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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square....	1.00	1.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares....	2.00	2.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares....	3.00	3.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares....	4.00	4.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Two lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

A New Song (by Bulwer.

Joy to him who fairy treasures
With a fairy's eye can see;
Woe to him who counts and measures
What the worth in coin may be.

Gems from withered leaves we fashion,
For the spirit pure from stain;
Grasp them with a sordid passion,
And they turn to leaves again.

Fairy treasures are not rated
By their value in the mart;
Deep in secret earth created
For the coffers of the heart.

Dost thou covet fairy money?
Rifle but the blossom bells—
Like the wild bee, shape the honey
Into golden cloister-cells.

Wretched mortal, once invited,
Fairy land was thine at will;
Every little star had lighted
Revels when the world was still.

Every bank a gate had granted
To the topaz-paven halls;
Every wave had rolled enchanted
From our crystal music-falls.

Now the spell is lost forever,
And the common earth is thine;
Count the traffic on the river,
Weigh the ingots in the mine.

Look around, aloft, and under,
With an eye upon the cost,
Gone the happy world of wonder!
Woe, thy Fairy-land is lost!

MY FIRST DUEL.

It was scarcely dawn when my valet knocked at my door. Two cards were in my hand. Drowsily enough I cast my eyes over them, and saw the names of two members of our club.

A discussion of the previous evening with the Marquis of C—— recurred to my mind, and, although scarcely wishing myself out of this foolish affair, I begged these gentlemen to excuse my not receiving them, and invited them to call that afternoon, at 3 o'clock, upon George G——, one of my oldest friends, an officer of African Chasseurs, on leave at Paris, in order to meet de B——, my other second, and arrange the conditions of the duel.

These gentlemen gone, Joseph made my toilet quickly, and I hastened to George to explain my affair.

"My dear friend," he said to me, "as this is a first duel, here is my opinion: You are very young, absolutely without excuse; if you meet him, good; if you beat, better yet."

"I must write at once to de B——, and go to the smiths about my swords."

"No need of that. Go to the fencing hall to get back your fighting hanes and legs. Practice an hour, not more or you will do too much. I will let de B—— know. As for the swords, there are mine, which are lucky."

I smiled with a constrained air, and pressed his hand. A significant grasp, of convulsive energy, to be found only under certain circumstances. Then I hurried to the hall, and spoke to my fencing master, who, in view of the importance of the case, exercised me for an hour in the counter of quarte, retreating with feints from the arm. I left the hall with delight, armed with the benediction of my fencing master, who pledged his head that I should wound my adversary. Going to Durand's I practiced all the way counter of quarte with my cane, to do honor to Cordelio's teaching. I could think of nothing but my duel. Had the Marquis de C——, against whom I had no grudge, offered the fullest apologies, I should have refused them with spirit.

At Durand's I found George and de B——. We all three breakfasted together. The whole talk was of duels. Of course George recounted to me his meetings in Algeria, from which it appeared that one is seldom killed in cold blood with the sword. I coolly declared that I would drink the blood of the Marquis, at which George laughed outright. I asked myself if I should send him also a couple of seconds. On the whole, no. He was very fond of me; besides, I suspected I was becoming a little too much of a bully.

These gentlemen left me in order to meet my adversary's seconds. I went home. A little nervous excitement. I was short with Joseph, who did not know what to make of it. I got off my horse, as usual, and went to the Bois de Boulogne. Every one spoke of my duel, which began to be noised abroad. I put on my most indifferent air, and listened politely. I talked and bowed a great deal. Charming, the Bois. Magnificent weather. Autumn toilet—the prettiest possible. Two *danseuses* of the ballet troupe stopped their victoria.

"Tell me," said little V., "are you really going to fight the Marquis de C. to-morrow?"

"Yes. Don't mention it; it is not public. To-morrow morning, with swords."

"Ah! my poor Gaston! Good luck."

Her jet black eyes smiled a caress that charmed and drew me. I followed the carriage at an easy gallop. She regarded me with a softened air. The look turned my head, and I began to think it a fine thing to have a duel. Perceiving George at a distance, on his Arabian, I moderated the pace of my thoroughbred. George joined me.

You will fight to-morrow, at four in the afternoon, at Vesinet. The arrangements are all made. Keep cool during the affair. Your antagonist is nothing remarkable, but he has had three duels, and fences pretty well. We will go to the hall to-morrow morning before breakfast."

"Very well," I answered laconically.

His last words had somewhat dampened my enthusiasm. I was less pleased with the prospect before me. Nevertheless, I kept up appearances, and persisted in being extremely gay. I tried to be witty, and made bad jokes. George was thoughtful and silent. From time to time, however, I saw a smile across his lips. I imagine he understood my flow of spirits.

On returning, I dined with George and de B——, and afterwards, when I proposed taking a box at the Bouffes, we all went to the theater together. The conversation was the same as in the morning, though even more personal.

"Your adversary is taller than you," said George to me. "You should retreat, but keep your sword aimed at his body as much as possible, and if you see an opening, stretch out your arm, but don't lunge."

"Bah!" said I, laughing; "let us have supper, and talk of something else. To-morrow will be enough for all that. I mean to enjoy my last night."

This was the fourth or fifth time that I had spoken of my *last* night, *last* evening, *last* dinner—allusions in questionable taste.

"You will oblige me by committing no follies, and taking yourself off to sleep early this evening. De B—— and I are going to talk awhile with you and see you to bed, and to-morrow at ten I shall come for you to go to the fencing-room."

I remonstrated, but to no purpose and after the play we all went to my apartments. We lit cigars, chatted an hour, and then my friends went away, leaving me alone, face to face with myself and the prospect of the morrow.

Naturally I desired to *set my affairs in order.*

Hardly had I begun to take out the various papers, bills, inventories and letters, when I saw them in such disorder that I pushed them all back pell-mell into the drawer without the courage to examine further.

So I simply wrote a short letter, in the most tender terms, to my mother, sealed and addressed it carefully, and left it on the bureau. Then I went to bed; and, contrary to my expectations, was able to sleep. My last conscious thought was this: Who knows if to-morrow evening I shall see this chamber once more? Who knows if I shall ever again lie down upon this bed?

On waking, the first thing I saw was George's head beside my pillow. In a second the thought of my first duel flashed across me, and I felt a sort of oppression at the heart. Then, after the first hand-clasp, I examined his dress—black coat, light trousers, pearl-gray gloves. I was sure he had intentionally avoided the lugubrious toilet common on such occasions. He perceived my impression.

"My dear fellow," said he, "it is no longer the custom to go to such a meeting as to a burial; it is a simple promenade."

Joseph seemed surprised, but returned a moment later with the objects designated. George examined the shirts with scrupulous care.

"Good. That will do. Now, Take these boots to the shoemaker, and tell him to cut off the heels close to the sole—like this. Go, and be quick."

I listened in bewilderment while this was passing.

"It is important," he explained, "not to have the heel catch and make you lose your balance when you are handling a sword. Besides, you want your foot firm, but not pressing too hard. It is superb weather. You are really fortunate. You can fight in linen trowsers, which is much the most convenient dress."

Decidedly my friend George took gigantic proportions in my eyes. Without a word I put on the things he showed me; black coat, black waistcoat, white linen trousers. A few minutes more and we were at the hall. George appeared very well satisfied with my fencing, but he renewed his recommendations of the day before, to which I listened with all my ears.

"That's it; stick him in the arm as you advance—good—capital! When you quit your adversary's sword to attack, disengage, and lunge below his hand. Well done! There, that's enough; no need to fatigue yourself for nothing."

We went for the doctor; a common friend and old college comrades. A good liver, with a frank, merry face and a jovial eye, and ready to do anything for us all. He took his case of surgical instruments, slipping it into his pocket aside that I might not see. Lint, some bandages, a few phials, and a bottle of pure water, which he gave to the coachman.

All three of us breakfasted with de B——. The meal was gay, with occasional moments of unusual gravity. 'Spite of the carelessness of my character I was afraid of making a fool of myself. When no one saw me, I stole a glance at the clock; obviously the waiting at once excited and enervated me. What I dreaded was neither wounds nor death, but the unknown; in a word that inseparable emotion of a first *debut*, which has become proverbial. I felt the need of locomotion, of occupation, mental or physical. I gave way to abrupt, nervous movements, harsh bursts of laughter. And yet I was not afraid. We talked a great deal, and it was noticeable that whenever the conversation wandered away from the palpitating present one of us involuntarily recalled it.

"Tell me, doctor," I said to Æsculapius, "do you consider 4 o'clock in the afternoon a good time to fight?"

"Assuredly," replied L——, tranquilly; you have none of the uncertainties and tremors of too early rising; you are at your ease; digestion is effected, and that allows the performance of an operation."

Against my will I shuddered at the phrase, "performance of an operation," uttered with so much placidity.

To turn it off I went to the piano. Just then the footman came to tell us that our landau was at the door.

"Come," said George, "we have no time to lose. We have still to go for the other gentleman who will take us to St. V——'s Park. That is where the affair will take place; nobody will distrust us there. Come on."

I took my hat quickly. I had the honor of being the first outside, but in the depths of my heart I am afraid I likened my friend George to the most accomplished of torturers.

We got into the landau. The other gentlemen were all ready, and went on before us. The way was long, too long. To me it seemed interminable. From the back seat I gazed at the landscape, smoking all the while, with an absent air. Opposite me was George's pale face, his black mustache emphasizing his manly countenance. His eyes never lost sight of me, and his hand again energetically pressed mine.

Beside me sat the doctor's good comfortable figure. In the bottom of the carriage were the light swords, with curved guards and light hilts, easy in hand, not too long nor so flexible as easily to turn the edge. I felt a childish delight in unsheathing them as we drove along, and seeing how they glittered after the grinding and sharpening of the evening before. Then I passed my finger over the point, as an epicure passes his finger over his lips, and in spite of myself, I secretly found them a little too well pointed.

At last the end of our route appeared. As we turned to the left I perceived the park railing, at which something seemed to tighten suddenly about my heart. But I lit another cigar, and went on smoking, with the greatest apparent tranquility.

The carriage stopped. We had ceased to talk—involuntarily our voices had become hoarse and hollow. I put my head out of the door and George jumped down. The other gentlemen parleyed with the porter, who opened the gates. Not a soul was about the chateau. The first carriage proceeded slowly along the alley conducted by the porter, cap in hand. No one spoke. The alley was narrow and shady. The gates had been closed again. Nothing now was heard save the wheels turning slowly, and grating with a sharp sound on the gravel of the garden. We turned to right, then to left, with frequent stoppages, as if following a funeral procession. I bent down to the doctor's ear and whispered with great coolness, "Do you know if the family vault is still some way off?"

He looked at me in astonishment and burst into a peal of laughter.

George's head appeared at the carriage door. "Get out," he said to me.

De B—— took the swords, and he jumped out. I still smoked my cigar mechanically, because I felt in absolute need of the occupation. The carriages remained at a little distance. The four seconds greeted each other and talked together some moments. The ground was measured—I looked at the doctor with a smile.

"Bah!" he said to me, "it will go off well enough."

With a stealthy glance, I observed my adversary. He seemed exceedingly indifferent, and was also smoking. The seconds tossed up some pieces of money.

George came towards me. "You have lost the sun," he said.

"With my luck you might as well have tried for the moon; I should have lost all the stars of the firmament, one after the other."

"And you have lost the swords. You will have to fight with your antagonist's. Well, take off your coat, and don't forget what I have said. Above all, keep cool."

All my self-possession returned; my heart beat rather hard, but I deliberately took my place, lit up by some rays of sunlight, and threw off my hat, coat and waistcoat. My adversary and I now stood face to face three paces apart, measuring each other with the eye. That is certainly the most trying moment of all.

Perfectly cool. I stooped to turn up, one after the other, the bottoms of my trousers; then I tightened the waistband, so as to support the hips, and, pulling up the shirt, puffed it out around the breast, in order that the sword might catch there without entering.

George came up and extended to me one of the swords which he and another of the seconds had just measured, then, crossing the weapons, he uttered the preparatory—"Begin, gentlemen!"

Like a man accustomed to the surprises of the first moments, my adversary retreated a step. The blade became somewhat engaged. With the corners of my eye I regarded Saint V——'s red gloves, brand new ones, which dazzled in the sun. The Marquis advanced two steps and attacked me with a rapid disengagement. I parried, retreating quickly, and sent him a *riposte*, which made him in turn retreat. There was no other sound than the clashing of steel; in the silence was heard the gasps of laboring breasts; we were both exhausted. As for me, my heart beat terribly, and my profuse perspiration gave the effect of two or three minutes of complete submersion in learning to swim.

All at once the Marquis exposed his shoulder for perhaps a second; I stretched out my arm and felt a slight resistance; the point entered. I dropped the sword as if it had burnt my hand.

"O, pardon me, sir!" I exclaimed.

The first movement, quite involuntarily, too, is beg pardon, as of some one whom you have accidentally hurt. The sensation is very like that caused by treading on a gentleman's foot. The blood gushed freely from a pretty deep wound; the shoulder and arm stiffened; the Marquis, supported under a tree, smiled rather gloomily.

I put on my things a little apart; I must own to a certain pleasure in assuming my coat while contemplating, at a distance, the group formed by my friend, the Doctor, probing the wound, and bathing it with fresh water, the Marquis reclining on one side, and Saint V—— bending over him, with those eternal red gloves, which kept up a shining like the morocco of top-boots.

George carefully wiped the swords and sheathed them. Then he came up to me, his moustache biting, in a smile, which he had the good taste to swallow; his eyes sparkling with pleasure.

"Bravo, my little Gaston!" he said, in a low voice, "now, my boy, go and shake hands."

I made no objections, and approached the group just as the Marquis de G—— was saying to Saint V——:

"I leave it to you, Saint V——, with queen of spades, second, and two trumps what should you do?"

"My dear boy, there is no doubt; play, of course."

"Good! I have been wrong, then. Well, that is odd, my dear Saint V——; I should have given."

"Will you permit me sir," I interposed, "to offer my most humble apologies?"

"Not at all, my dear fellow," he replied, extending his hand; "you were perfectly right; the play was the true game."

I confess that on returning, the sunset to my eyes assumed the most ex exquiste fires. My heart was full; I was conscious of an extreme need of expression, a gayety, perhaps, even more unnatural than that of our departure. Nothing but George's side glances retained me.

The incidents of the duel were discussed.

"Do you think, doctor, the poor Marquis will have a long time of it?"

"Pooh! Fifteen days or three weeks in a sling."

"Did you notice," George asked me, "Saint V——'s sublime calm?"

"My dear fellow, I noticed nothing about him but his red gloves."

Many times since I have had a couple of gentlemen come to rouse me with their cards, at these early morning hours sacred to the rag-pickers and washerwoman. But never again have I experienced the sensation, at once full of fear and fascination, of the first duel. Never have I felt the enervation, the impatience, the feverish excitement, and the heart-throbs of my first expedition to Vesinet.—*From the French.*

"IRON AND BLOOD."—This phrase, "*Eisen und blut*," iron and blood, now exceedingly popular in Germany, was made use of by Count Bismarck at a sitting of the German Parliament. In an address on the general state of affairs, Count Bismarck said that it was desirable and necessary to improve the social and political character of Germany; but that such a movement could not be effected by resolutions and votes of majorities, or speeches by individuals, but by "iron and blood." The phrase, it however appears, is not original by Count Bismarck, but was composed by Mosem, a German lyric poet, who wrote "*Blut und Eisen machen Frei*;" that is, "blood and iron are the true liberators." Bismarck, it is also argued, has borrowed his definition of a journalist, as being "a man who has missed his vocation, from Disraeli's description of critics, "men who have failed in literature and art."

Mark Twain's Advice to Little Girls.

Good little girls ought not to make mouths at their teachers for every trifling offense. The retaliation should only be resorted to under peculiarly aggravated circumstances.

If you have nothing but a rag doll stuffed with sawdust, while one of your more fortunate little playmates has a costly china one, you should treat her with a show of kindness nevertheless. And you ought not to attempt to make a forcible swap with her unless your conscience would justify you in it and you know you are able to do it.

You ought never to take your little brother's "chewing gum" away from him by main force; it is better to rope him in with the promise of the first two dollars and a half you find floating down the river on a grindstone. In the artless simplicity natural to his time of life he will regard it as a perfectly fair transaction. In all ages of the world this eminently plausible fiction has lured the obtuse infant to financial ruin and disaster.

If at anytime you find it necessary to correct your brother, do not correct him with mud—never on any account throw mud at him, because it will soil his clothes. It is better to scald him a little; for then you attain desirable results—you secure his immediate attention to the lessons you are inculcating, and at the same time your hot water will have a tendency to remove impurities from his person—and possibly the skin, also in spots.

If your mother tells you to do a thing, it is wrong to reply that you won't. It is better and more becoming to intimate that you will do as she bids you, and then afterwards act quietly in the matter according to the dictates of your better judgment.

You should ever bear in mind that it is to your kind parents that you are indebted for your beautiful clothes, and for the privilege of staying home from school when you let on that you are sick. Therefore you ought to respect their little prejudices and humor their little whims, and put up with their foibles until they get to crowding you too much.

Good little girls always show marked deference for the aged. You ought never to "sass" old people unless they "sass" you first.

Ashes as a Cattle Feed.

The *Maine Farmer* says: "One of our substantial subscribers—in a recent conversation—gave his experience in training neat stock affected with a habit of eating wood, chewing bones, &c. His cattle were one spring affected in this way, they became thin in flesh, refusing to eat hay, and presenting a sickly appearance. He had an impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone, but his neighbors used bone meal, without noticing any good result whatever. Last spring he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barnyard, and threw out to them about a shovelful each day. They all ate it with evident relish. After turning them out to pasture, he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground in the pasture. They ate it all up, and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking better than they had for several years, from the fact that the land was new and ashy from the burnings of the woods and land-clearings. He has another proof of the value of ashes for stock from this incident. He had a large tub full of leached ashes, which remained in it some time. It was afterward used as a watering tub; and when the cattle drank from it, they would lick and gnaw the sides and the bottom of the tub; actually biting out pieces and eating them. Latterly he gives one quart of ashes mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week, and finds it to agree with them wonderfully.

Death in the Midst of Life—A Man Builds a Fire, Goes to Bed, and Dies.

From the South Bend Register.

Jake Emberlin, with his wife and little daughter, has been living for some time in the western part of the city, near the Northern Indiana College. Last Thursday night he went to one of the numerous saloons here and invested in a large flask of liquor, and that night drank copiously of it. The next morning, which was the coldest of the season—the thermometer indicating fourteen degrees below zero—Emberlin got up and kindled a fire in the stove, and then went back to bed. Shortly thereafter his wife arose, dressed herself, prepared breakfast, and then called her husband. He did not answer, and she went to the bedside and attempted to awaken him, but was struck with horror and overwhelmed with grief to find him dead.

Emberlin was a stout, robust fellow in good health, apparently, up to the time of his death, though addicted to the use of strong drink. The last it is alleged was undoubtedly the cause of his death. A coroner's inquest was held, but no further information was elicited than that given above. Emberlin leaves his wife and child in destitute circumstances.

COURAGE IN EVERY DAY LIFE.—Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

Have the courage to make a will and a just one.

Have the courage to tell a man why you do not lend him your money.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have, when you are convinced that he lacks principle. "A friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not his vices."

Have the courage to show that you respect honesty in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonest duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you pay for your new ones.

Have the courage to obey your Maker at the risk of being ridiculed by men.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and prosperity to fashion in all things.

SUDDEN CHANGES of weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit, and have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Plum Pits.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

I have always notised when an individual haint got the ability tew criticize judiciously he dams indiskriminately.

New York iz a fast place. If a man pulls out on a phuneral procession, just az likely as not the whole procession, led by the herse too, will strike a 2:40 gait and leave him to take their dust.

Ambishin iz like hunger—it obeys no law but its own appetight.

There iz no medicine like a good joke—it is a silver-coated pill that frolics and phisicks on the run.

Beauty iz a morning dream which the breakfast bell puts an end to.

The man who never makes enny blunders will never rise in the esteem of the world abuv the reputashun ov a good guideboard.

Making an entry ov charitys on our worldly ledger is a sure way tew hav our whole account thrown out at the judgment day.

I don't want enny better proof of a good hod-carryer than tew hear another hod-carryer say, "He is a cussed phool and don't understand his bizziness."

Poverty and ritches are mere imaginative distincshuns. The man who can eat his bread and be happy iz certainly richer than he who kan't eat it unless it iz spread with butter.

Fortune iz like a mirror, it don't alter men, it only shows them just as they am.

Dandys and hybred, a cross between fashion plate and an unpaid tailor's bill.

I never knew but one infidel in mi life, and he had no more courage than a half drowned kitten just pulled out of a swill barrel, and az afraid tew die az the devil would be if he waz allowed tew visit this earth for a short seazon to recruit himself.

At the present advance of intellektual refinement philosophy will prove faith to be a farce —Adam a relic—this world the work of an earthquake—the Bible a tale of credulity—and the Almighty nothing more than an honorary member ov the great colleage ov science and arts. Debt iz a trap which a man sets and bates himself, and then deliberately gets into.

Dissease and pills, when they enter a man's body, are like two lawyers when they undertake tew settle hiz affairs, they compromise the matter by laying out the patient.

One good way I kno ov to find happiness iz not by boreing a hole to fit the plugg.

A lie iz like nitro-glycerine, the best of judges kan't tell when it iz going to bust and skatter concushun.

A kicking cow never lets drive until jist az the pail's full, and seldom misses the mark; it iz jist so with some men's blunders.

Az the flint kontains the spark, unknown tew itself, which the steel alone kan make into life, so adversity often reveals to us hidden gems which prosperity or negligence would forever lay hid.

Most people when they cum tew you for advice cum tew have their own opinyuns strengthened, not corekted.

Men seem to me, nowadays, tew be divided into slow christians and wide awake sinners.

How Rain is Formed.

To understand the philosophy of this phenomenon, essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a few facts, derived from observation and a long train of experiments, must be remembered. Were the atmosphere, at all times, at a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air, when it was fully saturated. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capability to retain humidity, is proportionably greater in cold than in warm air. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds.

The higher we ascend from the earth the colder we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains in the hottest climates. Now, when, from evaporation, the air is highly saturated with vapor—though it be invisible—if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents descending from above, or, rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and, like a sponge filled with water and compressed, pours out water which its diminished capacity cannot hold. How singular, yet how simple, is an arrangement for watering the earth.—*Scientific American.*

The Duty on Sugar.

The following is the text of the sugar bill which has just become a law:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of section 21 of the act reducing internal taxes, and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, as relates to sugar, be amended so that it will read "on all sugar not above No. 2, Dutch standard, in color, 1 3-4c per pound; on all sugar above No. 7, and not above No. 10, D. S., in color, 2c per pound; on all sugar above No. 10, and not above No. 13, D. S., in color, 2 1-4c per pound; on all sugar above No. 13, and not above No. 16, D. S., in color, 2 3-4c per pound; on all sugar above No. 16, and not above No. 20, D. S., in color, 3 1-4c per pound.

"On all sugar above No. 2, D. S., in color, and on all refined, loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound; provided that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, prescribe and require that samples from packages of sugar shall be taken by the proper officers, in such manner as to ascertain the full quality of such sugar, and the weight of sugar imported in sacks or boxes shall be marked distinctly by the custom-house weigher, by scoring his figures indelibly on each package, provided that all syrup or sugar-cane juice, melado concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States."

JACKET FOR STEAM BOILERS.—The practice of insulating steam boilers with a loose jacket of wood or tin, and filling in the cavity between the two surfaces with plaster of Paris, is now coming into use extensively and with marked results. Independent of economy and fuel, the radiation of the heat is greatly reduced, and consequently applied more directly to the formation of steam; while there is much less inconvenience and annoyance to the firemen from the heat. When the gypsum has hardened the exterior casing may be removed, if it is considered expedient. Quite recently cork has been used for a somewhat similar purpose, especially for coating tubes for conducting hot air or water, and for locomotives.

Bonner on Horseflesh.

When I was a boy living in New England there was a significant phrase in familiar use there, and applied to old, broken-down horses, "He is a good old has-been." Here in New York there might be introduced an equally significant phrase, "He is a good to-be." I have heard of a good many horses that were going to beat Dexter's time. This one, that, and the other were going to do it. Notwithstanding these portentious announcements, the simple fact remains indisputable that at the close of the trotting season, and in the closing month of the year 1870, no horse has beaten Dexter's time. The best judges say that there are several horses in my stable more likely to do it, if it ever be done, than any other horses known. I see that you have an account by your New York correspondent of one of these multitudinous going-to-be prodigies, that are always going to do, or ar about to do, the thing that ever as yet remains undone. The colored people of the South have a habit of saying "White man very unsartin." Now, horsemen pretty generally understand that timing quarters with a white handkerchief, as was the case in this instance, is "very unsartin" also. It affords a pretext for guessing the time to be just about what any one would have it. It is something like the printing in the old-fashioned almanacs, stretched along opposite to three weeks' date, "Rainy weather about this time." Besides, it is a very convenient kind of timing for breeders to sell colts by. I would give almost as much for it is as I would to see a colt trot loose in an open lot. Moreover, this method of timing is admirably and peculiarly adapted to timing colts out of Clay mares—and that is the breeding of the one your correspondent writes about—because, to make the Clays appear very fast, especially after they trot one quarter, which generally exhausts them, the more uncertain the mode of timing is the better. When your correspondent states that Mr. Backman has "the fastest horse in the world," he shows how egregiously he has been misinformed. Mr. Backman himself would laugh at the absurdity of such an idea. He makes no pretensions to anything of the sort. He has, it is true, a superior collection of brood mares; and fortunately for him but few of them have any Clay blood—so deficient in lasting qualities—in their veins.

Speaking of this Clay blood, a correspondent of the *Turf, Field and Farm* tells the following story *apropos* to it:

"Now it is with the Clay blood a good deal as it was with the old farmer who recommended sawdust and meal to fatten hogs. 'You don't say so,' exclaimed an eager skin-flint listener. 'Why, how do you mix it?' 'Oh,' replied, the farmer, 'I am not very particular. I generally mix mine half and half. It don't matter much, only the less saw dust the better.'"

It seems to me—and no well-informed horse-man can question the correctness of the opinion—that if you want to breed a horse that will endure to go a mile at the highest rate of speed, it will not do to have any blood notorious for quitting in him, and that the old farmer's rule for mixing sawdust—namely the less sawdust the better—apples perfectly to the Clay blood.

In conclusion, let me predict that if Dexter's time ever is beaten, it will be by one of my own horses, Joe Elliott, who has made the fastest mile, with full weights, this season, and of whose breeding Commodore Vanderbilt himself thinks so highly. ROBERT BONNER.

Boston Journal.

A Man Falls a Distance of Fifty Feet from a Freight Train.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald.

While a freight train was crossing the trestle over Lick Creek bridge, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, four miles east of Rogers' Junction, the other day, a brakeman named George Walker, while passing on the top of the car, from one car to another, missed his footing and fell, striking the ground fifty feet below.

He uttered a yell as he went down, which was heard by the engineer, sound shrill above the noise of the engine and the moving train. As the train stopped, and all hands were looking around for the cause of the alarm, they saw Walker waving his arm and shouting, away down on the bank of the creek. Aid was immediately rendered the poor fellow, who was more frightened than hurt, having fortunately struck the ground head downwards, and thus escaping no more serious injury than a dislocated neck, which will confine him to his bed two or three days.

ZINC WATER-PAINT.—The unpleasantness of occupying a newly painted house may be readily avoided by the use of zinc water-paint. Powdered oxide of zinc (which may be heated with a little potato starch, if more "body" be wanted) is combined with the desired mineral or vegetable color, and with this an aqueous solution of chloride of zinc, to which some tartrate of potassa has been added, is then mixed; the water-paint thus formed being applied with a brush on the surface to be coated. In half an hour this paint will be perfectly dry; and the object of the alkaline tartrate is to make the drying process less rapid. The advantages of using the water-paints are very numerous; they are more durable than oil paints, do not blacken by exposure to sulphurous vapors, are devoid of odor, dry quickly, resist dampness and the action of water, can be cleansed with boiling water and soap like oil paints, and preserve the wood to which they are applied from decay, and render it less combustible. This latter property may be increased by the addition of borax. Both the oxide and the chloride of zinc can be manufactured without danger to the health of the workmen, sold at a low price, and kept for any length of time in any climate.

A JUDGE FINES HIMSELF.—The Criminal Court was adjourned at noon until 3 o'clock p. m. The Judge, however, failed to appear at that hour, and about 4 o'clock he entered the court-room, and, on taking his seat, said: "Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of $100 against Samuel Dodge, Judge of this Court, for being absent at the hour to which the Court adjourned." The fine was entered by the Clerk. While there seems to be something nonsensical in the presiding officer of a court fining himself for delinquency, there nevertheless is a high moral principle of honor involved, which is the more commendable the more we reflect upon it.—*Galveston Bulletin.*

THE difference between a country and a city greenhorn is that one would like to know everything, and the other thinks he can tell him.

High and Low.

From the Galesburg, (Ill.) Republican.

The old axiom tells us that "Love laughs at locksmiths," but in the modern age and in this enlightened community we might travesty it by saying that love smiles on blacksmiths. How it happened that the new adaptation occurred may not be uninteresting to our readers. John Giddings is the nomenclature of a sturdy, honest, intelligent, bright-eyed little Irishman, lately employed in the blacksmith shop of Mr. F. D. Stoddard, on Simmons street. Johnny is peculiar with everybody in these parts, and by his untiring industry has accumulated a couple of thousand dollars and is the owner of some property. One day—no matter how long since it may have been—while Johnny was toiling like Tubal Cain at the forge, a young lady passed the door. Brief as was that moment of passing their eyes met—Dan Cupid had kindled a flame, and it was a clear and decided case of love at first sight. By the mysterious and incomprehensible affinity, which is yet so all-powerful, our hero and his lady managed to meet, and that old and beautiful story of undying affection was once more rehearsed to willing and listening ears. It was seldom, however, that they met, as they did not wish the aristocratic relatives of the young lady to discover their love, and thus blast their fond hopes. But the stratagems of love are numerous and ingenious, and they adopted the quiet tactics of correspondence to tell their mutual regard for one another. In this instance, at least, the course of true love did run remarkably smooth between the parties concerned; but the father of the damsel was horrified, only a few short mornings since, to discover that his daughter had eloped with her lover, and that they had been married in Chicago. At first he was inclined to be furious, but we now learn that he looks upon the matter calmly, and that he is inclined to accept the situation with resignation. The bridegroom is a worthy young man, and it is the general opinion that he will make an excellent and affectionate husband. Mrs. Giddings, *nee* Miss Sarah Edwards, is a lovely and accomplished young lady, and moved in the highest and most aristocratic circles of Galesburg. We trust and believe that the marriage will result happily—it is one of love and not for mercenary consideration, and it is our sincere wish that the united lives of the happy couple will be as serene and placid as a midsummer cloud. Mr. Giddings, by his sturdy independence, is bound to achieve and win a place in the world, and his wife may well feel proud of him, despite any haughty or ill-mannered sneers.

Not for Joseph.

Yesterday morning, about daybreak, a buxom Irish housemaid industriously scrubbing the steps of a house near Astor place, attracted the attention of a disreputable looking young man who evidently did not earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He wore a sickly pink mustache; his boots were dirty, but his hair was elaborately greased and frizzed, while he displayed on his person enough Attleboro jewelery to form the basis of a gift enterprise. Approaching the damsel, and assuming an expression intended to be extremely fascinating, the youth accosted her:

"You are up early this morning."

"To be sure, sir," was the answer, while Bridget scrubbed away more vigorously than ever.

"I see you here about this time every day," continued the youth.

"So you can if you have eyes, sir," was the response.

"You are a smart girl, I think."

"Of course I am, sir."

"Now tell me—are you engaged?"

"Don't you see I'm engaged at my work?"

"I mean have you got a beau?"

"To be sure I have a bow—three or four of them; but what would I be wearing them in the morning for?"

"No, no, you don't understand me. Have you got a sweetheart?"

"Oh dear, no; I cant find one."

"I know better than that. You are just the nice kind of a girl that I would like to keep company with. Can I call on you this evening?"

At this Bridget sprang upon her feet, placed her arms akimbo, and, looking her would-be follower squarely in the face, exclaimed with emphasis:

"No, sir; not for Joseph. What do you want to call on the likes of me for? I know. You want to look at the windy fastenings, and to fit a key to the dure, and then steal in some dark night, and carry off every blessed thing in the house. Pooh! to the divil wid ye!"

This shot rather discomfited the young man, coming from one whom he had taken for an unsophisticated, newly arrived emigrant; but, not being disposed to give it up so, he imitated the example of the excellent Mr. Sparrowgrass, who, while exercising his new horse, found comfort in attributing a violent attack of the blind staggers to the exuberance of animal spirits. So, with the intention of prolonging the conversation, he endeavored to laugh the matter of by saying jokingly:

"Ah, I see that you are a lively girl."

"Yes, and I'll be alive when you are swinging dead on the gallows," was the reply; and then, giving the house-cloth a twirl which sprinkled her pertinacious wooer from head to foot with the dirty soap-suds, Bridget disappeared down the area steps, humming the familiar air of.

"Not for Joseph, if he knows it."

—*New York Sun.*

A LADY named Luella Gross, who had attained her one hundred and seventh year, died recently at Orland, Me. Dr. Chase, of Orland, made a *post mortem* examination of the remains shortly after death. He states that he found the bones chalky and crumbly from age, and the arteries of the limbs turned to bone.

A MILWAUKEE widow, on being cautioned by her minister about flirting, said that she knew it was wrong for unmarried ladies to flirt, but the Bible was her authority. It said "widow's mite." She was flirting awfully at last accounts, her pastor acknowledging that "widows mite."

MRS. R. FLOWER is a candidate for Engrossing Clerk of the Kansas House of Representatives. She has held the position for two sessions. A Miss Sain, of Oathena, is a caddidate for Enrolling Clerk of the Senate.

MARK TWAIN is writing a manual of behavior for juveniles. He lays down this rule: "Good little girls always show marked deference for the aged. You ought never to 'sass' old people unless they 'sass you first.'"

"GO" AND "COME."—"If you want your business done, says the proverb, "go and do it; if you don't want it done, send some one else." An indolent gentleman had a freehold estate producing about five hundred a year. Becoming involved in debt he sold half his estate, and let the remainder to an industrious farmer for twenty years. About the end of the term the farmer called to pay his rent, and asked the owner whether he would sell him his farm.

"Will you buy it?" asked the owner, surprised.

"Yes, if we can agree about the price."

"That is exceedingly strange," observed the gentleman; "pray tell me how it happens that while I could not live upon twice as much land, for which I paid no rent, you are regularly paying me two hundred a year for your farm, and are able in a few years to purchase it!"

"The reason is plain," was the reply; "you sat still and said, Go; I got up and said, Come. You lay in bed and enjoyed your estate; I rose in the morning and minded my business."—*Self-Help.*

IOWA MARBLE.—We saw at our State and District Fairs this fall some of the finest specimens of marble that we have seen, in quarries of Messers. Helm & Richardson, at Orford, in Tama county this State, where they have erected works to shape the marble in forms and styles, required for all the purposes for which marble is used. The quarries furnish many colors suiting the taste of all, such as light gray, light and dark blue, brown and orange prevailing, clouded more or less than can be but on any other American marble, and equal to any from foreign countries. It is as compact and quite as heavy as the Scotch granite. It is furnished fifty per cent lower than the Eastern marble can be supplied in the West. The firm are enlarging their works so that they will be enabled in a few weeks to fill extensive orders. There is no marble in the United States Capitol superior to it in any respect, and it is to be hoped that this Iowa marble will have a conspicuous place in our own new capitol.—*Ex.*

MAKE NO MAN FEEL HIS INFERIORITY.—Nothing is more insulting than to take pains to make a man feel his inferiority in knowledge, rank, fortune, etc. In the first place it is both ill bred and ill-natured; and in the two latter articles it is unjust, they not being in his power. Good breeding and good nature incline us rather to raise people up to ourselves than to mortify and depress them. Besides, it is making ourselves so many friends instead of so many enemies. A constant effort to please is a most necessary ingredient in the art of pleasing; it flatters the self-love of those to whom it is shown; it engages and captivates more than things of much greater importance. Every man is, in some measure, obliged to discharge the social duties of life; but these attentions are voluntary acts, the free-will offerings of good breeding and good nature; they are received, remembered, and returned as such. Women, in particular, have a right to them; any omission in that respect is downright ill-breeding.

MOUNT BAKER, a peak of the Cascade ridge, on the northern border of Oregon, ninety miles east from the mouth of Frazer's river, has recently been measured by Prof. Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey. The measurements are as follows: North peak, 10,719 feet high; south peak, 10,079 feet; upper part of the crater, 10,124 feet; bottom of the crater, 9,925; slope of the crater, 20 degrees; length of crater, 407 feet. These measurements, it is stated, have never before been given. The height of the snow line on the west side of the mountain was found to be 5,301 feet, or 2,150 feet higher than the elevation heretofore reported. Prof. Davidson also expressed the opinion that the highest peak on the coast of California is Mount Rainier, in the Cascade range, differing from Prof. Whitney, who considers Mount Shasta as the highest.

WE TAKE the following from the Paducah *Kentuckian*: "There is no use in talking, people will have their fun. On night before last three young gentlemen of Paducah were skylarking around the streets, when they came up with a spoony-looking fellow, and at once determined to have some fun out of him. After quizzing him for some time, all of which he took in good part, one of the trio remarked, 'You are the man who killed Ben. Haiden, in Johnson county, Illinois, a few days since; there is a reward of five hundred dollars offered for you, and you must consider yourself our prisoner.' At this spoony pulled out a six-shooter, and bringing it to bear, said 'You have told a d—d lie; I never killed Ben. Haiden nor any other man, but if you three scoundrels don't git, somebody will be killed pretty soon.' It is useless to say they got."

THE JAPANESE.—There have recently been staying in New York city eleven young Japanese, destined hereafter to be attached to the suites of the Princes of Japan, but who now have been sent to receive an education in political economy, international law and engineering in the colleges of England and the United States. Five of these youths remain here, and the other six will at once proceed to England, where two of them have been before, having pursued a partial course of studies at Bayswater College, near London. These young Japanese are small in stature, of courteous and affable manners, and dress in the European style.

RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA.—The latest foreign mails announce that on November 3d the railway to Revel, on the Baltic, was formally opened by a great dinner at Narva. This railway is 200 miles long, and cuts the Moscow road at Vosna, and the Warsaw road at Gratchino, and by its means goods can be carried directly into the interior without passing through St. Petersburg. Revel lies on the Gulf of Finland, and as its port is open nearly all the winter, a large trade, it is anticipated, will be carried on with England during all the year round.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworms, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., NEW YORK. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

A YOUNG woman in Sacramento, California, is threatening to get a divorce on the novel ground of "protracted festivities." She says her husband celebrated his marriage by getting drunk, and he kept up the festival ever since.

Weekly Courier.

AUBURN IND.,..........Jan. 5, 1871

VALEDICTORY.

As our readers were informed last issue, the *Air Line* was sold to Mr. T. C. MAYS of the Ft. Wayne *Sentinel*. Mr. MAYS will from this date publish the paper at Auburn, and the change of location will, of course, require a change in the name of the paper, Mr. MAYS comes well recommended and it is to be hoped that the friends of Democracy throughout the county, without regard to locality, will give him every assistance and encouragement in their power. Six months have now elapsed since the *Air Line* came into our hands. We found it already circulating as an independent paper. Our object was to make it a thorough Democratic journal, and to use its columns for the advancement of the interests of our party. We flatter ourself that our efforts have been successful. And while we have avoided extremes in all things, have, we trust, assisted in advancing that spirit of intellegent conservatism that has ever been one of the characteristics of the great Democratic party.

To our brethern of the *Press*, we return heart felt thanks for the many courtisies received at their hands, and trust that no uncourteous expression has found its way into our columns, in anything that has occcured in our relations with our fellow editors of Northern Indiana. We are happy to know that our connection with the *Press*, began at a time when slang and abuse has become almost a thing of the past.

To our friends and patrons at home we can give the assurance that the *Air Line* has been a success. Perhaps no paper in this section of the country has been so successful financially. We hope that our successor may enjoy your confidence and your patronage to even a greater extent than has been bestowed upon us. We now for a time resign the editorial chair, to resume it perhaps at no distant day, in some other locality. We bid our friends an affectionate farewell, hoping that the kindness you have exhibited towards us, may prove a four-fold blessing to you and ot ours.

JAMES A. BARNS.

OUR BOW.

With this issue we commence, in DeKalb County, the publication of THE AUBURN COURIER. In accordance with the usual custom, we greet our readers with an announcement of the course to be pursued.

FIRST—We shall at all times and under all circumstances, without fear or favor, advocate the vital principles of Democracy, using all fair and honorable means for their maintenance and success; having an abiding faith in the party that carried our country through sixty years of peace and prosperity, up to the present reign of extravagance and corruption that now threatens the destruction of the glorious fabric of our free institutions.

In advocating the cause of this great political organization, we propose to treat those opposed to us with due respect and consideration, and shall endeavor to avoid those asperities and personalities, so much in conflict with true and honorable journalism.

SECONDLY.—In local affairs, THE COURIER will take a prominent stand, not in the building up of any one part of our county alone, but of the whole, promising to each locality a fair and impartial representation of its interests. Instead of endeavoring to disintegrate, or bring into violent controversy, opposing sections, we shall deem it our duty to harmonize all, by introducing into active co-operation a spirit of enterprise and good will, that shall make us a happy and prosperous people; placing our county, with its ample agricultural mechanical and commercial resources, among the first in the State.

To the accomplishment of these objects we shall devote our time and energies, trusting in your generosity and encouragement for a realization of that success which shall result in our mutual benfit.

ATTEMPTS are proposed to introduce sponge-growing into the industries of the harbors on the northeastern coast of our continent. It seems that one species of the sponge has recently been found thriving in Portland harbor, and it is inferred that it would live in all places on our eastern coast south of that place, and that the naturalization of choice sponges is a matter of national importance.

A YANKEE has recently invented a rat exterminator, consisting of a sort of snuff. The animal is expected to jerk its head off at the third sneeze.

Correspondence.

County Examinership.

As conducted by many examiners the office does not pay. Feelings override sense of duty and the fleeting breath of popular favor raises the grade and there is often failure to honor the patient worker and justly chide the shiftless.

Too many boys and girls, old men with practices of the past and others sadly wanting in a knowledge of their work, are importuned to teach when their own better judgment tells them that they are not fitted, and when such persons are refused a license, frequently, the householders call a meeting and vote unanimously that the said party is qualified to teach their school and thereby ask said examiner to give him a license. Some offices are created for men. The superintendency of schools ought not to be so considered. The imperative demand of the schools is efficient teachers and the power to secure them rests with the examiner as he does his duty educational interests flourish or decay.

The duties of Indiana examiners consist almost entirely in grading teachers as an estimate for the watchful trustee and his good influence is found in stimulating teachers to make improvement and rejecting the vicious and ignorant.

The standard to reach which is to get a license to teach, is uniformly very low, and he who cannot correctly answer sufficient questions to obtain a six months license, is poor enough There has been some trouble in getting enough teachers and a few of the schools have a poor chance to make progress either in manner or education.

Examiners have different grades. Some issue two years license to those who answer a few of the simplest questions; others apply a severer test and cut down the same party to six months or entirely reject. One grants special licenses; another never licenses without public examination, and so in other ways.

To correctly grade a large class of teachers in the brief time allowed for the work, is almost impossible, and injustice may be done to some who are confused and unable to acquit themselves creditably, a remedy is found in permitting the applicant without farther expense, to try as often as he chooses, at subsequent examinations and in many cases this course has been attended by gratifying results, both to applicant and school. The highest ends held in view by the examiner are to have large districts, good school houses, useful and *used* apparatus, well qualified teachers, and, as an incentive to effort, good paying wages.

Fault finding with these aims must come from those who ignore the needful preparation of study and appear for examination, expecting to pass on the credit of precious experience or strong recommendations.

The teachers of DeKalb County number in their ranks many men and women of good culture, excellent character and inherent energy who are doing a work on these brief days of winter whose influence shall be felt long after they shall have been gathered home, in pure motives, strict integrity and solid attainment and a thought of this aside from wages, urges them day by day to persevering effort.

Our best teachers have studied and still study hard to keep pace with the progress of the times and valuing the laurels won by mental labor are justly jealous of those who seek to share them without corresponding exertion or monetary outlay, and warmly welcome all those who by the same toilsome effort gain that full fund of knowledge requisite to success.

Our schools are reported by trustees to be doing well. Some say that this winter's term will show more real progress than any former, and so it should be for the truth is that past progress has been snail-paced. Schools ought to do well. Trustees are well informed educational men and some of them experienced teachers; they are doing what they can for the schools. Teachers are working manfully and a large numbers of children are availing themselves of their privileges with laudable zeal, while parents help on the on the work by commendation of all concerned.

May our teachers show a life and movement to spur the slow; a true politeness to repel clownishness and invite courtesy, and an aptitude at teaching and governing which will make them be eagerly sought, gladly honored and fully paid.

Let public opinion favor rigid examination; let it say "we want our teachers to be posted in all the branches required by law to be taught." Let schools be visited; the energetic encouraged the deficient be discharged and the great question regarding the perpetuity of our republic will be solved with satisfaction by every true lover of intellectual attainment and believer of the right and ability of people to govern themselves.

W. H. M.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.

Are superior to others for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung difficulties, are exceedingly palatable, have none of that nauseating horrible Cubeb taste, very soothing and act like a charm; Ministers, Singers, and Public speakers will find they are especially adapted to the voice. Sold by all Druggists. Also

RUSHSON'S (F.V.) COD LIVER OIL.

for Consumtion and Scrofula; use no other.

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam." 1870

The standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. *Nothing better.* CUTLER BROS. & CO. Boston.

PSYCHOMANCY.—Any lady or gentleman can make $1,000 a month, secure their own happiness and independence by obtaining *PHYCHOMANCY FASCINATION or SOUL CHARMING* 400 pages; cloth. Full instructions to use this power over men or animals at will, how to Mesmerise become trance or writing Medium Divination Spiritualism Alchemy Philosophy of Omens and Dreams Brigham Young's Harem, Guide of Marriage &c. all contained in this book; 100,000 sold; price by mail in cloth $1.25; paper covers $1. NOTICE—Any person willing to act as agent will receive a sample copy of the work *free*. As no capital is required *all desirous of genteel employment* should send for the book, enclosing 10 cts. for postage to T. W. EVANS & CO. 41 South 8th St. Philadelphia.

A CARD.

A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. *Free of charge.* Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. Bible House New York City.

List of Delinquent Taxes.

A LIST OF

LANDS & TOWN LOTS

WITHIN THE

County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana,

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1869, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1870.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinquent tax Penalty and Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Taxes due.
Bell Jacob H. Heirs of	w. pt. of s. e. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	880	880	17 03	14 16	20	31 39
Bell Robert	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	27	33	12	80	00	700	700	13 55	11 27	20	25 02
same	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	14	33	12	80	00	1065	1264	27 27	22 94	20	50 40
Culver Susannah	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	12	33	12	22	00	270	270	4 04	4 34	20	8 62
Feagler Henry	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	12	33	12	8	00	80	80	1 53	1 28	20	3 01
Gragg John	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	700	700				
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	940	1114	36 48	29 20	40	66 08
Klinger, Henry	pt. of s. w. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	940	1252	25 24	20 83	20	45 27
same	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	7	33	12	40	00	200	200	3 87	3 22	20	7 29
Leister, Lafayus	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	76	704	899	25 18	16 07	20	41 45
Lawrence, David	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	25	33	12	80	00	1000	1000	19 57	16 10	20	35 87
Miller & Stoner,	s. w. side of s. e. qr.	26	33	12	81	29	680	745	26 84	14 59	20	41 67
Ross, Thomas	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	40	00	400	400	7 74	6 44	20	14 38
same	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	6	33	12	80	00	730	904	20 67	17 15	20	38 02
Snyder, David	pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	27	33	12								
same	pt. of s. w. qr.	25	33	12	100	00	1400	1715	4 51	25 99	40	30 90
same	n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	35	33	12	40	00	405	405	1 26	6 52	20	8 01
Trump, John C.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	33	12	80	00	480	480	9 29	7 72	20	17 21
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	9	33	12	40	00	240	240	4 64	3 86	20	8 70
Thompson, John	w. ½ of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	10	33	12	40	00	410	502	15 29	8 08	20	24 57
Treesh, Michael, Jr.	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	28	33	12	80	00	703	867	21 45	16 55	20	38 20
Werntz, George	e. pt. of n. e. qr.	1	33	12	24	00	435	458	5 20	11 95	20	17 55
Wheeler, M. C. & J.	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	14	33	12	40	00	170	170	3 28	2 73	20	6 21

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinquent tax Penalty and Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Taxes due.
Andrews, Henry	pt. of n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	27	33	13	1	00	11	11	2 62	18	20	3 00
April, Frederick	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	280	284	1 40	4 78	20	6 38
Brown, Burton	pt. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	2	33	13	70	00	720	852	21 10	17 30	20	38 60
Breens, John H.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	630	630	12 31	10 77	20	23 28
Bishop, Wells	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	240	240	11 34	4 10	20	15 64
Bowser, J. C.	w. pt. of n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	33	13	25	00	40	40	76	88	20	1 84
same	e. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	33	13	40	00	120	120	2 31	2 05	20	4 56
Brand, Sophia	in s. w. pt. of s. w. qr.	32	33	13	65	00	480	516	11 97	8 81	20	20 98
Bruhn, Lucy A.	s. e. cor. of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	32	33	13	14	00	101	140	1 93	1 71	20	3 84
Butler, Uriah	in n. w. cor. of n. ½ of n. e. qr.	34	33	13	6	00	60	76	9 21	2 29	20	11 70
Cramer, John C.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	2	33	13	80	00	428	428	11 29	7 31	20	18 80
Elson, William H.	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	80	00	400	543	7 74	11 88	20	19 82
Elson, T. C.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	28	33	13	80	00	718	718	13 89	12 26	20	26 35
Feagler, John B.	und. ½ of mid. ½ of n. e. qr.	5	33	13	25	00	282	421	10 17	9 79	20	20 16
same	und. ½ of pt. of mid. ½ of n. e. qr	5	33	13	18	17	180	180	3 47	3 07	20	6 74
Feagler, William A.	w. pt. of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	38	00	785	1005	19 90	19 78	20	39 88
Feagler, Henry	⅓ of w. side of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	38	00	785	870	17 64	14 87	20	32 73
same	n. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	15	00	195	195	3 76	3 33	20	7 29
Furnish William	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	26	33	13	3	00	36	36	69	60	20	1 49
same	in s. e. cor. of n. e. qr.	26	33	13	5	00	30	30	57	51	20	1 28

CORUNNA.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chandler E. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	[illegible]	[illegible]	140	140	3 86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	O P	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	175	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dearborn E. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Earl Robert J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Espy Emeline E.	O P	[illegible]	100	100	3 46	[illegible]	20	3 41
Frothingham & Jarvis	O P	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	O P	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 46	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	O P	1	[illegible]	20	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 13
Fish Esther A.	O P	[illegible]	150	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frederick Joseph D.	M. M. 3d A	15	100	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geesler John	Top A	7	40	40	[illegible]	70	20	[illegible]
Harding & Smith	Top A n. w. cor.	4	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27 [illegible]
Heckathorn H. L.	O P	[illegible]	215	219	10 98	3 56	20	14 71
Hosler Almira J.	M. M. 3d A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Hammond, Brant & Co.	O P	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 52	14 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	O P	3	10	10	2 57	77	20	2 94
same	O P	[illegible]	10	10	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	20	1 90
same	O P	[illegible]	10	10	1 61	17	20	1 88
same	O P	6	10	10	1 53	17	20	1 90
same	O P	7	10	10	1 51	17	20	1 88
same	O P	8	10	10	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	O P	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 32	20	14 79
Kryder John L.	O A	3	330	330	45 69	5 80	20	51 99
same	O A	3	30	30	61 33	68	20	[illegible] 05
Miller L. J.	Mc. M 1st A	8	55	55	1 94	96	20	3 10
same	Top. A	12	100	100	1 08	1 76	20	3 04
Rowe Job & Co.	O P	78	175	175	16 58	3 08	20	19 86
Snellbaker Levi	Mc. M 3d A e ½	5	45	68	34 68	2 36	20	37 24
Smith George W. A.	O P	80	115	115	8 07	2 02	20	10 29
Steward Maria	Mc M 3d A	11	95	95	4 96	1 67	20	6 83
Smith E. & Geesler	" " 1st A	16	180	180	8 43	3 16	20	11 79
Shook Martin	" " 3d A	3	75	75	11 39	1 32	20	12 91
Tarney Nathan	Top. A	3	530	530	13 67	9 32	20	23 19
Whitlock J. R.	O P	57	75	75	4 37	1 32	20	5 89
Waters Cyntha E.	Mc M. 3d A	4	105	105	12 04	1 84	20	14 08
same	" " 3d "	5	25	25	13 80	44	20	14 44
Ward David	" " 1st "	18	125	125	2 39	2 20	20	4 [illegible]

STATE OF INDIANA, }
County of DeKalb, } ss.

I, William McIntyre, Auditor in and for said County of DeKalb, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said County, returned delinquent for the taxes of the year 1870 with the Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing Lands and Town Lots as may be necessary to discharge the Taxes, Interest, Penalty and Charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof, at the time of the sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the ~~door of the~~ Court House, in the Town of Auburn, in said County, on the First Monday of February, A. D. 1871, (the same being the sixth day of said month) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and Charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M., on said day.

WILLIAM McINTYRE,
Auditor of DeKalb County, Indiana.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December, 15th, 1870.

O. T. CLARK & CO.,

WATERLOO, INDIANA,

Have on exhibition a large line of

Black and Colored Alpacas

OUR BRAND THE

Queen's Own,

We claim in point of **Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality** and **Price** are **Superior** to any in **Market**, being of one **Uniform** make, and the **Heaviest** imported, and especially suited to the **Winter Trade**.

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting, Silk Warp, Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn, Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp, Silks, Hemp, Batting, Shawls, Cotton, Tickings, Brilliantine, Carpets, Bags.

A full line, one yard wide domestic

Flannel

Shirting, Red, White and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-44.

For

Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and Provisions,

GO TO

FITCH & BUTT,

One door north of Post-Office.

AND

B 4 U

BUY

T

AND SUGAR,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES, AND BE CONVINCED THAT BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

NEW

Wagon Shop In Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line, should give him a call at his shop, on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

B. TRENTMAN & SON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

CROCKERY!

China, Glass, Fancy and Silver Plated Ware, LAMP and COAL OIL FIXTURES,

No. 90 Columbia St.,

Ft Wayne, - - - - Ind.

PIONEER Hardware Store of

DEKALB COUNTY,

Established A. D, 1850.

The undersigned would ask attention to his new and first-class stock of general

HardwarE

and Cook, Parlor and Box

Stoves.

Special attention given to Builders' Hardware, House-Furnishing Hardware, Carpenter Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, Wagon-Makers' Materials, Cabinet Makers' Hardware & Coffin Trimmings, Glue, White Lead & Colored Paints, Varnishes, Linseed and other Oils, all kinds of Cross-cut, Mill, Hand, Back and Panel Saws, Shovels, Spades, Hay, Straw & manure Forks,

Axes; Coil, Log, Jack and Trace Chains; Horse-Shoes

IRON & STEEL!

Glass and Putty, Agricultural and Garden Tools, Wooden Ware, Rope, Twine and Bed Cord. A variety of

STEEL AND CAST PLOWS,

for sod and stubble ground, Cultivators, Double Shovel and Corn Plows, Horse Hay-Forks, Horse Rakes, and Agency for the sale of

Threshing Machines, Grain Drills, and Reapers and Mowers.

Also, Manufacturers of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

Auburn, Ind., March 31, 1870.

Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 28th 1870. Trains run by Jackson time.

Going South.	Mixed.	Express.
Jackson, leave	6:10 A.M.	1:10 P.M.
Jonesville	8:40 "	2:25 "
Angola	11:05 "	4:03 "
Waterloo	12:13 P.M.	4:48 "
Auburn	12:37 "	5:05 "
Fort Wayne, arrive	1:55 "	6:10 "
Going North.		
Fort Wayne leave	8:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Auburn	9:17 "	6:05 "
Waterloo	9:47 "	6:22 "
Angola	11:05 "	7:07 "
Jonesville	1:40 "	8:43 "
Jackson, arrive	3:[illegible]0 "	10:10 "

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt.

G. T. ABBEY, Agent Waterloo.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAILROAD.

Air Line Division.

On and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:[illegible] a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:45 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time, and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
W. McINTYRE, " Lawrence.
C. D. COGSHILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

See Here! FARMERS.

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tried for 14 years past, and not found wanting, in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co's store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869. -3

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits license to six months and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must accommodate teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH.

Weekly Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Having sold my interest in the *Air Line* I respectfully request all those indebted to me on subscription to call and settle immediately at this office or to me personally. A reasonable time will be given, for all to make their settlements, and as I intend removing from the county, those accounts which still remain unsettled will be left for collection. It is important that this should be attended to immediately.

J. A. BARNS.

We hope our exchanges will make the necessary connections so that their papers will be received at this office direct.

TAX LIST.—We publish in this issue the Delinquent tax list for DeKalb county, for 1870.

WOOD.—We wish several of our subscribers would bring us good wood on subscription, at their earliest convenience.

ANY of our subscribers desiring to have their paper changed from one post office to another, can do so by giving us notice.

HON. L. D. BRITTON, member elect from this county to the Legislature left for Indianapolis last Monday morning to attend the present assembling of that body.

SUBSCRIPTONS.—We hope our friends generally will interest themselves to extend the circulation of the COURIER, and we shall be pleased to place the names of responsible parties on our list at all times.

THE COURTS.—The Court of Common Pleas, Hon J. M. Clapp, Judge, will commence on the third Monday of this month, Jan. 16th 1870. The Civil Circuit, Hon. H. S. Tousley, Judge, will convene on the first Monday in February.

PERSONAL.—Supt. A. H. Reese of the Ft. W., J. & S. R. R. passed through this place yesterday, from Ft. Wayne where he has been confined several days by sickness. We trust he will speedily recover, as the road cannot well do without his efficient services.

SAD.—We regret to learn of the death of the only son of our esteemed friend Mr. Eli Brown, editor of the Columbia City *Post*. He was a bright, promising child, and the parting is one which only a fond and devoted parent can feel.

COUNTERFEITERS.—Look out for counterfeit money. A gang of counterfeiters infest Northern Indiana and their agents are "shoving the queer" on the unsuspecting, as rapidly as circumstances will admit. So look sharp.

FIRE.—The Confectionary and Bakery of Mr. C. Baker, of this place was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock Christmas day but by dint of hard work, the fire was extinguished, after damaging the building to the extent of $100.

CHANGED.—The COURIER takes the place of the *Air Line*, recently published at Waterloo, the material having been removed to this place. We will be found at our office, corner Main and seventh St., at all times and will be pleased to receive a visit from all of our friends.

BURNED.—On Friday evening last, the Tannery, opposite the depot, in Kendallville, was burned to the ground, cause of fire not known. The building was insured and as the stock was mostly saved, Mess. Draggoo & Oviatt will perhaps not sustain much loss.

JOB WORK.—We have added largely to the job department of this office since it came into our hands, and with new material of the latest styles, we feel confident of doing first-class work of all description. Those abroad can send in their orders and rest assured that they will be attended to without delay.

TOBACCO.—Oil of sassafras, it has been discovered, will entirely neutralize the narcotic effects of tobacco, and it will prove an excellent remedy against the bite of rattlesnakes. Oil of sassafras, it is stated, has long been used to prevent the fermentation of mucilage and inks.

LUCKY.—A printer in Indianapolis has just fallen heir to a couple of millions of dollars, by the demise of an uncle in the old country. Dunder und blitzen! don't we wish we had some rich relative in the old country to lose. Two millions of dollars, would help us out of the drug amazingly.

DESTROYED.—The large bridge of the Toledo Wabash and Western Railroad over the Maumee river, at Defiance Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire last week. The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad affords an avenue, however, for the transfer of freight of that line. Large trains have been passing this point every day since the occurrence, and will continue until the bridge is rebuilt.

THIEVES.—We understand that there is considerable thieving going on in various parts of the country. Our citizens should be careful how they leave home without first securing everything safely from the hand of a set of worthless vagabonds who imagine that this world owes them a living without working for it, and who are now perambulating the city and country stealing whatever they can lay hands on.

WINTER.—Cold winter has come, with its frost and its snow, and is snapping at our heels, toes, ears and noses, with its usual surlishness. That indefinite and omnipresent creature "IT," is cold as the brow of old Toreno. Furs and overshoes are all the style. Mud is ignored. Wheeled instruments out of fashion. Sleds are on parade in all their dignity, and the sleigh bells are as noisy and garrulous as a young belle at a ball.

ADVERTISING.—A business house in Bellefontoine, Frank Case, appreciates the value of advertising. A nine column advertisement appears in the *Republican* of that town. A Van Wert hardware dealer has a two column displayed advertisement in the Mercer county *Standard*. Blessed are they who advertise for they will not only profit thereby but make the printer happy.

FASHIONS.—Literature among our fashionable young ladies is receiving more attention now-a-days—a fact all should hail with delight.

The prevailing style of chignon is called "drozzling" braids by the New Evening Post. We don't care. It is far preferable to the enormous old style chignon, so much in vogue last year. Ladies, go in for the "drozzling" braids.

MANY of our old citizens will remember the following graphic epitaph, which at one time, marked the resting place of an old citizen near the Ohio line:

> "This is in memory of Jonn Bent.
> She kicked up her heels and away she went."

AT the Lyceum, last evening, an enthusiastic young debater astonished his auditors by bringing his fist down on the table and shouting: "Where is the religiosity of the autropoid quadrumana?" Pretty good for this cold weather, but if he thinks we have got it he can search us. We never saw it, at all, at all.

ANGRY.— At a wedding the other day, the choir sung "Come ye Disconsolate." The bride said if the people would wait until the ceremony was over, she would put a mansard roof on the head of that leader. She was as mad as the lady who had to wear a last year's bonnet.

PIOUS.—A pious young girl at Waverly has broken off an engagement because her lover insisted upon devoting Sunday evening to courting exercises. She mourns because camp meetings are like angel's visits, few and far between. But, never mind, some fellow will marry her one of these days out of pure revenge.

PAPER SKIRTS.—It may be interesting to the ladies to know that paper skirts, costing but fifteen cents, are becoming common. The paper is of great tenacity and does not easily tear. It is of various colors, from snowy white to doleful black.

COLD WEATHER.—The extreme cold weather we are having, accompanied with a good sleighing snow and passable roads has been favorable to farmers for hauling. Loads of pork and produce of all kinds are being brought into market by our farmers during the cold spell, bringing about a lively trade with our merchants and business men generally.

FUN.—Josh Billings had a correct idea of what constituted enjoyment among young people during the winter months when he wrote the following:

> Now gather round the kitchen fire,
> And pile the chunks on hier and hier,
> Git out the fiddle and partner's choose,
> And shake her down in your cowhide boots.

GRATEFUL.—A large number of our friends at Fort Wayne have subscribed for the COURIER out of personal considerations and from a desire to assist in establishing a good paper at this place. They are wholesouled clever gentlemen, and we expect to find many of the same kind in DeKalb County. We are grateful for this encouragement and trust that we shall merit the same appreciation at home.

NEW CARS.—The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad is increasing the amount of its rolling stock. We noticed four new cars for that road, at Ft. Wayne this week. Two of them are passenger coaches, and are very finely finished both inside and out. The other two are combined baggage, mail and express cars. They came from the works at Wilmington, Del., and are very handsome. The patent coupling is used, so there will be no danger of broken fingers.

WATERLOO.—In a brief visit to Waterloo the other day we found the place as stirring as ever, and we are glad to note the general business appearance which our neighbor puts on. We like to see enterprise everywhere and we have no hesitancy in giving credit where it belongs. Waterloo distined to be a town of some importance, and we hope its increase will be in proportion to the liberality of her citizens.

NEW YEAR.

In consequence of having to remove the material of this paper from Waterloo to this place we were unable to issue a paper last week, and therefore could not wish our readers, publicly, a merry christmas. It is not to late however, to wish you a happy new year, trusting that when the bells high up in the Cathedrals shall peal out the hour of twelve on the last day of this year, we shall all be found in a happier, joyous and more prosperous condition than that of to-day. When twelve more moons of ice and blossoms shall have waxed and waned, and the sweet chimes of the dying hour shall be flung out by the wintry winds across the naked woods and snowy hills, let us trust that it will not be the requiem of all our bright hopes perished and never to be realized this side the jasper sea and stary portals of immortality, but that it will ring in brighter hopes and dreams more beautiful than ever before.

REMEMBER THE POOR.—The winter season is an eminently appropriate time for all who are in sympathy with suffering humanity to bestir themselves and seek out the truly needy and lead them in the ways of comfort and add to their well being as much as possible.

The most deserving of aid are not, usually, those whose forlorn condition attracts the greatest attention, for they are retiring in dispotition and manner, and possessed of that native and laudable pride that leads them to avoid, as far as possible, everything having the appearance of charity. Yet misfortunes will come, and often, not singly. They are, it may be, unable to procure work, or they may be prevented by sickness from supplying themselves with the efforts of life.

Thousands know by sad experience the hard struggling to keep up appearances, the bitter fight with the wolves of adversity, the apparent futility of all their efforts the sad sorrow that agonizes their hearts, as one after another of the souvenirs of better days, of even the necessities of the present, find their way to the pawn-brokers, soon to be swallowed up by the exorbitant rates of interest which they are unable to pay.

There is a need of much more of the spirit of true humanity, of kindly interest in others well being, of less selfishness and more self-sacrifice, more care for, and attention to, the needs and well being of those around us. No one, until they have tried it has any idea of the vast amount of good they can do, and the lasting pleasure it will afford them.

THE COURIER.—We have now got fairly under headway, and intend supplying the COURIER regularly and promptly every week, to our subscribers, at two dollars per annum. We believe in the system of paying in advance and shall strictly adhere to it at the soonest possible moment. We shall have to be somewhat lenient, however, in this matter at first until we assure our friends that the COURIER is a permanent institution. It will not require a very long time, we think, to convince any reasonable person of this fact, and then we hope they will comply promptly with our terms.

The COURIER will be largely devoted to local news, and in order to facilitate this object we ask our friends throughout the county to furnish us with the news of their neighborhood that will be of interest to the general reader. Send us the facts and if you are not accustomed to writing, we will take pleasure in putting it in a readable shape. We want to make the COURIER a No. 1 paper, and with this assistance, we will certainly be able to do so.

Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad—Meeting of Directors.

Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad,
Secretary's Office,
JACKSON, Dec. 23, 1870.

A meeting of the Directors of the Fort Wayne, Jackson, and Saginaw Railroad Co., called by order of the President, to meet at his office, at one o'clock p. m., Dec. 22, was held in this city, Jackson, on that day.

Present: H. H. Smith, A. P. Egerton, E. O. Grosvenor, H. J. Rudisil, P. B. Loomis, E. A. Webster, D. Merriman, Henry Baker, W. D. Thompson, J. M. Gale John Bass.

The board was called to order, when the Secretary read a communication from H. H. Smith, Esq., offering his resignation as president, which, on motion, was accepted.

Hon. A. P. Egerton then offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, H. H. Smith, President of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad Co., has presented to the Board of Directors his resignation of the office of President, therefore.

Resolved, that in accepting his resignation we regard this a fitting time to express our satisfaction of the manner in which the interest of the road has been managed by him.

Resolved, That as by his far sightedness the importance of the connections made by the road was early made manifest, and by his ability its organization quickly accomplished, so to his energy and industry its rapid progress and speedy completion are largely to be attributed.

Resolved, That while we regret the loss of his assistance and services in the future management of this road, we hope the same measure of success will attend him in whatever he may hereafter undertake that he has contributed to the Fort Wayne Jackson and Saginaw road while it has been under his management.

On motion of W. D. Thompson, the Directors present proceeded to ballot for President, with the following result.

Whole number of votes cast - - - 11
Of which P. B. Loomis received - - - 10
" E. O. Grosvenor " - - - 1

Whereupon P. B. Loomis was declared duly elected President.

On motion of P. B. Loomis, the following was adopted as by-laws:

1. All stockholders, where subscription shall have been fully paid and a certificate issed before the closing of the transfer books, and none others, shall be entitled to vote in person, or by proxy, at all future meetings of the stockholders.

2. The books for the transfer of stock shall be closed at four o'clock p. m., on Tuesday next preceding any annual or special meeting of the stockholders, and shall remain closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meetings.

3. The annual meeting for the election of Directors of the company, shall be held at the office of the company in the city of Jackson, on the second Tuesday of the month of February in each year, at eleven o'clock a. m.

EUGENE PRINGLE, Secretary.

LETTERS.—A letter received by one of our citizens, says German women send all sorts of things through the mails to their husbands, sons or sweethearts, away soldiering. Letters are permitted up to sixteen ounces weight, so they send cigars, tea chocolate, shirts and slippers. A pair of slippers can be sent—one in each. One woman sent a flannel shirt in six pieces, by six posts. The last letter contained the left sleeve, with the needle and thread for sewing the shirt together.

DEATHS.

DIED.—On the 22d of December, of brain fever, THOMAS only son of HENRY W. and FANNY A. FORD, aged nine years.

None but those who have gone through the terrible ordeal, can fully realize the fond hopes thus rudely blasted and the agony of those who mourn the departure of their little ones. Thomas was a bright intelligent little fellow, for one of his years and had entwined himself in the hearts and affections of all, so that none who knew him, but what partook of the general grief that followed his early demise. No more the childish voice, in sweetest tones shall find an echo in the hearts of loving ones, and the little, feet now cold and still, shall never more keep step to the music of that cherry glowing heart; but e'en a few more days, and then will be revealed the pure and glorious life to which the bright spirit has taken its flight, away in the ethereal blue above, where the wearying grief of parents and all shall find an end in everlasting peace.

EX-SENATOR DRAKE, of Missouri, recently appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, has entered upon the duties of his office. He was introduced to the bar by Judge Loring, when he delivered a few remarks, asking the gentlemen to excuse him for any imperfection until he should become better acquainted with the usages of the Court. The belief is general that the best thing the new Judge could do to become acquainted with the duties of the office, would be to study law.

THE charge that Admiral Porter, in conjunction with General Meigs had got up an office during the war to be filled by a Secesh Captain, that would enable the Confederates to get all the news they wished from Washington, is met by Porter's friends with a charge that Ben. Butler, when in command at Fortress Monroe, was prevented by Porter from smuggling supplies to the Confederate army, from the proceeds of which he expected to make a fortune. We give due credit to all these worthies say against each other.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the Estate of John Nessel, late of said county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHARLOTTE NESSEL, Administratrix.
J. W. RICKEL, Att'y for Estate.
January 2, 1871. 3w

ALL PERSONS.

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, mouth, throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, also Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint. Should apply in person or by letter to DR. B. GARD.

Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 666, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan. 5, - tf

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob Bruner Administrator of the estate of Magdaline Bruner deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
J. E. ROSE, Atty. for Estate.
January 2, 1871, DeKalb Com. Pleas Court. 3w

Suveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor will at our request preceed to survey, locate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining sections 25 and 36 in Township 34, 18 of range 123 and for the survey of said section 36 will meet at the house of Samuel Swihart in said section, at 8 o'clock a. m. on Monday the 23d of January 1871. Also for the survey of said section 25 will meet at the south quarter part of said section on Thursday at 8 o'clock a. m., the 26th of Jan., 1871.

PHILIP FLUKE }
SAMUEL SWIHART } Applicants
G. W. WELLS, Surveyor.
Jan. 5, 1871 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 28th day of January A. D. 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The North half of the East half of the North west quarter of Section number twenty eight in Township Thirty three Range thirteen east, in DeKalb County Ind. and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, taken as the property of Hiram Rickey at the suit of James W. Case.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
By J. B. HOOVER, Dept.
J. W. RICKEL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Jan. 5, 1871. 3w

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ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN,
Residence, Fairfield Center. Still continues to practice in Fairfield and vicinity, and will attend to all professional calls promptly. 2-33.

Lent's Hotel.
CORNER VAN VLECK & WASHINGTON STS.
Waterloo City, Ind. The undersigned having taken charge of the above Hotel, is ready to cater to the wants of the traveling public. JOHN BUTT. 2-28

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D. D. MOODY. 2-45 H. C. PETERSON.

Pinchin & Madden,
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Prizes cashed and information furnished [illegible] UPHAM, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—Michael Duignan, a laborer, during a quarrel with his aged mother, at Elizabethport, N. J., shot her dead.

—It is believed that the schooner Elisabeth, from New York to Portland, Me., foundered at sea, and that all hands were lost.

—A Poughkeepsie, N. Y., dispatch states that the Assistant State Cattle Commissioner yesterday reported 1,000 head of diseased cattle in Dutchess county, and that the health of the county is seriously endangered by the people using the milk.

—The steamship Fairbank, from Wilmington to New York, was forced on the 19th to put into Hatteras Inlet for harbor during the heavy gale. From some unknown cause she took fire, and was completely destroyed, her crew barely escaping with their lives.

—A terrific explosion, causing the death of three men, occurred Friday night, in the iron foundry of Miller N. Difare, in Brooklyn. The water in the boiler being allowed to go too low, was the cause of the explosion. The engineer and firemen were instantly killed, and the dead body of a painter employed about the building was picked up in Bushwick creek, three hundred feet distant from the scene of the disaster.

—A fire occurred in Brooklyn Friday, eleven houses being destroyed and the occupants turned upon the streets with very little clothing. The fire originated in one of a row of two-story frame cottages, and the flames spread so rapidly from one to another that eleven were demolished before the firemen could check them. Twenty-two families are rendered houseless, and a good portion of their furniture destroyed.

—The Atlantic and Great Western mail train, bound west, on the 29th, ran off the track about five miles west of Meadville, near Sutton's. The rear car, which was filled with emigrants, was thrown down an embankment 30 feet, turning over several times. One man named Hopkins was killed, and two others badly hurt. One of them is not expected to recover. Fifteen others were slightly injured. The train was about two hours late, and was running very rapidly when the accident occurred. The cause is unknown, but is supposed to have been a poor rail, as one was found broken, and the ties were entirely broken off. The injured parties were brought to Meadville.

—The Marshall House, situated at the west end of the wire bridge over the Alleghany river at Franklin, Pa., took fire at 11 o'clock Friday morning. The flames communicated to the bridge, and the cables soon becoming red hot, parted from the anchorage, precipitating the bridge structure into the river. There were about twenty persons on the bridge at the time. Wm. Neil, a farmer; Mrs. McIntyre and Miss Mary McIntyre, wife and daughter of the toll-keeper, who were engaged in removing furniture on the bridge, were fatally injured. The bodies were recovered. Mary and George McIntyre, John and Alexander McCartey, J. Heange and two unknown persons, were seriously injured. Wilfred Kilgore, the freight agent of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, is supposed to be buried in the ruins, as he was known to have been on the bridge.

The West.

—McKay's block, on South Clark street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th ult.

—Wm. Lentz struck a man named Valentine, in Perry township, seven miles from Evansville, Ind., on the 29th, with an axe, cutting his left hand in two places, from which he bled to death.

—The Lawrenceburg (Ind.) Woolen Manufacturing Company has made an assignment. Their liabilities are near $200,000. Assets are estimated at $150,000. The mills were erected about four years ago.

—A San Francisco dispatch states that a blast of 60,000 pounds of powder was successfully exploded in the Blue Point gravel gold mine, recently. Gold-bearing earth two hundred feet square and seventy-five feet deep was lifted twenty feet and completely shattered. This is the greatest mining blast ever fired in California.

—On the 26th, Zach Brown, colored, was shot and killed by Wm. Lillytt, clerk of Mayor Morris. Brown was drunk and insulting, and Lillytt threatened to have him arrested, whereupon he made hostile demonstrations, causing Lillytt to shoot him through the head. Lillytt gave himself up to the police.

—The steam flouring mills of William Cottle & Sons, at Trafalgar, Johnson county, Ind., were injured by the explosion of a boiler. The proprietors, James M. Cottle and John M. Cottle, were fatally injured; and E. H. Joliff, foreman, William Pyster, James Feathergill and a son of Joliff, were considerably hurt. Low water in the boiler caused it.

—The Apache Indians are active, and are committing many murders and running off large herds of cattle. In the vicinity of Tucson, Arizona, on the 18th, a freight train on the Lilly, Ochoca and Poug, *en route* to Camp Goodwin, about thirty miles east of Tucson, was attacked by a large party of Indians, and after a sharp fight, in which Martin Rivera was killed, and two others wounded, the Indians got away with the oxen. The wounded men were brought to Tucson.

—George Smith's flouring mill in Watertown, Wis., together with all its contents, including the safe and several thousand bushels of wheat, was burned on the 29th. Loss, $40,000; insurance, [illegible],500. Mr. Smith has been peculiarly unfortunate, his residence, which was a fine one, having been destroyed by fire three months ago last night. [illegible]athaniel Blanchard was killed by falling from the roof of his own building, which stood opposite to the burning mill.

The South.

—Dr. B. R. Willford, a prominent physician and for many years professor of materia medica in the Virginia medical college died on the 26th, aged 74 years.

—Joseph B. Escaraile, President of the Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, died on Sunday afternoon. He was for many years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

—Mrs. J. W. Corcoran died at Washington on the 26th, of typhoid fever. She was the daughter of Representative [illegible]ck, of Kentucky, and was married on the 7th inst, to a nephew of W. W. Corcoran, of Washington.

—The active river tonnage of St. Louis for the past year has been 1,164,[illegible]. The total quantity of freight brought to St. Louis by the St. Louis and St. Paul line of Packets, during the past season, was 764,307 tons.

—John Hill Crockett, grandson of Davy Crockett, was found murdered on a trading boat at Brady's Landing, five miles above St. Louis, on the Arkansas river, on Thursday. His head was horribly crushed with an iron bar.

—H. C. McLaughlin, editor of the [illegible]freesboro (Tenn.) *Monitor*, was shot and killed at Smyrna on Saturday, by [illegible]ert Cattles. Both parties fired several shots. Cattles was not hurt. McLaughlin, on Friday, attacked and shot Cattles, whilst at work in the neighborhood of Smyrna. Both were soldiers in the rebel army.

—On Friday last a difficulty occurred in Alcorn county, Miss., between two [illegible] Dr. E. M. Nichols was twice wounded, when Mr. Sharp, a brother-in-law, interfered to stop the difficulty, and was shot and instantly killed by W. E. Nichols, who was arrested and committed.

—In Tell county, Tenn., last week, a boy named Butler, aged 14, shot and instantly killed his brother's bride, who had just arrived. The boy had threatened to do so before the marriage. Since his arrest he asserts that he was instigated to the deed by his father.

—The ice-boat Chesapeake, a steamer of great power, used for clearing Baltimore harbor and bay of ice, blew up Sunday, off Sandy Point, near Annapolis. One man was instantly killed and three others severely scalded. After the explosion, the Chesapeake was burned and sunk. She cost $135,000, and was insured for $95,000, principally in Baltimore offices.

—On Monday evening, Napoleon Brown and Frank Dean were riding together on the same horse in Platte county, Mo., when a quarrel took place between them, which resulted in Dean stabbing Brown twenty-one times, killing him instantly. Brown is nineteen years old, and a son of Judge Thomas Brown, of Buchanan county.

—Last Saturday afternoon, at Brownestown, Jefferson county, Ky., some men and boys filled a hollow anvil with powder, placed another anvil upon it, that the explosion might be loud, when an explosion occurred. One piece of the anvil struck a negro, Josh Lawson in the breast, killing him instantly. A boy in the party was slightly injured at the same time in a bar-room.

—A Washington dispatch says: "Surratt's re-appearance to public notice has brought out a fact concerning him which has never heretofore been published. It is stated on the most responsible authority that when his mother was on trial here, Judge Advocate Holt consented to release her if he (Surratt) would give himself up for trial. Surratt was informed of this by his friends, who were in communication with him. Instead of complying and thereby securing the release of his mother, he immediately absconded, leaving her to her fate."

—Dr. Stillman Spooner, of Oneida, N. Y., a homœopathic surgeon, has been struck from the list of examining pension surgeons by Commissioner H. Van Aarnum on the ground that all examining surgeons for the bureau should belong to one school and adopt but one theory of medicine recognized by the bureau. Dr. Spooner protests in a long letter to the Commissionor against the insult thus offered the large and influential body of homœopathic practitioners in the United States.

—A destructive fire occurred at Nevasota, Texas, Sunday morning. Sixteen buildings were consumed. The sufferers are: E. J. Johnson, B. Goodman, J. W. Peterson, G. Coburg, Fox & Black, H. D. Patrick, W. White & Co., Arnold, Bridge & Co., A. Levington, J. W. Hageman, J. Ettis, A. Montgomery, J. P. Shaffer, Storey & Streaten, Smith & Powell, B. F. Rucker, H. Levy, and the Masonic Hall. The loss will be $100,000, half of which is covered by insurance.

—A terrible affair occurred at Lauderdale, Miss., last Wednesday. Mrs. Clayton sent a negro named Jeff and her sons, aged 13 and 26, to town with a bag of cotton to be sold, Jeff having an interest in the cotton. After selling, a dispute arose between him and the boys about his share. All started home, the boys in a wagon, and the negro on a mule. When a short distance from town Jeff rode up to the wagon and shot Gabe Clayton, the eldest boy, in the face, mortally wounding him. The negro was arrested, and on Thursday, after an examination, was ordered to be committed to jail. While in charge of a constable at the station 15 or 20 masked men rode up, and taking the prisoner, carried him off a short distance, and shot him to death.

—A St. Louis dispatch gives the following statistics of that city for the past year, which show a large increase of business over 1869. A few of the leading articles are noticed, as follows: Receipts of wheat (flour reduced to wheat), 13,709,930 bu; previous year, 12,251,674 bu. Receipts of corn, 4,605,436 bu; previous year, 2,395,713 bu. Receipts of oats, 4,511,510 bu; previous year, 3,461,944 bu. The products of iron furnaces increased from 46,000 to 72,500 tons. The transactions of the Clearing House were $774,815,458, being an increase of 32 per cent over the previous year. Taxable real estate in St. Louis, $217,355,619; personal property, $57,777,720; on which $5,017,432 taxes were collected. There was also $5,443,125 internal revenue collected. The collection at Custom House, from all sources during the year, were $2,027,484. The railroad tonnage of the year has been 753,644 tons from the West; 817,675 tons from the East; 390,670 tons shipped East. Total, 2,374,206 tons. The total receipts of coal amount to 23,131,475 tons. Amount of iron ore mined the past year, 316,000 tons, about one-half the amount mined during the previous ten years. The number of houses erected during the year, 1,134, of which only 114 were frame, costing $7,307,525. The amount of lead products in the State during the year, 14,128,725 pounds. Amount of flour received, 1,413,336 barrels. Amount of timber received, 240,760,500 feet, an increase of 64,677,414 over the previous year.

Foreign.

—Completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. A dispatch from Susa announces that the Alps were pierced through on th 26th, and that the workmen from both ends of the Mont Cenis tunnel joined in congratulatins upon the completion of the great work.

—The intensely cold weather causes fearful mortality among the German wounded. Nearly all the occupants of fifty-six carriages, filled with soldiers wounded at the assault upon Belfort, on the 21st of December, were frozen to death before the train reached Chatenos.

—The sinking of six English ships in the Seine, by the Prussians, for the purpose of obstructing navigation, has occasioned great indignation throughout England. The British vice consul at Rouen has presented the Prussian commander a formal protest against acts of spoilation committed upon British subjects in the city.

—The steamship City of Baltimore, at Queenstown, from New York, reports having passed, 800 miles from Fastnet, a steamer, black, with white ports, who reported a loss of crew. She was bound east under sail, and wanted no assistance. She is thought to be the Virginia, which left New York Dec. 3, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

—Dispatches from Versailles, received here, state that the general evacuation of the departments of East Paris, which had been occupied by German troops, still continues. It is thought that this is being done in order to concentrate Prussian strength around Versailles.

—Advices from Santiago de Cuba, dated the 23d, state that on the 18th, three hundred insurgents, including forty negresses, armed with cutlasses, burned Socapa, a fishing village, distant five miles from that city, opposite the the Morro fortress at the mouth of the harbor. They found the small detachment of defenders to retreat, and killed nine persons, including two women.

—The Prussians, on Wednesday, furiously attacked Forts Rosny, Nugent and [illegible] teries were unmasked, and an attempt made at a [illegible] bombardment of the position, but the attack was repulsed, with heavy loss. The *morale* of Paris is exceedingly good.

—Accounts received at Bourdeaux show that both Prussian and French troops have suffered terribly from cold. Strong reinforcements have been sent forward to all points to replace the French soldiers thus incapacitated. Vast quantities of material, calculated to increase the comfort of the troops, have been also sent to the front.

—Bourbaki's command is charged especially with the duty of revictualling Paris, and has already on hand a vast amount of live stock and provisions for that purpose. At the proper moment this army will make a desperate effort to join Chaufey's forces and reunite the Army of the Loire, which will then, with great energy, push on for Paris.

—The *World's* special from London says: "The Manchester *Guardian* contains a statement that King William and the princess royal of Prussia wrote to the queen that they were opposed to the marriage of Princess Louise with the marquis of Lorne. The queen replied with vehemence, advising them to mind their own business. The incident has materially changed the feelings of the court toward Germany."

—Balloon advices from Paris are down to 4 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. The citizens and soldiers were in excellent spirits, and are still determined on a vigorous defense. Intensely cold weather had suspended military operations in good part. Preparations are making on a large scale, and important results are looked for. The preparations had imbued the inhabitants with increased confidence.

—Under orders from Generals Bressoles, Bremens and Garibaldi, the army of Bordeaux is to march directly on Paris. As the French advance the inhabitants hasten to join the ranks, and thus the army increases rapidly. Numbers of the smaller towns now resist the enemy, as in the case of Tours, which, in consequence of the combat at Manual, was not occupied by the Germans. At Argent and Cog the Prussians were repulsed by the population.

—Official contradiction is given to the dispatches of the Prussians, which falsely represent the Port Noyelle battle as a German victory, and in which they also claim to have taken some French troops prisoners. Not a single Frenchman was captured. The Prussians have lost heavily in battle and from sickness in the north and northeast of France. The villages are encumbered with German wounded. Great numbers of German soldiers are suffering from opthalmia. There are 10,000 sick and wounded Germans at Chalons sur Marne.

—A special to the *World* from London contains a dispatch from Versailles, dated Dec. 23, which says: "A scheme to assassinate the king of Prussia, Von Moltke, and Bismark was discovered here a few days since. A number of strangers arrived in the city on Wednesday, when the gates were closed and the citizens ordered to remain in their houses on pain of death. The patrols then searched every place, and arrested 200 persons, of whom 70 were armed with guns and pistols."

—A dispatch from Blois the 22d says: Plenty fighting, but no battles within the past ten days by the army which is operating on both sides of the river, and has possession of the country in the neighborhood of Orleans and Blois. The result may be a retreat through the latter city without a general action. Every day the outposts have a collision, and the lines of one side or the other are shelled. The French have repulsed the enemy, but every night have slept a little nearer Blois, on the north side of the river. The engagements have taken place for the most part on the triangle formed by Beaugency, Mien, and Marchenoir. Five days' skirmishing in that quarter has filled the hospitals with wounded, and the roads in rear of the army with stragglers. On the other side the same continual and moderate activity is kept up, the Prussians always taking the initiative, and always seeking a weak place.

Death of Gen. Prim.

Madrid, Dec. 30.—Marshal Prim died last night from his wounds. All those engaged in his assassination, six in number, have escaped. The death of Gen. Prim has intensified the excitement in this city. The Marshal retained consciousness to the last, and, when made aware of the rapid approach of death, bade adieu to his friends, and, it is said, expressed much anxiety for the safety of the King. Great apprehensions of an outbreak of the conspirators exists, but the government is making efforts to allay the excitement. The Cortes has adopted a resolution of honor to the memory of Gen. Prim. It declares that the deceased deserved well of the country, and places his family under the protection of the nation. The Cortes also adopted a vote of confidence in the government.

How a Boy Wakes Up.

There he lies in his crib, a nut brown stub of four years. He sleeps the sleep of healthy childhood. In the same position he lay when he dropped into unconsciousness, one arm under his head, one leg kicked out from under the coverlet. He is perfectly motionless. His round cheek pillows itself on the extended arm, and his legs seem to have been arrested in the middle of the last restless kick, as the curtain fell over his blue eyes, and he was asleep. You can scarcely perceive his regular respiration. A train of cars thunders by without noise—he might be carried across the street without awakening.

It is morning; daylight streams into the windows; the sun shines on the hill-tops. The sounds of stirring life are beginning to be heard about the house. Watch the boy. Still and motionless as a figure of marble. As you look, the gates of sleep are suddenly unlocked. He is awake in a twinkling—awake all over. His blue eyes are wide open and bright—his lips part with a shout—his legs fly out in different directions—his arms are in rapid motion—he flops over with a spring—in ten seconds he has turned a couple of somersaults, and presents before you a living illustration of perpetual motion. There is no deliberate yawning, no slow stretching of indolent limbs, no lazy rubbing of sleepy eyes, no gradually becoming awake about it. With a snap like a pistol shot, he is thoroughly awake and kicking—wide awake to she top of each particular hair. The wonderful thing about it is its suddenness and completeness.

Three Southdown Bucks have recently been imported into New York for the large sheepfold now in course of erection in the Central Park. It is stated that specimens of the Cotswold and Leicester breeds, as well as sheep from Saxony, will be imported for the Park, so that visitors will have an opportunity of inspecting the different varieties of this valuable domestic animal.

The celebrated Durand divorce case of New York has been settled. Durand, a prominent merchant of that city, was sued for $45,000 damages, claimed by his wife for disowning her. He claimed that she was not his wife, and never was. Thinking her demand for $45,000 exorbitant, he persuaded her to throw off $44,000, and take the balance, and so she did.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Nilsson Concerts and Reception—[illegible]—Rooms—Amusements.

Chicago, Dec. 27th, 1870.—The sensations of the past week were the Nilsson concerts at the Opera House, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon at Farwell Hall, and her reception by the Scandinavians at the German House Thursday evening. Her concerts were very fully attended, and musically, popularly and pecuniarily were a great success. She was assisted by Miss Louisa Carey, Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps. She gives two concerts this week, Thursday and Friday evenings, and a matinee Saturday afternoon, at Farwell Hall. No singer has ever given the citizens of Chicago so much as Miss Nilsson.

THE NILSSON RECEPTION

was a great occasion among her countrymen. Music, feasting, toasts and speeches were the order of proceedings, and Miss Nilsson was presented with a laurel wreath of gold, beautiful and costly.

THE COLD WEATHER

the past week came upon us suddenly and severely, the thermometer Friday morning varying as low as seven degrees below zero. With the opening of this week the weather began to moderate, till to-day it thaws in the streets. About six inches of snow fell a week ago, and an inch or two more last Sunday, but very few sleighs are yet seen in the street.

CHRISTMAS

was quite generally observed both on Sunday and Monday, the stores being generally closed, and the week day kept as a holiday. As usual, there was some dissipation, and one case came to my knowledge where a wife fled to a neighbor's to save her life from the fury of a drunken husband.

BUSINESS

is now at the dullest season, sales are moderate and collections slow. But the pork-packing business, which has now began in earnest, will distribute a vast deal of money, and make money plentier in the country. There have been several recent

FAILURES

of merchants, though none of very large amount. Some have wound up and others compromised with their creditors and gone on again. The high price of

RENTS

is a great load for business men to carry, cutting up their profits and in some cases diminishing their capital. Landlords will will have to reduce their rents, or have empty stores or bankrupt tenants.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The art of transferring the likeness of the human face and form has reached a great degree of perfection. In canvass painting, where the eye guides the hand in limning the features and tracing the shape, size and relations of the different parts, there is necessarily more or less imperfection. But when the sun was made pencil-holder and painter the likenesses were true to nature, and daguerreotypes, ambrotypes and photographs succeeded each other, and now pictures are taken on wood, porcelain, and the different metals. There are several styles of pictures, recently introduced by the best artists, that are deservedly popular.

1. The Rembrandt, or shadow picture, so called because the lights and shadings are after the style of the great master. These pictures are very fine, and the artistic effects most striking.

2. The Berlin Vignette; very large sized heads, from retouched negatives. A peculiar style, very beautiful and popular.

3. Medallion Heads, resembling the Berlin Vignette, but differing from it in the style of printing.

4. Victoria Cards, in size between the *Carte de Visite* and the Cabinet—the largest size that can be put in a letter envelope, and very appropriate for the large Berlin Vignette or Rembrandt.

5. Porcelain Pictures, of all sizes, from miniature to life, the most beautiful of all styles for portraits, for they can be finished equal to the finest ivory pictures.

A great improvement in photography is the retouching of negatives before painting. To do this successfully requires the highest skill of our best artists. The best specimens of the art, in the various styles of pictures, can be seen in the photograph studio of

S. W. SAWYER, 24 WASHINGTON STREET,

successor to J. Carbut, whose well-known Photographic Art Gallery he has purchased, with all its art treasures, improved upon its methods and increased its reputation and attractions. Mr. Sawyer, though a recent comer, is a pioneer in the art, took the silver medal for the best daguerreotypes, ambrotypes and photographs, at the Maine State Agricultural Fair, in 1859, and stood in the front rank of his profession, at the East. He excels especially in the Rembrandt and Porcelain pictures. I saw some exceedingly beautiful pictures in these,—as well as other —styles there, exquisitely finished, with a perfection of light and shade, a softness and naturalness of flesh tint, with a glow of life which no artist could equal on canvas, and which rival the finest ivory portraits. He has also special arrangements for taking children's pictures, and ample facilities for executing work in every department of the photographic art. Using only the purest chemicals, and the best stock, and employing only the best artists, his Gallery is the favorite resort of the lovers of art, and those who wish the finest pictures, at reasonable prices, should visit his studio, when they come to Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

All through this week the theaters and places of amusement present unusual attractions. Fisk's Opera Troupe of Blondes open their season at Crosby's Opera House Wednesday evening, the 28th inst., in the grand pageant of Twelve Temptations.

J. K. Emmett is starring it at McVicker's, in "Our Cousin German."

Aiken's Museum has a great variety of attractions.

Manning's Minstrels, at the Dearborn, have some new and mirth-provoking performances, and

Allen's Globe Theater, on the West Side, are running Paul Pry, and the Omnibus and The Thicket-of-Leave Man. B.

An Eventful Week.

Being a page from the Private Diary of Miss——

Monday—Went with Jenny to Stewart's to choose a new rep for the autumn. Couldn't decide upon one, so, got Jenny to buy gloves for herself, and came away.

Tuesday—Went again to Stewart's Chose the rep.

Wednesday—The rep came home. Heard from John, who sent some of his hair, but no locket to put it in!

Thursday—Began cutting out the rep. Went out to tea at Mrs. Slammer's, and didn't enjoy myself at all.

Friday—Went on at the rep. Shall I "gore" it much at the waist, or only a little? Thought a good deal. Could not decide. Mem—To write and ask Lizzie Martin what she thinks about "goring."

Saturday—Wrote to Lizzie. Began at skirt. Wonder what Lizzie will say? Made the sweetest thing in paniers. Wrote to John, and sent him some of my new "plait;" it's a better color than my own, and he will not know the difference; also hinted about a locket.

Sunday—Went to church at St. Alban's. Saw such a pretty bonnet on such a plain head. Wondered about the rep —should I have a basque and a pouf? Long sermon. Wondered whether mamma would give me a new bonnet before thanksgiving.

Sunday evening—Went to church again. Long sermon. Thought about John, and whether he would send a locket. Thought about the dress—should I have it made open, square, or *en chale*, so as to wear in as well as out of doors. Mem—If I do, must have a chemisette of the same stuff to put under,

Monday morning—Heard from Lizzie. "'Gore' it in well at the waist." Such a weight off my mind.

Monday afternoon—Began the "goring."

A woman living in Pennsylvania recently had her eyesight restored by an operation, after having been blind for several years. The first thing she did, after objects became visible, was to sit down and read a number of letters, which she presumed had been sent to her husband by ladies during her blindness. The feelings of the poor woman can be better imagined than described when she found that her jealousy had been occasioned by a number of coal and washing bills.

Farwell & Co., Patent Solicitors and Attorneys at Patent Law, at Chicago, and Washington, D. C., have unusual facilities for transacting the Patent business in all its branches. Chicago office, 133 Dearborn Street.

A Harvard professor uses the phrase "you know" so often to his classes that the students have rebelled, you know.

TRESSILIAN COURT;

OR,

The Baronet's Son.

By MRS. HARRIET LEWIS.

Author of "The Double Life," "The Bailiff's Scheme," "The Sundered Hearts," "The Lady of Kildare," "A Life at Stake," "The House of Secrets," etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

A FEARFUL CATASTROPHE.

A wild storm was raging upon the Mediterranean Sea, near the close of a dreary November day, and sky and waters were black with the gloom of the sudden and furious tempest, before which a small sailing vessel was scudding under bare poles. Her build and rigging proclaimed her Sardinian. She was *The Gull*, Captain Varino, master, on her way from Cagliari to Palermo.

She had on board two seamen, and two passengers.

These passengers were Englishmen, who had procured passage on *The Gull* to Palermo, whence they intended to embark by steamer to Marseilles, the following day.

While the Captain and his assistants were attending to their duties, and expressing apprehensions as to their safety, the two Englishmen stood apart, leaning against the low bulwarks, and surveying the wild scene around them.

These men were both young, apparently of the same age, about three and twenty, but evidently they were not of the same station in life.

One, the more striking of the two, was aristocratic in his bearing, tall, slender and handsome, with a frank, smiling mouth, a pair of fearless blue eyes, set under a wide and massive forehead, and tawny hair blowing back from his face. Noble, generous and kind-hearted, he had an adventurous disposition and a dauntless courage.

He was Guy Tressilian, the only son and heir of Sir Arthur Tressilian, Baronet, of Tressilian Court, England.

His companion presented a remarkable resemblance to him, being also tall and slender and fair, with tawny hair and mustache, but he had not the frank smile, the bright, fearless look, or the joyous spirit that characterized young Tressilian. Young as he was, he had seen much of the dark side of life, and his experience had been such as to develop in him some of the worst qualities of his nature.

He was Jasper Lowder, Guy Tressilian's hired travelling companion and bosom-friend.

The meeting and connection of the two had a touch of romance. Young Tressilian had spent four years in a German university, whence he had been graduated with honor. On leaving the university, in obedience to his father's written command, he had undertaken a tour of the countries inclosing the Mediterranean Sea, in company with one of his late tutors. This gentleman being unexpectedly promoted to a professorship, abandoned Tressilian at Baden, leaving him to find another travelling companion.

On the evening of the very day after this desertion, as Guy Tressilian was sauntering through the streets of Baden, he had been assaulted by a trio of his own countrymen, all more or less intoxicated. It was apparent that they took him for another, and intended to wreak vengeance upon him. Without allowing him to speak, they forced him to defend himself. Guy was getting the worst of the conflict, when a stranger came running to his assistance, and in a few moments the two had put the ruffians to flight.

This stranger who came so opportunely to Guy's assistance was Jasper Lowder. His resemblance to young Tressilian awakened in the latter a romantic interest. He questioned Lowder, learned that he was poor and alone in the world, and took him with him to his hotel. Believing that the similarity of features indicated a similarity of tastes and natures, he engaged Lowder as his travelling companion, and the past year they had spent together more like brothers than like employer and employed.

"This storm is a regular Levanter," said Lowder, clinging with both hands to the bulwarks. "Do you think the craft will stand it, Tressilian?"

"Oh, yes," answered young Tressilian, wiping the salt spray from his face. "The Captain knows the Sicilian coast perfectly. In two hours, or less, we shall be in the bay of Palermo. In three hours we shall be domiciled in the best rooms of the hotel Trinacria, with the best supper which Messer Ragusas can furnish. And to-morrow, at noon," he added, "we shall embark for Marseilles in a Messageries steamer."

"And from Marseilles *you* will proceed to England and to Tressilian Court," said Lowder, with some bitterness. "And *I*—what is to become of me? I have had a year of unalloyed happiness, and now comes back the drudgery, the hopeless toil, the anxieties of the wretched old life. You picked me up at Baden, a poor adventurer seeking to gain a living by teaching English, and the same destiny is open to me now."

Tressilian turned his handsome face upon his companion in surprise and affectionate reproach.

"Jasper!" he exclaimed, "you talk strangely. Do you suppose I have called you friend and brother so long, and loved you so well, to lose you now? I meant to have written to my father concerning you and your future, Jasper, but his sudden recall, received yesterday, causes me to return home without writing. I shall telegraph from Marseilles that you will come home with me. And you will, will you not? You will not abandon me, my friend? I will charge myself with your future. I will see that you obtain the position to which your talents entitle you. You have no ties to keep you on the Continent?"

A strange expression passed over Jasper Lowder's face.

"No, I have no ties," he said huskily.

"And you will go home with me?"

"What will your father say to my coming?" demanded Lowder. "He will think your generosity Quixotic. He will dismiss from his house the hired companion who dares to resemble his son—"

A sudden lurch of the little vessel, a wave sweeping over the deck, interrupted the sentence.

"You wrong my father," said Tressilian, his blue eyes kindling, when the vessel had righted. "He is the noblest man in the world. He will welcome my friends as his own. You will love him, Jasper, as I do, when you know him."

"He doesn't seem very affectionate," remarked Lowder. "You have been away from your home for five years, and he has but just recalled you!"

Young Tressilian's cheeks flushed, as Lowder saw in the lurid glow that momentarily lighted up the tempestuous scene.

"You know, or can guess, the reason, Jasper," he said, with something of an effort. "My father has a ward, the daughter of an old friend.—Ah! hear that wild shriek! The gale is increasing!"

"Yes," assented Lowder. "And the ward is Miss Irby—the golden-haired Blanche of whom you have talked so much, and with whom you have exchanged letters!"

"Yes. My father formed a project to have me marry Blanche. He did not wish us to grow up together, lest we should learn to regard each other as brother and sister. When Blanche came to live at the Court my father sent me to Germany. The night before I left home, he called me into his library and told me all his hopes and plans for the future, and entreated me to continue worthy of his innocent ward, and to keep my heart pure for her. I have done so, Jasper. I have never yet loved any woman. And yesterday I received my father's summons to come home. He has recalled me after five years of absence. I know the wish that lies nearest his heart. He wants me to return and marry Blanche. I shrink from the proposed marriage. I dread going home. And I dread offending my dear father, whom I love better than any woman. It is hard, Jasper, to revolt against the hopes and plans of a kind and generous father, whose very love for me causes him to urge on this marriage!"

"Is it?" said Lowder dryly, and with a strange smile full of sneering bitterness. "My experience has been widely different from yours, Tressilian. Did I ever tell you of my father?"

"No. I took it for granted that he is dead."

"Perhaps he is. I don't know," said Lowder, with a reckless laugh. "But if he is living, he is a scoundrel. Don't start, Tressilian, at my unfilial speech. Wait till you hear my story. I am in a desperate mood to-night. This storm stirs up the bad within me. As nearly as I can discover, my father was the youngest son of a proud old county family—"

"You do not know, then?" asked Tressilian, pressing his companion's hand.

"I have no proofs of it. All I positively know, is this. My mother was of humble station, pretty, with blue eyes and an apple-blossom face, and tender, appealing ways. She was the daughter of a widow, residing at Brighton. The widow, my grandmother, kept a lodging-house, and my father, a gay, dashing young fellow, came to lodge with her. As might have been expected, he fell in love with his landlady's daughter. He offered the young girl marriage, on condition that the union should be kept secret until his affairs brightened and he chose to divulge it. The young girl loved him. Her mother was ambitious and penurious. The result was the lover had his way, and married the [illegible] his landlady secretly, almost [illegible]. Then he took his bride to London, to cheap and [illegible] lodgings, where, a year later I was born."

The wind for a moment drowned his voice. As it presently failed, he resumed [illegible], and with passionate bitterness:

"For years my mother and I lived in those stuffy, obscure lodgings until her bloom had faded, and she had grown thin and wan and nervous. My father visited us at stated seasons, once or twice a week, but he never brought any of his family to call upon us. I doubt if his aristocratic relatives even suspected the existence of the faded wife and son of whom he was secretly ashamed. I have good reason to believe that he had fine lodgings at the West End, where he was supposed to be a bachelor, and that he went into fashionable society, while my poor mother and I lived securely. He was a profligate and a roue, but he had an air of fashion that awakened my boyish admiration and aroused my mother's affectionate pride in him. She was always pleading to be introduced to his relatives, and to have her son publicly acknowledged. But my father always put her off, saying that he was not yet ready. Worn out and despairing, my mother died when I was ten years old."

Again the wind shrieked past, again the little vessel lurched, the sea sweeping her deck.

The captain screamed his orders to his men, and for a few minutes disorder reigned.

"A nasty bit of weather!" said Lowder. "And a bad sky!"

"Yes, but I've seen as bad," returned Tressilian. "We shall make port all right, never fear. We must be well on toward the Cape di Gallo. And it's only seven miles from the Cape to Palermo."

"But the seven miles in this storm are worse than seventy in good weather. These coasts are dangerous, Tressilian."

Lowder shuddered as he surveyed sea and sky.

"But about your father, Jasper?" asked Tressilian, who had become deeply interested in his companion's story. "What did he do after your mother's death?"

"I remained at the old lodgings with our single old servant a month or more, my father visiting me several times, and expressing anxiety as to what he should do with me. A week after my mother's death, he told me that his brother was dead. A month later, his father was killed by being thrown from his horse. My father came into riches and honors by these deaths. At last, deciding to rid himself of me, he took me down to Brighton, to my old grandmother. Her sons were dead; she had given up keeping lodgers, and was grown miserly. He promised her five hundred pounds a year to keep me, and to keep also the secret of my paternity, solemnly promising to acknowledge me some day as his son and heir. The old woman agreed to carry out his wishes. She would have done anything for money. I went to school, grew up, at the age of twenty-one came into my grandmother's money, the fruits of years of saving, she dying at that time. My father had deliberately abandoned me. I did not know where to seek him, if I had wished to. I took my money and came abroad. I had been two years on the Continent, and had spent my little fortune when I met you. The rest you know."

"An odd, romantic story! But why did your father abandon you?"

"That he might be freed of encumbrance to make a grand marriage. From what my grandmother said at different times, I conclude that my father was in love with a titled lady before my mother's death. No doubt he married this lady. If he lives, this lady's son may be his acknowledged heir. My father has utterly disowned the son of his first hasty, ill-starred marriage. I have a fancy that I will meet him some day," and Jasper's brow deepened to deeper blackness. "However, I stand no chance of ever receiving justice at his hands."

"What is your father's name, Jasper?" asked Tressilian.

Lowder's face darkened. He bit his lip savagely.

"What I have told you about myself I learned from my own observation, or from chance words of my parents and grandmother. My mother's maiden name was Jeanette Lowder. At our London lodgings, my father bore the name of Lowder. I don't know his real name, but I should know his face anywhere, although I have not seen him in thirteen years. My mother was actually married, Tressilion, but I never heard my father's name. The clergyman who married my mother was dead; the witnesses also. When my grandmother was dying she tried to tell me the story. She had put it off too long. All that I could understand of her mumblings was the name of Devereux. I shall never forget that name—'Devereux!' Probably that was my father's name —my own rightful name. But as I should never find him if I sought him, and as he would repulse me if I did find him, I stand no chance of inheriting his property. He may be dead. He may have other sons who have succeeded him. It is all a mystery, but the prominent truth is that I am an outcast, poor, disowned and friendless."

He leaned over the bulwark, the spray dashing over his face violently.

Tressilian's heart warmed to him.

"My poor friend!" he said. "Must I say again, you are not friendless while I live. My father has influence enough to obtain for you a government appointment. This tangle may straighten itself out some day. But if it don't, you are resolute enough to make your own happiness."

He grasped Lowder'r hand, and looked with warm, bright eyes, full of sympathy, into Lowder's lowering face.

There had been a temporary lull in the storm. But as the two stood there the tempest revived and swept over the wild sea in maddened rage.

There was no time for talking now. The wind rose so high that the words would scarcely have been distinguished. The storm that had gone before had been but play to this awful outburst. The vessel drove on, creaking and groaning, a mere cockle shell on the billows.

"Mother of Mercies!" wailed the captain. "It's all up with us, signors. I can't make out the cape in this darkness. We shall go on the rocks. St Anthony save us!"

The seamen echoed his cries.

The two young Englishmen, comprehending their danger, clasped hands in silence.

For the next few minutes it seemed that a Pandemonium reigned.

Then a noise like the report of a cannon suddenly boomed through the storm and the darkness. The little vessel shivered, staggered, and careened upon her side.

She had struck upon a rock.

A moment later crew and passengers were struggling in the water.

A few moments of buffetings and tossings, of vain struggles and agonized, involuntary prayer, and then Jasper Lowder felt his senses slip from him, and became unconscious.

When he came to himself, he was lying upon a rocky beach of the Sicilian shore, sore, bruised, and weak as a child.

He opened his eyes. The wind had spent its fury, and now moaned along the coast with a desolate, despairing wail. The waves beat against the rocks.

Lowder struggled to his elbow.

"Wrecked!" he muttered. "I am cast ashore, while the others are drowned. Oh, this is terrible! I have lost my best friend to-night!"

He moaned and wrung his hands.

"He is dead, who would have done so much for me, and I so worthless am saved! All my hopes of an easy and luxurious life must be resigned now!"

At that moment he beheld a dark object at a little distance in the water. The waves hurled this object against the projecting head of a sunken rock. At the same instant Lowder secognized it as the body of a man.

He crept toward it, and the waters dashed the body on the shore at his feet. He put his hands on the face. How cold and wet it was! It felt like the face of a dead man. Lowder's fingers came in contact with the soft, silken moustache, and he knew that the body was that of Guy Tressilian!

Of the five who had stood on the sloop's deck a half-hour earlier, these two alone were left. The captain and his crew had found their deaths among the cruel, yawning waters.

Lowder thrust his hand under the waistcoat of his friend, but he could not perceive the beating of his heart. Despair took possession of him.

"Dead!" he said shrilly. "Dead! And he would have done so much for me if he had lived! And his father and the young girl he was to have married will wait in vain for his coming. His place at Tressilian Court is empty. Who can fill it?"

It seemed to him that some demon at his side echoed the question: *Who can fill the place left vacant by noble Guy Tressilian!*

A thought came to him—a thought so strange and sinister that he shivered involuntarily. Again he felt of Tressilian's heart. It gave no throb against his hand. He passed his hand over Tressilian's head, and discovered a gaping wound in the skull. The hair was clotted with blood.

Putting his hand into his breast pocket, Lowder drew out his little water-proof match safe. He opened it with trembling fingers and struck a light. The red flicker danced on young Tressilian's face.

[illegible] how ghastly and terrible it seemed. [illegible] eyes were [illegible] the [illegible] was gone. [illegible]

Lowder examined the wound. It had been made by contact with the sharp rocks, and even Lowder perceived its terrible character.

"If he is not dead, he soon will be," he muttered. "His brain has received an awful injury. He will never know who he is again. He won't live till morning, and he is perhaps dead already. He must be dead!"

Again it seemed to him as though some demon echoed his words.

The match dropped from his fingers into the water. For a little while he crouched on the wet stones in silence, battling, it may be with the better and nobler instincts of his nature.

At last, with sudden and abrupt stealthiness, his hand stole into the breast pocket of Tressilian, and drew out his private note-book, a packet of letters, a few trinkets. He secured these among his own wet garments. Their possession seemed to give him courage, and his face hardened, and he knelt beside the body of his friend and rifled his garments of all that they contained, bestowing the plunder en his own person.

Then he took his own purse, his note book, a few receipts and trifles from his own pockets, and put them in the pockets of Tressilian.

"It is done!" he whispered to himself, looking with wild defiant eyes through the darkness. "No one is harmed. He is dead. If he had lived, he would have provided for me. As he is dying or dead, I must provide for myself. *This likeness between us will make my fortune.* His friends will be spared a terrible grief, and I—I shall live at last! Fortune gives me a chance to gain name and wealth at one lucky stroke!"

As if to give himself no chance for repentance, he arose to his feet and turned his searching glance in an inland direction. A light, as from a cottage window, glimmering faintly through the thick haze caught his gaze.

Raising his voice, he called loudly:

"Help! Ho, there! help!"

The wind had abated, and his cries rang out through the night with startling distinctness. The light he had seen moved and disappeared. A minute later answering cries reached Lowder's ears, and he heard hasty steps, and saw the approaching light of a lantern, borne aloft by a man's upraised arm.

"This way!" shouted Lowder. "We are wrecked on the rocks! For the love of Heaven, hasten!"

The bearer of the lantern, attended by a male companion, came running to him, and was soon at his side. The lantern bearer was a rough Sicilian fisherman, a grade above his class. His companion was also Sicilian, but evidently of somewhat higher degree. Both were all excitement, astonishment and sympathy.

In as few words as possible Lowder told the story of the shipwreck, and called attention to the condition of his noble young employer.

"I think he is dead!" he said, in a choking voice. "Carry him up to your cabin. Let everything be done that can be done to save him. I will pay you well for any kindness to him. Poor fellow! He was my travelling companion. I loved him as if he had been my brother instead of only my hired attendant! Poor Jasper!"

The two Sicilians lifted the helpless form of poor young Tressilian, and carried it between them toward their cottage. Jasper Lowder followed them bewailing his loss.

The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated January 7th, which can be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news store, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 180 Williams street, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it.

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Wheat—No. 1 Spring, new	1.42	a 1.43
Rye—Western	.95	a .98
Barley—State	....	a .80
Corn—Mixed Western	.77	a .80
Oats—Western	.59	a .60
Pork—Mess	18.50	a21.00
Lard	.11¼	a .12½
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Beeves—Choice	$7.00	a 7.50
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Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
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Eggs—Fresh	.27	a .28
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Spring Extra	4.65	a 6.00
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Barley—No. 2, new	.70	a .75
Oats—No. 2	.38¾	a .39¼
Rye—No. 2	.70	a .71
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	1.07¾	a ....
No. 2, new	1.02½	a ....
Lard	.11¼	a .11½
Pork—Mess	18.75	a19.37½
CINCINNATI.		
Flour—Family	$5.40	a 5.60
Wheat—Red	1.16	a 1.18
Corn—New	.53	a .54
Oats	.42	a .44
Rye—No. 1	.81	a .83
Barley—Fall	1.00	a 1.05
Lard	.10¾	a .11
Pork—Mess	....	a18.54
Beef Cattle	5.25	a 6.50
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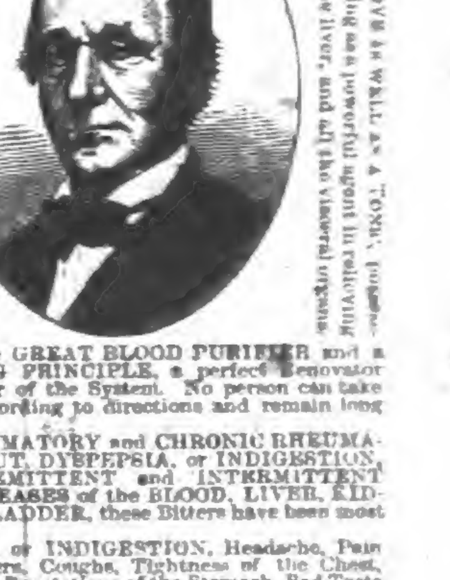

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The following exquisite verses were written by Charles Dickens:

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed;
Oh! the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh! the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

And when they are gone, I sit dreaming
Of my childhood too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh! the heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountain of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of fate blowing wild;
Oh! there is nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and of households;
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes;
Oh! these truants from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild;
And I know how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All radiant, as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself:
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended;
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God.
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction,
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more,
Ah! how shall I sigh for the dear ones,
That meet me each morn at the door!
I shall miss the good nights and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at eve,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And death says, "The school is dismissed!"
May the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good-night and be kissed.

A WINTER NIGHT'S RIDE IN THE SIERRA.

My medical friend had puffed away at his cigar for some minutes in silence; and then, throwing away the stump, quietly began:

It was in the winter of 1868–69, when I had just been placed in charge of a division near the summit of the Sierra Nevada, on the then half-finishe Centrald Pacific Railroad. After a long day's ride, I came back to the boarding-house at ten o'clock in the evening, and was told that a messenger had been there from Camp No.—, with a request that I should lose no time in hurrying over there to attend upon John Smith, who was in a very critical condition. The messenger had been very urgent, and it was evidently a case of life and death—nothing less. I took a few moments to consides. I was tired out and wanted sleep badly, but I could, on a pinch, go a little further without breaking down entirely.

The moon would be up at 11 o'clock, and the night was still and clear, though the snow had only just ceased falling and was from five to six feet on a level, if you can use the expressien properly where there is nothing like a level to be found, and the road—or trails, rather—are obliterated by the drifts. I inquired the location of Camp No.—. It was twelve miles away, and directly over a ridge or spur of the mountains. My own horse could not stand the trip, but a big lubber of a cart-horse, that they said was a good saddle-horse, was offered me. I got supper, put on dry socks, and an extra pair of fur-lined over-boots, and just before midnight was in the saddle and off.

A good saddle-horse! The brute belonged to the nightmare family, and his mother must have taken special pride in him. Great heavens, what a gait! He had traveled so long in the cart that the steady jolt had communicated itself to his spine and became chronic. At every step he jerked his back up, as if expecting to feel the girth-strap strike him underneath, and neither curses nor blows would induce him for a moment to recognize the fact that he was out of the shafts, and abandon his eternal hyptyhop. When I started out there were hard lumps in the saddle as large as chestnuts; before the twelve miles were half completed the lumps had grown to the size of paving stones, and awfully sharp-edged and rasping. The snow which had just fallen filled the trail, but the old snow underneath being hard packed, and the trees along the route well blazed, I had no difficulty in keeping in the right track most of the time.

But when about three miles from my destination, as near as I could guess, clouds obscured the moon for a long time and I lost the road. I kept on as I knew how, guessing at the location of Camp No.—, and after rolling down the steep sides of the ravine, and working half an hour to get old *Jerky* back upon the ridge, filling my overshoes with snow, fairly exhausting myself in floundering through the drifts, I was rewarded with the sight of lights in some cabins half a mile away. No doubt that this was Camp No.—, I rounded a small canon, worked my way over a point of rocks, *Jerky* stumbled and falling repeatedly, and reached the cabins at 12 o'clock.

The lights had disappeared. "Halloo the house, there!" No answer. "Halloo the house!" louder and longer than before. A panel in the side of the nearest cabin opened slowly and cautiously, and after time enough had elapsed to allow of a critical examination of the party outside, a voice demanded: "Who you, John? What you wantee catchee here?" It was a Chinese wood-cutter's camp, and there was not a white man about the place.

The Johns told me that there was a camp of white men on the other side of the ravine I had just crossed, and perhaps half a mile further up the mountain; they thought it might be Camp Number.

Half an hour's floundering through the snow brought me back to the point where I had sighted the lights, and soon after 1 A. M. I reached the white men's camp. I roused the inmates more easily here, as they were indulging in a friendly game o "pitch" or "draw"—that being Saturday night—and had not retired to their virtuous bunks. No, that was not Camp No.—, my informer told me, and what was worse, Camp No.— was right over the summit of the mountain, a mile and a half away. I could go round by the trail, three miles, or ride up to the railroad track, tie my horse, and walk through the snow sheds, a little more than a mile—it was contrary to the rules to take an animal inside the sheds.

I started up toward the track, and reached it at 2 a. m. The night was now clear and still; not the least noise could be heard, and the silence was something awful and oppressive. The last man and the last horse on earth will not feel more completely alone than *Jerky* and I did at that moment. As I was about to dismount and tie him to a tree, a thought struck me. I knew every regular train on the road, and there was none due for hours from either direction. I had a time-table in my pocket, and I took it out and carefully examined it by the moonlight. The track was clear; why might I not venture to save my strength and that of the horse, and, be saving time, perhaps save a valuable human life as well? Why not, indeed? The more I thought of it the more satisfied I became that it was a safe thing to do.

The moon, now obscured, was high in the heavens as I entered the snow-shed, and it was very difficult to keep the way, as the light came scintillating through a thousand cracks and crevices in the rough timber structure. Three or four culverts, to allow the passage of mountain streams when the snow is melting, checked my progress for a brief time, but there was a plank across one or two, for the convenience of "foot passengers," and, as the water was hard frozen, I got old *Jerky* around the others in safety.

The worst was over, and I was already beginning to chuckle over the adventure, and to pride myself on my forethought and pluck in making the venture. I had undoubtedly saved at least an hour of hard work wading through the snow, and possibly—not improbably, in fact—saved a life. Just then I heard a low, tremulous, humming noise running along the frost-laden rails, and instinctively checked my horse to listen. It had subsided for a moment, and I went on in silence. Suddenly it commenced again, and seemed louder and clearer than before. I halted again. God have mercy upon me! I exclaimed, involuntarily. It was the rumbling of the wheels of a coming train, beyond a question. I sprang to the ground and placed my ear to the rail. The train was coming from the west; it must be a "construction train," laden with materials for the road, and possibly with laborers as well. The train occupied the full width of the shed, allowing only for the overhanging of the cars.

A man might escape by lying down, but a horse was almost sure of death, and if the train struck him it must go off the track almost inevitably. I was upon old *Jerky's* back before I was even aware of what I intended to do, and started down the grade, to the eastward, as fast as whip and spur and the attraction of gravitation could move him. Clearer and clearer came the humming noise, and I heard, at length, a short, sharp whistle, as the rushing train entered a tunnel, turned a curve, or passed out of a tunnel. It could not be more than two miles, or three at the most, away. *Jerky* skated over the ice patches, and floundered through the snow-drifts which had filtered in through the crevices in the shed-work, but reckless of danger to limbs alone in the presence of the greater danger to myself, and perhaps hundreds of my fellow-creatures, I whipped and spurred unceasingly, and drove him at the height of his speed.

Nearer and nearer came the train; I could already hear the cough, cough, cough of the locomotive behind me. At last I saw an opening in the side of the shed, not many rods distant, and, with a triumphant yell, I urged my steed to put forth his utmost effort. Sixty seconds more and I would be saved, and the danger to the train avoided. The seconds seemed hours in the feverish excitement of the moment, but they were over at last, and I sprang off my horse on the instant that he reached the opening, and rushed, with the rein in my hand, through the aperture. God *Jerky* snorted and sprang backward, throwing me down and pulling the reins from my hand. I saw the trouble at a glance. The opening was not of sufficient height to admit of a horse going through it erect, and a heavy timber to which the planks were nailed ran across the top.

I sprang inside and took a survey of the situation in an instant. The beam had borne ten times the strain that I could have brought to bear on it, as it was a foot thick, sound and firmly placed. I threw all my strength and weight against the planking a little beyond the beam and fell back upon the icy ground; the planks were imbedded in the frozen ground at their lower ends, and I could not start them in the slightest degree. I sprang up and run to the other side of the shed, to try if the planking on the other side was less secured. Through the crevices I saw a precipice running hundreds of feet sheer down from the side of the shed. I could not escape that way, and if the the train went off there, no person on it would survive to tell the tale.

I fell on my knees to pray, but, before I had uttered a word, the thought passed through my brain that I might throw the horse down, and pull him through the opening by main strength. I had the rope from the saddle in an instant, and throwing it around his fore legs, I sprang to one side, and with my whole strength attempted to trip him. The brute jumped backwards and refused to fall, while the rope ran through my hands, tearing the skin and searing the flesh as if I had grasped a red-hot iron. I remembered at that moment having seen a Mexican *vaquero* showing off his skill at San Jose, amid an admiring throng, and making the sneering remark to a friend, "And he is nothing but a bull-driver after all!" In that time of supreme agony, I would have sacrificed every advantage of birth, education, talent, and professional skill, and changed places with that uneducated, despised, bull-driving Greaser, merely to have received in return the gift of the ability to perform the trick of throwing down a horse.

My foot struck a stick of wood such as is used for burning on the locomotives, which was lying on the ground, and I instantly stooped to get it, determined to beat the brains out of the brute with it, or at least stun him into insensibility, and then pull him into the opening. It was frozen fast in the ice, and I could not tear it loose, though I put forth strength which seemed almost Herculean, in the frenzy of my excitement. It occurred to me that I had a pocket-knife, and I might cut his throat; but the train was almost upon me, and there was no time for him to bleed to death; this reflection did not consume a second and a half. In my despair I gave one long-drawn yell!—Help! No answer came!

The train came on, as it seemed to me, with lightning speed, upon the down grade, and the light of the locomotive head-lamp already fell upon me. Ten seconds more and there would be a terrific crash, bleeding and dying men would burst through the side of the shed and go rolling down the mountain side. Deadly faint and convinced that all was over, I staggered against the side of the shed, closed my eyes, and sank half down to the ground. I heard Jerky give a sudden snort of terror, and opened my eyes. He had discovered the danger at last, and comprehended it in an instant. The train could not have been more than thirty feet from him, when he made a tremendous jump and went through the opening. The beam caught the high Mexican saddle, tore it into fragments, and frightfully lacerated his back, but his weight carried him through, and he fell in the snow outside. I sprang after him, just as the locomotive came abreast of me, and fell, trembling and fainting, beside him.

I don't think the engineer saw us at all. I did not see him, so far as I could remember afterward. It was half an hour before I could gather strength enough to regain my legs, and replaced the wreck of the saddle upon his back, securing it as well as I could with some thongs cut from the edge of the rein, and my pocket handkerchief torn into strips, and prepared to resume my journey. In a canon filled with the black shadow of the mountain, I saw what appeared to be the dim outline of several cabins. This must be Camp No—! Pulling my limping steed after me by the bridle, I made my way slowly and painfully down to the nearest cabin, and knocked at the door. "Git!" was the response, which came to the third and fourth knock. I repeated the knocking.

"Git! you drunken son of a gun! You have been yelling around here long enough! Leave, or I'll put a bullet through you!" came in decided and most emphatic tones from within. I called out that I was the doctor from Camp No. —, not the man they mistook me for, and wanted to know if that was Camp —, and if John Smith was there—John Smith, who was dying, and wanted the doctor so bad. There was a moment's debate, in whispers, between two or more persons inside, when I heard the scratching of matches, and the shuffling of heavy slippers over the floor, and at last the door was opened.

"Be you the doctor?" said John Smith—for it proved to be him—after he had held the candle to my face, and deliberately scrutinized my person for some seconds.

"You sent for me, I think, Mr. Smith?"

"Well, yes, I did send for you; but I'm kinder sorry now that I did, for I have concluded to go over thar to-moror, on business, anyhow."

"But the messenger said you were dying, or the next thing to it—*almost* dead, I think he said."

"Well, yes, I was pretty considerable scared at the time. You see, I had an eruption come out right bad on my leg, and I was afraid that it might be pleurisy, or newamonia, or erisifilus, or suthin o' that sort, and if I come over in the snow and catched cold in it, I might a' gone in."

He sat down on the side of his bunk, and pulled up the drawer from his right shin; there was a patch of ringworm there, about the size of a silver dollar—and that was all. I made use of some strong expressions. I don't often swear, but I felt aggravated, under all circumstances, and considered myself justified. I still so consider. Mr. Smith heard me through. Then he arose majestically to his feet, and thus delivered himself:

"Young man! I jest put you down for a derned fool, on first sight—an' I wasn't sold much! Ef yer haint got no more sense than to get mad about trifles, you'll have many a long day ter wait 'fore you are called on again to visit this camp—an' it's goin' to be a right lively camp in the spring, you bet. I did perpose to ask you to take a drink bein' as how it's late, an' you must a' had a purty good ride over the mounting; but now, I'll jest see you blessed first. Thar's the door; git, you derned, ornary, wizened, contemptible little scrub, an' don't come foolin' around here no more, ef yer don't want ter get hurt! Git!"

I took his advice, and "got" without another word, just as the gray dawn began to streak the sky over beyond the Washoe Mountains.

Bismarck.

A new biography of the Prussian Premier has the following:

There is nothing of the actor about Count Bismarck, as is so often the case with eminent politicians. Not, however, that blind confidence is to be placed in the frankness with which he is accustomed to startle the world. All who have had dealings with him thoroughly well know how much faith they may put in those surprising, confidential revelations, which are calculated to bewilder—now by an excess of sincerity, now by an excess in the opposite direction, according as circumstances dictate. He is a great smoker, and his habit contributes to the recklessness of his appearance. While he was ambassador at Frankfort, his particular enemy, Herr Von Rechberg, called a council of the members of the Diet at his house, and received them in his dressing gown. Count Bismarck to pay him in his own coin, immediately drew his cigar case out of his pocket, took a cigar, offered a second to his neighbor and said, while lighting his own, and without waiting for an answer, "You have no objection, dear Count?" This levity, which is apt sometimes to give offense, is connected with the activity and restlessness of his mind, which desires to do, to see and to know everything for itself. He tormented the very life out of the Chambers and the press. But as soon as he thought that he could win over a deputy or journalist by a confidence or an explanation, he took pains to attract him, and on such occasions he not seldomly entered in the easiest way, and often without the slightest reserve, into conversation concerning the machinery of the State.

In 1849 he sent a challenge to the editor of *Kladderadatsch* (the Berlin Punch). Later on, during his ambassadorship at the Diet, the public strongly suspected that he wrote secretely for that paper, particularly whenever a specially good skit appeared on an Austrian diplomatist. But it was in committees of the House that he liked best to let himself go just as the humor, now reckless and defiant, now winning and genial, might seize him.

California adds another contribution to her list of wonders. Several live lizards have recently been found embedded in fir trees discovered in a forest near Calistoga. They are unlike any species now known. Scientists will be expected to explain this new miracle of the Pacific Slope.

Trimmings for Winter Dresses and Mantles.

The handsomest velvet cloaks are heavily braided with fine soutache in palm-leaf designs. The leaf is not merely outlined by braid in the old-fashioned way, but is filled in with curled, fancifully-arranged braid as closely as if embroidered, making a rich and elegant garniture. The edge of the garment is then fringed. Passementeries made in imitation of this braiding consist of small cords fastened together to show thick leaves and vines. These are very effective on velvet, silk and cashmere. These passementeries are without jet. Jet balls, amid ornaments for sashes, are among the novelties. Thick bits of jet—not beads, but square blocks, are intermingled in French trimmings. Large buttons, with velvet center and passementerie borders, are used for cloth cloaks.

A great deal of guipure lace is worn this season, especially for cashmere and silk, though there is nothing so handsome for velvet as Chantilly thread lace. The German guipures, hand-made and pure silk, but silk of an inferior quality, are far cheaper than those made in France. These are used for cashmere. The laces used for velvet cloaks are three or four inches wide. French thread lace, called Chantilly, is finer than any other, and very expensive. It is the custom this season to sew on lace above the edge of the garment, and without fullness. Passementerie is the usual heading to lace.

Fur will be much worn for trimming later in the season. Of course, sable is preferable to all other furs, but bands of black martin will be considered very stylish. Bands of ostrich feathers are less used for velvet cloaks than they were last winter, but will be retained for gros grain and cashmere.

For cloth garments bias velvet, heavy gros grain and gros de Londres, with fringes, are the trimmings.

The Crispins' Strike.

From the New York Tribune.

The question of wages is not yet settled between the manufacturers and the Crispins, and in six shops, representing about 210 men, work is still suspended. The unemployed workmen congregate about respective shops and dissuade every man they believe to be a shoemaker from entering to obtain employment. One of the manufacturing houses, whose workmen have struck, advertised yesterday morning for others, adding "Crispins not recognized." A number of applicants came to the door, but were met by Crispins, who explained the state of affairs, and urged them not to enter. The manufacturer, finding few applicants, descended to the sidewalk, and observed there a Crispin, named David Connors, caused his arrest, and charged him with encroaching on his premises, and with having threatened the applicants with personal violence if they persisted in entering. As he was unable to swear positively to the charges, Connors was discharged. The Crispins deny that they have threatened violence or intimidated applicants, and say that they are assured of success; that they are now paying their men at the rate of from $10 to $15 a week, and that by the 24th inst. they will have a large sum of money at their disposal, which will have been forwarded from all sections of the Union.

The manufacturers state that they will obtain as many workmen as they require, and that the principle for which they are fighting will eventually lead to free shops, where every man will have equal rights, be he Crispin or not.

The Striking and Wages Committee of the Crispins met last evening, at the corner of Forsyth and Broome streets, to pay the weekly stipend to those men who had not received it on Saturday. About 240 men have been paid for the last week's idleness, the cost of which to the various lodges amounted to about $2,400.

Motley Correspondence.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the Motley correspondence, called for by the resolutions of Messrs. Morton and Sumner. It is quite voluminous. Accompanying Mr. Motley's last letter is one addressed to Mr. Moran, replying to it, from Secretary Fish. Mr. Motley starts out with saying that long before he was officially notified of his recall, he noticed in the newspapers statements to the effect that the President had determined upon withdrawing him. This he regarded as an insult both to himself and the position. Had he been notified in the regular way that the President no longer desired his services, he would have resigned. He denies that he ever violated his instructions, or that he had any private conversation with Lord Clarendon or any other British official on the subject of the Alabama claims. He quotes his dispatches, as well as those of Mr. Fish, to show that there was no difference of opinion between himself and the President, and, although he had paid strict attention to his instructions, he says that, as a wonderful coincidence, he received his letter of recall on the very day after the San Domingo treaty was defeated by the Senate. He protests, in conclusion, against the manner of his removal, and attributes it to the difference between Mr. Sumner and the President. Secretary Fish takes up Mr. Motley's letter and replies to it, in which he denies that San Domingo or Mr. Sumner had anything to do with his recall, but that it was because he did not carry out the views of the Administration concerning the Alabama question.

A True Temperance Girl.—We were highly pleased with an incident a friend related to us about a little girl who with her parents went to visit the fair at the American Institute. While there, one of the managers took a fancy to the little miss, who was of a lively and social turn, and, to make her visit pleasant, himself conducted her around the hall, showing her the various points of interest. He left her for a short time, to attend to something in another part of the building, and when he returned, immediately sought the little girl, offering his hand to again conduct her around. To his astonishment she refused to accompany him. "Why," said he, "you have not seen half the pretty things yet. Come, and I will show them to you." Still she refused, and clung as if affrighted to her mother. Surprised at such conduct, her mother remonstrated and bade her be polite to the kind gentleman. "Mother," said the little girl, whispering in her mother's ear, "I cannot go with him—he smells of rum." Was she to be blamed, children?—*Exchange.*

The Galveston *News* says that while Cotton was once King, "Railroad is now Emperor—he is the coming despot."

The Swedish Marriage Ceremony.

Marriage is the one great event in the life of a Swedish peasant. There are innumerable marriage customs, varying in different districts. Sometimes the preliminary courtship is conducted by a *Boneman*, or "saker." This is usually a shrewd, elderly peasant, who knows all about the affairs of the neighborhood. If the proposed suitor is likely to be acceptable to the maiden and her parents, the boneman brings him to the house. The young people must not on this occasion speak together, or seem to have any idea of the purport of the visit. Afterward, if matters go on favorably, a public betrothal takes place, the groom presenting the bride-elect with a prayer-book, and receiving in return some article wrought by her own hands. This betrothal is a sort of half marriage, but it may be set aside by the consent of both parties. The wedding proper does not usually take place for some time; in some parts, indeed, not until the bride has *bleknat*, that is, literally, "bleached," or "turned pale," a euphemistic phrase, indicating that she is likely to become a mother. The Church has set its face resolutely against this custom, but apparently with less success than is desirable.

The wedding takes place either at the church, the parsonage, or at the house of the bride's parents. If it is to be solemnized in the church, the bridal procession, mounted on horseback, and preceded by musicians, ride thrice around the *May-Stang*, and then proceed to the sacred edifice, in front of which a triumphal arch is often erected. If the wedding is to take place at home, the clergyman and friends of the groom meet at his house, whence, after being hospitably entertained, they proceed to the home of the bride. The bride is arrayed in her best, one distinguishing article of attire being the "bridal shoes," which must be made without buckles or ties, in order that she may escape a difficult child-birth. A silver coin ought to be placed in each shoe, which will insure that money shall never be wanting to the young couple. As soon as she has put on the shoes she ought to go to the cattle-house and milk one of the cows, so that milk may never fail in her new home. The bride ought, if possible, to get a peep at the groom through her wedding-ring before he sees her; this will insure that he will prove a kind husband. If she means to have the upper hand in the household, she ought, while the ceremony is going on, to have her foot a little in advance of his, and drop a glove or handkerchief; if he stoops to pick it up, he will be fated to bend his back during his whole wedded life. While the nuptial preparations are going on, one should not make a noise with the well-pole, as this would lead to quarrels among the guests. It is advisable, also, to set a couple of boys fighting near the house; this will insure that the guests will not quarrel.

After the marriage has been performed there is great feasting at the bride-house. This often lasts several days, the guests bringing the eatables. If the feast is profonged too far, the hostess sets before the guests a large rice pudding. This is understood as a delicate hint that they are expected to take their leave, and is always cheerfully complied with.—*From "Folk Life in Sweden," by A. H. Guernsey, in Harper's Magazine for January.*

The Late Mrs. Belknap.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia *Press* has the following notice of the late Mrs. Belknap:

Mrs. Belknap was a native of Kentucky, having been born near Louisville, in that State, in March, 1849. She was the daughter of the late John Tomlinson, of Harrodsburg, and she was married to Gen. Belknap in January, 1868. The disease from which she died was consumption, and was contracted some years ago, though the malady did not show itself in a formidable shape until within three months past. About two months since she gave birth to a fine boy. She recovered from her confinement only to find herself prostrated by the inroads of the disease which ended her life. It made rapid progress, and some three weeks since her attending physician, Dr. Morris, U. S. A., pronounced her beyond recovery. She was entirely conscious up to the moment of her death. A few moments previous thereto she called her husband to her bedside and requested to be raised up. A few moments later she said, "I am dying," and breathed but once or twice after uttering those words. Her widowed sister, Mrs. Bowers, has been with her for the last few weeks, and receives the care of the little child. Mrs. Belknap was possessed of a rare degree of personal grace and beauty, and her happy, easy manner, together with her qualities of mind and heart, achieved for her at the very outset a degree of personal popularity accorded to but few ladies in Washington society.

Ship Building in Canada.—The Quebec *Chronicle* publishes a statement of the vessels built and launched in that city during each of the last nineteen years, commencing with 1852. The total number is 562, with an aggregate measurement of 559,057 tons, giving 844.5 tons as the average size of each vessel. An examination of the figures for each year shows that the ship building trade has greatly fallen off. Thus, in 1853 there were 43 vessels built, of an aggregate measurement of 48,039 tons, giving for each vessel an average of 1117 tons; an I in 1854 there were 44 vessels built, of an aggregate measurement of 49,951 tons, giving for each vessel an average of 1021.6 tons. In 1863 there were 63 vessels built, of an aggregate measurement of 54,287 tons, giving for each vessel an average of 862 tons. In 1864 there were 63 vessels built, of an aggregate measurement of 56,655 tons, giving for each vessel an average of 899 tons. From the figures for the last few years, it will be seen that the vessels built and launched at Quebec have fallen off not only in number, but also in size. Thus, in 1867 there were 16 vessels built, of an average measurement of 939 tons; in 1868 there were 34 vessels, averaging 697 tons each; in 1869 there were 30, averaging 496 tons; and in 1870 there were 18, averaging 604 tons. The only year that can compare with 1870 is 1859, when there were 17 vessels built, averaging 598 tons each. The Quebec *Chronicle* says there is no prospect of improvement in ship building, as unless the trade dies out altogether, it would be hard for it to sink any lower. The ship carpenters, it is asserted, will be idle this winter, unless they can find different work. Of the ten vessels at present on the stocks, five are reported finished, leaving only a small amount of occupation for the mechanics employed in ship building.

The man who owed something to his country did not pay his taxes.

King William and the Private Soldier.

A Brunswick paper gives an anecdote illustrating the King of Prussia's kind-heartedness. A soldier from Stargard, in Mecklenburg, was on outpost before Paris. Here he received a letter from home, and, as he had been a long time without news, he could not refrain from opening it immediately. In reading it he became so absorbed that he had no eye or ear for what passed around him. Suddenly he heard a noise, looked up and perceived the King and Crown Prince with their retinue. Startled, he let the letter fall and gave the customary salute. The King, remarking his anxiety and confusion, stepped up to him in a friendly way and asked, "Well, a letter from your sweetheart?" "No, your Majesty, from my father," he replied. "May I read the letter, or are there secrets in it?" asked the King. The soldier handed the letter to the King, who turned to his suite and read, *inter alia*, as follows:—"In a fortnight your sister's wedding comes off. We shall all greatly miss you on that day, but your old mother is most of all vexed at not seeing you here. It does not matter, however, only go to the French in earnest, so that the insatiable mouth of these fellows may be very soon stopped." The King returned the letter and rode on. No long time elapsed before the soldier was relieved from his post. He received 14 day's furlough, and was able, at the King's expense, to make a journey to Mecklenburg and attend the wedding.

Reminiscences of Fitz Hugh Ludlow.—The publication in *Harper's Monthly* for August, 1867, of his article on the "opium habit," entitled "what Shall They do to be Saved?" brought him hundreds of letters from all parts of the country. These letters he answered carefully, laying down a specific course of treatment, varying in each case, always gratuitously, so far as I could learn. One who read a portion of this correspondence said that the revelations of the extent of the habit, the number of victims to it, and their appeals to Mr. Ludlow for help, were both appalling and agonizing. The article itself in *Harper* was exceedingly able. A medical man of wide reading and experience remarked at the time it appeared that the scientific knowledge of the subject displayed in it were such that he did not know of a half-dozen men in the medical profession who could have written it. Alas, with what sadness his friends came to know that while he was doing so much to warn and restore others from the effects of this fearful habit, he himself was still under its bondage. Again and again he seemed to have broken it. Only those most intimate with him knew how he suffered at such periods—the war between spirit and flesh! I recall a night he spent with me some months after the publication of the article alluded to in *Harper*. He was in an excited state, and we took a long walk together, during which he spoke freely of his varied trials, and he finally went to my house to sleep. I went directly to bed, but he was a long time making his preparations, and I at length suspected he was indulging in his old craving. For the first and only time in my life I spoke harshly to him, and characterised his abuse of himself and of the confidence of his friends as shameful. He replied deprecatingly, and turning down the gas-light came around and crept into bed beside me. We both lay a moment in silence, and feeling reproved for my harshness, I said: "Think, Fitz, of your warnings on this subject, and of your effort in behalf of other victims." In a tone and with a pathos I can never forget, he answered: "He saved others, himself he could not save."—*F. B. Carpenter in N. Y. Evening Mail.*

The Mining Statistics of Great Britain for 1869 have just been published, from which it appears that the production of coal during that period amounted to 107,427,557 tons, valued at $131,284,410. The other principal mineral mined during 1869, are as follows:—Iron ore, 11,508,525 tons, valued at $18,662,800; lead ore, 96,806 tons, valued at $5,945,150; tin ore, 14,725 tons, valued at $6,133,025; copper ore, 129,953 tons, valued at $2,599,560; zinc ore, 15,533 tons, valued at $946,830. The total of all the minerals mined in 1869, including others not mentioned, amounted to $176,260,600. In the table from which the above figures have been taken, mention is made of "gossans." This word is a Cornish mining form, used to designate an oxide of iron mixed with other matters found on the upper portions of lodes, and which is frequently very rich in silver and sometimes gold. The metals obtained from the ores mentioned above are valued in the aggregate at $88,288,[illegible]. Of these metals the principal are as follow: Iron, 5,445,757 tons, valued at $68,081,985; lead, 73,259 tons, valued at $5,987,075; tin, 9,760 tons, valued at $6,008,280; copper, 8,291 tons, valued at $3,290,325; zinc, 4,500 tons, valued at $462,009; silver, 831,891 ounces, valued at $1,039,860. The absolute total value of the metals and coal, with other minerals, excepting building stone, lime, slates and common clay, produced in Great Britain and Ireland in 1869, is placed at $232,248,455.

The Sortie from Paris on the last days of November had one happy result for the besieged residents. The army found in the positions taken from the Germans more than a thousand horses. Their own losses of horses amounted to three or four hundred more, and all these carcases were gathered up and distributed to the butchers of the city, adding a five days' supply of fresh meat to the capital. The horse question, by the way, has come to be a serious problem with the Parisians. Forage is so scarce that a great many valuable animals are fed upon bread. This use of human food has been pronounced scandalous; but there has been so much arithmetic brought to bear on the question that there is a great deal of perplexity in the city as to the true policy to be pursued. If, it is argued on the one hand, you slay your horses at once, you destroy your chances of fresh meat for the future. A horse, on the other hand, eats about as much bread as would support ten citizens, and, therefore, it is asked whether it is worth while to keep him a month in order to enjoy a few hundred kilogrammes of fresh meat at the end of that period? It is a puzzling conundrum.

A negro boy was driving a heavy ox cart Saturday night from Georgetown to the Weehaw plantation, in South Carolina, where he belonged, and, when about a mile out of town, stopped down to get his whip, and fell prostrate on the ground so that the wheel ran over his neck, breaking it and causing instant death.

Miscellaneous Items.

The revolution in Peru is ended.

Atlanta is doing a large pork business.

A pound of watch-springs is worth $4,000.

St. Louis drinks daily 6,000 gallons of lager.

Holmesburg is Philadelphia's favorite suburb.

They have a ghost at the preacher's house in Buchanan, Va.

New Orleans is luxuriating in "bright sunshiny weather."

Titusville is going to manufacture sulphuric acid on an extensive scale.

New York thinks her fire-alarm system is the most complete in the world.

Telegraph poles are rented to bill-posters in New Orleans at $10 per each pole.

A San Francisco undertaker undertakes to preserve bodies by petrifying them.

The total number of farms in Virginia, according to the ninth census, is 67,512.

Very rich veins of petroleum have been discovered near Heide, in Hanover, Germany.

A Swiss engineer has discovered a mode of telegraphing by the transmission of sound.

There are at present in Germany upwards of 25,000 widows and 120,000 fatherless children.

Widows are estimated by the square mile in New Hampshire. Twenty to the mile is thought a good ratio.

Counterfeit greenbacks of the denomination of $20 are in circulation in Southern Kansas.

More lives are lost weekly by scarlatina in London than the French are losing by their weekly sorties from Paris.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has decided that lay-preaching cannot be allowed in the Established Church of England.

The canal between Lynchburg and Richmond has been opened again, the damages by the great flood having just been repaired.

The Royal Arch Masons of West Virginia propose withdrawing their allegiance from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter for Virginia.

Every officer and soldier in the German army has a whistle with which to perform the different calls and to give warning of the approach of the enemy.

Arrangements have been made in Liverpool to endeavor to recover the specie in the American steamer Continental, lost on the passage from Mazatlan to San Francisco.

New York damsels whose fathers don't keep a carriage are accused of attending strangers' funerals, and coolly stepping into the carriages for a ride to Greenwood and back.

Burmah, India, has the honor of furnishing geologists with a new mineral, its essential constituents being arsenic, iron and copper, mixed with occasional silver, lead and antimony.

Georgia boasts of ninety-one periodicals—fourteen dailies, seven tri-weeklies, five semi-weeklies, seventy-seven weeklies, one semi-monthly, ten monthlies, and one bi-monthly.

A Philadelphia lawyer was rebuked by the court for badgering a witness, and was told that witnesses should be treated in the same manner as any gentleman would treat a visitor to his house.

There are at the present time, in round numbers, about seventy-seven miles of wooden block pavement in Chicago, and that city is, without doubt, the most thoroughly paved city of its size in the world.

A colony of Shakers is about being established in Wayne county, Mich. Two brothers from Lebanon have lately been prospecting in that region with the view of purchasing the necessary lands.

A representative "Western woman" boldly announces in her local newspaper that she and the rest of her sex will never rest contented until their sins are treated as leniently as are those committed by men.

Red trousers are no longer to be worn in the Belgian army. At present the similarity of the uniform to that of the French troops has occasionally exposed them to the fire of the Prussian troops, who mistook them for enemies.

A recent change in the climate of Los Angelos, Cal., inspires the horticulturists with the hope that they may soon be able to cultivate tropical fruits. Many of the semi-tropical fruits have been successfully produced by them for quite a number of years.

Very trying difficulties have been encountered by the capitalists who have undertaken to work the silver mines on the north shore of Lake Superior, owing to the violent gales which have prevailed in that region almost incessantly since the beginning of October.

The Pekin (Ill.) *Republican* reports a case in the Tazewell Circuit Court, where the plaintiff brought suit against the estate of her step-father for labor performed while she was a member of his family, about forty years ago.

The Mexico, an old vessel which has been lying by the side of Long Wharf, Newport, so many months, was wrecked by a gale a few days ago. Her masts were blown across the wharf, coming in contact with the telegraph wires, and causing a suspension of operations for a time.

Hippophagy is introduced in London. A man has been arrested and held for trial on a charge of having, by his own confession, been in the habit of slaughtering large number of horses to be manufactured into sausages. He has in operation one boiler capable of boiling down two or three horses at once.

A minstrel manager at Savannah has just been visited by an inspiration. Thinking not without reason, that the monotony of burnt-cork was getting to be somewhat tiresome to the public, after twenty or thirty years of unintermitting infliction, he presents himself and his party as albinos. Every person in the company is made up to resemble a marble statue; face, hands, hair, coats, pants and boots are all of alabaster hue. The effect must certainly be striking; and if it isn't funny—an animated gallery of sculpture doing up a grand shoo-fly, or whirling through a plantation break-down—we can't imagine a performance deserving that adjective.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Sweet Sixteen.

Let the day come wet, or come it dry,
'Mong life's gay flowers I'm a butterfly;
And life to me's one ceaseless charm,
For the blood of youth still keeps me warm;
And I'm sweet sixteen, ripe as a peach
Swinging on a limb. Will anybody reach
For me?

No wealth have I at my command,
But a million would not buy this hand;
That is, it would not buy for you,
Unless to mine your heart were true.
For I'm sweet sixteen, ripe as a peach
Swinging on a limb. Will anybody reach
For me?

And if for yours my name I change,
Your business you must so arrange
That the "Lodge" will not take all your time,
But punctual come at half-past nine to your
Sweet sixteen, ripe as a peach
Swinging on a limb. Will anybody reach
For me?

B[illegible]-Boy.

Humor.

"Jest the thing"—A joak.

In Kansas several vigilance committees are reported to be "doing a good and efficient work."

Estey thinks his wife must be a good calculator,—she makes such an excellent Estey-mate.

Connecticut has an "Elastic Frog Company." What's a frog good for if he isn't elastic.

The Indian Territory wants to become one of the United States. It is in a state of nature now, and doesn't like it.

The Stepney Lyceum is trying its teeth on the problem: "Which is the oldest battle cry, "Erin go bragh, or Indi go blue."

In a bookseller's catalogue appears the following article: "Memoirs of Charles I, with a head capitally executed.

A Philadelphia paper announces to its readers that "the breath of winter chills the air." No other paper has the news.

A Somersett, Mass., farmer has now in store four thousand gallons of apple-butter, which is what *he* knows of farming.

Why is a baby like a sheaf of wheat? Because it is first cradled, and then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

Mrs. Partington says she thinks the most beautiful stop in the Boston organ is the "nux vomica." We suppose she means the *vox humana*.

A young lady at Osage was found "sitting on the style," the other evening. She sat down on a young man's new hat. The hat didn't fit her and is ruined forever.

A Georgia editor, who didn't have a free ticket, says it's comical and entertaining to stand on the outside of the circus tent at night and watch the shadows on the canvas.

At Louisville, Ky., the fines collected for drunkenness are placed in the school fund, and many of the prominent men get drunk every week just to contribute to the cause of education.

The Germans are about to furnish the Parisians with a new drink—cannonade. It is composed of powder volatilized by the explosion of a friction match, and served up on a half shell.

Two rather suggestive lines appear in juxtaposition in announcing a Sunday school book:

"THE WALKING STICK."
"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

The school boys think so, too.

A clergyman of New York writes a communication to the *Star* of that city, in which he discredits the story that Nero played the fiddle while Rome was burning. We have always believed ourselves that it was the trombone the rascal was warbling on.—*Ex.*

The Ohio *State Journal* lays down the following proposition: "The springs of action in the human mind are various. It won't do to say that what's-its-name will always produce thingumy in any given instance." Anything plainer than this is simply impossible.

A young Louisvillian enjoyed a tete-a-tete with his beloved in a doctor's study on a recent evening, till a skeleton hanging up began to rattle ominously. Both thought ghosts, and fled. It was found that a rat was building his nest in the skull, and his movements caused the rattling.

A man stopped at a hotel at Pike's Peak, and on settling his bill the landlord charged him $7 a day for five days. "Didn't you make a mistake?" said the guest. "No," said the landlord. "You did," retorted the wiry-looking fellow; "you thought you got all the money I had; but you are mistaken; I have a whole purse full in another pocket."

A lady who was acting as gratuitous amanuensis in writing a letter for a lady friend last week, had the impudence to throw the letter in the fire when nearly finished, for the simple reason that the lady for whom she was writing modestly requested her to close the letter by saying: "Please excuse bad spelling and writing."

A good-natured New Yorker endeavors to console his Quaker City neighbors for the disappointment inflicted upon them by the census-takers. He says: "Leaving the matter of population entirely out of the question, Philadelphia may congratulate itself upon extending over more ground and having more good farms within its corporate limits than any other city in this country."

The other day the front door of the *Tribune* office had to be closed for some purpose. So Horace wrote on a piece of paper, "entrance on Spruce street," and sent it down to the man who does the painting of the bulletins to be copied. The man studied over Horace's tracks all the forenoon, and finally, in despair, wrote, "Editors on a Spree!" and posted it up.—*New York Democrat.*

Why He Done It.—At the theatre one night John Phoenix thought he saw an acquaintance sitting a few seats in front, and asked a gentleman between them to poke him with his cane. When he turned round John discovered his mistake. Fixing his attention to the play and affecting indifference of the whole affair, he left the man with cane to settle the disturbance, and he being without an excuse, there was of course, a ludicrous and embarrassing scene, during all of which Phoenix was profoundly interested in the play. At last the man asked indignantly:—

"Did you tell me to poke that man with the stick?"

"Yes."

"And what did you want?"

"I wanted to see whether you would poke him or not."

Weekly Courier.

AUBURN IND.,……Jan. 12, 1871

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

"A tariff for protection," says the *Ohio State Journal*, the central organ of the Republican party of Ohio, "if at all, enables the manufacturer to sell his goods at higher rate than he otherwise could. This, of course, compels each consumer to pay a higher rate than he otherwise would. Now that, the ratio of consumers to manufacturers of products is not less than ten thousand to one we must, therefore, tax ten thousand persons to benefit one person. We must compel ten thousand consumers to pay two dollars a yard for cloth worth one dollar and fifty cents, in order that fifty cents for each yard manufactured, may go into the pocket of the home manufacturer. Since the nation has grown to manhood had not this business of paying subsidies to favored classes better cease?

"Such is the operation of our present tariff enacted to favor the *few* welthy manufacturers, at the expense of the *many* consumets, who are annually taxed hundreds of millions of dollars in the increased price of the articles thus protected, all of which, as was intended by the farmers and advocates of our tariff laws, goes into the pockets of the manufacturers, without adding to the revenue of the government, for which purpose alone has Congress a right to lay a duty upon foreign imports.

Such is the operation of the tariff which the legislation of the Radical party has produced, under the specious plea of "Protection to American Industry." But which, as was intended, robs the laborers, the consumers of the country, to the benefit of organized capital.

* * *

ALTHOUGH Grant and other old Bourbon Radical leaders stand out steadily against removing the disabilities which, at a time of heat and revengeful passions, were imposed upon the people of the South by their conquerors of the North, the feeling is steadily and constantly increasing in favor of their removal. At the late election in Missouri an amendment to the Constitution, allowing the old Confederates to vote and hold office, was carried by over 100,000 majority. There were 63,000 votes cast for the Radical candidate for Governor, and yet only 16,000 voted to retain these relics of bigotry and oppression. Reconstructed Tennessee, West Virginia and North Carolina have purged their statute-books of them. In North Carolina lately a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives requesting the delegation in Congress from that State to use their influence in favor of a general amnesty and a repeal of the test-oath; and it received 90 votes in the affirmative to 13 in the negative. Of these ten were negroes, who, having now the right to vote and hold office, were anxious to deprive white men of talent, wealth and respectability from having the same privilege. But of the white Radicals a large number voted for the resolution. In Congress it will not be carried at present, but the movement, gaining additional momentum and pressure as it advances, will ere long sweep every disability away, and with it the partisans who connect their political fortunes with their perpetuity.

* * *

THE State election occurs in New Hampshire early in March, and the prospect for Democratic success is certainly encouraging. Our friends there have unwisely divided into fractions, and have as a consequence suffered defeat. They are now seeking to heal old wounds and act together with more harmony and determination. On the other hand, the Radicals are not wholly exempt from the factious influences and feelings that are breaking up as a well as breaking down the party in nearly all the States of the Union. If the Democrats will come together and act with one object alone in view; it seems as though a victory, decisive and complete, is within their grasp.

* * *

A bill is pending in the United States Senate to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence by holding an international exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

* * *

THE charge that Admiral Porter, in conjunction with General Meigs had got up an office during the war to be filled by a Secesh Captain, that would enable the Confederates to get all the news they wished from Washington, is met by Porter's friends with a charge that "Ben." Butler, when in command at Fortress Monroe, was prevented by Porter from smuggling supplies to the Confederate army, from the proceeds of which he expected to make a fortune. We give due credit to all these worthies say against each other.

* * *

EX-SENATOR DRAKE, of Missouri, recently appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, has entered upon the duties of his office. He was introduced to the bar by Judge Loring, when he delivered a few remarks, asking the gentlemen to excuse him for any imperfection until he should become better acquainted with the usages of the Court. The belief is general that the best thing the new Judge could do to become acquainted with the duties of the office, would be to study law.

* * *

A little Buffalo girl wants to know if fleas are white—because her uncle told her that "Mary had a little lamb with fleece as white as snow!"

Correspondence.

Hersey House, Hersey Mich.
Dec., 30th, 1870

MR. EDITOR.—I promised you another letter from this locality, and now I will endeavor to fulfil it. I have not found as much snow here as I expected; and, indeed, it is not what might be called first-rate sleighing as yet. A heavy storm came on yesterday, however, that settles the question; so, that in a few days, when the roads are thoroughly broken and smooth, the merry bells will be in "general order." Up to Saturday last the snow was only about three inches in depth here; but I learn that more snow has fallen to the south of us, as far as Grand Rapids. There is good sleighing from 25 to 75 miles north of here, and lumber men commenced hauling logs nearly 2 weeks ago.

This, in time, will make one of the handsomest villages in Michigan. Two fine streets form a junction here—the Hersey and Muskegon—and the water power is inexhaustible. The soil is light sandy loam and gravel; making fine ground for streets and building sites. Society here is first-class, and wealth, and respetability form a permanent basis for the future purity and influence of the social system. Only 2 years have passed since the first buildings were erected, and there is now a good school house, a handsome church, two good hotels, (one of them a three story building,) half-dozen stores, carriage and blacksmith shops, shoe shops, cigar manufactory, printing office, meat market plaining mill, grist mill, saw mill, druggist, groceries two physicians, two lawyers, barber shop, painter, masons, &c. In short, all the convenience that older towns have, although the bemlock stumps are yet rather prominent in spare corners and vacant lots, and a man has only to take a half hours tramp, with a good rifle, to find the hunts of the fleet red dear and the sly wild turkey.

I tell you, it invigorates and stirs up the energies of a man to stay a few weeks in such a town as this. He awakes out of the drowsy, monotonous bed into which the narrow limits of close graded society has thrown him, and developes according to the limitless wilds that are spread about him. Every thing around him grows rapidly, and changes are made here every week, that would take months to make in old settled towns. Nobody expects to wait all summer here for a house, a store, or shop. Yet the buildings are all of good size and there are but four or five one-story houses in the place. The building in which the printing office now is, was all in boards and logs three weeks ago; and it is really a fine building exhibiting as good work as can be found anywhere. That is the way they "rush things" here continually; and that is the pace at which this town will grow for years eventually to become the center of trade for a large expanse of territory of the northward and westward, as well as up along the Muskegon river.

As specimens of "solid men," as the denizens of the "hub" term it, Hersey can boast of several who count their values by hundreds of thousands. They estimate one at $700,000; another at $400,000; another at $200,000; and so on. It is the influence of such men that is to build up Hersey; and you can perceive at once that it is a sure investment. Lots are already worth from $200 to $500, about the business center, and prices have an upward tendency at all times. Business is lively, and more goods are sold here, in proportion to its size, than at any point north of Grand Rapids.

There are excellent openings here for good industrious, sober mechanics, a practical tinner with capital enough for a stock of hardware could do a "tip top" business. Also, a good watchmaker and jeweler has an excellent chance before him here, a good tailor can make it pay, too.

No saloons are open in the town, and whiskey is not allowed to be sold by the drink. I see some cases of ignited benzine, occasionally; but the "steam" is all generated at some other locality—Buckhorn, Paris, or some other points where a pledge is only made between two tumblers! before taking a "smile." Herseyities therefore cherish the grand hope that they are to grow up a temperate, prosperous and respectable community; innocent of the enticing toddy, and oblivious to the oft sung "flowing bowl."

For the interest of DeKalb county Sunday School Scholars I must not forget to tell them that there is a flourishing Sunday School here, and the happy children were treated to a christmas tree display, on Saturday evening. The festival was held in the school house, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Over the entrance door I noticed the motto—"Work with a will," surrounded with a border, all made of richly colored autumn leaves—mostly maple leaves, that keep their colors as well as when first gathered in October, a man dressed as Santa Claus, came into the room, with a large basket, from which he distributed candies to the little ones.

The landlord of the Hersey House is great on providing for his guests. Christmas we sat down to as sumptuous a feast, as an American could possible wish for. Oysters, Turkeys, and "goodies" of many kinds were piled upon the sideboards and tables; and we partook with an appetite that secured to us at least a typo's share.

The land grant of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad traverses this part of the State extending to the straits of Mackinaw Maps of the grant are to be seen in nearly every hotel, and the slice thus cut out of the public lands leaves a gorge like drawing a hoe through a potato hill. The company owns every alternate section for six miles on each side of the railroad track, and an indemnity grant has been added to make up any loss that may occur in sections already taken in the original grant; so that the grant is about thirty miles wide in all, a "big thing" for the contractors some day; yet the road is going to be a "big thing" for developing the riches of Northern Michigan, and, although I am decidely opposed to the habit that Congress and State legislatures are getting into, of recklessly giving away the public domain, and depriving actual settlers of their proper rights, I cannot deny that this grant will be as beneficial in its general results as any that has been made. A portion of country will thus be opened up and made available, that, if we waited for individual enterprise might lie unreclaimed for years to come. The grand argument in its favor is, that we cannot afford to do without the lumber, minerals, and other resources of the country north of this for any length of time and a way must be immediately opened to them.

The Doctor is seated on the opposite side of the table at which I am writing. He is busily scratching away at his editorials for the "coming paper." Between his editorial duties and his attendance upon numerous patients who have secured his services, I think he will have a busy time of it, unless he can manage to have his prescriptions printed to hand, and let the "devil" do the distributing! With pills and print he ought surely to be able regulate the health of the people, both morally and physically, and I think he will do it.

REB.

List of Delinquent Taxes.

A LIST OF

LANDS & TOWN LOTS

WITHIN THE

County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana,

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof for the Taxes of the year 1869, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1870.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinquent tax Penalty and Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Tax as due.
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.												
Bell Jacob G. Heirs of	w. pt. of s. e. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	880	880	17 03	14 16	20	31 39
Bell Robert	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	12	80	00	700	700	13 55	11 27	20	25 02
same	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	1065	1264	27 26	22 94	20	50 40
Culver Susannah	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	12	33	12	22	00	270	270	4 08	4 34	20	8 62
Feagler Henry	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	12	33	12	8	00	80	80	1 53	1 28	20	3 01
Gragg, John	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	700	700				
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	940	1114	36 48	29 20	40	66 08
Klinger, Henry	pt. of s. w. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	980	1232	25 24	20 83	20	46 27
same	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	7	33	12	40	00	200	200	3 87	3 22	20	7 29
Leister, Lefanas	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	76	704	899	25 18	16 07	20	41 45
Lawrence, David	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	25	33	12	80	00	1000	1000	19 37	16 10	20	35 67
Miller & Stoner,	off n. side of s. e. qr.	26	33	12	81	29	680	745	26 88	14 59	20	41 67
Ross, Thomas	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	40	00	400	400	7 74	6 44	20	14 38
same	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	6	33	12	80	00	730	904	20 67	17 15	20	38 02
Snyder, David	pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	25	33	12								
same	pt. of s. w. qr.	25	33	12	160	00	1400	1515	4 51	25 00	40	30 90
same	n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	35	33	12	40	00	405	405	1 29	6 52	20	8 01
Trump, John C.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	33	12	80	00	480	480	9 29	7 72	20	17 21
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	9	33	12	40	00	240	240	4 64	3 86	20	8 70
Thompson, John	w. ½ of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	10	33	12	40	00	410	502	16 29	8 08	20	24 57
Tresh, Michael Jr.	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	700	867	21 46	16 55	20	38 20
Werntz, George	n pt. of n e. qr.	1	33	12	24	00	435	458	5 39	11 96	20	17 55
Whetsel M. F. & J.	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	14	33	12	40	00	170	170	3 28	2 73	20	6 21
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.												
Andrews, Henry	pt. of n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	27	33	13	1	00	11	11	2 62	18	20	3 00
April, Frederick	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	280	280	1 40	4 78	20	6 38
Brown, Burton	pt. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	2	33	13	70	00	720	862	21 10	17 30	20	38 60
Breens, John H.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	8	33	13	80	00	630	630	12 31	10 77	20	23 28
Bishop, Willis	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	240	240	11 34	4 10	20	15 64
Bowser, J. C.	w. pt. of n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	33	13	25	00	40	40	76	68	20	1 64
same	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	33	13	40	00	120	120	2 31	2 05	20	4 56
Brand, Sophia	in s. w. pt. of s. w. qr.	32	33	13	66	00	480	516	11 97	8 81	20	20 98
Brand, Lucy A.	s. e. cor. of w. ½ of s. w qr.	32	33	13	14	00	100	100	1 93	1 71	20	3 84
Butler, Uriah	in n.w.cor.of n.½ of n.e. qr.	34	33	13	6	00	60	76	9 21	2 29	20	11 70
Cramer, John C.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	2	33	13	80	00	428	428	11 29	7 31	20	18 80
Elson, William H.	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	80	00	400	543	7 74	11 88	20	19 82
Elson, T. C.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	28	33	13	80	00	718	718	13 89	12 26	20	26 35
Feagler, John B.	und. ½ of mid. ½ of n. e. qr.	5	33	13	25	00	252	421	10 17	9 79	20	20 16
same	u'd.s-11 pt. of md. ½ of n. e. qr	5	33	13	18	17	180	180	3 47	3 07	20	6 74
Feagler, William A.	w. pt. of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	38	00	785	1005	19 90	19 78	20	39 88
Feagler, Henry	½ of w. side of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	38	00	785	870	17 68	14 87	20	32 75
same	n. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	15	00	195	195	3 76	3 33	20	7 29
Furnish William	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	26	33	13	3	00	36	36	69	60	20	1 49
same	in s. e. cor. of n. e. qr.	26	33	13	5	00	30	30	57	51	20	1 28
Folts, Samuel	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	35	33	13	80	00	703	820	18 07	14 02	20	32 29
Howey, Thomas	pt. of s. ½ of n. e. qr.	25	33	13	40	00	465	465	5 56	7 95	20	13 71
Hickey, George W.	e. ½ of s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	33	13	20	00	125	258	2 41	4 41	20	7 02
same	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	32	33	13	40	00	205	205	6 77	3 50	20	10 47
Henderson, Letty	n. ½ of s. e. qr.	36	33	13	80	00	750	775	14 52	13 25	20	27 97
Henderson, John M.	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	36	33	13	80	00	855	1061	24 01	20 07	20	44 28
same	n. ½ of s. w. qr.	36	33	13	80	00	568	568	11 74	9 74	20	21 68
McClellan, William	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	825	1104	20 73	20 47	20	41 40
Moore, George W.	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	13	33	13	40	00	409	406	39 85	10 07	20	50 12
Morr, Peter	n. pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	13	33	13	60	00	641	641	15 78	10 95	20	26 93
McKinley, William	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	33	33	13	80	00	525	655	12 63	12 20	20	25 03
Squires, W. A.	n. pt. of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	14	33	13	20	00	120	120	4 64	2 05	20	6 89
Shipley, Robert M.	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	280	334	3 99	8 30	20	12 49
Woolsey, Jotham	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	997	1239	27 43	22 78	20	50 41
Woolsey, Joseph Heirs of	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	703	775	20 31	13 25	20	33 76
Werntz, George	in s. w. cor. of n. w. qr.	6	33	13	12	74	101	101	1 94	1 72	20	3 86
Watson, John	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	25	33	13	80	00	945	1101	3 56	19 82	20	23 58
Watson, Charles	pt. of n. e. qr.	26	33	13	114	50	1377	1578	70 14	26 98	20	97 32
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.												
Allen William	s. pt. of e. ½ s. w. qr.	23	33	14								
same	s. pt. of s. e. qr.	23	33	14	60	00	586	766	12 00	15 47	40	27 87
same	n. pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	23	33	14	53	33	390	390	7 93	6 86	20	15 04
Baker James	pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	14	71	00	848	1169	17 75	23 57	20	41 52
Dragoo Delilah	n. ½ of n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	18	33	14	20	00	143	143	2 91	2 51	20	5 62
Dawson John W.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	20	33	14	80	00	567	567	11 60	9 97	20	21 77
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	33	33	14	71	10	671	671	13 74	11 80	20	25 74
same	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	33	14	80	00	710	710	14 55	12 49	20	27 24
Fales Henry H.	s. w. pt. of s. w. qr.	28	33	14	80	00	1036	1351	27 27	24 77	20	52 24
Graybill Abraham	in n. w. cor. of s. w. ¼ n. e. qr	3	33	14	10	00	70	70	1 42	1 23	20	2 85
same	in s. e. pt. of s. w. ¼ n. e. qr	3	33	14	27	50	164	254	5 77	4 46	20	10 43
Henderson Joseph	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	22	33	14	80	00	775	1037	38 36	20 09	20	58 65
same	s. e. frac. of n. w. qr.	22	33	14	49	00	355	355	7 27	6 24	20	13 71
same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	22	33	14	40	00	365	365	7 47	6 42	20	14 09
Jenkins John	w. ½ of s. w. qr.	21	33	14	80	00	685	685	14 03	12 05	20	26 28
Lawhead Isaac	pt. of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	11	33	14	27	00	368	463	24 86	9 14	20	34 20
same	s. end of w. ½ of n. w. qr.	11	33	14	15	00	117	117	4 15	2 05	20	6 40
Monroe William	s. e. ½ of s. e. qr.	8	33	14	40	00	335	335	7 97	5 89	20	14 06
same	s. e. ¼ of n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	9	33	14	10	00	96	96	1 30	1 68	20	3 18
same	s. w. cor. of s. w. qr.	9	33	14	1	25	35	35	20	61	20	1 01
Morr Peter	n. w. qr.	18	33	14	158	00	1371	1523	31 46	26 40	20	58 06
Nelson Thomas	pt. of n. w. qr.	1	33	14	150	00	1752	2034	44 15	35 79	20	80 14
same	s. pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	2	33	14	30	00	178	178	3 63	3 13	20	6 96
same	s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	2	33	14	40	00	240	240	4 91	4 22	20	9 33
Rickets Ira	s. e cor. of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	9	33	14	4	00	50	141	3 80	5 32	20	9 32
Rex Joseph M.	pt. of e ½ of n. e. qr.	13	33	14	78	00	1085	1085	22 44	19 27	20	41 91
Smith Joseph	e. pt. of s. ½ of s. w. qr.	16	33	14	46	50	504	504	16 36	8 87	20	25 43
Skinner Joel	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	4	33	14	80	00	622	678	16 03	11 91	20	28 14
Ulm Nelson	off s. end of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	16	33	14	14	50	163	257	5 12	4 51	20	9 83
Wyatt William J.	n. pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	2	33	14	50	00	429	429	8 78	7 54	20	16 52
Woodcox Lucinda	s. ½ of s. e. qr.	15	33	14	80	00	870	870	17 82	15 31	20	33 33
Wearly Samuel T.	e. pt. of n. e. qr.	34	33	14	29	00	153	190	15 80	4 34	20	20 25
Yarnell Jacob Heirs of	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	13	33	14	80	00	705	946	14 45	16 64	20	31 29
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.												
Bailey & Smith	n frac. of n. e. qr.	5	33	15	69	50	620	620	47 38	13 08	20	60 66
Baird Albert L.	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	324	324	12 69	6 82	20	19 61
Cahill William	n. ½ of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	20	33	15	40	00	399	529	16 39	14 00	20	30 59
Dodge Mary P.	s. side of mid. ½ of	4	33	15	20	00	227	227	5 28	4 78	20	10 26
Davis Isaiah	n. side of	19	33	15	60	00	414	693	8 87	16 46	20	25 53
same	in s. e. cor. of s. ½ s. w. qr.	19	33	15	17	50	167	167	3 88	3 52	20	7 60
Fusselman Almeda	in n. w pt. of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		08	43	43	98	90	20	2 08
Friend Elizabeth	e. ½ of n. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	430	430	10 85	9 07	20	20 12
Gillingham Lucy A.	n. ½ of s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	32	33	15	20	00	199	199	4 64	4 19	20	9 03
Hawkins William H.	n. pt. of mid. ½ of	4	33	15	50	00	435	662	14 08	13 70	20	27 98
Johnson Sarah E.	in s. w. qr.	6	33	15		67	28	28	1 05	58	20	1 83
Kirkbride G. W.	in n. ½ of s. w. fract. qr.	6	33	15	3	00	20	20	48 87	42	20	49 49
Losier Joseph	n. ½ of s. w qr	5	33	15	80	00	932	1093	21 84	24 05	20	46 09
McGonigal Susan	in section	6	33	15		86	170	170	10 12	3 58	20	13 90
Mogle Simon, Heirs of	in n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		25	68	68	1 56	1 43	20	3 19
same	n ½ of n. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	355	355	10 85	7 94	20	18 51
Nichols Simon	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	17	33	15	80	00	664	664	15 48	14 00	20	29 68
Robinson James A	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	18	33	15	40	00	347	347	8 52	7 49	20	16 03
Richmond Hazard P.	pt of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	19	33	15	10	00	60	60	4 69	1 26	20	6 15
Sanford Calvin J.	n. ½ of s. w. qr.	31	33	15	80	00	464	600	14 33	13 66	20	28 19
same	n. side of s. e. qr	31	33	15	60	00	495	495	11 53	10 44	20	22 17
Snyder Peter P.	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	32	33	15	40	00	393	494	13 02	13 26	20	26 48
Tarney Elizabeth	s. ½ of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	394	394	8 95	8 09	20	17 24
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.												
Boyer David H.	w. ½ of s. w. qr.	18	34	15	80	00	1080	1080	20 48	18 18	20	38 86
Chilson S. M.	und ½ of a side s. ½ of s. w. qr.	30	34	15	10	00	124	124	84	2 18	20	3 22
Coats Noyce	und ½ of n. pt. of n. w. ½ of s. w. qr.	30	34	15	2	66	19	19	16	33	20	69
same	und ½ of mid pt. of n ½ of s. w. qr.	30	34	15	13	34	120	126	1 18	2 21	20	3 59
Daily Anthony	w. pt. of s. w. qr.	7	34	15	120	00	1032	1032	17 44	18 15	20	36 79
Hart David	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	8	34	15	40	00	525	600	12 03	12 56	20	24 79
Moughler Hannah	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	18	34	15	40	00	215	366	6 98	7 43	20	14 61
Smith John	n. pt. of s. ½ of s. w. qr.	30	34	15	60	00	408	458	10 39	9 15	20	19 74
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.												
Allen W.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	34	34	14	80	00	720	885	44 35	18 78	20	[illegible]
same	pt. of n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr	34	34	14	20	00	74	78	4 35	2 31	20	[illegible]
Blaker John	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	110	110	2 54	3 32	20	6 06
Browser William	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	110	110	2 58	3 31	20	6 09
Bryant Annis L.	in s. ½ of n. e. qr.	2	34	14		20	12	12		36	20	[illegible]
Barthart Abigail	in s. ½ of n. e. qr.	8	34	14		28	380	380	7 50	11 43	20	19 13
Doon	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	10	34	14	40	00	430	430	31 88	12 64	20	44 70
Blaker William	s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	30	30	10 78	90	20	11 88
Boyer Daniel H.	s. pt. of n. e. qr	11	34	14	120	00	1400	[illegible]	65 74	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
same	s. e. ½ of s. w. qr.	13	34	14	60	00	460	460	10 86	13 64	20	[illegible]
Brandon Peter H.	s. pt. of s. e. qr.	27	34	14	80	00	930	930	31 16	27 35	20	[illegible]
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	24	34	14	40	00	540	540	14 96	10 35	20	[illegible]
Brown William	w. ½ of n. w. qr	31	34	14	76	00	735	812	6 80	24 40	20	31 18
Cutting David	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	35	35	7	1 05	20	[illegible]
Curtis A. D.	n. pt. of s. e. qr.	24	34	14	100	00	1100	1253	9 06	39 66	20	48 86
Coats Noyce	s. ½ of s. e. ½ of s. e. qr.	25	34	14	20	00	195	195	11 84	5 87	20	17 91
Carrier Hannah G.	pt. of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	12	34	14		50	105	105	2 73	3 16	20	6 09
Casebeer George	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		46	240	909	17 37	31 01	20	48 58
Delvin Jacob	s. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr	3	34	14	20	00	230	315	19 99	12 33	20	32 52
Deems Hannah	pt. of s. w. ½ of n. e. qr	8	34	14	35	00	335	335	6 88	10 08	20	16 96
Fisher James	n. pt. of s. w. qr.	5	34	14	69	00	728	728	16 57	21 91	20	38 68
Franks David	in n. w. qr.	29	34	14	55	00	568	656	15 01	20 74	20	35 95
Gingrich Samuel	mid. pt. of s. ½ n. w. qr	18	34	14	15	00	60	60	4 05	1 80	20	6 05
Gingrich Daniel	s. end of s. ½ of s. w. qr	18	34	14	30	00	90	140	4 42	6 06	20	10 68
same	s. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	34	14	15	00	60	60	1 35	1 80	20	3 35
Helwig John	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14	1	98	50	50	20 30	1 50	20	22 00
Handy Maria e.	w. side of s. ½ n. w. qr.	12	34	14		30	37	37	83	1 11	20	2 14
Hubbell Oliver C.	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	3	00	105	705	1 90	21 22	20	23 32
Hose Solomon	n. e. pt. of s. ½ n. e. qr	23	34	14	2	19	242	724	38	24 64	20	25 22
same	pt. of s. ½ of n. e. qr.	23	34	14	77	81	880	880	22 09	26 48	20	49 67
same	in s. ½ of n. w. qr	24	34	14	77	86	1060	1060	32 55	31 90	20	64 65
same	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	24	34	14	40	00	340	340	7 73	10 23	20	18 16
same	s. w. pt. of s. w. qr	22	34	14	2	19	11	37	38	1 11	20	1 69
Hill Samuel F.	s. w. pt. of n. e qr	16	34	14	40	00	392	632	68 11	21 87	20	90 18
same	s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	16	34	14	40	00	325	325	27 93	9 78	20	37 91
Hunter Jefferson	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	30	34	14	80	00	720	850	5 58	28 43	20	34 21
Hablawitz Andrew	n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	30	34	14	40	00	380	474	4 30	17 11	20	21 67
Itskin Philip	mid. of w. ½ of s. e. qr.	17	34	14	23	00	230	320	7 34	9 63	20	17 17
Jones William I.	pt. of n. e. ½ of n. w qr	12	34	14	26	00	512	601	8 15	21 94	20	[illegible]
Keplinger William	s. ½ of n. w. qr.	5	34	14	80	00	850	850	26 83	25 58	20	52 61
Krontz M. E.	s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	15	34	14	40	00	380	500	15 11	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Keller Christopher	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	21	34	14	40	00	140	140	15 08	4 21	20	19 44
same	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	34	14	38	00	250	250	5 08	8 52	20	14 40
Kester Alonzo	e. pt. of n. e. qr.	20	34	14	80	00	308	340	10 26	12 08	20	22 54
Kester Peter S.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	27	34	14	80	00	1120	1332	31 70	40 09	20	71 99
same	n. e. pt. n. w. ½ s. e. qr.	27	34	14	10	00	110	110	2 50	3 31	20	6 01
Kiner Elizabeth A.	e. pt. of s. e. ¼ s. w. qr.	28	34	14	25	00	265	265	13 19	7 97	20	21 36
Likens Stephen	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	29	34	14	40	00	310	363	9 47	10 92	20	20 59
Leonard Emily J.	pt. of w ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		80	110	110	2 50	2 31	20	6 01
Lawhead John	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	34	14	40	00	410	546	12 38	19 28	20	31 86
Leonard Eugene	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		80	1040	1315	25 38	41 43	20	67 01
Mosier & Hopkins	in w. ½ of s. w. qr.	17	34	14	1	64	70	70	5 77	2 10	20	10 07
Moughler George	in s. e. cor. of n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	10	34	14	1	50	15	15	14 52	45	20	15 17
Mason Alber J.	s. end of n. e. ¼ s. e. q	11	34	14	9	09	80	80	1 81	2 40	20	4 41
same	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	11	34	14	40	00	640	640	19 60	19 26	20	39 72
same	n. pt. of n. w. s. e. qr.	11	34	14	9	44	82	82	1 85	2 46	20	4 51
McLaughlin Michael	pt. of n. e. qr.	12	34	14	157	00	2500	2593	230	80 89	20	83 39
Miller Henry	in pt. of n. e. ½ n. w. qr	12	34	14	1	00	240	240	5 45	7 22	20	12 87
Moughler Jacob	n. w. pt. of s. w. qr.	13	34	14	94	00	1176	1547	37 97	48 41	20	86 58
same	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	13	34	14	25	00	200	200	4 53	6 02	20	10 77
Meese John	n. e. qr.	19	34	14	151	00	1057	1057	24 06	31 81	20	56 07
Maxwell James H.	n. w. pt. of s. e. qr.	27	34	14	59	80	505	578	16 90	20 24	20	37 34
McNabb John O.	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	36	34	14	40	00	310	325	3 58	11 63	20	15 41
Mans Mary	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	8	34	14	40	00	225	225	4 56	6 78	20	11 53
Packer W. F.	n. e ¼ of s. e. qr.	10	34	14	60	00	765	893	43 11	26 87	20	70 18
Pugsley George	w. side of s. e. ½ of s. e. qr	29	34	14	27	50	315	374	10 59	13 10	20	23 89
Ray John H.	in s. w. pt. of s. e. qr.	9	34	14	1	00	10	10	22	30	20	72
Reese Hambright	s. w. pt. of n. w. ½ n. w. qr	12	34	14	5	00	150	210	169 67	6 32	20	176 19
Roberts William C.	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	27	34	14	40	00	350	350	7 95	10 33	20	18 08
same	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	27	34	14	80	00	750	750	17 06	22 57	20	[illegible]
Scott Abraham	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		40	60	162	2 54	4 87	20	7 61
Schmidt John	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		64	145	218	3 29	10 35	20	13 84
Samson James	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	2	34	14	40	00	420	507	7 47	18 11	20	25 78
Stoy & Jennings	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	4	40	960	960	33 73	28 89	20	62 82
Schamp Robert O.	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	35	34	14	80	00	700	816	22 57	27 41	20	50 18
same	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	35	34	14	40	00	300	300	6 82	9 03	20	16 05
Teeters Lewis	in s. w. qr.	5	34	14		40	60	76	13 10	4 14	20	17 54
Tomlinson F. H.	n. w. of s. w. qr.	14	34	14	40	00	400	400	9 10	12 04	20	21 34
Tomlinson Daniel	s. pt. of n. w. qr.	14	34	14	120	00	1150	1473	34 18	47 24	20	81 62
Unknown Owner	n. w. cor. of n. w. ½ s. e. qr	35	34	14	3	75	16	16	36	48	20	1 04
Waters Aburtes	in n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	8	34	14	10	00	100	100	5 50	3 01	20	8 61
Woods Charles W.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	21	34	14	78	00	620	701	20 07	23 95	20	[illegible]
Woods Z.	s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	22	34	14	40	00	280	280	6 07	8 43	20	[illegible]
Woods James D.	s. w. of n. w. qr.	23	34	14	40	00	295	361	7 97	10 91	20	19 08
Weeks George W.	s. e. pt. of s. w. qr.	30	34	14	33	50	70	70	2 27	2 10	20	4 57
Wyatt William J.	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	35	34	14	46	50	320	428	14 14	14 73	20	29 07
UNION TOWNSHIP.												
Bassett, Sanford	pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13								
same	in section	4	34	13	26	22	825	992	43 23	25 22	40	[illegible]
Beidler, Jacob	pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	14	00	542	684	8 24	20 44	20	28 88
Buss, Christian	s. w. fracl. qr.	4	34	13	107	56	1070	1070	21 33	27 92	20	49 45
same	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	7	34	13	32	18	300	300	5 97	7 83	20	14 00
Blodget, Elizabeth	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	23	34	13	37	00	262	252	5 01	6 57	20	11 78
Blodget, Perry	n. ½ of s. w. qr.	24	34	13	80	00	620	717	31 20	20 31	20	51 71
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	24	34	13	40	00	350	350	33 55	9 13	20	[illegible]
Blodget, Arnold	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	24	34	13	37	00	350	397	4 90	12 05	20	17 35
Brandon, Peter H.	in mid. of s. w. qr.	36	34	13	20	00	880	880	19 50	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Colvin, O. H.	in mid. of n. w. ½ of s. w. qr	5	34	13		25	62	62	2 47	1 61	20	4 28
Cross, Susannah	in n. e. cor. of s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	5	34	13	1	00	20	20	14 19	88	20	[illegible]
Clark, William	n. ½ of s. w. qr.	35	34	13	80	00	761	1005	15 20	28 18	20	43 58
same	s. ½ of s. e. qr.	34	34	13	80	00	587	667	18 13	15 31	20	33 64
Davis, Samuel	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	26	34	13	80	00	960	1110	17 57	29 97	20	47 74
same	s. side of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	34	13	3	00	240	240	11 00	6 26	20	17 46
Davis & Ashley	in mid. pt. of n. e. ½ s. w. qr.	26	34	13		88	410	410	8 38	10 10	20	[illegible]
Grate, Isaac	pt. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	100	108	4 08	2 88	20	6 96
Gloyd & Bowser	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	[illegible]	34	13	40	00	240	240	4 77	6 36	20	11 33
same	s. ½ of s. e. qr.	[illegible]	34	13	80	00	640	640	12 75	14 70	20	[illegible]
Hale & Berry	s. ½ of s. e. qr.	[illegible]	34	12	1	50	1300	1300	116 06	36 64	20	[illegible]
Hoodelmier, Philipena	pt. of s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	[illegible]	34	13	28	50	301	301	5 96	7 85	20	[illegible]
Jefferds, J. W.	pt. of n. e. qr.	4	34	13		25	15	15	46	39	20	1 05
Johnson, S. R.	pt. of n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	15	15	26	39	20	[illegible]
Johnson Reuben	in mid pt. of n. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	50	1300	1300	52 12	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Johnson A. W.	off w. s'e of n. w. ½ n. e. qr.	15	34	13	7	50	60	60	64 92	1 56	20	[illegible]
Kimmel, Christian	in s. w. ½ of n. ½ of s. w. qr.	3	34	13		20	183	183	10 36	4 76	20	15 32
Kester, A. A.	in mid. pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	41	41	1 72	1 06	20	2 98
Lookenbill, Christian	pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13		25	16	16	29	41	20	90
McIntyre, Nicholas	w. pt. of n. w. qr.	6	34	13	80	00	1120	1120	62 80	29 23	20	92 23
Miller, Samuel	n. pt. of s. w. qr.	16	34	13	50	00	930	1058	24 17	29 20	20	53 57
Miller, Eli	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	35	34	13	40	00	380	455	9 90	11 87	20	21 97
Peneton, Jacob	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	4	75	106	106	13 89	2 81	20	16 90
Rex, William A.	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	3	75	200	200	8 48	5 22	20	14 10
Rockwell William	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	12	34	13	40	00	270	270	5 37	7 04	20	12 61
Smith, Daniel	in e. pt. of n. w. qr.	4	34	13		20	16	16	2 80	41	20	3 41
Spreigle, William	in mid. pt. of n. w. qr.	3	34	13	2	00	128	128	1 86	3 16	20	5 21
Smith John D.	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	137	137	5 87	3 57	20	9 64
Shoemaker E. R.	s. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	4	34	13	3	00	288	288	7 32	6 93	20	14 46
Shirts Albert R.	in n. w. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	30	30	13 31	78	20	14 29
Strabe Frank	in mid. pt. of s. w. qr.	33	34	13		25	160	189	5 62	8 52	20	14 34
Speer William H.	n. pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	33	34	13	45	00	375	431	8 11	12 86	20	[illegible]
Sloan John L.	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	4	40	228	228	14 00	5 94	20	20 74
Trout George W.	in section	4	34	13		50						
same	pt. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	25	133	133	6 00	3 48	40	[illegible]
Thompson George R.	in s. e. pt. of s. e. ½ of n. w. qr.	15	34	13	3	50	1055	1032	42 12	27 01	20	69 33
Van Horn George W.	w. ½ of n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	15	34	13	20	00	240	240	13 06	6 26	20	19 52
Willard L. R.	in s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	3	34	13		46	35	45	14 87	2 77	20	17 84
Weaver Samuel C.	n. ½ of s. e. qr.	10	34	13	80	00	1380	1478	33 55	43 16	20	76 91
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.												
Buss Christian	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	1	34	12	40	00	550	560	10 95	9 69	20	20 84
same	s. ½ of s. e. qr.	12	34	12	80	00	1670	1670	48 18	29 39	20	77 77
same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	12	34	12	40	00	800	800	15 94	14 08	20	30 22
Blake Horatio	pt. of n. w. qr.	18	34	12	129	00	1740	2000	22 79	36 35	20	59 34
Conrad Jacob	in s. w. cor. of n. e. qr.	4	34	12		50	155	220	8 63	3 87	20	12 70
Calkin P. N.	s. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	34	12	60	00	1140	1367	74 52	25 22	20	99 94
same	n. end of w. ½ of s. e. qr.	9	34	12	30	00	270	270	30 32	4 75	20	35 27
same	off w. side of w. ½ of n. w. qr.	16	34	12	40	00	388	308	23 75	7 00	20	30 95
Depew Joseph	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	29	34	12	80	00	1140	1140	25 31	20 06	20	45 57
same	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	29	34	12	80	00	940	940				
same	n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	29	34	12	28	13	390	390	62 37	23 40	40	86 17
same	n. e. qr.	30	34	12	160	00	1890	1890	86 23	33 20	20	[illegible]
Eddy Mary J.	pt. of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	8	00	96	96	1 89	1 68	20	3 77
Farrington A. S.	in s. e. ½ of n. e. qr.	2	34	12	10	00	150	150	85	2 64	20	3 69
Hosler Caroline	n. e. pt. of s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	50	150	150	2 98	2 64	20	5 82
Helmer John W.	in n. ½ of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		15	10	10	40	17	20	77
Hoover Catharine	in mid. of s. side of n. e. qr.	4	34	12		25	35	35	7 67	61	20	8 48
Harding Levi	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	6	34	12	80	00	1000	1169	25 32	22 92	20	48 44
Hinman Margaret	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	7	34	12	80	00	1085	1065	21 22	18 74	20	40 16
Harding Solomon	e. side of w. ½ of n. e qr.	18	34	12	60	00	805	985	23 04	18 33	20	41 57
Hinman Morgan O.	n. w. cor. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	34	12	2	00	20	176	8 75	4 44	20	13 39
Hunt Charles L.	w ½ of s. e. qr.	30	34	12	80	00	810	810	16 14	14 24	20	30 08
Hathaway N. Heirs of	pt. of n. ½ of n. w. q.	32	34	12	78	00	755	755	2 71	13 28	20	16 19
Kryder & Earl	in n. e. cor. of s. ½ n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	00	65	65	35 39	1 14	20	36 73
Knapp Polly	in n. e. cor of s. ½ n. e. qr.	4	34	12	8	50	296	296	5 89	5 20	20	11 29
Knower Emanuel	off w. side of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	8	34	12	20	00	250	250	23 13	4 40	20	27 73
same	e. end of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	8	34	12	19	80	241	241	13 77	4 23	20	18 20
Lookwood Alonzo	in s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	2	34	12	1	00	300	300	10 51	5 28	20	15 99
Loutsenhiser William	pt. of s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	21	34	12	30	00	375	426	9 18	9 81	20	19 19
Loutsenhiser E.	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	27	34	12	80	00	965	965	19 23	16 98	20	36 41
Loutsenhiser John	w. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	27	34	12	40	00	380	565	13 91	12 29	20	26 40
Long Samuel H.	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	33	34	12	40	00	316	418	5 09	8 59	20	13 88
same	e. ½ of n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	34	34	12	20	00	260	260	8 29	4 57	20	13 06
Mohler Doratha M.	pt. of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		64	140	140	4 96	2 46	20	7 62
Mixer Dudley	e. ½ of n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	33	34	12	20	00	362	362	9 83	5 38	20	16 01
Merryweather Charles	n. w. qr.	30	34	12	144	00	1965	2361	6 08	41 37	20	47 09
McDonald Lewis	in n. e. cor. of n. ½ n. w. qr.	5	34	12	1	00	15	61	3 88	2 41	20	6 49
Osburn Andrew	n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	34	34	12	40	00	270	270	5 37	4 75	20	10 32
Powell Levi R.	e. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	27	34	12	40	00	535	665	6 61	13 87	20	20 68
Reyer E. C. R.	n. ½ of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	27	34	12	40	00	280	280	3 98	8 21	20	12 39
same	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	28	34	12	80	00	1010	1010	30 81	17 77	20	48 78
Schimp Caroline	e. s. of s. e. qr.	2	34	12	1	60	70	96	1 39	2 68	20	4 27
Tompkins Alvin	in n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		20	15	15	1 86	26	20	2 32
Texter Philip	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	27	34	12	80	00	930	1083	41 71	20 05	20	61 90
Truelove Robert	w. side of s. w. qr.	30	34	12	108	00	1609	1609	32 07	28 31	20	60 58
same	w. side of n. w. qr.	31	34	12	76	00	500	500	9 97	8 80	20	18 97
Timmerman Alexander	off w. side of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	50	325	372	25 68	7 93	20	33 81
Wiseman James	pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	15	34	12	65	00	645	645	16 55	11 35	20	28 10
Weaver Samuel	off s. side of s. w. qr.	25	34	12	20	00	200	200	3 98	3 52	20	7 70
Wilson Morgan	s. side of n. w qr.	5	34	12	80	00	700	860	66 23	16 13	20	82 56
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Arden Samuel	in s. w. cor. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	5	35	12		75	65	65	1 31	1 17	20	2 68
Aumond James A.	und. ½ of n. e. ½ of s. w. qr.	28	35	12	13	33	145	145	5 00	2 62	20	7 91
Bailey Alexander	n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		25						
same	e pt. of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		25	65	76	13 89	4 96	40	19 25
Chaffee Robert C.	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	3	35	12	80	00	1000	1078	10 20	19 50	20	29 90
Coyle John	in n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	13	35	12	1	00	10	10	3 34	18	20	3 72
Childs William C.	s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	35	12	40	00	240	240	10 87	4 34	20	15 41
Deetz Henry E.	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	10	35	12	80	00	1150	1405	31 78	26 43	20	58 41
Gushwa Jacob	in w. pt. of s. e. qr	15	35	12		50	110	279	23 28	6 61	20	30 12
Husselman John J.	s. e. qr.	14	35	12	160	00	1800	1980	50 64	37 43	20	88 27
same	e. ½ of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	14	35	12	40	00	480	480	9 82	8 68	20	18 70
Johnson Duel	in s e cor. of e. ½ of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	36	35	12	3	00	25	32	31 09	57	20	31 86
Lower Michael	w. ½ of s. w. qr.	10	35	12	80	00	1210	1373	27 77	24 84	20	52 81
Miller Is'h & Barbara	pt. of s ½ of n. w. qr.	5	35	12	75	40	1000	1132	20 50	21 48	20	42 18
McCullough John	n. w. qr.	28	35	12	160	00	2300	2434	8 01	44 05	20	52 26
Nogle Henry	mid. pt. of w. ½ n. w. qr.	13	35	12	31	00	410	457	10 11	8 26	20	18 57
Powell O., Heirs of	n. e. ¼ of s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	25	35	12	10	00	30	30	4 38	54	20	5 12
Reinoehl M. & E.	s. ½ of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	22	35	12	40	00	685	685	23 64	12 30	20	36 14
same	pt. of n. ½ of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		75	90	90	1 83	1 62	20	3 65
Reynolds Jerome	n. w. cor. of n. e. qr.	22	35	12		25	180	243	13 30	4 39	20	17 89
Reinoehl Jacob	in n. e. qr.	27	35	12	110	00	1335	1481	30 84	26 79	20	66 83
Reed John H.	in e. ½ of n. w. qr.	36	35	12	75	00	870	892	15 90	16 13	20	32 23
Story Frederick C.	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	4	35	12	67	00	960	1047	26 08	19 94	20	46 22
Sayles Charles	in s. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	7	35	12	4	00	1040	1181	59 63	22 96	20	82 79
Watson Electa L.	pt. of e. ½ of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	36	35	12	38	00	435	435	10 28	7 87	20	18 35
Wells Josiah C.	w. ½ of e. ½ of s. e. qr.	22	35	12	38	00	547	713	35 52	14 50	20	50 22
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Evans S. Cary	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	11	35	13	40	00	[illegible]	224	4 45	4 16	20	8 81
same	n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	22	35	13	40	00	[illegible]	320	6 37	5 95	20	12 52
Ensley Frederick	in s. w. cor. of n. w. qr.	8	35	13	3	00	[illegible]	851	36 29	17 92	20	[illegible]
Ellinwood Joseph	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	30	35	13	40	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 58	11 98	20	23 76
same	w. side of n. w. qr.	31	35	13	74	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	19 52	18 22	20	37 94
Forrest Lewis H.	pt. of s. w. qr.	20	35	13	140	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	18 12	30 70	20	49 02
Kelly Thomas	pt. of s. w. ½ of n. e. qr.	13	35	13	13	00	118	[illegible]	2 33	2 18	20	4 71
McCoy Lewis J.	n. pt. of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	29	35	13	27	00	370	[illegible]	15 77	6 88	20	22 85
McEnterffer John	s. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	35	13	80	00	980	980	19 52	18 22	20	37 94
McConkey Sarah	in s. w. cor. of s. pt. w. ½ s. w. qr.	35	35	13	2	00	164	164	3 25	3 04	20	6 49
Miller G. W.	s. ½ of n. w. ½ of n. w. qr.	4	35	13	20	00	390	390	8 31	7 84	20	16 35
Patterson Robert A.	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	36	35	13	80	00	960	960	7 14	17 85	20	25 19
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.												
Brown W. H.	n. ½ of n. w. ½ of s. w. qr.	12	35	13	20	00	185	385	2 68	3 34	20	6 22
Bicknell Daniel	e. pt. of n. e. ½ of n. e. qr.	25	35	13	30	00	410	410	8 63	7 42	20	16 25
Bowlby Joseph	n. w. ½ of s. e.	29	35	14	40	00	200	200	4 21	3 62	20	8 03
Bowlby Andrew	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	30	35	14	64	00	990	1148	8 63	22 37	20	31 20
Closson J. P.	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	6	35	14	30	00	220	249	21 24	4 50	20	25 94
Carpenter Harlow J. Ad'r.	n. ½ of n. e qr.	10	35	14	80	00	890	890	18 74	16 10	20	35 04
Clark Edward	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	12	35	14	40	00	475	551	13 23	10 99	20	24 40
Cook William	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	24	35	14	80	00	853	906	20 28	16 18	20	36 66
Downs George W.	s. w. qr.	6	35	14	160	00	1430	1130	30 11	25 88	20	56 19
same	s. ½ of n. w. qr.	6	35	14	80	00	640	640	13 48	11 58	20	25 26
Kuterline Thomas	n. e. pt. of e. ½ of s. e. qr.	24	35	14	25	60	270	270	8 57	4 88	20	13 05
Gaskill Benjamin	n. side of n. e. qr.	12	35	14	30	00	150	150	3 15	2 71	20	6 06
Hammon William	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	14	35	14	40	00	370	413	10 66	9 07	20	19 93
Jefferds James W.	s. e ¼ of s. e. qr.	20	35	14	40	00	240	240	5 04	4 34	20	9 58
same	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	20	35	14	80	00	750	750	15 78	13 57	20	29 55
same	n. e. qr.	20	35	14	160	00	1854	1854	5 74	33 55	20	39 49
same	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	20	35	14	80	00	1000	1625	22 95	30 41	20	53 56
same	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	40	00	340	390	7 99	6 87	20	15 06
same	pt. of n. e. ½ of n. e. qr.	3	35	14	55	00	200	2358	104 36	44 27	20	148 83
Kepler Andrew	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	29	33	14	80	00	200	200	11 74	3 62	20	15 56
Lower Jesse	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	20	35	14	80	00	289	561	27 17	12 77	20	40 15
Maple Reason	n. pt. of s. w. qr.	5	35	14	30	00	298	347	7 39	8 87	20	16 46
Musser Emanuel	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	5	35	14	30	00	320	320	6 73	5 79	20	12 72
Musser John	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	9	35	14	14	50	32	37	64	57	20	1 41
same	off side of n. w. ½ of n. w. qr	9	35	14	4	50	58	59	1 21	1 08	20	2 48
same	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	9	35	14	40	00	470	1005	24 07	21 19	20	45 46
same	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	35	14	30	00	320	320	6 73	5 79	20	12 72
same	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	35	14	5	00	82	82	1 70	1 47	20	3 37
same	n. w. cor. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	9	35	14	68	00	560	580	11 79	10 16	20	22 15
same	e. pt. of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	35	14	55	00	535	624	18 03	13 99	20	32 22
Martin John R.	mid. pt. of n. e. qr.	33	35	14	40	00	200	200	4 21	3 62	20	8 03
McLain Mary J.	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	28	35	14	10	00	100	100	2 10	1 81	20	4 11
same	in n. w. pt. of s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	28	35	14	40	00	495	829	12 04	15 00	20	34 24
Mooney Thomas H.	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	29	35	14	40	00	840	883	19 08	15 97	20	35 23
Oberlin Adam	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	15	35	14	70	00	63	944	14 44	19 68	20	34 32
Pryor Albert	pt. of n. e. qr.	23	35	14	2	58	45	105	3 14	3 50	20	6 84
Robinson John S.	pt. of s. cor. of s. w. ¼ s. e. qr.	1	35	14	140	00	940	940	19 52	17 01	20	36 73
Ridge & Lowe	s. pt. of s. w. qr.	10	35	14	60	00	820	820	17 27	14 84	20	32 31
Rohrabaugh Adam	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	80	00	320	320	6 73	5 79	20	12 72
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	21	35	14	40	00	572	664	19 00	14 61	20	33 84
Rosenbury Oliver	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	22	35	14	40	00	420	429	8 94	7 40	20	16 54
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	22	35	14	5	24	25	53	4 45	2 55	20	7 20
Slentz John K.	s. e. cor. of s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	1	35	14	80	00	882	998	28 01	20 47	20	48 78
Shaffer Henry	w. ½ of s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	20	00	185	183	3 98	3 34	20	7 52
Stambaugh Daniel	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	29	35	14	80	00	160	160	8 64	2 89	20	11 73
same		30	35	14		50	104	129	2 95	2 33	20	6 79
Willard Henry	in cor. of s. e. qr.	2	35	14								
same	s. e. ½ of s. e. qr.	3	35	14								
same	s. ½ of s. e. qr.	3	35	14	80	00	685	718	22 95	12 84	40	36 29
TROY TOWNSHIP.												
Bucher John	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	8	35	15	80	00	810	923	6 58	17 41	20	[illegible]
Beverly Hester	n. ½ of s. w. qr.	8	35	15	80	00	440	440	34 61	7 52	20	[illegible]
Brunner Ulrich	n. pt. of s. e. qr.	9	35	15	22	00	150	150	2 98	2 56	20	5 74
Brown & Carpenter	s. w. cor. of s. ½ of s. w. qr.	29	35	15	25	00	1225	1225	43 18	20 94	20	64 32
Casebeer John F.	e. pt. of s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	35	15	40	00	480	553	2 33	9 32	20	[illegible]
Euterline Thomas	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	19	35	15	40	00	470	602	12 95	10 29	20	23 44
Gaskill Benjamin	in n. w. pt. of s. w. qr.	7	35	15	37	00	865	912	20 31	17 19	20	37 70
Jones George L.	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	8	35	15	40	00	398	582	2 78	11 86	20	14 84
same	s. e. ½ of s. e. qr.	8	35	15	40	00	470	470	9 36	8 03	20	17 60
Lower Joseph	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	30	35	15	80	00	907	1132	44 14	21 95	20	66 29
McDonald James	off e. side of n. w. qr.	4	35	15	100	00	720	920	7 86	17 31	20	25 37
McDonald John	off w. side of n. w. qr.	4	35	15	43	88	346	346	15 11	5 81	20	21 12
McDonald John A.	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	9	35	15	80	00	595	681	11 85	14 23	20	26 28
Rohrabaugh E. D.	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	18	35	15	40	00	390	491	11 58	9 96	20	[illegible]
Stefel Simon	pt. of s. ¼ of s. w. qr.	19	35	15	40	00	430	420	16 91	7 50	20	24 61
Scott Major	s. ½ of n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	35	15	80	00	710	710	1 81	12 14	20	14 15
Thompson Miser	s. ¼ of s. e. qr.	21	35	15	40	00	355	355	2 22	6 07	20	8 49
Eull John	s. pt. of s. w. qr.	4	35	15	31	72	1310	1367	72 63	24 71	20	97 74
same	s. ½ of n. w. qr.	9	35	15	180	47	267	267	5 50	4 56	20	10 26

Town Lots.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Division.		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and Improvements	Total value of Taxables	Amount of Delinquent Tax Penalty & Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year	Cost of Advertising	Total Amount of Taxes Due.
ORANGEVILLE.									
Andrews W. P. & J. A.			113	35	124	71	218	20	3 09
Knox Sarah M.			126	8	8	4 64	14	20	1 98
SPENCERVILLE.									
Kennsey Frederick	O. P.		4	268	300	7 16	633	20	13 69
Monroe William	O. P.	s. ½	33	56	56	1 13	97	20	2 30
same	O. P.	s. ½	34	96	96	3 78	168	20	5 66
VIANA.									
Fosselman Almeda			10	6	6	4 33	12	20	4 65
Hulburt O. S.			68	13	13	1 01	27	20	1 48
		pt. of	67	9	9	92	18	20	1 30
Hoosack Samuel			52	110	172	6 31	5 47	20	11 98
same			57	120	120	5 45	2 53	20	8 18
Johnson Sarah E.			2	80	89	2 29	1 86	20	4 35
same			3	15	15	33	31	20	84
Mogle Simon, Heirs of		pt. of	62	100	100	10 87	2 11	20	13 18
Milton Margaret			76	15	15	3 54	31	20	4 05
same			69	210	210	4 89	4 43	20	9 52
Rex Joseph M.			11	18	18	40	37	20	97
same			14	110	110	2 55	2 32	20	5 07
same			15	18	18	40	37	20	97
same			10	18	18	40	37	20	97
same			40	18	18	40	37	20	97
same			45	18	18	40	37	20	97
Roberts William C.		pt. of	47	43	289	8 72	6 08	20	15 00
Robinson & Nichols		pt. of	47	600	1115	11 66	40 03	20	51 89
Thompson J. F.		n. w. ½	51	9	115	3 71	5 27	20	9 18
same			58	160	160	4 96	3 37	20	8 53
Thompson John		pt. of	32	26	26	1 17	55	20	1 91
Yeagley A. J.		s. pt.	82	106	128	4 47	5 54	20	10 21
same		s. pt.	87	3	3	5 50	06	20	5 76
same		e. pt.	94	1	1	35 23	02	20	35 45
BUTLER.									
Austin	D. A.		41	35	35	2 64	96	20	3 80
same	D. A.		45	35	35	3 18	96	20	4 34
Boon J. R.	E. A.	e. pt.	68	100	191	56 62	6 85	20	63 67
Blaker John	E. A.		38	100	350	71 87	11 26	20	83 33
Barnett J. S.	E. A.		69	220	1160	68 80	34 61	20	103 61
Brown Henry E.	T. A.	Block 4	7	100	199	2 45	7 09	20	9 74
Cofferin Charles	E. A.		85	130	225	7 02	9 81	20	17 03
Carpenter Catharine A.	E. 24 A.		147	330	330	10 05	9 10	20	19 85
Champion John T.	E. A.		79	90	141	13 44	5 48	20	19 12
Cory Henry	D. A.		64	110	110	17 27	3 03	20	20 70
Duel John L.	D. A.	n. w. pt.	66	200	207	6 66	5 52	20	12 38
Fisher Isaac	B. A.		107	115	165	5 21	7 15	20	12 56
Funk Jacob J.	B. A.		35	140	160	6 71	6 01	20	12 92
same	E. A.		84	250	250	2 11	6 90	20	9 21
Goodchild William	D. A.		59	40	40	89	1 10	20	2 19
same	D. A.		60	175	185	3 40	6 98	20	10 58
Hose Solomon	D. A.	w. ½	98	20	20	30	55	20	1 14
Hackley Amasa L.	E. A.		88	100	100	9 60	2 76	20	12 65
Jacques W.	B. A.	s. ½	5	185	185	3 67	5 10	20	8 97
Kenon Michael	D. A.		116	30	58	2 33	3 19	20	5 72
Kemistrick John	P. A.		3	20	20	87	55	20	1 62
same	P. A.		22	10	10	46	27	20	93
Mason Alfred J.	T. A.	Block 2	3	175	325	3 48	11 29	20	14 97
Oberlin E.	D. A.		61	380	420	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Oberlin D.	E. A.		83	130	160	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Peck Carrie N.	E. 24 A.		130	75	75	1 46	3 07	20	[illegible]
Plough John	D. A.		8	150	150	34 06	4 11	20	[illegible]
Planer Anna E.	E. A.		[illegible]	60	60	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Pillsbury Nehemiah	P. A.		8	29	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	5 48
Purdy James or Wilson S.	P. A.		24	12	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	74
same	P. A.		20	10	10	18	27	20	[illegible]
same	P. A.		4	35	35	90	4 30	20	5 40
same	P. A.		21	10	10	18	22	20	70
Prosser William		out lot	[illegible]	125	200	22 99	10 77	20	[illegible]
Rosenberger B. et. al.	T. A.	s. w. pt.	11	90	60	1 16	1 65	20	3 01
same	T. A.		8	100	100	1 98	2 76	20	4 94
Rex Joseph	E. A.	n. e. pt.	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70 89	20	[illegible]
Rudy Lewis	O. P.		172	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 30	20	[illegible]
Riggs George	B. A.	in w. mid.	67	140	140	5 38	6 44	20	12 02
Sargent Theodore O.	D. A.		9	725	885	9 33	26 30	20	[illegible]
same	D. A.	s. w. pt.	86	30	30	6 71	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Swarts G. W.	T. A.	Block 2	1	70	70	1 30	1 93	20	3 42
Tomlinson Sarah	T. A.	" 2	1	120	120	2 95	3 31	20	6 44
same	T. A.	" 2	5	7	7	1 60	40	20	2 06
Tomlinson W. W.	T. A.	Bl'k. 1 mid. pt.	3	230	401	34 44	13 66	20	48 30
T. L. & N. I. R. R. Co.	O. P.		30	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		31	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		32	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		33	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		34	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		35	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		36	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		37	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		38	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		42	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		43	6	6	30	16	20	66
same	O. P.		44	6	6	30	16	20	66
same	O. P.		45	6	6	30	16	20	66
same	O. P.		46	6	6	30	16	20	66
same	O. P.		75	7	7	43	19	20	82
same	O. P.		76	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		63	10	10	88	27	20	1 30
same	O. P.		64	7	7	77	19	20	1 16
same	O. P.		65	7	7	77	19	20	1 16
same	O. P.		66	7	7	65	19	20	1 04
same	O. P.		67	7	7	65	19	20	1 04
same	O. P.		68	7	7	65	19	20	1 04
same	O. P.		69	7	7	65	19	20	1 04
same	O. P.		70	7	7	65	19	20	1 04
same	O. P.		71	7	7	56	19	20	95
same	O. P.		72	8	8	70	22	20	1 12
same	O. P.		73	8	8	58	22	20	1 00
same	O. P.		74	7	7	43	19	20	82
same	O. P.		77	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		78	6	6	30	16	20	66
same	O. P.		79	6	6	30	16	20	66
same	O. P.		80	6	6	30	16	20	66
same	O. P.		81	6	6	30	16	20	66
same	O. P.		82	6	6	30	16	20	66
same	O. P.		83	7	7	33	19	20	72
same	O. P.		84	6	6	46	23	20	88
same	O. P.		85	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		86	7	7	30	19	20	72
same	O. P.		87	6	6	30	16	20	66
same	O. P.		88	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		89	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		90	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		91	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		92	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		93	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		94	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		95	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		96	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		146	6	6	75	16	20	1 11
same	O. P.		149	6	6	75	16	20	1 11
same	O. P.		150	6	6	75	16	20	1 11
same	O. P.		151	6	6	75	16	20	1 11
same	O. P.		152	6	6	75	16	20	1 11
same	O. P.		153	6	6	75	16	20	1 11
same	O. P.		154	6	6	75	16	20	1 11
same	O. P.		155	6	6	75	16	20	1 11
same	O. P.		156	8	8	80	22	20	1 22
same	O. P.		157	6	6	63	16	20	99
same	O. P.		158	6	6	63	16	20	99
same	O. P.		159	6	6	63	16	20	99
same	O. P.		160	6	6	63	16	20	99
same	O. P.		161	6	6	63	16	20	99
same	O. P.		162	6	6	63	16	20	99
same	O. P.		163	6	6	63	16	20	99
same	O. P.		164	6	6	2 46	16	20	2 82
same	O. P.		165	6	6	2 38	16	20	2 74
same	O. P.		178	6	6	63	16	20	99
same	O. P.		179	6	6	63	16	20	99
same	O. P.		180	6	6	63	16	20	99
same	O. P.		181	6	6	53	16	20	89
same	O. P.		182	7	7	56	19	20	95
same	O. P.		183	6	6	53	16	20	89
same	O. P.		184	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		185	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		186	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		187	6	6	44	16	20	77
same	O. P.		188	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		189	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		190	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		191	6	6	41	16	20	77
same	O. P.		192	7	7	43	19	20	82
same	O. P.		193	5	5	28	13	20	61
same	O. P.		194	5	5	39	13	20	72
same	O. P.		195	5	5	50	13	20	83
same	O. P.		196	5	5	28	13	20	61
Unknown Owners	P A		5	15	15	43	41	20	1 04
same	P A		10	16	[illegible]	94	18	20	1 32
same	P A		11	5	5	77	13	20	1 10
Zeigler George	D A		20	1225	1225	80 32	35 96	20	[illegible]
same	D A		21	20	20	1 04	55	20	1 79
same	D A		22	25	25	94	69	20	1 81
same	D A		29	25	25	80	69	20	1 69
same	D A		30	20	20	1 04	55	20	1 79
same	D A		31	25	25	70	55	20	1 45
same	D A		32	20	20	82	55	20	1 57
AUBURN.									
Buss & Thomas	O. P	pt. of	60	200	220	7 34	10 83	20	18 37
same	O. P.	n. e. pt.	26	20	20	6 16	1 35	20	7 71
same	W. A.		105	30	30	2 16	1 21	20	3 57
same	W. A.		106	30	30	2 16	1 24	20	3 60
same	W. A.		135	15	15	82	50	20	1 52
Buss & Buss & Thomas	O. P		169	50	50	1 36	1 70	20	3 26
same	O. P.		170	1150	1220	32 30	45 11	20	[illegible]
same	O. P.		215	10	10	33	36	20	[illegible]
same	O. P.		216	10	10	42	36	20	98
Buss Christain, Heirs of	W. A.		73	150	150	4 41	6 04	20	10 65
same	W. A.		74	60	60	1 44	2 59	20	4 23
same	O. P.		219	[illegible]					
same	O. P.		220	30	[illegible]	1 92	73 81	40	76 13
same	W. A.		9	325	325	13 21	12 80	20	26 21
Fombourough A. E.	O. P.		99	60	60	2 49	3 34	20	6 03
Brown William	O. P.		[illegible]	8	8	20	33	20	73
same	O. P.		194	20	30	65	1 14	20	1 99
Davis J. D. Heirs of	O. P.		250	10	10	45	31	20	96
Davis Joseph	O. P.		201	8	[illegible]	41 02	3 79	20	45 52
Davis & Ashley	P. A.		5	100	100	3 63	6 76	20	10 59
Elson Richard	W. A.		13	100	110	3 01	5 41	20	8 63
same	W. A.		[illegible]	200	200	7 21	7 77	20	15 18
same	W. A.		67	20	20	85	1 75	20	2 80
same	W. A.		66	25	25	1 01	1 61	20	2 82
Epward E. J.	W. A.		57	35	35	96	1 30	20	2 07
Garver Joseph	W. A.		58	105	211	69 77	6 40	20	76 37
Hare C. S.	O. P.		130	90	90	2 11	3 19	20	5 50
Huston Mitchell	R. A.		19	30	50	3 01	3 82	20	7 03
Jones Franklin	W. A.	pt. of n. ½	35	250	305	11 88	12 87	20	24 95
Larimore Andrew	R. A.	pt. of n. ½	90	15	15	6 46	30	20	7 02
Lowry William A.	O. P.		46	250	294	11 85	12 35	20	24 40
same	O. P.		38	20	20	60	73	20	[illegible]
Latson Charlotte W.	W. A.	n. ½	148	85	85	2 91	3 70	20	6 81
Leas A. S.	O. P.		225	25	25	67	1 16	20	2 03
Logue Michael	W. A.		138	125	135	3 25	4 27	20	7 72
Moore Ruth	O. P.		150	65	65	4 85	2 27	20	7 32
Park W.	O. P.		202	8	8	50	26	20	85
Oliver Noble	O. P.		217	10	10	46	36	20	1 02
Powers Alonzo	O. P.		133	8	8	91	28	20	1 39
same	O. P.		134	8	8	91	28	20	1 39
Plummer Hezekiah	W. A.		143	30	30	1 28	1 14	20	2 62
same	W. A.		144	175	208	5 27	9 19	20	14 66
Sherlock Catharine	O. P.		19	175	175	5 56	6 16	20	11 92
same	O. P.		20	30	30	94	1 49	20	[illegible]
Shrader Christain	O. P.		18	250	274	9 12	11 65	20	20 97
Smith William L.	O. P.		98	300	300	1 47	11 43	20	13 10
Sheffer William	O. P.	pt. of n ½	90	225	425	11 91	16 73	20	28 84
Unknown Owners	O. P.		138	4	4	45	17	20	82
same	O. P.		200	5	5	30	17	20	67
same	O. P.		205	3	3	[illegible]	13	20	71
same	O. P.		241	10	10	22	31	20	73
same	W. A.		136	10	10	48	36	20	1 04
Warner Samuel	O. P.		249	8	8	29	26	20	75
Wartenslaben Henry	O. P.		143	300	304	16 44	16 60	20	33 24
same	O. P.		120	60	60	1 55	2 59	20	4 34
Waggoner George	O. P.		68	350	386	44 02	19 16	20	[illegible]
Walker John A.	W. A.		107	30	30	3 01	1 16	20	4 37
WATERLOO CITY.									
Blair Catharine D.	Hor. 2d a. s. pt.		232	31	31	86	81	20	1 87
same	Hor. 2d a.		233	66	66	2 83	1 91	20	4 94
Dickson Joseph C.	Hor. 2d a.		128	102	115	17 97	3 34	20	[illegible]
Dudley George	O. P.		57	283	283	[illegible]	8 22	20	[illegible]
Eber Levi	O. P.		172	66	66	5 04	1 91	20	7 15
Eaton Nathan A.	O. P.		168	258	258	146 40	7 50	20	154 20
same	O. P.		108	75	75	5 43	2 18	20	7 83
Eaton & Bachus	O. P.	n. ½	46	283	283	21 56	8 24	20	30 00
Ettinger Reuben	L. 1st. a.		18	130	170	59 90	6 79	20	66 89
Fisher John	Hop. A.		24	33	33	3 47	95	20	4 62
Fritcher John	Hor. 2d a.		190	150	150	8 15	4 36	20	12 71
Gilchrist Archibald	Hor. a.		111	520	520	59 78	15 13	20	75 11
Goldsmith Agnes J.	M. A. A.		9	50	50	[illegible]	1 45	20	[illegible]
Grambling Isaac	Hor. A.		170	83	83	[illegible]	2 40	20	6 44
same	Hor.		177	66	66	[illegible]	1 91	20	4 79
Hamil Mary	O. P.		40	366	366	15 13	10 64	20	25 97
Jackman Adam C.	O. P.	n. ½	30	391	577	19 28	18 63	20	[illegible]
same	O. P.		112	300	300	13 55	8 73	20	22 48
Jones Margaret	Hor. a.		214	25	25	1 94	72	20	2 86
Jarvis & Frothingham	O. P.	n. pt.	27	166	166	7 30	4 82	20	12 32
same	F. 1st. a.		37	41	41	1 79	1 18	20	3 17
same	F. 2d. a.		1	133	133	6 12	3 86	20	10 18
same	F. 2d. a.		3	100	100	4 48	2 91	20	[illegible]
same	F. 2d. a.		93	50	50	2 44	1 45	20	[illegible]
same	F. 2d. a.		94	100	100	6 97	2 91	20	10 08
same	F. 2d. a.		95	133	133	6 12	3 86	20	10 18
Lent Reuben J.	O. P.		69	1083	1658	70 26	48 24	20	118 70
same	O. P.		70	225	225	9 40	6 54	20	16 14
same	O. P.	e. pt.	68	491	491	20 03	14 27	20	[illegible]
same	O. P.		89	200	220	7 45	5 82	20	13 47
same	O. P.		90	225	205	8 24	5 54	20	14 06
same	O. P.		91	216	216	8 04	6 27	20	14 51
same	O. P.		61	366	366	15 45	10 64	20	26 29
same	Hor. A		123	293	291	12 55	8 45	20	21 20
same	F. A.		2	190	191	6 77	5 54	20	12 51
Lent J. I.	B. & M'C. A.		14	141	141	2 92	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Littell L. C.	Mor. A.	s. pt.	200	80	80	25 50	2 33	20	28 03
Long B. R.	F. 2d. A.		2	133	133	5 66	3 86	20	9 72
Likens J. D.	M'A. A.		6	50	60	8 63	1 45	20	10 28
Loutsenliser R.	L. 1st. A.		23	234	236	37 30	9 14	20	46 64
M'Anally James D.	Hop. A.		4	66	93	2 90	4 74	20	[illegible]
same	Hop. A.		5	50	50	5 18	1 45	20	6 83
same	Hop. A.		9	41	41	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Moore Cornelius	Hor. A.		156	200	[illegible]	6 68	6 05	20	12 93
same	Hor. A.		157	158	128	7 16	7 47	20	15 83
M'Anally W. R.	M'A A.		23	8	8	2 35	23	20	2 78
same	M'A. A.		24	8	8	2 36	23	20	2 79
Middleton William	Hor. A.		203	50	50	2 33	1 45	20	3 78
Smith Daniel	O. P.		62	354	354	31 64	10 20	20	[illegible]
Suers John	O. P.		35	200	200	7 42	5 82	20	[illegible]
Suddow William H.	Hor. A.		202	41	41	1 64	1 18	20	[illegible]
Stearns James	Hor. 1st. P.		113	350	388	2 91	13 13	20	16 24
Wemick James	Hor. A,		246	110	110	6 74	3 20	20	10 14
Williamson Norris	3d A.		216	33	33	4 00	95	20	5 15
same	Hor. 3d. A.		221	33	33	1 40	95	20	2 55
Weaver Margaret A.	F. 3d. A.		42	100	100	4 68	3 24	20	8 12
UNIONTOWN.									
Colegrove M. D.	O P		22	114	114	7 90	3 31	20	11 41
Crays Catharine	O P	n. ½	23	25	25	5 85	72	20	6 77
Henning John	O P		19	26	[illegible]	2 99	74	20	4 93
Lower John	O P		14	44	60	12 41	3 76	20	16 37
Lower Alonzo	C A		16	31	51	8 68	3 32	20	12 20
Schofield Samuel	C A		10	13	13	2 00	37	20	2 63
same	C A		11	13	13	[illegible]	37	20	[illegible]
Wareham George	O P		10	86	115	18 50	5 19	20	23 89
CLEARVILLE.									
Oakley Benjamin D.			2	41	41	1 56	1 18	20	2 94
Stroh Adam			13	33	33	1 40	95	20	2 55
LAWRENCE.									
Brant Jane C.	O P		45	115	115	10 38	2 02	20	12 60
Bennet Thomas J.	O P		72	340	300	3 75	7 86	20	11 81
Crane John			51	26	26	1 88	1 67	20	3 75
same			52	20	20	39	35	20	94
Grate R.	O P		8	10	46	36	2 19	20	2 75
same	O P		9	100	100	5 87	1 76	20	7 83
Miller Peter	J A		27	35	36	2 30	61	20	3 11
same	J A	w ½	28	50	60	6 40	98	20	7 58
same	J A		30	200	200	21 79	5 28	20	27 27
same	J A		29	30	30	1 82	53	20	2 54
same	J A		31	20	20	1 62	35	20	2 17
same	J A		25	30	30	1 82	53	20	2 54
same	O P		10	160	160	17 35	2 81	20	20 36
Mann John	O P	4 acres	90	73	101	3 83	1 77	20	5 80
Philip	J A		3	20	20	83	35	20	1 38
same	J A		4	20	20	83	35	20	1 38
Reger Anna		2 acres		105	105	9 60	1 84	20	11 64
Rowley A. W.	J A		82	140	140	5 50	2 44	20	8 16
same	J A		33	20	20	39	35	20	94
Till Daniel	J A		7	20	20	39	35	20	94
same	J A		8	20	20	39	35	20	94
Tryon C.	J A		24	15	15	28	26	20	74
same	J A		35	120	140	4 46	3 81	20	8 47
same	J A		36	20	20	39	35	20	94
same	J A		14	20	20	39	35	20	94
same	J A		15	20	20	39	36	20	95
same	J A		16	20	20	39	35	20	94
same	J A		19	20	20	39	35	20	94
same	J A		21	20	20	39	35	20	94
same	J A		22	15	15	28	26	20	74
same	J A		23	30	30	68	52	20	1 39

		CORUNNA.						
Bembalter Joseph	O P	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Chappell Robert A.	M M 2d A	6	75	78	6 19	1 82	20	[illegible]
Chaffee B. A	" " "	9	85	106	10 42	1 86	20	12 48
same	" " "	8	150	150	3 96	2 64	20	6 80
Cogsdill Chalon D.	O P	5	118	218	16 26	5 18	20	21 64
Faltrich Elizabeth	O P	27	175	175	5 67	3 03	20	8 90
Dearborn D. B.	M. M. 1st. A. n½	12	200	200	17 60	3 52	20	21 32
same	" " 2d "	2	80	80	1 67	1 40	20	3 27
same	" " 1st "	3	225	225	68 98	3 49	20	72 67
Earl Robert J.	" " " " s. pt	1	15	15	86	26	20	1 32
Eppy Emeline B.	O P	24	100	100	3 45	1 76	20	5 41
Frothingham & Jarvis	O P	25	26	26	50	45	20	1 15
same	O P	26	625	625	12 46	11 00	20	23 66
same	O P	1	25	25	49	44	20	1 13
Fish Esther A.	O P	4	150	150	2 98	2 64	20	5 82
Frederick Joseph B.	M. M. 1st A	13	100	112	2 38	1 86	20	4 44
Giessler John	Top A	7	40	40	79	70	20	1 69
Harding & Smith	Top A n. w. cor.	4	35	35	26 82	61	20	27 63
Heckathorn H. L.	O P	9	215	215	10 93	3 58	20	14 71
Hesler Almira J.	M. M. 3d A.	2	50	50	98	88	20	2 06
Hammond, Brant & Co.	O P	2	810	810	18 52	14 25	20	32 97
same	O P	3	10	10	2 57	17	20	2 94
same	O P	4	10	10	1 53	17	20	1 90
same	O P	5	10	10	1 51	17	20	1 88
same	O P	6	10	10	1 53	17	20	1 90
same	O P	7	10	10	1 51	17	20	1 88
same	O P	8	10	10	70 69	17	20	71 06
same	O P	10	75	75	10 27	1 32	20	11 79
Kryder John L.	O A	2	350	350	45 99	5 80	20	51 99
same	O A	4	30	30	5 33	52	20	6 05
Miller L. J.	Mc. M 1st A	8	55	55	1 94	96	20	3 10
same	Top. A	12	100	100	1 98	1 76	20	3 94
Rowe John & Co.	O P	78	175	175	16 58	3 08	20	19 86
Snellbaker Levi	Mc. M 3d A s. ½	5	45	58	34 68	2 36	20	37 24
Smith George W. A.	O P	80	115	115	8 07	2 02	20	10 29
Steward Maria	Mc M 2d A	11	95	96	4 96	1 67	20	6 83
Smith B. & Geesler	" " 1st A	13	180	180	8 43	3 16	20	11 79
Shook Martin	" " 2d A	3	75	75	11 39	1 32	20	12 91
Tarney Nathan	Top. A	3	530	530	13 67	9 32	20	23 19
Whitlock J. R.	O P	67	75	75	4 37	1 32	20	5 89
Waters Cyntha E.	Mc M. 2d A	4	105	105	12 04	1 84	20	14 08
same	" " 3d "	5	25	25	13 80	44	20	14 44
Ward David	" " 1st "	18	125	125	2 40	2 20	20	4 80

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
County of DeKalb, }

I, William McIntyre, Auditor in and for said County of DeKalb, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said County, returned delinquent for the taxes of the year 1869, with the Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing Lands and Town Lots as may be necessary to discharge to the Taxes, Interest, Penalty and Charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof, at the time of the sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House, in the Town of Auburn, in said County, on the First Monday of February, A, D. 1871, (the same being the sixth day of said month) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and Charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M., on said day.

WILLIAM McINTYRE,
Auditor of DeKalb County, Indiana.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December, 15th, 1870.

O. T. CLARK & CO.,

WATERLOO, INDIANA,

Have on exhibition a large line of

Black and Colored Alpacas.

OUR BRAND THE

Queen's Own,

We claim in point of **Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality** and **Price** are **Superior** to any in **Market,** being of one **Uniform** make, and the **Heaviest** imported, and especially suited to the **Winter Trade.**

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting,
Silk Warp Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn,
Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp
Silks, Hemp, Batting,
Shawls, Cotton, Tickings,
Brilliantine Carpets, Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic

Flannel
Shirting, Red, White and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-14.

For
Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and Provisions,

GO TO

FITCH & BUTT,

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U BUY T

AND SUGAR,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

NEW

Wagon Shop In Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS
Carriages,

CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line, should give him a call at his shop, on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

B. TRENTMAN & SON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

CROCKERY!

China, Glass,
Fancy and Silver Plated Ware,
LAMP and COAL OIL FIXTURES,
No. 86 Columbia St.,
Ft Wayne, - - - - Ind.

PIONEER

Hardware Store of
DEKALB COUNTY,

Established A. D, 1850.

The undersigned would ask attention to his new and first-class stock of general

HardwarE
and Cook, Parlor and Box

Stoves.

Special attention given to Builders' Hardware, House-Furnishing Hardware, Coopers Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, Wagon-Makers' Materials, Cabinet-Makers' Hardware & Coffin Trimmings, Glue, White Lead & Colored Paints, Varnishes, Linseed and other Oils, all kinds of Cross-cut, Mill, Hand, Back and Panel Saws, Shovels, Spades, Hay, Straw & manure Forks,

Axes; Coil, Log, Jack and Trace Chains; Horse-Shoes

IRON & STEEL!

Glass and Putty, Agricultural and Garden Tools, Wooden Ware, Rope, Twine and Bed Cord. A variety of

STEEL AND CAST PLOWS.

for sod and stubble ground, Cultivators, Double Shovel and Corn Plows, Horse Hay-Forks, Horse Rakes, and Agency for the sale of

Threshing Machines, Grain Drills, and Reapers and Mowers.

Also, Manufacturers of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

Auburn, Ind., March 31, 1870.

Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw

Rail road

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 28th 1870. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING SOUTH.	MIXED.	EXPRESS.
Jackson, leave	6:10 A.M.	1:10 P.M.
Jonesville	8:40 "	2:55 "
Angola	11:05 "	4:03 "
Waterloo	12:13 P.M.	4:48 "
Auburn	12:37 "	5:03 "
Fort Wayne, arrive	1:55 "	6:10 "
GOING NORTH.		
Fort Wayne leave	8:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Auburn	9:17 "	6:05 "
Waterloo	9:47 "	6:22 "
Angola	11:05 "	7:07 "
Jonesville	1:40 "	8:48 "
Jackson, arrive	3:10 "	10:10 "

Connections are made at Jackson with, trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt.

G. T. ABBEY, Agent Waterloo.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

RAIL ROAD.

Air Line Division.

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:10 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:56 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo. 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
W. McINTYRE, " Lawrence.
C. D. COGSDILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

See Here!
FARMERS.

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tried for 14 years past, and not found wanting in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1861-65-66-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH.

Weekly Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Having sold my interest in the *Air Line* I respectfully request, all those indebted to me on subscription to call and settle immediately at this office or to me personally. A reasonable time will be given, for all to make their settlements, and as I intend removing from the county, those accounts which still remain unsettled will be left for collection. It is important that this should be attended to immediately.

J. A. BARNS.

BEGIN the year right and then hold out faithful to the end.

HOGS.—Messrs. Work & Aveline are buying and shipping live hog at this point and will continue until the supply is exhausted.

Get your sale bills printed at the COURIER office. They can generally be had in an hour after leaving your order.

AN exchange says "there is something sweet about little girls." Another adds, "and it grows on them as they grow bigger."

QUAILS.—There seems to be an abundance of quails in some localities of our county. One party went out the other day and brought home thirty seven.

IT is an excellent time to settle up all your bills, and thus start on the new year with a clear conscience—even if it empties your pocket book.

A LUXURIOUS method of keeping the hands soft and smooth, in cold weather, is to wash them in ice water, and hang them out of a window to dry.

Capt McKinney, of the excelsior billard rooms has received two new tables of improved style, and all lovers of the cue can now have an opportunity of indulging in a first class game.

WE are under obligations to the Toledo *Blade* Company for a beautiful desk card containing a list of the Stamp Duties under the new Revenue Law which went into force on the 1st of Oct., 1870.

COURT.—The Court of Common Please, convenes next Monday. There are a large number of cases to be disposed of, though we doubt not this honor, Judge Clapp will expedite matters with his customary energy.

MODERATING.—The weather is becoming quite mild and the beautiful snow which fell so abundantly last Sabbath, is gradually disappearing to the regret of all. We trust however that a cold snap will occur again soon, and prevent its departure.

WE would say to people who have occasion to stop in the streets with teams, don't stop on the crossings. It may be a little more convenient for some to get out and in, but it is very inconvenient for pedestrians to be obliged to go around.

WE can recommend the following remedies: For corns, easy shoes; for bile, exercise; for rheumatism, new flannel and patience; for gout, toast and water; for the toothache, a dentist; for debt, industry and economy; for love matrimony.

AN Indiana grocer, near the Ohio river, had an empty Kerosene barrel which he wished to clean out to pack pork in, so he lit a match and put it to the bung hole. This was the last public act of his life, as he was blown clear out of the country.

AN exchange makes the following good suggestion: "Always when you get in posession of any good news, go directly to your home paper and inform the editor; you will not only receive his grateful thanks for the favor, but also the thanks of his patrons. Many items of news doubtless escape our notice every week which would add interests to our paper if chronicled.

A MAN in one of the adjoining counties applies for a divorce on the ground that his wife weighs thirty more pounds than he does, and invariably gets the best of him in all their encounters. To guard against such occurrences men should always, before marriage, have the object of their affections weighed and thus become convinced of their own superiority.

SEVERAL papers have tried to beat the Detroit papers telling lies, but with poor success. A Duluth paper, having said a man had a wagon tongue driven through him, which it took four men to pull out, a Detroit paper says a boy there had a wagon tongue driven through him, but let it alone for three months, and it finally worked out of one his toes. No wonder people look upon newspaper reports with suspicion.

ON the first day of January, a reduction took place of fifteen cents a pound in the duty on tea, of about one and a quarter cent a pound in the duty on sugar and two cents a pound on coffee. On spices there will be a large addition to the free list; this last mainly in the special interest of the manufacturers. The surplus revenue for future years is estimated by protectionist organs at one hundred millions per annum, and they propose to keep it up at this figure for their own benefit and that of the bondholders.

"NECKTIE PARTIES have dawned in the rural districts. A neck tie party is defined by an exchange as being one where each lady attending the party makes a neck tie of the same material as the dress she wears. These are taken to where the party is to be held and placed in a bag. When the gentlemen arrives, each one must go to the bag and take out a neck tie, and it is his duty to wait upon the lady, during the evening, who wears the dress corresponding in material with the necktie."

The still later novelty in the way of parties, is that of the sheet and pillowcase. In these, each guest is dressed in a sheet, with a pillow-case drawn over the head, holes being made in the case for eyes nose and mouth. The guests wear their party habiliment under the sheets and at the supper table the sheets and pillow cases are removed, the same as masks at a masquerade,

ENCOURAGING.—We feel highly gratified at the result of the first week's publication of the COURIER. We added one hundred and twenty seven subscribers to our list during that time, and expect to do nearly as well during the coming week. Our paper seems to meet a public want and we intend to improve on each successive number, until we make it one of the best in the State.

We thank our friends for their interest in our behalf, and promise to do all in our power to meet their highest expectations. Any one can obtain a copy of the COURIER gratis by sending their address.

SUSPICIOUS.—Last Friday night about one o'clock, while Messrs Smith & Hare were quietly sleeping in their grocery store under the COURIER office, they heard some one without, approach the door, and remain some time. Then they heard him go to the rear part of the building and try the door, but not succeeding there he returned to the front door, and tried that. One of the firm got up to see who it was, but he unfortuately made a noise, and the outsider "lit out" in double quick time. Our citizens should be prepared for such characters and give them a warm reception.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—The monthly concert at the M. E. Church last Sabbath evening, was largely attended, and was a very pleasant affair. The various exercises by the little folks was very creditable, though we regreted to notice that but a small number participated. A good Sabbath School Concert is one of the most pleasant arrangements that can be enjoyed and they wield a powerful influence in the Sabbath School cause. But it requires a unity of action both among old and young to make them a success and parents as well as children should vie each other in contributing their share with this beneficial and highly interesting feature of our schools. We hope that still greater effort will be made to realize the great and important results arising from these concerts by each Sabbath School in our place. We shall be pleased to make any announcements for churches, schools or other public services that our citizens may desire through the colums of the COURIER without charge, if they will let us know in due time.

A GOOD JOKE.—One of our modern Nimrods came in the other day with a dozen quails as his trophy, after an hour's hunt, and felt somewhat pleased over the result. The next day our friend Harvey shouldered his "magazine" and wagered before starting that he would bring in more birds than his friend, or bust. After a full understanding off he started, and the day was spent in speculations as to the result. In the evening up came Mr. Hunter, and taking a seat carefully counted out eleven quails from his game bag, and stopped. At this juncture, the other fellow just yelled and "enumeryed" up and down the room in great glee, evidently of the opinion that he had won. Another plunge was again made however in the game bag, and this time a snow bird, all tattered and torn made its appearance, and the match was a tie. The performance was again varied with more dancing and chuckling, and our friend sat like a statute enjoying the scene. After another long pause, and a grab, up comes another snow bird, and you ought to have seen the effect. No more dancing from that party, but like a second relief of gards, the winner yelled forth loud enough to be heard less than a mile. He had him, if it did take two poor little innocent snow birds to give him the victory

SHARP PRACTICE.—A large robust looking fellow, who from his physical appearance seemed intended by nature for the especial amusement of splitting rails, appeared last Saturday morning at the Weaver House in the *role* of a beggar, and stated that he would like to have breakfast. He voluntary agreed to cut wood or do any thing else in the line of work for the enjoyment of one square meal. He was generously provided for, and after a hearty breakfast was introduced to the wood pile, by a boy, who had charge of that department of affairs. He carried his over coat, a garment that is not usually indulged in by co-workers in his sphere of life, and laid it near him on the wood. Removing all extra clothing and rolling up his sleeves, he gave every indication of going through that pile of wood in short order. After two or three strokes with the saw, he asked the boy to bring him some soft soap, with which to lubricate the instrument, but the boy could'nt see it, and was'nt to be soft soaped in so easy a manner. Finally he sent the boy to the house for some matches to light his pipe, another luxury, and thudered away at the wood till the boy disappeared. Then there was mounting in hot haste, and lighting was'nt a patching to the agility of this "dead beat." His coats seemed to fly on his back and not a moment stopped or strayed he, but hastily disappeared around the conner with the evident intention of putting as much space between him and that wood pile, as possible. It was soon discovered that something was missing, and a search revealed, the gradually disappeared form of a pedestrian down beneath the Western horizon Considering the distance and the time which it was made in, that fellow certainly ate dinner at Chicago, providing there was a victim there to receive him.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—The change of purpose and plan has been made to meet a popular demand, and is so great a change that it has been deemed advisable to drop the old and familiar title, even though it has been associated with recognized excellence and popular success.

Dr. Holland, who has recently returned from Europe, after a period of rest which his long and unremitting literary labor rendered necessary, has consented to embark his time and capital in this enterprise; and American readers will need no assurance from us that one who has proved his capacity to meet the wants of the people in so many walks of literature, and whose name has no associations but those of success, will make a Magazine that will be welcomed at all the firesides of the land. His books are everywhere, and his friends are with his books.

The best writers procurable in this country upon the pages of the new Magazine, and every number will be profusely and handsomely illustrated.

THE snow has disappeared, and instead we have a first-class article of mud.

Auburn as a Manufacturing Point.

We are glad to state that the future prospects of Auburn as a manufacturing town, are quite flattering. Having only recently been favored with railroad facilities we feel confident that every department of trade will receive an impetus which will most surely result in the development of the county, to the interest and benefit of all concerned. The magnificent timber lands adjoining remain almost untouched, and as this article enters almost exclusively into the manufactures of this part of the country, we see no reason why we may not expect the investment of the necessary capital and labor to convert them into articles that are finding a ready sale in any market of the country. With a direct Railroad communication to the great lumber regions of the north, we posess an additional inducement for capitalists, who may desire to come in our midst, and erect the necessary buildings for the consumption of this unlimited material. In the manufacture of staves and headings, Auburn posesses advantages unsurpassed in Northern Indiana. With uninterrupted forests of ash Walnut and Oak timber, within easy access, we are only wanting in capital to free us from the lethargy that has enthralled us so long, and place our coutry on a equal footing, in manufacturing interests, with others that have long felt the fruitful yield of a comodity much inferior to our own. If we invite manufactures we enhance the value of our individual property, and develope a source of wealth that must fall with equal benefit on all. With the exhibition of a liberal spirit on the part of our citizens generally to all who may desire to settle down in our midst and engage in business we will soon attain greater achievments, and our place will soon resound with the busy hum of industry and develope itself into a beautiful and enterprising county seat.

WATERLOO ITEMS.

FIRE.—Our friends at Waterloo are having bad luck in the way of fire. Last Sunday morning, the popular Lents Hotel took fire, it is thought, from a lamp in the baggage room, on the first floor, a dangerous place for a fire to begin and had made considerable head way before it was discovered. Commendable discretion was shown in its management by keeping the doors and windows closed, for had they been opened the smothered flames would have found vent, and the whole building destroyed. As it was it only escaped with serious damage. The fire engine did good service, and was mainly instrumental in saving the building. We learn that the damage will be repaired immediately, with new and additional improvements. We believe the insurance fully covers the loss.

BUSINESS.—Considering the general stagnation that always follows close upon the heels of the holidays, business keeps up remarkably well, though the present weather is rather unfavorable for a large trade.

FESTIVAL.—The Lodge of Good Templars, of Waterloo, will give a mush and milk Festival at the Gilchrist Block on Saturday evening next. Admission free, Supper 25 cts.

> "Pile hi the harth, with beechen wood
> Lead down the festive table,
> Fill up the bowl with mush and milk,
> And eat as much as your able."
>
> Gentlemen be sure to,
> "Bring out your bran nu cutter,
> And git yure gals content,
> Then hitch up Dobbin, or som other kritter,
> And let the animule went."

IMPROVEMENT.—The City Hotel is being thoroughly refitted, refurnished and repainted and will be opened some time next week by S. W. Dickinson Esq., a gentleman eminently qualified in every way to make it a first-class hotel. We have no doubt of its proving successful under his efficient management.

New Advertisements.

Executors Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the last will of James Ervin late of DeKalb County Indiana deceased, will sell at public out cry on Friday the 3d day of February 1871, at the late residence of said decedent in Concord township, in said county, all the personal property of said decedent not devised by will consisting of, Horses, Cows, Buggy, wagon, Harness, Sleighs, Carpenter Tools, Wheat by the bushel and in the ground &c.

Nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards by purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisment laws with interest from date, all purchasers under three dollars to be cash in hand.

JOHN M. GILL, Executor.

Jan. 6, '70. 3w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of James Ervin late of DeKalb County deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN H. GILL, Executor.

January 6, 1871. 3w.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotten, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especial ly adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making. Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. Ed. BLATTNER.
MRS. J. A. BARNS.

G. L. SEGNER, Agent.
Waterloo, Ind.

PSYCHOMANCY.—Any lady or gentleman can make $1,000 a month, secure their own happiness and independence by obtaining *PHYCHOMANCY FASCINATION or SOUL CHARMING* 400 pages; cloth. Full instructions to use this power over man or animals at will, how to Mesmerise become trance or writing Mediums Divination Spiritualism Alchemy Philosophy of Omens and Dreams Brigham Young's Harem, Guide of Marriage &c. all contained in this book; 100,000 sold; price by mail in cloth $1.25 paper covers $1. NOTICE—Any person willing to act as agent will receive a sample copy of the work *free.* As no capital is required all desirous of genteel employment should send for the book; enclosing 10cts. for postage to T. W. EVANS & CO. 41 South 8th St. Philadelphia.

A CARD.

A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope to any one who needs it, *Free of charge.* Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the Estate of John Nessel, late of said county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHARLOTTE NESSEL, Administratrix.
J. W. RICKEL, Atty for Estate.

January 2, 1871. 3w

ALL PERSONS.

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, mouth, throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, also Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaints. Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. B. GARD. Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 886, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan. 3, 1871 tf

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob Bruner Administrator of the estate of Magdaline Bruner deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
J. E. ROSE, Atty. for Estate.

January 2, 1871, DeKalb Com. Pleas Court. 3w

Suveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor will at our request preceed to survey, locate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining sections 25 and 36 in Township 34, 18 of range 123 and for the survey of said section 36 will meet at the house of Samuel Swihart in said section, at 8 o'clock a. m. on Monday the 23d of January 1871. Also for the survey of said section 25 will meet at the south quarter part of said section on Thursday at 8 o'clock a. m., the 26th of Jan., 1871.

PHILIP FLUKE }
SAMUEL SWIHART } Applicants

G. W. WEEKS Surveyor.

Jan. 5, 1871 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 28th day of January A. D. 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The North half of the East half of the North west quarter of Section number twenty eight in Township Thirty three Range thirteen east, in DeKalb County Ind, and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, taken as the property of Hiram Rickey at the suit of James W. Case.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisment laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
By J. B. HOOVER, Dept.
J. W. RICKEL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Jan. 5, 1871. $8 3w

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The prizes are sent as soon as you subscribe. The following is a list of the largest prizes: Ten gifts of one hundred dollars each, in greenbacks, twenty gifts of fifty dollars each; organs sewing machines, 200 gold and silver watches, gold guard and vest chains, solid and double-plated silver-ware photograph albums, jewelry, &c.

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The most Select Stock, at the Lowest Prices.

Examine our goods, compare our prices, and you will find that we fulfill all of our representations.

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2-28

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Great Saving to Consumers.

Parties enquire how to get up clubs. Our answer is send for Price List, and a club form will accompany it with full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to Club organizers.

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ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.
Residence, Fairfield Center. Still continues to practice in Fairfield and vicinity, and will attend to all professional calls promptly. 2-33.

Lent's Hotel.
CORNER VAN VLECK & WASHINGTON STS.
Waterloo City, Ind. The undersigned having taken charge of the above Hotel, is ready to cater to the wants of the traveling public. JOHN BUTT.
2-28

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Dealer in Botanic Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glassware, &c. Office and Drug Store on Wayne st., Waterloo city, Ind. Special attention given to the treatment of chronic complaints. 2-28

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Auburn, Ind. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office over J. Abright's Jewelry Store corner of Main and Eighth streets, in front of the Court House.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW & NOTARIES PUBLIC,
Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on south-west corner of Broadway and North streets, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

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Of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times 2-28

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RESIDENT DENTIST,
Waterloo City, Ind., warrants all work. Office Wayne street. Dr. Johnston gives all examinations free. 2-28

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The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no *poison.* Anyone can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. 6m

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METALIC KEROSENE LAMP.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—John Schanner, a German, from Chicago, is under arrest at Boston on charges of embezzlement.

—The trustees of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, have again asked Mr. Beecher to accept $20,000 salary for the ensuing year.

—One of the paper mills of Thomas Rice, Jr., at Newton Falls, Mass., was burned Sunday. The loss is estimated at $30,000; insured for $15,000.

—The Judiciary Committee of the Base-Ball Association last night decided the Flyaways, of New York, the champions of the United States, the Putnams, of Troy, being their chief rivals.

—The water famine is so severe in Jersey City that much privation and suffering have resulted. The town is thrown into general disorder, with more drunkenness and rioting than ever before known.

—All the pews in Plymouth Church, New York, left unsold on Tuesday night were disposed of on Wednesday, at rates in excess of those of last year. The total amount realized was about $61,000.

—Lawrence Sullivan, under sentence of death for murder, at New York, lies at the point of death, having abstained from food for some days. He continued pacing his cell in sleep, muttering idiotically, and it has been found necessary to strap him down to prevent him crushing his brains out. His execution was fixed for an early day, but he will now probably be sent to an asylum as an idiot, if he does not die before the time.

—A United States officer arrested at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday, three cadet refugees from West Point, and took them back to that post. They declared that they were dragged from their quarters after dark by the first class and conveyed to the mountains, where they were directed to leave forthwith, under penalty of being tarred and feathered. They have sent a written statement of the entire transaction to the Post Commander.

—Edward S. Stokes, Secretary of the Brooklyn Refinery Company, was arrested in Brooklyn on Monday, for collecting money due the Company, and appropriating it to his own use. Stokes procured from the Devoe Manufacturing Company checks to the amount of $27,500, and forged his Company's signature. He then had the checks certified, and deposited them to his own account. On the 4th inst., he withdrew $20,000, and on Saturday the remainder. When the checks were presented for payment the forgery was discovered. A warrant was issued for Stokes' arrest.

—A large four-story brick building at Plainfield, N. J., owned by Elston Marsh, and occupied by Baldwin & Sheffler, clothing manufacturers, and A. D. Naton, dry goods merchants, was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. The total loss is $200,000, of which $175,000 falls on Baldwin & Sheffler, who are insured for $71,500. The owner of the building loses $16,000; insured for $12,000. Eaton loses $13,000; insured for $6,000. Over 500 sewing women in various parts of the State are thrown out of employment by the burning of this factory.

—About 9 o'clock Thursday night, as a boy, aged about 9 years, named Wm. Wolf, son of Mr. S. Wolf, residing at 33 London Terrace, West Twenty-third street, New York, was returning home from private evening school, in Ninth avenue, and when in close proximity to his own door, was seized about the neck by some unknown person, while a cloak was thrown over his head to prevent him giving an alarm. It was not until he felt himself being rapidly hurried in the direction of Ninth avenue that he fully realized his situation. When about seven or eight doors from his own residence, he gathered all his strength, broke loose, and fled in the direction of his father's house. The unknown party then disappeared. From the description furnished, it is supposed that the apparent female was in reality a man in feminine attire. This is another of those bold attempts at stealing children of wealthy and respectable citizens for the purpose of securing reward.

The West.

—George Harman hung himself, on Friday, at Saginaw City.

—A young man from Boston, named L. Hutchinson, hung himself in Rochester, Minn., on Thursday.

—At Saginaw, on Friday, a boy named Bachman was found frozen to death in a freight car. He had attempted to steal his way through.

—C. W. Deland, for many years a prominent dry goods merchant at Cincinnati, died there on the 4th.

—Rev. Father Kerwin, the well-known Roman Catholic priest, stationed at Kenosha, Wis., died very suddenly, at 8:30 o'clock, Friday evening.

—An old lady named Olive Willman was so badly burned, at Sun Prairie Wis., on Friday evening, by her clothes catching fire from a spark from the stove, that she died soon after.

—A Salt Lake City dispatch says McKay, the leader of the mail robbers of the Central Utah, has been recaptured. One thousand dollars reward had been offered by the Government.

—The legislature of Illinois, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi organized on the 3d inst., and those of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri on the 4th inst.

—The report that Judge Paine, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, died on Saturday, at Madison, proves to have been unfounded. He was very low, but on Monday he rallied, and his physicians now have hopes of his ultimate recovery.

—Dr. M. B. Van Patten, a well-known citizen of Peoria, Ill., and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, who was injured by an accident on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, at Farmington, on Wednesday, died on the 6th. Deceased was 51 years of age. He leaves a wife and nine children.

—The Ohio Secretary of State's report is just printed. He gives the population of sixty-seven cities and villages in Ohio, having over 1,500 inhabitans each, as shown by the census, of 687,000 being an increase of 248,000 in ten years, or 55 per cent. The increase in the population of Ohio, outside of these towns, is only about 70,000 in the last decade.

—Peter Graham, a veteran bummer of Chicago, walked into the boarding-house of James Feney, at La Salle, on Sunday night, unceremoniously appropriated a bed for his lodging, and left at 5 o'clock Monday morning, leaving his worthless old clothes, and taking with him a good suit selected from the holiday apparel of three of the boarders. He was soon after arrested.

—The report of the Special Commission on Penal and Reformatory Institutions of Michigan is just published. It strongly condemns the management of the jails, poor-houses, and county insane asylums, and recommends their abolition, and the erection of district prisons, another insane asylum, a school for the feeble-minded and idiots, a home for pauper children, work-houses for vagrant and dissolute paupers, and a hospital for diseased and aged paupers, and various other important recommendations.

—Dr. W. H. McReynolds, of Cincinnati, has been appointed, by the Commissioner of Pensions, Examining Surgeon of the Pension Office.

—Letters lately received in Washington state that the defaulting Collector, Joshua F. Bailey, purchased a magnificent country seat near Wilhelmshohe, Germany, where he is now living with his family.

—Joseph B. Escaraile, President of the Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore, died on Sunday afternoon. He was for many years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

—The following nominations were sent to the Senate Monday: J. R. Hardenburg, to be Surveyor General of California; Stephen Coffin, to be Indian Agent at Warm Springs, Oregon; J. E. Kellogg, to be Pension Agent at La Crosse, Wis.; J. H. Knight, to be Register at Bayfield, Wis. Postmasters—Martha F. Gordon, at Coalsville, Pa.; Edward Shussy, at Beverly, Ind.

—The Life-Saving Benevolent Society, of Washington, Monday afternoon, presented Capt. Williams, of Williams & Guion's steamship Wisconsin, with a gold medal, and three of his sailors with $25 each, for saving the lives of all the crew of the ship J. S. De Wolf, which he fell in with October 18, sinking in mid-ocean.

—Fabius, the agent of Baez in the San Domingo matter, is at Washington, to get $160,000 due for the yearly rental of Samana bay. The President, some days ago, requested Dawes, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, to pass an appropriation, but he declined to do it. It will be paid out of the funds in the State Department, unless an appropriation be made, as it has been due some time, and Baez wants the money.

—Large sums of money have been subscribed to render the promised celebration on the 20th and 21st of February, in Washington, successful. Arches are to be erected over Pennsylvania avenue. In addition to the fast trotting horses, it is contemplated to have a procession of trades and troops of volunteers, and other public diversions, and also to invite the editors of the country to visit the city at that time in order to have a grand reunion of the press.

—A special correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* at Union, S. C., writes that a one-armed man named Stephens, was shot and killed on the roadside by the military, for refusing to supply them with whisky. The citizens arrested and imprisoned five of the murderers. Subsequently a band of armed men took possession of the town and carried off the prisoners to the scene of the Stephens murder, where they shot two of them, the remaining three escaping. Elliott Walker and Charles Gordon were the names of the two men murdered by the disguised party. Walker was captain of a militia company in Union.

—The annual trade statistics of Baltimore have just been published, and while some articles have fallen off, the general business is claimed to be in a flourishing condition. Foreign exports have declined from $14,648,509, in 1869, to $13,765,052 in 1870—a decline attributed to the Franco-Prussian war. The revenue realized from this source was $9,122,239. The leading receipts are: Cattle, 89,021; coffee, 499,258 bags; cotton, 104,005 bales; flour, 1,117,314 brls; grain of all descriptions, 8,232,351 bushels; guano, 56,000 tons; tobacco, 41,510 hhds; sugar, 67,820 tons.

—Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln was temporarily unveiled on the 8th, in the rotunda of the Capitol, for inspection by the Secretary of the Interior, prior to the formal acceptance of the work by Congress. About one hundred persons were present, by invitation, including nearly the entire Illinois Congressional delegation, and others particularly intimate with Mr. Lincoln, and who were more or less associated with him, before and after his elevation to the Presidency. The audience was a very critical one, and disposed, if anything, to judge the work unfavorably. The time occupied in the inspection was about one hour, and all present expressed the highest satisfaction at the artistic manner in which the work had been performed.

Foreign.

—O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenians were released at Chatham on Saturday. They proceeded to Liverpool to leave the country.

—Official reports show that in Sweden and Norway ninety-seven out of every one hundred children between 5 and 15 years attend school; a larger percentage than anywhere else.

—King William telegraphs to the Queen from Versailles, as follows: "The bombardment here is proceeding favorably. The barracks in the fortifications are on fire."

—A dispatch from the King says: "Frederick Charles continues his victorious advance on Le Mans. Everything has been quiet in the North since the 30th ult."

—The Duke of Cambridge is about to be succeeded by Lord Napier Magdala as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and Mr. Cardwell by Lord Straithnairn as Secretary of State. England is determined to arm.

—A dispatch from Havre, dated the 3d, reports Bourbaki marching on the Germans, and Chausey, at Lemans, is constantly pushing ahead. His troops are in a flying column of ten thousand men, end are marching toward Paris, *via* Chartres.

—The London *Observer* says: "The Conference of Powers will certainly take place before the end of January. The refusal of France to attend is not final. Whether France be represented or not, the Conference will assemble."

—The United States Consul at Paris, Meredith Read, had two interviews yesterday with Bismarck, and subsequently left for London. Minister Washburne and Mr. Hoffman are reported well by the Consul. One hundred and fifty Americans are still in the Paris American Ambulance Corps, doing most efficient service.

—The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxemburg, promising them his unvarying attachment, and reassuring them of the maintenance of the independence of the of the Duchy, which he points out is guaranteed by the signatures of the chief European Powers.

—The new Spanish Cabinet has been completed, as follows: Serrano, President of the Council; Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Montero Rios, Minister of Justice; Beranger, Minister of Marine; Sagusta, Minister of the Interior; Ulloa, Minister of Public Works; Ayala, Minister of Colonies.

—Dispatches from Versailles, received here, state that the general evacuation of the departments of East Paris, which had been occupied by German troops, still continues. It is thought that this is being done in order to concentrate Prussian strength around Versailles.

—The following is official. Gen. Faidherbe sends the following dispatch to the Minister of War, under date of Jan. 8: "We have fought a battle near Bapaume, which lasted from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. on Monday. We have driven the Prussians from all the positions and villages occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous. Ours are also serious."

—A dispatch from Havre, Jan. 5, morning, confirms the dispatch already published of a great battle on the left bank of the Seine. The battle has been very fierce and of a sanguinary character. It lasted for several hours, but, as far as can be ascertained, no decided advantage was gained. The loss on the part of the Prussians was very heavy, and the French troops showed remarkable spirit and daring.

—Accounts received at Bourdeaux show that both Prussian and French troops have suffered terribly from cold. Strong reinforcements have been sent forward to all points to replace the French soldiers thus incapacitated. Vast quantities of material, calculated to increase the comfort of the troops, have been also sent to the front.

—The Government at Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all the military. The entire able-bodied male population is to be incorporated with the regular army for the defense of the city. A commission has been appointed to carry out the decree, consisting of the Governor of Paris, the President, and the commanders of forts and artillery, and the engineer corps

—The German batteries to the south of Paris, whose armament was effected without interruption by the enemy, bombarded forts Ivry, Vauvres and Montlonge, the French entrenchments at Villejuif and Point Joury, and the French gunboats in the Seine. The bombardment on the northeast front of Paris has also been continued with great energy, partly from the newly erected batteries. The results thus far have been most favorable to the Germans, notwithstanding the prevalence of a heavy fog. Fort Ivry has been scaled.

—Telegrams from Versailles to the London *Times*, of the 8th, say: "The American Consul has been permitted to leave Paris, and has arrived here. The Prussian guns could easily shell the city. Several houses in Paris have been set on fire. The French redoubt at Notre Dame de Clamant is occupied by the Prussians, and its fire turned against the French. There are no appearances of a sortie. The Prussian losses are still insignificant." Another correspondent at Versailles, Jan. 7, telegraphs: "The bombardment of the forts south of Paris steadily continues; and the fire of the French has slackened. It is supposed that several of the guns in the forts were dismounted. The weather is favorable for the siege operations." A correspondent at Margency says Forts Rosny and Nogent have suffered severely, and that it is believed there are no French infantry outside the fortifications on the east and northeast of Paris, and active offensive operations are expected immediately.

—A Brussels dispatch of the 6th says: The batteries of Clamont and Villedaverg, throwing shot weighing twenty-four pounds, and shells weighing sixty-five pounds, have bombarded Ivry, Vanvres and Montrouge, yesterday and today, the forts replying with considerable effect, with six and seven-inch guns, throwing shells weighing one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds. The German engineers expect to silence the forts by the night of Jan. 7. General Chauhausey is advancing in two columns. The main body is at La Loup, and the other at Vendome. The Duke of Mecklenburg occupies a line between Blois and Vendome, and La Loup and Verneul. The French reserves from Orleans, Chateaudun, Fentress and Dreux, in all 77,000 men, are joining Chausey, who has 150,000 soldiers in splendid condition. The forces of Gens. Faidherbe and Boryles are in excellent order. Gen. Manteuffel's losses in the battles of Jan. 2 and 3 were 3,000.

Obituary.

—On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Judge Byron Paine, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, died at his residence in Madison. He was 40 years of age.

—Frank G. Pratt, a cotton buyer from Boston, was found dead at Memphis, Sunday morning. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from an over-dose of narcotic medicine.

—Ethan Allen, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Worcester, Mass., and the oldest manufacturer of fire-arms in this country, died on Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, at the age of 64.

—Alonzo S. Simms, an old resident of Peoria, Ill., died suddenly, Saturday. He went to a book store to buy some books, and, while the clerk was getting them from the shelf, he fell on the floor and instantly expired.

—John Parker, in charge of the educational interests of Crow Indians, and a brother of Col. Ely S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, died suddenly, of erysipelas, at Baseman, Montana, on the 6th.

—The venerable Rev. Wm. Wisner, D. D., formerly of Ithaca, N. Y., one of the most successful ministers of the Presbyterian Church, died at the residence of his son, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, at the advanced age of 89 years.

—Buckingham Smith, formerly Secretary of Legation at Madrid, and who has held several diplomatic positions, was found in the street, at New York, on Sunday, in an insensible condition, and removed to a hospital, where he died during the night. His friends did not know of his whereabouts till the following morning, when his body was recognized and moved to his late residence. He was in the last stages of consumption, and had fainted in the street where he was found.

—Wesley S. Mead died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Friday night. He celebrated the 75th anniversary of his birthday two weeks ago, on which occasion he gave $5,000 to the Widow's Home in Cincinnati, making $37,000 he has given that institution. He has also given liberally to charitable institutions in Poughkeepsie. He was well known in the West, and also in the business circles of New York.

Released Fenian Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—When the intelligence was received here that the British Government had discharged the Irish-American prisoners, the State Department telegraphed to the American representative in London to furnish them first-class passage to the United States. The British Government then volunteered to give them second-class passage to this country, but they very naturally preferred to accept the first-class offer of the United States. A dispatch from the American Legation at London was received at the State Department, yesterday, stating that John McClure, Underwood, O'Connell and O'Donovan-Rossa sailed in the steamship Cuba, yesterday, for New York. Col. William C. Halpine and some others refused their conditional pardon. Thos. F. Burke has not yet been discharged. McClure had been sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. O'Connell to ten years penal servitude, Rossa to penal servitude for life, and Halpine to fifteen years penal servitude, while Burke had been sentenced to death and made ready for execution, when his sentence was also commuted to imprisonment for life.

—The condemned murderer Lawrence Sullivan, who killed John O'Brien in June last, is hopelessly insane in the Tombs. The warden has been compelled to place him in irons and in a padded cell. Dr. Neal, the Tombs physician, visited the District Attorney, and requested that the condemned man might be sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Sullivan is not expected to live until the day fixed for his execution.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JAN. 4.—SENATE.—Morrill, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing inquiry by the Finance Committee as to the expediency of imposing a tax of one dollar on each application for an official position having salary less than $1,000, and the same on each signature thereto, made to the President, or made and presented to any authorised department, and where the salary is in excess of $1,000, a further tax of 50 cents to be added. On motion of Sherman, the Senate took up and passed the bill amendatory of the funding act of last session, authorising an increase of the issue of five per cent. bonds from $200,000,000 to $500,000,000, and making the interest on the same payable quarterly. Howe introduced a bill, amending the Bankrupt act so as to give priority to the distribution of bankrupts' estates to wages due any operative, clerk, or house servant to an amount not exceeding $300. Referred. A resolution was introduced by Sprague, directing inquiry into the alleged complicity of Senator Sprague with blockade runners during the late rebellion. The resolution, together with the communication from the Secretary of War on the subject, was referred to a select committee of five.

HOUSE.—The bill reported by Morrill before the holidays to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an international exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, came up as the first business order of the morning hour. On a vote being taken it appeared that there was no quorum present. Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, gave notice that the Committee would ask the House to consider San Domingo relations on Monday next. After disposing of a few bills of minor importance, the House adjourned.

JAN. 5.—SENATE.—Wilson introduced a bill directing the President to nominate to the Senate six Inspectors of Indian Affairs, to be under the direction of the Interior Department, and at a salary of $4,000 per annum, to visit the Indian tribes and inspect their sanitary, industrial, and educational condition. Morton submitted a resolution calling for the correspondence between Minister Motley and the Department of State, which, after being amended, was adopted. Davis, from Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report concurring in the opinion of the Attorney General, that the United States is bound by the treaty obligations to issue to the Choctaw Indians $250,000 in bonds. He also reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring the President to have the power, without further legislation, to issue the bonds. The Vice-President announced as a Select Committee to consider the charges against Senator Sprague for connection with blockade running during the rebellion, Messrs. Thurman, Trumbull, Howe and Wiley. The bill to make restoration for the destruction by Union troops of a house at Paducah, Ky., during the war, was passed. The bill appropriates $25,000. After a brief Executive session, the Senate then, at 3:30 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Hooper, the Senate bill authorising an issue of five hundred millions five per cent. bonds was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. On motion of Butler, of Massachusetts, the President was requested to furnish copies of the report of John Hogan, United States Commissioner, on the resources and condition of the Dominican Republic, made during the administration of President Polk, and the report of Capt. G. B. McClellan on the same subject during the administration of President Pierce. Garfield, with unanimous consent, introduced a bill giving Schenck, the United States Minister to England, an additional allowance of $2,500 a year for private expenses. Passed. The House then, at 4:15, adjourned.

JAN. 6.—SENATE.—There was no session of the Senate.

HOUSE.—The resolution offered by Farnsworth, directing a court of inquiry for the trial of Admirals Gordon and Davis, was agreed to by 90 to 26. Julian offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing that every officer, soldier, or sailor who had served ninety days in the war for the Union, and was honorably discharged, shall receive 160 acres of public land as a homestead, his actual term of service to be counted as part of the five years required by the Homestead act of 1862. Adopted. The House then, at 4 o'clock p. m., adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

JAN. 9.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced by Ramsay appropriating $25,000 for the completion of the harbor at Duluth, Minn. The House joint resolution appropriating $2,500 a year for Minister Schenck was passed. Thursday next was fixed for the consideration of the bill to reimburse the States for moneys advanced during the rebellion. The Senate then took up as the regular business of the morning hour Mr. Sherman's bill revising the laws relative to mints and coinage. The bill makes the mint of the United States a bureau of the Treasury, to be under the control of directors to be appointed for five years by the President, and consolidates the laws on the subject and prescribes regulations for assaying and coinage, including the duties of assayers, refiners and coiners, and the standard of gold, silver, and copper coinage. After a long debate the Senate, at 4 o'clock, without disposing of the bill, adjourned.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were introduced and referred to their appropriate committees. Kellogg offered a resolution requesting the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the repeal of the income tax. Adopted. Starkweather offered a resolution referring all bills, resolutions, petitions and papers now before Congress, or any committee in either House, on the subject of ocean telegraph cables, to a joint committee of five members of the Senate and eight of the House, with power to send for persons and papers, and report. Adopted. Orth moved to suspend the rules, and take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate joint resolution authorising the appointment of commissioners in relation to the annexation of Dominica. Adopted. After considerable discussion, it was agreed to suspend the rules and fix 2 o'clock to-morrow for taking the vote on the resolution. Wood then addressed the House at length against the resolution. The Speaker presented a communication from the President, sending information called for by a resolution in regard to the Republic of Dominica. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House, then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Condition of Things in Rome Under the Late Government.

The New York *Tribune* publishes a letter from W. J. Stillman, late United States Consul at Rome, in which he declares that the late Government of that city was the most atrocious in existence, except Louis Napoleon's; that it was conducted by espionage and tyranny. He adds: "I know spies were placad at the doors of places of Protestant worship to see if any Romans went in, and that one friend of mine, a surgeon in the French hospital, was arrested for having waited on his wife and an English woman, and carried at night to the prison of the Holy Office, the euphonic for the Inquisition, where he was menaced with severe punishment if he not only did not abstain from courtesies to Protestants, but compel his wife to leave the Anglican communion and enter the Roman. The brother of one of my most intimate friends was arrested in his bed at night, carried off by officers of the Holy Office, and never heard of again, until a year after, when the released prisoner came to tell the survivors that his brother had died in the prison with him, and was buried in the earth of the dungeon. The system of terrorism was such that liberal Romans dared meet only in public, and never permitted a stranger to approach them in conversation. Masons know very well the history of two brethren, hanged and buried in the highway for no other offense than being Masons. Worse than anything we conceive was the system of debauchery kept up by the priesthood. It was a proverb among the Romans, if one would go to a house of ill-fame, he must not go by night; at night the priests had all the places. The amours and profligacy of Antonelli were as well known as those of the late Emperor of France, and no one who has lived in Rome long can be unaware that the immorality of that city was greater than any city in Europe, except Vienna and Naples."

THE Russian navy has just received a new uniform similar in cut and pattern (loose and easy) to the naval uniform of other nations. The color remains a dark green, and the epaulets and gold lace of the officers are unchanged.

[illegible] and [illegible].

A correspondent of the Peoria *Farmer* gives the following interesting account of his method of raising wheat:

On August 20th, 1869, I prepared a field which measured sixteen acres. I broke it as deeply as good mule teams could draw the plow, say about nine inches deep. Sowed two bushels and one-eighth of Mediterranean wheat to the acre, and one bushel of oats on the same acre. One man sowed wheat and one sowed oats, all broadcast. With double shovel plows, or cultivators, I plowed the wheat under, as deep as the plows would cover; did not harrow, for that would throw the grain out. With a brush (as much as a span of mules could pull), I brushed it over, and then rolled with a roller nine feet long, and four feet in diameter. By the time frost came the oats were twelve or fourteen inches in height, and the wheat about six inches. The frost killed the oats, which fell on the wheat; covering it completely; laid there all winter under a mulch, and was green and nice in the spring, and was harvested June 25th.

I have practiced this method for five consecutive years, and always with good results. My land does not receive any manure. The fourth crop of wheat is now on the same ground. Here are the figures:

ITEMS OF COST.	
Breaking 16 acres	$30.00
Sowing wheat and oats	3.50
Plowing in or under	8.00
Brushing	2.00
Rolling	2.00
34 bushels wheat for seed	30.60
16 bushels of oats	6.40
Harvesting and shocking	20.00
Thrashing and stacking straw	65.00
Interest on value of land and taxes	70.00
Total expense	$237.50
PER CONTRA.	
By 610 bushels wheat (heaping ½ bu.), for which I am offered $1.25 per bushel	$762.50
20 tons of straw at $6 per ton, sold in the stack	120.00
Total	$882.50
Deduct expenses	237.50
Net	$645.00

ILLINOIS, Nov. 1, 1870.

Selling by Weight.

Mr. P. T. Quinn, a vegetable grower for over twenty years, writes wisely about the advantages of selling fruit and vegetables by weight. We quote the following:

There are but few persons who have been in the habit of buying family provisions in small quantities who have not at times been surprised in the difference in quantity of different half bushels of apples, potatoes, carrots or turnips. With vegetables, like carrots, beets and large-sized sweet potatoes, it is almost impossible to measure with accuracy. It may with fairness be supposed that the huckster is likely, under the circumstances, to favor himself instead of the buyer. The same is noticeable with cabbage. In a lot of 100 heads of cabbage, say at ten cents per head, there are hardly two of the lot that are of the same weight. They will vary from four ounces to two pounds, as the case may be.

Still, there is no way of being any more accurate under the present system of guess-work. Shrewdness on the part of the buyer may sometimes get the best of the bargain, but there is no certainty whatever of getting an equivalent for the money. It would be better for both producer and consumers if vegetables and fruit were sold by weight instead of by measure. Take, for instance, cabbage. The head is placed upon the scales, and in case it weighs ten pounds, and the price is, say one cent a pound, the point is decided at once, and the buyer is then satisfied that he gets a fair compensation for his money. It would be much less trouble to the huckster, and ten times more satisfactory to the buyer, to have weighed 10, 20 or 30 pounds of parsnips, carrots or onions, than to have them measured. In one case guessing must always be called into requisition, while in the other the scales would truthfully indicate the quantity.

Animal vs. Vegetable Food.

It is a fallacy to suppose that vegetable food is healthier and easier of digestion than animal.

Comparative anatomy, physiology, experience, our natural appetites, and the history of the world, all show that man should have a mixed diet—flesh, fish, fruit and vegetables.

The contrary doctrine is one of the most monstrous errors that ever infested society. It has carried hundreds and thousands to early graves. The popularity of this error, at one time, was partly owing to the popularity of the men who advocated it.

In this country, we love extremes, and roll them as sweet morsels under our tongues. Vegetarianism is an extreme, and therefore Americans cherished it. At the present time it is not particularly advocated by any large or influential number; but there are very many who theoretically believe in the heresy, and who think that they do wrong when they eat flesh or fish. Thus they go on all their lives violating their consciences. "Woe unto the man who creates a sin!"

The truth is, that vegetables, potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc., are not only less digestible than fresh beef and mutton, but they are also less nutritious. They linger longer on the stomach, and, being composed mostly of water, give less nutriment to the system. Therefore, many, who cannot digest vegetables at all, can eat and relish and assimilate beef-steak, mutton, lamb, chicken, turkey, etc., without difficulty. Chronic invalids and dyspeptics should, as a rule, eat largely of fresh meat and fish, and very moderately of vegetables.

It is true, however, that vegetables, bread and fruit are all necessary, and all should be used under the guidance of experience, and the taste of each individual.

But it must not be forgotten that more *acute* diseases—far more—arise from fruit and vegetables than from flesh and fish. Each individual must, therefore, find out for himself, by his own experience, what he can indulge in, and what he must forego.—"*Our Home Physician*," *by Dr. Beard.*

STORING APPLES.—A correspondent of *Laws of Life*, who claims to have had extended experience, is decidedly of the opinion that apples keep far better when put into close boxes or barrels, and secluded as much as much as possible from the air. When thus stored, he says they will come out in the spring, full and plump as when taken from the tree. Many varieties, as the Talman Sweet, Spitzenberg, and those kinds that are not considered as long keepers and shrivel badly, will do well treated in this way. I have, he continues, found universally that they keep better to let them lie without picking over. It is much better to pile them into a large bin across the cellar, say six or seven feet high and four or five feet wide, and cover them up tightly, than to lay them on shelves. I once saw such a bin that a man had kept through the winter. About the first of April he thought he would open the windows on the side of the cellar next to the bin to let in the air, that they might keep better. I was at his place and he called my attention to the fact. Two windows just over the bin were opened about ten days or two weeks, and the apples exactly opposite the windows for about one third rotted as much as a foot in depth, and the remaining part on either side were not rotted at all.

IMPROVED PASTE FOR WALL PAPER.—A new form of paste for attaching paper hangings to walls, and one which, besides possessing the merits of cheapness, has the advantage of preventing the paper from separating or peeling off, is prepared by first softening 18 pounds of finely powdered bole in water, and then draining off the surplus water from the mass. One and a quarter pounds of glue are next to be boiled into glue water, and the bole and two pounds of gypsum are then stirred in, and the whole mass forced through a seive by means of a brush. This is afterwards diluted with water to the condition of a thin paste or dressing, when it is ready for use. This paste is not only much cheaper than the ordinary flour paste, but it has the advantage of adhering better to white-washed surfaces, especially to walls that have been coated over several times, and from which the coating has not been carefully removed. In some cases it is advisable, when putting fine paper on old walls, to coat them by means of this paste with a ground paper, and to apply the paper hanging itself to this with the ordinary paste.

LOOK TO THE WINTER WHEAT.—It is rare to find a field of winter wheat on which there are not low spots where the water lies on the surface. Much might have been done to prevent this by "furrowing out" as soon as the grain was sown. Now it must be done with the hoe and spade. Some wheat may be destroyed by the operation, but one-tenth of what will be "winter killed" if the water is allowed to remain on the land. Let not a moment be lost in attending to this matter. It is by no means a substitute for under-draining, but it is far better than nothing. If the land is low, commence to dig where there is an outlet and make the water follow you up into the land. You will be astonished to find how much fall there is, even on land that is apparently a dead level. Try it and you will save wheat enough to buy a first class agricultural library.

A PREVENTIVE OF HOG CHOLERA.—To one gallon of pine tar, add one pound of sulphur; one pound of copperas, four ounces of blue vitriol. Pulverize well, mix and feed on an ear of corn about two or three times a week; take a paddle and spread the mixture on the corn as thick as you can. One man who has tried it, says: "If a farmer will follow the directions in feeding the above remedy, he will save his entire herd. I commenced feeding my hogs in the spring of the year, and they keep clean from venom, and their hair looks well and smooth, and when that is done, the hog is healthy, and at killing time I have no worms about the kidneys, or white spots or blotches on the liver."

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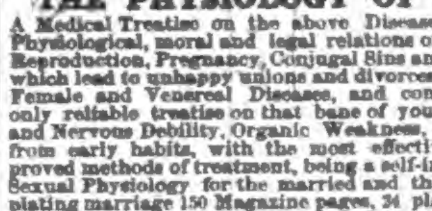

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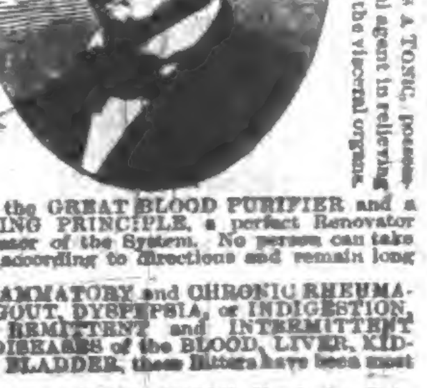

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1 Square...	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares...	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares...	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares...	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column.	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column.	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	27.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column...	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion cents each additional insertion.

The Festival.

Bring holly leaves, of polished green;
The Christmas feast is bravely set,
And over all the earth, I ween,
The countless Christmas guests are met.
The sunlit air is throbbing fast
With gleeful clang of Christmas bells;
One smote them in the festal past
To cheer sad hearts in prison cells.

The world demands surcease of strife,
And claims the year's last week of life.

The ruddy wine, so rare to sip
In joyous laugh and airy jest
Is born upon the glowing lip,
And wit hath wings from guest to guest;
Yet oft o'er all is overspread
The halo of a sainted death,
And mirth's gay chords fall out of tune;—
The glossy holly overhead,
Emits the sweetest phantom breath
Of roses culled in early June!

The shadow of a great man lies
On pensive brow, on thoughtful eyes;
The memory of a great heart swells
Each bosom where his image dwells.
The carol of the poor he sung;
The sick, imprisoned, suffering, vile,
Had mighty champion in his tongue,
Nor sinned beyond his tender smile.

O faithful voice of "Little Nell,"
O holy thoughts of "Tiny Tim,"
Sound ever in the organ's swell,
Ring ever in the Christmas bell,
Inspire the universal hymn!

O purity, and truth, and worth,
One noble spirit sought you long;
In bloom of deeds array the earth,
And keep his memory green in song!

While the "rare old plant," the ivy, climbs
And wreathes the tongues of his silent chimes.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

YOUNG LADIES AS THEY ARE.

From the London Saturday Review.

We have lately heard so much discussion of what is called "the movement on behalf of women," that it is a relief to find that there are still women in the world whose thoughts are occupied with love, dress and cookery, and who seem to have neither grand aims nor lofty inspirations, nor any desire for what is called the "intellectual development" of their sex. We suspect, indeed, that the vehement advocates of women's rights would denounce the editor of the *Young Ladies' Journal*, like Canning's knife-grinder, as a "wretch whom no sense of wrong can rouse to vengeance," and we suspect that this editor would be tolerably comfortable under the denunciation. To judge from a copious correspondence, the young ladies who read the *Journal* have aims and aspirations which their more exalted sisters would probably deem contemptible. They write to the editor to inquire how they may obtain white hands and avoid red noses. The questions of these correspondents are not given, but we may infer from the answers that one young lady inquired how she might look intelligent. The editor properly answered, that by study and observation she might not only look, but become, intelligent. She is advised to mix in society as much as possible, and employ her leisure in study; but it is to be feared that the object of this advice is to enable her to please men, and not to show how she may rival them. Another piece of advice appears to be founded on the old maxim of the cookery book, "First catch your hare." A lady is recommended not to mark any of her linen until after marriage. "Then let it bear your married name." A pretty domestic picture might be made of Mrs. Smith marking pocket-handkerchiefs while Mr. Smith contemplates the process, and feels that he is comfortably bagged. Several correspondents desire to be informed on which finger the "engaged ring" is to be worn. It is a frequent practice to subjoin to questions on other subjects a request to the editor to give an opinion on the hand-writing of the questioner.

HOW TO KEEP BRIGHT.

A young lady, who desires to know how to keep herself bright and fresh-looking, is advised to rise and retire to rest early, and to take plenty of outdoor exercise. The same young lady is informed that oysters and stout are considered good to take before singing. "A Sailor's Bride" is instructed in the art of making vegetable-marrow preserve, which we conjecture may be intended for the sailor to take with him to sea. "A Disappointed One" is informed that it is very early to show wrinkles, which good health and a happy temper should keep away for another ten years at least. The editor receives a vast quantity of poetry, which, for the most part, is very summarily dealt with. Thus, "Emily" is asked why she writes such nonsense verses. "A love song needs something more than rhyme. An idea is at least desirable." Equally severe is the criticism on "Brida," whose lines are declined because they are deficient in rhyme, and do not contain an idea that has not been done to death by amateur poets. The editor seems here to need to bear in mind a precept which we find in the same page, that "a soft brush is better where the skin is tender." The editorial brush must sometimes be disagreeably harsh. Thus, "Lucy" is told that her writing is not free enough, and she should use better ink and paper. Next to the character of handwriting, correspondents seem to be most solicitous about the color of their hair. One answer is, "Dark brown; a very fine texture. Writing good." Another is, "We advise you to be content with the color of your hair as it is, and not to attempt to alter it." It may encourage young gentlemen to know that one, at least, wrote to the editor and got an answer; but we think he must have put a very improper question, since the answer is, "Certainly wrong, unless she were decidedly engaged to the gentleman." We don't think that young gentlemen ought to be encouraged in censorious observation of the conduct of young ladies. The same correspondent is informed that he cannot take anything to remove a natural and healthy color without injury to his health. A young lady who suffers under the same distressing affliction of vigorous health is recommended not to be ashamed of the indication of it, and not to take drugs to make her pale. "They may bring on indigestion." Another correspondent is informed that there is no way of compressing the waist without injury to the health. Another is answered that cold tea is harmless. "We do not think it would have any effect upon your complexion." Another is assured that if she keeps in good health her complexion will be good. Another is informed that her handwriting, although not elegant, is very legible. Those correspondents who do not write well are advised to practice assiduously with good copies. We hope that the confidence of the editor in this method of improvement is well founded.

The next case in which advice is sought is more serious. "If," says the editor, "you have not the courage to speak, write and ask whether you are to CONSIDER YOURSELF ENGAGED TO HIM; otherwise he had better discontinue his attentions." The next case is also serious, but the answer, we trust, is satisfactory. "You will find a table of kindred and affinity in the Common Prayer-book, and the relation you name is not included in the list of those forbidden to marry." An inquirer who rather oddly assumes the title "Nil Desperanuum" is recommended, "if he will not take a hint," to tell "him" that she would be obliged by his not calling so often. We certainly do not see any reason why this young lady should despair. The title "Love Lies Bleeding," which occurs in the same column, is even more unsuitable to the apparent nature of the queries. We should have expected some hint of a moving story of man's deceit and woman's sorrow, but the answers are only "Yes;" that velveteen is likely to be fashionable; and that certain articles not mentioned cannot be well washed at home. We are happy to infer that love is as well as can be expected under the sanguinary circumstances. Another correspondent is informed that sermon-cases are mostly preferred plain, but if for the clergyman of a High Church, they are sometimes embroidered. A young lady calling herself "Rose Alice Maude" administered comprehensive interrogatories. She is answered (1) that banns are not published when persons are married at a register office; and (2) "We can tell you of no other way than frizzing." In a separate column of queries intended to be answered by other correspondents, we are happy to find that "Love Lies Bleeding" has banished a levity which we deemed unsuitable to her condition, and now desires to be supplied, not with information about fashion, but with the words of a pathetic ballad. The case of "Lucy Gray" appears to be rather serious. She is advised (1) to go to a doctor, (2) to forget "him" as soon as she can, (3) same as (1), and (4) to wash her hair with soft soap. "A Dark-eyed Beauty" is advised to wait patiently the result—advice which must be highly irritating, and probably useless. "It is not advisable to go out too often with him until you know really what he means." "Lizzie B." has evidently sent her photograph to the editor, who pronounces it "very pretty, though rather melancholy-looking." Another young lady is suspected by us of having submitted "his" photograph to the same unerring judgment. Many correspondents require to be told that the finger for the "engaged" ring is that on which the wedding-ring is usually worn; but here is one who is evidently familiar with the former, but desires to know where the latter ought to be placed. We may note, for the information of gentlemen, that an "engaged" ring ought to have on it either pearls or diamonds. It is curious to observe an inquiry for the name of the author of the lines:

> Where ignorance is bliss
> 'Tis folly to be wise.

In the last century, no young lady of ordinary education would have needed to ask where she might find the poem which contains them. "Rosebud" is informed that "it is not generally considered a study for ladies, and is difficult." We should much like to know what "it" is. If "Rosebud" would consult the learned contributors to the *Victoria Magazine*, she would be informed that all studies are proper for ladies, and difficult studies more especially proper for them.

TITTLE TATTLE.

This flood of feminine tittle-tattle, poured out weekly throughout the year, is highly comforting to men who had begun to fear that women in general were going in for the elevation of the sex. There still seem to be young ladies who are like what young ladies used to be before any "movement" was set on foot for their supposed benefit. They desire to be told that they look nice and write prettily, and they are busy with fancy work, music, and novels, and interested in fashions until "he" appears and absorbs all their thoughts. They seem to read an amazing quantity of novels in small print, which appear to us, on cursory perusal, to be neither better nor worse than many novels in large print with which we are more familiar. Mr. Disraeli himself could not surpass the splendor of the properties and distinction of the characters in a story called, "Against His Will," which was written for the special gratification of Rosebuds and Lilies, and other young ladies who have not yet been benefited by any "movement." A chapter of this story begins by stating that "the ball at the French Ambassador's was one of the pleasantest of the season." We are thus plunged at once among people who are not only at a ball of the highest fashion, but can go to or stay away from any number of similar balls as their fancy takes them. The novels which are published in these magazines and journals have the enormous advantage of illustrations which are worth any quantity of description in order to explain to a Rosebud or Lily of Corwall or Cumberland how they do things at a French Ambassador's ball. "She was sitting beneath some crimson draperies playing with her fan." Such are the words inscribed beneath a representation of this ball. We learn from further persual of the chapter that the Lady Alicia was ill at ease. She loved Percy Ayvisson (called by the world Lord Ayvission) as much as it was her nature to care for any one, but she loved herslf best, and therefore she intended to wed Mr. Dunstan. It is necessary for the purpose of the story that one of Lady Alicia's lovers shoud be a commoner, but then he partially compensates for his intrusion into such noble company by being a millioniare. Mr. Dunstan was sitting beside Lady Alicia beneath the crimson draperis, and in the course of the evening it "transpires," as the penny-a-liners say, that she is engaged to him. Lord Ayvisson, after a fortifying or exciting visit to a *buffet*, demands an explanation of Lady Alicia as she is quitting the ball, and obtains it. She answers his questions whether she is going to marry Mr. Dunstan with a faint "Yes," which he answers with "a bitter imprecation." Here our Rosebud may perhaps reflect that, if she were so fortunate as to have two lovers, she could throw over one of them, after due consultation with the Editor, almost as gracefully as Lady Alicia at the French Ambassador's ball, and possibly without liability to be sworn at. The unhappy Lord Ayvisson, having taken to drinking, also takes to gambling, which brings him next door to ruin, and there we leave him. It is possible that Rosebud may not, like ourselves, have read something like this many times before.

"INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT."

If we say that we rather like the frivolity of Rosebud and her sisters, we shall of course be reckoned among the opponents of the "intellectual development" of women, and shall be charged with desiring to keep women ignorant in order that they may remain content in slavery. But the jealousy of educated women which is sometimes ascribed to educated men is, we believe, imaginary. Let women enter trades and professions freely, but let them not expect, after they have done so, that they can compete for men's affection with our Rosebud, if she could only be better educated and leave off reading gorgeous descriptions of Lady Alicia's boudoir and the ball room at the French Embassy. Of course it is open to a woman to say that she does not care for marriage; but if she does, she should be warned that a doctor of law or physic might find a dangerous rival even in an unimproved, unsophisticated Rosebud, who, with an imperfectly developed intellect hangs with breathless interest over the stories, and is actually capable of admiring the poetry of the *Young Ladies' Journal.* We are happy to observe that the editor of this publication gives no countenance to the modern doctrine that marriage may or may not be desirable for women. Indeed, we should like to see how the editor would answer a correspondent who might have the temerity to prodound this doctrine. The editor's views as to the expediency of marriage for men are very decidedly expressed in a passage which describes the house of "the forlorn single man," who drowns for a while his cares in "the intoxicating bowl," then rushes to the gambling saloon, and ends his selfish cares a miserable drunkard. We are sure that any unmarried man who reads this description of the fate which awaits him will determine to gather a rosebud while he may, and here is a garden full of them.

The Josh Billings Papers.

ODS AND ENS.

Natur never makes enny blunders. When she makes a phool she means it.

I hav finally cum tew the konklusion that the majority ov mankind kan be edukated on the back better than in the brain, for good clothes will often make a phool respectable, while edukashun only serves to show his weak pints.

I never knu a man yet whose name waz *George Washington Lafayette Goodrich, Esq.*, and who alwus signed hiz name for the full amount, but what waz a bigger man on paper than he was by natur.

As a gineral thing an individual who iz neat in his person iz neat in his morals.

Man iz my brother, and i konsider that i am nearer related tew him thru hiz vices than i am thru his virtews.

Thare iz nothing about which the world makes so few blunders, and the individual so menny, as a man's acktual importance among his fellow critters.

A man with a very small head iz like a pin without enny, very apt tew git into things beyond his depth.

The pashuns ov an old man are often like hiz teeth, they cease to trouble him, simply bekauze the nerve is ded.

The only pedigree worth transmitting iz virtew, and this iz the very thing that kant be transmitted.

Affectashun haz made more phools than the Lord has.

About the nearest tew absolute insolvency that a man kan git in this world, and think he iz dieing rich, iz to leave nothing but a pedigree tew his family.

I don't pretend tew hav enny less vile pashuns than my nabors, but i do despize the person, most heartily, who caters tew thoze i hav got.

The man who kant find enny thing to do in this world iz az bad oph as a yearling heifer.

Thare iz no pashun ov the human heart that promises so much and pays so little az revenge.

Thare haint no man yet lived long enuff in this world tew doubt the infallibility ov his judgment.

Thare iz this odds between a humorous lekter and a scientiffick one, yu hav got to understand the humorous lekter tew enjoy it, but you kan enjoy the scientiffick one without understanding it.

It is but a step from zeal tew bigotry, but it iz a step that iz most generally taken.

Don't lay enny certain plans for the fewter, it iz like planting tuds, and expekting tew raze tudstools.

No man yet who had strength ov mind enuff ever resorted tew cunning. Cunning is half brother tew fear, and they are both ov them weakness.

Natur once in a while makes a phool, but az a general thing phools, like garments, are made tew order.

A man who is good company for himself is alwus good company for others.

Genuine praize consists in naming a man's faults to hiz face, and his good qualitys tew his back.

One ov the best temporary cures for pride and affektashun that i hav ever seed tried iz sea sickness; a man who wants tew vomit never puts on airs.

A fault concealed iz but little better than one indulged in.

Witty speeches are like throwing stones at a target, the more time spent in taking aim, the less danger thar iz in hitting the mark.

I have alwus noticed one thing, when a person bekums disgusted with this world, and konkludes to withdraw from it, the world very kindly lets the person went.

Woman haz no friendships. She either loves, despises, or hates.

A day in the life ov an old man iz like one ov the last days in the fall ov the year, every hour brings a change in the weather.

I love tew see an old person joyful, but kickuptheheelsfull.

A coquette in love iz just about az tame az a bottle of ginger-pop that haz stood sum time with the cork pulled out.

Human happiness iz like the Hottentott language, enny boddy kan talk it well enuff, but thare ain't but phew kan understand it.

Gravity iz no more evidence ov wisdom than a paper collar iz ov a shirt.

Whatever Providence has given us the fakulty tew do, he haz given us the power tew do.

Thare iz a grate menny folks in this world who are like little flies; grate bores without meaning or knowing it.

Great iniquitys seem tew baptize themselfs. If the devil had only been guilty ov petty larceny he wouldn't hav bin heard ov agin.

The hardest thing that enny man kan do iz tew fall down on the ice when it iz wet, and get up and praze the Lord.

All the good injuns die young.

A French geologist, in a recent memoir upon the origin of coal, takes the ground that it is derived entirely from marine plants, such as fucus or sea weed, which are destitute of woody fiber, and that its first place of deposit must necessarily have been at the depth of the sea, and at a place different from that in which these plants had their growth. The arguments adduced by him are varied and ingenious, and will doubtless be responded to in due course of time by those who maintain that the same substance was derived from the gradual accumulation of terrestrial plants of somewhat varied forms.

England and America.

The London *Times* of December 22d, after commenting on the smallness of the American army and navy, and contrasting them with the British, observes: The Americans, though pursuing a policy of economy and disarmament far more unhesitatingly than we have done, contrive, nevertheless, to command as much respect as if they were armed to the teeth; whereas we, with armaments far more extensive, are told that we have lost our title to the consideration of the world. It is worth while inquiring how such facts, if facts they are, can be accounted for or explained.

The first and most obvious reflection is that a nation of forty millions of people, rich, industrious, energetic and intrepid, must comprise resources which no enemy could venture to despise. The Americans had no army in 1860, but in 1862 they had hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the field. They had no navy, and yet in a few months' time they produced a powerful fleet of new and formidable fighting-ships. In the course of five years they raised and spent upward of £600,000,000, and such is the magnitude of their national resources that what they did in the civil war they could certainly, on a similar impulse, do over again. All this is true; but we, also, are a people of thirty millions; our wealth and credit are practically inexhaustible; and the most inveterate alarmist would not scruple to admit that our national spirit, once roused, would be capable of any efforts or sacrifices. One advantage, it must be owned, the Americans do certainly enjoy—they are a long way off. It is a "far cry" to Washington, and the Prussians observed as much to our correspondent in explanation of their patience under American offendings. But this consideration does not touch American commerce, or the liabilities of the navy, which, as the President remarks, is the only instrument at the command of the Union either for national defense or the enforcement of any foreign policy.

We must look elsewhere, therefore, for the explanation we are seeking, and it will be found, we believe, so far as it is applicable at all, in the known readiness as well as ability of the Americans to fight, notwithstanding their practical appreciation of the benefits of peace. Their exposed points are comparatively few, their resources are unbounded, and, though they do not desire war, they would not be slow to accept a challenge. We, on the other hand, have many points exposed, we make no secret of our aversion from war, and it is alleged that almost any provocation might be offered with impunity. In these considerations there is a certain force; but we must now say that, in our opinion, the contrast itself from beginning to end is more apparent than real. We do not believe that what is sometimes said of us is actually thought either in America or elsewhere. The people who taunt us with reluctance to fight are mostly those who, for purposes of their own, desire to see us fighting. As a matter of fact, we may take it for granted that foreign States have not the mean opinion of us which we are occasionally pleased to suppose. That we are not sudden or quick in quarrel, they know very well, but they also know that we can fight if we choose, that our power is truly formidable, and that when we begin a war we are not in a hurry to leave off. To a certain extent they may presume, no doubt, on our love of peace; but at the bottom they take a juster measure of our temper and resources than might be inferred from their occasional sneers and our own candid comments. When it was declared that England by the mere expression of her will could have prevented a war between the two most powerful nations of Europe, the belief itself might have been false; but the state of opinion which it implied was far nearer the truth than that which has been since represented for our warning.

Terrible Adventure.

Capt. McArthur, of Kingston, Canada, had a fearful adventure on the Grand Trunk Railway, last week. He got up from his seat and walked out to the platform, when the train was near Lancaster, to find out how near he was to the station. He overbalanced himself and fell, but managed to save his life by catching the coupling, and there he hung by his arms, in a position which offered him very little hope of reaching the platform above, in the one case, and a sure and awful death were he to drop off, in the other. No one could be placed in a more agonizing position. Through his great strength, being of strong muscular power, he held himself up while the train traveled four miles, undergoing the greatest mental as well as bodily suffering. No one discovered his danger, as it was night, and very dark. When his strength was exhausted, and he saw a bridge or tunnel on the track ahead, which would increase the danger of his situation, he prepared for the inevitable plunge, and, with a prayer of despair upon his lips, he let go his hold. Instant death would have followed, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, but, providentially, Mr. McArthur fell, more dead than alive, into a hollow or excavation in the track. The train passed over him safely, and he laid there, unconscious from his injuries and sufferings, for seven hours.

After daylight his reason came back, and once more he entered into the contemplation of an awful situation. He was unable to walk, but dragged himself, on hands and feet, to a house quite far off—some say two miles—where he got that care and assistance which his condition required. A friend he discovered who lived near by—and he proved a friend indeed—caring for him as a brother. His arms and side were quite black from the muscular exertions he was subjected to; his boots and a portion of his trowsers were torn off and his feet lacerated by being dragged along the track. He got a severe injury in the back, also, by his fall. His body presented a dreadful sight. The Kingston *Whig* says that on Thursday morning he was brought home, and now lies at his residence, under the care of Dr. Yates. His injuries have been very severe, but the Doctor hopes to bring him through safely.

About Fifty Cents More.—*Harper's Magazine* has printed many a good story, and occasionally a hard one, on clergymen; but this is a trifle ahead of any yet. A clergyman in Massachusetts engaged a brother minister to preach for him one Sunday, and subsequently—this was years ago—tendered him the usual compensation, ten dollars. He seemed hardly satisfied with the amount and remarked, as he slowly put it away in his wallet:

"I talked to the Sunday School nearly half an hour; and, besides, I *had some conversation with an impenitent sinner* on the church steps, and I thought *fifty cents more would be about right.*"

Buried in a Snow-Slide—An Idaho Mail Carrier Loses His Life by an Avalanche.

William James Hicks and his brother, John Brisco Hicks, left Rocky Bar on the morning of the 8th ult., with the mail for Atlanta City. It was one of the most stormy days ever known in these mountains. They left this place at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and had progressed very favorably on their journey some nine or ten miles, having passed the summit and had just come upon the grade of Ball Mountain, when all of a sudden they looked up, and just above them was a snow-slide coming with the velocity of lightning. Jimmy Hicks was in advance and had just a few seconds before looked at his watch and noticed the time, which was 4 o'clock. As Jimmy saw his impending doom, he turked his snow shoes down the hill, exclaiming, "Oh, God! Oh, Bris!" This was the last ever seen of poor Jimmy—alive. They were carried down the mountain nearly a quarter of a mile into what is known as "Black Warrior," the younger brother, Brisco, being carried up to one side of the gulch, while Jimmy was taken down its center over a deep declivity of rocks. It is almost a miracle how Brisco Hicks dug himself out of some ten or twelve feet of snow, and that, too, in the midst of a pitless storm which was raging furiously at the time, and traveled all night without snow-shoes in snow up to the armpits, with no food and not even a pair of gloves, one of the coldest nights of the season. Nothing but thoughts of his dead brother, his home, his mother, his dear little sister, could keep that boy alive. He arrived home Friday morning at about 8 o'clock, nearly frozen—both feet badly frozen—and proclaimed the unwelcome news to a frantic and heart-broken mother, who nearly became crazed over the sad event. In a few hours the good people of Rocky Bar had turned out nearly *en masse* to do all that kind hearts and willing hands could to find the missing one, which was done about noon of Saturday, and his remains brought to this place that night.—*Idaho Statesman.*

Details of the Defeat of Chansey.

Further dispatches have been received at Versailles from the command of Prince Frederick Charles, with reference to his military movements lately executed in the neighborhood of Le Mans. On Tuesday afternoon the 10th the Prussian troops engaged the main body of the French army under Gen. Chausey, occupying a position a few miles east of Le Mans. The French troops occupied a position in every respect superior, having full and excellent scope for rendering their artillery service very effective. The Prussian columns advanced rapidly on the enemy's position, and the battle soon grew hot and general. The Prussian artillery was also moved into such positions as were calculated to be most deadly and effective, and this, combined with a determined onslaught of infantry, soon began to tell on the ranks of the French troops, whose disordered and broken condition offered great and overpowering advantages to the enemy. The German front, in repeated and overwhelming charges, pressed steadily forward, while the French battallions, already wavereing, began to realize the effect of a terrible and deadly cannonade which was being poured into their midst. After a desperate but futile resistance against overwhelming fate, the French troops were compelled to evacuate the field of battle, and fell back on Le Mans, carefully covering their retreat from the enemy's pursuing columes. The losses to the French have not been ascertained, but it is known to be very considerable. Two thousand five hundred prisoners fell into the hands of the Prussians, who also captured one piece of ordinance and several mitrailleuses.

A FRENCH ACCOUNT.

A general battle was fought on the 11th under the walls of Le Mans. The Germans attacked the French Army of the Loire along the whole line. Gen. Jaurezibery, who commanded the right wing of the French, held his position on the right bank of the Huesin, and Gen. Colomb on the left and center fought desperately for six hours. The French maintained the most of their positions. The Prussian losses are estimated at 18,000 killed and wounded. The extent of French loss is unknown, but is serious.

A Midnight Marriage.

From the Pittsburgh Leader.

Edward Monaghan was determined to have his future prospects for happiness decided for good or evil before the new year came in, and with that idea uppermost called on Deputy Mayor Nichols at about 11:30 p. m. New Year's eve, with his intended, Annie Shields, who, according to her statement, was almost as aged as the woman who "fell dead in love with the dog meat man," and which the song records in such beautiful and rhtymical measure. The Deputy Mayor is always careful not to transgress the law which relates to marrying minors without the consent of their parents or guardians, and asked, as preliminary to the ceremony, "How old are you, Edward?" "Fifty years," said Monaghan. "Say you're only forty-three," suggested the blushing Annie. In reply to the same question propounded to Miss Shields, she answered, "Just forty-seven, your Honor." "Sho, say you're only thirty-five, dear," said Edward; and after this first difference in their proposed new start in life was happily and satisfactorily adjusted and the family record written in their favor, the knot was tied, and the party managed to barely get through by midnight. The young couple probably thought that it is better late than never, and have done their share towards reducing the number of old bachelors and maidens of uncertain age who hanker after the state matrimonial.

Smiths Wanted.—It has transpired at Locust Lane, Indiana county, Pa., (through Joseph Collins), that a great fortune is coming from the great-grandfather of the Smith family, and Joseph writes our postmistress to know whether there are any Smiths in Springfield connected with the Collins family, Joseph writes that "about the time of the rebellion in England, his great-grandfather came to Baltimore, with two sons. The great-grandfather had a sister who was married to a man of the name of Smith. Mr. Collins' grandfather was raised by this Smith family. A fortune to go around the Smith family would have to be a rather large thing, even if each member of the family should receive but a half cent. Whether any of our Smiths are related to the Collinses we cannot say, but we have some Collinses who can easily trace back to the Smiths, if there is any money in it.

Breeding Cows for the Dairy.

So great is the demand, and so insufficient the supply, of really good milch cows, that it is a wonder more attention is not paid to the matter of breeding them exclusively. The dairymen themselves cannot well raise their own calves, as they require all the milk of their cows for the manufacture of cheese; but they can at least do something toward the improvement of this class of stock, by using only first-class bulls of pure blood, either Short Horns or Ayrshires, to run with their cows during the summer. This would greatly enhance their value when they are sold off in the fall, and those who purchased in order to keep till their calves were dropped and old enough to be fed by hand, would be more likely to raise and well care for the heifer calves, from the certainty that they would prove valuable as milkers in the future.

Grade cows, with a strong infusion of good blood in them, always command fair prices, and usually prove better milkers and better feeders, as well as finer and larger animals, than those of purely native stock. Two crosses of Short Horn blood followed by a cross of Ayrshire make the most profitable dairy stock that can be had, without at the same time going to the heavy expense of keeping a herd of thorough-breds. If some of our best farmers, in those districts that are as yet not given to cheese-making, would go into the business of breeding cows for the dairy, we think they would find it exceeding profitable.

If good grade heifers, with one or two crosses of Short Horn heifers of a milking strain, can be had, they would form a good foundation for a herd; and, by using a Short Horn bull to them, and afterwards an Ayrshire bull to their progeny, animals could be obtained that would combine the large size and good feeding properties of the Short Horn, to which the Ayrshire cross would add the adaptability for producing milk in quantity. The Short Horn blood should be stuck to, giving a cross of Ayrshire only after two or three of the Short Horns have been put in.

If large, well made heifers of native stock, from good milking dams, can be had, the use of the Short Horn blood will soon bring their progeny into better size or form, and then a cross of Ayrshire might be added. It is now proved that the capability of a cow to secrete milk depends greatly upon her being a large feeder and good digester, and these qualities are best obtained by using Short Horn blood to cross with. Large, heavy cows are the best milk producers, yet they are not as profitable for general dairy as the larger Short Horn or Ayrshire grades. It must not be overlooked that large, heavy cows can be made most out of as beef, when their best days as milkers are passed.

By a judicious course of breeding, taking care to feed well, so as to bring the young heifers early to maturity and ready for the pail at three years old, more money can be made than one would suppose. Such animals readily command any price in reason. We have seen some sold this fall at prices ranging from $100 to $160 each. The actual cost of breeding and keeping such animals till three years old would be but little more than that of raising native stock; the principal item being the purchase and keep of a pure blooded bull, of sufficiently good pedigree to impress the high qualities of his blood upon the stock to which he used. He must be of undoubted purity of blood, and from a milking tribe, otherwise the effort to breed a high class of cows would result in a failure.

The matter of breeding stock exclusively for the dairy is one well worthy of consideration, and we are inclined to think that those who would undertake to start and establish herds with that view, would find it not only profitable, but also feel a sense of pride and satisfaction in witnessing the success of their efforts to obtain a high name that would of itself bring buyers to their doors ready to pay such prices as only really good animals can or ought to command.—*Canada Farmer.*

Cattle Disease in New England.

From the Boston Post.

The cattle disease, which has lately made its appearance in various parts of this State, has evidently been communicated, in each section, by cattle driven from Brighton, from which the contagion rapidly spread, in many instances being carried in the clothes of men, or contracted by cows traversing the road where diseased creatures had passed. In some instances sheep and hogs have taken the infection. In Hingham, a yoke of oxen, bought at Brighton by Mr. Caleb Cushing, were found to be diseased, and in two weeks, seventy head, some of them the finest in town, were affected. The most stringent means have been adopted to prevent the disease from spreading. Not only is the driving of cattle through the streets stopped, but no men are permitted to visit the stables where the sick cattle are, except those who have the care of them. In Newbury, Bristol county, and parts of Worcester county, the disease has appeared and spread rapidly. The symptoms are suppuration between the claws of the hoofs, blistered mouths and inability to eat. In some cases the tongues peeled, as a beef tongue will after boiling, and the rough skin was found in the manger, in large places. Salt rubbed on the tongue with a gloved hand has proved efficacious in some instances, and applications of blue vitrol and turpentiue, poultices of lard and sulphur, and carbolic acid and tar to the feet have been used with good results.

Influence of Sire on Milking Qualities of Cows.

An interesting fact has been well established in the breeding of dairy stock, that the power of transmitting the milking qualities of the breed, which belong more properly speaking to the female, resides with the male, showing that he possesses the germs, so to speak, of the qualities belonging to the cow.

It was first proved in the use of the Jersey bull, which transmitted the rich butter-making qualities of the milk belonging to the breed; but it has often been shown since, and may be regarded as well settled. And it is a practical point of so much importance that it ought to be kept constantly in mind by the breeders of dairy stock. No doubt both animals should be good of their kind, but the bull should be derived from a milking stock, or come from a cow remarkable for her excellence as a milker. A disregard of this rule has often led to unexpected failure, and hence the great importance of knowing something of the origin of the animal we intend to use as a breeder.

We have known many instances where farmers have gone to great expense of time and labor to raise the calf from some favorite cow without regard to the quality of the bull that sired it, and after all have only disappointment and disgust at the result. If any farmer has such a cow, he should remember that it is equally important to know something of the male from which she is bred.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

To See Down a Well.

It is not generally known how easy a matter it is to explore the bottom of a well, cistern, or pond of water, by the use of a common mirror. When the sun is shining brightly hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object plainly. By this means we have examined the bottoms of wells fifty feet deep, when half full or more of water. The smallest straw or other small objects can be perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine the bottom of ponds and rivers, if the waters be somewhat clear, and not agitated by winds or rapid motion. If a well or cistern be under cover, or shaded by a building, so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to reflect it down into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desirable, and then downward. We have used the mirror with success, to reflect light around the house, to a shaded well, and also to carry it from a south window through two rooms and then into a cistern under the north side of the house. Half a dozen reflections of light may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light. Let any one not familiar with the method, try it, and he will not only find it useful, but a pleasant experiment. It will perhaps reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of the well that has been little thought of, but which may have been a frightful source of disease by its decay in the water.

Turkey Raising.—The turkey is the largest bird on this continent; its flesh is the most savory and pleasant of any of the feathered creation, except the quail and pheasant; it will endure more than any other bird; it will eat more corn than any other domestic bird except the goose, yet it will pay us to raise them, just as it will pay us to raise the pig, which will eat more corn than any domestic quadruped.

The turkey is the most tender when young, and most difficult to raise of all the domestic fowls; yet with proper care in setting the eggs under game hens and cooping the brood at night regularly, while the turkeys are young, they may be easily reared in great abundance.

Never feed the young turkeys boiled eggs or cornmeal dough, or wheat bread crumbs. They need very little food of any kind under seven days of age, and should have nothing but sour milk set in tin pans. At about a week or ten days give them also wheat screenings or crumbs soaked in sour milk. Let this be their only feed till they begin to feather, and then give them grain of any kind. Tie the hen to a peg off to herself, with a coop near her so that she can enter at night to roost. At two weeks' old let the hen loose to roam, and if she is a game hen she will do the work of rearing the brood.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

Use of Carbonic Acid in Tanning.—In the new tanning process of Mr. Polefroy, carbonic acid is employed for the purpose of facilitating the penetration of the tannin into the interior of the skins, and thus accelerating the working of the leather, without deteriorating the quality of the product. After the removal of the hair, the skins are plunged into a bath of lime, the consequence being that, upon contact with the oak bark, tannate of lime is fermed, and the tannin penetrates as deeply as the lime has attacked; carbonate acid is then made to operate upon the lime, and an insoluble carbonate is the result, the precipitate being thrown down in the state of mud. The skin is then finished in another pit, and the whole process is completed much more quickly than usual.

Another Steamboat Burned—Thirty Lives Lost.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated Jan. 15th, says, the steamer T. L. Magill, St. Louis to New Orleans, was burned on Shoofly Bar at 9 o'clock on Saturday night. The fire broke out aft, and owing to the gale prevailing she was rapidly in flames. The passengers barely had time to rush to the bow and plunge into the water before the fire was upon them. To add to the horrors of the scene, the weather was intensely cold. Many who plunged into the river were chilled, and sank to rise no more. Survivors' names received are but imperfect. The boat had been aground for two days, and had unloaded 200 tons of her freight in order to get over the bar. She was laden with 500 tons of merchandise, including pork and coal oil. Just as the passengers were preparing, the alarm of fire was raised, and a general stampede ensued. Eleven bales of cotton were thrown overboard and were saved. The steamers St. Francis and Ann White, which had passed, were several miles above, but seeing the fire turned back, and arrived in time to render valuable assistance. The H. C. Yeager, lying near by, also rendered assistance. The reports are so confused that it is impossible to form an accurate estimate of the number of lives lost, but there were probably thirty, including four women and three children. Among these supposed to be lost are Capt. Wm. Tompkins, First Clerk Wm. McFarland, and Mr. Gorman and wife, of St. Louis. The latter were bound for Greenville, Miss. Mr. Emill, of St. Louis, states that a man and wife, cabin passengers, came floating by him, holding on to a large plank. The lady cried, "Husband, I am freezing, let us die together," and let go the plank. The husband loosed his hold, clasped her in his arms, and both sank together. By the arrival of the Alice, Pilots Murray and Kelly, and Clerk Woodruff report the following lost: Nelson Brown, second engineer; John S. Shockey, carpenter; John Snyder, deck sweep, and Cooney Cavanaugh, nephew of Capt. Dave Selwen. The second watchman and three deck hands were saved. Out of thirty-six boosters only thirteen escaped. Charley Hazlett, book-keeper, the last to leave the boat, jumped on a cotton bale, and the wind blew it ashore.

The following are known to have been lost on the steamer McGill, burned on Saturday night: Nelson Brown, second engineer; Wm. Johnson, pantryman; Annie Thomas, chambermaid, St. Louis; and an old lady and daughter. The second cook was saved.

The Arlington Resolution.

There is no man in the South w would approve an indignity offered the grave of a dead soldier, be it that a Unionist or a Rebel, a Revolutiona patriot or a Tory of '76. Doubtless th heirs of Curtis and Lee would be the la persons in the land to seek the desecr tion of a soldier's cemetary, and it was piece of hideous damagoguery to impu any such motive to Senator McCrear when he merely sought to ventilate scandalous robbery and vindicate vital and palpable provision of th Constitution.

Four years after the close of th Revolutionary war the people of th United States, in determining the po ers of the government under whic they were to live, deemed it necessary limit the power of punishment by inser ing this provision in the Constitution "No attainder of treason shall wor corruption of blood or forfeiture excep during the life of the person attained. This was done after thirteen years' ex perience in the several States, all o which had declared forfeited the estate of their Tory citizens, and was th deliberate action of the delegates fro those States with that experience fres in their minds. And now, five year and more since the close of our last wa the Senate of the United States, swor to obey that Constitution, has been aske to inquire if it has not been violated, i regard to the Arlington estate, by th government itself. The mere reque for leave to introduce a resolution of in quiry brings to the surface an exhibitio of hate and malignity such as the exci ing events of an existing war might po sibly extenuate, but not excuse. Th request was at once stigmatized by a Ne England Senator, Edmunds, of Vermon as "perfectly monstrous—a proposal dig up the bones of our dead soldier in order that certain property might b given back to rebel owners." Nine othe Radical Senators seized upon the occ sion to vilify a dead man whose memo will be a pride to Americans when th lives of these nine shall have nothing remind us of their forgotten littlenes Senator Sumner unblusingly stated th Secretary Stanton had selected th place for a grave yard expressly as means "to forever prohibit the rein tatement of the Lee family there." T do this thing, which no department o the gov ernment can, legally do, with on accord they appeal to a prejudice again the removal of the dead. Mr. Sumne brings down applause from the galler by a pompus recital of Shakespeare's ep taph, and says he would write it abov the grave of every one of our patrio dead.

The Republican Party in the South.

The Republican party in the Souther States seems to be gradually becomin demoralized. In Texas the Senators ar making war upon Governor Davis. I Arkansas Governor Clayton is a cand date for Senator against Senator Mc Donald, whose term expires the 4th o March next. In South Carolina Gov Scott is arrayed against the entire Con gressional delegation fro that State. I Louisiana Gov. Warmoth, it is said b some, is preparing to go over to th Democrats, and a lively fight is in pro gress between him and Lieutenant Gov ernor Dunn. There is little reliance however, to be placed in this allegatio against the Governor. It arises, proba bly, from his opposition to some of th appointments made by the President i Louisiana. During his recent visit her Governor Warmoth spoke in the mos cheerful manner, not only of the mate rial prosperity of the State, but of th continued supremacy of the Republica party. Still, looking at the Souther section altogether, the general impres ion among Southern politicians here i that, according to present appearance, majority of the Southern states will g Democratic at the next President election.—*Herald Washington Special.*

A Poor Investment.—It is reporte from Washington that the Judiciar Committee of the House will report i favor of repealing the bayonet law of th last session. The reason for this cours is not that it is unconstitutional and ar bitrary, as well as dangerous and viciou in its tendencies, but that it operates t the disadvantage of the party. Th party must be taken care of, at all ha ards. It was for the benefit of the part that this outrageous and unconstitu tional law was passed. Its repeal is no demanded for the benefit of the party The rights and liberties of the peopl are not matters of consideration. It i the interests and ends of the Radica Party that are to be subserved. Part is everything—country nothing. Th advancement of the Radical cause i essential even at the expense of the fre government. Everyththing is given u to party. No measure, however just, ca find favor in the eyes of Congress unle it is to aid "the party."

The Washington correspondent of th New York *Tribune* has a very poor opi ion of Congress. He says: "The XLI Congress is not likely to go down to histor with a commendable reputation for goo morals. Two of its members have bee expelled for selling cadet-ships, one re signed to escape expulsion, three or fou others got off only by the hard swearin of their accomplices, one has convicte himself of attempting to procure coun terfeit money to pass among the po negroes, one is charged with cheatin soldiers widows out of their pension and now the indictment of another fo bigamy is reported."

The re-election of Senator Roberts of South Carolina, is not received unf vorably by the Conservative press of th State. The Charleston *News* accepts h good promises for the future, and assur him that as long as he labors for th good of the whole State, without rega to class or party, it, at all events, w not rake up needlessly the ashes of th past. And the Columbia *Phœnix* sa that had the minority in the Legislatu been called upon to make a choice b tween the Radical candidates, th would very generally have voted f Senator Robertson as the least objectio able man.

A remarkable illustration of the in tative propensities of negroes was giv in the proceedings of the Georgia St Senate, the other day. Bradly, the c ored Senator from Savannah, indul in a violent tirade against a broth Senator of the same shade, nam Spring, when another went for him, brought up against a revolver and bow knife. The whole affair was an exce ingly accurate reproduction of the m ners which prevailed among the blo ed chivalry a dozen years ago.

It is stated that if eight parts of dium are mixed with five parts of p sium, the alloy will resemble merc and will remain a permanent liquid.

Weekly Courier.

AUBURN IND.,........Jan 19, 1871

Meeting of the Editors' and Publishers' Association of the 10th and 11th Districts of Indiana.

GOSHEN, IND., JAN. 17th 1871.

In accordance with previous call, the Editors' and Publisher's association of the 10th and 11th Districts of Indiana convened in special sesion at Goshen, on this day.

On motion of C. G. Powell, the secretary read so much of the proceedings of the last State association relating to the publication of laws in the State.

C. K. Baxter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State, at its present session, should pass an act requiring the laws of the State, and proceedings of the Boards of County Commissioners and Township Trustees' Reports, to be published in one paper of each political party in every county in the State where such papers exist, and that a reasonable compensation be allowed therefore.

Several amendments were offered and elaborately discussed. After a full interchange of opinions, the resolution was finally amended and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State, at its present session, should pass an act requiring the laws of the State, proceedings of the Boards of County Commissioners and Township Trustees' Reports, to be published in all the political papers in every county in the State, and that a reasonable compensation be allowed therefor.

On motion of C. K. Baxter, C. G. Powell, Esq., was appointed to present the resolution to the State Editorial Convention.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to labor with the Legislature for the passage of the resolution passed by the meeting:

J. B. Stoll, Ligonier, *Nat. Banner*, Chairman Dr. Thomas, Winamac Democrat; Col. Healy, Rensselaer Union; A. Gurney, Valparaiso Vidette; C. G. Powell, Laporte Herald; Ed. Molloy, South Bend Union; S. T. Montgomery, Mishawaka Enterprise; D. W. Sweet, Elkhart Union; W. M. Starr, Goshen Times, Gen. R. Williams, Warsaw Indianian; Eli. W. Brown, Columbia City Post; F. S. Bedell, Crown Point Register; E. D. Van Valkenburg, Plymouth Democrat; S. H. Winter, Huntington Democrat; W. H. Mattingly, Rochester Spy.

The meeting the adjourned.

J. B. STOLL, Pres't.
C. E. CHASE, Sec'y.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

We give the following extract from a letter addressed to us by Hon. L. D. Britton, Representative from this county:

"The Democracy have been successful in organizing both branches of the General Assembly, and in electing all the officers thereof; and for one I rejoice that the dark shades of Radicalism are being lifted from our political horizon, and can fully appreciate the change in the political atmosphere between *now* and two years ago. Yesterday we elected R. J. Bright, State Printer, James P. Mitchell, of Morgan Co. Canal, Trustee, James D'Sanno of Dearbon Co., State Librarian, Capt. Fisk, of Madison, Gen. Sparks, of Clark and Ed. Price of Sullivan, Directors of Southern Penitentiary, block of Porter Co., Smiley of Putman and Loughridge, of Miami Co., Directors of of North Prison and Williams, of Knightstown, Trustee of the Soldiers Home, all reliable Democrats,"

Now, that the Democracy have full control of the State Government, we trust, and feel confident, that the great work of economy and retrenchment will begin, and the people delivered from the enormous frauds—such as the canal swindle—and extravagant measures, which have characterized the corruption party, for the last ten years, in this State. We look for the dawning of a new era, not the millenium, perhaps, but something akin to it, when compared to the abuse and extravagance of Radicalism.

CAMELS IN NEVADA.—On a ranche on the Carson river, eight miles below the mouth of Six-mile cannon, and about seven miles below the city, is to be seen a herd of twenty-six camels, all but two of which were born in this State. But two of the old herd of nine or ten brought here some years ago, are now living. It would seem that the original lot fell in the hands of the Mexicans, who treated them very badly, overloading and abusing them. The men who now have them are Frenchmen, it seems, who formerly had some experience with camels in Europe. They find no difficulty in rearing them, and can now show twenty-four fine healthy animals of Washoe growth.

The camel may now be said to be thoroughly acclimated to this State. The owners of the herd find it no more difficult to breed and rear them than would be experienced with the sam number of goats or donkeys. The ranche upon which they are kept is sandy and sterile in the extreme, yet the animals feast and keep fat on such prickly shrubs and other weeds as no other animal would touch. When left by themselves with the coarse herbage of the desert, is to lie and roll in the hot sand. They are used to pack salt to the mills on the river from the marshes lying in the desert, some sixty miles to the eastward. They have animals that pack 1,000 pounds.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

THE Detroit *Free Press* exclaims: "What voice has our own CHANDLER—omnipotent in the councils of the Cabinet—what voice has he but for war?" In the council of the Cabinet, the Louisville *Courier* says, CHANDLER'S voice is unquestioanble for war. But everywhere else it is for whiskey.

THE Cincinnati *Chronicle*, the western Court Journal of the Administration, says that Miss Nellie Grant is soon to be married to a young man in Covington. What office the happy youth is to get, as the doner of the bride, the *Chronicle* fails to inform us.

PYROGRAPHY is a new art invented in England, and consists, as the name indicates, in printing by fire through a system of metallic cylinders, which burn into wood any design required, which is indestructible. From its nominal cost and great beauty, it seems likely to take the place of much of the expensive ornamentation and inlaid work now done by hand.

HELMBOLD'S PIRATES.

The Leader of the Chicago Gang Meets with Summary Justice—A Warning to Counterfeiters of Dr. Henry T. Helmbold's "Buchu."

Some six months since Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, of New York city, the proprietor of "Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu," of world-wide reputation, learned through the course of his numerous detectives throughout the United States, that the country was being flooded with spurious medicinal preparations bearing the name "Helmbold," and he at once took the most prompt and vigorous measures to ascertain the source of the supply, and the author of the fraud. The manufactory of the bogus article was finally traced to and found to be located in the rear of No. 100 Washington street, this city, the manufacturer being one Whittier, formerly a "specialist" doctor, and at present engaged in the manufacture of spring beds.

It appears that Whittier in his purpose of pirating the name and fair fame of Dr. Helmblod's medicines, discovered, by reference to the city's directory, that there were two persons by the name of Helmbold in Chicago. These are germans, one being a mere boy, and neither speaks the English language, their names being George F. and Fritz Helmbold, and being ignorant, both were simple and unsophisticated, and admirably fitted to be easily duped. They agreed, by a written contract with Whittier, for the sum of $1,00 per year, to engage in the construction of spring beds, and also for the additional sum of $10 per month to allow their name to be used in connection with any medicinal preparation which Whittier might wish to make.

The counterfeiter had but just commenced to issue this fraud upon the Doctor's preparation (which is universally known as the most efficacious medicinal remedy for the disease for which it is recommended the world has ever known); and to preserve the purity of his reputation, as well as to guard the public against deleterious drugs purporting to issue from him, is the secret of the unstinted exertions of the Doctor to bring these rouges to justice. Upon learning of the workings of the fraud, the Doctor acted with characteristic promptness, and, having possessed himself of all the facts, moved upon the counterfeiter. Whittier was at once served with an injunction from Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, restraining him from further proceedings—the Doctor's attorneys' sworn affidavits of the two men, George and Fritz Helmbold, disclosing fully the manner in which their names had been obtained; and Whittier found himself defendant in a suit for $20,000 damages.

Concluding, wisely but too late, that be made an unfortunate choice in selecting as a victim Dr. H. T. Helmbold, he at once sought peace in the surrender of the key to his laboratory, with all its contents—the lithograph stones, electro-plates, with plates, stamps, dies, and all the material and equipment of his "Buchu" business, with a list of all the parties who had purchased his spurious compounds, and all of his confederates in other parts of the country, which will be made public at convenient season. Whittier has entered into bonds to abstain from like trespass in the future.

This is a grave warning to all persons who may delude themselves and others with the idea that they can imitate Whittier's experiment and escape punishment. It can more safely be attempted to rob a bank than meddle with the trade mark of Dr. Henry T. Helmbold. The Doctor expends immense sums for advertising his medicines and bringing home to the people a knowledge of their merits; and being by this method brought to the eyes of all the world, his medicine could not retain their popularity upon any other than the solid ground deserving merit. This being the case, the Doctor cannot sit idly by and see foisted upon the public these bogus preparations of unprincipled men. The public is not to be duped, and if such villainous compounds are to be imposed upon them for the genuine manufacture of Doctor Helmbold, the hard-earned reputation of the Doctor is jeopardized thereby, and he is determined, by the aid of the strong arm of the law, to extinguish effectually both the traffic and the traffickers in these counterfeits, and vindicate the purity of his preparations in the eyes of the people.

The Happy Change.

The friends of free, good government have cause to congratulate themselves and feel encouraged at the splendid prospect for an early realization of their most cherished desires *i. e.* the disintegration and desolution of the Radical party; an ending of their narrow and proscriptive policy, followed by a complete triumph of the Democracy and in the inauguration of broad, liberal and conservative principles in the administration of the government. All the signs of the times point inmistakably in that direction, The Democracy, flushed by their successes at the late elections and believing their principles to be founded upon truth, and therefore eternal, are a unit; while the radical party, disheartened and demoralized by its late reverses, and having no motive or principle in common upon which all can unite, except the principle of plundering the people and the public treasurer, is falling to pieces from its own inherent corruption and resolving its self into belligerant factions, each of which is waging a war of extermination against the other, to the infinite relief and amusement of all honest men. These troubles first assumed definite shape and form in Missouri, at the November election and the result was the overwhelming defeat of the regular radical nominee for Governor, the election of a Democratic Legislature and a gain of Democratic Congressmen. Nor have the troubles yet ended.

The difference is great and it seems cannot be reconciled, as the contest has lately been renewed between Schurz and Drake, in the United States Senate, and has becomes, more than ever, vindictive and bitter. Schurz set the ball in motion on the 15th, inst., by a speech reviewing the Missouri campaign; in which he condemned the course of Grant, McClurg & Co., and justified his own action and that of his conferees. On the 16th Drake replied in a three hour speech accusing Schurz and others with treachery and attempting to break up and destroy the radical party. Schurz replied to Drake, and together they have succeeded in creating quite a breeze.

"When rogues fall out honest men get their dues," and for that reason we are content to look on and let them "fight it out on that line." We are entirely satisfied with the results of the squabble so far, and believe that if one or both the contending factions should be utterly annihilated in the contest, the people would be largely the gainers thereby.

So go ahead gentlemen, you are doing the country a real service by exposing, to view, each others rascalities. Keep the thing going until the people understand your true character and you will be entitled to the thanks of the whole country.

A Methodist church at Burlington, Iowa, realized $1,000 by a week's pious gambling. So says an exchange.

List of Delinquent Taxes.

A LIST OF

LANDS & TOWN LOTS

WITHIN THE

County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana,

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1869, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1870.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinquent tax Penalty and Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Tax as due.
	BUTLER TOWNSHIP.											
Bell Jacob G. Heirs of	w. pt. of s. e. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	880	880	17 03	14 16	20	31 39
Bell Robert	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	12	80	00	700	700	13 56	11 27	20	25 03
same	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	1065	1264	27 26	22 94	20	50 40
Culver Susannah	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	12	33	12	22	00	270	270	4 08	4 34	20	8 62
Feagler Henry	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	12	33	12	8	00	80	80	1 53	1 28	20	3 01
Gragg, John	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	700	700				
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	940	1114	36 48	29 20	40	66 08
Klinger, Henry	pt. of s. w. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	[illegible]	1228	25 24	20 83	20	46 27
same	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	7	33	12	40	00	200	200	3 87	3 22	20	7 29
Leister, Lefanas	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	76	704	899	25 18	16 07	20	41 45
Lawrence, David	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	[illegible]	33	12	80	00	1000	1000	19 37	16 10	20	35 67
Miller & Stoner,	off n. side of s. e. qr.	26	33	12	81	29	680	746	[illegible]	14 50	20	41 67
Ross, Thomas	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	40	00	400	400	7 74	6 44	20	14 38
same	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	6	33	12	80	00	730	904	20 67	17 15	20	38 02
Snyder, David	pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	25	33	12								
same	pt. of s. w. qr.	25	33	12	160	00	1400	1515	4 51	25 99	40	30 90
same	n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	35	33	12	40	00	403	403	1 29	6 52	20	8 01
Trump, John C.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	33	12	80	00	480	460	9 29	7 72	20	17 21
same	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	9	33	12	40	00	240	240	4 64	3 86	20	8 70
Thompson, John	w. ½ of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	10	33	12	40	00	410	502	16 29	8 08	20	24 57
Treesh, Michael Jr.	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	700	867	21 46	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Wertz, George	s pt. of n e. qr.	1	33	12	24	00	485	458	5 39	11 96	20	17 55
Whetsel M. E. & J.	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	11	33	12	40	00	170	170	3 28	2 73	20	6 21
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP.											
Andrews, Henry	pt. of n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	27	33	13	1	00	11	11	2 62	18	20	3 00
April, Frederick	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	280	280	1 40	4 78	20	6 38
Brown, Burton	pt. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	2	33	13	70	00	720	862	21 30	17 30	20	38 80
Breens, John H.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	8	33	13	80	00	630	630	12 31	10 77	20	23 28
Bishop, Willis	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	240	240	11 34	4 10	20	15 64
Bowser, J. C.	w. pt. of n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	33	13	25	00	40	40	76	88	20	1 64
same	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	33	13	40	00	120	120	2 31	2 05	20	4 56
Brand, Sophia	in n. w. pt. of s. w. qr.	32	33	13	66	00	480	516	11 97	8 81	20	20 98
Brand, Lucy A.	s. e. cor. of w. ½ of s. w qr.	32	33	13	14	00	100	100	1 93	1 71	20	3 84
Butler, Uriah	in n.w.cor.of n.½ of n.e. qr.	34	33	13	6	00	60	76	9 21	2 29	20	11 70
Cramer, John C.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	2	33	13	80	00	428	428	11 29	7 31	20	18 80
Elson, William H.	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	80	00	400	543	7 74	11 88	20	19 82
Elson, T. C.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	28	33	13	80	00	718	718	13 89	12 26	20	26 35
Feagler, John B.	und. ½ of mid. ½ of n. e. qr.	5	33	13	25	00	282	421	10 17	9 79	20	20 16
same	u'd.s-11pt.of md.½of n.e.qr	5	33	13	18	17	180	180	3 47	3 07	20	6 74
Feagler, William A.	w. pt. of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	38	00	785	1005	19 90	19 78	20	39 88
Feagler, Henry	½ of w. side of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	38	00	785	870	17 68	14 87	20	32 75
same	n. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	15	00	195	195	3 76	3 33	20	7 29
Furnish William	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	26	33	13	3	00	36	36	69	60	20	1 49
same	in s. e. cor. of n. e. qr.	26	33	13	5	00	30	30	57	51	20	1 28
Folts, Samuel	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	35	33	13	80	00	761	820	18 07	14 02	20	32 29
Howey, Thomas	pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	25	33	13	40	00	465	465	5 56	7 95	20	13 71
Hikey, George W.	e. ½ of s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	33	13	20	00	125	258	2 41	4 41	20	7 02
same	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	32	33	13	40	00	205	205	6 77	3 50	20	10 47
Henderson, Letty	n. ½ of s. e. qr.	36	33	13	80	00	750	775	14 52	13 25	20	27 97
Henderson, John M.	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	26	33	13	80	00	855	1081	24 02	20 07	20	44 28
same	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	36	33	13	80	00	568	568	11 74	9 74	20	21 68
McClellan, William	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	825	1104	20 73	20 47	20	41 40
Moore, George W.	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	13	33	13	40	00	409	406	30 85	10 07	20	41 12
Morr, Peter	n. pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	13	33	13	60	00	641	641	15 78	10 95	20	26 93
McKinley, William	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	33	33	13	80	00	525	655	12 63	12 90	20	25 73
Squires, W. A.	n. pt. of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	14	33	13	20	00	120	120	4 64	2 05	20	6 89
Shipley, Robert M.	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	200	334	3 90	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 49
Woolsey, Jotham	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	3	33	13	60	00	997	1239	37 43	22 78	20	60 41
Woolsey, Joseph Heirs of	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	703	775	20 31	13 25	20	33 76
Wertz, George	in s. w. cor. of n. w. qr.	6	33	13	12	74	101	101	1 94	1 72	20	3 86
Watson, John	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	25	33	13	80	00	943	1104	3 56	19 82	20	23 58
Watson, Charles	pt. of n. e. qr.	26	33	13	114	50	1257	1578	70 14	26 98	20	97 32
	CONCORD TOWNSHIP.											
Allen William	s. pt. of e. ½ s. w. qr.	23	33	14								
same	s. pt. of s. e. qr.	23	33	14	60	00	585	766	12 00	15 47	40	27 87
same	n. pt. of s. ½ of n. e. qr.	23	33	14	53	33	390	390	7 98	6 86	20	15 04
Baker James	pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	14	71	00	848	1109	17 75	23 57	20	41 52
Dragoo Delilah	n. ½ of n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	18	33	14	20	00	148	148	2 91	2 51	20	5 62
Dawson John W.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	20	33	14	80	00	567	567	11 60	9 97	20	21 77
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	33	33	14	71	10	671	671	13 74	11 80	20	25 74
same	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	33	14	80	00	710	710	14 56	12 48	20	27 24
Fales Henry H.	s. w. pt. of s. w. qr.	28	33	14	80	00	1036	1351	27 27	24 77	20	52 24
Graybill Abraham	in n. w. cor. of s. w. ¼ n. e. qr	3	33	14	10	00	70	70	1 42	1 23	20	2 85
same	in s. e. pt. of s. w. ¼ n. e. qr	3	33	14	27	80	164	254	5 77	4 46	20	10 43
Henderson Joseph	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	22	33	14	80	00	775	1027	38 36	20 09	20	58 65
same	s. e. frac. of n. w. qr.	22	33	14	49	00	355	355	7 27	6 24	20	13 71
same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	22	33	14	40	00	365	365	7 47	6 42	20	14 09
Jenkins John	w. ½ of s. w. qr.	21	33	14	80	00	685	685	14 03	12 05	20	26 28
Lawhead Isaac	pt. of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	11	33	14	27	00	388	461	24 86	9 14	20	34 20
same	s. end of w. ½ of n. w. qr.	11	33	14	15	00	117	117	4 15	2 05	20	6 40
Monroe William	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	8	33	14	40	00	333	335	7 97	5 89	20	14 06
same	s. e. ¼ of n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	9	33	14	10	00	96	96	1 30	1 68	20	3 18
same	s. w. cor. of s. w. qr.	9	33	14	1	25	35	35	20	61	20	1 01
Morr Peter	n. w. qr.	18	33	14	158	00	1374	1523	31 46	26 40	20	58 06
Nelson Thomas	pt. of n. w. qr.	1	33	14	150	00	1752	2034	44 15	35 79	20	80 14

Town Lots.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
same	" " "	6	150	160	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	6 80
Cogsdill Chalon B.	O P	5	115	218	16 26	5 18	20	21 64
Deitrich Elizabeth	O P	37	175	175	5 67	3 08	20	8 95
Dearborn R. R.	M. M. 1st A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 60	3 58	20	[illegible]
same	" " 2d "	2	80	80	1 67	1 40	20	3 27
same	" " 1st "	3	225	225	68 51	3 48	20	72 67
Earl Robert J.	" " " " a. pt	1	15	15	96	26	20	1 32
Eapy Emeline B.	O P	24	100	100	3 45	1 76	20	5 41
[illegible]	O P	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
same	O P	26	625	625	12 46	11 00	20	23 66
same	O P	1	25	25	49	44	20	1 13
Fish Esther A.	O P	4	150	150	2 98	2 64	20	5 82
Frederick Joseph B.	M. M. 1st A	15	100	112	2 38	1 96	20	4 54
Geesler John	Top A	7	40	40	79	70	20	1 69
Harding & Smith	Top A n. w. cor.	4	35	35	26 82	61	20	27 63
Heckathorn H. L.	O P	9	215	215	10 93	3 58	20	14 71
Hosler Almira J.	M. M. 3d A.	2	50	50	98	88	20	2 06
Hammond, Braat & Co.	O P	2	810	810	18 52	14 25	20	32 97
same	O P	3	10	10	2 57	17	20	2 94
same	O P	4	10	10	1 53	17	20	1 90
same	O P	5	10	10	1 51	17	20	1 88
same	O P	6	10	10	1 53	17	20	1 90
same	O P	7	10	40	1 51	17	20	1 88
same	O P	8	10	10	70 69	17	20	72 06
same	O P	76	75	75	10 27	1 32	20	11 79
Kryder John L.	O A	2	300	300	45 90	5 80	20	51 90
same	O A	3	30	30	61 33	62	20	62 05
Miller L. J.	Mc. M 1st A	8	55	55	1 04	96	20	[illegible] 10
same	Top. A	12	100	100	1 98	1 76	20	3 94
Rowe Job & Co.	O P	78	175	175	16 58	3 08	20	19 86
Snellbaker Levi	Mc. M 3d A e. ½	5	45	58	34 68	2 36	20	37 24
Smith George W. A.	O P	80	115	115	8 07	2 02	20	10 29
Steward Maria	Mc M 3d A	11	95	95	4 98	1 67	20	6 83
Smith R. & Geesler	" " 1st A	16	180	180	6 48	3 16	20	11 79
Shook Martin	" " 2d A	3	75	75	11 39	1 32	20	12 91
Tarney Nathan	Top. A	3	530	530	13 67	9 32	20	23 19
Whitlock J. R.	O P	57	75	75	4 37	1 32	20	5 89
Waters Cyntha E.	Mc M. 3d A	4	105	105	12 04	1 84	20	14 08
same	" " 3d "	5	25	25	13 80	44	20	14 44
Ward David	" " 1st "	18	125	125	2 49	2 20	20	4 89

STATE OF INDIANA, }
County of DeKalb, } ss.

I, William McIntyre, Auditor in and for said County of DeKalb, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said County, returned delinquent for the taxes of the year 1869, with the Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing Lands and Town Lots as may be necessary to discharge to the Taxes, Interest, Penalty and Charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof, at the time of the sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House, in the Town of Auburn, in said County, on the First Monday of February, A. D. 1871, (the same being the sixth day of said month) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and Charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M., on said day.

WILLIAM McINTYRE,
Auditor of DeKalb County, Indiana.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December, 15th, 1870.

O. T. CLARK & CO.,
WATERLOO, INDIANA,
Have on exhibition a large line of
Black and Colored Alpacas.
OUR BRAND THE
Queen's Own,

We claim in point of **Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality** and **Price** are **Superior** to any in **Market,** being of one **Uniform** make, and the **Heaviest** imported, and especially suited to the **Winter Trade.**

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting, Silk Warp, Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn, Lyons Poplins, Raider, Carpet Warp, Silks, Hemp, Batting, Shaw's, Cotton, Tickings, Brillientine, Carpets, Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic
Flannel
Shirting, Red, White and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.
Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-44.

For
Fresh and Fine Family
Groceries and Provisions,
GO TO
FITCH & BUTT,
One door north of Post Office.
AND
B 4 U
BUY
T
AND SUGAR,
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.
Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

NEW
Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.
JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop, on Main street, Auburn, Ind.
J. W. SHAFFER.

B. TRENTMAN & SON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
CROCKERY!
China, Glass,
Fancy and Silver Plated Ware,
LAMP and COAL OIL FIXTURES,
No. 80 Columbia St.,
Ft Wayne, - - - Ind.

PIONEER
Hardware Store of
DEKALB COUNTY,
Established A. D, 1850.

The undersigned would ask attention to his new and first-class stock of general

HardwarE
and Cook, Parlor and Box
Stoves.

Special attention given to Builders' Hardware, House-Furnishing Hardware, Carpenters Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, Wagon-Makers' Materials, Cabinet-Makers' Hardware & Coffin Trimmings, Glue, White Lead & Colored Paints, Varnishes, Linseed and other Oils, all kinds of Cross-cut, Mill, Hand, Back and Panel Saws, Shovels, Spades, Hay, Straw & manure Forks,

Axes; Coil, Log, Jack and Trace Chains; Horse-Shoes

IRON & STEEL!

Glass and Putty, Agricultural and Garden Tools, Wooden Ware, Rope, Twine and Bed Cord. A variety of

STEEL AND CAST PLOWS,

for sod and stubble ground, Cultivators, Double Shovel and Corn Plows, Horse Hay-Forks, Horse Rakes, and Agency for the sale of

Threshing Machines, Grain Drills, and Reapers and Mowers.

Also, Manufacturers of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

Auburn, Ind., March 31, 1870.

Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 28th 1870. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING SOUTH.	MIXED.	EXPRESS.
Jackson, leave	6:10 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
Jonesville	8:40 "	2:25 "
Angola	11:05 "	4:03 "
Waterloo	12:13 P. M.	4:48 "
Auburn	12:37 "	5:05 "
Fort Wayne, arrive	1:55 "	6:10 "
GOING NORTH.		
Fort Wayne leave	8:00 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Auburn	9:17 "	6:05 "
Waterloo	9:47 "	6:22 "
Angola	11:05 "	7:07 "
Jonesville	1:40 "	8:48 "
Jackson, arrive	3:10 "	10:30 "

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt.
G. TIABBEY, Agent Waterloo.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern RAIL ROAD
Air Line Division.

On and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:40 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo. 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. RICHARDS. Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
W. McINTYRE, " Lawrence.
C. D. COGSDILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

See Here!
FARMERS.
Have you got good
FANNING MILLS?
If not, get one of
J. B. TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED
Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tried for 14 years past, and not found wanting, in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 300 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.
Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH.

Weekly Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Having sold my interest in the *Air Line* I respectfully request, all those indebted to me on subscription to call and settle immediately at this office or to me personally. A reasonable time will be given, for all to make their settlements, and as I intend removing from the county, those accounts which still remain unsettled will be left for collection. It is important that this should be attended to immediately.

J. A. BARNS.

Mrs. Ester Ewing, an old and respected citizen of Fort Wayne, died in that city last Saturday afternoon.

We were unable to attend the editorial Convention, at Goshen, last Tuesday, but hope to do so at the next session. We give the proceedings elsewhere.

M. E. Zimmerman, formerly editor of the Fort Wayne *Democrat*, is establishing a democratic paper at Valparaiso, this State.

Our thanks are due our worthy representative, Hon. L. D. Britton for a copy of the message of the Governor and Report of the Hospital of the insane. The two go very well together.

A GOOD JOB.—Workman have bean buisy laying down a substantial plank walk connecting the depot with seventh st. Pedestrians will appreciate this improvement, very much during the muddy season.

ELECTION.—In another colunn we publish notice of an election, to be held at Jackson, on the 14th day of February, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, of the Ft wayne Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

TRUNKS.—Those wishing to purchase a cheap and substantial trunk should go to A. J. Pickins, opposite the Aveline House, Fort wayne. Mr. Pickins manufacture them to order, and gives you a good trunk at reasonable rates.

RELIGIOUS.—A protracted meeting has been going forward at the M. E. Church in this place for some time. The attendance is usually large, and though no converts have been gained as yet, their seems to be a general awakening and an enthusiastic spirit manifested by all.

THE single ladies of Fort Wayne organized a literary club, and would not admit any gentlemen as members. The sterner sex had their revenge, however, for the gentlemen married so many of the ladies that the membership of the club got so small that the organization was broken up.

SINGING CLASS.—A large singing class has been organized in this place, and under the efficient instructions of Prof. J. D. Spakes is making good progress in the musical art. All that can avail themselves of his services should attend, as it is an accomplishment indispensible in this age of the world.

AUCTION.— H. R. Schwegman, well known as a prominent dry goods merchant of Fort Wayne, will open a large stock of Dry Goods &c., at the room opposite the Rainier House this afternoon, Thursday. Ladies' dress goods, muslins, Jeans, Furs, &c., will be sold regardless of cost. The ladies are especially invited. Sale to continue until Saturday.

PERSONAL.—Hon. W. H. Withers, and M. V. B. Spencer Esq. prominent members of the Fort Wayne Bar, have been in attendance at the present term of Court, for several days passed.

Bro. Kennedy, of the Waterloo *Press*, gave us a brief call on Tuesday evening last.

LIGHT.—Our friend, C. W. Welchin, the popular Chicago barber, is agent for Rose and Danforth's burning fluid, now regarded as the best and safest in use. It gives a clear brillant light, is said to be non-explosive, and consequently is less dangerous, as a light. For sale at the Barber Shop. Also a large stock of lamp fixtures on hand. Give him a call.

PUMPS.—A splendid force pump is now being exhibited in our place, that excells all others ever invented. With hose these pumps will throw water a hundred feet from the pump, and would be very effective in case of fire. They are made of good material and will out wear three wooden pumps. Every property holder should have one. Manufactured by J. C. Price & Co., Fort Wayne.

A FULL grown wild cat followed a funeral prosession from Jackson township to Monroeville, Allen county, one day last week. While the funeral rites were being enacted in the church near by, the cat hid behind a log. A small boy discovered it, and supposing it to be a fox, shot it. After the boy learned he had killed a veritable wild cat instead of a fox, he fully realized the boldness of the deed.

DAILIES.—The Fort Wayne morning dailies, *Sentinel* and *Gazette*, are received here about nine o'clock in the morning, several hours in advance of all others. They give the latest telegraphic news and contain a large amount of local matter that is interesting to many in neighboring towns. Terms 75cts. per month payable monthly. Apply to C. S. Hare's Store for the *Sentinel* and at the Post Office for the *Gazette*.

CHANGE.—The Ft. Wayne *Sentinel* has been changed to an evening paper. This is done in order to supply the late news at night. An evening an morning paper is indispensable in a city like Fort Wayne.

IT is the duty of those interested in building up cities and towns to patronize and support their local newspapers first. In almost every county in the country there is a newspaper published, and it is the duty of the farmers, mechanics, merchants, and property-holders there to support the paper, if it be live. Attention will be called to their town. People will be attracted there. The paper and its place of publication become known. When we see a live newspaper we at once think it is printed in a live town, by a live man, for live men do not long remain in dead places. If we see a sickly-looking half-edited, and badly-printed paper, we at once conclude that it is published by some ragged, lazy, shiftless, half-starved individual who corresponds exactly, in this respect, with the community surrounding him.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Hon. Wm. Clapp, presiding.* This court convened last Tuesday morning and, up to this date, has acted upon the following criminal cases:

The State vs. J. A. Andrews, violation of liquor laws. *Non pross.*

State vs. James McKnabb et. al., Riot. Left off the docket.

State vs. Henry Luce, assault and battery. Continued.

State vs. Isaiah Lint, trespass. Continued

State vs. George Metcalf, illegal voting Quashed.

State vs. Wm. Oiler, surety of the peace. Dismissed.

State vs. Henry Ford, assault and battery. Left off the docket.

State vs. Free, Ringle and Kline, disturbance. *Non pross.* as to Ringle and Kline.

State vs. Brown et. al., assault and battery. Fined $25 each.

State vs. Brown et. al., assault and battery. Fined $5 each.

A number of civil cases have been disposed of so far, and the attention of the court is still engaged in hearing others.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Building material is accumulating in various quarters of our place, preparatory to the erection of a large number of houses during the coming season. From what we can learn, a general movement in improving and beautifying our place, will take place all along the line, and our citizens will vie with each other in enterprises that will redound to the credit of the whole community. We trust that the spell of this "don't care-ative" spirit has been broken, and that a new life has sprung up in our midst to characterize the course of our future. Let all awake to the fact that if we do our share toward the advancement of our own interests, we shall soon realize a condition of affairs in the future that will astonish us when compared with our present standing. This old fogy spirit cannot hold out long against the gradual march of modern enterprise and indomitable energy that prevails throughout our country.

THE Goshen *Democrat* cautions the fraternity to look out for one Dr. G. G. Swan so-called, who is a base deceiver, and swindles every body. Let's go for him. We've been swindled, too, not in the publishing line yet, however, but in another. A smooth oily tongued villian by the name, of Gingher, not half as respectable as some niggers, we know by that name, silently stole away one night, leaving us behind about fifteen dollars worth. He could'nt steal anything else, so he left without paying his board bill. He's a nice man, an artist in the picture line, but shows more artistic skill in swindling than in his legitimate business. He's gone to Peru, so it is said, and we hope the Peruvians will give him a dose of their bark that will cure him of his swindling propensity.

To destroy the future of a town is an easy matter. To build it on a solid foundation from which no winds of adversity can stir it, is a labor of years, and the work of strong and liberal minds. A town or country divided against itself can no more stand than a house so situated. A union of hearts and hands is essential to perpetuity—union in enterprise, in public improvements, in maintaining contracts, in preserving its good name untarnished, and everything public and private, which in any degree may effect its weal or woe. If capitalists, business men, mechanics, professional men and laborers, unite on measures calculated to add to its material wealth, a town must grow. It is not the nature of things for a "pull altogether" to result in stagnation.

WE are in receipt of the Fort Wayne *Journal* a paper published by the champion cake eater of the northwest, Tom Tailor. Now, Tom would'nt be a bad fellow, if it was'nt for this one failing. At a general supper in that city recently Tom came off with the usual honors at "smougging" cake, and he is becoming quite popular in this line. Being a long lean lank, cadaverous looking fellow, one may well suppose he would look attractive when thoroughly stuffed with cake. Tom says we copy from him, mistake. We took from the same paper he did.

A NEW WORK OF ART.—Prof. J. S. Conover, of Coldwater, Mich., has published one of the most useful and beautiful works of art which has ever been presented to the public. It is a symbolical Family Record, beautifully engraved from a magnificent piece of Penmanship. The designs are emblematical of the different periods of human life; with appropriate blanks for the Record of the family, the whole forming one of the most beautiful ornaments for the home, and one which should be in every family.

An energetic agent is wanted in every township in this and adjoining counties, to whom good territory and large commissions will be given. Ladies and gentlemen can here secure a good paying business for the winter, or as long a time as desired. Those wishing employment will address, with stamp,

J. S. CONOVER, Publisher,
Coldwater, Mich.,

New Publications.

We have before us a copy of the Osceola *Outline* published by Messrs. Teal and Blodgett, at Hersy Mich. It is a neat well printed paper, and plainly indicates there is enterprise to back it. We wish it great success financially.

"THE ANNUAL."—We have received a copy of R. H. McDonalds & Co's illustrated Annual, for 1871. It contains many handsome engravings, besides origonal and selected articles of great merit. It is of large quarto size and can be obtained at news depot for ten cents.

LEDGER ALMANAC.—We are obliged to the publisher of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* for a copy of the Ledger Almanac for 1871.

YEAR BOOK.—The New York Observer establishment has issued a very fine large Year Book, and Almanac, containing many things of general interest. It is furnished for one dollar, to everybody. Subscribers to the Observer will receive this work gratuitously upon paying their subscription for one year in advance.

WHITLEY COUNTY, says the *Post*, according to the returns of the late census, contains a population of 14,501; an increase since 1870, of 1771. The population of Columbia City is 1,607.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We clip the following notices, from among our best exchanges:

THE first number of the AUBURN COURIER published at Auburn, this State, by T. C. Mays, has come to hand. Its contents augers well for its future, and we hope its publisher will meet with success financially.—*Elkhart Review.*

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The *Air Line*, published at Waterloo DeKalb county Ind., has been purchased by T. C. Mays, formerly connected with the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, the office removed to Auburn, in the same county, and the name of the paper changed to THE AUBURN COURIER.—*Wauseon Rep.*

OUR clever friend, Tom. C. Mays, ye local of the *Sentinel* for the past two years, has purchased the Waterloo City *Air Line* office and will remove it to Auburn, in the same county and engage in the publishing business on his own hook. We wish him success in his new enterprise.—*Ft. Wayne Journal.*

WE have received the Auburn COURIER, a neatly printed sheet edited by T. C. Mays, whilom ye local of Fort Wayne *Sentinel*. The COURIER is a good looking paper like its editor, and wish the exception of its politics is all right. We mark it x.—*Bluffton Chronicle.*

WE have received the Auburn COURIER, a new Democratic paper just started at Auburn DeKalb county, by Thomas C. Mays, late local editor of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*. It is neatly gotten up. We welcome Mr. Mays into the editorial association of this District and hope that pecuniarily, every success may attend him.—*Whitley Co. Commercial.*

THE second number of the Auburn COURIER lies on our table. We congratulate Tom. Mays on the appearance of his paper. It is very finely printed and contains a large amount of reading matter. The local department shows the hand of one used to the business. The COURIER starts out with the delinquent tax list. It is the official paper of DeKalb County.—*Ft. Wayne Gazette.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received the first numbers of the Auburn COURIER and Osceola *Out Line*—the later published at Hersey, Mich., by Messrs. Teal & Blodgett and the former at Auburn by T. C. Mays who has recently purchased the Waterloo *Air Line* and removed the material to Auburn. Both papers are neat in appearance and ably edited, thus meriting a liberal support.—*Ligonier Banner.*

WE have received the initial number of the Auburn COURIER, just started at Auburn, the county-seat of DeKalb County, by T. C. Mays, formerly of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*. The COURIER takes the place of the *Air Line*, recently published in Waterloo, in the same county. It is a large and neat appearing paper, and though it is Democratic in politics, we wish it pecuniary success.—*Goshen Times.*

WE have before us the initial number of a new paper—the Auburn COURIER—edited and published by T. C. Mays, Esq., which compares favorably with any county paper received at this office. Mr. Mays is a practical printer, a good writer and a clever gentleman, and will make for the democracy of DeKalb a live paper. Financially, we wish you a success, friend Mays.—*Steuben Rep.*

MR. T. C. MAYS, formerly local editor of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, has purchased the Waterloo *Air Line* printing office, and removed it to Auburn, where he will publish a democratic journal under the name of the COURIER. Thomas is a splendid practical printer, a fine writer, a staunch democrat and a perfect gentleman. We sincerely hope he will succeed beyond his most sanguine expectations.—*Bluffton Banner.*

THE new Democratic paper in DeKalb county—the Auburn COURIER—is received, and presents a fine appearance for a Democratic paper in *that* county. We can hardly form a conclusion as to its merits, as most of the home side is taken up with a huge tax-list. We incline to the opinion, however, that Mays will shake up a right lively paper, when he gets a chance to spread himself.—*Kendallville Standard.*

WE are in receipt of the first number of the Auburn COURIER, a presentable and entertaining eight column paper just started by T. C. Mays, late city editor of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*. Mr. Mays is a thorough Democrat, an accomplished newspaper man and a genial and honorable gentleman—such a man as the public rejoices in the success of. Our business men will find the COURIER a desirable medium for advertising in, as the locality of its circulation is naturally tributary to this city.—*Toledo Democrat.*

AUBURN COURIER.—We have received the inital number of a new paper, just started at Auburn, Ind., by our talented young friend, T. C. Mays, Esq., for a long time connected with this office. It wears a bright, handsome appearance, and is gotton up in the characteristic style for which our friend is noted. The COURIER is, as we expected, a live, spicy, crisp journal, already an honor to journalism. In its present able hands, it cannot fail to meet with success. Our intimate acquaintance with Mr Mays fully warrants us in saying this. It certainly should be a matter of congratulation on the part of the Democracy of DeKalb county that they have been so fortunate as to secure his services, for we certainly regard him as one of the best newspaper men in the State.—*Sentinel.*

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Polly Bullard, late of DeKalb County, Indiana deceased. Said state is supposed to be solvent.

MILES WATERMAN, Administrator.
Jan. 18, '71. 3w

LIGHT! LIGHT!!
CHAS. W. WELCHIN.
Has the sole agency for Danforth's celebrated and absolutely
Non-Explosive
BURNING FLUID.

IT makes, one hundred per cent better light than Coal Oil, and does not produce smoke or bad smell.

Give it a trail. NO CHARGE made to try it. Go to the "LIGHT HOUSE," corner of Fifth & Main streets for Lamps, Burners, Chimneys and Lanterns.

CHAS. W. WELCHIN.
Jan. 17, tf. Auburn, Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw RAIL ROAD
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stock-holders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of Officers, will be held at the office of the President, of the Company, in the city of Jackson on the second Tuesday, being the 14th day of February A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. and that the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 4 o'clock P. M. on the Tuesday proceeding. Such election remains closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meetings.

Jackson Michigan, January 12, 1871.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of James Ervin late of DeKalb County deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN H. GILL, Executor.
January 6, 1871. 3w.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the Estate of John [illegible], late of said county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHARLOTTE [illegible], Administratrix.
J. W. RICKEL, Atty for Estate.
January 2, 1871. 3w

ALL PERSONS

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth, throat, Bronchia, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint. Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. R. GARD. Office 110 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 966, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan. 7, tf

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Jacob Bruner Administrator of the estate of Magdaline Bruner deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
J. R. ROSE, Atty. for Estate.
January 2, 1871, DeKalb Com. Pleas Court. 3w

Suveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor will at our request preceed to survey, locate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining sections 25 and 36 in Township 34, north of range 13 east, and for the survey of said section 36 will meet at the house of Samuel Swihart in said section, at 8 o'clock a. m. on Monday the 6th of February, 1871. Also for the survey of said section 25 will meet at the south quarter part of said section on Thursday at 8 o'clock a. m., the 9th of February 1871.

PHILIP FLUKE }
SAMUEL SWIHART } Applicants
G. W. WEEKS, Surveyor DeKalb Co.
Jan. 5, 1871. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 28th day of January A. D. 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The North half of the East half of the North west quarter of Section number twenty eight in Township Thirty three Range thirteen east, in DeKalb County Ind, and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, taken as the property of Hiram Rickey at the suit of James W. Case.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisment laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
By J. B. HOOVER, Dept.
J. W. RICKEL, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Jan. 5, 1871. $8 3w

Executors Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the last will of James Ervin late of DeKalb County Indiana deceased, will sell at public out cry on Friday the 3d day of February 1871, at the late residence of said decedent in Concord township, in said county, all the personal property of said decedent not devised by will consisting of, Horses, Cows, Buggy, wagon, Harness, Sleighs, Carpenter Tools, Wheat by the bushel and in the ground &c.

Nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards by purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisment laws with interest from date, all purchasers under three dollars to be cash in hand.

JOHN M. GILL, Executor.
Jan. 6, '70. 3w

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNER.
MRS. J. A. BARNS.

G. L. SEGNER. Agent.
Waterloo, Ind.
1y

The People's
STORE!
Triumph of the Great Principle of Treating all Alike!

PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES!

G. W. YOUNG & CO.
The Great Retail
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
HOUSE OF
BUTLER, IND.

The most Select Stock, at the Lowest Prices.

Examine our goods, compare our prices, and you will find that we fulfill all of our representations.

G. W. YOUNG & O., Brick Block.
2-28

GETTING UP CLUBS
Great Saving to Consumers.

Parties enquire how to get up clubs. Our answer is send for Price List, and a club form will accompany it with full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to Club organizers.

The Great American Tea Co.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. 4w

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL.
CLEARING OUT SALE!
—AT—
C. ORFF & CO.'S.

We will commence Monday, January 16, and continue for thirty days to close out our entire stock of.

DRESS GOODS, Shawls
Cloaks and Cloakings,
BLANKETS, FURS &c.,

At prices never heard of, even before the war. We are determined to make a clean sweep of all

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Regardless of what they cost. They must be SOLD. Price no object.

Beautiful Plain and Changeable Poplins marked down to 20cts.	worth 35c
Handsome Plain Rep marked down to 15cts.	worth 26c
10 Pieces of Changeable Serges marked down to 40c.	worth 50c
16 Pieces of Changeable Poplins marked down to 37½ cts.	worth 50c
25 Pieces of the very best and handsomest Scotch Plaids, all marked down to 50 c	worth 75c, or $1,
15 Pieces of Plain Collored Sattinees marked down to 80c, goods never sold under $1	
5 Pieces of Steel Mixed Poplins pure Silk and Wool,	marked down to $1.10

Our Entire Stock of
Merinos Marked Down One-half!
—:O:—
The Best Bargains

Ever given in Fort Wayne, is 5 pieces of Black Rep Silk, which we have marked down to $2.15. We would like to have every lady call and examine the goods.

—:O:—
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS!

We have marked down our entire stock of Shawls, Cloaks and Cloakings from 50 to 100 per cent.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD, REGARDLESS OF COST!

Our $6,00 Beaver	marked down to	$4.75
Our 5.00 Beaver	" "	3.50
Our 4.00 Beaver	" "	2.75
Our 2.50 Beaver	" "	1.75
Our 2.00 Beaver	" "	1.50
Our 5.00 Cloakings	" "	3.75
Our 4.00 Seal Skins	" "	2.00
Our Handsome 6-4 Seal Skins	" "	1.50

—:O:—
VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, &C,
MARKED DOWN IN THE SAME PROPORATION.
—:O:—
Our Entire Stock of Shaws at Cost,

N. B.—We wish to state that the above reductions are actually made on all goods mentioned in this advertisement, and will be sold at just those figures for the next thirty days only, commencing Monday, January 16th. The goods will be marked in plain figures, so that any person can see for themselves.

C. ORFF & Co.
103 Columbia St., FORT WAYNE, IND.

Another Great Reduction!
Congress Has
Reduced the Duty of All
GOODS IN GOLD!
AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	15c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	23c
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	23c

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c. $100, 120, best 135
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 135
Oolong,	75, 90, best 110
Japan,	75, 90, best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Pepper,	25cts.
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15cts
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	35cts.

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb.	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18c
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	15c
Stick Candy, per lb	20c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	25c
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $100	15c
Seedless Sultanas, "	20c
Zante Currants, 12; 8 1-2 lbs	1.00
Citron, "	55
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	8c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Pears, per lb.	20c

WINE in bot's

Sherry, per bottle,	45
Port, "	45
Madeira "	45
California "	25
Whiskey "	30c and 50c

LIQUORS

Whiskey, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wine,	75

MISCELLANEOUS

Soap, per bar,	05
Rice, per pound,	09
Dime box Matches,	05
Cheese, 8c, 10, best per lb.	18
Best Navy Tobacco "	60
Good Navy Tobacco "	40
Smoking Tobacco, "	25

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS. $2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX.

FRESH OYSTERS 30c per Can.
SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL.
BEST COAL OIL, PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20

All other Groceries, Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—Redpath, of Boston, offers Gough $3,500 in gold, and all expenses paid, to lecture ten evenings in California.

—Augustus H. Sidell, a prominent attorney, fell from the second story of a building in Brooklyn, Friday, and broke his neck.

—The Fenians of Boston are making arrangements for a public ovation to their released brethren to arrive from England, and have chosen a testimonial to them.

—Chief Justice Chase has been in New York for the last fortnight. His health continues to improve, and there is now a very encouraging prospect of his restoration.

—The scarcity of water in Jersey City continues. Six hundred men have been thrown out of employment by a temporary suspension of manufactories caused by the water famine.

—The Rulloff murder trial at Binghampton, N. Y., was ended on Thursday, by denial of a motion to stay proceedings. The sentence of the Court was made, which was that Rulloff be hanged on the 3d day of March, in the Court-House yard. The accused made no speech in the Court, but heard the sentence in solemn silence.

—A non-bailable attachment was issued on Thursday by Judge McCunn, in the Supreme Court at New York, against General Neill, in command of the garrison at Governor's Island, in consequence of his refusal to produce, on *habeas corpus*, John Casey, a minor, who enlisted without the consent of his parents.

—Another raid was made on Thursday upon the illicit whisky stills in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, by Supervisor Dutcher and the revenue officers. The raid was successfully carried out, owing to the presence of 1,000 United States troops, under command of Gen. Vogdes. Nineteen stills, containing eighty-five hogsheads of mash, valued collectively at $150,000, were destroyed.

—An inquest was held on the 11th by the Coroner of New York, in the case of John Smith, the seaman who died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of wounds sustained on Dec. 8, on board the ship Shattemuc. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Smith was killed by a cutlass in the hands of John Wright, the second mate, and the latter was accordingly remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—The New York *Evening Post* says: Concerning the Nathan murderer information has come into our possession of the highest importance, but it might embarrass the officers if it were made public. By the very highest authority we are informed that a complete chain has been woven around a certain individual, and of his guilt there is no question. The man is known, and skillful detectives are tracking him; and although his present whereabouts are not known, the greatest confidence is felt that he will be apprehended within a few days.

—The murderer of Mr. Rogers, in New York, on the morning of December 31, 1868, has just been discovered in the person of a convict in the Auburn State Prison, named Francis E. Pinton. The murderer's detection was brought about by the shrewdness and vigilance of Keeper W. B. Hoffman, whose attention was first attracted to the man by his peculiarly nervous appearance in the State shop, where he has been employed. The man is a transferred prisoner from Sing Sing, to which prison he was sentenced from New York on February 3, 1869, for five years' imprisonment, for grand larceny. He was transferred to Auburn last spring. After noticing his peculiarities, Mr. Hoffman was struck by some remark made by him to a fellow-convict in relation to the Rogers affair. Pinton was afterward drawn out by his comrade, at Mr. Hoffman's instance, and made a clean breast of the circumstances connected with the robbery and murder. Pinton's confession is not yet given in detail. He is now in solitary confinement in a dungeon, for misconduct. The officials of the prison say his disclosures are in every way conclusive of his guilt. He is refusing food at present, declaring he will yet cheat the gallows by starvation.

The West.

—Twenty bars of silver, from Utah, went east, on the 16th, for Swansea, Wales.

—Red Cloud wants the Great Father to send his tribe provisions. He will be found, he says, at Fort Laramie.

—In a recent Indian "dance in blood," seven Crows and one Cheyenne were killed. Ugh!

—Thomas Cox, the young man who was accidentally shot while hunting, on Tuesday, died at Des Moines, on the 12th.

—The rope of a hoisting machine at Gaylord's foundry, Newport, Ky., on the 12th, broke, and, in recoiling, struck Patrick Cain, killing him instantly.

—On Thursday night, five masked ruffians entered the store of Thomas Scott, the County Surveyor, at Sunot Valley, Alameda county, California, shot his clerk, Otto Ludwig, dead, robbed Scott of $25, all the funds he had, and escaped.

—William McGinnis died in Minneapolis, Minn., on the 12th, from the effects of bruises received in a drunken row between himself and James Bulgan and William Taylor, on New Year's day.

—J. W. Howard committed suicide by hanging himself, at Janesville, Wis., on the 13th inst. His brother died a few weeks since, leaving him some $14,000, which seemed to affect his mind.

—A white man named Fletcher was killed by an Indian at the Crow Creek agency last Monday. Fletcher had married a squaw, the sister of the Indian who killed him, the murder growing out of a family quarrel.

—Arthur Stillwell, a young man, committed suicide at Aurora, Ind., on the 11th, by cutting his throat. He was a very important witness in the trial of McDonald Cheek for the murder of Harrison.

—Dispatches from Washington Territory report the country between Monticello and Olympia flooded. Streams are all high, and many are overflowed. Several bridges and sections of railway have been carried away. Trade is suspended. The mails are carried on horseback. It is still raining heavily, and the streams are still rising.

—G. M. Ford, of Chicago, appointed Judge of Wyoming Territory by President Johnson, whom it was supposed committed suicide at Vancouver, by papers left to indicate that he intended to drown himself, was seen walking on the wharf at San Francisco, on the 12th. Later he could not be found. He had stated that his family were on the way from the East.

—A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., says: The web is gradually closing around Stephen Ballou. The evidence is hourly growing more positive, showing almost beyond any question of doubt that he is the murderer of James Golden. The Chief of Police is in possession of additional information this afternoon, showing that other parties are implicated in the cold-blooded murder.

—Capt. Gustavus Urban, Brevet Major of the Fifth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort McPherson, committed suicide at that post, last Wednesday morning, by shooting himself through the throat. The ball came out at the back of his head. This is the third suicide at that post, by officers, in two years.

—The premium list made up by the Directors of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, recently in session at Des Moines, is as follows: For the best ten acres of artificial timber, $1,000, payable in 1861. For the best cultivated farm, $500, payable in 1876. For the best mile of hedge, $250, payable in five years. For the best five acres of orchard, the same, payable in eight years.

—Ballou, of Quincy, Ill., the murderer of Golden, is growing very despondent, and losing his appetite rapidly, eating comparatively nothing. He is now not only charged with the murder of Golden and Dougherty, but is also charged with swindling quite a number of parties in Missouri out of horses and mules, and, from what his own sister relates, it was his intention to murder the old man Golden and his wife so soon as he could get their property in such a shape that it would fall into his possession, he having secured notes by misrepresentation on the old gentleman to the amount of $9,000.

—An accident of a shocking nature occurred in Springfield, Ill., Sunday. While a procession of a religious body was passing by the St. Nicholas Hotel, a man named John Dolan, formerly a resident of Chicago, and employed by Field, Leiter & Co., came out on the balcony. When he reached the front he overbalanced himself, and fell headlong into the street. He was taken out of a pool of blood insensible. Medical attendance was immediately called in, but the doctors consider the case hopeless.

—Deputy Sheriff Fraine arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday, having in charge Tony Bateman and A. E. Mills, charged with participating in the double murder at Devil's Elbow, last Saturday, in which S. F. Kufer and William Ferguson were killed outright, and Tony Bateman wounded. The affair grew out of Bateman attempting to eject Ferguson, who was his tenant, from his house. While Bateman was quarrelling with Mrs. Ferguson, her husband fired, killing Kufer, who had fallen in with the party near there. Ferguson was then shot and killed by Bateman.

—The report of the Special Commission on Penal and Reformatory Institutions of Michigan is just published. It strongly condemns the management of the jails, poor-houses, and county insane asylums, and recommends their abolition, and the erection of district prisons, another insane asylum, a school for the feeble-minded and idiots, a home for pauper children, work-houses for vagrant and dissolute paupers, and a hospital for diseased and aged paupers, and various other important recommendations.

—A man named named Bernard Williams, of New Orleans, recently caused the arrest, at Detroit, Mich., of his two brothers, Samuel and Abraham, charged with robbing him of $2,600. The arrest brought to light the important fact that the latter were the authors of the famous robbery of George Betts' store, several years since, of some $3,000 worth of silks, which the alleged thieves had taken to Texas and sold. If this proves true, it will lead to the release of a man named Diamond, now serving a fifteen years' sentence in the State Prison for perjury.

Washington.

—The Cherokee delegates have arrived at Washington. Their business is to secure the ratification of the treaty sent to the Senate by the President during the latter part of the former session of Congress, providing for the payment of $3,250,000, the price agreed upon under the treaty of 1868, for some twenty million acres of land lying in the southern part of Kansas.

—Dr. W. H. Roberts, a dentist, formerly of Alexandria, was killed at Liberty, Bedford county, Thursday, by William Johnson, son of Hon. James Foote Johnson. Five shots were fired by the parties, in front of the hotel, one of which passed through Roberts' heart. Johnson was committed to prison.

—The farewell dinner given to Gen. Schenck, previous to his departure for England as Minister, was one of the liveliest and pleasantest entertainments known to Washington during the present season. There were bright speeches, complimentary toasts, and a lavish outlay of wit and good feeling.

—The reduction of the number of assistant assessors, by reason of the consolidation of the Internal Revenue Divisions to date, is 543, nearly twenty-four per cent. of the whole number in the service in October, 1870. This reduction will have the effect of saving to the Government over $800,000 per annum.

—A Washington special to the *Evening Post* says: "The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads agreed at their meeting to report favorably upon the bill to establish a line of American steamships between San Francisco and Australia, stopping at Honolulu, and one or two other ports, and to grant the line an annual subsidy for twelve years, of $500,000, with the consideration that thirteen trips be made each year."

Foreign.

—The tenor of the latest news makes it probable that the Germans will cut off Bourbaki's tour, and make him and his army prisoners in the mountain passes.

—All fears with regard to the crops of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, from the continuation of the long drought, are set at rest by abundant rains.

—Advices from Buenos Ayres confirm the defeat of all the National Government armies by swift and strategical movements by Gen. Lopez Jordan and his subordinates.

—A dispatch from Gen. Bourbaki reports that the French have carried the villages of Orecey and St. Marie; also, that his troops are gaining ground. Dijon, Gray, Lure and Vesoul have been reoccupied.

—Intelligence from Paris confirms the report of a bread riot having occurred in the city. A collision between the mob and the military had taken place. The Prussian shells on the 5th are said to have fired parts of the city. An early capitulation is predicted.

—A Versailles dispatch, dated Jan. 11, says: "The bombardment of the forts of Paris was vigorously kept up to-day. Batteries which had been pushed forward toward the city, opened fire this morning. The barracks in Fort d'Issy are in ruins."

—Manteuffel is at Versailles, but starts immediately to take command of the new Army of the East, consisting of the Second, Seventh and Fourteenth Corps, which are marching *via* Troyes to support Gen. von Werder, and occupy the Lyons district. Manteuffel leaves Goeben in command of the First and Eighth Corps of the Landwehr Division, which is to take care of Faidherbe.

—A Brussels dispatch of the 11th says: "The result of to-day's bombardment of the French forts is that no serious damage has been done, and not a single gun has been dismounted, while 300 Germans have been killed and wounded. Mont Avron was swept by the French fire, and the Germans have evacuated the position."

—A correspondent at Paris writes on the 9th: "The city has been bombarded for three days past. Shells are falling throughout the district of Anteuil and through the Hotel des Invalides. The danger is urgent. A few tradesmen were killed. Its moral effect is discouraging, and there is a universal demand for a more energetic policy. Another insurrection was plotted out, but has been suppressed. The weather has moderated, and there is less suffering."

—The schooner Wanderer, bound for Philadelphia, was totally wrecked on Colorado reef, on the north coast of Cuba, Dec. 29. The captain and crew were saved. The Wanderer was the slaver which brought a cargo of slaves to Havana in 1859, and who were returned to Africa by the man-of-war Niagara.

—A dispatch from Versailles, dated the evening of the 12th, says: "The bombardment was heavy up to this afternoon. Several fires are seen within the French lines. The Prussians are crowding in front of Clamart and Mendon. A picket surprised near Clamart says the French have erected new batteries."

—A Vienna dispatch of the 12th says that Austria will initiate peace, and that propositions for a conference are welcomed by Bernstorff. The preliminaries are, that France shall surrender a port, twenty war ships, one thousand million thalers, and a strip of land four miles broad on the left bank of the Rhine, and destroy all forts within twenty miles of the Rhine. Prussia is to guarantee two million rations to Paris daily.

—Latest dispatches show that Paris is in a desperate strait, and make it probable that it must capitulate before the middle of next week. The battery at Clamart is doing the Prussians' good service. The accuracy of its fire was telling with great effect. Shells undoubtedly reach the Place de la Concorde. The southwest suburban part of the city is in ruins, and seems hopelessly given up to the ravages of the Prussian fire. The damage to buildings in the neighborhood of St. Jacques is great.

—The conference of Great Powers on the Eastern question met in London on the 17th inst. France is not represented. The delay in convening the representatives of Powers at the treaty of 1859 has had its consequence not in the certain absence of France, but in the embarrassing position in which England is placed by the formal notification which has been given her by the Russian Government, to the effect that the clause of the treaty of 1856, which attempts to regulate the navigation of the Black Sea, has been already abrogated by the act of the Czar Alexander, and that it is not in the power of a congress to alter his decision in this respect.

—Dispatches from Paris, dated the 9th and 10th, confirm the destructive effect of the enemy's guns in the neighborhood of the Luxembourg Gardens, in the outskirts of Paris. The destruction of buildings in that vicinity is everywhere visible, and the suburbs are entirely destroyed by the enemy's fire. The southwest suburban part of the city is in ruins, and seems hopelessly given up to the range of the Prussian fire. The damage to the buildings in the vicinity of St. Jacques is great. Neither life nor property in this quarter was safe. The battery at Clamart is doing the Prussians good service, and the report already received, that the accuracy of its fire was telling with great effect, is confirmed. Shells undoubtedly reach the Place de la Concorde.

—Late advices received at London from Bordeaux state that a review of French troops took place Tuesday last. Marshal Vinoy was present, and reviewed the troops. The soldiers betrayed their dissatisfaction with the inactive military policy of Gen. Trochu. Becoming demonstrative, they loudly demanded a leader whose policy was of a more energetic character. Many of those present clamored for the adoption of pacific measures by the Government, in which demand they were loudly seconded by the majority of the vast assemblage of citizens present. Cries of "peace" were heard along the whole line. An official meeting of the Government was subsequently convened, at which it was resolved to aid the administration, and for this purpose the ablest Generals and Ministers were selected, and officially invested with powers pertaining to this new office.

Obituary.

—James W. Sever died at Boston, on the 16th, aged 72.

—George Coggswell, a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, died on the 15th.

—Hon. Elijah Vance, of Hamilton, Ohio, died on the 11th, aged 70 years.

—The Rev. Wm. Snow, pastor of Elliott Congregational Church, Lawrence, Mass., died on the 11th inst.

—Hon. John Covode died at the United States Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 11th, of heart disease.

—Robert Riley, one of the oldest citizens of Cincinnati, died Sunday, after a long illness, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

—Dr. Wm. P. Cunnington, the well known musician and composer, and for thirteen years leader of the Walnut Street Theatre orchestra, Philadelphia, was found dead in his bed, Saturday morning.

—Justice Byron Paine, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, during the last two of which his friends have been daily alternating between hope and fear, died at Madison, Wis., on Saturday, the 14th. His disease was erysipelas, followed by pneumonia, complicated with other disorders.

The Siege of Paris.—Private information, dispatches, and correspondence make it evident that the siege of Paris is about to undergo a modification of character hitherto entirely unlooked for. The Germans to-day are no nearer the line of defenses than when they first completed the investment. The *Gazette of War and Peace*, a journal of the highest military authority in Prussia, admits that Paris is beyond the reach of bombardment, and impregnable to assault. The outlying forts are at a distance of about three thousand paces from the *enceinte*, and their guns command a range of four to five thousand paces. The Prussian batteries cannot, therefore, be placed nearer than six or seven thousand paces from the city. The bombardment of Paris from such a distance is impossible, and the *Gazette* expressly says that the Germans are not in a position to bombard the center of the capital, while a partial bombardment of a few faubourgs would not affect the resistance of the besieged. Foreseeing the certainty of famine, and knowing his ability to break through the German line, it is believed that Trochu contemplates the evacuation of the city, and the concentration of his army in an immense intrenched camp at Mont Valerian, and returning on Paris empty. The recent sorties made on the east side was a part of this plan, and intended to distract the attention of the enemy from the movement of guns and provisions to Mont Valerien. That the Germans have an idea of Trochu's intentions would appear from their violent bombardment of Forts d'Issy, d'Vanves, and Montrouge, which are in the neighborhood of Mont Valerien. It is from these forts that Trochu would naturally first move the guns which it is his object to carry to his entrenched camp. The Germans aim to prevent this by a continued and a heavy fire. The very silence of the forts is, however, probable evidence that the guns are already removed.

Faro flourishes in Chicago, despite its many checks, says the *Times*.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Jan. 11.—Senate.—Yates presented a petition from the citizens of Illinois, asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing the Supreme Being. He stated that this subject had been agitated for five or six sessions, and he had been notified that a large number of similar petitions had accumulated. Carpenter, from Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill authorizing the President to accept the resignation of any United States Judge, whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced of physical or other infirmities, said Judge to receive his salary during his natural life, provided that if, after his retirement, he shall accept any other office of profit his salary shall cease. Ross offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate copies of all the correspondence relative to the disposal of the Miami Indian Reservation or any part thereof, subsequent to 1865. The Senate resumed consideration of Trumbull's joint resolution prohibiting members of Congress from soliciting office from the President and heads of departments. He proposed an amendment, making a violation of this act a misdemeanor, and any person found guilty liable to a fine of $1,000. Morton moved to lay the matter aside, for the purpose of taking up the Senate Dominica joint resolutions as returned from the House, with the amendment providing that nothing contained in them shall be understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexation of the said Republic of Dominica. Agreed to. After considerable discussion on the amendment, the Senate determined to decide the question by 4 o'clock to-morrow; and then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

House.—Garfield presented a remonstrance of 307 women of Ohio against woman suffrage. The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners to San Domingo. There was a long debate, when the vote was finally reached on Mr. Ambler's amendment declaring that nothing in the resolution was to be construed as committing Congress to the annexation of Dominica. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 106. The joint resolution, as amended, was then passed—yeas, 123; nays, 63. The House then proceeded to consider the bill introduced by Morrell, of Pennsylvania, to provide for celebrating the Independence of America, by holding an international exhibition of arts and manufactures at Philadelphia in 1876. Sargent offered an amendment providing that no expense of the exhibition or its officers should be payable out of the Treasury. Agreed to. After debate, the bill was then passed. The House at 4:30 adjourned.

Jan. 11.—Senate.—The ocean cable resolution was debated upon, and finally laid over without action until the 12th. A bill for the construction of levees in Mississippi was referred. The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution as amended in the House, for the appointment of a commission to San Domingo, the question being on Sumner's amendment to the House amendment. After a long debate, it was rejected. Numerous other amendments were then offered and rejected, when the House amendment providing that the appointment of a commission should not commit Congress for or against annexation, was concurred in unanimously—ayes, 57; nays, none. The resolution accordingly goes to the President. At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Diplomatic Consular Appropriation bill was made the special order for the 13th inst. The bill appropriates $1,438,344. A bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals was laid over by the non-appearance of a quorum. The Speaker laid before the House a telegram from Gov. Geary, announcing the death of Hon. John Covode. On motion of Kelley, of Pennsylvania, a committee of eight members was ordered to attend the funeral obsequies of Covode. The Speaker announced the following Committee: Messrs. Mercur, Van Horn, Phelps, Beatty, Gilfillan, Axtell, Gets, and Roots. The House passed the bill making appropriations for the Louisville and Portland canal and the Des Moines rapids. Reeves offered a resolution directing that, in view of the prevalence of an infectious and fatal disease among cattle in New York and Massachusetts, believed to have been introduced from Canada, the Committee on Agriculture inquire as to whether any legislation is necessary to more effectually prevent and restrict the introduction and distribution of cattle into and through the several States and Territories. The House then, at 4:30, adjourned.

Jan. 12.—Senate.—Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamships between the United States and Australia. Cole introduced a bill for the relief of the census marshals, directing the Secretary of the Interior to increase 100 per cent. the compensation of Assistant United States Marshals in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. Edmunds presented and had read a remonstrance from Mrs. Gen. Sherman and one thousand other ladies against woman suffrage; the remonstrance including the names of a number of the wives of Senators and Representatives, and prominent men in professional life throughout the country. The House joint resolution appropriating $250,000 for continuing the work on the Louisville and Portland canal, and $34,000 for the completion of the Des Moines rapids, was received from the House and adoped. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House resumed consideration of the bill, reported yesterday from the Committee on Agriculture, for the better care of cattle in transit by railroad or other means of transportation. It was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over until to-morrow. Bills for the increase of the mail steamship service between San Francisco and China, and Mexico and the United States, were introduced and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The House then, at 1:40 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. A discussion took place on the proviso reported in the bill, directing that hereafter no laws or treaties shall be published in newspapers, except those which are general, and which laws shall be selected by the Secretary of State. Benjamin, of Missouri, offered a substitute for the paragraph, as follows: "For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, $10,000, and all laws requiring the laws to be published in newspapers to be hereby repealed." After considerable opposition, the substitute was agreed to by a vote of 69 to 62. Proceeding in the bill as far as the thirty-seventh page, the committee rose, and the House, at 4:30, adjourned.

Jan. 13.—Senate.—Thurman submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for any fiscal year since that ending June, 1866, had been published, as required by the Constitution and laws, and if not, why not. Sherman objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over. After an executive session on Porter's nomination, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House.—Hooper, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill authorizing an increase of the five per cent. funding bonds to $500,000,000, with interest payable quarterly, with amendments, leaving the payment of the interest quarterly or otherwise, to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and providing that the total amount of funding bonds shall not be increased. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed. Buffington introduced a bill providing for the commission and auditing of the claims for damages by the steamers Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida, and Georgia, with their tenders; and for the issuing of bonds by the United States for the payment thereof. Referred. Adjourned.

Jan. 14.—House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schofield in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Armstrong moved that the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States be $10,500, instead of $6,500; and that of each Associate Justice be $10,000, instead of $6,000. After a long debate, Armstrong, in conformity with a suggestion made to him, accepted an amendment offered by Hale instead of his own, which was adopted, fixing the salary of the Chief Justice at $8,500, and the salary of associated and relieved Justices at $8,000 each. The Committee then rose, leaving two pages of the bill unfinished, and the House, at 3:30, adjourned.

Jan. 16.—Senate.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the supervising architect of the Capitol extension in regard to the best place for the statue of Lincoln, executed by Vinnie Ream. Edwards, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably the House bill increasing the pensions of soldiers, of widows of deceased soldiers, and the orphans of sailors. Sherman demanded the bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio. This bill was then taken up and debated by Sherman and Thurman, the Senators from Ohio, for several hours. The bill gives the State of Ohio jurisdiction and title over the property purchased by the United States for a national asylum for disabled soldiers. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, after an Executive session, adjourned.

House.—Starkweather introduced a bill, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain the damage done by the Alabama and other rebel cruisers. The question of the Air Line Railroad bill between New York and Washington came up from last Monday, the question being, would the House grant leave for its introduction. The question was decided in the affirmative, and the bill went over until Monday. McCreary, from the Committee on Elections, made report on the contested election case from the Sixth District of North Carolina, that Shoeber, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat, and that the contestant, Nathaniel Boyden, receive $1,000 for expenses. J. F. Long, member elected from the Fourth District of Georgia, appeared and took the oath of office. After the transaction of other business of minor importance, the House adjourned.

Scientific Items.

A German telegraph operator has discovered a mode of sharpening, with mathematical accuracy, any number of steel or iron wires, by the agency of the magnetic current. The discovery may be applied to the manufacture of pins and needles, and do away with the present process of grinding the points, so injurious and extensively fatal to the workman.

Liebreich, to whom we owe chloral, has discovered a new anæsthetic of æthylide. This subject is said to be more rapid and equable in its effects than chloroform, and has the further merit that it does not interfere with the free and natural breathing of the patient. As the effect of the application is stated to be very transient, the dose must be repeated in a lengthened operation.

A German machinist has lately invented a simple turbine wheel, as a motor for a sewing machine. This is said to occupy a very small space, and to be very easily attached to any hydrant or water pipe. As constructed by him, it is one foot wide and six inches high, composed of brass and iron, protected against rusting, and inclosed in a case. The apparatus moves without noise, and scatters no water, so that it can be as weel placed in the parlor as in the workshop. The transfer is effected by means of belts. The cost of the article is only about $10.

At a recent meeting of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, one of the members exhibited specimens of animals which had been preserved by the use of carbonic acid. The contents of the abdomen had been removed, and the cavity filled with cotton soaked in fluid carbolic acid, reduced with alcohol at ninety-five. It is stated that the liquor evaporates and permeates every particle of the tissues, and even preserves the brain. The body dries, becomes very light, and decomposition is arrested. It is believed that the principal preservative substance used in embalming the mummies of Egypt was carbonic acid in the crude state.

The Rev. J. C. Snow, principal of the Westbrook (Maine) Seminary, writes the following in relation to the recent drought: He says that the tin roof of the seminary building, owing to its greater condensing power than wood, had helped materially in keeping up a supply of water during the drought. Frequently, after a night during which not a drop of rain fell, it would be found that a considerable quantity of water had run into the cistern; and during the continuance of the dry time, probably hogsheads of water were caught in this way.

African Diamonds—Two Stories About Them.

The most marvellous stories concerning the richness of the South African mines are published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "The diggings now extend over a hundred miles of country, and the population has reached 15,000. The other day, an only couple living in great poverty, and earning a few occasional cents by carrying fire-wood to the tents of the diggers, picked up a large diamond worth about $20,000. Their anxieties for this life are consequently over. Three poor Capetown fishermen, who had fought with fortune and the ocean storms over thirty years, sold their boats and fishing tackle, and went to the diggings. After a few weeks' absence they returned, worth over $50,000. A farmer, who was among the first to go diamond hunting, hunted in vain for a long time, and had just sold his walking stick for a shilling, and was about starting for home, when he accidentally stumbled over two gems, which have realized over $600,000. A shoemaker, a carpenter, and a waiter came from Natal to the diamond tracts, and in a week or two had stones in their possession which have brought $750,000. One of the gems weighed 105 carats."

Another authority says that the diamond fields are not diamond fields at all, and that these gems (?) which have been picked up from time to time, have turned out to be only "lumps of translucent quartz." London lapidaries will have nothing to do with these worthless crystals. The mistake which it is averred has been made is not an uncommon one, and very large stones are always of doubtful value. We have seen it stated, that the great Brazilian diamond, once the pride of the imperial collection, is a quartz crystal, and that it is now kept out of sight and not exhibited with the other crown jewels.

Testing of Railway Axles.—In view of the results of a recent accident in England, caused by the breaking of a railway car axle from the unsoundness of the material, by which eighteen persons lost their lives, Sir Joseph Whitworth, the eminent English mechanician, urges the great importance of the use of every possible means for detecting the unsoundness of the iron used in axles of railway carriages. As the best method for this purpose, he advises the drilling of a hole through the centre of its axis for its entire length, thus opening to inspection and examination that part of the material which, in the case of ordinary manufacture, is most subject to flaws. The hole should be about one inch in diameter, and with suitable mechanical arrangements, might be drilled at an average cost of about thirty-seven cents per axle, which is only about four and a half inches in diameter, could hardly escape discovery. This plan will also diminish the tendency of the axle to get heated, by removing the material near the neutral axis, and, under the circumstances, would reduce the internal strain, and thus render the axle safe.

A Female Miser.—The Westchester (Pa.) *Record* says: Hannah Woodward, of West Bradford, whose death, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, was published some time since, was quite excenteric in her ways. She had a house and a few acres of land, and for years lived entirely alone. She was economical in her habits almost to parsimony, depriving herself almost of the necessaries of life. One cord of wood would last her an incredible long time, and in the cold weather the chance visitor would find her sitting by the stove containing hardly enough fire to make a show, while the appartment would be as out doors. Her wardrobe was of the most scanty description. Since her death various sums of money have been found hidden away in various parts of the house, amounting altogether to about $3000. One roll of money was found hidden away in a stove pipe in the garret. In an old stocking was found $80 in gold and silver coin. She was unmarried. She left about $2,000 in real estate and about $3,000 in money.

The State debt of Pennsylvania on November 35th last was $31,111,661.90.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Fair to prime	$11.00	a 13.50
Hogs—Live	7.00	a 7.25
Dressed	8.75	a 9.25
Sheep	6.25	a 7.00
Cotton—Middling	.....	a .15¾
Flour—Extra Western	6.50	a 6.75
Wheat—No. 1 Spring, new	1.44	a 1.44½
Rye—Western	.95	a .98
Barley—State	....	a .85
Corn—Mixed Western	.78	a .80
Oats—Western	.59	a .63½
Pork—Mess	19.50	a21.12½
Lard	.11½	a .12½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	$7.00	a 7.50
Prime	6.00	a 6.75
Fair Grades	5.50	a 5.75
Stock Cattle—Common	4.00	a 4.90
Inferior	3.50	a 3.75
Hogs—Live	6.30	a 6.80
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
Butter—Choice	.22	a .26
Eggs—Fresh	.19	a .24
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.37½	a 7.00
Spring Extra	4.90	a 5.75
Buckwheat	4.75	a 5.00
Grain—Corn—No. 2	.46½	a .46¾
Barley—No. 2, new	.80	a .86
Oats—No. 2	....	a .41¼
Rye—No. 2	.77	a .78
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	1.18	a 1.19
No. 2, new	1.17	a 1.18½
Lard	.11½	a .11
Pork—Mess	20.75	a21.00
CINCINNATI.		
Flour—Family	$5.90	a 6.00
Wheat—Red	1.18	a 1.20
Corn—New	.51	a .52
Oats	.41	a .43
Rye—No. 1	....	a .83
Barley—Fall	.90	a 1.00
Lard	.11½	a .11¾
Pork—Mess	20.00	a20.50
Beef Cattle	5.25	a 6.50
Hogs—Live	6.50	a 6.60
ST. LOUIS.		
Beef Cattle—Good to Prime	$4.00	a 6.00
Hogs—Live	6.10	a 6.25
Flour—XX	4.85	a 5.00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1.29	a 1.30
Corn—Mixed	.42	a .46½
Oats—Mixed	.39	a .40
Rye	....	a .82
Barley	.95	a 1.05
Pork—Mess	....	a19.50
Lard	....	a .11
MILWAUKEE.		
Flour—Spring Extra	$	a 5.00
Wheat—Spring No. 1	....	a 1.12½
No. 2	....	a 1.10½
Corn—New Mixed	....	a .47
Oats—No. 2	....	a .42
Rye—No. 1	....	a .72
Barley—No. 2	....	a .73½
Hogs—Live	....	a 6.75
TOLEDO.		
Flour	$6.50	a 6.60
Wheat—White	....	a 1.38
Amber	....	a 1.31
Corn—Mixed	....	a .51
Oats—No. 1	....	a .45
Hogs—Dressed	7.00	a 7.50
Clover Seed	....	a 5.85

For Dyspepsia,

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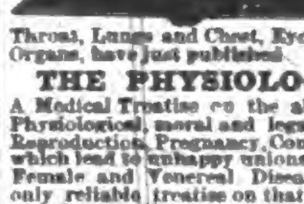

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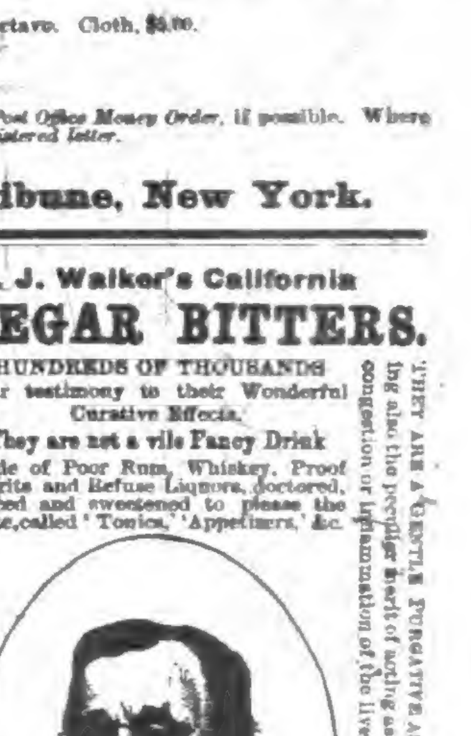

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Jim Bludso,

(OF THE PRAIRIE BELLE.)

Wall, no! I can't tell whar he lives,
  Because he don't live, you see;
Leastways, he's got out of the habit
  Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three year
  That you have'n't heard folks tell
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks,
  The night of the Prairie Belle?

He were n't no saint—them engineers
  Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill
  And another one here, in Pike,
A keerless man in his talk was Jim
  And an awkward man in a row—
But he never flunked, and he never lied,
  I reckon he never knowed how.

And this is all the religion he had,
  To treat his engine well;
Never be passed on the river;
  To mind the pilot's bell;
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire—
  A thousand times he swore,
He'd hold the nozzle agin the bank
  Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississip,
  And her day come at last—
The Movaster was a better boat,
  But the Belle she *wouldn't* be passed,
And so she came tearin' along that night—
  The oldest craft on the line,
With a nigger squat on her safety valve
  And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire burst out as she cleared the bar,
  And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned, and made
  For that willer-bank on the right.
There was running, and cursing, but Jim yelled out,
  Over all the infernal roar,
"I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank—
  Till the last galoot 's ashore."

Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat
  Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness,
  And knowed he would keep his word.
And, sure's your born, they all got off
  Afore the smokestacks fell—
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
  In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He were n't no saint—but at jedgment
  I'd run my chance with Jim,
'Longside of some pious gentlemen
  That wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty, a dead sure thing—
  And went for it thar and then:
And Christ ain't a goin' to be too hard
  On a man that died for men.

J. H.

—*New York Tribune.*

AN ADVENTURE ON THE PLAINS.

It was a pleasant event in my life when I was thrown into the company of Grignon. I was on my way to California, and had taken the overland route in preference to any other. It was on my journey across the plains that I made his acquaintance. Our party overtook a single wagon. It contained a solitary man. The horses were dead, and the man nearly so. This man was Grignon. I paid the utmost attention to his wants. Being a medical man, I gave him all the benefit of my skill and care. As he recovered, he naturally entertained a strong friendship for me. His wagon had fallen behind the train to which he belonged, and they had been compelled by their own necessities to desert him.

The conjurer, however, was destined for a far more glorious fate than to die miserably in the desolate American desert. He was to become an astonisher to the natives (Indians), a savior to civilized lives, and a lion in California.

We resumed our journey. We had started however like many others in those days, with insufficient preparations. As soon as we found out our mistake we had to be very economical in our provisions. We killed buffaloes whenever we found them, and always replenished our water casks at every stream. At length, however, we came to a dry and parched waste, where there was scarcely a drop of water, scarcely a blade of grass, and not a single living animal of any description.

And now began the troubles of our journey. We had come into the country of the warlike Indians, and they were not slow to acquaint us of the fact. Every day they prowled around us in great numbers, threatening and insulting us. Occasionally they used to snatch up something and dart away on their horses. We did all that we could to be friendly, and determined to avoid an open rupture as far as possible, for there were only twelve on our side, and on their side apparently twelve hundred.

Every day, however, only made matters worse. In spite of our precautions, the Indians grew more and more abusive and insulting. We became watchful, and tried to be more forbearing, but our forbearance was taken for cowardice, and the savages began to think that they could do anything with us.

We held a council of war, and determined to bring matters to a crisis at once.

The crisis soon came.

One day a big Indian came riding along by us. He began talking in a contemptuous way, and gesticulating furiously. At last he asked one of our men for his gun. The man refused. The Indian repeated his question, and attempted to take the gun from his hand. The man drew back. The Indian sprang forward, flourishing his knife and threatening. At this the man calmly leveled his piece and shot the Indian through the heart.

As the wretch fell shrieking from his horse, the plain seemed to be alive with other Indians. From behind every clump of trees, every hillock, every rock, and every rising ground, they poured forth in countless numbers. We had never before seen so many assembled together as now.

And now our companion, the conjuror, came out conspicuously. He had been once in the French army, he said, and understood all its admirable discipline. A few words of warning and a short explanation sufficed to make us form a circle of the wagons, and draw up behind them, with baggage heaped up for breastworks. There we waited for the savages.

But they did not come just then. With loud whoops and screams they gathered upon the plain at a distance from us. The wretched cowards, as soon as they saw our slight preparations, were actually afraid to attack.

They waited till night.

Night came. Our defenses were made. Our wagons were arranged more closely, and the barricade of baggage was made higher, deep, and more effective. In the center were our cattle. Behind this little fortification we awaited our foes.

Shortly after dusk the tramp of thousands of hoofs shook the plain. Down upon us thundered the Indians. Shouts and yells burst around.

On they came, nearer and still nearer.

We waited for them in breathless suspense.

At last our volley burst in thunder upon them.

Shrieks arose from amidst the gloom. We saw not what the effect of our shots had been, but could only conjecture that it had been deadly.

There was a wild uproar—the confused sound of trampling horses, the noise of men calling to one another, intermingled with groans and cries of pain. Without giving them time to recover from their confusion we poured in another volley, and yet another, loading as rapidly as we could, and firing revolvers where we had them.

The effect was terrible. Many must have been wounded or killed, judging by the uproar that arose. For a time there was a confused hubub of sounds. Horses were trampling; men calling; groans were mingled with cries of rage. During all this time we fired at intervals whenever we heard a sound, husbanding our ammunition, and not willing to waste a shot.

At last there arose a wild tramp of horses, the sound moving from us, and seeming to show that our enemies had retired baffled from the assault.

Yet we were afraid of some plot. Grignon made us keep our watch, and all that night we lay on our arms, expecting every moment to hear the Indian yell, which announced the assault of the savages.

After a long night, which seemed interminable, morning dawned. As the light illumined the wide plain we looked around anxiously for our enemies, but saw none whatever. We took a hasty breakfast, and then deliberated on what we ought to do, whether to take advantage of this respite and move on, or wait a while. Most of us thought we had better hurry on; but Grignon gave it as his opinion that the Indians were not in the neighborhood and were waiting to attack us on the march. He thought that we had better wait at least another day. We all yielded to his opinion, and waited as best we could.

We did not have to wait long.

After a few hours, at about 10 o'clock, ten or a dozen horsemen appeared over a hillock in the distance, riding slowly toward us.

"They wish to have a parley," said Grignon. "Some of you step forward and see what they want. I wish to have a word to say, but will wait.

One of our men was selected, and went outside of our enclosure to meet them.

Meanwhile Grignon lifted a trunk out of the wagon which belonged to him, drew it outside, and busied himself coolly in arranging and turning over the things.

We all thought this was done for the purpose of assuming an air of indifference. So none of us noticed him particularly.

Our representative stood outside waiting for the Indians. Ten of them dismounted, and walked towards us in a friendly manner, while the rest held the horses.

One of them addressed our men in broken English.

The Indians, he said, did not want our lives. They wanted powder. If we would give them what we had, they would let us go in safety, and protect us from other tribes till we got beyond the plains.

Give them our powder! A pleasant request. It scarcely needed debate. We refused.

Well, then, would we give them our bullets? They were very much in want of bullets.

One of us said in a low voice that bullets were the only thing they would get from us, but the Indians did not hear him. Our representative refused very mildly.

The Indians now stood talking with one another. Grignon advanced toward them. He whispered something in a low voice to our representative, who immediately withdrew.

Grignon then stood facing the Indians.

"Are you captain?" said the spokesman of the Indians, suddenly, as he noticed Grignon.

"No, I'm the medicine man; you can't shoot these men or these horses, I save them."

The Indian translated this to his companions, who burst into roars of laughter.

Grignon advanced more closely. He was looking steadily at the Indian, and we noticed that the latter appeared to be uncomfortable under his gaze.

"See," said Grignon; "you can't shoot me. Here"—and he drew a pistol from his pocket, a revolver—"fire at me."

The Indian smiled.

"You don't want me to kill you?" said he scornfully.

"You can't."

The Indian's eyes flashed.

"Shoot!" cried Grignon, folding his arms.

The Indian hesitated a moment. He looked at us suspiciously. Then he looked at his companions, and said something in their language. They all responded vehemently.

The Indian took aim.

"You tell me to shoot," said he.

"Shoot!" said Grignon again.

The Indian fired.

Grignon smiled, and, walking forward to the Indian, he handed him a bullet.

The Indians looked paralyzed,

Grignon showed him how to fire it again.

The Indian fired the other five shots.

Grignon caught each bullet, sometimes seeming to catch it from his breast, sometimes from his face, and each time he handed it to the Indian. The other Indians were now in a state of wild excitement.

"They may all shoot if they choose," said Grignon, and, saying this, he went to his trunk, drew out nine pistols, and, coming up to them, proceeded to load each one. He took the powder and put it in, then the wadding and bullet, and the Indians saw him do it. He handed a pistol to each on loading it. Suddenly, one of those fellows took aim and fired. Grignon, without seeming to have noticed him, raised his hand and seemad to catch a bullet from his forehead. He tossed this toward the Indian, who picked it up with an air of stupefaction.

Then he stood, and told all the rest to fire.

Eight reports sounded in rapid succession.

Grignon took off his hat and walked up to the Indians. To their amazement eight bullets were in his hat. Each man took and looked at it in wonder.

"Do you want to fire again?" asked Grignon.

They all expressed a wish to do so.

"Well, hand me the pistols."

To their amazement the pistols were gone.

They looked at one another in wonder.

"You see," said Grignon, "they fired the pistols at me, too, and I swallowed them."

"Swallowed them!" faltered the Indian, and he told this to his astonished companions.

"Yes; do you want them?"

The Indian nodded.

Whereupon Grignon opened his mouth, and, rolling back his eyes, he inserted his fingers and drew a pistol apparently from his throat. Another followed. Then he drew forth a third, then a fourth, and so on until he had drawn forth the eight pistols from his throat, while the Indians stood looking on in utter bewilderment. And no wonder, for we ourselves felt no less astonishment. We could not account for it; we were as much stupefied as the Indians themselves.

After this Grignon calmly drew forth six or eight more pistols, then a number of cartridges, and finally a carbine.

"I'm the medicine man," said he solemnly.

The Indians said not a word.

"Do you want to fire again?" said he, and he offered pistols to the Indians.

They all shrunk back in horror.

Grignon tossed the pistols, cartridges, and carbine over to us, and smiled benignantly on the astonished savages.

He then shook his hand.

A knife fell out of the palm. Another followed, and another. He shook three more out of his hand, and drew a score or so out of his ears.

"Perhaps you would like something to drink?" said he, smilingly to the Indian who spoke English.

The savage looked at him suspiciously.

"What'll you have? Rum, brandy, gin, whisky, ale, porter, wine or cider?"

The Indian brightened up, and spoke to his fellows. They all preferred whisky.

Grignon asked the Indian to lend him a loose blanket which he wore. The Indian took it off doubtfully. Grignon shook it; a bottle rolled out. He shook it again; a glass rolled out. He shook it a third time; nine more tumblers fell out. He shook it up again; a corkscrew tumbled down.

"Will you take it raw or with water?" asked Grignon, as he proceeded to unscrew the cork.

The Indian said nothing.

"Isn't that good whisky?" asked Grignon, as he poured out a glass.

The Indian smelt it suspiciously. Then he tasted it. The taste was enough. He drank it all off, smacked his lips, looked around triumphantly on his companions, and then held out his glass for more. At this all the other Indians, encouraged by this experiment, clamored for some. Grignon poured away from his bottle. Each one drank and wanted more. Grignon was quite willing to pour. He was not forgetful, however, of the duties of hospitality. He walked off to the Indians who were holding the horses, who had been watching the scene in stupefaction, and offered some to them. The smell of the whisky was enough for them. They drank and wanted more.

But Grignon shook his head.

"Not now," he said to the spokesman. "I'll give you a bottle apiece to carry home with you." And going up to the blanket, he shook out a dozen bottles of the same kind as the last.

By this time the Indians were in the jolliest mood conceivable.

"Before I give you any more," said he, "let me make you so that you will not get drunk."

He walked up to the first Indian, and took each of his hands in his, and looked at him steadfastly in the eyes for some time. Then he stroked his brows and left him; this he did to each. The Indians had all got over their suspicions, and merely expected that something good was coming. So they allowed him to do as he chose.

Grignon then stood off a little distance, and in a loud voice ordered them all to look at him. Whether they understood or not made no difference. They certainly all did look at him.

I had seen plenty of experiments before in mesmerism and electro-biology, so that the present scene did not surprise me so much as it did my companions and the other Indians.

Grignon simply stood at a distance, waving his arms at times, and giving words of command. Every word was obeyed.

First they all began to dance.

Then they all knelt down.

Then they touched hands, and could not sever themselves from one another's contact. One Indian suddenly rushed wildly around, with the others all joined to him, trying to free themselves, but utterly unable, yelling and howling like wild beasts.

At last, a shout from Grignon, and the charm was dispelled. They sprang back from one another, and stood motionless, like so many statues.

Suddenly they all began to shiver as though they were suffering from intense cold. They gathered their blankets closely around them, their teeth chattering and every limb trembling.

In an instant they were panting as though with extreme heat, drawing difficult breaths, gasping and flinging off those blankets which but a moment before they had wrapped so tightly about them.

This then passed.

They began to bark like dogs. They went down on all fours, and evidently imagined that they were of the canine species.

Then they tried to imitate the motion and croaking of frogs. After this they went through performances too numerous to mention. At one time they became rigid, and arranged themselves like the stakes of a tent—heads together, feet outward. Then four of them knelt down and tried to run about with four others on their backs; then they all jumped wildly up in the air, and began to flap their hands. At last they made a furious onset upon one another with fists, nails and teeth, and if they had not left their weapons behind, they certainly would have done some frightful injury.

The two Indians who held the horses looked on in horror, bewildered and stupefied; not knowing what to do. They would have fled in their fright, but dared not leave their companions behind. Grignon stood calm with frowning brows, watching the uproar, himself the presiding spirit of the scene. My companions were confounded. Even some of them, as they afterwards told me, thought that Grignon was the devil.

At last Grignon gave a loud shout.

The Indians fell flat on the ground.

They lay there for some time as if dead.

Then Grignon waved his arms, and they rose to their feet. All looked bewildered and frightened. With terrified glances they regarded first Grignon and then one another.

The Indian is superstitious, like all savages; in fact, like all human beings. These men saw in Grignon a terrible demon, who could exert over them any power which he chose.

He advanced toward them.

They recoiled.

He walked up nearer.

They turned and ran toward their horses.

Grignon ran after them.

Away they went. They urged their horses at the top of their speed.

Grignon followed them a short distance.

Then he turned back and came into our enclosure.

"Gather up these bottles," said he.

"Tackle up the cattle, and let us be marching."

Instantly our men rose and obeyed.

Grignon took a heavy glass of whisky, and then lay down in one of the wagons, utterly exhausted.

We traveled all that day, and the next night unmolested. Grignon slept long and soundly. After resting a long time, we pushed on our teams, so as to get as far beyond the hostile Indians as possible.

We saw nothing more of them.

"They won't dare to pursue us," said Grignon, confidently. "They'll go back and tell such a story as will be the wonder of the savages for many a long year."

Grignon was right. Not only did they not pursue us, but for all the remainder of the year, and for the next, no travelers on that route were molested.

"I don't see," said I, "how you managed to do those tricks on the open ground without any table."

Grignon smiled.

"Only clumsy performers use tables," said he. "I could have done far more wonderful things, but they would have been thrown away on those savages. I'll reserve my good tricks for San Francisco."

And so he did; for, of all the wizards, magicians, and conjurors that have visited the Golden State, none have won such fame, or excited such wonder, as my friend Grignon.

The Pleasures of Winter.

Hawthorne, after spending a winter in Rome, declared that thereafter he would, if possible, pass the inclement season in some part of the globe where it is recognized as a legitimate institution. Hawthorne has not been the only traveler who has descanted upon the discomforts of winter when experienced in a climate where frost is but an irregular and uncertain visitor. Olmsted, in his accounts of his winter travels in Texas, describes feelingly some of the sufferings he underwent from the cold "northers," against which the imperfectly constructed houses afforded a very inadequate protection. Winter, indeed, is only an affliction in places or with people where or with whom there is no suitable means for guarding against its rigors. To well fed, well housed, well clothed people, winter is as delightful as any other season of the year. Its pleasures, of course, are essentially different from those of summer, but they are no less vivid and no less genuine. Not to mention those of out-of-door sports, such as skating and sleighing, and are unexcelled by any of other seasons, it is within-doors that the winter supplies us with some of its best delights. In summer the hill-top, the brook-side, the garden, the porch, the open window—all places, in fact, that afforded us quiet and pleasant air, have equal charms upon our affection; but it is only in winter that we come to understand the full significance of the word home. When the storm is shaking our casements, and the night is black and dangerous, then, within the drawn curtains and around the blazing fire, we discover how secure, and glowing, and peaceful, and rich in affections are "hearth and home." Just as in spring the first blossoms give us delight, so in winter does the fire, when first lighted, give us singular pleasure. Perhaps of all our boyhood recollections those of the old winter's fireside are the keenest and most delightful. When the first snow fall comes this season, let the reader take down his copy of Whittier's "Snow-bound," and read the poem by the brisk blaze of crackling logs, with the sound of the outward blast reaching his ear in melancholy menace, and see what a relish the old-fashioned picture will have for him. By the brisk blaze of crackling logs! Alas! if he reads it all, in all probability it will be over the hot air of a register, or by the burnt iron of a stove. Firesides and hearthstones are things of the past, and with their departure have gone nearly all the best charms of a winter home. Modern life is surrounded with a good many conveniences, but every innovation in our households seems to signalize the death of some treasured pleasure. Your furnace, no doubt, diffuses an even warmth through the house, but, in shutting up the fireplace, it scatters the household and breaks up the old time family circle. It drives out of the home an artist who was wont to paint delicious pictures on your walls, and tint the cheeks of your dear ones with a rare glow. It excludes a friend whose bright, sparkling chatter once entertained you many a long evening, and whose blaze and glow rarely failed to fill your heart with cheerfulness and gratitude.

There are a few old fashioned people who cling to wood fires, but many of the younger generation remain ignorant of what was once the greatest charm of a winter home. "Coal," says Ike Marvel, "may have its uses" in the furnace, which takes off the sharp edge of winter from the whole interior of the house, and keeps up a day and night struggle with Boreas for the mastery, but a country home without some one open chimney around which, in time of winter twilight, when snows are beating against the panes, the family may gather and watch the fire flashing, and crackling, and flaming, and waving, until the girls clap their hands and the boys shout in a kink of exultant thankfulness, is not worthy the name."—*Appleton's Journal.*

RUSSIAN INTERESTS STILL EAST.—The Shanghae *Courier* reports that 15,000 Koreans made their way from their own country into Russian territory. The Russian Government fed as many as possible of the people thus being thrown on their hospitality; but the Korean Government is greatly enraged at the emigration, and through the medium of some Chinese officials demanded that the refugees should be returned. The Russians, on the other hand, being very willing to retain the Koreans, made a counter claim on the Korean Government for reimbursement of the cost of the food, &c., supplied to the poor people, and as this will probably be assessed at such a sum as will be beyond the power of the Korean Government to meet, the probability is that Russia has gained an accession of 15,000 good settlers to the maritime region of Eastern Siberia.

THE people of Springfield, Mass., are much excited over the milk question. They quietly submit to milk and water, but when it comes to chalk, magnesia and other unpalatable substances, they revolt.

Air-Holes in Ice.

There are some cuirous facts connected with the air-holes which form themselves during winter. There are often particular spots where partial openings in the ice will be formed every winter. These I conceive to arise from warm springs, and to have no connection with air-holes properly so-called, which are not confined to any particular locality, but may appear anywhere. There is always a good deal of air under ice, and you may often see it scattered about in small bubbles when the ice is thin. It is probably air excluded in the process of crystalization, and when there is added to it sundry gases formed from decaying matter in the water, it amounts during the winter to a considerable quantity. Such collections of air, like the bubble in a spirit-level, are in a very uneasy condition, and are rapidly transferred from one place to another on any casual disturbance of the level, giving rise to one of the numerous noises which are always more or less heard on a lake covered with ice—at least, we used always to attribute to this cause a peculiar groaning sound which was very common. Now, if there should be any casual inequality in the lower surface of the ice, the air will naturally collect there, and if it is above 32 deg. F., which so far as it consists of evoled gas it probably will be, the receptacle will be increased by thawing. A dome-shaped cavity will thus be gradually formed, which will finally reach the surface; air will escape from below, and the surface-water, of which there is almost always more or less after the snow has fallen, will run down from above, wearing the little jagged channels which are characteristic of air-holes. The whole thing will then after a while freeze up again, leaving an indication of where the air-hole has been in the different color of the freshly-formed ice. I have tried several such air-holes with an axe when first formed, and have always found them to lead to such a dome-shaped cavity. I remember on one occasion an otter frequenting a large air-hole which remained open for some time, and which must have been a mile and a half to two miles distant from the nearest open water. How did he reach it? for no otter can travel that distance under water without access to air. The Indians say that they will go to greater distances still under the ice, and that they always find air there. It is likely enough that there may be many such dome-shaped cavities, which have not yet reached, and may never reach, the surface as air-holes, but one would imagine the air they contain to be not of the most wholesome character. However, this otter did frequent the air-hole for about a week, which it certainly did not reach by traveling on the ice, and though it had a few chances of breathing there in the daytime at any rate, it contrived during that period to elude the snares of a white man and of an Indian, who wasted a good deal of time in looking after it.

So far, the process of the formation of air-holes, if I am right in my explanation, is intelilgible enough; but sometimes they are formed in a manner which is difficult to account for. Upon one occasion I had crossed the lake to a friend's house, about four miles off, and we had determined to start together next morning to our nearest town, but I had to go home first. I first went over by daylight, when there certainly was nothing unusual in the appearance of the ice, which might be four or five inches thick at the time, with a slight sprinkling of wettish snow on it. I returned home about eleven at night, aud, as it was bright starlight, with only a few floating clouds, I should have noticed any change; but I came straight across, and saw nothing to attract attention. But when I crossed again at daylight in the morning, in one part of the lake the whole surface was covered with air-holes—there must have been hundreds of them. At first I gave them rather a wide berth, but, on approaching to one to examine it, I found it frozen up again, the clear ice in the hole, with very slight indications of the characteristic jagged edges, being the only sign that there had been an open air-hole there during the night. I had no axe with me to try whether they were connected with any cavity, but the appearance was as if holes of from two to five or six inches in diameter had been punched through the ice. Of course we attributed it to electricity, as people will do anything which they do not otherwise understand, and I have never been able to give any more intelligible explanation of the phenomenon. There certainly had been some faint sheet lightning that night, a very unusual thing in winter; but what connection, if any, there may have been between the two things, I cannot tell.—*From Nature.*

JOHN LANGTON.

A Race between a Horse and Locomotive.

The Pittsburgh *Leader* tells the following story:

The following are the particulars of an exciting chase of a trotting horse over the Wallkill Valley Railroad: Last Wednesday morning, as the train from Gardiner approached Lackey's Bridge, about two miles from Gardiner's Station, the engineer, in coming round the curve on the down grade toward the bridge, saw a horse ahead on the track, which, owing to the high embankment, he knew could not get out of the way. The animal, which was once a celebrated trotter, becoming frightened, started to run toward the bridge, and it was then the engineer saw the importance of the step which he was obliged to take. Knowing that he could not stop the train, it became a race for life which should reach the bridge first.

If the horse arrived before the engine it was almost sure to throw it from the track, perhaps into the abyss below, together with the whole train of passenger coaches, sacrificing every life on board. He threw the throttle-valve all the way open, and dashed down the grade at the rate of fifty miles an hour. On plunged the horse, and on came the ponderous thunder-machine with a deafening roar behind. Half the distance had been traversed, and the horse was within a few feet of the stone-work. Every pound of steam was forced into the cylinder, and the engine gave one mighty lunge, striking the animal upon the right hip, throwing him high into the air, clear from the stone below, where he fell, with his head turned partly under him, never once stirring after he was struck.

AN Ohio girl "can always tell Sunday or Sabbath, from any other day in the week from the number of men and boys, old and young, with guns and revolvers, making for the woods and people's farms."

Mark Twain's Wonderful Potato.

Some of our readers, or their neighbors, may be in want of a form of certificate to append to a description of some vegetable novelty, real or imagined, and we offer the following as one of the best:

Mark Twain has been visiting Beecher's farm, Greeley's farm, and the farms of many of our leading city farmers, so that he has fallen completely in love with the business, and especially the part of it which raises the wonderful new seedling. He stated his agricultural line by the announcement of a new potato. He thus tells its origin: "I obtained it by crossing the yam of the tropics with the Canadian thistle, and by carefully selecting and cultivating the specimen for several seasons I have secured a product that permanently combines the earliness of the former and the endurance of the latter; in other words, my new potato is a rare combination of speed and bottom, and it will do to bet on. I christened it the Early Stunner—a name suggested by its extraordinary qualities and performances."

Mr. Twain, however, not having had much experience in farming, thought best to place it in the hands of some reliable man in which the public has confidence, and publishes heaps of testimonials. We give a specimen from Mr. John Smith, a respectable butcher, whose reputation for veracity is so well known. He says:

"I am perfectly satisfied with the Early Stunner. The pound that I purchased of you will do me. In fact it has already done me, so that I shall not want any more. The day after I planted them my swine made a raid on the patch, and I supposed I had lost my crop. You may imagine my disappointment, when the foremost hog, after briskly opening the first hill, suddenly dropped the slice of Stunners he had found there, and with an expression of disgust and mortification, walked off on his ear, a sadder and a wiser hog, followed by the remainder of the drove. My hogs usually range on my potato crop and a hog-proof potato has long been my hope. I hailed the Stunner with enthusiasm as being the thing for poorly fenced fields."

Dr. Jones, the celebrated physician, also gives the following testimony:

"Having no ground of my own, I planted a pound of the 'Early Stunners' in the macadamized road, opposite my residence. One of my neighbors recommended an application of plaster, as he thought the road had been 'summer followed' too much to raise crops without stimulant; as this was my first experience in agriculture, I acted upon his suggestion, and applied one of Alcock's porous plasters to each hill. The result was amazing. On the 1st day of July I had ten bushels of Buckeyes; July 2d one hundred bushels of Pinkeyes; July 4th, a pair of black eyes; July 6th, twins; July 7th, had to dig my potatoes or give bond to keep the peace.

"Accordingly I hired a couple of Irishmen, sunk a shaft in my front yard, tunneled under the road, and soon struck a magnificent vein of potatoes. I shall never know how many bushels there were, for a rumor got abroad that there was an irruption of predatory Fenians. Before the next morning's sun burst, the last potato had disappeared, and I was ruined."

Divorce Business in Chicago.

From the Chicago Republican.

Mina Landgraff petitioned the Circuit Court for a divorce from John Landgraff, to whom she was married in this city on the 18th of June, 1867. Mina had been John's housekeeper about a year before their marriage, and had been previously married in Germany to an individual of the name of Plumbhorn. Her parents having emigrated to this country, she obtained Plumbhorn's consent to come over and join them, and it was agreed that he should follow her, and that they should all live together in Wisconsin, where her parents had settled down. This was in 1860, and for five years Mina waited, and heard no tidings of the dilatory Plumbhorn. At last she got a letter from an intimate friend, stating that he was dead; and this letter she read confidentially to Landgraff, who was also satisfied that Plumbhorn was dead, and offered to take the vacant place. Mina blushingly consented, and became Mrs. Landgraff. Very soon, however, after their marriage, Landgraff came into possession of property worth $30,000, including three houses and two lots on State street, where they lived. Then he became tired of Mina, and began to treat her very cruelly, beating her when she was well, and refusing her medical aid when she was sick. At last, in March, 1868, she was obliged to flee for shelter to her friends and neighbors, in order to avoid his cruelty; and he took another housekeeper, with whom Mina alleges that he is living in a state of adultery. His persecution of her did not cease with her quitting his house. In July, 1868, he had her arrested and indicted on a charge of bigamy, alleging that her first husband was still alive in Germany; but she was honorably acquitted. His next move was to call in the assistance of a certain Justice of the Peace and some shyster lawyer, who so intimidated and coerced Mina that she was induced to put her name to a document which she now understands to be an agreement to release Landgraff from all claims to her maintenance, but the exact purport of which she did not then know. She asks the Court to inquire into these matters, and the Court has granted her leave to prosecute her suit *in forma pauperis.*

BURNING OF HENRY CLAY'S BIRTH PLACE.—We have just received information of the burning of the house where Henry Clay was born. It was situated on a small tract of ordinary land, near the old Slash Church, in the county of Hanover, about five miles distant from Ashland. A picture of it before us represents it as an old-fashioned, one-story frame-house, with sloping roof. It has a large chimney at either end, which, according to the fashion of the times in which they were built, have material enough in them for three modern chimneys. At one end is a shed room built over the chimney. This shed had from age settled and separated from the main building, thus leaving a gap into which dry leaves and combustible matter had from time to time fallen. A spark dropping upon them occasioned the fire, which resulted in the destruction of the humble birth place of the great American commoner. At the time of its destruction it was occupied.—*Richmond Whig, Dec.* 13.

WOMEN as telegraphic operators have proved a great success. They send the electric spark right through a fellow.

Wit and Wisdom.

TALK about conceit as much as you like, it is to human character what salt is to the ocean; it keeps it sweet and renders it endurable.

THE Boston *Post* thinks it remarkable that Victoria C. Woodhull should, in her petition, admit that she was above the age of 21 years.

A TEMPERANCE lecturer says—Every moderate drinker could abandon the intoxicating cup, if he would; every inebriate would if he could.

UNDER the head of "Lost Races of America," a gentleman is getting up a list of the most celebrated horses which have been beaten.

TOM—"I say, Jack, what a beautiful complexion Miss Smith has! Do you know her?" Jack—"No, but I know a girl who buys her complexion at the same store."

IN Troy, liquor is allowed to be sold only to the trevelling public. The citizens are to be seen every morning, carpet-bag in hand, seeking something to hold in their mouths.—*Boston Post.*

A CONTEMPORARY in Indiana tells how a brakeman, who was left by his train the other day, took a short cut on foot, and beat his cars fifteen minutes in a walk of five miles.

A LIVELY caricaturist represents John Bull as a voracious whale rushing through the seas with his mouth wide open, and Ben Butler in a small boat in the act of harpooning him.

EMERSON startles the world with the remark that "astronomers eclipse planets!" The Chicago *Post* says: "This seems a little obscure at first, but it is obviously true—because they disc-over them!"

ONE of the new elastic toys that has found its way into nurseries represents Bismarck holding Louis Napoleon by the ears. A vigorous shaking of the ex-Emperor gives great delight to "Young America."

A GENTLEMAN in Essex, Mass., called on one of the shoe dealers in that town, a few days since, and purchased a pair of shoes for his boy. The shoe dealer took the shoes for the purpose of rasping off the pegs inside, when the purchaser objected, because, said he, "If the pegs are cut off, the boy runs all over town, and the shoes will not last him three weeks."

A LITTLE boy who went to church was cautioned to remember the text, which was: "Why stand ye all the day idle? Go into my vineyard, and whatsoever is right I will pay thee." Johnny came home and was asked to repeat the text. He thought over it awhile, and then cried out: "What d'ye stand round here doing nuffin for; go into my barnyard and work. I'll make it all right with you."

A Horrible Scene.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, writing from Allegan, December 26th, says: The residence of Emanuel Helpman, situated on section 14, in the township of Trowbridge, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 24th, with three of his children—one boy and two girls. Mr. and Mrs. Helpman barely escaped with their other two children.

Mr. Helpman had worked hard all day and retired early. His family soon followed, leaving the stove red hot and well filled. The fire must have caught in the roof from the pipe, as there was no chimney, and Mr. H. was awakened about midnight by the roof falling in. The fire had then blocked up the passage through the door, and he immediately aroused his wife, broke open a window and pulled her and two of the children out, none of them having anything on but their night clothes, and even those being nearly burned off. His other boy came to the window, and Mr. H. had nearly succeeded in pulling him out by the shirt, when the garment, which was badly burned, parted, and the boy fell back into the flames The cries of the little sufferers were heard for some time afterwards, but they could not be saved.

Mr. Helpman then covered his wife and rescued children up in the hay in the barn, and rode a horse one mile to his nearest neighbor for assistance. When he arrived he was nearly frozen, that being the coldest night of the season, and he wholly naked. He sank into a state of unconsciousness as soon as he told his story. The neighbors immediately rallied and furnished all the assistance within their power. Mr. H. is in a critical condition, being roasted and frozen in places. No calamity has ever before cast such a universal gloom over the community as this. Several hundred dollars have already been raised for the family.

SPEARING FOR DEAD MEN.—On the 15th of last month, a man named Husschmitt was seen by a potato peddler to go to the banks of the Passaic River, divest himself of most of his clothing and jump into the stream where the water was swiftest. Before night the family of the deceased called at the police station and said he was missing, and having been deranged for a few days, they believed him to be the missing man, and so it proved. Nothing was seen of the body, and it was supposed to have floated down with the tide. Recently, a man went to the river, cut a hole in the ice, and commenced spearing for eels. Hardly had he begun his eel fishing when his spear struck something in the mud, which he pulled to the surface, and the surprise of the fisherman was great when he discovered he had brought to the surface the corpse.

A BENNINGTON STORY.—During the Revolutionary war, Tories, Yorkers and Indians were about equally at discount in Bennington and neighboring towns. The late Judge Olin, then a great clumsy boy of seven years old, was sent to school to Shaftsbury. The schoolmistress, on dismissing her school, gave out that the boys going home from school, such as had hats on, should take them off and make a bow, on meeting people, the rest should nod their heads. Henry, wishing to comply with the order, but wishing to know how it was to be construed, said: "Schoolmarm, *if I should meet a Tory, or a Yorker, or an Indian,* must I make a bow to them?"—*Troy Press.*

IT is regarded in naval circles as a favorable indication of the peaceful and friendly relations of the United States with other nations that there have been no dispatches from any of our squadrons on foreign coasts for the past three months, other than those simply announcing changes of location of our naval vessels.

My Boots.

BY A. H. POE.

Now what's that you're lookin' at?
  These ain't no new breeches.
Mamma made 'em more'n a month;
  See! I broke the stitches
My! but we had fun out there,
  Where the rain-pipe's leakin'.
What you hear? I spect I knows—
  It's my *boots* a-creakin'.

Taddie, let my wagon 'lone,
  While my horse is eatin'!
That's my test'ment that I preach,
  When we has big meetin'.
Ain't there somein smells round here?
  —I can't say my spellin'—
Smells like leather; what you s'pose?
  It's my *boots* a-smellin'.

Jus' you see 'em,—don't they shine?
  Papa paid a dollar;
Four, free dollars; and a man
  Gave my dog a collar.
'Spect he wants some boots like these,
  Wouldn't he bark funny?
Guess I'll buy him whole two pair,
  When I get my money.

See that yellow man up here,
  On the painted leather!
"Clear the track," we holler out,
  Him and me together.
Mamma she looks jus' right up,
  Stops the tune she's hummin'.
'Spect she 'members by my boots
  That her Johnnie's comin'.

Nanny Norton.

"Never mind, Neddy, you will be there, and then you must c straight back as fast as you can, and will be home again before dark."

It was Nanny Norton speaking to young brother as he stood fastenin plaid round him, looking gloomily at the snowy weather.

Now Nanny and her brother liv very long time ago, when little chil ay, and big ones too, were kept strictly, and had not half the playth and pleasures that they expect now They lived in a lonely house at the of a narrow lane, and behind the h were several fields and a few outho and barns; in fact, a small farm. owner of this farm was their aunt, tress Norton, a prim, upright, sever lady, who had a great idea that all dren needed to be kept well in place. She never called the childre any name but "niece" and "neph and they never thought of her but the greatest awe.

Besides these three, there lived in house the farm-man, old Nathan had grown gray in the mistress' ser and his wife, who was still strong hearty, but as deaf as a post. You w have called it a dull home for a m boy of nine years old, if you could peeped through the lattice window one of the long winter nights.

There at the table of plain deal, clean as much as scrubbing could m it, sat the mistress, straight as pos with her high cap, white handkerc and tight sleeves, her lace-pillow b her, for she was never idle, and no the country could make such lac hers. At her side, buisy with knit from which she dared scarcely to loo sat Nanny, several years younger her brother. Behind them, hidden in the immense chimney-corner, w looked as if it were made to hold whole family, sat Nathan in large, r beaver hat, smoking his pipe, and and then kicking with his heel the in the fire on the ground at his feet all the work were done, his wife w probably be at his side, nodding head in a doze.

On this particular afternoon Ne had been told by his aunt to ca basket of new-laid eggs to a poor ne bor. Now, neighbor, in that part o world, meant any one living with few miles of one's house. So w Neddy set forth on his errand, he k that he had a long walk in the wind snow before him. He did not like job, and, like many a naughty boy before and since, he loitered and pl in the wood till twilight began to A blinding snow-storm came on, young Ned, who had not often that way before, stood still and bega wonder where he was. Then, get frightened, he began to run wi among the trees, beating off the s and rubbing his eyes. Heated and t with his run, he stood still at length his basket down, stretched himself, in the end, lay down on the snow- fell fast asleep.

All this time a kind sister at h was thinking of the little beedless Nanny watched the falling anxiously, and counted the minute Neddy's return. And when the came and passed, and the snow ce to fall, and the sky grew clear, and he did not come, she slipped out of kitchen, called Nero, his dog, to fo her and set out. Springing over stile, she was soon in the dark w calling gently his name. No an came, and Nanny stooped to the patted him, and whispered, "Good good dog, where's thy master?" A went Nero, sniffing and peering abo then, with a short bark, he set off fast trot. Nanny followed as well as could, till she saw him spring throu mass of broken branches close fallen tree, and knew by his whine he had found the boy. There lay child, sound asleep, the basket of at his side, his plaid lying loosely him. Nanny called him and shook before she could rouse him. It was late now to finish his errand; bes Nanny feared he would catch col his snowy clothes. So she made run quickly home at her side, while carried the basket.

Reaching the lane, the good s went forward to explain all to his a Mistress Norton was strict and pr indeed, but she was not unreason and she was *never* angry. So when boy came shyly up to her, she only hold of his two hands, looked grave him, and said *very slowly*: "Nep if thou hast not loitered, the poor ne bor had had her eggs this night; by fault she must now suffer." Then sent him to change his clothes, with her own hands, got him some elder-wine to warm him after his in the snow. And Neddy, sitting in Nathan's corner, swung his feet b wards and forwards, sipping the hot stuff, and thinking that he wou ever be such a silly boy again. I der whether he kept his good resol or not!

THE EISTEDDFOD.—This is the W designation of a convention held purposes of mental improvement. custom is handed down from the da the Bards, whom the "ruthless K of England strove to extinguish, thereby to crush Welsh nationa The *Ledger* has noticed these meet as held in Wales, and the reports r sent them as conferences altoge pleasant and useful." It is gratifyin observe that the Cymri in this cou are introducing the "Eisteddfod." session was recently held in Utica, The example is worthy of emulatio

A PETITION to the Detroit City Gov ment ends:—"And your petitione ever pray—if praying will do any g

Weekly Courier.

AUBURN IND........Jan 26, 1871

A MODEL surgical operation: To take cheek out of a young man, and the jaw out of a woman.

A LOUISVILLE merchant was surprised to discover what gave his last barrel of whiskey such a splendid bouquet. When he drew the last of it he found in the barrel two plugs of tobacco and six rats.

THE Cherokees—the bloodless Cherokees—are developing latent humor. They have appointed a day of fasting and prayer, for protection against the United States troops. The author of the joke ought to have an extra annuity.

WITH all the boasted superiority of English railroad management, more people were killed there in the last three months, by railroad accidents, than were killed in the United States, from similar causes, during the whole of the year 1870.

THE negroes of Ohio, at their late State Convention, adopted a resolution demanding of their white republican brethern, that all the schools of State should at once be thrown open and made equally free to black and white children. On with the dance. Sambo's coming—so is John Chinaman.

A BILL has been introduced in the House providing for the admission of Washington Territory as a State in the Union. The total vote of this Territory is 5,000, and the total population 30,000. Grant's uneasy itch for re-election is at the bottom of this state making buiness.

THE NEW YORK *Herald* is a sort of political indictator. It always shows which way the wind blows. Hear its last: "Let us have a hundred guns in honor of the election of Farnk Blair to the United States Senate from the flourishing State of Misouri; and let the Democracy in other States respond accordingly.

FLORIDA is the only State in which the Governor has a cabinet of heads of the various executive departments analogous to the Cabinet at Washington, and of this refinement, which was brought into the State at the framing of the reconstructed constitution, Governor REED has no high opinion... His cabinet ministers display the highest promptitude on pay-day, but are hard to assemble when his Excellency would bask in the effulgence of their united wisdom.

HERE is a new rule for computing interest. It is so simple and so true that every banker, merchant and clerk should post it for reference. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be gained by so few figures:

Six per cent.—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, seperate the right hand figure and divide by six, the result is the true interest on such number of days at six per cent.

Eight per cent.—Multiply any given amount by the number of days upon which it is desired to ascertain the interest, and divide by 45, and the result will be the true interest for the time required.

Ten per cent.—Multiply the same as above and divide by 36, and the result will show the interest at 10 per cent.

THE BREATH.—We clip the following from an exchange: "The breath is the air which issues from the lungs during respiration, through the nose and mouth. This operation is performed without effort, but still it causes a motion in the external air, before the nose and mouth. The air respired is the vehicle of sound and speech. A smaller portion of oxygen, and a larger portion of carbonic acid, are contained in the air which is exhaled, than that which is inhaled. There are also aqueous particles in the breath, which are precipitated by the coldness of the external air, in the form of visible vapor; likewise other substances which owe their origin to secretions in the mouth, nose, windpipe and lungs. These cause the changes in the breath, which may be known by the smell, like the other qualities of the air. In youth the breath is insipid, and contains acid; it loses these qualities after the age of puberty, and becomes more agreeable. With advancing age it becomes again unpleasant. A bad breath is however, often caused by local affections in the nose, cancerous polypi, by discharges from the mouth, by sores on the lungs, or peculiar secretions in them. It is also caused by carious teeth, by impurities in the mouth, and by many kinds of food—such as horse-radish, onions, and also by flesh, if used to the exclusion of other food, and by fevers. In the last case it often varies with the character of the disease. The remedy for this complaint must depend upon the causes which produce it. Substances of an aromatic kind, which have a strong, rich smell, should be chewed to diminish its offensiveness. Parsley has been found of peculiar use, but it is often impossible to remove this unpleasant disorder. According to the Prussian cod, a bad breath furnishes grounds for a divorce.

BUY AT HOME.—If you do not support home enterprise, how do you expect your individual home business to be sustained?" The important fact that if you spend your money with the artizans, mechanics, merchants and manufacturers of your own community, you have good chances to get it back, seems frequently disregarded here and, although we hear of no dissenting voice when hopes and wishes are expressed for advancing the growth and prosperity of our town, the majority of our citizens seem by their action entirely forgetful of that fact. The quickest and surest way to build up and advance a town is for its citizens to foster and encourage all branches of home business, by buying at home every article they require that can be obtained.

New Advertisements.

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationary,
WALL PAPER,
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BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

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A CARD.

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RUSHSON'S (F.V.) COD LIVER OIL.
for Consumtion and Scrofula; use no other.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Polly Bullard, late of DeKalb County, Indiana deceased. Said state is supposed to be solvent.

MILES WATERMAN, Administrator.

Jan. 18, '71. 3w

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CHAS. W. WELCHIN.
Jan. 17, tf. Auburn, Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw RAIL ROAD

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stock-holders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of Officers, will be held at the office of the President, of the Company, in the city of Jackson on the second Tuesday, being the 14th day of February A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. and that the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 4 o'clock P. M. on the Tuesday preceeding. Such election remains closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meetings.

Jackson, Michigan, January 12, 1871.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of James Ervin late of DeKalb County deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN H. GILL, Executor.

January 6, 1871. 3w

List of Delinquent Taxes.

A LIST OF

LANDS & TOWN LOTS

WITHIN THE

County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana,

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1869, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1870.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinquent tax Penalty and Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Tax-es due.
	BUTLER TOWNSHIP.											
Bell Jacob G., Heirs of	w. pt. of s. e. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	880	880	17 03	14 16	20	31 39
Bell Robert	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	12	80	00	700	700	13 55	11 27	20	25 02
same	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	1065	1264	27 26	22 94	20	50 40
Culver Susannah	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	12	33	12	22	00	270	270	4 08	4 34	20	8 62
Feagler Henry	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	12	33	12	8	00	80	80	1 53	1 28	20	3 01
Gragg, John	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	700	700				
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	940	1114	36 48	29 20	[illegible]	66 08
Klinger, Henry	pt. of s. w. qr.	7	33	12	160	00	960	1239	23 24	20 83	20	45 27
same	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	7	33	12	40	00	200	200	3 87	3 22	20	7 29
Leister, Lefanas	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	6	33	12	74	76	704	899	25 18	16 07	20	41 45
Lawrence, David	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	25	33	12	80	00	1000	1080	19 37	16 10	20	35 67
Miller & Stoner,	off n. side of s. e. qr.	28	33	12	81	29	680	745	26 88	14 59	20	41 67
Ross, Thomas	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	40	00	400	400	7 54	6 44	20	14 38
same	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	6	33	12	80	00	730	904	20 05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 02
Snyder, David	pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	25	33	12								
same	pt. of s. w. qr.	25	33	12	100	00	1400	1515	4 51	25 99	40	30 80
same	n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	35	33	12	40	00	405	405	1 29	6 52	20	8 01
Trump, John C.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	33	12	80	00	480	480	9 29	7 72	20	17 21
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	9	33	12	40	00	240	240	4 64	3 86	20	8 70
Thompson, John	w. ½ of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	10	33	12	40	00	410	502	15 29	8 08	20	24 57
Tresh, Michael Jr.	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	33	12	80	00	700	867	21 46	16 55	20	38 20
Werntz, George	e. pt. of n. e. qr.	1	33	12	24	00	435	458	5 30	11 96	20	17 55
Whetsel M. F. & J.	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	14	33	12	40	00	170	170	3 28	2 73	20	6 21
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP.											
Andrews, Henry	pt. of n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	27	33	13	1	00	11	11	2 62	18	20	3 00
April, Frederick	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	280	280	1 40	4 78	20	6 38
Brown, Burton	pt. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	2	33	13	70	00	720	862	21 10	17 30	20	38 60
Breens, John H.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	8	33	13	80	00	630	630	12 31	10 77	20	23 28
Bishop, Willis	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	240	240	11 34	4 10	20	15 64
Bowzer, J. C.	w. pt. of n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	33	13	25	00	40	40	76	88	20	1 64
same	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	33	13	40	00	120	120	2 31	2 05	20	4 56
Brand, Sophia	in s. w. pt. of s. w. qr.	22	33	13	66	00	480	516	11 97	8 81	20	20 98
Brand, Lucy A.	s. e. cor. of w. ½ of s. w qr.	32	33	13	14	00	100	100	1 93	1 71	20	3 84
Butler, Uriah	in n. w. cor. of n. ½ of n. e. qr.	34	33	13	6	00	60	76	9 21	2 29	20	11 70
Cramer, John C.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	2	33	13	80	00	428	428	11 29	7 31	20	18 80
Elson, William H.	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	80	00	400	543	7 74	11 88	20	19 82
Elson, T. C.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	28	33	13	80	00	718	713	33 89	12 25	20	19 82
Feagler, John B.	und. ½ of mid. ½ of n. e. qr.	5	33	13	25	00	282	421	10 17	9 79	20	26 35
same	und. 8-11 pt. of mid. ½ of n. e. qr	5	33	13	18	17	180	180	3 47	3 07	20	6 74
Feagler, William A.	w. pt. of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	38	00	785	1085	19 90	19 78	20	39 88
Feagler, Henry	½ of w. side of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	38	00	785	870	17 68	14 87	20	32 75
same	n. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	15	00	195	195	3 76	3 33	20	7 29
Furnish William	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	26	33	13	3	00	36	36	69	61	20	1 40
same	in s. e. cor. of n. e. qr.	26	33	13	5	00	30	30	57	51	20	1 28
Folts, Samuel	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	25	33	13	80	00	705	820	18 07	14 02	20	32 29
Howey, Thomas	pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	25	33	13	40	00	465	465	5 56	7 95	20	13 71
Hickey, George W.	e. ½ of s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	33	13	20	00	125	258	2 41	4 41	20	7 02
same	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	32	33	13	40	00	205	205	6 77	3 50	20	10 47
Henderson, Letty	n. ½ of s. e. qr.	36	33	13	80	00	750	775	14 52	13 25	20	27 97
Henderson, John M.	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	36	33	13	80	00	875	1081	24 01	20 07	20	44 28
same	n. ½ of s. w. qr.	36	33	13	80	00	568	568	11 74	9 74	20	21 68
McClellan, William	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	825	1104	20 73	20 47	20	41 40
Moore, George W.	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	13	33	13	40	00	403	496	39 85	10 07	20	50 12
Morr, Peter	n. pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	13	33	13	80	00	641	641	15 78	10 95	20	26 93
McKinley, William	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	33	33	13	80	00	525	655	12 63	12 20	20	25 03
Squires, W. A.	n. pt. of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	14	33	13	20	00	120	120	4 64	2 05	20	6 89
Shipley, Robert M.	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	33	13	40	00	260	314	3 99	8 30	20	12 49
Woolsey, Jotham	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	997	1239	27 43	22 78	20	50 41
Woolsey, Joseph Heirs of	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	703	775	20 31	13 25	20	33 76
Werntz, George	in s. w. cor. of n. w. qr.	6	33	13	12	74	101	101	1 94	1 72	20	3 86
Watson, John	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	25	33	13	80	00	945	1101	3 56	19 82	20	23 58
Watson, Charles	pt. of n. e. qr.	26	33	13	114	50	1377	1578	70 14	26 98	20	97 32
	CONCORD TOWNSHIP.											
Allen William	s. pt. of e. ½ s. w. qr.	23	33	14								
same	s. pt. of s. e. qr.	23	33	14	60	00	586	706	12 00	15 47	40	27 87
same	n. pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	23	33	14	53	33	390	390	7 98	6 86	20	15 04
Baker James	pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	14	71	00	848	1169	17 75	23 57	20	41 52
Dragoo Delilah	n. ½ of n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	18	33	14	20	00	143	143	2 91	2 51	20	5 62
Dawson John W.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	20	33	14	80	00	567	567	11 60	9 97	20	21 77
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	33	33	14	71	10	671	671	13 74	11 80	20	25 74
same	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	33	14	80	00	710	710	14 55	12 49	20	27 24
Fales Henry H.	s. w. pt. of s. w. qr.	28	33	14	80	00	1006	1351	27 27	24 77	20	52 24
Graybill Abraham	in n. w. cor. of s. w. ¼ n. e. qr	3	33	14	10	00	70	70	1 42	1 23	20	2 85
same	in s. e. pt. of s. w. ¼ n. e. qr	3	33	14	27	50	164	254	5 77	4 46	20	10 43
Henderson Joseph	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	22	33	14	80	00	775	1037	38 35	20 00	20	58 65
same	s. e. frac. of n. w. qr.	22	33	14	49	00	355	355	7 27	6 24	20	13 71
same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	22	33	14	40	00	365	365	7 47	6 42	20	14 09
Jenkins John	w. ½ of s. w. qr.	21	33	14	80	00	685	685	14 03	12 05	20	26 28
Lawhead Isaac	pt. of n. w. ½ of s. w. qr.	11	33	14	27	00	388	463	24 86	9 14	20	34 20
same	s. end of w. ½ of n. w. qr.	11	33	14	15	00	117	117	4 15	2 05	20	6 40
Monroe William	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	8	33	14	40	00	325	325	7 97	5 89	20	14 06
same	s. e. ¼ of n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	9	33	14	10	00	96	96	1 30	1 68	20	3 18
same	s. w. cor. of s. w. qr.	9	33	14	1	25	35	35	20	61	20	1 01
Morr Peter	n. w. qr.	18	33	14	158	00	1374	1523	31 46	26 40	20	58 06
Nelson Thomas	pt. of n. w. qr.	1	33	14	150	00	1752	2034	44 15	35 79	20	80 14
same	s. pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	2	33	14	30	00	178	178	3 63	3 13	20	6 96
same	s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	2	33	14	40	00	240	240	4 91	4 22	20	9 33
Rickets Ira	s. e cor. of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	9	33	14	4	00	50	141	3 80	5 32	20	9 32
Rex Joseph M.	pt. of e ½ of n. e. qr.	13	33	14	78	00	1065	1065	22 41	19 27	20	41 91
Smith Joseph	e. pt. of s. ½ of s. w. qr.	16	33	14	46	50	504	504	16 26	8 87	20	25 43
Skinner Joel	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	4	33	14	80	00	622	678	16 03	11 91	20	28 14
Elm Nelson	off s. end of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	16	33	14	14	50	163	257	5 12	4 51	20	9 83
Wyatt William J.	n. pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	2	33	14	50	00	429	429	8 78	7 53	20	16 52
Woodcox Lucinda	s. ½ of s. e. qr.	15	33	14	80	00	870	870	17 82	15 31	20	33 33
Wearly Samuel T.	e. pt. of n. e. qr.	34	33	14	20	00	153	190	15 84	4 34	20	20 27
Yarnell Jacob Heirs of	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	13	33	14	80	00	705	946	14 55	16 61	20	31 29
	NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.											
Bailey & Smith	n frac. of n. e. qr.	5	33	15	69	50	620	620	47 38	13 08	20	60 65
Baird Albert L.	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	324	324	12 60	6 82	20	19 61
Cahill William	n. ½ of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	20	33	15	40	00	399	529	16 20	14 00	20	30 50
Dodge Mary P.	s. side of mid. ⅓ of	4	33	15	26	00	227	227	5 28	4 78	20	10 26
Davis Isaiah	n. side of	19	33	15	60	00	414	633	8 87	15 46	20	25 53
same	in s. e. cor. of e. ½ s. w. qr.	19	33	15	17	50	167	167	3 88	3 52	20	7 60
Fusselman Almeda	in n. w pt. of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		08	43	43	98	90	20	2 08
Friend Elisabeth	s. ½ of n. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	430	430	10 85	9 07	20	20 12
Gillingham Lucy A.	n. ½ of s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	32	33	15	20	00	199	199	4 64	4 19	20	9 03
Hawkins William H.	n. pt. of mid. ⅓ of	4	33	15	50	00	435	642	14 08	13 70	20	27 98
Johnson Sarah E.	in s. w. qr.	6	33	15		67	28	28	1 05	58	20	1 83
Kirkbride G. W.	in s. ½ of s. w. fract. qr.	6	33	15	3	00	20	20	48 87	42	20	49 49
Lozier Joseph	n. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	15	80	00	932	1093	21 84	24 05	20	46 09
McGonigal Susan	in section	6	33	15		86	170	170	10 12	3 58	20	13 90
Mogle Simon, Heirs of	in n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		25	68	68	1 56	1 43	20	3 19
same	n ½ of n. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	355	355	10 85	7 94	20	18 54
Nichols Simon	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	17	33	15	80	00	661	661	15 48	14 00	20	29 68
Robinson James A	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	18	33	15	40	00	347	347	8 52	7 49	20	16 03
Richmond Hazard P.	pt of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	19	33	15	10	00	60	60	4 09	1 26	20	6 15
Sanford Calvin J.	n. ½ of s. w. qr.	31	33	15	80	00	464	609	14 33	13 66	20	28 19
same	n. side of s. e. qr.	31	33	15	60	00	495	495	11 53	10 44	20	22 17
Snyder Peter P.	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	32	33	15	40	00	393	494	14 02	13 26	20	26 48
Tarney Elisabeth	e. ½ of e. ½ of s. w. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	384	384	8 95	8 09	20	17 24
	STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.											
Boyer David H.	w. ½ of s. w. qr.	18	34	15	80	00	1030	1090	20 48	19 18	20	39 86
Chilson S. M.	und ⅔ of n. side s. ½ of s. w. qr.	30	34	15	10	00	124	124	84	2 18	20	3 22
Coats Noyce	und ⅔ of n. pt. of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	30	34	15	2	06	19	19	16	33	20	69
same	und ⅔ of mid pt. of n ½ of s. w. qr.	30	34	15	13	34	126	126	1 18	2 21	20	3 59
Daily Anthony	w. pt. of s. w. qr.	7	34	15	120	00	1032	1032	15 44	18 15	20	33 79
Hart David	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	8	34	15	40	00	555	695	12 03	12 56	20	24 79
Moughler Hannah	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	18	34	15	40	00	315	356	6 98	7 43	20	14 61
Smith John	n pt. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	20	34	15	60	00	402	478	10 39	9 15	20	19 74
	WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.											
Allen W.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	34	34	14	80	00	720	895	44 35	28 78	20	73 33
same	pt. of n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr	34	34	14	20	00	78	78	4 33	2 31	20	6 84
Blaker John	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	110	110	2 52	3 31	20	6 01
Browser William	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	110	110	2 50	3 31	20	6 01
Bryant Annis L.	in s. ½ of s. e. qr.	2	34	14		20	12	12	26	36	20	82
Barnhart Abigail	n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	8	34	14	40	00	380	380	7 50	11 43	20	19 13
Boon	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	10	34	14	40	00	420	420	31 86	12 64	20	44 70
Blaker William	in w ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	30	30	10 76	90	20	11 86
Boyer Daniel H.	s. pt. of s. e. qr	13	34	14	120	00	1480	2093	55 74	65 93	20	121 87
same	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	13	34	14	40	00	460	460	10 46	13 84	20	24 50
Brandon Peter H.	n. pt. of n. e. qr.	23	34	14	80	00	930	930	21 16	27 99	20	49 35
same	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	24	34	14	40	00	340	340	14 50	10 35	20	49 35
Brown William	w. ½ of n. w. qr	31	34	14	76	00	735	812	6 50	24 40	20	31 18
Cutting David	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	25	35	79	1 05	20	2 04
Curtis A. D.	n. pt of s. e. qr.	24	34	14	100	00	1100	1253	9 06	39 56	20	48 85
Coats Noyce	s. ½ of s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	25	34	14	20	00	195	195	11 84	5 87	20	17 91
Carrier Hannah G.	pt of w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		50	105	105	2 38	3 16	20	5 74
Casebeer George	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		46	240	969	17 37	31 01	20	48 58
Delvin Jacob	s. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr	3	34	14	20	00	230	325	19 99	12 33	20	32 52
Deems Hannah	pt. of s. w. ½ of n. w. qr	3	34	14	35	60	335	335	6 68	10 08	20	16 96
Fisher James	n. pt. of n. w. qr.	5	34	14	69	00	728	728	16 57	21 91	20	38 68
Franks David	in n. w. qr.	29	34	14	55	00	565	656	15 01	20 74	20	35 95
Gingrish Samuel	mid. pt. of e. ½ n. w. qr	18	34	14	15	00	60	60	4 65	1 80	20	6 65
Gingrish Daniel	s. end of w. ½ of s. w. qr	18	34	14	30	00	90	140	4 42	6 06	20	10 68
same	w. pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr	18	34	14	15	00	60	60	1 35	1 80	20	3 35
Helwig John	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14	1	96	50	50	20 20	1 50	20	22 00
Handy Maria e.	w. side of w. ½ n. w. qr.	12	34	14		20	37	37	83	1 11	20	2 14
Hubbell Oliver C.	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	3	00	105	705	1 90	21 22	20	23 32
Hose Solomon	n. e. pt. of s. ½ n. e. qr	23	34	14	2	19	242	724	38	24 64	20	25 22
same	pt. of s. ½ of n. e. qr.	23	34	14	77	81	880	880	22 99	26 48	20	49 67
same	in s. ½ of n. w. qr	24	34	14	77	86	1060	1060	32 55	31 90	20	64 65
same	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr	24	34	14	40	00	340	340	7 73	10 23	20	18 16
same	s. w. pt. of s. w. qr	24	34	14	2	19	37	37	38	1 11	20	1 69
Hill Samuel F.	s. w. pt. of n. e qr	16	34	14	40	00	392	632	68 11	21 87	20	90 18
same	s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	16	34	14	40	00	325	325	27 93	9 78	20	37 91
Hunter Jafferson	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	30	34	14	80	00	720	850	5 58	28 43	20	34 21
Hablawitz Andrew	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	36	34	14	40	00	390	474	36	17 11	20	21 67
Itskin Philip	mid. of w. ½ of s. e. qr.	17	34	14	33	00	250	320	34	9 63	20	17 17
Jones William I.	pt of n. e. ½ of n. w. qr	12	34	14	26	00	512	601	5 15	22 94	20	28 29
Keplinger William	s. ½ of n. w. qr.	5	34	14	80	00	850	850	26 86	25 58	20	52 61
Krontz M. E.	s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	15	34	14	40	00	390	500	15 11	17 90	20	33 21
Keller Christopher	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	21	34	14	40	00	140	140	15 03	4 21	20	19 44
same	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	34	14	38	00	250	250	5 68	8 52	20	14 40
Kester Alonzo	e. pt. of n. e. qr.	29	34	14	80	00	308	340	10 26	12 08	20	22 54
Kester Peter S.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	27	34	14	80	00	1120	1332	31 70	40 09	20	71 99
same	n. e. pt. n. w. ¼ s. e. qr.	27	34	14	10	00	110	110	2 50	3 31	20	6 01
Kiner Elisabeth A.	e. pt. of s. e. ¼ s. w. qr.	28	34	14	25	00	265	265	13 19	7 97	20	21 36
Likens Stephen	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	9	34	14	40	00	310	363	9 47	10 92	20	20 59
Leonard Emily J.	pt. of w ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		80	110	110	2 50	2 31	20	6 01
Lawhead John	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	34	14	40	00	410	546	12 38	19 28	20	31 86
Leonard Eugene	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		80	1040	1315	25 34	41 43	20	67 01
Mosier & Hopkins	in w. ½ of s. w. qr.	1	34	14	1	64	70	70	5 77	2 10	20	10 07
Moughler George	in s. e. cor. of n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	10	34	14	1	50	15	15	14 52	45	20	15 17
Mason Alber J.	s. end of n. e. ¼ s. e. q.	11	34	14	9	06	80	80	1 81	2 40	20	4 41
same	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	11	34	14	40	00	640	640	19 06	19 26	20	39 12
same	n. pt. of n. w. s. e. qr.	11	34	14	9	44	82	82	1 85	2 46	20	4 51
McLaughlin Michael	pt. of n. e. qr	12	34	14	157	00	2500	2593	2 30	80 89	20	83 39
Miller Henry	in pt. of n. e. ¼ n. w. qr	12	34	14	1	00	240	240	5 45	7 22	20	12 87
Moughler Jacob	n. w. pt. of s. w. qr.	13	34	14	94	00	1176	1547	37 97	48 41	20	86 58
same	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	13	34	14	25	00	200	200	4 55	6 02	20	10 77
Meese John	n. e. qr.	19	34	14	151	00	1657	1657	24 06	31 81	20	56 07
Maxwell James H.	n. w. pt. of s. e. qr.	27	34	14	59	80	506	578	16 90	20 24	20	37 34
McNabb John O.	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	25	34	14	40	00	210	325	3 58	11 63	20	15 41
Muns Mary	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	5	34	14	40	00	225	225	4 55	6 78	20	11 56
Packer W. F.	n. e ½ of s. e. qr.	10	34	14	80	00	765	893	43 11	26 87	20	70 18
Pugsley George	w. side of e. ½ of s. e. qr.	29	34	14	27	50	315	374	10 59	13 10	20	23 89
Ray John H.	in s. w. pt. of s. e. qr	6	34	14	1	00	10	10	22	30	20	72
Reese Hamlbright	s. w. pt. of n. w. ½ n. w. qr	12	34	14	5	00	150	210	169 67	6 32	20	176 19
Roberts William C.	n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	27	34	14	40	00	350	350	7 95	10 53	20	18 68
same	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	27	34	14	80	00	750	750	17 06	22 57	20	39 83
Scott Abraham	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		40	60	162	2 54	4 87	20	7 61
Schmidt John	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		64	145	210	3 29	10 35	20	13 84
Samson James	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	2	34	14	40	00	420	507	7 47	18 11	20	25 78
Stoy & Jennings	in w. ½ of n. W. qr.	12	34	14	4	40	960	960	33 73	28 89	20	62 82
Schamp Robert G.	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	35	34	14	80	00	700	816	22 57	27 41	20	50 18
same	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	35	34	14	40	00	300	300	6 82	9 03	20	16 05
Teeters Lewis	in s. w. qr.	5	34	14		40	60	76	13 10	4 14	20	17 54
Tomlinson F. H.	n. w. of s. w. qr.	14	34	14	40	00	400	400	9 10	12 04	20	21 34
Tomlinson Daniel	s. pt. of n. w. qr.	14	34	14	120	00	1130	1475	34 18	47 24	20	81 62
Unknown Owner	n. w. cor. of n. w. ¼ s. e. qr.	35	34	14	3	75	16	16	36	48	20	1 04
Waters Alurtes	in n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	8	34	14	10	00	100	100	5 50	3 01	20	8 61
Woods Charles W.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	21	34	14	78	00	620	701	20 97	23 97	20	45 12
Woods Z.	s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	22	34	14	40	00	280	280	8 67	8 42	20	16 69
Woods James D.	s. w. of n. w. qr.	23	34	14	40	00	295	301	7 97	10 91	20	19 08
Weeks George W.	s. e. pt. of n. W. qr.	30	34	14	31	50	70	70	2 27	2 10	20	4 57
Wyatt William J.	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	35	34	14	40	00	320	428	14 14	14 73	20	29 07
	UNION TOWNSHIP.											
Bassett, Sanford	pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13								
same	in sections	4	34	13	26	22	825	982	43 23	28 22	40	71 85
Beidler, Jacob	pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	14	00	562	664	8 24	20 44	20	28 88
Buss, Christian	s. w. fracl. qr.	6	34	13	107	58	1070	1070	21 34	27 92	20	49 45
same	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	7	34	13	32	13	300	300	5 97	7 83	20	14 00
Blodget, Elizabeth	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	23	34	13	37	00	252	272	5 01	6 57	20	11 78
Blodget, Perry	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	24	34	13	80	00	620	717	31 20	20 31	20	51 71
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	24	34	13	40	00	350	350	38 55	9 13	20	47 88
Blodget, Arnold	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	24	34	13	37	00	310	397	4 20	12 95	20	17 35
Brandon, Peter H.	in mid. of s. w. qr.	32	34	13	20	00	820	853	19 50	22 28	20	41 98
Calvin, O. H.	in mid. pt. n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	3	34	13		25	62	62	2 47	1 61	20	4 28
Cross, Susannah	in n. e. cor. of s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	5	34	13	1	00	20	20	14 19	52	20	14 91
Clark, William	n. ½ of s. w. qr.	35	34	13	80	00	763	1065	15 29	28 18	20	43 58
same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	36	34	13	40	00	327	357	13 43	13 31	20	23 94
Davis, Samuel	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	36	34	13	80	00	888	1110	17 [illegible]	29 99	20	47 74
same	e. side of e. ½ of [illegible] qr.	36	34	13	[illegible]	00	240	240	[illegible]	6 26	20	17 46
Davis & Ashley	in mid. pt. of n. e. [illegible] qr.	29	34	13		53	[illegible]	410	8 16	10 10	20	19 06
Grate, Isaac	pt. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	103	103	4 00	2 68	20	6 08
Gloyd & Bowser	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	12	34	13	40	00	240	240	4 77	6 26	20	11 23
same	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	13	34	13	80	00	640	640	12 72	16 70	[illegible]	29 62
Hale & Berry	in s. e. qr.	9	34	13	1	50	1368	1368	118 06	35 64	20	153 90
Hoedelmier, Philopena	pt. of s. w ¼ of n. e. qr.	36	34	13	[illegible]		201	601	5 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	20	14 03
Jeffords, J. W.	pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13		25	15	15	46	39	20	1 05
Johnson, S. B.	pt. of n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	00	15	15	28	39	20	87
Johnson Nathan	in mid pt. of s. w. qr.	32	34	13	4	50	1300	1800	82 12	[illegible] 03	20	[illegible]
Johnson A. W.	off w. side of s. e. ¼ n. w qr.	15	34	13	7	50	60	60	[illegible] 02	[illegible]	20	6 68
Kimmel, Christian	in s. w. ¼ of n. ½ of s. w. qr.	3	34	13		20	183	183	10 36	4 76	20	1 32
Kester, A. A.	in mid. pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	[illegible]		41	41	1 72	1 05	20	2 97
Lookenbill, Christian	pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13		25	16	16	29	41	20	90
McIntyre, Nicholas	w. pt. of n. w. qr.	6	34	13	60	00	1120	1120	62 80	[illegible]	20	92 23
Miller, Samuel	n. pt. of s. e. qr.	10	34	13	50	00	830	1058	24 17	29 20	[illegible]	53 57
Miller, Eli	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	25	34	13	40	00	390	455	9 90	11 87	20	22 07
Peneton, Jacob	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	4	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 81	20	16 [illegible]
Rex, William A.	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	3	75	200	200	8 65	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 [illegible]
Rockwell William	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	12	34	13	40	00	270	270	5 37	7 04	20	12 61
Smith, Daniel	in e. pt. of n. w. qr.	3	34	13		20	16	16	2 60	41	20	3 21
Spreigle, William	in mid. pt. of n. w. qr.	3	34	13	2	00	125	125	1 85	3 16	20	5 21
Smith John D.	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	137	137	5 87	3 57	20	9 64
Shoemaker E. R.	n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	3	00	266	266	7 33	6 93	20	14 46
Shirts Albert B.	in n. w. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	30	30	13 31	78	20	14 29
Strabe Frank	in mid. pt. of s. w. qr.	32	34	13		25	160	189	5 62	8 [illegible]	20	14 30
Speer William H.	n. pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	35	34	13	45	00	315	431	5 11	12 [illegible]	20	18 15
Sloan John L.	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	4	40	228	228	14 60	5 94	20	20 74
Trout George W.	in section	4	34	13		50						
same	pt. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	25	133	133	[illegible]	3 46	[illegible]	10 46
Thompson George R.	in s. e. pt. of s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	15	34	13	3	50	1035	1035	41 [illegible]	27 01	20	69 33
Van Horn George W.	w. ½ of n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	13	34	13	20	00	240	240	13 06	6 26	20	19 52
Willard L. R.	in s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	3	34	13		46	35	45	14 87	2 77	20	17 84
Weaver Samuel C.	n. ½ of s. e. qr.	9	34	13	80	00	1230	1670	33 55	43 16	20	76 91
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.											
Buss Christian	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	1	34	12	40	00	550	550	10 85	9 68	20	20 84
same	s. ½ of s. e. qr.	12	34	12	80	00	1670	1670	48 18	29 39	20	77 77
same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	12	34	12	40	00	800	800	15 97	14 06	20	30 22
Blake Horatio	pt. of n. w. qr.	18	34	12	120	00	1740	2009	22 79	36 35	20	59 34
Conrad Jacob	in s. w. cor. of n. e. qr.	4	34	12		50	155	220	8 63	3 87	20	12 70
Calkin P. N.	s. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	34	12	60	00	1140	1457	74 52	25 22	20	99 94
same	n. end of w. ½ of s. e. qr.	9	34	12	30	00	270	270	30 32	4 75	20	35 27
same	off w. side of w. ½ of n. w. qr.	16	34	12	40	00	398	398	23 75	7 00	20	[illegible] 95
Depew Joseph	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	29	34	12	80	00	1140	1140	26 37	20 08	20	46 57
same	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	29	34	12	80	00	940	940				
same	n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	29	34	12	28	13	350	[illegible]	62 57	23 40	40	86 17
same	n. e. qr.	30	34	12	160	00	1890	1890	86 25	33 24	20	119 69
Eddy Mary J.	pt. of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	8	00	96	96	1 89	1 68	20	3 77
Farrington A. S.	in s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	2	34	12	10	00	150	150	85	2 64	20	3 69
Hosler Caroline	n. e. pt. of s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	50	150	150	2 98	2 64	20	5 [illegible]
Helmer John W.	in n. ½ of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		15	10	10	40	17	20	77
Hoover Catharine	in mid. of s. side of n. e. qr.	4	34	12		25	35	35	7 67	61	20	8 48
Harding Levi	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	34	12	80	00	1000	1169	25 32	22 92	20	48 14
Hinman Margaret	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	7	34	12	80	00	1065	1065	21 22	18 74	20	40 16
Harding Solomon	e. side of w. ½ of n. e qr.	8	34	12	60	00	805	965	23 04	18 33	20	41 57
Hinman Morgan O.	n. w. cor. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	34	12	2	00	20	176	8 75	4 44	20	13 39
Hunt Charles L.	w ½ of s. e. qr.	30	34	12	80	00	810	810	16 14	14 25	20	30 59
Hathaway S. Heirs of	pt. of e. ½ of n. w. q.	32	34	12	78	00	755	755	2 71	13 24	20	16 15
Kryder & Earl	in n. e. cor. of s. ½ n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	00	65	65	35 30	1 14	20	36 73
Knapp Polly	in n. e. cor of s. ½ n. e. qr.	4	34	12	8	50	296	296	5 89	5 20	20	11 29
Knower Emanuel	off w. side of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	8	34	12	20	00	250	250	23 13	4 40	20	27 73
same	e. end of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	8	34	12	19	80	241	241	13 77	4 23	20	18 20
Lookwood Alonzo	in s. pt. of s. e. qr.	2	34	12	1	00	300	300	10 51	5 28	20	15 99
Loutsenhiser William	pt. of s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	21	34	12	30	00	375	426	9 18	9 81	20	19 19
Loutsenhiser E.	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	27	34	12	80	00	965	965	19 23	16 98	20	36 41
Loutsenhiser John	w. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	27	34	12	40	00	360	565	13 91	12 29	20	26 40
Long Samuel H.	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	33	34	12	40	00	316	412	5 09	8 59	20	13 88
same	e. ½ of n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	34	34	12	20	00	260	260	8 29	4 57	20	13 06
Molder Doratha M.	pt. of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		64	140	140	4 96	2 46	20	7 62
Mixer Dudley	e. ½ of n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	23	34	12	20	00	362	362	9 43	6 38	20	16 01
Merryweather Charles	n. w. qr.	30	34	12	144	00	1965	2351	6 03	41 37	20	45 60
McDonald Lewis	in n. e. cor. of n. ½ n. w. qr.	5	34	12	1	00	15	61	3 88	2 41	20	6 49
Osburn Andrew	n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	34	34	12	40	00	270	270	5 37	4 75	20	10 32
Powell Levi B.	e. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	27	34	12	40	00	535	655	6 61	13 87	20	20 68
Reyer E. C. R.	n. ½ of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	27	34	12	40	00	290	290	3 98	8 21	20	12 39
same	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	28	34	12	80	00	1010	1010	30 81	17 77	20	48 78
Schimp Caroline	e. s. of s. e. qr.	2	34	12	1	60	70	96	1 39	2 68	20	4 27
Tompkins Alvin	in s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		20	15	15	1 86	26	20	2 32
Texter Philip	w. ½ of n. w qr.	27	34	12	80	00	930	1083	41 71	20 05	20	61 96
Truelove Robert	w. side of s. w. qr.	30	34	12	108	00	1600	1609	32 07	28 31	20	60 58
same	w. side of n. w. qr.	31	34	12	76	00	500	500	9 97	8 80	20	18 97
Timmerman Alexander	off w. side of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	50	225	372	25 68	7 93	20	33 81
Wiseman James	pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	15	34	12	65	00	645	645	16 55	11 35	20	28 10
Weaver Samuel	off s. side of s. w. qr.	25	34	12	20	00	200	200	3 98	3 52	20	7 70
Wilson Morgan	s. side of n. w qr.	5	34	12	50	00	700	860	65 23	16 13	20	82 56
	FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.											
Arden Samuel	in s. w. cor. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	5	35	12		75	65	65	1 31	1 17	20	2 68
Aumend James A	und. ½ of n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	28	35	12	13	33	145	145	5 09	2 62	20	7 91
Bailey Alexander	n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		25						
same	e. pt. of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		25	65	76	13 89	4 96	40	19 25
Chaffee Robert C.	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	3	35	12	80	00	1000	1078	10 20	19 50	20	29 90
Coyle John	in n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	13	35	12	1	00	10	10	3 34	18	20	3 72
Childs William C.	s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	35	12	40	00	240	240	10 87	4 34	20	15 41
Dertz Henry E.	s. ½ of s w. qr.	10	35	12	80	00	1150	1465	31 78	26 43	20	58 41
Gushwa Jacob	in w. pt. of s. e. qr	15	35	12		50	110	279	23 28	6 64	20	30 12
Busselman John J.	s. e. qr.	14	35	12	160	00	1800	1980	50 64	37 43	20	88 27
same	e. ½ of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	14	35	12	40	00	480	480	9 82	8 68	20	18 70
Johnson Duel	in s e. cor. of e. ½ of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	36	35	12	3	00	25	32	31 09	57	20	31 86
Lower Michael	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	10	35	12	80	00	1210	1373	27 77	24 84	20	52 81
Miller Is'h & Barbara	pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	5	35	12	75	40	1000	1132	20 50	21 48	20	42 18
McCullough John	n. e. qr.	26	35	12	160	00	2300	2434	8 01	44 05	20	52 26
Nogle Henry	mid. pt. of w. ½ n. w. qr.	13	35	12	31	00	410	457	10 11	8 26	20	18 57
Powell G., Heirs of	n. e. ¼ of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	25	35	12	10	00	30	30	4 38	54	20	5 12
Reinoehl M. & E.	s. ¼ of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	22	35	12	40	00	685	685	23 64	12 30	20	36 14
same	pt. of n. ½ of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		75	90	90	1 83	1 62	20	3 65
Reynolds Jerome	n. w. cor. of n. e. qr.	22	35	12		25	180	243	13 30	4 29	20	17 89
Reinoehl Jacob	In n. e. qr.	27	35	12	110	00	1335	1481	39 84	26 79	20	66 83
Reed John H.	in s. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	35	12	75	00	870	892	15 98	16 13	20	32 21
Story Frederick C.	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	4	35	12	67	00	950	1047	26 08	19 91	20	46 23
Sayles Charles	in s. e. cor. of s. w. qr.	7	35	12	4	00	1049	1181	59 63	22 96	20	82 79
Watson Electa L.	pt. of e. ½ of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	36	35	12	38	00	435	435	10 28	7 87	20	18 35
Wells Josiah C.	w. ½ of e. ½ of s. e. qr.	22	35	12	38	00	534	713	35 52	14 50	20	50 22
	SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.											
Evans S. Cary	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	11	35	13	40	00	2[illegible]	224	4 45	4 16	20	8 81
same	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	22	35	13	40	00	3[illegible]	3[illegible]	6 37	5 95	20	12 52
Ensley Frederick	in s. w. cor. of n. w. qr.	8	35	13	3	00	4[illegible]	851	39 21	17 92	20	57 33
Ellinwood Joseph	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	30	35	13	40	00	4[illegible]	565	11 58	11 98	20	23 76
same	w. side of n. w. qr.	31	35	13	74	51	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	19 52	18 22	20	37 94
Forrest Lewis H.	pt. of s. w. qr.	20	35	13	140	00	16[illegible]	16[illegible]	18 12	30 70	20	49 02
Kelly Thomas	pt. of s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	13	35	13	13	00	118	1[illegible]8	2 33	2 18	20	4 71
McCoy Lewis J.	n. pt. of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	29	35	13	27	00	370	[illegible]	15 77	6 88	20	22 85
McEnterfier John	s. ½ of n. w. qr.	33	35	13	80	00	9[illegible]	9[illegible]	19 52	18 22	20	37 94
McConkey Sarah	in s. w. cor. of s. pt. w. ½ s. w. qr.	25	35	13	2	00	164	164	3 25	3 04	20	6 49
Miller G. W.	s. ½ of n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	4	35	13	20	00	290	399	8 31	7 84	20	16 35
Patterson Robert A.	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	36	35	13	80	00	959	959	7 14	17 85	20	25 19
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.											
Brown W. H.	n. ½ of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	12	35	13	20	00	185	385	2 64	3 34	20	6 22
Bicknell Daniel	e. pt. of n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	25	35	14	30	00	410	410	8 63	7 42	20	16 25
Bowlby Joseph	n. w. ¼ of s. e.	29	35	14	40	00	200	200	4 21	3 62	20	8 03
Bowlby Andrew	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	30	35	14	64	00	99[illegible]	1148	8 63	22 57	20	31 20
Closson J. P.	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	6	35	14	20	00	220	249	21 24	4 50	20	25 94
Carpenter Harlow J. Ad'r.	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	10	35	14	80	00	890	890	18 74	16 10	20	35 04
Clark Edward	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	12	35	14	40	00	475	551	13 25	10 95	20	24 40
Cook William	w. ½ of s. w. qr.	24	35	14	80	00	672	896	20 28	16 18	20	36 66
Downs George W.	s. w. qr.	6	35	14	160	00	1130	1130	30 11	25 88	20	56 19
same	s. ½ of n. w. qr.	6	35	14	80	00	640	640	13 48	11 58	20	25 26
Enterline Thomas	n. e. pt. of e. ½ of s. e. qr.	24	35	14	25	00	270	270	8 57	4 88	20	13 65
Gaskill Benjamin	n. side of n. e. qr.	12	35	14	50	00	150	150	3 15	2 71	20	6 06
Hannon William	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	14	35	14	40	00	370	413	10 [illegible]	9 07	20	19 93
Jeffords James W.	s. e ¼ of n. w. qr.	20	35	14	40	00	240	240	5 [illegible]	4 34	20	9 88
same	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	20	35	14	80	00	750	750	15 78	13 57	20	29 55
same	n. e. qr.	20	35	14	160	00	1854	1854	5 74	33 55	20	39 49
same	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	20	35	14	80	00	1020	1025	22 97	20 41	20	53 58
same	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	40	00	380	380	7 99	6 87	20	15 06
Kepler Andrew	pt. of n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	3	35	14	25	00	200	2358	104 39	44 27	20	148 86
Lower Jesse	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	35	14	40	00	200	200	11 74	3 62	20	15 56
Maple Reason	n. pt. of s. w. qr.	3	35	14	22	00	280	561	27 17	12 77	20	40 15
Musser Emanuel	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	35	14	40	00	205	317	7 39	8 87	20	16 46
Musser John	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	35	14	80	00	320	320	6 73	5 79	20	12 72
same	off side of n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	9	35	14	4	50	32	32	64	57	20	1 41
same	off side of n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	9	35	14	4	50	59	59	1 22	1 06	20	2 48
same	s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	9	35	14	40	00	470	1095	24 07	21 19	20	45 46
same	s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	9	35	14	40	00	320	320	6 73	5 79	20	12 72
same	n. e. cor. of s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	9	35	14	5	00	82	82	1 70	1 47	20	3 37
same	e. pt. of w ½ of s. w. qr.	9	35	14	58	00	560	560	11 79	10 16	20	22 15
Martin John R.	mid. pt. of n. e. qr.	13	35	14	55	00	525	624	18 03	13 99	20	32 22
McLain Mary J.	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	28	35	14	40	00	200	200	4 21	3 62	20	8 03
same	in n. w. pt. of s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	28	35	14	10	00	100	100	2 10	1 81	20	4 11
Mooney Thomas H.	n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	29	35	14	40	00	495	829	19 04	15 00	20	34 24
Oberlin Adam	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	15	35	14	80	00	840	883	19 06	15 97	20	35 23
Pryor Albert	n. pt. of n. e. qr.	23	35	14	70	00	63	944	14 44	19 68	20	34 32
Robinson John S.	pt. of s. cor. of s. w. ¼ s. e. qr.	1	35	14	2	58	45	105	3 14	3 50	20	6 84
Ridge & Lowe	s. pt. of s. w. qr.	10	35	14	140	00	940	940	19 52	17 01	20	36 73
Rohrabaugh Adam	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	80	00	820	820	17 27	14 84	20	32 31
same	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	40	00	320	320	6 73	5 79	20	12 72
Rosenbury Oliver	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	22	35	14	40	00	572	604	19 03	14 61	20	33 84
same	n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	23	35	14	40	00	420	420	8 84	7 60	20	16 64
Slents John K.	s. e. cor. of s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	1	35	14	5	24	35	53	4 45	2 55	20	7 20
Shaffer Henry	s. ½ of s. e. qr.	21	35	14	80	00	862	988	28 62	20 47	20	49 29
Stambaugh Daniel	w. ½ of s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	29	35	14	20	00	185	185	3 98	3 34	20	7 52
same	s. ½ of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	30	35	14	40	00	160	160	8 64	2 89	20	11 73
Willard Henry	in cor. of s. w. qr.	2	35	14		50	104	129	3 26	2 33	20	5 79
same	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	3	35	14								
same	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	3	35	14	60	00	695	715	22 95	12 94	40	36 29
	TROY TOWNSHIP.											
Bucher John	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	35	15	80	00	810	925	6 50	17 41	20	24 11
Beverly Hester	n. ½ of s. w. qr.	6	35	15	80	00	440	440	34 63	7 52	20	42 35
Brunner Ulrich	n. pt. of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	22	00	150	150	2 98	2 56	20	5 74
Brown & Carpenter	s. w. cor. of e. ½ of s. w. qr.	29	35	15	25	00	1225	1225	43 18	20 94	20	64 32
Casebeer John F.	e. pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	35	15	40	00	400	452	2 56	9 32	20	12 08
Enterline Thomas	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	19	35	15	40	00	470	602	95	10 29	20	23 44
Gaskill Benjamin	in n. w. pt. of n. w. qr.	7	35	15	37	00	865	912	2[illegible] 1	17 19	20	37 70
Jones George L.	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	5	35	15	40	00	395	542	2[illegible]	11 86	20	14 84
same	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	5	35	15	40	00	470	4[illegible]0	9 3[illegible]	8 04	20	17 59
Lower Joseph	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	20	35	15	80	00	907	1132	44 14	[illegible] 95	20	66 29
McDonald James	off e. side of n. w. qr.	4	35	15	100	00	720	920	7 86	1[illegible] [illegible]1	20	25 37
McDonald John	off w. side of n. w. qr.	4	35	15	43	26	340	340	15 11	5 [illegible]1	20	21 12
McDonald John A.	s. ½ of n. w. qr.	9	35	15	89	70	505	681	11 85	14 23	20	26 28
Rohrabaugh E. D.	s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	19	35	15	40	00	300	401	11 58	9 98	20	21 76
Stefel Simon	pt of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	19	35	15	40	00	439	439	16 91	7 50	20	24 61
Scott Major	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	31	35	15	80	00	710	710	1 81	12 14	20	14 15
Thompson Miser	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	31	35	15	40	00	355	355	2 22	6 07	20	8 49
Zull John	s. pt. of s. w. qr.	4	35	15	81	72	1310	1387	72 83	24 71	20	97 74
same	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	9	35	15	189	47	267	267	5 50	4 56	20	10 06

Town Lots.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Division		In-Lots	Value of Lots and Improvements	Total value of Taxables	Amount of Delinquent Tax Penalty & Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year	Cost of Advertising	Total Amount of Taxes Due
			ORANGEVILLE.						
Andrews W. P. & J. A.			113	35	124	71	218	20	3 09
Knox Sarah M.			126	8	8	4 64	14	20	1 98
			SPENCERVILLE.						
Kennsey Frederick	O. P.		4	268	360	7 16	633	20	13 69
Monroe William	O. P.	s. ½	33	56	56	1 13	97	20	2 30
same	O. P.	s. ½	34	96	96	3 78	168	20	5 66
			VIANA.						
Fusselman Almeda			40	6	6	4 33	12	20	4 65
Hulburt O. S.			68	13	13	1 01	27	20	1 48
same		pt. of	67	9	9	92	18	20	1 30
Hoosack Samuel			52	110	172	6 31	5 47	20	11 98
same			57	120	120	5 45	2 53	20	8 18
Johnson Sarah E.			2	89	89	2 29	1 86	20	4 35
same			3	15	15	33	31	20	84
Mogle Simon, Heirs of		pt. of	62	100	100	10 87	2 11	20	13 18
Milton Margaret			76	15	15	3 54	31	20	4 05
same			69	210	210	4 89	4 43	20	9 52
Rex Joseph M.			11	18	18	40	37	20	97
same			14	110	110	2 55	2 32	20	5 07
same			15	18	18	40	37	20	97
same			10	18	18	40	37	20	97
same			40	18	18	40	37	20	97
same			45	18	40	40	37	20	97
Roberts William C.		pt. of	47	43	289	8 72	6 08	20	15 00
Robinson & Nichols		pt. of	47	509	1715	11 06	40 63	20	51 89
Thompson J. F.		n. w. ½	51	9	115	3 71	5 27	20	9 18
same			58	160	160	4 96	3 37	20	8 53
Thompson John		pt. of	32	26	26	1 17	55	20	1 91
Yeagley A. J.		s. pt.	82	106	128	4 47	5 54	20	10 21
same		s. pt.	87	3	3	5 50	06	20	5 76
same		e. pt.	94	1	1	35 23	02	20	35 45
			BUTLER.						
Austin	D. A.		44	35	35	2 64	96	20	3 80
same	D. A.		45	35	35	3 18	96	20	4 34
Boon J. H.	E. A.	e. pt.	68	100	104	56 62	6 85	20	63 67
Blaker John	E. A.		38	100	350	71 87	11 26	20	83 33
Burnett J. S.	E. A.		60	220	1100	68 80	34 61	20	103 61
Brown Henry E.	T. A.	Block 4	7	100	109	2 45	7 09	20	9 74
Cofferin Charles	E. A.		85	130	225	7 02	9 81	20	17 03
Carpenter Catherine A.	E. 2d A.		147	330	330	10 05	9 10	20	19 35
Champion John T.	E. A.		79	90	141	13 44	5 48	20	19 12
Cory Henry	D. A.		64	110	110	17 27	3 03	20	20 70
Duel John L.	D. A.	n. w. pt.	66	200	200	6 06	5 52	20	12 38
Fisher Isaac	E. A.		107	115	165	5 21	7 15	20	12 56
Funk Jacob J.	D. A.		35	140	160	6 71	6 01	20	12 92
same	E. A.		84	250	260	2 11	6 90	20	9 21
Goodchild William	D. A.		59	40	40	89	1 10	20	2 19
same	D. A.		60	175	185	3 40	6 98	20	10 58
Hose Soloman	E. A.	w. ½	98	20	20	39	55	20	1 14
Hackley Amasa L.	E. A.		88	100	100	9 69	2 76	20	12 65
Jacques W.	D. A.	s. ½	5	185	185	3 67	5 10	20	8 97
Kenon Michael	E. A.		116	30	58	2 33	3 19	20	5 72
Koalsfrick John	P. A.		3	20	20	87	55	20	1 62
same	P. A.		29	10	10	46	27	20	93
Mason Alfred J.	T. A.	Block 2	3	175	315	3 48	11 29	20	14 97
Oberlin B.	D. A.		61	340	490	16 36	15 12	20	32 68
Oberlin D.	E. A.		83	130	169	6 03	6 26	20	12 49
Peck Carrie N.	E. 2d A.		139	75	75	1 49	2 07	20	3 76
Plough John	D. A.		8	120	120	24 06	4 14	20	28 40

CORUNNA.

Breshalter Joseph	O P	4	155	155	6 80	2 27	20	9 81
Chappell Robert A.	M M 2d A	5	75	75	6 16	1 32	20	7 70
Chandler R. A.	" " "	9	95	100	10 42	1 65	20	12 48
same	" " "	8	150	150	3 96	2 64	20	6 80
Cogswell Clinton B.	O P	5	115	218	16 29	5 18	20	21 64
Deitrich Elizabeth	O P 8	37	175	175	5 67	3 08	20	8 95
Dearborn B. B.	M. M. 1st. A. n½	12	200	200	17 80	3 52	20	21 32
same	" " 2d "	2	80	80	1 67	1 40	20	3 27
same	" " 1st "	3	265	265	68 51	3 49	20	72 00
Earl Robert J.	" " " " e. pt	1	15	15	86	26	20	1 32
Engy Emeline B.	O P	24	100	100	3 45	1 76	20	5 41
Frelinghuysen & Jarvis	O P	25	20	20	50	45	20	1 15
same	O P	28	625	625	12 46	11 00	20	23 66
same	O P	1	25	25	49	44	20	1 13
Fish Esther A.	O P	6	160	150	2 98	2 64	20	5 82
Frederick Joseph B.	M. M. 1st A	17	100	112	2 38	1 90	20	4 84
Geesler John	Top A	7	40	40	79	79	20	1 00
Harding & Smith	Top A n. w. cor.	4	35	35	26 82	61	20	27 63
Heckathorn H. L.	O P	9	218	218	10 81	3 56	20	14 71
Hosler Almira J.	M. M. 3d A	3	50	50	98	88	20	2 06
Hammond, Grant & Co.	O P	2	610	610	19 82	14 25	20	[illegible]
same	O P	3	10	10	2 57	17	20	2 94
same	O P	4	10	10	1 53	17	20	1 90
same	O P	5	10	10	1 51	17	20	1 88
same	O P	6	10	10	1 53	17	20	1 90
same	O P	7	10	40	1 51	17	20	1 88
same	O P	8	10	10	70 69	17	20	72 06
same	O P	76	75	75	10 27	1 32	20	11 79
Kryder John L.	O A	2	330	330	45 99	5 80	20	51 99
same	O A	3	30	30	61 33	52	20	62 05
Miller L. J.	Mc. M 1st A	8	55	55	1 94	96	20	3 10
same	Top. A	12	100	100	1 98	1 76	20	3 94
Rowe Job & Co.	O P	78	175	175	16 58	3 08	20	19 86
Snellbaker Levi	Mc. M 3d A e. ½	5	45	58	34 68	2 36	20	37 24
Smith George W. A.	O P	80	115	115	8 07	2 02	20	10 29
Steward Maria	Mc M 2d A	11	95	95	4 96	1 67	20	6 83
Smith E. & Geesler	" " 1st A	16	180	180	8 43	3 16	20	11 79
Shook Martin	" " 3d A	3	75	75	11 39	1 32	20	12 91
Tarney Nathan	Top. A	3	530	530	13 67	9 32	20	23 19
Whitlock J. R.	O P	57	75	75	4 37	1 32	20	5 89
Waters Cyntha E.	Mc M. 2d A	4	105	105	12 04	1 84	20	14 08
same	" " 3d "	5	25	25	13 80	44	20	14 44
Ward David	" " 1st "	18	125	125	2 49	2 20	20	4 89

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
County of DeKalb, }

I. William McIntyre, Auditor in and for said County of DeKalb, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said County, returned delinquent for the taxes of the year 1869, with the Delinquent Tax, Penalty and Interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing Lands and Town Lots as may be necessary to discharge to the Taxes, Interest, Penalty and Charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof, at the time of the sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the door of the Court House, in the Town of Auburn, in said County, on the First Monday of February, A. D. 1874, (the same being the sixth day of said month) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and Charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M., on said day.

WILLIAM McINTYRE,
Auditor of DeKalb County, Indiana.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December, 15th, 1870.

O. T. CLARK & CO.,

WATERLOO, INDIANA,

Have on exhibition a large line of

Black and Colored Alpacas.

OUR BRAND THE

Queen's Own,

We claim in point of **Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality** and **Price** are **Superior to any in Market**, being of one **Uniform** make, and the **Heaviest** imported, and especially suited to the **Winter Trade.**

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting, Silk Warp-, Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn, Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp, Silks, Hemp, Batting, Shawls, Cotton, Tickings, Brilliantine, Carpets, Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic

Flannel
Shirting, Red, White and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-41.

For
Fresh and Fine Family
Groceries and Provisions,

GO TO

FITCH & BUTT,

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U
BUY
T
AND SUGAR,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

NEW

Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line, should give him a call at his shop, on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

B. TRENTMAN & SON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

CROCKERY!
China, Glass,
Fancy and Silver Plated Ware,
LAMP and COAL OIL FIXTURES,

No. 86 Columbia St.,

Ft Wayne, - - - - Ind.

PIONEER
Hardware Store of

DEKALB COUNTY,

Established A. D, 1850.

The undersigned would ask attention to his new and first-class stock of general

HardwarE

and Cook, Parlor and Box

Stoves.

Special attention given to Builders' Hardware, House-Furnishing Hardware, Carpen Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, Wagon-Makers' Materials, Cabinet-Makers' Hardware & Coffin Trimmings, Glue, White Lead & Colored Paints, Varnishes, Linseed and other Oils, all kinds of Cross-cut, Mill, Hand, Back and Panel Saws, Shovels, Spades, Hay, Straw & manure Forks,

Axes; Coil, Log, Jack and Trace Chains; Horse-Shoes

IRON & STEEL!

Glass and Putty, Agricultural and Garden Tools, Wooden Ware, Rope, Twine and Bed Cord. A variety of

STEEL AND CAST PLOWS,

for sod and stubble ground, Cultivators, Double Shovel and Corn Plows, Horse Hay-Forks, Horse Rakes, and Agency for the sale of

Threshing Machines, Grain Drills, and Reapers and Mowers.

Also, Manufacturers of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

Auburn, Ind., March 31, 1870.

Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw
Railroad

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 28th 1870. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING SOUTH.	MIXED.	EXPRESS.
Jackson, leave	6:10 A.M.	1:10 P.M.
Jonesville	8:10 "	2:35 "
Angola	11:05 "	4:03 "
Waterloo	12:13 P.M.	4:48 "
Auburn	12:37 "	5:05 "
Fort Wayne, arrive	1:55 "	6:10 "
GOING NORTH.		
Fort Wayne leave	8:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Auburn	9:17 "	6:05 "
Waterloo	9:47 "	6:22 "
Angola	11:05 "	7:07 "
Jonesville	1:40 "	8:48 "
Jackson, arrive	3:00 "	10:10 "

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt.

G. T. ABBEY, Agent Waterloo.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
RAILROAD
Air Line Division.

On and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:10 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo. 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.

A. B. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
W. McINTYRE, " Lawrence.
C. D. COGSWILL, " Corunna.

CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

See Here!
FARMERS.

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED
Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tried for 14 years past, and not found wanting, in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH.

Weekly Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Having sold my interest in the *Air Line* I respectfully request, all those indebted to me on subscription to call and settle immediately at this office or to me personally. A reasonable time will be given for all to make their settlements, and as I intend removing from the county, those accounts which still remain unsettled will be left for collection. It is important that this should be attended to immediately.

J. A. BARNS.

Dogs are abundant. Who will open a sausage factory.

BRING your job work to THE COURIER office.

SUBSCRIBE for the COURIER, if you want a first class local paper.

YOUNG ladies keep your eyes wide open before marriage, but half shut afterwards.

THE way some of our young bloods use tobacco, you would think it was the staff of life.

WHATEVER Midas touched turned into gold. In these days, touch a man with gold and he'll turn into anything.

ABOUT the only person we ever heard of that wasn't spoiled by being lionized, was a Jew named Daniel.

A MAN we have heard of is so short that when he is ill, he don't know whether he his head or corns ache.

No profanity was meant by a young lady who told her mother that she could not wear hear darned stocking to church.

TO PRINTERS.—We offer for sale a Washington hand press, Hoe's pattern, in good condition, size of platten 24x28.

DANCE.—We learn that a grand ball will be given, in this place, on the 22d, by those who know how to arrange an affair of this kind.

THE proprietor of the Kendallville *Standard* desires to sell a half interest in that establishment to a practical printer. A "red hot" chance for some typo.

THERE are two reasons why some people dont mind their own business. One is naven't any business, and the second that they have no mind.

THE girls of the period being called up on for some "last words," promptly replied, "Bury me in a Pampadour waist, cut bias."

THE man who is in the habit of putting things in his mouth to try them, unfortunately took a torpedo to taste, when last seen he was hunting a doctor's office.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Bender, of Waterloo, will preach at the Presbyterian church of this place, next Sabbath, at half past two o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited.

SUBSCRIBERS.—Those who are indebted to the *Air Line*, will please observe that it should be paid in at once. We hope all will do this without delay and commence anew.

A BLACK bear has made its appearance in LaGrange county, ten miles north of Ligonier. His trail has been followed to the edge of the big swamp, and efforts are being made for his capture.

DANGEROUS counterfeit twenty and ten dollar bills are in circulation, and those who are so fortunate as to receive bills of this denomination should look well to their genuineness.

INDIANA is emphatically a railroad State, Out of ninety-three counties in the State, seventy-one are crossed by one or more railroads, with stations in the county seats.

MAKING love by moonlight, on slippery pavements, with the thermometer ranging at zero, is not the most pleasant way, but "then some young people like it. No accounting for taste.

IF some parents don't keep their children from around the depot, they will have a funeral some of these days. The cars will kill if they are fooled with, especially by children jumping on and off while they are in motion.

JOB WORK.—We are ready now to attend to this department, having the presses and material for doing a first-class article. Our friends in different parts of the county will find their orders promply attended to.

OUR subscription is gradually increasing and every day adds several new names to our list. There are many in the county yet that do not take the COURIER, and we hope our friends will all come to time, and patronize their county paper.

MRS. MOLLOY, the spicy editress of the South Bend *Union*, is to deliver a lecture at that place, during this month, for the benefit of one of the churches. She possesses rare accomplishments as a lecture and writer, and is gradually extending her usefullness to other spheres.

NORMAN B. EDDY, the newly elected Secretary of State, entered upon the duties of his office on the 17th inst., and John C. Shoemaker, Auditor, on the 25th inst. Jas. B. Ryan, Treasurer, will assume his positon on the 15th of next month.

TOM TAILOR, of the Fort Wayne *Journal*, regrets the removal of Dr. A. J. Erwin, from that place. The Doctor is famous for curing deformed limbs, and curved spines &c. We presume the regret is mutual, as the Doctor looses a sure case of the latter, in consequence of too much cake.

A YOUNG man itinerating in Indiana found in the kitchen of a house in Elkhart an object chained to a chair, having having a body, limbs, feet and hands like a human being, but with head and face of a monkey. The woman of the house owned that she was the monster's mother, but carried the idea that they kept it a secret from the public. How pleasant if all mothers of monkeys could keep their offspring as close as this!—*Exchange.*

PERSONS attending parties this season would do well to remember the advice of Saxe, who says:

In going to parties just mind what you eat,
Beware of your head, and take off your hat,
Lest you find that a favorite son of your mother,
Has an ache in the one and a brick in the other.

OUT of aversight we failed to mention the change recently taken place in the Waterloo City *Air Line*. It has changed hands and been removed to Auburn, and is now published by Mr. Mays, formerly of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, as the Auburn COURIER. It is a neat thirty-two column sheet, and exhibits more than ordinary skill and energy. We wish our brother Mays much succes. He is deserving of i —*Warsaw Union.*

BIRTHDAY PARTY.—Those popular gentlemen, Messrs. Bloomer & Sons, of the Clear Lake Hotel, are making preparations to give a grand party on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22d. Those who love to tip the fantastic toe should attend this affair and be handsomely entertained, only as "mine host" of the Clear Lake knows how.

NEW POST OFFICE.—The Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of a post office at Wallen, Allen county, Ind., and the appointment of James A. Ross as postmaster thereof. Wallen is the first station six and a half miles north of Fort Wayne, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and on section four in Washington township.

SHO FLY.—By carful computation, it has been estimated that there are 842 quinquedecillions, 217 quatuordecillions, 808 triodecillions, 643 duecillions, 289 undecillions, 864 decillions, 328 nonillions, 976 octillions, 822 septillions, 451 sextillions, 209 quintillions, 780 quadrillions, 794 trillions, 734 billiont, 389 millions, 123 thousand, and 229 flies in the world, during a red hot fly season. Who would have thought so?

Temperance Alliance.

The next annual session of the Indiana State Temperance Alliance will be held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the 1st of February The board of managers will meet the day before, An effort will be made to secure the enactment of a better temperance law. All organizations are requested to send two or more delegates and friends of the movement are invited to be present. Arrangements are being made with the roailroads to carry delegates and others at half fare

WE hear tell of a Justice's docket, in existence in one of our neighboring towns, in which are recorded the proceedings of a trail wherein the "Squire' was attorney for the defendant. Plaintiff had a preponderance of testimony on the first trial. The 'Squire rendered judgement accordingly, then entered a motion for a new trial, granted it, came in on the next beat with additional testimony, set aside the first judgment, and gave judgement to his client the defendent.

NICHOLS WEBBER, was killed in Elkhart county, last week, by his father-in-law, S. Proctor. Webber ill-treated his wife until she left him and went home. The marriage was in opposition to the fathers wishes, and after the return of the wife, he forbid the husband entering the house. He approached the house on Tuesday, of last week, to leave the oldest boy with his mother and declared he would enter, and threatened personal violence. Mr. Proctor fired upon him, with a charge of buckshot, killing him almost instantly. Mr. P. was arrested and held in bonds to the sum of $1,000.

GOOD temperance people of our place will be surprised to learn what a sot the mocking-bird makes of himself in Florida. His special weakness is the berry of the Pride-of-China tree, upon the juice of which he becomes as drunk as a boiled owl. A flock of tipsy mocking-birds is a very funny sight. They fly around in a most comical manner, hiccoughing and staggering just like real men, mixing up all sorts of bacchanalian songs and interrupting one another in the most imprudent manner, not at all like well-behaved birds

Large Auction Sale.

H. R. Schwegman, of Fort Wayne, is offering a large stock of Dry Goods at Auction, at the store rooms opposite the Rainier House Main Street. These goods are not the remnant of some old store, but were purchased in the east especially for the Western trade, by Mr. Schwegman, a few weeks ago. A careful examination will convince all they are first-class goods A full line of ladies' goods, such as silks, muslins, prints, &c., will be offered and sold regardless of cost. Also a large assortment of carpets, jeans, furs, and notions, The ladies are especially invited W. G. Alexander Auctioneer.

EVERY MAN IN HIS OWN HOUSE.—In this country there is no working man, be he ever so poor and humble, who may not, if he will, better his condition with each succeeding year. To do this he must correct the habit of spending every week the full week's earnings. He must begin by saving a little, instead of spending all. Half a dollar will amount to twenty-six dollars a year. In four years this sum will give the sum of over a hundred dollars. In ten years, adding interest to his savings, the poor man will be able to buy a little house. If he saves a dollar a week instead of a half a dollar, he can have a house twice as large; and larger still in proportion to the weekly amount of his savings. Who will not be a householder? It is what we waste, or spend in useless self-indulgence, that keeps us poor.

BUTLER ITEMS.—The following officers were installed, in Delta Lodge, No. 460, I. O. O. F., at their new hall, for the ensuing year.

P. G.—D. Younkman
N. G.—T. W. Wright.
V. G.—N. H. Simmonds.
R. Sec.—A. L. Sargent
P. Sec.—Rob't Hatton.
Treas.—John Pfirrman.
Trustees.—N. E. Bolles, D. D. Donahue, John Westbrook.

THE following officers were installed by Mr. F. Butler, in Delta Lodge No. 248, F. & A. M.

W. M.—Octavius Waters.
S. W.—Thomas. Kelly.
J. W.—Caleb Bundy.
Treasarer—m. Ramsey.
Secretary—H. Brinkman.
S. D.—N. E. Bolles.
J. D.—J. R. Parker.
Tiler.—A Brainard.

WE wish some of our friends of this place would keep us posted on the local affairs occuring in that vicinity, a line from any one would be acceptable.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Court of Common Pleas, Hon. Wm. Clapp, presiding, adjourned last Saturday until Tuesday morning, and will doubtless finish the work of the present session this week. We give below a report of the cases disposed of:

State of Indiana, ex. rel. Cordelina J. Wearley vs. Wm. Fales, Bastardy. Passed.

Geo. W. Trout, vs. Miron Hester et. al. Continued.

J. P. Gould vs J. S. Harvey, et. al., complaint. Continued.

D. W. Porter vs D. R. Porter, Partition. Passed.

Simon Mogle, estate, vs Mary A. Mogle et. al., sale of realty. Sale of property reported and deed approved.

Lucy A. Gillingham vs Joseph Gillingham, divorce. Dismissed.

S. W. Dickinson et. al. vs Marshal Hale et. al., complaint. Passed.

James Bowman vs Michael Heissman et. al., Complaint Dismissed.

Geo. Rynolds, vs John Boyle, complaint. Passed.

I. D. Hartford, vs Marshal Hale, et. al. complaint. Continued.

Wm. H. Hubble, vs J. R. Lanning, complaint. Passed.

Jeff Miller, vs Henry Voughman, et. al. foreclosure. Passed.

Geo. W. Downs, vs S. Cary Evans, foreclosure. Dismissed.

Robert Smith, vs Jesse Rodonbury et. al foreclosure. Judgement for Plff. $ 258,50.

Susan Nelson, vs Levi Nelson, Divorce. Dismissed.

Chas. West, et. al. vs L. M. Leas, et. al. complaint. Passed.

W. S. Brown vs Alex French, foreclosure. Continued.

Jacob Kline vs, estate of Jacob Weaver, claim. Judgment $31,25

T. R. Dickinson vs L. Hoodlemyre et al complaint. Judgment $124,30.

D. Y. Husselman et al, vs Maria Husselman et al, partition. Judgment for petition.

J. N. Shiling vs J. A. Lower, foreclosure. Judgment, $46,20.

L. Labman vs E. Schoff et al, foreclosure. Judgment 2305,96.

James Griswold vs John More et al, complaint. Passed.

M. Sheets et al vs N. Johnson and et al, complaint. Judgment 1321,27

J. N. Shiling vs L. Ingham et al, complaint. Judgment $171,63.

Rosatha Fitch vs Bronson Fitch, divorce. Granted.

Ashley vs Fred Raut, complaint. Dismissed.

Josiah Conrad vs J. B. Hoover, replevin. Dismissed.

D. O. Grimes vs S. F. Hill et al, foreclosure, $992,40

Theo Feagler vs Adam Leisey et al, foreclosure. Judgment $301,12

In case 66, complaint. Judgment for $177,90

S. J. McCrorey et al vs Sophia Moody et al, partition. Judgment for partition

Mary Neidiy vs Josiah Neidiy, partition. Judgment for partition, Miles Waterman, Jacob Slentz and Jerimiah Lewis, appointed Commissioners

Adam Conrad vs J. Plum, replevin. Dismissed

Andrew Fenier vs G. Miller et al, foreclosure. Judgment $81,33

O. L. Clark et al vs Geo. Moore, complaint. Judgment $50,13

John Wyatt vs O. P. Greenwood, attachment. Answers of M. Tutle and John Hebel, garnashe, filed

Samuel Hoverstock vs J. Bordner et al foreclosure. Judgment $866,00

Elen Proctor vs Chas Proctor, divorce. Granted.

W. P. Mooreset al vs Geo Young et al, complaint. Dismissed at deft. costs

Christ Amstead vs Daniel Cool. complaint. Judgment $206,98

Philip Grube vs C. C. Basset et al, complaint. Judgment $206,28

J. A. Lackey vs J Showalter, complaint Answer filed

S. Keplar vs J. D Aldrish et al, complaint. Judgment $440,96

S. Keplar vs W L. Houlton et al, foreclosure. Judgment $1277,09

No 87, complaint. Judgment $127,33

J E. Stafford, Guard, vs H. Stafford, petition to sell real estate. Private sale ordered

No 89, complaint. Judgment $119,68

E. W Shepard vs B Goskill, complaint Answer filed

J. Depew vs B F. Osborn, complaint. Judgment $277,55

No 95, complaint. Judgment $1073,94

Dan'l Harding vs C F. Mosier et al, complaint, to correct motgage. Judgment as asked

No 97, partition. Judgment for partition

Geo Egnew vs W J. Jones et al, foreclosure. Judgment $88,43

No 99, complaint. Judgment 89,55

Daniel Camp vs J B. Bower, complaint. Judgment $132,18

Isaac Fisk vs D. Rhinesmith et al, complaint. Settled

B. Delitsch et al vs Henry Beck, complaint. Judgment $73,90

No 103, complaint. Judgment $60,81

S. Lauferty vs Peter Miser, complaint, Judgment $63,14

M M. Morse et al vs E Eldrigde, complaint. Passed

Geo Powell vs Sam Houser, complaint. Dismissed

No 107, complaint. Judgment $518,52
No 108, complaint. Judgment $82,50
No 109, " " 514,64
No 110, " " 94,51

Columbus W. M. Co. vs J. M Rex, complaint. Judgment $608,80

No 112, complaint. Judgment 150,12

Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. Co. vs Geo B Thompson, complaint. Passed.

Same vs Geo E. Boots, com Judg't. 100,00
Same vs J L. Berry " " 140,00.
Same vs Wm Bumbarger " "Dismissed"
Same vs R. Cool, " Passed
Same vs D Cool " Passed
Same vs A Gilchrist " Passed
Same vs B Brandbery " "Continued
Same B F. Kenedy " Dismissed

Geo Emerson et al vs W Sprigel complaint. Judgment $132,50

B Randall vs R Reyer, complain Judgment $61,90

Emily Randall vs E C. R. Reyer, foreclosure. Judgment $374.00

Cool vs Marshal Hale, et al, foreclosure. Continued

Wm McClellen vs, estate, of Jacob Maure. Claim allowed $19,75

Henry Maurer vs, estate, of Jacob Maurer. Claim dismissed at cost of Plaintiff

S W Ralston vs, estate of Henry Deetz Claim allowed $21,02

Wm Webster vs, estate of Henry Deetz, Claim allowed $62,36

Todd & Bros vs, estate of Simon Mogle. Claim dismissed

A. Corbett vs Wm Spreigle, complaint. Judgment $342,83

State vs J. A. Estall, violation of liquor laws. Pleaded guilty, fined $5 and costs.

Oliver Fowler vs Mary Fowler, divorce Granted

Estate of Jacob Mauer vs Rebeca Mauer, sale of realty. Sale reported and approved.

Mary Chorus vs John Chorus, divorce Granted.

TAXES the veriest bit of slander ebullition. It may break out and it may not. It is an affair between two women, and "you all know" when two women get hold of anything, that it is the hardest thing in the world to learn its circumstances. They are so taciturn—like Grant—especially in regard to accepting presents. But to the point. One lady said to another lady, the following—whispered it—breathed it aloud—yes! that the other lady had collected money for soldier's orphans, and used it to buy a bonnet! And said lady, "said she," that orphans, after they got used to it, could get along without bread, but women must have bonnets or starve.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$ 6
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	128 @ 130
" Red	120
Oats	27½
Rye	1.00
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	20@25
Inferior, White	8@15
SEEDS—	
Clover	5.75
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.80
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	80c
Eggs	20c
Tallow, per lb	10c
Beans per lb	04c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the Estate of John Nessel, tate of said county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHARLOTTE NESSEL, Administratrix
J. W. BICKEL, Atty for Estate.

January 2, 1871. 3w

ALL PERSONS.

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, Mouth, throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arriving from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint, Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. B. GARD. Office 20 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 606, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan. 5, tf

Suveyor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor will at our request preceed to survey, locate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining sections 25 and 36 in Township 34, north of range 12 east, and for the survey of said section 36 will meet at the house of Samuel Swihart in said section, at 8 o'clock a. m. on Monday the 6th of February, 1871. Also for the survey of said section 25 will meet at the south quarter part of said section on Thursday at 8 o'clock a. m., the 9th of February 1871.

PHILIP FLUKE }
SAMUEL SWIHART } Applicants

G. W. WEEKS, Surveyor DeKalb Co.

Jan. 5, 1871 3w.

Executors Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the last will of James Ervin late of DeKalb County Indiana deceased, will sell at public out cry on Friday the 3d day of February 1871, at the late residence of said decedent in Concord township, in said county, all the personal property of said decedent not devised by will consisting of, Horses, Cows, Buggy, wagon, Harness, Sleighs, Carpenter Tools, Wheat by the bushel and in the ground &c.

Nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards by purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisment laws with interest from date, all purchasers under three dollars to be cash in hand.

JOHN M. GILL, Executor.

Jan. 6, '70. 3w

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making. Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNER.
MRS. J. A. BARNS.

G. L. SEGNER, Agent.
Waterloo, Ind.

ly

The People's
STORE!

Triumph of the Great Principle of Treating all Alike!

PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES!

G. W. YOUNG & CO.

The Great Retail

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
HOUSE OF
BUTLER, IND.

The most Select Stock, at the Lowest Prices.

Examine our goods, compare our prices, and you will find that we fulfill all of our representations.

G. W. YOUNG & O., Brick Block. 2-28

GETTING UP CLUBS
Great Saving to Consumers.

Parties enquire how to get up clubs. Our answer is send for Price List, and a club form will accompany it with full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to Club organizers.

The Great American Tea Co.

31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. 4w

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL.

CLEARING OUT SALE!

AT

C. ORFF & CO.'S.

We will commence Monday, January 16, and continue for thirty days to close out our entire stock of.

DRESS GOODS, Shawls
Cloaks and Cloakings,
BLANKETS, FURS &c.,

At prices never heard of, even before the war. We are determined to make a clean sweep of all

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Regardless of what they cost. They must be SOLD. Price no object.

Beautiful Plain and Changeable Poplins marked down to 20cts. ....worth 35c
Handsome Plain Rep marked down to 15cts ....worth 26c
10 Pieces of Changeable Serges marked down to 40c..........worth 50c
15 Pieces of Changeable Poplins marked down to 37½ cts..........worth 50c
25 Pieces of the very best and handsomest Scotch Plaids, all marked down to 50 c worth 75c, or $1,
15 Pieces of Plain Collored Sattinees marked down to 80c, goods never sold under $1
5 Pieces of Steel Mixed Poplins pure Silk and Wool,........ marked down to $1.10

Our Entire Stock of
Merinos Marked Down One-half!

:O:

The Best Bargains

Ever given in Fort Wayne, is 5 pieces of Black Rep Silk, which we have marked down to $2.15. We would like to have every lady call and examine the goods.

:O:

SHAWLS, CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS!

We have marked down our entire stock of Shawls, Cloaks and Cloakings from 50 to 100 per cent.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD, REGARDLESS OF COST!

Our $6,00 Beaver	marked down to	$4.75
Our 5.00 Beaver	" "	3.50
Our 4.00 Beaver	" "	2.75
Our 2.50 Beaver	" "	1.75
Our 2.00 Beaver	" "	1.50
Our 5 00 Cloakings	" "	3.75
Our 4.00 Seal Skins	" "	2.00
Our Handsome 6-4 Seal Skins	" "	1.50

:O:

VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, &C.

MARKED DOWN IN THE SAME PROPORATION.

:O:

Our Entire Stock of Shaws at Cost,

N. B.—We wish to state that the above reductions are actually made on all goods mentioned in this advertisement, and will be sold at just those figures for the next thirty days only, commencing Monday, January 16th. The goods will be marked in plain figures, so that any person can see for themselves.

C. ORFF & Co.
103 Columbia St., FORT WAYNE, IND.

Another Great Reduction!
Congress Has
Reduced the Duty of All
GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	**2c in Gold**
On Teas, per Pound,	**15c in Gold**
On Raw Sugar, per pound	**1 1-2c in Gold**
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	**2 1-2c in Gold**
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	**10c in Gold**
On Nutmegs, per pound	**30c in Gold**
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	**15c in Gold**

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	**20c**	**Old Government Java**	**23c**
2d Best quality	**16c**	**Best Roasted Coffee,**	**23c**

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 135
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 135
Oolong,	75, 90, best 110
Japan	75, 90, best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25cts.
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15cts
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	35cts.

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	15c
Stick Candy, per lb	20c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	25c
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $100	15c
Seedless Sultanas, "	20c
Zante Currants, 12; 8 1-2 lbs	1.00
Citron, "	55
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	8c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Perrs, per lb.	20c

WINE in bottles

Sherry, per bottle,	45
Port, "	45
Madeira "	45
California "	25
Whiskey "	30c and 50c

LIQUORS

Whiskey, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbom,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wine,	75

MISCELLANEOUS

Soap, per bar,	05
Rice, per pound,	09
Dime box Matches,	05
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	00
Best Navy Tobacco "	40
Good Navy Tobacco "	25
Smoking Tobacco, "	15

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS. $2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX.

FRESH OYSTERS 30c per Can.

SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL.

BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20

All other Groceries, Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—There is considerable activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, preparing ships for sea. It is rumored that Admiral Rowan will be sent to the command of the European squadron.

—On Saturday last, one hundred and fifty conductors and others were discharged from the Lehigh and Susquehanna and the Morris and Essex railroads, in consequence of the strike of the coal miners.

—A Boston dispatch says Fechter has given the net proceeds of his benefit, amounting to $3,248, to charities, dividing $3,000 among the most deserving institutions, and requesting the balance to be given to the dramatic fund, if any such exists in the city.

—The New York Pastors' Association have adopted a resolution earnestly entreating and respectfully requesting all preachers and publishers to so represent to the people the Christian duty of temperance, in the fourth week in June and in the fourth week of December, to check the social usages which lead to the desecration of the Fourth of July and New Year's Day, and petition Congress in behalf of the District of Columbia and the Territories under its jurisdiction, and the general State Legislatures on behalf of their several States, to enact a suitable law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, election days, Fourth of July, and all other holidays.

The West.

—Col. C. B. Atchison, in the United States service, left Chicago for Cheyenne on the 18th.

—T. W. Ferry has been elected to the U. S. Senate, from Michigan, as successor to Howard.

—Pork packing at Peoria, Ill., threatens to close early, the farmers, taking advantage of the advance, selling all their hogs.

—Shipments of gold from Central City, Cal., from three banking-houses to New York city, for 1870, amounted to $1,210,625. The estimated product of Gilpin county for the same period is $1,800,000.

Foreign.

—A French brig, with a cargo of provisions, was captured off Bordeaux, by the German frigate August.

—It is believed in London that Gen. Bourbaki has gained a victory, and raised the siege of Beaufort.

—The following is a special dispatch to the London *Times*: "VERSAILLES, Jan. 17.—Bismarck has been ill, but has partially recovered."

—Dispatches from Versailles state that Prince Frederick Charles announces Chanzy's army broken up, disorganized, and retreating in three directions. Twenty-five thousand prisoners have been taken.

—Gen. von Werder was seriously attacked on the 16th, by four French corps in a position south of Belfort. The battle lasted nine hours, and the enemy was victoriously repelled at all points. The German loss was 200.

—The *World's* special says: "The wounded in Paris are being slain. The shells reach the Hospital, and General Trochu has informed Gen. von Moltke that Germans have been placed there. Ducrot was seriously ill on the 12th."

—A Bordeaux dispatch says: The Prussians have occupied Alerien. Gen. Chanzey continues to retreat in good order. In the north the advance guard of Gen. Faidherbe's army re-entered Albert. The Army of the East, under Bourbaki, is rapidly approaching Belfort, and the news of the raising of the siege of Montmatre is expected.

—A London correspondent writes on the 17th: "I have most unquestionable authority for stating that Bismarck is very seriously, if not fatally, ill. Discredit all statements to the contrary, as energetic efforts are made to conceal the fact. I am able to state positively the exact words used by Odo Russell, English Envoy, who sailed last Saturday, which were: 'I have just left Bismarck, and I deeply regret to state my conviction that he has the mark of death upon his countenance.'"

—Count Bismarck, in a note just issued to the North German representatives abroad, defends the German mode of warfare, and appeals for witnesses to English and American reporters with the German armies. He cites thirty-one violations of the Geneva Convention. He also says the French use explosive missiles, burn ships, maltreat prisoners, and encourage a violation of their parole by French officers. Count Bismarck says the French rulers do not wish peace, but to gag the press, prevent a convention of the National Assembly, and force the people to continue the war.

—The Conference met to-day. The meeting was strictly formal. Earl Granville was called upon to preside. An adjournment will take place on the 24th inst. A communication relative to the French representative was read, but no action was taken in the matter. Although the proceedings are kept strictly secret, it may be confidentially stated that Russia formally declares in advance that the action of the Conference must be without prejudice by the abrogation of the neutrality of the Black Sea, which has already been accomplished by the act of the Russian Government. In regard to peace propositions being made at the Conference, Count Bernstoff is under strict orders from the Prussian Government to oppose any introduction of the subject, and to withdraw from the Convention unless the overtures proceed directly from France.

—A Versailles dispatch of the 18th says: Several seventy-two pounders have been brought to the Seine, but cannot cross on account of the floating ice. They were intended for Mount Avon, and carry 226 pound shells. A whole siege train from Mesieres, with seventy-five heavy guns, arrived. The mounted batteries at Mt. Morench are ready to receive them, and probably open fire to-day directly on St. Denis, which it is intended destroying—as a warning to Paris—probably by next Sunday. The sepulchre of the kings of France will be demolished. Four hundred and fifty shells were thrown into Paris yesterday. Prince Hohenhohe, Dictator of the Army, declares his determination to destroy all the principal defenses.

—A Paris dispatch of the 13th says: "Gambetta's last dispatch to the authorities here, which was suppressed by them, called upon Gen. Trochu to take the initiatory, and make vigorous sorties upon the Germans, so that they might be prevented from detaching men from Paris to reinforce their armies in the provinces. The inaction here injures the cause. Violent Republicans in the city insist on the adoption of Greek fire for military purposes. Three men in Paris declare they possess the secret of its manufacture. Gen. Trochu opposes the atrocity. The ultra Reds declare their determination to use the invention against the Germans should the enemy enter Paris. On the other hand, some of the shopkeepers fold their hands complacently, and congratulate themselves on having articles that may tempt German Princes when they enter the capital. They believe, nevertheless, that the resistance will be unequaled in the annals of war. The bombardment has enraged the population, and all are eager to go out and fight. Peace is only looked upon as a means for recruiting the army and the country, previous to invading Germany at a future day."

—The *World's* correspondent at Brevettiers telegraphed: "Bourbaki attacked the Germans before Belfort on the 15th, and was repulsed along the whole line. The combat was obstinate, and lasted till dark. The French renewed the fight on the 16th, and were again repulsed with heavy loss in killed."

Washington.

—Dr. H. T. Buel, of Buffalo, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation appointed by the American Homœpathy Association, at Chicago, in June last, had an interview with Dr. Vancraw, the Commissioner of Pensions, relative to the removal of the homœopathic surgeons. The Commissioner acknowledged that the removals were made only for the reason that the surgeons in question were homœopathic practitioners.

—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the ship of war Chene to Magdalena Bay, Lower California, to make a survey of the bay, and also ascertain the best harbor for a coaling station. The most available place is supposed to be the harbor of the new city of Cortese, now being settled under the auspices of the Lower California Company.

—The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has reported back with amendments the bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department. No obscene book, pamphlet, picture, print, or other publication of a vulgar or indecent character, or any letter on the envelope of which scurrilous epithets may be written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved, shall be admitted or carried in the mail, under penalty. The postal clerks are authorized under the rules and regulations of the Post Office Department. The Committee retain the section abolishing the franking privilege.

Obituary.

—The veteran actor, Peter Richings, died on Thursday, at his residence in Media, Pa., from the effect of injuries received a fortnight ago, by being thrown from his carriage.

—Henry Burden, the famous inventor and iron manufacturer, dropped dead from heart disease, at his residence in Troy, N. Y., Thursday. He was nearly 80 years of age.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JAN. 17.—SENATE.—The Senate concurred in the amendments by the House to the bill authorizing the issue of an additional $300,000,000 of five per cent. bonds. Yates' joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making eligible to the office of President all persons who have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident of the United States, was referred. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a mass of papers relating to the alleged traffic of Senator Sprague with the rebels in Texas during the war, being the papers referred to in the report of Judge Advocate General Holt upon the case, and upon which the same was based. Referred to a special committe for investigation. The Senate then resumed consideration of Sherman's bill ceding to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over the ground occupied by the Dayton Soldiers' Home. The bill was discussed at length, and, at 3 o'clock, passed by a vote of 25 yeas to 12 nays. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Washburn, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the regular Naval Appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for Thursday. Butler, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to examine and report as to the distribution of aid granted by the Government to the Pacific and other railroad companies, what persons have divided the benefits therefrom, and to what extent and in what manner. Referred. The House then resumed consideration of the bill which was under discussion last week, to secure the proper treatment of cattle in transit by railroad. Then, at 1:30, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Legislative and Naval Appropriation bill. After considerable discussion, it was determined to continue the salaries of the Circuit Judges at $5,000. The House then proceeded to vote on the amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill repealing the law authorizing the publication in newspapers of the statutes. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 80; nays, 96. The House then, at 4:20, adjourned.

JAN. 18.—SENATE.—Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of, the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the tax on $450,000 scrip dividends on the New York Central Railroad. Discharged. Fenton, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the bill to provide for the reduction of copper and other token coins. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in lawful money all copper, nickel and other base coinage, when presented in sums of not less than $20. Passed. Nye offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Judiciary to examine and report how far Congress is authorized to regulate the fare and transportation on railroads between States under the constitutional provisions authorizing Congress to regulate commerce between States. After a long debate on affairs in the South, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The amendment for paying J. W. Douglas, the late Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the salary of Commissioner for November and December, was agreed to. The amendment increasing the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to $8,500 and $8,000, respectively, was agreed to. Sargent introduced a bill to enable the people of Washington Territory to form a Constitution and State Government as a State of the Union. Referred. Armstrong reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill authorizing the sale of certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomonee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin. Beck offered an amendment prohibiting the making of any contract with Indians for commission or compensation for services in regard to the sale of their lands, or obtaining their annuities. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed. Armstrong also reported back the Senate bill for the relief of the Flockbridge and Munroe tribes of Indians in Wisconsin. Passed. The Post Office Appropriation bill was then passed. Brooks was exonerated, by the House, from the charges made against him by Hastings. Adjourned.

JAN. 19.—SENATE.—The Army bill was considered, and after some discussion passed. The Secretary read a letter forwarded to him by Mr. Brownlow, on the private claim of Mrs. Melinda Harmon, of East Tennessee. A bill was passed authorizing the payment of the claim. The motion of Morton for the appoinment of a special committee of five to investigate the charges of violence and resistance of laws in the South, was agreed to, Casserly's motion to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee having been lost. Hamlin introduced a bill to secure cheap transportation of breadstuffs and provisions from the West to the seaboard, and uniform rates throughout the year. Referred. The bill provides that the Government shall aid in the construction of the Portland, Rutland, Oswego and Chicago Railroad, by a loan of six per cent. thirty year bonds, to the amount of $50,000 per mile for its whole extent from Portland to Chicago. The road is to be double track, and furnished with steel rails and iron bridges; the Postmaster General to furnish rates for the transportation of freight and passengers. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Dawes introduced a bill to aid in the construction of twenty or more first-class steamships. Paine introduced a bill to allow imported railroad iron to be transported in bond from the port of entry to the place was to be used. Referred. Van Horn reported a bill for the consolidation of Indian tribes. The bill defining swamp and overflowed lands came up as the special order of the day, but on motion of Julian it was postponed until Feb. 1. The House then, at 3:30 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which appropriates $1,438,000. Cox moved to increase the salary of the Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg from $1,800 to $2,500. Rejected. Wood moved for a provision that no part of the contingent fund of the State Department be used in the effort to annex the Republic of Dominica. Considerable opposition was shown, and without disposing of the question the Committee rose, and the House, at 4:45, adjourned.

A CONCORD, N. H., coachmaker is building coaches, for service in the diamond region of South Africa.

The Foot-And-Mouth Disease.

This malady, at present doing such fearful havoc amongst the cattle in New York and neighboring States, is new to this country. It appears that we are indebted to the Canadians for this "onpleasantness." According to the *Country Gentleman*, it is almost certain that the contagion was conveyed to Duchess county by a drover, who finding, on his arrival at Albany with a lot of Canadian cattle, that they were sick and unsalable, and being afraid to go to any large market, shipped the animals to Poughkeepsie, and drove them thence across (by way of Paulding and Dover) to New Milford and Kent, in Connecticut, where the disease is spreading quite extensively. In Massachusetts, it has appeared in the neighborhood of Farmingham, and there also the introduction of the disease is attributed to the Canadian cattle.

Of the causes of this distressing disease no good account can be given. Soil, situation and food seem to have little or no influence on it; and like its congener, pleuropneumonia, it prevails alike in the badly ventilated and badly drained cowsheds, as in the clean, dry and carefully tended establishment. Although the spontaneous appearance of exzema cannot be explained by any of those laws which govern epidemics in general, such as impure air, &c., yet it is an established fact that contagion is a great and widely spread cause of the disease. The most careful investigation into the history of all outbreaks in Europe indicates that the malady is invariably introduced, and spreads exclusively by contagion, not infection—that is to say that only actual contact with a diseased animal or with the matter discharged from the sores will convey the disease. The contagious matter is discharged in great aboundance with the saliva, and from the vesicles which form in the mouth, on the teats and feet. The milk of animals affected with the disease is charged with the virus, especially when vesicles on the teats discharge lymph as the milk is drawn.

The communication of the disease to man admits of no doubt. The history of the various outbreaks of the disease demonstrates this. At this writing we learn that it has appeared in the human subject, in several cases, in New York State. Where the disease has prevailed in Europe, the symptoms have repeatedly been noticed in men drinking the milk of diseased cows, for instance in 1841, at the time the foot-and-mouth disease first appeared in England.

The effects of contagion developed in a very short space of time; generally within thirty hours. Hence the necessity of legislative interference in preventing the introduction of diseased animals. It appears that the Connecticut Legislature of 1869, though urged to do so, refused to make any provision to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle. Every State without such a statute should certainly enact one without delay, as Massachusetts has done.

We are glad to notice that the attention of the United States Government is being called to the matter.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Paint for Farmers.

Prof. J. B. Turner, Jacksonville, Ill., a man of great practical knowledge and experience, writes to the *Prairie Farmer*:

"Some two years ago I sent and got from a barrel to a barrel and a half of Averill's Chemical Paint, of a light dun color, which I thought would suit me well enough for all work; houses, doors, blinds, fences, bee-hives, wagons, tools and all. I put two good coats upon my residence here, and run over some three or four of my smaller farm houses on my farms. With what was left I painted my bee-hives, wagons, wheelbarrows, rollers, harrows, fences, &c., and on all these buildings, implements, tools, gates, &c., that paint is as hard and glossy to-day, as far as I can see, as it was a month after it was put on, and bids fair at least to hold its own for five years to come, if not ten of them, better than ordinary white lead and oil does for even two years.

"I know nothing how this paint is made or who the man is that makes it, nor do I care. I know he has got something that will, in fact, stand our climate, if well put on, and at a moderate cost, and this is all I care to know about it. I have heard it said, however, that the principal ingredients in it were the best boiled, pure linseed oil and zinc, chemically combined by some flux, which gives this paint its unequalled polish, finish and durability.

"I have watched it now for about two years with interest and care, and I have never found a single spot in it where it either peeled, cracked or chalked off, as our other paints do, not even on the wheelbarrow used to wheel wood in, except where the throwing in of the wood has jammed paint, wood and all off, by extreme violence. Others who have used this paint like it equally well. But the point is: I can take one and the same keg and brush, and go over all my buildings, wagons and tools, with no needless waste of brushes, paint or time, as the darker trimmings of the house can be put on with the same brush just as well. The paint comes to hand all ready for use, and any man who can spread his own bread and butter, can spread it, or if he cannot his wife can. For this reason the professional painters seldom like it; they think if it comes into general use, 'Othello's occupation' will be, in a great measure, gone, and so it will. It is quite as good for inside finish, and even better than for the outside, as it leaves a coat that shines and washes like glass.

"It was so hard and smooth that at first when I carelessly painted my bee-lighting boards with it, standing at an angle of forty-five degrees, the bees tripped up and slid down so on its smooth face, that I had to roughen it with a file. There may be many better paints than this, but I am not acquainted with them, and all who try it in this month of October, will find it a great saving over the old order of things. Any color of this paint desired, from a pure white to a brown, dun, red, blue or black, can be had, as I understand, to suit the taste of the purchaser, and I presume it can be got in any of our larger towns and cities."

WHAT IS A PILE GAME FOWL?—They are game fowls whose plumage has a proportion of white for one of its compound colors. The cocks of all the various strains of Piles, are red and white, yellow and white, in one or other of the shades of those colors. The best piles are bred by crossing red and white game, but may also be bred from a pile cock and pile hen. Some of the best and purest may be bred from a spangled cock and white hen. The object of the breeder of show birds, is to get the colors of the cock as distinct and as brilliant as possible. We do not know where to procure the plates, but can refer our inquirer to a gentleman from New York city, who has in his yards the specimens he desires to see.—*Rural New Yorker.*

WASHING BUTTER.—Our best buttermakers hereabout do not agree with the idea advanced by one of your prominent correspondents, viz.: that butter should never be washed in water. On the contrary, they contend that it should be washed in pure cold water, and every particle of buttermilk washed out, if such a thing is possible. They say the buttermilk cannot be worked out without water, but the butter will be injured in texture, or be left soft and "flabby." Cold water is also indispensable in very warm weather, where the cream is apt to be a little above above 55 degrees. We believe in water yet.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

How Weeds Migrate and Multiply.

It is stated that there are now no less than two hundred and fourteen weeds, which have been introduced into the United States from foreign countries, and principally from England. As a proof of the rapidity with which useless plants are accidentally brought over the seas, it is said that in 1837 there were only one hundred and thirty-seven foreign weeds known in this country As far back as 1672, a curious little volume called "New England's Rarities," gave a list of twenty-two plants, which the author considered had sprung up since the English had kept cattle in New England. The author mentions the "plantain," which he says the Indians call the "Englishman's foot," as though produced by the tread of the white settlers.

The common "yellow toad flax," it is stated, was originally introduced into the province of Pennsylvania, as a garden flower, by a Mr. Ranstead, a Welshman, residing in Philadelphia, from whom it has derived the name of "Ranstead weed." In 1758 this weed had overrun the pastures in the inhabited part of Pennsylvania, and was the cause of bitter complaints from the agriculturists of that day. Chicken-weed, it is stated, was introduced in South Carolina as a food for canary birds, and in ten years spread for upwards of fifty miles, and now occupies the outposts of civilization. The "Scotch thistle" is said to have been brought to America by a clergyman, who carried with him a bed stuffed with thistle down, in which some seed remained. Feathers, being cheap in the new country, were substituted for the down, which was soon emptied out, and the seed springing up filled the country with thistles. Another account says some enthusiastic Scot introduced the thistle as emblem of his country, which soon made itself at home and became a nuisance.

Household Economy.

HOW TO COOK OLD FOWLS.—For the possible benefit of some of our young housekeepers, I wish to tell them how to cook an old chicken. Prepare as for roasting, then boil three hours in a covered pot, with one quart of water, to which add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; after which put in a pan in a hot oven for about one hour, to brown. The liquor in the pot to be prepared for gravy; should the water boil away too much, more should be added. The result is meat as tender as young chicken, and some think richer and better.

TO SEASON SAUSAGE.—To fifty pounds of meat, add one pound of salt and two ounces each of black and red pepper, one tablespoonful of cloves and one of saltpetre.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Few dislike this pancake, if properly made. My experience teaches that not many understand this inexpensive delicacy, for delicacy it is. The friend who taught me how to make them commenced her lesson with—

"Not any yeast-made pancakes for me. They are good enough, perhaps, but can't compare with a golden-hued, buttermilk buckwheat pancake. See! I take a quart of buttermilk without a drop of water in it. Didn't I rinse down my churn? No, I scraped the butter down with a spoon, to keep it rich, you know. Now I put in a teaspoonful of soda and one of salt; then I dip five handfuls of flour, so big, and then stir till mixed, and no longer. If you keep stirring and adding now a little flour and then a little more milk, you will find your dough stringy and your cakes tough. All kinds of pastry that are required to be tender and delicate, must be manipulated as little as possible.

"Don't think of setting the table during the operation of frying. Have that all done first, and merely get a good start before you ring the bell. You need not have a disagreeable smell of burnt fat accompanying the operation, unless you wish to waste it. A large square of fat pork is best, I think, with the rind on; skim it lightly over the griddle though; and when through, trim off the soiled-looking part, and it will do many times. I never turn a cake over twice, and I don't let it get cooked through before I turn it. Pop the cakes under cover quickly; steaming a minute is the cap of perfection, but see that the dil, does not bear on them heavily."

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Snow Storm—The Wheat Market—Pork Packing—Business Failures—Trade—Business Prospects—Religious Enterprise—The Advance—Lectures—Concerts—Latest Novelty—Amusements.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1871.—The late snow storm—the most severe that has occurred here for years—has proved a serious interruption to business. The delays of freight trains—much more protracted than the stoppage of passenger trains—have been quite embarrassing to the public. But mild weather, the opening of the usual thoroughfares, and the resumption of travel and trade have restored our wonted activity, and Chicago looks like herself again, at this season, save that there is an unusual quantity of snow and slush. The freezing sleet did some damage to the trees, and farther south was quite destructive. The storm extended over a larger region of country than usual, and the amount of snow-fall was almost unprecedented.

THE WHEAT MARKET

Has been quite active the past week, No. 2 selling for $1.22½—an advance of about 20 cents in a month. The receipts are small, but next week will probably show a large increase.

PORK PACKING

Has been very active through the season, up to the time of the January thaw, when it almost entirely ceased. But it is being resumed again, with a large supply of live hogs. Thus far there has been a large increase on last season in the number of hogs packed, and about twelve per cent. increase in weight. But prices have ruled much lower than last year.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The number of failures here has been larger than was anticipated six weeks ago. But they have been chiefly of that class of houses that have been weak, or embarrassed, for some time, though their condition was not known to the general public. Some of them were expected, but a few were a general surprise. One cause of failures—aside from the stringency of the money market and the partial failure of crops the past season—is the exorbitant prices of rents, in some cases absorbing all the profits and part of the capital of the merchants. We shall get down to hard pan and ante-war prices, by and by, and have fewer fluctuations in the prices of everything. But not until we have a return to specie payments.

TRADE.

The volume of trade, despite the complaints of hard times, has been greater than ever before, but business men represent that their sales have been made at small profits, one house assuring me that on sales of $900,000, since July, they had not *made a cent*. This, however, may be an exceptional case. But the general margin of profits has undoubtedly been quite low, though the larger houses have done a very satisfactory trade.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

There have been large preparations for an increased trade the coming season, many new and capacious stores having been erected for that purpose the past year, or will be completed in season for the spring trade. There is a marvellous energy and elasticity in the Chicago business man. He may be disappointed in this direction, or in that. But hope springs eternal in his breast, and if he fails in one enterprise he tries another, and another, till he succeeds. A well known firm here, not worth a dollar in 1865, though doing a large business, are now worth a million and a quarter.

RELIGIOUS ENTERPRISE.

The energy manifested by Chicago, in business pursuits, is equalled by her activity in religious enterprises. In this respect, she obeys the command, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Not only are large sums raised to build churches, endow religious seminaries, sustain Christian associations and support public charities, but her religious newspapers are conducted in the same liberal and enterprising spirit, and no material or intellectual resources are spared to make them represent the genius, and supply the mental, moral and spiritual wants of the great Northwest. They are more truly national organs of religious sentiment than any published at the East, are managed with equal, if not superior, ability, in a broader and more catholic spirit, and better comprehend the spiritual needs of the West than Eastern journals can.

Pre-eminent among this class of religious newspapers, is

THE ADVANCE,

published by the *Advance* Company, at $2.50 a year. Its editorials are able, dealing frankly with the live questions of the day, and are supplemented by articles from a large corps of the best thinkers and writers of the time. Its commercial department is reliable, its miscellany and family reading is of the highest order; it has able and well-informed correspondents at the great business and government centres, and sustains the great religious and humanitarian enterprises of our times, and truly represents the Christian progress of the age. Within three years it has attained a wide circulation. It offers, as a premium, a splendid chromo picture of Henry Ward Beecher—the best I have ever seen—11 by 14 inches—worth $6, to any who will send three new subscriptions, one new subscription for three years, or for two years and $2 additional, or for one year and $3 additional.

LECTURES.

We have had a surfeit of lectures, from persons eminent, and some not so eminent. A few, like Sumner and Phillips, have drawn large audiences, but most of them have had a moderate attendance. Even Miss Edgarton, "the Pearl of the Platform,"—as her friends designate her—and the delight of the anti-Women-Suffrage folks, had but few hearers. Mrs. Stanton is to lecture on Marriage and Divorce, next week, Wednesday evening.

CONCERTS

of various kinds, and for various purposes, have been numerous, and have gratified the music-loving, at a moderate cost. But the Nilsson concerts have eclipsed all others.

THE LATEST NOVELTY,

which will interest the ladies, is an electric sewing machine, in which the motive power is electricity, superseding the treadle. It is easily managed, can be applied to all kinds of sewing machines, be made for half the usual price, and be run for three cents a day for lighting.

AMUSEMENTS.

We have the usual attractions, for the lovers of the drama, at the various theatres, the particular star being Mrs. Bowers, in Mary Stuart and Queen Elizabeth, at McVicker's. B.

The Largest Edition Ever Issued.

Doubtless many publishers and others will be surprised to learn that the largest edition ever printed of any paper was issued at Augusta, Maine, by Messrs. E. C. Allen & Co. The fortunate paper is *The People's Literary Companion*, the marvelous success of which is quite unparalleled. The paper was started but little over a year since, and for November, 1870, issued an edition of over seven hundred thousand copies. It is a large quarto, handsomely printed, and second to no paper of its class in quality of contents. Its name defines its character. It is published monthly. The crowing success of this great enterprise has been attained through liberal advertising. Every paper in the United States and British Provinces was made use of, and besides all this, the paper was scattered all over the country free. Of the first edition there were printed over three hundred thousand copies. Mr. Allen said at the start: "Not only are we going to publish the handsomest and best paper of its class in the world, but we are going to let the people know what we are doing." And surely it has been done. *The People's Literary Companion* is at present being advertised in all parts of the country, which shows that it does not forget the means by which it rose.

Messrs. Allen & Co. have a peculiar system of agencies through which they obtain their subscribers. We understand that at present they are receiving about twenty-five thousand per week, with a prospect of no fall off during the week.

Don't Tamper With a Cough.

Perhaps in the whole category of diseases to which humanity is susceptible, the cough is most neglected in its early stage. A simple cough is generally regarded as a temporary affliction—unpleasant and nothing more—but to those who have paid dearly for experience, it is the signal of attack for the most fearful of all diseases—Consumption. A cough will lead to Consumption—if not checked—so sure as the rivulet leads to the river, yet it is an easy enemy to thwart, if met by the proper remedy. *Allen's Lung Balsam* is the great cough remedy of the age, and it has earned its reputation by merit alone.

A NEGLECTED Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, "*The Troches*" are used with advantage, giving sometimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, Made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

A GOOD protection against misfortune is a policy in The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

THE original estimate of the East River bridge at New York was $4,000,000. It is now asserted the work will cost the cities of New York and Brooklyn at least $20,000,000.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
BEEF CATTLE—Fair to prime	$12.00	a13.50
HOGS—Live	7.00	a 7.25
Dressed	8.75	a 9.25
SHEEP	6.36½	a 7.00
COTTON—Middling	....	a .15¾
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.95	a 7.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, new	1.48	a 1.50
RYE—Western	.95	a .98
BARLEY—State	....	a .85
CORN—Mixed Western	.82	a .83
OATS—Western	.59	a .62½
PORK—Mess	21.25	a22.25
LARD	.11¾	a .12
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	$6.75	a 7.00
Prime	5.75	a 6.50
Fair Grades	5.00	a 5.50
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3.50	a 4.25
Inferior	3.50	a 3.75
HOGS—Live	6.25	a 7.20
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	4.00	a 5.00
BUTTER—Choice	.22	a .28
EGGS—Fresh	.22	a .24
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.75	a 7.40
Spring Extra	5.75	a 6.25
Buckwheat	4.75	a 5.00
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.46¾	a .47
Barley—No. 2, new	.72	a .80
Oats—No. 2	.41¼	a .41¾
Rye—No. 2	.79	a .79½
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	....	a 1.19
No. 2, new	1.18	a 1.18¼
LARD	.12	a .12½
PORK—Mess	21.00	a21.50
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR—Family	$6.85	a 7.00
WHEAT—Red	1.23	a 1.25
CORN—New	.51	a .53
OATS	.40	a .43
RYE—No. 1	.90	a .95
BARLEY—Fall	.95	a 1.02
LARD	.11¾	a .12¾
PORK—Mess	....	a21.50
BEEF CATTLE	5.50	a 6.25
HOGS—Live	7.00	a 7.40
ST. LOUIS.		
BEEF CATTLE—Good to Prime	$4.50	a 6.50
HOGS—Live	6.50	a 7.00
FLOUR—XX	4.85	a 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.50	a 1.55
CORN—Mixed	.43	a .45
OATS—Mixed	.45	a .58
RYE	....	a .82
BARLEY	.90	a 1.00
PORK—Mess	20.75	a21.00
LARD	.11¾	a .12¼
MILWAUKEE.		
FLOUR—Spring Extra	$5.37½	a 5.50
WHEAT—Spring No. 1	....	a 1.20¾
No. 2	....	a 1.18½
CORN—New Mixed	....	a .52½
OATS—No. 2	....	a .44
RYE—No. 1	....	a .75
BARLEY—No. 2	....	a .68
HOGS—Live	....	a 7.00
TOLEDO.		
FLOUR	$6.50	a 6.00
WHEAT—White	....	a [illegible]
Amber	....	a [illegible]
CORN—Mixed	.50	a .54
OATS—No. 1	....	a .46½
HOGS—Dressed	7.00	a 8.00
CLOVER SEED	....	a 6.10

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST!

It Will Cure Your Cough!

It will Prevent and Cure Consumption.

That Cough which you are neglecting may result in fatal Consumption, if some prompt Remedy is not used. Why sacrifice yourself when Your Disease can be cured so quick, and at so small a cost!

What is the Value of Money When Compared to Health.

Allen's Lung Balsam

Is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

It is only about seven years since the Balsam was first offered to the public, and in this short time it has become known and appreciated in nearly every town and village throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Hundreds of thousands of bottles are annually sold, and thousands of witnesses testify to its unequaled power in healing the diseases that it is recommended for.

TRY FIRST

Allen's Lung Balsam!

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusco Co., Ind., says: "For three years past I have used Allen's Lung Balsam extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

Isaac A. Doran, M. D., of Logan Co., O., says: "Allen's Lung Balsam not only sells rapidly, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely use it in my daily practice, and with unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far ahead of any preparation I have ever yet known."

It is Harmless to the most Delicate Child.

It Contains No Opium in Any Form.

It is Sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Call for "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM," and shun the use of any other Balsam. Unprincipled men may deceive you with worthless preparations.

CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors.

CINCINNATI, O.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

The Lesson of Nature.

Torpor is the characteristic of winter. Vegetation dies or falls into a state of trance. The whole aspect of inanimate nature teaches us that there is a paralyzing influence in the air, and *ought* to teach us that our bodies require an increase of vital power to contend with it. Some of even the warm-blooded animals bury themselves in the earth and remain in a state of partial stupefaction until the season is over, and the elixir of the spring sunshine stimulates their stagnant blood, and restores their vigor. But man, although he feels the influence of the season, can protect himself against its inclemency. He has fuel to warm himself externally, and can tone and strengthen his internal organization and endow it with the extra amount of vitality which the circumstances require. Of all invigorants that has ever been recommended for this purpose, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the purest and best. Fortified by the daily use of this wholesome vegetable tonic, the human system may defy the chills and damps of winter in any latitude. Its effect is to promote a brisk and regular circulation of the blood, and activity in all the secretive organs. Without the slightest tendency to produce fever, it imparts a healthful glow to the surface, and stimulates the exterior vessels to discharge, in the form of gentle perspiration, the useless matter eliminating from the blood. Thus the system is kept unclogged. Fever and ague, biliousness, indigestion and colic, all of which are the common consequences of the searching damps and low temperature of winter, may be avoided (as well as cured) by a course of this genial tonic and alterative.

New York Safety

STEAM POWER CO.

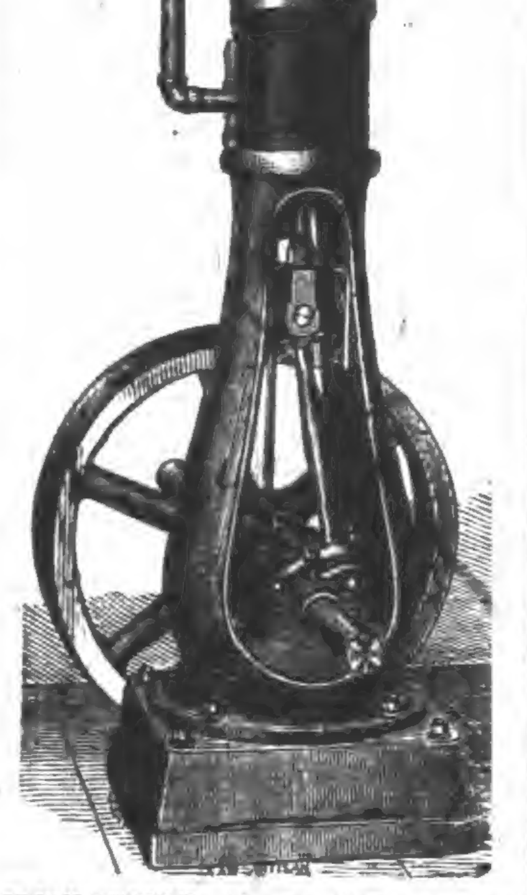

STEAM ENGINES, with and without cut-off, and SECTIONAL SAFETY STEAM BOILERS, built in quantities, by special machinery. Send for circular.

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PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

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Every Article Needed in a Printing Office, Every Article Manufactured for a Printer's Use at Manufacturer's Prices.

We have arranged to obtain our goods to the best advantage. Everything will be priced upon the lowest cash basis AND WARRANTED. Our connections are such that we are enabled to offer all the discount and accommodation which can be obtained, while our dealings with large advertisers, and the amount of patronage which our position as Advertising Agents enables us to control, will frequently enable us to favor responsible publishers to a greater extent than any other dealers can afford. We shall fill orders of the smallest amounts, not considering them in any respect unworthy our careful attention, but are equally prepared to furnish entire outfits, amounting to a THOUSAND or TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Estimates Furnished When Desired.

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For 1871.

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Sore Lips, Dryness of the Skin, &c., &c.

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TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1868.

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Buchu as prepared by druggists is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of profound confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

VOL. I. AUBURN, DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871. NO. 5.

"What the Engines Said on the Completion of the Pacific Railroad."

What was it the engines said,
Pilots touching—head to head
Facing on the single track,
Half a world behind each back?
This is what the engines said,
Unreported and unread!

With a prefatory screech,
In a florid Western speech,
Said the engine from the West:
"I am from Sierra's crest;
And, if altitude's a test,
Why, I reckon it's confessed
That I've done my level best."

Said the engine from the East:
"They who work best talk the least.
S'pose you whistle down your brakes;
What you've done is no great shakes—
Pretty fair—but let our meeting
Be a different kind of greeting.
Let those folks with champagne stuffing,
Not the engines, do the puffing.

"Listen! Where Atlantic beats
Shores of snow and summer heats;
Where the Indian autumn skies
Paint the woods with wampum dyes,
I have chased the flying sun,
Seeing all he looked upon,
Blessing all that he has blest,
Nursing in my iron breast
All his vivifying heat,
All his clouds about my crest;
And before my flying feet
Every shadow must retreat."

Said the Western engine, "Phew!"
And a long, low whistle blew:
"Come now, really, that's the oddest
Talk for one so modest.
You brag of your East! *You* do?
Why, *I* bring the East to *you!*
All the Orient, all Cathay,
Find through me the shortest way,
And the sun *you* follow here
Rises in my hemisphere.
Really—if one must be rude—
Length, my friend, ain't longitude."

Said the Union: "Don't reflect, or
I'll run over some Director."
Said the Central: "I'm Pacific,
But, when riled, I'm quite terrific.
Yet to-day we will not quarrel,
Just to show these folks this moral,—
How two engines—in their vision—
Once have met without collision."

That is what the engines said,
Unreported and unread;
Spoken slightly through the nose,
With a whistle at the close.

—*Bret Harte.*

A FREAK OF FORTUNE.

Samuel Duhobret was a disciple of the famous engraver, Albert Durer, admitted into the art school out of charity. He was employed in painting signs and the coarse tapestry then used in Germany. As he was about forty years of age, small, ugly and hump-backed, he was the butt of ill jokes among his fellow pupils, and selected as a special object of dislike by Madame Durer, who tormented the scholars and domestics, as well as the master, by her Xantippical temper. Poor Duhobret had not a spice of malice in his heart, and not only bore all his trials with patience, but eating without complaint the scanty crusts given him for dinner, while his companions fared better, always showed himself ready to assist and serve those who scoff at him. His industry was indefatigable. He came to his studies each morning at daybreak, and worked till sunset. During three years, he plodded thus, and said nothing of the paintings he produced in his lonely chamber by the light of his lamp. His bodily energies wasted under incessant toil. No one cared enough for him to notice the feverish color in his wrinkled cheek, or the increasing meagreness of his mis-shapen frame. No one observed that the poor pittance set aside for his midday meal remained untouched for several days. The poor artist made his appearance as usual, and as meekly bore the gibes af the students or the taunts of the lady; working with the same untiring assiduity, though his hands trembled and his eyes were often suffused with tears.

One morning he was missing from the scene of his labors, and, though jokes were passed about his disappearance, no one thought of going to his lodgings to see if he were ill or dead. He was indeed prostrated by the low fever that had been lurking in his veins and slowly sapping his strength. He was half delirious and muttered wild and incoherent words, fancying his bed surrounded by mocking demons, taunting him with his inability to call a priest to administer the words of comfort that might soothe his passage to another world.

From exhausted slumbers he awoke faint and with parched lips; it was the fifth day he had lain in his cell neglected. Feebly he stretched out his hands toward the earthern pitcher, and found that it contained not a drop of water. Slowly and with difficulty he arose; for he knew that he must procure sustenance or die of want. He had not a kreutzer. He went to the other end of the room, took up the picture he had painted last, and resolved to carry it to a dealer, who might give him for it enough to furnish him necessaries for a week longer.

On his way he passed a house before which there was a great crowd. There was to be a sale, he learned, of many specimens of art collected during thirty years by an amateur. The wearied Duhobret thought he might here find a market for his picture. He worked his way through the crowd, dragged himself up the steps, and found the auctioneer, a busy man, holding a handful of papers and inclined to be rough with the lean, sallow hunchback who so eagerly implored his attention.

"What do you call this picture?" he asked.

"It is a view of the Abbey of Newbourg, with the village and landscape," replied the trembling artist.

The auctioneer looked at him, hummed contemptuously, and asked the price.

"Whatever you please; whatever it will bring," was the anxious reply.

"Hem!"—with an unfavorable criticism—"I can promise you no more than three thalers."

Poor Duhobret had spent the nights of many months on that piece. But he was starving, and the pittance offered would buy him bread. He nodded to the auctioneer and retired to a corner.

After many paintings and engravings had been sold, Duhobret's was exhibited. "Who bids? Three thalers? Who bids?" was the cry. The poor artist held his breath; no response was heard. Suppose it should not find a purchaser? He dared not look up; he thought everybody was laughing at the folly of offering so worthless a piece at public sale. "It is certainly my best work!" he murmured piteously to himself. He ventured to glance at the picture as the auctioneer held it in a favorable light. There was certainly a beautiful freshness in the rich foliage, a transparency in the water, a freedom and life in the animals. The steeple, the trees, the whole landscape, showing the genius of an artist. Alas! He felt the last throb of an artist's vanity. The dead silence continued, and, turning away, he buried his face in his hands.

"Twenty-one thalers!" a faint voice called out. The stupefied painter gave a start of joy, and looked to see who had uttered those blessed words. It was the picture dealer to whom he was first to go.

"Fifty thalers!" cried the sonorous voice of a tall man in black.

There was a moment's silence. "One hundred thalers!" at length cried the picture dealer, evidently piqued and anxious.

"Two hundred!"

"Three hundred!"

"Four hundred!"

"One thousand thalers!"

Another profound silence; and the crowd pressed around the two opponents, who stood opposite to each other with flushed and angry faces.

The tall stranger bid fifteen hundred thalers.

"Two thousand thalers!" thundered the picture-dealer, glancing around him triumphantly.

"Ten thousand," vociferated the tall man, his face crimson with rage, and his hands clinched convulsively.

The dealer grew pale, his frame shook with agitation. His voice was suffocated; but after two or three efforts he cried out:

"Twenty thousand!"

His tall opponent bid forty thousand. The dealer hesitated. His adversary laughed a low laugh of insolent triumph, and the crowd gave a murmur of admiration. The picture dealer felt his reputation at stake, and called out in sheer desperation—

"Fifty thousand!"

The tall man hesitated; the crowd was breathless. At length, tossing his arms in defiance, he shouted:

"One hundred thousand!" adding an impatient execration against his adversary. The crestfallen picture dealer withdrew. The tall visitor bore away the prize. He passed through the wondering people, went out, and was going along the street, when a decrepit, lame, humpbacked wretch, tottering along by the aid of a stick, presented himself before him. The stranger threw him a piece of money, and waved his hand as if dispensing with thanks.

"May it please your honor," persisted the supposed beggar, "I am the painter of that picture." He rubbed his eyes, for he had hardly yet been able to persuade himself that he had not been dreaming.

The tall man was Count Dunkelsbach, one of the richest noblemen in Germany. He stopped and questioned the bystanders. Being convinced of the truth of the statement, he took out his pocket-book, tore out a leaf, and wrote on it a few lines.

"Take it, friend," he said. "It's the check for your money. Good morning."

Duhobret invested his money, and resolved to live luxuriantly for the rest of his life, cultivating painting as a pastime. But though he had borne privation and toil, prosperity was too much for him. Indigestion carried him off. His picture had an honored place in the cabinet of Duke Dunkelsbach, and the curious incident of its purchase was often related. It afterward passed into the possession of the King of Bavaria.—*Catholic World.*

GERMAN EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND.—Our readers will remember that the German exploring expedition which went out in 1860 for the purpose of Arctic discovery has lately returned home, the sailing vessel of the expedition having been wrecked on the coast of Greenland, her entire crew, however, being saved. The steamer returned in good condition. Enough of the results of the expedition have been published to furnish the means of judging, to some extent, of the advantages secured, which are thought to be of great interest; not the least being the acquisition of a foothold of property in the north, possession having been taken of a previously unoccupied portion of the coast of Greenland; extending for about thirty German miles, or from latitude 75° to latitude 77°. An apology is made for the absence of any considerable amount of actual discovery, on account of the excessive rigor of the winds, this being very much greater than that experienced in the neighboring regions during the previous explorations on the part of English vessels. The portion of Greenland explored by this expedition is characterized by a very deep fiord, the head of which was not reached in a distance of over eighty miles; and it is thought to be not impossible that it extended all the way across to the water on the opposite side.

The most interesting feature of the land, however, was the occurrence of extensive meadows, starred with flowers, with butterflies and bees playing about them, and having large herds grazing near by of reindeer and musk-oxen. The lowest temperature experienced was about 58° Fahr., this occurring on the 21st of February, 1870. The wind was found to be of extraordinary severity, Robinson's anemometer indicating a rate of velocity of sixty-seven miles in the hour, which, it was believed, would render sledging parties entirely impracticable. The auroral light, to the surprise of the beholders, who expected to see it in the west or southwest, was actually in the southeast.

Among the geological discoveries were beds of brown coal, and numerous fossil remains. Deep-sea soundings were made, and collections taken from a depth of 1,500 fathoms. One important conclusion arrived at by the expedition was that small vessels were suited for polar exploration, and that it would be madness to attempt, as is proposed by the French, the use of a thousand-ton ship. Steamers, too, were believed to be the only form of vessels suited for research on the eastern coast of Greenland, any thing like reaching the coast in a sailing vessel being entirely out of the question.—*Editor's Scientific Record in Harper's Magazine for February.*

PROTECTION OF STONE BY SALTS OF COPPER.—Dr. Robert, of Paris, recommends earnestly the use of salts of copper, as the best preservative against the weathering of stone in a moist climate; and endeavors to prove that the wasting away of sand-stone and granite is due to various causes, one of the most important of which is the development of a lichen (*Lepra antiquitatis*). This plant is so destructive that the beautiful marble sculptures in the park, at Versailles, would be completely destroyed by it, in the space of fifty years, unless precautions were taken to arrest its ravages. Dr. Robert states that the amount of weathering away of rocks of all kinds, granite not excepted, is much greater than the public generally are aware of, especially when subjected to the influence of a moist atmosphere. Thus, the obelisk of Luxor, which was brought to Paris, from Egypt, forty years ago, has become completely bleached out, and full of small cracks, while for the previous forty centuries during which it stood in Egypt no change had been produced.

Sponges from the Florida Reef.

Sponges were very numerous, though we were told that a large portion were not worth gathering. The sponger could readily distinguish the best as he pushed his boat over them. Some of the coarser kinds, not marketable, are four feet in diameter. They are all more or less concave at the apex. A black membraneous tunic covers them, and soft jelly-like portions project into the pores and cavities, constituting the slight claim they have to a place in the animal kingdom. Animal mucus and fat oil have been found in their analysis; so the vexed question is settled by chemistry, and they are unquestionably admitted to the ranks of animated nature, though far from active members. A slight current is observable over the openings, and nourishment is probably absorbed as it circulates through them. The frame-work is made up of silica, a wonderful proportion, in the form of spiculæ or splinters. Unlike most other marine objects, sponge is less attractive in its living state; only after the soft parts are removed is it pleasing to the eye. The pretty urn and other shaped sponges found on the beaches are merely the skeletons.

A large trade is now carried on at Key West in this article. Small schooners, from ten to twenty tons burden, are employed. They are much the shape of half an egg, and as flat as is consistent with due regard to sailing qualities; approaching, probably, as near as is possible the mythic craft that is said to "float in a heavy dew." These vessels lie at anchor in the channels, while the spongers push their small boats over the flats to gather the sponge. In some places they dive for it, and in shoal water grapple them. The specimens are very heavy, being loaded with water and the jelly like animal matter. They are buried in the sand of the beaches until the matter is decomposed, when they are washed and carried to Key West, collected upon strings of convenient length, and bleached in the sun. That portion of Key West called Conchtown is the principal depository, where the yards and fences are loaded with them. For many years nearly all the sponge collected on the Florida reef was sold at Key West to an Israelite of New York, one Isaacs; latterly others have entered the trade, and a very respectable income is derived from it.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

RHETORICAL VITUPERATION.—Here are two gentlemen sitting quietly at table, and discussing the route of a railroad to the North Pole. Shall the ocean be tunneled, or shall the track be laid on ice? It is a fair question. There are good arguments, drawn from great natural laws, and from the actual situation. What is abstractly better, and what is actually expedient, are points that may be carefully and intelligently discussed. And so they are. And the two gentlemen take different sides, and urge the proper arguments. The advocate of the tunnel shows why that is the better plan, and the friend of the surface route offers what seem to him conclusive reasons. The tunneler does not declare that his opponent is a bloated mass of corruption; nor does his adversary insist contemptuously that the tunneler has been bribed to support an immeasurable swindle. If they did so, each would probably put the other out of the house, and certainly they would not be likely to be very cordial friends thereafter.

What, then, is the reason that the tunneler, parting from his friend, proceeds to a public meeting called to consider the subject of a railroad to the North Pole, and, ascending the platform, vehemently declares that the project of laying a track over the ice is not only repugnant to reason and common sense—not only are babies of eighteen months competent to detect its shrieking folly—but it is a vast swindle, and and its advocates are knavish rascals! Meanwhile the friend of the ice track goes to his meeting, and sneers at the inexpressible absurdity of tunneling the ocean. They'd better tunnel their wits who advocate it, exclaims he. They are a horde of grasping gormandizers of other people's money. They are a herd of antediluvian asses, who try to pass off thistles as clover. And so he perorates as passionately as his friend, each calling the other swindler and fool. And what effect is produced upon the public mind? First, disgust and indifference, and then a consciousness that the advocates have each so covered the cause with vituperation that it will be a weary work to dig down to the pith of the matter. Everybody would like to understand the reasons upon both sides if they could; but calling people fools and knaves is not argument, and the whole subject is demoralized.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

THE JEWS IN ROME.—Among the consequences of the annexation of the Papal territory to the kingdom of Italy is the elevation of the Jews to the rank of citizens. By a decree of Victor Emanuel, all the inhabitants of this territory are now placed on an equality with his other subjects, and this has liberated the Jews from the oppressions to which they have always been subjected in the Papal capital. They were brought there in great numbers after the destruction of Jerusalem, in the days of the ancient Roman empire, and when the ascendency of the church begun, they were subjected to the most stringent regulations and the severest privations. They have still, however, remained in the city, and in many instances have become rich and prosperous, though they have generally presented the outward appearance only of poverty and wretchedness. They were compelled to live in a quarter of the city specially designated for them, and were locked up by the police in their inclosure every night. They were long deprived of nearly every civil right, and were for the most part left to be visited with every sort of cruelty which Christians might choose to practice upon them. Their only security for centuries consisted in avoiding the notice alike of the authorities and of the people of the city.

DEATH OF AN IRISH NOBLEMAN.—The Marquis of Headfort, who died lately in Ireland, was step-father of Lady Lisgar, wife of the Governor General of Canada. He twice married widows; his second wife being widow of Sir William Macnaughten, who was murdered in India some twenty-five years ago. Lord Headfort's eldest son, the Earl of Bective, married the only child of Alderman Thompson, of London. This lady had a fortune of $4,500,000 in money, besides large real estate. At her death all went to her son, who, reversing the usual order of things, made his father an allowance.

How the Women Voted in Utah.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

Gen. Maxwell is anxious to be delegate to Congress for Utah. No, we take it back; for a few citizens, a number of transients, some immigrants to the West passing through on election day, a car load or two of Chinamen and such like. As they voted for him they would be his constituents and he their delegate. "Dash ish all right!" If he likes the position we have no disposition to quarrel with him. Tastes differ; that's all. He is going to contest the election, and one of the strong grounds has been imparted to us by a friend of the General's—in strict confidence, you know; and we wouldn't make it public for the world. He avers—but keep the matter strictly secret for the present—that only 15,000 ladies voted for W. H. Hooper, and therefore the Captain is not duly elected. We'll strengthen the General's position by informing him that we are certain there weren't 1,500 who voted for Capt. Hooper, and presume it was because he isn't a polygamist; and the reason why so few voted for the General must have been because he is not married, and isn't a marrying man at that. Somebody has been fooling with the General on figures, and it's a shame to fool with a brave man even if he have lob-sided crotchets about election matters. In fact we have serious doubts whether Capt. Hooper got five hundred lady votes; and if he is entitled to lose his seat because it is said only fifteen thousand ladies voted for him, what should be done with him if less than five hundred handed in their ballots to his credit? We are decidedly of the opinion that the gallant General has permitted himself to be humbugged in this matter of the ladies voting—most egregiously humbugged.

Rochefort—His Renewal of the "Lanterne."

M. Henri Rochefort, in a preface to his new edition of the *Lanterne*, says that on re-perusing the lines written in a foreign land before publishing them in his own country, he has to beg pardon of the public for the moderation with which he spoke of the Imperial regime. "I have just re-read the proofs of my pamphlet; I compare it with the horrors through which the empire has compelled us to pass, with the end to which it has led us, and I know not how to excuse myself for being so mild." Further on he says: "I trust no one will suppose that I am seeking by their re-issue an easy opportunity of proving myself to be right in spite of the years of prison and the thousands of francs in fines which so often proved me to be wrong. I make no merit of my second-sight. There are but three ways in which fallen empires can sink: a military revolution, an insurrection of the people, a foreign invasion. To prophesy all three was enough to secure the certainty of not being far wrong. Napoleon, with his usual foresight, chose the third. The worst for us, but decidedly the best for him."

DEATH FROM LOVE.—The city of Hamilton Ohio, was recently thrown into quite a commotion over the suicide of a young man named A. Hagerman, a brother-in-law of John B. Cornell, Cashier of the First National Bank of that city. Being engaged in no active business, he has spent much of his time in the bank. At about 10 o'clock he went into the bank-room in apparently the best of spirits, and, walking behind the counter, picked up a revolver that lay in one of the drawers and seated himself in a chair immediately behind the bookkeeper, who was at his desk. Unbottoning his vest, he placed the muzzle of the revolver to his bosom, fired, and fell a corpse into the arms of Peter Murphy, who rushed to his assistance. We have been unable to learn the cause, although it is said that a lady is concerned in the case, and that it is another case of death from love. Hagerman was engaged to be married to a young lady of Hamilton in a couple of weeks. She fainted away almost as lifeless as her dead lover on hearing of his tragic end. Financial matters, and his inability to keep up with the styles of the day at so important a period of his life, are said to have so preyed upon his mind as to bring on the insane disease which caused him to put an end to his existence.

CLERICAL INAPTITUDE.—Unworthy men occasionally find their way into the ministry of every denomination. As a rule, however, their misdeeds are generally discovered. The following instance of impertinent clerical officiousness, promptly rebuked, comes to us from a Kansas correspondent:

Old Dr. —— is a Kentuckian, fond of a cigar and a little game of cards. In his employ was a young man who, though professedly a Methodist, had so far backslidden as to play a little sometimes. The two were sitting in the house one rainy day having a game of euchre. The Rev. Mr. ——, the resident Methodist minister dropped in, and after glancing at the doctor's hand passed around the young man, took a seat, and quietly watched the game. The young man was about to play a certain card, when the minister whispered to him:

"Don't play that; if you do you'll be euchred sure."

Whereupon the doctor, waxing irate, said:

"See here, Mr. ——, I ain't playing this game against the whole Methodist Conference. If the Conference wants to put up a V, I'll play them a rub."

This reverend brother was soon discovered to be a "mistake," and was deposed from the ministry.—*Harper's Magazine.*

BYRON'S GRAVE.—In Germany the fact is being commented upon that Byron's grave, at Hucknall Forkard—a small, mean town some sixty miles from Nottingham, England—is now more than half forgotten by the world, though the works of the poet seem to increase in popularity as time goes on.

It will be remembered that all that remains to mark the place where the author of "Childe Harold" was laid in a simple white marble slab, erected by Augusta Leigh. Some months since a writer in the London *Times* proposed that Byron's remains should be removed to the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abby. Surely, if genius only is considered, not one of the poets of England had, or has, a better right to lie in that precious little nook than Byron—Shakespeare excepted.

A LITTLE GIRL about three years old, after being corrected for something she had done, said, "Ma, I wish whipping cost something." "Why?" replied the mother. "Because," said little pert, "you never give me anything that costs something."

The Bank of St. George, Genoa.

The Bank of St. George was a political anomaly—a monetary phenomenon—that for four hundred years was the marvel of European finance. A body corporate, distinct from and independent of the civil authorities, having its own separate laws, officers, and administration, it affords the rare spectacle of a sovereignty within a sovereignty—a strange and ingenious politico-financial contrivance, which excited at once the wonder and admiration of European capitalists and political economists.

Founded upon an abstraction, with a national debt for its capital, and a bankrupt treasury as a sinking fund, with no other security than the faith of the republic and the integrity of its directors, its shares, nevertheless, commanded a premium, and its bills were preferred to coin. Gradually absorbing first the revenues, and then the colonial possessions of the state, it had the custom-house for an auxiliary, extensive colonies as collaterals, with the wealth of the Levant and the Indies as a reserve fund. Foreign capitalists became its depositors, sovereign princes its creditors, moribund millionaires remembered it munificently in their legacies, while fire, plague, and pestilence, by diminishing its liabilities, augmented its resources.

It was not, then, simply a banking-house, exercising the ordinary functions of a bank of deposit, exchange, and circulation. It coined money, constructed dock-yards, improved harbors, built bonded warehouses, monasteries, churches, public bake-shops, and ducal places. It erected fortifications and manned them, it constructed galleys and equipped them, it acquired provinces and governed them. It was a savings-bank, a sinking fund, a revenue office, and, as the prototype of the East India Company, a politico-commercial oligarchy, that "made war like merchants, and engaged in commerce like sultans."

At a time when the magnificent financial schemes of John Law and the bursting of the great "Mississippi Bubble" were involving France in beggary, and threatening the financial world in bankruptcy, St. George could boast the most solid and substancial credit in Europe, and became the model upon which were subsequently organized the celebrated banks of England and Amsterdam. With an unlimited credit, at a moment's notice it could draw all the gold of Genoa into its vaults, and that, too when the "rival sea-queens" controlled the rich commerce of the Indies; when Genoa alone could dictate terms to the Emperor of Constantinople, it maintained a navy comparable to that of England or the United States, and fought naval battles to which few modern sea-fights, except those of Nelson or Farragut, afford a parallel.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

GLASS-BLOWING.—The juvenile mineralogist, constructing his first cabinet, brings home, as a rare curiosity, a crystaline stone, which shines like glass. It is glass—the glass of nature, the foundation of much of modern civilization and science, without which neither astronomy, chemistry, nor physiology could ever have emerged from their crude condition, since without it neither the telescope, the microscope, nor the chemist's vessels would have been possible. Subjected to an intense heat, and mixed with other substances, such as soda, lime, oxide of iron, oxide of lead, oxide of tin, according to the fabric to be wrought, it becomes ductile, is drawn out into the most tenuous threads, is rolled, beaten, moulded, cut at will, yields to even the slightest breath of the workman, and, patterned by him, takes any form he chooses to impart to it. Cooling, it loses its curiously ductile character, and becomes again the hardest and most brittle of substances. This quartz rock the boy fancies to be a precious stone. He is laughed at for his wild conjecture. It is a chance if he be not nearer right than those who ridicule him. Colored in nature's marvelous dye-house, it becomes precious only because it is more rare. Violet, it is an amethyst; uncrystalized and waxy in its structure, it is a chalcedony; red, it is a carnelian; of variegated colors, it is an agate; opaque, and yet colored, red, yellow, brown, it is a jasper. In a word, the same substance which is the chief component of glass is the base of most precious stones, yet in its commonest form most precious of all; for we might relinquish jasper, agate, chalcedony, and amethyst for glass, if we could obtain the latter only by such an exchange.—*Harper's Magazine.*

AN INCIDENT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S BOYHOOD.—Max Ring, the German author, has published a new book, entitled "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte," in which he gives the following anecdote of the early years of the ex-Emperor: When a very little fellow, he used to pass, on his way to school, a blacksmith shop, around which he sometimes loitered. One day he made the discovery that the blacksmith was in the habit of lighting his pipe with a long rod of iron, and, watching for a favorable opportunity, he drew the rod out of the fire and replaced it with the hot end left sticking out, so that when the smith returned in a few seconds after a temporary absence, and, unconscious of the change, took hold of the rod to draw it out of the fire, to light his pipe as usual, he burned his hand badly. His exclamation of pain and surprise was responded to by a burst of uncontrollable laughter from the irrepressible Louis, who had hidden himself away somewhere to enjoy the success of his nice little practical joke, and who thus, despite of himself, had revealed his secret and his hiding-place. The consequence was that he received the best beating that he probably ever got in his life (Sedan excepted) from the old smith, whose name was Mayer, and who is still living and well to do near Elbing.

SUPPOSED NATURAL ORIGIN OF SOME FOREST FIRES.—The great frequency of fires during summer in the pine forests of Germany and France, under circumstances where there was no suspicion of accidental or willful incendiarism, has suggested to Mr. Schrader the idea that they may possibly be in a measure spontaneous. In most of these forests the resin is collected in large quantity from punctures made in the bark, and an exudation of the same substance may take place whenever the bark is accidentally cracked. Mr. Schrader suggests that the tear-shaped drops of resin, in running from the tree, may form lenses, through which the rays of the sun may be concentrated, and act upon the inflammable surroundings, and thereby set fire to them. In many cases, possibly, a vapor of escaping turpentine may also, by its combustibility, cause the fire to spread with greater rapidity.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Newly Married Woman Kills Herself by Opening the Large Veins of Her Arm.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

Coroner Underhill this morning held an inquest on the body of a woman named Catherine H. Voight, residing at No. 88 Twelfth street, who committed suicide by opening the large veins of her arms with a pair of scissors.

The evidence goes to show that her husband, a machinist in this city, had paid his addresses to the young girl in New York. She was of good family, and he representing himself in easy circumstances, with a comfortable home to take her to, induced her to marry him. They came to this city some three months since, and took up their residence on Twelfth street. It was not until the girl arrived here that she discovered the true character of her husband. The man was a machinist, but it was difficult to get work, and he had absolutely nothing to support her with. Not being used to want, this circumstance gave her great trouble, and she soon became melancholy, and finally so sick as to require the attention of a physician. On Thursday last, in an unusual fit of melancholy, she seized a pair of scissors lying upon a table near her, and succeeded in cutting her arms so severely as to open the largest veins. She bled profusely, and when found by her husband was so exhausted as to be scarcely able to speak. The services of a physician were called in, but all attempts to restore her were futile, and after lingering in great pain she expired at a few minutes past 11 o'clock last night.

Flood in Rome.

Rome Correspondence London Echo.

No such inundation of the Tiber has taken place in this century as that which we are witnessing this morning. The incessant torrents of rain were gradually swelling the river the last few days, and yesterday the water had risen as high as the Rotunda, which, however, has been almost a yearly occurrence, and people began to apprehend, from the threatening appearance of the sky, that it would advance still further toward the higher portion of the city. At 10 o'clock this morning the Piazza del Popolo was completely flooded, and the water pouring into the Corso down the side streets, from the Ripetta. At noon the Via Condetti was flooded half way up, and the people who stood in crowds watching the progress of the water, were obliged to retreat back every minute. Since that hour the flood seems stationary, and, if the cessation of rain (which a bright morning promised us) is only lasting, we may hope not to see the Piazza di Spagna assume the appearance of a lake, as is already the case with Piazza Colonna and Piazza del Popolo. Boats are rowed in the streets, carrying provisions and assistance to the inhabitants thus forcibly shut up in their houses. Great destruction of the wine and oil stored up in cellars has taken place, and the poor shop-keepers have enough to do to remove their wares from the ground floor to the higher rooms. In the country around, great are the losses. Bodies of oxen, sheep, pigs, dogs, etc., are coming down the river, along with boards and planks, and other portions of the huts folds of the Compagna, where the herdsmen and shepherds have taken refuge in the trees. Boats are going backwards and forwards, bearing food to the inhabitants of the farms on the low ground, and bringing those into Rome who have no refuge. The soldiers and police are busy affording all possible assistance to the sufferers from this deluge. It is reported that a large boat, with twelve men, which started up the river this morning, with bread for the Osteria at Ponte. Molle, has been upset in the violent current, and all on board drowned.

Formation of the Florida Reef.

Two prominent features seem superimposed on the Atlantic face of our coast: the peninsulas of Cape Cod and Florida. The latter is still growing, and it is well ascertained that nearly all the peninsula has been built up from the sea bottom by species of corals and other marine animals now living and operating there. Centuries have passed while this vast tract has been built up. But erroneous notions have been formed regarding their rate of growth.

A brick, having a specimen of meandrina upon it one inch in diameter, was placed under water in the year 1860 by the writer, at Tortugas, with the view of determining the rate of growth of corals. When taken up in 1861, just one year after, it had increased to two inches in diameter, and was over half an inch in thickness. The large aquarium, which was built at the water-side for observation of marine objects, contained many other specimens, and it was observed that the branch corals grew even more rapidly, some attaining five to six inches in one year.

The various forms of branch corals, brain and star coral, and the sea feathers and fans are familiar to most. Our museums are well stocked with fine specimens. The Free Academy at New York has a fine collection of every species known to the waters of our shores. A large fragment of the Reef, as it appears, with many of its various inhabitants, and two fine head of brain coral, each two feet in diameter, are among them.

One species of astrea, unlike most of the corals that have a circumscribed growth, spreads out ledge-like, and knows no boundary, no definite form. This particular species seems to be the principal element in reef-building; its individual polyp is small, but the congregation is vast, and tier after tier rises until the surface is reached, when acres, miles of this one variety lie dead and decaying, and furnishing a strong foothold for another element of land-making, not less sure and irresistible.

The mangrove now performs its part. A long cigar-shaped fruit is formed, the seed of which germinates within the small inconspicuous flower before it drops, and presents the strange spectacle of a young tree, already rooted and ready to put forth its leaves as soon as it drops and finds foothold. These young trees are like the young magnolia; designed to live and thrive in the salt soil, they float over the shallow water, and take root wherever they touch the bottom. The rootlets then make fast to the reef mud, throw out side shoots, like so many flying buttresses, and put forth from the top a green and a tuft of rich glossy green leaves. The trunk does not reach below the water. Here is a net-work of rootlets wherein the debris of the ocean is entangled, and within which dead leaves and fragments of shells collect to ferm the meagre soil. Miles of reef become planted in this way.—*Harper's Magazine for February.*

THE CAPITULATION OF PARIS.

Cessation of Hostilities for Three Weeks—Text of the Terms and Stipulations.

We give below the dispatches in regard to the capitulation of Prris and the terms of the armistice, which were received Sunday night:

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—The German troops occupied all the forts around Paris at 10 o'clock this morning. The entire garrison of Paris, except the National Guard, surrender their arms. The armistice expires on the 18th of February.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 25.—On the morning of Monday, Jan. 23, a flag of truce left the French lines, and was met by the Germans. The bearer delivered a letter from Jules Favre addressed to Count Bismarck. At noon the missive reached Versailles, and was placed in the hands of Bismarck. It requested permission for Favre to come to Versailles. The reply was that he might. At 10 o'clock the same night the Prussian Premier applied to the Emperor of Germany for permission to hold an interview with him. Favre spent the night at the quarters of the Lieutenant of Police. The next day, before noon, a council of war was held to consider Favre's mission. Gen. von Roon, Count Bismarck, Gen. von Moltke, and the Crown Prince of Prussia were present, in addition to the Emperor William, who presided. The council lasted two hours, and the result of the deliberations were communicated to Favre, who returned to Paris at 4:30 o'clock.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The *Observer* supposes that the Conference will be adjourned on account of the capitulation of Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 29, 4:30 p. m.—Emperor William has sent the following dispatch to the Empress Augusta:

"VERSAILLES, Jan. 29, 2 p. m.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regulars and Mobiles are to be detained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts of Paris. The city remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be assembled to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All the armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between the opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism, and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy. May peace soon follow.

(Signed,) "WILHELM."

The Emperor will not enter Paris, but will return to Berlin on Tuesday, leaving the Crown Prince in command of the Prussians.

Provisions are being forwarded by way of Dieppe.

The capitulation and armistice settle nothing politically, nor do they insure an end of the war. All depends upon the Assembly.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The city is in a perfect frenzy of excitement, now that the certainty of the capitulation of Paris is known. A telegram to the Federal Chancellor gives official confirmation of the news, which was received at a late hour last night. To-day the church bells were rung since daybreak, and there were several services in the churches, attended by crowds of worshippers. Sermons on peace were delivered, and prayers and thanksgiving for it offered. Before and after the morning service in the churches an immense crowd gathered in front of the palace, and the ladies of the house had appeared at the windows and waved their acknowledgments to the people. The scenes in the street are beyond description. Every person on his way to church as he met his neighbor stopped and embraced, and the women congratulated each other with tears in their eyes. The news of the capitulation to a certainty creates in the public mind here a charitable feeling, and there is a strong desire to act generously toward the fallen foe.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—To-night there is intense excitement among the French in London.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—Mont Valerien was entered last night by the Prussian engineers, to draw the mines. The heavy guns will be immediately moved into forts. As the *enceinte* is strongly armed, and no confidence can be placed in the fierce population until after a general disarming, strong forces of infantry and artillery have been moved forward to cover the working parties. The object is to spare further bloodshed, and to give an opportunity to the French people, through the assembly of representatives at Bordeaux, to decide for war or peace. Elections will be permitted in all the departments, together with the free circulation of Deputies through the country. The army of Paris, regiments of the line, marines and Mobiles, are to be prisoners of war, with the exception of 12,000 men, who are required to maintain order. All corps and Francs-tireurs are to be dissolved, but the National Guard will remain armed. The French troops will deliver arms, flags and field artillery within fourteen days. French troops may retire into Paris armed. The banners of the forts are to be delivered, but the *enceinte* guns are to be dismantled, the carriages to be delivered to the Prussians, but the guns themselves to be left. The line of demarcation is drawn between the *enceinte* and the forts. The French portion extends to the *enceinte* only, and the Prussian portion to within five hundred paces of the *enceinte*, with certain topographical modifications. Fort Vincennes will remain in the hands of the French. Paris remains completely invested from a military point of view, but thirty-three miles of railroad will be repaired and permitted to convey sufficient supplies for the daily nourishment of the population. Bourbaki's army and the fortress of Belfort are not comprised in the armistice. The Prussian line of demarcation for southern armies is to be the line of the Loire.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29.—The terms of lasting peace offered by Bismarck are as follows:

1. The cession of the province of Alsace and that part of the province of Lorraine known as the German Lorraine.
2. A monied indemnity of $1,000,000,000 francs.
3. Forty war ships from the French fleet.
4. One of the colonies now held by France which cannot learn that money indemnity must be guaranteed by municipalities. If this guarantee be refused, the property of each individual will be held until acquiescence is obtained.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Bismarck, alluding to the reported negotiations between Napoleon and the Prussian Government, says the Emperor refers everything to the Regency. Bismarck denies that he has ever negotiated for the restoration of the Bonapartes, or that he intends to interfere in the domestic concerns of France.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1
1 Square.....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.
2 Squares.....	2.00	3.30	4.00	5.50	8.00	10.00	11.00	1
3 Squares.....	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.00	10.00	13.00	15.00	2
4 Squares.....	4.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	2
½ Column.....	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	22.00	30.00	4
¾ Column.....	10.00	15.00	16.00	20.00	27.00	32.00	42.00	5
1 Column.....	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	50.00	70.00	8

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards [illegible] per annum.

Local Notices, [illegible] cents per line, first insertion; [illegible] cents each additional insertion.

"By the Sea."

Last night I watched the old year die—
A wind swept once across the sky
That seemed to me his parting sigh—

The tolling ceased. Then weirdly gay,
The bells rang forth across the bay—
Stealing a sea-charm on their way.

An echo from the hollow caves—
A thrill of music from the waves,
Where some that hear shall find their graves.

These changeful bells I whispered, sure
Most like some cunning overture,
Give foretaste what we must endure!

O young babe year, that yet shall grow
To work us either weal or woe—
'Tis strange that man should hail thee so!

O dread, mysterious volume sealed—
What fateful words lie there concealed,
Not till the end to be revealed—

O ship that sails the unknown sea!
We guess not what thy freight may be—
What storms—what shipwreck—none foresee!

—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Humor.

PEOPLE who are always fishing for compliments do not need very long lines. They will get their best bites in shallow water.

THE tenor Lefranc has a voice of remarkable compass—a sort of mariner's compass, which guides his course over the high C's.

IT WAS a wise negro who, in speaking of the happiness of married people, said, "Dat 'ar 'pends altogedder on how dey 'joy deyselves."

"HAVE you ever broken a horse?" inquired a horse jockey. "No, not exactly, but I have broken three or four wagons."

ONE of the papers contains an advertisement: "Lost, a large black silk umbrella, belonging to a gentleman with a curiously carved ivory head."

AT A recent railway festival, the following striking sentiment was given: "Our Mothers—the only faithful tenders who never misplaced a switch."

THE extravagant tendency of the present generation suggests to a clergyman the inquiry whether it would not be better to devote half of one's energies to learning to live on a very small income, than to devote all of one's energies in struggling and waiting for a large income?

A UNIQUE recommendation given by a clergyman for a friend who desired a situation is as follows: "He is perfectly human, and has made some of the ablest mistakes that ever were made, showing in their happening and in their correcting a hopeful, conscious and growing manhood."

A JUDGE of the Indiana Supreme Court was accosted by the hotel bootblack, the other day, with a demand for "a quarter, sir." He turned upon the sable-hued American and indignantly asked him, "What do you take me for, sir?" "Oh I know you; you're one of them can-can fellers," pointing to the Variety Theatre.

THE latest attempt to hurt the feelings editorial is in this current story: "Are you connected with a paper here?" asked a countryman of an inmate of the Indiana Insane Asylum. "Oh, no," was the reply; "I have been to the insane asylum and been cured; a man never runs a newspaer after he is cured."

THERE is a story extant of an absent minded man who had the toothache. He was a quarry-man by profession, and he concluded that the best way to rid himself of the afflicted tooth would be to blast it out. So he filled his mouth with powder, fired a slow match, and ran around the corner to get out of the way of the result. When the explosion occurred he was surprised to find how close it seemed. It was very successful so far as the tooth was concerned; but when the Mont Cenis tunnel chap went home the general aspect of his mouth resembled that of the Delaware gap. The dentist says he would not undertake to fit him with a set of teeth, of the necessary size, for less than a thousand dollars.

AN amusing story is told by a sailor who, in a recent combat, had the luck to capture a Prussian subaltern. On the road to Paris the latter asked his captor, who had been chafing him unmercifully on the length of time the Prussians took to reduce the city, "How do you fare in your capital?" "How do we fare?—why, first rate," was the reply. "Then your oxen are not yet exhausted, as we imagined they were?" "Oxen! oh, they have been eaten long since." "You have large flocks of sheep, then?" "No, indeed, they disappeared simultaneously with the bullocks." "Ah! I understand; you have still horses to fall back on? I wish we had; we devoured them long since." "What the devil do you eat, then?" was the astonished inquiry. "What do we eat?" replied the sailor, with the greatest gravity in the world; "have you not heard in your camp?" "No." "Why, we eat our prisoners, of course, and find them delicious." The young Prussian turned pale at the thought, and did not venture another remark till his arrival at his destination.

SEVERAL young ladies of Williamsport, Pa., have received the following choice *billet deux*, "I saw you at shuatch last sondy nite, and I want tu form with yu and Aquanetans. I am a yunge man of good carikater, and clerk in a stoar, and git a celery of $500 per ammum. pleas addres box, poost ofis." One of the young ladies returned this reply: "To the Young Man with the Bad Spell: The wish to form an acquaintance is not reciprocal. But if you will call at my house about 6 o'clock in the evening my brother will make you acquainted with some first class calf-skin. Perhaps you would prefer making the acquaintance of our dog. He will take to you naturally. He always had a taste for calves."

RATE OF NERVOUS EXCITATION.—Prof. Helmholtz announces, as the result of some recent experiments made by M. Baxt, that the rate at which excitation is propagated along the motor nerves in man varies between thirty and ninety yards per second, and that the rapidity is greater in summer than in winter. By the artificial cooling or warming of the arm the accelerating influence of temperature has been fully ascertained, and it has consequently been determined that the interval of time between an impulse of the voluntary power and the corresponding movement of the muscle is greater in winter than in summer.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A LITTLE four year old had been intently watching the process of corn popping, on a stormy day in the beginning of winter. Happening to turn to the window, she observed for the first time the falling snow. Amazed and delighted, she ran to her father and exclaimed, "Oh, papa, do look at the funny rain; it's all popped out white."

Weekly Courier

AUBURN, IND.,........Feb., 2d, 1871

Senator Pratt has been elected a member of the Logansport hook and ladder company. He is now in a position where he will be of some account.

We learn that there is some prospect of a Democratic paper at Valparaiso. It will be a sinking fund concern.—*Exchange.*

Not much. Zim. has been too long in the business for that. It's the "Democratic" that hurts.

It is said that the chairman of the committee on temperance in the Legislature is a saloon keeper.—*Enterprise.*

Mistake. He is editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, at Fort Wayne. We never see old John abused in that way, if he did threaten to "polish" us off one day. Mr. Sarnighousen, is a German of temperance habits, and don't guzzle any more beer than some Radical editors we know of. He was elected by a Republican dodge called a people's ticket, but now votes with the Democracy. And thus is why it is said he is a saloon keeper.

The Gentiles are moving in Utah. A Methodist church, with a membership of about 100, has been established at Salt Lake City, and it is said to be prospering.

Poor South Carolina has a negro Lieutenant Governor, three negro Congressmen, eleven negro State Senators, eighteen Representatives, and one negro Judge of the Supreme Court.

Captain Kerr, of Royal Navy, thinks it will be impossible to repair the disabled Atlantic cables before spring, on account of floating-ice.

Missouri, which gave Grant 25,000 majority in 1858, returns Frank Blair to the United States Senate in 1871. This indicates the altered tone of public oppinion as well as any thing else could do.

New Hampshire is looking up. Last year her Supreme Court had three hundred and thirteen applications for divorce, and one hundred and fifty seven couples have been unyoked.—Progressing thus steadily, the East may soon be enabled to rival the great and illimitable West. Nothing like ambition!

The microscopic discovery of the fact "that when milk is poured into a cup of tea, the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form *leather*," is one that will carry joy to the hearts of many an American, who, by the immoderate use of our National beverage have rendered a new coating for the stomach necessary. Grant is probably the man who made this discovery.

The Best Thig Yet.— Senator Morton, of Indiana, is in agony because some negroes in Georgia have had their ears cut off. For this, he proposes to reconstruct the state.

How long ago is it since a vigilance committee in Indiana broke in to a jail, and murdered four of the intimates? Morton was not in agony over the slaughter of the Reno brothers. He says nothing about reconstructing Indiana.—*Chicago Times.*

We are now assured that the fishery question will be settled at an early day. We are glad of it. There's been enough talk about it, in all conscience, and Ben Butler has even gone so far as to shake his gory locks at the British lion. Whenever those poor, half-starved chaps, along the "bleak New England coast, get enough herring, mackeral, codfish and sich, to eat, and the carpet-baggers along the gulf shore get done taking "nigger," the white folks of the country may be able to get something done for *their* interests.

The franking privilege in this country under Radical regime, has become in immense affair. To such an extent has it been carried, in passing through the mails various articles, that Dan Rice is anxious to go to Congress so that he may be enabled to frank his menagerie over the country on another farewell tour. Look at the figures: The total number offices from which reports were due was 23,482, but the number from which full or partial reports were received was only 8,583, nearly 20,000 wholly failing to report The returns of the 8,583 reporting officers show that within six months there were transmitted 8,140,796 franked letters, the postage upon which, at the established rate, amounted to $655,548, and $2,047,971 pounds of other franked matter, such as printed documents and seeds, upon which the postage at established rates amounted to $160,848, making altogether, for six months, for postage in free matter, the sum of $916,396. At a fair estimate for the nearly twenty thousand non-reporting postoffices, the Postmaster General says the following grand result is shown: Total number of franked letters for six months, 10,874,497; postage, $933,070. Printed matter, &c., 2,655,196 pounds; postage $338,593.85. Total postage for six months, $1,271,773 83. Total for one year, $2,543,372 75.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

Mr. E. Zimmerman, forerly editor of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, will soon embark in the printing business at Valparaiso, Ind. Of course the paper will be Democratic to the core, for our friend could publish no other. It will also be one of the spiciest, best printed, and most ably condúcted of any county journal West, for that, too, is so much Engelberts *forte*, that it has become in him a natural quality. We wait with considerable interest the initial number of the Porter County *Forum*.

To day is what is usually called "ground-hog day." If this animal comes fourth and sees his shadow, he incontinently rushes back again, and remains six weeks longer. Let him rest.

Mose Skinner's Silver Wedding.

It being just twenty-five years since my first wife died, I thought I couldn't better celebrate the event than by having a grand silver wedding. Alas! twenty-five brief summers, and it seems but day before yesterday since I returned from her funeral an altered man, and told the undertaker to call round for his pay in the fall.

The great trouble in silver weddings is that you are apt to get two or three presents alike; but I flatter myself that I fixed 'em there. In the first place, Mrs. Skinner and I looked over our stock of silver-ware to see what we were out of, and found that we could take about twenty-five square presents without becoming billious; and then we invite a few children, in reference to nut crackers, butter-knives, and other small fry. I issued my invitations two weeks beforehand, to give everybody a chance to buy a present and in addition hinted in a very delicate manner what I should like each one to bring.

So the invitations read very much like this:

MRS. CHAIRITY PHLEABOTTOM AND HUSBAND,

You are both asked,

To Mr. and Mrs. Mose Skinner's Silver Wedding,

January 17th.

***Please bring silver castor; with extra mustard judge.

MRS. JOANN BEEZUM AND HER HUSBAND,

You are both asked

To Mr. and Mrs. Mose Skinner's Silver Wedding.

January 17th,

***We cherish fond hopes in your direction in reference to a silver teapot.

On the back of each invitation was a neat gold scroll, inclosng the words: "Please avoid dollar stores."

To say the affair was a success would be defrauding the dictionary. I have looked that venerable pamphlet thro', but fail to find a word that meets the case. Nothing short of seven syllables and a French roof will do, so I give it up.

On the arrival of the guests, I took charge of the presents with as much emotion as the value of the present called for. A silver penknife I received with a husky tremor in my voice, while an elegant silver teapot caused me to entirely break down with emotion; but I recovered, and went thro' the trying ordeal with unflinching bravery. Those that didn't bring presents were told that we were not at home, which, of course made the gathering more select. We received some very fine presents, including a deed for a silver mine, a lock of fine hair streaked with silver, some silver chord from a maidens voice, a silver beam from the moon, and some nice oil made from a silver castor.

Then my wife and I stood up and receive the the silver-tongued congratulations of our guests on our happy married life. But I didn't need 'em. No, I should say not. When I see a man utterly crushed in spirit and baldheaded at the premature age of 50, with a black eye constantly on hand, and a wife who is ready to furnish him with more black eyes at the lowest market price, I pause ere I congratulate him on matrimonial bliss. Not that I would insinuate that Mrs. Skinner is not as gentle as a dove in the olive branch business. Not at all. I simply say that in a case like this, I should probably pause to the extent of of two semi-colons and a comma, ere I congratulated him.

A REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT

The New York *sun*, Radical, makes a most startling development relative to the conduct of Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and Senator Crews, of the same State. The statement amounts to no more nor no less than a change, sworn to by one Samuel Haggett, that Scott and Crews came to New York in November last and hired number of roughs, as they supposed, as pretended deputy constables. It was alledged that they were wanted to protect the colored miners at the Union gold mines near Columbia, South Carolina from the KuKlux. When they arrived at Columbus, it seems new duties were sought to be imposed upon them, and they were expected to murder a number of leading men in certain portions of State. For the performance of this work the twenty-four men who went out from New York, as deputy constables, were promised $30,000 and State protection, besides $10,000, which one of the men singled out to be murdered had in the bank. The names of the persons selected as victims of this diabolical conspiracy are all given by this man Haggett, as well as their place of residence, and also the names of the men who went with him to South Carolina. Five of these men come forward and sustain by affidavit Haggett's statements. The men, after being taken to the gold mines, and finding no one there to protect, became impatient, and were finally taken back to Columbia, when they were paid $2 a day for their services, instead of $3, as promised before leaving New York, discharged, and ordered to leave the State at once under penalty of being arrested. They did not "stand upon the order of their going." They had declined to become a band of murderers in the interest of Scott and his friends, and the law-loving Governor, as well as United States Marshal Wilson, was very indignant over the fact. Among these "deputy constables" was Colonel Kerrigan, well known in New York as an active Fenian, and he recently met Scott and Crews in that city, when a quarrel ensued, Kerrigan denouncing them in unmeasured terms. They immediately left the city for the South, begging however, of Kerrigan to name his price for settling the matter up and not letting it become public. The *Sun* avers that it is capable of substantiating all the statements made by Haggett, by ample evidence already in its possession. The development comes from a Radical source, and affects Radical officials. We shall certainly be anxious to see what response will come to such grave charges from the parties accused.

GREAT FORTUNES.

Great Fortunes and how they were made [illegible] is a very interesting work and is splendidly illustrated. Any one who purchases this work will find it a fine addition to his library.

Great Fortunes is a book that appeals to all classes, describing the career, not only of commercial princes and heavy capitalists, but also of leading inventors publishers, authors, actors, physicians, etc. It abounds in history, anecdote, sketches of life in various parts of the country, reminiscence of distinguished and excentric men, accounts of curious and celebrated inventions, and narratives of intense and determined struggles crowded by the most brillant triumphs. It commends itself, likewise, as a work possesing great practical value, as a means of instruction and self-help to all its readers. How great fortunes were won, largely make up our author's interesting narative.

We are not surprised to learn that "Great Fortunes" is having a very large and rapid sale. It is sold by subscription only, and for the benefit of our readers who may wish to take a local or traveling agency for this most entertaining work, we give the address of the publishers in full, E. Hannaford & Co., 177 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

A small boy, only nine years old passed through this city yesterday over the P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., on his way from Yankee Jim's, California, to an inland town in Vermont. Three years ago, using his own language, he, in company with his father and mother, went to California. In a few months his mother was taken sick and died. His father becoming dissipated soon forgot and neglected him. A few friends took an interest in him, procured a through ticket and started him on his way to his former home. He spoke in the highest praise of the conductors over the whole route, and, ere this, is probably once more among his friends.—*Ft Wayne Sentinel.*

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers *must not* commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

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The prizes are sent as soon as you subscribe. The following is a list of the largest prizes: Ten gifts of one hundred dollars each, in greenbacks, twenty gifts of fifty dollars each; organs sewing machines, 200 gold and silver watches, gold guard and vest chains, solid and double-plated silver-ware photograph albums, jewelry, &c.

We will send you a full list of prizes when you become a subscriber to our valuable paper.

Address, J. WOODBURN & Co.,
Lock Box 40 Bellefontaine, Ohio.

PSYCHOMANCY.—Any lady or gentleman can make $1,000 a month, secure their own happiness and independence by obtaining *PSYCHOMANCY FASCINATION or SOUL CHARMING* 400 pages; cloth. Full instructions to use this power over man or animals at will, how to Mesmerise become trance or writing Medium Divination Spiritualism Alchemy Phylosophy of Omens and Dreams Brigham Young's Harem, Guide of Marriage &c. all contained in this book; 100,000 sold; price by mail in cloth $1.25; paper covers $1. Notice—Any person willing to act as agent will receive a sample copy of the work *free*. As no capital is required all desirous of genteel employment should send for the book; enclosing 10 cts. for postage to T. W. EVANS & CO. 41 South 8th St. Philadel, hia.

A CARD.

A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope to any one who needs it *Free of charge.* Address Joseph T. Inman, Station D. Bible House New York City.

CHEERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.

Are superior to others for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung difficulties, are exceedingly palatable, have none of that nauseating horrible Cubeb taste, very soothing and act like a charm; Ministers, Singers, and Public speakers will find they are especially adapted to the voice. Sold by all Druggists. Also

RUSHSON'S (F.V.) COD LIVER OIL.
for Consumption and Scrofula; use no other.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Polly Bullard, late of DeKalb County, Indiana, deceased. Said state is supposed to be solvent.

Miles Waterman, Administrator.
Jan. 18, '71. 3w

LIGHT! LIGHT!!

CHAS. W. WELCHIN.

Has the sole agency for Danforth's celebrated and absolutely.

Non-Explosive

BURNING FLUID.

It makes, one hundred per cent better light than Coal Oil, and does not produce smoke or bad smell.

Give it a trail. NO CHARGE made to try it. Go to the "LIGHT HOUSE," corner of Fifth & Main streets for Lamps, Burners, Chimneys and Lanterns.

CHAS. W. WELCHIN.
Jan. 17, tf. Auburn, Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw RAIL ROAD

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stock-holders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of Officers, will be held at the office of the President, of the Company, in the city of Jackson on the second Tuesday, being the 14th day of February A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. and that the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 4 o'clock P. M. on the Tuesday preceeding. Such election remains closed until after the final adournment of such annual meetings.

Jackson Michigan, January 12, 1871.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of James Ervin late of DeKalb County deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JOHN H. GILL, Executor.
January 6, 1871. 3w

HEAR YE! Hear Ye!! HEAR YE!!!

PAY UP!

All those knowing themselves indebted to me, are requested to call and settle, either by cash or note, without delay. I mean business, and must have a settlement without further delay.

JOHN L. DAVIS

PARIS HAS FALLEN! So Has THE HIGH PRICES, WITH S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

New Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 11 YEARS

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana.

Root & Company's

Preparations for the Spirng trade of 1871 complete. Close "cash" buyers are invited to look through our large and attractive assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods Notions, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS! will find Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, in all widths, Brown and Bleached Shirting Muslin, Towels and Towlings Toilet quilts, blankets, white and colored Flannels, curtain goods, Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, Prints White and Colored Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, and other Domestic Goods in great variety and at very low prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We will guarantee our prices on Brown and Bleached Muslins, by the pieces or yard, as low as any other house in the West.

RICH DRESS GOODS, for Spring Sales. Will have all the Popular goods in use. French Irish and Japanese Poplins, elegant black and Colored Dress Silks, black and colored Mohairs and Alpacas, Silver Grey Poplins, satin DeChines, full line of Mourning Goods and fashionable goods for street and traveling suits.

WE KEEP THE celebrated horse shoe Black Alpaca, and recommend it as superior to any other make in color, durability and brilliant finish.

PAISLEY SHAWLS, from coarse to fine qualities: black and white lace Shawls, Spring Cloaks, and silk Garments in fashionable styles; Black Thibet Shawls Grenadine and silk Shawls of every description. This department is very complete.

YOU CAN FIND, at our house, a complete line of White Goods, such as plain, stripe and check Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambricks, Piques, Swisses, Victoria Lawns, Shirtings, etc.,

REAL LACES, by the yard and in Colors and sets black guipure Laces for trimming, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, white goods, French corsets, and celebrated "Joseph" Kid Glove, Hosiery, dress Trimmings and Buttons, fancy goods, Notions, etc., at popular prices.

FOR MENS WEAR.—Cloths, Casimeres, Meltons, Jeans, all wool tweeds, Cottonaddes, Linens, Ducks, with suitable trimmings.

IN SEASON! We keep an elegant assortment of pongee and Fancy Silk Parasols, Scotch Ginham and Silk Sun Umbrellas, at attractive prices.

P. S.—We shall, throughout the season, be in daily receipt of fresh and attractive novelties in every department.

We send samples by mail to any address. Also, deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store.

90 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Feb. 2d 1 y

MR. G. KLOTZ

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square,

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

CREDIT BUSINESS

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, to come and settle, as he is determined to collect outstanding debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 2d 1y.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN
Feb. 2d 1y

Moody & Peterson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Auburn, Ind. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office over J. Albright's Jewelry Store corner of Main and Eighth streets, in front of the Court House.
S. D. MOODY. 2-46 E. S. PETERSON

Pinchin & Madden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW & NOTARIES PUBLIC,
Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on south-west corner of Broadway and North streets, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-36

Dr. S. Stough,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Waterloo City, Ind. Gives prompt attention to all professional calls. 2-36

Weekly Courier.
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Having sold my interest in the *Air Line* I respectfully request, all those indebted to me on subscription to call and settle immediately at this office or to me personally. A reasonatime will be given, for all to make their settlements, and as I intend removing from the county, these accounts which still remain unsettled will be left for collection. It is important that this should be attended to immediately.

J. A. BARNS.

TO PRINTERS.—We offer for sale a Washington hand press, Hoe's pattern, a good condition, size of platten 24x28.

THE population of Indiana is estimated at 1,666,675.

DRAMATIC.—We see from the *Republican* that the citizens of Angola are to have a repsesentation of Rip Van Winkle by the Dramatic Company of that place.

WE trust those who are indebted to the *Air Line*, will pay up promptly. There are quite a number yet that have failed to attend to this matter.

JOHN L. DAVIS, our clever and enterprising hardware merchant, is out in a call to his numerous patrons, this week. Read for yourselves in another column.

A NICE new plank walk all the way to the depot, is a great improvement to our place. This will be more fully appreciated when the season of mud sets in.

T. B. TOTTEN, dealer in groceries and provisions, speaks to our citizens this week in an advertisment, to be found in another column. Give him a call.

STRANGE.—A man only 72 yearsold wants a divorce from his wife 22 years old, in St. Joseph county. Incompatibility of temperments, we presume.

IT is said that the man, who will not take a paper because he can borrow one, has invented a machine by which he can cook his dinner by the smoke of his neighbor's chimney.

OUR popular friend, Chas. Klotz, is offering great inducements in the line of Dry Goods, Clothing Groceries, &c., which will be found in an other column. Charley means business.

COURT.—The Civil Circuit Court, of DeKalb County, Hon. H. S. Tousley, Judge, will convene in this place next Monday. There are one hundred and twelve cases on the docket.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to secure an excellent Presbyterian Minister, for the charge in this place. We trust all will lend assistance to the accomplishment of this object.

FORT WAYNE, will not be favored with the presense of the great Nilsson, but we think the loss is fully made up by the incomparable "Heathen Chinese."

NEW ARRIVAL.—T. B. Totten has just received a large invoice of fresh groceries just from the east, and is now prepared to sell a first class article cheap. He will not be undersold. Give him a call.

WHAT manufactories we have here are quite busy, in their several lines of business, & have an unusual demand for their products. We hope to see a number of others of various kinds in operation, during the coming year.

A GRAND ball will be given at the Butler Hotel, on the Evening of the 21st inst. in honor of Washington's Birthday. From the well known reputation of the managers of the affair, we have no doubt of its complete success.

A FROSTY old bachelor of our acquaintance, with more brains than love for the fair sex, says, "that the word *high-menial* is admirably suggestive of the relation in which two people serve each other for life.

THANKS.—Our good humored friend Harvey Nichols, Esq., has our thanks for a great large rabbit—something less than a ton—and we begin to smack our lip over the prospects of a glorious stew. Come again—we won't say anything more about snow-birds.

WHEN a steady, well-behaved young man is seen shaking hands with a pump and bidding it an affectionate good-night, or saying, "Poor old Corkinson Robscrew," there may be a faint apprehension he has been taking something.

WE look for at least one hundred new buildings to go up in this place during the year. The erection of several large brick business houses, are already settled upon, and we may look for great changes.

THE weather continues mild, and, in consequence, the snow don't continue quite so much. The present month was ushered in by a most lovely day o'erhead. Though the last month of winter is still to pass, the weather gives us a foretaste of Spring.

THERE is some talk of exhibiting the Dorean Tableaux, in this place. It consists of fifty six scenes of the bible, painted on canvass from the gifted Dore. We have been present at its exhibition, and regard it as splendid, and well worth the patronage of the public.

So easy to be original. Some one said: "The nicest thing in bonnets—a pretty face." Now a Southern chap says: Nicest thing in boots—a pretty foot.' Next we'll have "Nicest thing in gloves—' a prety hand," and then, "nicest thing in hose—a pretty—" That'll do.

THERE was a collision on the Railway at Peru, which resulted in the killing and maiming of seven cattle in a stock car.

A man named Culbertson, was putting up a telegraph wire, at Goshen, the other day, across a railroad track. A train came along while Culbertson was on the poll, the smoke stack being just high enough to hit the wire. After the train passed, the man was still at the end of the poll. But the poll was'nt up. Not much.

After consultation with the friends of Temperance, in various portions of DeKalb County, it is determined to hold a Convention, of all the friends of Temperance, in said county, on the 22d day of February 1871, at Auburn, to confer together as to the best means to adopt for the suppression of intemperance. Friends of humanity turn out, and give one day to the advancement of the noble cause.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Fort Wayne Rink.

Fort Wayne is generally a gay place in winter. The amusements are numerous of a character so select that all attend with great pleasure to themselves. One of the most pleasant resorts, not only for the healthy, but also for the weary invalid, is the Rink. A stranger visiting there goes around of and evening, and there *whiles* an hour or so away, either by watching the quaint, little figures dashing over the smooth and slippery surface, or participating in the skating, and thereby enjoying winter to his hearts delight, imagining themselves

" In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice

This winter, by the enterprise of the present managers, the rink has become almost the sole place of amusement; sleighing has even been, to a great extent, abandoned in order that an evening at the Rink was not missed.

How to Treat Horses.

Having had a great deal of experience, in various ways, with horses, every since childhood, we feel justified in laying down a few rules for the benefit of those who are lacking in what livery-stable men call "horse sense."

In the first place, while hitching up a horse, if he don't do precisely as you say, kick him three or four times sharply in the ribs and flank, with your big boot. This don't do the horse any good, but then it shows your authority, and tends to make things lively.

In the second place, improve every opportunity to whack the horse over the nose, and jerk him savagely by the bit. This will encourage him to throw up his head out of your reach whenever you come near him, and give you plenty of exercise whenever you wish to bridle him. Besides it shows that a horse has some pluck.

In the third place, when you get started on the road, if your horse goes a little too fast, or a little to far to the right or left, or fails to do precisely what you think he ought to do, be sure to hit him about five sharp cuts with the whip. Of course, he will not know what it is for, and will jump forward vigorously, probably jerking off your hat. Then you will have a chance to jerk the reins lively and give him five or six more cuts. Be sure while playing the whip to grit your teeth and say for the edification of the horse; "I'll teach you to jerk my hat off." All the people on the street will set you down for a fool, who don't known half so much as the horse. But then it isn't their horse.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING POOR.—There is some advantage in being poor. You are never asked to run for Alderman, for instance, nor to loan money, nor to stand with anybody who is going to get married. No one bores you with invitations to wooden weedings, and you are not asked to attend political meetings and sit on the stage near the speaker. You are not worried with sewerage taxes, and the collector don't hunt you up and make you swear as to your income; all of these things pass unheeded. You are not likely to get fat and dyspeptic through want of exercise. Nor do your relations hunt you up to visit you. We can always tell the latter sign when a poor devil is getting along in the world. The wagon containing his relations from the country is frequently at his door, and he is regularly called to the train to welcome some aunt, or send a cousin on his parting way. All these these things the poor man escapes. He eats the bread of cheerfulness, and when he can't get that he goes hungry. He is apt to be cynically conscious that the world esteems him as a man of small merits. So in time he grows careless of what it thinks of him, and plods along in a state of forlorn sadness.

A NEW DANGER.—A gentleman of this place, who is traveling extensively, makes us acquainted with an occurence which presents a new danger. Believing it our duty to unfold all snares, so the reader may be prepared for emergencies, we give our friend's story as it was related to him, by a gentleman who was the intended victim of a vlilain.

In traveling from New York to Philadelphia, our friend's informant says he fell into a chance conversation with a stranger, having all the appearances of respectability. After some quarter or half hour's talk, the stranger politely asked the gentleman if he would take a cigar, at the same time holding out two cigars—one looking like a regalia, the other smaller, such as is usually called London size. The gentleman happening to take the larger one, being the nearest to him as prrsented, the stranger reccommended him to take the smaller one, remarking he thought it was of better flavor. After smoking about a quarter to a third of the cigar, the gentleman discovered that he was certainly becoming very dizzy. A suspicion flashed through his mind that the cigar was not all right. He immediately threw it away, but his giddiness increased so much that it was with the greatest difficulty that he preserved his self-posession. In a few moments a most copious perspiratton started from every pore in his body and the water fairly ran off his person. The stranger meanwhile was apparently sound asleep on the other side of the seat. On his arrival at New York, the gentleman with great difficulty got out of the car and took a carriage for his hotel, where he was soon after voilently attacked with vomiting, and passed a very sick night. He has been for several years a resident of Cuba, a great smoker, and is fully convinced that the cigar was drugged, and that this is a new dodge to entrap the unweary for the purpose of robbery. He attributes his escape to the fact of his smoking but little of the cigar and to his very robust constitution. What next, in the line of man-traps?

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The boy of an infanty was found in a well, at Monroville Ind, last week.

A NEW elastic toy represents Bismarck holding Napoleon by the ears. A vigorous shaking of the ex-emperor gives great delight to Young America.

one of the most reliable and extensive dry goods establishments in Fort Wayne. The enterprising managers, Messrs. Root & Co., are gentlemen of ability and experience, and will always be found square and honorable in their dealings with the public. Any of our citizens desiring to make purchases in Fort Wayne, should certainly give them a call. See advertisement in another column.

A LADY wishes some one would invent a "legometer," to attach to men's pedals, so that wives may determine the distance traveled by their husbands when they want to just step down to the "post-office" of an evening.

WHAT A DAY MAY BRING FORTH.—A Mr. Lorenzo Day, of Chickasaw county, Miss., having married Miss Martha Week, a local poet comments:

" A Day is made, a Week is lost,
But time should not complain—
There'll soon be little Days enough
To make the Week again."

THE following remedy for croup is going the rounds of the papers, which we publish for the benefit of young married people. It is said to give almost instant relief, even in cases where other remedies have failed. It is nothing more than alspice tea. Make the tea of whole grains of alspice. It seems at once to cut the phlegm loose and relieve the child.

THE Elkhart *Review*, will adopt prepay system in the future. That is the only proper system upon which to run a paper. We shall follow in its adoption in a short time. We have the unspeakable pleasure of publishing a paper where people have been fooled, by paying in advance, but we hope soon to regain their confidence to the extent of two dollars per year, in advance.

THE Waterloo *Press* of last week says:

REPAIRING.—A large force of men are engaged in repairing the damage to Lent's Hotel, by the recent fire. It will soon be ready for occupation.

PROMOTION.—We learn that Mr. T. Y. Dickinson has, recently, been assigned to an advanced position in the Pension Office at Washington.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—Hon. J. H. Baker, of Goshen, and Gen. L. J. Blair, of this place, have formed a co-partnership for the practice of the law, in this and adjoining counties.

THE following lines are supposed to have been written by an editor who was insane, for certainly no sane man could dream anything so improbable:

I had a dream the other night,
When every thing was still:
I dreamed that each subscriber
Came up and pay his bill;
Each wore a look of honesty,
And smiles were round each eye,
As they handed over the stamps
They yelled, "How's that for high?"

INDIANAPOLIS is getting sensational. Recently there was a story of an organized gang of resurrectionists, who robbed all the cemeteries within a radius of ten miles and shipped the stiffs to neighboring cities. Now we are told of still another gang of mercenary scoundrels who rob aristocratic corpses of the costly burial cases in which they are inclosed, leaving them to repose uneasily in the wooden box, used to protect the silver-mounted and beautiful rosewood coffins from contact with the earth. This robbery of the dead is justly denounced by the press.

Why do Boys Swear?

Young man often contract a fearful habit of using profane language, and find it impossible to speak a word without prefixing it with half a dozen oaths, the very lightest of which would shock any of their feminine associates. Now why is it done? Can not a word be emphasized without this profanity? Are these spurious adjectives necessary to express a sentiment, or do they add sense, or meaning or wit to the expression of a thought? No! they do not.

The effect is completely the reverse of this. Now, no young man can adopt and cast off this habit at will, and, when once formed, it will manifest itself in the manner and place that will make all its beholders blush. No respectable young man will think of this without resolving, if he be guilty, to completely break him of the abominable habit.

THE following lines are respectfully dedicated to all whom it may concern.

"Standing on the sidewalk,
Smoking my cigar,
Nothing under heaven,
My delight can mar,
Staring at the ladies,
Surely what a treat,
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Loafing on the street."

INTERESTING.—A married woman left her husband at Ft. Wayne, the other day, and loped with a "lawyer" called Tom. She left the following affecting letter.

"because i leave you i cant live with you and live the life i led. Tom and i have gone together. i have taken all the money i could get and i want you to take the children to your fathers and forget me. i have left you mine and toms picture. you had better break up the house and live at home. i love tom better than i do you and that is why i have gone. forget me just as soon as you can. Your wife that was HELLEN.

It was certainly kind in Helen to leave Tom's picture. But if the husband overtakes the runaways, and his shot gun justifies the faith he places it it, the probabilities are that there won't be enough of Tom's countenance left to take a second negative from.

WHAT is it that mooves the world, as Archimedes' lever could not? Why, steam, lightning and printer's ink. And the chief of these is printer's ink. It builds up a new business, sustains a well established one, repairs a dilapidated one extends any kind of one; builds States, railroads, towns, cities, parties politicians shools, churches, doctors, lawers, mechances, manufactories; makes the fortunes of patent medicine men and sells the prize. candy man's packages! Only th—" ink' of it! And it costs the printer money and toil.

THERE is a gentleman in town, not noted for his religious inclinations or devotional practices, who was recently attacked with a severe cholic. Becoming somewhat alarmed for his safety in the flesh, and his peace in the future he bethought himself of prayer. Kneeling down by a chair, he undertook to give expression to his troubled spirit in a supplicating petition to his Maker for relief from pain, or a safe pilgrimage to that "undiscovered country" should his earthly existence so soon be terminated; but as he was unaccustomed to addressing the Divine Being, the only thought to which he could give utterance was "Good bye, John."

absolute necessity to the county and community where it is published. All the city papers cannot supply the place of the home paper. That should be the first love of every man and woman, for with the paper is the locality identified. The paper gives the county and town where printed much of their importance in the world, and gives in detail the local news, which cannot be gained by any other scource. Every day's issue of the paper is so much local history, and the rise, growth and development of the town and county can be measured and recorded only by the local newspaper that constantly is gathering its items. People do not properly appreciate their home newspaper. They measure the value of a paper too much by the number of colums it contains The home paper at any price is the cheapest paper one can take, for in it is found the information to be obtained from no other source.

Another thing to be taken into consideration. Every county has one or more newspapers. Hence, circulation of each paper must be limited. There is therefore the greatest need of activity and interest on the part of the people to give their own good paper, vigorous, and substantial support.

"A FELLOW feeling makes us wonderous kind," says some one. But that depends altogether upon circumstances. A fellow feeling in your pocket for the little cash you may chance to have would'nt have the tendency to cause you to boil over with kindness. Not much.

If home interests are promoted all is safe. Let home mechanics work for you, and home manufactures and merchants supply you so far as possible, and, although you may occasionally miss a little "better bargain" on hand elsewhere, in the end you will be the gainer be finding your town daily growing in prosperity and importance, thus increasing the value of your real estate, and stimulating your own individual business.

MODERN Philanthropy governs every body's appetite and passions but your own Report to the family and friends of your erring neighbor every step you see him take amiss.

Eat, drink and smoke at his expense til his money is gone, then call him a poor drunken "galloot." or some other appropriate name.

Build a handsome pallace for yourself from the ruins of your neighbors' old castle.

THE first number of the Auburn COURIER, published at Auburn, this State, by T. C. Mays, has come to hand. Its contents augurs well for its future, and we hope its publisher will meet with success financially.—*Elkhart Review.*

T. C. MAYS the well known "localist" of the Ft. Wayne Democrat for the past few years, has established a paper of his own at Auburn. He calls his new-born the COURIER. Tom is a good fellow, were it not for his politics, and gets up a spicy sheet.—*Mishawaka Enterprise.*

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$6
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	128 @ 130
" Red	120
Oats	27½
Rye	1.00
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	20@25
Inferior, White	8@15
SEEDS—	
Clover	5.75
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.80
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	80c
Eggs	20c
Tallow, per lb	10c
Beans per lb	04c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

For
Fresh and Fine Family
Groceries and
Provisions,
GO TO
FITCH & BUTT,
One door north of Post Office.
AND
B 4 U
BUY
T
AND SUGAR,
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.
Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

NEW
Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.
JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line, should give him a call at his shop, on Main street, Auburn, Ind.
J. W. SHAFFER.

PIONEER
Hardware Store of
DEKALB COUNTY.
Established A. D. 1850.

The undersigned would call attention to the new and first-class stock of general

HardwarE
and Cook, Parlor and Box
Stoves.

Special attention given to Builders' Hardware, House-Furnishing Hardware, Carpenters' Tools, Blacksmiths' Tools, Wagon-Makers' Materials, Cabinet-Makers' Hardware & Coffin Trimmings, Glue, White Lead & Colored Paints, Varnishes, Linseed and other Oils, all kinds of Cross-cut, Mill, Hand, Back and Panel Saws, Shovels, Spades, Hay, Straw & manure Forks, *Axes; Coil, Log, Jack and Trace Chains; Horse-Shoes*

IRON & STEEL!

Glass and Putty, Agricultural and Garden Tools, Wooden Ware, Rope, Twine and Bed Cord. A variety of

STEEL AND CAST PLOWS,

for sod and stubble ground, Cultivators, Double Shovel and Corn Plows, Horse Hay-Forks, Horse Rakes, and Agency for the sale of

Threshing Machines, Grain Drills, and Reapers and Mowers.

Also, Manufacturers of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE.
JOHN L. DAVIS.
Auburn, Ind., March 31, 1870.

O. T. CLARK & CO.,
WATERLOO, INDIANA,
Have on exhibition a large line of
Black and Colored Alpacas.
OUR BRAND THE
Queen's Own,

We claim in point of **Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality and Price are Superior** to any in **Market**, being of one **Uniform** make, and the **Heaviest** imported, and especially suited to the **Winter Trade.**

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting, Silk Warp, Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn, Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp Silks, Hemp, Batting, Shawls, Cotton, Tickings, Brilliantine Carpets, Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic

Flannel
Shirting, Red, White
and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.
Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-44.

Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw
Rail road

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 28th 1870. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING SOUTH.	MIXED.	EXPRESS.
Jackson, leave	6:10 A.M.	1:10 P.M.
Jonesville	8:40 "	2:23 "
Angola	11:05 "	4:03 "
Waterloo	12:13 P.M.	4:48 "
Auburn	12:37 "	5:06 "
Fort Wayne, arrive	1:55 "	6:10 "
GOING NORTH.		
Fort Wayne leave	8:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Auburn	9:17 "	6:06 "
Waterloo	9:47 "	6:22 "
Angola	11:05 "	7:07 "
Jonesville	1:10 "	8:48 "
Jackson, arrive	3:10 "	10:10 "

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. L. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
A. REESE, Ass't Supt.
G. T. ABBEY, Agent Waterloo.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
RAIL ROAD.
Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:10 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo. 2:10 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
W. MCINTYRE, " Lawrence.
C. D. COGSDILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

See Here!
FARMERS.
Have you got good
FANNING MILLS?
If not, get one of
J. B. TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED
Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been [illegible] 14 years past, and not found wanting, in [illegible] espect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oat[illegible] ans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of [illegible] ds. We challenge the world for competiton. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.
J. B. TAYLOR,
Waterloo City, March 31, 1869. -8

B. TRENTMAN & SON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
CROCKERY!
China, Glass,
Fancy and Silver Plated Ware,
LAMP and COAL OIL FIXTURES,
No. 86 Columbia St.,
Ft Wayne, - - - Ind

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the Estate of John Nessel, late of said county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CHARLOTTE NESSEL, Administratrix.
J. W. RICKEL, Att'y for Estate.
January 2, 1871. 3w

ALL PERSONS

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose, mouth, throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arrising from errors of youth, (both sex) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint, Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. H. GARD. Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 665, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan 5. tf

Suveyor's Notice

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor will at our request preceed to survey, locate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining sections 25 and 36 in Township 34, north of range 12 east, and for the survey of said section 36 will meet at the house of Samuel Swihart in said section, at 8 o'clock a. m. on Monday the 6th of February, 1871. Also for the survey of said section 25 will meet at the south quarter part of said section on Thursday at 8 o'clock a. m., the 9th of February 1871.

PHILIP FLUKE } Applicants
SAMUEL SWIHART }
G. W. WEEKS, Surveyor DeKalb Co.
Jan. 5, 1871 3w.

Executors Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the last will of James Ervin late of DeKalb County Indiana deceased, will sell at public out cry on Friday the 3d day of February 1871, at the late residence of said decedent in Concord township, in said county, all the personal property of said decedent not devised by will consisting of, Horses, Cows, Buggy, wagon, Harness, Sleighs, Carpenter Tools, Wheat by the bushel and in the ground &c.

Nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards by purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws with interest from date, all purchasers under three dollars to be cash in hand.

JOHN M. GILL, Executor.
Jan. 6, '70. 3w

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNER.
MRS. J. A. BARNS.

G. L. SEGNER. Agent.
Waterloo, Ind.
1y

The People's
STORE!
Triumph of the Great Principle of Treating all Alike!
PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES!
G. W. YOUNG & CO.
The Great Retail
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
HOUSE OF
BUTLER, IND.
The most Select Stock, at the Lowest Prices.

Examine our goods, compare our prices, and you will find that we fulfill all of our representations.
G. W. YOUNG & O., Brick Block.
2-28

GETTING UP CLUBS
Great Saving to Consumers.

Parties enquire how to get up clubs. Our answer is send for Price List, and a club form will accompany it with full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to Club organizers.

The Great American Tea Co.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643, NEW YORK. 4w

Business Cards.

Wm. Bricker, M. D.
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN.
Residence, Fairfield Center. Still continues to practice in Fairfield and vicinity, and will attend to all professional calls promptly. 2-33.

Wm, Bevier M. D.,
PHYSICIAN,
Dealer in Botanic Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glassware, &c. Office and Drug Store on Wayne st., Waterloo city, Ind. Special attention given to the treatment of chronic complaints. 2-28

John W. Rickel,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC,
Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to a l business entrusted to his care. 2-30.

Best & McClellan,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne st.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. MCCLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. Lockhart,
DEALERS IN LUMBER
Of every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times 2-28

S. B. Johnston,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Waterloo City, Ind., warrants all work. Office Wayne street. Dr. Johnston gives all examination free. 2-28

McBride & Morlan,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Waterloo City, Ind. Will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co's store.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARING OUT SALE!
—AT—
C. ORFF & CO.'S.

We will commence Monday, January 16, and continue for thirty days to close out our entire stock of

DRESS GOODS, Shawls
Cloaks and Cloakings,
BLANKETS, FURS &c.,

At prices never heard of, even before the war. We are determined to make a clean sweep of all

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Regardless of what they cost. They must be SOLD. Price no object.

Beautiful Plain and Changeable Poplins marked down to 20cts	worth 35c
Handsome Plain Rep marked down to 15cts	worth 25c
10 Pieces of Changeable Serges marked down to 40c	worth 50c
15 Pieces of Changeable Poplins marked down to 37½ cts	worth 50c
25 Pieces of the very best and handsomest Scotch Plaids, all marked down to 50 c worth 75c, or $1,	
15 Pieces of Plain Collored Sattinetts marked down to 80c, goods never sold under $1	
5 Pieces of Steel Mixed Poplins pure Silk and Wool,	marked down to $1.10

Our Entire Stock of
Merinos Marked Down One-half!
—:0:—
The Best Bargains

Ever given in Fort Wayne, is 5 pieces of Black Rep Silk, which we have marked down to $2.15. We would like to have every lady call and examine the goods.

—:0:—
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS!

We have marked down our entire stock of Shawls, Cloaks and Cloakings from 50 to 100 per cent.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD, REGARDLESS OF COST!

Our $6,00 Beaver	marked down to $4.75
Our 5.00 Beaver	" " 3.50
Our 4.00 Beaver	" " 2.75
Our 2.50 Beaver	" " 1.75
Our 2.00 Beaver	" " 1.50
Our 5.00 Cloakings	" " 3.75
Our 4.00 Seal Skins	" " 2.00
Our Handsome 6-4 Seal Skins	" " 1.50

—:0:—
VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, &C.
MARKED DOWN IN THE SAME PROPORATION.
—:0:—
Our Entire Stock of Shaws at Cost,

N. B.—We wish to state that the above reductions are actually made on all goods mentioned in this advertisement, and will be sold at just those figures for the next thirty days only, commencing Monday, January 16th. The goods will be marked in plain figures, so that any person can see for themselves.

C. ORFF & Co.
103 Columbia St, FORT WAYNE, IND

Another Great Reduction!
Congress Has
Reduced the Duty of All
GOODS IN GOLD!
AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	15c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	23c
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	23c

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 135
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 135
Oolong,	75, 90, best 110
Japan	75, 90, best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25cts.
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts.
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15cts.
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	35cts.

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb.	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	15c
Stick Candy, per lb	20c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	25c
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $100	15c
Seedless Sultanas, "	20c
Zante Currants, 12; 81-2 lbs	1.00
Citron, "	55
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	8c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Perrs, per lb.	20c

WINE in bottles

Sherry, per bottle,	45
Port, "	45
Madeira "	45
California "	25
Whiskey "	30c and 50c

LIQUORS

Whiskey, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wine,	75

MISCELLANEOUS

Soap, per bar,	05
Rice, per pound,	00
Dime box Matches,	05
Cheese, 8c, 10, best per lb.	00
Best Navy Tobacco	40
Good Navy Tobacco "	25
Smoking Tobacco, "	18

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS. $2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX.

FRESH OYSTERS 30c per Can.
SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL.
BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20

All other Groceries, Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—The frigate Tuscarora is now fitting out at Boston for secret service.

—Hon. David Lyman, President of the Air Line Railroad Company, of Middleford, Conn., is dead.

—"Village Girl," the trotter, was accidentally killed recently, at New York. She was valued at $7,000.

—Hon. David Lyman, whose death occurred recently at Middletown, Conn., was insured in different life insurance companies to the amount of $80,000.

—The New York *Democrat*, official organ of the city government, has been changed from an evening to a two-cent morning paper. It is now edited by J. H. Lambert.

—The deaths of nine persons were recorded in New York on the 25th, whose average age was 84. Seven were over 80, and two nearly 100.

—James F. Randolph, father of Gov. Randolph, of New Jersey, died on the 25th. He was 80 years of age, and was for many years the leading editor of New Jersey.

—Early on Wednesday, three men, evidently laborers, were found frozen to death on Hampstead Plain, Long Island. They had been together on a spree, and were overtaken by the snow-storm.

—Two children were poisoned in Boston by tasting the contents of a vial they picked up among the ruins of a drug store destroyed by fire. Death ensued in a few hours.

—A locomotive exploded its boiler near Hinsdale, on the Boston and Albany railroad, Tuesday, scalding five men, two of whom were engineers named Hustard and Jas. H. Eustace, who have since died.

—Ole Bull, the famous violinist, has bought Mr. George H. Shapleigh's residence and farm, situated in Lebanon, Me. He has a gang of workmen remodeling the house, and as soon as arrangements are completed will occupy the premises.

—John Irving, the notorious burglar who was supposed to have been mortally wounded on New Year's night by a policeman while attempting, with five companions, to rob a safe in a Brooklyn store, cut his way out of his cell in the Raymond street jail, in that city, and escaped.

—As County Auditor Watson was driving down Harlem Lane, New York, Wednesday evening, with a friend, in a sleigh, he was run into by another sleigh, driven by an intoxicated man. Watson's horse, valued at $10,000, was killed, and Watson's skull was fractured. He was taken to a club house, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

—Asa T. Downe, a young man late in the employ of Dr. Turner, in Trenton, New Jersey, was found in a dying condition in a barn in the suburbs of the city, with his head badly cut and marks of violence on his throat. His pocket-book and watch were taken from him. He was seen in company with another man in several saloons on Saturday. He was insensible up to 4 o'clock, when he died. No clue has been found as to who committed the deed.

—In the N. Y. Court of General Sessions, before Judge Bedford, James Hughes, arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, pleaded not guilty. Hughes is the man charged by Count Johannes, whom he had formerly engaged as his counsel, with the murder of Mr. Nathan. Hughes requested the Court to assign counsel for defense, and begged the Count should have nothing to do with him. Judge Bedford assigned counsel and granted an adjournment. As Count Johannes has asserted that Hughes was the murderer of Mr. Nathan, Judge Bedford directed him to go before the grand jury and offer proof under oath.

—A terrible accident occurred at the east end of Bergen tunnel, in New York, on the 23d inst. A car was being drawn down to the bridge which spans the mouth of the tunnel, when, owing to the slippery condition of the track, it jumped it, and dashing through the fence which guards the bridge, leaped the precipice to the other side. The car fell twenty feet, and was dashed to pieces. The conductor, who stood at the brake, went down with the car and was injured, it is supposed, fatally. Four or five passengers who were in the car also sustained severe and probably fatal injuries.

—On Monday, near Sharon, in the Western Pennsylvania coal region, at a coal bank of J. M. Ormbys & Co., four men were instantly killed. The shaft that leads to the pit is 110 feet deep, and has the usual machinery for lowering and raising weights. William Crawford, John Sheddon, Frank Watkins, M. McDonald, and William Moltisher, got within the cage, preparatory to descending to work. Before they had gone a great distance, the wire rope which suspended them parted, and the unfortunate men were precipitated a distance of 110 feet to the pit below. Four of the party were killed almost instantly, and the survivor, a German miner named Moltisher, received serious injuries.

The West.

—The Germans of St. Paul protest against the sale of arms to France.

—Double the usual amount of wheat is being sowed in California this season.

—The $10,000 coin prize of the Nevada lottery was drawn by ticket No. 10,943.

—Alexander Caldwell, of Leavenworth, was elected United States Senator by the Kansas Legislature Wednesday.

—One of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safes, containing a large amount, was forcibly taken from a stage on the plains a few days since.

—A young man named A. Hagerman deliberately shot himself at Hamilton, Ohio, on Tuesday, while sitting in the First National Bank.

—At San Francisco a Chinese merchant caught another man with his wife and shot him. He then went to the calaboose and surrendered himself up.

—Col. G. J. Young, member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Columbiana county, and editor of the *Buckeye State*, died suddenly on the 26th, at Columbus.

—At Aurora, Ill., a little boy, whose name is yet unknown, skated off the ice into the river, a short distance below the east bridge, on Tuesday, and was drowned. Search is being made for the body.

—Mayor Robert Harkness, of Delavan, Walworth county, has been appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Wisconsin Judicial Circuit, in place of Judge Lyon, promoted to the Wisconsin Supreme Court Bench.

—The police of Terre Haute, Ind., discovered the headquarters and place of storage for the plunder of the gang of burglars that has been operating there lately. Three of the gang and a considerable quantity of stolen goods were captured.

—A horrible affair occurred on the 22d inst., at Peosta, a place about ten miles west of Dubuque, Iowa. A man named Chas. Hayes was killed by poison administered by his wife, who put it into his food which she brought to him in the woods where he was engaged chopping.

—After giving the matter a thorough test, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company are now placing upon all their passenger trains the Westinghouse Air Brake, which is so constructed that the engineer can brake the entire train in one second of time and stop in one train's length when running at a rapid rate. Each car is provided with a cylinder and brakes, applied by means of atmospheric pressure.

—The statement which has been going the rounds of the papers, that a petition against woman suffrage has been received at Washington, bearing the signatures of 426 lady students of the Illinois Normal University, is unfounded.

—A telegram from San Francisco states that Deery won the game in the Deery-Dion match of billiards, scoring 500, actual count, in the one hundred and thirty-fourth inning, against Dion's 479. "The former grew cool, the latter excited, to the surprise of everybody." Tremendous excitement followed the result. Deery's largest run was 57; Dion's, 42.

—Jennie McIntosh, whose parents live at Oskaloosa, Iowa, was up before Recorder Wilson for preliminary examination on a charge of murdering her illegitimate child on the 26th of December. It will be remembered that the dead infant was found on a car seat of the Des Moines Valley railroad, wrapped in two newspapers. The woman's condition at the time of her arrest proved her recently to have been delivered of a child, and during a conversation with Dr. Carpenter, of Keokuk, she admitted the fact, stating that the child was born in a privy in Keokuk—that it was alive and breathed several times.

—A terrible calamity occurred at Braidwood, Ill., the coal-mining town south of Wilmington, on the night of the 18th instant. The house of William Crowen took fire, and before the discovery was made, the flames had gained great headway. There were in the house Mr. Crowen, his wife and three children, and eleven miners who boarded with them. All of the inmates escaped except two of the children and a young Englishman named William Reynolds, who perished. Reynolds lost his life in his efforts to rescue the children. Ten of the rest of the inmates were badly burned, and all lost their clothes and valuables.

—A San Francisco dispatch says: The volunteers from San Diego, who went out to find the Indian depredators in Jameuet Valley, returned, reporting the finding of two, whom they disposed of. It is feared that serious trouble may arise from this action, as about 5,000 Indians are in the vicinity of the line between Upper and Lower California. Last evening a party of Indians attempted to stop the Los Angelos stage, near old San Diego. Lieut. Cradelbough and twenty soldiers were surprised at the Sixty Forty-nines, east of Prescott, Arizona, by a hundred and fifty Indians. They lost twenty-four horses. Dr. Steigers was shot in the shoulder, and his arm had to be amputated. T. Meyers was severely wounded. It is supposed that several Apaches were killed. Subsequently Capts. Hawley and Monahan overtook the Indians and defeated them, killing several.

Foreign.

—The Empress denies that she had signed the agreement which Bismarck claims to have. The Empress is depressed and distressed at the news from Paris.

—There was a terrible collision in the tunnel, Thursday, between two trains, one carrying German recruits for guards and the other French prisoners. Many prisoners were killed and a large number injured. The collision was accidental.

—A London dispatch of the 24th says the Conference has again adjourned for one week. A resolution to confine the discussion to the consideration of the question of the treaty of Paris was adopted. The Conference is regarded as a farce.

—The defeat of the Prussians on Sunday, at Dijon, was complete. Ricciotti Garibaldi destroyed the Sixty-first Prussian Regiment. The French behaved heroically. After the battle the Prussians retreated toward Mesigny and Savigny-le-Sur.

—It is stated from London that Napoleon feels confident of the restoration of his dynasty, if not of reascending the throne himself. At any rate, it is stated that Germany will give to France a government, and demand that the French shall abide by it.

—Letters from Paris, by balloon, state that the Council of Defense, on the afternoon of the 21st, after the sortie, accepted the resignation of Trochu, and replaced Admirals Soisset and Laroniriere. Trochu remains Civil Governor. Lefloe is succeeded by Lorain.

—The Liberals condemn Bismarck, and not Favre, for delaying peace. A Democratic organ says: "There is no necessity to prick the vanquished with pins. The Chancellor's last note may encourage another sortie, and if it costs a dozen German lives it will be a too expensive fee for another classical dispatch."

—Dispatches have been received at headquarters from Gen. Von Werder, commanding the Army of the East, announcing his continued pursuit of the French under Bourbaki. A large number of prisoners have been captured. Several severe skirmishes have taken place with the French rear guard, without serious loss to the Germans.

—A dispatch from Lille of the 23d says that M. Gambetta has received a telegram to the effect that the Garibaldians gained a victory near Dijon, and that the enemy abandoned a strong position previously held, with large stores of material of war. Many prisoners fell into the hands of the Garibaldians, who are pursuing the enemy.

—Advices from Paris, under date of the 22d, state the loss of the French in the sortie of the 19th to have been officially ascertained, and proves to have been less than 3,000 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Trochu has issued an order which speaks in terms of the highest praise of the officers and soldiers who participated in the engagement of the 24th.

The *Herald's* Paris special says: "A decree of the Government has just been issued, which will startle those who sought their safety out of Paris. The privacy of their houses, left behind, is about to be violated by authorized plunderers, their cellars sacked of wine, wood and coal, and their store-rooms invaded, and their contents delivered over to fill the empty public stomach, and replenish the public coal-scuttle. A small grain of comfort remains for absent householders."

—M. Jules Favre will attend the London Conference. Count Bismarck having, in his capacity as Chancellor and Political Chief of the German Empire, refused safe conduct to M. Favre through the German lines of investment surrounding Paris, the latter has renewed his application to the military authorities, who have granted a pass so carefully worded as to divest it of all inferences of a political nature. M. Favre has probably already left Paris.

—Under cover of the dense fog, on the 21st, the French troops again massed near Fort Valerein. The Prussian position at Mont Retoul was taken by surprise by the French, but the works were subsequently retaken by the German Ninth division. The total German loss in both affairs was 20 officers and 200 men. The prisoners taken by the Germans say there are to be other attacks upon the investing lines, but assert positively that the National Guards will not fight.

—The London *Times* has the following special dispatch, dated Versailles, Jan. 24: "Jules Favre is here. He proposes the capitulation of the soldiers and garrison with the honors of war. The terms are not deemed admissible. The attack on St. Denis and the disaster of the 19th mainly led to the resolution to ask for terms. The arrangement of the terms of surrender will take time. The French demands are by far too large." The *Times*, in a leader, says that if Favre refuses unconditional surrender, and will not end the whole war on Germany, Bismarck, who has in his possession the full acceptance of those terms by the French Emperor and Empress, will threaten to restore Napoleon.

—The warmest friends of France in America and Europe admit her cause to be hopeless; that further resistance is a crime against humanity; that she has done all a great and brave nation can do, and secured by her gallant resistance the sympathy and admiration even of her enemies. Laboulaye, the eminent author, writes here that there is no ill will against Germany, but that she hates and opposes Prussian despotism. When France has fallen, England will feel that she is nothing on the continent. Italy and Austria will be slaves, and European civilization will suffer a greater eclipse than under the First Napoleon.

—A special to the N. Y. *Herald*, dated Jan. 21st, says: "Last night at 11 o'clock a general summons to arms was sounded in turbulent quarters, but so depressed was the miserable population that not more than 500 men responded to the call. It was useless for such a gathering to make a descent on the Hotel de Ville, so they gave up the job in despair and betook themselves to their cold and cheerless beds. To-day, the Prefect of the Police, with a strong body of the National Guard, was at the Hotel de Ville, and caused the adjacent streets to bristle with bayonets. The unhappy citizens of Paris are too much wasted by misery to be able to incite revolution, although it is probable that some trouble will occur in the streets."

—Favre is reported to be discussing the terms of peace with Bismarck. The German demands are said to be as follows: The forts to be garrisoned by Germans; the regulars and Gardes Mobile to be sent to Germany; the province of Champaign to be held as a pledge for the payment of war expenses; Alsace and Loraine to be yielded to Germany; Paris to receive no garrison for protection, the city to be confined to the National Guards, who will not be disarmed. France will then be left to reconstruct the Government. These propositions are combatted on the side of the French as too severe. Bismarck insisted that the surrender should be signed by the whole Provisional Government. M. Favre replied that it would be impossible to bind the Bordeaux Government. Bismarck then said if the Republic rejects the terms and the Empire accepts, you must choose between the acceptance and the restoration of the Empire. M. Favre has departed for London.

Washington.

—It is stated on apparently good authority that the President on Monday ordered the immediate discontinunace of the sale of surplus arms and munitions of every kind.

—The unveiling of Miss Ream's statue of Lincoln took place on Wednesday night, in the rotunda of the Capitol, which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags, one made of California silk being suspended over the statue. President Grant, Vice-President Colfax, Gen. Sherman, Judge Davis, the Commissioners of Public Buildings and Grounds, and the orators of occasion occupied seats on the platform.

The South.

—A German named H. Gertsenberg was found dead on Thursday, at Fort Smith, Ark.

—By directions of the President, the headquarters of the Department of the South is transferred from Atlanta, Ga., to Louisville, Ky., the latter being the headquarters of Gen. Halleck.

—H. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department, is at St. Louis, to consult with the Mayor and City Council in reference to the new custom house for that city.

—A *Courier-Journal* special says: "Last night three negroes, armed with pistols, broke into a house on the Harrodsburg pike, a mile from Lexington, and demanded the money or the life of Mr. Murphy, the gatekeeper. Murphy drew a pistol, when one of the negroes fired at him and fled, making good their escape. The same party that burned Jesse Talbot's barn and haystacks, a short time since, tried last night to fire his premises. There is a bright light in that direction to-night, and it is supposed they are again at work. A meeting of the farmers has been called at the Court House for Saturday, to take action for the preservation of property.

Obituary.

—Thomas Garrett, well known as a prominent Abolitionist and an especial friend of escaped slaves, died at Wilmington, Del., recently, aged 82 years.

—Judge Noah D. English, a prominent lawyer and Mason of Arkansas, died at Little Rock, on Saturday, of congestive chills.

GAMBETTA INTERVIEWED.—A correspondent had a personal interview with Gambetta on the 17th. I asked whether the war would be continued if Paris fell.

He replied with great earnestness that "the fall of Paris would have no effect whatever in stopping the war if the Prussians' conditions of peace were maintained; but I cannot bring myself to believe that Paris will capitulate. I believe that the people themselves would burn her like a second Moscow before they would allow the enemy to take possession."

"But supposing she does capitulate," I asked, "what then?"

"In that case," said Gambetta, "we must fight in the Provinces. We have now, without the Army of Paris, half a million of men in the field, and a quarter of a million ready to join them, without touching the levy of 1871 or the enrolled married men. The former will give three hundred thousand recruits, and the latter two million able men. We have arms pouring in from all quarters."

In regard to England, Gambetta spoke with some bitterness. He said "that country had made a fatal mistake when she allowed fear and selfishness to prevent her interference in allowing France to be dismembered and destroyed. England has lost her only ally on the Continent; has virtually handed over the balance of power to Prussia, whose close and secret alliance with Russia is unquestionable. No one with sense can doubt that in ten years we shall see Russia at Constantinople, Prussia in Holland, Belgium in Trieste, and the whole control of the world handed over to those Powers. The Czar looks further westward toward English possessions."

"I believe myself," said Gambetta, "the English people now see their error, and will hold the Ministers responsible when Parliament meets."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JAN. 20.—SENATE.—Sumner presented an Equal Rights bill, which was referred. Fenton introduced, by request, a bill directing the Postmaster General to contract with the North American Steamship Company, of New York, for the transportation of mails between New York and Antwerp, or Bremen, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg, for a term of fifteen years, at the rate of $15,000 a trip. A large number of bills of minor importance were introduced and referred, and, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday, Jan. 23.

HOUSE.—The House, at 1:10 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill—the question being on Mr. Wood's motion to limit the expenditures of the secret service fund of the State Department, and that none of it shall be used in connection with the annexation of San Domingo. There was some debate, and, without finishing the bill, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for the government of the District of Columbia, which, after a few amendments, was passed. Dickey, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for Thursday next. The bill appropriates $27,475,000. Adjourned till the 23d.

JAN. 23.—SENATE.—Ramsay presented the credentials of Mr. O. P. Stearns, elected by the Legislature of Minnesota for the unexpired term of Hon. D. S. Norton, deceased. After the reading of the credentials, Mr. Stearns presented himself and took the oath of office. Sumner presented and had read the joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature instructing the Senators from that State to vote against the annexation of Domingo. Ordered printed and laid on the table. On motion of Edmunds, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, the Senate took up and passed the bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors, and the widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors. It increases all pensions twenty per cent. for five years from March 4, 1871. Unfinished business being Trumbull's bill to relieve Congressmen from importunity and preserve the independence of the departments of the Government, it was considered. At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and half an hour later adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolutions introduced and referred: A resolution for a commission to determine the claims for damages on American commerce by Confederate privateers; for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Booneville; to reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph, and to connect the telegraph with the postal service; granting lands for the Montana and Wyoming railroad; granting 1,800,000 acres of public lands for common schools in Virginia; granting public lands to North Carolina for common schools. Also, for the erection of a postoffice at Raleigh, North Carolina. Cox offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of giving each State all the public lands therein that have been subject to sale or entry more than twenty years. Wm. M. Paine, member elect from Georgia, appeared and took the oath of office. Stevens, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill to regulate rank in the navy. It fixes the relative rank of surgeons, engineers, paymasters and chaplains. Stevens explained and advocated the bill, claiming that by the reduction made under it, there would be a saving to the Government of from $75,000 to $100,000 per year. After a lengthy debate, the bill was passed. Dawes introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Fish and Fisheries. Passed. The House, at 4:15 p. m., adjourned.

JAN. 24.—SENATE.—Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported, with sundry amendments of a minor character, the House joint resolution declaring the meaning of the twenty-sixth section of the act to reduce internal taxes, etc., approved July 14, 1870. Its effect is to allow merchandise in port and not entered on Dec. 31, 1870, to be admitted under the old tariff. The bill was passed. Sumner presented a bill against consolidating ocean cable companies. The Vice President presented the credentials of F. P. Blair, Senator elect from Missouri for the term ending March 4, 1873. Scott introduced a joint resolution appropriating $1,000, or so much as is necessary, to defray the expenses of the select committee to investigate the alleged Southern outrages. Passed. On Morton's suggestion, the motion of Bayard to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution allowing the Committee on Southern Outrages to sit during the sessions of the Senate was agreed to. The resolution was then tabled for the present. After disposing of other unfinished business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—McClurg, from the Committee on Elections, reported, in the contested election case from North Carolina, that Nathaniel Boyden, the contestant, was not entitled to a seat, and that Francis E. Shaber, the sitting member, was. Resolution adopted. The bill to provide for the consolidation of Indian tribes, and to create a Territorial Government for the Indians, came up as the regular business of the morning hour, and, after discussion, was recommitted, with leave hereafter to extend the debate. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution authorizing a sub-committee with regard to the kidnapping and compulsory resignation of the three cadets, to proceed to West Point and take testimony. Adopted. Asper reported a substitute for the Senate bill to reimburse the State of Arkansas for money expended in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia for the suppression of the rebellion. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed. Young presented the credentials of Stephen A. Carker, member elect from the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia, and moved that he be sworn in. There was a storm of opposition, but it was unavailing. Carker presented himself, and was sworn in. A bill was introduced by Niblack giving the Chicago and Ohio Southern Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Wabash river, and declaring it a post road. Passed. Bills were reported by the Committee on Commerce, and recommitted, in reference to a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river, and to encourage the building of steamships in the United States. The House then, at 4:30, adjourned.

JAN. 25.—SENATE.—Senator elect F. P. Blair, of Missouri, presented his credentials through his colleague, Schurz, appeared and took the oath of office. He was then appointed to fill the vacancies in the Committees on Education and Labor. Chandler introduced a bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad to change the northern terminus of the road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinac. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back adversely, the bill introduced by himself in reference to life insurance. Sumner forwarded to the Secretary, and had read the credentials of his colleague, Wilson, re-elected for six years from March next. After a personal debate between Fenton and Conkling, relative to the New York Custom House and Collector Murphy's administration, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Niblack reported the Fortification bill, and it was made the special order for next Tuesday. The bill appropriates $1,647,900. Hopper, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendment to the House bill declaring the meaning of the act of July 14, 1870, to reduce internal taxation. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President for approval. Negley, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill extending the benefits of the act for the establishment of an asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors to the disabled soldiers of the war of 1812 and the Mexican war. Passed. Negley also reported a bill to repeal the proviso in the sixth section of the act of July 27, 1868, relating to pensions. Passed. Morgan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to turn over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposal by sale, after appraisement, the United States military reservation at Forts Lane and Walla Walla, Oregon; Fort Zariah, Kan.; Camp McGarry, Nev.; Fort Sumner, New Mexico; Fort Jessup and Sabine, La.; Fort Wayne, Ark.; Fort Collins, Col.; Fort Dakota, in Dakota, and such portion of Fort Bridges, in Wyoming, as is no longer required for military purposes. Garfield moved to amend by adding Fort Smith, Ark. Agreed to. The bill then passed. Brooks, of New York, made inquiry of Dawes with regard to the meeting of the next Congress. Dawes replied that he could only give his private opinion on the subject. As it stood, it was obvious there must be a session on the 4th of March. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian bill, and after disposing of half of it, adjourned.

JAN. 26.—SENATE.—The House bill authorising the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association for a fair ground was passed. Cameron called up the House bill to reimburse Robert Bringham, late Postmaster at Franklin, Pa., for the loss, by the failure of the Venango National Bank at Franklin, of $2,600 public funds, deposited there by that postoffice. Defeated. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill making a temporary loan of $100,000 for the prosecution of the work on the Sault Ste. Marie canal and river. Passed. The Senate then took up and passed the Pension Appropriation bill, which now goes to the President. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill repealing the income tax of Dec. 31, 1869. The debate occupied several hours, and the bill was finally passed—yeas, 26; nays, 25—as follows: Yeas—Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Fenton, Flanigan, Fowler, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, McDonald, Osborn, Pomeroy, Rice, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, and Yates—26. Nays—Abbott, Blair, Boreman, Brown, Cragin, Hamlin, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Howell, Johnston, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stearns, Tipton, Warner, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—25. The Senate, at 4:30, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Loughridge introduced a bill allowing an additional representation of forty-three in Congress, as follows: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, and Michigan, two each; Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California, and Minnesota, one each; and Illinois, four—such additional members to be elected by general tickets. Referred. Arnell reported a bill for the better security of Agricultural College funds, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount of agricultural land scrip issued to each State, and the disposition made thereof, and to make a report thereon to Congress at the commencement of each regular session, and forbidding any change in the investment of funds to be made, without the approval of the Secretary of Interior. After an explanation by Arnell, the bill passed. The death of Senator Norton, of Minnesota, was announced, and eulogies were pronounced on his life and character by Wilson, of Minnesota, and Wilkinson and Morgan, after which the House adjourned.

JAN. 27.—SENATE.—Scott presented twenty remonstrances from 1,400 citizens of Western Pennsylvania against the interference with the navigation of the Ohio river by the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge. Referred. Hamlin introduced a joint resolution appointing Gen. Sherman Regent of the Smithsonian Institute, vice Gen. Delafield, resigned. Adopted. Trumbull's bill looking to civil service reform came up as unfinished business. Schurz reviewed the whole question, and offered as a substitute the bill introduced by him at the last session, for the radical reform of the civil service by a system of competitive examination. After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Maynard, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution to relieve J. L. Thomas, Collector of Customs at Baltimore, from responsibility for the sum of $27,000, stolen by two Deputy Collectors. Recommitted. Hooper, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, offered the following: "*Resolved*, That the Senate bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to repeal internal taxes, and for other purposes,' as continues the income tax after the 31st day of December, 1869, be returned to that body, with the respectful suggestion on the part of the House that section 7 of article 1 of the Constitution vests in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such measures." The House refused to order the yeas and nays on the resolution, and it was adopted without division. Adjourned.

The Income Tax.

Representative Hooper, on the 26th, presented a communication from Commissioner Pleasanton relative to the income tax, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. In the communication the Commissioner says: "I regard the tax as the one above all others most obnoxious to the people, being inquisitorial in its nature, and dragging into public view an exposition of the most private pecuniary affairs of citizens. Such unwilling exposition can only be compulsorily effected through the maintenance of the most expensive machinery, and the means necessarily employed in its enforcement appear to be regarded by the better class of citizens with more and more disfavor from year to year. It is furthermore most difficult to exact a statement, especially of large business ramifications and where long periods of time are involved in extending commercial affairs. There is some question as to its constitutionality, but as to that I express no opinion. The amount derived from this source has, under legislation already had, been greatly diminished, and I am so well satisfied that the evils more than counterbalance the benefits to be derived from its longer retention, that I recommend its unconditional repeal." In a later communication from the Commissioner, he estimated the loss to the revenue from the increase from $1,000 to $2,000 at $9,338,161, which would leave but $16,739,539 as the revenue under the five per cent. rate, and but $8,369,794 as the aggregate revenue that would be derived under the two and a half per cent. rate. The tax on dividends and the addition to the surplus funds of the banks, railroad companies, &c., under the reduced rate, he estimates at $3,385,543, which, added to $8,369,794, would give in round numbers $12,755,000 as the approximate receipts from the income tax under the act of the 14th of July, 1870, based on the average returns of the last four years. He expresses the opinion, however, that in consequence of the general prostration of business, the gradual appreciation of paper currency, and from other causes, the actual receipts for the coming year would fall considerably short of that estimate, and he renews the recommendation for the entire abolition of the income tax.

DISPENSING WITH SURFACE PLOWING.—A correspondent of the Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern* says he bought a field which had been plowed for twenty consecutive years, with a soil only four or five inches deep. He applied a subsoil plow, running it fourteen inches deep, then run it the other way, and then harrowed it twice, with an interval of a few days, and had his ground broken up without the aid of the ordinary plow. At one time he marked ground for corn by running a subsoil plow fourteen inches deep, both ways at proper distance, and planting at the crossings. He had a good crop notwithstanding a severe drouth.

Provide for old age and infirmity by insuring in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

The Markets.

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	$6.00	a 6.50
Prime	5.50	a 5.75
Fair Grades	5.00	a 5.25
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3.25	a 4.25
Inferior	2.25	a 3.00
HOGS—Live	6.55	a 7.50
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	3.50	a 3.62½
BUTTER—Choice	.25	a .26
EGGS—Fresh	.22	a .23
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7.25	a 8.00
Spring Extra	6.75	a 7.00
Buckwheat	4.50	a 5.00
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.52	a .53
Barley—No. 2, new	.84	a .95
Oats—No. 2	.45½	a .46
Rye—No. 2	.85	a .86
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	....	a 1.19
No. 2, new	1.27	a 1.29
LARD	.12	a .12½
PORK—Mess	22.00	a22.12½

NEW YORK.

HOGS—Live	$7.00	a 7.25
Dressed	9.25	a 9.50
SHEEP	6.36½	a 7.00
COTTON—Middling	....	a .15½
FLOUR—Extra Western	6.95	a 7.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, new	1.52	a 1.54½
RYE—Western	.95	a .98
BARLEY—State	....	a .85
CORN—Mixed Western	84	a .85
OATS—Western	62	a .65
PORK—Mess	22.00	a22.75
LARD	.12	a .13

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Family	$6.25	a 6.50
WHEAT—Red	1.32	a 1.35
CORN—New	.51	a .53
OATS	.40	a .43
RYE—No. 1	.90	a .96
BARLEY—Fall	.95	a 1.02
LARD	.12	a .12½
PORK—Mess	....	a22.00
HOGS—Live	7.60	a 7.80

ST. LOUIS.

HOGS—Live	$6.75	a 7.25
FLOUR—XX	5.35	a 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.42	a 1.45
CORN—Mixed	.44	a .49
OATS—Mixed	.46	a .49
RYE	....	a .82
BARLEY	.90	a 1.00
PORK—Mess	21.50	a22.40
Lard	.11½	a .12½

MILWAUKEE.

FLOUR—Spring Extra	$5.37½	a 5.50
WHEAT—Spring No. 1	....	a 1.32
No. 2	....	a 1.29½
CORN—New Mixed	....	a .60
OATS—No. 2	....	a .50
RYE—No. 1	....	a .85
BARLEY—No. 2	....	a .75
HOGS—Live	7.50	a 7.75

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VOL. I. AUBURN, DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1871. NO. 6.

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There are many friends of summer,
 Who are kind while flowers bloom;
But when the winter chills the blossoms,
 They depart with the perfume.
On the broad highway of action,
 Friends of worth are far and few;
So when one has proved the friendship
 Cling to him who clings to you.

Do not harshly judge your neighbor,
 Do not deem his life untrue,
If he make no great pretensions—
 Deeds are great, but words are few.
Those who stand amidst the tempest,
 Firm as when the skies are blue,
Will be friends while life endureth—
 Cling to those who cling to you.

When you see a worthy brother
 Buffeting the stormy main,
Lend a helping hand fraternal,
 Till he reach the shore again.
Don't desert the old and true friend
 When misfortune come in view,
For he needs friendship's comforts—
 Cling to those who cling to you.

MY FRIEND LEWIS.

From London Society.

I never liked Lewis—never. We were boys together. Our good mothers were delighted to see us playing marbles together; but he could always knuckle down better than I could. We played at turnpike-gate with our hoops; and somehow he always trundled his between the pebbles which constituted, to our young imaginations, the pike, man in apron, toll-bar, and all—while I scattered them and lost the game. When we first came together we were both schoolboys on the same form. His lessons were my lessons, day after day; but then, if there was an advantage in the progress, it was generally on my side. Somehow he got all the credit.

Lewis was born under extraordinary circumstances. His family were a wild, ambitious, and, I have often heard my mother say, an unscrupulous set. At the period of his birth they were in the height of their splendor. It was impossible to reproach them in those days. They had the biggest house in their neighborhood by far. Their horses and stables were the envy of everybody. They gave parties that blocked up the place with the equipages of the guests. The greatest people in the land went to see them; and even people of distinction from abroad, on arriving in the country, would take the earliest opportunity of paying their respects to the Lewises. Mr. Lewis himself was a gloomy, morose, unpopular man; but his wife, when she was young, was one of the loveliest women, as my father often declared, to my mother's mortification, upon whom the sun ever shone. It seems that she was as brilliant in mind and as courageous in spirit as she was in person lovely. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were called, among the local tradesmen, the beauty and the beast. While he never had a gracious word or look, she was always wreathed in smiles. She had a kind word and a ready hand for the poor. If she disliked her lord, she loved her children, and they were always with her in the carriage. Two boys that were the envy of all other boys who saw them; who wore the loveliest feathers in their hats; trundled hoops with padded sticks; played with marbles every one of which was an agate; and spun tops of satinwood with silken cords, were the idols of their beautiful parent, and were very seldom permitted to range beyond her sight. There was an uncle in the family—who had married, I believe, the mother of Mrs. Lewis, after her father's death, and whom Mrs. Lewis loved as well as the most devoted daughter can adore the most indulgent parent. He was her mentor, her guide in all things. His word was her law; and she was never tired of telling her friends about his wisdom and the great position he held in the world. Gossips said that the only fact which made the married life of Mrs. Lewis bearable was that her husband was related closely to her step-father.

It was very natural in Mrs. Lewis to make much of her step-father. He was the personage to whom she looked for the advancement of her darling boys in life. His influence appeared to be boundless—and he knew it, as my mother, who often saw him frowning out of his chariot window on his way to see his beautiful step-daughter, would tell me in after years.

The elder boy was sickly, and was kept at home; but the second was sent to school; and, as I have said, it was at school I first met him.

The new boy made a sensation. It was whispered along the forms that his name was Lewis, and that he had come in a barouche, with a servant in livery to carry his books. We crowded round him in the playground, and found that his pockets were full of money; that he had a knife with one blade more than the cock of the school; and that a most imposing coat of arms was engraved on the heaviest of silver spoons and forks, which were brought for his use at table. The master fawned on him, and gave him easy lessons, and put him at the desk nearest to the stove. We hated him for this—boys are only little men.

Out of school, Lewis, I must say, gave himself no airs. His plentiful pocket-money was lavishly scattered when the apple-woman came into the playground. He would buy a shilling's worth of Bonaparte's ribs, and give every boy in the school one. He would propose a scramble for apples, or a whole quart of Spanish nuts. I have known him come with half a dozen cocoa-nuts, and give one each to the fellows who played at horses with him. Playing at horses was his passion. A boy must be a great favorite, or be able to dispense favors, who wants to drive a team in the playground. Lewis was amiable enough, we thought, then, and was ready to give everything he had—provided we would be his nags. We made him pay—and he drove us. He was a ready fellow with his fists, I admit. He would give—but would have no takings. I got on very well with him, and was often his off-sider, because I made my bargains openly, and he liked that. I carried off heaps of things, till my mother at home was quite alarmed. "Where did you get that splendid top, Bob?" said mother. "Lewis," was my answer. "That kite must have cost five shillings, Bob." "Lewis," I replied. "Your father's knife is not worth that," my maternal parent observed. "Lewis," was my response. But I never liked him.

We played truant together and he got me off the punishment, and the school cheered him in the playground for it. I thought they made much of it—but I must say Lewis himself didn't; and he behaved well in asking me home to his mother's great house to dine and spend a Saturday afternoon with him. Mrs. Lewis's step-father was there, and everything gave way to him. He pinched my ear playfully, and tipped me when I went off to school in the evening—loaded with fruit and cakes for the boys of our form, which Mrs. Lewis packed up with her own white hands, while her step-father stood by looking at her, and joking very affably for so great a man.

When the holidays came—being an orphan, and my guardians being resident in Florence—Lewis persuaded his mother to invite me for a fortnight or so to their country house. It was here I saw the Lewises and their mighty friends in all their glory. The house was an ancient one, which her step-father had given to Mrs. Lewis as a marriage present, and which he helped her to beautify, superintending the cultivation of the fruits and flowers, the felling of the timber, the planting out of the shrubberies, and the repairs and adornments of the house himself. They were a picture together—when he was shuffling about in his grey dressing-gown, and she was in her white morning-robe, with her abundant hair floating about her—so long that she could throw it round Lewis, and almost smother him with it—which made him look very foolish, I thought. She petted Lewis in the most ridiculous style, and made him dress like a page in a burlesque. To me she was almost as affectionate as to her own son; and when I told her how I was left an orphan in my fourth year, and how I had no relation in the world, a big, hot tear from her brimmed eyes fell upon my hand, which she was holding while she was talking to me. She said I must let her be a mother to me; and she called up Lewis and told him, in her serious, impetuous way, that he was to look upon me as a brother, and be always kind to me.

Mrs. Lewis was an indulgent mother; but she was strict too, as her step-father directed her to be, and his word was, to her, law in everything. Lewis went to bed at nine, and so did I while I was at the castle. We begged half an hour's grace sometimes; but she would never yield—even when she was in the middle of a song. She sang divinely, and Lewis loved to hear his mother. Sometimes he would keep me awake for a whole hour after we were in bed, listening to Mrs. Lewis's voice in the drawing-room. I was obliged to keep awake, being his guest; but this shows how inconsiderate he could be.

He had begged Mrs. Lewis to allow him to give me one of his Shetland ponies on my birthday; and he had surprised me with it, with bran new saddle and bridle—which was very good, I am quite free to own; but he might have remembered that I liked fishing much better than riding, and that I should have been more pleased with a handsome rod and tackle.

One day Mrs. Lewis' step-father seeing me on the terrace alone called me to him, and began to question me on the life that my guardian had projected for me. When I told him that I had not heard from them for a year, and that I had not the least idea of their intentions in regard to me, he pulled my ear, and muttered, "Poor lad! poor lad!—this is the way the world is managed." And so the subject dropped, and Lewis and I, at the end of the holidays, returned to school.

Misfortunes overtook me when I was on the point of entering at the Middle Temple. My guardians died, and to my horror and amazement I was informed that their affairs were involved, to my utter ruin. They had speculated with my money, and out of a good fortune which my parents had left me I had something less than three hundred pounds left. I communicated my distress to Lewis; and he sympathized with me. He would have been a stone had he done less, seeing how intimate we had been from our early boyhood. Mrs. Lewis had been for some time in bad health. Her great step-father had died overwhelmed with ruin in a great lawsuit; and she had the castle no longer; and young Lewis could only keep one horse now, and was obliged to give himself fewer airs. The wreck was more than respectable; but it was a wreck. I was among those who did not desert them, and did not disdain to ride in the modest brougham to which poor Mrs. Lewis was reduced, and with but one man servant to wait at table. Lewis never forgot my birth-day; and Mrs. Lewis was good enough to insist, when she heard of my misfortunes, that I should let her pay my Temple fees, and that I should accept a couple of rooms in her house, to be with Lewis. She saw, I expect, that I exercised a very salutary influence over him. How could I look churlish and refuse—especially when Lewis joined his entreaties to those of his mother? It wanted no little moral courage, however, to keep with the Lewises, although they loaded me with attentions, because people talked about them in the neighborhood; and the tradesmen sneered and jeered when the plain little brougham rolled past their doors, or I and Lewis walked home to dinner. I had no other home, however, and hardly a farthing in my pocket. As I have said, I was without a relation in the world. But I do take a little credit to myself for my pluck in holding to the wreck; for—I can make no secret of it—I never liked Lewis.

Mrs. Lewis paid all my expenses while she lived, just as she paid those of her own child. I could hardly see anything in which she made a difference between us; and when there was any slight advantage in Lewis' share he made it up to me, for I was shrewd enough to see that he could not do without me. He was full of dreams. He was forever talking about his uncle and the grand days, and whether he could not redeem the fortunes of the family. I laughed at him, I confess, and advised him, with the small fortune that remained, to put himself in some good business in the city. He shrugged his shoulders, and would not hear of it, but went dreaming on; and I believe his mother encouraged him. He pinched himself to employ lawyers, who were to reopen the old horrible law suit, and win back the tens of thousands of pounds and the old castle. We were to walk on the old terrace once more, and smoke our cigars again in the familiar old vineries. It was sad to see the infatuation which possessed Lewis like his blood, not to say the vanity. He was not unmindful of me, I must say, in all his dreams. I was to have my share of the glory—when he got it. The cause came again and again before the courts. I had been called to the bar meantime, and Lewis had insisted that I should be employed, and that my brief should be handsomely marked. It was business to me, and any business to a young barrister is welcome. So I appeared. It was really an effort of friendship on my part; for the bar was laughing outright at young Lewis, as a fool who was throwing good money after bad. There was no hope for him. The judges tittered when I rose; the public smiled when Lewis took his seat among the attorneys. When we failed, my Temple friends would come round me and ask, "Well, has Young Infatuation had enough of it now?"

Lewis' brother died when he was about 19; and Mrs. Lewis followed soon after. I thought Lewis would have gone mad. He was certainly an affectionate son; but who would not have been affectionate with such a mother? Had it not been for his precious lawsuit he would have followed Mrs. Lewis in a month or two; but, as the difficulties increased, and the chances became less and less, he only grew firmer in his resolve—to spend his last farthing and the last hour of his life in the fight. He spared me all I asked from him—which was not much; and he contrived that we should continue to live together, so that I might carry on my profession. I intended, you may be sure, to refund him to the utmost penny some day; but who can tell what the morrow may bring forth. I don't think he expected to be paid. He never said so—and there were times, I known, when I had money and he had none. Nay, there were two or three occasions on which he was locked up. He actually carried on his plans in the sponging-house, and when he was let out walked straight away to his lawyers. He would meet me with that strange, sad smile on his face, and his first question would be, How was I getting on? Did I want anything? In a few months all troubles would be over, and we should be in clover. For I must do him the justice—one leaf of every trefoil he might gather was to be for your humble servant. Yet I never liked him.

To tell how, on a sudden, fortune came upon us would be to make a long story. The tenacity of Lewis' character carried him through. He looked sickly; but in the weak, weak casket was the mother's heart. He had the art of waiting. When he was in Cursitor street one day overtures were made to him by the acceptance of which he would have secured to himself a handsome income for life. But he disclaimed it, and went quietly up to bed, on a November night, in the shabby sponging-house, with the observation that he was in no hurry. So that when an extraordinary turn in the lawsuit took every lawyer by surprise, and the legal world stood aghast, amazed, dumbfounded at a decision that put him in possession of the entire wealth of that remarkable uncle of his who used to pinch my ears, he alone was cool. I can see him now, fastening the elastic band about his umbrella as he walked out of the court, as calm as the cabman whom he hailed. On the morrow morning, when he had read the report of the case in the papers, he turned to me, and said, "I was right, my friend; you see that I was right. And now tell me which are the rooms in the castle you would prefer? Drop in at Coutt's and see the liberty I have ventured to take with your balance. Tell me if you like your brougham; it is at the door. Now see whether you cannot become Lord Chancellor."

In sober truth, my brougham was at the door; my account was a princely one; and I had the pick of the castle apartments. The scene was a glorious one when the sun of Lewis' fortunes was in its noontide splendor. The beautiful, the brilliant, the gifted, the illustrious, crowded to his halls, thronged his drawing-rooms, peopled his park, and tasted of all the sweets of his refined and liberal hospitality. He alone remained calm and easy, I might say unconcerned. Misfortune had hit him hard, and had not stirred a muscle of his face; fortune was now his generous friend, and she could barely extort a smile from him. I was, I think, more grateful. I blessed and thanked—the Fates. For, while any care as to my living was removed far away from me, I neglected no opportunity of promoting my own advancement in my own way. I worked at my profession, and Lewis was able to introduce me to first rate business. I had at times more than I could well manage. When I was at the castle I would retire from the scene of the festivities to my own apartment, and there turn out my brief bag upon the table, and read into the small hours. Very few men, I flatter myself, would have done that, with the advantages that I had within my reach. But I was determined not to be dependent on Lewis. I was resolved to draw the line somehow; for, as I think I have remarked before, I never really liked him.

I grew rich—I do not deny it; and it was Lewis' money that enabled me to make a figure in the world, which is half the battle in the profession. But he wanted me; I was necessary to him; and therefore it was himself that he was open-handed with me. I am not the first orphan who has been adopted; nor the first school chum who has been befriended in after life; nor the first man who has owed his stepping stones to fortune, to accident. I don't see why I should be pestered about it, as though there were something so very extraordinary in the case. I made my acknowledgments once for all; and I fail to see why I should be perpetually uttering thanks. It has been said that gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come: I am sure that I expected nothing more from Lewis. The brougham in which I ride was his—granted; my house was part of his estate—granted. The case in which I pocketed nearly three thousand pounds was of his introduction—have I ever denied it? My wife's brilliants were a present made to her by Lewis when we were married. Does not this happen every day in the week? Am I bound to like a man because he finds pleasure in my society and profit in my advice? Let me tell my story in my own way to the end. We were at the castle. My wife and children had been staying there for months, and I had been in the habit of running down in the intervals of my arduous professional duties. Lewis had stood godfather to our eldest boy, and had settled a sum of money on the engaging young fellow, that insured him a good position in life; so that we felt bound to humor the godfather's desire to have the boy as much with him as possible. Lewis was very fond of children; and they, I am bound to add, were very fond of him.

Well, on a certain autumn morning—the first on which a fire had been deemed necessary in the breakfast room—Lewis asked me to give him half an hour in the library. I had business of my own in hand; but I was always a good-natured fellow, I believe, and I followed my old schoolfellow. He began quietly, as when he put the band around his umbrella when we had gained his cause—"The vicissitudes of my life are not ended yet. My dear old schoolfellow, learn that once again I haven't a penny in the world."

At this point I begged him to excuse me for a moment; and I ran to my wife's boudoir and told her to have everything ready for the mid-day train. Above all, she was not to forget her diamonds. She was the most obedient of consorts, and I will do her the justice to say that she did not forget a thing—even to the baby's socks. I returned to the library, and taking Lewis by the hand, expressed my regret. He continued—

"Not a penny in the world! I am beggared, my dear friend, by the men whom I have helped to affluence. My own people have turned upon me. My own stewards have destroyed me. The people and places I found poor and bare, and that are now thriving, are the centres of the infamy that has stripped me. You heard one of my bailiffs this morning give me notice. This rascal is rat number twenty, and carries off a handsome competence with him. But some are not at the trouble of masking their ingratitude. There is no creature on two legs, nor upon four, half so ungrateful as a bad servant whom you have petted, and can pet no longer. See that fellow crossing the park with a loaded cart. He came to me shirtless: rat number twenty-one."

"But how has this come to pass, my dear Lewis?" I asked; "is it altogether irremediable?"

"It has come to pass as I have told you. Every man on whose honor I have relied has betrayed me. My model cottagers, I am told, laugh at me for a fool. I have trebled the trade in my county town, and the townsfolk haven't a good word for me, although they had plenty yesterday. The local paper has turned about its readers. Last week I was munificent; but in to-day's copy I am a fool: in the next edition I shall be a rogue. I should advise you to clear the sinking ship while there's a boat—that is a coach—at hand."

"Leave you, Lewis, at such a moment!" I exclaimed; for I was hurt at his suggestion, which was not a very delicate one under the circumstances. "Leave you now! I would not think of such a thing; nor should anything less than the case—the tremendous case—of Thunder vs. Butter, drag me from your side to-morrow."

A smile passed over the placid face of Lewis while I spoke. It was a smile I had seen before, and at which a less amiable man than I, can say without vanity, I am, might have taken offense. "You leave to-morrow, then?" Lewis asked.

"I must."

"Well, we shall tide over the week, I dare say; but there will be elbow-room in the castle before then, I can see."

I did not like Lewis' style. Of course I made every allowance for him under the circumstances; and when I had seen my wife to the station with the children, the maids, the jewel and dressing cases, and my dispatch box in which my deeds were safely under lock and key, I made a second attempt to be kind and sympathetic. I asked whether there was anything I could do for him in London.

"Yes," he said, raising his cold blue eyes, and cutting his words with his glittering teeth. "Yes—remain in it!"

This was too much; and I left him. Now all my impressions as to his character were confirmed; and I could understand thoroughly why I never liked him.

At the railway station—for I left that very evening—I found more than half the castle servants. The station master was compelled to put on three or four extra luggage vans; and I kept the train quite five minutes, getting my boy's pony (Lewis' last present) into a horse box.

When I reached town I heard more than I care to relate about the immense ruin in which Lewis had involved himself. He had trusted vast sums of money to friends and relatives, right and left; he had listened to any kind of got-up tale of distress; he had been imposed upon in fifty directions. A splendid man of business; a powerful, clear-headed administrator—he had doubled the value of the enormous property which came to him, after so many years of battling and of poverty, from his uncle. But, you see, he ruined all by putting faith in men who were not trustworthy; and I am told that when he left the castle there was not a man left there to carry his carpet-bag to the railway.

I cannot help feeling a kind of warmth towards the man when my wife comes like a queen into her drawing-room, covered with the marriage parure of diamonds; but my conscience is at ease—is as quiet as a babe asleep—for, as I am sure I must have remarked twenty times, even at the height of his prosperity, I never liked Lewis—Never!

The Home of Walter Scott.

The interior of Abbotsford is an interesting but a mournful sight; and most mournful of all, says a contributor to *All the Year Round*, is the study of Scott, where his teeming brain, his gentle heart and his industrious hand produced his best novels; the laboratory of the literary alchemist, where he turned inferior metal into gold; the sanctum of a genius that was as copious as it was beneficent. Here is the cosy arm-chair in which he sat, here are the books of reference which he consulted, the pictures on the wall on which his eyes were accustomed to dwell, and more mournful than all, because to some extent painful (at least they were so to me), the clothes and the hat that he usually wore, still as fresh as in the time—fifty years ago, or nearly—when his literary work done for the day, he received his friends at luncheon, or roamed through the comparative wilderness, which it was his dearest wish to convert into an earthly paradise.

I desired to sit in the great novelist's chair; but the attendant who showed the rooms, a buxom and well-behaved Scottish lass, politely but very firmly refused, on the ground that she had been expressly forbidden to grant the privilege to anybody. "The chair," she said, "would soon be worn out, if every one who came in here was allowed to sit in it." I respected her orders, but I sat in the chair nevertheless, not simply with the consent and approval, but at the request of the owner of Abbotsford, and the present representative of Sir Walter. Our party enjoyed, moreover, the additional privilege of inspecting many interesting and valuable relics of the departed, which are kept carefully under lock and key, and are not shown to the mass of tourists.

THE argument that the destruction of the forests of a country usually results in an increase of temperature is evidenced by the fact that when in 1816 the forest tracts of Pennsylvania bordered close upon the city of Philadelphia, the Delaware river, a mile wide, was often frozen in a single night. The forests having now receded to a distance of over thirty miles, the thermometer at Philadelphia is rarely down to zero, the river is hardly ever frozen, and the snow lies on the ground but a short time.

How Alsace and Lorraine Wear the German Yoke.

Metz Correspondence New York World.

For the last three weeks sickness has kept me glued to my bed, and prevented me from giving you news of our saddened department. We are at present sheltered from the most awful calamities of the war, but we feel almost ashamed of our inactivity, whilst the columns of the enemy are pressing on into the very heart of France. To be just, I am bound to say that the Prussian occupation of our town is not rigorous, and that the Germans act towards our population with consideration, they being under the personal supervision of our Prefect, M. le Comte Eruthal Donuersmarck, and in part, perhaps, of the Government of Berlin, who wishes, no doubt, to preserve intact for Germany its conquests of Strasbourg and Metz. They would not naturally ruin a population that they hope to call their own. But withal, the consideration of the Prussian garrison towards our city does not lessen the marked coldness with which they have been received since the first day of the occupation. Only yesterday, two Prussian officers, who had perhaps dined too well, turned two respectable citizens out of a restaurant, under I don't know what pretext. On Sunday—Christmas day—the Convent de la Visitation was invaded by fifty Prussian soldiers, who drove out all the devotees assembled in the chapel, where the public had access. The cause of this incident was, that some children conceived the unlucky idea of firing some crackers, and of making them burst near a small Prussian detachment which was coming up the street. The soldiers pursued the children into the convent, where they had taken refuge. In their stupidity, the Prussians had doubtless taken for an attempted aggression what was only a blamable *gaminerie*. One thing is certain, and that is, that time, so far from bringing resignation to our population, only strengthens the desire which they feel to repel the foreigner. In spite of the great, very great obstacles, numbers of the young men of Lorraine leave the towns and villages clandestinely, and go to join the Army of the North or the Army of the Loire. Young men in business—even married men—brave the severity of the temperature and the Prussian orders, in order to cross the occupied territory and pay their debt to their country. To say the truth, at the commencement of the war I certainly never expected to see such an explosion of patriotism, and such brave and splendid examples of devotion. I see plainly that France was only rotten on the surface by her twenty years of corrupt government. She is throwing off that surface, and will appear, underneath, still solid, honest, and worthy of her glorious past. Misfortunes, the divine test, will cease, she will retrieve her lost honor, and arise a nation rendered wiser and stronger by the ordeal. Even under the Prussian yoke this transformation is taking place. The Government of the National Defense is in no want of stout arms; what mostly fails is military instruction, complements of efficient officers, and, above all, equipments. A person of my acquaintance, lately returned from the banks of the Loire, says he saw 400,000 men, some of them well armed and well provided with excellent artillery, but many armed very poorly, whilst 207,000 other recruits were still awaiting ammunition and guns. The fact of the resistance opposed by the Army of the Loire to numerous troops accustomed to war, as are all the German phalanxes, having been successful, is a good sign of vitality and renovation. The question of Luxembourg neutrality is watched here with grave interest. France, and Metz in particular, owe much to the brotherly assistance of Luxembourg, and it would be bitter trouble for us if their kind friends had to pay for its devotion to its neighbor with its nationality. Truly, Luxembourg did much for the French wounded, and also, I must say for our prisoners, many of whom owe to her their liberty and the happiness of being able once more to fight for France. Nevertheless, the Grand Ducal Government is by no means responsible for such acts of sympathy, which Prussia transforms into breaches of neutrality. Individuals committed these transgressions, the generous citizens of the Grand Duchy serving as guides to French officers and soldiers, and as soon as a band of fugitives arrived in Luxembourg they found all kinds of sympathy and assistance. I can understand that this was far from pleasing to Prussia, and it is certain that it was prejudicial to her; but the Grand Ducal Government was a stranger to all these acts, and, if it had wished, could not have prevented them. Luxembourg has always had French tendencies, and at this moment, if she were consulted, would give ninety votes out of a hundred for a reunion with France, even conquered, even fallen as she is.

German Spoliations in France.

The Havre correspondent of the London *Times* says:

Upon this district the army has descended like a flight of locusts. The officers and men live everywhere at free quarters, demanding and seizing the best of everything, taking meat, bread, wine, cigars, fuel and forage, using them with a profusion that is shocking to the frugal habits of the people, and neither giving receipts for them nor paying a single sou, either in coin or in promises. At two inns that we visited, both kept by widows, all the better sort of wine had been thus consumed. For the systems of requisitions or for the imposition of burdens upon a community, there is, perhaps, much to be said; but to plunder poor, helpless women, is a course that will hardly recommend itself to civilized people. As to the treatment of women I heard no complaints, although I made inquiry at every place, and I met only one old man who had been beaten and insulted. His house was occupied by Prussians, whose officer had locked himself into the best bedroom and had gone to sleep. Others came late at night, and hustled and ill-treated the poor old man because he could not make them understand why the door of the bedroom was fastened against their entrance. At houses kept by Havre merchants as shooting boxes, and left commonly in charge of gamekeepers, these gamekeepers have had pistols held at their heads and been threatened with instant death in order to force them to show their masters' stock of wine, which, when shown, has been all consumed or carried away, and the empty bottles broken. At one such house, the property of an Englishman, it is said by the keeper that a single soldier drank three bottles of champagne at a sitting. Breaking bottles has certainly been a favorite pastime, for the fragments are plentifully strewn along the roadside, and mark the track of the hostile occupation.

The Prussians and the British Ships.

The London *Standard* correspondent says:

The Prussians, in utter defiance of international law, in utter contempt of the British flag, have seized on and sunk no less than six English vessels in the Seine, between Duclair and La Mailleraye. These vessels, as I am informed, were brigantines and schooners. Five of them (as I am informed) the Sylph, the Juno, the Paragon, the Jane Kendal, and the ——— Macleren, had loaded cargoes of coal at Rouen, and had applied for a *sauf conduit* to return. This was neither granted them nor refused them, and at length, tired of waiting, the five vessels, in ballast, took advantage of the easterly wind and dropped down the river. No opposition was offered to their departure, and it was only when they reached Duclair that, as I am assured, by orders of Gen. Von Goeben, they were fired into and made to bring up. The crews were ordered off, and many of them without being allowed to take their clothes or money, and the Prussians, having boarded the ships, though they were fully aware of their nationality, proceeded to scuttle and sink them across the river, so as to block up the passage. Another vessel, whose name I have not been able to ascertain, was neither in cargo nor in ballast; she was scuttled too, but the strong tide that prevails in the Seine keeps her knocking about up and down the river. The Prussians added insult to injury; they put fancy prices on the British vessels thus destroyed, and paid the skippers their (assumed) value by means of "requisition bonds." The masters and their crews went back to Rouen, where they laid their complaint before the British Vice-Consul, and have, I understand, been sent home via Dieppe. The Vice-Consul at Rouen has sent a report to the Consul-General here, but when I called on him this afternoon he had not yet had time to read the report, and to my request for precise information, replied that he must first communicate with the Foreign Office. The French authorities, however, with a courtesy to which I am happy to be able to pay a public tribute, exerted themselves to facilitate my investigations, and on their information, and that picked up at ship-broker's offices and from river pilots, the above narrative is founded.

A telegram in the Manchester *Guardian* says that while the Prussians were firing upon three of the ships, a mate of one of them narrowly escaped being killed.

In the Wrong Theater.

From the Cincinnati Times.

A young man from the country, to whom a friend in this city had given a ticket to Woo's Theater, made a mistake in the place of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Vine, above Fifth, where evening exercises were to be held. Handing his ticket to a man who happened to be standing at the head of the stairs (greatly to the latter's amusement), the young man took a seat among the audience. He was not familiar with theaters, and had never been inside of Wood's, but the hall he was in did not coincide at all with the idea of what a temple of the drama should be. There was very little stage, and no scenery to speak of. While he was wondering over this, the assembly began singing a hymn, which increased his astonishment. He had never heard of theatrical entertainments being opened with music of that kind.

Turning to a man sitting by his side, he inquired, pointing to a group of ladies who were singing, "Which of them is the Chapman Sisters?"

The man only stared at him in silence. Then this sweet youth asked another man in front of him, "Is Bishop goin' to play to-night?"

"Bishop who?" was the reply; "no Bishop here."

A sudden suspicion flashed through the brain of the young man. "Ain't this Wood's Theater?" he inquired.

"What do you mean, young man?" was the stern reply. "Are you a fool? This is the assembly room of the Young Men's Christian Association."

The young man from the country was next seen hunting for the man he had given his ticket to, but he didn't succeed. The ticket-taker, with a commendable desire to shield a young man from the contaminations of the theater, had probably taken the ticket—and gone himself.

The Last Journey.

In Spain, when a baptized infant dies, a feast is spread, and all the neighbors round come, not to condole with, but to congratulate the parents. "We rejoice with you that you have a child in glory," they say; and the last—nay, the first journey of the sinless babe is a triumphant march, the funeral a festival, the music is glad. Only the mother weeps. In Greece, the last journey follows quickly upon death. The next day at dawn, the train of white-robed priests and choristers may be seen winding along the road toward the church. There, dressed as in life, and having the face uncovered, the dead lie at rest before the altar until the moment arrives when they must be committed to the earth. It is in the church that the last farewell is given. What of that terrible last journey in the cold North, where the dying Esquimaux is built up in his snow-house and left to die alone? Or of the African tribe who bury their hopelessly sick before death—hurry them out of the world altogether. They have been described as taking an affectionate leave of their relatives and performing this burying with the consent of the person chiefly concerned. Habit is everything, and they are used to it, only one fancies it must fall rather hard upon each individual as it comes to its own turn.—*Once a Week.*

AN amusing story is told by a sailor who, in a recent combat, had the luck to capture a Prussian subaltern. On the road to Paris the latter asked his captor, who had been chafing him unmercifully on the length of time the Prussians took to reduce the city, "How do you fare in your capital?" "How do we fare?—why, first rate," was the reply. "Then your oxen are not yet exhausted, as we imagined they were?" "Oxen! oh, they have been eaten long since." "You have large flocks of sheep, then?" "No, indeed, they disappeared simultaneously with the bullocks." "Ah! I understand; you have still horses to fall back on? I wish we had; we devoured them long since." "What the devil do you eat, then?" was the astonished inquiry. "What do we eat?" replied the sailor, with the greatest gravity in the world; "have you not heard in your camp?" "No." "Why, we eat our prisoners, of course, and find them delicious." The young Prussian turned pale at the thought, and did not venture another remark till his arrival at his destination.

Points of Science.

SCIENTIFIC education has found its way even to Constantinople, and lectures on natural philosophy are now being delivered in the Turkish language.

PROF. FISHER has been removed from the chair of chemistry in the California State University because he declined to assay some ores gratuitously for one of the trustees.

THE longitude of Moro Lights, Havana, Cuba, as given in the latest edition of the British Admiralty list of lights in the West Idies, is nearly a mile in error. So Professor Harkness, of the United States Navy, has ascertained.

WHEN the leaden rifle bullets are fired against iron targets, the lead is melted and spattered upon the target in the form of a star. This fact is stated as the result of careful experiments recently made at Basle, in Switzerland.

A BEAUTIFUL spider from Greece, which feeds on grasshopper, was exhibited at a meeting of the London Entomological Society, on the 5th of December. He was alive and well, although he remained without food since last July.

THE French Academy of Sciences has held its sittings regularly since the commencement of the siege of Paris, and its journal has been regularly published. It has been largely devoted to discussions of military science and balloon travel.

BOOKS which have been handled during recovery from scarlet fever should be burned after they have served their purpose for the patient. A writer in the *Athenæum* says that in the stages of recovery such books frequently become charged with the germs of the disease.

THE strongest vegetable fiber known is said to be that of the New Zealand flax. It has long sword-like leaves, ten to twelve feet in length. It is used by the settlers for binding their sheaves, fastening their gates, tying up their horses, and in almost every possible way.

GREAT numbers of caterpillars, of a species hitherto unknown there, have made their appearance in the country about Halifax, Nova Scotia, and their presence and the immense injury which they did last summer to the cauliflower crops have recently formed topics of discussion at the Institute of Natural Science.

DR. OLDHAM, an Englishman of scientific attainments, confident that no coal beds existed in that portion of India known as the Madras Presidency, once remarked that he would eat all the coal ever found there. The *Times* of India states that excellent and abundant deposits have been discovered, and that great anxiety is consequently felt for Dr. Oldham, as he is a man of strict veracity and honor.

THE microscope reveals the fact that a speck of potato-rot the size of a pin head contains about two hundred ferocious little animals, biting and clawing each other savagely; and microscopists find in every teaspoonful of raw sugar about a thousand of the ugliest little wretches wriggling about, with horns and daggers ready to poke them through our vitals at any moment, and without the slightest compunction; in fact, they rather like it.

THE most curious ant in the world is the parasol of the West Indies, if the accounts which we receive of its habits are correct. These ants walk in long procession, each one carrying a cut leaf over its head as a parasol in the sun, and they deposit these in holes ten or twelve feet under ground, apparently with no other object than to form a comfortable nest for a species of white snake, which is invariably found coiled up among them on digging out the deposit.

RAILROADS IN MEXICO.—Herapath's Railway Journal of December 31st, 1870, gives a report of meeting of the stockholders of a the Mexican Railway Company. From the report read at the meeting it appears that there are 116 miles of railroad in running order from the City of Mexico to Puebla, which, during the first ten months of 1870, earned $545,330; the working expenses for the same period amounted to $298,625, leaving $246,705 as profit. The section of the road from Vera Cruz to Paso del Macho is 47 miles long, and during the first nine months of 1870 earned $143,205; the working expenses amounted to $138,370, leaving only $4,835 profit. Part of the sum charged to working expenses, however, was used in construction. The payments made by the Mexican Government during the first nine months of 1870 in aid of the extension of the road, amounted to $723,483. The Company is now engaged in building another section of the road, from Paso del Macho to Fortin, a distance of 24 miles, requiring the construction of three iron bridges and two tunnels. The report says that the traffic is at present entirely local, and that until the remainder of the line is completed, through the difficult Maltrata Pass, and along the plain country at the top, the commerce between Mexico and Vera Cruz will continue to be carried on along the very fine old road built in the time of the Spanish Viceroys, which is still used for all purposes. The work of completing the road will be very expensive. After passing Fortin there is an enormously deep ravine which will be very difficult to cross, next comes about 20 miles of easy work, and then the ascent of the Maltrata Pass, a distance of 23 miles. The next point is Boca del Monte, which is 8,100 feet above the level of the sea. There is, however, a section between Boca del Monte and Esperanza, about 23 miles long, which is exceedingly difficult, and cannot be built unless a large amount of funds be subscribed.

A BATCH OF RIDDLES.—The following conundrums are the harmless ebullitions of a gibbering maniac:

Why is the letter G like death? It makes ghosts of hosts, and is always in the midst of slaughter.

Why should one never sleep in the cars?—The train runs over the sleepers.

What sort of a day would be good for running for a cup?—A muggy day.

Are there any birds that can sing the "Lays of Ancient Rome?"—Yes; Macaulays.

What have you to expect at a hotel? Inn-attention.

Why are there no eggs in San Domingo?—They banished the whites, and cast off their yoke.

When does a chair dislike you?—When it can't bear you.

What is the key-note to good breeding?—B natural.

Which is the best off, tea or coffee?—Coffee. It settles itself, but tea has to draw.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square.....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares.....	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	[illegible]
3 Squares.....	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	12.00	18.00	20.00
4 Squares.....	4.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	27.00
¼ Column.....	6.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	17.00	20.00	32.00	40.00
½ Column.....	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	27.00	32.00	42.00	50.00
1 Column.....	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	43.00	50.00	70.00	[illegible]

Ten lines of [illegible] to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per [illegible].

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first [illegible] cents each additional insertion.

The Poetry of Sorrow.

A Southern poetess pours out her sorrow over the recent fire at Richmond in some stanzas which are truly affecting. We can give but three, as follows:

O, Richmond, gallant Richmond,
 Upon thy seven hills!
Like one of old we wot of well,
 Thy fame the wide world fills:
Beside the lays of Greece and Rome,
 Shall thy own lays be sung:
The glorious deeds that made thee great,
 By many an unborn tongue.

O, Richmond, mourning Richmond,
 Although thy laurels bright
Were scorched and withered by the *blast*
 That sprang up in a night;
And though the cypress wreath lay dark
 Upon thy polished brow,
Thou ne'er was greater in thy day
 Than in thy night art thou!

Then look up, glorious Richmond,
 Above the wave and smoke;
Above each dire affliction
 That o'er that head hath broke:
Look up, from out thy bleeding heart,
 Behold the *smiter smile*,
Who chasteneth those he loves full well,
 And sore dismays the *while*.

[The italics are our own.]

Personalities.

A LIFE of Washington Irving has been published in Berlin.

MR. BERGH had better send an agent of his society to the Missouri, where it is said horse traders put a little oil of vitriol on the animal's hoof to make him show off his uncontrollable spirit.

MR. CARY COX, of Monroe county, Georgia, comes of a remarkable family. At a family meeting of the Coxes, in 1856, two hundred and fifty-two were present, and more than sixty of the descendants of Mr. Cox's father served in the Southern army.

AN irreverent Virginia ghost still furnishes an accompaniment of whistling, door slamming and window-rattling whenever Rev. Mr. Thrasher engages in evening prayers. The precher thinks he would like to justify his name in a personal interview with the impalpable rowdy.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Portland *Transcript* claims to have in his possession a diary of Nathaniel Hawthorne, kept in 1816, found in the neighborhood of the old Hawthorne home in Raymond, Me., and in which the boyish thoughts and fancies of the great word-painter are written out.

OF Mark Twain's autobiography, which he has written in imitation of other great men, his publishers say, "It is, on the whole, a model production; yet it is of that nature that some people may simply indulge in laughter at the gifted author's expense, instead of deriving from it the lessons of practical wisdom which it is intended to convey. The autobiography is accompanied by the author's first novel, and other satires, beautifully illustrated."

MR. SPURGEON says: "It is a remarkable fact that ministers of the Gospel are not able to live on much less than other people. They cannot make a shilling go so far as other people can make a sovereign. Some of them try very hard, but they do not succeed. A member once said to a minister, who wanted a little more salary as his family increased: 'I did not know that you preached for money.' 'No, I don't,' said the minister, 'I thought you preached for souls.' 'So I do; but I could not live on souls—and if I could it would take a good many the size of yours to make a meal.'"

Chief Justice Chase.

New York correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

To pass from gay to grave, and to get the taste of New York out of my mouth, I called to pay my respects to this man. He has been very ill. The long life of arduous labor for the public good, the weight of heavy responsibility rested upon one brain, until at last the statesman, possessed of the finest trunk and most perfect head, went down in a terrible sickness. I was glad to find him convalescent. I was exceedingly rejoiced to know from observation, that his disease, had not been as the public had been taught to believe, paralysis. He rose and greeted me with the kindly smile of old, and I could see no traces in his face or in his movements of that terrible American disease. He is much emaciated, and, of course, weak, but his form is erect and his face clear and unclouded as the best days of his useful life. We had a long talk, made up, as our talks generally are, of jests and humorous comments, and I heard ring out a hearty laugh far stronger and healthier than his appearance would have made me expect. Chief Justice Chase, with admirable constitution and superb *physique*, is yet in the prime of life, and has, I firmly believe and most earnestly hope, many years of usefulness before him.

DISCOVERY OF GLACIERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—At the regular meeting of the Connecticut Academy, in New Haven, recently, an informal but highly important communication was made by Mr. Clarence King concerning some recent discoveries upon the famous peaks of the Pacific coast, Mount Shasta, Mount Rainier and Mount Hood. It would be hardly fair, without his authority, to attempt to give a minute account of these observations, but there can be no impropriety in reporting that during the last autumn Mr. King and his associates, in three parties, discovered the existence of active glaciers where they have never before been noticed, on the northern slopes of Mount Shasta in California, as well as on Mount Rainier in Washington, and on Mount Hood, in Oregon. Another season he hopes to pursue these inquiries even as far north as Mount St. Elias.

This is the first instance in which within all the territory of the United States (Alaska, of course, excepted) "living glaciers" have been found, though in the East, as well as in the West, there are many indications of glacial action in former geologic epochs. The glaciers now detected (on Mount Shasta, at least) have hitherto escaped the notice of those who have climbed the peak because the ascent has been made upon the southern slope.

PRIMITIVE SPOTS.—An artist correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* got permission to occupy the jail of the little city of San Marcello, in Italy, as a studio, and for diet is treated to bread and ground chestnuts. The use of money has gone out of use, and wheat in mountain vicinity has not come into vogue. This Italian spot must be a rival to the district in Spain celebrated by a Philadelphia grocer. "This soap," says he, "is genuine. It is made of oil, and comes from a Spanish district where the benighted people never heard of the lard oil, which goes out from this country to return in castile soap and salad condiments." Ignorance in cases is bliss to others than the ignorant.

Auburn Courier.
AUBURN IND.......... Feb. 9, 1871

SARNIGHAUSEN OUSTED.

Hon. John Sarnighausen, the popular Senator from Allen County, who was elected by the Republicans and as many Democrats as this party could humbug on what they called a "People's Ticket" last fall, has come to grief, through an overdose of Radicalism. He has just reaped a full harvest for his apostacy to the party that he would have ruined. His opponent, Hon. O. Bird, contested the election, and the Senate last week decided in favor of Mr. Bird. Only *three* Democrats voted to eject Mr. S. while *eighteen* straight-haired Radicals said John should "go nout mit his dog." Thereupon the Radical papers howled terribly at the Democracy. This was before the vote was known. What a fall there was, my countrymen, when the vote of the two parties was given! The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* thus graphically describes the effect among the Radical journalists of that city:

"As soon as the intelligence reached this city, the *Gazette's* corps editorial glowed to a white heat over the depravity of the Democratic party over its want of consistency, and over what it believed one of the most heineous principles in human nature. Imagine the collapse in the *Gazette* corps editorial when the vote on the contest showed eighteen Republicans to three Democrats! Had the earth cleft in twain, the horror of the gap would not have brought more surprise to six pair of eyes—black and blue mixed—than the vote on this contest. Wright fainted and *fell* into McNiece's arms; McNiece, *electrified* as if struck by a piece of chain-lightning, gazed with that blank astonishment which puts dignity and intellect into wax statues; and Whipple, convulsed with a laugh, came to the rescue and converted himself into a prop to protect the tableau from utter annihilation. As soon as "reason put forth its shadows," Wright articulated to a long meter hymn, "its all gone—we had it fixed up right for the spring election, but the d—n thing won't work." McNiece echoes a double base, "tis everything but well!" Whipple exclaims, 'Take courage, brethren, don't ask what we shall do to be saved, but go at it, and pitch into our own men, for in this we have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

The Canal Bond Swindler Squelched by a Democratic Legislature.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* in speaking of this matter, says the House on yesterday, passed the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Hon. Jason B Brown, in the Senate, providing an unconditional prohibition on the assumption of the debt represented by the Wabash and Erie Canal bonds by any act or resolution of the General Assembly. If the amendment is confirmed by the next General Assembly, and then ratified by the electors of the State, it will become a part of the Constitution of Indiana. If this amendment is adopted it puts to rest all control over the canal bonds by the Legislature, and all question as to the liability of the State for the same, unless the people shall so amend the Constitution hereafter as to provide for its assumption and payment.

During the canvass last year the republican papers and speakers charged that the Democracy were in favor of the payment of the Wabash and Erie Canal bonds, and that if the Legislature was Democratic, these bonds, principal and interest, amounting to about sixteen or seventeen millions of dollars, would be fastened upon the State. Notwithstanding these impudent assertions, proclaimed by the Governor down to the lowest pothouse Radical partizan, this Democratic General Assembly has adopted an amendment to the Constitution, introduced by Mr Brown, a Democratic Senator, prohibiting the Legislature by act or resolution, from recognizing any liability of this State to redeem the certificates of stock issued one-half of the then indebtedness, as provided in the acts of 1846 and 1847, which were payable exclusively from the proceeds of the canal lands, and the tolls and revenues of the canal, set forth in those acts. This is a Democratic measure, passed by a Democratic Legislature. During ten years of Republican rule, having the power to do so, the Republicans did not take a step in the direction of prohibiting the assumption of those certificets stock, but it was left for the Democrats to signalize their return to power by putting this question at rest and relieving the anxiety and fear of the public mind in regard to it for swindling jobs and robbery of the public treasury having characterized Republican rule, the people insisted upon security to protect them from the thieving propensities of the Radical leaders. While the Democracy are in power there will be no danger of swindling, and this proposed amendment has been adopted for protection in case so dire a calamity as Radical rule should again afflict the people.

SNUBBED.—The Indianapolis *Journal*, recklessly Radical, characterized the House of Representatives, the other day as an obscene and vulgar body. A resolution was passed declaring the *Journal's* statement false, and an insult to the House that should meet with unqualified condemnation. Only five Republicans voted against it. Rough on the Radical organ of the State.

LAST week a party of cut-throats made an attack upon the conductor of the passenger train, on the Warsaw and Goshen railroad, at Leesburg, and would have probably killed him, had not the engineer and fireman come to his rescue. They attacked the train again next day and injured the baggage master, Mr. Wells. One of the scoundrels made good his escape, but the others were arrested and taken to Warsaw where they are probably trying the realities that may be experienced in the new jail.—*Mishawaka Enterprise.*

ODS AND ENS.

Nature never makes enny blunders. When she makes a phool she means it.

I hav finally cum tew the konklusion that the majority ov mankind kan be edukate on the back better than the brain, for good clothes will often make a phool respectable while edukashun only serves to show his weak pints.

I never knu a man yet whoze name was *George Washington Lafayette Goodrich, Esq*, and who alwus signed hiz name for the name for the full amount, but what was a bigger man on paper than he was by natur.

As a gineral thing an individual who iz neat in hiz person iz neat in his morals.

Man iz my brother, and i konsider that I am nearer relatee tew him thru hiz vices than i am thru his virtews.

There is nothing about which the world makes so few blunders and individuald so menny, as a man's acktual importance among his fellow critters.

A man with a very small head iz like a pin without enny, very apt tew git into things beyond his debth.

The pashuns ov an old man are often like hiz teeth, they cease to trouble him, simply bekause the nerve is ded.

The only pedigree worth transmitting iz virtew, and this iz the very thing that kant be transmitted.

Affectashun has made more phools than the Lord haz.

About the nearest tew absolute insolvency that a man kan git in this world, and think he iz dieing rich, iz to leave nothing but a pedigree tew his family.

I don't pretend tew hav enny less vile pashuns than my nabors, but i do despise the person, most heartily who caters tew those i hav got.

The man who kant find enny thing to do in this world iz az bad oph as a yearling heifer.

There is no pashun ov the human heart that promises so much and pays so little az revenge.

There haint no man yet lived long enuff in thir world tew doubt the infallibility ov his judgment.

There iz this odds between a humorous lekter and a scientiffick one, yu hav got to understand the humorous lekter tew enjoy it, but you kan enjoy the scientiffick one without understanding it.

It is but a step from zeal tew pigotry, but it iz a step that iz most generally taken.

Don't lay enny certain plans for the fewter, it iz like planting tuds, and expecting tew raze tudstools.

No man yet who had strength or mind enuff ever resorted tew cunning. Cunning is half brother tew fear, and they are both ov them weakness.

Nature once in a while makes a phool, az a general thing phools like garments, are made tew order.

A man who is good company for himself is alwus good company for others.

Genuine praize consists in naming a man's faults to hiz face, and his good qualitys tew his back.

One ov the best temporary cures for pride an affektashun that i hav ever seed tried iz sea sickness; a man who wants tew vomit never puts on airs.

A fault concealed iz but little better than one indulged in.

Witty speeches are like throwing stones at target, the more times spent in trying aim, the less danger thar iz in hitting the mark.

I have alwus noticed one thing, when a person bekums disgusted with this world, and konkludes to withdraw from it the world very kindly lets the person went.

Woman haz no friendships. She either loves, despise, or hates.

A day in the life ov an old man iz like one ov the last days in the fall ov the year, every hour brings a change in the weather.

A coquette in love iz just about az tame az a bottle of ginger-pop that haz stood sum time with the cork pulled out.

Human happiness iz like the Hottentott language, enny boddy kan talk it well enuff, but there ain't but phew kan understand it.

Gravity is no more evidence ov wisdom than a paper colla iz ov a shirt.

Thare iz a great menny folks in this world who are like little flies; grate bores without meaning or knowing it.

Great iniquitys seem tew baptize themselfs. If the devil had only been guilty of petty larceney he wouldn't hav bin heard ov again.

The hargest thing that enny man kan do iz tew fall down on the ice when it iz wet, and get up and praze tha Lord.

All the good injuns die young.

An Odd Freak of Nature.

We have recently been placed in possession of the particulars of the birth of a wonderfull deformed infant, which occurred a few miles north of this city, a short time since, and about which there are a thousand wild and vague rumors afloat, and which is constantly being added to, as the story repeated from mouth to mouth; and in order to correct these wild stories, as well as to state the plain facts, are led to give the following particulars of the case. A week or two since, the mother of the curious malformation, gave birth to a male child, perfectly formed in every respect, save the top of its head, which was flattened from a short distance above the eyes, from which point the forehead abruptly receded, and the the shape of the head assumed the flattened appearance spoken of. On the top portion of this depression, and in the center of the top of the head—strange as it may seem—was a stiff, flabby, cartilaginous protuberance, several inches in length, bearing much the resemblance of a calf's tongue, growing straight up form the point indicated. It is considered, by all the medical profession who have heard of this strange freak of nature, as one of the most curious cases of which they have heard. The child lived for three days, and was perfectly, and wellformed, in every other respect.—There are numerous stories in circulation about this being, and we deemed it our duty to publish the facts in reference to it—as much for the purpose of stopping many of these absurd rumors, as anything else, which we have done, merely suppressing names of the parents of this wonderfull deformity.—*Warsaw Indianaian.*

The Angola *Republican* says that a meeting of the enterprising citizens of Fremont was held at the church in that place on the 27th of January for the purpose of considering the cost and dimensions of a new Methodist Episcopal Church, to be built early in the future.

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NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Frederic Kinsey late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

AUGUST KINSEY, Adm'r.
[illegible]

[illegible] bug. Address LATTA & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 4w

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Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stock-holders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of Officers, will be held at the office of the President, of the Company, in the city of Jackson on the second Tuesday, being the 14th day of February A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. and that the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 4 o'clock P. M. on the Tuesday preceeding. Such election remains closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meetings.

Jackson Michigan, January 12, 1871.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade in a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH.

HEAR YE!
Hear Ye!!
HEAR YE!!!
PAY UP!
All those knowing themselves indebted to me, are requested to call and settle, either by cash or note, without delay. I mean business, and must have a settlement without further delay.
JOHN L. DAVIS

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IN SEASON! We keep an elegant assortment of Pongee and Fancy Silk Parasols, scotch Ginham and Silk Sun Umbrelias, at attractive prices.
P. S.—We shall, throughout the season, be in daily receipt of fresh and attractive novelties in every department. We send samples by mail to any address. Also, deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.
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POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
KNOWN AS THE
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Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need
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But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.
Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, to come and settle, as he is determined to collect outstanding debts.
Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.
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Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE.
Highest Price given for Produce,
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.
Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.
T. B. TOTTEN
Feb. 2d 1y

Moody & Peterson,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Auburn, Ind. Will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office over J. Albright's Jewelry Store corner of Main and Eighth streets, in front of the Court House.
D. D. MOODY. 2-45 H. C. PETERSON

Pinchin & Madden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW & NOTARIES PUBLIC,
Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. Office on south-west corner of Broadway and North streets, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

Dr. S. Stough,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Waterloo City, Ind. Gives prompt attention to all professional calls. 2-3

Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Having sold my interest in the *Air Line* I respectfully request, all those indebted to me on subscription to call and settle immediately at this office or to me personally. A reasonable time will be given, for all to make their settlements, and as I intend removing from the county, those accounts which still remain unsettled will be left for collection. It is important that this should be attended to immediately.

J. A. BARNS.

T. B. TOTTEN, is selling a first-class article of tea, at low figures. Try it.

BEST syrup molasses, only 90 cents at T. B. Totten's

AN alarm of fire, on Sabbath evening, was found to be nothing more than a chimney on fire, and we were glad of it.

RELIGIOUS.—There will be English services at the St. John's Reformed Church next Sabbath evening, by Rev. W. B. Sandoe.

SOUTH BEND is booming up—they have discovered a nest of theives and recovered a large amount of stolen property.

THE county jail at Ft. Wayne is full, so the citizens talk of building a new one.—Nothing like enterprise.

RELIGIOUS.—There will be divine service at the Presbyterian church, next Sabbath morning at half past 10 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Fowler.

THE sale of lands for the taxes due on them, commenced at the Treasurer's office on Monday last, and up to last evening quitl a number of sales were made.

A LADY ammused herself at Fort Wayne, last week, by counting the different styles of doing up the hair, and found fifty-one.—"How's that for high?"

THE Kendallville *Standard* is the only paper that published the Govenor's message, in the 10th and 11th Districts. That was sufficient.

MISS. LILLIAN EDGERTON, lectured recently, at Fort Wayne and there has'nt been a marriage license issued since. You don't catch the young folks of that place napping. Miss. Lillian was down on divorces.

WE state for the benefit of those who are not already posted, that we fill out the time subscribed for the *Air Line* with the COURIER. Those who have paid in advance for that paper, will get the COURIER, up to that time, without further pay.

WE learn that Crouse's furniture shop at Waterloo took fire one day last week, but was extinguished with some difficulty.—The grocery store of Geo. Miller, also met with the same misfortune. Waterloo seems to be fortunate in getting fires extinguished in good time.

DON'T fail to read the advertisement of C. S. Hare, who has recently supplied him self with a magnificent stock of Boot and Shoes. He has a large assortment from which to select, and sells at reasonable prices. Store in brick building opposite the Court House.

THE shooting of all birds of game, except wild ducks, by law, closed on Tuesday, of last week. Any violation of the game law after January 31st, subjects the offender to a punishment, by heavy fine, for every bird found in his possession. So look sharp.

SMITH & HARE, under the COURIER office, have just received a large invoice of fresh groceries, which they are disposing of, at unusually low rates, for cash. They mean business and will be found attentive and obliging to customers. Read their advertisement.

We gave a list of officers elected in the Delta Lodge, supposing that Lodge to be located in Butler. We copied from the local column of the Butler *Herald*, but learn since that Delta is the name of the place in which the lodge exists. Better luck next time.

IN TOWN.—A brilliant array of legal talent from Fort wayne, Goshen, Warsaw, Waterloo, Butler and South Bend, including of course, our own limbs of the law. Also a fifthteenth amendment from "de norf." Counsel will please excuse the connection.

OUR enterprising druggist, Dr. Davenport, has refitted up his establishment in a neat and tasty manner, and is now ready with a large fine assortment of drugs medicines &c, with which to accommodate his customers Those in want of articles in his line should give him a call.

GREAT TEA HAUL.—Several Railroad trains of from twenty to thirty-five cars each, have passed through Fort Wayne recently, on the Ft Wayne & Chicago Railroad, to New York, The teas are direct from China, by way of California, instead of the roundabout way to New York, by water. One train is estimated to contain over a quarter million dollars worth of this article.

OUR statement in regard to the proceedings in a Justice's court, in a neighboring town, was some what incorrect. The Justice was attorney for the plaintiff, and the defendent wanted a change of vendue, but Mr. Attorney could'nt see it. There has been considerable of a squabble about the case, and the probability is there will be a high old law suit about the matter.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Next Tuesday is Valentine day, an occasion which many of our young folks will make the most of, by inditing tender sentiments, and some that are not very tender. There will be a great demand for these beautiful valentines, which express so appropriately the sentiments of the love sick swain. A large assortment has just been received at the Post Office. Get one and send it to your "Gal."

Brainard's Musical World.

The February number of the *Musical World* is at hand, and contains, besides the usual large amount of entertaining reading matter, three beautiful pieces of new music, alone worth a year's subscription. The terms are only $1.00 per annum, for which the subscriber receives over *fifty pieces of music*, costing, in sheet form, from $15 to $20. No person interested in music can afford to be without the *Musical World*. Specimen copies can be obtained by sending ten cents to the publishers, S. BRAINARD & SONS, Cleveland, O.

We clip the following from the Waterloo *Press* of last week:

IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. O. T. Clark has purchased the remainder of the brick business room, heretofore occupied by Leas, Campbell & Co., and will remodel it at once, for occupation in another branch of business, early in the coming spring.

GOING IT ALONE.—Mr. John Butt, of the popular Grocery and Provision Store, has purchased Mr. Fitch's interest in the establishment, and will hereafter conduct the business alone, keeping everything in his line, and warranting his goods first-class in every respect.

NEW CHURCH.—The congregation of the Reformed Church, which has been worshiping for sometime in the Presbyterian Chapel, under the pastorate of Rev. Bear, has decided to build a church of its own the coming summer. The edifice will be of brick, and it is the intention of the building Committee to have the house under roof by the coming fall. A large amount of the necessary funds are already pledged, and the Church hopes to find no difficulty in securing the balance, from the members and the citizens generally, who desire to see this improvement go on. The committee has already been instructed to procure a lot, and contract for the building materials.

A RELIABLE citizen, of this county, informed us yesterday, that he had nighbors from a mile to two miles distant, just as able as he was, that came regularly every week to borrow the COURIER as they wanted to learn the news My God, what a people's If this should reach the eye of such, we would say that we have a few old paper collars that we have only worn a week, which they can have n application.

AT an election held in Way Lodge, I. O. of G. T., last Saturday evening, the following persons were elected for the ensuing term:

J. F. Rush, W. C. T. Alice Widney, W V. T. W. Griswold, W. Sec'y. Anna Robbins, W. T. Howard Griswold, W. M. B. Canon, W. I. G. A. Sheffer R. H. S. Mary Ford, L. H. S. E. S. Arnold, W. F. S. O. Bodine W. D. M. Chas. Sandoe W. O. S. G.

TOM TAYLOR says that the German citizens of that place, "lager beerically re-took Paris," meaning that they got drunk over the capitulation of Paris. This is the way our German citizens are treated by Republican Journals, and because they manifested a love of country and enjoyed the glory of the "Faderland," they must be accounted drunk. The Germans of Fort Wayne should remember this when they take part again in a people's convention, manipulated by the Republican party.

STRANGE.—They have a natural curosity in Fort Wayne. Its a human being that weighs eight hundred pounds. Fact, Tom Taylor says so. We knew this fellow when he only weighed about ninety, and he was actually so poor that the citizens clubbed together and got him a large cake, and that accounts for his corporosity now. He talks about muscle and claims he's a whale. He has lots of blubber, any how. He boasts about devouring bleareyed politicians. Good bye, Old John.

SAMUEL W. DICKINSON, the popular, agreeable and gentlemanly host, of the Waterloo House, at Waterloo, has opened up his establishment in fine style and is now ready to receive his friends and the public generally and entertain them in a princely fashion.—Mr. Dickinson possesses that suavity of manner and pleasantness of temperament so essential in the character of a "hotelist" and we doubt not but that he will soon build up a trade equal to his enterprise, and add to the character and reputation of Waterloo. Success attend him.

Extension of Our Railroad.

We neglected to mention last week that the Ft. W., J. & S. R R., had purchased the Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad making the former one a continuous line from Jackson to Cincinnati, a distance of about three hundred miles. The price paid is 2,800,000.

We look upon the arrangement as one that will contribute largely to the growth and prosperity of this road, and under its present efficient management, will soon be second to none in importance, not only as the amount of business transacted, but also as a through route without change of cars, from the Northern limits to the very interior of our country.

Good Templars Convention.

The Lodges comprising the 19th Dristrict consisting of the Counties of Allen, Wells, Adams, LaGrange, DeKalb, Steuben and Noble, will meet in Convention at Kendallville, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. All members of the Order in good standing are hereby invited.

Delegates will please report themselves directly at the Hall, where they will be assigned quarters during the sitting of the Convention.

By order of

COMMITTEE.

THE EEL RIVER RAILROAD.

We learn that contracts are being made for the delivery of ties along the line of this road, east of this place, and that quite a number are at work in getting them ready. Present indications are that a large force will be to work at grading, in the Spring, and every effort will be put forth for its early completion. Work was suspended at Columbia City for the want of funds, but we are assured that this will soon be remedied and everything placed upon a good footing. We want to see the iron horse puffing away towards Butler inside of another year, and realize the fact that we are within fifteen minutes of the citizens of that enterprising town. Give us railroads or give us—money to build them.

THE *Atlantic Monthly*, for February, is replete with literature adapted to varied tastes, and ranging from easy narration to profound theses on scientific subjects. If "The Origin of Folk-Lore" dos destroy our faith in the historic value of the story of William Tell and other popular traditions, the "chapter of Modern Astrology" reassures the reader of human possibilities quite beyond the average conception. "Our Whispering Gallery" reveals the heart of Hawthorne, and will endear him to thousands. Mr. James T. Field continues as editor, but retires from the business department. Jas. R. Osgood & Co. are the new firm, 713 Broadway, N. Y. The price of the *Atlantic* is $4: single numbers, 35 cents each.

ONE of our physicians says a moderate size plum pudding contains over twenty first class cases of dyspepsia, and pronounces mince pies as no great shakes, that ain't good for three cases each.

BALTIMORE & CHICAGO RAILROAD

The Probability of Its Construction Through Auburn.

A meeting is to be held at LaGrange soon to consult in regard to the Baltimore and Chicago Railroad. In the mean time the friends of the proposed line through this place, should be on alert, and endeavor by every possible means to bring about its location here. There are three lines already contemplated. The center line, which passes through Auburn, is almost a bee line from Akron, Ohio, to Valparaiso, Ind. A second is talked of through Steuben county, and still another through Decatur and Bluffton, a few miles Sorth of Ft. Wayne.

Possessing the most practical route with every advantage in our favor, topographically speaking, there is but one thing that can thwart us in the construction of this grand line of railway through our place, and that is an inactivity of the poeple along the line together with a reluctance to subscribe liberally when a demand is made for assistance. There are two routes proposed, west from Akron, and that Akron will get the road we have scarcely any doubt, as that city posesses better roailroad connections than other point in that State. The route proposed through Steuben county encounters many difficulties in the way of heavy grading that can only be surmounted at great expense of time and labor.

It is conceded by engineers that our route can be constructed at even a less rate than is usually estimated for railroads generally, and will pass through a region, superior in agricultural resources, and other advantages to any of the other lines.

With all these chances in our favor we hold the vantage ground, and can rosess the road, by the display of that energy, enterprise and liberality that characterizes the wide-awake people of other localities who know the advantages of railways. There must be a unity of action in the matter all along the line, to bring it to a successful issue, and we hope there will not be one who will be found wanting in assistance to the consummation of this object. It is not a benefit to one particular locality, but to the whole county, giving competing lines that will contribute to the prosperity of all.

At Albion, the citizens are thoroughly alive to the work, and by their indefatigable energy are doing much, for the location of this line. East of us we have powerful auxilaries in such places as Defiance, Tiffin and Akron, who are thoroughly aroused to the importance of this projected road. Let us do our share, and our efforts will surely be crowded with success.

ATTENTION!

All those indebted to the AIR LINE on Subscription are requested to call and settle without delay. This matter must be attended to at once.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The DeKalb Circuit Court commenced its session in this place on last Monday, Judge Tousley, presiding. An unusual number of criminal cases appeared upon the docket, which is engaging the attention of the court, at this writing. The following cases have been disposed of:

State vs Ansel Hoover, larceny, continued.

State vs. Harlow Mead, larceny, continued.

State vs. Jacob Vail, larceny, continued.

State vs. David Culver larceny, continued

State vs. Isaac Likens, assault and battery, fined $1 and cost.

State vs. William Lamm, assault and battery, fined $5, and cost.

State vs. John Ewing, larceny, fined $5, and cost.

State vs. Jothan Woolsey, assault and battery, fined $5, and costs.

State vs Moses Lower, assault and battery. Discharged.

State vs. Robert Knott, allowing Canada thistles to grow. Dismissed.

The case of the State vs Peter Brandon charged with the heinous crime of incest, is now in course of prosecution. The prisoner is a man about forty years old, wears specs, and looks as though he ought to be a better man. He is somewhat nervous, especially when any evidence is given, that indicates anything like guilt.

The prosecuting witness is a young girl only 13 years of age, of medium size, rather intelligent looking, and evidently *en ciente* She was somewhat agitated while giving in her testimony, which was of a positive character all the way through. We do not know what the verdict may be, but regret that persons so base as to be guilty of such a crime, can only be sentenced, at the gratest, to ten years imprisonment. The infamy of the gallows is too good for them.

We stop the press to give the verdict of the Jury in the above case which was, two year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Railroad Accident.

An appalling accident occurred at New Hamburg, on the Hudson River Railroad, last Tuesday evening in which it is thought some twenty persons perished.

An oil train was bound south, and when passing New Hamburg an axle of one of the oil cars broke and dragged along the ground till it reached the drawbridge, when, striking the bars, it threw the car off the track, and in front of the second Pacific express. An attemp was made to stop the express, which was then approaching, but there was not time enough and it struck the oil car.

Fragments of the oil car scattered in every direction, and at once ignited, enveloping the entire Express train in flames.

The express train was composed of a locomotive, one baggage car, one express car, and five or six sleeping cars. The locomotive was at once hurled into the river, killing the engineer. The baggage and express cars were piled on top of the engine, and at the same time the Chicago sleeping car was one sheet of flame. Though desperate attempts were made to rescue the passengers, it is said that but one got out alive. Two of the other sleeping cars next to it were also wrapped in flames, but the passengers in them all came out safely. Mr. Benedict, editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, and wife are among the killed.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—There were fourteen marriage licenses issued from the Clerks office, during the month of January, as follows:

Joseph B. Bennet to Rachel Casebeer.
Henry Freets to Eva Ann Warstler.
Martin Todd to Mary E. Reed.
Chas. Weaver to Alice Winslow.
Wm. J. Tralove to Margaret E. Nickerson.
James B. Gupford to Emma Burley.
L. C. Palmer to Harriet C. Shull.
Franklin Philips to Lucretia Pucker.
Daniel Keefer to Mary Reese.
Henry Carter to Lucy Allen.
Saml. Rainier to Ellen Proctor.
Jacob Gravins to Elizabeth Kannage.
Danl. Butler to Sarah J. Boots.
S. T. Lutz to Catharine E. Morr.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

DeKalb County From a Kansas Standpoint.

The following sensational story is going the round of the papers, and makes a very readable article, but it lacks one essential point, and that is truth. We have made inquiries as to whether DeKalb County ever had a citizen called Blank, but it is beyond the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." The only correct application we can see in the word, is that it is a blank falsehood, and the story has been invented by some of those city chaps, such as write for the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* and *Gazette* (we don't include the *Journal*, because Tom Tayler is the only modern Washington we've got in Indiana, he won't tell a lie, unless the truth will serve him better.) We have got to be wary of those city editors, and give them a wide berth, as they say a good deal and don't care a cent what it means. But here is the story as it originally appeared in the Kansas City *Bulletin*:

About two years ago a peaceful family living in DeKalb County, Ind., had their family circle broken up in the following manner:

A man boarding in the house of Mr. Blank, was discovered to be on too intimate relations with Mrs. Blank, who being fair even to "auburn locks" and fat to corpulency, was no despicable object of jealously. Mr. Blank on discovering the *intimate* relations existing between his boarders, made the following sensible proposition: Said he "Harry, you love Bet and Bet loves you.—I'll give her up to you for good, providing you will take the five children into the bargain. Take them, Bet, and the furniture, and take care of them." The bargain was made. Harry took the wife, furniture and five children, and the husband took his valise and departed for the West, after obtaining an "Indiana divorce."

The family moved to Kansas City, and took up their abode near the gas-house, where they now reside. About a year ago the eldest son, aged about 18 years, discovered his father in Kansas city, and learned further that he was boarding at Mrs. Mahaffey's boarding-house on Main street. The son, at the father's request, took his father home where his wife and her second husband were living happily, a sixth child having been added to the circle. Finding it more pleasant to be with his old wife and his own children, the philosophical husband applied for, and was received as a boarder.

Strange as it may appear, the two men have continued to live in peace together during the past year; the old husband strictly adhearing to his contract respecting the wife, leaving her entirely to Harry.

During his residence there, the youngest child died, and though it was not his own, Mr. Blank paid all the funeral expenses.

The wife, with her two husbands, takes her seat at the table each day, one on the right side, the other upon the left; her first husband she designates as "the old man," the second husband as "Harry."

We were shown the model pair carrying water form the river, yesterday, and thought, as we looked upon them, that their equals have never been found in Kansas City.

A LOVESICK fellow went to serenade his gal the other night, and commenced whining, "Put me in my little Bed." The old man put his head out of the window and told the youth if he did nt "dust," he would come down and stand him on his little head. He "dusted."

Meeting of the Richland Township Teachers' Association.

CORUNNA IND. Feb. 5, '71

Association assembled in school house and at 10 o'clock a. m. was called to order by W. R. Sheffer, teacher of Corunna school.

On motion A. Conrad was appointed president, and C. P. Houser Sec'y.

J. A. Barnes, W. Keeran and A. Conrad, were appointed committee, for the purpose of arranging a programme, and the following was read:

1st. Lesson in Orthography, by W. Keeran. 2nd. History, John McCurm, 3d. Penmanship, J. S. Barnes, Primary lesson C. P. Houser.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President, called to order at half-past one o'clock. Mr. Keeran occupied the first hour, by giving a complete analysis of the alphabet, followed by John McCrum, subject history, Topics, Colonial, wars, their causes, principle points of operation &c.

Recess.

The exercise in penmanship was omitted. A practical lesson on primary teaching was given by C. P. Houser.

EVENING SESSION.

Called to order at 7 o'clock. Opened by singing. The following question was then discussed:

Resolved, That the Parent exerts a greater influence over the pupil than the Teacher.

Speakers on the affirmative—C. P. Houser, W. R. Sheffer, and J. S. Barnes; Negative—W. H. Keeran, A. Conrad, and John McCrum.

Rehearsals by McCrum, Dilgard and Houser. Critic's report, adjournment.

SECOND DAY.

Called to order at 9 o'clock; devotional exercises conducted by Mr. Conrad. Mr. Keeran then resumed his instructions in Orthography, followed by W. S. Bangs, subject. Assimilation. History was then taken up by P. Goetschins. Recess.

Mr. Barnes next interested the institute by contrasting methods of Penmanship, followed by Mr. Houser on methods of teaching Penmanship.

A practical lesson was given by Mr. Houser in reading. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order at half past 1 o'clock. Mr. Sheffer conducted a recitation in Language, followed by a lecture on Astronomy by Mr. Conrad. Recess.

Physiology by Keeran and Goetschins, followed by a recitation in Arithmetic, conducted by Houser and McInturf. Adjourned.

EVENING EXERCISES.

Opened by singing. by all members present. Roll called and responses.

Next the query box was opened and queries announced, critics report, Keeran. Song by choir.

Declamations by Mr. Frets, Rosa Britton and John McCrum. Examiner McIntosh, was then introduced to the assocition. He delivered a very able and interesting address.

Song by Houser, Britton, Sylva and Mary Orr.

Rehersals by Houser, Bangs, and Misses. Britton and Geotschius.

Song by choir.

Rehearsal by McIntosh, Keeran and Colgrove, toasts and responses as folllows: The church and school, response by C. P. Houser. Incentives to study, by McIntorf, valedictory, response, by W. K. Sheffer. Song by the choir. Adjourned.

A. CONRAD Pres.

C. P. HOUSER, Sec.

[We received the above just as we were going to press, and had to abridge it somewhat to get it in this issue.]

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$ 6
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	128 @ 130
" Red	123
Oats	38
Rye	1.00
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	16@17
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	5.75
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.30
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	80c
Eggs	20c
Tallow, per lb	10c
Beans per lb	04c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line, should give him a call at his shop, on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

O. T. CLARK & CO.,

WATERLOO, INDIANA,

Have on exhibition a large line of

Black and Colored Alpacas.

OUR BRAND THE

Queen's Own,

We claim in point of Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality and Price are Superior to any in Market, being of one Uniform make, and the Heaviest imported, and especially suited to the Winter Trade.

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting,
Silk Warp, Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn,
Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp
Silks, Hemp, Batting,
Shawls, Cotton, Tickings,
Brilliantine Carpets, Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic

Flannel

Shirting, Red, White and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-18.

Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw

Railroad

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 28th 1870. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING SOUTH.	MIXED.	EXPRESS.
Jackson, leave	6:10 A.M.	1:10 P.M.
Jonesville	8:40 "	2:25 "
Angola	11:05 "	4:03 "
Waterloo	12:13 P.M.	4:46 "
Auburn	12:37 "	5:05 "
Fort Wayne, arrive	1:55 "	6:10 "
GOING NORTH.		
Fort Wayne leave	8:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Auburn	9:17 "	6:05 "
Waterloo	9:47 "	6:22 "
Angola	11:05 "	7:07 "
Jonesville	1:40 "	8:48 "
Jackson, arrive	3:10 "	10:10 "

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt.

G. T. ABBEY, Agent Waterloo.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern

RAIL ROAD.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:50 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:30 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo. 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. D. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
W. MCINTYRE, " Lawrence.
C. D. COOSDILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

See Here!

FARMERS,

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been 14 years past, and not found wanting, in expert, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 400 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

MAKE MONEY. WANTED in every town and county, a reliable Man or woman to act as local Agent for Henry Ward Beecher's Great Religious Weekly. Eight numbers, with Harriet Beecher Stowe's new story, and a superb $5 Steel Engraving given away. Many now making $10 to $15 per day (cash) sample copies FREE. Address J. B. FORD & CO., Park Row, N. Y.

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For 1871.

THE FIST EDITION OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND copies of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES

The most beautiful and most instructive Floral Guide published. A GERMAN EDITION published in all other respects similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for TEN CENTS, which is not half the cost. Address

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WESTERN UNION PATENT AGENCY. PECK & MIATT, northeast corner Clark and Madison St's Chicago Ill. We invite the correspondence of those interested in securing patents, extensions, Re-issues Caveats, &c. Our mottoes are promptness and thoroughness, and the charges as moderate as good work will permit. All information gratis.

AXE FOR NOTHING.—Try the Agent.—Sell 5, and we will send you an Extra one for your trouble.
Sell Five for $7.50 send us the money, and we will send half-a-dozen any place you order. LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Get 5 Persons to successfully canvass for Premiums we offer, and receive a $35 Waltham watch for yourself Address People's Weekly, Dayton Ohio.

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WE will pay Agents a Salary of $30 per week expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wanderful inventions, Address M. WAGER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

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UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in five minutes, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $125.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CRUE

Relieves most violent paroxysms in five minutes and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

The Japanese Hair Stain

Color the whiskers and a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation, 75 cts by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne St., Philadelphia, Pa, Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

North Mo. Lands

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Hanibal and St. Joseph

R. R. COMPANY.

About 125,000 Acres of the Finest Farming and Grazing Land in the United States, for sale at low prices and on very easy terms; thus enabling an industrious man with small capital to pay for his land with money earned from it.

Missouri is not too far West to be at a great distance from markets; its Railroad facilities are great and constantly increasing; the climate is splendid, and good crops are almost a certainty, while the numerous thriving towns and cities springing up on every hand, attest beyond doubt that the blight of slavery has been effectually dissipated, and that Eastern men and eastern capital are doing their perfect work.

Our Lands defy Competition.

Send for full descriptive Ciculars and Sectional Maps, enclosing 30 cents, and stating what paper you saw this in, to EDWARD WILDER,

Land Commissioner, Hanibal, Mo.

A CARD.

A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay: Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs; and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate. I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope to any one who needs it *Free of charge*. wreYss JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. Bible House deNAdork City.

ALL PERSONS

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, mouth, throat. Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arrising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint, Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. B. GARD. Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 665, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan. 5, tf

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO, of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNER.
MRS. J. A. BARNS.

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Waterloo, Ind.

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The People's

STORE!

Triumph of the Great Principle of Treating all Alike!

PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES!

G. W. YOUNG & CO.

The Great Retail

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

HOUSE OF

BUTLER, IND.

The most Select Stock, at the Lowest Prices.

Examine our goods, compare our prices, and you will find that we fulfill all of our representations.

G. W. YOUNG & O., Brick Block. 3-28

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARING OUT SALE

AT

C. ORFF & CO.'S.

We will commence Monday, January 16, and continue for thirty days to close out our entire stock of

DRESS GOODS, Shawls

Cloaks and Cloakings,

BLANKETS, FURS &c.,

At prices never heard of, even before the war. We are determined to make a clean sweep of all

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Regardless of what they cost. They must be SOLD. Price no object.

Beautiful Plain and Changeable Poplins marked down to 20cts. ... worth 35c
Handsome Plain Rep marked down to 15cts. ... worth 20c
10 Pieces of Changeable Serges marked down to 40c. ... worth 50c
15 Pieces of Changeable Poplins marked down to 37½ cts. ... worth 50c
25 Pieces of the very best and handsomest Scotch Plaids, all marked down to 50 c worth 75c, or $1,
15 Pieces of Plain Colored Sattinets marked down to 80c, goods never sold under $1
5 Pieces of Steel Mixed Poplins pure Silk and Wool, ... marked down to $1 10

Our Entire Stock of

Mer'nos Marked Down One-half!

:0:

The Best Bargains

Ever given in Fort Wayne, is 5 pieces of Black Rep Silk, which we have marked down to $2.15. We would like to have every lady call and examine the goods.

:0:

SHAWLS, CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS!

We have marked down our entire stock of Shawls, Cloaks and Cloakings from 50 to 100 per cent.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD, REGARDLESS OF COST!

Our $6,00 Beaver	marked	down	to	$4 75
Our 5.00 Beaver	"	"		3.50
Our 4.00 Beaver	"	"		2 75
Our 2.50 Beaver	"	"		1.75
Our 2.00 Beaver	"	"		1 50
Our 5 00 Cloakings	"	"		3.75
Our 4.00 Seal Skins	"	"		2.00
Our Handsome 6-4 Seal Skins	"	"		1 50

:0:

VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, &C.

MARKED DOWN IN THE SAME PROPORATION.

:0:

Our Entire Stock of Shaws at Cost,

N. B.—e wish to state that the above reductions are actually made on all goods mentioned in this advertisement, and will be sold at just those figures for the next thirty days only, commencing Monday, January 16th. The goods will be marked in plain figures, so that any person can see for themselves.

C. ORFF & Co.

103 Columbia St, FORT WAYNE, IND

Another Great Reduction!

Congress Has

Reduced the Duty of All

GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st, 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	15c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	1 1-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	2 1-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	25c
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	22c

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c. $100. 120. best 135
Imperial	80c. 100. 120. best 135
Gunpowder	100. 120 best 135
Oolong,	75. 90. best 110
Japan,	75. 90. best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25cts
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts.
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15cts.
do Turkish Prunes	12c	Cloves,	35cts

NUTS, Candies.		FRUITS.	
Paper Shell Almonds, per lb,	28c	Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $100	15
Hard Shell per lb.	18	Seedless Sultanas, "	20
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	15c	Zante Currants, 12; 8 1-2 lbs	1.0
Stick Candy, per lb	20c	Citron, "	[illegible]
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	25c	Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	[illegible]
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c		

DRIED FRUITS		WINE in bottles	
Apples, per lb.	8c	Sherry, per bottle,	[illegible]
Peaches per lb.	8c	Port, "	[illegible]
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c	Madeira "	[illegible]
California Pears, per lb,	20c	California "	[illegible]
		Whiskey "	30c and 50

LIQUORS		MISCELLANEOUS	
Whiskey, Rye or Bourbon,	90c		
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15		
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40	Soap, per bar,	[illegible]
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75	Rice, per pound,	[illegible]
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50	Dime box Matches,	[illegible]
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75	Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	[illegible]
Port Wine, imp.	1.75	Best Navy Tobacco "	[illegible]
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75	Good Navy Tobacco "	[illegible]
California Wine,	75	Smoking Tobacco,	[illegible]

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS. $2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX

FRESH OYSTERS 30c per Can.

SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 100 PER GAL

BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal

All other Groceries, Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the do

At the FRUIT HOUSE

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—The number of foreign passengers arrived in this country during the last year was 284,815.

—A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature to make free all the public schools.

—The New Jersey Senate has passed a bill to permit interdicted persons to testify when on trial.

—James Rantan, a negro who when a child was the slave of John Aspinwall, has just died at Flushing, L. I., aged 111.

—Thomas Harrington killed John Duffy, in Wheeling, West Virginia, on Monday night, with a coal-digger's pick. They were drunk.

—According to the new census, the population of New York is given as 944,129 on the first day of June last. The old enumeration was 926,341.

—The deaths in New York last year numbered 27,196, showing an increase over last year of 2,599, and over 1866, when the mortality was very great, of 381.

—A dispatch from Poughkeepsie says all the available force of the Cold Spring foundry has been set to work for the manufacture of bomb shells. It has not transpired from whence the order emanated.

—Mrs. Mitchell, of Egg Harbor, N. Y., became insane, and, seizing her two young children, threw them into a well, and then jumped in herself. All were drowned. It appears that Mrs. Mitchell also attempted the life of a son ten years of age, but he escaped.

—Theodore Tilton is to issue, on the 1st prox., the *Golden Era*, a new weekly, to be devoted to the free and untrammeled discussion of all questions of church, state, politics, and literature, and it is understood he has wealthy supporters, and is determined to run in opposition to the *Independent*.

—Rudolphe has been challenged by Joseph Dion, now in San Francisco, to play a series of match games for $1,000 each, the first French caroms, the second American caroms, and the third the pocket game. The money has been lodged, and Rudolphe received his traveling expenses recently.

—The Coroner's jury of New York, in the case of Jim Haggerty, rendered a verdict against Reddy the Blacksmith. The Coroner said that from the evidence and the fact that the prisoner surrendered himself, he considered that it was a case in which bail would be accepted, and he would increase the amount from $5,000 to $10,000. This was received by the prisoner and his friends present with blank astonishment, but the bail was given and the prisoner released.

—A boy named John Matthies met with a horrible death at the starch factory at Ottawa, Ill., recently. He was alone in a room shoveling corn into the conductor, a machine which carries corn from the sheller to the elevator in the basement of the factory. The conductor is armed with flanges, arranged in a spiral row; he fell upon this, and his face, breast, and ribs were torn to pieces by it. No one knows how long he had been lying upon the fatal instrument of death, as he was not found until several minutes after the corn had ceased to come from the elevator at the top, and the investigation of this caused him to be found where he was. He was quite dead, and his body was mangled in the most horrible manner.

The West.

—Eight persons were sentenced to the Penitentiary at Cincinnati on the 2d.

—Judge Thomas Bolton, formerly a prominent politician of Cleveland, died on Thursday.

—A man named White was arrested in Middleville, Wis., on Sunday, charged with incest with his daughter. The crime is said to be of long duration, the girl being intimidated from making her position known by her guilty parent.

—The statement which has been going the rounds of the papers, that a petition against woman suffrage has been received at Washington, bearing the signatures of 426 lady students of the Illinois Normal University, is unfounded.

—At Denver on Monday last, while a party of enthusiastic Germans were firing off a cannon, a Frenchman rushed frantically to the scene and captured the cannon. The Germans retreated, but reinforcements coming up, the Frenchman retired in good order.

—Ben. Sawyer, a negro desperado, killed his divorced wife, Lizzie, with a flat-iron, at Evansville, on the 2d, breaking her skull in three different places. The murder was committed on board the steamer G. W. Thomas, of which the deceased was chambermaid. Sawyer was arrested about 1 o'clock while on his way to give himself up.

—A telegram from San Francisco states that Deery won the game in the Deery-Dion match of billiards, scoring 500, actual count, in the one hundred and thirty-fourth inning, against Dion's 479. "The former grew cool, the latter excited, to the surprise of everybody." Tremendous excitement followed the result. Deery's largest run was 57; Dion's, 42.

—Hitherto the Japanese Government has prohibited the raising of swine as impure; but recently it decided that it was advisable to encourage the production of pork as an article of food, removed the prohibition, and sent agents to California by the last steamer to purchase stock on Government account. The steamer for Yokohama carries 300 live hogs; the brig Perry Edwards, 500; the ship St. Joseph, 200 more.

—Simon Robinson, a citizen of Warren county, Iowa, left his home on Saturday, Dec. 31, for the purpose of visiting relatives at Galesburg, in this State, but for some mysterious reason he failed to appear at the place, and up to the present time no tidings of his whereabouts or fate have reached his friends from any quarter. While in Des Moines he disposed of a load of grain, a wagon, and three horses, as was his intention before leaving his family, and it is not impossible that he may have met with foul play.

Foreign.

—It is said that Gen. Garibaldi has asked that his command be included in the armistice.

—The assembling of the Conference has been postponed in consequence of the illness of Earl Granville.

—Prince Frederick Charles has communicated the stipulations of the armistice to Gen. Chanzy, and asks whether he regards them binding on him.

—Dispatches from many parts of France concur in expressing the determination of the people to continue the war, unless the terms proposed by Germany are greatly ameliorated.

—Gen. Manteuffel encloses the army of Bourbaki [illegible] the Swiss frontier. He overtook [illegible] retreating French west of Pontailler, [illegible] captured Chaperi and six pieces of [illegible] 3,000 prisoners and [illegible]

—The attitude [illegible] by Von Beust's [illegible] Austria, as evinced [illegible] tion and understa[illegible] reveals an intention and Russia to occ[illegible] that Empire they may want wh[illegible] the territory been held by Turke[illegible] heretofore consents to their contr[illegible] Germany [illegible] East if

she be undisturbed in the occupation of the West.

—The peace negotiations have created great consternation among the Imperialists, who had hoped to treat directly with Bismarck. Desperate efforts are now being made by them to enter into negotiations with the Prussian Government.

—There was a terrible collision in the tunnel, Thursday, between two trains, one carrying German recruits for guards and the other French prisoners. Many prisoners were killed and a large number injured. The collision was accidental.

—Many thousands of Bourbaki's army have died from starvation. There were 15,000 prisoners taken, including 100 officers, two being Generals. Ten cannon, seven maitrailleuses, and two eagles were also taken. Only 8,000 men of the army of Bourbaki escaped in the direction of Lyons. Manteuffel is in pursuit.

—The Prussians commenced to provide for the restoration of the railways and the provisioning of the capital the moment the armistice was concluded, but the rolling stock was found to be in such a wretched condition that it is as yet impossible. Paris, consequently, suffers for the want of food, being still supplied from the rations of the Germans.

—A letter from Col. Ducan Kentry, assisting in the War Department in Bordeaux, says there is an immense reaction in official circles and among the populace against the Provisional Government, and that ten millions of people would vote for the restoration of the Empire to-morrow. France will refuse to continue the war. The Mobiles arriving at Bordeaux shout "*Vive L'Empereur!*"

—The Government at Bordeaux has issued a decree ordering the elections for the National Assembly to be held on the 8th inst. It disqualifies for election to the Assembly members of families reigning over France since 1789; all persons who have acted as imperial officials or candidates in past elections, or held office as Ministers, Senators, or Councillors of State under the Empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870.

—In his last interview with Bismarck, M. Favre showed great feeling. His spirit is much broken down. During the conversation, particularly on the subject of food for Paris, M. Favre was greatly agitated and frequently burst into tears. Bismarck expressed doubts as to Gambetta and his associates at Bordeaux, who was comparatively exempt from the horrors of war, and thought probably they would refuse to yield their power. Favre replied that the powers of Gambetta were only delegated him by the Government of the National Defense, and that his (Favre's) authority was not that of Paris alone, but of the whole country. He did not believe that Gambetta would claim power to act in opposition to the Government at Paris. If he did, his removal would take place immediately. Favre stated that Gen. Trochu was in an intolerable state of sorrow and distress, adding, "Tai tremble pour sa vie."

Washington.

—Maj. C. G. Megrue, of Cincinnati, has left Washington for San Domingo, as an official bearer of dispatches from this Government to the San Domingo Commission. Business of a private nature will also occupy his attention while he is absent.

—The *World's* Washington correspondent telegraphs: "It is understood in Washington that a thorough reorganization of the President's Cabinet will be made on March 4. Senator Morton will be Secretary of State. Gov. Morgan will probably have a seat. All the present members, except Delano, will retire."

—The *World's* special says: "The nomination of Cramer as Minister to Denmark was not confirmed by the Senate yesterday. Sumner objected, saying that the Committee on Foreign Relations have been several months inquiring into this nomination, and all they could find was that this nominee was a brother-in-law of the President, and wholly unfit for the position."

—There is some talk of the President vetoing the bill repealing the test oath. He is advised to do so by such men as Butler, in the House, and Morton, in the Senate, on the ground that the time has not yet arrived when it is safe for the Government to restore ex-rebels to their political rights. It is stated that the bill passed the Senate through a misunderstanding, and that if it had to go before that body again it would be defeated. Should the President veto the bill it will fail, as it cannot command two thirds in either honse.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.—A dreadful murder was committed in the town of Wayland, Allegan county, Michigan, on the 30th ult. A man named Joseph Wheaton, several years ago, on the death of his wife, gave their only child, a boy, a year or two old, to a neighbor, to bring up, making the transfer in legal form. Since then he has lived with several lewd women, and generally borne a bad character. He has attempted several times to get possession of the child, stealing it from its legal custodian, at one time snatching it from the arms of the man to whom it belonged, and in the *melee* breaking one of its limbs. On Monday last, Wheaton stole the child again, and took it home. On its crying to go back, he deliberately whipped the poor boy to death. The screams of the child brought six men to the spot, but too late to rescue him from his tormentor. On their attempting to take him, Wheaton seized an axe, and declared he would split down the first man who touched him, and made his escape. The whole community is terribly excited, and has turned out *en masse* to hunt the monster down.

SURGICAL OPERATION ON AN ELEPHANT.—The celebrated elephant Romeo, it will be remembered, killed his keeper about two years ago. In order to secure him at the time it was found necessary to throw him off of his feet. This was done with great difficulty. This fall caused a severe bruise on the side of the animal. This bruise caused the formation of a tumor, which increased in size until it got as large as a man's head, and endangered the life of Romeo. Dr. Robert Jennings, V. S., was then called in, and last week he succeeded in removing the tumor. The operation was performed at the winter quarters of Romeo, on Ridge avenue, above Jefferson street, and the animal was securely fastened by four log chains. The elephant is now doing well.

FRENCH PROTEST.—Twelve opposition journals have protested against the decree issued by the Bordeaux Government, providing for the disqualification from the privilege of an election to the National Assembly of members of the families reigning over France since 1789, of all persons who have acted as Imperial officials, candidates in past elections, or held office as Ministers, Senators or Councillors of State under the Empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870. A deputation from these waited upon Jules Simon, and stated to him verbally the grounds on which the protest is based. Simon, in his reply, declared that the decree issued by the Paris Government on the 28th of January abolished all disqualifications for the National Assembly, and that he (Simon) would insist upon the execution of the Paris decree.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

JAN. 30.—SENATE.—The following bills bills were introduced and referred in the Senate: By Morrill, of Maine, declaring that any one who shall sell or give to any civil, military or naval officer of the Government liquors to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of crime against the peace of society, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, also providing that employees as officers of the Government, who shall continue to use intoxicating liquors, or shall become at all intoxicated, shall be summarily dismissed, and shall not be reinstated for two years. By Ferris—To extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. By Scofield—To extend to the officers of the military and naval service the benefit of the act for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers. Trumbull moved to take up the Georgia question, remarking that the questions involved were those of law and fact, and that the subject could be disposed of this afternoon. The motion prevailed, and the resolution of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, declaring Hill entitled to his seat, was then read. The question recurring on the resolution declaring Hill entitled to the seat, Thurman, the Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee, moved an amendment adding the name of Miller as Senator-elect. He withdrew the amendment at the request of Trumbull, to permit a direct vote on the resolution. Stewart moved to substitute the name of Henry. After considerable discussion, at 5 o'clock, without a vote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Various resolutions were introduced and referred to their respective committees. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution: *Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States give to J. O'Donovan Rossa, Thomas Clarke Luby, John O'Leary, Thos. F. Burke, Charles Underwood O'Connell, and their associates, Irish exiles and patriots, a cordial welcome to the Capital and the country; and that a copy of the resolution be transmitted by them to the President. Benjamin, of Missouri, objected. Butler moved to suspend the rules, and said the resolution was copied from the Kossuth resolution. The rules were suspended, and the resolution passed—yeas, 172; nays, 21. The Senate joint resolution for the appointment of Gen. Sherman as Regent of the Smithsonian Institute passed. Logan moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution authorizing claims of persons against the Government, in connection with building vessels of war, to be referred to the Court of Claims. Agreed to. Laflin moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that assistant marshals for taking the ninth census when their pay did not amount to $5 a day, shall receive increased pay to that amount. Agreed to. The House, at 4:30, adjourned

JAN. 31.—SENATE.—The Vice-President announced the return from the House of the income tax repeal bill. After a long debate on the subject the bill was disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the bill be returned to the House of Representatives, and that the Senate ask for a conference on the question at issue. Pomeroy submitted, and had read a resolution commending the suffering poor of France to the American people. The House bill, suspending the proceedings in reference to the Charpenning claim, was received and referred to the Committee on Post Office, Trumbull characterizing the claim as the boldest imposition ever practiced on the Government. After the introduction of several bills of no general importance, and a long debate on the Georgia Senatorial question, the Senate adjourned without disposing of the latter subject.

HOUSE.—The Secretary of the Navy was instructed to institute proceedings by law, or otherwise, to obtain full damages and indemnification for the sloop of war Oneida in the Bay of Yeddo, Japan, by collision with the steamship Bombay. A bill granting land to Mr. Schnell, of California, for the culture of tea and silk, was passed. The House took up the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to extend the bounty land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans. A long and animated discussion took place upon this bill, which was finally passed. A conference with the Senate on the income tax bill was agreed to. A lengthy debate was had upon the "iron-clad oath" bill, and without disposing of the question the House adjourned.

FEB. 1.—SENATE.—After a long debate the resolution extending encouragement and sympathy to the people of France was agreed to, requiring the concurrence of the House. A resolution in regard to the member elect from Georgia was referred. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was then passed, as was also the West Point appropriation bill. The motion to take up the steamship subsidy bill was then renewed, and without coming to a vote on the subject, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.—After a noisy and excited discussion, the Senate bill abolishing the test oath for persons in the South not disqualified by the Fourteenth amendment, was passed without amendment, by yeas, 118; nays, 80. It now goes to the President for approval. The bill provides that such persons shall take the oath prescribed in the act of July 11, 1868, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal responsibilities shall have been removed: Be it enacted, &c., that when any person, who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment, is appointed to any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States and shall not be able, on account of his participation in the late rebellion, to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress, approved 23d of July, 1862, said person shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take the prescribed oath in the act of Congress, entitled "An act prescribing the oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed. Approved 11th of July, 1868." Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney General. Passed. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the same committee, reported a bill relating to the jurisdiction of courts in certain cases. Passed. Kellogg, from the same committee, reported a bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts. Passed. Cook, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States. Passed. The House, at 4:15, adjourned.

FEB. 2.—SENATE.—A bill was reported authorizing the suspension of the use of the spirits meter now used in distilled spirits. The Senate, on a motion of Sherman, took up the House bill to allow the importation of brandy with the same rights and drawbacks as allowed to rum, alcohol, etc. The Finance Committee's amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed. On motion of Lewis, the amendments by the House to the bill to divide Virginia into two judicial districts were concurred in. At 1:30 the Senate agreed to the pending motion of Williams to proceed with the bill subsidising a steamboat line in the Gulf of Mexico. A long debate ensued, and the matter finally went over.

HOUSE.—Holman reported a bill for the relief of Capt. David L. Wright, of the 51st Indiana volunteers. Passed. Kerr reported the bill in reference to the United States District and Circuit Courts of Indiana. Passed. Also giving the assent of Congress to the application of the 500,000 acres of school land in Oregon to the support of common schools. Passed. Also, the bill providing that the act of June 17, 1862, defining additional cause for challenge and prescribing the oath for grand and petit jurors in United States courts, apply only to petit jurors in cases where the United States is the party in name and interest. Passed. Mercur, from the same committee, reported the bill for the collection of debts due from Southern railroad corporations, authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise, adjust and settle suits on such terms, as to amount and time of payment, as may be just and equable, and best calculated to protect the interests of the Government. Passed. Kellogg, from the same committee, reported the bill authorizing the issue of duplicate bonds of the United States, under certain conditions, in lieu of bonds lost or destroyed. Passed. Adjourned.

FEB. 3.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced to mortgage the bridge now building at Omaha, and in relation to bridging the Mississippi river. Thayer, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the House joint resolution making the 30th day of May, decoration day, a National holiday. The steamship subsidy bill was laid aside to take up the House bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers. The yeas and nays were demanded, which were 28 to 24; and the pension bill was considered and finally agreed to. The veterans of the war of 1812 were also given the benefit of the act. After a few slight alterations the bill was passed. It now goes to the House for concurrence on the Senate amendments.

HOUSE.—The business of the House was rather unimportant. The Senate concurrent resolution for the relief of sufferers by the war in Europe was taken from the Speaker's table and passed. After a long session in Committee of the Whole, on the naval appropriation bill, the House adjourned.

A Sad Story.

Reminiscences of a Blighted Life.

From the Kansas City Bulletin.

The readers of the *Bulletin* will some of them remember the sensation created by a report of a funeral sermon preached over the corpse of a young cyprian, named Lizzie Mavis, by the Rev. Robert Irwin, at the Grant House, December 2. The affair occasioned so much interest that three editions of the paper were insufficient to meet the demand.

Nearly two months have passed away, and yet the memory of the dead girl may not rest in quiet. At intervals some envious scribbler publishes fictitious letters purporting to come from the bereaved friends of the fallen Lizzie, with thanks, etc., for favors granted. The deceased left some personal effects, trinkets, etc., which were the cause of a correspondence being held between parties here and the friends of the girl living at Jacksontown, Licking county, Ohio.

A well known business man of this city waited upon us yesterday, who had just visited the village home of the reclaimed and repentant girl. From him we received the following account of her early life, which we reluctantly give as a finishing chapter to our first account:

The affections of Miss Mavis were sought and won by a man named Gamaliel Headley, a hard-hearted, worthless "roue," son of the proprietor of the Headley House, in Jacksontown. This man was at that time already the husband of a young wife and father of two children. These he deserted to pay his courtship to the young and artless Lizzie. After a time he succeeded in inducing her to become his wife in everything but the ceremony, and afterward took her to his home at the village hotel. But his love and his promises were as frail as the snows of winter, for when the warm suns of spring smiled upon the green village of the Licking river, Lizzie found herself a neglected mother, but not yet a wife. In grief she returned to the shelter of her mother's home, and in a few short days was in a raging fever, during which her infant died.

The brutal nature of the man for whom the trusting girl had thrown away all was here developed to its fullest extent. Being notified that his child was dead, he procured a horse and sled, and, after purchasing a cheap pine coffin, marched deliberately to the house, took the dead child, and placing it in the coffin, started off with it alone, leading the horse and sled through the village to the graveyard. There, with his own hands, he dug a shallow grave and buried the first memento of his infamy; the second memento was interred here at Kansas City in the person of his victim.

The sorrowful girl, on her recovery, followed her betrayer to Columbus, Ohio, but was again deserted, and afterwards married a man with whom she went to California. Here she became a widow and friendless, and became what we found her here. Her brother and sisters became aware of her whereabouts and her tragic end by copies of the *Bulletin* forwarded and letters from Mrs. Hipp. The parents are aware of her decease, but know not the whole truth. The name of the house she died at is known to the mother, but the character of it is not known. This pain was spared her. We have written this to set at rest the careless romancing upon a sad incident long ago exhausted by us.

Cutting the Fodder and Steaming Food.

Our own practice in preparing feed for thirty head of stock,—one half being horses,—is to cut the fodder, straw, meadow-hay, if we have any, cornstalks, and best hay. This is cut by a horse-power standing on the barn floor. This occupies from one to two hours twice a week, to cut enough for the thirty head of stock.

A portion of this mass, enough for feeding twenty-four hours, is spread upon the barn floor, sprinkled with water, a very little salt, and strewed with such grain as is used; this is principally shorts. The heap stands twelve hours, is then thoroughly turned over and remains twelve hours more, when it is ready to be fed out. If the barn in which the heap is made is a moderately warm one, all the fodder will by this time be impregnated with the taste of the grain and the aroma of the good hay. It will also be softened, so as to be easily masticated by the animals, and they will eat the whole with great relish. Or, if any be left, it will only be joints of corn stalks, which are not softened, or some coarse plants of woody fibre. A heap thus prepared should always be kept on hand, so that each heap may stand at least twenty-four hours.

These details may seem to require a slow, irksome, and somewhat expensive process as to the time required. But they will not be found so in practice when the system—for it must be a system—is once fairly established. The horse power and cutter will be somewhat expensive to start with, but with good care, both will last for many years. When thirty or forty head of stock are to be fed, we have no doubt the cost of both would be saved by their use in two or three years.

If the stock consists of ten or fifteen head only, a good hand hay cutter will answed the purpose, and the horse power may be dispensed with.

In our winters there are many days too inclement for out-door labor, and these may be occupied in the barn in cutting the fodder and storing it away in empty spaces for use when mild weather calls the help into field or forest.

An ample experience for many years convinces us that stock can be kept enough cheaper to more than pay the cost of labor in preparing the fodder, and that it will perform more labor, produce more milk, or gain more in growth, than it will if fed on coarse food. An experiment with twelve milch cows through an entire winter gave us the most gratifying results. The cows yielded more milk, kept in good condition, and at one-fourth less cost than when fed in the usual way. Horses thrive as well as neat stock under such feeding.

In order to work on this system, the barn must be sufficiently warm to prevent the heap that is mixed up from freezing; and this ought to be secured in any case, as an economical measure in the care of the cattle. An old sail cloth, cast-off woolen blankets or any similar material, thrown over the heap, will greatly tend to prevent freezing.

Another plan, and one that is gaining in popularity, is that of.

STEAMING FOOD FOR STOCK.

This process will cost much more for the fixtures necessary to be used, and will require much more exact care than cutting and soaking the fodder. This care, however, will make every pound of food tell with the fullest effect in the production of meat, milk, or strength. We have visited several farms where the practice of steaming is adopted, found the system approved, and the stock looking well. The product of milk in the cows was very considerably increased; the horses were sleek and strong, and the young cattle with soft, loose skins, and having every way a thrifty appearance.—*New England Farmer.*

THE extravagant tendency of the present generation suggests to a clergyman the inquiry whether it would not be better to devote half of one's energies to learning to live on a very small income, than to devote all of one's energies in struggling and waiting for a large income?

THE lithographic blocks for Miss Chase's "Mother Goose in Her New Dress" cost no less than $4,000.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is the public debt statement:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,929,243,700
Accrued interest	32,120,244
Bearing currency interest	56,763,362
Interest	423,466
Matured debt	4,036,902
Interest	546,665
Bearing no interest	425,468,089
Unclaimed Pacific railroad interest	13,000
Total debt—Principal	$2,418,612,094
Interest	33,108,092
Grand total	$2,451,921,086
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	$99,066,500
Currency	24,827,788
Total	$123,894,289
Debt, less cash in Treasury Feb. 1, 1871	$2,328,026,807
Jan. 1, 1871	2,332,067,793
Decrease of debt during past month	4,040,986
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	110,301,670
The following are the totals of bonds issued to the Pacific railroad companies:	
Principal outstanding	$64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,094
Interest paid by United States	10,753,910
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,460,818
Balance of interest paid by United States	8,293,096

CURE OF CHRONIC SOMNAMBULISM.—A foreign medical journal mentions two instances in which chronic somnambulism was cured by administering bromide of potassium, the dose given in one instance varying from thirty to one hundred grains per day; and in the other case fifteen grains were given both morning and evening. The attacks in each case gradually became less and less frequent, and in a short time entirely ceased.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Markets.

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	$6.62½	a 7.00
Prime	5.80	a 6.35
Fair Grades	5.25	a 5.75
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3.50	a 5.00
Inferior	2.25	a 3.00
HOGS—Live	6.70	a 7.35
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	3.50	a 5.25
BUTTER—Choice	.18	a .25
EGGS—Fresh	.22	a .24
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7.00	a 8.00
Spring Extra	6.37½	a 6.50
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.51½	a .51¾
Barley—No. 2, new	.78	a .80
Oats—No. 2	.46	a .46¼
Rye—No. 2	.85	a .87
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	1.24½	a 1.25
No. 2, new	1.24½	a 1.24¾
LARD	.12½	a .13
PORK—Mess	22.12½	a 22.25

NEW YORK.

HOGS—Live	$8.38	a 8.62
Dressed	9.25	a 9.75
SHEEP	6.36½	a 7.00
COTTON—Middling	....	a .15½
FLOUR—Extra Western	7.30	a 7.75
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, new	1.53	a 1.56
RYE—Western	....	a 1.13½
BARLEY—State	....	a 1.12
CORN—Mixed Western	85	a .87
OATS—Western	62	a .64½
PORK—Mess	22.25	a 22.50
LARD	.12	a .13¾

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Family	$6.25	a 6.50
WHEAT—Red	1.33	a 1.35
CORN—New	.53	a .55
OATS	.48	a .50
RYE—No. 1	1.03	a 1.06
BARLEY—Fall	1.00	a 1.05
LARD	.12	a .12½
PORK—Mess	....	a 22.00
HOGS—Live	6.75	a 7.50

ST. LOUIS.

HOGS—Live	$6.75	a 7.50
FLOUR—XX	5.75	a 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.45	a 1.46
CORN—Mixed	.46	a .49
OATS—Mixed	.53	a .58
RYE	.95	a .96
BARLEY	.80	a .85
PORK—Mess	....	a 22.25
LARD	.12½	a .12¾

MILWAUKEE.

FLOUR—Spring Extra	$	a 5.87½
WHEAT—Spring No. 1	....	a 1.27½
No. 2	....	a 1.26½
CORN—New Mixed	....	a .56
OATS—No. 2	....	a .52
RYE—No. 1	....	a .90
BARLEY—No. 2	....	a .80
HOGS—Live	7.00	a 7.35

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber	....	a 1.38
Rejected Red	....	a 1.21
CORN—High Mixed	....	a .56½
Low Mixed	....	a .55½
Yellow	....	a .57
OATS—Michigan	....	a .49½
HOGS—Dressed	8.50	a 8.75
CLOVER SEED	....	a 6.45

The Spottswood Square Ruins.

The large HERRING SAFE of the Southern Express Company, rescued from the ruins Tuesday afternoon, was opened yesterday, and found to contain $15,000 in bank notes and $5,000 in checks, making in all $20,000. The notes, which were protected by a stout brown paper wrapping, were slightly singed on the outer edges, and were quite damp, but their value was not thereby in the slightest depreciated. After being expanded by the extreme heat which prevailed during the fire, the safe door naturally, when cooled under the continuous stream from the fire engines Sunday and Monday, contracted.—*Richmond Whig, 29th.*

For Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. "*The Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

THE SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE at Milwaukee is famous for preparing young and middle-aged men and women for the counting-room and business pursuits. Students enter at any time.

PROVIDE for your own household, and do so by insuring in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dreaded disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
165 South Second street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST!

It Will Cure Your Cough!

It will Prevent and Cure Consumption.

That Cough which you are neglecting may result in fatal Consumption, if some prompt Remedy is not used. Why sacrifice your life when Your Disease can be cured so quick, and at so small a cost!

What is the Value of Money When Compared to Health.

Allen's Lung Balsam

Is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

It is only about seven years since the Balsam was first offered to the public, and in this short time it has become known and appreciated in nearly every town and village throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Hundreds of thousands of bottles are annually sold, and thousands of witnesses testify to its unequaled power in healing the diseases that it is recommended for.

TRY FIRST

Allen's Lung Balsam!

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusco Co., Ind., says: "For three years past I have used Allen's Lung Balsam extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

Isaac C. Doran, M. D., of Logan Co., O., says: "Allen's Lung Balsam not only sells rapidly, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely use it in my daily practice, and with unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far ahead of any preparation I have ever yet known."

It is Harmless to the most Delicate Child.

It Contains No Opium in Any Form.

It is Sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Call for "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM," and shun the use of any other Balsam. Unprincipled men may deceive you with worthless preparations.

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J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors.
CINCINNATI, O.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Suggestions for the Season.

Thousands regard the winter as a season of trials; and the truth is, that if there is a weak point in the system, winter is pretty sure to find it out. Constitutional tendencies to disease are generally aggravated by damp and cold. (Rheumatism sometimes lies *perdu* all the summer and fall, to pounce upon its victims in the season of cold.) As a means of fortifying the body against all the diseases which prevail most extensively in winter, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too urgently recommended. There would be fewer cases of the pulmonary complaints tending to consumption, if all feeble systems were invigorated during the season with a course of this inestimable vegetable tonic and alterative. Constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs, very generally prevail at this period of the year. To all these ailments experience (the most trustworthy of all mentors) teaches us that the Bitters is a reliable remedy. Warm clothing is a good external defense against atmospheric cold and moisture, but vigorous activity in the vital organization which generates heat and delivers it to the surface, is also essential to health, and this activity is secured through the operation of the Bitters. The skin sympathizes with the stomach, and if digestion is regular and perfect, the exterior circulation will be brisk, and damp and cold may be encountered with comparative safety.

THE GREAT FIRE AT RICHMOND.

Herring's Safes in the Spottswood.

$23,500 IN CURRENCY,

AND THE BOOKS, PAPERS, SILVER AND VALUABLES OF THE SPOTTSWOOD HOTEL AND THE ADAMS SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY ARE SAVED IN HERRING'S SAFES.

I. C. BABCOCK'S LETTER.

OFFICE OF ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:—Our agent at Richmond writes: "We got through to-night drying and fixing up the money from the late fire. The contents of the safe, $23,530 in bills, we recovered. It was a Herring's Safe, and a good one, certain."

LETTER FROM J. M. SUBLITT & CO.,
Proprietors of the Spottswood.
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 29, 1870.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTS:—On the morning of the 24th inst., we were so unfortunate as to have our hotel burned, with contents. Yet, we were fortunate enough to have one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes, which fell into the cellar among a burning mass of ruins. After the fire abated, we tried all means to extricate it, but found it impossible on account of the bricks, mortar, and burning rubbish lying thereon and about it, and we employed a mechanic and cut it open through the bottom, and, to our utmost surprise, we found the contents, consisting of valuable papers, money and some silverware, all in good order. Had it not been for your Herring's Safe we would have lost everything.

J. M. SUBLITT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFE. THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST BURGLARS' TOOLS KNOWN.

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$5 TO $10 PER DAY.—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

MARRIED LADIES can learn much to their benefit, and avoid all inconveniences incident to married life, by inclosing stamp to DR. C. C. LIGHTBOWN, Halsey Valley, N. Y.

DESIRING EMPLOYMENT, should engage in our new, light, profitable and honorable business. $5 to $30 per day are made by persons of both sexes, young and old. A valuable sample, which can be used in every family, and full particulars sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address
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A Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c., &c. Every Advertiser and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way: that is so to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

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A HARMLESS and SUPERIOR Substitute for OPIUM, MORPHINE, LAUDANUM, PAREGORIC, and all the so-called Soothing Syrups, Elixirs, Nervous Antidotes and other Opium poisons.

Paine's True Chloral SOOTHER!

(Compound Syrup of CHLORAL),

PLEASANT, HARMLESS AND POWERFUL!

The SUREST and SAFEST SLEEP-PRODUCER and NERVOUS ANTIDOTE and GENUINE RELIEF-GIVER—for ALL Sufferers—Old and Young.

Also an infallible cure for Delirium Tremens.

Small Bottles, 35c. Pound Bottles, $1. Ask your Druggist for the True Chloral Soother, prepared by PAINE BROTHERS, Druggists, New York, and take no other.

CHLORAL THROAT PASTILLES, Thoroughly DELIGHTFUL and EFFICACIOUS. Instantly relieving COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, &c. 35c. a Box.

PAINE BROS., 38 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

WORTH $1,000.—PLENTY MONEY CAN BE made by Farmers, Store-keepers, and every one, by buying Eggs in Spring and preserving them for the Winter, when they can be sold with 100 per cent. profit. My *Recipe for Preserving Eggs for a year as nice and fresh as just laid*, will be sent for 50 cents.
H. HEIKEMA, Leavenworth, Kansas.

$3 FOR 75 CTS.—The "*Pioneers of America*" is a new and elegant engraving 1½ by 2 feet in size—such as is usually sold for $3. The "*Star Spangled Banner*" is a large 8 page, 40 column paper, fine type, illustrated, and filled to the brim with Stories, Poetry, Wit, Humor and Fun. It exposes every Swindle and Humbug. For ONLY 75 cents you can receive the paper a whole year and engraving FREE, and sent on roller, prepaid. Try it now—Jan. and Feb. numbers can be had.—Specimen, 6 cts. Send NOW. Address STAR SPANGLED BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H.

BOYS! BOYS!! BOYS!!!—Game, Fun, Money. You can successfully hunt, trap and catch all game, from mink to bear, by following the directions given in the "HUNTER'S GUIDE AND TRAPPER'S COMPANION." It is the only *reliable* work: a valuable book; new edition just out; 40,000 sold last year; prepaid free for only 25 cents, 6 for $1. Order at once from HUNTER & CO., Publishers, Hinsdale, N. H.

$685,000

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EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts, each, $40,000 | 50 Cash Gifts, each, $1,000
10 " " 20,000 | 200 " " 500
20 " " 5,000 | 350 " " 100
30 Elegant Rosewood Pianos ... each $300 to $700
75 " Melodeons ... 75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines ... 60 to 175
500 Gold Watches ... 75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at ... $1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c, a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar*. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—The following lately drew valuable Prizes, and kindly permit us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas. M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

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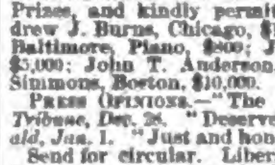

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TO PHYSICIANS.

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Buchu as prepared by druggists is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of profound confidence,
I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 19 years' experience.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

VOL. I. AUBURN, DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871. NO. 8.

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Novel Method of Manufacturing Milk in Massachusetts.

Worcester people have generally had cause to congratulate themselves that, although living in a large city, its "rich and rural" surroundings were such that the milk supplied to their tables was above suspicion, and that their milkmen were above reproach, or, at most, that a faint infusion of pump water was the extent of its adulteration. But a case was developed in the municipal court this morning, the recital of which will set many people to thinking, and produce in one man's customers, at least, sensations far from pleasant. Lyman H. Whipple, who belongs in Shrewsbury, was arrested for keeping adulterated milk, and for selling the same. He has had a place of business on Front street, and employed two or three hands in his "milk factory," who appeared as witnesses against him. They state that he had a room fitted up with a great tank or can, holding 180 gallons, into which the good milk is put, but that every time it is filled forty gallons of a mixture of burned molasses, chalk, salt and water is put in, and the whole is mixed together and sold as genuine country milk. The business has been thus conducted for some time, all the customers receiving their share of the "milk," except a few who furnished small cans to be filled with the milk of one cow, for children. The doors of the establishment were kept locked, and the business was conducted in as private a manner as possible. The examination resulted in finding Whipple guilty on both charges—of keeping and selling—and he was fined fifty dollars and costs on each complaint, which he paid and departed.—*Worcester Gazette, Jan. 24.*

PETE SWEENY—THE RAGGED IRISH BOY WHO BECAME CITY CHAMBERLAIN OF NEW YORK.—About thirty-five years ago, a ragged boy of Irish parentage, but of native birth, and of humble circumstances in life, might have been seen playing about the streets of the Sixth Ward in New York, in the neighborhood of the stables owned by his uncle, Thomas J. Barr. Such was the early condition of one who was destined to gain the highest political influence in the city of his nativity, and to rule with an almost autocratic sway over a million people.

Sweeny has made vast sums of money by his various transactions, and is now wealthy. While City Chamberlain he had an income of $200,000 and upward for three years, and he now fills numerous positions of great profit. Among these are the following: President of the Central Park Commission, Director in the Ninth National Bank, Mutual Gas Company, Brooklyn Bank, and Dry Dock Railroad, and part owner of the New York Printing Company, the New York *Leader* and the *Transcript*. To this inadequate memoir of a great man may be added an extract from the *World* of March 15, 1870: "Mr. Peter B. Sweeny is prospering. With $62,522 in cash from the Treasury; and once or twice as much out of the Treasury; with $150,000 for fees on a receivership of property which he never took possession of; with a liberal interest in the Fisk pavement on Fifth avenue and other similar jobs, he will get on."

THE largest factory in the South for making cotton seed oil is located at Memphis.

Don't Leave the Farm.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you;
Come near, I would whisper it low—
You are thinking of leaving the homestead—
Don't be in a hurry to go!
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vices and sins;
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the downward course begins!

You talk of the mines of Australia—
They're wealth yin gold without doubt;
But ah! there is gold on the farm, boys,
If you'll only shovel it out.
The mercantile trade is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low:
Better risk the farm awhile longer—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great busy West has inducements,
And so has the busiest mart,
But wealth is not made in a day, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to start!
The bankers and brokers are wealthy;
They take in their thousands or so—
Ah! think of the frauds and deceptions—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest,
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You are as free as the air of the mountains,
And monarchs of all you survey.
Better stay on the farm a while longer,
Though profits come in rather slow;
Remember, you've nothing to risk, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

THE STORY OF A VALENTINE.

From Scribner's Magazine.

When my friend Capt. Terrible, U. S. N., dines at my plain table, I am always a little abashed. I know that he has been accustomed always to a variety of wines and sauces, to a cigarette after each course, and to a cookery that would kill an undeveloped American. So, when the Captain turns the castor round three times before selecting his condiment, and when his eyes seem to be seeking for Worcestershire sauce and Burgundy wine, I feel the poverty of the best feast I can furnish him. I am afraid veteran magazine readers will feel thus about the odd little story I have to tell. For I have observed of late that even the short stories are highly seasoned; and I cannot bear to disappoint readers. So, let me just honestly write over the gateway to this story a warning. I have no Cayenne pepper. No Worcestershire sauce. No cognac. No cigarettes. No murders. No suicides. No broken hearts. No lovers' quarrels. No angry father. No pistols and coffee. No arsenic. No laudanum. No shrewd detectives. No trial for murder. No "heartless coquette." No "deep-dyed villain with a curling mustache." Now if, after this warning, you have courage to go on, I am not responsible.

Hubert said I might print it if I would disguise the names. It came out quite incidentally. We were discussing the woman question. I am a "woman's righter." Hubert—the Rev. Hubert Lee, I should say, pastor of the "First Church," and, indeed, the only church in Allenville—is not, though I flatter myself I have made some impression on him. But the discussion took place in Hubert's own house, and wishing to give a pleasant turn at the end, I suppose, he told me how, a year and a half before, he had "used up" one woman's rights man, who was no other than old Dr. Hood, the physician that has had charge of the physical health of Hubert and myself from the beginning. Unlike most of his profession, the Doctor had always been a radical, and even the wealth that has come in upon him of late years has left him quite as much of a radical, at least in theory, as ever before. Indeed the old Doctor is not very inconsistent in practice, for he has educated his only daughter, Cornelia, to his own profession, and I believe she took her M. D. with honors, though she has lately spoiled her prospects by marrying. But socially he has become a little aristocratic, seeking an exclusive association with his wealthy neighbors. And this does not look very well in one who, when he was poor, was particularly bitter on "a purse-proud aristocracy." I suppose Hubert felt this. Certainly I did, and therefore I enjoyed the conversation that he repeated to me all the more.

It seems that my friend Hubert had been away at the seminary for three years, and that having at last conquered in his great battle against poverty, and having gained an education in spite of difficulties, and having supplied a city church acceptably for some months during the absence of the pastor in Europe, he came back to our native village to rest on his laurels a few weeks, and decide which of three rather impecunious calls he would accept. When just about to leave he took it into his head for some reason, to "drop in" on old Doctor Hood.

It was nine o'clock in the morning, and the Doctor's partner was making morning calls while the old gentleman sat in his office to attend to any that might seek his services. This particular morning happened to be an unfortunate one, for there were no ague-shaken patients to be seen, and there was not even a case of minor surgery to relieve the tediousness of the morning office-hour. Perhaps it was for this reason, perhaps it was for the sake of old acquaintance, that he gave Hubert a most cordial reception, and launched at once into a sea of vivacious talk. Cornelia, who was in the office, excused herself on the ground that she was cramming for her final examination, and seated herself at a window with her book.

"I am afraid I take your time, Doctor," said Hubert.

"O no, I am giving up practice to my partner, Dr. Beck, and shall give it all to him in a year or two."

"To him and Miss Cornelia?" queried Hubert, laughing. For it was currently reported that the young doctor and Cornelia were to form a partnership in other than professional affairs.

Either because he wished to attract her attention, or for some other reason, Hubert soon managed to turn the conversation to the subject of woman's rights, and the old doctor and the young parson were soon hurling at one another all the staple, and now somewhat stale, arguments about woman's fitness and woman's unfitness for many things. At last, perhaps because he was a little cornered, Hubert said:

"Now, Doctor, there was a queer thing happened to a student in my class in the seminary. I don't suppose, Doctor, that you are much interested in a love story, but I would just like to tell you this one, because I think you dare not apply your principles to it in every part. Theories often fail when practically applied, you know."

"Go on, Hu—go on; I'd like to hear the story. And as for my principles, they'll bear applying anywhere!" And the old Doctor rubbed his hands together confidently.

"This friend of mine, Henry Gilbert," said Hu, "was, like myself, poor. A long time ago, when he was a boy, the son of a poor widow, the lot on which he lived joined at the back the lot on which lived a Mr. Morton, at that time a thriving merchant, now the principal capitalist in that part of the country. As there was a back gate between the lots, my friend was the constant playmate from earliest childhood of Jennie Morton. He built her play-houses out of old boards, he moulded clay bricks for her use, and carved tiny toys out of pine blocks for her amusement. As he grew larger, and as Jennie's father grew richer, and came to live in greater style, Henry grew more shy. But by all the unspoken language of the eyes the two never failed to make their unchanging regard known to each other.

"Henry went to college early. At vacation time the two met. But the growing difference in their social position could not but be felt. Jennie's friends were of a different race from his own. Her parents never thought of inviting him to their entertainments. And if they had, a rusty coat and a lack of money to spend on kid gloves would have effectually kept him away. He was proud. This apparent neglect stung him. It is true that Jennie Morton was all the more kind. But his quick and foolish pride made him fancy that he detected pity in her kindness. And yet all this only made him determined to place himself in a position in which he could ask her hand as her equal. But you do not understand, Doctor, as I do, how irresistible is this conviction of duty in regard to the ministry. Under that pressure my friend settled it that he must preach. And now there was before him a good ten years of poverty at least. What should he do about it?

"In his extremity he took advice of a favorite theological professor. The professor advised him not to seek the hand of a rich girl. She would not be suited to the trials of a minister's life. But finding that Henry was firm in his opinion that this sound general principle did not in the least apply to this particular case, the professor proceeded to touch the tenderest chord in the young man's heart. He told him that it would be ungenerous, and in some sense dishonorable, for him to take a woman delicately brought up into the poverty and trial incident to a minister's life. If you understood, sir, how morbid his sense of honor is, you would not wonder at the impression this suggestion made upon him. To give up the ministry was in his mind to be a traitor to duty to God. To win her, if he could, was to treat ungenerously her whose happiness was dearer to him a thousand times than his own."

"I hope he did not give her up," said the Doctor.

"Yes, he gave her up, in a double spirit of mediæval self-sacrifice. Looking toward the ministry, he surrendered his love as some of the old monks sacrificed love, ambition, and all other things to conscience. Looking at her happiness, he sacrificed his hopes in a more than knightly devotion to her welfare. The knights sometimes gave their lives. He gave more.

"For three years he did not trust himself to return to his home. But having graduated and settled himself for nine months over a church, there was no reason why he should not go to see his mother again. And once in the village, the sight of the old school-house and the old church revived a thousand memories that he had been endeavoring to banish. The garden walks, and especially the apple trees, that are the most unchangeable of landscapes, revived the old passion with undiminished power. He paced his room at night. He looked out at the new house of his rich neighbor. He chafed under the restraint of his vow not to think again of Jennie Morton. It was the old story of the monk who thinks the world subdued, but who finds it all at once about to assume the mastery over him. I do not know how the struggle might have ended, but it was all at once stopped from without.

"There reached him a rumor that Jennie was already the betrothed wife of a Colonel Pearson, who was her father's partner in business. And, indeed, Colonel Pearson went in and out at Mr. Morton's gate every evening, and the father was known to favor his suit.

"Jennie was not engaged to him, however. Three times she had refused him. The fourth time, in deference to her father's wishes, she had consented to 'think about it' for a week. In truth, Henry had been home ten days, and had not called upon her, and all the hope she had cherished in that direction, and all the weary waiting seemed in vain. When the Colonel's week was nearly out, she heard that Henry was to leave in two days. In a sort of desperation, she determined to accept Colonel Pearson without waiting for the time appointed for her answer. But that gentleman spoiled it all by his own over-confidence.

"For when he called, after Jennie had determined on this course, he found her so full of kindness that he hardly knew how to behave with moderation. And so he fell to flattering her; and, flattering himself at the same time that he knew all the ins and outs of a girl's heart, he complimented her on the many offers she had received.

"'And I tell you what,' he proceeded, 'there are plenty of others that would increase them. There's that young parson—Gilbert, I think they call him—that is visiting his mother, in the unpainted and threadbare-looking little house that stands behind this one. I've actually seen that fellow, in his rusty, musty coat, stop and look after you on the street, and every night, when I go home, he is sitting at the window that looks over this way. The poor fool is in love with you. Only think of it! And I chuckle to myself when I see him, and say, "Don't you wish you could reach so high!" I declare, it's funny.'

"In that one speech Colonel Pearson dashed his chances to pieces. He could not account for the sudden return of winter in Jennie Morton's manner. And all this sunshine was powerless to dispel it, or to bring back the least approach of spring.

"Poor Jennie! You can imagine, Doctor, how she paced the floor all that night. She began to understand something of the courage of Henry Gilbert's heart, and something of the manliness of his motives. All night long she watched the light burning in the room in the widow's house; and all night long she debated the matter until her head ached. She could reach but one conclusion: Henry was to leave the day after to-morrow. If any communication should ever be opened between them, she must begin it. It was as if she had seen him drifting away from her forever, and must throw him a rope. I think even such a woman's-rights man as yourself would hardly justify her, however, in taking any step of the kind."

"I certainly should," said the Doctor.

"But she could not find a way—she had no rope to throw. Again the Colonel, meaning to do anything else but that, opened the way. At the breakfast-table the next morning she received from him a magnificent valentine. All at once she saw her method. It was St. Valentine's day. The rope was in her hand. Excusing herself from breakfast she hastened to her room.

"To send a valentine to the faithful lover was the uppermost thought. But how? She dare not write her name, for, after all, she might be mistaken in counting on his love, or she might offend his prejudices or his pride by so direct an approach. She went fumbling in a drawer for stationery. She drew out a little pine boat that Henry had whittled for her many years before. He had named it 'Hope,' but the combined wisdom of the little boy and girl could not succeed in spelling the name correctly. And here was the little old boat that he had given, saying often afterward that it was the boat they two were going to sail in some day. The misspelt name had been the subject of many a laugh betwen them. Now—but I mustn't be sentimental.

"It did not take Jennie long to draw an exact likeness of the little craft. And that there might be no mistake about it, she spelled the name as it was on the side of the boat: 'HOAP.'

"There was not another word in the valentine. Sealing it up, she hurried out with it, and dropped it in the post-office. No merchant, sending all his fortune to sea in one frail bark, ever watched the departure and trembled for the result of a venture as she did. Spain did not pray half so fervently when the invincible Armada sailed. It was an unuttered prayer—an unutterable prayer. For heart and hope were the lading of the litttle picture-boat that sailed out that day, with no other wind but her wishes in its sails.

"She sat down at her window until she saw Henry Gilbert pass the next street corner on his morning walk to the post-office. Three minutes after, he went home, evidently in a great state of excitement, with her valentine open in his hand. After a while he went back again toward the post-office, and returned. Had he taken a reply?

"Jennie again sought the office. There were people all around with those hideous things they call comic valentines open in their hands. And they actually seemed to think them funny! She had a reply. It did not take her long to find her room and to open it. There was another picture of a boat, but the name on its side read 'DESPAIR.' And these words were added: 'Your boat is the pleasantest, but understanding that there was no vacant place upon it, I have been obliged to take passage on this.' Slowly the meaning forced itself upon her. Henry had fears that she whom he thought engaged was coqueting with him. I think, Doctor, you will hardly justify her in proceeding further with the correspondence?"

"Why not? Hasn't a woman as much right to make herself understood in such a matter as a man? And when the social advantages are on her side the burden of making the advances often falls upon her. Many women do it indirectly and are not censured."

"Well, you know, I am conservative, Doctor, but I'm glad you're consistent. She did send another valentine. I am afraid she strained this figure of speech about the boat. But when everything in the world depends on one metaphor, it will not do to be fastidious. Jennie drew again the little boat with the misspelt name. And this time she added five words: 'The master's place is vacant.'

"And quite late in the afternoon the reply was left at the door: 'I am an applicant for the vacant place, if you will take that of master's mate.'

"Good," cried the Doctor; "I always advocated giving women every liberty in these matters."

"But I will stump you yet, Doctor," said Hubert. That evening Gough was to lecture in the village, and my friend went, not to hear Gough, but to see Miss Jennie Morton at a distance. Somehow in the stupefaction of revived hope he had not thought of going to the house to see her yet. He had postponed his departure and had thrown away his scruples. Knowing how much opposition he would have to contend with, he thought, if he thought at all, that he must proceed with caution. But some time after the lecture began he discovered the Morton family without Jennie! Slowly it dawned upon him. She was at home waiting for him. He was near the front of the church in which the lecture was held, and every inch of aisle was full of people. To get out was not easy. But as he thought of Jennie waiting it became a matter of life and death. If the house had been on fire he would not have been more intent on making his exit. He reached the door, he passed the happiest evening of his life, only to awake to sorrow, for Jennie's father is 'dead set' against the match."

"He has no right to interfere," said the Doctor, vehemently. "You see I stand by my principles."

"But if I tell the story out I am afraid you would not," said Hubert.

"Why, isn't it done?"

"I beg your pardon, Doctor, for having used a little craft. I have much at stake. I have disguised this story in its details. But it is true, I am the hero——"

The Doctor looked quickly toward his daughter. Her head was bent low over her book. Her long hair hung about it like a curtain, shutting out all view of the face. The Doctor walked to the other window and looked out. Hubert sat like a mummy. After a minute Dr. Hood spoke:

"Cornelia!"

She lifted a face that was aflame. Tears glistened in her eyes, and I doubt not there was a prayer in her heart.

"You are a brave girl. I had other plans. You have a right to choose for yourself. God bless you both. But it's a great pity Hu is not a lawyer. He pleads well." So saying, he put on his hat and walked out.

This is the conversation that Hubert repeated to me that day, sitting in his own little parsonage in Allenville. A minute after his wife came in. She had been prescribing for the minor ailments of some poor neighbors. She took the baby from her crib, and bent over her till that same long hair curtained mother and child from sight.

"I think," said Hubert, "that you folks who write love stories make a great mistake in stopping at marriage. The honeymoon never truly begins until conjugal affection is enriched by this holy partnership of loving hearts in the life of a child. The climax of a love story is not the wedding. It is the baby!"

"What do you call her?" I asked.

"Hope," said the mother.

"Hope Valentine," added the father, with a significant smile.

"And you spell the Hope with an 'a,' I believe," I said.

"You naughty Hu," said Mrs. Cornelia. "You've been telling. You think that love story is interesting to others because you enjoy it so much!"

A Man and a Pair of Mules Carried 300 Feet on a Cow-Catcher.

Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, as train No. 4, south-bound from Indianapolis, on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, was approaching the first road-crossing south of the starch factory, this side of Edinburg, a man named Abraham Russell, with a wagon and two mules, attempted to pass the track in the face of the locomotive. The consequence was that a collision resulted, and the cow-catcher caught up man, mules, and wagon. The train was running at a speed estimated between twenty and thirty miles an hour. The train having the Westingham atmospheric brakes on, they were applied, and it was stopped in the short space of not quite three hundred feet from the crossing. Upon looking for the man, the officers of the train found him sitting on the fore part of the engine, with a few slight scratches, and the mules were hanging on to the cow-catcher, bellowing at a terrible rate, but upon being extricated, got up, and were found not to be injured in the least. The wagon and harness were the only parts of the team injured; they were torn into slivers. Had it not been for the efficiency of the Westingham brake, the officers think the accident must have proved fatal. The Jeffersonville road is now having the brake applied to all its trains. The team was the property of Jacob Multz, of Edinburg.—*Louisville Courier.*

Telegraph in Mexico.

It is stated that the telegraph line, from Mier, near the Rio Grande, to Ceralvo, is now completed, and is the commencement of a wire running through Mexico, and forming a connection with the lines of the United States. The Legislatures of the States of Durango and Sinaloa have just authorized a lottery, the profits of which, $30,000, are to be employed in building a telegraph line from Mazatlan, on the Pacific side, to the cities of Sinaloa and Durango. The Federal Government of Mexico, some time ago, abolished all kinds of lotteries except those whose proceeds should be destined for works of public utility, and the profits of which should not exceed one fifth of the amount raised. Under these exceptions the States of Durango and Sinaloa have established the above-mentioned lotteries. It is also stated that the Federal Government of Mexico has just published a decree, offering a donation of $25 for each kilometer of telegraph laid between Tampico and Matamoras. This assistance, which amounts to $40 a mile, does not seem to offer any substantial encouragement for building such a line. It is also stated that a steamer recently brought to Vera Cruz 160 packages of material for building the telegraph line between that city and Minatitlan.

MORMON PROPAGANDISM.—The peculiar tactics resorted to by the Mormon missionaries in England to secure converts are given in the Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian*. They urge the dark clouds hanging over Europe and the threatening aspect of political affairs in England at the present time, as a reason why the people of the latter country should embrace Mormonism, and by emigrating to Utah escape the terrible devastation, woe and death for all unbelievers. The "saints" were secure in Utah against the machinations of the worldly and secular governments; for, said one of the missionaries in a recent sermon, when a large army entered the Territory some years ago, backed by the whole power of the United States, the threatened danger passed away, and the good things brought by the soldiers fell into the hands of the "saints" for little or nothing. Bacon was bought for 1-4d. and 1-2d. per pound, and the suffering "saints" who had bad teams were enabled to get new ones. And it is by such falsehoods as these that the poorer classes in England are beguiled into embracing Mormonism.

THE Western Reserve Historical Society, of Northern Ohio, have recently received a valuable collection of copies of documents in the English State-paper Office, in reference to the capture by the French, in 1752, of Pickawillany, an English trading-post on Laramie's creek, Shelby county, Ohio. The facts relating to this transaction have been very obscure, some writers placing the date of the capture in 1751, others in 1753, while some doubted whether the occurrence ever took place at all. The British Government, on the application of Mr. Motley for these papers, ordered copies to be made, free of expense, of all the letters and documents in the archives that related to the affairs in the Ohio country about the period mentioned. The collection comprises hitherto unpublished letters and reports of Governor Robert Dinwiddie, of Virginia, letters from the Lords of Trade to Dinwiddie, and letters and a manuscript journal of Captain William Trent, agent to the Western Indians. This journal, commencing June, 1752, gives a full account of the attack on Pickawillany, and also various new facts of historical importance in regard to the Twightwee and Shawanese Indians.

SENATOR WILSON proposes to establish a national standard for determining the quality and character of the materials used in the construction of all vessels according to their merits. He has introduced into the Senate a bill for this purpose, which provides for the appointment by the President of a commission of five members possessed of the requisite scientific and practical skill, who are to examine and certify the rating of all registered vessels, the owners of which shall require this service at their hands. As an inducement to comply with the act, a deduction of five per cent is to be allowed from the duties on all goods imported on vessels inspected and found to have the national standard rating provided for.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF CANADA, it is stated, has been extended beyond prudent limits, and the directors of the Bank of Toronto have issued a circular, announcing that it would be for the interest of all parties engaged in it to curtail their operations. The valuable forests covering large portions of Canada are being so rapidly cut away, that it is believed the supply in the course of a few years must be exhausted. The production of sawed lumber for an overstocked market, it is asserted, has the simple result of giving away the forests without recompense—it is said to be questionable whether in some cases even the cost of labor has been obtained for lumber shipped.

A Doctor in a Horrible Spell—How Quacks Get their Diplomas.

From the South Bend Register.

A prominent physician in this county hands us the following letter received by him from an individual who pretends to practice medicine in a Michigan town, not a thousand miles from here. It is worthy of publication, as showing to what devices and "ways that are dark," quack doctors have to resort to get their diplomas. It is hardly necessary to say that his request in the following letter was not complied with:

DR———SIR: I take this opportunity to inform you that I am well and doen a prety good business in Praction Medcine I have the Best cind of luck mr. ——— Sir I wont a favor of you if you pleas I wunt you to send me a copy of your diplomea and where your name is assorted put my name in I have an objic in view not to do Eney body harm but to doe good if you will fulfil my request I will pay you well mr ——— I beseach you to send me a true Copy of your Diplomea gest like yours but put my name in where yours is git a big sheat of paper and rite it on Send it right of if you pleas and gest as soon as I git it I will send you a good present if you Ever a kindness doe it to me if you pleas

Yours with car and a friend To you
From Dr———
Inclose 10ct to paypostage.

AN AMERICNN'S EXPERIENCE IN PARIS DURING THE SIEGE.—A letter received at Washington from Paris by a prominent official, written by an American who has stayed there during the siege, gives a graphic account of life in the French metropolis under the present circumstances. Affairs are said to be in a most deplorable condition. Coal gave out some time ago, hence there are no such things as light or fire in the city. Even the most wealthy classes suffer from want of the commonest necessaries of life, while among the poor and destitute the suffering is beyond description. Even the most sanguine do not expect that the city can hold out against the Germans beyond February 1, unless by providential interposition. As an ininstance illustrating the scarcity of food, the letter gives the following rates for the articles mentioned: Rats readily bring 5 francs a pair; cats are considered cheap at $4 each; mule meat is scarce at $1.50 a pound; while turkey, on the day the letter was mailed, brought 250 francs. As a general thing, the people are said to be despondent. Trochu, it is said, has lost his popularity, and has come to be regarded as a total failure. He endeavored to leave Paris by balloon a short time ago, under the plea of gathering an army outside, but was prevented, it being shown that such conduct on his part would cause the people to lose what confidence they had left. Trochu himself, it is stated, has become completely spoiled by the praise lavished upon him, and has come to think that he only can save France, and consequently will listen to no advice or pay attention to instructions. A significant political feature is said to be observed in a number of the nobility joining the Mobile Guards as privates, preferring this course to accepting commissions in the Republican armies, on the ground that the latter would in some way commit them to the French Republic.

THE NAMES OF PAPER.—Printers are sometimes asked why various kinds of papers obtained the peculiar names they bear. Here is the reason: In ancient times, when comparatively few people could read, pictures of every kind were much in use where writing would now be employed. Every shop, for instance, had its sign, as well as every public house; and those signs were not then, as they are often now, only painted upon a board, but were invariably actual models of the thing which the sign expressed—as we still occasionally see some such sign as a bee-hive, a tea-canister, or a doll, and the like. For the same reason printers employed some device, which they put upon the title-pages at the end of their books. And paper-makers also introduced marks by way of distinguishing the paper of their manufacture from that of others; which marks, becoming common, naturally gave their names to different sorts of paper. A favorite paper mark between 1540 and 1560 was the jug or pot, and would appear to have originated the term pot paper. The foolscap was a later device, and does not appear to have been nearly of such long continuance as the former. It has given place to the figure of Britannia, or that of a lion rampant, supporting the cap of liberty on a pole. The name, however, has continued, and we still denominate paper of a particular size by the name of "foolscap." Post paper seems to have derived its name from the post horn, which at one time was his distinguishing mark. It does not appear to have been used prior to the establishment of the General Postoffice (1670), when it became a custom to blow a horn—to which circumstance, no doubt, we may attribute its introduction. Bath past is so named after that fashionable city.—*London Printers' Register.*

THE statistics of Lowell for 1870, just published, give the following information in reference to the manufacturing establishments of that city: Capital stock invested in manufacturing companies, $13,650,000; number of mills, 50; spindles, 526,710; looms, 12,940; persons employed, 14,898, consisting of 6,035 males and 8,863 females; weekly product, 2,240,000 yards of cotton goods, 21,667 yards of woolen goods, 35,000 yards of carpeting, 2,500 shawls, 10,900 dozens of hosiery. Raw materials used per week: 612,000 pounds of cotton, 97,000 pounds of clean wool. Goods dyed and printed per annum, 51,691,200 yards. There were also used per annum, 39,890 tons of anthracite coal, 18,100 bushels of charcoal, 1,875 cords of wood; 102,576 gallons of oil, 1,980,000 pounds of starch, and 1,275 barrels of flour. The steam power consists of 52 engines, with an aggregate force of 4,430 horse-power. The manufacturing corporations support an hospital for the use of sick and disabled operatives.

THE New York *Express* says: "Accidents of a painful and fatal character occur in the Hoosac Tunnel at short intervals, through the use of nitro-glycerine. These accidents may be the result of carelessness or of ignorance, or of both combined. They are too frequent to be continued, whatever the cause, and measures should be taken to put a stop to them. If nitro-glycerine cannot be employed in works of usefulness and importance, without a tolerably sure risk of killing dozens of men every day or two, something less effective, but safer, had better be employed instead."

Mysteries of the Toilet.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

With your kind permission I have a few words to say to that Boston girl who asks the following questions of her girls:

"Could you love a man who wore false hair on his head when he had enough of his own?—who painted his face and improved his form as you improve (?) yours?—who pinched his feet with small shoes, his hands with small gloves, his waist with corsets, and then, as if he had not already deformed himself enough, tied a huge bustle to his back, and thrust tiny mountains of wire into his bosom?"

I am disgusted with you, Boston, you, or any other girl, who follows the fashions, and then rails about them; for there is not a doubt that you are the very personification of style, from the jute switch that surmounts your cranium to the dainty French boots which torture your tiny feet. I hold that it is everybody's duty to look as well as they can, or their circumstances will admit of; and what would be said of any girl or woman who did not arrange her hair after the prevailing style?—although there are plenty of ladies who do that, with only their luxuriant tresses, without getting any credit for it, as every one says, "What a splendid switch;"—whose boots and gloves did not set neatly?—who wore ill-fitting dresses? And suppose we do wear bustles? When they are properly adjusted, instead of being a deformity, they are very becoming. There is nothing injurious about them, and we must have some variety. Women dress to please the men; and there is not a man in Christendom who has the moral courage to appear in public with a lady dressed, however modestly and sensibly, if in disregard of the prevailing fashion.

And when you come right down to the nicety of the point, and talk about getting up one's self to look pretty, the men use quite as much deception for that purpose as the women, and quite as much money. Your gentleman pays a barber by the week to keep his hair and whiskers in order, and to brush and clean and fix him up, and turn him out in the morning fit for his place of business, and at night presentable for the evening; and a tailor by the year to keep him well dressed. And you just go to these tailors—to the "artist tailors" in Temple place, in your own city, for instance—and see what they will you, if you can persuade them to tell, of stays and corsets, padded chests, shoulders, and even legs, to which the "tiny mountains of wire," which, perhaps, some ladies wear—although, for my own part, I never saw such a thing—are not a circumstance.

Men quite as often use cosmetics as women. They wash in borax and lemon juice; use endless quantities of glycerine and sweet oil; and can tell the girls secrets about sleeping in kid gloves and poulticing hands and face to make them white. Perhaps you have not a big brother. I have, and a big cousin, both of whom delight in looking as irresistible as possible; and some of the mysteries of the toilet into which these lords of creation have initiated us girls would astonish you. Why, bless you, Boston, we didn't even know there was such a thing as "Pearltina" until they told us. "Most all the students use it," says cousin Tom, who is at Amherst. "Can't get along without it—it makes them so fair." And then brother Jack tells who buys cosmetics at his drug store—and it is not the girls.

I know for a certainty of more men that paint their faces than I do women—really paint, pink and white; and you can't find one lady in five hundred that does that. Almost every lady sometimes uses a little innocent toilet powder, to counteract the effect of soap, and makes no secret of it; but that is a very different thing from poison paint.

Do you say it is only young clerks and students that are so vain? You are mistaken. Vanity is not confined to a class. I have heard a lady say, who for years kept a large boarding-house for gentlemen, and at different times numbered professional men, railroad officials, insurance agents, drummers, mechanics, etc., among her patrons, that nearly every toilet table was supplied with paint, and she knew they used it. And no harm in it either, only this universal painting makes one almost fancy that "civilization is a failure, and the Caucasian played out."

I like to see fair play. The men need not blame the women for what they are continually doing themselves. "Could you love a man who pinches his feet?" I should just like to see Boston or any other girl find a man to love who does not wear boots a full size too small for him. Did you ever see a man's bare foot? I wish you could see brother Jack's. They look about as much like a lady's soft, white, pretty, perfectly shaped feet as they do like mud-turtles. Corns here, dislocations there, bunions on the joints, and the toes piled up on top of another, with the ends turned under. And I know, by the sly talk I hear between him and his chums about ointments and corn plasters, that he is not an exception.

After making the few follies of the gentler sex their own, in an aggravated degree, these male bipeds assert their manliness by chewing tobacco, smoking cigars—or worse, a nasty pipe—by staggering home several times a week the worse for liquor, by keeping disreputable company of the opposite sex to their own, indulging in fast horses, betting at races, playing at billiards, and squandering their money generally. And it is very little appreciation the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters get for keeping themselves nice, pure, dainty and pretty, aud for doing everything in their power to make home pleasant and attractive for them. Boston had better let the men fight their own battles, as they are quite able to do, and if she has anything smart to say, let it be on the other side of the question. To be sure her article would not stand so good a chance of getting printed; for anything down on the women every editor will give a conspicuous place to, and every man will chuckle over and read it aloud to his lady friends within hearing, and mark the place and send it to those at a distance. Whether my letter is read or not, I have freed my mind, and that is one satisfaction to

A SPRINGFIELD GIRL.

IN Carson county, Nevada, the other day, 300 Chinamen engaged in a street fight on the strength of the loss of fifty cents sustained by one of the number in a gambling saloon. The noise they made alarmed the whole white population, who rushed to the scene of conflict expecting to find a large number of the celestials dead on the field; but there was not a wound among them. Yet the noise they had made was aston-

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00
2 Squares	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	12.00	16.00
4 Squares	4.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00
¼ Column	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	20.00	30.00
½ Column	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	27.00	32.00	42.00
1 Column	15.00	22.00	26.00	30.00	42.00	50.00	70.00

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first inserti cents each additional insertion.

Trifles.

The griefs that fall to every share,
The heavier sorrow that life brings,
The heart can nerve itself to bear—
Great sorrows are half holy things.

But for the ills each hour must make,
The cares with every day renewed;
It seems scarce worth the while to take
Such little things with fortitude.

And he before whose wakened might
The strongest enemies must fall,
Is overcome by foes so slight,
He scorns to hold them foes at all.

Current Items.

CHATTANOOGA has been visited by a v severe hurricane.

PHILADELPHIA complains of having many dwelling-houses.

BOTH Knoxville and Memphis agitating a corn exchange.

AT Newhallville, Ct., 300 girls are e ployed in making rifle cartridges.

WHAT is called "a severe old-fa ioned winter" prevails in England.

THE police force of Tallahassee, Flo da, is composed entirely of negroes.

CALLAO and the other Peruvian s ports are to be connected by a subm rine cable.

A MAN has been sent to prison for n months in Vermont for sending thre ening letters.

IT is rumored that a marble qu has been discovered in Wilson coun Tennessee.

CALIFORNIA'S wool production l year was 21,072,660 pounds—a large crease over 1869.

ONLY two citizens of New Orleans p tax on over a quarter of a million d lars, worth of real estate.

THE owners of the different church in Calais, Maine, refuse to allow th bells to be rung in case of fire.

A BILL has been introduced into t New York Legislature to incorpor the "Montauk Tribe of Indians."

IN Paris, Illinois, they expel b from the public schools for wearing th pantaloons inside their boots.

MESSRS. DEMAREST & Co., harn manufacturers at Newark, have receiv a $40,000 contract from the Fren government.

WOLVES enter the churches in Dulut One weighing 100 lbs. was recently sh in the Second Presbyterian Church.

THE University of Tubingen, in Wu emberg, has a faculty of ninety-t professors, and is atttended by sev hundred and seven students.

A MAN in Lumpkin, Ga., dreamed th the devil was in town last week, and is thought that he dreamed with h eyes open.

PINEAPPLES grown in Cuba are cann in Cedar Keys. They are then shipp North and re-shipped to Florida, whe they are sold.

A BALTIMORE physician's family eight persons was poisoned on Saturda it is thought maliciously, by a servan No deaths resulted.

THE Boston *Transcript* thinks suicid has long been a national vice among th French, but never before now has it sumed national proportions.

IT was lately announced that blu birds had returned to some parts Pennsylvania, but they have now prob bly taken their leave for warmer clim without delay.

THE annual consumption of sugar i the United States now exceeds 500,0 tons, or 1,000,000,000 pounds, with constant and steady increase.

THE Hartford physicians contemplat a good thing. They propose to open a office for the treatment of poor peopl who are unable to pay a doctor's bill.

A SEALED can of oysters carelessly lef on the embers in a stove, in Owego, ex ploded with tremendous force; burstin the grate to atoms, shaking the hous and severely injuring a bystander.

A GENTLEMAN purchased a quantity o supposed milk at a restaurant, a fe days ago, and a few hours afterwar found his purchase had "settled," th top being clear water and the bottom poor quality of flour.

FIVE winters ago the Boston and A bany Railroad paid $90,000 to laborer for shoveling snow in one month—De cember. This winter their total outla for that purpose has not reached $9 They will now have a chance to dig t their hearts' content.

THE South London *Press* of a recen date stated that in Bermondsey the sup ply of water was so scarce that it wa bought at three half-pence for four ga lons, and strange to relate, it was sup plied by the milkmen.

THE poor exiles of Erin seem to b much worse off in an American ho than in an English jail. A furious m besieges their refuge day and night, an it is rumored that a flank movement o the Sandwich Islands *via* the Unde ground Railroad is in contemplation.

HERE is an instance of disinterested ness. A Boston merchant who gav $5,000 to an educational institution an was instrumental in securing $75,00 has never seen the inside of the soci ty's building, which the money buil and has never been invited to visit it.

TWO NEWSPAPERS in Halifax, th *Chronicle* and the *Recorder*, favor th American side of the fishery questio and fail to see the justice of the prote tion given to the Canadian fisherme by the Imperial and Dominion Gover ments.

REPRODUCTIONS of simple and artist cabinet work, called "Old English Fu niture," are having a great run in Eng land. The favorite styles are copie from country mansions of the sixteent and seventeenth centuries.

IT would be an economy on the pa of the government to present most the land-grabbing and subsidy-claimin practitioners with a city house and lo and liberal pensions each, with the o saving clause that they retire from bu ness. Perhaps it might accomplish th same end as well.

MAINE has for some years had a ge erous way of fostering new manufa tures by excepting their mills fr taxation for a term of years. The Po land *Press* urges that if this policy is be continued the exemption should granted only to workingmen's co-oper tive associations.

A BOSTON grocer, who excited the of one of his customers by presenting a house his bill for goods rendered, w waited upon by a daughter of the de or, who said: "I wish you would come with that bill when father's ho —it makes him nervous to be dunn

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN IND., ... Feb. 23, 1871

GRANT declares himself in favor of redeeming the national character. Now if the President would commence doing work looking to the redemption of his own we would have more faith in him.

ONE of the most prominent Ku-Klux-outrages, fished up by the Congressional Committee, is that of a white man shooting a negro for committing a rape upon his little daughter, ten years of age.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Grant has been constantly receiving presents since he was nominated for President, he is by no means an "exhausted receiver." From all accounts he is full upon nearly every occasion.

THERE is little doubt now that at the conclusion of the present armistice a premanent peace will be signed between France and Prussia. The people of the former country recognize the hopelessness of their cause and deeming the hour arrived when discretion should take the part of valor, they are ready to accept any terms the victor offers.

THE new Congress is to have a genuine representative of the African race. The Hon. R. B. Elliott, member from the Fourth South Carolina District, appeared on the floor, and was introduced by Hodge, his white predecessor. The Radicals, as a general thing, did not embrace him with the warmth extended to Rainey and Long, who are nearly white.

WHEN it was reported that the Tennessee, with the San Domingo commissioners on board, had been lost at sea, the first impression upon the public mind was that Charles Summer had concealed a keg of powder with a slow match in the hold; but the idea was abandoned as soon as it was remembered that the commissioners had two negroes among them.

THERE is a slight difference of opinion between Radicals as to what are the leading characteristics of the Radical party. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says "the Republican is essentially an honest party." Donn Piatt, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says "the Republican party is the party of organized rascality." Both the witnesses are Radicals of the first water, but Donn's testimony is corroborated by the facts, and Smith's is not.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE" is said to be "the price of liberty." The women suffrage agitators seem to think that the price of the ballot is eternal talking. The last "big talk," as Red Cloud would call it, was between the Governor of Missouri and a delegation of strong-minded, who fired a volley of words. The Govener appears to have born the ordeal with becoming fortitude, and in response to there address, informed them that his mind was not made up on the question as he desired to satisfy himself of the effect of the doctrine upon "family relations." Upon this, the delegation raised the seige and retired in good order.

GRANT has the weakness of all small men to be on the winning side. When the war broke out between France and Prussia he openly sympathised with the former, and when Faver and his confederates proclaimed the republic, Grant's friend, Washburne, immediately granted it recognition. As the French suffered disaster, the President lost his admiration for French republicanism, and finally when Paris surrendered, he seized upon a flimsy pretext to smouther with flattery the imperial ruler of the Germans. The Germans, however, are too shrewd to be gulled by any such trickery. They understand the devices of a demagogue too well to place much faith in our tricky and coquettish chief magistrate

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A New Version of an Old Story.

I commenced being good at a very early age, and built myself up on the best models. I was yet an infant when I read the affecting story of hacking down the cherry tree by George Washington, and his manly statement to his father that he could not tell a lie. I read the story and it filled me with a desire to surpass him. I was not going to allow any such boy as George Washington, if did afterward get to be President, to excel me in the moralities. Immediately I seized an axe, and cut down the most valuable cherry tree my father had; and more, I dug up the roots and burned the branches, so that by no means could the variety be produced, and I went skating one Sunday, so that I might confess the two faults, and be wept over and be forgiven on account of my extreme truthfulness. The experiments were, I regret to say, partial failures. I was very much like Washington, but the trouble was, my father did not resemble George Washington's father, which was essential to the success of my scheme. "Did you cut down the cherry tree?" ask he.—"Father, I cant tell a lie: I did it with my little hatchet." I answered, striking the proper attitude for the old gentleman to shed tears on me. But he didn't shed.—He remarked that he had rather I had told a thousand lies than to have cut down that particular tree, and he whipped me till I was in a state of exasperated rawness. My skating idea was no less a failure. I broke through the ice that Sunday and was pulled out with difficulty—and a boat-hook. As I lay sick for a month with a fever, I didn't get a chance to get off the Washington remark—*Mark Twain.*

HEAREAFTER in this State the property of the wife can not be taken in execution on Judgments obtained against the husband.

A YOUNG Canadian, being ill, took it into his head to try the effect of medicine prescribed for him by his physician upon a favorite cat, and was startled to see poor pussy very promptly fall over and die. Similar results following experiments on two other cats, he determined to throw away the medicine and dismiss the doctor. He had been taking the medicine three times a day for a week.

ANOTHER decision of the railroad law of Indiana, which will prove of great interest in the entire State, has just been made in Wayne Common Pleas Court. William L. John brought suit to enjoin the collection of a two per cent. tax on a county subscription in aid of the construction of the Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad. The Court held the railroad law of the State constitutional, and ordered the collection of the tax.

THE failure to hear any news from the Tennessee, the Government vessel upon which the Commissioners and party sailed for San Domingo, causes great uneasiness in Washington. It is said that the she was never at sea before, this being her first trip. She was completely overhauled before starting, and was supplied with new machinery, engines and boilers. With fair weather and her machinery keeping in good order, it was calculated that she would make the trip in eight days. The theory seems to be that her machinery got out of gear, and that she was compelled to proceed under sail, in which case it is thought it would probably take her twenty-five days to make the trip. The principal mystery seems to be why it is she has not been spoken, in as much as her route for the entire trip was along the path which is followed by our entire coastwise and gulf trade

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THE TENNESSEE

Safe Arrival of the Vessel at San Domingo.

The great anxiety felt throughout the Country, as to the fate of the Tennessee, the vessel containing the Commission to the Island of San Domingo, is at last broken by goods news of her safety.

The telegraph reports that the Commission arrived from Samana Bay outher second the inst. Every one connected with the party are in excellent health. The want of coaling facilities detained the ship six days at Samana. The commission found the inhabitants of the peninsula very generelly in favor of annexation. A full investigation made in regard to the ownership of the land around the harbor, showed that no United States official is involved in any private transaction there whatever. Fobeus and his associates, and Sulivan have a lease, at a nominal price, of all the available water front for large vessels around the harbor of Samana. There is no valuable mineral in that section The commission landed here this forenoon, and was formally received by President, Baez.

Mr. Wade explained the character and object of the commission. Baez and the Cabinet gave a cordial welcome.

President Baez and that peace and a stable government would follow the union with the United States; the people were all anxious for union.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

A gentleman traveling in Texas writes:

Last Friday, with a couple of companions, I started from the pleasant little village of Decatur to this place, about two o'clock, P. M. We jogged along until about one hour after night, when we arrived at the residence of William Freeman, an old pioneer, where we spent a cheerful night, and again pursued our journey.

We had not traveled futher than a mile when we received the sad intelligence that a family had been massacred about two miles above. We hastened on to the place of the awful tragedy—and may God forbid that my eyes should ever again look upon such another scene as I there witnessed. The first victim was a little boy some eight or ten years old, about forty yards from the house, stone dead. His left arm was cut out from his body, exhibiting to his full view his heart and lungs; his bowels cut out and then scalped.

We then repaired to the house and the first victim that met our gaze, near beside the entrance, was a girl about nine or ten years old wrapped, or rather tumbled, in a mass of bed-clothes, etc., with one naked hand and arm elevated. I took hold of her hand, but found that she too was dead and wounded in several places. Next was a lady, some sixty years of age, by the name of Keenan, shot through her breast with two arrows that passed through her body, suffering all that humanity could suffer. Her scalp was taken off, too.

Next was a lovely girl, three years old, nursing a babe; and when it was taken from her arms, the poor child said she "did not want Dolly to starve." On examination it was found that (she little girl) had been lanced through the breast, the weapon entering on the left and passing through the right. Near by hre another girl about ten years of age, with her head beaten and bruised in a most brutal manner, stiff and cold, almost lifeless. The Indians had beaten her head until she was probably thought to be dead, and pitched her out of the window, where she had lain all night in a senseless conditon. Then we turned to a little boy calling for water—he was lanced, the wound entering above the breastsbone and passing out below.

The next and last was a Mrs. Pashoal lying beside the bed on her face, weltering in gore. On examination she was found to be dead, with several wounds that had been inflicted in different portions of the body. One little boy was lanced in the breast, who made his escape during the night, and after daylight made his way to a neighbor's house about one mile off. Two little children were left in the bed unhurt. One of the wounded has since died. This leaves four dead and four wounded; two of the wounded will probably recover. Mrs. Keenan says there was eight or nine Indians that entered the house about two hours after night—after they had retired for the night—and committed this brutal massacre. In addition to the murders the Indians had violated the females and mutilated the person of the boy. There were no men about the place. The dead were promptly buried in a decent manner as possible, and the wounded removed to where they could be properly cared for.

County Temperance Convention.

The friends of Temperance seem determined to accomplish a good work in this county, as they are taking vigorous measures not only to arrest the spread and increase of the curse of Intemperance, but to crush out and abolish its presence from our midst. Yesterday, a large number were present from different parts of the county, at the M. E. Church in this place, and we give the following as the report of their doings.

The Convention met persuant to call and organized by electing Mr. Gib. McFarland, President; Lewis Holbrook, vice President, and D. D. Moody Sec'y. Vocal and Instrumental music, by Auburn choir, prayer by Rev. S. B. Ward. On motion of J. P. Widney a committee of three was appointed, by the presiding officer to take charge of, and report all resolutions submitted for the consideration of the Convention. Adjourned until 1½ P. M.

The Convention met at 1½ P. M. Music by the Auburn and Butler choir alternately.

On motion of John P. Widney an executive committee consisting of one from each Township as follows:

Jackson, Samuel Cornell; Concord, Solomon Barney; Newville, Sol. DeLong; Stafford, Wm. Wannemaker; Wilmington, P. B. Nimmins; Union, Auburn. Michael Long; Waterloo, S. Bassett; Richland North, Wm. Parks; Richland South, James Graham; Fairfield, Willard Childs; Smithfield, Edward Barker; Franklin, Henry Jones; Troy Andrew Casebeer, was appointed and requested to meet at the Law office of Moody & Peterson, in Auburn, the 4th, of April, at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of perfecting a county Temperance organization.

Whereas, The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is the fountain from which the dark and turbid stream of Intemperance flows out upon society, paralyzing industry, turning happy homes into desolation, purity into licentiousness, virtue into crime, wealth into pauperism bearing upon its pestiferious current taxation, poverty, disease and death; pervading by its corrupting influence, alike, the ballot box, the legislative councils and the Courts of Justice. And whereas, an evil thus fundamental in its character can only be controlled by action that is prompt, decisive and radical, Therefore.

Resolved, 1st. That we will use all honorable means to limit the manufacture, sale and use of all intoxicating beverages, giving especial attention to the suppression of those licensed dens of inequity, the grog shops of our land.

Resolved, 2d. That we, as members of the rival political parties, pledge ourselves to use all proper means to secure the nomination and election of thorough temperance men to fill the offices of our country; that we will vote for no one in the nominating Conventions, whose record in this respect is not clear and unquestionable, thus giving to temperance the importance it demands, by making it the paramount issue.

Resolved, 3d. That for the purpose of united and efficient action we recommend the organization of a county Temperance Society with such officers, and subject to such regulations as may best attain the end we have in view, namely, the redemption of humanity from the curse of intemperance.

Convention adjourned to meet at Waterloo on the 18th of May at eleven o'clock A. M. On motion the Secretary was requested to publish these proceedings in the Waterloo *Press* and Auburn COURIER.

G. McFARLAND, Pres.

D. D. MOODY, Sec'y.

ATTENTION!

Special Notice.

I hereby notify all those knowing themselves indebted to me by note or book account, to call and

SETTLE UP IMMEDIATELY!

It is expected that all will attend to this matter without delay, and save trouble and Costs.

J. H. F. HOLLINGER,

Feb. 23, '70.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:40 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:48 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2.40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

R. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
R. B. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. SHEETS, " Butler.
C. D. COGSDILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt, Cleveland, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 28th 1870. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING SOUTH.	MIXED.	EXPRESS.
Jackson, leave	6:10 A.M.	1:10 P.M.
Jonesville	8:10 "	2:25 "
Angola	11:05 "	4:03 "
Waterloo	12:13 P.M.	4:18 "
Auburn	12:[illegible] "	5:05 "
Fort Wayne, arrive	1:55 "	6:10 "
GOING NORTH.		
Fort Wayne leave	6:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Auburn	8:17 "	6:06 "
Waterloo	9:47 "	6:22 "
Angola	11:05 "	7:07 "
Jonesville	1:40 "	8:46 "
Jackson, arrive	3:10 "	10:10 "

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REEBE, Ass't Supt.

G. T. ASBEY, Agent Waterloo.

New Advertisements.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind
Feb. 23, O. D. HURD

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots & Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

WATCH FREE, and $30 a day sure, and no humbug. Address LATTA & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa 4w

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON MASS, or ST. LOUIS Mo.

GEN'L AGENTS WANTED.

for Groesbeck's Calculating machine, rapid, accurate reliable, simple, easily operated, cheap and beautiful Giving instantaneous additions or subtractions, taking from one to five columns of figures at a time carrying and borrowing its own tens, hundreds, etc without the least thought on the part of the operator. Address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati, O.

Reduction of Prices
TO CONFORM TO
Reduction of Duties
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
By Getting up Clubs

Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK. 4w

JURUBEBA.

NOTICE.

A BOX of Fine Initial Writing Paper and Envelopes sent FREE by mail for 50 cents. BON TON PAPER CO., Cincinnati Ohio.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

By sending 35 Cents with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX P. O. Drawer No 24 of Fultonville, N. Y.

A Rare Collection.

ROWLAND'S RECEIPTS.—Magic Arts, Discoveries, &c., comprising valuable information for every body. Sent by mail (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address R. E. NORMANDY, No. 12 Eight Street St. Louis, Mo.

DRAKE'S COLLECTION of nearly one hundred receipts for making Brandy, all kinds of Wine, gin ale beer Cordials, superior Cider, and much other useful information for those dealing in or manufacturing any of the above either for the trade of home use. Sent by mail (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address R. E. NORMANDY, No. 12 N. Eight Street St. Louis Mo.

Bye me and I'll do you Good.

ROOT AND PLANT,

Dr. Henry's PILLS.

BY CLEANSING THE BLOOD and arousing the Liver and Secretive Organs to a healthy action, these Pills cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Headache, Pain in the side Numbness of the hands and feet, Dullness, Chilblains, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Loss of appetite, Billious Dysentery, Kidneys Affections, Constipation, Debility, Fevers of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Being free from mercury and other poisons they can be taken at all times and under all circumstances without regard to diet or business. Price 25 cents a box.

Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Company St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealears in Medicine everywhere.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN!
The Great Soothing Remedy.

Mrs. WHITCOMB'S Syrup.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels, and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S Syrup.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	
Mrs. WHITCOMB'S Syrup.	Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Summer Complaint	PRICE 25 CENTS

in children of all ages.

Infants and Children's Soothing Remedy, in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Midicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggist and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

BOOK FOR THE MILLION!

Marriage Guide. A private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents, Address Dr. Butts Dispensary, No. 12, Eight Street St. Louis. Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butt's work no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 N. eight street, between Market and Chesnut, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Frederic Kinsey late of DeKalb County, deceased, said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Feb 9 AUGUST KINSEY, Adm'r.

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam. 1870

The standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Nothing better. CUTLER BROS. & co. Boston.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Anyone can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. 3m

Every farmer mechanic & worker

CAN MAKE $50 TO $150 PER MONTH WITH OUR Popular Books, Maps and Pictures. 250 Pages by mail free. Address GOODSPEED'S Empire Book and Map House Chicago. 4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. Containing Fleetwood's 'Life of Christ,' 'Lives of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martyrs;' Dodridge's 'Evidences of Christianity;' 'History of the Jews,' by Josephus; 'A history of all Religious Denominations' with treatise and tables relating to events connected with Bible History, with many fine engravings forming a completing Treasury of Christian Knowledge. W. FLINT & CO., No. 26 S 7th St., Philadelphia, Custom House Place, Chicago and 176 West 4th St. Cincinnati. 4w

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. 4w

$25 A Week Salary!—Young men wanted local and traveling salesmen. Address with (stamp) R. H. WALKER, 34 Park Row, N.

$240 per month to Agents. 15 entirely new articles; staple as flour. Samples free LIVINGSTON, 88 S. Halsted st., Chicago.

$10 A DAY, sure. LATTA & CO., Pittsburgh

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished by G. UPHAM, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

For
Fresh and Fine Family
Groceries and
Provisions
GO TO
JNO. BUTT
One door north of Post Office.
AND
B 4 U
BUY
T
AND SUGAR,
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

DR. A. G. OLIN,
102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

LIGHT! LIGHT!!

CHAS. W. WELCHLIN.

Has the sole agency for Danforth's celebrated and absolutely

Non-Explosive
BURNING FLUID.

It makes, one hundred per cent better light than Coal Oil, and does not produce smoke or bad smell.

Give it a trial. NO CHARGE made to try it. Go to the "LIGHT HOUSE," corner of Fifth & Main streets for Lamps, Burners, Chimneys and Lanterns.

CHAS. W. WELCHLIN.
Jan. 17, tf. Auburn, Ind.

TRY WELLS'
Carbolic Tablets.

An unfailing remedy for all Bronchial Difficulties Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Diptheria, Dryness of the Throat or Wind Pipe and all Catarrhal diseases.

The wonderful modern discovery of Carbolic Acid, is destined to become one of the greatest blessings to mankind in its application to diseases of the Human Race, and its great curative qualities in all affections of the Chest, Lungs and Stomach.

Dr. Well's Carbolic Tablets,

besides the great remedial agent Carbolic Acid contain other ingredients universally recommended which chemically combine producing a Table more highly medicinal and better adapted for diseases of the Human race, than any preparation ever before offered to the public.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Wells' Carbolic Tablets
ARE A SURE CURE. TRY THEM
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 47w4

AGENTS WANTED FOR
FREE LOVE,
AND
ITS VOTARIES.

by DR. JNO B. ELLIS. Large Sales, Immense profits Stupendous revelations and startling disclosures. The whole subject laid bare and its hideousness exposed to universal execration. Written in the Interests of Civilization, Christianity and Public Morality, Send for circulars and terms. U. S. Publishing Co., N. Y., Cincinati, Chicago and St. Louis

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
CROCKERY
China, Glass,
Fancy and Silver Plated Ware,
LAMP and COAL OIL FIXTURES,
No. 86 Columbia St.,
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HEAR YE!
Hear Ye!!
HEAR YE!!!
PAY UP!

All those knowing themselves indebted to me, are requested to call and settle, either by cash or note, without delay. I mean business, and must have a settlement without further delay.

JOHN L. DAVIS

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
QUICK SALES & SMALL
PROFITS.
Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool'
Don't mistake the place--One door south of
Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

ESTABLISHED 11 YEARS
Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store!
90 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana.

Root & Company's

Preparations for the Spring trade of 1871 complete. Close "cash" buyers are invited to look through our large and attractive assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods Notions, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS! will find Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, in all widths, brown and Bleached Shirting Muslin, Towels and Toweling, Toilet quilts, Blankets, white and colored [illegible] curtain goods, Ticking, Checks, Ginghams, [illegible] White and colored [illegible] Chain, Cotton Yarns, and other Domestic Goods in great variety and at very low prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We will guarantee our prices in brown and Bleached Muslins, by the piece or yard, as low as any other house in the West.

RICH DRESS GOODS, for Spring Sales. Will have all the Popular Goods in the market, French Irish and Japanese Poplins, elegant black and Colored Dress Silks, black and colored Alpacas and Alpacas, Silver Grey Poplins, satin Delaines, full line of Mourning Goods and fashionable goods for street and traveling suits.

WE KEEP THE celebrated horse shoe Black Alpacas, and recommend it as superior to any other make in color, durability and brilliant finish.

PAISLEY SHAWLS, from coarse to fine qualities! Black and white sear Shawls, spring Cloaks, and [illegible] Garments in fashionable styles; black Thibet Shawls Grenadine and silk Shawls of every description, this department is very complete.

YOU CAN FIND, at our house, a complete line of white Goods, such as plain, stripe and check Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Piques, Swisses, Victoria Lawns, Shirting, etc.

REAL LACES, by the yard and in Colors and sets [illegible] Laces for trimming, Embroideries, handkerchiefs, white goods, French Corsets, and celebrated "Trefousse" Kid Gloves, Hosiery, dress Trimmings and Buttons, fancy goods, Notions, etc., at popular prices.

FOR MENS WEAR.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Meltons, Jeans, all wool tweeds, Cottonades, Linens, Ducks, with suitable trimmings.

IN SEASON! We keep an elegant assortment of Pongee and Fancy Silk Parasols, Scotch Ginham and Silk Sun Umbrellas, at attractive prices.

P. S.—We shall, throughout the season, be in daily receipt of fresh and attractive novelties in every department. We send samples by mail to any address. Also, deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store.
90 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Feb. 2d 1y

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS,
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
AT
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY,

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Musical Instruments.
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
CREDIT BUSINESS

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, to come and settle, as he is determined to collect outstanding debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 2d 1y.

Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Bring your Job Work to the Courier office.

Gen J. B. Magruder died at Galveston, Texas, on Sunday morning last.

A man was robbed of $18.000, on Sunday last, in Cincinnati.

A [illegible] $100 [illegible] from him at the Depot, in Bryan, Ohio, last week.

The best time to catch soft water is when it is raining hard. Rather parodoxical but nevertheless true.

We are enabled this week to record a run-a-way on our streets of a country team, which did but little damage.

Fort Wayne has an oil factory. Any one who doubts this will have ample evidence of the fact on entering the city.

For books, stationery, wall paper, &c., go to Stockbridges, on Columbia street, between Calhoun and Clinton.

In Fort Wayne bonnets are worn "high, with a reef in the maintopsail and a spanker over the chignon."

"Hurry, Mother," said a little boy the other day who had cut his finger, "hurry it's leaking."

Using tobacco has killed an old Virginia lady, aged 100 years. When will people learn to let the poison alone?

Change.—The post-office, generally known as Iba, situated on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, in this county, have been changed in name to Sedan.

A fellow, in this State, put one end of a gun barrel in the fire, then looked down the muzzle to see whether it was loaded. A coroner's jury decided that his suspicions were correct.

The main building of the Howe Sewing Machine, at Peru, being destroyed by fire, there is an effort being made to have them locate elsewhere. How would Auburn do, gentleman?

A man by the name of Miller, died very suddenly at Columbia City, the other day, from heart disease He was sitting at the dinner table at the time, and was in apparent good health.

Rev. H. H. Sandoe, of Liberty Center, Ohio, will preach in the St. John Reformed Church, next Sabbath evening. The services will be in English and all are cordially invited.

A rich man was presented with a bill for the tenth time. "Why, that's a pretty round bill." "Yes," was the reply, "I have sent it round often enough to make it appear so, and I have called now to have it squared."

The following recipe for the toothache, it is said, never fails to cure: Bind a roasted onion the pulse of the wrist, and it will knock the spots out of the able-boiled tooth ache in short metre. No extra charge for this.

The person who insisted that he saw snow flakes as large as a saucer the other day carried an empty pint flask in a side pocket. This fact will, probably, account for the immense size of the snowflakes.

A young Hoosier once said to a Hoosieress, "Sal, is there anybody courtin' yu now?" And Sal replied, "Well Sam, there is a fellow sorter courtin' and sorter not, but I reckon it is more sorter not that sorter.

A girl at Springfield, Ohio, who danced with her corset pulled up to the last hole, was the next day in a hearse that was pulled up to the last hole that was dug in the graveyard.

The Northern *Indianian* commences an obituary headed "*In Memorium*," thus "Against expenditures in honor of the dead, heaven has uttered no prohibition, and earth is not injured, but benefitted by them."

The perpetrator of the following, we are happy to say, is deceased. He was bled to death with hair pins and afterwards drowned in catnip tea: "When are babies not babies? When they are robbin redbreasts."

Mayer House.—We have no hesitancy in pronouncing this one of the best hotels in the State. Mr. Bull, the proprietor, is our ideal of a landlord, clever and accommodating, and all are comfortably provided for. who make themselves guests of this house.

They have a hen in Montgomery county, Ind., that during the past season hatched forty chickens, at three settings, raised thirty-seven, and after dismissing her last brood, laid forty-two eggs before going into winter quarters.

California must be a nice place to live; spring is now coming on, and for over three weeks the cry of "Strawberries," has been heard on the streets. Just think of it, who would want to eat strawberries and cream this time of year. Sour grapes.

A prominent former, of Allen County, finding himself hard pushed, these hard times, was forced to sell his best team. He offered a whole rig—two horses, harness and wagon and whip—everything complete, at auction, and realized forty-five dollars. Splendid team that.

Mossawell & Fowler, near the Aveline House, on Calhoun street, keep all the late styles of collars. A new kind has just been introduced which gives the purchaser a chance for a prize. Buy a box and you may be lucky enough to get a nice article. No brass jewelry.

In order to get an enemy, lend a man a small sum of money for a day. Call on him in a week for it. Wait two months. In three months insist upon his paying you. He will get angry, denounce you, and ever after speak of you in abusive terms. We have seen this experiment tried repeatedly, and never knew it to fail.

We are finally in receipt of the Laporte *Argus*, the very best county paper published in the State. It's Democratic too, and that is what gives it its superority. The local department is also abundant, and Wadsworth's election, would have been a calamity, surely, for no one can give forth that rare spiciness and vigor with such modest grace as Mr. Don't forget to send it regularly.

Remember.—Don't forget the dance, at Union Hall to-morrow, Friday evening. Its going to be nice, and everybody should be anxiously waiting the event. Good music with happy, glowing faces is sure to present a scene that will be interesting and enjoyable.

The spring trade is just on the eve of opening. We would, then, suggest to those who do not generally invest in printers' ink that systematic and judicious advertising secures patronage, and ask, would it not be well to spend a few dollars in informing the readers of the Courier what you have to sell?

The following is a Duchman's reason that the world stands still: "I has all de wile saidt dat dish wurld doosh never go roundt anny more never. Pekause if it shooldt de vater vod go splidt from ouden de oshen und mine house be on de back side off mine barn and mine yardt be out by de back door, don't it?"

According to the Terre Haute papers; the pure country milk furished to the people of that town is made of two quarts of water one tablespoon of corn starch, one teaspoonful of salt, white of four eggs, one ounce of pure olive oil, one ounce of white sugar, beaten with a switch swiftly for twenty minutes.

We cannot too earnestly impress upon the minds of our people the importance of encouraging all those who seek our place, with the view of establishing manufactories Railways and manufactories are the great powers which bring wealth and prosperity. Far better that individuals should make personal sacrifices than lose sight of these advantages.

Warm Baths.—That popular knight of the Razor, Fred C. Meyers, who has no equal in the state, has fitted up several bath rooms in excellent style, and any of our friends visiting Fort Wayne, desiring a luxurious healthful bath, should certainly go to Fred's. His shaving saloon is between the Myer and Aveline House, on Calhoun street. He shaves, dresses hair and shampoo's in apple pie order.

It appears that the Ft. Wayne College has never had such prosperity as at present It may not be known to all that besides bringing up all the ordinary studies of a College to the highest efficiency, the College has a Commercial College in its Curriculum, managed by Prof Gladding. He has three classes in book-keeping and penmanship; besides there is also a Conservatory of music, managed by Prof. Virgil.

Whistling.—Next to laughing, whistling is one of the most philosophical things in which a fellow of good spirits can indulge. Whistling is a popular prescription for keeping up the courage—it might better be said good spirits. It oils the wheels of care, supplies the place of sunshine. A man who whistles has a good heart under his shirt front. Such a man not only works more willingly, but he works constantly Mean or avaricious men never whistle.

The autocrats of fashion have decreed that frizzed hair hanging low over the forehead is no longer stylish. The present simple style is alike graceful and elegant moreover, becoming to all; drawn loosely back from the brow in Pompadore style suits all except the extremely high or projecting forehead. The front hair can be crimped, but no longer tightly frizzed. The chatelaine braids have wholly taken the place of the chignon.

Our doctors are promised plenty of work, if present fashions prevail. The ladies go with their dress turned away at the throat sufficiently to allow a current of air to play constantly over the lungs. The result of this imprudent style of dress must be an alarming increase of lung disease, colds and coughs, many of which may lead to consumption. To fashion, indeed, are due about half the ills to which woman kind is heir.

A large number of buildings will be put up in this place, the coming season—many of them of a superior character. Many of our older settlers have come to the conclusion that they can afford better and more substantial improvements, and intend to make them this year. These evidences of growth and advancement are most gratifying, and we take it as a proof that we are bound to become something more in keeping with a county seat than we have been in the past.

We notice a number of our exchanges are already croaking about the fruit crop—that the peaches and other tender fruits have been killed by the late storms. The fact is, it is all guess-work, and they really don't know much about it. They suppose the cold weather or sleet has been sufficient to accomplish the end, and perhaps are corroborated by some one, who, without even an examination, declares it to be true. We have heard such reports ourselves, and place no confidence in them.

There are a great many mendicants, at present, traveling over the country. Some of them, no doubt, tell a tale of sorrow, which is strictly true; but others, again, are imposters. As a general thing it looks questionable for a party to come into a locality five or six hundred miles from home, to raise the means which his own immediate neighborhood would be most likely to supply, were he is an object worthy of their consideration. It is the duty of every locality to look after its own poor, before help to any great degree is extended elsewhere.

Spruce Up.—If you get a moment to spare, spruce up; put the gate on its hinge; put a little paint on the picket fence you built last year; trim up about the door yard; make it cozy and inviting. Don't say you cant find time to attend to these things. The fact is, you have no right to be slovenly. Your wife and children will be happier, your farm will sell for more money in the market, and will be worth more to you at home, if you devote an odd hour now and then to sprucing up.

A neighboring editor has got it awfully. He attended a wedding, and says when he saw the sweet bride he felt "like going into the shadowed gardens of imagination and gathering there the rarest roses of language—roses half asleep in their buds, and half awake as they swelled to bloom from slumber—and adorning her wedding wreath; already full with the blessings and repeated blessings and bridal offerings of loving friends." We have attended lots of weddings, but they never made us feel like that. Get out with your "shadowed gardens of imagination," and try to be a man.

Done For.—A verdant youth from the country, with a greater desire for whisky than his stamps would cover, pawned his gold watch for a quart of whisky in Fort Wayne the other day. After passing the salubrious, hilarious and torpid stages of a systematic drunk, upon his sober second thought, he wished to redeem the watch, but the watch and the holder was "*non comatibus.*" The young man now talks of joining a temperance society. He will never see his watch again; so much for a drunk on a quart of whisky.

In order to convince a customer who did not feel disposed to pay the price charged for making a coat, a mathmatical tailor placed the following figurers before the astonished customer, and triumphantly asked, "Would you do that work for eight dollars?" Basting 782 stitches stitches on edges, 5,500; do. filling same and faces, 7,114, making pockets, &c., 1,082; stitching collar, 3,056; do. seams, 5,359; making button-holes, 11450. Total, 25 243 stitches. The price was payed without any more grumbling.

Our friend George went into a resturant, at Fort Wayne, the other day and ordered dinner and with it "two soft-boiled eggs." Sambo went off to the kitchen, but soon returned and asked, "Mass' Boss, did you want dem eggs scrambled?" "No," said George "I want them soft-boiled." "All right, sar," and off he trotted again. In a few moments he loomed again, and remarked in a most pursuasive tone "Mass' Boss, you better have dem eggs scrambled." "What the d—l do you mean?" roared George. "Well," said Sambo, "Mass' Boss, I'll tell you; dem eggs ain't very fresh, and they'll look better scrambled." George cancelled the order for hen fruit in toto.

The Laporte *Argus* gives an account of a new way to raise the wind as practised in that city, thusly: A new dodge to raise money was practiced upon one of our citizens at the Teegarden House, one evening last week. A party of showman were engaged in conversation, and one of them made use of the word *infortunate*. Two of the party, who understood the game, laughed at the speaker, and said there was no such a word in the English language. A dispute followed, during which the parties made bets between themselves. A bystander becoming interested, offered to wager $50 that the word could not be found in a lexicon. The bet was promptly taken and the money "staked." A dictionary was brought, and to the surprise of the victimized individual, the word was found, although obsolete, and victim was minus $50.

Mutilated Currency.—The post master of Hillsboro' N. C., was recently sued in the United States Court by a person who had presented a two dollar bill, United States Currency, considerably mutilated, in payment for stamps. The post-master refused to take the bill, and the citizen sued him for *two dollars* damages. The Court gave judgement against the postmaster for the damages claimed and costs, amounting to about *ninety dollars*. It was proved the Post-office Department had issued orders that post masters should receive mutilated currency for postage when offered; the Court besides held that all departments of the Government were bound to sustain the currency of the Government, and the fact of a bill being more or less mutilated, was no justification for its being refused by any official of the government.—*Lynchburg News.*

Railroad Matters.

There is still considerable interest evinced in Railroad matters on the part of our citizens and everything looks even more favorable than they did last week. The selection and adoption of the line running through Defiance and this place is taken as a matter of fact, and is the subject of general conversation every where. Several prominent railroad men passing over the road, the other day, looked upon this as the final decision and were confident of its speedy construction. There is much to gain and nothing to lose by our county, and we want to see every body interested in the movement.

There seems to be considerable maneuvering in regard to the Eel River road, there being several schemes proposed for its final success. The impression has prevailed for a week past that the Central Michigan is at work to get control of it proposing to join it here with the Saginaw road, and thence north on that line. In fact the subject was brought before the Board of Directors of the latter at their meeting at Jackson, last week, but nothing definite was determined upon. We would regard this as a great calamity to the original project, and hope that everything will be done to quash any such movement. We are decidedly in favor of having the road *clear through*, as at first proposed, and we would be in favor of withdrawing all aid and encouragement until a positive decision is made to this end. We trust that another week will give us more definite and favorable news in this direction.

Home! Sweet Home!

Home, if it is what it should be, it is the most desirable place on earth; there is no name that sounds half so sweet as home, to the tried, troubled, toiling man. There are thousands of families that have no home, in every large city, and in every town and hamlet in the country, many who have no excuse for not having one, and a good one too. Almost every man who has his health, can, in a few years, save enough to lay the foundation of a permanent and comfortable home. It is the duty of every head of a family to try and secure a home for that family—one according to his station and means. We do not mean to be understood that a man should try and go beyond his means, better keep a little behind than to go a little ahead, but it is better for every man to commence at the earliest possible moment to procure a home. A man always feels more a man when he lives in his own house, and he feels that every nail he drives is adding to the value of his own property; he takes more interest in fixing up around his own place than he would around a place he rented. Go into a neighborhood where every man owns his home, and you will, as a general rule, find that the yards and walks look neater and more tidy than where they are rented tenements. At the present time a man can buy property, paying a small sum down, obtain credit for the balance. There is no excuse now for a man to remain long without a home, subject to the trouble and expence of frequent moves, which are expensive, and very distructive to Household furniture.

See proceedings of Temperance Convention in another column.

R. D. Dumm and J. W. Henderson, Esqs., have sold their interest in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* to Mr. Burt of Van Wert, Ohio.

Something Beautiful.

We were fortunate enough to witness the rendition of "Queen Esther" by the Beethoven Society, at Fort Wayne, last Saturday evening, and cannot refrain from pronouncing it the finest effort in the musical art ever put forth in that city. It was entirely made up of home talent,—no big guns from other cities to put in an appearance and carry off the palm—but even from amidst her own citizens did she yield forth all that was required to produce this cantata in most excellent manner. We have never heard the great Nilsson, but we think we could not possibly be more satisfactorily and comfortably entertained in a musical way than we were, at the above representation. It was also pleasant to notice that not a blunder or mistake occurred during the entire representation, and that each character seemed peculiarly suited to the role they assumed. There was worth and excellence in the whole performance and Fort Wayne should be proud of the talent that has so recently been developed, and made such proficiency in the musical art in her midst. If any of our readers should ever have an opportunity to hear this excellent society, we would advise them to attend, and enjoy a musical treat the like of which they may never see again.

Gone.—Peter Brandon Martin Wixon and Emmett Baxter, convicted at the last session of the Civil Circuit Court, departed last Monday morning for Michigan City, in company with Sheriff Plum, where they design locating for a short time, more or less. It is thought that Peter will stay about two years, and the two latter "covies" about half that time. A large concourse of people assembled at the depot to see them depart. It was a glorious sight. The sun rose in majestic splendor and set about six o'clock that night. It was'nt an imposing sight, by any means, though there had been a good deal of imposition going on part of the prisoners for some time. An ordinary pair of specs bestraddled the nose of the sanctimonious Peter, through which he caught a glimpse of the surroundings, and sighed that he was not free—"slaves to a horde of petty tyrants." The others followed meekly like a lamb—they had been following this animal before and knew how to do it. And when the good engine Auburn had puffed herself out of sight, a sense of relief prevailed over all—that is there was sense in being relieved of three great scamps, who had done all in their power to outrage society, disgrace their relations and friends and meet with the odium that follows closely in the wake of evil doers. For particulars see illustrations at the Bar Exchange, Wm. Fales, artist.

Shower's Corners.

Editor Courier.—The closing exercises of the Shower's Corners School took place last Tuesday. The school has been highly successful under the efficient management of W. H. Keeran, teacher, and has made great proficiency under his acknowledged ability.

The forenoon was devoted to examination The questions were placed upon the board, and the answers written out on paper by the scholars. This exercise although conducted silently was indicitive of an unusual interest in the school. The first exercise in the afternoon was reading, followed by an exercise in map drawing, in which ten pupils were engaged drawing the States east of the Mississippi river. This exercise elicited much interest and secured the attention of all present. Next came the declamations which were recited with credit to the school. The exercises was concluded with a brief but touching address by the teacher.

A visitor.

ATTENTION!

All those indebted to the Air Line on Subscription are requested to call and settle without delay. This matter must be attended to at once.

We dropped in upon our affable and good looking friend, Dr. A. J. Cowan, and found him cosily ensconced in his new quarters in Union Hall. The front part of the hall has been partitioned off making a handsome suit of rooms on each side of the entrance. The Doctor is located to the left, and has every thing furnished in grand style. The first door leads into the main office which is elegantly fitted up with every convenience. The room adjoining to the left, is the Dispensatory where everything is arranged in neat and tasty order. The room to the right contains a handsome set of furniture, for a sleeping apartment, to be used by attaches of the office, so that at all hours day and night, some one will be there to respond to the call of visitors. The appointments altogether are in keeping with the enterprise of the Doctor, and he now possesses office rooms that are not excelled by any in Fort Wayne. The Doctor informs us that he has just received a quantity of fresh *vaccine virus*, or material with which to vaccinate those who have not already undergone the operation.

Union Hall is now in much better shape and is even more attractive than before. It will accommodate quite a large audience and will be found just the place for dances &c.

Mark Twain's Horses.—While I am speaking of animals I will mention that I have got a horse by the name of "Jasien." He is a mare. I have seen remarkable horses before, but none so remarkable as this. I wanted a horse that could shy, and this fills the bill. I had an idea that shying indicated spirit. If I was correct I have got the most spirited horse on earth. He shies at everything he comes across, with the utmost impartiality. He appears to have a mortal dread of telegraph poles especially; and it is fortunate that these are on both sides of the road, because as it is now I never fall off twice on the same side. If I fell on the same side always it would get to be monotonous after a while. This creature has got scared at everything he has seen to-day, except a hay wagon. He walked up to that with an intrepidity and recklessness that were astonishing. And it would fill anyone with admiration to see how he preserves his self possession in the presence of a barley sack. This dare devil bravery will be the death of this horse some day.

He has only one fault; his tail has been chopped off or driven up, and he has to fight the flies with his heels. This is all very well, but when he tries to kick a fly off the top of his head with his hind foot, it is too much variety. He is going to get himself into trouble that way some day. He reaches around and bites my legs, but I don't like to see a horse too sociable.

Rev. Mr. Fowler will preach at the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath afternoon at half past two o'clock.

District Convention.

The Good Templars of the 19th District, met in convention at Kendallville, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871. The District embraces the following counties: Allen, Adams, LaGrange, DeKalb, Noble, Steuben, Wells and Whitley. By the last grand Lodge report, we have 31 Lodges in our District. Delegates of 13 Lodges were present and reported an average of 47 members to each Lodge.—At this rate there would be nearly 1478 members in the District. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The delegates of the 19th District are in Convention assembled to consider the great question of Temperance, and devise the best means of spreading the great truths of sobriety and morality, therefore be it

Resolved, That there has been no time in the history of our organization so favorable as the present for the dissemination of the principles of our order, and that it is the duty of ever Good Templar, by precept and example, by word and by deed, to spread broadcast through the community the objects and benefits of the order, and to induce all classes to join and use there influence with ours to drive intemperance from our land.

Resolved, That we deplore the dreadful curse of intemperance which has brought so much misery to our country and we deem it the duty of all good citizens, in whatever sphere of life, to aid in bringing about the total abolition of everthing that can intoxicate, and to neither assist or support in any official position any person that is not favorably disposed to the great principles of temperance.

Resolved, That subordinate Lodges procure the names of persons who sign petitions to county Commissioners to grant liquor licenses, and publish said names in county papers, and also make them public, where said persons reside.

Resolved, That we the delegates of the different Lodges return our sincere thanks to the citizens of Kendallville and the members of Fidelity Lodge, for their courtesy and kind hospitality to us while associated with them in convention.

After a very pleasant and profitable session, adjourned to meet the third Tuesday in May, 1871, at Waterloo.

E. HALL, D. D. G. W. C. T.
O. L. Hall, W. S.

IN MEMORIAM.

Butler Ind., Feb. 4 1871.

At a regular meeting of Unity Lodge, No. 21, Daughters of Rebecca, held Feb. 14, '70, the following Premble and Resolutions were adopted.

To the Officers and Members of Unity Lodge No. 21, Daughters of Rebecca.

Your committee to whom was refered the sad duty of giving expressions to the universal sentiments of sorrow which pervades not only this Lodge, but the whole community, on the death of sister Elizabeth L. Norford, wife of Bro. James M. Norford, we beg leave to report that they have discharged the duty assigned them with the full conviction that words are but faint symbols of the feeling which pervades the hearts of this whole people.

Whereas, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler of the Universe to remove from us to the Grand Lodge above, our well beloved sister Elizabeth L. Norford, and believing that the priciples of our order call upon us, not only, to pay due respect to departed worth but to "weep with those who weep" and feeling that the present especially, is an occasion where an expression of sympathy is due to the sorrowing relations and friends. Therefore

Resolved,—That in the death of our beloved sister, Elizabeth L. Norford, this Lodge has lost an able and efficient member, one whose councils were safe, whose heart was deeply imbued with the sentiments of benevolence and christianity, and whose hand was ever open to the call of charity, whether it came from this Lodge or the cause of suffering humanity.

Resolved.—That with heartfelt emotions of sorrow we deeply deplore that that dispensation of Divine Providence which has taken from this Lodge an honored member, from her family an affectionate wife and mother, and from society, one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved.—That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives of our deceased sister, especially the stricken husband and children, and would most earnestly pray that He who tempers the winds to the shorn lamb, and who suffers not even a sparrow to fail to the ground without his notice, may hold them in the hollow of his hand, and bring them all to join our sister in the Grand Lodge above, where loved ones are never parted, and where every law is an illustration of the sublime principles of Friendship, Love and Truth.

Resolved.—That, as a token of respect for our departed sister, and, as an outward symbol of the esteem in which her merits have deeply rooted in our hearts, and, in the hearts of all who knew her, this Lodge dressed its charter in mourning until the end of the present term.

Resolved.—That, those resolutions be placed upon the minutes of this lodge.—That a copy, under seal of this Lodge, be sent to the family and other near relatives of our deceased sister, and that copies be furnished for publication in the Waterloo *Press* and Auburn Courier.

All of which is respectfully submitted in Freindship, Love and Truth.

M. McLaughlin,
Mrs. A. M. Banks } Committee
F. T. Gates.

DEATHS.

Gross.—At this place yesterday, of Consumption, after a Protracted illness, Addie L. wife of Thomas D. Gross, aged 28 years.

Services to-morrow at half past 10 o'clock A. M. by Rev. Sabdoe, at the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Gross had been an invalid for several months by that terrible disease, Consumption. She bore her sufferings patiently and without a murmur, and died with bright hopes of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. Besides her husband she leaves two little daughters, who had just began to realize the tender care and blessings of a loving mother. A large number of friends join in sympathy with the afflicted in their bereavement.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Walter Burton, late of said county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to solvent.

J. K. COSPER, Adm'r.

Feb. 18. '70.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up as an Estray by Charles L. Thomas near Newville, in DeKalb County, Indiana, since the first of November 1870, one two year old heifer of a light red color, with red and white face, white belly, and small Bunch on end of tail, appraised at seventeen dollars before S. H. Bartlett, Justice of the Peace attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk. DeKalb Circuit Court.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat; White, per bushel	123 @ 130
" Red	125
Oats	45
Rye	1.00
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	16@17½
Inferior, White,	8@1
SEEDS—	
Clover	5.75
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	80c
Eggs	15c
Tallow, per lb	10c
Beans per lb	04c
Sheep Pelts	20 @ 1.25
Rags	[illegible]

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The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

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On Coffee per pound, 2c
On Teas, per Pound, 15c
On Raw Sugar, per pound 1 1-2c
On Currants and Prunes, per pound 2 1-2c
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb, 10c
On Nutmegs, per pound 80c
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound 15c

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	
2d Best quality	18c	Best Roasted Coffee,	

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, bes
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, bes
Gunpowder	100, 120 bes
Oo-ong,	75, 90, bes
Japan	75, 90, bes

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	
do Zantee Currants	13c	Nutmegs,	
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb.	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	15c
Stick Candy, per lb	20c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	25c
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $100
Seedless Sultanas, "
Zante Currants, 12; 8 1-2 lbs
Citron, "
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	8c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Perrs, per lb.	20c

WINE in bot

Sherry, per bottle,
Port, "
Madeira "
California "
Whiskey "

LIQUORS

Whiskey, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1 50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wire,	75

MISCELLANEO

Soap, per bar,
Rice, per pound,
Dime box Matches,
Cheese, 5c. 10, best per lb.
Best Navy Tobacco "
Good Navy Tobacco "
Smoking Tobacco, "

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FRESH OYSTERS 30c per Can

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the same and save costs. My books must be settled.

S. W. RALSTON.

Feb. 9, '71.

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Feb. 2d 1y

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—Frederick Gould, late President of the Blackstone Bank, died on the 17th.

—Richard Adams Locke, a well known writer, died at his home on Staten Itsand, on the 17th.

—At New York, recently, J. Stuart Gwynne was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years, for bigamy.

—Col. Thomas Chickering, one of the Chickering Brothers, piano manufacturers, died suddenly Tuesday morning, of apoplexy.

—A committee of the Irish citizens of Boston have collected $1,500 for the benefit of the released Fenians. Halpine is to be cared for on his arrival.

—Three or four Germans who attempted to cross on the ice from Staten Island to Elizabeth, on the 16th, are missing. There is no doubt that they were drowned.

—George H. Matthews, a well known Broadway bookseller, died on the 17th. He was a warm friend of all philanthropic movements, and a frequent contributor to the press.

—A Boston dispatch says that the United States Circuit Court, on the petition of Samuel J. Muscroft, of Ohio, has granted an injunction on the representation of the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," except upon the payment of such a sum as may satisfy the petitioner, who is the author.

—The woman giving her name as Sarah Bennett, and claiming that her husband was on the ill-fated train, and who identified a hat at Poughkeepsie as her husband's, and fainted, and who has collected considerable money from sympathetic persons, was arrested as an imposter, but, out of consideration for her children, released.

The West.

—Immense rich silver mines have been discovered in the Bradshaw district, Arizona, near Prescott, causing much excitement.

—The California orange crop is very fine. Many thousands of orange and lemon trees are being planted in the central part of the State.

—Cincinnati is again agitated over the question of keeping the public library open on Sundays. The subject was on Sunday alluded to from the pulpits.

—A San Francisco dispatch says: The schooner Cygnet, coming up the coast from Scammon's lagoon, Lower California, has 100 turtles on board for Chicago.

—A woman about thirty years old, supposed to be Johanna Essert, was found dead in the woods, near Clifton, O., on the 17th. Her right wrist was terribly gashed.

—Census returns from Michigan foot up as follows: Number of dwellings in the State, 235,687; number of families, 284,725; number of voters, 268,756; number of inhabitants, 1,184,638.

—Coal operators in St. Clair and Madison counties Ill., have resolved to pay only four cents per bushel for mining hereafter, and will close their mines until the miners accept these terms.

—Six inches of snow fell at Peoria, Ill., on Saturday night, the heaviest of the season. At Boston and Springfield, Mass., yesterday, it snowed all day, twelve inches having fallen at the latter place.

—The River and Harbor Appropriation bill, just reported, appropriates $100,000 for the Chicago harbor, and $50,000 for Calumet. The total for Michigan is $542,000, the principal item of which is $250,000 for St. Mary's Falls canal and river improvements. The total for Wisconsin is $251,000, the principal items in which are $60,000 for Superior City and $38,000 for Milwaukee harbor.

The South.

—The receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1870, were $85,097,120, and expenditures, $74,115,723.

—An engine on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad exploded near Piedmont, Va., on the 14th, instantly killing R. McClurg, the fireman, and slightly scalding the engineer.

—The man-of-war seen on the 28th ult. by Capt. Hopkins, of the bark Mary Baker, was in all probability the Tennessee, as Secretary Robeson states that none other would be in that locality at that time. The news was received in Washington with great joy.

—William B. Waters, a boy 13 years old, recently jumped on the cowcatcher of a heavy freight train, near the Shore Line depot crossing, and falling off, the engine ran over him, cutting off his right leg, crushing his left leg nearly off, and bruising and mangling him horribly. He lived four or five hours. The engineer was arrested and held in $2,000 bail.

—The steamer Judge Wheeler exploded her boiler, burnt, and sunk on Sunday, at Bell's Landing, forty-five miles above Vicksburg. The killed were Con. Hogan, a deck hand; Thomas Welsh, a deck sweep, and another man, whose name is unknown. The injured were Capt. Noland, serious; Charley Storey, carpenter, slightly; C. N. Pope, of Little Rock, badly. Very little of the cargo was saved.

Foreign.

—It is ascertained beyond a doubt that the result of the French elections is a triumph for the Conservatives.

—The Liverpool Courier of the 12th says that a French transport, with 1,250 persons on board, has foundered off Cape La Hague, and that all on board were lost.

—The London Spectator believes it probable that Leopold, King of Belgium, will be put on the French throne, with the consent of his own subjects and of the Emperor William.

—In consequence of certain preparations made in the south of France for calling into service the military class of 1872, Bismarck will consent to prolong the armistice only five days.

—Dissatisfaction is felt at the presence of Chanzy and Faidherbe in Paris. It is thought that an oversight in framing the armistice permits these generals, under pretense of voting, to communicate with the authorities in Paris.

—The Paris Figaro says: "It is reported that the German propositions for peace run thus: The cession of Alsace and Lorraine and a portion of the Department of Daubs, and indemnity of one and a half milliards of thalers; the Prussians to keep all materials of war they have captured, and the French fleet and colonies to remain intact."

—The steamship Riga cleared from New York on the 16th for Bordeaux, with a cargo of munitions of war, valued at $398,770. The shipment consisted of 1,550 cases harness, 6,284 cases ammunition, 358 ammunition chests, 53 cases implements, 862 wheels, 215 limbers, 75 gun carriages, 18 guns, 16 battery wagons, 99 caissons, and 16 forges.

—From information received, it is believed that the commanders of the different French armies are universally of the opinion that a continuance of the war at the present time, with any reasonable prospect of success, is utterly impossible. Garibaldi, it is said, has recently expressed himself to the same effect.

—Everything has been arranged at Bordeaux for a committee to negotiate a treaty for peace. A draft of a treaty has been approved of by Bismarck and Moltke. The treaty will be signed immediately, and the German troops will then march through Paris to Strasbourg and there take trains for home, the trains following each other as rapidly as possible. The Assembly will adjourn to Paris and proceed with the reorganization of France.

—It was intended at one time to invite the reigning sovereigns of Germany to accompany the Emperor and army in the triumphal entry into Paris, but this plan has been abandoned, and the sovereigns invited instead to attend his Majesty in his grand entrance into his own capital. It is still undecided at what time the Emperor will return to Germany, but it is thought he will leave Versailles on the 23d, traveling through Strasbourg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Munich, and visiting on the way the sovereigns who elected him Emperor, and who will fall into the train to grace his triumphal entry into Berlin. The Emperor will be in Berlin on March 8, when the first Diet of United Germany meets.

never can be.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on the 14th, the House joint resolution appropriating $5,000 to Geo. F. Robinson, for his services in saving the life of Secretary Seward, was adopted.——Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported adversely the House bill directing the Secretary of State to cause to be brought home and interred the remains of Generals Ashman and Steadman, and Elisha N. Saulnier, the late United States Consul at Vera Cruz. The bill was indefinitely postponed.——The bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the carrying of mails was passed.——The bill making an appropriation of $4,000 for the compensation of Nicholas P. Trist, as negotiator of a treaty, was passed.——Sumner called up the House bill regulating telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. After debate, the Senate, without action, adjourned.

In the House, on the 14th, Beck, from the Conference Committee on the West Point Military Academy Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.——Brooks, of Massachusetts, called up the contested election case of Shofe against Tillman, in the Fourth District of Tennessee. A resolution declaring Tillman, the sitting member, entitled to the seat, and allowing Shofe $4,500 for expenses of contest, was agreed to without debate.——Usher moved to proceed with the consideration of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the West Point Academy difficulties. Agreed to.——The evening session was entirely devoid of interest. Several speeches were made, when a motion to adjourn was adopted.

In the Senate, on the 15th, Sumner introduced the following resolution: *Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the instructions to the commander of the ship Tennessee on her present cruise. ——A long argument on the Fifteenth amendment was had between Morton and Blair.——The President's message, returning the test-oath bill without his signature, was read. He takes ground in favor of the full repeal of that obligation, on the ground of the obvious unfairness of asking those for whom the oath was not made to take it, while it relieves those against whom it was intended.——A few unimportant resolutions were offered and properly referred, after which the Senate took a recess until evening, but at the evening session there was no quorum.

In the House, on the 15th, the consideration of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to enforce the right of citizens of the United States, under the Fifteenth amendment, to vote in the several States of the Union, was taken up. The debate was long and warm, and brought out all the fine language and beautiful expressions of the House, the choicest of the latter being that of Voorhees, that "the bill provides for an army of officials all over the land as thick as locusts and as mean as the lice of Egypt, to arrest, without warrant, free-born citizens." Finally a vote was reached, and the bill passed—yeas, 114; nays, 64. It contains nineteen sections, covering twenty-four pages.——The House met in the evening at 7:30. Numerous reports were made, but no business of importance was accomplished, and at 9:20 a motion to adjourn was adopted.

In the Senate, on the 16th, a motion to consider the bill preventing cruelty to criminals was objected to.——Cragin reported, without amendment, the House bill providing for the recovery of damages for the loss of the sloop-of-war Oneida.——Nye, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill for the relief of contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, with the message of the President returning the bill with his objections. The question being, Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President? the yeas and nays were called, and resulted—yeas, 2 (Ross and Saulsbury); nays, 57.——The Legislative Appropriation bill came up as the regular order of business, after the expiration of the morning hour. The question being upon the amendment to increase the salaries of United States District Judges, the proposed increase was retained in the bill—yeas, 30; nays, 28. The following is the scale: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $8,500; Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, $8,000; United States Circuit Judges, $6,000; Chief Justice of the Court of Claims and Superior Court of the District of Columbia, $6,000; Associate Justices of the same Courts, $5,000; United States District Judges, $5,000.——Adjourned.

In the House, on the 16th, it was ordered that, on and after Saturday, the 18th, the House meet at 11 o'clock a. m.——The resolution directing the dismissal of the leaders and instigators in the first class at West Point, and the court-martialing of the others, was agreed to by 113 to 109.——The House then, at 2:30, proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Conger, to provide for better security on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. The bill establishes regulations to be observed by steamers, to guard against loss or danger from fire, leaking, explosion, or other accidents. It was passed as a substitute for the Senate bill.——Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 17th, the Vice-President presented the credentials of Eli S. Saulsbury, as Senator from Delaware for six years from March 4th next, which were read and laid on the table.——Nye reported back the House bills for the apportionment of members of the Territorial Councils of Wyoming and Colorado. Passed.——The Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was then proceeded with. After full discussion a vote was taken on Trumbull's amendment, and resulted in a tie—yeas 25, nays 25—when the amendment was carried by the casting vote of the Vice-President.——Trumbull, on leave, introduced a bill providing for assistant treasurers at [illegible]. Referred.——The Senate then, at 5:45, after a short executive session, adjourned.

In the House, on the 17th, Wilson, of Minnesota, presented a memorial from the Minnesota Legislature for an appropriation for the improvement of Duluth harbor.——The report of the committee on the bill creating a territorial government in the District of Columbia was then taken up and agreed to. The bill now goes to the President for approval.——The next bill taken up was the one giving a right of action, in the District of Columbia and the Territories, by any person suffering from injury to person, property, or means of support, on account of intoxicating liquors being sold to husbands or fathers. Lawrence explained the bill, which, he said, gave a wife right of action against any person who sold liquor to her husband, which made him incapable of performing duties such as he ought to perform. [Laughter.] Potter moved an amendment, confining the bill to the District of Columbia. Agreed to. The bill was then ordered engrossed, and read a third time.——Adjourned.

NEW BLEACHING PROCESS.—In a new bleaching process, the wool or silk, having been first cleaned in the usual way, is to be steeped for about an hour in a solution of equal parts, by weight, of oxalic acid and chloride of sodium in clear, cold water, after which it is removed from the bath and allowed to drain, and is then washed in the ordinary manner. The same bath may be used repeatedly by adding at each fresh charge of wool or silk a little more oxolic acid and chloride of sodium. The materials, whilst in the bath, should be stirred, and in the case of woven fabrics they should be passed through rollers. Should it be required to impart a blue color to the materials, the color employed should be first dissolved, filtered and strained, and then introduced into the mordant bath, in proportion varying with the shade required.

Orchards Without Money.

There are many farmers in limited circumstances who do not see their way clear to purchase trees for an orchard. In many instances there is a mortgage on the farm, which must be cleared off or it will clear the farm off. Shelter is wanted for the stock; or perhaps more important yet, better shelter is wanted for the family. Often in the case of new farms there is no well and no cistern, the water for the barns being brought from a spring at a distance. There is no roller to smooth down the surface of the fields that are to become permanent meadows; there is no mowing machine to cut the broad acres of grass; perhaps a neighbor's grind-stone has to be called into requisition whenever a scythe or axe has to be sharpened. Then there is a family to be fed and clothed; taxes to be paid; school books to be bought; and a host of other pressing wants that require immediate and every day attention.

None know but the industrious poor, and none know so well as the poor farmer, how pressing some of these wants are. Many little feet go unshod till the grass is whitened by the frost for want of money to buy shoes. Many an ambitious farmer's boy has to delay his entering the winter school till something can be sold from the farm in order to buy his books. The wife of many a frontier farmer cannot provide her scanty winter wardrobe suitable for attending meeting, till the pork is fattened and sold. Indeed there are hosts of farmers just commencing to prepare homes, where the supply of groceries is gauged by the supply of eggs and butter. It is only in good seasons or in times of good luck that such families "can make both ends meet"—whenever there appears a "frowning providence" some of the real, present necessities of the family are unsupplied.

It is all nonsense to talk to a man in such circumstances about spending three or four hundred dollars in buying fruit trees. Downing on Landscape Gardening and Home Adornment is an excellent book, but not for him. An evergreen belt would look well on the windworn side of his place, and would protect his orchard site; but evergreens cost money. It is vain to tantalize this man by telling him that he could get more money from five acres put in fruit trees than he realizes from his whole farm now; he knows that already. He knows, too, that his little boys and girls are fond of apples, pears, plums and cherries; that they are wholesome food; and cheap, when home grown. He wants and needs an orchard, and knows that the sooner the young trees are set the quicker will they bear fruit. He has no money to purchase trees from a nurseryman, and does not wish to run in debt in order to obtain them. How is this man to have an orchard without money, and without other price than the labor of himself and his family?

This is the way: Set apart a small plot of land in the garden or field for a nursery. If you can do no better for obtaining seeds, save them from the apples that are used in the family, and obtain more from the wild crab apples growing in the woods. They may be planted the present season, where the ground is still open, or kept till spring and then put out. They sould be planted in drills uniformly straight. The earth should be finely pulverized, and the seeds covered to the depth of about half an inch. Nothing is required the first season but to keep the weeds down, and to have the ground soft and mellow about the young roots. No more skill is required to raise seedling apple trees than to raise a crop of corn or beets. An hour's work, once a week through the summer and fall, will be sufficient to tend a plantation of several thousand seedling apple trees. A man having advanced thus far towards raising an orchard will be a shiftless fellow indeed, and very lacking in mechanical ingenuity, if he does not continue the cultivation of his young stalks, and learn to engraft them when they are of sufficient age.

We lately visited the largest apple orchard in the West, if not in the whole country, an orchard producing this year some fifteen thousand bushels of fruit. This famous apple orchard was started in this wise: A fourteen year old boy came to Illinois about the time of Black Hawk's war. Where his father settled there were few apple trees, except wild crabs. Wise men said apple trees did not do well here, but he did not believe it.

Young apple trees were brought from a distance and commanded high prices, but cash was scarce with him. So he started out to make an orchard with such means as he had. He saved all the seeds that he could, planted them, and tended the young trees till they were large enough to engraft. His first cions he obtained with money earned by himself. He rode on horseback seventy miles over the prairies to get the cions and put them in himself. Every year he continued to give his spare time to planting, pruning and grafting apple trees. The orchard was started to supply a single family, now it supplies thousands of families.

Undoubtedly the best way to obtain a fine orchard is to purchase first class trees from a reliable nurseryman. So, too, it is the best way to obtain a fine stock of cattle to purchase thoroughbred animals. But because a man is so circumstanced that he can do neither, it is no reason that he should go without fruit or cows.

Many a poor farmer delays putting out an orchard for the want of money to purchase trees, till he gets at an age that he thinks the trees will never yield their fruit to him. The surest way for a poor farmer to make sure of an orchard is to commence to get one by the labor of his own hands. In this way he can have an orchard of bearing trees, cider to drink, apples to eat and to sell long before he became forehanded enough to spare the money all at once to buy the trees to plant an orchard. The people who went from the old towns in the vicinity of Boston to colonize the more northern states of New England "were wiser in their generation," as far as the planting of apple trees is concerned, than were the settlers of most parts of the West. They took a bag of apple seeds with them wherever they went to settle. Every man became his own nurseryman, partly from force of circumstances and partly from force of poverty. Apple trees took the place of forest trees before the stumps of the former had rotted away.—*Prarie Farmer.*

Keeping Apples.

Having just read an account of a writer's keeping apples a long time by wrapping them in paper, and another article in which it was stated that the keeping in a sound condition was greatly prolonged by keeping them from the air, I will give my testimony to substantiate the truth of the above assertions. I have eaten apples in August in a perfectly sound condition, that were wrapped in light paper the October previous. The Fourth of July has been frequently celebrated by partaking from a loaded dish of apples, as well as from a pitcher of "ice cool lemonade." The former was not wrapped in the paper until near the close of March. I think, by selecting the best of fruit now, and carefully enveloping each specimen separately in paper so that the air cannot pass through, the time of keeping in a sound and eatable condition can be greatly prolonged. After covering each apple with paper, I would select a tight wooden box and cover it on the inside, or outside, with paper either before, or after putting in the fruit, as the case may be. Those persons who are desirous of preserving a small quantity of apples will be amply repaid for their trouble by trying the above experiment. The fruit should not be disturbed after packing until the box is opened at the time the fruit is to be eaten.—*Exchange.*

The Markets.

CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	$6.00	a 6.50
Prime	5.75	a 6.00
Fair Grades	5.00	a 6.00
Stock Cattle—Common	4.50	a 4.75
Inferior	2.75	a 3.54
Hogs—Live	7.20	a 7.40
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	3.50	a 4.50
Butter—Choice	.28	a .32
Eggs—Fresh	.23	a .24
Flour—White Winter Extra	6.50	a 7.00
Spring Extra	....	a 5.70
Grain—Corn—No. 2	....	a .50½
Barley—No. 2, new	.75	a .80
Oats—No. 2	.48¼	a .48½
Rye—No. 2	.81	a .82
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	1.24½	a 1.25
No. 2, new	1.22	a 1.22½
Lard	.12½	a .12¾
Pork—Mess	22.00	a 22.12½
NEW YORK.		
Hogs—Live	8.38	a 8.62
Dressed	9.75	a 10.00
Sheep	6.36½	a 7.00
Cotton—Middling	....	a .15¼
Flour—Extra Western	7.20	a 7.70
Wheat—No. 1 Spring, new	1.52	a 1.55
Rye—Western	....	a 1.13½
Barley—State	....	a 1.12
Corn—Mixed Western	.83	a .85
Oats—Western	.62½	a .70
Pork—Mess	22.00	a 22.50
Lard	.13¼	a .14½
CINCINNATI.		
Flour—Family	$6.25	a 6.50
Wheat—Red	1.36	a 1.40
Corn—Mixed	.59	a .60
Oats	.53	a .54
Rye—No. 1	1.00	a 1.05
Barley—Fall	1.00	a 1.05
Lard	.12¼	a .12½
Pork—Mess	....	a 22.50
Hogs—Live	7.25	a 7.75
ST. LOUIS.		
Hogs—Live	7.25	a 7.75
Flour—XX	6.00	a 6.25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1.45	a 1.55
Corn—Mixed	.48	a .49
Oats—Mixed	.49	a .51
Rye	.95	a .96
Barley	.80	a .85
Pork—Mess	....	a 22.50
Lard	.12¼	a .12½
MILWAUKEE.		
Flour—Spring Extra	5.50	a 5.60
Wheat—Spring No. 1	....	a 1.25
No. 2	....	a 1.23
Corn—New Mixed	....	a .56
Oats—No. 2	....	a .51½
Rye—No. 1	....	a .90
Barley—No. 2	....	a .80
Hogs—Live	....	a 8.80
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber	1.36	a 1.37
Red	....	a 1.38
Corn—Mixed	....	a .57
Low Mixed	....	a .56
Oats—No. 1	....	a .51
Hogs—Dressed	....	a 8.80
Clover Seed	....	a 8.40

Grand Gift Enterprise.

In placing before our readers the grand gift enterprise inaugurated by the Musical Society of Milwaukee, Wis., we wish to recommend the merits of the scheme to their careful consideration. The originators of the enterprise are widely and honorably known throughout the country, there being very few musical organizations of equal merits in the United States. Within the twenty years of its existence, this Musical Society has gained the universal esteem and support of Milwaukeeans as one of their most prominent institutions. For this reason the most widely known business men of that city, foremost among whom is the Hon. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., and Representative in Congress of the First District of Wisconsin, have not only given their indorsement, but also their active influence to this enterprise, which is to take the last obstacle of the society's future away, by ameliorating the state of its financial affairs. The scheme so indorsed cannot but meet with confidence and universal favor. *Eighty Thousand Dollars* in greenbacks are to be distributed, among which there is one prize of $25,000, and many others, amounting to large sums. The tickets are sold at $2. Mr. H. N. Hempsted, the well-known music dealer of Milwaukee, is the general agent of the enterprise.

JOHN V. FARWELL & Co. have removed to their new store, 106, 108, 110 and 112 Wabash avenue, Chicago, and are now opening the largest and most varied stock in the city.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago is a favorite with the insuring public. It is one of the few companies which showed a good increase of business during the past year.

THE connection of J. V. Farwell & Co. with the chief manufacturers of Europe and America, enable them to show the largest and best stock of notions, fancy goods, hosiery and gloves in Chicago.

FOR an irritated throat, cough or cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

THE great house of J. V. Farwell & Co.—now opening their foreign importations—have the best and lowest priced stock in Chicago.

For Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

JOHN V. FARWELL & Co.'s unprecedented success with the "Railroad" brand alpacas has led them to again secure its entire production.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST!

It Will Cure Your Cough!

It will Prevent and Cure Consumption.

That Cough which you are neglecting may result in fatal Consumption, if some prompt Remedy is not used. Why sacrifice your life when Your Disease can be cured so quick, and at so small a cost!

What is the Value of Money When Compared to Health.

Allen's Lung Balsam

Is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

It is only about seven years since the Balsam was first offered to the public, and in this short time it has become known and appreciated in nearly every town and village throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Hundreds of thousands of bottles are annually sold, and thousands of witnesses testify to its unequaled power in healing the diseases that it is recommended for.

TRY FIRST

Allen's Lung Balsam!

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusco Co., Ind., says: "For three years past I have used Allen's Lung Balsam extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

Isaac A. Doran, M. D., of Logan Co., O., says: "Allen's Lung Balsam not only sells rapidly, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it, and knowing that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely use it in my daily practice, and with unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far ahead of any preparation I have ever yet known."

It is Harmless to the most Delicate Child.

It Contains No Opium in Any Form.

It is Sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Call for "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM," and shun the use of any other Balsam. Unprincipled men may deceive you with worthless preparations.

CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,

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Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

A SELF-INSTRUCTOR in Physiology for the married, and those contemplating marriage; 160 large pages, 160 plates and engravings, and 30 recipes worth from $1 to $10 each. The only respectable popular treatise on Marriage, Pregnancy, Conjugal Sins, Unhappy Unions and Divorces, Female Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Throat and Lung Diseases, &c., giving improved treatment in full. Price 50 cents. Circular of contents free. M. & S. INST., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR Ladies Exclusively.—A 32-page pamphlet on Female Diseases and their Treatment, sent free.

Poisonous Medicines.

The theory that the virus of disease can be safely counteracted by doses of poison, is false and dangerous. Within the last twenty-five years, not less than a score of virulent poisons have been added to the repository of the medical profession. They are given in small doses, otherwise they would destroy life immediately; but even in minute quantities, they produce, ultimately, very disastrous effects. It is unwise and unphilosophical to employ, as remedies, powerful and insidious drugs, which, in subjugating one disease, sow the seeds of another still more unmanageable. None of these terrible medicaments operate with as much directness and certainty upon the cause of disease as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a tonic and corrective, *without a single deleterious ingredient in its composition.* Arsenic and quinia are given for intermittents; bromide of potassium for nervous disorders; strychnine and prussic acid for general debility; preparations of chloroform and opium for sleeplessness; and yet these deadly drugs do not compare, as specifics for the diseases above enumerated, with that wholesome vegetable invigorant and alterative, while they are all so pernicious that it is astonishing any physician should take the responsibility of prescribing them. Let invalids, for their own sakes, try the Bitters before they resort to the poisons. The relief they will experience from a course of the harmless specific, will render a recourse to the unsafe preparations referred to, quite unnecessary.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY DR WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

They are not a vile FANCY DRINK. Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores, cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other **WORMS,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

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TWO TO SIX BOXES

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SPECIFIC PILL

Will Promptly and Permanently Cure any Case of **Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses,** *however originally caused, or however aggravated in character;* while they will speedily correct these terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation, Incapacity, or Impotency; Diabetes, Lime or Brick Dust Deposits in the Urine; Milky Discharges; Inflammation or Weakness of the Kidneys, &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain and Nervous System* are overworked, are peculiarly subject to weakness of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* These should not fail to use the SPECIFIC PILL.

THE SPECIFIC PILL

Contains no *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides, or any injurious ingredients.*

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On the *Causes, Effects, Symptoms and Treatment of* SEXUAL DEBILITY, just issued, will be forwarded, free of postage, to the sufferers of either sex, by

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The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than **500,000** of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enables them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

Those time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watch-making originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main-springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary to other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success, and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

The trademarks of the various styles made by the Company are as follows:

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Examine the spelling of these names carefully before buying. Any variation even of a single letter, indicates a counterfeit.

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An illustrated history of watch-making, containing much useful information to watch-wearers, sent to any address on application.

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MILWAUKEE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

At Music Hall, Milwaukee,

Wednesday Evening, April 26, 1871, with the Kind Assistance of the Best Musical Talent of the City.

$80,000 IN CASH PRIZES

To be Distributed in GREENBACKS, as follows:

1 Gift,	$25,000	$25,000	100 Gifts,	$50	$5,000
1 Gift,	5,000	5,000	500 Gifts,	20	10,000
5 Gifts,	1,000	5,000	1,500 Gifts,	10	15,000
20 Gifts,	500	10,000	2,177 Gifts		$80,000
50 Gifts,	100	5,000			

100,000 Tickets are to be Sold, at $2 Each.

The drawing will take place after the Concert, and will be conducted by the following gentlemen, who will act as Drawing Committee:

Hon. Alexander Mitchell,
L. R. Durand, Esq.,
Guido Pfister, Esq.,
John E. Eldred, Esq.,
Angus Smith, Esq.,
Hon. Edward O'Neil,
R. P. Ober, Esq.,
M. L. Moraweitz, Esq.,
Christian Wahl, Esq.,
A. V. H. Carpenter, Esq.,
J. Henry Inbusch, Esq.,
S. S. Merrill, Esq.,
Geo. W. Allen, Esq.,
Hon. H. L. Palmer.

☞ All prizes will be paid on the day after the drawing. ☜

W. H. JACOBS, President Milwaukee Musical Society.
EMIL WALLBER, Secretary Milwaukee Musical Society.
T. L. BAKER, Treasurer, Cashier Milwaukee National Bank.

☞ H. N. HEMPSTED, 410 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis., is the authorized General Agent, to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

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35th Semi-Annual

GIFT DISTRIBUTION

$100,000 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

1 Cash Prize of	$10,000
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6 Cash Prizes of	$500 each

2 Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1500 each!

TWO HORSES & BUGGIES, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each

TWO FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, WORTH $500 EACH!

TEN FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WORTH $100 EACH!

1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $25.00 to $300.00 each! Gold Vest and Guard Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, &c.

WHOLE NUMBER OF PRIZES, 10,000 | TICKETS LIMITED TO 50,000

To be drawn Monday, March 27, 1871.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them.

All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86,
OFFICE, 101 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O. CINCINNATI, O.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

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of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A pre-eminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed, **Four Dollars.**

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I. C. BABCOCK'S LETTER.

OFFICE OF ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
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Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:—Our agent at Richmond writes: "We got through to-night drying and fixing up the money from the late fire. The contents of the safe, $23,530 in bills, we recovered. It was a Herring's Safe, and a good one, certain."

LETTER FROM J. M. SUBLITT & CO.,
Proprietors of the Spottswood.
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 29, 1870.

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VOL. I. AUBURN, DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871. NO. 9.

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Growth of Cereals.

At the last meeting of the British Association, Mr. F. G. Hallett read a paper on the "Law of Development in Cereals." His experience showed him several years ago, that grain, and especially wheat, was injured by being planted too closely. He found a wheat plant would increase above the ground in proportion as its roots had room to develop, and that the roots might be hindered by being in contact with the roots of another plant. Mr. Hallett thus sums up the result of his extended experiments:

1. Every fully developed plant, whether of wheat, oats, or barley, presents one ear superior in productive power to any of the rest on that plant.

2. Every such plant contains one grain which, upon trial, proves more productive than any other.

3. The best grain in a given plant is in its best ear.

4. The superior vigor of this grain is transmissible in different degrees to its progeny.

5. By repeated careful selection the superiority is accumulated.

6. The improvement which is first raised gradually after a series of years is diminished in amount, and eventually so far arrested that, practically speaking, a limit to improvement in the desired quality is reached.

7. By still continuing to select, the improvement is maintained, and practically a fixed type is the result.

SAD PICTURES OF NEW YORK LIFE.—Two very sad pictures of city life are made known this morning. The first is that of a Cuban woman who, losing all her money through unfortunate speculations and treacherous friends, found herself and children on the brink of starvation, and then, utterly despairing of relief from her troubles, attempted to commit suicide, and was only prevented by the opportune arrival of some of the occupants of the house. The second is that of an old hag dying from want and cold in a filthy room in a Mulberry street tenement house. She had lived entirely by begging, and never had been known to purchase anything for her sustenance, and yet she was found to be possessed of over $600. Opposite as these two cases are in some respects, in others they are analogous, and only go to show how much misery and suffering and want there are in the metropolis. The tenement houses could tell a sad story were their secrets to be given to the public, and if there were an Asmodeus to lift the roof of the houses in the city as of old he did for Don Cleofas in Madrid, a history of privation and destitution would be spread out in which the incidents are dark and sorrowful.—*New York Express.*

A CRITICAL student of the Scriptures says the hairs of the head may be numbered, but the heirs of Anneke Jans never can be.

While Snows Are Falling.

The Spring time came—the Spring time went,
With shimmering cloud and shiny weather.
The golden glory of June was spent;
On hills and fields we roamed together.
We walked through autumn's purple haze,
The future's dream of bliss forestalling,
And shuddering, thought of Winter's days,
With snows a-falling.

For earth was all so wondrous fair,
And heaven smiled down so blue above it,
Each wandering breath of balmy air
But made us learn anew to love it.
What wonder, if with all so bright,
And wild birds through the woodland calling,
We sighed to think of Winter's night,
And snow a-falling.

And when, at last, the world was dressed
In shining robes of ice-mail gleaming,
And calm white silence lulled to rest
The pale, dead flowers, beneath it dreaming,
Behold, we woke to find made true
The hope our hearts had been forestalling,
And life grew fairer than we knew
While snows were falling.

Ah well! the days of youth fly fast;
Their suns grow dim, their blossoms wither,
And all the dreams that made our past
Fly fast and far, we know not whither;
But when we tread life's wintry slope,
We hear again their voices calling,
And Memory clasps the hand of Hope,
While snows are falling.

The Husband's Complaint.

BY JOSEPH TAYLOR.

A few short months ago, my dear,
Before we two were one,
You vowed to do so many things,
That now are never done.

You said, when home from daily toil
I came with aching brow,
Your hand alone should soothe its pain—
It never soothes it now.

You said you would no burden be,
And dress as means allow;
But what with silks and rings and things,
You do not do so now.

You used to sacrifice yourself,
And to my wishes bow,
Allowing me to have my way—
You never do so now.

You used to sing and play and smile,
And gush I can't tell how;
You won my heart, I grieve to say—
You never gush so now.

I mind the moonlight night when I
Was moved to hear you vow
A joy 'twould be to die for me—
Why don't you do so now?

MANY CROSSES IN LIFE.

Jacqueline looked at the little old-fashioned seal which bore this inscription engraved upon it in white cornelian: "Many crosses in life." It was a true saying, engraved on many a heart withal—in Jacqueline's heart, too. She turned it in her toil-worn fingers with a sigh, thinking that perhaps some superstition attached to its use; that, had she lost or put it away, life might have gone otherwise with her; for poor Jacqueline had known many crosses—thwarted youth, poverty, enforced idleness, and blasted hopes. It seemed to her that this little seal typified them all. She remembered one who had brought it for her birthday gift, who had kissed her when he placed the chain about her neck, and had said: "If you wear your crosses as an ornament, love, they can hardly bear heavily upon you."

But they had borne heavily upon her. They had stolen the color from her cheeks, the glow from her eyes, the roundness from her limbs; they had mingled silver with the brown satin of her hair, and had written themselves in wrinkles upon the white brow; they had bowed the stubborn will, and bent the stiff neck, and broken the sobbing heart.

He had said, too, that the crosses on the seal made the effect of a crown in outline, while she answered that they loooked rather like a crown of stars. But, for all that youthful fancy, few stars had shone across her path, and her crown was yet to come. And the giver of the sacred gift had left her these many years. She sometimes thought she had done wrongly, as the wife of another, to keep this little memento of that dear past—that all her trials had arisen to upbraid her for the sin, to assure her that somewhere, under all the pain and weariness and long suffering, she still preserved one smouldering spark for the lover she had forsaken in her youth.

But then, had she been a happy wife, as other wives had been happy, giving all and receiving much, that would have made all the difference in the world. It seemed now to her as if the girl who waited at the boat to see her lover off, to take her last look, to give him the blessing of her beaming glance to lighten the labor of his work-a-day—who waited there, ages ago was it?—with blushing cheek and wistful eyes, was some other person than herself, Jacqueline; some one of whom she had read, some picture she had seen, something dreamed, or imagined, or heard in the strains of distant music; but surely nothing like it had ever been experienced in her own bleak existence. Love had entered her heart, like sunlight through a prison grating, only to move forward and leave the darkness more terrible; but, for all that, it were better to have known the sunshine than to have been born blind.

Mark had been as poor as herself when he brought her that simple gift—only a clerk in the house of Call & Dunn, on a miserable stipend; but, as the poet sings, his hoard was little, but his heart was great, and Jacqueline had believed it; for after all, afterevérything, she had never been quite able to change her creed. To be sure, she had seemed to change, to doubt him; but what of that? She could control her own actions, force her own inclinations, but her emotions were subject to a higher and more potent influence still. As if it were only yesterday, she could remember when Mr. Dunn suddenly appeared before her one afternoon, in the doorway of her humble home. She had not heard him enter; he had been regarding her, unobserved—who could say how long?—weighing her character in the balance with his false weights, making rough calculations of her pride and principle. When she looked up and saw him there, her needle snapped beneath her finger, and brought the blood.

"This is a bad beginning," said he, gravely.

"Of what?" she cried, in alarm. "Is anything the matter with Mark?"

"Nothing that you can help, child," he answered, almost tenderly; "and yet perhaps you may—if you will."

"If I will!" she repeated. "Is there anything I would not do?" asking it of herself rather than appealing to him.

"Nothing?" he questioned. "Are you certain? Think."

"Nothing. Tell me what you mean, Mr. Dunn; you torture me. Is Mark sick? is he in trouble?"

"Mark is in prison, Jacqueline."

"In prison! Mark! There, you are trying to frighten me."

"I am speaking the truth—the dreadful truth."

She sat now with her hands folded upon her work, all the color vanishing from her tinted cheek, never to reappear again save in a momentary flush.

"Can nothing be done?" she gasped, presently. "Of what is he—accused?"

"Of forging the signature of Call & Dunn to a check."

"And he did it?" she asked. "You believe it."

"There is blasting proof, Jacqueline," sadly. "The money found in his possession, the blanks at his hand, the signature fac-similed over sheets of paper in his private desk. But these proofs are all in my power; they can be used or not, at my pleasure;" and she felt his breath upon her cheek, and met a pair of eyes full of significance.

"Then there can be nothing done;" and the bitter tears sprang to her relief, and fell upon the hand extended to her.

"Something can be done," he said. "You can do it."

"I can love him still; I can believe in him in spite of proof. There is something greater than proof, that neutralizes it and makes it superfluous—it is faith. I do not believe a word of all this. Let me go to Mark; he needs me."

"Sit down, Jacqueline; you cannot go to him now. Remember that others will believe, though you should doubt his guilt. It is only when we have a personal interest in a thing that faith outweighs proof. It is right for you to trust him; but will that save him?"

"It will comfort him."

"But you can save him."

"I! You are wasting words. And the proof?"

"I will destroy it."

"Oh! thank you, thank you. You are our kind friends, after all. You believe in his innocence. How I love you! how Mark will love you! You said that it was I who could save him, when we shall owe everything to you."

"It is you who can save him—with me."

"Yes, oh yes. How kind, how generous. Tell me my part—what I shall do."

"Your part is soon told. You refused it once. Consent to become my wife—hear me out!—and I will destroy every shred of this damning proof. Mark will be proclaimed innocent and be reinstated. In the eye of the world it will all seem a mistake. He will appear an honorable man, free from suspicion, the world before him where to choose. Which is the greater love—to save his happiness or his honor?"

Jacqueline answered him not a word, but rose in her wrath and left him alone. She went to her room and then put on her bonnet—the poor little braid which Mark had said became her so well, which he was never to see her wear again. She would go down to the ferry, and take the boat for the city, and see Mark, and tell him that, however the tide might set, she was with him, believed in him. But when she reached the ferry the boat had left. Then she returned, and wrote to him a long loving letter, reiterating her faith, her firm assurance in his innocence. And the next day but one she received these lines:

"You have believed in me long enough, dear Jacqueline. Your protestations come to me as so many sharp but well deserved rebukes. I am guilty. Look in the books of common law and see what the sentence of the forger is. Will you let me wear away a miserable youth in prison, when I might be up and amending my ways—when you might deliver me? Mr. Dunn has told me of his suggestions to you. For your own sake, as well as mine, pray, pray accept his terms; for though we part in pain, life without love is better than with disgrace. MARK STRETTON."

Jacqueline put down the letter with a twinge of agony. So cold, so selfish! Ready to accept her sacrifice! Had it been herself, she would have grown gray in prison, starved on bread and water, suffered on the rack, rather than abandon her love. Even Mr. Dunn stood out large and generous beside him. That he had done the deed in a moment of dire temptation, she could have forgiven him; but that he should lay the burden upon her shoulders—though she were ready to bear anything for him—but that he should require it of her, that was the sting. Why not leave him to his fate? Did his welfare any longer concern her? The man who could frame this letter must be radically bad from the heart's core—not the bright ideal she had worshipped. Was this her punishment for making an idol for herself? Had the brazen image fallen and crushed her? But just here there came to mind the image of her lover as she had last seen him; the large calm eyes; the firm, well-cut lips, that knew not how to shape a lie, you would have said; a man with sincerity in every look—whose presence made one forget narrowness and deceit as naturally as the sunshine banishes darkness. And here the flood-tide of Jacqueline's love set in, covering the ugly wreck, and leaving her alone with heavenly pity in her throbbing human heart.

How the days dragged after that! No more looking forward to a happy home, to a charmed future. As mistress of Mr. Dunn's house she would have all that heart could wish—nay, nothing that her heart could wish, but all that pride might demand; she could roll in her carriage, and wear fine laces and splendid jewels, and sweep the tufted carpets with shimmering silks; her bed-ridden father should have the newly patented reclining chair, and be wheeled over velvet lawns and through perfumed gardens; there would be flowers in her vases every day the year round—in great vases of costly Japanese workmanship. She hated herself for these thoughts, that gave her no comfort, no delight. She was well enough, happy enough, in her cottage, with its woodbine porch, and her window, wreathed with prairie roses, in her hard work and pleasant thoughts; she needed nothing from the store of another—she needed nobody but Mark.

What she answered when Mr. Dunn came again to press his suit she could never tell; she only knew that when he went away Mark was free, and she was in bonds; that nothing was left her but the quaint engraved seal, which had been the first to admonish her of "many crosses in life."

When Jacqueline stood at the side of Mr. Dunn, and the bishop married them for better or worse, she was but a child in the ways of the world. She had known poverty and care and sickness as familiars; but she had simply heard of treachery and fraud as one hears of ghouls and vampires. They were things belonging to the Dark Ages, when a barbarous baron could serve up his rival's heart at a feast to his lady love. Wolves in sheeps' clothes did not belong to civilized life. So she became Mrs. Dunn; but she soon found that her crosses were not to end here. She was no longer mistress of her own movements or tastes. If she wished for quiet, Mr. Dunn insisted upon society; if she would ride, he preferred to go afoot; if she would work, he demanded idleness; if she made a friendship he forbade it; when she found pleasure in a guest, the invitation was never repeated. These were little things, but they make up the sum of life. When their first child was born, she would have given it some silvery, sweet name, that should seem to reflect a little of her love; but he chose to call it by some harsh family name, and to put it out to nurse. Jacqueline almost lived at the nurse's house for the first few days; then he said to her, "You may go there twice a week, and no more; I will not have you faded or preoccupied for any child." And then the sad mother, with her poor forlorn heart, condescended to her first underhand work, and stole out to her child at odd moments, when she fancied it safe; but he detected her, as she might have been assured he would, and had the baby sent to town, leaving Jacqueline ignorant of its whereabouts. One day it was brought home dead, from some infant disorder. She fancied that it might have recovered had she been near to cherish and care for it. She would have given worlds to have heard about its last baby hours—how it begun to smile, to coo over its playthings. It harrowed her to think that perhaps no tender, longing eyes took its last dying look, no gentle hand ministered to it; she wept to think that all had happened precisely as if the child had been motherless.

After this affairs moved less smoothly than before; there seemed a blight upon the household. Mr. Dunn often came home now out of temper; indeed, he seemed to have used that attribute so generously as to be always in the vocative; but now he sat late at table, drinking deeply, finding fault with the viands, with the weather, the market—with Jacqueline, her voice, her words, her manners—relenting at nothing.

"Why did you marry me?" she once asked him, timidly enough. "I am sure you did not love me."

"I married you, madam," he replied, "in order to make two miserable."

"I congratulate you on your success," she retorted. Crosses were her daily portion now; and if she did not always bear them heroically, who can cast the first stone? She would have parted from her tormentor long ago, but what assurance had she that the proof of Mark's wrong-doing had been destroyed? Perhaps it was in his power to ruin Mark yet. Should she faint by the way, and make her sacrifice of none effect? As her husband's character developed, she began to fear that circumstances had been against Mark Stretton, to see how easy it had been to hoodwink and mislead her unsuspecting mind. Why had she not insisted upon seeing Mark, and hearing the case from his own lips? Why, but because she was then innocent and guileless, and this man had only been able to teach her suspicion. But nothing of this helped her now; however much she was growing to dispise this man, she was now his wife, she bore his name, she had promised to love and obey him. If she had not kept that promise altogether, was it her fault? She had begun well; she had meant to ignore the past; to be scrupulous in her duties: but one never begins well without love. The grandest housekeeping results in chaos without that vital element, and this case surely offered no exception. Besides, in a material view, things were becoming less opulent in this household than before. The table was not so bounteously spread, the linen was looking thin, the carpets were less tufted, and even the shimmering silks of the mistress were wearing rusty. The servant, whose chief task it had been to attend the bedridden father, had long since been dismissed. Jacqueline looked after him herself now, and found a pleasure in returning to the duties of her old free life; but it was only a sort of make-believe, for if Mr. Dunn returned home and observed her at any time in such attendance, he would threaten to send the useless old fellow, as he called him, to the hospital or the alms-house. She had not so much pocket-money now at her command as would buy a plaster for the rheumatic back, or a little fruit for the dainty palate. The house of Call & Dunn had failed some time ago, and the junior partner was making a precarious living by gambling, and otherwise swindling the public. But Jacqueline knew nothing of this. She only knew that they had left their fine house, and gone into lodgings; that sometimes there was nothing in the larder for a whole day; that her husband often let himself in at midnight, sometimes stumbling upstairs to his room, and sometimes overtaken by heavy sleep in the hall below. And he was no saint next morning, boxing and frightening children on the slightest pretext; taunting his wife with having squandered his patrimony; taunting her with wearing fine clothes unpaid for; with the support of her beggarly father; with marrying him, George Dunn, for his money.

"You know better than that, George Dunn," she once said, in reply.

"Why did you marry me, then? Come, give me a reason. You married me to get rid of me, perhaps! Capital! What a success! Do you want to know why I married you?"

"It doesn't signify now," she returned.

"Zounds! but it does signify, let me tell you. I married you *because I hated Mark Stretton!*"

And so Jacqueline sat in her black gown, and looked at the panorama of her past, counting the crosses on the quaint carnelian seal. "Many crosses in life." Did they end here? Ah, no! The bitterest, perhaps, but not all. A widow, with four mouths to feed, and as many backs to clothe, and as many greedy minds to satisfy, was not likely to have an easy time of it—a widow without friends, without money, without a vocation. She tried sewing, but it hardly paid her rent; she entered a mill, but the noise and heat took away strength, and threw her upon a sick bed. The tenement she had rented looked out upon the rear of a beautiful garden, the entrance to which was a whole square distant, where the finer mansions of the city were clustering upon an upper street.

Jacqueline had been used to let her gaze wander through this delightful place as she sat at work. She had watched the grapes cluster and bow the trellises, the speckled pears redden to the sun, the peaches hand like velvet tassels on the overburdened trees, the plums gather bloom and sweetness with every hour. When the gale had played roughly among the boughs, she had looked at the windfalls of golden pippins, and thought what a repast they would furnish for her hungry brood. All their intoxicating odors, mingling together like a bouquet of flowers, came floating in at her open windows, till it seemed as though the very spirit of the fruitage had exhaled into the atmosphere merely to make Jacqueline covetous and the children's mouths water with longing. But now, as she laid upon her sick-bed, the beauty of this fair neighborhood returned to her like a picture; sometimes she dropped asleep to find herself walking under those fragrant boughs, with the dazzling blue breaking through the netted limbs, and the sunshine like a presence beside her. On such occasions little Bert waked her to ask:

"Wus you seeing angels, mamma, like the baby used to did? You smiled all over your face just now." And since her eyes are open to the fact that Bert has her guard about his neck, and her dear old engraved seal in his apron pocket, he finds grace to ask further: "Mamma, Bert will wear this putty seal till you wakes up." But mamma is too sleepy to do more than shake her head, and Bert walks off in triumph, walks down stairs and out into the street, and stops to look between the pickets into the fruit garden, where every blushing peach of them, every clustering grape, every nodding plum, seems to cry, "Come, and let us drop into your mouth," so temptingly that it is too much for the little rogue, with mamma's seal in his calico pocket, and a good deal of hunger in his capacious stomach. So, in an adventurous frame of mind, he trots round the square and opens the garden gate, which moves to the silver chime of a bell, and causes a gentleman, who is giving some orders to the gardener, to turn about and give Master Bert the benefit of a pair of deep, unsmiling eyes shining out of a handsome face, which has the effect of disconcerting the little intruder for the instant, till the deep eyes melt somewhat as they fall upon the rosy, perplexed face, the rings of snarly gold hair.

"Good morning, little one," says the gentleman, with his clear, tuneful voice, that reminds Bert of the wind blowing through the trees. "What have you got for me there in your pocket?" for Bert is holding the seal with great care in that nook, both plump hands engaged in the service.

"It's mine," says he, equivocally.

"Ah! And what will you take for it?" laughing. "Can't we strike a bargain?"

"Take peaches!" returns Bert, sharp at a bargain, as his father had been before him: "ripe peaches; sound too. See!" and he holds up the seal and lets the sunlight winnowing down through the leaves overhead, flash upon it and light up the old engraving. The words the gentleman is about to speak, the laugh that is upon his lips, all dissolve into a profound sigh. Bert is beginning to fancy that he has done wrongly, that the gentleman is going to tell mamma how he was selling her pretty seal for peaches, as he tries to read the grave face before him growing graver every moment, and wrinkled with strange expression; he fancies, too, that there is a tear in the unsmiling eyes regarding the precious seal; and then the gentleman sits down in a garden chair, and holds the seal in his white palm, and seems to have forgotten Bert and the peaches and the waiting gardener, and to have gone a long, long way off, quite out of the sight and hearing of to-day. But by-and-by he comes back again, and calls Bert to his side, and asks gently, with the sound of tears in his voice:

"Where did you find this, my child?"

Bert is sure now that he understands all about it, and is ready to drop with shame.

"Mamma," he begins, "she went to sleep with the headache, and let Bert put it on, and didn't say nothing."

"Where did mamma get it?"

Bert knows nothing about that. "Mamma has worn it forever," he declares.

"Will you take me to see your mamma?"

Feeling as though he had been over reached, Bert consents, and together they pass out of the gate and walk round the square, and pass in at the open tenement-house door, and up the worn staircase up to Jacqueline's room, where grandpa lies all day and counts the flies on the ceiling, and scolds the children for amusement, and watches the clouds flit across the sky, within sight of his window. But it is grandpa who is asleep now, and mamma has staggered up to make the porridge for supper, and to look after the children. She opens the room door at the sound of steps, and naughty Bert rushes into her arms, crying, "Dear mamma, Bert's real sorry;" and then she grows faint and white, for perhaps Bert has broken a window, and the funds are so very low!

The stranger, with his handsome, serious face and fine attire, pauses on the threshold and looks about him. So poor a home just at the foot of his own garden, within a stone's throw of his princely estate; why had he not thought about it? Had his own sorrows blunted him to those of his neighbors? Had he so pitied himself that there was no pity left for others? Had prosperity blinded him to adversity? Then his eyes rested upon Jacqueline, in her shabby gown, with her worn, tired face, her faded eyes; what were those eyes saying to him—what had they said, over and over again, years ago?

"Jacqueline, is it you to whom the seal belongs?" he cries.

"Yes, Mark," she answers, sadly.

"And why did you keep it, Jacqueline, when you had the heart to part with so much that was precious?"

"Because—because I could not part with it, Mark."

"And yet you could forsake the giver in his trouble!"

"I did it for the best. They—*he* lied to me, Mark; he said if I would, I could purchase your release by marrying *him*. I was his dupe, and I have suffered for it. But I deserved it for believing that you could write the letter I received, beseeching me to accept the terms of Mr. Dunn, and save you. I was a fool to believe it, but I was young, Mark. After hearing that you were accused I could believe almost anything. I was crazed with trouble. But it was all a forgery on his part to ruin you. He confessed to all on his dying bed—the forged check laid to your charge, the letter to me. But the mischief was done, Mark; still I forgave him. I promised to try and think as kindly as I could of him. I have tried; but it is hard. 'When you see Mark Stretton,' he said, with his last breath, 'tell him I forgive him the debt.' What debt was it, Mark?"

"The debt of your love, Jacqueline. He hated me because I won you—because you loved me. He can afford to forgive me now."

"Yes," said Jacqueline; "but you—will give me back my seal."

"What! do you prize it still!"

"I cannot do without it. I have worn it all these years. It is like a dear friend."

"Is it so precious to you? And I—who love you—so worthless?"

"You? You love me?"

"Yes, Jacqueline, I love you."

"Then give me back my seal," she said, with a charming smile irradiating her worn features—a smile beside which that of youth is prosaic and cold. "If I did not love you, I should not care for it!"

On his wedding morning Mark Stretton took the guard from Jacqueline's neck, and unfastening the old engraved seal, attached in its place a little sphere of wrought gold.

"You have worn 'many crosses in life' long enough, dear love; wear this for the rest of the way, for my sake;" and the pretty charm, opening with a spring, revealed a Cupid of gold-work, his wings like gold vapor spread for flight, bearing a heart-shaped shield of pink topaz, on which was engraved, "*Je t'aime.*"

But with the seal, do you think that Jacqueline has cast away all her crosses? Ah, no; there are crosses in every sphere; and though love may not always be able to turn them aside with his precious shield, yet "*Je t'aime*" will lighten many a burden.—*Bazar.*

The Military Election Bill.

The military election bill passed the Senate on Saturday, just as it came from the House. Shortly after midnight Senator Blair closed the debate in a speech of half an hour's duration, remarkable no less for the forcible manner of its delivery than for the forcible points it presented. He made a fierce attack on the carpet-baggers in Congress, and brought to his feet Ames, of Mississippi, whom he charged with electing himself by the bayonets he commanded, and even signing his own certificate of election as military commander. Gen. Blair said that this bill, instead of being a bill to protect the right of suffrage, was a bill to deprive the people of that right. He inquired what was the urgent haste for passing this bill. It is two years in advance of the time when it can possibly be needed. Two sessions of Congress will intervene before it can be put into operation, and why is it urged now, if not because the majority are afraid to meet the Representatives fresh from the people? This bill, like the other, is intended, he said, to enforce the fraudulent Fifteenth amendment, which, as he showed the other day, was carried by the most outrageous fraud and deceit. Senators and Representatives, the people of whose States had overwhelmingly voted down negro suffrage, voted for this amendment, and now sit here and vote for these bills to enforce it. While he recognized the Fifteenth amendment as valid, notwithstanding the manner of its adoption, he could not regard these bills to enforce it as constitutional or valid. While the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) had spoken of the use of the troops at the elections in New York and Philadelphia, nothing had been said about the use of troops at the South during elections. We had become so used to the bayonet in the South at elections that it seemed to be regarded as a matter of course. The elections were carried by the bayonet, and, said Gen. Blair, the President elected himself by the bayonet, and his military commanders in the South had, by the use of their troops, elected themselves to high offices. One of them is in the Senate now, and it is said another is on his way here.

Mr. Ames, for the first time since he has taken a seat in the Senate, jumped to his feet. "I desire to know, sir," said he, "if the Senator means to intimate that the troops were not used according to law."

Gen. Blair replied promptly: "Oh, I suppose you used them according to the law, but the law had no right or authority under the constitution." He added that the order issued by the United States Attorney and United States Marshal in New York was withdrawn, but it would not have been withdrawn if there had been a Presidential election. He believed that the design now was to pass this bill to give the President power to re-elect himself by the bayonet, as he elected himself by the bayonet before, and to carry the State of New York by driving the Democratic voters from the polls at the point of the bayonet. He looked upon Senator Conkling as the proper person to have charge of the bill in the Senate, for that Senator, he declared, while misrepresenting the voice of his people, voted to fasten negro suffrage upon them, and other Senators did as that Senator did, stained their hands. They talk about "purifying the ballot-box." They purified it in the South with a vengeance. The men whom Congress had set up as rulers there have robbed the people. They are responsible to no one but to Congress. Every one of those Southern States is now on the verge of bankruptcy. One Governor who, when he went down there, had not money enough to buy his breakfast, now lives in a magnificent house and dines a hundred men at a time. They proposed to confer the ballot upon the people of the South, and yet they had disfranchised the very best men of that section. In his own State of Missouri they had felt this thing as keenly as they had in the South, if not more so. These radical plunderers had control of the State, and had made away with its most valuable franchises. They had excluded from the ballot a large majority of the citizens of the State. Gen. Blair said he would much sooner that a military commander had represented Missouri in the Senate than the man who had represented her, and who elected himself through the aid of a few liberal Republicans. Last fall the State of Missouri was rescued from the clutches of the parties who had so long held it, and at the next election it would give 100,000 Democratic majority. That the State had not been ruined by the way in which it had been plundered was because it was a thriving and growing Western country.

The bill has been enrolled, and will be presented to the President on Monday. On its passage Senators Trumbull, Ross, and Tipton voted with the Democrats against it.

PRESIDENT GRANT, since he has attained his present high position, has frequently taken needless pains to show his contempt for the people to whom he owes his elevation. The Washington *Patriot* says that at the late carnival in that city, right in the midst of the wheelbarrow race, when the presence of carriages was positively prohibited, when the crowd was surging across the avenue in dense throngs, and at a time when it was positively dangerous to the multitude, the President, with the ladies of his family, drove rapidly up the street, followed by another carriage, containing his father-in-law and a lot of juvenile Dents, the two vehicles dashing among the people, scattering them in all directions, and imperiling a number of lives.

Civil Service Reform.

A joint resolution has been reported in the Senate respecting the manner of making appointments to office in the civil service. It authorizes the President to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons to the civil service of the United States as in his judgment will best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability. The President is also authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct inquiries upon these subjects, and to establish regulations for the conduct of those who may receive appointments. He is likewise empowered to prescribe fees to be paid by all persons applying for appointments, except such classes of honorably discharged soldiers as he may exempt. These fees are to applied to pay the expenses of making such inquiries.

This joint resolution is very good, and we trust that it will be passed by both Houses, and become one of the laws of the land. We hope also that in devising the proposed rules and regulations, the President will pay due attention to two or three principles which are of primary importance, but which, unless his attention should be earnestly called to the subject, might by accident be overlooked and omitted. These principles are briefly as follows:

I. All relations of the President, or of any member of his family, or of his wife's family, should be considered as fit, qualified and suitable for any branch of the public service, and should be regarded as perfectly entitled to any place or places which they may prefer or desire, in preference to all other persons. No examination whatever should be required from any relation of the President, or from any relation of any of his relations. In order to avoid accidents, however, all applicants for office who expect to be appointed by reason of their relationship to the President, or to any member of his or his wife's family, should be required to file documentary evidence that they are in reality related to him or them either by birth or marriage or spiritual affinity. Relations should be preferred in proportion to the nearness of their relationship.

II. Persons who give presents to the President should be entitled to appointments without examination, or any other evidence that they are qualified beyond proof of the fact that they have given presents. So far as possible the offices conferred should be proportioned to the magnitude and value of the presents given. This class of applicants should always have the preference next after the relations of the President or of his or of his wife's relations.

III. As evidence of knowledge, ability and character, testimony may be submitted that the applicant has succeeded in making money out of any confidential position he may have previously held; as, for instance, if he has been a railway director, by betraying the interests of the stockholders, or if he has been employed as a legal adviser, by selling his clients to the opposite parties. Proofs of talent and success in this direction should be regarded as of the first consequence, and as commending the candidate to the most valuable and confidential offices.

IV. No person not a relation of the President, or who has not given him presents, should be appointed to any office unless he belongs to the Temperance Society.

By observing these fundamental principles and giving them due prominence and weight in the rules and regulations to be prescribed, there can be no doubt that the President will soon be able to bring about a thorough reform in the civil service, and to elevate it to a wholesome and satisfactory condition.—*N. Y. Sun.*

PUTTING IT ROUND.—The "smiting," which was in vogue long ago in the land, (Egypt,) is a habit which does not appear so shocking to us, perhaps, as it must to other foreigners. There is much more use of the hand among Anglo-Saxon populations—of the argument called a "blow"—than on the Continent. But in Egypt, whoever can hit, cuff, or kick, does it freely. Sir Anthony Absolute's mode of ruling a household, and its results, may be seen any day in the streets.

There was a curious illustration of this rule the other morning near Shepherd's Hotel. Two men had a dispute over a matter of sale, and from words one of them, the larger and stronger, resorted to a sound boxing on the ears of his antagonist. The latter put his hands to his face, looked round with one glaring eye at the crowd which had been collected by the controversy, and, singling out a laughing donkey-boy, administered to him a tremendous cuff on the side of the head. A few yards away there sat a child of eight or nine years of age against the wall of a house, innocently sucking a piece of sugar-cane. The donkey-boy at once charged him, and kicked him in the ribs. The little fellow looked up, uttered a cry of rage, and seizing a large paving stone which lay close at hand, flung it—at the donkey-boy?—oh, certainly not! but at a poor street dog which lay asleep close at hand.—*Russell's Diary in the East.*

THE GUANAPE ISLANDS.—The Panama *Star* states that in removing the guano from the northern island of Guanape, curious objects have been discovered at a depth of forty feet. The most interesting are rudely cut wooden idols, evidently the household gods of the ancient Peruvians, who must have inhabited the islands before they were taken possession of by the birds, many hundred years ago. On the northern portion of the island, after removing the guano, a passage way, leading down to the sea, was laid open, together with a cave, where were found fragments of earthenware vases, two gold ear-rings, and other articles. The vases were in the shape of fruit, and had carvings upon them.

COST OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—It is some small satisfaction, says the London *Lancet*, to know that railway companies do not maim, mutilate and kill their passengers gratuitously. During the past year a total sum of £333,715 was expended by railway companies in the United Kingdom as compensation for personal injury, of which the Great Northern paid £28,000; the Great Western, £20,000; the Lancashire and Yorkshire, £19,380; the Midland, $24,988; the London and Northwestern, £73,803; and the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, $47,437.

Miscellaneous.

NEARLY half of the members of th Thirty-fourth Congress are dead.

NATURE has written a letter of cred upon some men's faces which is honore almost wherever presented.

A BOSTON paper urges that the nam of the builders should always be give in reports of fires caused by defectiv flues.

THERE are 1,017 American claim against Mexico now before the Amer can and Mexican Commission in Wash ington.

MANY blast furnaces are putting ou their fires on account of inability to g coal, owing to the suspension of labor a the collieries.

A CHINESE thief, having stolen a mi sionary's watch, brought it back th next day to be shown how to wind it u

SEVEN UP!—Now that Olive Loga has become the owner of a "brown-ston front," she may be counted High L Gan.

A WESTERN paper, describing th speech of a young orator, says that "h broke the ice felicitously with his ope ing, and was almost immediatel drowned with applause."

WITHIN the last month five hundre colored persons have applied to th American Colonization Society for aid go to Liberia. More negroes are no attracted to the colony than ever befor

"DAD, have you been to the Mu seum?" said a ten-year-old boy. "N my son." "Well, go and mention m name to the door-keeper, and he'll tak you round and show you everything."

"PAT, who is this Nilsson we hear much spakin' about in the newspapers? "Don't you know, Mike? Why, it that ould sea divil Nilsson, that fit th battle of the Nile, tubbe sure."

A BOSTON paper reports that Bosto gets much of its poultry from the fa West; and a Nevada paper says th Virginia City gets its chickens from th Atlantic States.

THE expenses of our wars with In dians since the beginning of the centur amount to more than $400,000,000 while the amount of money spent i attempts to educate them has only bee $8,000,000.

FROM careful experiments made by physician of Lyons, it has been ascer tained that the old remedy of warm water is the best solvent of accumulate wax in the ear, being superior to oliv oil, glycerine, &c.

BOOKS which have been handled dur ing recovery from scarlet fever shoul be burned after they have served thei purpose for the patient. In the stage of recovery such books frequently be come charged with the germs of th disease.

SOMETHING for the novelist and play wrights. Your hero kills your heroin by a poisoned postage-stamp, which h sends her in a note requesting an an swer, and gets the evidence of guil into his hands again by return mail.

IT is said that when diamonds ar used in cutting hot glass in a glass fac tory, one will last for only one day, as suming a milky appearance; but tha if the glass be cold, one will last thre months. Hot glass is cut, however more readily than cold.

MARCOGRAPH PENS.—Under the nam of "marcograph pens," an article ha lately been introduced into England fo marking boxes, bales, etc. The arrange ment consists of a number of differen marking points, placed side by side, ac cording to the width of stroke required by means of which perfect letters o large size can be produced with grea rapidity.

GEOLOGICALLY, the hardest and mos elevated rocks are the sites where th least mortality from cancer is found Along the river courses which flood their banks seasonally are to be found the districts in which the highest mor tality takes place; and that those whereon, from the nature of the rock forming the watershed, the floods ar much discolored by alluvium, an where, from the flatness of the countr the floods are retained and not easil drained off, there we find the greates mortality from cancer among females.

A GENTLEMAN who has been studying botany in the Sandwich Islands de scribes the pursuit of the science ther as somewhat difficult and perilous. O one of his trips he was obliged to de scend a deep incline at an angle o seventy degrees, by swinging from th roots of one tree to the branches of an other, and this with a gorge beneath him two thousand feet deep. But h was rewarded by finding a magnificen violet, with splendid snowy-white wax flowers, some of them nearly half a inch in diameter, and exquisitely per fumed.

IT must not be imagined that adul terations are to be reckoned among th precocities of the nineteenth century Even so far back as the time of Henr VII. of avaricious memory, there ap pears to have been no end to the inge nuity of our ancestors in inventing an detecting these iniquities. Here is a enactment of his upholsterer's depar ment: "None shall put to sale in fair or markets any feather beds, bolsters o pillows, except such as are stuffed wit one sort of stuff, viz., "dry pulled feat ers, and not with any unlawful corrup stuff." However, even the dread o Empson & Dudley, that monarch's ver sharp attorneys, doesn't seem to hav inspired the bedmakers with much aw for not long after they were adulteratin with gravel, fen down, and thistl down.

MRS. WOODHULL'S BLANDISHMENTS.— lady writes to the Chicago *Republica* "I was present when Miss or Mr Woodhull interviewed several membe of the House, some of whom, to the honor be it said, could not be mesme ized, and did not relish the apple; b at last came Mr. Julian, of Indiana, wh proved an easy prey. The process w perfect. She sat very close to him the sofa, put her face very near his, an fastened upon him her magic orbs. S laid the tips of her magnetic finge upon his hand and arm, as if to enfor and make emphatic her arguments. soon looked dreamy, smiled as if gent wafted on a sea of bliss, and one cou see the apple was tasting very swee She talked on until he was complete under her influence, bowing his he and responding, while that swee dreamy smile lit up his noble face, at length she placed in his hands h memorial, which he took, when th gracefully rose to their feet, join hands while several adieus were spok and the apple was swallowed. M Julian returned to his seat to ask a obtain leave to have the memorial pri ed in the *Congressional Globe.*"

Auburn - Courier.

AUBURN IND......MARCH 2. 1871

THE Democratic gains thus far in the United States Senate, are: George Goldthwaite, of Alabama; F. P. Blair, of Missiouri; Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina; Joseph P. Kelley, of Oregon; Henry Cooper, of Tennessee; and H. G Davis, of West Verginia.

Mr. Sarnighausen, according to the Ligonier *Banner* and Angola *Republican* was unjustly ousted from his seat as a Senator, by the Republicans. He went back on the regular Democratic ticket, and was elected by the Republicans, on the people's ticket. We think his punishment only equalled by his faithlessness. Served him right.

PERSONAL.—We clip the following pen picture of our worthy representative, Hon. L. D. Britton, from the State *Sentinel*, of last Satnaday:

L. D. Britton, Esq., the Representative from DeKalb County is also a farmer, though, from his circumspect, deportment and physical niceness, with many he would pass for a minister. Born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1820, and raised and educated in Wayne County, Ohio, he did not become a citizen of Indiana until the year 1850. In his county the political elements are very equally divided, having been nearly a tie for the last ten or twelve years. His majority only ranges at about sixty and therefore the contest is always a hot one, and compells each party to be on the alert and to guard the corners with watchful care and diligence. Mr. Britton has carried the last three elections, having gone through the ordeal like many others of 1868, 1869 and 1870. Plain and temperate, sensible and inteligent, and concientiously scrupulous withal, it is not a matter of wonder that he is successful. Such a man is hard to beat in any part. We learn that he makes an excellent Representative.

IN a brief letter to us yesterday, Mr. B. describes the cowardly action of the Radical members, in their attempt to defeat the Appportment Bill. He says: The Radicals done this, thinking that they would probably compell is to follow in their footsteps of two years ago, and legislate with there being two-thirds of the whole number elected present, but I think we will not endorse Morton and Baker's opinion in that case. The real cause of their resignation is because they could not have every bill to suit them, as they have had for a long time past.

IT is mentioned as a curious circumstance that Blair and Logan each commanded an army corps in the late bloody strife betweed the sections that Blair entered the army a Republican and has just been elected a democratic senator, and Logan entered he waa a democrat, and has just been elected a republican senator.

Address of a Joint Committee Appointed by the Democratic Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly to the People of Indiana.

The forty-seventh session of the General Assembly was abruptly terminated on the 23d instant by the resignation of thirty-four members of the House. The ostensible cause for this revolutionary course was to prevent the passage of the amendment to the apportionment law; but they are without justification. We insist this was a fair, just and necessary bill, and that we had the clear constitutional right to pass it, and considering the opposition it was likely to meet in the Senate, and the fact that but few working days remained, it was deferred as long as prudence would dictate. But conceding it to be unconstitutional, unjust and iniquitous, and that it was pressed with unwarranted haste in the House, the question then arises: Was it a sufficient ground for this revolutionary faction to end the business of the Legislature? If the bill had been passed in the House on the 23d and had gone to the Senate, it could hardly have been taken up in that body before Friday, the 24th. Then as it requires two-thirds to suspend the constitutional rule, which requires bills to be read on three several days, and as that could not be done, and if it had been treated in the Senate as a favored bill it would not have been ready for passage till Monday, when, if important to defeat it, seventeen Senators could have resigned. This would have given three days more time. But if the bill is unconstitutional as it is claimed, when it went to the Governor, he could have kept it three days and vetoed it. This would have been six days more, and then if these members had desired to defeat it they could have resigned, which would have been effectual in defeating the bill, and would have given six days more of legislation, in which time important measures could have been disposed of, or they might have remainded and voted on it after the veto, and then let the Senators have resigned and defeated the bill in the last ditch.

The early days of the session had been taken up in perfecting measures of importance, some of which have already been acted upon. We can not enumerate all, but will briefly allude to the most important. A fee and salary bill passed after great opposition from persons in office, which cuts off constructive fees and county allowances, and saves thousands, of dollars to the people. Also, an act distributing to the several counties of the State, to be loaned out for the use of schools, $600,000 which we found in hands of the State Auditor, yielding no interest for the benefit of the fund, but from which that officer has been realizing anually from twenty to thirty thousand dollars for his own use. Also, an act reducing the tax levy for State purposes from twenty-five cents to five cents on the $100 valuation. Other measures of equal importance had been matured, and could have been passed but for this unwarranted and revolutionary course. We desire to call attention to some that were defeated by this action, and for which the Republican members who resigned, and their advisers, are solely responsible.

First—an act to tax the stock of banks for municipal purposes, had passed the House by a large majority, and would have passed the Senate. Heretofore, the stock in banks, which are all located in cities and towns, and share the protection and reap the benefits of municipal authority, are exempt from any of the expense necessary for their support. It was a measure that Governor Baker called attention to his message as follows:

TAXATION OF BANK STOCK.

"I repeat the recommendation made at the opening of the last General Assembly, that provision be made for taxing the shares of stock in the National and other banks for municipal purposes, as other property is taxable.

The opinions then expressed as to the power and duty of thus legislating remain unchanged."

Second—As act regulating insurance companies which would, according to the statement of Hon. O. M. Wilson, our of the members who resigned, made on the floor of the House, have brought into the State Treasury from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars per annum without any burden to the peeple, and would also have entirely protected the people from wild cat and irresponsible insurance companies of every kind.

Third—An act reducing the governor's house rent from $5,000 to $2,000 per annum, which is the rent actually paid by him, together with $500 for the use of his furniture, thus saving the tax payers of the State $3,000 per annum. Whether this had anything to do with inducing Governor Baker to go into the Republican caucus and urge and entreat reluctant members to resign, we will not say, but leave the people to determine. But this we will say, that some members who have stated that under no circumstnces would they have done it had not Governor Baker personally solicited them to do so.

Fourth—A carefully prepared act to remedy the existing divorce laws of the State to which the attention of the General Assembly had been specially directed by the Governor, in his message, in which the defects of the existing laws were stated at length, and said by him to have "brought reproach upon the State," and recommends certain tamendments where by "Indiana divorces would soon cease to be advertised in any of the Atlantic cities as marketable commodities, and that refugees and fugitives from the justice of other States would no longer come to Indiana in quest of divorces, to be used on their return to their homes as licenses to violate the laws of our sister States," and which act was in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor on the subject, and had passed the Senate, and in a day or two would have passed the House.

Fifth—Tax on Railroads.—In his message the Governor says:

"At the last special session, I called attention in a message, which will be found at page 122 of the Senate Journal, to some very glaring defects in the present law for the assessment and taxation of railroads, through which great injustice is done to the State and to the owners of other kinds of property subject to taxtation."

"I now respectfully call attention to that communication, and renew the recommendation."

A joint committee of both Houses aided by the Governor examined the question and were astonished at the result. As an example, a road running through the northern part of Ohio and this State was found to be assessed in Ohio at $25,000 per mile, which was not near its value, while in Indiana the same road is assessed at $8,000 per mile. In this case there should be added $2,500,000 to the assessment of a single road. A bill was introduced by Mr. Stone (since resigned), which would have passed and remedied these "glaring defects."

Sixth—Railroads.—There was a general demand for a law regulating local freights on railroads. A bill for this purpose had been printed and was made the special order of the House for to morrow. It would have conformed to the Constitution, and would have passed both houses next week, and would have ended the unjust discrimination which railroads have made for years against local frieght.

Seventh—Patent Right Swindlers.—A bill of the House would have passed almost without opposition, giving to the person who signs a note for a patent the right to make full defense to it, notwithstanding it had been assigned and required suit to be brought in the county where the maker of the note resides. This was a necessary law.

Eight—Barnabas Hobbs.—A special committee was inquiring into the question why the printing of the present Superintendent's report cost about eleven thousand dollars, while the printing of Professor Hoss' report cost but about $1,800. The committee had found an overpayment of $2,000 and had not completed their investigations.

Ninth—The Insane—From every county and township in the State come up an appeal for provision for the poor and unfortunate insane. Governor Baker in his message states that not more than one-third of the insane can be cared for at the Hospital, and it is a disgraceful fact that our jails and poor houses are filled with incurable insane, who aught to be in the Asylum.

The Committee of the House on Benevolent Institutions all signed a report, of which the following is an extract:

"We find one ward not fit for a horse stable. It is an old dilapidatea and dungeon like room, with low ceilings and no ventilation, which together with the hissing steam pipes and about twenty-five insane persons, very readily makes visitors apprehensive that they are near the infernal regions. Mr. Speaker, this ward should be abandoned and condemed as an improper place to put human beings, however insane. But this can not be done until room is prepared for the patients who occupy it."

Within the next five days a law would have been passed making provision for additional buildings, so as to meet the demands of the unfortunate and save the honor of the State. As the matter now stands, these poor women must remain in their pandemonium, or be sent home for confinement in jails with criminals.

All the Democratic members, except those who were absent on account of sickness, were in their seats ready to discharge their duty and pass the laws demanded by the people. But they were prevented from doing so by the Republican members in the House resigning their seats and breaking a quorum. Upon whom the responsibility rests for this, we leave to the judgement of a candid people.

JAMES D. WILLIAMS,
JASON B. BROWN,
HENRY S. CAUTHORN,
WILLIAM MACK,
W. G. NEFF,
O. H. P. ABBETT,
Committee.

CHANGED.—We made brief mention, last week, of the recent change that has taken place in the *Sentinel* establishment, at Fort Wayne, Messrs. Dumm & Henderson having sold their interest to Burt & Tucker. Mr. Dumm remains as editor of the paper, and now that his entire attention can be given to this department we look for the *Sentinel* to rapidly rise in favor and prestige with the people.

We regard Mr. Dumm as one of the ablest and most brillant writers in the State, possessing a rare faculty for that spice, humor and originality of expression that has already made him popular as a journalist. Honorable and dignified, with a true comprehension of merit and excellence, we gladly accede to him that position which his accomplishments and scholarly attainments most surly entitle him to hold, and wish him the same proportionate degree of success in the future that has marked his course in the past.

Messrs. Burt & Tucker are gentlemen of large practical experience,—financial ability combined with a long career in the newspaper service, and with these requisites the *Sentinel* is destined to be the leading paper of the State.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Jerry Andrews is Plaintiff and Jackson A. Andrews is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and seven cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder,

On Saturday, the 25th day of March A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to wit: The North half of the South-east quarter of section seven [7,] also the West half of the North-east quarter of section seven [7] both tracts lying in township thirty-three [33] North of range fifteen [15] east, also the following described lots in the town of Orangeville in said county. The undivided one-half of lots number one hundred and thirteen [113] one hundred and nineteen [119] one hundred and twenty [120,] one hundred and twenty seven, [127] one hundred and twenty-eight, (128) also the undivided one-third of lots numbered one hundred and fourteen, [114] one hundred and fifteen, [115] one hundred and sixteen, [116] and one hundred and seventeen, [117,] also the undivided one-third of the following tract, to-wit: Commencing at the North-east corner of said lot number one hundred and thirteen [113] thence South twenty [20] degrees, West three chains, thence South twenty-one and one-half [21½] degrees East fourteen chains to a corner, thence North five [5] degrees, West twenty links to an ash tree thence South thirty-six [36] degrees, West to an elm tree, and bounded on the East by the St. Joseph river, excepting lands heretofore deeded by John Bates and Amzi Seely to Jonas N. Roe, the above described lands deeded, to include lots numbered one hundred and ten [110] one hundred and eleven [111] the Grist Mill, dam, water privilege and banks, of said St. Joseph river at the dam better known as the "Orange Mills" being in township thirty three [33] North of range fourteen [14] east, also the following described lands in township thirty-three [33] North of range fourteen [14] east, in said DeKalb County, Indiana, situated in the east side of the North east quarter of section one, containing fifty [50] acres and known as part of the Estate of the late Henry Fusselman deceased, all in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisment laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind., February 27, 1871.

$14.50.

ATTENTION!

Special Notice.

I hereby notify all those knowing themselves indebted to me by note or book account, to call and

SETTLE UP IMMEDIATELY!

It is expected that all will attend to this matter without delay, and save trouble and Costs.

J. H. F. HOLLINGER,

Feb. 23, '70.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne. Ind.
Feb. 23,
O. D. HURD.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:40 a. m.

MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.

FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.

GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.

MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.

FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
E. STILES, " Butler.
C. D. COGSDILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 28th 1870. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING SOUTH.	MIXED.	EXPRESS.
Jackson, leave	6:10 A.M.	1:10 P.M.
Jonesville	8:40 "	2:25 "
Angola	11:05 "	4:03 "
Waterloo	12:13 P.M.	4:48 "
Auburn	12:37 "	5:05 "
Fort Wayne, arrive	1:55 "	6:10 "
GOING NORTH.		
Fort Wayne leave	8:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Auburn	9:17 "	6:05 "
Waterloo	9:47 "	6:22 "
Angola	11:05 "	7:07 "
Jonesville	1:40 "	8:48 "
Jackson, arrive	3:10 "	10:10 "

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt.

G. T. ABBEY, Agent Waterloo.

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Boots & Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
From the finest serge down to the Coarsest
Stoga Boots,
Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will
Warrant!
and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.
Repairing Done
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Please call and see for yourself, in the
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WATCH FREE, and $30 a day sure, and no humbug. Address LATTA & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 4w

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Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

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By sending 35 Cents with age, height, color of hair you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX P. O. Drawer No 21 Fultonville, N. Y.

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BY CLEANSING THE BLOOD and arousing the Liver and Secretive Organs to a healthy action, these Pills cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as Headache, Pain in the side Numbness of the hands and feet, Dullness, Chilness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Loss of appetite, Billious Dysentery, Kidneys Affections, Constipation, Debility, Fevers of all kinds, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Being free from mercury and other poisons they can be taken at all times and under all circumstances without regard to diet or business. Price 25 cents a box.

Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Company St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealears in Medicine everywhere.

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PURE CHINESE TEA

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IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor, Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA Co, 8 Church St. New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

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MRS. WHITCOMB'S Syrup.	Cures colic and griping in the bowels, and facilitates the process of teething.	PRICE 25 CENTS
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Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy, in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggist and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

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Marriage Guide. A private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

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Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butt's work no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 N. eight street, between Market and Chesnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. S. Stough,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Waterloo City, Ind. Gives prompt attention to professional calls. 2-28

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$30 A DAY, sure. LATTA & CO., Pittsburgh Pa

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GO TO
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One door north of Post Office.
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EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
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Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

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Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

DR. A. E. OLIN,
102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

LIGHT! LIGHT!!
CHAS. W. WELCHLIN.

Has the sole agency for Danforth's celebrated and absolutely.

Non-Explosive
BURNING FLUID.

It makes, one hundred per cent better light than Coal Oil, and does not produce smoke or bad smell.

Give it a trail. NO CHARGE made to try it. Go to the "LIGHT HOUSE," corner of Fifth & Main streets for Lamps, Burners, Chimneys and Lanterns.

CHAS. W. WELCHLIN.
Jan. 17, tf. Auburn, Ind.

TRY WELLS'
Carbolic Tablets.

An unfailing remedy for all Bronchial Difficulties Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Diptheria, Dryness of the Throat or Wind Pipe and all Catarrhal diseases.

The wonderful modern discovery of Carbolic Acid, is destined to become one of the greatest blessings to mankind in its application to diseases of the Human Race, and its great curative qualities in all affections of the Chest, Lungs and Stomach.

Dr. Well's Carbolic Tablets,

besides the great remedial agent *Carbolic Acid* contain other ingredients universally recommended which chemically combine producing a Table more highly medicinal and better adapted for diseases of the Humen race, than any preparation ever before offered to the public.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Wells' Carbolic Tablets
ARE A SURE CURE. TRY THEM
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 47w4

AGENTS WANTED FOR
FREE LOVE.
AND
ITS VOTARIES.

by DR. JNO B. ELLIS. Large Sales, immense profits Stupendous revelations and startling disclosures. The whole subject laid bare and its hideousness exposed to universal execration. Written in the Interests of Civilization, Christianity and Public Morality. Send for circulars and terms. U. S. Publishing Co., N. Y., Cincinati, Chicago and St. Louis

B. TRENTMAN & SON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
CROCKERY
China, Glass,
Fancy and Silver Plated Ware,
LAMP and COAL OIL FIXTURES,
No. 86 Columbia St.,
Ft Wayne, - - - - Ind

HEAR YE!
Hear Ye!!
HEAR YE!!!
PAY UP!

All those knowing themselves indebted to me, are requested to call and settle, either by cash or note, without delay. I mean business, and must have a settlement without further delay.

JOHN L. DAVIS

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.
Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool
Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

ESTABLISHED 11 YEARS
Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store!
90 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana.

Root & Company's

Preparations for the Spirng trade of 1871 complete. Close "cash" buyers are invited to look through our large and attractive assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods Notions, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS! will find Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, in all widths, Brown and Bleached Shirting Muslin, Towls and Towlings Toilet quilts, Blankets, white and colored Flannels curtain goods, Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, Prints White and Colored Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, and other Domestic Goods in great variety and at very low prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We will guarntee our prices Brown and Bleached Muslins, by the pieces or yd, as low as any other house in the West.

RICH DRESS GOODS, for Spring Sales. Will have all the Poplar goods in use. French Irish and Japanese Poplins, elegant black and Colored Dress Silks, black and colored Mohairs and Alpacas, Silver Grey Poplins, satin DeChines, full line of Mouring Goods and fashionable goods for street and traveling suits.

WE KEEP THE celebrated horse shoe Black Alpaca, and recommend it as superior to any other make in color, durability and brilliant finish.

PAISLEY SHAWLS, from coarse to fine qualities: Black and white lace Shawls, spring Cloaks, and silk Garments in fashionable styles; Black Thibet Shawls Grenadine and silk Shawls of every description. This department is very complete.

YOU CAN FIND, at our house, a complete line of White Goods, such as plain, stripe and check Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambricks, Piques, Swisses, Victoria Lawns, Shirtings, etc.,

REAL LACES, by the yard and in Colors and sets black guipure Laces for trimming, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, white goods, French Corsets, and celebrated "Trefousse" Kid Glove, Hosiery, dress Trimmings and Buttons, Fancy goods, Notions, etc., at popular prices.

FOR MENS WEAR.—Cloths, Casimeres, Meltons, Jeans, all wool tweeds, Cottonandes, Linens, Ducks, with suitable trimmings.

UP IN SEASON! We keep an elegant assortment of Pongee and Fancy, Silk Parasols, Scotch Ginham and Silk Sun Umbrellas, at attractive prices.

P. S.—We shall, throughout the season, be in daily receipt of fresh and attractive novelties in every department.

We send samples by mail to any address. Also, deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store.
90 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Feb. 2d 1y

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Opposite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY,
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS.
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments.
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
CREDIT BUSINESS

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, to come and settle, as he is determined to collect outstanding debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 2 1 y.

Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wood.—Will some of our subscribers who have already promised, bring us some good dry wood?

The weather yesterday was quite lamb like, but according to the old tradition, the lion will come in for his share at the end of the month.

Mothers used to provide switches for their daughters from the nearest bush; now the daughters get their own switches, from the milliner.

Our excellent friend, J. H. F. Hollinger wants his patrons to come down with the stamps, as will be seen in another column. Can't get along without money, you know and J. means business.

Commissioners' Court.—The Board of Commissioners of this county met in regular session next Monday, to transact any business that may come before them. All matters within their jurisdiction should be presented early in the week.

J. Woodburn & Co., are publishing a fine illustrated story paper, at Bellefontaine O. at the small sum of $1 per year. They have already gained a large circulation and offer some very handsome prizes for getting up clubs. See advertisement.

A young married lady being applied to for a situation by a servant girl asked. "Why, you see, ma'am," replied the girl. "I was too good-looking, and when I opened the door the gentlemen always took me for the missis."

Advice to the Ladies.—If ladies will raise their skirts when they cross a street or if they will promenade the sidewalks when the wind blows a gale, they ought to be sufficiently considerate of the men's feelings to wear nice, clean, tidy, good-fitting white stockings.

Plants in Bedrooms.—It should be known to all persons that have plants in a close bedroom at night is a practice detrimental to health. Even plants not in flower and without smell injure air during the night, and in the absence of the sun, by impregnating it with nitrogen and carbonic acid gas.

One of our city pastors on being asked to preach from the text, "There is a time to dance," replied: "When I have become satisfied that the important duty of dancing is neglected in my congregation, rest assured I will give all needed admonition on the subject."

Burglary.—Baum & Walter's safe at Avilla was broken into and robbed of $500 on the 16 th inst., and the safe at the depot served the same way. There were two dogs in the store at the time, and a family living within twenty feet of the building, and yet no one heard the burglars at work.

Sales of Books at the West.—The entire book trade of Chicago, including that small portion of the stationery trade which is done by the book houses, nearly reaches $3.000.000 per year. Of the unabridged dictionaries, Griggs & Co., sell annually, 1000 copies of Webster, and about 25 of Worcester.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

John Sass and Kate Green were licensed to marry last week. We suppose a supply of green "sass" the year around will be the result.—*South Bend Union.*

John is somewhat sassy, but Katie ain't so green as she was. No doubt sass will be plenty in that family.

Binding.—Those of our citizens who desire to have their magazines, books, music &c., bound can have it neatly attended to by leaving them at this office. We have arrangements made at Fort Wayne for this class of work and can get it done at a reasonable figure. Bring your books to the Courier office.

Shade Trees.—What adds more to property than a few thrifty vigorous shade trees? Nothing, and yet a great many pay too much indifference to the matter. There are many places yet that might be beautified and adorned by a few maples, or other shade trees, with but very little trouble and no expense. Yet there seems to be a want of them in our midst.

Scribner's Monthly.—The March number of this excellent magazine is before us and is usually full of that class of literature, as instructing as it is interesting. There, are many of our readers who have never seen this magazine as it is only a half year old as yet, and we would advise them to obtain a copy and examine it carefully. Address, Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway N. Y.

A little boy, at Warsaw, by the name of Williams who attends school was asked by his teacher to pronounce the word g-r-a-c-e He gave it up, and the teacher, to fresh his memory, asked him: "What did your father say this morning before eating breakfast? The boy thought a moment, and finally said: "Pa said d—n these eggs, they are all rotten.

Stop It.—We have noticed that the Court yard is used as a general rendevous, by the boys, who do not stop at doing all the injury they can, unintentionally perhaps, to the trees and fence on the premises. This should be stopped at once, as it will always be attended with more or less damage to the property.

Fire Cistern.—We hope a fire cistern will be constructed near the public square during the present spring. In case of fire, there is at present, no facilities for obtaining water, in any quantity, in order to subdue it, as can be done in many cases. This will be of great public benefit, and should be attended to at the earliest moment, as there is no telling when it may be needed.

Livery.—Our enterprising friend J. Rainier is increasing his livery facilities and is always ready to accommodate his friends and patrons. After the roads get settled and in good condition a buggy ride will no doubt be one of the greatest luxuries to many, especially in good rigs, and Joe has 'em.

Doors, Sash &c.—As many of our citizens intend building this year, we would respectfully call attention to Col. O. D. Hurd, in another column. The Colonel has a large factory at Fort Wayne, for the manufacture of doors, Sash, blinds, mouldings &c., and we can from personal acquaintance recommend the Colonel as an obliging, accommodating and gentlemanly follow, and a correct and prompt business man.

Dorean Tableaux.—This beautiful work of art, will be exhibited at the M. E. Church, in this place, to-morrow (Friday) evening. It consists of fifty-six scenes of the Bible, painted on canvass, from the life like representations of Gustave Dore, the great French artist. It will prove very entertaining and instructive to our citizens and we hope all will give it their liberal patronage. Admission tickets 25 cents, children 15 cts.

Marriage Licenses.—The following marriage licenses were issued from the Clerk's office during the month of February 1871.

Stephen T. Lutz to Catharine E. Meor.
John Eckhart to Olive McClure.
A. K. Stephens to Adaline Roby.
John Yents to Ellen Morrigan.
Joseph Kinsely to Minerva Cobbler.
James Campbell to Olive Aldrich.
John Robison to Nancy Casebeer.
Thomas Stafford to Sarah Coulter.
Geo. B. Thompson to E. A. Murry.
Jacob A. Sheffer to Amanda Coburn.

Terrible Accident.—An infant, son of Mr. C. Baker, was accidently scalded the other week by running against a tea-kettle, containing hot water, which had been placed upon the floor for a moment. We stepped in to see the little sufferer, the other day, and beheld a sight that was truly pitiable. The little fellow seemed very patient though suffering agonies. His abdomen, sides, hips thighs and back are completely raw from the effects of the scald. Immediately after it was scalded peritonitis set in, but through the excellent management of Dr. Ford, this gave way, and the child is in a fair way to recover. Another warning to parents to be more careful.

Improvements.—It has been said that there is no such a thing as standing still, in this world,—we must be on the move, either forward or backward, and we believe it. Then we must be improving and adding to the wealth and attractions of our place, or detracting therefrom. Which is it? The present year will tell. In that time there is a great deal to accomplish, and hard work is in store for every one. Let us all put our shoulder to the wheel, and manfully, by one united effort, show the world that we have energy and enterprise, and will develope ourselves into a thriving and prosperous town.

Interesting to Farmers.—We are informed that there is a good time surely coming for our farmers, on accout of the foreign demand for grain promising to be greater than for many years. The war having consumed home supplies, the draught on foreign supplies must be greatly increased. Moreover, the war has greatly interfered with fall sewing in Germany and France, and the next aggregate of crops in these countries must be much smaller than heretofore. The probability of an increased demand for American wheat is strengthened by the immense falling off in the supply on hand in the four chief grain markets of the world since January 1st, 1870. Between the comparative smallness of the stock on hand and the certain diminution of the European crop, a brisk demand upon America is inevitable, and an increase of prices will follow as a matter of course.

The Court House Square.—The general attractiveness of this enclosure is mainly confined to the excellent site it occupies, and the fine building which graces its center How much more beautiful it could be made by the introduction of shade trees, can at present only be conjectured. The question which we wish to propound is, shall it remain in this barren state, or shall it be productive of a beautiful grove? Have we not enterprise enough about us to see it improved and beautified in this way? If we do not exhibit it before long, the impression will go out against us, and the uninviting aspect of things generally will injure us in the sight of all who may wish to cast their lot with us.

There is one thing certain, we must throw of this spirit of indifference, and inactivity in a public way, and bring ourselves to a higher standard of taste and order, or suffer the consequences. Already the effects of this can be traced to various results that have been antagonestic to the welfare of our town. A stranger entering a new place would scarcely be induced to remain, if indolency and a lack of tidiness were the crowning features, and we shall certainly merge into something like that very soon, unless we awaken from our stupor, and go to work toward improving what we have got.

The time is near at hand when this work should begin, and we look for an upheavel of things generally, old styles and notions pushed out of the way to the back ground, and order taste and refinement taking their place. We have no doubt that this will be done, now that our future prospects are so bright and promising. We have a suggestion to make in regard to furnishing the court yard with shade trees. Let ever farmer within easy distance select a nice maple tree, or any other kind that will answer, and when coming to town, bring it along with him. The citizens here would gladly plant it, and thus without expense, and but little trouble, we would have a beautiful grove, each tree being the representation of some enterprising farmer.—Let it be done.

Horrible Crime Discovered.

Just as we go to press. we are informed by a gentleman whose reputation for truth and varacity is 'unexceptionable,' that a horrible crime supposed to have been committed some time last year, has come to light, the particulars of which are enough to blanch the cheek of the bravest, and cause each particular hair to stand on end. The shocking affair is said to have occurred only a short distance from town, on the west road, and is only another corroboration of that trite saying "murder will out."

It was just at the close of an autumal day, that a solitary horseman might have been seen wending his way to his quiet and peaceful home, unconscious of the terrible affray in which he was soon to participate. As he disappeared beyond the western horizen, which brought him in full view of his happy home, he was suddenly attacked from behind by a notorious villain, named Amos Keeter, who seemed intent upon shedding blood. The rider turned and prepared to defend himself, fully aware that a desperate struggle was about to ensue. Being a powerful man he sought to frighten his adversary away, but all in vain. Self preservation being the first law of nature, he then determined to settle the matter and after a desperate struggle, he had the satisfaction of seeing his enemy tumble forward to the ground a bleeding lifeless corpse. What became of the body he never knew, and from that day to this not a word has passed his lips, in regard to the affair. He has requested us not to mention his name, but we informed him that should the matter ever be orought before the authorities, we were in duty bound to disclose all we knew of the affair. And so the matter rests.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Things have assumed a somewhat different shape in regard to the Eel River Railroad, within the last few days, and matters have been so arranged that we may know definitely in the next ten days what is to be the fate of this road. We are informed by Mr. Ensley, one of the directors of the road, that a meeting of that Board was held at Columbia City, during the latter part of last week, to adopt some plan, and take such measures for the speedy completion of the road. There is a strong desire prevailing among the Directors for the construction of the road to Butler, and they will adopt any plan that will secure this result. But they see the necessity of prompt action, as the charter of the rord will expire at the end of the present year, and it must be completed before that time arrives. The Union Construction Co., who have the contract for the construction of this road, having become seriously embarrassed for the want of money, were forced to suspend operation a few weeks ago, and since then have been trying to regain their feet again. The meeting of the Board was called to see what this company intended to do, and after hearing several propositions an executive Committee was appointed by the Directors and the above company allowed ten days more to secure assistance from those who, they claimed, they were already in communication with, for this purpose. This executive committee and Union Construction Co., departed last Monday for New York, where they expect to effect a loan, inside of the specified ten days. If they should fail here they intend applying to a prominent railroad corporation of Canada. Should this last resort fail we may settle down to the fact, however unpleasant it may be, that the road will only be constructed to this place, under the auspices of the Central Michigan. A majority of the stockholers and Directors will do their utmost to have it completed this year, and would rather see it in the hands of the Central Michigan, than to see it remain in its present condition. We most earnestly hope that the mission to New York will be a fruitful one and that the necessary assistance will be given, and the road constructed according to the orignal plan and charter.

In regard to the Baltimore & Chicago R. R. there has nothing occurred of a recent date to change the impression already prevalent as to its construction, through this place. The towns east of us are strenuously endeavoring to get up a rivalry as to the most practical route, but we have the inside track and we propose to dictate terms to these aspirants. We can come to the conclusion that this road will be built on this line, and everyone should go to work, and encourage it by every possible means in their power.

The Veil Lifted.

Heathen mythology in its boundless and imperial sophistry, could not rival in deep and complicated problems, such metaphysical research as is required by the philosopher of the present time, to make plain the truths before wayward fancies of this generation. Yet here and there our country is enlightened, and the ponderous and illimitable pressure which bears down with mountain weight, assumed by a single individual.

It is scarcely necessary to name the gifted orator and philosopher, whose words, like the lightning's clear flashing over the dark peaks of the Alpine ranges, come down into the troubled atmosphere of our contentions and distracted country, showing beyond a question the true and only true position for all parties. We refer to that patriot and statesman, "J. N."—the Immortal "J N." He asks no one to take the pressure, but takes it all upon himself, and shows how viewing it from their stand point both parties are right and both are wrong. Thus, the light breaks. Go on "J. N."

From every hill and vail,
Proclaim the true and lasting tale,
Till all shall own the might of right,
And peace come home with saving light.

From a letter we learn that the Professor will break forth in a gushing master piece of oratory, to the bewildered citizens of this locality soon.

Tribute of Respect.

Auburn Ind., Feb. 22d, 1871.

Hall of Auburn Lodge No. 116 I. O. O. F.

Whereas, God in the wisdom of his providence has entered the family circle of our worthy brother, T. D. Gross, and taken from him his wife Addie Gross, by death, and left his two little ones motherless, Therefore

Resolved, That while we mourn her fall, we gratefully recognize the hand of that God who gave to him a loving wife and us so true a friend.

2d. That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband and tender him our most affectionate condolence in this his hour of bereavement.

3d. That a copy of the foregoing be placed in the hands of our worthy brother, and request the same to be published in the Auburn Courier, and incorporated in the records of the Lodge.

S. Laufferty, }
W. Griswold } Committee.
J. L. Davis. }

Fire.—Kendallville has again been visited with a destructive fire. Last Saturday eve., about 7 o'clock, the alarm was given, and it was soon ascertained that the Air Line House a large building near the Railroad on Main street, formerly used as a hotel, was on fire. It was first discovered in the third story, which was narrower than the other portions of the building, and evidently caught from sparks from the chimney. The flames spread so rapidly, there being a high wind at the time, that it soon became evident that the building must burn, and the efforts of our citizens were turned to rescuing its contents. A part of the building was occupied by Mrs. Bicknell, as a residence, and her household goods were deposited in the street in short order, and without much formality. The building was about 40 by 70 feet a massive structure, timber frame and burned slowly. No other building was injured by the fire. The actual value of the building is hard to estimate, but it had changed hands frequently of late at from six to seven thousand dollars, in trade. It was owned, we believed, by George Adee, not a residence of this place, and there was a policy of insurance on the building for $1,500 in the Putnam, and one for $500 in the Phœnix.—*Kendallville Standard.*

An eccentric sample of humanity named Sample, lives at Topeka, Kan. He quarreled with a neighbor the other day, and the same night suddenly sprang up in bed, drew a big knife from under his pillow, yelled "D—n you, I'll kill you," and cut his wife's throat from ear to ear. The wound was not deep enough to cause immediate death, and it is thought the woman may recover. Sample asserts that he was asleep at the time, and dreaming of his quarrel; but the circumstances of his knowing where the knife was is not wholly consistent with this story; and his wife naturally objects, after the alarming sample of his way of "fighting his battles o'er again," to having any more Samples of the same sort in her sleeping apartment.

Correspondence.

New Era, March 1st, 1871.

Mr. Editor.—The first day of Spring has dawned upon us, without the necessary accompaniments, the Robin and Blue-bird.—The winter has been pleasant and profitable for this place.

Our school has been continued another month by subscription, and the citizens take a lively interest in education. In connection with the day school, our teacher has had an evening class, for parents, and young folks generally, who could not attend the day school. Prominent, among the members of this class. may be mentioned, the names of Mr. Houser our popular Trustee, Gorden, Dr. Larimore, Bacon, Easly, Hoffman, Gettel, Millikan, Buchanan and host of others, with their wives and sweethearts, all attentive and efficient students. We venture to assert, that Butler Township is second to none in the county, with reference to education.

We have quite an acquisition to our society here recently, in the person of Mr. Spake, of Auburn, who, not only keeps our pedal extremities well protected, but fills our hearts with music.

He is about to open a school here for instruction in the principles of music, of which, he is a thorough and proficient teacher.

Our quiet little village was recently visited with quite an excitement. Our active and good looking sewing machine agent, whose head quarters are at this place, on arriving home late one evening, left a machine in his wagon; but before retiring for the night, he bethought of his neglect, and hastened to put it in its accustomed place, of safety and securiety. On reaching the wagon, no machine was there. As he started to tell his loss, and procure assistance, he encountered a neighbor, who informed him, that he saw two men carrying something towards a piece of woods about a mile from town. Our now almost frantic Agent, aroused from their slumbers some half dozen of his companions, of undaunted courage, and after procuring all the revolvers the place afforded, which consisted of two, all told, one of which, could only be discharged, our brave boys started in pursuit of the theives. It was a bright moon light night, and it was a glorious sight to see that brave little band, rush across the fields and scale the fences with coat tails streaming out behind, led by the excited Agent. No fox hunt, or horse race, could exceed it in grandeur. One somewhat corpulent man having eaten too many buckwheat cakes for supper was considerably in the rear, but pushed on bravely to the rescue. After searching the woods in every direction, and being exceedingly fatigued, a council of war was held, and it was determined that they should return, and in the morning advertise the thieves at the railroad stations. As our tired and nearly exhausted party arrived in town the first thing that met their vision was the machine, standing in its accustomed place in the wagon. Some mischievous boys, whose moustaches are past the aid of warm ginger cakes, had removed it, and during the absence of the party had placed it in *statu quo.*

We need only say that our Agent took it like a philosopher, and "set it up," not benzine, for it is no where to be found in all this region round, but the peanuts and candy.

Richland Center Feb. 27th 1870.

Editor Courier.—The winter term of the Richland Center School closed last Thursday. It has been quite successfully managed by A. P. Goetschius, a competent teacher, and a gentleman who ignores mediocrity, and is determined to become one of the best in the profession. May he ever meet with success in the field of usefulness to which he has aspired.

The exercises of the forenoon were mainly recitations, all of which gave ample evidence of the proficiency which all had made during the term. After the enjoyment of an hour of so at noon the school was called to order, by the teacher. The afternoon exercises consisted in declamations, rehearsals, dialogues and vocal music all of which made a pleasant entertainment. The exercises were closed with a brief but appropriate address to the pupils, by the teacher, and all returned to their respective homes.

A Spectator.

Wednesday, March 1st, 1870.

Editor Courier.—It happened to be my good fortune to attend the closing exercises of the Britton School, which took place on the 17th. The school for the last five months has been under the care of C. P. Houser, teacher, and the closing exercises proved his ability as an efficient teacher.—The last three days of the school were devoted to examination. The nature of the questions showed Mr. Houser's skill in selecting what the lawyers call "leading questions," and the result of the examination indicated a thorough drill of the pupils. The forenoon of the last day was devoted to the recitation of small classes. It was indeed pleasing to hear those read who have been trained by the "word method," they observed so closely the emphasis and inflection, avoiding altogether the "common school tone." All the exercises showed that, the teacher's object has been to teach the "young idea how to shoot." The first exercise in the afternoon was reading, conducted on the analytical method, this exercise was attended with much interest. The next exercise was in map drawing, quite a number of pupils were engaged in drawing the States east of the Mississippi river. We think Mr. Houser's method of teaching Geography very commendable and worthy of imitation by all our teachers. Next came the declamations which were recited with credit to the school The teacher then made a few very appropriate remarks. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was quite a number in attendance. The exercises were concluded by the singing of a few very beautiful songs by the school.

Tuesday, February 28, 1871.

Editor Courier.—I promised you an article for your paper this week, but being very busy, and in order to get it to you in time for publication, this week, I must be brief. While at Butler last week I visited the school under the supervision of Examiner McIntosh, found a lively interest throughout all the departments. The last two days, Thursday and Friday were devoted to examinations excepting on Friday afternoon the closing exercises consisted of songs declamations and dialogues, and an address by McIntosh, subject retrospective and prospective views. At the close of this address the pupils of the high school presented a beautiful Album containing the pictures of most of the students of that department to their teacher Mr. McIntosh, who on receiving it made a very interesting speech, which concluded the exercises.

"*That Little Church Around the Corner*" the latest popular Song, written by Dexter Smith, music by C. A. White, (authors of "Put Me in My Little Bed!") is published entire in the Folio for March, which also contains 'The Sleigh-ride,' a charming piece of piano music, by H. J. Bennett. A beautiful, full-page Portrait of Ole Bull, the great Violinist, is also given as a Supplement. The Folio contains a communication from Mr. P. S. Gilmore, of Boston Peace Jubilee Fame; a Story, entitled, "How Grace Morgan became Famous," "Valuable Hints to Piano-Forte Owners" thirty columns of original Sketches, Poems, News, etc. The Music, alone, is worth ten times the cost of the Folio, which is only one dollar a year! Specimen copies of the Folio, containing one dollar's worth of music, are sent free to all applicants. Address White, Smith and Perry, Boston.

With due reverence for the cause of religion, and feeling that it is our duty to defend the broad principles which tend to elevate mankind and make them better, we protest against the operations of those who make themselves profaners of sacred things that they thereby advance their pecuniary interests at the expense of honest people. Our town has been visited quite recently by a man who claims to have in his possession an original picture of Christ, which he sells for whatever he can get, and thus takes advantage of those who are disposed to be credulous. The bare-faced impudence of this charlatan is astonishing, and the smooth tongued story he tells to make his deception appear plausible, is really surprising. We hope that he will be spurned from every door, as he is too poor and contemptible to be allowed within the corporation of any city. Such men are unprincipled sevengers, and ought to be passed around by every journal in the country.—*Columbia City Post.*

Marriage and Death.

John E. Bilbrough, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Mary Trowbridge, of Chicago, to gratify a pleasant whim, came to this place last Saturday to be married on the ensuing Sabbath. Every preparation that money could procure was made for the pleasure and comfort of the enthusiastic and happy couple. On Sunday afternoon, at half past two o'clock, Rev. J. W. Welch united them in marriage at the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a large and very respectable portion of our citizens assembled to witness the ceremony. It was a matter of common remark among our citizens that a very happy future ought to follow such a promising beginning, and the rich and tasteful wardrobe of the bride and groom furnished a prolific theme for conversation. *That preparation, and that ceremony, cost the bride her life.* The excitement incidental to the occasion was too severe for a system not possessed of the strongest nerves, and on Monday, just before noon, she was attacked with convulsions, which terminated her life about six o'clock in the evening. She was unable to communicate with her friends after the first attack, with the exception of an occasional presure of the hand.—*LaGrange Standard.*

Early Rising.

A young farmer found he was getting reduced in circumstances. He went to a friend to ask his advice. This friend, with a grave face, said, "I know of a charm that will cure that: take this little cup, and drink from it every morning of, the water you must get at such a spring. But remember, you must draw it yourself at five o'clock, or the charm will be broken." The next morning he walked across his fields. for the spring was at the farther end of his estate. and spying a neighbor's cows which had broken through his fence, and were feeding on his pasture, he turned them out and mended the fence. The laborers were not yet at work; when they came loitering along after their proper time, they were startled at seeing their master so early. "Oh!" said he, "I see how it is; it comes of my not getting up in time." This early rising soon became a pleasant habit; his walk and cup of water gave him an appetite for breakfast; and the people were, like him, early at work. He soon acknowledged that the advice his friend had given was as good as it was simple.

Only a stray sunbeam! Yet perchance it has cheered some wretched abode, gladdened some stricken heart, or its golden light has found its way through the leafy branches of some wild wood, kissed the moss covered bank where the tiny violets grow, and shades of beauty to adorn its lovely form. Only a gentle breeze! But how many aching brows hath it fanned, how many hearts have been cheered with its gentle touch! Only a frown. But it left a sad, dreary ache in that child's heart, and the quivering lips and tearful eyes told how keenly he felt it. Only a smile! But, ah, it cheered the broken heart, engendered a ray of hope, and cast a halo of light around the unhappy patient; made the bed-riden one forget his present agony for a moment in the warmth of the sunshine. Only a word of encouragement—a single word! It gives to the drooping spirit new life, and the steps press on to victory.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is Burlington, on the Mississippi, It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and trade choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincolo, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections twice a day, for St. Joseph. Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, "to take the Burlington Route."

The next new novel will be entitled. "Naughty, Awful Naughty; But so Nice!" Patience is the only thing that keeps us up until that book is published. What the dence can it be about? If it is so nice we shall go and be naughty some.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Walter Burton, late of said county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to solvent.

J. K. COSPER, Adm'r.

Feb. 16. '70.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up as an Estray by Charles L. Thomas near Newville, in DeKalb County, Indiana, since the first of November 1870, one two year old heifer of a light red color, with red and white face, white belly, and small Bunch on end of tail, appraised at seventeen dollars before S. H. Bartlett, Justice of the Peace

attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
DeKalb Circuit Court.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	128 @ 130
" Red	125
Oats	45
Rye	1.00
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	15
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	5.75
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60c
Eggs	15c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	04c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

MAKE MONEY. WANTED in every town and county, a reliable Man or woman to act as Local Agent for Henry Ward Beecher's Great Religious Weekly. Eight numbers, with Harriett Beecher Stowe's new story, and a superb $5 Steel Engraving given away. Many now making $10 to $15 per day *in cash.* sample copies FREE.
Address J. B. FORD & CO., Park Row, N. Y.

Christain Standard opposes Sects and advocates Primitive Christianity. Best and cheapest Family Weekly; 8 pages; 48 columns. Edited by Elders Issac Errett and J. S. Lamar. Only $2 a years! Specimens free. R. W. CARROLL & CO., Pubs. Cincinnati, Ohio.

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THE FIST EDITION OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND copies of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES

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Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost. Address
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AXE FOR NOTHING.—Try the Xperiment.—Sell 5, and we will send you an Extra one for your trouble. Sell Five for $7.50 send us the money, and we will send half-a-dozen any place you order. LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Get 5 Persons to successfully canvass for Premiums we offer, and receive a $25 Waltham watch for yourself. Address *People's Weekly,* Dayton Ohio.

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WE will pay Agents a Salary of $30 per week expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wanderful inventions, Address M. Wager & Co., Marshall, Mich.

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$30 SALARY PER WEEK, and expenses, paid Agents, to sell our new and useful discoveries. Address B. SWEET & Co., Marshall, Mich.

UPHAM'S DEPILATORY POWDER.—Removes superfluous hair in five minutes, without injury to the skin. Sent by mail for $125.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CRUE
Relieves most violent paroxysms in five minutes and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.

The Japanese Hair Stain
Color the whiskers and a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of only one preparation, 75 cts by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne St., Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

North Mo. Lands for sale BY THE Hanibal and St. Joseph R. R. COMPANY.

About 125,000 Acres of the Finest Farming and Grazing Land in the United States, for sale at low prices and on very easy terms; thus enabling an industrious man with small capital to pay for his land with money earned from it.

Missouri is not too far West to be at a great distance from markets; its Railroad facilities are great and constantly increasing; the climate is splendid, and good crops are almost a certainty, while the numerous thriving towns and cities springing up on every hand, attest beyond doubt that the blight of slavery has been effectually dissipated, and that Eastern men and eastern capital are doing their perfect work.

Our Lands defy Competition.

Send for full descriptive Circulars and Sectional Maps, enclosing 30 cents, and stating what paper you saw this in, to
EDWARD WILDER,
Land Commissioner, Hanibal, Mo.

A CARD.
A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay; Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs; and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope to any one who needs it *Free of charge.* Address Joseph T. Inman, Station D. Bible House New York City.

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Being afflicted with disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose, mouth, throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arrising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint, Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. B. GARD.
Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 665, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan 5, tf

THE HOWE.
The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.
It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired, The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under & upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.
The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.
MRS. ED. BLATTNE.
MRS. J. A. BARNS
G. L. SEGNER, Agent.
Waterloo, Ind.
1y.

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Triumph of the Great Principle of Treating all Alike!
PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES!
G. W. YOUNG & CO.
The Great Retail
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
HOUSE OF
BUTLER, IND.
The most Select Stock at the Lowest Prices.
Examine our goods, compare our pices, and you will find that we fulfill all of our representations.
G. W. YOUNG & CO., Brick Block.
3-24

Another Great Reduction!
Congress Has
Reduced the Duty of All
GOODS IN GOLD!
AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 187

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Go
On Teas, per Pound,	15c in Go
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Go
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	21-2c in Gol
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Go
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Go
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Go

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with t decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	2
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	2

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 1
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 1
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 1
Oolong,	75, 90, best 11
Japan,	75, 90, best 11

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice.	20
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.1
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb,	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	15c
Stick Candy, per lb	20
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	25c
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $.100	1
Seedless Sultanas, "	2
Zante Currants, 12; $1-2 lbs	1.
Citron, "	
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	8c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Perrs, per lb.	20c

WINE in bottles

Sherry, per bottle,	
Port, "	
Madeira "	
California "	
Whiskey "	90c and

LIQUORS

Whiskey, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbom,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wine,	75

MISCELLANEOUS

Soap, per bar,	
Rice, per pound.	
Dime box Matches.	
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	
Best Navy Tobacco	
Good Navy Tobacco	
Smoking Tobacco,	

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS. $2.00 and $3 00 Per BOX
FRESH OYSTERS 30c per Can.
SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL.
BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20
FISH TRADE OPENED.
Our Constomers can relyon having No. 1 Goods. All is Warranted.

White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new,	$6,00	No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch, kitts,	$2.0
" " 1, in kitts,	1,75	Lake Herring, per bbl,	2,5
Trout " 1, per bbl.	4,00	Herring, each,	
Pickerel, " 1, per bbl.	4,00	Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	
Old Pickerel, Trout and White Fish, per bbl	2,00	White Fish, per lb.	

All other Groceres Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you etter goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.
At the FRUIT HOUSE.

TARIFF OFF!
Owing to the fact that Congress has
Reduced the Tariff
ON
Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc,
The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at
SMITH & HARE'S.
As we do business only on the
Cash System
We are enabled to sell
GROCERIES
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PROVISIONS
LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
Cheaper than any other house in the county.
All we ask is to give us a trial!
SMITH & HARE.
Corner Main and 7th St's, Feb., 9, 1871. 1y.

Auction! Auction!
Auction!!
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LAST CALL
BUT ONE!
All those knowing themselves indebted to me by Note or Book account are most respectfully invited to call and
SETTLE UP!
the same and save costs. My books must be settled.
S. W. RALSTON.

T. B. TOTTEN,
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Groceries,
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STONE WARE GLASS WARE
Highest Price given for Produce,
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound
Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.
T. B. TOTTEN
Feb. 2d 1y

Teachers, Attention!
Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one of more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.
Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH

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Address, J. WOODBURN & Co.
Lock Box 40 Bellefontaine, Ohio.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—George E. Blake, the oldest music publisher in the United States, died at Philadelphia recently, aged 95 years.

—Experts have been appointed to examine into the affairs and accounts of the Methodist Book Concern.

—At Pittsburgh recently, Abram Shaffer was sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years for passing counterfeit money.

—In the case of the New Hamburg railroad disaster, the Coroner's jury exonerated every one. The massacre was purely accidental, and could not be foreseen.

—The bodies of "Doc" Simmons and the strange engineer who was on the engine with him, both victims of the late Hudson River railroad disaster, have been recovered.

—George Clark, employed as a telegraph operator for the past eight years by the Western Union Company, at No. 145 Broadway, fell from a train near West Point, Ga., recently, and was killed.

—Two men, one identified as John Leonard, were found floating in the Alleghany river at Natrona, Saturday. They are the victims of the disaster at Franklin some months ago, by which quite a number of persons lost their lives.

—On the 23d, seven firemen on the steamship Ismalia, at Pier 10, North River, were suffocated by burning charcoal in a close room. Five are dead, and the others were taken to the hospital. There is little hope of their recovery. All were natives of Scotland.

—A New York dispatch says that after frequent consultations between the Archbishop and Father Farrell, the troubles growing out of the latter's letter with reference to Italian unity have been adjusted, and he has been restored unconditionally to the pastorship of St. Joseph's Church.

—The investigation of New York Custom House affairs by the Committee of which Senator Patterson is Chairman, was brought to a close recently. Senator Patterson states that long-standing abuses have been found in every direction in which inquiry has been instituted.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $2,000,000 of bonds each Wednesday during the month of March, being $10,000,000 in all, and sell $1,000,000 of gold on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and $2,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays in March, $7,000,000 in all.

—The boiler of Kern & Tillinghast's establishment at Twilight Well, near Parker's Landing, Pa., exploded at 4 o'clock, Sunday, instantly killing Charles Tillinghast and John Trax, a pumper, and severely scalding W. H. Kern. Tillinghast's body was thrown two hundred feet down the hill. Portions of the boiler were thrown two hundred yards. The explosion was caused by a too high pressure of steam.

—A frightful accident occurred on the 23d, at the Brookfield coal bank in Brookfield township, O., owned by the Westerman Iron Company and others. Fifteen men were descending the slope in two cars, and through the carelessness of the man whose duty it was to attach the chain, he failed to do so, and the car with the men descended at a fearful rate with nothing to check them. A man named Redmond was killed, and five others so badly injured that they cannot recover. The rest, with the exception of one, were more or less injured.

The West.

—Great Salt Lake is to have a steamship. The craft is now being built. She is to carry ore from the mines to Corinne.

—A son of Mr. Shepherd, residing at Bellevue, Neb., was killed recently by being struck in the neck by a base ball while at play.

—Three hundred and twenty-three thousand four hundred and eighty-four barrels of whisky were rectified in the First Ohio District in 1870.

—James Sinclair, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., jumped out of the second story of a boarding-house at St. Paul, recently, and, striking upon his head, was killed instantly. He was in a delirium, caused by drink.

—A severe storm prevailed throughout the Northwest on the night of the 23d, doing immense damage by moving buildings, unroofing them, and causing a sudden and serious rise of all creeks and rivers.

—A Council Bluffs dispatch says Prince Metz Tisimi, Minister from Japan to the United States, accompanied by about forty other Japanese Princes, passed through there recently, *via* the Burlington road.

—A serious shooting affair occurred recently, at the house of Mordecai Kelly, about four miles west of Monroe, Wis. A couple were married at Kelly's house in the evening, and after they had retired a party of youngsters, mostly relatives of the bride, assembled to *charavari* them. Mr. Kelly, hearing the noise, arose, and, taking an unused gun, snapped it at the crowd, when it went off, instantly killing a brother of the bride, named Garton, and seriously wounding two others. Mr. Kelly did not discover what he had done till next morning, as the boys carried away their comrades. He came into town and surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and claims that he thought the gun was not loaded, and only intended to frighten the boys.

The South.

—Gen. Magruder died at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday, the 18th inst.

—F. N. Weber, about 45 years of age, went into the cemetery in St. Louis recently, and blew out his brains on the grave of his recently buried wife.

—The Mississippi river is now unobstructed to St. Louis, the gorge above Hannibal having broken loose recently. Boats have already commenced running.

—A party of 150 arrived at St. Louis, recently, on their way to Council Grove, Kansas, where they have in view the selection of lands for future homes. They are from Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, and Illinois.

Foreign.

—Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, and Henri Rochefort, members of the Radical Left of the Assembly, will present in that body a motion demanding the impeachment of Napoleon.

—The English Government has interfered at the last moment, and persuaded the Germans to abandon their march through Paris. Troops will only pass through the open spaces on the south side of the city.

—In the National Assembly, Thiers delivered a speech in his capacity as Chief Executive of the French Republic. He dwelt upon the distress and suffering which had been caused by the war and the German invasion, and on the necessity of peace. Nevertheless, said Thiers, the terms of peace will be courageously discussed with the Prussians, and will only be accepted if consistent with the honor of France. "The task of the administration is to pacify and reorganize the country, restore its credit, and reorganize labor. When this is accomplished the country itself will decide its destinies."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on the 21st, bills were introduced to increase the internal revenue derived from lotteries and for other purposes.——Anthony submitted a letter from the proprietors of the *Congressional Globe*, stating that their contract for printing Congressional debates would expire on the 3d of March next, and asking for a new contract.——The unfinished business being the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, it was then proceeded with. An amendment by Williams to increase the salaries of the Comptrollers and Auditors of the Treasury and Interior Departments, and the Assistant Postmaster General and Commissioners of Customs and Pensions to $4,000 per annum, was adopted.——Adjourned.

The only work of moment of the House was the passage of an act to incorporate the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of the road and for other purposes.——Churchill, from the Committee on Elections, made report in the Missouri contested election case, Shields against Van Horn, with resolutions declaring that Shields, the contestant, is not entitled to the seat, and that Van Horn, the sitting member, is, and that Shields shall be paid $5,000 for expenses. The resolutions were adopted.——Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 22d, a petition was presented praying for protection against Ku-Klux outrages in Alabama. Referred.——The Indian appropriation bill came up, and several amendments were disposed of.——The Post Route bill was called up, considered and passed.——At the evening session the Indian appropriation bill was again discussed, but without coming to any final action on the subject, the Senate adjourned.

The House had a stormy debate on the deficiency bill, and after a good many sarcastic speeches and personal explanations, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was carried, and the bill passed by a vote of 96 to 44.——The morning hour having expired, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 23d, the McGarrahan claim was laid upon the table.——A bill providing for the punishment of embezzling bank officers was passed.——The Senate bill to amend the bounty laws was passed. It provides that all soldiers who were mustered into the service of the United States for three years, between May 4 and July 22, 1861, and who were honorably discharged before serving two years by reason of disability contracted in the service, are entitled to receive $100 bounty.——A bill incorporating the Asiatic Commercial Company was reported.——The bill for the relief of distillers was indefinitely postponed.——The bill to increase internal revenue arising from lotteries and other purposes was also postponed.——The remainder of the session was spent in considering the Indian Appropriation bill, which was finally passed.

The House passed the bill relative to taking depositions in courts of the United States.——Also the bill for an extension of time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior canal.——Also the Senate resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by Senator-elect Miller, of Georgia.——The bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense, passed.——The River and Harbor bill next came up, and after several hours had been spent in offering and debating amendments, some of which were agreed to, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed by a vote of 149 to 39.——Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 24th, the Judiciary Committee reported favorably the bill repealing the test oath, and were discharged from further consideration of the President's message.——The bill relating to bridges across the Mississippi was passed.——The Texas Pacific bill was called up, debated, and finally went over.——A large number of bills here came up, but were indefinitely postponed.——A message was received from the President, announcing that he had signed the bill prescribing the form of the oath to be taken by Miller, claiming a seat as Senator from Georgia. Upon invitation of the Vice-President, Miller, who was present, came forward and took the oath prescribed, and entered upon his duties.——The bill to guard the purity of elections was then taken up, and a stormy debate ensued, which lasted until 1:30 a. m., when the bill passed by a strictly party vote. The most exciting session of the season was upon this bill.——Adjourned.

In the House a motion was made to repeal the duty on coal, but it was tabled.——The House then took up the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, and after disposing of 25 pages of the bill, adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 25th, the bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copy rights was passed.——The House bill providing for celebrating the 100th anniversary of American independence at Philadelphia was also passed.——A conference committee was appointed on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill.——The Post Office appropriation bill next came up, and the remainder of the morning hour was spent upon it without coming to vote on the question.——Adjourned.

In the House, a letter was read from Gen. Pleasanton, urging the repeal of the income tax.——The Senate bill to amend the act to establish the railroad and bridges of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company as a post road, passed.——The House then again took up the appropriation bill, which consumed the morning hour, when an adjournment was ordered without action on the bill.

The Peace Treaty.

A dispatch from Paris, dated Sunday, the 26th of February, says: The conclusion of peace is now certain. Thiers and Favre and the Consultative Commission have accepted the following conditions:

First—The cession of Alsace and Metz, but Belfort to be restored to France.

Second—The payment of war indemnity of five milliards francs.

Third—A portion of French territory, with some fortified towns like Sedan, to remain in the possession of the Germans until the conditions of the treaty are fulfilled.

Fourth—The German army to enter Paris Monday, and occupy the Champs Elysees.

Fifth—Peace to be proclaimed when the French Assembly ratifies these conditions.

San Domingo—Professor Blake's Report.

Prof. Blake made a most interesting report of his expedition to the mouths of Yuna and the supposed coal beds. He visited all the places mentioned by McClellan in his report. He took bearing and names, so that his report is topographical as well as geological. He found that the peninsula of Samana was practically an island, a branch of Yuna river in high water, severing it from the mainland. At other times, the part connecting the peninsula with the mainland is low and swampy. It is reported that there are but two feet of water on the bar at the mouth of the Yuna, which is gradually filling up with sand. Prof. Blake found no coal, but immense seams of lignite, which may be defined to be impure coal. It belongs, geologically, to a later formation, and contains less carbon and more water and volatile products than coal. Lignite is not good for ocean steamers, but can be profitably used in manufactories and for river steamboats. Locomotives have been constructed to burn it.

We left Samana early Monday morning, the 30th, and steamed slowly along the bold headlands, with the wind and sea against us, and on Tuesday afternoon came in sight of San Domingo. We cast anchor in the roadstead, where we were tossed by a heavy sea and made extremely uncomfortable. San Domingo can never be a place of commercial importance, for it has no harbor for vessels drawing over ten feet. They are compelled to remain outside at anchor, and are cheered by the pithy remark of West India pilots, "In case of a storm or strong south wind be prepared to slip your cable and put to sea, for your anchor will not hold, or if it holds, the cable will part, and you will drift on rocks."

—The London *Standard* of the 24th ult. has a special from Versailles announcing that the treaty of peace has been signed by Thiers and Bismarck. Some of the details are unarranged, but all will be finally settled soon. France pays to Germany 320,000,000 thalers. Alsace and Lorraine, including the cities of Metz and Nancy, are ceded to the Germans.

WHAT Columbus did—a notion crossed him, and he crossed an ocean.

Boys at Play.

BY W. O. C.

I sometimes see the boys at play,
Or hear them shouting along the street;
And thoughts flow back for many a day,
When youth and springtime buds were sweet.

My father's house was old and brown;
Old orchard trees stood on the lea,
The brook ran like a silver thread,
Down through the meadows to the sea.

Across the brook a plank was laid;
Our timid feet went creeping o'er;
We seemed, sometimes, almost afraid
To venture on so strange a shore.

The cows came home at fall of night,
And waited in the grassy lane;
Then, in the rosy morning's light,
We drove them to the meads again.

The Sabbath days were cool and sweet;
There came a murmur from the sea;
I heard the distant bells repeat,
Afar their praiseful melody.

We loved the springtime sweet and bloom;
The wild rose wet with morning dew;
I love them yet, and still have room
For all the joys my boyhood knew.
—*Little Corporal.*

Success in Farming.

At a late meeting of the Farmers' Club at St. Louis, Mo., "Success in Farming" was discussed. Rev. Mr. Peabody related his experience, and then said:

The principles on which farming can be made successful are, first, a man must take hold and work, and see that those around him do the same. At that time if a farmer said to his men, "Come, boys, and work," the thing was done and done well. It was not apt to be done at all if he said, "Go to work, boys," and sat in the house doing nothing. To farm a large number of acres successfully, a man must be up as early and retire as late as any one on the farm, at the same time keeping his eyes on everything. He must have the same carefulness and frugality that a man must possess to go on 'Change and succeed there, and it requires as much talent.

I suppose that 500,000 live in towns, and 1,200,000 live by the soil, of whom not more than 50,000 have wealth, but the majority have their farms. The farmer is more successful as a general thing than any other man. He is deprived of some luxuries, but compensated by the absence of the anxiety and ups-and-downs of those who live in the city. So when you strike a balance, the man who owns and cultivates his own farm is better off in the things of this life and the concern of a future life than almost any other. There is no occupation that stands on a higher level with regard to a future life than his; and his is almost free from the misfortunes that sweep over the mercantile world.

Mr. Sigerson said that all over the country the profit of farming is much greater than is supposed, but the farming interests of the country were far from being fully developed. They have not made corresponding advance and improvement with other occupations. Their dwellings were not as attractive as they ought to be. He was convinced that it could be made to treble its present profit if improvements were made corresponding with those of other departments of industry.

Mr. Porter—As to the profit and loss in farming the one grand defective is that there is no system among them. They are defective in keeping a strict account of their purchases, crops, etc. If a man comes out even at the end of the year that is considered sufficient. If they would keep a strict and detailed account of every field and every crop, they would be able to tell at the end of the year where the loss was. As it is now, there are so many little leaks that they are unable to assign the cause of the balance against them at the end of the year, and remedy it. There is also a want of co-operation among them. In other occupations the members continue together, and a price for everything is established. A few days ago he met a man who had just sold his hogs for $5.70, when the published price the day before was $5.80 to $6.10, and they ought to have brought $5.90 at least. Why do not farmers combine and establish prices for their products as merchants do? There is where the loss comes in—a want of systematic co-operation among them.

Mr. J. M. Hibbard, of Champaign City, Ill., being called upon, said that farmers had to pay one and two hundred per cent. more for their implements than they ought, from the fact that they have to buy on time; they also pay twenty-five and thirty dollars a day to cut down grain which, when cut and brought to market, entails a loss on the owners. Farmers also make a great mistake in using small plows. A fifteen-inch plow is better than a twelve inch one. They should use more system in harvesting their crops, if they don't wish to see the profit on the wrong side of the account.

After-Feeding Meadows.

The Little Falls New York Farmers' Club lately discussed the propriety of after-feeding meadows:

Mr. Whitman said that the question when and how much we can tax our meadows by cropping without injury to succeeding crops, possibly has failed of receiving deserved attention. Some farmers, who overstock their farms, turn their cows on their meadows immediately after getting the hay crop off, hoping to increase the dairy product sufficiently to balance the damage, if any, to the meadows. In this way the meadows are kept gnawed down to the very roots of the grass, and but little or no chance given for it to recuperate, and nothing left to shield it from the effects of a winter like the present. The practice of some farmers is different. They choose to keep the stock off the meadows much later in the season—let the second crop of grass grow till well grown, and if pastured at all, allow but a portion to be eaten off, leaving enough to make a good protection for winter, and mulch to assist an early start in spring. Some choose to mow the harvest growth. This may be admissible if done in season for a third crop to start with the aid of a good top dressing of manure, after the removal of the second crop, and then not allow cropping in the spring for even a day. Some, though but few, prefer to let the crop remain on the ground. This may do for our meadows that have been starved or produce light crops, but for well-fed meadows, there would be danger of a too heavy mulch, and too good protection for mice.

Mr. Davis thought that soiling with corn or lucerne until the meadows presented a large after-growth, would be advisable; but as he wished to convert all the grass into butter and cheese after frost, he would throw open the entire farm to free usage, when the cows will take with relish clumps and swales of grass that they rejected during summer.

Mr. Brown thought the frosts had the effect to make old grass more palatable. Manures for dressing are much better after fermentation than in a raw state.

PEAT AS FUEL.—The question of manufacturing peat for fuel has, for some three years past, been put into practical shape in some parts of Canada where the raw material has been found to exist in quantities greater or less. Montreal papers now contain the prospectus of the Huntington Peat Company, lately organized for the pursuit of the business referred to. These projectors claim that, by a new process of theirs, the best qualities of the peat are preserved, and that with their improved machinery they can turn out one hundred tons of dry peat per day. In many parts of this country—even in the neighborhood of New York—peat abounds, and it will, doubtless, come in very handy some time or another as fuel. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has been using it in very large quantities for the last four years, for driving its locomotives, in the Quebec section.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—Louis Rita has an article, commenced in the *Ruralist and Ohio Valley Cultivator* for February, on strawberry culture, from which we take the following extracts:

In planting more care should be given than is now usually done; the roots of plants must be shortened one-third to one-half, and all decayed foliage taken off. Put your roots in water until they are planted, or better, make a compound of one-third cow manure and two-thirds clay, render thin enough by the addition of water, and dip your roots in this mixture. The holes must be made large enough that the roots may be spread all around (not stuck in one place as is only done too often), fill partially up, press the soil down firmly, then fill up with loose dirt and without further pressure; it is material that the heart of the plant be not covered up and no soil pressed around it.

* * * * *

In the fruiting season liquid manure, applied once or twice but well diluted, will prove ever beneficial in increasing the size and number of berries. Guano, hen, or cow manure will do very well. When extra-sized berries are desired, the number of the settings or set fruit should be reduced. In this age of cables and balloons the eye wants to be gratified by the size and color of fruit, though the amateur should not forget that the increase in size is generally produced by a decrease in flavor, and the largest berries are in many varieties watery and insipid.

ICE-HOUSES.—It is a wonder (says a correspondent of the *Western Farmer*) that so few farmers have ice-houses. The saving in time where ice is used in the field; a cool, refreshing drink in the harvest field, or upon the marsh while haying, a mile from home; but how difficult to obtain it, unless there is an ice-house upon the farm. Many will say that it is injurious; but, after an experience of six years, using it in the house from May till September, I am well satisfied that we have not had one-tenth of the sickness we formerly had in the field, caused by drinking so much warm water; two or three cupfuls are drank, but the thirst is not quenched. On the contrary, the chore boy comes to the harvest field with a pail of water; a small square of ice is floating upon the surface; a look, it is so cool and refreshing, almost satisfies you; two or three swallows are taken, and your thirst is quenched.

An ice-house ten by twelve feet will supply a large family. Put up scantling ten or twelve inches in width, line up on each side, and fill with saw-dust. Chaff, or finely cut straw, may be substituted; but, being less perfect non-conductors, should be in thicker layers. A common board roof, shingled, and a small window in each gable end, which should be kept open for ventilation, are essential.

In filling the house, cut the blocks of ice as square and even as possible, so that they will pack compactly. Use freely sawdust or chaff in filling all interstices, and putting on top of the ice. Try it, and you will wonder how you existed without it, especially when two or three days in the winter will secure you the luxury.

POULTRY KEEPING.—The deficiency of our own poultry supply mainly arises from a want of systematic enterprise. Many people "go in" for fancy poultry, and even for ordinary descriptions, with an eye to prizes at a poultry show. Farmers' wives and daughters have the poultry for pin money; and hundreds of people "keep fowls," utterly ignoring the consideration that fowls might be made to keep them. But as to poultry keeping on a large scale, with an eye to meeting an ever-increasing demand, that is quite an exceptional state of things. Fowls—using the word generally—should receive attention like sheep or pigs, or even more, for they are more delicate and susceptible to diseases; but many of these are preventable and the result of bad management, or of no management at all.—*Food Journal.*

ALICE CARY.—This gifted Western poetess died at her residence in East Twentieth street on Sunday, at the age of fifty. She was the daughter of Robert Cary, a plain, substantial old farmer of Hamilton county, Ohio, who died only so late as February 12, 1866, the same day of the year as that upon which his gifted daughter has taken her departure. Alice was a promising poetess at eighteen, but was known only by little fugitive pieces, which she flung here and there into out of the way corners of country newspapers. The Louisville *Journal*, we believe, was the first to call attention to the rising promise of the young poetess. Her first volume of poems was undertaken in conjunction with her younger sister Phœbe, and was heartily welcomed by the public. She next published alone a series of "Clovemook papers," prose sketches, which which won decided popularity. In 1853 she published a volume of verses entitled "Lyra and other poems." In late years she wrote numerous novels, all of which were warmly received by the public. She has written very copiously, although she has long been an invalid. She was in the habit for several years past of giving pleasant little Sunday tea-parties to her literary friends at her and her sister Phœbe's cosy home in Twentieth street, and the select and exclusive *litterateurs* of the city usually gathered about her on these occasions. She and her sister were both believers in Spiritualism. The fact is related by Horace Greeley that once they saw with their material eyes the form and figure of a little sister, standing on a house some distance away, when she was in fact sleeping very quietly in a room above them, and that she died soon after. From this incident they took their belief in Spiritualism, professing the Swedenborgian branch of it. Alice Cary never married. She leaves by her death her sister Phœbe to mourn her loss, and the love between the two lone sisters was a strong tie that has bound them closely together all their lives.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE SUBSISTENCE OF ARMIES.—It is stated that during every twenty-four hours each army corps of the German forces consumes 54,000 pounds of bread, 13,440 pounds of rice or barley, 70 oxen or 13,440 pounds of bacon, 2,016 pounds of salt, 3,360 pounds of coffee, 1,344 pounds of oats, 336 pounds of hay, 3,500 quarts of ardent spirits, and 3,500 fluid ounces of orange bitters, or some similar tincture, to be taken with the spirits. In addition, there are supplied for every day's consumption 675 pounds of tobacco, 110,000 common cigars, and 5,000 officers' cigars. The total daily consumption of the German troops in the field, it is computed, is twenty-five times as great as the figures given above.

THE FIRES IN LONDON.—From the report of the Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade for 1870, it appears that the extinction of 276 serious and 1,970 slight fires in that year, took 11,161.445 gallons of water, or an average of about 5,000 gallons to each fire. This is an insignificant amount of water considering the work done, and shows that the members of the Fire Brigade in London do all they can to prevent "damage by water." Were the firemen of the United States as particular on this point, it would add greatly to the value of their services.

The Markets.

CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	$6.00	a 6.50
Prime	5.75	a 6.00
Fair Grades	5.00	a 6.00
STOCK CATTLE—Common	4.50	a 4.75
Inferior	2.75	a 3.50
HOGS—Live	7.20	a 7.40
SHEEP—Live—Good to Choice	3.50	a 4.50
BUTTER—Choice	.26	a .27
EGGS—Fresh	.23	a .24
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6.50	a 7.00
Spring Extra	....	a 5.70
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	....	a .50½
Barley—No. 2, new	.75	a .88
Oats—No. 2	.48¼	a .48½
Rye—No. 2	.81	a .82
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	1.24½	a 1.25
No. 2, new	1.22	a 1.23¾
LARD	.12¼	a .12¾
PORK—Mess	22.00	a 22.12½
NEW YORK.		
HOGS—Live	8.38	a 8.62
Dressed	9.75	a 10.00
SHEEP	6.36½	a 7.00
COTTON—Middling	....	a .15¼
FLOUR—Extra Western	7.20	a 7.70
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, new	1.52	a 1.55
RYE—Western	....	a 1.13½
BARLEY—State	....	a 1.12
CORN—Mixed Western	.83	a .85
OATS—Western	.62½	a .70
PORK—Mess	22.00	a 22.50
LARD	.13½	a .14½
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR—Family	$6.25	a 6.50
WHEAT—Red	1.36	a 1.40
CORN—Mixed	.58	a .60
OATS	.53	a .54
RYE—No. 1	1.00	a 1.05
BARLEY—Fall	1.00	a 1.05
LARD	.12¼	a .12½
PORK—Mess	....	a 22.50
HOGS—Live	7.25	a 7.75
ST. LOUIS.		
HOGS—Live	7.25	a 7.75
FLOUR—XX	6.00	a 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.45	a 1.55
CORN—Mixed	.48	a .49
OATS—Mixed	.49	a .51
RYE	.95	a .96
BARLEY	.80	a .85
PORK—Mess	....	a 22.50
LARD	.12¼	a .12½
MILWAUKEE.		
FLOUR—Spring Extra	5.50	a 5.60
WHEAT—Spring No. 1	....	a 1.25
No. 2	....	a 1.23
CORN—New Mixed	....	a .56
OATS—No. 2	....	a .51½
RYE—No. 1	....	a .90
BARLEY—No. 2	....	a .80
HOGS—Live	....	a 8.80
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber	1.36	a 1.37
Red	....	a 1.38
CORN—Mixed	....	a .57
Low Mixed	....	a .56
OATS—No. 1	....	a .51
HOGS—Dressed	....	a 8.80
CLOVER SEED	....	a 8.40

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine *Troches.*

THE purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is HAZARD & CASWELL's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

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A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST!
It Will Cure Your Cough!
It will Prevent and Cure Consumption.

That Cough which you are neglecting may result in fatal Consumption. If some prompt Remedy is not used. Why sacrifice your life when Your Disease can be cured so quick, and at so small a cost!

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Allen's Lung Balsam

Is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

It is only about seven years since the Balsam was first offered to the public, and in this short time it has become known and appreciated in nearly every town and village throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Hundreds of thousands of bottles are annually sold, and thousands of witnesses testify to its unequaled power in healing the disease that it is recommended for.

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It Contains No Opium in Any Form.

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J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Burning and Shaking.

By a ridiculous misapplication of language, invalids are sometimes said to "enjoy very poor health;" but it is not on record that any human being was ever spoken of as enjoying chills and fever. And yet there are thousands, at this moment, in one or the other of the two stages of the disorder, who might just as well have avoided it as not. If there is anything demonstrable in therapeutics, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an antidote to intermittent fevers. No instance can be cited in which it has been taken, either as a safeguard against this class of diseases or as a remedy for them, and failed to produce the desired effect. The season when malarious fevers are rife has commenced, and no inhabitant of any district subject to their visitations should be without this great preventive and remedy. Indeed, it is a most potent protection against all the ailments which prevail in the spring months. From marsh and pool, and from all moist soils are now rising the mephitic elements which give birth to fever, indigestion, billousness, colics, and a whole host of epidemic and other maladies. Aid the system to resist them. Energize and regulate all the animal functions with this reinforcing agent. This precaution is as necessary in cities as in new settlements, for malarious fevers are now almost as common in the great centers of population as on the borders of the Southern bayous and marshes and the rich agricultural regions of the West. The preventive and remedy is accessible to all. Who will be unwise enough to brave recklessly the danger it would avert?

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At Music Hall, Milwaukee,

Wednesday Evening, April 26, 1871, with the Kind Assistance of the Best Musical Talent of the City.

$80,000 IN CASH PRIZES

To be Distributed in GREENBACKS, as follows:

1 Gift, $25,000	$25,000	100 Gifts, $50	$5,000
1 Gift, 5,000	5,000	500 Gifts, 20	10,000
5 Gifts, 1,000	5,000	1,500 Gifts, 10	15,000
20 Gifts, 500	10,000		
50 Gifts, 100	5,000	2,177 Gifts	$80,000

100,000 Tickets are to be Sold, at $2 Each.

The drawing will take place after the Concert, and will be conducted by the following gentlemen, who will act as Drawing Committee:

Hon. Alexander Mitchell,
L. R. Durand, Esq.,
Guido Pfister, Esq.,
John B. Eldred, Esq.,
Angus Smith, Esq.,

Hon. Edward O'Neil,
R. P. Ober, Esq.,
M. L. Meraweta, Esq.,
Christian Wahl, Esq.,
A. V. H. Carpenter, Esq.,

J. Henry Inbusch, Esq.,
S. S. Merrill, Esq.,
Geo. W. Allen, Esq.,
Hon. H. L. Palmer.

All prizes will be paid on the day after the drawing.
W. H. JACOBS, President Milwaukee Musical Society.
EMIL WALLBER, Secretary Milwaukee Musical Society.
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The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enables them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

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VOL. I. AUBURN, DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871. NO. 10.

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A Remarkable Instance of Canine Sagacity.

A correspondent in France says: "Here again I met two or three wounded, but in a fair state of convalescence, limping about slowly. One of these men had a little dog—an iron-gray terrier, unmistakably English—following at his heels, but only on three legs. If the story the man told me is to be believed,—and for my part I have not the slightest hesitation in the matter, his manner of telling it was so simple and earnest,—the dog had been the means, under Providence, of saving his master's life. He had been struck by a ball in the chest, near Ham, and lay on the ground for six hours when the fighting was over. He had not lost consciousness, but the blood was flowing freely, and he was gradually getting weaker and weaker. There was none but the dead near him, and his only living companion was the English terrier, who prowled restlessly about him, with his master's *kepi* in his mouth. At last the dog set off at a trot, and the wounded soldier made sure his only friend had deserted him. The night grew dark, the cold was intense, and he had not even the strength to touch his wounds, which every instant grew more and more painful. At length his limbs grew cold, and, feeling a sickening faintness steal upon him, he gave up all hope of life, and recommended himself to God. Suddenly, and when it had come to the worst, he hard a bark, which he knew belonged to only one litle dog in the world, felt something lick his face, and saw the glare of lanterns. The dog had wandered for miles till he arrived at a roadside *caberet.* The people had heard the cannonading all day, and seeing the *kepi* in the dog's mouth, and noticing his restless movements, decided to follow him. He took them straight to the spot—too straight for a little cart they had brought with them, to crose fields and hedges,—but just in time. When the friendly help arrived, the man fainted, but he was saved. There were honest tears in the man's eyes when he was telling me, and I fully believed him. The dog, too, had been [illegible] touched in the leg by a ball in the same battle, and had since been lame. He got him, when a puppy, from an English sailor at Dunkirk, and called him 'Beel;' very probably the French for Bill."

A LOUISVILLE paper, after consulting its exchanges, tells what it knows of Olive Logan, as follows:—She is "a witty Irishman" in Philadelphia; "The descendant of an Indian chief," "a native of Philadelphia," "an English-woman with French manners," and "General John A. Logan's cousin in New York," "born in Elmira," in Columbus, Ohio; "Hon. John A. Logan's sister" in Washington, and "no relation to John A. Logan" in Illinois.

The Musical Family.

From Punch.

I belong to a musical lot,
I've sisters, and brothers, and cousins,
I've grandpas and grandmammas got,
And uncles, like oysters, in dozens.
We all of us instruments play,
We practice night, morning and noon;
My father at six every day,
Gets up to awake the bassoon.

My grandmother, ninety about,
A widow was left all alone,
'Cos grandfather blew himself out,
One night on the gentle trombone.
My Uncle Sam plays on the harp,
In a wild and inspirited manner;
And my Aunt plays three tunes in F sharp,
On a strong-minded Broadwood pianner.

My Great Aunt's composed (she's a "*Sim*"),
Oratorios—one is called *Noe*,
And on Sundays she plays us a hymn
Arranged for the cheerful oboe.
My sister's attached to the flute,
And brings out most wonderful tones;
My nephew—a vulgar young brute—
Prefers nigger airs on the bones.

My youngest, who says "*dat*" for "*that*,"
In fact he's of five the last comer,
Performs with two spoons on my hat,
And cries out, "Papa, I'm a dummer!"
My baby in arms has a way
Of playing the fife on its coral;
And my twins play the bagpipes all day,
With a loyalty worthy Balmoral.

Through life we've in harmony passed
With a stock of twenty or *more* tunes,
And a sum we've together amassed,
Which is equal to two or three fortunes.
Wherever our musical tribe
Took a house 'twas our aim, I admit it—
To make all the neighbors subscribe
A sum to induce us to quit it.

So all the great cities we've seen,
From the Thames to the banks of the Tiber;
And every one in 'em has been
A heartily willing subscriber.
As thus Europe we've done, the word's sharp
To Jericho; thither we'll hie,
To learn the neglected Jew's harp
From native professors. Good-bye!

TWICE MISTAKEN.

A Leaf from a Bacheler's Diary.

From London Society.

Christmas Eve. Half-past nine. Crumms comes into my room to clear away tea.

"I suppose, sir," he says, as though it were a subject not admitting of a doubt. "I suppose you don't dine home tomorrow."

Both the tone and the remark are unfortunate. I have not an invitation to dine out, and I cannot insist upon dining at home, as my arrangement with the Crummses provides for dinner on Sundays only. I had intended to put my difficulty to my landlady, who is good-natured and easily persuaded. I find, instead, I have her husband to deal with, so I close my book slowly and say, "Well," as if I were thinking and not quite certain.

"Most gentlemen dine out on Christmas day," he says, staring at the wall some feet above my head; "and Mrs. Crumms always expects a holiday on that day."

I feel, after that statement, the only thing to be done is to surrender gracefully.

"Of course; quite right. Oh yes! I shall dine out, Crumms."

I ring the bell for some hot water, and Crumms answers it in full waiter's dress, white tie, dress coat, and a low-cut waistcoat, showing a large amount of shirt front with an elaborate frill. He walks into the room as if he is very proud of himself, and is more waiter-like in his manner than usual.

"Why, Crumms," I ask, "where are you going?"

"Out waiting, sir." He pauses for a minute, then becomes less majestic and more confidential. "I always go out waiting on Christmas day," he adds, "and I have been to the same house for the last fourteen years. The gentleman and lady are a couple as came to Crown at Newford the year I married Mrs. Crumms. We were both at the hotel, you know, and were just leaving to come up here. The lady took a great liking to Mrs. Crumms, and one day she said to me, "So you and your wife are going up to London, Crumms. Now you must come and wait at my house when we want help." And I have been there every Christmas day since then—not missed one. I go on other days"—he says this quickly, in an off-hand manner, as if the other days were of no importance—"but they ain't regular."

"You go there and help wait, I suppose?"

"Well, I do most of the waiting; all of it, you may say," he replies. "They don't keep a man, and there are only the female servants. They ain't much good, not like Mrs. Crumms. She could wait, she could. She was wonderful handy. That's what first made me look at her!"

"And where do you go to?" I inquire.

"Bedford Square. Domville is the gentleman's name."

On the spur of the moment, just to see what Crumms will say, I ask, "Will you take me with you to-day?"

"You, sir!" he replies, in surprise. "Well—really, sir, I don't think Mr. Domville would—though I have known him these fourteen years, I am afraid he'd think it rather presumptuous of me to introduce a gentleman into his house!"

"I suppose so," I answer; the idea of the waiter introducing a friend as a guest at dinner being very absurd. "But I didn't mean that. Take me with you to wait."

"You! you go out waiting?" said Crumms, holding his breath.

"Yes; if you will take me."

"Well, I do call that a good joke," he gasped out. "Lord, sir, what an idea!" Then dropping his waiter-like manner altogether, and becoming thoroughly human, he burst out laughing.

I had only intended to chaff Crumms, but it strikes me that going out with him will be more lively than spending Christmas day by myself, and I begin to hope that he will take me.

"I dare say Mr. Domville would have no objection to an extra hand," I urge, "and I could go as a young friend of yours, who is just beginning and wants to learn his business."

"Lord, sir," pants Crumms again, "you ain't serious."

"By Jove, I am, though, I say. I don't know what to do with myself all day. I should like to go out waiting."

"But you will be careful, sir, won't you?" says Crumms, yielding. "You won't let Mr. Domville know. There isn't any one likely to be there as will recognize you, I hope."

Three o'clock.—Crumms and I are in the cab on our way to Bedford Square. The whole time he is either laughing at my going out with him or nervous as to the result. In the latter mood he is almost piteous in his entreaties to me to be careful, and repeats over and over again his directions how to wait. We stop the cab at the corner of the street leading to the square, and walk on to the house.

It is a big house with a large hall. There are three servants going about with trays and piles of plates, busy laying out the table. They stare at me as I stand by the side of Crumms, and he introduces me as a young friend who wants to see a little genteel waiting, and whom he has made bold onough to bring. Then, as if that settled the matter, he goes off into business, and asks several questions as to the number and names of the guests. I notice that the servants all treat him with great respect, and he, in return, is condescending and polite to them. With me, when they are in the room, he assumes an authoritative air, and all the time he is very grave, and looks as if the cares of his position were too much for him. He smiles once, when we are alone, as I hand him a jelly; and then, his muscles being relaxed, his old fit of laughing suddenly broke out again. He cannot laugh loud, but laughs inwardly, and shakes so tremendously that the jelly rolls and trembles to an alarming degree; and it is only by the means of promptly taking it under my own protection, that I save it from being shaken on the the floor.

"O Lor'! to think of you being here," he mutters; and the next instant is gravity itself, as Mrs. Domville's voice is heard on the stairs.

She is a middle-aged lady, and speaks in a friendly manner to Crumms, and is particular in his inquiries after his wife and children. He points me out as a young friend of his, who has come to help him; and Mrs. Domville seems quite satisfied, and goes up stairs again to the drawing-room.

Four o'clock.—The dinner is ready and all the guests have arrived. Crumms stations me behind the door, and goes himself to the head of the table, and I watch the people as they come into the room and take their places.

They are mostly middle-aged, like their host and hostess, and evidently old friends; for several nod to Crumms, and one gentleman is quite hearty in his greeting, and says it would not seem like a Christmas dinner without him. Mr. Domville laughs, and asks after Mrs. Crumms; but Crumms refuses to be thawed, and replies in a tone as if such trifling questions interfered with the responsibility.

So far everything has gone right. Then comes a slight mishap. Just as everybody is seated and silent, and Mr. Domville going to say grace, Crumms gives me a signal, and I step forward quietly to close the door. The movement attracts the attention of a young lady, who is sitting with her back to me, and she turns round. She evidently has not noticed me before, and her laughing gray eyes scan me with surprise. My face is a new one to her among the many well-known faces round the table. I suppose she thinks I am a guest who has arrived late and just come into the room, and, seeing me standing there and no one taking any notice of me, she says, courteously:

"Isn't there a chair for you?" Then turning round to Mrs. Domville, "O, aunt! here is a gentleman left outside in the cold."

Mr. Domville, instead of saying grace, looks up, stares, and half rises from his chair, while the company all turn toward me. It is certainly an embarrassing moment; but Mrs. Domville comes to the rescue, and says quietly, "It is quite right, Helen." The young lady looks a little confused, and Crumms, in his nervousness, spoils everything by rushing up to her and calling out:

"He's come to help me wait, Miss Linton."

My fair champion thereupon blushes very deeply, and begs my pardon; several of the guests have simultaneous twitchings of the mouth; Crumms looks half angry, half apologetically, at me; and at last Mr. Domville, in a husky voice, says grace, while Miss Linton bends her head very low and hides her face. The next minute Crumms, serious and imperturbable as ever, removes the cover off the soup, and dinner begins.

I believe I acquitted myself creditably. Crumms declared that I did wonderfully well, and is inclined to think, I believe, that I have wasted natural talent by not being a waiter. At any rate, I don't spill anything over anybody's dress, or knock anybody on the head. I carefully watch Crumms for his signals, and, thanks to having been at a dinner before, though not in the capacity of a waiter. I have some idea of what ought to be done, and so remove the right covers, and hand round such dishes as ought to be handed at the proper time. The difficulty I have is to keep my countenance, particularly when I hand anything to Miss Linton. She is so bright-looking, and it is such fun to see the sparkle in her eyes, and the way they drop if they meet mine, and a little repressed smile steal over her lips, that it taxes my powers to the utmost to keep from laughing. I feel that I should very much like to change places with the young fellow sitting by her side. He does not seem to have much to say for himself, and he examines every dish, as it is handed to him, through an eye-glass. His inspection is so long, and his nose is so close, that I have a growing inclination each time to bob the dish up in his face. For more than half the dinner he is silent, then he talks a little politics—staunch Conservatism—and Miss Linton immediately enunciates the strongest radical principles, upholds woman's suffrage, and their having seats in Parliament. This seems to overwhelm him, and he retires from the contest with a sigh.

Later on, he tries again, when the mince-pies are being handed round.

"Will you have a happy month?" he asks, with a faint smile, which disturbs his eye-glass and brings it down in his lap. He readjusts it slowly, and not trusting himself to repeat the joke, asks her to have some mince-pie.

"No, thank you; I never eat them," she replies.

"Have you never tasted them?" he says, frowning as if he were a barrister cross-examining a witness, but probably because his glass give a premonitory slip.

"O, yes; I have tasted them, but I don't care about them," she answered.

He has no comment to make upon her reply, so he helps himself in silence.

Six o'clock.—Crumms and I solemnly put on the wine and the glasses, put the dessert dishes a little one way or the other, and leave the room.

"Bravo!" whispers Crumms when we are in the hall. "Bravo, sir! With a little teaching you'd make a capital waiter. And Miss Linton mistaking you for a gentleman, too! What a joke! At least," he adds, as if he suddenly feels that he had made rather a mistake himself, "of course, that is what you are, and a gent is always a gent, I say. But you understand, sir. It was so ludicrous. There ain't anything more for you to do, and I can say you've got an appointment to keep, you know."

Acting upon his advice, we go up stairs to the hall, and Crumms lets me out, shutting the door very quietly behind me.

It is a fine clear night, and I turn my face homeward, and stroll slowly along the deserted square. I go all up the long, straight Gower street without meeting any one. By the University I see a figure advancing quickly. We pass under a gas lamp, and both pull up.

"Herbert, by Jove!"

"Why, Roche, what are you doing here? Going out to dinner?"

"Just had it," he replies; "been to see an old lady home."

He then naturally wonders what I am doing strolling along the streets on Christmas night. I tell him I have been out to dinner.

"They have broken up very early," he says; and then asks suddenly, "You haven't sneaked off to read, surely?"

This is said in a tone as if it were a mortal sin for a man to read for an examination on Christmas day.

"That's right," he says, when I had disclaimed any idea of reading. "Well, you come home with me. My people will be very glad to see you. We always have a carpet dance or something in the evening?"

I accept readily, and go back with Roche to his house.

Nine o'clock.—We have cleared the room for dancing, and the first quadrille has just commenced. Not being able to get a partner, I am standing on the landing, when a carriage rolls up to the street door, and there is a loud knock, announcing the arrival of new comers.

Mrs. Roche hurries down and meets them in the hall. I hear her say, as they come up stairs, "You are just too late for the first dance, Helen."

The name quite makes me start.

"By Jove, if it should be Miss Linton!" is my muttered thought.

I half hope it may be; I half hope it may not be; and I haven't time to decide which half is the stronger, before Miss Linton herself comes laughing up the stairs.

At the very first glimpse of her, I instinctively drew back into the shade, and she and her mamma pass by without noticing me.

It seems very ridiculous to meet the same young lady twice in one evening, first as a waiter, and then as a guest; but there—it is done, it is *fait accompli*; and Miss Linton and I are once more under the same roof. I wonder if she will recognize me, and I watch her with interest as she goes round the room. Sooner or later we must meet face to face; and the awkward moment comes sooner than I expect.

When Miss Linton reaches the door where Roche is standing with his partner, she stops there and talks to them when they are not dancing.

"Is there any lemonade, Edward?" she asks presently. "I want some if there is."

"There's a bad sign, Nelly, after dining out," he answers with a laugh. "There is some down stairs. I would get you a glass, but you see it is my turn. If you don't mind you will find somebody outside, I think."

Roche leads off with the third figure; Miss Linton comes out upon the landing; and I move from the shadow o the wall into the light.

She gives a quick start with her head and opens her eyes in surprise as she sees me. There is just a little tightening of her lips, a faint blush rises to her lips, and then she asks me quietly to fetch her a glass of lemonade.

Roche had said it was down stairs, and I find it in the dining room. I am rather glad of the excuse to get away and have my laugh out; for the whole thing is more and more absurd, since Miss Linton has made a second mistake, and thinks I am a waiter. It is a very natural error, of course; and to keep up the deception, I put the glass on a tray and go gravely up stairs.

She is quite composed now, and thanks me unconcernedly as I hand her the lemonade. Then we stand side by side—I holding the tray in both hands—till the dance finishes, and Roche comes out to us.

"Have you got your lemonade?" he asks. "That's right." Now you want a partner for the next dance. Who shall it be? I am engaged till after supper, unfortunately. O, here! Let me introduce you. Miss Linton, Mr. ——!

Instead of waiting to hear my name, the young lady puts down the glass quickly and looks indignant.

"Don't be absurd, Edward!" she says, as she walks off.

"Some mistake, old fellow," whispers Roche to me, and catches her up just inside the room.

They are so close I can hear what they say.

"What is the matter, Nelly?" he asks.

"How could you be so ridiculous as to introduce me to him?" she replies.

"Why shouldn't I?"

"Why shouldn't you? He is a waiter; I know that. He was waiting at Mrs. Domville's."

Instead of looking contrite, Roche goes off into a roar of laughter.

"It was very stupid of you," she says, half crossly. "It forced me to be rude to him."

"What nonsense, Nelly! I shouldn't play you such a trick as that, of course. That is Herbert; he is in the same office as I am."

"You are not joking, Edward, are you?" she asks him quite seriously.

"No; upon my word, I am not."

"O, I am so sorry, then," she says, immediately. "But there was somebody just like him at the Domvilles'. What shall I do?"

"Come and be introduced, that's all. I'll put it right." And they came together onto the landing.

"My cousin made a mistake, Herbert," he says, while she stands by him, blushing deeply. Then he adds, laughing, "She mistook you for a—"

"I made a mistake," she breaks in, very quickly, coming a step nearer. "I beg your pardon."

To save her from farther embarrassment, I ask her at once for the next dance; and it is immediately granted.

"By the bye, Miss Linton," I say, when the dance is over, and we are standing on the landing, "you have never told me what you took me for. An ogre?"

"No."

"What, then?"

Her laughing eyes look up with their old merry sparkle into my face. They seem at the same time to question me whether I shall be annoyed if she speaks the truth. She pauses for a moment, and then says, "A waiter," and presses her lips closely together.

"Thank you."

"But it was quite excusable," she begins hurriedly.

"Thank you again," I remark, interrupting her.

"You won't listen," she says, plaintively. "I want to explain—"

"That I look so much like a waiter," I add, breaking in again, "that it was quite excusable taking me for one."

"O, no; I didn't mean that, of course," she says, forced to laugh. "But when I was dining there was a waiter like you—so exactly like you,"—she emphasizes the word "exactly," and glances quickly up at me as she does so,—"and I mistook him for a gentleman, and thought he was one of the guests."

"So you make up for it by taking me for a waiter," I answer. "Well, I think the waiter had the best of it."

"But it was excusable, was it not," she asks, "you two being so much alike?"

"Your mistaking the waiter for a gentleman? If he was like me, certainly."

"No," with a little stamp of her foot; "my mistaking you for a waiter."

"I can't grant that," I answer.

"Very well," she says, with a laugh. Then she adds mischievously over her shoulder, as her partner comes for the next dance: "I think my first mistake was the more excusable of the two."

"And I think the last by far the worst," I reply.

"Do you? Well, I am very sorry," she answers; but her eyes belie her as she goes off laughing into the drawing-room.

Fortunately I secure the dance before supper, and take her down.

"You don't wait so well as your double," she says, as I hand her some mince pies I had just put them before her for a minute, and then taken them away.

"I am sorry for that," I answer, "but then, you see, I know you never eat mince pies."

"How do you know that?" she asks, turning round quickly.

"Your cousin has told me a great deal about you," I reply.

"Did he tell you, pray, that I never eat mince-pies?"

"How should I know, if he did not?" I say, with amazed simplicity.

She looks very incredulous. "He didn't tell you that, I know; though I believe you men talk a great deal of nonsense; as much nonsense as women do."

"You own that about women, then, and yet you want them to have seats in Parliament?"

"O now I am certain you must have been at Mr. Domville's," she cries; "for I never said so until to-day at dinner, and then only in opposition to my neighbor. If you were not there, how could you have known what I said?"

"Do you believe in the theory, Miss Linton," I begin, with a grave face, "of a person knowing, by a sort of affinity, the thoughts and actions of another person whom he has never seen, but whom, when is permitted to see, he is at once, by fate, most deeply interested in?"

"No, I don't," she replies, laughing. "How nonsensical you are!"

Before I can go on expounding my impromptu theory, Roche comes up and claps me on the shoulder.

"Well, Herbert, how's Crumms?"

Roche has often been to my rooms, and knows my landlord, of course; but what demon possessed him to come at this moment and pronounce that fatal name, I can't imagine.

"Bravo!" cries Miss Linton, clapping her hands. "Now I know; you went there with Crumms."

"Went where?" asks Roche in surprise.

"To the Domvilles'," she answers. "Mr. Herbert was there with Crumms, waiting. Now, weren't you?" she asks, turning to me.

So, driven up in a corner, at last I make my confession.

"What fun!" she says. "Won't I laugh at mamma! She read me such a lecture as I came here. And I have not made a mistake, after all."

"Except when you took me for a waiter, Miss Linton."

"O, that was your own fault. I am not a bit sorry for that now."

What Miss Linton did say to her mamma, of course I don't know. If she did laugh at her, Mrs. Linton must have taken it very good-naturedly; for when I go up stairs, after supper, she calls me "Mr. Waiter," and the name sticks to me for the rest of the evening. Just as we are all leaving, she comes to me and invites me to a party at her house on the following week.

"How shall I come, Miss Linton?" I ask, as I put on her cloak; "as a waiter or a guest?"

"In the capacity you think suits you the best," she answers. Then she adds, more softly, "We shall be glad to see you in either."

There is a farther note in my diary for that Christmas day—something about Miss Linton—which, perhaps, it will be as well to let remain private. But about two years afterward, and not so very long ago, there was a wedding at Dumville's. Crumms was there to wait, and Crumms' feelings had overpowered him, and required soothing. From being usually calm, Crumms became unusually excited, and was with difficulty prevented from solemnly blessing the happy couple, and making a speech to the effect that the occasion was brought about by him taking the bridegroom out waiting on a certain Christmas day.

THE emigrants from Liverpool, during 1870, according to the report of the Government agent at that port, amounted to 163,002 persons, of whom 153,735 sailed in vessels under the control of the Government, and 9,267 in vessels not under Government supervision. Of these 153,735 emigrants, there were 79,949 English, 4,621 Scotch, 29,591 Irish, and 39,564 from the continent of Europe. The destinations of these emigrants were as follows: To the United States, 131,735; Canada, 19,984; Victoria, 1,298; Queensland, 613; Cape of Good Hope, 79; New Brunswick, 27. Of the 153,735, there were 13,771 cabin and 139,964 steerage passengers. The vessels with emigrants aboard sailing from Liverpool were 378 in number, of which 326 were bound for the United States. Of the 9,267 persons who sailed in ships not under Government supervision, there were 5,582 who came to the United States. The emigration of 1870 shows an increase of 10,649 persons coming from England, and a decrease of 18,124 persons coming from the continent of Europe.

AN old bachelor says: "It is all nonsense to pretend that love is blind. I never yet knew a man in love that did not see twice as much in his sweetheart as I could."

After Apples.

BY A. E. D.

"These apples are ripe," said young Benjamin Strong;
"There are bushels and bushels, and no one can see;
I'm sure from so many, 'tis not very wrong
To take just a few that lie under the tree.

"The farmer has gone to the village to-day,
And, if I take fifty, he never will know;
I'd just as soon ask, if I came in his way;
He would give some to me, for he gave some to Joe."

Then foolish and wicked young Benjamin Strong
Climbed up on the fence, but a nail caught his boot.
He could not get free, and he hung there so long,
That the farmer discovered him after his fruit.

Finger Nails.

BY NORMAN BRIDGE, M. D.

Everything was made for something, and finger nails were made for scratching. Yes, and for something else besides; they were made for protection to the fingers, and to furnish the ends of them more strength and solidity. Our fingers can stub along better for having these nails, and we can stub along through life much easier for having such stiff, stout back-splints at the tips of our digits; for having such weapons at our finger ends.

But what concerns us most in this article is the anatomy and growth of the nail. What is it made of, and how does it grow? Some people—some boys and girls—are so stupid as never to ask the *reason why* and the *how* of anything. They always take things for granted, and if asked how the finger nail is formed they would say it grows, and that is all.

I once knew a foolish young fellow to be asked who made him, and he said, "Nobody, I grow'd I s'pose." Some people imagine that all things simply grow—not *how* they grow.

Now the finger nail is made up of nearly the same elements as the skin; it is much harder of course, and more dense. So is a cheese more dense than the soft curd from which it is made, but they differ only in one being harder than the other, and in having lost some of the watery element that is a part of its substance; the skin and nail differ in the same way.

If you take a piece of the hard part of the nail, no bigger than a speck, and put it under a high-power microscope, you will discover that it is made up of a multitude of little scales packed together as closely as they can be made to lie, and so firm and solid that they give the horny character to the nail. They are laid flatwise with the surface, and are squeezed closely against each other like the figs that come to our markets packed and pressed down in boxes. Examine next, a part very near the bottom or under surface of the nail, and it will be seen to have scales like the first, but they are less flattened; in shape, they more closely resemble the figs referred to. Go a little deeper and magnify a particle from near the bed of the nail, and instead of scales you will find little roundish bodies—almost spherical, but flattened in spots where they press against each other; they are translucent, if not transparent, and are softer than the scales near the surface. These little bodies are called cells. They are so exceedingly small that it would take 15,000 laid side by side in a row to reach an inch.

Investigations with the microscope have demonstrated that these cells are continually being manufacturod at the base of the nail, that is, beneath it, and its root. They are continuing up from the "quick," and each cell or layer of full grown cells is lifted up on the backs of those that are just forming. This is necessary to make room for the newer bodies; layer after layer of these cells are created, each to be displaced by those that come after it; as soon as one is formed it is pushed—not aside, but pushed *upward* to make room for others. As the cells mount upward toward the surface of the nail they become flattened by degrees and grow harder; the farther they get from the place of their birth the more "crusty" they become. The soft rounded cell of the "quick" becomes after a while the hard substance we put to a thousand uses, and scratch with.

The popular notion, then, that the nail grows wholly from its root, from the part next the joint, is a mistaken one. It is formed as well from the whole surface beneath it; it grows from both parts. Now, it is plain that if the cells were continually growing and being piled upon each other, there would soon become a very thick heap, if they were not removed. How, then, is the nail prevented from becoming thick and unseemly? Just in this wise: We have said it grows both from its root and beneath its body; while from its under surface it is being made thicker by its growth, the new nail substance that is forming at the root keeps sliding it little by little forward toward the end of the finger; hence it cannot become thick; it would if let alone, but it is moved along and prevented. Any one who fully understands this process will readily see why the hard part of the nail is always thicker at the end than far back, toward the root.

But it seems that from the smooth surface whence these cells originate, there is not room enough for as many of them to grow as are needed. When the cells are young they are much larger than when old; they are rounded in contour and contain more water. This fact makes it absolutely necessary that they have more space to stand upon and to grow from when young, than they need later in life; pack them never so tightly side by side, and you cannot make enough of them grow from a surface no larger than the nail, so that when they become hard there will not be too few.

See how beautiful is the provision of nature for this need!

The principle is clear that in a hilly country there are more square feet of surface than in one that is level, just as it is farther over a mountain than it is through it. Make a series of little ridges on the ground, as tall as they are thick, and so near that the gutters between them are no wider than they, and you have about double the area you had to start with. Now, this is exactly what occurs in the growing of the finger nail; running lengthwise of it are a multitude of little ridges and ditches, hills and valleys so small that when cut across, you can with the naked eye only just perceive them. On the whole of this uneven surface the little cells are growing as thickly as they can be placed, and nearly twice as many can be accommodated as would be possible were the surface smooth.

As the cells are lifted up and approach the serface they usually fall into perfectly even layers, although on the surface of the nail we often have little ridges running lengthwise of the finger. Look at your own fingers and see!

These ridges, furthermore, add to the strength of the nail; it can with more difficulty be torn from its bed.

All these provisions and this arrangement for the growth of the nail, most happily adapts it to our needs. The nail is made always a little faster than, with good usage, we need to wear it off; hence we may always have an abundant supply; if destroyed by accident it is replaced in a few weeks or months, and if its beauty is marred, unlike our noses and ears, we have in a little while a nice new and clean one to please us.

Verdict of a Jury of Boys.

When Dr. Nathaniel Prentice taught a public school in Roxbury, he was very much of a favorite, but his patience at times would get nearly exhausted by the infraction of school rules by the scholars. On one occasion, in a rather wrathy way, he threatened to punish, with six blows of a heavy ferule, the first boy detected in whispering, and appointed some detectors. Shortly after, one of these detectors shouted:

"Master, John Zeigler is whispering."

John was called up and asked if it was a fact. (John, by the way, was a favorite, both of the teacher and his school-mates.)

"Yes," answered John, "I was not aware what I was about. I was intent on working out a sum and requested the one who sat next to reach me the arithmetic that contained the rule which I wished to see."

The doctor regretted his hasty threat, but told John he could not suffer him to whisper and escape the punishment, and continued:

"I wish I could avoid it, but I cannot without a forfeiture of my word, and a consequent loss of my authority. I will leave it," continued he, "to any three scholars you may choose to say whether or not I remit the punishment."

John said he would agree to that, and immediately called out G. S., T. D., D. P. D. The doctor told them to return a verdict; this they soon did, after consultation, as follows:

"The master's word must be kept inviolate—John must receive the threatened punishment of six blows of the ferule; but it must be inflicted on volunteer proxies, and we, the arbitrators, will share the punishment by receiving, each of us, two of the blows."

John, who had listened to the verdict, steps up to the doctor, and with outstretched hands exclaims:

"Master, here is my hand, they shan't be struck a blow; I will receive the punishment."

The doctor, under pretence of wiping his face, shielded his eyes, and, telling the boys to go to their seats, said he would think of it. I believe he did think of it to his dying day, but the punishment was never inflicted.

An Esthetic View of Swearing.

One of the young ladies in a Brook Farm story in the *Overland Monthly* says:

"There is profane swearing where the heart is filled with vindictive passions—with malice; but most of the swearing indulged in by young people and uncultivated people is only so much emphasis to back up their sentences with. It shows that those who indulge in it are wanting in intelligent respect for their own statements; or are doubtful if they will be accepted as true by those they address. I do not deny that it is extremely bad taste, that it is vulgar and disagreeable; and yet a great deal of informal swearing is indulged in by the really reverent and kind-hearted."

To which a sailor present responds: "I am sure, Miss, it's not language that's so wicked; it's the way one feels in the heart. I was thinking all the time you were talking, of once when I was out at sea—leagues from land in the Pacific, and we fell in with a water-logged ship, with nine starving men on her. They begged to be taken on board. Now, our captain was one of your pious sort. Well, when the mate, with his hands on the ropes ready to lower the boat, heard the captain's cold-blooded decision—'Tell them we can't take them; we have only provisions enough to take ourselves to port'—why, the mate swore an oath (I should not dare to repeat it to you, Miss; in a bad cause it were enough to sink a ship), and wished that he might be hung beside, at the yard-arm, if he did not fetch these poor souls on board. And down went the boat, in spite of the captain, and on board they came; and we all arrived safe and sound in port. Now, Miss, I ask you, who swore—the mate or the captain?"

PARIS, during the siege, was lighted by the regular Gas Company, but instead of gas, lamps burning petroleum were placed inside the lanterns of the ordinary street lamp-posts, only one out of every four being used. About 35,000 small petroleum lamps were employed, and the daily consumption of coal oil was about sixteen thousand kilogrammes, or 15.7 tons. The city allowed one cent an hour for the service, and as the lamps were kept lighted for fifteen hours out of the twenty-four, the total cost of lighting Paris was $5,250 a day. The oil used was the same that the city had seized at the commencement of the siege, in order to fill the ditches round the ramparts in case of assault. On January 19th, it was stated that 3,000 tons of petroleum had been used in Paris, and on that date 7,000 tons were still on hand. The shops and restaurants of Paris were also lighted with coal oil, and every place was filled with the odor of horseflesh and petroleum.

A HERMIT MISER.—A singular old man was lately burned to death near Utica, Ill., in a cave where he had lived thirty-eight years. His name was Ira Mills, and he had once been a clergyman, but for some reason best known to himself he had retired from the world to meditate upon five old coffee pots, seven lanterns, three axes, skillets, pans, hoes, scythes, horse-shoes, nails, hammers, and scraps of old iron, with which he decorated his cave, which lay at the top of a hill near the lovely village of Utica. He was a great reader of the Bible, and took remarkable views of human life and transactions. He was a miser, and gave one of the most remarkable reasons on record for not collecting $1,000 that were due to him. He said he was afraid to collect them, as he might receive counterfeit money. It is thought that he had secreted a good deal of money somewhere in the neighborhood of his cave, and of course the people of Utica will search as diligently and futilely for it as ever man searched for Captain Kidd's treasures. He was burned in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and died lamented by nobody who knew him.

Personal.

THURLOW WEED has a $15,000 diamond.

SHAKESPEARE's birthday anniversary, April 23,—errors corrected.

REVEREND MR. SABINE is a bachelor mortgaged to an heiress.

SIGNOR BLITZ's new book is to be called "Fifty Years in the Magic Circle."

KOOPMANSCHOOP is now endeavoring to persuade Charleston to employ Chinese cheap labor.

A PIECE of poetry, written by a Mr. Last, is published in a contemporary, with the recommendation that it be added to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

SUPERINTENDENT BADGER, of the New Orleans police force, has ordered the closing of all "lottery" or "buncombe" games. Recently too many strangers have been introduced to the heathen Chinee.

PROFESSOR JOHN WOODMAN, of Dartmouth College, who has been for some time in Florida, has returned home much improved in health, and resumed the discharge of his duties.

NO ONE questions Darwin's right to demonstrate that his great-grandmother was a baboon, but we submit whether it is not rather personal to claim all the rest of the world as her blood relations.

THE late Robert Barnes, of Evansville, Ind., bequeathed his entire estate of $400,000 to $600,000, without the reservation of a cent, for the purpose of providing for and educating the destitute orphans of Indiana.

GEN. IVOFF, composer of the Russian National Hymn, died on the 28th of December last, at his estate in the government of Kovno. As an accomplished amateur of music, he was spoken of by Mendelsshon and Schumann in highly complimentary terms.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, the well-known American *litterateur*, preaches two radical sermons every Sunday in London in chapels three miles apart. It is said that some of the most cultivated men in the British metropolis are among his congregations.

THE Rev. W. J. Clarke, formerly editor of the *Liberal Christian*, will be associated with Mr. Tilton in the conduct of the *Golden Age*. The paper will be a trifle smaller than the *Congregationalist*, but of the same shape; independent, progressive, "devoted to the Best in the spirit of the Best."

MR. JOHN LARKIN, the I. M. R. R. engineer, shot at Morley, Mo., by Kane, on Sunday, the 5th ult., died at the Sisters' Hospital, St. Louis, last Thursday. A post mortem examination revealed the presence of the fatal ball in the heart of Larkin, where it had been lodged for four days before death ensued.

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, the artist, has written a letter, in which he claims that the story of "Oliver Twist" was entirely his own idea and suggestion, and that he originated all the characters in that work. As Mr. Cruikshank did not see fit to assert those claims during the lifetime of Dickens, perhaps it would have been quite as well if he had neglected to do so at all.

DR. FRANCIS VINTON, of Trinity Church, New York, writes to President Grant announcing fresh reasons for the annexation of San Domingo. He thinks the island would be an excellent sanitarium, the idea being occasioned by a visit to Nassau, N. P., where he found all the American residents longing for a resort on American soil in the West Indies for the benefit of invalids.

FUSELI, the painter, had a great dislike to the species of conversation known as "tattle." Once, when sitting in his room among some trifling visitors who were discussing the weather and such like interesting subjects, he burst forth with a—"We had pork for dinner to-day!" "Dear! Mr. Fuseli, what an odd remark!" exclaimed one. "Why," replied he, "it's as good as anything you've been saying for the last hour."

THE *Liberal Christian* gives us this description of Elder Jacob Knapp, the celebrated revivalist: "He is a well-preserved old gentleman, though he has endured much hardship for the Lord's sake. His hair and beard are as white as snow; but his face is red, his voice is clear, and he is good for many years yet of tussels with the Prince of Darkness. It is interesting to listen to an evangelist who can tell of hell as confidently as if he had been born and brought up within its limits, and speak of the devil as naturally and familiarly as if he were an old acquaintance. The tone of the Elder's voice, and the quiet of his eyes, as he unrolls his panorama and illustrates the startling theme, quite subdue the otherwise alarming expression."

A CURIOUS mistake took place one morning last week in the ringing of the bells of the Catholic churches at Zanesville, Ohio. As is well known, says a local paper, the bells of these churches are rung every morning at six o'clock, and so punctually is it performed, that they answer the purpose of a clock to families and persons residing within hearing. On the morning in question the sexton of St. Thomas Church, who is an old man, either deceived by his cloak or mistaking the hands of the dial, rang his bell at the hour of three o'clock in the morning, three hours before the usual time. The loud-voiced peals of the bell rang out and trembled away, caught the ear of many a sleeper and waked them from their slumbers. Among these was the sexton of St. Nicholas Church, who hurriedly rushed to the bell ropes, and soon the chimes from the belfry of that church rang out into the stilly night. Breakfast was hurriedly prepared in different parts of the city, and workmen in several instances started to the streets on their way to the scene of their daily toil. Clocks, in the greater number of instances where mistakes occurred, corrected the error.

IN 1868 the husband of Mary Campbell, colored, was assassinated by disguised men about ten miles east o Huntsville, Ala. She has now brough suit against Madison county. Las spring Mr. B. R. Thompson, a we known citizen, was killed by disguise men at his residence about nine mile north of Huntsville, and Mrs. Kate Thompson now sues the county. Under the law, declared constitutional b the Supreme Court, not less than $5,0 must be awarded in each case, if th proof is that the killing was done b disguised men—to be paid by the county out of its treasury.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN IND......MARCH 9. 1871

There is a design to carry the next Presidential election by intimidation and violence. It crops out in the last reconstruction bill drawn by Benjamin F. Butler. This he copies from English acts of Parliament, passed three hundred years ago, and leveled at the heads of the Irish people to punish them for trying to be free. Commissioners are to execute it, supported by the army and navy. Such is Radicalism.

◆

Frank Blair is giving the Republicans in the Senate considerable uneasiness. They can't go back on Blair with the cry of "Copperhead," as he was a brave and distinguished Union General. He was also at one time a high card in their party, and when he opens his mouth, and Blair is not a modest man by any means, he compels them to listen. The last noticeable broadside from this gentleman created considerable consternation, and it was in declaring the fact, that every member of Mr Lincon's Cabinet, except the Postmaster-General, Montgomery Blair, was in favor of surrendering the public forts and property to the rebels. No member of the Senate had the temerity to deny this assertion in presence of the new Missouri Senator.

◆

We find the following tit-bit in an exchange, credited to the *Toledo Blade.* That journal is understood to be "Republican." and therefore a confession from that quarter may be considered reliable. Here it is:

> "The great instrumentality through which Democracy attains place and power is Mind, with a little assistance from Money; the great instrumentality through which Radicalism attains the same ends, is Ignorance. Where Democracy pevails, there Learning lifts her classic head, and from her ambrosial locks scatters intellectual light and loveliness abroad; wherever Radicalism obtains foot hold there Ignorance erects her shrines and her altars, before which her blind and ragged votaries prostrate themselves in the dust and sing pæans in her praise. It is not strange then, that the Repiublican who is true to his principels and his party never approaches a school-house without instinctively feeling in his pockets to see if he has such a thing about him as a box of matches or a can of nitro-glycerine. It is to the Republican party the English poet refers when he tells us that where Ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise."

◆

"Land for the Landless."

This was one of the promises of Radical party when it first got control of Congress in 1860. To a certain extent it has made good that promise. It has given "land to the landless," but not the "landless" it pretended to favor—the honest, toiling, poor men of the country. The "landless" it provided with lands were the thieving contractors of "New England"—the carpet-bag scalawags of the South, and the Radical rascals who loaf round the lobbies of Congress, getting up railroad companies, asking the government to build the roads, and allow them to have the profits.

Here is the amount of land they have given to these "landless" corporation—the number of broad acres they have taken from the people—the working, tax-cursed masses—and given to corrupt corporations. To railroad companies it has given as follows:

Union Pacific,	35,000,000
Northern Pacific,	67,000,000
Chicago and Northwestern,	188,800
Baylde Noque and Marquette,	128,000
St. Paul and Pacific,	500,000
Branch St. Paul and Pacific,	750,000
Minnesota Central,	290,000
Winona and St. Peter,	690,000
Memphis and Little Rock,	365,536
Cairo and Fulton,	965,631
Little Rock and Fort Smith,	458,771
Iron Mountain Railroad,	866,000
Cairo and Fulton,	188,708
Iron Mountain,	1,400,000
Jackson, Lansing and Sagina,	1,052,469
Flint and Permerquette,	586,822
Lake Superior and Mississippi,	800,000
Minnesota Southern,	735,000
Hastings and Dacotah,	550,000
St. Joseph and Denver City,	1,700,000
Kansas and Neosho Valley,	2,350,000
South. Branch Union Pacific,	1,202,000
Placerville and Sacramento,	200,000
California and Oregon,	1,540,000
Atlantic and Pacific,	42,000,000
Stockington and Copperolis,	320,000
Total	171,287,748

This is the amount of lands the Radical party has taken from you, laboring men, of the country, and given to "landless" corporations—to moneyed speculators and mammoth monopolies. It has taken one hundred and seventy-one millions two hundred and eighty-seven thousand, seven hundred and forty-eight acres of land that belonged to you and your children, and given them away. Moreover, there and now pending in the State thirty-two measures of a similar character, and all but five of these grants are for the benefit of railroad companies. What is known as the Fremont road calls for 26,000,000 acres: the rest for 22,000,000 being an aggregate of 48,000,000 acres of public lands now about being stolen from their rightful owners, the people and given to hungry corporations having neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned. Protests against this monstrous wrong are of corse utterly useless, but we intend that the victims shall at least know what they are plundered of, and who are the robbers.

◆

Not a German solider remains in Paris. The Saxons passed out at 10 o'clock Friday morning, marching in front of the Arc de Triumphe amid the profound silence of a few spectators.

Hon. L. D Britton.

The revolutionary conduct of the Radical members of the House having caused the adjournment of the Legislature last week, we are pleased to notice the emminent services rendered by the above gentleman in that body.

Mr. Britton has served us in an efficient and faithful manner, and comes home only to receive the hearty endorsement of the majority of his constituents for the fearless discharge of his duty as Representutive. He was a practical hard working man, always to be found where his duties called him. Nor did he manifest an indifference to even the most unimportant question, which were brought to the notice of that body and with that careful scrutiny, and painstaking, always knew how to vote without relying upon the opinions, or influenced by the favor of others. With a high sense of what is right and honest—with a clear judgement and marked integrity, he was often appealed to for his decision upon important bills, and always gave a clear and candid expression of his views. In short, Mr. B. has made an able and influential legislator, a worthy representative, and a powerful adversary against the extravagance and corruption of the party that has been plundering the taxpayers for the last ten years, and we but express the sentiments of Democrats all over the county, when we say, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

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Important to Taxpayers.

At a meeting of the Editors and Publishers' Association of the State of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, on the 19th of January, 1871, a proposition to ask the legislature to pass a law requiring the publication of the proceedings and allowances of boards and county commissioners, the allowances of courts, and an anunal statement of the receipts and expenditures of township trustees, was discussed and a dopted, and a committee consisting of T. H. B. McCain, J. C. Cope J. T. Brayer, J. B. Stoll, and Dr. Thomas of Winnemac, appointed to memorialize the legislature on the subject. In compliance with this resolution, the committee have prepared a bill for the publication of "an abstract of the proceedings and allowances had and made at each session of the several boards of county commissioners," for "a full itemized account of all allowances" of courts and for a corresponding statement of township trustees. They are to be published in papers of each political party (where there may be one of each in the county,) for ten cents per line of medium type. Section second declares that the abstract of proceedings allowances provided in this act shall be sufficiently full and explicit to convey satisfatcory information of all the act of boards of county commissioners, but nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the publication of information, papers, documents or any other thing not essential to the proper understanding of the proceedings and allowances.

A law to this effect would certainly be beneficial to the tax-payers, as affording them an opportunity of ascertaining whether their funds are judiciously and properly expended and for what purpose. We feel confident that an overwhelming majority of tax-payers are favorable to the passage of such a bill.—*Laport Argus.*

◆

Dutch Drolleries,

"Good morning, Schneider." "We gech tis den," "Do you know what church that is?" "Yaw, dot is der Drinity Church." "You see the steeple and that little *cross w-a-a-y up there?*" "Yaw, I saw him." "Well how is that, for high?" The German looked pleased, scratched his head, and said: "Dot is goot! Der best I hear dese six weeks; yaw, dot is very goot!" The wag went his way, leaving the German smiling, scratching his head, and gazing abstractedly at the little cross so high in the air.

While thusstanding, a smile over his face, a friend camealong, and he thought to give him the same good thing and have another laugh, and said: "Hollo, Fritz; how you was, eh?" "Goot. How was it going to be mit yourself?" "Goot all der vile. Do you know what church am ders?" "Yaw, dere am der Drinity; I know dese church more as a dozen years already." "You see dem stheeples, und der leeddle cross on der top of dem stheeples *wa-a-a-y* most mit der glouds?" "Yaw I see der leedle cross." "You see him? *Vell*—I shust ask you, *how high is dot?*" Then he laughed, and laughed; while the other man replied; "I don't know; but what for you make so much laugh?" "It's the schoke—don you see him—the schoke—ven I ask you *how high is dot?*" "No, I don't see der schoke." "Vell dot is funny. A man just told dot to me, und I made laugh all ter vile. Und you no see ter schoke? I dinks you been a jamming around all night, and you can't see nothing!"

◆

May Christians Go to the Theater.—Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of the Church of Our Saviour, Baltimore, delivered a very sensible and broad-spirited sermon recently, on the subject, "May I Go to the Thea ter?" Among other things he said: "The more Christians go to the theater the more Christian will it be. If we all endeavor to raise the social tone, to encourage a grand art and make its noblest impersonations welcome and desirable, we shall be doing the best thing we can for it, for ourselves, for the public, make it sure that in the incoming future the theater shall stand side by side, hand in hand with the press and the pulpit in the elevation of popular tatte and the teaching of christian morality." Silly Sabine should make a note of such excellent views on the stage.

The Terms of Peace.—The conditions of peace settled between Germany and France are much more moderate that the public have been led to expect. The pecuniary indemnity exacted is but three hundred and twenty millions of thalers, or two hundred and fifty millions in our money. On the other hand, the territorial indemnity also is no larger than that which the Germans have from the first required, namely, the whole of of Alsace and Lorraine, including the important fortresses of Metz, Nancy, and Strasburg. The pride of the French is also spared the humiliation of the march of the German army through Paris, and the Germans will at once return to their own country by the most convenient rontes.

What Talent, Energy and Skill Can Do in America.

To the general effect and splendid success of the late Carnival no small contribution was made by the Napoleon of Druggists, the famous Dr. H. T. Helmbold, of New York, who at great expense came to Washington, bringing with him the finest and most valuable horses and carriage ever driven on Pennsylvania Avenue. A special description of his establishment cannot fail of being interesting. The Doctor brought with him five horses, two Hambletonians, and three Kentucky ones. They were driven together, two at the wheel, and the others tandem. Their graceful action, perfect docility, admirable training and great speed, became the theme of praise. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the nation's capitol, by the invitation and kindness of Dr. Helmbold, enjoyed the rare treat of riding over the finest avenue in America, in the handsomest team, and after the five best horses, now driven together, the world can produce,

JUPITER AND PRINCE.

These are the wheel horses, two large, powerful, and bright bays, and while they are as mettlesome and proud as the historical horse of Alexander, they are gentle and obedient to the slightest movement of the rein. They are very fast, and singly, have frequently trotted a mile in two minutes and forty seconds.

MAGENTA.

He is a Kentucky horse, six years old. and a bright bay—a full blooded animal, and capable of making a mile in two minutes and thirty seconds. He is as tractable and kind as a horse possibly can be.

AUGUSTUS.

The next horse, appropriately bearing the grand old Roman name of Augustus, and fully sustaining its meaning, follows Magnta, and like him is a native of Kentucky. He is a bright bay, seven years old, and makes his mile with ease in two minutes and forty seconds.

VOLANT.

Like the other four, Volant is of a bright bay, eight years old, a Kentuckian, and trots with ease a mile in two minutes and fifty seconds. So to speak he controls the lead horses and balance, the whole team. When put to his full speed he presents a vivid picture of the meaning of his name. The five horses together can trot a mile in four minutes. This is fast, very fast for a team of this size. *Five Dexters* could not trot it together without long and careful training.

The harness worn by these horses is in perfect keeping with their beauty and value. It is made of the finest leather, gold mounted, elaborately ornamented, and bears the monogram H. T. H. The reins are of French buckskin. The martaingales are made of fine scales of gold, and they flash their purity of mental in the sunlight with every movement of the horses' necks. The whip cost one hundred and fifty dollars, and is heavily mounted with gold.

THE CARRIAGE.

It was built by Brewster in New York, and it is a most magnificent specimen of taste, strength, ease and convenience. It may be used either as a landeau or as a close carriage, and with two, four or six footmen. Its first cost was twenty-eight hundred dol'ars in gold, and it is consid ered the finest carriage ever built in America. It is longer than other landeaus, hence the hack look or appearance is entirely avoided.

All this is quite sufficient to indicate that Dr. Helmbold lives like a princely gentleman. However, he has other carriages, among them an American drag, the most stylish and elegant one in the country. It is heavily trimmed with gold and fitted for two coachmen and two footmen. The hubbins are of gold and the tires of the finest steel. It cost a large sum of money and will exceed in its rich effect any carriage he has ever driven at Saratoga, Long Branch, and other noted watering places.

The Doctor also has a top phæton, used with two or four horses, and it is often seen and admired in the pleasure drives of the Park and Harlem lane.

The citizens of the old world might regard with amazement the rich and abundant life of a citizen of a new republic, vieing with their own lives in power and adornments, after a few years of strong effort and the successful application of talent, energy and skill.

◆

A Pugilist's Love-Letter.

The folling loving epistle from a pugilist is "technical" if not touching;

Dearest Emma: Your last reached me the day after the milk. Blessing on the darling bunch of fives that scribbled it. I kissed the signature for the dear little girl that will one day make me the happiest fellow going. I can't begin to describe my feelings on reading it. I had been auctioneered on my knowledge-box, couldn't have been more completely grassed. Any boy might have floored me by a tap on my snuffer-trap. And the sight of the photograph of your lovely mug almost knocked me out of time. How I recall those features! Those ogles, as blue as the sky; that conk, with its aquiline curve; that rosy-lipped tatter-trap; those ivories; that fair skin, where the claret blushes. Oh! would that the original were present, her nut reclining on my bread-basket, her oration trap murmuring in my lugs, and her mauley clasped in the flipper of her adorer. Ah! love has got my pimple in chancery, and is fibbing away. I can't counter on his nob, and care not how soon the sponge is thrown up.

A prominent New York paper exhumes a few figures which may prove interesting. Here they are: "The great crisis of 1857 showed failures to the extent of $265,818,000. Since that period we have had only two years, 1861 and 1867. which recorded so great a degree of commercial disaster as 1870 shows. From 1863 to 1867, we steadily increased in failures, reaching, in in the latter period, $96,665,000. In 1868, there was a little apparent recuperation; but 1867 and 1870 proved it to be merely apparent, as we have to day almost reached the extent of the embarrassment of 1867. And yet, in the face of all this, the people are told that the country is "bounding upward and onward!"

Strayed.

From the residence of the subscriber in Auburn, on Saturday, March 5, '71, a white cow, somewhat speckled about the shoulders, with slim horns turning backword. A liberal reward will be given for information as to her whereabouts.

RICHARD ELSON.

New Advertisements.

Huestis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9, '71.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Jerry Andrews is Plaintiff and Jackson A. Andrews is defendant, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and seven cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder,

On Saturday, the 25th day of March A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to wit: The North half of the South-east quarter of section seven [7.] also the West half of the North-east quarter of section seven [7] both tracts lying in township thirty-three [33] North of range fifteen [15] east, also the following described lots in the town of Orangeville in said county. The undivided one-half of lots number one hundred and thirteen [113] one hundred and nineteen [119] one hundred and twenty [120,] one hundred and twenty seven, [127] one hundred and twenty-eight, (128) also the undivided one-third of lots numbered one hundred and fourteen, [114] one hundred and fifteen, [115] one hundred and sixteen, [116] and one hundred and seventeen, [117,] also the undivided one-third of the following tract, to-wit: Commencing at the North-east corner of said lot number one hundred and thirteen [113] thence South twenty [20] degrees, West three chains, thence South twenty-one and one-half [21 ½] degrees East fourteen chains to a corner, thence North five [5] degrees, West twenty links to an ash tree thence South thirty-six [33] degrees, West to an elm tree, and bounded on the East by the St. Joseph river, excepting lands heretofore deeded by John Bates and Amzi Seely to Jonas N. Ro, the above described lands deeded, to include lots numbered one hundred and ten [110] one hundred and eleven [111] the Grist Mill, dam, water privilege and banks, of said St. Joseph river at the dam better known as the "Orange Mills" being in township thirty three [33] North of range fourteen [14] east, also the following described lands in township thirty-three [illegible] North of range fourteen [14] east, in said DeKalb County, Indiana, situated in the east side of the North east quarter of section one, containing fifty [50] acres and known as part of the Estate of the late Henry Fusselman deceased, all in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Auburn, Ind., February 27, 1871.

$14.0.

ATTENTION!

Special Notice

I hereby notify all those knowing themselves indebted to me by note or book account, to call and

SETTLE UP IMMEDIATELY!

It is expected that all will attend to this matter without delay, and save trouble and Costs.

J. H. F. HOLLINGER,

Feb. 23, '70.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Feb. 23, O. D. HURD.

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON MASS, or St. LOUIS Mo.

8 O'CLOCK.

GEN'L AGENTS WANTED.

for Groesbeck's Calculating machine, rapid, accurate reliable, simple, easily operated, cheap and beautiful Giving instantaneous additions or substractions, taking from one to five columns of figures at a time carrying and borrowing its own tens, hundreds, &c. without the least thought on the part of the operator. Address.

ZIEGLER & McCURDY. Cincinnati, O.

Reduction of Prices
TO CONFORM TO
Reduction of Duties
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
By Getting up Clubs.

☞Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and renumerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK

JURUBEBA.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

By sending 35 Cents with age, height, color of hair you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife. with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX P. O. Drawer No 24 Fultonville, N. Y.

Thea-Nectar
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor, Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA Co, 8 Church St. New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

$10 MADE FROM 50 CENTS

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and see; or 12 samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cents. that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 131 Chatham Sq., N. Y.

Free to Book Agents.

We will send a handsome Prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge.

Address, National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
"WONDERS
OF THE WORLD."

Over one thousand Illustrations. The largest best selling, and most attractive subscription book ever published. One agent in Denver Colorado, sold 100 copies in two days. One agent in Milwakie sold 30 copies in half a day, and a large number from 20 to 30 copies per day. Send for Circulars, with terms at once. Address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poisons. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. 8m

NEW
Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.
JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line, should give him a call at his shop, on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

See Here!
FARMERS,
Have you got good
FANNING MILLS?
If not, get one of
J. B. TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED
Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been [illegible] 14 years past, and not found wanting, in [illegible] respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of [illegible]. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869. -8

O. T. CLARK & CO.,
WATERLOO, INDIANA,
Have on exhibition a large line of
Back and Colored Alpacas.
OUR BRAND THE
Queen's Own,

We claim in point of **Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality** and **Price** are **Superior** to any in **Market,** being of one **Uniform** make, and the **Heaviest** imported, and especially suited to the **Winter Trade.**

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting, Silk Warp Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn, Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp Silks, Hemp, Batting, Shawls, Cotton, Tickings, Brilliantine Carpets, Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic
Flannel
Shirting, Red, White
and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-44.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD. Containing Fleetwood's 'Life of Christ,' 'Lives of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martys;' Dodridge's 'Evidences of Christianity;' 'History of the Jews,' by Josephus; 'A history of all Religious Denominations' with treatise and tables relating to events connected with Bible History, with many fine engravings forming a completing Treasury of Christian Knowledge. W. FLINT & CO., No. 26 S 7th St., Philadelphia, Custom House Place, Chicago and 176 West 4th St. Cincinnati. 4y

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

Going West—Pacific Night Express.
Waterloo City 2:40 a. m.
Mail and Express.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
Fast Express.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
Going East—Atlantic Express.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.
Mail and Express.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
Fast Express.
Waterloo. 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. Richards, Agent, Waterloo.
R. Stiles, " Butler.
C. D. Coggsill, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 28th 1870. Trains run by Jackson time.

Going South.	Mixed.	Express.
Jackson, leave,	6:10 A.M.	1:10 P.M.
Jonesville,	8:40 "	2:25 "
Angola,	11:05 "	4:03 "
Waterloo,	12:13 P.M.	4:48 "
Auburn,	12:37 "	5:05 "
Fort Wayne. arrive	1:55 "	6:10 "
Going North.		
Fort Wayne leave	8:00 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Auburn,	9:17 "	6:05 "
Waterloo,	9:47 "	6:22 "
Angola,	11:05 "	7:07 "
Jonesville,	1:40 "	8:48 "
Jackson. arrive	3:10 "	10:10 "

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt
G. T. ABBEY, Agent Waterloo.

ALL PERSONS

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose, mouth, throat, Bronchias, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint, Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. B. GARD. Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 666, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan 5. tf

HEAR YE!
Hear Ye!!
HEAR YE!!!
PAY UP!

All those knowing themselves indebted to me, are requested to call and settle, either by cash or note, without delay. I mean business, and must have a settlement without further delay.

JOHN L. DAVIS

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
QUICK SALES & SMALL
PROFITS.
Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool
Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

ESTABLISHED 11 YEARS.
Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store!
90 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana.

Root & Company's

Preparations for the Spirng trade of 1871 complete. Close "cash" buyers are invited to look through our large and attractive assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods Notions, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS! will find Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, in all widths, Brown and Bleeched Shirting Muslin, Towls and Towlings Toilet quilts, Blankets, white and colored Flannels curtain goods, Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, Prints White and Colored Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, and other Domestic Goods in great variety and at very low prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We will guarntee our prices Brown and Bleached Muslins, by the pieces or yard, as low as any other house in the West.

RICH DRESS GOODS, for Spring Sales. Will have all the Poplar goods in use. French Irish and Japanese Poplins, elegant black and Colored Dress Silks, black and colored Mohairs and Alpacas, Silver Grey Poplins, satin DeChines, full line of Mourning Goods and fashionable goods for street and traveling suits.

WE KEEP THE celebrated horse shoe Black Alpaca, and reccommend it as superior to any other make in color, durability and brillant finish.

PAISLEY SHAWLS, from coarse to fine qualities! Black and white lace Shawls, spring Cloaks, and silk Garments in fashionable styles; Black Thibet Shawls Grenadine and silk Shawls of every description. This department is very complete.

YOU CAN FIND, at our house, a complete line of White Goods, such as plain, stripe and check Nainsooks, Jackonets, Cambricks, Piques, Swisses, Victoria Lawns, Shirtings, etc.,

REAL LACES, by the yard and in Colors and sets black guipure Laces for trimming, Embroideries, handkerchiefs, white goods, French Corsets, and celebrated "Trefousse" Kid Glove, Hosiery, dress Trimmings and Buttons, fancy goods, Notions, etc., at popular prices.

FOR MENS WEAR.—Cloths, Casimeres, Meltons, Jeans, all wool tweeds, Cottonandes, Linens, Ducks, with suitable trimmings.

IN SEASON! We keep an elegant assortment of Songee and Fancy Silk Parasols, Scotch Ginham and Silk Sun Umbrellas, at attractive prices.

P. S.—We shall, throughout the season, be in daily receipt of fresh and attractive novelties in every department.

We send samples by mail to any address. Also, deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store.
90 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Feb. 2d 1 y

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS,
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY,
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS.
POCKET BOOKS.
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments.
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
CREDIT BUSINESS

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, to come and settle, as he is determined to collect outstanding debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Lost Cow—see advertisement.

We are in receipt of a very fine poetic production, which we leave out for the benefit of our readers.

Another Democractic paper has been started in this State.

Fort Wayne has a dollar store. Serves her right.

We are under obligations to the officers of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad for late favors.—Thanks, gentlemen.

Another poor girl has died in Virginia from the use of tobacco, at the age of 100. She was an orphan.

Ready made clothing down to the lowest notch, at the Red Front, Keystone Block, Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.

Hire home mechanics, patronize home manufacturers and home merchants, build up home interests, take a home paper, and all will go well.

When you go to Fort Wayne, stop in at the Red Front, in the Keystone Block, and see how very low they can sell goods.

The Waterloo House, at Waterloo, under the able management of Mr. Dickinson, is becoming quite popular, and is meeting with good success. We return thanks for courtesies extended by the gentlemanly proprietor.

We learn that our farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather, by reaping the first crop of the season—maple sugar and molasses. The camps are quite numerous, and the yield generally very large We would be pleased to receive a quantity of this article from some of our enterprising farmers.

Don't forget the Red Front, Keystone Block, when you go to Fort Wayne. Ready made clothing in great abundance, at awfully low prices.

We made a mistake in the name of the fellow who was murderded some time ago, as described in last weeks paper. It should have been Amos Krat.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road will put the atmospheric brakes on their passenger trains shortly. These brakes place the train entirely under control of the engineer.

Large Eggs.—Our friend, Cooper Ralston, has just shown us three large hen eggs, two of which measured, 6¾ inches in diameter, and 7¼ inches long, and the other 7x8.—How's that for big?

Godey's Lady's Book for March has been received. We trust it will be a regular visitor as we regard it as containing more good things, than any other we know of. A Club should be raised here immediately.

Rotchild Bros., at the Red Front, Keystone Block, can sell you a suit of clothes cheaper than any other place in Fort Wayne. Try them.

Tom Taylor says there is a proposition before the city Council of Fort Wayne, for impounding swine. If they succeed in that what will become of the *Journal*? Tom'll go, sure.

The Fruit House, at Fort Wayne, is still reducing its prices on all articles of daily consumption, and at the same time keeps the best qualities to be found in the city.—See the change in prices in another column.

George Francis Train, America's greatest orator and next President of the United States, delivers a lecture before the Irish association, on the 17th of this month, at Ft. Wayne.

A newly married couple blew out the gas at a hotel in Fort Wayne, the other day. The funeral did not come off, because the porter interfered.

New York ladies are again slandered. They are now said to be partial to "lemonade with a fringe," which compound corresponds to the article prepared for masculine use "with a stick in it." No gallant man will believe the story.

A man stopping his paper, wrote to the editor: "I think folks ottent to spend their munny for papers mi dadda diden't and everybody sed he was the intelligentist man in the country and had the smartest family of boiz that ever duged taters."

Lindman & Rubin, the popular tobacconists, on the corner of Main & Calhoun Sts, have just received a large stock of smoking and chewing tobaccos and cigars, which they are selling very low. Don't fail to call and examine their stock when you visit the city.

If anybody had met Christopher Columbus in the middle of the Atlantic, and told him that he was in the act of discovering a country that would untimately fall into the hands of such an administration as the present, he would have gone back home and stayed there."

Huestis & Hamilton, wholesale grocers of Fort Wayne, are enjoying a largely increased trade, and their facilites for supplying the country trade, are unsurpassed. They are perfect gentlemen, obliging and courteous, and we heartely recommend them to our merchants generally.

Best Book for Every Body.—The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary containing three thousand engravings, is the best book for everybody that the press has produced in the preent century, and should be regarded as indispensible to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library, and place of business.—*Golden Era.*

Insane.—Mrs. Shrader, wife of Charles Shrader, who has given evidence of being insane for several years past, and especially during the last few months, was examined and decided *non compus mentus*, and sheriff Plum had another trip to Indianapolis, this week. DeKalb will soon have her quota in the insane asylum. If this was Allen County we could tell who would be the next victim.—Tom Taylor.

Crowd around Church doors, on Sunday evenings, boys, when the people are going in, but more especially when they are coming out. Stare in the face of every young lady who comes near you in striving to get through. On such occasions if you see any young man act so ungentlemanly as to offer his company home to a young lady, cheer him with such exclamations as "Go in Hank!" "Look out for the old folks," "Don't break the gate hinges," etc. This will certainly attract attention to the ungentlemanly fellow, and stamp you as a member of good society."

A common political fever is raging fearfully, at Fort Wayne. Office seekers are as thick as June Bugs, and its lucky that they can't both exist at the same time. The second Tuesday in May acts as a blighting frost, and the next morning they are scarce as hen's teeth. Of course everybody is going to be elected. There is considerable "Shenanigan" about there spring elections, and as we are not interested we can stand off and see the fun.—Go in, boys, and may the best man win.

Moderwell & Fowler have just received a fine stock of Gents furnishing goods, which are unsurpassed in the city of Fort Wayne. Their establishment is situated on the corner of Calhoun Street, near the Aveline House, and those who wish to secure the spring styles of neckties, collars, or wanting a nice fiting shirt made to order, should give them a call. They are clever gentlemanly fellows, and will be pleased to show you anything in their line.

A western editor, on entering his office and seeing his apprentice boy cutting some queer capers, called out to him, "Jim, what are you doing on the floor?" "Why, sir," I have had a shock." "A shock?" "Yes sir." "What kind of a shock?" "Why, sir," said the lad, gasping, "one of your subscribers came in during your absence—said he owed for two years' subscription—paid it—and also paid another year in advance."

Personal.—Mr. V. E. Mayerhoffer, agent for the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co., is in town establishing a local agency. Mr. M. informs us that he has not procured a great many applications up to this time, but as he intends remaining here for some days yet, we predict that he will do his share of the business, for he represents an old and reliable company, and is one of those that wish to inform the public of everything pertaining to Life Insurance, whether they wish to insure or not. The rates of the Phœnix are as low as safety will admit, and no extra charge for insuring the lives of females. We wish him success.

True as Preaching.—No young woman ever looks so well to a sensible man as when dressed in a plain, neat, modest attire, with but little ornament about her. She looks then as though she possessed worth in herself, and needed no artificial rigging to enhance her value. If a young woman would spend as much time in improving her mind, training her temper and cherishing kindness, mercy, and other good qualities, as most of them do in extra dress and ornaments to increase their personal charms, she would at least be recognized among a thousand—her character would be read in her countenance.

Dastardly Attack.—A man by the name of John Sommers, residing in this county, entered attorney Plum s office, in the Court House, last Tuesday, and seeing S. Cary Evans, Esq., sitting at the desk, asked him in regard to the right of way through some property. While Mr. Evans was answering him in a quiet, gentlemanly way, Sommers advanced upon him and struck him like a coward, twice above the eye. Such conduct is disgraceful and unmanly and we are sorry to know that we have a citizen in this county mean enough to do it. We are sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Evans to know that he would give no one a cause for such treatment, and especially from an individual physically twice his equal.

Some time, when in New York, if you want to see a man who is making a success of business, and making himself wealthy by using printers' ink, walk by his drug store, drop in, ask for H. T. Helmbold, and tell him you came out of curiosity to look at one of the smallest business men of New York, who is, at the same time, one of the greatest. If he should look just a little annoyed at the interruption, tell him that we sent you and in all probability he will ask you to the soda fountain, order a glass of tonic, bid you call again, and you will go on your way rejoicing, satisfied that Helmbold, the millionaire druggist of New York, is about as good a fellow as they make.

Train's Lecture.—Since hearing the lecture of George Francis, at Fort Wayne, last Monday evening, this paper is decidedly in favor of him for President. He explained the matter right there, and there's no use fighting against fate, while there is some advantage in being on the winning side, George give us your hand. We are one of that million votes you read and dream about so much. We want George to be President, not only because of his availability, (5,000,000 votes,) but because he says he will leave this country, if he don't get the position, and we would never recover from such a *blow*. "Don't go, George, don't go."

Geo. gathered together one of the largest and most respectable audiences we ever saw in Fort Wayne. He spoke for two hours and a quarter, holding the attention of the people just as easy as rolling off a log.—Some say that George Francis is incoherent, crazy, a charlatan, humbug. Why, that ain't no name for it. He is to be in the city again on the 17th inst., and those who can hear him, should do so, as they will be paid for their trouble.

Girls Don't Talk Slang.

Girls, dont talk slang! If it is necessary that any one in the family should do that, let it be your big brother, though we would advise him not to adopt "pigeon English" when there is an elegant, systematized language that he can just as well use. But don't you do it. You have no idea how it sounds to ears unused or averse to it, to hear a young lady, when she is asked if she will go with you some place, answer, "Not much!" or, if requested to do something she does not wish, to here her say, "Can't see it."

Not long ago we heard a young miss, who is educated and accomplished, in speaking of a young man, say that she intended to 'go for him!' and when her sister asked her assistance at some work, she answered, "Not for Joe!"

Now, young ladies of unexceptionable character and really good education fall into this habit, thinking it shows smartness to answer back in slang phrases; and they soon slip flippantly from their tongues with a saucy pertness that is neither lady-like nor becoming. "I bet" or "you bet" is well enough among men who are trading horses or land; but the contrast is startling and positively shocking, when a young man is holding the hand of his lady-love, to hear those words issue from her lips. They seem at once to surround her with the rougher associations of his daily life, and bring her downfrom the pedestal of her purity whereon he had placed her, to his own coarse level.

We know the bright-eyed girl who reads this will think the matter over, and do what is right, and discard slang and unlady-like phrases.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

In regard to the Baltimore & Chicago R. R., the indication still continues favorable, and the work of surveying has already commenced. We take the following from the Wooster *Democrat*, merely to give an idea of what they are doing in Wayne County. If Wooster happens to be on the line through this place she will get the road, and if otherwise, then she won't. We have no sympathy for any thing but the center line, and if any other is selected, we shall endeavor, in our humble way, to crush the enterprise.

"Since the return of the Committee that had an interview with Mr. Garrett touching the location of this proposed Railroad through Wooster, about $40,000 aditional stock has been subscribed. This is doing very well, and there should be no cessation in the good work until a sufficient amount is subscribed to make a good showing. There is no doubt that were this proposed road now in operation through Wooster from eight to ten cents a bushel more for wheat could be paid in this city by our grain buyers than is now paid. The road would bring to our city a first rate market that is much nearer than the one to which our dealers now ship. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to our citizens that this road should be built through our city."

Baltimore & Ohio Extension.—A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade*, writing from Napoleon says:

"We have been somewhat excited (but in a quiet way) on Railroad matters here, in fact we have been quite confident of getting the "Baltimore & Ohio Extension," directly through this place, as we are immediately on the air line from Akron to Chicago, the proposed route. But I learn by a gentleman just from Defiance, Ohio, that the road will pass through that place."

Money is being provided for meeting the expenses of the preliminary survey of the Chicago route through Defiance. Engineers are expected to begin here within ten days if the weather is favorable. The report they make will determine the line and its location.

A rumor to the effect that the committee who went to New York, last week, to negotiate for the sale of bonds of the Eel River Railroad, have been successful, is generally credited here, though nothing definite has been learned. We can give more satisfactory news, perhaps, in our next.

The Fish Law.

The bill for the protection of fish has passed both branches of the Legislature, been approved by the Governor, and is there fore now in full force. We trust it may be executed with promptness, and that the full penalty may be inflicted for every violation.

We make a synopsis of the provisions of the bill: Section 1 provides that no person shall take any fish with a net, seine, gun or trap of any kind, or set a net or any apparatus to catch fish, or use a gig or spear in any of the lakes, ponds, rivers, or small streams in this State, except as provided by law, during the the months of March, April May, November and December, under a penalty of a fine in any sum not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars—The law permits the taking of minnows with a seine no more than fifteen feet long, fishing with a hook, line and pole and in the Ohio river.

Section 2 provides that no person shall place in any stream, lake or pond, lime or other substance deleterious to fish, or use any drug or medicated bait with the design of injuring or poisoning fish, and any person found violating these provisions shall be subject to a fine in any sum not less than $25 nor more than $50.

Section 3 provides that any person may bring prosecutions in the name of the State against any one violating this act in any of its provisions. Justices of the Peace in any county where the violation has taken place have jurisdiction. It is made the duty of the Prosecuting Attorneys to see that this act is enforced in the several counties.

Caution to Soldiers.

We notice in some of our exchanges a caution to soldiers not to sell their discharge papers, as sharpers and speculators are trying to buy them up with a view to swindling them and the government of the lands to which veterans will be entitled under the Soldiers' Homestead act when it shall become a law. The Cleveland *Leader* says that "two methods are apparently open by which these papers may be turned to a dishonest purpose. Many are in the possession of veterans, who have no intention of removing westward, and are therefore willing to sell their discharge certificates for a trifling price. These papers may be sold by the brokers to other men not veterans, who wish to acquire western lands, and may do so by assuming the name of the soldier whose discharge papers they have bought. In other cases it is believed that discharge papers are being bought up for the purpose of being sold back to their original posessors at a greatly advanced price when wanted."

This warning is well intended and veterans and their heirs would do well to take the warning not to sell or give away their discharge papers for any consideration what ever. No honest use can ever be made of these discharge papers by any one but the soldier or his lawful heirs. A man who proposes to buy one simply proposes a fraud and asks the veteran to become a party in that fraud, as well as to submit to one himself. But it may be well enough for conscienceless speculators to understand also that they have nothing to make by a traffic in discharge papers, as the homestead law requires that each applicant for lands must swear that he is the identical person who served in the army under the name embodied in the muster out papers. And if occupation and title were given by fraud become totally worthless when the deception should be brought out in the court. No title could be conveyed in that manner that would be worth one cent. To avoid wrong doing all around let no soldier sell or give away his discharge papers. On the contrary, let every true soldier regard them as his most precious possession while he shall live, and the most honorable heir-loom which he can possibly bequeath to his children.

The Horse.—There is, perhaps, no animal in the brute creation that is so susceptible of kindness, nor so capable of being taught to obey the will of his master, as the horse, and at the same time there is none so much abused and injured by ignorant and incapable attendants and drivers. The horse possesses remarkable inteligence, and if properly handled evinces his affection and gratitude in a most unmistakable manner. But we have seen them terribly ill treated and abused by those who did not seem to possess half as much sense as the animal. Only the other day a brustal fellow got fast in the mud, and because the poor half fed team could not draw out a load, that would been work for four horses, he seized a club and beat them in a terrible manner. So frequent and alarming has this abuse to the brute creature, become of late, that societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals have been organized all over the country.

A gentleman dying recently, in New York, bequeathed a large fortune to this noble object. No man of good common sense will treat animals in this way. Horses and beasts generally may be punished at times with good effect, but kindness often does more than anything else, to have them do as you want them. Be merciful and kind to dumb brutes then, and horses especially, and remember that they either know more or less than you do, to be determined on'y by the manner in which you treat them.

Correspondence.

An Outlook for the Future.

The larger portion of our schools have closed and those who have been busied in the work of instruction now enjoy vacation and begin to look about them for spring employment, while others, principally girls and young women, are considering the question to teach or not to teach during the summer and to both classes, we have a few words of kindly advice to offer.

Those who have taught have learned what difficulties teachers may expect to encounter, but there is but one to which your attention is especially called at this time.

In the various branches you have assumed to have a knowledge sufficient to instruct others, have you felt that you could do your work thoroughly, have you not felt like a blind man leading a troop of trusting blind children who suppose you to see and if you have not pervurted your calling and led them into error, is it not due more to the character of the youth than your ability to direct aright? Few will say "we were masters of the situation, we have nothing to learn."

Then, let experience be your teacher and whatever you may do between now and another winter, do not neglect your school books. Could the veterans of Sherman fall into line and march with the beautiful precision which marked their triumphal review at Washington after the lapse of half dozen years?

No more can teachers enter school rooms and conduct classes, as the cause of education demands, without regular faithful review of every branch. Therefore young men, let the honor which followed your success stimulate you to study both for your own good and that of those you may be called to instruct.

As the time for action approaches the urgency of the need to review increases.—Pictures fade from the canvas, marble columns are eaten by the corrosive tooth of time and the hard earned lore which we think is safely stored in the mind when called for, is found to our dismay, to have gradually waned to a dim untrusty remembrance.

We, therefore, urge every person whose eye may meet this to take "Time by the forelock" and review her studies.

Some of you have known the embarrassment of standing at a board and making a chidish display of ignorance of the elements of Grammar and with a pointer called Russia, Australia, the Missouri, the Mississippi, and other like blunders. Now is the time to guard against such errors. Geography is most sadly neglected by most teachers while it is one of the most useful branches.

Let Europe and North America become familiar to you. Recite evenings to a sister or a brother and with confidence you will meet others in the field of competition and will ingrade from the multitude of the lowest class at least one step higher and, in your school room, the old dirty map which has served in summers past for window curtains will possess a new intent to you, they will be found useful and helpful in conducting the school and, beneficial to yourself. "By teaching, we learn" is true. As the torch in the childish hand is lighted, the light of your own burns with a brighter flame.

Heed these words, if you care for success and honor, improve the hour of a portion of each day in real study.

W. H. M.

Corunna Indiana, March 3d, 1870.

T. C. Mays, Esq.

Sir:—The Republicans having broken quorum in the "House" to prevent the exposure of the frauds and peculations of their officers for the time during which they have had entire control of the affairs of the State, and to prevent the passage of good and wholesome laws which would tend to elevate the people, and relieve them in a great measure of the burdens of taxation, which have become too heavy to be longer borne, it became a necessity with the Democratic members to return to their respective homes without finishing the good work, so nobly begun. Hoping that at some future time we may be able to expose all their iniquitious schemes and acts, which are "Legion" and to show to the voters of our State how they have been imposed upon, and believing this must be done in a great measure by the Demcratic press, I wish you the greatest success in your paper. Please to send my paper to Corunna, as I do not wish to miss a single copy of it. May success attend your efforts.

Yours truly

L. D. Britton.

November 19th, 1870.

We the undersigned citizens of Spencerville and vicinity, take pleasure in recommending Mr. Thomas Baldock, of Auburn, Ind., to the public as a good honest and reliable mechanic and builder, he having just completed a school edifice for our school district, thirty by fifty four feet, two stories high, brick material, and we unite in certifying that said work is done in a good substantial and workman like manner in every particular, and that said Baldock in his intercourse with us has been gentlemanly in his department, honest and fair in his business transactions, and that we freely give this recommendation without any solicitation on his part.

Geo. Umphy, Al. Dawson, H. W. Bowman David Butler, Ed. Fales E. Z. Kile, John Seighty & Son, O. W. Rummell, G. & S. Barney, George Bittinger, S. N. Olds, J. Rhodes, J. Emanuel, W. K. Simpson, Asa Hetcher, Jacob Hull, A. J. Zimmerman, Frederic Hinsey, Daniel Zahner, John Y. Davis, David Myers, Alex. Leighty, J. H. Murry, O. Maxfield, T. S. Murry, trustee.

The above certificate was handed me on the completion of the above work without solicitation, and I here testify to the extreme good usuage and gentlemanly treatment, which was manifested by all of the above gentleman, besides a host of others. Their uniform kindness I shall never forget. Their enterprise and liberality is also proverbial, and they now posess one of finest school buildings, according to the size of the town, in the State. Such institutions speak volumes for them and they will soon out strip their neighbors in the general features of a town.

Thomas Baldock.

Mary's little lamb has become a burden to one of our rural poets, and he disposes of it in this way:

"Mary has a little lamb!"
We've heard it o'er and o'er,
Until that little lamb's become
A perfect little bore!

So I propose there shall be dug
A grave both deep and wide,
In which that lamb and all its bards
Be buried side by side.

The celebrated little lamb owned and controlled by Mary has been hushed again. Hear—

Mary's got von little shepe;
His vleece vas white as vool;
And every blace vhere Mary's bin
Dat leetle schesps bin come too.

Another rustic says:

Mary had a little lamb
It cut up lots of capers,
And everything the critter did,
Has got into the papers.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is Burlington, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western terminal.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and trafic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph. Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the gardens of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, "to take the Burlington Route."

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	125 @ 130
" Red	125
Oats	45
Rye	1.00
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	15
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60c
Eggs	15c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	04c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County }

In the Common Pleas Court May term, 1871.

Levi Brown and Daniel Saulsbury vs Lucy A. Rentsch. } Complaint for the release from Guardain's Bond.

Now come the Plaintiffs, by W. H. Dills, their Attorney, and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Lucy A. Rentsch is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term 1871.

Daniel W. Porter
vs
David R. Porter.
Martha Calahan.
Lorenzo Calahan
Elizabeth Burns.
Dennis Burns.
Francis R. Burns.
Julia Porter.
Suella Porter.
John D. Jones.
William O. Porter.
and Rebecca Porter } Complaint No. 24.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by M. V. B. Spencer his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant. David R. Porter, Martha Calahan Lorenzo Calahan, Dennis Burns, Francis R. Burnes, Julia Porter, Suella Porter, John D. Jones, William O. Porter and Rebecca Porter are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this third day of March A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

March 9, '70. 4-w.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

March 4, '71.

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots & Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I als keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court, of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Walter Burton, late of said county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to solvent.

J. K. COSPER, Adm'r.

Feb. 18. '70.

For
Fresh and Fine Family
Groceries and
Provisions,
GO TO
JNO. BUTT
One door north of Post Office.
AND
B 4 U
BUY
T
AND SUGAR,
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

The People's
STORE!

Triumph of the Great Principle of Treating all Alike!

PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES!

G. W. YOUNG & CO.

The Great Retail

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

HOUSE OF

BUTLER, IND.

The most Select Stock, at the Lowest Prices.

Examine our goods, compare our pices, and you will find that we fulfill all of our representations.

G. W. YOUNG & CO., Brick Block. 2-28

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

DR. A. E. OLIN,
102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicat ed VENEREAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

B. TRENTMAN & SON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
CROCKERY
China, Glass,
Fancy and Silver Plated Ware,
LAMP and COAL OIL FIXTURES,
No. 86 Columbia St.,
Ft Wayne, - - - - Ind

LIGHT! LIGHT!!

CHAS. W. WELCHLIN.

Has the sole agency for Danforth's celebrated and absolutely.

Non-Explosive
BURNING FLUID.

It makes, one hundred per cent better light than Coal Oil, and does not produce smoke or bad smell.

Give it a trail. NO CHARGE made to try it. Go to the "LIGHT HOUSE," corner of Fifth & Main streets for Lamps, Burners, Chimneys and Lanterns.

CHAS. W. WELCHLIN.
Jan. 17, tf. Auburn, Ind.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO. of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

Mrs. Ed. BLATTNE.
Mrs. J. A. BARNS

G. L. SEGNER, Agent.
Waterloo, Ind.

1y

Another Great Reduction.

Congress Has
Reduced the Duty of Al
GOODS IN GOLD!
AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 187

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gol
On Teas, per Pound,	15c in Gol
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gol
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	21-2c in Gol
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gol
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gol
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gol

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with t decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	2
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	2

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 13
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 13
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 13
Oolong,	75, 90, best 11
Japan	75, 90, best 11

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25c
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20c
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	25c

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb,	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18c
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	15c
Stick Candy, per lb	25c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	30c
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $.100	1
Seedless Sultanas, "	
Zante Currants, 12; 8 1-2 lbs	1.
Citron, "	
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	12½c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Perrs, per lb.	16c

WINE in bottle

Sherry, per bottle,	
Port, "	
Madeira "	
California "	
Whiskey "	30c and

LIQUORS

Whisky, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbom,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wire,	75

MISCELLANEOUS

Soap, per bar,
Rice, per pound,
Dime box Matches.
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.
Best Navy Tobacco "
Good Navy Tobacco "
Smoking Tobacco, "
$2.00 and $3.00 Per BO

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS.

FRESH OYSTERS 30c per Can.

SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL

BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20

FISH TRADE OPENED.

Our Coustomers can rely on having No. 1 Goods. All Warrant

White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new,	$6,00	No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch, kitts,	$2
" " in kitts,	1,75	Lake Herring, per bbl,	2
Trout " per bbl,	4,00	Herring, each,	
Pickerel " per bbl,	4,00	Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	
Old Pickerel, Trout and White Fish,	2,00	White Fish, per lb,	

All other Groceres Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee y better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

At the FRUIT HOUS

TARIFF OFF!

Owing to the fact that Congress has

Reduced the Tariff

ON

Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc,

The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at

SMITH & HARE'S.

As we do business only on the

Cash System

We are enabled to sell

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS

LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

Cheaper than any other house in the county.

All we ask is to give us a trial.

SMITH & HARE.

Corner Main and 7th St's. Feb., 9, 1871. 1y.

Auction! Auction!

Auction!!

—:0:—

LAST CALL

BUT ONE!

All those knowing them selves indebted to me by Note or Book account are most respectfully invited to call and

SETTLE UP!

the same and save costs. My books must be settled.

S. W. RALSTON.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WAR

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pou

Every thing in the Grocery line alwa on hand. Prices low and goods of t best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 2d 1y

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Buil Exception from any one or more of the e branches limits a license to six months, and the ticular district requiring such excuse. Satis tory evidence of good moral character requi Teachers *must not* commence teaching withou license. Applicants are expect to show an proved grade on a second examination, where p vious grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH

Now is the Time to Subscri

This is the Paper for the Ladie

Great Inducements Offer

Every Subscriber Receives a Valua Gift worth from 50 cents to $100

This is no Lotter

Woodburn's Journa

A SIXTEEN PAGE.

HANSOMELY ILLUSTRATE

FULL OF GOOD STORIES.

ONLY $1 A YEAR IN ADVAN

EVERY ONE HUNDREDTH SUBSCR ER RECEIVES $100 IN GREENBAC

We have already received over 15,00 subscri for this valuable illustrated story paper, and ev one has received valuable prizes, ranging fro cents upward. We are receiving from fifty to hundred subscribers daily.

Get up Clubs for the JOURNA

CLUB RATES.

Single subscribers - - - - - - $
Every ten subscribers - - - - -
Every twenty subscribers - - - -

The prizes are sent as soon as you subscri The following is a list of the largest prizes: gifts of one hundred dollars each, in greenba twenty gifts of fifty dollars each; organs sew machines, 200 gold and silver watches, gold g and vest chains, solid and double-plated silver-w photograph albums, jewelry, &c.

We will send you a full list of prizes wh become a subscriber to our valuable paper.

Address, J. WOODBURN & C
Lock Box 40 Bellefontaine, Ohio

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—Thomas H. Burrows, President of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College, died on Saturday last, aged 67 years.

—At Philadelphia, on Monday, John Ware, convicted of the murder of his father, was sentenced to be hung on the 10th of April.

—A man named Hoffman, who was working outside of the Workingmen's Union, was shot in his bed on Saturday night, at Mt. Carmel, Pa., and the end of his house afterward blown out with powder.

—Walter Brown, the famous oarsman, died at the residence of his mother, in Newburgh, N. Y., Saturday, from enlargement of the spleen, complicated with dropsy. The disease was contracted during the construction of his boat-house at Boston a few weeks ago.

—Dr. Jos. W. Palmer, whose connection with the Boston press extended further back than that of any person now living, died on the 2d inst. He had been attached to the *Daily Advertiser* for over 40 years, chiefly as commercial editor, and was well known as the compiler of the necrology of the graduates of Harvard College. Dr. Palmer was born in 1796, and graduated at Harvard in 1820.

The West.

—N. G. Hubbard was killed by lightning on the 2nd inst., in his barn near Springfield, Ill.

Franklin Bruner, well known at Chicago as the owner of Cruiskeen, Baffle, and King's Excuse, three running horses, died at his home near Ottawa, Ill., Saturday night, of disease of the kidneys, after a long and severe sickness.

—A San Francisco dispatch says a painful scandal has been developed through the discovery that there were $6,500 short in the accounts of the County Clerk, who had loaned the amount to Mrs. Mansfield Lawberry, of recent New York notoriety. The money not being returned, the Clerk raised half and paid it over to his bondsmen, who have been appointed to take charge of the receipts, pending a final adjustment of the affair.

—A private letter received from Florence, Arizona, says: "The Indians are worse in Arizona now than they ever have been before. Within the past two weeks they have attacked and killed or captured three different parties within 20 miles of this place. One party of four men, in charge of two five-mule teams with barley, was attacked, and one man killed, the others escaping after a vigorous fight. A day or two subsequently the Indians attacked a foraging party consisting of three men with a four-horse team. Two men were killed and the team captured. The next we heard of the Indians was that they killed two men who were passing on horseback from Sacatan to Salt river."

—A horrible murder occurred at Neenah, Wis., recently. A man named Hesse, who has been in jail at Oshkosh, escaped and returned to his home in Neenah. On arriving there, he dragged his wife from her bed, and with a large knife cut her throat from ear to ear. The murder soon became known, and a posse went in pursuit of the murderer, but were unable to find him. About 11 o'clock in the morning Hesse appeared on the street, heavily armed, and went to the Neenah Hotel. He ascended to the attic of the house, where he was pursued and shot, being killed instantly.

The South.

—Daniel B. Hill, a prominent citizen and one of the early settlers of St. Louis, died there on Tuesday, aged 81 years.

—The President has approved and signed the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes. Also the joint resolution to extend the benefit of the act establishing the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers to the disabled soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the Mexican war.

Foreign.

—A Paris correspondent writes: "The party of the Reds, immensely strong numerically, is yet more formidable by the compactness of its organization and unity of purpose. It is to a man in favor of war to the knife, and capable of the most desperate acts. It is composed of the very dregs of the population, and will have to be reckoned with sooner or later. It is quite possible for a conflict to arise between them and the Prussians, should the latter make a triumphant march through Paris."

EMPEROR'S REVIEW.—The New York *Herald's* correspondent gives the following account of the Emperor's review of the German troops at Long Champs: Exactly at half-past ten o'clock the Emperor drove up to the back of the grand stand in an open carriage, attended by dragoons and the great officers of his household. Alighting on the steps of the grand entrance, he took a horse and cantered across the field toward the general staff which had followed along the line. As the Emperor appeared the bands all struck up and all the troops saluted him. The Emperor looked exceedingly well, rode dashingly, despite his lingering indisposition. As he rode down the front of the line, the flags were dropped, and the men gave three ringing cheers. The Emperor kept his hand on his helmet, and smiled upon the soldiers. Passing Bismarck, he waved his hand in a friendly manner twice. Having passed up and down the lines, the Emperor galloped across the field to a point two hundred yards to the right, to the grand stand facing the troops, where he took up his position in front of the Crown Prince, sitting erect on his charger and surveying the troops for a moment with deep emotion. The bands struck up, and with splendid step the 30,000 men marched past in such a perfect manner that each battery presented profile as only one gun. The Emperor leaves for Germany on Saturday, instead of Monday.

Ratified by the Emperor.

The Empress received the following dispatch from the Emperor on the 3d inst:

"VERSAILLES, March 3.—I have just ratified the conditions of peace, which the Bordeaux Assembly have accepted. Thus far the work is complete which was through seven months' battles to be achieved, thanks to the valor, devotion, and endurance of our incomparable army and the sacrifices of the whole Fatherland. The Lord of Hosts has everywhere visibly blessed our enterprises, and by His mercy has permitted an honorable peace. To Him be the honor—to the Fatherland the thanks.

(Signed) "WILHELM."

The above was publicly read amid the booming of artillery, the ringing of bells, and the cheers of the people, wild with joy.

The Public Debt Statement.

The public debt bearing coin interest is $1,922,343,700; interest, $36,689,613. Bearing currency interest, $55,238,000; interest, $318,205. Matured debt, $3,261,112; interest, $541,900. Bearing no interest, $425,331,434. Unclaimed Pacific railroad interest, $13,695. Total, principal and interest, $2,444,737,661. Coin in treasury, $103,174,208; currency in treasury, $20,854,605. Total, $124,028,814. The debt less the cash in the treasury is $2,320,708,846. Decrease during February, $7,317,960; decrease since March, 1870, $117,619,630; decrease since March, 1869, $204,754,413.

The statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies' interest payable in lawful money, shows a total as follows: Amount outstanding, $64,618,832; interest accrued and not yet paid, $646,188; interest paid by the United States, $10,753,910; interest repaid by the transportation of mails, $2,460,818; balance of interest to be paid by the United States, $8,293,091.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on the 2d, the House bill for collecting dues to the Government from Southern railroads was taken up and passed.——Scott, from the Committee on Conference, to which was referred the question at issue between the two Houses as to the right of the Senate to originate the measure repealing the income tax, made a report that the Committee had failed to agree, advising the Senate to adhere to its position, and stating that no further conference is necessary.——The Deficiency bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, reducing the items, were adopted, including an amendment making the total cost of the new Post-office and Sub-Treasury buildings at Boston $1,500,000, and also limiting the advertisement of mail contracts letting to one newspaper in each State.——Cole reported a new amendment, making an appropriation for clerks and messengers in the offices of the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore and New Orleans. Agreed to.——Howe moved an appropriation to provide for collecting, translating, and publishing all documents relating to the early history of the West, commencing with the discovery of the great lakes, in 1669, and including the explorations of the Rocky Mountains in 1782. Agreed to. The bill then passed.——The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Army and Naval Appropriation bills, and appointed the following Committees of Conference: On the Army bill—Cole, Thayer, and Blair. On the Naval bill—Sprague, Cragin, and Stockton.——The Fortification bill was taken up and passed without amendment.——The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then taken up.

In the House, on the 2d, Ingersoll offered a resolution to pay to Connor (*Rep.*), from Texas, $2,000 for expenses in defending his right to his seat. Adopted.——Washburn, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Claims, reported the bill to provide for a board of three commissioners for the examination of the claims of loyal citizens in the late rebel States for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States. The commission is to exist for two years. After a brief explanation by Washburn in reply to some objections, the bill was passed.——The Senate amendments to the Army and Navy Appropriation bills were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.——Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts, and it was passed under a suspension of the rules.——Townsend, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a resolution acquitting Gen. O. O. Howard of the charges against him as to his administration in the Freedman's Bureau. Adopted.——Washburn, of Wisconsin, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the restoration of James Belges to the rank of Major and Quartermaster in the army. Agreed to.——The Senate bill to remove political disabilities from several citizens of Kentucky was passed.——The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, and after the adoption of a number of amendments, the bill was passed.——Adjourned.

The session in both houses, on the 3d, was long and exciting. In the Senate numerous bills were introduced, and some of them passed, while others were referred or indefinitely postponed.——The Southern Pacific Railroad bill passed by a very close vote.——The Cincinnati bridge bill passed by a vote of 33 to 20.——The bill to provide for three Judicial districts in Ohio and one in Illinois was lost.——At the evening session the Senate took up the army appropriation bill, which was concurred in after a brief discussion.——The report of the conference committee on the deficiency, river and harbor, and naval appropriations, submitted their reports, which were adopted.——At 2:20 a. m. the Senate was still in session, with the omnibus bill still under consideration.

In the House, the report of the conference committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill was agreed to.——The House joint resolution construing the act of July 15, 1870, so as to admit free of duty animals specially imported for breeding purposes from the Dominion of Canada, was passed.——The conference committee on the fortification bill made a report, which was agreed to.——Banks moved to concur in the Senate amendments to the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Agreed to.——The Senate bill to pay $1,500 to George Wright, as a royalty for a patent linch-pin, was taken up and passed.——The Senate bill to provide for the redemption of copper and other token coins was taken up and passed.——The Senate bill in relation to the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, Alabama, for a certificate of land which should have been issued before the war, was taken up and passed.——The resolution to pay Thos. Baird, of Georgia, $2,500 for contesting the seat which he was not entitled to, was reported from the Committee on Elections, and passed.——At the evening session the conference report on the Post Office appropriation bill was made and agreed to.——After an animated discussion, the conference report on the army bill was also agreed to.——The Alabama Railroad bill was taken from the table and passed with amendment.——The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was agreed to after a long and exciting debate upon the subject.——The report of the conference committee on the river and harbor bill, and the deficiency and naval bills, was agreed to.——At 2:20 a. m. the House is still in session, waiting for the omnibus bill to come from the Senate.

At 2 o'clock a. m., on the 4th, the Senate was still in session, considering the omnibus bill, portions of which were agreed to.——The bill repealing the duty on coal was again brought up, and again received its defeat.——At 5 o'clock a. m. the Senate took a recess until 10:30 a. m.——The bill appropriating $20,000 to pay for the destruction of the Hospital of the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy at Charleston, S. C., was agreed to.——The President notified the Senate that he had no further communication to make.——The hour of 12 o'clock, the time fixed by law for the expiration of the session, arrived, when the Vice-President addressed the Senate as follows: "Thanking the Senators for your approval of my official course which you have placed on your records, I declare the third session of the Senate of the United States of the Forty-first Congress adjourned. The time fixed for the assembling of the first session according to law of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, the Secretary will call the roll of names of the Senators elect, who will present themselves in front of the Vice-President's chair to take the oath of office."——In accordance with the invitation of the Vice-President, the organization of the Senate was proceeded with, and the following new Senators came forward and took the oath of office: Anthony, of Rhode Island; Caldwell, of Kansas; Cragin, of New Hampshire; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Ferry, of Michigan; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Kelley, of Oregon; Logan, of Illinois; Morrill, of Maine; Robertson, of South Carolina; Stevenson, of Kentucky; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Cooper, of Tennessee; Wilson, of Massachusetts; Wright, of Iowa; Windom, of Minnesota; West, of Louisiana.——Committees of notification to the President and House of the organization of the Senate were then appointed.——At 1:15, the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

The House continued its all-night session until five o'clock in the morning. The session was decidedly the stormiest of the season.——Finally, at 4:30 o'clock, the omnibus bill came over from the Senate with an enormous batch of amendments tacked to it, which were read. Concurred in.——A recess was taken until 10 o'clock.——The House reconvened at 10 o'clock a. m., and the Speaker presented several Executive communications, among others a message from the President vetoing the House bills, and which was referred to the Committee on Claims.——After the presentation of the Executive messages the House took a further recess until 11 o'clock.——The session was renewed at 11.——Several motions were made and resolutions offered, but Randall objected, and gave notice that he would object to everything.——At 11:40 the President sent word to the House that he had no further communication to make.——The hour of noon arrived, when the call was interrupted by the fall of the Speaker's gavel. Suddenly the clamor in the House was hushed into perfect stillness, when the Speaker delivered his valedictory address and adjourned the House *sine die*.——After a short pause, McPherson, Clerk of the House, summoned the new House to order, and proceeded to call the names of members by States. The roll having been completed, the Clerk announced that 222 members had answered their names, the full representation being 243.——Blair, of Michigan, then moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated Mr. Blaine as Speaker. Wood nominated Morgan, of Ohio. The Clerk appointed as tellers Messrs. Banks, Cook, Beck and Eldridge, and proceeded to take the vote. The vote having been completed, the result was announced by Mr. Banks, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 219; necessary to a choice, 110; of which Mr. Blaine had received 126, and Mr. Morgan 93. The Clerk thereupon declared that Mr. Blaine, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States for the Forty-second Congress. On being conducted to the chair, Mr. Blaine thanked the House for the honor again conferred upon him, and proceeded to take the oath of office as Speaker, which was administered by Dawes. The Speaker then proceeded to administer the oath to the members, beginning with the members from the New England States.——Dawes offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring the following persons officers of the House for the Forty-second Congress: Edward McPherson, Clerk; N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms; O. S. Buxton, Doorkeeper; W. S. King, Postmaster, and J. G. Butler, Chaplain, being the officers of the last House.——The delegates from the Territories, seven in number, were then called and sworn in.——A committee of the House was appointed to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to proceed with business. Messrs. Hooper, Niblack and Scofield were appointed.——Dawes offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment *sine die* on Wednesday next, the 8th of March, at 12 o'clock. The resolution was agreed without yeas and nays, 147 to 17.——The House then proceeded to draw for seats, a proceeding attended with the usual uproar and confusion, Mr. Dawes being permitted, through courtesy, to select his seat before drawing.——Then, at 4:20, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

Evacuation of the City by the Germans—Scenes and Incidents of the Occupation—Rejoicings at the Conclusion of Peace.

The New York *Herald* has a special dispatch from Paris, dated March 3, from which we make the following extracts:

"The avenues are almost deserted. There is an extraordinary scene at the Arc de Triomphe. Two pieces of artillery have been unlimbered, and the gunners are near at hand, ready to sweep every avenue radiating from the Arch. There is also a strong guard of infantry, with their arms piled, bivouacked in the vicinity. The soldiers are singing from song-books, by the light of camp-fires. There is much difference in their temper, some fraternizing with the blouses, exchanging cigars and drinking wine, while others will not allow strangers near their fires. All are boasting of the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, yet are glad that the war is over, that they may get back to the Fatherland. No one is allowed under the Arch. In the Place de la Concorde, there is a strong guard of Bavarians lying on the ground in front of the gates of the Tuileries. A Bavarian sentry was picking immortelles from the statue of Strasbourg, when a Frenchman who was passing cried, 'Beware!' At midnight I re-entered the French lines. Large bodies of guards were stationed around the watch-fires.

"As the Germans leave Paris this morning (3d), the papers reappear. The *Debats* says: 'In spite of the patriotism of Alsace, Lorraine and Metz, they must pass under the control of Germany. France cannot continue the war. The future does not belong to us, but following generations will take vengeance. We can only say three words: "Silence," "Patience," ——. The other we dare not pronounce; but we have no right to decide for future generations. They can act freely, and decide how to act.' The same paper blames the Parisians as fickle, with a feminine love of sight-seeing. 'They ought not,' it says, 'to gaze on the Prussians.'

"A lady friend says the German soldiers are quartered very cleanly, and, though awkward, are vastly superior to the French, and handsomer. They have been first-rate customers to the French shop-keepers for wines and cigars."

Another dispatch, dated Friday noon, says:

"The Prussian occupation of Paris has ended. The evacuation commenced last night, though it was not generally known at 6 this morning that it had begun. In regular order, with the cavalry and artillery in the advance, and on the sidewalk the Prussian and Bavarian infantry facing the roadway, at 8:30 the first men of the main body passed through the Arc de Triomphe, with bands playing and colors flying. Right straight under the Arch—the obstacles having been removed at the side of the column—Gen. Schackeer, commanding the Eleventh Corps, was stationed, and received the salutes of the men in passing. Many of the men wore evergreens in their helmets, and one regiment wore laurel. At 9 o'clock the Bavarian artillery and infantry, proceeding with full bands, arrived. A few minutes afterward the head of the Prussian column reached the Arch, marching in column sections. The morning had hitherto been foggy, but the sun now burst out gloriously, making everything appear grand. The troops cheered loudly, and the tattered appearance of their colors, borne proudly, attracted the attention of the French. Next came a crowd of princes and some dragoons; then the Eleventh Regiment of Jaeger Guards, and the Prussian artillery."

A dispatch from Amiens, dated the 3d, says:

"The greatest joy and enthusiasm at the announcement of the conclusion of peace have been manifested at the headquarters of and throughout the First Army Corps. The French commandant has requested the German General in command to give him arms for two companies, and also two cannon, to preserve the peace, as the workmen intend making a riotous demonstration when the German troops shall have evacuated Paris."

The Preliminaries of Peace.

The preliminaries of peace arranged by Bismarck and the other plenipotentiaries with Thiers and Favre, are as follows:

Article 1 specifies the line of demarcation. Article 2 provides that France will pay Germany five milliard francs—one milliard at least in 1871, and all the rest in the space of three years from the ratification. Article 3 provides that evacuation is to commence on the ratification of the treaty by the Assembly; that the German troops will then immediately quit Paris and the left bank of the Seine, and also the Departments of Indre, Loire, and the Seine-Inferieure. The French troops will remain behind the Loire until the signing of the definitive treaty of peace, except those in Paris, where the Government is not to have exceeding 40,000 troops. The Germans will evacuate the right bank of the Seine gradually after the signing of the definitive treaty and the payment of half a milliard francs. After the payment of two milliards, the Germans will only hold the Departments of Marne, Ardennes, Meuse, Vosges, Meurthe, and the town of Belfort. After the payment of three milliards, the Germans will only keep 50,000 troops in France; but if a sufficient money guarantee be given, the Germans will evacuate completely at once; otherwise, three milliards will carry interest at five per cent. from the ratification of the treaty. Article 4 provides that the German troops make no further requisitions; that the French Government will find food for the army in occupation of the ceded departments, that favorable arrangements will be made with the inhabitants, and time given them to move if they please; and that no obstacle will be placed in the way of emigration. Article 6 provides that the prisoners will be immediately liberated on the ratification of the treaty, and that the French railways will lend their carriages and engines at the same prices as to the French Government. Article 7 provides that the treaty will be definitely signed at Brussels immediately after the ratification. Article 8 provides that after the ratification the management of all the departments occupied will be handed over to the French officials, subject to German commanders, in the interest of German troops. Article 9 provides that it be well understood that the Germans have no authority over the departments not occupied by them.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

List of Senators and Representatives—Seats to be Contested, and Names of the Contestants.

THE SENATE.

The Senate will be composed as follows. The names of Democrats are printed in *italics*:

		Term expires.
ALABAMA.	George E. Spencer	1873
	George Goldthwaite	1877
ARKANSAS.	Benjamin F. Rice	1873
	Powell Clayton	1877
CALIFORNIA.	Cornelius Cole	1873
	Eugene Casserly	1875
CONNECTICUT.	Orris S. Ferry	1873
	Wm. A. Buckingham	1875
DELAWARE.	*Thomas F. Bayard*	1875
	Eli Saulsbury	1877
FLORIDA.	Thomas W. Osborne	1873
	Abijah Gilbert	1875
GEORGIA.	Joshua Hill	1873
	Foster Blodgett (a)	1877
ILLINOIS.	Lyman Trumbull	1873
	John A. Logan	1877
INDIANA.	Oliver P. Morton	1873
	Daniel D. Pratt	1875
IOWA.	James Harlan	1873
	George G. Wright	1877
KANSAS.	Samuel C. Pomeroy	1873
	—— Caldwell	1877
KENTUCKY.	*Garrett Davis*	1873
	John W. Stevenson	1877
LOUISIANA.	William Pitt Kellogg	1873
	J. Rodman West	1877
MAINE.	Hannibal Hamlin	1875
	Lot M. Morrill	1877
MARYLAND.	*George Vickers*	1873
	William T. Hamilton	1875
MASSACHUSETTS.	Charles Sumner	1875
	Henry Wilson	1877
MICHIGAN.	Zachariah Chandler	1875
	Thomas W. Ferry	1877
MINNESOTA.	Alexander Ramsey	1875
	William Windom	1877
MISSISSIPPI.	Adelbert Ames	1875
	James L. Alcorn (b)	1877
MISSOURI.	*Francis P. Blair*	1873
	Carl Schurz	1875
NEBRASKA.	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
	Phineas W. Hitchcock	1877
NEVADA.	James W. Nye	1873
	William M. Stewart	1875
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	James W. Patterson	1873
	Aaron H. Cragin	1877
NEW JERSEY.	*John P. Stockton*	1875
	F. T. Frelinghuysen	1877
NEW YORK.	Roscoe Conkling	1873
	Reuben E. Fenton	1875
NORTH CAROLINA.	John Pool	1873
	Zebulon Vance (c)	1877
OHIO.	John Sherman	1873
	A. G. Thurman	1875
OREGON.	Henry W. Corbett	1873
	James K. Kelley	1877
PENNSYLVANIA.	Simon Cameron	1873
	John Scott	1875
RHODE ISLAND.	William Sprague	1875
	Henry B. Anthony	1877
SOUTH CAROLINA.	Frederick A. Sawyer	1873
	Thomas J. Robertson	1877
TENNESSEE.	William G. Brownlow	1875
	Henry Cooper	1877
TEXAS.	J. W. Flanagan	1875
	Morgan C. Hamilton (d)	1877
VERMONT.	Justin S. Morrill	1873
	George F. Edmunds	1875
VIRGINIA.	John F. Lewis	1875
	(Not elected)	1877
WEST VIRGINIA.	Arthur L. Boreman	1875
	Henry G. Davis	1877
WISCONSIN.	Timothy O. Howe	1873
	Matt H. Carpenter	1875

(a) No action has been had yet upon the credentials of Mr. Blodgett. No other person claims the seat.
(b) Gov. Alcorn, it is rumored, will not accept.
(c) This seat will be contested by Senator Abbott, who claims to have been legally re-elected.
(d) Gen. J. J. Reynolds will contest Mr. Hamilton's seat.

THE HOUSE.

The following is an official list of the members of the House of Representatives already elected to the Forty-second Congress, according to the list prepared by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House; the names of Democrats are printed in *italics*:

ALABAMA.

Dis. Dis.
1. Benj. S. Turner, 4. Charles Hays,
2. Chas. W. Buckley, 5. *Peter M. Dox*,
3. *W. A. Handley*, 6. *Joseph H Sloss*.

The seat of Mr. Handley is contested by Hon. B. W. Norris.

ARKANSAS.

1. *James M. Hanks*, 3. *John Edwards, Ind.*
2. O. P. Snyder,

Mr. Boles' seat will be contested by John Edwards.

CALIFORNIA.

Three not yet elected.

CONNECTICUT.

Four yet to be elected.

DELAWARE.

Benjamin T. Biggs.

FLORIDA.

Josiah T. Walls.

GEORGIA.

1. *A. T. McIntyre*, 5. *D. M. Dubose*,
2. *Nelson Tift*, 6. *William T. Price*,
3. John S. Bigby, 7. *Pierce M. B. Young*.
4. Thomas J. Speer,

Isaac Fanin will contest the Fifth district.

ILLINOIS.

1. Chas. B. Farwell, 8. *James C. Robinson*,
2. J. F. Farnsworth, 9. *T. W. McNeely*,
3. H. C. Burchard, 10. *Edward Y. Rice*,
4. John B. Hawley, 11. *Sam'l S. Marshall*,
5. *Bradf'd N. Stevens*, 12. John B. Hay,
6. Burton C. Cook, 13. *John M. Crebs*.
7. Jesse H. Moore,

INDIANA.

1. *William E. Niblack*, 7. *Mahlon D. Manson*,
2. *Michael C. Kerr*, 8. James N. Tyner,
3. *Wm. S. Holman*, 9. J. P. C. Shanks,
4. Joseph M. Wilson, 10. William Williams,
5. John Coburn, 11. Jasper Packard.
6. *Dan'l W. Voorhees*,

The seat of Mr. Wilson in the Fourth district is to be contested by Mr. Gooding.

IOWA.

1. Geo. W. McCrary, 4. Madison M. Walden,
2. A. B. Cotton, 5. Frank W. Palmer,
3. W. G. Donnan, 6. Jackson Orr.

KANSAS.

1. D. P. Lowe.

KENTUCKY.

1. *Edward Crossland*, 6. *William E. Arthur*,
2. *Henry D. McHenry*, 7. *James B. Beck*,
3. *Joseph H. Lewis*, 8. *George M. Adams*,
4. *William B. Read*, 9. *John M. Rice*.
5. *Boyd Winchester*,

LOUISIANA.

1. J. Hale Sypher, 4. James McClerry,
2. Lionel A. Sheldon, 5. Frank Morey,
3. C. B. Darrell.

MAINE.

1. John Lynch, 4. John A. Peters,
2. William P. Frye, 5. Eugene Hale.
4. James G. Blaine,

MARYLAND.

1. *Samuel Hambleton*, 4. *John Ritchie*,
2. *Stevenson Archer*, 5. *William M. Merrick*.
3. *Thomas Swann*,

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffinton, 6. Nath'l P. Banks,
2. Oakes Ames, 7. George M. Brooks,
3. Ginery Twichell, 8. George F. Hoar,
4. Samuel Hooper, 9. Wm. B. Washburn,
5. Benj. F. Butler, 10. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.

1. Henry Waldron, 4. Thomas W. Ferry,
2. Wm. L. Stoughton, 5. Omar D. Conger,
3. Austin Blair, 6. *Jabez G. Sutherland*.

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell, 2. John T. Averill.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. George E. Harris, 4. George C. McKee,
2. J. L. Morphis, 5. Le Grand W. Pierce,
3. Henry W. Barry,

MISSOURI.

1. *Erastus Wells*, 6. *A. Comingo*,
2. G. A. Filkelnburg,* 7. Isaac C. Parker,*
3. *J. R. McCormick*, 8. *James G. Blair*,
4. H. E. Havens, 9. *Andrew King*.
5. Samuel S. Burdett.

NEBRASKA.

John Taffe.

NEVADA.

C. W. Kendall.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Three yet to be elected.

NEW JERSEY.

1. John W. Hazleton, 4. John Hill,
2. *Samuel C. Forker*, 5. George A. Halsey.
3. *John T. Bird*,

NEW YORK.

1. *Dwight Townsend*, 17. Wm. A. Wheeler,
2. *Thomas Kinsella*, 18. *John M Carroll*,
3. *Henry W. Slocum*, 19. Elizur H. Prindle,
4. *R. B. Roosevelt*, 20. C. L. Merriam,
5. *Wm. R. Roberts*, 21. Ellis H. Roberts,
6. *Samuel S. Cox*, 22. Wm. E. Lansing,
7. *Smith Ely, Jr.*, 23. R. H. Duell,
8. *James Brooks*, 24. John E. Seeley,
9. *Fernando Wood*, 25. Wm. H. Lamport,
10. *Clarkson N. Potter*, 26. Milo Goodrich,
11. Charles St. John, 27. Horace B. Smith,
12. John H. Ketcham, 28. Freeman Clarke,
13. *Joseph H. Tuthill*, 29. Seth Wakeman,
14. *Eli Perry*, 30. *William Williams*,
15. *J. M. Warren*, 31. Walter L. Sessions.
16. *John Rogers*,

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb, 5. *James M Leach*,
2. Charles R. Thomas, 6. *Francis E Shober*,
3. *Alfred M. Waddell*, 7. *J. C. Harper*.
4. *Sion H Rogers*,

Mr. Rogers (Democrat) in the 4th district, has for a contestant Mr. J. I. Harris (colored), Republican.

OHIO.

1. Aaron F. Perry, 11. John T. Wilson,
2. Job E. Stevenson, 12. *Philad. V. Trump*,
3. *Lewis D. Campbell*, 13. *George W. Morgan*,
4. *J. F. McKenney*, 14. James Monroe,
5. *C. L. Lamison*, 15. Wm. P. Sprague,
6. John A. Smith, 16. John A. Bingham,
7. S. Shellabarger, 17. Jacob A. Ambler,
8. John Beatty, 18. William H Upson,
9. Charles Foster, 19. James A. Garfield.
10. Erasmus D. Peck,

OREGON.

Joseph H. Slater.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *S. J. Randall*, 13. Ulysses Mercur,
2. J. V. Creely, 14. John B. Packer,
3. Leonard Myers, 15. *R. J. Haldeman*,
4. Wm. D. Kelley, 16. *B. F. Meyers*,
5. A. C. Harmer, 17. *R. Milton Speer*,
6. *E. L. Acker*, 18. *Henry Sherwood*,
7. Wash. Townsend, 19. Glenni W. Scofield,
8. *J. Lawrence Getz*, 20. *Samuel Griffith*,
9. Oliver J. Dickey, 21. *Henry D. Foster*,
10. J. W. Killinger, 22. James S. Negley,
11. *John R. Storms*, 23. Eben McJunkin,
12. L. D. Shoemaker, 24. *Wm. McClelland*.

Mr. Hanna's seat, in the Fifth district, will be contested by Mr. Redding, Democrat.

Mr. Myers, in the Sixteenth district, will have the present member, Hon. Mr. Cessna, as a contestant.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Benj. T. Eames, 2. Jas. M. Pendleton.

Mr. Eames' seat will be contested by Mr. Jenckes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. Joseph H. Rainey, 3. Robert B. Elliott,
2. Robert C. DeLarge, 4. Alex. S. Wallace.

TENNESSEE.

1. Roderick R. Butler, 5. *E. J. Golladay*,
2. Horace Maynard, 6. *W. C. Whitthorne*,
3. *A. E. Garrett*, 7. *Robert P. Caldwell*,
4. *John M. Bright*, 8. *W. W. Vaughan*.

Mr. Prosser will contest Mr. Golladay's seat in the Fifth district.

TEXAS.

Four yet to be elected.

VERMONT.

1. Charles W. Willard, 3. W. C. Smith.
2. Luke P. Poland,

VIRGINIA.

1. *John Critcher*, 5. *R. T. W. Duke*,
2. Jas. H. Platt, Jr., 6. *John T. Harris*,
3. Charles H. Porter, 7. *Elliott M. Braxton*,
4. W. H. H. Stowell, 8. *William Terry*.

Mr. Braxton's seat in the Seventh district will be contested by Mr. McKenzie.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. *John J. Davis*, 3. *Frank Hereford*.
2. James C. McGrew,

WISCONSIN.

1. *Alex. Mitchell*, 4. *C. A. Eldridge*,
2. G. W. Hazleton, 5. Philetus Sawyer,
3. J. Allen Barber, 6. *Jere. M. Rusk*.

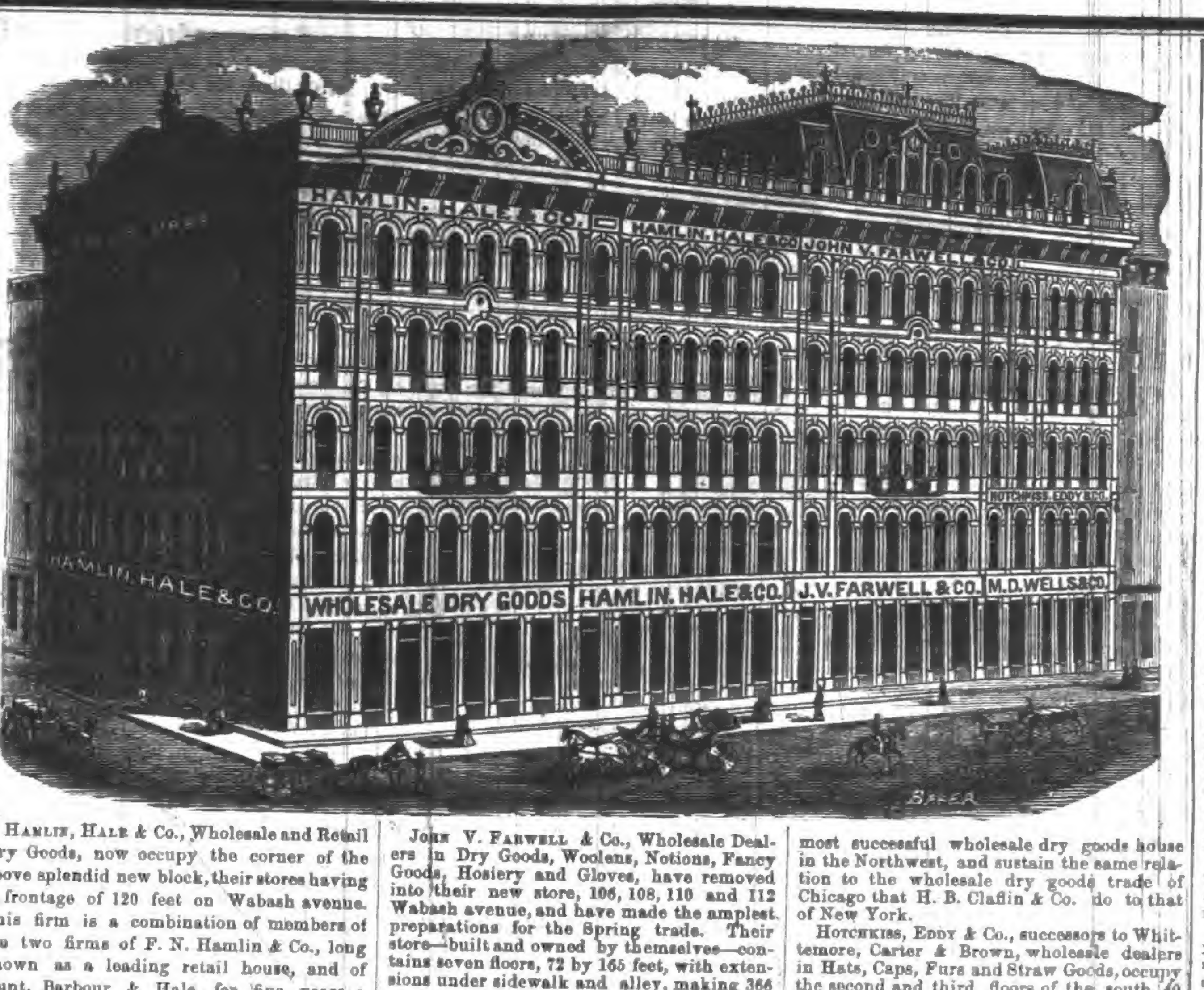

HAMLIN, HALE & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, now occupy the corner of the above splendid new block, their stores having a frontage of 120 feet on Wabash avenue. This firm is a combination of members of the two firms of F. N. Hamlin & Co., long known as a leading retail house, and of Hunt, Barbour & Hale, for five years a prominent wholesale firm. They use the first floor and basement for the retail branch, and the upper stories for the wholesale firm.

The magnificence of their building, and the requirements of their business, may be understood when we state that their principal floor is lighted in the day by 26 windows, each 15½ feet high, and in the evening by 28 chandeliers, each having 24 burners, making more than 650 gas lights for this floor alone.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, Woolens, Notions, Fancy Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, have removed into their new store, 106, 108, 110 and 112 Wabash avenue, and have made the amplest preparations for the Spring trade. Their store—built and owned by themselves—contains seven floors, 72 by 165 feet, with extensions under sidewalk and alley, making 366 square rods—over two and a quarter acres of floor room—being the largest and most perfectly arranged store devoted exclusively to the wholesale dry goods trade in the Northwest. The south 112 feet of this block is one story higher, and 85 feet deeper, than the north 120 feet, though the perspective does not show it. They have four patent elevators working to thier full capacity, in receiving and shipping goods—*one more*, and running a *third faster* than those of any other store in the city. They are the oldest and most successful wholesale dry goods house in the Northwest, and sustain the same relation to the wholesale dry goods trade of Chicago that H. B. Claflin & Co. do to that of New York.

HOTCHKISS, EDDY & CO., successors to Whittemore, Carter & Brown, wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods, occupy the second and third floors of the south 40 feet—167 feet deep—with a large and carefully selected stock of the best goods in their line, at the lowest prices, to be found in Chicago. Mr. Hotchkiss has had fifteen years' experience in the business in New York, and Mr. Eddy was seven years with John V. Farwell & Co., and had a confidential position in that great house. They are both live men, understand their business, and offer special inducements to the trade of the Northwest. They make a specialty of umbrellas and parasols.

BREAD and wine seems to have been the fare to which the people of Paris were reduced toward the end of the siege. The Government, about the middle of January, ordered every person to make a return of the quantity of flour he had on hand, and no person was allowed to hold more than ten pounds. A proclamation was next issued offering five dollars reward for every person who discovered two hundred pounds of wheat, barley or rye, the millers, according to general belief, having their cellars full to secure a monopoly. The Government ration was 300 grammes, or little over half a pound of bread per day for adults, and 150 grammes for children under five years of age. The bread was made of 50 parts wheat, 30 parts rice, and 20 parts oats. The greatest annoyance was the time taken up in waiting in the crowds at the butchers' every three days for a few ounces of meat, then waiting at the wood-yard for a few sticks, and again waiting at the bakers' for bread. At the restaurants, the customers were obliged to bring their own supply of bread, and one letter writer states that, not being able to eat his uninviting slice of oaten bread, it was thankfully accepted by two respectable persons dining at his table. The reason for cutting off the supply of bread to the restaurants, was to prevent persons of means from getting more than their share by buying a half pound at the baker's and then obtaining another half pound at the restaurant. As the supply of bread began to fall short, the Government ordered half a pint of wine to be distributed with the half a pound of bread by the baker. The health of the people rapidly gave way under this diet.

ON the six o'clock train from New York for Philadelphia, on Saturday evening before last Christmas, there was a group of West Point cadets, members of the class just censured by the House of Representatives, on their way to spend Christmas with their friends. The train was unlucky and suffered constant detentions, so that it arrived in Philadelphia fifteen minutes too late to make connections. One of the lads had sworn a good deal at the train, as if to accelerate its speed. On finding that the boys had lost their train, and were thus obliged to remain over Sunday in Philadelphia, a gentleman who had been appealed to by the young men, who had heard their conversation, gravely remarked to the lad whose profanity was so conspicuous that if he was in his place he would never utter another profane word. "Why?" asked the young man in some surpriese. "Because, replied the gentleman, "if with such swearing as you have indulged in you have not been able to increase the speed of the train, you had better never try again!" Then the young man found the laugh, at least, was against him.

A HUNDRED DISEASES may proceed from one source, a diseased or dibilitated stomach. No human being can be healthy when digestion is disordered. Tone the stomach and liver and regulate the bowels with DR. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS, and the work of assimilation and excretion will go bravely on. This vital elixir conquers the causes of all physical irregularities. By insuring perfect digestion and a proper flow of bile, it insures pure blood, a vigorous circulation, and the prompt discharge of all waste matter from the system.

POISONOUS CONFECTIONERY.—The official chemist of Dublin has recently made a report of 123 specimens of confectionery, purchased at thirteen establishments in that city. Those manufactured at three establishments were pure, and those obtained at the other ten shops contained poisonous pigments and other impurities. Out of forty articles tinted yellow, only two were colored with saffron, all the others containing chromate of lead. Some of the specimens contained sulphide of mercury, or vermilion. There seems to be no doubt, it is stated, that these mineral colors act as slow poisons.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or COUGH LOZENGES, afford instant relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, *many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to obtain the *true "Brown's Bronchial Troches."* Sold everywhere.

WHY are candidates who fail to get elected like the world? Because they are depressed at the polls.

The Mutual Life of Chicago pays its profits to policy holders *only*.

An Insalubrious Season.

Spring is welcome, but not its diseases. We should be glad to have its bloom without its fogs, its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and the agues, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harassing disorders which they engender. As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawback on the poetry of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be, "tone and regulate the system." But how? That is the important question. A dozen medical men would probably recommend as many different medicines. On the other hand, the thousands who have tested the virtues of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an invigorant and alterative, will recommend but one, the wholesome preventive and restorative in which their own experience has taught them to trust. A course of this rare vegetable stimulant, commenced now, would save many a pang to the feeble and debilitated. It would be wise economy, too, for it would probably preclude the necessity for medical advice. Without disparagement to a profession which all intelligent men and women respect and honor, it is just as well, if possible, to keep out of the doctors' hands, and they would have comparatively few cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and general debility to attend to, if this agreeable and healthful specific were in universal use.

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1 Gift,	5,000	5,000	500 Gifts,	20	10,000
5 Gifts,	1,000	5,000	1,500 Gifts,	10	15,000
20 Gifts,	500	10,000	2,177 Gifts		$80,000
50 Gifts,	100	5,000			

100,000 Tickets are to be Sold, at $2 Each.

The drawing will take place after the Concert, and will be conducted by the following gentlemen, who will act as Drawing Committee:

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L. R. Durand, Esq.,
Guido Pfister, Esq.,
John E. Eldred, Esq.,
Angus Smith, Esq.,
Hon. Edward O'Neil,
R. P. Ober, Esq.,
M. L. Morawetz, Esq.,
Christian Wahl, Esq.,
A. V. H. Carpenter, Esq.,
J. Henry Inbusch, Esq.,
S. S. Merrill, Esq.,
Geo. W. Allen, Esq.,
Hon. H. L. Palmer.

☞ All prizes will be paid on the day after the drawing. ☜

W. H. JACOBS, President Milwaukee Musical Society.
EMIL WALLBER, Secretary Milwaukee Musical Society.
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That Cough which you are neglecting may result in fatal Consumption, if some prompt Remedy is not used. Why sacrifice your life when Your Disease can be cured so quick, and at so small a cost!

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Allen's Lung Balsam

Is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

It is only about seven years since the Balsam was first offered to the public, and in this short time it has become known and appreciated in nearly every town and village throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Hundreds of thousands of bottles are annually sold, and thousands of witnesses testify to its unequaled power in healing the diseases that it is recommended for.

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It is Harmless to the most Delicate Child.

It Contains No Opium in Any Form.

It is Sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

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CINCINNATI, O.

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More than 500,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enables them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main-springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary to other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success, and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

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They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

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C. N. U. March 11, 1871. No. 10.

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

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Victoria and the Populace.

A London correspondent of the *World*, describing how Queen Victoria proceeded to Westminister Palace to open Parliament, says:

"The weather this morning was lovely. For the second time in seven weeks the sun shone brilliantly, the clouds fled away and the heavens were serene. The crowds assembled to witness the grand show afforded by the royal procession were immense in number. Her Majesty arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor at eleven o'clock. Then she robed, and at 1:40 p. m. she entered an open carriage drawn by eight horses, preceded and followed by a mounted guard of honor, and by other state carriages, many of them more gorgeous than her own. The cortege proceeded through the mall of St. James's Park, passing from the Horse Guards into Parliament street, and thence to the House of Lords. All along this extended route the people were densely gathered, but a cordon of police, four deep, kept them back from too near approach to her Majesty. I took my own stati immediately in front of the Horse Guards, and when her Majesty emerged from the gate and came in view of the great crowd which filled the whole of Whitehall and Parliament streets, a remarkable and almost unprecedented scene occurred. A feeble cheer was raised, and a few hats waved in the air, and I am quite certain that these demonstrations were made almost altogether by Germans and other foreign spectators. But as the cheer died away, which it did almost as soon as it had been uttered, from thousands of lips came forth a loud and unmistakable hiss. I was quite close to her Majesty, and as the sound fell upon her ears, she ceased for a moment to continue the bows with which she had acknowledged the cheers; she drew herself up in the carriage, and I fancied that her color changed. In another moment she was out of sight."

LIVING BEYOND THEIR MEANS.—Bulwer says poverty is only an idea in nine cases out of ten. Some men with $10,000 a year suffer more for want of means than others with $500. The reason is, the richer man has artificial wants. His income is $10,000 a year, and he suffers enough for being dunned for unpaid debts to kill a sensitive man. A man who earns a dollar a day and does not go in debt, is the happiest of the two. Very few people who have never been rich will believe this; but it is true. There are thousands and thousands with princely incomes who never know a minute's peace, because they live beyond their means. There is really more happiness among the workingmen in the world than among those who are called rich.

ONE Owen Murphy has immortalized himself by selling coal for nine dollars, while other New York dealers charge fourteen a ton.

A Specimen of Homer in Blank Verse

ILLIAD, xxii: 437-515.

She, weeping, spake,—but Hector's wife as yet
Knew not the truth. No messenger had come
To explain her husband's stay outside the walls
But in the hall's recess she wove a web
With the cloth's texture brilliant flowers.
Her fair-haired maids throughout the house she bade
Place by the fire a cauldron huge to bathe
Hector's tired limbs,—when from the fight he came.
Foolish! who knew not then that far from baths
Pallas had slain him by Achilles' hands.
But when she heard the wailing from the tower;
Her limbs all shook,—she let her shuttle fall,
And thus addressed her fair-haired maids again:
"Come hither, follow, two of you with me;
I fain would see what deeds have here been wrought.
I heard my mother's words, and then my heart
Leaps to my mouth,—my knees with fear grow numb;
Some evil sure o'er Priam's sons impende.
Would that my ear might miss her speech, for now
I greatly fear that Peleus' son pursues
Brave Hector from the city towards the plain,
And makes an end of all that prowess sad
By which he dwelt not with the common herd,
But far out-ran them—like in might to none."
Thus saying, through the hall she rushed insane
With throbbing heart,—her handmaids with her went,
And when she reached the tower and throng of men,
With timorous glance she stood upon the wall
And saw her Hector dragged before the town
By reckless steeds swift to the Achaian ships.
Then gloomy night enveloped both her eyes,
Backward she fell and breathed out all her soul;
Far from her head she cast the shining ties,
The wreath, the head-dress with the woven net,
And vail which golden Aphrodite gave
The date when crested Hector wedded her,
Eetion's child, and countless gifts bestowed.
A train of sisters stand around to tend
Andromache brought nigh to death by fear.
But when her breath returned and sense came back,
With bursting sobs the matrons she addressed:
"Ah me, O Hector! So one fate we had.
We two—thou here in Priam's house in Troy
And I in Thebes,—neath Placos rich in woods
Within Eetion's walls who nurtured me,
Ill-fated daughter of a wretched sire.
Would that he never had begotten me!
But now thou goest underneath the earth
To Hades' realms and me bereft dost leave
To hateful sorrow in thy father's house.
Astyanax as yet is but a babe,
Whom thou and I of evil fate brought forth.
No profit, Hector, wilt thou be to him,
Nor he to thee; for should he now escape
This cruel Achaian war, still toil and woes
Hereafter shall be his, and other men
Shall rob him of his fields. The day that makes
The boy an orphan steals his friends away.
His head hangs down; his cheeks are wet with grief;
His father's comrades he in need accosts
Plucking the cloak of one,—the other's coat,
And one in pity offers him a cup
Which wets his lips but never slakes his thirst.
Some happier man shall thrust him from the meal
Smitten with blows, reviled with cutting words:
'Begone! Not e'en thy father feasts with us.'
Then to his mother, full of tears, returns
Astyanax, who once on Hector's knees
Ate marrow only and the fat of sheep;
And when sleep seized him and he ceased from play
Slept sound on couches in his nurse's arms,
On softest beds, filled in his heart with joy.
But now, bereft of thee, he suffers woes,—
Astyanax, so named, since thou alone
Didst Priam's city's gates and walls defend.

Far from thy parents, by the beaked ships,
Thee crawling worms shall eat, when dogs
Have had their fill. Naked thou art, although
Robes, fine and graceful, in thy palace lie,
Which, wrought by woman's hands, I will consume
With blazing fire,—no profit now to thee,
Since thou shalt never lie on them,—but they
Shall honor thee before the Trojan folk."

She weeping spake—the matrons with her mourned.

J. M. M., JR.

THE WORTH OF A WORN-OUT CLOAK.

BY FRANCES LEE.

Mabel stamped her foot and talked out of one corner of her mouth.

"Mother, don't ask me to wear that old dud again. I can't do it if you do. You stay here at home, and you don't know; but not one of the girls in my school would be seen in it. It has been cut over and made over and turned over till Julia Forbush told me she felt like shaking hands with it, it looked so like an old friend. O, mother! if you only knew how I felt, you wouldn't ask me to wear it!"

Mabel's pretty pink cheeks flamed up into angry crimson, and her shoulders looked stiff as a pillar of salt.

But Mrs. Merriweather laughed lightly.

"What a goose you are, Mabel!" said she, looking up from the ruffles she was binding. "Why don't you go to your father?"

"O mother dear! may I tell father you think I need a new cloak?" cried Mabel, changing as though a fairy had touched her with a wand. (It could not have been the work of a good angel.) "Or you tell him yourself. He will be more apt to mind about what you say, mother!"

So it was decided, and before the week was over Mabel had her new cloak, and went off to school in it, wrapped up and radiant as a moss-rose bud.

The next day Bridget appeared at the door of the sewing-room.

"If you please, mem," said she, "there's one of these high-talking old countrymen out here, and it bees hard to send him off without he has seen yourself. It is illegant vases and the like of that he is after selling, and anything comes handy to him that ye'll be ridding yourself of."

"The house is full of vases now, Bridget. I don't want anything of him, tell him so," replied Mrs. Merriweather.

"Wouldn't ye best take a look?" she asked. "A look is chape; and I'm thinking it is from across the say they came. Indade they is splendid, jist."

"O yes, I will look, Bridget. There is no harm in that," said Mrs. Merriweather, good-naturedly, putting down her work and going to the porch, where the handsome young Italian stood with his basket before him.

She saw at the first glance that Bridget was right; the vases were 'illegant' indeed, delicate as spring flowers, and graceful as frost-work. Mrs. Merriweather looked at one and another with real admiration.

"How much?" she asked at last, touching a crystal cup made of interlacing fern leaves.

"Ten dollars to you, my lady. So cheap," said the Italian, with a shrug.

"Ten dollars!" echoed Mrs. Merriweather, shaking her head and turning away.

"Wait, my lady—wait!" cried the vender, eagerly.

"No money I wants! Anyt'ing else; old coat, old dress, old cloak, old anyt'ing!"

Mrs. Merriweather stopped, irresolutely.

"I have nothing to sell worth ten dollars," said she.

Just then her eyes fell on Mabel's old school cloak hanging on the hat-tree in the hall, and the watchful Italian's eyes following hers, read out her hesitating thought.

"Nine dollars for that I give. Only one dollar for the vase, my lady," said he, in a fawning tone, holding it up in the clear sunlight, pure and glittering as though cut from the morning dew.

Mrs. Merriweather looked at the vase. How exquisite! Then she took down the cloak and looked at that. She had no idea it was so rusty. No wonder Mabel had been ashamed to wear it. Nine dollars! It was hardly worth half that.

"Only one dollar!" repeated the vase merchant, looking sharply at her face. "And I make myself the honor to add this for my lady," said he, taking up a little parian rabbit.

For a moment Mrs. Merriweather stood irresolute, glancing from the vase to the cloak and back to the vase again. Then her countenance cleared and settled itself.

"No, not to-day," said she, turning decidedly away. (She had been touched perhaps by the good angel.)

"It is the loss of my lady," answered the Italian, graciously enough. But his dark face grew darker still, and he went muttering away.

Mrs. Merriweather went back to her sewing, and straightway forgot both vase and cloak, until a day or two after she met a young lady on the street.

"O, Miss Anthony!" said she, holding out both hands, "Do any of your poor people need a cloak?"

Miss Anthony looked up with astonishment in her mild black eyes. She was accustomed to Mrs. Merriweather's abrupt, abstracted ways, but this question was so timely as well as unexpected!

"Because," pursued Mrs. Merriweather, "my Mabel has left off a cloak that is quite too good to throw away. I was within a dot of disposing of it to one of these traveling pack men for a vase, and then it occurred to me it was wicked to give for a bauble what somebody might be suffering for the want of."

"Somebody is," said Miss Anthony. "One of my Sabbath school scholars is staying at home because she has nothing warm enough to wear. So one of the girls told me. I have been ill and not able to go and see her. But I am going to-morrow, and I have been asking the Lord all the week to direct me to a cloak to carry her. I did not think it would come to me by the way, as the meat did to Elijah," continued the teacher, her eyes filling now with tears.

The same evening she went for the cloak. She sat a few minutes waiting in the parlor. It was a long, beautiful room, rich in pictures and flowers and quaint rare ornaments. In one corner, on a small velvet chair, sat a Paris doll with an open parasol and a handkerchief embroidered with her name in one hand, and a curly little spaniel under the other arm. This doll, which belonged to Mabel's youngest sister, had a stylish hat on the top of her chatelaine braids, she wore kid gloves, a gold watch and chain, and was dressed in a silk walking dress trimmed with flounces and real lace, and costing enough to be a real dress for two or three real children. She could open and shut her eyes; she could say mamma; she could stand, and even walk, on her bronze boots and silk stockings. She had a Saratoga trunk and a wardrobe full of still more costly dresses, with gloves and boots for every dress, and the loveliest little toilet case and perfumery set, and I don't know what all besides.

Mrs. Merriweather was dressing for a party, but presently sent down the cloak, and Miss Anthony went away, her eyes still dazzled by the bewildering charms of this French Victoire, and so came to the dingy tenement house where her poor scholar, Jane Pulsifer, lived.

There were three bells, one above another, but neither would ring.

"Can you tell me how I can find Mrs. Pulsifer's room?" she asked of a little girl who came out of the door with a shawl over her head and a pitcher in her hand.

The child turned about with shy pleasure and ran eagerly before through the unlighted hall and up the steep stairway into utter darkness. At last she opened a door at the end of the passage, and the smell of something frying came out along with the light and the sound of voices.

Miss Anthony stepped forward, and saw a low, square room, that seemed at first sight to be filled with children and a cook-stove.

"I came to see Jane Pulsifer," said she, "I am her Sabbath-school teacher."

Instantly a glow of gratified delight shone on every face; and the bright tin teakettle on the stove, as though it joined in the general gladness, broke into singing.

"Jane's teacher, granny!" shouted the little girl with the pitcher, close in the ear of an old woman who sat close beside the stove with a high-crowned cap with black strings on her head.

"Jane's teacher. I hope I see you well to-day. I am some thick of hearing, and you will have to speak up," said granny, coming forward with prime politeness. "You must excuse my ev'ryd'y dress. I would a' fixed up if I had known folks was coming," she added, smoothing the folds of her calico cape, and straightening herself with some lingering trace of the youth and beauty so long past and gone. "My daughter is gone out this afternoon making a few calls. She will be sorry to miss seeing you, but she had done some business that must be looked after. Where there is no man in a family there's more comes upon the women folks, you know, continued granny, drawing up her mouth genteelly.

"Ma sells egg beaters and needles and fancy soap, and to-day is her day for delivering them," put in one of the children.

"And where is Jane?" asked Miss Anthony, taking the youngest next to the baby on her lap.

The children had been standing by her, touching her curls and stroking her dress with admiring awe; but now she looked up in the lady's face with a sudden conflicting smile.

"Jane's gone way off up s'op. Do you want to see my dolly?" said she.

Then she slipped down, and running to the drawer of an old pine table she brought out a small china doll without hands or feet, that had been dressed in crimson and black broadcloth for a pen wiper, and used until it was faded and inky and forlorn. But little Grace held it close to her heart and kissed its broken nose with motherly love.

"Grace, she thinks everything of her dolly. A lady gave it to her that came here with books, and she won't never go to sleep without she has the dolly in her hand," said the elder sister, with a matronly smile.

Miss Anthony looked about the plain, poor room. It was clean and tolerably comfortable. A clock ticked on the high wooden mantel, and a pot of geranium stood in the sunshine on the window stool. The grandmother sat in a wheezy wooden rocking chair, and the baby—a sickly little boy who would never walk—sat in another playing with an empty bottle and a broken spoon. The children were not ragged or poorly fed, and an open door showed two neatly made beds covered with patchwork quilts in an inner chamber. But Miss Anthony, fresh from Mrs. Merriweather's elegant parlor, could not help thinking that everything in both rooms would not sell for enough to buy the doll Victoire and her wardrobe.

She sat awhile, listening to the grandmother and making friends with the children, until presently Jane came in—a fragile, bright-faced girl, dressed in a threadbare water-proof.

Mabel Merriweather, you should have seen her eyes sparkle when they fell on your "old dud" of a cloak! The poor always ye have with you; but not always poor so deserving and poor so grateful.

The next Sabbath Jane Pulsifer was in her place in the class, and through all the winter weather she did not miss a single day.

That winter the Lord came into His garden. A solemn hush rested over the great school room, and in the silence many and many a heart heard the still small voice and listened to it. Among them was Jane Pulsifer, and upon the next May day she came forward to join herself publicly to Christ's people.

So it was that by the blessing of Him, who is Almighty, an old cast off garment became to one soul as the key to the Kingdom of Heaven.—*Church Union.*

OUR LANDED SITUATION.

How the Public Lands Go—Who has got them—and what is Left.

From the Cincinnati Times.

Yesterday we inconsiderately put the quantity of lands disposed of by the Government in the States at 1,000,000,000 acres, while the quantity in farms owned by the cultivators was less than 200,000,000 acres. The figures as to farms are correct. As to the quantity owned by individuals not farmers we find, from the Agricultural Reports, that up to June, 1868, 408,195,123 acres, exclusive of railway grrnts, had been disposed of by the General Government.

Though this includes swamp swindles and school lands, yet it is fair to presume that nearly all has passed into private ownership. The amount disposed of up to this time and now owned by individuals in the public land States is at least 450,000,000 acres. To this must be added the area of the old States, all of which, except the worthless lands, is owned by individuals. The old States, including Tennessee and Kentucky, contain 285,000,000 in whole numbers, of which at least 250,000,000 are profitable either for agriculture, mining or timber. This, added to the quantity disposed of in the younger States and Territories, gives 700,000,000 of acres. To this must be added what has been disposed of by Texas, as her land was not ceded to the United States, and the land office takes no notice of her public domain.

It is probable that 20,000,000 of acres have been disposed of in Texas, which should be added to the above aggregate, giving 720,000,000 acres of land in the United States owned by individuals. Our working classes own only 180,000,000 of acres. Deducting this from 720,000,000 we have 540,000,000 acres in the hands of speculators or persons who personally make no use of it. This gives just three acres to the speculator or monopolist for every one acre that system has secured to the working classes! This is bad enough in all conscience. There can be no object in exaggerating the enormity of this operation of our *free* system of government!

The balance of the public domain to be disposed of, exclusive of Alaska and the railway grants which are perfected and to be perfected inclusive of the Southern Pacific, is 824,458,800 acres. To this add the public lands of Texas, less what she intends to give to the Pacific Railway, we have in whole numbers 945,000,000 acres left. Deduct one-third for mountains and desert lands, and there remain 630,000,000 acres left that might be saved for actual settlers. This is nearly three and a half times as much as is now owned by our people. If saved for settlers only it might serve as a refuge for the landless for some time to come. But if the new soldiers' bill is a speculators' bill, more than half of this remainder will be legally usurped by speculators at a merely nominal price.

All our speculators seem doomed to agony as long as there is a section left. They believe it absurd to suppose that we shall have any poor children or poor grandchildren to whom free land would be a blessing for which to thank Heaven.

The following horrible table of acres of land owned by the working classes of the United States, by private speculators and by corporate monopolies, must be kept before the people:

	Acres.
Owned by working men	180,000,000
Owned by individual speculators	540,000,000
Owned by railway companies	200,000,000
Total owned by speculators	740,000,000
Ratio of acres to laborers and speculators	1 to 4
Should be owned by laborers and in homesteads	920,000,000
Proportion of wrong to right in our system	4 to 1

Shall the ratio of iniquity be continued? What sense would there be in putting God into the constitution if the Devil is to be supreme everywhere else?

A Bridal Party Astonished.

Yesterday, at 4 p. m., a large congregation assembled at the Columbia Street Presbyterian Church, Newport, to witness a marriage ceremony. The beauty and fashion of Newport, as well as many friends of the bride and groom from Cincinnati and Covington, were present. The beautiful little church was decorated and made as handsome as possible. Day was turned into night by closing the shutters and window-shades and lighting the gas. As the bride and groom appeared in the aisle, the music struck up in sweet tones as the happy couple approached the altar, and all was well. But the ambitious sexton, who was anxious at this opportune moment to do his part faithfully in making the affair more brilliant, hastened to turn on, with a sudden whereas, the superincumbent pressure of gas. But alas! he turned the wrong way, and left his audience in darkness in a twinkle. Just at this juncture, a gentleman who stood near the window to the right of the pulpit (which, by the way, had its shutters open, pulled down the inside blind from the top, just sufficient to let the bright sunlight shine upon the bride. As the sunshine rested upon the bridal party, with the rest of the congregation in gloom, it made the effect magical and beautiful. All united in saying that it was a propitious event—that, although earthly lights should be extinguished, yet the light from above would continue to shine. A host of friends united in this wish to the beautiful bride—that bright sunshine and happiness might ever be her portion.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

NAUVOO, formerly famous as the capital of Mormondom, is becoming equally famous for its grape wine. Sixty thousand gallons were sold last year, and more than that amount is now in store.

The Household.

FRUIT STAINS ON TABLE LINEN.

Fruit stains on table linen are often a a great annoyance to the tidy housekeeper. These are very easily removed if they are attended to at once, but if left a day or two it is more difficult. Stretch the stained spot tightly over a deep bowl or pail, and pour over it *boiling* hot water, letting it filter through till the stain disappears. The water must be really *boiling*, not merely scalding. If the article has been thrown into suds before the stains are removed, the hot water will not destroy them. In that case, wet the stain, and while wet spread over the spot some chloride of lime, lay the piece on the grass or hang on the clothes-line, where the sun will strike through, for a few minutes, and then wash and boil immediately. Care and judgment are necessary in the use of the chloride of lime, or it will rot the cloth. There is a preparation of chloride of lime designed for such purposes, which is safer to use, and can be procured at druggists'.

HOUSEHOLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Wheat flower, one pound is one quart.

Indian meal, one pound two ounces is one quart.

Butter, when soft, one pound one ounce is one quart.

Loaf sugar, broken, one pound is one quart.

White sugar, powdered, one pound one ounce is one quart.

Eggs, average size, ten are one pound.

Liquid measures—fifteen tablespoonsful are half a pint.

RECIPES.

Breakfast Relish.—Cut round, and not too thick, some mutton cutlets; dip into egg and bread-crumbs, then into chopped mushroons, into the egg and crumbs again, and fry in butter to a light brown. When sent to the table pour over them a little good gravy of either beef or veal.

Hasty Pudding.—Place some milk in a saucepan over the fire. When it boils put in a little salt, and stir in, slowly and smoothly, enough flour to make it a proper consistence. When it has cooked a few minutes, beat in eggs in the proportion of two to a quart of milk. It is very good without eggs, but they make it more palatable. Send to the table hot, and eat with sugar and butter.

To Make Old Kid Gloves New.—Make a thick mucilage, by boiling a handful of flax seed; add a little dissolved soap; then, when the mixture cools, with a piece of white flannel wipe the gloves, previously fitting to the hand; use only enough of the cleaner to take off the dirt, without wetting through the glove.

How to Save Your Shoe Soles.—Melt together tallow and common rosin, in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter, and apply the preparation, hot, to the soles of the boots or shoes—as much of it as the leather will absorb. One farmer declares that this little receipe alone has been worth more than the cost of five years' subscription to the newspaper publishing it.

How to get Rid of Rats and Mice.—A gentleman of large experience, and fully as humane as most of us, says he gets rid of rats by putting *potash* in their holes and runs. The poor wretches get it on their feet and over their fur, then they lick it, and don't like the taste of it; burns them somewhat, and the more they see of it, the less they like it; so they clear out almost as soon as the application is made. To get rid of mice, the same person uses tartar-emetic, mingled with any favorite food; they take it, take sick, and take their leave.

Apple and Tapioca Pudding.—Put a teacup of tapioca into a pint and a half of cold water over night. Before breakfast next morning set it where it will become quite warm, but not hot enough to cook. After breakfast pare six good-sized sour apples, or eight if not very large; quarter and *steam* them in a dish until tender. Lay them into the pudding dish, stir a cup and a half of sugar into the soaked tapioca, and a teacup of water and a teaspoon even full of salt, stir together and pour over the apple, slice a lemon very thin and lay over the top, bake slowly three hours; eat with butter, with wine sauce, or hard sauce, as you prefer.

Feeding vs. Selling Grain.

The Montrose (Indiana) Farmers' Club lately discussed the question of feeding grain to stock or taking it to market:

Mr. Jackson—This matter is governed somewhat by circumstances. For several reasons I am inclined to the opinion that feed should be consumed on the farm. By feeding grain on the farm that produces it, we measurably return to the soil that fertility that was used in its production. By selling the products of the soil in the markets, the soil is gradually impoverished, unless the fertility is restored in some other way. I think the surplus grain should be fed only upon the farm, and should recommend a rotation of the crops, to aid in keeping up the fertility of the soil.

Mr. Parker—There is no wisdom in farmers growing grain and turning it over to speculators. Farmers should feed all their surplus over to their own stock. This course will make them more money and enable them to more readily keep up the fertility of the soil.

A 150 pound hog, fed 15 bushels of corn, at 35 cents per bushel, can be made to weigh 300 pounds. We find here, then, 150 pounds of pork, worth $9 at 6 cents, produced for $5.25. Take $5.25, market value of corn, from $9, and we find we have saved $3.75 by having our surplus corn consumed on the farm.

I cannot see why farmers persist in selling their feed at town instead of feeding it out to their own stock at home.

Mr. Brown—Whether one should feed surplus grain to stock at home depends on one's proximity to market, value of land, &c. Those living within four or five miles of a good grain market should sell rather than feed to stock. One very remote from market must, necessarily, feed surplus to animals. The value of land is to be taken into consideration also. It will not pay to raise stock on land worth $150 to $200 per acre. Land remote from market, worth from $30 to $35 per acre, it will pay to raise stock upon. The cheap land is the land for stock raising. The hog fatted on land worth $30 per acre is just as good as if fatted on more valuable land. Formerly, when our prairie lands were cheap, we supplied the markets with cattle. But since they have become too valuable for stock raising, we are driving into our markets thousands upon thousands of beef cattle from the far-off cheap lands of Texas.

THE only resin why the inhabitants of the pine regions in North Carolina don't leave the State in a body is that their business makes them *tarry.*—*New York World.*

Blaine and Butler.

The battle between Blaine and Butler promises results of as much interest and importance as the one between Grant and Sumner. The Republican press charges that Grant caused dissension in the party by his war on Sumner, and it is plain that Butler appears for the President in his efforts to drive through the bill for the overthrow of civil government in the Southern States. Grant most ardently desires the passage of the bill, and is bringing every influence and agency at his command to bear upon Congress to carry the measure. Chandler, and Morton, and Nye are applying the party lash in the Senate, and Butler has essayed to use it in the House.

He is acknowledged to be the representative of the President. In the framing of the Ku-Klux bill he consulted the wishes and interests of Grant. The design was to prepare a measure by which the elections in the Southern States could be controlled by Grant. The prospect of the renomination of the latter would be greatly improved by the passage of such a bill, because it would enable him to say he could carry the South for himself, but would not carry it for any other man.

The letter of Butler, assigning his reasons for refusing to serve on the committee of thirteen, is proof that his Ku-Klux bill was simply a device for controlling elections. He says, in fact, that unless it can be made to appear that there is a political vendetta in the South by which the life of every member of the Republican party is placed in danger, the Democrats will carry the next Presidential election.

The Ku-Klux bill assumes the existence of such a state of affairs, and arms the President with such extraordinary powers as accord with the assumption. It invests him with absolute authority, and he could, under its provisions, manage elections as easily as Ames did in Mississippi or Reynolds in Texas. The appointment of an investigating committee to inquire into the alleged outrages in the South upset the calculations of Grant and Butler. An honest and searching investigation is precisely what they do not want. Such an investigation would disclose three facts which would prove very damaging to Jacobin interests. One is, that the accounts of outrages in the South are, many of them, fabrications, and others are greatly exaggerated; another is, that in the majority of instances the blacks and the carpet-baggers are the aggressors; and the third is, that the Confederate leaders, loaded with political disabilities as they are, are the men who do more than all other classes combined to preserve order.

Butler, and Shellabarger, and Maynard are three of as venemous Radicals as can be found in the country. Butler's experience as a tyrant, thief, and villain has given him as sharp a scent for all sorts of rascality as is possessed by the most adroit detective in the country. It is nonsense to say that he could not obtain evidence of Ku-Klux outrages in the South. The refusal of these men to serve on the committee is an acknowledgment that they do not believe they can obtain any evidence which will serve as a decent pretence for a bill as infamous as the one which Grant and Butler are now pressing. There is now an open breach between the Radicals and the Conservative Republicans in the House. The former are ranged under Butler, and the latter under Blaine. There is good reason to believe that no measure can be carried in the present Congress on the ground that it is an Administration measure. The quarrel is too bitter and has gone too far to leave any ground for supposing that the parties to it can again work together in harmony. It is not a mere question of personalities between Blaine and Butler. The latter is no longer leader of the House, and his relations with Grant do not promise him any support. The appointment of the committee of thirteen was a defiance of Grant as well as of Butler.—*Chicago Times.*

President Grant Delighted at the New Military Empire.

The Minister of the new German Empire had an interview with President Grant the other day to announce that the King of Prussia had become Emperor of Germany, and to present a letter from the new Emperor. To the speech which he made on that occasion the President replied in the following sentences, which we copy from the Washington *Chronicle*, a semi-official paper:

"BARON GEROLT: The notification which you have conveyed to me relates to an event of great historical importance. The States of this Union, which severally bear a relation to the others similar to that which Prussia bears to the other States of Germany, have recently made such sacrifices and efforts toward maintaining the integrity of their common country for general purposes in peace and war that they cannot fail to sympathize in similar proceedings for a like object elsewhere. The new title which has been accepted by your sovereign may be regarded as the symbol and the fulfillment on its part by Germany of that high purpose. The disposition which you express in behalf of the Emperor of United Germany to maintain unimpaired its friendly relations with the Government and people of the United States is heartily reciprocated."

This is a strange specimen of Presidential composition. It beats even Gen. Taylor's celebrated phrase of "all the world and the rest of mankind." The President says that "the States of this Union severally bear a relation to the others similar to that which Prussia bears to the other States of Germany." What in the world did he mean by this incoherent and confusing phraseology?

All that can be distinctly made out from it all is that since Germany has been made a great military empire, and has a military Emperor at its head, it is much more admired by President Grant than it was before. Also, he thinks that this country is like the German Empire, except that we have not got an Emperor. Very likely, if we had such a "symbol and such a fulfillment on our part of our high purpose," Gen. Grant would admire the United States more than ever, and be more than ever convinced that our institutions and those of Germany are in all essential particulars identical.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BOTH in the Senate and House, at Washington, the Democratic members have preserved a discreet neutrality and silence in the quarrels which have been going on among the Republicans.

It will not do, however, to assume that they have been indifferent spectators, or have regarded the contest as the old lady did the one between her husband and the bear. Outside of the results of the dissensions on party interests, there have been questions of national concern and elements of decency and indecency involved which could not fail to awaken interest in those who have been on the ground.

There is little about the history of Sumner commending him to Democratic sympathy, but on this San Domingo question he has opposed a corrupt scheme, and has been assailed by the lowest and worst men in the Senate. The demagogues and corruptionists of that body, acting under orders from Grant, have attempted to worry and trample upon the Massachusetts Senator, and he has met them with a pluck and manliness which good men of all parties must respect.

In the contest between Blaine and Butler, we have a despicable scoundrel, acting as agent for the President, assailing a gentleman and honest man. The Democrats are not disposed to be melancholy because the Republican leaders are cuffing each other soundly; but it is impossible not to wish that in these quarrels in one of the worst political parties which ever existed, the vilest characters may come off second best in the battle.

Making War in San Domingo.

The telegram from the San Domingo Commission, which was published yesterday by all the journals of the Associated Press, contains the following statement:

"Before the Commission left Hayti, Luperon, who is one of Cabral's generals, made a hostile demonstration against Monte Christi; but the crew of the United States man-of-war Congress checked the demonstration."

Here we have the naval forces of the United States actually taking part, with arms in their hands, in the civil war which has so long been raging in San Domingo? By what right was this act of warfare performed? What law of Congress has empowered the President to make war in San Domingo?

The Constitution provides (Sec. 8, Art. I.) that Congress "shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water." The President has no such power. In Art. II., Sec. 2, of the Constitution, it is provided that he shall be "Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States." Where, in these provisions of the fundamental law, does Gen. Grant obtain any authority to order the crew of a United States man-of-war to check by force of arms any military movement of either of the belligerents in San Domingo?

This act of the President is a clear and flagrant violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of his oath of office. Is it not the duty of the House of Representatives at once to impeach him and bring him to trial for this high crime and misdemeanor?—*New York Sun.*

MR. GRANT is in want of some person to accept the situation of Minister to Brazil, lately abandoned in disgust by a breezy citizen by the name of Blow. Mr. Orth, of Indiana, Mr. Loan, of Missouri, and Mr. McClurg, of the same State, have all successively declined the honor. The situation is a respectable one, but the person who must be served by the incumbent is not a master whose service is accepted by the same alacrity and zeal that were formerly exhibited by Radical place-hunters.

Curious and Scientific.

IN California poplars grow from ten to fifteen feet in a single year.

EIGHTY-SIX species of monkeys inhabit South America. Of bees, on the same continent, there are one hundred and fifty species.

EXPERIMENTS with the eyeless fish of the Mammoth cave are about to be made under the auspices of the American Fish Culturist's Association.

THE juice of the maracure (*Strychnos toxifero*), itself a virulent poison, is a specific for strychnine, whose pernicious effects are so difficult to counteract.

OF seventy samples of petroleum oils tested by the Board of Health in New Orleans, thirty-seven were dangerous, nine of the number burning at a temperature below 32 deg. F.

A SPRING of fresh water has been found in the rainless desert of Atamaca, in South America, and has been granted to the discoverer for ten years, after which it belongs to the State.

VERY interesting discoveries have been made by the German exploring expedition to Greenland. Extensive meadows were found starred with flowers, with butterflies and bees playing about them, and having large herds grazing near by of reindeer and musk-oxen.

NO plant yields so great an amount of nutriment for the same extent of soil as the banana. Humboldt estimated that it returns twenty times as much as corn, forty-four times as much as the potato, and one hundred and thirty-three times as much as wheat.

IT is said that when a piece of new muslin is torn in the dark a line of light is observable along the torn edges. It is not known whether this arises from electricity or phosphoresence; but it seems to depend upon the dressing of the cloth, since, after being washed, the phenomenon does not manifest itself. A piece of stout, twilled new cotton is said to furnish the best subject of experiment.

CAPTAIN C. F. HALL is busily engaged in fitting out his vessel for his next summer's cruise, and he will be amply provided with everything necessary for his comfort and the success of his enterprise. It is understood that Dr. David Walker, the well known companion of Sir Leopold M'Clintock during his expedition on the Fox in search of Sir John Franklin, will accompany Captain Hall, in charge of the scientific department.

BISMUTH has been discovered in Archer county, Texas, by means of the investigations institutad by the General Land Office. The bismuth ore is associated with copper glance, but in separate veins. The metal is disseminated in small grains through quartz, and a heat of 500° Fahrenheit is necessary to fuse the bismuth, which is collected as it runs from the furnace. Bismuth is of silver brightness, with a roseate tinge, and is used in small proportions as one of the components of Britannia ware. This mineral is reported to be abundant in Missouri.

PROFESSOR LISTING, of Gottengen, in an article on certain optical phenomena, explains why birds are so often found dead under telegraph wires. It is not, as is popularly believed, that they were killed by a passing current while perched on the wires, but because their eyes, being in the same horizontal plane, they cannot calculate their distance from the wires, and are consequently killed by flying against them. It is to this same fact—the horizontal plane—that the difficulty of distinguishing the edges of the steps occurs while going down stairs, and of clearly calculating the distance from one to another.

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3 Squares	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	13.00	18.00	20.00
4 Squares	4.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	27.00
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Business Cards, $6 per annum.

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The Northern Pacific Railroad.

BY SCHUYLER COLFAX, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the New York Independent.

Midway across the continent—at the head of twelve hundred miles of Lake navigation—a thousand miles from Buffalo, the western terminus of the Erie Canal, and as near to it by water as Chicago—a hundred miles west of the longitude of St. Louis or Galena—is the young city of Duluth, the initial point of the Northern Pacific Railroad. That great work, so magnificently endowed by the Government, is already being pushed rapidly westward, under its energetic controllers; and before the snow flies next Fall, it will be completed to the western line of Minnesota, where it crosses the Red River of the North—which runs northward to Lake Winnipeg—and one-eighth of its distance to the Pacific Ocean will have been accomplished. Commencing, too, this season on its western line, the work will be prosecuted from both directions, and long before the nation celebrates its Centennial Anniversary of Independence, the Lakes will be united by iron bands with the Mediterranean of our Northwest, Puget Sound.

Of the auspicious influence of this enterprise, which but a few years ago would have been considered so daring, the most sanguine of its friends have scarcely yet a full realization. Even taking Chicago as a starting point, it will be (*via* St. Paul, where an arm of the Northern Pacific Railroad is reached) two hunered miles less to Puget Sound than to San Francisco. Besides this, vessels from the Golden Gate to China sail on what is called the grand circle, instead of in a straight line; and anyone testing this by a string on a globe will be surprised at the result, if they have not previously studied the effect of the rotundity of the earth, and its diminished protuberance as you go northward towards the Pole. Hence, when they have sailed eight hundred miles from San Franciaco they are only one hundred miles from the entrance to Puget Sound; and this striking fact shows the advantages this route will have in commanding the through traffic of Asia with our Atlantic States, or that portion of it which will pass over the soil of this nation on its road to Europe.

Nor is this all. Development is the great duty of the Republic, after all its recent trials. Resources are the gift of the Creator. Developing them depends on the work of man. Along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as it follows up the water courses, the Missouri and the Yellowstone on this side, and descends by the valley of the Columbia on the other, a vast body of agricultural land is waiting for the plough, with a climate almost exactly the same as that of New York, except that, with less snow, cattle, in the larger portion of it, can subsist on the open range in winter. Here, if climate and fertility of soil produce their natural result, when railroad facilities open this now isolated region to settlement, will soon be seen waving grain-fields, and happy homes, and growing towns; while ultimately a cordon of prosperous States, teeming with population, and rich in industry and consequent wealth, will occupy that now undeveloped and almost inaccessible portion of our continental area.

But this road is fortunate also in its pathway across the two ranges of mountains which tested so severely the Pacific Railroads built on the central line, and the overcoming of which reflected such well-deserved honor on their energetic builders. At the Deer Lodge Pass, in Montana, where it crosses the Rocky Mountains, its altitude above the sea is 3,500 feet less than the Union Pacific Railroad at Sherman, which is said to be the highest point at which a locomotive can be found in the world. And on the Pacific side of the continent it is even more fortunate. From Arizona up to the Arctic Circle the Columbia is the only river which has torn its way through that mighty range, the Andes of North America, which in California is known as the Sierras, but which in Oregon changes its name to the Cascades. Nature has thus provided a pathway for the Northern Pacific Road through these mountains, the scaling of which, on the other line, at an elevation of over seven thousand feet (a most wonderful triumph of engineering), cost the Central Pacific Company millions of dollars, and compelled them, for seventy miles, to maintain a grade of over one hundred feet to the mile—twice the maximum of the Northern Pacific at the most difficult point in its entire route.

It is fortunate, also, in its terminus on the Pacific coast. No one who has not been there can realize the beauty of Puget Sound and its surroundings. One hundred miles long, but so full of inlets and straits that its navigable shore line measures seventeen hundred and sixty miles, dotted with lovely islets, with gigantic trees almost to the water's edge, with safe anchorage everywhere, and stretching southward, without shoals or bars, from the Straits of Fuca to the capital and center of Washington Territory, it will be a magnificent *entrepot* for the commerce of the grandest ocean of the world, the Pacific. * * * The Land Grant of the United States, exceeding Fifty Millions of acres in the winter-wheat region of our nation (ten times as large as the area of Massachusetts), is doubtless sufficient for the completion of the road; but, besides this, millions of private means are already invested in it. The bonds based on the Land Grant, and a mortgage on the road itself in addition, are being sold as rapidly as the money is needed; and, as an investment, yielding about eight per cent. per year in currency, rank already with the best class of rail road securities. And thus the good work will go on with unchecked step to its final consummation, carrying the blessings of settlement, development, civilization, and christianity with it in its progress, and literally causing the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

A VARNISH recommended as well adapted for lacquering pictures and engravings, as well as for preserving dried plants and flowers, is prepared by pounding up ten-ounces of gum sandarac, four ounces of mastic, and half an ounce of camphor, and adding three quarts of strong alcohol. The mass is to be frequently shaken up, and finally placed in a warm situation until it settles. Plants coated with this varnish will, it is said, be protected from destruction by insects, and will retain their colors fresh and unchanged. The varnish does not peel off, and, therefore, can be applied very thin.

THE drills used in boring in tunnels are armed with diamonds set in steel.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN IND....MARCH 23, 1871

WESTON, the pedestrain, is pretty good at walking, but Weston, the newly elected Governor of New Hampshire, is the boy to run.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the leader of the Republican party, proclaims through the *National Standard* that "the thirty-three Republicans who last week removed Mr. SUMNER from his post elected a Democratic President for 1872."

THE repeal of the salt, coal, tea and coffee duty, by a majority of ninty-nine in the house, is significant of progress. Next to coal, iron, steel, wool, and a few score other monopolies, salt was the most outrageously unjust of all the numorous impositions of the present tariff.

AGAIN we are assured that the payment of the public debt is to be made a prominent tenet in the Radical faith. If the wasting of three hundred millions of dollars anually with nothing to show for it, is reducing the public debt, then the Radical party is already a success.

THERE are two William Williams in Congress, both clever gentlemen, who get their whisky bills awfully mixed up. They agreed to divide them even, *each* paying half, until the Democratic Williams found that the Republican Williams drank *twice to* his once, when he broke the contract to save being ruined. *Billy* rises to explain, by *ordering* it down for the house.

THE State tax for 1871 and 1872, will be ten cents less on the $100 valuation than in 1869 and 1871, and ten cents less on the Sinking Fund, the latter tax being repealed, making a total reduction of 20 cents on the $100 valuation on the State duplicate. So much for the "worst legislature than ever convened in this or any other State," according to some of our Radical exchanges.

Not Much.

The Waterloo *Press* Says. Mr. Britton. seems to forget that very many of his own party friends unite with Republicans in saying that our present Legislature "is hte worst that ever met in this or any other State." and that it would have been a god-send to the people if it had never met at all. This is the Radical view of the thing now that they have been defeated in their nefarious schemes plunder and robbery. It is characterized as the worst because it has accomplished more in the way of retrenchment, than has been attempted by the Republicans for the last ten years. The only reason why it is so denominated, as above asserted, is because of the action of the Radicals in resigning to break a quorum thereby defeating the various means which would have been passed for the relief and benfit of the tax-payer.

The Disgusted Constituent.

An unsophisticated Michigander recently visited the Legislature of his State for the purpose of "lobbying" a little, but the members of that body did not "rush into his fond embrace" to suit his views of the importance of the servant, so he addressed the following letter to the Representative from his county:

DEAR SUR—I was at Lansing for so much as 10 dase, tryin to git a chansce to speak to you about that county rode. But I diden't git no chansce at all. Seems to me you got wonderfully stuck upt sence you got elected to the legislature, and can't see a Common man. You doan't git no moar vote from me. You can sit that down on the squair. Youre now as ded as a dore nale.

Chicago and Baltimore to be Connected by Railway.

WHEELING, March 11, 1871.

To the Editor of the Republican:

Baltimore interests have inflexibly resolved upon such Western communications as will place their city on a basis of equality with its rivals. To accomplish this end, two routes, essentially the same—one known as the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago, and the other Wheeling and Toledo, have become incorporated and organized. Both these routes, after crossing the Ohio river, traverse a country through the States of Ohio and Indiana which has hitherto been only partially favored with railway facilities; but which, nevertheless, constitues the best grain and stock-producing belt of those great States. Either of these routes, it is now settled, will touch the flourishing towns of Wooster and Ashland, Ohio—towns located upon the very "back-bone" of agricultural wealth, and which draw to their several markets and amount of farm products ample to subsist nearly "empires" of the population of those of France and Prussia.

The importance of direct railway connections between these cities (Chicago and Baltimore) was illustrated in a speech made by Mr. John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, before the Chicago Board of Trade, several months since. In that speech he demonstrated, as your readers will remember, that the construction of the enterprise mentioned would place Chicago at least 200 miles nearer tide-water than she can now reach the ocean by any existing line.

The portion of the route to be constructed traverses a country admirably adapted to railway construction—without mountain or other natural obstructions, and embraces, also, the richest, but most neglected belt between the great interior and Atlantic cities.

While your wide-awake people are looking so intently to their interests connected with the other ocean, would it not be well to guard with vigilance those Eastern connections that have contributed so largely to establish Chicago as almost the chief commercial city of the continent.

All of which is respectfully submitted. F. S.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!!

"Let Us Have Peace."

New Hampshire Wheels Into Line

THE COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT NOBLY.

A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT IN 1872.

For all purposes, the result in New Hampshire is enough to make all patriotic hearts rejoice. The victory is perhaps as satisfactory as if the vote on Governor had been decisive. There is a majority in both branches of the Legislature—the Senate containing five democrats and four republicans, with three vacancies, and the House one hundred and sixty-four democrats, one hundred sixty-two republicans and four labor reformers, with three towns to hear from These latter have probably elected democrats, and the labor reformers are tolerably sure to vote against any republican candidate.

In consequence of Weston not receiving a majority of all the votes *cast*, the House of Representatives *will* dispose of the gubernatorial office, and that body being sufficient*ly* Democratic. Weston will undoubtedly be elected. Now by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on. Let us have peace.

THE total number of immigrants arriving in this country, with intent to remain, during the year ending December 31, 1870, is reported from the Department of State as 280,278, whereof Great Britain furnished 145,384, or over half, the Irish immigration not being reported seperately; Germany; 83,546 less than one-third; Sweden and Norway, 14,133; China comes fourth, sending us 11,553. Canada sends but 249, which contradicts the current belief of a larger influx into the States from the effete Dominion. New York first received 224,688; Massachusetts, 24,217; California, 12,748; (these being the Chinese no doubt); and Maryland three-fourths of all the rest—a tendency of immigration that has not heretofore been generally known.

A POLITICAL THIEF.

Myers of the Kendallville *Standard*, not contented with using the usual surplus of Radical billingsgate and vituperation with which his journal always teems, has the audacity to steal our "livery," gotten up for the sole purpose of illustrating the concentrated meanness of Radical State legislators, and this double-shotted cartridge of ours he rams home into his swarthy blunderbuss, and then blazes it at the editor of the Ligonier *Banner*, conveying the false idea that the charge was originally intended for that very purpose. He knew very well who the "cabbage heads" were, and that from Moxa Morton up to the veriest woolly headed Radical of the Indiana Legislature, the whole corrupt pack are but a set of rotten political trash, and have become a stench in the nostrils of a large majority of the people of the State. When another fit or inkling, to illustrate Radical principles and tactics, gets possession of C. O.'s Radically corrupted brain, and nothing will satiate but to steal, as the party is wont, we'll send a package of that substance called "nitroglycerine," and blow his highly scented "*stub-and-twist*" to the——, if he undertakes to use ammunition to the injury of Democracy.—*Elkhart Union*

Failure of Alexander, the Great Stock Raiser.

The *Prairie Farmer* is informed that John I. Alexander, the king of live stock men in the United States, has made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are stated at $1,00,000, while his assets foot up from $1,000,000 to $200,000 more than that. Mr. Alexander's residence is in Morgan county. Illinois, where he owns an immense stock farm. Two or three years since Mr. Alexander bought the celebrated Sullivant farm, known as "Broadlands," in Douglas county, containing 27,000 acres. It was reported a short time since that, he had sold "Broadlands" for $600,000, but from some cause the sale was not consumated. This is probably the heaviest failure of any agricultural man yet recorded in the history of the United States.

Grain and Fruit Prospects.

Seldom has the snow of winter left the wheat in finer conditon and with better promise an abundant harvest than is the case now. The fears of injurious effects from the mass of ice which has covered the ground are quite dispelled, and though march often proves to be a hard month for the wheat, yet, as the frost is well nigh all out of the ground, there is good reason to hope it may pass the trials of the spring season unscathed. As for the hazzards of the latter season, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." In respect to fruit, we hear of no serious damage done to the buds in this section, and so far as we can learn the prospect for fruit the coming season are good.

THE three Senators the most urgent to do the Presidential bidding in the degradation of Mr. Sumner, were Cameron, Morton, and Sherman. It is proper to remark that if any well-informed man were called upon to name the three most corrupt men in the United States Senate, his first would be Cameron, his second Morton, and his third Sherman. The difference between them is in kind, rather than degree. The terms of Morton and Sherman expire with the present Congress, and it is some satisfaction to know that Mr. Sumner will be in a condition to preach their political funeral sermons from the seat he now occupies and honors.

DYING.—There is a dignity about that going away along, which we call dying—that wrapping of the mantle of immoratality about us; that putting aside with a pale hand the azure curtains that are drawn around this cradle of a world; that venturing away from home for the first time in our lives, for we are dead, and seeing foreign countries not laid down on any maps we have read about. There must be lovely lands somewhere starward, for none ever return who go thither, and we very much doubt if any would if they could.

OUR schools close one week from Friday next. All the rooms are orderly and apparently doing well. The number in attendance in the upper room is very small; this is to be regretted for if we do not patronize our own school we cannot look for outside patronage.—Some who would have come here, discouraged by the slim attendance have gone to Spencerville and Kendallville. We ought to give more attention to our schools and upbuild them with all our energies.

It would be a gratifying exhibit if we could see a list of proposed buildings to go up this summer; It is not only satisfactory to the resident to know that the town grows but such items attract home seekers and bring an increased population and growing stimulus.

BENHAM'S MUSICAL REVIEW, for March, is one of the best numbers yet issued. It contains "*Veni Vidi Vici*," an interesting story by Mattie Dyer Britts; letters from Boston; an article on Anna Dickinson, Olive Logan, and Kate Field, by Laura Beam; 'Sound' No. 2, by Horace P. Briddle, and besides the usual editoral and miscellaneous matter, the following pieces of new music:

WERE I A DREAM, Long by Franc Abt. (Author of "When the Swallows," etc.) ONLY A WITHERED ROSEBUD, Song and Chorus by H. M. Higgins—BURDETT'S MARCH, for Organ or Piano by Battmann. [over $1.00 worth]

$1.00 a year; Single numbers, containing $2.00 worth of music, 10 cents.

BENHAM BRO'S., Indianapolis Ind.,

THE IRISH WORLD.—We have received a copy of a new paper of the above name, published in New York. It is a large eight paged journal, and contains 48 columns of reading matter. As an organ of thought it has already acquired even a European reputation; and is recognized by the press of America, of Ireland, and England as standing first of its kind in the United States. As a Vehicle of news, it is, as its name purports, a condensed weekly history of the world—that is, of the Irish world—(and where over the earth are Irishmen not to be found?) The chief editor is the Hon. W. E. Robinson, late member of Congress,—who has so distinguished himself for his persistent opposition to the arrogant pretentions of England at all times and in all places. The *Irish World* is a marval of cheapness—only $2.50 per year. Three persons, by clubbing together, can have the paper sent to one address for $5 for one year. The editors invite persons to send on for specimen copies, FREE. The St. Patrick's Day number will have a splendid illustration of the Grand Procession, five miles long, march through New York. A thrilling story is to be commenced at about that time. Address—"The IRISH WORLD," 1 Frankford street, New York.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on *Saturday the 15th day of April A D. 1871*, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The East half of the South east quarter of Section three [3] Township thirty-three [33] North of range thirteen [13] East, containing eighty [80] acres of land, the same being designated and turned out by Defendant Woolsey as his property to satisfy this writ, and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of Jotham Woolsey Principal and S W. Ralston, Secretary at the suit of Gilbert McFarlan.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
by LYMAN CHIDSEY, Dep'y
MOODY & PETERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.
March 20th A. D. 1871.
$6.75.

Brahma Pootra

Eggs & Male Birds
FOR SALE!

From fine care premium stock.—Waranted pure, $1,00 per dozen.

Address T. C. ELSON.
March 23d, 1871. Auburn, Ind.

STATE OF INDIANA } DeKalb County }
In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1871,

Nelson B. Blair vs. Oliver P. Greenwood Hugh Brown.	Complaint No. 37.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorneys and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Hugh Brown is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1871, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county, and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of Mar., A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

FORT WAYNE
HAT FACTORY!
JAMES HARPER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,
AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,
No. 3 Phoenix Block, Calhoun St.,
Fort Wayne - Ind.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of firstclass Livery Horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

March 4, '71.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

By sending 35 Cents with age, height, color of hair you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX P. O. Drawer No 24 Fultonville, N. Y.

Thea-Nectar
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor, Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA Co., 8 Church St. New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

Free to Book Agents.

We will send a handsome Prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge.

Address, National Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
"WONDERS OF THE WORLD."

Over one thousand Illustrations. The largest best selling, and most attractive subscription book ever published. One agent in Denver Colorado, sold 100 copies in two days. One agent in Milwakie sold 30 copies in half a day, and a large number from 20 to 30 copies per day. Send for Circulars, with terms at once. Address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

PARLOR ALBUM
IN FIVE QUARTO VOLUMES.
PRICE $9,00 per Volume or
$40.00 PER SET COMPLETE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK.

THE PARLOR ALBUM is doubtless the most extensive ART GALLERY ever published, and by those who have examined the several portions of the work, it has been pronounced "The Climax of Beauty." Each volume contains 20 full page Chromo Lithographs, in Oil Colors. 40 full page Steel Engrvings, 40 full page engravings on wood, and 200 pages of reading matter, descriptive of the illustrations, the whole making each volume about one-half as thick, and same sized pages, of Webster's largest Dictionary. Each volume is complete in itself, and will be sold separately, if desired. Sold by subscription only.

- Vol. I. Is devoted to wild American Birds.
- Vol. II. Contains Wild American Animals.
- Vol. III American Domesticated Birds and Animals
- Vol. IV. Foreign Birds and Animals.
- Vol. V. Fishes, Reptiles and Insects.

This work will at once commend itself to the cultivated American people, and no library will, hereafter be complete without this addition to its treasures; while as a parlor amusement it is unequalled by American publications.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will give agents very liberal terms for selling the above described publications and wish to appoint an agent in every town in the United States and British Provinces. Experienced book agents and all other persons of respectability should apply at once Any Young Man, or Young Lady, can, by devoting a short time during the day or evening, secure a complete set, free of expense, or, if preferred, we will allow large Commission in Cash.

We have prepared a most beautiful Specimen Book for Agents, containing 5 of the Oil Chromos, 40 steel engravings and 30 pages of descriptive reading, being sellections from each volume, together with blank paper, specimens of binding, &c.,

Our specimen Book has cost us quite largely, and we do not wish to send it to persons who do not intend to act as agents, but to any one who will make an effort to procure subscribers to the Work, we will send the Specimen Book, prepaid, on receipt of 40 cents to cover postage. Enclose stamp for reply and address.

American Publishing Co.
RUTLAND VT.

Huestis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'.

March 9, '71.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Jerry Andrews is Plaintiff and Jackson A. Andrews is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and seven cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder, *On Saturday, the 25th day of March A. D. 1871* between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit: The North half of the South east quarter of section seven [7], also the West half of the North-east quarter of section seven [7] both tracts lying in township thirty-three [33] North of range fifteen [15] east, also the following described lots in the town of Orangeville in said county. The undivided one-half of lots number one hundred and thirteen [113] one hundred and nineteen [119] one hundred and twenty [120], one hundred and twenty seven, [127] one hundred and twenty-eight, (128) also the undivided one-third of lots numbered one hundred and fourteen, [114] one hundred and fifteen, [115] one hundred and sixteen, [116] and one hundred and seventeen, [117,] also the undivided one-third of the following tract, to-wit: Commencing at the North-east corner of said lot number one hundred and thirteen [113] thence South twenty [20] degrees, West three chains, thence South twenty-one and one-half [21½] degrees East fourteen chains to a corner, thence North five [5] degrees, West twenty links to an ash tree thence South thirty-six [31] degrees, West to an elm tree, and bounded on the East by the St. Joseph river, excepting lands heretofore deeded by John Bates and Amzi Seely to Jonas N. Roe, the above described lands deeded, to include lots numbered one hundred and ten [110] one hundred and eleven [111] the Grist Mill, dam, water privilege and banks of said St. Joseph river at the dam letter known as the "Orange Mills" being in township thirty three [33] North of range fourteen [14] east, also the following described lands in township thirty-three [33] North of range fourteen [14] east, in said DeKalb County, Indiana, situated in the east side of the North east quarter of section one, containing fifty [50] acres and known as part of the Estate of the late Henry Fusselman deceased, all in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
Auburn, Ind., February 27, 1871. $11.50.

ATTENTION!
Special Notice.

I hereby notify all those knowing themselves indebted to me by note or book account, to call and

SETTLE UP IMMEDIATELY!

It is expected that all will attend to this matter without delay, and save trouble and Costs.

J. H. F. HOLLINGER,
Feb. 23, '70.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Feb. 23, O. D. HURD.

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON MASS, or St. LOUIS Mo.

8 O'CLOCK.
4w

GEN'L AGENTS WANTED.

for Groesbeck's Calculating machine, rapid, accurate reliable, simple, easily operated, cheap and beautiful Giving instantaneous additions or subtractions, taking from one to five columns of figures at a time carrying and borrowing its own tens, hundreds, etc. without the least thought on the part of the operator. Address.

ZIEGLER & McCURDY. Cincinnati, O.

Reduction of Prices
TO CONFORM TO
Reduction of Duties
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
By Getting up Clubs.

Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

JURUBEBA.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. 6m

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA } DeKalb County }
In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1871.

The Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Co. vs. George Harvey	Complaint No. 54.

Now comes the Plaintiffs, by William H. Dills, their Attorney and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, George Harvey, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of March, A. D, 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

30,000 Cords OF STAVE BOLTS,
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

The highest cash price paid at the Stave Factory of C. BEUGNOT & Co., west of Railroad and north of Depot.

AUBURN, IND.

Hard WarE
GEO. HENSLER,
—OF—
BUTLER, INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARD WARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County. }
In the Common Pleas Court, May Term 1871.

Daniel W. Porter vs David R. Porter. Martha Calahan, Lorenzo Calahan Elizabeth Burns. Dennis Burns. Francis R. Burns. Julia Porter. Luella Porter. John D. Jones. William O. Porter and Rebecca Porter	Complaint No. 24.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by M. V. B. Spencer his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, David R. Porter, Martha Calahan Lorenzo Calahan, Dennis Burns, Francis R. Burnes, Julia Porter, Suella Porter, John D. Jones, William O. Porter and Rebecca Porter are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this third day of March A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
March 9, '70, 4-w.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind. that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots & Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

In the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

O. T. CLARK & CO.,
WATERLOO, INDIANA,

Have on exhibition a large line of

Black and Colored Alpacas.

OUR BRAND THE

Queen's Own,

We claim in point of **Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality** and **Price** are **Superior** to any in **Market**, being of one **Uniform** make, and the **Heaviest** imported, and especially suited to the **Winter Trade.** We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting.
Silk Warp. Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn,
Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp
Silks, Hemp, Batting,
Shawls, Cotton, Tickings,
Brilliantine Carpets, Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic

Flannel
Shirting, Red, White
and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 3-44.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of,

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Building Material,
Agricultural Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nils, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Store Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock, which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS.
March 23, 1871.

ESTABLISHED 11 YEARS
Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store!
90 COLUMBIA st.
Fort Wayne Indiana.

Root & Company's

Preparations for the Spring trade of 1871 complete. Close "cash" buyers are invited to look through our large and attractive assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods Notions, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS! will find Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Casings, in all widths, Brown and Bleached Shirting Muslin, Towls and Towlings Toilet quilts, Blankets, white and colored Flannels curtain goods, Tickings, Checks, Ginghams, Prints White and Colored Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, and other Domestic Goods in great variety and at very low prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We will guarntee our prices Brown and Bleached Muslins, by the pieces or d, as low as any other house in the West.

RICH DRESS GOODS, for Spring Sales. Will have all the Poplar goods in use. French Irish and Japanese Poplins, elegant black and Colored Dress Silks, black and colored Mohairs and Alpacas, Silver Grey Poplins, satin DeChines, full line of Mouring Goods and fashionable goods for street and traveling suits.

WE KEEP THE celebrated horse shoe Black Alpacas, and reccommend it as superior to any other make in color, durability and brilliant finish.

PAISLEY SHAWLS, from coarse to fine qualities! Black and white lace Shawls, spring Cloaks, and silk Garments in fashionable styles; Black Thibet Shawls Grenadine and silk Shawls of every description. This department is very complete.

YOU CAN FIND, at our house, a complete line of White Goods, such as plain, stripe and check Nainsooks, Jackonets, Cambricks, Piques, Swisses, Victoria Lawns, Shirtings, etc.,

REAL LACES, by the yard and in Colors and sets black gulpure Laces for trimming, Embroideries, handkerchiefs, white goods, French corsets, and celebrated "Trefousse" Kid Glove, Hosiery, dress Trimmings and Buttons, fancy goods, Notions, etc., at popular prices.

FOR MENS WEAR.—Cloths, Casimeres, Meltons, Jeans, all wool tweeds, Cottonades, Linens, Ducks, with suitable trimmings.

IN SEASON! We keep an elegant assortment of Pongee and Fancy Silk Parasols, Scotch Ginham and silk Sun Umbrellas, at attractive prices.

P. S.—We shall, throughout the season, be in daily receipt of fresh and attractive novelties in every department.

We send samples by mail to any address. Also, deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store.
90 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Feb. 2d 1 y

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS,
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY,

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments.
Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

CREDIT BUSINESS

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun to come and settle, as he is determined to collect, out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 21 1y.

Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

OLD PAPERS not mutilated, for sale at this office. 50 cents a hundred.

PERSONAL.—Hon. George Keesler, of Orland, Ind., formerly a prominent physician of this place, is in town on a brief visit.

Josh Billings uttered a great truth when he said: "He who by his buz would rise, must either bust or advertise."

RELIGIOUS.—The funeral sermon of Mr. Penny, lately deceased, will be preached at St. John's Reformed Church, by the Rev. Mr. Sandoe.

WE return our thanks to our enterprising farmer, Christ Sheets, Esq., for a specimen of beautiful apples, called the Monstrous Pipin, which we found most excellent eating.

THE third semi-annual meeting of the editors and publishers of the Tenth and Eleventh Indiana Districts will be held at Goshen on the 2d Friday in April next.

DEATH AT LAST.—Mr. C. Baker's infant son, who was severely scalded a few weeks ago, lingered until last Monday evening when death relieved the little sufferer.

A DANCING master named DaMond has victimized a number of Fort Wayne persons who paid him in advance for lessons in the terpsichorean art. Look out for the rogue He is an expert.

JUST as soon as the weather will permit we hope our city authorities will make a complete overhauling of our sidewalks, some of which are in bad condition, and some of them particularly dangerous on a dark night.

AN exchange says the reason why poultry eat peas and refuse beans has been discovered. They like the peas and don't like the beans! We suppose it was because the hens were modest.

WE invite all clergymen in the county to send us the names of persons united in marriage, date of ceremony; and also, any deaths that may occur, giving name, date and age, brief and to the point. Such notices are published gratis.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.—Our talented young friends, who aspire to mathematical honors can now have a chance for the ponderous working of their brain. Question, "if four men build a stone wall in nine days how long will it take five men to build a like wall in six days?". Answers solicited.

Town elections will soon be held, and we hope that a good selection from our best citizens will be made. Politics should not be the main consideration, but the improvement and good of our town, and we'll vote for the man that has this spirit of enterprise about him.

VEGETABLES, FRUIT, &c.—The season of vegetables is rapidly approaching, and even now we have a taste of what we may enjoy in midsummer. Messrs. Baals & Steger, opposite the Aveline House, have opened a depot where all kinks of early vegetables and fruit will always be found in abundance.

SEND US THE NEWS.—We invite correspondence from all parts of DeKalb County Sketch down and send us every important item that comes under your observation.—We want to make THE COURIER a local paper in every sense of the word, and we need the assistance of our friends in the different townships to accomplish it.

CONCERT.—The Sabbath School Concert at the M. E. Church Sabbath evening was was quite an improvement on former attempts, and is rapidly becoming more interesting to the large number who usually attend. We are glad to see this spirit of enthusiasm manifested by all, and trust it will be a productive of much good.

ACCIDENT.—One of our German citizens, by the name of Havernix, got abord the train going North, one evening last week, with a friend, intending to go a mile or two and then jump off. His foolhardiness brought him more than he contemplated. A long deep gash on the head, a bruised arm, and a stiff leg is about all that ails him just now. He did'nt stop to consider how high was dat.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—For excellent accommodations, moderate charges, and courteous treatment stop at the Main Street Exchange, at Fort Wayne. It is a good house, and deserves you patronge. We stopped at a hotel in Toledo the other day, the St. Charles, and found ordinary accommodations and stiff prices, and we don't think we'll be fooled again in that place. If you want to stop at a good house, go to Fort Wayne, where the prices correspond with the accommodations.

Editorial Convention.

The next regular session of the Editors' and Publishers' Association of the Tenth and Eleventh Districts of Indiana, will be held at Goshen, on Friday, April 14th, 1871. The attendance of every member of the Association is earnestly requested, as business of the utmost importace will be submitted.

J. B. STOLL, *Pres't.*

C. H. CHASE, *Sec'y*

MESSRS. C. BEUGNOT & Co., have established a large Stave Factory, at Auburn, and will be ready for operations in a few days. On account of the large body of excellent timber in the vicinity of the above place, we regard it as one of the best points in the State for the manufacture and shipping of staves and headings. We congratulate our neighboring town on their good fortune in securing the location in their midst of such a sterling and reliable firm.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

THE fashion correspondent of a *bon ton* publication has the following information: Little moustaches, often appearing under the pretty noses of brunettes, are no longer considered a defect, to be mourned over with days and nights of agony, with patent depilatories and tweezers. They are now admired and petted, and termed "fine shading" and other aristocratic nonsense. How charming to make the best of a thing, like the fox with his tail cut off.

THE Jackass who edits the Lafayette *Journal*, uses all the old worn out phrases that were used towards the democracy during the war. "Copperhead," "traitor," "rebel," &c., occur in every other item in his paper. Northern Indiana editors treat each other with more courtesy than this "loyal" puke of the *Journal.*—*Goshen Democrat.*

RAIL ROAD MATTERS.

A deep interest is being taken by the friends of the proposed Baltimore & Ohio Railroad extension, west of us as will be seen from the following proceedings of a meeting held at Syracuse, March 11th, which we take from the *Northern Indianian.*

On motion Geo. W. Hattle was chosen Chairman, and S. L. Ketring Secretary, Nelson Prentice of Albion, being present, he was selected to address the meeting, which he accordingly did in a speech in which he set forth the advantages of this route to the company, over all other routes proposed for said road, from the fact that it is the only direct route from Pittsburgh to Chicago, and therefore it is as much nearer as it is more direct, and that it would be a route comparatively easily built, and running through one of the most rich agricultural countries in the world, and about midway between the Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad which would enable it to compete on freights with said roads for the benefit of the producer. He also read several communications from Mr. Garrett, the President of the road, and Mr. LaTrobe the Chief Engineer, in which they gave assurance that in the location of the road, they would be entirely governed by these advantages, and the road would be built on one of the proposed routes, and that a hearty co-operation of the citizens along the line, would secure the road, and that the citizens of Defiance, Ohio, Auburn, Albion, Bremen, Indiana, and other towns along the line, are awake to their interests.

After which remarks were made by George W. Hattle, Joseph Rippey, S. L. Ketring, Dr. D. C. Kelley, Evan Miles, and others, setting forth to the farmers of this vicinity, the benefits of the road to them.—On motion, Dr. D. C. Kelley, Dr. L. Violette, Joseph Rippey, Esq, J. L. Lape and Evan Miles, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. On motion, the Chirman appointed S. L. Ketring, Jos. A. Kindig, Martin Hillibold, and Joel Spangle a committee, to raise funds to defray the expenses of a survey. Committee on Resolutions reported the following which were enthusiatically adopted:

1st. *Resolved,* That we, the citizens of Syracuse and vicinity, appreciating the the benefits derived by us from the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Pittsburgh to Chicago through our place, pledge ourselves to bear our share of the expense of a survey of the road, and that we will not be behind any town along the line, in giving aid to its construction.

2d. *Resolved,* That we tender our sincere thanks to Nelson Prentice, of Albion, for his very able remarks in setting forth the advantages of the proposed road, and of the prospects of Syracuse soon becoming a railroad town.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The fine weather so far has inagurated the preparatory steps for the erection of a large number of buildings to go up in this place during the year. Smith & Hare have already commenced on their brick building on Main street the foundation being now completed. It will be 20x60 feet, and two stories high.

Preparations are also going on for the erection of the Odd Fellows' block north of the Court House, to be three stories high, and by far the largest and costliest building in the place. Mr. Moody also contempiates the erection of a brick business house on his lot between 6th and 7th streets, during the year. Mr. Swineford will make additional improvements on his property, on the corner of seventh and Main, while storerooms north of this point are being refitted and modified to meet the great demand for business rooms now made upon the place.

In the way of private residences, there is no opportunity of correctly estimating how many of them will be built. Material is seen on every hand, ready for the handiwork of the Carpenter and Mason, and we suppose that many others will follow the examples of these with similar enterprise.

Dr. J. A. Cowan, has a portion of the material on the ground for a handsome brick which will be ready for occupancy during the coming fall. It will be a fine building, and a credit alike to his enterprise and the attraction of our place. West and north the building fever will rage quite fiercely, and we look for the next year to add more to the beauty and importance of Auburn than the last twenty has done.

Fix up your fences, plant beautiful shade trees, paint your houses and let us assume the cosy tidy appearance that makes every place attractive.

We inquire of our exchanges if any of them have received pay for publishing an article headed "Helmbold's Pirates," sent them by old "Buchu," and to be inserted as paid matter.—*Anderson Herald.*

We are very sorry to say that we have not. We received it direct from Helmbold, with orders to publish and send our bill, and, as we supposed Helmbold to be good, did so.—We hav'nt seen the greenbacks yet.—*Noblesville Register.*

We are happy to inform our friends of the *Herald* and the *Register*, that we have. We received the order the same way and sent our bill accordingly. In due time the greenbacks turned up all right, and at no half rates either.—*Crawfordsville Journal.*

We are also enabled to add our testimony to Helmbold's ready reponse in the shape of a neatly executed Draft. "Old Buchu" never "cuts" a printer's bill.—*Ligonier Banner.*

Here, too. We published the pirates and got our price in due time. We have an abiding faith in old H. T., especially where printers are concerned.

Lying in Bed.

It is often a question among people who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of men, whether lying with head exalted or on a level with the body, is the most unwholesome. Most, consulting their own case on this point, argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now, although many delight in bolstering up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit.—The vessels in which the blood passes from the heart to the head are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body; therefore, in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty nearly on a level with the body; and people ought to accustom themselves to sleep thus, and avoid danger.

A COUPLE of African gentlemen of this city, recently had a difficulty that waxed to a glowing heat. Violent terms of abuse were resorted to by one party, and the other repelled the charges by assuming a highly dignified air and assuring his opponent that he knew nothing about the matters of which he was speaking. Then came the crushing and quite original retort:—"Don't know you, hey? Yes, I does, sah, I knows all about you. I knows you' fo'fathers dare millions of 'em over in de fore'n country, *rapen dar tails round de limbs.*—*Laporte Argus.*

Funeral Discourse Delivered by the Rev. W. B. Sandoe on the Death of Mrs. Addie L. Gross.

Text—1st Thessalonians, 4th Chapter, 13 to 18 verse.

This chapter properly *comprises* two parts: first, various practical exhortations, verse 1-12 and secondly suggestions designed to console those who are bereaved, verse 13-10 the first part embraces the following topics:

1. An exhortation to increase and abound in the christian virtues which they had already manifested; v. 1-2.

2d. A particular exhortation on the subject of sanctification (v. 4-8) in this two points are specified; probably as an illustration of the general subject, embracing those in regard to whom they were exposed to special danger. The *first was fornication*; and the *other was found*.

3. An Exhortation to brotherly love—v 9. 10. There is nothing that tends to promote the well-being and interest of society at large, the true communion of saints more than brotherly love, kindness, sympathy and affection. It is that chain "that binds the happy souls above," and should bind us on earth. In traveling through this vale of tears, we meet with many trials, sore afflictions, heavy burdens, Oh how heavy when we must bear them alone; Oh how encouraging, how cheering when we are assured that we have friends, true friends who are ready to assist us, and sympathize with us.

4. An exhortation to quiet, industry, and to honestly in their dealings, particularly with those who were christians, v. 11. 12.—The second part is designed to comfort the Thessalonians who had been bereaved, v. 13 to 18.

Some of their number had died. They appear to have been beloved members of the Church, and dear friends of those to whom the apostle wrote. To console them he brings into view the doctrine of the second coming of the Saviour, and the truth that they would be raised up to live with him forever. He reminds them that those who had died, were "asleep," that they were reposing in a gentle slumber, as if they were to be awakened again.

(a). He reminds them that if they believed that Jesus died and rose again, they ought to believe that God would raise up all those that sleep in Jesus, v. 14.

(b). He reminds them of the fact, that in the last day they would rise before the living. That they should be changed, and that the living would not be taken up to heaven and leave their friends in their graves, v. 15, 16. This is the greatest and grand source of comfort and consolation to those who are thus bereaved, when they know, that those who have thus been taken away from them, that they died in the triumph of a full and living faith, that they shall one day meet them, in the day of resurrection, and be again united to them around the throne of heaven.

(c). He also reminds them that both the living and the dead would be raised up to heaven and the Lord, v. 17.

With this prospect, they had every ground of comfort which they could desire, and they should sustain each other in their trials by this bright hope, v. 18.

With these words that is with these truths, as our guide, we will notice the following points, in reference to this important subject, viz:

1st. This portion of scripture (v. 13-18), contains a truth which is not to be found in no heathen classic writer, and no where else except in the teaching of the New Testament. For the elevated and glorious view which it gives of a future; scenes pertaining to our world, and for all its inestimable consolations we are wholly indebted to the christian religion. Reason, unassisted by revelation, never dared to conjecture that such scenes would occur; if it had, it would have had no argumen's on which the conjecture could be supported.

2d. The death of the christian is a calm and gentle slumber, v. 13. Death is not as many suppose a cessation of existence, annilation. It is not the extinction of hope. It is like the gentle repose when we lie down at night, and when we hope to awake again in the morning; it is like the quiet sleep slumbers of an innocent babe. Why then should christians be afraid to close their eyes in slumber after the day is spent? They have no reason for fears. When one is once truly converted to Christ, the spirit once bears witness with their spirits, death has no dismay; the grave has no gloom, he feels that the former is but the precursor to a glorious immortality, and the latter but the anti-chamber to the mansions of the Fathers House. Why should they dread the night; Then why dread the stillness of death; Is he afraid of the darkness, the silence, the chilliness of the midnight hour, when the senses are locked in repose? Look at the child, with what confidence and trust it sleeps on the mother's knee, as she prepares it for the couch. So the christian, who knows in whom he has trusted, calmly fails asleep in Jesus, and with a Stephen commits his spirit into the hands of Jesus, with the assurance, that in the morning of the resurrection he shall awake him to realize the fullness of eternal bliss. Then why should death appear to him so terrible? Is the slumbering of an object of terror? Most certainly not.

3d. There are magnificent scenes before us. There is no description anywhere which is more sublime than that in the close of this chapter. Great events are brought together here, any one of which is more grand than all the pomps of Regal Courts, and all the sublimity of battle, and all the grandeur of a triumphal civic procession. The glory of the descending Judge of all mankind; the attending retinue of angels, and of spirits of the dead; the loud shouts of the descending host; the clangor of the arch-angel's trumpet; the bursting of the graves, and the coming forth of the millions there entombed; the rapid, sudden glorious change on the millions of living. The consternation of the wicked; the ascent of the innumerable hosts to the regions of the air, and the solemn process of the judgement there. The meeting of husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, welcoming them home, and above all this, the grand congratulations of angels, and the welcome plaudit of the Judge, "Well done good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, now will I make the ruler over many things, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." What has there ever occurred like these events in this world? And how strong it is that the thoughts of man are turned away from the tribes, vain show, the pleasures of this world, the shaddow, the glitter, the empty pageantry here, to these bright and glorious realities.

4. In those scenes we shall be personally interested. If we do not survive, yet, nevertheless, we shall have an important part to act in them. We shall hear the arch-augels voice or trump; we shall be summoned to stand before the descending Judge. But here I would charge your memory with one important truth, we shall not be there as we often are here, carless and unconcerned spctators, here you can despise the christain religion; here you can respect the invitations of Christ here you can treat lightly the offers of mercy; here you can mock, scoff and scorn at the humble penitent, and meek follower of Jesus Christ, here you can say there is no necessity or virtue in the observance of the ordinances of the house of God, and you can engage in all that the flesh desires, but there, I charge you remember, that there you must give an account for all these things.

We have in this portion of scripture before us an interesting view of the order in which these great events will occur. There will be (1st.) The descent of the Judge, with the attending retinue of the heavenly host. He shall rise from the throne of mercy and grace, dressed in the awful habiliments of judgment, and descend to the earth on a cloud.

2nd. The rising up of the righteous dead. They that here his voice and have done good, to the resurrection of life. They who have been faithful unto the end, they shall rise to wear the crown of immortal glory.

3d. The change which the living undergo, [1 cor. 15 52]. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye; at the last trumpet, for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible and we shall be changed.

4th. The ascent to meet the Lord in the air.

5th. The return with him to glory, there to live and reign with him for evermore. There, at the right hand, to enjoy all the immunities of his house and his table.

What place in this series of wonders will be assigned to the wicked is not mentioned here. But the scriptures speak elsewhere of them. We are told "they shall rise to the resurrection of damnation;" in that day they shall loudly "call upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon them, and hide them from the face of him that sitteth on the throne." They shall pass to the left ringing in their ears the dread sentence. "Depart from me ye wicked, I never knew you." They shall have a part in the lake where the worm dieth not and where there is weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth," and "the smoke of their torment ascendeth forever and ever."

There is no intimation of the personal reign of Christ on earth in this connection, and for want of time we pass on.

7th. The saints will be forever with the Lord. They will dwell with him in His own eternal house. This expression comprises the sum of all their anticipated felicity and glory. To be with Christ will be in itself, the perfection of bliss; for it will be a security that they will sin no more, that they will suffer no more, and that they will be shielded from danger and death. What has been the pain and sufferings of our deceased sister during the past months is known to all, she suffered intense pain, now she is relieved, and as we gaze upon her lifeless form before us, how calm her slumber, how placid her countenance, yes beautiful. They will have realized the object of their long fond desire; that of seeing their Saviour; they will have suffered the last pang; encountered the last temptation, and escaped forever from the dominion of death. What a glorious prospect is this, assurdly we should be willing to endure pain, and contempt here for the brief period of our earthly pilgrimage, if we come at last to a world of eternal rest. What trifles are all earthly sorrows compared with the glories of an endless life with our God and Saviour.

8th. It is possible that even the judgment day should be a source of consolation, v. 18.

To most men it is justly an object of terror and dread, for all they have to hope or fear is concentrated upon that day. But why should a christain fear it? In the descending Judge he will hail his Redeemer and Friend; and just in proportion as he has true religion here, will be the certainty of his acquital there. Nay, his feelings in anticipation of the judgement may be more than the mere abscence of fear and alarm. It may be to him the source of positive joy. It will be the day of deliverance from death and the grave. It will confirm to him all his long cherished hopes. It will put the seal of approbation on his life spent in endeavoring to do the will of God. It will reunite him to his dear friends who have died in the Lord. It will admit him to a full and glorious view of that Saviour whom having not seen he has loved, and this will make him the companion of angels and God.

If there is anything, therefore, which ought to cheer and sustain our hearts in the sorrows and beravements of this life, it is the anticipation of the glorious scenes connected with the second advent of our Lord, and the prospect of standing before him clothed in the robes of salvation, surrounded by all those whom we have loved, who have died in the faith or in innocence, with the innumerable company of the redeemed of all ages and all lands.

Yet in conclusion, you who have hitherto despised the religion of Jesus Christ, and are assembled here this day, to pay your last tribute of respect, to our discessed sister. You have heard again the consolations and cheering comfort of those who fall asleep in Jesus, who die in the faith. What consolation have you? Your way is dark and uncertain, and that solemn change will be as a leap into the dark. You are well assured of death and the judgement, and sister Gross speaks to you to-day in a way she has never spoke before. "Prepare to meet thy God" Oh prepare for death and eternity.

And to you my dear Brother, who are mourning this day on account of the abecence of your much loved and cherished companion, we have only to say that our acquaintance with her was brief and of necessity limited. We have the testimony that she was a good citizen respected and esteemed, by all who knew her, for her many good and amiable qualities—she was a fond and affectionate mother and companion in life, and we hope and trust, if not sooner, that at least during her illness she has made peace with her God, and if this is your assurance, and you desire to be again united with her, live a christain and exemplary life, follow in her footsteps, and there with her and those gone before you shall make an undivided family around the great white throne in Heaven. May God then in his infinite mercy add his grace.

Correspondence.

Educational Ideas.

Education deseredly demands and obtains a vast amount of thought. Rich nuggets of precious learning found by the patient miner for knowledge, excite those who have, to strive for more, and those who have not, to furnish their children with a claim, and time, teacher and books to work it.

Riches are a bar to intellectual superiority since they nullify the necessity which is the great ground of human action.

Colleges may grant honors to the children of the wealthy, but the system of free schools develops in the poor, in pocket, at mental power which fills our schols with efficient teachers and our legislature with able men.

Opinions on education are widely different, yet all are agreed as to its value, its power, and its influence.

Important thoughts, well known, will still admit of a profitable repetition, while failures and discouragement are so frequent on the part of the instructor.

Our worthy State Superintendent, looking at the bright side, uses the following language: "The condition of our public schools and of general education was never more flattering than at present. Education in our schools is constantly assuming a higher standard." We need encouragement but our standard can not well lower, and we think knowledge is to be found only on the pages of the text books of the present day, while those books are filled with diluted milky, mental food, and every particle of the old rich meats are carefully expunged.

Our standard of comparison is wrong. We ought not to look upon the many who have not used this food and think we are superior but, rather to the many gifted minds which toiling years in obscurity at lenght come out in power and move communities with written or spoken thoughts, and swayed by their example, strive to emulate them.

Some may study from a love of the work of their free will, but most con the long lesson because they must. Gold can not purchase a home in Heaven neither can it store a mind with valuable knowledge.—Wealth of any kind is the price of toil and the treasures of wisdom are won by hard study.

Generations rise and pass away. Each educates and gives character to the following and gradnally great and steady progress has been made, not individually but in general. We have many law givers but no Solon,—many orators but no Cicero, and many mathematicians but who is possessed of the perseverance of a Keplar or the abstractive power of a Newton?

We may be improving, but how do crime and ignorance abound! Murders, superstitions, broils and madness seem to rule the hour and long columns of the mighty press are filed with tales of burglary, assasintions fraud and a legion of crimes. If we would prevent the splendid edifice of civilization from tottening and falling into ruin, parents must bring up children to be every way better than themselves and every agency to aid them should be eagerly sought for, and that teacher especially, should have the warmest support who devotes himself to aid the parent in their duty to his nation and to his race.

W. H. M.

NEW ERA, March, 21st, 1871.

MR. EDITOR.—The select school at this place, conducted by Mr. Little, closed last Thursday. In the evening there was a concert and exhibition, the scholars acquited themselves with credit, but what else could be expected with such a competent teacher.

Prommentamong those who took part in the evening exercises outside of the school were Mr. Houser, our popular trustee, Gordon Dr. Larimore, Millikan, Bacon, Hoffman, Spake and Gettel.

We now have a singing class under the superintendence of that popular music teacher, Mr. Spake. We are having very pleasant weather for this time of year, and plenty of mud.

CITIZEN.

THOSE who have stirred up their garden soil this spring have found the last years' pest—the Colorado potato bug thickly sown and promising a heavy crop. Perhaps, the early rose, early planted would mature before the bug could greatly injure their growth.

Butler school commences March, 27, W. H. McIntosh Principal.

Wilmington Tp., Dist. No. 6 March 22 1871.

EDITOR COURIER.—I see other localities in the county represented in in your enterprising paper, and we are none the less important, therefore, I propose to call your attention this way. This is a lively locality with a fair proportion of good schools, churches, money and good looking people. Improvement is our moto, and many are busy preparing their building material. A few days ago, whilt a number of men were getting out building timber, for Mr. Wallace the ax of Mr. John Wilson grazed a limb with sufficient force as to throw the ax into his foot making a fearful wound, almost entirely amputating a large portion of the foot.

Dr. Cascheer, of your place, who has by his works won an imperishable reputation in surgery, in this communnity was speedily sent for and was soon on the ground, and soon the beterans wound was beautifully dressed, and notwithstaning our fears, the wound is doing well and the foot likely to be saved.

W. W.

Brahma Fowls.

A correspondent of an exchange says an experience of five years in keeping this breed of fowls, has been productive of the following results:

1. The knowledge that these fowls are unequaled, as winter layers.

2. That their eggs average larger and richer that those of any other breed.

3. Their home-like domestic qualities qualify them for confinement in small yards which with little or no disposition to roam, make them a desirable fowl for cities or villages.

4. Their superior quality for the table cannot be denied. Kill and pick one, and you have something that will do for a meal for a fair-sized family. One will weigh as much as two common fowls, and oftentimes more.

5. Their chickens are hardy, easily raised and grow rapidly, and, last of all, they are fine, handsome looking fowls, such as a man can take pride in showing to his friends.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—Send to the American Publishing Company, Rutland, Vt., for their beautiful Specimen book, and make ten dollars the first day you show the book. Read their advertisement in another column, concerning the Parlor Album, and you will get full particulars.

The Parlor Album contains more beatiful embellishments than any other work extant. The Specimen Book is sent free on receipt of postage.

Don't forget the Red Front, Keystone block when you go to Fort Wayne, Readymade clothing in great abundance, at awully low figures.

TARIFF OFF!

Owing to the fact that Congress has

Reduced the Tariff

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Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc.

The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at

SMITH & HARE'S.

As we do business only on the

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We are enabled to sell

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

Cheaper than any other house in the county.

All we ask is to give us a trial.

SMITH & HARE.

Corner Main and 7th St's. Feb., 9, 1871. 1y.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and trafic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph. Leavenworh, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, "to take the Burlington Route."

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	128 @ 130
" Red	125
Oats	45
Rye	1.00
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	15@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County }

In the Common Pleas Court May term, 1871.

Levi Brown and Daniel Saulsbury vs Lucy A. Rentsch. } Complaint for the release from Guardain's Bond.

Now come the Plaintiff, by W. H. Dills, their Attorney, and file their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Lucy A. [illegible] is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefor hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit on Pleas Court, to be holden on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

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Fresh and Fine Family
Groceries and
Provisions,
GO TO
JNO. BUTT
One door north of Post Office.
AND
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BUY
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AND SUGAR,
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
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IS TRUE ECONOMY.
Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

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PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES!
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The Great Retail
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
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The most Select Stock, at the Lowest Prices.

Examine our goods, compare our prices, and you will find that we fulfill all of our representations.

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WALL PAPER,
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BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
☞ TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

DR. A. E. OLIN,
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So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS:—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

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LIGHT! LIGHT!!
CHAS. W. WELCHLIN.
Has the sole agency for Danforth's celebrated and absolutely
Non-Explosive
BURNING FLUID.

IT makes, one hundred per cent better light than Coal Oil, and does not produce smoke or bad smell.

Give it a trail. NO CHARGE made to try it. Go to the "LIGHT HOUSE," corner of Fifth & Main streets for Lamps, Burners, Chimneys and Lanterns.

CHAS. W. WELCHLIN.
Jan. 17, tf. Auburn, Ind.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNE.
MRS. J. A. BARNS

G. L. SEGNER. Agent
Waterloo, Ind.
1y

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HEADQUARTERS FOR
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WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES
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Congress Has
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GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871	
On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	15c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	2[illegible]
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	23[illegible]

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 13
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 13
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 13
Oolong,	75, 90, best 11
Japan,	75, 90, best 11

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25c
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20c
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	35c

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb,	28
Hard Shell per lb.	18
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	15
Stick Candy, per lb	25
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	30
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $100	
Seedless Sultanas, "	
Zante Currants, 12; $1-2 lbs	
Citron, "	
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	12½c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Perrs, per lb.	16c

WINE in bottles

Sherry, per bottle,	
Port, "	
Madeira "	
California "	
Whiskey "	50c and 5

LIQUORS

Whisky, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2 50
Gin or Brandy,	1 50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wine,	75

MISCELLANEOUS

Soap, per bar,	
Rice, per pound,	
Dime box Matches,	
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	
Best Navy Tobacco "	
Good Navy Tobacco "	
Smoking Tobacco, "	

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SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL
BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20
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White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new,	$6,00	No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch, kitts,	$[illegible]
" " in kitts,	1,75	Lake Herring, per bbl,	2[illegible]
Trout " per bbl,	4,00	Herring, each,	
Pickerel " per bbl.	4,00	Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	
Old Pickerel, Trout and White Fish,	2,00	White Fish, per lb,	

All other Grocerea Provisions, &c, sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

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Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants [illegible] previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—New York dispatches say the small-pox is reported spreading in several wards of the city, and in adjacent towns.

—Col. Burr Porter, of Newark, New Jersey, was killed in battle Dec. 9, while serving with the troops in France under Garibaldi.

—The number of immigrants arriving at New York since Jan. 1, was 9,734—a decrease of 2,853 compared with the corresponding period in 1870.

—A boat in which were four Frenchmen was swept over Salmon Falls, near Russel, on the 14th, and all the men were drowned.

—Thomas, the negro murderer, was hanged at the Tombs yard in New York on Friday. Twenty-eight persons have been hanged in this yard in thirty-eight years.

—The yacht Maria, engaged for years in the West India fruit business, is supposed to have been lost in the storm of October 6, as nothing has been heard from her since September last, when she sailed from St. Andrews for New York. It is thought all on board—twenty-five or thirty, perhaps forty persons—must have gone down with her.

—A Frenchman and his wife narrowly escaped death by poisoning, at New York, for which an ignorant drug clerk would have been responsible. M. Pauze went into a Broadwy drug store to purchase some borage, a harmless herb, but in its place he received belladonna, a deadly poison, to cure colds. He and his wife drank a decoction of this poison. By the exertions of a medical attendant the life of the woman has been saved, and probably that of M. Pauze will be preserved.

—The new list of reduced rates just adopted by the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central lines, to the most important Western points, are as follows: First class, including dry goods, boots and shoes, and general merchandise—Chicago, $1; Cairo, $1.29; Louisville, $1.14; Nashville, $1.43; Cincinnati, 93c; Cleveland, 66c; Toledo, 78c; Sandusky, 72c; Detroit, 71c; Kansas City, $1.84; St. Louis, $1.29; St. Joseph, $1.89; Keokuk, $1.34; Milwaukee, $1. The other classes are in proportion. The rates by steamer by way of Buffalo to Lake Michigan ports also show a considerable reduction.

The West.

—Patrick Gibbons shot Martin Lavine dead, at Stockton, Cal., on the 16th.

—The total number of hogs packed at Cincinnati this season is 498,000, against 337,000 last year.

—The citizens of Peoria, are agitating the question of removal of the capital of Illinois to that place.

—United States Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is seriously ill at Washington with pneumonia.

—Senator Yates, of Illinois, returned to his home on the 17th. He has been a public servant for twenty-eight years, and now retires to private life.

—Two companies of the 7th cavalry have been ordered from Fort Harker, Kan., to Saline and Solomon rivers, to protect the frontiers against the Indians.

—On the 16th, at Hedricksburg, Belmont county, Iowa, Henry Yous, just pardoned from the Penitentiary, shot and mortally wounded Moses Kline, and then shot and killed himself. The cause is said to be jealousy.

—A ruffian named Pepper was shot and killed in a drunken brawl, at Taylorville, Ill., on Friday. Morgan, the killer, was arrested. He is a desperate man, and has shot several persons within the last two years.

—William Folliott, the last of the gang of five men who were engaged in the murder and attempted robbery of David Kinner at Cleveland, two years and a half ago, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

—Hon. Charles Chandler, one of the most prominent citizens of Clinton, Kewanee county, Mich., died after fifteen minutes' illness, on the 10th. He had been a resident there thirty-seven years, and filled many important public positions.

—Two men were killed by trains on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad recently, one near Liberty, Ind., while crossing the railroad in a wagon, and the other while walking upon the track near Palestine.

—A St. Paul dispatch says that in the Red River country, a few days ago, the Canadian troops, finding Mr. Andrew Scott, formerly a Riel supporter, chased him far into Minnesota, and finally catching him, "kicked and stabbed him with bayonets," and left him in a dying condition.

—A terrible accident occurred on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, one mile south of Solon, Iowa, on the 17th inst. A construction train, having a large force of laborers on board, was thrown from the track. Five of the men were instantly killed, and four others severely injured, two of whom cannot recover.

—Private letters from Lake Superior report the prospects of the early opening of navigation flattering. At Portage River Light Station, Feb. 27, the weather was very fine. There was a heavy rain on the 24th, with lightning, but no thunder. The lake was then open to within one mile of the station. Advices to March 1 say that the ice was then about two miles from Portage range lights. There were that morning plenty of ducks in sight, and everything looked like spring.

—The stage from Fort Yuma to Tucson was captured by the Apaches fifteen miles east of Gila Bend, on the 7th inst. The driver, Thompson, received three bullets in the leg and an arrow in the chest, but escaped with the only passenger. This is the first attack made on a stage west of Tuscon in fifteen years. The citizens are greatly alarmed and exceedingly bitter against Gen. Stoneman for removing to California, and representing the country quiet, while every settlement is being attacked in turn by the Apaches.

The South.

—Martial law has been proclaimed in the counties of York and Chester, South Carolina, and lively times are expected there during the next two weeks.

—A serious row occurred between some negro soldiers and roustabouts at Memphis, on Friday, in which one man was killed and another seriously injured.

—George Rice, a man of wealth, residing near Kirksville, Mo., was arrested recently, charged with abducting two girls, 14 and 16 years age, for the purpose of prostitution. Rice is 43 years old, and has heretofore borne an excellent reputation.

—The message which it is announced will be sent by the President, next week, to Congress, will be confined wholly, there is reason to believe, to a statement of the disorders existing in the South, which Congress will be urged to devise some means of suppressing.

—The San Domingo Commissioners left Kingston, Jamaica, for home, on the 16th. All on board both vessels were well. The report of Commissioner Wade is finished. He will go to Washington by the most direct route. The other Commissioners wish to stop at Charleston to write elaborate reports. All express themselves decidedly in favor of annexation.

—In a family quarrel, recently, at Memphis, in a saloon on Jefferson street, between [illegible] Richard Bucinanni and Lippi, the former shot and instantly killed the latter, and then surrendered.

—About noon, on the 16th, a terrific gale came up at Memphis, Tenn., from the southwest, the lower portion of which struck the northern part of the city, unroofing a large number of houses, among them the Stanton block on Madison street, and the Bradley block, on Batture street. Several persons were fatally injured.

—T. Murray, of St. Louis, father of one of the girls alleged to have been enticed from her home by George Rice for the purpose of prostitution, has entered suit in the Circuit Court against Rice for seducing his daughter, claiming $25,000 damages. Both the girls have been found, and will be delivered to their parents.

Foreign.

—Napoleon has gone to England.

—Charles Hugo, the eldest son of Victor Hugo, died in France, on the 16th, in his 45th year.

—It is rumored that Prussia has offered to sell the city of Mulhouse back to France for two hundred million francs.

—Messrs. Sykes, Swinburn and Johnson, of the American ambulance corps, have been presented with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

—The Prussians have returned to the French authorities 12,000 Chassepot guns, for use in case of need at Paris. Disorders continue, but not of an alarming nature.

—The French troops in Belgium are now returning to France, but leave their arms in the hands of the Belgian authorities until after the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace.

—An article in the *Journal Officiel*, of Paris, declares in favor of a Republic as the definitive form of government for France, and urges the people not to disturb order, for the sole hope of France is tranquility.

—It is rumored that the Government of England has asked that of Belgium for an explanation as to the neglect and delay which have characterized commercial intercourse between the two countries.

—The Rouen (France) *Independent*, for advising the people to display emblems of mourning during the recent reunion of the German troops in that city, has been suppressed, and its proprietors subjected to a fine of 1,000 francs.

—It is reported that a newspaper stamp duty has been arranged at two centimes daily on all journals, both in Paris and the departments. Political journals must each lodge 24,000 francs with the Department of Finance as security for the payment of the duty.

—A London *Times* special from Paris says the French Cabinet has decided to appoint Valertin Prefect of the Paris police. This indicates the adoption of measures for the suppression of all popular tumults. The police, however, permit the usual mid-lent gatherings, and disturbances are feared.

—The French *Official Journal* publishes a decree approving the formation of regiments of infantry at Bordeaux, and dissolving the headquarters of the staffs of the armies recently operating in the north, and the camps of instruction at Havre, in Brittany, and in the Vosges.

—It is reported from Paris that the Government intends to levy a tax on imported raw material, especially textile fabrics. The tax on cotton alone is expected to produce annually sixty to eighty millions of francs. Foreign manufactured articles will be taxed proportionately.

—The London *Times'* special dispatch from Paris, the 16th, says: "The Government will attempt, to-night, to take by surprise the thirty cannon held by the insurgents in the Place de la Vosges. A company of National Guards on duty there has promised to assist the undertaking by refusing to guard the guns any longer.

—The German Government has asked information from that of France as to whether the decree issued by the late Government of the National Defense for the expulsion of Germans from France has been canceled. An immediate reply was required, but Favre desires time for consideration, and it has been granted.

—The *Journal des Debats*, of Paris, commenting on the result of the Conference on the Eastern question, makes a bitter attack on England. It declares that she has lost every advantage gained by the Crimean war. "France is now helpless; her sword is broken. But when it is unsheathed again, its aim will not be so distant as Turkey." Other Paris journals speak of England in a similar spirit.

—Ten trains will be run daily between Paris and Versailles during the sitting of the National Assembly. One hundred seats in the Assembly are vacant. Gen. Ulrich is a candidate for the Assembly at the ensuing election, to fill one of the vacancies from Paris. The vacancies are mostly from Alsace and Lorraine, where there is great rivalry at present among popular men for the votes of electors.

—English journals in sympathy with Germany say that the reported negotiations for the return of Alsace and Lorraine to France may be looked upon as absurd. The expediency of their retention is doubtful for political reasons, which Bismarck unquestionably estimates at their full value; but the military reasons dictating annexation in the first place, will far outbalance these. The line of the Moselle is the natural defense of the Rhineland, and when Germany gives it up again it will be for monetary considerations.

—Trade at Rouen is reviving, and purchases of cotton tissues have commenced. The German military authorities have billeted a large number of additional troops on the inhabitants of Rouen, because of the general display of mourning during the review of the German forces in that city.

—A decree dated the 5th inst., just published, abolishes the Governorships of Versailles, Nancy and Rheims, the duties of which are transferred to military commanders. The Germans also relinquish the administration of affairs in the occupied departments of France, so far as education and religion are concerned—reserving, however, the right to resume it in case the French arrangement proves unsatisfactory. The Germans retain the management of the postal, railway and telegraphic service in those portions of France held by them.

A Marked Compliment.—The engraving and notice of the house of D. B. Fisk & Co., Chicago, which we republish from *Harpers' Bazar*, is a just tribute to the greatest Millinery Emporium in the Northwest. We cordially indorse this high testimonial to its metropolitan character.

For Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Congressional Summary.

In the Senate, on the 14th, the resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th was tabled by a vote of 32 to 13.——Frelinghuysen wanted to know how many States had ratified the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States since the issue of the proclamation of March 30, 1870.——The bill repealing the duty on coal was laid over.——The resolution in regard to Ku-Klux outrages in the South was taken up, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after the disposition of a few bills of minor importance, Cox offered the following, and demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That economy requires that the annual taxation should not exceed $250,000,000, including the $125,000,000 principal of the public debt.

Resolved, That the tariff should be for revenue only, and not for protection to a certain class of interests at the general expense.

Resolved, That in case this session adjourn without the appointment of a Committee of Ways and Means, a special committee of seven be appointed to consider and report upon a reform in our revenue, in such bill or bills embodying a revenue tariff on the foregoing principles as will best carry the same into practical effect; and in case said Committee of Ways and Means be appointed this session, that then said Committee shall perform the duties required by this resolution.

They were ordered printed.——The political disability bill was killed, after some discussion and considerable amending.——Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 15th, Wilson introduced a bill to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court relating to the bounties of soldiers enlisted between May 3 and July 22, 1861. Passed. The bill gives $100 bounty to honorably discharged soldiers enlisted between May 3 and July 22, 1861.——On motion of Trumbull, the House bills repealing the duties on coal and salt were read a second time.——A large number of bills were introduced and referred, when the deficiency bill came up and was made the special order for to-morrow.——Adjourned.

In the House, on the 15th, Eldridge gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the suppression of the Ku-Klux in New Hampshire. Dawes replied that New York, as much as New Hampshire, was interested in the bill being passed.——Several motions to adjourn were voted down.——Peters offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a select committee of thirteen be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of the United States, and report the result of their investigation to the House in December next, with such recommendation as they may deem expedient; and that the said Committee be authorised to employ a clerk and a stenographer; to sit during the recess, send for persons and papers, take testimony, and visit, at their discretion, through a sub-committee, any portion of the Southern States during the recess; and that the expense of said Committee be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

Wheeler offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House close the present session of Congress on the 20th of March, at 12 o'clock, noon. Agreed to—yeas, 117; nays, 76.——The Speaker then announced a committee under Peters' resolution.——Adjourned.

The business of the Senate on the 16th was quite uninteresting. A large number of bills were introduced and referred, and that will probably be the last heard of them this session.——Sherman offered the following resolution relative to protection in the South:

Resolved, That, as organized bands of desperate and lawless men, mainly composed of soldiers in the late rebel army, armed, disciplined, disguised, and bound by oaths to the secret of organization, have by violence subverted all civil authority in the late insurrectionary States, there overthrowing the safety of persons and property and all those rights which are the primary basis and the object of all civil governments, and which are expressly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to all its citizens, and as the courts are rendered powerless, by organized perjury, to punish crimes; therefore, the Judiciary Committee is instructed to report a bill or bills that will enable the President and the courts of the United States to execute the laws, punish such organized violence, and secure to all citizens the rights so guaranteed to them. Laid over and ordered printed.

Adjourned.

The morning hour of the House was occupied by members withdrawing from the Committee on Southern Outrages, and personal explanations caused by a letter from Ben. Butler, giving his reasons for not serving on the committee. The letter was printed on slips, and laid upon the desks of the members. Judge Kelley arose first and denied the truth of that part of the letter which charges that the high tariff men united with the Democrats to pass the resolution in question. Judge Kelley showed that the high tariff men, as a general rule, had voted against the resolution, and in favor of some bill for the relief of the South. Butler said he did in his letter refer to Kelley, because Kelley had always stood with his party—had attended the caucus, and felt himself bound by the caucus decision. He referred to other Republicans, who were tariff men, and who had to fight at every step all bills intended to suppress the Ku-Klux. In the meantime, while Butler was speaking, Speaker Blaine called Wheeler, of New York, to the chair, and came down himself to the floor. As soon as Butler finished, Speaker Blaine was recognized by the Speaker *pro tem.*, and proceeded to deliver one of the most scathing speeches heard in the House for many years against Butler. He denounced the letter of Butler as false in its statements and mean in its insinuations and inferences. Butler, he said, had spoken of tricks. The whole country knew that the gentleman from Massachusetts was the embodiment of trickery. Blaine became more and more excited. He charged Butler with insincerity as a party man, and intimated that if it should further his personal ambition, he (Butler) would go over to the Democratic side, and lead them as gallantly as he did at the Charleston Convention, when he voted fifty-six times for Jeff. Davis for President. He said that Butler, as Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, had refused to report when he should have reported; otherwise he might have had a bill passed for the relief of the South long ago. Butler got the floor to reply. He started out calmly, but soon waxed up to a terrible state of excitement. He said he was not responsible for the disgraceful spectacle which the House had witnessed to-day. He had his right as a citizen and a member to give his reasons for not serving on the Committee of the House. For this the Speaker of the House saw fit to leave the chair, and come upon the floor, and pour a torrent of personal abuse upon him. He had felt, both in the last Congress and in this, that the Speaker did not regard him with a friendly eye. He knew what it was by experience to be on bad terms with the Speaker. Butler went on to say that he still regarded the introduction of Blaine's resolution, yesterday, as a trick; said he: "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, commend me to Blaine, which I rise to maintain."——After excusing several members from serving on the Committee, and without further action, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 17th, the proceedings were not of a very interesting nature.——The bill to define a gross of matches was passed.——The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company was given power to mortgage its road.——Anthony submitted a resolution for an investigation into Southern affairs, as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House concurring, that a joint committee, consisting of five Senators and seven Representatives, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States as far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of the lives and property of citizens of the United States, with leave to report at any time the results of their investigation to Congress, with such recommendations as they may deem expedient, and that such committee be authorized to employ clerks and stenographers, to sit during the recess, take testimony and visit, at their discretion, any of the said States during the recess of Congress, to print and make public at any time during the recess the results of their investigation, and the expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the Congressional contingent fund.

Trumbull suggested an increase of the committee to seven Senators and nine Representatives, and that the present Senate Committee to investigate Southern affairs be included in the former number. Anthony accepted the suggestion for an increase in the number of the committee, and the resolution was modified accordingly. After debate, the concurrent resolution then passed.——The unfinished business being the appropriation bill for the payment of additional clerks and messengers in the Pension Office, and for other purposes, it was proceeded with, but, after being amended, was laid aside, and the Senate took up Anthony's resolution to limit the business of the present session to legislation upon the South. Debate occupied the time of the Senate until 3:30, when a brief Executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

In the House, Butler attempted to have reported his bill for the protection of the lives and property of loyal citizens, but failed.——Platt asked leave to offer a joint resolution extending the provisions of the act of 1862 to all aliens who had entered or shall enter the navy or marine corps, and have been or shall be honorably discharged, so as to place them on the same footing as to naturalization and citizenship. Passed—yeas, 165; nays, 18.——On motion of Kelley, the House then took up the bill authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to determine the form, character, and device of all stamps required by the internal revenue laws, to be provided by contract or otherwise. Passed.——Scofield called up the Senate bill giving R. H. Lawson leave to withdraw his resignation as lieutenant in the navy, and offered an amendment authorizing the President to nominate him to be lieutenant. This was agreed to, and the bill passed.——Adjourned till Monday.

The proceedings of the Senate on Saturday were mainly devoted to the discussion of Ku-Klux outrages, and the devising of means for their suppression. At 6:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned without action on the matter. It comes up again on Monday.

ANOTHER WAR IN FRANCE.

Its Gloomiest Hours Yet to Come—An Outburst in Paris—Revolution Under the Banner of Pillage.

The telegraphic dispatches of Sunday, the 19th inst., give accounts of a formidable revolution now going on in Paris. Events of the most unfortunate character have taken place, and the situation is hourly becoming graver. The Government, following up the proclamation of President Thiers, at midnight on Friday sent a detachment of troops and gendarmes to occupy the position of the insurgents in Montmartre. A considerable number of cannon were removed, and the gendarmes made some 400 prisoners. In the morning, the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre, with many unarmed soldiers of the line, arrived on the scene and released the prisoners. Gen. Vinoy, who was in command of the Government forces, had placed a cordon of troops around the hill of Montmartre, and planted mitrailleuses at the approaches, and his sentinels prevented all persons from ascending the hill. The batteries of mitrailleuses, however, were soon surrounded by angry groups, who demanded to know why the authorities distrusted the people, and if it was their intention to massacre them. The soldiers, when asked if they meant to fire on the citizens, made no reply, and soon a general fraternization commenced. The people were allowed to draw the mitrailleuses aside, and ascend the heights. The companies of soldiers on the summit fraternized with the Nationals, who were guarding the cannon still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived on the grounds, the people shouted to them, "Reverse arms," and the order was obeyed. At 10 o'clock the Nationals held the ground again, and prevented all unarmed persons from going up the hill. At the same hour a serious conflict occurred in the Place Pigalle. At the end of the street leading from the heights, some artillerymen and Chasseurs were surrounded by an angry mob, who accosted them with shouts of "Go and fight the Prussians." The Lieutenant of the Chasseurs, while endeavoring to disengage his horse from the crowd, drew his sabre, and he was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A general *melee* followed, in which an artilleryman and two of the Nationals were wounded. But the fighting soon ceased. The soldiers abandoned their posts and mingled with the crowd, distributing among them their cartridges and relinquishing their chassepots. The artillerymen suffered the people to remove two mitrailleuses, making no further show of resistance. Gendarmes alone proved faithful to the Government. At 11 o'clock many battalions of the National Guards, fully organized, marched into Montmarte, shouting "Viva la Republique." The district was then wholly in possession of the Nationals, the soldiers of the Seine having all deserted. There was not a single regular visible. All the National Guards were amply supplied with cartridges, and appeared to be determined to retain their cannon and hold their position on the heights. The purposes of the insurgents are still indefinite. Their main object just now is resistance to the Government. Crowds in Montmartre and Belleville, however, are unanimous in their clamors against the Assembly at Bordeaux. They demand its immediate dissolution, and the election of a new body which shall sit in Paris. At 6 o'clock Saturday evening there was still agitation. The troops have been withdrawn from Faubourg, where the people appear excited and hostile. Gen. Faron was surrounded for several hours by the mob in Montmartre. His troops proved faithful. They charged and took three barricades, using the bayonet, and finally cut their way out and escaped. Gen. Lecomte and others, not so fortunate, being abandoned by their men, were made prisoners by the rioters, and are now detained in the chateau Rouge. Gen. Paturel was wounded. In the morning the troops succeeded in capturing forty cannon in Montmartre. Of these the people retook five without fighting. The remainder were removed to a place of safety. The rebels killed and cut up a horse of a staff officer, whom they surrounded and made prisoner. The rebels are now building barricades in Montmartre, Belleville, and Faubourg St. Antoine. The Government has issued another proclamation repudiating any intention of a *coup d'etat*, warning communists who seek to pillage Paris that they will ruin France, and appealing to the National Guards to put an end to the condition of anarchy into which they have plunged the capital.

At 9 o'clock p. m. it was reported that Gens. Lecomte and Clement Thomas, the latter formerly commander-in-chief of the National Guards, who were captured in the morning, had been shot by the insurgents after a summary trial. The news spread consternation throughout the city.

The journals this morning confirm the report of the execution of Gens. Le Comte and Clement Thomas. After their capture they were taken to the garden of Rue des Rosiers, Montmarte, where the Central Revolutionary Committee hold their sittings. After a brief trial they were condemned to suffer death and taken out and shot. All accounts say they died bravely. Gen. Vinoy's staff, all troops of the line, and the entire force of gensdarmes have retired to the left bank of the Seine, leaving the National Guards to restore order on the right. The *Journal des Debats* says: "Yesterday will be considered as one of the gloomiest hours in the history of France. Revolution, under the banner of pillage, is the mistress of Paris. France will condemn these horrible assassinations, and this odious insurrection, which is without pretext or purpose. Will the provinces come to our aid, or must the Germans re-enter the capital? This terrible day has wrought more damage to the republic than all the Bonapartes. The latest news is that the Nationals and Montmartre have seized and now occupy the staff and general headquarter buildings of the National Guard of Paris in the Place Vendome.

Most of the earthquakes felt on our coast are confined to small districts, and are so weak as to be barely perceptible. The centers of the several districts in which a majority of the shocks are felt, are Humboldt Bay, San Francisco, Monterey and Los Angeles. On the 1st and 2d instant shocks were felt at Humboldt Bay and Weaverville, and probably at various points in the same region. The concussions are generally most severe in the low land, and the shock of the 2d was no exception to the general rule, for while it was so severe as to shake down the "light work" of buildings, and frighten people at Eureka, at Weaverville it scarcely had force enough to make itself felt.—*Alta California, March 8.*

The firm name of John V. Farwell & Co. is familiar as household words to Western merchants, and is everywhere a synonym for enterprise, integrity and fair dealing.

The following is an enigma, said to have been written by Mr. Canning, which for a time baffled the skill of all England to solve:

There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber;
Now any word you chance to take
By adding S you plural make;
But if you add an S to this,
How strange the metamorphosis;
Plural is plural then no more,
And sweet what bitter was before.

The word is *cares*, to which, by adding an S, you have *caress*.

Farmers! Look to your interests, and buy Furst & Bradley's Garden City Clipper Plows and Cultivators, made at Chicago—the best in use. We speak from personal knowledge, after thorough trial.

The following little nursery rhyme deserves to be incorporated into Mother Goose's melodies:

There was a little girl,
And she had a little curl
That hung right down on her forehead.
And when she was good
She was very good, indeed,
But when she was bad she was horrid.

There is nothing in the line of staple or fancy dry goods or notions that cannot be bought at the lowest price at John V. Farwell & Co.'s.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF SCROFULA.

Donnelsville, Clarke Co., Ohio,
January 10th, 1871.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.:

Dear Sirs—I have sold some of Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, from my store, and I think it the best medicine ever sold, but my object in now writing you is to make known to you the result of its use in my own home. My daughter has been afflicted with scrofula for three years. A lady Doctress, who has a great reputation in treating such diseases in this section of the State, doctored her for some fifteen months, but seemed to do the girl no good. I was then advised to try Dr. Rose, of Dayton, who has a great reputation in curing such diseases. He had her under treatment for about sixteen months, and could not effect a cure. I attended the State Fair at Springfield last fall, accompanied by my family. I there met a gentleman, who, seeing my daughter so sorely afflicted, advised me to procure Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate, that they would cure her.

My daughter then could not see at all, her eyes being blinded by the humors; her mouth and jaws badly affected: she had two ulcerated sores, one on her hip and one on her arm. From the ulcer on her arm several pieces of bone had been taken out. Up to this time I had not spent less than $100 in medicines for her, and with it all she got no better, but when she had taken the third bottle of Weaver's Syrup she commenced to get better. She has now used since October eight bottles of Syrup. Her eyes are entirely restored to sight, and the sores are healed up. I think a little more of the Syrup will restore her sound and well.

I write you of this cure, and want you to make it known, that others similarly afflicted will learn of the medicine to cure them. I think any one afflicted with Scrofula can save large doctor bills, and get cured by the use of Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate. I think it will cure scrofula and old running sores, if anything known will.

Any person who knew the condition of my daughter will testify that Weaver's Syrup and Cerate cured her, and any person who wants to inquire further about the cure can write to me, and I will satisfy them that Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate cured that disease which baffled the skill of physicians, and that no other remedy would cure. I repeat that you cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Weaver's medicine, to make them known to such as are afflicted with any scrofulous diseases. With much gratitude I remain,

Yours truly,
JOHN MOUK,
Merchant, Donnelsville, Clarke Co., Ohio.

Most certainly the above letter is strong and convincing proof of the merits of Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate.

The Most Effective Blood Purifier of the Nineteenth Century.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, O.

For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago; GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee; RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis; McCULLOUGH, McCORD & Co., La Crosse; NOYES BROTHERS, Saint Paul.

The Great Vernal Specific.

No class of invalids are more sensitive to changes of season and variations of temperature than dyspeptics, and persons of billious habit. Tender lungs are not more easily affected by these vicissitudes than feeble stomachs. If there is a tendency in the system to indigestion, billiousness, or bowel complaints, the variable weather of early spring is almost sure to develop one or other of these ailments. Intermittent fevers are also more prevalent in the spring months than at any other season except autumn. In view of these facts, this seems to be a proper time to invite especial attention to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine, which for a long series of years, has proved superior to all others as a remedy for the above named disorders, and as protection against the miasma which frequently produces, and always aggravates them. It was formerly the practice to give violent cathartics as "spring medicines," nor is the custom yet entirely obsolete. Nothing, however, can be more ill-judged and unphilosophical. The chilling moisture with which the air is loaded at the breaking up of winter, presses heavily upon the vital forces of the body, and reinforcement, not depletion, is what it requires. The Bitters is a genial and excellent tonic, a moderate alterative, and just enough of an aperient to regulate, without convulsing, the bowels. It is, therefore, a specific peculiarly adapted to the present season.

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FOR THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT and best terms, call upon or address
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PAGE'S PORTABLE PUMP AND GRADUating Sprinkler. Efficient as a "Fire Annihilator," and one tenth the cost. Unequaled for watering Hot-beds, Green-house Plants, &c., and for applying liquids to destroy insects on plants, vines, and fruit trees. Sizes, styles and prices to suit customers. Discounts to clubs and agents. Send stamp for circulars.
N. PAGE, Jr., Danvers, Mass.

Best Grape. Circulars free. EUMELAN Merrell & Coleman, Geneva, N. Y.
$1 to $2 each; $6 to $16 doz.; $50 per C; $3.50 per M.

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MOST LAUGHABLE THING ON EARTH, 50c; Confession of Lightfoot, the Highwayman, 25c; Art of Training Animals, 50c; Guide to Authorship, 50c; Common Sense Cook Book, 25c; Night Side of N. Y., 25c; Rogues and Rogueries of N. Y., 25c. Send for book catalogue.
C. W. WILCOX,
Brattleboro, Vt.

APPLE PARER, CORNER AND SLICER.

DOES IT ALL AT ONCE. WARRANTED satisfactory. Sold by dealers. Price, $2. Also the "Union" Apple Parer, which "pares all the time." Price, $1.50. Made by D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY.—MEN, WOMEN BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once.
George Stinson & Co., Portland Maine

Fire Hats,

FATIGUE and PARADE CAPS, BELTS, &c., of various styles at the old manufactory, 143 Grand Street, New York. *Established 1836.* Send for circulars. CAIRNS & BRO., successors to H. T. Gratacap.

$823,000

In Cash Gifts to be Distributed by the
NEW YORK CASH PRIZE COMPANY.
Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each, $10,000 | 50 Cash Gifts each, $1,000
10 Cash Gifts, each, 20,000 | 200 Cash Gifts, each, 500
20 Cash Gifts, each, 5,000 | 350 Cash Gifts, each, 100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each .... $300 to $700
75 Elegant Rosewood Melodeons, each .... 75 to 100
350 Sewing Machines .... 60 to 175
500 Gold Watches .... 75 to 300
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., valued at $1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c, a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice, and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of *One Dollar.* Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize Exchanged for another of the same value.* No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

References.—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes, and kindly permit us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; Jas. M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, $5,000; James Simmons, Boston, $10,000.

Press Opinions.—"The firm is reliable."—*Weekly Tribune, Dec. 28.* "Deserve their success."—*N. Y. Herald, Jan. 1.* "Just and honorable."—*News, Dec. 9.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of 200 Sealed Envelopes contains one cash gift. Seven tickets for $1; 17 for $2; 40 for $5; 200 for $15. Address
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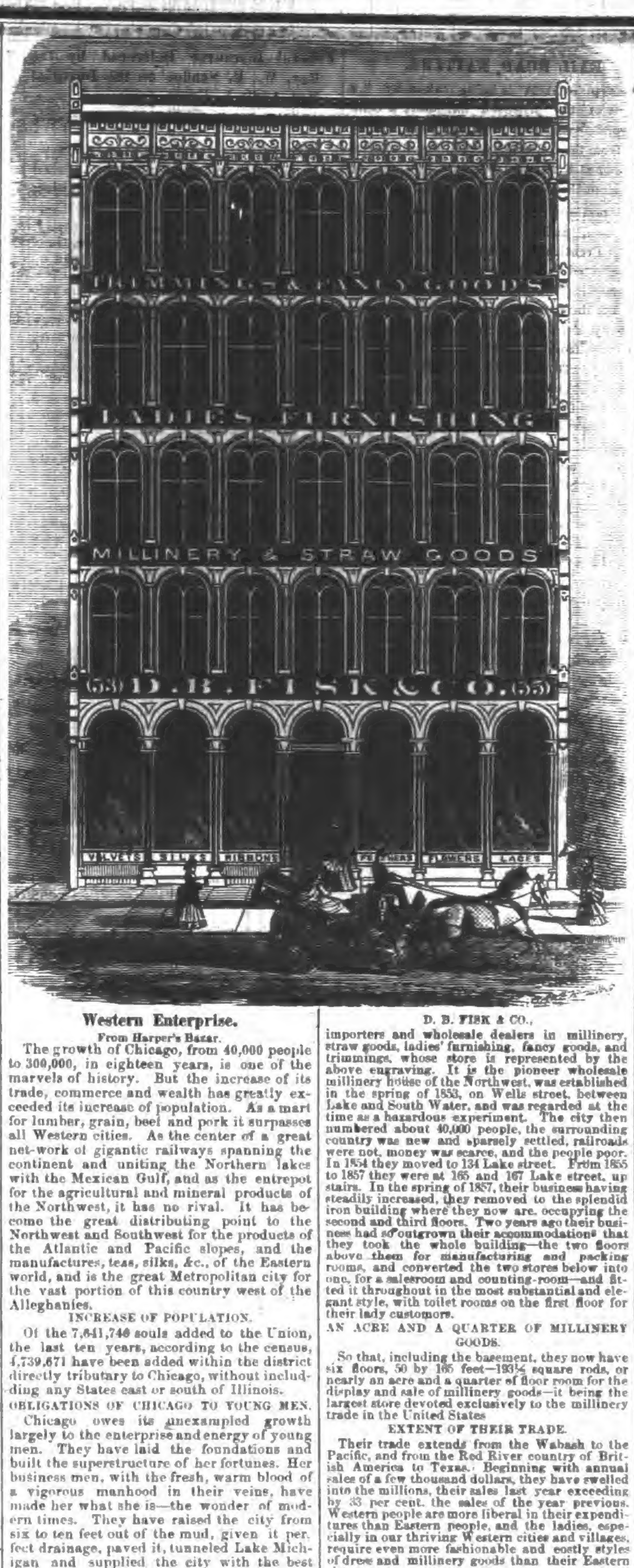

Western Enterprise.

From Harper's Bazar.

The growth of Chicago, from 40,000 people to 300,000, in eighteen years, is one of the marvels of history. But the increase of its trade, commerce and wealth has greatly exceeded its increase of population. As a mart for lumber, grain, beef and pork, it surpasses all Western cities. As the center of a great net-work of gigantic railways spanning the continent and uniting the Northern lakes with the Mexican Gulf, and as the entrepot for the agricultural and mineral products of the Northwest, it has no rival. It has become the great distributing point to the Northwest and Southwest for the products of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes, and the manufactures, teas, silks, &c., of the Eastern world, and is the great Metropolitan city for the vast portion of this country west of the Alleghenies.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

Of the 7,641,746 souls added to the Union, the last ten years, according to the census, 4,739,671 have been added within the district directly tributary to Chicago, without including any States east or south of Illinois.

OBLIGATIONS OF CHICAGO TO YOUNG MEN.

Chicago owes its unexampled growth largely to the enterprise and energy of young men. They have laid the foundations and built the superstructure of her fortunes. Her business men, with the fresh, warm blood of a vigorous manhood in their veins, have made her what she is—the wonder of modern times. They have raised the city from six to ten feet out of the mud, given it perfect drainage, paved it, tunneled Lake Michigan and supplied the city with the best water in this country, improved its sanitary condition, established a system of magnificent Parks and Boulevards surrounding the city, comprising 3,000 acres, and making a drive of twenty-five miles, built double roadways under a navigable river—the first instance in the world—attracted capital from abroad for permanent investment, erected the most substantial and imposing business structures, and given her character and fame throughout the Union.

CHANGE IN THE COURSE OF TRADE.

The course of trade has changed materially since 1860, the wholesale business having expanded into unwonted and unexpected proportions. Formerly, most of our country merchants went to New York twice a year and bought a six months' supply. Now they buy limited amounts at Chicago, try the temper of the home market, replenish their stocks as they become reduced with only such goods as they can sell, and receive them in from twelve hours to two days. So that their goods are often sold long before they could be received if purchased in Eastern markets. They are thus enabled to supply their customers with fresh goods of the latest styles, and avoid the loss of carrying over unsaleable stock.

As an illustration of the growth of Western trade and a type of Chicago and her business men, take the well-known firm of

D. B. FISK & CO.

importers and wholesale dealers in millinery, straw goods, ladies' furnishing, fancy goods and trimmings, whose store is represented by the above engraving. It is the pioneer wholesale millinery house of the Northwest, was established in the spring of 1855, on Wells street, between Lake and South Water, and was regarded at the time as a hazardous experiment. The city then numbered about 40,000 people, the surrounding country was new and sparsely settled, railroads were not, money was scarce, and the people poor. In 1864 they moved to 134 Lake street. From 1855 to 1867 they were at 166 and 167 Lake street, up stairs. In the spring of 1867, their business having steadily increased, they removed to the splendid iron building where they now are, occupying the second and third floors. Two years ago their business had so outgrown their accommodations that they took the whole building—the two floors above them for manufacturing and packing rooms, and converted the two stores below into one, for a salesroom and counting-room—and fitted it throughout in the most substantial and elegant style, with toilet rooms on the first floor for their lady customers.

AN ACRE AND A QUARTER OF MILLINERY GOODS.

So that, including the basement, they now have six floors, 50 by 190 feet—1875 square rods, or nearly an acre and a quarter of floor room for the display and sale of millinery goods—it being the largest store devoted exclusively to the millinery trade in the United States.

EXTENT OF THEIR TRADE.

Their trade extends from the Wabash to the Pacific, and from the Red River country of British America to Texas. Beginning with annual sales of a few thousand dollars, they have swelled them into millions, their sales last year exceeding by 33 per cent. the sales of the year previous. Western people are more liberal in their expenditures than Eastern people, and the ladies, especially in our thriving Western cities and villages, require even more fashionable and costly styles of dress and millinery goods than their Eastern sisters.

SYSTEM AND PROMPTNESS.

Everything in this house is systematized, and their arrangements with the telegraph and express companies are so perfect that they can send orders to their buyers in New York on Friday night, and have the goods ordered delivered at their store in Chicago at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, in season for their morning customers.

LARGEST AND FRESHEST STOCK.

They always have the largest, freshest, and most complete stock of goods in their line to be found under one roof in this country, thus saving their customers the time and expense of coming East, and the extra freight on their goods, and reducing the time between purchasing and ordering their goods from days to hours.

REASONS OF THEIR SUCCESS.

Their great success has been achieved by their enterprise, sagacity, affability, integrity, industry, good taste in the selection of their stock, promptness in securing the latest and best styles, ample means and rare facilities for making the manufacturers of their goods, both in the Old World and in the New, tributary to their wishes; thorough acquaintance with the wants of the trade, and constant attention to the interests of their customers; and by keeping only those in their employ who are efficient and trustworthy assistants, and who take a personal interest in the business of the firm.

WHAT SUCH MEN HAVE DONE.

It is such as they who have transformed Chicago, within a few years, from a mud village, struggling for existence between a waste of waters and a pathless wilderness, into a gigantic city, whose business houses, of mammoth proportions, are as substantial as marble and iron can make them; whose temples of science, art, and religion rival those of cities a hundred years old; whose trade and commerce embrace both hemispheres, and whose name has gone abroad into all the earth.

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Wednesday Evening, April 26, 1871, with the Kind Assistance of the Best Musical Talent of the City.

$80,000 IN CASH PRIZES!

To be Distributed in GREENBACKS, as follows:

1 Gift, $25,000 .... $25,000 | 100 Gifts, $50 .... $5,000
1 Gift, 5,000 .... 5,000 | 500 Gifts, 20 10,000
5 Gifts, 1,000 .... 5,000 | 1,500 Gifts, 10 15,000
20 Gifts, 500 .... 10,000 |
50 Gifts, 100 .... 5,000 | 2,177 Gifts $80,000

100,000 Tickets are to be Sold, at $2 Each.

The drawing will take place after the Concert, and will be conducted by the following gentlemen, who will act as Drawing Committee:

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Guido Pfister, Esq.,
John S. Eldred, Esq.,
Angus Smith, Esq.,

Hon. Edward O'Neil,
R. P. Ober, Esq.,
M. L. Morawetz, Esq.,
Christian Wahl, Esq.,
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J. Henry Inbusch, Esq.,
S. S. Merrill, Esq.,
Geo. W. Allen, Esq.,
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All prizes will be paid on the day after the drawing.
W. H. JACOBS, President Milwaukee Musical Society.
EMIL WALLBER, Secretary Milwaukee Musical Society.
T. L. BAKER, Treasurer, Cashier Milwaukee National Bank.

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INDEPENDENT
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VINEGAR BITTERS

They are not a vile FANCY DRINK, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores, cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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MADE IN 31 DAYS
BY ONE AGENT,

SELLING THE CELEBRATED
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ELASTIC BROOM.

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Grecian Styles of Dress or Furbelows.

In a gossiping article on fashions, in the New York *Tribune*, we find the following:

There is a somewhat amusing perplexity in society in regard to the two most prominent styles of dress—the dignified and elegant Grecian, with severe outlines and heavy folds, and the airy, fluttering style, gay with ruffles, flounces and furbelows. Both seem equally attractive, but are so distinct in impression that they require a totally distinct manner, carriage of the person, and arrangement of features. Both cannot rule in the same wardrobe, without infinite trouble on the part of the wardrobe's owner. After acquiring, through hard study, the grave, indifferent, somewhat abstracted manner befitting the majestic simplicity of the Grecian style, it is not easy to slip, on the instant, into a ravishing sprightliness, with the ruffled gown. Which mode is to reign preeminent nobody can tell. Fashion has taken one sensible and effective step during the last two years—a step to which most physical reformers seem surprisingly indifferent. Women no longer lace themselves into deformity in their ancient idiotic manner, but are content to leave to their waists their elegant natural outlines. A pinched waist is now an exception in society, and one which is invariably sneered at. Another reform which is sadly needed is probably useless to hope for, stout old John Knox and the voice of him being laid away forever. Never have evening dresses been made up in a more outrageously *decollete* style than now. Dresses have been worn this winter which would more appropriately have graced South Sea Islanders than modest American women. It is time that maids and matrons understood that a lovely figure is none the less lovely for being delicately veiled, and that the admiration excited by its ridiculous exposure is the poorest of compliments. There is not even a man of the world who does not feel a mild contempt for a woman after seeing her in this sort of garb.

WORKING HORSES.—Horses intended for use in spring work, especially those which are to do the plowing, and have been idle, or nearly so, during the winter, and have had but common care, and little or no grain in their feed, should, from now on, have extra good care and feed; and where there is anything for them to do, they will be all the better prepared for the heavy spring work if they are gradually put to work, as it will toughen their muscles and flesh, and accustom them to the tasks before them.

A GYMNASTIC youth boasted the other day that he received especial training daily at his home from the famous Brooklyn gymnast, Mr. Burnham. A wag, who overheard the innocent, thus extinguished him: "I wonder much that Burnham would come to such a dunce inane."

To Whom Shall We Give Thanks?

A little boy had sought the pump
From whence the sparkling water burst,
And drank with eager joy the draught
That kindly quenched his raging thirst.
Then gracefully he touched his cap—
I thank you, Mr. Pump, he said,
For this nice drink you've given me!
(This little boy had been well bred.)

Then said the Pump, my little man,
You're welcome to what I have done;
But I am not the one to thank—
I only help the water run.
Oh, then, the little follow said,
(Polite he always meant to be,)
Cold water, please accept my thanks,
You have been very kind to me.

Ah! said cold water, don't thank me;
Far up the hillside lives the spring
That sends me forth with generous hand
To gladden every living thing.
I'll thank the spring, then, said the boy,
And gracefully he bowed his head.
Oh, don't thank me, my little man,
The spring with silvery accents said.

Oh, don't thank me—for what am I
Without the dew and summer rain?
Without their aid I ne'er could quench
Your thirst, my little boy, again.
Oh, well, then, said the little boy,
I'll gladly thank the rain and dew.
Pray, don't thank us—without the sun
We could not fill one cup for you.

Then, Mr. Sun, ten thousand thanks
For all that you have done for me.
Stop! said the sun with blushing face,
My little fellow, don't thank me,
'Twas from the ocean's mighty stores
I drew the draught I gave to thee.
Oh, ocean, thanks! then said the boy—
It echoed back, Not unto me.

Not unto me, but unto Him
Who formed the depths in which I lie.
Go, give thy thanks, my little boy,
To Him who will thy wants supply.
The boy took off his cap, and said,
In tones so gentle and subdued,
Oh, God, I thank Thee for this gift,
Thou art the giver of all good.

—*Christian Radical.*

A FATAL MISTAKE.

There dwelt in California, some years ago, three fellows, wild fellows enough, who had seemingly linked their fortunes for better or for worse, and who, whatever their luck, were constantly in each other's company.

These young men were Charles Chester, Harry Bray and Edward Warren. They were more brotherly than many brothers, more akin than many kinsmen. True to each other, even when women and money were between them. Damon and Pythias, with a twin Pythias added. For a long while they had been very poor; at last fortune favored them. Each had a certain sum, by no means contemptible, stowed away in the leathern belt he wore about his waist. Each carried a gold watch, and each wore a suit of clothes supposed by himself to be the latest style and choicest fashion. Moreover, their revolvers were perfect, silver-mounted and rejoicing in a multiplicity of barrels; for without these it would be quite impossible to maintain a position in this quarter of the world in any society.

How they came by these possessions, we will not inquire into too particularly. They were neither burglars nor highwaymen, but dice and betting may have helped them to the winning of their little fortunes. They were not over scrupulous; but they would have knocked any man down who had neglected to address them as gentlemen, and used those wonderful revolvers promptly on any "stranger," who objected to drinking with them; and consequently, stood rather high in the community. Certainly in their conduct to each other they were faultlessly honorable and miraculously generous.

One day soon after "luck" had come to its rest, a letter directed in a woman's tremulous hand to "Charles Chester," was handed to that member of the trio, in the presence of the other two. The young fellow seized it eagerly, read it through, and tearing off his belt, spread its contents before him upon the table, and counted it over. Having done so he burst into tears, and very unwisely and profanely cursed himself for extravagance, and requested for himself all sorts of uncomfortable things here and hereafter, a proceeding which seems to relieve some men extremely, though why, it would puzzle the unenlightened to declare.

The cause of all this, as his comrades soon discovered, was that his mother had written to him from her little farm in a Southern State to tell him a doleful tale of sickness, death among the stock, etc., and a final crash. A mortgage was almost due, and, as the old people would find it impossible to meet it, they would be sold out and left homeless in their old age. "It will kill your father," wrote the mother, "and I will die with him."

"I did it all," said the young fellow, sobbing openly. "My debts and my wild ways encumbered them at first, and now look."

And he pointed to the gold upon the table, and began his profane litany again. The mortgage was three thousand dollars, and he had but two thousand.

"Is that all?" cried Ned Warren, hauling out his belt.

"Good heaven! What does he take us for?" cried Harry Bray, furiously. "Five hundred a piece, and the expenses of the journey are about the figure. There, go to the old folks. We'll see about your horses while you pack your bag."

This set the other at his oaths again; but in joyful style this time. They were trumps and bricks, and by everything he could think of he'd do for them if there were any need of it.

"He'd pay them back, if he lived, and he'd—he'd—bless them," and so choked off into sobs again, at which they left him to recover, returned with a horse and a well-filled pocket flask, and saw him set forth upon his mission as though the "old folks" had been their old folks also.

They waited for news from him, but none came. They waited quietly at first, then impatiently; at last they heard this: He had never been seen at home, or by any one who knew him since the day on which they had shook hands with him. Some terrible fate had befallen him in the lonely places over which he had journeyed alone. To doubt him never entered their minds. That he was true to them as they to him they well knew; and one thought filled each mind. They must discover his fate, and, if it were what they supposed, avenge him.

So one bright morning, well mounted, well armed, and followed by a favorite dog, a hound which would by no means be left behind, the two set forth in search of their lost comrade. They took the road he must have taken, and asked at every tavern and cabin for news of him. One old man remembered him well; another pointed out the dangerous place in the road leading past a precipice to a man of his lost friend's description, but at that point the clue was lost. After much travel and many inquiries our comrades began to fear that they should have paused to examine the rocks and ravines at the foot of the precipice alluded to ere they proceeded further, and determined to turn back and do so. They came to this resolution about nightfall, and just as they reached the borders of a little farm, which bore evidence of careful tillage. Upon this land also stood a farm house; from the crevices in the shutters of which streamed long bars of ruddy lamp-light, and whence the sound of music was plainly heard. It was the only dwelling within sight.

"We will stay here," said one friend to another, "until dawn, and then return."

That the house was not an inn did not matter to either of them. Hospitality was never refused in the land to any one at that day.

They rode boldly up to the gate and gave a loud halloo. In an instant the door opened, and they could see within a sudden panic in a lively dance, as all heads turned to see what had caused this interruption.

"Can you let us sleep here to-night?" inquired one of the friends, as one asks who fears no refusal.

"Certainly, gentlemen," said a pleasant voice. "You're welcome. You'll find a stable there, and corn for your horses. Our man Jack is on the floor to-night; but here is a lantern if you'll tend to yourself."

"All right, stranger," said Harry, "and thank you, too."

And the two men led their horses into a stable, already full. Ned watered them and secured them for the night, and would have left the place at once; but that one of the animals attracted Harry's attention. He turned back to look at him; examined him from head to foot, turned red and pale, and suddenly clutched Ned's arm.

"You remember the horse we bought for Charles Chester?" he asked.

"Yes," said Ned.

"Look at the fellow," said Harry. "Yes, the very one. The star on his forehead, the scar on his foreleg, the color, the height! Ned, it's Charley's horse!"

"It is the horse," said Ned, slowly. "Harry, if Charley had lived to go, and his horse would have gone with him."

"The owner of this animal may know all we need to hear," said Harry. "It won't be good news, Ned."

Ned shook his head, and sadly and slowly the men went toward the house. They found the dancing at its height, and that this was the home-coming of the farmer's bride—a pretty young woman, with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, of whom the stalwart bridegroom seemed very fond and proud.

"Sit down, strangers," said the old man near the door; "You've come at a merry time, and don't get much attention. My son is just the happiest fellow out, I believe—got no eyes for nobody but that gal. You see they've been waitin' quite a spell, and he had no luck, none at all, and it seemed he'd got to give it up; but six months back he had a streak. Wonderful! Explained it, but I don't remember; so he sends for her and me from Connecticut. She's an orphan gal, and soon as the school term was over—she was teaching, ye know—she come. This is their warming, and them's the neighbors. They all like Ike. Ike's a good fellow—a real good fellow, though I say it. Take a nip, stranger—don't be afraid of the jug. I'll fill it again. Why, what ails your dog?"

The dog left outside was howling rather fearfully.

"Wants to come in perhaps," said Ned; "but it mighn't be agreeable to the ladies."

"Bring him in," said the old man; but the dog wouldn't come.

He stood beside a patch of grass in the garden, howling woefully, and scratching and tearing with all his might. Leave the spot he would not, and the friends, as they saw him, and remembered the horse in the stable, felt the blood curdle in their veins.

"Whose horse is that with a white star on the forehead and a scar on his fore leg—a handsome brown horse, with wonderful eyes?" whispered Harry to to the old man.

"That's my son's horse," said the old man.

"Where did he buy it?" asked the other.

"Don't know," said the old man, laughing childishly. "Come to him with the rest of good luck, six months ago."

Again the dog outside began to howl. Again the friends felt cold chills creep over them.

"Where are we to sleep?" asked Edward of the old man. "We don't want supper—we need rest."

"I'll show you," said the old man. "The house will be full to-night, but you'll not mind roughing it."

And he led the way to an upper room, where a rude bed was already spread.

"Just lie down here, strangers," he said. "There's a blanket, if you are cold, and there's a candle. Good-night."

The two men had sought solitude, that they might commune with each other. Yet now they could only say, "What does this mean?" They had said it as many ways a dozen times, when Harry, by accident, lifted his eyes to a peg in the rough wall. On it hung something which riveted his gaze with horror. Yet it was an object quite common and innocent in itself—only a pair of brown saddle-bags, rather new in appearance, and with the letters "C. C." on the side.

"Look!" he cried. "Look, Edward!"

"The other, in turn, stood mute for a time, then gave a spring toward the peg, tore the bags down, and opened them. Within they found garments they knew their friend had worn, an empty belt, and the daguerreotype of a young girl of whom they had known him to be very fond.

"His horse in the stable, his saddle-bags and belt here, the dog howling on the turf without—what does it all mean?" cried Harry again.

And Ned answered, "We shall soon see," and strode into the great room where the dancing was going on, and up to the bridegroom, standing at the head of a Virginia reel, with his bride's hand in his own.

"Stop a bit," cried Ned, furiously. "We have a question to ask. Whose horse is that in the stable—the brown one, with a star on the forehead?"

"Mine," said the farmer, turning deadly white.

"And the saddle-bags up stairs marked C. C.?"

The farmer turned paler.

"Gentlemen," he said, "wait until morning and I will explain everything."

"We choose to learn the truth for ourselves," said the young man fiercely.

"You had a mysterious streak of luck six months ago, I understand from the old man there," said Harry Bray.

"Not very mysterious," said the farmer. "I went to the diggings and fell in with a nugget. As for the horse, I found him, and the saddle-bags too. If you know to whom they belong, he's welcome to them."

"They belong to the man you murdered for his money, and buried in the ground yonder where the dog is howling," cried Harry Bray. "We are going to dig there, and Heaven help any man who hinders us."

"Dig where you choose," said the farmer. "I am too well known here to be afraid of two madmen. I murdered a man—I? There, I'm a fool to care for such words! Dig, confound you! Many a horse strays in the woods; many a man has found one, as well as I. Come, neighbors, set the fiddles going, and let these madmen dig."

And the spades sank into the turf, and the terrified guests gathered around, and the bride clung to her husband's arm, and the music was dumb, and the dog's long, melancholy wail filled the air, and at last, just as the rising moon flung her yellow beams upon the newly dug earth, Ned Warren cried in an awful voice, "He is here!" And the two friends lifted from the grave that which had been a man, with long, death-grown black hair falling down over his shoulders.

He had been shot in the head and through the heart, and there was no doubt in either mind that it was the body of their lost friend. The farmer seemed petrified with horror; the bride fell into a death-like swoon; the guests fell away from their host and looked at him askance. The old father tore his hair and pleaded for mercy. But there was no mercy in any heart there. The avengers were all powerful. The great room, adorned for festival and mirth, was turned into a court room. The women were thrust from it; the men remained. On the raised stand where the fiddler had been seated, Harry Bray now took his seat in the character of Judge Lynch. The jury was named, the mock trial hurried on, and the accused called upon to answer. He pleaded not guilty. He denied any knowledge of the fact that a grave lay so near his house. He persisted in the repetition of the statement that he had found the horse and saddle-bags, but he admitted that there had been money in the latter.

He stood before them looking very unlike a murderer, calling on them for justice—calling on God to witness the truth of his words; speaking of his young wife and his old father; bidding his neighbors remember that he had never done them any wrong.

But Judge Lynch has no mercy, no compassion, no belief in the possibility of false accusation; and this Judge Lynch was an avenger of blood. The end was what the end of such a trial generally is; the sentence the awful one of death; and in less than three hours from the moment on which they first saw the bridegroom happy and blithe, standing with his bride at the head of the gay country dance, his body dangled, a horrible sight to look upon, from the branch of the trees that shadowed what all believed to be his victim's grave!

When all was over they found the old father dead in his chair, beside the fire-place, and found among the women a hopeless, gibbering maniac, whom they would hardly have known for the rosy-cheeked young bride.

They were revenged, but at what cost! The two men returned to their homes, saddened and altered, yet not remorseful, for they had but revenged their comrade; and this, to them, seemed common justice. The legal code of border life had been adhered to; but for the last look at the mad bride they could scarce have recognized how awful all this had been. They lived on together friends, still speaking often of poor Charley, and fancying that in some other world he might even know how well they had revenged themselves upon his murderer.

And so five years passed: and one day the two went together in a coffee room kept by an old Frenchman in the city of San Francisco, and, being in low spirits, out of luck, and with slender purses, were sitting disconsolate over their meat, when a hand came down on each shoulder, and a voice cried, "Found at last! I've searched the city for you. Heaven bless you, dear boys!"

It was Charley Chester, handsome and cheerful, well-dressed, and well-to-do-looking; Charles Chester, whose murderer they believed themselves to have lynched years before.

And this was the story he told them, wondering at their pallid looks and awe struck silence the while.

The money he had with him being in gold, and heavy for his belt, he placed it in his saddle-bags, and had completed many miles of his journey, when, near a new but apparently deserted dwelling, he saw a traveler who had been set upon by ruffians and robbed and wounded. He had crawled to this house for assistance, but found it empty, and now lay dying on the road. Charles Chester had done his best for the poor fellow, but without avail. He died in his arms just as the sun went down; and, by the fading light, he had dug a grave on the turf before the empty house, and there buried him. There was no ode within sight, and his fears of attack upon himself warned him to hurry on; but when the last sad rites were over, and he turned to mount his horse, it was gone. The animal had escaped in the woods, and, with night coming on, all search seemed hopeless. The money in the saddle-bags rendered the loss a maddening one. He threaded his way through the underbrush, calling his steed by name, until total darkness hid all objects; and, at last, striking his head violently against a tree, he fell to the ground insensible. When he came to he found himself lying in a wagon, to which he had been conveyed by a kinkly German, who could speak no English. In falling, he had broken his arm, and was very weak and ill. Before he was able to communicate his story to any one, all hope of recovering either horse or money had deserted him. He was in despair. He could not assist his parents. To return to his friends would be to throw himself upon their bounty. This he would not do; and his struggles had been great at first, but they were over now. He had done well by 'the old folks,' and had returned to pay his debts and resume his friendship with his old friends."

He was with them; he lived. The farmer had doubtless told the truth. He did not even know why the turf had grown so green in the little yard, and he had found the horse at large in the woods, and knew nothing of the rider; but the thing had been done, and could not be undone—the dead brought to life, or the maniac's mind restored, or the blood washed from the murderers' hands.

Of course they told their story, and of course they believed their friendship as warm as ever; but it was not so. They never meet each other again as of yore. The two could not forget the man they had lynched to avenge their friend, and doubted the propriety of his returning alive and merry to trouble their consciences, which were quite enough as long as he seemed dead. As for Charles Chester, he cleared the murdered man's memory among his neighbors, and saw the wild-eyed, white-faced woman, who only shook her head and moaned and muttered when he spoke to her; and then he, too, was content to say good-bye to those who had done the deed—albiet for his sake.

So the three parted, each going his own way; for thus it seemed easier to forget the deed done by Judge Lynch and his court on the day of the bride's coming home.

How to Commence Bee-keeping.

There are numbers perhaps who would be pleased with from one to three colonies of bees if they knew how to do it without much trouble. If they could have two or three hives that would give them an average 100 pounds, with no trouble of hiving swarms, and little trouble with their bees but to put the surplus boxes in the hive in the spring, and exchange them as filled for empty boxes; then remove them in the fall and fit their hives for winter, they would be glad to keep one or two hives or more.

Do not imagine that twenty large hives can be kept, and each give a hundred pounds of surplus, in a field where but twenty swarmers in small hives have been kept, and some of them have starved to death in the winter. If the field has given to the swarmers an average of ten pounds of surplus and their support, twenty non-swarmers' hives could only get what the fields yield.

Begin say with two hives the first year, or more, according to the number of bees in the neighborhood around you. Build or buy as many large hives, with boxes of an aggregate capacity of 140 pounds or more: take them to a neighbor who keeps bees; agree with him to transfer one of his best colonies to each new hive in the following manner:

When the first swarm issues, hive it in the new hive; then set the new hive in the place of the old one. Take out all the comb from the old hive, driving out all the bees; the will go into the new hive. Put all the worker brood in a box, and place it in communication with the new hive, so that they can easily pass from one to the other; they will hatch out all the brood, and make a very large colony. The queen will go into breeding with all the activity evinced in a new swarm. All the brood that was left to support the old colony, with the force that was left in the old hive, will gather, if in a field, 100 pounds of surplus. Fill each of your new hives in this manner with bees, and they will fill your boxes with honey, if the season is a favorable one.

If you prefer it, you can have comb and all transferred from the old hive to your new hive. But it will be safe, and I think safest, to wait for swarming, and then transfer them as above directed.

If the boxes are all on at the time of hiving the new swarm, the queen may injure one or two of the top boxes of honey by depositing blood in them. If the colony is quite large, there will be very little danger of it. If the colony is below medium, it will be best to remove the top boxes, covering the breeding apartment with a brood. After the first season, the queen having established her nursery in the center of the hive, there will be little danger of brood in the box. In this way a man can secure a hive and colony of bees for say, including boxes, about eighteen or twenty dollars, that will give him from $25 to $40 worth of surplus honey annually, at 25 cents per pound. I am aware that this is a new way, but I think it is a good one, and a very easy one.—*Jasper Hazen, in Country Gentleman.*

"Does Raising Calves Pay?"

Of course not. A calf drinks milk when it can get it, and milk being cash at the cheese factory or in the general market, here is so much loss. If milk is withheld, something else must be substituted, and this involves expense—another loss. It takes time to feed them, and as "time is money," here is another item to go down in the debtor column. Now, is it not clear that raising calves does not pay? But, says one, the calf will make a cow or an ox—the one makes cheese and butter and finally beef; the other works several years and then goes to beef also. These facts must be taken into account by way of balancing the debtor column. If this is so, the question is a frivolous one, and about as reasonable as it would be to ask, "Does it pay to eat or live?"

This everlasting iteration "does it pay?" ought to be consigned to the tomb and be denied the promise of a resurrection. If calves are not raised, milk, butter, cheese and beef must soon be expunged from the gastronomical vocabulary. An interrogatory with respect to sheep, swine and poultry would be as pertinent as the one about calves, and must receive a kindred answer, while the human family, following the example of Nebuchadnezzar, would all go to grass! If this alternative is to be avoided, we must raise calves, sheep, swine, and poultry, passing by the stale cry of "will it pay?" as impertinent and out of place.—*American Farmer.*

Farm-Horses Without Shoes.

A correspondent of the *Iowa Homestead* writes:

"The late Dr. Beebe, of Dubuque, Iowa, whose untimely death was a great loss to the State, published an article in the *Homestead* on this subject, several years ago, that has been worth a good many times the subscription cost of the paper to me. Mr. B. took the ground that horses engaged in plowing and ordinary farm work, and hauling on unpaved streets or roads, did not need any shoes at all, and were better off without them. I had always been bothered with having horses' shoes changed at least six times a year, and, after reading his article, I took his advice, and left them off altogether. Except for heavy hauling in winter time, this is much the best plan, both for horse and the farmer's purse. In wet weather an unshod horse slips somewhat, but he is much more sure-footed in winter than with smooth shoes. Twice a year my horses' feet are trimmed off square and even, where they wear unequally, and this is all that is done to them. They are now in better condition than they were with shoes. I have saved at least $50 in cash by pursuing this course, and I am sure the horses are better off. After a thorough trial of this plan, it is recommended to every one owning a horse as exactly the thing."

Microscopic Engraving.

Now that pigeon posts have come into fashion, microscopic writing has risen in estimation. It is a revival of an art that has been highly esteemed during the last hundred and fifty years, although only occasionally practised. We have in our possession many specimens of the art, chiefly consisting of the Creed, the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer in seven languages, all in the minutest characters, and within the space of a sixpence or shilling. Occasionally, the writing is made to take the form of engraved lines in a portrait; and one of the most curious specimens of this particular adaptation of the art of microscopic writing is to be found in "The Book of Common Prayer, Engraved and Printed by J. Stuart," in 1717. The whole volume is a curiosity, each page having been engraved from a distinct plate—said to have been of silver—and ornamented with illustrations and devices. The frontispiece represents a bust of George the First, the lines in which are composed of microscopic writing, consisting of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Commandments, the prayer for the royal family, and the twenty-first Psalm. These are so engraved as to appear, at the first glance, like the ordinary lines in a copper-plate engraving; and yet the writing can be distinctly read.

HOW TO MANAGE SPRING PIGS.—In answer to this question, put by one of its contributors, the *American Agriculturist* has the following:

"It depends on the breed, the food at command, the conveniences for feeding, the probable price of pork next fall, and the price a year hence. We should premise, however, that in any case the pigs should have all they will eat of some kind of food. The only difference to be made between growing pigs and fattening pigs is in the character of the food. A fattening pig requires rich, concetrated food; a growing pig, a more bulky and less nutritious food; but, in either case, the pig, to do well, must have all it will eat. If you have a small-boned, well-bred pig, such a grade as Essex, or Berkshire, or Suffolk, we think it would be far more profitable, as a rule, to fatten spring pigs than to winter them over. Let them have the run of a clover pasture, all the milk and slop from the house, and soak all the corn and other grain in water twenty-four hours before feeding. If well bred, such treatment should give you pigs that will dress 300 pounds by the 1st of December. On the other hand, if you have a coarse, large-boned breed of pigs, the better plan will be to winter them over. In this case, give them the run of a good clover pasture, plenty of water, what waste from the house you have to spare, and a little grain to keep them growing as rapidly as possible."

TIME FOR COWS TO COME IN.—A cow that drops her calf in April is of more value than one that comes in earlier in the year, with the same care and feed. If your cows drop their calves in February, or the 1st of March, you will have to feed largely with grain, roots, &c., the rest of the feeding season, and you will make an article of butter which must be sold immediately, as you cannot keep spring butter, nor can you make butter as cheaply with the mercury at zero or below, as when thirty to sixty above. By the first of June, whether you have fed extra or not, your cows will fall off in quantity and quality of milk, and you will have a small yield of butter through the best part of the season; when, if they come in six or eight weeks later, they would have gone out to grass heavy and strong, and capable of the best quality of butter. By the 1st of October your cows will be nearly or quite dry, when, if they had dropped their calves in April, you would have found that October was the most profitable month of the season. And further, you will find that this month and the next are best in which to feed grain to cows. All cows in a herd should drop their calves as near the same time as possible. If one should drop her calf after you have commenced to pack and put away butter, do not put her milk with that of the others for two weeks or more, as it is impossible to keep butter made from it, and it will damage the rest. This is one very common source of an occasional bad tub of butter.

HOW TO MAKE BOYS GOOD FARMERS.—The *American Agriculturist* says: Induce them to take an interest in the farm, in the implements, in the stock; tell them all your plans, your successes and failures; give them a history of your own life and what you did, and how you lived when a boy; but do not harp too much on the degenerated character of young men of the present age; praise them when you can, and encourage them to do still better. Let them dress up in the evening instead of sitting down in their dirty clothes in a dining-room. Provide plenty of light. Thanks to kerosene, our country homes can be as brilliantly lighted as the gas-lit houses in the city. Encourage the neighbors to drop in evenings. Talk agriculture rather than politics; speak of the importance of large crops, of good stock, of liberal feeding, and of the advantage of making animals comfortable, rather than of the hard times, low prices, high wages. Above all, encourage the boys to read good agricultural *books*. Papers are well enough, but an intelligent boy wants something more. Get him some good agricultural book to *study*. Read it with him, and give him the benefit of your experience and criticism. When he has mastered this, buy him another. In our own case, we owe our love for farming principally to the fact that our father talked to us of everything that was doing on the farm; answering all the questions, and encouraging, rather than refusing, our childlike desire to help him to plow, to chop, to let off water, and fire the brush heap.

INDIA RUBBER FOR GRAFTING.—Some of the English gardeners have successfully used strips of India rubber in the place of grafting wax, being neater, more perfect and not soiling the fingers. Sheets are purchased in market for sixpence per square foot. They are about as thick as brown paper. They are obtained of the manufacturers of this article before it is applied to muslin and other surfaces. The strips cut from it are about an inch long and an eighth of an inch wide, for small grafting, the pieces stretching two or three times their first length. The ends adhere when pressed firmly with the thumb and nail, the sheet having been previously washed and wiped dry.

PLANT TREES.—We do not mean fruit-trees merely, for those you will be likely to plant for the sake of the fruit. But plant shade-trees. Do not neglect it; plant them now, in the [illegible] time. Do not argue that it takes them too long to grow, and that you will not live to enjoy them. There is an immediate satisfaction in seeing them begin to grow and stretch forth their green branches. And it is not unpleasant to think that the small elm and oak, which you now put in the ground, will live when you are dead, and that your children and grandchildren will sit under their shade, and bless you for its coolness.

Grant's Respect for Public Sentiment.

Perhaps the most characteristic trait of U. S. Grant is his total blindness and utter deafness to public sentiment. He once made use of an expression, which was caught up and widely distributed by his partisans as an evidence of his profound regard for the people's authority, to the effect that "the will of the people is the law of the land." The sentiment, without some explanation of its meaning, which Mr. Grant did not condescend to give, is of course unmitigated nonsense. But it served the purpose of a partisan catch-phrase for a time, and was then forgotten, both by Mr. Grant and his over-zealous friends.

Mr. Grant was not then President. Since he became President, the will of the people has been among the very last subjects of his inquiry. The wishes of U. S. Grant, and the interests of his family relations, have been, if not the law of the land, at least the rule of the Presidential action and behavior. Very few of his official appointments would have been made had he consulted or respected public sentiment. Had his declaration concerning the will of the people meant anything more than a catch-phrase for demagogues, he would not have espoused the "Fifteenth Amendment" in direct violation of the most solemn pledges of the party that elected him. Had he respected public sentiment, he could not have commanded the political degradation of Charles Sumner. Had he felt the least wish to be guided by the will of the nation in his administrative policies, he would not have entered upon the San Domingo scheme, and would not still be prosecuting that scheme in obstinate defiance of an overwhelming public sentiment.

In national as well as individual affairs, it takes two parties to make a bargain. In the matter of purchasing the island of San Domingo, the parties to the bargain are, or should be, the inhabitant owners of that island and the inhabitant owners of the United States. It matters not what brilliant exhibit of benefits, to accrue to either or both parties from the consummation of the trade, some enterprising ring of speculators, or some susceptible board of commissioners, may present, if the people on both sides, or on either side, are opposed to the bargain.

That public sentiment in this country is hostile to the San Domingo scheme, is a proposition which admits of no doubt whatever. And the extreme measures that have been taken not only by Mr. Baez (the nominal autocrat of a portion of San Domingo) to repress all expression of hostility to the scheme, but also by Mr. Grant, in sending ships of war to that island to overawe the rulers of another portion, go with all the force of positive evidence to prove that public sentiment there is no more favorable to the scheme than it is here. Nominally, it is true, Mr. Grant only proposes to buy that half or two-thirds of the island which is presumptively controlled by Baez; but no one, not even the most ignorant negro inhabitant of the island, is so stupid as not to understand that the acquisition of Dominica means the acquisition of Hayti also. Territorially, Dominica is the major part, as 18,000 are more than 10,000 square miles. But Hayti comprises nearly five-sixths of all the inhabitants on the island, and these five-sixths are, to a man, hostile to the annexation scheme, and ready to resist it by force of arms. Even if it be conceded that every inhabitant of Dominica whom Baez has not banished, or who has not fled for his life to Hayti, or joined the "rebel" army of Cabral, is an annexationist (a consession of what is certainly not a fact), it still appears that only a minority of about one-sixth of the inhabitants of San Domingo favor the Fabens-Grant-Baez scheme.

Against this overwhelming hostility of public sentiment in both countries, two speculative autocrats persist in forcing to a consummation their nefarious scheme of trade in nationalities; one stifling popular opposition by decrees of banishment and death against all who dare to question his right; the other sending ships of war to intimidate and overawe the hostile majority that do not acknowledge him as ruler; the other also, in his own country, sentencing to political degradation influential Senators who oppose his scheme, packing Senate Committees in its interest, and descending from the dignity of his high office to enact the part of a lobby agent who seeks to compass the passage of a villainous law against the public good, and in spite of popular hostility. Such is the light in which the country looks upon this measure of imperial villainy.—*Chicago Times.*

WHILE a Congressional caucus is squabbling over the details of a bill to confer upon U. S. Grant the powers of imperial personal government over the States and people, U. S. Grant is demonstrating to the country that the President is already clothed with all the power that is necessary, or that the Constitution intends he shall possess, to repress domestic violence in the States. His proclamation to the disturbers of the public peace in South Carolina sets forth the law, and proves that the law is all that an honest President needs. He warns the rioters in South Carolina to disperse, and gives them due notice that, if they do not heed the warning, so much armed force as may be necessary to disperse them will be employed. This he proposes to do, and may lawfully do, because the Governor of South Carolina (the Legislature of the State not being in session) has made application for the Federal aid, according to the express provision of the Constitution upon this subject.

Why may not every other Governor do the same, and why would he not, if there be, as is pretended, domestic violence in the Southern States which the State authorities cannot suppress? All but two or three of the Southern Governors are of Mr. Grant's partisan faith. And it is a very remarkable fact that in those Southern States whose Governors are most acceptable to the Radical party, there is the loudest complaint of domestic violence. In Mississippi and the Carolinas, whose Governors are men after Grant's own partisan heart, there is the loudest hullabaloo about "Ku-Klux outrages," while in the adjoining State of Virginia, whose Governor is a genuine Democrat, no complaint of the

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion cents each additional insertion.

Wit and Humor.

A YOUNG lady, being asked to play th "Maiden's Prayer," cheerfully stru up, "Mother, may I go out to swim?"

THE *Herald* says Boston is going t torture Miss Nilsson with a midnigh procession. Let them torch her.

JONES and his wife agree grandly o one point: she thinks more of him th of any body else in the world, and does he.

YOUNG lady went into a music sto and asked the clerk if he had "Lovin Eyes." He replied, "I'm told so by th girls."

"WHAT have you to remark, madam, about my singing?" said a gentleman to a lady. "Nothing, sir," replied th lady; "it is not remarkable."

OF the naked figure of Achilles, i Hyde Park, Rogers said: "It is strang that he who made so many breaches i Troy, should be without a pair for him self."

"BUT these hacks are dangerous. W might get the small pox." "You've n cause to be afraid of my coach, mum for I've 'ad the hind wheel vaccinated and it took beautiful."

PUNCH has the following: A capita answer: Self-made man, examining school, of which he is the manager—"Now, boy, what's the capital of "'Ol land?" Boy—"An H, sir."

IN proof that all who belong to se cret societies are not wide awake chaps it is put down for a fact that when yo come across a sleepy head, he is a no fellow.

"HAVE you 'Blasted Hopes?' asked lady of a green librarian, whose face wa much swollen by a toothache. "No ma'am," he replied, "but I have a blast ed toothache."

AN entertaining farmer, always on the look-out for information regarding hi profession, seeing a work advertised un der the title of "Rain on the Mown Grass," sent for it, and found it was volume of sermons.

"HALLOA! Bob, how are you?" Bob who had been in jail for debt for some months past, answered: "Very well thank you; but I have been in trouble you know." "What trouble ailed you?" "A troubled past in durance."

"LOOKEE here, mister, I ain't complainin'; but this 'ere moosic stool you sold to my wife, we've twisted it roun till we've twisted off un's 'ead, an' not a ha'porth o' toon can we get out of 'un."

AS A companion to the song, "Oh, give me back but yesterday," a melody will soon be issued, entitled, "Oh, could you spare to-morrow?" which will be followed by "You haven't got such a thing as next week about you, have you?"

NO man ever took his place in the barber's chair, who was not informed by the barber that he will have rain soon, or that the weather would soon be pleasanter. The reason of this is that the barber is a professional bayrumeter.

WHEN a lady condescends to a practical joke, it is generally a very neat one. M. Boncort, the rich financier, was very stingy to his wife in the matter of pin money. One day a lady, closely veiled, and very anxious not to be recognized, called upon him and borrowed a large sum, leaving her diamonds as a pledge. It was his wife.

A DEPUTATION of the Maine Legislature, on a visit to the Insane Asylum at Augusta, while walking through the corridors, were greeted by one of the lunatics, who was peering through the gratings of a cell door, with, "Well, I declare, if here ain't the animals from Noah's Ark!"

A PROVIDENCE paper exclaims, with characteristic grace: "A year ago today was just such another day as yesterday was—only more so." This reminds us of the old lady who directed the attention of her husband to a pair of twins, remarking, as she did so, "How much those two children do look alike, especially the one this way."

A CONNECTICUT lawyer, who wished to cross a river on the ice, was told that it would be entirely safe to make the attempt if he crawled over on his hands and knees. Anxious to go, he humbled himself accordingly, and had laboriously got half way across when he was overtaken by a man driving along leisurely in a buggy. The rapidity with which he assumed an upright position was startling to the driver.

AN old lady, slightly blind, while engaged in a futile attempt to sew buttons on young Augustus' new jacket, remarked: "Drat these buttons; I can't find the holes, and they split all to pieces every time I stick the needle into 'em." To which replied young Augustus: "Now, look 'ere, Granny! you just let my peppermint drops alone. You've split mor'n half of 'em already."

THE ATTENTION of the musical world has been much attracted by the improvements in organ making introduced by GEORGE WOODS & Co., in their NEW STYLES of Parlor and Vestry Organs. They invite the attention of all interested in music, and the elevation of all that pertains to it, to their advertisement in another column. All organists, teachers, and music dealers are invited to examine into the merits of their instruments, particularly as shown in their latest style of *Number Thirteen Celeste Organ.*

JOHN V. FARWELL & Co., with their present large building, are able to show the greatest variety in all classes of goods. There is no stock, anywhere, so well adapted to Southern trade as this.

PERTAINING TO PLASTER.—At a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, W. M. Tomlinson, of North Urbana, New York, asked the servants to reconcile the difference of opinion which prevails as to the proper way of sowing plaster with grain crops, some choosing to drill it in with seeds, while others prefer to scatter on the surface, after the seed is sown. "It is claimed that by putting it in with the seed it helps the crop from the outset, giving a start which keeps it ahead of surface-

JOHN V. FARWELL & Co. have never shown as well-selected a stock of Notions and Fancy Goods as now, and are constantly receiving fresh importations. They are always the earliest to show the latest novelties.

LADIES! You will receive valuable information by addressing Dr. Louis Magendie, 52 Vesey street, New York city.

ENDOW your children in the Mut

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN IND.....MARCH 30, 1871

It would have appeared the "summit of ridiculosity" to Mr. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had any one told him at the time when he advised the late Mr. Stanton to "stick" that the very next administration, and that, too, the radical administration of Mr. Grant, would deprive him of an office which he had held for ten years. Yet such is the fact.

A REPUBLICAN exchange felicitates itself that "the Democratic roosters crowed too soon" over New Hampshire because Weston was not chosen by the people. This is terrible, and we didn't suppose Democratic roosters would do so. The Democrats have elected all three members of Congress—it is too bad there were no more to elect—they have also carried a majority of the Legislature, which Legislature will choose Mr. Weston Governor, and, altogether, it does not look as if the "Democratic roosters crowed too soon."

The Democratic press to-day contends for the principles which lie at the very foundation of all free government. Never was it more important to sustain them. No intelligent man fails to see that the tendancy of the few last years has been toward an arbitary and centralized form of government, such as usurped power, and flourished for awhile, and then fell through its own rottenness, in France. It was there called Imperialism; here it is called a "consolidated government." Its advocates have over-stepped the safeguards that men of every shade of political opinion but lately held to be necessary for the protection of private and public liberty. The obligation of law is impaired by the disregard of it, not merely by humble, individual wrongdoers, but by men high in place, who are charged with the duty of enforcing it. But how can they enforce it on others when they violate it themselves? Yet there has grown up a taste and an indulgence for acts of spasmodic violence, instead of the calm, regular administration of the duly enacted laws. Men in office claim an exemption from it, when in truth it is by them that it ought to be most sacredly observed. The functionary who sends bayonets to do his unlawful errand at the polls, encourages every private malefactor who arms his hand to compass some bad purpose of his own. It is in the defence of civil liberty, and free, popular government that the Democratic press stands to-day upon principles cherished by every patriot and thinker and statesmen whose name deserves the respect of mankind. Upon the vindication and endurance of those principles depend the safety fo society, the happiness and dignity of the citizen, the progress of the world. In the battle we fight for them, we ask the aid of every good citizen who cherishes the free institutions of his country, and intends to do his part to maintain them.

STATE EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Programme for the Next Semi-Annual Meeting.

The following is the programme arranged by the Executive Committee of the State Editor's and Publisher's Association for the next semi-annual meeting, which will be held in this city Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th days of May, 1871. The attention of the editors of all the newspapers of the State is especially called to it, with the request that it be copied into their columns, and such editorial notice made of the meeting from time to time as will insure a full attendance of all those who should be active members of the association.

THURSDAY, MAY 18.

10 A. M.—Reception address by the Mayor of Indianapolis. Response by President Caldwell.

10;30—Miscellaneous business and organization of the meeting.

11—Address by Benjamin F. Taylor, Esq., the distinguished poet and author.

RECESS.

2 P. M.—Discussion: "The Personalities of Journalism;" to be opened by Hon. John B. Stoll, of Ligonier.

3 P. M.—Discussion: "The Uses and Abuses of Advertising;" to be opened by General Reuben C. Kise, of Vincennes.

4 P. M.—Discussion: "The True Relation of Paper to its Party;" to the opened by Colonel M. C. Garber, of Madison.

5 P. M.—Miscellaneous business.

FIRDAY, MAY 19.

9 A. M.—Miscellaneous business.

10;00—Address—"The Mission of a newspaper," by Hon. W. P. Fishback, of Indianapolis.

11;00—Discussion—"The Apprentice System"—to be opened by Ben. W. Davis, of Richmond.

RECESS.

2 P. M.—Miscellaneous business; after which, until adjournment, a general discussion of any object of interest pertinent to object of the Association.

The Executive Committee are confident that all editors and publishers will in this programme, something of sufficient interest and value to warrant their attendance throughout the entire meeting. It is earnestly hoped that the next session of the Association may be one which shall demonstrate the practical value and utility of the organization, and be in all respects worthy of the profession in the State of Indiana. Others not members, and persons interested, whether engaged in the duties of publishing or not, will be welcome to any and all of the meetings.

E. W. HALFORD,
T. C. PHILLIPS,
F. M. THAYER,
C. G. POWELL,
J. M. CUMBACK,

Prospects Brighter.

New Hampshire has pronounced against Radicalism. Another State has awakened up to a consideration of State rights, and enrolled herself on the side of Democratic Government, and constitutional legislation. It augurs well for the future that a New England State, should at a time like the present, give such encouragement to the Democracy to labor and wait for the day that is about to dawn. Every election now gives evidence that the people are tiring of Radicalism. The Radicals are cutting one another's throats, politically, in Congress, and the people are condemning them at the polls. It is a time for patriotic rejoicing. There is hope for the country in this voice that is coming from the people. There is ground for joy when we find the rank and file of Radicalism deserting the rotten hulk that is sinking down. We have always believed in the people. It is only the leaders and office-holding cormorants of that party that we have opposed. The masses of each party are about alike in honesty and patriotism. Only the Democracy are wiser. Now as the Radicals have become acquainted with the true character and the motives of their leaders they are not at all sorry to see their power waning. "I am glad of it," said a prominent Radical to us the other day, as we told him the verdict of New Hampshire, and he spoke but the wish of thousands and tens of thousands over the land, who will no longer support the leaders of that party.

A Puzzled Dutchman.

A Wisconsin secular paper contains the following good story:

One who does not believe in immersion for baptism was holding a protracted meeting, and one night preached on the subject of baptism. In the course of his remarks he said, some believed it necessary to go down into the water, and come up out of it to be baptized. But this he claimed to be a fallacy, for the preposition "into" of the scriptures, should be rendered differently, for it does not mean into at all times. Moses, he said, we are told, went up into the mountain, and the Saviour was taken into a high mountain, etc. Now we do not suppose that either went into the mountain, but upon it. So with going down into the water, it means simply going down close by or near the water, and being baptizedin the ordinary way, by sprinkling.

He carried this idea out fully, and in due season and style closed his discourse, when an invitation was given to any one who felt so disposed to rise and express their thoughts. Quite a number of the brethren arose and said that they were glad that they had been present on this occasion, that they were well pleased with the sound sermon they had just heard, and felt their souls greatly blessed. Finally a corpulent gentleman of Teutonic extraction, a stranger to all, arose and broke a silence, that was most painful, as follows:

"Mister-breacher, I ish so glad I vash here to-night, for I has had explained to my mind some things I never could belief pefore. We read, mister breacher, that Taniel vas cast into the ten of lions, and came out alife. Now I neber could beliefe dat for de wilt peasts would shust eat him right off, put now it is ferry clear to mint. He vash shust close py or neare to, and tid not get into de ten at all. O, I vash so glad I vash here to night!

Again we reat dat de Hebrew childæn vas cast into de firish furnace, and dat air alwais look't like a peeg story too, for they would have been burnt up; but it ish all plain to my mint now, for they were shust cast clost py or near to, and tid not get into de firish furnace. O, I vash so glad I vash here to-night!

And den, mister breacher it ish said dat Jona vost cast into de sea and into de whalish pelly. Now I neaver could pelief dat. It seems like a peeg feesh story, put it ish plain to my mint now, he vash not taken into de whalish pelly at all, put shust shumped onto his pack and rode ashore. O, I vash so glad I vash here to-night!

And now, mister breacher, if you will shust explain two more passages of scriptures I shall pe, O, happy dat I vash heare to-night! One of them is vere it saish de vickek shall be cast into a lake dat burns vith fire and primshtone alvays. O, mister breacher, shall I pe cast into dat lake, if I am vicked, or shust close py or near to, shust near to, shust neare enough to be comfortable? O, I hopes you tell me I shall pe cast shust py a goot vay off, and I vill pe so glat I vash here to-night. The other passage is that is whic saish plessed are dey who do dese commandments, that dey may have right to de tree of life and enter through the gates into the city. O! tell me I shall gets into the the city and not shust close py or near enough to see vat I haye lost, and I shall pe so glat I vas heare to-night.

How to Make Farm Life Attractive.

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequenty work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmers should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work They should theorize as well as practice and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral, respectable; and, in the long run, may be made profitable. The farmer should keep good stock, and out of debt.

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have a healthy variety of exercise but too often neglect cleanliness, eat irregularly and hurriedly sleep in ill-ventilated apartments; and expose themselves needlessly to cold.

4. By adorning the home. Books, papers, pictures, music and reading should all be brought to bear upon the in-door family entertainments; and neatnees and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. There would be fewer desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life and were ordained to go with it.

It is stated that the German soldiers are returning to historic order.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE to HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that John McCardy, executor of the will of Thomas Emberline, deceased has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being sufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Auburn, Ind., March 30, '71.

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE INDA

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is Plaintiff and James Crummy, Mary Crummy, Nathan Tarney and Livina Tarney are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Lots number three (3) and four [4] in Toppings' addition to the town of Corunna, except the following discribed part of lot number four [4], commencing at the north west corner of lot number four [4] thence south thirty-two feet [32,] thence east twenty feet [20] thence north thirty-two feet [32] thence west twenty feet [20] to the place of begining in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

PHILO LOCKWOOD, Att'y for Plaintiff

Auburn, Ind., March 27th, A. D 1871.

$7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein John Ralston is Plaintiff and Michael Dunn Castello is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-four dollars and eighty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Town lot number twenty-one in Ralston's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

J. W. RICKEL, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., March 27th, A. D. 1871.

$6.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein James Griswold is Plaintiff and John Moore is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-one dollars and ninty cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and fifty-two [152] in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgement, interests and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

JAMES I. BEST, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., March 27th, A. D. 1871.

$6.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein John R. Moody is Plaintiff and Solomon Butler and William S. Eames are Defendants, required me to make the sum of four hundred and Seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D, 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

The South west quarter of the North west quarter of Section Thirty-four [34] North of Range Twelve [12] East in DeKalb County.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

D. D. MOODY, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, March 29th A. D. 1871,

$7.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 15th day of April A D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The East half of the South east quarter of Section three [3] Township thirty-three [33] North of range thirteen [13] East, containing eighty [80] acres of land, the same being designated and turned out by Defendant Woolsey as his property to satisfy this writ, and on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of Jotham Woolsey Principal and S W. Ralston, Secretary at the suit of Gilbert McFarlan.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
by LYMAN CHIDSEY, Dep'y

MOODY & PETERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

March 20th A. D. 1871.

$6.75.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County }

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1871.

The Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Co., vs. George Harvey. } Complaint No. 54.

Now comes the Plaintiffs, by William H. Dills, their Attorney and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, George Harvey, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County }

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1871,

Nelson B. Blair vs. Oliver P. Greenwood Hugh Brown. } Complaint No. 37,

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorneys and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Hugh Brown is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1871, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county, and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of Mar., A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poisons. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO. Springfield, Mass.

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only Authentic and official history of that great conflict.

Caution Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the books you buy contains 100 fine engravings and maps. Send for circulars & see our terms and a full description of the work. Address, National Publishing Co., Chicago Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

Scripture and Science have met together Genesis and Geology have kissed each other.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

A book of thrilling interest and greatest importance to every human being. The papers, Pulpits and people are all discussing the subject and book, every man woman and child wants to read it. The long fierce war is ended, and honorable peace secured. Science is true, the Bible literal, pure and beautiful, both now satisfied and firm friends. God's work days, six actual days, not long periods. This book gives the very cream of science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders and sparkling gems a hundred fold more interesting than fiction. AGENTS WANTED. Experienced Agents will drop other books and secure territory immediately. Address for circular.

ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 130 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!

Why will you Cough when you can be so easily relieved by using

Dr. Wells' Carbolic Tablets?

They are sure cure for sore throat, cold, hoarseness, Catarrh and all diseases of the lungs, throat and bronchial tubes.

From the great number of Testimonials as to the efficiency of this invaluable medicine the following is selected.

47 Wabpanseh Ave., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14 1871.

"For the last ten years I have been a great sufferer "from frequent attacks of Acute Bronchitis, and have "never found anything to relieve me from these attacks until I tried D. Well' Carbolic Tablets."

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets.

JOHN Q. KELLOG, Platt St. N. Y. Sole Agent.

Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

AGENTS For fast selling popular subscription Books. Extra inducements to Agents. Information free. Address Am. Book Co., 62 William St. N. Y.

MALE & FEMALE.

---

5 TO $20 A DAY!

Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to sell our new 7 strand White Wire Clothes Lines to last for ever. Dont miss this chance. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Mills, 75 Wm. St., N. Y, or 18 Dearborn St., Chicago.

DEAFNESS, Catarrh, Scrofula. A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompts her to send the recipe free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. M. C. LEGGETT, Jersey City, N. J.

Sharps' SPORTING RIFLES. we are now prepared to fill orders for our New Metalic Catridge Sporting Rifles, of various lengths and calibre. For accuracy and safety, we reccommend our Breech Loading Rifles, as superior in every respect to any others now made. For circulars giving full description and prices, apply to Sharps Rifle Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

PARLOR ALBUM

IN FIVE QUARTO VOLUMES.

PRICE $9,00 per Volume or $40.00 PER SET COMPLETE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK.

THE PARLOR ALBUM is doubtless the most extensive ART GALLERY ever published, and by those who have examined the several portions of the work, it has been pronounced "The Climax of Beauty." Each volume contains 20 full page Chromo Lithographs, in Oil Colors, 40 full page Steel Engravings, 60 full page engravings on wood, and 260 pages of reading matter, descriptive of the illustrations, the whole making each volume about one-half as thick, and same sized pages, of Webster's largest Dictionary. Each volume is complete in itself and will be sold separately, if desired. Sold by subscription only.

- Vol. I, Is devoted to wild American Birds.
- Vol. II, Contains Wild American Animals.
- Vol. III American Domesticated Birds and Animals
- Vol. IV. Foreign Birds and Animals.
- Vol. V. Fishes, Reptiles and Insects.

This work will at once commend itself to the cultivated American people, and no library will, hereafter be complete without this addition to its treasures; while as a parlor amusement it is unequalled by American publications.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will give agents very liberal terms for selling the above described publications, and wish to appoint an agent in every town in the United States and British Provinces. Experienced book agents and all other persons of respectability should apply at once Any Young Man, or Young Lady, can, by devoting a short time during the day or evening, secure a complete set, free of expense, or, if preferred, we will allow large Commission in Cash.

We have prepared a most beautiful Specimen Book for Agents, containing 5 of the Oil Chromos, 40 steel engravings and 50 pages of descriptive reading, being selections from each volume, together with blank paper, specimens of binding, &c.,

Our specimen Book has cost us quite largely, and we do not wish to send it to persons who do not intend to act as agents, but to any one who will make an effort to procure subscribers to the Work, we will send the Specimen Book, prepaid, on receipt of 40 cents to cover postage. Enclose stamp for reply and address.

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GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs.

Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and renumerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

31 & 33 VESEY STREET,

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8 O'CLOCK.

JURUBEBA.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Adominable Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abcesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called.

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great repntation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. Wells' Extract of Jeruheba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A Consumptive Cured.

Where death was hourly expected from Consumption and Asthma, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses, Address CRADDECK & Co., 1,032 Race Street, Philadelphia Pa., giving name of paper

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THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

By sending 35 Cents with age, height, color of hair you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX P. O. Drawer No 24 Fultonville, N. Y.

PURE CHINESE TEA

Thea-Nectar IS A PURE **BLACK TEA** with the Green Tea Flavor, Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA Co. 8 Church St. New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

"WONDERS OF THE WORLD"

Over one thousand Illustrations. The largest best selling, and most attractive subscription book ever published. One agent in Denver Colorado, sold 100 copies in two days. One agent in Milwaukee sold 30 copies in half a day, and a large number from 20 to 50 copies per day. Send for Circulars, with terms at once. Address U. S. PUBLISHING CO., New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS Mo.

Land for Sale

In DeKab County

$5 TO $8 Per ACRE.

Address A. D. SKINNER,
Fort Wayne Ind.

Mar. 30, '71 1m

30.000 Cords OF STAVE BOLTS,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

The highest cash price paid at the Stave Factory of C. BEUGNOT & Co., west of Railroad and north of Depot.

AUBURN, IND.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER, INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARD WARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

Brahma Pootra

Eggs & Male Birds FOR SALE!

From fine rare premium stock.—Waranted pure, $1,00 per dozen.

Address T. C. ELSON.

March 23d, 1871. Auburn, Ind.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind, that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots & Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

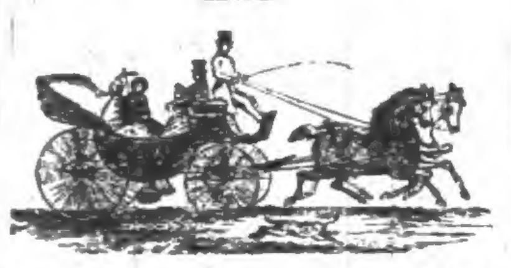

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

March 4 '71.

O. T. CLARK & CO.,

WATERLOO, INDIANA,

Have on exhibition a large line of

Black and Colored Alpacas.

OUR BRAND THE

Queen's Own,

We claim in point of Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality and Price are Superior to any in Market, being of one Uniform make, and the Heaviest imported, and especially suited to the Winter Trade.

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting, Silk Warps, Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn, Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp, Silks, Hemp, Batting, Shawls, Cotton, Tickings, Brilliantine, Carpets, Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic

Flannel

Shirting, Red, White and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-4t

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Building Material,

Agricultural Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

March 23, 1871.

Root & Company IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana.

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will do themselves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing our usual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silks New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS!

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., ets.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotten Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Feb. 2d 1 y

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

CREDIT BUSINESS

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect, outstanding debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 23 1y.

Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE roads are getting good.

PIGEONS are beginning to fly northward.

THE maple sugar crop, in this county this year is quite below the average yield.

THE station house has received a coat of brown paint. Go one better.

BRING on your wood now that the roads are good.

SPRING CHICKENS will be ready by June.—They're just out.

THERE are only three hundred and twenty five days this year. The other forty are lent.

AN exchange says, "The first printers were Titans." There are a good many "tight uns" amoung them still.

SOME benevolent person should import a few more dogs here. There's one house in town that only has two. Poor folks.

LET somebody die that is willing and rich enough to bequeath $500 for a town clock. We could'nt, and nobody else is willing.

GEO. W. MAXWELL, ESQ., at Butler is agent for the COURIER, and any business with this office can be transacted by him, for all in that locality.

HORSE BILLS handsomely decorated and beautifully ornamented at the COURIER office. Bring any old horse along and we'll give you an exact picture of the one you want.

A CONTEMPORARY thinks it must be horrible on the battle-field, "to hear the stifled groans of the dying and the shrieks of the dead."

THE frame work of the building for the manufacture of staves, was put in position yesterday, and a large force is already at work in getting ready for the machinery.

AN Indiana girl on finding a man in her room at a hotel, picked him up and threw him out of the window.—*Ohio Paper.*

Yes, and she'll serve that editor the same way, if he'll come out here.

COLORED vails are not worn for dress.—When worn at all, blue is the best color. A yard of dotted net, hemmed all around, or edged with lace, is gathered on a string, and warn in front of the bonnet or hat.

THE Steam Flouring Mill, owned by C. C. Buss & Co., of this place, has been purchased by W. W. Griswold Esq., who we understand will manufacture on a large scale, for shipments. This will cause a demand for wheat here and doubtless improve the market.

SOME men are always putting things off. A Michigan man, eighty two years old, was run over and killed by a gravel train, though in his life he had many chances to be killed by nice passenger train, but he kept putting it off, and consequently got his eyes full of gravel.

WHEN visiting Fort Wayne, come and see the tremendous stock of Clothing at the Red Front Clothing House. Our prices will please you, and you will always be suited, as it is our aim to please all.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

IT is said that the earth is growing small so rapidly that in two thousand mil ion years there will be nothing left of it. This will keep on until they get this world narrowed down so people will have to move into Jersey.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to meet in our sanctum last Tuesday, J. C. Loveland Esq., of the Franklin Printing Company, Rochester Ind. Mr. L. was some time ago connected with the printing interests in this county.

A YOUNG man started east this morning on a hunting expedition. He was well supplied with amunition—ten cents worth of powder and five cents worth of shot. We would advise the wild "critters" in the forests to give him a wide berth as he evidently means business.

A CEDAR RAPIDS man was having some home amusement with his wife by pounding her with an ax, when a neighbor put a bullet hole through him. He says when he gets well he will move away from that neighborhood and go to some place where neighbors will attend to their own business.

THE crying need of this country to-day is for skilled labor; and that father who neglects to provide his son with a useful trade and to see that he thoroughly masters it, does him a grevious wrong, and runs the risk of helping, by so much, to incsease the stock of idle and dependent, if not vicious, members of society.

MERCHANT TAILORING.—Our enterprising friend Chas. Klots has recently fitted up his establishment with a Merchant Tailoring department and he is now fully prepared to make to order, in the latest fashions, coats, pants and vests of every discription. As Charley is recognized as a master cutter, there is no doubt but that he can give good fits and excellent satisfaction.

MESSRS. ROOT & Co., make a new announcement in another column of this issue. They are the old reliable dry goods firm of Fort Wayne, gentleman of the highest integrity, and on whom you can depend. They keep the very best stock of goods in the city—none of your shoddy,—are selling at lower prices, and give the best bargains. Go and see them.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very handsome catalogue and engraving, from those enterprising seed merchants, Messrs. Briggs & Bros., of Rochester, New York.—It is certainly the most complete work of the kind published, and is handsomely embellished with engravings of all kinds of flowers etc. Those wanting seeds of this kind should send as above for circulars.

IT is believed by many that the habit of chewing gum grows on a person who indulges in it as much as drinking liquor, and a sudden breaking off is injudicious. A girl at Chicago, who had chawed regularly for years, swore off last week, and since that time she has had regular jim-jams, and has had to be set up with every night. A young man sits up with her, however, and so she don't mind it so much. Girls that want to be set up with had better quit chewing.

A MUSIC teacher once wrote that the "art of playing on the violin requires the nicest perception and the most sense of any art in the known world." Whereupon a Western editor comments thus: "The art of publishing a newspaper and making it pay, and at the same time making it please everybody beats fiddlin' higher than a kite."

RAILROAD MEETING.

A meeting in the interest of the Eel River Railroad, will be held at the Court House, in this place, next Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. President Collins and other speakers will positively be present, and everybody should attend.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can now sell you Clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Bock, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

JAMES E. GRAHAM, ESQ., Justice of the Peace, and a promising young attorney o Fort Wayne, gave us a call yesterday. Mr. Graham is one among the few who by their industry and gentlemanly behavior elevate their profession and make useful and influential members of society.

B. D. SKINNER ESQ., a prominent insurance agent, of Fort Wayne, also gave us a call last week, looking as handsome as ever.—Come again, gentleman, we are always glad to see our friends.

Public Meeting.

A Public meeting will be held at the Court House, next Saturday evening for the consideration of important business, in which every citizen is interested. It is hoped that everybody will arrange matters so as to be present, as there are several measures of public importance to be brought before the meeting.

MANY CITIZENS.

CHANGE.—The law partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Moody & Petersor, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Moody will attend to all matters pertaining to the firm, and will continue the practice of the law at the office recently occupied by them. We understand that Mr. Perterson will also remain in the practice, in our place. As young lawyers they have both established a good reputation, in their profession and will no doubt be found prompt and reliable in all their transactions.

I. LAFFERTY & SON, the enterprising clothiers and merchant tailors, of Fort Wayne, have just received a magnificent stock of readymade clothing and piece goods, and are now prepared to furnish their numerous customers with handsome suits of the latest styles. Call and examine their stock, corner of Calhoun & Columbia Sts.

TRUE, EVERY WORD.—We always hear about this season of the year, of the "terrible roads;" and everybody is condeming a country that has such muddy roads. We wish everybody to bear in mind this truth: Any country that has a rich and productive soil will always have muddy roads at certain seasons of the year. When the ground is so poor and barren that mud can not form, the land is hardly worth cultivating.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Wm. Smith Esq., residing about four miles North-west of town was so seriously injured by a horse, last Friday, as to be confined to his bed. He was about to make a visit to a neighbor on horse back, and in attempting to get on the beast, it gave a sudden start, Mr. S. lighting behind the saddle. This is all he can tell o the affair, as he was taken up insensible, a few minutes after and cared for. Though suffering severely it is hoped that under the careful treatment of Dr. Cowan he will be on his feet again in a week or two.

TREES.—Several of our enterprising farmers have responded to the call for shade trees, to be planted in the court yard, and have brought in several very fine specimens which were immediately attended to by our citizens. We hope others will do the same thing until we have enough to make a handsome grove. Grub out a nice sapling, and when coming to town bring it along. It don't cost much trouble, and years hence, it can be pointed to with pride as an index of your liberalty and enterprise. Bring them along.

CHAS. W. WELCHLIN, the celebrated Chicago Barber, now of this place, has been so unfortunate as to have discovered an invention that cannot fail to contribute largely to the comfort, hapiness, and luxury of the American people, or any other man. It consists of a little crook (not the one whose ebony hue has made it popular) but a simple "twist and go fetch it" concern, that gives relief during the sultriness of July. In the day time it holds up the window sash, and at night it bears down upon it like a thousand of brick. Charles is elected.—State, County and Township rights for sale at the Barber Shop.

POTATO BUGS.—A general resurrection of these pestiferous insects, is announced in many localities, and fears are entertained that they have opened an early campaign for the destruction of the coming potato crop Large numbers of them have already been exhumed from the soil, where they have been secreted during the winter. The only safe guard against their encroachements is said to be, early planting of early seeds, such as the early rose, goodrich, etc., as the war waged by these creatures, does not usually commence until the early crop is matured. Doubtless there will be other means discovered and resorted to, however, for their extermination, and we hope they will be both speedy and effective.

FIRE.—Last Thursday evening about 8 o'clock, the house of Mr. R. Elson, situated on Seventh Street was discovered to be on fire. Every effort was made to suppress it but without avail, and it was soon a mouldering ruin. The contents were mostly saved but were so much injured as to be almost worthless. A partial insurance on house and furniture will cover half of the total loss.

We hope this will act as a reminder to our citizens that we should supply ourselves with some little means for emergencies of this kind. Even a hook and ladder company does not exist, which would have been of great service at this fire. The want of water is another matter that should engage the attention of our town authorities. Some thing should be done immediately, for the suppression of other fires that may occur we know not when.

SEDUCTION AND DESERTION.—We have recently been acquainted with the particulars of a case wherein a young girl, of this county, has been cruely outraged, and then wantonly deserted by a very gentlemanly young man whose marriage with another, is announced in this issue. We should be very sorry to wrong this young man, by a false statement, but the story comes from good authority, and we have no hesitancy in denouncing these heinous crimes let them compromise whom they may. The parties reside near Butler Center, or New Era, as it is more recently called, the parents of the girl being as highly esteemed and respectable citizens as we have in the county. This young man has been paying his addresses to the daughter, for a long time, and as the sequel with the evident intention of accomplishing his designs upon her honor. By his assiduous attentions, he won her love and then under promise of marriage, it is asserted, seduced her from the path of virtue. But even yet there was a chance to save her from disgrace by the performance on his part of the promises he had made.—Doubtless in her agony she appealed to him to rescue her from the odium that was in store for her, but he tossed her aside like a plaything, and by his smiles and soft talk woed and won another, who now fills the place that this poor girl was entitled to hold. We regard this as a most villanious transaction and a day of retribution will surely follow. Even now the father of the wronged girl is on the track, prepared to met out a speedy punishment, and another tragedy may be soon added to the many already emenating from this source. We await further developments.

WATERLOO ITEMS.—The *Press* says, Messrs Best & McClellan, who have purchased the Stave Factory east of town, are making arrangements to opperate it, the present season, to its utmost capacity. This, in connection with the large establishment of Mr. Bowman, will make the stave business lively.

THE butcher shop of Mr. Shaw, of this place, was entered on Thursday night of last week, and smoked hams, to the value of between $30 and $50 were taken out.—Thieves are getting rather bold in their operations, and some of them will be afforded a chance to do the State some service before long.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, while Mr. Jacob Brand was engaged in throwing down hay in his barn, his foot slipped and he fell, striking with his whole weight upon his side and back, across a joist. For some time after the accident he was insensible, and when he regained consciousness, he crawled down and attempted to get to the house, being unable to walk or call for help. After getting out of the barn he was seen by parties who came to his assistance. For several days afterward he remained in a very critical condition; but we learned yesterday that he was much better, and would probably recover.

TOO POOR.—Moore, of the *Rural New Yorker*, was sitting in his office, one afternoon some years ago, when a farmer friend came in and said: "Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but times are so hard I cannot pay for it."

"Is that so, friend Jones? I'm very sorry to hear that you are so poor; If you are so hard run I will give you my paper."

"Oh, no! I can't take it as a gift."

"Well, then, let's see how we can fix it.—You raise chickens, I believe."

"Yes, a few, but they don't bring anything, hardly."

"Don't they? Neither does my paper cost anything, hardly. Now I have a proposition to make you. I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one chicken and call her mine. Take good care of her and bring me the proceeds, whether in eggs or chickens, and we will call it square."

"All right, brother Moore;" and the old fellow chuckled at what he thought a capital bargain. He kept the contract strictly and at the end of the year found that he had paid about four prices for his paper. He often tells the joke on himself, and says he never has had the face to say he was too poor to take a paper since that day."—*Model Farmer.*

A LAY, we presume, finding that the newspapers give a constant prominence to the doings of her sex, furnishes the following items about men: Men put their canes under their arms to put out the women's eyes. A man in Massachusetts caused tobacco juice to fly in a lady's face. A man in New Haven keeps a henery, which his wife feeds from the proceeds of sewing, and he sells the eggs to buy tobacco. A man down East makes his wife knit his stockings but he don't mend her shoes. A man in Indiana was fined for whipping his wife, The wife washed to pay the fine. A man in America keeps a millinery shop—His wife makes the bonnets and sells them, and takes care of the babies. Men make and break laws, but don't pay all the taxes. Men smoke —nobody can purify the house for months after. Men that yield the power should have more street-car accommodations, and not stand up. Men in Illinois put their feet on people's chairs who sit before them. A man in jail wants people to be honest. A man in Washington would like to be President. A man in Vermont can't marry because he can't maintain so many women. A man in California says Olive Logan ought to be made to marry, and help some man support himself. Men shouldn't run sewing machines; it's too hard work.

SOMEBODY has written up the effeminate man. This is how he is treated: The effeminate man is a week poultice. He is a cross between root beer and ginger pop, with the cork left out. A fresh water mermaid found in a cow pasture with his hands of full dandelions. He is a teacup full of syllabub; a kitten in panteletts; a sick monkey with a blonde moustache. He is a vine without any tendrils; a fig drowned n oil; a paper kite in a dead calm. He lives like a buterfly—nobody can tell why. He is as harmless as a cents worth of spruce gum, and as useless as a shirt button without a hole. He is as lazy as bread pill, and has no more hope than a last year's grasshopper. He goes through life on tip toes, and dies like cologne water spilled over the ground.

HORSE TALK.—"What do you think is the matter wi' 'er, Mr. Quackington?" Young Farrier fresh from the Horse College."—Well—ahem—Ithink probably the cartilaginous processes have suotended the ossification of bone, and thereby forced the coronal arch, the magnetic meridian; consequently, as things which are equal to the same thing are equal to the sqare of the hypothenuse, it follows that the lateral thurst becomes so powerful as to damnify the ellipticity of the projection, producing such a concatenation of the fluid portions of the periosteum and lesion or the less coagulated pigments of the conate there peutics, as elevates the chalybeate constituents of the anterior extremity of the tibia, which must, of course, guide the treatment to be pursued." Farmer—"Lor!"

It is said the women of America are rapidly growing more beatiful. This may, or may not be, agravating to married men.

RAIL ROAD MATTERS.

President Collins of the Eel River Railroad made a lengthy appeal to the citizens of Whitley County, through the county papers last week, in which he gives a statement of the condition of the road, the cause of the present delay, and the chances yet to be taken advantage of for its final completion.

After giving a brief history of the letting of the work to the Union Construction Co., and their failure, he says:

"Believing as early as the 15th of Jan. that the U. C. Co., could not procure the necessary means to build the road, an effort was made to procure parties who could.—Such parties were found and finally terms were substantially agreed upon by when the U. C. Co., was to transfer its contracts, the parties, they to assume the payment of the labor done and the material furnished then not paid for. But the parties in view of the large outlay in money they would have to at once make, scrutinized closely our ability to pay as we had contracted to do and on consultation with their legal adviser were told that the question as to whether our aid law would be available, yet it had to be decided by our Supreme Court, and they immediately advised us, we must by good responsible parties, personally guarantee, that portion of our subscription or our negotiations were at an end.

Your are all aware of the fact that the question is now pending in the Supreme Court. We are advised the question will not be passed upon before the last of May or the first of June. We cannot wait for the decision and make our road. If then decided favorable to us, it will be too late, if against us, then we would be without hope. We have every reason to believe that the law will be sustained, but before that decision will be rendered we must have the work far forward or we cannot have it completed within the time required, the first day of January 1872.

We have three weeks yet to accept the proposition of the parties who offer to build our road, whom we know can and will build it as certainly as the first day of next January shall dawn upon us, if we can comply with their offer.

Now we propose to make the effort along the line to have the aid voted secured. From our county west we have no doubt but we can succeed and we wish to have a thorough canvass in this county, and we believe that the people when the matter is presented to them will render the necessary aid. Our plan is to ask all to give a note, payable if the aid law is not sustained, if it is, note to be void. Meetings will be held, canvassers appointed, and a fair opportunity given to you to know whether you will make the effort.

We told you in the commecement that there was no hope of us making the road unless we could get a sufficient subscription to prepare the road bed for the iron—we tell you the same thing now. We can succeed in our county if all who are interested will render what aid they can, and it will be a better investment than they ever made. If we do make this road through parties now proposing to build it, it will ultimately be part of a through line not inferior to other of the great lines.

If we are unable to raise the necessary means to secure its construction east, the Eel River folks will get the P. F. W. & C. R. R. to take hold of it at Columbia City and build it from there west, and negotiations are pending between them. If we cannot make it east we must let them make it west. That will settle the question for all future time that Columbia will never have another road and our farmers will continue in the future as they have in the past, to pay the exorbitant rates charged for taking their produce to market and on the goods and groceries consumed. The road alone would add to your tax duplicate and for all future time not less than $125,000 which would almost all be foreign capital, all of which would have the effect to lessen the per centage on your county and all other taxes.

In conclusion let me say to you personally whatever you may hear in regard to this matter I desire you to remember that the true state of the case has been told you fully and freely; that the success or failure of this enterprise is with you. For over two years I have greatly neglected my own business in order to make this a success.

Then I appeal to my fellow citizens of Whitley county to act your will but act promptly. If you fail to make the necessary guarantee within the three weeks I shall regard it as you having settled the question that you do not want the road. I will devote no further time to it, but will at all times be found in my office ready to render my legal service to all who may desire them.

JAMES S. COLLINS, *Pres.*

SPENCERVILLE.

SPENCERVILLE IND., March 27th, 1871.

EDITOR COURIER.—The winter term of school at this place, conducted by Prof. Marlow, closed on last Friday. The term was four months duration and closed with a grand exhibition on Friday evening last, which was a decided success. A small admittance fee was demanded at the door to defray the expense of curtains &c. Semenary Hall was densely packed, and when the dimes were counted out there was found sufficient to defray all expenses and a sur plus left on hand.

Prof. Marlow has been engaged for the summer term.

There was a horse stolen from this neighborhood about two months' ago. The horse was found and thief caught. It would cover to much space to give a history of the case, suffice it to say we sent the lad to your place for safe keeping. He is generally called Michigan, and I belive he rooms with Billy the wild, and Roberts, the detective, and boards at the county hotel, Jery Plum Proprietor. The citizens of this place are anxious to learn if the body of Amos Keeter has ever been found, and think the matter ought to be investigated by the grand Jury the crime being of to great a character to be overlooked by a virtuous and enlightened community.

RELIABLE.

In answer to the above we would say that nothing further has been discoved in regard to the unfortunate affair referred to in the above, but it is strongly suspected that one Amos Krat, a colleague, has had something to do with the matter. However, we will keep our friends posted in all the discoveries made in this terrible tragedy.—Came again Mr. Reliable, and make the columns of the COURIER contribute to the interests of Spencerville.

Aid for France.

Americans, France is exhausted by this terible war. Many of her people are starving and utterly destitute. Let us not forget her early recognition of American Independence and the prompt and generous aid she then rendered to our struggling Republic, and let us now share with her from our abundance in this hour of her need.

"Hear the Cry that Comes Across the Sea!" Rallying song and chorus. Words and Music by Geo. F. Root. Published by Root & Cady, Chicago.

This is right. It is no time to criticise latter acts. France needs our help and should have it for humanity's sake, even if she had not "Held out the friendly hand when our days were dark." So we say our Chicago friends have done a proper and timely thing in issuing this song. It is stirring and well calculated to arouse sympathy for the war-stricken peasantry, whose mute appeal is so touching.

Let every singer in the land sing it, and there will be no lack of "food to eat" or "grain to plant."

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album. This album embraces the finest specimens of chromo lithographs, steel engravings and fine wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Co., of Rutland, Vt., desire an active agent in every town and village, to whom they offer liberal terms. Send the advertisement of the Parlor Album.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—One of the great features of Fort Wayne is her manufactories, and among them prominently stands the extensive trunk manufactory of H. Lingenfelser & Bro., where thousands of trunks are manufactured yearly. Their large warerooms are constantly filled with every variety of trunks from the lowest price up to the costliest article in the market which they are retailing at wholesale prices. Those wanting trunks should go to their warerooms, No. 117 Columbia St., and examine their stock.

A subscriber informs us that the general prospect for an abundant harvest of wheat was never better, in this county.

To the People of Auburn and Vicinity

We are now prepared to sell clothing at such low prices that it will pay you to come to the Red Front Clothing House, No 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., as our entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store and are now prepared to sell goods lowe than ever.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

A farmer near Indianapolis wanted his property insured, and this is the description he gave of it:

"Two thousand dollars as follows: 500 on the frame log house; 500, on his household and kitchen furniture, including his frame rail pig pen, at the rear of the house, and chooking stove and carpets all contained in said house, and one thousand dollars on his frame log barn, four wheeled horse and wagon, and haystack, at the other side of the pasture, and suffolk sow and her litter of ten week s'old pigs, all in said barn, on his farm back of Jim blink's house on the J. M. & I. R. R., in the State of Indiana, ten miles from Indianapolis."

THE Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated for April, appears in its usual becoming dress, and contains an excellent variety of reading matter with several protraits. We would instance—Misses Nelson and Demorests, with portraits, Henry Borden and Elias P. Needham, two Inventors of the day; the late Boy Suicides; Edward C. Delavan; Italians in New York; Trees planted in America; General "Stonewall" Jackson; The angle-Saxon Civilization as typified in Alfred the Great; Slavery without a master; Wm. K. Bowling, M. D.; Alice Cary, the poet; Genius and Honesty. A good number. Price 30 cents; $3. a year. Sent half a year, on trial, for $1. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Bradway, N. Y.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the south Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, "to take the Burlington Route."

MARRIAGES.

Married, by Rev. W. R. Sandoe, on the 23d of March MR. DAVID S. OBER to MISS. HARRIET DITMARS, all of DeKalb County, Ind.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	128 @ 133
" Red	125
Oats	45
Rye	1.00
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	15@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	70c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A. M.			
Rochester	2,42 "	7,10 A. M.	10,55 A. M.	3,20 P. M.
Alliance	5,05 "	8,40 "	12,05 P. M.	4,22 "
Orrville	6,54 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	7.40 "
Mansfield	9,03 "	1,52 P. M.	4,45 "	8,58 "
A.	9,35 "	4,22 "	6,52 "	10,32 "
Crestline	10.05 "	5,0 "	7,25 "	11,00 "
L.		5,55 A. M	7,45 "	11,10 "
Forest	11 27 A. M.	7,33 "	9,20 "	1,35 A. M.
Lima	12,26 P. "	9,00 "	10,10 "	1,35 "
Ft. Wayne	2,30 "	11,45 "	1,25 A. M.	3,25 "
Plymouth	4,50 "	2,22 P. M.	3,57 "	9,57 "
Chicago	7,30 "	5,55 "	7,02 "	9,00 "

Going East.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,50 A. M.	9,00 A. M.	5,15 P. M.	9,00 P. M.
Plymouth	9,50 "	12,23 P. M.	9,05 "	12,55 A. M.
Ft. Wayne	12,50 P. M.	2,25 "	15,25 "	3,20 "
Lima	3,25 "	4,06 "	1,35 A. M.	5,40 "
Forest	4,43 "	5,08 "	2,43 "	7,07 "
A	6,20 "	6,30 "	4.20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	6,40 "	6,50 "	4,30 "	9,35 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,17 "	5,00 "	10,05 "
Orrville	9,18 "	9,05 "	6 45 "	11,55 "
Alliance	11,30 "	10,45 "	8,50 "	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,35 P. M.	12,55 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburgh	3,45 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	4,40 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2, daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:40 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo. 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
C. D. COSSDILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

FORT WAYNE
HAT FACTORY!
JAMES HARPER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,
AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods.
No. 8 Phenix Block, Calhoun St.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

TARIFF OFF!
Owing to the fact that Congress has
Reduced the Tariff
ON
Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc.
The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at
SMITH & HARE'S.
As we do business only on the
Cash System
We are enabled to sell
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
Cheaper than any other house in the county.
All we ask is to give us a trial.
SMITH & HARE.
Corner Main and 7th St's. Feb., 9, 1871. 1y.

Huestis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9, 71.

ATTENTION!
Special Notice.
I hereby notify all those knowing themselves indebted to me by note or book account, to call and
SETTLE UP IMMEDIATELY!
It is expected that all will attend to this matter without delay, and save trouble and Costs.
J. H. F. HOLLINGER,
Feb. 23, '70.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Feb. 23, O. D. HURD.

For
Fresh and Fine Family
Groceries and
Provisions,
GO TO
JNO. BUTT
One door north of Post Office.
AND
B 4 U
BUY
T
AND SUGAR,
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.
Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

DR. A. E. OLIN,
102 Washington St., Chicago.
So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
☞ TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine. for sacramental and medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES,
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots!
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK, CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE INDIANA.
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

Another Great Reduction
Congress Has
Reduced the Duty of All
GOOD IN GOLD!
AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:
On Coffee per pound, - - 2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound, - - 15c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound - - 11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound - 21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb, 10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound 30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound 15c in Gold
We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:
Best Rio Coffee, 20c | Old Government Java 28c
2d Best quality 16c | Best Roasted Coffee, 25c
TEAS.
Young Hyson, 80c, $100, 120, best 135
Imperial 80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder 100, 120 best 135
Oolong, 75, 90, best 110
Japan, 75, 90, best 110
SUGAR.
Good Brown per lb, 8c | Best Peper, 25cts.
Choice New Orleans, 10c | Alspice, 20cts.
do Zantee Currants 12c | Nutmegs, $1.15
do Turkish Pounes 12c | Cloves, 35cts.
NUTS, Candies.
Paper Shell Almonds, per lb, 28c
Hard Shell per lb. 18c
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil 15c
Stick Candy, per lb 25c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb. 30c
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds 25c
FRUITS.
Best Layer Raisins per lb 15c
or 7 lbs for $100
Seedless Sultanas, " 20c
Zante Currants, 12; 8 1-2 lbs 1.00
Citron, " 55
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb. 45
DRIED FRUITS
Apples, per lb. 8c
Peaches per lb. 12½c
Cherries, per lb. 12 1-2c
California Perrs, per lb. 16c
WINE in bottles
Sherry, per bottle,
Port, "
Madeira "
California "
Whiskey " 30c and
LIQUORS
Whisky, Rye or Bourbon, 90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon, 1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon 1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon, 1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbom, 2.50
Gin or Brandy, 1 50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp. 1.75
Sherry Wine, imp. 1.75
California Wine, 75
MISCELLANEOUS
Soap, per bar,
Rice, per pound,
Dime box Matches,
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.
Best Navy Tobacco "
Good Navy Tobacco "
Smoking Tobacco, "
CHOICE HAVANNA CI $2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX
FRESH OYTSERS 30c per Can.
SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL
BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20
FISH TRADE OPENED.
Our Coustomers can rely on having No. 1 Goods. All Warranted.
White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new, $6,00 | No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch, kitts, $2
" " in kitts, 1,75 | Lake Herring, per bbl, 2,
Trout " per bbl, 4,00 | Herring, each,
Pickerel " per bbl, 4,00 | Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb
Old Pickerel, Trout and White Fish, 2,00 | White Fish, per lb,
All other Groceres Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guaraantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.
At the FRUIT HOUSE.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE.
Highest Price given for Produce,
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.
Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.
Feb. 24 1y T. B. TOTTEN

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to be on time. [illegible]

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This is the Paper for the Ladies.
Great Inducements Offered
Every Subscriber Receives a Valuable Gift worth from 50 cents to $100.
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HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED
FULL OF GOOD STORIES.
ONLY $1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
EVERY ONE HUNDREDTH SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES $100 IN GREENBACKS.
We have already received over 15,000 subscribers for this valuable illustrated story paper, and every one has received valuable prizes, ranging from 50 cents upward. We are receiving from fifty to one hundred subscribers daily.
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CLUB RATES.
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The prizes are sent as soon as you subscribe. The following is a list of the largest prizes: gifts of one hundred dollars each, in green backs, twenty gifts of fifty dollars each; organs, sewing machines, 300 gold and silver watches, gold and silver chains, solid and double-plated silver, photograph albums, jewelry, &c.
We will send you a full list of prizes when you become a subscriber to our valuable paper.
Address J. WOODBURN & Co.
[illegible]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—An iron merchant named James B. Jones, of Allegheny City, Pa., has left for parts unknown, taking with him moneys amounting to $25,000. He has a wife, an industrious woman, who assisted no little in accumulating the sum her husband got off with.

—New York Fenians are investigating into the expenditures and receipts of the Brotherhood, in order to learn what has become of the funds.

—The Pennsylvania State Legislature has been compelled to suspend business on account of most of the officers being summoned to attend court at Philadelphia as witnesses in the case of William Burr.

—A New York dispatch says Surrogate Hutchings has filed the decree in the contested will case of Charles Fox, who left all his real and personal estate to assist in paying the national debt. The will is admitted to probate. The United States is to receive the personal property, and his heirs the real estate.

The West.

—A man named Carlan was shot recently, at an eating-house on the levee, in Omaha, by a masked man. A person by the name of Guire has been arrested for the act. Carlan died. Both were hotel runners.

—Mining excitement at Salt Lake is on the increase. Trains go west daily loaded with treasure-seekers. New silver ledges are discovered almost daily.

—Thomas Preble, son of the senior partner in the firm of Preble & Fisher, New Richmond, Ohio, was caught, on Wednesday, by belt attached to a planing machine and carried around with such velocity that his legs and arms were threshed into shreds, and the man almost instantly killed.

—The widow of the late Horace Hawes, of San Francisco, will contest his will, and the deed to the foundation of the Mount Eagle University, made just before his death, on the ground of insanity. The will gives her $2,500, but provides that in case she contested she should get nothing. The estate is valued at $1,000,000.

—The trial of Dennis Gunn, the murderer of Edward Murphy, was concluded at San Francisco, Cal., on the 24th. It was shown that, on the 31st of December, Gunn received an anonymous letter telling him that his sister, fifteen years of age, had been debauched by Murphy, who was notorious for seduction, having three wives living. Gunn charged his sister with the fact, and she acknowledged it. He then took a pistol, went out on the street, and, finding Murphy, shot him down. The defense proved Murphy's character as very bad; that he had boasted of seducing Miss Gunn, under promise of marriage: and that Gunn's character was good. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, after being out a few minutes, the whole audience joining in cheers which could not be repressed.

The South.

—Thomas Hart Clay, the second son of Henry Clay, died at his residence near Lexington, Ky., on Saturday night last. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, and, it is said, of West Point.

—Chief Justice McClure, who has been on trial before the Senate of Arkansas at Little Rock, has been acquitted.

—A man named Wm. Albert *alias* Skinney Toe, well known to the police, was found dead in a stone quarry in the northern part of St. Louis, Thursday. It is supposed he was murdered and thrown into the quarry, but nothing definite is known.

—Another murder has grown out of the assassination of Deputy United States Collector Jenkins, at New Madrid, Mo., some time ago. It appears that Thomas Gray and Edward Newson got into a dispute at New Madrid, on Friday last, about the murder of Jenkins, in which several other parties participated, and two shots were fired. One of Gray's ears was punctured. About 10 o'clock that night, Gray was shot while standing on the porch of his house by some unknown persons. Newson, being suspected, gave himself up. He denies any connection with the assassination.

—For some weeks bad feeling has existed between the proprietors of the Memphis *Daily Sun* and the members of the Typographical Union, growing out of a strike. The printers published a small paper called the *Moon*, making personal attacks on the proprietor and attaches, to which the *Sun* responded. On Friday afternoon, as W. A. McClay, the proprietor of the *Sun*, was passing through the park for the purpose, as he states, of asking protection for himself and his office from the Recorder, he was attacked by Henry White and Henry Mook, the latter the Secretary of the Typographical Union, who opened fire on him with revolvers. McClay fired once, but was shot through the thigh, and injured slightly on the top of the head. They then closed on him, and beat him with their pistols until the keeper of the park came to his assistance. They waived examination, and gave bail for their appearance in the Criminal Court, to answer the charge of assault with intent to commit murder in the first degree.

—Grady, the murderer of Mrs. Falkner, was hung at Washington on Friday. The President refused to reprieve him, notwithstanding the strong pressure brought to bear on him. About two hundred people witnessed the execution.

Foreign.

—It is reported that the people of Paris have assassinated Gen. Raphael.

—The bullion in the Bank of France has been removed to Versailles, and all unissued notes have been destroyed.

—During the night of the 22d, the insurgent Nationals endeavored to surprise the Eleventh Battallion occupying the Place de la Bourse, but were unsuccessful. It is announced that the Nationals at Lyons only await the arrival of a delegation from Paris to form a central committee on the plan of that at present operating in Paris. Menotti Garibaldi, it is reported, now commands the Montmartre insurgents. A Paris journal says Count von Bismarck has informed Thiers that the Germans will occupy Paris on Sunday, unless by that time Thiers is master of the situation.

—Wednesday evening a large number of unarmed persons reached the Rue de la Paix, the entrance to Place Vendome, and appealed to the sentries to give way to their passage into the districts occupied by the insurgent National Guards. The request was refused by the sentries. The demonstrators thereupon unfurled a color. The Nationals threatened to bayonet the flag-bearer, and the crowd at once commenced to retire. Baron Nathan then seized the flag, and exhorted the crowd to advance against the illegal force occupying the place. The order was obeyed, when the Nationals occupying the place beat their drums and fired into the air. The crowd retreated too slowly, and three ranks of the Nationals filed out from the main body and fired. There was a terrible scene for five minutes, and then the crowd broke into a terror-stricken retreat. At least thirty persons were killed and wounded by the fire of the Guards. Baron Nathan received two shots in the chest. The Nationals in the Place Vendome have since been reinforced and are orderly.

There has been no further bloodshed. [illegible] is gloomy and excitement intense. The Nationals under orders of the Central Republican Committee, have occupied Fort Vincennes unopposed, the garrison fraternizing with them as soon as they appeared. Troops in several arrondissements are organizing in the interest of order. Deputy Clemenciar has incurred the hostility of the insurgents, and been expelled from the office of Mayor. Gen. Cluseret installed himself as Minister of War. The insurgent *Official Journal* announces the nomination of Lullier as General of the Nationals. Gen. Chanzy is still held prisoner by the insurgents. The Bourse is deserted.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, on the 21st, the amendment by the House to the Senate concurrent resolution for a joint committee for investigation on the South was considered and laid aside at the expiration of the morning hour. ——A bill placing $350,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of War for the enlargement of the military depot at Fort Leavenworth was reported.——Hill presented a memorial from John C. Bryant, a leading Republican elector of Georgia, protesting against the admission of Foster Blodgett, as Senator from that State, and making grave charges affecting that gentleman's personal integrity. Ordered printed.——Hamilton (Texas) declined an appointment upon the Committees on Disabilities and Revolutionary Claims. He was excused.——Anthony's resolution then came up, and after a few remarks by Anthony, Scott obtained the floor, and was about to address the Senate at length, when he yielded, at the suggestion of several Senators, to fix the time for talking on the resolution. ——After an informal discussion, Thurman remarked that it was evident that no agreement could be made, and moved to take up the House resolution for adjournment. Hamlin thought this the wisest thing that could be done, and gave notice that he would, on Thursday, move an amendment for final adjournment on Monday next.——After further discussion, Thurman withdrew his motion, and it was agreed to take a vote upon Anthony's resolution to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock.——Without further debate, Sawyer then took the floor and moved as an amendment to the pending resolution the consideration at the present session of the general amnesty bill lately reported from the Committee on Disabilities.——Without concluding debate the Senate, at six o'clock, adjourned.

In the House, on the 21st, quite a discussion took place in regard to changing the minutes relative to consolidating the navy yards, but the motion to change did not prevail, and so the journal remains unaltered. ——Blair introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to pay the holders of certificates of award moneys paid by the Republic of Venezuela in settlement of claims. Brooks said as there was a great deal of dispute about the matter, the resolution ought not to be passed without consideration. There was no further action on the subject.——Stevenson moved that the House adjourn, which, at 1:30 o'clock, was agreed to.

In the Senate, on the 22d, the House resolution for final adjournment to-morrow (Thursday) was brought up. Hamlin moved an amendment to fix the adjournment for Thursday, March 30. Morton hoped the resolution would not be adopted in any form. In order to feel the sense of the Senate, he moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried—yeas, 30; nays, 23.——The resolution specifying certain legislation as the exclusive business of the present session was taken up, the question being upon the amendment to provide for legislation on the South. The general amnesty proposition of Sawyer being temporarily withdrawn, after a warm debate the Senate proceeded to a vote, the question being first taken on Sherman's pending amendment to provide for legislation upon the South at the present session, which was agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 18. Thurman moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost by a party vote—yeas, 12; nays, 38. Trumbull moved to further amend the resolution by including the bill from the House repealing the duty on coal. The question recurring on Trumbull's amendment, Robertson moved that the amendment to the pending resolution include the House bill, abolishing the duty on salt. Agreed to. Vickers moved to amend by adding the House bill abolishing the duty on tea and coffee. Agreed to. Casserly moved as an amendment, the House bill to repeal the income tax. Rejected—yeas, 27; nays, 28, the Vice-President voting in the negative.——The Senate then voted on and rejected by 23 to 35, Trumbull's amendment to consider the House bill to abolish the duty on coal, as amended, by adding the bills for the abolition of the duty on salt, tea and coffee.——Sumner moved to include in the proposed legislation his supplementary civil rights bill. Objected to.——Sawyer moved the general amnesty bill. Lost—21 against 31.——Anthony's resolution was then agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 18—in the following form:

Resolved, That the Senate will consider at the present session only the deficiency appropriation bill, the concurrent resolution for a joint committee for investigation upon the South, and the resolution now pending instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill or bills that will enable the President and the Courts of the United States to execute the laws of said States, and the report that may be made by the Committee on Judiciary on the subject.

The Senate then proceeded to consider Sherman's resolution.——After debate, the Senate, at 5 o'clock, after an Executive session, adjourned.

The session of the House was very brief and unimportant. A few new members were admitted to seats, a short debate had upon adjournment, and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Senate, on the 23d, Sumner read a series of resolutions protesting against the President employing the navy on the Dominican coast, in order to prevent any opposition to the annexation scheme.—— Scott then used up the remainder of the session in a speech on the Ku-Klux outrages. ——A special message from the President was received, read, and ordered to be laid on the table and printed.——At 5:40, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House, after considerable discussion, passed a resolution asking the Senate to permit it to adjourn without a day on Monday, the 27th.——A bill providing for the re-issue of National bank notes was laid on the table.——The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas river at Little Rock was passed.——A message was received from the President, recommending such legislation as, in the judgment of Congress, shall effectually secure the life, liberty and property, and the enforcement of law in all parts of the United States. It was referred to a select committee of nine, after which the House adjourned until the 27th.

In the Senate, on the 24th, the Vice-President laid before that body the resolution received from the House for the final adjournment of that body, with the concurrence of the Senate, on Monday next. On motion of Edmunds, the resolution was tabled by a *viva voce* vote.——Sumner gave notice of his intention to address the Senate on the 27th inst., on the San Domingo question. ——The regular business being Sherman's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill to suppress Ku-Klux disorders, Cole moved to postpone its consideration in order to proceed with the pending deficiency appropriation bill. Sherman demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, and Cole's motion was adopted, 26 to 22.——The deficiency appropriation bill was then taken up. Numerous amendments were made, and without disposing of the bill, the Senate, at 5:30, after a brief Executive session, adjourned till to-morrow.

The Little Corporal for April is received, and is as bright and attractive as ever. Among the articles worthy of special mention is "How Statues are Made," by Frances E. Willard; "Girls of the Far North," by Susan Coolidge; "Birds and their Ways," by Parizade E. Hatheway; and stories by Lucia Chase Bell, Mrs. E. E. Prentiss, and other well-known writers. In the line of Poetry, there are "April Showers," by the Editor, Emily Huntington Miller; "Getting Up Stairs," by Helen L. Bostwick; "How the Poem is Born," by Joel Benton. The April number begins a new quarter and the publisher announces that subscriptions may begin with this number, though back numbers can always be supplied. Terms $1.50 a year. Sample number, with Premium List, free. Address the publisher, John E. Miller, Chicago.

A man in Cincinnati has invented a piano that is played by the feet. It has sixty-eight keys, which are cubical blocks of wood, and each one strikes a chord of four notes. He puts on slippers to play with, and while he makes his piano go with his feet, he plays the flute with his mouth and fingers. The effect is described as remarkable. The new mechanism can easily be attached to any ordinary piano.

Who Insure Their Lives.

From the Milwaukee [illegible].

Life insurance has become so general in New York that it is rare to find a man of family, or one having anybody dependent upon him, who has not taken out a policy. The following are a few of the most prominent merchants in New York who are insured for amounts ranging from $50,000 to $250,000:

Francis Skiddy	$250,000	Alonzo Taylor	$100,000
F. B. Roberts	200,000	C. L. North	65,000
Alex. Barrett	200,000	A. Cochran	82,000
Horace Greeley	150,000	W. Fullerton	75,000
R. A. Buck	150,000	Hon. Ben Wood	65,000
E. D. A. C. McCoy	145,000	Robert Tannahill	60,000
A. B. Cornell	125,000	J. Wheelwright	60,000
August Belknap	125,000	L. [illegible]	60,000
John Sniffen	125,000	J. B. Cornell	50,000
J. W. Duryea	125,000	J. W. Cornell	50,000
Elisha Sniffen	125,000	[illegible]	50,000
A. T. Stewart	100,000	C. L. Morton	50,000
J. S. Thomas	100,000	W. F. Hall	50,000
Dr. Brandreth	100,000	E. R. Rudd	50,000
William Foster	100,000	Jas. Jankus	50,000
H. W. Beecher	100,000	Andrew Campbell	50,000
Cyrus W. Field	100,000	William M. Tweed	50,000
Henry B. Hyde	100,000	Philip [illegible]	50,000
[illegible]	100,000	J. D. [illegible]	50,000
[illegible]	100,000	C. Delmonico	50,000
E. B. Sutton	100,000	David S. Ogden	50,000
Homer Morgan	100,000	B. D. Woodworth	50,000
Warren Ward	100,000	J. M. Coburn	50,000
C. H. Kalbfleisch	100,000	R. W. Mallett	50,000

Why do these solid and successful business men, who have proved their financial skill and good judgment by practical results, invest so largely in life insurance? Because experience has taught them its value in guarding against dangers to which all men are liable—the danger of losing accumulated wealth by some stroke of misfortune, and the danger of dying suddenly with affairs so conditioned that no other hand can carry them to a profitable issue.

But if such men feel and acknowledge the vast advantages of life insurance, how much more strongly do these benefits commend themselves to those of moderate means, and even still more to that larger number whose fortunes are in the future, whose loved ones are dependent entirely upon the continuance of the health and life of the head of the family.

Can any insurable man be said to have provided for his family, who has left them to the risk of poverty in the event of his death?

Life insurance is a Savings Bank which secures to every man who avails himself of its beneficent aid, that he shall leave an inheritance proportioned to his productive power, whether he dies to-morrow or lives to exercise that productive energy for a long life time. No other institution does or can do this. There is no other way in which a young man starting out in life can be sure of leaving his family provided for at his death. Of every hundred who attempt to leave an inheritance from the successes of business, not five succeed. No man has the right to expose a tenderly nurtured and dearly loved family with no protection but the small chances, practically much less than five in a hundred, that he will be one of the successful ones.

Within a very short time a well-known gentleman has suddenly died, while in the midst of full health and apparent success, by an accident. The gentleman's success depended upon carrying through certain matters which he had in hand. His estate is bankrupt. Thanks to his wise and loving forethought, his widow and children are provided for by the proceeds of his life policies. Not long since Gen. B. of our army, calling upon a friend to get his pay for the coming month cashed, was invited by that friend to insure his life. He was in splendid health, and always needing all his money, he thought he could not afford it. But, said his friend, I will pay the first premium and you may repay me when convenient. No, he felt no fear. In three days from that time it was *too late*, he was dead and his widow destitute.

Every one admits the advantages, the blessings conferred by life insurance, but they complain that they cannot afford the expense and so try to excuse themselves to their consciences for what they already know to be a neglect of duty. But it is not true of any young man in health and with the possession of his faculties, who is fit to have any responsibilities at all, that he cannot insure for something. He may perhaps not be able to insure for a large sum, but certainly he can for a small one. How few men of twenty-five there are who do not spend for unnecessary luxuries, more than twenty-five cents a day; yet that amount will insure a man of that age for more than $6,000 in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which is one of the best and most desirable institutions to be found in this or any other country. The success of this company has been truly notable. Its growth is healthy as well as gigantic. Its policies are not large, but are held by those who need such protection the most and who are also the safest and best risks to be associated with. The "Northwestern" is a purely mutual company, in which all the members are partners and all are equally interested in having healthy associates and in having the risks well scattered. All these things are important elements of strength. One of the most vital points about a life insurance company is that of expenses. Large expenses undermine a company, but with small expenses, carefully selected risks, and large interest on investments, the very best results are obtained.

The conspicuous economy practiced by the management of the "Northwestern," is best shown by the "Spectator Life Chart for 1871," which gives the ratio of actual expenses for the year 1870 of *sixty-nine* life companies of the United States. The ratio is *for all working expenses* of the companies, including death losses, and of the entire list, but three have a lower ratio than the "Northwestern." This table gives the ratios thus:

Mutual Life of New York	24.07
Economical Mutual	26.76
Charter Oak	26.99
Northwestern	27.80

Being a Western company, they are able safely to lend money on strong security at ten per cent. interest, while they keep a reserve calculated at four per cent. interest. A sum of money invested for 50 years at ten per cent. compound interest will yield more than six times the amount it would produce at six per cent., and nearly five times as much as at eight per cent. Another essential point is that an insurance company shall be well managed; and in this respect no better can be found, and the remarkable growth of the society is doubtless largely owing to the general confidence felt by the people in the managers.

The total amount of losses paid since the organization in 1859 to Jan. 1, 1871, is $1,692,856.30, of which $477,058.11 was paid during the year 1870.

Its total income for 1870 was $3,670,370.07, and its interest receipts were $460,797.36. During the year it loaned on real estate security worth two to five times the amount loaned, $1,400,000.00, at ten per cent. interest. Its assets are nine million dollars. Whatever surplus remains after the expenses and losses of the year are paid, and a sufficient amount reserved to meet all future liabilities, calculated with interest at four per cent., is returned to the policy-holders. This return of surplus, commonly called the dividend, is distributed to each member according to the amount which he has furnished toward making it. This is believed to be strictly equitable, and is the plan adopted by most of the oldest and best companies. A note will be taken for a portion of the premium, or in other words, the company will loan a portion of their assets to their own members, such loan being fully secured by the surrender value of the policy. This is a very good investment for the company and perfectly safe, and oftentimes it is an advantage to the insured. It enables the insurer to obtain a larger amount than his cash payment would alone procure, and if he dies early his family gain by it. If, on the other hand, he lives long and becomes able to pay back the loan, supposing that it is not canceled by returns of surplus, he can do so. There are many persons who need a large insurance at the beginning, and for them the note is an accommodation.

Take it all in all, there is no company which offers greater advantages than this Giant of the West, and we advise everybody to examine carefully its publications, where all the information is given which can only be hinted at in our present space.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the cause of rheumatism, neuralgia or gout exists where the pain is experienced. The source of these diseases is generally *urea* in the blood, and it is one of the special properties of Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters to neutralize this deposit, while it renovates the relaxed kidneys and thus prevents them from permitting a portion of their secretion to escape through improper channels. Torpidity of the stomach has also much to do with the vitiation of the blood, and upon this organ the Bitters act directly as a stimulant and invigorant.

The purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather—Business—The Wheat Market—Building—The Wholesale Trade—John V. Farwell & Co.—J. W. Griswold & Co.—Gage Brothers & Co.—The Legislature.

Chicago, March 28, 1871.—Cool weather the past week, notwithstanding a heavy thunder shower, Wednesday night, has retarded vegetation, and kept back bud and blossom. Still the season is much earlier than last year. We have pansies flowered in the open air, and early peas are just creeping into the light.

BUSINESS

is becoming quite active, and the prospects of an increased trade are improving. Prices of most classes of goods rule a little lower than last year.

THE WHEAT MARKET

has been a little excited, No. 2 fresh bringing $1.27, and sales for the last half of April making $1.28¼, which show confidence in a rising market.

MONEY

is abundant, the demand for it waiting the opening of navigation.

BUILDING.

From the reports of our city architects, contracts have been made for building, the present season, to the amount of over three million dollars.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE

is more active than the retail trade, and merchants from the whole Northwest are making our streets, hotels and stores lively with their presence. Spring styles are beginning to make their appearance. But the liveliest locality I have yet seen is in the great wholesale dry goods house of

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,

whose salesmen, clerks and employes make a good sized regiment, perform their duties with the promptness and efficiency of a disciplined army, and well represent the leading house of the West.

J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., 48 AND 50 WABASH AVENUE,

are now opening the largest and most fashionable stock of spring cloaks, cloakings, trimmings, laces, and especially *ladies' suits*, ever offered the trade of the Northwest. They lead in matters of taste, and distance all competitors in the wholesale cloak trade.

The largest wholesale millinery house in this city, devoted exclusively to the sale of *Head Gear*, is the firm of

GAGE BROTHERS & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers of Millinery Goods, 78 Lake street, UP STAIRS, celebrated all over the Northwest for their large, well-selected and fashionable stock, always fresh and attractive, and of the latest styles. Other millinery houses swell the amount of their sales, by keeping departments for notions and furnishing goods, but this house sells, of Head Gear alone, three quarters of a million dollars' worth a year. They are large manufacturers, having, in addition to their manufactory of hats and hat frames, of which I wrote last year, a hundred girls at work making cactus, hair and fancy braid hats, which enable them to supply jobbers, at Eastern manufacturers' prices, and to offer unusual inducements to retail dealers.

The milliners of the Northwest will here find the most desirable goods for their trade, of every conceivable fashionable style, at the lowest prices. Gage Brothers & Co. are authority in matters of fashion and taste, and what they cannot supply the trade in the millinery line is scarcely worth looking for. They are among the most substantial and responsible houses in this city, and have built up an immense trade in Head Apparel, by using their abundant means, in the most sagacious manner, to produce and procure the best goods at the lowest prices, by courtesy, urbanity, *promptness in filling orders*, and by giving their customers the benefit of their capital, skill and experience.

THE LEGISLATURE

has been invited to hold its adjourned session in this city and declined. People are beginning to lose faith in Legislatures generally, and in this one in particular. It began its sessions with good promises and inspired sanguine hopes, but its performances, thus far, have not met the public expectation.

There is nothing new in amusements or in daily city life.

B.

Message from the President.

The following message from the President was sent to Congress on the 23d inst.:

Whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application to the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and whereas, it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on the application of the Legislature of such State, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any State or States, or employ such part of the land or naval forces as shall be necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrections, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and, whereas, I have received information that combinations of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of the citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of the character and to the extent of which render the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property and securing public order therein; and, whereas, the Legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State, and the citizens thereof against domestic violence hereinbefore mentioned, and enforce the due execution of the laws; and, whereas, the laws of the United States require that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes within a limited time: now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this State. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, on the 24th of March, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

(Signed) U. S. Grant.

By the President.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

Golden Words for the Young.

It is safer for me to abstain than to drink. If I should indulge in drink, I am afraid I should not stop at the line which many call temperance, but should become a slave to the habit, and with others of stronger nerve and firmer purposes go down to a drunkard's grave. If I indulge, I am not safe. If I abstain, my child will not be cursed with a drunken father. We talk of the dignity of human nature, and of relying upon our self-respect for security; but there is no degradation so low that a man will not sink into, and no crime so hellish that he will not commit when he is drunk. There is nothing so base, so impure, so mean, so dishonest, so corrupt that a man will not do when under the law of sin—of appetite. Safety is to be found in not yielding ourselves to that law.

But if it could be proved conclusively to my own mind that I could drink and never be injured, yet with my views on the subject it would be my duty to abstain. I could not be certain but others, seeing me drink, might be influenced to drink also; and being unable to stop, pass on in the path of the drunkard. My example would, in that case, be evil; but I ask, am I my brother's keeper? Yes, I am responsible for my influence, and lest it shall be evil, I am under a high moral and religious obligation to deny myself that which may not injure me, but will injure him. If I neither taste nor touch, nor handle, nor countenance, then my example will not lead others to become drunkards.—*Gov. Buckingham.*

The stupid drug clerk mania would appear to be in the ascendant just now. The account of a clerk giving a man belladonna for pennyroyal is another instance of the extent to which these mistakes are reaching. There is only one cure to stop a repetition of them, and that is by the sure and speedy punishment of the offenders, making an example which will be a warning that must effect some good.

The Ten Sieges of Paris.

From the London Times.

Though the French have made Paris the largest and strongest fortress in the world, they profess to regard the idea of its being besieged as simply barbarous; yet there is no capital which has so often provoked and undergone attack. The first mention of Paris in history records an investment. Fifty years before Christ it was the stronghold of the Gauls. Labienus, the most able of Cæsar's Generals, in that year marched an army against the rebellious place, and after crossing the Seine, forced the insurgents to evacuate it. Before retreating, Vercingetorix, the chief of the Gauls, burned what there was of a city. But the site was too eligible not to invite the building of a new town. Like Berlin, Paris originally was confined to an island formed by a river, and surrounded by inaccessible swamps. No sooner had the Germans conquered France than Chlodwig, the leader of the invading tribe, reconstructed ancient Lutetia, and made it the center of the new empire. During the time his descendants held sway in France it remained their principal fortress. When their authority began to decline, the defense of Paris against a foreign enemy gave such prestige to one of their Generals as to enable him to usurp the throne of the decaying dynasty. Nearly 900 years after Christ, Charles le Gros, a degenerate scion of Charlemagne, found himself attacked at Paris by the Normans. A helpless imbecile, he had no choice but to make his peace with the predatory bands, no matter at what cost. On the occasion of a second raid, however, Paris gallantly held out for a whole year, under the command of Count Otto, one of the King's nobles. So great was the renown Otto acquired by this feat of arms, that on Charles' death in 888, the Frankish nobility elected him their King. A nephew of this Otto was Hugh Capet, the ancestor of the Bourbons.

In the meantime, the German conquerors of France, comparatively few in number, had become absorbed by the subject of nationality, and every now and then had a brush with the old country from whence they had proceeded. In 978, when the German Emperor Otto II. was celebrating the Festival of St. John at Aix-la-Chapelle, it was surprised by King Lothair, of France, at the head of an army of 30,000 men. The German Emperor returned the compliment, and having crossed the frontier on the 1st of October, marched straight upon Paris, overcoming all resistance in his way. Before winter set in he stood at the foot of Montmartre, and invested the city. Very much like the Moltke of our day, he had to detail a portion of his army to ward off the hosts attempting the rescue of the beleaguered place, but, unlike what seems to be reserved for Paris in the present instance, he was abliged to withdraw without effecting his object. Winter and disease decimating his troops, he eventually returned the way by which he came. There is an old story that, before leaving, the Germans assembled on Montmartre and sang a *Te Deum* with so vast an energy of lungs that all Paris re-echoed the sound. Why they should have offered up their thanks in this boisterous manner when foiled in their efforts, is a riddle unsolved to this day.

The strength of the place having thus been proved by experience, King Philip Augustus, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, extended its fortifications, adding several hundred towers to the walls. King Charles, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, surrounded the new suburbs with a fresh *enceinte*, built a citadel called the Bastille, and constructed a fort on the isle of St. Louis. Notwithstanding these new defenses, the English took Paris after the battle of Agincourt, 1420. The Maid of Orleans, attempting to recapture Paris, 1429, was repulsed by the English, who, however, seven years later, were obliged to march out, owing to the gallantry of Dunois le Batard Royal.

King Henry IV. was the next to assail the devoted capital. As he was a Protestant, it would not recognize his authority. Having defeated the Catholic League at Ivry, March 17, 1590, he approached Paris in forced marches, and, occupying Corbeil, Lagny, and Creil, cut off provisions, then chiefly received by the river. He next planted his guns on Montmartae, and from this dominant position left the Parisians—his naughty children, as he jokingly called them—to choose between bread and bombs. Not less obstinate then than they are now, 16,000 of the inhabitants died of hunger before the town opened negotiation with the King. Just in the nick of time, however, the Spaniards, who assisted the Catholic League, sent General Farnese with a large army from Belgium to the rescue. Henry was compelled to raise the siege, and only entered Paris four years later, when he had embraced Catholicism, and then he was welcomed with the greatest elthusiasm.

France now rapidly increased in power. Paris remained more than two hundred years unvisited by an invading army. In the reign of Louis XIV. the mere idea of the foreigner venturing into the heart of France had come to appear so preposterous as to lead to the razing of the old fortifications. Louis XV. in 1726 again encircled the city with a wall, which, however, was not intended to serve a military purpose. As an open town, Paris underwent the storms of the Revolution. When, in 1814, the allied armies arrived in front of it, to avenge the deeds of Napoleon I., a few redoubts, hastily thrown up, were all the impediments in their way. Twenty-five thousand regulars, under Marmont and Mortier, and 15,000 National Guards, with 150 guns, held the place for a day against 40,000 Prussians and Russians. When Montmartre had been taken by storm, and the Cossacks and Uhlans were swarming La Chapelle and La Villette, the proud capital surrendered. On March 31, Frederick William III. of Prussia, the father of William I. of the present day, and Alexander I. of Russia, made their way into the city.

The following year witnessed the repitition of the feat. On the 2d of July, 1815, the Prussians, under Blucher, took Montrouge and Issay by storm, while Wellington forced his way into the northern and eastern suburbs. On the 7th of July the English and Prussian Guards once more trod the Boulevards.

A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of whitewashing, renders the roof fifty per cent. more secure against taking fire from falling cinders, in case of fire in the vicinty. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effects of the weather. The older and more weatherbeaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles generally become more or less warped, rough and cracked; application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them at once to their original or first form, thereby closing up the space between the shingles; and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevent its warping.

The streets of New Orleans were covered on Thursday morning of last week with a yellow powder resembling sulphur, which somewhat alarmed the superstitious. The city papers explain that the powder was nothing more than the pollen of the flowers of trees of the forest, all now in full bloom, and which, especially under the influence of high wind, become diffused in the upper regions, and was borne down by the rain.

A Strange Pair—The Spotted Boy and His Serpent Brother.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is on exhibition in this city a most remarkable freak of nature. To those who delight in eccentricities of this character the history of the boy snake couple, found two or three years since in the wilds of Africa, would be exceedingly interesting. When seven years of age he was captured in company with a boa constrictr, which is supposed to have charmed the young specimen of the genus homo from the parental hearthstone. There is a remarkable likeness between the boy and the snake in respect to color, each bearing the same flesh marks, and the affection which made them companions in their native jungles continues to this time. By their keeper they are said to be inseparable. The alternate nut brown and cream spots which mark the one are identical in the other. The larynx in the boy, as in the snake, is wanting, and consequently each is as dumb as an oyster; at least they remain to this day as reticent of their origin as the most politic President in the United States could wish.

The nine stroke of our evening town clocks consigns them to the same couch, and, winding their young and tender forms about each other, they go to sleep to dream of mother and home, far from the land in which their young infancy was rocked.

The boy is as impartial a compromise between the pure Caucasian and the genuine African as a Congressional reconstruction committee could wish, and the singularity of his appearance increases the interest excited by his mysterious origin and the outer nature of his social affinities.

The Boston *Journal* says: "The observations taken on Mount Washington during the past winter have established one important fact, that the periods of intense cold are felt at the high altitude from twelve to twenty-four hours sooner than they are in the country below. Careful observations are made at Hanover, N. H., to be compared with those on the mountains, and others are made at points nearer Mount Washington, at Gorham, Whitefield, Lunenburg, Vt., etc., either in connection with the expedition or for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. A comparison of all the observations will probably disclose other meteorological facts than the one referred to above."

The Markets.

CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	$6.12½	a 6.50
Prime	5.70	a 6.00
Fair Grades	5.30	a 5.62½
Stock Cattle—Common	3.58	a 5.37½
Inferior	2.25	a 3.25
Hogs—Live	6.90	a 7.60
Sheep—Live—Good to Choice	6.37½	a 6.50
Butter—Choice	.23	a .26
Eggs—Fresh	.22	a .23
Flour—White Winter Extra	8.00	a 10.00
Spring Extra	6.21	a 6.50
Grain—Corn—No. 2	.53⅜	a .53½
Barley—No. 2, new	.79	a .79½
Oats—No. 2	.49¾	a .50¼
Rye—No. 2	.90	a .91
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	....	a 1.29
No. 2, new	1.26½	a 1.28
Lard	....	a .12½
Pork—Mess	20.25	a 21.27½
NEW YORK.		
Cotton—Middling	....	a .14½
Flour—Extra Western	7.35	a 7.50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring, new	1.60	a 1.60½
Rye—Western	....	a 1.13½
Barley—State	....	a 1.12
Corn—Mixed Western	85	a .88
Oats—Western	68	a .70
Pork—Mess	21.50	a 21.75
Lard	.12½	a .12¾
CINCINNATI.		
Flour—Family	$6.50	a 6.75
Wheat—Red	1.37	a 1.38
Corn—Mixed	....	a .57
Oats	.50	a .52
Rye—No. 1	1.03	a 1.05
Barley—Fall	.80	a .90
Lard	.11⅞	a .12
Pork—Mess	20.75	a 21.00
ST. LOUIS.		
Flour—XX	$6.25	a 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1.50	a 1.52
Corn—Mixed	.51	a [illegible]
Oats—Mixed	.50	a .51
Rye	....	a .95
Barley	.90	a 1.00
Pork—Mess	20.75	a 21.00
Lard	.12¼	a .12½
MILWAUKEE.		
Flour—Spring Extra	$5.87½	a 6.00
Wheat—Spring No. 1	....	a 1.30
No. 2	....	a 1.27½
Corn—New Mixed	....	a .60
Oats—No. 2	....	a .56
Rye—No. 1	....	a .78
Barley—No. 2	....	a .78
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—Amber	....	a 1.46
Red	....	a 1.45
Corn—High Mixed	....	a .63
Low Mixed	....	a .61¾
Oats—Michigan	....	a .57
Clover Seed—	....	a 6.50

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF SCROFULA.

Donnelsville, Clarke Co., Ohio, January 10th, 1871.

Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co.:

Dear Sirs—I have sold some of Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, from my store, and I think it the best medicine I ever sold, but my object in now writing you is to make known to you the results of its use in my own home. My daughter has been afflicted with scrofula for three years. A lady Doctress, who has a great reputation in treating such diseases in this section of the State, doctored her for some fifteen months, but seemed to do the girl no good. I was then advised to try Dr. Rose, of Dayton, who has a great reputation in curing such diseases. He had her under treatment for about sixteen months, and could not effect a cure. I attended the State Fair at Springfield last fall, accompanied by my family. I there met a gentleman, who, seeing my daughter so sorely afflicted, advised me to procure Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate, that they would cure her.

My daughter then could not see at all, her eyes being blinded by the humors; her mouth and jaws badly affected; she had two ulcerated sores, one on her hip and one on her arm. From the ulcer on her arm several pieces of bone had been taken out. Up to this time I had not spent less than $100 in medicines for her, and with it all she got no better, but when she had taken the third bottle of Weaver's Syrup she commenced to get better. She has now used since October eight bottles of Syrup. Her eyes are entirely restored to sight, and the sores are healed up. I think a little more of the Syrup will restore her sound and well.

I write you of this cure, and want you to make it known, that others similarly afflicted will learn of the medicine to cure them. I think any one afflicted with Scrofula can save large doctor bills, and get cured by the use of Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate. I think it will cure scrofula and old running sores, if anything known will.

Any person who knew the condition of my daughter will testify that Weaver's Syrup and Cerate cured her, and any person who wants to inquire further about the cure can write to me, and I will satisfy them that Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate cured that disease which baffled the skill of physicians, and that no other remedy would cure. I repeat that you cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Weaver's medicine, to make them known to such as are afflicted with any scrofulous diseases. With much gratitude I remain,

Yours truly,
JOHN MOUK,
Merchant, Donnelsville Clarke Co., Ohio.

Most certainly the above letter is strong and convincing proof of the merits of Dr. Weaver's Syrup and Cerate.

The Most Effective Blood Purifier of the Nineteenth Century.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.

For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago; GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee; RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis; McCULLOCH, McCORD & CO., La Crosse; NOYES BROTHERS, Saint Paul.

Danger Ahead.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustentation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

50 CENTS—THE WEEKLY WISCONSIN, The Great Story Paper, containing all of the thrilling story entitled Black Sheep, by Edmund Yates, continuing four months, commencing April 12. The best and cheapest weekly paper printed. Terms, $1.50 per year; 50 cents four months. Address CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee, Wis.

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COAL OR WOOD.

At only ¼ to ⅓ market cost, *warranted*, both in burning and in buying, by using Cook's Fuel Saver, easily adapted to any stove or range. Price $1. Sent *prepaid*. Protected by law. Both for $1.50; 3 of either for $2; 10 for $5. *Receipts insured both ways. Cut this out, as you may never see such a chance again.*

NO SUIT, NO SALE!

4-TON HAY SCALES, $75.00.

Platform 11 ft. x 7 ft. Send for Free Price List No. 32.

EDWARD F. JONES,
Binghamton, New York.

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From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive.

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All Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions.

DO NOT DESPAIR

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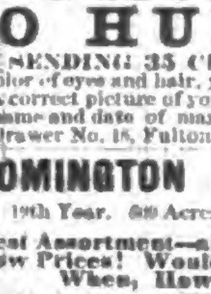

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VOL. I. AUBURN, DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871. NO. 14.

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A Tragic Scene.

A sad scene occurred at Calvary Cemetery on Thursday afternoon, the occasion being the burial of the father and mother of four little children residing in Henry street, in this city. The weather was so inclement that the friends who accompanied the remains decided to let the children remain in the carriages; but their earnest pleadings, with tearful eyes, to see their mother's grave could not be resisted, and their wish was granted. Both coffins were carried to the grave, and the youngest little girl, who seemed to be unconscious of what was transpiring, caressed the coffin of the mother with childish simplicity, uttering the most endearing terms of "Poor mamma," "Nice mamma," "Will mamma come home," etc. The older sister took the little prattler by the hand, and brought her to the other side of the grave. As the grave digger lowered the mother's coffin to its final resting-place, and threw the first shovel of clay, the children simultaneously let one piercing cry, which echoed over the church-yard, bringing tears to the eyes of all present. Many of the men, unable to gaze on the sad scene, turned and walked away. It was with difficulty the children were persuaded to leave the grave; and as they were about to depart, the little ones, following the example of the oldest, knelt down on the new-made grave, and offered up prayers to their Creator for the spiritual welfare of the father and mother whom death had deprived them of in one day.—*New York World, March 29th.*

THE tin plate trade of Great Britain, for the first time, has been subjected to an inquiry in reference to its statistics. In 1869, there were 164 mills in operation, of which 99 mills, owned by 26 firms, made returns, showing that these 99 mills had manufactured 1,165,878 boxes, of which 866,985 were tin plate and 298,891 were of terne plate. The actual weight was 54,314 tons. Considering that the entire 164 mills yielded the same proportionate quantity as the 99 reported mills, the product of 1869 can be placed at 1,912,337 boxes of tin plate, weighing 603,338 pounds. According to these returns, it is considered that the mills must only have worked three-quarter time. Another calculation deducts from the 164 mills 14 known to be stopping and to be engaged in making black plate, leaving 150 mills, turning out, it is estimated, 350 boxes a week for 48 weeks in the year, and giving 2,520,000 boxes as the entire product of 1869.

ON the trip of Drs. Howe and Wheelwright to the interior of San Domingo, the Alcalde of a little village called on them, and seeing a traveling flask in Dr. Wheelwright's pocket, invited them to come and take a drink with him. Arrived at the house, he produced glasses and water, and then tapping the doctor on the pocket, softly murmured, "Rum, rum." And so the party took a drink with the Alcalde.

The Return of the Birds.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

I hear, from many a little throat,
A warble interrupted long;
I hear the robin's flute-like note,
The blue bird's slender song.

Brown meadows and the russet hill,
Not yet the haunt of grazing herds,
And thickets by the glimmering rill
Are all alive with birds.

O Choir of Spring, why come so soon?
On leafless grove and herbless lawn
Warm lie the yellow beams of noon;
Yet winter is not gone.

For frost shall sheet the pools again;
Again the blustering East shall blow,
Whirl a white tempest through the glen,
And load the pines with snow.

Yet, haply, from the region where,
Waked by an earlier spring than here,
The blossomed wild-plum scents the air,
Ye come in haste and fear.

For there is heard the bugle-blast,
The booming gun, the jarring drum,
And on their chargers, spurring fast,
Armed warriors go and come.

There mighty hosts have pitched the camp
In valleys that were yours till then,
And Earth has shuddered to the tramp
Of half a million men.

In groves where once we used to sing,
In orchards where you had your birth,
A thousand glittering axes swing
To smite the trees to earth.

Ye love the fields by ploughmen trod;
But there, when sprouts the beechen spray,
The soldier only breaks the rod
To hide the slain away.

Stay, then, beneath our ruder sky;
Heed not the storm of clouds rising black,
Nor yelling winds that with them fly!
Nor let them fright you back,—

Back to the stifling battle-cloud,
To burning towns that blot the day,
And trains of mounting dust that shroud
The armies on their way.

Stay, for a tint of green shall creep
Soon o'er the orchard's grassy floor,
And from its bed the crocus peep
Beside the housewife's door.

Here build and dread no harmless sound,
To scare you from the sheltering tree,
Than winds that stir the branches round
And murmur of the bee.

And we will pray, that, ere again
The flowers of autumn bloom and die,
Our generals and their strong-armed men
May lay their weapons by.

Then may ye warble, unafraid,
Where hands, that wear the fetter now
Free as your wings shall ply the spade,
And guide the peaceful plow.

Then, as our conquering hosts return,
What shouts of jubilee shall break
From placid vale and mountain stern
And shore of mighty lake!

And midland plain and ocean strand
Shall thunder: "Glory to the brave,
Peace to the torn and bleeding land,
And freedom to the slave!"

A DAY AS A HACKMAN.

"Heigh ho, McGreer! What in the world are you swearing about so furiously?" I asked, entering the livery stable of the above named person, amid a volley of oaths that might have shocked his Satanic majesty.

"Oh! good morning," replied the man; "excuse me, Mr. Morris. I was talking rather too strong, perhaps; but the fact is, I am in a desperate strait! You see, Mr. Elmore's horses are both sick, and he wants me to let him have my best span and coach immediately. Well, the dapples are the best, and, to my eye, better than his own; but there's not a man belonging to my stables dare drive them but Cary, and he is down with the fever. The other horses are all out or engaged, and I don't know what the –"

"There, there," said I, "no oaths. I have nothing on hand, and really believe I should like to play hackman for a day in New York."

"Surely, Mr. Morris, you are joking," ejaculated the man, in amazement.

"No; I am in earnest," for the idea was so novel, that I, a lover of adventure, became every moment more determined to try it.

"I am in earnest, Mr. McGreer, say no more about it. You know I can manage anything. Just have them hitched up, and give me the livery coat and hat. Now, leave me in the office for a moment—but stop! don't let the men know who I am, and by the way—I almost forgot it—have our team sent around in about an hour."

Left alone, I proceeded to alter my appearance as much as possible, assuming the habiliments of a driver. I made a first-rate Irishman of the higher grade. The metamorphosis was scarcely completed when Mr. McGreer entered.

"Mr. Mor—"

"Michael, ye mane," I interrupted; "sure there's no reason that I should be cheated out of a name." We both laughed, and I received congratulations upon making a good son of Erin.

Stepping out of the office, I mounted the box, gathered up the reins, and was off. The horses were unusually gay, but I had them in good trim by the time I stopped before Mr. Elmore's residence. It may be well to state, Grace Elmore was not the least inducement for assuming my present position. All winter she had been a dream-idol of mine, or rather half a one, for I could not really decide which I preferred, Grace or Maude de Morris, a young French lady, who was spending the winter in New York with her parents. Both were bewitching, and I embraced every opportunity of being with either.

Springing from the box, I rang the bell, and presently assisted Miss Elmore and her two friends into the carriage.

The day was warm for March, and the four windows were open—Grace sitting on the seat nearest me.

"Round the pleasant streets, driver. Anywhere for a ride," she said.

We started, and for a quarter of an hour the ladies' chit-chat was of no account to me, when suddenly Miss Fanny exclaimed:

"By the way, Grace, rumor says you you are engaged to George Morris, and the *solitaire* on your fore-finger appears to confirm it."

"Rumor honors me," was the reply.

"Now, Grace," chimed in the third lady, "stop your nonsense, and tell us candidly, are you engaged?"

"Well, I am arraigned before a court for some terrible crime, and commanded to answer, guilty or not guilty?—is that it?" was the half laughing, half annoyed response.

"No," replied the third lady, "only to gratify friendly curiosity."

"Well, the truth is, I am not at liberty to say all I wish; but this much I will acknowledge—the ring you mentioned did once belong to George Morris."

Was there ever such an abominable falsehood told, every word of which is true? I thought angrily, as I heard the comments upon my money, person, parents, etc. That girl has led them to suppose that we are engaged, and there is a ring to prove it—a ring she took from me in sport, a few evenings since, and which I intended to recover upon our next meeting. Well, there is one thing certain, Grace Elmore will never be my wife. I could not trust such a schemer. My resolution was strengthened when I heard her say in confidential undertone, to the one lady, Miss Fannie having left at her own house:

"I have, of course, no feelings in the matter, only a school girl's love; but I think that George would make a most desirable husband, while his wealth, with my own, will place us above any change of fortune. Then he is very handsome, and I have decided to take him. I don't know that I could do much better."

"Pity I have not arrived at a similar conclusion," was my mental sarcasm.

Just then she called affectionately, "home, driver."

Willingly did I place her on the carriage steps and turn towards the stables.

"By Jove! I wish I could have as good a chance to try Maude de Morris," I ejaculated, as I drove up to my station. McGreer was waiting for me. There was a gray-haired gentleman with him, but McGreer stepped aside and asked me if I objected to going further, at the same time overpowering me with thanks, and saying if the horses were cooled down he could give them to some one else.

"No, no," I replied quickly, for I was desirous of learning more of humanity, "I will keep my place for the present; send me where you choose." Turning to the gentleman, McGreer bowed and said, "Mr. Lancey, this carriage is at your disposal."

In Mr. Lancey I recognized a worthy merchant, though not well known in higher circles, his means placing him only with those who were in very good circumstances.

"Where?" I asked, as he entered the carriage.

"To —— street, north side."

A quiet, easy little place it proved to be—a three-story brick, new and handsome, though lacking elegance. Here the gentleman alighted, returning in a short time, accompanied by a young girl of, I should judge, some nineteen years, whom he addressed as Maggie. Her rich brown hair was curled neatly at the back of her head, and the soft, violet looking, hazel eyes were the most enchanting that ever met my gaze. Peering from under my hat, I noted every article of dress of the neatly robed little fairy. "Drive to the Park," was the gentleman's direction, as I again took up the reins.

I listened eagerly for every sound within, feeling half ashamed of the part I was playing, though too deeply interested in the lady to desist.

Presently a clear and sweet voice asked:

"Well, father dear, what have you to say that you require such strict privacy?"

"My child, I—I fear you are not brave enough to hear it! Oh! merciful Heaven, if I could only spare my darling!"

An eager, loving voice replied:

"Father! father! surely one so young and strong, with such deep love for you, can bear a great deal; and sorrow will not be so heavy when shared with me. Now that mother has no power to comfort you except through memory, let me take her precious place as best I can. Tell me all, father, I am stronger than you think."

Then followed a long explanation, which may be summed up in a very few words. Their voices were often drowned in the outer bustle, but I heard sufficient to understand that Mr. Lancey, who was doing a very heavy business, had, several months previous, taken a partner, who proved to be an inveterate speculator, and, without the knowledge of Mr. Lancey, had involved the firm to the amount of several thousand dollars. The investments could amount to nothing in less than a year; meanwhile debts previously incurred fell due and were pressed by creditors. Mr. Lancey ended by saying:

"Unless I get some assistance between this and Monday night, Tuesday night will find us penniless. Oh, my child! if I could but save you! How can you bear such a change!"

And I heard the heavy sobs of that strong man come thick and fast. There were a few drops in my own eyes, for I could not see the horses for a moment. I fancied loving arms around his neck, and a pale soft cheek against his own, as the words I had to lean down to catch came in a clear, brave voice from the noblest heart that beat 'neath Heaven:

"Father, do not think of me; all that I have is yours, and many private articles will bring considerable. Do not shrink from selling everything to pay an honest debt. I can bear all things so that love is left. Surely, I may not complain if it all be taken, if Heaven leaves me my father. Do your best and trust me for all the assistance in my power. I can bear all things so long as love is left."

Much followed, but this was all I cared to hear, and by the time we drove up before the neat house in —— street, I fairly worshipped the brown haired angel who resided there.

For the last fifteen minutes I had been contriving a plan to assist them. In my pocket was a check for three hundred dollars, drawn that morning for the purpose of settling a small account.

My name was on it in full, and as I opened the carriage door I cast it to the wind, which took it to the pavement. At first neither noticed it, and I feared that I had been foiled, but just as I was mounting the box, Maggie picked it up, and turned hurriedly to her father. I drove off wondering how it would end.

Reaching the stables, I threw the reins to the hostler, and entering the office, told McGreer the horses could be driven by a baby; disposed of my masquerade, and went home, not to dream of Grace and Maude, as usual, but of the noble woman who "could bear all things, so long as love was left."

The next morning I saw in the *Herald* a notice which read as follows:

"If Mr. George T. Morris will call at No. 4 North —— street, he will recover lost property."

It was just what I wanted, and about ten o'clock I called at the place above named, receiving the check from my queen, together with an explanation of how it came into her possession. I asked if her father was at home. He was not.

Would she give me his place of business?

"Certainly."

Taking a card from the stand, she traced neatly the address, and bowing, I left her to seek the merchant.

"Mr. Lancey, I am George Morris. Will you grant me a private interview?"

"With pleasure."

Seated in the inner office, I told him all the last day's proceedings that concerned himself, offering any pecuniary assistance he might permit me to render. After some urging on my part, he accepted, and grasping my hand, thanked me again for saving his child, saying Heaven would repay me.

And it has, most munificently; for not six months passed ere Maggie Lancey possessed the solitaire which Grace Elmore had worn so proudly and falsely. I have secured the greatest treasure earth can give—a woman who "can bear all things, so long as love is left."

Now two hazel eyes are peering over my shoulder, while a happy voice exclaims:

"Why, George, you foolish old darling, no one will be interested in that but yourself."

Is my little wife correct?

The Triumphs of Old Age.

From the Methodist.

What is happening to the old men? According to all established precedents they should retire, give themselves to contemplation, and leave the busy affairs of life to a younger race. That may have been the practice in ancient times, but in our day they hold fast to work, and rule the world right royally. Von Moltke, quite juvenile at seventy, plans and executes such a campaign as modern ages have never witnessed; his sovereign, tough as oak at seventy-four, roughs it on the field as jauntily as a young lieutenant.

Von Roon, the Prussian War Minister, older than either General or King, directs from Berlin the marshaling of hosts and gathering of supplies. Nor are these wonders confined to the German side of the controversy. Thiers, at seventy-five, flits with the vivacity of a boy from one camp to the other, is a negotiator of peace, and the executive head of the French Government. Of his associates, Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, is seventy-three; Guizot, King Louis Philippe's ex-minister, though past eighty, writes books with as much precision and force as when he occupied a professor's chair.

In England, where men are reckoned young till they are past fifty, splendid examples of vigorous old age have not been wanting. Palmerston, Lyndhurst and Brougham, octogenarians all of them, led public opinion in Great Britain to the end of their days, and died in the harness. It is said of the first of the three, that after a field night in the House of Commons, he would be seen at daylight walking home at a pace which a young man could hardly equal. Thomas Carlyle, over seventy, abates nothing of his intellectual vigor; while Lord John Russell, though creeping toward eighty, still attends the Upper House of Parliament. Our own country, too, furnishes as striking instances of hearty old age.

Stewart, Drew and Vanderbilt, the money kings of this city, are old men, as the years are counted, but still hold firmly in their grasp the great interests which they control. The grave has just closed over Dr. Skinner, who nearly half a century ago was famous as a preacher, and of whom it may be said that to the last "his eye waxed not dim, nor did his strength abate."

Physiologists tell us that with a greater prevalence of the knowledge of the laws of health the world may expect an increase of the average duration of human life. Are we already reaping the fruit of this better knowledge, in the promulgation of the vigor of the human species? The cases we have given are not of old age enfeebled, retired, and barely tolerated, but of age still bearing the armor, militant, triumphant. One could almost persuade himself that the golden era is near, and that these splendid examples are the first tokens of its approach.

An Interior Town of San Domingo.

The town of Bain, in the interior of San Domingo, is thus described by a recent visitor:

The white element prevails in Bain, as the colored does in San Christobal. Mons. Grand-Girard, a French citizen, entertained us in French style, and with hearty French politeness. The Puebla has about 2,000 inhabitants, and the Commune about 6,000. There are two Catholic Churches, to whom all the population belong, with the exception of one Protestant and one Jew. They have two schools, and about fifteen per cent. of the population can read and write. We met with more intelligence and refinement here than at any other place we have seen on the island, the city of Santo Domingo not excepted. Several copies of a paper published at Santiago are taken, and that paper has a contributor here. The entire population are enthusiastic on the subject of annexation. Not a man is known to be opposed to it. The annual product of the Commune are about 10,000 quintals of sugar, 20,000 of coffee, 28,000 of cotton, 500 of cocoa, 100 of tobacco, 12,000 tons of dyewoods, 10,000 of mahogany, 10,000 of lignum-vitæ, 400 quintals of lignum-vitæ gum, 600 of wax, and 4 of tortoise-shell. They have about 10,000 head of cattle, 24,000 sheep and goats, and 6,000 horses and asses. There are two mines of salt, one of coal, and one of gold, all within three leagues. We saw a fine specimen of the coal, but, as the owner was absent, we did not visit the mines. T. E. Baehr, a very intelligent German, has started a cotton plantation here. He is now harvesting his first crop, which is a success.

THE failures in the United States during 1870, it is reported, amounted to 3,551, involving liabilities of $88,242,000, against failures during 1869 amounting to 2,799, involving liabilities of $75,054,000. The failures in New York city and Brooklyn in 1870 amounted to 430, involving liabilities of $20,573,000, against failures during 1869 amounting to 418, involving liabilities of $21,370,000. The failures in Pennsylvania during 1870 amounted to 418, involving liabilities of $10,982,000, against failures during 1868 amounting to 306, involving liabilities of $7,844,000. The amount of liabilities assigned to the failures in the principal States of the United States during 1870 amounted as follows: Ohio, failures 266, liabilities $7,956,000; Massachusetts, failures 267, liabilities $7,598,000; Illinois, failures 214, liabilities $5,919,000; New York (excepting the cities of New York and Brooklyn), failures 388, liabilities $5,692,000; Michigan, failures 168, liabilities $3,277,000; California, failures 60, liabilities $2,423,000. The inferences derived from the full table of statistics are not considered as satisfactory, inasmuch as an increase of twenty-five per cent. in failures, as compared with 1869, and thirty-three per cent., as compared with 1868, it is asserted, indicates a discouraging want of success.

AN EDITOR down East thus speaks of a contemporary: "He is too lazy to earn a meal, and too mean to enjoy one. He was never generous but once, and that was when he gave the itch to his apprentice. So much for his goodness of heart. Of his industry the public may better judge when we state that the only day he ever worked was the day he mistook castor oil for honey."

FRANCE.

The Indemnity Due to Germany—The Means of Payment.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Economist* writes: "We know nothing certain yet of what the Government intends to do with respect to the payment of the indemnity to Germany. It is strongly urged from different quarters to raise the whole amount at once, at any cost and anyhow, so as to get the invader out of the country as quickly as possible. The bankers and manufacturers of Lyons, among the latter M. Arles Dufour, are particularly energetic in making this recommendation; and the argument is, that as long as the territory is occupied, and as long as a succession of loans may be impending, there will not exist that confidence which is indispensable for commercial operations. They add, too, that in the parts of France not invaded there is a mass of money, the savings of preceding years, and that the holders of it will be more disposed to invest it while under the emotion produced by the disasters of the country, than they will be in a year or two. But there are people of authority in financial matters who point out that it would be unwise for France to drain herself of all she has, when she needs capital to repair losses and set her industries going again; and that by a little delay she would be able to raise many millions (francs) by selling forests, crown lands, palaces, etc., and might also, if she succeeds in establishing a Government presenting chances of stability, obtain greater assistance in foreign markets than is for the moment to be hoped for. Whether the decision come to be for total payment at once or for payment in installments, it is certain that a loan of some kind must be raised without any delay. One of a milliard (£40,000,000), or a milliard and a half, appears to be generally considered absolutely indispensable, and regard being had to existing circumstances and the price of the rentes at the Bourse, it is thought that about six per cent. will have to be offered for it. The expectation is that it will be offered for public subscription, as loans were in the time of the Empire, but that the co-operation of the markets of London and Amsterdam will be solicited. * * * There is nothing in the treaty of peace to show that the five milliards exacted by Prussia are to be reduced by the portion of national debt of France appertaining to Alsace and Lorraine, by the value of the railways in those provinces which belong to a private company, or by the amount of war contributions levied in different parts. Neither has the Government announced that any deduction is to be made on these scores, and the assumption is that it could certainly not have maintained silence on matters of such importance if it had anything pleasant to communicate. It is even said that Count Bismarck demanded seven milliards with deductions, and when M. Thiers protested against such an amount he named and insisted on five without abatement. But, in spite of all this, people find it difficult to believe that when the definitive treaty of peace comes to be settled, a deduction in accordance with established usage, and with what was effected when Austria ceded Lombardy and Venetia to Italy, will not be made for the debt, whatever may be done with respect to the war contributions. As regards the railways, the conviction is that the French Government will not be left to indemnify the Eastern Company. To have to do so would be a serious aggravation of the burden cast on it."

General Items.

SPRING opens very favorably in the South, and planters entertain hopes of having large crops.

A WASHINGTON bar tender testified that he had whisky which he retailed at ten dollars a glass, or thirty dollars a bottle.

IT is estimated that 225,000,000 cubic feet of earthy matter are deposited annually by the Mississippi, at the Southwest Pass, in the Gulf.

OF 1,765 students of the Leipsic University at the beginning of the war, 600 entered the field within three months after the commencement of hostilities.

STATISTICS at the Census Bureau show that of the population of Pittsburgh, Pa., 49,642 are foreign, and of them 19,495 are Germans, 19,025 Irish, 4,621 English, 1,500 Welsh, 1,255 Scotch, 1,137 French, and 379 Swiss. A most appropriate site for a new tower of Babel.

THE hen fever is unmistakably beginning to rage in the country again quite severely. At an auction sale of fancy poultry at New York, Thursday, a trio of light Brahmas brought $25; another trio sold for $40, and eggs from choice fowls brought from $2 to $5 per dozen. And these prices are called "low."

THE United States consumes more than five times as much coffee *per capita* as Great Britain, and twice as much as France. Holland, Norway and Belgium are the only countries which consume a greater amount *per capita*. The consumption of coffee has doubled in most countries during the last twenty years.

THERE are premonitory symptoms of a rush of European travel the coming summer, and fashionable bridal tours will take that direction, and we shall have numberless letters written thence from the track of war. The Cunard line is to have an extra weekly steamer, and two new and elegant ships will be put upon the German line.

A CASE of remarkable preservation of a lake vessel from decay, the timber of which it is constructed proving still sound after fifteen years of service, is explained upon the theory that the timber was completely water-soaked before being used, and that during the period it remained in the water the sap was removed, so that when thoroughly dried the wood became literally as hard as a bone.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, the model of correctness of diction and accuracy of expression, in describing an Alpine accident, says of some guides who escaped that "the rope snapped just below them, and a couple of eminent members of the club, an earnest American, three guides and four porters were hurried into eternity, *carrying with them rope ladders, ice-axes and provisions.*"

LADIES! You will receive valuable information by addressing Dr. Louis Magendie, 52 Vesey street, New York city.

A BRUSSELS correspondent estimates that 30,000 Parisians now reside in that city, which is consequently much crowded, causing unusually high rents and rates of living.

TUNICS are much worn as overskirts, and are a darker shade than the dress.

Something for the Little Folks.

A CHAPTER OF WONDERS.

BY OLIVE THORNE.

Little people have been delighted with fairy stories ever since fairies were thought of; but I can tell you something far more wonderful than your fairy stories, and true, besides, which makes it more interesting.

If you think small people two or three inches high are amusing, what would you think of a little creature so small as barely to be seen by the naked eye; so small, indeed, that he and thousands of others have plenty of room to live, and grow, and travel around in a tiny puddle of water? And what sort of a house would you think such an atom of a thing could build? What if I should tell you that he can build a brick house; that he selects from the water in which he lives the necessary materials, shapes them in a mould which he has in his body, and piles up a regular house for himself? You can hardly believe it, but it is perfectly true.

What do you think of creatures so tiny that a whole family can live in the cavities in a grain of sand? To your eye, a grain of sand looks perfectly round; but these dots of creatures find comfortable caves to live in. How do you suppose they like to be mixed up with water and other things, and walled up in a stone wall? It's as bad to them as to be shut up in an enchanted palace, and worse, for no disenchanting words will let them out.

The world of wonders opened to us by the microscope is stranger than all the tales of giant, genii, and enchantment you ever heard. Think, if you can, of atoms so small that whole colonies can live in one drop of water, and swim around as freely as whales in the ocean; and that it would take many millions of them together to be as large as the head of a pin. Imagine these specks of life swimming around in the water, chasing other creatures smaller than themselves for food. They're almost too small to think of. You would never think of looking for beauty in these little creatures, but they are exquisitely formed and colored. Many, not so large as the head of a pin, are as perfect and beautiful as a flower, and just as nicely adapted to their life in every particular as a human being is to his.

Many creatures in the sea look so much like flowers that in olden times they were supposed to be flowers; but, studied by the help of the microscope, they are seen to be animals, though as beautiful in color and shape as the loveliest flowers that grow. One kind is called the sea-lily, and there are anemones, daisies, and other flower names. But each one is a hungry little animal, waving around in the water, not to look pretty, but to catch something to eat, to stuff into the eager mouths they always have.

How do you suppose the sponge you have to use with your slate at school spent his time when he was alive, before he was torn from his home for your use? Do you see the little, very little hills on him, each one of which has a hole in it? Well, he spent his time in drawing in the water through the other tiny holes all over him, and after he had snatched all that was good to eat, spiriting it out again through these little volcanoes. Why, he made a regular fountain down there at the bottom of the sea. I wouldn't be surprised if your father wears some pieces of sponge for shirt-studs and sleeve-buttons. You ask him if he wears the fashionable "moss agates," and if he does, you just tell him it is nothing but flint, with pieces of sponge turned to stone in it.

If you've ever been to the mountains—and I hope you have—you remember seeing piles and piles of immense rocks. Many of these rocks are made entirely of the shells of some of these sea-atoms, each one no larger round than one of your hairs, but as beautiful as the large sea-shells you have seen so carefully preserved.

These curiosities of the sea take the most wonderful shapes you ever thought of. Some families look like a basket of flowers, as large as a peach basket. Every stem of the basket is a house, in the shape of a long tube, and the flowers are only the lovely little animals' heads stuck out of their houses. Another kind is called the feather star, and looks exactly like a star made of lovely rose-colored plumes. Nothing can be more beautiful than this little star waving around in the water. Then there's the sea-moss. To the eye it seems a mere film of moss on some old stone; but under the microscope it turns out to be a perfect forest of little trees of various colors, and the trees are made of live creatures, throwing their arms around for food.

Do you wonder what all these mites were made for? You may be sure that each one has his use, however humble. The wise men have decided that these creatures are scavengers. They eat decaying animal and vegetable matter that would be very hurtful if not disposed of. These scavengers are food for larger atoms; and those, in turn, are food for fishes; and fishes are food for men. Nothing is lost.

But don't think the wonders are all in the sea. The insect world has marvels as great as the sea. Take the eggs of moths and butterflies—tiny things, not so big as the head of a pin. Why, birds' eggs can't compare with them for beauty! In color, especially, they are exquisitely changeable. One egg is covered with hexagonal figures—hexagonal, you know, is six-sided—and each corner is a tiny raised button. It is a beautiful blue and white, changeable. Another egg looks like a ripe orange; another like a beautiful round shell; some are oval, with perfectly regular figures all over; others transparent, like glass, so the little curled-up worm can be seen inside. Some have beautifully-made covers, with hinges, so that the tiny creature has only to open his door to get out.

But if the eggs are interesting, the butterflies, moths, and insects are quite as much so. There's one moth with a regular finger at the end of his antenna, or feeler. Then the tongue of a butterfly is most exquisitely made to dip into flowers, being a perfect tube, through which he can suck the sweets as easily as you can suck lemonade through a straw. Butterflies' wings are covered with feathers, lapping over each other like shingles on a roof. Naturalists can take off these feathers one by one, and examine them in their microscopes.

Then there's a tiny fly which infests gooseberry-bushes, called the saw-fly. Why, that atom of a creature has as perfect a saw as was ever cut out of steel—yes, a pair of them, and a convenient sheath for them in his own body, where he puts them when he don't want to use them.

Perhaps you know that the honey-bee has a nice pocket in his hind legs, where he puts the bee-bread he wants to carry home.

Possibly you have heard that each of your hairs is a hollow tube, with a root like an onion, and that no two animals' hairs are alike; some have scales like a fish, and others have different marks.

I don't know how long I could talk of the wonders in the animal world, but this is enough for the present.

Little Women.

Dr. Dio Lewis gives the reason for the preference for little women among men. He says: Formerly women were slaves to the passions of men. In modern times they have, among our better classes, risen a little above that, and have become the pets and toys of men. Now, a pet or a toy, say a black and tan, is valuable in proportion to its diminutiveness. A man selecting a wife that he intends to dress in silks and laces, with trinkets hung in her ears, rings on her fingers, and little ornaments stuck all over her, who is to sit in his parlor while he is absent on business, to dress and redress herself several times a day, to be ready to receive him, all corseted, besilked, bejewled, and bescented when he shall come from his office; a man who selects a wife as a pet, a toy, is very likely to have the same sort of preference for a *petite* wife that he has for a *petite* black and tan. This is the source of preference for little women.

Humorous.

A FIRM FRIEND—an obstinate Quaker.

THE man who works with a will—the probate judge.

AN unavoidable breach of the piece—the stock of a gun.

HAVE the elements the right to brew a storm without a license?

WHY is dough like the sun? Because when it rises it is light.

HENS are not strata in winter—that is, they are not regular layers.

A BROOKLYN shoemaker is in favor of giving women their rights—and their "lefts," too.

SPURGEON thinks some ministers would make good martyrs: they are so dry they would burn well.

SELF-MADE man, examining a school, of which he is manager—"Now, boy, what's the capital of 'Olland?" Boy—"An H, sir."

A BACHELOR suggests that in most marriages considerable "soft soap," with a strong *lie*, is used, and the whole operation ends in *shaving*.

"MY DAUGHTER, I want you to stop talking; you must wait until you are spoken to." "Ma," answered the child, "if every one were to wait until they were spoken to, how could any one talk?"

A YOUNG MAN, in a recitation in geography, informed the astonished teacher that "the mammoth caravan in Kentucky is the greatest living curiosity, and has been exploded ten miles from its mouth."

BUSS, a kiss; rebus, kiss again; pluribus, to kiss irrespective of sex; sillybus, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunderbus, to kiss the wrong person; omnibus, to kiss all promiscuously; erebus, to kiss in the dark.

"WHAT is the annual corn crop of Kentucky?" asked a foreign tourist of a Kentuckian. "I can't exactly say," replied the Kentuckian; "but I know it's enough to make all the whisky we want, besides what is wasted for bread."

AN IRISHMAN, with a heavy bundle on his shoulders, riding on the front of a horse-car, was asked why he did not set his bundle on the platform. He replied: "Be jabers, the horses have enough to drag me; I'll carry the bundle."

A Scene in the Senate Chamber.

Just prior to the conclusion of Mr. Davis' remarks in the United States Senate, on Thursday, March 30, an incident of an unusual character occurred, which excited considerable comment in the galleries and upon the floor. Representative B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, who was occupying a seat by Senator Thurman, immediately adjoining that of the Senator from Kentucky, had for some time been intently observing Davis as he proceeded. The latter, apparently growing restive and disconcerted under the steady gaze of the Massachusetts member, and, speaking with his usual warmth and earnestness, suddenly faced that gentleman, and, continuing his Ku-Klux stories, said: "These fictitious charges are originated by parties to affect the coming elections. The Legislatures to be chosen are to elect one-third of the members of this Senate, and it is with a view to using this political capital for these diabolical and devilish ends that these vile and slanderous stories of outrages emanate from the brains of political scoundrels and ruffians." Mr. Davis took his seat, and, observing that Butler's scrutiny was continued, wheeled his chair around so as to meet the latter's gaze more defiantly. The two gentlemen then sat stolidly staring, or rather glaring, at each other, to the amusement of the galleries, and the evident disquietude of the Senators around, who seemed to fear a personal collision might ensue. Mr. Stevenson, the colleague of Mr. Davis, had, meanwhile, taken the floor; but the attention of the greater part of the Senate was engrossed by the seeming bellicose appearance of the two gentlemen, who still eyed each other with no very approving glances. After full a minute spent in this way, Davis rose from his chair, and, addressing Butler, was heard to say by the Senators near him: "What do you mean by attempting to browbeat me in that way? You are a damned scoundrel, sir!" Adding, after a pause: "Yes, sir, I repeat it—you are a damned scoundrel, sir!" At this juncture, Mr. Wilson, in compliance with a request made to him privately by Mr. Casserly, came from his seat, on the other side of the chamber, and interposed to prevent a continuance of the scene. Davis then resumed his seat, and Butler, after looking in another direction for a few moments, rose and went over to the Republican side, and shortly after left the chamber. It is reported that, when addressed by Davis, Butler replied: "I don't know you, sir; I don't care for you, and I don't want to speak to you." It is also reported that, prior to this occurrence, and while Davis was delivering his speech, Senator Bayard, sitting near him, suggested to him to free himself from the annoyance of Butler's scrutiny by an appeal to the Vice-President; but Davis replied that he did not need the protection of the Senate—that he would take care of himself.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

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2 Squares...	2.00	2.50	4.50	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00
3 Squares.....	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.00	10.00	13.00	16.00
4 Squares.....	4.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00
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Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertio cents each additional insertion.

Fashion Notes for Ladies

THE Argyle-Campbell plaid is all t rage in London.

TINTED and crested stationery is vogue among Gotham's fair.

ALL shades of brown and tan co will be fashionable for spring suits.

BLACK SILK, trimmed with white tul is much worn in half mourning, for e ning dress.

PLEATINGS of white tulle, headed wi black lace, are handsome trimmings f party dresses.

BLACK and white, mixed or striped, artistically blended, will be the sty for dresses, wraps, etc.

GRENADINE ruffles will be used on si dresses, headed with a tucking of t material of the dress.

WATERED calicoes are in vogue, most of the spring goods have whi grounds with bouquets of flowers.

WALKING skirts barely touch t ground. Demi-trains are worn in v iting, and full trains in evening co tume.

BONNETS are rated indispensable f dress occasions by the upper ten, ha bing only worn in demi-toilet.

AMONG suit materials shown for sprin is a wiry cotton and wool mixture call English mohair. It is in all the gra brown and ecru shades, with old-fas ioned lilac, spring green, clear, lig blue, and bright rose-colors.

THE most fashionable materials f wedding dresses are white satin *duche* (a frosted brocade) and white *gros gra* with a satin finish. The first requir very little trimming; the latter is ways ornamented with plain satin, folds or braids, and lace.

GRAY dresses, trimmed with brow are considered most fashionable. Ruff and narrow flounces will be the summ trimming on dresses. A linen cloa with large, loose sleeves, will be worn cover up the dress in traveling.

THE New York *Mail* says: "Pla hair is rapidly becoming the fashio How sorry we are for the unfortuna girls who have ruined their front ha by a long course of hot iron and crim ing pins. We wonder if false front such as old ladies used to wear, will b adopted to hide deficiencies?"

GIRLS, you don't need more than o visiting dress. That is the dictum the best Washington society. Mr Rogers, the lovely young daughter Secretary Fish, wears but one suit whe she visits (which is whenever she is no receiving with Mrs. Fish), and is un versally admired. The very beautif wife of an attache of a certain foreig legation has worn a very conspicuou dress to numerous parties this winter and many other examples of courag and economy might be cited.

The Old Fort--A Natural Wonder.

Cheyenne Correspondent Louisville Commercial.

The Natural Fort, as it is called, situated about fifteen miles south o Cheyenne, on the old stage road lead ing to Denver, verging a little to th west of south. This fort is very peculia in its formation, and difficult to de scribe so as to give a correct idea of it appearance. I should say it was orig nally a hill of sandstone, and that th elements had moulded it into its pre ent shape. It is almost circular i form, with a level open area in the cen ter of about forty-five or fifty yards i diameter. This is entirely closed by sandstone wall, except on one side where there is an opening several yard wide, which gives free access to the in terior, and represents the sally-port This wall varies from fifteen to fifty fee in height, I should say. I did no measure it.

The wall upon the western side i probably ten or fifteen feet thick, per haps more at the base. Upon the east ern side the wall is much higher an thicker. We clambered upon the sid of this part, and went over it. Th whole top was honey-combed and cu into chambers, with wall rising up, so a to conceal us from the plains, or ever the area within, were concealmen sought, and these walls were agai pierced as though for loop-holes, o windows. Some of these places woul accommodate five or six men, whe they would have a most admirable poin for defense, sheltered almost entirel from an enemy's attack; others woul accommodate four or six times as many and, I think, defensible positions coul have been found on every side, so tha the "fort" could, in the hands of a fe resolute men, be protected against man times their number.

A little to the east, distant about 10 yards, there is another formation some what similar, much smaller. The inte rior is but a few yards in extent. Th approach to it is through a narro crevice, just large enough for a ma to pass, while the walls of the pa sage are about fifteen or twenty fe high.

The walls of this, like the larger for are cut up into little chambers and r cesses. Through it they might be d fended. The interior had a bed o sand, beaten from the side of the wall as fine as any sea sand.

Both of these forts are wonderful, works of nature, in their defensibl characteristics; also, as monuments the power of the elements.

A lone ranchman had put his cab down beside the larger fortification, an built his stable within the area; he ha also made a gateway in the "sally-port, and thus had a yard for his stock small expense.

How a Chicago Man was Robbed.

The Alton *Telegraph* says that o Tuesday night last James Schatter, German, living in Chicago, arrived that place on the train from St. Loui He had with him two carpet-sacks, an an overcoat strapped upon one of them When he got off the train at the dep he inquired for a German boardin house. An unknown man standing b heard the inquiry, and told him h would show him a German hotel, at th same time offering to carry the baggag Mr. Schatter's left side and arm we partially paralyzed, and he gladly accep ed the assistance. The two starte down Front street. Suddenly the ma who was carrying the carpet-sacks b gan to walk so fast that the other cou not keep up, and on being asked wait, started off at a run with the baggag and disappeared. The victim hunted over the town for thief and baggag but found them not, and he then l for Chicago. Since then the carpet sac have been found, and Mr. Schatter c have them on application to the Alt authorities.

WHEN are barrels like whipped pri fighters? When they are badly hung

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN IND......APRIL 6, 1871

Another Victory!!

GRANT REPUDIATED AT ST. LOUIS!

CONNECTICUT FOR ENGLISH.

GIVE US MORE PEACE.

NEW YORK, April 5.—An associated press dispatch from Hartford at 2 o'clock this morning, says that English has 10 majority with a probability of 40 more if Staford gave Jewell 104 instead of 144 as reported.

THE *World* says we have really lost nothing although Governor English's majority is reduced to a small figure. He saves his office by the skin of his teeth. If the negroes votes had been excluded his majority would have been double what it was last year when Connecticut negroes did not vote.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—The *Times* says: "For the first time in over ten years the city of St. Louis, lately disfranchised disowered, elects a Democratic Mayor; the name of General Grant repudiated by a signal majority, the policy of his administration, the great principles which he has abandoned and betrayed have been triumphantly vindicated in the city of the West. The voice of St. Louis is the voice of Missouri."

WHEN, after the election of Lincoln, Seward boasted in the Senate that the Mongrel party would "now take possession of the citadel," Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, replied as follows:

"The Democratic party surrender the country without a stain upon her honer, boundless in her prosperity, incalculable in her strength. We have kept the Government conservative to the great purpose of government. We have placed her and kept her upon the Constitution; and that, sir, has been the cause of your peace and prosperity. *Time will show what you will make of her;* but no time can diminish *our* glory, or *your* responsibility."

The Manufacturers of Southern Outrages.

The Washington dispatch to the Louisville *Ledger* gives some interesting facts in regard to the persons who have gotten up the stories in regard to Southern outrages, to be used on Congress to justify extreme measures to subject the Southern States to millitary tyranny. The correspondent says the administration appears in a most unenviable light in connection with the Outrage Committee investigation. Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, was one of swiftest and most unscrupulous witnesses against the character of his own people. It now turns out that Settle did not testify without a motive. His testimony given, he is at once rewarded by Grant's making him Minister to Peru. Another case, still more revolting, is that of a Radical witness named Bergen. This wretch was in command of Holden's militia, and is the same who tortured three respectable citizens—hanging them up by the neck in order to make them confess themselves guilty of the crime of murder, and also inculpate others in the crime. The persons thus tortured were arrested without a warrant, and no evidence whatever was adduced against them. This villian, guilty of these diabolical crimes, has just been nominated by the President as United States Consul at Pernambuco. The Senate has not yet acted on the nomination. Bergen is nominated as from North Corolina, but is a fugitive from justice of that State. Kirk, another of Holden's Radical brigands, is to have six thousand dollars of the public money, Brownlow having brought in a bill for the purpose.

A party that is impelled to resort to such agencies to perpetuate its rule, must be in the last throes of dissolution.

THE Senate refuse to act upon the House bill repealing the duty upon coal and salt, in which the people have a direct and practical interest, and devote its time to KuKluxism for this sole object of making partisan capital, not to promote peace, order and unity in the Southern States. As a sample of the hyfalution in the Senate we refer to the remarks of Senator Nye, of Nevada, who gravely assured that body that their were forty thousand KuKlux in North Carolina and that he had received a carefully prepared statement by a citizen of Tennessee that there had been fifty thousand murders committed in the South since the war. He might just as well said five hundred thousand. Such kind of stuff is put afloat for partizan purposes, and with the hope of influencing the coming elections, when the statements are known to be destitute of even the semblance of truth. The real condition of affairs in the South, owing to the infamous corruptions of carpet-bag rule, is purposely withheld by the Radical leaders. In North Carolina alone, under what is termed a Republican Government, the State debt has been increased over twenty millions since the termination of the war, some eight or ten millions of bonds declared unconstitutional, by the Suprem Court are not included in the amount we have named. Is it any wonder there is discontent among the people, when they are brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the extravagance and corruption of the carpet bag rulers? If the government of North Carolina had been restored to her own people there would have been a differnt state of affairs. Prudence and economy instead of recklessness and extravagance would have characterized the administration of the State and local governments. What would the people of Indiana think, and how would they feel, if citizens from other States had got possession of the State Government and in six years increased the State indebtedness over twenty millions? These facts the Radical prints withhold from the people and report the most incredible stories about KuKluxism. The people can no longer be deceived by such claptrap, gotten up solely to meet party exigencies, and to perpetutate party rule.

Ben Wade and Mr. Greely are recommended for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, on the ground that there need be no trouble about "swearing them in." It is confidently believed they would be able to do it themselves.

A Proposed New Departure.

We published elsewhere a declaration of principles and purposes, to which are attached the names of a considerable number of citizens, from whom we are accustomed to hear in connection with the public affairs, and have been known as active and influential members in good standing of the Republican party. They are organized under the name of "The Central Republican Association of Hamilton County." The first meeting of these gentlemen was held about two weeks ago. The expression of their views now presented to the public was drafted by a committee composed of Judge Matthews. Judge Hoadly, General Burnett, George, R. Sage, Esq, and Hon. Fred. Hassaurek.

The formal organization of this association was perfected on Thursday, the 20th instant, Judge Stanley Matthews President, Judge George Hoadly Chairman of the Executive Committee, General H. L. Barnett, Hon. Fred. Hassaurek and Lelis E. Mills, Esq, a committee to nominate the remaining officers and report at a meeting to be held on Saturday next. A public meeting is to be held at an early day, and movements to establish similar organizations are on foot.

A glance at the list of names will convince those familiar with the political movements and the actors therein, in this neighborhood, that the gentleman of the Central Republican antecedants, while all of Republican association, are not, in the strictest sense, party men. Almost all of them have at some time vindicated their independence of the absolutism of party.

They are largely of that element that sides with the Republican organization, not because they believed it sacred or infallible, but because in choosing between evils they accept the least. It is upon this element precisely that the Republican party depends for the margin of force that gives it success. There fore politicians who look upon the movement that this organization indicates as inconsequential are mistaken. There is a movement, and it signifies much.

Without going into a critical examination of the platform that the Central Republican organization has proclaimed, we have to say that the general proposition laid down with the appearance of absolute assurance of their exact propriety—certainly in the most precise and sweeping terms—seem to us to need qualification. As declarations of abstract doctrine, a shade overdone with the view of claiming public attention by startling those who would conserve abuses rather than disorganize the Republican party they may serve a good purpose, but in the hot work day business of practical administration, these sharply defined precepts would need cautious modifications. Public attention will no doubt be very seriously distracted to this movement; and in the agitation that will arise upon general discussion of the programme of the proposed reform and regeneration of the Republication party, we imagine that the more thoughtful of those who are concerned in taking this initiative will find the only compensation for their investment that they have expected to realize.—*Cin Com.*

Mark Twain on Women.

Human intelligence can not estimate what we owe to woman, sir. She sows on our buttons. She ropes us in at the church fairs; she confides in us; she sells us whatever she can find out about the little private affairs of the neighbors; she gives us good advice, and plenty of it; she gives us a piece of her mind, sometimes, and sometimes all of it. In all the relations of life, sir, it is but a just and grateful tribute to say of her that she is a "*brick*."

Wheresoever you place women, sir, in whatsoever position or estate, she is an ornament to that place she occupies, and a treasure to the world. Look at the noble names of history: Look at Desdemona! Look at Lucretia Borgia! Look at Joice Heth! Look at Mother Eve! I repeat sir, look at the illustrious names of history! Look at Widow Macreet! Look at Lucy Stone! Look at Elizabath Cady Stanton! Look at George Francis Train! And, sir I say it with bowed head and deepest veneration, look at the mother of Washington! She raised a boy that could not tell a lie—*could not* lie. But he never had a chance. It might have been different if he had belonged to a Newspaper Correspondents' Club.

(Mark looked around placidly upon his excited audience and resumed.)

I repeat, sir, that in whatever position you place woman, she is a ornament to society and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart she has few equals, and no superior. As a wealthy grandmother with an incurable distemper, she is precious. As a wetnurse she has no equal among men. What, sir, would the people of the earth be without woman? They would be scarce, sir, almighty scarce. Then let us give her our support, our encouragement, sympathy—ourselves, if we get a chance.

George Washington as a "Pap",

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has been examining the portraits at the State House, at Indianapolis, has discovered a striking resemblance between Col. Posey, the first Governor of Indiana, and General George Washington, the "Father of his Country;" and relates the following antecedents of Governor Posey:

"The history of the matter, suceintly stated, runs about in this ways. Mount Vernon estate. The then Colonel George Washington was married to Mrs. Curtis in 1878, (with whom he had no children). About 1854 Mrs. Posey was left a widow by the death of her husband. Washington then a young man, frequently hunted and fished on the estate, and sometimes, when belated, accepted or sought the hospitalities of Mrs. Posey's house, who is represented as a lady of very considerable personal attractions. At what time or how it came about that the relations between these two assumed a more intimate character than those of hostess and guest is, of course, unknown; but it is certain that some two years after the death of her husband—she in the interim having remained *feme sole*—a son was born to her, who grew up to be that same youth whose potrait adorns the walls of the Governor's room in Indianapolis. It is also certain that Washington (greatly to his credit as a just and equitable man, if our theory be correct) always to the death maifested a warm and friendly interest in the fortunes of this young man. He charged himself with his maintenance and education, and when he arrived at a proper age he was for a time a member of the military family of the General in the field, and subsequently, by his influence, was made the Governor of the Territory of Indiana. These circumstances of themselves would make a strong case in support of the truth of our assertion, but there are other items of evidence of weight of authority than these. The family of Colonel Posey were in possession of four or five likenesses of Washington, taken at different periods of his life, given to him as *souvenirs* of an intimate regard. Washington kept up a correspondence with him of the most confidential character, sometimes addressing him as "My Dear Son." These letters are or were very recently in existence, and in the possession of a gentleman of this State."

And now comes Mrs Vandevoort, an old lady 65 years of age, who, claims to be a relative of Madame Jumel, whose will is being contested in a New York court, and declares upon oath that George W. Browne is a son of Madame Jumel (Eliza Bowne) by Gen. George Washington.

Question—Who was Geo. W. Bowne's father?

Answer—The question you put to me is singular question to ask me; the saying is, that every fool knows his mother, but only a wise child knows his father; I can tell you who they said was his father; my mother said that in Rhode Island they said Uriah Bowne was his father; my mother said Gen. George Washington was the father—I mean General Washington; I suppose Gen. Washingthon then lived at the white house, or possiblly somewhere in Pennsylvana; mother said Reuben Ballou was a major in the army, and used to carry dispatches; he had a young horse that used to jump fences and threw him and hurt him very badly; she said when Reuben lay vey low the General came a great deal to see him; Bestey Browne (Mime. Junel) lived there at the time, helping Mrs. Ballou do her work; this was in the Charles Street House, Providence, R. I., were Maj. Ballou lay low that Washington came to see him; mother never said where Washington lived or where he staid at the time; I heard it said he was going through Rhode Island and came several times to see Maj. Ballou, and took dinner and tea there several times; mother said this was in the revolution.

Several places have claimed the champion mean man, but Canaan, Conn., can take the belt. A man there, who employs his father in his work-shop, lost a child, and naturally the grandfather of the child wished to attend the funeral. The son permitted the old man to go to the grave, and when he got home docked the poor fellow half a day lost time.

THE Marion *Chronicle* says that Tom. St. John, did not say that the entire late Legislature "had'nt as much brains as a sapsucker"—as was stated in this paper some time since—but only some members. We make the correction; but we presume Tom referred to the majority in that body, as a matter of course.—*Indianian.*

Yes, a majority of the thirty-four cowards who resigned.

Peter's Musical Monthly for April is to hand, and puts us in mind of the honest old farmer who once attended a show. He listened with delight to the performance until about half through, when, suddenly jumping up, he made his way to the doorkeeper and handed the astonished functionary a bright half dollar, which was politely refused, on the plea that he had already paid for his admittance, when the old man rejoined: "Look a'here mister, I've had mor'n fifty cents worth of fun already, and I'm too honest to take more'n I've paid for, so if you don't take that 'ere half dollar I'm going out, cause you cant make a thief of me noways."

On the old man's principle, people who buy Peter's Musical Monthly should renew their subcriptions every month, as the publisher gives in each issue nearly $5 worth of good music, and charges but thirty cents a number, or $3 a year for it. Address J. L. PETERS, Broadway N. Y.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD.—The April number of this popular musical monthly is on our table, filled to overflowing with beautiful new music and interesting reading. It issued from the extensive music publishing house of S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, O., at the low price of $1.00 per annum. Specimen copies, with full catalogue of music and music books will be sent free to any address during the present month. Address S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, O.

New Advertisements.

An Ordinance

To plank sidewalks: Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, state of Indiana, that it shall be the duty of all owners or part owners of lots or part of lots, lying on or adjoining the north side of tenth [10th] street, between Jackson street and the western limits of the western addition to said town, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or part of lots with a walk, six [6] feet in width, of good and sound plank, not less than one and a half inches in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches in width, placed on three [3] stringers laid lengthwise, 3 by 5 inches.

All timber to be of oak or pine. Said walks are to be planked by the first day of June '871.

Done at their meeting April 3d 1871

Attest ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

AND GENERAL

MANUFACTURE of CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Circuit Court, August term, 1871,

William L. Humphries, } Complaint for Divorce.
vs
Emeline Humphries, }

Now comes the plaintiff, by D. D. Moody, his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Emeline Humphries is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of Said Court affixed at Auburn, this 30th day of March A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the Estate of Charles Ahrnes, late of DeKalb County, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY AHRNES, Administratrix.

April 3d, 1871.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lessig Administrator of the estate of Hugh Shreve deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court. [illegible]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the Estate of Isaac Frank late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

April 13, '71. WM. LESSIG, Executor.

SUPPORT home mechanics, home mills home labor, home merchants, home press, home artisans, home everything and person as near as posible, in order to do your part in supporting and building up your every day neighbor, place, county and State. Also patronize those who patronize you: mechanics—who do not fail through your papers to keep their business before the people. It shows business—it shows a liberal spirit—it means to live and let live. When you find the latter kind of business men you find men who will trade liberally with you, looking to both sides of the trade instead of one. Try it friends, and see if we are not in the main right.

A NEW LIFE PRESERVER.—A young man out West snatched a kiss from the lips of a pretty girl, and in so doing pulled her head forward in time to save it from being struck by a heavy piece of timber which fell from an uper floor, and which would have dashed her brains out. The felow is so jubilant over the idea furnished by this circumstance, that he is going to hire a man to go ahead of him, and put up heavy beams, saw logs, etc., at convenient places, by the aid of which he will experiment on the life of every pretty girl he comes across. If the thing works all right, he intends to have it patented and sold as a "life-preserver."

NOTICE to HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that John McCurdy, executor of the will of Thomas Enterline, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being sufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Auburn, Ind., March 30, '71.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is Plaintiff and James Crummy, Mary Crummy, Nathan Tarney and Louisa Tarney are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Lots number three (3) and four (4) in Toppings' addition to the town of Corunna, except the following discribed part of lot number four [4], commencing at the north west corner of lot number four [4] thence south thirty-two feet [32,] thence east twenty feet [20] thence north thirty-two feet [32] thence west twenty feet [20] to the place of begining, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
PHILO LOCKWOOD, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., March 27th, A. D 1871. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein John Ralston is Plaintiff and Michael Dunn Castello is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-four dollars and eighty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Town lot number twenty one in Ralston's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
J. W. RICKEL, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., March 27th, A. D. 1871. $6.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein James Griswold is Plaintiff and John Moore is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-one dollars and ninty cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and fifty-two [152] in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgement, interests and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisment laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
JN. R. I. BAER, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., March 27th, A. D. 1871. $6.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein John R. Moody is Plaintiff and Solomon Butler and William S. Bames are Defendants, required me to make the sum of four hundred and Seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

The South west quarter of the North west quarter of Section Thirty-four [34] North of Range Twelve [12] East in DeKalb County.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
D. D. MOODY, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Indiana, March 29th A. D. 1871, $7.00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 15th day of April A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The East half of the South east quarter of Section three [3] Township thirty-three [33] North of range thirteen [13] East, containing eighty [80] acres of land, the same being designated and turned out by Defendant Woolsey as his property to satisfy this writ.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Execution interests and costs, then on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate.

Taken as the property of Jotham Woolsey Principal and S W. Ralston, Secretary at the suit of Gilbert McFarlan.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
by LYMAN CHIDSEY, Dep'y
MOODY & PETERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

March 20th A. D. 1871, $6.75.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County }

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1871,

Nelson B. Blair }
vs. } Complaint No. 37.
Oliver P. Greenwood }
Hugh Brown. }

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorneys and files their complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Hugh Brown is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1871, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county, and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of Mar., A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poisons. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO. Springfield, Mass. 3m.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 8 Phoenix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh..	1,35 A. M.	7,10 A. M.	10,55 A. M.	3,20 P. M.
Rochester...	2,42 "	8,40 "	12,05 P. M.	4,22 "
Alliance.....	5,05 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	7,40 "
Orrville.....	6,54 "	1,52 P. M.	4,45 "	8,38 "
Mansfield....	9,03 "	4,22 "	6,52 "	10,32 "
A.	9,35 "	5,0? "	7,25 "	11,00 "
Crestline..... L.	10,05 "	5,55 A. M.	7,45 "	11,10 "
Forest.....	11,27 "	7,33 "	9,20 "	12,35 A. M.
Lima.....	12,26 P. "	9,00 "	10,40 "	1,35 "
Ft. Wayne..	2,30 "	11,45 "	1,25 A. M.	3,25 "
Plymouth....	4,50 "	2,25 P. M.	3,57 "	4,57 "
Chicago.....	7,30 "	5,55 "	7,00 "	9,00 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago.....	5,50 A. M	9,00 A. M.	5.15 P. M.	9,00 P. M.
Plymouth....	9,50 "	12,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,55 A. M.
Ft. Wayne..	12,50 P. M	2,25 "	11,25 "	3,20 "
Lima.......	3,25 "	4,06 "	1,35 A. M.	5,40 "
Forest.......	4,43 "	5,08 "	2,43 "	7,07 "
A	6,20 "	6,30 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline....	6,00 A. M.	6,50 "	4,30 "	9,35 "
Mansfield....	6,40 "	7,17 "	5,00 "	10,05 "
Orrville.....	9,15 "	9,06 "	6,45 "	11,55 "
Alliance.....	11,30 "	10,45 "	8,50 "	1,30 P. M
Rochester...	2,35 P. M.	12,55 A. M.	11,06 "	3,37 "
Pittsburgh..	3,45 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	4,40 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2, daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 28th 1870. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING SOUTH.	MIXED.	EXPRESS.
Jackson, leave,........	6:10 A. M.	1:10 P. M.
Jonesville,............	8:40 "	2:25 "
Angola,...............	11:05 "	4:03 "
Waterloo,.............	12:13 P. M.	4:48 "
Auburn,..............	12:37 "	5:05 "
Fort Wayne, arrive....	1:55 "	6:10 "
GOING NORTH.		
Fort Wayne leave........	8:00 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Auburn,..............	9:17 "	6:06 "
Waterloo..............	9:47 "	6:22 "
Angola...............	11:05 "	7:07 "
Jonesville..............	1:40 "	8:48 "
Jackson, arrive.........	3:10 "	10:10 "

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt

G. T. ABBEY, Agent Waterloo.

Land for Sale

In DeKalb County

$5 TO $8 Per ACRE.

Address B. D. SKINNER,
Fort Wayne Ind.,

Mar. 30, '71. 1m.

30.000 Cords OF STAVE BOLTS, WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

The highest cash price paid at the Stave Factory of C. BEUGNOT & Co., west of Railroad and north of Depot.

AUBURN, IND.

Brahma Pootra

Eggs & Male Birds FOR SALE!

From fine care premium stock.—Warranted pure, $1,00 per dozen.

Address T. C. ELSON.
March 23d, 1871. Auburn, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop In Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS Carriages, CUTTERS, Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line, should give him a call at his shop on, Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNE.
MRS. J. A. BARNS

G. L. SEGNER, Agent.
Waterloo, Ind.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Building Material,

Agricultural Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

March 23, 1871.

Root & Company

IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana.

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will do themselves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing our usual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silks New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS!

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., ets.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotten Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Feb. 2d 1y

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

CREDIT BUSINESS

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect outstanding debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ

Feb. 21 1y.

Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

A FINE rain fell Monday morning.

SHADE TREES should be planted in front of every residence in town.

A WEEK from next Monday is the last day for paying taxes.

THE Post-office was removed last Monday to the building just south of Mr. Lanning's residence, on Main street.

THE appalling fact is announced that our young ladies will have to choose between twenty different styles of spring hats.

THE grape vine telegraph, via. Waterloo, through their committee, advise us again that the Baltimore & Ohio Extension R. R. will be located through Defiance, Auburn, etc.

AT the teachers examination last Saturday, some twenty-two teachers made application for licenses to teach. We understand only one was rejected.

POETRY.—We call attention to a fine poetical production in another column, written by young lady of our county. Come again, Bessie.

A one-legged man in tights, about half tight, walked the tight rope across Main street, last Mondy afternoon. The performance was novel, but not particularly edifying.—*Elkhart Review.*

A DOCTOR TAYLOR, now residing at Elkhart, is said to be the possessor of six wives Is our neighboring town following in the footsteps of the illustrious Brigham?

THE County Commissioners meet in special session next Monday, together with the Assessors of the different townspips, as a Board of equalization.

MOOVING.—Quite a munber of our citizens changed their base of operation from one house to another. The first week in April generally brings many changes of this character.

LAMP EXPLOSION.—A lamp exploded last evening, in Ralston's store, and was making good headway to burn up the building when discovered. It was, however, quickly extinguished.

IT is remarked as a peculiar fact of the year 1871 that there has been and will be a full moon during the first week of each of the first seven months, and during the last week of the last six months.

ESTRAY.—From the residence of the subscriber, a medium sized Cow, light red color, a few white hairs in forehead and rump Anyone giving information or returning her will be liberally rewarded.

G. C. RALSTON.

A New England railroad engineer, whose life was providentially saved from a stray bullet by a Bible in his breast pocket, is thanking Providence now that he wasn't "foolin' away his time" in reading the good book when that bullet came around.

A LADY meeting a young girl who had formerly been in her service, asked, "Where do you live now, Mary?" "Please ma'am, I don't live now, I'm married," was the reply. There is, perhaps, a symptom of divorce in that remark.

ED. PIATT, ESQ., the accomplished and gentlemanly "hotelist," formerly of Waterloo, in company with a gentleman from Kendallville, has rented the hotel at Edgerton, Ohio, and with new improvements and facilities now offer first class accommodations to the traveling public. Success to them.

IT having been discovered—we did'nt discover it—that the wearing of a garter below the knee spoils the shape of the calf, three-fourths of the women now wear them above the knee, and the balance have their stocking held up by means of tape around the waist. This has been told to us a secret, and we can keep a secert.

NOTICE.—Samuel Lauferty, Esq., our popular and enterprising dry goods merchant, will leave on the 15th of this month for the east, to purchase a new stock of goods. He earnestly requests those in arrears with him to call and settle their accounts prior to that time, in order that he can purchase a stock larger and superior to any that has ever before been brought to this market.

AN exchange says that while "the papers are warning the people against the use of poisonous colored candies now in use, they should also warn the young men against another luxury, that of kissing young ladies who have such beautiful red cheeks—'painted up to nature, but not by nature.". Wonder if that editor was ever caught? If not how does he know whereof he is writing?

THE best place to get clothing, in Fort Wayne, is at M. E. Woodward's, on Calhoun street opposite the Court House. He does not advertise as a "Cheap House," and then ask two prices, but gives you a good article, at moderate figures. He has the latest assortment in the city and can make you a suit to order on short notice, and in a style that cannot be excelled. If you want to deal with responsible parties, go to Woodward's.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can now sell you Clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Bock, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

EVERY merchant who does business without advertising does himself an individual financial injury, for he virtually ignores the enterprising wide-awake spirit of the age, and says to the people, "I don't want your patronage" The people have become so used to measuring a man's liberality and business enterprise by the length of his newspaper advertisement, that they utterly repudiate the individual who has not enough business "get up" to hang out his sign in the papers.

PERSONAL denunciation and defamation of character in connection with the discussions of general and local matters should be discountenanced and frowned down by the public. It demoralizes the minds of the rising generation, and degrades journalism. —*Valparaiso Messenger.*

We agree with the above and have now in our mind's eye, several journals who are doing their utmost to defame each other.—Hold, gentlemen. Let us have peace.

A GOOD movement, and one which from personal observation, we are prepared to assert, comes not too soon is the erection of a good fence around the old cemetry. A neat new fence, the removal of unsightly stumps and encroaching undergrowth, will change the place from an eye sore and a reproach to an ornament. The condition of some of our graveyards is enough to cause the departed to turn ghost and visit our neglect upon us in wrath, if there is any human nature about a ghost's composition.

An Item of Fact.

Boldly he spoke and well;
And on deaf ears it fell;
Vain was his loudest yell;
Volleyed and thundered

until at last the audience aroused from its slumbering and caring nothing for the windy speech of the orator, jumped up from their seats and marched straight into C. S. Hare's boot and shoe store, in the brick block, where they found every variety of these articles in great profusion. A new stock has just been received, and those wanting cheap boots and shoes of the very latest styles should go to C. S. Hare's.

PERSONAL.—Col. Chas. Jones, of Ohio, an extensive foundry operator, gave us a call last Tuesday. Mr Jones is perhaps as well posted in the foundry interests, as any man in the Buckeye State, and from his varied experience and attention to this line of manufactuers is rapidly amassing a fortune.

He says Auburn would be one of the finest points west for the location of a foundry and intimated that he would not hesitate a moment to embark in the business here if it were possible for him to arrange matters, so as to free him from other engagements.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—After a fair and and impartial trial, the unanimous verdict of all the ladies who have examined the splendid stock of wall paper at Davenport's drug store is that it ought to be hung. It is too nice to remain rolled up, and when so much beauty and neatness can be obtained for so small an amount, every housekeeper should beautify their houses by having the walls nicely papered. Window curtains of all styles and varieties. Go and see them.

SPLENDID.—One of the finest and most reliable institutions in Fort Wayne, is the Dry Goods Emporium of Messrs C. Orff & Co. They have just received a very extensive stock of superb goods. The enterprise displayed by Messrs. Orff & Co., is truly commendable, and when we consider the straightforward, honorable manner in which they transact business we do not wonder at their popularity. Their stock is complete, embracing the most fashionable articles of dress goods, and a full line of everything known to the trade.

We saw at their store the other day one of the finest displays of millinery goods ever brought to the west. Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons, and everything else in profusion. Go and see the grand sight.

A Tramp Around Town.

Having noticed considerable bustle and activity among our mechanics and laborers since the pleasant weather set in, we conceived the idea of paying them a visit in order to see what good they were accomplishing, and we briefly give the following as the result of our discoveries.

RECENTLY COMPLETED:

Going north on Main street, we noticed a neat story and a half frame, recently completed by Mr. A. Foltz, while next to him was Mr. J. Otto, snugly located in a two story frame, with wings, handsomely painted and quite attractive. E. Kuhlman on the south, has just completed another of the same size and style, further south is another new frame, story and a half, owned by C. Schull. R. Burniston has also moved into his new home, a two story frame, which includes about all the new residences erected on the north end of this street.

Proceeding southward we next discover a substantial dwelling, owned by H. Wartensleben two stories, with wing, and just opposite F. Boehringer's one and a half story frame which has just been completed. From here we go west and find that J. Bramer and Mrs. Anthrop have each erected a good frame, one and a half stories, besides other minor buildings, and J. Ashley a residence and blacksmith shop, on Jackson street.—J. Walborn and Geo. Gestenslager have followed closely in their wake with two other fine buildings, same style, while J. W. Rickel and J. Beuret are now occupying their substantial dwellings. The frame work for the residence of Mr. Martin is already in position and will soon be completed.

OTHER IMPROVMENTS

A. J. Carmer has just completed a fine woodhouse, and erected a new fence around his premises. D. D. Moody a barn and fence, W. H. Dills, sidewalk and fence, J. M. Robbins barn and fence, J. R. Lanning barn and fence, J. Walborn. C. C. Shaffer, Mrs. Buss, Mrs. Strickland, B. L Williams, M. L. Duck, Gross and Dills, T. B. Totten, John Brandon, E. Weaver, S. Lauferty, G. Plum, G. McFarland, R. Elson, and many others have made thorough and important improvements, which would require too much space to itemize.

CONTEMPLATED AND NOT COMPLETED.

A new brick business block, by Smith & Hare, two stories, south of the brick block. a three story brick, north of the Court House by Mr. Ensley, a frame by J. Schaffer, same by Mr. Shearer, R. B. Showers, J. Lamback, R. Elson, Jacob Walborn, J. Johnsen, C. M. Brown, J. Link, J. E. Shilling, and barns fences and sidewalks by J. Lobmiller, G. C. Ralston, C. Klotz, and many others.

This is but a meagre description of what we saw in one brief tour around the suburbs yet it is sufficient to convince the reader, that the citizens of Auburn mean business, and intend to build up a beautiful town of no inconsiderable dimensions. The mania for building is infectious and has spread everywhere until every locality is receiving new touches that will be creditable alike to the citizens and place. Let there be no cessation in the "glorious work of constrection," until we have added many new features, and become a populous and thriving county seat.

Sixty one Pound Tumor Removed From A Lady.

Mrs. D. W. Harris, of Harris township, has for some time been afflicted with an ovarian tumor, which so increased in size as to endanger her life, and on Friday last after consultation it was determined to remove it.—The operation was performed by Dr. D. Meeker of Laporte, assisted by his son Dr. L. Meeker and also Dr. Fletcher of this city. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform and the tumor was removed from the cavity of the abdomen without causing her any pain in the least. The weight of the tumor was sixty-one pounds. At last accounts the patient was doing well. —*South Bend Register.*

THE North Eastern Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference will be held at Huntington, on the 12th of April. Rev. C. W. Lynch having remained with us three years, will be transferred to some other field of labor, as three years is the limit, according to the rules of the Conference, that a minister can remain in one place. Rev. Lynch has made many friends during his sojourn among us, and he is very highly respected by the entire community.—*Kendallville Standard.*

THE EEL RIVER RAILROAD.

As was announced in our last, a meeting in the interest of the above road was held at the Court House, last Saturday afternoon, at which a large number of the best citizens of this place and vicinity appeared.

President Collins of this road, was introduced, who addressed the meeting at length, giving a fair, plain statement of the precise condition of things along the line. He stated that as the Union Construction Company of Iowa had failed to comply with their contract, there was still an excellent opportunity left which if promptly taken advantage of, would insure the final completion of the road. Since the failure of this company be with many others interested, in this line, had been canvassing the subject carefully and using every exertion and influence to obtain means elsewhere for its construction. They had finally succeeded in securing a reliable firm of Michigan, Messrs. Buell Quirk & Co., men who individually represent enough wealth to more than build the road, who proposed to undertake the job, providing the officers of the road would guarantee them four thousand dollars per mile.

Mr. Collins stated he had been over part of the line and intended to visit the other portion in order to tell the people who wanted the Eel River road constructed, what was necessary to be done in order to effect this end. This was his object to-day to let the citizens of DeKalb County know the true condition of affairs, and then give the only remedy applicable in the care. This new construction firm wanted a guarantee of so much a mile and the President and Directors were willing to give it, if the people would endorse them to such an extent that in case of failure they would not be ruined financially.

It was proposed then under the existing circumstances, to return the subscription already made to those who had subscribed and then have each subcriber give his note for what amount of subscription he was able to give, one half of which note would be payable when the road was built from Butler to the west line of the county, and the other half say in one year after. This would give time for its construction, whereas under the present arrangement and condition of things, the road would have to be built by the first of January next, and the subscription already made is based upon this condition, President Collins thinks the road could be finished from Auburn to Manchester west by that time but no more.—Now the question is, are our citizens sufficiently awake to the importance of this road to give their individual notes for an increased Subscription of $25,000, on longer time and expressly on the condition that the road must first be built from Butler to the west line of the county before a cent was to be paid? This is the question to be answered and that promptly, as time is growing short and something must be done immediately, or the road from Columbia City to Logansport would pass into the hands of Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, thus cutting off the last chance of building the entire line.

In conclusion Mr. Collins stated that a guarantee of this kind would surely Secure the completion of the road, and that work would be resumed on the whole line west as soon as this was obtained, and the part from Butler here prepared and completed at the earliest practical moment.

W. H. Hubbel, Esq., being called on stated that he had been along the line, from Butler to Adrian and Saline and found the three organizations between those places hard at work in perfecting their plans for the completion of the line under their control. Contracts have already been let and work has commenced, at the east end, so that its construction to Butler, was now regarded as a fixed fact.

W. H. Dills, Esq., thought that the condition of the new subscription were much easier than the original one and thought that by a proper effort that amount of subscription could be raised.

Mr. Collins said he would guarantee the road if DeKalb County would do this much.

A vote was then taken expressive of the feeling of the meeting on the subject of the new subscription, and there was not a dissenting voice against the proposition to do all in their power to secure this amount, after which the meeting ajourned.

The prospects for the construction of the road are brighter to-day than ever before, and all that is required is a determination upon our part to give it every assistance in our power, and that without delay. If we ever wish to enjoy the benefits that this road will bring, now is our time to work. Let one determined and united effort be made in its favor, and we are sure to enjoy the benefits of another important line of railroad.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

A meeting to take into consideration several matters pertaining to the interest of this place and vicinity, was held at the Court House last Saturday evening. T. D. Gross, Esq., was appointed Chairman and T. C. Mays, Secretary.

Mr. Dills called attention to the condition of the Court House Square, and other matters of equal importance to our town. The object of the meeting was a free interchange of opinions as to various improvements and such means as would bring about the desired result. Mr. Ensley endorsed the views already presented and was anxious to see the town improved and beautified, suggesting several matters for the consideration of the meeting. Mr. Widney followed with several other suggestions of equal importance. The dredging of Cedar Creek was of paramount importance to the place, and the draining of several swamps adjacent, an actual necessity.

Mr. Little spoke of the want of homes for the accommodation of Merchants, Mechanics and Laborers, for which daily applications are being made.

Dr. Ford gave his views in regard to several improvements, his remarks bearing especially upon the planting of trees in the Court House Square. Mr. Widney suggested the passage of an ordiance, by the town Board making it an offense, punishable by fine, for any one to injure trees or shrubbery in said square.

Mr. Gross strongly endorsed the suggestion. On motion the chair appointed a commitee of eleven for general purposes, as follows: W. H. Dills, J. P. Widney, W. W. Griswold, Jacob Stamets, C. Sheets, L. Engman, John L. Davis, John Brandon, S. W. Sprott, J. H. Ford and C. S. Hare.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to confer with the Board of Trustees in regard to the planting of trees in the Court House Square. The chair appointed Geo. Ensley, Samuel Lauferty and Henry Ford.

Adjourned to meet Saturday, April 15th.

Thus it will be seen that a step in the right direction has at last been taken and we are in a fair way now to remedy and remove some of the evils that beset us as a town.

A spirit of enterprise has at last been developed and something is going to be done. Let every citizen give the movement his cordial support, so that it may acccomplish as much good as possible.

The above committee of eleven is requested to meet at W. H. Dills' office, to-morrow Friday, evening.

For the Courier.

SPRING.

BY [illegible]

Winter is ending, gay spring time is blending
Her skies with a lovlier hue,
Dame nature is changing her robes and arranging
The green neath the canopy blue,
The god of day flinging his soft rays, and bringing
Wild flowers from hillside and dell,
Silvery notes ringing, from songsters that's singing
To winter a song of farewell.

Tulips unfolding, half open buds holding
To catch the bright sunshine and showers
Violets are blending their colors, low bending,
Most humble of all natures flowers,
Lilies unclosing, bright color disclosing,
Waft perfume upon the cool breeze,
Round each flower blowing, sunshine glowing,
Is heard the low hum of the bees.

The brook toward the ocean, with unceasing motion,
Has burst from its fetters unbound,
While against the rock dashing, its tiny spray splashing,
Makes valley and forest resound,
Days are grown longer, twilight much stronger
With sunset of splendor untold,
Casting a shadow, on hillside and meadow,
But tinging the forest with gold.

Stars have grown dimmer, less dazzling their glimmer,
Yet none of their beauty is gone,
And in their pale beaming the dewdrops are gleaming
Like casket of gems on the lawn,
When rosy morn breaking, the birds all awaking,
Each join in a silvery strain,
All nature is smiling, and naught is reviling,
Gay spring time is with us again.

Richland, March 27, 1871.

Correspondence.

SEDAN.

The Methodist and Lutheran congregations under the management of Rev. Brown and Leathers have been worshiping together for the last three weeks, and as the result of their efforts about sixteen persons have been annexed to these churches. Rev. Mr. Bender, of the U. B. Church commenced a series of meeting at Showers' Corners, last Sabbath. The Churches of this place organized a Sabbath School, last Sabbath, by electing Joseph A. Jones, Supt.; Wm. Park, Asst.; Henry Shultz Sec'y.; George Haines Librarian; G. B. Monroe Treas; H. A. Haines Chorister.

BUTLER.

THE schools of Butler commenced with an attendance of one hundred and seventy pupils, Miss. Maggie Duncan, one of our most promising teachers, has charge of the Grammar School, while Mrs. Snively conducts the primary and intermediate combined.

IT is a matter of regret that Mr. C. P. Houser who has qualified himself for teaching and become so popular, should have left the profession, although a more stable employment.

THE efforts of a teacher are generally received thanklessly, and few follow the work for any number of years. This is not right, the instructor as well as the instructed, need encouragement.

IN Germany teachers are highly regarded and he is most respected, who demands most study and attention, while America passes him silently and makes him most popular who tells most and requires of pupils the least.

MOVING and removing, going out of business and entering into partnerships, selling real estate, and preparing to build, proceed rapidly, and if the citizens of Butler do not grow rich they certainly do not lack energy and perseverance.

THE Post Office has been removed from the corner store of Strauss' to the building farther South, formerly occupied by Sheldon as a drug store; the druggist having gone into the new store owned by S. Rogers. A number of families are preparing to move to other points while more than an equal number are coming to town. It is pleasant to the well-wisher of our county towns to see the evidence of growth and energy, shown by purchasers of real estate, building homes and business houses, formation of partnership, encouraging the taste for reading by the provision of a reading room supplied with many of the latest papers, periodicals and magazines, and by appreciation and substantial aid promoting the interest of the community in maintaining efficient shools for their children.

THE road leveler has been at work and the old ruts have been filled so that the streets are again in a fair condition.

TRADE in some classes of merchandise is brisk and to quite an extent without competition.

THE egg business claims a prominence hitherto unawarded. Young & Bros. took in not less than 500 dozen, one day last week What becomes of the great excess which daily find their way eastward? Few will complain, here at home, of their abundance and cheapness.

REV. BARNEY, of this place has removed to Kentucky, and Rev. Watkins intends to find another field of labor soon. A change of religious teachers evidently awaits our church goers.

FISHER BROS., have this week established a new furniture store, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hoopengardner as a drug store. Life insurance agents continue to do a good business and the contingencies of the future are pretty well provided for by the people of this community. This business has assumed vast proportion, it controls an immense capital and its agents are found by twos and threes.

THE votaries of field sports have resumed their favorite pastime and the game of base ball is played with the same vigor as when a novelty.

W. H. M.

SPENCERVILLE.

We made a brief visit to this place, so beautifully situated in the valley of the St. Joe, last Friday, and were pleased to notice many features of merit both in the town and vicinity. The first thing we noticed as we entered was the fine brick school house, in the west part of the town, a structure that speaks volumes for the educational enterprise of the inhabitants. It is two stories high, and rooms for the usual departments of a well regulated school.

We are glad to note that our neighbors take such a great interest in the cause of education.

In this vicinity is the large steam saw mill, of Mr. Bowman at which thousands of feet of lumber are sawed daily to meet the demand made by the citizens surrounding. The business portion of the place will compare with more pretentious places, and we were attracted by the general business air which the place put on. Our friend, Sol. Barney had a store full of country folks, supplying themselves with articles of daily consumption. Sol keeps a good stock of first class goods and does the honors with infinite politeness. We are sorry to say, however, that notwithstanding all the usual comforts and luxuries they enjoy, there is one that they do not seem to appreciate, but which forces itself upon them, to their great disgust, and that is horsethieves. These pestiferous creatures have become a burden no longer to be borne and consequently silent con- [illegible] are in vogue. We witnessed a meeting of a club called "Regulators," who have organized with a full determination to exterminate every mother's son of these encroachers upon the public peace, and from the general expression that each one wore, we can safely assert that if ever one of them chaps get into their clutches he's a goner.—That fellow in the jail, who was sent up from there, a few days ago may thank his stars he ain't in the neighborhood.

TOWN LOTS.—In the several additions that have recently been made by different individuals owning land on the outskirts of the town, but very few of the lots remain unsold, and so great is the demand that several other land holders adjoining contemplate other additions to meet the growing wants of the place. George Kuhlman, Esq., has but recently finished a plat of the twenty acres, laid out in lots, in the north-west part of town, and yet half of them are already disposed of. We were over these lots yesterday, and find them finely located in the most desirable part of the town. They lie in an elevated position on a ridge that commands a view of the whole town, and will certainly make most beautiful sites for residences. Buildings have been erected on a few of those already sold and the very best class of our citizens are rapidly taking up the remaining ones. These lots are so laid out that each one sides with either an alley or street, making it easy of egress or ingress to any part of them. This is a great advantage and adds one third to the value of the property. The lots are large, and free from obstructions, and can be purchased on easy terms, and we regard them as the most available property in the place. Those wanting to purchase a good home at reasonable rates, should apply soon. The plat can can be seen at Mr. E. Kuhlman's. who will give all information concering them.

Proceedings of Town Board.

Regular session, April 3d, 1871.

The Board of Trustees, met at the office of W. H. Dills. Present, Messrs. Hollopeter Altenburg and Lowry, Trustees. Absent J. H. Ford, President, and Albert Robbins, Clerk. Upon motion A. L. Hollopeter was chosen President pro tem, and Jno. L. Davis Clerk pro tem.

On motion Messrs. Jno. L. Davis, A. L. Hollopeter and Whedon W. Griswold, were appointed School Trustees for the term of two years.

Joseph Rainier now here presents his bill for labor on streets, 21 days at $1.50 per day $31.50. On motion the bill was allowed, and an order directed to be issued on the Treasurer for the amount.

Isaac Roth presents his bill for five dollars for labor on streets, which was allowed and the clerk directed to draw an order on the Treasurer for the amount.

On motion W. H. Dills was allowed ten dollars for office rent and services as legal adviser.

On motion Joseph Rainier was allowed twenty-five dollars for services in constructing sidewalk to Railroad Depot.

On motion the sum of fifty dollars, is here by appropriated, by the Board, for the purpose of procuring trees to ornament the Court House Square. Messrs. W. A. Lowry, Geo. Ensley and H. W. Ford were appointed a committee to procure and plant said trees.

It was ordained by the Board that a side walk shall be built on the north side of 10th street, between Jackson st. and the western limits of the western addition to said town.

Ordered by the Board that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Auburn COURIER. Adjourned.

JNO. L. DAVIS, Clerk pro tem.

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album. This album embraces the finest specimens of chrome lithographs, steel engravings and fine wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Co., of Rutland, Vt., desire an active agent in every town and village, to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of the Parlor Album.

To the People of Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to sell clothing at such low prices that it will pay you to come to the Red Front Clothing House, No 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., as our entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store and are now prepared to sell goods lowe than ever.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississppi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and trafic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph. Leavenworh, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, "to take the Burlington Route."

MARRIAGES.

SPOONER—FORD—On Tuesday last, April 4th, 1871, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, Dr. J. SPOONER and Miss MARY E. FORD, all of this county.

The occasion of celebrating this event was a delightful one, auguring a blissful and prosperous future for the newly wedded pair. In the midst of their joy they did not forget the COURIER establishment, as a bountious supply of luscious cake on our table fully attests. In returning our thanks we wish our excellent young Doctor and his beautiful and accomplished bride, a life long and full of the sweets of bliss and happiness, and a realization of their fondest hopes in the great battle of life.

DEETY—SMITH—On the 2d day of April, 1871, by George W. Row, Esq., JOHN DEETY to HANNAH SMITH, Both of Fairfield, DeKalb County Ind.

CHRISTOPHLE—HOOK—On Sunday, March 26, 1871, at the residence of Chas. L. Thomas, Justice of the Peace, ADAM CHRISTOPHLE to Miss. CAROLINE HOOK both of Stafford Township, DeKalb County Ind.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	128 @ 130
" Red	1.12
Oats	45
Rye	1.00
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	15@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	50c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

TARIFF OFF!

Owing to the fact that Congress has

Reduced the Tariff

ON

Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc,

The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at

SMITH & HARE'S.

As we do business only on the

Cash System

We are enabled to sell

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

Cheaper than any other house in the county.

All we ask is to give us a trial.

SMITH & HARE.

Corner Main and 7th St's. Feb., 9, 1871. 1y.

Huestis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '71.

ATTENTION!

Special Notice.

I hereby notify all those knowing themselves indebted to me by note or book account, to call and

SETTLE UP IMMEDIATELY!

It is expected that all will attend to this matter without delay, and save trouble and Costs.

J. H. F. HOLLINGER,

Feb. 23, '70.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Feb. 23, O. D. HURD.

For

Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and

Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U

BUY

T

AND SUGAR,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,

AND BE CONVINCED THAT

BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH

IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

F. E. Davenport,

DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines

School Books, Stationery,

WALL PAPER,

FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.

BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

ALL PERSONS

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose, mouth, throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arrising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint, Should apply in person or by letter to Dr. B. GARD. Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 666, Fort Wayne Ind Jan 3 tf

NORTHERN INDI'A.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOOTS & SHOES!

WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT

Wholesale and Retail!

BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES.

WE KEEP ALL THE

LATEST STYLES in the MARKET

OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We

Buy First-Class Goods!

and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We

Are the Only House

In the City who make it a business to manufacture

MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'

Home Made Boots!

GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK, CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

This is the Paper for the Ladies.

Great Inducements Offered

Every Subscriber Receives a Valuable Gift worth from 50 cents to $100.

This is no Lottery!

Woodburn's Journal

A SIXTEEN PAGE PAPER.

HANSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

FULL OF GOOD STORIES.

ONLY $1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

EVERY ONE HUNDREDTH SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES $100 IN GREENBACKS.

We have already received over 15,00 subscribers for this valuable illustrated story paper, and every one has received valuable prizes, ranging from 50 cents upward. We are receiving from fifty to one hundred subscribers daily.

Get up Clubs for the JOURNAL.

CLUB RATES.

Single subscribers - - - - - $1 00
Every ten subscribers - - - - - [illegible]
Every twenty subscribers - - - - - 30

The prizes are sent as soon as you subscribe. The following is a list of the largest prizes: Ten gifts of one hundred dollars each, in green backs, twenty gifts of fifty dollars each; organs sewing machines, 200 gold and silver watches, gold guard and vest chains, solid and double-plated silver-ware photograph albums, jewelry, &c.

We will send you a full list of prizes when you become a subscriber to our valuable paper.

Address, J. WOODBURN & Co., Lock Box 40 Bellefontaine, Ohio.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 2d 1y

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expect to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH

O. T. CLARK & CO.,

WATERLOO, INDIANA,

Have on exhibition a large line of

Black and Colored Alpacas.

OUR BRAND THE

Queen's Own,

We claim in point of Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality and Price are Superior to any in Market, being of one Uniform make, and the Heaviest imported, and especially suited to the Winter Trade.

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting,
Silk Warp, Ext. Sup. Ingrains, Cotton Yarn,
Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp
Silks, Hemp, Batting,
Shawls, Cotton, Tickings,
Brilliantine, Carpets, Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic

Flannel

Shirting, Red, White and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 22, 1870. 2-44

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe busines here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots & Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER, INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARD WARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

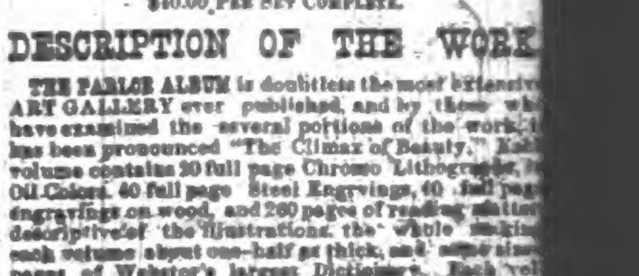

SALE STABLE

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

March 4, '71.

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THE PARLOR ALBUM is doubtless the most extensive ART GALLERY ever published, and by those who have examined the several portions of the work, it has been pronounced "The Climax of Beauty." Each volume contains 20 full page Chromo Lithographs in Oil Colors, 40 full page Steel Engravings, 40 full page engravings on wood, and 260 pages of reading matter descriptive of the illustrations, the whole making each volume about one-half as thick, and same size pages, of Webster's largest Dictionary. Each volume is complete in itself and will be sold separately if desired. Sold by subscription only.

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This work will at once commend itself to the cultivated American people, and no library will hereafter be complete without this addition to its treasures while as a parlor amusement it is unequalled by American publications.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will give agents very liberal terms for selling the above described publications, and wish to appoint an agent in every town in the United States and British Provinces. Experienced book agents and all other persons of respectability should apply at once Any Young Man, or Young Lady, can, by devoting a short time during the day or evening, secure a complete set, free of expense, or, if preferred, we will allow large Commission in Cash.

We have prepared a most beautiful Specimen Book for Agents, containing 8 of the Oil Chromos, 40 steel engravings and 25 pages of descriptive reading, being selections from each volume, together with blank paper, specimens of binding, &c.

Our specimen Book has cost us quite largely, we we do not wish to send it to persons who do not intend to act as agents, but to any one who will make an effort to procure subscribers to the Work, we will send the Specimen Book, prepaid, on receipt of [illegible] cents to cover postage. Enclose stamp for reply and address.

American Publishing Co.

RUTLAND VT.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

[illegible]
Six months........ 1.00
Three months........ .50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

VOL. I. AUBURN, DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1871. NO. 15.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

JOHN W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 3-30

D. D. MOODY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office over J. Abright's Jewelry Store, corner of Main and Eighth streets, in front of the Court House. 3-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,

No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-26

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. THOS. D. GROSS, C. P.
JNO. W. RICKEL, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
C. WYLAND, N. G.
S. L. YANDES, Secretary.

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The Trick of a Yankee Blacksmith.

A Connecticut paper has this story: Some time ago a gawky-looking individual entered a blacksmith shop in a country town in this State and applied for a job in a voice in perfect keeping with the stupidity of his physiognomy. His awkward, ungainly and uncouth personal appearance impressed the smithies with the idea that they saw before them an object of prospective merriment. So they quizzingly asked him if he could do all sorts of forging. Upon his answering affirmatively, the "boss," winking at the workmen, handed him a bar of cast-iron, and told him to try his hand at forging some horse shoes. The greeny, in his persevering efforts to make the treacherous metal stick, afforded much amusement to the other smiths.

When dinner-time came, the greenhorn had not made much headway towards constructing a shoe, but he kept at work until the last man had gone to dinner, then suddenly dropping the bar of cast-iron, he made directly for one of the other forges and selected the best pair of tongs he could find, and in an incredibly short space of time, he had converted the jaws of the tongs into a perfect horse shoe. Then he slipped along to the next forge and repeated the trick, and thus he left his compliments to the three forges. When the blacksmith and his "jours" returned from dinner, they found the verdant looking fellow astride of an anvil, with a mournful, disconsolate, woe-begone countenance comical to behold. He was greeted with a boisterous shout of laughter, coupled with the inquiry:

"How do you get along making horse shoes? Ain't sorry you learnt the trade, are you?"

The object of their jest replied:

"I've got along purty well; I've knocked out three shoes, all 'cept cutting off the spurs." Then he held the tongs, or, rather, what were once tongs, before their astonished gaze. As the idea dawned on the minds of the disciples of Vulcan their lengthened and ludicrous visages were interesting to behold. Like the profane man, who, when the "hind-board" of his cart came out as he was driving up hill with a load of apples and scattered his cargo along the road, so it was with them—swearing couldn't do justice to their feelings. It turned out that the verdant looking chap was "boss blacksmith" in a New Haven shop, and was considered one of the best workmen in the country.

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

An Ember-Picture.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

How strange are the freaks of memory!
  The lessons of life we forget,
While a trifle, a trick of color,
  In the wonderful web is set—

Set by same mordant of fancy,
  And, despite the wear and tear
Of time and distance or trouble,
  Insists on its right to be there.

A chance had brought us together;
  Our talk was of matters of course;
We were nothing, one to the other,
  But a short half hour's resource.

We spoke of French acting and actors,
  And their easy natural way—
Of the weather, for it was raining,
  As we drove home from the play.

We debated the social nothings
  Men take such pains to discuss;
The thunderous rumors of battle
  Were silent the while for us.

Arrived at her door, we left her
  With drippingly hurried adieu,
And our wheels went crunching the gravel
  Of the oak-darkened avenue.

As we drove through the shadow
  The candle she held in the door,
From rain-varnished tree-trunk to tree-trunk,
  Flashed fainter, and flashed no more—

Flashed fainter and wholly faded
  Before we had passed the wood;
But the light of the face behind it
  Went with me and stayed for good.

The vision of scarce a moment,
  And hardly marked at the time,
It comes unbidden to haunt me,
  Like a scrap of ballad-rhyme.

Had she beauty? Well, not what they call so;
  You may find a thousand as fair,
And yet there's her face in my memory,
  With no special right to be there.

As I sit sometimes in the twilight,
  And call back to life in the coals,
Old faces and hopes and fancies
  Long buried—good rest to their souls—

Her face shines out in the embers;
  I see her holding the light,
And hear the crunch of the gravel
  And the sweep of the rain that night.

'Tis a face that can never grow older,
  That never can part with its gleam;
'Tis a gracious possession forever,
  For what is it all but a dream?
—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE UNFASHIONABLE FURS.

A Story with a Moral.

"Now, father, I'll thank you for that five hundred dollars; you promised to give it to me this morning."

"Yes, child, but I have not so much here now; ride down to my office at twelve, and you shall have the money. I expect some tenants to pay their quarter's rent to-day, and I can make up the sum for you by that time."

"Five hundred, and not a dollar less—and you may as well say six hundred," said the gay, laughing girl. She knew her father's fond indulgence.

"Oh! extravagant!" exclaimed he. But whatever of reproof the remark implied, it was completely nullified by the caress given at the same time.

"Five hundred dollars too much for a set of furs! No, indeed. Why, Clara Morgan's cost eight hundred, and mother thinks these she selected for me very cheap."

The man of business smiled upon his darling daughter, then left his elegant and comfortable home for the cheerless office in Wall street. At noon, Alice was there too. Springing lightly from the carriage, she tripped up stairs, and was at Mr. Durand's desk just as a young female turned to go out. Having received the six hundred dollars, Alice left immediately, and was soon seen at Smith's Bazar, chatting gaily with a young friend whom she met there. Both were looking at the handsome cape and muff which Mrs. Durand had fixed upon the day before. They were beautiful indeed, and the young ladies, having exhausted the usual vocabulary in praising them, turned to look at others. Just then a hollow, suppressed cough close by her caused Alice to turn, as a young girl passed on her way to the sewing room. Thither, too, a few moments after, she went also, to see if a dress she had making there was finished. The superintendent of work had it in her hand, and was reprimanding some one for coming so late.

"I am sorry to disappoint you, Miss Durand," she said, seeing that young lady approach; "but Jane Lester, who is embroidering your dress, did not get here until just now, and it is not yet finished." Then turning, she said: "Here, Jane, you must work fast, and make up for lost time."

As the girl took the garment she coughed again. Oh, that dismal sound! It touched the heart of Alice; for she recognized in Jane Lester the one that passed her in the office and show room. She looked at her a moment and thought, 'It is by the labor of such as she that my father's rents are paid, and I obtain the money to lavish on costly clothes.' She went up to the girl, who by this time was diligently at work, and said in a kind, low tone:

"Don't hurry at all; I am not the least in need of the dress."

"Thank you, m'am, but I will soon have it done. If I am not at work on this, it will be on something else."

"But why do you work at all? With that cough you ought not to come out in such weather as this."

"What would become of us—of father, I mean, and the children—if I were idle?"

"Do you have to support them?" asked Alice, with eager curiosity.

"Not when father is well, but he has been sick all winter, and I paid out the last of his earning this morning; so I must try and earn more than ever." Again that cough!

"Well, if that is the case you must consult a doctor, and do something for yourself, or you will be unable ro work at all."

Jane shook her head sadly. "No, indeed; we cannot afford a doctor for father, and I couldn't think of such a thing for myself."

There was a moment's pause, then Alice spoke. "Give me your address, and I will see a kind physician who will not charge you anything; but he must prescribe for both, and you must follow his directions."

"Never mind me, Miss; I'm not so bad as you think, and will be better in a little while. I cough more than usual this morning, from having walked so fast."

Miss Durand returned to the store more thoughtful than when she entered it. She did not go near the five hundred dollar furs, but took a set at one-half the price, and departed, leaving her friend and clerk astonished at her sudden change of taste.

Great was the indignation of her fashionable mother when she learned the result of her daughter's shopping.

"Why, that's not the set I chose!" said she, when the boxes were opened.

"I know it, mother, but then I preferred these."

"You have a strange taste, I must confess. Anybody can get stone-martin."

"Then I shall be *a la mode*," replied the daughter with a smile.

"Yes, with the vulgar herd," said the lady scornfully.

"These are pretty, equally comfortable, and did not cost near as much as the sable," answered Alice in extenuation. But her mother was not to be mollified.

"What have you to do with the cost? Didn't your father give you enough today for the other?"

"Yes, mamma, and more too."

"How Clara Morgan will laugh when she sees those old-fashioned things; and well she may."

"I care not for that; I shall enjoy mine none the less for seeing her with more costly ones."

To avoid further remonstrances Alice retired to the library, and addressed a note to Dr. Weston, the family physician. She begged him to call that evening at No. 14 Ann street, and prescribe for the two inviduals there. Enclosed was a hundred bill, from which she wished him to deduct his fee, and appropriate the remainder to the necessaries of the family.

There was also a request for him to keep the matter a secret. He understood and appreciated this, for more than once he had been the almoner of Miss Durand's bounty, and he would not abuse her confidence.

A few days after the dress came home. It was neatly made, and beautifully embroidered. As Alice examined the graceful design and elaborate needlework, she thought of the trembling fingers that wrought it.

Yielding to the impulse of her heart, she set out immediately for the residence of Mr. Lester. Something told her that she would find Jane at home; and sure enough, she had become so much worse that it was impossible for her to leave the house, yet she was trying to sew, that the family might not starve. The doctor had found Jane and her father exceedingly ill; but as they were in a comfortable house, barely furnished with necessaries it is true, for not a superfluous article was there, he feared to wound their pride by offering more than his professional services. It is needless to say he returned the money sent by Alice on the first opportunity. Alice, to whom the contrast between her own luxurious home and the cheerless apartment she was in, suggested real poverty, while the feeble efforts of Jane to continue to work confirmed that something more was needed.

"This, surely, is disobedience to the doctor's orders," she said, gently taking the work from the invalid.

"Now you must not plead necessity," she continued, "for here is a reply in advance to that argument," and she slipped her purse into Jane's trembling hand.

No words of thanks fell from the poor girl's quivering lips for the generous aid so delicately given; but her glistening eyes and silent pressure of the hand that bestowed it told her gratitude.

Many visits after this did the child of luxury and wealth make to the sick girl, whom neither her loving care nor physician's skill could save. Gradually she paled away, very gradually her strength failed, but her heart grew stronger all the while—strong to endure the sundering of sweet ties that bound her to the earth—strong to meet the terrors of death so near. Her father was recovering, so the meek daughter was resigned, since the little ones would have him to provide for them.

Alice was returning home from visiting the Lester family one day, and had just emerged from a cross street into Broadway, when a gaily decorated sleigh passed, filled with ladies and gentlemen of her acquaintance. She did not observe them, Clara Morgan caught sight of her, and said to a young man at her side:

"Well, if there isn't Alice Durand coming out of Ann street, and on foot, too! What in the world can she be doing there?"

"Not visiting any of her friends, I imagine," said Mr. Benton.

"There is no knowing; she takes very curious freaks sometimes. Only think of her purchasing a cheap set of furs, when to my certain knowledge her mother wanted her to have some like mine."

"She certainly could afford the most fashionable and expensive."

"Of course; and that's what makes it appear so strange."

It seemed somewhat strange to George Benton too, for he had heard the circumstance of the purchase from his sister, who was with Alice at the time; but still he believed that she must have a good motive for the act—Miss Durand did not act unreasonably. So thought he, "She has been to see some poor one in Ann street where only poor families live—that is fact number two," and he began to make deductions, yet reserved the final inference to be drawn from further premises. Fact number three was furnished not long after. It was in this wise. He was at a large party, and searching through the crowded rooms for Alice, whom he presumed to be there, his attention was arrested by the conversation of two young ladies.

"How provoking! That's always the way with these needle women; they think nothing of disappointing us. I would never employ her again if I were you."

"Nor shall I. Jane Lester has done her last work for me," said the speaker, no other than Clara Morgan.

"Yes, Miss Lester has done her last work of that kind. Your are quite right, Miss Clara."

They both started; it was Dr. Weston who spoke. He had heard their heartless remarks, and there was unusual seriousness in his tone.

"Why, what do you know of her?" asked one of them.

"That she is very ill, and will not recover. Indeed, I think she would have been in her grave before now, but for the kindest of care."

"I am glad she is so fortunate," said Miss Morgan, with a sense of relief. "It is not every one in her situation that can afford a good nurse."

"Nor could she but for the goodness of one in similar circumstances to yours."

"Indeed! but you do not mean that any one of our circle is exercising such uncalled for condescension?"

"I do mean that there is one young lady of my acquaintance, of 'our circle,' that can both devise and perform generous deeds, however lowly the object."

"Of whom are you speaking, doctor?" now inquired Mr. Benton, who had been an observant listener.

"I must mention no names," replied Dr. Weston, with a smile. "She would not thank me for making known her private charities."

"Yet you have actually done it," said one of the young ladies.

"I have commended the actions without giving to the actor the notoriety she would shun; and, let me add, my dear girls, her conduct is worthy of imitation."

"It is plain to be seen some one is to be canonized as a saint, or sister of mercy, to say the least," said Clara, as the doctor passed on.

"It must be Alice," mused George Benton; "I know of no other to whom Dr. Weston's words can apply, and I half suspect it is some charitable mission that keeps her from here to-night."

It was a spring morning in April that Jane Lester's couch had been drawn to the window, that she might share in the sweet influences of that glorious morning. She lay there, calmly thinking of the present and the future, when Alice Durand entered the room.

To her kind inquiries how she had passed the night, and how she felt this morning, Jane replied,

"Oh, comfortably, quite comfortably; much pain, but patience to bear it; little sleep, but many pleasant thoughts."

"I have brought you some of the first spring flowers from our garden; are they not beautiful?"

"They are, indeed. I thank you for them, and oh! how much for the flowers of peace and hope with which your kindness has cheered my pathway."

"Think not of that, dear girl," said Alice with much feeling; "I have been far happier for the little I have done than it could possibly render you."

"I will tax your kindness with but one more request; it is, that your ather will permit us to remain in this house until I am gone. You know, that next week we should move, as father must take a smaller building now."

"That is all arranged; he will not move at all, but stay here free of rent; and I will come sometimes to see the children. They shall not want."

"God bless you—he will bless you. But they will not be long dependent on your charity; as soon as my father is able—"

"Call it not charity; it is only help which the stronger should give the weaker in time of need."

A look of grateful satisfaction overspread Jane's pale face. She clasped her hands, closed her eyes a moment, as if in silent prayer, then whispered, 'Now, will you read to me?'

Alice had already taken from her pocket the little Bible whose precious contents had long been the sewing girl's solace, and which she had requested Miss Durand to keep as a memorial of her.

"Is there any particular chapter you would like to hear?" she asked.

"This morning reminds me of the Resurrection; read, if you please, the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians."

Alice complied, and while she was reading that sublime doctrine of a future life, Mr. Lester and children had quietly entered the room. When she came to the words, 'O death, where is thy sting! O grave, where is thy victory,' the dying gire repeated after her those exulting words with such an energy as to cause all to turn their attention to her. And lo! with that triumphant exclamation on her lips, the breath left her mortal body! Her freed spirit had "put on immortality."

The first of May came. Jane Lester's father and bereaved sisters remained in the same dwelling; she whose only anxiety had been for them, was removed to her heavenly mansion.

Her last days on earth had been rendered comfortable and happy, by her whose still active and self-denying benevolence continued to relieve the sufferings of many who yet remained in our midst—to impress, as it were, the hearts of those who have means, with the God-given truth, that "It is more blessed to give than receive."

Reading and Study.—There is such a thing as reading too much. If you would grow, mentally, you must study. Says a recent writer, speaking on this subject:

"Perhaps no people in the world read so much as the American people do; but what is the character of the literature they read? The details of criminal trials and gross licentiousness, 'sensational' and exciting news, extravagant stories and romances; and the incidents of prize fights, base-ball games, and firemen's riots, are read with avidity, but literature of a high order is neglected, and the most profound treatises upon scientific, artistic, moral, and useful subjects are allowed to grow dusty on the shelves of libraries and book stores. Every sailor may learn navigation; every carpenter and mason may become an architect; and every machinist a civil engineer; but the number who have mental energy, and determination to strive to learn, is comparatively small. The fault is mainly in their early training, which has failed to develop a taste for learning, industrious habits, and a manly ambition to gain the respect and confidence of the community by persevering efforts to improve in things of real value."

An Orator Taken In.—Mr. Thomas Gill, the veteran newspaper reporter, who died in Boston a week or two ago, in his lifetime was very fond of a joke, and possessed a keen sense of humor. The Washington *Chronicle* gives an amusing instance of his drollery. The Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., was delivering to an immense audience an oration at a celebration on Bunker Hill, in the course of which he described, with great pathos and effect, the famous battle which had occurred on the very spot where they were assembled. As he resumed his seat, Gill, who was seated near him, carelessly remarked, "My father was in that battle." Rantoul immediately sprang to his feet and announced this fact, whereupon there were vehement calls from the crowd for the son of the Revolutionary hero. Mr. Gill modestly rose, and, after acknowledging the vociferous cheers which greeted him, quietly informed his hearers that it was true his father was in the battle of Bunker Hill, but—he was fighting on the other side!" The scene that followed beggared description. Mr. Gill was an Englishman by birth, and one of the first professional reporters who came to America.

Veterinary Surgeons all over the country are reccommending *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the following trouble in horses:—Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind, and heaves.

A Prudent man is like a pin; his head prevents him from going too far.

Wit and Wisdom.

"Miss, will you take my arm?" asked an old bachelor. "La! yes, and you, too," said the young lady. "Can't only spare the arm, Miss," hastily replied the bachelor. "Then," said Miss, "I can't take it, as my motto is to go the whole hog, or none at all."

Mrs. Partington being in doubt as to whether it was a caterpillar or a capillery attraction young Mr. Jones talked about so wonderfully, consulted "Walker," and concluded it didn't matter which it was, as capillary meant resembling hairs, and she knew catterpillars were hairy and have an attraction to leaves.

"Papa, ought a teacher to flog me for what I didn't do?"

"Certainly not, my boy," replied the father.

"Well," said the little fellow, "he did to-day, when I didn't do my sum."

Nurse. "I cannot allow butter and jam, too, on your bread, Master Alfred. It is very extravagant."

Master Alfred. "It can be extravagant, Mary, if the same piece of bread does for both."

The father of Dorabella recently found that little girl's chubby little hands full of the blossoms of a beautiful rose tree, on which he had bestowed great care. "My dear," said he, "didn't I tell you not to pick one of those flowers without leave?" "Yes, papa," said Dorabella," but all these had leaves."

An artist, showing his pictures to a customer, received the following short retort: "Well, I don't think much of this," holding up the picture before him. "Don't think much of it? Why, that's a very rare print—a very rare print, indeed sir!" "Rare? I've no doubt it is *rare*—it certainly is not *well done*."

An ingenious wife in Des Moines cured her husband of snoring thus:—She had a guttapercha tube, with two cup shaped ends; one she put over his nose and mouth, and the other over his ear. He consumed his own noise as a stove does its smoke, and woke up instanter.

Our little four year old remarked to her mamma on going to bed, "I am not afraid of the dark."

"No, of course you are not," replied her mamma, "for it can't hurt you."

"But, mamma, I was a *little* afraid once, when I went in the pantry in the dark to get a cookey."

"What were you afraid of?" asked her mamma.

"I was afraid I couldn't find the cookies."

Beer or Bricks.—There is a way of putting things that is very forcible and convincing. Here is a good instance. Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, Eng., the founder of freehold land societies, in an address to workingmen said:

"I persuade a man to keep sober. I tell him that, with every quart, he consumes twenty-five bricks. I show him how, in the course of two years, at one quart a day, he swallows as many bricks as would make a nice cottage. My old grandfather died when nearly a hundred years old. He lived in one house nearly eighty years, and at the time of his death he had not so much as a brick or a chimney-pot, although he had paid rent all his life. Now, had he belonged to a building society, his grandson might have been better off than he is. I have said that a quart of ale is equal to twenty-five bricks, and a paper of tobacco is the mortar to lay them with. There they are, the twenty-five bricks and the mortar, going from many a man's pocket over the public-house counter every day. Such men will never be freeholders. In Birmingham we have bought freehold land at the rate of 1s. 1d. per yard—two quarts of ale and a paper of tobacco exactly! I remember, some time ago, telling the coal-heavers and the limestone quarrymen, in a meeting at Dudley, that every quart of ale was equal to half-a-yard of freehold land. One man got up at the far end of the room and said: 'What is that you say, mister?' I replied: 'Why, my dear fellow, with every quart of ale you drink you swallow half-a-yard of land.' 'Well then,' said he, 'I have swallowed many a field in my time.'"

A New Disease Among Horses.—We find the following in *Coleman's Rural World*:

Our attention has been called to a new disease that has broken out quite extensively among horses in this city and vicinity. Its indications are a small eschar on the heel about the size of a five-cent piece. It sits into the foot much like a sit-fast. There is but little inflammation, pain or lameness. The tissue decays with great rapidity, so much so that the diseased surface will be three inches in diameter and one or two inches deep in forty-eight hours. The hoof will slough off and the entire foot will ultimately drop away.

Scores of horses and mules have been affected by the disease.

Its nature and origin was for some time unknown; but careful microscopic observation demonstrates its origin to be parasites. They seem somewhat allied to *Trichina*, and may be introduced to the tissue by the manure, as it is always the heels that are affected.

Diluted carbolic acid has been used with great success. We present this matter to our readers, so as to put them on their guard, and it will be well to have carbolic acid at hand, it is easy and safe in its application and not apt to injure if not used too strong. A drachm of acid to a pint of pure water, will be about the right strength.

Gold in California Not Exhausted.—For some years the public have been gradually familiarized with the idea that the gold yield of California was likely to become less and less, so that in a generation or so the ore would be exhausted. The splendid productiveness of California in other things besides the precious metals was, fairly enough, counted upon as a compensation for this. But if the gold is really going to "give out," there are few signs of it at present. So far, at least, as the deposits of the San Francisco Branch Mint are an evidence, the yield is actually and largely increasing. These deposits for the first eight months of 1870 have been: Of gold, 719,211 ounces, against 532,686 ounces in 1868, and 398,031 ounces in 1867. The silver deposits in the same time have been 209,104 ounces, against 99,661 ounces for last year. This is inverting the usual experience of auriferous districts in favor of a State which must certainly, in material prospects, be considered the most fortunate in the world.

Death will stop all income; provide for the change by insuring in The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

The San Domingo Message.

From the Chicago Times.

From the Uriah Heep like tone of Grant's message on the projected San Domingo swindle, it might be inferred that he had never attempted to play the bully. He speaks differently now than he did at the time he ordered Chandler, and Morton, and the Jacobins in the Senate who were obedient to the bidding of those two worthies, to strike down Sumner, and make proclamation that the social relations of Senators with the President would determine the formation of Senate Committees. "I am unable," sounds strangely from the mouth of the President, who a few short weeks ago played the bully, and was insolent because he supposed himself to be strong.

No public man in this country has ever made a more humiliating retreat, or prostrated himself in greater self-abasement before his adversaries, than Grant, in his message to the Senate on Wednesday. Why is it that he is now so deferential toward the wishes of the people? When he began the war on Sumner, he said, and the men in Congress "wearing the San Domingo collar" echoed his statement, that annexation was an administration measure, and that those opposing it, whether in Congress or not, were opposing the administration. He assumed that it was the duty of the Republican party to sustain the Administration, and commenced in earnest upon the task of driving Sumner, Schurz, and other Republican Senators, who would not take his yoke upon themselves out of the party.

Now he says he will have nothing more to do with the scheme for annexation, and will entertain "no personal solicitude upon the subject." If the acquisition of the island is a matter of such grave national concern as his course on the question would indicate, it is his duty to employ all honorable means to carry the measure. He not only gives notice that he washes his hands of it, but takes care to assure the Senate that he now cares nothing about it.

It seemed of so much consequence to him a few weeks ago that he was willing to run the risk of dividing the Republican party on the question. We have had several men-of-war cruising about Samana for two years past; have menaced Hayti with war if she presumed to meddle with San Domingo; have fitted out the Tennessee at great expense, and sent her off with a Commission on board to examine and report; have had heated discussions in Congress and in the public press; and the question has been made one of more prominence than any other the Administration has taken upon itself to engineer, and now it is the evident desire of Grant that it should be quietly suffered to die.

When the Commission was ordered, there was great haste to get the Tennessee ready for sea and send her off, so that an examination might be made and a report laid before Congress during the present session. The Senators "wearing the San Domingo collar" said they intended to hold the Senate together until the reception of the report. The President now tells Congress that he does not wish any action on the subject during the present session. Postponement is death to annexation, and he advises postponement.

Even should delay and discussion not increase the hostility to annexation in this country, what may not transpire to defeat the project in San Domingo and elsewhere? There are only a hundred and fifty thousand negroes on the island, and, if we may credit what Grant has said, the eyes of the world are on the Dominicans, and all nations are ready to "gobble" them. Spain wants them; Bismarck wants them; Hayti is hungry for them; Cabral intends to establish himself as ruler over them; and Baez, unsupported by the United States, must go down. So the Commissioners say.

Is there not danger in delay? In the course of a year, surrounded by such adverse influences, may not San Domingo slip from our grasp? Yet Grant says he feels no "personal solicitude" about the matter.

This is a strange statement to make. There is that rich island, with its 22,000 square miles of territory and its 150,000 of amiable and intelligent "niggers," with mines of iron, copper, salt and gold, twenty different varieties of tropical fruits, pine, oak and mahogany trees, long and short grasses, uplands and lowlands, dry lands and wet lands, short rivers and large bays, and offering, around Samana, the best opening for real estate speculations of any now before the public, and the President not only says he feels no solicitude about the question, but advises action, or rather non-action, by which the island will be lost to us.

How shall we account for this indifference? Grant, in his message, says he is honest, and has been honest all the time, in dealing with the San Domingo scheme. Grant, in his message, says, in an indirect way, that he is a patriot and a true American. Can a patriot feel indifferent when such vast advantages are offered to his country as are above enumerated, and there is good reason to fear they may be lost?

Enlarging the Army in Order to Renominate Grant.

While a good many people will be ready to assert that Gen. Butler is neither a wise statesman nor a cautious politician, few will deny that he carries a clear head on his shoulders and usually speaks his mind with freedom. He therefore distinctly sees what General Grant is after in the Ku-Klux bill which he is urging upon Congress, and what is necessary to give effect to its provisions; and, if we are to credit the *Tribune*, General Butler is prepared to make an effort to so amend the measure as to afford the President ample means for exercising the tremendous power which this unprecedented bill confers upon him.

According to the *Tribune*, Gen. Butler thinks "that such portion of the regular army as could be spared from duty in the Indian country would be too small to be of much service in enforcing the provisions of the bill." In this opinion Butler is certainly correct. If we are to have an armed force in every county and considerable town in the South, where some carpet-bagger or nervous negro can be found to report to Gen. Grant that there now exists or is likely to occur a breach of the peace, then our present army is not half large enough. If, whenever an assault and battery breaks out in that section of the Union between the white man and a colored man, with a show of pistols on either side; or wherever there is a small row in a liquor saloon in which a carpet-bagger gets the worst of it; or a set of thieves, disguised in long white robes, get up a midnight raid to steal horses snd frighten the colored element; we say if all portions of the South where such scenes occur are to be put under martial law, and the President is, according to this bill, to employ the land and naval forces to execute his decrees, and arrest and bring to prison and to trial all those whom he wishes to get out of the way, then it is undeniable that those forces, and especially the army, must be very largely increased.

Apparently believing that Gen. Grant is right in declaring that a new rebellion has broken out at the South, Gen. Butler is for putting into immediate operation the martial machinery whereby we crushed the old rebellion, by so amending the pending bill as to authorize Gen. Grant "to call out and organize such number of the volunteers who served in the late war as he may deem necessary for such purpose, according to the provisions of the act of July 22, 1861." If this is really the intention of Gen. Butler, then he is apparently bent upon supporting Gen. Grant in his purpose, under the pretext of putting down a rebellion which exists only in his proclamation, to get control of the Southern States so that he may compel the Republican party therein to send delegates to the National Convention who are in favor of his renomination to the Presidency.

So much for the intents of Grant and Butler. That this Ku-Klux legislation will finish Grant nobody can see more plainly than Butler. How much Butler would mourn over such a result is not so clear; and whether he would prove nimble enough to avoid the recoil of the gun which he helped to load, must remain an unsolved problem until the killed and wounded are picked up.

But is the country ready to enter upon this "dance of blood?" And how will Mr. Boutwell's funding scheme prosper with the necessity of raising and maintaining an addition to the army of twenty thousand new troops.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Diseases and their Remedies.

We find the following in the *American Stock Journal*:

Bots or Colic in Horses.—Fill an ordinary junk bottle half full of molasses; then fill with sweet milk; shake well, and drench; follow the above, in about an hour, with a bottle of strong sage tea, made of our ordinary garden sage; next day give the horse a feed of rough rice, and the next day the dead bots will come out with the rice. My theory is that, the milk and molasses being sweeter than blood, the bots turn loose to eat it. The sage tea will kill them, and it is the only thing I ever heard of that will do it, without injury to the horse. The rice will cut out the dead bots better than salts; in fact, if you will give horses a feed of rough rice every two weeks, I do not think there is the least danger from bots; at least, such is my experience. As proof of what I have written, get two sage leaves, dip them in hot water, lay one down, put a lively bot on it, then cover him with the other, and he will die instantly. Sage tea I have also found very beneficial in colic, and is perfectly harmless, if it does no good.

Abortion in Cows.—Arrest of the nutrition of the fœtus from weakness or low feeding on the part of the cow, or from the occurrence of a state of fever or inflammation, which checks the secretion for the nourishment of the calf, as it does all others in the body, sometimes causes premature expulsion of the progeny. Bad odors have proved equally noxious. Thus, a few years ago, abortion was banished from a farm in this county by draining a pool of liquid manure. The draining of wet or marshy lands, and the removal of stagnant pools containing decomposed organic matter, from which the cows were accustomed to drink, have equally put a stop to it. Some cases have been traced to the fœtid discharges from unhealthy wounds, and others to the close, stifling air of the cow-house, loaded with putrid emanations from the lungs, skin, dung and urine of the cows. Remove the cause, and the cows will cease to abort.

Murrain in Cattle.—Common smartweed, prepared as follows: Take what can be pressed with the hand into a common pail or bucket; put this to one or one-half bucket of water; boil briskly one hour; strain clear. Take a syringe holding one and a half gallons, and inject into the bowels, blood-warm, by the rectum. With me this is a certain cure, and seldom more than one injection is required. My syringe is of tin, and, with the follower, cost $2.50.

Hog Cholera.—Dissolve thoroughly one pound of copperas in three gallons of warm water, and apply the wash about milk warm to the affected animal, by dipping into the solution or rubbing upon it until the skin is thoroughly wet. Whenever the skin of hog begins to look rough and scaly or of a dark red color, apply the wash immediately. Don't wait until the more alarming symptoms (vomiting and purging) set in. Apply the wash every day until the scales are removed.

Black Teeth in Hogs.—Black teeth in hogs' jaws seems to be diseased or partially rotten, and to act in some way or other, just as injurious upon the hog's appetite and health, as the toothache does upon the human body. Whether the black teeth in a hog's jaw, ache and render him feverish and fretful, and disposed to lose his appetite and his flesh, and get poor and stay poor, I am not prepared to say, but as toothache has a strong tendency to produce this result in man, it is fair to presume that such teeth in hogs will ache and produce the same effect in the case of hogs and other domestic animals that they do in man. We would advise you to remove them. This is the best, and perhaps the only cure for the black tooth disease in hogs. And it surely is not any more "cruel" to have such teeth extracted from or knocked out of a hog's jaw, than it is to have our own or children's rotten and aching teeth pulled out of our or their heads by a regular dentist, or by any other person who can do it for us.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing.* Be sure to obtain the *true "Brown's Bronichal Troches."* Sold everywhere.

Small faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater.

The Trailing Arbutus.

Oh! lovely bud of earliest spring,
Thou precious, fragrant, tiny thing,
  Of rare and modest worth!
Hidden beneath the dark brown leaves,
Their dusky mantle scarce conceals
  The flower of humble birth.

Where winter snows had lingered long,
And days were cold and winds were strong
  I've sought the hillside steep,
Where spruce and laurel love to grow,
Wearied but hopeful, for I know
  My favorite's safe retreat.

Gem of the forest! How can I
Set forth thy charms to passers-by
  Who idly wander on,
Unmindful that in deep repose,
A blossom sweeter than the rose,
  It's perfume sheds alone.

Oh! seek not 'mid the giddy throng,
That dazzles as it moves along,
  For her whose virtues claim
The sweet reward of charming most,
The chosen few, whose hearts can trust
  The child unknown to fame.

Sylvia's Song.

The days are sweet and long,—Oh, sweet and long,
All day I sit and dream, or sing the song
That some one sang for me one summer day,—
For me, to me, before he went his way.

The days are sweet and long,—Oh, sweet and long;
And in the sun I sit, and sing my song:
Some day he will come back who went away,
And sing the song I sing from day to day.

The days are long, but sweet,—Oh, long, but sweet;
Some day I'll hear the music of his feet
Who sang for me, and sang my heart away,—
My happy heart,—before he went his way.

Some day,—to-day, perhaps,—he'll come to me,
And then the days, so long, but sweet to me,
Will lose the burden of "So long, so long!"
And only keep the sweet of all the song.
—*Nora Perry, in Old and New.*

Chips and Filings.

Business neglected is business lost.

Idleness is the grave of a living man.

He has hard work who has nothing to do.

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.

Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter.

Wise men make more opportunities than they find.

Fine gold fears not the fire, nor solid stone the water.

He who spends before he thrives, will beg before he thinks.

Let your promises be sincere, and such as you can carry out.

A man had better be poisoned in his blood than in his principles.

Whenever you doubt whether an intended action be good or bad, abstain from it.

Only what we have wrought into our character during life can we take away with us.

He who pokes his nose everywhere, will sometimes poke it between a thumb and forefingers.

To be happy, the passions must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy. A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.

A rival of a certain great lawyer sought to humiliate him publicly by saying: "You blacked my father's boots once." "Yes," replied the lawyer, unabashed, "and I did it *well*."

Persons who are always cheerful and good-humored are very useful in the world; they maintain peace and happiness, and spread a thankful temper amongst all who live around them.

Never do a good action from the expectation of gratitude. If gratitude follow, so much the better—you are so much into pocket; but gratitude or not, always *do the good action* when the opportunity presents itself.

The goad of human life does not lie in the possession of things which, for one man to possess, is for the rest to lose, but rather in things which all can possess alike, and where one man's wealth promotes his neighbor's.

A countryman was complaining of the trouble a drunken man had given him. "How do you know he was drunk?" said a bystander. The countryman indignantly replied, "What could he be else, when he asked for the shoe-horn to put his hat on with!"

American Watches.

Every man who has anything to do requires a reliable timekeeper. A feeling of national pride leads all to prefer an American watch. But local dealers have for several years discouraged their customers from buying them—and for this reason only: *A larger profit could be made on foreign watches, and the frequent repairs such watches required was a steady source of income to the watch-maker.* Waltham watches have year by year grown into favor with all who have worn them; they have proved not only reliable but economical, as repairs are seldom needed. They, like other standard articles, are sold at moderate prices, which afford the retailer but a small profit compared with that which can be made on other watches. But they require no urging. They sell themselves. Hence, wide-awake dealers make this up by keeping a full stock and selling a larger number. Many dealers now divert their customers from the Waltham to other inferior watches, and, by disparaging the Waltham and recommending these comparatively unknown watches, they sell them for a higher price, and thus secure a larger profit. We understand that Waltham watches are furnished to the retailer at prices which will enable him to sell them cheap and yet make a fair profit. Therefore, all intending to purchase, and who prefer an American watch, should insist on having their preferences respected.

A Vista of Busy Life.—While visiting the new store of John V. Farwell & Co., one day last week, we were surprised at seeing the large amount of goods being sold by them. The enormous drain of their daily shipments would soon empty their mammoth store, were not their stock replenished during the night from the immense reserve in their warehouse, as well as by fresh arrivals from the manufacturers in this country and in Europe. The daily emptying and filling up of this great depot of dry goods is like the ebbing and flowing of the tide. In the amount of sales they lead all competitors.

To avert evil is one of the grandest triumps of human skill. This triumph is achieved by Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters. They build up, fortify and renovate the feeble system, thus enabling it to defy the elemental causes of disease. Hence their efficacy as a protective medicine, in districts where the air and water are impure. The weakest and most susceptible organization is rendered proof against all malarious disorders by taking one or two doses daily as a preventive.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN IND......APRIL 13. 1871

THE Deficiency Appropriation Bill, as it passed the House recently, was bounded by a few hundred thousand dollars. After being amended by the Senate the sum exceeded ten millions of dollars. This was a marvelous increase. Each Radical Senator had some pet object to bolster up with a few thousand dollars, and when once the spiggot was removed from the Treasury barrel the flow could not be stopped. Money was appropriated to pay the KuKlux Committee; for vast improvements in the far West, and for all other imaginable purposes. No wonder the Radicals will not repeal the Income Taxlaw, when they squander millions upon millions of dollars each year for selfish and corrupt purposes. The regular appropriation bills are large enough each year to alarm tax-payers, but they are always increased by deficiency bills of an alarming character, such as that just endorsed by the Senate. If business men wish to stop the depletion of the national Treasury they must defeat the Radical party at the elections. That is the only mode to reach a reform in the financial affairs of the nation.

THERE are scores of men in Washington from the South, of both political parties, men of character, standing and intelligence; men who have something at stake inthat section, who declare emphatically that there is no more disorder or opposition to law there, than in any one of the New England States. The people are peaceably employed in developing their material interests, and simply desire to be allowed to pursue them without interference. There is no political agitation of any kind. The colored population is contented, except when excited by white demagogues, and all the interests of the States are in a flourishing condition. These facts have been communicated to General Grant, to Senator Morton, to General Butler, by men of their own party, and they have been asked to "halt" this millitary interference column. But they refuse to do so. Why? Because by no other means than the bayonet and ballot can the Radical party be kept in power, and that road will be traveled if necessary. The man who will use the millitary power of the nation, without the consent of Congress, to gain foreign territory, will assuredly use the same power with the consent of Congress to retain political power in this country. That is what the Ku-Klux at Washington means, when properly considered.

The Forty Second Congress.

The Forty-Second Congress has now been in session more than four weeks, and it would require the aid of a very powerful microscope to discover any benefit the people have received from its deliberations. Literally nothing has been done that promises the least advantage to the laboring or business interests of the country. The entire time has been consumed in heaping disgrace on Senator Sumner at the bidding of President Grant, and in discussing the provisions of an extremely odious Ku Klux bill, the sole object of which appears to be to supply Gen. Grant with the necessary machinery for making his re-nomination a certainty and his reelection among the remote possibilities. The San Domingo project came in for a share of attention, but as it is only a Ku Klux bill in another guise, it may as well be looked upon as a link in the military cable that is to bind the President in his chair at the head of the nation. All these schemes are quite likely to be defeated in the end, but the people will not be apt to hold the Radical party blameless for the valuable time consumed in their discussion. The public will be anxious to know why the time that has thus been frittered away has not been spent in devising means for the country from the widespread financial distress and business stagnation that everywhere prevails.

The honest and thinking men of the country are looking for some means for relief from the grasping clutches of monopolists and costly schemes to perpetuate the controlling power of the Radicals. They want peace, concord and good will between the different sections, but they have, thus far looked in vain for such results to grow out of Radical legislation. Up to this time the acts of the Forty-Second Congress have given them no encouragement. No measure that savored of justice to the people has received its practical attention. The tariff still weighs down the industry of the whole nation, and the expenses of the civil government are increased instead of diminished. The power of the military has been extended, and now the bayonet and sword is suspended over the heads of Northern as well as Southern States. The Commerce of the nation is almost totally destroyed, and corruption of the most rotten and debasing character runs riot in official circles. These facts are well known and publicly canvassed on all hands. The people call for relief, but their request falls upon deaf ears. There appears to be some strange fatality that attaches itself to every Congress that is controlled by the Republicans. Nothing is done that commends itself to the better judgment of the masses, and the business interests of the country are allowed to suffer while schemes of plunder and power are concocted and matured. The Forty-Second Congress gives no evidence of being an exception to the general rule.—*Loport Argus.*

Gen. Sherwood, Secretary of State, proved his loyalty to Radicalism by coming all the way from Columbus to vote the Bryan Radical ticket. But George W. Howe beat that two to one, by coming from Buffalo—490 miles—to vote the democratic ticket. Bully for George.

Niles also elected a Democratic Mayor by a small majority

REPORTED KU KLUX OUTRAGES.

The United States Senate is running wild on the Ku Klux question. Senator Nye, of Nevada, honestly believes, if we are to credit his own statements, that the Southern States literally swarm with Ku Klux, and that more than a hundred thousand murders have been committed by them since the termination of the rebellion. This species of political clap-trap is gotten up to divert the attention of the American people from the real state of affairs in the Southern States. It cannot be denied that the Southern States are suffering from corrupt and extravagant carpet-bag rulers; that they have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by excessive taxation and a reckless squandering of the money thus wrenched from the pockets of the tax payers; and that the horrible outrages imputed to the Ku Klux are exaggerated and reported to advance the political fortunes of adventurers from the North who, if their just deserts were meted out to them, would serve their States in the Penitentiary. Any political party—we care not whether it may call itself Democratic or Republican—that will resort to such means to perpetuate its political power should be branded "infamous" by all right-minded people. If outrages are committed in the South it is the duty of the State authorities to bring the guilty parties to a speedy punishment. The State governments in the South, where the outrages are reported, are in the hands of Republican Governors. If they fail to enforce the laws and bring the guilty parties to punishment whose fault is it? The simple fact that no punishment is meted out shows that these reported outrages exist only in the imaginations of political adventurers and are circulated to perpetuate their lease of power. It is a burning shame that any political party should give countenance to such political gamblers as govern some of the Southern States and plunder the people. It would be more in consonance with christian charity if the olive branch of peace and brotherly love were extended to them, than this continual and bitter warfare that is waged upon them. We cannot believe that the judgment of the American people approve such illiberal and partisan conduct.—*Valparaiso Messenger.*

Death of the Parisian Elephants.

The splendid specimens of elephants, under the names of Castor and Pollux, of European renown, fell victims to the mightiest of all conquerors—hunger. The Parisians, though not too factidious to feast on rats, were compelled by it to sacrifice their giant pets. Their death was tragic. Pollux died from Devisme's explosive ball, fifteen centimeters long, cylindrical shape, with conic end, which on its steel point had a capsule fastened, containing eighty gramms of fine powder weighing two hundred and eighty gramms. A charge of eight gramms of powder is required to throw the projectile. The shot, fired from ten meter's distance, pierced the right shoulder, shattered the first rib and exploded within the bowels. After this destructive explosion, the elephant rested in an upright position, then made some motions, but did not attempt to rend his shackles. It lasted some minutes, until the internal hermorrhage choked the animal. Then he fell, his agony lasting some time. Four large tubs were filled with blood, and yet some time elapsed before he ceased breathing. The next day it was Castor's turn, who was killed by Milne-Edwards by means of a hunting carbine Hit on the right temple the elephant went down on his knees, with a moaning cry. As he tried to raise himself, another ball hit him in the midst of the forehead. Again he went down, and then, as if struck by a thunderbolt, he rolled on to his side. His proboscis moved slightly; his beautiful expressive eye closed; he was dead. The victims were seized by Deooo's folks and stripped of their horny skins, which sold for 4,000 frances each. The rosy flesh seemed to be extremely tender, and looked like veal. Castor and Pollux, though only six years of age, were of an enormous size. The colossal pieces of flesh soon paraded on the shambles of the Boulevard Haussmann, among cassowaries, kangaroos, and antelopes from the Zoological Garden. So the menagerie was complete; but the elephants were the lions of the day.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE paper tells of a gallant Democrat whose spirit and determination fairly illustrates the means by which the glorious victory was achieved in that State. We quote:

'On the evening before the election, Mr. John W. Lyon, of Bath, a brakesman on the Montreal road, expecting to turn back at Well's River, found himself compelled to go on to Plymouth, where he arrived at 8 o'clock had he accepted the situation he would have been unable to get home in time to vote; but he didn't. Without stopping for a cold bite even Mr. L. got a handcar and by clear muscle propelled himself over forty eight miles of track, part of it on an ascending grade of eighty five feet to the mile, till he reached home at 1;30 o'clock. On learning the facts, his friends turned out of their beds and gave him a hot oyster supper, and that day one more ballot for James A. Weston was the result of the domitable energy, muscle and determination exibited by Mr. Lyon. It is this spirit that has carried our party through years of defeat to final victory.'

The Democracy of St. Paul achieved a glorious victory, electing their entire ticket by majorities varying from 200 to 600.

Grand Rapids, Mich., which has heretofare been strongly Republcan has, elected a Democratic Mayor by about 300 majority, City Clerk, Recorder, and 7 of the 9 aldermen.

Toledo elected a democratic Mayor by six hundred and fifty majority; and the democratic candidate for Judge of the Common Please Court was also triumphantly elected.

THE beauty of cities is enhanced anp their discomforts, diminished by the presence along the streets of long rows of shade trees. What beautiful avenues could be made of Main and Jackson st's if some of the many young maples of the woods, could be carefully transplanted and guarded from injury. Crossings are needed for comfort in travel so are shade trees for pleasures to the ege and shelter from summer heat. We have the trees close by, shall we utilge them for the town?

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1 up.	Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Colored " " " "	Japenese, plain " "
Japenese " striped	" " brocaded
" Checked	Watere

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Grs Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded ant watered.

Chere Londen Poplins, for suits.	Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Plain " " "	Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Wash " " "	Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c..

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Brilliantines

The handsomeest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaonnets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks " dotted and Corded Saisses. Masalia, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroriderie, puffings, Edgings, &c., White, Marselilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortmemt in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Another Great Reduction

Congress Has Reduced the Duty of All GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	5c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	28c
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	23c

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c $100, 120, best 135
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 135,
Oolong,	75, 90, best 110
Japan,	75, 90, best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	35cts
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts.
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	35cts.
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb,	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18c
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	55c
Stick Candy, per lb	20c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	3c
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $1.00	
Seedless Sultanas, "	20c
Zante Currants, 12; 81-2 lbs	1.00
Citron, "	55
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	12½c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Pears, per lb.	16c

WINE in bottles

Sherry, per bottle,	4
Port, "	45
Madeira "	45
California "	25
Whiskey "	30c and 50

LIQUORS

Whisky, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wine,	75

MISCELLANEOUS

Soap, per bar,	05
Rice, per pound,	09
Dime box Matches,	05
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	60
Best Navy Tobacco "	40
Good Navy Tobacco "	25
Smoking Tobacco, "	18

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS - $2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX.

FRESH OYTSERS 30c per Can.

SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL,

BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20

FISH TRADE OPENED

Our Customers can rely on having No. 1 Goods. All Warranted.

White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new,	$6,00
" " in kitts,	1,75
Trout " per bbl,	4,00
Pickerel " per bbl,	4,00
Old Pickerel, Trout and White Fish,	2,00

No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch, kitts,	$2,00
Lake Herring, per bbl,	2,50
Herring, each,	1c
Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	7c
White Fish, per lb,	7c

All other Groceres Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

At the FRUIT HOUSE

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phœnix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh..1,35 A. M.				
Rochester...2,42 "		7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,20 P. M.
Alliance.....5,06 "		8,40 "	12,05 P. M.	4,22 "
Orrville......6,54 "		11,45 "	3,00 "	7,40 "
Mansfield....9,03 "		1,52 P. M	4,45 "	8,38 "
A. 9,35 "		4,22 "	6,52 "	10,32 "
Crestline.....10.05 "		5,0? "	7,25 "	11,00 "
L.		5,55 A. M	7,45 "	11,10 "
Forest..........11 27 A. M		7,33 "	9,20 "	12,35 A. M.
Lima..........12,26 P "		9,00 "	10,40 "	1,35 "
Ft. Wayne... 2,30 "		11,45 "	1,25 A. M.	3,25 "
Plymouth,... 4,50 "		2,25 P. M	3,57 "	4,57 "
Chicago...... 7,30 "		5,55 "	7,00 "	9,00 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago......	5,50 A. M	9,00 A. M.	5.15 P. M.	9,00 P. M
Plymouth...	9,50 "	12,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,55 A. M
Ft. Wayne...	12,50 P. M	2,25 "	11,25 "	3,20 "
Lima	3,25 "	4,06 "	1,35 A. M.	5,40 "
Forest	4,43 "	5,08 "	2 43 "	7,07 "
A	6,20 "	6,30 "	4.20 "	8,55 "
Crestline.....	6,?0 A. M	6,50 "	4.30 "	9,35 "
Mansfield....	6,40 "	7,17 "	5,00 "	10,05 "
Orville.......	9,15 "	9,05 "	6,45 "	11,55 "
Alliance......	11,30 "	10,45 "	8,50 "	1,30 P. M
Rochester...	2,35 P. M	12,55 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburgh..	3,45 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	4,40 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2, daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Thursday, April 13, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Mixed.	Express.
Fort Wayne, leave	6 00 p m	7 00 a m	4 30 p m
Academie	6 15	7 25	4 45
Huntertown........	6 27	7 45	4 57
Stoners (Gravel pit)	6 33	7 55	5 05
New Era	6 44	8 10	5 15
Auburn	7 04	8 35	5 35
Waterloo...........	7 20	9 25	5 50
Summit.............	7 35	10 00	6 05
Pleasant Lake......	7 47	10 27	6 18
Angola	8 02	11 05	6 33
Jonesville.........	9 35	2 50 p m	8 10
Jackson ....Arr	10 50	4 45	9 18

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Mixed.	Express.
Jackson ......Leave	6 45 a m	1 00 a m	5 00 p m
Jonesville..........	6 35	2 10	6 55
Angola..............	12 40 p m	3 38	7 29 a m
Pleasant Lake......	1 10	3 52	7 47
Summit	1 31	4 04	8 13
Waterloo...........	2 25	4 22	8 35
Auburn.............	2 45	4 38	8 55
New Era...........	3 10	4 55	9 20
Stoners (Gravel pit)	3 25	5 05	9 35
Huntertown........	3 35	5 12	9 43
Academie..........	3 55	5 25	10 00
Ft. Wayne......Arr	4 20	5 45	10 20

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other station as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:40 a. m.

MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.

FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:10 p. m.

GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.

MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:?? p. m.

FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo. 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
C. D. COGSHILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

NEW

Wagon Shop In Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

Land for Sale

In DeKalb County

$5 TO $8 Per ACRE.

Address B. D. SKINNER,
Fort Wayne Ind.,

Mar. 30, '71. 1m.

Brahma Pootra

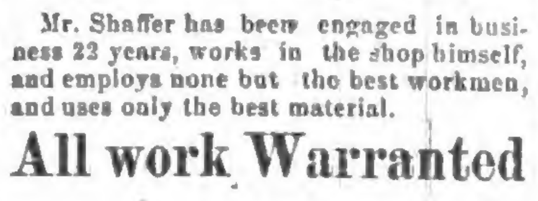

Eggs & Male Birds

FOR SALE!

From fine care premium stock.—Warranted pure, $1,00 per dozen.

Address T. C. ELSON.
March 23d, 1871. Auburn, Ind.

TROTTING HORSES

By a new method, any horse can be made to trot fast in 30 minutes. 500 References. One farmer says; "I made $800 on two colts, all through your circular." Full directions only $1 Address H. A. BARROWS, Rochester N. Y., for training and breaking.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Building Material,

Agricultural Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws., Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

March 23, 1871. JOHN L. DAVIS.

Root & Company IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana.

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do them selves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing our usual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silks New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS!

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., ets.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotten Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Feb. 23 1y

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such goods as the may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

CREDIT BUSINESS

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun to come and settle, as he is determined to collect, out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

Feb. 21 1y. CHARLEY KLOTZ

Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

HON. L. D. BAXTON was in town last Friday.

SNOW last Tuesday and a light frost on Wednesday morning.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of this State, delared the Railroad Aid Law constitutional, yesterday.

FOR good trunks, valises, &c., go to the wholesale trunk manufactory, No 117 Columbia street, Fort Wayne. 3t.

OUR business men are making ample preparations to do a lively traffic in all departments of trade, this Spring.

PAY UP.—There are quite a number that are still in arrears to the *Air Line.* We hope they will take the earliest opportunity to liquidate.

WE send a copy of the COURIER to a number of our friends at Spencerville. They can order it regularly through our agent Sol. Barney, Esq., at that place.

OUR Northern Indiana exchange speaks very encouragingly of the wheat prospects. declaring that it promises more that usually well for this time of the year.

THE execution of Andrew Brendlinger for the murder of his wife, near Lima, Ohio, on the 24th of October last, took place in the west end of the front corridor of the county jail of that place, last Friday.

AN economical chap in New Albany says when his stocking were out he sews up the tops straight across, and puts them on his feet the other way, thus making a good fit for square-toed boots.

LIME, COAL, LUMBER, ETC.—I. M. Thomas at the station house is receiving large quantities of the above material and can supply everybody with a good article at a reasonable price. Give him a call.

SQUIRE HOFFMAN intends building a fine residence in the lower part of town during the season. Doubtless we will number him as one of our citizens, when the house is completed.

THE weather is beautiful—Now don't blab—*we say this just to fill up. Every* thing is lovely, birds are singing and garden making has begun. Even the faces of Democrats are radiant with smiles.

SPRING has come! If you don't believe it, just drop into Mrs. Martin and Bodine's millinery establishment and take a look.—The sweet flowers, ribbons, laces and all the other nice things will convince you.

THE editorial fraternity, of this State has received several additions lately. E. Zimmerman, chronicles the arrival in that place of a bouncing baby girl, and Wadwords of the Laporte *Argus*, is similarly favored.

MISS. HATTIE BALDOCK will open a select school in the Auburn Union School Building, for a term of twelve weeks commencing on Monday April 17th. Teaching from fourth reader down to beginners. Terms of tuition $2.00.

A MINISTER of this city married a couple recently, and the next day saw the young man imbiding the "beveage of hell" at one of the Main street "juiceries." A poor way to commence housekeeping.—*Mishwaka Enterprise.*

ONE of the important branches of manufacturing carried on in Fort Wayne is the marble and stone worke of Messrs. Sutermeister, Bucker & Bond. They are rapidly extending their business in Northern Indiana.

C. ORFF & Co., one of the best and most reliable dry goods houses in Fort Wayne appears this week with a new advertisement. They believe in advertising and are now reaping the benefits of their investment. Read it carefully.

WE have received a number of a new paper, called the *Indiana Christain Advocate*, published at Indianapolis. It is a large eight column paper, well printed, and evinces considerable ability and vigor editorially It is devoted to temperance morality and religion. Terms $1 50 per year.

AVELINE HOUSE.—This fine hotel is doing an excellent business in the way of accommodating the traveling public, and many praises are bestowed upon its thorough and complete management. Those visiting Ft. Wayne will find it a first-class house.

"A SOFT THING."—An Evansville woman recently eloped with a "friend" and carried off the feather bed. The heart-broken and grief-stricken ex-husband went in search of them, not that he "keered fur the old woman; them ar feathers is worth a dollar a pound."

COMING.—We learn that our young folks are making extreme preparations for a grand entertainment, to be given at an early day for a benevolent purpose. Rehearsals are now going on, and we may expect something above mediocre, and no re-hash of old things.

IMPORTANT MEETING.—Everybody should remember that an important meeting will be held at the Court House, next Saturday evening, to take such steps and measures as are deemed necessary for the improvement of the place. Let all turn out.

THE postmaster at Elkhart has posted the following notice: Parties depositing letters in the post office are requested to lick their own stamps, as my licker, from long and constant use, is about worn out, and will please put the stamps on the upper right hand corner.

NOW is the time to set out trees shrubs and flowers, rose bushes, &c., and beautify and adorn your homes. It adds to the beauty of the place and the pleasure of strangers, as well as to that of your own children. They will rise up and call you blessed.

CHANGE.—An important change has taken place in the running of trains, on the For Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, to take effect on and after to-day. Trains going North will leave Auburn as follows:

Mail at 7:04 and mixed train 8:55 in the morning, and express at 5:35 in the evening Going south the through freight and accommodation will leave Auburn at 8:55. This will give visitors more time at Fort Wayne an arrangement that will be quite generally appreciated.

OUR subscription list is gradually increasing. We have room for more. We hope our friends all over the county will exert themselves towards getting their neighbors to take the COURIER. We have been told by many that it is the best paper ever published in the county, and we want every body to have it.

OUR article a few weeks ago, in regard to an assault in the Court House, reflecting too severely, perhaps, upon the character of one of the parties concerned. We are glad to learn that he bears a very good reputation in this locality, and that his temper forced him to a measure that he was sorry for afterward. Keep cool John.

THAT popular caterer to the public wants John G. Fledderman, Esq., one of the most extensive clothiers and merchant tailors in Fort Wayne, has just received a large new spring stock of the most fashionable goods to be found in the east. John is a square man and will give you a good bargain. See advertisement.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—The County Commissioners and Assessors, of the various townships met last Monday, as a Board of Equalization. There was very little business transacted. But one or two appeals from assessments were made. The Commissioners appropriated $50 for the improvement of the Court House Square.

ONE of our "hifalutin" fellows passed the creek the other day and remarked to a boy, was engaged in the beautiful task of fishing: "John Thomas Henry, art thou not endeavoring to entice the finny tribe to engulf into their deticulated mouths a barbed hook, upon whose point is affixed a dainty allurement?" "No." said the boy, "I'm fishin."

SUSPICIOUS.—Our good-looking post-master sees a little spec of trouble in the heretofore severe horizon. A bull pup has appeared upon the scene, and out of this grows serious apprehensions. Unless a corner lot can be secured, the prospects are bad, who knows but that "dorg" may go to Washington by the next express. Let us have peace

A FEW days ago a young friend of ours was singing snatches of the old familiar song, "Lost on the Lady Elgin," when another young man became involved with him in a dispute as to the age of the piece, when an intelligent "*kanuck*" who was standing near, wanted to know *what difference it made whether Mrs. Elgin died one time or another.*

DR. LITTLEFIELD, of Monroe, Michigan, has permanently located in our town for the practice of medicine. The doctor comes well recommended and has been a successful practitioner for a number of years. He will be found in the office formerly occupied by D. D. Moody, attorney at law, and is now ready to respond to all professional calls.

THE following lines are true as preaching:

> per and told him of my
> For a while he tried to dissuade
> a leaving; but, finding that my
> as firmly made up, he at las
> ed to let us both go, and withir
> urs after the arrival of the For
> e found ourselves ashore and a
> to come or go at our pleasure.

PROFANITY.—For profanity, among small boys, Auburn takes the lead. How shocking to hear great horrid oaths from boys who can scarcely comprehend their meaning. It shows that bad associations have led them into a terrible habit. We trust it is not indulged at the sanction of their parents, who are the proper ones to correct the evil. They should look to this party at once and see who are the guilty parties.

THE New York *Ledger* has revived and improved some old rhymes:

Hey, diddle diddle,
Poor Grant is a riddle,
The cat has jumped out too soon;
The Democrats laugh'd
To see such craft,
And Butler ran off with the spoon.

Hickory, dickory, dock,
Butler's eye at full cock;
New Hampshire's won,
The end's begun,
Hickory, dickory, dock.

DOGS.—Some people don't believe in the stories about the sagacity of dogs. We met one of these the other day. He says dogs have not common sense. In proof of his assertion he relates how he poured kerosene on a dog and set it on fire, just to have a little fun, as he was lonely during his wife's absence, and that dog actually ran under the barn belonging to him, and lay there and set the barn on fire, though the man whistled to him to come out. It is enough to make a man lose faith in dogs.

To the People of Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to sell clothing at such low prices that it will pay you to come to the Red Front Clothing House, No 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., as our entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store and are now prepared to sell goods lowe than ever.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.—A new custom is being introduced in this neighborhood—some thing we never dreamed of before. When any person gets married, that can appreciate the printer, they send around a nice cake the center cavity of which is lined with something very beautiful. We received a very nice one the other day which on inspection was found to contain a greenback a very acceptable denomiantion. These are little episodes, in a printer's life, that help to smooth down his path wonderfully. The brethern will please notice, and envy accordingly.

IF you are going to be married in a week or two, you need to be looking after your cards immediately. They are to be as follows: First, the bride's card; second, the groom's; third, the bride's mother's; then the "ceremony" card; then the cards containing the married name of the young couple in full, and the days of their post-honeymoo receptions; then a card containing the names of bridesmaids, ushers and grooms men; and lastly, a card engraved with "Please present this at the door."

THE RETURN OF SPRING.—Lovely, joyous spring; we welcome thee, and hail thy return with our glad acclaim. A new creation seems opening around us. Nature is fast changing her dress, and is now assuming her bright robe of green. The violet, primrose, and crocus are opening their petals to the solar beam; and the feathered songsters make them the grove and woodland echo with their melodious warblings. But it is not only the birds and flowers that rejoice at the return of spring, all people hail it with gladness; particularly those who are alive to the beauties and music of nature.

Fort Wayne Dry Goods Houses.

As a great deal of trade is now passing into Ft. Wayne from this locality, we wish to say a few things concerning the above institutions of that city. To the uninitiated those who do not know the character of the merchants engaged in this business, a few gentele hints, on this subject may be of vast importance and we give them from an actual observation and knowledge of the maner in which they are conducted. Most of them, we are pleased to say, are of a meritorious character, and among this class we find the names of Root & Co., C. Orff & Co., Geo. DeWald & Co., and Frank & Thanhouser. To either of these institutions we can give a hearty recommend, because they are owned and controled by men of worth and excellence, men who conduct business upon principles of honor and fair dealing, and gentleman who will be found worthy the support and favor of the public. They no doubt entered into the business evidently with the view to deal squarely with all who may give them their patronage, whether a financial success is meted out to them or not, and they have strictly adherred to that line of policy, as thousands of purchasers will testify. They are no sudden up starts either, but have a permanency beyond a doubt. The great decline in dry goods just after the war, while it ruined may of the very best houses all over the country, found them as firm as a rock, because of the excellent skill and experience which each of the above named houses seemed to posess.

Now we want to say to everybody, it is better, and cheaper, to deal with a house of this character than to go to those who put on a great deal of style about low prices.—Nine times out of ten, our traders will find that they can make much better bargains at these first class houses than at the shoddy concerns, for that is what they really are. We know of one house in Fort Wayne, that puts its goods all on the outside, to attract the passers by, each article being placarded with a figure denoting the price of the same Now, its proper enough to make a good disply but when the business of a house depends entirely upon this, we say beware there is something rotten in Denmark. They are generally swindlers, of the biggest kind, and we warn our readers against having any thing to do with them. Go to stores that you know are reliable and safe, and if you are a stranger in the city, we run no risk in saying that we will guarantee you fair dealing in any of the above named houses.

BUTLER.

ON Wednesday afternoon quish a gathering of citizens occurred to witness a trial game of base ball, between citizens of this town and the club from Edgerton. On a former occasion the Butler players lost the game, this time the scale turned and they won by considerable odds,

DURING the prevalence of a thunder storm which passed over during the evening of last Wednesday, the barn owned by Mr. Mirie, living four miles east, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Three horses and several cows, new wagon and other articles burned with it. If rods were a safe guard the event would be a help to those in the business, but there is so much of rascality connected with selling lightning rods that people prefer to risk the chance of the electric fluid to the bare swindles of the rod peddlers.

WE have heard with regret that the Courts have decided that the license fee of fifty dollars hitherto required of liquor venders is unconstitutional. It is doubly a regret, saloons will multiply and with them their patrons. The schools will lose a source of maintenance and a wholesome restraint to vicious practices be removed.

WE are pleased to learn that our neighbor Waterloo, is taking into consideration the necessity of a new school house. She ought to have it. Our youth should be educated at home, aloof from unknown dangers and keep with us, while it is possible.

TOWN School Board chosen this week.

CHICAGO.—While at Chicago the other day, we were pleased to meet that prince of good-fellows, Samuel Glasgow, Esq., the popular proprietor of the St. Charles Dining Rooms, No. 15 Clark Street. Sam is one of these genial fellows that never feels more at home than when showing you every courtesy and attention within his power. He keeps one of the most respectable and at the same time one of the finest and most complete resturants in the great city of the west. With that suavity of manner and obliging disposition which so well becomes him—for he's good looking— he is now the most popular man in the city, and we heartily recommend him to all who want to enjoy a good meal at reasonable expense.

A CHAP at our elbow says he never wrote but one novel, and that was so powerful that it brought tears to the eyes just to look at the back of it. Everybody cried who read it. Children forgot to cry for bread, and wives forgot to cry for that immemorial new bonnet. Oh, it was wonderful! The rivers rose, and the very bridges shed tiers The plot was very deeply laid; yes, it was laid away down in a coal mine. People would forget themselves reading it, and sit down on red-hot stoves, and never know the difference. The authorities were obliged at last to exterminate it. We are not allowed to write any more. We were actually pu upon a short allowance of "Shoo Fly," to be sung in low bass.

ABOLISHED.—It will be interesting to stock men to know that after the first of May next the special tax for keeping a horse or jack is abolished. Licenses heretofore paid by professional men are also abolished This places lawyers, newspaper men, doctors and Jackasses, upon and equal in this respect. The wisdom of our legislators is unbounded.

IF you are not already taking the COURIER make haste to subscribe for it, and try and induce your neighbor to do likewise. Our friends who take the paper, if they like it, can furnish us a great deal of assistance by pointing out the merits of the paper to others.

ALREADY preparations for the racing season have commenced. At the various headquarters of professional jockies in the large cities, scenes of activity and spirit are being witnessed, and the candidates for turf honors in the coming contests are being put through a very vigorous course of equestrian sprouts. Just at present there are more horses in training than there have been for years before thus early in the season. The indications are suggestive of a highly popular and paying turf season this year. A large amount of money has already been staked on matches which have been effected. A pleasant feature of this season's contests will be the introduction of several new horses, the speed of which is said to be of a character well calculated to astonish the patrons of the turf in this section.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the incoporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., that an election will be held at the Court House, in said town

ON MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1871.

for the purpose electing for said town,

Five Trustees,
One Clerk.
One Treasurer,
One Marshal.
One Assessor,

for the ensuing year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Witness my hand and the seal of said town this 13th day of April A. D. 1871.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE Columbia City *Post* says a railroad meeting held in the hall of the academy was well attended and represented. Mr. Collins, in an eloquent address, laid before the people a general statement of past and present difficulties connected with the road.—As the security of the tax was considered, the most important point to success, the citizens went into an immediate subscription for that purpose, of two thousand five hundred dollars. Much more, we are informed, has been secured. Millersburg since that time has added fifteen hundred more, with like prospect of continued large accessions until the labor has been accomplished. Little Whitley is bound to surmount all obstacles, and provide herself a grand thoroughfare, that the fertile products of the county may remunerate its honest yeomanry and find a secure and steady market.

AUDITOR'S FEES.—The following table shows the fees to be collected by the Auditor according to the new fee and salary bill:

For copies of records, deeds, or other writing, per one hundred words	10
For filling each paper for any individual, in any private matter connected with his office	05
For each certificate of tax sale to be paid by the purchaser	50
For each assignment of certificate of sale of school Lands	25
For each tax deed, to be paid by the grantee therein	$1.00
For each special constable's bond and, oath, and registration thereof	1 00
For each certificate and seal, to be paid for by the party requiring it, other than those to writs and process	50
For writing affidavits, and swearing affiant thereto	25
For each license, to be paid by the licensee	1 00
For taking and approving of official bond, and recording same	1 00
For each writ or other process under seal	50
For each subpœna including all witnesses of a county called for at one time	50

BETTER THAN GOSSIP.—Here is something better than talking about your neighbors.—How many of our readers can follow the line of relation through even though the apparent puzzle be of the possibilities:

I made the acquaintance of a young widow which lived with a grown up step-daughter in the same house. I married her. My father, which had the opportunity to see our step-daughter frequently, fell in love with her and made her his wife. Through this my wife became the mother-in-law, of her father-in-law, my step-daughter became my step-mother, and the step-father turned to be a step-son. My step-mother, a step-daughter of my wife, gave birth to a son—to me a brother, for he is a son of my father and my step-mother; at the same time being the son of our step-daughter, my wife became the grand-mother and I the grand father of my step-mother. My wife also gave birth to a son—my step-mother, step-sister of my son, is at the same time his grand-mother, for he is the son of her step-son, and my father—the brother-in-law of my child, for the child's sister is his wife. I'm the brother of my own son, which is the child of my step-grand-mother. I'm the brother-in-law of my mother—my wife, aunt of her own son—my son grandchild of my father, and I—my own grandfather.

HOUSE CLEANING.—How many will shudder at the sight of those two significant words. They bring up not only unpleasant recollections, but they refer to a very essential annul scene in every well regulated family. Sophie Sparkle, in the N. Y. *Mail* has a very interesting chapter on house-cleaning, grom which we extract the following:

It takes a man of angelic temperament to pass quietly through the ordeal of house-cleaning. But as, unluckily, the genius home are not given, as a rule, to angelic dispositions it follows that this period is apt to be a breezy one. There is little comfort to be found in the house. The carpets are all up, the smell of paint pervades every room the furniture is in a blissful state of confusion, the housewife, poor woman, is apt to be fretful, and the children are continually vascilating between alternate delight and despair—delight at some new mischief to be into, and despair at being suddenly brought to punishment. Talk about dogdays and rabid animals! I should like to see anything more to be dreaded or more unreasonable than the creature man during the days of spring house-cleaning. He declares that all this bustle and stir is unnecessary; that it is all folly to put every room in disorder just for the satisfaction of putting it to rights again. Poor Benedict! He is like the spoiled child who does not know what is good for him. But the busy wife knows. She knows how important it is that every nook and corner should be thoroughly cleaned before the hot days come on; that every article should be brushed and polished, and the winter clothing put away before the advent of the destroying moth. And she makes a martyr of herself for four or five weeks, every year, that all this may be accomplished.

THE YOUNG PILOT for April is before us. The success of this comparatively new Magazine, judging from its continued improvement, is now permanently established with a very attractive frontispiece, entitled 'Dressing for the Party,' which will be of considerable interest to our Girls. William Everett continues his excellent serial, entitled 'My Uncle's Watch.'

Send ten cents for specimen copy. Address Young Pilot Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

SENT FREE FOR THREE MONTHS TO TRY.—A new 8 page illustrated paper. Among its contributors will be found many of the best and most popular writers in the land, embracing John Hay, (author of Little Beeches and Jim Bludso,) Mrs. A. D. Richardson, Junius Henri Browne, Col. Knox. Prof. Simonson, George Warren, Sophie Worthington, Lillian Gilbert Browne, Miss S. A. Brock, Captain Mortor, Alexander Hyde, (in Agricultural department,) and many others. Mark Twain will also contribute articles occasionally. Send names to American Publisher, Hartford, Conn.

THE NORTHWESTERN FARMER.—The April number of the *North Western Farmer*, the first under the new firm of Caldwell & Kingsbury, has been issued and bears on every page the marks of a most decided improvement. Both the gentleman composing the firm are practical men, and all the matter in the columns of the *Farmer* will be the same character.—Several new contributors to its pages have already been secured, and it is the aim of the publishers to obtain regular contributions from the leading agriculturists of the West. We predict for this publication under its present management a prosperous career.

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC.—*The Pearl* is the title of an entire new collection of beautiful Sunday School music just published by S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland. Every song in *The Pearl* is new, fresh and sparkling, and by the best writers in the country. It is pronounced by all who have examined it the best and most attractive collection of Sunday School music ever published. Specimen pages will be sent free or a single copy mailed for 25 cents. Every one interested in Sunday School music should examine it.

Address, S. Brainard & Sons, Publishers, Cleveland, O.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can now sell you Clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph. Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, to take the Burlington Route."

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album. This album embraces the finest specimens of chrome lithographs, steel engravings and fine wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Co., of Rutland, Vt., desire an active agent in every town and village, to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of the Parlor Album.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red-Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	128 @ 133
" Red	132
Oats	45
Rye	1.00
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	15@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	50c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

John G. Fledderman,

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only Authentic and official history of that great conflict.

Caution Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the books you buy contains 100 fine engravings and maps. Send for circulars & see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, National Publishing Co., Chicago Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

Scripture and Science have met together Genesis and Geology have kissed each other.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

A book of thrilling interest and greatest importance to every human being. The papers, Pulpits and people are all discussing the subject and book, every man woman and child wants to read it. The long fierce war is ended, and honorable peace secured, Science is true; the Bible literal, pure and beautiful, both now satisfied and firm friends. God's work days, six actual days, not long periods. This book gives the very cream of science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders and sparkling gems a hundred fold more interesting than fiction. AGENTS WANTED. Experienced Agents will drop other books and secure territory immediately. Address for icrcular.

ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 130 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

COUGH! COUGH! COUGH

Why will you Cough when you can be so easily relieved by using

Dr. Wells' Carbolic Tablets?

They are sure cure for sore throat, cold, hoarseness, Catarrh and all diseases of the lungs, throat and bronchial tubes.

From the great number of Testimonials as to the efficiency of this invaluable medicine the following is selected.

47 Wabansia Ave., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14 1871.

"For the last ten years I have been a great sufferer "from frequent attacks of Acute Bronchitis, and have "never found anything to relieve me from these at-"tacks until I tried D. Well' Carbolic Tablets."

CAUTION. Don't let worthless artiles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets.

JOHN Q. KELLOG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent.

Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

AGENTS MALE & FEMALE. For fast selling popular subscription Books. Extra inducements to Agents. Information free, Address Am. Book Co., 62 William St. N. Y.

5 TO $20 A DAY!

Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to sell our new 7 stand White Wire Clothes Lines to last for ever. Dont miss this chance. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Mills, 75 W'm. St., N. Y, or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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TO CONFORM TO

Reduction of Duties

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs.

☞ Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and renumerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

31 & 33 VESEY STREET.

O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

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JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Adominable Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abcesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called.

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation. has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for same time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. Wells' Extract of Jerubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y Sole Agent for the United States.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.

NOTICE to HEIRS OF Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that John McCurdy, executor of the will of Thomas Enterline, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being sufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Auburn, Ind., March 30, '71.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Alonzo Lockwood is Plaintiff and James Crummy, Mary Crummy, Nathan Tarney and Louisa Tarney are Defendants requiring meto make the sum of two hundred and ten dollars and twenty cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Lots number three (3) and four [4] in Toppings' addition to the town of Corunna, except the following discribed part of lot number four [4], commencing at the north west corner of lot number four [4] thence south thirty-two feet [32,] thence east twenty feet [20] thence north thirty-two feet [32] thence west twenty feet [20] to the place of begining in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
PHILO LOCKWOOD, Att'y for Plaintiff
Auburn, Ind., March 27th, A. D 1871. $7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein John Ralston is Plaintiff and Michael Dunn Castello is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-four dollars and eighty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Town lot number twenty one in Ralston's addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
J. W. RICKEL, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., March 27th, A. D. 1871. $6.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein James Griswold is Plaintiff and John Moore is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of fifty-one dollars and ninety cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and fifty-two [152] in the western addition to the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgement, interests and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
JAMES I. BEST, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., March 27th, A. D. 1871. $6.75.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cadse wherein John R. Moody is Plaintiff and Solomon Butler and William S. Bames are Defenants, required me to make the sum of four hundred and Seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday the 29th of April, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

The South west quarter of the North west quarter of Section Thirty four [34] North of Range Twelve [12] East in DeKalb County.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interests and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
D. D. MOODY, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Indiana, March 29th A. D. 1871. $7.00

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Circuit Court, August term, 1871,

William L. Humphries }
vs } Complaint for Divorce.
Emelina Humphries, }

Now comes the plaintiff, by D. D. Moody, his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Emeline Humphries is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 30th day of March A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the Estate of Charles Ahrues, late of DeKalb County, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent,

MARY AHRNES, Administratrix.

April 3d, 1871.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lessig Administrator of the estate of Hugh Shreve deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the Estate of Isaac Franks late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

April 13, '71. WM. LESSIG, Executor.

An Ordinance

To plank sidewalks: Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, state of Indiana, that it shall be the duty of all owners or part owners of lots or part of lots, lying on or adjoining the north side of tenth [10th] street, between Jackson street and the western limits of the western addition to said town, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or part of lots with a walk, six [6] feet in width, of good and sound plank, not less than one and a half inches in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches in width, placed on three [3] stringers laid lengthwise, 3 by 5 inches.

All timber to be of oak or pine. Said walks are to be planked by the first day of June '871.

Done at their meeting April 3d 1871

Attest ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

AND GENERAL

MANUFACTURE of CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

THE HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CHEAP AND FASHIONABL

CLOTHING.

We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Me and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with Stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS

We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to m to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the la styles and

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind

NORTHERN NDI'A

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOOTS & SHOES

WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT

Wholesale and Retail

BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURE

WE KEEP ALL THE

LATEST STYLES in the MARKE

OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men, We

Buy First-Class Goods

and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. W

Are the Only Hous

In the City who make it a business to manufacture

MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'

Home Made Boots

GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF

BOOTS & SHOE

Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK, CALHOUN S FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

This is the Paper for the Ladies.

Great Inducements Offered

Every Subscriber Receives a Valuable Gift worth from 50 cents to $100.

This is no Lottery!

Woodburn's Journal

A SIXTEEN PAGE PAPER.

HANSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

FULL OF GOOD STORIES.

ONLY $1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

EVERY ONE HUNDREDTH SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES $100 IN GREENBACKS.

We have already received over 15,00 subscribers for this valuable illustrated story paper, and every one has received valuable prizes, ranging from 50 cents upward. We are receiving from fifty to one hundred subscribers daily.

Get up Clubs for the JOURNAL.

CLUB RATES.

Single subscribers	$1 00
Every ten subscribers	75
Every twenty subscribers	50

The prizes are sent as soon as you subscribe. The following is a list of the largest prizes: Ten gifts of one hundred dollars each, in green backs, twenty gifts of fifty dollars each; organs sewing machines, 200 gold and silver watches, gold guard and vest chains, solid and double-plated silver-ware photograph albums, jewelry, &c.

We will send you a full list of prizes when you become a subscriber to our valuable paper.

Address, J. WOODBURN & Co., Lock Box 40 Bellefontaine, Ohio.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS:—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 2d 1y

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 3d Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. R. [illegible]

Hard War

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER, INDIAN

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in B the largest and best selected stock of

HARD WARE

Ever brought to this county—among which ma be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Imp ments, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Beltin

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods lly kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &

together with a number of first-class Livery Ho we respectfully solicit the patronage of the pub promising to use our best endeavors to give gen satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

March 4 '71.

PARLOR ALBU

IN FIVE QUARTO VOLUMES.

PRICE $9,00 per Volume or

$40.00 Per Set Complete.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WO

THE PARLOR ALBUM is doubtless the most exten ART GALLERY ever published, and by those w have examined the several portions of the work, has been pronounced "The Climax of Beauty." Ea volume contains 20 full page Chromo Lithographs, Oil Colors. 40 full page Steel Engravings, 40 full p engravings on wood, and 200 pages of reading matt descriptive of the Illustrations, the whole maki each volume about one-half as thick, and same siz pages, of Webster's largest Dictionary. Each v is complete in itself and will be sold separate if desired. Sold by subscription only.

Vol. I. Is devoted to wild American Birds.
Vol. II. Contains Wild American Animals.
Vol. III American Domesticated Birds and A
Vol. IV. Foreign Birds and Animals.
Vol. V. Fishes, Reptiles and Insects.

This work will at once commend itself to the cul vated American people, and no library will, hereaf be complete without this addition to its treasu while as a parlor amusement it is unequalled by A erican publications.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will give agents very liberal terms for sell the above described publications, and wish to appo an agent in every town in the United States a British Provinces. Experienced book agents and other persons of responsibility should apply at o Any Young Man, or Young Lady, can, by devoting short time during the day or evening, secure a co plete set, free of expense, or, if preferred, we will low large Commission in Cash.

We have prepared a most beautiful Specimen Bo for Agents, containing 5 of the Oil Chromos, 50 of engravings and 50 pages of descriptive reading, be selections from each volume, together with paper, specimens of binding, &c.

Our specimen Book has cost us quite largely, a we do not wish to send it to persons who do not tend to act as agents, but to any one who will m an effort to procure subscribers to the Work, we w send the Specimen Book, prepaid, on receipt of cents to cover postage. Enclose stamp for reply a address.

American Publishing Co.
RUTLAND VT.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

—W. J. Rose, a well known journalist of New York, died on the 6th inst.

—Ruloff, the murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged at Binghamton, N. Y., on Thursday, May 18.

—Father Taylor, the venerable minister of the Seamen's Bethel, at Boston, died on the 4th inst., aged 77 years.

—A serious affray occurred at Tripp's Slope, near Scranton, Pa., among the coal miners on the 5th inst. The trouble was between "strikers" and "anti-strikers." Three men were killed and a number wounded.

—There is great complaint of scarcity of seamen in New York, and a number of vessels are being detained there from their inability to get crews. Wages have been advanced without increasing the supply.

—Orders have been sent from the Navy Department to the commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard to fit out for sea immediately seven vessels—the Wachuset, Shawmut, Canandaigua, Omaha, Minnesota, Florida, and Susquehanna.

—Meagre, but sad news come from the Asiatic squadron. It appears that in sending down the main yard of the United States flagship Colorado, the sheer tackles gave way, and a heavy stick fell on the deck, killing two and wounding several.

—One of the most extensive conflagrations which ever visited Albany, N. Y., occurred on the morning of the 6th inst. The fire broke out in the large printing house of Weed, Parsons & Co., Columbia street, consuming that building, and nearly an entire block of small buildings on Broadway, between Columbia and Van Troup Streets, on the west side. The total loss will reach $500,000.

The West.

—A dead man—name unknown—was found on the street in St. Paul, Minn., on the 3d inst. The Coroner's inquest found his death to have been caused by too much whisky and a lack of food.

—The propeller City of Fremont arrived at Milwaukee on the 4th inst. In her passage through the straits of Mackinac she broke twenty miles of ice. This is the earliest opening of navigation for many years.

—A report from Boseman, Montana, dated April 1, says that Stanley and a party of seven, and Hamilton and a party of six, were killed by Sioux Indians, on the divide between the Muscle Shell and Yellowstone rivers. The report was brought in by the Bannocks and Crows.

—The residence of Mortimer Cook, at Topeka, Ks., was burned on the 5th inst. Mr. Cook, who was asleep with three children when the house took fire, was awakened by the noise, and passed two of his children out of the window, when he was suffocated by smoke and fainted, and was pulled out of the house by the neighbors, leaving a little girl three years old, which was burned to death.

—At Whitewater, Walworth county, Minn., on the 1st inst., Mrs. William Foster, who had been ill for a long time, died. As she breathed her last, her husband, who was by the bedside, drew a pistol, and, aiming at his own heart, fired. The ball missed the vital organ, but penetrated the lung, and the wounded man fell across the body of his dead wife. He died soon after. He was devotedly attached to his wife, and his mind had been much depressed during her illness.

The South.

—Engineering officers, who have charge of surveys and improvements upon Western rivers, report that the Mississippi river is changing its channel, so that Vicksburg will soon become an inland town unless immediate measures are taken. The main channel is now immediately under the bluff on which the town stands, making one of the best harbors upon the river; but in a few months, the engineers are confident, a cut-off will be formed across the the low, sandy peninsula, opposite the city, through which the greater portion of the current will pass, leaving not enough water at the levees of the town to float steamboats. To prevent this it will be necessary to construct an expensive stone work called a revetment, which is estimated to cost $2,745,345.

Foreign.

—Paris news is that the Government will certainly put down the insurgents, who may, however, do terrible things before they are overthrown.

—A dispatch to the London *Times* from Versailles states that 1,500 insurgents were taken prisoners on Monday.

—A London letter says Louis Napoleon walks feebly, and is in very poor health, that he and Eugenie are extremely popular in England.

—A Red Republican proclamation, dated at the Teuleries, strongly condemns the conduct of the Versailles Government in attacking Paris.

—The *Telegraph's* correspondent says the 1st Prussian army corps has been ordered to hold itself ready to march to Paris. The reign of terror continues within that city.

—The *Daily News* says the insurgents attacked the Government troops Tuesday, near Meulorn, and suffered complete route. Garibaldi declines the command of the insurgents.

—A nun who escaped from Paris reports that the churches have been sacked, the priests insulted, arrested and maltreated, the convents entered at night and searched. A rumor prevailed before she left that twenty Jesuits had been shot.

—Foreign correspondence reports that the managers of the Suez Canal are seeking loans for its completion in London, and that England is trying to and will probably get possession of it, France being crippled.

—On the 3d, two corps of insurgent troops advanced toward Versailles, one via Mendon and Chatillon, and the other via Reuil. Both corps were routed by the Government troops, and Flourens killed.

—The Paris Commune have issued a decree arraigning Thiers, Favre, Picard, Dufour, Luiron and Pothnan before the tribunal of the people, and ordering their property to be seized. Another decree pronounces the separation of Church and State, suppresses religious bodies, and abolishes national property.

—Picard has issued the following circular to the prefects: "The insurgents have met a decisive check. Our troops have captured a redoubt at Chatillon, with 2,000 prisoners. Flourens and Duval are dead, and Henry is a prisoner. Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and Assy has been imprisoned by his own followers. The Government is happy to inform you of the condition of affairs which it has effected."

—Baron Wilhelm Von Teghetoff, the distinguished Austrian Admiral who won the naval battle of Lissa, in the Adriatic, in 1865, and who superintended in 1868 the removal of the remains of ex-Emperor Maximilian from Mexico to Trieste, died on the 6th inst. His residence was Vienna.

—The insurgents have been dislodged from the bridge of Neuilly. A fierce cannonade is kept up between Chatillon and Forts Issy and Vanvres. It is apparently the purpose of the commander of the Versailles army to completely invest the capital. Lines are already established on the left bank of the Seine. Bagneux has been occupied, and it is expected that the occupation of L'Hay and Choisy Leroi will soon follow.

—A special to the *World*, dated Versailles 3d, says: all day a great battle has raged between the Government forces under Gen. Vinoy and 100,000 Communists under Gen. Bergeret. Everywhere the latter were defeated with terrible slaughter. Near Meudon, Bergeret and Flourens, with 35,000 men, are cut off and surrounded, and must either surrender to-night or be cut to pieces in the morning. Many Communists refused to fight, and are throwing down their arms and begging for mercy.

—A special, dated Paris, April 3, evening, says: "At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after great preparations, the National insurgents commenced passing out at the Neuilly gate—in all 50,000 men—Generals Bergeret, Flourens and Menotti Garibaldi commanding. It was understood that Fort Valerien would not fire. At about 5 o'clock, the artillery was all in front, and General Bergeret in advance with 10,000 men, when suddenly Valerien opened fire, killing the Commandant Henry. General Bergeret had just got out of his carriage, when the vehicle was smashed with a bombshell. The wildest scene ensued. The troops tried to retreat. The main body left Bergeret alone with 10,000 men. He tried to fight with artillery against Valerien, but it was useless. The Communists got into the city, but Bergeret and his men are cut off and cannot pass Valerien. The main body escaped with the loss of 1,000, but Bergeret must lose large numbers. Altogether there are 12,000 men killed, wounded and missing, including Bergeret's force. The Communist troops under arms number 150,000. Tremendous excitement prevails."

The President's San Domingo Message.

The following is the President's message transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners to the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith to the two Houses of Congress the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the joint resolution approved Jan. 12, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in regard to the productiveness and healthfulness of the republic of San Domingo, the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and their peaceable character.

It is due to the public, as it certainly is to myself, that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiations of the treaty for the annexation of the republic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the arduous and responsible position I now hold I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of insular possessions. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent as rapidly as other people might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed further, that we should not permit any independent government within the limit of North America to pass from a condition of independence to one of ownership or protection under a European power. Soon after my inauguration as President, I was waited upon by an agent of President Baez with the proposition to annex the republic of San Domingo to the United States. This gentleman represented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people and their character and habits about as they have been described by the Commissioners, whose report accompanies this message. He stated further, that being weak in numbers and poor in purse, they were not capable of developing their great resources; that the people had no incentive to industry on account of the lack of protection for their accumulations, and that if not accepted by the United States, whose institutions they loved above those of any other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To these statements I made no reply, and gave no indications of what I thought of the proposition. In the course of time I was waited on by a second gentleman from San Domingo, who made the same representations and was received in like manner. In view of the acts which had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe doctrine, I believed that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the government and inhabitants of the republic of San Domingo in regard to annexation, and to communicate the information to the people of the United States. Under the attending circumstances, I felt if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal that I might in future be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of the public interest, and an utter disregard of the welfare of a down-trodden race praying for the blessing of a free and strong government, and for protection in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. Those opponents to annexation who have heretofore professed to be pre-eminently the friends of the rights of man I believed would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty. Accordingly, after having appointed a Commissioner to visit the island, who declined on account of sickness, I selected a second gentleman, in whose capacity, judgment, and integrity I had, and have yet, unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo, not to secure or hasten annexation, but unprejudiced, to learn the facts about the government, people and resources of that republic. He went certainly as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one if the facts warranted it. This report fully corroborated the views of the previous Commissioners, and upon its report I felt that a sense of duty and due regard for our great national interests, required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the republic of San Domingo. As soon as it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attention of the country was occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with those whose duty had connected them with it. Amidst the public excitement thus created, the treaty failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate, and was rejected; but whether the action of that body was based wholly upon the merits of the treaty, or might not have been in some degree influenced by such unfounded allegations, could not be known by the people, because the debates of the Senate in secret session are not published.

Under these circumstances I deemed it due to the office which I hold, and due to the character of the agents who had been charged with the investigation, that such proceedings should be had as would enable people to know the truth. A commission was therefore constituted, under the authority of Congress, consisting of gentlemen selected in special reference to their high character and capacity for the laborious work intrusted to them, who were instructed to visit the spot and report upon the facts. Other eminent citizens were requested to accompany the Commission in order that the people might have the benefit of their views. Students of science and correspondents of the press, without regard to political opinions, were invited to join the expedition, and their numbers were only limited by the capacity of the vessel.

The mere rejection by the Senate of a treaty negotiated by the President, only indicates a difference of opinion in the different branches of the Government without touching the character or wounding the pride of either. But when such a rejection takes place simultaneously with charges openly made of corruption on the part of the President or those employed by him, the case is different. Indeed, in such case the honor of the nation demands an investigation. This has been accomplished by the report of the Commissioner herewith transmitted, which fully vindicates the purity of the motives and action of those who represented the United States in the negotiation.

And now my task is finished, and with it ends all my personal solicitude on the subject. My duty being done, yours begins; and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people and their representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country and a decision rendered by that tribunal whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce. My opinion is unchanged; indeed, it is confirmed by the report that the interests of our country and San Domingo alike invite the annexation of the Republic. In view of the difference in opinion upon this subject, I suggest that no action be taken during the present session beyond the printing and general dissemination of the report. Before the next session of Congress the people will have considered the subject, and formed an intelligent opinion concerning it, to which opinion, deliberately made up, it will be the duty of every department of the Government to give heed, and no one will more cheerfully conform than myself. It is not only the theory of our Constitution that the will of the people constitutionally expressed is the supreme law, but I have ever believed that all men are wiser than one man; and if the people, upon a full presentation of the facts, shall decide that annexation is not desirable, every department of the Government ought to acquiesce in that decision.

In again submitting to Congress the subject upon which the public sentiment has been divided, and which has been made the occasion of acrimonious debates in Congress, as well as unjust assertions elsewhere, I may, I trust, be indulged in a single remark: No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those who deem their opinions and wishes treated with insufficient consideration, and he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great Government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people whose best interests he has striven to subserve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 5, 1871.

Congressional Summary.

The session of the Senate, on the 4th, was occupied in a general debate on the Ku-Klux bill. It was finally agreed to take a vote on the resolution on the 5th inst.——Adjourned.

In the House the Ku-Klux bill is still under discussion. Various speeches were made for and against, but no decision arrived at. ——At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7:30.

In the Senate, on the 5th, Patterson introduced a bill to pay Gen. Schenck for his time of service on the Joint High Commission.——After discussing Sherman's Ku-Klux resolution for about three hours, it was passed by a vote of yeas 36, nays 12.—— After a brief Executive session, at 4:30 the doors reopened and a message received from the President of the United States, transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. The message was read by the Clerk, and upon its conclusion, Harlan moved to lay it on the table and print it.—— After considerable discussion, mainly of an informal character, the Vice-President stated that after taking the sense of the Senate on the motion to lay on the table, he would submit the question: Will the Senate consider the President's message this session? If this was determined negatively, then the motion to print would not be entertained, except by unanimous consent.——Harlan's motion to lay the message on the table was then agreed to. The question indicated by the Chair was then submitted, and, on motion of Chandler, was also tabled by 27 yeas to 18 nays. Harlan asked that, by unanimous consent, the printing of the message be ordered, and leave given to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to speak on Friday morning. It was finally agreed, by unanimous consent, to print the message, and that Mr. Morrill have leave to address the Senate on the question Friday morning, and no other speech shall be made.——At 5:45 the Senate adjourned.

In the House a letter was read from the Secretary of State asking that Schenck be paid his salary while acting on the Joint High Commission. No action was taken on it, however.——The consideration of the Ku-Klux bill was then resumed, and a number of speeches made on it, when Shellabarger gave notice that he should call for the previous question to-morrow.——The remainder of the session was occupied in a bitter and disgraceful personal controversy between Butler and Swann. This was the most disgraceful scene of the session, and was broken off by the reception of the President's San Domingo message.——Adjourned.

The morning hour of the Senate was occupied, on the 6th, by a personal explanation from Garret Davis in regard to his recent controversy with Butler.——Frelinghuysen was proceeding to speak on the Ku-Klux resolution, when, at 4 o'clock, the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the House the Ku-Klux bill is still in order. Several gentlemen spoke upon it under the ten minute rule, among which was Voorhees, of Indiana, who said he had been South, and saw peace and order, but upon coming back to Congress learned that the country was in a bad condition. He was followed by De Large, of S. C. (colored). He said he represented a district in which there had been no outrages since reconstruction. He was perfectly free to admit that both parties were responsible for the present disturbed condition of affairs in South Carolina. He was thoroughly convinced that some legislation was necessary, but this would not be sufficient unless his Republican friends were willing to remove political disabilities, for they could not expect those now resting under them to exert themselves to preserve the public peace, when they have nothing to hope for in the future.——Farnsworth offered to amend by striking out the section authorizing the President to direct voluntary enlistments. He objected to enlarging the regular army. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 112; nays, 87.——Amid a general offering of amendments, Shellabarger moved the previous question, and proceeded, upon the motion being seconded, to close the debate. His speech occupied an hour, and many of his statements were bold and startling. Among other things, he maintained that the position of the Democratic party in relation to this bill was one of conspiracy and incipient rebellion.——After the close of Shellabarger's speech the bill was passed under the operations of the previous question—yeas, 118; nays, 91.——Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 7th, the Ku-Klux bill was received from the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee.——By unanimous consent, Morrill, of Vermont, was awarded the floor, and addressed the Senate in a three hours' speech against the San Domingo annexation.——The Senate then took up the concurrent resolution from the House for Joint Special Investigating Committee on the South. Hill spoke against the resolution. Casserly also stated reasons which induced him to oppose the resolution. ——The pending question being the House amendment increasing the number of the committee to fourteen from the House and seven from the Senate, was then voted upon, and the amendment concurred in by a party vote—yeas, 37; nays, 12. The Vice-President then appointed, to represent the Senate on the Committee, the present Select Committee on Outrages—Scott, Chandler, Nye, Rice, Wilson, Bayard and Blair.——At 6 o'clock, after Executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

EFFECT OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE ON MILK.—The Rhode Island Cattle Commissioners employed Mr. Henry W. Vaughan, a practical analytical chemist, to analyze the milk of cows sick with the foot and mouth disease and during their recovery. The analyses showed a very serious disorganization of the normal constituents of the milk. The sugar is converted into acid, the percentage of water is largely increased, the proportion of fat is much diminished, while the appearance of globe globules indicates serious internal trouble. The recovery and restoration of the milk to a healthy condition is very rapid indeed, although it was shown that it was not entirely healthy three weeks from the beginning of the disease. In general remarks the Commissioners say: "The analysis of the mill we have given, as well as its appearance and odor, showing evidently that the milk of cows in the worst stages of the disease is entirely unfit for use, and probably dangerous to health."

A FRIEND of ours who is chief clerk in the Government Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole *materia medica* of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

—It is reported that Thiers, instead of following up the advantages gained, and allowing his army to enter Paris, has commenced negotiations with the Commune, and that he has offered to concede many of its demands, and to exempt the leaders from punishment, in consideration of its recognizing the authority of the Assembly. The report causes intense excitement among conservative Deputies and in the army. The forces of the Commune are still in large numbers outside of Paris, but in extremely critical positions.

—The Princess of Wales gave birth to a fine boy on the 5th instant. The physicians report her condition satisfactory.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Warm Weather—The Grain Market—Business—Woman Suffrage—Progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad—Jay Cooke & Co.—Young Men's Association.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1871.—The past few days have been unprecedentedly warm for this season. The grass in our parks is luxuriant, and the buds of the trees are fast expanding into leaves. The season is at least two weeks earlier than usual, and the only drawback to the prospect is the lack of rain.

THE GRAIN MARKET

is dull for most kinds except wheat, which ranges for No. 2 from $1.27⅝ to $1.28½, though the prices generally are maintained.

BUSINESS

is quite active, and the leading houses in the prominent branches of trade have been very active the past week. The sales this spring have largely exceeded those of last year, for this season.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's State Suffrage Association had a stormy time at their meeting one day this week, and behaved about as badly as men often do, on similar occasions. I had supposed the divisions among the friends of this cause had been healed. But the tendency to divide and scatter seems irrepressible. Which shows that there is a great deal of human nature in women. Though their conduct does not determine the merits of their cause, yet it has much to do in promoting or preventing its success. Because people judge of a cause by the character of its advocates.

The people of the Northwest are deeply interested in the

PROGRESS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

which is being pushed forward with remarkable energy. Trains are already running over 125 miles of completed track, from Lake Superior, and the grading is nearly finished 141 miles farther through Central Minnesota to the eastern border of Dakota. The Mississippi river is bridged at Brainerd, and track-laying is proceeding rapidly westward, and by September next trains will run to the Red river, and the grading nearly reach the Great Bend of the Missouri, in Central Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific road, the Northern Pacific Railroad has 413 miles of road now in operation, and before the close of the present season the length of finished track will be at least 560 miles. And as work has also been commenced on the Pacific coast with a large force, and will be pushed toward the center from both ends, and is being constructed at the lowest cost, compatible with first class work, we may expect to see it completed at an early day. The fiscal agents of the road,

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO.,

who provide the means for its construction, have a national reputation second to no house in this country. The stockholders have furnished six million dollars to complete the road through Minnesota and start it on the Pacific coast. The first mortgage seven-thirty gold bonds are now being sold, to complete this national highway. The company have fifty millions of acres of the best public lands—23,000 acres for each mile of road—so that with the revenues of the road, these bonds will be the safest and most profitable bonds in the market.

MR. JOHN B. CALHOUN,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad, has resigned. Few Western railroad men have been longer in the service of our corporation than Mr. Calhoun. Coming to them in 1852, as Local Treasurer, to him was confided the payment of all the expenses of the construction of the 700 miles of road in Illinois. Soon after its completion he became connected with its land business, and for the last five years has been at the head of that department as Land Commissioner. How successfully the position has been filled may be seen from the reports of that department during the semi-decade. Sales of over 715,000 acres to 10,269 actual settlers for a total of $7,608,499.92 have been made, and within the same period over thirteen millions of dollars in cash have been derived by the company from land sources alone. While these vast results have been obtained, the management of the department under Mr. Calhoun has been characterized by a humane liberality that has won for the company a well-deserved gratitude from its 25,000 patrons now rejoicing under their own vine and fig tree. The last annual report of President Douglas says: "Of the original grant of land (2,595,000 acres) there have been sold 2,179,390 acres, of which 1,621,743 acres have been deeded, and are now subject to taxation. There are only 415,610 acres remaining unsold, and of these 256,847 acres are located south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and being heavily timbered and not so readily brought under cultivation as the open prairie lands, they have been and are slow of sale."

Alderman B. Daggy succeeds Mr. Calhoun as Commissioner, and his long connection with that department as its Secretary, renders him, by experience in the details of the business, admirably fitted to occupy the place so well and efficiently filled by his worthy predecessor.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

We have had quite a lively episode here recently, in an attempt by leading members of the Young Men's Christian Association to gobble up the Chicago Library Association, but after a wordy war, and a free use of "means," it was signally defeated. B.

A Curious Story.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* writes: In the churchyard of Tewin, Herts, is a remarkable ash tree growing out of the tomb of Lady Anne Grimstone, *nee* Tufton, daughter of Lady Thanet, who died in 1713. The tradition is that, being doubtful of a future state, she expressed a wish or prayer that if there was a future state, a tree might grow out of her heart. What foundation is there for this tradition? The editor adds: Oddly enough, the following paragraph, extracted from the *Spiritual Times*, December 23, 1865, bearing on the same subject, reached us simultaneously with the above. To use the words of our correspondent, Mr. Axon, "Can any one elucidate this marvelous legend?" No reference to it is made in Clutterbuck's "History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford." An Atheist's Prophecy Fulfilled: The churchyard of Tewin, in Hertfordshire, is a spot of some interest to the curious, from the fact of its being the resting place of the mortal remains of Lady Anne Grimstone. The "old wife's tale" of the neighborhood is to the effect that said Lady Anne Grimstone was an atheist, without a shadow of belief in the Deity, and that so firm was her belief in the non-existence of God, that at her death-bed her last words were to the effect that, if God existed, seven elm trees would grow out of her tomb-stone. Whether such words were used, and in such a manner, it is impossible to determine; but, whether the tale be correct or not, seven elm trees have sprung up through the solid tomb, and have broken away the solid masonry in all directions, making the reading of the inscription a difficult and almost impossible feat. The iron railings that surrounded the monument are in many places firmly imbedded in the trunks of the trees. The numerous names carved in all the available parts of the trunks attest the number of visitors curiosity has drawn to the spot. The trees are each distinct and separate, and notwithstanding the strangeness of the locality, appear to thrive well. Many suppositions to account for this growth have been started, but some are of so improbable a nature that the country people still cling to their favorite old story of Lady Anne's atheism.

Public Debt Statement.

The following is the April statement of the public debt:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,914,341,250
Accrued interest	50,969,826
Bearing currency interest	53,493,000
Interest	577,990
Matured debt not paid	3,162,560
Interest	544,942
Bearing no interest	421,700,525
Unclaimed Pacific railroad interest	15,695
Total debt—Principal	$2,392,700,027
Interest	41,376,365
Grand total	$2,434,076,392
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	$105,697,860
Currency	18,686,346
Total	$124,384,046
Debt, less amount in Treasury	$2,309,682,342
Decrease of debt during past month	11,011,250
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869	204,754,418
The following are the totals of bonds issued to the Pacific railroad companies:	
Principal outstanding	$64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,282
Interest paid by United States	10,763,910
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,069,416
Balance of interest paid by United States	3,154,[illegible]

—Charles Rule, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati, died on the 6th inst.

New-York Notes.

By our own Correspondent.

Most of us Gothamites were woefully disappointed that the census did not give us over a million of inhabitants, and disposed at first to think that our Uncle's enumerators had missed some figures somewhere. But we have pretty much settled down into the belief that the folks were not at home—that the million, like the millionaire, has not come yet. And we see one of the chief reasons why not. We have no adequate facilities for rapid and comfortable transit to the upper end of the island, and so the population of all the neighboring cities and villages grows out of proportion to ours. The remedy is some sort of a road on the earth, or above it or under it, that will transport us and our wives and children rapidly and well. Various are the projects. A little bit of a pneumatic tunnel, which proposes to blow us up town, if only the leave of the Legislature can be got, has already been constructed, and is on exhibition; but as yet its builders have the right to carry freight only. It is by no means certain that such a mole-like mode would satisfy the public, if the right to attempt carrying passengers could be obtained. There is also the very melancholy elevated railroad in Greenwich street and Seventh avenue, upon which a steam dummy has lately been placed, and from which the promoters expect a great deal. But it has not begun to run yet, and it is very doubtful whether people will extensively patronize that way of getting high. Another plan proposes an elevated tunnel, supported on iron columns and arches, the cars to be propelled by air; but we fear its projectors will not be able to raise the wind necessary. The proposal which looks most feasible, however, and which is most likely to be carried out successfully to a practical result, is that the city shall build the much needed road. Many people believe that to provide such necessary conveniences for the use of the citizens is a work pre-eminently appropriate to be done by the city, and they point to the Croton Water Works and Central Park as examples of the advantages to be derived from such improvements so done. It is certain that several liberal charters have been granted to private persons, many of our most solid citizens among them, but of all nothing has resulted; while no one doubts that if the city should undertake the thing, it would be done, and probably well done. And "it were well 'twere done quickly."

Our new post office will be well done, no doubt, but it won't be done quickly, if the past is any criterion for the future. The world moves, and so does the building. It is a shame that this great metropolis should be compelled to use for its post office a thing of shreds and patches so utterly unsuitable as its present burrow; but we shall have to endure it, with only the encouragement that the new one will be really first-class and worthy, whenever it is completed.

We have lately been a good deal agitated on the question of the stability of our life insurance companies. Our confidence has received a rude shock by the failure of two companies, which have lately been wound up by our vigilant Superintendent. In the case of the Great Western there is no charge of dishonesty, but the assets were not what they appeared to be, and could not be collected. The amount necessary to reinsure the risks, or, as it is called, the reserve, was not there; only the shadow of it remained. Thousands of persons, whose families depend upon the solvency of life insurance companies for protection in the event of the death of the breadwinner, are anxiously asking how far this weakness extends. If two companies fail, why may not others? If the Great Western, which had a nominally sufficient reserve, proved not really to have it, how are we to be sure that any company has what it professes to have? This is a fair question, and entitled to a fair answer. Happily there is a way in which it can be satisfactorily answered. The system of State deposit and State registration fully meets this question, and removes all doubts. Other companies may be, and doubtless many are, safe and sound, but a registration company *must be.* Why? Because they deposit with the Insurance Department at Albany, the entire sum necessary to meet their liabilities to their policy holders; that is, the amount necessary to insure their risks, or the "reserve." This "reserve" is calculated by the Department according to the law which was originally passed at the suggestion of Mr. N. D. Morgan, President of the North American Life Insurance Co., to whose sagacity and love of justice we owe the Registration System, and the deposit to meet it can only be made in bonds and mortgages, and State and United States stocks, the former of which must be approved by the Department. The law provides for the keeping of these securities in such a manner that it is almost an impossibility that they should ever be stolen, and certain that the thief could make no use of them if any one should by any possibility ignorantly steal them. Under this system there can be no doubtful or bogus items in the reserve, and the reserve is the citadel of life insurance; when that is safe, all is safe; when that is lost, all is lost.

The policy holders of the North America Life Insurance Company know not only that the trustees who have charge of the funds which they have devoted to the protection of their loved ones are honest, but that they have chosen to demonstrate to all the world that they are so, by *putting it out of their power to be otherwise.* This final crowning glory of life insurance entitles such a company to be called the safest financial institution in existence.

There can be no fears or doubts about it; probably most, if not all, companies will sooner or later be forced to imitate the North America; meanwhile all honor to the originator and pioneer.

There is also a curious state of things in the fire insurance business, but I have already spun out this letter to such a length that I must reserve that for another time.

Pure Medicinal Preparations.

We copy the following article from the New York *Druggists' Price Current*, as it gives information which is not only of importance to the medical profession, but to the public generally:

The history of improvements made within a few years past, in the preparation of medicinal agents, is scarcely known except by the more intelligent class of druggists and the medical profession; and a statement embracing all the really valuable additions to pharmacy and the convenience of the physician would be entertaining and profitable reading for the public generally.

In the absence of such details in form for reference, we propose to give our readers, from time to time, some facts respecting the more important advances in this direction, and especially the improvements which experience has amply demonstrated to be of value to the world at large. Every careful reader of the leading medical journals published at home and abroad must be aware of the great difficulty encountered by the pioneers in new methods of preparation, or the administration of medicinal agents; and whoever promulgates a new theory at once subjects himself to the severest criticisms, and success can only be realized when the improvement offered has been put through the crucible of professional scrutiny, and thoroughly tested by practical application on a scale sufficient to afford unquestionable results; and this is the only way we have ever arrived at a proper estimate of the real and permanent value of improvements.

It must be considered that, in all the range of scientific development, there is no department which so directly involves the welfare of mankind, because, after all, the enjoyment of health and protection against disease are absolutely necessary for our success; hence it is that, from the earliest times, the Medical Profession has been adorned by the highest order of intellectual endowments and scholarly attainments, exhibiting an amount of skill and wisdom hardly aggregated in any other of the learned professions.

We did not intend to say so much in general terms, as our object was to give our readers some idea of an establishment which, more than any other in this country, or perhaps in the world, has contributed to the wants of the Medical Profession and Druggists generally. We refer to Messrs. TILDEN & Co., of New Lebanon, and in this city; and, if space would allow, we are sure the majority of our readers would like more details than we can give at this time.

It is now nearly twenty years since the Messrs. TILDEN commenced the manufacture of their "Fluid and Solid Extracts," in vacuo, to which they have since added "Sugar-coated Pills and Granules," of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, Concentrations, and many of the most valuable Pharmaceutical Preparations.

From the beginning on a small scale with the vacuum apparatus, which was then scarcely known, they have studied assiduously to apply every improvement as fast as experience has demonstrated its value, and now their establishment may be said to embrace all the appliances of modern invention required for the best possible manipulation of medicinal agents; and their works have been remodeled, and received additions from time to time, until the premises now occupy about half an acre of ground, and the vast amount of machinery is driven by a powerful steam engine, located in an adjoining fire-proof building.

Anything like a description of the numerous appliances in the different departments of their extensive laboratory would require more than the columns of our paper; but we can give some idea when we state that the capacity of the entire number of vacuum pans employed exceeds six thousand gallons, and these are used in the manufacture of Solid and Fluid Extracts.

In the department for Pills and Granules every recent improvement is adopted, besides the various devices for saving labor and waste of material, which are the results of a long and practical experience in the manipulation of the more delicate combinations of potent drugs, and the necessity of accurate and strictly correct exhibition of quantities required in the minutest attenuations.

The advantages enjoyed by the Messrs. Tilden, of a local character, are worthy of mention, and explain how they have attained such a reputation for the efficiency and medicinal value of their preparations.

All the herbs, barks and roots of indigenous growth are gathered by those who have experience, and each and every article is brought into the Laboratory at the season when it contains most of medicinal value. A large amount of these materials are gathered by the farmers and others, over a large section of country around the Laboratory; and, in addition to such supplies, the Messrs. Tilden have under cultivation some forty acres near their premises.

These advantages, acquired by a long experience, and patient as well as persistent labor, afford the facilities which are of greatest importance in this business, and cannot be enjoyed except by those similarly situated, and giving attention, more or less, to the cultivation of indigenous medicinal products, so as to get all the benefits of improved culture.

In this connection, it is only doing justice to speak of Mr. H. A. Tilden's various and important contributions to medical science. We refer more especially to his elaborate report to the Pharmaceutical Society upon the cultivation of narcotic plants, in which he carefully illustrates how fully the active properties can be developed, at will, by scientific culture.

The profession are hardly aware of the labor required to reach the developments and improvements which have been made in the long experience of this establishment. Besides the general business, they issue a valuable Journal of Materia Medica from their extensive printing department, and have recently issued their Supplement to Materia Medica, which is a valuable addition to the library of every physician, and useful as a reference-book for druggists.

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A Human Curiosity in Hoboken.

Mr. John Winkler, a German, has just erected, on the highest peak of the rocky range of land at the western extremity of Hoboken, an observatory, at an expense of about $20,000. It is styled the Mountain Park Observatory. The building is of wood, and 100 feet high, while the ground on which it stands has an elevation of 235 feet above the Hudson river level, giving a total altitude of 335 feet to the observer.

A telescope twenty-two feet long, one of the largest in the United States, is mounted there. The view to be obtained is one of the most extensive that can be obtained anywhere near New York. Newark, Rutherford Park, Paterson and Sandy Hook can be distinctly seen. A fine view of the Orange and Poingston Mountains can also be obtained. The time of Trinity Church clock can be ascertained to a minute, and the business signs in New York read distinctly. The water in the Croton Reservoir, Central Park, is also plainly visible.

Mr. Winkler is most enthusiastic over what he considers an achievement in behalf of Jersey science How he is to get his money back is a question that seems not in the slightest to trouble him. He attends himself personally to his sight-seeing visitors, regulates the glass, and points out such objects of interest as he deems should come under their eye. He has adjusted a kind of regulator which is at once novel and appropriate. It is of crimson silk, falling down over his breast and shoulders, and bearing in front, in large gilt letters, the word "Happiness," and on the back, in the same style, "Pleasure." This, he says, is allegorical, and indicates his character.

He assures his visitors in great confidence that he is a member of a society of which society there is no other living member. What he wears at night when he visits the observatory he protests no human eye hath ever seen, nor ear hath heard, except the visitor. He talks mysteriously of mounting a light on the summit of his observatory, which is to be visible from all parts of the country and Sandy Hook.

THE direct way of ameliorating the condition of the world is indirect. The true philanthropist shows his love for men by keeping his hands off. Wise charity lets alone. A little more of that homely, old-fashioned virtue of minding one's own business would save society, as well as individuals, from untold miseries, and reduce the number of misery-makers.

A WILLFUL falsehood told, is a cripple not able to stand by itself without something to support it; it is easy to tell a lie, hard to tell but a lie.—*Thomas Fuller.*

IT IS THE little things of our life that are great in their results.

Proverb-Poem.

"Those who seek to please everybody please nobody."

It happened, once upon a time,
A man, whose age was forty-nine,
All of a sudden, thought his life
Would be more cheerful with a wife.

So he began to "look round"
To see what maiden could be found
Worthy to share his home and heart,
And faithful prove till life depart.

But finding *two* that pleased his eyes,
He thought, "Now, *each* would be a prize.
I'll court them both, one at a time;
Whichever's best, she shall be mine."

I should have mentioned, by the way,
The man already was quite gray;
And for the ladies, one was young,
And fair as ever poet sung.

The other, old and sour and thin;
But what of that? She had the "*tin*."
So each he sought with equal zest,
Till time should settle which was best.

It happened that the elder maid
Of one thing found herself afraid;
Her mirror told her that she seemed
Older than he she so esteemed;

And, having formed a novel plan,
She went to work upon the man;
Whene'er he came to urge his suit,
She plucked each black hair by the root.

The younger one, ashamed to wed
A man who had so gray a head,
While he would sit and talk of love,
She tried each gray hair to remove.

And he submitted, nothing loath,
So anxious was he to please both;
Until, before his choice was made,
He'd no hair left upon his head!

Then *neither* maid the man would wed,
Because he had so bald a head.
Thus with his hair he lost by this
All his fond hopes of wedded bliss.

Thus does it always prove with those
Who would please *all*: whate'er they lose,
They'll surely find, that, in the end,
They have not gained *one faithful friend.*

—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

An Adventure in India.

For five years had I sailed in the ship Formosa, in the capacity of first mate. She was an old China trader, and every trip that I made I saw splendid opportunities by which I could make money, and I determined on this occasion—the third trip of the Formosa—to leave her in Shanghae, and try my luck on the coast of China. My cousin, Ralph Hasty, was third mate of the ship, and when I made known my intentions for the future to him, he signified his willingness to leave the old ship also, and link his fortune to mine.

Accordingly, when we dropped our anchor in the river, after the sails had been furled, the yards squared, ropes laid up, and decks swept, I approached the skipper and told him of my intentions. For a while he tried to dissuade me from leaving; but, finding that my mind was firmly made up, he at last consented to let us both go, and within two hours after the arrival of the Formosa we found ourselves ashore and at liberty to come or go at our pleasure. I was well acquainted with the principal houses in Shanghae, and after securing accommodation at a good hotel, I proceeded at once to the office of Messrs. G—— & Co., Ralph, of course, accompanying me. On a former occasion the principal of the firm made a proposition to me to enter into his employ, but not being prepared to leave the ship, I respectfully declined his offer, and he had told me that at any time I wanted a situation to call on him, and he would assist me.

I was now about to test the sincerity of his assertions, and, entering his office, I was soon in close confab with Mr. O——. I introduced my cousin to him and made known my wants, and, suffice it to say, that in half an hour I found myself in command of a full-rigged clipper brig, with orders to proceed at once to Calcutta, there to take in a cargo of opium, and run to Macao, where a quantity of opium boats would be on the look-out to receive us. Liberal pay and commissions were offered, and we both joyfully accepted Mr. O——'s proposal, with many thanks.

We went at once on the brig, which was lying abreast of Mr. O——'s warehouse. She was called the Ariel, and had but lately arrived, being built expressly for the trade.

With her low black hull, tall, rakish masts and immense square yards, she was a perfect model of nautical beauty. The Ariel was well armed, having two guns on a side, and a long brass thirty-two amidships. On the forward part of the afterhouse boarding pikes were arranged in racks, their steel points polished bright as gold. The mainmast was encircled by a row of cutlasses, ground sharp as a razor, while, in a large arm-chest on the quarter-deck were stowed spare pistols and cutlasses in any quantity.

It was absolutely necessary at the time I write of to be prepared at any moment to resist the attack of a Malay or Chinese pirate, and especially in the trade we were about to engage in, to be ready to repel any assault that might be made upon us from the mandarin boats, whose duty it was to prevent the smuggling of opium into the country. The Emperor of China had issued an edict against bringing the article into the market, and the penalty, if caught, was severe, often death. But the delicious drug was eagerly sought after, and enormous prices paid, and as it grew extensively in India, and could be purchased reasonably, it gave rise to a large and lucrative business.

The southwest monsoons were blowing fresh at the time, and a long and tedious beat we had of it down the China Sea. It was an excellent opportunity, however, to try the sea qualities, as well as the sailing capacities, of the Ariel, and in every respect she proved herself worthy of the name and reputation of being the fastest thing afloat on the China Sea, and would go to windward like a porpoise. We reached Calcutta in safety, without meeting any adventure worthy of being mentioned, and taking in our opium, the chests were safely stowed and the hatches securely battened down. With a light wind we sailed down the river, and getting clear of the Sandheads, the pilot left us, and making all sail, I headed the Ariel for the Straits of Malacca.

I have never before or since seen a vessel of the Ariel's tonnage that carried the amount of canvas that she did. Her courses were large, the top-sails were large enough for a vessel of twice her size, and above them towered the top-gallant-sails, royals and sky-sails; on every stay was a stay-sail, even to the main-skysail-stay, and when running before the wind she carried studding sails from her royals down. Such was the Ariel's canvas, and we were prepared to show a clean pair of heels to any craft that might be disposed to make any inquiries. I had a crew of fifteen men—stout, able fellows, who were afraid of nothing. I allowed them to amuse themselves in any way they fancied; all that I required of them was to keep the Ariel in order, and make and take in sail when necessary.

After we had beat to the northward of Singapore it was all plain sailing. Being now fairly in the China Sea we had the wind nearly aft, and crowding on every stitch of canvas I made the Ariel fly along like a humming bird.

We were now rapidly nearing the coast of China, and I thought it best to prepare against any attacks that might be made. The pistols were loaded, cutlasses placed ready at hand and boarding nettings got up between the rigging, which could be stowed along the rail when not in use.

We sighted the Ladrone Islands, which are but a short distance from the Macao, and Ralph and myself were congratulating ourselves that our trip would soon be over without meeting a single obstacle. But alas! we reckoned without our host, for at that instant the man at the lookout reported two boats in sight, and, turning my glass in the direction pointed out, I saw two of the long, sharp mandarin boats approaching. Among those islands the breeze was light, and there was no opportunity to escape. We had got to fight. It would never do to let those fellows take us. Ralph and I talked the matter over, and decided to fight them as long as we could. The boats were approaching rapidly, their long oars fairly making them leap from the water. Loading up the long thirty-two, I trained it upon them, and, as the ball went skipping past them, they lay on their oars and held a consultation.

In the mean while the men were all armed, and ready to defend the Ariel to the last gasp. I had again loaded up Long Tom, this time with musket-balls, also the broadside guns, and awaited the attack. It was not long before they were reinforced by another boat, each one crammed full of men, and with long, steady strokes they pulled toward us. We were now hopelessly becalmed, and our position was desperate. I was certain, if we fell into the hands of the wretches, that they would torture us to death by inches, and I had no more compunctions about shooting a Chinaman than I would a mad-dog. Many a sailor's body have I seen floating down the river, while lying at anchor in Shanghae, murdered by the rascally Chinese boatmen for the sake of gaining a few coppers.

I did not allow them to engage us at close quarters without speaking a few words of remonstrance through the medium of Long Tom, and with so much effect that one boat was sunk, several killed, and the survivors swam to the other boats, and were taken in by their comrades.

The other two boats now advanced rapidly to the attack, and pulled directly to the bow, where we could not bring a gun to bear upon them. One boat made for the starboard, the other for the port bow, and, jumping into our head-gear, they tried to force an entrance into our boarding nettings, but we quickly picked them off with our rifles and pistols, and the long, deadly thrust of the boarding-pikes kept them at bay.

With their sharp knives they endeavored to cut the nettings, but before one of them could get a second cut, they were tumbled back, wounded, dying and bleeding, into their boats.

For a moment there was a lull in the conflict, and then, with a fierce rush, they cut and hacked a hole through the nettings, although a dozen fell in the attempt. My men fought well, and kept their ground, and the battle raged fiercely around the bows and topgallant forecastle of the Ariel. With a boarding-pike in my hand, I skillfully kept the Chinamen at bay. Already had I slain three with my own hand, but they pressed us hard, and fought like tigers. My men were getting tired, and the Chinamen in overpowering numbers were clustering on the forecastle. Already were my men being forced back inch by inch, and the yelling fiends were following up their advantage, with the mandarin officers in the advance, cheering on the party.

In an instant more we would be overpowered, and food for the sharks, when a brilliant idea flashed through my brain. Rushing into the galley I seized a burning brand from the cook's stove, and in a voice of thunder, that was heard far above the din and roar of battle, shouted:

"Fall back, Ariels! retreat to the quarter deck!"

All hands heard it and obeyed, and as the Chinamen were running aft in pursuit, I let drive the contents of Long Tom among them. The gun was crammed to the muzzle with musket balls, and it was fired almost into their very faces. The carnage was terrible; their leader had fallen, and they huddled together wavering, and undecided what to do.

Drawing my cutlass, I shouted for my men to follow, and with a fierce charge we drove them, like frightened sheep, before us, and over they went pell-mell from our bows into their boats.

A light breeze now filled our sails, and every rig was set to catch the wind that was stirring. The two mandarin boats dropped rapidly astern, glad to get out of our way; but my blood was up, and I wasn't going to let them off so easily. The breeze increased steadily till the "Ariel" was rushing through the water at the rate of nine knots. Taking in the light kites, I put the wheel hard down, and the "Ariel" came dancing round and was soon close-hauled on the other tack.

On rushed the brig with the speed of a sword-fish. The Chinamen saw their danger, but too late to avoid it. With a terrible crash, followed by a yell of despair, the sharp cutwater of the Ariel struck the largest boat amidships, cutting her in two as clean as a knife could have done it.

"Just look there;" and Ralph pointed toward the main island, where four large mandarin boats were approaching.

"Let them come; we have a breeze now, and can laugh at them. If they do not disturb us, I will not harm them; but if they injure a hair of our heads, they shall rue it, every mother's son of them!"

Once more I put the wheel hard down, and the Ariel hove in stays.

"I will keep her on her course now, and see if these fellows have learned wisdom by experience. I see the other boat has joined them, and the men are probably busy in telling them the fate of their comrades."

"Ah! ha! they intend to try us again, as I live," shouted Ralph, and a six-pound ball whistled through the mainsail.

The mandarin boats were flying through the water at a rapid rate. I could have easily up helm, and run away from them all, but my temper was aroused; and just so long as the Chinamen wanted to fight, I was bound to satisfy their pugnacious propensities, as long as my powder and balls lasted. Every once in a while I would luff, allowing them to approach nearer and nearer. They kept pegging away at us with their popguns, trying to bring some of our top-hamper down about our ears, but in this they were disappointed. They succeeded at last in hitting us on the rail, and a shower of splinters flew around us, followed by a shout and yell from the Chinamen.

"That shall be the last yelp from some of the curs!" and I jumped down on the main deck, walking forward to where the long thirty-two was. As soon as it was loaded I waved my hand to the man at the wheel to luff; and as the leach of the fore-top sail began to lift, I turned the gun on them and applied the match. A yell, mingled with shrieks and groans, followed the report; and as the smoke cleared away, two of the four boats had disappeared, and the fragments of oars, boats, arms and men floated on the surface of the sea, while the survivors were taken into the other two boats, which were soon in full retreat for the land.

"There, I guess in future that they will let the Ariel alone when she passes this way. The Chinamen appear to have had enough of it, and they will not be likely to trouble us again in a hurry."

"No," replied Ralph, "I don't believe they will; but hadn't we better put on the kites again; for if the breeze should die away, and we get becalmed, they might take us yet. You can't place any dependence on the wind here."

"Yes, you make all sail," I replied; and in a few minutes the Ariel was leaving the Ladrone Islands astern.

The deck was washed down, and the dead bodies thrown overboard; and I am happy to say that I did not lose a man, though I had several badly wounded.

Without further trouble I succeeded in running into Leristin Bay, where the fleet of opium boats which are continually on the watch soon transferred our cargo to their own capacious holds.

As soon as we were discharged I sailed for Shanghae, where I found that my brush with the Chinamen had made quite a sensation among the authorities; but such things were common then, and altogether I was very well satisfied with my first attempt to run cargo of opium.

THE NEW ABOMINATION.

The Congressional Force Bill as Applied to the South.

[The following are extracts from remarks made by Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, in the U. S. House of Representatives on the 6th inst., pending the new force bill.]

The fervent, agonizing prayer of the people, the masses of the United States, to-day is for peace. It comes up from the lowly cottage and the stately palace. It comes up from the poor and the rich, the high and the low, the brave and maimed soldiers of the late Confederacy and the Union armies. It is not the prayer of the people of any one State alone, but it is the divine emotion, the holy passion that fills and swells the patriotic heart of the whole Republic. The oracular exclamation of the distinguished candidate for the Executive office of this Government in the last election, "Let us have peace," swayed the hearts and determined the suffrages of thousands of good and true men in his favor, if it did not, indeed, determine the result. It is the one thing needful in our unhappy country at this moment. The agriculturist, the mechanic, the artisan, the common laborer, the capitalist, all yearn for peace. There is not a material interest of this vast people, there is not a moral or Christian interest, there is no interest that does not humbly supplicate for peace.

The great war through which we have so recently passed was professedly prosecuted in the interests and to secure a "lasting peace." It was not "permitted" to close till this most desirable, this grand object was supposed to have been attained. Money, blood, life, no earthly consideration could be weighed or offset against permanent peace. It was achieved, it was conceded, it was proclaimed, it exists; now, to-day, it is an actual, existing fact, acknowledged before Heaven, recorded, written out, and engrossed upon all our archives, and verified by every high official of the Government. Order, quiet, peace reigns throughout the length and breadth of our land. There is not a sword unsheathed; there is not a hostile gun or spear gleaming in the sunlight; there is not a soldier in the field; there is not a warlike organization or combination against the State or Federal authorities in our midst or on our border. There is no such thing in any of the States of the Union.

Sir, we are a people of 40,000,000, scattered over and occupying the grandest country in the world, with climate, productions, and resources unsurpassed by any and all other peoples on earth. We have a written Constitution, the embodied wisdom of all historic nations and of all human experience in free popular governments, designed to make, and capable of making us, if strictly adhered to and faithfully and wisely observed and administered, the freest and happiest of people. Our system of Federal and State Government, somewhat complex though it be, harmoniously exercising their respective powers, is the very perfection of the whole. Limiting and confining the former to the use and exercise of the powers expressly conferred in and by the Constitution, and leaving the latter with all the powers the people shall see fit to grant them, liberty will always be safe and peace always assured.

But, sir, what do we hear now? What is this disturbance that is stirring up and moving the people from the northern to the southern boundary of this country? How is it that the masses, having just calmed and settled down after the most terrific and sanguinary struggle the world ever witnessed, are again to be lashed into passion and fury?

Sir, there is another declaration of war; yes, sir, I declare it on my responsibility as a representative of this House. This bill, this bill now before this House is itself a declaration of war! I charge it here and now; it is, it can be understood only as a declaration of war; a declaration of war by the Federal Government upon the States and the State Governments; a declaration of war by the Republican party, the minions of the Federal power, in the interest of that party, against the people of the several States! That it is a revolutionary and warlike measure is too plain for denial. Gentlemen may explain it, palliate it, and apologise for it as they will, as they have done, its provisions cannot be misunderstood. The pretense of crime, murder, pillage, outrage in localities will not do. These are matters within the jurisdiction of the States. To punish these, to suppress these, to dispose of these persons who commit these outrages, is a matter of State authority, belonging to the States before the Union was formed, and never surrendered to the Federal Government.

Gentlemen pretend that the power is to be found or implied in the fact that the citizen has rights, immunities, and privileges under the Constitution of the United States. If these rights, privileges, and immunities are interfered with or infringed upon Congress may provide redress. By what authority, by what law warrant are the States to be deprived of this jurisdiction? Under what Federal charter can this jurisdiction of the States in cases of assault and battery and the whole body of crimes be taken from them? The States themselves have never abandoned and surrendered, or granted it away. Under this pretense the States of this Union are to be abolished, their most sacred rights and jurisdiction to protect the life, liberty, and property of the citizens are to be taken away. It is monstrous! it is absolutely atrocious!

I repeat it, sir, it is absolutely a declaration of war, and nothing else can be made of it. "The President of the United States is authorized to take such measures as he may deem necessary by the employment of the militia and the land and naval forces." He may "declare martial law." Martial law! What is it? Gentlemen tell us there has been a great deal of cheap rhetoric spent on this term "martial law." It is a misnomer, sir. Martial law is no law. It is martial power; it is war; it is the war power. It is the will of him who happens at the moment to be in command. It silences law and speaks because of its silence. It drives away the civil law. They cannot exist together. The one excludes the other and takes its place. It is force; it is physical force; it is the force of arms; it is war. It pleads necessity and inaugurates despotism. Its mildest rule is tyranny. Disguise it as you will, the President is authorized by this bill to declare war. Of what avail is the *habeas corpus* in the presence of martial law—of martial power? There is no civil law and no civil administration. I cannot elaborate this idea; I have no time; my minutes will not wait.

I have listened to debate of gentlemen on the other side of the house, in the hope that I should be able to obtain some definition of this new Federal power. The gentleman who introduced this bill (Mr. Shellabarger) admitted in his opening speech that he was traveling on new ground; that he was exploring a new field of Federal power. But he did not tell us its length or its breadth, its height or its depth. He gave us no definition or idea of what it is or what extent it may go. No gentleman on that side of the house, with the exception of two, as I recollect, have attempted to do it. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Perry), the able and eloquent lawyer, argued this question of constitutional power in very few words, and apologized for it, because it was so exceedingly plain. How did he define this power? Let me read from his speech:

"All the injuries, denials, and privations which authorzie any of those steps are injuries, denials, privations of rights and immunities under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

There is a generality, glittering, broad, almost meaningless. But the gentleman does not leave us there. He says, "They are not injuries inflicted by mere individuals or upon ordinary rights of individuals." In Heaven's name, then, what are they? What are the evils we are seeking to redress? To what purpose do we legislate? What object have we in view? To protect not "mere individuals, not ordinary individual rights." What is meant by that? We are no better off with the defination than without it. It seems to me it is calculated only to confuse. What is meant by "they are not injuries inflicted by mere invidual s?" The gentleman does not tell us or describe what these individuals are who may, by their acts, give this extraordinary jurisdiction and power to the Federal Government, nor does he describe what he means by "ordinary rights of individuals."

The bill itself relates to the ordinary rights of life, liberty, and property. It seems to me the gentleman admits that there is no power to pass or enforce this bill. If there is any meaning in his limitation, not by mere individual and not ordinary rights, the bill is confessedly without constitutional warrant. Thus, the first attempt at a definition of this power shows the abuse of such power. If not, it demonstrates that the bill can be of no practical use; it will reach none of the evils complained of. The bill reaches the whole body of crimes and offenses heretofore redressed by the State law.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear to me that gentlemen on the other side have failed to define this new Federal power. They have given us no idea of the extent of jurisdiction, except, as I have stated before, in general and glittering definitions, which have no meaning when you come to apply them to this bill. I asked my able and eloquent friend on my right (Mr. Bingham) to lay down the section of this bill beside the definition he was giving, and he declined to measure it by any such measure. He had a right to so decline. But no gentleman here, to whom I have listened, has been able to define this power, or tell us where it ends or where it begins.

Are we, sir, to trust this great power in the hands of one man? Some gentleman has said that God never made a man in whose hands we could trust this power. Sir, if Gen. Grant were the greatest man in the United States, and I do not think he is; if he were the wisest and best man in the United States, and I do not think he is; if he were the purest patriot in the world, and I do not think he is; if he were as pure in heart, as just in feeling, as magnanimous in mind, as forgiving in spirit, as the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Shanks), or the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler), and I certainly think he is, I would not trust him with that power. Sir, it is of some interest for us to know in whose hands power is placed; but the power proposed by this bill should, in my judgment, never be conferred upon any one.

Mr. Speaker, the quiet and order of the people of the Southern States since the war ended is the wonder of the world. History furnishes no parallel. They have consented and submitted to all that has been required of them by the conqueror, even to be ruled in some States by their former slaves. They have done all this in the vain expectation that they would be met in the same spirit of forbearance. They have not been so met, and to this fact I attribute most of the troubles that now exist.

The remedy, in my judgment, is amnesty; full, free, universal amnesty. Let the people of the States alone, let them settle down in quiet and peace, and all will be well. There will be no more outrages, no more Ku-Klux Klan, no more disregard of law. Then will peace and order reign in that beautiful country.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Odds and Ends.

A GOTHAM taxidermist builds gorillas to order and shingles them with cowhides.

A VIRGINIA CITY (Nev.) man shot his wife for accompanying another man to the theater.

THE announcement is made that the single eye-glass has entirely disappeared from good society.

IN Switzerland a law is proposed making it unlawful for any one under 14 years to smoke tobacco.

NEXT to a mitrailleuse, the most killing thing now-a-days is a druggist's mortar, managed by an inexperienced clerk.

THE first American rail was rolled some thirty years since. Last year more than 600,000 tons were made.

THE deepest excavation in the United States is a copper mine near Lake Superior. It is 1,300 feet deep.

AN economical fellow says when his stockings wear out he sews up the tops straight across, and puts them on his feet the other way, thus making a good fit for square-toed boots.

IN Boston, recently, two thieves stole an entire team, with its contents, consisting of $5,000 worth of choice goods, while on their way to a packet pier.

IT takes California, after all, to cap climaxes. They are talking out there now of building a $2,000,000 ship canal by the aid of a lottery.

THE Beethoven festival in Vienna produced the handsome sum of 12,000 florins profit after deducting 20,000 florins for expenses.

THE letters on a trunk at a Maine depot recently were "J. A. M. Me." The baggage-smashers, however, were tender with it.

A SPRINGFIELD, Ill., girl sold her lover to another girl for a black silk dress, and so managed matters that the couple were married within a month after the bargain was made.

IT is estimated that over $585,000,000 and 1,500,000 people are employed in the liquor traffic in Great Britain.

THE trustees of the Forest Hill Cemetery, Boston, in speaking of the new receiving tomb built under their direction, say in their annual report: "The whole inside arrangement of the tomb gives a pleasant and cheerful aspect to it."

THE rapid growth of timber in Oregon seems to be a settled fact. Since the settlement of the Willamette valley, ten acres of prairie have been covered with thrifty trees for one denuded of its timber by the settlers. Lands which twenty years ago were prairies are now covered with a young and vigorous growth of timber.

Wit and Humor.

A MATRONLY CAT in care of her kittens is an instance of severe maternal discipline. She is licking her offspring pretty much all the time.

WHY does a woman residing up two pairs of stairs remind you of a goddess? Because she's a second floorer.

WHAT is the difference between the cradle and the grave? The one is for the first born, the other for the last bourn!

A POOR equestrian should always keep his eye on the mane chance.

THE young lady who is unable to support a riding habit, should get into a walking habit.

SIGEL has a poor opinion of Cabral, and remarks: "I could kick dat nigger mit one hand."

A LITTLE girl in London, who sold water-cresses, had a Bible given her by a city missionary. She read it for some months, and told the minister that she liked the Old Testament better than the New, as there was "a deal more fun an' fightin' in it."

THERE was a deacon in New Hampshire by the name of Day, by trade a cooper. One Sunday he heard a number of boys in front of his house, and went to stop their Sabbath-breaking. Assuming a grave countenance, he said to them: "Boys, do you know what day this is?" "Yes, sir," promptly replied one of the boys; "Deacon Day, the cooper."

IN ONE of the pleasant villages in Western New York, the other day, a certain worthy housekeeper thought she would call on her nearest neighbor. She was about entering the door, but hesitated, thinking that the family might be taking their supper. "Come in," said the hostess, "we are having tableaux." "Yes," replied the visitor, "I thought I smelt 'em."

"BRIDGET, what did your mistress say she would have for dinner?" "Broiled lobster!" "Are you sure, Bridget?" "Entirely; get the gridiron." Mary got the gridiron and placed it on the fire. She then placed the live lobster on the fire. Intermission of five minutes, after which the dialogue was resumed, as follows: "Did you broil that lobster, Mary?" "Divil the broil! The more I poked the fire the more he walked off. The baste's haunted; I'll try no more. No good will come from cooking a straddle-bug like that." "And where is the lobster?" "Divil know I; the last I saw of him, he was going out of the door with his tail at half mast."

SUDDEN Changes of Weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, &c. There is no more effectual relief in these diseases to be found, than in the timely use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They possess real merit, and have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, having received testimonials from eminet men who have used them.

WE SHOULD remember that it is quite as much a part of friendship to be delicate in its demands, as to be ample in its performances.—*Anon.*

OPPRESSION after eating, headache, nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* which will give immediate relief.

BOSTON has 501 wholesale milk dealers.

The New York Fashions.

Harper's *Bazar* has an excellent fashion article, which we reproduce entire, in view of the fact that last week was the season for the exposition of their spring styles, by the metropolitan merchants:

WEDDING TOILETTES.—There are two seasons for fashionable weddings. The first follows the winter gayeties of the city, and the second comes after the summer campaign at the watering places. Preparations are now making for the first of these. Most of our fair fiancees object to being married during Lent, notwithstanding the example of the Princess Louise; but they are not too devout to spend the quiet penitential season in selecting elaborate trousseaus to be displayed immediately after Easter.

WHITE REPPED SILK—With point duchesse flounces is the first choice for bridal dresses at the approaching weddings. Satin is pronounced too old for the young brides of the season, and the once poetic muslin is now too commonly worn to be in favor for this one grand occasion of a woman's life. The heaviest ottoman repped silk is chosen by those who can afford it, but lighter qualities of gros grain and the handsome Irish poplins are used by those who can pay but $4 a yard instead of $8. Two yards of duchesse lace six or eight inches wide, are preferred to the one deep flounce hitherto used; $20 a yard buys beautiful flounces of this lace, though not the finest specimens.

A LOW CORSAGE with pointed front, deep postilion back, round neck, Grecian folds on the bosom, and short puffed sleeves, is the prevailing style for wedding dresses; the upper skirt has a short apron front, with long, bouffant back; the train is shortened to sixty inches for ladies of medium height. When a high corsage is preferred, the neck is pointed very low and filled in with lace. The sleeves are duchess-shaped, or else plain to the elbow and ruffled below.

THE HANDSOMEST TULLE VEIL made lately is a single width of tulle, three and a half yards wide, and long enough to reach very near the end of the train. Around the edge is a three-inch hem, finished at the top with a thick cord covered with the silk of the dress. The lower corners are rounded; the upper edge is passed plainly over the head just back of the Pompadour roll of hair, and pinned securely behind the ears. There is no short veil for the face—$16 is the price.

THE BRIDAL CHAPLET—Is a slender garland of half blown orange buds, mingled with spiral and starry jasmine. It is laid across the Pompadour roll, and hangs down each side or else trails over the back hair. An elaborate chatelaine braid, a single plait as wide as the two braids usually worn, and soft hanging curls, are the bridal coiffure. The front is slightly frizzed over a Pompadour pad, or else the roll is plainly covered; and on the forehead droops short hair, neither frizzed nor straight, but curved in half rings, fluffy and careless looking.

GRAY POPLIN—For the traveling dress, and a gray suit for visiting and church, are still prescribed as items of a trousseau; but as these proclaim the bride as plainly as do orange flowers, other colors are often chosen. A traveling suit lately made for a wealthy bride, has a skirt of Havana brown silk with two flounces of darker nut brown, and a cashmere polonaise of the darkest shade, trimmed with silk bands like the flounces, piped with silk of the lighter Havana shade. This stylish suit might be worn by any lady, and does not publish the bridehood of the wearer.

THE GIPSY BONNET—Worn with this is a soft brown straw, trimmed with brown gros grain ribbon, a brown ostrich tip, brown quilled silk for face trimming, and a cluster of pale salmon tea roses. A pretty model for those who adhere to the conventional gray suit is one of fine gray pongee, with a short paletot and open-front overskirt. A bias band of gray silk edges the jacket and skirt. The lower skirt has a bias gathered silk ruffle four inches wide around the bottom. A box-pleated ruffle of pongee of the same width overlaps this.

WE ARE all gentlemen and gentlewomen. Any hint to the contrary is a gross insult; yet every day we violate the laws of good breeding. Incivilities abound. There must be a radical wrong somewhere. Our mansions and cottages are not all homes of kind feeling and gracious expression, sending out genial currents through the whole social system. Too many sit in dingy fustians, with unkempt and slipshod manners, at their firesides, and talk barbarisms at their tables, and then put on velvet robes and paradise feathers, dress coats and suavity, and go forth, puissant gentlefolks. But their fine feathers will get awry on parade, and disclose the coarse habits beneath.

Slang phrases, ridicule, slovenliness, vulgar attitudes and oaths, are admitted under no system of good breeding, and the thoroughbred can, by no possibility, be surprised into them. Avoid them all.

DRESS GOODS.—Soft flexible stuffs of light neutral tints continue to arrive for spring and summer suits. These are to be trimmed with silk of a darker shade, and will comprise the foundation at least of many of the shaded tints that are to be a noticeable feature in summer outfits. Most popular among these are the Japanese serges and foulards, improved fabrics of mixed silk and wool. The first is twilled, the last has a plain surface, and both are as soft as the India silk used for neckties. They are in light brown, buff, and mode tints, and cost from $1 to $1.25 a yard.

ALL-WOOL SERGES—As fine and soft as ladies' cloth, and wool poplins a full yard wide, are shown in the buff and brown shades, with a darker stripe and fringe on one edge, for $1.10 a yard. Mixed with cotton, they are 80 cents. Very lustrous mohairs in all the spring shades, and the heavier Palermo poplins with fine reps, are 65 cents a yard.

REGALIA.—A similar shaped collarette, which ladies call regalis, is made of sheer white muslin in soft folds, edged with point duchess lace. One of these made to wear over a black velvet dress is $23; simply trimmed with Valenciennes, they are $10 or $12. For light mourning they are of white muslin, trimmed with very fine side pleating edged with footing, price $4. Cuffs or foils for the wrist are made to match. Pale blue or mauve regalias of China crape or soft India silk, trimmed with white lace, are made for young ladies to wear over white or black dresses. These are new and very dressy.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square.....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
2 Squares....	2.00	2.50	4.50	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	16.00
3 Squares....	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	12.00	16.00	20.00
4 Squares....	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	24.00	27.00
¼ Column .	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column .	10.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	27.00	32.00	42.00	50.00
1 Column...	15.00	22.00	30.00	30.00	42.00	[illegible]	70.00	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

The New Arrival.

There came to port last Sunday night
The queerest little craft,
Without an inch of rigging on—
I looked, and looked, and laughed:
It was so singular that she
Should cross the Unknown water,
And moor herself right in my room—
My daughter, oh, my daughter!

Yet by these presents witness all,
She's welcome fifty times,
And comes consigned to Hope and Love,
And common metre rhymes.
She has no manifest but this;
No rag floats o'er the water;
She's too new for the British Lloyds—
My daughter, oh, my daughter!

Ring out wild bells—and tame ones too
Ring out the lover's moon,
Ring out the little worsted socks,
Ring in the bib and spoon;
Ring out the muse, ring in the nurse,
Ring in the milk and water;
Away with paper, pens and ink—
My daughter, oh, my daughter!

Fireside Texts.

THERE is nothing that binds heart to heart so quickly and so safely as to trust and be trusted.

HARSH words are hailstones, which, if melted, would fertilize the tender plants they batter down.

THERE is but one single fact which one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity—namely, that no man ever repented being a Christian on his death-bed.

LEARNING, like money, may be so base a coin as to be utterly void of use; or, if sterling, may require good management to make it serve the purposes of sense or happiness.

PEOPLE may tell you of your being unfit for some peculiar occupation of life; but heed them not. Whatever employment you follow with assiduity and perseverance will be found fit for you; it will be your support in youth and comfort in old age.

FEW ARE sufficiently sensible of the importance of the economy in reading which selects, almost exclusively, the very first order of books. Why, except for some special reason, read an inferior book at the very time you might be reading one of the highest order?

HE THAT has never known adversity is but half acquainted with others or himself. Constant success shows us but one side of the world. For as it surrounds us with friends, who will tell us only our merits, so it silences those enemies from whom alone we can learn our defects.

THE young man who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who devotes leisure to the acquisition of knowledge, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and who saves his spare money.

Soot as Manure.

Soot is said, by those who ought to know, to be worth nearly as much as guano. On the grass plot, or in the flower or fruit garden, its effects when properly applied are very marked. When mixed with water and sprinkled over vines it seems to have the effect of keeping off insects of various kinds. On flowers it has the effect to intensify their colors.

It is not to be found in any great abundance to be sure, but more or less of it collects in the chimneys and stove pipes of almost every dwelling, and small as the quantity is, it is worth saving and applying to plants. Instead of burning out foul chimneys, why not sweep them out and save the soot always to be found in them. The habit of saving all the fertilizing materials is a good one to fall into, and they amount to a great deal in the course of the year. —*Plowman.*

THE disguised drams, falsely called medicines, sold in bar-rooms as "tonics" and "stomachics," have nothing in common with DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. That famous invigorant does not owe its stimulating properties to fiery and adulterated Alchol, but to medicinal roots and herbs never heretofore combined. The effect of the Bitters in cases of constitutional debility, chronic indigestion, liver complaint, and all diseases tending to consumption, is so marvellous that, except to those who have felt or witnessed it, the result seems incredible.

REFERRING to the masoleum erected at Windsor to the memory of the Prince Consort by his wife, at the cost of ten hundred thousand pounds, a correspondent says: "Each day Queen Victoria visits this place alone. Near the tomb is placed a large deep basket, filled with wreaths of beautiful flowers. At hand is a small, round table, on which are a Bible and a prayer book. From these she reads and prays fervently, kneeling the while. Then she rises, and taking the wreaths, advances to the sarcophagus, in the lid of which a sheet of plate glass is inserted, through which she can see the face and form of the departed. But the efforts of the embalmers have not been thoroughly successful, and the features that were so beautiful in life are in death marred by discoloration. Still it is his face, shrunken and pallid though it be. Again she prays, thinking of the years of happiness she lived with him, long passed away, but never to be forgotten. She stands gazing there till she can gaze no more with tears. Gently she places the forget-me-nots upon the marble coffin, takes one last lingering look with her dim eyes, and slowly retires, while from above the bell tolls out a melancholy requiem for the idolized dead."

THE purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is HAZARD & CASWELL'S made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet.* Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.

CHASE, HANFORD & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. Headquarters for Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Axle Grease, and Wilson's Patent Oil Cans, all at manufacturers' lowest prices.

WHAT a strange, desperate notion it is of men, when they have erred, that things are at their worst—that nothing can be done to rescue them; whereas Judas might have done something better than hang himself.—*Arthur Helps.*

A HARD CASE—dying without money, without property, no insurance in The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and yet leaving a wife and small children to mourn your neglect.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN IND., APRIL 20, 1871.

It is as well that two things should be borne in mind in reference to the troubles in South Carolina: first, that it is no KuKlux affair, but a conflict of races, brought about by the negro militia firing upon a party of citizens; and, second, that this administration is at the bottom of it. Grant knows that bloodshed made him, and thinks some more of it will keep him what he is.

In a speech made by Hon. A. G. Thurman, Ohio, in the Senate the other day, that distinguished gentleman said: "If Mr. Sumner's supplemental civil rights bill should pass, the proprietors of the Arlington or any other first class hotel would be liable to a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment for assigning white and colored guests to separate tables, or failing to provide for both at the same tables. The same is held good as to any proprietor of public conveyance or place of public amusement."

The following State Legislatures, by the completion of their organization, show that the Democratic party still has an existence, although pronounced dead more that a score of times during every one of the last ten years:

Pennsylvania.—The Speaker of the Senate and other officers Democrats. Last year all Radicals.

Indiana.—Speaker of the Senate and House and other officers Democrats. Last year all Radical.

Nevada.—Speaker of the House and other officers Democrats. Last year all Radical.

West Virginia.—For the first time in her history this State has declared her independance of radical republicanism, and now sails under Democratic colors.

Missouri.—The Legislature organized under the lead of Democratic officers. Last year Radical.

Georgia.—The whole machinery of the State government is Democratic—heretofore under Radical reconstruction sway.

North Carolina.—The old North State has declared itself free from Radicalism and moves under the banner of freedom and Democracy.

New York.—Contrary to all radical predictions, New York has strengthened her stakes and the Democracy is stronger than ever.

Old Virginia.—This State stands fast in the faith of her earlier and better days—has spurned the shackles of Radicalism and raised aloft the standard Democracy.

The action of the body politic in New Hampshire and Connecticut give signs of health and encouragement. Move on the column.

Railroad Case in Elkhart County, Ind.

A most important railroad case was decided in the Elkhart Circuit Court, at Goshen, Ind., Judge Tousley presiding, on Saturday last. Uunder the existing railroad aid law, the people of Elkhart township voted a tax in aid of the construction of the Warsaw, Goshen and White Pigeon railroad to the amount of $15,000, or not exceeding two per cent, upon the taxable property of the township. The work was accordingly put under contratct, and compleated and in operation for the past six months between Warsaw and Goshen. Parties dissatisfied with the proceedings brought suit by their attorneys, Messers. Woods and Osborn, to enjoin the County Treasurer from collecting the tax, alleging the existence of irregularities in the preliminary proceedings, and the unconstitutionality of the law. The case was ably defended by Judge Frazer, late of the Supreme Court, and by Messrs. Baker and Mitchell, and Blake and Johnson. After an invistigation of two days, his Honor, Judge Tousley, refused the injuction, overruled the objections as to irregularties, and fully sustained the law of the State as beyond all question, valid and constitutional.

The President, losing nerve, has yielded to the pressure. He causes it to be given out that he will *no longer* press the San Domingo scheme as an administration measure, but *will permit* it to rise or fall on its merits. This gracious condescension has been formally and ostentatiously announced in his message to Congress, accompanying the San Domingo report. The President explains that he went into the San Domingo business *innocently*. There can be no doubt whatever that he gets out of it *ignominiously*. He losses more by this retreat than he could possibly have lost by continuing the fight to the bitter end. This square back down at the eleventh hour compromises all the persons who supported his policy. It throws Senators Morton, Chandler, Conkling, and all the Carpet-bag crew at the mercy of Sumner and Carl Schurz. The President forces his best and warmest friends to eat humble pie, and a great deal of it, in the presence of all their opponents. San Domingo will be the death of much abler and better politicians than Grant. —*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Only a year or so ago it came to light that Congressman Washburne, now Minister to France, sought to secure a clerkship for a lady in Washington, who was to discharge no duties in the position to which she was assigned, but was to remain in the house of Mr. Washburne and teach his children the French language. The people of the United States were thus to be taxed to hire a French teacher for the family of a Congressman who was drawing five thousand dollars a year and mileage for his services. This was considered most contemptible on the part of Mr. Washburne, but what shall we say of another and a similar case alleged to have come to light in connection with the management of affairs there? It seems that there is a colored clerk in the treasury department drawing a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year, but who has no more knowledge of affairs there than the man in the moon. Though paid as clerk he remains at the White House as a barber—the male inmates of that establishment being too penurious to pay for their own shaving. A government barber.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

Butter is very scarce and commanding good prices in town.

A Mobile man inadvertently threw a roll of bills, amounting to $70, in the fire and recovered it only after it had become a mass of cinders, wrote to Treasurer Spinner, in great alarm, and was informed that, upon his affidavit of the facts, with a satisfactory certificate of character, the money would be refunded. These conditions were complied with, the certificate being furnished by several cashiers of the city, and he received from the Treasurer an order on the Revenue Officers for $60, which was promptly paid. Together with this were a few legible fragments of a $10 bill of the First National Bank of Mobile, barely sufficient to identify the bill, pasted upon a sheet of paper and the vacant places filled in, lacking only a very small fraction, with illegible cinders, whose shape indicates where they belonged. This was indorsed by Col. Spinner, and upon presentation to the bank was paid.

There is a proposition on foot to allow a crowd of Japanese to enter West Point and learn the art of war, on an equal footing with our own white boys and niggers. That concern on the Hudson might as well be turned into a menagerie at once. Open the doors and let Darwin takes his monkeys, and Barnum his "What is It," and let them learn all they can about grim kid-gloved war, and then when the blast of war blows in our ears we can turn out an army that will frighten to death an ordinary enemy without firing a gun.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

A New Roller Compound.

There are so many patent compositions now advertised, that it is a difficult matter to select the one that would prove the most satisfactory, and to test them all would be an expensive undertaking. Since the first patent was discovered, others have followed in quick succession, until now they are as numerous as different compositions can make them. This has thrown upon the market a great deal of trashy material and printers generally have been proportionately humbugged by these inventions. Even to-day a great many are using the old style of rollers, which answer their purpose much better than these worthless compounds.

Now and then, however, we find an honorable exception and to one of these we would direct attention. To the craft generally we can recommed a new compound just invented by V. C. Meyerhoffer, of Wabash, Ind. Mr. M. has been connected for a long time with the printing interest in various ways and has given a great deal of attention to the subject of rolers, until finally he has produced as the result of his investigations, what we regard as the finest and best compound extant. We have tried it thoroughly putting it to the severest tests, and in every case has proved entirely satisfactory. It has been tried in other offices, that we know of, and all unite in pronouncing it "Excelsior."

One peculiar advantage it possesses is that it can be used immediately after being cast. It retains its suction, through all kinds of weather, and can be re-cast in a few minutes. We vouch for its superiority and recommend it to all.

Lamp Explosion.—The wife of Mr. John Hart was burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at her home in Cromwell, on Sunday evening last. The lamp was suspended overhead, and when Mrs. Hart turned down the wick to extinguish the light the lamp exploded throwing the oil on her clothing and setting it on fire. She was terribly burned, lingering until Monday morning, when death relieved her from all suffering.—*Ligonier Banner.*

"Esquire" Radcliffe, from Hersey, Mich. dropped in upon us last week, on his way to Waterloo. They must appreciate Hoosier merit, up in Michigan, as Dr. Teal has been elected County Superintendent of schools, and appointed Examiner of applicants for pensions, and Rad elected Justice of the Peace, notwithstanding the fact that they have been in that State but a a few weeks, and both their families are still in this State. Isn't that a case of genuine "Carpet-bagging?" We congratulate the Squire on his good fortune. He informs us that he has purchased three lots, and is erecting a dwelling, so that he will soon be a "citizen."—*Kendallville Standard.*

The First in the Field.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can now sell you Clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mar. 9. Rothschilds & Bro.

An Editor's Crystal Wedding.— Gen. Reub. Williams, the popular editor of the Warsaw *Indianian* and his accomplished wife celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, Thursday evening last, with a crystal wedding. A large number of invitations were issued and fully two hundred guests assembled at the General's elegant residence to congratulate him and his lady on the decade and a half of married life they have so pleasantly passed together. Besides the almost endless number and variety of presents in glassware, many of them of rare beauty, there were costly ones in silverware, jewelry etc. Prominent among them was a bronze clock of unique pattern and rare workmanship—a present from several citizens to Mrs. Williams. The General provided most generously of epicurean delicacies to tempt the palate, and in every way made the occasion one to be long and happily remembered by the guests.—*South Bend Register.*

To the People of Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to sell clothing at such low prices that it will pay you to come to the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., as our entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store and are now prepared to sell goods lower than ever.

Mar. 9. Rothschilds & Bro.

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD.

Auburn, April 13, '71.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up	Irish Poplins, in all colors
Colored "	Japanese, plain
Japanese " striped	" brocaded
" Checked	" Watered

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Grs Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere Londen Poplins, for suits.	Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Plain " " "	Scoth Ginghams, great variety,
Wash " " "	Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.,

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours.

Black Brilliantines

The handsomeest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaonnets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks " dotted and Corded Saissca. Masalia. Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings, &c., White. Marselilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real, and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Another Great Reduction

Congress Has Reduced the Duty of All GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	5c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	28c
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	28c

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 135
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 135
Oolong,	75, 90, best 110
Japan,	75, 90, best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	28cts
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts.
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	35cts.
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb.	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18c
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	55c
Stick Candy, per lb	20c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	3c
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $100	
Seedless Sultanas, "	20c
Zante Currants, 12; 81-2 lbs	1.00
Citron, "	55
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	12½c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Pears, per lb.	16c

WINE in bottles

Sherry, per bottle,	4
Port, "	45
Madeira "	45
California "	25
Whiskey "	30c and 50

LIQUORS

Whisky, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wine,	75

MISCELLANEOUS

Soap, per bar,	05
Rice, per pound,	09
Dime box Matches.	05
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	60
Best Navy Tobacco "	40
Good Navy Tobacco "	25
Smoking Tobacco, "	18

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS $2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX.

FRESH OYTSERS 30c per Can.

SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL.

BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20,

FISH TRADE OPENED

Our Customers can rely on having No. 1 Goods. All Warranted.

White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new,	$6,00	No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch, kitts,	$2,00
" " in kitts,	1,75	Lake Herring, per bbl,	2,50
Trout " per bbl,	4,00	Herring, each,	1c
Pickerel " per bbl,	4,00	Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	7c
Old Pickerel, Trout and White Fish,	2,00	White Fish, per lb,	6c

All other Groceres Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

At the FRUIT HOUSE

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phoenix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

On and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT. EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A. M.			
Rochester	2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,20 P. M.
Alliance	5,05 "	8,40 "	12,05 P. M.	6,22 "
Orrville	6,54 "	11,46 "	3,00 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,03 "	1,52 P. M	4,45 "	8,38 "
A.	9,35 "	4,22 "	6,52 "	10,32 "
Crestline	10,05 "	5,0: "	7,23 "	11,00 "
L.		5,56 A. M	7,45 "	11,10 "
Forest	11,27 "	7,33 "	9,20 "	12,35 A. M.
Lima	1x,26 P	9,00 "	10,40 "	1,35 "
Ft. Wayne	2,30 "	11,45 "	1,25 A. M.	3,25 "
Plymouth	4,50 "	2,25 P. M	3,57 "	4,57 "
Chicago	7,30 "	5,55 "	7,00 "	9,00 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,50 A. M	9,00 A. M.	5.15 P. M.	9,00 P. M.
Plymouth	9,50 "	12,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,55 A. M.
Ft. Wayne	12,50 P. M	2,25 "	11,25 "	3,20 "
Lima	3,28 "	4,06 "	1,35 A. M.	5,40 "
Forest	4,43 "	5,08 "	2 43 "	7,07 "
A	6,20 "	6,30 "	4.20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	6,?0 A. M	6,50 "	4.30 "	9,35 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,17 "	5,00 "	10,05 "
Orrville	9,15 "	9,05 "	6,45 "	11,5? "
Alliance	11,30 "	10,45 "	8,50 "	1,30 P. M
Rochester	2,35 P. M	12,55 A. M.	11,06 "	3,37 "
Pittsburgh	3,45 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	4,40 "

No. 1, daily except Monday: Nos. 5, 3, 8; and 2, daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Thursday, April 13, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Mixed.	Express.
Fort Wayne, leave	6 00 a m	7 00 a m	4 30 p m
Academie	6 15	7 25	4 43
Huntertown	6 27	7 45	4 57
Stoners (*Gravel pit*)	6 33	7 55	5 05
New Era	6 44	8 10	5 15
Auburn	7 01	8 55	5 35
Waterloo	7 20	9 35	5 50
Summit	7 25	10 00	6 05
Pleasant Lake	7 47	10 27	6 18
Angola	8 02	11 05	6 33
Jonesville	9 35	2 50 p m	8 10
Jackson Arr	10 50	4 45	9 18

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	6 45 a m	1 00 a m	5 00 p m
Jonesville	8 35	2 10	6 55
Angola	12 40 p m	3 38	7 20 a m
Pleasant Lake	1 10	3 52	7 47
Summit	1 31	4 04	8 13
Waterloo	2 25	4 22	8 35
Auburn	2 45	4 38	8 55
New Era	3 10	4 55	9 20
Stoners (*Gravel pit*)	3 25	5 05	9 36
Huntertown	3 33	5 12	9 48
Academie	3 55	5 26	10 00
Ft. Wayne Arr	4 20	5 45	10 20

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern RR

Air Line Division

On and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

Going West—Pacific Night Express.
Waterloo City 2:10 a. m.
Mail and Express.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:48 p. m.; Sedan 1:5? p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
Fast Express.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
Going East—Atlantic Express.
Waterloo, 11:59 a. m.
Mail and Express.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:?2 p. m.
Fast Express.
Waterloo, 2:10 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WEIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. Richards, Agent, Waterloo.
R. Stiles, " Butler.
C. D. Cossdill, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O

O. T. CLARK & CO.,

WATERLOO, INDIANA,

Have on exhibition a large line of

Black and Colored Alpacas.

OUR BRAND THE

Queen's Own,

We claim in point of **Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality** and **Price** are **Superior** to any in **Market**, being of one **Uniform** make, and the **Heaviest** imported, and especially suited to the **Winter Trade.**

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting,
Silk Warp Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn,
Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp
Silks, Hemp, Batting,
Shawls, Cotton, Tickings,
Brilliantine Carpets, Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic

Fannel

Shirting, Red, White and Pressed

which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-44.

For

Fresh and Fine Family Groceries and Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U BUY T AND SUGAR,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES, AND BE CONVINCED THAT BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46m

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has THE HIGH PRICES, WITH S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS, OF THE Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Building Material,
Agricultural Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and Defy Competition.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

March 23, 1871.

Root & Company IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana.

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do themselves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing our usual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silks New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas. White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS!

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., ets.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotten Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Feb. 2d 1y

HEADQUARTERS FOR WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS AND OTHER KINDS OF WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as the may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

CREDIT BUSINESS

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, to come and settle, as he is determined to collect outstanding debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

A BOY at Spencerville, this County, attempted to blow in a gun to ascertain if it was loaded. He was buried to-day.

THE shoddy dry goods store at Fort Wayne is "playing out." People are beginning to see that they are being swindled, and they give it a wide berth.

THANKS.—We are under many obligations to F. R. Myers, Esq., General Pass. and Ticket Agent, of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, for late special favors.

THE street railway question is being agitated, at Fort Wayne. It is about time that city began to show some little enterprise in a public way.

BECAUSE a Fort Woman kept her bed bug poision on the same shelf with her preserves she don't have to mend her Johnny's trowers any more.

THE season for sitting on circular saws has begun. A man down east sat out one the other day, and they buried both of him in the same grave.

A FIRE at South Bend last Thursday morning consumed a furniture and chair factory, and a saw mill. Fifty persons are thereby deprived of employment.

WE have often wondered where all the blind people came from, but it is plain now. There is a "blind factory" at Fort Wayne, where numbers are turned out every year.

A BARBER in Fort Wayne is threatened with the law because he shaved off the moustache of a nice young man. The barber sets up as his defence that he "couldn't see it."

THE *Times* of last week says that some ladies have been amusing themselves by playing croquet on Capt. Mitchell's front yard. We have a notion to tell his wife.—*Goshen Democrat.*

OUR friend, Alex. Hall, is chuckling over his good fortune—a twelve pounder,—in a quiet way of course. This is right. Let us resort to our own resources in order to increase and improve our town.

THERE will be services in the M. E. Church Sabbath evening, April 30th, at 7½ o'clock. I cannot fill my appointment next Sabbath, as I shall be away.

W. LAMPORT, Pastor, M. E. C.

TOO LATE.—Up to the hour of going to press we failed to get a report of the editors Convention, at Goshen. We cannot account for the delay, and think a little more dispatch would have given it to us in time for this issue.

HERE is the latest school boy's composition: "The Throat.—A throat is convenient to have, especially to roosters and ministers. The former eats corn and crows with it; the latter preaches through his'n and then ties it up."

Mr. Greely wrote an editorial in which the sentence "Erin go bragh" occured twice. One compositor set it up "Eris yer dough," and another set it "Indigo blue." Horace was so mad he kicked himself down two pair of stairs.

SOME San Francisco boys filled a soda water bottle with powder, and touched it off to scare a Chinaman. There was enough boned juvenile there to set a free lunch, and the Chinaman wasn't scared a bit, because he was a heathen.

THE Agricultural Bureau has sent a representative to San Domingo, to see how things look for raising corn. And the Free man's Bureau has sent a representative, to see what the prospects are there for raising the devil.

THE superintendent of a Michigan penitentiary has resigned because his salary was insufficient. Many of the men under him have signified their intention of doing the same thing, as they can only barely live on what they receive.

EAGLE MILLS.—This is a new name given to the Steam Mill, recently purchased by Mr. Griswold, under the name of "Union Mills." A new spirit now pervades this establishment, and it is in the hands of one who will aim to make it a first-class institution See advertisement.

A YOUNG lady, we know, had a very sore throat cured the other night by having a coat sleeve wound around it. She says it is a sovereign remedy. Sore throats have prevailed in that locality among her friends ever since that time, only yielding to the coat sleeve remedy.

SOME farmers are so thoughtless as to pu the poorest quality of hay in the bottom of their wagon boxes when they come to town. They should have more regard for town cows and bring only the best. That is the only kind which cows who get all they have to eat among wagons, should have.

AN inquest was held this week on the body of a man named Murphy, who was found dead on Saturday afternoon, last week, in a barn belonging to Daniel Greenawalt near the city limits. A demijohn containing gin was found near his person. Death from the excessive use of liquor was the verdict of the jury.—*South Bend Union.*

AN old gentleman at Kalamazoo thought he could save time by crawling under a freight train that was standing on the track He made time—and eternity, too, as the train started so sudden. The engineer is censured for not going back, before starting his train, to see if any old people were under the cars.

ONE of our printers was fortunate enough to receive the following poetic effusion from his lady love.

> Once more, Jonnie, come and see me,
> Let your "forms" all go to "pie"—
> Never mind your types and printing,
> Come once more before I die.
> And it may be, if you come quick,
> That my heart strings can be tied;
> Yes, it may be—let us try it—
> I would like to have it tried.

NEW BOOKS.—We are in receipt of a handsome little volume, entitled "Suzanne De. L'Orme, a story of the Huguenot Times," published by Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati. It is neatly printed on tinted paper, and forms a very interesting story. It is written in the style of a novel but contains many historical facts connected with the early struggles of the now great and numerous Huguenot or Protestant family.

NEXT Monday week the [illegible] election will take place, and we hope good men will be elected regardless of party. In fact we would favor a convention of citizens, or mass that would nominate for the different offices such men as are the best qualified, from personal consideration, to fill them, let them be Democrats or Republicans.

STAVE FACTORY.—The Stave Factory is about completed. The boiler and engine are being put in position and everything will soon be ready to manufacture. Our farmers are reminded that a large amount of stave bolts are already in demand, for which good prices are offered. They should be delivered immediately, and we hope they will be able to keep up the supply.

THOSE young men loafing around town, singing "Put Me in My Little Bed," had better get something "put in their head." A "little bed" is a very good thing in its place and when used at the right time, but we are getting tired of hearing great big strapping fellows telling other people to "put them in their little bed," when it would take a bed at least eight feet long and four feet wide to accommodate them. Get something new like "Shoo-fly."

RAILWAY AND BUSINESS GUIDE.—We are in receipt of a nicely printed pamphlet, recently issued at Fort Wayne, by Messrs. White & Fisher. It contains more valuable information for the size of it than any Railway Guide now published, giving the time tables of the various roads in this part of the country, and the fare and distance from Ft. Wayne to all points on each line of railroad As to accuracy and reliability, we can vouch for it, as those gentlemen have every facility and means of making this its most important feature, and in its compilation they have dealt entirely with facts. It will be issued monthly, and can be secured at each railway station on the different lines.

APPOINTMENTS.—At the late session of the North Indiana Conference held at Huntington, the following clergymen were assigned to the Fort Wayne District:

W. S. Birch, P. E.
A. Marine, Fort Wayne, Berry Street.
W. H. Edwards, Allen.
S. M. Brown, Harlan.
E. M. Baker, Waterloo.
A. W. Lamport, Auburn.
N. F. Peddicoard, Leo.
J. Cooper, R. B. Powell, Butler.
W. E. Curtis, Corunna.
A. Cone, Angola.
O. D. Watkins, Orland.
N. D. Shackleford, New Haven.
W. Wilson, Kendallville.
J. P. Nash, Coessa.
Y. B. Meredith, Columbia City.
Arcola to be supplied.

IN all communities there are people whose special mission seems to look always on the dark side of every picture. They are gifted with a species of retrograde prophecy. Their detective vision always sees things going backward. They delight in paddling against the current; they go out of their way to clamber over hills and hedges, while others take the smooth highway to fortune. These people are always declaring that there will be a decline in real estate, but real estate advances notwithstanding. They won't invest themselves, thinking they see in the immediate future a crash, when they will be able to obtain great bargains; so they hold on to their dollars, while the lot they expected to obtain cheap, has advanced four fold or more.

AMUSEMENTS.—We are at last to be entertained by something in the shape of amusements at home, in which home talent will be exclusively engaged. Our young folks, of a literary turn of mind, have been practising for the event and when they come before an audience we may expect something enjoyable—something that a scrutinizing public will appreciate. We understand it is to take place on the 28th, next Friday week, and we are thus early in announcing it, because we want every person to adjust their matters so they can attend. The proceeds will be devoted to a charitable purpose, and this announcement alone should be sufficient to fill the Court House, at which it will come off. Our farmer friends living a short distance from town, will find themselves amply repaid by attending. Admission 25 cents.

ACCOMPLISHED.—The work of setting out trees in the Court House Square, has been promptly attended to, and now there are about four hundred of several different kinds nicely arranged, so that when they grow up there will be some order and beauty about them. If they should all live, and we trust they will, five years hence there will be a handsome little park to look upon and enjoy instead of the bare ground of to-day. No boys should be allowed inside the Square, except that portion used by the public, and we hope they will be severely dealt with if they attempt to ruin the trees as they have done in the past.

There are several other matters of public interest that should be attended to, that will be brought before the next meeting. As Saturday night is not as good a time to meet for this purpose, some of our merchants being busy, we would suggest some other evening that would bring out a larger attendance.

BOND CASE.—The famous Treasury Case, from this county, comes up in the Noble Circuit Court, next week, on the motion to dismiss the action against the bondsmen. If the motion is sustained, it will give the Commissioners another good opportunity to put a stop to this expensive farce. If the motion is overruled, we presume the case will then be "vigorously prosecuted to its legitimate conclusion," which will be four years more law, with about the results we have already gained, i. e., plenty of "costs and fees for lawyers," and nothing on the credit side of the account.—*Waterloo Press.*

And if the cause is "vigorously prosecuted," it may develope the fact that the county has been swindled by a representative of the Radical party out of thousands of dollars, and that's what hurts. It is denominated a farce, by the *Press*, because one of the shinning lights of its party is involved, but were it a Democrat thus situated, there would have been an incessant howl about theives and corruption, until the whole party would have believed and swallowed it. No, sir, let the investigation go on, and the matter sifted to the bottom. Twenty-five thousand dollars is worth hunting for and we hope the search will be thorough.

A RECENT chronicler of great men's names exclaims: "There is little difference in the style of Philadelphia's three great men —Penn, Franklin and Helmbold. Of how much are these three names significant Peace, Lightning and Buchu!"

WALL PAPER of every variety, prices reduced 25 per cent. at Davenports drug store.

Fatal Accident—Boy Killed.

We are sorry to learn of the death of a boy at Spencerville, this county, from the carless handling of a gun. Though numerous accidents from this cause have repeatedly appeared in every newspaper, more as a warning to others, yet there seems to be a class who never profit by these sad accidents and, we suppose, for all time to come, this same result will be realized. Even the advice of friends and relations in many instances is disregarded, and their better judgment treated as a whim. We learn that he was a lad about fifteen years old, named William Nathan Larimore, and was living with A. C. Dawson, Esq., while attending school in that place. He was formerly employed by Mr. Dawson, and is spoken of as a very steady, industrious and intelligent boy. It is thought that he wished to ascertain whether the gun was loaded, and for this purpose held the trigger back with his foot while he blew in the muzzle. His foot slipping, the gun was discharged and he was sent to his death in a twinkling. Mr. Dawson was not at home at the time, and the appalling accident must have produced a terrible shock in the family. His parents live at Butler Center, and the remains will doubtless be buried to-day. How long will this act as a warning to others. Perhaps another month will bring the intelligence of a similar accident, and the world will move on the same as before.

THE CAMPAIGN AT FORT WAYNE.—The approaching city election, at Fort Wayne, is exciting considerable interest, not only among its citizens, but also in adjoining counties. The great political struggle which the banner county of the State passed through last fall, was a severe lesson to the dominent party, but if properly taken advantage of, will do more to harmonize the different factions, and bring order out of the chaos of personal strife that threatened a complete defeat, than a dozen victories. On this account some anxiety is felt in the approaching election which waxeth warm as the day approaches. The People's Dodge, which was played so successfully by the Republicans, last fall, can never be resorted to again in that county, for so thoroughly disgusted are those who coalesced with the movement, that the mere mention of it is sufficient to bring the most untractable back into the traces with the docility of a lamb. The Republicans well know that unless they they can fight the party in detail by such a dodge as was adopted last fall they are powerless, and as they used up their last reserve then we know of no element they can turn to with any hope of success. In fact they begin to see things in this light, and are becoming quite passive as to the result of the coming election.

With a good ticket, then, there is no reason to fear but that victory awaits the party at Fort Wayne. Had this been effected last fall, and the superior judgment of the people prevailed, there would have been no defeat to chronicle and we hope this will serve to put the Democracy on their guard, by placing in nomination, the very best material they can muster.

Looking at it from a disinterested standpoint, as far as the candidates are concerned, we think that a re-nomination of the present incumbents, would be a very desirable result, and one that would add strength and solidity to the party. For the office of Mayor we cannot see how a better selection can be made,—one that will secure the popular vote, than the nomination of Mr. Randall, whose fitness for the position is unhesitatingly conceded by even his most bitter political enemies.

For the office of City Clerk, there are several candidates, prominent among whom stands the present Clerk, S. P. Freeman Esq., a young man who has demonstrated his ability and efficiency for the position by unceasing exertions and attentions in the legitimate discharge of his duties. He has a superior claim, one that the party has recognized from time immemorial,—the refusal of a second term, and having signified his willingness to accept the office for another term, he should be seconded by every earnest Democrat and elected by a handsome majority. Sam is popular and has done a great deal for the party, and it would be but a just recognition of his services, to inflict upon him the honors of the City Clerkship.

The office of City Civil Engineer is all O. K. Our capital friend, C. E. Brackenridge, has the inside track, even on a People's Dodge, or any other man. We run no risk in congratulating him now on his election. The office of Treasurer and Marshal should be filled with good men, and as we are not so well acquainted with the different candidates, we hope that a good selection will be made, and the nominees elected by handsome majorities.

How to Build up Our Town.

Encourage men to come and locate with us, especially the worthy and active, whether they have capital or not. Those who have means will purchase lots, build manufactories and houses, and give employment to labor. Stimulate every legitimate enterprise by giving it proper encouragement, or by uniting our industry and capital in the cause. The importance of our people spending their money at home is great. There is not a quicker or surer way to build up a city than to foster and encourage home business. Home architecture should plan our buildings, and home mechanics should work for us. Encourage our own manufacturers by purchasing what they make that we may need, and above all things our retail merchants should patronize the whole sale houses here. By this means all will be benefited and our place will grow. Such a course will enhance the value and demand for houses and land. Let every man cultivate a public spirit, and talk less than he works. Help our neighbors. If he is in danger of breaking down, prop him up in some way, instead of kicking him under—his talents and labor are worth money to the community. Encourage our own citizens and local authorities in making public improvements, and stimulate every individual enterprise.

WE commend the following to the attention of our readers:

An exchange says that the true secret of the growth of any place is the inducement held out to strangers to settle among them Encourage active and worthy men, whether they have any money or not Their labor alone is worth money. Stimulate every legitimate enterprise by giving it all the friendly aid in your power. Cultivate a public spirit, and help your neighbor. If he is in danger of breaking down before you know his situation set him up on his feet again His misfortune is to be pitied not blamed and his tale ts and labor worth money to the community. Besides it may some day be our turn to need a correspondent sympathy Let us speak wel of our neighbor. Talk well and encouragingly of our town, of its growth, its prospects, its advantages, and in short, everything likely to advance its welfare.

BUTLER.

New school board, at Butler, is composed of Messrs. Ross, Boyle and Maxwell: It is their intention to build up the school and gather into it such influence that it may fully answer the wants of the community and be their pride as well as a necessity.—Already a fourth teacher, Miss Harriet [illegible], has been engaged and each teacher has fifty pupils in attendance.

Cool winds and storms were followed by frosts, and while an overcoat again became comfortable, the bursting fruit buds were seriously endanger.

TRADE is dull, produce is low. Eggs find ready sale at eight cents, and potatoes at sixty. Flax seed is in demand and unattainable. It would not be a poor investment for a farmer to hold over his crop and loan it to his neighbors at the rates going. Much of the flax seed was sold last fall at less than two dollars, now contracts are made to loan at two and a half dollars taking payment when the new crop is harvested and brought to market.

AMUSEMENTS are hard to find. Parties form to fish at the "Reservoir" and it has been reported that some parties have violated the law, by hauling a seine in the creek, near town. All the fish in the creek would hardly pay the fine.

GARDENING proceeds slowly. Soil is rich but clayey and needs much under draining to make it at all pleasurable to work it, some impatient of delay have put in the plow and turned over the soil.

FARM work has been general. Much ground has been plowed. Winter wheat in exposed localities looks poorly, but where sheltered is luxuriant, and promises well for an abundant yield.

MANY of the wet spots, which every farmers' fields are marred by, are being drained and cleaned up, so giving to the owner the use of his rich soil and adding to the convenience of working his land and to its general appearance.

THE tax in Wilmington, for the Eel River Railroad, has become very unpopular.

THE EDITOR'S CONVENTION

We had the pleasure of attending an editorial convention, last Friday, at Goshen the proceedings of which will be found in another column. There was a large attendence—about forty members—and, taken all in all, was as fine an assemblege of intelligence as can be collected together in the State. Nearly all the papers in the tenth and eleventh districts were represented, bringing together as clever a set of gentlemen as it has ever been our fortune to meet. Though of two political parties, there was a harmony and unanimity of action throughout the session that made it a grand success. Matters of interest to the fraternity generally were discussed and such action taken as will result in much good in the future.

While at Goshen we visited the *Democrat* and *Times* offices, and found them fully up to the standard in every feature, and their proprietors, Messrs. Bean and Star, realizing quite a satisfactory encouragement from the public. Though opposed to each other politically they set a worthy example of vieing with each other, in extending every courtesy to their visiting brethren. It does one's soul good to meet such gentlemen, and we shall remember their kindness many long years hence.

And last, but not least, is another feature of this city that we do not propose to overlook, and that is the most excellent manner in which the Violett House is conducted, by that prince of good fellows, W. C. Childs, Esq. His reputation in this capacity is not confined to Goshen alone but is known all over the State. He is one of these genial popular fellows, that has experience enough to make every body comfortable, and we can refer our readers to the Violet as one of the best hotels in the country.

THE KEKIONGAS.—This is now recognized as the best base ball organization in the State and, perhaps, next to the White Stockings in the west. The club is composed entirely of professionals, and our Fort Wayne friends expect great things during the present season. We hope they may not be disappointed. The following are the names of the nine and Directors.

Pitcher—Robert Matthews.
Catcher—William Lennon.
Short Stop—E. H. Bunker.
First Base—Thomas Forker.
Second Base—W. Goldsmith.
Third Base—Frank Williams.
Left Field—Ed. Minchen.
Center Field—James Foran.
Right Field—Tom Carey.
Pitcher and Center Field—William Kelly.

DIRECTORS.

C. M. Dawson, Max. Nirdlinger, G. J. E Mayers, L. M. Flemming, S. C. Lombard and John R. Hoagland.

Geo. J. E. Mayers, Corresponding Secretary.

IT is said that the salaries of conductors on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway were raised from $1,000 to $1,200 per year, on the first inst. The salaries of the conductors on several of the branch roads controled by the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Company have already been raised form $70 to $80 per month. We hope this is true, for no worthier gentlemen live than the Michigan Southern conductors.—*Elkhart Review.*

Which the same we would remark, and we are glad to see that their services are appreciated.

FOR good trunks, valises, &c., go to the wholesale trunk manufactory, No 117 Columbia street, Fort Wayne. 3t.

BENHAM'S MUSICAL REVIEW, for April, is an excellent number, containing a beautiful song and chorus, by the author of "When You and I Were Young Maggie," and a fine instrumental piece for the piano. Send 10 cents for sample copies, containing $2.00 worth of new music, to BENHAM BRO'S. Indianapolis Ind.

THE Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated for April, appears in its usual becoming dress, and contains an excellent variety of reading matter with several protraits. We would instance—Misses Nelson and Demorests, with portraits, Henry Burden and Elias P. Needham, two Inventors of the day; the late Boy Suicides; Edward C. Delavan; Italians in New York; Trees planted in America; General "Stonewall" Jackson; The angle-Saxon Civilization as typified in Alfred the Great; Slavery without a master; Wm. K. Bowling, M. D.; Alice Cary, the poet; Genius and Honesty. A good number. Price 30 cents; $3. a year. Sent half a year, on trial, for $1. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Bradway, N. Y.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR MAY.—Scribner's Monthly begins its second volume with a number [for May] which is quite remarkable for the surpassing excellence of its engravings and the extraordinary interest of its contents. The noble head of Geo. MacDonald, which forms the frontispiece, serves to call renewed attention to his facinating story of Wilfrid Cumbermede. The leading illustrated article, by Gov. Langford, gives an account of some of "The Wonders of the Yellowstone." In the second article, which will appear in June, the geysers will be more particularly described.

The other illustrated articles are a curious paper on the "Aye-Aye," by Burt G. Wilder; a translation and a facsimile of the famous "Moabite Stone," recently discovered, and which dates back 900 years before Christ; and the beginning of an interesting series of biographical sketches of "Living American Artists," by D. O. C. Townley, with finely executed portraits of A. B. Durand and D. Huntington.

A clever design by Eytinge, "Five Minutes for Refreshments," forms the last page of a brilliant number. Subscribers will do well to send for a cover for the first volume, thus laying the foundation of a valuable illustrated library.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and the B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the Intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land [illegible], rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg and Nebraska City. [illegible] it makes close connections, twice daily, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, to take the Burlington Route."

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—Send to the American Publishing Company, Rutland Vt., for their beautiful specimen Book, and make ten dollars the first day you show the book. Read their advertisement in another column concerning the Parlor Album, and you will get the full particulars.

The Parlor Album contains more beautiful embellishment than any other work extant. The specimen book is sent free on receipt of postage.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	126 @ 134
" Red	132
Oats	45
Rye	1.00
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	15@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	50c
Eggs	08c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	08c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

John G. Fledderman,
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND.

TARIFF OFF!
Owing to the fact that Congress has
Reduced the Tariff
ON
Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc.
The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at
SMITH & HARE'S.
As we do business only on the
Cash System
We are enabled to sell
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
Cheaper than any other house in the county.
All we ask is to give us a trial.
SMITH & HARE.
Corner Main and 7th St's. Feb, 9, 1871. 1y.

Brahma Pootra

Eggs & Male Birds
FOR SALE!
From fine care premium stock.—Waranted pure, $1,00 per dozen.
Address T. C. ELSON.
March 23d, 1871. Auburn, Ind.

TROTTING HORSES
By a new method, any horse can be made to trot fast in 30 minutes. 500 References. One farmer says: "I made $600 on two colts, all through your circular." Full directions only $1 Address H. A. BARROWS, Rochester N. Y., for training and breaking.

Land for Sale
In DeKalb County
$5 TO $8 Per ACRE.
Address B. D. SKINNER,
Fort Wayne Ind.,
Mar. 30, '71. 1m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the Estate of Isaac Franks late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

April 13, '71. WM. LESSIG, Executor.

ALL PERSONS
Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, mouth, throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint. Should apply in person or by letter to Dr. P. G. BD, Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 665, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan. 5 1f

Come and See Me!
Having been in the Boot & Shoe busines here 11 years, would inform the people o DeKalb County, Ind. that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of
Boots & Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
From the finest serge down to the Coarsest
Stoga Boots,
Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we wil
Warrant!
and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.
Repairing Done
in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of
Leather & Findings
Please call and see for yourself, in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Huestis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9, '71.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Feb. 23, O. D. HURD.

ATTENTION!

Special Notice.

I hereby notify all those knowing themselves indebted to me by note or book account, to call and

SETTLE UP IMMEDIATELY!

It is expected that all will attend to this matter without delay, and save trouble and Costs.

J. H. F. HOLLINGER,

Feb. 23, '70.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the Estate of Charles Ahrnes, late of DeKalb County, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY AHRNES, Administratrix.

April 3d, 1871.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that William Lessig Administrator of the estate of Hugh Shreve deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

An Ordinance

To plank sidewalks: Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb County, state of Indiana, that it shall be the duty of all owners or part owners of lots or part of lots, lying on or adjoining the north side of tenth [10th] street, between Jackson street and the western limits of the western addition to said town, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or part of lots with a walk, six [6] feet in width, of good and sound plank, not less than one and a half inches in thickness nor more than eight [8] inches in width, placed on three [3] stringers laid lengthwise, 3 by 5 inches.

All timber to be of oak or pine. Said walks are to be planked by the first day of June 1871.

Done at their meeting April 3d 1871

Attest ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
AND GENERAL
MANUFACTURE of CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIABLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.
We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Mens' and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!
Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.
I. LAUFERTY & SON,
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

NORTHERN NDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail
BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES.
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots!
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK, CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE INDIANA.
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.
This is the Paper for the Ladies.
Great Inducements Offered
Every Subscriber Receives a Valuable Gift worth from 50 cents to $100.
This is no Lottery!
Woodburn's Journal
A SIXTEEN PAGE PAPER.
HANSOMELY. ILLUSTRATED.
FULL OF GOOD STORIES.
ONLY $1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE
EVERY ONE HUNDREDTH SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES $100 IN GREENBACKS.
We have already received over 15,00 subscribers for this valuable illustrated story paper, and every one has received valuable prizes, ranging from 50 cents upward. We are receiving from fifty to one hundred subscribers daily.
Get up Clubs for the JOURNAL.
CLUB RATES.
Single subscribers - - - - $1 00
Every ten subscribers - - - - 75
Every twenty subscribers - - - - 50
The prizes are sent as soon as you subscribe. The following is a list of the largest prizes: Ten gifts of one hundred dollars each, in green backs, twenty gifts of fifty dollars each; organs sewing machines, 200 gold and silver watches, gold guard and vest chains, solid and double-plated silver-ware photograph albums, jewelry, &c.
We will send you a full list of prizes when you become a subscriber to our valuable paper.
Address, J. WOODBURN & Co.,
Lock Box 40 Bellefontaine, Ohio.

DR. A. E. OLIN,
102 Washington St., Chicago.
So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisins,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE.
Highest Price given for Produce,
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.
Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.
T. B. TOTTEN
Feb. 2d 1y

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building Exemption from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months and the particular district requiring such exemption. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH.

HardWarE
GEO. HENSLER,
—OF—
BUTLER, INDIANA
Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butle the largest and best selected stock of
HARD WARE!
Ever brought to this county—among which may be found
Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,
Chains and Belting
Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.
GEO. HENSLER.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

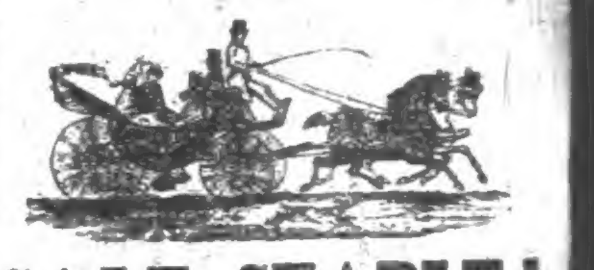

SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.
together with a number of first class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March 4, '71.

PARLOR ALBUM
IN FIVE QUARTO VOLUMES.
PRICE $9,00 per Volume or
$40.00 PER SET COMPLETE.
DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK
THE PARLOR ALBUM is deemed the most extensive ART GALLERY ever published and by those who have examined the several portions of the work, it has been pronounced "The Climax of Beauty." Each volume contains 20 full page Chromo Lithographs, in Oil Colors, 40 full page Steel Engravings, 40 full page engravings on wood, and 200 pages of reading matter, descriptive of the illustrations, the whole making each volume about one-half as thick, and same sized pages, of Webster's largest Dictionary. Each volume is complete in itself and will be sold separately, if desired. Sold by subscription only.
Vol. I. Is devoted to wild American Birds.
Vol. II. Contains Wild American Animals.
Vol. III. American Domesticated Birds and Animals
Vol. IV. Foreign Birds and Animals.
Vol. V. Fishes, Reptiles and Insects.
This work will at once commend itself to the cultivated American people, and no library will, hereafter be complete without this addition to its treasures while as a parlor amusement it is unequalled by American publications.
AGENTS WANTED.
We will give agents very liberal terms for selling the above described publications, and wish to appoint an agent in every town in the United States and British Provinces. Experienced book agents and all other persons of respectability should apply at once Any Young Man, or Young Lady, can, by devoting a short time during the day or evening, secure a complete set, free of expense, or, if preferred, we will allow large Commission in Cash.
We have prepared a most beautiful Specimen Book for Agents, containing of the 60 Chromos, 40 steel engravings and 50 pages of descriptive reading, being selections from each volume, together with blank paper, specimens of binding, &c.
Our specimen Book has cost us quite largely, and we do not wish to send it to persons who do not intend to act as agents, but to any one who will make an effort to procure subscribers to the Work, we will send the Specimen Book, prepaid, on receipt of [illegible] cents to cover postage. [illegible] for reply address.
American Publishing Co.
RUTLAND

CURRENT NEWS ITEMS.

The East.

—The Hon. Henry W. Bishop, of Lenox, Mass., died Thursday morning.

—During forty-eight hours the remains of nine newly born infants were found in New York.

—Johnson's organ factory, at Westfield, Mass., was destroyed by fire on the 13th. Loss, $50,000; insured for $24,000.

—Pearl & Dawes' woolen factory, at Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Loss, $15,000; insured for $7,800.

—Intelligence was received at Boston, on the 13th, of the death of Charles W. Dabney, United States Consul at Fayal, South Africa.

—A coal train was burned near Howell, N. Y., on the 10th inst. Considerable delay and inconvenience were occasioned thereby.

—M'lle Nilsson has signed a contract to sing one hundred nights in opera, next winter, in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. She will soon leave for California.

—Baron Schlozer, Minister Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederation, has arrived at Washington from Mexico, where he has been the Prussian Minister for several years. He succeeds Baron Gerolt at Washington.

—It pays to meet with an accident on the street cars. A Boston jury has awarded Edmund Casey $10,000 damages against the Metropolitan Horse Railroad, in compensation for injuries received in being thrown from his wagon when run into by one of the cars.

—Richard Van Wyck Thorne, aged 95, who was an influential New York politician shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, and who used to shoot woodcocks where the Toombs now stands, died in Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

—The third-class steamers Iroquois, Wyoming and Wachusetts are now fitting out to join our squadron abroad, and will sail about the 1st of June. The Powhattan, at Philadelphia, and Canandaigua, at New York, are also being prepared for sea, and will go out shortly after the three vessels above named.

—Jennie McBride, a teacher in the Franklin, Pa., schools, has just been awarded damages in the sum of $3,800 for breach of promise against J. L. Wagner, an oil merchant. The testimony against Wagner was mostly in his own hand-writing, in the shape of a cart load of letters, savoring of the rose-water sentiment, begging her to become a sharer in his extensive petroleum interests by marrying him. He couldn't rebut the testimony.

—A New York dispatch of the 14th inst. says: "The story started in an American journal, and copied into some English newspapers, as to the matrimonial infelicities of Madame Goldsmidt, better known as Jenny Lind, has led to several libel suits in England, and the mulcting of copyists to the amount of about £2,000, besides damages as much more. The subject-matter was adjudged a clear libel by the Court, as abundant proof was adduced of the entirely happy nature of the life of Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmidt."

The West.

—Louis Compau, the first white settler at Grand Rapids, Mich., died on the 13th inst.

—The heavy frost on Monday night killed the early cherries and small fruits throughout Iowa.

—Gen. E. Dumont, recently appointed Governor of Idaho Territory, died at his residence, near Indianapolis, Ind., on Saturday.

—Five men engaged in log-driving on the Chippewa river, in Wisconsin, have been drowned during the past week.

—The residence of Mathias Kerle, at Germantown, Wis., was burned down recently, and himself and wife, both of them over 60 years old, perished in the flames.

—A heavy snow-storm prevailed throughout Montana Territory on Monday. Nine inches of snow fell in the mountains. The streams are swollen, and bridges are being carried away.

—The agent of the Bank of Montreal at Perth, Canada, has absconded, being a defaulter to the extent of $18,000. He is very respectably connected. The affair causes great excitement.

—On Friday night, all the barns belonging to M. & R. G. Stevens, of Beaver Dam, Wis., were burned, together with 24 cows, valued at $1,200, 600 bushels of oats, 20 tons of hay, and a quantity of wheat, corn, &c.

—Fears are entertained in Minnesota of another Indian raid at Leech Lake, by the Pillage Indians, after sugar making is over. Every precaution is being taken to avert the impending danger.

—Indianapolis is agitated over the mysterious disappearance of several young girls, from ten to sixteen years of age. A strong suspicion exists that there is an organized band, the object of which is to entice away or abduct girls for purposes of prostitution. The police are engaged in investigating the matter.

—There was another heavy snowstorm along the Valley of the Platte on the 13th inst., so that it was dangerous for man or beast to be away from shelter. A dead body was found near Grand Island Station, being that of a soldier from Fort Kearney, named Foley, who had perished in the storm of the 9th and 10th. His body had been robbed when found.

—The coal miners of St. Clair county, Ill., have suspended work, under the apprehension that a reduction of wages was designed by the owners of three mines, furnishing over ninety per cent. of the coal used in St. Louis harbor and city. The suspension took the owners by surprise, and found them without any stock on hand. The result is, therefore, a famine, and steamers bound to St. Louis have been telegraphed to supply themselves with coal at other points.

—The most destructive fire that ever visited the thriving city of Grand Rapids, Mich., devastated the important business portion of the town Tuesday night. Six large shops on the canal, ten brick stores on the west side of Canal street, three dwellings, and two barns fell a prey to the devouring element. The total loss is $300,000. Two hundred workmen were thrown out of employment, who also lost $3,000 worth of their own tools. Further details are not yet known.

The South.

—A man named John Van Orden died at St. Louis, on Friday, from a pistol-shot he received a few days since from his father-in-law, John Irvin. The cause of it was that Irvin found that Van Orden had another wife living in New York at the time he married Irvin's daughter.

—Gov. Ito, the Secretary of Finance of Japan, on Saturday visited the City Hall at Washington, where he spent some hours in witnessing the mode of registering voters. He then repaired to the Interior Department to examine into the working of the various branches of the Government there located.

—The Baltimore boot and shoe manufacturers employ female operatives. They have just discovered that the girls had in operation for a good while outsiders of their sex from getting employment. The result of the discovery is—"one fell swoop"—by which the organization are discharged bodily from the employ of the manufacturers. Another result is that the male operatives, 2,000 in number, sided with the weak vessels and "struck" immediately on receipt of the news, and all the factories in town are closed. Thus, as Corporal Nym says, things must be as they may.

Foreign.

—The amount of credit to be asked of the German Parliament is 120,000,000 thalers.

—Rochefort writes boldly against the Commune, denouncing Piatt and his set as abominable tyrants, if not, as is probable, downright fools.

—Archbishop Durboy was stripped naked, bound to a pillar, and scourged and mocked for two hours by a band of 200 Reds.

—The official journal guardedly denies that the National Assembly is the Government of France, but says, pointedly, that Napoleonism and Communism must perish.

—A number of manufactures have been arrested by order of the Commune, and the manufactories closed, in order to force the workmen to join the National Guard.

—The price of fresh meat has been doubled, and preserved meat is difficult to obtain. A well known American banker has offered to purchase the column in the Place Vendome, and to transport it to Central Park, New York.

—The Church Saint Roche has been seized by the Nationals and the people ejected. A crowd collected, and a woman denounced a man attired in plain clothes as a priest. She was beaten terribly. This is the first sign of reaction in favor of the priests.

—On Tuesday a Lieutenant of the National Guard was wounded by a Prussian at St. Denis. A conflict ensued between the French and Prussians, and some members of the Commune soon made their appearance with a flag of truce, but the Prussians declined to recognize it. The disturbance, however, soon ended.

—Picard has issued the following circular to the prefects: "The insurgents have met a decisive check. Our troops have captured a redoubt at Chatillon, with 2,000 prisoners. Flourens and Duval are dead, and Henry is a prisoner. Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and Assy has been imprisoned by his own followers. The Government is happy to inform you of the condition of affairs which it has effected."

Congressional Summary.

The amnesty bill was laid on the table by the Senate on the 11th inst.——The Ku-Klux bill then came up and underwent a long debate, which was broken off by adjournment.

In the House, the Senate bill to pay Schenck his salary as Minister to England was taken from the table and passed.——The deficiency bill, which passed the House and came back from the Senate afterward with several amendments, was severely criticised by Dawes. He stated that some of the amendments were objectionable in the highest degree—covering almost all the defeated appropriations of last session. He denounced the profligate extravagance of the Senate. Cox, Brooks, Finkelnburg, Randall and Niblack coincided with Dawes, and each denounced the action of the Senate in bitter terms. Notwithstanding the objections offered the amendments were concurred in.——Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 12th, the resolution of Sherman, introduced on the 11th, relative to tariff and internal revenue adjustment during the recess, passed. It is not the purpose of the members of the Finance Committee to take the subject up until after the fall elections.——Poole delivered a lengthy speech upon North Carolina politics and in defense of the officials of that State.——The Senate adjourned at 4:30.

In the House, Brooks presented a petition for the repeal of the income tax.——Holmes offered an amendment to the deficiency bill, providing for the payment of $100 bounty promised to the troops who entered the service under President Lincoln's proclamation of May, 1861. Dawes made a point of order on the amendment which excluded its consideration, but Stoughton promised that the Military Committee would report such a bill.——The Senate amendment, repealing the law limiting the expenditures for the Marine Hospital at Chicago to $300,000, and extending it to $359,779, was concurred in.——Senate amendment, repealing the act requiring the meeting of each new Congress to be on the 4th of March, was concurred in, but a motion to reconsider was carried, and a discussion of the wisdom of the present law for opening Congress on the 4th of March was entered into with vigor and earnestness, the general expression of opinion being against it. Dawes spoke of the uselessness of the main part of the business of the present session, and of the folly of so much legislation in the country. He thought the Republican party had come to its recent disasters by foolish speech-making on subjects irrelevant to the prosperity of the country. Farnsworth thought the present Congress had been prolific of nothing but folly, and he believed the people would have been better off if there had been no session. The subject will come up again to-morrow.——Adjourned.

The morning session of the Senate, on the 13th, was occupied by debate upon the Ku-Klux bill, Thurman and Sumner being the participants in the discussion. Sumner signified his intention to vote for the bill.——An evening session was had, at which the debate was continued until midnight.——Adjourned.

The House proceeded with the consideration of the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.——The amendment repealing the law which requires the meeting of each new Congress on the 4th of March was concurred in, and hereafter Congress will not follow the old custom of meeting on the 4th of March.——The Senate amendment appropriating $30,000 for expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Outrages in the Southern States was concurred in.——Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 14th, quite an interesting scene occurred. Howe withdrew the charges made in his San Domingo speech, of Sumner's unfaithfulness to the Republican party. After that Senator's speech of yesterday, Howe said he could not doubt his full sympathy with its principles. In accusing Sumner, however, he had not done so in a spirit of wilfulness. He thought he might be allowed to add, in his own vindication, that no one would suspect him of having wilfully made that mistake, especially when it was considered that it was an inference drawn by a large portion of the Republican press, and, he might say, by the entire Democratic press. Sumner replied. Howe did an injustice the other day, and he should have known it. I, on that occasion, tried to save the Republican party from responsibility for an act of wrong. It was on that account, among others, that I spoke. I am a member of the Republican party, faithful to it always, and I cannot see it made responsible for a violation of international law and the Constitution of the United States, without interposing my humble effort to save it. In that spirit I spoke. The Senator arraigned me when I was trying to save the Constitution of my country.——Schurz made a strong speech, criticising the Ku-Klux bill as amended by the Judiciary Committee, but agreeing generally to its provisions, and sharply arraigning the Democracy for the Southern situation. He claimed that, notwithstanding he had differed with the administration, he was nevertheless a Republican, and did not design leaving the party.——An amendment to the Ku-Klux bill was agreed to, giving the President power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in the South until the end of the next regular session of Congress. After some further amendments, one of which was simply to continue the present test oath in force, the bill passed by a vote of 45 yeas to 19 nays. The vote was a party vote, except that Hill, Robertson, Schurz, Tipton and Trumbull voted with the Democrats in the negative.——Adjourned.

Another personal explanation was made in the House in regard to the speech of Garrett, of Kentucky. A vote was taken on it and it was excluded from publication in the *Congressional Globe*.——The deficiency bill again came under consideration, and $20,000 were appropriated toward rebuilding the Sisters' Orphan Asylum, at Charleston, S. C.——The Senate amendment requiring national banks to pay the expenses of printing their own notes was concurred in.——Adjourned.

on the 13th was its refusal to consider the House general amnesty bill. The passage of the bill was urgently advocated by the Senators from South Carolina and by Senator Wilson. It was opposed by Morton and Conkling, who finally succeeded in preventing the consideration of the bill. It is now considered doubtful if the measure will be considered this session, as a determined effort will be made to secure a final adjournment on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The House resumed its consideration of the remaining amendments to the deficiency bill. The amendment for the establishment of a park at Washington was taken up, and after a sharp debate, was rejected. Several other amendments were rejected, when a motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected. A committee of conference on the disagreeing votes was then ordered.——Shellabarger called from the Speaker's table the Ku-Klux bill as returned from the Senate. He moved to consider all the amendments except the last two. As for those, he would move a non-concurrence, and ask for a committee of conference. His motion was seconded, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The *habeas corpus* amendment was rejected—86 yeas, 93 nays. The oath of jurors' amendment was rejected without yeas and nays. The Sherman amendment, assessing damages on localities, was rejected by 45 yeas to 135 nays. A committee of conference was then appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.——Adjourned.

Interesting Developments—Thiers Intriguing for Napoleon.

La Capitale, the republican journal of Rome, prints in its issue of March 28 the following remarkable statement: "On Saturday last, the 25th inst., Father Becks received a courier from France, leaving two dispatches; one from Col. Charette, the other from Thiers. Charette stated in his that he had come to an understanding with Napoleon regarding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Napoleon confessed that the French clergy had led him into error; that he was ready to give up all the papers he held, compromising certain ecclesiastics noted for their Gallicanism, the only condition of the papal restoration to be this: That Pius IX. should embrace liberal views with respect to the temporal power. Charette promises to send 50,000 men on to Paris to restore the Napoleonic government. He wants the Jesuits to open asylums throughout Italy in which zouaves and other volunteers of the Catholic Church may be sheltered, so as to be ready at a given time to burst out at once all over the peninsula. 'Rest assured,' concludes Charette, 'that within three months' time Napoleon will be enthroned once more in Paris.'

"The dispatch of Thiers is addressed to Charette. In this, Thiers states that he trusts entirely to him, and that in exchange for his good offices for the restoration of order he should be permitted to make his attempt to re-establish the temporal power of the Pope. A meeting of Jesuit fathers was at once held, a reply prepared for the courier, and he left the next day."

The *Capitale* adds: "This is in accordance with the letters of Napoleon, written to win the hearts of the soldiers. It is also known that Charette is collecting troops for an attack on Rome. It will surprise nobody to hear that Thiers has turned a Bonapartist."

ESSAY ON FATTENING CATTLE.

Read before the Elk Grove Farmers' Club by O. M. Richards.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The question for discussion this evening is of great importance to us farmers, and to the community generally.

It has been said no cattle, no manure; no manure, no crop; or in other words cattle are by common consent the best animals to convert its product into manure. As we cannot keep cattle for the purpose of keeping manure alone, and as the end of all cattle kind is sooner or later expected to be beef, the question is properly asked how we can fatten them the cheapest. It is argued by some, and with a good show of reason, that grass is the cheapest and best food for cattle, that it will put on more weight in a given length of time than anything else. Admitting all this, yet the fact is before us that we want fat cattle all of the time, in winter as well as in summer, and we also want the coarse products of the farm, such as hay, straw and cornfodder, converted into manure. It would be impossible to supply the market with grass fattened cattle. So it is a matter of necessity, if not one of choice, that we shall feed cattle. Some argue that grain cannot be fed to cattle with profit, that the hog is the only animal that will make flesh at a profit out of grain.

It is true I have known a great deal of good corn fed cattle where it took sixty bushels to make two hundred lbs. of beef. The grain took the place of shelter. It kept up the vital functions of the animal and made the beef besides. It is equally true that I have known of vast quantities of corn fed to hogs, that 60 bushels did not make more than 300 lbs. of pork, and I doubt as hogs are usually fed if the average is much more. It is a fact known to every one that it takes a certain amount of food to sustain an animal so that he will neither gain nor lose in flesh, and that it takes very much more in our climate if that animal is exposed to all of the severity of the weather during our long winters. I do not think that any one will dispute the assertion that he who keeps an animal and feeds so as to just keep him where he is, has lost both his labor and his feed; the only return he gets is the manure, and poor at that. If he suffers him to fall off he has lost labor, feed, and part of his animal. Now, I am well convinced from a long experience in feeding cattle in all imaginable ways—I have fed indoors and out, whole corn and ground corn, and cooked; have turned them into a cornfield to help themselves—that if we protect our cattle from the storms and cold, and feed with cheap, coarse food, such as hay, straw or cornfodder, we can sustain them, or in other words run the machine; that grain properly fed to them will give as great and even greater returns than if fed to hogs. In stall feeding it is absolutely necessary that your cattle should be so arranged that every one should get his proper share of food with absolute certainty and perfect regularity. This hap-hazard way of feeding, where some eat more than they should, and others do not get enough, is to be abominated by all good feeders of cattle. And I would say farther that the eye of the feeder should be ever on his stock; that he should not feed at any one time more than they will eat up clean.

In speaking of the kind and preparation of food for fattening cattle I cannot do better than to quote L. F. Allen. He says, "finely cut hay or cornfodder with finely ground corn meal is the very best way possible to put flesh on any ruminating animal, and that the fodder should be so proportioned as to fill the stomach, with meat enough added to give all the nourishment necessary in the way of fattening." These proportions will have to be varied according as the weather is mild or severe, less grain being required in mild weather and more in severe; this must be a matter of close observation with the intelligent feeder. My experience leads me to believe that from four to six quarts of meal per day under the above conditions is about the amount necessary for the most rapid and economical feeding of cattle. Such, gentlemen, I deem the perfection of stall feeding.

PIE CRUST.—Take equal parts of Graham and fine flour; rub the shortening in as usual, but do not make it very rich; to the water which is used for mixing add a little molasses, say two or [illegible] oughly stirred one-fourth of a teaspoon of soda; knead a little softer than ordinary crust.

Valuable Recipes.

MOTHERS will be interested to know that turpentine is a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it, and place the flannel on the throat and chest. In very severe cases, from three to five drops may be taken inwardly.

TO SOFTEN KID BOOTS.—Melt a quarter of a pound of tallow, then pour it into a jar, and add to it the same weight of olive oil; stir, and let it stand till cold. Apply a small quantity occasionally with a piece of flannel. Should the boots be very dirty cleanse them with warm water. It will soften any leather.

HOW TO KILL POULTRY.—Open the beak of a fowl, then with a pointed and narrow knife make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the vertebra, and cause immediate death; after which hang the fowls up by the legs till the bleeding ceases. Fowls killed in this manner keep longer and do not present unsightly external marks, as those killed by the ordinary system of wringing the neck.

TANNING MOLE SKIN.—We find the following in the *New England Farmer*: "Take the hide and draw it over a medium-sized corn cob, and place it in the sun. Then apply sweet oil to it once every twenty-four hours to prevent the hide from getting dry. After giving the hide about five applications of this oil, then take a little fine alum rub the hide with it thoroughly. By this time the hide is perfectly tanned."

TO MAKE a good jelly for invalids, take a leg of well fed pork, just as cut up, break it, and break the bone. Set it over a gentle fire, with three gallons of water, and simmer to one. Let half an ounce of mace, and the same of nutmegs, stew in it. Strain through a fine sieve. When cold, take off the fat. Give a chocolate cup the first and last thing, and at noon, adding salt to suit the taste. This is very valuable in all cases of debility where animal food is admissible.

TO MAKE MEAT TENDER.—The tenderness of meat will greatly depend upon the proper length of time which it has been allowed to hang before cooking—a fact which most housewives well know, but few put into practice. This hanging process slightly seperates the muscular fibers, and also develops some stimulating properties in the meat. Indeed it is the first step to decomposition; but it really renders the same joint tender which, unhung and fresh from the butcher's stall, would set the jaws of the whole family aching.—*Good Health.*

Comparative Profit of Flax and Wheat Raising.

From the St. Paul Press.

Seeing in the papers every little while articles on the culture of flax, and all setting forth its advantages, and none to show the real difference between wheat culture and that of flax, I thought that I would give you my experience in the flax business:

Flax.	Dr.
To twelve acres plowing, $2.00	$24.00
To getting in seed	8.00
To 7 bushels seed, $1.25	8.75
To 2½ bushels use of same	3.12
To 12 acres reaping	12.00
To binding and shocking	15.00
To hauling and threshing	30.00
To cleaning seed	4.00
To hauling to market	5.00
	$102.87
CR.	
By 83½ bushels seed, $1.25	$104.38
Net profit on the 12 acres of flax	$1.51

Go right in, brother farmers, to the flax business, for here you see a net gain of 12 7-12 cents per acre. Now, the more you sow, the more 12 7-12 cents you will get; and if you get enough of them you will get rich soon.

Now, for my wheat. On the flax ground, or seven acres of it, the balance, five acres, was corn ground, and should have grown just as good wheat as the other, the whole being ground that had but three or four crops and could not have been run very hard. The wheat was raised the year before the flax. Flax raised last year:

Twelve acres plowing, $2	$24.00
Sowing and dragging	12.00
Eighteen bushels seed	18.00
Harvesting and stacking	30.00
Threshing	23.00
Cleaning and marketing	28.00
Total	$135.00
CR.	
By 228 bushels wheat at $1, the present price of No. 2 at Kasson, our market in this vicinity	$266.00
Net profit on wheat on same ground over and above the flax	131.49

This is my experience in the flax business and wheat on the same ground, assuming that the five acres into corn would produce the same amount of wheat that the other seven did, and this I think is a fair way to make the estimate. The wheat was cut with a Marsh harvester, which, by the way, is the machine to cut all standing grain with. Now, Mr. Editor, if the people wish to raise flax it is their privilege, but as for me they need not count me in very heavy.

Yours for the interest of the flax grower,
J. A. COLLAR.

WASIOJA, March 8, 1871.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT ASPARAGUS.—We copy the following from the *Rural New Yorker*:

Prepare the ground for the reception of the roots by applying a liberal amount of good stable manure. The older and more fully decomposed the better. There is no danger of putting on too much, for asparagus is one of those plants that will thrive in the richest soils, and its value depends almost entirely upon the rapidity of its growth. The manure should be worked into the soil deeply, and thoroughly mixed up with it, not put into layers, as is often done. Nothing less than eighteen inches in depth of rich soil will make a good asparagus bed. Then the ground is made ready and harrowed or raked level, open trenches six inches deep and four feet apart, either by plowing two furrows, throwing the soil to the right and left, or with a spade. Place the plants in the bottom of these trenches and two feet apart. Spread the roots out level, and then cover and rake or harrow down the surface. If the soil is light, it is a good plan to roll or pack it down over the plants.

Some old fogy gardeners, when preparing an asparagus bed, dig out the soil two or three feet deep and place stones in the bottom, and then fill up with coarse rubbish, manure and soil, and cover the plants twelve to eighteen inches deep; but modern ideas are against such a practice. If the roots are not covered more than six inches they will start much earlier in spring than if placed deeper. Of course, if you want white-stalked asparagus you must plant deep; but no one who knows anything about this delicious vegetable will purchase or cook such stuff, for it is only that portion of the stalk which has been exposed to the light and air that is fit to eat. These elements are as necessary to make asparagus stems tender and healthy food, as their absence is in the preparation of celery for the same purpose.

DEATH BY DROWNING AND COLD.—The Phenomena of Death by Drowning and Cold formed the subject of Dr. Richardson's experimental and practical lecture on Tuesday. He showed, amongst other experiments, that fish which would be presumed to be dead from what he called "glacial death," were easily recoverable. His view as to the suddenness of the collapse of the body in water at freezing point is that the exhaustion follows on peripheral nervous shock, due to the cold, and quick succeeding exhaustion of the nervous centers. Thus the temperature of the brain was reduced to 50 deg. Fahrenheit in an animal drowned in freezing [illegible] while the temperature of the chest and abdomen was at 79 deg. Fahrenheit. Death from drowning under ice is, Dr. Richardson says, one of the most rapid of deaths, and is completed, he believes, with so quick an extinction of consciousness as to be painless. The heart retains its power of action, the blood remains fluid, and the muscles keep up their irritability for a long time after apparent dissolution; and so favorable are all the conditions for renewal of living action, even for two hours, that a considerable advance in the practice of resuscitation must follow upon further careful and laborious experimental research.—*Lancet.*

Health Hints.

TYPHUS FEVER patients are now treated in Germany with cold-water baths.

A CASE of sudden death from the use of hydrate of chloral is reported from Connecticut. The patient had used the article for some time without harm, but the first dose from a new lot proved fatal. The article seemed pure when analyzed. We are warned that this substance also should be used with extreme caution.

EXPERIMENTS have lately been conducted at the Birmingham Children's Hospital, which point to the fact that scarlet fever is communicable through the medium of the laundry. It has always been held that the clothing of fever patients is infectious, but now the fact has been elicited that the mixing of such clothes with others in the wash is an active agent in the spread of the disease. It is thought that boiling will destroy the germs, but the clothes should be boiled, as well as washed, separately from the others. Burning is a remedy concerning which there is no doubt.

THE COATING OF THE TONGUE.—In health the tongue has hardly a discernible lining; disease quickly gives it one. In inflammation of the respiratory textures at the commencement of fevers, in disorders of large portions of the abdominal mucous tract, the epithelium accumulates, and the tongue has a loaded, whitish appearance. The coat is apt to be yellowish in disturbances of the liver, and of a brown or very dark hue when the blood is contaminated. But we must be very sure, in drawing our inferences, that the abnormal aspect be not due to the food partaken of or to medicine. Its color is also modified by the character of the occupation. Thus, as Chambers asserts, there is a curious, smooth, orange-tinted coating on the tongue of tea-tasters. A local cause sometimes gives rise to a thick opaque coat. For instance, decayed teeth may produce a yellow sheathing on one side. Affections of the fauces also occasion a deep yellow hue. Again, some persons wake up every morning with their tongues covered at the back with a heavy coating, which wears off during the day.—*Dr. J. M. DaCosta.*

A MR. HOPE, in a paper before the British Association, described a cure he had effected of scarlet fever upon his child by carbolic acid. He isolated the child. To kill the germs in the throat and cure the pain in swallowing, he used a gargle of one part of carbolic acid to two hundred parts of water. This had an instantaneous effect of the most cheering kind. He put clothes wrung out of the same proportion of carbolic acid and water on the bed, over the bed, and about the room, in it near the door, for them to wash their hands in whenever they went out of the room. In a few days the child recovered, and during the process of "desquamation" he bathed the child's body with the same mixture. Before the child recovered sufficiently to prevent others from catching the disease, some of the family came in contact with it, by going into the sick-room, and carried it to another child in the family. This, however, was taken in season and soon cured, and the house was cleared of the dire disease. Carbolic acid, however, is a very dangerous substance, and should be used only with great caution, under professional guidance.

PHYSICAL CAPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—Every hour that a child sleeps is just so much investment of physical capital for years to come. Every hour after dark that a child is awake is so much capital withdrawn. Every hour that a child lives a quiet, tranquil, joyous life of such sort as kittens live on hearths, squirrels in sunshine, is just so much investment in strength and steadiness and growth of the nervous system. Every hour that a child lives a life of excited brain working, either in a school-room or in a ball-room, is just so much taken away from the reserved force which enables nerves to triumph through the sorrows, through the labors, through the diseases of later life. Every mouthful of wholesome food that a child eats, at seasonable hours, may be said to tell on every moment of his life, no matter how long it may be. Victor Hugo, the benevolent exile, has found out that to be well fed once in seven days for one meal has been enough to transform the apparent health of all the poor children in Guernsey. Who shall say that to take once in seven days, or even once in thirty days, an unwholsome supper of chicken salad and champagne may not leave as lasting effects on the constitution of a child?—*Independent.*

—The editor of a New York theatrical paper published a scurrilous criticism on the performance there, and Booth afterward refused him admission. The editor carried the case to the court, and Judge Brady issued a mandamus, compelling the tragedian to show cause.

—Paris news is that the Government will certainly put down the insurgents, who may, however, do terrible things before they are overthrown.

"It Saved My Life."

WORDS OF A RELIABLE DRUGGIST.

What is the Value of Money when Compared to Health.

Allen's Lung Balsam

Is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

It Acts on the Kidneys,
It Acts on the Liver,
Which makes it more than a Cough Remedy.

Read the following from a reliable druggist of Michigan:

MARINE CITY, Mich., July 27, 1870.

J. N. Harris & Co.—Dear Sir: The Allen's Lung Balsam has arrived. I would not like to be without it, for it has saved my life. I took a bad cold and cough, and finally Consumption was seated upon me. I was in a very bad state. I tried everything that was recommended, and spent a great deal of money, but got no help. I had the Allen's Lung Balsam for sale, but I knew nothing of its merits. I did not like to take it, without knowing more about it. I had not sold a bottle. When your agent called on me I told him I could not sell a medicine I knew nothing about. He urged me to try it myself. I did so, and to my grateful surprise the first bottle stopped my cough, and before the third bottle was taken my lungs were healed and well, and I can now speak knowingly to my friends and customers of the qualities of Allen's Lung Balsam.

I remain, respectfully,
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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

VOL. I. AUBURN, DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1871. NO. 17.

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BY
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Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

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ADVICE TO GIRLS.—Somebody gives the following advice to girls. It is worth volumes of fiction and sentimentalism: Men who are worth having want women for wives. A bundle of gewgaws, bound with a string of flats and quavers, sprinkled with cologne and set in a carmine saucer—this is no help for a man who expects to raise a family of boys on bread and meat. The piano and lace frames are good in their places, and so are ribbons, frills and tassels; but you cannot make a dinner of the former, nor a bed-blanket of the latter—and awful as such an idea may seem to you, both dinner and bed-blankets are necessary to domestic happiness. Life has its realities as well as fancies; but you make it all decorations, remembering the tassels and curtains, but forgetting the bedstead. Suppose a man of good sense, and of course good prospects, to be looking for a wife, what chance have you to be chosen? You may cap him, or you may trap him, but how much better for him to make it an object for him to catch you. Render yourself worth catching, and you need no shrewd mother or brother to help you find a market.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF AN EX-CONDUCTOR.—The "Fat Contributor," of the Cincinnati *Times*, has the following in regard to an old conductor promoted to train dispatcher: "Habit was very strong with the ex-conductor. As he sat in the office he would start every time he heard a bell ring and yell 'All aboard.' Then he would go about the office at intervals and try to collect fare of his assistants. We dropped in casually one afternoon, and Billy wanted to know if we had a pass. He couldn't get accustomed to his new position at all. He pined to be again on the road. One day he begged the boys to put him through a collision, which they did to his entire gratification. They tore his clothes nearly off, blackened his eyes, broke a kerosene lamp over his head and piled a red-hot stove on top of him. Billy was in an ecstacy of delight, and declared he hadn't enjoyed himself so much since he had a bile."

CLEANSING VARNISHED PAINT.—In cleansing paint which has been varnished, there is nothing better than weak tea. All tea leaves from several drawings should be saved and boiled over early in the morning of the paint-cleansing day. If boiled in an old tin pail or pan, the tea can easily be strained off for use. Wet a flannel in it and wipe the oak-grained paint, and you will be surprised at its brightness. No soap is needed, no milk; the tea is the most capital detergent ever invented. Wipe the paint dry with a soft cloth; you will find that very little elbow grease is needed. White varnished paint is cleansed as rapidly with it as the grained.

GRIEF knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; and common suffering is a far stronger link than common joy.

Home, School and Church.

It was the opinion of Sir Walter Scott that the following beautiful lines of Byron's are the best that erratic poet ever wrote, and stand prominent among the poetic gems of literature:

There is a mystic thread of life,
So dearly wove with mine alone,
That destiny's relentless knife,
At once must sever both or none.

There is a form on which these eyes
Have often gazed with fond delight;
By day that form their joy supplies,
And dreams restore it through the night.

There is a voice whose tunes inspire
Such thrills of rapture through my breast,
I would not hear a seraph choir
Unless that voice should join the rest.

There is a face whose blushes tell
Affection's tale upon the cheek,
But pallid at one fond farewell,
Proclaims more love than words can speak.

There is a lip which mine have pressed,
And none have ever pressed before;
It vowed to make me sweetly blessed,
And mine, mine only pressed it more.

There is a bosom all my own
Hath pillowed oft this aching head;
And mouth which smiles on me alone,
And eyes whose tears with mine are shed.

There are two hearts whose movements thrill
In unison so closely sweet,
That pulse to pulse responsive still,
They both must heave or cease to beat.

There are two souls whose equal flow,
In gentle streams so calmly run,
That when they part, they part! ah, no!
They *cannot* part, these souls are one!

AN INFAMOUS NAME.

Translated from the French.

Toward the end of the month of November in the year 1813, an old man was walking slowly along the Quai St. Michel, in Paris, and seemed to direct his footsteps toward the populous but impoverished neighborhood that, even more at that time than to-day, surrounded the dark capital of Notre Dame. He was somewhat bent in figure and leaned upon a cane. A wide brimmed hat covered his head and almost concealed his features. Yet, though night was coming on, it was not difficult to distinguish the venerable mildness of his face, and the expression of profound disappointment which rested upon it. The surging of the crowd, the salutary influence of the walk, and the beautiful evening occasionally lent him an air of contentment, but the set sadness would soon seize upon him again, and his features would fall back into their first expression of bitterness. Then he would struggle against the fatal idea that had become fixed upon him; he would raise his head; he would look about him; he sought distraction in all the surrounding objects; but nothing succeeded in relieving him from his evident suffering, and he would soon relapse into his old dejection.

In spite of his age, for he was not less than sixty years old, the old man arrived at the Place Notre Dame, went into several of the houses, ascended the steps into the third and fourth stories, visited several families in which there were sick persons, and consoled all the poor creatures he saw with soft and pleasant words. He brought prompt relief to the sufferers; he gave encouragement to all the others, and praised their perseverance and friendly offices; and he seldom left a room without leaving on the mantle a sum of money sufficient to buy the medicine which he had prescribed, or the day's bread for the poor family.

When he had finished his work of charity; had made the rounds, and had neither gratuitous consultations to give nor alms to distribute, he started for home, and was just calling a hack—for he was tired enough—when he heard a trembling voice soliciting alms. He turned about and saw that it was a young man who had spoken to him.

"Why don't you work?" asked the old gentleman. "I am not rich enough to assist those who can assist themselves."

The beggar did not answer a single word, but turned about hurriedly and ran away to the bank of the river, where, after a brief moment of hesitation or of prayer, he was about to throw himself into the Seine, when he felt some one seize his arm. It was the old man whom he had spoken to a few minutes before, and who, guessing the beggar's intention, had run after him as fast as his almost octogenarian limbs would permit, to save the rash young man from suicide.

"Forgive me a moment of hardness and forgetfulness," said the elder, holding out a five franc piece to the younger, but the latter gently put aside the hand that offered him help.

"I might as well die to-day as to-morrow," was his reply. "The charity which I begged in a moment of weakness would only serve to prolong my wretched existence for a day or two."

He then tried to walk away, but succumbing to his weakness fell to the ground.

"Give it to me, then, sir," he added; "the disease which is devouring me will bring death in a few days, and, thanks to your charity, I may be able to appear before my God without the crime of 'suicide' written upon my brow. Give it to me, and I may die innocent and without remorse."

The old man took the youth's hand and placed his finger upon the pulse. It indicated the existence of a violent fever, and the light of a passing carriage showed him a face which had been sadly altered and bore the impress of serious illness. He also recognized by the clothes and manners of the unfortunate young man that he did not belong to the working classes.

"Your condition demands the care of a physician," he said. "If you will trust me I will give it to you."

"I would rather die than go to the hospital," said the sick man.

"I will not take you to the hospital, but to a family that is very devoted to me, and will treat you as a son. Come, give me your arm; old as I am, I still have strength enough to hold you up."

He half led, half carried the young man to a neighboring house, then up three pairs of stairs into a little apartment occupied by an honest workingman's family.

"Mme. Jeanne," said the doctor, addressing a woman about forty years of age, "you have often expressed the desire to do me some service. Here is the chance. This young man—one of my friends—is very sick. Take him to board with you until his recovery. Here is money which will pay you for the extra expense you will have."

"We would rather give him our own bed," was the answer, "than to have any of your friends sleep badly, doctor." Then both husband and wife set themselves about preparing a bed for the young man, who could hardly hold his head up. The doctor helped them to undress the invalid, left prescriptions for him, and went away.

Next day the young man's condition was much worse; his fever took a more virulent shape; he became delirious and wandered in a foreign language which the doctor recognised as German. He called his mother to his aid, he mingled national songs with his complaints and cries of despair; he promised his betrothed that he would soon marry her. Never did fever produce a more confused or more deplorable disorder of thought. For eight days and nights the two people to whom the doctor had confided the stranger watched by his bedside. The old doctor himself visited him several times a day, and at last their devotion found its reward. The delirium went off, the fever lost its danger and the patient could eat light food to revive his failing strength. There was great rejoicing in the humble lodging that day, for Antoine and his wife had conceived a parental affection for the young man who now owed their life to their care.

The convalescent's first words were to thank these good people, and then to ask them the name of the benevolent old man who had succored him. To his great surprise, he found that neither the husband nor the wife knew his name. He had once given assistance to one of their neighbors, and when the neighbors heard that Jeanne was sick, he had asked the doctor to cure her too, and the old gentleman had undertaken it, and succeeded in doing it. One day, when the old man was leaving the house where he brought health and happiness, Antoine had slipped into his hand three pieces of gold wrapped up in a bit of paper.

"You ought to have seen his look at this time," continued Antoine, "Do you think," he said, "that I use my art that you should give me the price of a whole month of your work? You have already lost too much of your time in taking care of your wife." Then he went away as though I had offended him, and he did not come back for eight days, and that was when he brought you with him.

This story, told by the poor people with praises for the old doctor at every word, touched the young man's heart and increased his gratitude. When he saw his benefactor come in the evening the invalid lifted his hand respectfully to his lips.

"I owe you my life," he said; "I owe you more, for, without you, I would have been guilty of a crime."

"Yes, it would have been a crime, my child," said the old man, "for it is always wrong to seek escape in suicide from the trials that God puts upon us, or even from the injustice that society heaps upon us in return for the services we have rendered it. God holds us accountable for the first, and for the second we should only revenge ourselves by pardoning." The old man sighed at these words, and with so much sadness that it was easy to comprehend that they reflected his own bitter experience.

"What," exclaimed the young man, "you, so noble, generous and wise—have you any reason to complain of society or your fellow-men?"

"We will not speak of that," replied the doctor; "let's rather talk of your plans, now that you are getting well. What do you propose to do, and how can I be useful to you?"

"I would owe you the account of my whole life, even if it had any secrets; but it is very simple and common place," was the reply. "I was born in Vienna, where my father practiced medicine with more renown than profit. He died poor about four years ago, and left my mother without any other resources than the legacy in dispute at Paris. I had been engaged in scientific studies at the university. Nothing would have been wanting to my happiness if I could have secured a small practice, sufficient to marry my cousin Mina, whom I loved, and to support us. But young doctors have a hard time to work into practice. After a year of useless efforts and disappointed hopes, my mother advised me to come to Paris and endeavor to recover the disputed legacy, as the only means of rendering my marriage possible. I obeyed, left Vienna, arrived at Paris, looked into the matter, and found that my rights were incontestible. But it was necessary to go into court, and I had not the money for lawyers and expenses. Besides, I was a foreigner and had no friend to recommend me. Just at this time, the war between France and Germany broke out; it was impossible for me to return home, and I could only be thankful that my obscurity kept me from being arrested and held as prisoner of war. I lived for a while by giving German lessons to some students, but sickness deprived me even of this support. Overcome, heart-broken, and almost mad,—you know the rest,—I forced myself to beg, and if it had not been for you, sir, I would have died a suicide's death."

"Your father's name is known to me, young man," said the physician. "I know that medicine and science are indebted to him for many important discoveries."

"My father directed his studies particularly on the nervous system. To him is owing the completion and verification of those works undertaken in other lands by Mojor, Castel, Cabinis, Petit, and Dr. Sue."

The old physician grew pale at these words, and his voice was much altered as he asked:

"And what was the result of his investigations?"

"That of all the punishments invented by man, there is none so terrible as that of beheading," was the reply of the young German.

The Doctor, who had arisen from his seat, the better to control the agitation which he experienced, now fell back into his chair and tried to speak; but his lips refused to do service, and his words were low and unintelligible.

"Yes," continued the convalescent, "my father had the mournful courage to renew all the experiences of the men I have mentioned. To snatch from nature its secrets, he would go to the scaffold to receive the heads that had fallen under the axe. The result of his investigation was, that he became convinced that the human intelligence remains intact long after decapitation, retaining the forces of the brain without losing any of the perceptions. Like Aldini, he demonstrated that the contraction of the muscles continues at least three-quarters of an hour after death. He has seen human heads, fully a quarter of an hour after separation from the bodies, close the eyes when exposed to a bright light. After having reopened the eyes, he has assured himself that these heads were sensible to the action of stimulants, that the tongue, hanging out of the mouth and pricked with a needle, is withdrawn rapidly, and that the features assume the expression of a painful sensation. He could prove that the organs of hearing long remain susceptible of receiving impressions. Twice have I myself seen the heads of two decapitated persons turn their eyes to the side from which their names were called."

The old physician buried his face in his hands and wept as he heard these things.

"My talk has frightened you, hasn't it?" continued the young man. "My father gave himself up to these terrible studies in order to combat the theories of a French physician, who was the inventor of the most cruel instrument of torture—an instrument to which, by a just retribution, his name is attached, and always will be—the Guillotine!"

The old doctor rose again, this time almost majestically.

"Young man," he said softly, but with an air of authority, "leave calumny to the vulgar, and do not accuse a good man upon popular and lying rumors. Guillotin—this Guillotin, whom you despise, and whom your father hated; Guillotin, whose name is never repeated without a shudder of disgust; Guillotin, whose name will be eternally attached to an instrument of capital punishment, deserves neither the hate, the shame, or the ignominy heaped upon him. Listen to me well, for the words I am about to say to you deserve to be understood and believed, once at least, by a pure and loyal heart.

"When the National Assembly was occupied in reinstating the ancient penal system, it proclaimed, as the fundamental principle of its work, the equality of pain for all classes of citizens, the personality of crime, the shame of which should not rest on the criminal's family, and, finally, the abolition of all useless torture and suffering. Guillotin, this object of execration even in Germany; Guillotin, who had for six years been pursuing the same studies as your father, and who—whether from error or reality—had arrived at results and convictions directly opposite—this man proposed the substitution of decapitation in place of the wheel, the rope and the butchery, by which capital punishment had been effected in the past. Once the head separated from the body, thought dies, he said to himself, and with thought all the suffering. The nervous movements which agitate the body are purely mechanical, he thought, and cannot produce any sensation. Strong in this conviction, he submitted his proposal and it was unanimously adopted. It only remained for him to continue and complete its work—his philanthropic work since it was intended to render the last moments of criminals less cruel than before. He then suggested, as the surest, speediest and least painful means of execution, the use of a machine known in Italy as the *manaia*, described by Father Labot and invented centuries ago, as may be proved by an old picture of the Byzantine school. This was Guillotin's crime! This is how he deserves the execration that pursues him! If his whole life was only known—his life, it may be said with just pride, which was without spot and without reproach; his life, which is pure before God and man; but alas! they only know how to condemn, calumniate and despise.

"Since you have heard the justification of his misfortune," continued the old gentleman; "since you no longer despise him—you do not, do you?—you should also learn the history of his whole life, in order that you may defend him, and that at least one voice may be raised in his favor. Born at Saintes, he was at first a Jesuit in the Irish college at Bordeaux, but his life soon appeared narrow and sterile to him. He left the convent, and came to Paris to give himself up to this passionate taste for medical science, or, rather (and I speak to you as I would before God, concealing neither good nor bad) that which prompted him to consecrate his life to the study of medicine was the hope that he might in this way be of more service to his suffering fellows. Important and conscientious work drew public attention to him, and he practiced his honorable profession, not without success and renown, up to the time that the French revolution broke out. The bodily physician had an ambition to become also the physician of the mind, and to associate himself with the great movement which, as he hoped, would emancipate the nation. He set himself at writing, and published the pamphlet entitled 'Petition des Habitants de Paris et des six Corps.' It demanded that the representation of the *tiers-etat* in the Assembly of the states-general should at least be equal to the two privileged classes taken together. The pamphlet excited a great deal of public attention. Parliament was alarmed at it, and summoned the writer to the bar to answer the charge of sedition. He refused to secede from any of his positions, and was finally acquitted by the greatest body in the state, almost receiving their approbation. He found a great crowd waiting for him outside; they applauded him, they called his name with transports of enthusiasm and gratitude—that name which has become so terrible, which I do not myself dare to pronounce.

"The author of this pamphlet retained his popularity and public favor for a long time. Elected among those who were to choose representatives in the State-general, he succeeded to the post of preparing the 'Declaration of the rights of Man,' afterward received the commission of editing a volume on the sanitary reforms of Paris, and of organising the schools of medicine, surgery and pharmacy. It was at this time that he conceived his fatal idea of reform in criminal jurisprudence.

"As a recompense he was thrown into prison—a prison in which even his unfortunate companion avoided him or heaped reproaches upon him. He waited death with resignation, almost with joy, when, on the 9th thermidor, the revolution which he had excited set him at liberty. He then wanted to quit Paris and seek an asylum in America, where he might live unknown, and escape the curses that had been attached to him in so unjust a manner. But he was ordered, in the name of his country, to remain in France and to devote the rest of his life to his fatherland. He could not refuse, and then founded that celebrated association known as L'Academie de Medicine, which has done the world so much service and is destined to do so much more. Eminent places and honors were offered to him, but he refused them all, wishing to expiate the crime of what he had regarded as a beneficence, in obscure but useful citizenship. Then he spread abroad the blessing of vaccination, he carried consolation from garret to garret; and if he was not happy, if one cruel thought consumed his soul, he was at least of service in stopping the tears of the poor people. And now, my friend, can you still accuse Guillotin?"

"He was an angel!" cried Jeanne.

"If ever I hear any one say ill of him," muttered her husband, as he rolled his sleeves up and displayed his muscular arm.

"I will devote my life to the purpose of defending him and fighting the criminal prejudice against him," added the young German.

"Nothing can break down this prejudice," interrupted the old man, sadly. "The injustice has lasted to this very day, and it will be perpetuated from year to year, from century to century. My name is immortal, but, great God! what an immortality it is! Never mind," he said, after a moment's thought in silence, "never mind; I will find justice in heaven, and I am near heaven, now. There remains but little bitterness now for these lips that have drank from the cup of sorrow so long."

The presentiment did not deceive him. The young German, who returned to Vienna the following year, thanks to the old man's protection and assistance, learned that Dr. Joseph Ignance Guillotin had died at Paris, April 26, 1814, at the age of 76 years.

An Address to the People.

The Democrats in Congress issued the following address to the people at the close of the session on Thursday, the 20th:

To the People of the United States:

Our presence and official duties at Washington have enabled us to become fully acquainted with the actions and designs of those who control the Radical party, and we feel called on to utter a few words of warning against the alarming strides they have made toward the centralization of power in the hands of Congress and the Executive. The time and attention of Radical leaders have been almost wholly directed to devising such legislation as will, in their view, best preserve their ascendancy, and no regard for wise restraints imposed by the Constitution has checked their reckless and desperate career. The President of the United States has been formally announced as a candidate for re-election. The declarations of his selfish supporters have been echoed by a subsidized press, and the discipline of party has already made adhesion to his personal fortunes the supreme test of political fealty. The partisan legislation to which we refer was decreed and shaped in secret caucus, where the extremest counsels always dominate, and were adopted by a subservient majority, if not with the intent, certainly with the effect, to place in the hands of the President the power to command his own renomination and to employ the navy, army and militia at his sole direction as a means of subserving his personal ambition. When the sad experience of the past two years, so disappointing to the hopes and generous confidence of the country is considered, in connection with the violent utterances and rash purpose of those who control the President's policy, it is not surprising that the gravest apprehensions for the future peace of the nation should be entertained. At a time when labor is depressed and every material interest is pampered by oppressive taxation, public offices have been multiplied beyond all precedent to serve as instruments in the perpetuation of power. Partisanship is the only test applied to the distribution of this vast patronage. Honesty, fitness and moral worth are openly discarded in favor of a truckling submission and a dishonorable compliance. Hence, enormous defalcations and wide-spread corruption have followed as a natural consequence of this pernicious system. By the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that after deductions of all proper credits, many millions of dollars remain due from ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue, and no proper diligence has ever been used to collect them. Reform in revenue, which all experience demonstrates to be necessary to a frugal administration of the government, as well as a measure of relief to an overburdened people, has been persistently postponed, or wilfully neglected. Congress now adjourns without having even attempted to reduce taxation, or to repeal the glaring impositions by which industry is crushed and impoverished. The Treasury is overflowing, and an excess of eighty millions of revenue is admitted; and yet, instead of some measure for present relief, a barren and delusive resolution is passed by the Senate to consider tariff and excise systems hereafter. As if the history of broken pledges and pretended remedies furnished any better assurance for future legislation than experience has done in the past. The ship-building and the carrying trade, once a source of national pride and prosperity, now languish under a crushing load of taxation, and nearly every other business is struggling, without profit, to maintain itself. Our agriculturists, while paying a heavy tax on all they consume, either to the Government or monopolists, find prices for their own products so reduced that honest labor is denied its just reward, and industry is prostrated by invidious discrimination. Nearly 200,000,000 acres of public lands, which should have been reserved for the benefit of the people, have been voted away to great corporations, neglecting our soldiers and enriching a handful of greedy speculators and lobbyists, who are thereby enabled to exercise most dangerous and corrupting influence over State and Federal legislation. If the career of these conspirators be not checked the downfall of free government is inevitable, and with it the elevation of a military dictator on the ruins of the Republic. Under the pretense of passing laws to enforce the Fourteenth amendment and for other purposes, Congress has conferred most despotic powers upon the Executive, and provided an official machinery by which the liberties of the people are menaced and the sacred rights of local self-government in States ignored, if not tyrannically overthrown. Modeled after the sedition laws, so odious in history, they are at variance with all the sanctified theories of our institutions; and the construction given by these Radical interpreters to the Fourteenth amendment is, to use the language of an eminent statesman, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, an annihilator of States. Under the last enforcement bill, the Executive may, in his discretion, thrust aside the Government of any State, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, arrest its Governor, imprison or disperse its Legislature, silence its Judges, and trample down its people under the armed heel of his troops. Nothing is left to the citizens of the States which can any longer be called rights. All is changed into mere sufferance. Our hopes for redress are in the calm good sense and sober second-thought of the American people. We call upon them to be true to themselves and to their past, and, disregarding party name and minor differences, to insist upon a decent equalization of power, the restricting of Federal authority within its just and proper limits, leaving to States that control over domestic affairs which is essential to their happiness, tranquility, and good government. Everything that malicious ingenuity could suggest has been done to irritate the people of the Middle and Southern States. Gross and exaggerated charges of disorder and violence own their origin to the mischievous minds of political managers in the Senate and House of Representatives, to which the Executive has, we regret to say, lent his aid, and thus helped to inflame popular feeling. In all this course of hostile legislation and harsh resentment, no word of conciliation, of kind encouragement, or fraternal fellowship has ever been spoken by the President, or by Congress, to the people of the Southern States. They have been addressed only in the language of proscription. They earnestly entreat our fellow-citizens in all parts of the Union to spare no efforts to maintain peace and order; to carefully protect the rights of every citizen; preserve kindly relations among all men, and to discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution, or any of its amendments. Let us, in conclusion, earnestly beg of you not to aid the present attempts of Radical partisan leaders to excite in the land, to renew the issues of the war, or to obstruct the return of peace and prosperity to the Southern States, because it is their only hope to divert the attention of the country from corruption and extravagance, their administration of public affairs, and dangerous and profligate attempts they are making toward creating centralized military government. In the five years following war, Radical administration have expended $1,200,000,000 for ordinary purposes alone, being within $300,000,000 of aggregate amount for same purposes in war and in peace during seventy-one years preceding June 30, 1861, not including in either case the sum paid upon principal or interest of public debt. It is trifling with the intelligence of the people for Radical leaders to pretend that this vast sum has been honestly expended. Hundreds of millions have been wantonly squandered. The expenditures of Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, were only $62,000,000, while for precisely the same purposes—civil list, army and navy pensions, and Indians—$164,000,000 were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. No indignation can be too stern and no scorn too severe for the assertion by unscrupulous Radical leaders that the great Democratic and Conservative party of the Union has or can have sympathy with disorders or violence in any part of the country, or in the deprivation of any man of his rights. We invoke their aid to uphold, protect and perpetuate the rights which every free man cherishes, to revive in all hearts the feelings of friendship, affection, and harmony, which are the best guarantees of law and order, and to throw around the humble citizen, wherever he may be, those protecting safeguards of personal liberty which the fundamental laws of our land assure, that we invoke the aid of all good men in the work of peace and reconciliation. We invite their generous co-operation, irrespective of all former differences of opinion, so that the harsh voice of discord may be relieved; that a new and dangerous sectional agitation may be checked; that burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, may be reduced to the lowest point consistent with good faith to every just and national obligation, and with a strictly economical administration of the Government, and that the States may be restored in their integrity and true relations to our Federal Union.

[Here follow the signatures of all Democratic Senators, and most of the Representatives.]

Napoleon on the Way to England.

The *Meuse*, of Liege, gives the following details of the passage of the ex-Emperor of the French through that city: "Napoleon III. arrived, as we announced, at a quarter to 11 in the evening, at the station of Les Guillemins, coming from Cassel, on the way for Ostend. The special train was composed of nine carriages—four for passengers, three luggage vans and two traveling coupes. He was in the diligence of the Count de Flandre, in which he had already made the transit from Libramont to Cassel, after the battle of Sedan. His suite consisted of about thirty persons. The Princess Mathilde, another lady and two other personages had quitted Brussels at 5 p. m. to meet him at Herbesthal. At this last station these persons took their places in the carriage with the ex-Emperor and accompanied him to Malines. The train halted for a few minutes in our station, Napoleon III., seated in an arm-chair, appeared to be dozing. He wore a General's uniform, covered by a cloak. He seemed in good health, only his hair has become considerably whiter. The Princess Mathilde was in deep mourning. One of our contributors who was on the spot, having had occasion to exchange a few words with the Prince de la Moskowa, communicated the contents of the dispatches received relative to the events in Paris. The Prince immediately alighted and hastened to the door of the carriage occupied by the Emperor. A few moments after the Imperial compartment, which had been previously almost dark, became illuminated, and Napoleon was seen reading the dispatches by the light of a wax candle. His countenance remained impassable, as usual, but not so that of his companions, to whom the news must have given great satisfaction. At five minutes after eleven the train again started. We may add that it reached Malines towards one in the morning, and stopped there to change the locomotive. The Princess Mathilde and her suite alighted at Malines from the train coming from Herbesthal. After having exchanged adieux with the fallen Emperor, the Princess and her companions got into a special train to return to Brussels, where they entered the Northern station towards half-past one."

EVERY ORGAN demands sustenance and support from the stomach. If the stomach cannot supply the aliment required, the whole system languishes. To rouse and regulate this great supplying organ, there is no preparation at present known that will compare with DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS; and, as two-thirds of all human ailments originate in indigestion, it follows, logically, that most of the diseases flesh is heir to are curable, *at their source*, by this powerful vegetable restorative.

"HORSE MEN," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for four or six nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

"SHALL I help you to alight?" said a young gentleman, addressing a bouncing country girl who was preparing to jump from a carriage in front of his office. "Thank you, sir," sweetly replied the girl, "but I don't smoke."

SAID A PARENT TO A CHILD.—"Just look at those shoes, only bought last week; good as new, all but the toes, which are worn through. Money thrown away, feet wet, stockings soiled, all because they were not Metal Tipped." Parents, take your choice, neat, genteel, Silver Tipped shoes, which never wear out at the toe, or shoes without Tips, with ragged holes and protruding toes. Which looks the Best? Which is the Cheapest?

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness*, and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs*. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be the same. OBTAIN only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*."

WE HAVE HEARD, recently, of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a coarse towel. Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub in well with the hand.

A NEWARK editor accounts for a contemporary wearing a clean shirt by saying that wrecks have been numerous on the Jersey coast.

A WIDOW holding a policy in The Mutual Life, of Chicago, on her deceased husband's life, gets the money herself; it cannot be taken for his debts.

The Dairyman's Ten Commandments.

1. Thou shalt not abuse or worry thy cow—thou, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy man-servant, nor thy dog, nor the boy whose business it is to "drive up" the cow; and thou shalt at all times treat thy cow kindly and gently, securing her confidence, and allowing no one to molest her or make her afraid.

2. Thou shalt not starve or stint thy cow for food, nor give her poor, innutritious or unwholesome feed of any kind whatsoever, but an abundance of that which is palatable and good for her system, that she may keep in good flesh, have a smooth coat and a clear eye; and thou shalt give her salt to lick whenever she liketh.

3. Thou shalt in no way deprive nor allow thy cow to be deprived of a plenty of clean water to drink, nor compel her to wallow in mud or to go a long distance to get water, nor to drink out of mud-holes, stagnant ponds or pools, nor to sup water from the holes in the earth made by her own feet, or the feet of other animals; but thou shalt give her an abundance of spring, brook or well water, kept clean enough for thine own use.

4. Thou shalt give thy cow ample shade in summer and a warm shelter in winter; and the latter shall be kept clean and sweet, and withal well ventilated; and thy cow shall have room for freedom of motion, a clean bed to lie on, and opportunity for such out-door exercise as she may desire, to the end that her blood shall freely circulate, that her muscles shall not deteriorate and become weak or stiffened, and that her digestion and appetite shall remain good.

5. Thou shalt milk thy cow in a cool place in summer, and when she is not heated or fretted, but standeth quiet and cheweth her cud, and in a clean place at all times; thou shalt clean thy cow's bag, milk her gently, and avoid getting filth into thy milk-pail; and thou shalt not save for thine own or thy neighbor's use, nor carry to the factory, any milk drawn from a cow with a calf less than four days old, nor milk drawn from a cow suffering from horn and hoof disease, or horn distemper, or fever, or garget, or any other disease, nor from any cow which thou hast good reason to believe is suffering from ill health.

6. Thou shalt keep everything about thy stable and dairy-house scrupulously clean; thou shalt thoroughly cleanse and scald—not merely rinse in hot water—all the pails, cans, strainers, pans and other utensils used in milking, carrying milk, setting milk, or manufacturing it into any of the products of the dairy; and thou shalt carefully keep thy milk from exposure to a foul, tainted or diseased atmosphere; so shalt thou prevent the oily particles in thy milk from absorbing bad odors, and fever malaria, and the virus of contagious disease; and thou shalt spare thyself the shame and sin of delivering milk that "tasteth of the barn-yard," and of introducing disease into the families of those who eat of the products of thy dairy.

7. Thou shalt cool and air thy milk as soon as drawn from the cow, by using the best appliances at thy command—not by putting cold water or ice in it, for that would be a violation of both the law and the commandments—but by bringing thy milk in contact with a cool surface above the freezing point, and exposing thy milk in thin sheets to a clean atmosphere, that it may become charged with oxygen, which hath a wonderful virtue to prevent souring and tainting. It is shrewdly suspected by some of the prophets that air-milk is of more value than cooling it, and experience showeth that stirring it with a dipper hath a preservative effect that should commend it to every patron of a cheese factory. Thou shalt confine thy milk in a covered can as short a time as possible, and protect it from the rays of the sun and the hot atmosphere. A woolen blanket thrown over the can, and a canvas stretcher over the milk-wagon, would be found quite efficacious—the blanket not to be used unless the milk is cooled.

8. Thou shalt not water thy milk by mixing with it the contents of the spring, the well, the cistern, the brook, the water-trough, or other source of water supply; nor by feeding the cow villainous slops, whey, or extremely succulent food, whereby the contents of thy milk-can shall be increased in quantity at the expense of quality, with the view of cheating thy neighbor; for thou wilt thereby be cheating thine own soul, and stand in constant danger of the penalty of the law.

9. Thou shalt not skim thy milk by taking off the cream that riseth in the can over night, that thou mayest have a little cream for coffee; nor by setting it in pans or other utensils over night; nor by saving strippings, nor by any other process; for if thine own sense of honesty doth not restrain thee, thou shouldst constantly have the fear of the law, and of the watchful eyes of thy neighbors, before thee. It is better to save out a small mess for thine own use.

10. Thou shalt not commit adultery by adulterating thy milk with burnt sugar, chalk, salt, soda, or any ingredient or compound whatsoever; nor by giving vile stuffs to thy cow; nor by any means, trick, device or process known or unknown to the naturally depraved. The laws of the State, the health of the community and the lives of the people, especially of the hosts of little ones who are likened unto the kingdom of heaven, cry out against this unpardonable sin.

REMEDY FOR HEAVES.—A "Veterinarian" writes the *Rural New Yorker*: "Heaves are caused by the enlargement, and often rupture, of the air cells of the lungs, and are incurable; for no medical skill can rebuild or repair the broken-down structure of the lungs. Much can be done for the relief of the animal, however, by the food, which should be nutritious and lie in little compass, as bulky food distends the stomach and presses upon the lungs. Plenty of grain and little hay, with the dust well shaken out and a little water sprinkled on, with steady work or exercise, will do as much to relieve the horse and make him useful as anything."

TO REVIVE FADED BLACK CLOTH.—Boil three ounces of logwood in a quart of vinegar, and when the color is extracted, drop in a piece of carbonate of iron, the size of a large chestnut; let it boil five minutes. Have the articles to be restored well sponged with soap and hot water, laying them on the table, and brush the nap down with a sponge. Then take the dye upon the table and sponge them all over without, taking care to keep them smooth and brush downward.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	[illegible]
3 Squares	3.00	4.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	13.00	18.00	[illegible]
4 Squares	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	24.00	[illegible]
¼ Column	6.00	8.00	11.00	15.00	17.00	20.00	30.00	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	14.00	16.00	20.00	27.00	35.00	45.00	[illegible]
1 Column	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	55.00	70.00	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, [illegible] per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

The Dark Wood.

Upon an eve I sat me down and wept,
Because the world to me seemed nowise good;
Still Autumn was it, and the meadows slept,
The misty hills dreamed, and the silent wood
Seemed listening to the sorrow of my mood;
I knew not if the earth with me did grieve,
Or if it mocked my grief that bitter eve.

Then 'twixt my tears a maiden did I see,
Who drew anigh me o'er the leaf-strewn grass,
Then stood and gazed upon me pitifully
With grief-worn eyes, until my woe did pass
From me to her, and tearless now I was,
And she, m'id tears, was asking me of one
She long had sought unaided and alone.

Him I knew not of, and she turned away
Into the dark wood; while my own great pain
Still held me there, till dark had slain the day,
And perished at the great dawn's hand again.
Then from the wood a voice cried, "Ah, in vain,
In vain I seek thee, O thou bitter sweet!
In what lone land are set thy longed-for feet?"

Then I looked up, and, lo, a man there came
From 'midst the trees, and stood regarding me;
And, once again my tears were dried for shame;
But he cried out, "O mourner, where is she
Whom I have sought o'er every land and sea?
I love her, and she loveth me, and still
We meet no more than green hill meeteth hill."

With that he passed on sadly, and I knew
night,
Blinded by blindness of the world untrue,
That hideth love, and maketh wrong of right.
Then 'midst my pity for their lost delight,
Yet more with barren longing I grew weak;
Yet more I mourned that I had none to seek.
—*William Morris.*

Wit and Wisdom.

A NEW pair of kids—twins.

A CONNECTICUT man who applied to be registered was found to be unable to read, but said: "Well, I've been sick two or three days, or else I could read."

A YOUNG gentleman, speaking of a young beauty's fashionable yellowish hair, called it pure gold. "It ought to be," said a bystander, "it looks like twenty-four carrots."

MARK TWAIN says: "I have seen slower people than I am—and more deliberate people than I am—and even quieter, and more listless, and lazier people than I am. But they were dead."

A WESTERN lover says of his parting from his adored one: "Her last words fell, like great rocks, into the sea of my sorrows, and splashed the briny water into my eyes."

"ARE these pure canaries?" asked a young gentleman who was negotiating for a gift for his fair. "Yes, sir," said the dealer, confidentially, "I raised them 'ere birds from canary seed."

AFTER a few weeks' revival in a church at Center Point, Iowa, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the preacher, a poor man from abroad. All told, the collection amounted to one dollar and ninety-seven cents. Let us sing, "Oh! I'm glad salvation's free."

A Hint to Meddlers.

A little white rose bloomed all by herself in a nook in the hedge.

"Ah," cried the wind in passing, "what a pity you should be suffocated there! I will blow a hole through the hedge, and the breeze shall find you through it."

"I pray, sir, you will leave me as I am; I breathe well enough," said the rose.

"I know better," said the wind, and rent the hedge as he passed on, and the boys rushed through, and made her tremble.

"You are not well placed there," he said, as he came by again; "I will give you a better berth than that."

"I beg you leave me as I am, I like my place well enough, if it were not for the gap you made," said the rose.

But the wind would not listen; he broke her stem, and she fell to the ground.

"Oh, you mustn't lie there," he cried; "I will carry you to a spot that will suit you exactly."

"Nay, I entreat you to let me lie and fade in this pleasant grass," said the rose, beseechingly. But he caught her up and whirled her on a few yards, when her petals were scattered, and her leafless stem was cast on the hedge.

"How is this?" exclaimed the wind.

"How is it? This is how it is," replied the hedge. "There are some folk that are never satisfied but when they are meddling in other folks' affairs; they think nobody can be happy except in their way; and you are one of them, and this bare stem is a specimen of your work."

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—It is well known that the late Daniel Webster was a man of luxurious tastes and expensive habits, which frequently brought him into pecuniary difficulties. Apropos of this, a friend sends us from Washington the following anecdote, which we do not remember to have seen in print: A Western gentleman, shortly after the great statesman's death, inveighed seriously, to a mutual friend, against these habits, and enforced his remarks with a practical illustration. "Why, sir," he exclaimed, "I traveled all night with Webster in a stage coach out West, not long ago, and in the morning we all got out at a little hotel to stretch our legs and get breakfast. Webster took up a traveling-case, with combs, hair-brush and tooth-brush, all of which he used vigorously. When he'd got through I asked him to lend me his tooth-brush, as there wasn't any at the sink where we washed, and Mr. Webster courteously complied. After using and rinsing it off, I handed it back; and—will you believe it?—the extravagant fellow just pitched it over into the bushes. It was a good new brush, too, and might have lasted him two or three months longer. No wonder he was always in debt.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE METHODIST, of New York, has always been edited with marked ability by Rev. Dr. Crooks. Its enterprising owners have just added to its editorial corps Dr. Abel Stevens, the historian of Methodism, and an experienced journalist. They have also engaged contributions and sermons from the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, whose success and popularity are almost unexampled. THE METHODIST abounds in good things, is never dull or dry, has stories for children, hints for farmers, and something for everybody. They offer for one year's subscription, $2., to send it from now until July 1st, 187. Specimen copies free.

A QUESTION SETTLED.—A certain undergraduate at Cambridge was under examination, and among the questions contained in one of his papers was the following: "Why will not a pin stand upon its point?" The examinee was not very strong in his subjects, but as there was nothing like putting a good face on the matter, he set to work to answer the question in as formal way as possible. The interesting result stood as follows: 1. A pin will not stand on its head, much less is it possible that it should stand on its point. 2. A point, according to Euclid, is that which has no parts and no magnitude. A pin cannot stand on that which has no parts and no magnitude, and, therefore a pin cannot stand on its point. 3. It will if you stick it in.

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN IND......APRIL 27, 1871.

Is it not a little singular, to hear our Republican cotemporaries flourish their triumpets about the great reduction in taxation, when the New York *Tribune* announces that the Government has wrung from the people eighty-four millions, nine hundred and ninety-four thousand dollars taxes, in 1870, in excess of the amounts paid in 1868 and 1869? How is this? Is it not admitted that the *Tribune* is authority on figures; and, were figures ever known to lie? If they were, Radicalism, long ere this, would have pressed them into service.

ST. LOUIS is overwhelmingly democratic. The democratic candidate for Mayor has 2053 majority, Matthias (Dem.) for County Treasurer, probably 3,000. "Our side" elected ten of the twelve aldermen.

THE murder of Captain Dickinson, in Florida, has been laid at the doors of the KuKlux by the Northern Radical papers. The Florida papers assert that he was robbed and murdered for money by a negro desperado.

THE New York *Sun* claims that the South Carolina Legislature adjourned the other day to witness a race between the horse of the Speaker of the House and that of a citizen. The Speaker lost three thousand dollars on the race, but made it up by putting the sum in an appropriation bill.

THE Republicans of this State are showing considerable anxiety in selecting a Republican Gubernatorial candinate so soon. The Indianapolis *Journal* gives its party to understand that Gen. Tom Brown is the coming man, and that he must be nominated. As the election does not take place until 1872, we see no reason why certain Radical politicians should get into a perspiration.

BOARDING at some of the Washington taverns is costly. Senator Fenton has been paying for a parlor, two bed rooms and an office at the Arlington, $1,000 a month. S. S. Cox and his wife, $250 a week. Simon Cameron's bill for two rooms was $450 a month. Helmbold was charged $96 a day, but he makes his money out of patent medicines. The others pay their board bills and lay up fortunes out of $5,000 a year.

SAM COX paid Ben Butler a small installment on the long-standing "Shoo-fly" account, the other day. Sam in a speech referred to Mr. Dawes as "the gentleman from Massachusetts." Butler, otherwise engaged, caught the words but not the intention. "What gentleman from Massachusetts?" "Never mind," responded Sunset impatiently, "I referred to the *honorable* gentleman from Massachusetts." Benjamin subsided, but he'll keep one eye on Cox until an opportunity occurs to return the compliment.

A School-Boy's Composition on the Bull Frog.

The bull frog is green. If I could jump like one I could beat a pig or two pigs. Frogs is a bald-headed animal, but he can't draw timber for a meeting house. If I was a frog it would hurt me to stand on my head to see the President sworn in. Jane Martin wears a red dress and hooped at me when I didn't know it. It scared me so I jumped to. If frogs could run with a fire machine it would be fun to go to, for they are all Baptists. When they growl they don't bite. Mother melted the bottom out of her tea-pot, and Lordy, how dad ripped about it. Geese have more feathers than young frogs, but geese don't give milk. Nor dose a wild frog. When ashes are worth fifteen cents a bushle is the best time to go frogging. Little frogs peep, but whose afraid? Scrambled frogs are nice in cold coffee, but as for me, give me liberty or death, but no frogs or a revolution in France. I'm goin' to sell my dog, and see then if he won't fetch something. Frogs never have the mumps, but they always come with a spring.

THOMAS SHINE.

The Great Canon of the Yellowstone.

The Great Falls are at the head of one of the most remarkable canons in the world a gorge through volcanic rocks fifty miles long, and varying from one thousand to nearly five thousand feet in depth. In its descent through this wonderful chasm the river falls almost three thousand feet. At one point, where the passage has been worn through a mountain range, our hunters assured us it was more than a vertical mile in depth, and the river, broken into rapids cascades, appeared no wider than a ribbon. The brain reels as we gase into this profound and solemn solitude. We shrink from the dizzy verge appalled, glad to feel the solid earth under our feet, and venture no more, except with forms extended, and faces barely protruding over the edge of the precipice. The stillness is horrible. Down, down, down, we see the river attenuated to a thread, tossing its miniature waves, and dashing, with puny strength, the massive walls which imprison it. All access to its margin is denied, and the dark gray rocks hold it in dismal shadow. Even the voice of its waters in their convulsive agony cannot be heard. Uncheered by plant or shrub, obstructed with massive boulders and by jutting points, it rushes madly on its solitary course, deeper and deeper into the bowels of the rocky firmament. The solemn grandeur of the scene surpasses description. It must be seen to be felt. The sense of danger with which it impresses you is harrowing in the extreme. You feel the absence of sound, the oppression of absolute silence. If you could only hear that gurgling river, if you could see a living tree in the depth beneath you, if a bird would fly past, if the wind would move any object in the awful chasm, to break for a moment the solemn silence that reigns there it would relieve that tension of the nerves which the scene has excited, and you would rise from your prostrate condition and thank God that he had permitted you to gaze, unharmed, upon this majestic display of natural architecture. As it is, sympathising in spirit with the deep gloom of the scene, you crawl from the dreadful verge, scared lest the firm rock give way beneath and precipitate you into the horrid gulf.—*By N. P. Langford, in Scribner's for May.*

How a Good Templar is Made.

The victim of initiation is first blindfolded, bound hand and foot, and thrown into a cider press and squeezed for five or ten minutes. This is done for the purpose of clearing the system of all "old drinks." He is then taken out of the press, and by means of a force pump, gorged with cistern water, after which a sealing plaster is put over his mouth, and he is rolled in a barrel four or five times across the room, the choir at the same time singing the cold water song. He is then taken out the barrel and hung up by the heels until the water runs out through his ears; then he is cut down, and a beautiful lady hands him a glass of water. A cold water bath is then furnished him, after which he is showered with cistern water.

He is then made to read aloud the article of incorporation and by-laws of the water company, ten times, drinking a glass of cistern water between each reading; after which "The Old Oaken Bucket" is sung and hung about his neck, while fifteen sisters with shot guns deluge him with cistern water. He is then forced to eat two pounds of ice cream, while his brothers fill his ears with broken ice. Then he is run through a patent clothes wringer, after which he is handed a glass of water, his boots are filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator. After laying in th refrigerator for half an hour, he is taken out, run through a clothes wringer, takes the whole lodge down to some fountain, stands treat, and becomes as Good Templar.

A few weeks since, a well-dressed and intelligent man called upon a clegyman, who is engaged in missionary work in the lower part of the city, and, after introducing himself, produced a clean muslin shirt, which he desired the Missionary to have put upon the corpse of the first man who might chance to die in that vicinity, inquiring at the same time whether the reverened gentleman had not a dead man or two on hand at that particular time, upon whose remains the shirt could be at once placed.

Surprised at the singular request, the missionary desired to be informed of the object sought to be accomplished. The stranger told him that he was afflicted with a particular disease, which had completely baffled the skill of the best physicians, and that he had become hopeless of a cure, when he learned from a person in whom he reposed great confidence, that if he would have one of his shirts placed on a corpse and buried with it, as the corpse and shirt decayed the decease would leave him.

He made the application to the missionary, supposing that as his parishioners were generally of the poorest class, if any one of them should chance to die the friends would be glad of a clean shirt wherein to prepare him for interment. Not having a dead man on hand, the missionary was unable to comply with the request. Whether the deluded individual succeeded in finding a wearer for his nether garment, we have not learned.

How to Spell.

Often, in writing, a simple word is required, of the orthography of which the writer is not sure. The dictionary may be referred to, but is not always convenient. An easy mode is to write the word on a bit of waste paper, in the two or three ways in which you are in doubt. Nine times in ten the mode which looks right is right. Spelling—particularly English spelling—is so completely a work of the eye, that the eye alone should be trusted. There is no reason why "receive" and "believe" should be spelt differently, yet sounded alike in their second syllables. Yet write them "receive" and "beleive" and the eye shows you the mistake at once. The best way for young people, and indeed people of any age, to learn to spell is to practice writing. Cobbett, the famous English radical, taught his children grammer by requiring that they should copy their lessons two or three times. These lessons he himself gave them in the form of the letters, and his French and English grammers are two of the most amusing books in the English language. Of course "learning to spell" came in incidentally.

SONG ECHO

A New School Book, by H. S. Perkins. Price, $7-50 per dozen. Contains over two hundred new and beautiful Songs, Duets, etc., by Will S. Hays, Websters, Thomas, etc. Every thing is new, fresh, and sparkling. Contents and specimen pages sent free. Sample copies mailed free of postage to teachers for 65c Liberal terms for introduction.

OF FIFTY DOLLARS WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $3.

Subscribers to Peters Musical Monthly are getting their music for less than two cents a piece.—Those who have not seen this Musical Magazine should send 30c for a sample copy. The music is by Hays, Thomas, Kinkel, Persley and other popular writers. Two back numbers for 40 cents. Four back numbers for 75 cts.

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J. L. PETERS,
599 Broadway, New York.

April 27, 2-m.

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By a new method, any horse can be made to trot fast in 30 minutes. 500 References. One farmer says: "I made $800 on two colts, all through your circular." Full directions only $1 Address H. A. BARROWS, Rochester N. Y., for training and breaking.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the Estate of Isaac Franks late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

April 13, '71. WM. LESSIG, Executor.

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Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up.
Colored " " "
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Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Grs Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

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Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

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In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!!

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Congress Has Reduced the Duty of All GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	5c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes. per pound	21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	28c
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	23c

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Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 135
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 135
Oolong,	75, 90, best 110
Japan,	75, 90, best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25cts
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts.
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	35cts.
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb.	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18c
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	55c
Stick Candy, per lb	20c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	30
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $1.00	
Seedless Sultanas, "	20c
Zante Currants, 12; 81-2 lbs	1.00
Citron, "	55
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	12½c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Pears, per lb.	16c

WINE in bottles

Sherry, per bottle,	4
Port, "	45
Madeira "	45
California "	25
Whiskey "	30c and 50

LIQUORS

Whisky, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wine,	75

MISCELLANEOUS

Soap, per bar,	05
Rice, per pound,	09
Dime box Matches,	05
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	60
Best Navy Tobacco "	40
Good Navy Tobacco "	25
Smoking Tobacco, "	18

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BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20

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Our Customers can rely on having No. 1 Goods. All Warranted.

White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new,	$6,00	No. 1 Bay Maskerel, new catch, kitts,	$2 00
" " in kitts,	1,75	Lake Herring, per bbl,	2 50
Trout " per bbl,	4,00	Herring, each,	1c
Pickerel " per bbl,	4,00	Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	7c
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All other Groceres Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

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Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

[illegible] running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on [illegible], April [illegible], 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	[illegible]	Express.
Fort Wayne, leave	6 00 a m	7 00 a m	4 20 p m
[illegible]	6 15	7 27	4 45
Huntertown	6 27	7 46	4 57
Stoners (Gravel pit)	6 33	7 55	5 06
New Era	6 44	8 10	5 15
Auburn	7 01	8 35	5 26
Waterloo	7 20	9 35	5 50
Summit	7 3[illegible]	10 00	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	7 47	10 27	6 15
Angola	8 02	11 50	6 38
Jonesville	9 35	[illegible] p m	[illegible]
Jackson ......Arr	10 50	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson ......Leave	6 45 a m	1 00 a m	5 00 p m
Jonesville	8 35	2 1[illegible]	6 0[illegible]
Angola	12 40 p m	3 22	7 20 a m
Pleasant Lake	1 10	3 54	7 41
Summit	1 30	4 04	8 13
Waterloo	2 25	4 22	8 35
Auburn	2 45	4 38	8 56
New Era	3 10	4 55	9 20
Stoners (Gravel pit)	3 25	5 06	9 35
Huntertown	3 35	5 12	9 45
Academie	3 55	5 25	10 00
Ft. Wayne......Arr	4 20	5 45	10 25

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt

I. G. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sunday excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A. M.	7,10 A. M.	10,55 A. M.	3,20 P. M.
Rochester	2,42 "	8,40 "	12,05 P. M.	4,22 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	7.40 "
Orrville	6,54 "	1,52 P. M.	4,45 "	9,38 "
Mansfield	9,02 "	4,22 "	6,52 "	10,2[illegible] "
A.	9,35 "	5,0[illegible] "	7,25 "	11,00 "
Crestline L.	10,05 "	5,55 A. M.	7,45 "	11,10 "
Forest	11 27 A. M.	7,33 "	9,20 "	12,35 A. M.
Lima	12,26 P. M.	9,00 "	10,40 "	1,35 "
Ft. Wayne	2,30 "	11,45 "	1,25 A. M.	3,25 "
Plymouth	4,50 "	2,25 P. M.	3,57 "	4,57 "
Chicago	7,30 "	5,55 "	7,00 "	9,00 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,50 A. M.	9,00 A. M.	5.15 P. M.	9,00 P. M.
Plymouth	9,50 "	12,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,56 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,50 P. M.	2,25 "	11,25 "	3,20 "
Lima	3,25 "	4,06 "	1,35 A. M.	5,40 "
Forest	4,43 "	5,08 "	2 43 "	7,07 "
A	6,20 "	6.30 "	4.20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	6,[illegible]0 A. M.	6,50 "	4,30 "	9,35 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,17 "	5,00 "	10,05 "
Orrville	9,15 "	9,06 "	6,45 "	11,55 "
Alliance	11,30 "	10,45 "	8,50 "	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,35 P. M.	12,55 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburgh	3,45 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	4,40 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only Authentic and official history of that great conflict.

Caution Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the books you buy contains 100 fine engravings and maps. Send for circulars & see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, National Publishing Co., Chicago Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

Scripture and Science have met together Genesis and Geology have kissed each other.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

A book of thrilling interest and greatest importance to every human being. The papers, Pulpits and people are all discussing the subject and book, every man woman and child wants to read it. The long fierce war is ended, and honorable peace secured, Science is true; the Bible literal, pure and beautiful, both now satisfied and firm friends. God's work days, are actual days, not long periods. This book gives the very cream of science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders and sparkling gems a hundred fold more interesting than fiction. AGENTS WANTED. Experienced Agents will drop other books and secure territory immediately. Address for icrcular.

ZIEGLER & McCRDY, 139 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

COUGH! COUGH! COUGH

Why will you Cough when you can be so easily relieved by using

Dr. Wells' Carbolic Tablets?

They are sure cure for sore throat, cold, hoarseness, Catarrh and all diseases of the lungs, throat and bronchial tubes.

From the great number of Testimonials as to the efficiency of this invaluable medicine the following is selected.

47 Wahpansch Ave., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14 1871.

"For the last ten years I have been a great sufferer "from frequent attacks of Acute Bronchitis, and have "never found anything to relieve me from these at-"tacks until I tried D. Well' Carbolic Tablets."

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets.

JOHN Q. KELLOG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent.
Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

AGENTS MALE & FEMALE. For fast selling popular subscription Books. Extra inducements to Agents. Information free, Address Am. Book Co., 62 William St. N. Y.

5 TO $20 DAY!

Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to sell our new 7 stand White Wire Clothes Lines to last for ever. Dont miss this chance. Samples free. Address Hudson River Wire Mills, 75 W'm. St., N. Y, or 18 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Reduction of Prices
TO CONFORM TO
Reduction of Duties
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
By Getting up Clubs

Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and renumerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P.O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

4w

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Adominable Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abcesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called.

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation. has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. wells' Extract of Jernbeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

Read "Convent Life Unveiled." By Edith O'Gorman, Escaped Nun, whose disclosures are thrilling & startling. Price $150, Con. Pub. Co., Hartford, Ct.

WATCH Free, and $30 a day sure, no humbug. Address with stamp. LATTA & Co., Pittsburgh Pa.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains *no poisons.* Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO Springfield Mass.

8m.

$10 MADE FROM 50 CENTS

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and see; or 12 samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cents, that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham St., N. Y.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothig,
Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Building Material,
Agricultural Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash. Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

March 23, 1871.

Root & Company
IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store!
90 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do them selves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
90 Columbia st.

We are now showing ourusual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS!

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,
Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Chidren Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., ets.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotten Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company
NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Feb. 2d 1 y

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE
HAT FACTORY!
JAMES HARPER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,
AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,
No. 3 Phoenix Block, Calhoun St.,
Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

but sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect, out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ

Feb. 21-1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expect to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. [illegible]

Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

"THE bitter [illegible] of a penny cigar.

A GENTLE April rain fell yesterday to the delight of everybody.

THE young man who parts his hair in the middle, was in town last week.

THE best [illegible] the columns of your county paper.

FORT WAYNE is to have another weekly Republican paper. We thought the *Journal* was quite enough in that line.

IT has been decided that post masters must receive mutilated currency, for postage stamps.

CIRCUSES seem to be giving Auburn a wide berth, and yet it is known as a good show town.

THE prospect for a good fruit crop this season is flattering. We do not think the fruit is injured in the least.

JUMBO JIM.—A laughable side splitting farce, with a regular South Carolina Negro as the main character, at the Court House to-morrow evening.

BAKING POWDER.—Our better half has tried H. B. Hannum's Baking Powders and pronounces them just the thing. They can be obtained at Totten's Grocery Store.

THE performing elephant, "Tippo Saib," connected with Van Amburg's show, died at Connersville, a few days ago, of lung disease. He was valued at $40,000.

FIVE cent nickles of lead and coated with silver are again in circulation. They are perfect imitations of the genuine and well calculated to deceive.

DON'T forget the grand entertainment to-morrow evening, at the Court House by the Amateur Dramatic Company. It promises to be interesting.

A YOUNG lady in Terre Haute insisted standing on her dress while being photographed, having heard that the camera turned things up side down.

HERE is a little sentiment, that all men should treasure. It is greatness. It is success: "Silence is the safest response for all the contradiction that arises from impertinence, vulgarity, or envy."

THE bleat of the gentle calf in the barn and the song of the robin on the elm, the golden cup of the crocus and the sweet odor of "weal cutlets" at dinner time, tell us lovingly that spring is here.

EVERBODY should patronize the exhibition to-morrow evening, at the Court House.—It will be made up of our home talent, and a splendid programme is offered. Shell out, and don't be mean.

ONE hundred and seventy ministers were in attendance at the Northern Indiana Conference, which was held in Huntington last week.

THE Bucyrus *Forum* says the reason the Democratic ticket was elected was because it rained on election day. Republicans never turn out well when it rains. It would spoil their nice clothes, you see.

OATHS are vulgar, senseless, offensive, impious; they leave a noisome trial upon the lips, and a stamp of odium upon the soul. They are inexcusable. They gratify no sense, while they outrage taste and dignity.

James Lynch, of Finley Ohio, a veteran of the war of 1812, 87 years old and the father of 23 children, came to Lexington to make his claim for a pension and then walked home again, a distance of 20 miles.

THE thirteenth chapter of 1st Corinthians contains the most perfect description of a gentleman ever written or thought of. Of course you know what it is, without getting down your Bible.

A COUPLE of fellows who were pretty thoroughly soaked with benzine, got into a gutter. After floundering about for a few minutes, one of them said: "Jim, let's go to another house, this hotel leaks."

THE Easton (Pa.) *Argus* propounds the following conundrun:

"Have we a Government?"

Doubtful!—but as tax payers, the Government have us. Let us have peace.

A HOST of performers, all stars, at the Court House to-morrow evening

Handy Andy and Jumbo Jum in all their glory. Be charatable for once by patronizing their performance, the proceeds of which go to a benevolent purpose. Admission 25 cents, Children 15.

IT is conceded that Myers, of the Kendallville *Standard*, and Sims Major, of the Laporte *Herald*, have the finest abdominal developments of any of the Press Gang of Northern Ind.—*Goshen Democrat.*

And Stoll, of the *Banner*, *vice versa.*

SOME incorrigible old bachelor eases himself off in the following style:

Tell me, thou misty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary men can find
A place to smoke in peace;
Where crinoline is not,
The loud winds, sounding a perpetual shout
Stopped for a while and sputtered 'You get out!'

Pulverized alum and common salt put on a piece of cotton and chucked into a hollow tooth will shut up its aching so quick that will want to hug us for telling you; but you can't, unless you have a certificate of good moral character, are a married woman, and over twenty-five.

J. P. SAXTON, the pioneer editor of Ohio who published the Conton *Repository* from 1815, until the present time, died on the 16th of this month. He attended the last Editorial Convention held at Akron. He was the oldest editor and publisher in the United States.

THE certain completion of the Eel River Railroad now, makes it all the more a matter of public necessity that we should have a good hotel building in this place. Our town has the capital, and should have the enterprise to organize a big Hotel Company.—*Columbia City Post.*

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Penny, late of said county deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

April 26, 1871. JAMES S. PENNY, Adm'r.

IT would [illegible] for editors throughout the country to caution the public against [illegible] ters. [illegible] enty-four [illegible] year.

AMONG [illegible] giant [illegible] was an aged man, who had lost his brother by a [illegible] and was heard to murmur, as he stepped lively away, "It hit him!"

"Lay me Whip Him for his Mother," is the name of a new song just published by S. Brainard & Sons, 203 Superior Street Cleveland, Ohio. Its a capital comic song, and every body should have it.

THE wood house of the Michigan Southern R. R., at White Pigeon, Mich., was totally destroyed by fire last Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock.

WANTED.—A good sized boy 15 or 16 years old, with some knowledge of the common branches, to lear the printing business. Apply at this office immediately.

THE Kekionga base ball club, of Fort Wayne, has extended an invitation to the, Valley City club of Grand Rapids, to meet them at an early day.

OUR popular friend M. B. Strong, Esq., is now one of the gentlemanly Conductors on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. Mr. S. has had considerable experience as a "ticket puncher," being at one time Conductor on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad.

ONE of our exchanges says "solidified beer is the latest thing. It is lager concentrated the way they do it to milk, so that the amount you can hold on the point of a knife will make you drunk clear through. A man can carry enough of it in his vest pocket to ruin a temperance society."

FASHION gossip has it that in passing a lady on the street the hat should be raised during the present season with the left hand the little finger and thumb to be placed under the rim. The bow for April is a little to the left side, and not quite as low as formerly.

BASE BALL.—The Kekionga Base Ball Club of Fort Wayne, now professional, play a match game with the Forest City club, of Cleveland, Thursday May 4th. This being the first match game of the season, will prove doubly interesting, as it will test the ability of the new players in the former club. Admission 50 cents. Fare to grounds ten cents.

MEN have to pass through three stages of love fever. The first generally seizes upon the unfortunate at the tender age of 18, and is usually the most severe. If he survives this attack the second, which is milder in its form, occures at 22, and, safely past this period, the patient suffers a last attack at 30 after which he may be considered entirely healthy.

JUMBO JUM and HANDY ANDY at the Court House, Friday and Saturday evenings.

GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL, Jewelers, Ft. Wayne Ind., No. 23, East Main St., opposite First and Fort Wayne National Banks, kindly solicit a visit of those who come to Fort Wayne, to examine their elegant stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid and Plated Silverware. Their Bird Clock is worth while calling to see. It will afford them pleasure to show their goods.

THE following is the latest arrangement of wedding anniversaries, and will be interesting to those having large circles of liberal-minded friends, and intending to celebrate hereafter: First aniversy, iron; fifth anniversary, wooden; tenth anniversary, tin; fifteenth anniversary, china; twenty-fifth anniversary, silver; thirtieth anniversary, cotten; thirty-fifth anniversary, linen; fortieth anniversary, woolen; forty-fifth anniversary, silk; fiftieth anniversary, golden; seventy-fifth anniversary, diamond.

GLASS WARE AT AUCTION.—An immense stock of fine Glassware will be offered at auction in this place the latter part of next week. W. G. Alexander, Esq., the gentlemanly auctioneer who sold so many dry goods here last winter at bankrupt prices, has received a large consignment of the above ware, which will be sold without regard to price. Be prepared to get some splendid bargains.

OUR exchanges tell of a girl in Chester, Vermont, who died from the effects of tight lacing. These corsets should be done away with, and if the girls can't live without being squeezed, we suppose men could be found who would sacrifice themselves to the task of squeezing them. We have a gentleman acquaintance—a little old, but none the less good-looking and tidy—who would rather devote the whole of his time, without a cent of pay, as a brevet corset, than to have the girls die off in that manner.

R. R. ACCIDENT.—On Friday last a freight train, on the L. S. & M. S. R. W., ran over the foot of a boy named Bresler, crusing his toes badly. That the accident was no worse, is especially fortunate under the circumstances. Ever since the completion of the Ft. W., J. & S. R. R., about half of the boys in town collect at the crossing, from which place they enjoy free rides to the different depots, jumping off and on trains frequently while they are in motion.—*Press.*

We expect to have an item of this kind of a more serious nature to chronicle before long, if boys are not restrained from the same practice, at the depot here.

CURIOSITY REWARDED.—A young man residing not a thousand miles from this place, and the possessor of an enquiring turn of mind, while perusing the current literature of the day, ascertained from this very reliable source, that a lady's pulse always beat stronger in the palm of the hand than anywhere else, tried the other night to find out while sparking his intended. And the result of his experiment was that she busted an iron skillet over his head. He has now determinedly settled it that their pulses beat as strong around the head as any where else. He is not of so enquiring a turn of mind.

BROWN, whom everybody knows of course fell in love with a fair daughter of Eve, and, of course, was loud in extolling the good points of his inamorata. "She was beautiful, angelic, and above all her expression was so refined and pensive." The swain were made one a short time ago. The other day Brown met one of his bachelor friends. "How is your wife?" inquired the friend, after the conversational remarks about the weather had passed between them. "Oh! she is well," replied Brown. "Still pensive?" questioned the friend "No! she has done with that," answered Brown. "Ah! I understand, she is now expensive." Brown treated.

THE PEAK FAMILY.—This justly celebrated concert troupe and bellringers appear at the Opera House on Saturday evening, April 29th. They are known to be first-class, and were it other than Saturday night, no doubt many of our citizens would attend, but as there is no return train until Monday, the expense would be more than desirable.

THE clever gentlemen, Messrs. Moderwell & Fowler, have one of the most beautiful and extensive assortment of goods in the the furnishing line, now in Fort Wayne.—Those handsome shirts which are so splendidly made to order, [illegible] variety of neckties, collars, suspenders &c., to suit the most fastidious, corner of Berry and Calhoun streets. See advertisement.

THE Michigan City *Enterprise* reports that four valorous LaPortelites came there Saturday night, with the intention of capturing the place. Sunday morning one of them attempted to go into Jake Kreidler's saloon through the window, but was prevented by officer Powell, who started him for the lock up. On the way he showed fight, and vowed he could whip any man in the burg. He was immured in the bastile without difficulty, and with a sore head, occasioned by running it into Powell's fist. In the night his comrads went and helped him break out of his cell and carried him home.

ONE of the most popular and extensive dry goods houses in Fort Wayne, is that of Frank & Thanhouser, gentleman of great ability and experience in this line of business. They know how to select goods, what to pay for them, so that they can accommodate their patrons at a reasonable figure.—They don't have all their goods on the outside to attract customers, because they have all they can do inside and they don't sel shoddy goods, and swindle the people. But they do sell reliable goods at low prices and if you go there once you will find that it will pay you to go again.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO EXTENSION.

After the rreceipt of several communications notifying our citizens that a meeting of the friends of the different proposed lines for the above extension, would take place at Tiffin, Ohio, a meeting was held at the Court House, and Messrs Dills, Ensley and Mays were appointed to represent Auburn, at this meeting. The Committee started Monday and reached Tiffin at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, where they found a large delegation from all along the line as far west as Valparaizo, all earnest workers for the center or Defiance line, as it is called. The Ohio and Indiana delegation then held a meeting, at 10 o'clock, in the Parlors of the Shawhan House, to consult on several matters pertaining to the meeting, to be held in the afternoon, at which Mr. Steel, the Engineer, recommended by Mr. LaTrobe, of the Baltimore road, was to be present. W. H. Dills, Esq., was appointed Chairman and C. B. Squires and T. C. Mays, Secretaries. Remarks were made by Judge Carter, Mr. Holgate and others, and an Executive Committee appointed to attend to the interests of the Defiance line.—The correspondence between the Defiance Committee and Mr. LaTrobe and Steel was read by the Secretary, which assured the Committee that the shortest and best line would certainly be selected.

The meeting adjourned at noon, ready and prepared to attend any meeting that might be suggested.

The friends of the proposed line through Napoleon and Angola were notified the same as the friends of the Defiance line, that a meeting would take place at Tiffin, on the 25 of April, but from some reason or other they failed to put in an appearance, not a man being present on the whole line, while our delegation numbered nearly thirty representatives. Mr. Steel, the engineer, was expected at 3 o'clock p. m. but did not arrive, and a telegram was forwarded to ascertain where he was. Seeing the necessity of a day's delay, the delegates were invited, by the citizens of Tiffin, to meet at the Court House in the evening, which they did, and a splendid meeting was held. There being two proposed lines from Tiffin, that place must, of course, remain neutral until a selection was made, but that they were alive to the interests of the road as far as any they were concerned, was plainly evinced by all. Judge Noble, acting as chairman, stated that a proposition had been made to this Company sometime ago, to obtain the right of way and construct the grade for them if the Company would iron, stock and run it. Mr. Holgate stated it was first necessary to adopt some one of the lines proposed, and as the Company wanted the shortest and best route a preliminary survey must first be had and a report made to the Chief Engineer and then he would be ready to accept their offer. An organization in Indiana had been completed and all that remained for Tiffin and Defiance and other parts in Ohio to do, was to effect the same thing and be prepared to assist in the preliminary survey. The chair stated that a survey had already been made from Akron to Tiffin, and that the citizens of the latter place were ready to give every assistance.

A map was exhibited showing the two routes through Napolean and Defiance, and it was admitted by disinterested citizens of that city that the Defiance line possessed the advantage of three essential and important features in the construction of a railroad and they were. First, the shortest line by thirty five miles less than any other road now constructed; Secondly, the easiest made and lowest grade from Tiffin west to the southern bend of lake Michigan, and thirdly, traversing a region of country which for beauty and production is unexcelled in America. From Tiffin the road is an air line to the lake and from Akron east. It is certain that a road will be built over this line because of these advantages, and while we do not wish to disparage other routes we are confident they cannot, with truthfulness, contradict the above statements. The absence of all representation from any other line at this meeting may also be considered as an abandonment of their pet scheme. They see that we have the inside track and that if a short and easily constructed line is desired, ours is the one.

Mr. Steel, the engineer, failed to make connections and telegraphed yesterday that he could not be at Tiffin before next week, so that we may look for the work of surveying to begin in a short time.

WE are pleased to learn, this morning, that a company, composed of a number of our most prominent citizens, has been formed to establish a street railway. The present design, we believe, is to run the line from the south depot along Calhoun to Columbia, thence to Bloomingdale by the most practical route. The cross line is to be located on Berry street. Now let us have individual enterprises which will give us a grand Opera House and the Holly Water Works; then Fort Wayne will be what it should, not only attractive as a business center, but as a place of residence.—*Sentinel.*

GARDEN MAKING.—Watching and waiting the boys are ready for the [illegible] hoe with the nice work required in a garden. Before they are out of [illegible] morning the bright [illegible] thunder peals forth and a [illegible] falls, this is their opportunity, the [illegible] moist earth is given the sprouting [illegible] crumbled soil is placed about it. [illegible] sprouting plants appear [illegible] and drink in the magic influence of sun and light, but with their growth comes creeping worms and insects, which [illegible] will ruin them speedily [illegible] the weeds and kill the pestering bugs, if they would wish to have a paying crop.

In this, boys, learn the lesson of gardening your hearts, plant in them in the spring of life, in your joyous youth, the seeds of purity, promise and manhood, and bring around them the richest thoughts, the highest ideals of nobility. Think great thoughts, in your privacy and when these plants will grow and now as they appear as qualities among your companions, guard them against the weeds of vice, idleness, profanity and the vile thoughts others may put in your ear. Resolutely shake off evil companions, cleanse the garden of the heart of all that is base, and go forth into the duties of your young manhood with buoyant spirit and noble endeavor resolved on the full development of your soul in labor which while they bring to your own bosom the reward of doing will raise you in the honor and respect of the people.

SINKING OF THE R. R. TRACK.—On Saturday evening last the track of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. about a mile and a half on this side of Columbia City sunk a distance of about eight feet, delaying the Sunday trains several hours. Workmen were busily engaged all day on Sunday and Monday in endeavoring to fill the sink, and were gaining on it, at the time this article was written. No delay now occeurs to passing trains.—*Indianian.*

LOST.—From this city and his former associates, a bachelor, that weighed *nigh* two hundred pounds. He had a healthy stout rather meek appearance, which, we suppose by this time, is *meeker.* He left on the 9 o'clock train, last Thursday evening, accompanied by one of Laporte's fairest daughters. This is impressive evidence of the great *mort-ality* among bachelors of this city. Who next?—*Laporte Argus.*

WE regret to learn of the death of Michael Miller, who resided about four miles north-east of Plymouth. He went to bed feeling as well as usual, on Tuesday night, and was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning. We have no more of the particulars. The deceased was probable about seventy years of age, and had been a resident of this county nearly thirty-five years at all times sustaining a character unimpeachable for honesty and uprightness.—*Plymouth Democrat.*

THE POTATO BUG.—The Colorado Bug, from all appearances, after sweeping the Territories and States west of us of two or three potato crops, are upon our section of country in full force. An opinion seemed to prevail among our people that we had seen the last of them as their time was up. But it is doubtful whether they will leave this country as long as the raising of potatoes are made a speciality. They are already coming out of the ground all over the face of the country, prospecting about to see who are going to plant the most potatoes for their sustenance and future growth and increase. Let the farmer understand that the Colorado bug is perfectly satisfied when our climate and the universal cultivation of his favorite potato plant on which he feeds and propagates his species. They will take leave of this region when they fail to get their necessary supply of tops, and not before. When this happened in Iowa the bugs got wrathy and fell upon the cornfields and destroyed a great portion of that crop in some localities and then took French leave and marched eastward. The advanced line of skirmishers struck our borders some two or three years since followed in full force by the main army last year, and the prospect is we shall have them in still greater numbers and strength this season. To poison them successfully costs more in money and labor than the potatoes are worth. There is some little show of success by planting the earliest kinds on new ground not now inhabited by the bug in much force. But let us caution our readers about handling this destructive pest. There is no doubt but they are rank poison to any one innoculated with their virus.—*Goshen Democrat*

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can sell you clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne Ind.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album. This album embraces the finest specimens of chrome thographs, steel engravings and fine wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Co., of Rutland, Vt., desire an active agent in every town and village, to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of the Parlor Album.

NEW MUSIC.—Sixteen pieces printed from 36 full-size Music-plates, are contained in the May number of Peterson's Musical Monthly, for which the Publisher asks the modest sum of 30 cents.

It contains the most popular music of the day and is far in advance of any other publication. Send 30c for a sample copy, or $3 for the January, February March and April numbers, and we are confident you will thank us for recommending it. Address, J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, New York.

THE Phrenological Journal for May—a very superior number—contains an array of over twenty stated articles, besides its ever valuable Miscellany, among the more interesting subjects may be mentioned: Edward Harris, the eminent Rhode Island woolen manufacturer; "I would'nt be a Phrenologist"—Why not? Suggestions to Public Speakers; Dead or Alive—which? Woman vs. Woman's Rights; The Feet—their Dress and Care; In the mammoth Cave without a Guide; Charles Sumner; The Utah Gentiles; Why we need woman for physicians; Defective Educational Method, A free Pulpit—a need of the Times; The Sugar Maple Tree, The Traveler, a poem, by Oliver Goldsmith, is commenced in this number, with new illustrations, specially designed for this Journal. Price 30c; $3 a year. Send half a year, on trial, for $1. Address S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and trafic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph. Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, to "take the Burlington Route."

To the People of Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to sell clothing at such low prices that it will pay you to come to the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., as our entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store and are now prepared to sell goods lower than ever.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

AUBURN MARKET.

[illegible]

Tallow per lb

Beans per lb

Sheep Pelts

Eggs

MODERWELL & FOWLER,
MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THEIR CELEBRATED, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT
FITTING SHIRTS
THEY ALSO HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Mens' Furnishing Goods!
IN EVERY VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN INDIANA
SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE!
CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS
FORT WAYNE IND.
MODERWELL & FOWLER.

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
F'rst - Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND

Hard WarE
GEO. HENSLER,
—OF—
BUTLER INDIANA
Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of
HARDWARE!
Ever brought to this county—among which may be found
Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,
Chains and Belting
Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class HardwareStore.
GEO. HENSLER.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.
together with a number of first-class Livery Horse, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the pubcil promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March 4 '71.

ALL PERSONS
Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, mouth, throat. Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arrising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint, Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. B. GARD. Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 665, Fort Wayne Ind Jan. 5 tf

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisins,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE.
Highest Price given for Produce,
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.
Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.
T. B. TOTTEN
Feb. 2d 1y

DR. A. E. OLIN,
102 Washington St., Chicago.
So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed: tell him your private trouble; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAY—all the doubtful should know. Private Circulars sent Ladies for stamp.

Eagle Mills!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Eagle Mills" and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work promptly and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered to any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters&Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
F. 23. O. D. HURD.

Heustis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9, '71.

Come and See Me!
Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of
Boots AND Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
From the finest serge down to the Coarsest
Stoga Boots,
Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will
Warrant!
and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.
Repairing Done
n the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of
Leather & Findings
Please call and see for yourself, in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

TARIFF OFF!
Owing to the fact that Congress has
Reduced the Tariff
ON
Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc.
The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at
SMITH & HARE'S
As we do business only on the
Cash System
We are enabled to sell
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
Cheaper than any other housein the county.
All we ask is to give us a trial.
SMITH & HARE.
Corner Main and 7th St's. Feb., 9, 1871. 1y.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
AND GENERAL
MANUFACTURE of CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Brahma Pootra

Eggs & Male Birds
FOR SALE!
From fine rare premium stock.—Waranted pure, $1,00 per dozen.
Address T. C. ELSON.
March 23d, 1871. Auburn, Ind.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.
ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics
To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.
Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.
We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Mens' and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and a
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!
Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.
I. LAUFERTY & SON,
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints,
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 23th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints rfo two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 5c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York, as low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

NORTHERN NDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail
BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES.
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in theMARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots!
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK, CALHOUN ST., FORT AYNE INDIANA.
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

CURRENT NEWS ITEMS.

The East.

—Thomas Williams, editor of the Pittsburgh *Evening Mail*, died on the 20th inst., of consumption.

—Wm. P. Emerson, the well-known piano manufacturer, died in Boston, on Thursday.

—John [illegible] was killed on Thursday, at [illegible] Center, Pa., by the explosion of a boiler on the McCray Hill.

—Rev. George W. Stewart, rector of the Episcopal Church of our Lord, in New York city, died on Thursday.

—A fire on the lumber wharves of South Boston, on Thursday morning, destroyed Whittaker & Co.'s kindling-wood factory, the lumber-yard of Jonas Fitch, and the saw-mill and lumber-yard of Rogers Brothers, and five small dwellings. The loss is estimated at $175,000.

—A man giving the name of Berrien Gay, claiming to be a merchant from Archer, Fla., has been arrested in New York on the charge of passing a forged check for $8,000 on Samuel Roosevelt & Co. Since his arrest several other merchants have entered similar charges against him.

The West.

—Fockler's extensive brewery, situated in West Dubuque, Iowa, was burned on the 20th.

—The Ohio Legislature, on Thursday, passed a bill making a penalty of $500 fine and imprisonment for any person who shall solemnize a marriage without being legally authorized to do so.

—A wealthy young farmer, named George Dewey, living a few miles north of Ottawa, Ill., was kicked by a horse, on Friday, and fatally injured. He died on the following day.

—On Thursday, five boys, aged from six to ten years, while playing around a sand-bank, in Grand Rapids, Mich., were buried by a slide. Two of them managed to get out and give the alarm. The other three were dead when taken out.

—In Cleveland, O., on Tuesday, an old building that was being removed was blown down, and two children were crushed to death, and two others seriously injured.

—An insane woman, named Mrs. Lardner, was killed by an eastern bound freight train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, near Ossian Station, about midnight on Monday. She had previously murdered her child, six months old, in bed.

—John Whitby, an employee on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was killed at Peoria, Ill., on the 20th, while coupling cars. He was caught between them, and crushed so badly that he only lived a few hours. He was aged twenty-nine, and leaves a wife.

The South.

—Congress passed forty bills altogether the late session.

—The Blooded-Horse Association races come off next month at Nashville. They are making preparations for a grand season.

—A boy named Peters, aged 14, only son of a poor widow, was playing on the railroad track at Jeffersonville, Ky., and was struck by a locomotive and his head crushed so that he died in a few minutes.

Foreign.

—The ship Blandina, from London for Boston, foundered at sea. The crew were saved.

—A dispatch from Versailles on the 19th says the Government troops occupied Asnieres yesterday, driving the enemy across the Seine and capturing some prisoners. The loss of the Versailles troops was small. A battery has been placed in position, which prevents the insurgents from using the bridge which crosses the river from Clichy to Asnieres.

—A dispatch from Paris, Tuesday evening, says: "The Versailles army has not resumed the offensive. The belligerents, though confronting each other, are actually separated by the island of Grand Jotte. The Communist losses yesterday were very heavy. It is stated the National Guards are greatly discouraged by their suffering and losses. Immense quantities of ammunition have been discovered in the cellars in the Avenue du Trocodoro."

—The tactics of the Spaniards in Cuba are to be changed. Valmaseda intends to confine the war to one section of the country. He proposes to drive the insurgents out of certain jurisdictions, then follow them and force them into submission. Valmaseda will remain in the jurisdictions of Santie Spiritus and Moruhn, until the establishment of a military cordon, which will make the passage of the insurgents from the Eastern Department impossible. Gen. Cebollino will assume command.

—A dispatch from Paris, dated April 21, says another revolution is imminent. The Commune has arrested the Central Committee, accusing the members of negotiating with President Thiers to betray Paris. The National Guards are indignant, and threaten to arrest the Commune unless the Committee is released. Complete anarchy reigns. Gen. Okolowitz has been wounded. The Versailles army have thrown up entrenchments on the left bank of the Seine, and are now concentrating at Puteaux and Courbevoie with the apparent intention of making a sortie against Levallois and Villiers.

—A dispatch from Paris, to prominent persons in New York, and dated April [illegible], says: The latest advices show that the insurgent cause is hopeless, as the investment of Paris is complete. There is little doubt that the movement of Thiers' soldiers and the Germans under Gen. Pope were preconcerted and made for the purpose of investing the capital. Paris has no provisions for a siege, and must soon surrender. Valerien and Courbevoie are shelling Paris frightfully. The Arc de Triomphe has fallen, and the Avenue des Terres is visited by a shower of shells. Forty civilians were killed.

Crime.

—An old and respected citizen of Logansport, Ind., named States, a grocer, was inveigled by parties unknown from his house, on Friday, struck dead, and robbed of $1,100. There is no clue to the murderers.

—James Peterson, a grocer, stabbed his wife and then killed himself, at San Francisco, on the 21st. Both were found dead, the knife clutched in his hand, and the bodies almost swimming in gore. Cause unknown.

—The trial of Crawford Block, of Frederick, Md., for the murder of W. W. McKaig, Jr., for the alleged seduction of Block's sister, terminated on the 21st, in a verdict of acquittal. The trial lasted ten days, and excited great interest in that community. Congressman Voorhees, of Indiana, was among Block's counsel.

Casualties.

—A little boy, about 10 years of age, named Powers, was run over by a freight train at Evanston, Ill., on Friday, and killed.

—R. T. Buck, a brakeman on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, fell beneath the cars, while coupling, and was killed, at Richwood, Ohio, on Friday.

—Two daughters (ten and twelve years old) of John McNamara, of Collinsville, Conn., failed to return home on Wednesday night, after being sent out on an errand. Thursday morning the river was dragged, and their bodies, with that of Michael Glynn, a laborer, were found. It is supposed they fell from the [illegible] into the water, and Glynn lost his life in trying to save them.

—A little boy named James Kelly, [illegible] years of age, came to his death in a horrible manner, at Chicago, on Friday. The little fellow went out into the yard to play, shortly after dinner, and, not having been seen up to five o'clock, his parents became alarmed for his safety. Search was made for him, and they were horrified to find the body of their boy in the privy vault, where he had fallen and suffocated to death.

—The Indians attacked the San Pedro settlement, near Camp Grant, New Mexico, on the 20th inst., and killed Alexander McKenzie, H. C. Long, Owen Chapin, and Edgar Unter; wounded Nicholas Tapey, and stole a lot of stock, arms and ammunition. This settlement, which has existed six years, will be abandoned at once. Numerous other outrages are reported. Ration tickets issued at the reservation at Camp Grant were found on Indians killed during the recent raids. The Indians appear to be supplied with Government arms and ammunition.

Miscellaneous.

—The New York Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 21st inst.

—Rev. William Bell, a Universalist clergyman for over fifty years, died, on the 21st, at Boston, aged 79.

—A young lady of Newark, N. J., is now dying of cancer, caused by a bite on the lip by a pet dog, nearly two years since.

—Margaret Nolan, of Kings county, N. Y., was on Friday awarded $5,000 damages for the killing of her husband by the fall of the roof of the Novelty Iron Works.

—A comparative statement of the expenses of collecting the revenue for March, April and May, 1870, with the same months this year, shows a saving of over $400,000.

—A committee of prominent citizens has been formed in New York for the purpose of arranging a series of entertainments in honor of the Russian Imperial Prince, who is expected to arrive in that city early in June. These will take the form of yacht contests, a grand ball or banquet, and several other affairs of a similar nature.

—A train of eleven of Street's palace stock cars loaded at St. Louis on the 21st inst., with 176 steers, and left *via* the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, and Pennsylvania Central railroads, direct for the Communipaw Yards, New York. This is the first train of these cars ever loaded, and the event is regarded by railroad and stockmen as a very interesting one in the shipment of live stock. The cars were loaded in from six and a half to ten minutes, and will reach New York in ninety-six hours, the cattle being fed and watered in the cars.

Congressional Summary.

The principal feature of the Senate on the 15th was its refusal to consider the House general amnesty bill. The passage of the bill was urgently advocated by the Senators from South Carolina and by Senator Wilson. It was opposed by Morton and Conkling, who finally succeeded in preventing the consideration of the bill. It is now considered doubtful if the measure will be considered this session, as a determined effort will be made to secure a final adjournment on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The House resumed its consideration of the remaining amendments to the deficiency bill. The amendment for the establishment of a park at Washington was taken up, and after a sharp debate, was rejected. Several other amendments were rejected, when a motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected. A committee of conference on the disagreeing votes was then ordered.——Shellabarger called from the Speaker's table the Ku-Klux bill as returned from the Senate. He moved to consider all the amendments except the last two. As for those, he would move a non-concurrence, and ask for a committee of conference. His motion was seconded, and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments. The *habeas corpus* amendment was rejected—86 yeas, 93 nays. The oath of jurors' amendment was rejected without yeas and nays. The Sherman amendment, assessing damages on localities, was rejected by 45 yeas to 135 nays. A committee of conference was then appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.——Adjourned.

On the 17th, Sumner was appointed Chairman of the Senate during the temporary absence of the Vice-President.——The Ku-Klux and deficiency bills were received from the House and immediately submitted to Committee of Conference.

In the House, a number of new bills were introduced, among which was one advocating economy on the part of the Government; and one in relation to the late Fenian disturbances, both of which went over until another day.——Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 19th, a message was received from the House announcing the rejection of the conference report on the Ku-Klux bill, and asking a new conference. The Senate, on motion of Edmunds, insisted on its amendments, and Edmunds, Carpenter and Thurman were appointed as a Committee of Conference. The report of the Conference Committee was returned after a short session, and then concurred in by a party vote, except that Hill and Robertson voted with the Democrats in the negative—yeas, 36; nays, 13.——Without transacting any further business of importance, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on the 19th, a new Conference Committee on the deficiency bill was appointed.——The consideration of the Ku-Klux bill was then resumed, and, after a long debate, a vote was taken, and the report of the Committee of Conference rejected. A new committee was then appointed, with instructions to report to-morrow. The Conference report on the deficiency bill was again presented by Dawes, omitting the item as to the Sutro Tunnel Commission. ——Dawes explained that the amendment for a park in Washington was rejected; that the item for paving Pennsylvania avenue was amended by appropriating $12,000 for repairs, and that the appropriation for the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy at Charleston had been reduced from $20,000 to $12,000. As to the issue of national bank currency, it had been impossible to carry the bill through both Houses unless an additional tax were placed on banks to defray the expenses of the reissue, and therefore the whole thing had been left out. The report was agreed to.——Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Conkling and Davis, of Kentucky, were appointed to wait on the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make to Congress, the Senate was now ready to adjourn.——On motion of Scott, all bills on the table, petitions, &c., were ordered to be referred to their appropriate committees.——West introduced a bill to incorporate the Louisiana, Kansas and New Mexico Railroad Company. Referred.——At 12:20 the Senate went into Executive session, and at 2 o'clock the doors were reopened, when the committee to wait on the President reported that he had no further communication to make.——The President *pro tem.* (Anthony) then declared the first session of the Forty-second Congress adjourned *sine die*.

The House received a message from the Senate announcing its agreement to the Conference report on the Ku-Klux bill, and the passage of the concurrent resolution for final adjournment at 2 o'clock on the same day. After considerable debate, during which a great deal of fun was made of the Sherman amendment, the House proceeded to vote on the question, and it was agreed to by a strictly party vote—yeas, 93; nays, 74. ——Beck asked leave to offer a joint resolution, asserting the power of the House to make or withhold appropriations to carry out treaties requiring appropriations of money. The resolution was adopted.——The remainder of the session was occupied by Butler in a personal explanation in regard to his little *tete-a-tete* with Garrett Davis in the Senate chamber, which took place some time since. Before he concluded his speech, several members took a hand in it, and the most ridiculous farce of the session here took place, and was only brought to a close by the hammer of the Speaker, who announced the House adjourned without a day.

The Programme of the Communists.

The London *Standard*, of the 4th inst., gives the following translation of the programme of the Red Republicans of France from an official document published about a year ago:

"1. The active socialist party, after overthrowing the present Government, that is to say, after having accomplished a political revolution, will proclaim that all descriptions of property are to be no longer personal, but national.

"2. It will invite the immediate formation of industrial societies in every parish or township, and will publish reports drawn up by men familiar with the subject, showing what kinds of industry are indispensable in each particular district or country, and what parts of the country are most favorable, or the reverse, for any given occupation.

"3. A certain period will be granted to every citizen to consider what working society he will join. It is the right, as well as the duty, of every one to choose that kind of labor which, taking into consideration his physical and mental capacities, will prove most beneficial to himself and to the commonwealth.

"4. All persons who shall refuse to join one or other of the working societies, without assigning some valid reason for refusal, will lose all rights as citizens. They will not be admitted to any of the public establishments which contain the provisions destined to supply the wants of the members of the commonwealth. To such persons, houses, public dining-rooms, railroads, postoffices, and telegraphs, in fact, everything will be closed. They will be absolutely deprived of the means of existence, and must decide either to work or die.

"5. Each group of workmen will elect from its midst a public valuer or superintendent. This individual should be chosen by his fellow-workmen on account of his energy, ability, and superior knowledge of the details of his trade.

"6. The duties of this superintendent will consist chiefly in regulating the supply of work, in taking account of its value, and the quantity performed by each member; also, in negotiating between the society and the local office, to which every society in the district will have access, sending to it the products of their labor, and receiving from it everything necessary to supply the wants of their members.

"7. A committee, composed of members elected by every working society, will regulate, in its own district, the supply of labor, and develop the natural or acquired advantages of the locality. It will receive all the goods produced by the industry of each society in its district, classify them, and distribute them according to the wants of the community, or, in the event of a surplus, send them to other districts to form material for a new organization.

"8. The committee will publish at regular intervals reports on the work accomplished by each society, and on the sum total of the products and consumption of each member for a given period, in order to show clearly the profit or loss that each member brings to the commonwealth.

"9. The above-mentioned reports will also serve to enlighten the citizens in the election of agents and public functionaries of every description, and also to regulate the course of all kinds of labor, and show what changes are required in any department of industry."

"10. All the public institutions, as well as the dining-rooms, sleeping-rooms, schools, hospitals, libraries, roads, railways, posts, and telegraphs, shall be placed under the administration of local bureaus.

"11. All the public works of the locality, such as the making of roads and railways, public buildings, etc., and the cleaning and keeping them in order, shall be under the management of the principal bureau.

"12. All kinds of labor which require physical force only, without any special technical knowledge, shall be performed in rotation by the members of each section.

"13. The principal bureau will also be charged with the education of children, for which purpose special buildings will be constructed, in which physical and mental training alike shall be inculcated. Up to a certain age, to be hereafter decided, the children shall not be taken in hand by the communal sections.

"14. Parents who wish to undertake personally the education of their children shall have the right so do so; but this shall not exempt them from the obligation of working a certain number of hours every day.

"15. As a general rule, when the members of the community have completed the fixed number of hours for work each day, they can occupy themselves in any way they like—in doing nothing, in out-door recreation, in visiting the public theatres or concerts, scientific lectures, etc.

"16. Any person desirous of devoting all his time to scientific researches or discoveries shall present to the local bureau a statement of his project, which, if found feasible and likely to be useful to the community, shall confer upon the author the right to retire from his working section. He shall also be provided with the means necessary for the accomplishment of the undertaking.

"17. Having acquired the right of devoting himself to a special occupation, the author of the project shall present regularly to the bureau full reports of his undertaking, which shall be published.

"18. In this way the bureau is placed in constant communication with all the skilled artisans, engineers, inventors and learned men in the country, and receives reports and suggestions calculated to increase the well-being of the community. The bureau will elect from its members directors of the public works and special functionaries of each department.

"19. The number of working hours each day shall be regulated by the natural condition of the locality, the climate, the season of the year, and the greater or less expenditure of strength required in any given kind of labor. Exceptions, of course, will be made in the case of sick and weak persons, and also in other cases which may as yet be unforeseen.

"20. All the rights, duties, and institutions emanating from the present condition of things, all the infamies of jurisprudence, of police, and of religion, have no place in the new social order. All affairs and undertakings, without direct value for the commonwealth, have no foundation, except reciprocal consent and confidence in the person with whom the agreement is made. Legal or political guarantees, such as are made by thousands in the present state of things, will not be recognized in the new regime. Contracts between groups of individuals will have no right to the protection of the bureau.

"21. The relationship between the two sexes shall be entirely free. So soon as a mutual understanding exists, the man and woman can marry or remarry as often as they like. The education of children, as mentioned before, is intrusted to the state.

"22. These fundamental principles of the 'commune' can be carried out only when a political revolution, seriously and secretly prepared, shall have become successful. The new social order will become an accomplished fact first of all in those great cities from which emissaries have been already sent to propagate the communistic idea, and to dispel the ignorance and inertia of the masses."

A Proclamation by the President.

The following proclamation was issued by the President, on Thursday, the 20th inst., for the convening of an extra session of the Senate on the 10th of May:

WHEREAS, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock, Wednesday, the tenth day of May next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive; therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Wednesday, the tenth day of May next, at 12 o'clock on that day.

Of which, all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body, are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1871, of the independence of the United States of America, the 95th.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Lost on the Prairie.

A most deplorable event transpired nine miles east of Council Bluffs during the wild storm of Sunday night. The *Nonpareil* thus chronicles it:

"Two little girls, named Robinson, aged respectively nine and eleven years, were lost on the prairie, and one, if not both, died of exposure to the storm.

"They were allowed to go upon a visit to the house of a neighbor, distant about a mile. They remained there until evening, and then started to return. The storm had commenced, but no apprehension was felt as to their safety. As they journeyed on, however, they lost their way, and wandered over the country in all that terrible uproar of the elements, far into the night. At last one of them, the youngest, succumbed to the cold and fatigue, and, unable to proceed, lay down and shortly died. Her sister, benumbed, and wild with grief and terror, staid near her body for a length of time, and then, in an almost dying condition, endeavored to find the track again. She roamed about in this way several hours, until at daybreak, Monday morning, she found herself near home. She reached the house and told what had happened, when a party was immediately dispatched in search of the other little girl's remains. They were found at a comparatively short distance and brought in. It is since reported that the eldest girl has died from the effects of the night's events."

The Parting Hour in the House of Representatives—The Chaplain and Coroner Called for.

We give below a synopsis of the closing scenes which took place in the National House of Representatives on Thursday, the 20th inst.:

Butler moved to suspend the rules in order that he might make a personal explanation. Agreed to—yeas, 118; nays, 23.

Butler proceeded to address the House in reference to the scene which took place in the Senate between himself and Mr. Davis, of Kentucky. Assuming Mr. Davis' own description of the occurrence to be true, Mr. Butler submitted to the candid judgment of the House, and all just men, which of the two had, in the affair, played the part of the courteous gentleman, and which the part of the blackguard. Mr. Davis was shielded from responsibility for what he said by his age and by his Senatorial toga, and, thus shielded and protected, he had spurted the effluvia of his revenge after the most high-toned manner of the chivalry. He had for nearly nine years suffered from assaults and charges of having appropriated to his own use small amounts of money in Louisiana, and now he would answer them once for all. He had captured and levied assessments on rebels in Louisiana to the amount of nearly $3,000,000, and he had charged himself with the amount on the books of the department. Those books had been open for nine years, and even his detractors had not said that he had not fully accounted for the amount. He accused Mr. Farnsworth of having published in the *Globe* a speech not delivered, and highly slanderous to him (Butler). By that act, that gentleman had put himself out of the rule of civilized warfare, and he would never, henceforth, consider that gentleman's tongue or pen a slander upon anybody—certainly not upon himself.

Mr. Farnsworth made a personal explanation in reply to Mr. Butler. He said it was too late in the day for that gentleman to put on airs, and propose the rule of non-intercourse. He trusted that his (Farnsworth's) great age had not anything to do with such non-intercourse, as was suggested by him in reference to the Senator from Kentucky. [Laughter.] In reference to the investigation as to the management of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, he complained that the committee had not acted fairly in the matter in refusing, among other things, to require the treasurer of that institution (Mr. Butler) to produce his bank book, which would show that he had had constantly on hand some $100,000 to $150,000 of Government money, which he kept in his own private bank, in his own name, and with which he speculated.

Mr. Butler made a point of order that this was an attack upon him, instead of being a personal explanation.

The Speaker—Will the gentleman from Massachusetts state the words to which he objects, and the Chair will rule on the question.

Mr. Butler—I should say pretty much all of it. [Laughter.] When I am told that I have gorged myself with public money, I suppose that does not require a point of order to be made.

The Speaker ruled that such language was out of order.

Mr. Farnsworth—The member from Massachusetts was alluded to in my speech, as published in the *Globe*, and I was only recounting points in it to show that it was not unparliamentary.

The Speaker said he had no doubt that the language of the gentleman from Illinois was unparliamentary, and he so ruled without hesitation.

Mr. Farnsworth was allowed, by a vote of the House, to proceed in order. He went on to speak of the transaction for the sale of a piece of property at Hampton, Va., for the National Asylum, the property having been owned by Butler, but having been transferred to him by his brother-in-law, Hildreth, to cover up appearances. In conclusion, he said that if that transaction, and the testimony given by Mr. Butler before the Committee on Military Affairs, last session, were before any petit jury in the United States, it would convict him (Butler) of embezzlement and perjury. [Laughter and great excitement.] That was all he had to say.

Mr. Butler remarked that he held in his hand the report of the Military Committee made last session on that subject, and he would read the closing paragraph as an answer to all that calumny which might be put out against him anywhere. Mr. Butler said, in conclusion, that under that report he branded as false and calumnious everything that could be said against the President and Treasurer of the National Asylum. Mr. Butler proceeded to exonerate himself in the sale of property to the National Asylum which he said he had made, when Mr. Farnsworth interrupted him by saying the member from Massachusetts swore in the investigation that he did not sell it—that his brother-in-law sold it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler—Oh, pshaw, pshaw. [Laughter.] That was one of the cheats in his statement. It was put into the hands of my brother-in-law as security for money which he had lent me.

Mr. Farnsworth—Your brother-in-law swore that he did not lend you any money. [Laughter.]

Mr. Butler—I cannot have any controversy with that man whom I would not believe under oath. [Laughter and hammering from Speaker's gavel.] Referring to the witnesses who swore against him in the investigation, he said that one of them was a runaway marine deserter whom he had been trying to find to put a ball and chain around his leg, and that another was a Baltimore man who had once served with him (Butler) for supposed gallant conduct, but had since gone down lower, lower, until he had sunk to the position of being a witness for the member from Illinois. [Laughter.]

Mr. Farnsworth—And the other witnesses were the members from Massachusetts and his brother-in-law. [Renewed laughter, and other manifestations of thorough enjoyment of the scene.]

Mr. Butler remarked in conclusion that he would not again be drawn into controversy upon the subject. What was the use, he asked, of investigation and of a report exonerating a man from all blame, when such exoneration was made only a foundation for fresh charges and fresh calumnies direct from hell. [Laughter.]

And now comes Mr. Beck, who asked and obtained leave "to make a statement" on behalf of the Senator from Kentucky, who, he said, had been so foully denounced by the member from Massachusetts. The Senator and that member had had a controversy on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. Butler—Oh, no; I had no controversy with him.

Mr. Beck—The Senator denounced the member on the floor as a damned scoundrel, and I would characterize that as a controversy. [Laughter.] They had a quarrel on the floor of the Senate. It ought to have ended there, and would have ended there but for the fact that the member from Massachusetts saw fit to come on the floor of the House and use language grossly offensive to the Senator from Kentucky, and it was after that, that the Senator had pronounced the speech which had been quoted by the member. The member from Massachusetts, if he had a personal explanation to make, should have made it at once, and not have waited until the Senator whom he desired to abuse was several hundred miles away. When he asked leave to make a personal explanation, to-day, he promised not to attack Senator Davis, and so the Democrats voted to give him the privilege. But I did not believe him when he made the promise, and voted against it. I have only to say that, while my Senator is neither a bully nor a blackguard, the member can get any redress from him that he seeks, outside of this hall or anywhere else. [Laughter.] I do not believe that it lies in the mouth of the member from Massachusetts to talk about any Senator being shielded by his age from not seeking proper redress. I have witnessed scenes with that member which satisfied me that he would not seek the redress to which he alludes. [Laughter.] He does not forget that I have, in the presence of fifteen members of the House, seen the member from Illinois [Mr. Farnsworth] put his fist in the face of the member from Massachusetts, and denounce him in every way that one man could denounce another, until I had to say to other members of the committee standing by, that I did not think a white man would take it without a fight, and that decent negroes in New York State would fight over it. [Uproarous laughter.]

Mr. Farnsworth (derisively)—It was on account of his extreme age, perhaps. [Shouts of laughter.]

Mr. Butler (pointing to Farnsworth)—He is not a white man.

Mr. Eldridge—Now is the proper time to call in the Chaplain. [Continuous laughter.]

Mr. Cox—The Coroner should also be sent for.

Mr. Stoughton, a member of the Military Committee of the last House, was proceeding to defend the action of that committee, when the Speaker's hammer fell, and he announced that the first session of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress was adjourned without a day.

The Minister's Work and Pay.

The clergy are the worst paid body of laborers in the country. They work with ability and zeal. They are educated, sensitive men, often carefully nurtured, and they are expected to be everybody's servant, to hold their time and talents at the call of all the whimsical old women of the parish and of the selectmen of the town. They are to preach twice or thrice on Sunday, to lecture and expound during the week, to make parochial calls in sun or storm, to visit the poor, to be the confidant and counselor of a throng, and always in every sermon to be fresh and bright, and always ready to do any public service that may be asked. Of course the clergyman must be chairman of the school committee, and a director of the town library, and president of charitable societies. He cannot give a great deal of money for educational and charitable and æsthetic purposes—not a very great deal—but he can always give time, and he can always make a speech, and draw the resolutions, and direct generally.

He is, in fact, the town pound to which everybody may commit the truant fancies that nobody else will tolerate upon the pastures and lawns of ther attention. He is the town pump at which everybody may fill himself hith advice. He is the town bell to summon everybody to every common enterprise. He is the town beast of burden to carry everybody's pack. With all this he must have a neat and pretty house, and a comely and pretty wife, who must be always ready and well dressed in the parlor, although she cannot afford to hire sufficient "help." And the good man's children must be well behaved and properly clad, and his house be a kind of hotel for the traveling brethren. Of course he must be a scholar, and familiar with current literature, and he may justly be expected to fit half a dozen boys for college every year. These are but illustrations of the functions he is to fulfill, and always without murmuring; and for all he is to be glad to get a pittance upon which he can barely bring the ends of the year together, and to know that if he should suddenly die of over-work, as he probably will, his wife and children will be beggars.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Strasbourg Cathedral Clock.

The wonderful astronomical clock at Strasbourg is thus fully described in the "Over the Ocean" sketches by Curtis Guild, recently issued by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston:

The astronomical clock here is a curious and wonderful piece of mechanism. Fancy a structure twenty-five or thirty feet in height, and twelve or fifteen broad at the base, having on either side two others nearly of equal height, one being the masonic flight of winding stairs, surmounted by five small emblematical Corinthian pillars, and the other a Gothic pillar, its panelings enriched with figures.

Placed directly in front of the base of the clock is a celestial globe, which, by means of the clock-work, shows the precision of the equinoxes, solar and lunar equations for calculating geocentric ascension and declination of the sun and moon at true times and places. Then in the base itself is an orrery after the Copernican system, by which the mean tropical revolution of each of the planets, visible to the naked eye, is shown. Then comes an ecclesiastical calendar, a sort of perpetual almanac, indicating holy, feast and fast days; above, and about ten feet from the floor, and just beneath the clock-dial, is an opening with a platform in front, upon which come forth figures representing each day of the week, as Apollo on Tuesday, Diana on Monday, &c. Thus a figure in a chariot representing the day appeared at the entrance in the morning, it had reached the center in full view by noon, and drove gradually out of sight at the close of day. On either side of the clock-dial sat two Cupids, the size of a three-year old child, one holding a bell and hammer, with which it strikes the hours and quarters, and the other an hour-glass, which it reverses each hour. Above is another dial, with the signs of the zodiac; above that a figure of the moon, showing its different phases, also put in motion by the clock-work; and still above this, two sets of automaton figures, which appear only at 12 o'clock, at which time there is always a crowd gathered to witness their performance.

We viewed this wondrous piece of mechanism for an hour, and witnessed the following movements: At quarter past eleven the Cupid near the dial struck one; then from one of the upper compartments ran forth the figure of a little child with a wand, and as he passed he struck one on a bell, and ran away (Childhood, the first quarter.) Round whirl the wheels of time, and the second quarter chimes; but this time it is Youth that passes and taps the bell with his shepherd's staff twined with flowers. Again we reach the third quarter, and Manhood strides forth, the mailed warrior, and smites the sonorous bell, ere he leaves the scene, three sounding blows with his trenchant weapon—the third quarter. Once more the hands tremble on the point of noon; the fourth quarter is here, and Old Age, a feeble, bent figure, hobbles out, pauses wearily at the bell, raises a crutch, and taps four strokes and totters away out of sight—'last scene of all,' when, as a finale, the skeleton figure of Death, before whom all the four have passed, slowly raises his baton, which the spectator now discovers to be a human bone, and solemnly strikes the hour of twelve upon the bell. While he is engaged in this act, a set of figures above him, representing the twelve apostles, pass in procession before the Saviour, who blesses each as they pause before him in turn, and chanticleer, the size of life, perched upon the pinnacle of one of the side structures, lifts up his voice in three rousing crows, with outstretched neck and flapping wings, while the Cupid on one side of the dial reverses the hour-glass for the sand to flow back, and the other also strikes the hour with his bell and hammer."

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring-worm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

THERE's a moral taught by the following conversation which needs to be learned by many fathers. Said a little four-year-old: "Mother, father won't be in heaven with us, will he?" "Why, my child?" "Because he can't leave the store."

—Gen. Dombrowski reports to the Commune that his troops have retaken certain positions, capturing a considerable quantity of provisions, and some prisoners. He adds that the battle continues, and asks for reinforcements. Gen. Okolowits maintains his position at Asnieres against all efforts of the Government forces.

The Markets.

CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	$6.15	@ 6.60
Prime	5.60	@ 6.10
Fair Grades	5.30	@ 5.50
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3.50	@ 5.20
Inferior	2.25	@ 3.25
BUTTER—Choice	.23	@ .27
EGGS—Fresh	.11	@ .11½
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7.25	@ 9.00
Spring Extra	6.21	@ 6.75
GRAIN—Corn—No. 2	.52½	@ .53¾
Barley—No. 2, new	.90	@ .91
Oats—No. 2	.48½	@ .49
Rye—No. 2	.89	@ .89½
Wheat—Spring, No. 1, new	1.33	@ 1.33½
No. 2, new	1.30	@ 1.30½
LARD	....	@ .11½
PORK—Mess	18.00	@18.25
NEW YORK.		
COTTON—Middling	....	@ .14¾
FLOUR—Extra Western	7.20	@ 7.55
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring, new	1.57	@ 1.60
RYE—Western	....	@ 1.13½
BARLEY—State	....	@ 1.12
CORN—Mixed Western	.75	@ .76
OATS—Western	.66	@ .68½
PORK—Mess	18.25	@18.75
LARD	.11	@ .11¾
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR—Family	$6.20	@ 6.45
WHEAT—Red	1.37	@ 1.46
CORN—Mixed	....	@ .57
OATS	.54	@ .57
RYE—No. 1	1.05	@ 1.07
BARLEY—Fall	.90	@ .96
LARD	.11½	@ .12
PORK—Mess	....	@19.00
ST. LOUIS.		
FLOUR—XX	$6.00	@ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.27	@ 1.29
CORN—Mixed	.47	@ .58
OATS—Mixed	.53	@ .54
RYE	....	@ .90
BARLEY	.85	@ 1.15
PORK—Mess	19.50	@20.00
LARD	.11½	@ .12
MILWAUKEE.		
FLOUR—Spring Extra	$5.96	@ 6.70
WHEAT—Spring No. 1	....	@ 1.34
No. 2	....	@ 1.31
CORN—New Mixed	....	@ .60
OATS—No. 2	....	@ .49½
RYE—No. 1	.89	@ .90
BARLEY—No. 2	....	@ .78
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	....	@ 1.45
No. 1 Red	....	@ 1.47
CORN—Mixed	....	@ .58¾
OATS—No. 1	....	@ .55
CLOVER SEED	....	@ 5.65

"It Saved My Life."

WORDS OF A RELIABLE DRUGGIST.

What is the Value of Money when Compared to Health.

Allen's Lung Balsam

Is warranted to break up the most troublesome Cough in an incredibly short time. There is no remedy that can show more evidence of real merit than this BALSAM for curing Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, &c.

It Acts on the Kidneys,

It Acts on the Liver,

☞ Which makes it more than a Cough Remedy.

☞ Read the following from a reliable druggist of Michigan:

MARINE CITY, Mich., July 27, 1870.

J. N. Harris & Co.—Dear Sir: The Allen's Lung Balsam has arrived. I would not like to be without it, for it has saved my life. I took a bad cold and cough, and finally Consumption was seated upon me. I was in a very bad state. I tried everything that was recommended, and spent a great deal of money, but got no help. I had the Allen's Lung Balsam for sale, but I knew nothing of its merits. I did not like to take it, without knowing more about it. I had not sold a bottle. When your agent called on me I told him I could not sell a medicine I knew nothing about. He urged me to try it myself. I did so, and to my grateful surprise the first bottle stopped my cough, and before the third bottle was taken my lungs were healed and well, and I can now speak knowingly to my frinds and customers of the qualities of Allen's Lung Balsam.

I remain, respectfully,
L. C. COTTREL.

It is Harmless to the most Delicate Child.

It Contains No Opium in Any Form.

It is Sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Call for "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM," and shun the use of any other Balsam. Unprincipled men may deceive you with worthless preparations.

CALL FOR ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
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For sale by GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee; H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Milwaukee; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago; COLLINS BROS., St. Louis; NOYES BROTHERS, St. Paul.

Preventive Medication.

A radical change has been introduced in the practice of medicine. Physicians have ceased to torture and prostrate their patients. Instead of pulling down, they build up; instead of assaulting nature, they assist her. Cupping, leeching, blistering, venesection, calomel, antimony, stupefying narcotics and rasping purgatives, once the favorite resources of the faculty, are now rarely resorted to even by the most dogmatic members of the profession. The old creed was, that disease was something which must be expelled by violent artificial means, irrespective of the wear and tear of the vital organization in the process. The new creed recognizes the improvement of the general health as essential to the cure of all local ailments. Hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most potent vegetable tonic that pharmacy has ever brought to the assistance of nature in her struggles with disease, has been cordially approved by practitioners of the modern school. It is pleasant to reflect that reason and philosophy have at last been victorious over the errors of the past, and that thousands and tens of thousands of human beings are alive and well to-day who would indubitably be mouldering in their graves, had they been subjected to the pains and penalties which were deemed orthodox and indispensable thirty or forty years ago.

Preventive medication was hardly thought of then; but now it is considered of paramount importance, and the celebrity of the standard invigorant, alterative and restorative of the age (a title which Hostetter's Bitters have fairly earned by their long career of success) is mainly due to its efficiency as a protective preparation.

A course of the Bitters is urgently recommended as a safe and certain antidote to intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhea, dysintery, and other maladies.

$4 A LINE,

for an ADVERTISEMENT in

400 NEWSPAPERS.

WHERE CUTS ARE USED, ONLY SIX REQUIRED FOR THE WHOLE LIST.

For lists, estimates, and further particulars, address either

NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION,
12 Park Row, N. Y.
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THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
From the Worst Scrofula Down to a Common Pimple.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of biles.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

ROXBURY, MASS.

DEAR MADAM: The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kind of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of the diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable. The most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household.

In the more advanced stages of

CANKER,

it extends to the stomach, causing

DYSPEPSIA,

which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and

KIDNEYS,

creating a sinking, gone feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family.

Your stomach is

RAW AND INFLAMED,

your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains as the acrimonious fluid of the canker eats it up; then your complexion loses its bloom, and becomes sallow or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibers of your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to

CURE;

Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retire, irregularity of the bowels, and also that most excruciating of diseases, the

PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease, and pining away a miserable life, and their next-door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the

MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never, under any circumstances, do you any injury.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and plenty enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one tablespoonful per day; Children over ten years, dessert spoonful; Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Yours truly, DONALD KENNEDY.

Price, $1.50 per bottle. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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Fresh Attractions!

THE METHODIST, of New York, although bearing a denominational name, is acceptable to all lovers of earnest Christianity, whether Methodists or not.

THE METHODIST is edited by Rev. George R. Crooks, D. D., and Rev. Abel Stevens, LL.D., (both eminent journalists, and the latter the well-known author of *The History of Methodism.*)

THE METHODIST is always full of GOOD READING FOR THE PEOPLE AND THEIR CHILDREN.

☞ THE METHODIST will hereafter give the only revised report of the sermons of the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, whose eloquence and originality draw congregations numbering over 3,000 to his Free Tabernacle in Brooklyn.

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☞ THE METHODIST will give these and many other good things from now until July 1st, 1872, for the price of one year's subscription, $2.50, being nearly THREE MONTHS FOR NOTHING, and to clergymen of all denominations for $1.50.

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☞ THE METHODIST may be ordered by the week of news-dealers. *Specimen copies free.*

G. C. HALSTED, Publisher,
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Mary J. Holmes' New Novel,

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G. W. CARLETON & CO., of New York, announce to the many million admirers of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes' novels that they will publish, in few days, another charming new novel from the pen of this gifted author. This new book is one of the best she has ever written, and is entitled MILLBANK.

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LENA RIVERS,	MARIAN GREY,
TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE,	DORA DEANE,
MEADOW BROOK,	COUSIN MAUDE,
ENGLISH ORPHANS,	HOMESTEAD ON HILLSIDE,
HUGH WORTHINGTON,	THE CAMERON PRIDE,
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These books are beautifully printed and bound. Price $1.50.

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A Novel by Emily H. Moore,

ENTITLED

A LOST LIFE.

In a few days will be published a new novel of the most intense interest, by
EMILY H. MOORE,
[The well-known Western Authoress.]

A LOST LIFE is one of the most delightful novels ever written, and will command a wide sale throughout the community. Orders are pouring in from every quarter, and thousands of readers will be charmed with it. Mrs. EMILY H. MOORE, who has written so long under the *nomme de plume* of "Mignonette," has made that name very popular all over the great West, and this, her first book, will be welcomed by every one.

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Horace Greeley's New Book.

JUST PUBLISHED,

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

By Horace Greeley [Editor of New York Tribune.]

This is one of the best books ever published upon the subject. It does not consist of a lot of dry, dull essays upon Agriculture, that no one can be interested in, but is a work written by one of the greatest writers in the world, in his best and most agreeable manner.

Farmers will gather from its pages a great deal of valuable information useful for them in their vocation, and the general reader will find it exceedingly fascinating from the pleasant style of treating the various topics.

The book is beautifully printed and bound. Price $1.50.

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$325 A MONTH! Horse and carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

YOUNG MEN desiring a successful start in Business Life attend Eastman College—the oldest, best and most reasonable practical School, and the only one providing situations for graduates. Address, for Catalogue of 3,000 in business, H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

VINEGAR—How made in 10 hours, without drugs. Particulars 10 cents. F. SAGE, Cromwell, Conn.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

TO YOUNG MEN.

A SELF-INSTRUCTOR on Marriage and Diseases of the Reproductive Organs, Seminal Weakness, &c., with 50 recipes for self-cure, 160 large pages, 100 plates and engravings. Sample copy, 50 cts.

FOR LADIES, a treatise on Female Diseases, with prescription for self-treatment, in sealed envelope. Price 10 cts. M. & S. Inst., Publishers, Milwaukee, Wis.

50 CENTS—THE WEEKLY WISCONSIN, THE GREAT STORY PAPER, containing all of the thrilling story entitled BLACK SHEEP, by Edmund Yates, continuing four months, commencing April 12th. The best and cheapest weekly paper printed. Terms, $1.50 per year; 50 cents four months. Address CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee, Wis.

A Leading Life Insurance Company.

It is evident that just now there is no subject more full of interest to the public than Life Insurance, and nothing that concerns them more than the merits of the various Life companies in the United States.

In reviewing the career of these institutions, we have been much struck with the extraordinary onward progress of the Equitable Life of New York, and the marked success which has attended the management of its affairs; and we feel that we are *doing a positive good* by giving in brief detail the points which entitle it to the first consideration of the insuring public.

The Equitable now occupies the leading position in respect to the amount of New annual business, as will be seen by the following table:

NEW BUSINESS, 1870.	
THE EQUITABLE	$40,295,799
THE MUTUAL LIFE	33,458,217
THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	24,707,707
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT	12,997,110
THE NEW YORK LIFE	27,141,995
THE ÆTNA	21,795,474
THE NEW ENGLAND	8,979,361
THE KNICKERBOCKER	15,141,844
THE CHARTER OAK	20,118,485

By this we observe that its business for 1870 reached the enormous figure of $40,295,799, being $7,000,000 larger than that of any company in the world.

The Equitable is a mutual company, on the cash basis, making annual returns to its policy-holders of all the profits which arise in the course of its business.

The mention of one very favorable feature must not be omitted—we refer to the ability of its agents and the courtesy of its officers, by which every required information connected with Life Assurance can be readily obtained. The executive of this company can always be easily approached, and this tends much to its popularity.

It is thus easy to understand why the Equitable has reached its present pre-eminence. Starting from the first day of its organization, under the best auspices, in 1866 there were but FOUR companies that wrote a larger amount of new insurance; in 1867, but THREE; in 1868, but two; in 1869, the Equitable's transactions were the largest, and in 1870 it still maintained its supremacy, as the table given above shows. By this time it had issued over 60,000 policies, insuring more than $250,000,000.

We are not aware whether the Equitable Life Assurance Company is represented here or not, but we would strongly recommend those desirous of working in the field of Life Assurance, to place themselves at once in communication with the home office, with the view of acting for them as agent, as there is, perhaps, no other company that could offer better inducements.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

They are not a vile FANCY DRINK, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores, cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

REDUCTION OF PRICES
TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS,
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers, and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 and 33 Vesey Street,
P. O. Box —— NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA, with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. *For sale everywhere.* And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILL.

19th Year. 600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses.

Largest Assortment—all sizes. Best Stock! Low Prices! Would you know What, When, How to Plant?

Fruit, Shade, Evergreen Trees; Root Grafts, Seedlings, Osage Plants; Apple Seed, Early Rose Potatoes; Shrubs; Roses, Greenhouse and Garden Plants, &c., &c.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

Finest, Best Collection—Sorts and Quality.

Send 10 cents for New, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue—90 pages. Send stamp, each, for Catalogue of Seeds, with plain directions—64 pages; Bedding and Garden Plants—32 pages, and Wholesale Price List—24 pages. Address

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE

Cleans Kid Gloves and all kinds of Cloths and Clothing; removes Paint, Grease, Tar, &c., instantly, without the least injury to the finest fabric. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. FRAGRANT SAPOLIENE CO., 33 Barclay St., New York; 46 La Salle St., Chicago.

Steel Name Stamps

For Tools, Patents, etc. E. E. PAYE, Manufac'r, Burlington, Vt. 25c per letter. Mailed on receipt of price.

CURIOSITY—$1, $2 and $5 (C) bill sent as a curiosity for 50c. H. S. JONES, Denver City, Col.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 4, 1871. No. 18.

Published every Thursday.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year ... $2.00
Six months ... 1.00
Three months ... [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R.R.

ON and after Dec. 25th, 1870, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1.30 A. M.	7.10 A. M.	10.55 A. M.	3.20 P. M.
Rochester	2.45	8.05	11.55	4.30
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	1.58 P. M.	4.45	8.32
Crestline	[illegible]	2.30	5.15	9.00
Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.45	11.10
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	11.45	1.25 A. M.	2.45
Plymouth	4.50	[illegible]	3.57	4.57
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.10	9.00

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5.50 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	5.15 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.00	12.55 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12.50 P. M.	[illegible]	11.25	3.20
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.30 A. M.	5.40
Forest	4.43	[illegible]	2.43	7.07
Crestline	6.20	[illegible]	4.20	8.50
Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	11.30	10.45	[illegible]	1.30 P. M.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.05	3.37
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.40

No. [illegible], daily except Monday; Nos. 4, 5, 3, and 6 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 8 daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card takes effect on Thursday, April 13, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Mixed.	Express.
Fort Wayne, leave	6 00 a m	7 00 a m	4 30 p m
Academie	6 19	7 45	4 49
Huntertown	6 27	[illegible]	4 57
Stoners (Gravel pit)	6 33	7 55	5 05
New Era	6 44	8 27	5 15
Auburn	7 01	8 55	5 33
Waterloo	7 20	9 35	5 50
Summit	7 35	10 00	6 05
Pleasant Lake	7 47	10 27	6 17
Angola	8 02	11 05	6 33
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	10 50	4 45	[illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Mixed.	Express.
Jackson ......Leave	5 30 a m	1 00 a m	5 00 p m
Jonesville	6 35	[illegible]	6 55
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	3 52	7 47
Summit	[illegible]	4 05	7 55
Waterloo	[illegible]	4 22	8 13
Auburn	2 43	4 38	8 35
New Era	3 10	4 55	8 55
Stoners (Gravel pit)	[illegible]	5 06	9 05
Huntertown	3 35	5 12	9 43
Academie	3 55	[illegible]	10 00
Ft. Wayne......Arr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P., Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt.

L. C. [illegible], Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:40 a. m.

MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 12:28 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:54 p. m.; Corunna, 2:08 p. m.

FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.

GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo 1:12 a. m.

MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:48 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler, 1:22 p. m.

FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the Depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. M. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
C. D. COGSHILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having purchased everything in the line of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc. together with a number of first-class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times. March 16

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind. that we continue to keep on hand the finest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

ALL PERSONS

[illegible]

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash.

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above-named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First - Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

F. E. Davenport,

DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines

School Books, Stationery,

WALL PAPER,

FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.

BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. fy

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Feb. 23, O. D. HURD.

MODERWELL & FOWLER.

MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THEIR CELEBRATED, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT

FITTING SHIRTS

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GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

THE BURIAL OF MOSES.

"And he buried him in a valley in the land of Moab over against Bethpeor; but no man knoweth his sepulchre unto this day.—Deut. xxxiv. 6.

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave,
And no man dug that sepulchre,
And no man saw it o'er,
For the angel of God unturned the sod
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the trampling
Or saw the train go forth.
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun;—

Noiselessly as the spring-time
Her crown of verdure weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves,
So, without sound of music,
Or voice of them that weep,
Silently down from the mountain crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle
On gray Bethpeor's height,
Out of his rocky eyry
Looked on the wonderous sight;
Perchance the lion stalking
Still shuns that hallowed spot,
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war
With arms reversed and muffled drum
Follow the funeral car.
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place
With costly marble dressed;
In the great minister transept,
Where lights like glories fall,
And the choir sings and the organ rings,
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen,
On the deathless page truths half so sage
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor,
The hillside for his pall;
To lie in state while angels wait
With stars for tapers tall;
And dark rock pines, like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave,
And God's own hand, in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave.

In that deep grave, without a name,
Whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again—most wonderous thought
Before the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapped around,
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of strife that won our life
With the incarnate Son of God.

O lonely tomb in Moab's land,
O dark Bethpeor's hill,
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath his mysteries of grace—
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hides them deep, like the secret sleep
Of him he loved so well.

A GHOST STORY.

Uncle Tony Denton was a brick. In boyish days how often did he use to come down upon us shavers, who stole his choicest melons, peaches and apples, like a thousand of brick. And I remember once I saw him with a brick of such dimensions in his hat that he fairly staggered in a vain attempt to carry it. To his credit be it said, he never tried another.

Uncle Tony believed in ghosts. He never passed a graveyard after night, without pulling his hat down over his eyes and saying his prayers. But if his horse had chanced to stumble, expletives neither choice nor elegant would have issued from his lips with equal facility. This was before he joined church, and the reason why he joined it, I am now about to tell.

Four of us—Lew Gardner, Wallace Marsden, Johnny Sweetser and your humble servant, Maurice Malcolm—learning one day that he was going to mill and would not get home before the witching hour of midnight, arranged with malice aforethought, a plan to meet him near the ancient cemetry, about two miles from his place, and have a little fun. If we had more of the article in the question than we had bargained for, it was not our fault by any means.

The night was dark as pitch—almost too dark to suit our purpose, we imagined—but at the proper hour we were on the ground arrayed in spotless white, with masks upon our faces, and a plenty of good stout rope in our hands, which we stretched across the road in successive lines, each one a little higher than the first, with the design of causing his horse to stumble, then to pick his way more slowly, and finally come to a full stop. This done, we ranged ourselves, all in a ghostly row, right at a bend in the road, a little beyond the place where our last and highest line was run across. Fate seemed propitious. About eleven o'clock the sable curtain of the night was raised a little, and shortly afterward we heard the luckless object of our sport riding slowly up the hill below the cemetery, and whistling cheerily as usual to keep his courage up. We chuckled quietly a moment, and then prepared to do our solemn part.

It was not long before he came in view, riding with his hat jammed down above his eyes, as we anticipated, and in another instant his horse got tripped upon the first rope nearly sending Uncle Tony and his grist over his head.

"Thunderation, you cussed beast! I'll be the death of you!—Now I lay me down to sleep—I pray the—"

Here the horse gave a kind of jump to clear the next rope, and Uncle Toby continued:

"What the devil ails you? I believe you are bewitched.—Lord my soul to—"

Another rope, and another stumble.

"Thunder and furies! Break your diabolical neck if you've a mind to, I don't care.—To keep. If I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Just as he enunciated the last word of his prayer, the horse came to the last line, and halted accordingly.

"G'long, you devilish old brute, or may I be cussed if I don't whack—O Lord, what's that?"

For he had caught sight of us at last, dead ahead of him, and seeming to block his way. He looked at us a second, and then he tried to turn his horse, his teeth chattering so we could hear them rattle a rod or more away. In the melee of trying to turn a contrary horse he tumbled off, and then of all the howls I ever heard, that which bursted upon the still night air was the most terrific. We were dying with laughter almost, when all of a sudden his words became distinguishable again.

"Lord a massy on me—if I ever live to get home alive again I'll jine the church—I'll be a deacon, and go to every prayer meeting within ten miles; Jupiter, I'll—O Heaven there's five of them, and I'm a lost sinner!"

Five of them! Our merriment ceased speedily, and when we turned and looked behind us there was another howl set up, and other teeth began to chatter worse than Uncle Tony's.

About four feet behind us stood a figure which, in our excited minds, appeared gigantic, arrayed like us in white, but unlike us its eyes were coals of fire, and from its mouth pale bluish flames seemed pouring.

Each of us gave one bound and cleared the cemetery, within whose sacred precincts we were standing, which caused our victim to set up another agonized appeal that didn't move our risibles in the least. The only avenue for our escape was in the road that he had come, and we made straight for him. He turned and fled, and then began the wildest chase that ever mortal dreamed of.

Among the ropes that we had set to snare another, went we, falling down more times than I could stop to count, plowing the gravel with our noses, and and plowing our noses into the gravel, but noses were of very small consequence just then. Our ghost was still behind us.

Before us, Uncle Tony like an avant courier was running, uttering broken sentences and fragmentary prayers, but our tongues clove to the roof of our mouths after our first yell of terror, so that our silence, ghostly though it might be, was not adhered to for effect. I think we ran a mile, when one of us ventured like Lot's wife, to look backward, but the road was clear as far back as we could see.

We halted then, and after hurriedly consulting, struck a bee line for our homes, much sadder, if not wiser youths than when we started out. Just as we reached the village, we met a man who proved to be Fred Lawton, the son of the village doctor, and one of our most intimate cronies. As he was never known to keep late hours, we asked casually where he had been.

"I went to see a little fun to-night and I saw it it too," he replied.

We saw it, too, and wore plasters on our faces for a week. As for Uncle Tony, he was "propounded" on the Sunday following, and was soon afterward a most exemplary member of the church.

We never asked him how he came to join—the subject was not popular.

Absence of Mind.

Macauley remarks that absent-mindedness is the mark of either a genius or a fool. We thing that Lord Macauley was a little on one of its sides. A man's mind may be so intensely occupied with lofty intuitions and inspirations that his senses, seemingly, are scarcely awake to the realities of the tangible world.

A certain Scottish professor was not more remarkable for his writing on political economy than for his frequent unconsciousness of what passed before him. His absence of mind was so remarkable that his wife once wagered that she would not accost him in the street, inquire after health of herself and her family, and he would not recognize her. She actually won the wager. The professor once took a solitary walk on the banks of a canal, into which, in his abstraction, he walked. When within a yard of the center an honest woman washing clothes beind him, bawled out, "Come oot, come oot' fule body, or ye'll be droon't" These warning sounds invading the tympanum of his professional ear had the effect of making him turn right about, and forthwith recover the dry land. The good woman, concluding he was an idiot, sympathetically exclaimed, "Puir body, at weel they hae muckle to answer for that lets ye gang yer lane."

A young fellow employed in a store on River street was one day sent into the cellar to draw a gallon of sperm oil. While waiting he snatched up a piece of chalk, and in a minute was absorbed in sketching the proprietor's profile. The profile on the hogshead was capital, but while the young artise was absorbed in its pursuits the oil pursued its way over the cellar floor. He was informed he would not do for a merchant, but just now he is a firstrate NewYork artist.

It is said of Sir Isaac Newton that he often forgot to eat his dinner, which his housekeeper was accustomed to leave in a closet near his study. His head was too much in the heavens to mind the earth; so a friend, knowing his peculiarity, one day slipped his dinner out of the basket and ate it up. When at last the philosopher came out and greeted his friend, he asked to be excused till he took his lunch. On looking into the basket and finding it gone, he simply exclaimed, much to his friend's amusement, "Oh, I forgot, I have eaten my dinner."

A BEGGAR woman in Chicago with a wooden leg was suspected of being a fraud, and the police arrested her and found concealed about her person a good, sound, flesh-and-blood leg, which she had hidden in order to use the wooden one to walk into the sympathies of the people. Since that the arrest every woman they see in the street who has any impediment in their gait, to see if she is a fraud. Lame women dare not go in the street without a certificate from the Mayor that they are indebted to nature for their lameness.

The Tariff Caricatured.

Allusion has already been made to a recent publication of the American Free Trade League called the "People's Pictorial Tax Payers," which is a large four page sheet with one side filled with spicy poetry and dashing paragraphs and the other with telling caricatures illustrating the working of the tariff admirably. This double broadside is calculated to furnish sensible amusement and much valuable information at the same time. Every laboring man should have copy of the Pictorial Tax-Payer, which can be procured at any leading newsroom for five cents. The best feature of the publication is the picture story, in the form of an illustrated rebus, showing how the tariff robs the farmer and every working to benefit the monopolist. The figures of all sorts of clothing and utensils, marked with the taxes levied upon each article, bring the injustice and hardship of "protection" home to the most indifferent minds.

For the benefit of those who will not be fortunate enough to see this publication, we reproduce the little story, substituting the names of the several articles for the pictures. It runs as follows: "The famer rises in the morning, puts on his flannel shirt, taxed 65 per cent.; his trousers, taxed 60 per cent.; his vest, taxed 60 per cent.; and his overcoat, the cloth of which is taxed 60 per cent., buttons 46 per cent., braid 60 per cent., padding 150 per cent.; draws on his boots, taxed 35 per cent.; puts some coal, taxed 60 per cent., in his stove, taxed 55 per cent., with pipe taxed 150 per cent., and cooking utensils taxed 40 per cent.; sits down to his breakfast from a plate taxed 45 per cent., and knife and fork taxed 35 per cent.; seasons his food with salt, taxed 108 per cent.; reads the *Free Trader*, the paper of which is taxed 20 per cent., ink 35 per cent., and type 25 per cent.; puts on his hat, taxed 70 per cent.; *cannot* smoke an Havana cigar, taxed 150 per cent.; hitches his horses, shod with nails taxed 67 per cent., to a plow taxed 45 per cent., with chains taxed 100 per cent., and harness taxed 45 per cent.; goes to the village store and buys, for his wife, one or more of these articles—a handkerchief taxed 35 per cent., a shawl taxed 200 per cent.; a silk dress taxed 60 per cent., or a woolen one taxed 100 per cent.; a pair of shoes taxed 35 per cent.; a piece of ribbon taxed 60 per cent.; some hosiery taxed 75 per cent.; a pair of gloves taxed 50 per cent.; a spool of thread taxed 70 per cent.; a paper of needles taxed 25 per cent., an umbrella taxed 60 per cent.; some rice taxed 82 per cent.; soap taxed 70 per cent.; candles taxed 40 per cent.; paint taxed 25 per cent., or starch taxed 50 per cent.; purchases some steel pens taxed 70 per cent., or books taxed 25 per cent; gets a ballot and votes under the 'old flag' taxed 100 per cent. for a Free Trade candidate for Congress. He sees his grain going East on steel rails taxed $3,000 a mile, in iron cars taxed 50 per cent, drawn by a locomotive taxed 45 per cent.; he takes a last look at his tools taxed from 35 to 150 per cent The poor man, sick to death, retires to his bed-room, the carpet of which is taxed 80 per cent, wall-paper 35 per cent., curtains 80 per cent., shade 35 per cent., window-glass 55 per cent., lies upon his bed made of wood taxed 20 per cent., draws over him a sheet taxed 55 per cent, and this is his end; his fate is recorded on marble taxed 70 per cent., and he goes where there are No Tariffs." Upon his tombstone is found this epitaph: "Here lies the American Farmer, Taxed to Death by Monopolists."

This is a truthful illustration of the case of the farmer, but it is equally true that all workingmen are paying these enormous taxes every day of their lives, on every tool they use and everything the eat, or wear.

A LOVE LETTER.—We publish the following original epistle, *verbatim et literatim, et punctuatum, et spellatum*. It is from a fifteen months widower to a maiden lady of an uncertain age, and was handed to us in the original manuscript by a friend on yesterday morning. It will explain itself:

Mar. 3rd 1869.

Dear Friend. I take up my Pencil to informe you, that I am harty But have A very week back, I hope theas few lines will find you In good health; Miss marie Brown you and Me is church members I intend to speak to you very plane for, that is my Name for I ame no thaf no liar no drunkard Nor Chew tobacco you now My Wife is Ded 15 months and I have Bean paying Boarding one year and it don't pay when I have a small farm and Bureau full of Clean clothes and cubboard full of Dishes and beads to keep clean and garden to work which is work For Woman or wife. I am a great hand for A good garden & can hoe Cabbage I can have a garden 3 feet Deep that never wants work. I think thear will Be A good crop of appeals hear this Year for we hardly ever Miss; Mrs Higginson is a smart woman to work in the garden and can do eny kind of work a good seamster. If she had no man I would like to have her for a wife. But I suppose she will go away, they 13 of April next and I must look for another one; You will please look at 1 Corinthians they 7 Chapter, I would like to talk with you Very much on Matters in the Bible; let us not set our Harts on gold or silver & forget our immortal souls. You know women Is plenty But they are most All Counterfits, not good house-keepers loves to tell lies and get drunk and serve the Devil You know what the Old Books says About liars and Drunkards. I will perhaps tire you with this letter No more a present But your old Friend.

JOHN SYLVESTER.

Counterfeit "twos" are in circulation in Laporte.

How an American Girl Saw the Royal Wedding.

Caroline Hastings is an American girl, and she writes from London to the *Sun* to tell how she saw the royal wedding, and what a jolly thing it was. She didn't have an invitation, but she set her Yankee wits to work and got along just as well as if she had a dozen of them. 'Of course,' she says, 'I must go a alone, and I dared not speak of it except to mama's maid a quick witted French girl, who was delighted at my counsel, and did her best to help me carry it out. We arose very early that morning, and Marrie dressed me in my lovely new rose colored silk, with [illegible] trimmed with point. I helped myself to mama's great solitaries and locket. Marie did wonders with my long blonde hair, and if I do say it, who shouldn't say it, I looked as well, and was dressed as well, as the average young ladies I saw on that eventful day. I hesitated whether to wear the pink, or the lovely white silk with silver stars, and pale blue velvet over-dress, with my pearls, but feared the latter might by trying in broad daylight, for even in smoky London the sun shone out in an unusual manner for grand occasion. Suffice to say that when I stepped into the handsomest carriage that Marrie could procure, (for papa left me plenty of money to have a good time while he was away, little thinking where I should bring up), I was entirely satisfied with my appearance; and mama had gone, she would have looked forty times better than the queen in her black satin dress and her bare neck and arms." Now that is nearly as good as the *World's* $10,000 worth of cable dispatches. Caroline, however, proceeds:

We went early to Windsor; my carriage fell into line. The guide eyed me rather sharply as we passed the gates, but seeing a sprightly blond in pink silk, point lace and diamonds, with a modest looking maid in attendance, bowed and suffered us to pass on. It was past their comprehension that a young girl, attended by a single servant woman, without an invitation, would dare to enter that sacred enclosure. I now began to feel fearfully nervous, as I had not formed the last plan for carrying out my bold designs, when, just as I alighted, a party of gentlemen of the clan Campbell were passing and with my most winning smile—and you know I can smile—I addressed one of them, a pleasant, green-looking Highlander, in full uniform, saying;

"Excuse me, sir, but I am seperated from my party, and would like an escort into the chapel."

"Certainly," said the good-natured fellow, and gave me his arm. "Your name, me lady?" said the Scot.

"Lady Constance Percy," saidI un blushingly.

"O, yes! of the Duchess' family;" and nothing could exceed his polite, respectful manner.

How she got out:

As the retinue left the chapel, I knew my time had come to escape before I was detected. So I gave a scream of delight and sprang away from my Highlander (whom I hope to meet again and thank for his courtesy) I exclamed: "Why there's my father! Excuse me, a thousand thanks," and gathering up my train, I went pell-mell, between lords and ladies, peer and duchesses, regardless of their astonishment and despite all the proprieties of the occasion, and remember nothing more till Marie seized me, hustled me into the carriage, more dead than alive, pulled down the blind, drew out a bottle of wine, and held me in her faithful arms to our lodgings; and now I cannot express my delight at my uccess in witnessing the royal marrage.

THE WHIPPING POST.

A correspondent writing from Hamilton, Canada, gives the following account of the flogging of two boys in the Court House of that city, on Thursday last:

The sentence of the Court upon the two boys, John Collins and Sylvester Glue *alias* Canal, convicted of indecent assault, was carried out at the Court House at three o'clock this afternoon, in the presence of the Sheriff, jail surgeon, jailor, representatives of press, and other officials of the jail. At three o'clock the boys were brought out of their cells, half dead with fright at the terrible punishment which awaited them, and both crying bitterly. The surgeon made an examination as to the two boys, and pronounced them as in a fit state to receive the sentence of the law. They were then escorted to the wood-shed on the west side of the Court House, where a rack had been previously arranged.

This Sylvester Glue, *alias* Sylvester Canal, was first strapped, after having been stripped, to the waist. He stood with his face to the rack, hands and feet extended toward either side, and supported in front by his clothes, to prevent too severe friction to that part of his chest which would otherwise come in the contact with the rough rack. On his left hand side stood the party selected to administer the whipping, having in his hand a savage-looking affair, in the shape of a huge "cat," the handle of which was of oak about a foot in length, to which was attached nine stout leathern thongs. The larger boy John Collins, was so placed that he could obtain a full view of the punishment to which he was shortly to submit. Every thing being in readiness, the signal for the commencement of the flagellation was given by the Sheriff and, baring his arm to the elbow, the whipper began his work.

Twenty lashes, according to the sentence of the magistrate, were to be administered to both lads. Swinging the "cat" in a [illegible] manner, [illegible] the lashes descended with [illegible] rapidity upon the bare back of the terrified lad, cutting through the flesh and covering the body with blood and gore. Another blow descended, followed with more ashes and blisters and more blood, and then another and another, until the hearts of the spectators turn sick at the horrible spectacle. During this terrible ordeal the boy rent the air with his screams, and imploring of "Oh! mother!" "Doctor, oh! doctor!" and Oh! you are killing me! you are killing me!" The lashes were counted by the Sheriff as they were given, and at the conclusion of the whipping the boy was released, and the latter boy John Collins, was stripped to the frame for the purpose of taking his turn at the lash.

This boy, if anything, took it harder than the little fellow. He writhed fearfully under each successive stroke, [illegible] upon the head of the wielder of the lash, and beseeching him to "wait a minute." The effect of the lashes was as apparent in this case as in the other, and when at the conclusion of the punishment he was released, his back was seamed and gashed as if by the knife of the savage, while huge welts or blisters were visible on various parts of the back, shoulders and sides. As soon as the whipping ceased, his crying changed to moaning. The boys were then ordered to their cells, and the attention to be immediately applied. They will be dismissed from custody as soon as they are in a fit condition. This is the first case of lashing under the new law in this city, and we entertain no doubt that the effect will be most wholesome as a future preventive of juvenile crime hear.

Items of Interest.

True happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise.

Believe but half the ill, and credit twice the good, said of your neighbor.

There is a man in Henry County who has discovered a sure plan for exterminating snakes. He bites off their heads.

Robert Woods died at his residence, near Salem, last week. He was the oldest man in Washington county, having been born in 1776.

The School Board of Evansville have determined to erect two new and spacious school houses.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

Many persons have quickness to discover their faults who have not energy enough to eradicate them.

A Daughter of William Crapp, of Tyner City, was burned to death a few days ago, by the explosion of a can of kerosene. She was, of course, trying to kindle the fire.

The Attica *Ledger* records a "Romance on Cole Creek," the gist of which is that a young school teacher named Fowler, ran away with and married one of his pupils, a Miss Rowland, aged fourteen.

An old and respected citizen of Logansport, named Slater, was inveigled from his house on Thurday night by some persons unknown, murdered, and robbed of $1,100. There is no clue to the murderers.

The first Methodist sermon ever delivered in Huntington county, was delivered by Rev E. Holstock, thirty-one years ago last May Mr. Holstock was present at the conference just closed in Huntington.

At Mechanicsburg, on Friday of last week A. T. Kinder, an employe in a saw mill, crawled beneath a revolving circular saw to remove some obstruction from the carriage He received three bad cuts—one in the head, another through the forehead and cheek, and the third through the chin. He was alive at last accounts.

An Illinois druggist sold a rural gentleman one of those soap potatoes, and he took it home to plant. It smelled so good he and his wife cooked it, and found out "how the old thing worked." That's all they know about farming out there.

A Utica man, whose wife having undertaken to hang herself was cut down by the neighbors, is very much incensed thereat, and "thinks that folks had better stay at home and not meddle with other people' family affairs."

A San Francisco wife petitioned for divorce on the ground that her husband was a "confounded fool." The judge would not admit the plea, holding that he was free to confess that every man who got married was open to just such a charge.

So great is the number of interesting fossils on the Pampas, or vast plains of the South American continent, that Darwin has expressed the opinion that any line wherever drawn across these tracts would probably cross the skeleton of some extinct animal.

A Philadelphia paper says:—"After paying their board bills, our lady teachers have $30 a year to dress with. They manage to dress very neatly." The information would be of more value if it let other ladies into the secret of dressing so neatly on so small a revenue.

A young woman in a Connecticut button factory got her hair caught in the machinery the other day and pulled off scalp and all. The doctor has replaced it, and consoles her with the assurance that even if it don't grow fast it will make the most natural looking wig in the State.

"I don't wonder," says a strong minded Sorosister, "that when God made Adam, He went right to work and made a woman to tell him what to do." And the first thing she told him was to eat that infernal apple.

A Maine father has sued a son in law for lunches, horse food, and things furnished while he was courting his girl. He has brought in a counter claim, charging his father in law with meals furnished since the wedding, while the old man was visiting.

There is a man in a Florida, who, since the war has walked all over Europe, Central America, Mexico and every State and Territory in these United States—in all 31,388 miles. He proposes to continue his perambulations until he has walked 35,000 miles.

[illegible]

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents per line each additional insertion.

A writer from Western Indiana says that there is an increased acreage of wheat in that part of the State this year, and scarcely a field can be found where the ground is not covered and in many instances half a leg high, and if nothing befalls it between now and harvest time a large crop will certainly be the result.

There is a graveyard in Massachusetts in which are buried nine brothers, all of whom had arrived at man's estate, the oldest being seventy-nine, and the youngest twenty-eight years old, all but one leaving a family.—What renders it more [illegible]

An Elmira farmer wrote Mr. Greeley for his experience in raising geese for market. Horace said there was no trouble at all about it, if the goslings were not weaned too young. He says they should be allowed to run with the old cow and suck until their horns get out an inch or two, when they will be hardy enough to pack and salt down for market.

Ben Wade positively declines the Radical nomination for Governor of Ohio, and recommends Mr. Daniel Caldwell, of Ashtabula county. The "bluff old war-horse," from a Radical stand-point, has Ben. Wade often enough, and does not desire to be found wanting in a contest in Ohio next fall.—Sensible if he is profane.

A gentleman, deeply versed in the history of Faro and other ancient Egyptian lore, is going for that young lady in Troy who has earned $2,300 in the last two years with a sewing machine. He possesses a [illegible] waist-coat, a stunning neck-tie, striped [illegible]ers of the loudest pattern, and a dollar-store seal-ring the size of a brickbat. All that he needs to secure entire beatitude is an industrious wife who would esteem his ornamental qualities a fair equivalent for his board.

Salt-eaters will be interested, if not gratified, by the information that the Onondaga Salt Company, the Ohio river companies including the Kanawha, and the Saginaw and Bay Salt Company, of Michigan, have formed an organization or monopoly which expects to control the production and sale of salt throughout the United States. The next move will probably be to buy up Great Salt Lake and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and then the monopolists will have a "dead sure thing," on the market.

A party of children, while searching for eggs in the barn of Daniel [illegible], near St. Joseph, last Sunday afternoon, found the dead body of a man lying in one of the lofts. It was identified as that of a butcher named John G. Murphy. It is surmised that he is the person who broke into a saloon on Saturday evening, the 1st instant, and stole a demijohn of gin, as one nearly empty was found by the corpse, answering to the description of the missing one. He had evidently gone into the barn that night and remained there ever since, without food His body was in a fearful emaciated condition.

On a rainy winter evening a gentleman traveling in a hack, found on nearing his destination, that he had no money with him so thinking he would try the honesty of the driver, he called out as he ran up the steps: "Wait a minute—I have dropped a ten dollar bill in the coach, and I must obtain a light and search for it." The words were hardly uttered when the Jehu gave the horses a furious lash and drove off at a violent rate. The man, heartily amused at the result, called after him repeatedly, but never saw hack or driver again.

The following conversation between two youngsters on their way to Sunday-school was recently overheard. Charley—Do you like that new fellow who teaches our class? Harry—No; do you? He's a gay rooster, ain't he? Parts his hair in the middle and wears eye-glasses. Charley—He's a sport, I believe; too fancy to be a Sunday-school teacher. Harry—Did you see how he looked at the big girls last Sunday? Charley Yes. He wears big jewelry and diamonds, too; that gets them. Harry—I saw him at the corner of Sixth street and the avenue yesterday; wonder if he learns Scripture there? Charley—Ah, that's nothing; lots of fellows loaf there who say long prayers on Sunday. Harry—That's so; but let's watch the fellow and see what he does do, anyway. Charley—All right; I don't go to Sunday-school to any such fancy duck unless I known he's all right.

County Papers.

The importance of papers to the village or county where published cannot be estimated. The home news is something that people cannot dispense with and which they cannot buy elsewhere. An exchange thus fairly presents the question:

"For various reasons the large cities can send out their news at quite as low prices. Families can be furnished with a knowledge of all the world for two dollars a year and postage. But there is something they cannot buy in New York or Boston—and local matter out of which home interest and enterprise grows; it is the local newspaper which gets at the knowledge of particular necessities, to the value of individual persons and means.

All the improvements begin in our small centers—become important forces by application, and of public value by the fostering care and stimulation of the local press in such an individual power as cannot be easily swung into line to the help of selfish outside purposes. A town's interest are all closely interwoven with those of these home organs of individual expressions and country enterprise. Persons that neglect these for the large bids of city dailies are like the housewife who neglects her own fireside for the cares of other people.

Little local noises deaden the loudest distant ones; and so it is that this world shuts out from the ears of man, as it does, the voice of Almighty God.

Auditors Office

Auburn Courier.

AUBURN IND........MAY. 4, 1871

THE N. Y. *Tribune* has sent a special Ku-Klux writer on a tour down through the Southern States. He is evidently getting at the facts. His last letter reported the fact that in North Carolina the negroes disguised themselves and perpetrated hideous Ku-Klux outrages, and in reviewing a recent difficulty between some negro militia and the citizens, he distinctly notes that the said negro militia attacked and then fired upon the citizens. The negroes then fled, and were very properly and naturally pursued. The only blame charged by the *Tribune* correspondent is upon the white citizens. He is of the opinion that they should have given no heed to the attack of the negro militia, as it was, undoubtedly, a little attempt at amusement!

ACCORDING to a Washington telegram to the Springfield *Republican*, Grant still clings to San Domingo. It is said that several Republicans who saw him previous to his leaving for the West, and talked with him about San Domingo, assert that he is more sanguine of success than ever before. He told one of these gentleman that in his opinion, *the report of the Commissioners would convert the country to annexation.* He said that he should never again urge Congress to take action on the subject but *expected leading Senators to take the initiative*

THE Radical newspapers are going into the Southern outrage business just now with great avidity, as a means for justifying the passage of the odious Ku-Klux bill. The device is equally stale and transparent, and will not succeed.

THE RADICAL SPLIT.

So full of misgiving have become affairs in the Radical party, that President Grant finds it necessary to "swing 'round the circle," to stir up enthusiasm and renew the old fires of personal friendship. This has been deemed a positive, business necessity, by the President and Senator Morton, his man Friday. But, this, will not bring the discordant elements together. The disposition of Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of Foreign Affairs is a blow at that distinguished Radical which neither he nor his friends can help resenting, nor will any amount of junketing through the country heal the wound inflicted. The force which Mr. Sumner rallies to his support is not only large but eminently respectable in point of strength and intellect. With such men as Wilson, of Massachusetts, Trumbull, of Illinois, Schurz, of Missouri—men of great note—leaders of their party in different sections of the country—eloquent of speech, and bold enough to utter their opinions;—with such champions as these, Mr. Sumner can well afford a contest with the President, notwithstanding he is backed by all the Federal patronage and clouds of office-seekers.

There are, of course, a majority of Radical newspaper at the President's back—but with all these truckling, fawning shoots to abuse and villify Sumner, the odds are not feasful. In the West, the three great organs of the Radical party—the Cincinnati *Commercial*, St. Louis *Democrat*, and Chicago *Tribune*—stand bravely by the persecuted Senator, and pour out their vials of wrath on the administration. In the East, the New York *Sun* does battle for the Massachusetts Senator; and even the *Tribune* is discreetly silent, with strong symptoms of demoralization, in the fact that H. G. has, within a fews days refused to take part in the city of New York. There is, then, no denying that the Republican party is divided into two hostile factions; so irretrievably at difference, that no political management can well bring them together. Gen. Grant is, as his appearance at Indianapolis the other day fully determines, fighting in his old, dogged, persistent way, for renomination. His heart is set upon this, and he will spare nothing to accomplish the end.

THE new political departure initiated at Cincinnati has been followed by a similar movement at St. Louis. A number of gentlemen, styling themselves liberal Republicans, have issued an address and declaration of principles. Their platform shows them to be at war with the whole policy of the Grant administration. It condemns the prospective legislation of Congress and the purpose of the Radicals to establish a dictatorship, and declares the use of the navy in the San Domingo affair an unwarranted usurpation, opposes a protective tariff and advocates civil service reform. Altogether they have no common ground with the controlling portion of the Radical paty, and offer the liberal Republicans a very fair Democratic platform.

A PRETTY well authenticated report is in circulation that Ex-Senator Revels is willing to run for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Gen. Grant. For the benefit of the negro race we hope the report will prove devoid of truthful foundation. Revels is looked upon as a creditable representative of his race, and it would be sad to see him make a descent that would forever destroy his reputation.

THE Louisville *Commercial* gives it as its opinion that Indiana will be the battleground of the next campaign. The opinion seems to be well founded, from present appearances, and it behooves the Democracy to govern themselves accordingly. We want to win, and certainly can win, if we only act judiciously. With Hendricks for President and DePauw for Governor, victory will be assured.

The Spring Elections.

FT. WAYNE ALL O K.

The Democratic Ticket Elected by a Large Majority.

AUBURN for THE ADMINISTRATION BY 16 VOTES.

ELKHART DEMOCRATIC BY 200.

Waterloo Votes in Favor of a New School House.

The election last Tuesday at Fort Wayne resulted in a glorious victory for the Democracy. Two years ago Randall, Democrat, was elected by 35 over the regular Republican Ticket. This year he receives the handsome majority of 757 over a so-called People's Ticket. Last fall the Republicans tried this dodge with partial success, and they determined to try it again. But they did not win, not much. They couldn't hoodwink the people any longer. The glorious work of reconstruction has now "set in." We are glad to see that the Democracy there has follow our advice. Samivel, shake.

Auburn lacks reconstruction to the tune of about 16, that's all. Our Republican friends have evinced a partisan spirit too deep for remark. Henceforth the Democracy will meet them half way, and develope their full strength. Sufficient Democratic votes remained away to have carried the election in our favor.

Elkhart elects the whole Democratic ticket by about two hundred majority, a political feat never dreamed of before in that city.

The election at Waterloo was not for party, but for a new school house. The following ticket was elected by about 75 majority, in favor of the project:

Clerk, W. H. Sudlow; Treas., G. W. Trout; Assessor, A. B. Duncan; Marshal John Peterman; Trustees, Geo. Shoner, James Bowman, Henry Willis, C. A. O. McClellan, T. R Dickinson.

Gen. Sherman on the Situation.

The arrival of General Sherman at Memphis a few days ago, of course, created a stir among the Federal officers, civil and military, and set the Radical politicians to thinking of how they migh individually and collectively make some capital out of his visit. It was arranged that the American Union Club should tender him a reception, with toasts, music, speeches and all the usual incidentals. The General, when advised of the fact and invited to the affair, inquired pointedly if the club was a political one, intimating that if it was he would prefer to be excused. He was informed that it was not political in its character, but a social organization of gentlemen, many of whom were ex-officers and soldiers of the Union army. Upon this assurance he accepted the invitation, and on Thursday evening the reception took place at the rooms of the club, No. 13 St. Charles street. The fact is that the club is composed chiefly of the ultra Radical politicians of large expectations and correspondingly small intellectual force.

The toasts and speeches were what might be expected of such an organization, on such an occasion, with the exception of the General's remarks, which fell like a wet blanket on the spirits of the manipulators. He declined several times to speak, and at length very reluctantly responded. It was very evident that he did not want to speak, but "Sherman," "Sherman," resounded again and again over the room, and finally, after begging repeatedly to be excused, he responded substantially as follows:

"I believe this Government will keep on growing until it spreads itself over the entire American continent; but in order to gain this much desired end, and to maintain ourselves as a free and independent republic, we have got to show more charity towards each other. It has been remarked by some gentleman who has preceded me, that it was generally conceded by the soldiers of both armies at the close of the late civil war, that if the questions and all matters of the settlement of the differences between the North and the South, were left to the armies it would be settled at once, and everything would be quiet and orderly. I so believed, and before signing the agreement with General Joe Johnson I called together all the Generals under my command, and without a dissenting voice they agreed with me. I believed they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement, and in my opinion if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the armies been left at the time to settle all questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable. I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku-Klux bills were put out of Congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all Southern States to put down all Ku-Klux or other bands of mauraders.

In private conversation he was even more emphatic and unreserved. Speaking of the San Domingo scheme he said to me:

"We have territory enough, more than we have use for. We can hire a coaling station in the West Indies for $3,000 a year, and we had better do that."

Mr. Colfax wants to commune with nature—to hunt mushrooms in the cow-pasture—to sit on the doorstep of his rural home, with a ten-cent cigar in his mouth, and listen to the sweet, sad complaining of the katydids in his apple orchard; to raise his own radishes and garden sass; to have a baby in the cradle, a cat on the hearth, a dog on the porch, and a rooster on the roof. Why can't they let him alone? They ought to know that he has retired, for he had it extensively published in the newspapers."

The Republicans of Lafayette are charged with importing voters for the Corporation election.

Great fears are entertained in all parts of the State that the Colorado bug will be troublesome this season.

CRIME.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A general order of March 25th of the Secretary of the Navy, reviewing the decision in the court-martial in the case of paymaster Lockwood and others for scandalous misdemeanors and embezzlement, sets aside the sentence, so far as it relates to the fine and imprisonment, because there was no law for the execution of such a sentence. Lockwood, who defrauded the government out of $40,000 is therefore set at liberty and merely dismissed from the service. The course in the same order is pursued in the case of paymaster Girard, Marcy, and Washington, each of whom were both sentenced to both fines and imprisonment. These paymasters were the cause of a loss to the government in embezzlement or other misdemeanors to about $360,000.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The Moberly *Monitor* says that some of the particulars of the horrible murder in that vicinity is being brought to light. It appears that two travelers passed through Middle Grove, Monroe county, last January, and it is supposed that about three miles east of that place one of them murdered the other for his property and burned up his body in his camp fire, small piece of bone having been found in the remains of the fire. The property of one of the men, who lived near Chicago, has been found the possession of a man in Indiana, who was in company with him at the Grove, and a requisition from Gov. Brown on Gov. Baker, of Indiana has gone on for him, and he will be brought to Monroe county.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—This morning, about 9 o'clock, a gentleman, stopping at the Palmer House, who registered his name as S. A. Stricklen, of Tennessee, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. The man was a stranger here.

AND STILL ANOTHER MURDER.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—The young man, Charles M'Kenzie, reported killed by a train near Waurratosa, appears to have been murdered by the inmates of the Hyde Parke House, a place of prostitution and the body laid near the track as a deception. The guilty ones have been arrested.

THE LOGANSPORT MURDERS.

LOGANSPORT, IND., May 2.—Two young men named Jerome Brooks and Charles Carr, have made a full confession of the murder and robbery of Slater at this place on April 20th. They are now in jail.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY AT WAYNESBURG.

CANTON, O., May 1.—Mr. Teples, of Sparta, met Mr. Williams in Waynesburg on Saturday, and shot at him twice, hitting him first in the shoulder, and next grazing his left side. Williams is a vere respectable farmer, and is between 65 and 70 years old. He is lying very low There is but few chances for his recovery. The trouble was caused by Mr. Williams accusing Teples of stealing half a keg of nails. Teples is now out on bail.

TEMPORARY INSANITY.

CRESTLINE, O., May 1.—Abraham Holmes, respectable farmer, living about three miles north of Crestline, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, on Saturday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, assaulted his wife with a knife and small club, inflecting such serious injuries about the head and arms that her life is despaired of.

Peter Deenam, Decatur county, is 77 years old and weighs only 32 pounds.

A school teacher in Fountain county last week eloped with one of his pupils.

Allen county has a band of Regulators.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL PURELY DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA EUREKA VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Mr. James Pyatt, of Clinton county, is probably the oldest soldier in the State.

Twelve hundred persons have availed themselves of the bankrupt act in this State.

A mass temperance convention is to be held at Fort Wayne, sometime this month.

A "Moral and Social Union," with a ten pin Alley attached, has been established at Vincennes.

Hamilton county has six lodges of Masons, three lodges of Odd Fellows, and one of colored Masons.

Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, formerly of Ft. Wayne, U. S. Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, is expected home in June.

A man in Terre Haute tried to establish a good character by producing a certificate of honorable discharge from the Pententiary.

Laporte put up nearly 20,000 tons of ice last winter.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Penny, late of said county deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES S. PENNY, Adm'r.

April 26, 1871.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Wilmington Township, DeKalb County Indiana, that I will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of said county, at their June session 1871, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart and with the privilege of having the same on the following premises, viz: the east forty feet of Lot No. 60 in Egnew's addition to the town of Butler in said county.

April 27th 1871. WM. H. WILSEY.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that William L. Blair Administrator of the Estate of Fannie Hoover, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. LANNING Clerk,
DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

J. E. ROSE, Att'y.

April 28th, 1871.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Peleg Hull, Administrator of the Estate of Amos Hull, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Comon Pleas.

J. R. LANNING Clerk,
DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

J. E. ROSE, Att'y.

April 28th 1871.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only Authentic and official history of that great conflict.

Caution Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the books you buy contains 100 fine engravings and maps. Send for circulars & see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, National Publishing Co., Chicago Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

Scripture and Science have met together
Genesis and Geology have kissed each other.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

A book of thrilling interest and greatest importance to every human being. The papers, Pulpits and people are all discussing the subject and book, every man woman and child wants to read it. The long fierce war is ended, and honorable peace secured, Science is true; the Bible literal, pure and beautiful, both now satisfied and firm friends. God's work days, six actual days, not long periods. This book gives the very cream of science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders and sparkling gems a hundred fold more interesting than fiction. AGENTS WANTED. Experienced Agents will drop other books and secure territory immediately. Address for circular.

ZIEGLER & McCRDY, 130 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

COUGH! COUGH! COUGH

Why will you Cough when you can be so easily relieved by using

Dr. Wells' Carbolic Tablets?

They are sure cure for sore throat, cold, hoarseness, Catarrh and all diseases of the lungs, throat and bronchial tubes.

From the great number of Testimonials as to the efficiency of this invaluable medicine the following is selected.

47 Wabpansch Ave., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14 1871.

"For the last ten years I have been a great sufferer "from frequent attacks of Acute Bronchitis, and have "never found anything to relieve me from these at-"tacks until I tried D. Well' Carbolic Tablets."

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets. JOHN Q. KELLOG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

AGENTS MALE & FEMALE { For fast selling popular subscription Books. Extra inducements to Agents. Information free. Address Am. Book Co, 62 William St. N. Y.

5 TO $20 DAY!

Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to sell our new 7 stand White Wire Clothes Lines to last for ever. Dont miss this chance. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Mills, 75 Wm. St., N. Y, or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Reduction of Prices

TO CONFORM TO

Reduction of Duties

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs

☞Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and renumerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P.O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Adominable Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abscesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called.

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. wells' Extract of Jerubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

Read "Convent Life Unveiled." By Edith O'Gorman, Escaped Nun, whose disclosures are thrilling & startling. Price $150, Con. Pub. Co., Hartford, Ct.

WATCH free, and $30 a day sure, no humbug. Address with stamp, LATTA & Co., Pittsburgh Pa.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO Springfield, Mass.

$10 MADE FROM 50 CENTS

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and see; or 12 samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cents that retail easily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Sq., N. Y.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that William Loudy, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Brown, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk D. C.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that George H. Hoffman Administrator of the estate of Richard G. Sithens, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office and that the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk D. C.

May 3, 1871. D. D. MOODY, atty.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Daily, Administrator of the estate of David Klink, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which report will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk D. C.

May 3, 1871. GUY PLUM, atty for estate.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Campbell Administrator of the Estate of William F. Campbell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. LANNING Clerk,
DeKalb Common Pleas Court

J. E. Rose, Att'y.

April 29th 1871

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up lately by the subscriber, at his residence near Spencerville, DeKalb County, Indiana as an Estray, the following decribed mare to-wit: "She is a dark bay, over medium size, three years old, with some white hairs on fore head, white pastern on the left hind leg, white on the right hind foot, with no marks or brands.

Attest J. R. LANNING Clerk

April 29, 1871.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Washington R. Langley is Plaintiff and John A. Bartlett, George R. Bartlett are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars and eighty one cents with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] East in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

L. CHIDSEY, Dep'y.

Auburn, Ind., April 26, A. D 1871.

$8.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Levi W. Bates is Plaintiff and John A. Bartlett, George R. Bartlett are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12,] East, in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interests and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

L. CHIDSEY, Dep'y.

Auburn, Ind., April 26th, A. D. 1871.

$7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Executi on to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein Gilman Duboice and others are Plaintiffs and John A. Bartlett, George R. Bartlett are Defendants, required me to make the sum of Twenty-one hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty one cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] east, in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

L. CHIDSEY, Dep'y.

Auburn, Indiana, April 26, A. D. 1871.

$7.50.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August Term, 1871.

John L. Short, }
vs. } Complaint No. 64.
E. W. Shepard. }

Now comes the plaintiff, by D. D. Moody, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, E. W. Shepard, whose given name is unknown to the plaintiff herein, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.—Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 2d day of May A. D. 1871.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk.

SUTERMEISTER,
BECKER
& BOND,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS!

AND DEALERS IN

BUILDING STONE

OF EVERY VARIETY

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES

IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

MANTELS

IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

MARBLEIZED Slate & Iron

MANTELS, GRATES,
FRAMES and
SUMMER FRONTS,
MARBLE SLATE and
SANDSTONE, HEARTHS.
SOAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LININGS.

TERRA COTTA WORK,

Vases, Chimney Tops

STONE WATER TABLES,

Caps, Sills, Flagging, Curbing,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES,

Cement Plaster, &c

Prices low and work warranted. Skillful workmen only employed.

SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND
April 29, '70. FORT WAYNE IND.

F. M. BIDDLE,

DRUGGIST,

AND DEALER IN MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.

No. 6, Keystone Block

Fort Wayne Indiana.

THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL IN FORT WAYNE FOR THE BEST WHITE LEAD.

Call and see them.

F. M. BIDDLE.

April 29, '70. 1 y

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS

MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and

Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne. Buying and selling

STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, he advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

Great One-Price Clothing House!

Fort Wayne Indiana,

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!

OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberger

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS

We desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own personal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. e buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 sents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin. 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, lacec laces in great varitey, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 28, '71.

Brahma Pootra

Eggs & Male Birds

FOR SALE!

From fine care premium stock.—Warranted pure, $1,00 per dozen.

Address T. C. ELSON.
March 23d, 1871. Auburn, Ind.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisins,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices, low and goods of the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 2d 1y

Root & Company

IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do them selves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing our usual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Colleed Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS!

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS.

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotten Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Feb. 2d 1y

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phœnix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTZ

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. McINTOSH.

Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE local of the Fort Wayne *Gazette* smokes. So does Grant.

A MAN by the name of Stock was killed near [illegible] last week while moving a building.

A REFRESHING rain fell in copious showers yesterday, and gratified the wishes of everybody.

A GAME of base ball between the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, and the Kekiongas takes place at Fort Wayne to-day.

TOM TAYLOR, of the *Fort Wayne Journal*, has been traveling with Grant. We always knew Tom had a *penchant* for the show business.

IF you want a box of that splendid French blacking go to Hare's shoe store. This is the best in use, and he has just received a large supply.

Dr. David Coover mistakenly took an over dose of chloral, to show his wife that it was not a dangerous thing. She is now a widow.

SUICIDE.—We learn that a man named John Nimmons who resided in the east part of the county, committed suicide by shooting himself in the breast with a pistol. Insanity is assigned as the cause.

JIM FISK, of Erie notoriety, is euphonious ly dubbed, Col. Admiral Romeo Achilles Fisk—Prince of Erie and Protector of the Fairy Queen of the Sub-marine Grotto of Gleaming Delights.

T. M. BIDDE, at Fort Wayne, has the only silver medal, for the best white lead in the country. He also keeps an excellent assortment of drugs, medicines, &c., at whole sale and retail. See card.

PURE WINES.—Our enterprising druggist F. E. Davenport, has just received a quality of wine which for medicinal purposes cannot be excelled. It is warranted six years old, and is made from the pure juice.

PIEHR BROS., at Fort Wayne, appear thi week in a new advertisement. They make a specialty in millinery goods, of which they have a large and extensive variety and we assure our readers that they will secure good bargains by giving them a call.

A Massachusetts man dreamed that his child would be scalded to death. He took every precaution against such a catastrophe but precisely five weeks and two days after the dream the little boy was ran over by a wagon and escaped uninjured.

S. W. RALSTON has just received a large invoice of new goods, from New York—goods that he purchased himself at cash prices, and they are now displayed to his many patrons with pleasure. Call and examine the new stock.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.—We are in receipt of a handsome map, of this popular route, and find it more extended, the accommodations more agreeable and the time better than any other route west. Don't fail to obtain your tickets west, via Burlington Route.

BASE BALL.—The great game of base ball occurs to-day, at Fort Wayne, between the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, and the Ke-Kiongas. It will be an interesting affair and many of our citizens will no boubt witness it.

GLASSWARE AT AUCTION.—A large consignment of Glassware and Crockey will be sold at auction, at the room oposite the Rainier House, commencing next Saturday, May 6th. Those wanting bargains should not fail to attend.

WE are glad to know that an "unforseen circumstance" will prevent Mrs. Emma Molloy, the editress of the South Bend *Union*, from going on the excursion in June, this year, as was the case last year.—*Goshen Times.*

THE Pioneer Hardware Store is doing a good business. Mr. Davis is a business man, and knows how a first-class hardware store should be conducted. His display of agricultural implements is very fine, and we doubt not as good a selection can be made here as in Fort Wayne.

THE Angola *Republican* thinks our county will stick when $75.000 is ask for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. We'll romise one hundred better, and see Steuben everytime. But there's no fear of Steuben ever being asked to help build that road through her county.

We copy from an exchange the following: Black-eyed ladies are said to be most apt to be passionate and jealous. Blue-eyed—slothful, truthful, affectionate and confiding.—Grey-eyed—philosophical, literary, resolute and cold hearted. Hazel-eyed—quick-tempered and fickle.

AT a menagerie in Indianapolis a small lioness escaped from her cage, and the chief of Police went to the top of the centerpole in five seconds. He is now reported as saying that he went up there just for fun, to decide a bet. Besides that, he says that he did'nt know the lioness was out of her cage, and he didn't go up the pole anyway.

SOME incorrigible old bachelor cases himself off in the following style:

Tell me, thou misty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man can find
A place to [illegible] in peace;
Where crinoline is not,
The loud winds, sounding a perpetual shout
Stopped for a while and sputtered 'You get out'!

THE enterprising proprietors of the *Northern Indianian* have purchased one of the lots on which empire block—the building recently destroyed by fire was located—and intend erecting a building expressly suited to the wants of their splendid printing office.—These gentlemen are full of enterprise.—*Columbia City Commercial.*

NEW GOODS.—A large assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters have just been received by W. W. Humes, who has them already opened out in his nice new store, in Waggoner's old stand, Main Street. All the late styles, at prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

PLAYED OUT.—We have abandoned the Chicago outside, from the fact that our advertising patronage is too extensive to be confined to the inside. These patent outsides are very good in places where advertising don't amount to but little or where the editor is too lazy to work much, but we're above that now.

CARPETS.—McDougal's is the place to buy your carpets, oil cloths, house furnishing goods &c. There is another house there run by Foster Bros., called the New York Store, who pretend to sell carpets cheap, but if you don't get "yorked" there we don't want a cent. Go to 75 Columbia Street, and get good goods.

RAPIDLY INCREASING.—Auburn is rapidly increasing, not only in the number of houses and improvements but also in population. Since the census was taken a year ago, one hundred and ninety nine souls have been added an increase of nearly thirty per cent. in one year. At this rate the county seat will soon rate with the best in the State.

We hope our friends and patrons will remember that it don't pay us to write up notices of their business and insert them gratis, no more than it would pay them to supply us with sugar, or muslins, or any other article of general demand. Those who patronize us we expect to favor, and trust we will not be found wanting in liberality. Business is business.

ACCIDENT.—A five year old of Mr. Sherlock's, living nearly a mile from town, cut his foot on a piece of glass in a terrible manner, last week. There was no one at home but the mother, and as she could not leave him to go for the doctor, she carried him all the way to Dr. Cowan's office, to have it attended to. That is more than a great many men would undertake.

STAVES WANTED.—Messrs. Best & McClellan, at Waterloo, are paying the highest prices for Stave Bolts and Headings, and our farmer friends are notified to supply the demand without delay. Red Oak, Elm, White Ash and Basswood bolts are desired, a quality of timber our farmers can well spare and now that a good market has been opened for it, they should take advantage of it immediately.

THE performance by the Amateur Club, last Friday and Saturday Evenings was quite a creditable affair. So well was it received the first night, that the receipts were much larger the second night, the best evidence we can have of its excellence, we understand that the club appear again, in due time, in new and attractive plays, and we hope they will not postpone it too long, as that is about our only public amusement.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Boozer, Blattner & Co, successors to O. T. Clark & Co., at Waterloo are now in full blast and are displaying a handsome stock of new goods to their many customers, With the ability and experince these gentlemen possess, they will be enabled to supply our citizens generally with dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, cloth ing etc., of the best quality, and at the lowest market rates. See advertisement.

TROTTING RACES.—The Columbia City Driving Park Association, open their first meeting on Friday and Saturday, May 19th and 20th, with a magnificant programme embracing some very large premiums. A number of noted horses will be there, but there will also be a chance for horses not so well known, as premiums will be given according to what the horses have already accomplished, in speed. For particulars address, O. J. DEMPSEY, Secretary.

FORT WAYNE has added keno to its other metropolitan attractions.

The Universalists of Laporte are talking of organizing a society.

He who esteems trifles for himself is a trifler; he who esteems them for the conclusions to be drawn is a philosopher.

Prayer is the weak man's refuge, and the strong man's hope; its power opens the heavens, and closes the yawning of the pit.

A VERY touching story about a conscientious chicken is thus related: "A youthful hen found an egg, and yielding to the vernal instinct, sat upon it, until the process of incubation was complete. Her mother, who had laid the egg and had taken great pains in shaping and coloring it came along, and seeing only the broken shell, burst into tears, and said: "Alas, my daughter, who has destroyed my favorite egg?" The feathered offspring quickly responded: "I cannot tell a lie, mother; I cannot tell a lie; I did it with my little hatch it."

HOW IT IS DONE.—Last Monday morning just before the polls, in this, place, were opened, a Republican who had never smelled gun powder, and was a candidate for a petty town office, approached a Democrat, who by his service and injures, in the late rebellion entitles him to a pension, and in conversation found out that the latter was a democrat, who would vote a stright Democratic ticket. Thereupon Mr. Candidate in apparent surprise remarked "Why are you a Democrat, how does it come then that you draw a pension?" That wounded soldier will not draw a pension much longer, we'll bet.

FORT WAYNE AGAIN.—That capital business firm, Geo. DeWald & Co., successors to Townley, DeWald, Bond & Co., are the proprictors of one of the best dry goods houses in Fort Wayne. Strictly honest and impartial in their dealings, no one need fear but that they will be fairly dealt with, and will obtain a better article of goods, for less money than is offered by their shoddyite friends, across the way. We can heartily reccommend the house of Geo. DeWald & Co., but give that other store, just opposite, a wide berth if you don t wish to be swindled.

THE following item of the new rules for base ball seems to have been accidently omitted in making up the official edition lately published. Lovers of the noble game expecting to engage in championship matches had better cut this out and paste it in their hats for convenient reference; "If Low Jack caroms on the home stretch, and pock ets his bat, B. of course wins: for the stroke car takes the cue in any case, and the trump card counts game on the third inning provided the off-pitcher sticks by his wicket and makes a ten-strike before reaching the judge's stand."

WE advise our readers to be sure, when you go to the city of Fort Wayne, to drop in at the Palace of Fashion and examine their beautiful and immense stock of Men and Boys' fine Readymade Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc. The buyer of this square dealing House is now in the eastern cities, and has this advantage—having been engaged in the wholesale manufacture of Fine Men and Boys' wear for the past twenty-five years, and add to this the fact that every dollars' worth of goods in this mammoth concern is bought and sold for cash, proves conclusively that this is the place for the people. Remember the Grand Spring Opening, which continues from April 1st to the 15th, and every day and evening after.

April 2st,

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT.—There is probably no department of merchandise which requires more talent, good taste and skill in its management than the dry goods trade. It partakes more or less of the changes and fashions that are continually being made in the styles and paterns of goods, and consequently accumulating unfashionable and necessarily unsuitable goods. And in this way the profits of the mercantile business is not unfrequently being laid away in the shape of rich and costly goods that have gone out of fashion. The merchant who can select new, seasonable and fashionable goods is the one that is found to succeed, and that is S. Lauferty, who has just opened one of the finest stocks in the county. Call and see them and learn for your selves that our friend Samuel means business.

TOWN ELECTIONS.—The election last Monday, for town offices, passed off very quietly, even to the causing of general remarks at the little interest shown. Our Republican friends, as usual, were victorious by a majority ranging from 16 to 20. The following are the present offices of our town:

Marshall, James L. Penny; Clerk, Richard Elson; Treasurer, John B. Lobmiller; Assessor, Stephen B. Ward; Trustee, 1st ward, John Otto; Trustee, 2d ward, John A. Cowan; Trustee, 3d ward, George W. Stahl; Trustee, 4th ward, John W. Shaffer; Trustee, 5th ward, Jacob P. Arnold.

Had all of our side voted, and a number of their side been absent, we certainly would have elected our ticket, but as it was they were too heavy for us. May they be virtuous, and correspondingly happy.

SPRING has come agein and everybody rejoices. It is a lovely season, full of life, pregnant with hope, fragrant with flowers and full of nature's melody. With it comes work, renewed energetic and untiring labor. Men plow, sow and plant, birds build their nests and the cattle fatten upon a thousand hills. Hill sides and lawns are carpeted with living green, and even the wild woods assume the "wearing of the green" and blossom like a flower garden. The waters in the brooks and rivulets ripple brightly over their pebbly beds; "Marry's little lamb" and all the other lambs caper on the sunny hill sides; the cattle upon a thousand hills grow sleek and fat, and all nature animate and inanimate smiles again.

Now is the time to work for the good time coming—to prepare for the frost of years and the winter of life.

THE Bluffton *Banner*, of last week, says a severe blow passed through the eastern part of this county on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at about 11 o'clock, a. m., which did considerable damage. The tornado, about one half a mile in width, followed a north-east direction and passed between the towns of Vera Cruz and Buena Vista. The damage to property in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz was slight, being mostly confined to the destruction of fences, trees, etc. The roof of Mr. Henry Gillam's barn, near town, was carried off. Further east, the destruction was greater. In the vicinity of Buena Vista a number of buildings were unroofed and otherwise injured. The improvements on Mr. J. J. Baumgardner's farm were entirely laid waste. The house, a two-story frame, occupied by a Mr. Ellsberger, was completely demolished, burying his family beneath the ruins. The house was lifted clear of the foundation and carried eight or ten feet. Mrs. E was badly injured, and would doubtless have been killed but for a heavy cupboard near which she had been sitting, and which kept her from being crushed. The little boy, about three years of age, was killed. Two other children, one and a half and five years, and a hired girl were in the house, but were not injured The roof of the house was carried about six rods; the barn was unroofed and otherwise injured, and the fences and orchard entirely demolished. The largest sized apple trees were torn up by the roots and, carried into other fields. Timber and fences for miles are destroyed, and other buildings unroofed and injured. We have heard of numbers of persons injured, but have learned no names No other lives lost, as yet reported. Hundreds of those living outside the track turned out promptly to repair fences etc.

BUTLER.

TRADE MARK.—Who has not observed within the last year the multitude of strange cuts in the newspapers and the singular devices called trade marks. It is not our intention to name these patent emblems of commerce or enlarge upon the ingenuity of the design, their beauty or construction.

We take it for granted, you have seen some of those trade marks. Well, it is a new thing and in one sense a good thing In these days of emancipation general and particular, it is cheering to see how this device of a trade mark may lift a galling chain we have unsuspectingly worn so long.

It is the story of the dog and the wolf, the rich food and the collar marks, only men have happily transfered the marks to some shape apart from themselves and a farmer, merchant or teacher may now mingle with the bustling crowd and not hear said 'There goes a farmer, you can tell him by his talk his dress, his actions;' Here is a merchant he too discloses his occupation by his personal appearance and interchange of thought and the precise constrained teacher, openly proclaims himself an outcast from society, self banished with the marks of bondage all about him.

Then, there are the marks of the vicious, the mean thinker, the vile speaker and the vil doer and the deeper their thoughts, the more openly written all over them, what they are, and the avaricious, the cunning, the melancholy all tell the silent story. Better think over this subject of personal trade marks and banish the growing sign before it is indelibly imprinted upon your countenance.

RUN OVER.—A boy at Kendallville, while attempting to jump on a train, missed his footing and a crused foot is the consequence There are many who want to see the "folly of it" themselves, and now and then they are gratified.

John Nimmons, a former resident of this County, and one of our best teachers recently came to a tragic death. For some time he had been depressed in sprits and on one morning he remarked to his wife that he felt discouraged. He went out shortly afterward a pistol shot was heard and Mr. Nimmons was foud dying, he survived the shot but a few minutes.

He had a fine sensitive mind and his untimely end teaches us how small the thread which hold the mental balance and how guarded each should be of solitary brooding over real and fancied disappointments.

Believe but half the ill, and credit twice the good, said of your neighbor.

Exhibit of the Condition of the Finances of the Town of Auburn, Ind.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Received of Treasurer Kiolt, May 7, '70		$70 69
" Co. " May 20	$667 54	
" " redeem'd orders	340 67	908 21
By cash from Marshal, hogs sold		9 30
By cash and orders from Co. Treasurer		10 [illegible]
Receipts from Licenses		[illegible]
Total Receipts		[illegible]
Paid for Redeemed orders		[illegible]
Balance on hand		12 [illegible]

JNO. L. DAVIS, Town Treas.

The following allowances and appropriations were made during the year:

Hollopeter & Clark, lumber	[illegible] 42
James Griswold,	110 92
[illegible]	[illegible]
John L. Davis, Plow & [illegible]	67 75
J. Beuret, nails	1 10
W. H. Dills, special services	6 00
Jno. L. Davis, " "	6 00
Town Clerk 2 copies municipal Ind. Law	5 00
W. H. Dills, office rent and legal services	25 00
Joe. Rainier, for constructing side walk to R.R.	25 00
Work on streets, crossings and scraping Sts.	136 00
Culburt on 1st street	86 53
Ditching	17 00
Sidewalk to Railroad	10 00
Shade Trees in Court House Yard	52 13
Expenses of election, May '70	11 00
" " Assessment 1870	25 00
" " Police, July 4th '70	22 00
Salary of Town Treasurer	12 00
" " Trustee, Hollopeter	15 00
Wm. Asbeleman's Hogs sold	7 90
Total	913 91
Amount of taxes levied for 1870	$1029 00
" Recived for licenses	45 00
" " " Hogs sold	8 30
Total	1093 30
Expenses of resources for current year	$179 39
Am't of orders outstanding May '71 estimated	807 50
" " " May 2d, '71	84 07
" " " from May 2d '70, to May 1st '71	913 91
Total	2065 96
Deduct orders redeemed during the year	750
Liabilites	865 00
Balance on hand	1257 00
Am't of Delinquent Tax estimated	128 97
Tax livied for 1870	1029 00
Total	1185 64
Expenses of resources over liabilities	299 96

By order of the Board.

Attest ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

May 2d, 1871.

THE editors of the 10th and 11th congressional districts have accepted an invitation from the Burlington & Missouri River R. R. for an excursion over their road to Lincoln, Nebraska. By a vote in the convention, recently held at Goshen, it was decided to make the trip about the midle of June. The company will supply a special train for the exursionists and there can be no doubt that the party will have a spendid time. We take the liberty to express the hope that the managers will confine the passes strictly to members of the press. A few editors who have heretofore found it inconvenient to go on these excursions have *sold* their passes to parties who never were directly or indirectly connected with the press. The practice can hardly be considered the 'square thing,' and is but little better than a fraudulent transaction. If continued it will bring discredit on the association and on the profession. We hope every member of the press of both districts will accompany the party, and if they should, the number will be large enough for the comfort and convenience of all.—*Laporte Argus.*

The following conversation between two youngsters on their way to Sunday-school was recently overheard Charley—Do you like that new fellow who teaches our class? Harry—No; do you? He's a gay rooster, ain't he? Parts his hair in the middle and wears eye-glasses. Charley—He's a sport, I believe; too fancy to be a Sunday-school teacher. Harry—Did you see how he look ed at the big girls last Sunday? Charley Yes. He wears big jewelry and diamonds, too; 'that gets them. Harry—I saw him at the corner of Sixth street and the avenue yesterday; wonder if he learns Scripture there? Charley—Ah, that's nothing; lots of fellows loaf there who say long prayers on Sunday. Harry—That's so; but let's watch the fellow and see what he does do, anyway. Charley—All right; I don't go to Sunday-school to any such fancy duck unless I known he's all right.

A party of children, while searching for eggs in the barn of Daniel Greenwalt, near St. Joseph, last Sunday afternoon, found the dead body of a man lying in one of the lofts. It was identified as that of a butcher named John G. Murphy. It is surmised that he is the person who broke into a saloon on Saturday evening, the 1st instant, and stole a demijohn of gin, as one nearly empty was found by the corpse, answering to the description of the missing one. He had evidently gone into the barn that night and remained there ever since, without food His body was in a fearful emaciated condition

On a rainy winter evening a gentleman traveling in a hack, found on nearing his destination, that he had no money with him so thinking he would try the honesty of the driver, he called out as he ran up the steps: "Wait a minute—I have dropped a ten dollar bill in the coach, and I must obtain a light and search for it." The words were hardly uttered when the Jehu gave the horses a furious lash and drove off at a violent rate. The man, heartily amused at the result, called after him repeatedly, but never saw hack or driver again.

A gentleman, deeply versed in the history of Faro and other ancient Egyptian lore, is going for that young lady in Troy who has earned $2,300 in the last two years with her sewing machine. He possesses a flashy waist-coat, a stunning necktie, striped trousers of the loudest pattern, and a dollar-store seal-ring the size of a brickbat. All that he needs to secure entire beautitude is an industrious wife who would esteem his ornamental qualities a fair equivalent for his board.

Salt-eaters will be interested, if not gratified, by the information that the Onondaga Salt Company, the Ohio river companies including the Kanawha, and the Saginaw and Bay Salt Company, of Michigan, have formed an organization or monopoly which expects to control the production and sale of salt throughout the United States. The next move will probable be to buy up Great Salt Lake and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and then the monopolists will have a "dead sure thing," on the market.

An Elmira farmer wrote Mr. Greeley for his experience in raising geese for market. Horace said there was no trouble at all about it, if the goslings were not weaned too young. He says they should be allowed to run with the old cow and suck until their horns get out an inch or two, when they will be hardy enough to pack and salt down for market.

Ben Wade positively declines the Radical nomination for Governor of Ohio, and recommends Mr. Daniel Caldwell, of Ashtabula county. The "bluff old war-horse," from a Radical stand-point, has Ben. Wade often enough, and does not desire to be found wanting in a contest in Ohio next fall.—Sensible if he is profane.

True happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise.

A writer from Western Indiana says that there is an increased acreage of wheat in that part of the State this year, and scarcely a field can be found where the ground is uncovered and in many instances half as leg high, and if nothing befalls it between now and harvest time a large crop will certainly be the result.

There is a graveyard in Massachusetts in which are buried nine brothers, all of whom had arrived at man's estate, the eldest being seventy-nine, and the youngest twenty-eight years old, all but one leaving a family. What renders it more remarkable is that they are all buried within forty rods of the spot where they were born.

There is a man in Henry County who has discovered a sure plan for exterminating snakes. He bites off their heads.

Robert Woods died at his residence near Salem, last week. He was the oldest man in Washington county, having been born in 1776.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can sell you clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne Ind.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album. This album embraces the finest specimens of chromo lithographs, steel engravings and fine-wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Co., of Rutland, Vt., desire an active agent in every town and village, to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of the Parlor Album.

To the People of Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to sell clothing at such low prices that it will pay you to come to the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., as our entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store and are now prepared to sell goods lowe than ever.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworh, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, to "take the Burlington Route."

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	128 @ 133
" Red	120
Oats	45
Rye	70
Corn	40
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	43
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	50c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: The South half of Lot 94 old plat, in Auburn in said county.

JOHN HEBEL.

Notice to Builders.

Bids will be received by I. M. Thomas, Township Trustee, for the erection of a School House, in District No. 2, Union Township, DeKalb County, Ind. Said School House to be built of stone and brick; to be 22 feet wide, 30 feet long, and 12 feet high. All the material will be furnished on the ground.

The letting of the contract will take place on Saturday, May 27th, 1871 to the lowest responsible bidder, at my office in Auburn.

I. M. THOMAS Trustee

April 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St. AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.
April, 1, '70.

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!
Ready Pay and Low Prices!
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!
Comprises everything desirable in the line of
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,
And an endless variety of Home-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the
BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!
For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
May 4, 1871.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE!
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Heustis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9, '71.

TARIFF OFF!
Owing to the fact that Congress has
Reduced the Tariff
ON
Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc,
The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at
SMITH & HARE'S
As we do business only on the
Cash System
We are enabled to sell
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c,
Cheaper than any other house in the county.
All we ask is to give us a trial.
SMITH & HARE.
Corner Main and 7th Sts. Feb., 8, 1871. 1y

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.
ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics
To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.
Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.

We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Mens' and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

We have engaged Professor Fasen. the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints,
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 23 h of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyfully announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 8c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big Bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 5c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5 000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York, as low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

NORTHERN NDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES.
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots!
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK, CALHOUN ST. FORT WAYNE INDIANA,
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

Why are Mountain Tops so Cold?

There is a story of a squirrel, which, discontented with the cold valley where he had his home, set out to reach a mountain top, where, thought he, the climate must be warm and genial, since that spot is so much nearer the sun, the great source of heat.—Upon reaching the longed for height, he found that although the sun shone with clearer light yet the cold was more intense than at the humble home he had left behind. He was well nigh frozen to death, and quickly and wisely resolved to return to the valley whence he came.

The process of reasoning which led poor squirrel into such difficulty and danger seems correct enough. The only trouble with it is that, like a great many fine spun theories, it does not agree with the facts in the case.

How happens it then that the nearer we go to the sun, the source of heat, the colder we find the air? It is because the sun's rays of heat pass through transparent bodies, like air, without heating them. The heat of the sun passes directly down through the air till it strikes the surface of the earth which is warmed by it. The air becomes warm only by contact with the warm earth and by the radiation of heat from the earth.

But why does not the mountain-top become warm, and impart its heat to the surrounding air? The answer is, that so great is the body of cold air around it, in comparison with its own size, and so constantly is the air around it changed by the strong winds which blow there, that not enough heat can be accumulated in the air to become sensible.

But why does not the air, which is heated by contact with the surface of the earth at the level of the sea, rise to the mountain tops and warm them up, just the same as the heated air in our rooms rises to the ceiling, and makes our heads warm while our feet are cold? It does thus rise, indeed, but as it rises it also expands, because it is not so closely pressed by the superincumbent air. So by the time it reaches the top of Mount Washington, what was a single room full of comfortable hot air has expanded to the size of a whole house; and, as it has received no more heat in its ascent, it has become very uncomfortable cold. The heat which was sufficient to make it feel warm when it occupied a small space becomes quite insensible when it expands to a hundred, or it may be a thousand times the size it was before. It is just like a moistened sponge, from which water drops when it is squeezed in the hand, but which appears quite dry when suffered to expand at its full size.—*Oliver Optic's Magazine.*

A Remarkable Case—A Man Grafted Like a Tree.

From the Sedalia [Mo.] Times.

The case of George Gardner, of this city, who, as our readers may remember, had his foot crushed on the M., K. & T. R. R., some time since, has given rise to an experiment, and a result in surgery of great interest to the profession, and destined to command the attention of scientific readers everywhere. A report of the case will doubtless find its way to medical journals, but we may, without impropriety, give an outline of the experiment.

It has always been difficult to cause the healing of wounds where any large surface of the skin was gone, as nothing but skin will produce new skin, and this only for a short distance (less than an inch) around the margin. Hence in making amputations it has always been considered necessary to preserve a "flap" of skin to fold over the exposed end of the limb in order to form a covering of skin and a good "stump." But in Gardner's case the patient was too weak to admit of amputation, and it was a question of life or death to save the ankle-joint and to form a skin covering for the crused and mangled stump.

This was done by a wonderful process, viz: by transplanting or grafting on the wounded part from time to time, a small portion of skin from another part of the body. Pieces of the skin not so large as a grain of wheat were taken from the patient's arm and grafted on the lascorated stump, where they took root, as it were, formed a nucleus for growth, and gradually spread till the whole surface was completely covered with a sound and new integument of skin, and the young man has a good ankle joint and a beautiful stump.

The surgeon in charge (whose name we are not at liberty to use) does not claim to be the discover of this treatment, the credit of which is due to a celebrated surgeon of Paris—Mr. Reverdin, we believe. But the present case is believed to be the most clarly defined and eminently successful one yet treated in the United States, and as such will undoubtedly excite much interest in scientific circles.

Advice to Workingmen.—A man who is working to secure a small piece of property substitutes a new and distinct ambition for a remote and vague one. Day-dreams about large estates and princely incomes may be very amusing, but they are not half so profitable as the vision of a lot one hundred by two hundred feet, with a snug little dwelling upon it. With this before him, a man will rise early and retire late, turning his hand cheerfully to any and every kind of work. He will have a motive for vigorous economy which will make it a pleasure. He will have the vision of the last payment before him as a perpetual motive to moderation in passions, economy in expenses, abstinence from expensive companions. Thus it will come to pass that a judicious debt incurred at the beginning of a journeyman's or laborer's career, will become his good genius, watching over him, inciting him to all industry and to self government.

Every laboring man ought to own his own home. The first duty of every workman should be to convert his earnings into real estate.

Every man who can afford it should supply his boys with tools, and a room where they may be used and cared for. A boy takes to tools as naturally as to green apples, or surreptitious and forbidden amusements; and ten to one, if he has a chance to develope his mechanical tastes and gratify them to their full extent, his tendencies to vicious courses will remain undeveloped. Such a result is enough to compensate for all the expenses and trouble the indulgence we recommend would entail, while the chances that the early development of his constructive faculties may in this mechanical age, be the means by which he may ultimately climb to fame and fortune are not small.

[illegible] ble, disagreeable, dissatisfied, hated, despised, forgotten, unacceptable, ungrateful, unchristianlike, uncharitable, unprincipled, ought-to-be-ashamed, good-for-nothing, uncombed, unwashed, unclean, unpatched, unshaved, uncared-for, off-cast of creation who ought to go and marry some artistic, musical, smiling, blushing, delightful, charming, sociable, tasteful, beautiful, sweet exquisite, religious, prayerful, conscientious and virtuous old maid; and raise up a family of sweet, good-looking, loving, laughing, curly-headed, dimple-cheeked, bright-eyed, cute, frollicking, blissful, cheerful, joyful little children, and thus follow the worthy example of his father before him.

A sad and fatal accident took place, on the morning of the 7th instant near Tyner City, Marshall County, Ind., the particulars of which are said to be about as follows:—Miss Mary Ann Sibby is, or was a young lady of about 16 summers, more handsome than intelligent, and was engaged to be married to a young man of good habits, their wedding day having been appointed for Sunday, April 9th. On Friday night, however, she was up very late, doubtless making preparations for the coming event, and, failing to rise at the proper hour in the morning, attempted to hurry the fire with coal oil which she poured on the blaze from the can. Of course, the can bursted, and the burning contents where thrown upon her, enveloping her in flames. Vain were the efforts to extinguish the flames, and her clothes were burned to ashes. The accident happened at 7 o'clock in the morning and she lived until one o'clock next day, in terrible suffering. The feelings of her betrothed, relatives and friends may be imagined, but not described.—*Rochester Sentinel.*

An Item for Boys.—It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade is compelled to follow it all his life. Governor Palmer, of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once, and began his political career as a constable in Macoupin county. A circuit Judge in the central part of Illinois, was once a tailor. Thomas Hoyne, a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois, was once a book-binder Erastus Corning of New York, too lame to do hard labor, commenced life as shop boy in Albany. When he applied for employment first he was ask: "Why, little boy, what can you do?" "I can do what I am bid," was the answer that secured him a place. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker; Thurlow Weed a canal boat-driver. Ex-Govenor Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet-maker, which trade the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence, now living, have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which talent is as useless as a gold coin on a barren island. Work, work alone makes men bright and it does not depend on the kind of work you have to do whether you will rise or not. It depends on how you do it.

A Brutal Murder.

A murder was committed opposite Peters' landing Tennessee last Thursday peculiar to its atrocity. It appears that a woman asked one Hancock to collect five dollars from a boy named Kiser due for board which he did. He fail to pay over the amount and demanded it again from Kiser who prosested saying he had paid once and would not pay it again when Hancock pulled out a pistol and fired. The boy seeing Hancock's intention fell upon his knees and plead for his life and said if the money was what he wanted he could have it. When the first shot was fired the boy fell and not satisfied the monster shot at him the second time, and then cooly sat down till the boy died which was in a very short time. He then took the pocket book and knife from the dead boy and went to the house and telling the woman what he had done disappeared into the woods. A large crowd of neighbors collected and made a thorough search and found Handcock about three miles from where the foul deed was committed. He appeared perfectly cool when arrested handing over the pocket book and knife with a remark that they belonged to Kiser. It was supposed that he was lynched the following day.

Fearful Predictions by An Entranced.

Louisville, Ky., is just now excited over a strange prediction by a young German lady Miss Carrie Clein, residing there. She claims to have been under the influence of spirits, or mysterious influences, at intervals for twelve years. She was thrown into a trance, she says, when seven years of age, and again when she was fourteen, lasting for seven months, during which she predicted the Franco-German war and its results. Recently she has been thrown into a similar state, and on Friday last made the following predictions in the presence and hearing of a reporter of Louisville *Commercial*:

"In seven weeks from to-day (March 24,) a war sign will appear in the heavens, which will last fifteen weeks and then cease. This will be the forewarning of a terrible war between the whites and the blacks in the United States. The first battle in the war of races will be fought in April, 1873, and the war will be brief, but terribly bloody. After this war has ceased three years, another war sign will appear in the heavens, indicating a renewal of the present war in Europe This war will last about three years, and all Prussia will glorify. Nine years after this war ceases, another sign will appear in the heavens above the world, which will forewarn people all over the world of a religious war. This will be terrible, even unto one part as unto another of the whole face of the world. It will last nine years, and will temporarily cease for seven years, when beasts wearing seven horns, each of the form of a huge saber, will appear to the world in large numbers, and the people inhabiting the world will stand in fear. The ocean will become red, and no vessel can stand upon their face. Men will cease to write. Ten years after the appearance of this beast upon earth, a cross will appear upon the face of the sun, and although the people were surprised to see the moon cover the sun, they will be still more surprised when they see this. This cross will cover the sun for seventeen years, when God Almighty will destroy the earth. My friends take warning."

One of our ministers yesterday remarked that there are 60,000 clergymen in the United States who divided $42,000.000 of salary among themselves annually. Some of them take $10,000 a year, others, what they can get. He belongs to the latter class, and thought, perhaps, if he didn't say it, that, sometimes, in providing for earthly wants "Jordan was a hard road to travel."

Adversity is a position which reduces our virtue.

The closest walk with God is the sweetest heaven that can be enjoyed on earth.

[illegible] a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation you must give her something to talk about, give her education in the actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers, and be familiar with the present character and improvements of our age. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead—we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and concerns should be for the present world; to know what it is and improve its condition. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain conversation according to the mental, moral and religious improvement of our times.

From the Louisville Ledger.

The Ku Klux Kan in Georgia.

Not long ago one Colonel George W. Fish, a radical District Judge in Georgia, was assassinated. A terriable cry of Ku Kluk was raised, and Georgia sank deeper than ever in the estimation of our virtuous law makers at Washington. It now turns out that the job was done by Radicals. Two men have been arrested (by Radicals authories) for this crime. One of them is John R. Holsenback, a Radical bailiff of the Oglethorpe militia district, and the other man named Lloyd, father of Thomas P. Lloyd, Radical Solicitor General of Judicial Circuit, and an applicant for the position which Colonel Fish held at the time of his assassination. We learn from the Atlanta *Constitution*, and other exchanges, that Holsenback is in jail and that Lloyd was to have a hearing last Saturday. One of them says:

"The Court was embarrassed as to how to proceed against Mr. Lloyd, as his son, Thomas P. Lloyd, is the Solicitor General of that Judicial Circuit, and insisted on conducing the prosecution. An issue arose between Attorney General Farrow and the Solicitor General, in which the latter became enraged and hostile, and which resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of the Solicitor General. As both these men are known Radicals, there can be no room for the cry of 'Ku Klux Democracy' in this case."

So much for the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia.

Two constitutional "persons" offered their ballots at the recent election in Macon, Ga. We give the conversation as it occurred between each person and the election inspector:

Non-voter offers a ballot.

Inspector—"We can not take your vote, madam."

Non-voter—"Why not? I can read and write, and understand perfectly the political issues involved in this election. I pay city and county assessments, and eternal revenue taxes. I keep a store, buy and sell goods, sign checks, and give receipts."

Inspector—We know all that, madam, but we cannot take your vote."

Exit non-voter.

Voter appears and offers a ballot.

Inspector—"What is your name?"

Voter—I dunno, massa. I'se sometimes called Ole Jo, but most allers Ole Cuss."

Inspector—"What is your age?"

Voter—Look a-yere, massa, I'se jes a hundred."

Inspector—"Where were you born?"

Voter—"Golly, I dunno dat. My old massa said I wasn't born at all, but dat I jes cum yer on a flat-boat."

Inspector—"Take his ballot"

And that's what certain politicians call "universal sufferage."

SONG ECHO

A New School Book, by H. S. Perkins. Price, $7.50 per dozen. Contains over two hundred new and beautiful Songs, Duets, etc., by Will S. Hays, Websters, Thomas, etc. Every thing is new, fresh, and sparkling. Contents and specimen pages sent free. Sample copies mailed free of postage to teachers for 65c. Liberal terms for introduction.

Address,
April 27, 2-m.

FIFTY DOLLARS WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $3.

Subscribers to Peters Musical Monthly are getting their music for less than two cents a piece.—Those who have not seen this Musical Magazine should send 30c for a sample copy. The music is by Hays, Thomas, Kinkel, Persley and other popular writers. Two back numbers for 40 cents. Four back numbers for 75 cts.

J. L. PETERS,
599 Broadway, New York.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A.

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK,

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

PARLOR ALBUM
IN FIVE QUARTO VOLUMES.
PRICE $9,00 per Volume or
$40.00 Per Set Complete.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK

The Parlor Album is doubtless the most extensiv ART GALLERY ever published, and by those who have examined the several portions of the work, it has been pronounced "The Climax of Beauty." Each volume contains 20 full page Chromo Lithographs, in Oil Colors. 40 full page Steel Engrvings, 40 full page engravings on wood, and 280 pages of reading matter, descriptive of the illustrations, the whole making each volume about one-half as thick, and same sized pages, of Webster's largest Dictionary. Each volume is complete in itself and will be sold separately, if desired. Sold by subscription only.

Vol. 1, Is devoted to wild American Birds.
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This work will at once commend itself to the cultivated American people, and no library will, hereafter be complete without this addition to its treasures while as a parlor amusement it is unequaled by American publications.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will give agents very liberal terms for selling the above described publications, and wish to appoint an agent in every town in the United States and British Provinces. Experienced book agents and all other persons of respectability should apply at once Any Young Man, or Young Lady, can, by devoting a short time during the day or evening, secure a complete set, free of expense, or, if preferred, we will allow large Commission in Cash.

We have prepared a most beautiful Specimen Book for Agents, containing 5 of the Oil Chromos, 40 steel engravings and 80 pages of descriptive reading, being selections from each volume, together with blank paper, specimens of binding, &c.

Our specimen Book has cost us quite largely, and we do not wish to send it to persons who do not intend to act as agents, but to any one who will make an effort to procure subscribers to the Work, we will send the Specimen Book, prepaid, on receipt of 40 cents to cover postage. Enclose stamp for reply an address.

American Publishing Co.
RUTLAND VT.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the Estate of Isaac Franks late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

April 13, '71. WM. LESSIG, Executor.

TROTTING HORSES

By a new method, any horse can be made to trot fast in 30 minutes. 500 References. One farmer says: "I made $800 on two colts, all through your circular." Full directions only $1 Address H. A. BARROWS, Rochester N. Y., for training and Breaking.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up	Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Colored " " "	Japenese, plain " "
Japenese " striped	" " brocaded
" Checked	" " Watere

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere Londen Poplins, for suits.	Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Plain " " "	Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Wash " " "	Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.,

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Brilliantines

The handsomeest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaonnets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks " dotted and Corded Saisses. Masalia, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroriderics, puffings, Edgings, &c., White. Marselilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Vallenciennc, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.
FORT WAYNE IND.

Another Great Reduction

Congress Has Reduced the Duty of All GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	5c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes. per pound	21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	28c
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	23c

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 135
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 135
Oolong,	75, 90, best 110
Japan,	75, 90, best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25cts.
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts.
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	35cts.
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb.	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18c
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	55c
Stick Candy, per lb	20c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	3c
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $.100	
Seedless Sultanas, "	20c
Zante Currants, 12; 81-2 lbs	1.00
Citron, "	55
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	12½c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Pears, per lb.	16c

WINE in bottles

Sherry, per bottle,	4
Port, "	45
Madeira "	45
California "	25
Whiskey "	30c and 50

LIQUORS

Whisky, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wire,	75
CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS	$2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX.

MISCELLANEOUS

Soap. per bar,	05
Rice, per pound,	09
Dime box Matches.	05
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	60
Best Navy Tobacco "	40
Good Navy Tobacco "	25
Smoking Tobacco, "	18

FRESH OYTSERS 30c per Can.

SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL.

BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20

FISH TRADE OPENED

Our Customers can rely on having No. 1 Goods. All Warranted.

White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new,	$6,00
" " in kitts,	1,75
Trout " per bbl,	4,00
Pickerel " per bbl,	4,00
Old Pickerel, Trout and White Fish,	3,00
No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch, kitts,	$2,00
Lake Herring, per bbl,	2,50
Herring, each,	1c
Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	7c
White Fish, per lb,	7c

All other Grocerces Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

For Fresh and Fine Family Groceries and Provisions, GO TO
JNO. BUTT
One door north of Post Office.
AND
B 4 U BUY T And Sugar,
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES AND BE CONVINCED THAT BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH IS TRUE ECONOMY.
Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

O. T. CLARK & CO.,
WATERLOO, INDIANA,
Have on exhibition a large line of
Black and Colored Alpacas.
OUR BRAND THE
Queen's Own,

We claim in point of Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality and Price are Superior to any in Market, being of one Uniform make, and the Heaviest imported, and especially suited to the Winter Trade.

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods, Tapestry Brussels, Sheeting, Silk Warp, Ext. Sup. Ingrain, Cotton Yarn, Lyons Poplins, Kidder, Carpet Warp Silks, Hemp, Batting, Shawls, Cotton, Tickings, Brilliantine Carpets, Bags.

A full line, one yard wide domestic Flannl Shirting, Red, White and Pressed which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.

Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-44.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

Mrs. Ed. BLATTNE.
Mrs. J. A. BARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW
Wagon Shop In Auburn Indiana.
JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS Carriages, CUTTERS, Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,
102 Washington St., Chicago.
So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

See Here FARMERS.
Have you got good FANNING MILLS?
If not, get one of
J. B. TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been 14 years past, and not found wanting, in respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.
Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool
Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Building Material,
Agricultural Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws., Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock, which we promise at bottom prices, and Defy Competition.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

March 28, 1871.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

[illegible] OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL [illegible]

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 11, 1871. No. [illegible]

[illegible] COURIER,

[illegible]

T. C. MAYS,

[illegible]

OFFICE—Corner of [illegible] and Seventh Sts.

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

Business Cards.

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. [illegible] Main and Court [illegible]

[illegible] NICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY [illegible]. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

[illegible] MOODY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office [illegible], Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES [illegible], will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. [illegible] and North [illegible], DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., [illegible] of the State. Office over [illegible] 2-35

[illegible] & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. [illegible] C. A. O. McCLELLAN.

R. R. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER, of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber [illegible] at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

MAT. GRAHAM, N. V. B. GOTSHALL,
Justice of the Peace. Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

[illegible] Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Courthouse. [illegible] Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who [illegible] should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

WAT LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. H. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,

HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for [illegible]

WATERLOO HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
Dr WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, [illegible], Sour Eructations of the Stomach, [illegible] the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

[illegible] the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

[illegible], Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. [illegible]

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will leave [illegible] daily [illegible] as follows:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A M			
Rochester	2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,30 P. M.
Alliance	5,05 "	8,40 "	12,05 P. M.	4,22 "
Orrville	6,54 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,08 "	1,32 P. M	4,45 "	8,28 "
A.	9,35 "	4,22 "	6,58 "	10,32 "
Crestline	10,05 "	5,05 "	7,25 "	11,00 "
L.		5,55 A M	7,45 "	11,10 "
Forest	11 27 A. M	7,33 "	9,20 "	12,35 A. M.
Lima	12,26 P "	9,00 "	10,40 "	1,35 "
Ft. Wayne	2,30 "	11,45 "	1,25 A. M.	3,25 "
Plymouth	4,50 "	2,25 P. M	3,37 "	4,57 "
Chicago	7,30 "	5,55 "	7,00 "	9,00"

Going East.

Chicago	5,50 A. M	9,00 A. M,	5,15 P. M.	9,00 P. M.
Plymouth	9,00 "	12,08 P. M.	9,08 "	12,05 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,50 P. M	2,35 "	11,35 "	2,30 "
Lima	3,25 "	4,08 "	1,35 A. M.	5,40 "
Forest	4,43 "	5,08 "	2 43 "	7,07 "
A	6,20 "	6,30 "	4.20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,30 "	9,25 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,17 "	5,00 "	10,05 "
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,45 "	11,45 "
Alliance	11,20 "	10,45 "	8,50 "	1,30 P. M
Rochester	2,35 P. M	12,55 A. M,	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburgh	3,45 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	4,40 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. [illegible] and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. [illegible], daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Thursday, April 13, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Mixed.	Exp
Fort Wayne, leave	6 00 a m	7 00 a m	4 30 p m
Academie	6 15	7 25	4 45
Huntertown	6 27	7 45	4 57
Stoners (Gravel pit)	6 31	7 55	5 05
New Era	6 44	8 10	5 15
Auburn	7 04	8 55	5 35
Waterloo	7 20	9 35	5 50
Summit	7 33	10 00	6 05
Pleasant Lake	7 47	10 27	6 18
Angola	8 02	11 03	6 33
Jonesville	8 35	2 30 p m	8 10
Jackson ... Arr	9 50	4 45	9 18

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson ......Leave	6 45 a m	1 00 a m	5 00 p m
Jonesville	6 35	2 10	6 55
Angola	12 40 p m	3 38	7 20 a m
Pleasant Lake	1 10	3 52	7 47
Summit	1 30	4 04	8 11
Waterloo	2 25	4 22	8 35
Auburn	2 45	4 38	8 55
New Era	3 10	4 55	9 20
Stoners (Gravel pit)	3 23	5 00	9 30
Huntertown	3 35	5 13	9 43
Academie	3 55	5 29	10 00
Ft. Wayne......Arr	4 20	5 45	0 25

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 2nd, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:40 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time, and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
C. D. COGSWELL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt, Cleveland, O.

AUBURN LIVERY AND SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the pubsoil promising to use our best endeavors to give genera satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March 4 ,71.

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest and largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

ALL PERSON

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, mouth, throat, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint, Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. B. OARD, Office 12 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box [illegible], Fort Wayne Ind. [illegible]

TEACHING PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Forty little urchins
Coming through the door,
[illegible], making
[illegible] roar.
[illegible] quiet?
[illegible] pleasant,
Teaching public school.

Forty little pilgrims,
On their way to fame,
If they fail to reach it,
Who would be to blame?
High and lowly stations—
Birds of every feather—
On a common level
Here are brought together.

Dirty little faces,
Loving little hearts,
Eyes brimful of mischief,
Skilled in all its arts,
That's a precious darling!
What are you about?
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
Slates and books are rattling,
And in the corner yonder,
Two pugilists are battling,
Others cutting didoes—
What a botheration!
No wonder we grow crusty,
From such associations.

Anxious parents drop in,
Merely to inquire,
Why his olive branches
Do not shoot up higher,
Says he wants his children
To mind their p's and q's,
And hopes their brilliant talents
Will not be abused.

Spelling, reading, writing,
Putting up the younger ones,
Fussing, scolding, fighting,
Spurring on the dumb ones,
Gymnasts, vocal music!
How the heart rejoices
When the singer comes to
Cultivate the voices.

Institute attending
Making our reports,
Giving Object Lessons,
Class drills of all sorts,
Reading dissertations,
Feeling like a fool—
Oh, the untold blessing
Of the Public School!

An Esthetic View of Swearing.

One of the young ladies in a Brook Farm story in the *Overland Monthly*, says there is profane swearing where the heart is filled with vindictive passions—with malice; but most of the swearing indulged in by young people and uncultivated people is only so much emphasis to back up their sentences with. It shows that those who indulge in it are wanting in intelligent respect for their own statements; or are doubtful if they will be accepted as true by those they address. I do not deny it is extremely bad taste, that it is vulgar and disagreeable; and yet a great deal of informal swearing is indulged in by the really reverent and kind-hearted.

To which a sailor present responds. I am sure, Miss, it's not the language that's so wicked; it's the way one feels in the heart. I was thinking all the time you were talking, of once when I was out at sea—leagues from land in the Pacific, and we fell in with a water-logged ship, with nine starving men on her. They begged to be taken on board. Now, our captain was one of your pious sort. Well, when the mate, with his hands on the ropes, ready to lower the boat, heard the captain's cold blooded decision—"Tell them we can't take them; we have only provisions enough to take ourselves to port"—why, the mate swore an oath (I should not dare to repeat it to you Miss; in a bad cause it were enough to sink a ship,) and wished that he might be hung beside, at the yard arm, if he did not fetch these poor souls on the board. And down went the boat, in spite of the captain, and on board they came; and we all arrived safe and sound in port. Now, Miss, I ask you who swore, the mate or the captain?

A young man whose moustache is visible by the aid of a microscope, was the victim of misplaced confidence some time ago. He had been particularly sweet on a very young lady, and had previously paid her several visits. The girl's parents, thinking both too young to begin keeping company with each other, gave them a gentle hint to that effect—first, by calling the girl out of the room and sending her to bed; and second, by the lady of the house bringing into the room a huge slice of bread and butter, with molasses attachment, and saying to the youth in her kindest manner: "There, Bubby, take this and go home; it is a long way, and your mother will be anxious."

Lansing Michigan, writes a Western correspondent, is a very heavy locality for the ague. "It comes creeping up a fellow's back like a ton of wild cats. goes crawling through his joints like iron spikes, and is followed by a fever which prohibits the patient from thinking of any thing but the Independent Order of Good Templars. It is'nt the 'every-other day' kind, but gets up with a man at daylight, and sleeps in the small of his back all night. His teeth feel about six inches too long, his joints wobble like a loose wagon wheel, and the shakes are so steany that one can't hold any sort of conversation except by putting in dashes."

The following highly appreciative 'tribute' to California strawberries is from a Western paper: 'Strawberries grow in California all the year round. The strawberries attain an unusual size; it is not uncommon for an ordinary family to subsist on one for a week. It must not be supposed that all the varieties are of this size; some are much smaller, and it is not unfrequent for a healthy man to finish one at a meal.'

Here is a recipe for killing a town—under rate your neighbor's property, withhold your support from home mechanics and home manufacturers, buy what you need elsewhere, in preference to home, and if you are in business, refuse to advertise. If this won't kill the most prosperous town in America, it may be considered fire proof against hard times.

As old Van Shroomps was giving his youngest, who was inclined to be lazy, a good cowhiding, the boy cried out: 'Oh! don't, fadder, it makes me smart!' 'Dat's shoost vot I vants,' said the old man, as he whacked away with renewed vigor.

A [illegible]

On a handsome lawn fronting an old ivy grown mansion in the State of Virginia, one pleasant afternoon, not many years since, a group of young people of both sexes were gathered. Standing in their midst, was an old woman, bent down with age, looking as if she stood on the brink of the grave, but her dark, restless eyes showed that there was vigorous life in her mind, if not in her body.

She had been "telling fortunes" for the young people gathered around her, and to all but one had she foretold a bright and happy future. The exception of this rule of blissfulness through life, was a handsome boy of nineteen, with a dark, passionate face, and an expression which indicated perfect fearlessness.

Five years before the opening of this story, an old gentleman and his nephew had moved to Virginia from some Northern State, and, buying a farm, had made it their home. Mr. Mercer and his nephew, Frank, were treated with kindness by the gentleman of the neighborhood, and they received invitations to visit the plantations near them. Frank soon became acquainted with all the country, but his uncle never left his farm, and shun society. For this many reasons were given, but the true one was that he had lost all his family, and Frank's parents having left him to Mr. Mercer's charge, he determined to devote himself to the boy, and found sufficient enjoyment in his company and in his cultivating his farm. Though reported very wealthy, and that he always kept a large sum of gold in the house, Mr. Mercer and Frank lived in a quiet way and made no display.

Thus passed Frank's early youth, from his fourthteenth until his seventeenth year, when our story opens. A man of superior education, Mr. Mercer had been his nephew's teacher, and had imparted unto him much knowledge of the world, of letters, and people, so that Frank, at nineteen, was as well informed as if he had possessed a cultivated education. There were those in the neighborhood who reported that the boy was wild and dissipated, and this found ready believers in others, so that Frank had some enemies as well as many friends.

Thus we find him; and on the evening of the commencement of our story he had been invited to an entertainment given by a wealthy planter to his children.

Mr. Dewes, the planter, had three children, the youngest and loveliest of whom was Mary, a girl of twelve. Mary and Frank were the best of friends, and loved each other dearly. So, when the fortuneteller perdicted a dark and stormy future for Frank, the tears arose to the child's eyes, said; "Don't listen to her, Frank"

But the boy laughed and, turning on his heel, walked away.

Two days afterward he left home for a week's hunt in the mountains; but the second night after his departure the neighborhood was aroused by the startling news that old Mr. Mercer had been murdered by his nephew One of the servants passing the house at night heard a cry, and seeing Frank's window open he sprang in and walked across the hall to Mr Mercer's chamber, from whence the cry came. Lying upon the floor was the old man, dead, while near him stood his nephew, with a bloody knife in his hand. In fright, the negro ran from the house and gave the alarm. Persons from the neighborhood were sent for, and Frank was seized against every protestation that he did not kill his uncle, and thrown into jail.

The feeling against the youth was intense, for the negro told the story of how he had found Frank and a wayfairing peddler, who had just ascended the steps to ask to stay all night, corroborated the man's statement.

The trial came off and the charges were made known. Frank was accused of starting upon a hunting expedition as a blind, and then returning from the mountain by night, had entered the room, and attempting to remove a large bag of gold kept by his uncle, had aroused him, and, upon being discovered, had driven his hunting knife into the heart of Mr. Mercer. The gold was on the floor, its weight having torn through the bag when it was raised. The knife with which Mr. Mercer was killed was one he had givin to Frank some days before, and was a large dirk-knife encased in a silver scabbarb.

Pale as death, but showing no sign of fear or guilt upon his handsome face, the prisoner sat unmoved by his sentence, which was to die on the gallows. When asked if he had aught to say, Frank arose and looking around the court room, in a clear voice answered: "I have. Circumstantial evidence has condemned me. I admit it looks as if I did the deed; but I am guiltless of murder. Dropping my percussion cap box in a mountain stream, I returned home for more; for without caps my gun was useless. It was a lovely night, and I determined to enter the house by my room window, get the caps and return without awakening my uncle. I tied my horse to the fence, sprang into the window, and then heard a loud crash, a call out, and a shriek in direction of my uncle's room. I rushed theither—a dark form dashed by me in the uncertain light of the room—and I fell over something upon the floor. With fear in my heart I arose, lighted a candle, and saw my uncle's body covered with blood, gold scattered upon the floor, and my own knife, which had done the deed, lying near. I picked up the knife, and then was I found by the negro and seen by the peddler. As God is my witness, I did not murder the good old man who protected me through life, and whom I loved as though he was my own father. I am guiltless of the the deed, but submit to my fate!"

A silence fell upon all; there were, however, but few who believed the youth's statement; among the latter was Mr. Dewes and his family, who, throughout all, remained staunch friends.

Frank Mercer was to be hung—to die an ignominious death on the gallows—and hundreds flocked to the little town where the execution was to take place to see him die. How they were disappointed to find that the night before he had escaped! How, no one knew; but he had left a note addressed to the jailor, thanking him for the kindness shown him while in his charge, and his regrets that his escape might cause him trouble, but saying he had an opportunity of escaping, and took advantage of it, as he had no idea of dying an ignominious death for an act he was not guilty of, merely to gratify the curiousity of a gaping crowd. Freedom was offered him, and he accepted it, and he hoped he would yet be able to prove his innocence.

This was about the substance of of the letter, and when it was published in the local paper there were some who were glad that the boy had escaped the gallows.

Mr. Mercer's property was, in his will, all left to Frank, and it was found to be considerable. Trustees assumed charge of it, and before long the quiet community had settled down to its usual routine, and the murder and escape were in a short time almost forgotten.

Ten years passed away and no word of the fugitive had been heard, and people believed him dead. One exception was Mary Dewes, now grown to womanhood. She had never believed him dead, and though her life had treasured Frank's image in her inmost heart. the mystery that hung around him but adding strength to her regard. Her sisters had married, her mother was dead, and, together with her father, she had lived at the old homestead.

Business calling Mr. Dewes to Havanna, he took Mary with him, and they set sail from Charleston in a fine ship running south. They had been some days at sea, when, in the dead of night, the fearful cry of "fire" was heard, which aroused all from slumber. In vain were efforts made to quench the flames. The seamen in fright rushed into the only available boat, and it sank with them, and left them struggling in the ocean, borne away by the wind and waves, while Mr. Dewes and Mary, the captain of the ship, and a few others, were huddled away upon the stern, awaiting the fearful doom that must, to all appearance, overtake them. "Sail, ho!"

The joyous cry came from the captain, who had been straining his eyes over the ocean, in hopes of seeing some vessel coming to save them. Swiftly flying toward them came a low, rakish, three-masted schooner, which ever and anon sent up a light to prove to those on board the burning ship that succor was near.

Hark! the deep boom of a gun is heard, and as the captain listens, he exlaims, "Miss Dewes, we are all right now; cheer up for there comes a vessel-of-war to our aid."

"Ship ahoy!" in ringing tones from the schooner, as she came near the burning ship, which was being driven rapidly along by the wind.

"Ahoy!" answered the captain.

"Throw a long line from your ship, and I will send you a boat," came in the same clear tones.

The line was thrown, the boat attached, and, after a little difficulty, the people from the ship were transferred to the schooner, and Mary was soon in the comfortable cabin, rejoicing over their escape from a horrible death.

At breakfast the next morning, the young captain of the war schooner descended to join his guest at the table, and as he entered, Mary sprang toward him.

"Frank Mercer! Oh! it is you—is it not?"

One glance at the beautiful girl, and, though years had passed, Frank Mercer—for it was no other—recognized the playmate whom he had loved so well, and whom he had never ceased to think of.

Mr. Dewes came forward, and what a joyful meeting was there; but seeing a cloud, as if of bitter memories, come over the young captain's face, Mr. Dewes said: "First, let me relieve your mind of one thing. Your innocence in Virginia has been thoroughly established; for a negro runaway, hung the other day for killing a woman, confessed, just before his death, that he had murdered your uncle, and your arriving when you did had prevented him from getting the gold, but made him escape from the house. He knew your uncle kept a large amount of money, and you being away, as he procured your knife, and with it committed the fatal deed."

Frank listened to Mr. Dewes almost breathless, and then, when he had concluded, he bowed his face in his hands and wept like a child.

"But come in," said Mr. Dewes at length "we are hungry, and need breakfast, and dying to know how you became a captain in the Mexican navy."

"My story is easily told, my dear friends; for, escaping from prison through your kindness, I went to Mexico, entered the navy, and, having rendered some service, rose to my present command, which has been the means of saving your lives."

Little more [illegible] Frank [illegible] returned home [illegible] by the entire community. [illegible] possession of his [illegible] greatly [illegible] months afterward [illegible] where he was to have [illegible] man a halter [illegible] for death, he had the [illegible] mony thrown around [illegible] the bride was Mary Dewes [illegible] if it had been both dark and bright in a remarkable degree.—[illegible] Dispatch.

Modes of Salutation.

The usual salutation at Cairo is, [illegible] [illegible] indication of a destructive [illegible]

Greenlanders have none, [illegible] the idea of one person being subject to another.

Islanders, near the Philippines, take a person's hand or foot, and rub it over their face.

Laplanders apply their nose against the person they salute, very strongly.

In the Straits of the Sound, they raise the left foot of the person addressed, pass it gently over the right leg, and thence to the face.

The inhabitants of the Philippines bend very low, placing their hands on their cheeks and raise one foot in the air, with the knee bent.

The Dutch who are considered so great have a morning salutation, common among all classes, "Smakelyk eten"—"May you eat a hearty dinner." Another is, "Hoe vaart uwe?"—"How do you sail?" adopted, no doubt, in the early periods of the Republic when they were all navigators and fishermen.

Some author has observed, in contrasting the haughty Spaniard with the frivolous Frenchman, that the proud, steady gait and inflexible solemnity of the former were expressed in his mode of salutation. "Comie esta?" "How do you stand?" while the "Comment vous portez vous?" "How do you carry yourself?" was equally expressive of the gay motion and incessant action of the latter.

In some parts of Africa, a young woman an intended bride, brings a little water in a calabash, and kneeling down before her lover, desires him to wash his hands. When he has done this, the girl, with a tear of joy sparkling in her eyes, drinks the water. This is considered the greatest proof she can give him of her fidelity and attachment.

An Ethiopian takes the robe of another and ties it about him, so as to leave him almost naked.

The Japanese take off a slipper, and the people of Arracan their sandals in the street, and their stockings in the house, when they salute.

Two negro Kings on the coast of Africa salute by snapping the middle finger three times.

The inhabitants of Carmen, when they show particular attachment, open a vein and present their blood to the friend as a beverage.

If the Chinese meet after a long separation, they fall on their knees, bend their faces to the earth two or three times, and use many other affected modes. They have also a kind of ritual, or academy of bows, by which they regulate the number of bows, genuflexions, and words to be spoken on certain occasions. Ambassadors practice these ceremonies forty days before they appear in Court. The common salutation in the Southern provinces of China, among the lower order is "Ya fan?" "Have you eaten your rice?"

In Otaheite they rub their noses together.

Social Equality.

Mr. Dickson, a colored barber in one of the largest towns in Massachusetts, was one morning shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in the place.

"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm street, Mr. Dickson?" said the customer.

'No, sah, not at all.'

'Why, are you not a member of the African church?'

'Not this year, sah.'

'Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson, if I may be permitted to ask?'

'Why, I tell you, sah,' said Mr. Dickson, strapping a concave razor on the palm of his hand, 'it was just like dis. I jined dat church in good faith. I gib $10 toward de stated preachin of de Gospel de fuss year, and de people all call me brudder Dickson. De second year de church people call me Mr. Dickson. Dis razor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sion.'

So saying Mr. Dickson brushed his customer's hair, and the customer departed well satisfied with the reason why Mr. Dickson left his church.

A gentleman was traveling in Tennessee and was obliged to [illegible] for the night [illegible] [illegible]. During the progress of the evening meal, he observed an [illegible] piece of bread. [illegible] the bread.

The old lady remarked that it was only a piece of [illegible], exclaimed: [illegible] [illegible]

SPIRITS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Strange Doings in [illegible]

(From the Wooster [illegible])

[illegible] the Rev. Cotton Mather, [illegible] memory, were living in these degenerate days, he would have his hands full of business in this city, at the house of [illegible] the corner of Pittsburgh Avenue and [illegible] Lane. The family is said to [illegible] successfully [illegible] in their [illegible] [illegible] in their way. [illegible] the community [illegible] Spiritualism. [illegible] the house [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] he entered the room [illegible] at a glance that something was amiss, and before he had time to extend her the usual 'How d'ye do?' she added:

'I think, Mr. Pond, that a man of your age and profession might have had something better to do, when you were in New London last week, than to buy Enoch a fiddle; and all the people are saying that our minister should buy his son a fiddle! Oh, dear, what is the world coming to, when ministers will do such things?'

'Who told you I had a fiddle?' inquired the Doctor.

'Who told me? Why everybody says so and some people have heard him play on it as they passed the door. But ain't it true, Doctor?'

'I bought Enoch a violin when I went to New London.'

'A violin! what's that?'

'Did you ever see one?'

'Never.'

'Enoch!' said the Doctor, stepping to the door, 'bring your violin here.'

Enoch obeyed the command, but no sooner had he entered with his instrument than the lady exclaimed:

'La! now, there; why it is a fiddle.'

'Do not judge harshly,' said the doctor, giving his son a wink; 'wait till you hear it.'

Taking the hint, Enoch played Old Hundred. The lady was completely mystified; it looked like a fiddle, but then who had ever heard Old Hundred played on a fiddle? It could not be. So, rising to depart, she exclaimed, 'I am glad I came in to satisfy myself. Law! just to think how people will lie!'

The Holy Land.

Several years ago a society for the prosecution of researches and discoveries in the Holy Land was formed in England. The examinations made under its auspices have brought to light a number of interesting matters. Last year an American society was formed with the same object. It has been arranged with the parent society that the Americans shall pursue their explorations east of the river Jordan a region of country hitherto comparatively unexplored. It is estimated that $10,000 will suffice, according to the plan of the society, to carry out this purpose for the first year. Among the discoveries already made have been the buried foundations of the ancient temple, the Moabite stone, the pavement of the ancient city, worn smooth by the tread of Jews who lived and moved in the days of our Savior and the ancient bed of the brook Kedron, whose waters flowed by the base of Mount Moriah.

"Brother Smith, what does this mean?"

"What does what mean?"

"Bringing a nigger to this church."

"The pew is my own."

"Your own! Is that any reason why you should insult the whole congregation?"

"But he is intelligent and well educated."

"Who cares for that? He is a nigger."

"But he is a friend of mine."

"What of that? Must you therefore insult the whole congregation?"

"But he is a christain, and belongs to the same denomination."

"What do I care for that? Let him go and worship with his fellow niggers."

"But he is worth five million dollars," said the merchant.

"Worth what?"

"Worth five million dollars!" Jerusalem! Worth five millions! Brother Smith introduce us."

How Soon Forgotten!

There is a volume of history in the following picture of man's insignificance: [illegible]

So lately died, so soon forgotten. [illegible] the way of the world. [illegible] the hand, and are [illegible] of our bodies, and laugh at our jokes, and we think like the fly on the wheel we have something to do with turning it [illegible]. Some day, we die and are buried. The sun does not stop for our funeral; [illegible] on as usual. We are not missed. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A tobacco loving preacher, [illegible], asked to stay all night at a country house, but was forbidden by the lady. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Courier.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Eternal City was formerly considered unhealthy by members of the brotherhood, but recent political developments [illegible] prophets.

The cost of collecting [illegible]

A doctor's [illegible]

How to [illegible] of the Income Tax [illegible]

A German [illegible] in Lafayette [illegible]

A debating society [illegible] discussing the question "which is the [illegible] end of a goat."

Why [illegible]

Why [illegible]

Gen. [illegible] the [illegible]

"Jake, [illegible] my dog?" Jake replied [illegible] and sympathetically: "Oh, Jim, I wouldn't [illegible]"

The [illegible] but [illegible] jolly [illegible]

A clergyman, after marrying a couple, made a prayer [illegible] concluding, "Forgive them, [illegible] they know not what they do."

Frank Bird, maintaining that the phrase to "sit down" and "sit up" are proper. He says he used to "sit up" with a gal thirty years ago.

Rich women, however ugly, can have no difficulty in getting married if they will paint themselves and look as if they wouldn't live long.

A census-taker out West reports eight thousand colonels in his district. "There used to be more in this part of the country," he says, "but [illegible] of them have been raised to generals."

Mrs. Fair who was on trial at San Francisco, last week, for the murder of A. P. Crittenden, has been found guilty by the jury. Her sentence will probably be that of imprisonment for life.

An old lady, who was sharply questioned the other day by angry lawyers, remarked, on leaving the witness stand, that she now understood what is meant by a cross examination.

"I meant to tell you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friends who was walking with him in his garden, and stumbled into a pitfall of water. "No matter," said the friend, "I've found it."

An Irish lad complained the other day of the harsh treatment he had received from his father. "He treats me" said he, mournfully, "as if I was his son by another father and mother."

There have been many definitions of a gentleman, but the prettiest and most poetic is that given by a young lady. "A gentleman," says she, "is a human being combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

The remark of an exchange, "that many of our successful lawyers commenced life as preachers," is gracefully corrected by one of legal gentleman referred to, who begs leave to state that he began life as an infant.

A mother was amused the other day to hear this bit of "argument" from her little boy. "Mamma, I don't see how Satan could have turned out such a bad fellow when there wasn't any devil to put him up to it."

Said a youngster in high glee displaying his purchase to a bosom friend on the sidewalk: "Two cocoanuts for ten cents! that will make me sick to-morrow, and I won't have to go to school."

A gentleman was praising the beautiful hair of a lady, when one of those precocious little misses, who always have a word to say, remarked, "I guess my hair would look as well if I took as much care of it. Mamma never sleeps in her hair."

An exchange, in speaking of the magical strains of a hand organ, says: "When the organist played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed eleven pups sitting in front of the machine on their haunches, brushing the tears from their eyes with their fore paws."

A German [illegible] of New Rochelle got on the lightning train which didn't stop at his place, and jumped off while the train was on the fly in the air. The [illegible] said it was a mortal [illegible] a handsome corpse [illegible] around [illegible]

A [illegible] speaking of the young [illegible] from his daughter [illegible] said: "He is a good fellow, and has but one fault, [illegible]" "A [illegible] [illegible] son-in-law," replied his friend. "Yes, he doesn't know how to swear, but he [illegible]," was the reply.

The redemption of fractional currency at the Treasury amounts to about $100,000 a day, [illegible] being being burned in [illegible] as it is received. The [illegible] of [illegible] currency is, however, greater than the amount redeemed. The law limits the circulation to [illegible],000,000. The amount in circulation now is about $40,000,000, and is greater than ever before.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 11, 1871.

A [illegible] the [illegible] City was formerly considered unhealthy by members of the brotherhood, but recent political developments seem to have strengthened that prejudice.

THE cost of collecting the internal revenue has been increased [illegible] twenty dollars [illegible] during [illegible] year, nearly [illegible] the Income Tax. [illegible] of the Income Tax [illegible] reaches the Treasury. [illegible] people [illegible] Administration [illegible] pay for the luxury.

The situation in France is growing worse [illegible]. The Government troops are [illegible] the [illegible] insurgents [illegible] suffering [illegible] more [illegible] than it did from the Germans. The insurgents [illegible] the advantage [illegible] or government [illegible]. The bloody work still goes on and there is no knowing what will be the end of it.

THE Democratic State Convention which assembled at Frankfort, last Thursday, was largely attended, [illegible] harmonious [illegible] interest and spirit, and nominated the following gentlemen: Governor, P. H. Leslie; Lieutenant Governor, C. Carlisle; Auditor, D. H. Smith; Treasurer, J. W. Tate; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. A. M. Henderson; Register of Land Office, J. A. Dawson; Attorney General, John Rodman.

Governor [illegible] speech is severely denounced by Radical politicians at Washington, who assert that he does not know what he is talking about, and that he has had no opportunity to ascertain anything about the operations of the Ku-Klux. The Radicals seem anxious to keep alive all stories about outrages in the South. It is the only thing they say that will keep their party together. If that be the case, it certainly hangs upon a slender thread.

MR. WELLS, an eminent Republican, in an address delivered at Cincinnati, recently, said: "Let the advocates of special theories say what they may there never was time in our history when wealth increased faster and distributed itself more equally, and when our population was more actively and fully employed, than in the three years immediately preceding the out-break of the rebellion." Here is a compliment to the Democracy well worth considering.

Connecticut—One Majority.

The official canvass of the vote for Governor in Connecticut has just been completed, and shows the reelection of Governor English, democratic candidate, by a majority of *one vote!* The only similar case in the history of gubernatorial elections in this country, was that of Marcus Morton, who was, many years ago, elected governor of Massachusetts. Considering that about two thousand negroes were added to the radical strength in Connecticut this year, the democratic gain is about twelve hundred.

BROWNLOW.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writes:

"One of the saddest spectacles presented in the Senate Chamber in these days is the big cushioned chair which holds the last of the mortal remains of poor Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee. It sits at the left of the President's rostrum, on the skirmish line. There they bring every day the withered remnant of the Apostle of Hate, and over that chair there seems to hover, at all hours, the black Angel of Death. Sallow and emaciated, trembling with palsy in every limb, he sits and watches the proceedings around him with what seems tearful interest, and only the light which burns dimly in his once vicious eye is left to tell of the fierce spirit which, in times past, inhabited that never very prepossessing frame. His right arm lays by his side, and the [illegible] twitches and vibrates with the regularity of a heart-beat. They set a glass of water upon his desk, but he [illegible] lips. [illegible]

John Forton was killed by lightning near Kendallville last week.

Vanity is a strong drink that makes all the virtues stagger.

SPIRITS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Strange Doings in Wooster.

(From the Wooster Republican.)

If the Rev. Cotton Mather, of witch memory, were living in these degenerate days, he would have his hands full of business in this city, at the house of Mr. David Hoffman, near the corner of Pittsburgh Avenue and Stibbs' Lane. The family is said to be haunted by [illegible] spirits, who are [illegible] in their evil doings, [illegible] in their [illegible].

The matter has for some time created considerable interest and excitement in the community, and revives Spiritualism. Our reporter visited the house [illegible] and learned the following [illegible].

The family consists of [illegible] years of age [illegible] two daughters [illegible].

He states that he was doing well at the mill, had a good salary and a good home, and in every way in comfortable circumstances, until disorder, in a mysterious way, visited his family. It first commenced, he said, a year ago last June, by his missing two dollars from his pocket-book, after which he privately hid his money; but that, too, disappeared in the most unaccountable manner. Articles of food and clothing in daily increasing quantities went the same way. Crockery was [illegible] from shelves and broke to pieces; stones and gravel, [illegible] other things, were thrown about in the house, apparently without human agency, the [illegible] seemingly having headquarters in the cellar. The family, from being [illegible] became frightened; and imagining that a change of abode might bring relief from the spirits, removed to Wooster last summer, Mr. Hoffman remaining at the mill, where he was unmolested by any evil visitation. But his family, who lived in Mr. Snook's house, west Liberty street, was not so fortunate. The trouble became even greater. The clothing of the mother and eldest daughter was taken, some returned, from whence no one could tell, all cut to pieces as if with shears, and some found secreted in out-of-the-way places; for instance, all their underclothing was found stuffed into the mouth of the cellar drain, a silk dress hid under a wood-pile in the cellar, and skirts, &c., buried in sand. Many written notes were thrown, apparently from the cellar, bearing all kinds of messages. One was, that if Mrs. Hoffman would come down to the foot of the cellar stairs on her knees, on a certain specified day and hour, she would there find a box containing $2,000. Prior to this the family had become afraid to enter the cellar, and as she could only go down the steps backward on her knees, Mrs. Hoffman, afraid of bodily injury, was dissuaded by her neighbors from making the hazardous attempt. But she went to Holmes county and brought her husband to Wooster, hoping that he could get the lucre, and by his presence abate the "spirits," or IT, as he calls the evil agents of her fireside. Another note was received, stating no one could get the money but herself. It has not been secured up to the present time.

The troubles raged on. Mr. Hoffman, at a sacrifice, was compelled to give up his situation at the mill and join his family in Wooster. A few weeks ago they moved to where they now reside, followed by IT.

By request of the family, a clergyman of Wooster visited them, and offered prayer. Shortly after he left, a scrap of paper dropped strangely to the floor, upon which was written, that, as they (the family) had "prayed to Got," the spirits wouldn't bother them for a while. All was quiet for a few days.

On one occasion Mr. Hoffman called upon IT to cease, without avail, whereupon he indulged in a little tall swearing, when all became serene. A young man called there last Friday evening, and said that if the spirits could cut up his hat or handkerchief they were welcome. A small stone dropped on his head which when picked up, he found red hot; and upon taking out his handkerchief discovered it cut to shreds. As another instance very peculiar a young gentleman, and confirmed skeptic in Spiritualism, with other persons visited the house on last Sabbath afternoon, and on his return to his brother's residence, to the amazement of all, at least twenty holes were found in his handkerchief, which had not been out of his pocket at the haunted house. Mr. Hoffman answered one of the spirit notes, placed his reply quietly in the cellar, but just as he got up stairs into the room his own note dropped on the floor by his side—all his family present.

Until last Friday, nothing of Mr. Hoffman's clothing had been touched. That night his two pairs of boots—all he had—were taken, and also the table knives, but the boots were mysteriously returned next day, accompanied by an exceedingly vulgar note. On last Saturday all his clothing, excepting an old working suit, was taken, and words written on the side of the house to the effect that they would not be returned. [illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman and the eldest daughter have [illegible] on their [illegible]. It is a [illegible] wanton destruction of property. From a [illegible] comfortable [illegible], Mr. Hoffman is getting into reduced circumstances. He said he had lost about a thousand dollars during the last year.

The whole matter is confounding. There are, however, several plausible theories for the cause of the seemingly marvelous transactions. Careful watch has been kept, yet no clue to the perpetrators of the outrages has been discovered. Hundreds of men, and women have visited the premises. It is said that the Spiritualists propose holding meetings at the house, and get up a circle to see if anything can be developed. We will keep our readers posted upon the subject.

A new passenger house is to be erected at Elkhart soon.

Humbug.

It is wonderful how long a lie will [illegible] "might supply capacious and protected harbors, where our shipping, commercial and naval might freely resort for [illegible]."

Now the fact is that in all the coast of San Domingo there is not a single good harbor. The only place which has the appearance of being a harbor is the bay of Samana; and there [illegible] can be got in. [illegible] —*New York Sun.*

[illegible]

Some of the friends of T. A. Scott are a little surprised that he should be out in a [illegible] this summer, and are engaged hunting up railroads, two or three hundred miles long, to enable him to take the Presidency, just to keep his hand in. This is well enough, as he is only President of five railroads, including the Union Pacific, Vice President of twelve, including the Pennsylvania Central, Director in thirty-three, and General Consolidation Agent for the balance. He keeps four Secretaries busy looking after his iron, oil, silver, gold, quicksilver, lead, slate, steel, coal and wild land interests, devotes a few leisure moments, to steel and rail and locomotive manufactories, steamship lines, bridge building and engineering. Finds relaxation in running the Pennsylvania and Virginia Legislatures, and entire repose in directing Congress, the President and the Supreme Bench, in all that relates to his chain of roads throughout the land. Independent of all this he is married. His locks are slightly sprinkled with gray, but this comes of years not care. His face wears a sunny smile, and is as cheerful as a robin in May. It is well, that his friends look after him and see that time is not permitted to hang heavy on his hands.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.—The Charleston News states that on April 8th the remains of John C. Calhoun were removed from the grave where they had been placed in 1865 and restored to their original resting place in the family vault in St. Philip's churchyard. [illegible] Morris Island. When Morris Island was evacuated by the Confederate forces in 1865, it was feared that the remains of Calhoun would become scattered during the approaching rude conflict of arms, and hence they were removed to a place of safety known only to a few. The recent disinterment was preformed with simple but affecting solemnities, in the presence of the rector and vestrymen of St. Philip's Church.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

HORSERADISH FOR ANIMALS.—An exchange says: Horseradish is an excellent condiment to mix with food of cows to give them an appetite, and make them sleek and thrifty. It should be fed freely to all animals that are not well, and it will be of great service to working oxen troubled with heat. If given to cows in doses of a pint a day, mixed with potatoes or bran, it will prevent or relieve the cows of the disease called cake in the bag. Few animals will refuse to eat it, and some will eat of it greedily, as much as a half peck at a time.

The vigilance committee are again at work in Scott county.

A FAMILY WITHOUT A NEWSPAPER.—Nothing presents a sadder comment upon the the present unhealthy condition of our once loved and prosperous country than the large number of families both in the city and country, but more especially in the latter, that subscribe to no paper of any kind. Hundreds and thousands of families are thus growing up in utter ignorance of what is daily transpiring in the world around them—ignorant of the mighty events of to-day.

But who can tell the vast amount of injury that is being inflicted upon the rising generation—those who are to take our places in the busy world at no distant day—growing up without any knowledge of the present, the past, or any study of the future; and this ignorance, too, being instilled into them by the sanction of those who should, and doubtless do, know better, did they only think of the injurious effects of their insane course. Let the head of every family think of this, and place in the hands of those for whom he is responsible, the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the moving panorama in which we enact our parts.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA. A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the receipt free of charge to any one similarly afflicted Address Mrs. [illegible], Jersey city, N. J.

Thea-Nectar IS A PURE BLACK TEA [illegible] Co., 8 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506.

WANTED—AGENTS [illegible]

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. [illegible]

ALL PERSONS [illegible] Fort Wayne Ind. Jan. 5

The following is the latest version of the song—"Put me in my Little Bed."

Mother, since cheap divorce is granted,
Mother, will you leave the West.
Shall I stay with you or father?
Tell me, mother, which is the best.
He'll be much surprised, I fear me,
When he knows what you have done;
And unless you hover near me,
He'll appropriate your child.

Mother, if the move was needed;
If the income you and he
Shared so long, at last his bred an Incompatibility;
If you'll be his wife no longer,
When returning from the West,
[illegible]
[illegible] which the best?

The first chapter of a Western novel contains the following:—[illegible] fair girl continued to [illegible] upon the [illegible] all she can tell with how much of lore and [illegible] and pine lumber and emigrants, and [illegible].

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new, and cheap, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can sell you clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne Ind. [illegible]

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Penny, late of said county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES S. PENNY, Adm'r.
April 26, 1871.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of [illegible] Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application to the Board of Commissioners, of said county, at their June Session, 1871, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart, [illegible] with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, viz: the east forty feet of Lot No. 80 in [illegible] addition to the town of [illegible] in said county.

April 27th, 1871. WM. H. [illegible]

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that William [illegible] administrator of the Estate of Fannie Hoover, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. LANNING Clerk,
DeKalb Common Pleas Court.
J. E. Rose, Att'y.
April 26th, 1871.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Peleg Hall, Administrator of the Estate of Amos [illegible], deceased has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. LANNING Clerk,
DeKalb Common Pleas Court.
J. E. Rose, Att'y.
April 26th 1871.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only Authentic and official history of that great conflict.

Caution. Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the books you buy contains 100 fine engravings and maps. Send for circulars & see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, National Publishing Co., Chicago Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

Scripture and Science have met together Genesis and Geology have kissed each other.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE

A book of thrilling interest and greatest importance to every human being. The papers, Pulpits and people are all discussing the subject and book, every man woman and child wants to read it. The long fierce war is ended, and honorable peace secured. Science is true, the Bible literal, pure and beautiful, both now satisfied and firm friends. God's work days, six literal days, not long periods. This book gives the very cream of science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders and sparkling gems a hundred fold more interesting than fiction. AGENTS WANTED. Experienced Agents will drop other books and secure territory immediately. Address for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 129 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

COUGH! COUGH! COUGH

Why will you Cough when you can be so easily relieved by using

Dr. Wells' Carbolic Tablets!

They are sure cure for sore throat, cold, hoarseness, Catarrh and all diseases of the lungs, throat and bronchial tubes.

From the great number of Testimonials as to the efficiency of this invaluable medicine the following is selected.

47 Wabansia Ave., Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14 1871.

"For the last ten years I have been a great sufferer from frequent attacks of Acute Bronchitis, and have never found anything to relieve me from these attacks until I tried D. Well' Carbolic Tablets."

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets.

JOHN Q. KELLOG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole agent.
Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

AGENTS MALE & FEMALE. For fast selling popular subscription Books. Extra inducements to Agents. Information free. Address Am. Book Co., 62 William St. N. Y.

5 TO $20 DAY! Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to sell our new 7 strand White Wire Clothes Lines to last for ever. Dont miss this chance. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Mills, 75 Wm. St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Reduction of Prices
TO CONFORM TO
Reduction of Duties
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
By Getting up Clubs.

Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P.O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abcesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called,

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice, with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. Wells' Extract of Jerubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

Read "Convent Life Unveiled," By Edith O'Gorman, Escaped Nun, whose disclosures are thrilling & startling. Price $2.00, Conn. Pub. Co., Hartford, Ct.

WATCH Free, and $30 a day sure, no humbug. Address with stamp, LATTA & Co., Pittsburgh Pa.

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is [illegible] in the Parlor Album. This album embraces the finest specimens of chromo lithographs, steel engravings and fine wood engravings ever [illegible]. The American Publishing Co., of Rutland, Vt., desire an active agent in every town and village, to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of the Parlor Album.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that George H. [illegible] Administrator of the estate of Richard G. [illegible], deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, and that the same will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk D. C.
[illegible], Att'y.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew Bally, Administrator of the estate of David [illegible], deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which report will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk D. C.
May 3, 1871. Guy Plum, atty for estate.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that John A. Campbell Administrator of the Estate of William [illegible] Campbell, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
DeKalb Common Pleas Court.
J. E. Rose, Att'y.
April 28th 1871.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up lately by the subscriber, at his residence near [illegible], DeKalb County, Indiana, [illegible] years old, [illegible] white [illegible] with no marks or brands.

[illegible] J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Washington [illegible] Plaintiff and John A. Bartlett, George R. Bartlett are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars and eighty [illegible] cents with interest on said Judgment, and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] East in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest, and costs.

Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
L. CRISSEY, Dep'y.
Auburn, Ind., April 26, A. D 1871.
$7.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Levi W. Bates is Plaintiff and John A. Bartlett, George R. Bartlett are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-one cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] East, in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interests and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
L. CRISSEY, Dep'y.
Auburn, Ind., April 26th, A. D. 1871.
$7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein Gilman Dubois and others are Plaintiffs and John A. Bartlett, George R. Bartlett are Defendants, required me to make the sum of Twenty-one hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy one cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] east, in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
L. CRISSEY, Dep'y.
Auburn, Indiana, April 26, A. D. 1871.
$7.50.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County: }
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August Term, 1871.
John L. Short, }
vs. } Complaint No. 64.
E. W. Shepard. }

Now comes the plaintiff, by D. D. Moody, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, E. W. Shepard, whose given name is unknown to the plaintiff herein, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.—Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 2d day of May A. D. 1871.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk.

SUTERMEISTER,
BECKER
& BOND,
BUILDING CONTRACTORS!
AND DEALERS IN
BUILDING STONE
OF EVERY VARIETY
MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES
IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
MANTELS
IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE.
MARBLEIZED Slate & Iron
MANTELS, GRATES,
FRAMES and
SUMMER FRONTS,
MARBLE SLATE and
SANDSTONE, HEARTHS,
SOAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LININGS.
TERRA COTTA WORK,
Vases, Chimney Tops
STONE WATER TABLES,
Caps, Sills, Flagging, Curbing,
SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES,
Cement Plaster, &c

Prices low and work warranted. Skillful workman only employed.

SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND
April 29, '70. FORT WAYNE IND.

T. M. BIDDLE,
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.
No. 6, Keystone Block
Fort Wayne Indiana.
THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL IN FORT WAYNE FOR THE BEST WHITE LEAD.
Call and see them.
F. M. BIDDLE.
April 29, '70. 1y

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, for license to retail Intoxicating liquors, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: The South half of Lot 91 old Plat, in Auburn in said county.

JOHN [illegible].

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS

MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and

Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne. Buying and selling

STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, he advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

Great One-Price Clothing House!
Fort Wayne Indiana,
Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!

OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberger

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS

We desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own personal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. e buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin. 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, lacec laces in great varitey, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.
April [illegible]

Brahma Pootra

Eggs & Male Birds

FOR SALE!

From fine care premium stock.—Warranted pure, $2,00 per dozen.

Address T. C. ELSON.
March 23d, 1871. Auburn, Ind.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisins,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE.
Highest Price given for Produce,
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN
Feb. 24 1y

Root & Company
IN FULL BLAST!
Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at
Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store!
90 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne Indiana.

FACT.

Parties at home [illegible]

Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
90 Columbia st.

We are now showing [illegible]
Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk
New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French [illegible] Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.
NEW GOODS FOR SUITS
Also all the new and handsome styles of
PARASOLS.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols.
Also a magnificent line of
Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens
New Embroideries, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, &c., &c.

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company
NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN AND SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
AT
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Opposite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA GUARD and VEST CHAINS.
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

FORT WAYNE
HAT FACTORY!
JAMES HARPER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,
AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,
No. 3 Phenix Block, Calhoun St.,
Fort Wayne Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may desire

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTS.
Feb. 23 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examinations regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a License to six months and the particular district requiring such license. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, where previous grade is low [illegible].

[illegible] W. H. McINTOSH.

The Auburn Courier

[illegible] of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The corn planters are at work.

The beautiful and fragrant bloom of the lilac is here.

[illegible] applicants for divorces, at the next term of the Common Pleas Court.

COURT.—The Court of Common Pleas, Judge Clapp presiding, commences next Monday. There are 127 cases to be disposed of.

Five [illegible] pieces of [illegible] silver are again in circulation. They are perfect imitations of the genuine and well calculated to deceive.

THE L. S. & M. S. Railway Company have ordered six new locomotives, four new passenger coaches, eighty-four box and twenty-five flat cars.

THE famous Hooley's Minstrels, from Chicago, are to be at the Opera House, Fort Wayne, July 5th and 6th. This is the largest minstrel company in the State.

The [illegible] stock of Wall Paper at Davenport's Drug Store, is one of the largest ever brought to this place, and embraces all the neatest and most beautiful styles in the market.

CANCER REMOVED.—Quite a large cancer was removed from the breast of Mrs. [illegible] Ford, last Friday. Dr. Chamberlain, of Waterloo, performed the operation, and the patient is doing well.

AMUSING.—To see the varied facial expressions of Prof. Davenport. The entertainment was very good indeed, and we were sorry that there were not more present to enjoy it.

If you want to enjoy an hour of admiring the grand and beautiful, go out into the country one of these fine spring mornings. The grandest works of art bear no comparison to the beauties of nature at this delightful season.

MILLIONS of potato bugs are roosting on the fences impatiently waiting for the vines to come up. They spend their leisure time in whetting their teeth and holding mass meetings to denounce the use of Paris Green.—*Laporte Argus.*

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.—The first Convention of the temperance organization, for the north-east District, will be held at Fort Wayne, next week, May 16th and 17th, at Hamilton's Hall. Several addresses, by prominent speakers, will be delivered, and attractive programme is announced.

EXCURSION.—Don't forget that you can go to Fort Wayne next Saturday, to see the great game of base ball, and return in the evening at seven o'clock, by special train. The fare for the round trip from Waterloo is $150, from Auburn, $125, and New Era, 95 cents.

NOT SO.—It seems now that the report circulated sometime ago, that the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad had been sold to the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, turns out now to be false. No such sale has been made, and the two lines are still controlled by different corporations.

WE hope the ballists of this place will get up a good amateur club, for the season. We understand a meeting is to be held next Friday evening, for that purpose. We believe Auburn can hold the championship of the county, at least. Butler, Waterloo and Newville have already organized and are now ready for business. Organize, boys, and give them something to do.

FORT WAYNE, can claim the champion "beat." Finding himself badly off for his regular invigorator, he puts a gallon of water in a two-gallon demijohn, and presenting himself at the grocery, asked for a gallon of whisky. It was duly enclosed in the demijohn, but of course there was no trust, and the liquor had to be retained. A gallon was poured out, and the "beat" went on his way, rejoicing in the possession of a gallon of good grog. He turned up his drunk an hour after.

BASE BALL.—The KeKiongas, of Fort Wayne, defeated the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, last Thursday, by a core, the like of which has never been attained before. They whitewashed the Clevelanders nine times, and only made two themselves. This shows great skill, and we doubt whether it will ever be beaten. They play the White Stockings, of Chicago, next Saturday, and as they are recognized as being the best club in the country, it will be a grand treat to see the game.

A GREEN hand in the milk business, who bought out a dealer in Fort Wayne, found he did not have milk enough to go round to all the old circle of customers, and applied to the seller for relief, who gave him the following recipt for making "milk," assuring him that with this he would be "all right:" Take three table spoonsful of molasses, one and a half teaspoonsful of saleratus, and three quarts of milk to twenty-two quarts of water; add three pints of this mixture to each twelve quart can of milk."

ADVANCED.—The season is said to be in advance of former years, very nearly, if not altogether, a month. In some places the rye is already headed, a thing which does not often happen before the middle of May. Many of our farmers have commenced planting their corn, and the early potatoes are up and growing rapidly. Salad, onions, asparagus, and other spring vegetables are becoming plenty and cheap in our markets, and everything, at present, is favorable to a plentiful and abundant yield. "Our lines have been cast in pleasant places," and we are, on the whole, a peculiarly and highly favored people.

THE SWALLOWS.—The swallows have arrived and may now be seen, morning and night, around their old haunts, making the air ring with their shrill chattering. These birds are migratory, and come among us and go away at about a stated time every year. A flock numbering hundreds may be seen each evening skimming over and around the town, and by their twittering attracting much attention. The swallow feeds entirely upon insects, and is one of the best little friends of the fruit grower that lives.

A meeting was held at Defiance, last Tuesday, in regard to a preliminary survey of the [illegible] route. Mr. [illegible], the engineer, appointed by Mr. Garrett, of Baltimore, was present, and a permanent arrangement made with him. The survey will commence immediately after observations have been made over the line from [illegible] to Chicago. For this purpose the [illegible] at Hicksville [illegible] evening, at Newville, Thursday; this evening, at Auburn, to-morrow, Friday at noon, and Albion in the evening.

This preliminary survey will require subscriptions of about $500, and we hope it will be raised without the least delay or difficulty. Everything seems to be working in our favor, and if we but do our duty, we shall get the road. Defiance has contributed $1000, and is ready with more, if necessary, in order to get a complete survey.

Editorial Convention.

Arrangements have been made by the Executive Committee of the State Editorial Association, for free passes for all editors and publishers wishing to attend the meeting on the 18th instant, over the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad, the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, and the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette. We presume passes will be issued without question, over all other roads leading into Indianapolis, to such editors as do not already hold them. Editors desiring these passes will please send their names at once to E. W. Halford, chairman of Executive Committee, at this city, and the passes will be sent promptly by return mail. Editors and publishers in the northern half of the State, living on lines connecting with the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroads are specially urged to make their arrangements to be here on the 18th.—*State Sentinel.*

CROP PROSPECTS.—Encouraging reports of the wheat crop come from different parts of the State. In many localities it presents an unusual appearance for this season of the year. In consequence of the mild weather of last fall and the plenteous snow during the severe part of winter, the fields show a more even and healthy growth than has been noted for years. In this county, we believe the condition of the wheat fields is very good, and with ordinary good fortune in the future, we may look for a good yield. Farmers are commencing to get in their spring crops, for which work, the weather has been quite favorable. Some apprehension is felt regarding the potato crop, as it is known that the potato bug has been making its way eastward, and that last year, the van guard of the army had reached us. We shall have to endure the scourge sometime it is probable, and the chances are that this year, their averages will be much greater than last.

Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad

The completion of the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad to our city is among the successful enterprises of the day. The company organized about two years since, and the road, over one hundred miles in length, has been in successful operation nearly eight months. The road is well constructed and ballasted, and six daily trains are now running over it. It is doing a fair business, and particularly in freight—the average number of loaded cars daily, being about thirty. The fast freight Blue line runs over this road and shippers can load cars at our city and without changing bulk they will be landed in New York, Boston or any other eastern market. First-class passenger tickets are sold at the depot in Bloomingdale, for all parts of the country east. The route is over this road to Jackson, the Michigan Central Railroad, Great Western, New York Central & Hudson River Railroads. The road is first class in all its equipments and is destined at no distant day, to be classed among the best roads, as to business and management, in the country. It is designed to connect the road with the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati, thus making a continuation to Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

We cannot, in justice to our citizens who have been so energetic in securing the construction of this road, pass this short notice without a word of commendation to the officers of the company. Mr. P. B. Loomis, the President, is a resident of Jackson, Mich., and a very affable gentleman. Through his efforts, joined with those of our citizens, first among whom are Messrs. Rudisill and Evans—the early completion of the road has been secured. Mr. Loomis is a thorough business man, and is fast gaining an enviable reputation as one of the leading railroad men of the country. The Assistant superintendent, Mr. A. H. Reese, of Jackson, and the Agent, Mr. S. T. Northup, of this city, are gentlemen of much experience in railroad matters; and through their gentlemanly deportment and strict attention to business the road has become a great favorite with our people. We shall say more of this road hereafter.—*Ft. Wayne Journal.*

A TOUGH STORY.—A woman who has the beautiful name of Prairie Ward has been amusing people, in the village stations on our railways, by telling a story of her travels. She declares that she has walked all the way from San Francisco. She says she is forty-nine years of age; that her father's name was Armstrong, and that she was a Wyandot half-breed. Her mother, she claims, was a daughter of Russel Bigelow, Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary. In 1824, when living near Columbus Ohio, she was stolen by Comanche Indians and carried to the present Territory of Nebraska, where, at the age of thirteen she was married to David Waid, a half-breed, by whom she became the mother of eleven children. Her husband afterward joined the rebel army and she stayed with the tribe. They murdered her children, eat their flesh and danced in their blood. She afterward escaped, taking the long walk above mentioned, and is in Ohio to find out her relations, having been living in Bellefontaine. Her story is decidedly tough.

The Erie Railway Company has given orders to have all the unused locomotives put in condition to begin hauling coal by the first of next month. There is great rejoicing among the employes. Many of the engineers, conductors, firemen and brakemen have made only half time during the suspension of coal mining, while others have been altogether idle.

PERSONAL.—We called on our sinecure friend, Judge Green, of the Defiance Democrat, in Defiance, last Saturday. The Democrat is in a flourishing condition, and the Judge now contemplates an enlargement and the addition of a cylinder press. This is evidence enough to our minds that the Democracy, in that county, can be depended upon for a handsome majority, for Hendricks or any other man, in 1872.

We were also pleased to meet the accomplished editor of the [illegible], a Radical paper of no mean pretensions. This is the only Republican paper in the county, and we should think that in the people of that healthy climate, one was sufficient, politically, we mean. These papers are receiving quite a hearty support, from the enterprise of the place.

Defiance is adding some very attractive features, in the way of public improvements, and this already historic ground will grow still more famous from the perseverance and energy that seems to characterize her citizens. The ground work for a magnificient new Court House, has been commenced under the superintendence of that experienced gentleman Jno. Bland C. Boseker, of Fort Wayne, who has the contract. One of the finest county jails, in the State, is located at this place. Through the kindness of the marshal, and not the law, we were shown its many features, and we think our county could not do better than duplicate it in every particular. The mammoth iron bridge, the Hub and Spoke Factory and Stove foundry, with the magnificient water power, are among the attractions to be seen, and Defiance from her geograpeical position is distined, at no late day, to be one of the best inland citites of the west.

M. E. CHURCH.—This edifice has been repainted on the inside, and a handsome carpet put down, around the alter. The ladies have been busy getting it throughly renovated and cleaned, and it now looks much more attractive. A rostrum for the choir will be put up this week in the front part, between the two entrances, which will make it much more pleasant and comfortable. The ladies earnestly request those in the habit of chewing tobacco, to avoid its use while in the house. Never chew tobacco in church. It is a nasty habit even on the streets, and doubly so, when indulged while in the sanctuary. We hope no one will be guilty of it in any of the churches of our town.

IT is a shame and a *crime* for which our country was punished severely, last year, to destroy such large numbers of harmless little birds as are shot during every month of the year. The beautiful little sparrows which have been introduced at such a great expense of time and care, are every day brought into the New York markets by the hundreds, and sold, at extortionate prices as *game*, for human food. Robins and quails in uncounted numbers are also exposed at the game stands and sold. It does seem as if our people are stupidly bent on destroying the goose that lays the golden egg. The immense numbers of noxious insects, that little birds will destroy, held high carnival in our fruit orchards last season. There has never been a year before the past, when so many wormy and insect-bitten apples were sent to market. The universal complaint is, in almost every section of the country. "Our apples are nearly worthless, as they are all so wormy." But, fire away; destroyed their nests; encourage rude boys to stone and shoot every bird within their reach, and, in a few more seasons, we shall hear no complaint about wormy fruit, as there will be none, because the insects and fruit pests will destroy every embryo blossom, or young fruit, before it can mature. When birds are encouraged to dwell in an orcherd, the codling moth and cake-worm, which destroy thousands of bushels of apples, are all devoured by the birds before the depredators can reach the leaves and the fruit. Again we say—spare the birds.

HOW TO TREAT AN EDITOR.—Go into his sanctum when he is busily engaged in writing; turn over all his exchanges, even the one he may be using; ask him a thousand foolish questions and expect answers, at a time when his mind is fixed upon an article he may be penning; ask him whether he has seen something in a paper that he seldom looks at, and inquire of him why it has not been published in his paper. Then leave the office and say the editor is crusty and ill-tempered. Be sure and send three or four other persons to do the same thing in quick succession, and don't fail to find fault the next day because the paper is not quite as interesting or readable as it might be. By all means never make any difference in the hours of the day when you make your calls; and bear in mind, when you do call, that no matter how important the editor's labors may be to himself, he is always obliged to listen to your queries, respond to your suggestions and at the same time do his own business.

THE Indianapolis *Mirror* truthfully says: "Eighty two first-class (!) Indiana papers including nine dailies, have sold themselves to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., at less than forty cents per month, or less than one-fourth what they charge their friends and neighbors. Publishers who accept such ruinous rates not only act in bad faith toward their local patrons, but lend their aid to break down the business in which they are engaged. The Eighty-two ought to be ashamed of themselves." The *Indianian* is not one of the eighty—never was, nor never will be.—*Indianian*

That's us. The paper we purchased was carrying two columns at that rate, but we could'nt see it, and we discontinued them and we expect to keep on at that rate.

A train from Plainfield, New Jersey, for New York, struck one of Barnum's Circus wagons, Thursday morning, near Crawford, New Jersey, and killed three men outright and dangerously injured two others, while a sixth was slightly injured; all belonged to the circus. The wagon was loaded with provisions, dishes, etc., and was totally demolished. Two mules were carried over two hundred feet and left dead. The driver's body was found seventy yards from the crossing.

A Washington dispatch says: There does not seem to be any truth in the report that the subject of the annexation of San Domingo is to be brought up at the approaching session of the Senate. The fate of the project, in such an invent, could be easily forshadowed. The passive friends of annexation are barely in the majority, if indeed they do number a majority, while the earnest advocates of it are less than a quarter of a quorum, as the Senate now stands, and in the present light, as regards the island, the project of annexation could not get a two-thirds vote by any turn it could take.

Exhibit of the Condition of the [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Receipts	[illegible]
Paid [illegible]	[illegible]
Balance on hand	13 67

JNO. L. DAVIS, Town Treas.

The following allowances and appropriations were made during the year:

[illegible] & Clark, lumber	[illegible]
James Griswold	[illegible]
Enos Weaver	[illegible]
John L. Davis, plow & nails	[illegible]
J. [illegible], nails	1 10
[illegible]	[illegible]
Town Clock [illegible]	[illegible]
W. H. Dills, office rent and [illegible]	[illegible]
J. [illegible], for constructing [illegible]	[illegible]
Work on streets [illegible]	[illegible]
Culvert on 1st Street	[illegible]
Ditching	17 00
Side walk to Railroad	[illegible]
Shade Trees in Court House Yard	[illegible]
Expenses of election [illegible]	[illegible]
Salary of town Treasurer	[illegible]
Wm. Acholman's [illegible]	[illegible]
Amount of taxes levied for 1870	[illegible]
Received for licenses	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Excess of resources for current year	[illegible]
Am't of orders outstanding	[illegible]
Issued for allowances	[illegible]
from May 24, '70, to May 1st '71	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Deduct orders redeemed during the year	[illegible]
Liabilities	[illegible]
Balance on hand	[illegible]
Am't of Delinquent Tax estimated	[illegible]
Tax levied for 1870	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Excess of resources over liabilities	[illegible]

By order of the Board.
Attest: ALBERT [illegible], Town Clerk.
May 24, 1871.

ARE NEWSPAPERS DEAR?—Many people think newspapers dear, that four cents a week for food for the brain is too extravagant; but a glass of whiskey is manufactured from about seventy grains of corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A glass of this mixture sells for a dime, and, if of a good brand, is considered worth the money. It deranges and weakens the physical system. On the same [illegible] the [illegible] beverage is [illegible] newspaper. It is covered with half a million types—it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. The newspapers cost less than the glass of grog, but it is not less true that there is a large number of people who think corn juice cheap and newspapers dear.

RAILROAD EXCURSION!

The great Base Ball Match, takes place at Fort Wayne next Saturday, May 13th, 1871, between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the KeKiongas! A Special Train will run to Angola on the Fort Wayne Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, leaving Fort Wayne at 7 o'clock P. M. Reduced rates will be given as follows.

Angola to Ft. Wayne & Return,			$2 06
Pleasant Lake	"	"	1 80
Summit	"	"	1 70
Waterloo	"	"	1 50
Auburn	"	"	1 25
St. Johns	"	"	1 00
New Era	"	"	95
Stoners	"	"	70
Huntertown	"	"	50

Remember to go down on the regular train Saturday morning, and you can return at the above rates for the round trip in the evening, without fail.

A. H. REESE, Ass't Supt.

Misery loves company, so does a marriageable young lady.

A Lafayette woman 60 year old wants a divorce. She ought to have it.

There is a man in Owen county that has lived in this wicked world 110 years.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can sell you clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR, of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR. A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY
in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, Sun office, New York City.

To the People of Auburn and Vicinity.

NEW GOODS!

[illegible] entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store, and are prepared to sell goods lower than ever.

[illegible] & BRO.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

[illegible]

Keep it then before the people bound westward, "Take the Burlington Route."

SONG ECHO.
A New School Book, by H. S. Perkins. Price, [illegible] per dozen. Contains over [illegible] The Musical Notation and beautiful Songs, Duets, etc., by Will S. Hays, Webster, Thomas, etc. Every thing is new, fresh, and sparkling. Contents and specimen pages sent free. Sample copies mailed, free of postage to teachers for 50c [illegible]

OF FIFTY DOLLARS WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $3.
[illegible] their music for less than two cents a piece. Those who have not seen this Musical [illegible] should send 30c for a sample copy. The music is by Hays, Thomas, Kinkel, Persley and other popular writers. Two back numbers for 50 cts. Four back numbers for 75 cts. Address J. L. PETERS, [illegible] Broadway, New York.
April 27, 3-m.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
[illegible]
FORT WAYNE IND'A.

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

PARLOR ALBUM
IN FIVE QUARTO VOLUMES.
PRICE $6,00 per Volume or $30.00 PER SET COMPLETE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK

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AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red White, per barrel	[illegible]
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	1 30 @ 1 35
" Red	1 25
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	67
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	9@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	48
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	50c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	08c
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The Library of Poetry and Song.
Being Choice Selections from the Best Poets
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH AND AMERICAN.
With an Introduction
BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
Under whose critical supervision the volume was compiled.

The handsomest and cheapest subscription book extant. Over 800 pages, beautifully printed, choicely illustrated, handsomely bound. A library of over 500 volumes in one book, whose contents, of no ephemeral nature or interest, will never grow old or stale. It can be, and will be, read and re-read with pleasure by old and young, as long as its leaves hold together.

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"We know of no similar collection in the English language which, in copiousness and felicity of selection and arrangement, can at all compare with it."—*N. Y. Times.*

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DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
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WALL PAPER,
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BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIABLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine, for Sacramental and Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

NEW GOODS NEW
NEW PRICES!!
Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOKER, BLATTNER & CO.
[illegible]
Having been unable to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their paying customers will not be compelled to make up the losses of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the
Spring and Summer Trade!
Comprises everything desirable in the line of
Dry Goods
OF
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions.
And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the
BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!
For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy
Wheat, Corn, Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOKER, BLATTNER & CO.
May 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.
He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the cheapest bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.
April, 6, '70.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE!
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia Street.

Heustis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
[illegible] '71.

Notice to Builders.
[illegible]

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics,
To be found in Fort Wayne, [illegible]
other Fort Wayne.
Element to show goods [illegible]
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co., [illegible] Columbia [illegible]

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.
We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Mens' and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, [illegible] Stock.
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens and Boys, wear, in the latest styles.
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!
Don't fail to call and look through our big stock, when visiting our city.
I. LAUFERTY & SON,
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints.
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Some [illegible] that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 8c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but we'll sell you [illegible] several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, made worth 15c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins [illegible] per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's plaids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15c a yard.
ALPACAS, ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00. Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York, as low as 30c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Lawn by the yard. Ruffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER,
NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES.
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEY
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as any other House in the [illegible]. We
Are the Only House
in the City who make a business of manufacturing
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS
Home Made Boots!
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
[illegible] KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN ST.,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
MARKLEY, SHRADER & CO.

The Courier.

AUBURN IND. MAY 11, 1871.

The News Condensed.

[illegible] damage the crops throughout Central California.

The Postoffice at Wilmington, Ohio, was entered by burglars on Monday night, and robbed of [illegible] in stamps.

A cattle plague has broken out in Westchester County, New York, the disease invariably terminating fatally.

Indiana is said to have the largest school fund of any State in the Union. It amounts to over $7,[illegible].

Thalberg, the celebrated pianist, is dead, as announced by [illegible] received in New York on Saturday.

The steamer Wisconsin, on her last voyage [illegible] 000,000.

Hon. Shearer Tyndale, late [illegible] of State of Illinois, was murdered at Springfield, that State, on Saturday morning, while [illegible].

The [illegible] Michigan [illegible], belonging to Martin Green, late of Chicago, was girdled the [illegible].

Mrs. Toale, suspected of having murdered her [illegible], has been committed for trial on charge of murder in the first degree.

Postmaster McCoy, of Montevallo, Missouri, [illegible] the [illegible] session.

The debt of Chicago is $15,417,000. The city expenditures last year [illegible] 000, and receipts $13,7[illegible]. [illegible] in the hands of the Treasurer is $1,977,000.

The Rev. Mr. Speight has been tarred [illegible] by some [illegible] Connecticut [illegible], just because he ran away with seven girls to Canada, and could only show three when he came back.

[illegible] of [illegible] for [illegible] abandoned women, has brought suit against the Chicago *Post* for $25,000 damages for libel.

Two young men named Jerome Brooks and Charles Cain have confessed that they robbed and murdered Slater, at Logansport, a few days since. They are both in jail.

The coal miners of Pennsylvania reject all offers at compromise by the operators, and the probabilities are that much suffering must yet ensue before any agreement can be reached.

A perfect deluge of rain fell at Meridian, Mississippi, on Thursday last, doing a great deal of damage to railroad and other property. The Mobile road is broken, [illegible] of Meridian.

That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have purchased a controlling interest in the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad is authoritatively denied by both from Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Information has been received in St. Louis that the man who attempted to violate and then cut the throat of Mrs. Peters near Centreville, Illinois, last Saturday, has been arrested at Dayton, Illinois.

A fight took place on Wednesday between negro outlaws, in Robinson County, North Carolina, and a party of citizens, under command of the Sheriff's posse were killed and one wounded.

The press of California unanimously, editorially, endorses the verdict in the Fair case, congratulate San Francisco and the State on the vindication of law, justice, morality and decency in the result of the trial.

A dispatch from Springfield, Missouri, says a report is current there that George D. Orner, United States Revenue Collector that District, has disappeared with some ten thousand of Government funds.

The Cincinnati Daily Times has been purchased by the Chronicle Company, and the establishments are consolidated under the name of the Times and Chronicle.—The [illegible] will be under the control of the editorial staff of the Chronicle.

The Presbyterians propose to erect in New York a Presbyterian house, suited to the uses of the denomination, and arrangements have nearly been completed for the purchase of lots and buildings on the northeast corner of University Place and Ninth street.

A special despatch to the Evansville Journal, from Uniontown, Kentucky, states that Hutton Martin, of Waller, Martin & Co., [illegible] through the [illegible] yesterday [illegible]. His standing in the community was such that his suicide caused a general [illegible].

The steamer Lumberman made a trip from [illegible] to [illegible], via the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in sixty hours and found [illegible]. Should the canal communication be open [illegible] this will form an important [illegible] communication from the Mississippi river [illegible].

A dispatch to the New York Tribune from Hartford says the First Regiment of [illegible] day) on the park in this city, for escort duty, it is evident that [illegible] English is to [illegible] to Governor elect [illegible].

A vein of [illegible] has been discovered in [illegible] County New York, [illegible] on the Erie [illegible] of this point. Experienced [illegible] say there are [illegible] of the existence of a coal bed below the level of the vein. A [illegible] tions.

A New York [illegible] Washington special says the [illegible] State Department is no longer a matter of doubt. [illegible] to leave here the first of June. The house in which he [illegible] has been leased to an[illegible] first of June.

It is given out that the Supreme Court will announce its decision upon the legal tender [illegible] that Justices Miller, Davis, Swayne, [illegible] and Strong affirm the constitutionality of the legal tender act of 1862, and that [illegible] Justice Clifford.

State Items.

Madison has had a $40,000 fire.

Valparaiso [illegible] $90,000.

Rust troubles the wheat in Decatur county.

[illegible] Indianapolis [illegible].

Fort Wayne claims to be the best paved city in the State.

A portion of the wheat in Decatur county is smitten with a [illegible] rust.

The *Democrat* reports the best building business [illegible]ville very brisk.

Crawfordsville has agreed through its City Council, to expend $30,000 in the [illegible] of a first-class school house.

The Savings Bank, at Terre Haute has [illegible] accounts with five hundred little boys.

Vandals have been destroying the shade and fruit trees at Kokomo and Jefferson[illegible].

A Greene county female married her [illegible] after being divorced from her husband, last week.

A Terre Haute woman [illegible] at breakfast the other day that her husband [illegible] the coffee to a chemist for analysis.

[illegible] and Sharp were the names of a couple who took out a marriage license in Porter County, last week.

[illegible] that the tobacco crop of Spencer county this year will be fully eight million pounds.

[illegible] is the fashionable name for young ladies this year. No well-regulated household [illegible] without [illegible].

An exchange says [illegible] praising the present style of ladies' dresses for they are puffed enough.

[illegible] has four hundred spring [illegible] farm, four miles south of Terre Haute. What a glorious place that would be for a Methodist camp meeting.

The strongest propensity in woman's nature, says a careful student of the sex, is to want to know what is going on, and the next strongest is to boss the job.

The job printing offices in Terre Haute [illegible] their utmost capacity in turning out "For Sale" and "To Let" placards to be posted up in all parts of that city.

A number of land owners in the neighborhood Gills Prairie, Sullivan County, have effected an organization for the purpose of constructing a levee by which about 10,000 acres of land on that praire will be reclaimed. The works will cost [illegible]000.

Mr. J. M. Boon, Master Mechanic, has one thousand and four men under his supervision in the Machine shops of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago road at Fort Wayne. This is said to be the largest number of skilled workmen under one man in the United States.

The latest accession to the population of Rochester is reported by the *Sentinel* of that place in this language: "On Thursday of last week, a man named [illegible] moved from Walnut to this place with his daughter and another relative for the purpose of carrying on a house of ill fame."

The barn of [illegible], [illegible] miles from Wabash, was burned last Monday, together with three horses and all the corn, wheat and hay stored in the building.—Loss $1,200.

A well-digger in Vigo county, a few days ago found, at the depth of twenty-seven feet below the surface, a huge tusk, of which he managed to secure a section two feet long and twenty inches in circumference.

Frank Klaber, of Findley, has a cow which weighs 1,800 pounds. He claims that it is the heaviest in the State.

The sickliest year on record in this county was 1855. During that year 1,725 gallons of liquor were sold for medicinal purposes. The Maine law was in force then.—*Evansville Journal.*

Last Saturday night, as a party of men and boys were going home from the show when about three miles from the city, on the railroad towards Tampico, they were fired upon by a company of rowdies and one man was wounded.—*Kokomo Tribune.*

There's a funny story a rounds, of an old colored man who was left in charge of a telegraph office, in New Orleans, while the operator went out 'to see a man.' A 'call' came over the wires, and the darkey shouted at the instrument as loud as he could, "De operator isn't yet!" The noise ceased instanter.

On Saturday evening, at New Harmony, Felix Axton, aged nineteen years, the son of Mr. William Axton, who resides on his farm about a mile from New Harmony, was blowing in the muzzle of a shot gun to ascertain whether it was loaded, when gun was discharged, [illegible] gun [illegible] his left eye and [illegible] whole top of his head.

The Evansville *Courier* claims for that city the most efficient and moral police force in the country. [illegible] from the list of unexceptionables a few, however, such as "the one who attempted rape while on duty when a policeman before; the one who was [illegible] in the lock-up [illegible]; the one who struck his mother while on her death bed; the one who has been living with a notorious woman of the town for the past year, and several other who committed such harmless offences."

Gold has said to have been discovered in Dry Branch, a mile and a half west of [illegible], Franklin County. Specimens as [illegible] have been found. We would not advise fortune seekers to go wild over this discovery. There are very many places in the county where gold may be found for the digging: but it will not [illegible] in paying quantities. The labor necessary to secure the precious metal, if devoted to any useful pursuits, would yield one hundred per cent. more profit.

Last winter two swindlers, named John L. Patton and Nelson T. Blair, raided Rush County, and under the pretence of [illegible] swindled a good many people, among [illegible] John [illegible] gold [illegible] which the acceptance of Major W. M. McCoy had been surreptitiously obtained [illegible] the arrest of the men. They [illegible] and Patton being tried first, was found guilty [illegible] and a consultation [illegible] in a compromise, by which the verdict was set aside, and both were allowed to plead guilty to the charge of obtaining a signature under false pretences. They were then sentenced to ten [illegible] in the penitentiary.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, [illegible],
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
[illegible]
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD.

MODERWELL & FOWLER
[illegible]
BEAUTIFUL, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT
FITTING SHIRTS
[illegible]
MENT OF
Mens Furnishing Goods!
IN EVERY VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN
NORTHERN INDIANA
SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE!
CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS
FORT WAYNE IND.
MODERWELL & FOWLER.

Hard WarE
GEO. HENSLER,
—OF—
BUTLER INDIANA
Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of
HARDWARE!
Ever brought to this county—among which may be found
Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel
Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket
Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils
and Paints,
Chains and Belting
Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.
GEO. HENSLER.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash.
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND. next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, IND

Eagle Mills!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom milling, [illegible] and in [illegible] manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD.
Auburn, April 1871.

TARIFF OFF!
Owing to the fact that Congress has
Reduced the Tariff
ON
Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc.
[illegible] will find the prices of each article greatly reduced at
SMITH & HARE'S
[illegible]
Cash System
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c.,
Cheaper than any [illegible] the county.
All we ask is to give us a trial.
SMITH & HARE.
Corner Main and 7th Sts. Feb. 9, 1871. 1y

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods [illegible]

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Plain Silks from $1 [illegible]
Colored [illegible]
Japanese [illegible]
Checked [illegible]

Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Japanese, plain [illegible]
" " brocaded
" [illegible] Watered

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japanese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses, drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.
Chene Lenoes, Poplins, for suits, [illegible] the finest assortment in the city.
Plain [illegible] Scotch Ginghams, great variety.
Wash [illegible] Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, [illegible] lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short anything for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of handsome lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours.

Black Brilliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made, handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.
Trimings, Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match
Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaconets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks [illegible] dotted and Corded Swisses, Muslins, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings &c. White, Marseilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.
Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Cluny, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.
FORT WAYNE IND.

Another Great Reduction

Congress Has

Reduced the Duty of All

GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	5c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	30c	Old Government Java	33c
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	23c

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c,	$100,	120,	best 135
Imperial	80c,	100,	120,	best 135
Gunpowder		100,	120	best 135
Oolong,		75,	90,	best 110
Japan		75,	90,	best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25cts.
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts.
do Turkish Prunes	12c	Cloves,	35cts.
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs	$1.15

NUTS, Candies.		FRUITS.	
Paper Shell Almonds, per lb.	28c	Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $1.00	
Hard Shell per lb.	18c		
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	55c	Seedless Sultanas,	20c
Stick Candy, per lb	20c	Zante Currants, 12; $1.2 lbs	1.00
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	30c	Citron,	55
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c	Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45

DRIED FRUITS		WINE in bottles	
Apples, per lb.	8c	Sherry, per bottle,	45
Peaches per lb.	12½c	Port,	45
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c	Madeira	25
California Pears, per lb.	16c	California	50
		Whiskey 30c and	50

LIQUORS		MISCELLANEOUS	
Whisky, Rye or Bourbon,	90c		
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15	Soap, per bar,	05
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40	Rice, per pound,	09
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75	Dime box Matches,	05
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50	Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	60
Gin or Brandy, 1.50 to	1.75	Best Navy Tobacco "	40
Port Wine, imp,	1.75	Good Navy Tobacco "	25
Sherry Wine, imp,	1.75	Smoking Tobacco, "	18
California Wine,	75		

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS $2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX.

FRESH OYSTERS 30c per Can.

SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL.

BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20.

FISH TRADE OPENED

Our Customers can rely on having No. 1 Goods. All Warranted.

White Fish, No. 1, half bbls. [illegible]	$6.00
[illegible]	1.75
Trout, [illegible]	4.00
Pickerel [illegible]	4.00
Old Pickerel Trout and White fish [illegible]	2.00
No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch kitts	$2.50
Lake Herring, per bbl. [illegible]	2.50
Herring, each,	15
Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	10
[illegible] White Fish, per lb	10

All other Groceries, Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

FOR
Fresh and Fine Family
Groceries and Provisions,
GO TO
JNO. BUTT
One door north of Post Office.
AND
B 4 U
BUY
T
And Sugar,
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.
Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

O. T. CLARK & CO.,
WATERLOO, INDIANA,
Have on exhibition a large line of
Black and Colored Alpacas.
OUR BRAND THE
Queen's Own,
We claim in point of Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality and Price are Superior to any in Market, being of one Uniform make, and the Heaviest imported, and especially suited to the Winter Trade.
We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods,	Tapestry Brussels,	Sheeting,
Silk Warp,	Ext. Sup. Ingrain,	Cotton Yarn,
Lyons Poplins,	Kidder,	Carpet Warp
Silks,	Hemp,	Batting,
Shawls,	Cotton,	Tickings,
Brilliantine	Carpets,	Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic
Flannl
Shirting, Red, White and Pressed
which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.
Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 12, 1870. 2-44.

THE HOWE.
The OLDEST and the latest Improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, Excellence, and durability.
It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.
The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.
MRS. ED. SLATTNE.
MRS. J. A. BARNS
G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW
Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.
JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.
Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as
WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.
Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.
All work Warranted
All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.
J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,
102 Washington St., Chicago.
So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

See Here
FARMERS.
Have you got good
FANNING MILLS?
If not, get one of
J. B. TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED
Excelsior Mills.
These mills have been [illegible] 14 years past, and not found wanting, in [illegible] expect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, [illegible] beans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of [illegible] in. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.
Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.
ORDERS SOLICITED
and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.
J. B. TAYLOR.
Waterloo City, March 31, 1869. 8

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool'
Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.
Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of,
Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Building Material,
Agricultural Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,
Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash. Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.
Our Stove Department,
Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.
Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.
Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
Done promptly and on reasonable terms.
Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.
We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock, which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.
JOHN L. DAVIS.
March 23, 1871.

Wm. McIntyre

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published [illegible]
—by—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and [illegible] Sts.
TERMS:
One year.......................$2.00
Six months.....................1.00
Three months....................50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 18, 1871. No. 20.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
[illegible]
Ten lines of Nonpareil [illegible] constitute a square.
Business Cards, [illegible] per annum.
Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; [illegible] each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. BICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-20

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on [illegible] Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Butler & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Waterloo. [illegible] I. BEST. [illegible] C. A. O. McCLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Ind.

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W.C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.
DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays [illegible] office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ILSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. [illegible], proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

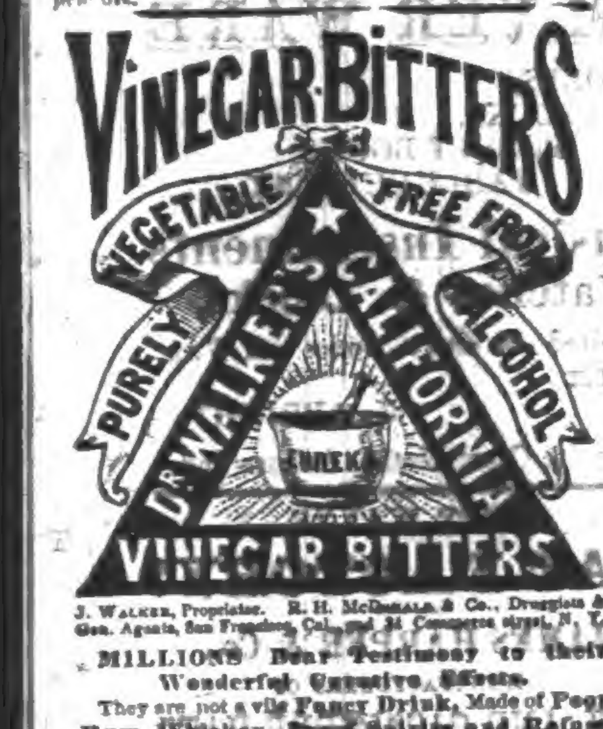

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R.R.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,35 A. M.			
Rochester 2,42 "	7,10 A. M.	10,55 A. M.	3,20 P. M.
Alliance 5,05 "	8,40 "	12,05 P. M.	4,22 "
Orrville 6,54 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	7,40 "
Mansfield 9,03 "	1,52 P. M.	4,45 "	8,38 "
A. 9,35 "	4,22 "	6,52 "	10,32 "
Crestline 10,05 "	5,0 "	7,25 "	11,00 "
L.	5,55 A. M.	7,45 "	11,10 "
Forest 11 27 A. M.	7,33 "	9,20 "	12,35 A. M.
Lima 12,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne 2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth 4,50 "	2,25 P. M.	3,57 "	4,57 "
Chicago [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,50 A. M.	9,00 A. M.	5,15 P. M.	9,00 P. M.
Plymouth	9,50 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,45 A. M.
Ft. Wayne	12,50 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	3,25 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	4,43 "	5,08 "	2 43 "	7,07 "
A.	6,20 "	6,30 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	6,?0 A. M.	6,50 "	4,30 "	9,35 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,17 "	5,00 "	10,05 "
Orrville	9,15 "	9,05 "	6,45 "	11,55 "
Alliance	11,30 "	10,45 "	8,50 "	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,33 P. M.	12,55 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburgh	3,45 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	4,40 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 6, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 8, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Fort Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Thursday, April 13, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Mixed.	Exp.
Fort Wayne, leave	6 00 a m	7 [illegible] a m	4 30 p m
Academic	6 15	7 25	4 45
Huntertown	6 27	7 45	4 57
Stoners (Gravel pit)	6 33	7 55	5 05
New Era	6 44	8 10	5 15
Auburn	7 01	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	7 20	[illegible]	6 05
Summit	7 35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	7 47	10 27	6 19
Angola	8 03	11 05	6 33
Jonesville	9 35	2 50 p m	8 10
Jackson ......Arr	10 50	4 45	9 [illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson ......Leave	6 45 a m	1 00 a m	3 00 p m
Jonesville	6 35	2 10	6 55
Angola	12 40 p m	3 38	7 20 a m
Pleasant Lake	1 10	3 52	7 47
Summit	1 38	4 04	8 13
Waterloo	2 23	4 21	8 35
Auburn	2 45	4 38	8 55
New Era	3 10	4 55	9 20
Stoners (Gravel pit)	3 25	5 05	9 35
Huntertown	3 35	5 12	9 44
Academic	3 55	5 25	10 00
Ft. Wayne ......Arr	4 20	5 45	10 [illegible]

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
A. REESE, Ass't Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST—PACIFIC NIGHT EXPRESS.
Waterloo City 2:40 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Butler 1:22 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:43 p. m.; Sedan 1:55 p. m.; Corunna 2:01 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 2:40 p. m.
GOING EAST—ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Waterloo, 11:50 a. m.
MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Corunna 12:40 p. m.; Sedan, 12:46 p. m.; Waterloo, 1:00 p. m.; Butler 1:22 p. m.
FAST EXPRESS.
Waterloo. 2:10 p. m.

The Pacific and Atlantic Expresses (at night) do not stop at Lawrence or Corunna.
For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.
Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
A. B. RICHARDS, Agent, Waterloo.
R. STILES, " Butler.
C. D. COURDILL, " Corunna.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March 4 '71.

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Notice to Builders.

Bids will be received by I. M. Thomas, Township Trustee, for the erection of a School House, in District No. 8, Union Township, DeKalb County, Ind. Said School House is to be built of stone and brick; to be 22 feet wide, 30 feet long, and 12 feet high. All the material will be furnished on the ground.

The letting of the contract will take place on Saturday, May 27th, 1871, to the lowest responsible bidder, at my office in Auburn.
I. M. THOMAS Trustee
April 4, 1871.

"TO MY PET HEN."

BY LUKE LEMONS.

Oh! beautiful hen!
How you can lay
A whopping big egg
On every day
Beats me slick.

Ain't there a chance
Of your going out,
And, getting quite thin,
Go stalking about
Like a stick?

You've laid forty-four,
Right in succession;
Ain't that enough
To give indigestion
To any chick?

[illegible]
Stop for a while
[illegible]
[illegible] with "bile"
Like old Nick.

Don't be so ambitious
To lay yourself out,
You're the best hen I've got—
Without any doubt,
"You're a brick."

So give us a rest,
At any rate try;
I'm very much troubled
For fear you will die—
Or get sick

The DeKalb County Sunday School Union, will hold its Sixth Annual Convention in the M. E Church, Auburn Ind. On Wednesday and Thursday, June 7th and 8th.

JAS. GRISWOLD, President.
R. W. McBRIDE, Secretary.
J. A. CAMPBELL, W. MARTIN, as't Sec'ys

VICE PRESIDENTS.

G. W. GORDON	Butler Tp
E. FREEMAN	Jackson Tp
SAML. WIDNEY, Jr.	Concord Tp
DWIGHT MOODY	Newville Tp
S. WARTENBEE	Stafford Tp
L. PLANSON	Wilmington Tp
F. W. WILLIS	Union Tp
MRS. D. A. CHAFFEE	Richland Tp
JOHN TRISH	Fairfied Tp
JOEL E. THOMPSON	Smithfield Tp
Wm. E. MEESE	Franklin Tp
GEORGE EMERSON	Troy Tp

The sixth Annual Convention, of the DeKalb County Sunday School Union, will be held at Auburn, Ind., on Wednesday and Thursday, June 7th and 8th '71.

All friends of Sabbath Schools, in DeKalb County, are cordially invited, and are expected to attend and suggest and adopt such measures as will give increased life, and add a higher tone to the Sabbath School cause.

All come prepared to work. All will be invited from time to time to take part in the exercises of the Convention.

Each school is expected to send delegates to the Convention, with reports from their respective schools. Entertainment will be furnished free to all persons who attend the Convention.

By a vote, of the last Convention, each Sabbath School was requested to take up a collection to defray incidental expenses of the Convention, on the Sabbaths previous to the next Convention.

The friends of Sabbath Schools generally advise to have the exercises of the Convention conducted in the form of an institute and dispense with a mass meeting of the scholars.

PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, June 7th at 9 o'clock A. M. opening of the Convention and receiving delegates.

10 o'clock A. M. prayer meeting.
10:30 A. M. Remarks by the President.
10:50 A. M. Calling roll of Sunday Schools.
11:15 A. M. Appointment of committees.
11:30 A. M. Question drawer and general discussion.
12 o'clock. Adjourn.
1:30 P. M. Singing and prayer.
1:45 P. M. Reports of Committees.
2:00 P. M. Address by a speaker selected for the occasion. Subject: What should a Sabbath School be?
2:40 P. M. Practical illustrations.
3:00 P. M. Responses and criticisms.
3:30 P. M. Instruction drawer and general discussion.
4:00 P. M. Reports from Sunday Schools
5:00 P. M. Adjourn.
8:00 P. M. Devotional exercises.
8:15 P. M. Practical illustrations of Sabbath School teaching.
8:40 P. M. Criticisms and responses.
9:15 P. M. Adjourn.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8th, 1871.

8:00 A. M. Devotional exercises.
8.45 A. M. Miscellaneous business.
9:15 A. M. General remarks by friends of Sabbath Schools—not to exceed ten minutes each.
10 15 A. M. Questions drawer and discussion.
11:00 Sabbath School Teaching.
11:45 A. M. Criticisms.
12 o'clock. Adjourn.
1:30 P. M. Propriety of Sabbath School Institutes.
2:30 P. M. Election of officers for the ensuing year.
3:00 P. M. Statement of experience in Sabbath School Teaching—speeches not to exceed five minutes each.
3:00 P. M. Religious responsibility of Sabbath School Teachers.
3:20 P. M. Criticisms.
3:40 P. M. Unfinished business.
4:00 P. M. Adjourn.
8:00 P. M. Meeting of Sabbath Schools, Addresses by friends of Sabbath Schools, Singing etc.

A good story is told of a late college president near Boston. On one occasion the student substituted a large dictionary instead of the Bible, at the morning devotions. On opening the book he at once saw the situation; but he said nothing and proceeded to the prayer, which he prolonged for an hour. The students put out of patience; but they appreciated the sly remark of the venerable President on his retiring, that he "found all the words he needed in the volume they had placed on his desk."

The Fat Contributor Joins the Signal Corps—The Result of his Observations.

We have lost confidence in the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, at Washington, and his weather report. One day he said the weather would be clear; we loaned our umbrellas and it rained like blazes.

So we establish a signal officer of our own in Washington. The following, which is his first report, is eminently satisfactory:

WASHINGTON, April 29, 12:30 p. m.—Synopsis for the past twenty four hours: The barometer got very low on the Pacific coast. It got so low it went around among the saloons playing whisky-poker. At some Rocky Mountain stations, it fell more than five hundred feet.

A heavy snow is reported in Wyoming Territory. Some of it weighed more than twenty ounces to the pound. The barometer has raised throughout the Mississippi Valley. It rose at five o'clock, washed and shaved, and put a clean shirt.

The clouds that threatened the weather in Eastern Patagonia are dissipated. Efforts are being made to induce the clouds to sign the pledge and quit their dissipated habits, but without avail.

The barometer is stationary on the seaboard, evidently satisfied with the board. On the upper lakes it has risen to about fifty cents on a dollar.

It is threatening weather in Georgia and Tennessee. If it don't stop threatening weather, Congress will interfere under the provisions of the KuKlux bill, whether or no.

Atmosphere of Washington much improved since Congress adjourned.

Light rains are beginning to prevail in Pennsylvania. They are a great improvement on the heavy reins that have heretofore accompanied the old-fashion Dutch harness in that State.

The Barometer is stationary in Texas.—That is about all the stationary they have in that benighted State.

There is a small area of increased pressure of the lower lakes. "J. N." agrees t assume the pressure himself.

The highest barometer now extends from Georgia to Connecticut. It is some 17 feet high.

There is a fall of rain in Colorado. It is expected to get down to par in a few days.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will continue to fall (over on its nose) so long as it keeps "high" as it is now. Fresh winds may be expected to prevail on the lakes, but the winds on the ocean will continue to be salt as heretofore. The pressure will slowly diminish in the North, but is likely to be increased in the Southern States. On the Atlantic coast of the Northern lakes, sunshiny weather.

A Generous Dog.

There is a well authenticated anecdotes of two fine dogs of Donaghadee, says the Messrs. Chambers, in their 'Anecdotes of Dogs,' "in which the instinctive daring of the one in behalf of the other caused a friendship and as it should seem, a kind of lamentation for the dead after one of them had paid the debt of nature. This happened while the Government pier or harbor for the packet at Donaghadee was in the course of building, and it took place in the sight of several witnesses. The one dog was Newfoundland and the other was a mastiff.

"They were both powerful dogs, and though each was good natured when alone they were very much in the habit of fighting when the met. One day they had a fierce and prolonged battle on the pier, from the point of which they fell into the sea; and, as the pier was long and steep, they had no means of escape but by swimming a considerable distance. Throwing water upon fighting dogs is an improved means of putting an end to their hostilities; and it is natural to suppose that the combatants of the same species tumbling themselves into the sea would have the same effect. It had, and each began to make for the land as he best could.

"The Newfoundland, being an excellent swimmer, very speedily gained the pier, on which he stood shaking himself, but at the same time watching the motions of his late antagonist, who being no swimmer was struggling, exhausted, in the water, and just about to sink. In dashed the Newfoundland dog, took the other gently by the collar, kept his head above water, and brought him safely on shore. There was a peculiar kind of recognition between the two animals; they never fought again; they were always together; and when the Newfoundland dog had been accidentally killed by the passage of a stone wagon on the railway over him, the other languished and evidently lamented for a long time."

A fond father, blest with eleven children, and with a domestic man, tells this story: One afternoon, business being very dull, he took the early train out to his happy home, and went up stairs to put the children to bed. Being missed from the smoking room, his wife went up stairs to see what was going on. Upon opening the door she exclaimed, "Why dear, what for mercy's sake are you doing?" "Why," says he, "I am putting the children to bed, and having them say their little prayers." "Yes," says wifey, "but this is one of our neighbor's children all undressed," and he had to redress it and send it home. After that he called the roll every morning and night.

If a woman have long hair it is undoubtedly a glory unto her, provided it is growing upon her head; but if it is only stuck on by a complication of strings and pins, and really grew in other soil, there is no real ground for glorification.

A Celestial Flirtation.

A great flirtation is going on in the celestial regions. It is between Venus, the goddess of love and beauty, and Jupiter father of gods and men. Any one can see its nightly progress by watching the western evening sky, where the fair goddess may be seen displaying her airs and graces, and bewitching the god whose reputation as a faithful spouse is by no means immaculate. Every night the artful coquette comes nearer her lover, and, we have been confidentially informed, that she intends to keep up her sport until the 20th of May, when she will [illegible] on among the stars directly in the track of the fiere god of war, one of her old admirers.

All observers can convince themselves of the truth of these reports. We are sure that they will see the fair syren taking the initiative, clothed in gold, sparkling with precious stones, and looking so irresistibly lovely that the heart of Jupiter must be hard as stone not to be ensnared in her bewitching toils. But what does she care for the hopeless passion she has roused? It is only the crowning trophy of her victories that he who reigns in Olympus should sue in vain for her favor! How can she have a heart who sold the most beautiful woman in the world for a vote in favor of her unrivalled beauty?

How We Go to Sleep.

The immediate antecedents of sleep—as languor, a sensation of weight in the upper eyelids partial temporary relaxation of certain mucles, as shown by the nodding add dropping of the head upon the breast, comparative obtuseness to external impressions, yawning, etc.—call for no special remark. The order in which the muscles lose their power is, however, deserving of a passing notice. The muscles which move the arms and legs usually become relaxed before those which support the head; and the latter before those which manintain the body in an erect position. There are, however, many exceptions to this rule, as may be seen in church on a hot Sunday, when some of the congregation are almost certain to be seen with their chins quietly resting on their chests, but yet quietly grasping their prayer-books. Moreover, in relation to the special senses, that of sight is first lost, the closing of the eyelids setting up a barrier between the retina and the external world; but, independently of the eyelids—if they have been removed by the surgeon, or cannot be closed through disease—the light is still the first sense whose function is abolished. Some animals, as the the hare, do not shut their eyes when asleep; and in case of somnambulism the eyes remain open although the sense of senses, as, Dr Hammond tells us, are not altogether abolished, but they are not much lessened. Taste is the first to disappear, and then smell; hearing follows; and touch is the most persistent of the senses. So, conversely, a person is most easily awakened by touch, next in order by sound, and then by smell.

The Only Revolutionary soldier.

The Washinton *Republican* says:

"The rolls of the Pension Office furnish us with the name of the last surviving Revolutionary pensioner, and the only positively known Revolutionary soldier alive. His name is Daniel Fredrick Bateman, now residing in Freedom, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he has resided for the past sixteen years. Previous to that date he had lived many years in Wyoming county, in the same State. In conformity of the laws of the United States of the 7th of June, 1832, and the special act of Feduary 22, 1867, a pension of $500 a year, payable semi-annually, and commencing July 1, 1866, is paid to the aged veteran. Mr. Bateman is now about 109 years old, and makes his mark as signature to the pension receipt. May he live long to enjoy the amount awarded by the Government for his patriotic services.

"We are informed that there is still another relic of the times that tried men's souls in the person of an old revolutionary soldier, upwards of 100 years old, now residing in Newbern, N. C., but his name is not on the pension rolls."

OUR PINS.—There are eight pin factories in the United States, whose annual production is 2,000,000 packs, each pack containing 3,360 pins, a total of 6,720,000,000 pins. One manufacturer's agent in Boston, says the *Bulletin*, sells every six months from 700 to 1,000 cases of pins, each case containing 672,000 pins. The factory he represents turn out eight tons of pins per week. Hair pins are jobbed by the mile. There is but one factory that produces them. They turn out fifty tons per month. The machine that cuts and bends the wire makes 860 hair pins per minute, ready for Japaning. Yankee pins are salable in nearly every city of the world, and the production and consumption increases each year about ten per cent. A very large per centage of hair pins in general use are imported. The tariff does not protect this item of American industry, hence the public pay for them just about one-third more than they are worth. Yankee enterprise is now seeking to develop a more rapid manufacture and a more desirable metal or substance, and in this way successfully compete with foreign makers and cut down the cost.

Why should Romeo not have cared for the month of June? Because it was not July yet (Juliet).

Mental Taxation Causes Dyspepsia.

Mental anxiety and pecuniary embarrassment, such as loss of property by fire, by failure in business or bad debts, and also domestic troubles, disappointed affection, and the loss or the treachery of friends, will frequently cause dyspepsia; too close and too active to intellectual labor is also a frequent cause. Editors, authors and literary persons often engender dsypepsia in this way.

Much brain labor requires much blood at the brain, and an over-working intellect uses up so much blood and nervous [illegible] ing to do the work of digestion.

On the other hand, deranged digestion is sometimes produced by too little action of the brain. Persons are frequently met with who have been in active business life, and having accumulated enough to satisfy their ambition have retired from business. Now although the brain and body retire from active life, yet the poor stomach very often have their task increased. If a man has been a long time accustomed to eating heartily and working hard, either with body or brains, he had better not relax his working habits without at the same time having a corresponding relaxation in his habits of eating. "He who will not work neither shall he eat," is not only a Bible injunction, but a law of the human constitution, the disobedience of which is often attended with such derangement of digestion, and other bodily infirmities, as to render either property or life of but little value.

It is difficult to preserve a decent respect for old age when antique poultry come on the table.

THE ENGINEER OF THE "RIP."

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

I never said Seth Brush was not hand-some—never, even when I was angered at him. He had gipsy eyes and a brown skin, gips-like too, for the matter of that, and, all manner of kinds and curls in his black hair, and such a throat. He wore his collar turned back and a knot of some bright color under it. and he had a bright, dashing way with him that no one could help liking.

When the *Rip Van Winkle* came in with the three o'clock train—the *Rip Van Winkle* was the name of his particular engine, you must know—I used to see him up in the engine house, on the bright look out along the road. He never took any notice of me then; so I could look as much as I liked; not that I caught more than a glimpse either, yet somehow I was always at my window with my work, by ten minutes to three. Then I'd catch the first schream of the whistle, and then I'd see her turn the curve, and hear her chip, chip, chip, as she slackened speed and came into the depot.

Mother and father used often to say they should sell the old house and move away, on account of the noisy new railway; but I like it. I'm free to confess I might not, but for that one little fact of seeing Seth Brush run the *Rip* in at three every afternoon.

Did I only see him then? Oh, no, He was off at six every evening, and at half past seven he was with me. He'd been courting me for half a year, and, not that I'd have told him so for anything, I loved him better than I did my life—a great deal better. I used to wonder whether, perhaps, I did not love him to much; but it wasn't a sort of love to be ashamed of. I felt it because he was good and true, and great in his way, if he was but a hardworking engineer on a far west railroad.

There were one or two men in the town who had been through collisions, and bore the marks of it, and when I saw them I used to think if that sort of thing ever happened to Seth, and he should lose his handsome looks as they had, I'd—I'd oh, you know all about it; of course I would, if I cared for him at all. But I wasn't much afraid, because as he said to me often and often:

"If an engineer never drinks, and does his duty, those behind him are not in much danger. And I know the voice of the *Rip* as I know yours, my dear; and if she sobs too fast or too slow, I know it in an instant. I never forget what a trust I have in charge, and may God forget me if I ever do."

And, chip, chip, chip, she came in every day just at three, the train of steam behind her, and all ashine, like some great jewel, with care and and polishing. I shall never forget her until my dying day, nor the first little far off scream that seemed to say, Nannie, look out, Seth is coming.

Well this went on without any change for six months, as I have told you, and we were engaged; and Seth brought me from St. Louis the dearest little forget-me-not ring. And I wore it openly, and did not care if every one knew whose ring it was, I was proud that he had chosen me to be his wife as though he had been a king; and when any one told me that there never was a love affair yet that did not give some pain to a woman, or that an engagement never ran its pace through without a quarrel, I used to laugh. I have any pain because I loved Seth, a quarrel! That couldn't be.

You see I didn't know all yet.

I was making up some of my things already when Cousin Charlotte came down from St. Louis to pay us visit. I never had been fond of her, but blood is blood, and she was mother's sister's child, and we always asked her once a year. She kept a milliner's store in [illegible] street, and she made money by it, too, and was rather a brisk, bright looking young woman; but perhaps the whims of her customers and the mistakes of her hands had soured her temper, She had a way of talking against people, and a scandalous story about every other one she spoke of, that made me almost angry.

"If all the world is so bad, I don't want to know it," I said over and over again to mother, and she used to answer:

"Well, well, I know it seems so, but we all have to come to it at last." Perhaps Charlotte don't like it as much as she seems to."

Well Charlotte came down, at last I say, and a great budget [illegible]

That evening Seth came. I hadn't told Charlotte anything about him, but she could guess what there was between us, I suppose. She was very silent that evening, and looked at him with a strange, searching gaze, that certainly was not polite; and she went to bed early, and never said "good-night." But when Seth was gone, and I was alone in my own room, I heard some one tapping at the door, and said: "Come in!" and in came Charlotte.

I saw the tears come into her eyes.

"I've got something to say to-night, and you'll hate me for it; of course, though, it's my duty. That young man who came here to night is your beau, I suppose."

"You can't know anthing about him that's not good," I said.

"You like him, I suppose?" she said.

"I'm engaged to him," I answered. "I won't listen to any lie about him."

She came across and took me by the hands in a sisterly fashion not usual with her.

"Nannie," she said, "I'm going to tell you heaven's truth that I swear. I see that man every day when and where he ought to blush to be seen, especially if he's engaged to a good young girl like you.

"A woman lives opposite us—a woman whose husband has gone away, you know. She has one little boy, and she's very handsome. He comes to see her every day; he kisses her. I've seen both things. It's been disgusting to me before, but now—O, Nannie, when I see what he is to you, I turn sick. It must be when the engine comes in and is waiting at the depot. Once or twice he has staid longer, but not often only on Sundays, and it's heaven's truth."

My heart gave a great leap. Seth did often spend Sunday in St. Louis. I never thought of asking why, but yet I said:

"I can't believe it; I won't You think it is Seth. I know, but it's some other man. Why I'd as soon doubt my self as him."

But I began to cry notwithstanding

"Nannie," said Charlotte, "I don't ask you to take my word. Run down to the city with me. Come up in my work-room and peep through the shutters, and you'll see for yourself."

"I *will*," said I, "and I'll see some man I never saw before in all my life."

And I tried to believe this thro' all the hours of the night after she left me, and all through the early journey to St. Louis next day.

I went up into the work-room of Charlott's house, and we two knelt down at the open window, peeping through the green blinds. Over the way a tiney little house, and at the window sat a young woman, very pretty, as Charlotte had said.

"That's her," my cousin whispered.

And felt my blood being to boil. I knew how I felt at last, and one need want to know. I think I could have killed some one just then. It seemed all true when I saw how pretty she was, though I never could understand the reason for that.

I couldn't say a word, I just looked and looked. At last I heard Charlotte whisper, "There he is!"

And there he was indeed, I saw him—it was no one else—go up the steps of that little house, and ring the bell. The woman ran out to meet him, so did the child; and he kissed them both. That was the last I knew for sometime. I fainted away, what with rage and sorrow, and Charlotte had a time with me, and thought for a while that I could die

But I lived and went home with my cousin, who said I felt quite ill, and must go to bed.

So I did. And I begged Charlotte to tell no one yet, but ask mother to say that I was to ill to see any one who came.

I awoke next day as people do awake when trouble is new to the. First it was I, Nannie Hunt to whom life was so bright and full of hope. Then it was some one else, whom I hardly knew, who seemed to be I; and I sat up, and put back my hair, and wondered how I could bear the change.

One thing must be done, and it could not be done too soon. I must part myself from Seth Brush. And took all his little gifts, his letters, the lock of his black hair, and my little ring, and made a package of them, and sealed it close, and then I wrote this note:

Seth Brush: I send you back the gifts I took, as I thought, from a true man.

You know why, and I shall not say anything more than that I have been to St. Louis, at my cousin's house in [illegible] street, [illegible]

I sent these things I have treasured so back to you, and I forbid you ever to speak to me again. All I can wish is, never more in my life to see your face, or hear your voice. I loved you or I would not have promised to be your wife; but I hate you now, and with that hate I bid you good-bye forever.

NANNIE HUNT.

Then I sealed the note and directed it, and resolved that when the *Rip* came in that day at three I would send it to him.

I sat at the window at the usual time, waiting for that "chip, chip, chip," down the road—waiting as prisoners sentenced to death may wait for the hour of doom.

But by and by people began to [illegible] men look at their watches. I looked at mine. The *Rip* was overdue by ten minutes, soon by fifteen, by twenty, by half an hour, by three quarters. Then a little engine, with some men on board, went off to look for her, and the crowd grew larger and the faces more serious.

As for me, I had forgotten all my wrath—all reason for [illegible]. I only knew that the *Rip Van Winkle* was nearly an hour behindhand, and that Seth was her engineer.

"Chip, chip, chip"—the engine was was coming back. Two hours and a half were gone. Chip, chip, chip," slowly, horribly. She turned the corner of the road—not the *Rip*, no one hoped that —only the little engine that had gone after her. Two cars she brought along. Four were due, and the red flag fluttered from the engine, and the end of one car was battered in and broken.

I was out of the room, and with the crowd of men and women in that instant, now. I saw a few people alight. I saw others helped out, with bandaged arms and heads. There had been a collision; we knew that already; but they were bringing something out on a board—something wrapped in a sheet, stopped and dripping with blood. Four men carried it toward the depot.

A tall man, blacked with smoke and dust, followed it. I caught his arm.

"What's that? Who is that?" I asked. He stopped and looked at me.

"Good Lord!" said he. "Live alongside of a western railroad, and not know! That—why, of course that's the engineer."

"The engineer of the *Rip Van Winkle*?" I asked.

"That's what he used to be," said the man.

Some one caught my hand just then. It was Lotty.

"Come home," she said. "I needn't have told you, poor child—I needn't have told you."

He was dead, dead, dead, and I had written words of hate to him as he lay breathing his last. He was dead. Good or bad, I thought of nothing else now.

"Don't tell the folks, I said to Lotty. "He's gone, and why should they know?"

And she promised.

The day went on and ended; the night came; another awful day broke and dragged away. I had nether slept nor wept. The doctor, who had been called in, looked grave as he touched my pulse. I knew I was in danger of going mad. The clock ticking in the hall seemed to say, "Seth is dead, Seth is dead," over and over again, until they stopped it; and still another day brought me only pain.

It was noon and the sun seemed red hot to me, and my mother put a heavy blanket over the whiter window curtain to shut its light out; but it did not shut the sounds from me. At three I heard it—the scream far away, and faint at first, then shrill and near. Then chip, chip, chip, again. Of course the three o'clock train, would come in if the *Rip* were smatched to atoms and her engineer dead; but how could I bear it? I put my hands on my ears to deafen them, but I heard it still—long after the iron horse stood quiet in in the depot. And at last I heard another sound—a woman's scream—my mother screaming, and her voice crying out, "Seth, O, Seth, we thought you were dead!" and in a minute more he was there beside me.

When I saw him by miracle alive the other terrible truth came back. I covered my face with the counterpane, and hid his from my eyes.

"It has nearly killed her," said my mother. "How was it? Dont, Ivy, Seth. She'll speak to you as soon as she takes it all in."

"Another man ran the *Rip* in and that fatal trip," said Seth. "I staid in St. Louis. My sister—the only sister I ever had, poor girl—dropped dead of heart disease that morning, and I begged off. I forgot everything but my sister, and we buried her out of town, at the old place where we were born. And I never even knew about the *Rip* until this morning. You see, I'd had a blow, mother. Poor little sis! I was very fond of her, and she had only me to look to after her husband ran away from her. I went to see her between trips every day, and I've never left her before for anything—that's my only comfort now. [illegible] the sis! Nannie, won't you look at me, just once?"

I did look, though [illegible] dead with [illegible] [illegible] his shoulders [illegible] [illegible] dear [illegible] [illegible] that evening [illegible] told [illegible] [illegible] sit [illegible] opposite [illegible] for Seth's little niece, who is her chief pet and plaything.

The Courier.

AUBURN IND. MAY 12, 1871.

Northern Ku Kluxism.

Whenever an outrage is committed in the Southern States the Northern Radical papers gloat over the occurrence as a justification of Ku Klux legislation and convincing evidence of the social and political demoralization in that section of the country, while more heinous crimes are committed in loyal States that are passed over by the same parties with hardly a comment. A cotemporary thus sums up a few of the horrible atrocities that have occurred within a few days past in Northern communities which boast of their christianity and refinement:

One day a man who has lived in Connecticut the land of steady habits, over half a century, is suddenly found to have committed incest with his six daughters and murdered their off spring. The next, morning a Massachusetts clergyman, over four score years of age, is arrested for attempted violation of female innocence. The next, another New England wretch is charged [illegible] own household. The next, a New York father falls with murderous intent upon a scoundrel who had seduced his daughter and then attempted to procure her death by poison, to shield himself. The next, a prominent and influential citizen of Illinois, is waylaid upon the street and brutally beaten to death for fifty dollars. The next, youthful bride perished by the hand of an assassin in order to defend her assaulted honor.

Do the records of crime in the Southern States exhibit such evidences of brutality and depravity as this brief recital of crime in the North presents? Yet the Representatives in Congress from the communities where these terrible an infamous bill to suppress social disorders in the South. Well would the remark of the Savior apply, when a lot of Pharisees were demanding that a poor, offending woman should be stoned to death, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." And who demanded the extreme legislation for the punishment of disorders in the South? Such *pure* men as Morton, Chandler, Cameron, Harlan, Ben Butler and kindred spirits. Are they so free from sin as to be able to cast stones at offending brethren?

THERE are now four Republican parties in New York, all in complete running order, besides an innumerable number of minor factions. The Sun says there is the anti-Fenton party, the anti-Conkling party, the anti-corruption party recently formed in Albany, and the anti-Grant party, which is larger than all the rest put together. The bewildered rank and file would like to know to which of these parties the Philosopher of Chappaqua belongs. Will the Hon. Horace Greeley define his position, so that people who want to go with him may not make mistakes?

THE Ku Klux in North Carolina are horrible, blood-thirsty fellows. In Lincoln county, notwithstanding the force bill, they have sent a note to a colored minister, which contains the following significant words: "You must either quit preaching or quit stealing hogs." This malicious document has been spread before the President and, upon his executive highness calling to it the attention of the very worthy Benjamin F. Butler, the latter avows his determination of proceeding immediately with the army and the navy, provided he can be assured, there are yet a few silver spoons left in that locality. Otherwise the colored minister must give up one or other of his vocations.

A Lafayette correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in giving an account of the reception of General Grant at the home of Congressman Orth, who resides in that city, says: "I was amused with one lady, who failed utterly to engage him in conversation. She a brilliant talker, and is not easily silenced, but she could not get rid of his monosyllable replies. 'Oh!' she exclaimed, with intense mortification, 'If I could only talk *horse*, I would bring him out!' Such is a lady's idea of the refinement and intelligence of the President of the United States."

THE Providence *Herald* thus briefly lays down the Democratic platform: "The present mission of the Democratic party is to relieve the people from the terrible burden of taxation under which they are staggering; to restore peace and good will throughout our borders; to re-enfranchise disfranchised white men to restore to the people of every State the right to choose their own Governors, Legislatures and members of Congress, and to manage their own domestic affairs in their own way; to repeal the bayonet election law, and all other laws which override the safeguards which the Constitution throws around the people to secure their liberties; and to do all things else that may lawfully be done to promote the welfare of the country and the happiness of its citizens. From this great work the Democratic party is not to be diverted by the libels and denunciations of its enemies, nor the pleadings of [illegible] its own ranks. Leaving the past to take care of itself, the Democratic party will take care of the present and provide for the future."

SCHURZ AND THE SITUATION.

Mr. Schurz and those for whom he speaks have been opponents of the Democratic party, but on great national questions in which are involved the safety of the people's liberties, they find themselves on common ground. The principles which govern them and which have been violated by Congress in partizan legislation, were well expressed by Senator Schurz in his speech recently delivered at St. Louis.

It has often happened that political opponents have been drawn together and compelled to make common cause against the follies and abuses of their rulers. To quote no earlier example in history, we may point as an illustration to the recent union of the Democrats and liberal Republicans in Missouri against the corrupt and proscriptive party of the administration. The sentiment which drew them together finds wider scope for action in the usurping and tyrannical legislation of the late Congress. The Democrats in their opposition to this legislation found an earnest ally in Senator Carl Schurz, who represents and element of the Republican party which regards legislation outside the Constitution with alarm. There may be, and doubtless are, differences between Senator Schurz and the Republicans he represents and Democrats, but they are minor in comparison to the paramount and overshadowing issue so forcibly presented in the

In the constitutional limitation of political powers, we find, as our ancestors always have found, the main safeguard popular liberty. And when those constitutional limitations are disregarded, even for the protection of the rights of some, those rights will be put in jeopardy by the danger brought upon the rights of all. The safeguards of our common rights and liberties contained in the constitution are too sacred a boon to be permanently jeopardized in providing for a passing emergency. For reasons like these I found myself compelled to oppose the so-called Ku-Klux bill even against a majority of my party in Congress. [Cheers.]

But a still more striking instance of that looseness of constitutional notions revealed itself in the most flagrant usurpation of the war making power by the Executive in the San Domingo case, an attempt not only utterly without parallel in the history of this country, but without the shadow of a constitutional argument to palliate it. Startling as the attempt was more startling it is that such an act should so far have passed without a declaration of sentiment in Congress, preventing it from becoming a dangerous precedent in our history. But worse still is it, that such an act can be committed without at least arousing public opinion to a commanding demonstration of disapproval. It is, indeed, time that the American people should open their eyes to the dangerous character of this tendency, and that neither a great name nor an object appealing to our sympathies should be permitted to disguise it.

As for me, I have seen the working of irresponsible power and personal government in other countries, and I may assure my constituents that while I am a citizen of this Republic I shall struggle to the last grasp against its introduction here. [Great cheering.]

Upon this issue all men who value constutional government; all men who hate despotism and love liberty, must be united. Constitutions are of little use, and constitutional limits worse than mockery, if they can be overridden at the pleasure of any party, which the wheel of political fortune may turn into power. And Mr. Schurz well says that it is time the American people should open their eyes to the dangerous tendency towards overridding these limitations. Power is either limited or absolute. There is no middle ground, and where it is absolute, there the personal and political rights of the citizen exist by sufferance only. Against the establishment of such a condition of things as this Democrats and Republicans who agree with Senator Schurz stand together.

We deem it a fortunate thing that the doctrine of constitutitonal limitations finds advocates outside of the Democratic party as well as in it, and that denunciations of the mischievous and despotic legislation in disregard of such limitations are uttered by Republicans like Mr. Schurz, and by Republican journals of prominence. That prejudice which too often blinds men to reason might have caused Republicans to ascribe Democratic opposition to the force bill passed by Congress to party spirit, and to have doubted their statements concerning its provisions and effect. Indeed, administration journals and orators—conspicious among the latter we find that prince of demagogues, Senator Morton—have not been slow to appeal to the prejudice of their party on this very ground. But on such ground can they meet Senator Schurz. They cannot answer him with any such appeals, or charge him with Democratic bias. They must either admit that he is right, in doing which they admit that the Democracy are right and the Radical party wrong, or they must take issue with him upon the principles he lays down above as the only safe rule of governmental action in a free Rebulic. They have done this practically in their legislation, and have thus made the issue which is uniting against them all men who believe it is better to put restraints upon the servants of the people than to leave them unbridled, or to put shackles in their hands to be used upon the people at pleasure.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

—THE best answer to all of the assertions made during the last few years that the "negroes won't work" is the statement going the rounds of Southern papers to the effect that the cotton crop this year is the largest of any since 1860.—*Mishawaka Enterprise.*

And how does it answer for a refutation of the slanderous stories which the Radicals circulates about the disturbances in the South? If the Ku Klux are so terrible and commit such atrocious acts upon the negro population as to keep them in perpetual fear, how is it that they manage to work and raise so much cotton?—*Laporte Argus.*

If the first is best we consider the last "[illegible]." Try again, Mont., but be careful of old *Argus*. Next.

The Radical "spiller"—Whiskey.

Agricultural Department.

GRAFTING.—It is an old idea that grafting cannot be done after the leaves have started into growth. It often happens that during the busy spring season the farmer or fruit-grower cannot attend to setting of all his cions before the trees begin their growth, and concludes that it is no use to set grafts so late. Trees may be grafted when in full leaf if cions have been cut before the buds start, and preserved in a dormant condition. In working the trees while vegetation is active, care must be taken not to make bad wounds. We prefer some form of crown-grafting to the usually practiced cleft-grafting. —*Hearth and Home*

CORN IN DROUGHT.—A correspondent of an Australian newspaper makes the following suggestions in relation to raising corn in time of drought. At times the weather is so parching at the period when corn is coming into flower, that the pollen of the tassel is not in condition to fulfil its office, and many stocks are left barren. I am certain that barren corn results from scarcity of pollen, and it can be easily observed if the weather is dry when the corn comes into flower. To prevent mishaps of that kind, I would make every third row about a foot wider than usual, or about five feet wide, and when the corn is about a foot high, and has been hoed a second or third time, I would plant seed in this wide row; plant it close, and if the pollen fails in the first planted corn, the second may come to the rescue, and make a crop, when otherwise there might be none.

Best Milk-Producing Food.

T. L. HART, of Cornwall, Conn. has written an article for the Germantown *Telegraph*, from which the following is extracted:

There is no doubt a difference in the quality of the milk in different cows, some being rich in caseine or cheese, and that of others in butter, yet, as a rule, the milk will be in a great measure what it is made by the feed of the cow. The milk from the same cows may be varied by feed from 80, by the lactometer, up to 115 degrees, the highest number being the best, and such as is produced by the heaviest feed.

In a carefully tried experient, which I made last winter, I found that heavy feed, such as corn, wheat, rye, shorts, fed to twelve cows, pound for pound, did not make as much milk as wheat bran, into nine quarts a day, and I have no dotbt that for a time this would invariably be the result, yet I should not dare to continue for any considerable length of time to feed my cows upon wheat bran alone, as it would undoubtedly diminish the strength of the cow, and soon reduce her to a condition that she would be incapable of giving very much milk.

I am now feeding twelve cows two bushels of wheat bran mixed with one bushel of corn meal ground in the cob, with very satisfactory results. The milk is good, the strength of the animal is kept up, and a diminished amount of hay will keep the cow in a good thriving condition. I feed twice a day.

It is yet an open question whether the feed should be fed dry or wet. There is no doubt that in cold weather it would be much better if the water, which is required by cows in milk, could be warmed. If taken into the system while at a very low temperature the process of digestion will be retarded until the temperature of the water is raised to blood heat.

In warming this water digestion is not only retarded, but there will be a loss of a certain amount of food, which like fuel, is consumed in keeping up the heat of the body; and this accounts for the fact that a herd of cattle requires very much more food in extremely cold weather than they do on warm weather. It will be evident, therefore, that a large amount of food may be saved by warm stabling in cold weather and consequently a much greater secretion of milk is secured.

The great mass of the community are no doubt ignorant in regard to the great difference in the quality of milk made by the different kinds of feed. Milk made from a cow fed upon turnips and buckwheat bran or buckwheat shorts is totally unfit for a young child or its mother, and there is no doubt but that the mortality among children is often caused by improper food of which the milk is made. The physician knows the importance of having the milk from a new milch cow assigned for a young child; the why and wherefore very likely he does not know.

He probaly does not know that the milk from a farrow cow is one-third heavier and one-third richer in caseine than that of a new milch cow, and therefore not as well adapted to the wants of the child, nor does the mother understand that the cause of the child's illness is owing to some improper food eaten by the cow. If I was desirous of making a given amount of milk the best adapted to the greatest number of children, I would feed the cows on equal parts (in pounds) of oats, wheat bran, Indian corn and the best of hay and apples.

Until we become accustomed to trying experiments, we shall not know for a certainty the quality of food that will, when fed to a lot of cows, produce the greatest amount of really good milk for a given amount of feed, nor shall we know whether the cutting of hay for our milch cows will pay the extra expense of labor in doing it. Some of our milkmen who have tried cutting are of the opinion that it pays well for the trouble, and some contemplate steaming.

Root, especially carrots, increase the flow of milk and of the best quality, and often to keep the cow in good health. Apples will increase the quantity nearly as much as turnips, and of much better quality.

In making milk there is nothing more important than good early cut hay. Without this it may be doubted whether milk can be made with profit.

Said a little four year old: "Mother, father won't be in Heaven with us, will he?" "Why my child?" "Because he can't leave the store."

A California boy kicked a mule twice. Then the mule kicked the boy once. The mule is as well as ever; the boy "now sleeps in the valley."

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It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominable Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abcesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

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Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Washington B. Langley is Plaintiff and John A. Bartlett, George B. Bartlett are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars and eighty one cents with interest on said Judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] East in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interests and costs.

Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
L. Chidsey, Dep'y.
Auburn, Ind., April 26, A. D 1871.
$7.25.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Levi W. Bates is Plaintiff and John A. Bartlett, George B. Bartlett are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] East, in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interests and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
L. Chidsey, Dep'y.
Auburn, Ind., April 26th, A. D. 1871.
$7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein Gilman Dubois and others are Plaintiffs and John A. Bartlett, George B. Bartlett are Defendants, required me to make the sum of Twenty-one hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty one cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] east, in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

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Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
L. Chidsey, Dep'y.
Auburn, Indiana, April 26, A. D. 1871.
$7.50.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August Term, 1871.

John L. Short,
vs. } Complaint No. 64.
E. W. Shepard.

Now comes the plaintiff, by D. D. Moody, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, E. W. Shepard, whose given name is unknown to the plaintiff herein, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.—

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 2d day of May A. D. 1871.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk.

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Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces laces in great variety, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 29, '71.

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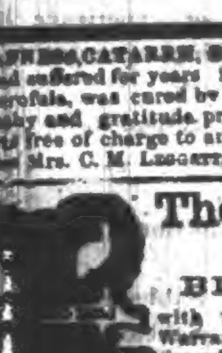

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Root and Company
NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Feb. 24 1y

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE
HAT FACTORY!
JAMES HARPER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,
AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,
No. 3 Phenix Block, Calhoun St.,
Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, come and settle, as he is determined to collect, out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 21 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully, W. H. MCINTOSH.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE trees in the Court House Square are growing finely and in a few years a find park will be the result.

T. M. Biddle, runs the best and lowest priced Drug Store, in Fort Wayne. Try him and get good bargains.

Markley, Schrader & Co's, is the best place to buy your Boots & Shoes, when at Fort Wayne. They keep a large fine stock of all styles.

IT is said some babies are so small that they can creep into a quart measure; but the way in which some adults can walk into such measures is [illegible].

IN Boston, a poor man, who less than a year ago had only one suit of clothes, went into the newspaper business, and now has eight suits. Seven of them are for libel.

ANOTHER GAME.—Another great game of base ball will come off at Fort Wayne next Tuesday, between the KeKiongas and the Forest City Club, of Rockford Ills.

COURT.—There were not a large amount of cases ready for trial during the present term of court, and in consequence the session may close to-day.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS, appear at Colericks Opera House, at Fort Wayne, on the 29th inst. This troupe instead of coming out all black, appear in white even to their hair and boots.

COMING.—We learn that Steward's Summit City Theater Comique, will give an entertainment in this place some time during next week, if a suitable place can be secured for exhibition.

A poetical contribution to the COURIER will appear next week, if the author's name is made known to us. Our rule is that the name of the writer must accompany each contribution, which will not be given to the public unless so desired.

S. T. MONTGOMERY, of the Mishawaka *Enterprise*, delivered a temperance lecture last week, at Waterloo, to quite a large audience. Mont. is a "brick," but never carries it in his hat 'cause he's down on that sort of thing.

SODA WATER.—When you want a good drink of soda water, go to Davenport's drug store. His fount is now in full blast and a cool refreshing beverage can now be had. Six five cent tickets for 25 cts. 25 tickets for $1.

FRESH FISH.—T. B. Totten, is now supplying a nice quality of fresh fish to our citizens. This is an excellent arrangement, and we hope he will be liberally patronized. Fresh fish received twice a week.

"WHAT carrotty-headed little brat is that madam; do you know his name?"—"Why, yes, that's my youngest child." "You don't say so, indeed. Why, what a dear little, sweet, dove-eyed cherub he is, to be sure!"

THOSE new garters made of gold chain are being very extensively worn now for evening toilets, and they lend a charm to the wearer which is not excelled. We saw several pair the other evening—on exhibition at the Jewelry store,

ONE of our popular correspondents, has delivered himself of the following on the subject of Mary's little lamb:

Mary had a little lamb
It's eyes were heavenly blue,
And if you touch that little lamb,
I'll put a head on you.

STAVES.—The manufacture of staves, in this place, commenced last Monday, and for several days past twenty-five thousand have been turned out each day. Stave bolts are now in great demand, and our farmers are expected to keep up the supply. Turn your poor timber into money.

IF you fasten a nail or key to a string and suspend it to your thumb and finger, the nail will oscillate like a pendulum.—Let some one place his open hand under the nail, and it will change to circular motion. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder, and the nail becomes in a moment stationary.

Another instance of the injurious use of tobacco has just been published in the papers. At Somerset, Pa., a humorous chap put a pistol cartridge into a man's tobacco pipe to come a joke on him. He smoked a spell, when he heard something "fiz" and immediately missed his left ear a piece of his nose, and one eye,

THERE is a story going the rounds that a boardinghouse keeper died and left all her property to a young man, just because he never complained about the hash and things. It is evident that the item is published at the instigation of boardinghouse keepers, who think young men will take warning, and quit complaining in hopes of being remembered.

R. R. MEETING TO-NIGHT.—An important railroad meeting will take place at the Court House, to-night, in the interest of the Baltimore & Ohio Extension. Hon. Judge Clapp will address the meeting, and being the President of the Indiana organization, some new developments may be made. A large attendance is requested.

A POPULAR man is one who has the happy faculty of never presenting any sharp corners. He is not necessarily very good or very wise, and he is rarely very great. His character is distinguished for negative rather than positive qualities; for a certain fortunate equilibrium and tact of adoption, rather than any intrinsic worth or marked individuality. Indeed, this first is apt to be fatal to all personality. A man of strong points is sure to come into collision with other people's points, to tread on other people's [illegible], and to create more or less general antagonism.

LIBRARY OF POETRY AND SONG.—This book has been prepared with the aim of gathering into a single volume the largest practicable amount of the best Poems of the English language, making it as nearly as possible the choicest and most complete general collection of poetry yet published. Amid all the varying tastes and desires of a reading people, there is sure to be a welcome for real, true poetry; for that is the most pleasing expression of the sweeter, or stronger, or happier, or more sorrowful—in other words, of the more interesting phases of human life. In this volume is found a choice selection from the very best productions of our celebrated poets, and it certainly is destined to be very popular work. See advertisement in another column.

A RADICAL Hoosier, who lately emigrated to Florida, writes the following to the Northern *Indianian*: "The more I become acquainted with the South, the more I am convinced that the blacks are a worthless, lazy set of vagabonds, that you can put no dependence in whatever."

A COUPLE of editors in the 10th District express fears that they cannot take the excursion trip to Lincoln, Nebraska, next June. What's the matter gents? Is any thing wrong?—*South Bend Union.*

Well, not being one of them, we don't know, but trust that the thing will be all right by June.

RECENT letters received in this city give very encouraging news with regard to the B. & O. R. R. Extension. It is believed the Northern Route will be selected, in which case Laporte will be one of the points touched by the line.—*Laporte Argus.*

Just so. If you happened to be on the Southern route, Mr. Argus, no doubt that line would be selected. Big I, you know.

AN ITEM.—Here is an item for those who oppose coffee drinking and those who favor drinking Scotch whisky, etc.: "Experiments recently carried on in India have proved that coffee pulp will yield upon distillation, nine per cent. of its own weight in spirit, equal in strength to Scotch whisky."

BASE BALL.—The base fall fever is again raging, leather pounders being in demand. A club was organized in this place last week, and we say to contending nines to look a little out.

Two first-class games have been played, at Fort Wayne, during the past week, in which the famous KeKiongas were once defeated and once victorious.

HORSE RADISH will be hot this summer. Buttermilk will be plenty if the cows come home. Spring wheat seems to be growing right along in some localities, and will be fit to cut as soon as it is ready to harvest. Corn fodder should be planted early, and in order to make it grow straight, it would be well to place a stick in each hill for it to vine on. Crooked fodder is poor feed for straight cattle.

A YOUNG lady of extraordinary intellectual capacities recently addressed the following letter to her cousin living in a neighboring village: "Dear Kussin—The weather whar we is it air hot and I suppose whar we is it air hotter we all is well and mother has got the his Terricks an brother Tom has got the Hoppin koff an sister Susie has got a baby and I hope these fu lines will find you in the same condishun right seme your aphectshunate Kussin."

CHANGE OF TIME.—An important change took place last Tuesday in the running time of the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. Trains going North pass through Auburn as follows: Express, 8:01 a. m., mixed 10:49 a. m. mail 5:50 p. m Going South—mail, 9.55 a. m., mixed, 4:08 p. m., Express, 9:40 p. m.

There has also been a change in the running time of the Air Line road, and we will give corrected time of each road next week.

SHOCKING DEATH.—William, a sprightly, intelligent, four-year-old son of Mr. Dressler connected with the Bucyrus Machine Works, of this place, while in the act of pursuing his dog that was running after Eastward-bound freight train, last Wednesday, was over taken by another train, run over and most horribly mangled. His right arm and right leg were ground to a bloody mass. In this condition, he was taken to his parents, who, it is needless to say, were utterly grief-stricken. Although having the treatment of Mr. Myer and other excellent surgeons, the poor unfortunate boy lived until Thursday morning, when he departed for the Better-land.—*Bucyrus Forum.*

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR,—Business recently called me to visit the principal towns and all the townships in your county, and, as is my custom I noted down such objects of interest as fell under my observation.

I have transcribed from my note book some of the most important, and herewith send them to you for publication or the waste basket as you may determine,

And first allow me to say that I was most agreably disappointed in the appearance and evident prosperity of your county seat. The persistent but vain efforts made by a rival town to have the county seat removed would naturally have the effect to deter business men from investing in permanent improvements.

These efforts, I suppose, now have happily and forever ceased, at any rate their efforts are felt no more, and your town now presents to a stranger as many evidences of present and future prosperity, as any county seat in this portion of the State, and many more than some of them.

I met only a few of your business men but if these were a fair sample the trade of your city is in the right hands. I spent a short time in the hardware store of J. L. Davis, who, by the way, has the best stock in his line I have seen in places of this size, in Northern Indiana. It often needs replenishing or the signs are all at fault.

Your citizens I find are agitated over the prospect of another railroad—all right and it will do you good, but let me say this, that railroads do not make a town but manufactures do.

You newly started a stave factory, employing twenty-five hands and affording a market, for otherwise, almost worthless timber, your saw mill with its capacity, for ten to twelve hundred feet of timber per day, the planing mill, lath mill and shingle machine, all under the same management. Your large and fine steam flouring mills, and other kindred manufacturing interests, will do much more to build up your town than another railroad.

My business takes me to many towns similar to Auburn and I find no exceptions to the rule that they are prosperous in proportion as they encourage manufactures.

But I propose to be brief. My business being with the Township Trustees I will briefly notice the school interests of your county.

Coming into the county at the Southwest corner I first saw the Trustee of Butler Tp., Henry H. Houser, who for seven years has had charge of a school and will in all probability hold the office seven years longer.

He has had six months school, but has levied a sufficient tax to give him seven and perhaps eight months in the year.

He speaks highly of all his teachers. The winter was in one of his schools taught by Miss Simonds, and find in my note book the words "first-class teacher" after her name.

Next to Jackson Tp., but I will finish up the county in another letter.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

We take the following from the Defiance *Democrat*, of last week:

"The expressed preference of the B. & O. Directory for an Air-Line which should not bring them into the conflict directly on its route with other and competing roads, gives the Defiance line a merit, which seems to be generally conceded by all who have examined its claims. With no natural obstacles, traversing a country almost level, easily drained and with abundant timber and ballast, the Engineer expressed himself most favorably impressed with its advantages and could not but wonder why some of the great roads had not availed themselves of it instead of constructing the difficult and crooked lines they are now using.

Defiance is made the "headquarters" of the survey, and Mr. Crossman is expected here next week to organize his corps of engineers for running the line."

The Engineers who are now taking observations on this route, passed through this place last Friday, and intended to reach Chicago yesterday. Engineers will commence surveying a line next week, from Tiffin to Defiance and this place. The other line through Napoleon may, possibly, go to the expense of a survey, though there is no probability that a line so crooked and difficult of construction will ever be selected by such a company of practical railroad men, as the B. & M.—The papers along that route are making a feeble cry to their citizens to organize, but the people don't seem to see it, and we should'nt be surprised, if the whole thing would die away in the next week.—They see the great advantages we possess over all others, and with the energy and enterprise already developed on this line we feel like fighting it out if it takes all summer.

Our citizens should remember that a preliminary survey must be had before a railroad can be built and they should come forward without delay, and contribute to this object. We have too great a start, and too many encouragements, to hesitate long on a survey, and as the apportionment for DeKalb County will be about $500, we trust that it will be speedily and promptly given.

What We Need in Auburn.

There are a number of important acquisitions needed in this place and among them we enumerate the following which are actually essential to the growth and prosperity of our town:

1st. Enterprise.

2nd. Every man take the COURIER.

3d. A few thousand dollars more invested in manufacturers, so as to make them a feature in our town, and result to the good of the county generally.

4. Enterprising men.

5. Several new brick blocks, to take place of the dilapidated wooden buildings that "infest" the business portion of our city.

6. A little more enterprise.

7. More capital invested in Factories and Machine Shops, which could do an excellent business if established here, by

8. Men of enterprise.

9. More men of enterprise, who are able and willing to blow their own horns; are willing that their neighbors should do as well as themselves; who will work for the interest of the place, and not simply for selfish ends, and who ADVERTISE.

10. More enterprise in business.

11. A little more enterprise.

12. Liberality toward what tends to make our own town prosper.

13. Men who are chuck full of enterprise.

14. More such men.

15. Good roads into the country.

16. Side walks, cross walks, shade trees a public library, and all such things, that go to make our town admired of strangers and ourselves proud of it

17. A great deal less fogyism.

18. More men of enterprise.

19. Citizens who have pluck enough to maintain the good reputation of their town at all times and in all places; who do not get frightened and want to "sell out" because the times are a little hard; who will look farther than the end of their noses in their business undertakings; who intend to build up the town and take a pride in so doing, instead of pulling down what has already been done, by their croakings and their week-kneed way of doing business. We have a few such citizens. We want a great many more.

20. Enterprise.

21. Fewer loafers on our street corners' and more attention to business by said loafers.

22. More enterprising, industrious, honest, temperate men, and few drones to lessen the respectability of our place.

23. More railroads, which can be secured if we but watch our own interests, as we should.

24. Fewer grumblers, fault-finders, traveling "agents" impostors and "dead beats."

25. A great deal more enterprise.

Every good citizen should work with a will to supply these needs.

In Memoriam.

At a recent session of the M. E. Sabbath School, in the village of Spencerville, O. W. Rummell, J. W. Dills and S. Barney being appointed committee, the following action was had:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, by accidents, death, our beloved class-mate and friend, Nathan W. Larimore.

Therefore, Be it resolved, that we will ever cherish a grateful recollection of his many excellencies, and imitate and emulate the virtues which endeared him to us that each and all may merit and secure a like memorial, when we too, shall have gone hence.

Resolved, That to his parents, now bereft, of a dutiful son, upon whom they so confidently looked for support in the decline of life, and to his brothers and sisters now deprived of his examples and counsel, we offer our sympathies, and commend them to Him, whose favor, and grace, can sustain them in their irrepaira ble loss.

Surely by this sad accident, we as a Sabbath School, are reminded of the truth, "that in the midst of life we are in death."

Death rides on every passing breeze,
And lurks in every flower.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be published in the AUBURN COURIER and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

O. W. RUMMELL,
J. W. DILLS, } Committee.
S. BARNEY.

SOME doctors leave no stone unturned to cure a patient. One in Lafayette gave a woman fourteen kinds of medicine to cure the chills. She has been cold ever since, but has'nt shook a shake, only when the hearse ran over a stump on the way to the grave.

AUBURN.

BY [illegible] S. C.

Come listen my friends, a story I'll tell
About the town Auburn, in which I now dwell,
'Tis a very good place for trading to do
And this I will show before I get through.

There is S. W. Ralston and his excellent boys
'Tis a very good place to buy all your toys,
And dry goods and groceries and china-ware too
And all other notions that are needed by you.

I. Lauferty is also a very fine man,
Has piles of good clothing, deals fair as he can,
Any time you want clothing call on the gent,
I am sure you will say your money is well spent.

Case, Klotz and Bougher are dry goods men too,
And keep a good assortment of groceries for you
Totten, Smith & Hare keep goods that are right,
They sell them off lively from morn till night.

Davis and Beirel are birds of one feather
And dealers in hardware and tinware together,
If you want a good stove just give them a call,
Bring along your old tinware, they can mend all.

Davenport and Ehlers each a drug store do keep,
Have lots of perfumery to make you smell sweet
If you have headache, colic, grout or cold,
Try their wine that is six years old.

Hare, Hunter and Otto with Wolf on their track,
Keep lots of good shoes, boots and bootblack,
To show you their stock, for them, is a pleasure,
Mens' feet they guess at, ladies they measure.

Swinsford and Rainier, each keep a retreat,
For those that are hungry to get things to eat,
Landlords and Landladies are quicker than steel,
By few minutes warning can get a warm meal.

We have a jeweler, Mr Abright, so neat,
If a lady comes in he always looks so sweet,
He keeps watches and clocks and rings for the ear
Will repair any watch and warrant one year.

Ford, Casebeer and Cowan are physicians of skill,
They will go at your call to cure you when ill,
In case you are sick, send for them sure,
Their medicines I'll warrant to kill or to cure.

Our milliners too we will never forget,
And will speak of them now for fear of regret,
Hats and bonnets they will fix very nice,
And sell you their goods at a very low price.

Dills, Rinkel, Moody, and Plum lawyers so bright
Get them for council they'll tell what's right,
E. Eldon, dentist, nerve steady and stout,
With laughing gas ready to jerk a tooth out.

Ed. Eldridge and Heble I'll introduce next,
At them, some people, are very much vexed,
Because they sell schnapps and lager beer too,
A great many thinks this they ought not to do.

C. Baker, our bakery, has everything sweet,
Keeps a No. 1 shop and plenty to eat,
Such as pies, cakes, bollogna and oysters too,
Nuts, candies and cigars all warranted new.

S. U. Tarney, our butcher, shop clean and neat,
Is supplying us now with very good meat,
If you've cattle to sell hogs, sheep or such trash
Bring them along he will pay you the cash.

Mr. Long, our old butcher, with steel and knife,
Always stands ready to take something's life,
What he says now he means it for all.
If you owe me for meat please give me a call.

We have grist mills, saw mills, wagon shops too,
Blacksmiths, tailors and barbers two,
To tell you of all, that I never could do,
My head is so woolly it would never get through.

Now, my dear friends my story I'll end,
By saying to you if you've money to spend,
Just come to Auburn your trading to do,
And save, ten per cent, which is bully for you.

MARRIAGES.

ROTH—RHODEFFER—At the residence of the bride's parents on the 18th inst., by Rev. A. W. Lampert, Mr. JOHN L. ROTH and CYNTHY A. RHODEFFER, all of this place.

Our thanks are due the nuptial parties for their remembrance, in the shape of some most excellent cake, and the COURIER establishment heartily joins a host of friends in wishing our clever friend John and his beautiful bride, a happy and prosperous voyage adown the stream of life. Next.

KING—DERMOTT—On May 7th 1871, by Elder T. P. Sutton, Mr. MADISON DERMOTT to Miss CORNELIA KING, both of Coburn's Corners, DeKalb County Ind.

DEATHS.

May 1st, 1871, CAROLINE, youngest daughter of Harlow Gee, aged 5 years 5 months and 25 days

Tuesday morning, May 8th, in child birth, SOPHIA wife of George Picker, aged 18 years.

The Wool Market.

During the past week no particular change in the eastern wool market has taken place. There is a general emptyness. the country at no time during the past ten years having been so completely drained. There it is ready. The country is being scoured in all directions for odd lots of old wool, and in numerous cases the accumulations of many seasons have been brought out from their dingy retreat and placed in the hands of the consumers In this way the stocks in the Eastern market which would otherwise have been completely exhausted have been pieced out. Ohio wools have sold as high as sixty cents during the past week.—*Ohio Farmer.*

A FARMER in Allen County, laughed when his wife told him it was dangerous to smoke on a load of hay. When he came home with his clothes all burned off having sold the iron work of the horse and wagon for a couple of dollars in store pay, then she laughed. A divorce, will likely grow out of it.

The Fastest Trotter in the World—A 2:15 Horse.

[From the Sacramento (Cal.) Reporter.]

The chances are that the celebrated horse Dexter will have to take a back seat before long. Yesterday, at the park, the mysterious "Stanford horse" was driven around the track in a sulky by "Yank" Smith, who has the animal in his charge. The first mile was trotted over at a moderate rate of speed, but on the last half mile Smith let him out, and he crossed the score in 1:07. Keeping right on, at a slow trot, till the last half mile was reached, the wonderful horse was urged to his speed and made the last half mile in 1:07 1-4. His time was noted by several reliable and experienced parties, among whom may be mentioned Charley Shear and George Gilbert. Leland Stanford, the owner of the horse, was also on the ground. There is no doubt about this time having been made, and it is the fastest on record. A well-known sporting gentleman who saw the trial offered to wager $1,000 that he could take the horse for a week and drive him a mile at 2:15. The horse has a somewhat romantic history, and, like many bipeds in this country, his elevation from had work and obscurity to fame and ease, has been rapid and remarkable. Not many months ago he did service in a butcher's cart in this city, and was sold for the paltry sum of $150 Stanford paid $3,000 for him, and could probably get $30,000 now for his bargain. The pedigree of the horse is in dispute, but those who have the best reason to know state that he is a St. Clair.

The Census.

The Senate some time since called on the census bureau for the returns of population. The reply embraces the latest returns, and is subject only to some trifling changes in the western townships. The population of States is 38,104,840; territories and district of Columbia, 442,840; total population 38,547,534. The census bureau expect to complete the first volume of the report, embracing the population, in three months. They do not intend to make a preliminary report, as the apportionment question is expected to be a leading topic for the next congress.

"Faith, boss, what sort of a baste is this? he's opened his mouth and swallowed his head." Land-terrapin, bejabbers."

"Bob, did you go to the gold mines?" "Yes" "What did you dig?" "I dug home as soon as possible."

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 15.

Total beeves 7,800, of which 4,400 were on sale to-day, 96 cars at 100th street, 93 at Communipaw, and 20 at Weewaken.—Trade dull. Texans at 12@12½; very few on sale. Fair to Good steers sold at 13½-14; prime 14½; and 40 extra Ohio high grade, 9 cwt sold at 15c; 18 good Illinois 7 cwt 13@14; quality generally good average; strong 13½. 18,300 sheep for the week wit, the 3,400 to-day made the market slow as former rates. Most lots western; shipped being 6@8½; Lambs lower thin selling for 11@13, prime 14 2 cars Ohio sheep 78 pounds sold at 5½. Hogs are coming too fast: total of 20 3 0 being above the wants of the market; the 7,000 to-day selling at 7@7½ for dressed. Live quoted at 5½@7½.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 138
" Red	128
Oats	47
Rye	80
Corn	42
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	50c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can sell you clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

BEAUTY.—The largest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album. This album embraces the finest specimens of chromo thographs, steel engravings and fine wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Co., of Rutland, Vt., desire an active agent in every town and village, to whom they offer liberal terms. Read the advertisement of the Parlor Album.

To the People of Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to sell clothing at such low prices that it will pay you to come to the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., as our entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store anl are now prepared to sell goods lowe than ever.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississppi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and trafic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph. Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, to "take the Burlington Route."

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, to-wit: The South half of Lot 24 old plat, in Auburn in said county.

JOHN HEBEL.

T. M. BIDDLE,
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.
No. 6, Keystone Block
Fort Wayne Indiana.
THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL IN FORT WAYNE FOR THE BEST WHITE LEAD.
Call and see them.
F. M. BIDDLE.
April 27, '70, 1-y

500 VOLUMES In One
AGENTS WANTED
FOR
The Libary of Poetry and Song.
Being Choice Selections from the Best Poets
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH AND AMERICAN,
With an Introduction
BY WILLIAM CULLES BRYANT.
Under whose critical supervision the volume was compiled.

The handsomest and cheapest subscription book extant. Over 800 pages, beautifully printed, choicely illustrated, handsomely bound. A library of over 500 volumes in one book, whose contents, of no ephemeral nature or interest, will never grow old or stale. It can be, and will be, read and re-read with pleasure by old and young, as long as its leaves hold together.

"A perfect surprise. Scarcely anything at all a favorite, or at all worthy of place here, is neglected. It is a book for every household."—*N. Y. Mail.*

"We know of no similar collection in the English language which, in copiousness and felicity of selection and arrangement, can at all compare with it"—*N. Y. Times.*

Terms liberal. Selling very rapidly. Send for Circular and Terms to J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, N. Y.

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
1y.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!
Ready Pay and Low Prices!
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the
Spring and Summer Trade!
Comprises everything desirable in the line of
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,
And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the
BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!
For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
May 1, 1871.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.
He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant Stocks of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.
April, 4, '70.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE!
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia Street.

Heustis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9, '71.

ALL PERSONS
Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, mouth, throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female diseases, should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. N. GARD, Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 462, Fort Wayne Ind. Nov. 5

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.
ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics
To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.
Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co., 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.
We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Mens' and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We have engaged Professor Faean, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!
Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.
I. LAUFERTY & SON,
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints,
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not, you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 3,000 yards of [illegible] palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 18½c a yard
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York, as low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTTES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES.
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities of. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots!
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN ST.
FORT WAYNE INDIANA.
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

The Life of the Empress Eugenie at Chislehurst.

During the last six months a plainly dressed, grace[illegible] by three or fo[illegible] have been met any day walking in the lanes in and about Chislehurst. Few of those meeting her, and failing to recognize a familiar face, would have suspected that one short twelve months since she was an empress a wife of the ruler over a great and powerful nation. With the resignation of royalty she has abandoned every appearance of state. Every Sunday she walks to the little Catholic chapel, whatever the weather may be, and it is the rarest thing in the world to see her riding in a carriage. Her attire is of the simplest, and she may sometimes be seen walking in a plain cotton dress. She neither visits nor receives visitors in any numbers, and, indeed, carries her seclusion so far that when solicited to be present at a concert in the neighborhood, given for the benefit of her distressed subjects of former years, she declined. For years the Empress has been the leader of fashion, and the least peculiarity of manner or dress, whether intentional or not, has been faithfully copied by every lady who pretends to belong in the slightest degree to the world of fashion. Even now her manner of walking, with the body slightly bent forward, and the small stick which she frequently carries, is imitated by the ladies of Chislehurst, and a [illegible] of it may be traced far beyond that secluded district. The feelings of the inhabitants towards the Empress and the young Prince have, after the first curiosity subsided into respect for her wish to keep herself quite private, and she now attracts no more attention than any ordinary lady. The only effect has been to bring down a few people from London on Sunday mornings, who visit the chapel for the purpose of looking at royalty.

Why Hindoo Widows Kill Themselves.

Europeans have always been led to suppose that by the act of suttee Hindoo wives declared their undying attachment to their husbands, but Dr. Chever in his recent work on Indian Medical jurisprudence, traces the custom to a very different origin. He brings foward authorities to show that the Brahmins themselves invented the law as means of self-protection against their wives. Before its introduction the wives were in the habit of avenging themselves on their husbands for neglect and cruelty by mixing poison with their food, and at last things came to such a height that the least matrimonial quarrel resulted in the husband's death. An easier remedy for the evil might have been found in permitting the wife to eat out of the same dish as the husband, but this would have involved too wide a departure from the customs of society; and it must be admitted that there is a peculiar refinement of cruelty in the expedient adopted which would commend itself to the Asiatic mind. Of late years the law of suttee has been occasionally set at defiance, but the widow cannot altogether escape the consequences of her husband's death. His family degrade her, and put her to the most menial duties in the house.

"DINNER HORN."—Joushua Billings discourses thereon: "*Dinner Horn.*" This is the oldest and most sacred horn there is. It is set tew musik, and plays "Home Sweet Home" about noon. It has bin listened tew with more rapturous delight than even Grafflal's band has. Yu kan hear it further than yu kan one ov Mr. Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and bring him quicker than a sheriff's warrent. It ken outfoot eny other noise. It kauzes the deaf to hear, and the dum to shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! long may yure lungs last!

"Miss, will you take my arm?" asked an old bachelor. "La! yes, and you, too," said the young lady. "Can only spare the arm, Miss," [illegible] replied the bachelor. "Then," said Miss, "I can't take it, as my motto is to go the whole hog or none at all."

"Madam," said an ill-tempered physician to a lady patient," if women were admitted to paradise, their tongues would make it a purgatory." "And if doctors were allowed to practice there," retorted the lady," they would make it a desert."

A deputation of the [illegible] Legislature visiting the [illegible] Hospital, as they were walking through the corridors, were greeted with a salutation from one of the inmates, "Well I declare, [illegible] Noah's Ark."

Mary had a little lamb, with hair; as fine as silk: The longer Mary lived the more she found that lamb a [illegible] For all the hair was only flax, on that deceitful brute; But Mary hadn't much to say, for her's was only jute.

A schoolboy being asked by his teacher how he should [illegible], replied: "If you please, sir, I should like to have it on the Italian system of penmanship—the heavy strokes upwards and the downward ones light."

"Ah, Jemmy," said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train, "you did not run fast enough." "Yes, I did," replied Jemmy; "but I did not start soon enough."

A good deal of the consolation offered in the world is about as soothing as the [illegible] to his wife when she fell into the river: "You'll find ground at the bottom, my dear;"

A German being required to give a "receipt," [illegible] following after much mental labor: "I ish full. I vants no more money. John Schwartz."

"An attorney," said Stern, "is the same thing to a barrister that an apothecary is to a physician—with this difference, that [illegible] not deal in scruples."

"Well, Mrs. Smith," said Mrs. Jones, "[illegible] I'm anything, I'm a Unitarian;

State Items.

A Kendallville grocer bought a magnificent roll of butter, few days since, and upon cutting it found about seven pounds of [illegible] in the center of it.

Joseph Davidson, Esq., of Decker township, Knox County, while fishing in White river, last Wednesday, was seized with an epileptic fit, fell into the water, and was drowned.

An old man registered at a hotel in Terre Haute as "B. Englehard, Louisville," gave the clerk a forged draft for $170 as security for a lone of $10, and warbled off to parts unknown.

Thomas Robbins, a merchant doing business at Cole's Corners, Switzerland County, is missing. He left home last Thursday to purchase goods, having $600 on his person. He was last seen standing on the wharf boat at [illegible].

A terrible hail storm visited the country some five miles northeast of Lafayette, last Wednesday. The storm covered a strip of ground about a mile wide, and traveled in an easterly direction. The Lafayette *Journal* says the hail lay in some places a foot deep, which is probably an exaggeration.

The News Condensed.

Between 800,000 and 900,000 head of corned beef hash on the hoof will be driven out of Texas this year.

A condemned murderer at Cheyenne is trying to commit suicide on two dozen of hard boiled eggs a day.

In San Francisco, the popular dish is mushroom and beefsteaks. The mushrooms there weigh 688 ounces each.

A young man in Boston smokes 4,000 worth of cigars annually, and intends starting a cabbage garden for himself.

The Mormon clergy are wrestling in prayer with the grasshoppers, who are expected to open an office in Utah next month.

The newest styles of ladies' hats are said to be very beautiful. They resemble a pen wiper with a fringe, and are quite becoming.

Wild cats at Riviere du Loup, Canada, breakfast on school girls within forty rods of the school-house. They prefer them raw.

Victor Hugo asked a traveling Yankee 200,000 francs for his house and garden on the Island of Guernsey. The Yank mildly replied: "Ugo to blazes."

An American photographer is taking pictures of scenes in the supposed site of the garden of Eden. He hasn't seen any of the ancient population. though.

Gentle Anna Dickinson has been hurling red hot female sufferage rhetoric at the devoted heads of the inhabitants of Kansas.

Black caterpillars take possession of the railroad track, in Tennessee, and stop the trains. The President will be expected to issue a Ku-Klux proclamation ordering them to disperse.

"Zack Chandler" is the name of a new brand of Robertson county whisky. They call it "Zack Chandler" because, like the Senator of that name, it is constantly drunk.—*Louisville Courier.*

Hon. J. M. Ashley has been appointed Commissioner to ascertain and mark the boundary of the Cherokee territory. Mr. Ashley, during his Congressional career, procured the appointment and subsequent removal of a Territorial Surveyor General we believe, and in that way enjoyed facilities for acquirring a very intimate knowledge of the theory and practice of civil engineering. His qualifications for the task to which he is now assigned, therefore must be of the highest order.

Miscellaneous Items.

Cold Comfort.—Eating ice.

A Physician claims that 10,000 women have been squeezed to death by corsets during the last five years.

What is the difference between an honest and a dishonest laundress? One irons your linen, the other steels it.

Dr. Rush said the reason why Germans die so seldom of consumption is the fact of their singing from the earliest childhood.

Women should be employed to draw up a man's last testament, because it is no use ever attempting to dispute their will.

Young Swell.—"I say, boy, what do you do with your clothes when you're worn them out?"—Wears 'em 'ome agin!

"What are you doing?" said a father to a son, who was tinkering an old watch. "Improving my time," was the [illegible].

A New Hampshire lady, Mary Brockway recently celebrated her [illegible] birthday in East Washington, by splitting and carrying into the house a half a cord of wood.

It is every way better to do what God intends for us than what we intend for ourselves.

Rich gold discoveries are constantly being made in Central Arizona. A valuable silver ledge has lately been discovered at Ophir City, over 1,000 feet in extent, and about six feet deep.

An inscription commonly seen on the temporarily closed doors of Colorado business houses, reads about in this way: 'On a jury. Will be back as soon as we hang the [illegible].'

A [illegible] in New York is in [illegible]. His pants were made so tight for him that he can't get his boots on, and if he puts his boots on first, he can't get his pants on. This is a case of genuine distress.

"[illegible] de, Mary," as the husband said when he sat on his wife's new bonnet. For thirty years this appeared [illegible] among the "Wit and Humor" of the weekly press, and it would have appeared for thirty more if the milliners hadn't got to making the wife's bonnet too small for the husband to sit on.

"[illegible]," says the Nashville Tenn., *Union*, "that we see city Mayors in [illegible] convict, on Thursday, at work at the Capitol as a carpenter. He is said to have been some time Mayor of Cleveland. He sent many prisoners to the Penitentiary, but finally [illegible] there himself. He was working very faithfully [illegible] improvements to the Comptrollers State apartments."

"There are three things," said wit, [illegible]

O. D. HURD
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH,
Stair Rail, Moulding,
&c.
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House. Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD.
Feb. 23,

MODERWELL & FOWLER,
MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THEIR CELEBRATED, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT
FITTING SHIRTS
THEY ALSO HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Mens' Furnishing Goods!
IN EVERY VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE!
CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS
FORT WAYNE IND.
MODERWELL & FOWLER.

Hard WarE
GEO. HENSLER,
OF
BUTLER INDIANA
Has just received at his Hardware Store in Butler the largest and best selected stock of
HARDWARE!
Ever brought to this county—among which may be found
Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,
Chains and Belting
Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usally kept in a first class HardwareStore.
GEO. HENSLER.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, IND

Eagle Mills!
AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

TARIFF OFF!
Owing to the fact that Congress has
Reduced the Tariff
ON
Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc.
The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at
SMITH & HARE'S
As we do business on the
Cash System
We are enabled to sell
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
Cheaper than any other house in the county.
All we ask is to give us a trial.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up.	Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Colored "	Japenese, plain " "
Japenese " striped	" " brocaded
" Checked	Watero.

Every Lady should call and see our $2,00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere Londen Poplins, for suits.	Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Plain " " "	Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Wash " " "	Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.,

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Briliantines

The handsomeest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortinent and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaconets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks " dotted and Corded Swisses. Masalia, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings &c., White, Marselilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars. Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Appliqua, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.
FORT WAYNE IND.

Another Great Reduction
Congress Has Reduced the Duty of All
GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	5c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	23c
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	23c

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 135
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 135
Oolong	75, 90, best 110
Japan	75, 90, best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25cts
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts.
do Turkish Pounes	12a	Cloves,	35cts.
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.16

NUTS, Candies.		FRUITS.	
Paper Shell Almonds, per lb,	28c	Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $.100	
Hard Shell per lb.	18c	Seedless Sultanas, "	20c
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	55c	Zante Currants, 12;3 1-2 lbs	1.00
Stick Candy, per lb	20c	Citron, "	55
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	3c	Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c		

DRIED FRUITS		WINE in bottles	
Apples, per lb.	8c	Sherry, per bottle,	4
Peaches per lb.	12½c	Port, "	45
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c	Madeira "	45
California Pears, per lb.	16c	California "	25
		Whiskey "	30c and 50

LIQUORS		MISCELLSNEOUS	
Whisky, Rye or Bourbon,	90c		
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15		
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40	Soap, per bar,	05
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75	Rice, per pound,	09
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50	Dime box Matches,	05
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75	Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	60
Port Wine, imp.	1.75	Best Navy Tobacco "	40
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75	Good Navy Tobacco "	25
California Wine,	75	Smoking Tobacco, "	18
CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS		$2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX.	

FRESH OYTSERS 30c per Can.
SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL.
BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20
FISH TRADE OPENED

Our Customers can rely on having No. 1 Goods. All Warranted.

White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new,	$6.00	No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch kitts	$2.00
" " in kitts,	1.75	Lake Herring, per bbl,	7.50
Trout " per bbl.	4.00	Herring, each,	1c
Pickerel " per bbl,	4.00	Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	7c
Old Pickerel, Trout and White Fish,	2.00	White Fish, per lb,	5c

All other Groceres Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

FRUIT HOUSE

For
Fresh and Fine Family
Groceries and Provisions,
GO TO
JNO. BUTT
One door north of Post Office.
AND
B 4 U BUY T
And Sugar,
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES
AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.
Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

O. T. CLARK & CO.,
WATERLOO INDIANA,
Have on exhibition a large line of
Black and Colored Alpacas.
OUR BRAND THE
Queen's Own,

We claim in point of **Brilliancy, Shade, Weight, Quality** and **Price** are **Superior** to any in **Market**, being of one **Uniform** make, and the **Heaviest** imported, and especially suited to the **Winter Trade.**

We invite an examination of our Fall stock of

Dress Goods,	Tapestry Brussels,	Sheeting,
Silk Warp-	Ext. Sup. Ingrain,	Cotton Yarn,
Lyons Poplins,	Kidder,	Carpet Warp
Silks,	Hemp,	Batting,
Shawls,	Cotton,	Tickings,
Brilliantine	Carpets,	Bags,

A full line, one yard wide domestic
Flannl
Shirting, Red, White and Pressed
which we offer to the Fall trade, cheap for cash or ready pay.
Waterloo, Ind., Oct. 25, 1870. 2-44.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that can be reasonably be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotten, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNE.
MRS. J. A. BARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW
Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.
JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,
102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

See Here FARMERS,
Have you got good
FANNING MILLS?
If not, get one of
J. B. TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED
Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been [illegible] years past, and not found wanting in [illegible] respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oat[illegible] ans, peas, grass seed, flax seed and all kinds of [illegible] &c. We challenge the world for competiton. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICTIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOOS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Matrial,
Agricultural Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING
Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock, which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

March 28,, 1871

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. I. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 25, 1871. No. 21.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-38

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-24

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. E. ROSE. 2-27 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

J. H. H. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber [illegible] 2-25

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. LISON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lanferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. O. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM
PURELY ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, [illegible] as follows:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A. M			
Rochester	2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,20 P. M.
Alliance	5,05 "	8,40 "	12,05 P. M.	4,22 "
Orrville	6,54 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	7,40 "
Mansfield	9,03 "	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A.	9,35 "	4,22 "	6,52 "	10,32 "
Crestline	10,05 "	5,0[illegible] "	7,25 "	11,00 "
L.		5,55 A. M	7,45 "	11,10 "
Forest	11 27 "	7,33 "	9,20 "	12,35 A. M.
Lima	12,26 P "	9,09 "	10,40 "	1,35 "
Ft. Wayne	2,30 "	11,45 "	1,25 A. M.	3,26 "
Plymouth	4,50 "	2,26 P. M	3,57 "	4,57 "
Chicago	7,30 "	5,55 "	7,00 "	9,00 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	9,50 "	12,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,55 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,50 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	3,25 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	4,43 "	5,08 "	7,43 "	7,07 "
A	6,20 "	6,30 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	[illegible]	6,50 "	[illegible]	9,35 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,17 "	[illegible]	10,05 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9,05 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	11,20 "	10,45 "	[illegible]	1,50 P. M
Rochester	2,35 P. M	12,55 A. M.	11,05	3,37 "
Pittsburgh	3,45 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	4,40 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6 daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mixed.	Mail.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 a m	9 20 a m	4 50 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	5 05
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	5 15
Stoners (Gravel pit)	7 31	9 59	5 22
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 32
Auburn	8 01	10 39	5 50
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	[illegible]
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 05
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 18
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 43
Jonesville		3 50	
Jackson Arr	11 40	11 40	9 18 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mixed.	Mail.
Jackson Leave	[illegible] p m	8 15 a m	6 00 a m
Jonesville		10 30	
Angola	8 23	2 38	8 57
Pleasant Lake	8 41	2 53	9 11
Summit	8 50	3 18	9 22
Waterloo	9 18	3 48	9 40
Auburn	9 40	4 08	9 55
New Era	10 00	4 28	10 11
Stoners (Gravel pit)	10 13	4 40	10 20
Huntertown	10 20	4 48	10 26
Academie	10 32	5 06	10 37
Ft. Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	10 55

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
A. REESE, Ass't Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	1:40 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:53 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	2:06 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:19 "	2:15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	12:55 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	1:01 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	1:15 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	1:40 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March 4, '71.

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

a the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings.

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Notice to Builders.

Bids will be received by I. M. Thomas, Township Trustee, for the erection of a School House, in District No. 2, Union Township, DeKalb County, Ind. Said School House to be built of stone and brick; to be 22 feet wide, 30 feet long, and 12 feet high. All the material will be furnished on the ground. The letting of the contract will take place on Saturday, May 27th, 1871 to the lowest responsible bidder, at my office in Auburn.
I. M. THOMAS Trustee
April 4, 1871.

For the Courier.

SWITZERLAND.

BY REV. A. W. LAMPORT.

Switzerland away, away,
Speed my lone bark some future day,
For land of lands, the earth around
My fancy visions there have found.

There alpine streams with rippling tide
Wash gray and smooth the mountain's side
The plains with golden grain are bright,
With bleating flocks, the hills are white.

When, still and slow o'er eastern hills
Till all the realm serene she fills,
Comes night with mantle cold and gray,
In round alternate chasing day.

How grand, reflecting on the deep
Of Lucerne's placid waves asleep,
Those orbs of light that racing round
Are shadowed in her [illegible] profound.

The Baltic winds that Russia sweep,
The [illegible] Mont Blanc's steep
Pour [illegible] upon the [illegible]
The perfumed treasures of the air.

Grand are thy lakes and meadows bright,
And grand each thunder ridden height;
And grand would be the whose hours,
Were lost in thy romantic bowers.

[illegible]
Through high waves my bark is rolled,
On deck I'll stand, O magic spell!
And about to hail the "Land of Tell."

Four Men Convicted of the Murder of a Man who is Yet Alive.

In September, 1868, a man whose name was given as David Crayton, was supposed to have been drowned in the river, to which he was driven by a mob of negroes. Four of the negroes, to-wit: Ed. Brooks, Mike McLelan, Silas Davis and John Clayborn, were subsequently convicted, the latter of manslaughter, and the others of being accessories. Clayborn is now in prison undergoing a twenty-one years' sentence, and the others have served out their time and are free. On the trial, it is said that no death was proved, and that important witness for the defence were not summoned to testify, and the defendants were loosely defended.

Be that as it may, it is certain that Maj. A. L. Robinson has now in his possession certain affidavits showing that the man Brayton, or 'Pony,' as he was then known is still living, Irwin Alexander, a colored man, who saw Pony swim from the Quickstep to the Sallie Y., met him about six months ago in Paducah, and conversed with him. Pony seemed pleased at the droll idea that four 'nagars' had been convicted of his murder, when he was still alive.

Jack Stone, a colored man, well known in Evansville, has also seen and recognized Crayton at Paducah.

Crayton's account of his escape is that he was not struck by the sticks or lumps of coal thrown at him, but that diving, he swam under the water from the steamer Linton, where he first attacked the negroes with an adze. He says he rose just under the guards of the steamer Quickstep, and keeping in the shadow swam around to the Salie Y. There he ascended the wheel into the wheel-house, and was secreted by his countrymen, and went to Henderson. On the way down a purse was made up for him, and he went to St. Louis. Since that time he has never been nearer to Evansville than Paducah, always leaving any steamer that came above that place.

Fish Certainly to Retire From the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A member of the High Joint Commission, who has been in daily communication with Secretary Fish during the past two months, and who has been on the closest terms of intimacy with him during that time, says there is no doubt that Mr. Fish will leave the Cabinet as soon as the Commission is dissolved. Indeed, he says he knows he will go, and that the matter is arranged between the President and the Secretary, the former at last having given his consent. It is also written the knowledge of the writer that Mr. Fish has, upon two occasions, in writing, sent his resignation to the President, the latter bearing date October 12th 1870. His retirement can not be delayed longer than the 1st of June. It is asserted that a New Yorker will take his place, and that one will be selected who is able to entertain in the same manner Fish has done to the tune of thirty thousand dollars a year, that being about all a Secretary of State will have to do after the foreign complications are settled. No other member of the Cabinet pretends to entertain, and the burden has fallen very heavily upon Fish. He has given more dinners, reception parties, suppers and other entertainments than all the rest of the Cabinet put together, and the President thrown in.—*Cin. Commercial.*

Mutton the Best Meat.

A great many tillers of the soil drag out miserable days, simply because they will persist in eating salt pork hams and shoulders in spring and summer, when a dish of good mutton would give them new life and strength. We mean to repeat a thousand times, or at least till what we say has some effect upon our countrymen, that a pound of lean, tender, juicy mutton can produce for half the cost of the same quantity of fat pork; that it is infinitely healthier food, especially in the summer season; and that those who eat it become more muscular, and can do more work with greater ease to themselves, than those who eat fat pork. We know nothing more delicious than smoked mutton hams of the Southdown breed of sheep. Venison itself is not superior. By smoking a portion of the flesh of a sheep, most families can dispose of the four quarters in an economical manner, before any part of it would spoil.

The Boonville Enquirer says there is an unusual number of snakes in that part of the county this spring.

The Henry County Joint Stock Agricultural Society is making extensive preparation for its fair this fall.

A Touching Incident.

Some years ago we visited P[illegible], N. H., to attend a mass meeting of the Washingtonians. As we were passing along one of the principal streets, our attention was attracted by the ringing of a bell, succeeded by the stentorian voice of the sturdy crier, who was announcing the meeting. As he approached us, we said to him:

"Friend! I hope you are personally interested in the object about which you are making so much noise for the good of others."

"Ah!" said he, "I am glad you mention it. I want to tell you about it. I am ashamed to tell you I was an awful drunkard. I'll tell you what turned me round. I was terribly dry, one morning, and wanted something. I handed my youngest boy only six years old, some coppers and a jug, and told him to go and get me a pint of rum. It was a real cold morning and Willie's trowsers were thin and ragged, and he had no great coat nor mittens. Willie did'nt want to go; but I scolded him and he started a few steps, and then stopped and said:

"Father, I wish you would give me a cent to buy a stick of candy."

"I said go along, and not bother me about a stick of candy. The little fellow began to cry and stammered out:

"Father, you never give me any money to buy candy. Tommy Jones (he was the rumseller's boy) has candy every day, and he says I can't have any because my father's a drunkard.'

"I felt as though lightning had struck me. "Good God! said I, "has it come to this? Have I been paying my money to support the rumseller and his wife in luxury, while my own little boy could not have a single cent for candy? Yes, I am a drunkard; but old Jones' children won't sneer at Willie and me any longer.'

"I called my boy back, and took the jug and the money. Here are the coppers said he, taking them from his pocket—five of them, I will keep as long as I live, and when I die, leave them as a sacred legacy to my children. I have got six, and a good wife besides. You don't look upon a drunkard now! Thank God, I am saved and my home is happy! I will do what I can to save others. Stranger—that jug don't go to Jones' now, and my boy's as smart as his!" Having told me 'about it,' he again rang his bell and walked away, proclaiming as before, the invitation to attend the great convention. The name of the noble man has passed from memory; but his history is fresh in our mind, and is given very nearly in his own words.

Dangers of Long Ocean Steamers.

The fashion for building long ocean steamers recalls to a correspondent's memory the following story:

I am reminded of the loss of the steamer Home, many years ago, on a voyage from New York, I think, to Charleston.—She broke in two at the moment when the bow and stern of the vessel were raised by waves so high as to deprive the center of the steamer of the support of the sea, and many lives were lost. The defense of unseaworthiness was made, and perhaps proved, but the counsel for the owners so completely described the character of the defence in his opening sentence, that scarcely a hope existed that it would be maintained. It was old George Griffin, as he was then called, who summed up for the prosecution. "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury," said he, "you have heard the tragedy of the Home for the benefit of the underwriters." Mr. Lord, the counsel of the insurance company, has just concluded a powerful argument to show the danger to human life if such vessels were encouraged, and the opening remark of Mr. Griffin was so truly descriptive as to occasion a smile throughout the court room. The Jury found that she was seaworthy, but she undoubtedly lacked the strength necessary for a rough voyage. But the danger from great length is of another sort. Occasionally steamers of that kind get in the trough of the sea and are greatly embarrassed to get out until the storm is over.

A Telegraphic Blunder.

Col. Parke, formerly of the Fourth Mich. Cavalry, but now located in Nebraska, and interested in the colonization scheme, telegraphed to Mr. LaMunyan, of Chessaning, that if his services were needed here by the Association, he would come on immediately. Mr. LaM. immediately telegraphed back that he should be at Omaha in a few days, and that he (the Col.) might meet him there. A few days after the above gentleman was surprised to see the Colonel step into his office with the remark, "Well, you see, I've come as you desire."

Upon being told that there must be a mistake somewhere, as Mr. La Munyan never sent such a dispatch, the Colonel produced the telegram, which sure enough read, "Meet me here." Together they went to the telegraph office, and calling for the original dispatch, found that it read, "I shall be at Omaha, meet me there." It would seem, therefore, that the error rested with the operator, who had caused the Colonel to travel, with all possible speed a distance of 1,100 miles by simply omiting the letter "T," which made 'there' read 'here.' Although, apparently a trivial thing, the omission of one letter caused a great deal of trouble and expense. The question now is ought the gentleman to be a sufferer through the operator.—*Saginaw Enterprise.*

The trial of Proctor for murder, was commenced at Goshen yesterday, before Judge Wood.

Over one hundred sheep were killed by dogs in a single night recently, in Montgomery County.

The News Condensed.

[illegible] is going to erect a rolling mill for the manufacture of steel rails.

The proposed visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, to this country has been abandoned.

On Saturday the subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan and reached a little over $64,000,000.

The Palisade Car Manufactory in Detroit was burned last Thursday. Loss $40,000; insurance $20,000.

General Sheridan and Mrs. Lincoln and her son Thaddeus arrived at New York on Wednesday, by the steamer Russia.

It is reported in N. Y. that Mr. Bancroft has resigned his post as United States Minister to the North German Confederation.

A youth in Rush County made a big mistake a few days since, in swallowing aconite for whisky. He was pumped out.

Chuck, the murderer of his father-in-law Thomas Harrison, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, the jury affixing the death penalty.

A final settlement of the coal miners' difficulties was effected at Pottsville on Thursday, and an arrangement is now being drawn up by the committee.

The ship city of Quebec, from London bound for Quebec, was wrenched at dead Island on the night of the 8th. She is a total loss, and all the crew were drowned.

The common Council of Chicago has ordered the taxes on the ground in which is the grave of Senator Douglas to be paid from the general fund. To have done less would have been infamous.

Fifty years ago a lady carried the mails once a week between Fredonia and Buffalo, N. Y. It is a sad reflection to the woman's rights people that a lady does not now carry the mails there.

This item is strictly true. A Paris (Ky) paper tells it, and it is that sixteen ladies in that town sat together in a private room without any restraint, and never spoke a word for two hours.

Mr. Colfax has already laid the corner-stone of his factory for the manufacture of maple sugar carpet tacks, which will be in running order at South Bend by the time he retires from public life.

It is said that the desk on which Horace Greely learned to write was sold recently at auction for ten cents. Then the man that bought it got sold. Horace Greeley never learned to write once in his life.

The trunk lines from New York have commenced cutting rates on western bound freights. The Erie has also reduced the passenger tariff, and it is expected other lines will follow suit before summer travel opens.

The man who murdered Mrs. Catharine Peters near Centerville Illinois, last month, after endeavoring to outrage her person, has been captured. There are such strong proofs against him as to leave no doubt of his guilt.

Crop reports from the country surrounding Memphis are very gloomy, owing to the cold weather, heavy rains, hail and caterpillars. In a great many sections the planters have commenced replanting both cotton and corn.

Horace Greeley is going to Texas to tell the people assembled at the annual fair of the Houston Blood Stock Association what he knows about farming. He goes by special invitation, and will spend a fortnight in Texas.

A reaction is setting in among the laborers in the Pennsylvania coal mining mining district. Many engaged in the strike have begun to realize the hope-lessness of the struggle wherein muscle has to take the field against organized wealth, and feeling the pinchings of want, they are desirous of resuming work.

The usual amount of "bounce" which we are customed to see following in the wake of a prize fizzle, is making its appearance. Coburn, after showing the white feather last Thursday, comes out in a card challenging Mace to fight him immediately for $10,000, and Tom. Allen puts in a bid to fight Coburn or O'Balwin. Tom no doubt means business.

A. H. Resse, of Jackson, Michigan, has been appointed Superintendent of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan railroad with R. T. Laughten as assistant. This road is being pushed to completion with all the energy that characterize Mr. Joy's railroad undertakings. Iron is being laid from Detroit west and Lansing east at the rate of a mile a day.

John Greiner of Columbus, Ohio, ex-Govenor of New Mexico and author of the famous Log Cabin songs of 1840, died of paralysis at the Oliver House, Toledo, at five o'clock Saturday morning. He was a representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Ohio, which has just closed its session at that city. His remains have been taken to Columbus for interment.

The annual report of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company shows the gross earnings of the road for the year ending Dec. 1st, to have been $3,360,166; net earnings $789,741; increase of passenger traffic over previous year, 35 per cent; ditto of freight 71 per cent; ditto of earnings from passenger traffic, 56 per cent; ditto of live stock transported, 162 per cent.

The New York Sun of Saturday says that a rumor abounds in financial circles that Commodore Vanderbilt has concluded a bargain to buy out the interest of Jay Gould and James Fisk Jr., and thier friends in the Erie Railway. It is said that he is to take all their stock at market price and pay them bonds of three million of dollars. The arrangement is not consummated, but it is believed that these are the terms agreed upon.

WASN'T MARRIED.—It is [illegible] the practice of pretty ladies to wear a veil. Not even coquetry will dispense with the pleasure of showing a lovely countenance, and the most modest and retiring beauty likes to be admired for the regularity and delicacy of her features.

These reflections passed rapidly through the mind of a well-known magistrate riding up town recently, by his side sat a lady who, from a single glimpse of her countenance, he imagined that he knew her. At last he ventured the remark that the day was pleasant.

"Yes," murmured the female.

"Why do you wear a veil?" asked the dispenser of justice.

"Lest I attract attention."

"It is the province of men to admire,' replied the gallant man of law.

"Not when they are married."

"But I,m not."

"Indeed!"

"Oh no I'm a bachelor."

The lady quietly removed her veil, disclosing to the astonished magistrate the face of his mother-in-law. He had business elsewhere suddenly.

THE EXPRESS TICKET.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

One of the pleasantest journeys I ever took was made a short time back, in company with a total stranger, but who proved to be the most chatty most communicative person I ever met with, although his code of morals was undoubtedly rather lax. We got at the London terminus, and as he almost at once asked me where I was going, we found we were each bound to the same large city. I fancied he had been dining rather geniously, from his face, which was a little flushed; he had plenty of excellent cigars, and was very liberal with them; and ere we had ridden half-a-dozen miles, he produced a pack of cards, and asked me to play. I declined, and he said with a smile: "Afraid of strangers with cards? Well, you are quite right," but we shall do no harm to each other."

I hastened to assure him that I had no suspicions as regarded himself, but that I did not care for cards.

"There you are to blame," he returned, "you should always suspect strangers who want you to play at cards. Why should a man carry a pack with him, if he does not intend to profit by their use? Take my advice, and always be on your guard."

"But," I said with a smile, "by you rule you would lead me to suspect you."

"You wouldn't be far wrong, if you did," he replied, with a very meaning nod. "I only wished to play for a cup of coffee at the refreshment station; but I have played in railway carriages for very different stakes—and won them. However, I am all right to-night, and don't want to win anybody's money. I cleared eight hundred over the Leger, and that will last me some time.'

I congratulated him on his good fortune, and said I wished I had been as lucky.

"If it shouldn't do you more good than it will me, you needn't mind," he returned, "light come, light go; but still it is better to have a few hundreds in your pocket than to be without a penny to pay your fare, as I have been on this very railway."

"Indeed," I ejaculated, as he made a pause here; "that must have been awkward."

"Awkward! I beleive you," he said "But there! a man with his head screwed on the right way, need never be at loss in a rich country like this. I hadn't a penny—at any rate, I hadn't a tenth part of the required fare—with me; I was bound to keep an engagement a long way down the line, and I had not a friend to lend me a sixpence; and here I found myself, one evening, a quarter of an hour before the started. Something like a fix, eh! What should you have done?"

"Well," I replied, I hardly knew, "if I had a watch——"

"But I hadn't," he returned, "not anything else that would fetch two pound seven, the price of a ticket. A first-class ticket, of course, I mean; I made up my mind to ride first-class; I liked it the best, and under the circumstances, it was just as feasible as any other."

"Then, perhaps, I should have gone to the station-master or superintendent," I said "and told him all about it, and if that wouldn't do, I must have stopped in London."

"Then, it wouldn't have done, you may swear," he replied, "station-masters are not so soft as that. Well, now, I'll tell you all about it; and it may be of use to you to know, some day, what is possible to be done in such a fix."

I nodded my thanks, and he began:

"I need not tell you how I came to be so placed—speculative men are often in such a position; we always get out of it somehow, however, and I did, this time. When I arrived at the station, there was the train, with the engine waiting a little way off, blazing and hissing away; some of the passengers had taken their seats, but some of them were walking up and down or having a parting glass with their friends, or looking at the book-stalls. How I envied the shabbiest of them all! for he, whoever he was, had got his ticket, and I could not get mine. If the train had gone right through, I would have taken my seat, and chanced dropping out before they stopped; but I knew they would not do. If the the journey had been all by the same engine, I would have lain at the back end of the tender, on the coke, as I did once to a place nearly a hundred miles down the line; but I knew they changed engines, so this, again, wouldn't do. I saw one person on the platform whom I recognized, but as he was a clergyman—a Dean, in fact—who was always preaching against us racing men, and had once actually persuaded the town people to put their races down, I knew he was of no use. Yet I couldn't keep away from him; he had a sort of fascination for me; I may call it a presentiment that he was to to get me out of my hobble. Well, the bustle increased; you know, of course, how busy the station gets just before an express starts. The engine came back and was hooked on; the porters ran about with their barrows of baggage; the passengers left the refreshment rooms and book-stalls, and clustered around the doors of the carriages; the Dean got into an apartment by himself, and there was I walking up and down in the darkest part of the platform, and only five minutes left.

I paused for a moment before a little room where I saw the guards go in and out, and wondered whether one of the men would let me ride with him if I told him of a good thing I knew—I really did not know of it—for the Cambridgeshire; when all at once a splendid idea struck me. It was the very thing! The door of the little room was half-open, so that I could see that no one was in there, and serveral coats and caps, belonging to the guards were hanging on the walls. I glanced down the platform; every railway official seemed up to his eyes in—business—no one was looking that way. I popped into the room—in an instant had put on a coat and cap, which fitted me beautifully—and was out again in a few seconds. There was no time for reflection, nor did I need any; My mind was already made up, so, pushing past the people with the air of a regular guard, born and bred, I put my head into the carriage where the Dean sat, and said: "Tickets, if you please." The old gentleman was reading a book; he looked round, pushed his spectacles a little higher on his nose, and exclaiming: "Dear me! I had quite forgotten," he handed out his ticket, which I very cooly pocketed, and was moving away, when the old gentleman said: "This is a new rule, to take tickets at starting, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir," I answered, touching my cap; "only been in force this month, sir."

"Oh," he said, and began reading his book again.

At this instant the bell for starting rang, and the guards began to brawl out: "Any more going on?" but there was plenty of time for me. I dashed back to the little room, but hang me! if there wasn't a guard in there, feeling among the great coats, and swearing horribly, as I could hear, at some of his mates, for moving his particular coat out of its place. I stood behind the long, double ladder they wheel about to clean lamps, took off the poor fellows coat and cap, and flung them down by the door, put on my own cap, and hurried across the platform as though I had just come from the refreshment room. The station doors were closed, but a guard catching sight of me shouted: "Now, sir, this way, this way, or you will be too late!" He opened a carriage door and pushed me, just as the whistle and tug came which moved us on. I was in the carriage with the Dean. There was nobody else there, as I well knew, and I really felt very uncomfortable. I didn't at all suppose he would recognize me, but yet there was sort of feeling which made me wish that the guard had put me anywhere else. However, there was no help for it now, and I made up my mind to see at once if there was any danger of recognition; so the first time he put down his book, although it was only to cut some leaves, I offered him a newspaper. He declined it; but I had obtained an opening, and I followed up my offer with a few remarks about the weather etc.—quite enough to let me see that he did not at all remember my voice. I couldn't sleep, but I pretended to do so, and on we went, scarcely another word having been spoken on either side, until the train slackened speed; and I knew we were near the station where they examined tickets, and where, of course, the murder would be out. When the carriages drew up alongside the ticket-platform, and I could hear the familiar "All tickets ready," I feigned to be reading my paper very intently, although in reality I was watching and listening with all my might, I saw the Dean look up curiously when he first heard the shouts; he listened too, with a puzzled air, and took off his spectacles and wiped them, as that would help him to understand it; however, I have no doubt that he thought the notice did not apply to him, so he calmly put his glasses on again. At that moment a guard—a regular one this time, I thought to myself—looked in, and of course said: "Tickets, if you please." I gave him mine, which he merely glanced at and returned; and then I screwed myself into a corner, as I could manage. The old clergyman had, of course, done nothing. "Now, sir, if you please," said the guard.

"Eh?" returned the old Dean, looking round, and pushing up his spectacles, which seemed to be a habit with him.

"Tickets, sir, tickets! look alive, if you please sir," answered the old man.

"Tickets! tickets," echoed the Dean: "mine is all right. I have given it up."

"Not to me, sir," said the guard; "and no one else has been near this carriage."

"Oh, but I gave it up before we started," explained the old gentleman; "the guard said it a new rule—has only been in force this month."

[illegible] I thought I should have burst with laughter here, the Dean explained this so innocently.

"New rule, sir!" said the guard. "No such thing. We examine the tickets here, and take them at your journey's end."

"Now, Popkins!" shouted a superior of some kind; "haven't you finished with that carriage yet?"

"Come, sir, [illegible] with that ticket," urged the guard [illegible]

"What do you mean?" demanded the clergyman, who was clearly getting angry. "What do you mean, sir? I have given up my ticket to one of your men, and I am rather inclined to think it was yourself."

Popkins was now shouted at again very angrily, and his answer brought two or three others round to the carriage door.

"Now, what's all this delay about?" said a man in a swaggering tone (I suppose he was in some authority there)—"What's all this about, Popkins?"

"Why, said the guard, "this party hasn't got a ticket. He says he gave it up at London; and not satisfied with that, says he gave it to me."

"Nay, nay; I am not certain about that," said the old gentleman. "I only say I gave it up to some guard, who told me it was a new rule, and he was much another man as yourself."

"Oh, that won't do," said the chief officers very harshly; "we must have your ticket, or your money, or else we shall remove you from your carriage. We have these games tried on us often."

"Do you, indeed?" said the old gentleman. "Do you, indeed?" There is my card, sir, and I shall leave you to take your own course."

Well, then they saw who he was, they naturally [illegible] bit, and grew more civil; but by this time the other passengers had got anxious, and were putting their heads out of the windows, and asking what was the matter.

"Perhaps this gentleman," says the guard, meaning, of course, myself, "who must have been in the carriage at the time, can tell you something about it. You didn't give up your ticket, sir, because I have just examined it."

"Unfortunately," said the Dean speaking before I could answer; "this gentleman was not in the carriage; he came in just as the train was starting, and after the collection of all the tickets."

The men looked at one another, and I could see they did not believe the story at all.

"I am afraid, sir, you are under a great mistake," said the chief one; "and we shall be compelled to write to you for this money, if you do not pay now. We can't keep the train here all night, so you must do as you please, as, of course, we can have our remedy against you."

The old gentleman looked angrier than ever, and pulling out his purse exclaimed. "There, sir; there is your money; but, rely on it, you will hear from Jessom & Jessom, my solicitors, sir on the matter. It is an atrocious robbery!"

"You will have your ticket given you at the next station," said the other. "I will not delay the train by going to my office now; I send word on by the guard. But depend upon it sir, you are in error; you are indeed. All right, forward!"

"Error, sir! error?" exclaimed the Dean. "You shall see, sir, you shall see I don't care for for your ticket. You may make me pay again, when I get to my destination, I believe this company is capable of anything; but I will teach them a lesson. This gentleman shall be my witness of the transaction. I will take your card, sir."

The men cleared from the windows, for the engine whistle sounded, and off we went. "Oblige me with your card, sir," continued the Dean. "I need not hardly ask you ever saw so nefarious a proceeding!"

"Never, sir; absolutely scandalous!" I replied. "But do you think it will be worth your while to take any further notice of it? It will involve you in a great deal of trouble."

"Trouble, sir! What do I care for that," demanded the Dean, indignantly. "It is my duty to expose such conduct; and I will do it. I will thank you for your card, sir."

I felt it would be dangerous to refuse a card; so I expressed my sympathy with him, and gave him the card of a foreign gentleman of my acquaintance, which I luckily had in my pocket. Then the old gentleman seemed to be brooding over his injury and scarcely spoke another word. When we came to the refreshment station, the guard brought him his ticket, which he took without a syllable and at, our next station we both got out. I saw his carriage was waiting for him, and I have no doubt that Mrs. Dean had all particulars before an hour was over. As for my friend whose card I gave, I never heard whether the Dean had tried to find him out or not; in fact, although I called him my friend, we were by no means friendly——. "You think the whole transaction rather, fishy, eh?" [illegible] my companion interrupting himself [illegible]

"I think it downright dishonesty," said I frankly, "unless you repay the Dean."

"Oh, I did that," responded he. "I sent the old gentleman a Post Office order in the name of my foreign friend. I'm a racing man and up to a thing or two, but I'm as straight as a die for honesty."

Well well. I wonder where my companion [illegible] friend is now. I dare say [illegible] has gone once too often to the [illegible] in his race, as with the thousand and other clever fellows [illegible] read of in [illegible]

The Courier.

AUBURN IND. MAY 26, 1871.

Governor Jewell in his inaugural, congratulates the State of Connecticut, that during the last year the State indebtedness had been decreased to $700,000. He pointedly omitted to say that this reduction was effected by his Democratic predecessor, ex-Governor English.

The hope is entertained that when Greeley goes back from Texas he will be able to write a considerable paper upon what he knows about the Ku Klux. He has been dealing upon second hand information, hitherto. The fact that he is not hanged ought to be pretty fair evidence that the people of the Southern States through which he passed are law abiding.

Mr. Grant knew what he was about when he took to his bosom that unprincipled embodiment of political iniquity which goes by the name of Simon Cameron. Witness the action of the recent Republican convention in Pennsylvania. It endorses the administration in decided terms, and declares in favor of his renomination. So much for business.

It is stated that Com. Vanderbilt avows it as his opinion that the Erie Railway can be made to pay dividends upon $80,000,000, besides paying the interest on its present debt. The present capital of the company is $70,000,000, and the total capital and debt about $102,000,000. The New York Sun is authority for the declaration that Vanderbilt has bought out the interest of Fisk and Gould in the road, taking all their stock at the market price, and paying them a bonus of three million dollars.

What Does the Republican Party Stand on?

What is the position of the Republican party as defined by Executive, Representative and Federal majorities?

Its administrative system is based upon a protective tariff, and paper money. Out of this grew subsidies to railways and ocean lines, land grants, exemptions from taxation, etc.

Its governmental system, i. e., the enforcement of its authority, is based on two measures: The denial of amnesty, and the subordination of the civil to the military power. Out of this grew the various laws for the regulation of State elections by Federal Marshals and troops, and the usurpation of the treaty making powers, and of the power to initiate war, and his arrogation of superiority to Congress.

This whole scheme of policy violates not only the letter and spirit of the Constitution, but every principle of American liberty. The founders of the government entertained a horror of paper money; for they were fresh from the realization of its delusiveness and dishonesty. The United States Court has through a series of decisions, running down to 1870, decided against their paper legal tenders. But one of the Judges dies, and two new Judges are appointed, and the decision of a Republican Court is overruled by a majority of its least respectable Judges. One result of the decision is to perpetuate the paper money system, and to prolong that dishonest policy by which the government pays bondholders in gold and compels the people to accept payment of debts in depreciated paper.

As to the protective Tariff as now exists, it was never contemplated by the wildest partisans of protection in former years, and has no parallel in this age, and has no defenders except the hirelings of the protected interests and the blind partisans who defend indiscriminately all the acts of administration.

The denial of amnesty to a class of citizens—which excludes them from suffrage and office—is a refutation of the terms of peace granted to the Confederate armies when they surrendered. It is a violation of the pledge of peace offered by Grant when a candidate for the presidency. It is against the humane sentiment of the American people; and is as impolitic as it is unjust.

We want no Poland, no Ireland, no conquered and dependent province, with people feeding upon discontent and growing up in hatred of their government and of their fellow citizens. We want a government of free citizens in free and equal States.

As to the military usurpation at Washington which seeks to subordinate civil authority everywhere, and which arrogates to a military executive the right to create war, we can only say is, that if it is permitted to carry out its ends, or to perpetuate its power, the end of the Republic has come. The old government ends and a new one takes its place. The rule of Force takes the place of the new law of Opinion. A vicious and irresponsible government will dispose of the liberties and rights of a degraded and imbecile people.

"Ef I had been eating dried apples for a week, an' den took to drinkin' for a mont, I couldn't feel more swell'd up dan I am dis minnit wid pride and vanity at seeing such a full 'tendance hab dis evenin'," said a colored preacher in Louisville.

Selling Offices—A Rival to Jesse R. Grant.

It appears that the office-peddling propensities of the President's father are reproduced in other persons possessing influence with Gen. Grant's Administration. We published the other day the evidence that Gen. Cooper, one of President Grant's Collectors of Internal Revenue in Tennessee, has been offering to sell subordinate places at prices varying from $250 to $650 each; and now we have from Toledo the testimony that three of the most important offices in that Congressional district were lately put up for sale at the price of $4,000 for the three. The testimony to this effect is complete and conclusive. It was given by Mr. Alexander Reed, recently Postmaster of Toledo—a gentleman of distinguished character and unquestionable antecedents—and by Mr. J. Swihart and Mr. George E. Welles, the Collector and Assessor of Internal Revenue at Toledo.

These three gentlemen publish a statement that in the latter part of February last one L. M. Hunt, a friend of the present administration in that district, who is especially influential with Dr. E. D. Peck, the member of Congress, caused to be made to them a proposition that if they would pay him four thousand dollars in cash they should be keep in office, and that otherwise they should be turned out. This proposition they refused, and they refused it still more decisively at a subsequent interview had with Mr. Hunt on the 18th of March last Whereupon President Grant, on the 19th inst., appointed one E. V. McMaken to be Postmaster in Mr. Reed's place, and the appointment was confirmed by the Senate on the same day. Whether the internal revenue officers, who also joined with Mr. Reed in refusing to pay for their places, have yet been turned out or not, we do not know; but if they are still in office, they will doubtless have to go soon.

Facts like these show, in a startling manner, the extent to which the sales of offices influence of President Grant. In Cincinnati his father puts the price of a gauger's appointment at $500; in Tennessee one of his Collectors of Internal Revenue gets from $250 to $650 for subordinate places; and in Toledo $4,000 is asked as the price of one Postmaster's one Assessor's and one Collector's commission. How many more instances of such corruption may come to the public knowledge it is impossible to say; but these few afford indications that the same debasement and depravity are like to exist in every part of the country. And why should this not be the case? With a President greedy for presents, and appointing men to the highest offices in return for donations to himself; with a convicted bribe-taker kept in a place of great importance and responsibility; and with the President's father confessing that he thought it right to take $500 for a gauger's appointment, how can the sentiment of honor and morality be expected to prevail in the subordinate departments of the governmet, or among the rank and file of the Republican party?—*The New York Sun.*

A Thrilling Scene.

The pavilion of Van Amburgh's menagerie was the scene of a most exciting event, last Thursday afternoon. Part of the entertainment is the entrance into a cage of lions by a misguided gentleman in tights and spangles. In consequence of the illness of the regular performer, a new lion-tamer was called in. As per advertisement, he entered the den, and his reception was very unlike that of the Scriptural Daniel. The tactics of his predecessor had been to keep the animals apart as they were habitually in their cages. This gentleman, however, suffered the four to get together, and they turned upon and assaulted him, with fearful roars. There were two lions and two lionesses, all fullgrown, and as they rushed upon him with flashing eyes, striking at him with their heavy paws, and snapping and snarling, the scene was a frightful one. The large audience, consisting of men, women and children, rose to their feet, and with low cries of horror, and blanched countenances, gazed upon the awful spectacle of a fellow-mortal cooped up in a small cage, and engaged in a desperate struggle for life with four powerful lions. The enraged beasts bounded against and bent the slender bars of the cage, and continued to snap and strike at the frightened man, who strove to get at his pistol, and failing, was fain to beat them back with the loaded butt of his whip. He cried lustily for help, which speedily came. Iron bars were thrust into the cage to impede the movements of the lions; a little door was opened near the floor, and the tamed lion-tamer backed out through it with more regard to speed than grace. He was scraped on the side, arm and [illegible] by the lions, but his injuries, we hope, were slight. The lions fought among themselves for a little while, but fresh beef being thrown into them, they soon stopped, and were finally separated by the iron grates which divide the cage into two compartments.—*Huntington Herald.*

Definitions of Bible Terms.

A day's journey was thirty-three and one-fifth miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet nearly.

A cubit is twenty-two inches nearly.

A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eight inches.

A shekel of gold was $8 09.

A talent of silver was $538 32.

A talent of gold was $13,809.

A piece of silver, or a penny, was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A gerah was a cent.

A mite was a cent.

An epha, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.

A hin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

A omer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

Brown township, Harrison County, has forty widows, and only four widowers.

Dick Holliwood, the referee in the Mace-Coburn fight, has addressed a letter to the sporting fraternity of the United States, in which he says, "I desire it to be fully understood that I shall use every honorable means in power to have the affair terminate in a fair and square stand up fight, in accordance with the rules of the P. R., and to effect this end I am not to be intimidated by the friends of either party or by outsiders. On my arrival at this, I met with the representatives of Mace and Coburn to determine their next place of meeting. Without regard to the wishes of either party, each urging different places, I named the place and time of meeting to be at Kansas City, on the 3d day of June, and will give the principals sufficient notice of the hour and place for the toss up. Both men object to the location on account of distance, but believing it equally as fair for the one as for the other, I see no reason to change my decision. Both men claim the championship of the world, and for the benefit of the public interested I am, in my position as referee, determined that such honor shall no longer remain a question on paper between them, but must be decided by a fair fight in the ring. May the best man win."

The Chicago *Republican* figured up the following array of crimes gleaned from its Northwestern exchanges recieved in one day:

Deliberate murders, 6; suicides, 5; supposed poisoning, 3; highway robberies, in which the victims were nearly killed, 7; shootings, growing out of domestic difficulties, 5; and six forgeries in amounts of over $5,000.

These were stumbled on by the news editors without special search for that character of news, and are set down as a mere page from the grand record of crime for that day. From this the *Republican* moralizes that the Ku Klux is at work in the North as well as in the South; lawlessness is on the increase in both sections and the irresistible tendency is in a contrary direction to that of improvement. Crime is undoubtedly prevalent, but it is doubtful if the South is at all able to compete with the Northwest in that particular, judging by that specimen.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* speaking of the riots in the mining districts of this State, puts it in this shape:

Why has not General Grant sent soldiers there to execute the Ku Klux law? The men killed were only Irishmen. Had they been negroes, Government officials would have been swarming, and Government bayonets bristling around there before this time. See how quickly they mustered to arrest men in North Carolina accused of only whipping some negro men and white women living unlawfully together there. But in Pennsylvania Irishmen may be *murdered* in squads by disguised assassins—Irishmen who had violated no law, but were only claiming the right to labor for the support of their families—and the Federal Government takes no cognizance of the matter.

A horrible murder was committed at Benna Vista, near Indianapolis, on the 12th inst. A young man named Lord, formely from Boone county, Iowa, was stabbed three times, by a ruffian named Yancy. There seems to have been no cause for the murder on the lad's part, but Yancy, prepared his weapon by grinding it, then sallied forth bent on killing some one. He was overheard to threaten the life of several of the citizens, and probably did not know who it was that he wanted to kill. He is reported as a very disreputable man, cruel to his family, and his wife, who it is said is a very estimable woman, will recieve the sympathy of the citizens in her trouble.

Only Sam, Dat's All.—Here is a very good anecdote, reminding one of Mrs. Stowe's "Topsy."

During the last winter a contraband came into the Federal lines of North Carolina, and was marched up to the officer of the day to give an account of himself, when the following dialogue ensued:

"What's your name?"

"My name's Sam."

"Sam what?"

"No sah; not Sam What. I'se just Sam."

"What's your other name?"

"I hasn't got no oder name. I'se Sam—dat's all."

"What's your master's name?"

"I'se got no master now, sah; massa runned away—yah! yah! I'se free nigger now."

"What's your father and mother's name?"

"I'se got none—neber had none. I'se jist Sam—ain't nobody else."

"Have you neither father, mother brother or sister?"

"No sah; neber had none. No bruder, no sister, no fader, moter, no mama—nothin' but Sam. *When you see Sam you see all dars is of us.*"

Fort Vanves was occupied by the Versailles troops on Saturday, the garrison escaping by the subterranean passage to Fort Montrogue. Fifty guns and eight mortars fell in to the hands of the victors. The Versailles army is advancing at all points upon Paris and continues to gain ground, particularly in the direction of the Maillot gate. The breaching batteries are now ready to open fire on the enciente of the city.

Paris special says: "On Saturday Dombrowski issued orders that all officers refusing to obey the commands of their superiors should be shot. He reviewed 5,000 men Sunday morning at Neuilly, and was received with great enthusiasm. After breakfast he rode to the front of Porte Maillot, and, while sitting on a horse, the Versailles soldiers fired rifles and two shell at the general without effect. Dombrowski immediately took off his hat and bowed politely to them. All the communists who saw it cheered lustily."

They have temperance insurance societies in Georgia which are somewhat original. Each member pays five dollars as initiation fee and five dollars dues each month. At the end of the year the money is divided among those who have remained faithful to the pledge.

The Lagrange *Standard* in speaking of the Sinking Fund Act, which Judge Tarkingtin, of the Marion Circuit Court, has declared unconstitutional, strongly condemns the Democratic members of the Legislature for their "ignorance and general inefficiency," as "lawmakers," and states that "*this fund is worth to the parties controlling it from seventy to a hundred thousand dollars per annum*;" and that "*this princely sum of money the State officers pocket as clear gains, and render no account therefor.*" The "*Standard*," which claims to be an independent Republican journal, should have added that the money it mentions has heretofore been annually pocketed by the Republican State officers, of whose and whose conduct thereafter we have heretofore spoken, fearlessly and independently upon this matter, being neither Democrat nor Republican, but, nevertheless, we think the strictures of the *Standard*, in the face of the fact that the Republican State officers have unlawfully pocketed, according to its own computation nearly a million of dollars, are unbecoming an "independent journal." Let the *Standard* fire its volleys at the thieves who have heretofore fattened upon the hard earned earnings of the people of Indiana, and, if the Supreme Court of the State affirm the decision of the Marion Circuit Court, and the Democratic State officers appropriate the interest derived therefrom to their own private purposes, then its denunciations of them will be well-timed and in order. We shall demand—in the event the law is declared unconstitutional—that the Auditor of State account to the State for the interest required on the fund.—*Val. Messenger.*

Whom Do You Prefer.—"If you prefer the keg of lager or the bottle of wine to me," said Mary, "just take them to the magistrate and get married to them."

"What do you mean?" said John.

"Just what I say. I don't want a young man to come here evenings chewing cloves to cover his breath, and hide his habits of drinking. If you like lager more than you love me, just marry it at once, and don't divide your affections between a woman and wine—or a woman and lager; life and liquor have no affinity."

"Why, Mary, how you talk!" exclaimed John.

"Yes, I mean what I say; unless you sign the pledge and keep it, you had better not call here again."

John did sign the pledge, and he kept it and he married Mary.—*Ex.*

On the 6th inst., Lieut. H. B. Cushing, with 20 men of the 3d cavalry, routed by Cochea, the noted Apache chief, with 150 warriors, on Whitstone mountains, southeast from Tucson. Cushing, who was one of the most efficient officers in the territory, and Wm. H. Simpson, a soldier, were killed. The remainder were compelled to retreat to Camp Crittenden. Capts. Sherwood and Moore, with 40 men each, gave pursuit to the savages, who are committing numerous murders.

The prize fight between Joe Coburn and Jim Mace, for the championship of the world, commenced at Port Dover, Canada, last Thursday, but after "sparring" for an hour without a blow being struck, the authorities interfered and broke up the "mill." It is now proposed to try it again on the 2nd of June, in Nebraska.

The Layfaytte *Courier* tells the following "red-hot" story:

A gentleman from Indianapolis, breakfasting at a first-class hotel in this city, the other day, called for two hot plates, and, the dining room being a little chilly, he deliberately sat down on one plate, and took his breakfast on the other. He was intent on having a warm meal.

A terrible accident occurred on the Erie railroad near Atca, N. Y., on last Friday morning wherein five children were killed and about twenty adults more or less injured. The accident was caused by the colliding of two freight trains, in one of which there were about thirty passengers.

San Francisco special of 14th says: "A forage train was attacked by Apaches near Camp Verde, Arizona. One Mexican was killed, another wounded, and 87 cattle captured.

Gov. Jewell was inaugurated Governor of Connecticut and took the oath of office on Monday.

The Kentland newspapers charge $30 for publishing notices of application for license to sell liquors.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1871.

Elizabeth Baily,
Andrew Daily,
vs.
Nancy Klink,
Augustus Klink,
[illegible] Klink,
Jacob Klink,
Sarah Jane Growcock,
James Growcock
Adam Slaughterback &
Catharine Slaughterback.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by H. C. Peterson, their Attorney, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants Augustus Klink, Catharine Slaughterback, and Adam Slaughterback, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August A. D. 1871 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and show cause, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1871.

J. L. [illegible], Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Gilbert J. Patterson is Plaintiff and Levi B. Powell is Defendant requiring me to make the sum of eighty-six Dollars and forty two cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, June 17th A. D. 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate to wit:

The east half of the east half of the North-west quarter of section number twenty-seven [27] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place sell the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sher'ff.

D. D. Moody, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., May 22nd, 1871. $7 [illegible]

Deafness, Catarrh, Scrofula. A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the receipt free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. C. M. Leggett, Jersey city, N. J.

We are now prepared to sell clothing at such low prices that it will pay you to come to the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., as our entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store and are now prepared to sell goods lower than ever.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

To Nebraska, California, Kansas, and the B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is Burlington, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa, [illegible] Missouri, to trunk [illegible] terminal.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where it connects with the Union Pacific road, thence to the great continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land [illegible].

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg it forms close connections, twice a day for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure by no other line. You both over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Remember then, before the people bound westward, to "take the Burlington Route."

SONG ECHO

A New School Book by H. S. Perkins. Price $7.50 per dozen. Contains over two hundred new and beautiful Duets, etc., by Will S. Hays, Webster, Thomas, etc. Every thing is new, fresh and sparkling. Contents and specimen pages sent free. Sample copies mailed free of postage to teachers for 50c. Liberal terms for introduction.

FIFTY DOLLARS WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $3.

Subscribers to Peters' Musical Monthly are getting their music for less than two cents a piece.—Those who have not seen this Musical Magazine should send 30c for a sample copy. The music is by Hays, Thomas, Kinkel, Persley and other popular writers. Two back numbers for 75 cts.

Address, J. L. PETERS,
599 Broadway, New York

April 27, 2-m.

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in dyspepsia, indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

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IN FIVE QUARTO VOLUMES.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK

THE PARLOR ALBUM is doubtless the most extensive ART GALLERY ever published and by those who have examined the several portions of the work, it has been pronounced "The Climax of Beauty." Each volume contains 20 full page Chromo Lithographs, in Oil-Colors, 40 full page Steel Engravings, 40 full page engravings on wood, and 260 pages of reading matter, descriptive of the illustrations; the whole making each volume about one-half as thick, and same sized pages, of Webster's largest Dictionary. Each volume is complete in itself and will be sold separately, if desired. Sold by subscription only.

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This work will at once commend itself to the cultivated American people, and no library will, hereafter be complete without this addition to its treasures while as a parlor amusement it is unequalled by American publications.

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We will give agents very liberal terms for selling the above described publications, and wish to appoint an agent in every town in the United States and British Provinces. Experienced book agents and all other persons of respectability should apply at once. Any Young Man, or Young Lady, can, by devoting a short time during the day or evening, secure a complete set, free of expense, or, if preferred, we will allow large Commission in Cash.

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Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P.O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, Poverty or a want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflammation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abscess, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. Wells' Extract of Jerubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

Thea-Nectar

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

Wanted Agents ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock stitch" (alike on both sides) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address Johnson Clark & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ills., or St. Louis, Mo.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati Ohio.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1. Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address Wm. Patten, Treas. Springfield, Mass.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS

MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and

Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne. Buying and selling

STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, the advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

Great One-Price Clothing House!

Fort Wayne Indiana,

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!

OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberger

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS

We desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own personal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. We buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20 cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's tweed 25 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, handkerchiefs, laces laces in great variety, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 29, '71.

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

$288 IN 16 DAYS

Made by one Agent. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home to make $5 to $20 per day selling our new 7 strand White Wire Clothes Lines to last forever, Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 75 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St., N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNG Diseases.

HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you; be sure you get only Well's Carbolic Tablets. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

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Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 2d 1y

Root & Company

IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do themselves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing unusual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods. Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens. New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., ets.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

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Feb. 2d 1 y

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phœnix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect, out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months and the particular district requiring such license. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully. W. H. McINTOSH.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

CORRECTED.—The time tables for the different railroads are now correct, according to the late change.

A YOUNG man could'nt sleep in Laporte the other night, because of an unpleasant smell in the room. He had blown out the gas.

THE editor has gone on a short visit to Ohio, and the "devil" is in charge. If things are not as usual impute it to his absence.

FOR a good drink of soda water go to Abright's. He has put in a new fountain, and now turns out a cool refreshing draught

WHAT's the difference between a "local editor" and a physician? One has Dr. before his name and the other after it.—That's all.—*Sentinel.*

We can't see it. Try again, Mac.

WE are in receipt of the Mineva *Commercial*, a spicy and well printed paper published at the above place in Ohio. It's black though, politically, and that's what we can't understand in this age, of refinement and intelligence.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—We hope the friends of the Sunday School cause will not forget the Convention, to be held in this place, on June 6th and 7th. Preparations are being made for the accommodation of all.

PIC-NIC AND DANCE.—A grand dance and pic-nic, beneath a shady bower, will take place next Saturday, one mile west of New Era. A magnificient bower of green foliage will be prepared, under which the festivities of the occassion may be enjoyed. Don't fail to be on hand.

A LADY says the first time she was kissed she felt like a tub of roses swimming in honey, cologne, nutmegs and cranberries. She felt as if something was running through her nerves on feet of diamonds, escorted by several little cupids' chariots drawn by angels, shaded by honey-suckles, and the whole spread with melted rainbows. Exactly.

Mr. A. W. Wright, for some time past chief editor of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, has retired from the position, and been succeeded by Robert G. McNiece, associate editor. Mr. M. has made great progress as a journalists, since his connection with that paper, and being a gentleman, of no ordinary ability, a writer above the mediocre, we mistake much if he does not attain great popularity in his new position.

DECORATION DAY.—Next Tuesday, the 30th, is the day set apart for the decoration of soldiers' graves. It is a beautiful custom, though the display made in connection with it sometimes, is more than we can endorse. A committee of ladies in a quiet way will do more in the accomplishment of this object, than half a dozen processions.

HENRY BECHTHAL, an old man residing in Whitely County, near Arcola, on last Tuesday dropped a saucer, and ordered his wife to pick it up. She not complying with his wish as promptly as he thought proper, the old man kicked her to death. The Columbia City jail now holds him; and very probably, in a short time, but in another manner, a rope will be found to do the same thing, and will be strong enough.

A GREAT many farmers are hesitating about planting potatoes this season on account of the potato bugs. A friend gives us this remedy, which he has tried with remarkable success. We give it for what it is worth: "Plant buckwheat with the potatoes." He says that he planted one acre putting buckwheat with one half and none with the other half. The result was that the potatoes without the buckwheat were entirely destroyed by the bugs, while the others remained enterely untouched.

WE forgot to notice, last week, the late newspaper production, in Fort Wayne, called the *Republican*, by Messrs. Steel & Cullaton, gentlemen of considerable experience and ability, in journalism. It is to be a first-class Republican paper, and if it continues as it has commenced, it will certainly accomplish all that it promises. That party is pretty well afflicted with newspapers there, and it is only a question of time, to determine whether they want any more, or some that they have already.

JACKSON.—We made a brief visit to this beautiful city, last Tuesday, and readily noticed the thrift and enterprise with which it seems to be blessed. It is distined to be one of the first cities of the State.

We had the pleasure of a look through the *Patriot* office, and found it complete and extensive in every department. Mr. Smith, ye local, wields a spicy pen, and makes the *Patriot* a very interesting local paper.—And we ask, why do not our citizens take this large and excellent paper. It contains the latest Detroit and other markets, all the telegraph news and can be received here at 10 o'clock every morning. Get up a club

THE DOT GAME.—A new game, called the 'dot' game, has been introduced, and is said to afford considerable amusement Each player must be provided with pencil and paper. Let one of the party read aloud—distinctly and not very fast—and as he or she reads, let the rest each make a dot for every word read. "Easily enough to do that"—is it? Try. Probably at the first trial no one of the party of ten boys and girls will succeed in following a moderate reader accurately, even for a single page. When the page is read, count the words and then let each player count his dots, and see who has been accurately 'up to time.'

There are vague rumors that about $3,000 in gold was recently found in Heltonville, in this county, and deposited with a gentleman in Bedford. An old gentleman who lately died in that neighborhood stated to some of his friends previous to his death that he had put away $3,000 in gold but told no one where it might be found. The person who found the money was directed to the spot by a dream.—*Mitchel Commercial.*

Burglars have been busy in Huntington recently.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

There can be no doubt that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have at last decided to extend their road through to Chicago. The increase of freight, travel and business generally demand it, and for this purpose several millions of dollars have been set aside each year, until the work can now be commenced without burdening the corporation with a heavy debt. Just where it shall go, however, is not as yet made known, though we have reason to believe it has been fully determined upon. Several surveys have been made at the expense of the competing towns, and others are yet to be run. The company is perfectly willing to give all a fair chance retaining as its right, however, to select the best route, and lay the road accordingly.

After running north from Pittsburgh, in order to avoid the hills which seem to shut out that city, with its smoke, from the west, the course will be nearly an air line to Chicago, on what is called the "North Ridge." This ridge, running in a north easterly direction across the State, is high and sandy, and will form an excellent bed for a railroad; while it will take the road through some of the finest towns and richest country in Ohio. Should this be the route selected, and there is little doubt of it, the road will strike into Indiana not far north of Fort Wayne, passing through Albion, Syracuse, and many other towns on a line with them.

The construction of such a road will, without doubt, detract not a little from the business of both the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan roads. Indeed it cannot do otherwise, running, as it will, about midway between, and depriving them not only of much of their way freight and travel, but also cutting off entirely the business which is now taken over these roads to the western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio road. What, however, will be a loss in their case, will add greatly to the northern part of our State, giving it more railroads within a less amount of territory than any other State in the country.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

ANOTHER TERRIBLE SCOURGE.—We have been formed by Mr. Christian Conrad, one of the largest farmers on Elkhart prairie, that we are about to be afflicted with another curse, worse, if anything, than the potato bug. It is a little green worm not more than an inch and a half in length.—

At first, one or two only can be seen in the branches of an apple tree; and in about twenty-four hours from the time, thousands can be seen on the same tree.—They first made their appearance in the trees of Mr. John Alwine; and where they are not checked, they completely strip the tree of leaves and buds in a remarkably short space of time. A number of farmers and others are engaged in devising means to check them upon their first appearance and if possible, destroy them entirely. It will require close attention, if they succeed in saving their trees, let alone the fruit, if these pests should turn out to be as numerous and destructive as represented. Let our fruit growers keep constant watch until they know what is the true character of these new interlopers.—*Goshen Dem.*

WOOL.—Wool is coming into market at a good, steady rate, and prices are advancing. The farmers who wish to dispose of their 'shear' had best bring it in now. In the country there are a great many small manufacturers who, from lack of capital, are unable to lay in a stock sufficiently to run them all the year round, and have been obliged to buy immediately, so as to keep their hands employed, and thus are compelled to offer a little advance as an inducement for sellers.—*Exchange.*

The Woolen Mills here have capital sufficient to buy all the wool they can use during a year, and the manager is now offering the highest market price for wool in order to secure a necessary amount for the coming year. Bring it in early and thus secure a good price

State Items.

Miss Blanket-backer teaches school near Ligonier.

Girl babies are arriving in Gosport by the dozen.

Strawberries are plenty in the towns along the Ohio river.

The North Indiana Baptist Association meets at Laporte in June.

Lafayette owns up to having seventy saloons within her corporated limits.

It has been estimated that $20,000 worth of property was destroyed at the late fire at Valparaiso, the most of which was insured.

Two aspirants for pugilistic honors, Sammy Coogur and Patsey Maley, are to fight for $250 a side near Evansville next Tuesday.

A wedding occurred at Wabash lately in which the bride was older by eleven years, and the combined ages of the couple amounted to 135 years.

Gold has said to have been discovered in Dry Branch, a mile and a half west of Laurel, Franklin County. Specimens as large as a grain of wheat have been found.

Speaking of fishing, the Attica Ledger says: "A red-horse weighing twenty-one pounds and three-quarters, was caught with a hook near Williamsport, one day last week.'

The Bedford News reports that the horse trade has been active there during the past ten days—average horses selling at from ninety to one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The editors of the 10th and 11th Congressional Districts expect to go on an excursion to Lincoln, Nebraska, about the middle of June, over the Burlington and Missouri River route.

A man named Jacob Brey, who resided two miles from Hebron, Porter County, shot himself through the heart last Thursday. It is supposed that he was laboring under some mental aberration when he committed the act, as he had heretofore been a christain and possessed strong and vigorous intellect.

The Michigan City Enterprise says, the work on the harbor is to go right on. At a meeting of harbor property owners, the plan of the City Engineer, Dan. Kenedy, Esq., to prevent the filling in of sand from the piers into the channel was adopted, Houston.

[Communicated.]

MR. EDITOR:—My last closed with a reference to Butler township.

My next visit was to Peter Shaffer, Trustee of Jackson Tp., who had six and one-half months school, last year, eight months this year, and will have nine next, and will then divide the school year into three terms.

His township has 36 square miles with nine houses and every house just where it ought to be, something that does not occur often.

He intends raising teachers wages next year and will then not expect the districts to board them.

Next to Concord, Thos. S. Murray, Trustee. They have just finished a house for a township graded school in Spencerville at a cost of near $4,000 exclusive of the seating. The writer was through the building and pronounces it cheap.

Mr. Murray has twelve schools besides the graded—discontinued one last year and ought to discontinue two more, as schools composed of six to ten scholars are unprofitable to pupils, teachers, and townships.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Murray is connected with two mills, and is over run with business, yet he takes a deep and intelligent interest in the educational interests of his township.

Thence to Newville Tp., where Jas. Robinson, Esq., Sailor, Miner, Lumberman, Merchant, &c., and the present hotel keeper has held the township reins since last fall. They also have a graded school, having in 1864 bought the old academy for that purpose.

Five houses, of which one was built seven years ago, and six months school.

From Newville, north to Stafford, when H. H. Wannemaker also has five houses and six months school, next year will have seven months and perhaps eight. He complains of the character of his houses and says they will have to build four new ones He intends to build two of them next year.

Next to Wilmington Tp., where Saml. Greenamyer has been Trustee two years.

Has only five and one half months school, the shortest term in the county.—Next year he will have longer time, and intends having seven or eight months.—He has never levied a tuition tax but will do so next spring.

He has twelve schools, not including the corporation of Butler.

The Butler school is at present in charge of your County Examiner, Prof. McIntosh, who reports an enrollment of some thing over 200 and an average attendance of 170. He has three assistants all of his own selection and speaks highly of all of them.

He has one class in Trigonometry, one in Geometry and two in Latin. A number of his scholars are preparing themselves for teachers. He says the demand for summer teachers are greater than the supply. He has had three objects in view large schools, good teachers, and good pay. Their building is the best in the county, having cost all of $12,000.

From Butler I came next to Union Tp., where Isaac Thomas took charge of the township interests last autumn.

Aside from the building in Auburn, he has seven houses. Is building another, a brick, this summer, and intends building another next year. Mr. Thomas is thoroughly progressive in his ideas, and while he is trustee, will keep Union Township school interests in the van. He has put on the tuition tax and next year will have near or quite eight months school.

In noting your local interests I should have mentioned the fact that Mr. Thomas does quite an extensive business in lumber, shingles, lime &c., and also does a large business in grain.

To Richland next, which is not named amiss and right here I will say that in my opinion DeKalb County has a much larger proportion of good land within the same area than Allen or any county south of you down as far as Wayne.

Found Mr. H. Conrad, a practical teacher of many years' experience and one of the best posted teachers I have ever meet. He is thoroughly conversant, not only with the educational wants of his township, but of the whole county. He has fourteen schools and needs a graded school at Corunna.

He divides his term equally giving three months winter and the same amount of summer school, an arrangement which the writer has found popular wherever thoroughly tried.

Next to John Treesh of Fairfield who was re-elected for the first time last fall. He has ten houses with seven months term last year and the same this. Claims to be the first to levy a tuition tax, and certainly deserves credit for living a progressive, live trustee. He will have eight months term next year.

Thence to Summit, the new town in Smithfield Tp., where S. B. Mottinger is not only trustee but town proprietor. Summit is yet in its infancy but under the leadership of such men as Mr. Mottinger, it will soon pass that stage and show a substantial growth. He has also ten schools and seven months term, and what is an anomaly in DeKalb County, the majority of his winter teachers are ladies.—He speaks in high terms of them and claims to have as good schools as there are in the county. I will speak of Franklin and Troy in my next.

In conclusion—my acquaintance among the schools, in many counties of the State, is quite extensive and by way of comparison I will say that next year the schools of your county, will average near or quite eight months which is near three months above the average in the State.

That there is not a single trustee, in DeKalb County, who is not thoroughly alive to the educational interests of his township. This can be said of very few counties.

You employ a less proportion of lady teachers than any county within my knowledge, and I think the average wages paid is considrably less. This is in part, and perhaps, fully accounted for by the fact that nearly all your districts board their own teachers.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—Send to the American Publishing Company, Rutland Vt., for their beautiful Specimen book, and make ten dollars the first day you show the book. Read their advertisement in another column, concerning the Parlor Album, and you will get full particulars.
The Parlor Album contains more beautiful embellishments than any other work extant. The Specimen Book is sent free on receipt of postage.

AGENTS WANTED.
We want an agent, male or female, in every town in this State, to whom we will pay a salary of from $50 to $200 per month and expenses, and will give agreeable and honorable employment for at least one year. This is no humbug as any one can ascertain by addressing C. W. Ashwood & Co., No. 1 and 2 Seitz New Block, Detroit, Mich. No stamp required. No commission agents need apply.

OUR PAPER.

BY A. G. M.

Good-morning, Mr. Editor,
A word to you I'll speak,
I take your Courier paper,
'Tis a splendid [illegible] sheet.

Full of interesting reading,
Gives the markets of our town,
Tells our neighbors in the country,
How [illegible]

Advertising for our tradesmen,
Spreading news throughout the land,
Telling them we're well and happy,
And how firm for right we stand.

Advertising good sound doctrine,
Showing people what is right,
Come, Republicans, and join us,
Yoke is easy—burden light.

Here is health to you forever,
May peace and plenty crown your way,
Hope subscribers pay you freely,
And [illegible]

The Model Clothing House of the West.

We yesterday had the pleasure of a stroll through the great One Price Clothing House, known as the Palace of Fashion, at Fort Wayne, and were really astonished at the immense quantities of men and boy's ready-made clothing constantly kept in stock at this popular establishment.

The department for men's wear, we found more than replete with everything that could be wished for, such as fashionable Scotch Derby suits, Fancy diagonals, English Twills, Flannel Business Suits, White Duck Suits, See Sucker Suits, Fine Dress Suits, Linens in endless varieties, fine Underwears, Socks, Neck Wear, Hats, Caps, and in fact everything that the heart could desire; all marked in plain figures at the lowest possible prices.

The department for boy's wear is perfection itself, containing from the finest to the cheapest—everything new and desirable, such as Scotch, English and American Cassimeres, Derby Sack and Frock Suits, all made in the most fashionable style, and sold at prices to defy competition.

The department for children's wear will be found stocked with a full line of Cassimere, Cloth, Linen and Duck Suits, made in a style to suit the most fastidious, and sold to suit and please everybody. Sizes from three years and upwards.

The furnishing department is the source of admiration and wonder to even the strangers of the largest cities, who unhesitatingly pronounce it, as complete as can be found in America, comprising the latest novelties in Neckwear, Gents Jewelry, Silk, Merino, and Gauze Underwear, Hosiery, Collars, Cuffs, fine, white and fancy percale Shirts, Suspenders, Kid, Castor, Lisle Thread and Dogskin Gloves, besides a full line of Gents Nuptial goods.

So we could continue for many columns but time and space forbid, and we conclude by advising each and every one, to visit the Palace of Fashion and convince themselves and at the same time save money.

For the Courier.

On the Death of Mrs. Sophia Fisher.

A voice from the spirit land,
A voice from the silent tomb,
Entreats with a sweet command,
Husband, come home.

At eve, when the crimson west
Is tinged by the setting sun,
She calls, like a spirit blest,
Husband, come home.

Abroad in the stilly night,
As strangers and all alone,
We heard through the misty light,
Brother, come home.

In dreams at midnight deep,
When angels of mercy come,
We [illegible]
[illegible], come home.

By sorrow and sin oppressed,
She answers to every moan,
Come here where the weary rest,
Neighbors, come home.

Ah, loved one, we haste to thee,
Soon, soon shall we reach thy home,
And there wilt thou welcome us,
We'll come, we'll come.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—[illegible] the print in the style of the steel plate presented to the subscribers of the Lady's Book for June. This is followed by a six figure colored fashion plate, containing walking dresses, evening dresses, etc., a beautiful wood-cut illustration of four children fighting with leaves; and another entitled "The Lily." In addition to all this, the publisher has been liberal with his wood-cut fashions on the extension sheet and in his designs for the work department. With the many excellent stories by popular writers in this number, we commend it to the public.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD.—The May number of this favorite Musical Monthly is at hand and contains the usual large amount of interesting Musical Stories, Sketches, Editorials, News Items, &c. Two choice peices of music are given in this number, a beautiful quartette by Wm. T. Rogers, entitled "We are not far away from those we love," and a brilliant new piano piece by Addison P. Wyman, "Safe within thy Little Bed," with variations. This piece is alone worth a year's subscription to the Musical World. The author is well known as the composer of "Silvery Waves," the most popular piece of music ever published. Send $1.50 to S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, O., and you will receive the Musical World a year, containing over fifty pieces of music; or specimen copies will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can sell you clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 3, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mar. 9. Rosenthal & Bro.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	1.30@[illegible]
Red	[illegible]
Oats	45
Rye	60
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	[illegible]
SEEDS—	
Clover	4.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	[illegible]
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	30c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	[illegible]
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	[illegible]
Rags	[illegible]

T. M. BIDDLE,
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.
No. 6, Keystone Block
Fort Wayne Indiana.
THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL IN FORT WAYNE FOR THE BEST WHITE LEAD.
Call and see them.
T. M. BIDDLE,
April 29, '70, 1-y

Heustis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9, '71.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Washington E. Langley is Plaintiff and John A. Bartlett, George E. Bartlett are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars and eighty one cents with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] East in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
E. Conner, Dep'y.
Auburn, Ind., April 28, A. D 1871.
$7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Levi W. [illegible] is Plaintiff and John A. Bartlett, George E. Bartlett are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of eleven hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Mill and lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] East, in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

This sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
E. Conner, Dep'y.
Auburn, Ind., April 28th, A. D. 1871.
$7.50.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein Gilman Dubois and others are Plaintiffs and John A. Bartlett, George E. Bartlett are Defendants, required me to make the sum of Twenty-one hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty one cents, with interest on said Judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 27th, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Mill and Lots situated on the North-west quarter of section four [4] in township thirty-four [34] North of range twelve [12] east in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

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Said sale will be made with relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
E. Conner, Dep'y.
Auburn, Indiana, April 28, A. D. 1871.
$7.50.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, ss.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August Term, 1871.
John L. [illegible] vs. Edward W. [illegible]
Complaint No. 66.

Now comes the plaintiff, by D. D. Moody, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, E. W. [illegible], whose given name is unknown to the plaintiff herein, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 2d day of May A. D. 1871.
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk.

SUTERMEISTER,
BECKER
& BOND,
BUILDING CONTRACTORS!
AND DEALERS IN
BUILDING STONE
[illegible]
MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES
IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
MANTELS
IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE
MARBLEIZED, Slate & Iron
MANTELS, GRATES,
FRAMES and
SUMMER FRONTS,
[illegible]
SANDSTONE HEARTHS.
SOAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LININGS.
TERRA COTTA WORK.
Vases, Chimney Tops
STONE WATER TABLES,
Caps, Sills, Flagging, Curbing,
SEWER AND DRAIN PIPE.
Cement Plaster, &c
Prices low and work warranted. Skilled workmen only employed.
SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND
April 29, '70. FORT WAYNE IND.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.
The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times.
[illegible]
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.
SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR, of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.
THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.
A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.
TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.
SEND YOUR MONEY
in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!
Ready Pay and Low Prices!
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the
Spring and Summer Trade!
[illegible] everything desirable in the line of
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,
And an endless variety of Housekeeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the
BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!
For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
May 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St., AUBURN, IND.
[illegible] of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
[illegible]
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.
April 6, '70.

500 VOLUMES In One
AGENTS WANTED
FOR
The Library of Poetry and Song.
Being Choice Selections from the Best Poets
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH AND AMERICAN,
With an Introduction
BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
Under whose critical supervision the volume was compiled.
The handsomest and cheapest subscription book extant. Over 800 pages, beautifully printed, choicely illustrated, handsomely bound. A library of over 500 volumes in one book, whose contents, of no ephemeral nature or interest, will never grow old or stale. It can be, and will be, read and re-read with pleasure by old and young, as long as its leaves hold together.
[illegible]
"We know of no similar collection in the English language which, in copiousness and felicity of selection and arrangement, can at all compare with it."—N. Y. Times.
Terms liberal. Selling very rapidly. Send for Circular, with Terms, to J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, N. Y.

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES,
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIABLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine for sacramental and Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

ALL PERSONS
Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, Mouth, Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, General, nervous debility arising from errors of youth (both sexes) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaints. Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. D. GARD. Office 126 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 655, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan. 6 .1y

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.
ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics
To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.
Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to sell them.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co., 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.
We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Mens' and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!
Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.
I. LAUFERTY & SON.
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints,
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 23th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyfully announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins at 25c per yard. 2000 yards of children's plaids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 40c to $1.00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York, as low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 20c, worth 50c. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 4 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTTES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES.
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS
Home Made Boots!
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK, CALHOUN ST FORT WAYNE INDIANA.
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

[illegible]

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist writes as follows:

When the milk is brought in and strained, set the pans one at a time over a kettle half full of boiling water, and let them remain until the milk is thoroughly scalded; this is to be repeated the next day, and the milk then set aside in the pantry adjoining the sitting room or kitchen, and kept comfortably warm until fit to skim; the cream is to be kept in loosely covered jars, in the same temperture, and well stirred every time fresh cream is added, and churned at least once a week; the butter will be as sweet and almost as rich as in June or October. If an orange carrot be greated fine, a little warm water poured on it, and the juice pressed out, strained and stirred in the cream before churning, the butter will be a beautiful golden yellow.

To Kill Lice on Cattle.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says in reference to advice that had previously been given not to apply kerosene oil to cattle for the purpose of killing lice. "I avoided the use of kerosene for this purpose for several years, fearing it might be injurious, but for the last three years I have used nothing else with our large stock of cattle, and should be very unwilling to give it up. As often as the stock are known to be troubled with lice, each creature is carded all over quite thoroughly, frequently dipping the teeth of the card in the oil. Two or three applications are sufficient. No remedy that I have ever tried is so convenient, and none more harmless or effectual."

Overgrown Hogs.

There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of big hogs. There never was a monster hog which did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weiged. They don't furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow in the bone, and then when the hams are put in salt, it is troublesome to finish them to the center. Four hundred pounds live weight is as large as hogs should be, in order to make good bacon. Beyond this size, there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, buther or consumer is beat, and as a general thing, every one who has anything to do with the big hog will find, if he observed closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth, nice hogs of only three hundred and fifty pound weight. A small head with little upright ears and legs and ears delicate to perfection, are marks which indicate the greatest amount of flesh for any given amount of food consumed; and will always draw more readily the attention of the butcher. —*Rural World.*

Turning Down Green Crops.

It has got into the papers that plowing down green crops produces acid in the soil from the decomposition which is hurtful to crops; that it is better to turn under when the crop is matured, that the decomposition will then be slower, and no hurt will result.

This is doubtless true with some soils —those deficient in alkaline matter. But as most soils contain lime and potash and other kindred material, this acid is not only harmles but beneficial, as it unites with the alkalies making plant food, which otherwise might lie as it already has for ages, useless to vegetation.

It is for this reason that the turning under of green crops is highly recommeded, not because its chemical action is known, but because experience has demonstrated its advantage. The great majority of cases have demonstrated that is a good thing to turn down the full, blossoming, succulent crop. The alkalies are most always present in some form to take up and unite with the acid. In soils where the acids remain free, would it not be well to sprinkle the clover with lime before plowing or previously apply it to the soil? In such a case, lime would be a benifit in any event, as a the soil requires it.—*Utica Herald.*

Dat is Good

As a gentleman from New York was taking a glass of wine at the St. Louis, corner of Freeman and Hopkins street, Cincinnati, about three weeks ago, he observed at another table, seated with several others, a German, who seemed uneasy and anxious, as if there might have been a Franco-Prussian disagreement between his beer and himself. Presently in ran a little girl, her face radiant with smiles, exclaiming:

"O, father we'v got a little poy at home!"

"Dat is goot," said the Dutchman, as the anxiety disappeared from his countenance. "fill up dey glasses."

Not many minutes elapsed before in rushed the little girl again with the announcement:

"O, father we've got two little poys at home!"

The Dutchman looked good deal astonished and not at all gratified at this little family redundancy, but rising at length to magnitude of the occasion he said:

"Vell, den, dat is also goot. Fill up der glasses."

In a few minutes again appeared the radiant messenger, with the astounding proclamation:

"O, father we've got three little poys at home!"

This was to much even for Teutonic impassibility. There was no farther call for glasses.

"Vell, den," says he. "I goes up dere, and stops the whole tam pisness."

A lady, walking down town, saw a little boy pinching his younger brother, who was crying bitterly.

"Why, my boy," said she to the young tormentor, "don't you know you are doing very wrong? What would you do if you should kill your little brother?"

"Why," he replied, "of course I should put on my new black pants and go to the funeral."

Railways are aristocratic. They teach every man to know his own station, and to stop there.

[illegible]

A man from the country a short time ago, rushed in to one of our drug stores in great haste, and said: "Give me a pint of whiskey—quick—am in a hurry—want it for mechanical purposes."

The liquor was bottled, and corked and paid for, when the druggist said, "you say this is for mechanical purposes, did you? [illegible] put it on your books for mechanical purposes?" "What kind of mechanical purposes?" said the druggist. The other replied, "for a raising." "A raising!" said the astonished druggist, "what are you going to raise?" The man retreated toward the door with the bottle in his pocket, and a twinkle in his eye replied. "*Raise, why we are going to raise the devil.*"

"Mary, I am glad your heel has got well."

"Why?" said Mary, opening her eyes with astonishment.

"Because," said Jane, quietly, I see it is able to get out."

Mary's stocking had a hole in it

A RUDE SON.—"Daddy, I want to ask you a question."

"Well—my son."

"Why is neighbor Smith's liquor shop like a counterfeit bill?"

"I can't tell, my son."

"Because you can't pass it."

"John," said a father to his son one day when he caught him shaving the "down" off his upper lip, "don't throw your shaving water out where there are any barefooted boys, for they might get their feet pricked.

A country paper tells of a smart wife that helped her husband to raise seventy acres of wheat. The way she helped him was to stand in the doorway and shake a broom at him when he sat down to rest.

A Wisconson paper mentions a case where burglars broke into a store, but the goods were marked so high that they would not take any away.

It makes a great difference whether glasses are used over or under the nose.

What kind of pine is the most difficult to saw into timber? The porcupine.

Why is a dog's tail a great novelty? Because no one ever saw it before.

What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water? A sponge.

They keep "Knew Syder Fur Sail," at a Texas grocery.

Miscellaneous Items:

A wag advertises baby-jumpers as 'spring goods.'

Brown township, Harrison County, has forty widows, and only four widowers.

The corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church, of Mitchel, will be laid next Tuesday.

August Beigler, a boy of nine years, was drowned in the River at Terre Haute on Saturday.

A Dwelling house owned by Van Dye Hannah, in Ohio County, was burned last Monday. Loss $3,000.

The fruit upon the hills of Brown county is yet uninjured by the frost, though the caterpillers are making sad havoc with the trees.

A teacher of vocal music asked an old lady if her grandson had an ear for music. "Wa'al," said the old lady, I really don't know. "Won't you take the candle and see?"

James Jenkings and Ben. Swindleton of Mt. Vernon, engaged in a discussion, a few days ago, which only came to an end when the former had bitten off the latter's nose.

The temperance people talk of starting a paper, to be called the *Lemon Drop*.—They will try and make it a valuable Lemonaide to the cause of temperance. If they don't it will be Dropped.

Since two shots were fired through the window of an editor's sanctum at Albany, the editors go around with iron brestplates in their pantaloons, and earthworks of boiler iron are being thrown up outside the windows.

Mr. Axton, of Indianapolis, strongly maintained that his gun was not loaded, whereupon his friend Smith looked down the barrel to see. The doctors tried every means known to science to putty the top of Smith's head on but it would not stay up.

Many farmers for an extra dollar or two sell their best calves to the butcher, and raise such as are not so valuable, and think they gain by the practice; but the few dollars they think they make, would in many cases be worth at the milking age of the cow, if [illegible] had been kept, more than thirty [illegible] instead of a dollar or two.

Last Saturday Theodore Warren, of Swan township, Noble county, on retiring to rest, placed his pocket book containing $747 under his pillow. During the night he was alarmed by some one rapping on the door and calling that his barn was on fire. [illegible] and after putting out the fire, found that his money had disappeared.

Mrs. Wright, who keeps a hotel in Centreville, was accidently shot Tuesday night under the following circumstances. Henry Burton was preparing to retire for the night. He laid his revolver, on the table. A little girl named Anna Knapp picked up the revolver and Mrs. Wright, who was sitting near, told Annie to lay it down. Just then the weapon accidently discharged, taking effect in the abdomen of Mrs. Wright, and it is feared she is fatally wounded.—*Greencastle Press.*

Lorenzo Dow, the itinerant preacher, so famous in his life time for his eccentricity commenced his sermon on one occasion by reading from St. Paul, "I can do all things." The preacher paused, took off his spectacles, laid them on the open Bible, and said, "No, Paul, you are mistaken for one; I'll bet you five dollars you can't and stake the money." At the same time putting his hand in his pocket, he took out a five dollar bill, laid it upon the Bible, took up his spectacles again and read "through Jesus Christ our Lord." "Ah! Paul," exclaimed the preacher, snatching up the five dollar bill, and replacing it in his pocket—"that's a different matter, the bet's withdrawn."

[illegible]

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Mouldings,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

[illegible] O. D. HURD.

MODERWELL & FOWLER,

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THEIR CELEBRATED WELL MADE AND PERFECT

FITTING SHIRTS

THEY ALSO HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' Furnishing Goods!

IN EVERY VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN INDIANA

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE!

CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS
FORT WAYNE IND.

MODERWELL & FOWLER.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER INDIANA

[illegible] Hardware Store, in Butler [illegible] stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

[illegible]

GEO. HENSLER.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, we are ready to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,

BRAN,

MEAL,

CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered to any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD.

Auburn, April [illegible]

TARIFF OFF!

Owing to the fact that Congress has

Reduced the Tariff

ON

Teas,

Coffee,

Sugar, etc,

[illegible] greatly reduced at

SMITH & HARE'S

[illegible]

Cash System

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

LAMPS,

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

WOODENWARE,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Cheaper than any other house in the county. All we ask is to give us a trial.

SMITH & HARE.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand, and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up.
Colored "
Japanese " striped
Checked "

Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Japenese, plain "
" brocaded
Watered "

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japanese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere London Poplins, for suits.
Plain "
Wash "

Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Scotch Ginghams, great variety.
Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Brilliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings, Satins, and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces, the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaconets, Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks " dotted and Corded Saisses. Masalia, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarlatans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings, &c., White, Marsailles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Another Great Reduction

Congress Has

Reduced the Duty of All

GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound.	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	5c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	1 1-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	31-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound in	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	20c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, per pound	18c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c Old Government Java	33c
2d Best quality	16c Best Roasted Coffee,	28c

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 135
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 135
Oolong	75, 90, best 110
Japan	75, 90, best 110

SUGAR.

Good Beans, per lb.	8c	Best Pepper,	25cts
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	25cts
do. Turkish Prunes,	12c	Cloves,	50cts
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1 15

[illegible] Groceries.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb.	28c
Hard Shell, per lb.	18c
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	55c
Stick Candy, per lb.	20c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	30c
Drops and Lozenges of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $1.00	20c
Seedless Sultanas,	
Zante Currants, 12, 8 [illegible] lbs	1.00
Citron,	55
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	12 1/2c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Pears, per lb.	14c

WINE in bottles

Sherry, per bottle,	4
Port, "	45
Madeira "	45
California "	25
Whiskey "	60c and 50

LIQUORS

Whisky, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wine,	75
CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS	$2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX.

MISCELLSNEOUS

Soap, per bar,	05
Rice, per pound,	09
Dime box Matches.	05
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	00
Best Navy Tobacco "	40
Good Navy Tobacco "	25
Smoking Tobacco,	18

FRESH OYTSERS 80c per Can.

SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL.

BEST COAL OIL, PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20,

FISH TRADE OPENED

Our Customers can rely on having No. 1 Goods. All Warranted.

White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new,	$6.00	No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch, kitts,	$2.00
" in kits,	1.75	Lake Herring, per bbl,	2.50
Trout " per bbl	[illegible]	Herring, each,	1c
Pickerel " per bbl.	[illegible]	Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	7c
Old Pickerel, Trout and Mixed Fish,	2.00	White Fish, per lb,	7c

All other Groceries, Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you can buy [illegible] goods cheaper than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

At the [illegible] **FRUIT HOUSE.**

For

Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and

Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U

BUY

T

And Sugar,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES, AND BE CONVINCED THAT BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE!

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
76 Columbia street.

THE HOWE,

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn. adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Seguer, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. EM. BLATTNE.
MRS. J. A. BARNS

G. L. Seguer, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

102 Washington St., Chicago.

Successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY [illegible] from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS,—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent [illegible] stamp.

See Here

FARMERS,

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been [illegible] 14 years past, and not found wanting, in [illegible] expect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oat[illegible] peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of [illegible] in. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at C. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICTIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 21, 1869. -8

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOOS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Buildig Matrial,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

☞ Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

March 23,. 1871

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year........[illegible]
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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 1, 1871. No. 22.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.
Business Cards, $5 per annum.
Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion: 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

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DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
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MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
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WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
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SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

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VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY
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DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
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VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink,** Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

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FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO. Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,35 A. M.			
Rochester 2,42 "	7,10 A. M.	10,55 A. M.	3,20 P. M.
Alliance 5,05 "	8,40 "	12,05 P. M.	4,22 "
Orrville 6,34 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	7,40 "
Mansfield 9,08 "	1,52 P. M.	4,45 "	8,38 "
A. 9,35 "	4,22 "	5,52 "	10,32 "
Crestline 10.05 "	5,02 "	7,25 "	11,00 "
L.	5,55 A. M.	7,45 "	11,10 "
Forest 11 27 "	7,33 "	9,20 "	12,35 A. M.
Lima 12,26 P.	9,00 "	10,40 "	1,35 "
Ft. Wayne 2,30 "	11,45 "	1,25 A. M.	3,25 "
Plymouth 4,50 "	2,25 P. M.	3,57 "	4,57 "
Chicago 7,30 "	5,55 "	7,00 "	9,00 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A. M.	9,00 A. M.	5,15 P. M.	9,00 P. M.
Plymouth	9,50 "	12,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,56 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,50 P. M.	2,25 "	11,25 "	3,20 "
Lima	3,25 "	4,06 "	1,35 A. M.	5,40 "
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,43 "	[illegible]
	6,20 "	6,30 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	6,30 "	6,50 "	4,30 "	9,25 "
Mansfield	6,40 "	7,17 "	5,00 "	10,05 "
Orrville	9,15 "	9,05 "	6,45 "	11,55 "
Alliance	11,30 "	10,45 "	8,50 "	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,35 P. M.	12,55 A. M.	11,06 "	3,37 "
Pittsburgh	3,45 "	1,56 "	12,10 P. M.	4,40 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	Mail.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 a m	9 20 a m	4 50 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	4 05
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	5 15
Stoners (Gravel pit)	7 33	9 59	5 22
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 32
Auburn	8 01	10 49	5 50
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	5 50
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 05
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 18
Angola	8 57	12 56	6 43
Jonesville		3 50	
Jackson Arr	11 40	11 40	9 18 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	8 15 p m	8 15 a m	6 50 a m
Jonesville		10 30	
Angola	8 23	2 28	8 57
Pleasant Lake	8 41	2 53	9 11
Summit	8 50	3 13	9 23
Waterloo	9 18	3 43	9 40
Auburn	9 55	4 06	9 55
New Era	10 00	4 28	10 11
Stoners (Gravel pit)	10 13	4 40	10 20
Huntertown	10 20	4 48	10 26
Academie	10 32	5 06	10 37
Ft. Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	0 55

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
A. REESE, Ass't Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	1:40 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:53 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	2:06 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	2:15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	12:55 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	1:01 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	1:15 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	1:40 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

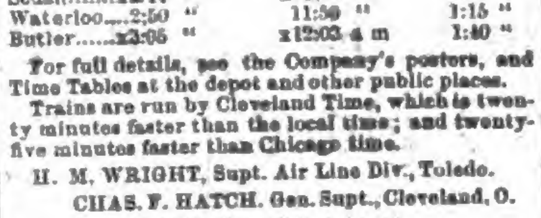

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.
together with a number of first-class Livery Horse, we respectfully solicit the patrogage of the pubsoil promising to use our best endeavors to give genera satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March 4, '71.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

n the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Notice to Builders.

Bids will be received by I. M. Thomas, Township Trustee, for the erection of a School House, in District No. 2, Union Township, DeKalb County, Ind. Said School House to be built of stone and brick; to be 24 feet wide, 30 feet long, and 12 feet high. All the material will be furnished on the ground.

The letting of the contract will take place on Saturday, May 27th, 1871 to the lowest responsible bidder, at my office in Auburn.
I. M. THOMAS Trustee
April 4, 1871.

For the Courier.

AUBURN BRASS BAND.

BY REV. A. W. LAMPORT.

'Twas sable night hung o'er the earth
The stars looked fondly down,
As if to catch the thrilling strains
That cheered our quiet town.
From Auburn's mapled Court House Square,
Where Justice's temple stands,
Were heard afar on evening's air,
Harpings by skillful hands.

I turned adim the evening lamp.
And laid my book aside,
And then bare-headed and out door
To solve the music tried.
While musing thus, upon my gaze
A book wide open spread;
Hard earned, indeed, was every page
But—gazing—memory read,

Of southern plain and mountain steep,
Of wild ravine and dell,
Of sleepless nights and damp earth-beds,
Where rat'ling torrents fell
Of weary strewn miles, and marches long,
Of Rivers grand and free,
Of ocean's deep, whose billow roll'd
With blue infinity.

Of skirmish line and battle smoke,
Of cannon's thundering ire,
Of Marietta's sweeping flames,
And doomed Atlanta's fire.
But memory traced the sadder lines
Of those, who side by side,
In life had fought for God and right,
And arm to arm had died.

No Parian tomb's triumphal arch
Is reared above those dead,
"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread."
But lest the tear of sorrow flow
O'er fallen comrade there,
I close the book and turn again
To "music on the air."

Harp on ye harpers, wake the night,
And make the welkin ring
Play on and greet the morning light,
With music on the wing,
"Lone starry hours" and "signal march,"
With sweet toned "Ella Rie,"
Will float as grand on midnight winds
As cygnets on the sea.

The Leader's name is Joe McKay,
And music's son is he,
Joe and Palmer E flats play
Young Long and Shaffer B,
Abright and Johnson, altos join
Geo. Brant, "E, Basso" chimes,
And Arnold with his young right arm
The thundering bass drum times.

The others, names unknown to me.
Are hope of equal skill,
And maple square will roll her leaves
To greet their music shrill.
Now be it known both north and south,
On east or western street,
That Auburn soon will have a band,
This country cannot beat.

AND OLD GAME.

"Button! button! who's got the button?"

These words fell in a hurried accents of vexation from the cherry-ripe lips of Miss Lucy Ware, and were accompained by a fairy-like avalanche of fascinating screams. She was just about to step aboard the cars when she discovered her loss.

"Oh dear! It was on when I started. What can have become of it? I can never match it in this world!"

And she cast a look of consternation at the vacant place on her sacque, when there should have been a large agate button.

"Why don't you look around for it?" she demanded of her handsome cousin, Gerald Wentworth, who was to her safely started on her journey.

He elevated his eyebrows at her imperious tone, and scanned the ground at their feet.

"What are *you* looking at, Tom Shelly? You'd better go back to greasy shop, unless you can find my button!"

Tom Shelly lifted his hat, bowed low to conceal a shade of pain that passed across his face, and walked away. He had come to take a last look at the despotic little beauty before she passed from his vision, perhaps forever. She was the incarnation to him of all that was bright, winning, sprightly, and lovable; and after she was gone he would muse and dream about her, when she, perhaps, would bestow only an occasional, transient thought on him as an atom among her home reminiscences.

Just then the warning whistle sounded, and Miss Ware was compelled, sorely against her will, to sumit to her loss, and proceed on her journey.

She waved her handkerchief, Gerald Wentworth waved his hat, and then the latter overtook Tom Shelly.

"She's a high-toned little piece, Shelly," he said.

"*Who?* Oh yes! Miss Ware. She is to be gone for a long time, I believe?"

"All winter."

Tom sighed. He looked at his rusty clothes, and contrasted them with the elegant suit of his champanion

"She's prety proud, isn't she?"

"Proud as Lucifer's sister—if he had one," laughed Wentworth. "Though I don't know as I ought to say that I think a good deal of her myself."

"You do?"

"Yes—she's my cousin, you know."

"And she knows it too."

Tom was silent. He did not feel capable of maintaining his careless tone; so he looked strait ahead, and planted his heels on the pavement with vigor as he stepped.

"They say you're the best man in Dunning's machine-shop, Shelly. How's that?"

"Curse the machine-shop and its greace and dirt!" exclaimed Shelly, "I wish I'd chosen some more genteel business."

"Well, it isn't as neat as it might be, to be sure. But still, when you get up to the top, it's all right. Look at Dunning—how he stands in the community. He began by kindling the fires, you know."

Here the two turned off in different directions. Their brief conversation passed from Wentworth's mind immediately; but Tom remembered it, dwelling and lingering on each word, and turning it over and over in his mind There was no torture so delightful to him as to hear Lucy Ware talked about, and to meditateon wheather concerned her in near or remote degree. He watched by stealth her smiles, and was angry with all the world because he could not resist the infratuaction. For he ought to have dismissed her from his thoughts with contempt after she refused one night to go to a concert with him because he did not dress well enough. He was wounded and cut; but the circumstance did not bring commonsense to his head. He sulked, and toiled, and hoped with a miserable, doubting hope, and pocketed his fifteen dollars a week, and was still an abject slave.

Miss Ware was going to New York to spend the winter with a welthy aunt, an'l now he had her last words to think of—a command to go back to his greasy machine-shop!

When he left the shop that night it was to walk home with slow steps and a thoughtful face. Ruminations in which there were gleams of sense, energy, and purpose ran through his head.

He found supper waiting, and sat down opposite his mother with an absent, preoccupied look.

"Are you tired, Tom?"

"No, not particularly."

"I thought you looked so."

"Dunning began at the bottom, didn't he, mother? And why can't I work up to where he stands now? Yes, Wentworth was right. I'll do it!"

"Do what, Tom?"

"Oh, nothing—only I'm not going to stand at the lathe all my life—I can tell you that."

"Why, what's the matter, Tom? Aren't you doing very well now?"

"No. I'm nothing but a greasy, begrimed laborer. But I'll make my mark yet, or give up the ghost."

"Mercy! don't talk so. I thought you were very well satisfied."

"Satsfied!" contemptiuously.

"It is wrong to murmur against one's lot We ought to be thankful—"

"Don't mention the word 'thankful' to me! Pardon me, mother, I don't mean to speak unkindly; but—well, there's going to be a change; that's all."

"You don't mean that you are going to leave Mr. Dunning?"

"No, no."

"*What* was it about Mr. Wentworth?"

"Oh, I met him to-day"—Tom blushed—"and he reminded me of how Dunning began a chore-boy, and the way he stands now And I thought, why can't one do it as well as another? Why can't I do it?"

Tom looked at his mother in a defiant, argumentative way.

"I'm sure I don't know," she replied, slightly nonplused. "But you shouldn't deceive yourself by building air-castels."

"I'll take care of that. But I've got an idea that I mean to work out. It may amount to nothing."

"What is it, Tom?"

"I can't tell you now. You know that brains sometimes make more monny than hands. If I could only invent something."

Mrs. Shelly shook her head doubtfully. "Inventors are generlly hairbrained creatures."

"Not by a good deal! You ought to be ashamed to slander them. Think of what they have done for the world."

Tom left the table with his meal but half finished, and threw himself down on the couch. Putting his hand in his pocket came in contact with something that sent a crimson flood to his face. He arose hastily and went up to his room. He lit a lamp, and smiled in exultation as he laid a small object on the table. It was Miss Lucy Ware's missing button. Yes, Tom had seen it when it dropped, picked it up, and resolved to keep it as a rememberance of the tantalizing siren who had so bewitched him. Some time, perhaps, he would return it. He chuckled as he thought of her disconfiture, and her blissful ignorance of who was the processor of the lost trinket. Then the foolish feelow gazed at it long and earnestly, finally placing it in an inside pocket of his vest.

He went to a shelf on which was ranged a choice collection of scientific words, took one down, and commenced reading. But his thoughts refusing to concentrate themselves on the subject of the book he finally flung it aside and went down stairs. He astonished his mother for the rest of the evening by being unusually gay and vivacious. He prepetrated fearful jokes, and both laughed until the tears ran down their cheeks, thus insuring a good night's rest.

But a change was coming. The next day Tom bought pecils, compasses, and drafting paper, and in the evening shut himself up in his room. This was repeated the next evening, and the next, and at the end of a week his mother learned to look no more for the pleasant hours they had been wont to spend together after tea. Tom grew pale, and his face assumed a thoughtful, resolute look. And soon he drew half of his two hundred dollars from the bank and fited up a little workshop in a back chamber. Here the sound of filing and hammering was heard late into the hours of almost every evening. Tom was working out his idea, whatever it was; and it was planely no child's play with him but a game in which he had staked his all—a battle for life or death. His earnest face told this, always soberly meditative now, and scarcely ever relaxing into a smile. His mother noticed this; Mr. Dunning noticed it: his friends noticed it; but he discharged all his daily duties with rigid fidelity, and gave short answers to expressions of concern. And thus the winter passed.

One August day Mr. Dunning said:

"Shelly, you are entitled to vacation, and you look as though you needed it. Go off for a couple of weeks. Your pay shall go on the same."

"I don't want it now, Sir. I'm all right."

"Ah, but I'm afraid you are not all right. You are pale and thin."

"I would prefer to work on for the present." persisted Tom. "I may want a vacation before long. I'll ask for it when I do."

"All right. Don't be afraid to mention it. Only don't wait till the busy season."

For the next three weeks Tom stuck later than ever to his little workshop evenings, and often toiled there until the wee small hours were tolled out by the lonely, solmen town clock.

At the end of that time he went to Mr. Dunning with bright, almost happy-looking eyes. Yet he had a jaded, exhausted air.

"When!" said Mr. Dunning. "We've just got in some big orders, you know."

"I can't help it Sir. I must have a week."

"You *must*?"

"I'm sorry, Sir; but rather than not have it I'd throw up my place."

"Why, what's the row, Shelly? Any thing going wrong?"

"No, Sir. I hope you will pardon my persistence, but can I go for a week?"

"Well, yes," said Mr. Dunning, reflectively, "I suppose so. You ought to have taken it in the summer, though. But since you *ask* for only a week, you shall have it."

That night Tom packed something very carefully in a small box, bade his mother good-by, and started for Washington.

"Upon my word, Shelly, I did not know there was so much in you!"

Tom Shelly and Mr. Dunning were closeted together in the latter's private office, with some papers spread out before them and a small brass model of a machine standing on the desk.

"Well, Sir, since you approved of it, and think it likely to answer its purpose, suppose we talk buisness."

"Business?"

"Yes. You had capital, and I have the patent. There's money in the machine, but it will take money to bring it out."

"Very true."

"Well, your capital invested in these works is one hundred thousand dollars. I'll put in my invention at fifty thousand, and own one-third of the establishment."

"Ha! I should think you might!"

"Or, if you like, I will travel two months, and see how the thing is likely to take before we make any agreement."

"Don't you think you've got your idea up rather high on the matter?"

"Perhaps I have," answered Tom, cooly; "but I don't propose to go begging, and let others grow rich out of what I ought to have."

"Such things are all experiment—great risks."

"I know, Sir; but you see what it is, and the need it supplies, and it is for you to say whether you will run the risk of taking hold of it."

Mr. Dunning pause and reflected, "I will look the matter over," he said at length, "and you may come here tomorrow evening."

This was as satisfactory as Tom could have excepted, and so he withdrew.

When he went home he asked his mother (to whom he had confided naught of his plans) how she would like to live in Judge Graham's house on Main Stree.

"The judge is going to Europe, and wants to sell."

"What is that to us, Tom? We can't buy his house."

"Well, we may be able to some time."

"Some time! *What* a way you have of looking ahead, Tom!"

"It's better to look ahead than behind, I think."

Tom went up stairs, threw himself back in in a chair, and took Lucy *Ware's* button out. He fingered the memento over and over, gazed on it, and finally pressed it to his lips stealthily, as if he feared some one might be looking. Then he wondered what Mr. Dunning's decision would be, and revolved in his mind all the contingencies of success or failure. He slept but little that night, for his whole future hung on the interview of twenty-four hours hence.

New-Year's night! A silver wedding

Mr. Dunning's mansion was thrown open and thronged with his friends. It was not stately affair. The children were there as well as the old folks, and the house was aglow with merriments and good cheer.

There were beautiful presents, smiling congratulations, and shaking of hands; bright-eyed girls, with dazzling dresses and shining white shoulders; dignified matrons in stately silks and diamonds; beinguant fathers in glossy broad-cloths and sober kids; elegant young men in swallow-tails and white vest; screaming children, with wild, delighted countenaces; and the buzz and rustle and din and clatter of a crowed that had dismissed dull care for the nonce, and was bent on making a night *of it*

Tom Shelly was there, and so was Lucy *Ware* The former was surrounded by friends and new acquaintances eager to congratulate him on a recent important event—namely, his admission as partner with Mr Dunning.

"Dunning & Shelly has a very respectable sound," said one.

"Accept my congratulations on your good fortune," said another.

"Well, Tom, your luck has come at last."

"You deserve your luck—every bit of it," where the words of and friend.

Tom received all this with due grace and modesty. A few ventured to sound him, to test his intelligence, but were spedily satisfied on that score. He was as a thoughtful reader, and possessed a little stock of books that may of those around him would have done well to substitute for the unwholesome sweatmeats with which they were wont to regale their minds.

In the mean time Tom is soliloquizing mentally. He is growing restive, and longs to speak to Lucy Ware. But he wonders how she will make him more attractive to her. And if it does, and if certain hopes he has cherished are fulfilled, will it be *he* that wins her, or something else? Will it be a cash match or a love match? Or won't it be any match at all, and is such speculation idle? These perplexing questions, and Tom found himself unable to consider that with that coolness of judgement he had revolved with himself to bring to bear on the matter.

At last Tom approached her, and as he drew near felt a choking thrill. She was just as beautyful as ever, and gave him a glance out of her liquid black eyes that ripled up from under the lashes like a flood of sunlight.

But in spite of the wiled canter into which his blood was fired, he bade her good-evening, touched her gloved plam, and utterd some commonplace remark with very praisworthy nonchalance.

Just then a set was forming to dance, and one couple was wanting. Of course Tom asked Miss Ware for the honor, etc., and the two marched on the floor.

"You will allow me to express my pleasure at your new advancement, will you not?" she asked, in a tone in which there was just a shade of tremuloqsness.

"Oh, certainly, if you take enough interest in me to feel any pleasure at it."

"Why, of course I do. I always feel interested in those deserving of success. Her tone was charmingly frank now.

"Oh, that's it, is it?" said Tom, a little disappointed. The sparkle in Miss Ware's eyes dilated a little.

"Well, I got it by hard work," he said. "I went back to my greasy machine-shop that time, as you bid me."

"What do you mean?"

"Have you forgoten about it? It was when you went to New York to visit your aunt. You lost your button at the depot, you know, and told me to go back to my greasy machine-shop if I culdn't find it."

Miss Ware blushed scarlet. "On, do not speak of that. It was very rude in me. I supposed you had forgotten it. It was only in fun."

"But I wasn't." Tom's tone was rather stern, and Lucy looked up quickly. "I made a vow then"

"Oh dear! I hope I wasn't the means of your making a vow."

"Do you? And suppose you were—what then? Is there any thing so very alarming about making vows?"

"I don't know. They're so very seldom kept."

"Ah, but this one is partially fulfilled already, and will be entirely some time. That is, only one thing can prevent it."

Miss Lucy did not ask what one thing was, but grew reserved, and durring the rest of the quadrille did not look into Tom's face with her previous unembarrassed freedom. The conversation had been carried on disjointedly durring the pauses in the dancing. When the last figure was finished Miss Ware said:

"Oh dear, I am so tired of dancing! Let us wal*k* in the other room, and see what the children are doing."

Her hand still rested on Tom's arm, and they made ther way into another apartment, where a merry throng of boys and girls were parta*k*ing of the pleasures of that old and exciting game, "Button! button! who's got the button?"

"That's a good old game,' said Lucy, glancing at the children.

"Button! button! who's got the button?' came in ringing tones from one of the players.

"I've got it!" exclaimed Tom.

"No, Sir; I've got it myself!" shouted a merry, blue-eyed girl, betrayed into letting out her secret.

A scene of confusion followed, and then the game went on.

Lucy Ware had lo*o*ked up at Tom in supprise.

"*What* made you say that?" she as*k*ed.

"Because it is *true*," he answered, loo*k*ing at her with a mischevous twitch of the eye.

Miss Lucy loo*k*ed puzzled.

'Do you want to see it?

'Yes, she answered, with a doubtful loo*k*.

He reached in his pocket and held something out in his hand

'*Why*,' she exclaimed, in amazement, "that's mine! Where did you get it? It't the one I lost.

"I *k*now it."

She blushed vividly, and was utterly mystified

"Please explain,, she said.

'Oh, there is not much to explain. I picked it up when you lost it."

"And why did you not give it to me?"

"I preferred to keep it. I too*k* it to my greasy machine-shop.

"Please don't!"

Tom laughed, and grew immediately serious again. He had to screw his courage up to the stic*k*ing point to utter the next words.

"I kept it because I loved you!" he whispered.

"Oh!" And Miss Lucy hid her face in her hands, while her heart beat violently.

"And I haven't got over it yet!" he said, boldly.

This was a very audacious remark, and Tom had to take breath after it. Miss Ware also breathed audibly. But she did not spurn him with indignation—no, far from it. Tom finally said, in a voice a trifle unsteady:

"I made a vow that morning, part of which was to work my way out of that greasy machine-shop. I've done that. The next part was to keep the button until its owner cared enough for it to—to—repay—to—that is, to give herself to me as a condition of its restoration."

Miss Ware looked into his face with swimming eyes, yet out of the depth of which still welled up a fountain of irrepressible roguery."

"But my sacque has gone out of fashion now, and the button will be of no use to me," she said.

Tom looked at her earnestly.

"And, besides, I think you ought to be willing to give more than a button or what you *ask*."

"Tom bushed a little at this, but suddenly seized her hand and exclaimed with energy:

"I can give the whole love of an undivided heart—a life-long devotion—love as unchanging and untiring as the sun that shines! *Will* that do?"

'I don,t *k*now but it will," came in a faint murmur.

And so the old, old game was played and who shall say that hearts did not win;

A PUZZLED DUTCHMAN

A Wisconson secular paper contains the following good story:

One who [illegible] immersion for baptism was holding a protracted meeting, and one night preached on the subject of baptism. In the course of his remarks he said, some believe it necessary to go down into the water, and come up out of it to be baptized. But this he claimed to be a fallacy, for the preposition "into, of the Scriptures should be rendered differently, as it does not mean into at all times. "Moses," he said, we are told, went up into the mountain, and the Saviour was taken into a high mountain, etc. Now we do not suppose that either went into the mountain, but upon it. So with going down into the water, it means simply going down close by or near to the water, and being baptised in the ordinary way, by sprinkling.

He carried this idea out fully, and in due season and style closed his discourse, when an invititation was given to any one who felt so disposed to rise and express their thoughts. Quite a number of the brethren arose and said that they were glad that they had been present on this occasion, that they were well pleased with the sound sermon they had just heard, and felt their souls greatly blessed. Finally a corpulant gentleman of Teutonic extraction, a stranger to all, arose and broke a silence that was most painful, as follows.

'Mister Breacher. I ish so glad I vash here to night, for I has had explained to my min't some tings I never could belief pefore. We reat, Mister Breacher, that Taniel vas cast into the ten of lions, and came out alife! Now I neber could pelief datt for the wild peasts would shust eat him up right off; put now it ish ferry clear to my min't he vash shust close py, or near to, and tid not get into de ten at all. O, I vash so glad I vash here to night!

Again we reat dat de Hewbrew children vas cast into de firish furnace, and dat air alwaish look't like a peeg story too, for they would have been purnt up; put it ish all plain to my min't now, for they were shust cast close py or neor to de firish furnace. O, I vash so glat I vash here to-night!

And den, Mister Breacher, it ish said dat Jona vas cast into de sea and into de whaleish pelly. Now I never could pelief dat. It seems like a peeg feesh story' put it ish all plain to my min't now, he vash not taken into de whaleish pelly at all, put shust shumped onto his pack and rode ashore. O, I vash so glat I vash here to-night!

And now Mister Breacher, if you will shust exblain two more bashages of Seributures I shall be, O, happy, dat I vash here to-night! One of them is vere it saish de vicked shall pe cast into a lake dat purns vith fire and primshone alvays. O! Mister Breacher shall I pe cast into dat lake, if I am vicked, or shust close py or near to shust near enough to be comfortable? O, I hopes you tell me I shall pe cast shust py a goot vay off, and I vill pe so glat I vash here to-night. The other bassages is that which saish plessed are dey who do dese commandments, dat dey may have right to the tree of life and enter through the gates into the city: O! tell me I shall gets into the city and not shust close py or near to shut near enough to see vat I have lost, and I shall pe so glat I vas here to-night.

Long ago Spallanzani discovered that bats which had their eyes put out were able, nevertheless, when allowed to fly about in a room, to avoid threads stretched across it. This faculty he attributed to some highly developed sense of touch possessed by the wing. Dr. Scholl has repeated these experiments; but for the putting out of the eyes he has substituted the less painful method of covering them with sticking-plaster. He has kept bats thus treated, for a year alive in his room, and has confirmed Spallanzani's results.

It is officially reported that there are over 19,000 miles of highway in Massachusetts, and not more than 1,258 miles of railroad.

Miscellaneous News.

An "honest" conductor in Philadelphia sports a $1,000 diamond pin.

The average price of a good horse in Los Angeles, California, $12.

Hartford, Conn., claims to be the wealthiest city of its size in the United States.

In what circumstances is a woman that wears stays? Straightened circumstances.

A bird of ill omen—A swallow of brandy.

Can a man eating dates be said to consume time?

The last cup of the frolic is generally the hic-cup.

Can a ship with two owners be called a partnership?

Warning to a bald head—'Death loves a shining mark.'

A 'free agent'—One who goes off with his employer's money.

The man who 'could'nt find his match,' went to bed in the dark.

What is that which must play before it can work? A fire engine.

The editor of the Elkhart Review had a clover root shown him which measured six feet.

Why is a divinity easier than the profession of physician? Because it is easier to preach than practice.

'Well, there is someting in that!' as the old man said when he tried to put his boot on with a kitten in it.

Don't let your cattle stray; they often wander into mysterious places; we once saw a cowhide in a shoemaker's shop.

[illegible] was a philosopher who, when she lost her husband, said she had one great consolation—she knew where he was o'nights.

Statistics prove that a handsome widow has three chances for marriage to a maiden's one.

A Frenchman who claims to know says artificial will melt with less rapidity than natural ice.

A crazy spiritualist at Warren, Ill., has deliberately starved himself to death, believing he will rise again in six days.

New Orleans papers say that hundreds of young men thrown out of employment in that city are booked for New York.

The ramie plant promises to supersede cotton in Louisiana. It makes a cloth superior to both cotton and flax.

There landed in Canada last year 66,-019 emmigrants, of whom 42,000 afterwards left for the United States.

George Stanley, who murdered William Patterson, near Ames, last June, has been sentenced to be hung on the 21st of June next.

Don't let your cattle stray; they often wander to the most mysterious places; we once saw a cow-hide in a shoemaker's shop.

A young lady who was perfectly thunderstruck at hearing of her friend's engagement, has since been provided with a lightning-rod.

'Grandma,' said a shrewd child, 'do you want some candy?' 'Yes, dear, I should like some.' 'Then if you'll buy some, I'll give you half,' said Polly.

'Well, what is it that causes the saltness of the water of the ocean?' inquired a teacher of a bright little boy. 'The codfish,' replied the little original.

Josh Billings says flies have a big apetight for getting into things; they are the fust at the dinner table, and alwuz take soup, and don't leave until the cloth is removed.

'Are the jury agreed? asked a Judge of a court attache, whom he met on the stairs with a bucket in his hand. 'Yes,' replied pateric; 'they have agree to send out for a half gallon."

The Medical Gazette suggests an inquiry whether the common practice of chewing tobacco in lead foil may not account for some of the unmerous cases of lead poisoning not traced to any recognized source.

A statistician states that Cincinnati drinks more beer than St. Louis, St. Louis more wine than Cincinnati, and Chicago more whisky than both of them put together.

A young lady at Portland, Maine, has been in a trance for seven days, and the physicians of that town are quarreling over the matter of her being conscious or unconscious.

An exchange mentions a case beyond the ordinary oculists. It is that of a young lady who, instead of a common pupil, has a college student in her eye.

A Westerm farmer has discovered that sweet oil will cure the bite of a rattlesnake. He fails, however, to state whether we should apply it as the Irishman did his whisky' or place it on the bite.

Some music teacher once wrote that the 'art of playing the violin requires the nicest preception and the most scince of any art in the known world.' Upon which an editor comments; 'The art of publishing a newspaper, and making it pay, and at the same time making it please everybody, beats fiddling higher than a kite.'

J. A. Stober, of Peoria, had some catfish in a rain water hogshead last fall, and the cold weather of the last winter froze it solid. The unfortunate fish could be seen stark and stiff, scattered about in the clear ice like raisins in a cake, until this spring when the water thawed out and they began active life again where they left off in December.

In some parts of Germany there exists a law which runs thus: 'Any person drinking in an alehouse on Sunday, or other holidays, may legally depart without paying.'

The Courier.

AUBURN IND. JUNE, 1, 1871

RADICAL papers are about announcing the removal of the Government to Long Branch. Presidents, *intransite*, should be transferred to that quarter.

THE recent census of London shows that the population of that city is in round numbers about three million five hundred thousand.

THE Cleveland *Herald* reports that Brick Pomeroy will soon marry a divorced lady in that city. His wife obtained her divorce for "incompatibility of temper," but could have assigned uglier reasons if necessary. We always thought there was a woman in the case—"incompatibility of temper" be bothered.

A CERTAIN Radical Editor, sings peans of joy over the fact that a Republican Congress removed the tax on jackasses! The trouble was, that under the former rule, the whole batch of Radical Congressmen, and Grant to boot, were liable to be taxed under the U. S. License Laws as they formerly stood.

THE case of Milligan, of Son's of Liberty fame, against the Military Commission that sentenced him to be executed for treason, is now engaging the attention of the court at Indianapolis. We predict that Milligan will find out that his former trial and conviction was in accordance with the laws of the land.

WHEN Prince Arthur was born his god-father, the Duke of Wellington presented him with a casket which was was not to be opened until his twenty-first birth-day. The Prince attained his majority on the first of the present month, but the anxious world on this side of the Atlantic has not yet been made acquainted with the mystery which was doubtless revealed on that day.

A LATE newspaper, in summing up the virtue of a deceased soap-boiler, concluded his eulogy with the usual phrase, "peace to the *ashes*. The next day the editor was waited on by "a friend of the family," who threatened to "pound thunder out of him" unless he made a retraction. The reference to his friend's *ashes* they look upon as a personal reflection, and what's more, they mean to treat it as such.

THE New York *Democrat* has had to say in response to a certain theory "This theory that man is a descendant from the monkey may be all right to talk about, but if the monkeys have been watching the party which is in power for the past few years, they would be justified in committing suicide. It's a serious charge to bring against a monkey that tries to be good.

LEGALZIED prostitution appears to pay in St Louis. The Times says that during the nine months the law has been in force the Clerk of the Board of Health has paid into the city treasury $28,669, derived from the enforcement of the rules. Deducting the expenses of the Board of Health for entire year and there is left a balance of nearly $12,000. It is estimated that the returns from this source of revenue for the year will not fall short of $40,000.

Kentucky Radicalism.

The Republicans of "Old Kentucky" have placed in nomination for the office of Governor Hon. John M. Harlan, once a leading Know-Nothing, then a Proslavery Democrat, subsequently a McClellanite, thereupon a third party man, and now a full-fledged Radical. Mr. William Krippenstappel, of the Louisville *Volksblatt*; was nominated for Auditor of State, to catch the German vote.

FROM the Stark County *Ledger* we clip the following, :

It is said by those who have tried it, that a few stalks of buckwheat growing in each hill of potatoes, will prove an effectual preventative against potato bugs, and entirely protect the crop from their depredations. We advise our farmers, one and all, to try it. We understand also that stalks of the same grain growing in cucumber and melon hills will protect them from the bugs that sometimes fearfully injure them. This receipt is a cheap and easily tried remedy, and we again advise our garduers and farmers to try it.

THE Radical party talk of boasted intelligence, put the general opinion at home and abroad is that John Bull got the better of it in the late treaty. This obsequiousness of Radical leaders to British influence has long been a remarkable fact, but in no instance has it taken such decided coloring as in the Washinton treaty. It would, perhaps, have been equally as manly, if our Jointers had submitted to the first claim made by her Majesty's representatives and stood the champagne, and have done with subsequent pretensions, which, it seems, led to nothing. Here will be another political issue, which the cry of traitors and copperhead will not in the least effect. Things are working

It is stated that since the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad has been in the hands of the Receiver it has earned $20,000 more than in the corresponding time last year.

THE German Reichstag has approved a supplementary clause to the postal treaty between America and Germany, under which letters will henceforward be forwarded to and from America at the rate of 2 1-2 groschen (about 5 cents).

Serious Illness of the Vice President.

During the session of the Senate on Monday, Vice-President Colfax was attacked with paralysis, and was conduct- from the Senate Chamber to his room in the capitol where he remained all night. He will probably fully recover

THE beautiful weather is producing flowers and spring fashions. It is difficult to tell which looks the most blooming. By a flower a tale of a flirting spirit is often related; by the fashions worn, the bent of a young ladies' mind may be predicted.

A Virginia editor having notified correspondents that all communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the full name of the writer, received one from a lady who signs her own full name, to wit: Ann Matilda Sophia Electra Dolly Ann Potter Bell.

THE rage for amending State Constitutions reflects itself even from the Pacific, it being proposed in California to put before the people amendments inhibiting municipal subscriptions to railroads, and to forbid the aggregation of more than a given qualitity of land in the same hands.

THE Kentucky Radicals, in State Convention last week, adopted a platform in favor of general amnesty. The sentiments of the Kentucky Rads don't agree with the majority in Congress. The principles of the Radical party are as changeable as locality itself. In Indiana, Massachusetts and all other Radical States in the north it favors proscription. Consistency, you know.

THE streets of Paris are the scene of the most sanguinary strife, and barricades and buildings are defeated by the Communists with the most desperate energy. The palace of the Tuileries famous as the residence of the Emperors and Kings of France, is burned to the ground. The splendid Hotel de Ville is also burned. Fires are raging in various parts of Paris, and sanguinary struggles are everywhere going forward. Perhaps even that remarkable city never before witnessed such bloody and terrible scenes as are now being enacted. No one can estimate the number of the killed or the vast extent of the loss incurred. What terrible closing up of an unnecessary war.

Probable Termination of the French Troubles.

A special dispatch from Paris says that seventy thousand Versaillists have entered the city, meeting with but little resistence. The barricades were not defended. No mines were exploded. The Versaillites were moving on Hotel de Ville, where the communists will make their last stand. The Versaillists behaved splendidly, committing no excesses.

A conflagration was raging near the Invalides, and the insurgents' battery on Montmartre was cannonading the city. Gen. Lamirault telegraphs that everything is satisfactory, and, although the fighting may continue several hours, the city is absolutely won.

Disenthrallment of New York City

The administration of municipal affairs in the city of New York, has long been a shame and a disgrace, and the democratic party, though in no wise responsible for the general corruption and official malfeasances which prevailde there has been held accountable therefor by the opposition. The facts in the case are, that some years ago, a republican state legislature passed a law retaining to itself the government of that city, and filled all the important offices, except Mayor and a few others, with persons of their own choosing, and by this means succeded in having a democratic city governed by republican officals.

In last year's election the democrats succeded in getting control of the state government, and they have very commendably overturned the radical ord e of conducting public affairs, remitted the control of the city to the people and put the power and responsibility in the hands of the Mayor. Now is that city ruled by the democrats as well in fact as in name, and as an evdence that the profligacy of radical management has been put an end to, the first act of the new administration was to cut down salaries twenty per cent., and lop off fifty per cent. on appropriations. This result is said to be a saving to the taxpayers of from six to seven millions of dollars per year. The radical papers have, by this wise transfer of authority, lost a rather valuable electioneering card.

ONLY two blast furnaces in Clay county are now in operation.

IT is remarkable that among the host of modern inventions of all kinds, the genius of man should have so long failed in devising some novel method of shuffling off this mortal coil. For centuries the changes have been so persistently rung upon the halter, the bullet, lighted charcoal, "prison," and submersion, that the world seems to have taken it for granted that any improvement upon these methods of making one's exit from this mundane sphere was impossible. But we are at length undeceived. A German blacksmith has just invented a new mode of suicide, the idea being an extremely ingenious one, and very simple withal. The instrument of self-destruction is a bomb-shell, so small that it can be introduced in the mouth, when it is fired by means of an electric wire. It is needless to say that when the operation is successfully preformed the suicide losses head. The invention is a charming one, and can hardly fail of becoming very popular. Country orders supplied.

MR. SEELEY's recent motion in the House of Commons to establish penny postage between England and the United States did not succeed precisely as the author desired, but it drew from Mr. Gladstone the assurance that he favors a reduction in the present rates, and [illegible] resolution recommending the government to enter into communication with the United States postal authorities on the subject of such reduction. That at first the reduction would increase the expenses of the Post-office Department both in England and in this country is very probable, but experience has shown that in the end cheap postage has proved more remunerative to the post-office than the dear rates which pevent poor and economical people from sending letters. Moreover, the post-office is not intended to be a source of revenue but for the convenience would be greatly served by penny ocean postage needs no argument.

ROBBING POST OFFICES.—Within the last few days there have been many bold robberies of post offices in this State. No very large hauls have been made by the robbers, but the perseverance with which they have prosecuted their unlawful enterprise shows them not to be discouraged. The latest robbery reported was at Pontiac Wednesday night. Efforts have been made to break up the burglaries by capturing the gang, but without any, flattering success thus far. Friday two men named John McCarthy and Thomas Calvert were taken to Detroit from Milford, charged with committing burglary and stealing letters from the post office at Walled Lake, Oakland county. Whether they are members of the gang or not, remains to be seen when the examination shall take place hereafter. They gave security to appear for examination.—*Jackson Patriot.*

SOME of the leading Southern journals maintain that, since the close of the war, the great problem of white labor in the South has been satisfactorily solved, and it has been found that white men can work on plantations and make good crops, without suffering any more from the climate or fevers than the negroes do. Thus the popular fallacy that they could never stand the swamps, the miasma, the heat, and all the drawbacks of plantation life attendant upon laboring in the field, is at length exploded, says the New Orleans *Commercial Bullettin*, and there is no reason in the world why we should not have the tenantry system, with its small farms, worked by white labor, instead of the present cumbersome, expensive and uncertain one of large plantations and black labor. If the State was rapidly filled up with white emigrants, its prosperity would soon make rapid strides.—*Sentinel.*

ADVICE from Ringgold Barracks, Texas, say the neither that state nor the General Governmet is protecting the interests of the peopleon the Mexican border. Armed Mexicans in large bands cross at pleasure and drive away the cattle of the settlers, and no resistance is offered. Similar reports come from other points on the border. The people complain if this, but they should remember that that Gen Grant is still spending a vast amount of money, for an economical Administration, in keeping ships of war at San Domingo to protect the interests of Baez, and that there must be some limit to the expenditure of the public funds. Probably Grant thinks that American citizens ought to be able to protect themselves.

HOW TO WASH LACE.—The first thing to remember is that lace, and all such fine materials, should be washed in hot, soft water. Well soap them, and squeeze and shake, but on no account rub them. Repeat the squeezing and shaking out again until they are clean. Rinse them in some more clean, hot water, and well soap them again, and put them into a saucepan, with enough hot water to cover them. Soft water is best, but if that can not be procured, add a piece of soda—say a quarter of an ounce to half a gallon of water. Boil for half an hour. Then wash them out again and rinse in cold blue water. Hang them on a clothes-horse to dry, when they can be starched. Lastly, roll them up in a dry cloth for two hours, by which time they will be fit to iron.

AN idea of the terrible work at Paris may be received from the following paragraph, taken from a recent dispatch: "Hrror is heaped upon horror. The streets of Paris run with blood. The torn and mangled bodies of the sons of Farnce, slain by their own count rymen, are strewn in every direction; but still the order "*en avant*" is heard, and as platoon after platoon is moved down, others fill their places and push on to that what is to be victory, but one bought at a terrible sacrifice."

A Thrilling Scene

From the Huntington, Indiana, Herald.

The pavilion of Van Amburgh's menagerie was the scene of a most exciting event, last Thursday afternoon. Part of the entertainment is the entrance into a cage of lions by a tensguided gentleman in tight and spangles. In consequence of the illness of the regular preformer, a new lion-tamer was called in. As per advertisement he entered the den, and his reception was very unlike that of the Scriptural Daniel. The tactic of his predecessors had been to keep the animals apart as they were habitually in their cages. This gentleman, however, suffered the four to get together, and they turned upon and assaulted him, with fearful roars. There were two lions and two lionesses, all full grown, and as they rushed upon him with flashing eyes, striking at him with their heavy paws, and snapping and snarling, the scene was a frightful one. The large audience, consisting of men, women and children rose to their feet, and with low cries of horror and blanched countenances, gazed upon the awful spectacle of a fellow-mortal cooped up in a small cage, and engaged in a desperate struggle for life with four powerful lions. The enraged beast bounded against and bent the slender bars of the cage, and continued to snap and strike at the frightened man, who strove to get at his pistol, and failing was fain to beat them back with the loaded butt of his whip. He cried lustily for help which speedily came. Iron bars were thrust into the cage to impede the movements of the lions, a little door was opened near the floor, and the tamed lion-tamer backed out through it with more regard to speed than grace. He was scraped on the side, arm and breast by the lions, but his injuries, we hope, were slight. The lions fought among themselves for a little while, but fresh beef being thrown into them, they soon stopped, and were finally separated by the iron grates which divide the cage into two compartments.

IN accordance with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Editors' and Publishers' Association of the Tenth and Eleventh Districts, the undersigned announce the following programme for the evening session:

SPEECHES, ESSAYS, &C.

1. Introductory remarks by the President.

1. "Courtesy among Journalists," by John D. Devor, of the LaGrange Standard.

"City vs. County Papers:" by Gen. Reub Williams. of the Warsaw Indianian.

4. "The Advance System;" Dr. E. F. Thomas, of the Winamac Democrat.

5. "Independent Journalism; by H. E. Wadsworth, of the Laporte Argus.

6. "Short settlements;" by C. Powell, of the LaPorte Herald.

7. Poem; by Mrs Emma Molloy.

It is respectfully recommended that not more than fifteen minutes be devoted to the discussion of any one subject.

By direction of the Association.

J. B. STOLL, Pres't.

VALLANDIGHAM'S "forward movement" resolutions are causing a great deal of excitement in political circles, A bold strike in the right direction, by a sagacious leader. Let dead past bury its dead.

That you believe you have a call to preach is all very well as far as it goes," said an old doctor of divinity to a theological student; "but," he added, 'we must wait, and see whether the people think they have a call to hear you."

SENATOR MORTON and Sherman are on the wrong track, in trying to bolster up the President. He is not a political necessity. He is played out, and must not be thought of as a candidate for re-election. The thing to do with him is to shove him upon a side track.—*Cincinati commercial*

A Kansas "billiard saloon" uses a home-made table—a large goods box, on which was laid a wagon-load of sandstone, covered with eight yards of blue jeans. For pockets they used old boots, about No. 10; for cues broken hoe-handles; boiled eggs for balls; and to count this lovely game they used dried apples on a clothes line.

LAST Sunday, while Squire Justice was instructing his Sabbath School class he asked: "What becomes of liars?" A dead silence ensued for a few minutes when a smart little boy brightened up with the remark, "I know." "Well give us the answer?" "They are sent down South at the expense of the Goverment to write Ku-Klux lies for the Republican papers," was the triumphant response.—*New Lisbon Patriot.*

A case of pocket-picking has occurred in the Sandwich Islands, the first on record! A native was detected in putting his hand into the pocket of a woman in a crowd and abstracting her purse. He was captured at once, and the first Hawaiian pickpocket was sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor. This is the first case of stealing from the person ever known to have occurred on those happy isles of he sea.

ONE of the remarkable characteristics of Washington under Radical rule, is the fact that nobody, from the highest to the lowest public functionary, can keep a secret. It is much the same with public money which comes into the hands of public officials. The greater part of it "leaks out" long before it reaches the public treasury. The cause of both is loose morals and loose honesty, encouraged by the general looseness of our Jacobin rulers.

THEY who are eminently successful in business, or who achieve greatness, of even notoriety, in any pursuit, must expect to make enemies. So prone to selfishness, to pretty jealousies, to sordid envy, is poor human nature that whoever becomes distinguished is sure to be a mark for the malicious spite of those who, not deserving success themselves, are goaded by the merited triumph of others.

We are now prepared to sell clothing at such low prices that it will pay you to come to the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., as our entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store and are now prepared to sell goods lower than ever.

Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILD & BRO.

Iowa, Nebraska, California, Kansas, and the B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The Eastern Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. Its central point is Burlington, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing the Missouri, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slope. Over-land travel and trade choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa, now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, to "take the Burlington Route."

SONG ECHO OF FIFTY DOLLARS

A New School Book, by H. S. Perkins. Price, $7.50 per dozen. Contains over one hundred new and beautiful Songs, Duets, etc., by Will S. Hays, Webster, Thomas, etc. Every thing is new, fresh, and sparkling. Contents and specimen pages sent free. Sample copies mailed free of postage to teachers for 45c. Liberal terms for introduction.

WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $3.

Subscribers to Peters Musical Monthly are getting their music for less than two cents a piece.—Those who have not seen this Musical Magazine should send 30c for a sample copy. The music is by Hays, Thomas, Kinkel, Persley and other popular writers. Two back numbers for 40 cents. Four back numbers for 75 cts.

Address, J. L. PETERS,

April 7, 2-m. 599 Broadway, New York

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A.

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

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Vol. 1. Is devoted to wild American Birds.
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This work will at once commend itself to the cultivated American people, and no library will, hereafter be complete without this addition to its treasures while as a parlor amusement it is unequalled by American publications.

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We have prepared a most beautiful Specimen Book for Agents, containing 1 of the Oil Chromos, 40 steel engravings and 50 pages of descriptive reading, being selections from each volume, together with blank paper, specimens of binding, &c.,

Our specimen Book has cost us quite largely, and we do not wish to send it to persons who do not intend to act as agents, but to any one who will make an effort to procure subscribers to the Work, we will send the Specimen Book, prepaid, on receipt of 40 cents to cover postage. Enclose stamp for reply as address.

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8 O'CLOCK.

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Adominable Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers. Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abscesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called

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sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

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Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

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IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor Warranted to suit all tastes For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WANTED AGENTS [$20 per day] to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under feed, makes the 'lock stitch' [alike on both sides] and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address JOHNSON CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati Ohio.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1. Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address Wm. PATTEN, Treas. Springfield, Mass.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS

MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and

Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne. Buying and selling

STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, he advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days

e mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

Great One-Price Clothing House!

Fort Wayne Indiana,

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

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OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberger

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS

e desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own personal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. e buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

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LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

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WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 sents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin. 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
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Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $2.
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Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, lacec laces in great varitey, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 20, '71.

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

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Made by one Agent. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home to make $5 to $20 per day selling our new 7 strand White Wire Lines to last forever; Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 18 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St, N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNGS Disease. HOARSNESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Wells' Carbolic Tablets.

JOHN Q. KELLOG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent.

Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

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DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

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STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 2d 1y

Root & Company IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

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FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do them selves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing our usual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., ets.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotten Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

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Feb. 2d 1 y

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

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Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phoenix Block, Calhoun St.,

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MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect, out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 2 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expect to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully. W. M. McINTOSH.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Business is improving.

Not much sickness at present.

Newly planted corn looks well.

[illegible] is going to leave town. Shake.

The Sabbath Schools here are well attended,

A splendid shower Monday afternoon left the face of Nature radiant with smiles.

Reports from Paris, dated 20, say the cannonade still continues.

Carpenters, joiners, painters, and in fact all other mechanics are kept quite busy now.

There are no hogs running at large at present. The law is being strictly enforced.

Quite a number of shade trees have been set out in town this spring. Worthy of emulation.

Shall we have a Fourth of July celebration at this place? If so, arrangements should be made at once.

The boy who undertook to ride a horse radish is now practicing on a saddle of mutton.

The editor who publishes a newspaper that made nobody mad, has been dead many years. He had no descendants.

Marshal Penny we notice is doing good work with a large number of men and teams on the streets.

A young lady, named Flickinger, from Stafford Tp., is now in the custody of sheriff Plum, waiting for admission to the Insane Asylum.

Don't forget that we have, at the Courier office, the material with which to do all kinds of job printing at low prices, neatly and cheaply.

A Bachelor's Association in Detroit has sworn its members not to commit matrimony save with $20,000 and a brick house.

The blind negro who voted the Republican ticket at the last election, in Fort Wayne, has left for a permanent location at Kendallville.

There were several very bad boys at church Sunday night. They will find breakers if they repeat their disturbances many more times.

Seven physicians in our town. How's that for high? As they are all good ones, we 'spect this may be considered a healthy locality.

Every firm that does any business at all, should have printed letter heads and bill heads, and in order to get a neat job, have them printed at the Courier office.

Happiness.—Help others, and you relieve yourself. Go out and drive away the cloud from that distressed friend's brow, and you will return with a lighter heart.

From the number of new buildings now being erected and those to be built this year, our mechanics are kept very busy at work. We have room for more and hope they will come.

The editor has not returned from Ohio yet, and it is useless for us to say, that things have changed in the local department "since he's been gone."

Two dollars will pay for the Courier one year, and in it you will get more reading matter than you can buy in any other shape for the same amount of money.

Young America's first letter to his anxious maternal relative: "My dear mother be virtuous and you will happy, but if you are you will miss a derned sight of fun.'

Farmer's should be careful in hitching their teams. Carelessness in this particular came near resulting in a smashed wagon, last Tuesday.

A man who would take a newspaper for a length of time and send it back refused and unpaid for, would swallow a blind dog's dinner, and then stone the dog for being blind.

A friend of ours has found out a new way to "beat" the potato bugs. He plants his potatoes so deep they won't come up until next January, and then when the bugs go to breakfast they'll freeze their feet.

A man in our town the other day refused to buy butter of a farmer, because the latter put his surplus salt in the butter instead of the cow. This may be salted down for reference.

L. H. Milligan, whose trial has been going on at Indianapolis, for the last two weeks, resulted in favor of the plaintiff and against those radicals who leagued together to have him hung.

Base Ball.—The KeKiongas were beaten by the Forest City of Rockford, on Tuesday last, by a score of 17 to 13. At the close of the ninth inning, the score was a tie. On the tenth inning, the KeKiongas were whitewashed, and the Rockfords made four.

"It is a sad moment in life," said a Cynic, "when you find that love, glory, happiness, are, altogether, not worth a good cigar." "It is a sadder moment still" replied [illegible], "when you find that the cigar itself is bad."

It is quite noticeable that our ladies are becoming more and more extravagant in their dress. It must be no trifling expense to "fit out" a fashionable belle with Grecian bend and other appendages.

The Communists in Paris are about "played out," and the Versaillists have control of about three-fourths of the City. Bloody scenes have ensued lately, and many promint officers and individuals have been shot.

The Mishawaka *Enterprise* says a fellow in that place mistook and ate a dish rag for a piece of codfish, and only found his mistake the next morning on finding the codfish untouched and the dish rag missing.

Wool is coming to town pretty briskly. Lauferty and Gross became excited a few days ago and run the price to fifty cents per pound.

The Flouring and Saw Mills, Woolen Factory, Stave Factory, Shingle Factory, Planing Mills, Berry's Machine Shops &c., have been doing a good business this week

Query.—If the junction of the Saginaw and Eel River R. R.'s, at a point one mile from this place, will be damaging to Auburn, what effect will it have on our suburban village six miles distant.

A western editor who doesn't know much about farming any how, suggested that for garden-making, a cast iron back with a hinge in it, would be an improvement on the spinal column now in use.

In every town the size of this there are a set of men that can best be described by calling them "pull backs." They are invariably opposed to any advance movement. They can't help it. Auburn has a few of that kind.

Some of our merchants complain of dull times. A free use of printer's ink would we believe remedy the evil to a great extent. It won't cost much to try the experiment any way, and we advise them to be up and doing, if they don't want to see their trade depart.

A Bill has lately passed the New York legislature making it a misdemeanor for boys to jump on railroad trains, either passenger or freight.—*Ex.*

Indiana should have such a law, and then the people ought to see it rigidly enforced.

Fifteen hundred bushels of grain was received at the grain house, of the Saginaw road, in one day, about two weeks ago, the very day that that man, south of Auburn, took his a horse back to Waterloo. The reason he went to Waterloo was that he owed every wheat buyer in Auburn.

Let it be remembered, that Auburn has the best and most convenient wheat house in the county, that no one has ever found fault with Mr. Thomas' weighing—that our buyers do not go it on tick, nor borrow money of farmers at 15 to 20 per cent.

Logansport has seventy-three liquors saloons; sixty-three of which are selling tickets to the infernal regions without being licensed expressly for that purpose. The other ten have procured license and are now engaged in sending souls to hell by special permit.

Farmers should exercise great care in attending to their horses in hot weather. Never hitch a horse up in the stable unless he is cool, and then let him trot around a while first. Never water a horse at a well that has gone dry while he is sweating, as it is liable to throw him into a perspiration and may wet the harness.

Side Walks.—Nothing adds so much to the attractiveness or convenience of a town as nice, wide sidewalks kept in good condition. Auburn has made admirable progress in this direction within the past year, and many of its streets now have sidewalks as good, and many of them better, than the average walks in cities.

"Why don't you trade with me?" said a tradesman to a friend the other day.

The reply was characteristic: "You have never asked me to, sir; I have looked through all the papers for an invitation in the shape of an advertisement, and I never yet have found one. I never go where I am not invited.

That man was sensible. Don't intrude on the man who is too selfish to invite you to call and see his goods.

It does one good to "stroll around" occasionally, and note the improvements going on. New buildings going up, old ones being rejuvenated, lawns trimmed and beautified, homes made pretty outside, and hearts thereby made happy inside, seem to be the general order. The merchants are rolling in piles of staple and fancy goods; the clerks look smiling and happy, with the trade mark of business on their brows, and everything seems thriving and prosperous.

Sour Grapes.—Now that our friends in the north part of the township just begin to realize the importance of the Saginaw Railroad, thereby securing the Eel River road to a point six miles from them, with all the benefits incident thereto, we would ask if they would not like to blot out the history they made against the railroad tax last year—103 majority "No appropriation?" And how did they vote on the Eel River appropriation?—the very thing they think so much of now. For consistency sake we hope they will not now publish so much on the unconstitutionalty of the R. R. aid law, but will advise their friends to pay the tax. When you have a "soft thing" don't throw cold water on it.

Parents cannot be too careful about allowing their children to eat unripe fruit which will soon be plenty, and which is, beyond doubt, so tempting to the little fellows. And it is particularly dangerous, after eating green trash, to drink heartily of water. Children are all alike in this respect, and it behooves parents and those who have charge of children to exercise a great deal of firmness and judgment in regard to what they should eat during hot weather. Physicians say that much sickness prevalent among children is caused by this lack of judgment or care on the part of parents and guardians.

Young women, you don't know how much influence you have over young men If you would labor earnestly, we should not have so many dissipated young men in our land. Do not let them fill the drunkard's grave. I suppose you will say "I am not to blame; I don't believe we have anything to do with young men's getting drunk." Think a moment. Did you ever do anything to prevent them? Did you ever go with a young man when he had been drinking a little? "I believe so" Well did you think so much of him as you did before he drank? "No." You did not let him know it did you? "No." You should have said to him: If you drink, I will not go with you any more." You might have saved him from the drunkard's grave. Will you say to the young man who is attentive to you, that you do not mean to go with a young man who drinks one drop of liquor? He may shun you for a few days, but he will think of it, and will make up his mind that you are right; for what woman wants a drunken husband.

Eel River R. R.—Work Resumed.

After considerable vexatious delays and other troubles, the work on the Eel River Railroad has been commenced. Messrs. Buhl Quirk & Co., of Detroit and Ypsilanti, Mich., have contracted to build and equip the road from this place west fifty six miles by the first of next January, and residue within one year thereafter. This arrangement was perfected about two weeks ago, and already have they sublet the entire work, placed engineers on the route, and on Monday, of this week, set to work about twenty-five men at this place and about fifty at Columbia City, working this way

Messrs. Cook Ott & Co., have the work from Columbia City to Cherubusco, and Mansfield & Scanlan the balance to this place. In ninety days track laying is expected to commence, at this place and Columbia City.

The office of the Contractors is in Mr. Ensley's building, opposite the north side of public square.

Anybody can soil the reputation of any individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe, and his friends never hear of. A puff of the idle wind can take a million of the seeds of the thistle, and do a work of mischief which the husbandman must labor long to undo, the particles being too fine to be seen, and too light to be stopped Such are the seeds of slander, so early sown, so difficult to be gathered up, and yet so pernicious in their fruits. The slanderers knows that many a wind will catch up the plague, and become poisoned by his insinuations, without ever seeking the antidote. No reputation can refute a sneer, or any human skill prevent mischief.

J. S. Ferdon, Esq., informs us that he has located in Auburn, DeKalb County, where he will engage in the furniture business. Mr. F., during his stay with us, made some warm friends whose best wishes go with him. He is a live man, meaning "business" in whatever he undertakes. With a liberal use of printers ink, fair dealing with all and a strict attention to business, he prospered here and will do the same in his new location.—*Steuben Republican.*

From a short acquaintance with Ferdon we can heartily endorse the above. Already he has received two car loads of furniture, and without detracting from other simular houses, will say that his furniture is equal, if not superior, to any in Northeastern Indiana. Our people should give him a call, and look at his goods if they do not buy.

The Weather.—Within ten days we have had every kind ever described in the almanacs. Snow, (east and west of us,) cold rains, clouds and a little sunshine—regular ague-inviting, health-disturbing, unpleasant-to-be-outside weather. Meantime, the onion vines and the turnip trees don't grow with a rush. Those who started out "airy in the season, to sit on the dry goods boxes, whittle shingles, talk politics and look at the spring fashions, have had to abandon the business, and search for more genial quarters. Young ladies have stopped writing poetry about the rosies and the posies, and the balmy springs, and the lovely face of "nachure," while young men who like their tods have ceased to have "ice in theirn," and taken to light overcoats like kittens to warm milk. As Ed'ards says: "Goot crashus alife, vot a goontry."

The Local Paper is an absolute necessity to the county and community where it is published. All the city papers cannot supply the place of the home paper. That should be the first love of every man and woman for with the paper is the locality identified. The paper gives the county and town where printed much of their importance in the world, and gives in detail the local news, which cannot be gained by any other source. Every day's issue of the paper is so much local history; the rise, growth and development of the town and county can be measured and recorded only by the local newspaper that constantly is gathering its items. People do not properly appreciate their home newspapers They measure the value of a paper too much by the number of columns. The home paper at any price is the cheapest paper one can take, for in it is found the formation to be obtained from no other scource.

The Potato Bug.—The supply of potato bugs last year were plentiful enough, but the prospects are that the crop of the present season will surpass that of last largely. The potato bug seems to be noted for two leading traits of character—an appetite for potato vines and sagacity enough to avoid the blighting effects of cold weather. A gentleman of our acquaintance, this spring, found a large nest of these bugs, comfortably burrowed just below "low frost l" mark, and as vigorous and lively as in the sunniest summer weather. They have made their appearance in great numbers in all parts of the State, and one "prominent potato bug observer" says that for every thousand potato bugs last year, one million will appear this. He recently went out on a piece of ground planted to potatoes, and found millions of bugs roosting on the fences, sleeping on the ground and sparking in couples, waiting for the vines to come up. They spend their time in whetting their teeth, and holding mass meeting to denounce the use of Paris green. Paris green as an antidote may be considered good, but the most reliable method of disposing of potato bugs is to boil them, occasionally, in oil.

The new bogus five cent nickel, of which there is a great number in circulation, can be detected by an inspection of the motto, 'In God We Trust,' which is much larger on the counterfeit than on the genuine.—The yellow color of the counterfeit, caused by the presence of zinc, is also noticeable.

When Pilcher was harranging about his father having been a poor man—his father was a cooper etc., Marshal said 'that the gentleman's father was a poor man, perhaps he had been a cooper, but if he was he put a mighty poor head in one of his whisky barrels.'

Clergyman's wife, who takes great interest in her industrial school,—'Jane Brown, I'm sorry to hear, from your mistress that you are not diligent at your needlework. Now you know who it is that 'finds work for idle hands to do?' Jane Brown (artfully thinking to propitiate) 'If you please, 'm, yeou do, 'm!'

Fashions.

The wearers of point-lace shawls should appreciate them. They are the result of two years' steady labor of two hundred women.

Grenadines, organdies, and muslins over colored silk skirts, will be the costumes of the season.

Crepe hair is becoming unfashionable. Ladies allege that it ruins the hair, as does all kinds of false hirsute. They absorb the life of the real hair, causing it to decay and fall out. If this be the case most of our young ladies will be scudding under bald pates soon.

The most prevailing fashion is that of sitting around in the shade.

The latest new style of parasol this week has a perfume bottle in the handle.

Sailor's hats are more preferred by the young ladies than the English turbans.—The latter is claimed to be too warm.

A new style collar for ladies is of white linen, standing up at the back and turned over at the front—like a man's.

ITEMS.

A Boston paper apologizes to a worthy Archbishop because the types made it call him miserable instead of venerable, as it intended.

The poor Indians are becoming civilized. Five of the wives of Cut-over-the-top chief of Kansas tribe, have applied for divorces.

A careless patent examiner, the other day, certified a stray copy of Mr. Greeley's autograph, as a draft of a patentable improvement in subsoil plows.

A Judge in Texas told a murderer the other day, 'You have been tried and convicted of killing your wife with an axe, and you ought to have been ashamed of yourself.'

Teacher—'Tommy, what does h-a-i-r spell?' Apt Pupil—'Dunno, sir.' Teacher—'Why, you numskull, what have you got on your head?' Apt Pupil—'I dunno sir, but I think it bees a flea!'

There is only one stimulant that never fails, and yet never intoxicates—duty. Duty puts a blue sky over every man—up in his heart, may be—into which the sky lark, happiness, always goes singing.

A Sacramento paper reports that, recently, six Chinamen were seen in a hairdresser's, negotiating for the sale of their 'tails,' which were finally purchased at the rate of $2 each, to be manufactured into ladies' 'switches.'

When a man puts his foot on the hammer of a rifle and looks down the barrel to see if it is loaded, and the coroner soon after finds the principal part of the man's head distributed around the ceiling, it is will safe to assume that the rifle was loaded.

The following 'notis' is posted up in te Rittersville (Pa.) Hotel. The writer don't belive in printers: 'See here A New Weal right Shop is Built in north end of Bethlehem. I invite all men to Come and see I Will Attend Promptly to it to Making it old and New wagons as cheap as Any Body Els.'

MARRIAGES.

HIXON—KNOTT—May 23d at the residence of the brides father by the Rev. Mr. Winans, Mr. Bennet Hixon and Miss Sarah E. Knott, all of Butler Township.

SHEETS—SWIHART—At the M. E. Parsonage, Sabbath May 28th, by Rev. A. W. Lamport, Mr. Hulbert L. Sheets to Miss Rebecca S. Swihart, all of this county. No cake.

The First in the Field.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can sell you clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mar. 9. Rothschilds & Bro.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	125 @ 130
" Red	125
Oats	45
Rye	60
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	8c
Dry	30c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	50c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1871

Bernard Trentman,
August Trentman,
vs
Horatio W. McKinney. } Complaint.

Now comes D. D. Moody and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Horatio W, McKinney is not a resident of the State of Indiana,

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 25 day of May A. D. 1871.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

T. M. BIDDLE,
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.
No. 6, Keystone Block
Fort Wayne Indiana.
THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL IN FORT WAYNE FOR THE BEST WHITE LEAD.
Call and see them.
F. M. BIDDLE.
April 29, '70:1-y

Heustis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9, '71.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Gilbert J. Patterson is Plaintiff and Levi B. Powell is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of eighty-six Dollars and forty three cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder at

Saturday, June 17th A. D. 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate to-wit:

The east half of the east half of the North-west quarter of section number twenty-seven [27] in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12 east in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place sell the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
D. D. Moody, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., May 22nd, 1871. $7 25.

Deafness, Catarrh, Scrofula. A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. Her sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the receipt free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. C. H. [illegible], Jersey City, N. J.

NOTICE,

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1871.

Elizabeth Daily,
Andrew Daily,
vs.
Nancy Klink,
Angeline Klink,
Henry Klink,
Jacob Klink,
Sarah Jane Growcock
James Growcock
Adam Slaughterback &
Cathrine Slaughterback, } Complaint No.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by H. C. Peterson, their Attorney, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Angeline Klink, Catharine Slaughterback, and Adam Slaughterback, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1871
J. L. LANNING, Clerk.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want an agent, male or female, in every town in this State, to whom we will pay a salary of from $50 to $200 per month and expenses, and will give a reasonable and honorable employment for at least one year. This is no humbug as any one can ascertain by addressing C. W. Anderson & Co., No 1 & 2 Seitz New Block, Detroit, Mich. No stamp required. No commission agents need apply.

Notice to Builders.

Bids will be received by I. M. Thomas, Township Trustee, for the erection of a School House, in District No. 3, Union Township, DeKalb County, Ind. Said School House to be built of stone and brick; to be 32 feet wide, 30 feet long, and 12 feet high. All the material will be furnished on the ground.

The letting of the contract will take place on Saturday, May 27th, 1871 to the lowest responsible bidder, at my office in Auburn.

I. M. THOMAS Trustee
April 4, 1871.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August Term, 1871.

John E. Short,
vs.
Edward W. Shepard. } Complaint No. 64.

Now comes the plaintiff, by D. D. Moody, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, E. W. Shepard, whose given name is unknown to the plaintiff herein, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.—

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 2d day of May A. D. 1871.
JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk.

SUTERMEISTER,
BECKER
& BOND,
BUILDING CONTRACTORS!
AND DEALERS IN
BUILDING STONE
OF EVERY VARIETY
MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES
IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND SCOTCH-GRANITE.
MANTELS
IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE.
MARBLEIZED Slate & Iron
MANTELS, GRATES,
FRAMES and
SUMMER FRONTS,
MARBLE SLATE and
SANDSTONE, HEARTHS.
SOAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LININGS.
TERRA COTTA O RK,
Vases, Chimney Tops
STONE WATER TABLES,
Caps, Sills, Flagging, Curbing,
SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES,
Cement Plaster, &c
Prices low and work warranted. Skillful workman only employed,
SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND
April 29, '70. FORT WAYNE IND.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.
The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.
SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,
of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.
THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.
A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.
TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.
SEND YOUR MONEY
in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!
Ready Pay and Low Prices!
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the
Spring and Summer Trade!
Comprises everything desirable in the line of
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,
And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the
BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!
For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
May 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.
He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
orkmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DFFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.
April, 4, '70.

500 VOLUMES In One
AGENTS WANTED
FOR
The Library of Poetry and Song.
Being Choice Selections from the Best Poets
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH AND AMERICAN.
With an Introduction
BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
Under whose critical supervision the volume was compiled.
The handsomest and cheapest subscription book extant. Over 800 pages, beautifully printed, choicely illustrated, handsomely bound. A library of over 500 volumes in one book, whose contents, of no ephemeral nature or interest, will never grow old or stale. It can be, and will be, read and re-read with pleasure by old and young, as long as its leaves hold together.
"A perfect surprise. Scarcely anything at all a favorite, or at all worthy of place here, is neglected. It is a book for every household."—*N. Y. Mail.*
"We know of no similar collection in the English language which in copiousness and felicity of selection and arrangement, can at all compare with it."—*N. Y. Times,*
Terms liberal. Selling very rapidly. Send for Circular and Terms to J. B. FORD & CO, 27 Park Place, N. Y.

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded. ly

ALL PERSONS
Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, mouth, throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint. Should apply in person or by letter to Dr. B. GARD. Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 665, Fort Wayne Ind Jan, 6

Dry Goods. Dry Goods
ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics
To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.
Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.
We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Mens' and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!
Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.
I. LAUFERTY & SON,
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints,
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 25th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyfully nouncement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in min that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not giv you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next wo weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York, as low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of st oc ings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. W hite Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. AYNE, ND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTTES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES.
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS M RKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots!
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK CALHOUN ST,
FORT WAYNE INDIANA.
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO

[illegible]

The True Story of Old Reginald and the Honest Burglar.

Those who do not know me may, perhaps, believe the following story. Those who do know me will not. Still it is quite true:

Reginald was a pleasant old gentleman, with a fine sense of humor. He had considerable property, and lived on Wimbledon Common.

He had one beautiful daughter—but that is not to the point.

One afternoon, as old Reginald was reading books in his drawing room, it was annouced to him that a Common Man desired to speak with him.

He gave orders that the Common Man should be admitted. And admitted the Comman Man was.

He was a very Common Man indeed, a tall, shambling, ill-looking fellow, with an irresolute manner and shrinking eye. He was dressed as costermongers are dressed when following their calling.

'What is your pleasure, good sir?' said Old Reginald.

'Beg pardon guv'nor,' said the Common Man. 'I hope you won't be hard on me.'

'Not at all,' said old Reginald.

'I'm—I'm a burglar,' said the Common Man.

'Indeed!' said Reginald. 'Take a chair.'

'Thank you, kindly guv'nor,' said he 'but I'd rather stand.'

And he did stand.

So far, there is nothing very incredible in my story. But it gets more remarkable as it goes on.

'How do you like your profession?' said Old Reginald.

'Well' guv'nor,' said the Common Man, 'I don't iike it noways, and that's it.'

'That's what?'

'That's why I'm here. I belong to a gang of twelve what's working these parts just now. We crack cribs by turns. It's my turn to-night.'

And the burglar wept like a child.

'This I presume, is remorse,' said Old Reginald.

'No, guv'nor it ain't Remorse,' said the burglar, 'it's Funk.'

'The same thing,' said Reginald

'It ain't the being a burglar that I object to. It's the having to commit burglaries. I like the credit of it, sir; it's the danger I object to.'

'I see'

'Now, by the laws of our gang, we're bound to crack cribs in turn, that is to say, one of us crack the crib, while the other eleven stops outside and gives the office.'

'I thought burglars always worked in twos or threes?' said old Reginald.

'P'r'aps I ought to know best?' suggested the burglar.

'Perhaps you are right. Indeed I am sure you ought. What crib do you propose to crack to-night?'

'This here one.'

'Mine.'

'Oh!

And old Reginald prepared to ring the bell.

'Please don't do that guv'nor. You ain't a going to give me into custody.'

'I think I had better.'

'No, no, guv'nor, don't do that, listen to me first. I ain't going to hurt you. Its my turn to crack your crib to-night now will you help me?'

'I hardly see my way,' said old Reginald, thoughtfully. 'Still, if I can be of any use——'

'Look, here, guv'nor, each member of our gang is bound to get fifty pounds worth of swag from each crib he cracks. If he don't he's shot. Now I see a hansome salver and coffee pot and cream jug as I came in here. wo, might be the value of that handsome salver and coffee pot?'

'The cream jug is electro. The coffee pot, with sugar basin and silver, may be worth five and forty pounds.'

'That is near enough, I'll take'em. Here is a flimsy for fifty quid.'

And he handed old Reginald a bank note for the amount.

Still I don't quite understand——'

'I want you, guv'nor, to be so good as to leave your bedroom window open to-night, and place that silver and them silver traps where I can get 'em. I shall have cracked my crib, bagged my swag, and made myself safe until my turn comes round again.'

'Certainly,' said old Reginald, holding up the note to the light. 'But let me ask, how can you afford to pay so hansomely for your depredation?'

'There is a dozen of us, sir. Each of us cracks a crib once in four month, and each swags fifty pounds worth—often more, but at least that. After each plant the profits are divided. Last quarter the twelve cribs cracked brought us in eleven hundred pounds, that is ninety pounds odd apicce When my turn comes I pay a fair price for the fifty pounds worth of swag (for I have been honorably brought up), and I get forty pounds to the good. And forty pounds a quarter is one hundred and sixty pounds a year. And I live on it. Sometimes it's more—now and then is is less, but whatever it is I live on it.'

And the honest fellow took a receipt for a note and departed.

Old Reginald was as good as his word. He left his bedroom window open and placed the silver where the honest Burglar was as good as his word and at two o'clock in the morning he came and found it.

So far all was simple and staightforward enough. But now comes the curious and incredulous part of my story.

The fifty pound note was part of the proceeds of a previous burglary. The number of the note was known, and traced to old Reginald, who had to account for its being in his posession.

Now the twelve burglars had in the meantime been arrested by the police this is also incredible, and were condemned to penal servitude for life.

So old Reginald had no hesitation in stating the facts as I have cited them.

No one believed him, as no one will me.

So he appealed to the honest burglar to corroborate his story.

But the honest burglar, having discovered the whole thing, coffee pot, salver and all, was the commonest electro, was so shocked at old Reginald's dishonesty that not only did he decline to corroborate his story, but actually, and I think very properly, identified him as an accomplice.

And old Reginald was condemned to penal servitude, and he and the honest burglar worked for many years together on the same works, and had many opportunities of talking the matter over from its social, moral and political point of view.

"The Wheelbarrow Business."

"It is related of Girard that when a young tradesman having bought of him and paid for a bag of coffee, proceeded to wheel it home himself, the shrewd old merchant immediately offered to trust his customer for as many bags as he might desire. The trait of character revealed by the young man in being his own porter, had given the millionaire confidence in him at once. His reputation was made with Girard. He became a favored dealer with the enterprising merchant, throve rapidly, and in the end made a fortune.'—*Exchange.*

That sort of thing might have worked well enough with old Girard, but it don't fool anybody now. I have tried it. I bought half a pound of tea at Penderry's the other day, after reading the above paragraph, and wheeled it home in the most ostentatious manner, just to see if Penderry, who was looking on, would'nt offer to trust me for all the tea that I wanted, but he did'nt. On the contrary, I heard him speak up sharp to a clerk as I went around the corner, asking him if that tea was paid for?

I afterward took a wheelbarrow and went to a flour store on Central avenue; bought a small bag of flour, twenty-five pounds, I think, and loaded it on, the head of the concern looking at me with apparent interest.

'Now,' I thought, 'is my opportunity.—This is a Girard feller. He will tell me to come and get all the flour I can wheel away, and pay when I get ready. Perhaps he will offer me a partnership in his store.'

Then I spat on my hands and wipped them over my shoulders to encourage a vigorous circulation, rubbed them together smartly, and, clutching the handles of the barrow, started off at a brisk trot. I had proceeded about a square when I heard some one shouting after me. Looked around, and saw the flour men coming on a dead run.

'Ha, ha!' thought I 'the thing works admirably. The example of Stere Girard is not lost. I have revealed a trait o character in being my own porter, to say nothing of my beer, and my fortune is made. The flour and feed man recognizes my merits, and comes to offer me a partnership!'

As he approached I saw he had some money in his hand. 'He is at least,' I said, 'going to return me my money.' There was a severe look on his face as he came up to me which did not accord at all with what I had pictured Girard's countenance to have worn when he gave the carte blanche for coffee.

While reflecting that it might be 'his way,' he said: 'Sir, I want you to go right back to my store.'

'It is coming now,' thought I, though I did not quite like his tone. 'Wheelbarrows are about to receive their reward.—He is going to offer me a partnership; perhaps to turn over his entire business to me.' I was consequently elated.

Then I said to the flour and feed man (just as though I did'nt know, you know the clever things he meant to do for me,) May I inquire for what purpose, sir?'

'Certainly, you may,' he replied, frowning worse than ever. 'You shoved this counterfeit bill to my clerk, and you must come back till I get a policemen. Oh, you need'nt try to look so innocent! I 'spicioned you when I saw you running round to my store to get such a little jag o'flour as that. Watched ye to see that ye did'nt steal nothin.' You see you can't fool an old hand.'

Here was a turn in affairs that would astonish old Girard himself. I tried to explain. Assured him that I supposed the note to be genuine. He was incredulous for a time, and was disposed to have me locked up and the wheelbarrow detained as a witness, but finally let me off on my redeeming the note.

The wheelbarrow business is all a humbug. A man can't make a character in any such way. And the chances are that he will lose what little he starts out with.—*Fat Contributor.*

* * *

One of the most famous London physicians has written in favor of good living in the treatment of nervous disorders.

* * *

A Cincinnati man bets with a biped from somewhere else, that he can stand an egg 'right on the floor and you can't break it with a half bushel measure.' The bet is taken, and the fiend in human shape puts the egg precisely in the corner, and if you wish to know how it is yourself you would do well to try the experiment.

* * *

Three little girls who had very carefully buried in a garden in Portsmouth, N. H., the dead body of a pet bird, after consultation sent one of their number into the house to inquire 'if people didn't sing at funerals. On being told that they often did, the messenger ran back, and in a few minutes the three were seen standing hand in hand around the little mound, gravely singing, 'Shoo fly, don't bodder me.'

* * *

It is a curious fact among our hat and cap manufacturers that different localities use different sizes of hats and caps as standard sizes. Boston and the Eastern States use the smallest sizes; New York and the middle States use the medium to largest sizes; and Chicago and the Western States require the largest sizes. Goods manufactured for one market cannot be sold for the other, only in exceptional cases. The South use a shape peculiar to themselves and of large size.

* * *

Illinois has strange ways, even of committing suicide. In Warrensburg recently Mrs. Alice Day discovered her husband had another wife, and shot herself dead.—The husband, who was in prison for bigamy at the time, when he heard of the self murder of one of his consorts was so over come by sorrow and remorse that, having nothing else within reach, he swallowed a box of hooks and eyes, a bottle of hair dye, a brass breastpin, several pieces of glass, six vest buttons and a small penknife These miscellaneous articles did not prove fatal, but at last accounts Day complained of indigestion.

The express agent at Arcadia, Ohio the other day, threw $3,700 into the stove by mistake. The greenbacks burned finely.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Feb. 23. **O. D. HURD.**

MODERWELL & FOWLER.

MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THEIR CELEBRATED, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT

FITTING SHIRTS

THEY ALSO HAVE THE LARGEST A SSORTMENT OF

Mens' Furnishing Goods!

IN EVERY VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN INDIANA

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE!

CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS

FORT WAYNE IND.

MODERWELL & FOWLER.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

TARIFF OFF!

Owing to the fact that Congress has

Reduced the Tariff

ON

Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc.

The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at

SMITH & HARE'S

As we do business only on the

Cash System

We are enabled to sell

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

Cheaper than any other house in the county.

All we ask is to give us a trial.

SMITH & HARE

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up.	Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Colored " " " "	Japenese, plain, " "
Japenese " striped	" " brocaded
" Checked	" Watere

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere Londen Poplins, for suits.	Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Plain " " "	Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Wash " " "	Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c..

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Briliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaonnets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks " dotted and Corded Saisses. Masalia, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroriderics, puffings, Edgings, &c., White, Marselilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Another Great Reduction

Congress Has

Reduced the Duty of All

GOODS IN GOLD!

AS FOLLOWS, TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1st. 1871:

On Coffee per pound,	2c in Gold
On Teas, per Pound,	5c in Gold
On Raw Sugar, per pound	11-2c in Gold
On Currants and Prunes, per pound	21-2c in Gold
On Pepper and Alspice per pound lb,	10c in Gold
On Nutmegs, per pound	30c in Gold
On Cloves and Ginger, perpound	15c in Gold

We have this day Reduced all the above Goods to Correspond with the decline, and now offer to our customers:

Best Rio Coffee,	20c	Old Government Java	23c
2d Best quality	16c	Best Roasted Coffee,	23c

TEAS.

Young Hyson,	80c, $100, 120, best 135
Imperial	80c, 100, 120, best 135
Gunpowder	100, 120 best 135
Oolong,	75, 90, best 110
Japan,	75, 90, best 110

SUGAR.

Good Brown per lb,	8c	Best Peper,	25cts
Choice New Orleans,	10c	Alspice,	20cts.
do Turkish Pounes	12c	Cloves,	35cts.
do Zantee Currants	12c	Nutmegs,	$1.15

NUTS, Candies.

Paper Shell Almonds, per lb,	28c
Hard Shell per lb.	18c
Filberts, Pecans, and Brazil	55c
Stick Candy, per lb	20c
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.	30
Drops and Mottoes of all kinds	25c

FRUITS.

Best Layer Raisins per lb or 7 lbs for $.100	
Seedless Sultanas, "	20c
Zante Currants, 12; 8 1-2 lbs	1.00
Citron, "	55
Orange & Lemon peel, pr lb.	45

DRIED FRUITS

Apples, per lb.	8c
Peaches per lb.	12½c
Cherries, per lb.	12 1-2c
California Pears, per lb.	16c

WINE in bottles

Sherry, per bottle,	4
Port, "	45
Madeira "	45
California "	25
Whiskey "	30c and 50

LIQUORS

Whisky, Rye or Bourbon,	90c
Choice Rye or Bourbon,	1.15
1 Year old Rye or Bourbon	1.40
2 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	1.75
3 Year old Rye or Bourbon,	2.50
Gin or Brandy,	1.50 to 1.75
Port Wine, imp.	1.75
Sherry Wine, imp.	1.75
California Wine,	75

MISCELLSNEOUS

Soap, per bar,	05
Rice, per pound,	09
Dime box Matches,	05
Cheese, 5c, 10, best per lb.	60
Best Navy Tobacco "	40
Good Navy Tobacco "	25
Smoking Tobacco, "	18

CHOICE HAVANNA CIGARS - $2.00 and $3.00 Per BOX.

FRESH OYTSERS 30c per Can.

SYRUP 40, 50, 60, AND 80C PER GAL.

BEST COAL OIL PER GAL 30, Best Rose Oil, Per Gal 20

FISH TRADE OPENED

Our Customers can rely on having No. 1 Goods. All Warranted.

White Fish, No. 1, half bbls, new,	$6,00	No. 1 Bay Mackerel, new catch, kitts,	$2,00
" " in kitts,	1,75	Lake Herring, per bbl,	2,50
Trout " per bbl,	4,00	Herring, each,	1c
Pickerel " per bbl,	4,00	Cod Fish, George's Bank, per lb	7c
Old Pickerel. Trout and White Fish,	2,00	White Fish, per lb,	7c

All other Groceres Provisions, &c., sold equally low, and we guarantee you better goods than other houses and save you 25 cents on the dollar.

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

For

Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U

BUY

T

And Sugar,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES AND BE CONVINCED THAT BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO. of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNE.
MRS. J. A. BARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Ciruiar sent Ladies for stamp.

See Here

FARMERS.

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tried 14 years past, and not found wanting, in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competiton. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-66-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICTIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869. -8

PARIS HAS FALLEN

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOOS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Matrial,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

March 23871

Auditor's Office

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Published Every Thursday,
BY
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Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 8, 1871. No. 23.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

NO COMPROMISE!

	1 w.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.00	12.00
2 Squares	2.00	3.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.00	16.00
3 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.00	20.00
4 Squares	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24.00	27.00
¼ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.00	40.00
½ Column	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.00	50.00
1 Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70.00	80.00

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Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. BICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-21 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

E. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER, of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,

No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. D. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,

HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A. M.			
Rochester	2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,20 P. M.
Alliance	5,05 "	8,40 "	12,05 P. M.	4,52 "
Orrville	6,54 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	7,10 "
Mansfield	9,08 "	1,52 P. M	4,45 "	8,38 "
A.	9,35 "	4,22 "	6,52 "	10,32 "
Crestline	10,05 "	5,0[illegible] "	7,25 "	11,00 "
L.		5,55 A. M	7,45 "	11,10 "
Forest	11 27 A. M	7,33 "	9,20 "	12,35 A. M.
Lima	12,26 P. M	9,00 "	10,40 "	1,35 "
Ft. Wayne	2,30 "	11,45 "	1,25 A. M.	3,28 "
Plymouth	4,50 "	2,25 P. M	3,57 "	4,57 "
Chicago	7,30 "	5,55 "	7,?0 "	9,00 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,50 A. M	9,00 A. M.	5,15 P. M.	9,00 P. M.
Plymouth	9,50 "	12,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,55 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,50 P. M	2,25 "	11,25 "	3,20 "
Lima	3,25 "	4,06 "	1,35 A. M.	5,40 "
Forest	4,43 "	5,08 "	2,43 "	7,07 "
A	6,20 "	6,30 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	6,[illegible]0 A. M	6,50 "	4,30 "	9,35 "
Mansfield	6,40	7,17 "	5,00 "	10,05 "
Orrville	9,15 "	9,05 "	6,45 "	11,55 "
Alliance	11,30	10,43 "	8,50 "	1,30 P. M
Rochester	2,35 P. M	12,55 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburgh	3,43 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	4,40 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	Mail.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 a m	9 20 a m	4 50 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	4 05
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	5 15
Stoners (Gravel pit)	7 33	9 59	5 22
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 32
Auburn	8 01	10 49	5 50
Waterloo	8 16	11 25	5 50
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 05
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 18
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 43
Jonesville		3 50	
Jackson ... Arr	11 40	11 40	9 18 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson ... Leave	8 15 p m	8 15 a m	6 50 a m
Jonesville		10 30	
Angola	8 23	2 28	8 57
Pleasant Lake	8 41	2 53	9 11
Summit	8 50	3 18	9 23
Waterloo	9 18	3 43	9 40
Auburn	9 55	4 08	9 55
New Era	10 00	4 28	10 11
Stoners (Gravel pit)	10 13	4 40	10 20
Huntertown	10 20	4 48	10 26
Academie	10 32	5 05	10 37
Ft. Wayne ... Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	10 55

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	1:40 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:53 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	2:05 "
Corunna	x1:30 "	x2:49 "	2:15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	12:55 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:40 "	1:01 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	1:15 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	1:40 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March 4, '71.

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

A clrgyman was lately depicting before a deeply interested audience the alarming increase of intemperance, when he astonished his hearers by exclaiming: "A young man in my neighborhood died very suddenly last Sunday while I was preaching the Gospel in a beastly state of intoxication."

WHAT IS LOVE?

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

Darling, I am lonely when thou art not near,
Lonely, with even the dearest beside;
Voices whose tones used to gladden and cheer me
Seem to have all their old magic denied.

But in thy presence each dear one is dearer,
Music is sweeter and starlight is clearer.
Friendship and truth appears truer, sincerer,
Oh, surely 'tis this they tell us is Love.

Absent, thine image floats ever before me.
Present I only can feel that thou art.
In the vague sense of belight that steals o'er me,
Withering my brain and oppressing my heart.

There is nothing like thee where beauty assembles.
There is nothing my breaming about thee assembles.
Save some pale star in the far sky that trembles
Oh, surely 'tis this that they tell us is love

A Detectiv's Story—All a Mistake

The Boston *Traveller* tells this story:

Some years since a gentleman stopping at one of the hotels at Washington, D. C. (who upon this occasion will be called Brown), sent a letter from the hotel to his wife in New York, contaning $50. The letter was not received, and Mr. Brown visited the Post Office Department to make a complaint. In due time a case was made out and placed in the hands of a well-known and experienced detective whom for this occasion, we will designate as Seekem. After putting this and that together, Seekem came to the conclusion that the clerk of the hotel was the guilty party, and proceed to demonstrate his convictions. With this object in view, he prepared a couple of decoys for the young man's benefit. Letters from the hotel were forwarded to the Post Office morning and afternoon, so Seekem first went to work on the morning mail, but his decoys turned up all right.

Seekem then started on another tack. He gave about $60 (bogus) to Mr. Brown and persuaded him to write to Mrs. Brown enclosing the money, and leave the rest to him.

The letter was written in a veryconspicuous place, at a dinning table at the hotel, it being so arranged that no one should see him write the letter but the suspected individual, who was called upon to furnish paper and an envelope.

Mr Brown remarked to the clerk that as Mrs. B did not get his last remittance he must send her some more, at the same time denouncing post offices in general, and the Washington offices in general, where, he said, he had no doubt his money had disappeared.

The letters from the hotel were received at the Washington office, and there was no letter for Mrs Brown of Fifth avenue, New York. Seekem was greatly elated, feeling sure that he had at least entrapped the suspected thief. He went carefully through the Washington office, so as to make sure that there was no mistake. The letter, however, could not be found. Seven o'clock that evening found Seekem at the hotel in consultation with the proprietor and Mr. Brown. It was determined to arrest the suspected clerk at once. The supposed culprit was called up. He denied all knowledge of the affair, and Seekem was compelled to abandon the job for the time being.

Nothing more was known about Brown's letter until three days afterwards, when Brown himself enteered the Post Office in a very excited state of mind and inquired for Seekem—said he must see him—that it was of the utmost importance that he should see him at once. Brown's wife had been arrested in New York for passing counterfieit money, and was then held under $10,000 bonds for examination. The murder was out and the hotel clerk was innocent.

Something had to be done immediately for the lady, and that night Seekem left for New York, visited the United States Commisioner, explained matters, and procured Mrs. Brown's release. Now for the secret of this singular proceeding. On the afternoon in question, when the letter containing the bogus money was sent to Mrs. Brown, the clerk took a walk down to the depot at six o'clock, to see a friend off, taking what letters there were in the hotel box along with him, and dropped them in the postal car at the depot—the train leaving at seven o'clock. Mrs. Brown's letter went through to New York and she subsequently went out shopping. She tendered in payment a bogus $10 bill and the storekeeper objecting, she offered another, which was also declined, the dry goods dealer informing her that both were counterfeit. Then she showed him the remainder of the $50 that was sent to her and he pronounced it all bad. Meantime a clerk had been dispatched for an officer, and Mrs. Brown was taken into custody. The lady protested in vain, and was taken to a station-house, where a friend of Mr. Brown's gave bail for the wife's appearance for examination. The husband was then notified.

◆

From Rockwood, Ill., we have word that Roley B., a ready witted Irishman, still lives, and is able to get outside of his regular liquids. The other day one of the boys, thinking to have a little fun out of him, said:

'Roley, have you hear the news?'

'No, what news?'

'Why, the devil is dead.'

Not a word said Roley, but putting his hand in his pocket, and pulled out a ten cent shin plaster, handed it to his questioner, who ask what is for. 'Why,' answered Roley, 'in the ould country where I came from, it was the custom to give the children something when their parents died.' Whereat there was some laughter but no more inquiries.

◆

Mr. Greeley is having great success in introducing his new notions of farming at the South. He told some Texas horse-breeders, the other day, that the worst cases of spavin can be cured by free use of the subsoil plow, and tile draining.

To Make Mischief.

Keep your eye on your neighbors. Take care of them. Do not let them stir without watching. They may do something wrong if you do. To be sure, you never knew them to do anything very bad, but it may be on your account they have not. Perhaps if it had not been for your kind care they might have disgraced themselves a long time ago. Therefore do not relax any effort to keep them where they ought to be. Never mind your own business—that will take care of *itself*. There is a man passing along—he is looking over the fence—be suspicious of him; perhaps he contemplates stealing some of these dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies he may have got into his head.

If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else what you see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself or any one else particularly. Do keep something going—silence is a dreadful thing; though it is said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let any such thing occur on earth; it would be to much for this mundane sphere.

If, after all your watchful care, you cannot see anything out of the way in any one, you may be sure it is not done anything bad; perhaps in an unguarded moment you lost sight of them—throw out hints that they are no better than they should be—that you should not wonder if the people found out what they were after a while, they may not carry their heads so high. Keep it going, and some one may take the hint and begin to help you along after a while—then there will be music and everything will work to a charm

◆

Wants a Husband—Who will be the Lucky Man?

The Kansas City *Times* has the following letter. We have 'sympathy' and publish it *verbatim et spellatim*, without further comment:

CLAY COUNTY MO MAY 1th 1871.

Messrs More & Edwards Dear Sirs As I have arrived at the age of 83 and have never had an opportunity to marry I have concluded to advertise for a husband. so I will send this advertisement to you all for publication hoping that you all will have sympathy for a poor widows girl and publish this through the columns of your daily and weekly paper.

my mother is a poor widow Lady she lives four mile from Kearney a little west of north and two miles from Holt Station on the K City and Cameron R. R. south west of holts Station. I prefer a man that served in the federal army during the war but if I can't get a fed I will do the best I can want a man about 35 years old with some money and a little book learning I have been very superticious since my father died & I want a man that will stay at home of nights as I am afraid of ghosts. Mr. Editors if you see any one that wants a wife send them to me they will find me at mothers at the loom house or piecing carpet rags hoping that will publish this I will close Respectfully

MISS MOLLIE ARNOLD.

◆

Bloody Tragedy.

Some six or seven miles below Owensboro, live two men, Cain and Summers, whose farms adjoin, who, it seems, have been at enmity with each other for a long time, occasioned by Cain shooting at Summers' wife some time last spring. On last Sunday some of Summers' children were going through the premises of Mr. Cain, when Mrs. Cain forbade them to go that way again, when yesterday, Mr. Sommers notified Mr. Cain that he must not go through his farm thereafter; if he did, he would make him suffer for so doing; and to-day, as Mr. Cain was going through the other's field, some three 300 yards from the house, he was attacked by the former and shot, wounding him only slightly Mrs. Sommers seeing the difficulty, came to her husband's assistance with pistol in hand, shooting three times at Mr. Cain, and wounding him in two places; whereupon Mr Cain grabbed an ax that was close by, and struck his male antagonist on the head, nearly splitting it open, and mortally wounding him. Not being satisfied with this, he ran after Mrs. Sommers who retreating to the house and served her in a like manner, making a horrible gash in the top of her head, taking her husband's pistol and shooting her in the head and breast. The man and wife are now lying at the point of death—a most heart rendering sight. Cain was shot in the head, shoulder and bowls. The latter wound, it is thought, will prove mortal.—He is considered a desperate character, while Summers has always been looked upon as a peaceable man.

◆

A Louisville merchant lately sold a bill of goods to an Indiana customer on credit A settlement by note at four months was requested, to which the Hoosier debtor willingly assented.

'But suppose I don't pay this note when it becomes due?' inquired he.

'Then,' replied the merchant, 'your note will be protested and your credit destroyed.'

'How much will that cost?' said the Indiana.

'Dollar and a half,' was tremulously answered.

'Then look here, old fellow, just include that amount in the note, and pay it for me when you get the note protested.'

◆

'Shot through the heart' is a common expression, yet out of 87,822 cases of gun shot wounds reported during the late war, it is said that in only four cases the bullet wounded the heart.

A Nice Girl.

Though that class of girls is by no means extinct, still they are not so numerous as might be wished. There is nothing half so sweet in life, half so delightful or so lovable as a nice girl. Not a pretty, or dashing girl; but a nice girl. One of those lovely, likely, good hearted, sweet faced, amiable, neat, natty, domestic creatures, met within the sphere of "home," diffusing around the influence of her goodness, like the essence of sweet flowers.

A nice girl is not the languishing beauty, drawing on the sofa, and discussing the last novel, or opera, or the giraffeing like creature sweeping majestically through the drawing room. The nice girl may not even play or dance well, and knows nothing about using her eyes, or coquetting with a fan. She never languishes, she is too active. She is not given to sensitive novels, she is too busy

In the opera she is not in front to show her shoulders; she sits quiet and unobtrusive at the back of the box, most likely. In fact it's not often we discover her, Home is her place.

Who rises betimes and superintends the morning meal? Who makes the toast and the tea, and buttons the boy's shirts, and waters the flowers, and feeds the chickens, and brightens up the parlor, and sitting room. It is the languisher or the giraffe, or the "elegante?"

Not a bit of it; it's the nice young girl. Her maiden toilet is mdke in the shortest possible time, yet now charmingly done, and how elegant her neat dress and collar!

Breakfast over, down to the kitchen or see about dinner, and all day long she is up and down, always cheerful and lighthearted. She never ceases to be active and useful until the day is gone, when she will polka with the boys, or read or sing old songs and play old tunes to her father and mother for hours together. She is a perfect treasure, is a nice girl. When sickness comes it is she who attends with unwearying patience in the sick chamber. There is no risk, no fatigue that she will not undergo; no sacrifice that she will not make. She is all love, all devotion. I have often thought it would be happiness to be ill to be watched by such loving eyes and tended by such fair hands.

One of the most strongly marked characteristics of 'a nice girl' is tidiness and simplicity of dress. She is invaribly associated in my mind with a high frock plain collar, and the neatest of neck ribbons, bound with the most modest little brooch in the world. I never knew a 'nice girl' who displayed a profusion of rings and bracelets, and who wore low dresses or a splendid bonnet.

I say again, there is nothing in the world half so beautiful, have so intrinsically good as a 'nice girl.' She is the sweetest flower in the path of life. There are others far more stately, far more gorgeous, but these we merely admire as we go by. It is where the daisy grows that we like to rest.

◆

GENERALITIES.

Mexico has 8,885,972 inhabitants—five sixth of them Indians and Monguls.

An educational conundrum—How many rods are required, according to pedagogue measure, to make a wise-acre?

A man who sat upon a paper of carpet nails said they reminded him of the income tax.

The celebrated French dwarf 'Princess Felicle,' who is nine years old, nineteen inches high, perfectly proportioned, and weighs only six pounds, is holding levees in London.

In England, on state occasions, Gen. Schenck will wear his major-general uniform, and so rid himself of the bother about court dress which has worried his predecessors.

Josh Billings says in his 'Lecter:' 'Rats originally came from Norway, and nobody would have cared if they had originally staid there.' The rats still show their knaw away origin.

'Does the train start this evening at 35 minutes after 6, as usual?' asked an elderly lady of a railroad employee. 'No; it leaves at 25 minutes to 7,' was the reply 'Dear me, dear me, how they do change these trains.

When any one was speaking ill of another in the presence of Peter the Great he at first listened to him attentively, and then interrupted him: 'Is there not,' said he, 'a fair side also to the character of the person of whom you were speaking? Come tell me what good qualities you have remarked about him.'

The enterprising editor of a paper in Bunker Hill, Illinois, sends out circulars stating that the 'Gazette is published solely for the benefit of mankind, by a self-sacrificing management which might enjoy comparative affluence in a poor-house All money received on subscription or job work will be devoted to the interests of the poor.'

Kukluxism has subsided since Greely went South, and all the 'bad elements' are on the best behavior. And the New York Commercial, which does not love H. G., says: 'It is suggested, under these circumstances, that the country would be spared a good deal of expense if the beneficent old man should never come back again.'

A posthumous scrap of Artemus Ward's writings is a letter to a menagerie agent who sent him some tickets: 'Thanks for the tickets. This act of kindness, so nobly conceived and delicately consummated, assures me that all is not base and sordid in this world, and that the human heart, when connected with a menagerie, is capable of lofty impulses.'

BELLE ALDEN'S TRAVLING BAR.

A train bound for St. Louis had just left the depot of Bellefountain, when a gentleman entered the smoking car and laid his hand upon the shoulder of his traveling companion, a tall, handsome man of thirty, who sat musingly blowing rings of smoke into the air.

"Marcy," said the new comer, "if you want to see at once the sweetest and saddest sight you ever beheld, go into the last car but one on the train. There's an emigrant German woman with four children, and during the afternoon the youngests, a baby, has died. The mother and the the other children are uncomfortable."

"I can understand," interrupted the smoker, "the sadness of such a scene, but where is the sweetness you spoke of?"

"I am coming to that. The whole party have been taken in charge by a young lady. Such a beauty! She dried the mother's tears and wiped the children's noses. She's a divinity! She only needs a feather on her shoulder-blades to make a full-fledged angel of her. If I was not a married man I would never leave her till I had made Mrs. Angelica Townsend of her."

"That's a speech which I shall faithfully report to Mrs. Agnes Townsend," said the gentleman addressed as Marcy, rising. "I shall go back and feast my eyes on this beautiful 'Sister of Charity,' and," he added, taking his traveling satchel and shawl from the rack, "as we stop at the next station, which is due in ten minutes, I may as well take my traps with me, and join you on the platform."

So Saying, Richard Marcy threw his shawl over his shoulder and sauntered leisurely away through the long train, rushing blindly and calmly to his fate. For, as he entered the last car but one, he became a witness and an actor in a scene that influenced his whole future life.

The poor grief-etriken German, of whom his companion, Dr. Townsend, had spoken, with the dead infant in her arms, sat silently weeping over the little dead face.

The three sturdy children grouped in childish sorrow about their little dead brother was, indeed, a touching spectacle. But standing beside them was the divinity of Dr. Townsend's admiration, and she who was most certainly to "share ends" with the happy Richard.

She was a tall, slender girl of eighteen, with magnificent eyes and hair. As he entered the car she was speaking, her lovely face flushed, and the small rosy mouth disclosing a beautiful set of teeth, turned bewitchingly toward the tall stranger at the door.

"Ladies and gentleman," said the sweet voice, "this poor woman, friendless, speaking no English, with four little children, was expecting to find work in St. Louis to support them. If everything had gone well with her, it would have been hard; but with her little dead baby and sorrowing heart, she is certainly a deserving object of charity; and I propose that such as feel willing will contribute their mite toward a little purse for her immediate wants and the burial of her poor baby. And," she added, with a bewitching smile, "if any gentleman will lend me a hat, I will go round and take up a collection."

In an instant the gallant Richard pulled his traveling cap from his blonde curls and offered it to the angel of this time all his own, and commenced gathering the readily for the coming dollars her generous, graceful appeal brought from the purses of all in the car.

Richard watched the slender figure in gray gather the money, and, looking at the placid cap in white, jeweled fingers, he bethought him of his donation, and stepping to the seat the beauty had just occupied, he laid his satchel and shawl upon a family of its kind, belonging to angel in gray, and took from his pocket a ten dollar bill, which he placed in the little hand that returned him his cap. Further damage the poor fellow received, when a smile and warmly worded thanks the for contribution were dealt from the beautiful mouth.

Dick was in the midst of an elaborate reply, when the cars stopped. He lingered yet another moment, seized his satchel and shawl with his eyes on the face of his charmer, and then, even as the cars were again in motion, he bethought himself of the doctor, and hurriedly left the car and joined his fried on the platform.

"Well," ejaculated the worthy, "I began to believe you'd conclude to go and bury the dead baby, and make the protecting beauty Mrs. Angelica Marcy. Isn't she a stunner?"

"Townsend," returned his friend, "don't use slang in speaking of the noble creature." He looked after the train just disappearing in the distance. "I wish to heaven," he continued, "I'd remained aboard. How stupid I was to leave it. I might have learned her name and residence. And now"—

"Now in all probabilty," barked in the doctor, "you'll never meet her in this vale of tears. But you'll know her in heaven, if you behave yourself well enough to get there, by her wings; she'll have the biggest of them all, seeing they've commenced to spout on earth."

And thus rallying his thoroughly captivated friend, the two made their way to the house of an acquantance, with whom they were remain that night, and go on next day to their destination—St. Louis.

After the first salutation our hero went to his room to remove some of the evidences of his long ride from New York, He had removed his coat, vest and collar, he had splashed and scaped and washed, until his dampcurls hung close to his shapely head, when he made a startling discovery.

Flushed and breathless, he rushed into the next room upon his fried.

"Townsend," cried he, "what upon earth do yo suppose? I've got the wrong bag; I've changed baggage with the angel of mercy! Look at the slipper: see that thimble; contemplate that glove!"

"It's evident you've got the lady's satchel. And what was there in yours?"

"Don't bring up that dreadful idea," said Dick. "Cigars and a hair brush, a pack of cards, pocket flask and a tooh brush—everything disreputable. If I am judged by that bag, I'm a lost man."

"And this I took for a clean shirt," and Dick held up a frilled and fluted sack, such as do duty for more extensive night dresses with ladies when traveling. "I'd like to see Augusta when she opens my satchel."

And Dick fell to musing, with the slipper perched on two fingers, and the frilled white lace spread out tenderly on his knees.

* * * * * *

In the upper part of a handsome mansion in St. Louis, on the evening of the day our heroine first made the reader's acquaintance, beautiful Belle Alden, the petted and only daughter of the house, sat contemplating the various articles her confidential maid was disposing upon the table—articles taken from no less a receptacle than Dick Marcy's traveling bag.

The cigars and cigar case lay side by side, and a highly scented party they were.

"What's in the little silver flask, Rosa," said the fair mistress.

"Brandy, ma'am," replied the maid.

"He can't be very dissipated to travel with such a little bottle, That's in case of sickness," returned Belle.

"It's my belief," said Rosa, who was a shrewed girl, "that the gentleman was a mighty nice one, else you'd not so readily excuse the cards and the bottle."

"For shame, Rosa. All gentelmen play euchre traveling, and even clergymen take a little brandy in case of sickness," answered Belle. "And this man was a gentleman, and a liberal one, too, for he gave the poor emigrant woman ten dollars. What's that, Rosa?"

For at that moment Rosa held between her fingers a letter.

Whether it was wrong to read a stanger's letter vexed Belle for a moment, as her eye glanced at the superscription and handwriting.

"Why, of all things" exclaimed the delighted girl, seizings the letter. "Why, Rosa, this is Jenny Marcy's writing, and addressed to Richard Marcy—her only darling brother—who was in Europe when we two graduated at Madam Ritters's in Brooklyn."

Belle read rapidly till she reached the middle of the letter, when she bursted into a merry laugh."

"Hear this, Rosa," she said, and she read from the letter:

"Above all things, Dick, dear, don't fail, while in St. Louis, to see my best friend and schoolmate, Belle Alden. I know you will fall in love with her; for, besides being the best girl in the world, she's a beauty and an heiress, and father's choice, above all others, for his son's wife. He used to talk it over at home, and hoped Belle would not marry before you came from Europe. She is full as anxious to know you, and wears your hair and mine in a locket father gave her last year. Give her lots of love and beg her to overlook your many imperfections for the sake of her old school-fellow, Jenny!"

"Then this gentleman is, of course. Miss Jenny's brother," said Rosa; 'and what will she say when she hears of your having met in a romatic way?"

"I don't intend to tell her of it till I go to New York this fall," said Belle. "Perhaps her brother will call."

But in this supposition Belle was wrong. The month passed, and she saw no more of the golded-headed Richard.

And she carefully separated the yellow lock in the keepsake from the dark tresses of Jenny's, and put it back into its place along, while another locket held a piece of Jenny's. And somehow Belle looked very, very often at the wee golden curl, and she never did so but the rest of the handsome head sprang up beside the locket, and she would sit and contemplate the picture her fancy had wrought for her, little dreaming of the interest she was allowing to grow in her bosom for Jenney's brother.

In the fall, Belle and her father went to New York, and the first day after her arrival found her siting whith her old friend, who, after the evasive meeting, sat down to empty her soul.

"I am so glad you are here this month," Jenney said, "because I'm to be married in October, and I have always been crazy to have you for a bridesmaid, and Dick is to be Harry's best man."

Belle blushed.

"But Dick has fallen hopelessly, madly in love."

Belle turned pale.

"Yes, I was dreadfully provoked when he passed through St. Louis, and never went near you. But he went wild over some lady he met on that fatal trip.

"He will talk to me by hours of Angelica. And when I have spoken of you, he has been positively rude, and asked me to have done bothering him about my freckled school friends—you know your picture shows freckles; but bless me, you haven't any now. And your picture don't look any more like you than it does me, not a bit."

"But tell me," asked Belle, "is your brother engaged to this lady?"

"Engaged! Why, dear heart, he don't know her name. He just found some of her old clothes somewhere. He's got her old slippers under a glass case; he's got her gloves under another; he's got her night-gown done up in lavender; he's got her gold thimble hung on his watch chain, and I do believe he's got a hair brush and hair-pin next to his heart! Oh, it's folly to interfere! He's beyond all hope! I did think the excitement of my wedding would wean him from it, but not a bit of it. He looked at my new things as calmly as an oyster, and only said—it is not kind of me to repeat it, though," broken off Jenny.

"What was it he said?" inquired Bell, laughing heartily. "Don't fear for my feelings.

"Why," he said, "I'll stand up with your friend, Belle, and see you safely married; and then I'm off to winter in Paris. I'm done with love on my own account. It's positively awful"

And so Belle thought, as she looked at the old slipper and glove lying beneath a globe one it her side of the faithful Richard's mantle.

"And," said Belle, "since he desires only to meet me on the morning of the wedding, so it shall be. I will be introduced only as we are leaving the house, and he can do as he pleases about continuing the acquaintance afterward."

Bell was raident with happiness when she returned to her father, and delighted his fond heart with the change, for she had been very quiet of late.

Jenney and Belle shopped and talked visited together for the next fews days, and when the eventful morning arrived, and amid a bevy of beautiful girls, Belle shone like a queen, the bride was eclipsed, and delightfully acknowledged it.

[Here the copy flew out of the window, but we assure our readers that Belle and Richard got married.]

◆

THE New Orleans *Times* of Monday the 8th inst., has the following:

One of our coast planters, who has a number of Chinese laborers in his employ, seeing a disposition on the part of some of the negroes to annoy the Orientals, and apprehending a resort by the latter to the use of the sharp knives they always wear, cautioned them not to take the law into their own hand, but in case they were troubled by any negro to bring the offender before him, and he would see that justice was done.

Accordingly, one day the planter, whilst sitting on his gallery, observed a procession of the Chinamen coming from the quarters, bearing at their head a dark package. They marched with great deliberation and dignity up to the mansion, and laid their burden on the gallery at the feet of the planter. It proved to be a chunk of a negro,' securely bound as only Chinamen know how to tie a parcel of goods. The negro was scared out of his senses, though entirely unhurt. Laying him quietly down on the gallery, the leader of the Chinese, pointing to the dark mass, said to the planter 'Nig gah!' and then the whole party trotted back to their work.

It was an hour's hard work to untie the frightened negro, who, on his release, very cheerfully acted upon the suggestion of the planter to make himself scarce.

We publish this incident in anticipation of the accounts which will doubtless be forwarded to the North by the correspondents of the radical journals, as one of the incidents of lawless violence so common in the South, against which President Grant has just issued a high sounding proclamation.

◆

A School-boy's First Love Letter.

"I never wrote a letter before, and don't know just how to begin it; but I know lots of boys who do write letters to the girls, and I'm most as big as they are. Tommy Jones said he had got a letter from somebody; I teased him to let me see it; in taking it from his pocket it fell into a mud puddle. I was never so tickled in my life; but he cried like everything. I like you real well, for you are a democrat and Old School Baptist, and have been to the city. I saw you at church last sabbath. You have a new bonnet. I like new bonnets; and some time, you know, I shall get you a new bonnet almost every day. I shall learn to build houses, and you can wash the dishes and make pancakes. I like pancakes; don't you? I don't like molasses a bit; it is real nasty stuff. I hope you don't like it either, for I shall not have it in our house, and it wouldn't look well to quarrel about molasses; and I wouldn't strike a girl when she's a woman; when I get some money I'm going to buy you some cologne; I shall turn some out for me, so when I come to see you I can perfume my handkerchief. I can't write any more now. The school 'mam' is looking this way. You see she don't know what true love is. If you have't any paper, I'll give you a leaf out of my new reader.

"WILLIE BROWN."

◆

A sly old deacon wishing to give his pastor a hint to put more juice into his sermons, said to him one day, "I must get a seat nearer the pulpit, for by the time your words reach my ears, the people in front of me have so taken the pith out of them that they are dry as dishwater."

The fires in the mountain region of Eastern New York, in Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware counties, have swept over 10,000 acres of woodland.

The Courier.

AUBURN IND. JUNE, 8, 1871

"NO COMPROMISE!"

Vallandigham's Democracy.

What need of a Democratic party when it is asked to do nothing but indorse the misrule, tyranny, usurpations and corruptions of the Republicans? Why not add the following to the Dayton side-wheel improvement, and thus strengthen the Vallandigham resolutions, and add "harmony" to the elements of power?

Resolved, That all the Republican party has done, and all it may do, has been and will be right.

Resolved, That where there is no difference between Democracy and Republicanism one party or the other should disband at once

Resolved, That the Democratic party disband, and its members join in a carpet-bag crusade against the long outraged and subuissive people of the South.

The above resolutions are offered for the suggestion of the Democrats of Dayton and Cincinnati, as a receipt to assist in making political campaigns easy. The chairman of the committee on resolutions should now have the floor to say—

"Put me in my little bed!"

The following will give some idea of how our brethern in Ohio look upon the new departure.

◆

A FEW weeks ago, a dispatch was received at San Francisco from the headquarters of the weather signal corps at Washingto, stating that a storm might be expected in California that day. The storm had already begun, and was pretty general throughout the State, being especially severe inportions of the Sacramento Valley, where it was accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. The San Farncisco *Bulletin* says this is the second time the present season that storm predictions from all parts of the Union are received and compared, have been promptly realised.

◆

GOVERNOR SCOTT, of South Carolina; who arrived in Washington on Thursday, had a long interview with President Grant, in which he said there was a good state of feeling among the better classes of citizens to put down any KuKlux organizations which might exist. The Governor left for New York last night, on business connected with South Carolina.

◆

THE Chicago *Journal*, an intense Radical sheet, tells it readers that the only animating principal left in its party is "sectional hatred." It states that the moments this dies out, the moment the reconstruction issue subsides, the moment general amnesty is accorded to the South, and the bond of union once more becomes complete, and universal brotherhood again holds sway, its cause is up; its party gone; its defeat inevitable!

Another Coal Mine Horror.

A fire occurred at the top of the shaft of a coal mine at Pittston, near Scranton and Wilkesbarre, Pa. on Saturday morning last a bout five o'clock, and thirty-eight men were thus cut off from all egress to the open air. They were all taken out on Sunday night and Monday forenoon. Eighteen were found dead, having been suffocated with foul gas. Since then, several who were brought out alive have died, and it is expected that most if not the whole party, will die from the effects of the suffocating gas and foul air while they were thus imprisoned 280 feet below the surface.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

The members of the Editors' and Publishers' Association of the Tenth and Eleventh Districts of Indiana, are hereby notified that ample arrangements have been made with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company for an excursion to the city of Lincoln, Nebraska.

The excursion party will leave Chicago on Thursday, June 29, at 10 a. m., on the Pacific Express, and arrive at Lincoln about 10 o'clock next morning.

Those preferring to start at an earlier day, so as to be enabled to visit intermediate points along the route, can be accommodated but it is earnestly desired that all reach Lincoln on the morning of June 30 and participate in the reception ceremonies.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of the association, no passes will be issued to publishers of the two districts who have not indentified themselves with our organization. An opportunity to become such is afforded by the payment of one dollar to D. E. VanValkenburg, Plymouth, Ind.

Passes will be issued to all *members* of the association without application.

A full programme will be issued at an early date.

Prompt attention will be given to inquiries concerning the excursion.

J. B. STOLL, *Pres't.*

Ligonier, Ind., June 1, 1871.

P. S.—The following will explain

BURLINGTON & MISSOURI R. R. R.
BURLINGTON, Iowa, May 29, '71.

J. B. STOLL, Esq., Ligonier, Ind.

Dear Sir:—I telegraphed this a. m. to the Mayor of Lincoln of your anticipated visit. He answers that Lincoln will give a cordial reception to the editors of the 10th and 11th districts, Indiana, and will kill a buffalo for them.

Yours, Truly,
A. E. TOUZALIN,
General Passenger Agent.

◆

WHAT word may be pronounced quicker by adding two more letters to it? —Quick.

Death of Bishop Clark.

The Methodist Church has again been called to mourn the death of one of her chief pastor. It is a remarkable providence that has called away the three junior bishops of the church. Bishops Kingsley, Thomson and Clark. Bishop Kingsley died at Beyroot, Syria, while looking after the interests of Methodist Missions in the East. Bishop Thomson died in the midst of his labors while absent from home. Bishop Clark died at his residence in Cincinnati, May 23, 1871. It is not too much to say that all three of them were martyrs to hard work. David W. Clark was born on the Island of Mount Desert, Maine. Having passed the preparatory course at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown in 1834 and was graduated in 1836. He was immediately called to the presidency of America Seminary, where he remained seven years, when, yielding to his convictions of duty to enter upon the active work of the ministry, he tendered his resignation of the presidency of the Seminary, but so reluctant were the Trustees to give him up that they declined to accept his resignation and referred the matter to the Annual Conference, which granted him his request. For nine years he filled important stations, four of them in the city of New York. In 1852 he was elected Editor of Books and of the *Ladies' Repository*, at the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, which position he continued to occupy until 1864, when he was elected to the Episcopal. He entered the Ministry in 1843. He had been twenty-one years in the ministry when chosen to the Episcopacy, and twenty-eight years at the time of his death. In 1849 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was confered upon him by the Wesleyan University. Bishop Clark was a voluminous writer, considering his other duties. In 1843 he published an Algebra which passed through several editions. He was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review*. He was the author of a "Treatise on Mental Discipline," "Death Bed Scenes," "Life and Times of Bishop Hedding," "Man all Immortal," and perhaps of some others. Besides which he compiled and edited quite a number of valuable works during the term of his editorship at Cincinnati. Bishop Clark was an industrious student all his life, and scholarly accuracy marked all of his movements. He was an instructive and entertaining preacher. His sermons were addressed alike to the understanding and hearts of his hearers As a presiding officer he was dignified and courteous. The work of reconstructing the conferences in the South, after the close of the war, devolved, to a large extent, upon him. And wisely and well did he execute that delicate and difficult task. Though cut down in the vigor of his ripened manhood, if we measure his life by what he accomplished, rather than through the lapse of years, he lived to a good old age. His was eminently a life of usefulness. As an executive officer, he ranked high. He took broad and comprehensive views. His plans were states manlike Nothing narrow, or selfish, or bigoted, marked or marred his plans or his work. He has left an abiding impression on the large denmoination over whose interests he had been called to preside for the last seven years, and to which he had given all the strength of his manhood. As a presiding officer, he was prompt, dignified, and courteous. The news of his death will sadden more than a million of hearts all over this continent.

The First Victory.

In North Carolina, the other day, a Federal marshal, with a regiment of Federal troops, gallantly sailed forth and heroically captured sixteen persons, whom some one had accused of complicity in "KuKlux" outrages. It is chronicled as the first victory for "the government" under the Personal Government act, and even the Jacobin newspaper correspondent (one of the lying breed who manufacture outrages to order for the New York *Tribune*) is compelled to state that "no show of resistance was made"; that the sixteen were "well-known men of considerable property," and that "the general impression is that the arrests might as easily have been made without troops." Such is the contemptible revelation of the miserable pretext upon which the Congress of the United States has assumed to clothe Ulysses Grant with the absolute powers of a military dictator.

◆

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the order of the President to the army regarding the enforcement of the Ku-Klux law has been distributed more than two weeks, not a single case has been reported from that source to the War Department in return; and Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has also informed the Secretary of War that neither additional troops nor martial law are needed in that State. Hon Richard Busteed, Judge of the United States District Court of Alabama, in his charge to the grand jury, a few days ago, used the following language; "It gives me unfeigned satisfaction to be able to announce that there is but a a single case of alleged offence to be brought to your notice, a case of which a party is charged with having robbed the mails. This state of facts is exceedingly gratifying when we consider that a whole year has elapsed since the empaneling of the last grand jury for the United States in this district." This is very good testimony, and we find its cause in the fact that Alabama was carried last election by the Democracy from stem to stern.

◆

"BRICK POMEROY, of the New York *Democrat*, re-married, and presented his bride with $75,000. "Brick" has a solid financial foundation.

Let the Democracy stand by their time honored principles, as a band of brothers, and they will see that truth will triumph. It is only pursuing by false issues and false united men that will ensure defeat. Follow the ancient monuments and we can elect a ruler who will be a public servant, not a master, a dictator.—*Warren Constitutionalist.*

We refrain from commenting upon the montgomery county resolutions—which are quite lengthy—other than to say that some of them receive our cordial approbation, while others we regard of very doubtful policy and of decidelyd dangerous tendency to the cause of true Democracy.—*Madison County Democrat.*

THIS is no time for harshness bitterness, or personal recrimination. It is, however, pre-eminently a time for cool, dispassionate reflection. But let it never be forgotten that nothing can atone for the sacrifice of principal. Victory itself, obtained at such a cost, will turn to ashes on the lips like dead-sea apples.—*Bucyrus Forum.*

In regard to the platform, we feel more concern, owing to the fact that some democrats have expressed themselves willing to accept the usurpations of the Radicals as 'verities' and 'fixed facts,' not hereafter to be questioned. We hope there will be no departure from the vital principles of the Democratic party—that the Convention will not bow to the Gesler's cap of Imperial Radicalism.—*Circleville Democrat and Watchman.*

We think the resolutions not only go too far in the acceptance of the amendments, but also fall short of the occasion in failing to denounce the pernicious methods by which they were adopted. Those methods were, to a large extent, dishonest, and characterized by a reckless partizanship and defiance of the traditions of our Government, which, it quietly permitted to become precedents, will uproot all respect for the Constitution as the fundamental will of the people.—*Landcaster Eagle.*

Now that the war cloud has blown over, and the Democracy are again sighting the old ship of State, and restoring harmony, it is proposed that the party shall debase itself by declaring its purpose to acquiesce in the fraudulent and pretended Constitutional Amendments which were forced upon the country by intimidation and military dictation, against the wishes of a large majority or the American people. And this, that the consuming ambition of a few slippery political tricksters may be gratified.—*Ashland Union.*

Wonders certainly will never cease; and when Vallandigham and a Democratic Convention cooly and deliberately go back on Democratic principles and a past glorious record, and announce their determination to acquiesce in, and accept as a finality, the so-called 15th amendment to the Contsitution, which are the results of Radical treason against republicanism and common sense, and were forced upon an unwilling people by trickery and fraud, we may regard it as a sure indication that the millenium is not far off; or that there is no longer any honesty or love of right and justice among men. —*Mercer County Standard.*

Speaking for oursleves, and not aiming to commit the Democratic party of country, or any member thereof, to our views, we are emphatic in declaring our opposition to the 15th amendment. We believe the amendments were adopted by fraud and ought to die. But should they be declared valid, our sense of disapproval of negro voting would be none the less. We will not commit ourself to an acquiescene in the amendment, and shall look forward with hopeful anticipations for the time when a dispassionate people will remove from the Constitution the blotch placed there by Radicalism.—*Marion Mirror.*

The Columbus *Statesman* and the Cincinnati *Commercial* stated the Butler County Counvention indorsed the 'State' of Dayton pronunciamento. But the copy before us says it did no such thing, but upon the contrary passed sound resolves, taking position squarely upon the lives issues before the people, without fondling or dabbling with the "dead issues" so often knocked down, apologized for by the striker, and the set up agnin in the Dayton platform. We feel very much like thanking the Butler county Democracy for throwing themselves so quickly into the breach against the preconcerted effort to humiliate and Republicanise the Democratic party.—*Greenville Democrat.*

If an appeal to the reason, intelligence and virtue of the people will not arouse the people to a defense of their liberties, and *accepting usurpations and acquiescing in them as "finalities,"* certainly only sink them deeper into the slough of despotism, while it prostitutes Democracy to the perpetuation of misrule. We are opposed to making a political hell-broth of Democracy by commingling it in the seething caldron of despotic usurpation, and thus consolidating and prepetuating all the loose and fragmentary elements of despotism. Better any thing than that! Better, infinitely better four more years of Butler, Grant, Sumner, Morton, Bingham and the devil, than this final merging of the Democratic party in the horrid abyss with the reigning despotism, which would forever prevent the restoration of the Federal Union, and subject us to eternal calamities.—*Butler County Democrat.*

◆

MINISTER WASHBURNE confirms the murder of the Archbishop of Paris and sixty-nine priests by the Commune soldiery. Sixty-two hostages were also murdered in cold blood. If is no wonder that the Versailles troops, when they gained an entrance into Paris, showed no quarters to the Reds.

Colfax's illness was brought about by smoking too strong cigars. We are happy to annonce that he is rapidly recovering his wonted health.

From Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 30.

Paris is tranquil, and trade already shows sign of reviving. The soldiers have been feted by the inhabitants. Arrests of insurgents continue.

The insurgents previous to May 22' when the Versailles troops entered Paris are estimated at 12,000 killed and wounded and 25,000 prisoners, and since May 22, at 10,000 killed wounded and 20,000 prisoners. The prisoners have all been sent to Versailles.

Gen. Douai officially reports having lost 50 officers and 600 men during engagements in which his troops have participated since the Versaillist army entered Paris.

Since their entrance into Paris the Versailles troops have lost 3,000 killed and wounded, and the authorities have collected 862,000 rifles.

◆

Texas has, 3,800,000 cattle, consisting of 950,000 beeves, 950,000 cows, and 1,900,000 young cattle. The plains on which these cattle roam contain about 152,000,000 acres of ground. The principal pasturages are on the Neuces, Rio Grande, Gaudaloupe, San Antonio, Colorado, Leon, Brazos, Trinity, Sabine and Red rivers.

◆

A series of banterings a few days since between a couple of farmers in South Mason, Ky., resulted in the following contract: Major Peed proposes to furnish James Robinson fifty well fatted hog in November of each year for five years, at $5 per hundred. We did not learn what they were to average. Various opinions are expressed as to which of the parties has the best of the trade.

THE "great war Governor," O. P. Morton, received a severe rebuke in the Senate, previons to its adjournment, by a brother Republican Senator. Morton, the story runs, wanted to have the session continued for the transaction of important executive business, but Conkling insisted upon abruptly terminating it. So Morton, the "pretender" of the Senate, has found his match at last.

◆

MOST of the prominent Radicals have during the vacation of Congress, secured a place upon a commission of some sort, in the South, far West, or Europe, so as to afford them delightful pleasure trips without cost to themselves. Our kind and benificent Government takes special care that wards and pets, black and white, shall have provided them not only the necessaries but also the luxuries of life. The farmer and laborer sweats and saves to foot the bill, while Radical revelry feels no care.

◆

THERE are matters in the Montgomery county resolutions which, it in very safe to say, will not rceive the approval the State Convention, and which should not receive its endorsements,—They have faults of omission and commission. They evince a desire to sail with the wind, and as near the water as possible without getting wet. The Democracy everywhere believe that the Constitution was altered by fraud and force, and do not intend to be mealy-mouthed in their expression of the outrage, whatever they may agree upon as to how the amendments should be treated in the future, for the sake of saving if possible, what is left of constitutional liberty.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The Milligan Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30,—The jury in the case of Milligan vs Hovey came into court this morning with the following verdict:

"We the jury find the defendants guilty, and assess the damage of the plaintiff at $5."

Under the ruling of the court as to he statute of limitations passed in 1863, the plaintiff could only ask for actual damages for less than a month's imprisonment, from which he was relieved by the supreme court deciding that his trial by a military commission was illegal.

If an application should be made for a new trial and denied, and if the court upon entering the verdict of the jury should decide that it carries the costs of the suit with it, then the defendants will appeal the case upon the ground that verdicts for damages in the United States courts for less than $50 throw the costs upon the plaintiff. As this suit was comenced in a state court and from thence transfered to a United States court, a nice point arises: whether the rule of the state or federal court shall govern. It then state courts a verdict for any amount carries the costs with it.

◆

POLITICAL gossip is very abundant. The freshest items Greeley's bid for the Presidency, his Presidential exploiting and electioneering tour and the discussion of his chance; the World wishes him success but says if it thought there was the slightest chance of his election it should probably be in no haste to exchange King Log for King Stork. Carolina has published an address advising full vote for the proposed Costitutional Convention, and urging the Democrats to cartfully abstain from all violence, and make extraordinary efforts to preserve perfect peace, order and harmony, while they make a slight effort to "remove the curse and blast that now darken their hope and destroy their substance." Under the head o "The bars Down" the Raliegh (N. C.) Sentinel states that eleven colored Republicans and two whites publish cards in the Carolina Spectator withdrawing from the Radical party. The Lutherford Vindicator announces "daily accessions to the Conservative ranks of honest Republicanism." Jeff. Davis in his speech at Augusta said he "had shaken hands with politics. I am now engaged upon matters of life insurance. [Laughter an applause.] I would like to insure all your lives for a hundred years," [Laughter and applause.] He also said "there is no organization in the South—there never was— whose purpose resistance to the Goverment. [A voice—"That's so."] Though we were compelled to submit to the presence of power, yet our manhood and our self-respect can be preserved. Peace is what we desire and peace we will have."

THE Republican editors swear that the Democracy have stolen their platform "Shoo fly."

We are now prepared to sell clothing at such low prices that it will pay you to come to the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., as our entire new spring stock has arrived, and as fast as we can make room for more, they are coming in. We have enlarged our store and are now prepared to sell goods lower than ever.

Iowa, Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The Starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is Burlington, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western terminii.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and trade choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, 55 miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph. Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, to "take the Burlington Route."

SONG ECHO

A New School Book, by H. S. Perkins. Price, $7.50 per dozen. Contains over two hundred new and beautiful Songs, Duets, etc., by Will S. Hays, Websters, Thomas, etc. Every thing is new, fresh, and sparkling. Contents and specimen pages sent free. Sample copies mailed free of postage to teachers for 65c Liberal terms for introduction.

Address,
April 27, 2-m.

FIFTY DOLLARS WORTH OF MUSIC FOR $3.

Subscribers to Peters Musical Monthly are getting their music for less than two cents a piece.—Those who have not seen this Musical Magazine should send 30c for a sample copy. The music is by Hays, Thomas, Kinkel, Persley and other popular writers. Two back numbers for 40 cents. Four back numbers for 75 cts.

J. L. PETERS,
599 Broadway, New York

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A.

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

PARLOR ALBUM

IN FIVE QUARTO VOLUMES.

PRICE $9,00 per Volume or

$40.00 PER SET COMPLETE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK

THE PARLOR ALBUM is doubtless the most extensive ART GALLERY ever published, and by those who have examined the several portions of the work, it has been pronounced "The Climax of Beauty." Each volume contains 20 full page Chromo Lithographs, in Oil Colors, 40 full page Steel Engrvings, 40 full page engravings on wood, and 260 pages of reading matter, descriptive of the illustrations, the whole making each volume about one-half as thick, and same sized pages, of Webster's largest Dictionary. Each vol ume is complete in itself and will be sold separately, if desired. Sold by subscription only

- Vol. I. Is devoted to wild American Birds.
- Vol. II. Contains Wild American Animals.
- Vol. III American Domesticated Birds and Animals
- Vol. IV. Foreign Birds and Animals.
- Vol. V. Fishes, Reptiles and Insects.

This work will at once commend itself to the cultivated American people, and no library will, hereafter be complete without this addition to its treasures while as a parlor amusement it is unequalled by American publications.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will give agents very liberal terms for selling the above described publications, and wish to appoint an agent in every town in the United States and British Provinces. Experienced book agents and all other persons of respectability should apply at once Any Young Man, or Young Lady, can, by devoting a short time during the day or evening, secure a complete set, free of expense, or, if preferred, we will allow large Commission in Cash.

We have prepared a most beautiful Specimen Book for Agents, containing 1 of the Oil Chromos, 40 steel engravings and 50 pages of descriptive reading, being selections from each volume, together with blank paper, specimens of binding, &c.,

Our specimen Book has cost us quite largely, and we do not wish to send it to persons who do not intend to act as agents, but to any one who will make an effort to procure subscribers to the Work, we will send the Specimen Book, prepaid, on receipt of 40 cents to cover postage. Enclose stamp for reply as address.

American Publishing Co.
RUTLAND, VT.

Reduction of Prices

TO CONFORM TO

Reduction of Duties

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs.

Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and renumerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P.O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Adominable Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abcesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called.

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. wells' Extract of Jerubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y Sole Agent for the United States.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

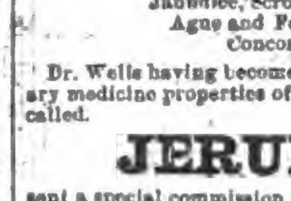

Thea-Nectar

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor Warranted to suit all tastes For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WANTED AGENTS [$20 per day] to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under feed, makes the 'lock stitch' [alike on both sides] and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address JOHNSON CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati Ohio.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1 Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address Wm. PATTEN, Treas. Springfield Mass.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1 25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb.	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb.	16c, and 18c, best 20c

Roasted Coffee, 23c. Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb.	12½c
Brown, per pound	8c, 8c and 10c

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	11	cents
Smoked Shoulders	9	"
Pickled Pork	10	"
Lard	12½	"

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10s and per ½ lb.	.50	"
Flounders, per lb.	.60	"
Best Smoking, per lb.	.30	"
Second quality do., per lb.	.25	"
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00	"
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best 95	.95	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	.25	"
Soap 8c, 5c and 8c per bar.		"
Blueing 2 boxes	.5	"
Saleratus, 3 papers	.25	"

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb.	12½	cents
Apples, per lb. ...7c	12½	"
Peaches, per lb.	12½	"
Cherries, per lb. ...7c, and	12	"
Oranges, per dozen	30	"
Lemons per dozen	25	"
Filberts per quart	.15	"
Brazils, per quart	.15	"
Cigars $2 and $3 per box		
Dime box Matches	.5	"

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1,75

All kind of liquors on hand.

FISH

Spring catch, white fish	$7.50
Last fall, white fish	6.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	1.00

Codfish 4 cents per pound

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can	.20c
Pineapples, per can	.25c
Oysters, per can	.10c
Damsons, per can	.25c
Blackberries, per can	.20c
Egg plums, per can	.30c
Green Gages, per can	.40c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!

OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberger

IS PREPRED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS

I desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own persanal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. We buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents,
Muslin, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward.
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces, laces in great varitey, carpet chain and cotton yarn Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 29, '71.

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

$288 IN 16 DAYS

Made by one Agent. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home to make $5 to $20 per day selling our new 7 strand White Wire Lines to last forever. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 75 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St, N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNGS Disease. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets. JOHN Q. KELLOG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line alway on hand. Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 2d 1y

Root & Company IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do themselves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing our usual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales,

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotten Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Feb. 24 1y

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

AT

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA GUARD and VEST CHAINS, ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods, No. 3 Phoenix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them goods as they may need.

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, to come and settle, as he is determined to close out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTS.

Feb. 21 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the [illegible] Exception from any one or more of the branches [illegible] ticular district requiring such [illegible] tory evidence of good moral character [illegible] Teachers must not commence teaching without license. Applicants are [illegible] proved grade [illegible] Superintendent.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE Woman Question—Is he married.

Lots of boys were ducking in the creek yesterday.

Water sorry [illegible] most sought after by editors. The latest dates.

HOGS are doctored the right way—killed first, and cured afterwards.

A GOOD long shower would be quite a relief to the crops in this section.

DAVENPORT is still dealing cooling beverages to the thirsty [illegible] weather.

THE young lady, named Frickinger, whom we stated was insane, died last Tuesday.

A GRAND ball will be given at Leo June 16th, and the dancing will commence at "early candle light."

"This is a sweeping catastrophe," as the man said when his wife knocked him down with a broom.

THE base ball club, of this place, play a match game with the Huntertown club one day next week.

THE Commissioners' Court is in session and considerable is to be performed before they will adjourn.

"MAMMA,' said a little boy who had been sent to dry a towel before the fire, "is it dry when it is brown?'

A WELL dressed young man, very drunk, applied at a private residence, in Fort Wayne, Sunday morning, for a chance to sleep in the stable.

A LITTLE three year old remarked the other day, that if he had the railroad tax, he would drive them in the floor.

THE fine rains at the close of last week cheered hearts and prospects of the farmers. All crops are looking well.

A ONE horse circus is to exhibit in Waterloo, in a few days. They are generally bores and our people would do well to stay at home.

PONGEES, fan and *mouchoir* should all be held in a lady's right hand when promenading. A pocket-book and a kid glove might also be tasteful if the paw is wide enough.

WHEN young Fort Wayne ladies visit the shoe stores in company with their beaux, they always call for No. 2's. Next day they go alone and exchange them for No. 5's, which fit a little easier.

PORK is down, and there is no demand at even the low prices asked. These rates, however, are only applicable to the porker that fell into the rear of Hare's Shoe Store.

MR. MANSFIELD, the senior of the firm of Mansfield & Scanlan, contractors on the Eel River Railroad, arrived in town last night with about twenty men, who, this morning went to work.

AN exchange says: 'A LaPorte lady whose jaw became immovable from an injury, has had it sawed off and new hinges put in, and now none of the rest of the family can get a word in edge-ways."

THANKS.—Our thanks are due Mr. John McCune, for a big lot of the largest and sweetest strawberries we have seen this year. How delicious they were—the memory of their existence makes our mouth water.

THE news from Paris is of the most sickening character. The government troops have full possession of the city, and are shooting the insurgents by the hundred. The streets have literally ran with blood.

It appears as if nearly everybody in the town went to the depot Wednesday morning and yet the streets were just as much, or more, crowded than usual. Our town is increasing in population so fast that we would hardly miss a thousand people.

THE latest recipt for making Ice Cream—which we publish for the benefit of our readers without comment—is this. 'Pick out the pretiest girl you can see, stir her gently in the corner, and ask her to give you a kiss. You will then have a nice scream."

THE editor having been captured by the Editorial Excursionists, which passed through our place yesterday, is the 'devils' apology for so few locals and so many errors. We cannot but admire their judgment, in having at least one good looking man.

PRESS of office work, in the absence of the chief, prevented our attending the Sabbath School Convention, yesterday and to-day. We hope some friend will furnish us, at an early day, with a copy of the proceedings of the convention, which will appear in our next issue.

FARMERS, before coming to town to do your trading consult the advertising columns of the COURIER, and save twenty-five per cent. The business man who can't afford to spend a few dollars in advertising his business can't afford to sell goods at a bargain. Advertising is the staff of life.

It is said that the average heat of last summer was more intense than that of any of the preceding fifty years; and the astronomers who went abroad to observe the large eclipse of the sun state that we may expect hotter weather this summer than that of last.

"WE want four hundred new subscribers," says a cotemporary, "in the next sixty days." Well, if "wanting" gets them, we want about two hundred ourself in the next sixty days. Won't some of our friends make a slight exertion to increase our list.

A COUNTRY paper tells of a beautiful, amiable, facinating, and immensely wealthy young lady in a village in the country who carefully conceals the knowledge of her wealth, wears sheep clothes, and works in a milliner shop, waiting for an interesting young man to woo and win her "for herself alone.' There will not be a milliner left in that village in three months.

OUR VISIT TO OHIO.

Stealing in upon the hours of business came the desire to visit the [illegible] of our childhood, after an absence of several years, and during the past fortnight we have visited the scenes of our innocent juvenile feats and achievements, such as getting thrashed at school, and having the dose repeated at home, going to the circus and getting [illegible] teams and other harmless [illegible] tifying amusements, not down on the programme. And to-day away down over the hills to the eastward, and far into the blue beyond, cove between the mountains, at whose feet lie beautiful, fertile plains, beaming with rich crops of grain and verdure is situated the spot that our infancy knew. Waynesburg, a pleasant, thriving village, with but a thousand inhabitants, gradually increasing in wealth, and caring but little for those beautiful attractions that mark the progress and spirit of the times.

We were present at the ceremonies of decorating the soldiers graves, on memorial day, a beautiful custom which seems to be growing less popular at each annual return. Gen. Shane delivered an eloquent address, and we were pleased to notice that Col. Jones and Major Glessner added largely, especially the former, to the magnitude of the occasion. Perhaps these gentlemen will hardly appreciate our remarks but with an unselfishness only equaled by our generosity, we in communion with those who starved themselves to death, feel that Waynesburg contributed largely to the glorious military record which Ohio sustains to-day, and whether in the ranks or in authority, we would not detract one iota from their brilliant achievements. There is a "grand army of the Potomac" at this place. People sometimes make a mistake and call it the Grand Army of the Republic but that would rather lead one to infer that it had a political complexion, which would be quite wrong, you know. Other than the natural attractions which abound the place, the only prominent feature is a political one. Here Radicalism reigns supreme, and to the refined intelligent mind, the picture is a sad one. The mass of the people, led on by bold bad men are made to contribute to the abridgement of their own privileges and interests and until the people themselves break assunder this mighty power that binds them as slaves to partyism their terrible fate is beyond conjecture. But the Democracy is on the alert, and are rapidly gaining ground.—The re-nomination of Grant for the next President, it is thought will materially assist in the reconstruction of this township and releive them from the thraldom that now enchains them to their leaders. Let us have peace.

THE State of Michigan contains 5,144 inland lakes, covering an area of 1,114 miles, beside a water front on the great lakes of more than 1,300 miles.

A New York gentleman has purchased an own sister to Mambrino Bertie for $2,500. She is by Mambrino Patchen, own brother to Lady Thorne by Mambrino Chief; second dam, Young Flaxy by Telegraph; third dam, old Flaxy by Ohio Bellfounder.

THE latest style of 'doing up the back hair' adopted by the Indianapolis ladies is to stick a hair pin in the back of their heads and then coil the long tresses a round that. Of course it causes considerable pain, but then you see it's fashionable? Nothing like style.

President Collins, of the Eel River R. R was in town last week, and finally adjusted the balance of the right-of-way, west of this place.

Major Thiel, the chief Engineer of the Eel River R. R., we noticed in town one day this week, looking after the interests of the road, and his subordinates. He says track laying will be commenced, at Columbia City, by the 20th inst.

FIRST CLASS.—We stopped at the Avlington House, Alliance, Ohio, and partook of a splendid meal now furnished by the popular host, F. M. Keer, Esq. This house formerly went under the name of the Nixton House, but it has been so much improved, that the old name would hardly do it justice. Matt Johnson, the gentlemanly clerk, will show you every attention, and be delighted to contribute to your comfort.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—Last night about eight o'clock a fire occurred in F. F. Boltz's grocery store in Fort Wayne, and while the citizens and firemen were engaged extinguishing the flames, saving property, and looking after their comrades; oil in the cellar became ignited and in an instant, a terrific blast of fire from the burning fluid with flying missiles, killed one man named Huselman, and mortally injuring and burning others—in all thirty-six. A number of the unfortunates we personally and otherwise know, and to them and their families, we extend our tenderest sympathies and heartfelt commiseration.

A LUNATICALLY inclined French woman proposes to bequeath $10,000 to Mr Bergh's Cruelty to Animals Society in New York. The courts will probably rectifiy the effects of this sort of mania when the will comes up for probate. The mere proposition to expend money in schemes of sentimental kindness to brutes, when men and women are suffering on every street for the necessaries of life, should be accepted as prima facie evidence of insanity.

SUMMER is now fairly upon us, though we have in fact been experiencing summer weather for some time past, the mercury rising as high as 92° in the shade. The season has now so far advanced that even in the northernmost parts of the country the danger to fruit trees and crops from frost and cold storms is entirely past. The reports from various States indicate that a fair yield of fruit may be expected.

AN old lady took a drink of lye from a jug which she thought contained cider; and being uncertain whether her taste was perverted or she had the wrong jug, gave her husband a swig of the same to get his opinion: their throats soon began to burn, and they took a good dose of oil to allay the unpleasant sensation; the oil and lye combined, and the couple soon relieved themselves of a quantity of very nice soft-soap. Any who do not believe this story may try it.

EEL RIVER RAIL ROAD.

The engineers are at work preparing estimates for the work to be done on this road, and a large force is ready to go to work as soon as these estimates are furnished to the contractors. Messrs. Mansfield & Scanlan have a contract for the grading and bridging some sixteen miles west, and commenced work yesterday [illegible] Considering the light grading to be done it will be ready for the ties in a short time, and we may look for its early completion. We hope that that work will commence on the line from this place east, and we believe that with a proper effort upon the part of the people, this result can be secured.

SPECIAL VISITS.—During our visit east we called at the [illegible] office, at Canton, Ohio, and found our friend, McGrgor dealing out Democratic thunderbolts in his usual able and forcible manner. Mac has a good office, and is doing a noble work for the Democracy, and we look for old Molly Stark to come all sound at the next Presidential election. We also made a brief call at the *Repository and Republican* office, quite an extensive establishment, over which persided so long, that master printer, John Saxton, Esq., the oldest editor and publisher in the country, whose demise we noticed a few weeks ago. This paper advocates the other side of the question, and a hard job it has, too.

"THE LOCAL." is the name of a new paper at Alliance now operated by those clever gentlemen, Capt. McGee & Gillespie They are shaking out quite a lively paper and it is rapidly gaining favor. The other paper enjoyed the prestige for a while, but as soon as Mac appeared with his crisp, spicy items, a change took place, and the *Local* is the paper.

We spent just a moment at he Minerva *Commercial*, but the time was sufficient to convince us that Watson meant business, and knew how to get up a good paper, and that the people of Minerva and vicinity appreciated the same fact.

We found our friend Cune at Upper Sandusky, in the enjoyment of the *Republican* and post office, the last of which is the least. Mr. C. has surmounted many obstacles and proven himself worthy of the confidence of the people by his able and unflinching support of the miserable dogmas of his party. However in the language of the immortal "J. N." he is right from his standpoint, and would not dare to impugn any but a conscionable motive to his actions.

We met Bro. Bruner, of the *Union*, whom we found as courtious and affable as ever. The *Union* is a No. 1 office, furnished to perfection and doing a large business. Mr. B. seems to take well with the people and is meeting with great encouragement. But the best office we saw on our visit and what we regard as the best in the State of Ohio without an exception is the *Forum*, at Bucyrus Ohio, under the genius of that excellent gentleman, John R Clymer, Esq., a gifted and accomplished editor. The *Forum* now holds an inviable existence in the journalism of that State, and well it may. We cannot give the many features of this establishment, now, but still hold to the assertion that it has no superior in the country.

That Little Lamb Again.

A beautiful young damsel, who delighted in the rare and euphoneous appellation of Mary, possessed a diminutive creature of the *genus lam kinus*, whose capillary appendage was as white as particles of congealcd moisture commonly called snow.—Everywhere that mary peregrinated, the little quadruped was inclined to accompany her He followed her to the Literary Institution one day, a proceeding diametrically opposed to the rules thereof, for it incited the members of the youthful generation to loud cachinations and frolicsome infantile gambols, to see one of the *genus lam kinus* where only the *genus home* were accustomed to congregate. Then the pedagogue unanimously excluded and excommunicated him, but still he lingered in the vicinity of those hallowed precints, in patient waiting until his visual organs were gladdened by the appearance of the aforesaid Mary. Then without delay he propelled himself rapidly toward her, and trustingly laid his phrenological developements upon the prolongation of her shoulder, as if to say: "Put me in my little bed."

ANOTHER coal oil explosion, the same old story of trying to make a fire, at Columbia City last week. A little girl twelve years old burned to death. The *Post* says:

On last Wednesday evening our town was startled by the cry of fire, and large columns of smoke issuing from the residence occupied by Mr William Youtz confirmed the alarm, and told that the fire king was abroad. Upon going to the scene, we were met by a sight that surpassed anything it has ever been our unfortunate lot to see, and one whose horrible memories will follow us many days, so sickening was the picture. We have seen strong men fall, on the field of battle, hurried into eternity, bloody and broken, but the sight was mild in comparison to the seared and blackened form of poor, dear little Ida Wunderlich, as she lay a disfigured heap, just as she had been borne from the red chamber of death by the strong arms of Mr. Youtz, whose home has been swept away by the remorseless flames.

The poor little sufferer was taken to the Tremont House, and all that medical skill could accomplish was done to alleviate her misery. So badly was she burned that her most intimate friends did not recognize her, and from her own poor, scorched lips was first learned her name. No hand could save her. The cruel demon had placed the seal of dissolution on her form and after lingering in the most intense agony nearly three hours, death kindly came to her relief.

FOSTER, the street car murderer, was a wild boy, and his wealthy and religious farther turned him adrift to prey on society He had not been seen or heard of for months by his family, until they learned through the papers that he had committed a murder. Then the old man became deeply interested in rescuing his son from the imminent gallows. If he had done his duty sooner, the victim might still be alive, and the son out of danger. Ought there not to be some means of fixing the proper responsibility upon a man who thus rears his child in idleness and allows him to run into crime?

Green Grocers—Those who do the credit business.

Baltimore Railway.

The Baltimore [illegible] the proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this railway, at which President John W. Garrett made a speech in which he said that "great enthusiasm existed throughout the northwest to secure in the interests of those east [illegible] the advantages of the Pittsburg, Baltimore and Chicago line—as a great competing route against the high charges and greater distances to New York—to Baltimore, their natural and most economical port on the [illegible]. Under the [illegible] ation pro[illegible] steps would be taken to decide upon the route, and secure the early construction of the road."

The good people of the little benighted town of Albion are "pushing things" in behalf of the southern route of the Baltimore and Ohio railway. We are glad to note this evidence of their life, and if we cannot get the road we prefer it going through Albion over any other place.—And after they get a railroad we hope they will get a newspaper. Our best wishes are for Albion. They need light there and nothing short of a rail road and a newspaper will answer the purpose. Hurrah for Albion When it gets railroad connection with Syracuse the good people there may consider themselves "out of the woods."

This important railway, connecting Chicago with Baltimore and giving the great west another trans-Atlantic outlook to Liverpool, has fought its way to Pittsburgh, and its chief engineer, Mr. Steel, has been engaged in prospecting for a route thence through Ohio and Indiana to accomplish the great enterprise of the company. He went from Defiance, Ohio, via Albion, Noble county, Ind., Syracuse, Bremen, on to Chicago, and is now on his inspecting tour east via LaPorte, South Bend, Mishwaka, Elkhart, Goshen, LaGrange, Angola, Bryan, Ohio, to Fostoria, &c. He was met with a cordial welcome by the citizens along both routes and expresses himself highly pleased at the present and future prospects of the whole county and its adaptability for railroad purposes. Our business men turned out last Monday night enmasse and held a regular *tete a tete* with this distinguished professional gentleman at the Violett House, the popular landlord of which threw open his spacious rooms for the accommodation of the public. The interview was highly satisfactory to our citizens, and the next morning Mr. Steel, per arrangement, was conveyed on his prospecting tour to LaGrange. Both routes will be surveyed, and the one most compatible with the interests of the company will be adopted. With this arrangement we are content.—*Goshen Democrat.*

Auburn is also much interested in this road and we hope every one will do their part and give all their assistence to this line. Other places are waking up and putting forth their best efforts, and if we do not make a good showing our chances will decrease in proportion.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—Send to the American Publishing Company, Rutland Vt., for their beautiful Specimen book, and make ten dollars the first time you show the book. Read their advertisement in another column, concerning the Parlor Album, and you will get full particulars.
The Parlor Album contains more beautiful embellishments than any other work extant. The Specimen Book is sent free on receipt of postage.

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can sell you clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mar. 9. ROTHSCHILDS & BRO.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 138
" Red	128
Oats	48
Rye	60
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Fine	45
Medium	40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	50c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

STATE OF INDIANA } DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1871

Bernard Trentman,
August Trentman,
vs
Horatio W. McKinney. } Complaint.

Now comes D. D. Moody and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Horatio W. McKinney is not a resident of the State of Indiana,

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 25 day of May A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

T. M. BIDDLE,
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.
No. 6, Keystone Block
Fort Wayne Indiana.
THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL IN FORT WAYNE FOR THE BEST WHITE LEAD.
Call and see them.
F. M. BIDDLE.
April 29, '70. 1-y

Heustis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9, '71.

A five-year-old son of David Mung, who lives near Union City, made a bon-fire of his fathers' barn last Monday.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Gilbert [illegible] is Plaintiff and Levi R. Powell is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of eighty-six Dollars and forty three cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, June 17th A. D. 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, [illegible] section [illegible] township [illegible] (37) [illegible] range twelve (12) east in DeKalb County, Indiana. [illegible] sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

D. D. MOODY, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Auburn, Ind., May 22nd, 1871. $7 35.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, SCROFULA. A lady who had suffered for years from Deafness, Catarrh and Scrofula, was cured by a simple remedy. [illegible] sympathy and gratitude prompt her to send the receipt free of charge to any one similarly afflicted. Address Mrs. [illegible] Jersey city, N. J.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1871.

Elizabeth Daily,
Andrew Daily,
vs
Nancy Klink,
Angeline Klink, Complaint No.
Henry Klink,
Jacob Klink,
Sarah Jane Growcock
James Growcock
Adam Slaughterback &
Cathrine Slaughterback,

Now comes the Plaintiff, by M. C. Peterson, their Attorney, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Angeline Klink, Catharine Slaughterback, and Adam Slaughterback, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1871

J. L. LANNING, Clerk.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want an agent, male or female, in every town in this State, to whom we will pay a salary of from $50 to $200 per month and expenses, and will give greeable and honorable employment for at least one year. This is no humbug as any one can ascertain by addressing C. W. ARMSTONG & Co., No 1 & 2 Seitz New Block, Detroit, Mich. No stamp required. No commission agents need apply.

Notice to Builders.

Bids will be received by I. M. Thomas, Township Trustee, for the erection of a School House, in District No. 2, Union Township, DeKalb County, Ind. Said School House to be built of stone and brick; to be 22 feet wide, 30 feet long, and 12 feet high. All the material will be furnished on the ground.

The letting of the contract will take place on Saturday, May 27th, 1871 to the lowest responsible bidder, at my office in Auburn.

I. M. THOMAS Trustee

April 6, 1871.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss. DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August Term, 1871.

John L. Short,
vs.
Edward W. Shepard. } Complaint No. 64.

Now comes the plaintiff, by D. D. Moody, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, E. W. Shepard, whose given name is unknown to the plaintiff herein, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.—

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 2d day of May A. D. 1871.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk.

SUTERMEISTER,
BECKER
& BOND,
BUILDING CONTRACTORS!
AND DEALERS IN
BUILDING STONE
OF EVERY VARIETY,
MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES
IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
MANTELS
IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE.
MARBLEIZED Slate & Iron
MANTELS, GRATES,
FRAMES and
SUMMER FRONTS,
MARBLE SLATE and
SANDSTONE, HEARTHS.
SOAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LININGS.
TERRA COTTA O RK,
Vases, Chimney Tops
STONE WATER TABLES,
Caps, Sills, Flagging, Curbing,
SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES,
Cement Plaster, &c
Prices low and work warranted. Skillful workman only employed,
SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BON D
April 29, '70. FORT WAYNE IND.

TARIFF OFF!
Owing to the fact that Congress has
Reduced the Tariff
ON
Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc,
The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at
SMITH & HARE'S
As we do business only on the
Cash System
We are enabled to sell
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE.
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
Cheaper than any other house in the county.
All we ask is to give us a trial.
SMITH & HARE.

A clrgyman was lately depicting before a deeply interested audience the alarming increase of intemperance, when he astonished his hearers by exclaiming: "A young man in my neighborhood died very suddenly last Sunday while I was preaching the Gospel in a beastly state of intoxication."

NEW system. NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!
Ready Pay and Low Prices!
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the
Spring and Summer Trade!
comprises everything desirable in the line of
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,
And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the
BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!
For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
May 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.
He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
orkmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DFFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselues,
W. W. HUMES.
April, 4, '70.

500 VOLUMES In One
AGENTS WANTED
FOR
The Libary of Poetry and Song.
Being Choice Selections from the Best Poets
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH AND AMERICAN.
With an Introduction
BY WILLIAM CULLES BRYANT.
Under whose critical supervision the volume was compiled.
The handsomest and cheapest subscription book extant. Over 800 pages, beautifully printed, choicely illustrated, handsomely bound. A library of over 500 volumes in one book, whose contents, of no ephemeral nature or interest, will never grow old or stale. It can be, and will be, read and re-read with pleasure by old and young, as long as its leaves hold together.
"A perfect surprise. Scarcely anything at all a favorite, or at all worthy of place here, is neglected. It is a book for every household."—N. Y. Mail.
"We know of no similar collection in the English language which, in copiousness and felicity of selection and arrangement, can at all compare with it"—N. Y. Times,
Terms liberal. Selling very rapidly. Send for Circular and Terms to J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, N. Y.

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

ALL PERSONS
Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, mouth, Throat, Bronchies, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint, should apply in person or by letter, to DR. E. GARD. Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box 833, Fort Wayne Ind. Jan, 5 tf

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics
To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.
Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.
We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Mens' and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!
Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.
I. LAUFERTY & SON.
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints,
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyfully nouncement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at [illegible] a yard.
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1.00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York, as low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stoc ings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. AYNE, ND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTITES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES!
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS M RKLEYS are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots!
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WAN
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place: No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK CAHOUN ST, FORT WAYNE INDIANA.
MARKLEY S[illegible]

Sam Stackpole's Adventure.

"[illegible] candy adventure, did you ever?" said Stackpole to me one day, when I called at his house to take the census of his family.

I shook my head and he proceeded:

I speculate it was rayther a wonderful affair, and if sally there would tell it you would appreciate it, certain. I [illegible] at that time, and was in love up to my eyes. But her old daddy was opposed to me, out and out. And he was a stupendous man—the crossest, ugliest old man that ever wore spectacles; and I've often wondered how Sally could be such a charming little creature, with such a crusty old felllow for a father. She was a magnum bonum gal, sure, at that time; a little faded now, you see; but that is to be expected.—Beauty is but knee deep but ugliness goes to the bone.

"Well, one day I went to town and bought a whole heap of fancy doings ribbons, beads, goose-grease for the hair, electro and so forth. I was determined to coax her up. and putting my purchases snugly in a bundle, I locomoted towardher daddy's house, true as a rifle.

"It was rather late when I arriv' and old Scraggs was biling' some merlasses candy for sally peddel next day—there being a show—Sally and her mother having retired.

"The fust thing I done, however, arter entering, and old Scraggs had stared at me a few, was to sot right down in a pot of hot merlasses he'd put on a cheer to cool, which made me jump up and howl amazing. Gingerbread! how it burnt! But as he didn't see the accident, I squatted on sall's bandbox which contained her Sunday bonnet—not noticing—and went to rubbing like sixty-six.

"Well, arter I'd sot there a spell, groaning for myself, and wonderin, how much damage I had done, the old man gave another me such terrific look, and said:

"Sam Stackpole, what have you come here aftar, say?

"Mr. Scragg, says I, not darin' to stir for fear he would discover my predicament, I have come here on very important business. (Oh, Lordy! how that merlasses smarted!) And if you'l jist keep your ebenezer down about five minutes, I will endeavor to inform you with a degree of accuracy that I'm so preimmently and conspicuously developed.

"The old felllow didn't understand that ar powerful language, and in course he did not say nothin,' so I kept as easy as I possibly could, and went on:

"Perhaps,' says I, you've noticed that I have been paying numerous attentions to your daughter, and am gratified to state with infinite popularity. Now ef, you will give Sally to me, I will vote for you for Governor, and leave my country if you ain't elected.

"Well, arter I'd delivered myself in that ar benevolent style, what do think the codger's reply was? Why, instead of saying' 'Take Sally, and welcome,' he actually pointed to the door, and told me to scatter. I vow I got out of patience then, sure, and didn't care what occurred—if Sally's bonnet was smashed.

"Mr. Scraggs,' sez I, 'I should be very happy to oblige you, but the facts is, I sat down right here, and can't leave nohow, unless you cut a hole in my trowsers.

"When the old man seed how I was stuck fast as I sot, he just catched up the whole pot full of hot candy off the fire and emptied it all over my head anp shoulders, true as I'm alive! Jehu! how the stuff made me cavort and holler! But I was so mad, that I grabbed a great gob and let him have it, biff! right between the eyes.

"There, take that,' sez I, 'you old flapeared piece of deformity? and then I started for the door, direct, I just got it open, ready to dart, when old Mrs. Scraggs burst into a loud laugh and Sally spoke for the first time.

"Sam Stackpole, sez she, 'hold! my bandbox and your pantaloons are annexed!'

"Jerusalem!' sez I, and I leaped. I must have been awful skeered, for I landed at least twenty feet outside the house, and run like a prairie fire. I never looked behind me till next mornin', and when I did the kiver of the bandbox was a stickin' fast to my trowsers!

"That was my merlasses candy adventure, Squire, and right hot work it was. But I married Sally at last. The old man gin in arter a while, and now you can reckon up the family in your sinsus, soon as you please.

In the Wrong Box.

In Berkshire county, Mass., a few days ago, five young scamps, known as "bloods," drove to an elegant mansion, mistaken it for a hotel, ordered dinner, demanded to see the fishing grounds, and stormed around generally. When they came back from fishing they swore some when their order for brandy was answered with the information that there was none in the house; called Miss Jennie, the host's daughter, Betty and bridget, when she went in with the desert, as her father insisted she should, and asked "if she had ever been to tunn, or seen the steam keers?" After dinner they called for their team, grumbled at their bad luck at not seeing Oaks, after they had heard of his droll stories, but I suppose you can tell us what our "bill is Old Avoirdupois?" "You are quite welcome to what you have had," was the reply, "as this is not a hotel, and I am William Oaks, as I could have told you sometime ago, had you inquired for the master of the house." They prepared to depart, after profuse apologies, but were still further mortified, as Miss Jennie just coming down stairs in an elegant silk suit, "Old Avoirdupois" called her in and introduced her with his old-fashioned courtly grace, as "my daughter, gentlemen! The [illegible] of her old father's house and the bride of his heart."

THE "five-year rotation" adopted in England for light loamy lands is: First, [illegible]; second, barley; third and fourth, clover; fifth, wheat. The advantages of this system are that land gets a through cleaning, and a [illegible] for the barley; and a young sod is held to be, when broken up by a single plowing, a good preparation for sound seed-bed for the [illegible].

State Items.

[illegible] Union City, made a bon-fire of his fathers' barn last Monday.

Corydon is the home of a man whose autograph has been mistaken for the draft of a patentable improvement in subsoil plows.

The infant son of Peter Likens, who resides near Winchester, while sitting on the floor playing, as usual, suddenly fell over on its face—dead.

At Arcola, on Tuesday, an old man named McCarthy attempted to cross the railroad-track just as the express train was rushing by. He was run down and himself and horses killed.

Ruth Rosenbarger, fourteen years old, daughter of John Rosenbarger, of Darlington, Montgomery county, poured coal oil on a fire last Tuesday. Result—explosion and death within three hours.

Blakely, who is in jail at Evansville, for shooting Donahoe, is already reported to have killed ten men besides Donahoe. By the time his trial is concluded the number will probably have increased a half dozen.

In the neighborhood of West Liberty a curious disease is prevailing among cows. A large number have died. It is stated that just after the birth of a calf the cow, within twenty-four hours, sickens and dies before the end of the second day. In that neighborhood there has recently been scarcely an exception to the rule.—Our informant, Squire Tunnell, knew of seven deaths in one neighborhood.—*Kokomo Tribune.*

Humorous.

Woman's rights women may yet aspire to positions in the navy; Lot's wife was an old salt, you know.

If boys can parse sentences easily at school, it does not follow that they will make good judges.

What's the difference between a chilly man and a warm dog? One wears a great coat and the other pants.

The foreman of a New Orleans jury indorsed a verdict for manslaughter thus: "Verdic Gilty with muna sluter e m thewa."

"Halloh, there, Betsy, what o'clock is it and where's the chicken pie? 'It's eight sir.'

'Astonishing cure for consumption,' as the old lady said when she sprinkled snuff on her boarders' hash.

Laws, like sausages, cease to inquire respect in proportion as we know how they are made.

Why are hens not immortal? Because they have their necks twirled in this.

A man who has no bills against him belongs to the highest order of no-billity.

An apothecary sent in a bill to a widow which ran thus: "To curing your husband till he died!"

Popping the question is a good deal like champagne—if it doesn't pop itself, there is something wrong about it.

A Californian has offered premiums to the amount of twenty dollars, to be divided to the five girls, under fifteen years of age, who can cut and make the five best calico dresses to be exhibited at the next State Fair.

Two honest and obstinate Lewis County N. Y., farmers have a lawsuit about a patch of land, worth perhaps ten dollars which has lately been tried the fifth time. The fees and costs incurred thus far amount to several thousand dollars.

H horse that trots a mile to sulky in 2:15 is exciting San Francisco. The animal was rescued from a butcher's cart.—Ex-Govenor Starford has paid $3,900 for him.

A great Catholic revival is in progress in Trinidad, in consequence of reported miracles by an image of the virgin.

The Non-Episcopal Methodist conference, by a decided vote, refused to authorize the ordination of females to the Ministry.

LEARNING will accumulate wonderfully if you add a little every day.

Wednesday being the Queen's birthday, it was celebrated throughotu the Dominion as a general holiday.

"TELL me, angelic host, ye messengers of love, shall swindled printers here below have no redress above?" The shining angel band replied: "To us is knowledge given, delinquent on the printer's books can never enter heaven."

An Indianapolis gentleman's claim for divorce is based on the ground that when he married, four weeks ago, his wife's hair was black, but now it is red enough to entitle her to the front rank in a torch-light procession.

"Johnny," said one of the boys to a bereaved friend who had just lost his father, "yer behaved well at the funeral." "Oh, pshaw," said Johnny, with the air of one whose merits were only half recognized, "you should have seen me at the grave."

A Yankee in England being annoyed by the constant boasting as to the superiority of English girls, finally silenced laudation by declaring that "they had a gal in Boston only eleven years old, who could chew gum in seven differnt languges with her eyes shut."

A Singular Habit of a Horse

Mr Jacob Pitzer, of the town of Mission, LaSalle county, Ill., has a mare Fanny, eleven years old, that he works daily on the farm. He has owned her three years past and has known her twice that length of time, and says that she was never known to lie down in the barn or elsewhere—except to roll when turned loose out of doors. She has been slyly watched a great number of nights to see how she slept aftr having performed unusual hard work, but she has never been caught lying down; yet she is often found standing erect on her hid legs, kneeling down before, her head straight out in front, with her chin or lower jaw lying on the floor or ground. In this position she is supposed to sleep and rest, instead of lying down as others do. She is in good condition, works hard, feels or acts as though she felt well, and the skin of her knees is hard and callous. Mr. P. calls her his [illegible], or [illegible] horse.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Hay House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Feb. 22, O. D. HURD.

MODERWELL & FOWLER,
MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THEIR CELEBRATED, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT
FITTING SHIRTS
TH EY ALSO HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Mens' Furnishing Goods!
IN EVERY VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN INDIANA
SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE!
CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS
FORT WAYNE IND.
MODERWELL & FOWLER.

Hard WarE
GEO. HENSLER,
—OF—
BUTLER INDIANA
Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butle the largest and best selected stock of
HARDWARE!
Ever brought to this county—among which may be found
Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,
Chains and Belting
Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usully kept in a first class HardwareStore.
GEO. HENSLER.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND

Eagle Mills!
AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

TARIFF OFF!
Owing to the fact that Congress has
Reduced the Tariff
ON
Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc,
The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at
SMITH & HARE'S
As we do business only on the
Cash System
We are enabled to sell
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE.
NOTIONS, &c., &c,
Cheaper than any other house in the county.
All we ask is to give us a trial.
SMITH & HARE.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
HATS, CAPS and
Furnishing Goods,
ever displayed in Fort Wayne. Buying and selling
STRICTLY for CASH
we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, he advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the
PALACE OF FASHION
for the next 60 days

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

Great One-Price Clothing House!
Fort Wayne Indiana,
Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up.	Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Colored " " " "	Japenese, plain " "
Japenese " striped	" " brocaded
" Checked	" Watere

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere Londen Poplins, for suits.	Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Plain " " "	Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Wash " " "	Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c..

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of handsome lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Briliantines

The handsomeest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaonnets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks " dotted and Corded Saisses. Masalia, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings, &c., White, Marselilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.
FORT WAYNE IND.

For
Fruit and Fine Family
Groceries and
Provisions,
GO TO
JNO. BUTT
One door north of Post Office.
AND
B 4 U
BUY
T
And Sugar,
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES AND BE CONVINCED THAT BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH IS TRUE ECONOMY.
Waterloo, Nov. 19, 1870. 2-46 6m

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE
—
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO. of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, has a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same number of thread on the under or upper and under side, [illegible]. Our Family Machine is especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequaled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

Mrs. El. SLATTNE.
Mrs. J. A. SARNS.

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW
Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.
JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,
102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENEREAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS—all the doubtful curious things you should know. Private Circular send Ladies for stamp.

See Here
FARMERS.
Have you got good
FANNING MILLS?
If not, get one of
J. B. TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED
Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tried 14 years past, and not found wanting, [illegible] and expert, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of [illegible]. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-69. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.
Waterloo City, March 31, 1869. -8

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOOS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool'
Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of,

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Matrial,
Agriculturl Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cisterns and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufac tures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c. We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

March 23 1871.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. II. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 15, 1871. No. 24.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

[illegible]

One year ... $2.00

BUSINESS CARDS.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Harmond Co. [illegible] opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly [illegible]

W. D. HOODY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible] first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, [illegible] Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. [illegible] street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-26

[illegible] & MORLAN,

A[illegible] Office over [illegible] 2-28

BEST & M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, [illegible] practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] W. H. M'CLELLAN.

[illegible] C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN [illegible] Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the [illegible] at all times. 2-32

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over [illegible]

JAS. E. GRAHAM. [illegible] GOTSHALL, Justice of the Peace. Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and [illegible] FOR [illegible] No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in [illegible]

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. [illegible] &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who [illegible] should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All communications strictly confidential. [illegible] Union [illegible], Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.

JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.

W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.

J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.

W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,

HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays [illegible] Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block [illegible] House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. [illegible]

DR. R. ELSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lanferty's store. All work warranted.

[illegible] HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINAFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC, [illegible] Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good [illegible] and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

EUREKA

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and [illegible]

[illegible]

Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., [illegible] of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. [illegible] provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison [illegible]

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

[illegible] at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism [illegible] Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

[illegible] INDIGESTION, [illegible] Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, [illegible]

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver [illegible]

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. [illegible]

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. [illegible]

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1.35 A.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	2.48 "	7.10 A.M.	10.05 A.M.	3.00 P.M.
Alliance	5.05 "	9.40 "	12.05 P.M.	4.25 "
Orrville	6.44 "	11.45 "	2.00 "	7.40 "
Mansfield	9.05 "	1.58 P.M.	4.45 "	[illegible]
A.	9.35 "	4.30 "	5.32 "	[illegible]
Crestline	10.05 "	5.0 "	7.25 "	11.00 "
L.	[illegible]	5.35 "	7.45 "	11.10 "
Forest	11.27 "	7.35 "	9.30 "	12.34 A.M.
Lima	12.26 P.M.	9.00 "	10.40 "	1.35 "
Ft. Wayne	2.30 "	11.45 "	1.25 A.M.	3.25 "
Plymouth	4.50 "	2.26 P.M.	3.57 "	4.57 "
Chicago	7.50 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going East.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5.50 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	5.35 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
Plymouth	9.50 "	12.05 P.M.	9.08 "	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	12.50 "	2.35 "	11.30 "	[illegible]
Lima	3.25 "	4.06 "	1.35 A.M.	[illegible]
Forest	4.45 "	5.08 "	[illegible]	7.07 "
A.	6.20 "	6.30 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	6.?0 A.M.	6.50 "	4.30 "	[illegible]
Mansfield	6.40 "	7.17 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	9.15 "	9.05 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	11.30 "	10.4? "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	2.35 P.M.	12.55 A.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	3.40 "	1.55 "	12.10 P.M.	[illegible]

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 4, 2, 3, and 5 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 8, daily; No. 6, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	Mail
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 A.M.	9 30 A.M.	4 15 P.M.
Academie	7 15	9 50	4 30
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	5 15
Stoners (Gravel pit)	7 33	9 59	5 22
New Era	7 38	10 11	5 25
Auburn	8 05	10 [illegible]	5 42
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	5 50
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 05
Pleasant Lake	8 42	12 15	6 15
Angola	8 5?	12 55	[illegible]
Jonesville		3 30	
Jackson	[illegible] 40	[illegible]	9 15 P.M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	Mail
Jackson ......Leave	8 15 P.M.	[illegible]	6 00 A.M.
Jonesville		10 30	
Angola	8 22	[illegible]	8 47
Pleasant Lake	8 40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit	8 50	3 13	9 23
Waterloo	9 13	3 43	9 40
Auburn	9 40	4 08	9 55
New Era	10 00	4 28	10 11
Stoners (Gravel pit)	10 13	4 40	10 20
Huntertown	10 20	4 48	10 26
Academie	10 37	5 [illegible]	10 37
Ft. Wayne	10 55	5 [illegible]	10 55

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with [illegible] M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt.

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, May 23d, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	1:40 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:53 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	2:06 "
Corunna	x1:30 "	x2:49 "	2:15 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	12:55 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	1:01 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	1:15 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:05 a m	1:40 "

For full details, see the Company's posters and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.

CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

[illegible], Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery [illegible] we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

March 4, '71.

Come and See Me!

HERE I [illegible]

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here [illegible] would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that he will continue to keep on hand the finest [illegible]

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots.

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. [illegible] keep on [illegible]

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Wooden clothes pins are an article of export from Massachusetts. Three hundred thousand dozen of them have been sent from Boston to different parts of Europe within two months. Wooden pails and washboards are also exported largely. The town of Winchendon is the headquarters of the woodenware manufacture in this country.

THE OLD BARN.

[illegible]
Shingles [illegible]
Bed in the upper [illegible]
Wanting boards in the floors,
Beams [illegible] thick with cobwebs,
[illegible] yellow and gray,
[illegible] in helpless innocence,
Over the [illegible]

[illegible]
Now the [illegible]
Winds of a stormy day—
Scattering the fragrant hay seed,
[illegible] the straws away;
[illegible]
Spreading the [illegible]
Changing the dark old [illegible]
Into a flowery dell.

O, how I loved the shadows,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And watch the swallows at play,
Admired the knots in the boarding,
And rolled in the billows of hay.

Palace of king couldn't match it,
The Vatican loses its charm,
[illegible]
[illegible]
And I'd rather scent the clover,
Piled in the barn's roomy mows,
Than lie in the breath of the highlands,
Fanned from Appenine [illegible]!

A Brave Woman and a Smart Dog.

A lady living on Broadway, near the corner of Beacon street, Chelsea, was in her chamber changing her dress yesterday forenoon, when she heard a step in the dining room below. A large Newfoundland dog, which had been lying on the floor in her room, apparently asleep, started up at the sound and went down stairs. As soon as he reached the lower floor he gave an angry bark that meant business. The lady [illegible] on a dress and went down, when she saw a man, an ill-looking fellow, who had just taken hold of a valise in the front hall and about the same time had been seized by the dog, who had him firmly by the arm. On the lady's demanding of the fellow why he was there, he told her gruffly to call off her dog. She glanced at the table in the dining-room and saw the silver had disappeared, and said to the man, 'Not until you have produced my silver.'

After an attempted denial, the fellow produced a handful of spoons and forks from his pocket, and again told the lady to call off the dog. 'Not until you put back the rest of the silver,' said the lady. He reluctantly pulled the rest of the silver from another pocket. The lady, after advising the thief to come in the night the next time, took off the dog, and told him to smell the fellow, so that he would know him when when he met him again, which he did with perfect intelligence. She then ordered the fellow to walk slowly out of the front door, and he willingly obeyed, evidently very much impressed by his interview with the lady and her dog. The lady was entirely alone in the house, and she managed the affair so well, with the aid of her dog, that she only has occasion to regret that she could not give an alarm and secure the thief. The dog is scarcely a year old, but his behavior yesterday shows that he is a worthy namesake of the great Prussian war minister, Von Boon [illegible] he bears.—*Boston Herald.*

The Arkansas Traveler.

The following is an extract from a letter from Hot Springs, Arkansas:

After throwing myself outside of the usual amount of wild turkey, venison and sweet potatoes to make up a first-class Arkansas dinner, I set out for a walk in the country. While sitting here upon the [illegible] road but the very person I had been looking for since I had been in the State of Arkansas, viz: the celebrated 'Arkansas Traveler.' As he came marched up [illegible] cart, I had ample time to take a look at his turnout, which consisted of one ox harnessed with every conceivable sort of ropes and straps in shafts to a cart, the body of which is about as large as a dry goods box. I stopped him and he said his load consisted of pork and taters. I remarked to him that I supposed the wagon containing the pork would be along soon when without saying a word he raised the cloth from the basket and remarked,

'Thar are three as fine hogs as in that'ar basket as was ever seen.'

The idea to a Wabasher of three entire hogs in a three peck basket bringing to market! The breed of hogs here they call the hazel-splitter. I asked him if he could play on the violin. He asked me if I meant the fiddle. I told him I did. He [illegible] and at that moment I thought I saw bowie knives for two. But instead, seeing that I was his friend, he merely remarked that he guessed I was a stranger in this county, for if he could only play the fiddle, he would be elected to any office he wanted. As soon as he said this, he was invited to take a drink.

Story of the Little Boy.

A good joke is told of a little five year old fellow, who, having disobeyed his father, was about to incur the penalty—a switching. The father deliberately prepared [illegible] while his son stood a sad and silent spectator. As the parent approached to the unpleasant duty, the boy started at a brisk run toward a neighboring hill. The father followed, and for a time the youngster increased the distance between them, but gradually his strength began to fail, and when he reached the hill and began to ascend he soon lost his vantage ground. Nearer and nearer the irate father approached, and just at the top of the hill was reached, and he came within arm's length of the little fugitive, who was ready to fall from exhaustion, the boy quickly raised a [illegible], dropped upon the ground, and with an indescribable cast of countenance exclaimed:

'Papa, that—makes a fellow—blow—don't it?' This 'changing of the subject' was so extremely [illegible] that the father [illegible] his hopeful son exhibited and the rod was not used.

Anecdote of Girard the Banker.

[illegible]

"Sir?"

'At your service,' said Girard; 'I have the honor to be yours.'

'Yes, Sir.'

[illegible] settle his accounts [illegible]

'Yes, sir, his accounts were settled promptly and cheerfully.'

[illegible]

[illegible] ed two new ships, and his [illegible]

[illegible] I have the honor to be, Sir, with the highest consideration and respect, your very Humble and Obedient Servant.'

How he Became Deaf.

A Vermont landlord, famous for being deaf just when he wanted to be, when called upon his infirmity one day, told his amused guests the following story:

When a young man, he worked on a farm for a stingy old farmer, in an adjoining town. On leaving him a balance of two dollars was due George for wages. Having called repeatedly for his money, the old man had some excuse for not paying. A sow of the old man's had a litter of pigs consisting of four; one of them, which is generally the case, being a small one, or as they call them, [illegible]. George told the old man that he would take a pig for his money, the old man said he might take a small one. George jumped into the pen and seized the largest pig. The old man shouted:

'Take the small one!'

'Let him squeal,' said George, 'I can hold him.'

Old man excited:

'Take the small one!'

'I'll risk his biting,' replied George.

Old man desperate, and as loud as he could bellow:

'Take the small one!'

'Let him squeal; I can hold him,' answered George.

'Take him along, [illegible] can't make you hear anything.'

George carried off the pig in triumph.

Profits of Farming.

At a discussion of the New York Farmers' Club in reference to the cash money profits in farming, it seemed to be generally conceded that the [illegible] yield seven per cent. on the capital invested. We were somewhat surprised [illegible] Viewed in this light, farming is the best and safest investment that can be made of capital. Take for instance $30,000, let it be judiciously invested in a moderate amount of land and all the stock and implements necessary to its successful cultivation. The proceeds from such an investment will support a family in a degree of comfort and even luxury, that would cost six or seven thousand dollars a year in New York, and where is the safe, honorable [illegible] pursuit, that yields six thousand a year on a twenty thousand dollar investment? The profits of farming, except in rare instances, will be found to diminish as we extend our operations beyond what is requisite for the comfortable support of a family, and this may be as well done on three hundred as one thousand acres of land, and this is a strong argument for the subdivision of the great landed estates.

Mr. Greeley, on his farm keeps a running account with his hens, double entry. When a hen lays an egg she turns around the bases, and when she strikes the home base, where the book-keeper [illegible] sings out 'Tally one,' or 'Tally [illegible],' as the case may be, because some of them are repeaters, and the book-keeper [illegible] credit, and charges her [illegible] this way Horace can tell [illegible] shirking, and how much [illegible] hen. He says that his experience is that roosters are a glaring fraud, putting on style around and never laying an egg once in two weeks.

ANOTHER terrible coal mine catastrophe occurred at Pittston, Pa., on Saturday of last week. The timbers in the upper part of the shaft ignited which cut off the supply of fresh air to the miners below. There were 38 miners at work at the time the accident occurred, [illegible] and the remainder inaccessible when the fire was extinguised. A large proportion of those rescued alive have since died.— The horrors of the situation cannot be described.

A Montreal young man has written to the papers that he thinks it should be provided that an action for the breach of promise of marriage should not lie unless the betrothal had been formally acknowledged by the passing of a gift between the two parties, in the presence of two or more witnesses.

[illegible]

[illegible] It is sleeker, of [illegible]

And the air rang with the loud laugh of the girls.

"Come, let us go in and examine her," said Mary, as they ascended the [illegible] "I am thinking [illegible] some fun for us."

The girls went into dressing room, where they found the new scholar. She was a mild, intelligent looking child, but [illegible] though tidily clad. The [illegible] around her, whispering and [illegible] each other, while the [illegible] and blushing, [illegible] the room without venturing to raise her eyes from the floor.

When they entered school, they found the little girl was far in advance of those of her age in her studies, and was placed in classes with older [illegible]. This seemed, on the whole, to make those girls who were disposed to treat her [illegible] dislike her [illegible] and she, being of a retiring disposition, [illegible] their [illegible] had no friends but went and returned from school alone.

"And so you really think," said Mary Lark, as she went up to the little girl a few weeks after she entered school, "that you are going to get the medal? It will correspond nicely with your cloak."

And she caught hold of the cape, and held it [illegible] from her, while the girls [illegible] joined in her loud laugh.

"Calico Cloak get the medal! I guess she will! I should like to see Mr. Brown giving it to her!" said another girl, as she caught hold of her arm, and peeped under the child's bonnet.

The little girl struggled to release herself, and when she was free, ran home as fast as she could go.

"Oh, mother," she said, as she entered her mother's humble kitchen, "do answer Uncle William's letter, and tell him we will come to New York to live! I don't like to live in Bridgeville. The girls call me 'Calico Cloak,' and [illegible] and you don't know, mother, [illegible] unkindly they [illegible] me."

"[illegible]," said her mother, "you [illegible] to meet some who will [illegible] unkindly on account of your poverty, [illegible] be [illegible] do right my child, and [illegible] fully come [illegible] or."

[illegible] age the child [illegible] that she had [illegible] severe trials [illegible] one so young.

"[illegible] mother they are all unkind to me, [illegible] 'there isn't one who [illegible]'"

[illegible] the child buried her face in [illegible] and sobbed aloud.

In Bridgeville Academy there were a few selfish, unprincipled girls, and the others joined them in teasing the little 'Calico Cloak,' as they called her, from thoughtless-ness, and from a love of sport. But they knew not how deeply each sportive word pierced the heart of the little stranger, and how many bitter tears she shed in secret [illegible] unkindness.

Mrs. Lee, learning that the schoolmates [illegible] continued their unjust treatment towards her child, resolved to accept her brother's invitation although he was a poor man, and become a member of his family, hoping that while there, the child could continue her studies, and, perhaps, through his influence, [illegible] happier life among her schoolmates. Accordingly at the end of the term, she left Bridgeville, and removed to the western part of New York. Although Annie had been a member of the school but one term, yet she gained the medal, and it was worn from the academy beneath the despised garment.

Weeks, months, and years glided to the students of Bridgeville Academy, and the little 'Calico Cloak' was forgotten. Those who were at school with her, had left to enter upon the business of life.

Twelve years after Mrs. Lee and her daughter left town, a Mr. Maynard, a young clergyman, came into Bridgeville, and was settled as the pastor of the village church. It was reported in the sewing circle, the week following his ordination, that it was expected that he would bring his bride into town in a few weeks. There was a great curiosity to see her, and especially, after it was reported that she was a talented young authoress.

[illegible] weeks after, Mr. Maynard gratified their curiosity by walking to church with his young wife leaning on his arm. She was a lady of great intellectual beauty, and every body, (as they always are, at first,) was deeply interested in the young minister and his wife.

The following week, the ladies flocked to see her, and she promised to meet with them at the next gathering of the sewing circle.

The day arrived, and, although it was [illegible], Deacon Brown's parlor was filled with smiling faces. The deacon's carriage was sent to the parsonage after Mrs. Maynard, and in due time, it arrived, bringing the lady [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] How are you [illegible]

[illegible]

"Have you [illegible] third, after a [illegible]

"[illegible] with my mother. [illegible] a little cottage, which [illegible] spot now occupied by [illegible] on the [illegible]

"Widow Lee!" [illegible] too. I well [illegible] for the cottage but I do not [illegible] name."

"[illegible] I attended school with you one term at the academy," replied Mrs. Maynard, "you were Miss [illegible], were you not?"

"That was my name," [illegible] the lady, as a smile passed over her features at being so readily recognized; "but I am really quite [illegible] my memory has proved [illegible]"

"I was known in the [illegible] as the little 'Calico Cloak.' [illegible] can remember me by that name."

The smile faded from Mrs. Britton's face, and a deep blush overspread her features, which, in a moment after, was seen deepening upon the faces of other present.

There was a silence for some minutes, when Mrs. Maynard looked up, found she had [illegible] disturbance among the ladies of her own age, by making herself known.

"Oh! I remember very well when the little 'Calico Cloak' went to the academy," said an old lady, as she looked up over her glasses, "and I think, if my memory serves me right, some of the ladies present owe Mrs. Maynard an apology."

"I had no intention whatever, ladies," replied Mrs. Maynard, "to reprove any one [illegible] by making myself known [illegible] it may seem to some that [illegible] my intention, I will add a few [illegible] ladies will [illegible] the little 'Calico cloak;' but [illegible] the cruel [illegible] word pierced the little heart that beat beneath it. And, as I again hear the old academy bell ring, it brings back fresh to my mind the sorrows of my childhood. But let no lady mistake me, by supposing I cherish an unkind feeling towards any one; I know that, what ever the [illegible] may have been, you are now [illegible] wounds [illegible] learn a lesson [illegible] and teach them to treat kindly the poor and despised. A calico cloak may cover a heart as warm with affection, and as [illegible] to sorrow, as one that beats beneath a velvet covering. Whenever you see a child who shows a disposition to despise the poor, tell it the story of the 'Calico cloak;' it will carry its own moral with it."

"That is the shortest but the best sermon I ever heard," said the old lady, again, as she put her hands [illegible] under her glasses—"and I do believe its moral [illegible] will be lost upon any of us."

The old lady was right. The story went from one to another, until it found its way into the old academy. At that very time, a little boy was attending school there, whose mother was struggling with her needle to give him an education. The boys often made sport of his patched knees and elbows, and he would run sobbing to his mother. But, when the story of the 'calico cloak' reached their ears, the little boy, (for he [illegible] a noble-hearted fellow,) became very popular in school [illegible] children, from that time, were very kind to "Little Patchy," as he had always been called.

When Mrs. Maynard heard the story of "Little Patchy," she felt that she was [illegible] for what she had suffered in childhood.—*[illegible]*

WOOL.

The Ohio Cultivator says [illegible]: 'There never has been since 1860 such a complete drain on the staple in the [illegible] as at the present time. Medium fleeces are very scarce in all the seaboard and interior markets, and there is a general tendency upward in prices. Combing prices are also higher, in truth there has been a clean sweeping of such domestic and foreign wools. We do not venture to prophesy as to prices for next clip, but at present everything looks encouraging to wool growers."

THE great telegraphic feat of direct communication between England and India, without any retransmission, has just been accomplished. For the first time, such communication was established by the transmission of a message from Kurrachee to London, which was really the first message from India to England instantaneously. Subsequently communication was opened to Bombay. London and Bombay interchanged signals perfectly, and a commercial message was sent from London to Bombay direct and answered instantaneously. The distance by the India European line is 6,000 miles, and this is the greatest telegraphic feat on record.

A man was [illegible] Niagara [illegible] and there is talk [illegible] tion of [illegible]

What's the Matter with that Nose?

Snyder kept beer [illegible] years ago [illegible] in Kensington. Snyder was a [illegible] ous [illegible] of very irascible temper, very sudden and quick in quarrel, getting mad in a minute. Nevertheless his saloon was a great resort for 'boys,' partly [illegible] and partly because the 'boys' liked to chafe "old Snyder," as they called him; for although his bark was terrible, experience had taught them that he would not bite.

[illegible] was [illegible] his [illegible] he 'jerked the beer' that day, that he was 'gone out fishing mit der boys.' The next day one of the 'boys' [illegible] [illegible] beer, and discovered Snyder's nose, which was a big one at any time, but which was [illegible] [illegible]

"Why, Snyder, [illegible] with your nose?"

"I been out fishing mit der boys," replied Snyder, trying [illegible] to [illegible] his proboscis [illegible] can been but like [illegible] burns my nose."

And Snyder [illegible] behind the bar.

It entered at once into the mischievous fellow in front of the bar to play a trick upon Snyder, he went out, and called a half dozen of his cronies [illegible] whom he arranged that they should drop in at the saloon, one after another, and ask "Snyder, what's the matter with that nose?" to see how long he would stand it. The men who [illegible] one after another, seating themselves at the table, they called for beer. Snyder brought it to them, and the [illegible] [illegible] as soon as he saw him—

"Why, Snyder, what's the matter with your nose?"

"I yust tell your friend, I been out fishing mit der boys, und the sun he burnt—two lager—dat seems all right."

Another of the boys came rushing in [illegible]

"Hallo, boys; you're ahead of me this time; guess I'm in though. Here, Snyder, bring me a glass of lager and a pretzel (here he appeared to catch a sudden glimpse of Snyder's nose, [illegible] out laughing.)

"Ha! ha! Why, Snyder, what—ha! ha!—what's the matter with that nose?"

Snyder, of course, couldn't see any fun in having it laughed at, and he says, in a tone sternly emphatic:

"I've been out fishing mit der boys on de Schoolkill. The sun [illegible] like [illegible] I burns my [illegible] Now, dat ish more as I don't got to say. Vot gind of peesness [illegible] is all right. I burnt my nose, don't it?"

"Burn your nose—burn all the hair off your head, for what I care, you needn't get mad about it."

It was evident Snyder wouldn't stand more than one tweak at his nose, for he was tramping around the bar and [illegible] like an exasperated old bear [illegible]

Another of his tormentors walked in. Some one sings out to him, "Have a glass of beer, Billy?"

"Don't care about any beer," says Billy, "but you may give me one of your [illegible] ho! ho! he! he! ah! h-h-h! why—ha! ha! ha—why, Snyder—who wha—ha-a! ha! ha! What's the matter with that nose?"

Snyder was absolutely fearful to behold by this time. His face was purple with rage, all except his nose, which glowed like a ball of fire. Leaning his ponderous figure far over the bar, and raising his arm aloft to emphasize his words with it, he fairly roared:

"I've been out fishing mit der boys. The sun [illegible] I burn my nose. Now you [illegible] dose nose, you yust take dat nose und wr-wr-wring your [illegible] American [illegible] That's the kind of man vot I is!"

A Physician's Opinion About a Sick Baby.

Baby was much worse; it had not only sucked its thumbs, but wriggled its toes. The doctor, with a grave face entered the sick room as Biddy rubbed her [illegible] and Mr. Phillips stood by wiping his eyes with the drapery of his scanty attire.

"Oh, doctor, doctor! will it die? Only save it, and you may take all I have," cried Mrs. Phillips, wringing her hands. "I'll get down on my knees and thank you forever."

"Keep your sitting, marm, keep your sitting," said the doctor, taking a large pinch of snuff.

"Don't keep us in suspense. Only look at his precious arm! What is it? For the love of heaven [illegible] let me know [illegible]"

"Well, marm, if I speak out, you promise not to blame me?" said the doctor gravely.

"No, no!"

"Marm," said he, with a face still more elongated, "its my opinion, as a man and a physician, that the child has been bitten by four bed-bugs, or else it has been bitten in four places by one insect of that description."

"Mr. Gray," cried the father, "do you mean to insult us?"

"[illegible]"

"No [illegible]," yelled Mrs. Phillips. "It's a [illegible] bed-bugs [illegible] bed on that little angel cherub. Get out of this house, [illegible] instant, you [illegible] bond!"

[illegible]

How DeKalb [illegible] in the Year 1900.

[illegible]

Can any one realize the exceedingly probable fact that in 1900—twenty-nine years from now—the population of the United States will [illegible] [illegible] without making allowance for [illegible] north and south that will [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the most trustworthy statistician now [illegible] tells us that we shall have a population of [illegible] in 1900. [illegible] may as well consider what [illegible] them in their maturity and old age.

Seventy-five millions of people in the United States [illegible] wastes of the great plains by irrigation; the development of [illegible] tions of agricultural and [illegible] ple; the development of a net [illegible] and Minnesota; the growth of the Pacific States into commonwealths as rich and populous as New York and Pennsylvania. It means that New York will [illegible] Island [illegible] millions, to say nothing of the outlying suburbs in New Jersey and across the East river; that Chicago [illegible] tion, and that San Francisco will have half a million of inhabitants. The national debt will have become a tradition, and [illegible] three to four hundred millions [illegible] by taxation.—Such are the glowing visions which are excited by the [illegible] and [illegible] figures of Mr. Ruggles. If some of our readers are inclined to be "Bearish" in their tendencies, and inclined to get the blues over our future, we advise them to indulge in the line of speculation suggested by the [illegible]

A Man Sent to prison for Speaking Disrespectfully of Moses.

It isn't pleasant to read that in Australia, Mr. William L. Jones has been sent to prison for two years for speaking disrespectfully of the Old Testament and calling Moses a [illegible] murderer [illegible] old [illegible]. This freedom of speech is decided to be "blasphemy by the Australian tribunal, and under such circumstances, it wouldn't be exactly safe for Bishop Colenso to [illegible] It is very odd that in this age of enlightenment and toleration a man should not be at liberty to say what he pleases of a quite historical character like Moses. Would it also be libelous to attack Abraham [illegible] wife, to Solomon and his [illegible] Does the legal provision extend to the cosmogony of the old Testament? Where, in fact, does it stop? It might be stated that [illegible] represently [illegible] ving [illegible] save him from the painful consequences of [illegible] law-givers and [illegible] under its protection! Why not send Mr. Darwin to [illegible] his monkey theory? How [illegible] before the State Constable [illegible] after the radical club in Boston. Two hundred years ago [illegible] Common. Since then, the world has discovered, or at least the radical [illegible] of it has [illegible] or gains [illegible] wouldn't hang Quakers [illegible] now, and why should they lock up Mr. Jones because he [illegible]

[illegible]—A writer in the [illegible] says: I believe that experience has proved [illegible] that the [illegible] ground for a series of years. The more the soil is enriched to [illegible] ulants, the better will [illegible] both in quality and quantity. [illegible] principle of rotation [illegible] [illegible] knows can [illegible] his testimony.

[illegible] County, N. Y. [illegible] that they will not [illegible] company of any young man who uses tobacco in any form, unless [illegible] sixty days [illegible]

Auburn Office

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND. JUNE 15, 1871

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

We can realize the position of a man who [illegible] as an expert in the use of [illegible] language, who when he discovered that his load of potatoes had been magnificently distributed, by the accidental removal of the tail board, along the side of a hill, over which he was going, exclaimed "There's no use talking; I can't do that subject justice," and he swore—not a word. In looking over the many features of the excursion, we are at a loss where to begin, and candidly admit that we can't do the subject justice.

All along the route, at every point where a stop was made, it was an untiring effort upon the part of the citizens of each place to please and entertain the visitors in their most hospitable manner, and were we to particularize, it would require more time and space than we are able to give at this writing. The excursionists were gathered from different parts of [illegible], Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, and made a very fair representation of the editorial fraternity generally, especially the Indiana.

The party started in Fort Wayne on Tuesday evening, and were entertained at the [illegible] in a fine style.—Next morning they boarded the cars for Jackson, where they were banqueted at the Hibbard House, the like of which we may never see again. A delegation from Saginaw met them here and they were escorted over the road to that enterprising city, in the evening. The next day was mainly spent in viewing the [illegible] and in a grand boat ride on the [illegible]. In the afternoon another banquet was given them at the [illegible] House, [illegible] by the [illegible] and [illegible] the occasion. It was a matter of surprise, to all that in this comparatively new country, were located [illegible] with great facilities for their development. One thing seemed to be apparent on every hand—the citizens of the Saginaw valley were alive, wide awake, enterprising set of individuals, without any of that [illegible] that seems to be the [illegible] of other sections. Go up to this country, if you want to get a correct idea of the word enterprise, liberality, [illegible] and other words of [illegible]. They will demonstrate it there to you, and you can't help it. Oh, give us this glorious spirit, that is full of vigor and activity, this lively appreciation of every thing that is great, and true and noble; yes, give us liberty, or give us some of the soul stirring scenes to animate the beautiful Saginaw Valley. The return was just as pleasant as going with one exception, we missed the train at Jackson, and a good lunch on board at that. The latter was what flattened us. We would like to speak of those with us and those we met, but we have not the time.

The Ohio Democracy.

The Democracy of Ohio met in State Convention on Thursday last. It was largely attended. Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton presided. The resolutions presented by Congressman Morgan and seconded by Mr. Vallandigham, embody the new departure principles consisted through the Dayton platform. There was some opposition to their adoption, but they were finally carried by a vote of 385 to 130.—The ticket nominated is as follows: For Governor, George W. McCook; Lieutenant Governor, Samuel F. Hunt; Attorney General, Edward S. Wallace; Auditor of State, Joseph B. Cockerill; Treasurer of State, Dr. Gustave Brachl; Supreme Judge, George W. Geddes; Member Board of Public Works, Arthur Hughes; School Commissioner, Wm. W. Ross; Clerk of Supreme Court, Charles Patterson.

One Term.

The New York Sun says only two Presidents have been re-elected during the last [illegible], and [illegible] to make their [illegible] a necessity for their party. When Jackson was re-elected he was in the midst of a fight with the Nullifiers and the United States Bank. His withdrawal at that crisis would have been regarded as the triumph of Calhoun and Biddle. Lincoln was re-elected during the red heat of the rebellion. His withdrawal in such an exigency would have encouraged Davis [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible]

In [illegible] is an [illegible] very [illegible] Greeley's "What I Know About Farming." [illegible] will soon be able to buy his farm with the profits of the business.

[From the Laporte Argus]

The Southern Prison [illegible].

Jeffersonville, May 29, '71.

Editors of the Argus:—Thinking perhaps that some news from this place concerning the "muddle" into which the Board of Directors for the Southern Prison had got into, would be of some interest to your readers, I will endeavor to give a brief synopsis of the trouble. To begin with, at the last session of our General Assembly Levi Sparks and John Kirk were elected as Directors, and Mr. W. W. Curry, a Republican, holding over, constituted the Board, as was supposed. In the meantime Mr. Sparks, who has been the Mayor of our City for several years, was re-elected to that position at our late city election, and was duly qualified on the [illegible] inst. No sooner was this been done when the Radicals went post haste to Indianapolis and informed Gov. Baker of the fact, whereupon that functionary immediately consulted the Hon. S. E. Perkins as to whether Mr. Sparks could hold both offices under our constitution. Judge Perkins prepared a very elaborate opinion, deciding in the first place that Sparks was ineligible and could not accept the office of Prison Director, because of his being Mayor; and, secondly, that both offices being lucrative, he had made himself [illegible] and accepted the office of Mayor, thereby vacating the directorship. The Board had called a meeting on the 22d inst., and Messrs. Sparks, Kirk and Curry had no sooner met than Mr. R. S. Heiskell, ex-director, "went in" and presented a commission from "Old Honesty" as the successor of Mr. Sparks. Sparks and Kirk both, refused to recognize the claims of Heiskell. Since then the Board, consisting of Sparks and Kirk, (Mr. Curry refusing to put in an appearance) elected Col. James Keigwin as Warden, after having preferred charges and sustained them against the present incumbent, Col. Shuler.

The whole matter is likely to become a protracted litigated question. I will give a more enlarged account of the matter as it develops. L........

Gov. Baker has ordered the Radical papers of Indiana to suppress the sobriquet of "Old Honesty." He intimates that he hasn't the courage to look an honest man in the face so long as he is appropriating five thousand dollars of the people's money to pay a fifteen hundred dollar rent. This would never have been a matter of conscience with Gov. Baker if the Democratic Legislature had not ventilated the matter. The next Radical State platform will go in for a "system of rigid economy," the extra allowance for the benefit of Gov. Baker excepted. Nothing like "rigid economy" in a platform, as long as it does not disturb the stealings of Radical officials.

The Bucyrus *Forum* in speaking of the Ohio State ticket, says:

"Hon. Geo. W. McCook of Steubenville, O., the brightest ornament of the celebrated McCook family, a brilliant orator, powerful lawyer and classical scholar, a brave soldier in war and wise statesman in peace, is our candidate for Governor.

He served with much distinction in the Mexican war, was Reporter for the Supreme Court, and afterward was elected by the Democracy of the state to the office of Attorney General, which he filled with distinguished ability. No better nomination for Governor could have been made under any circumstances. Full of enthusiasm himself, he will arouse the Democracy to the highest point of enthusiasm before the election."

The Philadelphia *Evening Herald* says: "We can scarcely credit the rumor, yet it has obtained circulation and it is thought by many to have some foundation, that secretary Stanton cut his throat. It is, of course, denied by his friends, but, on the other hand, it is asserted that when the undertaker came to put the body into the coffin he found it already prepared, with a bandage tied around the neck. It is also stated that his life was heavily insured, and that no application has yet been made for the insurance money."

Jeff Davis and Horace Greeley are both stumping the south. Greeley mingles Ku-Klux with what he knows about farming, and Davis dilates upon the Lost Cause and Life Insurance. From their several stand points, both would be happy, and the people, too, if Greeley did not put through him such outrageous oaths. In one of his agricultural speeches, the air was turned blue with some of his heavy adjectives on a certain kind of turnip, which grows head downward.

Jefferson Davis is called upon Horace Greeley at Memphis and was received by the philosopher and tourist with the utmost warmth and cordiality. The interview appeared to be very agreeable on both sides. Davis assured Greeley that he would devote his [illegible] to Life Insurance and his agricultural prospects for President.

It looks very much as if Gen. Grant had secured the services of Jeff Davis to make speeches for his benefit.—The ex-rebel President is just now pitching into the Democratic party. Since Greeley was the first man North to go Davis' bail, he is rewarding the Radical party for encouragement in the hour of need. Well, the Radicals can have Jeff if they want him.

ADVANCE OF THE MONARCH!
THE UNICORN OF HOLY WRIT
IS COMING!
WAIT FOR IT! Prepare for it!
SEE IT!
Keep Your Eye on Place and Date
AUBURN, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1871.

SHELDENBURGER'S
EUROPEAN MENAGERIE
GREAT GRECIAN CIRCUS.
The Grandest Concentration of Novelties [illegible]
FIRST TOUR IN AMERICA [illegible]
First Class in all its Departments
Mammoth Menagerie & Faultless Circus.
RHINOCEROS!
Or UNICORN OF HOLY WRIT.
[illegible] WEIGHS OVER EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS. [illegible]
EIGHT MASSIVE HORSES [illegible]
SIGNIOR BALIZE'S
Den of Performing Animals!
Lions and Tigers,
THE OTHER CAGES CONTAINS
[illegible]

Especial Note.
The Menagerie is entirely distinct from the Circus, [illegible]
THE EQUESTRIAN MELANGE!
Of the great European Combination will be both
BRILLIANT & DIVERSIFIED
Presenting a Host of Novelties by a CORPS OF 25 [illegible] regardless of expense.
Read the
Names of the Equestrian Constellation!
[illegible] MADAME [illegible] MR. JAMES WARD,
LITTLE MARY BROWN,
[illegible] surpasses any Equestrienne in point of Grace and Daring now before the public.
MADAME BROWN, MLLE JOSEPHINE, MR. JAS. DE MORREST, MR. RICHARD BALL, MONS. LA ROYCE, SIGNIOR PALLOTINI, [illegible]
And a Host of Auxiliaries.
THE GRAND STREET PARADE
Will take place daily at 10 A. M., headed by the Car of Apollo [illegible]
The European Military Brass Band,
[illegible] followed by the Elephant in his Royal Trappings, the Camels,
The Massive Rhinoceros Den!
[illegible]
2 Exhibitions Each Day,
AFTERNOON & NIGHT.
Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Circus performance begins one hour later.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS
CHILDREN under 9 25 CENTS
The Exhibitions will be given under a Mammoth Pavilion capable of accommodating 4,000 spectators. The Pavilion will be brilliantly illuminated in the Evening.
SEATS FOR EVERYBODY.
[illegible]
REMEMBER THE DAY AND DATE.
[illegible]

Will Exhibit at
Butler, Thursday, June 22d, Auburn, Friday, June 23d, Albion, Saturday 24th.
REMEMBER THE NAME,
Sheldenburger's
THE SHOW WITH THE
Monster Rhinoceros!
See the GRAND STREET DISPLAY, it will give you an idea of the [illegible] the establishment, [illegible] save your money and stay at home.

[illegible] Chicago [illegible] Mississippi [illegible] Iowa [illegible] Missouri [illegible] Council Bluffs [illegible] Union Pacific [illegible]

SONG OF FIFTY DOLLARS
FOR $3.
[illegible]

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.
FORT WAYNE, INDA.
VOLLMER'S Elixir of
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
[illegible]

PARLOR ALBUM
[illegible]
DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK
[illegible]
AGENTS WANTED.
[illegible]
American Publishing Co.
RUTLAND VT.

Reduction of Prices
TO CONFORM TO
Reduction of Duties
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
By Getting up Clubs
[illegible]
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

JURUBEBA!
WHAT IS IT?
[illegible]
JERUBEBA.
[illegible]
Dr. Wells' Extract of Jurubeba
[illegible] JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States.
Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

Thea-Nectar
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea [illegible] New York. P. O. Box 5506. [illegible]

[illegible]

SCHOOL TEACHERS
[illegible] ZIEGLER & McCURDY, [illegible]

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard [illegible]

ALL PERSONS
[illegible] Eye, Ear, Nose, [illegible] Dr. R. GARD, office 130 Calhoun St., near Cathedral. P. O. Box [illegible], Fort Wayne Ind.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT
IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.
This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 15 to 20 cents per pound.

TEAS.

Young Hyson, per lb	90c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb	18c, and 19c, best 20c.
Roasted Coffee 25c	Old Government 35

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white, per lb	12½
Brown, per pound	8c, 9c and 10

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	11 cents
Smoked Shoulders	9
Pickled Pork	10 "
Lard	12½ "

TOBACCOS.

Navy 10; and per ½ lb	50 "
Flounders, per lb	50 "
Best Smoking, per lb	30 "
Second quality, per lb	25 "
Sports, 25c, or 5 lbs for	$1.00 "
Fine cut, per lb, 60, best 90	95 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 5c, 6c and 8c per bar	"
Blacking, 3 boxes	5 "
Saleratus, 3 papers	25 "

FISH.

Spring catch, white fish	$7.50
Last fall, white fish	7.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	1.00
Codfish, 8 cents per pound	

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb	12½ cents
Apples, per lb 7c	12½ "
Peaches, per lb	12½ "
Cherries, per lb 7c, and	12 "
Oranges, per dozen	30 "
Lemons per dozen	25 "
Filberts per quart	15 "
Brazils, per quart	15 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Dime box Matches	5 "

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two years old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1.75
All kind of liquors on hand.	

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25c
Blackberries, per can	20c
Egg plums, per can	30
Green Gages, per can	40c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ten up. It is placed at the low price of 75c. per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.
18 West Berry Street.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!
OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,
Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.
Mrs. R. Newberger
IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL AT HER
Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium
Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles
HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS
[illegible] desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own personal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. [illegible] buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at
THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!
The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!
For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at
J. & P. Pierr's.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of muslins and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $3.
Farmer's tweed 20, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces, laces in great variety, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.
April 20, '71.

[illegible]
COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.
[illegible] PERFUMERY.

$200 IN 16 DAYS
Made by one Agent. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home to make $5 to $20 per day selling our new 7 strand White Wire Lines to last forever, Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 13 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St., N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

[illegible] LLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.
These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNGS Disease.
HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.
CAUTION. Don't let worthless [illegible] you, be sure you get only [illegible] Carbolic Tablets.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent.
Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE
Highest Price given for Produce.
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.
Every thing in the Grocery line lway on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.
T. B. TOTTEN
Feb. 23 1y

Root & Company
IN FULL BLAST!
Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at
Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
KNOWN AS THE
New York Store!
90 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana.

FACT
Parties at home or from out of town will [illegible] when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to
Root & Company's
POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE
90 Columbia st.
We are now showing [illegible] assortment of
Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk, New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collor of Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.
NEW GOODS FOR SUITS
Also all the new and handsome styles of
PARASOLS.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas,
Children, Parasols
Also a magnificent line of
Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens, New Embroideries, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.
N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitors.
SPECIAL.
We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.
Root and Company
NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
Feb. 24 1y

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Opposite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.
[illegible]
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE
HAT FACTORY!
JAMES HARPER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,
AND DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,
No. 6 Phoenix Block, Calhoun Street,
Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTZ
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
[illegible]
Credit Business!
[illegible] READY PAY, and small profits.
[illegible]
CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 21 1y.

Teachers, Attention!
[illegible] Auburn, in the Seminary Building [illegible]
J. A. BARNS.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

[illegible]

The Wool trade lively.

Rare cherries are getting plenty.

The waving grain is coloring fast.

[illegible] day.

Remember the first-class managerie at Butler and Auburn, next week.

The Sunday School Convention last week at this place, was largely attended.

[illegible] the [illegible] in this city one week from to-day.

An excursion train to Jackson to the horse fair, will leave here to-morrow morning.

Personal.—Hon. E. W. Fosdick, State Senator, from this district and W. H. Hubbell, Esq., were in town last Tuesday.

Mr. Mansfield, of the firm of Mansfield & Bonslett, contractors, in company with his old Scottish friend, Mr. [illegible], left for Detroit, Tuesday.

Farmers are making preparations to enter the harvest season in good style. A great deal of machinery is being brought into requisition.

The nights continue cool and days warm—good weather for fever and ague. A good rain with warm nights is what our crops want.

Many people who buy butter would prefer that the extra salt used by many farmers should be fed to the cows instead of used for thickening the butter.

At fashionable weddings the brides now adorn themselves with clematis, white lilies, white lilacs, and lillies of the valley, as well as orange blossoms.

A western editor, who doesn't know much about farming any way, suggest, that for garden-making a cast-iron back, with a hinge in it, would be an improvement on the spinal column now in use.

"Pa, is Pennsylvania the father of all the other States?" "Certainly not my child; why do you ask that question?" Because I see all the newspapers call it Pa."

Some of our farmers are fearing an attack of the rust on the wheat crop. That wheat must be placed in the granery before some of them will be convinced to the contrary.

Locusts are committing some havoc in the west part of Laporte county. They have formed a partnership with the potato bugs and expect to do an extensive business.

We are obliged to our popular butcher for a fine link of his celebrated Boglona sausage. It is warranted free from hair and dog meat, and is sweet, fresh and clean. Thanks, S. U. T.

Dr. Livingstone has gone to Ljjjjjjjjjl as was reported. The latest news from him states that he was at Txyxyxyxy. He was in a destitute condition, having no change to note and no notes to change.

If a milkmaid, four feet ten inches in height, while setting on a three legged stool took four pints of milk from every fifteen cows, what was the size of the field in which the animals grazed, and what was the girl's age?

School children who read the newspapers are found to be better acquainted with geography, spelling and the meaning of words, grammar, and more generally intelligent than those who do not. This is a significant but undoubted fact

There is some prospect that the long talked of Eel River Railroad from Auburn to Logansport will be built.—*Exchange.*

One would think so to see the large gangs of workmen all along the line, preparing and shaping it for the ties.

[illegible]

If you want a cool, refreshing drink of soda water, go to Davenport's artic fountain, and get something good.

It has been discovered that the potato bug eschews tobacco, and that an able-bodied male citizen who chews can exterminate the Colorado population of a quarter acre of ground every morning before breakfast, by vigorous expectoration, if he chews.

Girls always love those boys best who are the kindest, best natured, most considerate and "man like" in their behavior; and who are not coarse, profane, and loafish in their talk. The boys who are by their school or playmates loved the most make the best men.

The dull season for farmers and laboring men. Temporary depression, [illegible] they are securing means to purchase. Agriculture is the basis of all safe trade—the crops are generally good—and the prospects of a bountiful harvest were never more favorable.

J. A. Barnes, Esq., formerly editor of the *Air Line*, was appointed School Examiner by the County Commissioners, at their session last week. We hope he will meet with the same degree of success that his predecessor, Mr. W. H. McIntyre, Esq., has realized. Mr. M. has filled the position with great ability and impartiality, and in retiring leaves a host of friends to compliment him on the [illegible] discharge of his duties.

Baltimore Railway.—The Baltimore Sun gives the proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this railway, at which President John W. Garrett made a speech in which he said that "great enthusiasm existed throughout the north-west to secure in the interests of these vast regions the advantages of the Pittsburg, Baltimore and Chicago line—as a grand competing route against the high charges and greater distances to New York—to Baltimore, their natural and most economical port on the Atlantic. Under the organization proposed, immediate and effective steps would be taken to decide upon the route, and secure the early completion of the road."

Base Ball.—The Wabaleve club of this place visited [illegible] and by good playing succeeded in defeating the Eureka of that place by a score of 41 to 38. The game passed off pleasantly, and the boys are loud in their praise of the courteous treatment so generously extended by the boys of Huntertown. It is expected a return game will be played here about the 23d inst.

Reception.—The Fort Wayne Sentinel [illegible] to the welcome [illegible] to the editorial excursion. A handsome design it was, with Franklin in the center and the type and press on either side, cost [illegible] $150. You did the thing handsomely, gentlemen, and we accord you all praise.

Just received, and for sale all kinds of fruit jars, glass, earthen and stone jars.—Come and see before buying elsewhere. Also a large stock of looking glasses.

T. B. Totten.

A Waterhaul.—The wife of Mr. Miller residing at Fairfield Center, this county, after a lingering illness, died in such a manner as to create a suspicion among the neighbors, after her burial, that she was foully dealt with. She had been a sufferer from disease a long time, when she suddenly went into spasms and died in great agony. This result being so different from others of a similar affliction Coroner Metcalf was called and the affair investigated. After all the evidence relative to her last hours was adduced, the Coroner concluded that there was no ground for the charge, and the case was dismissed without exhuming the body.

Not Envious.

One or two small items appeared in the column of the Courier during our absence, of the past two weeks, that seem to have disturbed the equilibrium of our neighbor at Waterloo, considerably. We have no desire to say anything derogatory to the good name of Waterloo, or any other place in the county, and we propose to keep steadily on in this line in the future.

We are aware that some little local feeling exists between these two places but the Courier has studiously avoided any participation in the matter, whatever, and if the items referred to be regarded by the citizens of that place as against them, then we are sorry, and shall take every precaution to prevent a re-currence in the future. In one's absence things will occur over which they have no controll. We are ever ready and willing to make the Courier subservient to the interests of every section of our county, and no one place shall be favored and complimented at the expense of another. To this end we invite every one to send us items of interest occuring in the county, which we will cheerfully prepare and insert without charge.

DeKalb County S. S. Association.

This body met at the M. E. Church, in Auburn, June 8th, for the purpose of holding their annual convention.

Thirty-eight schools submitted reports, the greater number of them being represented by delegates. Those reporting show an average of 271 teachers and officers, and 2,437 scholars; and as a result of their year's work, report 140 conversions, 38,553 Sunday School papers distributed, 21,007 verses of scripture recited, and $456 80 contributed for benevolent purposes. Only a few of the schools report libraries, the greater number having abandoned them and substituted papers in their stead. Revs. J. B. Fowler, D. Bander, E. M. Baker, Sawyer, S. B. Ward, W. B. Sandes, W. A. Lamport and Overmeyer were present and participated in the exercises, Rev. Lamport acting as Assistant Secretary. Mr. Jacobs of Indianapolis was expected to be present to act as chief lecturer and instructor, but failed to put in an appearance. Rev. S. B. Ward was then appointed to fill his place, and did it to the complete satisfaction of all present. His practical illustration of the method of conducting a Sunday School was particularly instructive and entertaining. Rev. J. B. Fowler also delivered a very interesting address on the religious responsibility of Sunday School teachers.

Corunna was decided upon as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the Association on the first Tuesday after the first Sunday in June, 1872.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Capt. M. B. Miller, of Richland tp.

Vice President—G. R. Clark, Butler; Edward Freeman, Jackson; Samuel Lawhead, Concord, A. Kinmont, Newville; S. P. Wartenbee, Stafford; Jno. Plowe, Wilmington; Frank W. Willis, Union, A. Britton, Richland; John Treesh, Fairfield; Joel R. Thomson, Smithfield; Jeremiah Lewis, Franklin; A. S. Carskoor, Troy.

Permanent Secretary, R. Wes McBride, Waterloo 1st Assistant, Jno. Otis, Auburn; 2d, C. P. Houser, Sedan.

Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Ward, Auburn.

Executive Committee—Rev. J. B. Fowler, Jas. I. Best, E. Eickle, Dwight Moody and W. Griswold

F. W. Willis was elected delegate to the State S. S. Convention, to be held in Terre Haute, June 13, 14 and 15.

A class of little girls from Butler township, assisted by Mr. Frank Bacon, sang some very beautiful Sunday School Songs for the entertainment of the convention.

The thanks of the Convention were by a unanimous vote tendered to the citizens of Auburn, for the hospitable manner in which they entertained those attending the convention from abroad.

It is earnestly recommended that all the Sunday Schools in the county furnish the Vice President of their respective townships, or to the Permanent Secretary, at least ten days before the next annual meeting, full reports of their schools.

R. Wes McBride, Per. Sec'y.

The meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Medical Association in this city yesterday comprising the counties of Noble, LaGrange, Steuben and DeKalb, was well attended—there being about sixty members of the profession present—and a very interesting and instructive session held.—We have not time to give particulars this morning, but will publish the proceedings next week.

The address of Prof. Allen, in the evening, was a rare combination of science wit, and oratory, and the very large audience in attendance, was not only instructed, but highly amused. The Doctor unfortunately, or fortunately, left his written speech in Chicago, and gave us an off hand dissertation which showed him to be a man of profound learning, possessing a great diversity of talent, and of infinite jest.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at [illegible].

The July number of "Peterson's Magazine" is on our table, and is unusually good, even for this unrivalled monthly. The principal embellishment is a spirited steel engraving, "Ahead of the Field," illustrating an old fashioned love story. The fashion-plate is colored, and richly colored. "Peterson" be it known, is celebrated for the surpassing style and beauty of its Paris fashion-plates. The stories are all original, and by our very best writers. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Godey's Lady's Book for July.—The Music Lesson—steel plate—graces this number along with a colored fashion plate and an interesting wood engraving of "The Peddler." Godey has presented his patrons this month, the commencement of his forty-second year, with a novel slipper pattern. The ease with which it can be worked gives promise of its becoming a fashionable slipper for gentlemen.

Scribner's Monthly for July leads off with a splendidly illustrated article, by J. T. Headley, on "Philadelphia." The next article is a very interesting account of Mr. W. H. Halleck's "Jaunt in Japan." A most curious article is R. W. Wright's "Samson's Riddle Solved—the Lion-cup versus the Lion-cub," by which the learned writer appears to have actually discovered the solution of Samson's celebrated riddle, which has puzzled the world for three thousand years. Scribner & Co., New York.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Petition by G. W. [illegible] and others for vacation of road in Fairfield township Viewers appointed, R. Bixby, Geo. Beery and John Hauser.

The viewers appointed to locate road in Concord Tp. reported favorably.

Petition by C. Walter for ditch, in Wilmington Tp. Viewers appointed R. F. Blair, A. W. Allen and D. M. Murray.

The viewers appointed to locate road in Richland Tp. reported favorably.

The viewers appointed to locate road in Smithfield Tp., reported favorably.

The viewers appointed to locate road in Jackson Tp., reported, remonstrance filed, and re-viewers appointed, John Embery, G. C. Clark and James Harvey.

The viewers appointed to locate road in Jackson Tp., reported, remonstrance filed, and re-viewers appointed, [illegible], A. Spurgeon and A. Robinson.

Petition for vacation of a road in Butler Tp. Viewers appointed, C. Sheets, J. McClellan and Wm. Grube.

Petition by Joseph Suryeak and others for the location of a road in Butler Tp. Viewers appointed, C. Sheets, J. McClellan and Wm. Grube.

Petition by Sarah Clark and Adam Richey, for a ditch in Franklin Tp. Viewers appointed, G. B. Mattingre, John Conrad and Stout.

Petition by Samuel Hawver for a ditch in Butler Tp. Viewers appointed C. Sheets J. McClellan and John Brandon.

Petitions by W. Textrow and others for bridge over Cedar Creek in Richland Tp Commissioner Ensley to visit the place and make arrangements.

Petition by C. A. O. McClellan and J. Plum for bridge across Cedar Creek, in Union Tp. Commissioners Ensley appointed to attend to the matter.

Petition by James Gaff and J. J. Imhoff for vacation of private road. Viewers reported adversely, report set aside and re-viewers appointed, G. W. Young, S. Greenanager and Simon Oachs.

Petition by H. H. Houser and others for a bridge across Cedar Creek, in Butler Tp. Commissioner Ensley appointed to make arrangements.

Report of the Superintendent of County Asylum approved and placed on file.

Petition by J. H. Shoudel and others to change road in Smithfield Tp. Viewers appointed, A. Iden, John Camp and Fred Ensley.

Petition by E. R. Shomaker and others to restrain cattle &c. from running at large. Petition continued until next session for further deliberation.

The viewers appointed to locate road in Smithfield Tp., submitted report which was approved

Petition by R. M. and W. C. Lockhar, for a ditch in Franklin Tp. Viewers appointed, R. G. Daniels, Cyrus Bowman and James D. Kelly.

Commissioners ordered that an additional tax be levied sufficient to make up the deficency in the capital stock to the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw R. R., in Union and Wilmington townships.

J. H. Ford was continued as county physician until further orders by the Board.

J. A. Barnes was appointed as County School Examiner for the term of three years.

License to sell liquors was granted John Hebel, W. H. Wilsey and Samuel Alleman

Ordered by the Board that the sum of seventy cents be levied on each one hundred dollars valuation for county purposes for 1871.

Annual Exhibit of Receipts and Expenditures, of the County of DeKalb, State of Indiana, for the Fiscal Year Ending May 31, 1871, as Taken From the Books of the Auditor of Said County.

KIND OF FUND.

Indebtedness of County, May 31st 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]
County Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special School Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Township "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Road "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dog "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common School Tax Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Municipal "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rail Road "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refunded Taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
County officers		[illegible]
Bridges		[illegible]
Poor		[illegible]
Volunteers		[illegible]
Stationery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insane		[illegible]
Elections		[illegible]
Courts		[illegible]
Criminals		[illegible]
Roads		[illegible]
County Bridging		[illegible]
Assessing Revenue		[illegible]
Judge and Prosecutors Salary	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
Jurors Fees		[illegible]
Inquests		[illegible]
House of Refuge		[illegible]
Deaf and Dumb		[illegible]
Redemption of Land	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enumeration		[illegible]
Agricultural Fund	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance in Treasury, June 1st, 1871		[illegible]

By deducting [illegible] balance in Treasury from the Railroad Tax, [illegible] leaves an actual indebtedness of the county [illegible].

Witness my hand [illegible] of DeKalb County, Indiana, this 14th day of June, 1871.

W. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Treasurers Report for the Month of May, A. D. 1871.

To the Hon. Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana.

The undersigned Treasurer of said county, respectfully report to your honors the amount of money in his hands belonging to each district fund on the 31st day of May, 1871, as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]
Congressional School Interest	[illegible]
Liquor License	[illegible]
Common School Fund	[illegible]
Congressional Principal	[illegible]
County Revenue	[illegible]
Road	[illegible]
Township Revenue	[illegible]
Special School Revenue	[illegible]
Common School Tax Revenue	[illegible]
Agricultural fund	[illegible]
Dog Tax Revenue	[illegible]
Municipal	[illegible]
Redemption of Land	[illegible]
Rail Road Tax Fund	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. D. Ryan, Treasurer of DeKalb County.

Attest: [illegible]

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

F. D. Ryan, being duly sworn, says that the statements made in the within report are true in substance and in fact as he verily believes.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of June, 1871.

W. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Surveyors Coming.

The surveyors now taking the preliminary survey on the line for the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad through this place, will be here to-day. We learn that the line as now staked, will cross the St. Joe River, about one mile south of Newville. They are pushing the survey along quite as rapidly as is consistent with the importance of the work, and we understand that each day adds new developments in favor of this line. With this road and the Eel River, in running order clear through we don't see why Auburn may not become a place of considerable importance.

SHELDENBERGER'S EUROPEAN [illegible]

Those who live in towns and cities [illegible] not considering [illegible] relieve the tedium of the common routine of life, often complain of the dearth of amusements. They have lectures, concerts, theaters, and all kinds of shows, both moral and vulgar, and yet they pine for amusements. What do such persons think of those who live in the country [illegible] in the winter evening [illegible] which they can [illegible] called? [illegible] who blames them for spending a little money once or twice a year in taking their families to the Circus or Menagerie? [illegible] the performances of the Circus and feats of the Acrobats a source of real enjoyment, and [illegible] it?

The [illegible] opportunity to gratify the [illegible] crowd of [illegible] and will doubtless call out a large crowd, to see the performances and the cages of the wild animals.

Sheldenberger's European Menagerie now stands unrivalled as the most Complete aggregation of zoological wonders that has visited America, and while other one horse institutions of this kind go through the country advertising Rhinoceros, giraffes, and other animals [illegible] or had, by which means they [illegible] share of the public patronage, [illegible] genuine and really meritorious kind, yet people stand aloof knowing that from their past bitter experience, all is not gold that glitters. This may be the case with some when this mammoth establishment exhibits in this place on the [illegible] inst., not being fooled once by attending they are fooled again by not attending. As far as we can learn and we have no desire to misrepresent in a matter of this nature, where this colossal show has exhibited the papers speak very highly of the character of the entertainment and from this we draw our conclusions that the entertainment will pay the investment necessary to see it.

While other shows of this kind advertise a Rhinoceros to draw the people, this one [illegible] the only [illegible] exhibition of this largest living specimen of the animal now in the country.

He is a monster creature, weighing [illegible] thousand pounds, equal to four [illegible].

Should the Managers fail to show this animal they will return the price of admission.

This huge beast was captured in the jungles of India by a large party of native hunters, accompanied by Mr. [illegible] Scorill, the agent of [illegible] Sheldenberger, proprietor of the European Menagerie and Grecian Circus.

About one o'clock, the two native scouts in advance signalled Mr. Scorill and his companions to stop; they then reported that about a half-a-mile ahead there, and insight one of the largest Black Rhinoceroses they had ever seen.

Mr. Scorill at length came within a safe seeing distance of the monster quadruped, and, to use his own word "he was spell-bound by the colossal proportions of the creature that lay slumbering before him, notwithstanding the fact that he had hunted in the jungles and wilds of almost every part of the world, and, consequently, accustomed to sights of a thrilling and extraordinary nature." They had just emerged from the morass on to a piece of hard ground, about a hundred acres in extent, beyond which another morass presented itself, where, protected from the sun's rays by large reeds, wallowing in a bed of mud, the thick-skinned monster was taking his *siesta*. Cautions and immediate action was now necessary. The two natives who acted as scouts to the expedition, and were most skillful of all their companions in the use of the *lasso*, now proceeded along the the earth like a couple of snakes, with their *lasso* ready for immediate service. Mr. Scorill in the mean time waited impatiently for the elephants and the rest of his people to come up. At length they arrived, and, on reaching the hard ground, the elephants, by pricking them with the spear, were made to utter the tremendous roars of which they are capable—like the mutterings of "deep m outhed thunder." As the elephants roared, the leviathan Rhinoceros sprang to his feet, while his small black eyes took in the situation at a glance. He turned to to make good his retreat, but it was too late. The *lasso* whirled through the air and encircled his neck, and the hunter, with the end in his hand, [illegible] which had been attached to the [illegible] this purpose. He quickly had all [illegible] done, the Rhinoceros [illegible] he had turned to flee; but as [illegible] too soon, for away he went, with a bound, running as far as the rope allowed him, when, finding himself trapped, he [illegible] way to the [illegible] the dirt high into the air, bellowing, snorting, rolling; and then, springing to his feet again, it seemed as if he had determined to make his enemies pay dearly for his capture, for he at once turned back upon his pursuers. So suddenly was this done that a few of the Indian hunters who were close on him were taken at a disadvantage and had to make precipitous and ignominious retreat; but the Unicorn was too quick for them, and three of the men fell victims to his infuriated anger. The Rhinoceros, now besides himself with rage, made directly for the elephants, choosing the side of these animals as the most vulnerable part for his attack—for, fastened as they were, the [illegible] could not use their trunks and tusks with their usual advantage. Mr. Scorill, seeing this, immediately placed three hunters in the way of the [illegible] animal, in order to divert his attack from the elephants, and they soon became a sacrifice to his irresistible wrath. He then charged upon the elephant nearest to him, and [illegible] the natives tried to [illegible] could not be done without shooting the [illegible] and this it was not policy to do, inasmuch as the sole object of the expedition was to capture him alive, and [illegible] without wounds [illegible] penetrated the [illegible] least a dozen of times, and, from loss of blood and inability to defend [illegible] an easy victim. In the mean time, [illegible] of the natives, while the [illegible] carrying everything with [illegible] stepped quietly behind him, and placed a heavy rope in such a way that when he moved back he would place his four feet within the cordon, which was so arranged that it could be tightened on him in a [illegible]. This trap being in readiness, a volley of musketry was fired and the [illegible] startled for a moment, left his bloody work and stepped back—that instant the rope tightened and the Rhinoceros was fairly caught, and, by the united strength of forty men, he was pulled to ground, and his feet were securely lashed together with leather thongs.

Summer is now fairly upon us, though we have in fact been experiencing summer weather for some time past, the mercury rising as high as 92° in the shade.—The season has now so far advanced that even in the northernmost part the country the danger to fruit-trees and vines from frosts and cold storms is entirely past. The reports from various States indicate that a fair yield of fruit may be expected.

Snake Dodge.—As the train drew up to [illegible] they alighted, and proceeded leisurely up Main Street. The detective followed at a [illegible] distance, and upon the [illegible] of the aforesaid place of [illegible] all three of them finally drew [illegible] of the point from which they started [illegible]. Now, there was nothing very [illegible] in this, but [illegible] Thompson, an extra hand on the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R., was implicated as being one of the party. [illegible]

As the train neared our place the detectives were informed that a sister of the brother was on the train and that she intended to get off here. It was afterward [illegible] the fellow might be "grabbed." Acting on this, they watched the place with the [illegible] result.

In the [illegible] Thompson, who had slept in an extra passenger coach during the previous night at the station, [illegible] himself in the water closet in the car. The train moved off [illegible] the [illegible] fugitive from his would be captors. The girl returned on the next down train to Fort Wayne, and as for the fugitive, [illegible] but we do know, that the girl [illegible] they will never see him again.

We learn since that he was captured in [illegible].

[illegible]

Our friend, Montgomery, of the [illegible] makes several mistakes in the last issue of his usually good paper and we take the liberty of setting him right again. He says:

"As an evidence of what the people are becoming more honest politically it is only necessary to say, that the *Democrat*, a vulgar sheet controlled by Brick Pomeroy, in New York, has 'gone dead' for want of support. No one has tears to shed over its demise, unless it be a few hot-headed Democrats that belong to the corrupt Tammany ring. Decent people will rejoice."

The New-York Democrat, with which Brick Pomeroy has [illegible] for the last two years, has "gone dead" but "Pomeroy's Democrat" still lives, and has the largest circulation of any weekly paper in New York. Come, Mont. give Brick some credit for being not only a temperate man, but the only [illegible] in that city that has [illegible] into the Canada through [illegible].

And still another.

The Democratic [illegible] Pew and [illegible] are [illegible] on the fact that we don't [illegible] any thing [illegible].

The [illegible] is a Republican [illegible] is very bad for the [illegible] have a penchant for [illegible], and unless Mr. Pomeroy changes "action" pretty [illegible] will have to put the [illegible].

[illegible]

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAIN—	
Wheat [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
BUTTER—	
[illegible]	[illegible]
SEEDS—	
Clover	[illegible]
Timothy	[illegible]
Flax	[illegible]
WOOL—	
[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

[illegible]

J. L. DANNER, Clerk.

[illegible]

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1871.

J. L. DANNER, Clerk.

Deafness, Catarrh, Scrofula. A lady who had suffered for years from [illegible]

NEW system NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

[illegible]

W. T. CLARK & CO.

[illegible]

Spring and Summer Goods!

[illegible]

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

[illegible]

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

[illegible]

Wheat,

Corn,

Oats,

And Country Produce

[illegible]

The Highest Market Price.

[illegible]

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

W. W. [illegible]

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St., AUBURN, IND.

[illegible]

Men, Boys, Ladies and Misses

[illegible]

Prices Low and Reasonable.

[illegible]

Wednesday and [illegible]

I DEFY COMPETITION.

[illegible]

W. W. [illegible]

F. L. Davenport's

Drugs & Medicines

[illegible] Books, Stationery,

WALL PAPER,

FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES,

[illegible]

T. [illegible]

[illegible]

No. 5, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayne [illegible]

[illegible]

Hough & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Shawls,

Percales,

Prints,

and Domestics

To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.

Pleasure to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Reed & Co., 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!

CLOTHING.

We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Men's and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with a fine Stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

We have engaged Professor [illegible], the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys wear, in the latest styles and

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when visiting our city.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,

South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!

Of 500 Pieces Prints.

WHO IS BEAT?

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.

They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 20th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, [illegible], to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not ask you 9c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the "next" [illegible] bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. [illegible] of muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

2,000 yards of handsome Poplins at 25c per yard. 3,000 yards of children's [illegible] plaids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 25c a yard.

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

[illegible] We think the best in Alpacas. Black [illegible]

[illegible] stock of Marseilles to be found west of New Yourk. [illegible]

SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 10c, worth 20c. Large lot of Cottonades at 25c per yard. Quantity of Sewing Threads, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies Linen Suits. White Linen Suits. Victoria Lawn by the yard. [illegible] Eng. Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

NORTHERN INDIANA

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOOTS & SHOES!

WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT

Wholesale and Retail!

[illegible]

BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS!

[illegible]

WE KEEP ALWAYS

LATEST STYLES in the MARKET

OUR [illegible] MARKLEY [illegible]

Buy First-Class Goods!

[illegible]

Are the Only House

In the City who make it a business to manufacture

MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS

Home Made Boots

GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WAY

BOOTS & SHOES

Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK [illegible] FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

A gentleman was dining with a [illegible] when a most dreadful storm arose. The host insisted upon his guest's acceptance of a lodging for the night. [illegible] was missed from the parlor. In half an hour he reappeared, [illegible] asked the host, viewing the singular object, which looked like a dog about the ears, and a weeping willow about the body.

"I" said he, quietly shaking off the water, "I have been at home to tell my wife that, as it was such a bad night, I should not return."

Prevention of Rust.—Dr. Grace Calvert states that iron immersed for a few minutes in a solution of carbonate of potash or soda will not rust for years, though exposed continually to a damp atmosphere. It was believed long ago by soap and alkali merchants that the caustic alkalies (soda and potash) protected iron and steel from rust, but that the components of those salts preserved the same property as they do in a caustic state now. It does not seem to matter whether the solution be made with fresh or sea water.

Prince Arthur of England met with a painful accident on the 19th ult., just before the State ball at Buckingham Palace. While leaning against a window in the billiard room at Buckingham Palace, the [illegible] of which were loose, the [illegible] and the Prince fell eight feet. He was partially stunned, but was attended by surgeons, who found that no serious injury [illegible].

J. W[illegible] proposes, in the [illegible] Farmer, a plan for what he calls a "symmetrising rack and manger," which consists simply in placing the box so high that the colt can only reach the food by arching the neck and raising the head nearly as high as possible. By this means he claims that a great improvement can be made in the style and symmetry of horses designed for the saddle, the coach, or the road.

Minister Washburne telegraphed on the 31st ult. that order has once more been restored in Paris. As far as ascertained, American citizens and property escaped uninjured. He says it is difficult to tell who is the coming man, or the form of government likely to be adopted. There will, he says, be a desperate struggle among the different interests.

In reference to the item that a writing desk of Benjamin Franklin was lately sold in New port for ten cents, the Mercury says: "This hoax has had its run. The desk referred to has been in the Mercury office many years, and was formerly used in Judge Joslin's school, and Benjamin Franklin never used it or saw it. We had no further use for it, and it was sold and used for a peanut stand."

A tremendous fall of rain has occurred in Kentucky lately. The country is flooded in every direction. Telegraph lines are washed down, railroad bridges swept away, and immense damage has been done to property.

That [illegible] young woman of Boston who [illegible] while visiting her country cousins a month ago, finds the management of her new false teeth exceedingly troublesome.

Senator Ames, of Mississippi, has gone to Lowell, where it is reported, Mrs. Ames, is engaged in preparing a wardrobe of very diminutive and elegant apparel, to have in readiness for Gen. Butler's first grandchild.

Work will be commenced on the Fort Wayne and pacific branch of the New York and Western railroad across Jasper county, in a few days, or as soon as the right of way is secured.

An illiterate farmer, wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, wrote to the secretary as follows: "Also enter me for the best Jackass; I am sure of taking the premium."

"What [illegible]?" asked a Yale professor. "[illegible]," answered a promising pupil. The young man has been granted a twelve months' vacation, to attend spelling school.

A chambermaid advertises in the New York Times for a situation "in a first-class family," and adds "None but first-class families need apply."

"[illegible]" "Thank you, ma'am, I belong to the temperance society, and can't take anything."

The stroke of the whip leaves marks in the flesh; but the stroke of the tongue [illegible] the bones.

There were [illegible] in New York on the 31st of May. Five [illegible].

Susie [illegible], of Guilford, when six years old, paid a gold watch for a lamb and its increase until she was twenty-one. [illegible] has been sued in consequence.

[illegible] would spend the same amount of time in the kitchen, kindly and patiently instructing Bridget in the duties, that she spends in the parlor gossiping with her neighbors about Bridget's faults and short comings, a marked improvement would soon be visible in domestic affairs.

The Yankees are smart, and it requires great adroitness to get the start of them; but the Chinese can do it occasionally. Last year they made up half a million pounds of willow leaf into green tea at Shanghai, mixed it with genuine tea, and sent it off to market. Of course this country got its full share of that description of tea.

A posthumous scrap of Artemus Ward's writings is a letter to a menagerie agent who sent him some tickets: "Thanks for the tickets. This act of kindness, so nobly conceived and delicately consummated, assures me that all is not dark and hollow in this world, and that the human heart, when connected with a menagerie, is capable of lofty impulses."

State News.

The wheat harvest will commence in Gibson county this week.

The Germans of Lafayette will hold a peace jubilee on the 4th of July.

[illegible]

[illegible], an old citizen of Lafayette, died suddenly on Saturday morning, of heart disease.

Big Hank, one of the [illegible] burglars who went through [illegible], in Elkhart county, is in prison in Chicago.

[illegible], of Elkhart, had three ribs broken, besides sustaining other injuries by the fall of a derrick, last Tuesday.

Warsaw is making an effort to secure the location of a college at that place.

The Lawrence County Medical Association meets at Mitchell on the 8th.

A county temperance alliance was organized [illegible].

The residence of H. Humrichouser, of [illegible], was [illegible] last Monday night, the burglars securing about $1.50.

[illegible], son of Jesse Kline, was drowned in a mill-pond at [illegible], Kosciusko county, a few days ago.

The dwelling [illegible], of Green township, Morgan county, was struck by lightning last Tuesday, and [illegible] injured.

The potato bug is, it seems, to be re-inforced by another pest. It is reported that [illegible] of seven year locusts are appearing in the county—especially in Clinton township.—[illegible] Ledger.

Farmers [illegible] weeks ago expressed their fears that the wheat crop in this county would fall short, now concede the fact that it will be a good crop, the rust not having [illegible].—[illegible] Democrat.

Dr. Andrew Foster, resident of Laporte county, committed suicide at Buchanan [illegible], by shooting himself in the breast with a pistol. The remains were brought to [illegible] for interment.

The Washington Democrat says the publisher of that paper "lost his coat tail [illegible] up-and-[illegible]," but don't [illegible] readers which party stood up and did the kicking down.

The Cotswold [illegible] buck exhibited by Samuel Henderson, of [illegible], Johnson county, at the last State Fair, securing the first premium, was lately [illegible].

The Bloomfield Tribune calls the Terre Haute Gazette [illegible]." Since the Gazette assumed its [illegible] of party trammels, the editor has been called a variety of hard names, but heretofore nothing quite so [illegible].

The recent purchaser of an old house in Stafford County, [illegible] containing specie, in taking down the chimney, and has retired.

The Baltimore City Council has unanimously voted $1,000 to the widow of a policeman who was murdered while endeavoring to arrest [illegible] laws.

A wedding has recently taken place in South Norwalk which was brought about in a romantic manner. A young lady in trimming hats wrote her name and address on the inside lining. A New Yorker bought a hat with the above result.

[illegible]

The reason why editors have their manners spoiled, is because they receive so many evil communications.

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the mainmast of a vessel? Because it is a little forward of the main hatch.

An [illegible] make a man rise early in the morning. A six months' baby can beat it [illegible].

A curate having been [illegible] by his bishop for [illegible] pleaded, '[illegible].' 'Very well,' returned the bishop, 'that puts a new face on the affair.'

'I wish you had been Eve,' said an urchin to a stingy old aunt [illegible]. 'Why so?' '[illegible], you would have eaten all the apple instead of dividing it.'

An old lady gave this rather [illegible] great man: "One should [illegible] clothes, don't drink spirits, kiss the Bible without spelling the words, and eat [illegible] a day without grumbling."

'You must not play in the street with the boys now, [illegible]

[illegible] cent reply [illegible]

A sailor, whose sweetheart had a very [illegible] said the good-natured sailor; 'I'm always getting smacked.'

A little [illegible] worsted slippers for her father, said to a young [illegible] her: 'You are very lucky, you are; you papa has got only one [illegible].'

Los Angeles, California, raises oranges twelve inches in diameter.

The census returns show a decrease of [illegible]

A deed was recently registered in Massachusetts that bore the names of ninety-eight [illegible], who were legal heirs to an estate.

The [illegible] wife in Rondout is to send the ugliest article [illegible] a letter after her, politely informing the [illegible] decamp for parts unknown. Cornelius [illegible] the practice there a few days ago.

On Saturday morning last a little girl [illegible] months old, daughter of William Downs of Alexandria, Va., while in a pet, held her breath, as children frequently do, but [illegible]. Previous to [illegible] all appearances perfectly well.

In an Ohio school celebration, the Superintendant announced a title of a song as '[illegible].' When the audience found that it was 'Write Me a letter from Home' he thought it prudent to disappear.

TARIFF OFF!

Owing to the fact that Congress has

Reduced the Tariff

on

Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc.

[illegible]

SMITH & HARE'S

As we do business only on the

Cash System,

We are enabled to sell

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS

[illegible]

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
[illegible]
NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

[illegible]

All we ask is to give us a trial.

SMITH & HARE.

O. D. HURD,

DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
[illegible]
Mouldings,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of [illegible],
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MODERWELL & FOWLER

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THEIR CELEBRATED, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT

FITTING SHIRTS

[illegible] HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' Furnishing Goods!

[illegible]
IN EVERY VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN
[illegible]

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE.

CORNER [illegible]
FORT WAYNE, IND.

MODERWELL & FOWLER.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER, INDIANA

[illegible]

HARDWARE

[illegible]

[illegible] ments, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket [illegible] Revolvers, [illegible] and [illegible]

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept [illegible]

GEO. HENSLER.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING,

[illegible]

HATS AND CAPS,

Furnishing Goods.

[illegible]

Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash.

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., [illegible]

M. E. WOODWARD.

John G. Fleddermann

MERCHANT TAILOR

[illegible]

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25 [illegible] Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, IND

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, [illegible]

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, [illegible] kinds of custom work [illegible] manner.

[illegible]

FLOUR,

[illegible]

MEAL,

[illegible]

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS

MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and

Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne. Buying and selling

STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, the advantage of which we give our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better quality, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

Great One-Price Clothing House!

Fort Wayne Indiana,

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up.
Colored " "
Japanese Striped
" Checked
Irish Poplins, in all colors
Japanese, plain
" brocaded
" Watered

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japanese Robes in every shade. White, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses, drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

There London Poplins, for [illegible]
Plain " "
Wash " " "
Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the city and the best brand, imported of handsome lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any [illegible]. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours.

Black Brilliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks to [illegible] shade, Fringe and Gimps to match and [illegible] Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] patterns, plain, checked and striped [illegible] Mainsooks.

[illegible] Brilliants, Bishop and [illegible] Embroideries, puffings, Edgings, &c.

White, Marseilles, Quilts from [illegible] 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Linens full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and [illegible], the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Cluny, Mechlin, Vallenciennes, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND.

FOR
Fresh and Fine Family
Groceries and Provisions,
GO TO

JNO. BUTT

[illegible]

AND

B 4 U

BUY

T

And Sugar,

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND PRICES
AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. [illegible]

McDougal's

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO. of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other, using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing. Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. E. SLATTNE.
MRS. J. A. BARNS.

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor,

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

103 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENEREAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY, as to bring Patients from every State. [illegible] so called; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

See Here

FARMERS.

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tried 14 years past, and not found wanting, in any respect, for cleaning wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. F. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICTIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

[illegible]ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of

Stoves,

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Buildig Matrial,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware, Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing, Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and Defy Competition.

JOHN L. DAVIS

March 23 1871

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

[illegible] LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

VOL. I. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 22, 1871. No. 23.

THE AUBURN COURIER

[illegible] every Thursday [illegible]

One year [illegible] $2.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 22, 1871.

[illegible]

Local Notices, [illegible] cents per line, first insertion; [illegible] each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly [illegible]

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 3-43

[illegible] & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. [illegible] street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-29

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] C. & G. McCLELLAN.

R. H. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER, of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber [illegible] 2-25

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' [illegible]

JAS. E. [illegible] | [illegible] GOTSHALL,
Justice of the Peace. | Notary Public.

GERMAN & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents [illegible]

[illegible] No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made [illegible]

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court-House. [illegible] Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who [illegible] to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union Street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-26

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited [illegible] GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

[illegible]
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. BUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC [illegible] Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good [illegible]

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

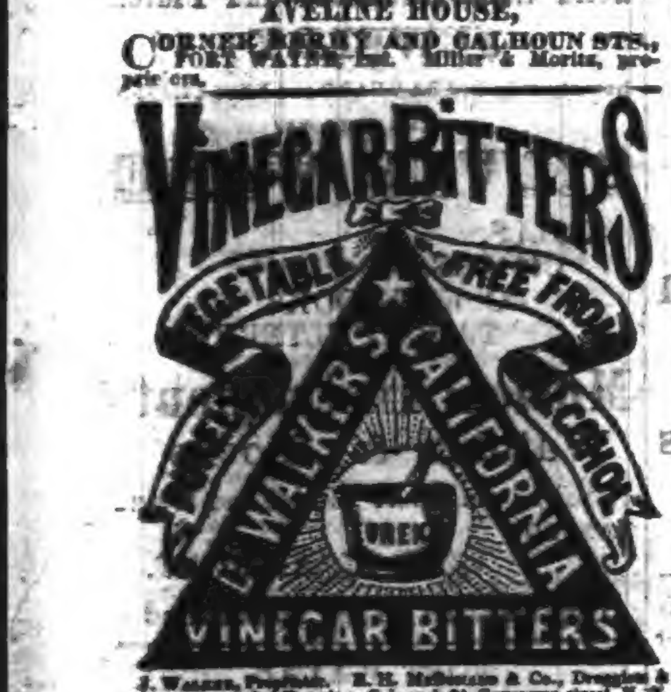

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, [illegible] of the Chest, [illegible] Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R.R.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1.30 a. m			
Rochester	2.41 "	7.10 a. m	10.55 a. m	3.00 p. m
Alliance	4.50 "	8.45 "	12.55 p. m	6.08 "
Orrville	6.28 "	11.45 "	3.00 "	[illegible]
Mansfield	8.?? "	1.55 p. m	4.42 "	[illegible]
A	8.55 "	4.20 "	5.40 "	10.21 "
Crestline	9.20 "	5.00 "	7.10 "	11.00 "
L		5.35 a. m	7.40 "	11.20 "
Forest	11.3? "	7.?? "	9.?? "	1.?? a. m
Lima	11.?? p. m	8.50 "	10.50 "	2.55 "
Ft. Wayne	1.45 "	11.60 "	1.25 a. m	6.00 "
Plymouth	3.50 "	2.25 p. m	3.45 "	8.26 "
Chicago	6.?? "	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.10 p. m

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5.50 a. m	9.20 a. m	5.35 p. m	9.00 p. m
Plymouth	9.45	11.53	9.05 "	12.30 a. m
Ft. Wayne	12.50 p. m	2.15 p. m	11.30	3.15 "
Lima	3.07 "	3.50 "	1.37 a. m	5.35 "
Forest	4.27 "	4.50 "	2.50 "	6.?? "
A	6.00 "	6.15 "	4.30 "	7.55 "
Crestline	12.45	6.35 "	4.50 "	8.?? "
Mansfield	1.23 "	7.05 "	5.00 "	10.42 "
Orrville	3.15 "	9.00 "	[illegible]	11.55 "
Alliance	5.50 "	10.?? "	8.50 "	1.45 p. m
Rochester	8.25 p. m	12.27 a. m	11.05 "	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	9.35 "	1.35 "	12.10 p. m	5.30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	Mail.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 a m	9 20 a m	4 50 p m
Academie	7 15	[illegible]	5 05
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	5 18
Stoners (Gravel pit)	7 33	9 60	5 22
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 33
Auburn	8 01	10 40	5 50
Waterloo	8 16	11 25	5 56
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 05
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 18
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 33
Jonesville	[illegible]	2 50	
Jackson Arr	11 40	[illegible]	9 15 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	3 15 p m	6 15 a m	6 50 a m
Jonesville		10 30	
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	8 41	2 53	9 11
Summit	8 50	3 13	9 22
Waterloo	9 18	3 43	9 40
Auburn	9 40	4 08	9 55
New Era	10 00	4 28	10 11
Stoners (Gravel pit)	10 13	4 40	10 20
Huntertown	10 18	[illegible]	10 26
Academie	10 33	[illegible]	10 37
Ft. Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	10 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt

I. O. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:15	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:??	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:2? "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:42 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	x3:05 "	[illegible]	[illegible]

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt. Cleveland, O.
J. B. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY AND SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc. together with a number of first-class livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March 4, '71.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 17 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest and largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Texas papers tell of a man who, after being buried five days by the caving in of a well, was rescued alive, and ate, drank, and smoked, and said he was all right, and a few hours after began to sink, and died without a struggle.

THE NEGLECTED POET.

A poet sat musing
[illegible]
Poor fool!
On his three-legged stool.
The cold wind was high,
And his coal fire low,
[illegible]
[illegible]
As silently o'er it
Each little coal drew
Its hood of gray ashes
And bade him adieu!
And sad was his musing
That night on his stool,
Poor fool!
On his three-legged stool.

The snow was descending
He heard now and then,
Again,
And still now and then,
A little flake's foot
[illegible]
[illegible]
It wished them all gone!
'Twas so like the voices
Of triumph and scorn,
[illegible]
On the [illegible] forlorn!
And sad was his musing
That night on his stool,
Poor fool!
On his three-legged stool.

In sickness and sorrow
He suffered alone,
Unknown.
He bore all alone,
And often he turned
On his pillow to lean
[illegible]
Where the tear-drop's been!
But ah! it was [illegible]
So thoroughly o'er,
At last he lay quiet
And worried no more!
And sad was his musing,
That night on his stool,
Poor fool!
On his three-legged stool.

His sweet songs had moved them,
Moved millions to tears,
Through years,
To joy and to tears,
But there, in his garret
So cheerless and dim,
None ever came near,
To shed one for him!
All coldly they passed him,
To sneer and reprove;
For he had no money,
And they had no love!
And sad was his musing
That night on his stool,
Poor fool!
On his three-legged stool.

Yet still he [illegible]
To [illegible] great heart,
Apart,
To tune his great heart
In unison with
The solemn [illegible]
That ever sounds up
From Time's sounding shore—
To brood over nightly,
Brood over each morrow,
Each poor brother's measures
Of sadness and sorrow,
And sad was his musing
That night on his stool,
Poor fool!
On his three-legged stool.

A WAIF.

A little waif drifted into our sanctum a few days ago—a bright-eyed, illy-clad, dirty-faced little girl with a mouth like a rose bud.

'Well, little one,' said we, 'what shall we do for you?'

'Please sir I would like some old papers; just as many as you can give me for that,' and she extended a five cent piece, half shyly and a little reluctantly too.

The little mischief. She had done the same thing in our office at least twice before and had received the papers and the money with the injunction to buy some little [illegible] with it for herself.

'Now what would you do with all this money—five cents—just think of it!—if we give it to you this time?

'I think I will buy a fan, sir.'

A sensible girl, truly—it was an awful hot day.

'Well, then. But whose little girl are you?'

'Mrs. ——Ma does washing.'

'But she don't have to work very hard to take care of you?'

'Oh, there are six of us, and she does work very hard, I'm sure.'

'But where is papa?'

'He's gone away. He left us a good while ago. He never done anything for us. He drinks.'

The old, old story. Drunkenness, idleness, destitution, abuse; a faithful, toiling wife; six children without any strong and responsible arm to protect and lift them up and compel the world to respect them.

There are dozens of these little waifs in the city, with dirty faces and eyes like stars, with bare feet and soiled clothing, and scanty enough at that, but with keen intelligence and winning presence. How attractive they would be, and how proud they would be, if the head of the household provided for them as soberness and industry provide for others.—*Jackson Patriot.*

Incidents and Accidents.

A little daughter of W. Hangon, of Vicksburgh, Mich., died a few weeks ago from the bite of a potato bug.

The Council Bluffs (Iowa) Times says: "One of the saddest visitations we have heard of in a long time, to one family, transpired in the household of Daniel Dooley, of this city. One of his children died on the 5th of May, the second on the 15th, the third on the 18th, and the fourth on the 23d."

A Louisville girl, whose lover had disgraced himself by some unlawful deed, told the unfortunate youth that she could never [illegible] his character. He [illegible]

In 1843 Dr. Woolsey, President of Yale college, lost one daughter and two sons in one month. Nine years after, in 1852, in one month he lost his wife and one daughter. Nine years after that, in 1861, he buried another son and daughter within one month. Although not superstitious he looked forward to 1870 with apprehension. The nine years elapsed, and he was called upon to mourn the loss of two daughters and his brother and sister.

Miss Emma Hammond, of Joshua Tp., Fulton County, Ill., about eleven months since, stepped upon a needle which broke off in her foot. She never felt any inconvenience from it until a few weeks since, when it began to work its way clear through the foot, and coming out at the top. It was much corroded.

A Terror for a Timid Lawyer—An Unsatisfactory Customer.

From the story 'Ghosts and [illegible]' in Blackwood's Magazine, we take a little sketch that is worthy of Dickens. Mr. Finney, the principal character, is visited by a lawyer and friend, for the purpose of eliciting some information from him in regard to a suit:

'Good evening, sir,' said the lawyer, blandly, as [illegible]

'Evenin',' said Finney, without rising but staring like the sphynx, and inserting a huge wedge of soap like cheese into his mouth.

'And a lovely evening it is,' continued the lawyer, cheerfully.

'Aint been out,' replied the carpenter, thickly, through the cheese.

'You're Mr. Finney, I think?' said my companion.

'Hievery man 'as 'is himpressions,' said Mr. Finney, washing down the cheese with a mouthful of beer, and bringing his winkless eye upon us. 'Sometimes they're kreck—sometimes not kreck.'

'Quite true,' smiled my friend, humoring, 'but I know you're Mr. Finney.'

'Why do you ask, then?'

'Only for form's sake, my dear sir.'

'Oh! and he went on munching and staring, like a cow chewing the cud.

'Mr. Thomas Finney, I may say,' continued the lawyer.

'Oh, you know that too, do you?'

'Oh yes, my dear sir, I know that too.'

'Then you didn't want to ask me the question, I expect?'

'No; but I know more about you than you think, Mr. Finney.'

'P'raps you're a hextra clever man?'

'I hope so; it's my business to be clever.'

'P'raps you know more nor there is to know.'

'Oh, no, no!' laughed the lawyer, as though much tickled with Mr. Finney; 'but I assure you we know nothing that isn't to your credit.'

'Don't you though?'

'No indeed, we don't. You've had your misfortunes, of course.'

'Of course, of course.'

'But you've got over them all.'

'There's no more a comin', I suppose?'

'My dear sir, let us be serious; I am here as a lawyer.'

'That's one misfortune I ain't got over, then.'

'Ah, Mr. Finney, I see you're an incorrigible joker, like all you dramatic gentlemen. Will you answer an honest man a plain question, joking apart, now?'

'Oos a-jokin'? I ain't nor this 'ere gent, as I know on, and I'm not awear as you're said hanfing hextry comic. I ain't larfed, as I knows on. 'Oos a jokin'?'

'Will you answer a question, then?'

'I hain't on-hoath, I suppose?'

'Certainly not; this is a private question [illegible] I only want to see if you can tell me something I know something about already,' said the lawyer, 'outdistinguishing himself.'

'Ah, see! it's k'naundrum; but I give it up. Never could make nothing of them.'

The lawyer looked at me in despair.

'I think you had better ask the question straightforwardly,' I said; 'there is no reason why Mr. Finney should object to answer it.'

Mr. Finney looked perfectly wooden and placid, and frowned at his bread and cheese.

'Well, then, straightforwardly, Mr. Finney, are you a married man?'

'Well, then, straykforwingly, I can't tell you.'

'That's odd; were you ever married?'

'Yes, I was.'

'A widower, perhaps?'

'Maybap.'

'You don't know?'

'I don't know, and I don't bruise my boots, and I ain't a-going to Bedsorville, and watle more I don't care; and now, please to tell me wot this ere lark is? Wot are you a-mining a [illegible]

'Oo are you, you white faced [illegible]?' The [illegible] was as calm as ever, though the words were strong. 'I ain't agoin' to sit here barglin' with you all night; my time's hup—it is. Oo are you?'—and he rose.

An Enormous Pigeon Roost.

The propensity of wild pigeons to congregate in multitudes at given points, is well known, and many tremendous stories have been told of them, the details of which were thought to make a heavy draft on public credulity. We have now, however, authentic information from a gentleman of the highest reputation, who passed last week in the section of Wisconsin we are about to describe, of a 'roost' so enormous in extent that it throws all the other accounts into the shade.

Commencing near Kilbourne City, the breeding ground extends [illegible] townships in length and probably twenty [illegible] ty miles. The forests within these limits are made up exclusively of oak and evergreens of a variety of species. It is a sandy district, embracing perhaps the poorest soil in the State, and apparently destitute of food for even moderate flocks of birds. Yet almost continuously, every the whole area, every tree and shrub is so loaded with nests as to be past computation in numbers. On single pines, from eighty to a hundred were counted, when the job had to be given up as impracticable.

Our informant, Col. Henry Herndon, gives some curious details of his experience on this breeding ground, and of the habits of the pigeon when aggregated in such multitudes. The nesting place it [illegible], as would naturally be supposed, selected for any abundance of food, for the pigeon can readily pass to and from the [illegible] really entice the [illegible] and the multitude [illegible] they [illegible]

[illegible] The old birds left the roost during the [illegible] day, the [illegible] remaining [illegible] in their absence. Only one egg was [illegible] found in a nest. The [illegible] young in a short time after are ruthlessly thrust out to take care of themselves, and develop so rapidly that a few days suffice to give them full maturity. Probably the entire changes are [illegible] with each brood as the process of hatching goes on continuously. Millions of the young perish, but it makes no appreciable difference in the number. [illegible] owls, crows, hawks, and all the species of native carnivora, who feed to repletion, without making any sensible reduction of the aggregate. Scores of hunters catch their thousands daily in nets—and bands of Indians are busy in drying and preparing other thousands as a supply for next winter's use. But all the shooting, netting, knocking from the trees with poles, and every form of destructive agency, fails to make any sensible impression.

The scene in the night time is described as most remarkable. Innumerable flocks get benighted while off feeding, and as they return, the roar of their wings through the forest is overpowering. They pile upon each other literally in heaps, breaking the overburdened brambles, and precipitating multitudes from their perches upon the ground. The wild screaming of the birds, the flapping of wings, and the chattering that fill the air as late as midnight is truly appalling, while the odor arising from the countless dead and the droppings produce a stench almost intolerable.

The "flock," if that term is comprehensive enough, is moving northward, and will probably reach Lake Superior in June when the 'season' will close by a return south, which generally takes place by way of Michigan. They probably annually make a great circuit, like the buffalo, from north to south, and return. Any one curious to see this spectacle should take the cars to Kilbourne City, and follow up the east side of the Wisconsin river. The thousands sent to market are caught at points far distant from the breeding grounds, so that the real locality is not generally known.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Miscellaneous Items.

Eleven white girls married colored men in Boston last year.

John Wise, the aeronaut has written an article in favor of the construction of copper balloons.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a law fining a person five dollars for attempting to "dead beat" railroads.

For fifteen years, daily, almost without exception, a Stamford, Conn., man has sat on a fence near the depot, and watched every railroad train as it passed.

At Topeka, Kansas, recently, Associate Justice Miller decided that suicide did not vitiate a life policy if the insured was insane when he committed the act.

Henpeck—My love, I'm happy to inform you I've insured my life! Mrs. H.—Then you ought to be ashamed of such a selfish action. Insure your own life, indeed!—it doesn't matter about mine, I suppose.

[illegible] of [illegible] over their blossoms on one side only one year, on the other side the next year, for six successive years, and then interrupts the regularity by blossoming all over on the seventh year.

'Are these people all indigent?' asked an elegant young lady who was passing through the wards of the poor house in [illegible] 'Oh, no, miss, nothing of the kind,' answered the matron, who misapplied the term, 'they are only poor.'

The [illegible] simultaneous flowering of plants lie from five to ten degrees of latitude further south in America than in Europe. So we learn from a paper read not long since before the Imperial Academy of Science at Vienna.

An ingenious German has gained a great reputation in New York by his success in training coach horses to a grand gait. He [illegible] tance, and the people could not see how he did it, until it was found that he put magnifying goggles upon his horses, which made cobblestones look like boulders, and they acquired a grand tread by trying to step over them.

There is said to be a merchant in New York, wealthy, talented, and of high social position, who for the last fifteen years has regularly, at the end of every six months, gone to some hotel in the city and had a week's debauch, shutting himself in a room and never leaving it till his drunken madness is over. Then he is overwhelmed with shame and remorse, and is a sober man till another six months rolls around, and the same unnatural paroxysm again conquers him.

A man recently died in Indiana from a wound received at the battle of Queenstown, Canada, in 1812. An ounce musket ball which had remained imbedded in the bones of his face over fifty-eight years ulcerated its way into his mouth and was spit out. From this cause inflammation arose, which, extending, terminated fatally.

MATRIMONIAL navigation is rough at times. When the gal gets her nose elevated and puts on style, then Jonathan has the blues. When he tacks near any other dimity, she feels like sinking him with a broadside; and settle up old scores and talk about the little house around the corner and imitate a pair of assorted geese, just exactly.

LOUIE'S PICNIC.

BY S. ANNIE FROST.

"I wish you would stay another week, Louie. We have planned such a pleasant picnic for the Fourth. Won't you stay over the Fourth of July?"

"It is exactly on the Fourth of July that I must be at home, Amy."

"Oh, dear! I thought there was no such word as must in your vocabulary. I have often envied you your perfect freedom from control. Young, and rich, with an elderly lady for a companion who must do as you say, not control you! You are to be envied."

"Would you give your mother and father, Edgar, Will, and Blanche, and all your relatives, for my freedom, Amy? Stand all alone in the world, without a person living to whom you can say, 'Advise me, govern me; I belong to you?'"

"Well, no, not exactly. But, as you are alone, and can do just as you please, why will you not stay for our picnic?"

"I must go home to attend a picnic of my own."

"You mean thing! A picnic at Mausley and I not invited!"

"You would not come. I shall have two hundred guests, and probably not a dozen pairs of shoes amongst them."

"Oh, a charity feast! Do you know, Louie, it is a matter of comment in our set, the large sums you spend in charity? Father says it must take nearly half your income."

"Just half. Not my half."

"Not yours? What do you mean?"

"It is a long story, and a sad one, Amy."

"I like long stories. Everybody is in bed but you and me, and it is too hot to sleep; tell me the story, Louie."

"You never saw my sister Clarice?"

"No, but papa has spoken sometimes of her great beauty and her splendid voice. I thought she was dead!"

"I don't know."

"Was she not older than you?"

"Ten years. Our father and mother died when I was but three years old, and Clarice and I were taken at once to grandfather's. I had a nurse, of course, and she had a governess; but O Amy, I can never tell you what Clarice was to me! Sister, little mother, guide companion, everything an elder, loving sister could be to young one. Even after she finished her education, and became a belle in society, she was never neglectful of Louie. We did not live in New York in those days, but in New Orleans. Grandfather was very fond of music, and of patronizing musicians; but, with all his love of art, he looked upon professional performers as a distinct class. His consternation was very great, therefore, when Clarice fell in love with a tenor singer in an Italian opera troupe, a gentleman in manners, of good birth, but a professional singer. Finding there was a really strong attachment, however, he consented to the marriage upon condition that Signor Buonotti left the stage. This was settled, and there was a brilliant wedding. Your father has told you of Clarice's voice. Child as I was, I can yet remember what a glorious voice it was. Nobody thought it strange, therefore, that any [illegible] cultivating it, and developing its full perfection. For two years nobody suspected his motive, and it came upon grandfather like a thunderbolt when he announced his intention of taking Clarice to Italy to finish her musical studies previous to making her appearance as an opera singer.

"There were terrible scenes. Clarice, the gentlest and most submissive of wives, though she must obey Paulo, and grandfather finally was obliged to yield, refusing even to see her face again if she once made a public appearance. They sailed for Europe, and we heard nothing more for a year. Grandfather would not allow me to write or receive letters, and it was through the papers that we learned that Clarice made her debut in Paris and failed there. I can easily understand how one so timid and shy would lose all voice and confidence before an audience. We knew no more. Grandfather never spoke of Clarice, and when he died, willed his entire large fortune to me. I was but seventeen, and could do nothing for four long years. As soon as I was free, I advertised both in America and Europe for Clarice. We had moved from New Orleans to Mausley six months before grandfather died, and, indeed, some of his physicians thought the northern winter caused his death.

"No news of Clarice has ever reached me, but I take one-half my income every year, her half, to distribute in charity, and at Christmas and Fourth of July I have festival for poor children. This one will be the sixth. In the winter, I hire a hall in the city, give them a dinner, and distribute clothing, blankets, orders for coal, and toys; in the summer, the children come to Mausley; it is only half an hour ride on the cars from New York, and they get a good run in the free country air, a dinner and tea, flowers and fruit, and new sunbonnets and straw hats."

"But don't they injure the grounds?"

"Oh, yes! but the gardeners put that all right. My agent in New York attends to all the business for me; inviting my guest, chartering the train, buying the provisions, and such details, and I see that all right at Mausley. So, you see, I must go home on Monday, to be ready on Thursday."

"Tell me, Louie, who are invited Sunday-school children?"

"Some, but not all. Any child in the street who look as if the country was an unknown Paradise, is invited to be at the depot at six o'clock on the morning of the Fourth, and is returned there at six in the evening."

"And you intend to have these festivals every year?"

"If I do not find Clarice. It is her money, but only the interest. I have a deed of gift of the principal drawn up if she returns while I live."

"May I go home with you on Monday?"

"I would gladly have you; but the picnic?"

"I had rather attend yours."

"You will find me rather a preoccupied hostess, Amy, dear, for it keeps Mrs. Tyson and me busy to superintend the preparations for an early dinner, and a sort of afternoon feast of fruit, ice-cream, and cake, that answers for an early tea. Hams to boil, chickens to roast and dissect, pies to bake, vegetables to cook."

"But can't I help?"

"Indeed you can. Even with all the extra help I hire, Mrs. Tyson and I find plenty to keep our hands busy."

"Then, I may go?"

"I can't tell how glad I shall be to have you, Amy."

"I'll ask mother about it the first thing in the morning. You promised to come here again?"

The morning of the Fourth was all that could be desired by either Louie or her guests. The early morning sun, peeping upon the wide porch at Mausley, saw a group of three, dressed in cool, light muslins, their faces shaded by wide-brimmed hats, looking down the road that led to the little station where the train stopped for Mausley passengers.

Mrs. Tyson, an elderly widow lady, friend and constant companion of the orphan heiress, looked quiet as much pleased and excited as Louie and Amy, though the later, being but eighteen, testified her impatience by balancing on her tiptoes, and occasionally running to the gate to see if there were any signs of the procession.

"Louie," she said, returning from one of these excursions, "do you have an oration?"

"Not one."

"No speeches or hymn-singing?"

"No. Mr. Rynall, the gentleman I told you of, who kindly acts in the city as agent, tells the children how far they my ramble, warns them to come to the barn when they hear a horn, and I talk to them as I see opportunity. That is all."

"Here they come! O Louie, what a procession of ragamuffins!"

"I told you what to expect. Now, Amy, you stand by one of these baskets of buns, Mrs. Tyson will take another, and I the third. As they pass in the gate, give each child two, for many of them have had no breakfast."

A ragged set, indeed, it was that filled by the three ladies; some dropping a courtesy or dipping a bow, some taking the buns in a sort of amazed silence, some saying "Thank ye, mum!" but all around-eyed—wondering what was to come next. It was not long before happy voices filled the air. A great meadow for a play-ground, and a pile of strong toys in one corner, was an unwonted treat. Hoops, grace sticks, balls, kites, in a profusion that the [illegible] little eyes had never feasted on such before out of a toy-shop window.

The morning sped away. Some quarrelling, much profane language, some bruises, were inevitable, but the majority were happy. Groups of little girls clustered together while Amy taught them the art of making daisy wreaths, dandelion chains and cowslip balls. Others, shy and pleased, made bouquets of the wild flowers. Amy was everywhere. She taught them tag and Copenhagen, she made a class to learn how to play graces, she tossed the balls higher than the boys, and out ran the girls on the gravel path with hoops.

Dinner-time found the [illegible] procession a noisy, romping but generally good natured crowd, and the great barn with its long, beautifully spread table, was filled with hungry children. If "My eye!" "Oh, cricky!" "Goodee!" and "I'll be blowed!" were not strictly elegant words, they were at least expressions, and there were no [illegible] to complain of lack of appetite.

"Louie," said Amy, coming to the busy hostess, after all seemed supplied for a time, "would you box my ears if I told you there is a child here so like you she startled me?"

"Where?"

"On the steps. She is a little mite, about four years old, but wonderfully like you; she says her name is Louisa, too."

"O Amy!"

"There, don't faint! I thought of the same thing that has made you so white. Come and see the child."

She was still seated on the step at the great barn-door, eating cold chicken and bread and butter, when they came to her. Very plainly dressed, but with clean, whole garments and at her throat a little ruffle fastened by a small coral pin.

"Amy, see! I would know that pin anywhere. It was our mother's. I've found Clarice. Little one, tell me, where do you live?"

The child only said: "Louisa."

"Is your name Louisa?"

She nodded again, but was joined at the moment by a boy of eleven or twelve, a lad who ought to have been a model for Murillo—dark-skinned, dark-eyed, and Italian in face and feature.

He smiled too, saying, in rather broken English: "Paulo and Louisa Buonotti, signorina. Only a few weeks in New York from Naples."

"Where is your mother?" asked Louie, in Italian.

The boy's face brightened at once.

"Mamma is in New York, and she [illegible] for money to go to New Orleans to find grandfather. We should have gone before, but it took all the money to get to New York after papa died."

"O Amy, I must go to her now. We can catch the two o'clock train and return at four. You will take my place here?"

"Yes, yes! Go, dress at once, while I order the carriage to take you to the station."

"Paulo," said Louie, drawing the boy in the house, "did you ever hear of your Aunt Louie?"

"Ah, yes! Mamma gave little sister her name."

"I am your Aunt Louie."

"She is a little girl."

"She was, Paulo, when your mamma last saw her. Tell me your mamma's first name."

"Clarice."

"I knew it. We will go home now, Paulo, and bring mamma out here to live with me."

"Here! In this beautiful place! Oh, it will be like going to Italy!"

"Shall we go now? [illegible] is good with the lady, who came with me, and will not miss us until we are here again. Shall we find your mamma?"

"Oh, come, come! Oh, signorina, will she die of joy? She has talked of you so much, and sometimes she says I should die of joy to see Louie."

The boy's confidence won, he told Louie, in his musical Italian, a sad story of want and suffering, and even, his great black eyes flashing, the tales of cruelty from the disappointed father to the patient mother. They had lived in poverty's hardest homes, till his mother, when left a widow, had sold clothing and some few paltry trinkets, and come home as a steerage passenger. Thinking her relatives still in New Orleans, she had intended to go there, if possible, as soon as she could by work or charity defray the expense. Louie's tears flowed fast, but the boy was radiant with delight.

It was in a very poor part of the town that Louie found the house. Paulo gave the address to the hack-driver, but the house was a small boarding-house, not a den of poverty, as she had feared. Her heart seemed to be suffocating her as Paulo opened a door, and she looked upon a lady in deep mourning, as like the gay young sister she remembered as possible.

"Paulo, where is your sister?" she cried.

"At Aunt Louie's. Oh, mamma, the kind lady that gave the party is Aunt Louie! She is here."

But Louie was sitting on the floor in the narrow entry, crying like a baby. The lady in mourning bent over her.

"Can you be little Louie?" she asked.

"Clarice! Is it, indeed, Clarice?"

It was, indeed, Clarice.

"I little thought," she said as they were speeding back to Mausley, "that when I let the children [illegible] landlady's little ones to a country visit for the day, where they were going. It was hard struggle with my [illegible] for I understood [illegible] but they [illegible] pride has had to give way to my poverty so often," she added, sadly, "that once more seemed of little account."

"Oh, think if you had gone to New Orleans!"

"I scarcely knew [illegible] Louie. I did not know one [illegible] or was dead, and I hoped he would do something for my children. With your love, I can face the future more bravely."

"There we are [illegible] and yours, Clarice," said Louie, drawing her sister into the spacious drawing-room, told her of their grandfather's will and her own [illegible]

Can I describe the end of the picnic? How the children were feasted, what treasures of clothing, toys and flowers they took home [illegible] delight when she found the beautiful day was to be repeated for her, and that mamma and Paulo too were to live at Mausley.

[illegible] continued, for Clarice highly approved of the previous appropriation of her income, and intends to join Louie in future festivals of the same character.

A RADICAL [illegible] a sly dig [illegible] president. This is only a fair specimen of the feeling which is constantly being exhibited by the leading [illegible] nor Republican newspapers [illegible] whole country. Only a small number of them openly favor Grant's renomination. But so firm is the hold of the office holders and plundering official rings upon the Radical party that there is no longer a doubt of their ability to control the nomination. Bitter and nauseating as the pill may be, Republicans may as well make up their minds to swallow it. Their only escape from the sad results of such political quackery, will be through an open alliance with the national Democracy.—*Laporte Argus.*

The Philadelphia surgeons, like other sensible people, are opposed to high heeled shoes. Dr. Wm. H. Pancoast remarked the other day, after performing a painful operation on an interesting little girl whose feet had been ruined by wearing wrongly constructed shoes. "This is but the beginning of a large harvest of such cases."

The latest instance of generosity and munificence comes from New Orleans. The finder of a twenty-five thousand-dollar check returned it to its proper owner—a prominent broker of Carondelet street—and was rewarded with abundance of thanks in words.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND. JUNE 22, 1871

Our views on the new Departure.

The Ligonier *Banner*, Waterloo Press, and other Republican journals have asserted that the COURIER is the only paper in Northern Indiana that opposes the "New Departure." They do us great injustice as we have not expressed an opinion on the subject.

It is true that an article appeared at the head of the editorial page of the COURIER, which would lead them to think so at first, but by looking at the last paragraph they will easily discover that this article should have preceded others of similar import in the same issue. It should have been credited to Pomeroy's *Democrat* as it was taken entire from that paper. The fact of our being the only paper taking this course would not influence us to deviate from what we thought to be right and proper, as we are not publishing a paper after the style and diction of others.

However we are not arrayed against the new plank in the Democratic platform, adopted in Ohio as follows:

RESOLVED, by the Democracy of Ohio, First. That, denouncing the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments in fact to the Constitution, recently declared adopted, and the same as no longer political issues before the country.

It is just simply saying that in spite of all our efforts and protests, and by the most outrageous and flagrant means the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, were made a part of the Constitution; that they are now accomplished beyond our reach, and outside of the pale of political agitation, and that the Democratic party, being an organization of the present and the future, as well as of the past, leaves the accomplished things of the past to press more vigorously after the things which are before it. We cannot afford to waste our energies in combatting matters which we cannot better, while the country is drifting so rapidly to financial ruin and a centralized despotism.

Our moral President.

The other Sunday at Long Branch, President Grant, being too much fatigued from his previous day's journey to and from New York to attend church, appeared on the road with his family in a magnificent carriage (presented to him by admiring friends) drawn by two high-stepping bays (also a present), with four colored servants, two on the driver's seat and two behind, all dressed in gorgeous butternut-colored livery (presented by a New York tailor). A remarkable exhibition of Republican simplicity in President of the United States, reminding the beholders of the better days of the Republic!

Such examples as there are being imitated by lesser lights in the Destruction Party. We noticed on the late excursion a Mr. Jacobs, the the Governor's private Secretary, and Pseudo proprietor of the Indianapolis *Journal* could not travel without a negro nurse, and always demanded about three times the accommodations of hotels that other parties enjoyed. Some men are affable and approachable notwithstanding the high position which they hold politically and socially and others again are dignified beyond measure with a corporals commission. These high notions generally come to grief.

An Important Fact for Conservatives to Consider.

Conservative Republicans have no longer an excuse for voting with the Radical destructionists. They have differed with the Democracy upon matters connected with the war and with the results of the war as embodied in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, but the Democracy have now met them half way, by declaring that these amendments are accomplished facts and no longer in the range of politics, so that all the differences of a vital character upon the questions are settled. Upon all other questions they can muster under the Democratic banner.

All Conservative Republicans are opposed to Grant's extravagant and personal government, and so are the Democracy.

They are opposed to Grant's San Domingo job, and so are the Democracy.

They are opposed to the High and Prohibitory Tariffs of the Radicals, and so are Democracy.

They are in favor of paying the public debt as we agreed to pay it—gold where gold is stipulated, and paper where paper is named, and so are the Democracy.

They are in favor of taxing the capital of the bondholder, and so are the Democracy.

Come, then, with us, and assist in the political regeneration of the country.

The poor Indians are becoming civilized. Five wives of the Cut-over-the-top, chief of the Kansas, have applied for a divorce.

Mr. Greely assured his Texas friends, as the result of his own agricultural experience, that farming must infallibly pay if it is conducted in a profitable manner.

DIGHAM

Accidentally shot by himself.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Ohio's greatest Statesman, came to his death last Saturday morning, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands.

No one was present with Mr. Vallandigham when the accident occurred but ex-Lieut. Gov. McBurney, who has been associated with him in the defence of McGehan. McBurney had expressed some doubts as to the theory that Meyers had shot himself, and Mr. Vallandigham picked up a pistol from the table, saying he would show him in half a second. Two pistols were on the table, one unloaded, and he by mistake took up the loaded one. He put it in his pocket and withdrew it, keeping the muzzle next to his body. Just as it was leaving his pocket it was discharged, the ball entering, it is said, near the same place Meyers was shot. He at once ejaculated, 'Oh, murder!' and said he had taken the wrong pistol. While the examination was going on he watched the surgeons at work with eager eyes, and even assisted them in them in their search for the ball."

He lingered until eighteen minutes before ten o'clock Saturday morning. His wife was at Cleveland, on her way to New Jersey to attend the funeral of her brother, when she received the news of her husbands death. The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says:

"Men of all shades of political opinion will, doubtless, deplore the accident, described on the telegraphic page, which terminated the life of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, on Saturday evening. Mr. Vallandigham was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1822, and graduated, we believe, at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. At all events, he was a man of scholarly and literary attainments, and when he could be drawn aside from the pursuit of law and politics, could give an attractive literary address. After leaving college, he was for some time a school teacher, and finally settled down the practice of law, in which he was very successful. He was a member of the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses."

Mack, of the Chicago *Republican*, says of him:

"In the cheap and unreasoning claptrap of the day, it is common to speak of Mr. Vallandigham as a "rebel," a "traitor," or a "secessionist." Now, no man can attribute any one of these epithets to him without confessing himself a fool. Mr. Vallandigham was as sincerely desirous of the preservation of the Union as any other living man; but he had educated himself into the belief, first, that coercion was unconstitutional, and secondly, that successful coercion was physically and morally impossible. Hence he was for compromise,—concession—arbitration—anything rather than war. And although he lived to see the war successful, I know very well that he died in the belief that it was both unwise and unnecessary. Neither fact nor reasoning could ever change his opinion on this subject.

Not so.

We had hoped that the Republican journals would display some degree of honesty in their comments upon the Ohio Democratic Platform, but it seems such is not the case; nor are we much disappointed. These papers are profuse in their declarations that the Democracy *approve* of the defeated 13th 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution and the mode by which they are declared adopted. The Democracy *do not* approve of these amendments; neither do they indorse the *means* by which they were adopted. They simply acquiesce, just as they should be compelled, after a consuming fire had swept our city, to acknowledge the fact. What the Democracy now propose, is to place the government in honest hands, and bring it back as it was in the earlier days of the Republic.

The Result in New Hampshire

The gallant Democracy of the Granite State, on Saturday, after an exciting contest of four days in the Legislature, reaped the full fruits of their splendid victory in March last, by the election by the Legislature in Joint Convention of Hon. James A. Weston, as Governor of the State. The Radicals resorted to every parliamentary means to stave off the inevitable hour but it was of no avail. There was hearty cooperation between the Democrats and Labor Reformers, and the result is a decided victory of the taxpayers over the tax-grabbers.

THE Nashville *Union* in a review of the political situation remarks that "with the lights before us we can but feel encouraged at the prospects of a Democratic triumph in the next Presidential canvass. Let the Democracy everywhere begin the work of organization. The great political contest of 1872 is to settle the question of Constitutional Government or military despotism. There will henceforth be no division among Democrats about a platform. The bugle note has been sounded. Let the rally begin."

SEWARD is in Bombay, and the Anglo-India aristocracy are making the most of the Great American Traveler. Seward responds with an address eulogizing India, the Hindoos, and everything else thereabouts. Seward is enjoying himself, and can ring his little bell as usual, but not to arrest an American citizen in any part of the United States.

We publish this morning a very well written article suggesting the name of Honorable William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency and presenting the high qualifications he possesses in an eminent degree for that high position. The names of other eminent citizens have been mentioned in connection with the Presidential nomination by the Democratic party. Without enumerating all, we will give the names of some other candidates who have been presented by their friends as qualified for and would grace the place as it was in the early days of the Republic: Messrs. Pendleton and Thurman of Ohio; Gratz Brown and Frank Blair of Missouri; Judge David Davis of Illinois; Packard, Hancock, and Cass, of Pensylvania; Sandford E. Church and Governor Hoffman, of New York; John W. Garrett, of Maryland; Governor English, of Connecticut, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts. We might increase the list, but we mention only those who have been named prominently for the place.

Indiana presents a candidate who is not only a favorite with the Democracy, but is respected by his political opponents for his integrity, and the ability and purity that have characterized the discharge of every official trust that has been committed to him, and his high character in every regard to fill with credit to himself and honor to the country a place that has been graced by a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison and a Jackson. While the gentlemen we have named, who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for the presidency by the Democratic party, possess qualifications for the place, either of whom we could cheerfully support if made the candidate, yet we think among all of those who have been named in connection with the candidacy, there is not one who comes up to the standard of qualifications that Honorable Thomas A. Hendricks presents, and who would administer the Government as he, not one who, as chief Magistrate, would contribute in prosperity, progress, wealth and power of the country—an administration that would command respect at home and honor abroad.

We give the presentation of the qualification of Mr. Groesbeck for the Presidency, and we shall treat all candidates with the same courtesy, because we think it due to the gentlemen who have been or may be named in that connection, and for the additional reason that the people should know the character and fitness of all who are or may be presented as candidates. We know that Mr. Hendricks is the choice of the Indiana Democracy, and we believe that no other gentleman named for the place will be so acceptable as he to the Western people generally, and in the race of 1872 we want a Western man, one who in addition to being throughly identified by the same broad and comprehensive views that characterize the Western people, will at the same time command the respect of the whole country.—*State Sentinel.*

[From the Fort Wayne Sentinel.]

Ohio Democracy

The telegraph informs us that the Ohio Democracy, yesterday, in Convention assembled, with Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton as chairman, adopted a platform which embodies the following: An acceptance of the situation, which has no controversy on the XIII, XIV and XV. amendments, yet demanding a strict construction of them; opposition to all attempts to centralize power, and a demand for universal amnesty, and in connection therewith bayonet rule and the Ku Klux bill are denounced. The platform favors a strict revenue tariff, strict economy and civil service reform; the payment of bonds in currency, unless the contract otherwise provided; the conversion of greenbacks into [illegible] per cent. bonds, to be redeemed in greenbacks on demand. It is opposed to so-called protection, land grants and the national banking system, rejecting repudiation. This platform is in harmony with the general sentiment of the Democratic party under the present state of the country. It would be [illegible] perhaps fatal to opposition against what was seemingly become inevitable, and the next best thing is to leave the graves of the departed to remain quiet, while an active, vigilant effort is put forth for the preservation of the living. This has been the determination of the Ohio Democracy, and right heartily does her sister State respond approval.

Not only in a foundation of principles have the Democracy of Ohio been wise as well as fortunate, but also in the selection of candidates. Gen. Geo. McCook, the standard bearer for Governor, is a man who inspires confidence and respect. While a gallant soldier, he is the statesman as well, against whom no word of reproach can be uttered. That he will be elected; that he will carry Ohio safely through the campaign to victory, few doubt who are acquainted with the characteristics of that people. Victory in Ohio has been inaugurated, and there now is left but the interim between this and the ides of October, a joyful end to the country, a most beneficial result.

The other candidates are men eminently fitted for the trusts imposed, and give strength to the ticket in the localities from which they are selected. The names are as follows: Lieutenant Governor, S. L. Hunt; Attorney General E. S. Wallace; Auditor, Jno. R. Cockrill; Treasurer, Dr. Dreongel; Supreme Judge, G. W. Geddis; member Board of Public Works, Arthur Hughes.

The Florida Ku Klux outrages have been analyzed, and turn out to be some little personal fracases growing out of the expulsion under the process of the courts of divers foil squatters from property seized and for a time held by that old pest, the Freedmen's Bureau, as abandoned lands. Being routed out, the squatters bawled "outrage" manfully; but the case was too plain for profitable use, and so the Radical leaders have given it up, and the threatened howl is deferred, to a more convenient season. Things are working, but badly for the Radical party. Its day is numbered; consequently its "Let us have Peace" humbug is exploded.

Nillson is said to have a fortune of over half a million to which she will doubtless add a hundred thousand more during the present year.

NOTICE to whom it may concern, is hereby given that Thomas S. Gross, Engineer, [illegible] Swineford and Abie L. Hollopeter, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, will on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1871 at 9 o'clock a. m. [illegible] at the south-east corner of lot number sixty-four in [illegible] and assess the damages [illegible] according to the ownership of lots or parts of lots, [illegible] the opening of a [illegible] alley [illegible] lots twenty-nine, [illegible] sixty-four, [illegible] plat. Five feet of [illegible] to be taken off [illegible] east side of said lot [illegible] and five feet [illegible] said alley is to be taken [illegible] and of said lots, sixty-three and [illegible] L. Davis owns forty-four feet, off the north [illegible] said lot sixty-four, Christopher S. Hare owns twenty-two feet off the south side of said lot [illegible] Edward Eldridge owns twenty-two feet of the north side of said lot sixty-three, James W. [illegible] owns twenty-six feet off the south side of said lot sixty-three, [illegible]

By order of Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn.

NOTICE TO TRUSTEES.

Ordered by the Board that the Auditor of this county notify [illegible] Trustees [illegible] the poor [illegible] at the expense of the county [illegible] who are liable to require aid and assistance [illegible] must be taken to the County [illegible] missions will allow bills for [illegible] ed upon and after the receipt of [illegible] several Trustees without a special permit or order from one of the Commissioners [illegible] which writing will state the amount the Trustees are to appropriate [illegible] pany the Trustees ordered at the time of its jurisdiction to the [illegible]

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

Auburn, Ind. June 12th 1871.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, Indiana, administrator of the Estate of [illegible] Craig, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALL PERSONS

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Mouth, Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Urinary Organs, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, [illegible] Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth, (both sex), and all private diseases, with their various complicated female complaint, should apply in person or by letter, to DR. H. CARD. Office 180 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne Ind.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1871.

[illegible] Kent vs. [illegible] Kent } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff by [illegible], her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.

JOSEPH L. LANNING, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1871.

Isaac Middleton vs. Alice Middleton.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Wm. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant, that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.

J. L. LANNING, Clerk.

F. E. Davenport,

DEALER IN

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WALL PAPER,

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BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers [illegible] articles, it is impossible here to enumerate.

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Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

T. M. BIDDLE,

DRUGGIST,

AND DEALER IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, [illegible]

No. 5, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

[illegible]

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Call and see them. T. M. BIDDLE.

April 28, '70. 1-y

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

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Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club). Thirty-five Dollars.

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The starting points of this Railroad are Chicago and Peoria. The central point is Burlington, on the Mississippi. It traverses [illegible] the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western terminii.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where, crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific [illegible]

last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

[illegible] the Burlington Route."

DANIEL VOLLMER

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

FORT WAYNE IND.

VOLLMER'S Elixir of

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND

PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark with Phosphorus [illegible] This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, [illegible] The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the [illegible]

May 30, '70.

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AGENTS WANTED.

We will give agents very liberal terms for selling the above described publications, and wish to appoint an agent in every town in the United States and British Provinces. Experienced [illegible] and all other persons of respectability should apply at once. Any Young Man, or Young Lady, can, by devoting a short time during the day or evening, secure a complete set, free of expense, or if preferred, we will allow large Commission in Cash.

We have prepared a most beautiful Specimen Book for Agents, containing [illegible] 40 steel engravings and 50 pages of descriptive reading, being selections from each volume, together with [illegible] specimens of binding, &c.

Our specimen Book has cost us quite largely, and we cannot afford [illegible] to persons applying for an agency who will make [illegible] send the Specimen Book, prepaid, on receipt of 40 cents to cover postage. Enclose stamp for reply and address,

American Publishing Co.,

RUTLAND VT.

Reduction of Prices

TO CONFORM TO

Reduction of Duties

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs!

Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

31 & 33 VESEY STREET,

P.O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or Obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine or Abdominal Organs, Poverty or a want of Blood, Intermittent or Remittent Fevers, Inflammation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abscess, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American plant, called,

JURUBEBA

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time been using in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. wells' Extract of Jurubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N.Y. Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

AGENTS WANTED for

KNOTS UNTIED

Or Ways and By-Ways in the Hidden Life of AMERICAN DETECTIVES. 30,000 SOLD IN 30 DAYS.

Extra terms and premiums offered to agents, with a choice of Territory. Send for circulars.

J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn.

Thea-Nectar

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WANTED AGENTS ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under feed, makes the "lock stitch" (alike on both sides) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Magic Comb

will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1. Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address Wm. PATON Treas. Springfield, Mass.

$375 A MONTH—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, SACO NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

TEACHERS OR STUDENTS

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 130 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents Wanted

for "Convent Life Unveiled," by Edith O'Gorman, Escaped Nun, whose disclosures are thrilling and startling.

E. P. NICHOLS, Chicago, Ill.

$10 FROM 50 Cts.

12 samples sent, postage paid, for 50cts that retail readily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Sq., N.Y.

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb..........[illegible], best $[illegible]
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb..........1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb..........90c best [illegible]

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguyra, per lb..........16c, and 18c, best 20c
Roasted Coffee, 23c. "Old Government," 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb..........12½
Brown, per pound..........8c, 9c and 10

MEAT.

Smoked Sides..........11 cents
Smoked Shoulders..........9 "
Pickled Pork..........10 "
Lard..........12½ "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10c and per lb..........50 "
Flounders, per lb..........50 "
Best Smoking, per lb..........50 "
Second quality..........25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00
Fine cut, per lb, 60c best..........95

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 2 for..........25 "
Soap 3c. 5c and [illegible] bar
Blueing 2 boxes..........5 "
Saleratus, 2 papers..........25 "

FISH.

Spring catch, white fish..........$7.50
Last fall, white fish..........6.00
Mackerel, kitts..........1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel..........1.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb..........12½ cents
Apples, per lb..........7c..........12½ "
Peaches, per lb..........12½ "
Cherries, per lb..........7c, and 12 "
Oranges, per dozen..........[illegible] "
Lemons per dozen..........27 "
Filberts per quart..........15 "
Brazils per quart..........15 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box
Dime box Matches..........5

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal 90c
Whisky one year old..........$1.40
Whisky two year old..........1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon..........1.75
All kind of liquors on hand.

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can..........20c
Pineapples, per can..........25c
Oysters, per can..........10
Damsons, per can..........25
Blackberries, per can..........20
Egg plums, per can..........30
Green Gages, per can..........40

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!

OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberge

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INDUCEMENTS [illegible]

[illegible] desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own personal experience in the largest cities [illegible] years in this business, [illegible] buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.

A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.

Muslins, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.

The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.

Chene poplin 30 cents

Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward

Best quality Spool thread, only 5 cents.

Untrimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.

Trimmed bonnets, $2.

Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.

Good Worsted for 35, 50 and 65 cents.

Ruches, edges, handkerchiefs, laces, laces in great variety, carpet chain and cotton yarn. Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 29, '71.

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

[illegible] the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

$288 IN 16 DAYS

Made by one agent. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home to make $5 to $20 per day selling our new 7 strand White Wire Clothes Lines to last forever. Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 13 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St, N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNGS Disease. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION.

Don't be deceived by worthless imitations that may be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Wells' Carbolic Tablets. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N.Y. Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 24 1y

Root & Company

IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

"Popular Dry Goods House,"

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town, will get to themselves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing unusual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Colored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols.

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens, New Embroideries, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Feb. 24 1y

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

Also a large stock of

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS
TABLE CUTLERY

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HAMPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phoenix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to adjust, out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ

Feb. 24 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months and the particular district requiring such exception. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, where previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully

J. A. BARNS.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

[illegible]

To-day is one of the longest in the year.

Many of our farmers are busy in the harvest field.

F[illegible], last Saturday, the [illegible].

Go and see the monster Rhinoceros, at the menagerie to-morrow.

A fine shower fell last Saturday, which done the corn a power of good.

Remember the circus and menagerie exhibits [illegible].

The prospect is good for an excellent crop of raspberries and blackberries.

No wonder the female sex is so obstinate. The Latin word for women is "Mulier."

The Ligonier *Banner* office advertises for a good practical printer. A good chance for some one.

A Ligonier merchant purchased a roll of butter in the centre of which was a [illegible] Tri[illegible]

The wheat in Scott County has been so badly damaged by the fly and rust that it is said not more than half a crop will be re[illegible]

[illegible] C. Dewald, Esq., our agreeable and good looking young friend, of Fort Wayne, gave us a brief call yesterday.

[illegible] a large crowd will assemble to-morrow to see the grand Menagerie and circus, and if reports are true they will be well repaid.

Removed.—Mrs. Martin has removed her millinery store [illegible] over Abright's [illegible] will be pleased to wait upon her numerous customers.

Match Game.—The Eurekas, of Huntertown, will play the Wa[illegible] this place, to-morrow, in the forenoon, we believe, so as to give all a chance to go to the menagerie.

Bower Dance.—A beautiful green bower is being prepared for a grand dance to-morrow, at [illegible] and from the interest manifested, it will no doubt be a fine affair. All are invited.

W. G. Alexander, of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, gave us a call last Tuesday. Alex has at last found his legitimate calling, and being popular and good looking, like ourself, will no doubt meet with great success as he deserves.

Five wives, in full cry are after one Simon T. Taylor, through Northern Indiana.—*Chicago Republican.*

They will find him at Fort Wayne, over the Post-office. Ah, Simon, you rascal.

"Michigan Bill," now in "durance vile," for taking a horse, not his own, seems determined to keep posted in regard to affairs, outside of his present sphere of action. He takes two daily papers and the Courier.

W. J. L. Davis is making quite extensive improvements on his residence, and of a very substantial character. Mr. C. Klotz, has also transmogrified an old house into a nice new one, during the last few weeks.

The largest cask of white lead ever brought into Fort Wayne is now on exhibition, at T. M. Biddle's drug store. He keeps the finest and best article in the country and sells as low as any other house in the city. Remember this when you go to the city.

T. B. Totten is rushing his new brick residence forward to completion quite rapidly. The west end is increasing quite [illegible] new buildings, and we doubt not it will soon become one of the most beautiful portions of our palce

The Goshen *Democrat* speaks of a little green worm making its appearence among the fruit trees in that vicinity, which, multiplies exceeding fast, and threatens not only to destry the fruit crop, but the trees also.

F. E. Davenport, our popular druggist, has been making preparations to meet the demand in the way of soda water that may be made by the large crowd visiting our place to-morrow. If you want a good cold drink give him a call.

We see by the Fort Wayne papers that Ira Thompson, who was so narrowly rescued, by his sister, from arrest, as we stated in our last, is now languishing in "durance vile," at Fort Wayne, he not being able to give the necessary bail. Ira wasn't sharp.

Almost Ready.—The new business room, of Smith & Hare's, on Main street, is almost ready for occupation, and is one of the finest and best arranged store rooms in the county. We are now to have a first-class grocery store in every particular.

Improved.—Mr. G. W. Gordon has purchased Griswold's Picture Gallery, and having improved it in many ways is now ready to respond to the call of all those wanting a good picture of themselves.—Mr. G. has taken some very fine pictures, and never fails to give satisfaction.

Nice Cherries.—Mr. Isaac Roth, our popular druggist, has placed upon our table, a fine lot of English Cherries, grown on his premises. From the number on a stem the yield must have been very prolific, [illegible] as nice eating as any [illegible] Please accept our thanks, Isaac.

The Muncie *Democrat* one of the sterling papers of Indiana, has been enlarged and improved and now appears in quarto form. The accomplished and gentlemanly Shaffer is around, you can bet,—he always is—he never missed a drink during the whole excursion. A grand trio—Shaffer, Jackson and Shaw-bay-gun-ska!

Notice to Ladies.—An exchange says: One of the fashions of the season is to read over all the advertisements in the papers, and see if the stores are keeping up with the seasons and styles. If you miss any familiar names from the list of advertisers, you can know that they are not keeping up with the times, and [illegible] keeping out of sight.

W. G. B[illegible], Esq., the gentlemanly agent of the Cincinnati Mutual Life Insurance Co., is in town looking up insurance, and we know that he represents a good company. As life insurance is now regarded as a great blessing, no doubt many of our citizens will be availing themselves of its advantages, and William is the man.

DeKalb Ahead.—Last Tuesday the grain harvest commenced in this county, and by the close of the week [illegible] of fields had their abundant [illegible] in shock. We think that places DeKalb ahead in this part of the State. We notice that the Fort Wayne *Gazette* says that [illegible] instead of an eight acre field of wheat was cut, &c.

Handsome Bouquet.—One of the fair [illegible], Miss Georgia Lowry, presented [illegible] beautiful bouquet of roses, and we recognize the courtesy with hat in hand, and our most bewitching bow. These little acts of kindness are treasured up with every appreciation.—Thanks Miss Georgia; we'll take one for you.

Base Ball.—The [illegible] club of Waterloo, came down last Monday to play our Junior club, and though their nine was not complete, they played six innings, by adding two players from Auburn. The game [illegible] until the third inning, [illegible] retired, after which each side played with eight boys. The score stood 23 for Auburn, 10 for Waterloo.

Harvest.—Harvesting has begun in earnest. Owing to the fact that the grass is backward, haying and harvesting will in all probability get somewhat mixed and run into each other, and the reapers and mowers will be cutting their way through [illegible] fields at the same time. This will make things, with our farmers, decidedly interesting. The grass and grain are now running a race with each other and contending for the privilege of being ripe first

Columbia City has no [illegible] engine, no [illegible], nothing to put out a fire.—*Exchange.*

Neither has Auburn, and should a fire break out, we can amuse ourselves by setting down and witnessing the beautiful spectacle, with the consolation that there are no facilities for putting it out. We call the attention of the town board to the matter of a public cistern and hope that they will regard it as the most important improvement our place should have—and that immediately.

Mason City Iowa,

June 22d, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—Please insert the following in your columns:

Gone, gone, gone, but I don't know where. If any person knows any thing about a young man by the name of Wm. H. Campbell, brother to Chas. W. Campbell, they will receive my warmest thanks by writing to Mason City Iowa and letting me know all about him. I haven't heard from him for almost two years. William is 24 years old next November 1871. All other papers please copy.

Work on the Eel River Railroad is progressing rapidly. A very large force of men and teams are now on the line between here and Auburn. The grading between here and Springfield is also being finished up rapidly. Tracklaying will commence shortly.—*Col. City Post.*

Our energetic contractors, Messrs. Mansfield & Scanlan, are rushing things lively up this way. With their experience and perseverance, together with the large force at work, we will find the grade ready for the ties much sooner than was at first expected.

Prison Furniture.—While at Jackson, the other day, we were shown through the State Prison, where about seven hundred convicts are employed in the manufacture of furniture and other articles. With the extensive and varied machinery they are enabled to turn out as good work as any in the country, and at a much less cost.—Mr. J. [illegible] the large store room, opposite the Rainier House, to repletion, with a very fine stock of this furniture, which is rapidly finding a ready sale. Mr. P. is a gentleman whose representation can be depended upon, and those wishing to purchase in his line will do well to give him a call.

A story has been going around that a girl in a hat store wrote her name on the inside, and said hat was purchased by a rich gentleman in New York, who wrote her a letter, the affair resulting in their marriage. Here is another version of the same story. The hat was bought by an elderly gentleman in the same town. One day a gust of wind took it off his head, and in recapturing it, he accidently turned down the lining, and saw the name, with the accompanying sentiment, "I am thine—wilt thou be mine?" With an ejaculation that sounded something like "D—d fool," he retired to his home. When Martha returned that day, she was taken to a retired part of the cottage and warmed up with a strap She hasn't taken any real comfort in sitting down since. The gentleman who got the hat was her father.

Awful.—A brakeman named Jones, employed on a freight train of the Lake Shore Railway, accidentally fell, early this morning between the cars while the the train was moving, between Kingsville and Madison. He fell upon the track, and the remainder of the train ran over his legs, tearing them off and mangling his body. While lying on the track he heard a passenger train approaching. Expecting he would not be seen, and that the cars would run over him, he drew a knife from his pocket, opened the blade, and stabbed himself twenty-two times about the breast and left arm. He had tried to penetrate his heart and produce death sooner, but was too weak to guide his blows. The engineer of the train saw him in time to stop the cars. He was taken to Madison, where he died soon after.

A Perfect Horse.—One who is considered as authority in horse matters, states that a perfect horse is one about fifteen and a half or sixteen hands; a lengthy, arched neck; sharp pointed ears; a large, full hazel eye; broad between them; not too long a face, but a straight one; a large open nostril; a strong under jaw to masticate his food well; a good round body; a big full chest; large around the girth, denoting plenty of lung power; thin withers, and an animal standing erect on his forelegs. Such animals, it should be the object of breeders to produce, and this requires both judgment and care.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAIL ROAD.

The corps of engineers engaged in surveying the above road, reached this place last Thursday evening. They have averaged, so far, about three miles per day, and expect to keep up this average until they get through. The party is under the superintendence of Geo. Crocker, Esq., a gentleman of experience and ability, having been engaged in the survey of the North Pacific Railroad from Duluth west. He is assisted by C. G. D[illegible], R. J. McCaffery, S. G. Patton and others, all of whom understand the business thoroughly. Dr. Rakestraw is the agreeable commissarial, and endeavors to make everything pleasant and lovely for the boys. We were not [illegible] enough to undertake an interview relative to the advantages of this route, but we know that everything is working in our favor, and we have every confidence that this survey will give us the road. We should not relax one effort, however, in the consumation of this great object, but second every move that will tend to establish this great thoroughfare on this line. Messrs. Carter and [illegible], of [illegible], were here last week looking up the interests of the line, and they feel quite sanguine of our final success. With this road in operation what will Auburn be a few years hence, compared to what it is now? With a proper appreciation of these great interests we may realize more than we can now conjecture. Let us not lose a single chance in encouraging this great enterprise.

Our capital friend W. B. Vickers, thus discourses of Auburn, in his report of the Editorial excursion:

Our first stop, after leaving Fort Wayne, was at Auburn, where Tom Mays propels a good Democratic paper, and where a brand new brass band belched forth a hearty welcome from the roof of a frieght car. At Auburn, too, the train was boarded by a jolly, well preserved old gentleman, an ex-lake captain, who spread over an entire seat in the smoking car and commenced spinning yarns as soon as he sat down:

"Well, boys," said the old cove, "I'm glad to see you enjoyin' yourselves. I've had pretty high times on the lakes years ago, but railroads was too much for us—we run down at the heel, and sold out as fast as we got a chance. The last boat I run we sold in Toledo in the fall of '62, an' that reminds me of a good joke a chap played on me there. I'll tell you about it if you say so?"

"Go ahead—let's have it."

"Well, you see it was an all-fired nice boat I was on, but we wanted to sell at any price, and when we got hold of a buyer we held on the best we knew how.—One day a slick looking chap came along, whistlin' careless like, with his hands in his pockets, and wanted to know if the boat wasn't for sale? I told him it was; told him it was a good vessel, and he could buy it cheap and on his own terms.'

"You don't say so!" says he.

"Fact, says I. We are going to sell for what we can get."

"Let me see the vessel," says he.

"So I showed him through, and he was as much interested as I ever see a man.—He poked his nose into every nook and corner, and asked a thousand questions about the machinery, and wanted me to take him out on the lake to see how the engines worked, and a'l that sort of thing. I told him I could'nt do that, but would guarantee every thing to be in good running order."

"Well," says he, "I guess she'll suit me, ef I can buy her on my own terms. You see I've been runnin' a little grocery up here at Kendallville, sellin' gingerbread, an' pop, an' peanuts to the boys, but times is dull, and if you say so I'll trade my grocery for your boat, even up, unsight unseen."

Here the crowd roared, and the captain laughed as heartily as anybody till his breath failed him, and his mouth got full of cinders, which nearly choked him to death. Presently he found his voice and continued:

"Yes, boys, Sol got away with the old man, that time. But he can't do it again. He's in the newspaper now, down at Indianapolis. I always thought he would come to something like that if he kept on."

Avoid the Law.—Persons who are ordinarily frugal and economical, displaying good judgment and self control often lose all these virtues upon becoming involved in legal complications. Their pugnacity gets the better of them, and they drive onward like a "steam engine in trowsers," reckless of results, bent only on running down their antagonists. They will devote more time and attention to the righting of some trivial wrong, real or imaginary, than they would give to some vast business enterprise. Parties are about going to law in Connecticut concerning the ownership of a loaf of bread, lost while in transit by an Express company.

Going to law is like setting sail in a balloon—it is impossible to tell, where or when one will bring up. The wisest course is to keep out of the courts; to resolve to do almost anything rather than become involved in legal complications.—Consult those who have acquired wealth, and nine out of ten will tell you that they have always been governed by such a resolution.

True Progress Defined.—True progress consists in keeping up with the spirit of the age and grappling with passing events rather than with those which have passed. It is folly to do with the hand that which can be done quicker and better with machinery; or to return to the mode of cultivating the land which was in vogue a century ago. It is equal folly for the merchant or any other business man to depend entirely upon his own exertions to build up a trade, when he can do so much by advertising and printing at a small outlay of money.

Caution.—We caution our readers against giving their notes for any amount to any stranger, as whole or part payment for patent plows, cultivators, or anything else. The country is filled with precious rascal patents, and taking notes apparently plain enough, but which, when once signed, are so manipulated as to make the signer liable for two hundred dollars when he intended to make himself responsible for only a small amount. "Beware of Pickpockets" is no more appropriate for a crowded depot, than, "Beware of Sharpers would be for a farmer's gate post.

Deserted.—We learned the story from the lips of the wife and mother as she visited the post office the other morning in hopes of receiving a line from him who had deserted her and a little child [illegible] and left for parts unknown. And as she recounted the wrongs and sufferings she had endured, it was with difficulty that she repressed the great scalding tears as they rapidly filled her eyes, and the faint attempt at smiling showed how nobly she tried to gulph down her sorrows, and look at the hard fate in store for her. Her husband, Wm. Thompson, succumbing to evil associates, became dissipated, and finally was persuaded to leave his family in indigent circumstances [illegible] he left, however, [illegible] means in getting his wife to sign a deed for two town lots, which he sold. He claimed that he was going west to purchase land with the proceeds, but six weeks have passed and not a word has been received. Of course, there is a possibility that he may be acting in good faith, but those [illegible] the wife well rid of what might have proved the bane of her life.

For the Ladies.—All kinds of pearl ornaments will be extensively worn this summer, with Etruscan setting preferred.

For half-dress the round skirt, dipping slightly at the back, is to be fashionable style for ladies at watering places.

New traveling sets are made of white linen lawn, with pointed collar, bow, cuffs and hankerchief of buff grass linen, embroidered in black and crimson [illegible] wool.

Chambery gauze and light tissues of that description are reviving the unbecoming "bayadere" stripes, which had a brief success twelve years ago. It is said they are to reappear again in the fall.

Very pretty silk parasols are lined with a perforated gilt top fitted in the handle. In addition to this there is a ring with a chain attached, for holding the hankerchief.

Armure silks are all the rage for summer dresses. They are imported in all the lovely neutral ecru, and are most uniformly employed in two shades of the same colors, or in connection with a solid silk of a different shade of the same color.

Natural spring flowers, in rare, varied, and beautiful hues, with refreshing scent now take the place of the dry artificials in the jardinieres. Handsome bouquets in the windows, and before the mirrors, are very stylish. Calla lilies are most fashionable for center pieces in bouquets.

The season for serenading has commenced, and the fellow who sang

"My heart and lute is all the store
That I can bring to thee,"

while reclining under the old man's window, is informed that the daughter has concluded that the attempt to support a family on the receipts of such a store would be futile. The old man is wrathy, and we earnestly hope that the singist will not disturb any member of that family again until he can make a better showing of worldy treasure.

With regard to articles of merchandise we find that iron is firm, but india-rubber is a little yielding. Chloroform is still a drug in the market and milliners are difficult to move. Oysters, yesterday, were opened quietly, and ultimately went down still lower. Lead is heavy, but tin is eagerly sought for. A prospectus has been issued of a new aquarium company, but the tendency is to throw cold water upon it. The tobacco loan still remains popular, borrowers of cigars being easily found.

The First in the Field.—We have been making large additions to our retail department, and our stock is now all new and complete. Our entire stock of Clothing is new and fresh, as it has all been very recently purchased, and for cash only. We can sell you clothing lower than any other house in Fort Wayne. Don't fail to visit the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mar. 9. Rothschilds & Bro.

Beauty.—The greatest collection of beauty ever published in the United States is afforded in the Parlor Album. This album embraces the finest specimens of chromo lithographs, steel engravings and fine wood engravings ever afforded the public. The American Publishing Co. of Rutland, Vt., desire an agent in [illegible] of the Parlor Album.

AUBURN MARKETS.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 140
" Red	[illegible]
Oats	50
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	[illegible]
Inferior, White	[illegible]
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Tub washed	[illegible]
Fleece washed	[illegible]
Unwashed	[illegible]
HIDES—	
Green	[illegible]
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Tallow, per lb	[illegible]
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	[illegible] @ 1.25
Rags	[illegible]

The Fastest Train in the World.

The new express train from Plymouth to London will probably be the fastest train in the world during part of its journey which lies over the Bristol and Exeter and Great Western railways. Leaving Exeter at 10:30, it is timed to reach Paddington at 2:45, including a stoppage of five minutes at Bristol and the inevitable and vexatious ten Minutes at Swindon, and the journey of [illegible] miles will occupy four hours and a quarter. The Irish limited mail, hitherto considered the fastest train, occupies six hours and thirty-five minutes between London and Holyhead, being at the rate of 170 miles in only four hours and a quarter. The fastest train on the great Northern line is between London and Peterborough, seventy six miles, which is done in one hour and thirty-seven minutes; but the Great Western accelerated express will run from Swindon to London seventy-seven miles, in one hour and twenty-seven minutes. The 11:45 train from Paddington will perform the journey to Plymouth in only five minutes more than the new up express.

The longest piece of bent glass ever made in this country has just been finished at Newark, N. J. The plate is for the First National Bank of Paterson. It is 72 inches in length. The curvature is six inches from the plane.

SHELDENBURGER'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

ADVANCE OF THE MONARCH!
THE UNICORN OF HOLY WRIT
IS COMING!
WAIT FOR IT!
SEE IT!
Keep Your Eye on Place and Date.
AUBURN, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1871.

SHELDENBURGER'S
EUROPEAN MENAGERIE
AND
GREAT GRECIAN CIRCUS.

The Grandest Concentration of Novelties [illegible] presented to the American Public, FIRST TOUR IN AMERICA. [illegible], Mr. Eugene Sheldenburger for the past [illegible] years, proprietor of the European Menagerie and Circus, has confined his Traveling Tours exclusively to the Old World, where his reputation as a caterer to the amusement [illegible] place, stands simply unapproachable. This [illegible] initial visit to the New World he can only [illegible] American Public that his Exhibition is

First Class in all its Departments

Containing [illegible]

Mammoth Menagerie & Faultless Circus.

Foremost among the many novelties of the Grand Zoological Collection is the Only Full Grown Living

RHINOCEROS!
Or UNICORN OF HOLY WRIT,

That has ever been captured. This Leviathan who WEIGHS OVER EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS, was captured in the Jungles of India by Mr. George [illegible], the Agent of Mr. Sheldenburger, and cost by the time he landed in New York on March 1st of the present year, Over $21,000 in Gold. The greatest difficulty occurred in getting a Den built strong enough to hold the monster, and yet so arranged as to be readily transported through the country. The cage that contains him is a magnificent specimen of mechanism, and was built by Castor, Carriage and Wagon Builder, of Philadelphia. It requires to transport this Huge Beast and Den.

[illegible] MASSIVE HORSES.

[illegible] The Elephant, "[illegible]," A Pair of Bactrian Camels, A Gnu, or Horned Horse, A Royal Bengal Tiger.

SIGNIOR BALIZE'S
Den of Performing Animals!
Lions and Tigers,

Which will be entered at each Exhibition by this intrepid Lion King.

THE OTHER CAGES CONTAIN

Asiatic and African Lions, African Lioness, Brazilian Tigers, [illegible] Leopards, Chetah, Leopard, Water Buffalo, Striped Hyena, Spotted Hyena, Black Bear, [illegible] South African Ostrich, South American Puma, African Panther, Grey Wolf, Black Wolf, Ocelot, Porcupine, Spotted Axis Deer, African Stein Bock, South American Ibex, Peruvian Lama, Nyl Ghau, Civit Cat, Opossum, South American Sloth, Sacred Cow; over 100 different species of the Monkey Tribe; Birds of every clime, such as Golden and Silver Pheasants, Birds of Paradise, Macaws, Parrots, White Peacock, African Pelicans, South American Cranes, Paroquetts, etc., etc., besides a host of smaller Animals too numerous to particularize.

Especial Note.

The Menagerie is entirely distinct from the Circus, giving those parties who wish to witness the Rhinoceros and Menagerie, and not the Circus, ample time to do so and retire before the Equestrian Exercises begin.

THE EQUESTRIAN MELANGE!

[illegible] Combination will be both BRILLIANT & DIVERSIFIED

Presenting a Host of Novelties and a CORPS OF ARTISTS unequaled in their [illegible] whom has been engaged [illegible] regardless of expense.

Read the
Names of the Equestrian Constellation!

Mr. HARRY CARDONA, [illegible]
Mr. [illegible], Mr. JAMES WARD,

LITTLE MARY BROWN,

The most remarkable Equestrienne of any age. This Little Lady, but Nine Years of Age, surpasses any Equestrienne in point of Grace [illegible] before the public.

MADAME BROWN, M'LLE JOSEPHINE,
BARRELL BROTHERS, Mr. JAS. DE MOREST,
MONS LA CLERQ, Mr. MORRIS CONNER,
Mr. RICHARD BALL, MONS LA MOYNE,
Mr. EUGENE LA TORT, [illegible]

And a Host of Auxiliaries.

THE GRAND STREET PARADE

Will take place daily at 10 A. M. [illegible] containing

The European Military Brass Band,

(A Musical Organization that stands in the front rank of musical ability) followed by the Elephant [illegible] Camels.

The Massive Rhinoceros Den!

All the Performing Horses and Ponies, and a long line of gorgeously decorated Animal Dens. Don't fail to see this Great Street Display, it will give you an idea of the solidity of the Establishment. Take our word for it, it will pay.

2 Exhibitions Each Day,
AFTERNOON & NIGHT.

Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M. Circus performance begins one hour later.

ADMISSION ....50 CENTS
CHILDREN under 9....25 CENTS

The Exhibitions will be given under a Mammoth Pavilion capable of accommodating [illegible] spectators. The Pavilion will be brilliantly illuminated in the Evening.

SEATS FOR EVERYBODY.

Gentlemanly Ushers and Animal Keepers constantly in attendance.

REMEMBER THE DAY AND DATE.

[illegible] Colossal [illegible] Aggregation.

Will Exhibit at
Butler, Thursday, June 22d, Auburn, Friday, June 23d, Albion, Saturday 24th.

REMEMBER THE NAME,
Sheldenburger!
THE SHOW WITH THE
Monster Rhinoceros!

See the GRAND STREET DISPLAY, it will give you an idea of the solidity of the establishment, and then if not convinced that our assertions are correct, save your money and stay at home.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

NEW system, NEW

ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Shawls,

Percales,

Prints,

and Domestics

To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.

Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co., 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.

We offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Mens' and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,

South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints,

WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints [illegible] we have kept our promise, and will make you this joyfully [illegible] the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes to-morrow, to sell Prints [illegible] at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our camp and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at [illegible] per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 22c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15[illegible] a yard

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 20c to $2,00. Best [illegible] to be found west of New York as low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTITES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES!
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots.
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF
BOOTS & SHOES

Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK CALHOUN ST, FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

What I Don't Know of Farming.

In selling stock by live weight, it is a good plan to feed each one about three pails of water and what other stuff can be got down 'em just before driving to the scales. If the buyer has [illegible] much money on Change he will know what "watered stock" means.

In holding the plow, I always prefer to hold it in the house, seated in a rocking-chair, with my family clustered around me.

In planting hay, I always plant the longest I can find, as short hay bends a person's back too much in cutting it.

In raising wheat, I always raise it by the barrel, at a mill not far away, as it saves buying seed, plowing, sowing, cradling and threshing. I generally raise it on a note.

In traveling through the country I notice that farmers do not sufficiently regard the health of their cattle. My barn is arranged on a plan of my own. It is open on all sides, so that no creature may have to stand out in a storm because I am asleep or away. This also saves lumber. All around the barn are benches on which my animals can sit down when tired of standing, or when waiting for something or other to turn up. The sheriff says my cattle always sell when my neighbors' don't, and I do not doubt it.

In subsoiling a piece of ground, I always "plant" a mortgage on it the Winter previous. It raises the biggest kind of a crop, especially when you let the interest get behind. I hardly ever [illegible] turn out [illegible] expected.

In raising hogs, I think that many farmers are altogether too slack for their interests. Now, suppose that I want to raise a hog, I go at it in a careful, scientific way. A good many farmers raise their hogs with the first club that come handy, but this has a tendency to make the animal discouraged and discontented.

I have my own ideas about training horses. If ever I get hold of a horse inclined to run away, I always borrow a buggy of some of my neighbors, put him into it, turn him into a lot, and let him run. He generally gets sick of the fun by the time the buggy is gone, but if he don't, hitch him to any of the wheels that may be left, keep and him traveling. The owner of the buggy always expresses astonishment at my system, but the evidence of its success [illegible] before him, and he cannot dispute the pieces.

If ever I get holt of a kicking cow, I always let Mrs. Quad sit down first to milk, and I take my station by her to see what foot the animal kicks with, and how hard she hits. My wife has a remarkably clear memory, and after coming to she can generally give me any little particular which I failed to note owing to distance. I then get the cow into the stable, draw her up with a windlass, until she is just evenly balanced. Then I get a bag and fill it with bricks, hung within easy kicking distance, and stand off for developments. Every time she comes down she hits the bricks, and when she goes up I have another thing to apply to her in front, and after she has gone through with this oscillation two or three times, she never kicks any more, at least not until she looks around for bricks.

* * *

The latest Enoch Arden affair is that of a young English mechanic, in middle station, who thirteen years ago, when but twenty years old, won the affections of a young lady of gentle blood several years his junior, and eloped with her to this country. They found work in plenty, and humble but happy lodging, until, in an hour of unfortunate prosperity, they removed to more pretentious quarters, and mingled with a set which cared only for amusement and fashionable entertainments, at whatever cost. The young woman at first shrank from participation in what jarred unpleasantly upon her inexperienced nature, but she soon yielded to the intoxication of hops, theatres, and being a very handsome woman, to the abundant and freely rendered attentions of other gentlemen than her husband, which so enraged him that he took to drink, and finally departed altogether, leaving a note saying that he would never see her again. For three years she mourned him sincerely, but finally believing him dead, and renewing her taste for fast living, she courted a wealthy merchant whose wife was dying with consumption, and by the time her body was fairly cold, married him. After a time he died, and she with an ample fortune, wandered off to Europe on a two years' pleasure trip with a married but impecunious dragist for whom she had formed an attachment. During this time her first husband was in China, poisoning himself with opium to kill the painful recollection; but a short time ago his desire to see her was so strong that he came to New York, though his presence is unknown to her who has made him a wreck.

A Mystery of the Lake.

Accounts from Kalamazoo, Mich., dated June 6, say that a great mystery surrounds a tragedy which occurred at the head of Gull Lake, on Sunday night last. A man named Richard Gates, who has been running a steam saw mill near Mr. Thomas' place, just in the edge of Barry county, took a flat-bottom skiff and went out into the lake with his wife, leaving at his house near the shore their three children. About twilight the children came down to the beach and hailed their parents, and wished to ride, but Mr. Gates refused their request, and bade them go home and light the lamps and they would soon follow home. The children did so, and the two in the boat then went across the point, and were seen by the children for some minutes, until it became too dark to distinguish any object on the lake. All night the children waited at home for the return of their parents, but in vain; in the morning the boat was found along the shore, bottom side up. There had been no storm and the lake was quiet all night. Nothing can be found of their bodies. Whether it was accidental drowning, or murder and suicide, no one can at tell at present.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have [illegible] offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay. Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-Keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash we only pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,

Corn,

Oats,

And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 4, 1871.

SUTERMEISTER,

BECKER

& BOND,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS!

AND DEALERS IN

BUILDING STONE

OF EVERY VARIETY

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES

IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

MANTELS

IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE.

MARBLEIZED Slate & Iron

MANTELS, GRATES,

FRAMES and

SUMMER FRONTS,

MARBLE SLATE and

SANDSTONE, HEARTHS.

SOAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LININGS.

TERRA COTTA WORK,

Vases, Chimney Tops

STONE WATER TABLES,

Caps, Sills, Flagging, Curbing,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES,

Cement Plaster, &c

Prices low and work warranted. Skillful workmen only employed.

SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND

April 29, '70. FORT WAYNE IND.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and best stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4, '70.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '71.

TARIFF OFF!

Owing to the fact that Congress has

Reduced the Tariff

ON

Teas,

Coffee,

Sugar, etc.

The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at

SMITH & HARE'S

As we Commence this on the

Cash System

We are enabled to sell

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

Low.

CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE,

WOODENWARE,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.,

Cheaper than any other house in the county.

All we ask is to give us a trial.

SMITH & HARE.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Feb. 23, O. D. HURD.

MODERWELL & FOWLER

MAKE A SPECIALITY OF SHIRTS, CELEBRATED, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT

FITTING SHIRTS

THEY ALSO HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' Furnishing Goods!

IN [illegible] VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN INDIANA

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE!

CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS

FORT WAYNE IND.

MODERWELL & FOWLER.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

OF

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all [illegible] and [illegible] every article of goods usually kept in first class Hardwarestore.

GEO. HENSLER.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR [illegible] TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 40 Calhoun St. FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First - Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY,

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, IND

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,

BRAN,

MEAL,

CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS

MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and

Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne. By buying and selling

STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, the advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

Great One - Price Clothing House!

Fort Wayne Indiana,

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1 up.
Colored " " " "
Japenese " striped
" " Checked

Irish Poplins in all colors.
Japenese, plain
" brocaded
" Waleds.

Every Lady should call and see our

$2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chero London Poplins, for suits.
Plain " " "
Wash " " "

Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Scotch Ginghams, great variety.
Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c. &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of handsome lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours.

Black Brilliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe, and Gimps to match Black Guipure laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaonnets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks " dotted and Corded Saisses. Muslin, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings &c. White, Marseilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Valenciehne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND.

For

Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and

Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U

BUY

T

And Sugar,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AND PRICES

AND BE CONVINCED THAT

BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH

IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 19, 1870.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO. of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Braiding, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequaled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLAINE.

MRS. J. A. BARNS.

G. L. Segner, Agent,

Waterloo, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

103 Washington St., Chicago,

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENEREAL DISEASES AND NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circulars [illegible].

See Here

FARMERS,

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been 14 years past, and not found wanting in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1869 and 1870. Clean and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co's store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL

PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Co n,

Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - INDIANA.

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of,

Stoves,

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Buildig Matrial,

Agricultul Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics Tools, Brushes, whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and Hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, & c

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and Defy Competition.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

March 23-1871

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 22, 1871. No. 26.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Published Every Thursday,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

One year [illegible] $2.00
Six months [illegible] 1.00

SPENCER & [illegible]TON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office [illegible] Main and Columbia, up stairs, [illegible] store.

JOHN W. BICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business [illegible] 2-38

D. D. MOODY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. [illegible] 2-38

PINCHIN & MADDEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business [illegible] their care. Office [illegible] North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-26

McBRIDE & NORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson [illegible]'s store. 2-26

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street, [illegible]
JAS. I. [illegible] M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind., Manufacture and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-26

[illegible] H. [illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, M. Y. B. GOTSHALL,
Justice of the Peace. Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, [illegible]
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

R. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. [illegible] Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

[illegible] LOHMANN,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with [illegible] to Dr. H. Lohmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-26

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors.
JOHN [illegible], W. C.
[illegible], Sec.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,

HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. [illegible], corner of Ninth and [illegible] streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office [illegible] Auburn, Ind. [illegible]

DR. R. ELSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good [illegible]

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., Fort Wayne, Ind. [illegible], proprietor.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE, FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

[illegible]

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,35 A M			
Rochester 2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M	3,00 P. M
Alliance ...4,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P.	[illegible]
Orrville ...[illegible]	11,45 "	3,00 "	[illegible]
Mansfield [illegible]	[illegible]	4,49 "	8,33 "
A. 8,55 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline.. 9,20 "	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.	5,55 A M	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest ......11 37 "	7,33 "	9,29 "	1,26 A. M.
Lima ....11,32 P "	8,50 "	10,50 "	[illegible]
Ft Wayne 1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	[illegible]
Plymouth 3,39 "	2,25 P. M	3,45 "	8,35 "
Chicago... [illegible] "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10 p m

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago...	5,50 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,30 P. M.
Plymouth	9,46 "	[illegible]	9,05 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M	2,15 P. M.	11,30	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	3,38 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	4,27 "	4,58 "	2,50 "	[illegible]
A	6,00 "	6,15 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline..	12,45	6,35 "	4,30	[illegible]
Mansfield.	1,29 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,[illegible] "
Orrville.....	3,45 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,5[illegible] "
Alliance...	5,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	7,45 P. M
Rochester	8,25 P. M.	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	9,35 "	1,25 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mixed.	Mail.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 a m	9 20 a m	4 50 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	[illegible]
Stoners (*Gravel pit*)	7 33	9 59	[illegible]
New Era	7 43	10 11	[illegible]
Auburn	8 01	10 49	[illegible]
Waterloo............	8 15	11 25	[illegible]
Summit..............	8 30	11 50	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake......	8 43	12 15 p m	[illegible]
Angola	8 57	12 55	[illegible]
Jonesville........		3 50	[illegible]
Jackson ....Arr	11 40	11 40	9 18 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson ......Leave	8 15 p m	8 15 a m	6 50 a m
Jonesville........		10 30	
Angola............	8 23	2 28 p m	8 57
Pleasant Lake......	8 41	2 53	9 11
Summit............	8 50	3 13	9 23
Waterloo..........	9 18	3 43	9 40
Auburn...........	9 40	4 06	9 55
New Era..........	10 00	4 28	10 11
Stoners (*Gravel pit*)	10 15	4 40	10 20
Huntertown........	10 20	4 48	10 26
Academie..........	10 32	5 05	10 37
Ft. Wayne......Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	6 55

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the [illegible] Line Road. At Jonesville with the [illegible] R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

A. REESE, Ass't Supt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:10 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	[illegible] "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	[illegible] "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:36 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	[illegible]	11:[illegible] "	2:53 "
Butler	[illegible]	x12:[illegible] a m	[illegible]

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time and twenty-five minutes faster than [illegible] time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY AND SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March [illegible], '71.

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, that I continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be [illegible]

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also [illegible] assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

THE Democracy of Iowa met in State convention, June 7th and adopted a platform similar to that of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and nominated J. C. Knapp, of Van Beuren county, for Governor.

[illegible]

Of all the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth best of all;
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden,
That sprinkle the vale below;

Not for the milk-white lilies
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge;
Not for the vines on the upland,
Where the bright red berries rest;
Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslip,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother,
With eyes that were dark and deep;
In the lap of that olden forest
He lieth in peace asleep.
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free from the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful summers—
The summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And, one of the autumn eves
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth best of all.

GUNN THE INSURANCE AGENT.

How he Followed a Victim.

His name was Benjamin P. Gunn, and he was agent for an insurance company. He came around to my office fourteen times in one morning to see if he could not persuade me to take out a life insurance policy in his company.

He used to waylay me in the street, at church, in my own house, and bore me about that policy.

If I went to the opera, Gunn would buy the next seat to me and sit there the whole evening talking about sudden death and the advantages of the ten year plan.

If I got into a street car, this Mr. Gunn would come rushing in at the next street corner, and sit by my side and drag out a lot of mortality tables, and begin to explain how I could beat the company out of a fortune. If I sat down to a dinner at a restaurant, up would come Gunn, and seizing a chair next to me, he would tell a cheering anecdote about a man who insured in his company for $50,000 only last week, and was buried yesterday. If I attended the funeral of a departed friend, and wept as they threw the earth upon his coffin, I could hear a whisper, and turning around, there would be the indomitable Benjamin P. Gunn, bursting to say—

'Poor Smith! I knew him well. Insured for ten thousand in our company. Widow in comfortable circumstances. Let me take your name. Shall I?'

He followed me everywhere, until at last I got so sick of Gunn's prosecutions that I left town suddenly one evening, and hid myself in a secluded country village, hoping to get rid of him.

At the end of two weeks I returned, reaching home in the morning. I hardly got to bed before there was a ring at the door bell. He says you are the man. Mr. Gunn then observed that he expected my return, and thought he would call around about that insurance policy. He said he had the doctor with him, and if I would come down he would take my name and have me examined immediately. I was too indignant to reply. I shut the window and went to bed again.

After breakfast in the morning I opened the front door, and there was Gunn sitting on the steps, with his doctor, waiting for me. He had been there all night. As I came out they seized and tried to undress me there on the pavement, in order [illegible] and locked myself up in the garret, with orders to admit nobody to the house until I came down stairs.

But Gunn wouldn't be baffled. He actually rented the house next door, and stationed himself in the garret adjoining mine. When he got fixed he spent his time pounding on the partition and crying: 'Hallo! Alder!—Alder! I say! how about that policy?' And then he would tell me some more anecdotes about men who were cut off immediately after paying the first premium. But I paid no attention to him, and made no noise. Then he was silent for a while.

Suddenly one morning the door of my garret was wrenched off, and upon looking up I saw Gunn with doctor and a crowbar, and a lot of dead rates, coming down the ladder at me. I fled from the house to the Presbyterian church close by, and paid the sexton twenty dollars to let me climb up to the point of the steeple and sit astride of the ball. I promised him twenty more if he would exclude everybody from that steeple for a week.

Once safely on the ball, three hundred feet from the earth, I made myself comfortable with the thought that I had Gunn at a disadvantage, and I determined to beat him finally, if I had to stay there a month.

About an hour afterward, while I was looking at the suburb view to the west, I heard a rustling on the other side of the steeple. I looked around, and there was Benjamin P. Gunn creeping up the side of the steeple in a balloon, in which was the doctor and a tabular estimate of the losses of the company from the Tontine system. As soon as Gunn reached the ball he threw the grappling iron into the shingles of the steeple, and asked me at what age my father died, and if any of my aunts ever had liver complaint or consumption.

Without waiting to reply, I slid down and took the first train for the Mississippi Valley. In two weeks I was in Mexico.—I determined to go to the interior, and seek some wild spot, in some elevated region where no Gunn ever dare come.

I got on a mule and paid a guide to lead me to the summit. We arrived at the crater of the mountain at noon, and toiled upward for about four hours. Just before reaching the top I heard the sound of voices, and upon rounding a point of rocks, who should I see but Benjamin P. Gunn, [illegible] explaining the endowment plan to the guide a few yards off, examining him to see if he was healthy.

Mr. Gunn arose and said he was glad to see me, because now he could talk about the policy [illegible] without fear of interruption. In a paroxysm of rage I pushed him back into the crater, and he fell a thousand feet below with a heavy thud. As he struck the bottom I heard a voice screaming out something about "non-forfeiture," but there was a sudden convulsion on the mountain, a cloud of smoke, and I heard no more.

I know it was wrong. [illegible] I had no right to kill Gunn in that manner, but he forced me to do it in self-defense. I hope his awful fate will be a warning to other insurance agents who remain among us.

A Punning Judge.

Lippincott's Magazine has the following account of the facetious sayings of Judge Richard Peters, of Philadelphia:

It was as a punster that Peters was most widely known, great as was his reputation in more important respects. Men love to laugh, and he who induces them to do so is much surer of a kindly place in their recollections than any mover of their other emotions.

There can be no doubt that the sign which Peters hung from his office window on beginning his professional career, 'Richard Peters, Attorney-at-law. Business done here at half-price: N. B.—Half done,'—a capital sign, by the way, for all half-price places—had the effect of tickling more fees out of passing pockets than could have been secured by more serious means.

Peters was colleagued on the bench with Justice Washington, of the Supreme Court, a quiet, severe man, of whom he used to say that Bro. Washington was the strict Judge, while he was the dis-trict Judge. Justice Washington was in the habit of delivering the opinions of the Court, and was, moreover, noted for a very vigorous [illegible]—two facts which caused his associate to call him the mouthpiece of the Court.

A superlative spinner of naval yarns, on returning from a cruise, assured a festive assemblage, of whom the Judge was one that he had [illegible] a soap island which he elaborately described. When he had finished, the Judge blandly requested to be informed if the making of that island did'nt require a great deal of lie?

At an agricultural dinner he entertained a countryman of more candor than courtesy by telling extraordinary stories; and when he paused, the man shouted, "Tell us some more of your 'tarnal lies!"

A neighbor who kept a noisy pack of hounds, once complained of suffering from ague. 'Bless my soul!' he exclaimed, 'can't you cure it with all that bark?'

At the trial of some pirates in South Carolina, the District Judge acquitted them for want of a comma in the law: 'So for want of a comma,' said he, 'the doings of the rascals will never be brought to a full stop.'

One of the members of the State Legislature, when the Judge was Speaker there [illegible] slipped and fell on which, of course, the legislators burst into a laugh.

'Order, order, gentlemen; don't you see that a member is on the floor?' This rebuke of the Judge did not restore them to gravity.

Once when the Judge was standing near La Fayette, a young military officer in addressing the latter exclaimed,

'Sir, although we were not born to partake of your revolutionary hardships, yet, should our country be attacked, we will not fail to tread in the shoes of our forefathers.'

'No, no,' interrupted the Judge; 'that you can't do, for they fought barefooted.' [illegible] North Caro[illegible] [illegible] was the reply, 'for then I might sometimes see my purchase.'

Canal Travelling.

'Hallo, there, capting!' said a Brother Jonathan to the [illegible] packet on the Erie Canal, [illegible] charge for passage?'

'Three cents per [illegible] found,' said the captain.

'Waal, I guess I'll [illegible], capting,' seeing as how I'm kinder gin out walking so far.'

Accordingly he got on board as the steward was ringing for dinner. Jonathan sat down and began demolishing the 'fixins,' to the utter consternation of the captain, until he cleared the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went on deck picking his teeth very comfortably.

'How far is it, capting, from here to where I got on board?'

'Nearly one and a half miles,' said the captain.

'Let's see,' said Jonathan, 'that would be just four and a half cents; but never mind, capting, I won't be small; here's five cents, which pays my fare to here. I guess I'll go ashore, now; I'm kinder rested some.'

A young man who will likely amuse himself on Saturday by jumping over a cow. About the time he got half over the cow took a notion to jump too. The result was that the young man turned the first half of a back summersault, but left the latter half on the grass.—*Evansville Journal.*

[illegible] the Robber.

'Halt! Your money or your life! Throw up your hands!' exclaimed a stranger, stepping out from a shadow, while accompanying the words might have been heard the sharp click of a pistol. The person addressed was a weary newspaper man wending his lonely way homeward in the outskirts of the city about 2 o'clock in the morning.

'Oh, yes, certainly. I'm in no hurry. Only walking for exercise. Just as soon hold up my hands as not. But not armed. Please turn that pistol a little to one side. It makes me nervous.'

'Hand over your cash.'

'Haven't nary a cent with me—You see they took all that away from me when they entered my name upon the books.'

'When did they take your money away?'

'Oh, yes, what, at the pest-house. You see I'm a small small-pox patient just out for exercise. They won't let me walk about in the daytime with my face in this condition, so I have to go it after dark, and late at night, when the streets are empty. By the way stranger, the wind is rather in your direction, and unless you ain't particular about it, it might be just as well to stand on the other side. I've got my silver watch, though. If you like it come and take it. You're at perfect liberty to search me, if you like, only don't point that pistol this way; it's uncomfortable. D'ye want the watch?'

'No, thank you,' said the robber, backing away around toward the other side: 'I couldn't take anything from a man so unfortunate as you are. Here—there's half a dollar for you, poor fellow. Go and get something to drink;' and he threw the coin toward him, still backing off 'As you're only walking for exercise, it won't incommode you—'

'Oh, not a particle. I'd just as soon walk with you, if you desire it. Either way, though, it's all the same to me—Thank you for your half—Won't you join me and drink to my recovery?'

'Well, you go round the block the other way, as I haven't hurt you, say nothing about having met me. I guess I'll go this way;' and then watching till the supposed small-pox patient had turned the corner he started off on a full-run in the opposite direction.

Mr. Newspaper Man proceeded on homeward undisturbed, and slept the sleep of one who enjoys the consciousness of having done a good thing, and four bits better off for having met a highwayman.

A Hint to Husbands.

Isn't it strange that some men, who will be kind and obliging to their neighbors, gentlemanly and polite to other ladies, will be so rude and cold and harsh at home, and perfect bears to their wives—crabbed, snappish, ungenerous and altogether unsocial and hateful? Does anybody know of any such men? Not that I wish to lay all the wrong doing and blame on man kind, or condemn them *en masse*—not at all. There are plenty of good, noble men, but not quite enough. When they are so strong, and have so much power to do good, and win love, and bless their homes, why won't they all do it?

'Circumstances alter cases.' Some men's wives are trying enough to wear out the patience of Job; but then, in the perversity of things, you will generally find a real bear of a man united to a frail, patient, forbearing and forgiving wife. She is your wife, Mr. Bear, and the mother of your children, and probably dependent on you for a home and means, and can't get away from you; so, of course, she is in your power, and you can treat her just as you choose. But if you expect her heart to bound with pleasure when she hears your footsteps, or to proffer you caresses, or to rejoice in your presence you are much mistaken. She is human—neither more nor less. Please reverse your situations and conditions. How much, and how long, would you bear such treatment as you give her? You will inevitably be measured and weighed, for just what you are, and there is no help for it.—*Rural N. Y.*

What a Chew of Tobacco Did for an Illinois Postmaster.

A 'chew' has sent a man to penitentiary. It seems that a registered letter which had been forwarded to Chicago from one of the country post-offices, was tampered with at some point on the route. Upon arriving at the place of destination, five $100 bills which ought to have been in the envelope were missing. The matter was put into the hands of a skillful detective for investigation. Upon soaking the envelope he discovered where it had been opened and resealed. He then examined the mucilage with a microscope, and discover that small particles of plug tobacco adhered to the paper.

At once the officer resolved to track through the various offices, and see who of the Government employees that handled letters chewed plug. For some time the case looked like a hopeless one. The postoffice clerks in the rural districts nearly all chewed the fine cut. Finally at the very office at which the letter was mailed the postmaster offered the official some plug, in response to a request for a 'chew,' and, as if the unfortunate official was bent upon his own crimination, he remarked that he had never chewed anything else but plug.'

Upon this statement the detective ran the risk and arrested the surprised countryman, not for chewing plug tobacco, but for robbing the United States mail. Upon searching the office the missing bills were found well folded up in an old fashioned daguerreotype case. The dishonest postmaster is filling an engagement at the Illinois penitentiary.

THE ADOPTED ORPHAN.

"It's very strange," mused Blanche Penroy, slowly weaving together the wreath of scarlet autumn leaves with which she was decorating her broad-brimmed straw hat. "I know so little about him; I have only known him ten days, and yet, when he spoke about leaving Elm Point, last night, it seemed as if all the sunshine were gone out of the world. Oh, Blanche! you naughty little Blanche," she added, leaning forward and apostrophising the fair face mirrored in the gentle stream at her feet, "Is it possible that you've allowed yourself to fall in love with that tall, dark-eyed fellow?"

The roses mounted up into the cheek as she wondered within herself whether or Gilbert Evering cared for her.

"I wish I knew," she uttered aloud.

"Knew what?" demanded a calm voice, and Mr. Evering seated himself on the log beside her—a straight, handsome man, with brilliant black eyes, regular features, and a deep color glowing through his olive skin.

Blanche demurely looked up at him. She was not to be taken by storm thus easily.

"I wish I knew whether it will rain to-morrow, for I want to wear my white India muslin at our picnic."

"Oh, the picnic! I had forgotten that when I spoke of leaving to-morrow. Of course, though, my presence or absence would make no very great difference."

Somehow that scarlet and brown spotted maple leaf required a great deal of extra adjustment in the ribbon of her hat.

"Blanche, shall I go or stay?"

"Just as you please."

"No, just as somebody else pleases. Yes or no. And I forewarn you that yes means a great deal."

"How much does it mean now?" questioned Blanche, half archly and half timorously.

"Everything."

"Then you may stay."

"My Blanche, my little white daisy," he whispered, bending his stately head over the slender hand that lay on the autumn leaves. And Blanche felt that in the golden stillness of that October dell she had turned over a new page in her life.

She was very happy, and all that day she seemed to be groping through the bright mystery of a dream. But with the morning came other feelings. Alas! that shadow should always follow sunshine in this world of ours.

"I am not disposed to be unreasonable, Blanche," said Gilbert in a whisper, as he arranged her white lace shawl for her amid the merry tumult of the picnic ground; "but I think that you have waltzed quite often enough with that puppy Birmingham."

"Jealous already Gilbert?" taunted the girl, flushed and rosy with the triumphs of her beauty, and the irresistible instincts of coquetry. She colored crimson

"Of course you please; only I warn you, Blanche, it's a choice between Birmingham and me. You dance with him at your own risk."

At that instant Walter Birmingham came up, and respectfully and "if he could have the pleasure of a polka with Miss Penroy."

And Blanche, defiant and willful, and a little piqued, answered.

"Yes."

And glided away with her plump hand on Birmingham's shoulder, Gilbert had no business to be so unreasonable.

His grave, stern face rather startled her as she came back to the rustic seat or twisted boughs, when the dance had been finished, and Birmingham had gone to bring her an iced lemonade.

"Gilbert, why do you look so cross?"

"Because I have reason. I am sorry that you pay so little attention to my wishes, Miss Penroy."

She drew herself up haughtily.

"You are beginning to dictate rather too early, sir."

"Have I not the right?"

"Nothing of the sort, Mr. Evering."

"Be it so, Blanche," he said, in a voice that betrayed how deep the arrow rankled in his bosom. "I give up the right now and forever."

Blanche was startled. She would have said more, but Birmingham was advancing toward her, and when next she had leisure to look around, Gilbert was gone from her side.

"What have I done?" she thought in dismay. "I'll see him this evening, and coax him into good humor once more. He surely can't be vexed at me for an idle word like that."

Ah, little Blanche, it is not the well considered sentence that does all the harm in this world; but it is the idle word.

"Such a charming day as we have had, Mrs. Train," said Blanche, as she came up the steps of the piazza, smiling and radiant as if the worm of remorse was not gnawing at her heart.

"That, of course," said the blooming matron, who was reading in an easy chair under the shadow of the vines. "But what sent Mr. Evering away in such a hurry?"

"Sent him away?"

"Yes—by the evening train. He came home, packed up his things, and drove away as if there was not a moment to lose. I am very sorry; we shall miss him so much."

Blanche went slowly up stairs and sat down by the window, looking out at the purple glow of the evening landscape as if it were a featureless blank. So he was gone away, and, by her own folly, she had lost the priceless treasure of Gilbert Evering's love.

"I cannot write to him, for I do not know his address," she said, with clasped hands and tearful eyes. "Well, it's my own fault, and I must abide by the consequences as best I may."

Blanche Penroy went from the summer lounging place a sadder and a wiser woman; and the November mists, drooping over the brick and mortar wilderness of her New York home, had never seemed half so dreary to her before as they seemed now.

"I shall be an old maid," thought Blanche as she walked up and down the fire-light darkness of her quiet drawing-room, with her dimpled hands clasped behind her waist.

"I never cared for any one as I cared for Gilbert; and I dare say I shall keep cats, and grow fond of green tea and scandal, and the sewing-circle. Ah, well-a-day! this kind of life cannot last forever."

She rang the bell with a very impatient jerk.

"Are there any letters, Sanderson?"

"One, ma'am; it came by evening post only a few moments since."

Blanche sat down by the fire, opened the letter, and commenced to read.

"Black edged, and black sealed! So poor Marchmont is gone at last!"

Penroy's distant cousin, formally and briefly announcing her death, which had taken place in one of the West India islands some months since but the melancholy news of which, as the letter ran, had been only just received. It was not entirely unexpected, as Mrs. Marchmont had for some years been slowly falling out of the world, a victim of hereditary consumption.

"Leaving one child—a son," slowly repeated Blanche, leaning her cheek on her hand, and looking down into the fiery quiver of the white hot coals. "Poor little fellow! He must feel nearly as desolate and alone as I do; only I have one advantage.

"I have a sufficiency of this world's goods, and this orphaned child must be thrown penniless and alone on his resources, for if I remember aright, Mrs. Marchmont forfeited all the wealth of her first marriage by her second alliance with that poverty-strickened lawyer, whose death plunged her into such bitter mourning. That was a true love-match, yet how much grief and trouble it brought with it, leaving one child, a son! Why should I not adopt the stray waif and make it a business of my life to cherish and comfort him? I have no objection existence here is one that Providence seems to have pointed out to me."

Once more she rang the bell, with a fresh color glowing in her cheeks, and a new light in her eyes.

"Bring me my writing desk immediately, Sanderson, and get ready to take a letter to the postoffice."

The old servant obeyed, wondering at his mistress's unwonted energy, and yet well pleased to see some of her old animation returning.

It was a very simple and unconscious letter that Blanche Penroy wrote to her "far-away" cousin's executors from the fullness of her heart.

"I shall never marry now," she wrote, "and it seems to become my plainly-indictated duty to undertake the care of the orphan child of my cousin, Mrs. Marchmont. With your approval, therefore, I intend to adopt him and endear as, as far as in my power to supply the place of his lost mother. You may at first deem me too young to undertake so grave a responsibility, but I was nineteen last month, and am very much older in thought and feeling than in years. Of course, at my death, the child will inherit the property which was left me by my dear deceased parent."

"I hope my cousin's executors are like the nice, white-headed old lawyers one reads about in novels," said Blanche to herself as she folded the little perfumed sheets of pink paper, "and not cross old fogies, talking of expediency and appropriateness, for I do so much want somebody to love and care for, and somehow I've a sort of premonition that this little fellow will be nice and rosy and loveable. Perhaps I'll teach him to call me 'Aunty.'"

Just a week subsequently a proper formal note was received from Messrs. Allis & Carpus, the deceased lady's executors, stating that they could see no valid objection to Miss Penroy's very laudable object, and in accordance with it, the child of the late Mrs. Marchmont would arrive at Miss Penroy's residence of the following Saturday.

"Saturday—and this is Friday," said Blanche, with a new brightness dancing in her hazel eyes. "Oh, I'm glad! shall be! Sanderson, tell Mrs. Brown to have the blue room fitted up immediately for Master Marchmont, and you had better go yourself to the depot with the carriage, at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, to meet him."

"Yes m'am," replied Sanderson, somewhat stolidly. The apparition of a great unruly boy tramping with muddy boots on the velvet carpets, and haunting the house with ball and marbles and lung-splitting noises, did not possess the charm to Sanderson's eyes that it to his mistress. And even the patient Mrs. Brown remarked with a species of exasperation that—

"She did not see what put that freak into Miss Blanche's head."

Saturday was a day of hail and tempest, and by 5 o'clock the drawing-rooms were lighted, and the crimson silk curtains closely drawn to exclude the storm darkness without.

Six times within the last fifteen minutes had Blanche looked at her watch, as she stood by the fire waiting to hear approach of the carriage. She was dressed in a rich China blue silk dress, with pearl pin and ear drops, and a little point lace at her throat, and the clear rose that no other cheeks [illegible]. She was, unconsciously, very beautiful [illegible]

[illegible] said Sanderson [illegible] sound between [illegible]

[illegible] years old, tall, handsome young gentleman, something over six feet with a black moustache and merry hazel eyes, brimming over with mirth. [illegible] if she could hardly credit the evidence of her own senses.

"Gilbert."

"Exactly. You wanted to adopt me, and here I am."

[illegible]

"You are not Mrs. Marchmont's son?"

"I am—by her first marriage. Although [illegible] father's wealth comes to me, I am quite willing to be adopted—particularly as your are not married to Mr. Birmingham."

Blanche [illegible] laughter, [illegible] in which could best express her feeling, but Gilbert Evering drew her tenderly toward him.

"If you adopt me, dearest, it must be [illegible] much at the [illegible]

[illegible] boy, [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] Sanderson, who had been listening diligently at the [illegible] the stairs to inform Mrs. Brown that they were going to have [illegible]

[illegible]

The most common exhibition of the influence of music on animals, is perhaps witnessed in circuses and other equestrian entertainments, where the horse is affected in a lively and exhilarating manner by the performance of the band—often waltzing and prancing, and keeping perfect time with the music.

Dogs are affected by music but it is difficult to determine whether agreeably or otherwise. Many naturalists believe it to be disagreeable to them, an opinion which is strongly supported by the facts that, if left to their liberty, they generally take flight with howls as soon as [illegible] reaches their ears. They have been known to [illegible] compelled to [illegible] music for a considerable time. Other quadrupeds, and also owls, have been known to die from the effect of music.

Cats are said to [illegible] loudly on hearing the [illegible] less affected than dogs. On the other hand, it is well known that many kinds of birds are affected in a very agreeable manner, often approaching as near as possible the instrument or persons, and remaining as long as the music continues, and then flapping their wings as we should clap our hands in approbation of the performance.

[illegible] charmed by music, the hunters of the Tyrol and some parts of Germany often entice stags by singing, and [illegible] deer by playing [illegible] and [illegible] time to music.

Among reptiles, the lizard shows perhaps the most remarkable susceptibility to musical influence, lying [illegible] side, [illegible] every part of his body to the effect of the sonorous fluid which is so delightful to him. [illegible] soft voice [illegible] his favorite while hearing singing and noisy music [illegible]

Among the insects, spiders are found to be very fond of music. As soon as the sounds [illegible] they [illegible] point [illegible] the sound originates, and there remain motionless as long as it continues. Prisoners sometimes tame them by singing or whistling [illegible]

[illegible] remarkable instance of the influence of music on animals occurred at a menagerie in Paris, a few years ago, when a concert was [illegible] among [illegible] being placed out of their sight, they could not perceive whence the harmony came. The first sensation was that of surprise; at one moment they [illegible] the spectators [illegible] ran [illegible] and to [illegible] sound [illegible] meant; but at length, nothing animated, they gave themselves up to the impression which the music communicated. [illegible] seemed to produce a change of feeling, caused their gestures and cries to assume an expression in accordance with it. [illegible] it [illegible] notable [illegible] lost upon them, if it was incorrectly played, they would remain cold and unmoved.

Light employment—Building castles in the air.

It is more difficult to manage riches well than to acquire them.

A hard case—The house the poor snail is compelled to live in.

A codfish breakfast and an India rubber coat will keep a man dry all day.

[illegible] that the first piece of music performed by Adam must have been, "[illegible] at [illegible]."

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND. JUNE 29, 1871

THE Democracy of Allen county, Ohio, have indorsed the "New Departure."

Our contemporary says Vallandigham was a politician of small calibre. Every other paper in the country, without regard to party, concedes his ability to have been [illegible]. But [illegible] some people see through a glass darkly.

A general railroad law is before the Connecticut Legislature. It gives any number of persons, not less than 25, power to form a railroad company, and build and maintain a road under the provisions of this law and the general statutes.

THE tremendous news comes from Santo Domingo of a battle between Baez and Cabral, in which the latter was defeated with a loss of eighteen prisoners and the camp equipage. When Cabral found he was whipped he blew up a powder magazine and "nearly the whole of the town of San Juan was destroyed." Baez, during the action, remained at Azua, but has returned to the capital since. Trouble in the President's coveted isle is undoubtly brewing. He should send Wade forward immediately to marshal the bugs and tarantulas.

TEN thousand dollars a minute is a good salary for a man and that man not a prime minister, nor an emperor, but simply a horse jockey, yet that is what John Wells received on Thursday last. He rode Baron Rothschild's colt for the Derby at Epsom, and won it; whereupon the Baron overjoyed at his success (for it has been his darling ambition never hitherto gratified, to win the blue ribbon of the Turf), presented the rider with the stakes, amounting to six thousand pounds sterling, or over $32,000. As the race occupied a little over two and three-quarters minutes, it will be seen that the fortunate rider's time was worth about $200 a second.

WE clip the following remarks from an exchange: "It is strange how closely people read the papers. We never say anything that anybody doesn't like but what we soon hear of it, and everybody tells us of it. But if once in a while we happen to say a good thing, we never hear that—nobody seems to notice it. We may pay some man a hundred compliments, and give him a dozen puffs, yet he takes it as a tribute to his greatness and never thinks it does him any good. But if we happen to say something that this very man don't like' or something that he imagines reflects on him or his character, see how quickly he flies up and gets mad about it. All our sins are charged to us, but we never, apparently, get any credit for what we have done."

It is said that the son of the American Emperor, and the daughter of Russian Czar, are "engaged." Miss Beatrice is coming over this summer to see Fred. The two Emperors are anxious to get up a matrimonial alliance between the American Eagle and the Russian Bear. They had better hurry up their cakes, as the bull-pup Emperor may get knocked out of time, within the next eighteen months. Horace is after him with strawberry plants, filched from the patent-office. The people of this country have spoiled many a nice game. The [illegible] "all going again." The people of this country want just one more lick at tan-back royalty.

A New Polar Expedition.

The steamer Polaris, formerly the Periwinkle, has been fitted out for another expedition to the Arctic regions, and will soon start on her perilous journey. She is commanded by Capt. Hall, the well known Arctic explorer, assisted by Captain S. O. Buddington, an old whaler of thirty years' experience, and Mr. Wm. Morton, who accompanied Dr. Kane on his last expedition to the polar regions. The total number of persons in the expedition is twenty-nine, including an Esquimaux interpreter and his wife. The vessel is provisioned for four years. All the expenses are paid by the the United States government. The idea of sending an expedition to such a dangerous locality, when no practical benefit can ensue from its success, is strongly condemned by leading journals of all parties in this country.

Greeley vs. Grant.

The recent declaration of Horace Greeley that he will not decline the Presidential nomination if offered, and that no man should be nominated who is not in favor of the of the old Whig policy of one term for Presidents, is creating considerable excitement in Republican circles. Greeley is popular in many parts of the country, and it is feared that he is stubborn enough to run as an independent candidate if requested to do so. His advocacy of the one-term system is a side-blow at President Grant, who is not disposed to give up the honors and emoluments of his office without a struggle. Greeley, though eccentric, is honest, and is not to be bought with bribes—hence a determined effort to shove him aside will be made by the greedy army of office-holders who muster under the banner of Ulysses the First.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The present condition of the finances of the country will be traced by even the most superficial, as well as close observer, to the policy of the Administration—a policy which has resulted in aggregating the whole wealth and currency of the country in the hands of the National Banks, bondholders, officeholders, railway, manufacturing and other corporations, to the detriment of every legitimate business interest of the country. Every one will discover that the policy is fast reducing the middle and poorer classes to a condition of absolute want. Failures in business among Western merchants exhibit a large per cent. above those of any preceding year.

And yet, money in New York and the great commercial centers, was never more abundant, and the rates of interest are lower than during any preceding year since the Federal Union was established.

But parties engaged in legitimate business in the New York or elsewhere, would find it difficult to obtain money, even at high rates interest, if they were really in want of it. The offerings of the minimum rates of 2 and 3 per cent. per annum are to the rich only, who have themselves money to loan. The protective interests of the country, whose toil are their real sources of public wealth, cannot, in any emergency, obtain accommodations at Bank which, in numerous instances would obviate bankruptcy.

Capital holds labor by the throat. The tax-eaters have the tax-consumers in a vice. No proclamation of emancipation could afford relief to the laboring interests of the land. That interest itself can only break the galling fetters that bind it to the juggernaut car of the banker, bond-holder and monopolist, by awaking to a sense of its danger, and striking the blow that which again make it free. The cry of the administration is, "God help the rich—the poor can take care of themselves."

A Fearful Ku-Klux Outrage in Georgia, and in Church.

The Americus (Georgia) *Republican* has the following: A drunken negro stumbled into a colored prayer meeting, a few nights since, while the congregation were kneeling, and in hunting about for a seat fell heavily on a brother, who it seems, was oblivious to all earthly things, and who suddenly starting up, yelled "Ku-Klux!" and at one bound went through the window. In an instant the congregation was in the greatest confusion. The women shouted, screamed and prayed; the men yelled and faught, striking anything and any body near them. The lights were all put out during the melee, and the house was emptied as speedily as the affrighted darkies could disentangle themselves and get out, except the drunken wretch, who had been tramped upon and knocked about until he was nearly senseless. As soon as it became quiet he got up and made a dash for the door, and was soon hurrying homeward. On the way he met some gentlemen, to whom he said: "The damn Ku-Kluxers come down church jess now, and, and kilt about twenty-five, and whipped the wimmen, and driv us all out. They skint me all over with great knifes, and my bones ain't got a bit of meat on 'em. Dis poor deflicted chile is a dead nigger," and he went staggering homeward.

Another Remarkable Surgical Feat.

[From the Louisville Ledger.]

A few weeks ago we chronicled the particulars of frightful accident to little Freddy Giles, a bright lad of five or six years of age, at the Galt House. Freddy was playing upon the stairway in the hotel, and fell a distance of seventy feet, alighting upon a stone floor, and was picked up apparently a lifeless, shapeless mass. The lad fell the distance of seventy feet, striking in the fall the projecting corner of a staircase, breaking an inch board across the grain, and then further down breaking an oak baluster one inch in diameter, and finally landing upon the stone floor.

Nine separate and distinct fractures and a wound upon the head similar to the scalp wounds of the Indian's, were produced by this frightful fall The right arm was crushed into countless pieces above and below. Both legs were broken at and near the ankle joints, and innumerable contusions were received all over the body. Notwithstanding these terrible injuries, which were regarded almost without exception as necessarily fatal, the boy, under the skillful care of Dr. J. M. Kellar, assisted by other eminent surgeons, was returned to his friends as perfect as before the accident, and is to-day the pride and joy of a large circle of friends. We place this case on record as one of the most remarkable in the annals of surgery.

Two kinds of revenue stamps are to be substituted for those now in use, and they will be placed in circulation on the 1st of August. One is the sensitive stamps, on which the application of any kind of acid produces a complete change of color and appearance, and the other is a stamp printed in colors, which will defy reproduction by the photographers.

Josh Billings would make a successful agent for one of our life insurance companies. He has ideas on the subject—one of which he presents boldly: "A large life polercee don't egsactly make a korps smile on his widder, but it helps amazingly to get another feller to do it for him."

Office-Holders' Candidate For President, Ulysses S. Grant—Relations of Ulysses S. Whom the Other Officers Want to Renominate along with Him.

[From the N. Y. Sun, Republican.]

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Orvil L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects something very good after the next election.

III. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, Claimant of Land at Carondelet, [illegible] by Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office; has not yet got the lands, but hopes to get him after the next election.

IV. Rev. M Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark; ought to be made Minister to Berlin without waiting for the Presidential election.

V. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations, with Jas. Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould; has made much yet, but hopes to after the next election.

VI. Brevet Brig-Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Chief Usher at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. Fees estimated at $40,000 a year; expects to make more after the next election.

VIII. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico under Indian Bureau; place worth $100,000 a year.

X. Alex. Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshall of the District of Columbia.

XI. Jas. F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, place worth $50,000 a year.

XII. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's cousin, Surveyor o the Port of New Orleans.

XIII. Silas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

XIV. Nat. A. Parton, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas.

XV. Orlando H. Ross, President's own cousin, Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington; hopes for something much better after the next election.

XVI. Dr. Anderson Dent, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's office, Treasury Department, Washingto; trusts his merits will be better appreciated after the next election.

XVII. John Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; promotion hoped for after Mach 4, 1873.

XVIII. George B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio; better things looked for.

XIX. B. L. Winans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.; ready for a higher place

XX. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in Gen. Spinner's office, Treasury Department.

XXI. Oliver W. Rook, President's mother's grand nephew, Assistant District Attorney, Covington, Ky. woud not refuse to be District Attorney after the next election.

XXII. A. W. Dasey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans; a good place and wants to keep it

The Alliance *Local* says on Monday evening last, Mr. Jno. Groner, proprietor of the Missouri House, was killed in a fracas with a man by the name of Daniel Smith. A quarrel had arisen between Smith and the porter of the house, when Mr. Groner interfered and during the affray received a severe blow upon the head, resulting in his death in a few moments. Shortly after the deed, Smith surrendered himself to the authorities. Great sympathy is expressed for the family connection of Smith, who were of the highest respectability, and are plunged into the deepest sorrow by the tragic affair.

Blundering Tally Keepers.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* telegraphs to that paper a queer story about the nomination of Gen. McCook as the democratic candidate for Govenor of Ohio. The Terre Haute *Journal* says the mistake asserted to have been made is similar to one that occurred in this State several years ago We give the dispatch in full.

There is trustworthy information from Columbus, Ohio, that at the late Democratic Convention General Ewing was nominated instead of McCook. Upon the final ballot, as announced, McCook had 225 and Ewing 191 Two persons of prominence in the party, who kept full and careful tally sheets, agree that Ewing really recieved 248 and McCook only 221. The mistake arose entirely from unintentional mistakes in counting up the delegations. By a blunder of one of the secretaries, the tally sheet from which the announcement was made was used twice, hence the difficulty in ascertaining the exact official count. The State Democratic Committee will meet in a few days to consider the matter.

A plot for the assassination of the Pope has been discovered. It was concocted in London, Florence and Paris, by members of the International Society. The assassination was planned to take place last Sunday.

A negro lad had a severe attack of rheumatism, which finally settled in his foot He bathed it, he rubbed it, and swathed it, but all to no purpose. Finally tearing away the bandage, he stuck it out and with a shake of his fist over it exclaimed: "Ache away, den, old feller, ache away; I shan't do nuffin more for you; dis child can stand it as long as you can."

THE democracy of the First district of Tennessee talk of running Andrew Johnson for their Representative in Congress.

Potato Bugs Killing Sheep.

A correspondent of the Michigan *Farmer* is of the opinion that sheep are killed by potato bugs. He says that, only a few days since he found seven lambs and an old sheep dead and one old sheep nearly dead, upon a piece of ground where potatoes were planted last year, but which were so completely destroyed by the bugs as not to be worth digging. The sheep, near dead, was taken home and examined, when several potato bugs were found [illegible] in the cud. These were picked out and a mild cathartic administered, when it recovered and is now apparently well. The rest of the flock were immediately driven to another field, since which no deaths have occurred notwithstanding several lambs have been dropped.

No other cause, he thinks, can be assigned, as the sheep were all apparently healthy and in good condition. His theory is that, as the sheep were troubled somewhat with ticks, they would, while biting them, become poisoned by the bugs which swarmed up on them.

It is hot in Washington. So it is in the place next to Washington.

Paper money is first mentioned in the Bible, where the dove brought the green back to Noah.

Wall street, New York, had a financial earthquake on Wednesday. Twenty prominent brokers were involved in the ruin.

The Prussian troops lately engaged in the war with France made their triumphant entry into Berlin last Friday. It was a grand affair.

One can tell that the so called new departure hurts the Republican party by the manner in which some of its members howl.

The jury failed to agree in the McGehan murder case at Lebanon, Ohio. It will be remembered that Vallandigham was one of McGehan's counsel.

Deeply were we affected, on reading the other day of a young lady who, being told that her lover was suddenly killed exclaimed," Oh! that splendid gold watch of his—give me that—give me something to remember him by." Touching simplicity.

THE following is from the will of a mariner of Bristol, England, proved 1765: "My executors to pay, out of the first moneys collected, to my beloved wife, it living, one shilling, which I give as a token of my love, that she may buy hazel-nuts, as I know she is better pleased with cracking them than she is with mending the holes in her stockings."

A voice from Nebraska is heard in Massachusetts, asking the people of that State to pause before nominating General Butler for Governor. As chief executive, the Nebraska Butler has not been a success, and the people of that State are impressed with the conviction that their Massachusetts neighbors are likely to have a similar experience.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE to whom it may concern, is hereby given that Thomas D. Gross, Sepharus C. Swineford and Able L. Hollopeter, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, will on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1871 at 9 o'clock a. m., meet at the north-west corner of lot number sixty-four in the original plat of said town and assess the damages and benefits accruing to the owners of lots or parts of lots by the opening of a new alley ten feet in width, between lots twenty-nine, sixty-three and sixty-four, in said plat. Five feet of said alley is to be taken off the east side of said lot twenty-nine and five feet of said alley is to be taken off the west end of said lots, sixty-three and sixty-four, John L. Davis owns forty-four feet, off the north side of said lot sixty-four, Christopher S. Hare owns twenty-two feet off the south side of said lot sixty-four, Edward Eldridge owns twenty-two feet off the north side of said lot sixty-three, James W. Case owns twenty-six feet off the south side of said lot sixty-three, Jacob Smith, Cyrus Hare and Christopher S. Hare are the joint owners of eighteen feet of said lot sixty-three next on the north of the part of said lot owned by said Case, Jacob P. Arnold, E. Troutman and William Fishbox are the joint owners of said lot twenty-nine, all of said real estate being in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, and effected by said alley.

By order of Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn.

RICHARD ELSON, Town Clerk.

NOTICE TO TRUSTEES.

Ordered by the Board that the Auditor of this county notify the several Township Trustees that all the poor who are now receiving aid and assistance at the expense of the county, and who are liable to require aid and assistance, for any length of time, must be taken to the County Asylum, as the Commissioners will allow bills for such assistance rendered upon and after the reciept of this notice by the several Trustees, without a special permit or order from some one of the Commissioners, in writing, which writing will state the amount, the Trustees are to appropriate in the direction asked for. And such writing from the Commissioners must accompany the Trustees ordered at the time of its jurisdiction to the Board for an allowing.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

Auburn, Ind., June 12th 1871.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Eliza A. Craig, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

[illegible]

ALL PERSONS

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye Ear, Nose, mouth, Throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arrising from errors of youth, (both sex,) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint. Should apply in person or by letter, to Dr. B. GARD. Office 130 Calhoun St., near Cathedral, P. O. Box 1685, Fort Wayne Ind Jan. 5

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1871.

Susan A. Kent.
vs. } Complaint for Divorce.
Stephen E. Kent.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pierbin, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1871.

JOSEPH R. LANNING, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1871.

Isaac Middleton
vs. }
Alice Middleton.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Wm. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1871

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is [illegible] on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri its trunk forks into three branches, [illegible] three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and trade choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the very direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying, then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You [illegible] no other in speed, safety, or any [illegible] Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as [illegible] acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward to "take the Burlington Route."

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A.

VOLLMER'S Elixir of

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

PARLOR ALBUM

IN FIVE QUARTO VOLUMES.

PRICE $9,00 per Volume or $40.00 The Set Complete.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK

THE PARLOR ALBUM is doubtless the most extensive ART GALLERY ever published, and by those who have examined the several portions of the work, it has been pronounced "The Climax of Beauty." Each volume contains 20 full page Chromo Lithographs, in Oil Colors. 40 full page Steel Engravings, 40 full page engravings on wood, and 200 pages of reading matter, descriptive of the illustrations, the whole making each volume about one-half as thick, and same sized pages, of Webster's largest Dictionary. Each volume is complete in itself and will be sold separately, if desired. Sold by subscription only

Vol. I. Is devoted to wild American Birds.
Vol. II. Contains Wild American Animals.
Vol. III American Domesticated Birds and Animals
Vol. IV. Foreign Birds and Animals.
Vol V. Fishes, Reptiles and Insects.

This work will at once commend itself to the cultivated American people, and no library will hereafter be complete without this addition to its treasures while as a parlor amusement it is unequalled by American publications.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will give agents very liberal terms for selling the above described publications, and wish to appoint an agent in every town in the United States and British Provinces. Experienced book agents and all other persons of respectability should apply at once Any Young Man, or Young Lady, can, by devoting a short time during the day or evening, secure a complete set, free of expense, or, if preferred, we will allow large Commission in Cash.

We have prepared a most beautiful Specimen Book for Agents, containing 1 of the Oil Chromos, 20 steel engravings and 50 pages of descriptive reading, being selections from each volume, together with blank paper, specimens of binding, &c.

Our specimen Book has cost us quite largely, and we do not wish to send it to persons who do not intend to act as agents, but to any one who will make an effort to procure subscribers to the Work, we will send the Specimen Book, prepaid, on receipt of 40 cents to cover postage. Enclose stamp for reply and address.

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By Getting up Clubs.

☞Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P.O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Adominable Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood, Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abcesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. wells' Extract of Jerubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as t Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic emperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

AGENTS WANTED for

KNOTS UNTIED

[illegible]

AMERICAN DETECTIVES.

60,000 SOLD IN 30 DAYS.

Extra terms and premiums offered to agents, with a choice of Territory. Send for circulars.

J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn.

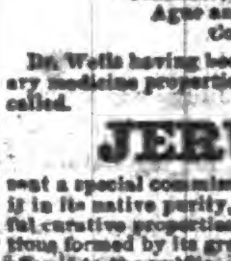

Thea - Nectar

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor Warranted to suit all tastes For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific tea [illegible] New York. P. O. Box 5506.

Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WANTED AGENTS ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under feed, makes the 'lock stitch' (alike on both sides) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address JOHNSON CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati Ohio.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1. Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Address Wm. PATTS Treas. Springfield Mass.

$375 A MONTH—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, SACO NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me.

TEACHERS OR STUDENTS

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 139 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents Wanted for "Convent Life Unveiled," by Edith O'Gorman, Escaped Nun, whose disclosures are thrilling and startling.

E. P. NICHOLS, Chicago, Ill.

$10 FROM 50 Cts.

12 samples sent, postage paid, for 50cts that retail readily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Sq., N. Y.

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb. ... 40c 80c $1.00, best $1 25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb. ... 1.00, best 1.5
Japan and Oolong, per lb. ... 80c best 1.

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb. ... 18c, and 18c, best 20.
Roasted Coffee, 25c. Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb. ... 12½c
Brown, per pound ... 8c, 9c and 10.

MEAT.	
Smoked Sides	11 cents
Smoked Shoulders	9 "
Pickled Pork	10 "
Lard	12½ "
TOBACCOS.	
Navy, 10 · and per ¼ lb.	50 "
Flounders, per lb	50 "
Best Smoking, per lb	70 "
Second quality do., per lb.	25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00 "
Fine-cut, per lb, 60; best 95	95
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 3c. 5c and 8c per bar.	
Blueing 2 boxes	5 "
Saleratus, 3 papers	25 "

DRIED FRUITS.	
Turkish Prunes, per lb	12½ cents
Apples, per lb ... 7c	12½ "
Peaches, per lb	12½ "
Cherries, per lb ... 7c. and	12 "
Oranges, per dozen	50 "
Lemons per dozen	25 "
Filberts per quart	15 "
Brazils, per quart	35 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Dime box Matches	5 "
LIQUORS.	
New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1,75
All kind of liquors on hand.	

FISH	
Spring catch, white fish	$7.50
Last fall, white fish	5.00
Mackerel, kitts ... 1.50 and	1.75
Old fish, half barrel	1.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound	

CANNED FRUITS	
Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25
Blackberries, per can	20
Egg plums, per can	30
Green Gages, per can	40c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!

OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberge

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS

We desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own personal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. We buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20. cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $3.
Farmer's tweed 25 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 25, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces laces in great varitey, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 20, '71.

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

$288 IN 16 DAYS

Made by one Agent. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home to make $5 to $20 per day selling our new 7 strand White Wire Lines to last forever, Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 18 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St., N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNGS Disease. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION. Don't let worthless parties be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St. N. Y. Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produce.

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound

Every thing in the Grocery line kept on hand. Prices low and goods of best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 20 1y.

Root & Company

IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st.,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do themselves justice, when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing a very large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk
New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Colored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS.

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Chidrens Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Feb. 23 1y

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

Also a Large Stock of

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CUTLERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phoenix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

He has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect all standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 23 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months and the particular district requiring such exception. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully J. A. BARNS

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE Fourth of July is coming.

The [illegible] are talking about [illegible].

New family grocery store just opened in Ward's building.

For bargains in Groceries, go to Smith & Hare's.

Don't forget the bower dance on the fourth of July. Remember no drunkenness allowed about the house.

PERSONAL.—G. W. McFarland, Esq., our fellow-townsman returned last week from a visit in the far west.

Young ladies bathe in the feeder.—*Ft. Wayne Journal.*

If this is a fact, no one would know it much sooner than Tom Taylor.

PERSONAL.—Major Thiel, chief engineer of the Eel River Railroad, we noticed in town yesterday. He reports the tracklaying, grading &c., progressing finely.

WHISKY is the latest specific for the Colorados. A quart of it will get a dozen so drunk that they fall off the vines and break their necks.

Look out for sun stroke. A wet sponge or handkerchief, of simple green leaves worn in the hat, are said to be preventatives of sunstroke.

DRUMMERS from New York and Philadelphia business houses have commenced making their usual summer rounds, in large numbers.

BIRTH.—Yesterday to the wife of our quondam friend, Henry Long, of the Kendalville *Standard* of a son. Tally one for the printers.

THE human race is divided into two classes—those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit still and inquire "Why wasn't it done the other why?"

FIRE.—Last Sunday morning a large new barn, of J. R. Moody, Esq., of Butler township was burned. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about $1,000.

LIGHTNING.—Last Friday evening during the storm a fine cow valued at seventy five dollars, the property of Wesley Work of Butler Townspip, was killed by lightning.

Who can eat six dry crackers in a minute? This question was the cause of a man losing a dollar the other day. He 'stuck' on the last cracker by seven seconds.

A WORD &C.—Alexander of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, had better stay away from Waterloo. They have a rope, that formerly swung from the railroad sign, hid away some where.

LAGRANGE COUNTY.—Last week a young man shot and killed a young lady—reason, she would not marry him. Let young ladies beware how they trifle with men's feelings.

WOOL.—By the Fort Wayne papers, claims are laid to a large wool trade in their city, by Messrs Bash & Co. That is all right; but from the bulk shipped them from our town, we would think the most of it was obtained, her and yet there is more to spare.

A COUNTRY exchange tells a good one of a young, snapy produce buyer, who, seeing a team turn a corner rushed out to get its eggs and things, when to his astonishment it turned out to be a funeral procession. Only a slight mistake—that's all.

OVER.—The glory of the strawberry season has departed. Raspberries will next take their turn, to be followed by black berries and peaches. The cherries are here, and all kinds, excepting the 'red sour,' in abundance. As a whole, we are likely to have a fair abundance of healthful small fruits.

LEFT.—The Fort Wayne *Gazette* of Tuesday says that our chief was left standing at the depot, in that city, by the Denver train—that he ran to catch it, but the engine beat him.

We are glad to hear it, for the manner in which he has been recently traveling, we thought he could *out run* anything. Hope he will stay at home now, if he isn't still "standing" at the depot.

A WRITER, who talks like an experienced man, says, an editor may write articles for years right along, which meet with your decided approbation, but you will give him no special praise for it. If he happens to write a few lines which you do not approve, you will get into a terrible rage, and declare you will never forgive him for it.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made by some wretches to wreck the express train of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. near Columbia City last week. The switch was turned to throw the train into a freight, on the side track. Fortunately a freight train came ahead of the express, and was completely wrecked only two persons being injured. The object was the robbing of the express.

An old lady took a drink of lye from a jug which she thought contained cider; and being uncertain whether her taste was perverted or she had the wrong jug, gave her husband a swig of the same to get his opinion; their throats soon began to burn, and they took a good dose of oil to allay the unpleasant sensation; the oil and lye combined, and the couple soon relieved themselves of a quantity of very nice soft-soap. Any who do not believe this story may try it.

TIME OF CUTTING WHEAT.—The best time for cutting wheat is when the grain has acquired the consistency of stiff dough and can be kneaded between the thumb and forefinger. Grain so cut is plump and heavy. Left until it is entirely ripe it shrinks, and there is more loss from shattering of the seed and from broken heads. Moreover, it has been proven by repeated experiments that wheat cut before it is fully ripe will yield 50 per cent. more flour than the same grain will produce when dead ripe.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Since our report which we made some weeks ago, we have noticed the following additional buildings erected and contemplated, by our worthy citizens:

F. D. Ryan, two story brick residence, I. N. Thomas, two story frame, Mrs. Williams, two story frame, M. Huston, two story frame, H. C. Peterson, two story frame, Mrs. Judge Mott, two story frame, Mrs. Judge Mott one and a half story frame, T. B. Totten, two story brick, J. B. Lohmiller, two story frame, addition, A. J. Little, two story frame, Rev. B. B. Ward, one and a half story frame, G. R. Hoffman one and a half story frame, L. Hobenich, two story addition, Sherer, two story frame, Jno. Gross, two story frame, J. L. Davis, one and a half story, addition, Guy Plum, one and a half story, and others whom we may have omitted. As to barns, sidewalks and other improvements, their number is too numerous to mention. And still the demand for houses, instead of being supplied is greater than at any previous time.

Here we will remark that the example of Rev. Mr. Ward and Mrs. Judge Mott, in erecting residences for tenants, is the most commendable, and will have most profitable. Fifty or more such beautiful cottages as theirs, could be rented or engaged before the work on them would be completed.

A genuine article of strained honey, at SMITH & HARE'S, 18c per pound.

HARRY WARD, formerly of this place, but now a Boot and Shoeist of Kendalville, is in town visiting his parents.

TREASURER Ryan returned yesterday from Indianapolis, having made a settlement with the State Treasurer, under the new fee and salary law.

THE editor left for the west, last Monday, and has not been heard of since. We incline to the opinion that he has gone to Nebraska to help eat a buffalo, with a lot of other scalawags.

FINE black suits can be bought at the Red Front Clothing House from $12 to $14 all finer goods in proportion. Remember the place go see and be convinced before you buy.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.—The Chicago *Times* says that a corps of engineers are locating the extension on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road from Pittsburgh to Chicago, on a line twenty miles north of Fort Wayne.

CELEBRATION AT NEW ERA.—A grand celebration, in honour of the Fourth, will be given at New Era, or Butler Center, and arrangements are being made for a large attendance. Music, orations, and amusements are anounced as the order of the day. A good time for everybody.

WE took a short ride on the engine "Waterloo," so excellently managed by our friend Judson, and it was nice to see how smoothly and easily she done her work. The "Auburn," which was somewhat crippled by a collision, in Jackson the other week, is again on the line, and a good one she is too, well worthy of the name she bears.

NEW GOODS.—Our popular Merchant, S. Lauferty, has just received a large stock of goods from the east, which are now displayed in great profusion to the satisfaction of all. Mr. S. knowing the demand of the times, has made an excellent selection, and now offers dry goods at popular prices. Go and see the handsome display.

EEL RIVER R. R.—Track laying has commenced on this road, at Columbia City, will be pushed through as fast as the grading is completed. Between this place and Columbia City about five hundred men are at work; and with the increase of men, expected, the track will be ready for the iron by the middle of August.

THE FOURTH.

BOWER DANCE.—This affair seemed to be more enjoyed, by the young folks, than was the circus. It was well managed, and passed off to the satisfaction of all. Another one will be given at the same place on the Fourth, the only attraction presented for that day in Auburn. Everybody is invited.

INJURED.—While Sheriff Plum was driving a colt in his bugy, last Monday, he met a scalawag with a herd (he says) of bulls, one of which had a board fastened on his head, which caused the colt to become unmanagable, whereby the Sheriff was thrown from his buggy against a fence and severely injured. Such ornaments should be a finable offense.

BROKEN.—Among the many injuries, bumps, thumps, brusies etc., that occured at the ball play, last Monday, Col. W. W. Griswold's broken finger, on the fourth inning was the greatest, yet he heroically stood his ground and came out first best in the play. This is the second time the Butler boys have broken that same finger.

APOLOGY.—Our devil thinks the editor of the Fort Wayne *Gazette* ought to make another apology for the low and vicious manner in which he attacked the character of a dead Statesman, and thereby stamped the name of traitor on more than one half the voters in the United States.—For shame to thus insult the dead! The time to call democrats traitors, has passed and those who in their frenzy do so, may be taught better.

NEW FIRM.—We have before us the card of Beeler & Co., a new establishment for the manufacture of pure cider and wine vinegar, at Fort Wayne. Our popular friends, M. L. Bulger and S. J Beeler, Esqs. are members of this firm, the simple announcement of which is sufficient to insure the entire success of the enterprise. Responsible, energetic and accommodating [illegible] they are sure to reap a harvest due their labors and we wish them an abundant one.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Smith & Hare the popular grocery men have removed to their new brick building two doors north of the Weaver House. Should any one desire to see the best arranged building for the purpose, let them call and view this. The workmanship is also No. 1. The foundation work was done by Reisch, brick work by Geo. Picker, plastering by Stafford, carpentering by Baldock & Altenburg, and the painting and graining by [illegible]

HAVING a buyer in New York all the time buying goods for cash only, the Red Front Clothing House can substantiate all it advertises and sell goods lower than other Houses can buy them for.

NOVELTY EXTRA.—The circus and menagerie was a very common affair, and did not leave a lasting impression as to its magnificence. Its getting to be so now that one circus is the duplicate of all others travelling, and not a bad dupe at that. The attendance in the day time was quite large but the rain in the evening sent a great many home, and the audience was quite slim.

The general auction and side show outfits were well represented, but were not very liberally patronized.

AT ANGOLA.—There being no general celebration in this county, many of our citizens will doubtless take advantage of the attractions out side. Angola presents a programme for the day in the way of an old fashioned celebration, which will no doubt prove interesting, and as reduced fare will be given on the railroad they will certainly be favored with a large crowd.

CEDAR LAKE.—This pleasant village also announces a grand time on that day, and with the various amusements now in vogue promises to entertain all in a good old way.

THE WOOL MARKET.

There has been a greater activity in the wool market, the present season, than for many years before. We say if has been because the great rush has subsided and the market in Ohio settled into a moderately active condition and with an uncommon firmness at good round figures. The present clip has nearly all been sold at prices ranging from 45 to 50 cents, and the remaining are reaching 53c fo straight lots.

HOW TO STOP USING TOBACCO.—In a recently published pamphlet, Rev. Mr. Trask gives the following advice to tobacco chewers:

1. Make the best of your will. Drop tobacco; and resolve never to use it again in any form.
2. Go to an apothecary and buy ten cents worth of gentian root, coarsely ground.
3. Take as much of it after each meal or oftener, as amounts to a common quid of 'fine cut,' or 'cavendish.'
4. Continue this a few weeks and you will come off conquerer; then thank God and thank us.

BASE BALL.

The Wahalotas Defeated the Quicksteps.

The game was played on the Wahalota grounds, was witnessed by about three hundred spectators. The day was beautiful and everything indicated a fine game. The Quicksteps winning the toss, sent the Wahalotas to the bat. The score was as follows:

WAHALOTAS.	O	R	QUICKSTEPS.	O	R
Bacon, c.	3	8	Sloats, c.	3	7
W. Little, s. s.	4	8	Carr, p.	3	6
G. L. Ralston, 1b	1	9	Haines s. s.	2	6
Peterson, p.	4	8	Hornberger 1b	3	5
J. Ralston 2d. b.	3	8	Otis 2b.	4	5
Griswold 3d. b.	1	10	Greenamyre 3b	5	4
Hall, c. f.	3	9	J. Brown l. f.	2	7
Long, l. f.	3	7	Jer. Brown c. f.	2	6
M. Little, r. f.	5	6	Maxwell r. f.	3	4
	27	73		27	50

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Wahalotas	4	0	10	12	0	25	4	0	13	73
Quicksteps	5	17	8	0	7	1	4	4	4	50

Umpire, J. W. McKAY, of Auburn.
Scorers, Thos. A. Bowers, of Butler, Wm. H. Dills of Auburn.
Time of game 3 hours and 40 minutes.

ALL the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in war, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us, at No. 5 Keystone Block Fort Wayne Ind.

FAMILY RECORD.—This is a magnificent Engraving, 20 by 24 inches, the original of which was drawn with a pen by Prof. R. H. Trumbull.

As a work of art, it is seldom that we meet with anything more meritorious of its class, than the beautifully-wrought Family Record, executed entirely with a pen, by Mr. R. H. Trumbull, of Chicago. Recently Mr. Trumbull has, at great expense, succeeded in having it transferred to stone, which will enable him to furnish fac simile copies to all such as may desire them. For sale by S. L. Yandes, at the Post Office, price $2 per copy.

Which do You Prefer?

'If you prefer the keg of lager or the bottle of wine to me,' said Mary, 'just take them to the magistrate and get married to them.'

'What do you mean?' said John.

'Just what I say. I don't want a young man to come here evenings chewing cloves to cover his breath, and hide his habits of drinking. If you like lager more than you love me, just marry it at once, and don't divide your affections between a woman and wine—or a woman and lager; love and liquor have no affinity.'

'Why, Mary, how you talk!' exclaimed John.

'Yes, I mean what I say; unless you sign the pledge and keep it, you had better not call here again.'

John did sign the pledge, and he kept it and he married Mary.—*Ex.*

SMITH & HARE are getting on an immense stock of Crockery & Glassware.

AN exchange remarks that Dead Heads is a term often applied to editors and reporters meaning that they are admitted to the exhibition, or whatever it may be, for their good looks, or because they belong to the profession, and many of the unthinking believe them a favored class of persons and have the right to go where they may like, without coming under the requirements of other persons; Suppose an entertainment be given and the editor is dead headed to the amount of four tickets, which sell at twenty-five cents apiece, [illegible] dollar. The entertainment must be puffed, and a person must be hired to write it, compositors to set it, and a proof reader to read the proof, and for the [illegible] pays out of his own pocket for those four tickets over four dollars.—That is a fact, to say nothing of the space it occupies in the paper, which were he paid advertising rates for, would make as much more. Hence, where any one else can get in for twenty-five cents, he must pay about two dollars, and wear the beautiful title of 'dead-head' to boot. It is a fine thing, isn't it?

Miscellaneous Items.

Fortune tellers—Bank clerks.

Irma de Murska, [illegible] Patti, threatened a visit to America.

Philadelphia has twenty two miles of whisky shops.

Half a million sewing machines were manufactured in the United States last year.

Mr. Snowball Frost is appropriately engaged in the dissemination of ice cream, in Nashville. His complexion, by a remarkable coincidence, hasn't any sort of relation to his name.

Believing in the doctrine that 'like cures like,' a Kentuckian 'rescued' out of the hogs that had died of cholera, and fed the meat to others suffering with the disease. They all recovered, so the story goes.

Some one wrote to Mr. Greeley inquiring if guano was good to put on potatoes. He said it might do for those whose tastes had become vitiated with tobacco and rum but he prefered gravy and butter.

A Bostonian papa wants his doctor to take ten per cent. off the bill for attending his little boy, because, he ingeniously urges, the young one gave the measles to all the neighbors' children, and so increased the physician's business.

San Francisco enters a dog with one body and two heads, each of which acts independently of the other, and barks on its own responsibility! The tail shows no partiality, but wags whenever either head barks.

Which was right? Here are two accounts of the destruction of the Column Vendome. One says it was broken into three pieces—the other that it was shattered into ten thousand fragments. There's a little discrepancy of 9,997, that's all.

Sam Dickenson, an eminent South Carolinian of very dark complexion, avers that Massa Greeley told him the South would never have peace until the 'low whites who had gone down since the war, were expelled.' That looks like disloyalty.

About three thousand public schools have been established under the present common school system in Mississippi during the past six months, with upward of eighty thousand pupils under the tution of nearly four thousand teachers.

A physician of twenty-five years' experience, in Louisville, expresses his utter disbelief in the existence of what is known as hydrophobia. He asks any reliable physician, who has ever seen an instance of it, to make a written statement of the facts.

A Michigan deaf-mute boy, who is at school, has recently written a letter to a friend at home, in which, referring to recreation rather than labors, he quaintly says: 'I am working with plant the corn nor potatoes. I can somewhat to plough. Mr. How teaches me to learn plough. The pulpills will vacation next June of 16.'

Brigham Young wears his hair in ringlets—the old sinner; and he got royally drunk on his last birthday, so it is said. Imagine the jolly old codger singing 'Champagne Charley—hic—is my name,' to his seventy wives and three hundred children, and boisterously assuring them that he 'won't go home til morning.'

At one of the 'labor conventions' held in Washington during the strike, Mr. Green made a speech exhorting his hearers to 'work in the interests of harmony and peace.' Whereupon an able bodied striker sprang to his feet with the exclamation, 'Yes, sah! dat's what we want hominy and peas! but d—n if we can git it wid a dollar an' a half a day.'

A citizen of a Western State was boasting that in his town there wasn't either a doctor, a lawyer, or a town clergyman, and only one rum seller. 'How many inhabitants are there altogether?' asked a bystander. 'Well,' was the reply, 'ther's only my family and brother Jake's and Jake is the rum-seller.'

Mark twain will lecture next season on a new branch of the suffrage question.—He thinks that if the women are in need of the ballot for their own protection, there is much more reason for giving like means of self-defense to the 'poor little male juvenile.' Wherefor he is preparing an 'Appeal in behalf of extending the suffrage to boys.' It ought to be the most popular thing of the season, in the lecture line.

Wendell Phillips doesn't like Greely; but there is nothing strange about that, for Wendall never had faith in or respect for but one man, and that one's name is Wendell Phillips. But here is his first shot at the 'Tribune' philosopher: 'If the Republicans are to take a new departure from Grant—the real meaning and intent of the Greely movement—we trust it will be to some one higher up, not downward to the lower level of Mr. Greeley's platform.'

CALL for Arbuckle's Roasted Coffee, at SMITH & HARE'S.

Interesting Facts.

Glass windows were used for light in 1180.

Chimney first put up to houses in 1236.

Tallow candles for lights, 1290.

Spectacles invented by an Italian in 1240.

Bread made with yeast in 1650.

Cotton planted in the United States in 1759.

Fire ingines invented in 1665.

Sterotyping invented in Scotland in 1785.

Telegraph invented by Morse in 1832.

The first daguerrotype made in France in 1839.

Spark extinguisher and smoke discharge for Railway trains in Ohio in 1860.

Paper made from linen, 1302.

Woolen cloth made in England, 1341.

Art of printing from movable type 1440.

Watches first made in Germany, 1447

Telescopes invented by Porta and Janson 1590.

Tea first brought from China to Europe in 1501.

Circulation of blood discovered by Hervey in 1610.

Newspaper first established in 1629.

Pendulum clocks first invented in 1630.

Barometer invented by Torricelli in 1635.

Steam engine invented in 1649.

WHEN you want tobacco, go to SMITH & HARE'S.

[illegible] the Wahalotas, Quicksteps and Eurekas?

Over [illegible] changed [illegible] on the result of the ball game last Monday.

THE Wahalotas and Quicksteps play their second game, Friday July 7th, at Butler.

BASE BALL.—The Eurekas of Huntertown played the Wahalotas of this place, last Friday, on the grounds of the Wahalotas. Score Wahalotas 55, Eurekas 32.

HALF FARE.—The Ft. W. J. & S. Railroad, will carry persons at half fare, next Tuesday, 4th of July. See posters.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—Send to the American Publishing Company, Rutland Vt., for their beautiful Specimen book, and make ten dollars the first time you show the book. Read their advertisement in another column, concerning the Parlor Album, and you will get full particulars. The Parlor Album contains more beautiful embellishments than any other work extant. The Specimen Book is sent free on receipt of postage.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County,

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, September term, 1871.

John A. Garver, vs William Henry, Jane Henry and Vinal Arnott, Administrator of the Estate of Charles Nelson deceased. } Complaint No. 50.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by J. E. Rose, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendants, William Henry and Jane Henry are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Dr. B. GARD,
Eclectic Physician
No. 230 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient despaired of recovery; Medicines pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 140
" Red	137
Oats	50
Rye	40
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	[illegible]
SEEDS—	
Clover	4.50
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.75
WOOL—	
Tub washed	[illegible]
Fleece washed	[illegible]
Unwashed	[illegible]
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	50c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	9c
Beans per lb	00c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	[illegible]

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. ly

T. M. BIDDLE,
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.
No. 6, Keystone Block
Fort Wayne Indiana.
THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL IN FORT WAYNE FOR THE BEST WHITE LEAD.
Call and see them.
F. M. BIDDLE.
April 29, '70. 1-y

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.
The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth. Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

Eagle Mills!
AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work promptly and to the best satisfaction.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St. FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Hard WarE
GEO. HENSLER,
—OF—
BUTLER INDIANA
Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of
HARDWARE!
Ever brought to this county—among which may be found
Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket, Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,
Chains and Belting
Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.
GEO. HENSLER.

MODERWELL & FOWLER,
MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THEIR CELEBRATED, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT
FITTING SHIRTS
THEY ALSO HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Mens' Furnishing Goods!
IN EVERY VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN INDIANA
SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE!
CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS
FORT WAYNE IND.
MODERWELL & FOWLER.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House. Fort Wayne, Ind
Feb. 23, O. D. HURD.

Cash System
We are enabled to sell
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.
Cheaper than any other house in the county.
All we ask is to give us a trial.
SMITH & HARE.

TARIFF OFF!
Owing to the fact that Congress has
Reduced the Tariff
ON
Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc.
The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at
SMITH & HARE'S
As we do business only on the

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics
To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.
Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Towsley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE
CLOTHING.

We offer extraordinary inducements to cose cash buyers in the way of Mens and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Vaises, together with our Stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

We have engaged Professor Fason, the renownded Cutter, from Paris, and ate y with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the atest styes and

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Don't fai to ca and ook through our arge stock, when next visiting our city.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
South-east Corner Co umbia & Cahoun Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints.
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints [illegible] o weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyfully [illegible] nouncement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes [illegible] morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in [illegible] t we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not [illegible] you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next wo weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 5c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 35c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at [illegible] a yard

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 40c to $1.00 [illegible] Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New Y low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 21c, worth 50. Large ot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A fu line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft AYNE, ND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTIES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES!
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WAN
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK CAHOUN ST, FORT WAYNE INDIANA.
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO

How Parson Blake Subdued His Horse.

"Well," said Reuben, the story-teller, "father always wanted a horse, because the folks in Greene live scattered and he had so far to go to attend funerals and [illegible] visit schools [illegible] you [illegible] as if he could afford to buy one. But one day he was coming from Hildreth and a stranger asked him to ride. Father said, 'That's a handsome horse you are driving. I should like to own such a horse myself.' 'What will you give me for him?' said the man. 'Do you want to sell?' says father. 'Yes, I do, and I'll sell cheap, too,' says he. 'Oh, well,' says father, 'it's no use talking for I haven't the money to buy with.' 'Make me an offer,' says he. 'Well, just to put an end to the talk,' says father," I will give you [illegible] dollars for the horse.' 'You may have him,' says the man, as quick as a flash, [illegible] you'll repent of your bargains [illegible] 'What ails him?' says father. 'Ails him? He's got the "old nick" in him, that's what ails him,' says he. 'If he has a will to go, he'll go, but if he takes a notion to stop, all creation can't start him. I've [illegible] beat that horse till the sweat run off [illegible] in streams. I've burnt shavings under him. I might have beat him to death and roasted him [illegible] and he wouldn't have budged an inch.' 'I'll take the horse,' says father. What's his name?' 'Poppet,' says the man; 'I shall call him George,' said father.

"Well father brought him home and we boys were mightily pleased, and [illegible] and [illegible] him well, and father said, 'Talk to him, boys, and let him know you feel friendly' so we coaxed him and petted him' and the next morning father harnessed him and got into the wagon. But George wouldn't [illegible] a step. Father got out and patted him, and we boys brought him apples and clover tops and once and a while father would say, 'Get up Georgie,' but he didn't but he didn't strike the horse a blow. By-and-by, he says: 'This is going to take time. Well, Georgie, we will see which has the most patience, you or I.' [illegible] the wagon and took out his skeletons"—

"Skeletons? said Poppet, inquiringly.

"Of sermons, you know. Ministers always carry round a little book to put down things they think of when they are off walking or riding. Father says he's planned out many a sermon [illegible] hoeing in the garden."

"I saw him writing one down, sitting on a potato hill," said Levi.

"Well don't keep interrupting me, or I never shall get through. Father sat full two hours before he was ready to start; but when he did, there was no more trouble for that day. The next morning it was the same thing over again, only Georgie gave in a little sooner.

"All the while it seemed as if father couldn't do enough for the horse. He was round the stable, feeding him and fussing over him, and talking to him in his pleasant, gentle way, (folks say father can get [illegible] David Downing, across the street, any time, by just speaking to him) and the third morning when he had fed and curried and harnessed him with his own hands, somehow there was a different look in the horse's eyes. But when father was ready to go, Georgie put his feet together and laid his ears back, and wouldn't stir. Well, Dove was playing about the yard, and she brought her stool and stood up by the horse's head. Dove tell Pop what you said to Georgie that morning."

"I gave him an awful talking to," said the little girl. "I told him it was perfectly '*ediculous*' for him to act so; that he'd come to live where *everybody loved everybody*; that he was a minister's horse and ought to set a good sample to all the other horses, and God wouldn't love him if he wasn't a good horse. That's what I told him. Then I kissed him on the nose."

"And [illegible] George do?"

"Why, he heard every word I said, and when I got through he felt so ashamed of himself, he couldn't hold up his head; so he just dropped it, till it most touched the ground, and he looked as sheepish as if he had been stealing a hundred sheep."

"Yes" said Reuben, "and when father told him to go, he was off like a shot. He has never made any trouble since. That's the way father cured a balky horse. And that night, when he was unharnessed, he rubbed his head against father shoulder, and told him as plain as a horse could speak, that he was sorry. He's tried to make it up to father ever since, for the trouble he made him. We boys [illegible] him, [illegible] He's full of tricks. He'll come galloping up, almost [illegible] sure of him' he'll wheel and be off to [illegible] Hull [illegible] but father has only to stand at the bars and call his name and he walks up as quiet as an old sheep. Why, I've seen him [illegible] himself between the shafts [illegible] many times to save father trouble. Father wouldn't take two hundred dollars for the horse to-day, and it doesn't cost much to keep him, for he eats anything you give him. Sis very often brings out some of her dinner to him."

"He likes to eat out of a plate," said Dove, "it makes him think he's [illegible]"

Talleyrand used to be worried about his autograph, and to one of his persecutors he thus wrote: "Will you [illegible] dinner on Wednesday next, at [illegible] o'clock? I have invited a number of exceedingly clever persons, and do not like to be [illegible]"

Uncle Sam—a down-east farmer, known far and wide by his patriotic title—had a neighbor who was in the habit of [illegible] on Sunday, but after a while the Sabbath breaker joined the church. One day our friend met the minister to whose church he belonged. "Well, Uncle Sam," said he, "do you see any difference in Mr. P since he joined the church?" "Oh, Yes," said Uncle Sam, "a great difference. Before, when he went out [illegible] he carried his ax on his shoulder, but now he carries it under his coat."

Perfectly Awful.

It is surprising how much misery is caused in this world by the thoughtless fun of some of the best hearted people in it. Often and often a person, whose heart is running over with innocent merriment, will perpetrate a joke in a thoughtless moment, which causes some dear friend pain, and throws a cloud over their lives forever. These remarks are caused by a sad case which happened recently in this city. The boys of the Second Ward school had raised a subscription and bought a foot-ball [illegible] made of India rubber, and was inflated with air. A small brass tube used to inflate it, through a [illegible] in the side, which closes mechanically when the tube is withdrawn. A day or two ago, the boys were resting from their play, and examining their ball, when one of them a pale, delicate looking philosophical little fellow, offered to bet that he could put the ball in his mouth. They all laughed at the idea, as the ball was as big as his head, but he persisted, and they took up the bet. He very quietly inserted the tube, exhausted the air, and rolling the ball tightly up in a small compass, easily placed it in his mouth to the great astonishment of his companions. While they gazed, one of them, filled with mischief, inserted the tube in the aperture in the ball, which was just visible, and *inflated the foot-ball to its fullest extent!* They screamed with laughter at the odd appearance of their puny playfellow and in their boisterous appreciation of the joke, they lost the key! And now, for that piece of thoughtless merriment, that poor little boy must drag on through a weary life with a face the size of a peck measure, and no place to put his bread and butter in. Boys, you cannot be to careful about playing [illegible] seem to be the most innocent jokes on your playfellows.

An Extraordinary Execution.

A gentleman of Jonesburg, Mo., recently returned from Texas, relates an extraordinary occurrence which took place a short time since in the Indian Nation. A Choctaw Indian, having committed a willfull murder, was arrested, tried and sentenced to be shot to death. He asked for twenty days in which to prepare and visit his friends, giving his word of honor as a "brave" to return at the appointed time, and was allowed to go forth without a guard or bail.

At the expiration of the twenty days according to appointment, the hour for the execution arrived, and the Indian, true to his word at the very hour and minute galloped up to the place where the sentence was to be carried out, in company with three of his sisters and three brothers, all appearing as cheerful as though they had come to a dance or a frolic. The coffin was then brought on the ground, but some one remarked that it was too small, upon which one of the doomed Indian's brothers told him to lie down in it and measure, which he cheerfully did and laughingly said, "It fits all right." The crowd meanwhile appeared to be in the most cheerful spirits, and cracked jokes and laughed.

At last, when all was ready, the doomed man was ordered to sit on the ground. A handkerchief was then placed over his eyes by his sister While the sheriff held one hand, one of the condemned Indian's brothers held the other on each side of him. The Deputy Sheriff then stood in an old house, about ten steps in front of the condemned, with a rifle. From some cause the rifle went off accidentally the bullet passing up through the roof on the house. The Indian, believing he was shot, drew himself up and shuddered, but did not speak or move from the spot. A black mark was then made over the Indian's heart, with spittle and powder, by his brother while the Deputy Sheriff reloaded his rifle, and at a signal he took a steady aim, fired and pierced the centre of the mark. The Indian, with a few struggles, fell back dead, with the brother and the Sheriff still holding his hands. No one seemed to be in the least affected except the doomed Indian's mother, who shed tears, but was told to "shut up" by her son that all was over.

Haste and Health.

It is not at all wholesome to be in a hurry. Locomotives have been reported to have moved a mile in a minute for short distances. But locomotives have often come to grief by such great rapidity. Multitudes in their haste to get rich are ruined every year. The men who do things maturely, slowly, deliberaelty, are the men who oftenest succeed in life. People who [illegible] habits [illegible] generally have to [illegible] twice over. The tortoise beat the hare at last. Slow men seldom knock their brains out against a post. Foot-races are injurious to health, as are all forms of competitive exercise; steady labor in the field is the best gymnasium in the world. Either labor or exercise carried to exhaustion or prostration, or even to great triedness, expressed by 'fagged out,' always does more harm than the previous exercise has done good. All running up-stairs running to catch up with a vehicle or cars, are extremely injurious to every age and sex, and condition of life. It ought to be the most pressing necessity which should induce a person over fifty to run fifty yards. Those live longest who are deliberate, whose actions are measured, who never embark in any enterprise without 'sleeping over it,' and who perform all the every day acts of life with calmness. Quakers are a proverbially calm, quiet people, and Quakers are a thrifty folk, the world over.—*Dr. Hall.*

The epicurian who made a dessert of the fruits of an enterprise picked his teeth with a point of a joke.

Scene in Chicago—"Is Mrs. Smith at home?" "No; but walk in. She has just stepped out to get a divorce, and will be back in a few moments."

"Why don't you take your seat at the bar?" asked a lawyer of a client the other day. "My father always advised me to keep out of bad company," replied the other.

"My dear" said a husband to his wife, "I'm going to start a coffee plantation." "How'll you get the land?" "Oh, there is no trouble about that; I always have plenty of coffee *grounds* in my cup."

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

successors to

G. E. CLARK & CO.

Having concluded to [illegible] have ever been offered [illegible] have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 4, 1871.

SUTERMEISTER,
BECKER,
& BOND,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS!

And Dealers in

BUILDING STONE

OF EVERY VARIETY

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES

IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND SCOTCH GRANITE,

MANTELS

IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE.

MARBLEIZED Slate & Iron

MANTELS, GRATES, FRAMES and SUMMER FRONTS, MARBLE SLATE and SANDSTONE HEARTHS.

SOAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LININGS.

TERRA COTTA WORK.

Vases, Chimney Tops

STONE WATER TABLES,

Caps, Sills, Flagging, Curbing,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES,

Cement Plaster, &c

Prices low and work warranted. Skillful workmen only employed.

SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND

FORT WAYNE IND.

April 29, '71.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

at

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St. AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves

W. W. HUMES.

April 1, '70.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 3, '71.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS

MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and

Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne. Buying and selling

STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, the advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place,

F. E. Davenport,

Great One-Price Clothing House!

Fort Wayne Indiana,

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1 up.
Colored " "
Japenese " striped
" " Checked

Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Japenese, plain
" " brocaded
" " Watere

Every Lady should call and see our

$2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere Londen Poplins, for suits.
Plain " " "
Wash " " "

Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Scotch Ginghams, great variety.
Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c. less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpaca dress before looking at ours.

Black Brilliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city. Trimmings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaconets, Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks, dotted and Corded Saisses, Masalia, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings, &c., White, Marsellilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00, Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Linen, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Vallenciennes, real and imitation, laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND.

FOR

Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and

Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U

BUY

T

And Sugar,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES AND BE CONVINCED THAT

BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH

IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 16, 1870. 2-46 6m

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO. of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every varicty of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequaled.

The undersigned having for some time past used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. E. BLATTNE.
MRS. J. A. BARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

See Here

FARMERS.

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tested [illegible] 14 years past, and not found wanting, in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co's store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March [illegible]

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of:

Stoves,

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Buildig Matrial,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, & c

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at "bottom" prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Auditors Office

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JULY 6, 1871.

The Democratic Record.

There never was a party in this or any other country that had greater reason to be proud of its record than the Democracy. Through the long years during which it held sway and controlled the affairs of government, it never lost the confidence of the people. So far as financial administration was concerned, it was ever characterized by economy and just regard for the rights and interests of the people. In proportion to the population, the extent of territory, and the amount of labor performed, it may be questioned whether any government in the world was ever more economically carried on than that of the United States until the time Mr. Lincoln became President. The Democracy were beaten on questions connected with the negro and slavery. These questions dominated over all financial issues. It is unnecessary here to inquire whether the popular judgment was right or wrong; we are dealing with the simple fact, and, now that these questions are settled, we can confidently call the attention of the country once more to the history of the Democratic party on all points touching the National Treasury, and a comparison of it with the expenditures and corruptions of the party in power.

No Republican, having a reputation for honesty and intelligence, will deny that there has been an alarming increase in official debauchery within the last ten years. Something of an increase might have been expected from a civil war of such magnitude, but it was not to be expected that it would continue steadily to extend after the close of the war and attain such fearful proportions as to bring down upon it the maledictions of the press even of the party in power. Judged by the testimony of the ruling party, the President of the United States must be looked upon as an incompetent and venal rogue, and the Congress of the nation as a body of men whose pockets are stuffed with bribes, and who are utterly contemptuous of the interests of the people. In all the bitter political contests through which the country has passed, neither the Whig or Republican press has presumed to charge upon the Democratic party such wholesale corruption, in dealing with financial questions, as is now daily charged by the Republican press upon Grant and the late Congress.

We are aware that one of the most discouraging obstacles in the way of bringing about a reform in the administration of our National and State governments, is the seemingly settled conviction that politicians have control of the country, and that those of both parties are thoroughly demoralized and incapable of honesty when intrusted with civil office. This conviction has been industriously cultivated by the Radical press, which, while denouncing and exposing its corruptions, sedulously attempts to teach that no hope can be reasonably entertained that the Democratic party would bring more of integrity and statesmanship to the work of administration. In reply to this we can point to the record which the Democratic party made in the management of our National finances, and to the fact that the traditions of the party, as well as the virtue there is in a charge, would urge the Democracy to performance of the pledges they may make with regard to an honest, economical administration of the Government, should they again be placed in the ascendancy, and nothing surer is indicated by the signs of the times. It is a fact which cannot be successfully controverted, that the national expeditures under Democratic administrations, making all proper allowances for the increase in population, the cumbersome machinery made necessary to collect the revenue to meet demands created by an enormous public debt, and all rightful expeditures growing out of the war, were much less, in proportion to the work performed, than they have been under Republican rule.

There is an extravagance and prodigality practiced by the Radical party which is absolutely criminal, and should be sufficient to procure, beyond reversal, its condemnation and overthrow. Official debauchery prevails, not because the people regard it with favor, but because turbulent times and partisan passion have brought demagogues and unscrupulous politicians to the surface, giving them power. They have control of the political machinery of the Republican party, and their grasp can only be loosened by its overthrow and the elevation once more of the Democratic party to the control of national affairs.

The papers are just now publishing a letter claimed to have been written by Queen Victoria to President Ulysses. It begins as follows:

> "We herewith send for your Excellency's acceptance, ten thousand cigars of [illegible] quality, and also a greyhound pup, sired by the [illegible] *"Master McGrath," freight and charges paid.* Accept these as sincere but feeble tributes of our esteem."

The New York *Sun* says: "Whether Queen Victoria wrote this letter or not, it shows a familiarity with modern history that would do credit to the most experienced author living.

The Elections to Take Place this Year.

With one or two exceptions, the elections to take place this year are of a local character, yet the issues exciting notice in national politics will have their influence. The approach of the Presidential election, and the active and earnest efforts of the office-holders to re-elect Grant, will, in no slight manner, tell on the results next fall at the polls.

In Indiana there will be no election, but our people will watch with intense interests the fortunes of our political neighbors.

The first election which comes off will be in Kentucky, on the first Monday in August. A full ticket is to be chosen, and despite the fact that the negroes vote for the first time there is no probability that the immense Democratic majority of last year can be overcome.

California will come next. Her election takes place the first Tuesday in september. The Democratic State Convention was held on the 20th inst., and the Republican Convention will be held to-day. A full State ticket and three Congressman are to be elected. Governor Haight is a candidate for re-election, and although there is a sharp competition among the Democrats, it is thought he will be successful. Mr. Booth will probably be selected by the Republicans to run against him.

Maine will also elect a Governor and State officers in september. The Republicans will probably renominate Governor Perham, and the contest promises to be a lively one,

In Ohio, besides the State tickets which are familiar to our readers, a United States Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature. The contest in Ohio will be close and spirited, but we believe, this year, the Democracy will win.

Iowa elects a Governer and State officers in October. A strong ticket was put in nomination last week, by the Democrats on a progressive platform.

Minnesota elects State officers in October, but no nominations have yet been made.

In New Jersey a Governor is to be chosen, and almost every prominent citizen in the State has been named as a candidate on one side or the other. Masschusetts closes the list, and is to elect a Governor. It is said that B. F. Butler is seeking the Republican nomination.

Murder in LaGrange Co.

Miss Anna Dwight, a schoolmistress, was mudered yesterday at Stone Lake shool-house, about 10 miles from Lagrange Center in Van Buren township by a young man named Chauncey Barnes, of Elkhart county. Barnes left his father's house on yesterday morning, walked to White Pigeon, four miles distant, hired a horse and buggy there, and, taking a woman whose name and character are not yet known went to the school-house where Miss Dwight was teaching. Miss D. was at the time, enjoying the noon recreation with the school children on the margin of the lake near by, when Barnes and the woman drove up. The woman called Miss D. to the buggy side, when Barnes alighted and asked her to walk with him, as he wished to speak to her privately. She consented, and they went a short distance and sat down a on log and conversed a few minutes, when Barnes was seen to rise, draw a revolver from his pocket, and fired two shots at her. She fell at the first fire. He then presented the pistol at his own head and fired several times. Two children ran, frightened, to a neighbor near by, who ran immediately to the spot, found Miss Dwight dead, and the young man re-loading his pistol. He and the woman were promptly placed in custody and Surgeon Elliot, of White Pigeon, sent for. The doctor reports four wounds on the head of the young man, two of which entered the brain, and would eventually prove fatal. An examination of the parties was had before Justice Galloway, and the young man committed to jail and the woman held to bail in the sum of $1,000, Charles Dwight, the father of the murdered girl going his bail. The young man was brought to jail last night, and is this morning resting comfortably. The physicians here are not so certain as to the seriousness of his wounds. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of the homicide. The neighbors prepared to finish the work the young man attempted on himself, but Mr. Dwight protested against it, and better judgment prevailed. There is, though some comment on the fact of the father of the murdered girl bailing the woman. The only supposed cause is the rejection of Barnes as a suitor, a short time ago, and the acceptance by Miss Dwight of the attentions of another person. The pistol used is a small six shooter. Barnes has been clerking in a grocery store at White Pigeon Mich., lately, and has borne a good character, His father is a farmer in Elkhart county.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Express*, which was burned out the other day has a new office and new type, and is now running on its daily round in improved appearance.

"Developement of species," said an old bill discounter, "don't talk to me about developement of species. The only thing worth studying is the development of species!"

Five young men who last July were engaged in tarring and feathering a man and a young woman in Cohocton, Steuben county, New York, have just been tried and sentenced to the county jail for six months.

A San Francisco reporter notes that some Japanese, recently arrived, assumed at once full American costume, and says they appear perfectly at home except when going up and down stairs, "which gets them badly."

GRANT AND CAMERON.

How refreshing it appears, to see Radical papers pitch into Senator Cameron, the unadulterated Simon, like a thousand of building material, and at the same time [illegible] over to hug Ulysses! Simon is a slippery fellow; worse than that, a scoundrel! "The Republican party should discard him," says a cotemporary,—but it will not do any such thing. How can it, when the same papers that abuse Simon worship his boon companion in sentiment and action, Gen. Grant! Cameron and Grant—One is the throne, the other the power behind it! And it is, indeed, supremely ridiculous to see Republican papers denouncing Cameron, while at the same time, they feel disposed to magnify the virtues of Ulysses! It is a trite old saying, true, undoubtly, as it is familiar, that "birds of a feather flock together." The plumed Ulysses sees in the favors of his Pennsylvania friend, the colors best suited to his liking, and of course clings to him. Cameron retains the magnetism; for where there is a chance to deceive, swindle, steal and rob, Cameron is the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether ugly. And the classic Simon, not of old but of Pennsylvania, you will find Ulysses, the hero of Long Branch. Then, to condemn the one without bespattering the other, is a feat only attainable by Republican editors, who have become adepts in the art or science of inconsistency.

To make Mr. Cameron Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations—an exhalted position—and that, too, over Senator Sumner, does not speak well for the party, since we have Republican authority for saying that "no Republican who has any sense or any respect for political decency, unless it be some poor axe-grinder from Pennsylvania, will ever be caught voting for Simon Cameron for Vice President, country has had quite enough of the Simon Cameron stamp of men, with 'their ways that are dark." Shouldn't wonder, and we think the elections coming off this fall will designate the fact, that the people are heartly sick and tired of the corruption of the Radical party, and the deception it has produced to place such men as Cameron in power. To shelve old scamps like Cameron, his fellows in interest and thought must also be shelved, and that is just what the people intend to do. It would be all folly to make a point against Simon, as long as Mr. Grant is President. No one is better convinced of this, than the Radical masses and, it is to break the power of Cameron and others of his ilk, that so formidable an opposition to the renomination of Mr Grant, comes from those who were at one time his greatest admirers.

Cameron is not a great man. In point of inteligence and statesmanship he bears no comparison to any of our public men; but where he excells is in his shrewdness— that style of shrewdness which puts money in his purse. Strip Quilp of his disagreeable features and we have Cameron, with the same fascinating influence over President Grant that the 'scoundrel portrayed by Dickens had over the grandfather of poor little Nell. While one might be innocent of wrong, united with the other, no combination could prove more disastrous to the people. To head off Cameron, to restrain that reeking mass of political corruption from infecting the body politics, the "Doxology" must be sung over the Presidential ambition of Mr. Grant. It is indeed strange that our Republican neighbors who kiss the Sphinx should overlook the connection with its keeper, who takes in the dimes.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Not One Cheer for Grant.

Gen. Grant's name was mentioned only once at the great Greeley meeting on Monday evening, and that was by Mr. Greeley himself. The word was kindly spoken, but it was received in total silence; not a cheer was given, through the vast assemblage was composed of Republicans. What a contrast between this cold indifference toward the President, notwithstanding all the offices he has to bestow, and the enthusiasm with which the simple Farmer of Chappaqua was received and welcomed!

President Grant no longer has a following among the Republicans of New York, except among the office-holpers, and they are not for him except for the time being. His inconceivable stupidity in breaking the Republican party to pieces; his corruption in appointing men to office who had given him presents; his quartering his own worthless relations upon the Treasury; his betrayal of the Cubans to the Spanish slave traders in consequence of money paid to Sidney Webster; and his elevation of a convicted bribe-taker to high office in the State Department, have disgusted honest Republicans with him. His administration is the most indecent ever witnessed in the this country. May its like never be seen again.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The next Presidential race, bids fair to be a criterion by which the intelligence of voters can be judged. That Horace Greeley, will be a candidate, there is no doubt. That Grant, will also be a candidate is no matter of inference. The mission of "the Morrion," to Kentucky, says I am going down to *Ku-Klux* land, in order to secure votes for my lord and master. Greeley has been a workingman for a number of years, and by every means that is known to human energy has built up a name—one familiar to the children not yet free from their bib and tuckers; and upon this notoriety, popularity, or what it may be, intends entering the maelstrom of politics. How many other intend whirling their ambition into line we know not, but it behooves the Democracy to look about, select some reliable, and sincere Democratic statesman, and with him make a new regime, free from the corruption of past Administrations, but more particularly from the incompetency of the present one.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

A young man in Madison township Putnam county, hung his vest, the pocket of which contained sixty dollars in greenbacks, near a brushheap, which he afterward set fire to. He was in Greencastle next day, inquiring whether the government would make good his loss.

"And What did Horace Greeley Say?"

He said: "The carpet baggers who plunder and prey upon the negroes and poor whites while pretending to be anxious for their souls are the greatest existing obstacles to Republican ascendancy in the South, and so I denounce them."

The New York *Evening Post* is as severe on its Radical contemporaries. It says: "They carefully print the details of every insignificant quarrel in the southern states under startling head lines, as 'ku-klux outrages' and as carefully exclude all news that looks like peace and order, or even ridicule it."

The property owned by President Grant at Long Branch is very valuable. It was a present to him, disguised as a sale, the property being conveyed at nominal figures in order to promote the views of certain New York speculators.

Edward N. Nevins, the forger of the Erie Railway passenger tickets for conveying Coburn's and Mace's friends to Erie, where the fight was to have come off, was, on Friday, sentenced to State Prison for five years.

A LONDON journal asserts that it has information that there is an understanding between the Government of Germany, Russia and Austria to preserve the peace of Europe.

THE coopers around Boston are discussing the evils connected with their business. Unsatisfactory remuneration is the principal trouble, but their customers will stave off any advance.

The State.

Only one man in Wabash county pays an income tax.

Marion enjoyed the sensation of the 'first colored juror" in the circuit court last week.

Moses Maynard, of Monroe township, Madison county, is one hundred and two years old.

When in doubt on the subject they open the street lamps in Evansville to see whether they are lighted.

The Washington Democrat says the Wheat crop in Daviess county will equal if it does not surpass, the immense crop of 1869.

A family near Putnamville was poisoned a few days ago by eating new potatoes, the vines of which had been plentifully sprinkled with Paris green used as bug exterminator, antidotes were administered and their lives saved.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

n the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient dispaired of recovery! Medicines pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE to whom it may concern, is hereby given that Thomas D. Gross, Stephanus L. Swineford and Able L. Hollopeter, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, will on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1871 at 9 o'clock a. m., meet at the north-west corner of lot number sixty-four in the original plat of said town and assess the damages and benefits accruing to the owners of lots or parts of lots by the opening of a new alley ten feet in width, between lots twenty-nine, sixty-three and sixty-four, in said plat. Five feet of said alley is to be taken off the east side of said lot twenty-nine and five feet of said alley is to be taken off the west end of said lots, sixty-three and sixty-four, John L. Davis owns forty-four feet, off the north side of said lot sixty-four, Christopher S. Hare owns twenty-two feet off the south side of said lot sixty-four, Edward Eldridge owns twenty-two feet off the north side of said lot sixty-three, James W. Case owns twenty-six feet off the south side of said lot sixty-three, Jacob Smith, Cyrus Hare and Christopher S. Hare are the joint owners of eighteen feet of said lot sixty-three next on the north of the part of said lot owned by said Case, Jacob P. Arnold, R. Trautman and William Fisher are the joint owners of said lot twenty-nine, all of said real estate being in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, and affected by said alley.

By order of Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn.

RICHARD ELSON, Town Clerk.

NOTICE TO TRUSTEES.

Ordered by the Board that the Auditor of th county notify the several Township Trustees that all the poor who are now receiving aid and assistance at the expense of the county, and who are liable to require aid and assistance, for any length of time, must be taken to the County Asylum, as the Commission will allow bills for such assistance rendered upon and after the receipt of this notice by the several Trustees, without a special permit or order from some one of the Commissioners, in writing, which writing will state the amount, the Trustees are to appropriate in the direction asked for. And such writing from the Commissioners must accompany the Trustees ordered at the time of its jurisdiction to the Board for allowing.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

Auburn, Ind., June 12th 1871.

ALL PERSONS

Being afflicted with disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose, mouth, Throat, Bronchiae, Tubes, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood vessels, Bladder, Bowels, Nerves, Old Sores, Blood and Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, Consumption, Gravel, nervous debility arising from errors of youth (both sexes) and all private diseases. Also the various complicated female complaint, should apply in person or by letter to Dr. B. GARD. Office 120 Calhoun St., near Cathedral, P. O. Box 1685, Fort Wayne Ind Jan, 5

Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

The northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing the [illegible] it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the intra continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to none in speed, safety, or any [illegible] luxury of modern travel; and while on your way survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then, before the people bound westward, to "take the Burlington Route."

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

Reduction of Prices

TO CONFORM TO

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GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs.

Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and renumerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

31 & 33 VESEY STREET,

P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK. 4w

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers. Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abcesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called.

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. wells' Extract of Jerubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

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KNOTS UNTIED

Or ways and By-Ways in the hidden life of AMERICAN DETECTIVES.

20,000 SOLD IN 30 DAYS.

Extra terms and premiums offered to agents, with a choice of Territory. Send for circulars.

J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn.

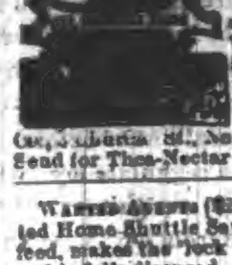

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IS A PURE

BLACK TEA.

with the Green Tea Flavor Warranted to suit all tastes For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

Wanted Agents ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under feed, makes the "lock stitch" [alike on both sides] and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address JOHNSON CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati Ohio.

The Magic Comb will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. One comb sent by mail for $1. Dealers supplied at reduced rates. Adress Wm. PATTS Treas. Springfield Mass.

$375 A MONTH—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, SACO NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me.

TEACHERS OR STUDENTS

Wanting Employment, at from $50 to $100 per month, should address ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 139 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents Wanted for "Convent Life Unveiled," by Edith O'Gorman, Escaped Nun, whose disclosures are thrilling and startling. E. P. NICHOLS, Chicago, Ill.

$10 FROM 50 Cts.

12 samples sent, postage paid, for 50 cts that retail readily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Sq., N. Y.

Agents wanted for the

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only AUTHENTIC and OFFICIAL history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German.

CAUTION Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 100 fine engravings and 740 pages. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, September term, 1871.

John A. Garver, vs William Hemry, Jane Hemry and Vinel Arnett, Administrator of the Estate of Charles Nelson, deceased.	Complaint No. 50.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by J. E. Rose, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendants, William Hemry and Jane Hemry are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of June, A. D, 1871.

J. E. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Ellen A. Crain, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

SAMUEL LEARNED.

FRUI THOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1.00 best $1.2
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.2
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90 best 1.1

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb	16c, and 18c, best 20c.
Roasted Coffee, 25c.	Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb	12½c
Brown, per pound	8c, 8c and 10c

MEAT.			DRIED FRUITS.		
Smoked Sides	11	cents	Turkish Prunes, per lb	12½	cents
Smoked Shoulders	9	"	Apples, per lb. 7c	12½	"
Pickled Pork	10	"	Peaches, per lb	12½	"
Lard	12½	"	Cherries, per lb. 7c, and	12	"
TOBACCOS.			Oranges, per dozen	30	"
Navy, 10s and per ½ lb	50	"	Lemons per dozen	25	"
Flounders, per lb	50	"	Filberts per quart	15	"
Best Smoking, per lb	30	"	Brazils, per quart	15	"
Second quality do., per lb	25	"	Cigars $2 and $3 per box		
Shorts, 25c, or 5 lbs for	$1.00	"	Dime box Matches	5	"
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best 95	95		**LIQUORS.**		
MISCELLANEOUS.			New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c	
Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25	"	Whisky one year old	$1.40	
Soap 5c, 8c and 8c per bar.		"	Whisky two year old	1.75	
Blueing 2 boxes	5	"	Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1,75	
Saleratus, 3 papers	25	"	All kind of liquors on hand.		

FISH		CANNED FRUITS	
Spring catch, white fish	$7.50	Peaches per can	30c
Last fall, white fish	5.00	Pineapples, per can	35c
Mackerel, kitts 1.50 and	1.75	Oysters, per can	10c
Old fish, half barrel	1.00	Damsons, per can	25c
Codfish 4 cents per pound		Blackberries, per can	20c
		Egg plums, per can	30c
		Green Gages, per can	40c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!

OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberge

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS

We desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own personal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. We buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces laces in great variety, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 26, '71.

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

$288 IN 16 DAYS

Made by one Agent. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home to make $5 to $20 per day selling our new 7 strand White Wire Lines to last forever, Sample free. Address Hudson River Wire Works, 18 Maiden Lane, cor. Water St, N. Y. or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNGS Disease. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line alway on hand. Prices low and goods in the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 2d 1y

Root & Company

IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh, Attractive, Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Whether at home or from out of town will not do themselves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing unusual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Feb. 24 1y

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phoenix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTS.

Feb. 27 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such excuse. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are urged, if they wish an [illegible] grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully J. A. [illegible]

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Fourth passed off very quietly.

Cherries are selling at 10 cents a quart in such.

Best A. Coffee Sugar, 8pounds for one dollar, at T. B. Totten's.

The Bower Dance was the attraction in this place on the Fourth. Quite a large party of young folks were in attendance.

A few subscribers are rolling in every week and it will be but a short time until the Courier goes into the home of every family in the county. Why shouldn't it?

Go to T. B. Totten's and get 8pounds of best Coffee A. Sugar, for one dollar.

Visiting cards of pale lavender color are the style now. As to size, taste differ, only it is agreed that they shouldn't be any larger than an ordinary newspaper.

Don't believe every report you hear. If a man passes in community for a nice man remember he may be a knave. If he runs down the other men a great deal, watch him. If he prates about their sins, you may bet he has some of his own.

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

Who Help a Town.—Enterprising business men help a town by liberal advertising. They create a demand for goods that would never be thought of, and draw custom that would go somewhere else.

An Indianapolis man has got a nose which he can put out of joint and swing it around on the side of his face like a gate. He don't do anything for a living but fall down on dilapidated sidewalks and sue the city for breaking his nose, and when he gets his money he straightens his nose up and sets it for another locality.—Some say he is a fraud.

We are selling at the Red Front, good Linen coats at 90c, and the very best for 150, overalls 50c a pair, good paper collars, with linen button holes, for 10c per box.

Who was it that said croquet was an innocent amusement? Two little boys were playing at it at Moline, Ill., when they got into a little argument, and one of the mallets went off, though neither of them knew it was loaded, and smashed in the top of the head of the one that was under the place where it lit. They buried him at eventide.

It has been at last definitely ascertained, from the census returns at Washington that the total population of the United States is 38,545,153, of which only 442,500 in the Territores.

If you want 8 pounds of the best Coffee A. Sugar, for one dollar, go to T. B. Totten's.

Die Modenwelt.—An illustrated magazine of Fashions and Fancy work. We have received the June number of the above named magazine and would recommend it to every lady who wishes to keep up with the fashions. In everything that renders a magazine attractive it is certainly superior to any fashion magazine we have seen. $3 per annum. Address S. T. Taylor, Importer of the Ladies' Fashions, 391 Canal Street, New York.

Fine black suits can be bought at the Red Front Clothing House from $12 to $14 all finer goods in proportion. Remember the place go see and be convinced before you buy.

Potato-bugs KuKluxed a juvenile African in Southern Indiana the other day. The district is to be put under martial law.

T. B. Totten is selling the best Coffee A. Sugar, 8 pounds for one dollar.

A Fort Wayne club has purchased a shell boat so light and evenly balanced that "the rowers are compelled to part their hair in the middle" to avoid upsetting.

All the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in war, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne.

Do you know that there is a man in our place so forgetful of faces that his wife is compelled to keep a wafer stuck on the end of her nose that he may distinguish her from other ladies? But this does not prevent him from making occasional mistakes Yesterday, for instance, meeting a woman with a rather red nose, he insisted upon hugging her a little, supposing her to be his wife. He discovered his mistake when the woman knocked him down with a fire shovel.

A ride of a few miles beyond the town limits, in almost any direction, discloses the fact that our farmers have become largely infected with the spirit of improvement, and are not disposed to remain behind in building enterprises. New residences, barns, stables, and other out-houses, all of the best class, have been erected in such numbers, that we find it impossible to specify or particularize them. We are pleased to note, in a general way, this evidence of prosperity among our farming people, which is mostly due to their excellent thrift and management.

Those highly virtuous individuals who sent money to the New York 'Sawdust' swindlers in the hope of receiving a return of counterfeit bills are likely to come to grief. Their letters are to be retained and opened at the New York post office, and the name of the writer forwarded to the postmaster where written, with instructions to post it conspicously in the office with a statement of the facts. The idea is a good one, and if carried out some rich developments may be expected. The man who is mean enough to buy counterfeit money with the intention of passing it upon unsuspecting neighbors, is mean enough to steal his neigbor's sheep if he thought he would not get found out, and it is right that the public should be informed of his intention.

I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I have found from past experience that I cannot run business profitably to customers or to myself, and do a credit business. Therefore I shall hearafter sell exclusively for cash, or ready pay.

Those knowing themselves indebted to me will confer a great favor by calling and settling their accounts as soon as possible —and will be glad to sell you all the goods you may want, at as low prices, as can be offered for cash.

T. B. Totten.

The First in the County.—Our enterprising friend, Joe Rainier, of the Rainier House, has just recived, a very fine omnibus, of the best make, which is to run to the depot for all trains, instead of the hack as heretofore. This is taking hold of things with the right spirit and we hope to see more improvements of this kind rapidly come in through the energy and perseverance of every business and professional man in the place. Additions and improvements like this have their influence, and strike every visitor favorably, so that the more we have the more favorable impressions are received, which often influence strangers to cast their lot amongst us, and thus increase the importance and influence of our town.

Potato Bugs.—These infestuous, tempestiuous diabolical, invaders of Fenian rights—these fat bellied, striped, cadaverous potato bugs, can be killed by filling them two thirds full of gunpowder and laying them bottom side up on a tin roof with the sun whooping it up to the tune of 99° in the shade. The caloric fixes the tin roof—the tin roof ignites the gunpowder—the gunpowder explodes the potato bug and he becomes with his stars and stripes like a thing that was. Patent applied for.

A First-class Hotel.—In these days of cosmopolitanism, a good hotel is to the hungry and tired traveler, what an oasis of the desert is to the thirsty caravaneer —a luxury which home only can excel.—A good hotel therefore is a blessing to the public, and an establishment which will do more to enhance the reputation of a city or town than anything else. Auburn certainly has such a hotel in the Weaver House, S. C. Swineford, proprietor. The manner in which it is conducted, the convenient arrangement of its rooms, and above all, the abundance of savory dishes which cover its table, are only surpassed by the geniality of the host who presides over it all. To stop at this house is a treat of which every traveler avails himself, and of which the agent of the *Gazette* has lately taken advantage, very much to his edification. In a private letter he speaks of its management in the highest terms. We congratulate the Auburnites in having such a hotel. It does honor to their town.—*Ft. Wayne Gazette.*

We would add to the above that the merits of this establishment rest not alone with the popular landlord, but must be accredited, to large extent to the excellent landlady whose supervision of everything insures that cleanly and tidy appearance which has made this house so popular.

Broke Jail—Escape of a Notorious Thief—Sheriff Plum Murderously Attacked and Nearly Killed.

On last Sabbath evening, while most of our citizens were engaged in devotional exercises at the various churches, a desperate scene was being enacted at our county jail. A notorious horse thief known under the name of B. Michigan, who has been confined in jail for the past three months, for stealing a horse near Spencerville, called to Sheriff Plum, who was the only person on the premises at the time, to bring him a drink of water.—The prisoner had conducted himself all along in a submissive manner, was allowed the previlege of having the freedom of the jail. The Sheriff in complying opened the door of the cell, when the prisoner rushed upon with a billet of wood, inflicting frightful gashes upon his head. The Sheriff, though stunned and bleeding closed with the villain, and would have overpowered him had not his thumb been broken in the struggle. The prisoner made for the door with the Sheriff in close pursuit shouting murder, but the fellow leaped the fence and by the time assistance came he was lost to sight in the woods, close by. Drs. Cassbeer and Cowan with a number of others arrived, and found Mr. Plum some distance from the house in a terrible condition. He was speedily cared for, his wounds dressed and is now in fair way for recovery provided nothing of a more serious character allies itself with his injuries. Havey Nichols started in pursuit the next morning, but no trace has been found of the fugitive.

We wonder now that our people did not turn out in a body and endeavor to arrest the criminal that evening

One hundred dollars is now offered for the apprehension of "Michigan." He is 5 feet 8 inches high; rather heavy set; wighs about 170; dark hair, rather grey; grey eyes, the left smaller than the right; one heel injured and smaller than the right; and wore a dark brown suit.—No Whiskers. It is sincerely hoped that he will be captured. We will warrant that he will not get away from the Sheriff a second time.

Modern Literature.—Twas at the close of a beautiful afternoon one morning in December, that three predestrians might be going up hill or horseback, in a three wheeled carriage. The youngest of these three gentleman was an old lady about 14, whose jet white locks was combed back from her ample forehead, and hung in luxurious profusion from the overhanging boughs of water lily that stood upon the steps of a marble hen coop, about half a mile distant, in which some persons were engaged in religious exercises. The fourth person of this trio was not present, being detained at home by a sudden attack of sea sickness, which he had caught from his next door neighbor, who lived fourteen minutes from home, in the country. Being endowed with superhuman strength, by the sudden attack of the Saracen, he seized the wagon by the hind legs and sculled across the everglades as fast as his legs could carry him. But the young lady who was killed, seeing that she had sustained no injury, offered to give her note of hand for the balliance.'

Having a buyer in New York all the time buying goods for cash only, the Red Front Clothing House can substantiate all it advertises and sell goods lower than other Houses can buy them for.

Editors on the Rampage.

AN EXCURSION TO NEBRASKA.

A Magnificent Country and an Enterprising People.

The editorial excursion from Chicago to Lincoln, Nebraska, terminated last Monday, without accident, leaving the participants deeply impressed with the generous welcome extended by the citizens of the various places of interest which they visited. The arrangements were perfect and the many pleasing features of the excursion, without anything of a vexatious character, will leave a happy impression upon the minds of all as one of the bright, particular occasions of their life.

The party was composed mainly of the members of Editorial Association of the Tenth and Eleventh Districts of Indiana. Assembling at the Treemont Hotel, Chicago, last Tuesday morning, June 27th, they stepped aboard the handsome palace car "Australia," of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and were soon whirling over the grand prairies toward the setting sun.

THE BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Through the kindness of A. E. Touzalin Esq., Gen. Pass Agent of the above road we were provided not only with passes, but with accommodations not surpassed by any other route in the country. With these special preparations we anticipated, as we afterwards realized, a most delightful journey, and associated as we were with that refinement, intelligence and courtesy so inseparable with journalism, the horrors of a tedious ride were dissipated, while the time passed as we are want to spend it in our parlors, with the additional attraction of ever changing scenery. Passengers are carried over this route from Chicago to Omaha or Plattsmouth, a distance of 500 miles in one day. In journeying from the East to Kansas via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line.

PLATTSMOUTH.

On Wednesday morning we arrived at Plattsmouth, on the Missouri River. Here we were met by a large delegation of citizens and welcomed in a neat little speech by Gen. R. R. Livingston, which was responded to by President Stoll. Being furnished with private conveyances we were soon viewing the many attractive features to be seen on every hand. Here we behold for the first time the grand prairies of Nebraska; the wide, billowy green dotted all over with golden islands of harvest; the hollows of dark glittering maize; the park-like clumps of timber along the course of streams; the soft airy lue of the distant undulations; these were the materials which went to the making up of every landscape, and of which, in their sweet, harmonious, pastoral beauty, the eye never grew weary. After enjoying this scene for nearly two hours, we started for the capitol of the State,

LINCOLN.

A marvel of wonder, a monument of the stupendous enterprise of her pioneers, Nebraska may well feel proud of her capitol, and glory in the triumphs of her citizens. But three years ago, in the heart of a naked, rolling prairie, whose fertility was its only merit, there stands to-day, a real, live interesting city, with her stately capitol buildings looming up on the one side, and her magnificant educational institutions on the other, and where, three years ago, not a house appeared to break the monotony of the scene, now stands massive business blocks and handsome residences, churches, schools and manufactories, and the end is not yet. With a population of four thousand, all acquired in this time, what will it be a few years hence, with the bright future now apparently in store for her?

The soil and climate is simply wonderful, possessing every merit that can be desired. We regard it as one of the finest agricultural regions in the great west, and can assure our readers that if they contemplate a visit west by all means go to Nebraska. Those broad, productive acres need thousands of workmen. All men of families who intend cultivating the soil, and have some little means to commence operations with and lead them through their first year of pioneer life, will soon have a good home and see themselves surrounded by comfort Many have went there with families and without means, have succeeded in gaining affluence and a golden remuneration of their labors. Arriving at the depot, at noon, we were escorted to the several hotels and in the afternoon provided with conveyances, we were shown over the city. The Salt Basin, about a mile west of the city, is perhaps the greatest feature of this part of the country. It consists of a large flat, containing several hundred acres, now covered with a white coat of salt evaporated by solar heat from the water that ebbs and flows over it. The supply is claimed to be inexhaustible, the water containing on an average, 90 per cent, of salt deposits. An artesian well has been sunk to the depth of 600 feet, out of which flows for about twelve hours of each day, a large current of strong clear water, sufficient to supply a dozen manufactories.

Only one has as yet been erected, however, but a stock concern, with large capital has been organized, we were told, to work up the interest and we doubt not that Lincoln will ere long supply that large scope of country with a good article of salt.

In the evening a formal reception was given at the capitol buildings, and the Buffalo Barbacue discussed. Speeches were made by many prominent citizens, among them Gen. C. F. Manderson, of Omaha, Gen. Strickland, Gov. Butler, who by the way, has been ousted for malfeasence in office, Judge Kinney, and Hon. F. H. Marquette. A dance followed in the Hall of Representatives, and it was quite late before the gay and happy occasion was brought to a close. We do not wish to lose sight of one fact here in this connection and that has reference to another important and meritorous institution of the place—"The Townley House" of which it was our fortune to be a guest.—The proprietors, Messrs. Hamlin & Brown, are posted as to keeping a good hotel, and we were pleased to notice the encouragement they are daily receiving from the traveling public. Chas. D. Roberts supplies a free buss, and everthing is covenient for the traveler. While here we made the *Statesman* office our head quarters, and the gentlemanly publishers, Messrs. Randall & Smails, showed us many courtesies that we would gladly reciprocate on the first occasion. They have opend up a fine office, and have recently began the publication of a Democratic daily, which is meeting with great encouragement from the citizens. The opposite party is well represented by the *Journal* which seems to be in good hands, to judge from the neat appearance it presents.

NEBRASKA CITY.

After a short visit to Crete, the next morning, over the new railroad now being extended west from Lincoln, the excursionists accepted an invitation from Dr. Converse, to visit Nebraska City, over the Midland Pacific R. R., an excellent road that has been recently completed between these two points. Leaving at 2 o'clock p. m. we arrived at our destination in due time, and were met by a large delegation of citizens who greeted us with a proposition to accept their hospitalities, for at least one day. This was more than we anticipated and a meeting was held at the Barnum House to consider the matter. The arrangement was submitted to by a unanimous voice and the princely style in which we were entertained, more than repaid us for the departure we had made in our regular programme.

Nebraska city is located on the west bank of the Missouri, about fifty-five miles south of Omaha, and we regard it as the finest and most beautiful city in the State. Its business houses and school buildings certainly gave evidence of its great thrift and enterprise and therefore cluded to change our course and return via Omaha. A few carriages were in waiting at the depot upon our arrival, but by some unfortunate circumstances no preparations had been made for our entertainment. We do not question the taste or propriety of her citizens in not meeting us with the same cordiality as other cities, and do not propose to utter one word of reproach at her seeming indifference to our presence. Our friend, the Doctor, was no doubt greatly embarrassed, but we can assure him, that every visitor understood the situation, and regard [illegible] vanced state of the improvements in and around the place, as far as the eye can reach, surely betokens a progressive spirit far ahead in the march of civilization, and development of this great country. But it is not only to her beautiful location, and the great natural wealth of her surroundings that she is indebted for the great progress she has made in so short a time, but to that spirit of liberality and enterprise that seems to characterize the action of her citizens. We can draw no parallel between this, and even older cities, of equal size and importance so great does this spirit enter into and contribute to every feature of the place. Located in an agricultural region, unsurpassed in fertility, with an inexhaustible soil, a salubrious and healthful climate, well does she appreciate her position by an exhibition of that talent and energy that gives her prestige even among her rival neighbors.

The reception which we met here was simply magnificent and filled every visitor with a high appreciation of the true merits of the people. One of the neatest banquets we have ever witnessed, was given at the Barnum House, in the evening, which was enjoyed more largely than any other feature of the whole tour. Major Tuxbury greeted us, through his next friend, Major Calhoun, and President Stoll responded, when commenced a series of toasts and repartees, all teeming with that heartfelt cordiality and welcome, that met a response in every heart. The next day the usual sight-seeing was indulged in, so that none went away without seeing, on every hand, the tangible results achieved by these people of energy and perseverance and none were there but what accorded them their due meed of praise. We say to all intending to go west to go to Nebraska, go to this city, where your lot will be thrown with a hospitable people, who will greet you with a hearty welcome and assist you to climb instead of kicking you down the hill of prosperity.

OMAHA.

Omaha, the land of George Francis Train, and the best advertised city of the west—somewhat over pretentious and yet possessing many features of beauty and interest to the traveler. A visit to this city was somewhat out of the line of our programme yet at the request of Dr. Graff a very aimable gentleman, of that city, who met us at Nebraska city, we consider him as an agreeable and high-toned gentleman. Omaha is a beautiful place, prettily located at the foot of and along the side of the bluffs, presenting a picturesque and lovely scene when viewed from the opposite shore of the river. On the old capitol grounds is being located one of the finest school edifices in the west, and in enterprise of great moment Omaha is up to the standard of modern cities. A magnificent bridge is being built across the Missouri at great expense and a thousand other features adorn the place that make it an attractive an interesting point for the visitor. The next morning we entered our palace car, and went whirling over the grand prairies on our return, thoroughly convinced that what had been said of Solomon was applicable to the far west, the half had not been told. No one can truly contemplate the greatness and grandeur of our glorious country until they have seen this part—the lovliest and most beautiful to be found in the world.

New Arrival.—Our legal friend, W. H. Dills, Esq., was favored with one of those little domestic episodes that will happen in the best regulated family. Said episode weighs about eight pounds, and is of the female persuasion. Tally one for D.

Davenport keeps everything in the drug line, besides stationery, wall paper, and fancy articles of every description. Give him a call.

Eel River Railroad.

The Columbia City *Post* says that work on the Eel River Railroad is progressing with great rapidity. A large lot of iron is already at this point, and track-laying has commenced in earnest. Two new locomotives and quite a number of flat cars arrived the first of the week. Track-laying will proceed with all possible dispatch, east and west from this point. The doubters and false prophets are doomed to disappointment. The building of the D. E. R. & I. R. R., from Detroit, Mich., to St. Louis, Mo., is no longer an uncertainty, but a certainty. Time will demonstrate the great benefit this road will be to Whitley County.

We also find an address of President Collins in the papers of the above place to the citizens of Whitley County, in which he says:

"It will require every dollar of subscription of every name and character to make the payment to our contractors we are bound to make. Therefore, I ask those of you, without further solicitation who are subscribers to the capital stock to call at once and make payment, and and those who have given their notes will please prepare to pay them when made due to their terms. But little over one month will elapse before the locomotive whistle will be heard all along the line from Columbia City to Manchester."

The following resolutions were adopted on the Palace Car, "Australia," by the unanimous vote of every body:

Resolved, By the editorial association of Northern Indiana. That, we cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that F. S. Bedell, of the Crown *Register*, is not dead, but liveth as we have occular proof thereof

Resolved. That the remark, "Ignorance is bliss," does not apply to Capt. Bliss of Crown Point.

Resolved, That we indignantly deny that Baker, of the Columbia City *Commercial*, walked up the bluffs at Lincoln to avoid the payment of fifty cents, when there was a free buss.

Resolved, That we refute the slanderous charge, that in nominating Colfax for president, at Lincoln, it was Bro. Beals' object to secure his own appointment as Post Master General, under the new administration.

Resolved, That we sympathize with Dr. Van Waring, of the Warsaw *Union*, and think he had sufficient cause for complaint, in the fact, that the conductor of the dining room car refused to sell him five cents worth of ale, out of a fifty cent bottle.

Resolved, That having deeply sympathised with Mr. Mattingly, of the Rochester *Spy*, in the loss of his beautiful "purp," at Burlington, we now rejoice at his recovery on our return, on the principle, that "their is more joy over the return of one dog, than over ninety nine that goeth not astray.'

Resolved, That the great battle fought by our noble President, J. H. Stoll, at the Wyoming House, in an engagement with bed bugs and his subsequent immersion in the Missouri River, are facts alike creditable and brilliant for one so young, and that his capacity as a champagnist, which occurred him a great victory over the mayor of Omaha, was only equaled by his magnificent receptive faculty for roasted Buffalo. And your petitioners will ever pray.

We call the attention of the public of the large establishment the Fort Wayne merchants. It is now one year since the Red Front Clothing House, in No. 5 Keystone Block, opened with finest and largest stock ever opened in that city, which they gained by their fair and honorable dealing, and are at the present deriving almost the entire trade in their line in that city. Reason shows fair dealings to all. They sell goods at retail and wolesale prices. They have three stores in different places, which makes their business extensive so as to keep a buyer in New York all the time.—Every dollar's worth of goods brought by their stores which enable them to sell twenty per cent. lower than any other house, which of itself as a large profit they sell goods at such low prices that the oldest established houses, of the city, are laying idle while their stores are crowded daily by customers.

June 29, '71.

The Hand of Friendship.

Mr. W. H. Evans, the editor of the Princeton *Democrat*, has been one of those unfortunate individuals who allow themselves to be slaves to the intoxicating cup and whose greatest enemies are themselves In his paper of the 10th inst., he makes a public declaration of his intention to be temperate from that time forward, and to lend what influence he may have to the cause of temperance, calling upon his many friends for their countenance and assistance in a reformation.

It is the duty of every man, and particularly so of the members of the fraternity to extend the hand of frienship to him who is struggling against the tide of passion and appetite, and we hope that Bro. Evans may be so encouraged that he will continue in his reformation until his feet are firmly pleated on the solid rock of manly self control.—*Ligonier Banner.*

We don't know you personally, Bro. E., but if you're a man you won't give an inch in this new resolution until you are master instead of whisky. We're holding out our hand to you, and bid you stand firm.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	120 @ 125
" Red	120
Oats	40
Rye	48
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	10@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.60
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	7c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	50c
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	[illegible]

F. E. Davenport,

DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines

School Books, Stationery,

WALL PAPER,

FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.

BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

T. M. BIDDLE,

DRUGGIST,

AND DEALER IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c., &c.

No. 6, Keystone Block

Fort Wayne Indiana.

THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL IN FORT WAYNE FOR THE BEST WHITE LEAD.

Call and see them.

F. M. BIDDLE.

April 29, '70. 1-y

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times. Intended for People Now on Earth. Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, Sun office, New York City.

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 18, '71.

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS' Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS' Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usally kept in a first class HardwareStore.

GEO. HENSLER.

MODERWELL & FOWLER

MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THEIR CELEBRATED, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT

FITTING SHIRTS

THEY ALSO HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' Furnishing Goods!

IN EVERY VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN INDIANA

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE!

CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS FORT WAYNE IND.

MODERWELL & FOWLER.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD.

Feb. 22.

TARIFF OFF!

Owing to the fact that Congress has

Reduced the Tariff

ON

Teas,
Coffee,
Sugar, etc.

The people will find the price of such articles greatly reduced at

SMITH & HARE'S

As we do business only on the

Cash System

We are enabled to sell

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

LAMPS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
NOTIONS, &c. &c.

Cheaper than any other house in the county.

All we ask is to give us a trial.

SMITH & HARE.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics

To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.

Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!

CLOTHING.

We offer extraordinary inducements to cose cash buyers in the way of Mens and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!

Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,

South-east Corner Columbia & Cahoun Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!

Of 500 Pieces Prints.

WHO IS BEAT?

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.

They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 25th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 5c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's plaids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 30c to $1,00.

Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Lino by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. AYNE, ND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOOTS & SHOES!

WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT

Wholesale and Retail!

BUY IN LARGE QUANTIES

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES!

WE KEEP ALL THE

LATEST STYLES in the MARKET

OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We

Buy First-Class Goods!

and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We

Are the Only House

In the City who make it a business to manufacture

MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'

Home Made Boots

GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT

BOOTS & SHOES

Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK CALHOUN ST, FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

MARKLEY SHRADER & CO

[illegible] Things.

Bathing in Great Salt Lake is said to be a certain remedy for cutaneous ills.

Von Moltke is engaged in reorganizing the German army on the regular peace footing of 700,000 men. This is nearly twice its former strength.

Eve had some advantages that no other married woman ever enjoyed, chief among which was that her husband could never lacerated her heart by telling "how his mother used to cook."

M. Thiers was in such demand in Paris shortly before the fall of the Commune that a Parisian gentleman offered 200,000f. for the fall of the veteran statesman—money to be paid in Paris on delivery of the article.

A young man having received numerous notes in Savannah signed "Edith," written by some male joker, threatens to burn the town down and Ku-Klux everybody if he don't find out who has been trifling with his heart.

"Raise your right arm," sharply urged the clerk of a Portland court as a witness elevated his left to take the oath. The man obeyed, and up went an empty sleeve, what belonged in it having been left at Bull Run. The clerk at once became very gentle.

A little boy and girl had been cautioned never to take the nest egg when gathering eggs; but one evening the girl reached the nest first, seized an egg, and started for the house. Her disapointed brother followed, crying, "Mother! mother! Susy she's been and got the egg the old hen measures by!"

Corinne, Utah Territory, is not pleasant to the eye on a first glance from the railroad. It looks like a scattering pile of good-sized dry goods boxes. Slight, wooden buildings are the chief component parts of the city, and its fate, in the event of conflagration during a high wind is not difficult to predict.

The risk of refusing liberal offers is shown in the case of William Bradley of Meriden, Conn., who declined to take $15,000 for his horse Levithan a fortnight since. A day or two ago he had to pay $5 to get rid of the animal who had died of a spasm in the meantime, and needed to be carried off.

A showman in Maine wanted to exhibit an Egyptian mummy, and attended at the court-house to obtain permission. "What is it you want to show?," inquired the Judge. "An Egyptian mummy more than three thousand years old," said the showman "Three thousand years old?" exclaimed the judge, jumping to his feet; "and is the critter alive?"

William L. Barry, a compositor on the Lebandon (Tenn.) Herald, has just passed his ninty-first birthday. he is promptly at his case at seven o'clock every morning, and sets six thousand ems a day without the least difficulty. He began to set type seventy-three years ago and still follows the business out of love for the art, having no need to work for money. Barry is still hale and vigerous, and full of animal spirits.

Experiments were made with fifteen-inch guns last week, at Fortres Monroe, to test the strength of some massive platforms for heavy guns. Result demonstrated that the platforms are equal to the severest tests, but that it is almost an impossibility to make a gun carriage of sufficient strength to withstand the weight and recoil of these guns charged to their fullest capacity and elevated to an angle of thirty degrees,

The contents of Thiers' house, destroyed by the Commune's orders, were worth $400,000. The little bronzes alone that it contained were estimated in value at $300,000. There were also many bibliographical treasures belonging to the archives, and some extremely curious papers. Thiers was very much attached to the house, he had resided in for thirty years, and it is feared he can never collect again his scattered treasures of art, antiquity, and literature, which were all caried away by order of the commune when the house was pulled down.

A man of the South lately caught an alligator, and cultivated his acquaintance until he considered himself so thoroughly establised in the reptile's confidence that he could do anything with him. He then sat forth to make show of his scaly friend, exhibiting such agreeable tricks as stretching open his ponderous jaws and running an arm down his throat. The monster stood it for a while with considerable equanimity, but finally, at Wilmington N. C., when the tempting morsel was put between his teeth, he yielded to the temptation, snapped it off at the shoulder, and devoured it without remorse.

The Old Testament miracle of the feeding of the Israelites in the desert with manna, has always been a hard nut for scientific men to crack. There are some interesting facts though, which may throw some light on the subject. The tamarisk tree, which abounds in Arabia, drops a sort of substance, called by the Bedouins and eaten with their bread. It is supposed that it excludes through the bark from punctures made by insects, and falls to the ground in a solified state. It is of a sweet pleasant taste, and the Bedouins are very fond of it, using it with their black bread.

RIDDLES.

Why is a kiss like a sermon? It requires two heads and an application.

Why are teeth like verbs? They are regular, irregular, and defective.

Was Eve high or low church? Adam thought her Eve-angelical.

What part of a fish weighs most? The scales.

What fish is most valued by a happy wife? Her-ring.

When are weeds not weeds? When they become widows.

What part of a fish is like the end of a book? The Fin-is.

When was Napoleon most shabbily dressed? When he was out at Elba (elbow).

If a bear was to go into a linen-draper's shop, what would he want? He would want muzzlin!

STATE NEWS.

The old settlers of Laporte had a reunion.

Lexington rejoices in a camp of Gipsies.

Nilsson regrets her inability to visit Lafayette.

Bugby & Green's saw mill, at Morristown, was burned last Friday. Loss $3,000.

Edward Henry, a lad nine years of age was drowned in Tail creek, near Michigan City.

James L. Rigby, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Saluda Jefferson county last Thursday.

Alex. McDowell, one of the first settlers of Henery county, died last Tuesday.

Four prisoners, confined on trival charges, escaped from the city prison [illegible]ette on Sunday.

A branch of the State Temperance Alliance was organized at Boneville last Sunday night.

The Jasper 'Courier' says all the barley in Dubois county has been cut, and a good crop realized. The wheat will yield an average crop.

Joseph Nicholai, a poor shoemaker of Evansville, learned last Friday that he had, by the death of his grandfather in Paris, fallen heir to $50,000.

A Green county farmer tried coal oil as a remedy for potato bugs, last week, with entire success. It killed bugs, vine and everything else it came in contact with.

J. K. Davisson is about to commence at Oakland, Gibson county, the publication of a political independent paper, to be called the Oakland City "Herald,"

A house in Lamasco, Evansville, owned by John Emerich, and occupied by Henry Washington, was burned on Friday night. Loss, $1,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the family had a narrow escape.

The wife of Samuel Guy, of Baker Tp. Morgan county, dropped dead, while pursuing her daily avocations, Friday night. She was seventy years old, and was one of the earliest settlers of that county.

Edward Gotham was run over by a wagon loaded with bricks, at Laporte, last Monday, and probably fatally injured.

The wheat in Posey county has been nearly all harvested. The yield is estimated at not over ten bushels per acre.

The Lafayette 'Dispatch' wants Geo. C. Harding to look up the veteran Sam Pike (provided the latter is still alive) and go into business with him as a newspaper starter.

We have a rose bush—the 'Queen of the Pairie'—the branches of which, from a single root, cover the area of twenty feet in diameter, and twenty feet in height and contained last Sunday, one thousand and eighty roses, in full bloom.—*Kendallville Standard.*

That's hard to take, Myers.

The minister of an orthodox church in this city, a church not noted for its tendencies to Democracy, during one of his sermons, a short time ago, while speaking about the corruptions of politics and politicians, exclaimed: 'Would to God we had many such statesmen as Thos. A. Hendricks,' and then after a brief pause added, 'and Colfax.'—*Mt. Vernon Democrat.*

A couple of thieves who have been following the show which exhibited here on Wednesday, garroted W. F. Lennington, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, at Gosport, on Thursday night and robbed him of a $130. Mr. L. formerly resided in this town. One of the 'bummers' is in jail at Spencer, and the other succeeded in making his escape.—*Morgan County Gazette.*

ALL SORTS.

Iowa has 82 woolen factories.

Connecticut has 5,000 Odd Fellows.

Maine's old apple orchars are dying.

Texas has thirty-one Republican papers.

A transit of Venus will occur in 1874.

Cloves are dried unexpanded flower buds.

Gerritt Smith has completed his 74th year.

Boston spent $60,000 for the poor last year.

The Indian chiefs in New York wear silk hats.

'Backache Pills' are a Connecticut invention.

The rice crop is short 10,000 tierce this year.

Lobelia is the Cleveland remedy for lock jaw.

Smith county, Tennessee, has a cat 28 years old.

Mrs. Fair says she is too handsome to be hanged.

The Republic of Mexico has 8,835,872 inhabitants.

Five duels per month is the New Orleans average.

Ten murderers in the St. Louis jail are awaiting trial.

London has three millions and a quarter of inhabitants.

Live hogs from Iowa are being sold in San Francisco.

The Pennsylvania Knights of Pythia number 27,000.

A barrel of flour contains 181 pound loaves of bread.

Lace shawls are worn this season belted in at the back.

Gopher scalps are worth two dollars apeice in Kansas.

The Treasury conscience funds now foot up $125,000.

The witty John Clark, the barrister, who was lame, overheard a lady remark to a friend:

'That's Mr. Clark, the lame lawyer.'

Mr. Clark, who was passing along the street, turned around, addressing the lady said:

'No, madam, I a lame man, but not a lame lawyer.'

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

C. T. CLARK & CO.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and [illegible] customers will not be called on to make up the loss of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or trade. We continue to buy

Wheat, Corn, Oats,

And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 4, 1871.

SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS!

AND DEALERS IN

BUILDING STONE

OF EVERY VARIETY

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES

IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

MANTELS

IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE.

MARBLEIZED Slate & Iron

MANTELS, GRATES, FRAMES and SUMMER FRONTS, MARBLE SLABS and SAND STONE, HEARTHS, SCAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LININGS.

TERRA COTTA WORK,

Vases, Chimney Tops

STONE WATER TABLES,

Caps, Sills, Flagging, Curbing

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES,

Cement Plaster, &c

Prices low and work warranted. Skillful workmen only employed.

SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND

FORT WAYNE IND.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St., AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of

Mens, Boys, Ladies, and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4, '70.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '71.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS

MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and

Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne. Buying and selling

STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, the advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

Great One-Price Clothing House!

Fort Wayne Indiana,

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up.

Irish Poplins, in all colors.

Corded " "

Japenese " plain "

Japenese " striped "

" brocaded

Checked "

" Watere.

Every Lady should call and see our

$2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade; white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere London Poplins, for suits.

Plain " " "

Wash " " "

Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.

Scoth Ginghams, great variety.

Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c..

Colored Alpaccas,

Blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in fact any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Briliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimmings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match

Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped

Jaconets Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks

" dotted and Corded Saisses, Masalia, Brilliants, Bishop and

Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings, &c.,

Marseilles Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks,

Linens, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND.

FOR

Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and

Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U

BUY

T

And Sugar,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES AND BE CONVINCED THAT BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNE.

MRS J. A. BARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent,

Waterloo, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

See Here

FARMERS.

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tried 14 years past, and not found wanting, in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competiton. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869. -8

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Buildig Matrial,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and Hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Clerk's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 13, 1871. No. 28.

Published Every Thursday,

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS:

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Six months 1.00
Three months .... .50

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Business Cards, $6 per annum.

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Business Cards.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

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R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber, [illegible] cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
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E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-38

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
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MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
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I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
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DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

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WEAVER HOUSE,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good bars and stabling attached.

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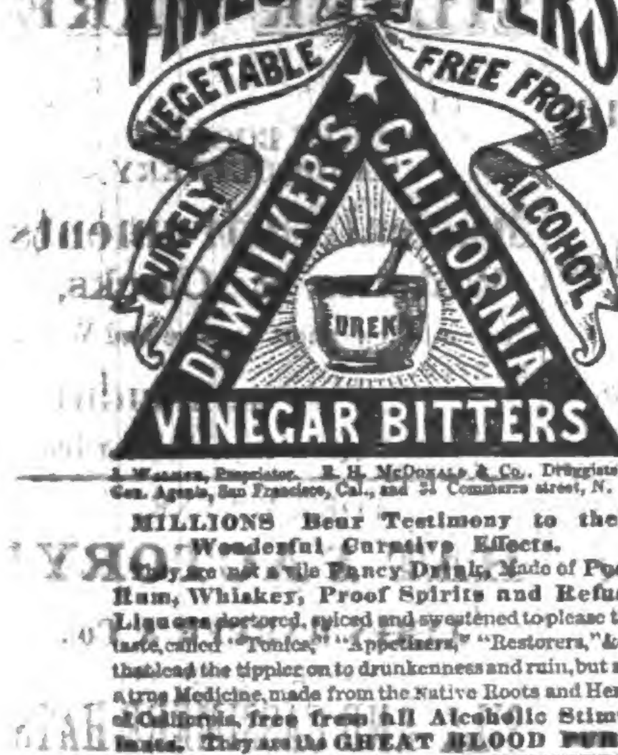

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

An ingenuous youth in the oil regions lately hired hands to commence boring.—The foreman asked 'what kind of a well he wanted to put down,' meaning with large casing or small. 'Well,' was the reply, 'I guess you'd better sock down a hundred barrel well; that's as high as they run now, ain't it?'

It's useless to sing the siren songs of peace while this sort of thing goes on.—Even the hens down in Geogia have gone into the Ku-Klux business. One of 'em, in Houston county, in utter defiance of the amendments and the civil rights law foully falls upon every black chicken she sees and forthwith kills it. Where are the troops?

There is again talk to the effect that Froude, the English historian, will come across the sea and deliver a course of lectures in Boston. But as all the Bostonians are in the lecture business themselves it is not easy to see where the audience would come from. Mr. Froude had better try some locality where lecture-making is not the principal industry of the people.

* * *

Not to be Beaten.—"My mamma's got the shiningest hair in all Bayswater." "Mamma's got the curlingest hair in all the London." My mamma's got the thickest hair in all the world." "My mamma can sit on her hair." "My ma can take her's off."—*Punch.*

"Sam," said one little urchin to another, "does your schoolmaster ever give you any wards of merit?" "I s'pose he does," was the reply; "he gives me a thrashing evey day, and says I merit two."

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A. M.			
Rochester	2,42 "	7,10 A. M.	10,55 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance	4,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,02 "
Orrville	6,28 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	6,5 "
Mansfield	8,?8 "	1,55 P. M.	4,42 "	8,33 "
A.	8,55 "	2,22 "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline	9,20 "	3,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.		5,55 A. M.	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest	11,37 A. M.	7,33 "	9,29 "	1,26 A. M.
Lima	11,32 P. M.	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne	1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth	3,32 "	2,26 P. M.	3,46 "	8,25 "
Chicago	6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10 p. m.

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A. M.	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth	9,45 "	11,53	9,05 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M.	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,07 "	3,58 "	1,37 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,27 "	4,58 "	2,50 "	6,3 "
A	6,00 "	6,15 "	4,20 "	8,53 "
Crestline	12,45	6,35 "	4,30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield	1,23 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville	3,45 "	9,00 "	6,37 "	11,55 "
Alliance	5,30 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M.
Rochester	8,25 P. M.	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh	9,35 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 9, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into affect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	Expres
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 a m	9 00 a m	4 50 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	5 05
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	5 15
Stoners (Gravel pit)	7 33	9 59	5 22
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 32
Auburn	8 01	10 49	5 50
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	6 05
Summit	[illegible]	11 50	6 18
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	12 15 p m	6 29
Angola	8 57	[illegible]	6 43
Jonesville		3 50	8 13
Jackson Arr	11 40	6 55	9 18 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	Expres
Jackson, leave	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	7 30	10 30	6 21
Angola	8 57	2 28 p m	8 23
Pleasant Lake	9 11	2 53	8 41
Summit	9 23	3 13	8 55
Waterloo	9 40	3 43	9 18
Auburn	9 55	4 08	9 40
New Era	10 11	4 28	10 00
Stoners (Gravel pit)	10 20	4 40	10 13
Huntertown	10 26	4 48	10 20
Academie	10 37	5 05	10 32
Ft Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	0 55

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt.

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m	12:57 p m
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

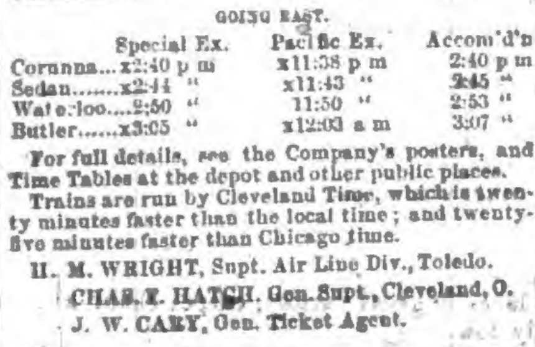

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

March 1, '71.

[illegible] LITTLE PRESENT.

Can you dess what my papa did brin me to-night?
You might dess yots of thins, but you wouldn't dess right.
O! I do not believe dat you could dess,
Now, if I was a derl, you would say a ne v dess,
But as I am a boy, dust four years old,
Do you think you could dess, if you never was told?

Dey are not velly lon, and not velly short,
But dey are the nicest dat ever was bought;
Dey ar black as can be, have yittle red tops,
And the yed begins just where the black stops.
Dey have two little heels. and two funny ears,
And sometimes dey squeaks so that all the folks hears.

Dey were de nicest my papa could det me,
I would seep in them if mamma would yet me,
I s'pose she yud say 'twas a velly bad plan,
So I'll teep my eyes open s'long as I can,
And of all my presents 'tis dis one dat suits,
These dear yittle squeaky, yittle red-top boots.

I'll help my dear mamma, and I'll rock de baby,
I'll be ever so dood, don some time, may be,
If he makes yots o' money, my dear papa might
Det some squeakier boots can he dot me to-night
For of all the music, 'tis de kind that suits,
De bid squeak dat comes out of de new pair of boots.

—*Boston Journal.*

* * *

Wirt and Webster in a Trial of Wit

Daniel Webster was once engaged in the trial of a case in one of the Virginia courts, and the opposing counsel was Wm. Wirt, author of the 'Life of Patrick Henry,' which had been criticised as a brilliant romance. In the progress of the case, Mr. Webster produced a highly-respectable witness, whose testimony (unless disproved or impeached) settled the case and annihilated Mr. Wirt's clint. After getting through the testimony, he informed Mr. Wirt with a significant expression, that he was through with the witness, and that he was at his service. Mr. Wirt rose to commence the cross-examination, but seemed for a moment quite perplexed how to proceed, but quickly assumed a manner expressive of his incredulity as to the facts elicited, and cooly eyeing the witness a moment, he said:

'Mr. K——allow me to ask you if you have ever read a work called the 'Baron Munchausen?'

Before the witness had time to reply, Mr. Wedster rose quickly to his feet, and said:

'I beg your pardon, Mr. Wirt, for the interruption; but there was one question forgot to ask the witness, and if you will allow me that favor I promise not to interrupt you again.'

Mr. Wirt, in the blandest manner said: 'Yes, most certainly;' when Mr. Webster, in the most deliberate manner, said: 'Sir, have you ever read Wirt's 'Patrick Henry?'

The effect was irresistible, and even the Judge could not control his rigid features Mr. Wirt himself joined in the momentary laugh, and turned to Mr. Webster, said:

'Supposing we submit this case to the jury without summing up,' which was assented to, and Mr. Webster's client won the suit.

* * *

Western Justice.

Several years ago, when the West comparatively a new country, an individual presented himself at the door of a log grocery in a settlement since abandoned, and asked if there was a judge in the place. Upon being informed that the storekeeper himself was a judge, the stranger proceeded:

'Well, judge, you see the facts in the case are these: I was travelin' along with a pardner down here apiece, and he showed me a silver dollar which he had. Well, I popped him under the ear with my pistol. Then I took his silver and tobacco and cum along alone; but I got to thinking the matter over, and I don't think I did just the right thing by my partner.—My conshuns has been troublin' me, and I think I ought to be hung. Now, Judge, if it ain't be too much trouble, I'd like to have you try me and have me hung. If you doubt the facts in the case, there is the dol ar I took from my pardner, and you'll find his remains down the road apiece under a log. I'll feel obliged to you, Judge, if you'll have me hung.'

The judge told the stranger to make himself comfortable over at the hotel until he could send some men down the road to investigate the matter, and if they found the body he would call a jury and try the stranger, as was desired. The dead man being found, the judge summoned a jury, and sent word to the stranger at the hotel that if he would step over to the store they would give him a trial.

The stranger appeared immediately, shook hands with the judge and jury, invited the court to take a drink, and appeared grateful and satisfied with the proceedings.

The trial proceeded socially, and the tender-hearted jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. A load of anxiety, which the stranger had worn up to this time, faded from his face as he stood up to receive his sentence. 'You have been found guilty,' said the Judge, 'of the crime of manslaughter, for which you are undoubtedly penitent.' Her the stranger again bega to get anxious and uneasy.

'And if,' proceeded the judge, 'it meets your approbation, we will try to hang you next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock a. m. In the meantime, try to make yourself as comfortable as possible.'

The stranger looked a little sad, and the judge asked him if he wasn't satisfied. If there was anything that he could do for him.

'Judge, I have to be particular and fussy,' said the stranger, 'but havin' the ague and fever, the chills come on at 10 o'clock in the mornin,' and if you could have me swung off before that I should feel obliged.'

'Of cours,' said the judge, 'we always respect a party's feelings. No trouble sir. Come around at nine o'clock, and may be we'll get through before church time.

Sunday morning at nine o'clock the stranger came out of the hotel and proceeded to the grocery. There he met a deputation of citizens, one of whom threw a lariat over a tree, and, as soon as the stranger had taken a chew of tobacco and shaken hands all around, they hauled him up.

THE MAGNIFICENT.

In the ancient Roman city of Bath, about the end of the last century, while it still retained much of the fashion and celebrity it had reached in the days of Beau Nash, the frequenters of the pump-room and the balls were divided into two rival factions, and long and fierce were their quarrels over the topic of discussion. This was neither more nor less than the not inappropriate one of the merits of two rival doctors, who divided between them the smiles and guineas of the *elite* of Bath. Dr. Heathcote, the senior of the two, long ruled over the internal economy of the upper class of patients with undisputed sway. He was a handsome, dapper, dignified, well dressed and well-spoken little gentleman, with undeniable manners, silk stockings and shirt frill. Among the dowagers his word was law. At whist or piquet he was an oracle and not unfrequently the younger ladies would confide to his safe ear and kindly counsels maladies of the heart. If he did bow a little low to a baronet, and still lower to a coronet, it was his only foible; and as this was part of his professional manner, it was pardonable and not unpopular.

The reign of this Æsculapian potentate was at last rudely disturbed by the arrival of a pretender to the throne. Where Dr. Lenoir came from who he was, or where he had previously practiced, no one knew, or, to tell the truth, had ever ventured to ask. He was a man of immense frame over six feet in height, with a large head, black eyes, and a good-tempered, sanguine complexion. He had commenced his Bath career by becoming the tenant of a large house on the outskirts of the town, which rumor said was used as a lunatic asylum. But he made his appearance in the pump-room and the evening recreations, and, as he proved to be a man of wit and information, soon became a favorite with the lounging society of the place. Even in his most familiar moods, however, he had something formidable about him. No coxcomb ventured to ask him questions and he assumed a quiet superiority which was only not galling because it was so thoroughly good-tempered.

With his patients he was exactly the reverse of the reigning sovereign. He was gruff to the great, kindly to the poor, to children gentle as a woman. Rules of practice he set entirely at defiance, and was said by his enemies to toss up for each case whether he could kill or cure. Cure, however, he did many cases apparently hopeless, and by devoting much care, and soothing the suffering he could not cure, and making the approaches of death less agonizing, he earned the gratitude of surviving relatives. Such were the rivals, for whom the card tables of Bath waged war.

The rivals themselves were sworn brothers. Dr. Heathcote at first was scornful, and then was testy; but he could not resit the spell which Dr Lenoir seemed to wield; and although at consultation and on professional visits he wore his dignified sneer with due propriety, many a hand at piquet did he hold with brother physician, and when none was by to see or hear, would make his old consulting room ring with laughter at the exuberant humor of his companion. Lenoir, on the other hand, bowed in public, with the modesty of a younger man, to the more mature practitioner, and assumed his place with so much kind-hearted deference that the other was entirely disarmed. But a kind of undefiend pump followed his footsteps. In the pump room and at the balls he had a chosen place which no one ever usurped; and he went by the name of 'Doctor Magnificus,' which contracted by the unlearned into *The Magnificent*, was his ordinary title.

Dr. Lenoir had been about three years at Bath, when the events happened of which I am about to speak. Little more was known of him then than when he first arrived. It was known he was unmarried; but he was plainly not marrying man. He flirted in his good-humored way with all the pretty girls, but it was evidently flirtation of society, not of the heart. It was also certain, by his style of living, that he was in easy circumstances, and that he had resources other than his profession. The only instance when he ever unbent from his superb demeanor was when in company with Mrs. DeGrey, an exceedingly beautiful and attractive woman, who, with her husband and two young children, had lived for more than a year at Bath. Dr. Lenoir plainly admired her very much.

Colonel DeGray was a good looking man, with a military air, and manners which bespoke knowledge of the world. He was not favorite, for his demeanor resolved to the crowd, although, when at his ease, he could converse with animation, and was well read and well traveled. But his wife was all that was charming. Liverly, spirited, kindly and thoroughly true, without a dash of self conceit, or a thought of evil; ready in repartee, sparking in small talk, but with an ever open heart and hand for real sorrow, she was the joy of all who knew her: and very earnestly distressed were the pumproom gossips when they heard that Mrs. DeGrey was seriously ill.

Col. DeGrey affected Lenoir's society much, for his powers of conversation were remarkable, and they had many tastes in common. But when his wife was taken ill, he sent for Dr Heathcote, to the amusement of Bath scandal-mongers, who set down to a slight infusion of jealously. Now and then, as Lenoir stood leaning like a Hercules against his accustomed pillar, some wag, who thought himself privileged, launched a shaft at him with this barb to it; but Lenoir, without the slightest discomposure, or even alluding to the gibe, shot back some sarcastic remark on his assailant, which made tingle to the tips of his fingers. But he inquired with real solicitude of Dr. Heathcote as to his patient's health.

"To tell you the truth, my dear fellow," said Heathcote one day, "I wish they would call you in; Of course, you know, I cannot ask for a consultation with a junior; but I wish they would pay me off and take you. I am fairly puzzled; and all the medicines I have given her seems to make her worse."

"No wonder," said Lenoir, "but, doctor, it would be a pity that harm should come to that poor ceature because we make up our pills differently. If you make an excuse to let me attend for a day or two, I will tell you, to the best of my judgment, what I think of the case."

So Dr. Heathcote made his excuse, and Dr. Lenoir was called in. And the pump-room scandal-mongers talked more than ever.

Col. DeGrey lived in a handsome villa close to the town; and thither Dr. Lenoir proceeded. The Colonel received him at the door, and shook him warmly by the hand.

"My poor wife is very ill, I fear, and I am sure you will do your best to bring her through."

Lenoir answered this appeal with a grunt, and walked straight into the dining-room, and looked out at the window.

"I suppose Dr. Heathcote has told you the symptoms—that she never can take her food?"

"He has told me nothing. If he had I should not have believed him. I don't want to know anything about symptoms. Can I see her?"

"Certainly. She is rather better today, and very anxious to see you. You will find her in the drawing-room."

Lenoir went up stairs and entered the drawing-room, the Colonel simply announcing him, and then leaving the room.

Whatever he thought of the wasting ravages which a moth had made on that lovely face, he said nothing on that subject, but his questions came more disagreeably than usual.

"You are not to be so cross, Dr. Lenoir; Dr. Heathcote was never cross," she said, with a wan smile lighting up her faded cheek.

Lenoir blushed for an instant, and and then replied: "Cross—yes, I'm always cross with people like you. It's good for them."

As if she had heard what he said, she again addressed him:

"Am I very ill, doctor?"

"Nothing but fancy and temper the matter with you. Why do you mope up here?"

"I cannot go out! You cannot tell how weak, and oh! how sick I am! O, Dr. Lenoir, can you not cure me? If you can't, I shall die, and leave dear Fred and my poor children." And the poor woman burst into a paroxysm of tears.

Lenoir sat until the storm had burst and had spent its force; but tears stood in his own impassive eyes, and his voice trembled in spite of himself when he spoke to her.

"Cure you? Of course I shall, if you don't give way to such folly; and when you are cured you will say you got well of yourself."

"Do you really mean it?" she said, faintly.

Dropping his gruff style, he said, in a softer tone, "I think I can cure you." And with these words he left her, and rejoined the Colonel in the dining-room, and straightway again looked out at the window.

"Quite a common case," he said, as if to himself; "have seen it a hundred times; must have a nurse."

"A nurse!" said Col. DeGrey. "What do you think of my wife? What is her illness?"

"A very common complaint, Colonel," said the doctor, "althoug I have not often met with it in this country. But she must have a nurse who understands sudorifics, and with your leave I will send one."

And without waiting to know whether the Colonel wishing to have a nurse or not, the doctor stalked out of the house.

If any one had seen the doctor's expression of countenance as he strode down to the gate he would not have liked it. Was it wrath, or malignity, or cunning? It was a very unlovable expression, and and not like the doctor's usual face.

Within two hours the nurse arrived; a tall, gaunt French woman, with a resolute set of features, who understood and could speak English when she chose, but not other wise.

She brought with her a small phial of medicine, which she explained to Mrs. DeGrey was to be taken every hour during the night, and the effects of which required to be carefully watched. She seemed to consider this her peculiar charge, for on Col. DeGrey taking out the stopper to smell it, she snatched it away, with a pettish French exclamation, and without much reverence.

A fortnight passed over. Dr. Lenoir came every day. He prescribed nothing but this nightly potion, which was gradualy discontinued; and Mrs. DeGrey began to rally, her appetite returned, and she was apparently getting well. The Colonel was greatly relieved, and was profuse in his thanks.

People began to say that there was no necessity for the doctor visiting quite so often. But the Colonel did not seem to think so, for the doctor dined with him almost every other day. To Dr. Heathcote's inquiries, Lenoir only said, to his great wrath, that there never had been anything the matter with her but his medicines.

One evening, as the Colonel and he were sitting at their wine after dinner, the former said, "When do you think Mrs. DeGrey will be able to travel? I think a change of air would do her good, and I began to fear Bath does not agree with her."

"Soon, I should think," said Lenoir; "and as she is so much better, I propose to be absent for a day or two, as I have business in the country. So, if you think I can be spared, I shall go to-morrow. But don't change her regimen in my absence, nor give her any of old Heathcote's potions. They are all very well in their way, but she has done better without them."

The Colonel laughed and gave his word to eschew the established order of things, and the next morning the doctor left.

Four days passed away, and on the the fifth Lenoir again appeared at Prospect Villa.

Col. DeGrey was at home, and appeared dejected. "Things have not been so well," he said. "Your patient has had a relapse of her sickness; and something has happened which troubles both her and me."

"What is the matter?" said the Magnificent.

"Well, I don't like to inspire suspicion, but I fear that nurse drinks."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because Mrs. DeGrey tells me that see saw her conceal a bottle in her pocket. The woman thought she was asleep, and on her moving concealed it hurriedly."

"Have you observed any other symptoms of drinking?" said Lenoir.

"No, I cannot say I have excepting that her manner is very abrupt and rude."

"I shall probe this to the bottom, you may depend on it," replied the doctor; "and I shall examine her about it at my own house to-night. Meanwhile say nothing more while she is here."

He saw his patient, and found she had decidedly relapsed and was greatly depressed. His visit had little effect in reviving her spirits, and again, as he walked from the house, the evil shadow came across his face.

The same day brought a letter by post for Col. DeGrey, desiring his immediate attendance in London on urgent business; and he started the same night by the mail. Next morning the Magnificent paid the lady a visit. She seemed greatly excited.

"Doctor," she said, "you must take that woman away; she is a drunkard and a theif."

"She may, perhaps," the doctor replied, "take a drop of brandy now and then. But remember what fatigue she has undergone in sitting up with you."

"Well, but, doctor," said Mrs. DeGrey, "she is a thief. I saw her yesterday put my soup into a bottle and hide it in her pocket. She did not know I saw her."

The face of the Magnificent for a moment exhibited great agitation. "If this is true," he said, "I will take her away, and send you another on whom I can depend. The Colonel spoke of fresh air for you; do you think you are strong enough to travel He gave me some direction about that."

"I don't think I could. He surely did not mean me to go before he came back."

"He left you entirely in my hands, and I must make you well, as I said I would."

"Not before he comes back, at any rate, doctor."

"Very well," said he, resuming his gruff manner, "people always known better than their doctors. Good-by; I shall see you to-morrow."

The next day, in the pump-room—"She is off, I assure you," said Mr Henshaw, a dyspeptic barrister, with the tongue of a viper; "she has gone this morning, and so has her nurse, and no one knowns where, excepting that the Magnificent is gone also."

"Who told you? How do you know?" asked half a dozen tongues at once.

"I shall not give up my authority, I can assure you; but if you step out to Prospect Villa, you will find it to be true."

"I don't believe a word of it," said Sir Bernard Brand, a stout supporter of Lenoir, who had cured him by making him drink lemonade instead of port; "I don't believe word of it. It's some of that humbug Heathcote's nonsense."

But when the whist-tables were set for the evening, behold the tale was true, and the universal community of Bath were ringing with it! But to still greater astonishment of every one, there was the Magnificent, looking more magnificent than ever, seated in his customed place, and glancing benignly from under his swarthy eyebrows.

"Magnificent," said Henshaw, "have you heard what people are saying?"

"Yes, Henry, I have heard it."

"Well, what is the story?"

"They say you are not to have that place in the Customs, because you can't keep a secret."

Henshaw's face grew livid, for the place in Customs was life or death to him, although no one knew of it. He plucked up courage, however, and retorted: "They want to know what you done with Mrs. Degrey."

"I believe Mrs. DeGrey has gone to the country for her health. Of course, Col. DeGrey is the best authority on that subject."

"Lenoir," I doubt not you are a villian," said a voice behind him; and, turning round, he saw Dr. Heathcote. "I have just seen the Colonel, and he is raging at the disappearence of his wife. He says she went away last night, and no one knows where. He was on his way to your house when I met him."

"Dr. Heathcote, you jog-trot practitioners judge by the most superficial symptoms," said Lenoir, in the loftiest tone. "I shall see the Colonel if he has returned, and to-morrow I shall take occasion to request an explanation of the epithets which you have used, and the impertinent suggestions of the little lawyer."

"Meantime, with your leave, I shall finish my rubber."

But the party boke up and declined to finish the rubber, at the Magnificent took his hat and walked slowly from the room. His faction retired home in great discomfiture.

Meanwhile Col. DeGrey, in the greatest perturbation, having found his wife gone on to the house of Dr. Lenoir. It was a large, gloomy mansion, with high walls, and surrounded by trees; a dim glimmering light shone over the doorway. The Colonel's knock was not answered at once, and he thought he heard a window open and shut. At last the door opened by a thick-set, powerful man with one eye.

"Is Dr. Lenoir at home?" said the Colonel.

"Yes, sir," said the man, "be kind enough to walk in."

Colonel DeGrey entered and followed the upstairs. He thought he heard the outer door locked as he went up.

He was ushered into a strange-looking room, with very little furniture, and a window at the roof, so high as to be beyond reach. The moment he was in the room the door was violently shut and he was left in absolute darkness.

He rushed to the door, raged and stormed, bellowed at the top of his voice, but no answer was returned. Half an hour had elapsed, and at last a trap in the ceilling opened, and a light appeared through it.

"The matter be coom!" said a voice.

"You scoundrel, you and your master shall pay for this!"

"The master be coom. Will go quoitly?"

Another volley of wrath was about to escape from his lips, when he bethought him that his better plan would be at least to feign submission.

"I shall be glad to tell your master what blackguard he is. I shall do that quietly enough."

On this assurance the trap was clos ed; and in a few minutes the same one-eyed man, with a companion of equal strength, opened the door and invited the Colonel to emerge.

He saw at once that he would have no chance in a struggle and determined to see the matter out, resolving to use violence if he could not otherwise escape.

Passing through a narrow winding passage, a door opened, and he was ushered into a well-furnished sitting room, and there, seated in an easy chair, was the imperturable Magnificent.

The door was closed behind him, and looking around he could not have told where it was.

Lenoir motioned to him to sit down; but giving no heed to the invitation he exclaimed—

"What is the meaning of this infamous conduct? Where am I?"

"In a mad house," said the doctor, composedly.

"And on what pretense have you decoyed me here, you scoundrel, and where is my wife?"

"Don't you think," rejoined the Magnificent, in the same tone, "that should your wife die, you had better be mad for a little?"

"What on earth do you mean?" said the Colonel But his face blanched and he sank into a seat.

"Col. DeGrey, I knew you a long time ago. Do you remember Dr. Geronimo Spiretti at Padua?"

"Gracious God!" said the Colonel.

"I was his assistant when you studied poison under him. I was a lad of sixteen, but you have not changed. Now you know all.

The wretched man for a moment nearly fainted. He tried to speak, but could make no articulate sound.

"Dont glance at the poker. Killing me would be your own death. Listen:

"I knew you from the first, and I mistrusted you from the first, and but for the sweet woman who is linked to you and who still trusts you, you should have met the doom you deserve, as far as I am concerned. But to expose you would kill her.

"I was certain from Dr. Heathcote's account, how the matter stood. I knew you would discontinue the doses while I was there. You thought that was the cause of the recovery, and did not think of Spiretti's antidote.

"I knew the attempt would begin when I was absent. The nurse brought me the poisoned soup. I have had it analyzed in my presence by two careful chemists, and the analysis, and the subject bestowed——Drop that!" he thundered, and dealt DeGrey such a blow on the arm as to nearly fracture it. He had attempted to seize the poker. The pain of the blow was intense for a moment, but Lenoir gave him a glass of brandy, and proceeded.

"Your wife is where none of Spiretti's recipes will reach her. She believes you have sent her there and is content. You will now write two letters before you leave the room. One to tell your wife that you are obliged to go abroad for two months, and requesting her to remain where she is until your return; the other to request me to attend her during her absence at her new residence.

"I shall send the two children to her. At the end of two months, unless the last dose was too strong for her shattered system, she will be quite well, and you may rejoin her. Until that time you had better be reticent.

"One word more. You now know that the Insurance Company, in which you had that policy on your wife's life has failed. Perhaps you do not know that Mrs. DeGrey has succeeded to an annuity of £300 a year from an old friend of the family.

"You stay here for a week, then go quietly to Paris; but, mark; if your wife dies in any circumstances of mystery whether I am alive or dead, retribution will hunt you to the ends of the earth."

"But Virginie—the nurse?" stammered the self convicted wretch.

"Virginie knows nothing excepting that she did what she was told. She has done strangers things than that without ever asking for reasons. She will never open her lips on the subject. You are perfectly secure, for the chemists had no idea on what their experiments were made."

Next day the Magnificent was in his place to the pump-room as usual.

Men looked shy at him, and women looked sly. He was as cool and lofty as ever.

He waited until the room was full, and then, taking an opportunity when Heathcote and Henshaw were close to him, he called out, "Mr. Henshaw."

He took no notice. He repeated his call with the same effect. Lenoir took two strides toward him, and lifting him by his shoulders, placed him with his back to the pillar and then said:

"You presumed yesterday to make remarks disparaging to a lady. You will be kind enough now to retract them or I promise to kick you from one end of this room to the other."

Pale and affrighted was the little lawyer; but Dr. Heathcote interposed.

"Dr. Lenoir, this must not be; I was the accuser yesterday, and you must first deal with me."

"True my dear Heathcote, but I mean to deal with each after their kind. You are a gentleman and a man of honor, and as such I intend to treat you. Read that."

Dr. Heathcote read, to his intense astonishment the following note:

> Prospect Villa, [illegible] 13, 17[illegible]
>
> My Dear Lenoir: As I am obliged to go to the Continent for two months, I hope you will allow me to leave Mrs. DeGrey under your charge, should she at her present residence require your advice.
>
> Yours, very truly, [illegible] DeGrey.

"Read it out, doctor," said Lenoir, and the bewildered man obeyed.

"Now, you slanderous little toad, eat up your calumnies on the spot," said Lenoir to the lawyer.

"I am sure I meant nothing," said he, "I will make you repent these words.

"Eat them up, I say for the last time!" and terribly he looked down upon Henshaw.

The latter quailed. "I admit he said, they turned out not to be true."

"And ought not to have been spoken."

"Go, then and be warned.

"You will hear from me to-morow, however for all this.

"I think not!" said Lenoir, when he had gone. And he did not, for purveyor scandal thought better of it, and transferred his attentions to Scarborough.

"And now, Dr. Heathcote, I presume you retract that epithet which you used yesterday. I admit appearances were against me, but a true physician distrusts appearance."

"I forgive the banter, and cheerfully retract the expression; but after what the Colonel said to me, doctor, if I know what to make of it."

"I never supposed you did," said Lenoir; and the Magnificent reigned in Bath for many years afterward.

The gap in the story you may fill up as suits you best. Lenoir, in his trip to London, had consulted his solicitor who told the story to my late master. The cautious London lawyer told Lenoir he might be hanged for compounding felony, and Lenoir told him he might be hanged for his advice. The annuity was, the solicitor believed, provided for himself; and the surmise was either that he was in love with the lady, or that he knew more of her history than he chose to explain—or probably both. The Colonel and Mrs. DeGray never visited Bath again; but the annuity was paid for many years afterward, the Colonel probably being as anxious to keep his wife alive as he had been to destroy her; and she, poor thing, with the constancy and credulity of women, rejoicing in in her inmost soul at the increased tendernesses of her husband.

* * *

Benefits of Laughter.

Probably there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood-vessel of the body that does not feel some wavelet from the great convulsion produced by hearty laughter, shaking the central man. The blood moves more lively—probably its chemical, electric or vital condition is instinctly modified—it conveys a different expression to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey, when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. And thus it is that a good laugh lengthens a man's life, by conveying a distinct and additional stimulus to the vital forces. The time may come when physicians, attending more closely than they do now to the innumerable subtle influences which the soul exerts upon its tenement of clay, shall prescribe to a torpid patient "so many peals of laughter," just as they do now that far more objectionable prescription—a bill, or an electric or galvanic shock, and shall study the best and most effective method of producing the required effect in each patient.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JULY 13, 1871.

Grant has made himself very obnoxious to a large majority of respectable people by signing the pardon of Bowen, the bigamist and carpet-bagger. The question naturally arises, how much did Bowen give Grant, to induce that high official to transcend the duties of his office.

The differences pending between Boutwell and Pleasonton in relation to the right to issue beer stamps bid fair to embarrass the beer business. No brewer can sell beer unless the keg is stamped, and no stamps can be issued until the matter is settled. The price of beer may be increased in consequence.

The canard circulated by leading Radicals in Ohio that Gen. Ewing received the Democratic nomination, did not have the effect intended. They now acknowledge their duplicity. A disturbance in the ranks of the Democracy was the motive which inspired the falsehood, but it fell harmless. So much for another trick of the enemy. The Ohio Democracy are united, solid, enthusiastic, and its march is onward to victory.

Horace Greeley has been accused of having spoken eulogistically of General Lee during his late southern tour. At a public meeting held in New York, Henry Ward Beecher lauded the personal character of Lee in very high terms, Mrs. Keckley, the colored servant of President Lincoln's family who wrote a book about her life at the White House, says in this book that on the very morning of the assassination, Mr. Lincoln took up a portrait of of General Lee, scanned the face thoughtfully, and remarked: "It is a good face; it is the face of a noble brave man; I am glad the war is over at last."

Captain Hall takes with him on his expedition to the North Pole a flag which has an eventful and peculiar history. The flag is a man of war boat's ensign, about six feet long and three wide. It was taken out in Wilkes expedition in 1838, and was on the vessel that went futher south than any of her companions. In 1850 the colors were presented to the Grinnell expedition, and were taken further north than any other American flag had ever before been exibited. In 1854, when Dr. Kane went out, Mr. Grinnell loaned him the flag, and it was taken still further north. After abandoning his vessel, Dr. Kane made a perilous voyage in an open boat toward the North Pole. The colors served for his pillow when he slept in the boat. In 1857, the flag was loaned to Dr. Hayes, who took it half a degree nearer the North Pole than it had ever been before. At the completion of each expedition it was returned to Mr. Grinnell, and now it has been placed in care of Captain Hall, who takes it with him in the Polaris.

Governor Hoffman's Letter.

In another column will be found extracts from the splendid letter of Governor Hoffman, of New York, excusing his absence from the celebration of the Fourth of July by the Tammany Society. He distinctly states that the acceptance or nonacceptance of certain amendments which have recently been made a part of the Constitution of the United States *is not a practical question.* "The civil status of the colored man is established, and he is inactual possession of the light of suffrage." The task before us is therefore to save the Constitution *as a whole.*

The great questions before the people are very pithily stated by Governor Hoffman. American people "wether they will be governed by force, or whether they will govern themselves." Second, the great question is "wheather we are to be the subjects of what is commonly called a strong government, or shall continue to be, as heretofore, *a strong people.*" Well does the New York *Herald* say that "amid the corruptions and dangers which surround us, bold, brave, true words like these will be magical in their effects, and help to lift the nation out of the troubles which sometimes threaten to overwhelm it."

Red Republicanism in America.

One of the most blasphemous prayers we ever read, was that delivered by a so called clergyman at the opening of the late Iowa Republican State Convention. The reverend hypocrite coolly informed the Lord that he had "done the fair thing last year by giving 40,000 majority for the Republican ticket" and besought him, the aforesaid Lord, "to double the majority in 1871. Yes, Lord, double it!" During the delivery of the prayer and at its conclusion shouts of applause went up from the Convention, accompanied by such expressions of approval as these: "Bully for the Lord!" "Bully for God!"

How far is the Republican Party of the United States from the Communism, infidelity and recklessness of the Red Republicans of Paris? Its history during the past decade is at least sug-

RIOT IN NEW YORK.

150 Persons Reported Killed.

A riot was reported as raging fiercely in New York, yesterday, caused by the Irish Catholics in trying to prevent the Orangemen from celebrating the victory of Protestant King William III over Catholic King James II at the battle of Aughrim, July 12 1690, by a grand parade. Major Hall issued a proclamation through Supt Kelso forbiding a parade, but Gov. Hoffman heard of it, at Albany, and rushed down to New York, and revoked it, and promulgated his order that the Orangemen had not only a right to parade, but that he would protect them with all power at his command.

So the Orangemen started on their parade at three o'clock p. m., between two regiments of infantry.

We are proud of the noble conduct of Gov. Hoffman. It will show these arrant knaves that this is a free country, and that the rights of its citizens are not to be abridged.

After the procession started they were twice attacked by the rioters, who were quickly put to flight by the police. A large number of rioters were clubbed and taken prisoners. At 26th-st, the 9th regiment charged the mob with fixed bayonets. Several persons were killed and wounded, among them one woman. Col. Fisk was shot through the ankle. Capt. Spencer of the 6th was killed by one of his own men while firing a volley into the rioters. Lieut. Page of the 9th Regiment and an advertising agent of the Grand Opera House were mortally wounded. Between 25th and 26th streets the mob fired three shots at the procession. The military returned the fire, killing eight and wounding thirteen. Two boys and a lady were shot, sixteen citizens and three soildiers were killed coming down the avenue. At the corner of 23d street the 84th regiment fired upon the mob, killing and wounding twelve. One policeman was shot dead.

The fight at 24 street and 8th avenue was more severse than first reported. Over 150 of the mob were certainly killed and wounded Among the troops known to have been killed, besides those already reported, are a captain of the 84th and two privates, and a sergent of the 9th. Five regiments are resting on their arms near Cooper Institute.

Governor Hoffman's Letter.

I have received your invitation to be present at the celebration of the coming Fourth of July, at Tammany, Hall. I regret very much that other engagements, entered into before I received your invitation, put it out of my power to comply therewith.

You do well in calling attention to the fact that again now, as on the great Fourth of July of 1776, the vital question is impressed upon the American people whether they will be governed by force or will govern themselves.

Our recent civil strife led to great concentration of administrative power in the Federal government; but as the war was temporary and out of the ordinary course of events, so this extraordinary exertion of power should have been temporay and promptly abandoned so soon as the war ceased. In the revolutionary struggle of our forefathers, George Washington was for a time invested with powers almost, if not absolutely, distatorial. The moment actual war ceased, this greatest of military chiefs gave up his commission, divested himself of power and left all political questions to be settled by the free and peaceful deliberations of the people. The civillized world, its monarchs, its statesmen, its scholars, its people, looked with awe upon the simple grandeur of the American hero To-day the world at large does reverence to his memory as to no other name among those who have controlled the political destinies of men. The human race takes pride in him; shall we, his own countrmen, surrender our faith in his wisdom?

Our great civil war ended six years ago. The deliberations of our people are not yet free. Powers have been lately confered, under a law of Congress, upon the American President, which ought not to be intrusted to any man, and which no man is good enough or wise enough to wield. At his own direction he may, under this wicked law, suspend in any portion of the country—North, South, East or West—all the lawful rights of its citizens and govern it by military force, subject to no restraint but that of his own will—a power less limited, less guarded, more absolute than that conferred upon President Lincoln in the time of actual war.

The great political question now before us is wheather, in the furture, we are to be the subjects of what is commonly called a strong government, or shall continue to be, as heretofore, a strong people. All political power pertains, of right, to the people; whatever is conferred on the government is so much taken from them What many men call a strong government (meaning of extended, unlimited powers) necessarily implies a weakened people. The two—"a strong government" and a strong people—cannot exist together. This question of whether we shall make the government strong or keep the people strong is one that always underlies our party divisions, but is at times presented more boldly and distinctly than at others. It was plainly presented at the revolution of 1776. The advocates of a strong government lost. It was again sharply presented in the contest which brought Mr. Jefferson into the Presidency, when also the advocates of a strong government were put down. It is again as sharply presented to us to-day, and whatever questions of lesser or more temporary importance may have divided the American people on other occasions, it is their duty now to consider, above all power into the central govern-rate, is consistent with the permanent strength and endurance of the government itself.

Those among us who are advocating what they call a stronger central government are urging a policy which leads inevitably to weakness. A disregard of the healthful rules prescribed by the founders of the republic must end in decay. What we need to insure to our glorious Union long life and prosperity is that we should keep the people strong by limiting the action of the government, too, will then be strong in its simpliscity and its secure reliance upon a free people.

Under a system which seeks by one central agency to look after everything in every part of our extended country nothing will ever be welllooked after. The public service must necessarily become more and more corrupt; for watchfulness over the countless host of subordinate officers becomes an impossible task. One of the most effective measures to-day toward a much needed civil sirvice reform would be to simplify our tax laws, both those which regulate the tariff and those relating to the internal revenue, and thereby to reduce the officers engaged in their enforcement to a number that can be well watched.

It is right that the practice of celebrating the Fourth of July should be kept up by the Tammany Society, founded, as it was, for the purpose of resisting efforts made, soon after its true principles and practice. You will celebrate the day, I am sure, not as mere partisans, but as American, claiming sympathy with and from all who have faith in the Consitution and in the past history of our land, and all who are ready to guard the American system of government as well from decay as assult, It is essential, especially at this time, that our people should be remindedat what cost our free government was established, what vigilance on the part of great leadess it has required to preserve it from time to time, and that they should be reminded, also, that we have here, in fact, the guardianship of the cause of popular freedom for the whole human race. No event could occur that would be more disgraceful in the history of man than that we, with our eminent advantages and with this great trust in our hands, should suffer *free* government to be lost on this continent and should imitate here the bad examples found in the Old World, making one man and his will supreme over the people and their rights.

We should not omit, on this occasion, to recall to our memory the illustrion administrations, of Jefferson and Jackson, who, when called at different periods in our history to the Presidency, although themselves clothed with the extensive powers legitimately belonging to that high office, and having, each of them, an extraordinary degree of personal influence resulting from the confidence and attachment of the people, abstained from taking advantage thereof enlarge their own powers, but, on the contrary, devoted themselves to restoring the proper limits upon both the executive and legislative departments of the Federal government, which had been, in many respects, overlooked and disregarded by their predecessors. We shall best do honor to the memory of these two great statesmen by ourselves renewing the work in which they were so earnest, restraining unwise and improvident legislation, restoring simplicity and consequent purity in the disposition of Congress to meddle with affairs outside of their jurisdiction, lessening the burdens of taxation, and putting the government once more on the safe track pointed out in the chart left us by the wise founders of the Republic.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of certain amendments which have recently been made a part of the Constitution of the United States is not a practical question. The civil status of the colored man is established, and he is in actual prossession of the right of suffrage. The task before us is to save the Constitution as a whole. To save it as it is requires our best efforts. The question of the day is whether we are to live under a Constitution at all, which shall be construed by an impartial court, so as to limit and restrain, as it was intended to do, legislative and executive power alike, or under a hollow from of a Constitution, interperted, according to the expediency of the hour, by Congress itself such interpretation being enforced by an unrestained Executive. The danger is imminent that we may loose sight of the principles upon which this government is founded, and which constitute its vital force—principles which gave to the Republic great prosperity before the war, and in war, saved it from dissolution.

Very truly yours

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

THE Chicago *Tribune* asks and receives $22,000 for a column of advertisements one year. The Business men of Chiago are keen to pay it. There is one house in Cincinatti that pays $4,000 a week for advertising. There are several in Cleveland, even who pay as high as $10,000 a year, Somehow these men don't break up a liberal advertiser never does.—*Ex*

ON Sunday morning, "Pet" Halsted well known in political circles, was murdered by a jealous rival in Newark. New Jersey. The New York *World* gives the following particulars: Mr. Halsted has been cohabiting with a woman named Mary A Wilson, at No. 85 South street in that city. A former patron of this woman, a chaucoal merchant named Botts, maddened with drink and jealousy, broke into the house early Sunday morning, and after a slight scuffle with his victim, who had just arisen from bed, shot him in the heart and lungs, causing death in fifteen minutes. The murderer, after the commission of the deed, walked away, but upon being pursued by a policeman gave himself up. He freely confessed the murder; said that he had premeditated it and was willing to be hanged for it. The news of the tragedy created astonishment as well as pain in New York city and Newark, in both of which Mr. Halsted had thousands of acquaintances. His connection with the Lincoln administration, and Senator Sprague and with numerous political movements during the past ten years made his name familiar to the whole

The Pardon of Bowen.

No President was ever guilty of a more unjustifiable or unwarrantable act than President Grant has committed in signing the pardon of ex-Congressman Bowen, if the report that he has done so is true. That Bowen was guilty of bigamy, there is not the shadow of a doubt. That he was a party, at least, of the procuring of a fraudulent divorce in New York, there is no doubt. There was scarcely a mitigating circumstance in his behalf. He was guilty of the crime charged; the jury so held and the court fixed the penalty. Why should he have been pardoned more than any other criminal? *He was an ex-member of Congress and a party friend of the President.* That is all. President Grant has taken the crime of Bowen from his shoulders, and placed it upon those of the Radical party. Belonging to the Radical party, according to the theory of the President, protects one from punishment for his crimes. The Radical party under this action of the President, takes the same position in defense of crime committed by its individual members that burglars take toward individual members of their band, secreting stolen property, and swearing them through courts to prevent punishment.

AN UNMERCIFUL FATHER.

The testimony given before the Coroner's jury, on Friday last, at Onarga, Illinois, by Mrs. Mera and her daughter Sarah, in the case of Martin Mera, the examination for whipping and otherwise torturing his son to death, shows the crime of Mera to be one of the most fiendish and revolting in the history of the State. Mary Mera, wife of the man and mother of the dead boy, testified:

THE MOTHER'S TESTIMONY.

My husband whipped Martin two weeks ago Tuesday night. My babe was born on that day, I did not see the whipping. It was done in another room; I heard the blows and heard the child beg for mercy; the child then went to bed; about 10 o'clock the next morning, the child came into my bed-room, followed by his father, who was whipping him. He whipped him very hard with a backsnake horse whip; the child dodged around the room so as to avoid the blows, and begging for mercy; the child was naked, his father having compelled him to strip himself; his face was swollen from the whipping he had received the night before; his father had whipped him very hard for ten or fifteen minutes, and then told the child to put on his shirt; the child made an attempt to do so and failed; his father repeated the order; the child said: "I can't see it." The man devil responded: "I'll make you see it." "No father, I can't see you; father, I can't see you, father," and fell dying; the fiend then rubbed the boy with spirits and forced some down his throat; the child raised his hand and moved his lips and expired; Mera then took the body and put it under the bed where the sick mother was lying, and remained there until evening when he buried it.

The daughter Mera testified that her father had often whipped him very severely with a horse whip. On Tuespay two weeks ago he brought brother in and said he had not worked and whipped and knocked him down twice; father continued to whip him and said he would whip him until he could not stand up; he would whip the life out of him; two or three times he would say this and brother would plead: "Father, father, don't whip me any more; oh, don't whip me any more!" He was a good boy and everybody liked him; brother went to bed about 10 o'clock; he said he did not know why father whipped him so; he never told stories only when father made him; father would say if he did not own that he did so and so he would whip him, and he would own to things he never did; On Wednesday I got up and got breakfast ready; father rose when breakfast was ready; brother got up, but felt so badly that he went to bed; father bid him go out and feed the stock, and when he came back father whipped him and sent him to the field; he went for him and bought him in and made him take off his clothes, and then whipped him; he then picked him up and laid him on the stove; the stove was hot enough to heat an iron; I was baking biscuit; father put him on the stove, brother pleading all the while, "Father, don't burn me; don't burn me;" he screamed very loud and the skin stuck to the stove; his skin came off from his back and his feet, and it stuck to the stove; it smelled so that I opened the door, and father immediately shut it; while brother was pleading father said he would whip him until he worked; I have seen strike mother with his fist several times; he knocked brother down several times; with the butt end of a horse whip; I never saw my brother after he went into mother's room.

This monster in human shape was taken from jail by the citizens and lynched, a fate he eminently deserved.

The prospects of the Democracy in Kentucky, are most flattering and a briliant victory is assured.

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient despaired of recovery; Medicines pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

NOTICE TO TRUSTEES.

Ordered by the Board that the Auditor of th county notify the several Township Trustees that a the poor who are now receiving aid and assistance at the expense of the county, and who are liable to require aid and assistance, for any length of time, must be taken to the County Asylum, as the Commissioners will allow bills for such assistance rendered upon and after the reciept of this notice by the several Trustees, without a special permit or order from some one of the Commissioners, in writing, which writing will state the amount, the Trustees are to appropriate in the direction [illegible]. And such writing from the Commissioners must accompany the Trustees ordered at the time of its jurisdiction to the Board for an allowing.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

Auburn, Ind., June 12th 1871.

Nebraska, California, Kansas, and The B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The starting Points of this Route are at Chicago and Peoria. The central point is BURLINGTON, on the Mississippi. It traverses Illinois and the whole breadth of Southern Iowa. Near the Missouri, its trunk forks into three branches, for it has three western termini.

Its northern terminus is Council Bluffs, where crossing to Omaha, it connects with the Union Pacific for all places on the inter continental and Pacific slopes. Over-land travel and traffic choose this reliable route more and more.

Its next terminus is Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, fifty-five miles west of the Missouri at Plattsmouth. This is the only direct avenue to the South Platte country, where the sales of railroad land last season, rose to half a million.

Its third terminus is at Hamburg, and Nebraska City. At Hamburg, it makes close connections, twice a day, for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and the whole South-west.

In journeying then, from the East to Kansas, via Burlington, you enjoy advantages you can secure on no other line. You both pass over a road second to no other in speed, safety, or any Pullman luxury of Modern travel; and while on your way, survey the garden of Illinois and Missouri, as well as 400,000 acres of prairie in South-western Iowa now in market at low prices and long credit.

Keep it then before the people bound westward, to "take the Burlington Route."

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

Reduction of Prices

TO CONFORM TO

Reduction of Duties

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs.

☞ Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

31 & 33 VESEY STREET.

P.O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

4w

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Adominable Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abcesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called.

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. wells' Extract of Jerubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as t Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y Sole Agent for the United States.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

Thea - Nectar

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor Warranted to suit all tastes for sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WANTED AGENTS [$20 per day] to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under feed, makes the 'lock stitch' [alike on both sides] and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address JOHNSON CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

$375 A MONTH—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, SACO NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

Agents wanted for the

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only AUTHENTIC and OFFICIAL history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German.

CAUTION Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contians 100 fine engravings and 740 pages. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County, }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, September term, 1871.

John A. Garver,
vs
William Hemry,
Jane Hemry and
Vinel Arnett, Administrator of the
Estate of Charles
Nelson deceased.
} Complaint No. 50.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by J. B. Rose, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendants, William Hemry and Jane Hemry are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of June, A. D, 1871.

J. B. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Eliza A. Crain, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

SAMUEL LEARNED.

Psychomacy, This word is derived from power of the soul, spirit of mind, and is the basis of all human knowledge. Psychomacy is the title of a new work of 400 pages, by HERBERT HAMILTON, B. A., giving full instructions in the science of Soul Charming and Psychologic Fascination; how to exert this wonderful power over men or animals instantaneously, at will. It teaches Mesmerism, how to become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, &c. This is the only book in the English language professing to teach this occult power, and is of immense advantage to the Merchant in selling goods, the Lawyer in gaining the confidence of Jurors, the Physician in healing the sick, to Lovers in securing the affections of the opposite sex, and all seeking riches or happiness. Price by mail in cloth, $1.25; paper covers, $1. Agents wanted for this book, Private Medical Works, Perfumery, Jewelry, &c., who will receive samples free. Address T. W. EVANS, Publisher & Perfumer, 41 South 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa. July13,4w.

$290 For 1st class Pianos—sent on trial—no agents. Address U. S. PIANO CO., 645 Broadway, N. Y. July 13,4w.

Among the articles sent to Capt. Hall to cheer his journey to the Polar regions was a tin can carefully sealed, and labeled "Not to be opened until the Polaris reaches the Artic seas." But it met with a accident, and the secret leaked out. It was a can of patent axle-grease, which Capt. Hall or his survors were affectionately requested by letter to lubrefcate the axle, when the Pole should be reached.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

"This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb.	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb.	16c, and 18c, best 20c.

Roasted Coffee, 23c. Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb.	12 ½c
Brown, per pound	8c, 8c and 19c

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	11	cents
Smoked Shoulders	9	"
Pickled Pork	10	"
Lard	12½	"

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10c and per ¼ lb.	.50	"
Flounders, per lb.	.60	"
Best Smoking, per lb.	.70	"
Second quality do., per lb.	.25	"
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00	"
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best 95	.95	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	.25	"
Soap 3c, 5c and 8c per bar.		"
Blueing 2 boxes	.5	"
Saleratus, 3 papers	.25	"

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb.	12½	cents
Apples, per lb. 7c	12½	"
Peaches, per lb.	12½	"
Cherries, per lb. 7c, and	12	"
Oranges, per dozen	30	"
Lemons per dozen	25	"
Filberts per quart	15	"
Brazils, per quart	15	"
Cigars $2 and $3 per box		
Dime box Matches	5	"
		"

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1,75

All kind of liquors on hand.

FISH

Spring catch, white fish	$7.50
Last fall, white fish	5.00
Mackerel, kitts 1.50 and	1.75
Old fish, half barrel	1.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound	

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25c
Blackberries, per can	20c
Egg plums, per can	30c
Green Gages, per can	40c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!

OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberge

IS PREPRED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS

We desire to speak only the truth in our advertisments: Our Specialty—Our own personal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. We buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 sents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin. 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's twead 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces laces in great variety, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 29, '71.

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNGS Disease. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24 Fultonville, N. Y. July 13,4w.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line I way on hand. Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 20 1y

Root & Company IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do them selves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st,

We are now showing our usual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotten Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Feb. 28 1y

HEADQUARTERS! FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phœnix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits a license to six months, and the particular district requiring such person. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an increased grade on a second examination, when previous grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Harvest is nearly over.

Ripe apples are selling in market.

[illegible] store is talked of here

[illegible] wheat will be in market this week.

Go and see how Smith & Hare are selling fish.

New potatoes have arrived notwithstanding the potato bug.

The City license in Wabash for retailing liquor is $300. Pretty heavy.

The cherries are all gone—a fact we learned the other day after going six miles for two quarts.

The wife of the great *Tribune* agriculturalist, Solon Robinson, has applied for a divorce in Lake County.

Try Arbuckle's Celebrated Roasted Coffee, at Smith & Hare's.

An Iowa woman has begun her suicide by marking the place on her throat where she intends to cut when she gets her courage up.

"Spray" is the popular drink in the oil regions. It is said to be so mild and gentle in its influence that "let us spray" is the usual remark when friends meet.

Best A. Coffee Sugar, 8pounds for one dollar, at T. B. Totten's.

A handsome variety of picture frames of all sizes and prices, can be seen at the furniture rooms, opposite the Griswold House. Take your pictures and have them framed.

For Fruit Jars and Queensware, of every description, at low prices, go to Smith & Hare's.

A good man who has seen much of the world, and is not tired of it says: "The grand essentials to happiness are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for."

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

The Peru *Sentinel* cautions the public against one Charles Wilson, a harness maker by trade. He is described as a low, heavy set, freckled-faced, sandy-haired scoundrel.

When a Boston girl quarrels with her lover, she communicates the important fact to her friends in the remark that she isn't "on squeezing terms with that fraud any more."

All the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in war, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne.

Sun-Stroke.—A young man by the name of Robb, residing about eight miles southwest of this place, was sun-stroke while harvesting, last Saturday. He was taken to the house unsensible, and Dr. Cowan called, through whom we learn that the case will not prove fatal.

T. B. Totten is selling the best Coffee A. Sugar, 8 pounds for one dollar.

Gould, the furniture man, at Ft. Wayne, has one of the best and cheapest stocks now in the city, which he is offering at low figures. We have long known Mr. G. and can safely recommend him as a reliable and worthy merchant, and as he represents his goods so you will find them. See advertisement.

Exchange.—Those who want to enjoy accommodations that meet every desire, and at a cost that is within reason, should stop at the Main Street Exchange, monopolized by that popular host, A. Freeman. It has been recently overhauled and refurnished in good style, and will now be found a neat and tidy place to locate while visiting Fort Wayne.

Go to T. B. Totten's and get 8pounds of best Coffee A. Sugar, for one dollar.

Hot.—Last Saturday was about as hot a day as this year has yet produced. It was so warm that it made one

Oh! for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers;
Oh! for an iceberg or two at control;
Oh! for a vail which at mid-day the dew cumbers.
Oh! for a pleasure trip up to the Pole.

The last few days have been much cooler with an excellent shower Tuesday morning.

Biddle's is the place to buy your oils glass, white lead &c. He keeps the best articles at the most reasonable prices. He buys and sells for cash, and gives good bargains. His stock of drugs is varied and extensive, and we refer our readers to him as a reliab e gentlemen. When you go to Fort Wayne, give him a call, at No. 6 Keystone block.

All the Indiana Excursionists will remember with gratitude Mr. Frank Brown, conductor of the Palace Car, who through out the trip wrought most faithfully and happily for the comfort of the guests. He is a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business, is genial and accomodating, and managed everything with excellent tact and judgment.—*Laporte Herald.*

Enlarged.—The Rochester *Sentinel* is putting on airs with its fifty-six columns. It is now printed in the quarto form and makes a splendid appearance. Platt must have replenished his exchequer during the late excursion, else how could he so thusly? The *Sentinel* is now the largest paper in the State, even ahead of Reub's saucy sheet, and we're glad of it.

Another Operation.—Mrs. Henry W. Ford, who a few weeks ago submitted to a surgical operation for cancer on the breast had another operation performed last Wednesday week. This last was accomplished without much difficulty though the patient suffered a great deal more than at the first. She is now rapidly recovering, and enjoys life a great deal more than be-

[illegible].—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. To remove this odor effectually, it is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia and place about two tablespoonsful in a basin of water.—Washing the face, hands and arms with this leaves the skin as sweet and as clean as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

Railroad News.—There seems to be a great dearth in anything pertaining to news of our projected Baltimore & Ohio Road, but the engineers are no doubt nearing the end of their laborious job, though we cannot tell in what locality they are at this writing. As the Courier is the only paper on the line from Defiance to Chicago we don't have many exchages to clip from, or report to give about the work at points west of us. We are in great hopes, however, that everything is lovely, and working for our benefit and happiness.

It is for you, my friend, to trust God while your "locker" is full, and your family in health, and your life all sunshine. But can you trust him in the storm? When black night shuts down on your horizon, and your household lights go out, and when "deep calleth unto deep," and all the billows go over you—then can you cast out the anchor of faith, and wait for the day? I fear the Master will never say to you, "Great is thy faith," if thou only believest in the daylight and only canst swim when thy foot touches the ground.

Game.—We believe there is a law preventing persons from shooting game in our forest at this season of the year, and yet a great many guns seem to be toted around all going and coming from the woods. Perhaps its just to keep in practice. We hope, the offenders, if any, will be brought to justice. This is a wholesome law, and ought to be obeyed. We are entirely unselfish in this matter, and as we never could shoot a squirrel, we don't want to see any body else do it. If anybody will present us with one or two we'll not say anything about it, you bet.

Early this spring a Massachusetts man planted a tree in front of his house and named it after his wife. Soon the tree died, and the wife lived but a day or two after. Now you would be surprised at the number of men that are planting trees in front of their domiciles and naming them after their respective, if not respected, wives—and the sickliest looking trees that can be found, too—trees that, with the tenderest care, cannot possible live more than two weeks. The dodge is too thin. The women see through it, and have resolved not to die.

Earn What You Spend.—Three-fourths of the difficulties and miseries of men come from the fact that all want wealth without earning it, fame without deserving it, popularity without temperance, respect without virtue and happiness without holiness. The man who wants the best things, and is willing to pay just what they are worth, by honest effort and hard self-denial will have no difficulty in getting what he wants last. It is the men who wants goods on credit that are snubbed and disappointed and overwhelmed in the end. Happiress cannot be brought by the bottle, nor caught up by the excursion train, nor put on with any robe or jewels, nor eaten at any feast. It does not exist in any exhilaration, excitement or ownership, but comes from the use of the faculties of body and mind.

An alleged discovery of a cure cancer from a speific derived from a plant which grows in Ecuador is exciting much interest in medical circles. A curious story is told of the manner in which the anti-cancer virtues of this plant were first discovered. For a long time previous to this discovery the plant had been regarded as a poison. Acting upon this belief, an Ecuador wife who desired to rid herself of her husband gave him a decoction of this plant in his drunk. The fellow was already slowly dying of a cancer in his stomach, but her eagerness could not wait fo the ordinary sequel in such cases. She applied the noxious distillation to his drink and waited to see him fall at her feet. But instead of that the happy husband survived. The subtle essence benefitted has cancer, and the fellow finally recovered from his disease to make known the blessing to the world.

The Case of Dr. Grayston.

The Indianapoils *Mirror* fall into an error in supposing that Dr. Grayston was expelled from the State Medical Association "for the crime of advertising." He was not expelled, but "handed over to be dealt with by the committee on ethics"—his persecutors contemplating his expulsion, however, "for the crime of advertising." The *Mirror* observes: "Curiosity prompted us to look for the "card" alluded to, which we found modestly displayed among half a dozen others of the same characted. It ran as follows: "Grayston & Bippus, physicians and surgeons.—office over Blount & Hoover's drug store.' Comment is unnecessary."

We rather think that Dr. Grayston's envious rivals and mendacious persecutors will have an interesting time of it before they got through with his case, and if justice be done it will not be Dr. Grayston, but his unfair and dishonorable rivals, that will be expelled. Let us wait and see whether the State Medical Association will deal justly in this matter.—*Huntington Democrat.*

We call the attention of the public of the large enterprise of the Fort Wayne merchants. It is now one year since the Red Front Clothing House, in No. 5 Keystone Block, opened with finest and largest stock ever opened in that city, which they gained by their fair and honorable dealings and are at the present deriving almost the entire trade in their line in that city. Reason shows fair dealings to all. They sell goods at retail and wolesale prices. They have three stores in different places, which makes their business extensive so as to keep a buyer in New York all the time.—Every dollars worth of goods brought by their stores which enable them to sell twenty per cent. lower than any other house, which of itself as a large profit they sell goods at such low prices that the oldest established houses, of the city are laying idle while their stores are crowded daily by customers.

[illegible]—The [illegible] has been of an exciting character during the past two weeks in this county, arising mainly from the recent games played between the Auburn and Butler clubs. We gave the result of the first game in our last, and the second came off at Butler last Friday, and was witnessed by quite a large crowd. There was considerable delay, however, before the game commenced, occasioned by the Quicksteps bringing in a new man from Bryan, Ohio, who was made a member after the first game was [illegible]. The Wahalotas objected to his playing and the Quicksteps were equally determined that he should play. The question was, has a club the right to bring in new players, by making them members, after the first game of the series has been played? Now we are not much of a base ballist, but we know enough of the game to discover that this would be a bad precedent for any club to follow because, should they become victorious in a game, their opponents could easily strengthen their nine by bringing in new players, and when they met again upon the diamond field, they would certainly be defeated.

The Auburn boys proposed to play the Butler club, and went there for that purpose, but found a man had been imported from Bryan to play against them. Butler claimed the right to play him, because they said there was nothing in the late rules that debarred the player. They agreed that the Auburn club could have secured players from Kendallville or Fort Wayne, not belonging to any club for the space of sixty days, and voting them in as members, played them in the game. This being their theory, which they put into practice, it would not be Auburn against Butler, but nine picked men against a similar number picked up all over the country. The Wahalotas at first refused to play but in consideration of the facts that there was a large crowd that would be disappointed and that they preferred defeat to going that distance and then not play, they had the magnamity to yield, playing the game under protest. It was easily discernable that the "W's" entered the game without the least spirit or interest therein. The Quicksteps played well in the first inning, running up a large score, but in the latter part of the game their playing was miserable, even more so than our boys showed in the start out, and the score stood much more favorable at the end than was expected at the second inning, when it was 19 to 1. The Quicksteps done some very good batting, and good playing was done by their fielders. The Wahalotas done some tall muffing and poor batting and taken altogether was quite an inferior game.

The two clubs agreed to meet at Fort Wayne, on Friday, July 21st, to play the third and decisive game. There will no doubt be a large attendance of the friends of both clubs and we hope that each club will be given a fair chance and that the best club may win. Considerable betting was done, last Friday, a feature in the game that does not add much to its popularity. This should be suppressed and no betting allowed under any circumstances. If the "noble game" is to become a gambling device, the sooner it dies away the better.

Score, Quicksteps, 50
Wahalotas, 25

For the Ladies.

Very pretty fans are now made to look like a butterfly when open.

Head-dresses are getting into fashion again after being banished from good society for some years.

Very pretty glove fasteners are made with dagger-hilt and sheath, so as to look exactly like a small stiletto.

Linen collars are now worn square instead of pointed back and front, and are trimmed with lace insertion and edging.

White kid gloves are no longer worn with full evening dress, the preference being given to lavender, light, grey or yellow.

Very pretty traveling dresses are of light blue ladies' cloth, worn over black silks, and trimmed with black braid and metal buttons.

Sharp-faced girls ought to wear broad-brimmed flat hats. Round checked ones, if discreet, will confine themselves strictly to turbans.

Russia leather belts, with large buckles and small bags attached at side, are very much worn by ladies with all styles of dresses, particularly muslin.

Round hats of white muslin are much affected by ladies for country wear, being cool and large, and with the addition of a flower or ribbon can be made to look very dressy.

No shape of violet ought ever to be used in any sort of evening dress, as the color vanishes entirely under all artificial light. Many a young lady has suffered for not remembering this.

Newspapers.

"What tells us so readily the standard of a town or city as the appearance of its papers? And its youth or its age can as well be determined by the observing as by a personal notice. The enterprise o its citizens is depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid healthy foundation, plethoric purse, and a well to do appearance generally: others show a strife to contend with the grasping thousands around them trying hard to wrench out an existence from the close-fisted community around them. An occasionally meteroic display of its columns of telegraphs or local or of editorials, show what it can do it it had the means, but it cannot continue in the expensive work until support comes, which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a church, it wants fostering in the commencement, and for a few years; then, as a general thing, it can walk alone, and reflect credit upon its location. Take your home paper it gives you more news of immediate interest than New York or other papers: it talks for you when other localities belie you; it stands up for your rights: you always have a champion in your home paper, and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained.—Your interests are kindred and equal, and you must rise or fall together. Therefore, it is to your interest to support your home paper: not grudingly, but in a liberal spirit: as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty, but as an investment that w-

REPORT OF ENUMERATION.

The Township Trustees of the several townships have made and returned their enumeration of the white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, of their respective Townships. Said enumerations are now subject to the inspection of the public, which is respectfully invited to make an examination thereof, with a view to the correction of any errors or omissions thereof:

TOWNSHIPS.	No.
Butler	241
Jackson	[illegible]
Concord	221
Newville	137
Stafford	[illegible]
Wilmington	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]
Richland	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Smithfield	[illegible]
Franklin	233
Troy	134
Total	[illegible]

W. McIntyre, Auditor DeKalb Co., Ind.
July 11th, 1871.

I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, that I have found from past experience that I cannot run business profitably to customers or to myself, and do a credit business. Therefore I shall hearafter sell exclusively for cash, or ready pay.

Those knowing themselves indebted to me will confer a great favor by calling and settling their accounts as soon as possible—and will be glad to sell you all the goods you may want, at as low prices, as can be offered for cash.

T. B. Totten.

Fact.—The eclipse of the moon did not come to time, and a great many people were consequently disappointed; but those who go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport expecting to get a bargain are never disappointed; for he is just now giving such bargains as will satisfy any reasonable man.

Striped hose, with Marie Antoinette slippers, are considered the "nobby" thing for croquet parties among the Western belles now. It also adds to the effects when the stripes match the color of the mallets and balls. If the dress is long however, this is not essential.

Fine black suits can be bought at the Red Front Clothing House from $12 to $14 all finer goods in proportion. Remember the place go see and be convinced before you buy.

Mrs. Belle French's lecture on "Corsets, Tobacco, and Whisky,' has worked a remarkable reform up in Minnesota. One of the papers say: "Every man in our village has left off wearing corsets, and most of the women have quit chewing tobacco and dringing whisky.'

We are selling at the Red Front, good Linen coats at 90c, and the very best for 150, overalls 50c a pair, good paper collars, with linen button holes, for 10c per box.

A short time ago a man in East Liverpool bought a blind horse from a farmer in Hendcock county, West Virginia. A day or two after the horse swam the Ohio river and returned to his former home.

Having a buyer in New York all the time buying goods for cash only, the Red Front Clothing House can substantiate all it advertises and sells good cheaper than other houses can buy them for.

Feed your poultry on raw onions chopped fine, mixed with other food, about twice a week. It is better than a dozen cures for chicken cholera.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	120 @ 125
" Red	130
Oats	45
Rye	65
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	1.80
WOOL—	
Tub washed	[illegible]
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	8½c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	100
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	3c

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
☞ TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

T. M. BIDDLE,
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.
No. 6, Keystone Block
Fort Wayne Indiana.
THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL IN FORT WAYNE FOR THE BEST WHITE LEAD.
Call and see them.
F. M. BIDDLE.
April 29, '70. 1-y

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE to whom it may concern, is hereby given that Thomas D. Gross, Sepharus C. Swineford and Able L. Hollopeter, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, will on the 5th day of August A. D. 1871 at 9 o'clock a. m., meet at the north-west corner of lot number sixty-four in the original plat of said town and assess the damages and benefits accruing to the owners of lots or parts of lots by the opening of a new alley ten feet in width, between lots twenty-nine, sixty-three and sixty-four, in said plat. Five feet of said alley is to be taken off the east side of said lot twenty-nine and five feet of said alley is to be taken off the west end of said lots, sixty-three and sixty-four. John L. Davis owns forty-four feet off the north side of said lot sixty-four, Christopher S. Hare owns twenty-two feet off the south side of said lot sixty-four, Edward Eldridge owns twenty-two feet off the north side of said lot sixty-three. James W. Case owns twenty-six feet off the south side of said lot sixty-three, Jacob Smith, Cyrus Hare and Christopher S. Hare are the joint owners of eighteen feet of said lot sixty-three next on the north of the part of said lot owned by said Case, Jacob F. Arnold, R. Troutman and William Fishben are the joint owners of said lot twenty-nine, all of said real estate being in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, and affected by said alley. By order of Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn.

SMITH & HARE'S PRICE LIST.

The following are our prices for staple Groceries:

TEAS
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, BEST $1.60

COFFEE
Rio 20c, Best Rio 23c, Old Gov. Java 30c, Arbuckle's Celebrate Roasted Coffee 28c

SUGAR.
Double Refined Coffee A. Sugar 7 pounds for $1.00. Warranted full weights, and free from adulteration.

TOBACCOS.
Fine-cut 80c, $1.00, $1.20, Smoking 30c and 40c, Shorts, Orange & Buckey, 40c Plug 60c, 80c, best 90c

FISH

No. 1	White	Trout	Pickerel and	Mackerel
Halves	$3,75,	$5,50	$3,50	$4,25
Quarters,	4,00,	3,00	3,00	2,10
Kitts,	2,00,	1,50	1,50	

MISCELLANEOUS.
Saleratus 10c, Prunes 18c, Dime box of Matches 8c, Pearl Starch 12½c Shot 15c, Powder 50c, Strained Honey 18c per pound, Fancy Butter Crackers 10c, Cider Vinegar 30c, Syrup 80c, 90c, Best $1,20.

QUEENSWARE AND WOODENWARE
at low prices. Goods warranted of the Best quality. Call and see their stock in the Brick Block, second door North of Weaver House.
SMITH & HARE

GOULD'S
FORT WAYNE
FURNITURE Store.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Furniture, Looking Glasses!
Mattresses and Bedding.
The Manufacture of
PARLOR SETS AND Fine Lambrequins
A SPECIALTY.
38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Come and See Me!
Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of
Boots AND Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
From the finest serge down to the Coarsest
Stoga Boots,
Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will
Warrant!
and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.
Repairing Done
in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of
Leather & Findings
Please call and see for yourself, in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.
The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.
SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,
of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.
THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.
A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.
TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.
SEND YOUR MONEY
in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

Eagle Mills!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND

M. E. WOODWARD.
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Hard WarE
GEO. HENSLER,
—OF—
BUTLER INDIANA
Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butle the largest and best selected stock of
HARDWARE!
Ever brought to this county—among which may be found
Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,
Chains and Belting
Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.
GEO. HENSLER.

MODERWELL & FOWLER,
MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THEIR CELEBRATED, WELL MADE, AND PERFECT
FITTING SHIRTS
THEY ALSO HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Mens' Furnishing Goods!
IN EVERY VARIETY, TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN INDIANA
SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE!
CORNER CALHOUN AND BERRY STREETS
FORT WAYNE IND.
MODERWELL & FOWLER.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, Stair Rail, Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.
ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domesties
To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.
Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.
We offer extraordinary inducements to cose cash buyers in the way of Mens and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION
Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.
I. LAUFERTY & SON.
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints,
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down, so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 5c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard.
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1.00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York, low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTITES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES!
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT OF
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK CALHOUN ST, FORT WAYNE INDIANA,
MARKLEY ADRUSER & CO

Miscellaneous Items

Ireland has lost 400,000 of her population in the last ten years, and the emigration drain is still unchecked.

Fashionable Detroiters make their bridal [illegible] the ferry-boats. Time saves [illegible]

The Communists vary their dying by getting into the Parisian sewers and setting up free lunch establishments for the rats.

A friend of humanity in Detroit has patented a door bell with a six-chamber revolver attachment, for the special benefit of peddlers and the Coroner.

There were only fifty-nine divorce cases on the docket at the late term of the Superior Court in Hartford, Conn. They hope for a much better crop when the Court sits again.

A Chicago sportsman, when asked his idea of heaven, answered: 'I would have it a boundless prairie with an eternal September, and I'd have with me an everlastin' gun and a never-dyin' dog.'

A golden robin has been found suspended by a horse-hair noose to the limb of an apple tree, in an orchard at Milford, Conn. Pecuniary embarrassments are believed to have caused this sad act.

M. Parvi is going to hunt up a little north pole of his own, in the blue Arctic ocean far off and alone, in an india-rubber boat, which can be packed in a flour barrel and will carry 10,000 pounds.

A youthful Weston, a boy only eleven years old, lately tramped from Kansas City to Houston, Texas. Bet you that boy's pluck and hang-on-activeness will give him a better horse than shank's mare to ride, before long.

Another of Washington's nurses, and the very last survivor of the innumerable caravan of ancient colored ladies who dandled Truthful George on their shoulders in his infancy, has gone to that mysterious realm we read about.

The American Bible Society printed last year 1,021,800 volumes in addition to 164,937 copies published and circulated abroad. Its receipts from sales were over $400,000; from churches and individuals $258,000; total cash income, $729,361,70.

When Gov Scott, of South Carolina was absent in Washington, the negro Lieutenant Governor and other conspirators connected a plan to call the Legislature together and have him impeached.—Scott's sudden return spoiled the game.

O ye of little faith, do not waste your time in reading this: A photographer who took several photographs of a dead child in Fall River, Mass., one day last week found clearly defined on the sixth negative the face of the child's mother, who has been dead for some time.

Gloves, the Boylston bank robber, is suffering one of the penalties of fame. He writes from the Boston jail to a New York paper: 'But for the protection of the Sheriff, who has interfered to save me from persecution, I should be run to death by detectives, interviewers and other bloodhounds."

About a year ago, eight young girls and as many school boys were out at a picnic in Almira, and took it into their heads to get married. But for the occurrence of seven pairs of twins and one case of triplets next week, their parents would never have known any thing of it.

At Ironton, Ohio, Daniel Lewis died lately of delirium tremens, and his widow sued one Evans, from whom the deceased had been in the habit of buying his whisky. The jury have awarded her $3,000 damages, which will take the net profit clean off from the last 100,000 drinks Mr. Evans has sold.

The highest price ever paid for a literary contribution in a periodical, was given by 'Punch' to Douglass Jerrold, for his advice to people about to marry.' The price was $25 a word—but there was only one word of the advice: "Don't."

A prosperous Niagara Falls hackman, after fleecing visitors for a dozen years, now emigrates to Boston, and sets himself up in a $30,000 mansion. Of course he will enter the lecture field, like all the rest of the Bostonians, and tell the world what he knows about extortion.

The old style of presenting each guest at a wedding with a box containing a liberal slice of wedding cake to take home and dream on has again come into fashion and is much more sensible and agreeable to all parties than having a very elaborate cake in the center of the table for every one to look at.

Mr. Michael Meney, of Buffalo, has patented a new and ingenious method of murder. He goes out walking with a colored friend who cannot swim, and quarrels with him on the tow-path of the cannal.—XV. calls him a 'flub,' whereupon he knocks the amendment into the canal, where he drowns effectually.

It is positively asserted that the dogs of Calhoun, Ga., have become so habituated to having tinware attached to their tails that whenever one of them sees a tin kettle lying in the road he backs up to it and waits patiently for some one to tie it on. And any one who yearns for a first-class story, exactly adapted to the dog days, is at liberty to believe it.

When you stop at a fashionable hotel on your bridal tour, always write on the register in a carless way, 'Mr. and Mrs. Snifkins,' instead of 'Theodorus Snifkins, and wife,' which is the way greenhorns do it. So shall the scrutinizing hotel clerk be deceived as to the length of your married days, and you may escape the two hundred per cent. invariably added to the bills of people in the honeymoon.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has called the scientific people to assist in the preparation of stamps. Two new kinds have been devised, and will be brought into use on the 1st of August. One is the sensitive stamp, on which the application of any kind of acid produces a complete change of color and appearance, the other is a stamp printed in colors, which will defy reproduction by the photographers.

The daily "course of study" at Vassar College embraces two barrels of potatoes, one barrel of coffee, two barrels of flour, one barrel of soap, two hundred and sixty pounds of poultry, one hundred and eighty pounds of roast beef, two hundred quarts of milk, one hundred and sixty quarts of ice-cream, and eight hundred eggs. It takes three years of this sort of thing to perfect the girls in all the details of a first rate classical education.

Set on It.

A verdant young man in Maine visited Portland last week for the first time, and in his meandering around town to see the sights, wandered into an engine house.—After gazing at the steamer some time he turned inquiringly to one of the boys, and said: 'Say mister is that a brass band?' And being answered in the negative and told what it was, he continued: 'Wel what do you do with it?' I should like to see it work, but I've set my mind on a brass band, and I thought this was it.

A BOY'S FIRST COMPOSITION.—The Ox. Oxen is a very slow animal, they are good to break ground up. i would rather have horses if they did't have kolick, which they say is wind kollected in a bunch, which makes it dangerous for to keep horses than an ox. if there was no horses he people would have to wheal thare wood onto a wheel-barres. will tkea them two or three days to wheel a cord a mile. cows is useful to. i have heard fom say that if they had to be tother or an ox they would be a cow. but i think when it cum to have their tits pul'ed of a cold mornin they would wish they wasen't for oxen don't generally have to raise calves. if I had to be enny i would rather be a heffur. but if i codent be a heffer and had to both, i would be an ox."—ISAAC SPIKER.

Science.

Clouds have been encountered by balloons at an altitude of 30,000 feet, or nearly four miles above the earth, and heavy rain at a height almost as great. So states Mr. Glaisher, the eminent aeronaut. He says that his observations show the theory that the temperature becomes one degree colder for every 300 feet of increased elevation, to be wholly incorrect. In regard to the color of the sky, he says that when viewed from above it presents a deep blue color, inc reasing inintensity with the increase of elevation above the earth or c ouds beneath.

Sudden Death.

On the morning of the 25th inst., in the village of Syracuse, one Dr. Sprague, died quite suddenly. The circumstances attending his death are about these: The Doctor had been enjoying his unusual good health, up and attending to his professional duties, in fact had just finished preparing a prescription for one of his customers, and started to hitch up for a drive to the country when death overcome him.—His wife hearing him fall, hastened to him but found him breathing his last. Death was probably caused from disease of the heart. Other members of his family we understand have also died quite suddenly from the same cause. How verily this illustrates 'that in the midst of life we are in death.'

Economy in Farming.

Joseph Harris, of Rochester, says that a grindstone, set true, and run by horsepower, for grinding tools hoes, spades, and plow cultures, will pay for itself in a month. He makes his men grind their hoes every morning, and takes a file into the field to sharpen them when they become dull. His men think it extravagant to grind away the hoes; but he can buy a dozen of hoes for less than he pays one of them for a week's labor. Tools cost nothing in comparison to labor. It does not pay to give a man a dollar and a half to load manure with a dung-fork with one or two teeth out. A dull rusty hoe will cost more in a week than a dozen new ones.—Good working horses are cheaper than poor ones. A man and team cost about $600 a year, and it is poor policy to save $100 in the original purchase, and lose $250 or $800 yearly in the amount of work done.

Pulling a Lion's Tooth.

A Glasgow professional man has just extracted a tooth from a lion. The patient was well lassoed. When the lion was somewhat exhausted by struggles to free himself, the doctor mounted on a tub in front of the cage. A piece of wood was placed in the lion's mouth, and at once the beast made a snap. Then a pitchfork was held up, and placed in the mouth, kept it open, while the inside was thoroughly washed. Afterward the doctor, pushing his arm through the bars into the lion's mouth, and running his hand over the teeth, found the loose grinder. A terrible struggle ensued. The lion plunged more vigorously and howled more frightfully than ever, tossing his head from side to side, and at times forcing his hinder as well as his front paws against the bars. But ultimately the doctor triumphed over all difficulties and dangers and by means of powerful forceps extracted the loose tooth, which was found broken and diseased near the root. When the task had been completed the lion sank down completely exhausted, and while he lay steady and quiet the doctor cut the flesh over the jaw and found the bone severely injured, if not broken. It was, however, deemed inexpedient to subject the beast to another operation.

Sawdust.

Saginaw excursionists, at least, will appreciate the following homily on the uses of saw-mills:

I never knew until to-day the object of so many mills—it is this: The soil being composed entirely of sand, requires sawdust to keep it down, so these mill catch pine logs out of the lake in the spring, (every spring large quantities of logs run down the river to get into Lake Huron, and these mill men trap and pen them in booms for future use), and manufacture them into sawdust. In this process there would naturally be considerable waste; the loss, however, is prevented in this wise: The strips off the sides are sold for stove wood. The slices through the logs are called 'boards,' and are shipped to Chicago and other cities, to be made use of in some manner in the construction of dwellings. The 'edgings' off the side of the boards are used for bon-fires, and are only lighted when the wind is favorable to blow the smoke through the town, freeing it from mosquitoes and purifying the atmosphere.

Sawdust is the principal article of manufacture. The streets are paved with it; in m y instances building lots are covered with it to the depth of from two to twenty feet. This a most excellent idea it generally levels the ground with surrounding lots, keeps down the grass, and affords a good foundation for houses, which would otherwise be 'founded on the sand.'

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be required to pay the debts of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 4, 1871.

SUTERMEISTER,
BECKER
& BOND,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS!

AND DEALERS IN

BUILDING STONE

OF EVERY VARIETY

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES

IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

MANTELS

IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE.

MARBLEIZED Slate & Iron

MANTELS, GRATES
FRAMES and
SUMMER FRONTS,
MARBLE SLATE and
SANDSTONE HEARTHS.
SCAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LININGS,
TERRA COTTA WORK,

Vases, Chimney Tops

STONE WATER TABLES,

Caps, Sills, Flagging, Curbing,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES,

Cement Plaster, &c

Prices low and work warranted. Skillful workman only employed.

SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND
April 20, '70. FORT WAYNE IND.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4, '70.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '71.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS

MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and

Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne. Buying and selling

STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, the advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

Great One-Price Clothing House!

Fort Wayne Indiana,

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1, up,
Colored " "
Japenese " striped
" Checked

Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Japenese, plain " "
" " brocaded
" Watere

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Olere London Poplins, for suits.
Plain " " "
Wash " " "

Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Briliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings, Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaonnets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks dotted and Corded Suisses. Muslin, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings &c., White, Marseillies, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Cluny, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND.

For

Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and
Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U

BUY

T

And Sugar,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES
AND BE CONVINCED THAT
BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH
IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNE.
MRS. J. A. BARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS;—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

See Here

FARMERS.

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been [illegible] 14 years past, and not found wanting, in [illegible] respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oat[s] [be]ans, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of [gra]in. We challenge the world for competition. There mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co's store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of,

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Matrial,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Co Clerks Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

[illegible] TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 20, 1871. No. 29.

The Auburn Courier, Published Every Thursday, [illegible]

OFFICE—[illegible] Sts.

TERMS:

One year [illegible] $2.00
Six months 1.00
Three months .50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The Courier.

[illegible]

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, [illegible]

JOHN W. DICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,

ATTORNEY [illegible] practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, [illegible] will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southeast corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., [illegible] the courts of the State. [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office Wayne street. [illegible] M'CLELLAN.

R. H. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER, of Every Description, [illegible]

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

[illegible] GRAHAM. [illegible] GOTSHALL.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

[illegible] Advertising Bureau, [illegible] Collections [illegible]

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite [illegible] Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.

D[illegible] regular communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited [illegible] GUY PLUM, W. M.

JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 61.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.

W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.

J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

WAY LODGE, NO. 339, meets every Saturday [illegible] Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.

W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,

HAVING [illegible] the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. [illegible] Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one [illegible]

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West [illegible] street, near depot.

DR. H. ELSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST, Office over Lafferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, [illegible]

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC, [illegible] Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good bars and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morris, proprietors.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY
CALIFORNIA
DR. WALKER'S
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce Street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

[illegible] of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

[illegible] Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

[illegible] unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal*, organ of the Alabama Republican s talks thus plainly as to certain political libels on the South.

"We have lived in this state for more than a quarter of a century, and have never felt insecure in person or property on account of political opinions. We are sincere in our republicanism, and we feel safe because we love our people, and honestly believe that we are pursuing a course that will redound to their peace, happiness and prosperity. Those men who call themselves republicans, and are continually trying to get into office, stirring up disorder and strife, and poisoning the minds of voters in secret dens at midnight, when honest men and sincere republicans are plotted against simply because they are honest and sincere and have social standing in the community, may feel unsafe. We indorse no such libel upon the whole population of our state. Radical vultures, ku-klux office-seekers of every party, are doing us more harm as a people than all the libels ever written. We believe that every honest man is safe in Alabama, no matter what his politics are."

Greeley recommends farmers to have their laborers sleep in wheat fields preyed upon by the chinch bug, as the bugs will leave the wheat and take to the laborers.

The last ten years of Democratic rule in the country, Maine gained in population 44,550, but during these ten years of "Republican" reign, it has lost 2,236 of its population.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A. M			
Rochester	2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance	4,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,02 "
Orrville	6,28 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	6.5 "
Mansfield	8,[illegible] "	1,55 P. M	4,42 "	8,33 "
[illegible]	8,55 "	4,[illegible] "	[illegible]	10,31 "
Crestline	[illegible]	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.		5,35 A. M	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest	11 37 "	7,33 "	9,29 "	1,26 A. M.
Lima	11,32 "	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne	1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth	3,32 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,35 "
Chicago	6,20 "	9,00 "	5,30 "	[illegible] P. M

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,50 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth	9,46 "	11,53	9,05 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft. Wayne	12,40 "	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,0[illegible]	3,38 "	[illegible] A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,27 "	4,58 "	2,50 "	6,3 "
A	6,00 "	6,15 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	12,45	6,35 "	4,30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield	1,23 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville	3,45 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance	5,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M
Rochester	8,25 P. M	12,27 A. M.	11,06 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh	9,35 "	1,35 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mixed.	Express
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 a m	9 20 a m	4 50 p m
Academie	7 16	9 38	5 05
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	5 15
Stoners (Gravel pit)	7 33	9 59	5 22
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 30
Auburn	8 01	10 40	5 50
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	6 05
Summit	[illegible]	11 50	6 1[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	12 15 p m	[illegible]
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 43
Jonesville		4 40	8 13
Jackson Arr	11 40	6 55	9 13 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson	[illegible] a m	[illegible] a m	[illegible] p m
Jonesville	7 30	[illegible]	6 51
Angola	8 57	2 28 p m	8 23
Pleasant Lake	9 11	2 53	8 41
Summit	9 2[illegible]	3 13	8 4[illegible]
Waterloo	9 40	3 43	9 18
Auburn	9 55	4 05	9 40
New Era	10 11	4 30	10 00
Stoners (Gravel pit)	10 20	4 40	10 13
Huntertown	10 26	4 48	10 20
Academie	10 37	5 06	10 32
Ft Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	[illegible]

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt.

L. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division.

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1870, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:12 a m	12:57 p.m.
Waterloo	x1:15 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	1:26 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:05 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

MARCH 4, '71.

A STIRRING [illegible]

Who shall judge man from his manners?
  Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
  Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
  May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thought and feeling—
  Satin vest can do no more.

There are dreams of crystal nectar
  Ever flowing out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
  Hidden, crushed and overthrown.
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
  Loves and prospers you and me,
While He values thrones the highest
  But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows,
  Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords, remember
  That your meanest hinds are men!
Men of labor, men of feeling,
  Men of thought, and men of fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine
  In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam embroidered oceans,
  There are little wood-clad rills;
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
  There are cedars on the hills.
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
  Loves and prospers you and me,
For to Him all vain distinctions
  Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
  Of a nation's wealth and fame,
Titled laziness is pensioned,
  Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of other foreheads,
  Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom,
  Vainly lifts its feeble voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
  Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
  While there is a sunny right.
God, whose world-wide voice is singing,
  Boundless love to you and me,
Links oppression with its title
  But as pebbles in the sea.

A Device of a Dentist.

A beautiful belle, whose mother kept a genteel boarding house in Amity street induced one of her mamma's boarders to introduce her to a first-class fashionable up town dentist of his acquaintance, as she wanted a set of artificial teeth.

Her mamma accompanied her, and directed the dentist to insert them on heavy gold plates, in the highest style of the art without regard to expense.

On the first visit the young lady's stumps were extracted, and soon she had a mouth ful of gold plate and pearl artificial teeth, which added greatly to her natural charms and acquired graces. But the bill was not paid, and after a collector had worn out some shoe leather, and exhausted his patience in trying to get pay from the mother, the dentist himself called, and, after passing a few minutes in general conversation, he changed the subject and talked business.

Mamma, of course, professed to be very sorry that she was unable to pay the doctor, but would certainly do so in a few days. As he was apparently about to depart, he casually asked the daughter how she liked the teeth, and she replied that they were perfect, and pleased her very much.

'Do they ever slip or pain you?' asked the doctor.

'Very seldom, doctor,' she replied.—'Sometimes they pinch me a little, but I suppose that can't be avoided.'

'Oh, yes,' said the polite dentist, pulling a pair of little nippers from his pocket; 'allow me to bend the plates a little with my nippers, and it will not occur again,' at the same time holding out his hand to receive them.

The unsuspecting maiden pulled them out and handed them to the dentist, who, instead of nipping them with his pinchers wrapped them up in his pocket-handkerchief and placed them in his pocket, and politely but firmly told the beauty that when her mamma paid his bill she could have the teeth again, and not before.

As the girl was engaged to be married to a well-to-do young man who had never seen her without teeth, who was expected [illegible] to the hymeneal altar in a few days, that bill was paid.

Things I Hate to See.

I hate to see a poor horse with a plated harness on; a good horse driven to the top of his speed, or checked up while standing at the post. I hate to see men try to make their horses smarter than they are, or whip them while in a passion. I hate to see a man's horses or cattle afraid of him, or to see him chasing them an hour or two [illegible]. I hate to see one person do all the shaking when they shake hands or have them say more than yes or no. I hate to [illegible] of them. I hate to go after my tool if it has been borrowed. I hate to see a man sitting on his horse, talking to another. I hate to call with a neighbor while at his meal, without being asked to eat.

I hate to see a man eat dinner without feeding his horse, or to ask advice and never take any, or give advice without being asked. I hate to see a young man chewing tobacco, or his mouth running over with the spittle, or his apparel and jewelry outshine his intellect or character. I hate to see an old man get up in the morning and make the fire, then call up a number of big boys; or an old lady get breakfast ready, then call up the girls. I hate to hear apologies for things that would never been noticed without them, or excuses for a poor meal. I hate a tattler, a liar, a hypocrite. I hate after stopping at a tavern to water and clean my own horse, or have him look worse in the morning than when he stopped. I hate a doctor that makes a chronic case or a lawyer that makes a protracted case.

A young woman of Salt Sake, one of the many Misses Young, was recently spoken to by her father, Brigham, in reference to a proposal of marriage from a well to-do merchant of that place. The young woman, with some degree of spunk, replied: 'I have no objection to marrying; in fact, I should rather like to so, and the more the better. I am willing to marry a dozen husbands if you will let me select them myself, but I will never put up with a peice of a man."

Fashions.

[illegible] belles affect colored linen collars.

Sailors hats are all the rage among [illegible] girls of sixteen.

Diamonds are increasing in value; pearls are depreciating.

Philadelphia brides have a mania for drab or grey traveling suits.

Black velvet wristlets are in vogue among our [illegible] maidens.

Fashionable definition—what is sin? Nothing that is not found out.

Fashionable [illegible] made to [illegible]

It is unfashionable to pay your dressmaker as soon as the bill is presented.

Nilsson has given a name to a dozen articles of female wearing apparel.

The latest style of visiting card is of a pale lavender tint and almost square.

Large genuine Maud Mulleraine bonnets are worn by city belles in the country.

The latest novelty for ladies is pink coral necklaces with [illegible] gold clasps.

The latest style of gold bracelets are the 'gauntlets' two and a half inches wide.

The decoration of the head with natural flowers and vines is a pretty foreign fashion.

The broad-brimmed Leghorn hats are growing in favor both for city and country wear.

The present style of arranging the hair promises to retain its popularity during the season.

The latest style of silverware is satinfinished, oxidized, and ornamented with the purest gilding.

The newest style of o[illegible] gilt plaited and apron-front [illegible] on panier behind.

Thirty P[illegible]

An old Spanish writer says a woman is quite perfect and absolute in beauty if she have thirty good points. Here they all are:

Three things white—the skin, the teeth, the hands.

Three black—the eyes, eyebrows, and eyelashes.

Three red—the lips, the cheeks, the nails.

Three long—the body, the hair, the hands.

Three short—the teeth, the ears, the feet.

Three broad—the chest, the brow, the space between the eyebrows.

Three narrow—the mouth, the waist, the instep.

Three large—the arm, the hip, the calf.

Three free—the fingers, the hair, the lips.

Three small—the breast, the nose, the head.

An Accomodating Father.

A story is told of a father in a church who, when the marriage service came to the point where the clergyman asks, 'Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?' replied, 'Well, sir, I am called to it, although it do go again the grain. I wanted her to marry Bill Plowser, who is worth twice the money o' that are man.' The answer was not considered regular.

An old, weather beaten trapper was sauntering along the main street of one of our Western villages, on a recent Sunday. Passing in front of a meeting-house, for a moment he went in and took his seat among the congregation. The preacher was discoursing on the text of 'the sheep and the wolves,' and had evidently been drawing a contrast between the two subjects. Said he; 'We who assemble here from week to week, and do our duty and perform our part, are the sheep; now, who, then, are the wolves?' A pause, and our friend the trapper rose to his feet,—'Waal, stranger, rather than to see the play stopped, I will be the wolves.' The preacher pronounced the benediction at once.

The best distinction ever drawn between railway and coach accidents, was that of an old whip. "If," said he, "you gets comfortably capsized into a ditch by the roadside, there you are; but if you gets blowed up by an engine, run into a cutting, or off an embankment, where are you?"

A little Boston girl joyfully assured her mother the other day that she had found out where they made horses—she had seen a man in a shop just finishing one of them for he was nailing on his foot."

A little Kansas girl, who built a fire in her father's barn, and found it getting beyond her control, hastened to hide what she had done by covering it with boards. The motive was pardonable perhaps, but the result was not satisfactory.

Baltimore is to have a new female paper, to be called 'The True Woman.' The name is to distinguish it from the other kind of women who are howling around.

There is a great joker living in Iowa, by the name of Ache, and he has named a newly-arrived daughter 'Bellie,' the short for Belle."

A young lady being asked by a rich bachelor, 'If not yourself, who would you rather be?' replied sweetly and modestly. "Yours, truly."

There is a young lady in Camden studying Latin. She has a beau. He asked her what *sic transit gloria mundi* meant—She translated it: 'Come and see me on Monday.'

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

Old Rumsour was the presiding Judge of the T[illegible] circuit, and the meanest old reprobate that ever disgraced the bench. He rarely went to bed sober; got up every morning wrong end foremost, and generally began the day by some outrageous act of oppression. He was the terror of the bar—all but Shad. Sharkie, with whom it was his normal condition to be several 'chips' behind at 'poker,' which made him, on the whole, rather civil to Shad.

One morning 'Old Rum' opened court in worse humor than usual. A bad run of luck, and too much bad whisky, over night, had told more than commonly on his temper.

The first thing in order to impannel a jury of bystanders—the regular jury, befogged by one of the Old Rum's incomprehensible charges, being, and having been for the last forty hours 'hung' on a question of the title to a yearling calf sworn to positively by six witnesses on one side and a half dozen on the other.

'Call a jury, and be quick about it, Mr. Bumkin, growled the Judge. I held the office of Sheriff, and my right name is Lumpkin, but Old Rum, would persist in miscalling it.

The words were the singal of a general stampede. To be caught on one of Old Rum's juries was generally considered about equivalent to going to jail. But the Judge ordered the doors to be closed in time to bag a sufficient number.

'James Bleerly,' I called out.

Jim shook his head, and tipped me a deprecating wink, which I refused to understand.

'Take a seat on the jury!' I reciterated with official emphasis.

'Judge,' said Jim, stepping forward and blandly addressing the court, "I'd be happy to oblege ye, but the fact is, it's unpossible.'

'What do you mean?' roared his Honor.

'Ye see,' exclaimed Jim, 'it's Pop's wash day—her name's Polly, but I call her Pop—and she's sent me to town arter some bluein', and unless I'm back in time—well, ye know, Judge, how it is yourself.'

Fierce as Old Rum was in public, it was currently reported he was tame enough at home—in fact, that his acquaintance with the proverb of the 'gray mare' was something more than theoretical. At all events Jim's appeal to the court's experience had quite the opposite of a soot ing effect.

'Take your seat on the jury!' thundered Old Rum; I'll—I'll—'

'All right,' said Jim, submissively starting toward the jury box.

'Look'e here, Sheriff, he whispered in passing; 'jest let me go and look arter my critter, and I'll be back by the time you've t'other 'leven,'

T'other 'leven were speedily secured; for Old Rum would listen to no excuse—not even that of Hans Pretzepresser, who sollmnly protested that he could nicht verstehen English.

'Is the jury full, Mr. Bumpkin?' inquired the Judge, looking up from his newspaper.

'Y-yes, your Honor,' I answered, hesitatingly; 'Only Mr. Bleerly has stepped out to see to his horse.'

'Who gave him permission?'

I had to acknowledge I did.

'And who gave you permission to give him permission?'

To this rather complex question, I thought it best to make no answer:

'Call the jury at the door!' bellowed the Judge.

The bailiff sent off to do so, returned with report that he had see Jim Bleerly leaving town at a full gallop; and that, in passing the court house, he had given a sort of a military salute; but instead of touching his cap, he had applied his thum to the tip end of his nose.

Old Rum turned green and purple. It was some moments before he could command utterance. Rage had fairly taken away his breath.

'Make out an attachment for contempt against the fugitive!' he directed the clerk as soon as he could speak—his voice quivering with passion.

'And, Mr. Bumpkin'—he laid particular expression on the B this time—'if you fail to have the culprit here before court adjourns, I'll make an example of you!'

I knew the old sinner well enough to know he would keep his word especially when he would [illegible] he would do a mean thing. So leaving a deputy to act in my place, I took the writ, as soon as the clerk had signed it, and set out to serve it.

On reaching Jim's shanty—it hardly rose to the dignity of a cabin—I detailed my assistants to the act as pickets, and marched boldly up and knocked at the door.

'Come in' growled a gruff voice.

As I entered Jim glared at me fiercely. He was a strapping six footer, all brawn and bone, and ready, at any time, to fight for the love of it. If he hadn't [illegible] as he pretended to Old Rum, he had, at any rate, managed to get gloriouly 'blue," and when in that state he was entirely reckless.

'Jim, old fellow I said in a conciliary tone, 'I've got an attachment for you, and want you to go with me.'

Well, I ain't got none for you" he growled, 'and what's more, I ain't goin!'

I explained that resistance would be useless; that I had a strong force outside; that I should take him alive. But all to no purpose, Jim obstinate enough at all times, dead or in his present condition was perfectly [illegible].

Seeing persuasion was in vain, I signaled my assistants. At the sight of them Jim seized a brand of fire.

'Ye see that keg, Mr. Lumpkin, he said, his eyes bloodshot and his voice huskey,—'well it's full o' gun powder, and by the long tom Harry if one of those onderstrappers comes across my threshold, or if you stay a minute longer'n you can get away, I'll tech her off, so help me!'

Jim, I knew, was a famous hunter, and used to buy his ammunition by the quantity. A keg of powder was nothing unusual for him to have on hand. And then Polly began to cry, and take, on in a way that went to prove the thing was no joke. Besides, Jim was just fool enough to do what he threatened. My two assistants took too their heels like whiteheads, and must be confessed I made a rapid advance in the same direction.

At a safe distance, we rallied and held a council of war. We concluded to invest the place, and hold it in seige for the present.

At the end of an hour Jim appeared at the door, waving a white rag tied to a stick.

'Is that a sign of surrender?' shouted from a safe distance.

'No,' hallooed Jim; 'it's a flag of truce.' 'Ye ain't got no attachment for Pop, hav ye?'

I answered promptly I hadn't.

'Well, I want to pass her out, said Jim. She's getting stericky in case the wust comes to the wust, I shouldn't want to blow the old gal up.'

I thought the proposition was reasonable and said so.

In ten minutes the door opened and Pop came out. She wore a 'scoop' bonnet and kept her handkerchief to her eyes. Her form seemed bowed by grief. We respected her sorrow and allowed her to pass.

Hour after hour went by. I began to grow fidgety. It was already three o'clock. Court adjourned at four; and unless I produced Jim before that hour, Old Rum's word was out to 'make an example of me.' At last I concluded to seek a parley.

'Hallow, Jim!' I shouted, 'I want to speak to you.'

No answer.

I drew near and shouted louder still no response.

An idea struck me. Jim had probably fallen asleep after his apree. If so I might steal a march on him. Stealthily advancing I raised the latch, and gently pushed open the door.

'Wheare's Jim?' I exclaimed.

'Gone these two hours,' replied Pop, punching the fire.

'For goodness sake be careful madam,' I expostulate,' about stirring up the sparks so close to that keg!'

'Land's sake,' cried Pop, 'it's got nothing in but beans.

As the enormity of the sell flashed upon me, I beat, if anything, a more hastily retreat than I did when Jim treatened to blow up his househould goods and me along with them.

'Where's the prisoner?' roared Old Rum as entered the court house alone.

I tried to break it gently; but it was no use. The conclusion of my statement was lost in shouts of laughter. Old Rum's eyes rolled wildly. His face went through the whole gamut of colors. What he would have done heaven only knows or ever can know. An appoplexy which the old whisky-bibber had been honestly earning twenty years struck him like lightning, and he rolled over dead!

At his funeral few sighs were heard, and few tears shed. No word was spoken in commendation of the virtues of the departed. The officiating clergyman expressed a faint hope, but did not seem very sanguine. All seemed to have.

"Come to bury Rumsour, not to praise him."

Requiescat, etc.

THE FISHER BOY'S STRATEGEM.

It was a bright morning but cold withal, in the month of December, 1775, that two men stood upon Hancock's wharf, in the town of Boston. Near them, upon an old cask, sat a boy of not more than sixteen years, who seemed intent upon nothing more than the occupation of keeping his hands warm by slapping them upon his knees. He had been sitting thus about fifteen minutes, when the elder of the two men turned and beckoned him to approach.

'Your name is Maxwell, is it?' asked the gentleman as the youth drew near.

'Hugh Maxwell, sir.'

'Mr Ross tell me that you think you can run your s'allop out of the harbor.'

'Yes sir I think I can.'

'Do you understand the nature of your errand?'

'Only that I must go out of the harbor to do it that's all,' replied the youth.

'Then said the gentleman, whose name was Green—'you are not aware that you may have to remain outside for several days?'

'Nor do I care,, answered the youth, 'if I remain out forever, only that my work shall be for the good of the colonies.'

'There is a large vessel on her way from Glasgow to this place, and our people are in much want of her, so much so that some risk must be run to get posession of her. Now if information could only be conveyed to Captain Manley that she is daily expected, we will be on the watch for her, and if John Manley once gets his eyes of her she is sure to be the property of Washington. Manley's vessel the Lee, is somewhere between here and Plymouth, and we want the information conveyed to him as soon as possible. Do you think you can do it?'

'Yes, sir,' emphatically answered the boy.

'When can you leave the harbor?'

'This very evening if you wish.'

But you are aware that every precaution is taken by the vessels in the harbor to prevent even the smallest boat from going out.'

'I know it sir,' answered Hugh, 'but if you will place your instructions in letter, I will deliver them to Capt. Manley, if his vessel is in Massachusetts Bay.'

It was soon agreed that Hugh Maxwell should call at the house of Mr. Greene after dinner, at which time and place he should receive the necessary instructions, and as the two gentlemen turned to leave the wharf, Hugh followed them till he came to the street and then turning down Ship Street till he came to a small dock just south of Grant's ship yard where lay moored a handsomely built shallop of not less than fifteen tons burden. She was slightly ice-bound but with the assistance of two men, who stepped on board he soon had her in good sailing order and before long he had everything in readiness for the adventure. He had obtained a letter for Capt. Manley, which he very carefully rolled up with in a piece of sheet lead, so in the case of accident he might sink it, and he had also obtained the assistance of four fishermen, who were nothing loth to get out of a place where their daily avocation was placed under such an uncompromising embargo.

It was drawing toward dusk, when an English midshipman came running down Battery Alley, and stopping the sentry, whose post extended from Grant's to Burroughs' wharves he asked:

'Sentry is there a boat anywhere about here that can be very easily and very quickly cast off?'

'Nothing smaller than Maxwell's shallop, sir,' replied the soldier, as he gazed in wonder upon the excited countenance of the young officer.

'Never mind the size,' hastily cried the midshipman, 'only show me where she lays. Be quick, too, or the rebels will have the start of us.'

The sentry immediately led the way to the dock where the shallop lay, and as soon as he had pointed it out the midshipman hailed one of the men that stood on the deck.

'Hallo, there, on board that shallop—how many men have you on board?'

'There's is three of us, sir,' was the reply from the vessel.

'Then start up smartly all of you, and get on board the Commodore's ship as soon as possible.'

'But sir,' urged the man thus addressed, 'this vessel belongs to another man, and we have no'—

'Silence, sir,' hastily interrupted the officer; 'I bear the King's commission, and if you dare to disobey me I'll shoot you the moment you do it. Start up your men, and off your shore fasts. Bear a hand, now.' Then turning to his companion, the officer continued:

'Here sergeant, you cast off that head line, while I jump on board and start up those lazy rebels!'

As he spoke he caught hold of the mainstay and slid down upon the deck, and then drawing the pistol from his pocket, he set the three men about the desired work. As soon as the sergeant had cast off the line, he also slid down upon the deck, and in a few minutes the sails were loosened, and the vessel started out. For the first time the sentry began to think that the officer ought to have a pass, and as the thought found room among the excited imaginations of his brain, he hinted the fact to the officer.

'Ah, yes, I had forgotten,' returned the officer. 'Here you man there forward, get out a boat hook and stop her,' and taking a piece of folded paper from his pocket he passed it up to the sentry, saying as he did so: 'There is General Howe's pass, and when Col. Sutherland comes—he will be here in ten minutes—tell him I have obtained a boat, and shall immediately pass the General's communication to the admiral."

The half-bewildered sentry said he would, and as the shallop put off he very naturally opened the paper he held in his hand, but it had got so dusky that he could not read, and so as the paper looked all right, he very confidently placed it in his cartridge box, wondering very much what important thing had turned up, and also muttering something about being glad that the officer made them 'Yankees' stir their stumps.

The wind was blowing briskly from the northward, and the shallop took it fair, and with flowing sheets she started down the harbor. As she neared the Admiral's ship which lay just off Noddle's Island, the midshipman had the sheets hauled in, and shoving the helm down, the small vessel very gracefully came up under the ship's stern.

'Boat ahoy!' shouted the officer of the deck from the poop of the ship.

'The General's watch,' answered the middy 'is Admiral Graves on board?'

'No—he is at the General quarters,' answered the officer of the ship.

'No, he left there over an hour ago,' replied the middy, 'and forgot his orders, so I've had to bring them off. Can you catch them?'

'Yes.'

'Look out then,' and so saying the midshipman threw a sealed packet up, which the lieutenant easily caught.

'Now,' continued the young commander of the shallop, 'will you have the goodness to point out to me where the Viper lays?'

The lieutenant ran his eyes over the lower end of the harbor for a moment, and then pointing down toward Spectacle Island, he answered:

'Do you see that low light just to the northward of Spectacle Island?'

'Yes,' returned the middy, as he went to the bow of the shallop, and gazed in the direction pointed out.

'That is the Viper. What is in the wind now?'

'I don't know,' replied the midshipman. 'All I can tell about it is that General Howe and the admiral have concocted some plan for an expedition for some of these small fry, and I have orders for the Viper and Spitfire to join it. Good-night.'

'Good-night,' returned the officer of the ship, and in a few moments the shallop was off before the wind.

The little vessel, however, did not get anywhere near Spectacle Island, but as soon as she got out of reach of the ship she hauled her wind, and standing on the northward of Governor's Island, she passed out through Broad Sound, and ere long she stuck her nose into the free waters of Massachusetts Bay.

'Ha, ha, ha!' laughed out Hugh Maxwell, as threw the gold-banded cap of the English middy down by his side, and immediately replaced it by an old sou'wester, saying, 'that is a good one. I guess the Admiral will be as much pleased with contents of his packet as the poor sentry was [illegible] late for the countersign, ha, ha, ha. He swallowed the pistol game beautifully, though. Come, Jack, doff those marine togs, and—halloa! there goes a rocket! there's another. There's a gun from the old North Battery. Our trick is discovered; but fire away my hearties; you'll have to work smartly to catch old Maxwell's shallop.'

The trick had been discovered, but it was too late for the British to mend the matter, for the shallop was far out at sea before anything could be sent in pursuit, and under the circumstances they did the only thing left for them—they made the best of it. Some explanation was demanded of old Maxwell, but he knew nothing whatever about the matter, only that his shallop was gone; but as he had little [illegible] time to use it, he did not feel the loss very severely, especially when he learned that it was under the charge of his son.

Hugh Maxwell run across the Bay the next day, and safely delivered his charge to Captain Manley, after which he ran into Plymouth. In one week after that time the colonists were in possession of the richly laden ship from Glasgow, and for this 'streak of luck' they were solely indebted to the fisher-boy's strategem.

Thrash the Grain Early.

It is always economical to thrash early. We would advise every farmer, who can possibly do it, to thrash his wheat, rye, or oats, as the crop is drawn from the field. There are many considerations in favor of doing this. 1st. By reason of the state of dryness in which it is hauled off the field, the grain is in better condition for thrashing by machine, (or [illegible]) than at any other time. 2d. Only one handling is necessary, and this labor saved. 3d. At harvest-time grain is almost always in better demand, and in the general market often brings a higher price than later. Taking one year with another, it will be found that this is the most advantageous time to market grain. If the farmer holds his grain for speculation very well; he has a right to speculate if any one has, but we hold as a general rule, that so soon as a farmer has his produce ready for market, then is best time to sell. The earliest markets are most invariably the best. We were once enabled to sell the whole of our crop of wheat at a high price, seed, because we had thrashed in time and none of our neighbors had. Lastly and most worthy of consideration is the fact that, by thus early thrashing and marketing, the destruction by vermin—mice, rats, weevil, etc.—is prevented. We believe that ten per cent. at least of the grain put into barns is put there—unintentionally of course, but not the less surely—for the benefit of rats and mice. A granary may be made rat-proof, but a barn cannot, and if it could, would soon be stocked by the animals carried in from the field among the sheaves.

If four horses are kept on the farm, one pair may be hauling while the other is at the machine. If only a single team is kept, they can be unhitched from the wagon, put into the machine, and as soon as the load is thrashed, taken to the field again for another load. While loading, two extra hands may be profitably engaged putting away the straw or cleaning up and bagging grain, or storing it in the granary.

If it is impracticable to thrash the grain as it is drawn, we would stack it close to the barn, make the top secure for a few days, and as soon as possible, thrashed [illegible]. This would tend to save labor as well as grain, and on a small or new farm, where machines are not as yet introduced, any plan whereby labor can be saved is worthy of consideration and adoption.—American [illegible]

MRS. LYDIA D. SHERMAN has been arrested at Derby, [illegible] charged with having murdered, by poison, no less than eleven persons, three of them being her husbands, six her own children, and two her step-children. Circumstantial evidence against her is very strong. The story of her supposed crimes reads like a page out of the history of the Marchioness of Brinvilliers. Certainly no female in this country has ever before been charged with such a frightful catalogue of assassinations. As the case develops it will probably excite an unparalleled interest.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JULY 20, 1871.

[illegible] wears of honorable warfare on his left boot, and he is straightway going to buy Niagara; fence in that wonder of natural grandeur, hoist a tent over the Horse Shoe, and charge admission to the pair. In this undertaking we are inclined to the belief that Jim will come down like the water at Lodore—lashing and splashing, dashing, with his locks [illegible]

It was expected by German statesmen [illegible] the German press, that the unification of their country would result in a cessation of emigration and the return of thousands already emigrated. Both, however, are meeting with disappointment. Emigration is resumed with a vigor that bids fair to make up for lost time. Every outward-bound ship is crowded, and the [illegible] have more applications than they can possibly attend to.

All the murders and outrages in the Southern States, out of a population of twelve millions, are charged by the Republicans to Ku Kluxism. In the North, where they are more numerous, they are denominated under the old names and will not appear in pamphlet form as an electioneering document. For instance the brute in Illinois, who whipped his little son with a blacksnake whip until he couldn't stand up, and then finished his victim by roasting him upon a red-hot stove.

HELIGO-LAND.

This is a euphonious name of a patch of sand and barren rock rapidly washing away, and only 110 acres of it left, over which Bismark is [illegible] and baiting the British lion. Old "Bis" understands his biz sufficiently to commence a campaign through the press and the German press is raising Helige-land, which seems to be the German for "Old Harry," with a vengeance, and claiming that the little speck of an island is absolutely necessary for the safety of the German Empire.

The "Watch am Rhine" is being amended so as to read "Watch am Heligo-land," and the sturdy Uhlans are prepared to charge over the 40 miles of briny deep that separates this coveted territory from the provinces that Kaiser William "Bis marked" away from poor little Denmark a few years ago.

The British Lion, who was the distinguished predecessor of Old Bis, in the game of grab, stole Heligo &c. from little Denmark in 1807. But the Lion not being so lively on his legs of late, as of yore, is now commanded to disgorge the little plunder that he stole from Denmark, to Kaiser William, his heir and assign, who has gobbled up Schleswig, to which the island of [illegible]land, with the sulphurious prefix, originally belonged.

Even as a man who steals a horse, might with justice make reprisals upon the culprit who had previously purloined the saddle, so does the Kaiser propose to rake in the booty [illegible] appropriated by John Bull.

The Spy Business.

The government spy business knows no North, East, South, or West, and respects neither age nor ignorance. At Cleveland the other day, a boy ten years old was seized and thrown into jail for "defrauding" the government by [illegible] the contents of a cigar [illegible] basket, so that he could get among the [illegible] with more convenience. The lad's bail was fixed at $1,000, and the government spy has not yet been tarred and feathered.

Singular Coincidence.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill—the 17th of June—was an eventful one to Mr. Vallandigham.—Had the horoscope of fate cast its influence upon his belief, he certainly would have regarded this day with superstitious [illegible]. It was on the 17th of June, 1863, that he ran [illegible] and [illegible] the dangers of exile, the sea and [illegible]. On the 17th of June, 1864, just a year to a day exactly, he reached [illegible] and made a speech in [illegible] laboring under an apprehension of renewed military arrest. On the 17th of June, 1871, he met a victim to an unlucky accident from his [illegible] that it was [illegible] after his return, and [illegible] which the figure seven so prominently appears to mark the date.

[illegible]

[illegible] Democracy of Indiana will [illegible] State convention [illegible] to nominate a full State ticket for the suffrage of the people in [illegible]. We have noticed considerable [illegible] in regard to the [illegible] candidate for [illegible] Governor [illegible] the name of [illegible] D. W. Voorhees has been often mentioned in [illegible] letters from various parts of the State [illegible] that his position [illegible] understood he has [illegible] to say that under no circumstances [illegible] before the approaching 8th of January Convention in connection with [illegible] but he will support some one of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have also been prominently mentioned as candidates.

Spirits in Shelby County.

For several nights previous to Sunday evening, July 9th, one John Roberts, who had just moved in and taken possession of a farm house on what is known as the Wolf farm, half a mile north of London, Shelby county, had been annoyed and even driven from home by divers, strange and unaccountable demonstrations supposed to have been conducted by agents from the spirit world. On Saturday evening in the gray twilight, Mr. Roberts was milking the cow in the barn lot, when suddenly he was confronted by a [illegible] ghastly looking being, the lower half of whose person was to him invisible. Filled with terror and inexpressible fear he dropped the pail and hurried to the house to be met by the same unearthly figure whose neither half he saw suspended against the wall. His wife seeing this terrible spectacle, fainted away. The two children ran screaming from the room. The half frenzied husband, gathered up his unconscious wife, and bidding the children follow quickly departed to the house of his nearest neighbor, leaving his ghostship in peaceable possession of the premises.

Sunday he and his family accompanied by some citizens of the vicinity returned, but all was quiet. When night came on, however, they started again determined not to remain another night where ghost troop forth, but on the way they met two men, Orange D. Reeves and J. W. Andrews. To these gentlemen they recounted the sights and scenes of the previous evening.

Mr. Reeves not being a believer in ghosts proposed to return and fight it out on that line. The family finally returned after much persuasion. Nothing could be discovered as to the motion and noise-compelling power, but a series of mysterious sounds, unaccounted for upon any known philosophical hypothesis, was kept up, chairs and tables upset, clock struck before the time, dishes rattled, etc.

Our informant lying prone upon the floor, felt a thumping beneath him, but as he proposed the investigation he concluded to lie still and take it.

The manifestation continued during the night, and are still to be witnessed by any unbeliever who have the tenacity to spend a night in the haunted house. The persons mentioned above are well known citizens and will vouch for what they saw.—*Ex.*

Salt and the Tariff.

As this is the season when farmers are using a large amount of salt, for curing hay, feeding stock, etc., we wish to remind them of the unpleasant fact that the Radical party lays a tariff tax of just 108 per cent. on the article. Salt can be produced in Canada just as cheap as it ever was, and it can be shipped into the country as cheap as in 1860. We think this assertion will be freely admitted by all, and when that point is established, the question naturally arises, Why is the price so much higher than it used to be? We answer, It is because of the enormous tariff. "But," says some honest but sadly mistaken farmer, "this is necessary for the support of the government." Not at all; nor do the Radical leaders claim this as a reason for their extortionate demands upon the farmers' pockets. It is done to "protect" a score or so of our home salt manufacturers. The leaders of the dominant party argue that it is necessary to build up home manufactures, and to do so, tax must be laid on all foreign products. In other words, the million consumers must be extortionately taxed to enrich the thousand producers. To oblige a few men at Saginaw and Syracuse, who desire to become suddenly rich, the government, under the manipulation of the Radicals, steps in, and playing the role of Cade, demands a few dollars from each salt consumer, to put in the pockets of its protected pets. How do you farmers like it?—*Laporte Argus.*

NEW YORK.

After the Storm.

NEW YORK, JULY 15.—Never, during the last twenty years, has New York been so free from disorders of all kinds as during the last two days. The terrible events of last Wednesday have taught a lesson that does not seem likely to be forgotten. Circumstances and incidents of the riot continue to be the absorbing subject of conversation and many additional details of interest are given below.

It is the opinion of every officer of rank with whom the reporters have conversed, that the firing of the militia could have been avoided but a few minutes longer. The crowd was pressing on the police and military, and the several missiles and shots were coming faster from house to house, and a mob in the street. That the soldiers refrained from firing so long as they did speaks well for their dicipline and coolness.

Arrangements were made yesterday by officers of the 93th regiment for the funeral service of their late comrades, Sergeants Wyatt and Page. Four companies of the 71st regiment and the 12th regiment of Brooklyn will also participate in the funeral services.

It appears, by the publication of a letter under date of August 4th, 1870, Mayor Hall sent a letter to Superintendent Jourdan, advising the suppression of the proposed Orange parade of that period, and taking substantially the same ground as that on which the order of [illegible] was based.

All the dead bodies at the morgue, except one, were identified

The number killed thus far reported, is fifty-six—five additional deaths having occurred since Thursday night.

Mr. Greeley wrote an editorial in which the sentence 'Erin go Bragh,' occurred twice. One compositor set it 'Erin yes dough,' and another set it 'Indigo blue.' Horace was so mad he kicked himself down two pair of stairs.

Advices from Michigan state that over one thousand families residents in that and the neighboring States are preparing to emigrate to Nebraska.—It is said that from five to six thousand persons are concerned in this movement.

The New Loan—Its Failure.

From the Washington Patriot, July 3.

No intelligence has been received at the treasury department tending to corroborate the cable telegram sent from London to New York, day before yesterday, to the effect that Judge Richardson had been perfectly successful in his negotiations for the new loan in Europe. On the contrary, whatever is known concerning the operations of the agent set abroad to place the bonds is any thing but encouraging. In the meantime, the numerous agents employed to sell the new bonds at home have only some $26,000,000 of them, and those disposed of are only of the highest class, and not a dollar of the 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds has yet been taken. Thus it will be seen that the entire amount of the new loan (which has been on the market several months) that has actually been disposed of is less than $70,000,000, and of that amount, at least $60,000,000 is in transfers by the national banks, so that the actual new subscriptions are under 01,000,000.

This is decidedly a bill showing for the refunding scheme of the administration; is, in fact, a practical demonstration of its utter failure. No doubt Mr. Boutwell has done his best; no doubt his agents have done their best to sell the new bonds, and to convince the people of the advantages they offer for a safe investment on long times; but it is notorious that the refunding scheme was passed so much in favor of the national banks as to paralyze the hands of the government from the outstart. It is also notorious that no bill which compelled the national banks to transfer the 6 per cents. for the lower rate bonds could have got through congress, in the face of the bank presidents and bank directors who hold seat in that body.

Now, there is another fact in relation to the failure of the new loan which demonstrates how zealous have been the efforts of the government to dispose of it, and that is the fact that the advertising bills already reach $90,000; and when to that amount is added the commissions of the agents, the aggregate is further augmented by a considerable figure. Then there should be added the heavy expense of the two costly embassies which have been sent to Europe to sell the bonds there, and which cannot be fairly estimated at much less than $50,000 in gold. In view of the discouraging facts above referred to, there would seem to be some foundation for the rumor which was current in this city yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Boutwell had ordered the note-printing companies in New York to suspend the printing of the new bonds until further orders.

Vallandigham and Lincoln.

Mr. Vallandigham was a distinguished lawyer, and as a politician rose to the dignity of a statesman. During the war his sympathies were warmly with the South, and so openly manifested, that for a while he suffered banishment beyond the Union lines.

The truth of history is probably seldom, if ever, fully written; but from information which we received about the time, we suspect that there was a much better understanding between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Vallandigham than was generally suposed. The fact is that Arabaham Lincoln, as a party manager, had a degree of astuteness and cunning which was seldom suspected by the exterior of his homely manners and jocular style of conversation.

Banisher and banished—both died violent deaths, from pistol shot wounds and it may be remarked, as still another coincidence, that on the same day on which Mr. Vallandigham shot himself, Mr. Peterson, whose residence in Washington was made famous by President Lincoln being taken there after he was shot at Ford's Theater, was found in one of the public parks, of that city, in a dying condition, caused by an over dose of opium from which he soon afterward expired.

MEDICAL Science is reaching a high degree of perfection, and seems almost on the point of gaining a victory over death. It is related that the transfusion of blood as a remedy for impaired vitality was recently attempted with success in a Berlin hospital. The subject was a soldier on whom amputation had been performed, and who became so weak from the consequent loss of blood that his life was despaired of. As a last resource one of the attending physicians selected a healthy Bavarian and took from him the proper supply of blood, which, being freed from albumen by filtering, and raised to blood heat by artificial means, was injected into the veins of the dying soldier. He began at once to recover. If the transfer of blood from one person to another can be the effect of filling the veins of an old person with the blood drawn from one who is young and vigorous?

The New York *Sun*, has the following at its mast-head:

"For President—Farmers' and Mechanics' Candidate' the great and good Useful H. Greeley of Texas and New York."

The New York *Herald* says it is wonderful how veterans of 1812 are springing up since the Pension bill became a law. There is 26,000 men now on the rolls, and more coming in, at the rate of one hundred and seventy-six daily.

The Democrats of Arkansas, who had no regular organization since Governor Clayton's martial law in 1867, have appointed a State Committee, and propose to work vigorously in order to carry the State next year.

The population of Utah, it is said, has nearly doubled since the 1st of January last, in consequence of the discovery and development, in districts adjacent to Salt Lake, of rich silver quartz veins, some of which are yielding as high as $1,000 per ton.

A party of officers from Kokomo, overtook and captured near Winchester a few days ago, a man and woman who had stolen four horses, a wagon, a lot of Millinery goods and other articles, from the vicinity of the former place.

Andrew Jackson Donelson.

Andrew Jackson Donelson the adopted son of Andrew Jackson, died in Memphis June [illegible]th. He was a man of decided personal worth, and of more than ordinary attainments as [illegible] ability, though not by any means a great man. He would perhaps never have become known to fame but for his connection with the hero of New Orleans. As it was he figured but to a limited extent in public affairs, though he held several positions of importance under the Government. He was Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Texas in 1844, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia in 1846, and to the Federal Government of Germany in 1848. In 1856 he was on the ticket with Mr. Fillmore as the candidate of the American party for Vice President of the United States, for which office he received the electoral votes of the state of Maryland—eight in number—since which time he has not figured in public life. The telegraph is in error in the statement that he was subsequently minister to France. He was generally esteemed a good man by those who knew him best.

The following has been added to the 'Palace Car Resolutions,' since we published them by the higly accomplished sage of Eggnier, who enjoys a joke with the same gusto, that a man would naturally indulge in after reading Horace Greeley's "What I know about farming." He always was that way.

Resolved, That we indignantly refute the insinuation of the chief cook of dining car "Brevoort;" that the great and prosperous State of Iowa, with her vast corn fields and inexhaustible granaries, is unable to maintain a sufficient number of yellow legged "critters" to appease the appetite of Tom Mays, and that we deem such "fowl" innuendos ample cause for permanently excluding the aforsaid "chief cook" from the benefits of the "new departure" so magnanimously embraced by the distinguished statesman of Auburn.

The State Fair.

The Nineteenth Indiana State Fair will be held at Indianapolis, commencing the 2d day of October, and lasting during the week. The premium list which is being distributed throughout the State is large and liberal. The premiums on horses range from $10 to $300, and on hogs, cattle and other live stock in the same proportion. Farm products, too come in for proper recognition. The best acre of wheat, red or white, $30 each. Best acre of oats, timothy or potatoes, $25 each, with many other liberal premiums in this department of industry. Liberal premiums are also offered in farm implements and machinery, the fine arts, the miscellaneous and other departments.

We were shown by G. C. Glatte a singular freak of nature consisting of a potato which had lain in his cellar all summer, and from the inside of which are growing several new potatoes—they having burst open the old one and are protruding through the opening. The potato has never sprouted, but the formation of new potatoes commenced on the inside and worked their way out. It is a great curiosity. It is proposed to send it to Horace Greeley, and obtain his opinion as to what he knows about farming.—*Kendallville Standard.*

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—One of our editorial excursionists turned the PASSETT and, being a GREEN hand, that indiscretion caused him to get on a BENDER, and to see a MANWARRING against a woman.—Another one took a game of BALL, although he says he never could BAIT to HUNTER fish. While our BAKER never got hungry, and our TAYLOR wanted not for some handsome duds, the MASON part of the company, thought it perfect BLISS to look at the morning STARR (thro' the bottom of a glass), while the YEOMAN-ry shouted, WATTS the matter, honey? and threw BEANS at each other while singing Pat Molloy and the CAMPBELLS are coming down. The President looked upon the scene with STOLL-id indifference, and we INGRIM silence and a-MATS-ment, regretted our inability THOMAS-ter the dire confusion that HASCALL-ed out this personal paragraph.—You know how it is yourself.—*Wauseon Democrat.*

A Child Gored by a Cow and Death Ensues.

We have often spoken of the great danger in allowing cattle to run at large in the streets of our town, and have urged the law makers and executors to take some steps to abate the nuisance. No attention has been paid to it, and we have the painful duty of recording a death caused by cattle being allowed so much freedom. Some three weeks since one of Mr. A. Young's children, who lives in the north part town, aged about 9 years, was set upon by a vicious cow, badly gored, and thrown several feet in the air, inflicting injuries from which the child died on Tuesday last. This cow has been known for years, we learn, to be a dangerous animal, but has been permitted to run at large. If we have a law against cattle running unattended in the streets why is it not enforced? If there is no law governing such cases it is high time one is enacted.—*Wabash Enterprise.*

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Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient despaired of recovery. Medicines pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

NOTICE TO TRUSTEES.

Ordered by the Board that the Auditor of the county notify the several Township Trustees that all the poor who are now receiving aid and assistance at the expense of the county, and who are liable to require aid and assistance, for any length of time, must be taken to the County Asylum, as the Commissioners will allow bills for such assistance rendered upon and after the receipt of this notice by the several Trustees, without a special permit or order from some one of the Commissioners, in writing, which writing [illegible] the Trustees ordered at the time of its presentation to the Board for an allowing.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

Auburn, Ind., June 13th 1871.

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S ELIXIR of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, [illegible]

Mar. 24 '70.

Reduction of Prices

TO CONFORM TO

Reduction of Duties

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs.

Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

31 & 33 VESEY STREET,

P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or Obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood, Intermittent or Remittent Fevers, Inflammation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abscesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American plant, called

JERUBEBA,

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. wells' Extract of Jerubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

"Thea-Nectar

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor Warranted to suit all tastes For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WANTED AGENTS ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under feed, makes the 'lock stitch' (alike on both sides) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

$375 A MONTH—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address SACO NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

Agents wanted for the

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only AUTHENTIC and OFFICIAL history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German.

CAUTION Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 100 fine engravings and maps. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

ψυχη Psychomacy, This word is derived from ψυχη, the soul, spirit of mind, and is the basis of all human knowledge. Psychomacy is the title of a new work of 400 pages, by HERBERT HAMILTON, B. A., giving full instructions in the science of Soul Charming and Psychologic Fascination; how to exert this wonderful power over men or animals instantaneously, at will. It teaches Mesmerism, how to become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of Omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, &c. This is the only book in the English language professing to teach this occult power, and is of immense advantage to the Merchant in selling goods, the Lawyer in gaining the confidence of Jurors, the Physician in healing the sick, to Lovers in securing the affections of the opposite sex, and all seeking riches or happiness. Price by mail in cloth, $1.25; paper covers, $1. Agents wanted for this book, Private Medical Works, Perfumery, Jewelry, &c., who will receive samples free. Address T. W. EVANS, Publisher & Perfumer, 41 South 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa. July13,4w.

$290 For 1st class Pianos—sent on trial—no agents. Address U. S. PIANO CO., 645 Broadway, N. Y. July13,4w.

Notice of Sidewalks

BE it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of owners or part owners of lots or parts of lots lying on or adjoining the south side of Fifth (5th) street, between Main street and the western limits of McFarland's addition in said town, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said street, with a walk six (6) feet wide of good sound oak or pine plank, not less than one and a half inches in thickness, and not more than eight inches in width, placed on three substantial sleepers of good oak timber three (3) by five (5) inches to support the same. Said walk to be completed in sixty days.

Done by order of Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, June 6, A. D., 1871.

R. ELSON, Town Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, September term 1871.

John W. Miller vs. Andrew Bowlby &c. } Complaint No. 53.
Margery A. Bowlby.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Daniel E. Husselman, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Andrew Bowlby and Margery A. Bowlby, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D., 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of July, A. D., 1871.

J. E. [illegible], Clerk.

By S. W. [illegible], Deputy Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Mary Houghton is Plaintiff and [illegible] and Samuel W. Sprott are Defendants, required me to make the sum of five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on Saturday, the 19th day of August, A. D., 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: All that portion of the west half of the southeast quarter of section three (3), in township thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen (13) east, lying and being south of the Auburn and Waterloo road, running through said land, and enough more off the east side of the balance of [illegible] to make in all fifty acres in DeKalb County, Indiana. If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs.

Said sale will be made without relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

GEO. W. MAXWELL, Deputy sheriff.
Auburn, Indiana, July 18, A. D., 1871.
J. W. [illegible], Attorney for Plaintiff.

A Memphis lady has patented an improvement on twins and triplets. She has born three days apart. Last week there were two, and Sunday to her from.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb.	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb.	16c, and 18c, best 20c,
Roasted Coffee, 23c.	Old Government, 25c

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb.	12½c
Brown, per pound	8c, 9c and 10c

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	11 cents
Smoked Shoulders	9 "
Pickled Pork	10 "
Lard	12½ "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10s and per ¼ lb.	50 "
Flounders, per lb.	50 "
Best Smoking, per lb.	30 "
Second quality do., per lb.	25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 6 lbs for	$1.00 "
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best 95	95

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 3c. 5c and 8c per bar.	
Blueing 2 boxes	5 "
S[illegible], 3 papers	25 "

FISH

Spring catch, white fish	$7.50
Last fall, white fish	6.00
Mackerel, Kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	1.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound	

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb.	12½ cents
Apples, per lb. 7c	12½ "
Peaches, per lb.	12½ "
Cherries, per lb. 7c, and	12 "
Oranges, per dozen	30 "
Lemons per dozen	25 "
Filberts per quart	15 "
Brazils, per quart	15 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Dime box Matches	5 "

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1,75
All kind of liquors on hand.	

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25c
Blackberries, per can	20c
Egg plums, per can	30c
Green Gages, per can	40c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ten up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!

OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberge

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS

We desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own personal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. We buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE.

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Cheap poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces laces in great variety, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 28, '71.

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form for the cure of all THROAT and LUNG Diseases. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you. Be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets. JOHN Q. KELLOG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24 Fultonville, N. Y. July 13,4w.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produce.

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line alway on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 24 1y.

Root & Company

IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do themselves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing unusual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk

New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS.

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Childrens Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroidery, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Feb. 23 1y

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles of [illegible] and VEST CHAINS, also a [illegible]

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TABLE CUTLERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phenix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times, ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, come and settle, as he is determined to collect out-standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception [illegible] any one or more of the eight branches [illegible] to the superintendent the particular district requiring such exception. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without a license. Applicants are expected to show an improved grade on a second examination, when previous grade is too low, or be subject of rejection.

Respectfully, J. A. [illegible]

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

OLD PAPERS.—We have a large quantity of old papers, which can be had at low prices, at this office. Those in want of them [illegible] patterns [illegible]ing, can be accommodated in large or small quantities.

DAVENPORT'S soda water is the [illegible] and best.

SPRING chickens are scarce, won't some of our subscribers bring us in some.

A splendid article of [illegible] Smith & Hare's for $1.

PRESIDENT COLLINS, of the Eel River road, passed through town Monday evening.

WEATHER cool just now. Plenty of rain during the past week.

Strained honey at Smith & Hare's, 18 cents per pound.

WORK on the Eel River road is being pushed [illegible].

DAVENPORT, the druggist has lubricating oils from 75 cents to $4.00 per gallon.—Call and see him.

[illegible] June, 1870, 102 persons have [illegible] suicide by jumping from the now destroyed Vendome column.

Smith & Hare have received a new stock of queensware, and are selling it at low figures.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—The oldest male resident of DeKalb County is Clement Ross of Butler Townships whose age is ninety four.

[illegible]—The Rackfords of this place will [illegible] about four miles east of this place, next Saturday afternoon.

PERSONAL.—W. T. Kimpsey, formely a resident of this place and now the editor of the Iona, Mich., Standard gave us a call last week.

Now and then they cut off the ears of a horse thief in Oregon, and then telegraph East that the crops were never better than they are this season.

Farmers take your smoked meats to Smith & Hare's and exchange it for fish at a very low price.

A REMEDY for sunstroke, which is said to have proven effectual in cases where it has been tried, is to bathe the hands, head and face with lemon juce. The effect is immediate.

WE are selling at the Red Front, good Linen coats at 90c, and the very best for 150, overalls 50c a pair, good paper collars, with linen button holes, for 10c per box.

Mr. A. W. Carpenter, Master Mechanic on the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, informs us that they will have the construction train running to Springfield inside of three weeks.—*Whitley Com.*

SHERIFF [illegible] started to Indianapolis last Tuesday morning, in charge of Mrs. Bohler, an insane woman, who, we understand, has been there on one or two occasions before.

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

Arbuckle's roasted coffee is superior to all others. No charge for using a pound if not found satisfactory. For sale at Smith & Hare's.

[illegible]—The conservatory of music at Fort Wayne, under that efficient teacher, Prof. A. K. Virgil, is now open for pupils, and those wishing to enjoy its advantages should make arrangements to attend. See advertisement.

ACCIDENTS.—We hear of two accidents occurring in this vicinity, from falling scaffolding. By one of them Mr. J. R. Duncan was severely bruised, and the other badly bruised a shoulder for Mr. Wm Maxwell, senior.—*Waterloo Press.*

FINE black suits can be bought at the Red Front Clothing House from $12 to $14 all finer goods in proportion. Remember the place go see and be convinced before you buy.

WANTED.—Those having rooms to let, or desire boarders, should leave information at this office. A number of students from abroad contemplate attending the coming term of the Auburn Academy, and will want the necessary accommodations.

HALF FARE.—Arrangements have been made with the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. for half fare to [illegible] the great game of Base Ball to be played there between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the [illegible]. The Mutuals of New York [illegible] on the [illegible].

HAVING a buyer in New York all the time buying goods for cash only, the Red Front Clothing House can substantiate all it advertises and sells good cheaper than other houses can buy them for.

THE Mishawaka *Enterprise* says that a little three year old boy had crawled into the standing wheat, on his father's farm, and had fallen asleep. He was not discovered by the harvesters until he had been struck by the reaper and terribly [illegible].

THE LATEST EDITION.—An eight pounder, to the wife of our popular druggist, F. E. Davenport, Esq. The Doctor expects an increased trade in Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and is chuckling over the prospect. From what he says, he's been son-struck quite extensively, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. You know how it is yourself.

ICE CREAM.—Who is it but what can relish a good dish of ice cream this hot weather. How deliciously it goes down without an effort, to the place where all good things are consigned. It makes one feel so comfortable and happy. It was ever thus in childhood's hour. Albright takes the lead in getting up a good article, and those visiting his rooms opposite the Court House will enjoy a treat in this way of unusual attraction. Give him

[illegible] Smith charged with assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Bohler, an insane woman at Waterloo, and who was afterwards committed to jail in default of bail, was taken out last Tuesday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and tried before Judge Clapp at the [illegible] place. The trial did not develope the necessary evidence for his conviction and he was discharged.

[illegible] was the [illegible] the year [illegible] farmers [illegible] were engaged in harvesting, and securing their wheat. As far as we can learn, the wheat crop of this year will be a bountiful one, and crops of all kinds are good, all over the land, and it is now almost "after harvest," the time the farmers [illegible] their years labor.

NEW CHEESE.—Our clever friend, Mr. Jacob Stamets, furnished our table with a very fine palatable acrticle of cheese, manufactured at his dairy, south of town It is equal to the great brands of Western Reserve manufacture, and we can warrant it pure and good. We are glad to learn that he is meeting with great success, and that the demand is far a head of the supply. May it ever be thusly, Jacob, and as long as you make as good an article as the "quarter" now before us, for which you will please accept thanks, we know every body will want it, as they can appreciate a good thing.

ITEMS.—Now would be a good time for a good item, as the woman has got down her snake, now, after seventeen years' suffering, and he is recuperating for renewed efforts. The serpent is sleeping off the effects of an over-feed of potato-bugs. The revolutionary hero is preparing to saw a card of wood, as the weather is too hot for him to walk to the polls and vote for every President since Washington. The country milliner is waiting for her next uncle to die and leave her $6,000,000. There is a clear field now for the circus band to fall into the lion's den, or for the Bengal tiger to take a free lunch off the Bactrian dromedary. Or, if the worst comes to the worst, Mr. Colfax can recover steadily, or Dr. Livingstone can die again.

JOSH BILLINGS says that one *live man* in a village is like a case ov itch at a district skool—he sets everybody a scratching at onst."

A small dose of that kind of itch would not hurt in this place. There is plenty of room here for more business men and business enterprise, and we would like to see it filled up as rapidly as possible. Manufactories of different kinds would do well here, especially those requring good timber We have this article in abundance all over the county, and if it is not manufactured at home, it will be shipped in the bulk, thus losing one half the revenue we might realize therefrom.

PERSONAL.—Hon. J. S. Collins, President, and Major Thiel, chief engineer of the Eel River Railroad, were in towd this week. They report the track-laying and grading progressing finely.

—The friends of Spencer Dills, formerly School Examiner and principal of the Auburn High School, will be pleased to learn that in addition to the A. M. degree formerly received, has recently had that of M. D. conferred by the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor.

—Prof. C. P. Hodge, formerly an attorney of this place, but now the principal of a flourishing High School at Pierceton, is with his family visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Judge Matt.

I met her in the sun set bright
Her gingham dress in blue,
Her eyes, that danced with pure delight,
Was of that same dear hue,
And in her side pocket to cure the chills
She carried a box of Davenport's pills,
And every night as the sun goes down,
I think of the girl with the gingham gound

Auburn Academy.

We are glad to learn that this institution is to be opened under favorable auspices, next month, and that a large attendance from abroad is anticipated.—There is nothing that adds more to a place than a thorough prosperous school, and looked at in a business point of view, it is one of the best enterprises that can be entered into by the citizens of any place. With rather a good school building and a pleasant location, we doubt not but that many young persons from different parts of the county will be induced to attend, especially when they learn that Prof. McIntosh, late County School Examiner, is to superintend. Mr. M. has every requisite to bring the school up to a high degree of success, and efficiency, and we trust he will be ably seconded by our citizens. To have a good school it is necessary that our citizens show some interest in the matter, and we hope there will be a waking up in the subject and a zeal and interest taken in this great cause. The fall term will open August 14th. Mr. M. has secured an efficient corps of assistants, and we look for a work during the coming winter that shall accomplish more good than has ever been attained before in the same time.

AUBURN BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—An arrangement is being entered into by Col. R. D. King, of Fort Wayne, by which the citizens of this place will be furnished with a complete directory of the business and residents of Auburn, without the usually large expense attendant under other circumstances. Mr. King proposes to connect it with the large Directory which he is preparing for Fort Wayne, thus giving our citizens a valuable book containing a perfect and reliable list all inhabitants over eighteen years of age, their places of business, residences, etc. Street Directory, Societies, City and County officers etc., of Fort Wayne, Auburn, Columbia City, Huntington, Monroeville, Kendallville, Bluffton, Decatur and New Haven.—This volume, when completed and delivered, will cost two dollars, and it is hoped that everybody will take a copy. Our business men can have advertisements inserted at reasonable rates Mr. King will visit our citizens in person, in a few days, for this purpose, as he never depends on assistants, but does the work himself, and is sure to have it correct.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for August is before us brim-full of excellent reading matter, at once repete with information and amusement. A copy of this valuable magazine should be taken in every family.

OUR friend Captain Morlan is short a $50 bill, either lost or stolen, don't know [illegible] blame it on the Ku Klux. Capt.

A private letter received from Hon. W. G. Holgate, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Defiance line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, [illegible] states the corps of engineers are now near the west line of the State, that the route is in every respect all that its most sanguine supporters could ask, save a slight [illegible] in circumventing and leaving Albion. It is also reported [illegible] that the [illegible] will be made to bring the line within half a mile of Newville. In concluding his letter he says: "We have everything to encourage us, and nothing to discourage." Also "that we are sure of the game."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An old German named John E[illegible] met with a serious accident while approaching town with a load of lumber. When opposite Grog's residence, north of town, the horses started up rather lively, seeming anxious to get home. In checking them up, some of the lumber was jostled against them, when they started, Mr. E. falling off so that the front wheel passed over his right leg between the knee and ankle, crushing the bone terribly. Drs. Carabeer and Spooner attended to the fracture, but, as the patient is sixty years old, it is feared that amputation will be necessary. The team was recovered without further damage.

CHEESE MANUFACTORY.—I am now manufacturing cheese for the trade, and have on hand a large lot, which I warrant good, not made of skimmed milk. My cows are fed on tame grass, clover and timothy, and fresh pure water—no stagnant swamp water on the farm. I use Roe's patent premium cheese vat with improved heater, the best in the world, also Roe's improved lever and weight cheese press, patent expansion hoops, &c. I am now selling at 12 and 14 cents per pound. Dairy one-fourth mile south of Auburn, on the Fort Wayne road. J. STAMETS.

July 20-3m.

STATE CENTER, Iowa, July 12th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR.—After an absence of a little more than four months, I might write something about this western country that would be of interest to my friends, back in old DeKalb. If I remember right I left your town the last day of February, 1871, for Rochelle, Ill., where I spent nearly three months a canvassing mostly in Ogle, Lee and DeKalb County, which are filled with energetic go-a-head farmers, and my observations are that they will be crowned with success in most of their efforts. As far as my knowledge goes the Colorado potato bugs are their only draw back. Their potato crop will be nearly a failure in Illinois, and damaged to some extent in this State. Times are rather dull and money is scarce I don't think that wheat will be an average crop this year, but of a superior quality. We have never had a better prospect for corn where it has not been injured by the numerous hailstorms which have traversed the State this Season. On July 1st, a hailstorm passed two miles north of this place, which proved very destructive, some of the hailstones measuring 7 inches in circumference, and could be found in the gullies sloughs on the 4th several days after. We are in the garden of the west. If I could exhibit one acre of corn at Auburn I would take in more half dollars than Sheldenbergers circus realized. The climate is healthy and physicians have very little to do. If any doctor proposes to go west I would advise him to change professions, for this part of the country, as physicians and saloon keepers don't thrive here. This place is 14 miles west of Marshaltown, in Marshal county, and contains 700 inhabitants. Old DeKalb is represented by Daniel Zwilling, in the dry goods interest, and Philo Lockwood as attorney at Law. Real estate high wild lands selling $10 to $20 per acre, and improved as high as $50.

R. LOCKWOOD.

IT seems only a little while since, on the 22d of April, the planet Mercury reached its greatest elongation, and was distinctly seen in the western sky, as a brilliant evening star. The swift little planet has not been idle, but has since traveled more than a hundred million miles in its orbit, and having reached its greatest western elongation on the opposite side of the sun, was this morning shining bright ly as a morning star, about two hours before sunrise.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, one of the very best magazines now published, is already issued for August. We cannot see how any lady can do without it, containing as it does, so many things of great interest to the fair sex. Get a number and see how it is yourself.

IT is the fashionable thing now to eliminate undesirable persons from your family with arsenic. When this is not attainable, a dinner-plate administered on the temple will do.

WE call the attention of the public to the large enterprise of the Fort Wayne merchants. It is now one year since the Red Front Clothing House, in No. 5 Keystone Block, opened with finest and largest stock ever opened in that city, which they gained by their fair and honorable dealing and are at the present deriving almost the entire trade in their line in that city. Reason shows fair dealings to all. They sell goods at retail and wholesale prices. They have three stores in different places, which makes their business extensive so as to keep a buyer in New York all the time.—Every dollars worth of goods brought by their stores which enable them to sell twenty per cent. lower than any other house, which of itself as a large profit they sell goods at such low prices that the oldest established houses, of the city are laying idle while their stores are crowded daily by customers.

June 29, '71,

A Troy editor lately returned a tailor's bill with the following memorandum on the margin:

'Your manuscript is respectfully declined.'

THE editor of the Fort Wayne *Journal* interprets the mark "P. X." on some of its exchanges as a desire on the part of their publishers to "please exchange." He little dreams that these editors are poking fun at the *Journal*, and that the "P. X." means that that paper is a Poor Xouse.—*Indianian.*

We presume Tom will answer this next week.

T. B. TUTTLE is selling the best Coffee

The National Publishing Co., of Cincinnati, has [illegible] history of the [illegible] Germany and France, from the pen of one of our most popular writers, Mr. James D. McCabe, Jr.

In a large volume of 800 octavo pages, the author tells a wonderful story—all the stranger because of its truth. He tells of battles which have shaken Europe to its centre, and the consequences of which upon we in military skill and statesmanship never surpassed in history. The author writes with the weight and force of truth and the great merits of his book are its reliability and st[illegible]. The book is co[illegible] war. It describes [illegible] and the events which preceded it; the opening campaign, and the first reverses of the French; the effect of these reverses upon the French people; the frantic effort to rescue the beaten army, and the terrible disaster of Sedan; the capture of the Emperor Napoleon, and an entire army; the Revolution in Paris; the rise and for[illegible] the [illegible] of the E[illegible] surr[illegible] fortresses of France; the triumphal of the German armies to Paris; the efforts of Bazaine to escape from Metz, and the final surrender of his army; the investment and siege of Paris; the detailed history of this siege; its plans, sorties, battles, successes and failures; the course of events in the beleagured city, given in the form of a full diary of the events of the siege; the campaigns on the Loire, and in other portions of France; the peace negotiations, the surrender of Paris, and the treaty; the naval history of the war; the diplomatic history on both the German and French sides; the history of the formation of the great German Empire; the proclaiming of King William Emperor, and the realization of Germany's unity; the events of the civil war and second siege of Paris, its terrible scenes of bloodshed and vandalism, with a minuteness, graphicness and brilliancy, which leaves nothing to be desired. No intelligent person can afford to be unacquainted with these events which have left so deep an impression on the world's history, and few will fail to read this splendid work; or, having read it, to endorse it as the Standard American History of the War.

In this age of sensational literature, we cannot too highly commend this brilliant and thoughtful narrative to our readers. The book is handsomely bound, and illustrated with 150 maps, portraits, battle scenes, and views of the principal localities connected with the war. No expense has been spared by the publishers to make it worthy of the support of the public, and we predict for it an immense sale, especially as its low price brings it within the reach of all. It is published in both English and German, sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county.

ALL the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in war, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne.

BURLINGTON.

Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C., B. & Q., joined together with the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

The main line of the route running to Omaha connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high-gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn-oceans stretching over the prairies farther than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

FACT.—The eclipse of the moon did not come to time, and a great many people were consequently disappointed; but those who go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport expecting to get a bargain are never disappointed; for he is just now giving such bargains as will satisfy any reasonable man.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	[illegible]
Red	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	[illegible]
SEEDS—	
Clover	[illegible]
Timothy	[illegible]
Flax	[illegible]
WOOL—	
Tub washed	[illegible]
Fleece washed	[illegible]
Unwashed	[illegible]
HIDES—	
Green	[illegible]
Dry	[illegible]
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb.	[illegible]
Beans per lb.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] @ 1.25
Rags	[illegible]

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIABLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.
Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE to whom it may concern, is hereby given that Thomas D. [illegible], [illegible] C. Swineford and Abie L. Hollopeter, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, will on the 7th day of August A. D. 1871 at 9 o'clock a. m. [illegible] the north-east corner of lot [illegible] the original plat of said town [illegible] the damages and benefits accruing to the owners of lots or parts of lots by the opening of a new alley ten feet in width, between lots twenty-nine, sixty-three and sixty-four, in said plat. Five feet of said alley is to be taken off the east side of said lot twenty-nine and five feet of said alley is to be taken off the west end of said lots, sixty-three and sixty-four. John L. Davis owns forty-four feet, off the north side of said lot sixty-four, Christopher S. Hare owns twenty-two feet off the south side of said lot sixty-four, Edward Eldridge owns twenty-two feet off the north side of said lot sixty-three. James W. Case owns twenty-six feet off the south side of said lot sixty-three, Jacob Smith, Cyrus Hare and Christopher S. Hare are the joint owners of eighteen feet of said lot sixty-three next on the north of the part of said lot owned by said Case, Jacob F. Arnold, E. Troutman and William Fishbun are the joint owners of said lot twenty-nine, all of said real estate being in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, and affected by said alley.

By order of Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn.

SMITH & HARE'S
PRICE LIST.

The following are our prices for staple Groceries:

TEAS.
$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, BEST — $1.60

[illegible]

SUGAR.
Double Refined Coffee A. Sugar 7 pounds for $1.00. Warranted full weight, and free from adulteration.

TOBACCOS.
Fine-cut 80c, $1.00, $1.20, Smoking 30c and 40c, Shorts, Orange & Buckey, 40c Plug 60c, 80c, best 90c

FISH.

	White.	Trout.	Pickerel	and Mackerel
[illegible]	[illegible]75,	$5,50	$5,50	$4,25
Quarters,	[illegible],00,	3,00	3,00	2,10
Kitts,	2,00,	1,50	1,50	

MISCELLANEOUS.
Saleratus 10c, Prunes 18c, Dime box of Matches 8c, Good Starch 12½c Shot 15c, Powder 50c, Strained Honey 18c per pound, Fancy Sweet Crackers 10c, Cider Vinegar 30c, Syrup 80c, 90c, Best $1.20.

QUEENSWARE AND WOODENWARE
at low prices. Goods warranted of the Best quality. Call and see their stock in the Brick Block, second door North of Weaver House.
SMITH & HARE

GOULD'S
FORT WAYNE
FURNITURE
Store.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Furniture, Looking Glasses!
Mattresses and Bedding.
The Manufacture of
PARLOR SETS
AND
Fine Lambrequins
A SPECIALTY.
38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Come and See Me!
Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of
Boots AND Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
From the finest serge down to the Coarsest
Stoga Boots,
Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will
Warrant!
and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.
Repairing Done
in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of
Leather & Findings
Please call and see for yourself, in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

The [illegible] Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.
The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People now on Earth. Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.
SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,
of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.
THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.
A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.
TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.
SEND YOUR MONEY
in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

Eagle Mills!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fleddermann
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Hard WarE
GEO. HENSLER,
—OF—
BUTLER INDIANA
Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of
HARDWARE!
Ever brought to this county—among which may be found
Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,
Chains and Belting
Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware store.
GEO. HENSLER.

T. M. BIDDLE,
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN MEDICINES,
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS, &c., &c.
No. 6, Keystone Block
Fort Wayne Indiana.
THE ONLY SILVER MEDAL IN FORT WAYNE FOR THE BEST WHITE LEAD.
Call and see them.
F. M. BIDDLE.
April 22, '70. 1-y

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Porcales,
Prints,
and Domestics
To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.
Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.
We offer extraordinary inducements to cash buyers in the way of Mens' and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We have engaged [illegible] Foster, the renowned Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros. New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys' wear, in the latest styles and
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!
Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.
I. LAUFERTY & SON.
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!
Of 500 Pieces Prints.
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 29th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslin, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslin 10½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 20c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids), at 18½c a yard.
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 25c to $1.00. Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York, low at 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stockings sell at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A fine line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Lace by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTITIES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS!
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEY'S are Practical Shoe Men We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEYSTONE BLOCK, COLUMBIA ST. FORT WAYNE INDIANA.
MARKLEY SHROYER & CO

Seven Years a Prisoner of the Black-Feet Indians—A Horrible History.

On Tuesday last a French boy named Bouillon Wood, made prisoner by the Blackfeet at the St. Cloud massacre, in 1864, [illegible] Mich., [illegible] his [illegible] Haven. At this point he gained the first intelligence of his relatives. He tells the following story, and from a rigid cross examination, and the fact that it is the true story of St. Cloud, and his being able to minutely describe his uncle, there can be no doubt of his honesty. The red skins attacked his father's family and killed all besides himself and a younger sister. His father, Peter Wood was scalped and tomahawked. His mother was ripped open alive, her entrails taken out, and [illegible] torn from her arms and [illegible] fence. His two sisters, aged respectively 20 and 21, were nailed by their [illegible] fast to the wall, scalped, and [illegible]. Bouillon, then about 12 years old, was compelled to witness the [illegible] of his mother, and fainted at the sight. On recovering, he found [illegible] sister captives. The Blackfeet carried them to [illegible] Mountains, and on arriving cut off with a tomahawk [illegible] of the boy and with a knife cut the girl's ears nearly off, [illegible] they did to mark their captives. The boy was also [illegible] dren were separated and have never met since. He remained under close surveillance until the time of his escape [illegible] before [illegible] they abused him dreadfully, but after he acquired that to some extent they treated him better. The medicine men tried hard to cure his [illegible] and the boy suffered [illegible] sore until his escape. About one year ago, while the camp [illegible] he made his escape, traveling along without a gun or means of securing game, and subsisting on herbs, roots, and Indian potatoes, until he struck the first white settlement, Pike's Peak. Here he was cared for and his arm reampu[illegible] who [illegible] his life [illegible] tion. He made his way by slow stages mostly on foot, to this point, passing railroads [illegible] charge of by Mr. Charles Pagget, who ascertained the truth of his story, [illegible] of Senator Ferry will be brought to his case, and he will be glad to make an effort to have his little sister sought for by the Government. [illegible] an honest, simple French[illegible] upon his person the marks of his terrible tortures. He went when he [illegible] pie. Hundreds more will [illegible] the Government [illegible] the [illegible] elty, or learns to deal with them as other wild beasts are dealt with.

[illegible] Butter.

The proper salting of butter requires [illegible] as to reach any remaining particles of either casein or moisture. All [illegible] practical directions given by the [illegible] factures are followed [illegible] this country require for flavoring about one ounce [illegible] to a pound [illegible] fastidious about the quantity, prefer about one-half as much, and [illegible] removed. [illegible] more the buttermilk [illegible] possible from the pores of the butter [illegible] what [illegible] it attracts water from the buttermilk that it comes in contact with, and also takes up the milk-sugar [illegible] partial separation of the constituents [illegible] time it penetrates the latter and converts it into a strong brine which renders [illegible] rancidity difficult if [illegible] Sugar has the same [illegible] salt, but is more costly, and no better in any respect.

It need hardly be stated that the salt [illegible] It must be perfectly white, must dissolve completely in water to a clear liquid, untroubled by any turbidity, without froth or sediment, must be absolutely [illegible] taste, [illegible] moder[illegible] room must remain free from perceptible moisture [illegible] than salt is required for the preservation [illegible] stances.

The Seventeen Year Locusts.

[illegible] called the "seventeen-year locusts," furnished another [illegible] supposed seventeen-years habits of [illegible] years ago [illegible] the summer of 1854—that vast swarms of locusts overspread many counties in Illinois, devouring almost every green [illegible] worthy circumstance connected with that locust [illegible] the summer of 1854 is still remembered as one of the hottest [illegible] "heated term" began early and continued [illegible] far, has born a very close and remarkable [illegible] the summer of 1854. Will the weather savant hence [illegible] that the seventeen-years l[illegible] of hot seasons have only relations to [illegible]

There has been a terrible railway accident in Germany to a train [illegible] from France. [illegible] track, and two officers and twenty-one privates were killed [illegible] forty privates injured.

Miscellaneous Items.

There are seven hundred convicts in the Texas Penitentiary.

Some wag gets this off: "Perpetual motion—a dog's tail."

[illegible] the guest [illegible] Paris [illegible] from the [illegible] States.

Greenup county, Kentucky, had a barbecue recently, at which seven oxen [illegible] at least fifteen hundred people.

Virginia papers assert that there is a [illegible] that State numbering over 100 men.

[illegible] census takers believe [illegible] than 1,000 women in that State received false ages.

The Cleveland Ledger says that unless the steam whistle nuisance can be abated many families will remove from the city.

Atlanta, Ga., has the distinction award[illegible] ies, not even excepting Pittsburgh.

Two [illegible] and real stylish ones too, were arrested, the other day for jabbing each other with parasols.

Ladies now carry their pocketbooks [illegible] their hands, and handsome bandits will be apt to run off with both.

An exploring party in Texas found near [illegible] an arrow of pure [illegible] fine specimens of copper.

[illegible] found that a vigorous hive of bees will add during the best part of a working day, one pound of honey per hour to its weight.

A [illegible] goods in Boston, last week, for [illegible] is said to have cost $20,000.

A London jeweler has been five years [illegible] and it will be [illegible] dollars when finished.

An [illegible] Episcopal church is to be erected in the city of Rome, to cost $70,000. The enterprise has every encouragement from the Italian government.

A Boston paper, speaking of a recent address there, says 'the discourse was an [illegible] was [illegible]

Nero's jests were likewise practicle.—"What a fat fellow that Senator is," he observed one day, to a courtier, "see me cut him in two." And he did it in the most facetious manner.

A man threatens to walk from San Fran[illegible] to New York. But we still have faith [illegible]

Haquequaquwonunk is a New Jersey village and its surroundings are said to be as picturesque as its name. Hope so.

A woman who never owed a Bible supposed she was quoting it when she greeted [illegible] who came home to keep Thansgiving, in the following words:—"[illegible] the fatted calf."

A brave San Francisco lady, who discovered a Chi[illegible] at dead of night seized him in the dark and held him, screaming meanwhile until her husband came and captured him.

A Virginian [illegible] teller, chopped up [illegible] to find a ring supposed to have been swallowed by [illegible] about [illegible] pound.

A Springfield [illegible] man [illegible] going [illegible] one night, when he [illegible] who asked him if he had any money. 'Yes lots of it,' said he, and at once knocked them and gave them each a good beating.

[illegible] child was born at Manchester, [illegible] with an old-fashioned cent and a lady's finger-ring can be slip[illegible]

On the 4th of July a man while walking [illegible] threw a stump of a lighted cigar from his hand. [illegible] the collection of a crowd and two fire engines was the consequence.

[illegible] a woman shoemaker. Her husband, who fell fighting for the South [illegible] this [illegible] heroine has taken to the strap and the last, and is pegging out an honest livelihood.

A [illegible] case of misplaced [illegible] at Mount Vernon the other day. A gushing female stood for half an hour, [illegible] contemplating an ice-house. She thought it was Washington's tomb.

A party of boys while playing in a barn [illegible] settles up with the [illegible]

[illegible] in North Carolina. The other is in good health. In anticipation of death, arrangements have been made [illegible]

Wisconsin cranberry-growers say that the prospect for a large crop was never [illegible] year. [illegible] loaded [illegible] and fruit just setting, and if the worms and frost do not interfere, the expectations of our cranberry friends will be more than [illegible]

[illegible] honored with an esteemed guest, began [illegible] at the first pause in the conversation. Her father checked [illegible] is it that you always talk so [illegible] 'I've got somethin to say,' was the innocent reply.

[illegible] mule used to draw a hose-cart. It asserts that no matter where the mule is when the [illegible] route under full gallop, for the engine house, [illegible] harness and as soon as he is hitched up, speeds away to the fire with all his might.

The marriage of the Nova Scotia giant [illegible] The lady's name was Swann, and the bridegroom is Martin Van Buren Bates [illegible] inches in height. The bride is of about equal [illegible] high life.

NEW system, NEW

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system [illegible] pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

[illegible]

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat, Corn,

And Country Produce

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 4, 1871.

SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

AND DEALERS IN

[illegible]

OF EVERY VARIETY

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES

[illegible]

MANTELS, [illegible]

SCAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LININGS,

TERRA COTTA WORK,

Vases, Chimney Tops,

Caps, [illegible]

SEWER [illegible] PIPES,

Cement, Plaster, &c.

[illegible]

SUTERMEISTER BECKER & BOND

FORT WAYNE IND.

The Great Spring Stock!

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

Wagoner's Old Stand,

[illegible] one of the largest and most elegant stocks of

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

[illegible] LOW AND REASONABLE.

Workmanship and Variety, Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the best bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves

W. W. HUMES.

April 1, '70.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

33 & 35 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '70.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

The following are our prices for staple Groceries:

SALT

$1.50

SUGAR.

[illegible] Coffee A, Sugar 7 pounds for $1.00. [illegible] from adulteration.

TOBACCOS.

Fine-cut 80c, $1.00, $1.20, Smoking 30c and 40c, Plug 60c, 80c, best 90c.

FISH.

	White.	Trout	Pickerel
[illegible]	$5.75	$5,50	[illegible]
[illegible]	3,00	3,00	3,00
Quarters,	1,50	1,50	[illegible]
Kits,	2,00,	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saleratus 10c, Prunes 18c, Dime box of Matches [illegible], Strained Honey 18c per pound, [illegible] Cider Vinegar 30c, Syrup [illegible]

QUEENSWARE AND [illegible]

[illegible] Goods warranted of the first quality [illegible] at low prices. Call and see their stock.

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne.

Buying and selling STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition; the advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days.

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr.

Great One-Price Clothing House!

Fort Wayne Indiana,

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1, up.

Irish Poplins, in all colors.

Japenese, plain

" " brocaded

Japenese " striped

Checked

Every Body should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses, drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

[illegible] Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.

Plain [illegible] Scotch Ginghams, great variety.

[illegible] Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, [illegible] blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, [illegible] and every color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand imported of [illegible] house in the city. Nobody should [illegible]

Black Brilliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We [illegible] every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match [illegible] the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Stripes [illegible] striped Jaconets, Plain checked and striped Nainsooks [illegible] Dotted and Corded Swisses. Masslin, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, [illegible] Tarletons, [illegible] Marseilles, Quilts from 1.50 to [illegible] Linens in full assortment. [illegible] Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Cluny, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND

[illegible] octavo pages [illegible] the author tells a wonderful story [illegible] the stranger because of its truth. [illegible] which have shaken Europe [illegible] military skill and [illegible] in history. The author [illegible] with the weight and force of truth [illegible] the great results [illegible] reliability and [illegible] If describes [illegible] the events which preceded it; the opening campaign, and the first reverses of the French; the effect of those reverses upon the French people; the frantic effort to rescue the beaten army, and the terrible disaster of Sedan; the capture of the Emperor Napoleon, and an entire army; the Revolution in Paris; the rise [illegible] fortresses of France; the triumphal of the German armies to Paris; the efforts of Bazaine to escape from Metz; and the final surrender of his army; the investment and siege of Paris; the detailed history of this siege: its plans, sorties, battles, success and failures; the course of events in the beleagured city, given in the form of full diary of the events of the siege; the campaigns on the Loire, and in other portions of France; the peace negotiations, the surrender of Paris, and the treaty; the naval history of the war; the diplomatic history on both the German and [illegible] events of the civil war and second siege of Paris, its terrible scenes of [illegible] vandalism, with a minuteness, graphicness and brilliancy, which leaves nothing to be desired. No intelligent person [illegible] on the world's history, and few will fail to read this splendid work, or, having read it, to endorse it as the Standard American History of the War. In this age of sensational [illegible] cannot too highly commend this brilliant and thoughtful narrative to our readers. [illegible] scenes, and views of the principal localities connected with the war. No expense has been spared [illegible] worthy of the support of the public, and we predict for it an immense sale, especially at its low price, brings it within the [illegible] only, and the publishers want [illegible] every county.

For Fresh and Fine Family Groceries and Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office,

AND

B 4 U BUY T And Sugar,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES AND BE CONVINCED THAT BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 3-46 6m

McDOUGAL'S CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn. adapt[illegible] to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNER.

MRS. J. A. HARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent, Waterloo, Ind.

NEW Wagon Shop In Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 23 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

109 Washington St., Chicago.

[illegible] successfully treats simple and complicated [illegible] Patients from every State. No matter who failed, tell him your private troubles [illegible] stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS, all the doubtful [illegible] Ladies for stamp.

See Here FARMERS,

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been [illegible] 14 years past, and not found wanting in any respect, for cleaning wheat, oats, barley, oats, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICTIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 100 in use in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of

Stoves,

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Buildig Matrial,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes whips, Files, Mules, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cisterns and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than every. It comprises those made by well known manufactures, We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, & c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

The Auburn Courier

Local and Miscellaneous.

OLD PAPERS.—We have a [illegible] of old papers which can be had at low prices at this office. [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday, of the Eel River road, passed through last Monday [illegible]

[illegible] past week.

[illegible] honey at Smith & Hare's, 18 [illegible] per pound.

[illegible] from 75 cents to $4.00 per gallon. [illegible] call and sell him.

Smith & Hare have received a new stock of [illegible] queensware, and are selling it at low [illegible]

THE GRANGER [illegible]—The [illegible] of DeKalb County [illegible] Townships [illegible] ninety four.

[illegible] east of this place, last Saturday afternoon.

PERSONAL.—W. T. Kimpsey, formerly a resident of this place and [illegible] Ionia, Mich. [illegible] week.

Now and then they cut off the ears of a horse [illegible] the crops were never better than [illegible]

Farmers take your smoked meats to Smith & Hare's and exchange it for fish at [illegible]

[illegible] for sunstroke [illegible] is to [illegible] effectual in cases where [illegible] to bathe the head [illegible] The effect is [illegible]

We are selling, at the Red Front, good [illegible] cents at 20c, and the very best for [illegible] good paper [illegible] button holes, for [illegible]

[illegible] informs us that they will have the [illegible] running to Springfield [illegible] inside of three weeks.—Waterloo Press.

[illegible] sane woman, who, we understand, has been there on one or two occasions before.

You can buy, at the popular Red Front [illegible] for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

[illegible] all others. No charge for using a pound if not found satisfactory [illegible] Smith & Hare's.

[illegible] Prof. A. K. Virgil is now open for pupils [illegible] See advertisement.

[illegible] By one of them [illegible] Duncan was severely bruised, and [illegible] other badly bruised [illegible] Maxwell, senior.—Waterloo Press.

Fine black suits can be bought at the Red Front Clothing House from $12 to $14 all finer goods in proportion. Remember the place go see and be convinced before you buy.

WANTED.—Those having rooms to let or desire boarders should leave their names at this office. A number of students from abroad contemplate attending the coming term of the Auburn Academy and will want the necessary [illegible]

[illegible] Arrangements have been made with the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. for half [illegible] the great game of Base Ball to be played there between the Athletics, of Philadelphia [illegible]

[illegible] a buyer in New York [illegible]

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 27, 1871. No. 30.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	3.50	4.50	6.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.00	[illegible]
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00
4 Squares	4.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	25.00
¼ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40.00
½ Column	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	27.00	35.00	42.00	50.00
1 Column	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60.00	[illegible]	80.00

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business [illegible] his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in all the courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

[illegible] & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. [illegible] corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Buyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. C. A. O. McCLELLAN.

W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALER IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' [illegible], Ind.

JAS. [illegible] GOTSHALL,
Justice of the Peace. *Notary Public.*
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting [illegible] Bureau, [illegible] East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections [illegible]

F. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite [illegible] Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who [illegible] All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union Street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 12-25

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.
DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, [illegible] Pain in the Shoulders, [illegible] Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Sunstroke.

This is a sudden prostration due to long exposure to great heat, especially when one is much fatigued and exhausted. It commonly happens from undue exposure to the sun's rays in summer, but I have seen the same effects produced on a baker from the great heat of the baker [illegible]. It begins with a pain in the head or dizziness, quickly followed by a loss of consciousness and complete prostration. Sometimes, however, the attack is as sudden as a stroke of apoplexy. The head is often burning hot, the face dark and swollen, the breathing labored and snoring; and the extremities cold. Take the person at once to a cool and shady place, but don't carry him too far to a house or hospital. Loosen the clothes thoroughly about his neck and waist. Lay him down with the head a little raised. Apply wet clothes to the head, and mustard or [illegible] to the calves of the legs and soles of the feet. Give a little whisky and water if he can swallow. Meanwhile let some one go for the doctor. You can not safely do more than I have said without his advice.

THE whole length of all the railways in the world is 120,000 miles.—The cost of the same was in the round numbers, ten billions of dollars. Those of Great Britian are the most costly, and those of the United States the least so. The railway sytem of the world is supposed to give employment to over one million person.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A M			
Rochester	2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M	3,00 P. M.
Alliance	4,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,02 "
Orrville	6,28 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	6,5[illegible] "
Mansfield	8,[illegible]8 "	1,55 P. M	4,42 "	8,33 "
[illegible] A.	8,55 "	4,22 "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline D.	9,20 "	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,55 A M	7,45 "	[illegible] "
Forest	11 37 A. M	7,33 "	9,29 "	1,26 A. M.
Lima	11,32 P "	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne	1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth	3,32 "	2,25 P. M	3,45 "	8,35 "
Chicago	6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10 " P M

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,50 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth	9,15 "	11,53	9,05 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,07 "	3,58 "	1,37 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,27 "	4,58 "	2,50 "	6,3[illegible] "
A	6,00 "	6,15 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	12,15	6,35 "	4,30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield	1,23 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville	3,45 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance	5,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M
Rochester	8,25 P. M	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh	9,35 "	1,25 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

[illegible]	Exp.	Mixed.	Express
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 a m	9 20 a m	4 50 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	5 05
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	5 15
Stoners (Gravel pit)	7 33	9 59	5 22
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 32
Auburn	8 01	10 49	5 50
Waterloo	8 16	11 25	6 05
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 18
Pleasant Lake	8 42	12 15 p m	6 29
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 43
Jonesville		3 50	8 13
Jackson Arr	11 40	6 57	9 18 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] a m	4 30 p m
Jonesville	7 30	10 30	6 21
Angola	8 57	2 28 p m	8 23
Pleasant Lake	9 11	2 53	8 41
Summit	9 23	3 13	8 59
Waterloo	9 40	3 43	9 18
Auburn	9 55	4 08	9 49
New Era	10 11	4 28	10 00
Stoners (Gravel pit)	10 20	4 40	10 13
Huntertown	10 26	4 48	10 20
Academie	10 37	5 06	10 32
Ft Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	0 55

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the [illegible] R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt.

T. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows daily, except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	2:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horse, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March 4 '71.

THE BOY AND THE BROOK.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Down from yon distant mountain height
The brooklet flows through the village street
A boy comes forth to wash his hands,
Washing, yes washing, there he stands,
In the water cool and sweet.

"Brook, from what mountain dost thou come?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I come from yon mountain high and cold,
Where lieth the new snow on the old,
And melts in the summer heat."

"Brook, to what river dost thou go?
Oh my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to the river there below
Where in bunches the violets grow
And sun and shadow meet."

"Brook, to what garden dost thou go?
Oh my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go to that garden in the vale
Where all night long the nightingale
Her love song doth repeat."

"Brook, to what fountain dost thou go?
O my brooklet cool and sweet!"
"I go that fountain at whose brink
The maid that loves thee comes to drink,
And, whenever she looks therein,
I rise to meet her, and kiss her chin,
And my joy is then complete."
—*Atlantic Monthly for July.*

From Moore's Rural New Yorker

THE MAD STONE.

Is There Any Virtue in It?—Thrilling Account of its Effects.

In the fall of 1865, myself and family (consisting of my wife and one child—a little girl three years old), moved West, and lived that winter in the house of one Reed, in the town of Marion, Lynn county Iowa. Early in the April following, we moved into Otter Creek township, twelve miles north of Marion, and in the same county, upon the open prairie, near what is known as Long Grove, and within a few minutes' walk the following persons, either of whom can be referred to in vindication of my statements: Charles Hoffman, J. Lanning, Fleming, Lyman, McMillch, (have forgotten the given names of the last three), and a score of others all honorable men.

In the month of June I framed a small house, which was erected soon after, near the cabin I then lived in. As I finished my timber, I packed it up, laying it upon small, round sticks to keep it from the ground. A few days after, as sat in my cabin reading, and my little girl playing out of doors, I heard her scream from the pile of timber. As soon as I saw her, which could not have been more than three seconds, she sat down, and drawing her knees up to her chin, cried piteously, 'Oh, papa! papa! My stomach! my stomach!" As quick as a man can tell it, I took her in my arms and laid her upon the bed, when she immediately commenced vomiting. Upon interrogating her, as soon as she could speak, she said something bit her toe. She being barefooted, I saw upon the joint of the great toe of the left foot, a little red spot, looking something like the sting of a bee. I went out and looked about to find what I feared, and hoped not to find a rattlesnake; but not finding anything, I went to take the second look. Imagine, if you are a parent, my feelings when I saw a little purple ring around the the wound, about one third as large as a small shirt button. It was small, I know, but I read in it, in flaming capitals—Death; for I knew that the chances for a grown person, away, as I was, from medical aid, were very small; how much less for a child in delicate health, only three years old! I felt sure that death alone could receive her. I quickly went out again to look in the only place which I did not before, under the timber. I took a stick, with which I commenced to punch under the timber. If I had any hopes before they utterly left me now, as I produced a large rattlesnake nearly three feet long. I saw it all. She had been shelling corn into one of the mortices, and standing close by the timber, her toes went under, and disturbed his snakeship.

This was about three o'clock, p. m. As fast as I could run, I alarmed my neighbors, who came promptly, and the next two hours everything was done that experience of years in border life could suggest under the circumstances (there was not one drop of whisky in the neighborhood), yet slowly and surely ring after ring made its appearance, about half an inch apart. Six o'clock came, and the rings had reached her knee. What should I do? What could I do? My little one was going, fading, still failing. 'Can we do more?' I asked, when Mr. Hoffman said, 'Nothing, unless we take her to the Mad Stone.'

'Mad Stone!' said I, in surprise, 'what is that?'

He told me in a few words; said it would certainly cure if we could get her there in season—it being ten miles and over a bad road. Said I, 'Hitch up your horses quick!' and we were soon under way. It was near ten o'clock when we arrived at the house of Turner Evans, the man who owns that precious pebble, or one of them. About seven o'clock the rings reached her body, the swelling all the time keeping pace with the rings. At eight o'clock she went to sleep—or into a state resembling it—with her eyes set, and I feared never to wake again, here.

On entering the house of Evans he told us to give ourselves no uneasiness, for if she had but one more breath to draw he could save her. He then produced the magic stone. I must profess it look like a small thing upon which the life of my child depended. It was about one-half inch long by one-sixth of an inch wide and deep, as near as I can recollect, of the color of soapstone, and porous, the pores being very small, yet discernible to the naked eye. He then took a saucer of milk and hot water, half and half, into which he put the stone, he said, to cleanse it. He then scratched the skin a little below the knee with a pin, enough to start the blood, (she did not feel it—she was beyond that); then taking the stone from the milk and water, he put it on the scratch, to which it clung like two magnets, sucking the poison from her system. You could see its pores fill, with the naked eye. As soon as it became full, it would drop off into the milk and water, which he held for that purpose, cleansing itself almost as soon as it touched the liquid. He would place it again upon the scratch, to which it would adhere, and from which it would again fall as soon as full, which operation took about one minute.

Up to the time of the second application of the mad stone, the wound of the toe had remained as at first, a little red spot, except, of course, the purple rings, which now began to bleed profusely, the blood being black as black can be. In about an hour, her sense of feeling returned; at the end of two hours she spoke and called for water; at the end of four hours the stone refused to work, there being no more poison in her system for it to cling to, and she was pronounced safe. We returned home in the morning joyfully, [illegible] can imagine, for she that [illegible] alive again. I could have told this [illegible] much shorter, but have only [illegible] details that the most [illegible] not be faithless, but believing.

IRA WAKEFIELD.

Webster, Worchester Co., Mass.

A Thrilling Incident.

The world of fiction hardly contains a more thrilling chapter than an incident which marked the life of the late Rev. Mr. Lee, Presbyterian minister of the village of Waterford, New York.

Mr. Lee was sitting in his study about midnight, preparing a discourse to deliver to his congregation, when he heard a noise behind him, and became conscious that some one was in the room. Mr. Lee exclaimed, 'What's the matter?' and, turning around his chair, beheld the grim face of a burglar, who was pointing a pistol at his breast. The ruffin had entered the house by a side window, supposing all the occupants were asleep.

'Give me your watch and money,' said he, 'or I'll fire.

'You may put down weapon, for I shal make no resistance, and you are at liberty to take all the valuables that I possess,' was Mr. Lee's calm reply.

The burglar withdrew his menacing pistol, and Mr. Lee said:

'I will conduct you to the place where my most precious treasures are placed.

He opened the door and pointed to the cot where his two children lay slumbering in the sleep of innocence and peace.

'These,' said he, 'are my choicest jewels Will you take them?'

He proceeded to say that as a minister of the Gospel he had few earthly possessions, and that his means were devoted to but one object—the education of the two motherless children. The burglar was deeply and visibly affected by these remarks. Tears filled his eyes, and he expressed the utmost sorrow at the act he was about to commit.

After a few remarks by Mr. Lee, the would-be criminal consented to kneel and join in prayer; and there in that lonely house, amid the silence of midnight, the offender poured forth his remorse and penitence, which the representative of religion, of peace and good will, told him to 'go and sin no more.'

Such a scene has few parallels.

THE following is a composition by a specimen of Young America, and shows the bent of the juvenile race:

THE EDITOR.

The editor is one of the happiest animals in the know world. He can go to the circus, afternoon and evening, without paying a cent; also to inquests and hangings He has a free pass to pic-nics and strawberry festivals, gets wedding cake sent him, and sometimes gets a licking, but not often, for he can take things back the next issue, which he generally does. I never knew but one editor to get licked. His paper busted that day, and he could at take nathing back.

"While other folks have to go to bed early, the editor can sit up late every night and see all that's going on. The boys think it is a big thing to stay out till ten o'clock. When I am a man I mean to be an editor, so I can stay out nights.—Then that will be "bully." The editor don't have to saw wood or do any chopping, except with the scissors. Railroads get up excursions for him, knowing if they did'nt he'd make 'em get up and git. In politics he don't care much who he goes for if they are on his side. If they ain't he *goes for 'em* anyhow, so it amounts to nearly the same thing. There are a great many people trying to be editors who can't, and some of them have been in the profession for years. They can't see it through. If I was asked if I'd have a education or be a circus rider, I would say let me go and be a editor.

A Conductor Outwitted by a Boy.

A few days ago, a young lad under 12 years of age, an itinerant glass merchant, was traveling in a Broadway and University-palace car, when the conductor demanded additional fare for a small basket which the lad had, containing small glass globes. The young merchant protestod against the demand and refused to pay it, when the conductor removed him from the car, leaving the basket inside. The lad disappeared, but remained not far away to see what would become of the basket and its contents. The conductor, on returning to the inside of the car, found that the basked had been left behind. He took it out, looked around for the lad, who was behind a corner watching him, and not seeing him left the basket on the sidewalk. A policeman was passing immediately after, and seeing no owner for the basket removed it to the Fifth Precinct Station. The lad was still watching, and, seeing his basket in safe keeping, started off for the depot and made a report of his expulsion by the conductor and demand his basket. The basket was not, of course, forthcoming, and the conductor's proceedings not having been approved of by his superiors, they directed him to pay to the young merchant the full value of his basket and goods. The youngster came away rejoicing, having realized a good profit and disposed of his goods without much trouble. The next day he called on Capt. [illegible] and in a most innocent manner demanded the basket and goods, but the Captain was not to be caught so easily, having learned from the conductor that he had paid for them. The Captain sent him off to settle the matter with the conductor, but it is probable that the lad will permit the latter to dispose of the basket and globes on his own account.

An exchange says: 'The worst joke that was ever perpetrated on scientific men took place recently at Louisiana, Mo. A man was sick with rheumatism, or something, and a fellow went around to the doctors and professors and things, and told them that it was the queerest case on record. He said the man had no feeling. You could stick pins in his body all over, and he paid no attention to them at all.—He was perfectly numb. So the doctors got together and called on the sick man to experiment. All arrived with pins and needles and bodkins. The man was asleep and they got around him, and each one stuck his pin in the patient. The sick man rolled over and looked at the crowd, and thought they had come to dissect him, so he took a chair in one hand and the bed-post in the other, and drove the crowd thence. They are around with their heads tied up, looking for the man who said that sick man had no feeling.'

The wife of Samuel Guy, of Baker Tp., Morgan county, dropped dead, while pursuing her daily avocations, Friday night. She was seventy years old, and was one of the earliest settlers of that county.

The total amount of internal revenue collected in this district, last year, amounts to only $4,000—not enough to pay the officers.—*Laporte Argus.*

A Warning.

The Chicago *Tribune* tells the Republicans warningly that "it is not the part of wisdom to laugh at the new departure." It reminds them that "three voters in each school district throughout the United States can charge the minority into a majority," and elect a democratic President in 1872; and it adds:

Hence, that which the republican party has to fear is to the point or points upon which the Democracy are seeking to make an issue, and not those upon which they are seeking to obliterate all former issues. These points, so far as they are matured, are pretty well stated in the Iowa platform, to which we have already referred. They are:

1. Opposition to congressional interference in the local affairs of the States.
2. Universal amnesty, as a complement of universal suffrage.
3. Opposition to the annexation of San Domingo.
4. Opposition to protective tariffs.
5. Payment of the public debt in greenbacks.
6. Opposition to the National Banking system.

Death of Tad Lincoln.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Thomas Lincoln the youngest son of Ex-President Abraham Lincoln, died this morning at he Clifton house, in this city, where he has been residing with his mother since their return from Europe. The illness which caused his death was of a pleurisy nature, the result of a cold taken shortly after arriving here. The disease finally assumed a dropsical form, and his physicians some days since relinquished nearly all hopes of his recovery. His remains have been removed to the house of his brother, Robert T. Lincoln, who [illegible], where the funeral services will be held after which they will be taken to Springfield for interment in Oakpidge cemetry, where his father is buried. The deceased was in his 19th year, and was a young man of great promise and the idol of his mother, who is overwhelmed with grief.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: "A farmer was decapitated by a mowing machine which he was running on his premises, near Southport, last Tuesday afternoon. At the time of the accident he was examining some portion of the machine which had got out of gear, when the horses started suddenly causing the blades to revolve, one of them striking the man in the back of the neck, severing the head from the body as though guillontied. A youthful son of the deceased witnessed the terrible accident, and dumb with horror, grasped the head by the hair and run with it into his mother's presence."

A fasinating youth of Louisville was recently very badly "sold" by he matron of the Kentucky State Prison, in whose daughter he seemed to evince a very strong interest while traveling in a railroad-car. Thinking that the flirtation had continued long enough, she suddenly changed her seat to the side of the young man, and whispered in his ear. "Sir, you are a total stranger to me, but I feel it my duty to warn you of impending evil. That young lady is just out of the State Prison." A passenger got off at the next station.

THE CHALLENGED OFFICER.

BY WATER A. ROSE.

The following story was told to me by an officer belonging to one of H. B. M.'s regiments, stationed in the east, as we paced the deck of the Hydaspes, one fine night when on the passage from Calcutta to London. I present it to my readers in the words of the narrator, whose [illegible] long residence in tropical climes.

'When I first received my commission in the British army, I was gazetted to the —th regiment, then in India, and, as the P. and O. company did not exist in those days, I took passage via the Cape of Good Hope.

'In the due course of time I arrived at Madras and joined my regiment, in which I remained only three years, [illegible] at the expiration of that period, I [illegible] my lieutenancy, and exchanged into the —rd, which was stationed up the country.

'I [illegible] thoroughly used to it, [illegible] nothing so monotonous as an officer's life in an isolated locality in India. There routine in everything; in duty, in lounging, eating, smoking, sleeping, reading and billiard and card playing, and this is only varied, if by lucky chance, he happens to be in a district where pig-sticking, elephant or tiger hunting is obtainable. At times, too, especially when [illegible] are with the regiment—amateur theatricals are in favor, and occasionally 'a hop' is improvised, but the climate is so enervating that neither men or officers [illegible] that had been a considerable length of time in the country, felt very often disposed to exert themselves to provide amusement for their comrades.

The —rd had been six years in India, and in consequence, all the members of that corps had become afflicted with lassitude that had almost become chronic. There was a great dearth of female society—that *sine qua non* of pleasurable existence—and the hunting had been pronounced by those old stagers, who considered themselves genuine shikarries, to be infernally bad; therefore, when it was announced that a new collector had been appointed to succeed the liverless old curmudgeon who, for seventeen years had held office in that district, and a *nota bene* was added, asserting that he was the fortunate possessor of an extremely beautiful wife, every one was on the *qui vive* to receive him. Much to our disappointment, however, he arrived alone, having left his spouse to enjoy the society of her friends in Calcutta for a few weeks, after which she was to follow him with her only child.

'Mr. Norman Fraser was a man about thirty-five years of age, tall, muscular and pre-eminently handsome; moreover, he was highly educated, any possessed such power of pleasing that he had won his way to all our hearts, and soon became a general favorite.

'He infused new life into our little coterie, and many were the lamentations whenever his genial countenance did not beam across our mess table. Our Colonel's two hard featured daughters—regular 'garrison girls,' who had flirted successively with every sub whom they had met during the last ten years—where enchanted by him, and openly lamented that he was already a Benedict, for though he was only a civilian, they would have been glad enough to have had the ghost of a chance to ensnare him in the silken meshes of matrimony.

'It was a custom in those days for officers to remain over the mess table long after the cloth had been removed, and unless a man possessed a strong head he was pretty certain to retire to rest in a lamentably befogged condition. One night, when we had all been indulging pretty freely, the conversation turned to billiards—an interesting topic for most of use were good players.

'Have you seen Fraser play? He beat Webb easily to-day, and I'll back him against any man in the regiment,' said Captain Raper, who considered himself an authority on matters connected with games of skill.

'I always give Webb points, and I wont shrink from measuring cues with a collector, though he certainly plays a very good game,' I replied.

'Fraser, old fellow, Lieutenant Holyrood thinks that he is your equal at billiards. Will you let me back you for a game?' Raper cried across the table.

'The collector, who was half 'seas over,' promptly expressed his willingness at once to engage with me, so I registered a hundred rupees with Captain Raper, and we adjourned to the billiard room. I had practiced a great deal in my leisure hours, and knew myself to be a steady player, and from what I had seen of Fraser's play I judged that he became nervous and irritable if luck went against him ever so little; therefore, I did not hesitate to accept a few other bets offered by admirers of my opponent's billiard style.

'We had got about half way through the game, and our scores were nearly equal, when I made two or three most palpable flukes in one break, and this so annoyed my semi-inebriated antagonist that he played wildly, missing most easy shots, and all the while denouncing my style of execution in no very measured terms. When sober he was the most courteous and urbane of men; but when excited by wine he was inclined to be insolent and overbearing.

'I was more than thirty points ahead, when a shot presented itself to me that was very difficult of accomplishment. It was a straight cannon, but in order to make it the object ball had to be very finely grazed indeed. My ball scarcely moved the object ball, though it undoubtedly touched it, and went on the [illegible]. A dispute instantly arose when I claimed the shot.

'You never hit the ball, sir,' cried Farser, loudly.

'I know I did not; but my ball did,' I replied, carelessly.

'It's false! [illegible]

'Do you insinuate [illegible]

'[illegible]

'Human nature could not stand that. I slapped my traducer's face. My brother officers interfered, and when my temper cooled I found myself walking on the verandah with my intimate friend, Ned Howson. [illegible]

'About ten o'clock Captain Raper came to my quarters. He took a [illegible] 'peg' before he explained his mission. As I expected, he was the bearer of a card from Mr. Fraser.

'This is a devilish unpleasant business altogether, Holyrood, but I suppose you perceive that there is no alternative. Will you choose your friend, for I don't suppose you intend to apologize,' said the Captain, who bore the reputation of being a fire-eater.

'I told him I would leave everything in the hands of Lieutenant Howson, and he went to that gentleman to arrange the preliminaries. About midday my friends came to me, and told me that he had agreed with the second of Mr. Farser as to the place, time of the meeting, and weapons to the be used in forthcoming duel. He also hinted that if I had any letters to waste in case of accident, it would be as well to do them at once, he said he would call and accompany me to the rendezvous at dawn the next morning; and, when I thanked him and promised to prepare myself for slaughter, left to hunt up the doctor, leaving me reflect upon my position.

'Dueling was much in vogue at that period, but I had never been principal in an *affair d'honneur*, and I confess my feelings on this occassion were not pleasant ones.

'In the first place, I liked Mr. Fraser very much, and I knew full well that he would never have provoked me to strike him had he not been under the influence of liquor. But the blow had been given, and nothing could avert a hostile meeting, unless I accorded him an ample and abject apology—to do which would have required far more courage than to fight, for I should have been stigmatized as a coward, and completely ostracised by my brother officers.

'It was the rainy season, and tolerably cool, so when I had finished putting my house in order, as Howson had advised, I set out for a walk, thinking that exercise would steady my nerves, which were somewhat unstrung by the effects of the potations of the previous night.

'As I strolled leisurely upon my way, pondered upon my past life. I thought of how, barely four years before, I had set out from home full of zeal and ambition with the hope of winning name and fame in the profesion I had chosen, earnest in my heart, and now, before I had even fleshed my maiden sword, before I was even fairly launched upon my career, had placed myself in such a position that it was more than probable my hopes, my zeal, ambition, and my life would be cut down like a flower. I cursed the enemy man put in his mouth to steal away his brains. I thought of the happy home in fatherland that would be made desolate by my death. I thought of the loved ones who would mourn me, then my heart was filled with bitter anguish [illegible] not diverted [illegible] even if I was [illegible] felt it would be my hand that would plunge his widow into a sea of grief, and leave fatherless his innocent child.

'I was aroused from this better train of thought by the hollow thud of rapidly advancing hoofs, and, on looking up, I saw a lady, whose face was totally unfamiliar to me, vainly endeavoring to restrain a mettlesome horse she was riding. The first glance told me she was a skilled equestrian; the second that she was unacquainted with the locality, for she seemed evidently bent upon taking the fire out of her steed by urging him forward; and to go forward I know full well meant to rush headlong to destruction, for right in that direction lay, half concealed by bushes, a deep mullah, or water course, down which a torrent, swelled by the recent rains, rolled in rushing cataracts over the rock strewn bed.

'Turn, madam, turn for your life, there is danger ahead!' I cried, as I rushed toward the point for which she was heading.

'The lady turned her face and I saw it was as fair as angel's; her symmetrical figure showed to full advantage as she used her utmost efforts to curb in her horse, and her hair which had escaped from the ribbons that bound it, floated, a wave of gold, far in her wake. I was near enough to see the bloom of excitement fade from her cheeks when she heard warning—near enough to see that the barb was now beyond her control and that a catastrophe was inevitable.

'A swift runner, I started forward at full speed, and gained the brink of the mullah just in time to see the horse and it rider disappear from view in the [illegible]

For a few seconds I saw the animal struggle to the surface, and I knew that its rider had freed herself. There was little chance of saving her. I knew it would be almost madness to try to attempt it, but it flashed across my mind that it would be better to end a bold effort to rescue a fellow creature than to meet death at the hand of my friend of yesterday. I doffed my boots, my hat, coat, and plunged in the seething flood. The circling eddies bore me downward and upward, but I was [illegible] surface—[illegible] in time to grasp the trailing riding habit of the lady I essayed to save. I twined one arm around her dainty waist and threw her beauteous head, with its drooping flower of locks, upon my shoulder while the rushing foaming torrent bore us along over the rocks that bruised and tore our flesh, through deep whirling pools that strove to suck us under, and down steep cascades where the waters broke with hissing roar though they merrily gleamed and flashed in the crimson glow of the setting sun. Bruised and battered by the collision with the cruel rocks, the life breath well nigh stifled in my throat and my strength rapidly giving way, yet I clung tightly to the pretty stranger, then unconscious in my arms, fully resolved that grim death himself should not part us. Over another waterfall in the fast flowing flood carried us, and when we issued from the flying foam at its foot, to feebly float was all that I could do. My brain was in a whirl, all power to resist was fast leaving me, when they bore us under the dank at a place where the bushes reached to the water's edge. I grasped a root, but the swift stream tore me from my hold and I gave up hope.

'An instant afterward, however, I found myself caught in the bushes of a tree that had fallen partly across the mullah and to it I clung with mad desperation that love of life can alone give a man. I still held the lady, clasped her close to me though I feared she never more would breathe again. I was not one to relinquish the prize I had battled so for, so, using what little power I possessed, I pushed her up, and laid her on a well-forked branch ere I struggle to free myself.

'At this point the mullah's bank was low. As straightend myself, I saw to my exceeding joy, three horseman coming swiftly across the plateau. I hallooed loudly attracting their attention, and they rode down, when they recognized the perilous predicament I was in. My head was dizzy, and I was well nigh overcome with exhaustion; but I managed to retain my hold until I felt a pair of strong arms clutch me and bare me ashore—then I sank into a deep swoon.

'When my senses returned I discovered that I was lying on a couch in my own quarters, and by side was standing Lieutenant Howson. The other gentlemen were seated near the verandah with their backs towards me.

'Who was she, Ned? Is she dead?' I asked when I remembered what had happened.

'Ere my friend could reply, the two gentlemen I had noticed rose from their seats and came quickly towards where I was lying. I glanced upward and saw the collector bending over me.

'It was my wife, my brave fellow, and in a few days I hope she will be sufficiently recovered to thank you personally for having so gallantly rescued her from a terrible death. She only arrived yesterday morning, and was riding over to the Colonel's, with Captain Raper, Dr. Middleton and myself, when her horse bolted, and this accident occurred. As for that other matter between you and I, Holroyd, you may call me coward or whatever you choose, but I tell you plainly I will never raise my hand against you [illegible] debt of gratitude. For you nobly risked your own life in saving that of my own Bertha, and may God bless you for the gallant action you performed,' he said, and his fine, frank face gleamed, and his eyes glistened with tears as he gazed upon me.

'I tried to reply, but being terribly prostrated, a choking sensation stayed my utterance.

'Some weeks passed before I regained [illegible] Mrs. Fraser, who had not sustained such severe contusions as myself, nursed me so tenderly that I recovered my prestine vigor. Many years have gone since then, and Mrs. Fraser's locks are grayish now; but her daughter's have the golden hue her mother wore when first we met, and her face the same sweet expression. The dearest friend I have on earth is the man whose wife I saved, the man who challenged me to a duel that was never fought.

Once more.

Vice President Colfax once more assures the country that he does not intend to be a candidate for political honors but will retire to private life at the end of his present term. And all this with the sincerest gratitude to his Republican friends for their long continued triumph of their principles and their candidates. It will be a relief when Mr. Vice President gets through retiring from public life, for since he commenced on that line it has echoed as with a harp of a thousand strings. The truth is Schuyler has done a large political business on a very small capital, and doubtless no one feels more profoundly than he that he has many fold more honors than his merits deserved, and it is to be hoped he will be permitted to

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JULY 27, 1871.

The News.

Prince Napoleon has been ordered to leave France.

The wife of Jay Cooke died at Philadelphia on Friday night.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, niece of President Monroe, died on Friday night at her residence at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

An æronaut, named, Ferris, connected with Grady's circus, in descending with a balloon at Massillon, on Saturday, fell in the canal basin and was drowned.

Jem Mace and Joe Coburn the pugilists, have signed articles to fight on November 20th, within a hundred miles of New Orleans for $5,000.

The trial of Mourse who killed two of his companions, is under progress at Cheyenne, with nine men and three married women as jury. The husbands and children of lady jurors made an ineffectual effort to get them released from custody during the night.

A traveler stopping at the depot in Harris burg was robbed of a satchel containing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He had carelessly left the bag under the seat of the cars while he went to get some refreshments. No trace of the robber has yet been discovered.

The loyal Orangemen of the district lodge of Toronto have appointed a committee to draft an address to Governor Hoffman and the Orangemen of New York expressive of their action on the 12th inst. The lodge further conclu- deo to open a subscription for the purpose of erecting an Orange hall, to be called Hoffman Hall.

The engine Vulcan, on the Lehigh Valley road, blew up at Coal Port last thursday. The engineer, fireman and four train men were killed four others terribly mangled. The bodies have been found but cannot be recognized. The engineer and fireman were landed in the river and swept away.

A distinct shock of earthquake, lasting three or four seconds, was experienced in Portland, Boston, Portsmouth and Concord at one o'clock last thursday morning. Persons on the streets felt the ground tremble beneath their feet, and a buzzing noise was heard in the air. The shock passed from north to southeast.

At three o'clock last Saturday morning, an explosion occurred in a small magazine at the arsenal in Washington City, which is used for the preparation of rockets, lights and shells for signal corps. The explosion was distinctly heard in the northern parts of the city, and it was almost immediately followed by a fire alarm, for it caused a serious conflagration, involving the distruction of at least 1,000,000 dollars.

* * *

And now comes Fred Douglass, following in the footsteeps of Mr. Colfax, and assuring us of his intention to retire from public life. Only one consolation is left. Fred doesn't threaten to engage in the manufactuse of anything.

* * *

Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indian, are mentioned by the Richmond (Virginia) *Dispatch* as the most desirable Democratic candidates for the Presidency.

* * *

The following is from the Napoleon (Ohio) *Northwest*: "The Republican papers are fixing up a Presidential ticket for the Democracy, and very generally agree that Chase should head the ticket. Won't they lend us Colfax for Vice-President, so that we may have an unsized paralytic ticket?"

* * *

Mr. Colfax has written to a friend and states in his letter his irrevocable intention to retire from public life at the close of his present term of office. "It is not," he says, "that I am undesirous of serving my country, but a large part of my fortune is invested in my manufactory at South Bend, and I desire to give my time and energies to supervising the more extensive production of my recently patented coagulated, cast-iron dentifrice for the hair."

* * *

The Democratic party is for a government for the people, and by the people, in which power goes through accredited representatives, who, responsible to the people for a proper discharge of the trust, are chosen to reflect public sentiment and enact laws in accordance therwith. The Radical party would organize a strong central government, that should wield a kingly power and send down its mandates to control the masses consolidated into one grand scheme, with States existing only in name.

* * *

The Radicals of Pennsylvania are far from being a harmonious party. The old feud between the adherents of Cameron and Curtin is breaking out in various places. In Philadelphia, the ticket which was set up by a corrupt ring, is openly repudiated by a majority of the party journals. And now comes the news that the old quarrel in Huntingdon between Senator Scott and a large element of his party is raging with more than its former bitterness. In all the squabbles of the Radicals there does not seem to be any principle involved. That is something the leaders of that organization known nothing about. They fight for the spoils of office, and for nothing more noble.

* * *

Six miles of railroad will be built in New England each day for the next two months.

Distribution of Sinking Fund.

Hon. John C. Shoemaker, the present State Auditor, has been grossly misrepresented and abused because the sinking fund money has not been distributed according to the act of the Legislature, every person seeming to hold him alone responsible for the failure of the law. In order to put him right before the public we propose to give the facts and leave the people to decide how far Mr. Shoemaker is to blame. As the law when Mr. Shoemaker came into office, and as it still is he has the custody of the sinking funds by virtue of being State Auditor, and is under heavy bonds to the State for their safe keeping. At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed, that was approved and went in effect February 24, "to amend the sixth section of an act to provide for the custody and management of the notes, bonds and mortgages arising directly from loans heretofore made by the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners," which reads as follows;

All moneys received by the Auditor under this act, or under any of the acts hereby continued in force, or belonging to the Sinking Fund, shall, whenever the same amounts to four thousand dollars or more, forthwith notify the Secretary and Treasurer of State, of the amount of said fund in his hands; and the said Auditor, Secretary, and Treasurer shall immediately proceed to distribute among the different counties of the State, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in such county according to the late census; and in making such distribution among the several counties, the said Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners shall notify the County Auditor of such county or counties as may be entitled to such distributive shares or parts, from time to time, of the amount so ready for distribution; and thereupon the said County Auditor shall draw his warrant in favor of his respective County Treasurer, on the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for such sum or sums as he may have been notified is ready for distribution for such county; such Treasurer shall present the same to the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall pay the same to such County Treasurer.

By this act the Auditor, Secretary and Treasurer of State were constituted a Board to make this distribution "according to the late census." Mr. Shoemaker had but one vote in three, and alone could neither control, hasten nor delay the distribution. As soon, however, as the census of the State could be obtained, the Board met and apportioned the funds to the different counties, according "to the number of inhabitants," Mr. Shoemaker having reported the amount on hand, that being the only act that he was directed or authorized by the law to do *individually*. Colonel Eddy, the Secretary of State, objected to the distribution upon the ground that the law was invalid, but when Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Ryan voted to make the distribution, he acquiesced. The necessary blanks were prepared immediately, and as the law did not provide any mileage or pay for the county officers coming after the money, Mr. Shoemaker made arrangements to send it to them free of cost, as the following copy of his letter to the Treasurers of the counties will show:

STATE OF INDIANA,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, March 17, 1871.

Treasurer of——County:

Your Auditor has this day been notified that of the Sinking Fund now on hand for distribution, under the provisions of an act approved February 24, 1871, the sum of——dollars and——is due your county, for which you will receive your Auditor's warrant.

As neither this act, or the "Fee and Salary bill," provides any compensation to County Treasurers, for mileage in traveling to obtain this money or in bringing up State Revenue, we have made arrangements, of which you can avail yourself if desirable, namely: On the receipt of your Auditor's warrant, with your letter of advice, we will pay such amount as you may direct into the State Treasury to your credit, on account of State Revenue, and send you the Auditor's quietus, with draft on this city, Cincinnati, Louisville or Chicago for the balance; or will send draft for whole amount if desired.

J. C. SHOEMAKER,
Auditor of State.

When the Board of Commissioners had proceeded thus far an injuction was obtained to prevent the distribution, not against him, Colonel Shoemaker alone, but against him, Colonel Eddy and Mr. Ryan. The injuction was made prepetual by the Court below and if, as charged by some, Mr. Shoemaker was a voluntary party to these proceedings why didn't he rest here? What motive could he have for appealing the case to the Supreme Court except a desire to carry out the will of the Legislature? The Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners, including Mr. Shoemaker, have done everything they could do legally to have the money distributed. As the Auditor is under bond for the safe keeping of the funds we imagine no one will ask him to distribute them without warrant of law. He has not loaned any part of them and does not propose to loan any, but will keep them intact subject to the order of Court or to be disposed of by the Legislature.

* * *

Some man down south named Davis was recently caught in a sleeping bunk with a lady not his wife, while riding in the cars, and a cruel wag hearing it, started the report that it was Jeff. Davis, formely of Richmond, and the papers all over the country are going for him hot and heavy. Poor old Jeff, it seems a shame to tell such a story on a man of his age.

RADICAL officials have been defaulters to the fabulous sum of twenty millions, and yet the party claims to be one of the retrenchment and reform; always declaring in its platforms for the most rigid economy. Mr. Boutwell, in his official report, furnished the House "a statement of the *Balance due* "from collectors of Internal Revenue "who are now in the office and the to- "tal amounts of the balances so due as "they appear on the books of the ac- "counting officers of his Department on "the 30th day of June, 1870." In this report, he officially certifies that there were then defalcations to the amount of *Twenty Millions Seven Hundred Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-three Dollars and Thirty-three Cents*, shown by the accounting books of the Treasury.

* * *

Radical papers continue to assert that the Democracy of the Southern States approve and indorse the utterances of Jeff Davis. What is the object in circulating this falsehood, and insisting that it is true? It is to create a conviction among credulous Republican voters that the white men of the South still entertain the hope that they can divide the Union and re-establish slavery. The success of the Radical party depends up on the creation of a public opinion that the Southern whites are dangerous men, and un worthy of trust, and should they again be invested with the privileges of citizenship they would seek to bring back the same same order of things that existed in this country at the outbreak of the war.

"Let us have peace," said Grant, when he was nominated for President, and now he and the press and politicians working for his re-nomination are doing all they can do to stir up hatred and bitterness against the South. They want lawlessness and crime there, and every Ku Klux outrage adds to their political capital. The most infamous slanders concerning the southern people are published, comments made on them calculated to revive the passions caused by the war, and these tactics are pursued by the direction of Butler, and Morton, and Grant.—*Chicago Times.*

Happy Coincidences.

What a number of happy historical coincidences the universal Peace Treaty of Washinton has given birth to. First the British Commissioners arrived here on that greatest birthday anniversary that America celebrates—the 22d of Feburary; the treaty was completed and signed on the 24th of May, the birthday anniversary most acceptable to the Englishmen—that of Queen Victoria; the ratifications were exchanged in London on the 17th of June—the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the opening fight of the American Revolution, and a fight in which both sides gained equal glory, for which the British unmistakably whipped us, we gained all the glory; and lastly, the treaty was proclaimed as the accepted law of the land and of the two nations on the glorious Fourth of July. Did any greater conglomeration of auspicious circumstances ever cluster about so great a masterpiece of statesmanship? Does not every date certify to the wise provisions of the treaty for maintaining peace and good will among all English-speaking people?

* * *

The July returns of the Statistical Division of the Department to Agriculture show a marked increase in the avreage of corn, amounting to fully 3,000,000 acres, of which 2,000,000 are due to the detemination of the Cotton States to supply themelves. It is assumed that there are of corn 42,000,000 acres, more than half the total average all tilled crops. The only States failing to increase the average in corn are New York, New England, and the Pacific States. The condition of winter wheat on the 1st of July was somewhat above the average. Spring variety presented a worse appearance than has been reported for several years at the same time. Ripening winter wheat has been fully a week earlier than usual, and, a large proportion had been cut at the date of returns. Never was there better promise. The hay crop will be a compariitvely small one. Potatoes promise average yield, if they escape the drought and rot in the future.

Insulting Mr. Greeley.

President Grant has already on several occasions and in various ways insulted the Hon. Horace Greeley, and it is now intimated that he intends to insult him again by tendering to him the place of Commissioner of agriculture.

Of course Mr Greeley—although it is his rule never to shrink from any public duty that may be imposed upon him—will not except this place; but if Grant thinks that by an insult he can put down the Farmers' and Mechanics' Candidate for the Presidency, he will find himself greatly mistaken.—*N. Y. Sun.*

* * *

ON Tuesday morning last President Grant came over the New Jersey Railway to New York without a ticket When the conductor approached to ask for his ticket, a gentleman whispered: "That is the President." "I can not help that," replied the conductor; "my orders are positive. The last time President Grant came over this road a conductor was removed for passing him without a ticket. I must obey my orders." Upon which the President paid the full fare for his journey, with an additional penalty of ten cents for neglecting to buy his ticket in advance.

* * *

Mr Colfax again hesitates. He is not much pleased with the idea of Cameron being a candidate for Vice President and thinks, in that event, he will reconsider his purpose to retire and be a candidate himself. If it were a part or parcel of our funeral, we would advise the gentle Schuyler to draw slow, for the inevitable Simon is coming. It is not that Ulysses loves Schuyler less, but because he loves Simon more! It would certainly be unwise for Colfax to give up his amiable intentions to retire from public life, since he sees there is no disposition on the part of his party to *force* him to remain in it.

Origin of the Orangemen.

The 12th of July is the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, which was fought near that river, in Ireland, in 1690, William the Third of England (called William Orange), at the head of a combined force of English, German and allied detachments of almost every Portestant Kingdom of Europe, and ex-King James the Second, with an invading army of Frenchmen and Irishmen. The battle was a decisive one, ending in the complete overthrow of James and his Catholic supporters.

If there was blood between the Protestant Irishmen and Catholic Irishmen before the battle of the Boyne, the result of that conflict served to intensify and fix more firmly than ever the preexisting hatred of the parties for one another. About a century later, secret societies began to make themselves felt on the side of the Catholic Irishmen, through associations called "The Defenders," or "Ribbonmen." Ostensibly to counteract the Catholics, the Orange organization was founded in the North of Ireland in 1795. The official designation of this body is "The Loyal Orange Institution." It is composed of Protestants, and its professed objects are to support and defend the reigning King or Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the present royal family so long as it remains Protestant. They associate also in honor of King William the Third, Prince of Orange, whose name they bear, "as supporters of his glorious memory."

The organization has five degrees or orders, the highest being called the Scarlet Degree. They have every element necessary to the maintenance of a secret political organization. Any member marrying a Catholic must be instantly expelled. It has its grand lodges, county, district and subordinate lodges. After the formation 1765 of the Orange Association, the two opposite societies, Orange and Ribbonmen, were soon involved in fierce hostility with each other; and as nearly the whole country belonged to one or the other of the associations, all the inhabitants were in some districts arrayed under opposite banners, and were always ready for mutual conflict. The law was powerless for their suppression, because witnesses were intimidated, and jurymen refused to convict men belonging to their own order.

The Ribbonmen became the "Catholic Association,"—and they and the Orangemen, in 1828, in the north of Ireland, made violent demonstrations, and shed each other's blood. In the following year the celebration by the Orangemen of the anniversary of the Boyne led to bloody conflicts in several counties, in which many were killed and wounded on both sides. The interposition of the military alone suppressed the disturbances. A Parliamentary investigation was had in 1835, which led to the detection of the fact that there were Orange lodges in thirty-four regiments of the army. The following year the Imperial Grand Master, the Duke of Cumberland, was compelled to dissolve the institution in Ireland. It was again revived in 1845, and still maintains its influence in the British Isles. It was introduced into British America 1829, and in 1861 it had 1,200 lodges and about 150,000 members. The statistics of the organization in the United States have not been made public, nor the particular form of the obligation to be taken and observed by each member. It has been asserted through public journals that the oath each member in the United States takes on admission is the same as that taken in Great Britain and the organization has on that account been denounced as Anti-American. In the British Isles the processions of the associations are forbidden by law. That is not the case, however, in British America, and our readers have not forgotten the excitement in Canada caused by the attempt of the Orange societies, in 1860, to compel the Prince of Wales, during his progress through the Provinces, to recognize the order and to pass under its arches and banners, which recognition he and his suite positively refused.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Eliza A. Crain, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of the deceased, in Franklin Township, DeKalb County, Ind., on

Saturday, August 19, 1871.

the following property of said estate, consisting of Hogs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles. Sale to begin at one o'clock p. m.

TERMS—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws.

SAMUEL LEARNED, Adm'r.

July 20, '71.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 67, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

1y

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c., &c.

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Reduction of Prices

TO CONFORM TO

Reduction of Duties

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs.

Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

31 & 33 VESEY STREET,

P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

8 O'CLOCK.

4w

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers Inflamation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abcesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicine properties of the South American plant, called.

JERUBEBA.

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. wells' Extract of Jerubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

"Thea - Nectar

IS A PURE

BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor Warranted to suit all tastes For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WANTED AGENTS ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under feed, makes the 'lock stitch' (alike on both sides) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

$375 A MONTH—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, SACO NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me.

Agents wanted for the

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only AUTHENTIC and OFFICIAL history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German.

CAUTION Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 100 fine engravings and 740 pages and a full. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

ψυχη **Psychomacy**, This word is derived from power of the soul, spirit of mind, and is the basis of all human knowledge. Psychomacy is the title of a new work of 400 pages, by HERBERT HAMILTON, B. A., giving full instructions in the science of Soul Charming and Psychologic Fascination: how to exert this wonderful power over men or animals instantaneously, at will. It teaches Mesmerism, how to become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, &c. This is the only book in the English language professing to teach this occult power, and is of immense advantage to the Merchant in selling goods, the Lawyer in gaining the confidence of Jurors, the Physician in healing the sick, to Lovers in securing the affections of the opposite sex, and all seeking riches or happiness. Price by mail in cloth, $1.25; paper covers, $1. Agents wanted for this book, Private Medical Works, Perfumery, Jewelry, &c., who will receive samples free. Address T. W. EVANS, Publisher & Perfumer. 41 South 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa. July13,4w.

$290 For 1st class Pianos—sent on trial—no agents. Address U. S. PIANO CO., 645 Broadway, N. Y. July13,4w.

Notice of Sidewalks

BE it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of owners or part owners of lots or parts of lots lying on or adjoining the south side of Fifth (5th) street, between Main street and the western limits of McFarland's addition in said town, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said street, with a walk six (6) feet wide of good sound oak or pine plank, not less than one and a half inches in thickness, and not more than eight inches in width, placed on three substantial sleepers of good oak timber three (3) by five (5) inches to support the same. Said walk to be completed in sixty days.

Done by order of Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, June 5, A. D., 1871.

E. ELSON, Town Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, September term 1871.

John W. Misor vs.
Andrew Bowlby &
Margrey A. Bowlby. } Complaint No. 53.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Daniel Y. Husselman, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Andrew Bowlby and Margrey A. Bowlby, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D., 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of July, A. D., 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

By S. W. SPROTT, Deputy Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Mary Houghton is Plaintiff and Jotham Woolsey and Samuel W. Sprott are Defendants, required me to make the sum of five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on Saturday, the fifth day of August, A. D., 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: All that portion of the west half of the southeast quarter of section three (3), in township thirty-three (33), north of range thirteen east, lying and being south of the Auburn and Spencerville road running through said land, and enough more off the east side of the balance of said described land to make in all fifty acres in DeKalb County, Indiana. If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

GEO. W. MAXWELL, Deputy sheriff.
Auburn, Indiana, July 18, A. D., 1871.
J. W. RICKEL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

$6

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE to whom it may concern, is hereby given that Thomas D. Gross, Sepharus C. Swineford and Able L. Hollopeter, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, will on the 7th day of August A. D. 1871 at 9 o'clock a. m., meet at the north-west corner of lot number sixty-four in the original plat of said town and assess the damages and benefits accruing to the owners of lots or parts of lots by the opening of a new alley ten feet in width, between lots twenty-nine, sixty-three and sixty-four, in said plat. Five feet of said alley is to be taken off the east side of said lot twenty-nine and five feet of said alley is to be taken off the west end of said lots, sixty-three and sixty-four, John L. Davis owns forty-four feet, off the north side of said lot sixty-four, Christopher S. Hare owns twenty-two feet off the south side of said lot sixty-four, Edward Eldridge owns twenty-two feet off the north side of said lot sixty-three, James W. Case owns twenty-six feet off the south side of said lot sixty-three, Jacob Smith, Cyrus Hare and Christopher S. Hare are the joint owners of eighteen feet of said lot sixty-three next on the north of the part of said lot owned by said Case, Jacob P. Arnold, R. Trontman and William Fishben are the joint owners of said lot twenty-nine, all of said real estate being in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, and effected by said alley.

By order of Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn.

RICHARD ELSON, Town Clerk.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Lagnayra, per lb	16c, and 18c, best 20c.
Roasted Coffee, 23c. Old Government, 25c.	

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb	11c
Brown, per pound	8c, 8c and 9c

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	10 cents
Smoked Shoulders	8 "
Pickled Pork	9 "
Lard	12 "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10c and per ½ lb	50 "
Flounders, per lb	50 "
Best Smoking, per lb	30 "
Second quality do., per lb	25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00 "
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best	95

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 3c, 5c and 8c per bar.	"
Blueing 2 boxes	5 "
Salartus, 3 papers	25 "

FISH

Spring catch, white fish	$5.00
Last fall, white fish	5.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	1.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound	

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb	12½ cents
Apples, per lb. 7c	9 "
Peaches, per lb	12½ "
Cherries, per lb. 7c, and	12 "
Oranges, per dozen	60 "
Lemons per dozen	40 "
Filberts per quart	15 "
Brazils, per quart	15 "
Cigars [illegible] $3 per box	
Dime box Matches	5 "

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1,75
All kind of liquors on hand	
Calafornia wine, per bottle,	25c

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25c
Blackberries, per can	20c
Egg plums, per can	30c
Green Gages, per can	30c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

UPDEGRAFF'S OLD STAND!

OPPOSITE MAYER HOUSE,

Fort Wayne. Ind.

Newly Furnished, Enlarged, and Finely Lighted.

Mrs. R. Newberge

IS PREPRED TO RECEIVE HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AT HER

Grand Millinery & Fancy goods Emporium

Extensive Arrival of the Latest Styles

HEAVY INVOICES RECEIVED DAILY BY EXPRESS

e desire to speak only the truth in our advertisements. Our Specialty—Our own persanal experience in the largest cities for the past 16 years in this business. e buy our Goods selected by ourselves. We sell the finest, latest and tastiest novelties at

THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

The Public is invited to call and Examine our Magnificent Stock.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin. 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces laces in great varitey, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 20, '71.

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNGS Disease. HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets. JOHN Q. KELLOG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending **35** CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24 Fultonville, N. Y. July 13,4w.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line lway on hand. Prices low and g oodas th best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 2d 1y

Root & Company

IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do them selves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st,

We are now showing our usual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Colored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS.

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Feb. 24 1y.

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

Also a large line of

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY.

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

FORT WAYNE

HAT FACTORY!

JAMES HARPER & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

AND DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs and Straw Goods,

No. 3 Phenix Block, Calhoun St.,

Fort Wayne - Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Teachers, Attention!

Examination regularly on the 1st Saturday of each month, at Auburn, in the Seminary Building. Exception from any one or more of the eight branches limits license to six months, [illegible] ticular district requiring such exception. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required. Teachers must not commence teaching without license. Applicants are expected [illegible] roved grade on a second examination, [illegible] ious grade is low, or be subject to rejection.

Respectfully [illegible]

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Everybody busy.

Laborer in demand.

Very few loafers around.

The oats crop [illegible] large.

Cool nights for a week past.

Not much sickness prevailing.

A two foot rule—Don't stumble.

Business generally is looming up.

Queensware is sellin cheap at Smith & Hare's.

Marriages are not very numerous this hot weather.

A great deal of new wheat has already been thrashed.

Austin's ague drops, sold and warranted by Davenport.

Job Work neatly and promptly executed at the Courier office.

No 1 fish at Smith & Hare's at $1,25 per kitt.

Austin's ague drops are purely vegetable. Sold and warranted by Davenport.

Go to Hare's Shoe Store for a prime article of all sorts for boots and shoes.

A new engine has appeared on the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. called "Fort Wayne."

Just recieved at Smith & Hare's a new lot of fruit jars, only 10cts apiece.

The farmers say the hickory nut crop this season will be larger than ever before known.

Household Panacea, and family Liniment sold at Davenport's drug store, for 35 cents. The best in the world.

We forgot to mention the other week that Mr. Martin has removed his harness shop to the room occupid by Mr. Otto.

Household Panacea, a new pain killer that will give instant relief. Try a bottle at Davenport's.

Court.—The Circuit Court, of this county, Judge [illegible] presiding, will begin its August term next Monday week.

Austin's ague drops contain no quinine strychnine or arsenic. Sold and warranted in all cases by F. E. Davenport druggist.

Eel River Road.—An additional force has recently been added to that alreadp employed on this line, and the contractors are rushing things with a will.

A young man wants to know what business he had better go into that will enable him to occupy a high position in society. Let him try the roofing business.

Franklin said, "a newspaper and Bible in every house, and a good school in every district, are the principal supporters of virtue, morality and civil liberty."

That great invention recently announced, that was to "effect a perfect revolution in the sawing of wood," has been explained. It is a circular saw.

The Boston *Folio*, a magazine of music republishes the piece of poetry about the Auburn brass band, which appeared in the Courier recently.

The man who earns a dollar a day and spends the same, comes to the end of his rope on Sunday, when he must either starve or go a visiting. The latter is generally preferred.

The Fort Wayne *Journal* has a subscriber 95 years old. It is fair to explain, however, that he is blind and deaf, and his longevity under the circumstances is thus partly accounted for.

Lightning.—The Court House at Angola, was yesterday morning struck by lightning. No damage was sustained, other than completely demoralizing the patent rod.

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

Fine black suits can be bought at the Red Front Clothing House from $12 to $14 all finer goods in proportion. Remember the place go see and be convinced before you buy.

Pay Up.—Those who subscribed to the fund for the base ball club and have not paid in their subscription, are requested to do so at once to

G. C. Ralston.

J. A. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Hare returned last Tuesday, from an extended visit to Ohio, looking as handsome and healthy as ever. Ohio is a good State in which to rusticate.

"Adversity," says a western preacher, "takes us up short and sets us down hard, and when it's done with us we felt as contented as a boy that's been spanked and set away to cool."

Goak.—A countryman, after reading the Doctor's sign, "J. A. Cowan, M. D." asked for the Doctor on the supposition that he was from Maryland, and wanted [illegible] living there.

The [illegible] of Samuel Guy, of Butler Tp. [illegible], dropped dead, while pursuing her daily avocations, Friday [illegible]. She was seventy years old, and was one of the earliest settlers of that county.

The Rockfords, of this place, play a match game of ball with the Haymakers, on Saturday next. If they don't play better than the second nine did they'll get waxed.

Having a buyer in New York all the time buying goods for cash only, the Red Front Clothing House can substantiate all it advertises and sells good cheaper than other houses can buy them for.

All the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in wages, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne.

Mr. Miller an old resident of this county, and now about 70 years of age, cradled forty dozen of wheat in a half day during the present harvest. A good job for an old man.

The lightning has done much damage this summer in the burning of barns in different portions of the State, but thus far our own county has been singularly exempt from destructive electrical visitations.

Our accomplished friend B. F. Kennedy Esq., of the Waterloo *Press*, gave us a call last Tuesday evening. Frank is a good printer, a clever writer, and a genial, companionable fellow, and we will be pleased to see him often.

B. & O. R. R.—The corps of engineers on our route got through on the line west last Saturday, and were expected to be at Albion, last Thursday, to correct up and run a line on the north of that place. They will probably be here in a few days.

There were quite a number of excellent singers accompanied the Editorial excursion, and when accompanied by the Burdette organ, in the Pullman Palace Car, added much to the enjoyment and sociability of the party by dispensing music—sacred, patriotic, sentimental and mixed. The glee club was a success.

Notice to Wagon Makers.—The Pioneer Hardware has just received a large invoice of iron, seat and buggy springs, axles and skeins, dry hubs and spokes, &c., which will be sold at reduced prices. Go to Davis' for all goods of this character. Also a large assortment of paints, sash doors, glass, oils, &c., at the lowest rates.

Curious.—Father Burlingame brought to our office yesterday, a potato, through which several perfectly formed new potatoes have began to develop themselves, without the usual sprouting process. The young potatoes are formed and grown upon the inside of the old one, until they have burst through at different places, looking exactly like other new ones. It is quite a curiosity.

We met Brown, of the Columbia City *Post*, Baker of the *Commercial*, Craig, of the Bluffton *Banner*, and Foster, of the Monroeville *Democrat*, at Fort Wayne, last Thursday. They were there doubtless to see the Kekiongas run them Athletic "fellows," around the bases twenty four times, but we went on business,—making it suit however, to be there the same day that this game was played.

Louisville boasts of an eighteen-year-old belle who can lift a tub of clothing from the ground to an elevation of four feet, and save the clothes-line white with results of the labor of her own little white hands in a short while. Meantime her mother sits in the parlor taking her ease in her old age. Very few such belles in the country. They are not fashionable generally, yet always make the best wives.

Capt. Hicks was in town yesterday.—*Goshen Democrat.*

Wonder if he is related to the late "G. L." of this county.—*Whitley Commercial.*

Think not. The Captain is from South Carolina, was commander of the Rebel gun boat, "Retribution," and [illegible] the new departure. He paid us a visit last week.

The editor sat in his office [illegible] day, and thought to himself in a [illegible] way; he threw down his ex's and [illegible] his pen, and appeared quite as mad a very wet hen. So he invented a machine that turns with a crank—it always settled his bills in the bank. It wrote music sweet as the open air [illegible]; but it did not—it would not—it *could* not write locals—when there was no news in town.

Died.—At South Bend, on July 20th, Mrs. Jane Coe. Deceased died very suddenly. She had been afflicted with ague for several days and was lying in bed at the time of her death conversing hopefully with her daughter about recovering, when she was taken with a conjestive chill and immediately expired. She was the mother of Howard Coe, formerly of this place. Her remains were taken to Ohio for interment.

The editor of the Kendallville *Standard* is following in the footsteps of the illustrious Bonner. He's some on "hoss."—Hear him:

—"Any person having a horse 16 hands high, weight about 1100 pounds, light cream color, with heavy, white mane and tail, that will match one owned by the editor of this paper, can get $500 for it by giving us a call. Exchanges making a note of this will do a favor to a poor orphan boy, of whom we are which."

The Bond Case.—The celebrated Blair bond case in change of venue before Judge Clapp, was on Tuesday of this week dismissed by the court, for the reason that as the County had recovered a judgment against Blair the principal and not the sureties, at a former time, the court held the suit could not be maintained against the sureties. And thus against the case and will have to go to the Supreme Court. The decision of the court is by many very seriously questioned. More hereafter when we get the time.

Husbands ought "to keep out of the kitchen." A husband who did not, writes thus of the consequences; "I found fault some time ago with Maria Ann's custard pie. Maria made it after my recipe. It [illegible] longer than any other pie we ever had. Maria set it on the table every day for dinner, and you see I could not eat it because I forgot to tell her to put in any eggs or shortening. It was economical, but in a fit of generosity I stole it from the pantry and gave it to a poor little boy in the neighborhood. The boy's funeral was largely attended by his former playmates. I did not go myself."

Suppose a man and a girl were married and which is, of course, impossible—that, at the time of the hymeneal contract, the man was thirty-five years old and the girl five; which makes the man seven times as old as the girl. They live together until the girl is ten years—this makes him forty years old, and four times as old as the girl; they live until she is fifteen, the man being forty-five—this makes the man three times as old; they still live until she is thirty years old—this makes the man sixty, only twice as old. And now, as we haven't time to work it out [illegible] will be good enough to tell us how long they would have to live to make the girl as old as the man.

Smith & Hare came very near being favored with an explosion, the other evening. The coal oil that had saturated the ground around the barrel became ignited, and loomed up considerably before it was extinguished. There is danger always lurking in this volatile fluid, and you cannot be too careful.

Oysters.—Con. Schenck is the only person in Fort Wayne that keeps fresh oysters, all the year round. We tried some the other day and found them splendid. If you want a good dinner go to Con on Calhoun street, between the Aveline and Mayer House, and you will be served in the best of style.

The Folio.—This delightful Magazine of music, comes to us full of everything that is new and interesting in the musical world. All those who have any taste for music should certainly take a copy. Each number contains an engraving of some of our most noted singers, and several fine selections of music worth more than the price of the magazine. Address White, Smith & Perry, 300 Washington Street, Boston.

In Luck.—We have the announcement before us that we have been made a knight in I. K. Z. Lodge, at Fort Wayne, and now have the glorious privilege of enjoying the honor of an Honorary member of that illustrious but mysterious body. Thanks, gentlemen, or who ever you may be. We bow in humility to this powerful conclave, but if we are to be dumped into the canal like Tom Taylor, we beg leave to say that we much prefer to contemplate your many virtues at this distance, if its all the same to you. Chalk us down present every time.

Wheat Market.—Our merchants have been doing quite a large business in the new wheat during the last ten days. During last week about 7,000 bushels were delivered at the depot in this place. Our farmers seem to be taking advantage of the present market rates and we doubt not, but that the prices now are as high as will be realized for some time to come. The tendency of the market east is downward, though a foreign demand may produce a firmer rate, and cause a slight advance.

Disgraceful.—The practice of playing ball on Sunday is becoming very prevalent in this place. The fields adjoing town are resorted to at each return of Sabbath, and the usual hollowing and cursing generally indulged in. We like ball playing, and have always been a great admirer of the game, but we think it should be frowned down upon when practised on Sunday. Young men that have any respect for themselves will not be guilty of such conduct, while younger boys should be restrained by their parents from thus desecrating the Sabbath. We hope for the sake of the good name of our place that there will be no more of it in the future.

Counterfeits.—So many spurious greenbacks are now flooded over the country, of such a character as to decieve the most knowing ones as to their genuineness, and often innocent parties have to suffer a severe loss because of this fact, especially those who handle money in large amounts. But a new system is now being taught by C. Crabbs, Esq., of Fort Wayne, whereby all can detect the most delicately executed counterfeit in the country. His system is infallible, as he will convince you, or charge you nothing. He gives four tests by which any one can tell a good bill from a bad one. As his charge for this valuable information is moderate, all should avail themselves of its advantage.

Cheese Manufactory.—I am now manufacturing cheese for the trade, and have on hand a large lot, which I warrant good, not made of skimmed milk. My cows are fed on tame grass, clover and timothy and fresh pure water—no stagnant swamp water on the farm. I use Roe's patent premium cheese vat with improved heater, the best in the world, also Roe's improved lever and weight cheese press, patent expansion hoops, &c. I am now selling at 13 and 14 cents per pound. Dairy one-fourth mile south of Auburn, on the Fort Wayne road.

J. Stamets.

July 20-3m.

Blackberry Wine.—Gather when ripe on a dry day. Put into a vessel with the head out, and a tap fitted near the bottom; pour on them boiling water to cover them. Mash the berries with your hands, and let them stand covered till pulp rises to the top, and forms a crust in three or four days. Then draw off the fluid into another vessel, and to every gallon add one pound of sugar; mix well and put into a cask to work for a week or ten days, and throw off any remaining lees, keeping the cask well filled, particularly at the commencement. When working has ceased, bung it down; after six or twelve months it may be bottled.

Base Ball.—The Rockfords of this place, composed of the little "[illegible]" of town, [illegible] the Second Nine, made up of [illegible] fellows who are just old enough to wear down on their upper lips, and imagine [illegible], to play a friendly game, last Saturday, just for sport, you know. These flashy youths at first declined, "too small" "mere infants," etc, were the remarks, and they feared the game would be monotonous. Finally they agreed, and were [illegible] taken in by the Juveniles. What a fall was there, my countrymen. It was so interesting we append the score:

SECOND NINE.	R.	O.	ROCKFORDS.	R.	O.
Thomas Sprott c.	3	2	Neil Hall c.	6	2
G. Picker p.	2	4	P. Mobling c.f.	5	1
S. Reinler 1b.	3	4	Wm. Little p.	4	2
Cook Ford 2b.	3	3	F. Latson 1b	4	3
J. F. Rush s. s.	3	5	W. Little c. f.	3	3
D. Williams 3b.	4	3	C. Picker 2b.	1	7
G. Baldock c. f.	4	3	A. Harris s. s.	6	2
W. Shaffer lf.	4	3	T. Lonsure 3b	5	3
Wm. Ford r. f.	3	1	W. Baldock lf	4	2
	28	27		37	27

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Second Nine	3	7	6	4	1	2	0	2	3	—28
Rockfords	1	4	9	6	1	7	0	0	7	—37

WHEDON W. GRISWOLD, Umpire.
COOPER RALSTON and JAMES JOHNSON, Scorers.

John Perry, who resides with his grand son, David Scoles, about four miles north of here, and who is seventy-five years of age, took up after a reaper, through the entire harvest, and stood up to the work as well as any one of the hands who were much younger.—*Indianian.*

A girl thirteen years old, named Sarilda Ender, was caught in the woods near Boggstown station, Shelby county, on the morning of the 2d by a young man named Barney McGee, and ravised. McGee was arrested and lodged in jail at Shelbyville.

Where is Marshall?—We never had a correct idea of the exact geographical position of this beautiful village, until enlightened by two of our enterprising citizens, the other day, who, imbued with a spirit of philanthropy, determed to settle at once and forever the vexatious question, "Where is Marshall?" It was by accident, however, that the solution of the question was solved. You see cars will carry a fellow past his destination, when he's asleep just as well as when he is awake and its nobody's business but their own. A fellow's eyes will get a little heavy after riding part of the night, and sometimes he likes it so well that he goes even thirty miles beyond the point at which he first contemplated stopping. What if some do laugh in their sleeve you ain't 'sponsible are you? Not much. But really, this thing of hunting for a train at four o'clock in the morning among a labyrinth of freight cars, is delightful, and how mad it makes a fellow when somebody comes along and says the train don't go till six. No, sir, we prefer the "blue line" to all others, 'cause its fast and retired, every body don't ride on it. It was a beautiful sight, Samivel, my boy, with those blue cars in the back ground, myself, on top urging Johny to anchor himself along side. Say blue line to Geo. and Newby and you can hear a melodious laugh until the train heaves out of sight. But we won't tell.

State Items.

Our friend, J. B. Stoll, editor of the Ligonier *Banner*, is very highly complimented by the Valparaiso *Vidette*, the South Bend *Register* and other papers, for the excellent manner in which he managed the late excursion.

Benjamin Williamson, a farmer residing near Bluffton, had his entire crop of hay (thirteen tons) which he had just finished stacking, destroyed by fire on the 8th. It was fired by a spark from a neighboring clearing.

A farmer living near Martinville, cut, thrashed his wheat, took eight bushels of it to the mill had it ground and ate some of the flour made into buscuits for supper all of which was done there on Friday of last week. That is what might be called 'business.'

Joel Hily, an old citizen of Jackson township, was brought to town on last Fridap in a deranged condition, resulting from overwork and overheating in hearvest. He was taken to Indianapolis by Sheriff Cisney, where he will receive medical treatment.—*Warsaw Union.*

A brakeman on the T. W. & W. Railway named Daniel Franks, fell the cars of a freight train, at Roanoke, yesterday, while the train was moving along at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and was instantly killed. Half the train, twelve cars, passed over him, mangling his body in a most horrible manner.—*Huntington Democrat.*

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.—Mr. Steel, the Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was in this city last Monday and together with Messrs. Early and Crane visited the corps of engineers now at work on the southern line of the contemplated road. The engineers of this route passed through on a line about six miles south of this city, last Saturday and make a highly favorable report of their work.—*Argus.*

Fifty-four miles of the Eel River Railroad will be completed in a few months at farthest. When this is done, a very large amount of conditional and unconditional stock will become due and payable at once. We do hope every subscriber to the capital stock of the road will make preparation to pay his note without the ceremony of being ask. The officers of the road have labored diligently, expending much time and money to get the work in its present favorable condition, and it is now but just that all should meet their indebtedness promptly. Let us all be as prompt to pay, as the officers of the road have been prompt to labor for our benefit.—*Col. City Post.*

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, Septembe term, 1871.

Ezra C. Foltz, vs Melissa E. Foltz, } Complaint No. 55.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Wm. H. Dills his attorney and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Melissa E. Foltz is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September Term 1870.

William H. Thomas, vs Levi Engel, } Complaint No. 57.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellan his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Levi Engel is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of July A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, }

In the Common Pleas Court, September Term 1871.

Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Rail Road Co., vs James E. Fair. } Complaint No. 60.

Now comes the plaintiff, by W. H. Dills, its attorney and files its complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, James E. Fair, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 26th day of July, A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given, that Margaret Seitz, Administratrix of Carl Seitz, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent his personal being insufficient to pay his debts and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
of the Court Common Pleas of DeKalb County.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 4 o'clock P. M. of August 4th, 1871, for the erection of a School House, at the center of Franklin township, after the plan, and two feet larger each way than the School House near Clark's Corners, in said township. The building to be completed by the first day of November next. I reserve the right to object all bids.

Payment, two-thirds cash, and the balance in non-negotiable township orders.

MILES WATERMAN, Trustee,
of Franklin Tp.

July 25th 1871.

BURLINGTON.

Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C., B. & Q., joined together with the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the Burlington Route.

The main line of the route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capitol, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. & M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high-gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn-oceans stretching over the prairies further than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home dealers and pre-emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Fact.—The eclipse of the moon did not come to time, and a great many people were consequently disappointed; but those who go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport expecting to get a bargain are never disappointed; for he is just now giving such bargains as will satisfy any reasonable man.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	110 @ 115
" Red	115
Oats	40
Rye	45
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	[illegible]
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	170
WOOL—	
Tub, washed	55@56
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	[illegible]
HIDES—	
Gre	[illegible]c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	100
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	08c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

CONSERVAVORY OF MUSIC

On Main St., Opp. Court House,

FT. WAYNE, IND.

A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.

The Object of the Conservatory

is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 20, '71—3m.

Dr. B. GARD,
Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient despaired of recovery; Medicines pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times. [illegible]

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

[illegible]

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash.

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

F. E. Davenport,

DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines

School Books, Stationery,

WALL PAPER,

FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.

BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 1y

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD.

ch. 25,

Dry Goods. Dry Goods

ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics

To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.

Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!

CLOTHING.

We offer extraordinary inducements to cose cash buyers in the way of Mens and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,

South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!

Of 500 Pieces Prints,

WHO IS BEAT!

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.

They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the best two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at [illegible] worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleach at [illegible] 12½c per yard [illegible].

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. [illegible] at 20c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods [illegible]

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 30c to $1.00. Best Stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A fine line of [illegible] Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Lane by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. AYNE, ND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOOTS & SHOES!

WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT

Wholesale and Retail!

BUY IN LARGE QUANTTES

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES!

WE KEEP ALL THE

LATEST STYLES in the MARKET

OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We

Buy First-Class Goods!

and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We

Are the Only House

In the City who make it a business to manufacture

MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'

Home Made Boots

GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WAN

BOOTS & SHOES

Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK CALHOUN St., FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

MARKLEY SHRDVER & CO.

What One of a Band Told a Newspaper Correspondent.

[Herald Georgia Letter.]

I have found one at last—a real, live, genuine Ku Klux, at least he used to be one. I met him on the cars [illegible] tall, six-feet [illegible] twenty-two [illegible] of age, and with a new moustache and soft brown eyes.

In the course of general conversation (and it has struck me as somewhat singular that the people down South almost invariably introduce this subject in speaking to strangers) the subject of the Ku Klux was brought forward. I ventured to express some doubts as to there ever having been an organized band of Ku Klux.

My soft-eyed companion smiled a facinating smile, and said he thought I was mistaken. "In fact," said he, "I was once a Ku Klux myself;" and the soft eyes shot a gleam or two that seemed to indicate he would very much enjoy being a Ku Klux again.

He went on to say: "It was [illegible] years or so ago, when I lived in Montgomery, Alabama, that ten of us all young men organized a Ku Klux Klan. We organized to frighten the negroes and to have some fun. Doubtless you saw in the papers of that time long accounts of our mysterious doings. We first thought of the organization to scare the negroes from the Loyal League meetings. There was a young medical student among our number who had the skeleton of a man.

We frightened more negroes with this skeleton than in any other way. Taking it out on the road toward where there was a large negro settlement, we would attach a strong cord to it, and put it over a limb overhanging the road. We would then get securely back, and whenever a negro came along the skeleton would be gently let down in front of him. If it was too dark for him to see it he would feel the cold hard bones, and if he could see it it never failed to frighten him half to death, and in either case the negro ran as hard as he could, yelling 'murder! ghosts! and Ku Klux!' and, sir, I tell you the negro that wouldn't 'holler' when that skeleton touched him wasn't in the neighborhood of Montgomery." Here the soft eyes were closed in their owner's keen relish of the long-ago fright of the negroes.

"But wasn't there danger in your peculiar way of fun making?"

"Just, sir, enough to make it enjoyable.

We were fired at severable times, but none of us were ever hit. The darkies, you know, very superstitious, and firing on us so often and never bringing down any of game, they grew more and more terrified at the tall white apparitions that suddenly confront them in the dark woods. You see I am very tall myself; well; two of us, with white sheets thrown over us, would get on the side of the road, and getting one on the shoulders of the other squat as low down as possible. Then when a negro came along, we would slowly rise up, getting taller and taller, until the negroes would swear we were Ku Klux forty feet high."

"Did you never shoot back at the negroes?"

"Oh no. We never used the least bit of violence during the continuance of our organization. There was one time when we were all pretty badly frightened. There was a large negro meeting of some kind being held in front of the State House one evening We got about two pounds of this stuff they make blue lights with in the theatres, and put it around the gateway to the capitol. When the meeting got pretty well under headway, we touched off our little hell, and I tell you hell was to pay then, sure enough. We had put enough of that stuff there to have lasted Niblo's garden for twelve months. The flames—blue, develish-looking flames—shot up [illegible]. The fire bells were rung, the whole police force turned out, and the negroes were nearly frightened to death. They rushed out into the streets and as nearly [illegible] they fired their pistols indiscriminately in every direction. We kept the negroes thoroughly frightened around Montgomery for some time. I remember on another occasion we had inserted in the morning papers a notice to the effect that the K. K. K. would meet at the den of death, at the sound of the earthquake. That evening we got some thirty pounds of powder and went out toward the cemetery, where there was an old piece of artillery. This we cleaned and loaded it to the muzzle, put a slow match to it and got out of the way. And when that gun went off you can bet there was a little earthquake sure enough."

"How long [illegible] keep up this [illegible] nocturnal [illegible] business?"

"[illegible] after a while the boys got tired of it, and when bad men commenced to do mischief under the name of Ku Klux, we disbanded our organization."

Soon after, the soft-eyed Ku Klux (who is the son of a clergyman of some note) took his departure; and so came and went the only Ku Klux I have ever yet been able to discover bodily.

Our Great City.

From the message of Mayor Hall we learn that New York Island has an area of twenty-two square miles, and twenty-nine miles of water front; that its streets, roads and avenues measure [illegible] miles, [illegible] of which are paved, and 163 miles unpaved; that to light this area, water front, and streets 19,000 gas-lights are burned every night at the public expense; that beneath the city [illegible] 340 miles of Croton water-pipes, and 370 miles of sewers; that 1,000 horse-railway cars, 267 omnibuses, about twelve thousand licensed carts, and many more private ones, constantly traverse our thoroughfares; that the resident population of the city is 942,292 souls; 1871, $284,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise was imported into this metropolis, and that during the same period New York city paid the Federal Government $150,000,000 for duties on imports, while the value of imports exclusive of specie, was $251,000,000; that the amount of fixed valuation for the real and personal property of the city is $1,075,000,000, and the taxes for the year $23,[illegible].

The English divines engaged in revising the New Testament have held their eleventh session, and get as far in their work as the end of the sixth chapter of St. Mark's Gospel

That geniel philosopehr, Josh Billings, says a large policy of life insurance doesn't [illegible] a man's [illegible] window, but it helps amazingly to get another fellow to do it for him.

In clearing the obstructions from James river, the magazine of the rebel iron-clad Richmond, and the powder it contained, were both found in a state of perfect preservation after a submersion of more than five years.

Boston papers mention as a remarkable fact that fifty-two officers of that city indulged a pleasure excursion lately, and instead of charging the expense to the city paid it themselves. They will probably be removed from office for this singular disregard of precedent.

A locomotive whistle can be heard, under ordinary circumstances, 3,300 yards, or nearly two miles; the noise of a railway train 2,800 yards, the bark of a dog or the report of a musket 1,800 yards; the roll of the drum, 1,600 yards, and the human voice, 1,000 yards. A dinner horn in the country is often heard five miles.

A foot race took place at Cincinnati one day last week, which was participated in by some three thousand citizens. They all came out ahead of the lunatic who was after them with a carving-knife. Some men who have not traveled faster than a walk for years are said to have beaten the time of that California horse.

There has been an item going around about a hen in Boston laying eggs so small that twenty-one of them were put in a collar box at once. That looked like pretty small business for an able-bodied hen, until the author of the story was discovered. He said it was a horse collar box he meant.

A letter addressed "To Eny Prominent Busisaniss Man Handleling Butchers Stock Quincy Il's." and containing the following marginal directions, "Post master, will please hand this to some fat cattle man," was received at the Post Office in Quincy recently. In accordance with the request the letter was handed to the fattest cattle man in the town.

The importance of careful punctuation cannot be insisted on too urgently. Here are a few instances which illustrte it:—'Wanted a young man to take charge of a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind.' 'A child was run over by a wagon three years old and cross-eyed with pantalets on which never spoke afterwards.' 'Lost, an enamelled lady's gold watch and chain and charms.'

To say that the handwriting of Mr Greeley rivals in grace and elegance the lines of the engraver would be conspicuously inexact. It is not suprising, therefore, that in writing an allusion to 'Anna Dickinson's lecture on Joan of Arc,' the compositor set it up, 'Any Ducthman can't play a Jew's-harp.'

Two women in Stanton, got into a fight about an egg that a hen of one of the woman laid in the barn of the other. Then [illegible] engaged in [illegible] before it ended one of the women had her back broken by a stroke from a club and will die.

Two children were recently born from the same mother in Memphis, Tenn., with an interval of four days between the births Both are healthy, and there is no perceptible difference, except that one is a little larger than the other.

A very precocious child has appeared, it is said, at Jamestown, Penn. Though barely three years old, he is four feet high has a head, arms and legs as large as an ordinary man's, strong voice, and remarkable mental powers. His delighted father one George S. Kingston, thinks of exhibiting his phenomenal son.

The excitement in Muncie over the wild woman has cooled down, and the people are divided in opinion as to whether it was a sell or a reality. And now comes Selma, with the marvel of a [illegible] well beaten path through a corn field, formed by the feet of some monster, too broad and irregular in outline to be those of a human being, but still bearing some resemblance. Perhaps the big-footed girl of Lafayette has strayed over into Delaware county.

A Philadelphia young lady who appeared at the naval ball, Cape May, on the 4th of July, enjoys the distinction of having a dress made entirely of white lace, which was purchased in Brussels at a cost of about $7,000. It is kept in an air-tight case, and the sunlight is never allowed to fall upon it. The young lady will undoubtedly create a sensation before the season closes.

In [illegible] that no clue whatever was left as to his whereabouts for the authorities to work up on, and henceforth no effort has been made, and probably never will be to effect his arrest.—*Lexington Reporter.*

A Mrs. Vail, a widow living in the family of a brother-in-law, near Terre Couper, St. Joseph county, committed suicide last Tuesday. She dressed herself neatly, and then went to the garret of the house and and hung herself. She was probably insane.

State Items.

Milk sickness has made its appearance in Daviess county.

Lawrenceburg boasts of the largest cigar manufactory in the State.

Peter Hoffner, of Rising Sun, caught a one-hundred-pound fish in the Obio river last week.

[illegible] from Laporte gives in exchange hoop poles and whortle berries.

The water works machinery at Laporte is going up with a rush. There are two men at work on it.

It is reported that a panther is roaming about in the woods in Jefferson township Morgan county.

The oats harvest in this section promises to turn out better than has been known for many years. On many farms the stalks are as high as six feet, while the heads are correspondingly large.—*Lexington Reporter.*

Cyril Nolan, a citizen of Clark county, shot and killed [illegible] week before last and made his escape. So successful has

---

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

successors to

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have been sold here, [illegible] have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,

Corn,

Oats

And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 4, 1871.

SUTERMEISTER,
BECKER
& BOND,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS!

AND DEALERS IN

BUILDING STONE

OF EVERY VARIETY

MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES,

IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

MANTELS

IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE.

MARBLEIZED Slate & Iron

MANTELS, GRATES, FRAMES and SUMMER FRONTS.

[illegible] SLATE and SANDSTONE HEARTHS

SOAP STONE AND FIRE BRICK LINING

[illegible]

Vases, Chimney Tops

STONE WASH TABLES,

Caps, Sills, Flagging, Curbing,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES,

Cement Plaster, &c.

Prices low, work warranted. Skilled workman only employed,

SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND
FORT WAYNE IND.

April 29, '70.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April 1, '71.

Hessin & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '71.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE.

We take pleasure in announcing the arrival of the cheapest and most complete Spring stock of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS and

Furnishing Goods,

ever displayed in Fort Wayne. Buying and selling

STRICTLY for CASH

we are enabled to sell at least twenty per cent. cheaper than our opposition, the advantage of which will be given our friends. Look out for lively business at the

PALACE OF FASHION

for the next 60 days

We mean just what we say, and guarantee to sell more goods, of a better class, and for less money, than any house west of the Alleghanies. Remember Business Place.

Great One-Price Clothing House!

Fort Wayne Indiana,

Corner Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1 up, Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Colored " " " Japenese, plain
Japenese " striped " " brocaded
" Checked " Watere

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japanese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere Londen Poplins, for suits. Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Plain " " " Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Wash " " " Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpaca dress before looking at ours

Black Briliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimmings, Satins and Silks of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Lace the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 5 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaconets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks dotted and corded Saisses. Muslin, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Lace Organdies, Tarletans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings &c. White, Marseilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks Lines, a full assortment. Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Vig, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IN

For

Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U BUY T And Sugar,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES AND BE CONVINCED THAT

BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

Mrs. Ed. BLATTNER.
Mrs J. A. BARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop In Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor,

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS,—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

See Here

FARMERS,

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tried [illegible] 14 years past, and not found wanting, in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competiton. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 2c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869. -8

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for,

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN INDIANA

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of,

Stoves,

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Buildig Matrial,

Agricplturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes, whips, Files, Hand, Cross cut and Circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and [illegible] Saws, Bolts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lace Packing, Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever, it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and Defy Competition.

JOHN L. DAVIS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. March 4, '71. could. the job tion. er anticipa- husband and nothing

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS;
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year.............$2.00
Six months.............1.00
Three months.............50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 3, 1871. No. 31.

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. BICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. [illegible] promptly [illegible] 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O. DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

T. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary. GUY PLUM, W. M.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 63.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary. A. HALL, N. G.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. D. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.
DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. E. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE
FREE FROM
PURELY
ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

What Comes of Having a Step-mother

David Addinton, a citizen of Bunker Hill, Indiana, has, for some months, been treating his son, a bright boy of about ten years, in such a brute-like manner, that the State has taken his case in hand. He has beaten the child upon the most trivial provocations, with a gun ramrod and black-snake whip, till life was scarcely left in him, inflicting bruises that remained for weeks sickening marks of shame. He has, also, on many occasions, driven the little fellow away from home in the evening, and forced him to seek shelter during cold, inclement nights, in dry goods boxes, lying at the stores of the village. It is said that Addinton's wife, who is stepmother to him, is little better than the demoniac father, and that she is the cause of much of the latter's cruelty.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
eb. 13, **O. D. HURD.**

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870. Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,35 A M			
Rochester 2,42 "	7,10 A. M.	10,55 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance 4,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,02 "
Orrville 6,28 "	11,48 "	3,06 "	6,5 "
Mansfield 8,?8 "	1,55 P. M.	4,42 "	8,33 "
A. 8,55 "	4,22 "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline 9,20 "	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.	5,55 A. M.	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest 11,37 A. M.	7,33 "	9,29 "	1,26 A. M.
Lima 11,32 P. M.	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,53 "
Ft. Wayne 1,45 "	11,10 "	1,25 A. M.	6,06 "
Plymouth 3,32 "	[illegible]	3,45 "	8,35 "
Chicago 6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10 P. M.

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,50 A. M.	9,20 A. M.	5,25 P. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth	9,45 "	11,53	9,05 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M.	2,15 P. M.	11,20 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,07 "	3,58 "	1 37 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,27 "	4,58 "	.50 "	6,3 "
A	6,00 "	6,15 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	12,45	6,55 "	4,30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield	1,23 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville	3,45 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance	5,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M.
Rochester	8,25 P. M.	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh	9,35 "	1,25 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 9, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 8, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATION S.	Exp	Mixed	Express
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 a m	9 20 a m	4 50 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	5 06
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	5 18
Stoners (*Gravel pit*	7 33	9 59	5 22
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 32
Auburn	8 01	10 49	5 50
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	6 05
Summit	8 30	11 50	3 18
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 29
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 43
Jonesville		3.50	8 13
Jackson Arr	[illegible]	5 55	9 18 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	6 20 a m	15 a m	4 50 p m
Jonesville	7 30	1 0 30	6 21
Angola	8 57	2 28 p m	8 23
Pleasant Lake	9 11	2 53	8 41
Summit	9 23	3 13	8 50
Waterloo	9 40	3 43	9 18
Auburn	9 55	4 08	9 40
New Era	10 11	4 30	10 00
Stoners (*Gravel pit*	10 20	4 40	10 13
Huntertown	10 26	4 48	10 20
Academie	10 37	5 05	10 32
Ft Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	10 55

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt.
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m	12:57 p m
Waterloo	x1:15	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sodan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sodan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

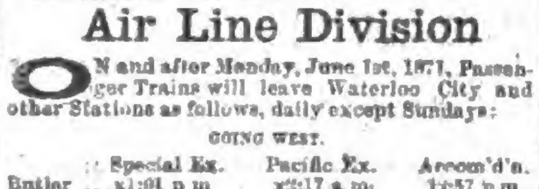

SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.
together with a number of first-class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.
March 4, '71.

RANGER.

A little boat [illegible],
And a child there fast asleep,
Floating out on the wave,
Out to the perilous deep,—
Out to the living waters,
That brightly dance and gleam,
That beat their foam about him,
To wake him form his dream.

He rubs his pretty eyes,
He shakes his curly head,
And says, with great surprise,
"Why, I'm not asleep in bed!"
The boat is rising and sinking
Over the sailors' graves;
And he laughs out "Isn't it nice,
Playing see-saw with the waves!"

Alas! he little thinks
Of the grief on the [illegible] sands,
Where his mother trembles and shrinks,
And his sister wrings her hands,
Watching in speechless terror,
The boat and the flaxen head.
Is there no hope of succor?
Must they see him drowned or dead?

They see him living now,
Living and jumping about;
He stands on the giddy prow,
With a merry laugh and shout,
Oh! spare him! spare him! spare him!
Spare him, thou cruel deep!
The child is swept from the prow,
And the wild waves dance and leap.

They run to the edge of the shore,
Then stretch out their arms to him:
Knee deep they wade more,
But alas! they cannot swim.
Their pretty, pretty darling!
His little hat floats by;
They see his frightened face,
They hear his drowning cry.

Something warm and strong
Dashes before them then,
Hairy and curly and strong,
And brave as a dozen men;
Bounding, panting, grasping,
Rushing straight as a dart,
Ready to die in the cruse,
A dog with a loyal heart.

He fights with the fighting sea,
He grandly won his prize!
Mother! he brings it thee,
With triumph in his eyes.
He brings it thee, O mother!
His burden, pretty and pale;
He lays it down at thy feet,
And wags his honest old tail.

O dog, so faithful and bold!
O dog, so tender and true!
You shall wear a collar of gold,
And a crown, if you like it, too.

* * * * *

O Ranger, do just what you choose,
Old friend, so gallant and dear!
What churl would dare refuse
To drink your health with a cheer?
Old friend, in love and honor
Your name shall be handed down,
And children's hearts shall beat
At the tale of your renown.

Who They Are.

My old friend Marsden was a landlord of some note, and he was famed for queer stories, especially when a little set up, some of which are remembered round here—though they are unfortunately of a kind that will not do to print. It is too bad that the best things said should be of a nature to debar their publication; but such always has been the fact, from the early wits until now. Mrs. Marsden was a very inquisitive woman, and was always anxious to know something about every stranger that sojourned within the gates. The old man was often annoyed by her inquiries, though he tried to give her correct answers; but at last patience and information gave out together and he drew upon his fancy for facts. One day, two strange looking men stopped at the house, and Mrs. M. was immediately on the anxious seat to know something about them, and the next evening, while engaged in an innocent game of euchre with her worthy husband, seeing the same gentlemen in the next room, she opened her battery as follows:

"Mr. Marsden, who are them strange looking men?"

'Who?—them?' pointing his thumb toward them.

'Yes, them,' rather tartly.

'Oh! them are two chaps—one from Egypt and the other from Jerusalem—goin' to give an exhibition up here.'

'Air they? Well they'll fail sartin. Why 'tis nothing but exhibitions all the time—circus and furbelows, and some kind of jimeracks or other. Better do somethin' useful, they had.'

'But this is a religious exhibition,' said the old man; 'a scripteral illustration like you know.'

'A which?'

'A sort of scripteral thing—like Bunyin's Pilgrimage.'

'Ah! indeed! What is it?'

'Why,' said he, 'they are goin' to exhibit the sling that David killed Goliah with. 'Tis a little thing, and terribly out of repair. The strings are gone and the leather all rotted away, and there's nothing left but the hole.'

The old lady was very indignant, and she never inquired about anybody for a fortnight.

The Other Side.

In looking over a note-book of my father's written many years ago, I came across an anecdote, which, if it has never appeared in print before, is too good to be lost. While John Brance of North Carolina was General Jackson's Secretary of the Navy, he, Tazwell, and Daniel Webster were walking on the north bank of the Potomac, at Washington, Tazwell, willing to amuse himself with Branch's simplicity said, 'Branch, I'll bet you a ten dollar hat that I can prove that you are on the other side of the river.'

'Done,' said Branch.

'Well,' said Tazell, pointing to the opposite shore, 'isn't that one side of the river?'

'Yes.'

'Well, isn't this the other side?'

'Yes.'

'Then as you are here are you not on the other side?'

'Why, I declare," said poor Branch, 'so it is! but here comes Webster. I'll win back the hat from him.'

Webster he lagged behind, but now came up, and Branch accosted him:

'Webster I'll bet you a ten dollar hat I can prove to that you are on the other side of the river.

'Done!'

'Well, isn't this one side?'

'Yes.'

'Well, isn't this the other side?'

'Yes, but I am not on that side.

Branch hung his head, and submitted to the loss of the two hats as quicly as he could.

How a Magician was Sold.

Signor Blitz relates the following good one on himself:

While conversing in a grocery store with the proprietor, at Louisville, Ky., an Irishman came in to make some purchases. The trader was extremely anxious for me to astonish him by performing some feat, which I complied with. Before commencing, I requested the loan of a quarter of a dollar from the Hibernian, which he at first refused, and even when the storekeeper pledged himself responsible for it, he reluctantly gave it to me. I desired him to close his hand, and hold the money secure, and I would change it to a five dollar gold piece.

'Faith,' he muttered, as he grasp the quarter, 'it was just I would like ye to be after doing; but I don't believe ye can coin money so aisy. Let me see if you can do it!' he excitedly exclaimed.

'It is already done,' I said. 'Open your hand and look.'

The man cautiously relaxed his fingers, and, at the first glimpse of the gold, jumped and hurrahed wildly, as an Irishman only can; but when his curiosity was entirely satisfied as to its reality he carefully deposited it in his pocket, with many thanks, declaring me to be the most wonderful man in the world.

I here desired him to replace the money in my hand, and I would again convert it to the original quarter.

'Sure, after Mike being rich, would ye make him poor again?'

'But you know it is only a trick,' I answered.

'A trick? Divil a one! Sure, man, it is a rale piece of goold,'—thrusting his hand into his pocket, to protect it from any sudden or unperceived effort on my part to extract it.

'You know it is but a joke,' I repeated. Return me the gold, and I will astonish you by transforming it into silver once more.'

'By St. Patrick, you had better not do that!'

'Yes, you must give me back the gold piece.'

'I would not part with it were priest McDermott to bid me.'

Finding my efforts to procure the money a failure, I resorted to artifice by alarming his fears of my power to do good or evil. I assured him that unless he returned the peice of gold, he would always be a miserable man all his life, for it is Satan's coin, who was always around in search of his own, and would take him away with the gold.

'Och, sure, your honor, the Holy Father will save Mike, and if ye want any more silver quarters to change into gold, come to Michael McCarty. He is the man for you.' And with these consoling words, he walked rapidly away, leaving me minus my half eagle, while the storekeeper laughed immoderately at the magician being outwitted by a son of the Emerald Isle.

All Louisville became cognizant of the joke, as they called it, and hugely enjoyed it my expense; but I could not see it as such.

How to be Polite.

Do not try to hard to be polite. Never overwhelm your friends by begging them to make themselves at home or they will soon wish they were here. Show by your actions rather than your words that you are glad to see them.

Have enough regard for yourself to treat your greatest enemy with quiet politeness. All petty slights are merely meanness and hurt yourself more than any one else.

Do not talk about yourself or your family to the exclusion of other topics. What if you are clever and a little more so than other people, it may not be that other folks will think so, whatever they ought to go.

It may be interesting to you to talk over your ailments, but very tiresome to others to listen to.

Make people think you consider them clever and agreeable and they will be pretty apt to have a pleasant impression of yourself.

Treat people just as you would like to have them treat you.

It is much easier to lose the good opinion of others he or she is not worthy of respect.

Do not excuse your house, furniture, or the table you set before your guests. It is fair to suppose their visits are to you, not you surroundings.

The whole machinery of social intercourse is very delicate and intricate, and it is our business to keep all places of possible friction well supplied with the oil of politeness.

Modern Dictionary.

Distant Relations—People who imagine they have a claim to rob you if you are rich, and insult you if you are poor.

Belle—A beautiful, yet useless insect, whose color fades on being removed from the sunshine.

Heart—A rare article, sometimes found in human beings. It is soon, however, destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.

Marriage—The gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted regions and returns to earth.

Death—An ill-bred fellow who visits people at all seasons, and insists upon them immediately returning his call.

An Irishman, having jumped into the water to save a man from drowning, upon receiving a quarter from the person as a reward for the service, looked first at the money and then at him, at last exclaimed: "I'm overpaid for the job!"

THE MANAGING WIFE.

Ezra Newton has just finished looking over his yearly accounts. "Well," asked his wife, looking up, "how do you come out?"

'I find,' said her husband, 'that my expenses during the last year have been thirty-seven cents over a thousand dollars.'

'And your income has been a thousand dollars?'

'Yes. I managed pretty well, didn't I?'

'Do you think it managing well to exceed your income?' said the wife.

'What's thirty-seven cents?' asked Mr. Newton, lightly.

'Not much, to be sure but still something. It seems to me that we ought to have saved, instead of falling behind.'

'But how can we save on this salary, Elizabeth? We haven't lived extravagantly. Still it seems to have taken it all.'

'Perhaps there is something in which we might retrench. Suppose you mention some of your items.'

'The most important are house rent, one hundred and fifty dollars, and articles of food five hundred dollars.'

'Just half.'

'Yes, and you'll admit we cant retrench there, Elizabeth. I like to live well. I had enough of poor board before I was married. Now, I mean to live as well as I can.'

'Still we ought to be saving up something against a rainy day, Ezra.'

'That would be some thing like carrying and umbrella when the sun shines.'

'Still it is well to have an umbrella in the house.'

'I can't controvert your logic, Elizabeth but I'm afraid we shan't be able to save anything this year. When I get my salary raised it will be time enough to thing of that.'

'Let me make a proposition to you,' said Mrs. Newton. 'You say one-half of your income has been expended on articles of food. Are you willing to allow me that sum for the purpose.'

'You guarantee to pay all bills out of it?'

'Yes.'

'Then I will shift the responsibility upon you with pleasure. But I can tell you beforehand, that you won't be able to save much out of it.'

'Perhaps not. At any rate, I will engage not to exceed it.'

'That's well. I shouldn't relish having any additional bills to pay. As I am paid every month, I will at each payment hand you half the money.'

The different characters of husband and wife may be judged from the conversation which has been recorded. Mr. Newton had but little prudence or foresight. He lived chiefly for the present, and seemed to fancy that whatever contingencies might arise in the future he would somehow be provided for. Now, trust in Providence is very proper feeling, but there is a good deal of truth in the old adage that God will help those who help themselves.

Mrs. Newton, on the contrary, had been brought up in a family which was compelled to be economical, and although she was not disposed to deny herself comforts, yet she felt that it was desirble to procure them at a fair price. The time at which this conversation took place was at the commencement of the second year of their married life.

The first step which Mr. Newton took on accepting the charge of the household expenses was to institute the practice of paying cash for all articles that came under her department. She accordingly called on the butcher and inquired:

'How often have you been in the habit of presenting your bills, Mr. Williams?'

'Once in six months,' was the reply.

'And I suppose you sometimes have bad bills?'

'Yes, one-third of my profits, on an average, are swept off by them.'

'And you could afford, I suppose, to sell somewhat cheaper for ready money?'

'Yes, and I would be glad if all my customers would give me a chance to do so?'

'I will set them an example, then,' said Mr. Newton. "Hereafter, whatever articles shall be purchased of you will be paid for on the spot, and we will expect you to sell as reasonable as you can.'

The arrangement was also made with the others, who, it is scarcely needful to say, were very glad to enter into the great support of trade, and a cash customer is worth two who purchase on credit.

Fortunately Mrs. Newton had a small supply of money by her, which lasted till the first monthly installment from her husband became due. Thus she was enable to carry out her cash plan from the beginning.

Another plan which occured to her as likely to save expense, was to purchase articles in large quantities. She had soon saved enough from the money allowed her to do this. For example, instead of buying sugar a few pounds at a time, she purchased in saving a cent or more on the pound. This, perhaps, amounted to but a trifle in the course of a year, but the same system carried out in regard to other articles yielded a result which was by no means a trifle.

There were other ways in which a careful housekeeper is able to limit expense, which Mrs. Newton did not overlook. With an object in view she was always on the lookout to prevent waist, and to get the full value of whatever was expended.

The result was beyond her anticipations.

At the close of the year, on examining her bank book—for she had regularly deposited whatever money she had not occasion to use in one of these institutions—she found she had one hundred and fifty dollars, beside reimbursing herself for the money used during the first month, and having enough to last another.

'Well, Elizabeth, have you kept within your allowance,' asked her husband at this time. 'I guess you have thought for.'

'I have saved something, however,' said his wife. 'But how is it with you?'

'That's more than I can say. However, I have not exceeded my income, that's one good thing. We have lived full as well, and don't know but better than last year, when we spent five-hundred.'

'It's knack, Ezra,' said his wife, smiling.

She was not inclined to mention how much she had saved. She wanted, some time or other, to surprise him with it when it would be of some service.

'She may possibly have saved up twenty-five dollars,' thought Mr. Newton, 'or some such trifle,' and so dismissed the matter from his mind.

At the end of the second year, Mrs. Newton's savings, including the interest, amounted to three hundred and fifty dollars, and she began to feel quite rich.

Her husband did not think to inquire how she had succeeded, supposing, as before, that it could be but a very small sum.

However, he had a piece of good news to communicate. His salary had been raised from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars. He added:

'As I before allowed you one-half my income for household expenses, it is no more than fair I should do so now. That will give you a better chance to save part of it than before. Indeed, I don't know you have succeeded in saving thus far.'

As before, Mrs. Newton merely said that she had saved something, without specifying the amount.

Her allowance was increased to six hundred dollars, but expences were not proportionally increased at all; so that her savings for the third year swelled the aggregate sum in the savings bank to six hundred dollars.

Mr. Newton, on the contrary, in spite of his increased salary, was no better off at the end of the third year than before. His expenses had increased by a hundred dollars, though he would have found it difficult to tell in what way his comfort or happiness had been increased therby. In spite of his carelessness in regard to business, and his services were valuable to his employer. They accordingly increased his salary from time to time till it reached sixteen hundred dollars. He had steadily preserved the custom of assigning one-half to his wife for the same purpose as heretofore, and this had become such a habit that he never thought to inquire whether she found it necessary to employ the whole or not

Thus ten years rolled away. During all this time Mr. Newton lived in the same hired house, for which he paid an annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars. Latterly, however, he had become dissatisfied with it. It had passed into the hands of a new landlord, who was not disposed to keep it in the repair which he considered desirable.

About this time a block of excellent houses were selected by a capitalist, who designed to sell or let them as he might have opportunity. They were more modern and better arranged than the one in which Mr. Newton now lived, and he felt a strong desire to move into one of them. He mentioned it to his wife one morning.

'What is the rent, Ezra?' inquired she.

'Two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the corner house; two hundred for either of the others.'

'The corner of one would be preferable on account of the side windows.'

'Yes, and they have a large yard besides. I think we must hire one today; you know our year is out next week.'

'Please wait, Ezra, till to-morrow before engaging one.'

'For what reason?'

'I should like to examine the house.'

'Very well, I suppose to-morrow will be sufficently early.'

Soon after breakfast Mrs. Newton called on Squire Bent, the owner of the new block, and intimated her desire to be shown the corner house. The request he readily complied with; Mrs. Newton was delighted with all the arrangements, and expressed her satisfaction.

'Are these houses for sale or rent?' she inquired.

'Either,' said the owner.

'The rent is, I understand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars.'

'Yes, I considered the corner house worth at least twenty-five dollars more than the rest.'

'And what do you charge for the house to a cash purchaser?' asked Mrs. Newton with subdued eagerness.

'Four thousand dollars cash,' was the reply, 'and that is but a small advance on the cost.'

'Very well I will buy it of you,' added Mrs. Newton quietly.

'What did I understand you to say?' asked the Squire, scarcely believing his ears.

'I repeat that I will buy this house at your price, and pay the money within a week.'

'Then the house is yours. But your husband said nothing of his intentions.

'That he had the money to invest, I suppose you would say. Neither does he know it, and I must ask you not to tell him for the present.'

The next morning Mrs. Newton invited her husband to take a walk, but without specifying the direction.

They stood in front of the house in which he desired to live.

'Wouldn't you like to go in?' she asked.

'Yes. It's a pity we haven't got the key.'

'I have got the key,' said his wife, and fourtwith walked up to the steps and proceeded to open the door.

'When did you get the key of Squire Bent?' asked the husband.

'Yesterday, when I bought the house,' said his wife quietly.

Mr. Newton gazed on his wife in profound astonishment.

'What on earth do you mean, Elizabeth?' he inquired.

'Just what I say. The house is mine, and what is mine is thine. So the house is yours, Ezra.'

'Where in the name of goodness did you raise the money?' asked the husband, his amazement as great as ever.

'I haven't been a managing wife for ten years for nothing,' said Mrs. Newton smiling.

With some difficulty Mrs. Newton persuaded her husband that the price of the house was result of her savings. He felt when he surveyed the commodious arrangements of the new house, that he had reasons to be grateful for the prudence of his managing wife.

A Kentuckian who died recently left liberal bequests to his old slaves. All of them have been his pensioners since their emancipation.

The 2d regiment United States cavalry furnished thirteen General officers for the Confederate army from the roster of its commanding officers as returned for 1860.

Chili is troubled with heavy rains, snow storms, priestly intrigues, and a Presidential election— a complication of curses enough to throw all Chili into a burning ever.

An imprudent boy in Canada, who chanced to hear a young lady playing 'Put me in my little bed,' on a concertina, likened the music to the gruntling of a pig. He was straightway dragged into court and fined $5 for his impertinence.

Cypress shavings are being used for street paving, at Mobile, Ala., with the most gratifying results. They make a hard and elastic road bed, which will remain firm from eight to ten years.

Look here, said a nervous old gentleman to an urchin, who was muching sugar candy at a lecture; you are annoying me very much. No, I ain't; I'm agnawing this sugar canday, replied the urchin.

A railroad conductor being asked why he locked the stove replied that it was 'to prevent the fire from going out.' He would be a first-class man for a N. Y. murder jury.

An illiterate negro preacher said to his congregation:

'My brethern, when de fust man was made, he was made of wet clay, and set up agin de palins to dry.'

'Do you say,' said one of the congregation; 'dat Adam was made of wet clay, an set up agin de palins to dry?'

'Yes sar, I do.'

'Den who made de palins?'

'Set down, sar,' said the preacher, sternly, 'such questions as dat would upset any system of the teology.'

A parallel for the fate of Vallandigham is found in one of Baccacio's stories of a girl and her lover. 'They were in a garden together; the young man raised a flower to his lips and slightly bit one of the leaves; he fell; in an instant he was dead. She was accused of poisoning the man she loved best on earth besought her judges to be allowed to revisit the fatal garden, promising that she would show them how the thing was done. They granted her prayer. 'It was thus,' she said plucking a flower. She put it to her lips; her teeth just pressed the leaf; in an instant she was dead. So Vallandigham, in attempting to demonstrate how a man had been killed, succeeded only in inflicting death upon himself.'

A farmer cut down a tree which stood near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubted whether it belonged to him or to his neighbor. The neighbor, however, claimed the tree, and prosecuted for damages the man who cut it. The case was sent from court to court. Time was wasted, temper soured, and friendship lost; but the case was finally gained by the prosecutor. The last we heard of the transaction was that the man who gained the case went to the lawyer's office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been compelled to sell to pay his costs. Then, houseless, homeless, he thrust his hands into his pockets and triumphantly exclaimed 'I've beat him!'

Few men have had so varied and sad an experience in pursuit of wedded bliss as Mr Francis, of Albany. His first wife killed herself thirty-four years ago; nine years after, his second spouse ran away from him; six years latter, his third consort was drowned. In 1858 his fourth helpmate was killed, and he, having been convicted of murder, was sent to prison for life, but pardoned out. In another decade the fifth partner of his bosom mysteriously disappeared; and very recently the sixth weded idol of his soul sought peace and oblivion by hanging herself to a bedpost. It would be unreasonable to suppose, after all this, that the old man

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible] Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27.00
¼ Column	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40.00
½ Column	10.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	27.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	[illegible]	70.00	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

The Bed of the Ocean.

It has been definitely ascertained that the greatest depth of the ocean does not reach 3,000 fathoms in any part where telegraph lines have been laid. The bed of the North Atlantic consists of two valleys, the eastern extending from 10 to 30°, the western from 30 to 50° west longitude. The extreme depth of the eastern valley is under 13,000 feet, which is less than the altitude of Monte Rosa. This valley has been traced southward to the equator. It is separated from the western valley by a ridge in 30° west longitude, in which the average depth is only 1,600 fathoms. This ridge terminates to the north in Iceland, and southward to the Azores, so that it is volcanic in its character at both extremities. Its extreme breath appears to be under 500 miles, and the Atlantic deepens from it on both sides. Exploration carried on in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, showed similar uniformity in the level sea bottom; and the general conclusions arrived at by Captain Osborn were that in the deep sea there is an absence of bare rock, and that there are no rough ridges, canons, or abrupt chasms. Moreover, that the bed of the deep sea is not affected by current or streams, even by those of such magnitude as the Gulf Stream; but rather resemble the prairies or pampas of the American continent and is everywhere covered with a sort of ooze or mud, the debris of the lower forms of organic life.

Not Dead—Neither Does it Sleep.

To correct the wrong impression of a few Republican papers as to the demise of the Democratic party, we place before them the following opinions from the Republican party:

The Democratic party to-day is stronger than it ever was in its history. It means now to win, and I do not say that it cannot win.—*Horace Greeley, at Vicksburg.*

You may make light of the Democracy, but to-day, in the State of New York, there is a clear Democratic majority of ninety thousand. We never did [illegible] including all the Germans—*New York Times, Radical.*

Grant, with his Ku Klux bill, thinks he can kill the Democracy. It will take more men by a million, than he had at Appomatox.—*New York Sun, Radical.*

A great deal has been said about the dead Democracy. Those who think it is dead surely never read the story of the resurrection. There will be signs in the heavens and on the earth in 1872 when this Democratic party puts its soldiers in the field.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Radical.*

He is a fool or a traitor who expects to win an easy victory over the Democratic party in 1872. Grant can never do it with the bayonet.—*New York Evening Post, Radical.*

They may say what they please, but those who are the most confident do not know these Democrats. They are the most dangerous when they seem the most whipped. Do not put any faith in them and do not trust them. In retreat they are treacherous and often fatal.—*Louisville Commercial Radical.*

Among the odd sights that attract the attention of a visitor in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, is that of the natives carrying hay or grass about the streets. At each end of the carrying stick, or mamaka, as it is called—commonly used by them to carry their burdens—is a cylinder of hay about five feet long, artistically tied around with rush strings. These bundles will weigh anywhere from six or eight to twenty-five pounds, varying as the weather is stormy or fair, but always sold at the fixed price of 25 cents a bundle more or less, good or bad. The custom of the place is to buy from day to day the supply for a horse, as the day's milk is bought. When a cold storm intervenes and continues for several days, few sellers and small bundles are seen, and horses must go on short commons. At times it comes to hay famine. If the hay merchant finds the market brisk and his bundle pretty large, he will not unfrequently stop on the road and make one bundle into two.

ALREADY outside of the Republican party, so far that they have ceased to endeavor to influence its course, stand three distinct elements, each embracing many voters. In all the Western States the German Republicans have formed an important part of the strength of that party; to-day they stand aloof. Throughout the country free-trade Republicans from a strong minority, acting with that party as long as questions of the war remained unsettled, but resolved to assert their principles as soon as these questions can be put out of the way. In all Northern States a considerable body of men educated in the Democratic faith have sustained the Republican party in the prosecution of the war and the use of extreme measures in reaching a settlement of war issues, but the rapid centralization of power, the growing disregard of constitutional limitations, the steady encroachments of Federal authority upon the legitimate sphere of local self government, have roused them to the necessity of arresting the revolution before it culminates in despotism. Without the aid of one of these elements Grant will be defeated. He can gain

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND. AUG. 3, 1871

THE NEWS.

The number of Communists to be tried in France is 32,000.

Mace and Coburn have deposited the stakes for their coming fight.

Favre's resignation as Minister of Foreign affairs in France has been accepted.

Catherine Rider, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., was beaten to death by her husband yesterday morning.

Capt. David H. Todd, formerly of Lexington, Ky. and brother of Mrs. Lincoln, died at Huntsville Ala., on Sunday night.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered an investigation as to the cause of Staten Island Ferry boat explosion at New York on Sunday last.

The allowance granted to Prince Arthur of England, is £100,000 per annum. The vote stood in the House of Commons 276 yeas to 11 nays.

Famine has carried off thousands of Persians, and now cholera has become an epidemic among those who have escaped starvation, and is making great ravages. This was not unexpected. Famine is almost invariably followed by a destructive malady. The system is reduced by poor and scanty food to that condition most favorable for the attacks of disease, and in this instance the deaths occurred in such numbers that bodies lay unburied along the street where they fell, decaying and breeding pestilence. The cable has not informed us whether the famine is at an end. At last accounts the distressed people were selling their children into slavery to save them.

There is a report that the San Domingo business will be brought up for the consideration of the Senate immediately on the assembling of that body in the autumn.

ON THE WAR PATH.

A gentleman arrived at Fort Smith on the 22d, from the Indian country and reported the Osage Indians on the war path. On the 18th, the party started on an expedition, ostensibly for Buffalo hunting, and returned in a couple of days after with three white scalps. Their horses were loaded down with plunder. They attacked some trains and were successful in their raid.

The Cubans have received a severe blow in the defeat and dispersion of General Quesada's expedition. Strong hopes were based on this last undertaking, and its disastrous failure will enshroud the cause of Cuban liberty in more gloom than ever. It is not improbable that all organized fighting may now cease, through bushwhacking will continue indefinitely. As long as there are any Cubans left, secret blows will be directed at the present masters of the island.

Democratic State Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee yesterday, which was fully represented, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in the Honorable Thomas A. Hendricks the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Indiana as their candidate for the Presidency in 1872, and recommend that every honorable effort be made by our fellow citizens to secure his nomination and election.

By order of the Committee.

E. S. ALVORD, Chairman.

A DIPLOMATIC FOOL.

The Hong Kong *News Letter* of June 12th has the following: The American residents in China have received with astonishment the announcement that Minister Low, before departing for Corea, had appointed a foreigner as Acting United States Consul for the port of Chiefo. So much dissatisfaction has been felt with the fact that an Englishman was holding the office of United States Vice-Consul at Tientsin, that it was generally believed some steps would be taken to replace him by an American born, but instead of this another one has been added to the list, much to the surprise of every one possessing the least particle of national pride. The Americans see with the deepest feelings of humiliation their flag represented at the capital of this country by foreigners—men who can have no interest in the affairs of the country they are thus appointed to represent.

The Right Doctrine.

The late Democratic Convention of Kentucky, which represented nearly all the white people of that State, adopted a declaration of principles, which declares, among other Democratic doctrines, that the Democratic party of the State pledges itself to put down all infraction of the law, whether Ku-Klux or otherwise, by the power of the State Courts, and the stern administration of the State laws. This is the legitimate and only Constitutional method by which such offenses can be dealt with. The State laws have always been competent to do this in the past, and can be trusted for the future. The position assumed by the Democrats of Kentucky on this subject, illustrates what has always been manifest to unprejudiced men, that all parties in the South condemn lawlessness, by whomsoever committed, and are ready to put it down without need of federal intervention.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The campaign in Ohio has opened brilliantly on the part of the Democracy, and the belief that they will carry the State, by a decisive majority, is gaining confidence every day. Meetings are announced in every county in the State, from now up to the day of election. Colonel Geo. W. McCook, the gallant standard bearer for Governor, is announced to address 43 meetings; Hon George H. Pendleton 20 meetings; General Morgan 41 meetings; General Ewing 20 meetings: Col. J. R. Cockerill, our candidate for Auditor of State, 22 meetings; E. C. Wallace our candidate for Attorney General 5 meetings; Hon. S. F. Hunt, the eloquent young candidate for Lieut. Governor, 17 meetings; Judge Thurman, 4 meetings, &c., &c.

[From the Indianapolis Mirror.]

The State Printing Imbroglio.

Some weeks ago the *Journal* of this city published an exhibit of the State Printer's drafts upon the Treasury, since his accession to office, making a show of at least a very liberal use of money by that gentleman, and leaving an impression that if there was such a thing as "skinning a black cat to the tail," he was in about as fair a way to do it as it is given to mortal hopes to attain into. The case was one that really demanded an explanation, and we are not disposed to believe that an honorable explanation was impossible. But the Printer, either because he deemed the charge frivolous, or because it was more trouble to explain than he cared to take, refused to explain. He derided the accusation of malversation, and obscurely hinted his purpose to get out of his office all that was legally or illegally in it. When a man charged with peculation and confronted with documentary evidence giving color to the charge, replies that when he "gets a black cat he means to skin it to the tail," he leaves fair room for the worst interpretation of his past conduct and future purposes. It is no way for a man to do who respects himself or public opinion. An honorable man is worth a word of defence from a plausible charge however frivolous. Mr. Bright would make none against a very serious charge. As we have said, we do not, on this account, conclude that he had none to make, but rather that he felt disposed to defy the *Journal* and see it "rave." But here he made a sad mistake, and we have no doubt he feels it by his time. Facts, and facts sworn to by the accused himself, are things that take the public judgment along with them rapidly, and the *Journal's* statement has brought upon Mr. Bright the persistent and vigorous attacks of several of the ablest Democratic papers in the State, abler than the *Sentinel* by all odds, and only less prominent because located at less commanding points. They demanded an explanation of him. They claimed that it was due to the party, which went into power pledged to economy and reform, to clear up plausible accusations of official misconduct. But he paid as little regard to them as to the *Journal*. The latter charged him directly with criminal misconduct, and dared him to sue for libel. But this was as ineffective as all the rest. His position was far from enviable. Charged with crime, comforted with what seemed like direct proofs, defied to resort to legal remedies, assailed by his own partisans, believed guilty by the very many, his worst enemy could have wished him nothing worse than remain as he was, unassailed by the law, undefended by anybody. And it was a position of his own choosing.

But now comes the editor of the *Journal*, and because he cannot drive Mr. Bright into a defence that no Republican ought to want to have him make—for any defence at all would be good with his partisans—he makes affidavit to a charge of perjury in swearing to printing bills, and has Mr. Bright arrested. On Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M. the trial was appointed before Justice Fisher. Mr. Bright, by his counsel, appeared, waived an examination and gave bond in $500 to answer at the coming session of the Criminal Court. There the matter rests for the present. The first effect of the prosecution is a decided impression that the *Journal* management has made an egregious blunder. 1st, Because, in a party aspect, the case as it stood, was in worst possible shape for Mr. Bright, and for his party if it did not repudiate him. That was the "fix" to leave him in. To drive him out of it, with no certainty of driving him out into a worse one, anybody can see is a mistake, and Mr. Fishback has no certainty of convicting him, which is the only "fix" that can be worse. The chances are more than even that he will be driven to an exculpation, and the *Journal's* generalship will have achieved a splendid defeat of its own campaign.

2d. Because it may not be hard to show that Mr. Bright's predecessors have set him the example of the conduct now arraigned as criminal. His offense is that on the 6th of March he swore that the State was indebted to him for $6,900 worth of book paper, and the State was not so indebted, and Mr. Bright knew it, swears Mr Fishback. In this operation Mr. Bright seemed to have done no criminal, though certainly not a strictly legal, thing. He swore to have used paper that he expected to use, and drew it, or the money for it, in advance. This is clearly contrary to the spirit of the law of 1856. But if illegal, the Secretary of State shares the guilt, as paper can only be obtained by the Printer from him, or by his consent. But whether the oath was perjury or not depends on its intent. If it was meant only to procure paper money, for future use, and this has been the practice in the office, certainly no corrupt or perjured intent inheres in the act. He did what those before him had been in the habit of doing, to get what he would need for his official work. Can it be shown that his predecessors have made similar oaths for similar ends; that this has been the practice of the office? If it can, that will put an end to the perjury business, and if he is acquitted, the *Journal* will "hoist with its own petard" with as unpleasant a degree of violence as we ever remember to have seen that little backaction operation performed.

3d. Besides forcing Mr Bright into a probably better position, and involving a very fair prospect of his acquittal of all perjured intent on the ground that he was doing only what had been the custom of his office, the prosecution is a blunder for the reason that it may force out certain Republican printing operations that will count as many "dozens" for the Democracy as all that can be made of Bright will count for the Republicans. The two years' careful silence of the *Sentinel* as to all State Printing matters, however obtained—and it is more than hinted that it was bought and paid for—has a queer look. The popular talk of a "tunnel" from one office to the other was not without meaning. Now if Mr. Bright's prosecution forces out an explanation of all these things, and compels an overhauling of the accounts back to 1867, it is not improbable that the exposition will leave the Republicans with the heavier load of the two. In that case this criminal proceeding will prove a very bad speculation. There is no aspect of it that does not show it to be a blunder, a probable scource of annoyance or worse to the Republican party, and a probable relief of the Democrats from all the annoyance they now feel, and feel keenly, on Mr. Bright's account. We may except a conviction from this summing up. If Mr. Bright's is convicted and sent to Jeffersonville, we will allow that the *Journal* management have judged wisely, better than we should have done. But if he is not, those managers may lay their account to smell more Republican brimstone than will be good for their lungs. And we don't believe he will be convicted, simply because we don't believe he is guilty of more than following a bad example with no criminal intent.

A Ferry Boat Loaded With Passengers Explodes her Boiler—Over Thirty-five Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

New York, July 26.—The Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, while in the slip at Whitehall street and crowded with passengers, exploded her boiler at 1:20 this afternoon. The concussion was terrific, shattering the forward part of the boat and killing and scalding a great number of people. The hurrican deck was carried overboard and fell over a great number of persons in the water, who were drowned. The scene was beyond description. Men were struck dumb by the loss of their wives and little ones, and women distracted, having lost their husbands, and children crying for their parents. The front of the boiler was suddenly blown out, lodging in the bow, thirty feet distant. The forward part of the boat and upper cabin were instantly shivered and split into a thousand pieces, as and eye witness expressed it. The forward part of the boat was lifted fifty feet in the air. The smoke stack fell and then everybody was buried in the hold passengers, chairs, stools, horses, benches and life preservers dropping into the hold fronting the huge boiler which poured upon them a deadly steam. Many per- persons were blown overboard. A father and mother had their children blown from their arms. The water in an instant was alive with men, women and children struggling for life. The rear part of the boat, which had escaped the force of the explosion, would have been safe for the uninjured, but they were panic-stricken and leaped overboard regardless of consequences Capt. Ullman, of the new street police, hearing the explosion was promptly on hand. The fire alarm was sounded, and Dr. Shire was at the scene of disaster in ten minutes, well provided with medicines and bandage. Cool calculated he saved several lives by his prudence. Within twenty minutes Inspector Jameson was on the ground directing the efforts of the police and keeping back the multitude who were crowding the harbor. The police boat came to the rescue, and some gentlemen who were in a row boat near the battery, saved some lives. The firemen also went to the rescue, and bravely did their work. The debris in the fore part of the hold, was first removen, and the cries of the poor half-boiled victims were heartrending. Stimulants were given them as they struggled beneath the beams, and oil was poured upon their burns. As fast as the wounded recovered, they were bourne to the deck. Another ferry boat moored along side, where they were tenderly cared for by Dr. Shire. Within twenty minutes ambulances from the Centre street hospital were at Whitehall. The victims were placed in ambulances and driven to the hospital at full speed. Private carriages and express wagons were also brought into requisition. The insurance patrol wagon bore several loads of moving beings to the hospital. Some died on the way; others were delirious with pain. One ambulance was filled with children whose eyes were closed and their whole face swelled beyond recognition. Their feet and legs were cooked and their tender muscles laid bare. By four o'clock over seventy wounded persons had been received in the Center Street Hospital. Five died there within an hour. Twelve dead bodies were removed from the boat, four have since been found in the water, and five have died, making as far as known, twenty-one persons killed nearly outright. Many of those in the water clung to the piles until they were rescued, but others sank before aid could reach them. At least thirty-five persons must have been killed and drowned. This basing in on the lowest estimate. The wounded will reach one hundrd.

The following is the statement of Robinson, the engineer, made to-day:

I lived in Stapleton, Staten Island; am about forty years of age and have been fireman for twenty years; have been employed by the company sixteen years. I did not bring my certificate to the company, for the company did require it on this ferry; had entire charge of the Westfield boat, which is a half-hour boat; run on Sundays between regular trips; was on the boat when the explosion occured; I had just come off the deck; it was then twenty-five minutes after one; Pat Fennegan, one of the engineers was in the room I said, "Pat., how is the water?" and he replied "all right." At this time I approached the boiler and tried the third cock; found that water touched the third cock. The boiler has only three cocks. I then went up to the engine room, and passing the door went in and found the boiler was carrying twenty-seven pounds of steam. Then I went on the dock and in two minutes after I went on the boat and in the pilot-house. The Captain was in there at the time. Just as I was going down stairs into the engine room the explosion took place. From where I stood I knew I could not get through the door, so I opened the trap door and as I did so I saw the fireman, Robert Crawson, coming up the trap. The boiler has been in use nine years; it was a good boiler; I cannot say what caused the explosion. The boiler had a patch on the cylinder on the part where the explosion occurred. The boiler was overhauled last winter; in fact, the boilers of both the Westfield and Northfield. I examined the patch on Thursday last, and it seemed to be in the good condition. I went on duty at noon. I relieved the engineer, Robert Brown.

One of the victims is Antonie Meucci, partner of Garibaldi in his candle factory at Clifton, Staten Island. The poor fellow is shockingly bruised and can't move a muscle without suffering the greatest agony. He was borne to his residence by his friends, when a physician at once pronounced the injuries undoubtedly fatal. Meucci sacrificed all his wealth in aiding poor Italian emigrants who come to this country. He is Garibaldi's most intimate friend.

LATER.

The *World* publishes the names of seventy-one killed by the explosion and says there are eight bodies unidentified.

The *Herald* gives the number of killed even greater and publishes the names of one hundred and twenty-seven injured. It also published the names of the majority of killed and wounded from this city, Brooklyn and Staten Island. It is believed that many more bodies will be taken out of the water, and of course there are others that never will be found.

The most painful affair of this fearful tragedy is the appearance of anxious and half crazy people at the hospitals and station houses inquiring after missing friend and relatives. One poor fellow, Michael Finlay, who lost his his wife and child by the explosion has gone mad and attempted yesterday to commit suicide by throwing himself into the East river.

The terrible conviction is settling itself on the people that the holocaust is yet more awful than has even been suspected. Several bodies have been taken out of the water this morning, making ninety-seven in all. It is said by those best informed that the number injured will exceed two hundred.

The secretary of the Staten Island Ferry Company stated, yesterday, that it was yet impossible to account for the accident. The Inspector of the Company held a rigid cross examination of the engineer, fireman, captain and pilot, and he cannot attach the slightest blame to any of the officers. This statement however, must be taken for what it is worth.

Thomas Powers, Locomotive Boiler Inspector, yesterday examined the boiler of the Westfield and says:

The explosion, in my opinion, occurred from an over pressure of steam, as there is no appearance of low water, but on the contrary there is every evidence of there having been plenty of water in the boiler.

The Way the Tide Runs.

No paper in the United states watches the political tide more closely than the New York Herald. It affects independence in politics; but was a strong advocate of the election of General Grant to the Presidency and has supported his administration warmly since; but it is not the paper to adhere to the fortunes of an administration when they are manifestly on the decline. It does not subsist on Federal patronage; it subsists on the patronage of the people, and consequently it seeks to shape its course their acceptance. In an editorial on the 6th of July, on "the Presidential election in 1872— the chance for the Democrats —" it uses this language:

"Notwithstanding the powerful position the radical party occupied, intrenched and fortified every way, and the depressed condition of the democratic party two or three years ago, the latter has been gaining ground and the former losing. We see this in the largely increased number of Democrats in the present Congress as compared with the last. Besides the largest representation in the house there are more democratic Senators. Then several of the Northern State governments as well as that of New York, have been recovered by the Democrats, and even where the Radicals still retain power the elections lately have generally been more favorable to the Democrats. In fact the tide has been setting that way since a short time after Genearl Grant took his seat in the White House. Most of the Southern States have gone back to their old love The democratic party, in spite of the extraordinary and reprehensible efforts made by the radicals to hold them. And now comes the new movement—the "new departure" of the lamented Vallandigham—the reconstruction of the party upon a broad and more liberal platform. This, evidently, is making the dry bones of the politicians shake. It brings into discussion fresh issues and tends to over shadow those of the war upon which the radicals have relied and on which they still mainly rely. It alarms the radical party and inspires the Democrats with hope.

"The fact is," said a middle aged wife, "a man does not know how to straighten up things. He does not know how to push himself ahead. He does not know how to begin, I don't wonder," she remarked in conclusion, "that when God made Adam he went right to work and made a woman to tell him what to do."

President Grant stills remains at Long Branch, the chief among ten thousand office-seekers, and the one altogether most susceptible of receiving gifts. He smokes cigars in twelve different languages, and discusses the noble equine from a race-course standpoint. The paramount idea in his brain is the San Domingo swindle. He regards it as the crowning glory of his administration, and well he may, for it will net him about ten millions of dollars.

The Presidential Outlook.

The St. Louis Times in discussing the prospects of the Democracy in the approaching Presidential election, urges as a necessity to success, that there should be the most complete unanimity as to men and measure. It says:

"The party stands, it is true, upon the confines of victory; it is drawing near to its new era of supremacy in the government, as we believe, but it still hangs by a dangerous thread over the declivity of defeat, and imprudent counsels may yet disappoint our own and the hopes of the country. Without the most complete unanimity as to men and measures, the field is not to be mastered. The enemy whom we so much despise, and in whom we detect so many elements of weakness, has yet those elements of strength that, as before, may possibly be found again insuperable. He has at his control the principle means which the Democracy have not, wherewith to accomplish his purpose and sway the popular will. He has army, treasury, patronage—unlimited resources, as it were—to use; and we know but to well how the best and noblest of principles are often thrown into perilous and unequal contest, when pitted against the force bills and corruption funds of a government at the zenith of its power.

"The prospect is one to cheer and encourage. There is scarcely a reason to doubt the results of the contest, if Democrats but realize as they ought the necessity of union, the value of discretion, and in view of public needs that press upon the people, the essential importance of letting go by the board all minor differences as to person or section among themselves, and all past issues that have been fought over with the Radical party, for the great and only object of redeeming the country to honester, safer and wiser statesmanship.

David Butler was the Governor of Nebraska. He was impeached and removed from office for embezzling the State funds. Since then David has shown talent worthy of the immortal Benjamin of Essex. Two men named Gere and Bramlee are the owners of a newspaper in Lincoln, Nebraska. David Butler went up among their friends and proposed the presentation of a silver service to the newspaper proprietors. About seventy-five persons responded. Gere and Bramlee were invited to a banquet. Before the feast David arose and in a most affectionate speech presented to them a dilapidated pitcher of britannia ware well burnished up, and a brace of goblets to match. The newspaper men seemed overjoyed. They laid the testimonial carefully away and then went to supper. During the supper David went around with a subscription paper and raised a little over hundred dollars to pay for the present. Everybody was delighted, and so was David. It afterward turned out that the pitcher and the goblets belonged to the ex-Governor himself, and that the orriginal cost was just twenty dollars.

Benjamin of Essex should now try his hand at a spoon presentation.

SAYS a New York paper of Friday: Frenchmen almost forgot the recent military humiliation of their country in the grand review yesterday at Longchamps, in the suburbs of Paris. The troops, one hundred thousand strong and under command of Marshal MacMahon, were reviewed by President Theirs. They looked finely, showed much enthusiasm, and repeatedly cheered the President. Military medals were conferred on Generals Vinoy and Ladmirault, and a large number of promotions in the Legion of Honor were announced. All Paris was at the show. The grounds were thronged with an immense number of people and carriages, and the scenes were excedingly brilliant. A nation which recovers its elasticity of spirits in this rapid manner can hardly said to be effete. Another gratifying evidence of the national spirit is the eagerness with which the new government loan has been taken by the people. The Finance Minister announces that the government will not wait for the dates fixed by the Frankfort treaty for paying the German indemnity, but will hasten the deliverance of the country at once.

Our shootists will govern themselves by the following laws prescribed for protection of game: A violation subjects the offender to a fine and payment of the costs of prosecution; Wild Duck, between March 1st and October 15th; Prairie Chickens, between Febuary 1st and November 1st. Lark and Killdeer between Febuary 1st and October 1st; Woodcock, between Febuary 1st and July 4th. It is unlawful to trap Quail at any time or to destroy in any manner or at any time the following birds: Sparrow, Robin, Red-bird, Blue-bird, Martin, Thrush, Mocking-bird, Swallow, Oriole, Cat-bird, Chewink, Kingbird, Bobolink, Yellow-bird, Peewee, Wren, Cuckoo, Indigo-bird, Nubleatch, Creeper, Flicker, Warbler or Finch.

A Boston paper says: "A horse ran away yesterday, and a doctor ran, and the coroner ran. The horse fell, the rider was unhurt, the doctor had no case, the coroner no fee, the reporter had this paragraph, and that was all that came of the runaway."

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Michael Sheets and Eligah S. McDowell are plaintiffs' and Nathan Johnson, Angeline Johnson, Nathan Tarney and John B. Shaffer are Defendants, require me to make the sum of one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twelve cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate to-wit:

"Being in the South-west quarter of section thirty two [32], township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen east, and bounded as follows: Begining at a stone corner between Lewis Spangler and George Ensley (formerly William Ackley) in the center of the Fort Wayne & Coldwater Road, thence south 17½° west, along the center of said road 8 12-100 chains to a stake, thence south 72½° east, 4 chains to stake, thence south 17½° west, 3 75-100 chains to a stake, thence north 72½° west 4 chains to a state in the center of the road aforesaid, thence north 17½°, east 3 75-100 chains to the place of begining, containing one and a half acres, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at pulic sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. MAXWELL, Dep'y.

GUY PLUM attorney for plaintiff.
July 31st, 1871. $10,25.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1 25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb.	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb.	16c, and 18c, best 20c.

Roasted Coffee, 28c. Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb.	12½c
Brown, per pound	8c, 8c and 9c

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	10 cents
Smoked Shoulders	8 "
Pickled Pork	9 "
Lard	12 "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10c and per ¼ lb.	50 "
Flounders, per lb.	50 "
Best Smoking, per lb	30 "
Second quality do., per lb.	25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00 "
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best	95

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 3c. 5c and 8c per bar.	"
Blueing 2 boxes	5 "
Salartus, 3 papers	25 "

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb.	12½ cents
Apples, per lb. ...7c	9 "
Peaches, per lb.	12½ "
Cherries, per lb.	7c, and 12 "
Oranges, per dozen	60 "
Lemons per dozen	40 "
Filberts per quart	15 "
Brazils, per quart	15 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Dime box Matches	8 "

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1,75
All kind of liquors on hand	
Calafornia wine, per bottle,	75c

FISH

Spring catch, white fish	$5.00
Last fall, white fish	5.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	1.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound	

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25c
Blackberries, per can	20c
Egg plums, per can	30c
Green Gages, per can	30c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 25, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, lacec laces in great varitey, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 29, '71.

It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE TOILET SOAP.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

These Tablets present the Acid in Combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all THROAT and LUNGS Disease. HOARSNESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.

CAUTION. Don't let worthless articles be palmed off on you, be sure you get only Well' Carbolic Tablets. JOHN Q. KELLOG, Platt St., N. Y. Sole Agent. Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will recieve by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOP, P. O. Drawer, No. 24 Fultonville, N. Y. July 13,4w.

Thea-Nectar IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea Flavor Warranted to suit all tastes for sale everywhere. And for sale wholsale only by the Great Atlantic and Pacific tea Co., 8 Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WANTED AGENTS [$20 per day] to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Has the under feed, makes the 'lock stitch' [alike on both sides] and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address JOHNSON CLARK & Co., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

$375 A MONTH—Expenses paid—Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, SACO NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me.

Agents wanted for the

HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle scenes and incidents in the war, and is the only AUTHENTIC and OFFICIAL history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German.

CAUTION Inferior histories are being circulated. See that 740 page you buy contians 100 fine engravings and and a full. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

ψυχη Psychomacy, This word is derived from power of the soul, spirit of mind, and is the basis of all human knowledge. Psychomacy is the title of a new work of 400 pages, by HERBERT HAMILTON, B. A., giving full instructions in the science of Soul Charming and Psychologic Fascination: how to exert this wonderful power over men or animals instantaneously at will. It teaches Mesmerism, how to become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, &c. This is the only book in the English language professing to teach this occult power, and is of immense advantage to the Merchant in selling goods, the Lawyer in gaining the confidence of Jurors, the Physician in healing the sick, to Lovers in securing the affections of the opposite sex, and all seeking riches or happiness. Price by mail in cloth, $1.25; paper covers, $1. Agents wanted for this book, Private Medical Works, Perfumery, Jewelry, &c., who will receive samples free. Address T. W. EVANS, Publisher & Perfumer, 41 South 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa. July13,4w.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

1y

Notice of Sidewalks

BE it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of owners or part owners of lots or parts of lots lying on or adjoining the south side of Fifth (5th) street, between Main street and the western limits of McFarland's addition in said town, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said street, with a walk six (6) feet wide of good round oak or pine plank, not less than one and a half inches in thickness, and not more than eight inches in width, placed on three substantial sleepers of good oak timber three (3) by five (5) inches to support the same. Said walk to be completed in sixty days.

Done by order of Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn, June 5, A. D., 1871.

R. ELSON, Town Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, September term 1871.

John W. Miser vs.
Andrew Bowlby &
Margrey A. Bowlby. } Complaint No. 53.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Daniel Y. Husselman, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Andrew Bowlby and Margrey A. Bowlby, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D., 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of July, A. D., 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

By S. W. SPROTT, Deputy Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Mary Houghton is Plaintiff and Jotham Woolsey and Samuel W. Sprott are Defendants, required me to make the sum of five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on Saturday, the fifth day of August, A. D. 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: All that portion of the west half of the southeast quarter of section three (3), in township thirty-three (33) north of range thirteen east, lying and being south of the Auburn and Spencerville road running through said land, and enough more off the east side of the balance of said described land to make in all fifty acres in DeKalb County, Indiana. If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

Geo. W. MAXWELL, Deputy sheriff.
Auburn, Indiana, July 18, A. D., 1871.
J. W. BECKEL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Root & Company IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do them selves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing oursual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroiders, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotten Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Feb. 28 1y

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Opposite the Court-House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that be is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto, Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 28 1y.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Court next week.

Roasting ears are in demand.

Good rain on Tuesday evening.

The days are growing shorter.

Choice Mess Pork at Smith & Hare's, 11 cents per pound.

COURT.—The DeKalb Circuit Court Judge Tousley presiding will commence next Monday.

A LADY placed the following letters in the bottom of her flour barrel, and asked her husband to read them: O I C U R M T

No. 1 Fish $1.10 per kitt, at Smith & Hare's.

T. Stanfield Tailor, of Fort Wayne, has written a romance for the *Journal* entitled "The Local Satin." It is said to be devilish good.

The Juinor club of Butler paid us a visit yesterday, and cleaned out our Juveniles by an excess of three tallies. They played well and acted like little gentlemen.

PERSONAL.—Hon. B. P. Loomis, President of the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, was a guest at the Weaver House last night.

BONNETS for next fall and winter are to have a wide, box-plaited curtain or cape at the back, which will completely hide the back hair.

THE EXCURSION.—When will our exchanges get through talking about that excursion to Nebraska. For an example of indiscriminate puffing, they can't be beat. Give us a rest.

A FENIAN over the water was called on for a toast. He gave the following:

> All hail! the American aigle!
> Proud bird of freedom, all hail!
> The fowl that no one can invigle,
> Or put salt on its beautiful tail!"

Arbuckle's Roasted Coffee, at Smith & Hare's.

THE Rochester *Union Spy* has been enlarged to a six column quarto. Fulton county is now supplied with two first-class papers, representing both parties. We think a change in the name of the above paper would not be a bad idea.

RECREATION of some kind is a good thing for those engaged in hard labor either mental or physical, yet no young man need ever expect to rise above mediocrity if he devotes one-third of his time to work while two-thirds are spent in seeking pleasure.

SHINGLE FACTORY.—Mr. Hollopeter is enlarging his shingle factory, and will soon have facilities for their manufacture not equaled in the country. Thats right extend your manufactories and get new ones located here. They build up a town more substantially and with greater rapidity than anything else.

A CERTAIN young gentlemen, while riding with a young lady a few days since, was suddenly reminded by her that she was on the right side of the vehicle instead of the left, as is usual. The intelligent youth in order to correct his mistake immediately turned the horses and buggy completely around and drove in the opposite direction. Fact!

NEW TIN SHOP.—That capitol mechanic, S. E. Long, Esq, of Waterloo, has started in business for himself. He has just recently furnished and equiped a first-class tin shop, in that place, first door north of Till's boot and shoe store, where the public will find him prepared to respond to their call for goods in his line. All work warranted.

A physician of great note has said, "tobacco has a tendency to soften and weaken the bones of young people: it greatly injures the brain and spinal marrow and in fact the whole nervous fluid. A boy who smokes frequently or in any way uses tobacco constantly, is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular as well as mental power,"

H. C. PETERSON, ESQ., one of our accomplished young attorneys, formerly with D. D. Moody, Esq., announces through his card in to-days paper, that he is at the service of those who may need legal assistance. Mr. P. is a gentleman of considerable ability having already had the benefit of several years experience at the bar, and we are confident that he will meet the expectations of those who may employ him.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.—W. H. McQinston, Esq., recently connected with the dry goods trade at Fort Wayne, is now putting in a large stock in the store room under the COURIER office and intends making one of the finest displays in this line ever offered to the public. A car load of goods arrived yesterday, and he will be ready for business by the end of the week. Our farmer friends should not fail to see the new stock.

NEW BRICK BLOCK.—A new brick block will be commenced this fall, on Seventh-st. north of the Court House. It will be eighty feet long, ninety feet front, and three stories high, containing four store rooms. If everything is favorable the brick will be placed in position this fall. This will be one of the most valuable improvements recently made to our place and we are glad to see this spirit of enterprise awakening in our midst.

> "And the star spangled banner
> In triumph shall wave
> O'er the land of the free
> And the home of the brave."

Thus sang the patriot years ago but that has nothing to do with the large and varied assortment of perfumery, now to be found at Davenport's Drug Store.—He keeps the only genuine article, at prices cheaper than the cheapest. If you want a nice good article go to Davenport's and you will get what you desire.

Who would have believed there is a county in Ohio without a grog-shop? The county of Noble has not a grog-shop within its border, everyone having been abated during the past year. And the Temperance people who have accomplished this reform have the good sense not to mix the matter with politics, but they labor for the Temperance cause within existing lines of party politics.—*Minerva Commer.*

THE WHEAT TRADE.—Our accomplished and experienced farmer friend, James Dragoo, tried his hand yesterday in purchasing wheat, on our streets. His market being Toledo, where the prices have rated higher for a day or so past than at Detroit, he found that he could pay a few cents more than the ruling rate here, and have it hauled to Waterloo. This did not exactly suit our wheat merchants and they advanced the price so as to have it delivered here. The result was that but little went away. As the markets vary between Toledo and Detroit so they will vary between Auburn and Waterloo.

BRICK.—The brick yards south of town present a scene of great activity, and we learn that about 300,000 brick will be burnt next week. This will materially assist in building up our place, and there has been a great demand this year for brick, for various improvements. Many of our citizens now building would use this material, could it be obtained, at a reasonable cost. Several buildings of this kind, however, have been erected not withstanding the scarcity. About 800,000 brick will be made in these yards this season, most of which are already engaged for building purposes. Auburn is building up rapidly and we look ere long to see it made one of the most beautiful places in Northern Indiana.

Cistern Wanted.

The greatest want now felt in this place is a public fire cistern—a large one that will meet all demands in case of fire. What could we do in this dry weather, if a fire should break out, and no water to quench it? Stand and see your property burn up, simply because of the want of a cistern? We trust the Town Board will pay some attention to this matter at their next meeting, and decide to build one without the least possible delay. After this has been provided our citizens will be found willing to contribute more readily to other enterprises that will render us more safe from loss by fire.

CHEAP MUSIC.—It is seldon that cheapness is associated with merit and real value, but we must make an exception in favor of Peters' Musical Monthly. This valuable work comes to us regularly each month, overflowing with choice new music—some fifteen pieces in every number. It is printed from 36 full size music-plates neatly bound, and sells for the modest sum of 30 cents. Volume VIII. began with the July number; and the publisher offers to send two copies—July and August—for 50 cents. Address J. L. Peters' 599 Broadway, New York. Think of it! 30 pieces of good Music for 50 cents.

Not long since a young man of our acquaintance married a girl who, like himself, was poor. He left his old habits of dissipation and idleness, and now, with his really industrious and good wife, he is striving hard to secure a home. Yet had he the time and money he squandered before marriage, he might be comfortably situated. You may some day be in a like situation. Be warned in time, and for once realize the value of your time, help your fathers, learn a trade, study a profession or farming, do something, be in earnest about it, improve your leisure, especially your evenings, in reading and study, not altogether as a past time, but for improvement. If you do not reach eminence and fame, you will feel a conciousness of having done your best with such talents as were given you.

THE HARVEST.—The grain throughout the county has now about been all housed and though considerable damp weather prevailed of late it was secured in good condition. For once we hear of no murmuring about short crops. All the farmers unite in saying that they were never better—abundance of straw and grain.—The farmer is glad, and rejoices. Thankfullness fills his heart as he sees how a Providence has blessed his labors. Indeed, we think this abundant crop is cause for gratitude from all hearts. Not the farmer and laborer alone, but every class should be reminded of the preciousness and value to our whole country of this overflowing in-gathering. Our granaries will be loaded with wheat and rye, and barley and oats, and our corn fields never looked better than they do at the present time.

A NUISANCE.—That classic institution, known as the Auburn Brewery, is fast sinking into the condition of a common "doggery," and complaints are numerous and frequent as to the manner in which it is being conducted. Every hardened drunkard in this locality finds favor with the proprietor, and as a last resort, when no one else will harbor them or give them to drink, they repair to this miserable abode to spend their last cent in the villainous stuff that steals away their brains Not only do old bummers congregate there but our boys and young men have been know to visit it and leave again in a beastly state of intoxication. Last Saturday night several of them came down the street, acting like crazy beings, after having drank to excess at this establishment. Unless this nuisance is abated we look for the citizens to take the matter in to their own hand and apply the proper remedy.

Send Us Local Items.

We desire our friends in all parts of the county and country to supply us with such local matters as may transpire in their neighborhoods. Anything that is of sufficient importance to constitute neighborhood gossip, such as accidents of all kinds, condition of crops, deaths, marriages, public meetings, individual and public enterprises, educational and religious items, proceedings of literary societies, good jokes, rich sells, remarkable specimens of minerals, of aricultural productions, of mechanical skill, of live stock of any kind, extreme cases of longevity in man or beast, and ten thousand and one other things which go to make up the current daily conversation of neighbor with neighbor, make interesting items for the public, and create a demand for the paper containg them. Send us the facts; we will arrange them for the press. The name of the person sending us such information must always accompany it, as no attention is paid to anonymous communications, however, much they may contain of value. We do not ask for the name of the author with a view of making in public, if he prefers that we should not do so, but simply as a guarantee of good faith on his part, that the information be convey

THE FIRE AND OTHER FIENDS.

Last Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, the barn of Mr. King was consumed by fire together with a valuable horse, buggy and sleigh, for tons of hay, harness, etc. When the alarm was first given, the fire had gained such headway that no one thought of saving the building, and attention was given entirely to surrounding ones. An effort was made to get to the door to let the horse out, but the heat was too intense even for that. The animal struggled wildly but did not suffer long. The question of how it caught has not been directly answered yet, but it seems a pretty well settled opinion that it was the work of an incendiary. They may not have entertained any particular spite for Mr. King, but did it on the principal of general meaness. The loss is estimated at $500. No insurance.

The next day it was discoverad that an attempt had been made to fire the ware house in rear of Mr. Clotz' store, which, had it succeeded, would have resulted in the destruction of the entire block. A pine stick was found from which the shavings were made to start the fire. S. W. Ralston, Esq., took posession of it, and after a brief search found the piece from which it was broken, on the premises of one John Moore, a dissipated man of bad character. On being asked for his knife he denied he had one, but finally brought it fourth, and proved to be the one by which the whittling was done, as near as one could judge. Moore had been arrested a few days previous for various threats, but was out on bail by the very man whose ware house was chosen as the place to start the conflagation. He was delivered over to the Sheriff that night, Mr Clotz believing it safe to go bail no longer. He is certainly a desperate character, and whether guilty or not of this crime, he is not a safe man to let loose upon society. There is another character that is being closely watched to whom suspicion points as having something to do with this affair. Our citizens are on the alert, and are determined to ferve this thing out, if possible. Let every one be on the watch and make it hot for such criminals.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We can scarcely keep pace with the many improvements now going on in our place. It has been but few weeks since we gave a long list of the new buildings in course of construction, and now comes another. F. D. Ryan, our efficient county Treasurer, has the foundation laid for a fine new brick, just west of Auditor McIntyre's residence. G. C. Ralston, Esq., is gathering together the material for a good substantial frame in McFarland's addition, and expects to get into it this winter.

R. Elson, Esq., our enterprising dentist, who was burnt out a few months ago, is also engaged in the erection of a building that will be a credit to our place.

Mr. G. Porter, has also commenced the work of a new residence on south Jackson-st., which will be completed this fall.

A J. Little, Esq., has the frame of his new residence already in position, which, when completed will be quite an addition to that part of town.

Mr. Jacob Walborn is putting up a very neat residence on north Jackson-st., which will also be completed this fall.

Wm. Snell, is adding another story and wing to his house, on Main-st.

Mr. Lobmiller has his building under way, and a number of others are making preparations to assist in filling up the place with substantial dwellings.

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.—A stranger remarked, the other day, that he was surprised to see hogs running loose through our streets and wallowing along the sidewalks to the disgust of every body. Not another place in the country of half the importance of Auburn, that permits this intolerable nuisance, and there is no reason why we should be so inflicted. This matter rests with our town board, and it is the only proper authority for the abatement of this nuisance. If our citizens wish to keep hogs, they should not expect to pasture them free upon the town, and allow them to litter up our sidewalks and pavements as they do. If they want to keep hogs, let them confine them to their pens, the most economical way of raising hogs, and if they can't do that let them sell out to those who can. For our part we are down on allowing these creatures to run at large, and pursue their usual avocation of wallowing in every puddle of water they find. A marked improvement to our place will be made when this object is accomplished. The idea of a county seat allowing hogs to root up our ground and scatter filth over our side walks is too disgusting to be entertained, and we hope the matter will be attended to.

FRUIT.—This season is emphatically the one that fruit abounds, and nature has so constituted the physical man that his appetite turns from carniverous to vegetable food.

The early springs bring in to life young and tender vegetables, and a variety of berries. They serve their place, and are superceded by some solid fruits, which suffice almost entirely for food.

The season of berries is about over, and now comes the peach and apple crop, the most important of our fruits. The peaches thus far in the market are from the South, and are packed in crates with slats that admit of ventilation. They are by this means transported in good order, and arrive here in the main as good as when shipped. The quality of southern peaches this year is hardly up to the standard. The crop is large one. West of the Mississippi river the attention paid to peach trees is so slight that this vast area of country enters to a small extent in the calculation of the crop of the United States. Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey are the most important States to be considered in determining the crop of the country and prices

CHEESE MANUFACTORY.—I am now manufacturing cheese for the trade, and have on hand a large lot, which I warrant good, not made of skimmed milk. My cows are fed on tame grass, clover and timothy and fresh pure water—no stagnant swamp water on the farm. I use Roe's patent premium cheese vat with improved heater, the best in the world, also Roe's improved ever and weight cheese press, patent expansion hoops, &c. I am now selling at 12 and 14 cents per pound. Dairy one-fourth mile south of Auburn, on the Fort Wayne road.

J. STAMETS.

TO THE TEACHERS OF DEKALB COUNTY.—The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Teachers to the Examiner's Notice in this week's issue, and which will be kept standing in both county papers. Attention is also directed to the fact that the law allowing teachers to be excused from examination in History and Physiology, has been repealed, and therefore, such special licenses can be no longer granted. As the original act requiring a knowledge of these branches, was passed six years ago, it is believed that all have had ample opportunities for preparation, and have, consequently, no valid excuse for futher exemption.

Hoping that proper attention to these facts may save needless trouble to both Examiner and applicant, and that we may all labor diligently in the great work entrusted to our care, I remain

Respectfully, JAMES A. BARNS.

RAILROAD NEWS.—There seems to be a great dearth of anything pertaining to news of our projected Baltimore & Ohio Road, but the engineers are no doubt nearing the end of their laborious job, though we cannot tell in what locality they are at this writing. As the COURIER is the only paper on the line from Defiance to Chicago, we don't have many exchanges to clip from or report to give about the work at points west of us. We are in great hops, however, that everything is lovely, and working for our benefit and happiness.—*Auburn Courier.*

Only one paper—while on the northern line the papers number as follows, between Napoleon and Chicago: In Bryan, 2; Angola, 1; LaGrange, 1; Goshen, 2; Elkhart, 3; Mishawka, 1; South Bend 3; LaPorte, 3—total, 16. The northern route is a trifle ahead.—*Goshen Democrat.*

Yes, you're slightly ahead as far as your capacity for blowing is concerned, but we've got the inside track when the real merits of the line are compared. The shortest and easiest of construction, two essentials, that amount to more than the numerous blowing of many newspapers.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair and honorable dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisments do so only to deceive the public. All persons should be on their guard and look well for the right number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Block. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall; at No. 5 Keystone Block.

Look out for the largest stock of clothing ever brought to one house in Fort Wayne this fall. Most goods and lowest prices.

Aug 9.

ALL the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in war, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us it No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne.

YOU can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

HAVING a buyer in New York all the time buying goods for cash only, the Red Front Clothing House can substantiate all it advertises and sells good cheaper than other houses can buy them for.

Austin's ague drops, sold and warranted by DAVENPORT.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly after August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a License.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

NOTICE,

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County,

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, Septembe term, 1871.

Esra C. Foltz, vs Melissa E. Foltz, } Complain. No. 55.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Wm. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidivit that said defendant, Melissa E. Folts is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of July, A. D, 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County.

In the Common Pleas Court, September Term 1870

William H. Thomas, vs Levi Engel, } Complaint No. 57.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellan his attorney and files his complaint herein, togeth or with an affidavit that said Defendant, Levi. Engel is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of July A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County,

In the Common Pleas Court, September Term 1871.

Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Rail Road Co., vs James E. Fair, } Complaint No. 60.

Now comes the plaintiff, by W. H. Dills, its attorney and files its complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, James E. Fair, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1871, at the Court-House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 26th day of July, A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

BURLINGTON.

Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C., B. & Q. joined together with the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

The main line of the route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capitol, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high-gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn-oceans stretching over the prairies further than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

FACT.—The eclipse of the moon did not come to time, and a great many people were consequently disappointed; but those who go to the drug store of F. E. Davenport expecting to get a bargain are never disappointed; for he is just now giving such bargains as will satisfy any reasonable man.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$ 650
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	110 @ 115
" Red	108
Oats	40
Rye	45
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	170
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HID	
G	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

CONSERVAVORY OF MUSIC

On Main St., Opp. Court House,

FT. WAYNE, IND.

A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.

The Object of the Conservatory

is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 20, '71—3m.

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient dispaired of recovery; Medicines pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Margaret Spitz, Administratrix of Carl Spitz, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
of the Court Common Pleas of DeKalb County.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE to whom it may concern, is hereby given that Thomas D. Gross, Sepharus C. Swineford and Able L. Hollopeter, Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, will on the 7th day of August A. D. 1871 at 9 o'clock a. m., meet at the north-west corner of lot number sixty-four in the original plat of said town and assess the damages and benefits accruing to the owners of lots or parts of lots by the opening of a new alley ten feet in width, between lots twenty-nine, sixty-three and sixty-four, in said plat. Five feet of said alley is to be taken off the east side of said lot twenty-nine and five feet of said alley is to be taken off the west end of said lots, sixty-three and sixty-four, John L. Davis owns forty-four feet, off the north side of said lot sixty-four, Christopher S. Hare owns twenty-two feet off the south side of said lot sixty-four, Edward Eldridge owns twenty-two feet off the north side of said lot sixty-three, James W. Case owns twenty-six feet off the south side of said lot sixty-three, Jacob Smith, Cyrus Hare and Christopher S. Hare are the joint owners of eighteen feet of said lot sixty-three next on the north of the part of said lot owned by said Case, Jacob P. Arnold, R. Troutman and William Fishben are the joint owners of said lot twenty-nine, all of said real estate being in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana, and effected by said alley.

By order of Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn.

RICHARD ELSON, Town Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Eliza A. Crain, deceased, will offer for sale at public out cry at the late residence of the deceased, in Franklin Townsh'p, DeKalb County, Ind., on

Saturday, August 19, 1871,

the following property of said estate, consisting of Hogs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles. Sale to begin at one o'clock p. m.

TERMS—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws.

July 27, '71 SAMUEL LEARNED, Adm'r.

$290 For 1st class Pianos—sent on trial—no agents. Address U. S. PIANO CO. 645 Broadway, N. Y. July12,4w.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS AND Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fleddermann MERCHANT TAILOR

First - Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - *IND*

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butle the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usully kept in a first class HardwareStore.

GEO. HENSLER.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH OR Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE

Dry Goods. Dry Goods

ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics

To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.

Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.,

Sucessors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!

CLOTHING.

We offer extraordinary inducements to cash buyers in the way of Mens and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,

South-east Corner Columbia & Cahoun Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!

Of 500 Pieces Prints,

WHO IS BEAT?

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.

They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 5c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 21c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00. Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50c. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. AYNE, ND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOOTS & SHOES!

WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT

Wholesale and Retail!

BUY IN LARGE QUANTTES

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES!

WE KEEP ALL THE

LATEST STYLES in the MARKET

OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS are Practical Shoe Men. We

Buy First-Class Goods!

and we are enabled to sell as low, as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We

Are the Only House

In the City who make it a business to manufacture

MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'

Home Made Boots

GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WAN

BOOTS & SHOES

Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK CALHOUN ST, FORT WAYNE INDIANA.

An Irishman, when asked by a lady whether he would take a glass of sherry or a glass of whisky punch, answered that he would take the sherry while her ladyship was mixing the punch.

A gentleman traveling on a steamer one day at dinner was making away with a large pudding close by, when he was told by the servant that it was dessert. It matters not, he said, 'I would eat it if it were a wilderness.'

Billy Bray, of Illinois, threw a brick at the cow, but knocked down his sister; his father knocked him down with a spade; his mother kocked him down with a broomstick and the doctor who attended the family had to knock down on his charges.

Another Japanese prince has come. His name is Schmidzee, and his quality is that of a nephew of the late Tycoon. His purpose is to acquire a 'New England education,' which consists in the capacity to digest pumpkin pies, Ben. Butler's political morality, and the *Atlantic Monthly.*

The wedding ring is put on the fourth finger of the woman's hand because, in the original formulary of marriages, it was placed on top of the thumb with the words, 'In the name of our father,' then on the next finger with the words, 'and of the Son,' and on the middle finger with 'and of the Holy Ghost,' and finally on the fourth finger with the 'Amen.'

The Indian Peace Commissioners of the Mexican State of Sonora are engaged in a very active trade in Apache scalps at $200 apiece. They make peace with about a hundred a month in that way—which has the advantage over our system, that it involves no further payments of annuities or pensions, and that the State pays for only what it gets, instead of keeping an army that is never on hand where and when it it wanted.

The result of the census throughout Great Britain has just been officially announced. The entire population of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the channel islands, and the Isle of Man, including the army, navy, and merchant, marine abroad, is: Males, 15,549,371; females, 16,267,837; total, 31,509,910. The preponderance of females, over males is 718,568.

Benj. F. Butler, of New Orleans fame(?) is a candidate for the nomination of Governor of Massachusetts. He once upon a time, gave the press of that State a severe and scathing cut, and now he finds himself without an organ. Even the papers of his own political faith hint that it is best for him to "go slow, and learn to peddle," and not get worked up too much in regard to the nomination. It would seem that they are playing a game of "tit for tat" up there, and Butler may in the end get the worst of it.

The widow of ex-Governor Lucas of Ohio, [illegible] Iowa City, Iowa at the advanced age of seventy-six. Gov. Lucas was the President of the first national political convention that was ever held in the United States. It met at Baltimore in 1832, and nominated Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee for President and Martin Van Buren of New York for Vice President. Gov. Lucas' name also headed the first Jackson electorial ticket ever run in Ohio. He was Governor of Ohio, at the time a war was threatened between the State of Michigan and Ohio, about the State line.

The ex-Emperor of the French seems to endure his fall and exile with fortitude, if not with complacency. The English papers chronicle his movements with almost as much particularity as they do their Queen's. Their accounts shows that he spends his time in driving and walking about, seeing sights, and making and receiving calls. On the 4th of July he visited, in company with the Prince Imperial, the royal arsenal at Woolwich, where all the latest improvements in ordnance were exhibited to him, together with the process of manufacturing the new thirty five ton guns. It is said his health is better than when he was Emperor, and that he is gaining flesh.

California wonders.

There seems to be no end of wonders in California. The latest is a remarkable cave near Calaveras, wherein columns and pilasters, ornamented at their capital with volutes and modillions, at irregular intervals, enlist the visitor's attention; while representations of tapestry, cornice, and fresco work are engraven and plainly visible on its wall. Every form imaginable droopingly hang suspended, presenting all the variegated colors of the rainbow and brilliantly sparkle from the pale light of a candle like a thousand diamonds, while a like proportion of stalagmites underneath, with their sugar-coated surfaces, are constantly presented to view. Here and there, it is added, are carelessly piled bruised and broken fragments of those appropriate emblems of Infinite Wisdom that have succumbed to the normal destructive qualities of man.

How the Arab ladies perfume themselves is thus described by Sir Samuel Baker in his work on the Nile: In the floor of the hut or tent, as it may chance to be, a small hole is excavated sufficiently large to contain a champagne bottle. A fire of charcoal or simply glowing embers is made within the hole, which the woman about to be scented throws a handful of drugs. She then takes off the clothes or robe which forms her dress and crouches naked over the fumes, while she arranges her robe to fall as a mantle from her neck to the ground like a tent. She now begins to perspire freely in the hot-air bath, and the pores of the skin being open and moist, the volatile oil from the smoke of the burning perfume is immediately absorbed. By the time the fire has expired the scenting process is completed, and both her person and her robe are redolent of incense, with which they are so thoroughly impregnated that I have frequently smelt a party of women strongly at full a hundred yards distance, when the wind has been blowing from their direction.

How Long to Starve.

A man will die for want of air in five minutes, for want of sleep in ten days, for want of water in a week, for want of food at varying intervals, dependent on constitution, habits of life and the circumstances of the occasion. Instances have been given where persons have been said to live many weeks with out eating a particle of food; but when opportunities have been offered for a fair investigation of the case it has been invariably found that a weak and wicked fraud has been at the bottom of it.

On the 28th of August the captain of a Boston whaler was wrecked. For eight days he could not get a drop of water or a particle of food. On the day of the wreck he weighed one hundred and ninety pounds, and when rescued, he weighed one hundred pounns. A teaspoonful of brandy was given to each sailor but before they could be taken on board the vessel which saved them, they became unconscious, and remained so for two days, but alleventually recovered. Many persons have been killed eating too much after having fasted for a long time. The safe plan of procedure, and that which every reader should bear in mind, is to feel the way along, as persons who are traveling in the dark and fear a precipice ahead. There can be no rule given, because there so are many modifying circumstances. Give a teaspoonful of hot drink at a time and, if there are no ill effects, repeat in five minutes, and the same amount of soft food, boiled rice, softened bread or gruel, for the stomach is itself as weak as the sufferer in proportion, and can only manage a very small amount of food.

Wading in the water, or keeping the clothing saturated with water, even if it is sea-water, sensibly abates the horrors of thirst.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Horses in Summer.

Farm work, during the hot summer months, requires only the lightest harness. Wooden collars are now used with great comfort to the horse. In the city of New York the harness worn by the street railroad horses is scant as is consistent with the work they have to perform. No breeching is used, and hip-straps are dispensed with. Teams may often be seen plowing in the hot days of July and August in the same harness they wore during the winter. This is unnecessary, nay sometimes it amounts to positive cruelty. Remove every superfluous strap, take away the back-strap and crupper-band and let the air circulate freely around the body. At night when work is over, wash the sweat and dust from the legs and thighs of the horse; a dash of water on his flanks would be grateful to him. Let his stable be airy and clean, with a bed of clean straw. Kindness to these serviceable animals is the truest economy. Besides, we feel better when our horses are made comfortable; the sensation is akin to that derived from the doing of a benevolent action. A sensitive man cannot see a horse sweating under and galled by a heavy harness during the intense heat of a summer's day, without sympathy and pity, nor can he retire to rest with an easy conscience knowing that his faithful servants in the stable are improperly cared for and suffering. "The righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.',—*American Agriculturist.*

Poor Weak Woman.—Miss Susan Nipper who lives in a small tenement, a lone women. was quite "flustrated the other morning by an early call from a bachelor neighbor.

"What do you come here after?" said Miss Nipper.

"I came to borrow matches," he meekly replied.

"Matches that's a likely story. Why don't you make a match? I know whas you come for." cried the exasperated old virgin as she backed the old bachelor into a corner. "You come here to hug and kiss me almost to death! But you shan't, without you're the strongest, *and the Lord knows you are!*"

George Whitfield was one preaching to a seafaring audience in New York, when, suddenly assuming a nautical air and manner that were irresistible, he broke in with, "Well, my boys, we have a clear sky, and are making some headway over a smooth sea before a light breeze, and we shall soon lose sight of land. But what means this sudden lowering of the heavens, and that dark cloud arising from beneath the western horizon? Hark! Don't you hear distant thunder? Don't you see those flashes of lightning? There is a storm gathering! Every man to his duty! How the waves rise and dash against the ship! The air is dark!—the tempest rages! our masts are gone!—the ship is on her beams ends! What next?" This appeal instantly brought the sailors to their feet with a shout, "The longboat!—take to the longboat.

Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health*, says the best medicine in the world, more efficient in the cure of disease than all the potencies of the *mtaeria medica*, are warmth, rest, cleanliness, and pure air. Some persons make it a virtue to brave disease, "to keep it up" as long as they can move a foot or crook a finger, and it sometimes succeeds; but oftener the powers of life are thereby so completely exhausted that the system has lost all ability to recuperate, and slow typhoid fevers set in, and carry the patient to a premature grave. Whenever walking or work is an effort, a warm bed and cool room are the very first indispensable steps to sure and speedy recovery. Instinct leads all beasts and birds to quietude and rest the very moment disease or wounds assail the system.

The editor of london *Spectator* declares that no toil fatigues like reading manuscript.

Why is your chambermaid immortal? Because she returns to dust every day without dying.

The number of bathing at the public bathing houses in Boston during the month of June was 263,869,

Miscellaneous.

Horse flies are so large and thick in Arkansas that plowing has to be done by moonlight.

G. A. Townsend says seven of Brigham Young's wives are the prettiest woman in America.

An exchange, wanting to compliment a 'Live-Stock Journal,' says it is edited by a man whose head is chuckful of live stock.

Whatever Midas touched turned into gold. In these days, touch a man with gold and he'll turn into anything.

Divorces are obtained in Maryland with out publicity. They take their wives out fishing and lighten the boat.

Punch says the Perfumer's business ought to be very lucrative. Of all businesses it brings in the best per scentage.

There are 692,765 shoemakers in America. (Of course this is a lie, but statiscal items are all the rage juse now.)

There are eight Lelands in the hotel keeping business, and yet some people hold that Americans will be punished after death.

Victoria receives only $1,200,000 a year, but she owns several large dairy farms, and her butter commands the highest price in the London market.

A young man in Indiana lately became so alarmed at a widow's persistent attempt to marry him he turned over to her all his peoperty and ran away.

Persons who send to New York for counterfeit money, in answer to advertisements, may be interested in knowing that full lists of their names and residences are being made by the police for publication.

The grasshoppers complain bitterly because in Vermont the grass crop is so short this season that they are getting round-shouldered and contracting pulmonary diseases by being obliged to stoop down to eat it.

New Yorkers are trying on the fashion of naming places on the European plan—as Backen-sack-on-the-Hudson, and sich; but it doesn't look well when they came to places like Harlem-on-the-Spuyten-Duyvil creek.

That New Haven lady who married Capt. Louis de Gechner Woifklewiez had the ceremony performed at the American Legation and in church, in order to get familiar with the pronunciation of the complicated captain's name.

The number of horses in Russia is greater in proportion to the population than it is in our greatest horse region—Kentucky. Russia has one horse to every three persons. Kentucky has one horse to about four and a half of its population.

The unterrified potato-bug has marched on without impediment into the bowels of New England as far as Worcester, Mass. The people threaten to welcome the fierce invader with bloody hands to hospitale Paris green and bondfires.

In a number of the Maine towns the drought and devastations of the grasshoppers have left the fields as bare as a ledge Farms which last year produced fifteen [illegible] season and the crops are utterly destroyed.

That was so bad a joke on the North Carolina Legislature. One of the members died, and it was resolved to convey the remains home at the expense of the State, but when they inquired into the matter it was found that he resided in Vermont.

Tennesseean who has been raising and preparing opium experimentally, is authority for the statement that the yield pe acre is from thirty to fifty pounds, which varies in price from $7,60 to $10 per pound. One hand can cultivate easily and well four acres, which, at a yield of thirty pounds, would be $1,200.

An Indiana man has effected a strategical combination against the potato bugs. He planted a grain of corn in each bill of potatoes. The corn came up before the potatoes, which, of course, cheated the little pests into the belief that it was a cornfield, and they never went near the potatoes until it was too late to do any damage.

The last rat story is from Chicago. In a house where the rats had been very troublesome traps had long been set, but to no purpose. Finally some of the family determined to watch the trap. It was cunningly set. Soon a young rat appeared and was about stepping on the fatal spring, when an old rat rushed to the rescue, seized the indiscreet juvenile by the tail and dragged him off to the hole.

The 'local' of the Chicago 'Republican' says: 'The newest method of making an honest living is to go round at night with an accomplice, and play tom cat under the windows of iracible bachelors. Then they throw boots and boot-jacks, and hair bruses, and crockery, and—and things at you, and you pick them up and sell them for old rags. We got part of a bed-room set worth $7,50 last night, and to-night we are going back to get the rest of the things.'

A Colorado saloon-keeper said of a rough crowd: 'I could'nt get their whisky strong enough for them, so after trying every way, I at last made a mixture of poison oak and butternut. It fetched 'em I called it the sheep herders' delight and it was a popular drink. The first Pike I tried it on yelled with delight; the next one took two drinks, and turned a double somerset in the road before the house. A peddler came along, and after he took several drinks of my sheeps herders' delight, he went off and stole his own pack, and hid it in the woods.'

A Northerner prospecting in Texas, was caught by one of the lively fevers of that region. In the crisis of the 'heated term, he had about given up hope, when he saw the doctor trying on his coat and hat, and the writer quietly slipping off with his boots. Indignation at this premature appropriation and the heartlessness of such a fashion of notifying a sick man of his coming fate got the better of the other fever in the traveler's blood. He sprang from bed, revolver in hand, and next morning the waiters of that hotel attended the funeral of one of their comrads, in a body. The doctor has had two or three professional brethern exploring among his digestive organs ever since, without finding a couple of ounces of lead that lie heavily on his stomach; and the sick man is on his way northward, rejoicing in his remarkable recovery.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods, of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 1, 1871.

F. E. Davenport,

DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines

School Books, Stationery,

WALL PAPER,

FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.

BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 4 o'clock P. M., of August 5th, 1871, for the erection of a School House, at the center of Franklin township, after the plan and two feet longer each way than the School House near Clark's Corners, in said township. The building to be completed by the first day of November next. I reserve the right to reject all bids.

Payment, two thirds cash, and the balance in non-negotiable township orders.

MILES WATERMAN, Trustee, of Franklin Tp.

July 25th 1871.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND,

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4, '70.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '71.

For

Fresh and Fine Family

Groceries and
Provisions,

GO TO

JNO. BUTT

One door north of Post Office.

AND

B 4 U

BUY

T

And Sugar,

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES, AND BE CONVINCED THAT BUYING AND SELLING FOR CASH IS TRUE ECONOMY.

Waterloo, Nov. 10, 1870. 2-46 6m

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

Mrs. Ed. BLATTNE.
Mrs J. A. BARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

DR. A. E. OLIN,

102 Washington St., Chicago.

So successfully treats simple and complicated VENERAL DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY as to bring Patients from every State. No matter who failed; tell him your private troubles; he cures cases given up by others. Send stamp for MEDICAL ESSAYS:—all the doubtful curious inquisitive should know. Private Circular sent Ladies for stamp.

See Here

FARMERS,

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been in use 11 years past, and not found wanting in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICTIED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

March 31, 1869. -3

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up.
Colored " " "
Japenese " striped
" Checked

Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Japenese, plain " "
" " Brocaded
" Watere

Every Lady should call and see our

$2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chore Londen Poplins, for suits.
Plain " " "
Wash " " "

Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.,

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Briliantines

The handsomeest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaonnets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks " dotted and Corded Saisses. Masalia. Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embrpideries, puffings, Edgings, &c., White, Marselilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department,

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortmemt in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Matrial,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of GENERAL HARDWARE not mentioned. is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, & c

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Dry Goods. Dry Goods

THE AUBURN COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. I. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 10, 1871. No. 32.

One year [illegible]
Six months [illegible]
Three months [illegible] .50

BUSINESS CARDS.

SPENCER & BRETTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, [illegible] Ind. Office on Corner of [illegible] Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. BAXTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, [illegible] promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible] Ind. [illegible] first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

[illegible]
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public. Insurance [illegible] promptly attend [illegible] Office on second floor, corner of Broadway and North Street, Butler, [illegible] DeKalb county, Ind. 3-35

[illegible]
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office [illegible] 2-35

[illegible] & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will practice in any of the courts of [illegible] Northern Indiana.
JAS. I. BEST. [illegible] McCLELLAN.

R. N. & [illegible] LOCKWOOD,
DEALERS IN [illegible] of every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the [illegible] all times.

[illegible]
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over [illegible] Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, [illegible] GOTSHALL, Justice of the Peace.
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents [illegible]
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 [illegible] Made in [illegible] United States.

[illegible]
PROPRIETOR [illegible] Court House [illegible] at all times.

DR. LEHMAN,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practitioner [illegible] patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office [illegible] Indiana.

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, No. [illegible] [illegible] full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet [illegible]
JNO. [illegible], Secretary. GUY PLUM, W. M.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings [illegible] evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary. J. H. DAVIS, C. P.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brothers cordially invited.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary. A. HALL, N. G.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 638, meets every Saturday night [illegible] Cordial invitation extended [illegible] JOHN [illegible]
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M.D. JARED SPOONER, M.D.
DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery [illegible] professionally [illegible] Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
R[illegible] over [illegible]

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND SEVENTH STREETS, opposite [illegible] Proprietor [illegible]

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention [illegible] Agent for Home [illegible]

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. [illegible] Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER [illegible] proprietors.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

[illegible]
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.
FORT WAYNE, IND'A

[illegible] ELIXIR
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and [illegible] of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and [illegible]
Mar. 30, '70.

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver and Spleen, Enlargement or obstruction of Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, [illegible] Blood, [illegible] Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their [illegible]

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American plant, called

JURUBEBA,

sent a special [illegible] it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time [illegible] for some time used in his own practice with most happy results, the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. Wells' Extract of Jurubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy [illegible] Blood Purifier in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St. N. Y.
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for circular.

Reduction of Prices
TO CONFORM TO
Reduction of Duties.
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
BY Getting up Clubs.

[illegible] Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

John Ditto is the name of a Buffalo City engineer. His wife's name is Ditto and the children are all Ditto. When he signs his name under that of somebody else, it is said to create some confusion at times.

LOST AND FOUND.

BY MARY E. WRIGHT.

[illegible]

All day long his sweet voice clammored
Round our cottage in the vale,
Waking up the hillside echoes,
[illegible]

[illegible]
Of my weary little one.

Now no more he comes to ask me,
When the stars the blue skies gem,
[illegible]

Lost! another, sometimes bashful,
With a timid, shrinking way,
Sometimes bold, unthoughtful, careless,
But a treasure every day.

Blushing, when sometimes we asked him
[illegible]
With [illegible] echoes,
And a shower of sunny curls.

Thinking of her, I remember
That he brought a painted boat
To the creek, one day in autumn,
Just to see the bright thing float.

And his eyes grew bright with gladness,
When beneath the snow-white sail,
Through the swiftly gliding [illegible]
Flashed the name of [illegible]

Found! a soldier in life's battle,
Strong in all his manhood's power,
Sternly looking to the future,
With its coming hopes and fears.

And beside him, looking [illegible]
With her eyes of summer blue;
With her soft hand fondly folded
In the one she loves so true,—

[illegible]

An Experience at Niagara Falls.

A correspondent writes:

When I first got to Niagara the hack drivers took a fancy to me. They chased me up so that at one time there were at least twenty of them in a line, all anxious to do me a favor. It was a queer looking sight. If I had'nt known I was alive, I would have thought I was a corpse at the head of a funeral procession.

Niagara is a nice place to get rid of money. It is full of feather fans with stuffed birds in the middle of them, alabaster whistles, squaws, bead moccasins, names cut out of the falls, eaglets stuffed with straw, owls chock full of hay, little birds that wish they were alive, two cents' worth of ice cream for a quarter of a dollar, and such like. You can buy ten cents worth of anything at Niagara by just payin one dollar for it.

This is the greatest place in the world for bridal couples; they are always here, with orange blossoms growing around the women's heads, and the men done up in black broadcloth, all very susceptible, and all green—very, very green. I'll tell you something about a bridle couple, not a bridal couple. A pair of hack horses are a bridle couple, and it's about a pair of hack horses I have to write.

A fellow who had one of these teams started a conversation with me, and we conversed together thusly:

"Take a ride?"

"No."

"To Goat Island?"

"No."

"Luner Island?"

"No."

"Suspension Bridge?

"No."

"Rapids?"

"No."

"Whirlpool?"

"No."

"Devil's Hole?"

"No."

"Horse Shoe Fall?"

"No."

"Clifton House?"

"No."

You see I'd been to all of those places, and I didn't sour much to go to them some more. I hadn't been to Lundy's Lane, and when he said "Lundy's Lane," says I, "who is Lundy?"

"Why," said he, "there is [illegible] American Eagle soared aloft, and with one [illegible] of the British [illegible]"

"No," said I.

"Yes," said he.

"Have they preserved the tuft?" I asked. He said they had.

"What became of old Lundy? said I

"Alas!" he replied, "he sleeps beneath the sod."

Then we wept—the hack driver and me. He wept for old Lundy, and I wept for the sod. It was a picture, it was. It ought to be did up in wax.

Says I, "how much to do Lundy?"

"Well" says he, "seeing it's you, I'll take you there for a dollar, and you could not go for less than that in a wheel-barrow."

I got into his vehicle, and going out everything [illegible] three patches of grass with rail fences around them, one old [illegible] with a fence around her, and a country road. The driver [illegible] So I gave him a dollar bill painted green on the back.

[illegible] want gold."

Says I, "I haven't got no gold."

He said I was a [illegible] looking cuss that had come to the Falls for my health. So [illegible] said.

"You little withered cuss, you if you do not [illegible] your snoot."

My snoot feels better when it ain't punched, so I [illegible]. Then I said, "I guess I've got enough of Lundy," and I went to get into the wagon, when he yelled out:

"What in thunder are you doing?"

I said, "Getting in."

"Well" said he, "that is cool! You had better get out again darn quick."

Then he broke [illegible] to me very gently that he had agreed to bring me out for a dollar, and the price for going back would be five dollars.

"No," said I.

"Yes," said he.

"Then I'll walk," said I.

"Walk and be darned! said he.

He got up on his old rattle-box and commenced to [illegible] move. I looked like the fourth dozen mourners at a back funeral. He talked to me thusly:

"[illegible] fore? Going [illegible] shower [illegible]"

[illegible] "I'll get in." I gave him the dollar.

Said he, "Give me another dollar."

I told him he agreed to take me for five dollars.

"[illegible]," said he, "[illegible] you see it is raining now."

I gave him the money, and finally reached the hotel, and I didn't take no hacks [illegible]

Curiosities of Life.

[illegible] pulse, and know that at every stroke some immortal passes to his Maker; some fellow being crosses the river of death and if we think it [illegible] that it should be so long before our turn comes.

Half of all who live, die before seventeen.

[illegible]

If you take a thousand persons who have reached seventy years there are of clergymen orators and public speakers 43; farmers 40; workmen 33; soldiers 32; lawyers, 29; professors, 57; doctors 24.

These statements are very instructive. Farmers and workmen do not arrive at good old age as often as the clergyman and others who perform no manuel labor but this is owing to neglect of the laws of inattention to the proper habits of living, eating drinking sleeping, dress, and proper care of themselves after the work of the day is done. These farmers eat a heavy supper of a summer day and sit around the doors in their shirt sleeves and in their tired condition and weakened circulation are easily chilled laying the foundation for diarrahoa, bilious colic, lung fever or consumption.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

How a Mother Taught Reading.

I have heard of a lady who, thirty years of age taught her children to read from toy-books and newspapers until they could read distinctly and by comprehension any short article written in simple language. Her method was to show the child a picture, as of an ox; then finding the word 'ox,' also—one being the picture of its name. She thus taught the child to associate the two as one idea, and he was then directed to find the word in some other book or paper, and thus the word ox, wherever found and in whatever company, represented to him a definite idea, an animal with which he was familiar. She would then take a word describing the ox in a respect to color, size, or form and proceed in the same way until it was made familiar. After several words were thus made familiar, she showed that these words were composed of letters in different ways the names of other familiar objects could be formed. In a little time the children formed a pleasant pastime in trying to form words for themselves, and in fitting them to familiar objects.—*National Teacher.*

Fattening for the Harem.

The London *Court Journal* tells about the very curious mode of fattening for the imperial harem practiced in Morocco. You take a plump young damsel of about fourteen, with a tendency to obesity—few Moresque girls are destitute of such tendency—you shut her up in a room of which the windows are carefully defended by heavy curtains of green silk. You cause your plump young damsel to sit cross-legged on a divan, and then, having [illegible] full of couscousou, or moistened meal rolled into balls, you cram her during a certain number of hours everday with as many of these balls as she can conveniently swallow. Well crammed, the Emperor of Morocco will pay an exceedingly handsome price for her her. That nothing may interfere with the due conduct of the fattening process, a black nurse stands behind the incipient favorite with a mantrap or big stick, much used in Moorish domestic economy, and if the patient manifests any reluctance to swallow the balls of cuscousou she is immediately and unmercifully thrashed.

A club is being formed among the ladies, for the purpose of [illegible] some honorable employment for the miserable, unhappy loafers who hang around our street corners, and for the want of something else to do waste their valuable (?) time in commenting on the private character and personal [illegible] of every lady who passes. [illegible] a good job of wood sawing or a day or two's work on the road might help their digestion to such a degree that they would [illegible] the [illegible] so fortunate as to get their noses beyond the domain of the kitchen, and really find time to run down town to do a little shopping.—*South Bend Union.*

Austin's ague drops contain no quinine strycnine or arsenic. Sold and warranted in all cases by F. H. Davenport druggist.

Fine black suits can be bought at the Red Front Clothing House from $12 to $14 all other goods in proportion. Remember the place go see and be convinced before you buy. [illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible] that cannot be compromised.

"Where's that you say Frederick? [illegible] Bolton Bank broke? [illegible]"

And Frederick Wells, who had been reclining in one chair with his feet resting on the back of another, the very picture of enjoyment, sprang to his feet, tipping over his chair, and sending the cigar he was smoking to the farther end of the room.

"Yes it is; it is here, in the paper as you can see for yourself. But what is it to you? Did you have anything invested there?"

"No, but Miss Neal had—which amounts to, about the same thing."

An air of intense chagrin overspread his handsome, through rather effeminate features, as he read the paragraph which his companion pointed.

"Confound it," he muttered, "its always my luck to have my dish tipped over just when it's full. Though I must say, if it's got to come that I'm glad it happened the month before, rather than the month after our marriage."

Charles Hayden, a young man whose features, though less regularly formed, were expressive of far more manliness and goodness of heart, gazed at the speaker with an air of undisguised astonishment.

"Why so, Wells? you surely did not seek the hand of Miss Neal simply for her money?"

"Well no, I can't say that. She is a most lovely and charming woman; really, it cuts me to the heart to give her up. But then, Ellen, I'm too poor to afford such luxury. And Miss Neal can no more afford to marry a poor man than I can, [illegible] So we're about even."

"And have you no thought for the pain that your desertion will inflict upon the heart you have won," said Hayden, in a tone of suppressed indignation.

"Softly, my dear fellow," said Wells, who had resumed his comfortable position, and was solacing himself with a fresh cigar. "I hardly think that it will be any such desperate affliction to Miss Neal as you suppose. Indeed, I've thought several times of late, that had it not been for her foolishly high ideas of the binding nature of such a promise, she would have broken the engagement herself."

"And knowing this, you would have held her to its fulfillment,"

"Not being sufficiently disinterested to refuse the gift of fifty thousand dollars, I rather think I should."

"You are not worthy of a true hearted woman, like Ellen Neal!" was the indigant response.

"Then so much the better for her, that I should leave her to be appropriated by some one that is—you, for instance. It strikes me that you used to be some what interested in that quarter, now is the time, old fellow, for you to go in and win."

Charles Hayden scarcely felt or heard the covert sneer in these words, so much was he engrossed by the new-born hope that had sprung up in his heart, and which made its pulses beat so quickly and strongly.

"S[illegible] you [illegible] mount [illegible] to his ward [illegible]"

"[illegible] believe [illegible] indi[illegible] Mr [illegible] for a [illegible] with [illegible] ever [illegible]"

"I don[illegible] for Fred[illegible]"

"Oh, [illegible]" said E[illegible] smile [illegible] I ha[illegible] give h[illegible] He se[illegible] to me."

"H[illegible] Wells [illegible] with his own handsome face [illegible] much attached [illegible] words."

"You are too severe. Any way, I have promised, and cannot break my word."

"Oh, no, certainly not; far better break your heart."

"I don't believe I've got any," was the laughing response. "If I have, I've never been able to discover it. Never fear for me, auntie. I dare say I shall be as happy with Frederick as with any one."

Yet in spite of these lightly spoken words, there rose up before her mental vision one with whom she knew she could be far happier. But, even if she had been free to choose, how did she know that he would choose *her*—but what right had she to indulge in such fancies?

When Mr. Thornly reached his office he found Frederick Wells waiting to see him, who accosted him with an air of constraint, not to say embarrassment, not at all remarkable, when we consider the awkward errand on which he had come.

"I heard of Miss Neal's misfortune last evening, sir, and I assure you with deep regret."

"Miss Neal's misfortune, what the deuce d'ye mean?" said the old gentleman gruffly, with whom the young man was by no means, a favorite.

"Why the failure of Bolton Bank to be sure," Mr. Wells responded quickly, the suspicion entering his mind that the shrewd old lawyer was trying to dodge the question.

"Oh, ah, yes, I think I understand you. Well, what of it?"

"Only this, sir, that deeply as I regret the necessity, the high regard I cherish for your ward, and the knowledge that I shall be unable, at least for some years, to offer her such a home as she is accustomed to, and merits, demand the sundering of our engagement."

"That is to say, in plain English my ward having lost her fortune, Mr. Wells no longer desires to marry [illegible]"

In spite of all his efforts, Mr. Wells felt his cheeks tingle beneath the quiet scorn in the eyes that rested upon his countenance.

"You put it rather harshly," he said, forcing a smile, "but we won't quarrel about terms."

"Very good. All I have to say is, that what you are pleased to term Miss Neal's misfortune, promises to be the best thing that could happen to her. Good morning."

When Mr. Thornly saw his ward again, [illegible] his countenance was full of [illegible]

"I have important news for you, Ellen, one portion of it rather bad, but the other so good as to more than to make up for it. Indeed, as I told a certain young man this morning, I consider it the best thing that could possibly happen to you. First, for the bad. The bank in which your money was invested has gone up, and won't probably pay two cents on the dollar. Now for the good: in consequence of this Mr. Frederick Wells called to express his regrets that he must relinquish the honor and happiness of making you his wife."

"Is it possible," exclaimed Ellen. How I have been deceived in him. I thought he loved me for myself alone. Oh, Mr. Thornly, how thankful I ought to be that I have discovered how false his heart is, before it was too late."

"Mr. Hayden is in the parlor, and wants to see Miss Ellen," said a servant opening the door.

Ellen entered the parlor in a rather perturbed state of mind; much as she rejoiced at her escape, she could not but feel deeply grieved at this discovery of the unworthiness of him, whom she had hitherto esteemed so highly as to often reproach herself that she could not love him as he deserved.

Mr. Hayden's mind was also, much disturbed, though from a very different cause.

It was in vain that that young gentleman tried to recall the neat little speech, that he had conned over on his way to the house, as is usual in such cases, it completely vanished from his mind as soon as he found himself in the presence of the lady, for whose benefit it was intended.

At last, making a desperate effort, he broke the rather embarrassing silence by saying:

"My dear Miss Neal, I have heard of your loss of fortune, and cannot express what a great burthen it lifted from my heart. I was so truly rejoiced, as to quite forget myself—"

Here, startled by the indignant astonishment depicted upon Ellen's countenance, the poor fellow stammered, and then stopped.

"Sir—Mr. Hayden," faltered Ellen deeply wounded at language so different from what she had anticipated. "I am at loss to understand why you should rejoice over my misfortune."

"Dear one, I know it is very selfish in me, and yet I was never half so happy in my life as when I learned that I might, without being accused of unworthy motives, tell you what a privilege I should deem it to cherish and care for you, as man cherishes and cares for the dearest object of his love."

The sudden revolution of feeling caused by these words, sent warm, happy tears to Ellen's eyes.

"I thank heaven for the reverse of fortune that has given me the rich treasure of your love," she murmured, as she laid her hand softly in his.

Half an hour later, the lovers were receiving the congratulations, warm approval of Ellen's guardian.

The old gentleman listened silently, and with evident enjoyment to the plans they laid for the future.

"I am sorry to spoil your pretty romance of 'love in a cottage,' and all that sort of a thing," he said at last, "but the fact is, Ellen—though, as I told you, your fortune *was* invested in the Bolton Bank—I happened to withdraw the money the week before it failed. But, don't be downhearted about it, my young friends; you'll find plenty of people who will gladly relieve you of its burthen. If you can't dispose of it any other way, you might donate it to found a mission school for the Feegee Mermaids, or some other equally as practicable missionary enterprise."

We can't say as to whether our young people followed this suggestion, but this we know, that throughout her long and happy married life, Ellen often had occasion to bless the fortunate blunder that enabled her to discern between "THE TRUE HEART, AND THE FALSE."

A DOWN-EASTER lately came to New York, and took lodgings at one of the high houses. Telling the waiter he wished to be called in the morning for the boat, both of them started on their winding way upward, till, having arrived at the eight flight of stairs, Jonathan caught the arm of his guide, and accosted him thus, "Look here stranger if you intend to call me at six o'clock in the morning, you might as well do it now, as 'twill be that time afore I can get down again."

A Frenchman stopping at a tavern asked for Jacob. "There is no such person here," said the landlord. "Tis not a person I want, sure, but the beer warmed with a poker." "Well," answered mine host, "that is flip." "Ah yess, sure, you are in the de right. I mean Phillip."

SUMMER FASHIONS.—Large checks are in demand for summer toilets. A check for $5,000, presented to Miss Moneybags by her father has been greatly admired.

The King of the Turf.

Dexter cost Mr. Bonner $33,000. He was foaled in 1858, got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian out of a mare by a American Star, grandam the dam of Shark, raised by Jonathan Hawkins of Orange county, New York. Dexter is a brown horse, with four white legs and blaze face, [illegible] hands in height. He trotted at Buffalo the fastest time on record, [illegible] mile in 2 minutes 17¼ seconds, [illegible] public race; he went against time [illegible] The course was over a mile [illegible]

In the race between Dexter and Ethan Allen with running mate, on Fashion Course, in June 1867, Dexter's time was taken separately by the judges. It was 2 min 16 sec. in the first heats. Dexter also trotted a mile under a saddle in two min. 18 sec. which is the fastest time on record to saddle. Fastest wagon time, one mile, 2.24, by Dexter; fastest two-mile wagon time, 4 min. 56½ sec. Mr. Bonner drove Dexter over Prospect Park Course in his road wagon a mile in the unprecedented time of 2 min. 21¼ sec.

After this remarkable feat Mr Bonner in his usual liberal style offered the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for any horse that could equal Dexter's time to a road wagon under the same circumstances. When the time of the heat was announced from the Judges' stand Mr. Bonner was congratulated on all sides, and he was overflowing with joy.

Senator Grant, the Napoleon of the turf, offered $75,000 for Dexter a year ago. Mr. Grant always said that Dexter combines in an extraordinary degree greater speed and endurance than any other trotting horse that has ever appeared on the turf, as Dexter is the best and truest horse he has ever seen. He can trot in any shape, to saddle, harness, or wagon, one mile, two mile, or three mile heats.

Mr. Bonner may well be proud of Dexter's achievements.

A Vermont Man's Wonderful Clock.

Mr. K. D. Munson, an old resident of Williston, Vermont, has just completed a wonderful calendar clock, which has attracted visitors from far and near. It is in every detail his handiwork, the old farmer having spent his spare hours in working upon it the last eight years. He has produced an eight-day clock, whose dial marks the second, minute, hour, day of the week, day of the month, month of the year; a thermometer rests against its pendulum, giving the state of temperature; the ball of the pendulum, contains a miniature time-piece, which derives its motive power solely from its vibrations, and keeps accurate time. There is also a cylinder musical attachment, which may set to play any one of seven tunes at the end of each hour. In this last feature it can be so adjusted and such was the intention of the maker, as to play "old hundred" at the end of each hour on Sunday, and "Old Folks at Home," "Swiss Waltz," "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and "Sweet Home," respectively, on each succeeding day in the week. The entire mechanism is placed in a black walnut case, which measures ten feet high, twenty inches wide and ten inches deep. The case is highly polished, and its front bears the inscription in raised letters, "Our Union forever." "U. S." Mr. Munson, who is 62 years old and quite feeble, proud of what he has accomplished.

A Boy's Purpose.

When Warren Hastings was a lad only seven years old, he lay one day beside a little rivulet that flowed on towards the river Iris, and there he formed the purpose which was his guiding star through life. His parents were in reduced circumstances, but descended from a noble family. The boy's ambition was to win back the lost estates of his ancestors—to make Daylesford his own. To this purpose he steadily adhered. Every aim and effort of his boyhood was associated with this purpose. It seemed like the romantic day-dreams of a boy, very little likely ever to be realized. The young Hastings sat on the same bench in the village school with the peasant children with whom he played, and to an outward observer there was little to distinguish him from the rest. But the world in the boy's heart was as different from their hopes and aspirings as if he belonged to another planet. He held on to his great life purpose of winning back his family lands all through his checkered life-history this was like a star, ever leading him on. And success at last crowned his efforts. He was able to buy back the beautiful fields and parks of his ancestors and rebuilt the family mansion; and here the last days of his toilsome life was spent.

An Atlanta, Ga., boy ate thirteen apple-dumplings for dessert one day last week. The boy and the dumplings were buried in one grave.

One minister in New Haven receives $25,000 salary; another, $35,000; and a large number of pious young men in that city are now studying for the ministry.

A farmer in Laconia, N. H., speaking of the thinness of the hay crop, said, "The grasshoppers have all got lame trying to jump from one blade of grass to another."

A little girl in Athol, Mass., was severely stung by a hornet. She told her mother that she had been bitten by something that looked like a yellow carriage with the top turned back.

Give Us Back Our Tails.

If we, as Mr. Darwin say,
From monkeys are descended,
Old Time, in changing things, hath not
As yet the matter mended.

Descendents of our ancestors
[illegible]
Who had no cake of bounty [illegible]
No [illegible] to pay.
No tailor bills came in [illegible]
Clothing gave—
And freaks of fashion did not make
Of monkey-girl a slave.

So the olden way's the happiest way;
The new condition fails;
And, Darwin, if you can, my boy,
Just give us back the tails.

[illegible]

The [illegible]
[illegible]
In waiting for the ledger to close,
And the [illegible] out.

They have no votes, 'tis true, but they'd
No [illegible]
And o'er [illegible]
They never had to weep.

So the olden way's the happiest way;
The new condition fails;
And, Darwin, if you can, my boy,
Just give us back the tails.

They had no fashion's promenade,
[illegible]
But then the old bare monkey had
No milliner to pay.

They had no wine, the monkeys young,
Through night to keep a-morning;
They saved thereby [illegible]
A headache in the morning.

A peaceful race were they who, when
To war's appeal did fly;
They saved thereby occasion for
A Joint Commission High.

A smarter race were they than that
Which from them hath descended,
And Time, by changing this hath not
As yet the matter mended.

For the olden way's the happiest way;
The new condition fails;
So, Darwin, if you can, my boy,
Please give us back the tails.

From Harper's Magazine.

BREAKING HORSES.—There is nothing more unreasonable or unwise—we are almost tempted to say inhuman—than the old method of treating horses—namely, allowing them to run wild until a certain age, and then having a violent conflict with them for the mastery. On this subject a well known horseman offers the following sensible remarks:

"I am glad to see that the practice of breaking horses is growing into disuse. Gentle your horses, and acquaint them with the duties which they shall have to perform, but never whip them. Accustom them from their earliest colt-hood, to be handled; pet them, in fact, win their love by kindness. Let them learn what a halter is [illegible] will not shock or frighten them. Teach them to put up straps and buckles, and when old enough, have them daily bear or drag some light load; but do it all kindly, and gradually lead them on in their education, so that when the proper time comes, they can be saddled or harnessed with neither risk nor trouble. But to throw the whole burden of a three years' education upon them in about the same number of days, and to conquer the poor trembling, frightened animals by brute force, is inhuman and unreasonable. Let us learn and teach our children to treat the animals given us for our service by our Master, in a manner worthy of human beings."

Elephantine.

A cargo of elephants sounds like a fancy of Dean Swift or DeFoe, but this was what actually arrived at New York, a day or two ago, direct from Ceylon. There were eleven of the intelligent animals, and owing to the precautions taken for their proper feeding and stabling, only one died on the passage, and the remaining ten were hoisted upon the New York dock in the best of health and spirits, and to the great delight of a large and enthusiastic but respectful audience. Ceylon was left on the 20th of March, and the weather remained favorable until passing the Cape of Good Hope. Most of the elephants, however, became seasick, and went through the agony in the most orthodox fashion, recovering at last like members of the human family. After passing the Cape a series of terrific gales was encountered, and the situation of the animals was rendered more uncomfortable; but beyond giving vent to a fearful roaring, they passed the ordeal with fortitude. They used 25,000 gallons of water on the passage, and 125 bales of hay, averaging 275 pounds per day, which food was in addition to two bushels of grain and "paddy," the last rolled up in a form of little balls or cakes and fed to them from the hands of their Singhalese keepers. Those on board would occasionally give them a sea-biscuit, which was esteemed by the elephants a great luxury. They seemed to comprehend and mourn over the decease of their companion, and in various ways gave token of that wonderful intelligence so long noticed as being possessed by this noble animal.

☞ A good farmer will never be satisfied with his farming until he is confident his land grows better every year.

A foreign letter passed Columbus, Ohio, the other day, addressed—"Schblakate ohi Raskanta (Amerika)." Of course it was forwarded to Chillicothe, Ross county.

Florida punishes her criminals by a prison diet of ham and eggs. They have to turn out the military three or four times a week to keep the outsiders from breaking into the penitentiary.

Almost every journal in the country has republished the item about that man at Findley, Ohio, who bravely rushed into a burning grocery and brought out three kegs of gunpowder, the explosion of which would have destroyed much property. It looked like a heroic deed, and was so considered; but, alas! there is another side to the story. It is now ascerted that he rushed into the flames through mistake. Some one told him that three kegs of brandy were being destroyed.

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.
Business Cards, $5 per Annum.
Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Damon and Pythias.

BY THE "FAT CONTRIBUTOR."

The Knights of Pythias, says the Omaha correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, are making quite a stir in Omaha at present. I confess I know very little about that mysterious order. The title of the order was doubtless bestowed by the history of the two ancient Greek buffers who carried on a general friendship business under firm name of "Damon & Pythias." These parties lived in Syracuse (N. Y.) and consequently known as "Salt Pointers." Their back doors fronted each other, and they were the most intimate friends, even in mid-winter. Their friendship dated back to the days of sunny childhood. If one of them had anything he always wanted the other to have some of it. If for instance, Damon got a licking from the preceptor, he wasn't satisfied until Pythias got one too. Pythias got the measles once and he went right off and give them to Damon. They shared everything together. Damon found his father's whisky bottle but he didn't keep it to himself. Not he. He went and got Pythias drunk. If Pythias ran all night, Damon kept it up all the next day, so that the days of Damon were equal to the Knights of Pythias.

Damon was a member of the City Council of Syracuse, while Pythias belonged to the National Guard. It appears that one Dionysius had been scheming to have the Council declare him Mayor of Syracuse without a vote of the people, and succeeded one morning when Damon was absent. Ascertaining what had been done, Damon hastened to the Council chamber, denouncing Dionysius and his fellow councilmen who sustained the fraud. Meeting Dionysius, he attempted to stab him with an ivory paper-cutter, remarking as he did so—

"—By all the Gods! One blow
And Syracuse is free!"

(There had been a heavy duty on Syracuse up to that time, owing to the salt monopoly, and Damon was a free trader.) He might have freed his beloved city from the tyrant had he not stopped to "*buy* all the Gods," and blow about it. He was secured by the Mayor's new police and condemned to death.

Pythias had a sweetheart named Calanthe, whom he loved next to Damon. Their wedding day was appointed, and just as the marriage ceremony was being performed, news was brought to Pythias of what had occurred, and leaving Calanthe only about half married, he hastened to the station-house where Damon was confined, arriving just as he was being led forth to execution. Damon was petitioning Dionysius for a few hours' respite, in order that he might see his family, but the tyrant wouldn't listen to it.

Pythias then offered to take Damon's place for the space of six hours, and if at the expiration of that time, his friend returned not, he would perish in his stead—hoped to die if he wouldn't. The proposition was accepted, and Damon hurried away to his family, who lived away out in the vicinity of the salt works.

Sad indeed was the parting of Mr. and Mrs. Damon. The interview was necessarily brief. He had to hurry back, or he wouldn't be in season to see himself die. Damon was much affected, and when he tore himself away there was a dame on the floor in a swoon.

"Fetch up the old mare!" yelled Damon to his hired man Lucullus. He was excited, because, you see, it was getting late and he didn't want to keep the executioners waiting on his account. Then it was Lucullus' acknowledge that, in order to save his master he had given the old mare a dog-button, and the [illegible] sitting on the body. Furious at the thought of not reaching Syracuse within the allotted time, and knowing how mortified Pythias would be if compelled to die in consequence, he seized Lucullus to rend him to peices. It would have been good-bye Lucullus had not a horseman appeared at that moment, whom Damon persuaded to dismount, taking him gently by the throat. Then mounting in his stead, he dashed away towards the city.

In the meantime, every preparation had been made for the execution of Pythias.

Time was up and no word of Damon. The people sneered, and asked if anybody supposed Damon was such a fool as to come back again, and even Pythias began to fear his old pard had gone back on him.

Suddenly a great shout was heard. A cloud of dust was seen to rise up in the direction of the salt-works. It approached rapidly, and in a short time Damon came tearing in on horseback at a pace that would have made Phil Sheridan so ashamed of himself that he would have ridden "twenty miles away" and hid.

There was just a shade of disappointment on Damon's face when he saw that Pythias still lived; but he jumped off his horse, threw a hand-spring on the scaffold, and shouted: "Bring on your cleaver! Damon is on deck."

Dionysius was so struck with this exhibition of friendship that he pardoned them both at once. They then fell into each other's arms, exclaiming:

"Pythy!"

"Damy!"

A colored orator at Lancaster, Ohio, the other day, demonstrated the liberality of his views by exclaiming: "I pray the Lord I may live to see the day when the colored man may forget his prejudices so far as to be willing to receive all other races as equals."

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

CHEAP—[illegible]

Slidell of Mason-Slidell notoriety, is dead.

The cholera has appeared in the South of France.

A man in Indiana is trying to get a patent for a new gallows.

A man on trial for murder, in Alabama, went to sleep in the court room.

The restoration of the fortifications of Paris is going on at a rapid rate,

The Persian Minister in London denies the truth of the reports of the famine in Persia.

The largest melon-patch in Indiana, is probably that at Seymour, which covers seventeen hundred acres of ground.

A drunken man in Fort Wayne tried to kick off his boot on Tuesday night, and broke his thigh in the attempt.

A lady named Wells gave birth to a child in the saloon of a passenger car on the Kansas Pacific railroad, near Topeka Tuesday.

Franklin county, Ind., realized over $2,000 from dog tax during the past twelve months, and paid out about the same amount to farmers whose sheep were killed by dogs.

The losses by the great storm, in and about Atlantic, Iowa, aggregate about $13,000. Sixty-five hours after the storm, a farmer exhibited a peck of hail stone at the *Telegraph* office.

Mr. Greeley having been written to on the subject of the cereals for light soil, replied that he preferred those of Wilkie Collins—though he was free to admit that Charles Reade's Terrible Temptation had a great run.

The recent mishap of Ben Butler, who tumbled overboard from his yatch, and was hauled in, a wetter but not wiser man, is accepted as a striking confirmation of the ancient proverb which affirms that they are never drowned who are born to be hanged.

The cholera is not confined to Poland. It has been severe in St. Petersburg, and it extending southward In Moscow it is raging. It has appeared in an epidemic form at Teheran in Persia, where the mortality was ninety a day, at last accounts, and it is reported to have broken out violently in Madagascar.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Democrat ticket has been elected by about 30,000 majority. This according to the vote polled, is a slight increase on our usual majority, and we may depend on old "Kentuck" for a good sound majority in '72.

A RADICAL paper wants to know, "what is Grant doing?" An exchange adds: "It is easily answered. Lounging around Long Branch, smoking cigars, drinking whisky, driving fast horses, receiving presents, appointing his relations to office, laying the ropes for a renomination, paying no attention to the interests of the people, and amusing himself generally."

Governor's Rent Steal.

The Indianapols *Sentinel* says, there can be no more bare faced fraud than Governor's Baker and Morton taking out of the Treasury five thousand dollars a year for house rent, when they have not paid more than one-forth of that sum for a "suitable residence." But Morton is a little worse than Baker, for he drew at the rate of five thousand dollars a year for a period previous to the passage of the act. That is robbing the Treasury with the audacity of a highwayman. If he had the right to draw money for rent an act that a Radical paper says was passed to indirectly increase the salary of the Governor, for a month or two before the passage of the law, he was inaugurated Governor.

SENATOR TIPTON, of Newbrask—a Methodist preacher, by the way—who has never been accused of being anything but a straight open Republican, said, in a speech at Omaha, the other day:

"I am unalterably opposed to the ruinous and corrupting course of the present administration, and I here pledge my self to make that opposition both open and uncompromising."

It is true. There is hardly a necessity of calling for further proof, It is true, that the Republican party is falling to pieces rapidly. Daily, through our exchanges, do we find testimony that convinces us that in the next campaign we are to be successful, and it should be thus. Too much plunder of the people's treasury has taken place, and to many aristocrats are floating through the eastern cities. The time has come, and a change we must have.

IT would be a source of gratification to the American people if the present Chief Executive of the United States could say with the Father of the country, when writing to an American Minister abroad in 1796; "I have rendered to my country every service to which my abilities were competent—not from pecuniary or ambitious motives, nor for a desire to provide for any one farther than their intrinsic merit entitled them to; and surely not with a view to bring any of my own relations into office." On the other hand, Ulysses First Heaven grant that he may be last, has appointed thirty-four members of his family to lucrative position. What a contrast!

Holden, the deposed Governor of North Carolina, is about to vindicate his title to be considered a public nuisance, by adding another to the list of worthless newspapers printed in Washington.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following licenses were issued at the Clerk's Office during the month of July:

[illegible]
Frank Appleton and [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

Year ending Oct. 31,1857	18,408,21
Year ending Oct. 31,1858	21,403,83
Year ending Oct. 31,1859	31,869,77
Year ending Oct. 31,1860	15,899,07
Year ending Oct. 31,1863	15,149,47
Year ending Oct. 30,1864	30,277,48
Total	$133,201,93

SIX YEARS OF REPUBLICAN RULE.

Year ending Oct. 31 1865	54,146,84
" " " 1866	82,052,00
" " " 1867	75,624,86
" " " 1868	36,908,83
" " " 1899	61,376,65
" " " 1870	44,881,07
Total	$354,999,25

THE CONTRAST.

Total disbursements for six years under Rep. State Printers	$354,999,25
Total disbursements for six years under Dem. State printers	133,201,93
A difference of only	$221,797,32

The tax payers are deeply interested in these figures, and they have a right to know what disposition is made of their money. If frauds have been committed, a thorough investigation should be instituted by competent authorities—let the blame fall upon whom it may. In a political point of view the *Journal* has gained nothing, for it is readily to be observed that if frauds *have* been prepetrated, the republican State Printer has had his full share of the plunder; and so far as Mr. Bright is concerned, all he need to show is that the paper for which he drew pay was actually furnished and used for State purposes. Thus he assures his readers, he will be prepared to do at the next session of the Legislature.

PRESIDENTIAL CHANCES.

How Parties Stand at Present.

[From the New York Herald.]

There are 317 electoral voters. A candidate must get 159 to be elected. If we take the States that are generally acknowledged to be Democratic, and those which were carried by the Demoqrats at the last election, as an indication of what the vote of the Electoral College may be, the result would be about as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.

Alabama	8	Nevada	3
Arkansas	5	New York	33
California	5	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	Maryland	7
Florida	3	North Carolina	9
Georgia	9	Oregon	3
Indiana	13	Tennessee	10
Kentucky	11	West Virginia	5
Missouri	11	Virginia	10

Eighteen States......153

REPUBLICAN.

Illinois	16	Minnesota	4
Iowa	8	Rhode Island	5
Kansas	3	Mississippi	7
Louisiana	7	South Carolina	6
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	Wisconsin	8
Michigan	8		

Thirteen States......95

DOUBTFUL.

Connecticut	6	Pennsylvania	26
New Jersey	7	Texas	6
Ohio	21	Nebraska	3

Six States......35

Supposing the two parties to hold their ground in the States put down as Democratic and Republican, the Democrats would have to draw six votes from the States set down as doubtful to elect a President. To carry Connecticut would accomplish that. New Jersey, which has generally been Democrats will secure again, would give one more vote than wanted. Texas would secure the election to that party under the circumstances we have assumed. Then there are the two great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which, to all appearances, will be debatable ground. Of course, either of these, even without Connecticut, New Jersey, and Texas, would give more votes than neccessary to elect a Democrat. In fact, with either Ohio or Pennsylvania the Democrats could afford to lose two or three of the smaller States set down in the Democratic column, as New Hampshire, Florida and Arkansas, and still have votes to spare. But, supposing New York, which is now Democratic throughout, should, through late events and mismanagement, be revolutionized and go for the Republican Presidential candidate, there would be still Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey and Texas to fall back upon. Pennsylvania and New Jersey and Connecticut, even with the loss both of New York and Pennsylvania, would give the election to the Democrats if the other States should stand as placed above.

The Republicans will have to secure sixty-four votes in addition to those of the States set down as positively for the party to elect their candidate. They would have to carry all the doubtful States. If they should lose even one of the smaller States, that is, either Connecticut, New Jersey or Texas, and yet carry both Ohio and Pennsylvania, with New York for the Democrats, the Democratic candidate would be elected. If the Republicans should carry all three of the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio there would be little probability of failure. Leaving New York out of the Democratic column as we have given it, and turning over the doubtful States of Ohio and Pensylvania to the Republicans, the Democrats would lack thirty-nine votes. Admitting that they could carry the other doubtful States—namely, Connecticut, New Jersey, Texas, and Nebraska, in all twenty-two votes from the States ranged as Republican. Out of these the only three that seem barely possible for the Democrats to gain are Maine, Mississippi, and Louisiana, present appearances, then, the gain of either New York or Pennsylvania, with the other States classed as doubtful, would give the Republicans the election.

The Nebraska Constitutional Convention raises the Governor's salary from $1,000 to $4,000 a year.

GOOD MANNERS.—Of all the acts of man which go to give others an estimate of his character, his [illegible] meeting of the International Workingmen's Association, held in the city of New York on the 22d of July, for the purpose of discussing the riot of July 12th, a Frenchman named Millott delivered the following eloquent address:

My friend, Citizen Guillotel is no longer a native of France. [illegible] was born in Ireland, and in the land of his birth contained a hatred [illegible] class of Irishmen who do not profess the same faith and who belong to a different part of the country. Citizen G. hears of this country as a home for the oppressed. Thinking himself oppressed he comes here. (Laughter.) —The ancient legends of his land are forgotten, and he cannot sing the songs he used to. He speaks of Lexington, Bunker Hill, and George Washington, and hums the "Star Spangled Banner." (Laughter.) He votes, perhaps more than once (great laughter), and possesses great influence. He is religious, too, and marches five or six miles one day every year in honor of St. Patrick. But the other faction will not let him rest. They think they are oppressed too, and come here, and not caring much about St. Patrick, propose to march on their own day the 12th of July. But then the Citizen G. become another man. He is again an Irishman. He forgets Lexington, Bunker Hill, and George Washington, and sings "Sticks and Stones of my Country." (Laughter.) All knowledge of the Constitution and laws of the country which he has adopted fade from his mind, and he is only desirous of putting one of his ancient rivals out of the way with a brickbat or other desirable projectile. (Continued laughter.) I think I have stated the case of my friend of the opposition fairly. I say opposition, because he opposes the government. This is America; not Ireland, nor France, nor any other country. And while it stretches out its succoring hands in welcome and aid to the poor and downcast of all nations, and takes them to its bosom, it only asks, that which it must have, that its new-found children will leave their slavery, fanaticism, and feuds with the country they discard. (Applause.) Once here they are Americans they are free, all alike, and the laws of the country in which they live, and its beneficent provisions that all have equal liberty to do all that is legal must be upheld. (Applause.) The quarrel and religious differences, and the social distinction of the old land belong there, not here. They are as the small-pox disease infected clothes worn by the emigrant, and should be discarded forever before he plants his foot on the soil of this land.—What is it to America whether James or William conquered? They were at best the exponents of brutal warfare, the upholders of monarchy and despotism.—Let them and their battles rest in their European graves. What does America know about St. Patrick, or St. Kevin, or St. So-and-So—gentlemen no doubt very good in their way, but whose practical influence ceased at their death and the magnitude of the importance of their good work was never fully known, and never will be in the countries to which they belonged. Their fame has space enough and men enough in Ireland to be celebrated without coming here. Happy America, that though not possessing a saint like St. Patrick, has yet hundreds of of thousands of angelic saints, fair brave women who rear their children in honor and education, and the sound of whose sweet voices make the firesides of the land peaceable, happy, and good. This, gentlemen, exhausts nearly all I have to say. When the quarrel and immunities of the different classes of the people of other countries are brought into this and fought out here, then the flag of the United States should be taken down, and the pennant of the victorious party raised in its place. No; well thinking as my friend Citizen Guillotel generally is, I must differ from him on this occasion, and say in all sincerity, and with an earnest hope that the course I advocate be adopted, I must say that there should not be any parades or processions allowed in this country at all, save those that commemorate American national events—such as Washington's Birthday, the Fourth of July, &c. And when I as a French adopted citizen, say that this is my hope, I know, I feel that the ardent wish of the whole American born people is with me. (Long continued applause.)

Another Bee Story.

A story is going rounds of the newspapers to the effect that a swarm of bees lately lit upon a boy, in Missouri, and that the father of the boy got him off with but one sting, (given by a bee that the child bit to keep it out of his mouth(, by telling him to stand perfectly still, and then removing his hat, which was covered with bees, and placing it on a bush, to which the other bees immediately swarmed. This is pronounced "gammon" by some ignoramuses, but to every person who knows anything of bees it will be the most probable thing in the world. Bees are not offensive creatures, and a million of them might settle upon the naked person of the Kentucky giant, and he not be stung even once, were he to keep perfectly quiet; but were he to move, or endeavor to immediately assume the offensive-defensive mode of making war—that is, they would defend themselves by offending him—and probably sting him to death in a few minutes. Many many years ago, we lived hard by 'Squire S., in the town of Blank, Blank State, who kept a dozen hives of bees—we hadn't got learned enough then to have apiaries—all of which stood on long shelves under a monstrous palm-tree that was in the yard in front of the 'squire's house; and we never think of Plato and thyme, and Hymettus and the drowsy hum of bees, without being reminded of those dear honey-makers of the long, long ago—for the window at which we sat at school looked right out upon the hives, and there was always a delicious murmur going on among them that was as sweet as the *nemorum murmur* of the neighboring woods. Well one hot summer day, the old 'squire was standing before his hives, bareheaded and [illegible], like Elisha the [illegible]—but with bees, not boys (or bears) over him—and with nothing on him but his shirt and shoes and trousers, when the inhabitants or and welcome delicacy the [illegible] swarmed, and lit upon the venerable man's pate, which they covered in layers two or three inches deep, making his head-piece the most comical looking piece of humanity we ever [illegible] upon, so we never think of it without laughing, though the [illegible] some forty years ago, [illegible] as they walk [illegible] you think it is, and with young, madam, hand-some as it is. We suppose the bees mistook the 'squire's face for a gigantic full-blown rose, of a new pattern, which appeared to be looked into immediately, for it was of a most beautiful new rum dose, which the 'squire heightened by twelve daily applications of internal paint, a proper (or, rather, a common) practice enough in those ante (and anti) temperance times, when rum was rum and punch was perfect.

The 'squire was thoroughly up to the dodges of the apes, and so he stood still, as stiff as an iron ram rod that had stood the inspection of the great Frederick. Just then Mrs. S—— came to the door of the house, and seeing her husband in such a plight, gave the usual feminine speech for such cases made and provided, and then said to him, "Keep where you are, while I go and get the broom to brush 'em off." "I'm dead if I do!" thought the 'squire. He then managed to grope his way to a large tub that he had just previously filled with water from a neighboring brook for rinsing purposes, and which stood on a high bench. Into this water he dipped his head slowly until it was entirely immersed, and held it there, holding his breath at the same time, till every bee was made sufficiently stingless to have satisfied Mr. Eugene Wrayburn himself. The water swarmed with bees, and the old gentleman swarmed into the house, with the only white face he had had worn for almost half a century, and which he never repeated till he lay in his coffin. If, reader, you ever should be swarmed upon, do as the 'squire did, and prove the excellence of the water cure. If you could contrive to have the water iced, so much the better for you—and so much the worse for the bees.—*Boston Traveller.*

Official Neglect of Duty.

The people of the United States pay large salaries to certain officials for the performance of important public duties. Since the advent of President Grant's Administration, it has become the custom for the higher public servitors to leave their posts during the summer season and go wandering about the country, hobnobbing with axe-grinders at fashionable watering places, and dining and wining at each other's residences for weeks at a time. This wholesale neglect of duty is shameful, and there is no estimating the injury to the public service resulting from it. The whole civil service is apparently becoming demoralized by it, as a wide door is opened in almost every department, by the absence of its chief, for loose and corrupt practices.

Numerous instances have been afforded recently where fraudulent and corrupt practices might have been avoided if the acts of subordinates had been liable at any moment to the close scrutiny of their superiors. Without the constant supervision of those to whom the people entrust their affairs, and whom they hold responsible for a faithful performance of public duties, it is impossible to carry on the Government economically, efficiently, or honestly.

President Grant sets the example, and now the whole Cabinet and hosts of subordinates have shaken the dust of Washington from their feet. It may well be said that the Government is being run by irresponsible, and in hundred of instances incapable clerks. In their hunt for pleasure they defy public opinion and affect to despise the just criticism of the press. They neglect important public duty, or what is infinitely worse, transact it in an unsatisfactory and slipshod way by telegraph or mail. They wander about accepting hospitalities, attending horse races, yatch regattas, country fairs, and other pleasures, to the terror of local office-holders and disgust of thinking people. This is a pernicious custom, and one that does incalculable harm. It should be corrected at once.—*New York Sun, Republican.*

A Mistaken Idea Corrected.

Occasionally we come in contact with a Democrat who hesitates about accepting the situation or endorsing what is called the "new departure," upon the mistaken idea that to do so would be a confession of having occupied a false position in the past. This objection is well met by one of the ablest Democratic papers in Pennsylvania,— the Doylestown *Democrat*, which in a recent issues says:

"The ninth(new departure) resolution does not make us a convert to negro suffrage. If anything of the kind were attempted, we would treat it with contempt. We are as much opposed to the hersey of negro suffrage as we ever were and always shall be opposed to it. We believe this was intended for a white man's government, and think wrong has been done by changing the state of the negro; nevertheless this does not prevent us acknowledge that negroes actually vote. We do not want their votes. The Democratic party does not wish to, nor will it, run a race with the Radicals in proselyting negroes to its political faith. This is not our mission. We yield to the political situation, and recognize as part of the fundamental laws of the country what we cannot help recognizing. We do not go a step beyond this. In spite of the ninth resolution we mean to denounce negro suffrage whenever and whenever we please, but we do not intend to put it to our skirts at the expense of any of the live issues of the day. The power that made the new amendments a part of the Constitution can change them, and when that takes place we shall recognize its binding obligation."

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft Wayne, Ind., good all wool cassimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $17. Call and see them.

Austin's ague drops, sold and warranted by DAVENPORT.

[illegible] Matters.

The President does not show any anxiety to get back to Washington; and, at the date of this, there is no certainty of his coming or going. Everybody wishes he would come, for it is universally the opinion that the Boutwell-Pleasonton complications will be [illegible] up or [illegible] when he does come. It's a very dry subject, but it is here a very interesting one. It is the sort that inspires curiosity, not on account of principles or preference, but because of a morbid taste which is felt here for sensations.

Those who say that there is no real quarrel with Boutwell and Pleasonton, are simply [illegible]. There is such a quarrel between the two gentlemen that cannot be compromised. Boutwell has never shown so much feeling on any subject since he has been in the Cabinet. He charges openly to his friends and his officials equal that the Internal Revenue Bureau is full of corruption—that it is as rotten as hell and so on. He does not say that Pleasonton is corrupt, but I should not wonder if he had his doubts. He says he is a weak man with a muddled brain.

I did not think that Boutwell could manifest so much feeling on any subject, but he is furious at the mention of Pleasonton's name. From what I have seen, and I have watched very carefully, I am satisfied that he will surely retire unless Pleasonton is forced out.

Boutwell is prepared to show that Pleasonton, in addition to all his other faults, is disgracefully incompetent. He can show that during the six months which Pleasonton has held office, his collection of the taxes on whiskey has been something like eight millions less than for the six months preceding his entry into office. Both Boutwell and Pleasonton are waiting anxiously for the President to return, both being satisfied, as the public are also, that the trouble will be settled when the President returns, and each being confident that he will win. As the quarrel has reached that point where reconciliation is impossible, how can anybody suppose that Boutwell will not win? What use is Pleasonton to Grant, and what can Grant do without Boutwell? As much as the President is attached to Pleasonton personally, how can he throw aside his chances for renomination by supporting him and losing Boutwell. The latter, I am perfectly sure, has come to the point where he is indifferent. He can make nothing by staying with Grant, and can make nothing by leaving him: the chances of the benefit in the latter being better than in the former. Wait and see?

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	2,48	7,10 A. M.	10,35 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance	4,56 "	8,48 "	12,05 P. M.	4,08 "
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline A	8,05 "	4,23 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline L	8,20 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,05 "
Forest	11,27 "	7,35 "	[illegible]	1,20 A. M.
Lima	11,32 P. M.	8,30 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne	1,50 "	11,00 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth	3,52 "	2,25 P. M.	3,45 "	6,55 "
Chicago	6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10 P. M.

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,30 A. M.	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,30 P. M.
Plymouth	9,44 "	11,53 "	9,05 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M.	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,07 "	[illegible]	1 27 A. M.	[illegible]
Forest	4,57 "	4,50 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline A	6,00 "	6,15 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	12,45 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	1,22 "	7,05 "	[illegible]	11,42 "
Orrville	3,45 "	9,00 "	[illegible]	11,55 "
Alliance	5,50 "	10,30 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M.
Rochester	8,05 P. M.	12,27 A. M.	[illegible]	4,22 "
Pitts Burgh	9,55 "	1,35 "	12,10 P. M.	6,30 "

VINEGAR BITTERS
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce Street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, [illegible] of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. [illegible]

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7, also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Lei House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office, No 92 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sunday from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered Dr. Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, piles, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb.	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb. ....16c, and 18c, best 20c.
Roasted Coffee, 23c. Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb. 12½c
Brown, per pound ....6c, 8c and 9c

MEAT.		DRIED FRUITS.	
Smoked Sides	10 cents	Turkish Prunes, per lb.	12½ cents
Smoked Shoulders	8 "	Apples, per lb. 7c	9 "
Pickled Pork	9 "	Peaches, per lb.	12½ "
Lard	12 "	Cherries, per lb. ....7c, and 12	"
TOBACCOS.		Oranges, per dozen	60
Navy, 10s and per ½ lb.	50 "	Lemons per dozen	40 "
Flounders, per lb.	50 "	Filberts per quart	15 "
Best Smoking, per lb.	30 "	Brazils, per quart	15 "
Second quality do., per lb.	25 "	Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00 "	Dime Box Matches	5 "
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best	95	LIQUORS.	
MISCELLANEOUS.		New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "	Whisky one year old	$1.40
Soap 3c, 5c and 8c per bar.	"	Whisky two year old	1.75
Blueing 2 boxes	5 "	Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1.75
Salartus, 3 papers	25 "	All kind of liquors on hand	
		California wine, per bottle	5c

FISH		CANNED FRUITS	
Spring catch, white fish	$5.00	Peaches per can	20c
Last fall, white fish	5.00	Pineapples, per can	25c
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75	Oysters, per can	10c
Old fish, half barrel	1.00	Damsons, per can	25c
Codfish 4 cents per pound		Blackberries, per can	20c
		Egg plums, per can	30c
		Green Gages, per can	30c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.— This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Cheno poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces laces in great variety, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 20, '71.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line lway on hand. Prices low and goodes th best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 2d 1y

MR. G. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has determined not to do any more

Credit Business!

but sells for READY PAY, the usual profit.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLES KLOTS.

Feb. 21 1y.

Root & Company

IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House,

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

Parties at home or from out of town will not do themselves justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing an unusual large and attractive assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silk New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Collered Alpacas, White Piques and Porcales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Children Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroidery, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.,

N. B.—Get posted on the lowest prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitiors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Feb. 23 1y

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that [illegible], Administratrix of [illegible], deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest J. B. LANNING, Clerk of the Court Common Pleas of DeKalb County.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Cheap—Apples.

Dry—The Weather.

Plenty—[illegible].

Scarce—[illegible].

Good—Spring chickens.

Judicious advertising always pays.

How to get rid of Bots—Kill them.

Bad—That ditch along the court yard.

Parental acres—The old man's corns.

Wet—Those beer guzzles at the brewery.

Big wedding on the tapis.—*Exchange.*—Where's that?

We see our friend, J. Abright, out again after a severe illness.

Smith & Haas have just received a fine new brand of cigars, the best made. Try one.

A number of our subscribers have come in and paid us for one year, during the week. Do thou likewise.

The Victoria League need not send us any more circulars. We dont go a cent on Mrs. Victoria for President, not much.

LaGrange has a red brick house with blue window shutters, and yet she is not happy. She wants a railroad.

The late Bishop Luers, of Fort Wayne had his life insured for $10,000, in favor of an orphan asylum.

A Fort Wayne paper says there is a demand for a soap factory in that city. We think so too. By all means let them have one.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette*, calls that city *dead*. It did'nt make a bad looking corps last Saturday with its bustle and excitement. Mistake somewhere.

It is the prevailing opinion that more wheat was produced, in this county this season, than ever has been raised in one season before.

The auditor of Newton county has absconded, leaving affairs in his office in a muddled state, with five or six thousand dollars in money which does not belong to him.—*Rochester Sentinel.*

An over sensitive individual in Plymouth, named Philip Pott gets very angry when letters are addressed him with the initial of Philip instead of the word.—*Goshen Democrat.*

The side ditch along Main-st., opposite the Court House is in a terrible condition. A stagnant pool of green filthy water is not a very good disinfectant and unless it is attended to will no doubt produce a few cases of ague. Let it be drained.

We know a man who can produce rain at any time he wants to. All he has to do is to bet a five dollar note that it won't rain in a given period, and it is sure to come. He never won a bet in his life on the weather, or anything else.

Dr. Bory, at 92 Columbia-st, Ft. Wayne, one of the most successful Physician & Surgeons now living, for the treatment of chronic diseases, will be at Waterloo, at the Lent House, Thursday September 7th, Also on the 7th of each month thereafter.

An Iowa farmer, delirious with fever, jumped down a thirty-foot well, climbed out, and speedily recovered. And now all the doctors in his town wants all the wells filled up. They say if invalids adopt such a mode of treatment the physicians must starve.

New Daily—We are in receipt of a spicy Democratic sheet, called the *Standard*, published at New Albany, this State, by Messrs. Gwin, Kelso & Johnson. We are glad to see new Democratic papers, it speaks well for the State, and we hope this one will be financially as well as politically successful.

Fine Colt.—Messrs. Rainier & Ryan, have now in their possession one of the finest colts in Northern Indiana. It is of the stranger stock, and can make its mile in less time than it takes to shingle a meeting house. It is really a fine animal as is destined to make a good record as a trotter.

An editor having read in another paper that there is tobacco which, if a man smokes or chews, will make him forget that he owes a shilling in the world, innocently concludes that many of his subscribers have been furnished with the same article.

Successful.—The Festival last Saturday evening, at the Lutheran church, in Sedan, for the purpose of procuring means with which to purchase a bell, was quite largely attended, and passed off in most admirable manner. The receipts above all expenses were ninety-five dollars, a result that was highly gratifying.

Waterloo claims to have a magnetic spring equal to those of Michigan. Doubtless a hotel will go up near it for the accommodation of the public. The water has been tested for bathing purposes and found to possess medical virtues equal to other springs of similar character. We hope our neighbor will make good use of it.

The Ft. Wayne *Journal*, in speaking of Billy Williams, says:

"The voters of the 10th district will not consent to dispense with his services in Congress. He is sure to be renominated."

That's so, ain't it. He stands a much better chance of being struck by lightning than he does of being renominated, in this district.—*Kendallville Standard.*

A correspondent says:

Dear Editor:—Once more the spirit of prose has seized upon my corporal anatomy and animated its dormant, latent, quiescent energies to such a degree of ebullition of ponderous thought, creating such an indescribable desire to indite something, that I must either obey the mandates of its natural dictation or suffer through life the untold miseries of a shattered constitution and by-laws."

We think that is a clear case of worms.

Marriage Licenses.—The following licenses were issued at the Clerk's Office during the month of July:

[illegible] and [illegible]
Frank Appleton and Martha E. Trowbridge.
H. H. Case and Elizabeth Rosenberry.
Samuel Miller and Mary J. Shatzer.
Wm. Smith and Mary J. Wells.
Louis Fisher and Josephine Curtess.
Alexander Soldeurvicht and Nancy Champion
Danl. W. Minier and Amanda E. Updegraff

W. H. McQuiston, who for the last five years has been in the employ of G. Orff & Co., as book-keeper, has gone to Auburn, Ind., and has engaged in the dry goods and grocery trade at that point. Mr. McQuistin is an active business man and has many friends in this city. He will be a valuable accession to the business community of the enterprising and go-a-head village of Auburn.—*Fort Wayne Journal.*

July has gone. Her sunny hours have witnessed the golden wheat gathered and garnered. The green meadows have become smooth before the ruthless sickle, and the hardy sons of toil have wiped the sweat from their manly face as they labored beneath her invigorating sunshine.—She ever greets us by ushering in our Independence day; she tells us that harvest time has come; she leaves us standing between the plow handles, looking out to the future for similar blessings.

Eel River Road.—We learn from Mr. Scanlan that about one month more will finish the grade on the Eel River road, from Columbia City to this place. About fifteen miles of track has been laid west from the above place and will be soon completed to Manchester. Tracklaying will commence next week east from Columbia City, and the work pushed speadily forward until they reach this place.

Writing Lessons.—Prof. Anderson, will attend the coming term of the Academy, at this place, and proposes to teach a class in penmanship, giving three lessons each week. Mr. A. has been very successful in the teaching of this art, and those desiring instruction inthis department cannot do better than to avail themselves of his services. Also those desiring instruction in book keeping will find the Professor a ready accountant, eminently qualified to give the desired information.

The awkward manner in which many newspaper correspondents use the word "we," when they refer to themselves, would be amusing were it not ridiculous. Editors use the plural number for the reason that they constantly speak as representatives of a party, and in such cases it is entirely admissible, but occasional writers would display much better taste by simply using "I," when they speak of themselves. It serves their purpose just as well and makes them appear much better to all good judges.

Our Academy.—This institution opens next Monday, under favorable auspices Quite a number of foreign scholars are expected to attend, and we have already had applications for rooms for their accommodation. Any of our citizens who can spare a room will readily find an occupant.

Postponement.—Owing to the illness of the principal, Wm. H. McIntosh, Esq., the opening of the Auburn Academy, heretofore announced to take place on Monday August 14th, has been postponed one week later, making it the 21st.

Court.—The Circuit Court commenced last Monday, Judge Tousley presiding. Several State cases were disposed of as follows:

State versus Jonas Emanuel, two indicments for violation of liquor laws. Acquitted, by jury.

State verses Edward Eldridge, two indictments for same offense. Acquitted.

State verses John Hebel, two indictments for same offense. No Judgment yet.

Noble County Fair.—We have received a list of the liberal premiums offered by the management of this society to contestants in the various and numerous articles that go to make it a number one fair. The citizens of adjoining counties will be entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded the citizens of Noble county and all are invited to enter for premiums. The Fair will take place at Ligonier, Sep., 27th, 28th, and 29th. We are under obligations to the gentlemanly officers for a season pass.

Trade is the life of a town, and when this is taken from it, it must necessarily die. Kendallville, Auburn and Waterloo are being swallowed up by Fort Wayne. We are told that in Kendallville there are now over one hundred empty houses—*Steuben Republican.*

If empty houses are an indication that the business of a place has been taken from it, then ours has not departed, for there is not a single house vacant, while the demand for them is still on the increase. No, sir, we enjoy a good local trade, and everything desirable is on the increase, such as houses, stores, manufactories, babies and business generally.

LOST.

On Saturday, August 5th, 1871, between Kendallville and Auburn, by way of Coruna road, a pocket account book containing two notes and other papers belonging to Bell & Emerson, Toledo, Ohio: There is nothing of value in the book to any person except the owners. Any person returning this book and papers by express or otherwise, to Bell & Emerson, Toledo, Ohio, or S. J. H. Loomis, of Kendallville, will be rewarded for their trouble, beside conferring a great favor on J. B. Kimball.

Cheese Manufactory.—I am now manufacturing cheese for the trade, and have on hand a large lot, which I warrant good, not made of skimmed milk. My cows are fed on tame grass, clover and timothy and fresh pure water—no stagnant swamp water on the farm. I use Roe's patent premium cheese vat with improved heater, the best in the world, also Roe's improved ever and weight cheese press, patent expansion hoops, &c. I am now selling at 1 and 14 cents per pound. Dairy one-fourth mile south of Auburn, on the Fort Wayne road. J. Stamets.

Having a buyer in New York all the time buying goods for cash only, the Red Front Clothing House can substantiate all it advertises and sells goods cheaper than other houses can buy them for.

For good soda water go to Davenprt's Drug Store.

Good Manners.—Of all the acts of man which go to give others an estimate of his character, his deportment in a public assembly, is the surest method of determining whether he is a gentleman or a loafer. If you see a person quietly, and reverently approach a church door, or any place of assembly, respectfully take off his hat, walk lightly and with dignity up the aisle, quietly take a seat, and remain during the service, you may set that man down a gentleman at heart. This deportment tells more even, than that he is a sympathizer with the object of the meeting, for a gentleman will always act thus even if he disapproves of the meeting, but being accustomed to good society, and having respect for himself and the feelings of his fellow man, his natural impulses lead him to treat all assemblies of every character with respect. You need go no further than our churches of a Sabbath evening to draw a line of distinction between the true gentleman and the awkward boor. Notice that fell stumbling in after the exercises have commenced. He will go out likely before the sermon is half over. He likes to disturb as many as posible at a time. There comes another walking on tip toes. He means business, and will stay and listen and doubtless enjoy the service.

Real Estate.—Some of our property holders are getting very high in their ideas, of the values of real estate, in this place. There is nothing that will retard the growth of a town so much as a disposition of this kind upon the part of its citizens. Every man has a right to secure full value for his property, but when he adds to the present the prospective value then he over steps the bounds of reason and becomes exhorbitant. There is quite a large amount of property here today, that would receive valuable improvements, in a short time, could it be purchased at a reasonable figure, but this is refused, and it will remain in its present dilapidated condition for several years perhaps, without benefiting the proprietor or public generally. This is one of the meanest spirits to contend with in the building up of a place, and acts like a curse in the community in which it is exhibited. Some of our citizens are unable to improve their property, yet they will hold on to it in hopes of realising the largest possible amount, gained by improvements adjacent to it. We have some very fine locations for business houses, and capital enough to put them up, but they are held at prices beyond all reason, and the enterprise fails. Every new building adds to the value of our place, and we suppose these extortioners will hold on until enough has been added to increase the value of their property. When we have a little less of this spirit in our midst we shall make greater progress, and build up a town worthy the enterprise of a majority of her citizens.

Butler Correspondent.

Butler, Ind., August 7th, 1871.

Editor Courier.—Being in town on Saturday last, I had the pleasure of taking a look at your interesting paper.—Among other items I noticed a solicitation for readers to forward you the local news of their towns or neighborhoods.—Below I give you a few items for publication if you think them of sufficient interest to occupy space in your columns:

JURY TRIAL.

Our legal fraternity had an excellent chance to display the "soundness of their phylosophy," last week, on the lamb suit between Collins and Houts, two farmers residing about four miles north-west of town, which has occupied their attention a number of days. Two hearings have been had, the Jury disagreeing at each time. At the last trial, which ended on Saturday, their were nine in favor of Collings and three for Houts. They both still claim the lamb, and it will probably be an old sheep before the matter is settled.

COW KILLED.

A cow belonging to Mr. A. May was thrown from the railroad track, east of town on Thursday, and instantly killed. Mr. M. is a poor man, has a large family to support, and it was the only cow he had.

RUNAWAY.

Mr. Allen Shultz' team took freight a few days since, throwing him from the wagon, bruising him quite badly. He is able to be around by the use of crutches.

BOY RAN OVER.

A little boy, son of Mr. A. French, residing in the suburbs of Packertown, while riding home on Saturday evening, jumped from the wagon nearly opposite his home, and before the driver could stop his horses, the hind wheel ran over the little fellow's leg below the knee. Fortunately, for the boy, the wagon was not heavily loaded, and no bones were broken.

EGGS.

Mr. John Blaker, informs me he has bought and shipped, from Butler this summer, eight hundred barrels of eggs. Allowing 70 dozen to the barrel, he has shipped 56,000 dozen or 672,000 eggs.

RATS.

Mr. Sidney Jones, residing about five miles north of Butler, raised his barn not long since to rid it of rats. He met with complete success, killing one hundred and ninteen rats, and it was not a very good day for rats either!

ELEVATED.

H. E. Gordon, while pitching off a load of hay, with a horse hay fork, last week, got tangled in the top, and was drawn up to the big beam by one leg. The horse was backed up, and he came down all right and went to work as though nothing had happened.

Oz-Driver.

A Noble Benefaction.

The Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, (Louisville, Ky.) have created one of the most liberal and noble benefactions ever conferred by a public institution upon any people. The Trustees of this college have instituted one beneficiary scholarship for each Congressional District in the Southern and surrounding States. By this means very many poor but deserving young men will be enabled to obtain a thorough medical education Any one wishing to take advantage of this Benefaction which is worth to each student at least $ 00, has only to write to Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Dean of the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville Ky., who will receive a college catalogue with full information in regard to all that is necessary for him to do to secure one of these scholarships. With proper and welcome delicacy the names of those who have secured the Beneficiary Scholarship will be known only to the Dean of the Faculty. It is unnecessary to commend those who have established these noble Beneficiary Scholarships. Their act will bring them commendation wherever it is known.

In accordance with the old Hippocratic oath, forbidding physicians to charge the families of each other for the services rendered, the Faculty of this college will make no charge for teaching sons of physicians, and, as no physician charges a clergyman's family the sons of clergymen will receive the same privilege. The next College session begins October 2d, 1871. As the lecture fees charged for each student who has not obtained a Beneficiary Scholarship, amounts to $120, annually, the public can appreciate the munificence of this benefaction.

Horace Greeley says if you wish to keep a town from thriving, don't put up any more buildings than you can conveniently occupy yourself. If you should accidentally have an empty dwelling, and anyone should want to rent it, ask three times the actual value of it. Demand a Shylock price for every spot of ground that God has given you stewardship over. Turn a cold shoulder to every mechanic or manufacturer seeking a home among you. Look upon every new comer with a frown and run down the work of every new workman. Go abroad for wares rather than deal with those who seek to do business in your midst. Refuse to advertise or in any other way support your county papers, so people abroad may not know whether any business is being done in the town or not. Wrap yourselves up within yourselves and cover yourselves up with a coat of impervious selfishness.—There is no more effectual way to retard the growth of a town than by actions like the above, and there are people in every town who are pursuing this course every day of their lives, and to whom the above remarks are most respectfully offered for their earnest and careful attention.

Beware of Counterfeits.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair and honorable dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisements do so only to deceive the public. All persons should be on their guard and look well for the right number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Block. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall; at No. 5 Keystone Block.

Look out for the largest stock of clothing ever brought to one house in Fort Wayne this fall. Most goods and lowest prices.

Aug. 3,

Death of the Double Baby.

The death of the double baby at Boston is announced.

It presented the remarkable as well unprecedented phenomenon of two heads, four arms and two legs, and all upon a single body. The girl—for such its sex—died last evening at No. 6 Bowdoin street. The first half or head breathed its last at 5, and the second shortly after 8 o'clock. The child—or children as it would almost seem proper to allude to the phenomenon—had enjoyed excellent health from her birth, nine months ago, until within two weeks, at which time one exhibited signs of illness. This, however, was but temporary. It recovered and was bright and playful. Since, reaching Boston, a few days since, the other—or other half—was taken sick and died yesterday afternoon, as already stated. The two portions of the body were so intimately connected that the death one of one rendered that of the other inevitable. The spectacle was equally novel, strange, and unparalleled. Upon one end of the body reposed the head of the dead infant; upon the other that of the live one with its eyes still bright and curious, and its lungs in full breathing order. All that medical aid could accomplish was done, but it was found unavailing. The child died in the presence of its parents. The corpses present the appearance of two infants asleep. Apparently they escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the countenance had the expression of repose.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
feb. 23, O. D. HURD.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next session, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart, with the privilege of [illegible] to be drunk on the premises, [illegible] lot No. [illegible] in the [illegible] part of the town of Auburn, [illegible].

August 4, 1871. CHARLES [illegible].

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County, } ss.

[illegible] before [illegible] Justice of the Peace, of [illegible] township, DeKalb Co., Ind.

[illegible]

C. P. [illegible].

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 14, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	[illegible]	Express.
Fort Wayne	7 00 a m	9 30 a m	4 30 p m
[illegible]	7 18	9 50	5 06
[illegible]	7 27	9 55	5 15
Stoners (Grand pt)	7 33	9 59	5 22
New Era	7 48	10 11	5 32
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 50
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 03
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 18
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 29
Angola	8 57	12 35	6 42
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Arr	11 40	[illegible]	9 10 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.			
Jackson Leave	6 30 a m	15 a m	4 30 p m
Jonesville	7 20	0 20	5 21
Angola	8 37	2 30	5 23
Pleasant Lake	8 50	2 45	5 41
Summit	9 11	2 55	5 58
Waterloo	9 23	3 13	6 18
Auburn	9 40	3 43	9 40
New Era	9 55	4 00	9 49
Stoners (Grand pt)	10 11	4 28	10 00
Huntertown	10 20	4 40	10 13
Academie	10 27	4 48	10 20
Ft. Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	0 55

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt

I. S. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:08 p m	12:17 a m	12:57 p.m.
Waterloo	1:16	9:32	1:13
[illegible]	1:30	12:56	1:20
Corunna	1:30	12:59	1:26

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2:40 p m	11:35 p m	2:30 p m
Sedan	2:46	11:45	2:45
Waterloo	2:50	11:50	2:53
Butler	3:05	12:05 a m	3:07

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

SCHIRMEYER'S
Hat Factory!
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
1y

Eagle Mills!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

Hard WarE
GEO. HENSLER,
—OF—
BUTLER INDIANA
has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of
HARDWARE!
Ever brought to this county—among which may be found
Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,
Chains and Belting
[illegible] and in fact every article or goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.
GEO. HENSLER.

GOULD'S
FORT WAYNE
FURNITURE
Store.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Furniture, Looking Glasses!
Mattresses and Bedding.
The Manufacture of
PARLOR SETS
AND
Fine Lambrequins
A SPECIALTY.
36 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

BURLINGTON.

Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C. B. & Q. joined together with the [illegible] being at Burlington, and called the Burlington Route. [illegible]

[illegible]

All the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in war, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$6 50
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	1 10 @ 1 15
Red	1 10 a 1 12½
Oats	35
Rye	60
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	150 a 155
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	35@40
HIDES—	
Green	6½c
Dry	18c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	12c
Tallow, per lb	08c
Beans per lb	08c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	02c

CONSERVAVORY OF MUSIC
On Main St., Opp. Court House,
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. E. VIRGIL, Prin.
The Object of the Conservatory
is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
July 20, '71—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Eliza A. Crain, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of the deceased, in Franklin Township, DeKalb County, Ind., on

Saturday, August 19, 1871.

the following property of said estate, consisting of Hogs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles. Sale to begin at one o'clock p. m.

TERMS—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws.

SAMUEL LEARNED, Adm'r.

July 20, '71.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September Term 1870

William H. Thomas, } vs } Complaint No. 67. Levi Engel, }

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellan his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Levi Engel is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 21th day of July A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County, }

In the Common Pleas Court, September Term 1871.

Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Rail Road Co., } vs } Complaint No. 60. James H. Bair, }

Now comes the plaintiff, by W. H. Dills, its attorney and files its complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, James H. Bair, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Broadway, N. Y. July 13, 6w.

Examiner's Notice.

Examinations will be held regularly after August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a License.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA } DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, Septembe term, 1871.

Ezra C. Folts, } vs } Complain. No. 55. Melissa E. Folts, }

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Wm. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Melissa E. Folts is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next Term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1871, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Michael Shoots and Elijah S. McDowell are plaintiffs and Nathan Johnson, Angeline Johnson, Reuben Turney and John S. [illegible] are Defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twelve cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Being in the South-west quarter of section thirty two (32), township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen east, and bounded as follows:—Begining at a stone corner, between Lewis Spangler and George Ensley (formerly William Ashley) in the center of the Fort Wayne & Coldwater Road, thence south 17½° west, along the center of said road 8 12-100 chains to a stake, thence south 72½° east, 4 chains to a stake, thence north 17½° west, 3 75-100 chains to a stake, thence north 72½° west, 4 chains to a stone in the center of the road aforesaid, thence north 17½°, west 3 75-100 chains to the place of beginning, containing one and a half acres, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH [illegible], Sheriff.
Geo. W. MAXWELL, Deputy.

Our Farm attorney for plaintiff.
July 31st, 1871. 3w$

Dry Goods. Dry Goods
ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Shawls,
Percales,
Prints,
and Domestics
To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.
Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Towsley, Dewald, Boal & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS
FOR
CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!
CLOTHING.
We offer extraordinary inducements to cose cash buyers in the way of Mens and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of
MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!
We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and
PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION
Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.
I. LAUFERTY & SON,
South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock'
Of 500 Pieces Prints;
WHO IS BEAT
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you, this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c callico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 20c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 16½c a yard
ALPACAS, ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 30c to $1,00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. AYNE, ND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BOOTS & SHOES!
WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT
Wholesale and Retail!
BUY IN LARGE QUANTTES
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES!
WE KEEP ALL THE
LATEST STYLES in the MARKET
OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We
Buy First-Class Goods!
and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We
Are the Only House
In the City who make it a business to manufacture
MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'
Home Made Boots
GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WAN
BOOTS & SHOES
Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK CALHOUN ST, FORT WAYNE INDIANA.
MARKLEY SHRDVER & CO

A writer in the English *Naturalist's Note-book*, who has recently witnessed the feeding of the serpents in the Zoological Gardens in London, [illegible] that they are fed once a week, though some of them, and in particular the pythons, do not take their food so often, but will [illegible] to fast for weeks [illegible].

Disregarding the scientific divisons of the order which comprises these animals, we may divide them into three classes; firstly, those which seize their prey with their teeth, and crush in their folds; secondly, those which seize and swallow it alive, after the manner of lizards; and, thirdly, those which bite, or rather strikes it with poisonous fangs. Of the first the finest examples are the pythons and boas, besides which there are the yellow snakes of the West Indies and others. Those of the second are fewer in number: they include the rat snake of Bengal, viperine snake, English snake etc. The present specimens of the third classes include [illegible], and Indian and Egyptian cobras, water vipers, etc.

The constricting serpents, as we may term them, are kept in large cages, the entrance to which is either by a glass door in front, which opens by a sliding up, or by a similar contrivance at the back, in the wooden partition. The colubrine snakes are, in some of these cases generally, and indeed are so harmless that little precaution is needed. The venomous serpents have no opening but a small [illegible] of these case, about two or three inches square. Through this their food is introdqed and all necessary operations for the cleanliness and order of the interior are performed [illegible] stout wire, [illegible] the occupants, who, if new-comers, strike at it vigorously with their fangs. The first to be fed were the yellow snakes and other species in [illegible] case. The keeper, having unceremoniously removed the b'ankets, beneath which most of the occupants of the compartment were huddled together, as usual, quickly introduced under the glass door about a dozen sparrows and one or two Guinea-pigs. The former immediately retired to the darkest corners, seeming, however, to be quite unconscious of the presence of the snakes [illegible] they [illegible] the bodies of the latter, which for the most parts remained motionless. The Guinea-pigs were more restless, moving slowly about as if in search of food. They seemed to be preferred by the snakes to the sparrows; and presently one of the reptiles, waiting his opportunity, seized a Guinea-pig by the neck, and, jerking [illegible] three folds around it, killing it in a few seconds.

The other snakes rapidly dispatched the sparrows in the same way [illegible] seized; but they were apparently in no hurry, as there was a number of birds in the corner for more than an hour, which had not been touched during that time. It may be well to remark that there is nothing revolting in the spectacle of a serpent [illegible]. Its victim suffers neither the mental nor bodily torture ordinarily supposed. When seized, it is killed without delay, especially if it struggles [illegible] its seizure it is never conscious of danger. Not only is this well known to those [illegible] tures, [illegible] al and careful observation. A rabbit will approach a snake out of mere curiosity, [illegible] and even being touched by its tongue, will start to another part of the enclosure, and resume its composure, returning again in the course of its explorations to the same snake, without the least uneasiness except what arises from a want of cabbage-leaves and the indigestibility of the gravel flooring. Guinea-pigs shows even less concern and are not easily startled by any moving object.

The [illegible] which had seized their sparrows, etc. waited till their prey was quite dead before they uncoiled, and began slowly to prepare for swallowing it. The pythons, which occupied an adjoining [illegible] pents in the collection, were next supplied with two or three ducks. The largest python instantly seized one, and threw one fold round it. He then remained perfectly motionless, appearing to be satisfied with having secured the bird, and did not at once kill it. The duck did not seem at first concerned at such unusual treatment, but soon became restless, on which the python tightened the fold, and in about a minute had quite destroyed it. Having waited for [illegible] to make sure that life was extinct, he slowly unwound his coil from the body, and touched it with his muzzle, moving it about until he had found the head. The idea of lubrication with saliva, now quite exploded, [illegible] from this [illegible] body with the mouth. Having taken the [illegible] low the carcass, his jaws stretching to an immense extent [illegible] sage. When he found any difficulty, he used the part of his body which lay nearest to it to push it gently, and, considering the apparent difficulty, was not long in accomplishing the meal. The supply of food is never stinted, and we believe that it is not uncommon for a python to devour six or eight ducks and rabbits on one day. Of course a full meal takes a long period to digest, as is the case with all reptiles.

The colubrine snakes might with propriety be determined legless lizards, as, with [illegible] of the want of limbs, they [illegible] in structure to the saurians. A fine, lively specimen, of the Bengal rat snake was fed with half a dozen frogs, which he pursued with great speed round [illegible] and, [illegible] them one by one into a corner, seized and swallowed them in spite of their struggles.

The keeper [illegible] young Guidea-pigs into the case containing the rattlesnakes, one of the snakes instantly struck at that nearest [illegible]. The action of a venomous serpent in wounding [illegible] strictly called a bite, as, though the fangs undoubtedly represent teeth, the jaws are not closen upon the object simply [illegible] retiring immediately. The Guinea-pig almost immediately showed signs of giddiness, but its body did not appear to swell; it seemed to be thrown into violent convulsions, and in [illegible] minute fell, [illegible] no other sign of life than occasional spasmodic motion of its jaws. A larger animal would not have been so soon killed; but as the snakes, being confined, have not often occasion to use their venom, it is probably more powerful than while they are in a wild state. There are a large number of puff adders [illegible] a Guinea-pig [illegible] sniffing [illegible] usual, but though he was touching one of the reptiles, it did not seem disposed to strike, when suddenly another puff-adder darted at full length from the opposite corner, and striking the creature, remained with its fangs apparently burried in its flesh [illegible]ary, we believe, to the usual habit of the reptile. His intention was perhaps, to prevent any other [illegible] from devouring it.

There are specimens of the two species of cobras, the the India and Egyptian [illegible] the most interesting of all serpents; but, on account of their excitable nature, it was found necessary to hide them partially from view by filling the lower half of [illegible] case-front with ground glass, so that [illegible] to observe them. The appearance of the cobra [illegible] the fatal stroke is graceful, and yet terrible to see. The [illegible] hood, the waving motion of the head, and the peculiar expression of the eye, combine to impress the observer of its consciousness of the deadly power which it possesses and with which it threatens any living creature that dares approach it.

[illegible] efforts of the patriots of '76, the organization of a government devolved upon them. In the first confederation of States they failed. Then [illegible] more perfect union they adopted the Constitution of the United States. Even then there were different opinions as to the true relations of the States to the Union—one of a perfect union, another of simple union of [illegible] States [illegible] sovereigns. And [illegible] only amid the [illegible] of cannon and clash of swords was the dispute settled. [illegible] of battle, and it was decided that the Union is Sovereign over the States. The smoke of battle is dispelled; and we find among those who in the strife aided to establish our government on the basis of a consolidated union now despairing [illegible] overthrow [illegible]. My voice is [illegible] give up the ship. Though, during the fearful storm that rages around her she may have lost spars and masts, though she may have some cracked ribs, for myself, I will be one of the gallant crew,—though the storm rages, though spars and masts are gone, though the ribs be broken, [illegible] except [illegible] amendments as new masts, spars and ribs, and until the noble vessel is swallowed up by the destroying waves, continue with you in the patriotic cry of "Long live the Republic!" never forgetting that it was "the right of the people to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such priciples, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." [illegible]

An Elmira man relates a little of his recent experiences in the following touching strain: [illegible] went to a drug-store [illegible] morning for a dose of morphine for a sick friend. The night-clerk objected to giving it to me without a prescription, [illegible] dently [illegible] myself. 'Pshay,' said I, 'do I look like a man who would kill myself?' Gazing at me steadily [illegible] he replied, '[illegible] know. Seems to me, if I looked like you, I should be greatly tempted to kill myself.'

If you know anything that will make a brother's heart glad, run quick and tell it; but if it is a thing that will cause a sigh, bottle it up.

Locomotive No. 8 of the New Jersey Railroad Company, is said to be the fastest locomotive in the United States, having [illegible] miles an hour.

A bachelor says that love is a wretched business, consisting of a little sighing, [illegible] and a great deal of lying.

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, [illegible] and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work [illegible].

FLOUR,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill [illegible]

Auburn, April [illegible], '71.

DOORS, BLINDS,
[illegible]
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand [illegible]

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.

together with a number of first-class Livery Horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction [illegible]

Hard Ware
GEO. HENSLER
BUTLER, INDIANA.
HARDWARE
Ever brought [illegible]

Carriage Trimmings, [illegible] Implements, [illegible] Nails [illegible] Cutlery [illegible]

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds [illegible] usually kept [illegible]

GEO. HENSLER.

SMITH & HARE
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of [illegible] to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest [illegible]

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking [illegible] patronage thus far [illegible] of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

GOULD'S
FORT WAYNE
FURNITURE
Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Furniture, Looking Glasses!
Mattresses and Bedding.
The Manufacture of
PARLOR SETS
AND
Fine Lambrequins
38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

DR. B. GARD,
Eclectic Physician,
No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient despaired of recovery. Medicines pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, [illegible]

The Sun.

[illegible] CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

[illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR.

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because [illegible]

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. [illegible]

TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed. [illegible]

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club). [illegible]

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club). [illegible]

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club). [illegible]

[illegible]

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club). [illegible]

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club). [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed. [illegible]

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club). [illegible]

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!
Ready Pay and Low
Prices!
BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell [illegible] than have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods,
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of Housekeeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET.

[illegible] for cash [illegible] to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 4, 1871.

E. E. Davenport,
[illegible]
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES,
BRUSHES, [illegible] SOAPS, [illegible]
[illegible]
Pure Port Wine, [illegible]
[illegible] Medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals until [illegible] o'clock P. M. of August 4th, 1871, for the erection of a School House [illegible] in [illegible] township, after the plan and two feet larger each way than the School House [illegible] in said township. The building to be completed by the first day of November next. I reserve [illegible]. Payment two thirds cash, and the balance in [illegible].

[illegible] Trustee of Franklin Tp.

[illegible] 1871.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St., AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

[illegible]

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

[illegible] Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

and I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April 4, '71.

Heustis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '71.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE
[illegible]
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO. of Bridgeport, Conn. adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction, and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which render the NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could to reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNER.
MRS J. A. [illegible]

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW
Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.
JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 23 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

See Here
FARMERS.
Have you got good
FANNING MILLS?
If not, get one of
J. B. TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED
Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been [illegible] 14 years past, and not found wanting, in [illegible] respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oat[illegible] [illegible]ans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of [illegible]in. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1864-65-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co.'s store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece
Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,

No. 40 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1, up.	Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Colored "	Japenese, plain "
Japencse " striped	" " brocaded
Checked	" Watere

Every Lady should call and see our
$2.00 Gros Grain silk.
—OF—

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses [illegible], lavender, [illegible] in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere Lodden Poplins, for suits. Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Plain [illegible] Scoth Ginghams great variety.
Wash [illegible] Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre, finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 10c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours.

Black Brilliantines

The handsomeest black dress goods made handsomer than silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks of every shade. Fringe and Gimps to match
Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jacouets. Plain [illegible] and Striped Mainsooks dotted and Corded Saisses. Masalia, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings,&c., [illegible], Marseilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. [illegible] Lines, a full assortment [illegible] Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, [illegible], Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Valenciennes, [illegible] and [illegible], Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In [illegible] the [illegible] brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.
FORT WAYNE IND

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL
PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN INDIANA

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Matrial,
Agriculturl Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Nails and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics Tools, Brushes, whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware, Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing, Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and [illegible] Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 17, 1871. No. 33.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

JOHN W. BICKEL,

D. W. GRISWOLD.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

I. O. G. T.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,

AVELINE HOUSE,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

FORT WAYNE, INDA

JURUBEBA

WHAT IS IT?

JERUBEBA.

Reduction of Prices

TO CONFORM TO

Reduction of Duties.

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs.

"Chuck Me Out."

Among the first-class restaurants in Boston, is one in S—— street, kept by W——. Among the visitors who enjoyed [illegible] was a semi-clerical [illegible] who ordered up a broiled quail and a dozen fried oysters. While discussing these delicacies, he touched the bell, and requested the waiter to send the proprietor. [illegible] colloquy with Mr. W—— about matters and things in general.

[illegible] 'I saw you in an altercation with [illegible] day evening last?'

'He contracted a bill to the amount of two dollars, and then refused to pay [illegible]'

'[illegible] you do with him?'

'Chucked him out of doors.'

'Nothing else?'

'No; going to law don't pay. To [illegible] two dollars' worth of money [illegible] would have consumed ten dollars' worth of time.'

'Then all you [illegible] chuck them out, as you say?'

'That's all.'

'Well, that may be a wise plan, but I doubt it.'

'By the way, what kind of wine have you got?'

'As good an article of Heidsick as you can find in this city. Will you [illegible] you will join me [illegible]'

'With pleasure, sir.'

The bell was again tingled—a white jacket appeared in the doorway—the white jacket vanished. In a moment the white jacket reappeared, bringing in a silver top on a juvenile silver. The wine was poured out, duly iced, and disposed of. In a few moments after this, W—— begged to be excused, and he left his friend to finish up the quail. The friend did so, and then reappeared in the barroom.

'Where can I find a little water to dip my fingers in?'

'In the washbowl by the looking-glass.'

The stranger crossed the room, took a wash, brushed up his whiskers, adjusted his white cravat, and once more sought the proprietor.

'Mr. W——, I have really enjoyed myself. I cannot recollect when I have ever relished wine and quail with a greater zest.'

'Happy to hear you say so.'

'As a memento of the little repast, I have one slight favor to ask.'

'What is it?'

'Chuck me out.'

'What?'

'Chuck me out.'

'You don't mean to say that you have been doing me?'

'I don't mean to say anything else. I have not got the first red cent; and if you want your pay for the quail, oysters and wine, you must do as I said before, chuck me out.'

W—— could hear no more. He made a rush to the kitchen to get the cheese knife. While he was absent, our semi-clerical friend slipped out the side door, and when last seen was rushing north, at the rate of fourteen miles an hour.

Joe Coburn, the pugilist, got into a difficulty with a gambler named George McCloud, in a Bowery saloon, last Wednesday, when [illegible] drew a pistol. In the struggle to wrest it from McCloud's hand it was discharged, the ball inflicting a slight wound in Coburn's temple, and [illegible] before it struck a passing stranger in the [illegible].

Eating Green Corn.

Last autumn persons who wished to observe "the proprieties," inquired of [illegible] according to [illegible] usage to gnaw the corn from the cob, or if it should be cut into the plate. Generally, though not always, matters of table etiquette are founded in common sense. A bird can only be properly enjoyed by picking it, hence good usage sanctions the use of the fingers in removing the flesh from the bones of a bird, while one who should take the bone of a beefsteak, or a mutton chop, in his fingers, would be looked upon as ill-bred. The only way to get full satisfaction out of green corn is to gnaw it from the cob, and though the operation especially to a foreigner who knows not corn, is not an elegant one to witness, it is performed at the best-ordered tables. So generally is it conceded that corn should be eaten from the cob, that silversmiths now make [illegible] which are thrust into the large end of the cob, and [illegible] without soiling the fingers. It is rather an awkward matter to cut the corn from the ear at table, especially if the knives are not sharp. If it is to be eaten in this way, it should be prepared before it is sent to the table. The operation of eating from the cob is much facilitated by drawing a sharp knife lengthwise of each row of kernels [illegible] when this is done, the digestible, nutritious contents of the kernel will slip out, and the often tough hull be left upon the cob. Those whose teeth are sensitive or defective will find this a great help.—*American Agriculturist.*

'Salt' is the subject of a schoolboy's latest composition: 'The salt is a [illegible] which spoils the potatoes [illegible] I forget [illegible]'

OVER THE BARS.

[illegible] the cows came up
[illegible] with clover,
And stood in the lane, while pretty Jane,
Had a quiet chat with the drover—
Such a quiet chat that it scarcely seemed
That a single word was spoken;
While a magic spell with the night dew fell,
A [illegible]

The cattle stood at the lover's side,
Without any show of vexation,
As though impressed that a five bar rest
Was a part of their rest-oration,
And as Jane listened to the note that came
[illegible]

[illegible]
Should never prevent her uniting.
So over the bars the lovers lean,
In the joy of their [illegible];
And their looks declare that poverty ne'er
Shall be a bar to their union;
O, sweetest music, on thread your rhymes
[illegible]
[illegible]
Bewitched the heart of the drover.

The Fashionable Woman's Prayer.

[illegible] mi husband, and may his faith and his money hold out to the last. Draw the [illegible] wool ov unsuspicious twilight over his eyes, that my flirtations [illegible] mi bills may strengthen his pride in me.

Bless! oh Fortune, my krimps, rats and frizzles, and let thi glory shine on mi [illegible]

Bless all dry goods klerks, milliners, manty-makers and hair frizzers, and [illegible] immortality [illegible] assigns forever.

Take mi two children off from my hands [illegible] bother me, and take them to be thi children, and bring them up to suit thee.

When i bow miself in worship, grant that i may do it with ravishing elegance, and preserve unto the last the lily white of mi flesh, and the taper of mi fingers.

Smile thou graciously, oh, Fortune! upon mi nu silk dress, now in the hands of the manty-maker, and may it fit me all over like unto as the duks foot fitteth the mud.

Destroy mine enemies with the gaul of jealousy, and eat them up [illegible] or envy all those who gaze at mi style.

Save me from wrinkles, and foster thi plumpness.

Fill my both eyes, oh, Fortune! with the [illegible] may lay out mi victims, [illegible] kuumb as images graven.

Let the lily and the rose [illegible] together in mi cheek, and [illegible] like a goose on the bosom of crystal waters.

Enable me oh, Fortune! to wear shoes still a little smaller, and save me from all korns and bunyons.

Bless Fanny, mi lapdog, and rain down bozoms of destruckshun upon those who shall hurt a hair on Hector, mi kitten. Remove far from [illegible] from the klamours of the [illegible] the rank necessityz ov the orphan.

Smile, oh, Fortune! most sweetly upon Dick, mi kanary, and watch over, with the fondness of a mother, my two lily-white mice with red eyes.

Enable [illegible]

Shed the light ov thi countenance on [illegible] silk, mi point lace and mi necklace ov diamonds, and keep the moths out ov mi sables, i beseech thee.

The first claim against the United States by a subject of a great Britain, under the [illegible] Washington, was filed with the British agent at Washington on Saturday. It is that of James Coutcherts, a resident of the District of Columbia, and involves a large sum. He is a British subject, and [illegible] of the war, seized his [illegible] factory, near the railroad depot, for military purposes, by which the machinery was rendered useless, and profitable business destroyed, besides other injuries to his property.

The so-called KuKlux trial at Memphis, before United States Commissioner Garrett, [illegible] four men, named Smiley, Chapman, Bessier and Fodd were arraigned for the murder of a man named Garrett, in Saulsbury, Tennessee, last June, terminated on Friday [illegible] the honorable acquittal of all the parties, there being no shadow of evidence against them. The [illegible] who instituted the prosecution have been arrested for perjury, and will also be called to defend themselves against an indictment charging them with having murdered Garrett.

On Sunday, the 30th ultimo, the congregation at a colored church, Jefferson county, [illegible] an old colored man who dressed himself in the garb of a KuKlux, and entered the building in the midst of the services. Every person in the house made a rush for the door and took to the woods, as the old man [illegible] the peculiar garb, leaving the preacher, who continued to exhort his imaginary hearers. Advancing toward the preacher the old negro gave him a sound cowhiding, and left the house and preacher. He was arrested yesterday and fined $10 for disturbing the worshipers and $25 for cursing the preacher, besides costs and a lecture on his misconduct. This will doubtless find its way into Northern Radical papers, distorted into a KuKlux outrage.

[illegible]

One of the exhibitors at the great Texas State Fair, at Houston, gives an amusing account of his experience at the hotel, which illustrates the crowded condition of the public houses at that time.

'When I got there [illegible] I wanted to see about [illegible]

[illegible]

'Say, stranger,' says I, 'if I had to carry a thing like that, blamed if I wouldn't get it on wheels.'

'Guess if I choose to wear it, it's nobody's business,' he replied.

'Well,' says I, 'is all of this artillery company in this room?'

The next night, after we had all turned in there came a rap at the door; the beds were all full but one and in this there was a tall Texan, who, after the rapping had been repeated [illegible]

'Come in,' replied the Texan, cocking his pistol, 'there ain't no vacant bed [illegible] you can bunk with me.' [illegible] into bed, but he had no more than stretched himself out when his bedfellow [illegible]

'You got any whisky?'

'Y-es, sir, I was afraid of the water, and—'

'Water! If you've got any whisky, behave like a gentleman, and produce it.'

The young fellow got out of bed and [illegible]

'It's your whisky—drink first,' said [illegible]

[illegible]

'About half the occupants were changed every day, and I could tell every new arrival the number of his room, as soon as I set my eyes on him.

'Halloo, Colonel, just got in? I would say.

'Yes, just in, and luckily enough to get a room.

'What's your number?' I would ask.

'Ninety one,' was sure to be the reply.

'I stayed there until they began to pass the new arrivals in through the transom, and then I left town.'

Kicked by a Mule.

Jake Johnson had a mule. There was nothing remarkable [illegible] but there was something peculiar about the mule. He—the animal—could kick higher, hit harder, on the slightest provocation, and act uglier than [illegible] on record.

[illegible] Jake [illegible] Boggs against whom he had an old [illegible] grudge. He knew Boggs' weakness lay in bragging and betting, therefore he [illegible]

'How are you, Jim? [illegible]'

'Hearty, squire,' replied Jim. 'Fine weather. Nice mule that you've got. Will he do to bet on?'

'Reckon so. [illegible] you Jim Boggs, [illegible] in this country. Paid $500 for him.'

'Great smash! Is that so?' ejaculated Jim.

'Solid truth, every word of it. Tell you confidentially, Jim, I'm taking him down for betting purposes. I bet he can kick a fly off from any man without its hurting him.'

'Now, look here, squire,' says Jim, 'I'm not a betting character, but I'll bet you something on that.'

'Jim there's no use; don't bet. I don't want to win your money.'

'Don't be alarmed squire, I'll take such bets as that every time.'

'Well, if you are determined to bet, I will risk a small stake—say five dollars.'

'All right, squire, you're my man. But who'll he kick the fly off? There is [illegible] but you and I. You try it.'

'No,' says Johnson, 'I have to be by the mule's head to order him.'

'Oh! yes,' says Jim. 'Then probably [illegible] I'll do it; but you are to bet ten against my five, if I risk it.'

'All right,' quoth the squire. 'Now, there's a fly on your shoulder. Stand still.' And then Johnson adjusted the mule.

'Whist, Jersey,' said he.

The mule raised his heels with such velocity and force that Boggs rose in the air like a bird, and alighted on all fours in a muddy ditch, bang up against a [illegible].

'Not so fast, Jim; Jersey did just what I said he could; that is, kick a fly off a man without its hurting him. You see, the mule is not injured by the operation. However, if you are not satisfied, we will try it again as often as you wish.'

Mrs. D. A. Dodd, of DeKalb County, has had three children, in [illegible] of which are living. It is strange that Dodd, the daddy of these little Dodds [illegible] ing seduction [illegible] suicide.—*Ft. Wayne [illegible]*

[illegible]

A girl in Wisconsin swallowed forty percussion caps. Her mother refrained from spanking her for fear of an explosion.

Chicago has finally decided that it is [illegible] in the theatre in your [illegible] with your hat on.

The total number of Union soldiers reported buried throughout the United States is 316,[illegible], of which number [illegible]446 have never been identified.

The Chicago Tribune thinks no people under heaven can excel the Americans in the manly art of sitting on a beach and [illegible] that.

[illegible] Coe, who made a balloon ascension from [illegible] passed through [illegible] at one time had [illegible] in the basket. He [illegible] suffered greatly from the cold.

A New Jersey editor has announced the death of his uncle in Australia, leaving him a gold mine and $400,000. His village cotemporary professes to regard the matter as a plan cunningly devised to obtain credit for a box of paper collars and [illegible]

A country editor's sole editorial in one week's issue of his paper was to the effect that [illegible] about the heart, is to talk [illegible] to a pair of sky-colored eyes by moonlight, in a clover field.

Here is a case illustrating the mutations of fortune to which the people are liable in this country: Eleven years ago Francis Williams peddled books around Dubuque with a hand cart. He is now able to ride in a buggy—which his uncle gave him.

Here is the common complaint of the Eastern press, and it will serve tolerably well for any other longitude: 'Great numbers of men who are out of work are to be seen in the streets of our cities, yet in the country the fruit harvest needs thousands of additional hands to gather it in.'

'Mother,' said a little girl who was engaged in making her doll [illegible], 'I believe I will be a Duchess when I grow up.' 'How do you ever expect to become a Duchess, my daughter?' her mother asked. 'Why, by marrying a Dutchman, to be sure,' replied the girl.

A Baltic Irishman earned a barrel of flour the other day by carrying it on his back from the store to his shanty, a distance of one mile, taking but one rest of [illegible]

Senator Wilson writes from London: 'I have not heard a profane oath since I landed on the 15th of June at Queenstown, eighteen days ago.' What a relief that must be to the Senator after associating with Chandler and other Radical Senators all winter.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Dr. Livingstone has not had any breeches to speak of for four years, the merchant tailor of Ujiji refused to credit him. With a little paint, however, and a fragment of [illegible] around his loins, the Doctor has managed to keep himself in presentable condition for the larees of Africa [illegible] regulations concerning court [illegible]

Two or three weeks ago an Indiana Republican editor wrote: 'Circumstances are beginning to shape themselves the logic of events is hanging link upon link, the destiny which shapes our ends is now manifesting itself, and soon an intelligent awakening of the people will be felt all over this country.' We have been looking around ever since but have not been able to discover anything that looks like an intelligent awakening in the Republican ranks.

A professional Christian in Haverhill, Mass., found a pocketbook the other day, and with commendable honesty wrote to the owner about it as follows: 'I am a poor man and my health is poor, and it seems to me that you lost that money to benefit me. Therefore I shall borrow it, or most of it. I send you back $4 and the change. You are rich and profess to be a Christian. I claim to belong to the same family. If the Lord blesses me, I will repay you all if I can. If not, you must look to the Lord for it.' The [illegible] chief anxiety now is to find out his brother Christian's name—in order that he may fix up his accounts square, in case he wants to present the bill to the Lord.

The oldest man in the county, according to the enumeration report at the Auditor's office, is George Fruits, of Ripley township. His age is put down at 109 years. How many counties can claim an older citizen? Mr. Fruits' wife is still living, we learn, and is over 80 years old. The Fruits of their marriage are six boys, the smallest of whom is over six feet high and three or four daughters. The most of the family lives in Ripley township.—The old gentleman lives some three and a half miles from Younteville, a mile north of the Alamo road. A person who lately saw the old gentleman informs us that he still makes a pretty fair hand on the farm. He used to go barefooted, but he is getting a little tender in his old age, and he now commences wearing shoes about the 25th of December in each year.—*Crawfordsville Journal.*

CATCHING A TARTAR.

A Tradition of Sweden.

Charles the XII. of Sweden, surnamed on account of his warlike propensities, by his admirers, the 'Lion of the North,' and by his detractors, with equal justice, the 'Madman of the North,' accidentally encountered at the Chateau Gortz, a young creature from the banks of the Volga, a niece of Baron Gortz. So powerful was the impression she almost made upon the hitherto impregnable heart of the hero, so completely was he spell-bound by her charms, that he seemed to lose all recollection of other matters, even of the disastrous battle of Pultowa.

The cause of his sudden [illegible] was the Princess Ikla—for she was a princess, her mother, the Baron's sister, having married the Hetman of the Tartars. Being left an orphan [illegible] she had taken up her residence with Baron Gortz at [illegible].

The Baron was a bit of a historian—or thought he was—and was then engaged in writing a history of the King, who called upon him so often to revise and correct the work. Besides, the Baron was one of the Crown of Councillors, and was often entrusted with important business of the State.

Charles the XII. had that desire which seems inherent in the breast of greatness—he wished to be loved for himself alone, without any regard to its state and grandeur. Consequently, he had himself presented to Ikla under the simple title of Count D'Olfen, and in that name paid [illegible] Tartar princess, for her Tartar blood made her disregard many of the conventionalities of life, though her uncle often declared that she had the blood of the Gortzes full in her veins, and as no more of a Tartar than he was—and there was not much of the Kalmuck about him.

Baron Gortz was highly delighted at the prospect of becoming the uncle of the King; but that delight was tempered by a wholesome dread of his prospective nephew-in-law. For, stripping off the dazzling veil of his military glory, he must acknowledge that the 'Lion of the North' was an unmitigated tyrant, and ruled his subjects in a very arbitrary manner.

Baron Gortz had proof of this one day when he received a letter from the King. It contained these words:

'Baron de Gortz: Information has reached me that the captain of Hubans, Gustavus Reinold, who was condemned to death for the neglect of orders at the battle of Pultowa, but who escaped before the execution of his sentence, has been seen in Stralsund.—Write instantly to the Governor; tell him I hold him responsible for the apprehension of this traitor. Within five minutes of his being taken and identified, let him be shot. And the person in whose house he shall be found shall forthwith be shot. CHARLES.'

This letter troubled the good old Baron sorely, for his niece had made him promise to intercede for this identical young officer. He broke into a cold perspiration when he reflected that if he did so he should get himself shot for his pains. He wished heartily in his heart that the King and Ikla were married, because then he should be his uncle, and he could never think of shooting one of the royal family.

He wrote the order to the Governor and sent it by a servant, who informed him that an officer of the police wished to speak to him. Wondering at this he hastened to the hall below. On his return he found Ikla, a sylphid, dark-haired, dark-eyed gipsy of a woman, gazing listlessly from the large bay-window into the street below. She noticed that he was in a state of perturbation.

'What is the matter?' she asked.

'I want to put you on your guard,' he exclaimed, breathlessly. 'The police have sent to say they have reason to believe that a young man is concealed somewhere in my chateau.'

'I know it,' answered Ikla, coolly. 'I concealed him.'

'You,' exclaimed the astonished Baron. 'Who is he?'

'Gustavus Reinold.'

The Baron uttered a dismal groan.

'Ikla, you have murdered me!' he cried, and sank feebly into a chair.

'Not so bad as that, I hope,' she replied, smilingly.

'I tell you that whoever harbors the traitor is to be shot—and so much! [illegible]' and the Baron groaned again. 'What made you take so fatal an interest in this wretched young man?'

'His misfortunes,' replied Ikla.—'He is innocent; I know it, my dear mother, your sister, [illegible] knew it also. Forced by a cruel and unjust sentence to fly his country, he sought refuge in ours.'

'Then why the deuce did he leave it?'

'To follow me when you sent for me. Finding the pursuit so hot, I thought the best asylum for him was your chateau.'

At this moment a servant entered the room and announced Count D'Olfen.

'There is but one chance for us all,' he exclaimed, 'marry the Count, and then—' he checked himself abruptly.

'If it depends on that, our chance is small,' she returned roguishly; 'but listen to me—obey me, and all will yet be well. I intend to play a desperate game; if I win, I shall save a life of far more value than my own.'

She held a rapid conference with the Baron, and though he listened to her at first with astonishment and alarm, she finally won him over to her purpose, and he promised to assist her, though it was with fear and trembling. But he had pretty well made up his mind by this time that he should be shot any way, and he thought that it did not make much difference for what.

He withdrew, and Charles the XII. as Count D'Olfen, entered the room. He wore the uniform of his favorite regiment; a light blue coat trimmed with gold, and the corners of the skirts turned back; high boots of black leather, to which a formidable pair of spurs were attached; a three-cornered black hat; a black stock; buff gauntlets and a heavy sword. He looked more like a warrior equipped for the field than a lover seeking a lover's [illegible].

He felt like a timid schoolboy in the presence of this exquisite beauty who had stormed the outworks of his heart, and penetrated to the very citadel. Charles the Twelfth!

In her turn Ikla also had her reflections.

'He seeks a Tartar,' she thought; 'he shall find one.'

'What, Count,' she exclaimed, 'in regimentals? How devoted you must be to the king.'

'Well I am,' he exclaimed; 'came here, as well as I can recollect, to tell you how devoted I am to you—confess my self awkward in such matters. Never cared for woman before I saw you.'

'Why count, you must be the very counterpart of the king,' cried Ikla, coquettishly. 'They say he hates women.'

'He does no such thing,' [illegible].

'How do you know?' she asked harshly.

'I think I know him.'

'You might as well say you think you know yourself.'

'How,' he said suspiciously.

'Which no man does.'

'Oh, I know you at all events. I know you, what a talking, striking, bewitching little creature you are. Above all I know how I love you. I am a plain, blunt soldier, and like to know the worst that can happen to me. Do you love me?'

'Is that the worst that can happen to you?' she asked demurely.

'Ikla, I generally get the best of it at blows; but I own you beat me at words. Shall simply return to the charge. Do you love me?'

'Must have proof of you love before I answer that.'

'What proof?'

'Would you grant and little whim of mine?'

'Certainly.'

'Don't make any rash promises.'

'I swear it.'

Ikla laughed cheerfully, went into an adjoining room, and brought forth an antique costume, such as had been worn by the dames of fifty years ago.

'Have the greatest desire see how you would look dressed as my grandmother,' she cried.

The king was appalled.

'Death and the dev—' he began.

'Oh, fie, no swearing in a lady's presence,' she said, checking him. 'But I am glad I have discovered what your love amounts to.'

He expostulated with her, and ended, as common mortals do, in submitting to a woman's will.

She then dressed him in a heavy brocade dress, and tied the high, starched cap tightly under his chin.

'Faugh!' he cried in disgust, 'this dress makes me smell like a musk-rat.'

'You don't like perfumes then?'

'No—yes; one—gunpowder. Like Charles the Twelfth, there's is no perfume for me but gunpowder.'

'Oh, I wish I were his wife,' exclaimed she fervently.

He regarded her, in a pleased surprise.

'What, are you in love with the king?'

'Oh, no. Only one might be be inclined to sacrifice one's self for the good of one's country.'

Charles smiled grimly.

'You are vastly condescending,' he replied. 'And pray, what else would you do for the good of your country?'

'Would soften his character. Would tame this lion; and he should soon be as much beloved as he is already admired and feared.'

'And how is this to be accomplished?' inquired Charles.

'Sit down and let me tell you. There now you must fancy yourself Charles the Twelfth.'

'Well, I do,' he answered with a significant smile.

'Considering me the queen,' she said, and drew a chair beside him.

'Go on,' he cried, rather pleased with the conceit.

'Should devote my life to obtaining and securing his entire confidence.'

'We will suppose you have [illegible].'

'Would then use it to make him submit on all fitting occasions to my sovereign will. Would teach him the true value of his noblest prerogative.'

'Which is——'

'Mercy.'

'Come, come, Charles the Twelfth is severe, but he is just.'

'Not always. Witness the case of Capt. Reinold.'

Charles started and glanced at her suspiciously.

'What do you know of the culprit,' he cried.

'His sentence is unjust,' she answered firmly, and, therefore, a fit object for the interference of the queen.'

She arose, went to the table, and took a paper from it. 'Now, if I were queen, I would approach the the king as I do you, with this [illegible] hand.' She walked [illegible] dignity. 'Would say to him, [illegible] honor and your [illegible].'

He took the paper from her in surprise and looked at it [illegible].

'A pardon for Captain Reinold,' he exclaimed, [illegible] grily. 'Indeed, [illegible] friend, if I were Charles the Twelfth, this would be my answer.'

He tore up the paper.

Nothing discouraged, Ikla [illegible] atly drew another from her pocket.

'Then,' she said, [illegible] feet [illegible] Sweden, your eyes are [illegible] justice, but by [illegible] Reinold was entrusted [illegible] he found the battle of Pultowa [illegible] he would only have caused [illegible] of the Swedish princes by the [illegible] less Russians. For this [illegible] he did not deliver it, and [illegible] red your majesty's displeasure.'

'I desire to know the reason of the extraordinary interest you take in this young man.'

'You shall know,' [illegible] ed, 'when you have promised to obtain his pardon from the king.'

'I will make no such promise,' cried Charles, sternly.

A timid knocking at the door disturbed them. Ikla would have opened it, but Charles, aware of the ridiculous manner in which he was dressed, restrained her. Then the voice of the baron was heard, in very [illegible] accents, declaring that the royal council was assembled, and awaited [illegible].

Charles, in dismay, begged Ikla to remove the dress, for he found it impossible to do so; but she only laughed at his predicament.

'Wretched girl,' he [illegible] angrily, 'you have forced me to [illegible] myself. I am the king.'

But she only laughed [illegible].

'Sire,' she answered, with a low curtsey, 'I have known it from the first. Sign the pardon, and I will at once [illegible].'

The king was obliged to acknowledge himself fairly vanquished. He signed the pardon, and Ikla released him from the obnoxious garments. Then she admitted her uncle and informed the king that he was [illegible] council there was assembled, and reassured the poor baron who looked half frightened to death for the share he had taken in the little plot.

'Baron de Gortz,' said Charles, 'for certain reasons I have pardoned Captain Reinhold. Let this pardon be sent to him at once.'

Ikla took the pardon.

'There is no occasion to send it, sir. I can deliver it myself,' said she archly. 'Gustavus is concealed in this cheateau.'

'Gustavus again,' cried the king sharply. 'Is this man your lover?'

'He is; and would have been my husband.' 'Then you have deceived me in evey way.'

'No, sire you deceived yourself.—Had I been ambitious, I might have sealed your ruin; I have saved Sweden from a queen who would not have been worthy of her, and restored [illegible] a king who [illegible].'

He was determined she should not beat him in every way.

'Ikla,' he exclaimed, 'I will restore Reinhold to favor, and make him a colonel, and, as I [illegible] my doubts about [illegible] No doubt he will teach him to obey orders in future; and may he not find——'

'What?'

'[illegible]'

A Touching Story.

In the cemetery at Nashville, Tenn., a stranger was seen planting a flower over a soldier's grave. When asked:

"Was your son buried there?"

"No," was the answer.

"Your son-in-law?"

"No."

"A brother?"

"No."

"A relative?"

"No."

After a moment's pause the stranger laid down a small board which he held in his hand and said:

"Well, I will tell you. When the war broke out I was a farmer in Illinois. I wanted to enlist, but I was poor. I had a wife and seven children. I was drafted. I had no money to hire a substitute, so I made up my mind that I must leave my poor, sickly wife and little children, and go out and fight the enemy. After I had got all ready to go a young man whom I knew came to me and said: 'You have a big family which your wife cannot take care of. I will go for you.' He did go in my place, and in the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded and taken to the Nashville hospital. But after a long sickness he died, and was buried here, and ever since I have wished to come to Nashville and see his grave; so I saved up all the spare money I could, and yesterday I came on, and to-day I found my dear friend's grave."

With tears of gratitude running down his cheeks, he took up the small board and pressed it down into the ground in the place of a tombstone. Under the soldier's name were written only these words: "He died for me."

An experienced dark nurse says: "It isn't much trouble to take care o' sick passons, most of 'em don't want anything and if they do, they don't get it."

Servant looks into the breakfast room and says: "Please madam, there's a beggar in the kitchen [illegible] something to eat!" "Give her the water in which the eggs were boiled, Bridget, it is quite [illegible]."

A man named [illegible] Clark, has been arrested in London, England, for [illegible]

The celebration of [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a square. [illegible]

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Auditors Office

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUG. 17, 1871

THE NEWS.

A man named Cole, alias Clark, has been arrested in London, England, for forging American bonds.

The celebration of Scott's Centennial Anniversary was enthusiastically participated in through the country.

A coal digger named Jack Berry while lying on the railroad track, near Newark, Ohio, on Monday had his head severed from his body.

Two young men named Hallow were arrested on Saturday in Abbington, Wayne county, Indiana, charged with the murder of Tibbits in 1864.

The Indian agent at Helena, Montana Territory, denies that there was an Indian raid on the Upper Missouri as reported. The Indians are all quiet.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria is now confined to her room. Physicians are in constant attendance. Her sudden indisposition causes much anxiety in the Royal household.

The steamer Chautauqua exploded her boiler, Monday, while wooding at Whitney's Landing, New York. Four persons were killed and a large number wounded.

A block of buildings known as Burnett Row, in which eight families lived in Youngstown, Ohio, was burned Saturday night. Three children of John Williams perished in the flames.

A man named Samuel Baxter, living in Cherokee county, Kansas, was convicted last week and sentenced to twenty-one years confinement in the penitentiary for raping his daughter, fourteen years old, and repeatedly afterwards forcibly outraging her.

A fire damp explosion occurred at Pittston Pa., Monday morning in Eagle shaft, where Benj. Davis was instantly killed, and twenty workmen imprisoned behind the debris, with no means of [illegible] are probably dead, or will be before reached.

Of twenty men working in the mine, sixteen were employed in a new gangway, and are imprisoned by the falling roof. Three others, working in other parts of the mine, escaped uninjured. The bodies of five of the victims of the Pittston disaster have been recovered. A large force of men is at work removing the debris, and every effort is making to recover the bodies of the others, who are now known to be twelve in number.

It is said that when Brigham Young was asked the other day which son he had at West Point, the conundrum so staggered him, that he was obliged to refer to the family record to solve it. "Do they miss me at home?" is not much sung in that family.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of a composition written and read by a gentleman of our city in 1867, his age at that time being 10 or thereabout:

"THE DULL BOY.—Once there was a man who had two boys, one was a sharp fellow, and the other was a dull boy, so the father sent the dull boy to a ten dollar schoolmaster, to get him sharpened up. After a little while he grew so keen that you could not touch him without cutting your fingers. F. D——."

General Garfield, a Radical leader of Ohio, has arrived at Washington with the information that the Radicals think they can elect their State tickets in Ohio, but fear that they will lose the Legislature. From a less Radical standpoint this may be interpreted as meaning that the Radicals have made up their minds to lose the Legislature, and are squealing about the State ticket.

In the official investigation into the cause of the boiler explosion on board the Staten Island ferry-boat Westfield, the examination of a Mr. Berryman, who was Inspector of Boilers in 1869, at which time he inspected the Westfield, revealed his incompetency. The proceedings also developed an entirely new theory of the cause of the accident. A Mr. Wiard, an expert, in the course of a lengthy examination, demonstrated that the cause of the fracture was the difference of the temperature of the water in the bottom and the top of the boiler.

Amongst other gifts with which Prince Arthur, of England, was endowed on his recent birthday, was the "freedom of the city of London,"—a privilege which may once have been of some value, but is not of much account now. Under the grant the Prince may, if he chooses, set up in any retail business in London. Under the charter of Henry I., he is exempt from the payment of certain toll—but no one has paid them for centuries. He will not be liable to impressment as a sailor—a danger long since done away with, even for the most plebeian; and will be allowed to hunt wild boar in the forests of Middlesex—but he will not find any there, for the whole county of Middlesex is dotted with country seats.

A prominent undertaker was seen a few days ago to stop by a fruit stand in the street, and to watch the aspirants for graveyard honors as they came up, one after another, and bought the peaches which were exposed for sale. When the four-hundredth customer had departed he gave the Hibernian fruit fiend dollar, and blessed him, and said: "Noble young man! go on in the course you are pursuing! Continue the good work; dispense the concentrated stomach-ache and your condensed cholera-morbus in this [illegible] all summer, while I go home and bur[illegible]

The President recently spent a day in Washington. On his return to Long Branch he found a cable dispatch from the Earl of Dalkeith awaiting his arrival. It tendered him the Earl's congratulations on the Scott centennial celebration. Gen. Grant replied:

"*Owing to my absence from home*, I did not receive your congratulations and expressions of friendship for the American people in time to send a reply to be read at the centennial celebration of that eminent scholar and historian whose birth you commemorate."

This would seem to confirm the report that the capital of the nation has been removed to Long Branch. Hereafter, when public men visit Washington on important business, they need not be astonished to learn that "the President is not at home."

Grant Orders It.

The Republican Convention of Louisiana, or rather the Custom House Convention held in New Orleans on the 10th instant, was under the special protection and patronage of the President of the Convention, and to bring the United States, as the following dispatch to the New York *Tribune* shows:

New Orleans, August 10.—In the Custom House Convention, yesterday, Marshal Packard stated that he had authority form President Grant to use the Custom House as a place of meeting for the United States troops there for its protection.

A government building, one erected for business purposes, was appropriated for a partisan convention, and United States troops were placed in the building guarded with cannon for the protection of the delegates in the interest of President Grant. How does it look for the President of a republican government to use custom house and [illegible] troops to protect his henchmen in carrying out their [illegible] schemes!

Democratic Victories.

The elections in Kentucky and St. Louis are most decided anti-Administration victories. The Administration party expected most decided gains in Kentucky, enough to claim what they termed the morning after the election, a moral victory, but the returns do not give them even that poor comfort. At the election for Congressmen last year, when the negroes voted for the first time, the Democratic majority was 32,214, so that the Radicals had to reduce this majority to claim any gain to secure their so-called moral triumph. Up to Thursday evening official returns had been received in Louisville from thirty-nine counties, and the *Ledger* draws from them the following significant facts:

First, that these thirty-nine counties gives Leslie a majority larger by 4,461 than they give the Democratic candidates for Congress in 1870, when the negroes first voted at a general election in this State. As the aggregate Democratic majority at that election was 32,214, it is safe to assume that the same ratio of gain in the counties to be heard from will raise Leslie's majority above 40,000.

Secondly, That in there thirty-nine counties the Democratic candidates for Congress received but 37,705 votes, while Leslie's aggregate vote in the same counties is 55,384, a gain of 17,679 votes.

Is not this a great triumph? The Radicals went into the contest well organized, and with everything to give them encouragement that they would run down the Democratic majority to a compartively small figure, and some even confidently looked for the election of Harlan over Leslie. The Radical candidates made a most vigorous canvass, and Harlan had the advantage of a finer personal presence and superior ability as a stump orator over his competitor. Every appliance and all the aid and comfort that the National Administration could furnish was thrown into the Radical scale, but all proved unavailing. The result shows that the Democrats have not only increased the majority given a year ago, but that the Democratic candidate for Governor has received the largest vote ever polled in Kentuckey for the candidate of any party, and this, too, at an election where there was no unusual, even if there was the ordinary excitement of a contested election, and when the organization of the Democratic party was inefficient and no special effort was made to bring out a full vote.—*State Sentinel.*

A Little matter Overlooked.

In their theatrical hullabuloo over the alleged frauds in the finances of New York city the Radical editors never find time even mention the far greater and more serious frauds and robberies committed by the carpet-bag government of the Southern States.

Yet these sweeping peculations ought to be attended to. If the alleged extravagances in New York were multiplied by ninety, the product would not equal the sum of the astonishing robberies suffered by the afflicted taxpayers of the South.

Take, for illustration, the State of Georgia. The debt of that State has been run up to over $50,000,000, and only $5,000,000 of this is said to be legal. The State Treasurer, in his recent testimony before the Ku Klux Committee, assert that his signature to many millions of Georgia State bonds is a forgery. Here is downright Radical robbery of forty-five millions.

Florida has been treated still worse. There the robbery has gone on openly. Reed the carpet-bag Governor, has grown very rich in his plundering rule; and so have a score of his Radical friends. He is openly charged with procuring *forged statutes*—pretended laws that was never heard of in the Legislature—to further his plundering schemes. His conduct in harboring and shielding fugitive Radical officials who have fled plunder-laden, from [illegible]

State can not and will not pay the debt that these plunderers have fastened upon it.

Take Texas for another specimen. The taxes collected in Texas for the support of the State Government in 1860 are given at $454,804. In 1867, under the Andy Johnson restoration of civil government there were $244,208. For this year (1871) the assessments are $5,837,958. In 1860 the tax rate was 12½ cents per $100; in 1867 it was 15 cents, and now it is $2,25. This exhibit moves a paper published in the region afflicted to observe: The patience of the Southern people is a marvel in the history of oppression."

In Tennessee the Radical robberies foot up thirty millions. The newspapers there call attention to the case, and threaten repudiation.

In South Carolina the oppression and robbery has reached a point which practically amounts to almost the confiscation of the whole State.

This is only a specimen of the stupendous Radical robberies in one of the departments where the great congressional and carpetbagger rings have had control. It does not touch the gigantic swindles in railroad land grants, the immense whisky frauds, the wall street gold jobbing of Grant, Corbin & Co., or the thieving operations carried in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other southern States, on the grand San Domingo job, which is still engineered, contrary to law, by Grant himself!

From ten to forty-five millions of dollars stolen from each of the Southern States within five years of time, aside from the robbery of hundreds of millions through railroad land grants and other enormous jobs carried on upon a national scale, gives some idea of the capacity and ingenuity of the Radical thieving rings!

But no Radical journal has ever heard of this! These editors can not find time to look after such small deer. *Their* attention is taken up with New York City!

The Next Great War.

Are war clouds again gathering in the East? The note of warning is sounded in the Edinburg *Review*. "A [illegible] between Russia and Austria; it is inevitable sooner or later; it can not be averted." So alarming a prediction will certainly divert attention from France and Germany to the movement of those two Eastern powers. Both have been actively engaged in the reorganization of their armies; and though Russia has had the advantage of time, the declaration made by the Austrian War Minister this week as to the collossal army which under the new military system, he could place in the field, was not without significance and purpose. Austria, however, clearly meditates no aggression, not even upon her late assailants, Germany and Italy, still less on Russia. Whence then the danger? "Russia makes no secret of her desire to encroach on her neighbor and expand her influence abroad by force of arms, to make use of a propaganda for this purpose founded on a theory of race, to array the Sclave against the Magyar and the Austrian" Russia, according to the same authority has resolved upon a campaign wholly different from that which culminated in the Crimean disaster. The opening of the Black Sea to her fleet is a faint, or at most a stragetic operation, to divert attention from the grand fortified quadrilateral in Poland, whence, on the completion of the Russian scheme of military reorganization, Russian generals are "to advance on Central Europe, without risk to the internal peace to the country," thus bringing into practical realization the assertion that "the Eastern question can alone be solved at Vienna in a Russian sense." Are Russian intentions here belied? Too many facts combine in support of these conclusions to remove all distrust. The Porte, for the moment, is in favor at St. Petersburg, because Turkey is not the first to be assailed, and the Turco-Austrian alliance—alliances being the great dread Czar—might interpose an impassable barrier to the Russian advance. Germany is soothed by the presence of the Czar at Ems. England is ignored. Yet Russian generals are unostentatiously maneuvering their 650,000 men on the western border, whilst Russian statesmen are exerting their utmost to avert a combination of powers against their designs, and to extinguish in the Western States the embers of an Eastern policy, which was doomed by the crowning humiliation of the Black Sea Conference.

Hendricks Interviewed.

A correspondent of the New York Herald recently "interviewed" Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks on the political situation. We subjoin the most important part of the conversation. In answer to the inquiry as to what he thought of Mr. Vallandigham's "new departure" resolutions, Mr. Hendrick's said:

"I haven't thought much about them yet—I haven't had time. I think, though, they will be very generally accepted by the Democracy. We have had no occasion in this state to discuss politics this year, as we do not have an election this fall"

"The question will come up next fall, at the Presidential election I suppose?"

"Yes. We must make fight upon living issues. It is folly to be always going back to dead issues. We must take things as we find them. I think the great mass of the Democratic party realize this fact."

"I presume your are still a candidate for the Presidency? at least your friends so regard you?"

"Well it just this way. If the Democratic convention should see proper to be so partial as to nominate me, I will stand whether defeated or elected. But I don't know what the feeling may be in the convention. I shall make no great effort to get it. I don't intend that my friends shall resort to any underhand means to obtain it for me. They shall not with my consent at least. In some respects the Presidency is not desirable now. It is almost impossible, I presume, for a man to be four years in the White House without making a great many enemies, and rendering himself unpopular. This arises from the great increase of the patronage during the war, and growing out of it. It must really must be a great burden, as [illegible]

ern Democrats don't subscribe to the new departure resolutions."

"That will come right in time. It is hardly to be expected that a new movement like this should meet with universal approval all at once. Mr. Vallandigham, I presume, expected opposition, and had he lived he would have been prepared to encounter it. Our friends will see the wisdom of this movement by and by, in time, I hope for the Presidential campaign."

"What the Democracy wants to do is to convince the people that they are not, as a party, revolutionary. You know this is charged upon them by the Republicans."

"I know that has been the groundwork of nearly all the Republican speeches in and out of Congress. Of course they don't believe themselves that if the Democracy came into power there would be any upsetting of things, any disregard of the Constitution and the laws, but they try to frighten the people with the picture. I think that four years of a Democratic administration would restore harmony between different sections of the country increase our prosperity, and place the republic in a position that she never occupied before."

What It Costs.

Telegraphs from Washington city state that the expenses of the Government for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, have just been summed up. The amount was six hundred and ninety-one millions.

This information comes through Republican sources and must be accepted as correct—at least the amount is not overstated. The total expenditure under the last year of Buchanan's Administration were eighty-five millions and the average expenses during his four years were about eighty millions. The expenditures under Grant's administration, and the Republican press commend it as being very economical, are eight fold more than they were under Buchanan. Such is the economy of Radical rule. No wonder the taxes are eating up the substance of the people.—*State Sentinel.*

[illegible]

[From the Savannah News, July 2[illegible].]

The most awful and appalling tragedy that has stirred the hearts of any community in this section, if ever before, occurred in Effingham county, about two miles above Station No. 3, on the Central Railroad, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mrs. Ash, wife John H. Ash, formerly of this city, killed her three little children and afterward committed suicide by taking a sufficient quantity of strychine to produce almost instantaneous death.

It appears from what we could learn from a gentleman who was an eyewitness to the horrifying scene, that Mrs. Ash, formerly Miss Laura Dasher, of Effingham county, has been for a short time past slightly deranged; at least she was suspected of being in this condition from certain singular appearances noticeable to those nearest her and in the most continuous association with her. However nothing serious was apprehended, except that her husband felt a little anxious about her, and communicated with her brothers on the subject. This was all. No more serious apprehension was felt, although her husband continued to keep a strict watch over her conduct. A short time previous he had purchased a small bottle of strychnine for the purpose of distroying the rats and dogs that were rapidly killing off their poultry. This he secreted is in the night time, taking the precaution to lock it up in an old bureau drawer, hiding the key in a place least likely to be discovered by his wife, no other person in the house knowing of the hiding place.

Sunday night all went to bed as usual, though before retiring Mrs. Ash sat down and wrote a long letter, to whom we could not ascertain; her husband read the letter, but did not suspect anything, although it contained an account of her feelings toward certain members of her family, with whom there was some unpleasantness. Mrs. Ash took all three of the children into bed with himself and his wife. Mr. George Patterson, a friend and relative of Mrs. Ash's, occupied and adjoining room.

About three o'clock yesterday morning, he and Mr. Ash were aroused by the cries of two of the children, and entering the room found Mrs. Ash in the act of taking a spoon from the mouth of the oldest child, a little girl, who had struggled and resisted until her cries woke her father and his friend, both of whom, feeling alarmed, asked her what she was doing. She replied, "only giving the children a little powder, and I am afraid I have not given them enough." They begged and entreated her to tell them what she had given them. Mr. Ash, tasting the powder which he had discovered on the mouth of one of the children found that it was quite bitter. She finally took him to the bureau drawer and showed him the bottle of strychnine from which she had dosed herself first, and then each one of her three little ones. It was but a short time after this before the mother, a young woman about twenty-five years old, and her three interesting little children—two girls and one boy—were lying stiff and cold in the arms of death. Dying in rapid succession, one after the other, the mother—although the first to take the poison—lived to see her children all die, and then followed them herself. It is said that the struggles of the creatures were awful, the oldest, falling backward, was drawn together in such a manner that her head and feet nearly touched each other. The afflicted father held his little ones and his wife in his arms until they breathed their last.

The time was too short from the discovery of the deed to procure any aid, although a physician was immediately sent for. He arrived in the time to save the father, who, in his efforts to discover what the drug was, had swallowed enough to render his condition dangerous. Mr. Patterson came to this city yesterday afternoon to pro[illegible]

All Hail the Sovereign State of Kentucky!

[illegible] in the history of the [illegible] people ever [illegible] military [illegible] by the Federal Government under President Grant. We call special attention to the following dispatch to the daily papers:

Lexington, Ky., August 7, 1871.

The election passed off quietly until a negro in a crowd of at least 1,800 in the Court house Square discharged a pistol, when a general panic ensued, and the crowd consisting almost altogether of negroes, broke in all directions, and that part of the crowd which rushed into an upper street drew their pistols and commenced firing upon all white persons. A general firing ensued in which about one hundred shots were fired indiscriminately. Two negroes were mortally wounded at a distance from the place where the shooting occurred and several persons were wounded. The exact extent of the casualties can not now be learned. The Court house bell had rung as a signal for the State Guard to assemble, which they did in five minutes, forming in Cheapside in a few moments. The United States troops stationed here also marched into Cheapside, and the officer commanding was asked by General Hendricks of the State Guard his purpose; he replied that it was to disperse the crowd, and was informed that *the State Guard were assembled under orders and were not to be dispersed. Both forces then proceeded to load and stood confronting each other and a collision of State and Federal troops seemed imminent when the United States troops countermarched and retired.*

Not content with attempting the control of elections in New York City, with several gun boats and seven thousand armed soldiers, and being defeated last November; not content with defeat in North Carolina, although his soldiers with bayonets in their hands surrounded the polls from morning till night; not content with overwhelming defeat in Missouri after sending there several regiments to teach the people how to vote; not content with all these checks on his efforts at crushing out the freedom of election, President Grant last Monday had his soldiers around the polls at Lexington and other places in Kentucky, who were forced by the State militia to "*countermarch and retire from the field.*"

Thank high Heaven for the bravery of the free, sovereign, and independent State of Kentucky! Let each State preserve its freedom and integrity by imitating her glorious example. Send the watch words of Liberty from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf—*the sacred right of Election shall be preserved to the people, uninfluenced and uncontrolled by military power at every hazard.—Bucyrus Forum.*

Promotion of an Alledged Murderer.

Lieutenant-Commander John Crittenden Watson has been promoted to the command of the Idaho on the East India station. Last year, when this man was executive officer of the Alaska, he had a sweat-box made, five feet high, four feet long, and two feet wide. This sweat-box was placed right over the ship's cooking stoves, where the temperature was not far short of 100 degrees. In the front of his sweat-box a number of holes were bored with a three-quarter-inch auger. The auger, however, had not been driven through the plank, that the holes in reality were only about the sixth of an inch in diameter.

Into this sweat-box Edward Williams a stalwart colored seaman, was thrust for quarrelling with one of the crew. Edwards was locked in, and Lieutenant-Commander John Crittenden Watson held the key.

Next day groans were heard issuing from the sweat-box. After some delay the key was procured by the master-at-arms, and the door was opened. Thereupon Edward Williams fell forth upon the deck, foaming at the mouth. Within one hour he was a corpse. A thermometer was placed in the sweat-box, and the mercury denoted 126 degrees.

Lieutenant-Commander Chittenden Watson was ordered home soon after *The Sun* first exposed this crime. Influence, however, has been at work, and instead of being handed over to justice to be tried as a manslayer, he has been promoted to the command of a United States war vessel.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair and honorable dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisements do so only to deceive the public. All persons should be on their guard and look well for the right number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Block. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall; at No. 5 Keystone Block.

Look out for the largest stock of clothing ever brought to one house in Fort Wayne this fall. Most goods and lowest prices.

Aug. 3,

BURLINGTON.

Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best line is acknowledged to be the C., B. & Q., joined together with the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the Burlington Route.

The main line of the route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capitol, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its trains "high-[illegible]" from [illegible] crowned [illegible] rough bluffs and quarries—the [illegible] stretching over the prairies farther than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, [illegible]

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7, also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Lot House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 30 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office, No 90 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beech's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m.; 7 till 9 evening; Sunday from 2 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered Dr. Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises, and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, piles, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the commission, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c, best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb. ....16c, and 18c, best 20c.

Roasted Coffee, 25c. Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb.	12½c
Brown, per pound	8c, 8c and 9c

MEAT.		DRIED FRUITS.	
Smoked Sides	10 cents	Turkish Prunes, per lb.	12½ cents
Smoked Shoulders	8	Apples, per lb. ... 7c	9
Pickled Pork	9 "	Peaches, per lb.	12½ "
Lard	12 "	Cherries, per lb.	7c, and 12 "
TOBACCOS.		Oranges, per dozen	60 "
Navy, 10s and per ½ lb.	.80 "	Lemons per dozen	40 "
Flounders, per lb.	.80 "	Filberts per quart	18 "
Best Smoking, per lb	.80 "	Brazils, per quart	15 "
Second quality do., per lb	.25 "	Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Shorts, 25c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00 "	Dime box Matches	.5 "
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best	95	LIQUORS.	
MISCELLANEOUS.		New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	.25 "	Whisky one year old	$1.40
Soap 3c, 5c and 8c per bar.		Whisky two year old	1.75
Bluing 2 boxes	.5 "	Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1.75
Salaratus, 3 papers	.25 "	All kind of liquors on hand	
		California wine, per bottle	[illegible]

FISH		CANNED FRUITS	
Spring catch, white fish	$5.00	Peaches per can	30c
Last fall, white fish	5.00	Pineapples, per can	25c
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75	Oysters, per can	10c
Old fish, half barrel	3.00	Damsons, per can	25c
Codfish 4 cents per pound		Blackberries, per can	20c
		Egg plums, per can	30c
		Green Gages, per can	30c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever got ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Cheese poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $3.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces laces in great variety, carpet chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

[illegible] Grocery line may [illegible] goods in quality.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and [illegible]

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, to come and settle, as he is determined to collect all outstanding debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

Root & Company

IN FULL BLAST!

Fresh Attractive Spring Goods Received Daily at

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

KNOWN AS THE

New York Store!

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

FACT

[illegible] out of town will surely [illegible] justice when making their Spring purchases of Dry Goods, if they do not pay a visit to

Root & Company's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE

90 Columbia st.

We are now showing [illegible] assortment of

Spring Dress Goods, Rich Black Silks New Spring Silks, Japanese Silks, French and Colored Alpacas, White Piques and Percales.

NEW GOODS FOR SUITS

Also all the new and handsome styles of

PARASOLS,

Silk Sun Umbrellas, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Childrens Parasols

Also a magnificent line of

Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, White Goods and Linens New Embroideries, Paisley Shawls, Spring and Summer Shawls, Silk Garments, etc., etc.

N. B.—Get posted on the local prices on all kinds of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Tickings, Toilet Quilts, Table Linens, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Curtain Goods, Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarns, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc., and you will find our prices lower than competitors.

SPECIAL.

We send samples by mail to any address, also deliver packages at any of the Railroad Depots free of charge.

Root and Company

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN AND SWISS

AND OTHER [illegible]

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

[illegible]

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Common

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given, that [illegible]

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The [illegible] is awful hot.

The [illegible] days are coming.

Plenty of [illegible] last week.

We are much obliged to Mrs. John Davis and others for late favors.

Austin's ague drops are purely vegetable. Sold and warranted by Davenport.

[illegible] go to T. B. [illegible] the very best.

A score of street musicians perambulated our town one day last week but didn't make much.

We are now turning out first-class job work, and orders from our neighboring towns will be promptly attended to.

Austin's ague drops contain no quinine strychnine or arsenic. Sold and warranted in all cases by E. B. Davenport druggist.

FOR SALE.

A good one horse waggon, almost new, can be bought at a very reasonable price by calling at this office.

[illegible] granted at the present term of the Circuit Court. In one case $2000 alimony was secured by the plaintiff, Catharine Albright.

Now is the time to subscribe for The Courier. The long evenings are approaching, and every one should have his county paper and be posted in reference to county news.

The Times says over 47,000 glasses of [illegible] water has been disposed of at one [illegible] in Fort Wayne this season. Tom ought to know he's been there often enough.

When in Fort Wayne step into the Dry Goods House of Geo. DeWald & Co., and look at a few of the bargains they are offering. Cotton goods bought before the advance are being sold at old prices.

Having a buyer in New York all the time buying goods for cash only, the Red Front Clothing House can substantiate all it advertises and sells good cheaper than other houses can buy them for.

Dr. Burr, at Columbia-st Ft. Wayne, one of the most successful Physician & Surgeon now living, for the treatment of chronic diseases, will be at Warterloo, at the Lent House, Thursday Sep., 7th. Also on the 7th of each month thereafter.

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

[illegible] of our friends in the suburbs [illegible] that they would like to see [illegible] drive them down to [illegible] of Seventh and Main-sts. and [illegible] two good [illegible]

[illegible] of our most enterprising [illegible] bought about one thousand bushels of grain last Saturday. [illegible] being several buyers on the streets nearly twenty-five hundred bushels were gathered in during the day.

[illegible] clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in war, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne.

Charitable.—A poor invalid woman, stopped at the Waverly House, last Tuesday, on her way to Jackson. She ran out of funds and our citizens contributed sufficient to enable her to resume her journey. She had no use of her lower limbs, besides being afflicted with cancer.

Exchange.—Those of our citizens who desire to pay debts abroad, can now be accommodated by Mr. J. L. Davis, who has effected arrangements so as to furnish them with drafts on New York at any moment. This is certainly the safest way of doing business and costs less than the ordinary way.

Stoves.—John L. Davis has just received for the fall trade a large assortment of stoves of all kinds, copper kettles, &c., and our citizens now have a finer display from which to select, than has ever been offered in the county before. Go to the Pioneer Hardware Store for your goods before going elsewhere.

Two years ago a Sunday School was organized in a stable in the north part of Indianapolis, taking the rather appropriate name of the "Bethlehem" Sabbath School. In the beginning it had but nine members; it now enrolls 130—and 15 were present at the Convention. Our old friend Mrs. McFeck was one of the delegates in charge.—Lafayette Herald.

"Katarina, I like to know who gif you de brivilege dat you shall go out spent [illegible] cent for to pay dat [illegible] ribbon vat you got [illegible] your vesterdale? You want to [illegible] me oop in [illegible], eh?—I put you dem tings don't nefer happen agin in dis family, pecause I schlap you town so flat as you can't stant, ain't it? Come, Shake," turning to a friend, "let's go; lent us a half tollar, ant we go on a spree.

[illegible] chicken are scarce and we have feasted our eyes on but one yet, that was in the last issue of the Waterloo Press. It said something about Kentucky elections but it seems our neighbor has not got used to Radical [illegible] yet. Our majority in that State is larger than last year, notwithstanding the negro vote. This above is the only Republican paper we have yet seen that crows over Democratic victories That's right, be neighborly.

[illegible]—We would remind [illegible] of the appointment of Dr. Burr, at Waterloo, at the Lent House, on Thursday September 7th. Dr. B. has had 20 years constant practice in the treatment of all chronic diseases. Those desirous of consulting him would do well to call early on the day advertised, for we doubt his [illegible] will be thronged by those who are in need of his services. See advertisement [illegible]

From all parts of the country, reports are most favorable for a good corn crop, and it is generally conceded that, notwithstanding the ravages of the Colorado bug, the potato crop will be fully up to the average.

Court.—The Circuit Court did not adjourn as soon as was expected. Judge Dowdy having another appointment, resigned the bench last Saturday, in favor of Attorney Ross, of Butler, who fills the position with the usual ability and dignity.

Photographs.—Our clever artist, G. W. Gordon, Esq., is taking very fine pictures, at his popular gallery on Main-st., and is receiving quite a large run of business.—Those who want an excellikeness of themselves should call at his establishment and he will guarantee you all satisfaction.

J. L. Davis, our popular hardware merchant has [illegible] us with a self-mouse trap which sets itself, and will catch itself full of mice, providing there is mice enough around. The first night we caught six, but the number has been reduced since, because the supply is about exhausted. It is the best mouse trap extant.

Mr. George T. Ager, our county surveyor, in wading through the swamps of Union township, found 100 acres of excellent land that had never "been entered." The government price was two hundred dollars, and Mr. Ager and Col. Johnson fastened on to it at once, thereby making about nine hundred dollars apiece, the land now being worth about two thousand dollars.—Goshen Democrat.

Enlarged.—We have received a number of the Defiance Democrat, recently enlarged and improved with a new dress, to an eight column paper. We congratulate our friend, Judge Green, its able and accomplished editor, on this evidence of prosperity, and trust that the fruits of his liberality and energy will be a largely increased business and an numerous addition to the Democratic party in that county.

A stranger brought the news of the accident to the parents last Sunday. He also stated that he dived for the body and brought it out. This is a mistake. Mr. Thomas Sprott, of this place, himself injured by the accident, rushed to the rescue of his friend, and brought him to the surface. It was a noble act and he alone should receive the praise. We learn that Will is at the hospital, gradually improving.

We received a poetical contribution last week, which we of published if the author had furnished us real name. We cannot break over the rule we have made in this particular. The name of the author must accompany each contribution, for our own personal information at least, if it does not go before the public. If the writer in this instance will give his or her name we will publish the poetry.

Immense Attraction.—Mons. Price, the sensational gymnastic, will give a free exhibition, at Auburn, on Monday Aug., 21st, by walking a tight wire extended across the principal street, from the top of the highest buildings. His performances are varied by a series of acrobatic feats which never fails to elicit the admiration and wonder of all beholders, forming the finest display of human intrepidity conceivable. Performance to commence at 3 o'clock p. m., regardless of weather.

F. H. Smythe, Ag't.

State Sentinel.—This excellent paper is certainly the most available one our citizens can get hold of, containing as it does, not only all the general news to be found in other papers, but also valuable information concerning our great and prosperous State. Intelligence from every county is given in an interesting form a feature not found in hose eastern papers, so generally received by our citizens. Get up a club for the State Sentinel, and we will guarantee that you will find it more interesting than any other you can subscribe tor.

Cheese Manufactory.—I am now manufacturing cheese for the trade, and have on hand a large lot, which I warrant good, not made of skimmed milk. My cows are fed on tame grass, clover and timothy and fresh pure water—no stagnant swamp water on the farm. I use Roe's patent premium cheese vat with improved heater, the best in the world, also Roe's improved ever and weight cheese press, patent expansion hoops, &c. I am now selling at 1 and 14 cents per pound. Dairy one-fourth mile south of Auburn, on the Fort Wayne road.

J. Seamets.

A Shrewd Merchant.—A wholesale grocer in this city who became rich in his business, says his rule always was, when he sold a bill of goods on credit, to immediately subscribe for the local paper of his debtor. So long as his customers advertised liberally and vigorously he rested but as soon as they began to contract his advertising space he took the fact as evidence that there was trouble ahead, and he invariably went for his debt. Said he "the man that feels too poor to make his business known, is too poor to do business." The withdrawing of an advertisement is an evidence of weakness that business men are not slow to observe and act upon.—N. Y. Times.

A Sad Case.—The Fort Wayne papers gave an account some time ago of a young lady who called at a drug store for a dose of castor oil, inquiring at the same time how it could be taken so that it might not be tasted. The clerk promised to explain to her, and in the meantime proposed to drink a glass of soda with her. When she had finished he said you have taken your oil and did not know it." The young lady was nearly crazy, and cried, "Oh dear! I didn't want the oil for myself—it was for my mother."

Well, now, this would have been all well enough, had the affair stopped here. But the next day the Chicago papers stated that the young lady had taken the first train to that city and repeated the dose. And the next day and so on for a month [illegible] appeared at St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans and other cities, according to the papers, and you know they never lie, taking her usual dose of the gentle cathartic, at every place where a newspaper was published. [illegible]

The B. & O. Extension.

We copy the following article from the Pittsburgh Post, from which it will be seen that the work of organization of this great thoroughfare has really commenced. We learn further, that the organization in Ohio and Indiana will be perfected as soon as the survey of rival routes now being made shall be sent into headquarters and their respective merits canvassed.

Our readers will remember the prediction made in President Garrett's speech made at the big banquet, that they intend to build another railroad from Pittsburgh to the lakes, and that the B & O. R. R. would subscribe $5,000,000 to the new project. On Saturday, at a meeting in this city, the organization of the new railroad was effected. The road will be known as the "Baltimore Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad." The new line proposed is to be the western extension of the Pittsburgh & Connelsville Railroad, and to its importance can hardly be over estimated. That the organizers of the enterprise are in earnest and 'mean business' is shown by the fact that Mr. Wm. O. Hughart has been chosen President of the new company. The history of the Connellsville Railroad under his Presidency, is a sufficient guarantee of the thorough, able and conscientious manner in which the affairs of the new road will be conducted. The enterprise, we understand, will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The share capital for the construction is provided in the proportion of $2,000,000 by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company $3,000,000 through local subscriptions along the route. Further funds for the completion of the road will be raised through mortgage bonds. The new line will be a positive rival for Chicago business with the two lines controled by the Pennsylvania company from Pittsburgh to Chicago, the one via Fort Wayne 468 miles, and the other via Columbia 507 miles.

At present the new line would invite traffic chiefly to Baltimore. But, in reference to New York, it will not be overlooked that in the event, not regarded doubtful, of the acquisition by the new Jersey United Companies' roads an active and ambitious railroad interest, already well organized and strong, will be left to compete with the Pennsylvania company for business from Pittsburgh to Baltimore.

The Huntington Democrat says Col. I. B. McDonald, the people's favorite for Lieutenant Governor is a farmer, and the following extract from his home paper, the Columbia City Post, shows that he is a progressive and a successful one:

"Col I. B. McDonald has demonstrated by a system of complete tile under drainage on a swamp west of town, that the worst of our swamps can be made the most valuable and productive of our lands It would be economy if our farmers would pay more attention to the drainage on their lands, and let their valuable timber stand."

It is by no means certain that the cholera is to visit us this year or the next.—The fact that it is now to some degree prevalent in Russia is not conclusive on the subject. It has been there for two years, and during the last year over two thousand persons have died of it in St. Petersburg alone. But there are reasons why it may linger in Russia a long while without crossing the frontier. In fact, it seems to like Russia, and in Muscovitish mortality we may find our escape from the ravages of the pestilence. But the necessity of preparing for its approach is in no respect lessened. Let us have clean streets and houses, whether it comes or not; and if it does come, we shall see it robbed o more than half its terrors.

Accident.—On Saturday afternoon, at about two o'clock, William Little, an employe of McKay & Goshorn, was very seriously injured while at work on the new bridge across the St. Joe, near Rudisill's mill. One of the braces slipped and Little and another man were knocked down the former falling into the river. His companions rescued him just in time to save him from drowning. He was taken to the hospital and cared for by Dr. Myer. He had received a very severe cut, extending nearly three inches obliquely over the eye. The back of his head and back were also very much hurt. Little has been suffering greatly, but was much more comfortable yesterday. He lives in Auburn, DeKalb County.—Ft. Wayne Gazette.

Stopping a Newspaper.—One of our exchanges has the following allegory, which we commend to the careful consideration of those gentlemen who, the moment they see anything that displeases them in the columns of their local journal, rush to the printing office and cry "Stop my paper!"

"A certain man hit his toe against a pebble and fell headlong to the ground.—He was vexed, and under the influence of anger and self-sufficiency, kicked the earth right soundly. With imperturbable gravity he looked to see the earth itself dissolved and come to naught. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was injured by the encounter. This is the way of a man. An article in a newspaper touches him in a weak spot, and forthwith he sends to stop his paper. With great complacency he looks to see the crash, when he finds he only hit his toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock and injures no one but himself."

Home First.—Every capitalist of a town ought to use his means in stimulating some wealth producing industry. The man who invests his money in an establishment that makes plows, threshers, reapers, mowers, woolen goods, &c., is a local public benefactor. There is no mistake about him. All such enterprises naturally stimulate the growth and add to the wealth of the communities in which they are established. Every dollar kept at home has its advantages, more or less, for every citizen. The most wealthy and prosperous cities and towns in the world are those that work upon the co-operative plan—that aim to build up their own merchants, manufactures, mechanics, laborers, etc. Every cent diverted from home is so much taken from home consumers, and lessens to a greater or less extent the ability of home men to meet their liabilities.

During a fine straight evening lately a three year old philosopher, after a silent and apparently profound scrutiny of the heavens, asked his mother abruptly, where the stars came from. Mamma replied: "I don't know, Willie; I don't know [illegible]

Court Proceedings.

State vs. D. Bender. Violation of liquor laws. Plead guilty and fined $5 and costs.

State vs. D. Bender. Violation of liquor laws. Plead guilty and fined $5 and costs.

State vs. D. Bender. Three cases [illegible] until next term.

Marshal Hale vs. Levi Clark et. al. Dismissed.

State of Indiana ex. rel. Prosecuting Attorney vs. Toledo Logansport & Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Forfeiture. Left off of docket.

Mariah Sanders vs Thomas Krise. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

Lewis Griffith vs George Zeigler et. al. Settled.

John W. Zeigler vs George Zeigler et al. Complaint. Dismissed.

First National Band at Kendallville vs. Marshall Hale et. al. Complaint. Continued.

First National Bank of Kendallville vs Simon E. Dickinson et. al. Complaint. Judgment and forclosure $1,000.

First National Bank of Kendallville vs James L. Berry et. al. Complaint. Judgment and Forclosure, $2,200.

Lyman S. Sanford vs Simon E. Dickinson et. al. Judgment and Forclosure.

The Aultman & Taylor Manufacturing Company vs Josiah L. Smith. Complaint. Dismissed.

Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. Co., vs John McKay. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. Co., vs John Stoffner. Complaint. Dismissed.

Joseph D. Ball vs Jacob Ferrier. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

Thomas N. McGaw vs The Western Union Telegraph Co. Complaint. Continued.

James W. Case vs Edson P. Hicks. Foreclosure. Judgment for plaintiff.

Christain F. G. Myer et. al. vs. Norman Smith et. al. Complaint. Dismissed.

Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. Co., vs. Stephen K. Long. Complaint. Left off the docket.

Christopher Cool vs. Marshal Hale et. al Judgement of $1100, 76, for plaintiff.

John L. Short vs. E. W. Shepard. Attachment. Dismissed.

Elizabeth Daily et. al. vs Nancy Klink et. al. Judgment of Partition.

Catharine Albright vs Joseph Albright. Divorce. Granted and $2000,00 alimony.

Susan A. Kent vs Stephen A. Kent. Divorce. Granted.

Isaac Middleton vs Alice Middleton.—Divorce. Granted.

Porthena Hunt vs Charles Maryweather Complaint. Judgment of $16,00 for plaintiff.

Lafayette Miller vs Hariet Whipple.—Complaint. Judgment and foreclosure.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., vs Eugene Lenard. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

Benjamine Gaskil vs. Simon J. Aldrich Appeal by Plaintiff. Jury trial—findings for the Defendant, appeal to Supreme Court.

William Hart vs William Ashleman Complaint. $144,00, judgment for plaintiff.

William Hart vs George W. Reed. Complaint. Withdrawn.

Daniel Weaver vs Abner D. Curtis.—Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

William Hart vs. Gideon Houser. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

William Hart vs Calvin Kutzner. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

James W. Case vs Jacob H. F. Mollinger. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., vs Matilda M. Stookes. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. vs Ayres Robestraw. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

James T. Hauna vs John Zull. Foreclosure. Judgment for plaintiff.

Isaac H. Fonda et. al. vs. Jason U. Aldrich et. al. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

James R. Shilling vs. Henry Zonker.—Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

Horatio S. Hine vs. Thomas Smith et. al Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

Logan A. Marshall et. al. vs Edward Eldridge. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

Robert H. Bell et. al. vs. Tertullis C. Elson. Complain. Judgment for plaintiff.

William Hart vs Michael Whetsel. Complaint. Withdrawn.

William Hart vs. John P. Moore. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

John Bideler vs. Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. Co. Complaint. Continued.

John S. Acklin vs. Benjamin F. Osborn. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

John B. Ketchum et. al. vs. Joseph M. Rex et. al. Foreclosure. Dismissed.

Peter Ringle vs. William Ensley. Complaint. Judgment for plaintiff.

Fred Beck. Naturalization papers granted.

Chas. Wise. Naturalization papers granted.

Mistake.—Our attention has been called to an erroneous statement made by the Waterloo Press, relative to the weight and price of wheat. The facts as we learn since the statement alluded to appeared, are to this effect: Mr. Culburtson delivered a load of wheat at this place, and contracted for the remainder of his crop, at the price then offered. The grain in this load was shrunken and dirty and did not hold out in weight. The second load was taken to Waterloo, a slight advance, having taken place since the contract was made. This was nice plump grain, and over ran in weight. The third load was delivered in this place according to agreement which weighed more than the second load. This Mr. C. acknowledged at the time and was fully satisfied with the result. We make this statement, in justice to the parties concerned and to correct any impression that our weights and prices are not under those of our neighboring towns. A fair statement should injure no one.

The women keep inventing new things to sue men for to obtain money. Not long since all the suing was for breach of promise, and such tricks, but now a Chicago girl has commenced a suit against a gentleman for "assumpsit," claiming $10,000. This crime cannot be very common or we should have heard more about it.—In the meantime it would be well enough [illegible]

Austin's ague drops, sold and warranted by Davenport.

AUBURN MARKET.

[illegible], per barrel	6 50
Wheat, White, per bushel	112 @ 115
Red	110 a 112½
[illegible]	25
[illegible]	45
[illegible]	50
[illegible] Roll, Yellow, per lb	10@12
[illegible] White	8@10
[illegible]	6.00
[illegible]	3.75
[illegible]	150 a 155
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes	60
[illegible]	10c
[illegible]	8c
[illegible], per lb	03c
[illegible], per lb	[illegible]
Honey, [illegible]	25 @ 1.25
[illegible]	30c

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next session, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart, with the privilege of [illegible] the same drunk on the middle one third of lot No. twenty eight [28] in the old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

CHARLES FOX.

August [illegible], 1870.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA } ss
DeKalb County. }

[illegible] Aldrich }
[illegible] } Before Oliver P. Learned a Justice of the Peace, of Franklin township, DeKalb Co., Ind.
Joseph Weil }

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment has been issued by me as such Justice of the Peace in the above entitled cause and that the same will stand hearing and to be determined by me at my office in said township, and county, on the 13th day of September 1871 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

O. P. LEARNED, J. P. [SEAL]

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

The following is the running time of the above road, in effect August 13th, 1871.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.
7 50 a. m.	Leave, Cincinnati Arr.	9 00 p. m.
10 20 a. m.	Connersville	4 50 "
11 35 "	Indianapolis	
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	2 50
2 01 "	Hartford City	1 40
2 50 "	Bluffton	12 10
4 [illegible] "	Fort Wayne	11 10
5 15 "	Arr. Jackson Leave	6 20

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

On and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,25 A. M.			
Rochester	2,[illegible] "	7,10 A. M.	10,05 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance	4,[illegible] "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,08 "
Orrville	6,[illegible] "	11,05 "	2,00 "	6,5 "
Mansfield	[illegible] "	1,55 P. M.	4,42 "	8,[illegible] "
Crestline A.	8,55 "	4,31 "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline	9,20 "	5,00 "	7,30 "	11,00 "
[illegible]		5,55 A. M.	7,55 "	11,30 "
Forest	11,[illegible] "	7,35 "	9,[illegible] "	1,36 A. M.
Lima	11,[illegible] P. "	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne	[illegible] "	11,40 "	1,35 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth	3,[illegible] "	2,25 P. M.	3,45 "	8,26 "
Chicago	6,[illegible] "	6,00 "	7,[illegible] "	11,10 " P. M.

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,50 A. M.	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth	9,[illegible] "	11,05	9,05 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft. Wayne	[illegible] P. M.	2,15 P. M.	11,[illegible] "	3,10 "
Lima	[illegible]	3,58 "	1,[illegible] A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	[illegible] "	4,50 "	[illegible] "	6,2 "
A.	8,00 "	6,15 "	4,00 "	8,56 "
Crestline	12,05	6,35 "	4,20 "	9,28 "
Mansfield	1,25 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville	3,35 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance	5,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M.
Rochester	8,25 P. M.	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh	[illegible] "	1,35 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 7, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time-card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mixed.	Express.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 [illegible] a m	9 20 a m	4 50 p m
[illegible]	7 18	9 30	[illegible]
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	6 18
[illegible] Gravel pit	7 35	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
New Era	7 43	10 11	[illegible]
Auburn	8 01	10 40	[illegible]
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	6 05
[illegible]	8 30	11 50	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 29
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 41
Jonesville		3 30	8 12
Jackson Arr	11 40	6 00	9 15 p m

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mixed.	Express.
Jackson Leave	6 30 a m	[illegible] a m	4 50 p m
Jonesville	7 30	1 0[illegible]	[illegible]
Angol	8 57	2 [illegible] p m	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	9 11	2 53	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 23	3 13	[illegible]
Waterloo	9 40	3 45	[illegible]
Auburn	9 55	4 06	9 49
New Era	10 11	4 28	10 00
[illegible] Gravel pit	10 20	4 40	10 13
Huntertown	10 26	4 48	10 20
Academie	10 37	5 05	10 28
Ft. Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	[illegible]

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R. and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
J. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:[illegible] p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:13	2:38 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:[illegible]	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:26 "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n.
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:42 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:[illegible] "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	[illegible] "	x12:03 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time-Tables at the depot and other public places. Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

S. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

CONSERVAVORY OF MUSIC

On Main St., Opp. Court House,

FT. WAYNE, IND.

A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.

The Object of the Conservatory

is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 20, '71—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Elias I. Coats, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of the deceased, in Franklin Township, DeKalb County, Ind., on

Saturday, August 19, 1871.

the following property of said estate, consisting of Hogs, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles. Sale to begin at one o'clock p. m.

Terms—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waving valuation and appraisement laws.

SAMUEL LEARNED, Adm'r.

July 26, '71.

Examiner's Notice.

Examinations will be held regularly after August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a License.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Michael Shook and Elijah E. McDowell are plaintiffs and Nathan Johnson, Angeline Johnson, Nathan Terney and John R. Shafer are Defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twelve cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate to-wit:

Being in the South-west quarter of section thirty two [32], township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen east, and bounded as follows: Begining at a stone corner between Lewis Spangler and George [illegible] (formerly William Ackley) in the center of the Fort Wayne & Coldwater Road, thence south 17¼° west, along the center of said road 8 19-100 chains to a stake, thence south 72½° east, 4 chains to stake, thence south 17½° west, 3 75-100 chains to a stake, thence north 72½° west 4 chains to a stake in the center of the road aforesaid, thence north 17¼° east 3 75-100 chains to the place of begining, containing one and a half acres, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep'y.

Geo Plum attorney for plaintiff.
July 31st, 1871. $10,2

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses! Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS AND Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 18, '71.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 67, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo [illegible]

Dry Goods. Dry Goods

ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Shawls,

Percales,

Prints,

and Domestics

To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.

Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

THE HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE!

CLOTHING.

We offer extraordinary inducements to cash buyers in the way of Mens and Boys, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description for Mens' and Boys, wear, in the latest styles and

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock!

Of 500 Pieces Prints,

WHO IS BEAT?

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.

They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 20th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 8c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard.

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 30c to $1,00.

Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

NORTHERN INDI'A.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOOTS & SHOES!

WE SELL BOOTS & SHOES AT

Wholesale and Retail!

BUY IN LARGE QUANTTES

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURES!

WE KEEP ALL THE

LATEST STYLES in the MARKET

OUR MESSRS MARKLEYS' are Practical Shoe Men. We

Buy First-Class Goods!

and we are enabled to sell as low as other Houses sell inferior qualities at. We

Are the Only House

In the City who make it a business to manufacture

MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS'

Home Made Boots

GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WAN

BOOTS & SHOES

Remember the place, No. 4 KEY STONE BLOCK CALHOUN ST.

An Escape From Justice.

I looked at my watch; it was barely half-past eleven, and I knew we were not due at Exmouth until after twelve. I rubbed the frost from the pane and looked out.

We had stopped at a little way station in the midst of a dense pine wood.

"Is this Exmouth?"

It was the soft voice of a pretty traveler opposite.

"No—I don't know what place it is; some way station."

"Does this train stop at way stations?"

"Not generally; they must have been specially signalled here."

"It is cold," she said, in a scarcely audible voice, drawing her shawl around her. "Oh, I wish they would hurry on!"

"We are moving once more," I said. "Conductor,"—for the man of tickets was passing through the car—"why did we stop at that backwoods place?"

"Out of water," was the reply as he hurriedly passed by.

Now I know perfectly well that this answer was not the true solution of the matter. Our delay did not exceed half a minute, altogether too short a time for replenishing the boilers.

Five minutes later the conductor re-entered the car. I made room for him at my side.

"Sit down, conductor; you've nothing to do this minute."

He obeyed.

"What did you mean by telling me such a lie just now?"

I spoke under my breath; he replied in the same tone:

"To tell the truth I stopped to take on a single passenger—a gentleman who has come down from Bayswater."

"For the pleasure of traveling once more over the same route?"

"Exactly so—for the purpose of ravelling certain society. Don't be alarmed for your own safety; it's a detective policeman"

I was about to repeat the words in astonishment, when he motioned me in silence.

"Where is he?"

"The detective? He sits by the door yonder, with a ragged fur cap pulled over his eyes. Did you ever see a more perfect specimen of the dilapidated countryman?"

I smiled; I could hardly help it.

"What is the cause?"

"A murder—a man his wife, and two little children—their throats cut, last night, and the house set on fire afterwards."

We had continued the conversation throughout in a whisper, scarcely above our breath, and now the conductor rose and left me to study the faces of my fellow passengers, with curious dread and horror.

I felt convinced that a man opposite with a heavy hanging jaw, was the Cain. As I looked furtively across I caught the wide open blue orbs of the pretty little traveler.

Obeying the instantaneous impulse of my heart, I arose and went over to her.

"You heard what we were saying?"

"Yes—a murder—oh how horrible?"

"Do not be frightened no one shall hurt you."

She smiled up in my face with sweet, confiding innocence.

Our stay in Exmouth was but brief; but during the delay I could see that the watchful detective had changed his seat for one nearer the fiendish man with the hanging jaw.

"See," faltered the young girl, "they locked car doors at Exmouth; they are unlocking them now."

"Probably they were fearful that the criminal might escape," I remarked in an undertone.

"Will you—may I trouble you to bring me a glass of water."

I rose and made my way toward the ice cooler by the door. To my disappointment the tin goblet was chained to the shelf.

"No matter," said she, with a winning smile; I will come myself."

I drew the water, and held up the cup; but instead of taking it as she approached, she brushed suddenly past me, opened the door and rushed out upon the platform.

"Stop her! stop her!" shouted the detective, springing to his feet; "she will be killed—conductor—brakeman, hold up!"

There was a rush, a tumult, a bustle. I was the first upon the platform, but it was empty and deserted save by a half frozen looking brakesman.

"She went past me like a shadow, and jumped off as we crossed the Cairn turnpike road." He stammered.

Jumped off an express train! Well" said the conductor shrugging his shoulders, "she must have been killed instantly."

"It's five hundred dollars out of my pocket," said the detective ruefully. "I was a confounded fool!"

"What!" I ejaculated, "you surely do not mean that child—"

"I mean," said the detective calmly, "that child as you call her, is Attila Burton, a maried woman of twenty-six year of age, who last night murdered four persons in cold blood, and was trying to escape to Canada."

The train stopped and a party of us headed by the conductor and detective, went back to search for any trace of the young creature. Nor was it long before we found her, lying quite dead by the side of he track, frightfully mangled by the force of the fall, and mutilated almost beyond recognition.

"Well, she's escaped justice in this world if not in the next," said the detective gloomily.

"Do you suppose she expected to be able to jump off the train without injury?" I asked.

"Without much injury; women are such unreasoning creatures. But I never dreamed of such insane folly, or I should have taken prompt measures to prevent it."

They lifted up the dead, fair thing, and carried it to the nearest place of refuge—a lonely farm house among the hills, and we returned to the train, reaching Bayswater only a few minutes behind the regular time.

And when in the next morning's papers, I read an account of the murders, I thought of the slender creature [illegible]

State Items.

The Hunlington *Democrat* wants the people of that town to follow the example set by Tipton—annul the old corporation, annex the suburbs and form a city government.

Latests accounts from Chauncy Barnes, the murderer of Miss Dwight, [illegible] he will recover, and thus give [illegible] chance to do justice in his case.

Two thousand five hundred and seventeen buckets of blackberries and one thousand four hundred and seventy gallons of juice have been shipped from Vienna, in this county, during the past season.—*Austin News.*

Last Monday night a stranger put up at the Sheridan House, in Aurora. During the night he went through the house, taking $62 and a lot of clothing from one room, $70 worth of clothing from another and then made good his escape with the plunder.

At a horse race, near McGrausville, Miami county, Sunday, a horse ridden by a young man named Daniel O'Neal bolted and took to the woods, where O'Neal was thrown; his skull was broken, and he died in a few hours.

Henry Fuller, while at work with a thresher in Greenfield township, Hancock county, on the 2d, was caught in the tumbling shaft, and before he could be extricated, was so badly injured that his life is despaired of.

The Shelbyville *Volunteer* says Miss Smith, who was so brutally assaulted by Ellington, is in a fair way to a speedy recovery, all her wounds being merely flesh wounds. It adds that Ellington has made repeated attempts, since his incarceration, to commit suicide, and [illegible]. He should not be urged.

Somebody has been mixing their drink, or taking an unusual quantity, judging by the following from the Tipton Times:

"A few days ago in Benton county a party dug in the bank of a small branch and exhumed and killed sixty-nine large bull snakes, some of them measuring eighteen and nineteen feet.

In Gibson Criminal Court, last Tuesday Geo. W. Walker, indicated for assault and battery and committing rape upon the person of Mrs. Catharine Leals, near Owensville, in May last, was found guilty and sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

During a fight storm on Monday evening last the barn of Mrs. Charley Mason, on the Manchester pike, about five miles from this city, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed, together with about three hundred bushels of wheat and forty or fifty tons of hay; also a large stock of oats in the sheaf, which stood near. Loss about $2,500 or $3,000 no insurance.—*Lawrenceburg Register.*

Last Wednesday evening a young woman named Elizabeth Padouner, in the employ of Simon Loeb, of Attica, went out to milk the cow. Not returning in reasonable time, search was instituted, and it was found that both the woman and cow were gone. All search for the woman proved unavailing. Next morning Joseph Rogers accidentally discovered her dead body in the canal back of his soap factory about eight o'clock. She was lying face down in two feet of water. She had a terrible bruise and cut on the right eye and across the nose—the eye apparently gone and the brains oozing out.

The News.

Wachtel, the famous German tenor, is coming to this country, for the purpose of making a concert tour.

The celebrated trotting mare Purity fell dead of heart disease, at Buffalo Driving Park on the morning of the 6th, while going through her daily exercise. She was going at a 2:30 gait.

The Kiowa chiefs, Sentanta and Big Tree, have been sentenced to be hung for murder. An effort will be made to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment.

The National Camp Meeting at Urbana, Ohio, during the past week, has been a complete success, [illegible] and if the present is maintained will probably continue till the end of the week.

The first through freight from Baltimore to St. Louis by the narrow gauge Ohio and Mississippi, [illegible] Ohio, and the Marietta and Cincinnati roads, passed through Cincinnati last Thursday morning. The time by this route for freight between the termini is eighty-four hours.

Thirty persons, after eating corn starch pudding at dinner at the Alhambra Hotel, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, showed signs of having been poisoned. No deaths are reported. It is supposed that arsenic was put in the corn starch by a discharged domestic.

A [illegible] between the owners of Longfellow and King [illegible] at Saratog, last Wednesday, in a four mile race, which takes place at the August meeting, commencing on the 16th. Both horses are in training at Saratoga and doing well.

The Erie railway officers have unearthed a gang of theives who have been robbing freight cars on their road, in the vicinity of Swin Hollow, on Shawangunk Mountains, between Port Jervis and Otisville. Nine have been arrested and further captures are anticipated.

fied.

Rising, in a towering rage he exclaimed: "Yes that is smart! I knew your darned mule could'nt do it. You had that all put up. [illegible] that for fifty dollars. You can just fork over them are stakes for it any way."

* * *

A few nights since, at a late hour, the speaking-tube at the office door of one of New Haven's popular physicians was used by some midnight wag, to the following effect: The doctor was in a sound sleep, when he was partially awakened by a "halloo" through the tube, when the following dialogue took place: "Does Dr Jones live here?" "Yes, what do you want?" "Are you Dr. Jones?" "Yes." "Dr. Simon Jones?" "Yes—yes! what do you want?" "Why, how long have you lived here?" "Some twenty years; why?" "Why? why don't you move?" "If you stay there about ten seconds more you'll find I am moving!" and he bounced out of bed, but

Enjoying a Cigar.

Mr. Charles Bullen, in his Story of Count Bismarck's Life, tells this anecdote of the great premier:

"The value of a good cigar," said Bismarck, as he proceeded to light an excellent Havana, "is best appreciated when it is the last you possess, and there is no chance of getting another. At Konigegratz I had only one cigar left in my pocket, which I had carefully guarded through the whole of the battle, as the miser does his treasure. I did not feel justified in using it. I painted in glowing colors in my mind the happy hour when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had miscalculated my chances." "And what was the cause of your miscalculation?"

"A poor dragoon. He lay helpless, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pockets and found only gold, and that would be of no use to him. But stay—I still had my treasured cigar! I lighted this for him, and placed it between his teeth. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile! I never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one which I did not smoke."

* * *

Executions of criminals in Prussia will hereafter be performed with an axe having a straight edge twelve inches in length. The culprits are to be fastened to a block, and their heads are to be buckled in such a manner as to make it difficult for the executioner to hit with his axe anything but neck. Heretofore [illegible] executions resulted in a manner horrifying to the sensibilities of the spectators, owing to the nervousness of the executioner, and to the imperfect manner in which the victim had been attached to the block.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth. Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

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Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed. Four Dollars.

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Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club). Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club). Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club). Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club). Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club). Sixty Dollars.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed. Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club). Sixteen Dollars.

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DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have moved their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

DR. B. GARD,
Eclectic Physician
No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient despaired of recovery; Medicines pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc. together with a number of first-class Livery Horses [illegible] respectfully solicit the patronage of the public [illegible]

NEW system, NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to [illegible] bills of those who never pay. [illegible]

Spring and Summer Trade!

Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.
May 4, 1871.

F. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES,
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my Stock complete, comprising many articles, it is impossible to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine, for Sacramental and Medical purposes.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

1y

[illegible] rather have all the [illegible] fall on me at once than have that critter kick me again. Keep the stakes, but don't say anything about it.

And Boggs trudged on in bitterness of soul, murmuring to himself, 'Sold, by thunder, and kicked by a mule!

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND,

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety, [illegible]

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

Heustis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9, '71.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up.	Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Colored " " "	Japenese, plain
Japenese " striped	" brocaded
" Checked	" Watered

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere Londen Poplins, for suits.	Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
" Plain	Scotch Ginghams, great variety.
" Wash	Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c, &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening [illegible]

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Briliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 30 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaconets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks " dotted and Corded Swisses. Mauslls, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Orgendies Tarletans, Embroiderie, puffings, Edgings, &c, White Marseilles Quilts from $50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment, Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Laco Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department.

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Valleneienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE.
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO. of Bridgeport, Conn. adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonably be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Braiding, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segher, would state that we are well pleased with its working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. [illegible]
MRS. [illegible]

G. L. Segher, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW
Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.
JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of wagon making such as

WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

See Here
FARMERS,
Have you got good
FANNING MILLS?
If not, get one of
J. B. TAYLOR'S
CELEBRATED
Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tested 14 years past, and not found wanting, in any respect, for cleaning wheat, oats, barley, rye, [illegible] seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1861-62-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co's store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 300 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.
Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

John G. Fleddermann,
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD.
eb. 23,

John Ditto is the name of the Buffalo City engineer. His wife's name is Ditto and the children are all Ditto. When he signs his name under that of somebody else, it is said to create some confusion at

---

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.
Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool
Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN, : : INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Matrial,
Agricultural Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics Tools, Brushes, whips, Files, Mowers, Crosscut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Bolts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware, Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing, Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufacturers. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the hands of skillful workmen, and turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* is unsurpassed in large

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &c.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Auditors office

THE AUBURN COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY [illegible] TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 24, 1871. No. 34.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Published Every Thursday,

[illegible]

Business Cards.

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES [illegible] will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. [illegible] Butler, P. O. DeKalb county, Ind.

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible]

[illegible] & M. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN [illegible] Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber of the [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible] Office over Davis' [illegible]

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. | M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR [illegible] opposite Court House [illegible]

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. [illegible] Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana.

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communication [illegible] Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.

JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

[illegible] Visitors cordially invited [illegible]

W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 166,

[illegible] cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.

J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

[illegible]

WAY LODGE, NO. 333, meets every Saturday [illegible]

J. B. CARRIGER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CARRIGER & SPOONER,

HAVING associated themselves for the practice of [illegible]

[illegible] COWAN, [illegible]

[illegible] Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. [illegible] WILSON,

[illegible]

WAVERLY HOUSE,

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in Rockhart House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. [illegible] Dickinson, proprietor. Good [illegible]

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS. [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST.

FORT WAYNE, IND'A.

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties of Calisaya & Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. [illegible]

JURUBEBA!

[illegible]

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the Liver [illegible] Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abscess, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, [illegible]

Dr. Wells having become aware of the extraordinary [illegible]

[illegible]

Reduction of Prices

Reduction of Duties

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS By Getting up Clubs.

[illegible] for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a [illegible]

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK.

MY SUMMER DAY.

[illegible]
Kissing the crimson clover,
And sunshine haunting the lily bays
That the yellow bees hung over.
And the sunshine over the hazy hills,
And over the rippling river—
And I wished that the sun and the Summer day
Might shine and last forever.

We walked down by the meadow path,
The broad highway forsaking,
For the quiet of that lovely spot
Seemed better for our lovemaking;
And I was silent and she was shy,
And we walked down through the clover;
But we thought it the sweetest summer day
That ever the sun shone over.

We heard the birds in the waving grass
As they twittered to each other
About the nests they had hidden away—
And the coo of each birds mother.
And we thought, as we walked that summer day
Through the clover blooms together,
That at last the world was in perfect tune,
In the glad bright summer weather.

I cannot tell what I said to her,
As we walked knee deep in clover;
But I know that [illegible]
Their sweetest of sweet songs over,
And down in my heart love's own bird song
[illegible]
And its echo joined with the world's sweet hymn
And made the day completer.

And when we came [illegible]
Our hearts sang [illegible]
O sweet, glad day [illegible]
And for every blithe young lover!"
And yet I know not the words she said,
Or whether she spoke at all;
[illegible] sweet days [illegible] summer day
I count as the best of all.

Daddy's Boy.

In a certain small town on the Mississippi lived a man who [illegible] business. He bought up horses for a city market, and was considered pretty good on a trade.

One day, a long, lean, queer, green looking specimen of the western country arrived at dock with a boat load of horses. He inquired for the horse jockey.

'Daddy sent me down with some horses,' he [illegible] half idiotic [illegible]

'[illegible]'

'Daddy.'

'What do you want for your horse?'

'Daddy said you could set your price,' was the response.

'Let me go down and look at your horses,' said Brown, and accordingly they were soon at the boat.

Brown examined the horses, and named the price he would give for this one and that, and the country bumpkin made no objection, although some of the offers were not more than one half the real price of the animal. One of the bystanders gently suggested to the countryman that he [illegible] cheated, but he responded:

'Daddy, said Brown, would set the price himself,' and so Brown had it all his own [illegible]

At last they came to another animal which did not look much superior to the rest.

'[illegible]' said the fellow, 'Daddy says he can run some.'

'Run! [illegible] Brown, 'that nag can't run worth a cent.'

'Daddy said so, and daddy knows.'

'Why, I've got one up at the stable that [illegible]'

'Guess not,' said the fellow. 'Let's try 'em. I'll bet the whole boat load of horses on 'im.'

Brown smiled.

'I'll stake five thousand dollars against your boat load,' said Brown, winking to the crowd, and these men,' selecting two, shall hold the stakes.'

Brown's five thousand was intrusted to one, and the other went on board the horse boat.

One of the crowd started to remonstrate with the poor idiotic fellow, but he only responded:

'Golly! dad told me he could run some, and daddy ought to [illegible] if he was sich a tarnal fool as to [illegible] he couldn't.'

Brown's sleek racer was brought down, and [illegible] The countryman led out his animal and climbed on [illegible] to ride.

The word was given, and they started amidst the laughter of the crowd. At first Brown's [illegible] and it looked as though the poor fellow was to be badly beaten, when suddenly he plunged forward, and [illegible] jockey was left far behind. Such [illegible] had not been seen in those parts for a long time, and poor Brown was crestfallen, as the cheers of the bystanders fell on his ears.

'I'll take the spondulix,' said the country [illegible]

Brown tried to say it was a joke, but the fellow would have his money. [illegible] 'I guess I won't trade to-day,' he said as he put in his old, rough, leather pocket [illegible] 'I'll go back to daddy.'

In vain Brown tried to induce him to trade, but he pushed off his boat, resolutely saying, 'I'd better go back, and tell [illegible]'

Brown was completely sold, for he knew at once that the green countryman was a little shrewder than people imagined him, and had just come there purposely to win his money from him.

Next time he did not ridicule a horse that daddy said could run some.

Want of Tact.

Arguing with an opponent who is lame, and assuring him that he has not a leg to stand upon.

Staring a man with only one eye, in an insulting way, that you would like to get on his blind side.

Urging a friend who stammers not to hesitate to express his opinion.

Declaring to a possessor of a false set that you mean to do it in spite of his teeth.

A man who was driving a cow through the streets of Waupun, Wis., was so much flustered by a sudden bow from a lady that in return, he made a bow to the cow and threw a stone at the lady.

Good Resolutions.

To take regular exercise.

Not to mix my wines when I out to dinner, and never to touch [illegible]

Always to have my bath even in the severest weather.

To go out shopping with my wife when ever she asks me, and to do so cheerfully and with money in my pocket.

To try to like classical music.

To pay ready money for everything.

Gradually to leave off smoking.

Not to wear my best hat every day.

To go to the dentist if [illegible] is not better.

Not to exceed my income.

To try to write more letters, and to encourage the legitimate drama.

Never to make any new acquaintance.

[illegible] an acquaintance who persists in wearing his glass out of his eye that you consider he takes a very shortsighted view of things.

To [illegible] that you are sorry [illegible] matter as he sees it.

In a Western village a charming, well preserved widow had been courted and won by a physician. She had children; among them a crippled boy, who had been petted, and, if not spoiled, certainly allowed [illegible] debate.' The wedding-day was approaching, and it was time the children should know they were to have a new father. Calling the crippled boy, the widow said:

"George, I am going to do something before long that I would like to talk about with you. I am intending to marry Dr. Jones in a few days, and—"

"Bully for you, Ma! Does Dr. Jones [illegible]" [illegible] breath, [illegible] articulate a response.

An Awful Plunge.

It is a very courageous thing to go down stairs at one in the morning when there are thieves in the house.

It is a [illegible] to walk on a dark [illegible] in a garroting neighborhood.

It is a very courageous thing to try to separate husband and wife when they are fighting in the street.

It is a very courageous thing to meet a lady for the first time after she jilted you.

It is a very courageous thing to encounter your tailor when you [illegible] bill.

It is a [illegible] mother that [illegible]

It is a very courageous thing to oppose the wishes of your wife and your wife's [illegible]

It is a very courageous thing to [illegible] mad bull.

A FAMILY WITHOUT A NEWSPAPER.—Nothing presents a sadder commentary, up on the present unhealthy condition of our once loved and prosperous country than the large number of families, both in the city and country, but more especially in the latter, who subscribe to no paper of any kind. Hundreds and thousands of families are thus growing up in utter ignorance of what is transpiring in the world around them—ignorant of the mighty events of to-day. But who can tell the vast amount of injury that is being inflicted upon the rising generation those who are to take our places in the busy world [illegible], growing up without any knowledge of the present, the past, or study any of the future, and this ignorance [illegible] into them by the sanction of those who should, and [illegible], know better, did they only think of their injurous effects of their insane course. Let the head of every family think of this, and place in the hands of those for whom he is responsible the means of acquiring [illegible] in which we enact our parts.

Hearty Suppers.

It requires about five hours for the stomach to [illegible] an ordinary meal [illegible] and pass it out of itself. [illegible] stage of repose. Hence, if a man eats three times a day, his stomach must work fifteen hours out of every twenty-four. After the night's sleep, we wake up with a certain amount of bodily vigor, which is [illegible] muscles [illegible] When the external body [illegible] after a long day's work, the stomach [illegible] but if when the body is [illegible] stomach meanwhile a [illegible] which must be performed, we impose upon the very best friend we have, the one that [illegible] enjoyment [illegible] certainly wear out prematurely as the body itself will, if it is overworked every day.

And if persons eat between meals, then the stomach has no rest from breakfast in the morning, until one, two, three, or four o'clock, next day; hence it is that so many persons have dyspepsia, the stomach is worked so much and so constantly, that it becomes too weak to work at all. It is to be hoped that all intelligent persons will press these things on the attention of their children [illegible] because dyspepsia, like consumption, has its foundation laid in a large majority of cases during the "teens" of life.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Very unkind.—(Scene—A volunteer review.) Infuriated commanding officer:—

"Hi, there, get away you [illegible] get away from the [illegible]" Exasperated [illegible]: 'Hold on, Guv'nor, I ain't as mad as I look. I was here all day yesterday and I found it much the safest place in the field.'

State News.

[illegible] family had a $20,000 fire [illegible]

A [illegible] is being developed in [illegible] county.

Valparaiso is erecting a $27,000 school house.

South Bend is in danger of losing the Singer Manufacturing Company.

About 1,000 delegates were present at the Sunday School Convention at LaPorte last week.

[illegible] loaded with silk passed through Warsaw the other day.

Horse thieves are on their raids in Dearborn County.

The new oil well at Terre Haute yields [illegible] barrels per day.

[illegible] weighing seven pounds each.

The Postoffice at Bankes, Randolph County, Indiana, has been discontinued. Papers and letters for that office are delivered at Union City Postoffice.

The wife and two daughters of Mr. John Davis, who lives near Pikeville, were terribly burned last week by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.—*Pike County Democrat.*

Horace Greeley will tell the people of Tippecanoe county, on the [illegible] what he knows about farming. He is engaged to deliver the address at the county fair.

The annual reunion of the 129th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers will take place at Kendallville, on the 29th of this month.

The Madison *Courier* is under lasting obligations to Councilman Kirk for a bucket ful of water. That local editor will probably be as much at a loss to know what to do with it as he was with the bottle of potato bugs.

A boy in Porter county, playfully threw a snake at a woman, and it lodged in her bosom, which so frightened her that she was thrown into spasms. Her condition is critical.

A horse driven by Franklin Farquhar ran away, in Lafayette Tuesday evening. Mr. Farquhar sprang from the vehicle, alighting on his feet with such force as to splinter [illegible] of the [illegible] near the ankle, into five pieces, besides breaking the ankle, rendering the amputation of the foot necessary.

[illegible] ville Monday. A cannon, which was being fired on the occasion of a railroad meeting, burst and mutilated several young men in a terrible manner. Two young men named Clark and Ely are fatally injured, another named Buchanan had an arm amputated and others are wounded.—*Vincennes Gazette.*

Richmond was visited by a destructive storm Wednesday evening which unroofed houses and churned up loose things in a lively manner. Perhaps the scientific pup who recently labored through several columns of the [illegible] to explain the physical causes of Richmond's exemption from violent storms will rise and explain how this last visitation came about.

News and Summary.

It is said that Napoleon will purchase the [illegible] estate at Glen Cave for $500,000.

Ex-Queen Christina of Spain is negotiating [illegible] for a million dollars.

Capt. Hall's ship, Polaris, was at Holsteinburg, July 31st.

Jackson Thompson, of Mississippi, departs and [illegible] political Kuklux Klan [illegible]

[illegible] in New York [illegible] with a crack in it two inches long, that [illegible]

The suspended Commissioner of Revenue is in New York explaining to his friends the cause of his suspension.

The Board of Health of New York are investigating the causes of the high death rate in that city.

The Sanitary condition of New York, excites great apprehension.

The Westfield investigation is still progressing. [illegible] show [illegible] explosion was caused by over pressure of steam.

The beer gardens at Cincinnati, on last Sunday were full. The proprietors were arrested and will be prosecuted.

A grand Agricultural Convention has been called to meet at Chicago on the 12th inst.

Red snow has been found in Washington Territory. It occurs in [illegible] the white snow, and contains very minute insects.

[illegible] employed in the United States does the labor of 140,000,000 men, while that of Great Britain is equivalent to 400,000,000.

A young lady [illegible] records of her [illegible] bracelets, in the [illegible] hungry [illegible]

A Lynchburg [illegible] wonderful thirty feet out of [illegible] fissure. They are filling up the hole. [illegible]

The champion woodchuck of Vermont is a dog belonging to Edgar Beggs of Fairfax, which has killed 165 during the summer, and is good for as many more.

The Bangor *Whig* is informed that good cows can be bought in that vicinity for $10 and the prospects are that the price may go even lower than this. Beef ought to be cheap this fall.

Buying and Selling.

The following is the way they buy and sell in Madrid, if a correspondent tells the truth:—

[illegible] by a sleepy merchant, nodding behind his [illegible] "What is this [illegible] worth?"

He answers with profound indifference, "Ten reals."

"Ten reals! Are you dreaming or crazy?" She drops the coveted [illegible] and moves on, apparently horror stricken.

The shopman calls her back peremptorily.

"Don't be rude! The scarf is worth twenty reals—but for the sake of Saint [illegible] Maria, I offered it to you for [illegible] What will you give?"

"Caramba! Am I buyer and seller as well? The thing is worth three reals; more is robbery."

"Jesu! Maria! Jose! and all the family! Go thou with God! We cannot trade. Sooner than sell for less than eight reals, I shall raise the [illegible] of my house! Go thou! It is eight in the morning, and still thou dreamest."

She lays down the scarf reluctantly, saying "Five!" But the outraged [illegible] snorts scornfully, Eight is my last word! Go to!"

She moves away, thinking how well that scarf would look in the Appollo Gardens, and cast over her shoulder a Parthian glance and bids 'Six!'

'Take it! It is madness—but I cannot waste any time bargaining.'

Both congratulate themselves on the operation. He would have given [illegible] How trade would suffer if we had windows in our breasts.

Jennie Jones was a very pretty little girl and it was the first time she had ever been a visiting by herself. She was spending the afternoon with one of her schoolmates, and when it came tea time, Jennie was invited to stop to tea.

"No I thank ma'am," she said shyly, in answer to the request.

"I guess you had better," said her little friend's mother, good hospitable Mrs. Morse; "set right up to the table along with Sairy—won't you now?"

Jennie fidgeted, twisted her apron, put her finger in her mouth and finger electrified the company by remarking:

Well—I don't know; ma said I was to say, 'No, thank you, the first time it [illegible]—but—if you [illegible] could stay!"

It is scarcely necessary to add that she stayed.

Heaving the Lead.

The steamer Fanny, was coming down the Upper Mississippi, loaded with pig lead. As she was going over a shoal place, the pilot gave the signal to heave the lead. The only man forward at the time was a green Irishman.

'Why don't you heave the lead?'

'Is to heave the lead, your honor? Where to?'

'Overboard, you blockhead!'

The Irishman snatched up one of the pigs of lead and threw it overboard; the mate, in endeavoring to prevent him, lost his balance and fell into the river.

The captain running to the edge of the deck asked: "Why don't you heave the lead, and sing out how much water there is?"

'The lead is heaved, your honor,' said Pat, 'and the mate's gone down to see how much water there is.'

The Mont Cenis Tunel is pronounced a complete success, and the announcement is made that it will be formally opened in September.

A London telegram of the 10th says Russia is arming extensively, and has formed an alliance with France against Germany and Austria.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor has been called to meet at Trenton on Wednesday, September 20.

[illegible] Garibaldi suffering more than ever from wounds. He is disabled from leaving his bed, and, when arising is necessarially moved about in a hand [illegible]

It is said that a reckless potato bug, having gone through the State of Rhode Island, was last seen mounted on a wind mill by the seaside, wiping his eyes on [illegible] because there were no lands worlds to conquer.

The Scott centenary was celebrated at Edinburgh on the 9th, instead of the 15th, as at others places of the Kingdom. The affair was an eminent [illegible]

[illegible] in Dublin, on the [illegible] and American flags [illegible] with the Irish harp suitable mottoes were displayed.

The French assembly, on the [illegible] passed an indemnification bill. It compensates the inhabitants in the departments of loss and damage suffered during the war, either from the enemy or French troops, after due investigation of the claim and settlement of the amount. It also authorizes the Minister of Finance to distribute immediately the sum of 100,000,000 francs among the most needy.

[illegible]

"Well," said Dr. Darling [illegible] I can't believe the [illegible] my dear [illegible] And as he [illegible] Harry Clifford [illegible]

[illegible]

"Yes, but I tell you, [illegible] at the most interesting [illegible] world.

'You don't want a pretty [illegible] wife?"

'Not that pretty girl in particular, doctor.'

'Nor fifty thousand dollars?' added the doctor, pronouncing [illegible] words in a manner that made them sound very [illegible]

'I would not object to the fifty thousand dollars in itself, Sir; but as an appendage to Miss Bradbury [illegible]'

'I believe the boy [illegible]' ted Dr. Darling [illegible] Scotch proverb [illegible] mean [illegible] and I shall interfere no further. By the way, Harry [illegible]

'Yes, Sir.'

'You are going to the city this afternoon [illegible]

[illegible] leave Mrs. Darling's [illegible] be mended. [illegible] a week ago, but [illegible] everything."

"Certainly, [illegible]" Clifford deposited the pearl brooch, an old-fashioned ornament of massive gold set with tiny seed-pearls, in his waist-coat pocket.

[illegible] elry, young man," said Dr. Darling elevating his eyebrows.

"Oh, I never lose any thing," asserted Harry, in an offhand sort of way.

The morning sun was coming bright [illegible] flickering through the [illegible] Madeira vines, trained across the casement, stirred [illegible] July air; and Ursula Percy, Mrs. Darling's [illegible] was [illegible] blackberries.

Fresh as a rose, with hazel eyes, softened to intense blackness at times by the shadow of their long lashes, and smiling scarlet lips, she stood there, her calico dress concealed by the housewifely apron of white dimity that was tied round her waist, and her black curls tucked remorselessly back of her cameo-looking demurely into the bubbling depths of the preserving-kettle, like a beautiful parody on one of the witches in "Macbeth;" while on the whitely scoured pine table beyond a glittering tin vessel was upheaved with beautiful jet-black fruit, each separate berry flashing like the eye of an Oriental belle.

"Ursula!"

The pretty young girl started, very nearly dropping her skimmer into the preserving-kettle.

"How you startled me, Harry!"

Harry advanced into the kitchen, with an admiring look at the bright face, flushed with a little blush and a good deal of stove-heat.

"You are always at work, Ursula."

"I have got to work, Harry, to earn my own living," Ursula Percy answered, with a slight uplifting of her exquisite black brows. "I am not an heiress, like Miss Bradbury."

"Confound Miss Bradbury!" exclaimed our hero. "I hear nothing but Miss Bradbury the whole time."

"She is a very sweet young lady, Harry," said Ursula, in mildly reproving accents.

"I dare say, but—what a lot of blackberries you have here, to be sure, Ursula."

"Forty quarts," said Ursula, demurely. "Aunt Darling always enjoys them so much in the winter."

Harry put a honey-sweet globule of fruit into his mouth.

"Blackberries are a beautiful fruit, Ursula."

"Very," and Miss Percy skimmed diligently away at the bubbling caldron.

"Especially when you are doing them up," added the young [illegible] with rather a clumsy effort at compliment.

Ursula did not answer. Harry walked up to the range and took both her hands in his.

"Harry, don't! The berries will burn."

"Let 'em burn, then; who cares?"

"But what do you want?" she asked, struggling impotently to escape, and laughing in spite of the grave look she fain would have assumed.

"To see your eyes, Ursula."

She lifted the soft hazel orbs to his face, then withdrew them with sudden shyness.

"Do you know what answer I [illegible]" [illegible] after [illegible] ken only by the hissing and [illegible] of the boiling blackberries.

"No."

"[illegible] and with [illegible] Ah, Harry [illegible] Uncle and [illegible] by Miss Bradbury."

"And I am so determined not to marry her! Is a man to be given away like the [illegible] or a bundle of [illegible] know? Ursula."

"Harry, they *are* burning! I am sure of it. I can smell them. Oh, do let go my hands."

Harry Clifford [illegible] lifted up the long iron spoon, and stirred the boiling [illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible] Aunt Darling."

"But, Ursula [illegible]"

The creaking sound of an opening door [illegible] Ursula almost pushed Harry Clifford out of the kitchen.

"You'll be on the [illegible] tonight [illegible] then [illegible] to the [illegible] strength [illegible] the clock in the [illegible]

"Yes, yes, anything—everything—[illegible]"

And Harry went, begining to realize that love-making and preserving do not [illegible]

"Your pearl brooch, my dear? Oh, I remember now. I gave it to Harry more than a week ago to have mended. I dare say it's done by this time!" and Dr. Darling turned expectantly to our hero.

"I—I'm very sorry," began Harry, "but the brooch disappeared in the most unaccountable manner from my vest pocket—I know I put it there—"

"Yes," dryly interrupted the elder gentleman, "I remember seeing you put it there, and you assured me at the time that you never lost any thing. So the brooch is gone, eh?"

"Yes, Sir, it is gone. But Mrs. Darling may rest assured," Harry added, with a glance toward that lady, "that I will replace it at the very earliest opportunity."

"Oh, it is of no consequence at all!" said Mrs. Darling, with a countenance that said plainly, "It is of the very gravest consequence." "Perhaps we [illegible] it somewhere about the house."

But the days slipped by one by one, and the poem of the pearl brooch remained involved in the deepest mystery. Harry Clifford bought another [illegible] presented it to Mrs. Dr. Darling, which [illegible] brooch. Mrs. Darling laughed, and pinned it into the folds of the thread lace, [illegible] her throat.

"[illegible] still it's so strange what can have become of the other," said Mrs. Darling.

It was in the golden month of September that the old doctor and Mrs. Darling made up their minds to invite Miss Bradbury to tea.

"We'll have pound-cake and preserved blackberries," said Mrs. Darling, who always looked at the material side of things.

"And if Harry don't come to terms now, he never will," added her husband, who didn't.

"Get out the best china and the chased silver tea service, Ursula," said Mrs. Darling.

"And wear your pink French calico, child; it's the most becoming dress you have," said her uncle, with a loving glance at the bright little brunette.

And Ursula Percy obeyed both of their mandates.

Miss Bradbury came—a handsome, showy young lady, with a smooth "society" manner that made Ursula feel herself very countrified and common indeed.

"Delicious preserves these!" said Miss Bradbury.

"They are of Ursula's making," said Mrs. Darling. And Harry Clifford passed his plate for a second supply.

"I remember the day they were brewed, or baked, or whatever you call it," said he, with an arch glance at Ursula.

Suddenly old Dr. Darling grew purple in the face, and began to cough violently. Every one started up.

"He's swallowed the spoon!" cried Miss Bradbury.

"Oh, oh! he's got the appoplexy!" screamed Mrs. Darling, hysterically.

"Uncle! dearest uncle!" piped up poor little Ursula, vaguely catching at a glass of water.

But Dr. Darling recovered without any more disastrous symptoms.

"It isn't the spoon, and I don't come of an apoplectic family," said he. "But, upon my word, this is about the biggest blackberry I ever came perilously near swallowing!" And he held out his wife's pearl brooch, boiled up in the blackberries!

There was a momentary silence around the table, and then it was broken by Mrs. Darling—one of those blessed old ladies who never see an inch beyond their own spectacled noses.

"My goodness gracious!" said Mrs. Darling; "how could it ever have come into the preserved blackberries? I—don't—see—"

"But I do!" said Dr. Darling, looking provokingly knowing. "Yes, I see a good many things now that I didn't see before."

And Harry, glancing across the table at Ursula, was somewhat consoled to perceive that her cheek was a shade more scarlet, if that were possible, than his own.

He followed the old doctor into his office when the evening meal was concluded.—Ursula [illegible] is not for [illegible] Mrs. Darling's obtuseness, and Sophy Bradbury's supercilious [illegible] boldly into the matter.

"Doctor—" he began valiantly, but the old gentleman interrupted him.

"There's no need of any confession, boy," he said. "I know [illegible] you didn't want to marry Miss Bradbury. And I don't say that I blame you much, only I came very near choking to death with Ursula's blackberry jam!"

And Doctor Darling laughed again until, had his spouse [illegible] would surely have [illegible] attack of apoplexy among [illegible] blue.

"Little Ursula" [illegible]

The brooch was all [illegible] the gold of the old-fashioned brooch tarnished with the alchemy of cooking, but Ursula keeps that old brooch yet, more tenderly treasured than all the modern jewels with which her young husband loads her. And every year, when she puts up blackberries, Dr. Darling [illegible] and makes ponderous witticisms, and pretends to search in the [illegible] preserve dish for a "boiled brooch!"

But then jolly old gentlemen will have their jokes.

Miscellaneous.

The first court-martial for the trial of Communists opened at Versailles on the 7th.

A private in the army recently sent a letter to his sweetheart, [illegible] "May Heaven cherish and keep you from yours truly John Smith."

A Memphis man would never take a "dare," and when a belle challenged him to marry her, he made her his wife inside of twenty minutes, and in twenty [illegible] they were happily divorced.

A young woman in Connecticut recently, when sick, mortgaged her body to her physician for dissection in case of death, as compensation for professional attendance upon her. And then maliciously she got well.

The house in Auburn, Me., in which two old ladies were brutally murdered a few years ago, by a negro, rents with five acres of land, for $10 a year, and it is difficult to get a tenant at that low rate.

In Washington City, during a storm a young lady was struck by lightning and rendered speechless. Several physicians have called, but they have failed to relieve her to any extent. She writes that she suffers no pain whatever, but cannot speak a word.

During the year ending June 30th, 1871, the Post Office Department established 2,407 new offices, and discontinued 854 offices making a net increase in number of offices [illegible] the year of 1,553. On the 30th of June last there were, 30,045 offices in the United States.

Rev. Peter Cartwright is eighty-seven years of age, and has been an itinerant minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for sixty-seven years. He now writes that he is too feeble to answer his letters, or to lecture, or dedicate churches during the hot weather.

Mr. Seward said at Constantinople, at an entertainment given by the Sultan, that he had "completed nearly two-thirds of a voyage around the globe and he had not as yet found a people who were not friends of the United States, and he had yet to find in the rest of his journey the people or government which is hostile, if there be one."

The Davenport, Iowa, printers [illegible] ed a circus and [illegible] menagerie the other day for not paying its bills, and now each editor is happy owner of a Boa-constrictor, or Glasticutus, or a Hippopotamus, or an Alaskan Sea Lion. When subscribers rage and a man comes in and wants to know "who wrote that article," the editor unlocks his menagerie, and the insulted fellow has a sudden call to "see a man" elsewhere.

HORRIBLE!—In New York a man recently made a wager that he could run a closed umbrella down his throat to the handle. No sooner had he accomplished this feat than the inhuman wretch with whom he made the bet seized the umbrella by the handle and opened it all the way, catching it on the catch. He then [illegible] Of course all efforts to close the [illegible] and remove it have been unavailing [illegible] and the poor sufferer walks about with his person distended in a manner that is inexpressively painful. These practical jokes are very wrong. Just for the sake of a momentary [illegible] this man is obliged to carry that umbrella with him to his grave.

Horatio Ward, an American who recently died in London, left a legacy to the grand-daughters of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary fame. In his will he says, "It will, doubtless surprise them to get a legacy from a person that they never knew and perhaps never heard of; therefore it is but proper that they should be informed that the bequest is made through compassion for their misfortunes, and in return for the kindnesses shown me by their father when I was a boy; and it may be as well that these Morris heirs should be informed that it was I who sent some money to her and her younger sister, under the name of their father's friend a few years ago."

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUG. 24, 1871

THE NEWS.

The cholera in Germany does not appear to abate in the least.

The authorities at Montreal, Canada, are preparing for cholera.

The ship Prince of Wales has foundered at sea and fifty persons lost.

The Empire Tea Company doing business at No. 19, Lombard [illegible], Chicago, [illegible].

The army worm is committing fearful ravages in Mississippi and Alabama. The cotton boll worm is also active.

The London Times says that France must have more money to put Paris in as good condition as it was before the war.

Dispatches from England, dated August 14, says that the weather there is favorable to growing crops.

A terrific explosion of gun cotton occurred in the Slow Market, London, on the 11th inst. Several persons were killed.

It is reported that an arrangement has been entered into by which the German troops will withdraw intirely from French territory before the end of the present year.

The Commissioner of Pensions estimates that there are at least 40,000 people, soldiers and widows of the war of 1812, who will be entitled to pensions under the act of February, 14, 1871.

At the race in Buffalo, on Friday, Aug. 11, the mare Goldsmith Maid made three fastest consecutive heats on record. They were as follows: 2:20¼, 2:19¼, 2:19.

At Salt Lake on August 9, in, the The third District Court, a Mormon polygamist was held to bail in the sum of $6,000, charged by his first wife with adultery.

Three hundred and thirty-three carloads and 13,500 crates of peaches arrived in New York city on the 9th inst.

The 100th victim of the Westfield explosion—John Watson, a native of England, aged 30 years—died at Bellevue hospital on the 9th inst.

There is again trouble brewing among the Irish Catholics, owing to the Italian procession which is to take place on the 25th inst.

P. T. Barnum and Gen Schofield and brother have purchased 38,000 acres of land in Colrado. They will stock it with a thousand head of fine-blooded cattle, and if these prove profitable will follow with large investments.

Trouble is anticipated with several tribes in an around Montana Territory, but, according to reports from commanding officers, the army is in no condition to meet the requirements of war with these Indians.

Late dispatches from St. Paul, Minn., state that the harvest is nearly completed, and the grain generally saved in good condition. The crop is usually good in quality, and will be nearly if not quite, an average in quantity.

Grant's Crime at New Orleans.

The following statements respecting the intervention of the military to secure for Grant the delegates of Louisiana in the approaching Republican National Convention are furnished in a Washington telegram to our contemporary the *World*:

"The more the recent political movement in Grant's reelection interest in Louisiana is developed, the more iniquitous does it become. There has been no end to prostitution of official patronage and power to observe his purposes, though they were to triumph over a majority of his own party. It turns out according to advices at hand here, that not only was the Custom House used to hold a political convention, and United States troops employed to keep out hostile delegates, but that the money-order office of the New Orleans Post Office was occupied by the Grant Radical State Committee, and the credentials of delegates handed out through the window of the office to delegates as they came by in line. A delegation of leading Republicans of the State will soon be on their way to Long Branch to demand the removal of Collector, United States Marshal, and Postmaster."

These facts are odious enough in themselves; but they are small consequence compared with the great and astounding facts that the troops of the United States were sent by Gen Reynolds, in compliance with a request emanating from President Grant's brother-in law to overawe and exclude Republicans who had a right to attend that convention. This is an unprecedented and damnable outrage; and the other circumstances connected with it, disgusting as they are, are of trifling moment in comparison. When soldiers of the army are employed with ball cartridge and fixed bayonets and an army of Gatling guns to stand at the door of a State Convention in order that no person shall be admitted who is not favorable to the aspirations of their commander-in-Chief, all collateral occurrences sink into insignificance.

Let the people understand the nature of this unprecedented crime, and deal with it and its authors as they deserve.

While the independent press and more intelligent Democratic journals unanimously express their admiration for the noble utterances of Senator Schurz in his speech at Chicago last Saturday evening, we are sorry to perceive that the Republican papers generally avoid it as if it was something that they could not touch with safety. And yet in this speech the Senator has declared nothing but the principles which must indisputably be applied in the administration of the Government, unless the Republic is to be overthrown by military usurpation.—*New York Sun.*

What Wells Says.

Hon. David Wells, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has studied workings and effect of the Radical administration thoroughly, and is perhaps the best posted statesman in the country, exhibits a dark picture as the result of the Radical management of the government. He says that the complaints of the working people, in spite of the nominally increased rates of wages, are general, and that the wages do not meet the cost of the necessaries of life. Ships are rotting at the wharves, important branches of manufactures are abandoned, and producers of staple articles complain that they earn no profits. Commerce is crippled, and, while exports diminish, imports increase in proportion. The people are now using less tea, coffee and sugar, and fewer, shoes and boots than before the war. Mr. Wells is a Republican, but the moral and the lesson of all this is that there should be a change in the administration of the Government.

Old Kentuck.

In our tables this morning will be found official returns from sixty-three counties, with the gains and losses as compared with the Democratic majorities in these counties in 1870, carefully calculated. It will be seen that Leslie's net gain on these majority, is 7,069. As our majorities in 1870 was 32,214, Leslie has to gain but 717 more to reach 40,000. Evidently it will be nearer 50,000. In these sixty-three counties whole Democratic vote in 1870 was 60,712. They gave Stevenson 81,284 in 1868, and Seymour 83,011. They now give Leslie, 85,723—a gain of 25,011 over the Democratic vote of 1870—a gain of 4,436 over Stevenson's vote—a gain of 2,712 over Seymour's vote!!! The fifty two counties yet to hear from gave Seymour 32,878. This added to the returns for Leslie will bring his vote up to 118,601. But unofficial reports from the remaining counties convince us that he is gaining on Seymour's vote in all parts of the State, and that his poll will reach at least 120,000. Kentucky sends greeting to her sister States, with assurance of greater Democratic strength than she ever had before—at least 140,000 Democratic voters, all white!—*Louisville Ledger.*

Take 'Em Down.

Those Radical editors who were of late so overjoyed over the result of the election in Kentucky, that they headed their leaders with pictures of Grant's bob- tailed spavined horses and Morton's sore rump'd turkey-buzzards, will do well if at once they discontinue these emblems of Radical greatness, as the State of Kentucky has polled a larger vote of the white element than ever before—by several thousand. The darkies were informed by the lying reckless tools of Radicalism, that the Democrats intended to remand them back into slavery, and would do so unless they voted against them. By this course, most of them voted against Leslie, and of course this made the Democratic majority less than formeely. But in point of numbers, the late vote shows 25,000 more white voters in that State than in 1870. Pull down you ensigns of fraud and lying humbuggery they stink in the nostrils of the people. Kentucky is safe, with a Democratic majority, over niggers and meaner whites, of 50,000!—*Elkhart Union.*

North Carolina Election.

Some little noise is being made over the recent election in North Carolinia, and the Radical newspapers are claiming the result as a Republican victory. To attach any political significance to the election is the merest clap-trap. The result is simply an adverse decision on the proposition for calling a convention to revise the State Constitution, and many prominent Democrats took an active part in opposition to the movement. They opposed it in its inception progress, because they thought the effort unwise and impolitic, and likely to result detrimental to the whole people. This condition of affairs well understood by all parties, and the defeat of the Conventionists will work no injury to the Conservative cause. The people of the State crushed the Radical monster at a recent election, and impeached Gov. Holden for high crimes and misdemeanors. They will not soon return to the embrace of a party that by every species of fraud and corruption, brought the State to the very verge of bankruptcy and spread dismay among the tax payers. It is not unlikely that the result in North Carolinan will promote the best interests of the people, and greatly aid the Conservative cause—*Laport Argus.*

Comig Election.

The remaining elections of 1871 will take place according to the following list:

Time.	State.	Officials.
Sept. 5	California	State officers
Sept. 5	Wyoming	Legislature.
Sept. 11	Main	Governor.
Sept. 11	New Mexico	Congress.
Oct. 3	Texas	Congress.
Oct. 10	Ohio	State officers.
Oct. 10	Iowa	State officers.
Nov. 7	Maryland	State officers.
Nov. 7	Massachusetts	State officers.
Nov. 7	Minnesota	State officers.
Nov. 7	Mississippi	Legislature.
Nov. 7	New Jersey	Governor.
Nov. 7	Illinois	Cong. at large.
Nov. 7	New York	State officers.
Nov. 7	Wisconsin	State officers.

A special dispatch from Long Branch this afternoon stated that H. T. Helmbold, well-known in this city, attempted sucide by shooting himself with a shot gun while out ostensibly snipe shooting. Dr. Helmbold denies that he attempted sucide, and says that while having discharged one barrel he put his mouth to the barrel to clear it and accidentally discharged it by touching the cock with his knee. His injuries are slight.

From the [illegible]
Death of Mrs. Vallandigham.

In our Obituary column to-day will be found the announcement of the death of Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham, widow of the eminent Ohio statesman, an account of whose sudden and tragic end, it became our sad duty to chronicle not quite two months ago. Although not quite unexpected by those who were familiar with the sensitive and delicate organization of the woman, and knew in consequence how certain it was that her loving and affectionate heart would soon succumb to the terrible blow of husband's death, the announcement will carry alike the [illegible] of grief and sadness to the thousand of her husband's admirers throughout the length and the breadth of the land of his birth and of his love. At the time of Mr. Vallandigham's death the writer of this received from an old and intimate friend of the departed statesman and his estimable wife the prophecy that the former would not for many days survive the awful tidings of her husband's fate. The fulfillment of that prediction flashed yesterday from the mountains of Maryland to every quarter of the continent, carrying with it sadness and gloom not only the many intimate friends of the deceased, but to the thousands of other loyal hearts who knew her only as the bereaved widow of him whose banner, "torn but flying," they had followed through a hotly contested political battle field, and whose sudden taking off they had mourned with a sincerity of sorrow such as it is not the portion of many of earth's children, however gifted or distinguished, to waste. Mrs. Vallandigham received the tidings of her idolized husband's death while standing beside the coffin of a beloved brother. Although partially paralyzed by the shock, the strong yearnings of her love lifted her above the effects of physical and mental prostration, and gave her strength to perform the long and weary journey to her desolated home in Dayton in time to view the inanimate body of her husband of her choice before it was consigned to its honored resting place in the soil of his own Ohio, the State of his nativity, the Commonwealth of his love and scenes of his social and political joys and sorrows, trials and triumphs. For some weeks after her husband's funeral, Mrs. Vallandigham was confined to her bed by prostration superinduced by the terrible calamity that had torn her heart-strings asunder, and shattered the already exhausted physical strength of an originally feeble and delicate organization. As soon as she had rallied a little, upon the advice of a physician, she started on a trip to the home of her girlhood in Maryland in the vain hope that a change of air and scene would result in a change for the better. How vain that hope was, the dispatches from Cumberland show. Mrs. Vallandigham was a woman singularily refined, loving and sensitive, and one illfitted by disposition to be the companion of the man whose bold and daring nature led him to joy in the storms of life rather than to walk by the still waters of peace or to lie down in the green pastures of idleness, a nature that told, with the eloquence of a shattered constitution, how terrible was the shock given by a husband simple sentence of exile might well illustrate with a new bathos when the tragical closing scene came, Irving's tale of the *Broken Heart.* Could we call her back to a weary life by one word of ours—who, as Dickens said over the grave of "Little Nell," who would speak that word!"

It is not an uncommon thing this hot weather, as stock trains are passing the water houses along the Railroad to open the valve and give them a good drenching; but when it comes to a passenger train, with its handsome sleeping coaches, filled with the elite of our eastern and western cities, it is something of a wonder to behold. But such was the case at the depot here on Friday last. Just after the 1 P. M. train had taken water, the fireman threw up the pipe that conveys the water to the engine, but the water did not stop worth a cent, and on went the train, with its open windows, and in a short time some of each of the coaches were filled to the depth of several inches with water. The scene was very amusing to outsiders, as well as to some insiders who were lucky enough to escape the volume of water that was being thrown upon them. Some laughed while some cried; one old lady and gentleman got a tremendous ducking; another gentleman was taking a quiet nap, but suddenly awaking, he found more than a Southern breeze coming in at his window. There are two tanks in the water-house, holding several hundred barrels of water which all ran out. The cause was a piece of iron getting in the valve.—*Munice Democrat.*

Last Saturday morning, while workmen were engaged in heating wagon tires at the lower shops of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company, one of them named Nathan was in the act of pouring a pail of water on the coals, the heat from which seemed insufferable, when he stumbled and fell headlong into the pit. The latter contained a bed of living coals, about a foot in depth, into which his limbs sank. Almost immediately rescued by a fellow workman he was burned in the most frightful manner. The unfortunate man was at once conveyed to his boarding house, and from thence to Chicago, on the arrival of his brother, a merchant there, who had been telegraphed for.—*South Bend Union*

President Grant, on the 8th, sent a communication to General Pleasonton, formally suspending the latter from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. On receiving the notification, Pleasonton vacated the office, and Deputy Commissioner Douglass immediately entered upon the duties of the position.

When a President surrounds a political convention with soldiers in order to exclude from them those citizens who are opposed to his nomination, the liberties of the people are in danger.—*N. Y. Sun.*

It is reported that Gen. McCook, the Democratic candidate for Governor, of Ohio, has become insane, and has withdrawn from the canvass. This is only rumor, however.

The French Canadians.

The French Canadians, as we see them to-day, are a very different people from what they were fifty years ago. With respect to the state of education, commercial enterprise, and [illegible] among them half a century ago, the less said the the better. We will [illegible] them as any traveler will find them to-day.

They are of the average height, [illegible] and stouter than the people of France, though lacking the muscularness of carriage and [illegible] of the Frenchman. The prevailing type of face is distinct from that of the English Canadian. It is dark and stern, while a gloom hangs over the countenance, which, however, is often relieved by a pleasant versatility of expression peculiar to the French character. The hair is remarkable for its luxuriance, darkness, and tendency to curl.

The French Canadians manifest a hereditary pride in dress. The upper class dress without fault; but the middling and lower classes verge upon the vulgar. A French servant-girl will appear on Sundays and church holidays in all the colours of the rainbow,—enormous chignon, crinoline, *et cetera,* in the most extravagant extreme. Butcher-boys and capmen strut around in conscious suits of the brightest yellow, brown, and velvet, with black beaver hat, and a lavish display of pure oroide. The poorer classes strive and strain to keep up appearances beyond their means, and periodically the French clergy censure their extravagance from the pulpit. The days of beef-moccasins and home-spun cloth have vanished, even among the laborers. The interesting "Jean Babtiste" of twenty or thirty years ago, clad in the primitive gray or blue flannel coat and breeches, and the peculiar worsted cap called a "tuque," with variegated colored sash, has become traditionary in the cities. It has even disapperared from the capstands and wharves of Quebec city, and those who wish to see it must look at its representation on the copper coins of the "Banque du Peuple," in the masquerades in the skating rinks, or in the water colors of Kreighoff and and Jacobi. Within the last twenty years, English and French Canadians have become so blended in many social respects that old distinctions of dress have been almost entirely obliterated, and there is not the same effort made to retain unsuitable fashions simply because they happen to be French.

The French of the cities do not, as many suppose, speak pure French. I have heard Parisians affirm that at first they had some difficulty in understanding perfectly the most of what educated French Canadians would say, owing to the introduction of a peculiar idiom and the intermixure of English, producing a *patois* different from anything heard in France. They speak faster than the old French; their preachers and lawyers plead in a high vehement tone and with an excessive display of emphasis, which to the quieter Anglo-Saxon seems extravagant and somewhat absurd. They gesticulate in Quebec precisely as they do in Paris, and use many explotives in ordinary conversation. In the politest assemblies "Mon Dieu" is a common expression of astonishment, dread, and sorrow. They learn the English language much easier than the English seem to learn French, and for every English Canadian who speaks French there are twenty French who can converse fluently in English. As a traveler gravely remarked, "even the little French children speak French." There is a liveliness in their conversation which we do not hear in the English.

They are excessions. Business is willingly suspended at the call of the Church to commemorate the birthbay or death of saint, the morning being spent in church, and the rest of the day wherever they please. They have an Athenian *penchant* for the theatre.

They enjoy their holidays to perfection, and are the most easily amused people on earth. They are passionately fond of vocal and instrumental music and dancing, and have an especial for "gay arts."

The courtesy of all the French Canadian citizens, rich and poor, is proverbial. The very beggars constrain you by their civility to give them alms, and the capmen cajole you by their politeness to increase their fare. They are a very sociable people, delighting in company at home and abroad, in clubs and associations. Nothing makes Lower Canadian society more agreeable, especially in the fashionable assemblies of winter, than the intermingling of the two races, with their divergent characteristics and different shades of manner. Looking at the sociable rec-ord of the past fifty years as it has existed, with few interruptions, between [illegible] and [illegible] Canadians, [illegible] forgetful [illegible] of Wolfe and Montcalm, [illegible] Trumbull [illegible] is [illegible] have lost [illegible] battle fields by conquering the affections of English maidens, belle Canadienne," one is forcibly struck with the social changes brought by time and necessity, and [illegible] Lord Durham's [illegible] [illegible].

NEW MUSIC.—Two songs that have in the short space of three months, attained a popularity seldom reached by any musical production, are 'Three Little Words' ('I Love You,') by J. A. Butterfield, author of 'When You and I Were Young, Maggie,' etc., and 'The Beautiful Days That are Past,' by Frank Howard, author of 'Guess Who?' and 'Little Barefoot.'

The melody of 'Three Little Words' is as sweet a wild-wood bird's love song, and the words as beautiful as a flower strewn prairie. Critics concede 'The Beautiful Days That are Past' to be Mr. Howard's master-composition, and the author himself says it is his best song.

Sold by all music dealers, and mailed to any address for 35 cents each. Address THOS. W. MARTIN, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—Is always interesting, but the September number just received is particularly so. We quote from the following suggestive titles from the table of contents: Rev. John A. Bingham, M. C.; Under the Surface, or Universal Law; also Burdett Coutts, the lady philanthropist; E. H. Rulloff, the philological murderer; Life in a head only, a remarkable case of paralysis; Human Locomotion, or How we Stand, Walk, Run; Have Children no Rights? A New Social Proposition; Hunting a Servant; Social Reform, where it should begin; Rev. Samuel J. May, D. D.; The Power and the Ballot; Geological History of Man; Love's Victory—a poem; More of the Marvelous. The most of the articles named are illustrated, some elaborately. We confess ourselves highly pleased with this number, and commend it to public favor generally. Price, 30 cents, $3 a year. Address,
S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein William Cummings, Robert A. Wasson and William B. Boles are Plaintiffs and Joseph Depew is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one half of Lot No. 1, in Topping's addition to the town of Corunna, excepting fourteen (14 by forty [40] feet of the South-east corner, deeded to John Mohlan, also Lot No. seventeen [17] in McMellin's addition to the town of Corunna, all in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and cost, I will, at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Cumstons, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Aug., 23d, 1871. $7,35.

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Squars
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 21 1y.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc.
together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

A GOOD THING.
What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?
At No. 4 Keystone Block.

BOOTS
AND
SHOES
OF THE BEST
QUALITY

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in serge calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon gitting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boots and shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A.
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO

THE FORT WAYNE STORE!
Auburn, Ind.
UNDER THE COURIER OFFICE.

An entire new stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Queensware, &c.—Look at a few of our prices, then call in and get the rest.

Good Brown Muslin at	9, 10, and 11 cents per yard.
Good Bleached " " at	9, 10, and 13c
Good Prints at from	6¼ to 10c per yard.
Good Ticking	12½, 16¾, 18¾ to 20c per yard.
Good Denims	12½, 15, 18¾, 22, and 25 per yard.
Good Shirting Stripes	13, 15, and 16¾ per yard.
Good Jeans for	50, 60, and 75c per yard.
Good Cassimeres	$1.00 $1.15, and $1.25 per yard.
Good Table Linen	50, 55 and 75c per yard.
Good Hand Towls	12½, 20 and 25c a peice, cheaper than to buy crash.
Linen Handkerchiefs	8⅓, 12½ and 15c.
Gents Linen Hdkf's	20, 25 and 30cts piece.
Napkins from	$1.60 to 2.00 per dozen,
DeeBas from	75 to $1.50 per yard.
Toilet Quilts	$2.00 to 4.50
Ladies Hose	12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard.
Cotton Socks	15, 20, to 35c a pair.

DRESS GOODS.

DeLAINES, ARMURES, REPS, COLORED ALPACAS, POPLIN ALPACA, BLACK ALPACA, BRILLIATINES, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES.

Coffee A. Sugar 12½c per pound, Best Brown Sugar 13c, Good brown sugar 10c Coffee for 19c, Young Hyson Tea for $1.00 per pound, Best Tea $1.60, Saleratus 3 papers for 25c, 5 Dime boxes of matches for 25c, Coffee Essence 4c a box, Pepper 30c pound Allspice 25 cents.

Choice Factory Cheese 13c.

The above gives the prices of some of our leading articles. We also have a fine assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS TOILET SOAPS &c., at correspondingly low prices.

CHINA WARE.

We have just marked prices from 5 cents to 15 cents. Call and examine our stock before purchasing. "CASH PAID FOR EGGS."

Wm. H. McQUISTON.

Hadrware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, new made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING
Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, & We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

LOOK HERE!
For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at
J. & P. Pierr's.
WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Chene poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 50 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $2.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, laces laces in great varitey, carpet chain and cotton yarn Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 29, '71.

XC. N. Y. S. XC
NO CLOSE CASH BUYER of
DRY GOODS
Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.
Root & Company's
90 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana
Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS,

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
New York Store!
NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Opposite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS,
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
From the finest serge down to the Coarsest
Stoga Boots,
Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will
Warrant!
and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.
Repairing Done
in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of
Leather & Findings
Please call and see for yourself, in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given, that Margaret Spitz, Administratrix of Carl Spitz, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk of the Court Common Pleas of DeKalb County.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

[illegible] Queensware cheap at Smith & Hare's.

Austin's ague drops, sold and warranted by Davenport.

[illegible] by the wagon [illegible] appeared on our streets this week.

Just Received.—A large lot of Smoked [illegible] Smith & Hare's.

J. R. Randall Esq., job printer of Wabash, Ind., gave us a call yesterday.

[illegible] cut [illegible]

Austin's ague drops are purely vegitable. Sold and warranted by Davenport.

The Circuit Court adjourned last Saturday. In the case Ferrier vs. Husselman the jury found for the Defendant.

We learn that a [illegible] will soon be established here, an institution much needed.

Dime box of matches 5c at Smith & Hare's.

A Kendallville girl assigns as a reason for not oiling her hair that it spoils the gentlemen's [illegible].

A splendid supply of Albums, Frames, and Moulding, just received at Gordon's Gallery.

Austin's ague drops contain no quinine strychnine or arsenic. Sold and warrented in all cases by F. E. Davenport druggist.

Coffee A. Sugar 13½c at Smith & Hare's

Hon. J. P. C. Shanks has presented J. Standfield Taylor, Esq., editor of the *Journal*, with a valuable gold headed cane.

We learn that another terrible conflagration visited Warsaw last Sunday, distroying $30,000 worth of property.

John H. Hunter, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Gargett, at Richfield, Ohio, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung on the 21st of November.

Dr. John S. Irwin, the accomplished cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Fort Wayne gave us a brief visit last week. The Doctor promises to call again when he can stay longer.

Having a buyer in New York all the time buying goods for cash only, the Red Front Clothing House can substantiate all it advertises and sells good cheaper than [illegible].

W. W. Griswold, Esq., our enterprising miller, gives notice in this issue that there will be no grinding done at the Eagle Mills, from Aug., 28 th to Sep., 4th. Farmers take notice.

Good Coffee 18c, best 21c at Smith and Hare's.

Home of the Fiddler.—Mr. George Shaffer, known throughout Northern Indiana for the past [illegible] or six years, as an itinerant fiddler and banjoist, died in this city on Friday last, aged about 37 years—*Goshen Times.*

FOR SALE.

A [illegible] wagon, almost new, can be bought at a very reasonable price by calling at this office.

[illegible] is the polite way of asking a lady to take an ice-cream in Philadelphia. The dealers charge for the table ware as well as the [illegible], and after you have eaten, you just pocket the spoons.

An old bachelor says that giving the ballot to woman would not amount to anything practical, because they would keep denying that they were old enough to vote, until they got [illegible] to take any interest in [illegible].

Smith & Hare are down to Fruit House prices.

Pic-nic.—There is talk of an excursion to Pleasant Lake to indulge in a grand pic-nic. We hope it will meet with the the sanction of our citizens. We certainly ought to enjoy one good pic-nic during the season. Let it come off by all means

Music Lessons.—Those desiring to take lessons on the instrument can receive instructions from Mrs. Mays, who has been prevailed upon to teach a class. Applicants are requested to call at the Courier office, front stairs.

As Mr. Baker was falling trees, in the bottom east of town, one of the many town cows passed in under, receiving the tree upon her back, breaking it and the poor animal had to be killed. She belonged to Mr. Wolf, and is quite a loss to him.

"This is the 200th application in a week. Go to the devil. I can't hire every d—d fool." That's what they say Mr. Greeley wrote to a man who ask for a situation. The receiver couldn't make it out, so he took it down to the *Tribune* counting room and the cashier, supposing it to be an order for $200, paid him that sum.

Who Next?—A young man who [illegible] for being sharp, recently sent a dollar to New York to one of those numerous firms who are always advertising some novelty, to find out how to write without pen and ink. In a few days he received an answer telling him to write with a pencil. Who's the next greenhorn customer?

An old and experienced railroad man from Fort Wayne, who recently passed from here to Liberty Mills over the [illegible] R. R. says it is the best road he ever traveled over. Messrs. Quick & Co., are neither sparing time or money to make the road a first-class one from the beginning.—*Col. City Post.*

Army Reunion.—The annual reunion of the 129th Indiana Volunteer Infantry will take place at Kendallville, Ind., on the 29th day of August, 1871. Col. C. A. Zollinger, President of the organization, respectfully urges the attendance of all the members that formerly belonged to the regiment, and also extends a cordial invitation to all of their friends.

Capt. James Harper, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

All persons who are in arrears on the payment of interest on school loans are hereby requested to settle the same [illegible] that [illegible] Sullivan, [illegible]

We met T. Standfield Taylor at Fort Wayne, last Saturday. Stan. was after [illegible] paper. The following [illegible] numbers: "A house on the Hendersown road, about four miles [illegible] by lightning and instantly killed." Go on, Stanfield in the noble work.

Chas. Kloth, our enterprising clothing merchant, goes east next week for a new stock of dry goods, clothing, and piece goods, with [illegible] selection, and be ready on his return to supply his many customers with a variety and quality not excelled elsewhere.

Four good habits: punctuality, accuracy, steadiness and dispatch. Without the first time is wasted; without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our credit and interest, and that of others may be committed; without the third nothing can be well done; and without the fourth opportunities for advantage are lost which it is impossible to recall.

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

Railroads build up towns, railroads [illegible] towns [illegible] an instance, Kendallville, Ind., [illegible] a great wheat market and lively town, and now by the opening of another road, is on the decline. We see it stated that over one hundred empty houses are now lacking tenants in that town.

Kosciusko Co. Fair.—We are in receipt of a very handsome complimentary pass to the Kosciusko County Fair to be holden on Sep., 27th, 28th and 29th, at *Warsaw.* This county has the reputation of getting up a first-class fair, and we trust that it will be even more largely attended than ever. The officers will please accept our thanks.

School Books, Stationery, &c.—F. E. Davenport, our popular druggist, has just received a new invoice of school books, and is now ready to supply all with any series at reduced prices. He has also just received a very fine assortment of stationery, with which to supply the d mand.—Those wanting a good article of writing paper should call at his drug store, opposite the Court House.

Still They Come.—Our accomplished young attorney, D. D. Moody, Esq., will doubtless soon have occasion to change the style of his card. In that case it would be "Moody & Son," the little stranger having arrived last Friday morning. He glories in ten pounds of dimples, laughing eyes, and muscles ever on the go, and "Domby & Son" are nowhere. Who next?

Markley, Schrader & Co., appear with a new advertisement this week. This is the most extensive house in Fort Wayne, and we know them to be sterling business men. They keep a fine stock of everything in their line, and are ready to supply the trade at lowest prices. Our country merchants desiring to stock up could not do better than to give them a call.

All the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in war, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne.

A religious paper prints the following paragraph: "It is asked of all newspapers desiring the spread of truth and the destruction of error, that they publish this request and prayer to Almighty Power, that on the three first Sunday nights in October, 1871, there shall appear in the heavens a [illegible] light in the shape of a great cross—and furthermore all good people are urged to pray earnestly for this miraculous sign.

Salt 'em Down.—If the people wish to have fresh cucumbers all winter, they need only to prepare them as for the table, and then salt them down in layers in crocks, the [illegible] of which can be made air-tight This is the way the Russians have fresh cucumbers to eat with their black bread all winter. We find salt a very pleasant condiment to add to them in their season, with pepper and vinegar, and if people do not like salt, they have only to freshen them. Tomatoes can thus be preserved as well.

Root & Co, of the New York store, not that shoddy concern that goes by the same name, where you may stand a good chance of being swindled but No. 90 Columbia street, remember the place, also throw their flag to they breeze in the shape of a new advertisement this week. This is one among the reliable dry goods houses of that city, the re mainder of whom advertise in the Courier and when you go there you may expect to be treated in a just and honorable manner. Remember this when you go to Fort Wayne.

The Grain Trade.

Auburn is rapidly growing in importance as a grain market, the receipts amounting to from 600 to 1000 bushels per day. Yesterday $1,17 was paid for wheat, and our farmers are generally taking advantage of the advance. We are glad to see that our merchants are generally alive to the importance of making this the great trading point in the county, as the county seat should be. While we have other good trading points possessing advantages in a local way, we should have attractions that should induce a trade throughout the whole county.

Auburn Academy.—We paid a brief visit to this institution yesterday afternoon and found a much larger number in attendance than we anticipated. Mr. Colgrove who is in charge of the high school in the absence of Mr. McIntosh, yet unable to attend from sickness, has enrolled fifty five scholars from home and abroad. In Mr. Houser's department there are about fifty, while the juvenile department, under Mrs. Lowrey, has about the same, making in total an average attendance of one hundred and fifty. Everything seems promising, and all are very much interested.—We anticipate a very successful term.

[illegible] of our [illegible] upon the [illegible] of our hog [illegible] upon the principal streets. [illegible] or not to be made light of—[illegible] such [illegible].

We need rain very much and indications are at this writing that we will soon have some. The holes along our streets, where hogs do congregate are becoming dry, and [illegible] let it rain by all means.

All Right.—Several of the popular County officials of Steuben gave our place a visit last week and left without paying their hotel bills. This would [illegible] bad against said gentlemen, if we were to omit the fact that there were no hotel bills to liquidate. Call again.

Great Reduction.—Our grocers are coming down considerably in their prices, and to-day groceries can be bought here as cheap, if not cheaper, than at Ft. Wayne. Sugars are selling at from 10 to 12 cents per pound; coffee 18 and 21; tea $1,00; Syrup 80c to $1,00; [illegible]. Our farmers cannot do better in purchasing groceries than to come to Auburn, where the prices are down to the lowest notch.

—A man in DeKalb County was prosecuted at the recent term of court in that Co., for allowing Canada thistles to grow on his farm, but the thistle [illegible] and vindicated his right to raise Canada thistles, if he wished to. What else could be expected in a Democratic county?—*Kendallville Standard.*

How about that Republican Judge who decided the case, the Republican lawyer who prosecuted the case, and the Republican defendant who was charged with the crime. But what else could be expected under Radical misrule? Let us have peace.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that there will be no grinding done at the Eagle Mills from Monday, August 28th to Monday September 4th.

W. W. Griswold.

W. H. McQuiston, our new dry goods merchant, appears this week with a new advertisement. Mac has opened out a very fine large stock, and is receiving a good share of trade already. He sends this week three hundred extra copies of the Courier, to as many of of our citizens who do not already take it. With such enterprise and good sense, he cannot fail to meet with every success. Be sure and give him a call when you come to town.

—We understand that the Baltimore & Ohio Extension has finally lit, and the Steuben, LaGrange and Goshen route is the [illegible] oysters on the half shell, P. P. Sorry for that.—*Kendallville Standard.*

Better wait, C. O., until the survey of that line is completed; you see, it may be necessary to know something about the *grade* and *length* of said line before they can come to a decision. We have no doubt your mind runs in that direction, but that ain't the road by a good deal. Keep cool, and you'll win the oysters yet.

To Those Afflicted.—We would remind them of the appointment of Dr. Burt, at Waterloo, at the Lent House, on Thursday September 7th. Dr. B. has had 20 years constant practice in the treatment of all chronic diseases. Those desirous of consulting him would do well to call early on the day advertised, for no doubt his room will be thronged by those who are in need of his services. See advertisement in this issue. 1w

We wish our friends residing in other towns would become a little more interested in making public the local news of their respective communities. People are apt to complain if they do not see in their county paper all the local news of the county. This we are unable to give, for we have found out by experience that it is impossible for us to be in more than half a dozen places at a time. Now if those who are interested in seeing the whole county represented will exert themselves a very little we hope there will be no further difficulty of this kind. The remedy is simply this: If you observe anything that is of interest to you, remember that it is of interest to a dozen others who may never have noticed it—Make a minute of it and send it to us. No matter if you do not have time to write out a long letter—just note down a single item if no more occur to you and mail it to the paper.—A little trouble of this kind will keep its own reward—to you in learning from others news in return for that which you have furnished—to us in being a medium through which all will receive the fullest local news.

Beware of Counterfeits.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair and honorable dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisements do so only to deceive the public. All persons should be on their guard and look well for the right number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Block. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall; at No. 5 Keystone Block.

Look out for the largest stock of clothing ever brought to this house in Fort Wayne this fall. Best goods and lowest prices.

Aug. 3,

Cheese Manufactory.—I am now manufacturing cheese for the trade, and have on hand a large lot, which I warrant good, not made of skimmed milk. My cows are fed on tame grass, clover and timothy and fresh pure water—no stagnant swamp water on the farm. I use Roe's patent premium cheese vat with improved heater, the best in the world, also Roe's improved ever and weight cheese press, patent expansion hoops, &c. I am now selling at 1 and 14 cents per pound. Dairy one-fourth mile south of Auburn, on the Fort Wayne road.

J. Stanetts

B. & O. RAILROAD.

We publish the following extracts from a letter written to the LaPorte *Argus*:

Albion, August 17, 1871.

[illegible] it is now certain that the [illegible] of the B. & O. R. R. to Chicago will be pushed forward to completion, in the shortest time possible. The organization for that special purpose was [illegible] Pittsburgh, on the 20th of July.

It were impossible to overrate the advantages of this great through railway, connecting the immense North West with the Atlantic and Europe, by a direct straight line, 100 miles shorter than any existing line. Every farmer who produces a bushel of grain or 100 pounds of pork or beef, or wool or butter, or anything else for market; every trader who has freights to pay; every man or woman taking passage on a train, anywhere within a hundred miles of this line, would be directly benefited by the powerful influence it would exert upon the prices of freights and fares. The aggregate advantages to the vast region contiguous to, and affected by it—through a single generation, will be almost fabulous. It would be well worth the while of some competent statistician to compute them. What magnificent results would his figures show?

The line, in every respect adapted to the realization of the greatest triumphs and advantages of this grand enterprise, has been found by actual survey, to run by way of Defiance, O., Auburn, and Albion, Ind., and so on towards Chicago—through the centre of a rich cultivated region, from Alvordo, O., to the west line of Indiana, of an average breadth of 20 miles—10 on each side, unoccupied by rival roads. This is a virtual air line for 228 miles, and direct toward its terminus, with very low average grade, the maximum, and that in but two or three places, being 20 feet to the mile, without any deep cutting, the average not over eight feet. For six miles through the centre of Noble county, where the worst ground was expected, there is no grade over 15 feet. This is fifteen miles, at least, shorter than the proposed one diverging at Fostoria, O., and running through Napoleon, and Bryan, O., Steuben LaGrange, and Elkhart Counties, Ind., and back to the direct line, at Wanatah. This 'round about' line is also afflicted with numerous [illegible] curvatures caused by twisting after practicable grades. Yet, Goshen, which is about a mile from [illegible] of the 'bend' of that line, assumes that the importance of her 'newspapers and manufactures' will induce the B. & O. R. R. Co., to adopt it, at an increased first cost of nearly half a million; and enormous perpetual expense and loss of time in maintaining and operating these superfluous 10 miles of zigzags? If the B. & O. Co., are running their road in search of newspapers, why not go to Philadelphia and New York? If for 'manufactures,' Massachusetts and Rhode Island would have been a better shoot.

Assuming, however, that the management of the B. & R. R. Co., is inspired by a comprehensive sagacity and foresight, grasping the development of immense and permanent results in the near future, in preference to small, apparent, temporary advantages, to be gained only by pertain [illegible] to the location. A single year after the construction of the road would exhibit both 'newspapers and manufactures' on this line, which would forever prevent 'Billy' and the 'Doctor' from instituting comparisons.

Sarjunes.

Through the kindness of John A. Campbell, Esq., of Butler, we are permitted to publish the following from a private letter received by him a few days ago, from Mrs. J. Merrill, a former resident of this county. Sumner County is the extreme southern county of Western Kansas and is not yet organized:

Oxford, Sumner County, Kansas, Aug. 6, '71.

Dear Friends:—Many weary miles lie between me and the spot where I last addressed you, I believe we were camped near Winterset, Madison County, Iowa, and [illegible] rests. We remained there until 10 o'clock a. m. the next day, when our [illegible] started on again. Our company consisted of three ox teams all heavily loaded, a small drove of cattle, a larger drove of children, two men with their wives and myself with my five children and no one to help me, my oldest child being only 12 years old, my husband having preceded me to prepare a place for our home For ten days we traveled over the most beautiful country I ever beheld in Iowa, and reached the little town of Afton, in Union County. The next day we traveled to Golden City, a small town in Ringgold County. The country being very broken, and for twenty miles it was up hill and down until we reached Bedford, Taylor County, the last town we passed in Iowa. Here, I expended $100 in purchasing young cattle to stock our new farm.—We traveled forty miles before reaching another town, Maryville, Nodaway County Mo. We next traveled over a long open prairie, with here and there a hut or board shanty, or tent, to note that some one had found their way into these [illegible]. The next town I passed was Savannah, Mo., which was the prettiest small town I ever saw.—We passed through and camped about a mile beyond the town for the night. The next morning three of our best cattle had strayed. We remained four days and searched for them, but our search proved fruitless and we went on sorrowing without them. We reached St. Joseph, the [illegible] safely in Kansas. I cannot begin to tell you the hardships attendant upon such a journey. After we crossed the river we took the wrong road, and night rapidly approaching, we hastened on hoping to find prairie upon which to encamp [illegible] no sign of prairie met our view. On one side a bluff [illegible] on the other side the timbered bluff apparently one hundred feet high, with the road cut out between. The night was one of pitchy darkness, and heavy as I thought I had become the thought of that road and that night yet sends a shiver through my whole frame. It must have been midnight when our road wound a little and we camped for the night, ate a cold supper and retired. The next morning we started early without breakfast fearing our cattle would all stray away. Our road the next day was nearly the same. After we passed Atchison, we came to an open prairie and had good roads for several days. We went through Topeka, a large and pretty place and crossed more rivers than I would have looked for in traveling a thousand miles. At last we reached the Arkansas river, we ferried across and half an hour drive brought us to the end of our long tour, worn out, and exhausted with the long journey, from Webster Co., Iowa, to Sumner County Kansas. In my next I will describe the country here.

J. M.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	[illegible]
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	[illegible]
Red	130 a [illegible]
Oats	30
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	30
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	150 a 155
WOOL—	
[illegible] washed	[illegible]
[illegible] washed	[illegible]
Unwashed	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Tallow, per lb.	[illegible]
Lard per lb.	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	[illegible] @ 1.25
[illegible]	[illegible]

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, at their next session, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart, with the privilege of having the same drank on the middle one third of lot No. twenty eight [28] in the old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

CHARLES FOX.

August 8, 1871.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, } ss
DeKalb County. }

[illegible] } Before, Oliver P. Learned, a Justice of the Peace, of [illegible] township, DeKalb Co., Ind.
vs.
[illegible] }

[illegible] 12th day of September 1871 at 10 o'clock in the [illegible] day.

O. P. LEARNED, J. P. [seal]

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect August 13th, 1871.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.
7 00 a. m.	Leave,	Cincinnati Arr.	9 00 p. m.
10 20 a. m.		Connersville	6 40 "
11 10 "		Indianapolis	
1 05 p. m.		Muncie	2 40
2 01 "		Hartford City	1 40
3 20 "		Bluffton	12 10
4 50 "		Fort Wayne	11 10
9 15 "	Arr.	Jackson Leave	6 20

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Dec. 4th, 1870 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1.25 A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester 2.37 "	7.10 A. M.	10.50 A. M.	3.00 P. M.
Alliance 4.55 "	8.45 "	12.05 P. M.	4.02 "
Orrville 6.28 "	11.45 "	2.00 "	6.5 "
Mansfield 8.[illegible] "	1.56 P. M.	3.42 "	[illegible]
A. 8.56 "	4.20 "	5.40 "	10.31 "
Crestline 9.20 "	5.00 "	7.10 "	11.00 "
L.	5.55 A. M.	7.45 "	11.20 "
Forest 11.27 "	7.35 "	[illegible]	1.30 A. M.
Lima [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne 1.45 "	11.00 "	1.25 A. M.	6.00 "
Plymouth 3.32 "	2.26 P. M.	3.45 "	8.50 "
Chicago [illegible]	[illegible]	7.20 "	12.10 P. M.

Going East.

STATIONS.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago [illegible]	9.20 A. M.	5.30 P. M.	9.20 P. M.
Plymouth [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.20 A. M.
Ft. Wayne [illegible]	[illegible]	11.30 "	3.35 "
Lima [illegible]	[illegible]	1.37 A. M.	5.36 "
Forest [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.2 "
A. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline [illegible]	[illegible]	4.20 "	9.25 "
Mansfield [illegible]	7.05 "	5.00 "	11.42 "
Orrville [illegible]	[illegible]	6.57 "	11.55 "
Alliance [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.40 P. M.
Rochester [illegible]	12.37 A. M.	11.05 "	4.22 "
Pittsburgh [illegible]	1.25 "	12.10 P. M.	5.30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 2, 3, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

[illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

[illegible]

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt.

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City, and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:05 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:12 "
[illegible]	x1:20 "	x2:46 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:30 "	x2:59 "	1:35 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:36 p m.	2:40 p m.
[illegible]	x2:48 "	x11:55 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	3:00 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:10 "	x12:08 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,
OF
BUTLER INDIANA

[illegible] at his Hardware Store, in Butler [illegible] largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county, among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

[illegible] Main St., Opp. Court House.
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. E. [illegible], Prin.

The Object of the Conservatory

[illegible] CIRCULAR.

July [illegible] '71.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of [illegible] Crain, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry at the late residence of the decedent, in Franklin Township, DeKalb County, Ind., on

Saturday, August 19, 1871.

The following property of said estate consisting of [illegible] Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles. Sale to begin at one o'clock p. m.

TERMS.—Sums of three dollars and under cash, [illegible] credit of [illegible] months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

SAMUEL LEARNED, Adm'r.

July 26, '71.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly after August 31, 1871, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. [illegible] must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no partial License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Teachers should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a License.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Michael Moore and Elijah S. [illegible] are plaintiffs, and Nathan Johnson, Angeline Johnson, Reuben Tarney and John R. [illegible] are Defendants, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and twelve cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, A. D. 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate to-wit:

Being in the South-west quarter of section thirty two [32], township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen east, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone corner between Lewis [illegible] and George [illegible] (formerly William [illegible]) in the center of the Fort Wayne & Coldwater Road, thence south 17½° west, along the center of said road [illegible] chains to a stake, thence south [illegible] east, 4 chains to stake, thence north 17½° west, [illegible] chains to a stake, thence [illegible] 4 chains to a stake in the center of the road aforesaid, thence north 17½° east [illegible] chains to the place of beginning, containing one and a half acres, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep'y.

Guy Plum attorney for plaintiff.
July 31st, 1871. $10.5

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, quickly and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c. &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or [illegible].

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 37, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,

FORT WAYNE IND.

1y

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

RY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Woo.

Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods

ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Shawls,

Per ales,

Prints,

and Domestis

To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.

Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

Another Fresh Stock!

Of 500 Pieces Prints,

WHO IS BEAT!

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.

They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 8c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslin, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 35c per yard. 3,000 yards of children's [illegible], at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard.

ALPACAS. ALPACAS,

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 30c to $1.50.

Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 25c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A fine line of Ladies Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

For fresh wounds in man or beast it is claimed that there is nothing to [illegible] to [illegible]. It is said to act like a charm on such wounds.

Every parent is like a looking-glass for his children to dress themselves by. Therefore, parents should take [illegible] clear [illegible] good example is a rich inheritance to the rising generation.

Hall's *Journal of Health* says: "The old and young delight in [illegible] to them the greatest luxury. Half the diseases of humanity would be swept from existence if the human body were [illegible] time.

Tomato Soup.—Two and a half lbs. of veal or lamb, 1 gallon of water, 2 quarts of fresh tomatoes, peeled and cut up fine. Boil the meat to shreds, and the water down to two quarts. Strain the liquor, put in the tomatoes, stirring them very hard, that they may dissolve thoroughly; boil half an hour. Season with parsley, or any other herb you prefer, pepper and salt. Strain again and stir in a tablespoonful of butter, with a teaspoonful of sugar, before [illegible]—*Exchange.*

Curing Skins Without Removing the Hair.—A correspondent sends the following recipe for curing skins without removing the hair: Take of soft [illegible] bran [illegible] Dissolve all together and place the skins in the solution, and allow them to remain there twelve hours; then remove and clean them well, and again [illegible] twelve hours longer if necessary. The skins may then be taken out, well washed, and dried. They can be beaten soft if desired.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

All soups are better to be made with [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] flavor and nearly all of its juices. It is therefore better economy to hash or slice your cold meat, and buy fresh for soup. Soup should not boil very hard, as that has a tendency to toughen the meat. Fat meat is not proper or healthy for soup as the leaner parts of the [illegible]. The fat does not impart much flavor, and is not palatable. Soup may be kept until the next day, before it is heated over again skim off the cake of fat which congeals on the top.—*Exchange.*

Biliousness.

Bad blood, too much blood, giving headache, bad taste in the mouth of mornings, variable appetite, sickness at stomach, chilliness, cold feet, and great susceptibility to taking cold; no one person may have all these symptoms when bilious, but one or more is always present.

Sometimes a bilious person has a yellow tinge in the face and eyes, called 'bilious, because the bile, which is yellow, is not withdrawn from the blood it is the business of the liver to do that, but when it does not do it, it is said to be torpid, to be lazy, does not work, and the physician begins at once to use remedies which are said to "promote the action of the liver."

It has been discovered, within a few years that acids "act on the liver," such as nitric acid, elixir vitriol, vinegar; but these are artificial acids, and do not have the uniform good effect of natural acids, those which are found in fruits are berries.

Almost all persons become bilious as the warm weather comes on; nine time out of ten, nature calls for her own cure, as witness the almost universal avidity for "greens," and "spinach" in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; and soon after, by the benign arrangement of Providence, the delicious strawberry comes, the raspberry, the blackberry, the whortleberry; then the cherries and the peaches and apples, carrying us clear into the fall of the year, when the atmosphere is so pure and bracing, that there is general good health everywhere.

The most beneficial anti-bilious method of using fruits and berries as health promoters is to take them at dessert, after breakfast and dinner; to take them in their natural, raw, ripe, fresh state, without cream or sugar, or anything else besides the fruit themselves.

Half a lemon eaten every morning on rising and on retiring is often efficacious in removing a billious condition of the system, giving a good appetite and greater general health.—*Dr. W. W. Hall.*

Queer.

There arrived recently at Richmond Springs two beautiful belles from New York City. Their trains were [illegible] their costumes wonderful as to fabric, fearful as to expense; rich and rare were the gems they wore, and it was estimated by good judges that their complexions cost at least ten dollars [illegible]. The exercised "Pink and White Tyranny" over all the poor gentlemen invalids who were seeking health at the springs, and were the envy of the aspiring lady invalids who were [illegible] around the springs in search of a longer lease of the world and its vanities. These belles arose one morning from refreshing slumber, and [illegible] to renew their beauty by sulphur bath. To the bath they went with dazzling flakes of the previous evening's rose and pearl still on their faces. Alas! that, in this instance, a thing of beauty was not a joy forever. The sulphur changed those lovely, those expensive complexions to blue-black. The color would not come off. Those complexions were first class and warranted to wash, and those belles thus unexpectedly put under the protection of [illegible] went away from Richmond Springs in haste. They are now under the care of an expert chemist in New York.

There is a [illegible] this story [illegible] what [illegible] Each reader can select a moral to suit.

It is the duty of every true woman to look as beautiful as she can. It is her [illegible] world [illegible] and [illegible] it. Her sense of the beautiful should always and everywhere be cultivated, for this will her thoughts be made [illegible] the home of every [illegible] lovely things. Refinement comes of a love of all things beautiful.

An Irishman said he did not come to this country for want. He had plenty of [illegible] an [illegible] the other day, a Portland man ran against a clothes line, which [illegible] his mouth and extracted [illegible] teeth without pay, and he didn't catch the dog either.

[illegible] a man [illegible] for a chandelier, [illegible] said he, '[illegible] of a chandelier? After you get it you can't get any one to play on it.'

[illegible] editor, who doesn't know much about farming any way, suggests that for garden-making a cast iron back with a hinge on it, would be an improvement [illegible] column now in use.

If you are [illegible] want [illegible] Yankee wife, go to Calais, Me. One of the local papers there says that two-thirds of the wealth of the town is to be inherited by young and pretty girls.

A Lowell (Mass.) man kept the dead body of [illegible] in alcohol [illegible] it with his wife, whose death he was expecting, and who died a few days ago.

'Harry,' said a young lady on a seat before us at the theatre last evening, 'how I should [illegible] actress!' 'An actress [illegible] must be so nice to be made love to in such pretty words every evening!'

A married lady of our acquaintance thus sums up three years' experience of married life: 'The first year my husband called me 'dear;' the second year, 'Mrs. A and this year old 'sorrel top.' The last I couldn't stand.'

A Newark boy was frightened by a [illegible] a few days ago, and [illegible] going in to bathe while heated, came out [illegible] with what the doctors affirm is original hydrophobia, unmistakable in its character.

Johnny was telling his ma how he was going [illegible] and [illegible] you expect to do for a living when you get to be a man?' 'Well I'll get married and live with my wife's pa.'

A naughty little boy, blubbering because his mother would'nt let him go to the river on Sunday, upon being admonish [illegible] swimmin' with 'em, ma. I only want to go down and see the [illegible] little boys drown or go ing a swimmin'.

A gentleman having a pony that started and broke his [illegible] neck, a [illegible] told him that he wanted to purchase him for his wife to ride. 'No,' says the other, 'I will not sell the little fellow, because I intend to marry again.'

A quaint old gentl eman, of an active stirring disposition, ha a man at work in h's garden who was quite the reverse—'Jones,' said he, 'did you ever see a snail?' 'Certainly,' said Jones. 'Then, said the other you must have met him for you never could overtake him.'

A schoo teacher asked a new boy who made the glorious universe? but the boy couldn't tell; so the teacher got a rawhide and told the boy if he did'nt tell he would whip him. The boy look at the whip, and snivelled out: 'Please, sir, I did; [illegible] won't do it again [illegible].'

It is related that when Beecher was in the country, last summer, he lost his hat, and found it about two weeks, in a barn where he had left it, but with four eggs in it. This was as it should be. Beecher had just written an eulogy on the hen; why shouldn't the [illegible]

Little six years' old Georgie, having been instructed by his aunt Katie to pray for his papa, and being one evening interrupted in his devotions and told by her that he must now pray for his mamma, replied: Aunt Katie, you just hold your horses now. Who's runnin' this prayer, you or me?'

One exceeding warm day in June a neighbor met an old man, and remarked that it was very hot. 'Yes,' said Joe; 'if it wasn't for one thing I should say we were going to have a thaw.' 'What is that?' inquired the friend. 'There's nothing froze,' said Joe.

A Lecturer [illegible] to his village audience the word phenomenon: [illegible] what a phenomenon is. Well, I'll tell you. you have seen a cow, no doubt. Well a cow is not a phenomenon. You have seen an apple tree. Well, an appletree in not a phenomenon. But when you see the cow go up [illegible] to pick the apples, it is a phenomenon.'

A western preacher explained the passage [illegible] the Israelites [illegible] editor interrupted saying there is no [illegible] the [illegible] said the excited preacher, 'this happened thousands of years before the age of geography, and before there was any equator [illegible] and sisters, I have answered the gentleman completely.'

[illegible]

Two old plowmen down east were telling tough stories of their exploits in breaking [illegible] 'Twas up in Dixmont twenty-seven years ago this spring, I was plowing in stump ground with a team of nine pair of cattle for Sol Cunningham; we were going along, makin' not very smooth work among rocks and stumps; well, one day the pint o' the plow struck agin a sound stump four foot through, [illegible] square across the heart, and I was follerin the plow through, when the thought flashed through my mind that [illegible] might snap together and pinch my toes, so I just gripped the plow-handles firm and swung my feet up out o' the way, and the [illegible] thing up standin'. Well, I tightened my [illegible] and Jim Swithin, he and Sol was drivin', they spoke to the cattle and we yanked that stump right out by the roots and it had awful long ones.'

'It must a been strainin' on your suspenders,' said the other.

'My wife knit them.'

Affected simplicity is refined imposture.

VINEGAR BITTERS

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MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, [illegible] poison [illegible] beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion, or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, [illegible]

[illegible] Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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[illegible]

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Navy, [illegible] per lb. [illegible]

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Mackerel, kitts [illegible] 1.50 and 1.25

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Turkey Prunes [illegible]

Apples, per lb. [illegible]

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[illegible]

Lemons per dozen [illegible] 40

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Brazils, per quart [illegible] 15

Cigars [illegible] and [illegible] per box.

[illegible]

[illegible] per gallon [illegible]

Whisky [illegible]

[illegible]

Sherry and [illegible] pure, for [illegible] per gallon [illegible] 1.75

All kind of [illegible] on hand.

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DEVOTED TO THE [illegible] DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 31, 1871. No. 35.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday

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DEALERS IN LUMBER [illegible] tion, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, [illegible] 3-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. | [illegible] GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 3-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications [illegible] on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. [illegible]
JNO. A. COOPER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth [illegible] evenings of each month [illegible] meetings.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS [illegible]

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. [illegible] RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of [illegible] and Jackson streets, one block west [illegible].

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office [illegible] Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street [illegible].

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ATTORNEY [illegible] NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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VOLLMER'S ELIXIR OF

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the form of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and general [illegible] weak [illegible] the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skilfully combined into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 20, '71.

JURUBEBA!

WHAT IS IT?

It is a [illegible] remedy for all [illegible] Liver and Spleen, [illegible] of the Intestines, Urinary, Uterine, or Abdominal Organs, Poverty or a Want of Blood. Intermittent or Remittent Fevers, Inflammation of the Liver, Dropsy, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Abscesses, Tumors, Jaundice, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever or their Concomitants.

Dr. Wells [illegible] aware of the extraordinary medicinal [illegible] the South American plant, called

JURUBEBA,

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful [illegible] tions formed by the great reputation [illegible] concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy [illegible] the [illegible]

Dr. Wells' Extract of Jurubeba

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as [illegible] and to animate and fortify all weak and lymphatic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y. [illegible] for the United States. Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular.

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[illegible] Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

31 & 33 VESEY STREET, [illegible] NEW YORK.

TRUE HEROISM.

Let others write of battles fought,
On bloody, ghastly fields,
Where honor greets the man who wins,
And death the man who yields;
But I will write of him who fights
And vanquishes his sins,
Who struggles on through weary years
Against himself, and wins.

He is a hero staunch and brave
Who fights an unseen foe;
And puts at last beneath his feet
His passions base and low;
Who stands erect in manhood's might,
Undaunted, undismayed—
The bravest man who drew a sword
In foray or in raid.

It calls for something more than brawn
Or muscles to o'er come—
An enemy who Marcheth not
With banner, plume and drum—
A foe forever lurking nigh,
With silent, steady tread,
Forever near you board by day,
At night beside your bed.

All honor, then, to that brave heart,
Though poor or rich he be,
Who struggles with his better part—
Who conquers and is free,
He may not wear a hero's crown,
Or fill a hero's grave,
But truth will place his name among
The bravest of the brave.

A "Little Affair" in Louisiana.

On a certain occasion since the beginning of 1871, in the little town of Ouachita City, on the banks of the Ouachita river, about twenty-five miles above the city of Monroe, two gentlemen (Johnson and Jones) concluded to play one game of seven-up for $5. They took their time, and interspreed the game with several drinks They finally finished the game. Johnson being the winner, raked in the money.

Jones studied about it a while. He made up his mind that it was not right for Johnson to take the money, as they were neighbors—not gamblers, any way—and they [illegible] only in [illegible].

'You are not going to take that money, are you?'

'Yes, indeed I am,' said Johnson.

'Well,' said Jones, 'you had as well take it out of my pocket.'

'Now, Jones, take that back.'

'I shall not take it back, and if you are not satified, help yourself in any way you choose.'

'But, Jones, I insist that you take it back because I don't steal, myself.'

'I shall not take it back, and now repeat that you had as well have stolen that money out of my pocket. If you wish a difficulty, you can have it in any way you like.'

'Well, then, we will shoot it out,' said Johnson.

'Very well, sir,' said Jones, 'mention you time and place.'

Without any further ceremony all the arrangements were made for the duel to take place that evening. Many of the neighbors were there, and at once concluded to have the fight come off. They knew Johnson, who had proposed the shooting, would back out unless he could be encouraged. They knew, on the other hand, Jones would stand up without flinching. They loaded the pistols with blank catridges and informed Johnson of the fact, but did not let Jones into the secret. They did this to make Johnson stand, which, of course, made him fearless, bold and daring. He went to the appointed place, and Jones was there, cool and calm. The moment for action arrived, and all parties took their posititions—the distance being 10 paces. The pistols were handed to Johnson and Jones, in death like silence—every one being serious as death. The count commenced—'one!'

'Stop!' said Johnson. 'It is understood by all parties that there ain't no bullets in these pistols.'

Jones, hearing this, and knowing nothing of it before, rather staggered forward, reeling, looked into the muzzle of his pistol, and cried out [illegible] 'If there ain't bullets in mine!' and at the same time [illegible] down [illegible].

This was too [illegible] for Johnson. He broke for the nearest house, which was about two hundred yards, and they say he doubled up like a four bladed knife, and has not been seen, but sent word back that he might 'shoot it out' if he choosed, but he wanted none in his. Jones won the field against all odds.

Luck and Labor.

Last week two boys left their country home [illegible].

'I shall see what luck will do for me,' said one.

'I shall see what labor will do for me,' said the other.

Which is the better to depend upon luck or labor? Let us see.

Luck is always waiting for something to turn up.

Labor will turn up something.

Luck lies in bed [illegible]

Labor jumps up at six o,clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer lays the foundation of a competence.

Luck whines.

Labor whistles.

Luck relies on chances.

[illegible]

Luck slides down to indolence.

Labor strides upward to independence.

Which is likely to do most for you, my boys?

'Good evening Brother—I am glad to see you out [illegible] tonight,' said a good sister to a brother who does not regard himself unusually pious. 'You are,' replied he, 'well, you might have had that pleasure every week if you would come, for I am always here.'

Little Johnny's mother reached for him with her slipper the other evening for hooking the jelly, and after giving him a good spanking, she was surprised to hear him laugh over it, and demanded the cause of it. 'I was thinking how I had fooled you; it was Carry who hooked the jelly.'

[illegible]

Dinner time proves how empty the world is.

He cannot speak well that cannot hold his tongue.

Physicians' faults are covered with earth, rich men's with money.

Good name for a conductor on a street railway—'Oscar.'

Young ladies suffering from pane in the side may relieve it by wearing a sash.

There are 3,064 languages spoken in the world or counting Mr. Thomas Carlyle's 3,065.

Poor men seek meat for their stomachs and the rich men seek stomachs for their meat.

The day to pick a wife is Chooseday.—Weddens-day is the day to be married on of course.

The saying that it is more pleasant to give than to receive, applies only to advice and medicine.

Some people say that dark-haired women marry soonest. We differ; it is the light-headed ones.

Why is a soldier who attempts to bayonet a [illegible] unprincipled fellow? Because [illegible].

One of the candidates lately before a California county board of examination gave the following definition of the word phelabotomy—pertaining to the bottom of a phlee.'

'One thing,' says an old toper, 'was never seen comin' through the rye. an' that's thek ind o' whisky one gets now-a-days.'

A young man generally gives a lock of his hair to sweetheart before he marries her. After marriage she sometimes helps herself and doesn't use scissors.

The relics of what was once the 127th Indiana Volunteer Regiment, reune at Kendallville on the 27th of this month.

Mrs. [illegible] Robert Dale Owen, [illegible] in New Harmony, on Friday night, Aug. 11.

There is a project on foot to build a railroad from Toledo to St. Louis, via Central Indiana, and the undertaking meets with much encouragement.

A gentleman at the Round Lake camp meeting said he had been married twenty five years, and had never given his wife a cross word. Alas! never to have known the joys of making up.

A strict temperance man in Connecticut would not let his horse drink out of a public trough which had the word 'bitters' painted upon it by some peripatetic advertising agent.

An Irishman, noticing a lady pass down street, espied two stripes depending from under her mantle. Not knowing that these were styled 'sashes' and were hanging in [illegible], he exclaimed: 'An' faith ma'am, yer gallusses are untied.'

The voters of Elkhart town voted recently on the question whether Holly Water Works were desirable in that place. For 350; against 29. And thus the wide-awake people of that town take another step in advance of their neighbors.

Permit us to whisper it quietly, but impressively, that the Canada thistle crop is rapidly on the increase in Northern Indiana, and that which once offered only an occasional inconvenience is fast-becoming a positive nuisance. The laws of this State require its destruction.. Why are they not obeyed?

A Family Quarrel.

The wife of a gentleman at our hotel [illegible] at her husband's expense. It is well understood that the [illegible] pleasantly together [illegible] rarely [illegible] public. The other evening, when taking their usual drive—they are both high spirited and hard to curb, and when their tempers are aroused there is no controlling them—one word brought on another when the husband said: 'You will drive me mad.'

'I should call that an admirable drive,' retorted the wife.

'By —!' exclaimed the husband, 'if you say another word I will drive down to the sea.' They were then near one of the roads [illegible] of [illegible] Grant's cottage, that leads down to the beach.

'Another word!' screamed the lady, 'Drive where you please,' she added; 'into the sea, I can go as deep as you dare to go, any day.'

He became furious, took her at her word and drove the horses and vehicle into the ocean. [illegible] to swim. He held in, looked into her face, and she [illegible] in his.

'Why do you stop?' she demanded exultingly, exhibiting the slightest alarm.

'You are a devil!' he exclaimed, turning the horses about, making for the shore with all expedition.

'Pooh! pooh!' laughed the tormentor. 'Learn from this that there is no place where you dare go, where I dare not accompany you.'

'Except to—'

'The only exception,' she answered, with a chuckle. 'There, my dear, I will leave you.'

She had conquered. The pair returned to the house, and the only evidence of anything extraordinary that occurred was the appearance of the poor horses. The lady repeated the story to one or two female friends, and, of course, such things are too good to keep.—*New York Commercial.*

The fading of the flowers and the falling of the leaves; the decay of nature and the approach of winter, are all impressive emblems of the departure of man from the earth.

A Chapter on Kissing.

The following is clipped from a Kentucky paper: When a lark attempts to steal a kiss from a Kantucket girl, she says, 'Come, sheer off or I'll split your mainsail with a typhoon.' The Boston girls hold still until they are well kissed, when they flare up, and say, 'I think you ought to be ashamed.' When a young man steals a kiss from an Alabama girl, she says, 'I reckon it's my time now,' and she gives him a box on the ear that he don't forget in a week. When a clever fellow steals a kiss from a Louisiana girl, she smiles, blushes deeply and says nothing. When a man is smart enough to steal this divine luxury from them, they are perfectly satisfied. In [illegible] Massachusetts, when a female is saluted with a buss, she puts on her bonnet and shawl, and answereth thus: 'I am astonished at thy assurance, Jedediah: for this indignity I will sew thee up.' New York ladies receive a salute with [illegible] meekness; they follow the Christian rule—when smitten on the one cheek they turn the other also. And when a Barry girl gets kissed she very calmly remarks, 'Hans, dat ish good.'

Corn is selling in Lafayette at thirty-five cents per bushel.

Fort Wayne papers report business on the canal as usually lively.

Mayor Kimmel, of Lafayette is lying dangerously ill, with neuralgia of the heart.

D. W. McCaslan, an old citizen of Madison, was stricken with paralysis on Monday evening.

A fair quality of table salt has been manufactured from the water pumped out of the Cherry street oil well, in Terre Haute.

The boiler in Churubusco Mills, fifteen miles north of Fort Wayne, exploded, Saturday. No one was injured. Cause, low water in a twenty-year-old boiler.

The members of the Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry will hold a reunion at Attica, on the 5th proximo. Major General Thomas J Wood is expected to be present.

A man came here Tuesday evening of last week, in search of an insane brother who had wandered in this direction. On hearing the man who committed suicide near Fortville by jumping into a thresher, he was satisfied that it was his lost brother, and went up there to make further inquiries.—*Greenfield Commercial.*

New Albany now claims the champion 'meanest man' for Floyd county, in the person of a well to-do farmer, who begged a dinner from the wife of a baker in that city; but Lafayette insists upon Tippecanoe's claim. Her champion swindled a simple-minded laborer out of two years' wages for farm labor.

Susan Hinds, a young girl living with the family of William Bennett, near Shelbyville, committed suicide, on Friday evening, by placing the muzzle of a shot gun in her mouth and blowing the top and back of her her off. Disappointment in love is supposed to be the cause of the rash act, as she had recently told a friend that she was to be married in about a month. The deceased has always heretofore maintained a good reputation, and was respected by all who know her.—*Col. City Com.*

Two miles from [illegible], Crawford county, there is an immense pile of large parallelogramic sandstones, covering about an acre of ground, and it is believed that these were quarried, dressed, and transported there by some ancient race who once inhabited that region. In addition to their having square sides and being of great uniformity in width, there is none of the same kind of stone found else where in all the country, except two smaller piles near the large one. The largest stones are thirteen feet long and about four feet wide.—*Jasper Courier.*

A man named Cox was arrested near Delphi yesterday for committing a rape on the person of a young girl aged about sixteen years, when she was returning from church in Clay township, on Sunday. The girl states that after having been seized by the [illegible] she attempted to give an alarm hoping that some one would be near by to rescue her, [illegible] Cox drew a revolver and threatened to take her life if she did not remain silent. He was arrested and lodged in jail at Delphi, yesterday. Our informant states that not less than five hundred persons surrounded the prison last evening desirous to take him out and treat him to a hempen collar, but better counsel prevailed and saved his life.—*Lafayette Dispatch.*

The difference between a bottle of whisky and a farmer—one corns the husband, the other husbands the corn.

[illegible] says one of the uses of adversity is to bring us out. That's true, especiall at the knees and elbows.

An afflicted [illegible] from the funeral [illegible] asked him how [illegible] pathetically, 'I [illegible] little walk.'

'Why, you'd better knock the door down? What do you want?' 'Oh, my darling! don't let me wake up any of you family.—I'm just using your knocker to wake up the people next door. I'm locked out d'ye see; and thy're niver a knocker.'

An Irish taylor made a customer's coat and vest too small, and was ordered to take them home and let them out. Some days after the gentleman was told that the garments happen to fit a countryman of his, and he had let them out at a shilling a week.

[illegible]

A sun fish weighing 300 pounds, was recently captured at New Bedford, Massachusetts.

'Did you hear my last speech?' asked a political win-bag. 'I hope so,' replied his friend.

The coroner of San Francisco made inquest on 686 dead bodies during the year ending June 30.

A gentleman of Slatersville, R. I., states that an old lady, a farmer's widow, recently sent him ten cents, saying it was overpay taken for produce thirty-nine years ago.

Nick Erickson came down to Sioux City from Dakota Territory. He met a [illegible] maid he had never seen before, and before night was on his way home with his new wife in his ox-cart.

Secretary Boutwell, it is said, owns three farms in Groton Mass., and rivals Mr. Greeley in the quality of his wool bearing turkeys and turnips that only cost $5 a peck.

A Lynchburg colored woman fell thirty feet out of a third story window, striking the gro und head foremarst. It took two wheel barrow loads of earth to fill up the hole but the woman refused to pay for the job.

A bare-headed, bare-footed little boy astonished a worshiping congregation in a Massachusetts town, on recent Sunday, by rushing into church and exclaiming:

'Where's my papa? every one of the pigs are out.'

A bitter quarrel has been caused in a church in Maine by the practice of some of the members taking their dogs to church with them. The choir have refused to sing if the dogs are not excluded from the sanctuary.

A gentleman, on getting soda, was retiring from the store without the usual little ceremoney which follows that operation. 'Recollect, sir,' said said the polite proprietor, 'if you loose your pocket-book, 'you didn't pull it out here.'

A charcoal man and his wife, who belonged to the Commune, escaped the vigilance of the police by the happy device of a thorough washing. The disguise was too perfect, unluckily, for they have been looking for each other every since.

Miss Wolcott, a young lady who was injured in a recent railroad accident in Charlestown, N. H., had a most marvelous escape. When the train struck the carriage she was hurled above the top of the telegraph pole, her fall being broken by the wires.

'I know what your beau's pretty whit horse's name is,' said a little greenfield boy to his sister, Monday morning; 'it's Damye.' 'Hush Eddie, that's a naughty word.' 'Well,' I don't care if 'tis; 'that's his name; 'cos, last night, I was standing outside the fence when he stopped in front of the gate, and heard him say, 'Whoa, Damye.'

Coal oil is said to be a certain cure for a snake bit, Adner Goodall communicates to the Ringgold (Iowa) *Record* the fact that one of his cows was bitten on the hip and was so swolen that the tongue protruded from the mouth; that he applied the oil freely to the swolen parts several times during the night and that in the morning the cow was up chewing her cud as usual.

According to official reports, 202,511 emigrants left the ports of Great Britain and Ireland last year—two thirds of the number for the United States.

The fastest judical time on record has been made by Judge Dowling, in New Y. He put through forty-three cases in ninety-five minutes, one day last week.

In Montreal an ex-paymaster in the navy ate at one meal three pounds of ham and a pound of bread, and drank a pint and a half of brandy and a gallon of water. They called it appoplexy and took him over the hill to the grave yard next day.

The New Orleans *Times* confidently anticipates that in a few years that city will secure, by reclaiming the entire swamp and completing a better system of drainage as perfect immunity from malarial fevers as is enjoyed by New York or any other seaboard city.

The German Parliament has in the most generous manner voted a bounty of $3 to each man of the landwehr and reserve, and four million thalers to be divided among sixteen generals—giving each 250,000 thalers. It is evidently more profitable always to enlist as a general.

A resident of Manchester, Me., owns a flock of forty-three turkeys, who have formed a copartnership with the crows in exterminatting the grasshoppers. They and the crows meet and freely mingle, and seem to greatly enjoy each other's society.

Laura De Force Gordon, of Stockton, California announces herself in the papers [illegible] if she has any.

A writer in the Boston Transcript tells how one morning she remonstrated with her colored servant for abusing his wife. 'Jack, what a pretty little smart wife you have. If I were you I would try to make myself more agreeable to her. I would fill the coal-scuttle, feed the pig, gather the vegetables for her and—and—I wouldn't strike her.' The only reply from him was 'Why I'se done married Lou; I isn't courting her.

The meeting of the Emperors at Gastein is generally regarded as a pledge of peace.

THE STOLEN NOTE.

BY A RETIRED ATTORNEY.

Except that he indulged too freely in the use of the intoxicating cup, John Wallace was an honest, high-minded man. His one great fault hung like a great shadow over his many virtues. He meant well, and when he was sober he did well.

He was a hatter by trade, and by industry and thrift, he had secured money sufficient to buy the house in which he resided. He had purchased it several years before, for three thousand dollars, paying one thousand dollars down and securing the balance by mortgage to the seller. The mortgage note was almost due at the time circumstances made me acquainted with the affairs of the family. But Wallace was ready for the day; he had saved up the money; there seemed to be no possibility of an accident. I was well acquainted with Wallace having done some little collecting, and drawn up some legal documents for for him. One day his daughter Annie came to my office in great distress, declaring that her father was ruined, and that they should be turned out of the house in which they lived.

'Perhaps not, Miss Wallace,' said I trying to console her, and give the affair, whatever it was, a bright aspect. 'What has happened?'

'My father,' she replied, 'had the money to pay the mortgage on the house in which we live, but its all gone now.'

'Has he lost it?'

'I don't know, I suppose so. Last week he drew two thousand dollars from the bank, and lent it to Mr. Bryce for ten days.'

'Who is Mr. Bryce?'

'He is a broker. My father got acquainted with him through George Chandler who boards with us, and who is Mr. Bryce's clerk.'

'Does Mr Bryce refuse to pay it?'

'He says he has payed it.'

'Well, what is the trouble the?'

'Father says he has not paid it.'

'Indeed!' But the note will prove that he has paid it. Of course you have the note?'

'No. Mr. Bryce has it.'

'Then of course he has paid it.'

'I suppose he has, or he would not have the note?'

'What does your father say?'

'He is positive that he never received the money. The mortgage he says must be paid to paid to-morrow.'

'Very singular. Was your father—'

I hesitated to use the unpleasant word which must have grated harshly on the ears of the devoted girl.

'Mr. Bryce says father was not quite right when he paid him, but not very bad.'

'I will see your father.'

'He is comming up here in a few moments; I thought I would see you first and tell you the facts before he came.'

'I do not see how Bryce could have obtained the note, unless he paid the money. Where did your father keep it?'

'Who was in the room when you put it in the secretary.'

'Mr. Bryce, George Chandler, my father and myself.'

The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of Wallace. He looked pale and haggard, as much from the effects of anxiety as from the debauch from which he was recovering.

'She has told you about it, I suppose,' he said, in a very low tone.

'She has.'

I pitted him, poor fellow, for two thousand dollars was a very large sum for him to accumulate in his little business. The loss of it would make the future look like a desert to him. It would be a misfortune which one must undergo to appreciate it.

'What passed between you on that day?'

'Well, I merely stopped into his office—it was only the day before yesterday—to tell him not to forget to have the money ready by to-morrow As he took me into his back office, and as I sat there he said he would get the money ready next day. He then left me and went to the front office, where I heard him send George out to the bank, to draw a check for two thousand dollars; so I supposed he was going to pay me then.

'What does the clerk say about?'

'He says Mr. Bryce remarked, when he sent him, that he was going to pay the money.'

'Just so.'

'And when George came in he went into the front office again and took the money. Then he came to me again, and did not offer to pay me the money.'

'Had you the note with you?'

'No; I now remember he said he supposed I had not the note with me. I told him to come in next day and I would have it ready—that was yesterday. When I came to look for the note it could not be found; Annie and I have hunted the house all over.'

'You told Bryce so.'

'I did. He laughed and showed his note. With his signature crossed over with ink, and a hole punched through it.'

'It is plain, Mr. Wallace, that he paid you the money, as alleged, or he obtained fraudulent possession of the note and intends to cheat you out of the amount.

'He has never paid me,' he replied firmly.

'Then he has obtained fraudulent possession of the note. What sort of a person is that Chandler who boards with you?'

'A fine young man. Bless you, he would not do anything of that kind.

'I am sure he would not,' exclaimed Annie, earnestly.

'How else could Bryce obtain the note but through him. What time does he come home at night?'

'Always at ten time. He never goes out in the evening.'

'But father he did not come home till ten o'clock the night before you went to Bryce's. He had to stay in the office to post books, or something of that kind.'

'How did he get in?'

'He has a night key.'

'I must see Chandler,' said I.

'No harm in seeing him,' added Mr. Wallace; 'I will go for him.'

In a few minutes he returned with a young man, Chandler, who, in the conversation I had with him, manifested a very lively interest in the solution of the mystery, and professed himself ready to do anything to forward my view.

'When did you return to the house on Tuesday night?'

'About twelve.'

'Twelve!' said Annie; it was not more than ten when I heard you.'

'The clock struck twelve as I turned the corner of the street,' replied Chandler, positively.

'I certainly heard some one in the frant room at ten,' said Annie looking with astonishment at those around her.

'We're getting at something,' said I 'How did you get in?'

The young man smiled as he glanced at Annie, and said:

'On arriving at the door I found I had lost my key. At that momret a watchman happened along, and I told him my situation. He knew me and taking a ladder from an unfinished house opposite, placed it against one of the second story windows, and entered in that way.'

'Good! Now who was it that was heard in the parlor at ten, unless it was Bryce or one of his accomplices. He must have taken the key from your pocket, Mr. Chandler, and stolen the note from the secretary. At any rate I will charge him with crime, let what may happen. Perhaps he will confess when hard pushed.'

Acting upon this thought, I wrote a lawyers letter—demanded against you etc.'—which was immediately sent to Mr. Bryce. Cautioning the parties not to speak of the affair, I dismissed them.

Bryce Came.

'Well sir, what have you to say against me?' he asked stiffly.

'A claim on the part of John Wallace for two thousand dollars,' I replied, poking over my papers, and appearing supremely in different.

'Paid it,' he said, short as pie-crust.

'Have you,' said I, looking him sharply in the eye.

The rascal quailed. I saw that he was a villain.'

'Nevertheless, if within an hour you do not pay me two thousand dollars, and one hundred for the trouble and anxiety you have caused my client, at the end of the next hour you will be lodged in jail to answer a criminal charge.'

'What do you mean?'

'I mean what I say. Pay, or take the consequences.

It was a bold charge, and if he had looked like an honest man I should not have dared to make it.

'I have paid all this money, I tell you,' said he; 'I have the note in my possession.'

'When did you get it?'

'Got it when I paid the—'

'When you feloniously entered the house of John Wallace, on Tuesday night at ten o'clock, and took the said note from the secretary.'

'You have no proof,' he said, grasping a chair for support.

'That is my lookout. I have no time to waste. Will you pay or go to jail?'

He saw that the evidence I had was too strong for his denial, and drew his check on the spot for twenty-one hundred dollars, and after begging me not to mention the affair, he sneaked off.

I cashed the check, and hastened to Wallace's house. The reader may judge with what satisfaction he received it, and how rejoiced was Annie and her lover. Wallace insisted that I should take the one hundred dollars for my trouble; but I was magnanimous enough to keep only twenty. Wallace signed the pledge and was ever after temperate man. He died a few year ago leaving a handsome property to Chandler and his wife, the marriage between him and Annie having taked place shortly after the above narrated circumstance occurred.

One evening as I was sitting beside Hetty, and had worked myself up to the point of the question, sez I, "Hetty, if a feller was to ask you to marry him, what would you say?" Then she laughed, and sez she, "That would depend on who asked me." Then, sez I, "Suppose it was Ned Willis?" Sez she, "I'd tell Ned Willis, but so [illegible]." That kinder staggered me, but I was too 'cute to lose the opportunity, and so sez I agen, "Suppose it was me?" And then you ought to see her pout up her lip. Sez she, "I don't take no supposes." Well, now you see, there was nothing for me to do but to touch the trigger and let the gun go off. So bang it went. Sez I, "Lor' Hetty, it's me. Won't you say yes?" And then there was such a hullabaloo in my head I don't know exatly what tuk place, but I thought I heard a "Yes" whispered somewhere out of the skrimmage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Writing for Newspapers.

Some people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the talent of its editor by the quantity of "original" matter which it contains. The "*Literary Journal*" truthfully says: "It is a comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to write out daily columns of words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in 'one weak, washy everlasting flood,' and his command of language may enable him to string them like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that we all know is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labors understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—its temper—its uniform, consintent course—its aims—its manliness—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they can find time to write at all."

Vallandigham's Private Life.

The following correspondence from the late C. L. Vallandigham to his sister exhibits one of the many beautiful traits of Mr. Vallandigham's private character. In view of his recent death, it now possesses a peculiar and mournful interest, aside from touching tenderness and manly sympathy which it shows for the distress of a bereaved sister:

Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1869.

Mrs. M. E. Robertson, New Lisbon Ohio.

MY DEAR SISTER: I was absent in another county in the midst of a trial of an important case when Mr. Gillman's dispatch came, announcing Mr. Robertson's death.

I write now to assure you of my deepest sympathy with you and yours in this great bereavement. I feel sure that, though sorrowing, it is not as one without hope. In a little while we shall all follow, and, I trust and believe be reunited with the many dear and loved ones whom we now mourn, but who have only preceded us to those mansions in the skies where, purified and perfected spirits, we shall meet again and dwell together for ever, where the eye sheds no tear, the bosom heaves no sigh, the heart swells not with secret grief, and no sorrow ever comes. For surely it is a reality—but if a delusion, yet one to which I would fondly cling (associated as it is with earliest and most cherished memories of sainted father and mother) till heart and flesh failed me—that

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign;
Infinite day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain."

In this faith died all our household, and of the households for generations wherever we have inherited family and name, and let us cherish it with an unfaltering trust till we, too, shall lie down in the dust. I have long since ceased to look upon death with any emotion of terror, and like the patriarch Job, said daily, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change come." So let it be with all of us. You remember the beautiful poem of Mrs. Hemans, "The Graves of a Household." [A like fortune has been ours, who in childhood grew up so lovingly together. Yet we shall meet together again, young and old, glorified spirits, in the "house not made with hands, eternal and on high."

Comfort yourself, therefore, my dear sister, under this great affliction and may the father of all mercies be gracious to you.

We are all well, and unite in much love to you all. Very affectionately, your brother,

CLEMENT.

Carpet-bagging in Georgia is a good thing. Gov. Bullock's estimated expenses for one year have been over [illegible] paid by the State. The expenses of his predecessor for fifteen months were [illegible].

A New York paper states that of twenty five solid business men of New York city who supported Grant as a candidate in 1868, and contributed so liberally to his election fund, only one adheres to him now.

Out west they tell a story of a dog which was greatly interested in music. He attended a singing school and was subsequently found in the back yard with a music book in front of him, beating time with his tail on a tin pan, and howling "Old hundred."

'You haven't got such a thing as a pair of old trowsers, have you?'

'No my man,' said the merchant, 'I don't keep my wardrobe in my counting-house.'

'Where do you live?' rejoined the [illegible]. 'I'll call in the morning for the [illegible].'

A fire broke out in a coal mine near Mauch Chunk, Pa., on Thursday. The miners all escaped, but it is feared that the fire will run along the line which extends to Tamaqua.

An indictment has been returned by the grand Jury against Richard J. Bright, of the Indianapolis State *Sentinel*, for perjury, for swearing to [illegible] accounts as State Printer.

Auditors Office

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUG. 31, 1871.

THE NEWS.

The King of Belgium is visiting London.

The cholera in the German provinces is still unabated.

The religious troubles in Europe begin to assume a threatening [illegible].

A terrible gale visited Boston yesterday doing damage to the amount of $30,000.

The terrible accident on the Boston & Portland Railroad, on Saturday, has created a profound sensation through the country.

The Blanco rebellion in Uruguay, South America, has been crushed and an amnesty proclaimed.

There are reports of great damage to cotton crop in North Carolina from drouth and rust.

The yellow fever at Charlston, S. C., is assuming an epidemic form, and is creating considerable alarm.

The rumor that Gen. Crook has been killed by Indians in Arizona is undoubtedly false, as the authorities at Washington have received no official statement of it.

A strong movement is on foot in Brazil to abolish the present form of government and establish one which will secure to the pople the rights pertaining to democracy.

The Landcaster (Penn.) *Enquirer*, Republican journal, says of the political prospect: "Should things go on for a while as they have been doing for some time past, and the office-holders under the administration continue to exhibit a determination to stifle the expression of opinion on the part of the masses of the party, it is quite probable that a demonstration of the latter may take place such as little dreamed of by those in power."

The Boston *Journal*, (Radical,) forecasting the election that will be held for United States Senators during the next two years, concedes the election of Democrats in the places of Conkling, Norton, Nye, Rice, Spencer, Kellogg and Hill, and probably of Cole, Cobbett and Osborn, all of whose terms expire in 1871. It might nave added with a degree of consistency, that Sherman of Ohio would also be compelled to surrender to a Democrat.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 28.—The low pressure steamer Ocean Wave exploded her boiler at half-past 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, at the wharf at Point Clear. About 200 excursionists were on board, fifty to sixty of whom are wounded. The bodies were brought to this city by the steamers Fountain and Annie last night. Others will be brought in to-day. Efforts are being made for the recovery of the bodies drowned. The cause of the disaster has not been ascertained and no investigation will be made. The captain, engineer and pilot were killed, only three officers escaped.

The Indian question out West has been reduced by General Hancock to this simple alternative: If we hold the Indians to their reservations, and can't allow them to roam over the plains after the buffalo we must feed them; and we reckon that feeding our red brethren on domestic beef with a daily ration of five pounds to each Indian, at the Indian beef contractor's average of fifty cents a pound, will be cheaper than allowing the red men to roam the prairies in pursuit of the buffalo, and of emigrant trains, and droves of domestic cattle. Let us, then, feed the red man and keep him quiet.

'What is a Democrat?'—This question was addressed to a Democrat in a political conversation a few days since, by a red hot Republican. 'I would like very much to know what you call a good honest Democrat. Be kind enough to tell me what change I have to undergo to become such, and how I will know that I am changed.' 'Well,' replied the Democrat, 'go to a chicken roost, and if you can pass it by without feeling any inclination to 'confiscate,' you are an honest Democrat: but if you cannot resist the temptaton to bag the fowls, you are a Radical still and have not experienced a change.' The anxious inquirer had no more questions to propound.

An exchange says the Long Branch Government has heard Gov. Geary's trouble about the little embezzlement of nearly $300,000 and spitefully remarked, between the puffs of his cigar, that he knew he would go to the bad, for denouncing the interference of the military at the Philadelphia election: Grant agrees with Cameron that Geary be punished, but don't like the effect upon the party generally. The investigation must go on, and, if the private information we now possess, is reliable there will be a fearful reckoning before it is over. Prominent men besides the Governor are interested, and have been using a portion of this fund for the past three years.

One man in a hundred reads a book; ninety nine in a hundred read a newspaper. Nearly a century ago, when the American press, which is now a spreading oak, was in its green twig, Thomas Jefferson said he would rather live in a country with newspapers and without a government, than in a country with a government but without newspapers. The press, instead of being the fourth, is the first estate of the

The New York *Herald* has a special cable dispatch, which brings the intelligence that the blight has appeared in Ireland and that the potato crop is almost ruined. The latter part of August is the season when the disease appears, and it has frequently happened that the entire crop was destroyed in a single week. In 1846 the crop was destroyed in a few days, though previously an abundant harvest had been anticipated. The distress which ensued is impossible to describe. The destitution was absolute and universal. Many of the peasantry died from hunger. For weeks and even for months the famine continued to spread, and disease went hand in hand with want. Discontent followed in the wake of death, and disorder and outrage, rebellion and riot, were the result of privation and suffering. In nearly every part of the country there were disturbances growing out of the famine, and at Dungarvon and other places many lives were lost in the conflict between the peasantry and the ruling classes. Not only in Ireland, but in England and America the potato famine was the leading topic of conversation. O'Connell besides himself with schemes for the relief of the distressed population. Wellington was appealed to for assistanced, on the ground that he had the care of the young Queen. New York came up gallantly to the relief of the hungry and dying population, and a great meeting was held in Tammany Hall, which resulted in the freighting of a ship to bear relief to the starving. And not in Ireland only was there destitution and death. Parts of Scotland suffered from famine, and even Paris felt the pangs of want. The Persian famine of the present year cannot be compared with it, and never before or was since was a season of such overwhelming and appalling calmity.

[From the Ohio Farmer.]

Knowledge Required in Farming.

There are many who look upon farming as rather a small business, who think that its successful prosecution requires only a little common sense—just enough to prompt the hardy worker to seek shelter in a rain storm, and a very little knowledge just sufficient to count a flock of sheep, or read a political newspaper. The opinion was once more general than now, for the world is growing wiser, yet at the present time it is entertained by many. It is an old and true saying, that "honor and shame from no condition rise," that honor is only acquired by acting well our part in whatever situation we may be placed. A man of ability and knowledge who devotes all his energies to his business will make it honorable and profitable no matter how insignificant that business may at first seem.

There is no business requiring such varied acquirements, so much knowledge, so much good judgement and commercial ability combined, as is necessary for the thoroughly accomplished farmer. He stands first among the manufacturers of the land, he makes the wheat and corn, the beef, mutton and pork, the wool and flax, and manufactures from the earth, the air, the water, nearly all that we eat and wear; and this not only done by farmers as a class, but almost every one produces many if not all of these articles.

The manufaturer usually confines his labors to the production of one article, but the farmer is by necessity compelled to make many. If he would make grain he must also make beef or butter and cheese, or mutton and wool; Hence the necessity of extensive knowledge. It is an easy matter for the manufacturer to ascertain how much wool will make a yard of cloth of a certain discription, and what will be its cost; but it is not so easy for the farmer to ascertain how much grass or hay or grain will make a pound of wool. The manufacturer can test a new machine, and ascertain by a few simple trials whether it will manufacture the desired article cheaper or better than the old one; but to ascertain how a pound of beef can be made the cheapest, what machine will convert hay into rich cheese in the cheapest and best manner, is a matter requiring a good deal more care and skill

Among his varied acquirements, the farmer should posess a knowledge of animal physiology, so as to be enabled to keep his stock in health and administer proper remedies in case of sickness. Vegetable physiology too must not be overlooked. Every day during the growing season, the farmer performs work for the growth of his crops founded on the known laws which govern vegetable life. Entomology is a science which the farmer is compelled to study to some extent, and often much more perhaps than he desires, but the more he does so the better he is fitted to wage a successful war against thousands of destructive foes.

In addition to all this, the farmer must be a merchant, for he must sell as well as manufacturer. He must in some measure take advantage of the rise and fall of prices, select the best time for selling and the best market, or after all his toil and anxiety he may find but a poor return.

When we contemplate this subject at which we have merely glanced in all its bearings, we are led to exclaim, Who is competent to this work? Heartily do we pity those who think that farming furnishes no scope for the exercise of knowledge or ability. If this opinion were entertained only engaged in other pursuits, it would be of no serious consequence; but we judge that many farmers have themselves imbibed such unfounded and unjust opinions in regard to their calling, and where this is the case there is an end to all desire for improvement. A man must have a good opinion of his calling, proper appreciation of its importance and the means and information necessary for its successful prosecution or he cannot hope to succeed.

A. J. D.

[From New Albany Standard.]

Indianapolis Justice as Administered By Indianapolis Juries.

It will be remembered that some [illegible] ago L. P. Milligan, a citizen of Huntington, in this State, brought damages for false imprisonment against A. P. Hovey and others. The suit was begun in one of the State courts and afterwards transferred to the Federal Court at Indianapolis, and tried before Judge Drummond. The proof showed that Milligan was taken out of his bed at night in the dead of winter, and while he was so sick as to be unable to walk. In that condition he was taken to Indianapolis by an illegal body of armed men, and thrust into a prison without a fire, and treated in the most barberous and inhuman manner; that he was confined there several months and not properly fed; that he was afterwards dragged before a mob court, and the farce of a "trial" was gone through with, and several weeks of mob court sentenced him to death. By the intercession of friends the sentence of death was changed to imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary, where he was confined with felons for several months. It was also proved that by reason of said imprisonment he lost his business not less five thousand dollars, and was put to expense, in order to preserve his life of at least five thousand dollars more. Besides all this, the anguish of mind can not scarcely be computed in dollars and cents.

Judge Drummond, before whom the case tried—a Republican in politics though he be, yet an honest one—held upon questions of law involved in the case, that the imprisonment was illegal; that Hovey and his men who made the arrest, and the "court" that tried Milligan, had no legal authority whatever to act, and were therefore nothing more or less than mob; in fact, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the same thing.

Yet, in the face of all that, an Indianapolis jury brought in a verdict giving Milligan five dollars for his damages.

Now let us simply allude to another case. A few months ago there was a woman at Indianapolis called "Cal Bowen." Just who she is and what she is it not necessary for us to say, except that she was not like Ceser's wife above suspicion. Consequently about the time of the celebrated Young murder for which Mrs. Clem was tried and convicted, this "lady," Cal Bowen was arrested and nominally imprisoned a day or two on suspicion that she was in some way connected with the foul taking off of the Youngs, which suspicion probably was all groundless so far as we know or care; and as her guilt or innocence is not the point we are referring to, we will not stop to examine it.

However that may be, she sued the parties, as Milligan did, for damages for false imprisonment, and proved that the defendants—Robinson and others—did restrain her of her liberty for a day or two, but subjected her to no manner of cruel treatment. That case, too, was given to an Indianapolis jury, and they returned a verdict for three thousand dollars damages! Of the correctness or justice of that verdict we have nothing to say. It may have been all right. But compared to the Milligan verdict, it simply shows that a trial in Indianapolis by an Indianapolis jury is worse than a farce—it is in fact a shameless mockery.

But again, passing from the action of Indianapolis traverse juries, let us glance at some of the recent doings at the grand jury.

In 1867 Alexander Hamilton Conner, the present Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of this State, was elected to the office of State Printer, he then, and until recently, being one of the proprietors of the Indianapolis *Journal*, the leading Republican party organ of the State. He held the office two years and was then re-elected and held it two years longer. During his first term of two years he drew out of the State Treasury the enormous sum of $102,121,62—or, over fifty-one thousand dollars a year!

And thus his official record stood on the 23d day of January, 1869, when he was re-elected. From January 14, 1869, to March 9, 1871—a little over two years—Conner drew from the State Treasury, for "book paper" alone the sum of $54,209 85, being for over 6,344 reams! All of said facts indisputably appear by the records of the office of the Auditor of State, at Indianapolis; and all of the said charges against the State are sworn to as correct by Conner!

It is not our business now to say whether they are correct or not. We are now only alluding to an Indianapolis Grand Jury; and, to make our allusion plain, we will pass to another scrap of history.

Last winter Richard J. Bright, proprietor of the Indianapolis State *Sentinel*, was elected State Printer; and in passing, it may be remarked that he refused to divide the profits of the office, and for that sin it is said that he has incurred the enmity of certain newspapers in the State, the names of which is it no part of the case we are now presenting. However that may be, Mr. Bright has been prosecuted for perjury for swearing to an account for "book paper" for some ten thousand dollars.

The facts of the case seem to be as follows: The law makes it the duty of the State Printer to furnish the paper and then lay in his account there for. The practice has been, under Conner and all other State Printers to first draw the money, and then with the money make the purchase of the paper. Bright's perjury consists in having done exactly what Conner did probably fifty times. He swore to his account exactly as all other State Printers did—that is, he filed his account for the paper *before* he brought it instead of *afterwards*.

Now whether he and Conner alike were guilty, technically, of swearing to what was not the fact at the time is a matter we need not discuss. It is the action of the Indianapolis grand jury, and not the guilt or innocence of Bright and Conner, that we are examining. That each stand alike guilty or alike innocent is beyond dispute, for each did the business, as to drawing money in the same way.

But the strange point of the story is that the grand jury indicted Bright, and failed to find any bill against Conner!—and yet it is not strange in view of the conduct of the Indianapolis juries in the Milligan case and the Brown case. While such partisan jug-handle justice may suit the morals and legal standing of the State Capitol, it is exceedingly disgusting to the people of other localities.

Hendricks.

In all sections of the country the name of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, is prominently named in connection with the Presidency in 1872, and for the reason that he possesses the qualities that eminently fit him for the position in the present condition of our public affairs. He commands the public confidence and respect, on account of his personal and official integrity, and the belief that he could restore the administration of the Government to the purity, economy and strict regard for the public and private welfare that distinguished the early and better days of the Republic, when the extravagence, and nepotism of the present day would not have been tolerated. The current of popular feeling is now strongly in favor of Mr. Hendricks, and it will strengthen as the time approaches for the next Democratic National Convention.—*State Sentinel.*

A Mastodon.

From the Columbia City *Post* we clip a portion of the very interesting account of a recent discovery of a skeleton found in that county:

The writer having heard considerable concerning the discovery of the remains or skeleton of a huge monster, which was found by Mr. Loutzenhizer, residing on his farm in section 14 Jefferson township, Whitley Co., Ind., yesterday, I, in company with several intelligent citizens of Washington and Jefferson townships, proceded to the place of the skeleton of this huge monster as given to the writer are substantially as follows:—Not long since Mr. Loutzenhizer while engaged in digging a ditch for the purpose of draining a pond, discovered the remains of an animal supposed to be a mastodon. Eight teeth were discovered, the largest weighing seven pounds, the smallest three pounds; length, running paralell with the jaw, 7½ inches, breadth, 4½ inches; height, 7½ inches, the root being greatly decayed which, if it had been whole, would doubtless have added 7 or 8 inches more to the heigth, and also a proportional amount to the weight. The dimensions of the smallest tooth were: length, 4½ inches; width 3½ inches; height six inches. Two tusks were discovered, in a comparatively good state of preservation, being nine feet long, and circumference, near where attached to the head, being two feet; diameter, 8 inches; probable weight about 200 lbs.; and judging from the position in which they were discovered the animal's head was about four feet across. Several pieces of backbone were found, one being in good state of preservation; the width of this vertebra was 18 inches; height, 11 inches; the foramen or hole, for the reception of the spinal cord was 5½ by 3½ inches; weigh 12 pounds; width of peices of rib, 3½ inches. There was also quite an amount of other bones found, but considerably decayed. The search has not been carried on to any great extent. No doubt but that bones of greater importance will yet be discovered. The skeleton was found only two feet beneath the surface, at the bottom of the black muck. Were we to take the weight of an ordinary ox and compute the probable weight of this monster, we would doubtless astound the credulity of our readers; hence we desist. For the correctness of the foregoing dimensions, I hold myself personally responsible. Dr. Ihrig.

"Hard water" is not popularly supposed to be better than soft; and few persons, we think, would hesitate, if they had their choice, to use the latter. An advocate, however, of hard water has appeared in the person of Dr. Lethby, an english physician an author, who undertakes to prove by statistics that the healthiest and most long-lived people in England are those who live in those English counties which have a limestone formation, and that the shortest lived people are they who live in regions that produce only soft water. He extends his comparative tables beyond England, and claims to sustain his position by statistics of France and other countries. He also instances the larger cattle and sheep of hard water countries in England (Leicestershire among them) as a proof of the superiority of hard water. His theory is that the limy matter and salts contained in hard water supply the element of growth to the bony structure and tissues of the body.

Save the Apples.

The scarcity and high prices of genuine cider vinegar makes it always a profitable article of manufacture on farms which possess an orchard, and every farmer should [illegible] As soon as apples commence to fall from the trees, and the quantity that might be saved by a few minutes' work each day is something worth consideration. A small cider mill and press may now be purchased for ten dollars and upwards, and where there are twenty trees in the orchard, the amount saved by its use the first year would equal its cost. After very high wind sufficient apples might be gathered for a grinding, the juice might be turned into a cask, and additions, occasionally, until it is filled when, after being properly converted into vinegar, and racked off from the sediment it would find a good market in any town of considerable size. The pomace would be excellent for the hogs, and a small quantity placed in wide mouthed bottles or shallow pans and covered with water, would make very efficient traps for moths of all kinds. We have found this method of traping insects successful.

Two Memphis editors having been calling each other a lot of things, and now both of them have their meals brought to them in their sanctums, for fear if they go out to lunch they meet each other. When they are obliged to go out for a drink they are disguised so that no one will know them.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that William M. Mercer Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Barbara Byrnes, deceased, has filed his Final Settlement request in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

J. W. Eckel, Att'y for Estate. August, 24, 1871.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein William Cummings, Robert A. Wasson and William B. Bales are Plaintiffs and Joseph Depew is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of one thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The undivided one half of Lot No. 1, in Toppings' addition to the town of Corranna, excepting fourteen (14) by forty (40) feet of the South-east corner deeded to John McMellan, also Lot No. seventeen (17) in McMellin's addition to the town of Corunna, all in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and cost, I will, at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Cummins, Att'y for Plaintiff.
Aug. 23d, 1871. $7,75.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

At No. 4 Keystone Block.

BOOTS

AND

SHOES

OF THE BEST

QUALITY

Always on hand. Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in serge, calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat; men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon gitting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boots and shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A.

MARKLEY SHRADER & CO

THE FORT WAYNE STORE!

Auburn, Ind.

UNDER THE COURIER OFFICE.

An entire new stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Queensware, &c.—
Look at a few of our prices, then call in and get the rest.

Good Brown Muslin at	9, 10, and 11 cents per yard.
Good Bleached " at	9, 10, and 13c
Good Prints at from	6½ to 10c per yard.
Good Ticking	12½, 16½, 18¾ to 20c per yard.
Good Denims	17½, 15, 18¾, 22, and 25 per yard.
Good Shirting Stripes	13, 15, and 16½ per yard
Good Jeans for	50, 60, and 76c per yard.
Good Cassimeres	$1.00 $1.15, and $1.25 per yard.
Good Table Linen	50, 55 and 75c per yard.
Good Hand Towls	12½, 20 and 25c a peice, cheaper than to buy crash.
Linen Handkerchiefs	8½, 12½ and 15c.
Gents Linen Hdkf's	20. 25 and 30cs piece.
Napkins from	$1.50 to 2.50 per dozen.
Doylies from	75 to $1.50 per yard.
Toilet Quilts	$2.00 to 4.50
Ladies Hose	12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents a pair.
Cotton Socks	15, 20, to 35c a pair.

DRESS GOODS.

DeLAINES, ARMURES, REPS, COLORED ALPACAS, POPLIN ALPACA, BLACK ALPACA, BRILLIATINES, &c., &c.,

GROCERIES.

Coffee A. Sugar 12½c per pound, Best Brown Sugar 12c, Good brown sugar 10c Coffee for 19c, Young Hyson Tea for $1.00 per pound, Best Tea $1.60, Salaratus 3 papers for 25c, 5 Dime boxes of matches for 25c, Coffee Essence 4c abox, Pepper 30c pound Allspice 25 cents.

Choice Factory Cheese 13c.

The above gives the prices of some of our leading articles. We also have a fine assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS TOILET SOAPS &c., at correspondingly low prices.

CHINA WARE.

We have just marked down prices from 5 to 15 per cent. Call and examine our stock before purchasing. "CASH PAID FOR EGGS."

Wm. H. McQUISTON.

Hadrware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of,

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. [W]e aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

LOOK HERE!

For Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Millinery Goods, call at

J. & P. Pierr's.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

A splendid line of prints at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
A big lot of merino and empress cloth in all colors, 50 cents.
Muslin, 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents.
The best kind bleached muslin, 12 cents.
Cione poplin 20, cents
Double fold alpaca, 20, 25 and upward
Best quality spool thread, only 5 cents.
Nice trimmed hats, only 80 cents, other stores $1.
Trimmed bonnets, $3.
Farmer's tweed 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents.
Good corsets for 35, 50 and 75 cents.
Gloves, mitts, hankerchiefs, lacec laces in great variety, carpet-chain and cotton yarn
Flowers, laces, ribbons, extremely low.

April 20, '71.

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER of

DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st.

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Autumnative Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.

Also a Large stock of

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and Sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. BARR.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given, that Margaret [illegible] Administratrix of Carl Spiry, deceased, has filed her petition to sell the Real Estate of said decedent, his personal estate insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk of the Court Common Pleas of DeKalb County.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

GET us a new subscriber.

COMMISSIONERS [illegible] Monday.

WARRANTY and Mortgage deeds for sale at this office.

A FINE assortment of Table Linen at the Fort Wayne Store.

To-morrow ushers in the most beautiful fall month, mild September.

Go to Laufferty's store for a nice new hat. He has 'em.

SMITH & HARE have had a nice new pavement put down in front of their store.

SPORTSMEN are reminded that it is against the law to shoot quails before the 15th of October.

A NEW paper is talked of at LaGrange. The *Standard* is said to be in bad odor with all parties.—*Ft. Wayne Rep.*

WE hope our correspondent at Newville will keep us posted in the local news of that place. We would also like to here more frequently from our friend at Butler.

OUR Farmers' are now receiving their reward for their labor, and we trust they will not forget the small amount they owe for the COURIER.

OUR warehouse is completely filled with grain notwithstanding the shipment of several car loads every day. Cars cannot be procured to carry it away as fast as it comes in.

A NEW ware-house has been erected on the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw R. R. Saginaw Railroad at Waterloo much like the one at this place. That is some evidence that our neighbor intends shipping grain to Detroit.

JUST received at Smith & Hare's another lot of Smoked meat.

TOM TAYLOR pronounces the police force at Fort Wayne, a poor excuse. This is accounted for from the fact that Tom needed their services hic—one night and they wouldn't respond. Don't be revengeful, Stan.

HISTORY.—We have received a very fine copy of the History of the War in Europe, written by J. D. McCabe, Jr. This book is sold by subscription only, and an agent in each county is desired. Address, National Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE Good Templars of this district composed of the counties of LaGrange, Steuben, DeKalb, Allen and Noble, will meet in Convention at Home Lodge, Ft. Wayne Ind., Sept. 12, 1871. The convention requests that lodges of the district send not less than five delegates.

IT is said that the prickly heat, so troublesome to some people, may be entirely avoided by taking a warm bath for ten minutes, and afterwards, annointing the parts affected with lemon juice. For those who suffer with this vexatious malady, it is worth a trial

WE notice quite a number of our exchanges are puffing Victoria Woodhull, the female candidate for President, doubtless in hopes of getting to be postmasters in their villages when she is elected. It is positively asserted that some of their relatives are women.

S. LAUFFERTY, our enterprising dry goods merchant, will sell goods at greatly reduced prices until the 15th of September only. He is now offering them at a slight advance on cost price and those who desire to take advantage of this reduction should call before the above date. His loss is the farmers' gain.

A WESTERN paper tells a story of a man who, having gone into a heavy purchase of pork on a falling market, was over heard praying in the following style: "O, Lord, for my sake, just advance hogs one cent per hundred, and I won't pay but four dollars per hundred for any more.—Amen.

DENTISTRY.—Our clever friend, R. Elson Esq., is doing good work in the dentistry line, and we are glad to see that he is receiving quite a large patronage. He is putting up some very fine work, in the way of sets, and gives great satisfaction in filling dacayed teeth. Be sure and call at his office in the brick block

THE Chicago *Tribune* asks and receives $22,000 for a column of advertisements one year. The business men of Chicago are keen to pay it. There is one house in Cincinnati that pays $4,000 a week for advertising. There are several in Cleveland even, who pay as high as $10,000 a year. Somehow these men don't break up; a liberal advertiser never does.

PAPER, Envelops and Ink, at the Fort Wayne Store.

PETIT JURORS.—The following is a list of Petit Jurors for the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, which convenes on the 3d monday of september. They are as follows: James R. Duncan, Miles Waterman, William Smith, John Jackman, James McClellan, John W. Dills, George Metcalf, Phillip Lung, Henry Scott, James Barton, Ephraim Shipe, Arnold Blodgett.

FIRE AT HARTFORD CITY.—We learn that Hartford City was visited with a severe conflagration on Tuesday night, and that the whole block on the south side of the square is in ruins. Among the victims is Jackson—proprietor of the *Democrat*. We hope that the citizens of Hartford will see that he has a new outfit, and that we shall soon welcome among our exchanges the *Democrat* in all its former glory.—*Muncie Democrat.*

THE local paper is an absolute necessity to the county and community where it is published. All of the city papers cannot supply the place of the home paper.—That should be the first love of every man and woman for with the paper is the locality identified. The paper gives the county and town where it is printed much of their importance in the world, and gives in detail the local news which cannot be gained by any other source.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The corporation taxes of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year 1871 are as follows:

Fifty cents on each $1 00 valuation and twenty-five cents on each taxable poll.

The corporation taxes of said town are now due and will be received by the undersigned at Guy Plum's Law Office in said town from the 31st day of August 1871 to the 30th day of November 1871.

JAMES L. BERRY, Town Marshal.

PERSONAL.—We are under many obligations to our accomplished friend E. L. Chittenden, Esq., of Fort Wayne, for special favors. Ras. is a prince among good fellows, and we regard him as the most accommodating and agreeable in the city.

S. S. Shutt, Esq., of Spencerville, returned last week from Panacca Nevada, where he has been sojourning during the summer, looking as though mountain life and gold hunting agreed with him.

MODERWELL & FOWLER, at Fort Wayne, keep all kinds of gentlemens' furnishing goods, and make shirts to order. This last is a specialty with them, and consequently they are giving great satisfaction as to the perfect fits they make for each customer. Their assortment of collars are the largest in the city, while they keep an extensive selection of all other goods always in style. Give them a call, corner of Calhoun and Berry-sts.

IN the late fire at Warsaw that place has realized what it is to be without a sufficiency of water in case of a destructive fire, and after a loss in several fires, of nearly a hundred thousand dollars the citizens now talk of Holly Water Works. In the same position would Auburn be placed if a fire was to occur to-day, no water, no means to quench a fire. We understand the Town Board has decided to put in a large cistern in the business portion of the place, and repair the old ones in different parts of the town.

WHITLEY CO., FAIR.— Those beautiful evidences of the handiwork of the craft are beginning to come in the shape of complimentaries to county fairs. We are in receipt of a very elegant one from the officers of the Whitley County Fair, to be holden at Columbia City, on Sept., 20, 21, 22, & 23. As we cannot return the favor we tender thanks for the courtesy. If we had the Eel River Road in condition so that passengers could be accommodated, we would promise our neighbors quite a large attendance from this place.

EEL RIVER.—We learn that track laying has already commenced from Columbia City this way on this road, and that a force will be put on this end of the work, for the same purpose, next week. The necessary material is now being delivered at the junction, by the Ft. W. J. & S. R.R. and we should not be surprised if cars would be running between here and Columbia City in a month. Messrs. Mansfield & Scanlan are almost through with their part of the contract.

CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting, at Cedarville, last Sabbath was largely attedded, the grove being literally alive with an attentive and well behaved assembly. The threatening weather of the morning doubtless kept some away, but there would have scarcely been room had they come. Auburn was quite well represented. Several sermons were delivered during the day among them, a very eloquent discourse by the Rev. Marine, of Fort Wayne, whom we regard as one of the most eloquent and talented clergymen in the State. The meeting closed yesterday.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The first year of the publication of the COURIER is drawing to a close, and we want it distinctly understood that each subscriber must pay up at the close of the year, and as much sooner as possible. We are not publishing a paper for nothing, and we trust there is no one acting on this view of things. We want our money, and we hope there is not a single subscriber but what will promptly pay their dues. During the September term of court there will be a good chance to attend to this matter, and we would be glad if it was taken advantage of. Come and see us as soon as possible.

THE LAST CALL.—Treasurer Ryan informs us that he will commence a tour of the county next week, and call on all who are delinquent with their taxes, and the money, therefore, must be forthcoming, or a levy will be made on property to satisfy the claim. It is hoped there are none who will require this last resort to be made, as made it will be if the money is not paid. While a large majority has already paid up, it is but fair that the remainder should be required to do the same and no one can justly blame the Treasurer if he enforces the law.

CURE FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH.—We find the following cure for whooping cough in the Indianapolis *Journal* of July 7th.

A large number of children in this city are now suffering from that terrible complaint, whooping cough. It is not generally known that this disease can be cured in four or five days. All that is required is to take the children to the Gas Works every morning, and let them breathe the air in the purifying room, about ten minutes each time. Quite a number report there now each morning. By giving publicity to the above you will confer a great favor to these little sufferers and their parents. J. P. AVERY, M. D.

WHAT can be done to better our facilities for receiving and shipping grain, is becoming a serious question with our grain buyers. That our present facilities are altogether too limited to meet the rapidly increasing demand is daily becoming more evident. Not only is our grain house too small, but often it is impossible to get sufficient cars for the shipment of grain which frequently results in the grain-house becoming filled to overflowing, and consequently in great inconvenience to the farming community. An instance of this kind occurred last week.

It is at such a time as this that we realize the value that another railroad would be to us.

ALL the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in war, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us at No 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne.

DETROIT & EEL RIVER R. R.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT MANCHESTER.

A FREE RIDE FOR EVERY ONE!

We learn through President Collins of the above road, that the formal opening of the road, between Columbia City and Manchester, some twenty miles west, will take place to-morrow. A large train has been provided and a general invitation is extended to everybody. The train will leave Columbia City, at 9 o'clock in the morning and return in the evening. Extensive preparations are going forward at Manchester, and the citizens are going to give a grand reception. We hope that this part of the line will be largely represented. By taking the evening train to Fort Wayne, you can reach Columbia City the next morning at about 7 o'clock. Let us be neighborly and when our time comes our friends on the west end will reciprocate.

A DRUG clerk in Newark recently put up a prescription for a young lady friend of a dose of castor oil. She innocently inquired how it could be taken without tasting it. He promised to explain to her, and in the meantime proposed to drink a glass of soda with her. When he had finished he said: 'My friend, you have taken your oil and did not know it.' The young lady was nearly crazy and cried: 'Oh, dear, *it wasn't for me it was for my mother!*'—*Alliance Local.*

The same girl done the same thing in Fort Wayne, a few weeks ago, and the last heard from she had repeated the dose at Omaha. We thought then her destination was westward, but, lo, she turns up at Newark. Poor girl how bad she must feel by this time. To much oil.

Commodore Foote and Sister's Troupe.

This celebrated troupe of artists will visit our place on Monday, the 4th of September, and a grand treat is in store for our citizens. Commodore Foote and Sister are the smallest people in statue in the known world, and it will be worth your money to see them, to say nothing of their entertainment which mental music, recitations, dancing, &c. They are assisted by a corps of first-class artists. The Elmira Daily *Gazette*, among many praises says: "Commodore Foote and Sister are the smallest, most attractive, and most talented little people we ever saw. Indeed their entertainments are truly surprising. The Tom Thumb party are perfectly eclipsed by these little people."

THE September *Folio*, edited by Dexter Smith, is upon our table. It contains the new popular song, entitled "Please Let My Brother Go!" (by the authors of "Put Me in My Little Bed!") also the "Mountain of Ice March," by H. J. Bennette, together with a fine portrait of Jenny Lind. The reading matter is as interesting as usual, George Lowell Austin's story, 'Louisette and the Wooden Shoe' being concluded in this number. The new humorous writer, Eph Muggins, contributes a funny sketch, and there are several original poems by well-know writers. The *Folio* is a marvel of cheapness, being sold by all news dealers at ten cents a copy. It is published by White Smith & Perry, Boston, at one dollar a year.

A FINE stock of all wool blankets at the Fort Wayne Store.

READ IT.—Here's the way we like to here folks talk.

"Good morning, sir, Mr. Editor; how is the folks to-day?
I owe you for next year's paper—I though I'd come in and pay;
And Jones is a going to take it, and this is his money, here;
I shut down on lenin' it to him, and then coaxed him to try it a year.
And here is a few little items what happened last week in town;
I thought they'd look good for the paper, and so I just dotted 'em down.
And here is a basket of cherries my wife picked expressly for you;
And a small bunch of flowers from Jenny—she thought she must send somethin', too.
You're doin' the politics bully, as all of our family agree;
Just keep your old goose-quill a floppin', and give 'em a good one for me.
And now you are chuck full of business, and I won't be takin' your time,
I've things of my own I must tend to—good day, sir, I b'lieve I'll climb."

The editor sat in his sanctum, and brought down his fist with a thump;
"God bless that old farmer," he muttered, "he's a regular, jolly old trump."

The Harvest.

The harvest just closed has been the pleasantest, most comfortable we have had in recent years to get through. The weather was cool, and the energies of both men and teams were not exhausted In common phrase, there was no 'bushing' in the harvest or hay fields. Some seasons are extremely exhaustive; men are worn out, and teams are reduced, making comperative rest a necessity. This year there seems to be no want of rest, nor indeed does there appear to be an opportunity for obtaining a release from labor on the farm. 'I never had so much work to do before, and never before felt so much like doing duty from morning till night as this season,' said a townsman to us. This expresses a general fact. Farmers have an unusual amount of work to do, and they have the health, strength, and will to do it. For all these blessings every heart must swell with gratitude and reverent thanks to the God of the harvest and the Rain—they come by day, nor are they withheld at night, till there is scarce room to receive them, or a want unsupplied.

NEW MUSIC.—The newest and best, (the most beautiful and brilliant,) consequently the most popular and fashionable songs are 'Three Little Words,' by J. A. Butterfield, author of ('Sweet Ethel May,') 'When You and I were Young, Maggie,' etc., and 'The Beautiful Days that are Past,' by (the popular) Frank Howard, author of ('Guess Who?' and) 'Little Barefoot.' The melody of 'Three Little Words' is as sweet as a wild wood-bird's love song, and the words as beautiful as a flower-strewn prairie. Mr. Howard, in a letter to the publisher, notifying him of the complexion of the 'The Beautiful days that are Past,' says: 'I think the song one of the best I have ever written.'

If your nearest music dealer does not have these songs on hand, send 35 cents for each one direct to the publisher, who will forward them to you by return mail. To persons sending the publisher the names and address of all singers they may know, he will, for one dollar, mail them two copies of one song, and one of the other and send a 35 cent piece free. Address the publisher, T. W. MARTIN, P. O. Box 547, Chicago, Ill.

BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN.

BY A. L. B.

Oh! deem not they are blest alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
The power who pities man, has shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest,
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may bid an early guest,
But joy shall come with early light.

And thou, who, o'er thy friend's low bier,
Shed'st the bitter drops like rain,
Hope that a brighter, happier sphere
Will give them to thy arms again.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny,—
Though with a pierced and bleeding heart,
And spurned of men he goes to die.

For God hath marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay,
For all his children suffer here.

Newville, DeKalb County, Ind.

Fire at Warsaw.

Warsaw has been singularly, unfortunate in being visited by destructive fires. About two years ago, two large hotels and some adjoining buildings, entailing a loss of $75,000, were burned. In January of the present year about $30,000 of business houses and dwelling were destroyed. About 12 o'clock on Friday night last, thirteen buildings including a church, some dwelling houses, a livery stable, &c. were eaten up the fire-fiend, destroying in the aggregate, about $50,000 worth of property. The fire originated in a livery stable. The supposed cause was spontaneous combustion. O. P. Jacques, proprietor of the livery stable, loses $6,000; insured in the Home of Columbus, for $500, Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $1,000. The following additional buildings, all situated on the same square, were totally destroyed; Wm. Conrad's brick dwelling, stables, and several thousand feet of dry lumber. Loss $10,000; insurance $3,000 in the Ætna and $1,000 in the Hartford. O. P. Musselman's law office and library, $1,200; no insurance. H. P. Berst's brick livery stables. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $2,000 in the Hartford of Connecticut.—A frame dwelling owed by the same. Loss $1,000; no insurance. The city engine house is damaged to the amount of about $1,000; no insurance. The Baptist church was burned. Loss $12,000; no insurance The burning of the edifice falls heavily upon the congregation, it being a new building and but recently unencumbered. W. S. Marshal's barn. Loss $3,000; insurance 1,000. G. W. Bennett's barn. Loss 500; no insurance. Richard Epper's private dwelling house. Loss about 5,000; no insurance. There was a southwest wind, which, in connection with a scarcity of water and an inferior quality of hose aided much in advansing the course of the element. The loss will fall heavily upon all the parties, and a number of hands will be thrown out of employment.

QUEENSWARE cheap at Smith & Hare's

Austin's ague drops, sold and warranted by DAVENPORT.

DIME box of matches 5c at Smith & Hare's.

SMITH & HARE have just received a large stock of Woodenware, Baskets &c.

VELVET RIBBON, at the Fort Wayne Store.

HAVING a buyer in New York all the time buying goods for cash only, the Red Front Clothing House can substantiate all it advertises and sells good cheaper than other houses can buy them for.

COFFE A. SUGAR 12½c at Smith & Hare's

Austin's ague drops contain no quinine strycnine or arsenic. Sold and warrented in all cases by F. E. Davenport druggist

YOU can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ftt Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

NOTICE.

All persons who are in arrears on the payment of interest on school loans are hereby requested to settle the same in accordance with the law, which specifies that it shall be paid in advance.

WILLIAM MCINTYRE, Auditor.

DR. BORT, at Columbia-at Ft. Wayne one of the most successful Physician & Surgeon now living, for the treatment of chronic diseases, will be at Warterloo, at the Lent House, Thursday Sep., 7th. Also on the 7th of each month thereafter.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED.—We would remind them of the appointment of Dr. Bort, at Waterloo, at the Lent House, on Thursday September 7th. Dr. B. has had 20 years constant practice in the treatment of all chronic diseases. Those desirious of consulting him would do well to call early on the day advertised, for no doubt his room will be thronged by those who are in need of his services. See advertisement in this issue.

1w

CHEESE MANUFACTORY.—I am now manufacturing cheese for the trade, and have on hand a large lot, which I warrant good, not made of skimmed milk. My cows are fed on tame grass, clover and timothy and fresh pure water—no stagnant swamp water on the farm. I use Roe's patent premium cheese vat with improved heater, the best in the world, also Roe's improved ever and weight cheese press, patent expansion hoops, &c. I am now selling at 1 and 14 cents per pound. Dairy one-fourth mile south of Auburn, on the Fort Wayne road.

J. STAMETS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair and honorable dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisements do so only to deceive the public. All persons should be on their guard and look well for the right number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Block. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall; at No. 5 Keystone Block.

Look out for the largest stock of clothing ever brought to one house in Fort Wayne this fall. Most goods and lowest prices.

Aug. 3.

For a long time there has existed a belief, founded upon Indian tradition, that a vein deposit of silver ore lay hidden in a cave in the southeastern part of Owen county. Several attemps have been made to penetrate the cave, but the entrance is blocked about fifteen feet from the outside by a heavy wall of sandstone which has been built across it. The entrance being narrow, and lined at top and sides with hard limestone the facilities for attacking the wall are limited. Some years ago an attempt was made to sink a shaft behind the wall, but it was abandoned for lack of means to continue the work. Mr. B. Schweitzer has recently leased the ground in which this wonderful cave is situated, and intends to go to work systematically to effect an entrance. He is an experienced miner, and it is expected that the hidden wealth of the mine, if any exists, will be speedily developed. The editor of the Owen County *Journal* has visited the locality, and from his observations seems to have considerble faith in the theory of a rich deposit of silver in the cave. The editor says:

"We shall not express an opinion from our knowledge of geology and mineralogy, but the old Indian camping ground, hieroglyphical marks pointing to the cave, the wall built across the parallel opening, which is of sandstone that must have been carried some distance, and the specimens of ore that have already been found, lead us to believe that Schweitzer will be richly rewarded for his enterprise in opening the cave. In our next issue we hope to be able to give a description of a silver mine, rivalling the richest of those in Mexico."

An old miser lately starved to death in an Albany barn, with $85.60 in his pockets.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$ 6 50
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	113 @ 119
" Red	110 a 117
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	150 a 155
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	35@40
HIDES—	
Green	8½c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75
Eggs	10c
Tallow, per lb	[illegible]
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect August 13th, 1871.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.
7 00 a. m.	Leave, Cincinnati Arr.	9 00 p. m.
10 30 a. m.	Comersville	4 50 "
11 10 "	Indianapolis	
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	2 50
2 01 "	Hartford City	1 40
3 20 "	Bluffton	12 19
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	11 10
9 18 "	Arr. Jackson Leave	6 20

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 28, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,35 A M			
Rochester 2,42 "	7,10 A. M.	10,50 A. M.	3,05 P. M.
Alliance... 4,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,05 "
Orrville... 6,28 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	5,54 "
Mansfield 8,?8 "	1,55 P. M.	4,45 "	8,35 "
A. 8,55 "	4,22 "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline.. 9,20 "	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.	6,55 A. M.	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest...... 11 37 A. M.	7,35 "	9,20 "	1,20 A. M.
Lima...... 11,32 P "	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne 1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth 3,35 "	2,25 P. M.	3,45 "	8,35 "
Chicago... 6,30 "	4,00 "	7,30 "	11,10 P. M.

Going East.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago... 5,50 A. M.	9,20 A. M.	5,20 P. M.	9,30 P. M.
Plymouth 9,45 "	11,53	9,05 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne 12,40 P. M.	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima...... 3,07 "	3,56 "	1 37 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest...... 4,27 "	4,56 "	4,50 "	6,35 "
A 6,00 "	6,15 "	4,30 "	8,55 "
Crestline.. 11,45	6,35 "	5,30 "	9,23 "
Mansfield 1,30 "	7,05 "	6,30 "	11,35 "
Orrville..... 3,45 "	9,06 "	8,07 "	11,55 "
Alliance... 4,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M.
Rochester 8,25 P. M.	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh 3,05 "	1,35 "	12,30 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	Express.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 a m	9 20 a m	4 50 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	5 06
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	5 15
Stoners (*Gravel pit*)	7 33	9 59	5 22
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 32
Auburn	8 01	10 40	5 50
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	6 09
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 18
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 29
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 43
Jonesville		3 30	8 13
Jackson Arr	11 40	6 55	9 18 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	6 20 a m	15 a m	4 50 p m
Jonesville	7 30	10 30	6 21
Angola	8 57	2 28 p m	8 23
Pleasant Lake	9 11	2 53	8 41
Summit	9 23	3 13	8 59
Waterloo	9 40	3 43	9 18
Auburn	9 55	4 08	9 49
New Era	10 11	4 28	10 00
Stoners (*Gravel pit*)	10 20	4 40	10 13
Huntertown	10 28	4 48	10 20
Academie	10 37	5 06	10 32
Ft Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	0 55

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line, At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division.

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:38 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:30 "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:30 p m.	x11:33 p m	2:40 p m.
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:52 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:08 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CONSERVAVORY OF MUSIC

86 Main St., Opp. Court House,
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. E. VIRGIL, Prin.

The Object of the Conservatory

is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 20, '71—3m.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly after August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a License.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

. Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS
AND
Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURE OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

1y

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class HardwareStore.

GEO. HENSLER.

NOTICE,

STATE OF INDIANA } ss.
DeKalb County. }

James D. Aldrich } Before Oliver P. Learned a
vs } Justice of the Peace, of Frank-
Justin Wait } lin township, DeKalb Co., Ind.

NOTICE is hereby given that a writ of attachment [illegible] such Justice of the [illegible]

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

RY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Woo.

Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Dry Goods Dry Goods.

ONE OF THE LAGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Shawls,
Perales,
Prints,
and Domestis

To be found in Fort Wayne Ind., or any other Fort Wayne.

Pleasant to show our goods, perfectly delightful to see them.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

Another Fresh Stock

Of 500 Pieces Prints,

WHO IS BEAT!

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.

They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 25th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear it in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslin, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ a per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's plaids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard.

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 30c to $1.00. Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 30c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 30. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A fine line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, Ft. WAYNE, IND.

[illegible]

Iate country town, and during court week, I once rode on horseback at the end of a weary day passed in a continuous mud hole studded with stumps and ornamented [illegible] benighted [illegible] had already [illegible] in, and I was guided to the hotel by a thousand and one boys of the place, and the noise issuing from the barroom, not less disagreeable. I found the landlord shut up in a corner pen, dealing out liquid insanity to his customers. To my request for [illegible] ed that I [illegible] was not a bed unengaged or not occupied in the house. I persisted until wretch informed me that there was a "feller" in number six occupying a double bed, and I could "roll in there' if so minded.

It was dismal, but my only hope; so after the evening indigestion I climbed the rough stairs to number six. I was told by the landlord to walk in without knocking and did so.

It was a cheerless room, without carpet upon the [illegible] shut out the [illegible] that seemed [illegible] blindly in one, and wink as the candle flared the wind. I found my companion measuring off his dreams by snores, and undressing "rolled in," as [illegible] had suggested. My strange [illegible] over [illegible] something like a growl and a grunt, so I crept to his side.

Tired as I was, I could not sleep. The bed-tick felt as if it were stuffed with gr[illegible] the [illegible] were of the sort to slip up one's nose in the night, and be sneezed out some time during the day. Besides this, my bedfellow snored abominably. It sounded like a giant trying to blow "Old Hundred" th[illegible] without knowing [illegible] fiction as long as I could, and and at last gave my friend a dig in the ribs, exclaiming at the same time:

'I say."

'Hillo—ah—what is it?' he [illegible] in a confused way.

'I am sorry to disturb you, but I think it my duty to inform you that I walk in my sleep.'

'Well, walk.'

"My Christian [illegible] awrae that this is a free country, and if a man wishes to walk in his sleep there is no constitutional provision to prevent him. But I wish to re mark, you had better not interfere with me.'.

'Oh! walk; I don't say a word about it.'

'Well, don't. When addressed or interfered with, I am apt to get furious. I nearly brainied a poor man with a dog-iron the other night.'

'The deuce you did.'

Yes, I did.

'Well, that's rather disageeable. A fellow might, under an impulse, blurt out [illegible]'

'Better not.'

'No, I [illegible]'

A long pause followed this. At last the now-wide-awake lodger asked abruptly:

'Did you notice my hat on the floor?'

'I believe I did.'

'If you walk, you know, I'd rather you wouldn't step in it.'

'I'll bear that in mind.'

After another pause he again asked:

'Did you notice that door on the left?'

'I saw [illegible]'

'W[illegible] advise you not to go out there. It opens on a porch, only the porch hasn't been built, and it's twenty feet down into the stable-yard.'

'I don't beleive I shall walk out of that door.

'Don't think I would if I walked much.'

I supposed my inquesitive friend was dropping into a sleep, when he again broke out:

'I say, did you really brain a man with a dog-iron?'

'I tried pretty hard.'

Then came a silence that was not broken. After a little while I heard my bedfellow creeping softly from the other side of the bed. [illegible] feeling about for his hat and his clothes. Then I had the satisfaction [illegible] door had closed softly on my retreating tormentor. I rolled over and slept the sleep of innocence.

The next morning, on descending to breakfast I found and old friend seated at the table. We had not met for years. After a cordial greting I said:

'Are you sleeping here?'

'I have been trying; but I am nearly [illegible] on a [illegible] in the bar-room, amid a lot drunken brutes, who sang Bingo for wagers of drink all night?'

'Could you get no bed?'

'Yes, [illegible] a double bed to myself, when [illegible] crazy fellow, who walked and struck out with dog-irons.'

'G[illegible] you [illegible]'

'And hang you, Weston, you don't mean to say that you served me that trick?'

I [illegible] matic explanation.—*Galaxy.*

Relative Rank of Cities.

The cities New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn maintain the same relative rank as to population as they did in 1860. There has been considerable shifting of places, however, among those that now constitute the remainder of the twenty foremost cities of the Un[illegible]

During the last decade St. Louis has ascended the scale from the eighth to the fourth.

Chicago in a similar proportion, changes [illegible] the fifth. Baltimore, which in 1860 was the fourth retrogrades to the sixth.

Boston pursues the same direction from the fifth to the seventh. Cincinnati retires a step from the seventh to the [illegible]

New Orleans falls back from the sixth to the ninth.

San Francisco takes a noble forward leap, rising from the fifteenth to the tenth.

Buffalo lags behind from the tenth to the eleventh.

[illegible] from the fourteenth to twelfth.

Newark, New Jersey's thriving metropolis, drops nevertheless, from the eleventh to the thirteenth.

[illegible] is now assigned to the fourteenth.

Cleveland, four steps forward, [illegible] from the [illegible] to the fifteenth.

Pittsburgh alone retains the same relative [illegible] the sixteenth.

Jersey [illegible] the twentieth to the importance of the seventeenth.

Detroit recedes from the seventeenth to the eighteenth.

Milwaukee from the eighteenth to the nineteenth.

[illegible] which was, ten years ago [illegible] of Jersey City the twentieth.

Staten Island has lost nearly all of its Sunday pleasure seekers since the Westfield explosion. Central Park has now become the Sunday resort for New York [illegible] 5,000 persons ha[illegible] Sunday last.

An Enoch Arden Case in Missouri.

The assertion that [illegible] stranger than fiction' is certainly illustrated in the following sketch, and we are indebted to J. C. Ryan, the agreeable first clerk of the steamer St. Luke, [illegible] principal items:

[illegible] the first year of the war J. M. Waldrup left his pleasant home in Central Missouri and shouldered his musket to fight, and to spill his blood, if necessary, in defense of young wife and [illegible] from that time until Sundry they never even heard from him.

Mr. Waldrup passed through the struggle safely, and was paroled in St. Louis in 1865. So soon as he could [illegible] home, and called on his neighbors. But his search was unsuccessful. The only information he received was that [illegible] child and gone to live with some relatives in Calloway County.

Visiting Calloway County, he obtained [illegible] settled down to ponder over the whereabouts of his [illegible] and child, and to earn money enough to continue the [illegible]

In the meantime Mrs. Waldrup had heard that her husband was dead, and had gone to live with a relation near Cedar City, opposite Jefferson City Missouri. Here she became acquainted with a well-to-do blacksmith whose name we have not learned. In due time they were married, and last week were living in their comfortable [illegible] Cedar City, and Mrs. Waldrup had blessed the blacksmith with three fine children, the eldest five years old.

Last Saturday Mr. Waldrup rode leisurely into Cedar City, and, halting [illegible] requested that worthy to shoe his horse. While conversing on the [illegible] crops, etc, the black smith learned Waldrup's story, and having heard his wife tell about her lost husband, surmised the truth and in his blunt honesty, invited [illegible] over to the house with him. The recognition was mutual, and the wife fainted in her first husband's arms. After the first agitation, Mr. Waldrup went back to the blacksmith shop, and the men talked the mater over sensibly and cooly, and agreed to allow the woman to decide as to which man she would [illegible]

After pondering the matter over in her mind, the doubly-mated lady decided to go with her first husband, on condition that the second allowed her to take the children [illegible] process of reasoning, inexplicable to us, he decided to give up his wife and children, [illegible] Mrs. Waldrup decided to St. Louis.

Yesterday the St. Luke stopped at the landing and Mr. W. came on board and engaged passage for himself and three children, and the blacksmith assisted his wife on board, and then brought on the children. Then came an affecting scene, that brought tears to the eyes of the captain, clerks and passengers. [illegible] first took one chi d and the the other [illegible] his [illegible] them passionately, while the tears rolled down his cheeks. Then he bade goodbye to his wife, who seemed deeply affected, and lastly [illegible] Waldrup. The two men gazed into each other's faces, shook hands long and earnestly, and then the blacksmith, by a strong effort of will, released the hand of Mr. Waldrup, and walked quietly ashore, never turning his face toward the [illegible] passed out of sight. [illegible] imagine the loneliness in that poor man's heart and home as he reached the room where he had so often sat with his wife and children.—*St. Louis Dis*

Necessary Rules for Sleep.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are repaired during sleep. If the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity." Thus it is that, in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is, also, that those who are starved to death become insane—the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep. The [illegible] 1st. Those who think most, who do most brain work, require the most sleep. 2d. The time "saved" from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and [illegible] children, your servants, give all tha are under you, the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular, hour, and to raise in the [illegible] they wake; and within a fortnight, Nature, with almost the regularity of of the sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has be secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and efficient rule; and as to the question how much sleep any one requires, each must be a rule for himself—great Nature will never fail to write it out [illegible] under the regulation just given.—*Scientific American.*

Illinois are general pet[illegible] growing better since the [illegible] The cry is for more showers.

Two young men named Hollow were arrested in [illegible] County, Ind., on Saturday of last week charged with murdering Tibbetts, in 186[illegible]

Telegraphic communication is now fully established with Japan. Messages were lately sent from London and answers reurned.

VINEGAR BITTERS

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not [illegible] Rum, Whiskey, [illegible] Liquors doctored, [illegible] taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are [illegible] FIER and A [illegible] a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a [illegible] **Tonic,** possessing, also, the [illegible] of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated **Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, [illegible] ache, Pain in the Shoulders, [illegible] of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of *Dyspepsia*.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid [illegible] Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood [illegible] imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, [illegible] Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried [illegible] time by the use of these [illegible] cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

[illegible] Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San [illegible] and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE.

Highest Price given for Produce,

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every [illegible] alway on hand. Prices low and goods of the best quality.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c. &c.

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have [illegible] flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &

QUEENSWARE

In Auburn [illegible] figures.

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage [illegible] they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 130 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient despaired of recovery; Med[illegible] pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

NEW system NEW,

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their present paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,

Corn,

Oats,

And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 4, 1871.

F. E. Davenport,

DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines

School Books, Stationery,

WALL PAPER,

FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES

Brushes, Fine Soaps, Sponges &c.

TERMS INVARIBLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

Customers will find my stock complete, com[illegible] many articles, it is impossible here to enumerate, and sold at moderate prices.

Pure Port Wine for sacramental and Medical purposes.

prescriptions carefully Compounded.

'The duce take you,' growled Jim. 'I'd rather have a barn fall on me a dozen times than have that critter kick me again. Keep the stakes, but don't say anything about it.'

And Boggs trudged on in bitterness of soul, murmuring to himself, 'Sold, by thunder! and kicked by a mule!'

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April 4, '70.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '71.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1. up.
Colored "
Japenese " striped
" Checked

Irish Poplins, in all colors.
Japenese, plain.
" " brocaded
" " Watere

Every Lady should call and see our $2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chene Londes Poplins, for suits.
Plain " " "
Wash " " "

Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Percalls, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours.

Black Briliantines

The handsomeest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaonnets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks [illegible] Swisses, Masalia, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies [illegible] Embroriderles, puffings, Edgings, &c. White, Marselilles Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment. Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, rea and imitation, Laces of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Cluny, Mechlin, Vallencienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND

McDougal's

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same, size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. BLATTNER.
MRS. J. A. BARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

See Here

FARMERS.

Have you got good

FANNING MILLS?

If not, get one of

J. B. TAYLOR'S

CELEBRATED

Excelsior Mills.

These mills have been tried 14 years past, and not found wanting, in any respect, for cleaning wheat, corn, barley, oats, beans, peas, grass seed, flax seed, and all kinds of grain. We challenge the world for competition. These mills have taken the first premium at the Michigan and Indiana State Fairs, in 1866-67-68. Come and get a good Mill, and don't bring dirty wheat to market and get 20c. less per bushel.

Orders left at O. T. Clark & Co's store will be promptly filled.

ORDERS SOLICITED

and filled for any part of the country. Over 500 in use, in DeKalb and adjoining counties.

J. B. TAYLOR.

Waterloo City, March 31, 1869.

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First - Class Piece

Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD.

eb. 21.

John Ditto is the name of the Buffalo City engineer. His wife's name is Ditto and the children are all Ditto. When he signs his name under that of somebody else, it is said to create some confusion at times.

THE HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CHEAP AND FAHIONABLE

CLOTHING.

Offer extraordinary inducements to close cash buyers in the way of Mens' Boys, Clothing, Hats, and Caps, Trunks, Valises, together with our Stock of

MENS' FURNISHING GOODS!

We have engaged Professor Fasen, the renounded Cutter, from Paris, and lately with Brooks Bros., New York, and are now prepared to make to order Garments of every description, for Mens' and Boys' wear, in the latest styles, and

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION

Don't fail to call and look through our large stock, when next visiting our city.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,

South-east Corner Columbia & Calhoun Streets, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7, also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Lent House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office, No 97 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sunday from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered Dr Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, piles, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT.

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants, which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	$1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb	16c, and 18c; best 20c

Roasted Coffee, 23c. Old Government, 28c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb	12½c
Brown, per pound	8c, 9c and 10

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	10 cents
Smoked Shoulders	8 "
Pickled Pork	9 "
Lard	12 "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10s and per ½ lb	50 "
Flounders, per lb	50 "
Best Smoking, per lb	30 "
Second quality do., per lb	25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00 "
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best	95

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 5c, 6c and 8c per bar	
Blueing 2 boxes	5 "
Salaratus, 3 papers	25 "

FISH.

Spring catch, white fish	$5.00
Last fall, white fish	5.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	1.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound	

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb	12½ cents
Apples, per lb	[illegible]
Peaches, per lb	[illegible]
Cherries, per lb	[illegible]
Oranges, per dozen	60 "
Lemons per dozen	[illegible]
Filberts per quart	15 "
Brazils, per quart	15 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Dime box Matches	8

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	[illegible]
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	[illegible]
All kind of liquors on hand	
California wine, per bottle	50

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	30c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	16c
Damsons, per can	[illegible]
Blackberries, per can	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Gages, per can	[illegible]

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever gotten up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, [illegible] No. 37.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

One year	[illegible]
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. [illegible]

JOHN W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly [illegible]

[illegible] ROOPS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office [illegible] Union Hall, Auburn, Ind.

[illegible]

[illegible] & NOBLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store.

[illegible] & M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.

JAS. I. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

E. R. & W. L. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, M. V. B. GOTSHALL,

Justice of the Peace. Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

[illegible] Collecting and Advertising Bureau, [illegible] Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court-House. [illegible] Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

[illegible] PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, [illegible] All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana.

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, No. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.

JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary. GUY PLUM, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

C[illegible] ENCAMPMENT, No. [illegible]—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.

W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.

[illegible] LODGE, No. [illegible]

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

J. L. DAVIS, Secretary. A. HALL, N. G.

I. O. G. T.

WAY LODGE, No. [illegible], meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation [illegible]

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,

HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. [illegible] one block east of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. [illegible],

RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over [illegible] store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, [illegible]

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for the Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,

S[illegible] RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. [illegible] Dickinson, proprietor. Good [illegible] attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. [illegible] proprietors.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND CALISAYA.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs [illegible] into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

Reduction of Prices

TO CONFORM TO

Reduction of Duties

GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS

By Getting up Clubs.

Send for our New List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

The Great [illegible] Co.

[illegible] NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

On Main St., Opp. Court House,

FT. WAYNE, IND.

A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.

The Object of the Conservatory

is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible and on the most reasonable terms.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 20, '71.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. [illegible] COLUMBIA STREET, Manufacturer of

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

1y

Eagle Mills!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,

MEAL,

CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered in any part of the town, upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

[illegible] O. D. HURD.

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR.

First-Class Piece

Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

F. E. [illegible],

DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines

School Books, Stationery,

WALL PAPER,

FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES,

[illegible], Fine Soaps, Sponges, &c.

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH, and prices made accordingly.

[illegible]

Pure Port Wine, for sacramental and Medical purposes.

[illegible]

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

[illegible]

O Rose of [illegible]
Whose lips [illegible]
By night or by day-time,
[illegible]
With voices would [illegible]
Though [illegible]
Thy summer splendor,
Thy [illegible]
What day [illegible]
[illegible]
What [illegible]
What bird that [illegible]
Than thine is [illegible]
Of beauty rare,
More perfect fairer,
O mystic Rose!

[illegible]
Thy warmth, [illegible]
Thy ruddy [illegible]
[illegible]
What [illegible]
What fresh [illegible]
What rich day [illegible]
O, deathly [illegible]
What suns, what thunder,
Gave thee their wonder,
What [illegible]
What clouds above!
Until thy sweetness
Of its completeness
Took earth to witness,
O Rose of [illegible]

[illegible]
Seem molten metals,
For on them settles
A cr'moon bloom:
[illegible]
With sunshine glowing
[illegible]
With warm perfume.
And Oh! each blossom
Upon each bosom!
Would any lose 'em,
[illegible] had found
[illegible] surrender,
[illegible] splendor,
[illegible] slender,
Flexile, and round!

O Rose of Pleasure,
O [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible]
Built in [illegible]
But fee it after
The first bright hours.
In summer blended,
The [illegible] ended,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
While time [illegible]
Love is retreating,
Oh, Rose in June!"

Chambers' Journal.

A Youthful Monstrosity.

(From the Jackson [Mich.] Citizen, Aug. 7.)

A warrant was sworn out yesterday before Justice Dyer, for the arrest of Ira Gavitt, of the town of Summit, for assault and battery upon William Henry Forbes, a boy whom he has employed upon his farm. The complaint alleged that Gavitt was wont to chain the boy up in a room, and otherwise misuse him. The warrant was placed in the hands of Policemen Pierson and Gilson, who proceeded to Summit and arrested Mr. Gavitt. Mr. Pierson went to the field to serve the warrant, while Mr. Gilson [illegible] who was supposed to have been tampered with on a previous occasion, he refusing to appear against Mr. Gavitt when a similar warrant had been issued.

While conversing with [illegible] Mrs. Gavitt, Mr. Gilson was informed by the latter that the boy was a natural born kleptomaniac, stealing everything that he could get his hands on, and that he possessed a very peculiar and strange appetite [illegible] watched, eating everything of an edible nature that he could get his hands on. To show his ability in this line, the boy was in the first place given two large apples, which he crunched up like a hog. Then came a raw egg, which he crushed in his mouth and swallowed, shell and all. Mrs. Gavitt then gave him [illegible] of bread and milk which he devoured. Mr. Gavitt came in with Mr. Pierson, at this point, and in compliance with the officers' request, prepared half a dozen raw eggs, which he ate in the same manner as an egg sucking dog [illegible] out of his mouth.—As a breathing spell, he took a large ear of corn, which was followed with a saucer full of sauce, several cucumbers, and a large slice of pork. The officers interfered and would not allow him to eat more. Mrs. Gravitt says that he eats all the raw meat he can get hold of, and that whenever a chicken was killed he would seize the fowl and suck the blood flowing from the neck. Two years ago, while killing a cow, Mr. Gavitt left the boy to watch the carcass while he was away for a little while. He returned in twenty minutes, and found that little Forbes had drank the blood entirely from the hole which had just been taken [illegible] the animal.

The boy and Mr. Gavitt were taken to the city, and brought before Justice Dyer, who bound [illegible] over to [illegible] to [illegible] boy asked Mr. Gilson to get him some raw meat. He procured him something over a pound, which he devoured as greedily as a vulture, and then asked for a couple of quarts of blood to wash it down. The officer said that he could not get any, but that he would have some for him to-day.

This forenoon the case came up, but was [illegible] until Tuesday on account of the unavoidable absence of and important witness. The boy informed us that he took home with him last night a lot of peanuts and half a peck of apples, which he devoured on the way. On arriving home Mr. Gavitt says he made way with six large ears of corn and two griddle-cakes the size of a No. 9 stove-hole. This entire exhibition took place between 12:30 and and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Forbes [illegible] years old last April, although he does not appear to be more than 12. He is the son of a quadroon and a Scotchman. His mother is at present the wife of a negro named Pierce or Price, living in this city. He has not a single African feature, his hair being straight as an Indian's, and his eyes being blue. His features are screwed up into a peculiarly wolfish and hungry expression, which would cause one to look at him more than once. He is as intelligent as boys are usually at his age. He confesses to a passion for stealing, if he don't get caught. [illegible] the biggest meal the boy ever ate, and he informed us that while killing hogs once he devoured raw three belly pieces and large pints of fresh lard.

This monstrosity is evidently [illegible] Gavitt says that he shall endeavor to send the boy to Lansing, as he can do nothing with him. He is obliged to chain him up to protect his property, and [illegible] food on hand for his family. The boy, after having ate as much as he can hold, will stick his fingers down his throat, [illegible] it, and then keep on eating after the manner of a dog. Of a verity truth is sometimes stranger than fiction.

Caution for the Prevention of Accidents.

The following regulations should be engraved on the memories of all:

As most sudden deaths come by water, particular caution is therefore necessary in this vicinity.

Stand not near a tree, or any leaden spout, iron gate, or palisade, in time of lightning.

Lay loaded guns in safe places, and never imitate firing a gun in jest.

Never sleep near charcoal; if drowsy at any work where charcoal is used, take the fresh air.

When benumbed with cold beware of stepping out of doors; rub yourself if you have it in your power, with snow, and do not hastily approach the fire.

Beware of lamps.

Air vaults, by letting them remain open some time before you enter, or scattering powdered lime in them—Where a lighted candle will not burn, animal life cannot exist; it will be an excellent caution, therefore, before entering dark and confined places, to try this simple experiment.

Never leave saddle or draught horses, while in use, by themselves; nor go immediately behind a lead horse, he is apt to kick.

Ride not on footways.

Be wary of children, whether they are up or in bed; and particularly when they are near fire, an element with which they are very apt to amuse themselves.

Leave nothing poisonous open or accessible; and never omit to write the work 'POISON' in large letters upon it wherever it may be placed;

In walking the streets keep out of the line of the cellars, and never look one way and walk another.

Never throw pieces of orange peel or broken glass into the streets.

Never meddle with gun powder by candle light.

Never quit a room leaving the poker in the fire.

When the brass rod of the stair carpet becomes loose fasten it immediately.

In opening effervescing drinks, such as soda water, hold the cork in your hand.

Quit your house with care on a frosty morning.

Have your horse's shoes rough directly when there are indications of frost.

Keep lucifer matches in their cases, and never let them be strewed about.

Humorous Items.

A guest at a Western hotel, finding long hair in the butter, ordered the waiter to bring him some 'bald-headed butter.'

'Mr. Post-office-man, I want you to pay the postage on this letter.' 'Single or double?' 'Double, sir, I was married last week.'

A bare-headed, bare-footed little boy astonished a worshiping congregation in a Massachusetts town, on a recent Sunday, by rushing into a church and exclaiming, 'Where's my pa? The pigs are all out!'

A young miss, in a recitation in geography, informed her astonished teacher that 'the mammoth caravan in Kentucky is the greatest curosity, and has been exploded ten miles from its mouth.'

A correspondent of an agricultural paper asks: 'Where can wool be profitably grown?' We are of opinion that there is no place where it can more profitably be grown than on the back of a sheep.

A Terre Haute paper makes this interesting announcement: 'If the party who plays the accordeon in this vicinity at night will only change his tune occasionally, or let us know where he [illegible] when the engine [illegible] on, he will hear of something to his advantage.'

'You here, Jenkins! How the dace did you find your way out?'

'Find my way out! Out of where? What do you mean?'

"'Why, the last I saw of you, you were lost—in slumber.'

'Oh—ah; well, yes; I rode out, on the night-mare!'

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph and Messenger* tells the following: 'A colored loyal Benedict approached a gentleman of this city the other day, and said: 'Mass'r Wilkins, look me good in de face and tell me how much white man you think I is.' He was informed that he had possibly one-fourth of white blood in his veins—'Well sah,' said Sambo dat is all I want to know; case I had a daughter born to me lately, an' it's white as you is. Now I'se gwine to give my old woman three weeks to turn dat child black and if she don't do it, I quits her on de spot. I ain't no fool ef I is a niggah.'

"What is your business?" said the magistrate at a police court the other morning to a prisoner.

"I'm an observationist, your worship."

"An observationist! What is that?"

[illegible]

The Bravest Soldier at Waterloo.

A British officer has been favored with the following [illegible] of the Waterloo [illegible] A gentleman [illegible] waited on the Duke of Wellington at the Apsley House and told him that a friend of theirs had died, having [illegible] executors to his will in which, among other requests, he bequeathed five hundred pounds to the bravest man in the British army, and as they considered him to be the bravest man, they had called to hand over to him a check for the money.

"The Duke was much pleased at the compliment paid to him, but declined to receive the money, as he said there were many other men in the British army who equaled him in bravery. He was then requested to decide on whom the money should be bestowed. This was a difficult point; but at length he proposed it should be given to Maj. Gen. Sir James Macdonell, who so resolutely defended Hougoumont the key to the British position in the memorable battle of Waterloo.

"The two gentlemen then called on Maj. Gen. Macdonell, telling him the decision of the Duke of Wellington, and tendering him the five hundred pounds. But Sir James, in his turn declined to receive it, knowing, as he said, a man who, in the battle of Waterloo, had shown himself equal to any one in bravery. The Major-General then described when the French troops made one of their rushes at the gate of the farm house called Hougoumont. In that critical moment when victory and defeat hung evenly in the balance, Sergt. Maj. Fraser, a very powerful man, boldly assisted him to close the gates, thereby shutting out the French, who were soon after driven back with great slaughter. Thus was the fortune of the day decided.

"The Duke of Wellington considered Maj. Gen. Macdonell deserving of the money, on the account of his resolute defence of Hougoumont, and Sir James considered that Sergeant Major Fraser was entitled to share it with him on account of the great service he had rendered him on the occasion. The money was divided between the General and Sergeant-Major, and the generosity of the Duke of Wellington and Sir James Macdonell will not soon be forgotten."

An Indian Juggler.

While the tom-tom was beating and the pipe playing, the juggler singing all the time in low accents, smoothed a place in the gravel three or four yards before us. Having thus prepared a bed for the plant to grow in, he took a basket and placed it over the prepared place, covering it with a thin blanket. The man himself did not wear a thread of clothing, except strip around his loins. The time seemed now to have come for the deceiver's eye! So just as he was becoming more turbulent in his song, and while the tom-tom beat and the pipes shrilled more loudly, I stepped forward with dignity and begged him to bring the basket and its cover to us. He cheerfully complied, and I carefully examined the basket, which was made of open wicker-work. I then examined the cloth covering which was thin, almost transparent, and certainly had nothing concealed in it. [illegible] up his strip of clothing with such intensity that it was not possible it could have been touched without discovery, and bade him go on, feeling sure that the trick could not succeed. Sitting down he streched his naked arms under the basket, singing and smiling as he did so: then lifted the basket off the ground, and behold, a green plant about a foot high! Satisfied with our applause he went on with his incantations. After having [illegible] a little to give the plant time to grow, he again lifted the basket and the plant was now two feet high. He asked us to wait a little longer that we might taste the fruit, but on being assured, by those who had seen the trick performed before, that the result would be obtained, I confessed myself 'done,' without the slightest notion how. I examined the ground and found it was smooth and unturned. Apparently delighted with my surprise the juggler stood up laughing when one of his companions chucked a pebble to him, which he put into his mouth. Immediately the same companion walked backwards, drew forth a cord of silk, twenty yards or so in length, after which the juggler, with his hands behind his back, threw forth from his mouth two decanters stoppers, two shells, a spinning top, a stone and several other things, followed by a long jet of fire! If the wise reader regrets so much space being taken up by such a story, let him pass it on to the children, foolish as myself, who will be glad to read it.—*Peep at the Far West, by Norman Macleod, D. D.*

The other day a little shaver was expatiating on the injurious effect of tobacco. Said he: "The use of tobacco is so poisonous that a single drop of it put on the end of a dog's tail will kill a man in a minute."

TEACHER.—Well, what does l-a-s-s spell?

Urchin—(scratching his head)—Now, darned if I ain't forgot.

Teacher—[illegible]

Urchin—Oh you potato. I knowed all the time.

Teacher—So, you blockhead, what is in the window sash at home?

Urchin—Dad's old hat. Now, sayn't I gwout?

EXCHANGING RINGS.

Prudence Holmes sat alone in the [illegible] kitchen busily engaged in [illegible] over [illegible] Without, the golden sunshine of an August afternoon [illegible] the grass, fields and [illegible] that wound away to the village and touched with richer color the [illegible] geraniums, and zinnias in the the tiny garden, and the [illegible] Virginia creeper that climbed on and blossomed above the door. Prudence made a pretty picture as she sat on a low stool, [illegible] had soiled her little brown hands. She was a petite, daintily rounded maiden of eighteen, with great dark eyes, and glossy curls shading a fair brow, and cheeks that had a touch of wild-rose bloom upon them. The kitchen, too, made a pretty picture, with its well-scoured floor and dresser, its asparagus-topped clock, its shining stove, with bunches of herbs hung behind it, and the great bouquet of vivid cardinal-flowers set on the snowy table.

The kitchen was perfectly still, save the buzz of flies and the tick of the clock; and out side the crickets and the locusts alone disturbed the silence. Prudence believed that every one in the house was asleep but herself, and yawned somewhat wearily as she tossed over the berries, finishing the yawn with a bit of a soliloquy uttered half aloud:

'Oh dear! this having summer boarders isn't very nice!'

'Miss Prudence,' said a voice in the door-way, so suddenly that Prudence nearly upset her berries in her surprise.

'Oh Mr. Wentworth, is it you!' she said, bashfully, bending down to pick up a few berries that had rolled from her apron.

'I'll pick 'em up!' exclaimed the new-comer—a tall and rather aristocratic-looking youthful twenty-one, with merry blue eyes, and short auburn hair curling closely under a straw hat—diving for the missing berries with ungraceful dexterity. 'Yes, it is I, of course. Have you forgotten your promise to go after lilies with me this afternoon?'

'Oh, but I didn't say this afternoon you know; only some afternoon this week,' responded Prudence, demurely.

'Well, we'll call it this afternoon, won't we?' was the persuasive rejoinder, as the straw hat was tossed on a chair.

'I can't; I've got these berries to pick over.'

'I'll help you. Lend me half that apron, and we'll have them done in a trice.'

'But I shall have supper to get. Mother's away, and there are biscuits to make,' insisted Prudence, turning her face away to hide a smile that would curve her lips.

'Never mind that,' responded Mr. Abbott Wentworth, bringing a chair to her side. 'Tea's at six, isn't it? and it's only half past two. We'll be back by five, without fail, and have time to get half the lilies in the river;' and he began to assort a handful of berries with much earnestness.

'W-e-ll,' assented Prudence, after a pause for consideration and a glance at the clock—'I can go for a little while, perhaps. Oh, don't stain your coat, Mr. Wentworth.'

But Mr. Wentworth was sublimely indifferent to his coat, and worked with such good-will that the berries were soon picked over, and Prudence and himself on their way down to the river. Five minutes later Prudence, with her draperies daintily [illegible] around her, was seated in the stern of a little boat, which, propelled by Mr. Wentworth's practised hands, shot swiftly down stream.

Although Mr. Wentworth said to Prudence five times within one hour that it was a lovely day, and although Prudence assented every time, I hardly think they appreciated the beauty around them, for Prudence was quite absorbed with the lilies and the reflections in the water, and Mr. Wentworth looked more at his companion than at the aspects of nature. They had gathered enough lilies to satisfy them, and Prudence was leaning [illegible] and idly trailing one hand in the water when she suddenly uttered a little scream, and sat erect, while cheeks from which the color had been frightened.

'Oh, I almost lost! How careless I am!' she exclaimed, replacing an old fashioned ring, set with a tiny circle of rubies, on her finger.

'Did the water wash it off your hand?'

'I suppose so. It's too large for me. I'm always losing it and finding it again. I wouldn't lose it entirely for the world, because it used to be grandmother's. She gave it to me.'

'What a curious old ring it is!' said Mr. Wentworth, with interest. 'May I look at it? Don't trouble yourself to take it off,' he added, drawing in his oars and leaning toward his companion.

Prudence allowed her tiny brown hand to lie in his aristocratic white one a moment, then coquettishly withdrew it.

'Isn't it pretty?' she inquired, archly.

'Very pretty. Shall I tell you how to guard against losing it in future?'

'Oh yes, if you please.'

'[illegible] little hand [illegible] guard it, or, better yet, exchange with me. Give me yours, and take this instead,' said the young man, daringly.

Provoking Prudence [illegible] heavily chased gold ring he held out to her, and then looked back at the water with an innocent [illegible]

'Oh! I don't think it would fit.'

'Try it,' suggested her companion, softly.

Prudence shook her head, but finally agreed, blushingly, that it would do no harm to try, and slipped the ring on her forefinger.

'It's a perfect fit,' cried Mr. Wentworth, delightedly. 'Nothing could be better. Why, Miss Prudence, you surely don't mean to give it back?'

'Of course I do,' was the ready rejoinder. 'Why not?'

'Because,' said Mr. Wentworth, speaking very earnestly, and disregarding his oars altogether, while he tried to get a glimpse of the face hidden by the flat hat—'because I meant to ask you—'

'Oh, Mr. Wentworth,' cried his listener here, 'do see that lily on your left! Won't you get it for me?'

'I'll get you that and twenty others if you'll listen to me first. Do you care for me, Prudence? Will you marry me?'

Prudence's face was turned away, and her head bent lower. A crimson flush stole over ear, neck, and chin.

'Prudence?'

No answer. Her companion leaned over and took her hand again venturously.

'Prudence, will you wear the ring?' he questioned softly.

But the hand was hastily drawn away, a pair of saucy black eyes flashed into his own, and Prudence's merry laugh rang over the water.

'I'd rather have grandma's please. I ought to go home, Mr. Wentworth, for I know it's almost tea-time.'

Mr. Wentworth put his ring in his pocket, and took up the oars again energetically without a word. He was fresh from college, and had held the stroke oar in many a race, but he never made better time than he made that after noon in rowing up the river. The light boat shot along, and the rower's brows were knitted and his teeth set. Not once did he look at Prudence, who sat in half-alarmed silence, now and then stealing sidewise glances at the offended young Hercules from under her hat.

Mr. Wentworth drew a breath of relief when the boat at last grated on the sand, and, having assisted Prudence to land, and curtly offered to carry her lilies, he shouldered the oars and marched grimly toward the house by her side. Prudence, somewhat bewildered and more angry, made no effort to break the silence, and studiously endeavored to keep from crying. When he at last left her at the door with a curt 'Thank you, Miss Prudence,' and departed to carry the oars to the barn, it was well he did not look back, for Miss Prudence tossed the lilies aside with a petulant gesture, and had a fit of crying, with her head on the kitchen table.

When Mr. Wentworth returned from the barn half an hour later he did see a picture that comforted him a little through the honeysuckle pantry window. It was Prudence, with her sleeves pinned up moulding biscuits with desperate haste, while the tears fell thickly on her [illegible] This picture [illegible] Mr. Wentworth that he [illegible] hastily taking a [illegible] brush to obscure it, and lingered so long that he was late at tea.

That he was a model supper-table. There was the great dish of berries, with snowy cream beside, flanked by cheese and raspberry jam. There were two mountainous plates of snowy biscuits, contrasting with the golden sponge-cake and the richer gold of butter. Mr. Wentworth, who had supposed he should never have an appetite again, felt quite revived by the sight of this table and the memory of the picture. The rest of the boarders seemed to share the sensation, for the group of muslin and broadcloth was very hilarious, and the [illegible] disappeared rapidly. Prudence, presiding between the tea-pots, seemed rather out of spirits; but Farmer Holmes atoned for her silence by unusual jollity.

When the biscuits were passed a second time to Mr. Wentworth he saw that only one was left, and would have refused decorously, but the hospitable farmer pressed it upon him.

'Don't be afraid of it. There's plenty more in the kitchen—ain't there, Prudence?'

Thus urged, Mr. Wentworth accepted the biscuit, and Prudence disappeared to replenish the plate. Mr. Wentworth divided the biscuit, then dropped it suddenly, with an exclamation that brought every eye upon him. There, imbedded in the light, white biscuit, lay Prudence's ring.

Such a shout of laughter arose that it brought Prudence back from the kitchen in haste, just in time to see Mr. Wentworth coolly remove the ring from the biscuit, rinse the dainty circle, and drop it in his waistcoat pocket, 'to be kept till called for,' he said, with a significant glance at her scarlet face.

Poor Prudence! there was no peace for her after that. An array of jokes quite overwhelmed her protestations and disclaimings, and she was thankful to beat a retreat to the kitchen when the meal was over. [illegible] there she was pursued by a [illegible] of hilarity, and [illegible] until the last dish was put away, and she had escaped her [illegible] with the excuse that she was to go to the village [illegible] Instead of going to the village, however, she stole along the hedge, climbed the wall, and ran to the farthest end of the orchard, where she flung herself on the ground, and cried as if her heart would break.

She had [illegible] hour before a step [illegible] the dry grass at her side [illegible] and the very voice she most dreaded to hear said:

'I've come to return your ring, Miss Prudence.'

Poor little Prudence [illegible] and took the [illegible] ring. 'Thank you' [illegible] did for that [illegible]

'You [illegible] I should have brought it before, but I couldn't find you. I [illegible] about those [illegible] dignifiedly.

'N-no,' responded Prudence, miserably, between her sobs. 'I—I thought you'd think I did it on purpose.'

'How could I have thought so? It was a mere accident my getting that particular biscuit. I'm very sorry you've been so annoyed in this way. I'm going away to-morrow, Miss Prudence.'

The sobs partially ceased, and Prudence said, bitterly, 'Are you?'

'Won't you bid me good-by?'

Prudence said, 'Good-by,' unsteadily, but did not raise her head.

'You will shake hands, won't you, Miss Prudence?'

No answer.

'I can't go away while you are offended with me. Won't you at least tell me why you are crying?'

'Because I—I lost my grandmother's ring,' sobbed Prudence, making a great effort for composure.

Mr. Wentworth laughed in spite of himself.

'Why, it's safe on your finger, and not a bit the worse for its baking,' he [illegible]

'But there is. I shall never have another happy moment if I've offended you,' said Mr. Wentworth, [illegible] 'I was a brute to treat you as I did this afternoon; but I'm going away, and I shan't annoy you again. Won't you forgive me now, and shake hands?'

Another long silence. Mr. Wentworth turned away in despair, but was detained by a faltering voice.

'I—I'll forgive you, if—'

'Well?' was the breathless interruption.

'You—won't—go—away.'

The most observant [illegible] at breakfast the next morning saw that Mr. Abbott Wentworth wore the ring he had found in the biscuit on the little finger of his left hand, and that Prudence wore a heavily chased gold circle in the place of her lost [illegible] To use the words of one of the aforenamed boarders, 'That tells the whole story.'

Keep it Before the People.

That the permanent success of Radicalism is the destruction of the Republic.

That the Radicals have destroyed the system of [illegible]

Have driven our shipping from the seas;

Have inaugurated black [illegible]

Have burdened us with heavy taxes;

Have played an unfair and military role;

Have abolished free [illegible]

Have fostered [illegible]

Have given away [illegible] lands to corporations;

Have built up national banks;

Have plundered us for the benefit of bondholders;

Have destroyed State rights;

Have made bribery and corruption the rule of office;

Have elected carpet-baggers and thieves to office.

They have paid over twenty-five million Dollars within the last year of the people's money as premiums to the bondholders.

They have in General Grant disgraced the country. He and his kin in office are treating the United States as a private farm to draw their [illegible] from.

The Grants, and their supporters consider the people as hewers of wood and drawers of water, for their benefit.

They want to retain their [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible]

REMEDY FOR [illegible].—A gentleman in the [illegible] replies to an inquiry [illegible] This disease is caused by [illegible] of the carryage [illegible] Any measure you can take to improve the condition of your horse will relieve his complaint. You must give him the food at night but little water [illegible] and feed him [illegible] quantity of dry hay. [illegible] is to give five grains [illegible] of arsenic once in twenty-four hours for two weeks, then omit the medicine for one week, and repeat it as before. It should be given in chopped feed, and there is no danger in its use, as directed. It will often cure, and always relieve the horse. A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper recommends [illegible] as a remedy. He says; "Put about half a [illegible] in the horse's mouth once or twice a day. The best way is to [illegible] pull out the horse's tongue and [illegible] the tar [illegible] I know [illegible] to try it for heaves, and [illegible] cure."

Mrs. Mary [illegible], of [illegible], while visiting her daughter at [illegible] on Thursday night of last week, was stung on the hand and arm by [illegible] and died in twenty minutes after suffering most intense agony.

Auditor's Office

The Courier.
[illegible] & STAR
AUBURN, IND., SEPT. 14 1871

The Eel River Road.

We give below the address of Hon. [illegible], delivered at [illegible] opening of the road, which we find in the Wabash *Republican* of last week.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—

I know you will feel seriously disappointed at the announcement that Judge Petit, who was to have addressed you on this occasion, is absent. At the urgent solicitation of your committee [illegible] take his place and address you briefly that the exercises of the day may proceed as nearly as possible according to the printed programme.

We come not here on this occasion to weep with those who weep, but to rejoice with those who rejoice. And we do this with the greater pleasure from the consciousness that you rejoice in the accomplishment of that which [illegible]

[illegible] in this day be argued [illegible] intelligent audience that rail roads are of permanent value to any country through which they run. One need but visit towns and communities through which they run, and compare the life and prosperity evident there, with the general dullness and Rip Van Winkle drowsiness of towns and communities where the sound of steam whistle is never heard, to be convinced of this. But I will specify a few of the benefits the building of this road will secure to you.

It will bring you near a market for your produce. Instead of hauling your wheat fourteen to twenty miles to market on the Wabash as heretofore, and often over bad roads, you will now have a market equally good I presume as to price, within from one to five five miles of you, and over roads generally good. This will be money to you in the saving of both labor and expenses. In other words your wheat at home will be enhanced in value by the building of this road from six to ten cents on the bushel. And what is true of your wheat, will prove equally true of your corn, hogs and whatever else you may have for market. But it brings your merchants also nearer market and enables them to get their goods here at less expense than formerly, and to sell you proportionately less. Thus the building of this road will bring money to both your pockets, and you should therefore rejoice.

It will prove a further benefit in [illegible] a market [illegible] for many articles of your farms production, heretofore worth nothing in any market you could reach with them. Witness your flax straw for example. Anticipating the building of your road, your flax mill was built, and an article, till this year, of little or no value, is now worth at your doors thousands of dollars to this community. And what is true of flax straw will prove equally true of scores of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] road will be [illegible] building of the [illegible] to you. So evident that [illegible] in the future, [illegible] those now chafing under the [illegible] will, in less [illegible] acknowledge [illegible] were repaid for all these [illegible] advanced prices of their farms [illegible] of your road.

[illegible] to travel and commerce [illegible] and communities through which they [illegible] the deposits [illegible] travel that travel and trade; for continually there are [illegible] dropping off [illegible] This is as true as it is that the overflowing [illegible] deposits enough [illegible] in solution, to generously enrich the [illegible] overflowed by [illegible] the [illegible] brought [illegible] by these lines of travel and commerce [illegible] the good so [illegible] out weigh them as to make them [illegible] in this a benefit and blessing.

Your road will prove a further benefit [illegible] for travel it will secure to you—enabling you [illegible] time to visit friends [illegible] sections of our land, improving [illegible] qualities and posting [illegible] the improvements and enterprise of other sections and States.

[illegible] but hardly least, [illegible] the life and enterprise of towns and communities through which [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Eel River Valley, you have this day [illegible] for rejoicing in the completion of your road [illegible] you with you in this, your rejoicing.

[illegible] to the head [illegible] confidence can not [illegible] porter at the gate.

THE NEWS.

The potato disease is spreading in England.

Immense fires are raging in the woods in northern California and Oregon.

Thomas B. P[illegible] was accidentally shot near Logansport, Indiana, yesterday morning by Frank Brougham, while out hunting.

Queen Victoria is steadily improving from her late illness.

A terrible gale swept over Lake Erie on Wednesday night, doing immense damage to the shipping and other property.

C[illegible] was nominated yesterday for Governor of New Jersey, [illegible] second ballot.

The cholera in North Germany is rapidly diminishing.

Ex-Secretary Seward arrived at Berlin Germany on Thursday.

"CHEAP HUMAN LABOR."—I despise the word. It signifies a crime and a shame. It signifies squalor, degradation, ignorance and vice. Are not laborers men—our fellow men? They have bodies to clothe, and stomachs to feed, and minds to educate and spirits to elevate, and old age to provide for. They have homes which they love, and wives whom they cherish, and children whom they hope to make worthy citizens—the honest fathers and virtuous mothers of a succeeding generation. And can you remember these duties and see these aspirations; can you contemplate the patient hopefulness and cheerful and contented, because fairly compensated industry, and talk of cheap labor. Labor is to cheap now. Labor does not receive its just reward.—*Geo. H. Pendleton.*

The California Election.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* an independent paper, not only in name but in fact and edited with marked ability, makes the following comments upon the result of the California election:

"There is nothing in the outcome of the California elections to excite special interest this side of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Booth (Republican) owes his good fortune more to his own unobjectionable character and personal popularity, and to Governor Haight's [illegible] reputation [illegible] to any thing in the platform on which he stood. Except that the Republican platform sustained President Grant's administration and the Democratic one opposed it, there was not much difference between the two. To the liberal mind they were equally bad in their contemptuous treatment of the Chinese. No party should boast much of a success won by truckling to a rabble of stone-throwers such as murdered a poor Chinaman in the San Francisco streets the other day. The democrats in succumbing to that spirit of rowdyism deserved defeat, but it is a matter of regret that they were whipped by a party no better than the Democracy in that particular. [illegible] the Democrats would probably have improved their chances [illegible] not nominated Governor Haight, but [illegible] well known [illegible] Governor four years [illegible] nominated. [illegible] Haight [illegible] again. [illegible] numerous [illegible] Democrats, from the opening of the campaign down to election day, have produced the consequences which intelligent observers outside of the State predicted from the first. It is said that the Central Pacific Railroad, which [illegible] with the Republicans and contributed materially to carry the election."

Horrible Slaughter of Human Lives.

A frightful accident occurred on Saturday night on the Eastern Railroad at Revere, seven miles from Boston. The accommodation train started behind time, and while stopping at the station at Revere, the lightning express overtook it and telescoped it, killing [illegible] passengers outright, of whom three were scalded, and their limbs fractured. Nine of the wounded have since died.

Another railroad accident occurred on Saturday morning on the Phil'a & Erie R. R., the westward bound mail collided with a freight train near Westford Station. The conductor and engineer of the mail train neglected to obey orders and thereby caused the collision. Six persons were killed and about fifteen wounded.

The excursion boat "Ocean Wave" exploded near New York on Monday. Two hundred passengers were on board, eighty of whom were killed and wounded, many of the [illegible] so horribly scalded that they cannot survive.

[illegible] Friday afternoon, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road, two miles [illegible] engaged in [illegible] building and carrying [illegible] Two [illegible] feet, and one of them, named Jacob Fisher, suffered a fracture of the ankle, [illegible] had his right hip dislocated. [illegible]

A white haired old negro preacher in New Orleans thus addressed one of the meetings of the disaffected darkies last week: "What are you grumbling about? [illegible] Did you think, when Massa Lincoln [illegible] to buy tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery [illegible]"

[illegible] having [illegible] The running machine will keep bright for years—the idle machine will soon rust out.

GREELEY AT CHICAGO.

The Hon. Horace Greeley took the train at Lafayette, Indiana, this morning at two o'clock, arrived in Chicago in time for breakfast. He was received by the Hon. John Wentworth and the Hon. John B. Grinnell, ex-Representative from Iowa, and conveyed to the Tremont House in a carriage. The gentlemen gave Mr. Greeley an elaborate breakfast. Their welcome to Mr. Greeley was very cordial, and the conversation which these three distinguished [illegible]

The gentlemen looked upon Mr. Greeley as a probable candidate for the Presidency, and congratulated [illegible] upon the likelihood of the nomination.

Mr. Wentworth said, "Grant has not the shadow of a chance for even the nomination." Mr. Wentworth adds that throughout the West and particularly in Illinois, there is a quiet feeling of contempt for the nepotism that can not be overcome.

"Both Senators, Trumbull and Logan, are openly and avowedly Grant's enemies, the latter particularly so.

"General Logan says that his whole influence shall be directed to prevent Grant's renomination."

Mr. Grinnell said he could promise the State of Iowa for Mr. Greeley, [illegible] he would allow his name to go to the Convention.

At this Mr. Greeley smiled complacently, and said [illegible] So far as he was concerned, it was of no account whether Grant was nominated or not, but practically he was opposed to the nomination. Mr. Greeley added, "If we nominate Grant we shall certainly be defeated. The public will stand no more horse-jockey and present-taking Presidents. We have had enough of them. I tell you, gentlemen, we must take a new departure, and I can assure you that we of the East are determined that it shall be done. I have been rather quiet about it so far, but I want everybody now to understand what I think. When we take hold of Grant it will not be with silk gloves on our hands. It has got to be done. We must throw Grant overboard, or we shall be defeated."

"But," said Mr. Grinnell, as though asking for information, "what would you have us do, Mr. Greeley? Suppose we throw Grant over, what can we do? You know our people don't want to jump out of the frying pan into the fire. Now, if you will give us the slightest hope that you will allow us to put your own name forward, we would willingly throw over Grant."

[illegible] Mr. Greeley [illegible] will continue to give [illegible] the end of his term. Besides I want to nominate a man who, if elected, will elevate the office to where it was in former days—a man who will not take presents, or [illegible] his office holders to advance his own aspirations for a second term, and who in the meantime neglect the interest of those whose ruler he is. Besides, I want a man who is above mere pleasure hunting, a man who will not dawdle away one-fourth of his term amid the follies and frivolities of a watering place, and one who, when called upon for an expression of his views on political and other subjects of national interest, can give them in clear and comprehensive language. That's the kind of man the people want, [illegible]

"I want you, gentlemen, to tell your people [illegible] that we are [illegible] Grant [illegible] We will not [illegible] but to use his own words, we are going to fight it out on this line."

Mr. Wentworth seemed delighted at this expression of Mr. Greeley's views, and promised that he would circulate them far and wide, wherever it was necessary.

"Nip it in the Bud."

[illegible]

[illegible] poses. In this campaign we are fighting a brave battle for Governor, State officers, United States Senator, [illegible] Congressmen [illegible] and a Democratic candidate for President of the United States from Ohio; for just as certain as we carry the State this fall will an Ohio Democrat head the national ticket next year. That is universally conceded. Is this a time for quarrels over county offices and back [illegible] intrigues with the white and [illegible] The question is [illegible] the duty of Democrats to close up the ranks to work for results instead of recruiting the enemy. [illegible] chronic grumbler or bolter, comes around with whines in his mouth and thirty pieces of silver in his pocket, send him to the right about double quick.

There is another row among the Republicans of Wisconsin. The Federal office holders there are accused of being disturbers of the peace. The feud in Alabama between the Federal office holders and the rest of the party is in full blast. The situation in Louisiana is certainly not happy. The presence of United States bayonets at a Republican convention does not look healthy. There is a profound feud in Pennsylvania, and Cameron is as helpless as Borie. There is a disturbance in Massachusetts. Missouri and New York have been thrown away. Half a dozen Southern States are thoroughly in power of the Democracy. And still feeble minded persons are telling us that the Republican party has no alternative but to run the Grant family for all offices now in their possession. So says the Cincinnati *Commercial.*

The highest farm in the United States is on the Union Pacific railroad and is eight thousand feet above the sea level. It raises good vegetables and grain crops.

[illegible] ture."

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, delivered a speech at Columbus recently, from which we take the following extract, referring to the so-called "new departure." He says:

"Now, my friends, it has been common for the Republican party of this country to say that the Democrats have taken a new departure, and that new departure, they allege, consists in saying that we have been wrong and the Republicans [illegible] there has never been [illegible] to that. We are as much opposed to what has been done [illegible] another in [illegible] unlawful and brutal manner, [illegible] street, throttle him and knock him down, and trespass upon his right, [illegible] I should see his wounds and see him bleeding, I should be compelled to say that he was down and bleeding, but who would call that an admission that the villain who knocked him down had done what was right? [Laughter.] So when these men changed the constitution and invaded the peace of the country, [illegible] they made the south [illegible] in the midst of [illegible] remonstrated and opposed [illegible] and now, because we cannot deny that they have done it, because we cannot deny that the thing has been accomplished: because we are compelled to admit the fact that the reconstruction laws have been executed and the amendments to the constitution fastened upon us, we are told forsooth, that we admit that the Radicals were right and we were wrong. [illegible] the fourteenth amendment to the constitution was passed. We opposed it. Why did we oppose it? Because it provided that all people in the United States should be equal before the law? There is not one Democrat from the Ohio river to Canada, not one in the United States, opposed it upon any such grounds. That has always been the law in Ohio; that has always been the law in all the northern states. The Democrats, he said, opposed the fourteenth amendment, first because of its disfranchisement clause; because it disfranchised the men of influence, of ability, of education, whose aid was necessary to restore peace to the south. Secondly, because the language was ambiguous, and was such as to enable an ambitious president and congress to usurp the power that belongs to the individual states, and to overthrow every one of the reserved rights of the people of the States, and were we not right? For is it not under the ambiguous and loose language of that amendment that the infamous Ku-Klux bill was passed, under a pretence of authority derived from that loose and ambiguous language? If this interpretation were correct, the President would have power in the State of Ohio, to dispose of the Governor, dethrone the legislature, turn out of office our judges and establish martial law from one end of the state to the other, whenever he thinks or pretends to think it is necessary for him to take martial possession of Ohio in order to protect the rights of individuals. We were right then opposing that amendment thus framed and thus phrased.

The fifteenth amendment we opposed because, first, it was a fraud upon the people, in the way that the thing was proposed and carried out, and a direct violation of the solemn pledge of the dominant party made in their platform at Chicago. We opposed it for [illegible] reasons than that. We said [illegible] of the Southern States in the control of [illegible] could read, [illegible] and of whom not one in a thousand had the least idea of the government under which he lived, and under which they [illegible] to discharge the duties of [illegible] the time should come when they should be educated up to a [illegible] intelligence, and [illegible] of the country, [illegible] Now what has been the effect [illegible] with their [illegible] they are the most [illegible] part of God's globe this day. These states have been [illegible] to the tender mercies of the carpet-baggers and adventurers of the north, [illegible] the scalawags of the south, and by combination with the negro, they govern almost every one of those states, and how do they govern them? When the war ended these states were prostrated to a degree we can hardly realize, ravaged by their own armies as well as ours. The people were prostrated, the currency was worth nothing; thousands and tens of thousands of their farms lay desolate under the scourge of the war; they were ruined in fortune, humbled and prostrated in spirit. That was a time when it behooved us to take them by the hand and help them up. Just at that time the Republican party, these carpet-baggers and scalawags, took hold of the government in these states.

As to the thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, Senator Thurman said they had never made any objection to it, and that no man could point to any act of the Democracy in the northern states that ever approved slavery.

A special dispatch from Fort Wayne states that at Wabash, Indiana, about eleven o'clock Sunday, a lady went to the cell in the jail where Mrs. Finley, the murderess of her three children, was confined. She found her lying on her back on the floor, with a frightful gash in her throat, and covered with blood. She had attempted to cut her throat with a piece of [illegible] she had broken. She had taken a piece of it and had cut her throat, and when found was trying to push the glass into the wound and widen the gash with her hand. She had partially severed the windpipe. An alarm was given, and the sheriff was soon on hand, but had to call for assistance before he could get the glass from her. They then had to tie her [illegible] before her wound could be dressed. The physicians do not think she will survive her injuries long.

A boy, five years old, is described on the Jersey City police docket as "an habitual drunkard."

[illegible] Citizens.

From the Mexican frontier of Texas we receive accounts that reveal a most extraordinary state of affairs, that calls for the immediate intervention of our Government.

Along the line of the Rio Grande, and for some miles back, are located the stock ranches of some of the enterprising citizens of the State. Owing to the poverty of the soil and the consequent larger ranges required for the immense herds of cattle owned [illegible] and the [illegible] widely separated to afford the moral support given by numbers. Predatory [illegible] frequently taken advantage of this circumstance [illegible] Grande, and drive off the cattle by hundreds to their own side of the river. During the last few months the number thus stolen has averaged over four hundred a week, and this, too, in the limited region lying between Laredo and Brownsville only a hundred and twenty miles in length. It is asserted that in some instances these bands have been accompanied by armed Mexican soldiers. Frequent conflicts are reported as having taken place between the owners and the robbers, attended with the killing or wounding of the parties engaged.

But the worst feature in the case remains to be told. Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, the Mexican States immediately opposite the region spoken of, and in which these expeditions originate, are practically under the government of one Cortina, a military chief recognized by the Mexican Government as one of its trusted agent. This man is fiercely and universally accused by the Texan people of having in most cases not only organized these raids, but also of having shared in in the booty. Stolen horses and beef cattle have been traced to some of his numerous camps. Thieves found with the stock in their possession, and imprisoned by the Alcades, have been released by Cortina and permitted to go unpunished. Remonstrance with the Mexican civil authorities has resulted in silence only, or the open admission that they are powerless against the robbers. Appeals have been made to Washington, but so far attended with no satisfactory result, and the indignant people loudly curse the Government, which they aver is either indifferent to their sufferings or too weak to protect them.

Under an efficient Administration, conducted by men of culture sufficient to appreciate the wants of the people they affect to govern and guard, [illegible] have been [illegible] to the Rio Grande, to [illegible] up and down the river, and put an effective stop to this plundering, disgraceful alike to the Mexican Government that winks at it, and to the Mexican Government of the United States, too indifferent to its honor to resent it.—*New York Sun.*

The Noble Revenge.

The coffin was a plain one—a poor, miserable pine coffin. No flowers on the top, no lining of white satin for the pale brow; no smooth ribbons about the coarse shroud. The brown hair was laid decently back, but there was no crimped cap with neat tie beneath the chin. The sufferer from cruel poverty smiled in her sleep; she had found bread, rest, and health.

"I want to see mother," sobbed a poor little child, as the undertaker screwed down the top.

"You cannot; get out of the way, boy—why don't somebody take the brat?"

"Only let me see her one minute!" cried the helpless orphan, clutching the side of the charity box, and as he gazed into the rough box, agonized tears streamed down the cheeks, on which the childish bloom ever lingered. Oh, it was painful to hear him cry the words:

"Only once; let me see mother only once."

Quickly and brutally the hard-hearted monster struck the boy away, so that he reeled with the blow. For a moment the boy stood panting with grief and rage—his blue eyes distended, his lips sprang apart, a fire glittering through his tears, as he raised his arm, with a most unchildish accent, and screamed, "When I'm a man I'll kill you for that!"

There was a coffin and a heap of earth between the mother and the poor forsaken child—a monument much stronger than granite, built in the boy's heart to the memory of the heartless deed.

The court house was crowded to suffocation.

"Does any one appear as this man's counsel?" asked the judge.

There was a silence when he had finished, until, with lips tightly pressed together, a look of strange intelligence blended with haughty reserve upon his handsome features, a young man stepped forward with a firm tread and kindly eye to plead for the erring and friendless. He was a stranger, but at the first sentence there was silence. The splendor of his genius entranced—convinced.

The man who could not find a friend was acquitted.

"May God bless you, sir, I cannot," said he.

"I want no thanks," replied the stranger.

"I—I—I believe you are unknown to me."

"Yes, I will refresh your memory. Twenty years ago this day, you struck a broken-hearted little boy away from his dead mother's coffin. I was that boy."

The man turned livid.

"Have you rescued me, then, to take my life?"

"No, I have a sweeter revenge. I have saved the life of a man whose brutal deed has rankled in my breast for the last twenty years. Go, then, and remember the tears of a friendless child."

The man bowed his head in shame, and went from the presence of magnanimity as grand to him as incomprehensible.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held [illegible] August 18, 1871, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,
In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each [illegible]

AT AUBURN,
On the FIRST SATURDAY of [illegible]

[illegible]

J[illegible], Examiner.

THE FORT WAYNE STORE!
Auburn, Ind.
UNDER THE COURIER OFFICE.

An entire new stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, [illegible]
Look at a few of our prices, then call and [illegible]

Good [illegible]	8, 10, [illegible]
Good [illegible]	9, 10, and 13c
Good [illegible]	[illegible] to 10c per [illegible]
Good Ticking	12½, 16⅔, 18¾ to 20c per yard.
Good Denims	12½, 15, 16⅔, 17 and 25 per yard.
Good Shirting Stripes	13, 15 [illegible]
Good [illegible]	50, 60, and 75c per yard.
Good Cassimeres	$1.00 $1.25, and $1.75 per yard.
Good Table Linen	50, 55 and 75c per yard.
Good Hand Towels	12½, 20 and 25c a piece, cheaper than to buy crash.
Linen Handkerchiefs	8⅓, 12½ and 15c.
Gents Linen Hdkf's	20, 25 and 30cts piece.
Napkins from	$1.50 to 2.00 per dozen.
Doylies from	75 to $1.50 per yard.
Toilet Quilts	$2.00 to 4.50
Ladies Hose	12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents a pair.
Cotton Socks	15, 20, [illegible]

DRESS GOODS,
DeLAINES, ARMURES, REPS, COLORED ALPACAS, POPLIN ALPACA, BLACK ALPACA, BRILLIATINES, &c., &c.

GROCERIES,
Coffee A. Sugar 12½c per pound, Best Brown Sugar 12c, Good brown sugar 10c Coffee for 19c, Young Hyson Tea for $1.00 per pound, Best Tea $1.60, Saleratus 3 papers for 25c, 5 Dime boxes of matches for 25c, Coffee Essence 4c a box, Pepper 30c pound Allspice 25 cents.

Choice Factory Cheese 13c.

The above gives the prices of some of our leading articles, we also have a fine assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS TOILET SOAPS &c., at correspondingly low prices.

CHINA WARE.

[illegible] have just marked down prices from 5 to 15 per cent. Call and examine our stock before purchasing. "CASH PAID FOR EGGS."
Wm. H. McQUISTON.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN, INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Building Material,
Agricultural Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.

Which he is now offering at prices [illegible]. He keeps a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics Tools, Brushes, whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware, Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Pump and Lead Packing, Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep [illegible] goods, [illegible] direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,
Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old Rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, [illegible]
JOHN L. DAVIS

NO ADVANCE IN WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.
J. & P. Pierr's.

We propose to sell our goods as low as last fall, as we have bought our FLANNELS, JEANS, and HEAVY COTTON GOODS before the rise in wool we therefore [illegible] cheaper to those who buy now.

WE ARE SELLING

Heavy Medicated flannel [illegible] per yard.
All wool flannel 25, 30, 35 and 40c
100 Pieces of new Delaines 12½ to [illegible] per yd.
Home-made flannel 55 and 60c.
Very best style of Prints 10c and [illegible]
Silks, Poplins and all wool Plaids

The best assortment of Shawls, Cloths, Blankets, Coverlids, Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Carpet Chain [illegible]

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We keep the best and fullest assortment of Millinery Goods in Fort Wayne, at wholesale and retail. [illegible] are able to sell from 10 to 15 per cent lower than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. [illegible] Let those who wish to save money call and [illegible] us.
FORT WAYNE, IND., CALHOUN STREET.

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF
DRY GOODS
Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at
Root & Company's
20 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana
Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

Are giving great bargains in [illegible]

Have just opened fresh stock of [illegible]

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that the stock will be the largest, most [illegible]

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
New York Store!
No. 20 Columbia St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c., &c.

[illegible] and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves [illegible] most complete [illegible]

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE
[illegible] Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest [illegible]

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage [illegible]

AUBURN LIVERY
SALE STABLE!
[illegible] & RYAN, Prop's.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

THE HOWE!

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO. of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the [illegible] SEWING MACHINE [illegible] new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonably be desired. The Howe Sewing Machines, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally well with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned [illegible] the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. [illegible] would state that we are well pleased with the working of [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. J. A. [illegible]

[illegible], Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Gleanings for the Courier.

The weather is rather cool and comfortable [illegible]

[illegible] County last [illegible]

The Marshal is busy at repairing street crossings.

Two thousand [illegible] of wheat were received here last Saturday.

An exchange says, "[illegible] September." Don't you do it. Rain is better and safer.

We are in receipt of the Premium List of the [illegible] State Fair, to be held at Indianapolis, from October 2d to 7th.

A new brick pavement has been put down in front of C. Klotz' Store, a much needed improvement.

The re-union of the [illegible] Ind. [illegible] take place [illegible] on [illegible] 20th inst.

[illegible] Wallace, the champion tramp printer, gave us a call last Monday, and [illegible]

[illegible] keeps a full supply of Books, Stationery, &c., which he [illegible] at the lowest prices.

Howard Griswold [illegible] Ind., [illegible] to supply the citizens of that place, with pretty pictures of themselves.

The [illegible] Fort Wayne [illegible] has been changed in style to a quarto, making it the best weekly in Allen County.

New.—Auburn has been supplied with a milk wagon and our enterprising [illegible] L. W. Bard, is now ready to furnish the lacteal fluid to all those desiring it.

J. W. Dills, Esq., of Spencerville, gave us a call on Monday, and paid us two subscriptions for the Courier. Go and do thou likewise.

Court.—The Court of Common Pleas, Judge Clapp presiding, will commence [illegible] There [illegible] over one hun[illegible] ca[illegible]

Get your smoked glass ready there's going to be an eclipse—in the year 1954. Paste this up so you will remember it. For our part we don't care about seeing it.

Dr. T. G. Matheny, of North Benton, gave us a call last Tuesday. The doctor reports everything, but his business, flourishing. [illegible] The [illegible] don't [illegible] the lo[illegible]

An old lady from one of our rural districts astonished a clerk in one of the [illegible] by inquiring if he [illegible]

A young man who was caught pressing his sweetheart to his breast the other [illegible] his own [illegible]

Track laying on the Eel River Road has commenced in earnest to the east from this place. It will be but a few weeks, at the most, until the track is laid to Auburn.

We seldom pick up a country paper now-a-days that does not contain a reference to horse stealing operations in some part of the State. The business appears [illegible] than at any period for many years past.

It is always [illegible]

An incident of the late railroad smash-up near Boston [illegible] that city gave up his seat in the last car [illegible] lady [illegible] forward. The lady was killed and the gentleman was unhurt.

[illegible] fore Squire Widney, by the [illegible] Henry Wolf, last Tuesday. After a patient trial the court decided in favor of the defendant.

Shocking.—A terrible disaster occurred at New Heaven, seven miles east of Fort Wayne, by the explosion of the boiler in Maumee Valley Mills, killing the proprietors Charles and Louis Lepper, and the engineer, A. B. Carr, and wounding three others. Cause no water in [illegible]

While at Newville last Saturday we witnessed the operation of a clover huller on the farm of [illegible], Esq., which turned out nice clean seed at the rate of [illegible] learned that the crop is [illegible] very heavy this year, though the yield to amount of straw is [illegible]

Recovering.—We learn that Mrs. H. W. Ford, who has suffered [illegible] for several [illegible] with cancer [illegible], is, after two operations [illegible] recovering, and that now she enjoys almost as good health as before the attack of the disease. Her many friends will be rejoiced to hear of her speedy recovery and [illegible]

Newville [illegible] a railroad [illegible] thriving country town. It is nicely located in the most fertile part of our county, valley of the St Joe, and even without the [illegible] of the outer world, is building up some substantial buildings, a [illegible] of which would be of no disgrace [illegible] hope, however, this [illegible] will be soon supplied.

Myers, of the Kendallville Standard, [illegible] to decide the matter [illegible] than Myers. His [illegible] the real, genuine ring, he knows whereof he speaks. He is welcome to his [illegible]—*Mishawaka Enterprise.*

You know how it is yourself. But there [illegible] and that [illegible] & C. extension on three different lines within as many weeks with an impartiality only equalled by the [illegible]

Incorrigible.—One of our [illegible] brought a [illegible] week, [illegible] He then tried his hand at securing a customer for another load, but was unsuccessful. [illegible] "No," was his reply, "I'll see them rot first."

[illegible] of our subscribers will [illegible] visit [illegible] subscriptions, and we hope they will do [illegible] can't come, to send in by some one, and have their paper paid for. Every subscriber [illegible] to pay their subscription [illegible] they will do this promptly it is all we ask. We trust that all will try to pay us as soon as possible.

C. C. Shaffer, Esq., our popular furniture dealer, has purchased the large stock of furniture recently opened out by J. S. [illegible], and this in connection with the complete establishment which Mr. C. has been running will make a fine display in this line of goods. Those [illegible] not do better than to call on Mr. Shaffer, where they will have the advantage of a large [illegible] from which to select.

Peter Schaaf, a German residing near Hoover's Brick Yard, committed suicide on Friday morning of last week, by cutting his throat. He had made his home with his niece for sometime, but since her marriage had not agreed happily with her husband,—indeed had once tried to shoot him. This is the only cause suggested for the rash deed. Before the tragedy he burned up all his effects including about $1100 in cash and notes. He was 65 years [illegible]

New School House.—Our friends of Waterloo, are going to build a fine brick edifice for school purposes. We hope they will succeed in putting up a first-class structure, one that will be a credit to the county as well as the town. These edifices are taken generally as an index of the prosperity and enterprise of the community in which they are located, and a very correct one, they are, too. Success neighbors in your undertaking. Its estimated cost is $20,000.

Terms Cash.—Our popular grocery dealers, Messrs. Smith & Hare have abandoned the old practice of trusting out their goods, [illegible] for cash only. This is the only proper way of doing business, and customers will find it much to their advantage. It ought be the rule with every business, and we hope that others will speedily adopt it, so remember when you go to Smith & Hare's take your money with you, as the cash system will be strictly adhered to.

Ague, what is it? Here's the latest definition: [illegible] an isotychose fovilla which is the immorigerous outgrowth of a demulcent periflege. Now when this permeates the protoplastic [illegible] and vibrates in isothermal lines against the mephitic diapason, the retiary consequence is, of course, a vigesimal [illegible] Action, which sets in motion the [illegible], and a shake is the result.

Serious Run-away.—As the family of Peter Miser was leaving town last Saturday, for their home, in a wagon, the horses became frightened at a sack on a fence about three miles from town, and became unmanagable, breaking the lines which were held by [illegible], a son of Mr. Miser. [illegible] collar bone broken and shoulder dislocated and a [illegible] cut upon the face of a daughter with them crushing in the nose [illegible] The wagon is a complete wreck. The sufferers are getting along very well, con[illegible] their injuries.

State Fair.—We are under obligations to Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, of Allen County, for a complimentary to the State Fair.—[illegible] fare [illegible] will be issued at all stations along the line of the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R., in this State, to [illegible] from [illegible] here on the morning train you arrive in Indianapolis at 4 in the afternoon, or taking the night train you get there at 6:30 in the morning. This being the first chance for the people in this section, getting to the State Fair in a comfortable manner, we presume there will be a large attendance from this part of the State.

New and Important Route to Cincinnati.

The Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad now runs to Cincinnati, two express trains daily, leaving Fort Wayne at 11 o'clock every morning, Sunday excluded, and every night, Sunday excepted. These trains run through without change over the White Water Valley road, and in to the Plum Street depot, which is situated in the very heart of the city. Returning from Cincinnati a train leaves every morning at 7 o'clock except Sunday. Another feature is that these trains run directly from Cincinnati to Jackson Mich. and [illegible]. Connections are made at Cincinnati with the Baltimore and Ohio, and other roads centering there, and at Jackson with the Michigan Central and Saginaw roads. The train leaving Fort Wayne at 11 o'clock a. m. lands passengers in Indianapolis at 4:30 the same afternoon, except Sunday, and the train leaving the city at 10 p. m. delivers passengers at Indianapolis at 6:30 every morning except Monday.

The traveling public will rejoice at this excellent arrangement, which cannot but accommodate them in every particular. Our Fort Wayne people can now leave there Saturday night, spend Sunday in Cincinnati, and return Sunday night. To those who would like to spend Sunday in Cincinnati, and return Sunday night. To those who would like to spend Sunday along the line of the Muncie Road, the train leaving Fort Wayne at 11 o'clock Sunday morning will accommodate them, and return them Sunday night. All passenger trains now leave Fort Wayne from Bloomingdale depot, so that no more delays will be experienced [illegible] often the case at the Wabash depot.

The ticket office in the Sentinel building is kept open every night until 10 o'clock, [illegible] every Sunday morning from 9 till 11.—*Ft Wayne Sentinel.*

Sunday School Pic-nic Near Newville.

[illegible] the northern part of the county took place last Saturday, near Newville, in Waterloo's Grove. The attendance was very large and the occasion [illegible]. The weather could not have been more [illegible] on the other hand, entered heart and soul into the festivities, to which they had looked forward with the liveliest anticipations.

The grove was a beautiful one, and the happy assemblage with its music and banners presented a most pleasant spectacle, which will long be remembered by [illegible]

The exercises opened by music from the Butler Brass Band, [illegible] good one, followed by a song [illegible] Then Rev. R. B. Powell, Chaplain of the occasion, [illegible] which filled the bill [illegible] who was pleased to designate them as "short, sharp and shiny." We were glad to notice that the first was specially observed throughout, a feature that contributed largely to the comfort of the audience—well, we don't mean that exactly either—but there were [illegible] speakers and had they extended their remarks, many would certainly have become wearied before all had their say. That's the idea we wish to convey. Each speaker seemed to be equal to the emergency, and [illegible] pithy remarks, that exactly suited the occasion. We doubt whether a similar number of divines will ever again equal the good judgment and discretion, the excellent taste and brevity, and withal say as much in as few words, as our friends did last Saturday.

Between the remarks came those soul stirring songs by the various schools present, and we would find it difficult work to award a premium to any particular one so well did they all perform their part.—The Brass Band came in for its share in the programme, and the music discoursed [illegible] to the [illegible]

[illegible] looked over the vast throng, and saw a number of beautiful banners, suggestive of the taste of the different schools. The Butler Sabbath School had a handsome star banner, with the words, "Jesus Loves Us" on one side, and the name of the school on the other.

The "Newville Christain Sunday School" were the next words that attracted our attention, which were surmounted [illegible] the opposite side proclaiming that "Truth Will Prevail."

The largest, perhaps, was that of the Milford Sunday School, on which was inscribed "We Trust in God."

The Big Run Sabbath School was duly represented by a neat little banner, bearing their name.

The Stafford and Wilmington Schools also had their banner on the outer wall.

Another banner bore the beautiful sentiment, "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy Youth," which furnished a text for one of the speakers, who made [illegible] eloquent address.

[illegible] handsome banner was carried by the U. B. School of Newville. It represented a shield tastefully mounted on which was the appropriate inscription "God is Our Shield." In [illegible] Saml. Wannemaker, Bowersock and Shafer, participated in the exercises in regular order, alternating with the songs of the children, and the programme was thus made an attractive and pleasing one.—About the middle of the exercises a recess was given for refreshments, and a rush [illegible] St. Joe, [illegible], to discuss this important feature of the Pic-nic. We met with the usual courtesies and were [illegible] grove, for which we tender our thanks.

A marshal band called the refreshed pic-nickers together and the remainder of the programme [illegible]. Our attention was called to several [illegible] under the superintendency of a young lady in Newville, [illegible] is the most flourishing in the county and reflects great credit upon the zeal and energy of this young lady.

Soldiers' Reunion.

This proposed by [illegible] soldiers of the counties of Allen, Noble, Whitley, Kosciusko, DeKalb, LaGrange, Elkhart, and Steuben, comprising the old 10th Congressional District, to have a general meeting and greeting—either in this city or at some accessible point, within the next three months. Some of the counties named already [illegible] desirable [illegible] District organization be made, in order that old friends of the camp and field be brought together occasionally, for mutual recreation and good fellowship. Allen county already has an organization, and the members of the 129th have met annually for the past three years—the last time at Kendallville, two weeks ago.

A committee has been appointed from the 129th, to consult with the the commanding officers [illegible] in regard to the proposed reunion. The District Regiments comprise the following: The 12th, 30th, 44th, 74th, 100th, 129th, 142th and 152th, Infantry; the 12th Cavalry, and [illegible] Batteries. These, together with [illegible] raised in the district, which were afterward added to other regiments, are expected to join in the movement, and assist in effecting [illegible]

The committee referred to consists of the following gentlemen:

Col. C. A. Zollinger,
Col. Solomon DeLong,
Lieut. A. [illegible]

Col. Zollinger, of this city has taken hold of the matter zealously, and is earnestly laboring to bring together all the boys who participated in the battles for the preservation of the Union, and who are now entitled to [illegible] which a grateful country will be glad to crown them with. Any communications to him, [illegible] committee, will be promptly attended to, and suggestions will be considered and subsequently laid before a Committee of the whole for final action.

Subscribe for the Courier.

Commissioner's Proceedings.

[illegible] the following business:

Petition of Samuel Houser ditch in Butler-tp. Viewers appointed, Christ Steele [illegible] Viewers report [illegible] road in [illegible]

Viewers report damages to [illegible] and Lyman Coldren for road in Jackson-tp., at $40 each.

Viewers report unfavorably to the petition for road in Stafford-tp.

Petition by James Learned and others for road in Wilmington-tp. Viewers appointed [illegible] Noyes Coats.

Viewers report favorable on petition for [illegible] of road in Smithfield-tp. Report approved and grant the change.

The petition to restrain cattle from running at large was dismissed.

Viewers report favorably in the petition of Shryock to locate road in Butler-tp. Granted.

Viewers report favorably in petition of Shryock to locate road in Butler-tp. Granted.

[illegible] highway in Smithfield-tp. Granted.

Application of Chas. Fox for liquor license. Granted.

Viewers appointed to view road site in Jackson township, fail to report when [illegible] and Ayres Bakestraw are appointed viewers.

Report of the Superintendent of poor approved and placed on file.

Expenses of Circuit Court, Aug. term $600.50. It was ordered by the Board that the court room and Jury rooms shall be used only for the holding of courts and [illegible] and for no other purposes except by permission of Board.

Our Town Board.—We hear considerable talking about the action of the Town Board, in the case of the petition for the opening of an alley in rear of the brick [illegible] and good common sense upon the part of some of the members thereof. We do not bring this up as a political matter, and do not make a personal charge against any member, merely giving the expressed opinions of Republicans as well as Democrats. The fact is, very little has been accomplished by this Board and the [illegible] already being far spent, our citizens have a right to know the cause of their inactivity. Many improvements are needed in and about the place, yet we have not been cognizant of anything being accomplished of a public nature. We learn that a committee was appointed by this Board to assess the benefits and damages accruing from the opening of this alley, and that said committee duly discharged their duty and made their report, which was received and approved. But by a little lobbying or some other mysterious power, the Board turned right around and rejected the whole thing. In order to explain this contradiction away there is likely to be a disruption between the [illegible] in regard to the records. It is about time that we see the tangible results of their labors for the people [illegible] growing impatient over the delay. We bring this matter up in no manner of malice toward the Board, the individual members of which we hold as our personal friends. Let us have the benefit of your councils.

We visited [illegible] popular Commissioner, Wm Richmond, Esq., at his handsome country residence north of Newville, last Saturday, on our return from the pic-nic. [illegible] one of the best farms in the county, containing over 400 acres with improvements in the way of buildings [illegible] found in the State. Mr. R. has a farm of as many acres, several miles below. He stands, perhaps, at the head of the long list of successful farmers having [illegible] county 30 years ago, a poor man. He has done more for this county, as a farmer, than any other one [illegible] about six hundred acres, raised from 5000 to 6000 bushels of grain each year, and put the products in improvements on his land. Well he deserves a comfortable home with plenty around him. His amiable lady is the only [illegible] that deserves to share in the [illegible] of [illegible] tions for special favors at their hands.

The [illegible] comes again after an absence of several months. We clip the following from the last issue:

"Business was excellent last week. Friday and Saturday [illegible] Large amounts of produce were bought, some of which was stored in rooms about town for lack of room at the station."

The report of the trustees of the Butler Graded School to the School Examiner for the year ending Aug. 31, 1871, shows the whole number of pupils enrolled to be males 175, females 144; total 319.—Whole number admitted to the school during the year, 278. Average number in daily attendance, 222.

Am't of School Revenue on hand at the beginning of the year	[illegible] 72
[illegible]	[illegible] 31
[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount received for Corporation [illegible]	150 [illegible]
Total am't of School Revenue for the year	[illegible] 95
Amount paid out since [illegible]	[illegible] 71
Amount on hand Sept. 1st, 1871	$634 24
Average wages per day of male teachers	3 75
[illegible]	[illegible] 70
[illegible]	1460 00
[illegible] ending Aug. 31, 1871	170
Number of male teachers employed	1
Number of female teachers employed	3
Amount paid teachers during the year	$1506 30
[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount paid by voluntary contributions [illegible] sign scholars	518 75

Brainard's Musical World.—The September number of this popular musical monthly is at hand containing "Daisy Lee," a beautiful new song and chorus by J. M. Kieffer, and [illegible] piano piece, by [illegible] Wyman, author of "Silvery Waves." Also a large amount of interesting and instructive reading matter, valuable to every lover of music [illegible]

A stranger named Scott Davis forced himself into a social gathering in Gibson County, on the evening of August 21, while under the influence of liquor, and amused himself for a few moments in endeavoring to trip the young ladies while engaged in their [illegible]. He was remonstrated with by a gentleman present, and, with an oath, drew a pistol and shot him dead. The deceased was a married, and left a wife and five children. Davis said, when he started from the grocery, that he would kill somebody before he slept.

VINEGAR BITTERS

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLE PURELY FREE FROM ALCOHOL DR. WALKER'S

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

We will sell for the next TWO WEEKS

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Prints for 9 1-4 cents. Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Smithfield township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their next session, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart, with the privilege of having the same drank on lot No. four (4) in Grandting's addition to the village of Summit, in said County.

CHARLES GRANT.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	1 25 @ 1 30
Red	1 17 a 1 20
Oats	32
Rye	45
Corn	50
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	[illegible]
Inferior, White	[illegible]12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	2.75
Flax	1 50 a 1.55
WOOL—	
Tub washed	[illegible]
Fleece washed	[illegible]
Unwashed	[illegible]40
HIDES—	
Green	[illegible]
Dry	[illegible]
SUNDRIES—	
[illegible]	[illegible] 75
[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, per lb	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1.35
Eggs	[illegible]

Beware of Counterfeits.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair and honorable dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisements do so only to deceive the public. All persons should be on their guard and look well for the right number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Bloc. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall; at No. 5 Keystone Block.

Look out for the largest stock of clothing ever brought to one house in Fort Wayne this fall. Most goods and lowest prices.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The corporation taxes of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year 1871 are as follows:

Fifty cents on each $100 valuation and twenty-five cents on each taxable poll.

The corporation taxes of said town are now due and will be received by the undersigned at [illegible] Law Office in said town from the first day of August 1871 to the 30th day of November 1871:

JAMES L. [illegible] Town Marshal.

All the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in wages, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us.

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft Wayne, Ind., good all wool cassimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

State Items.

The corn crop in the northern part of Vigo county is said to be badly used up by the operation of the chinch bugs.

We understand Miss Paxton, a contributor to the New York *Ledger* under the *nom de plume* of Mary Kyle Dallas, is conducting a school at Rome, in this county.—*Cannelton Enquirer.*

We understand that Billy Williams and General Shanks passed through this city last night. They, it appears, had been in consultation with Tom Browne, [illegible] and were on their way to [illegible] Morton, Indiana's annihilator of [illegible]—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

An old colored man, accustomed to attend meeting [illegible] when he was happy, at one time was asked to be quiet during the service. After a long time he arose and said:—"Brethren stop your ears, for I must shout—I feel it coming." And shout he did.

A little boy fell into a privy vault twenty feet deep and filled with excrement to within eight feet of the seat at New Albany, one day last week. By the prompt action of his father, who kicked off the seat and plunged into the filthy mass, he was rescued from a horrible death. The father stood on some rocks that jutted out from the wall of the vault, and thus held his head and the child out of the filth until help came.

Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect August 13th, 1871.

Going North.		Going South.
[illegible]	Leave Cincinnati Arrive	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	2 50
2 01 "	Hartford City	1 40
3 20 "	Bluffton	12 19
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	[illegible]10
9 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]20

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after May 28, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

Stations	Fast Ex.	Mail.	Pac. Ex.	Night Ex.
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible] A. M.	10,[illegible] A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance	6,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,02 "
Orrville	6,38 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	6,5[illegible] "
Mansfield	[illegible] "	1,55 P. M.	4,42 "	8,3[illegible] "
A.	8,55 "	4,2[illegible] "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline L.	9,20 "	5,90 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
		5,55 A. M.	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest	11 37 A. M.	7,33 "	9,29 "	1,26 A. M.
Lima	12,22 P. M.	8,[illegible] "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne	1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth	3,32 "	2,25 P. M.	3,[illegible] "	8,35 "
Chicago	6,20 "	8,50 "	7,20 "	12,10 P. M.

Going East.

Stations	Fast Ex.	Mail.	Pac. Ex.	Night Ex.
Chicago	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M.	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,07 "	3,5[illegible] "	1,[illegible] A. M.	5,15 "
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A.	6,00 "	6,15 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	12,45	6,35 "	4,[illegible] "	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	3,46 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,45 P. M.
Rochester	8,26 P. M.	12,27 A. M.	11,06 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh	[illegible] "	1,[illegible]	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

[illegible] daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

[illegible] running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

Stations	[illegible]	[illegible]	Express
Fort Wayne, leave	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Academie	7 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huntertown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 02
New Era	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 12
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	8 57	12 [illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 42
Jackson Arr	11 40	6 55	8 55 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Stations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Leave	6 20 a m	1[illegible] a m	4 50 p m
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	8 57	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 11	2 53	7 42
Summit	9 22	3 13	7 54
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 10
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 25
New Era	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 20	[illegible]	8 53
Huntertown	[illegible]	4 48	9 08
Academie	10 37	5 05	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne Arr	10 [illegible]	5 25 p m	[illegible]

Connections [illegible] Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the [illegible] F. W. & C. [illegible] Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

[illegible] GARD [illegible] ERNST, [illegible]

S. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division.

ON and after Monday, June 12, 1871, [illegible]

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	[illegible] p m	11:17 a m	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	[illegible] p m	11:28 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	2:44	11:43	2:45
Waterloo	2:50	11:50	2:53
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Time Tables at the depot and other public places. Trains are run by Cleveland time, which is five minutes faster than Chicago time.

[illegible] WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
F. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

BURLINGTON.

[illegible] best Line is acknowledged to be the C., B. & Q. joined together [illegible] at Burlington, and [illegible]

The main line of the route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and [illegible] Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent [illegible] at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City [illegible] Passengers by this route to Kansas, [illegible] Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by slight diversion, eastern Nebraska [illegible]

[illegible]

Land-buyers will be sure to remember [illegible] they have friends, among the [illegible] who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, [illegible]

A GOOD THING

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

[illegible] KEYSTONE BLOCK.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

[illegible]

NO. 4 KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A

MARKLEY SHRADER & CO.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

[illegible]RY GOODS,

Ready Made Clthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool.

Don't mistake the place—One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock

Of 500 Pieces Prints.

WHO IS BEAT

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.

They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods

[illegible]

DRESS GOODS!

[illegible]

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. [illegible]

[illegible] SILKS are cheaper this [illegible]

PARASOLS PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought [illegible]

[illegible]

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

Death of Little Nell.

[illegible] ever appealed directly to the better feelings of human nature as Dickens. None ever described the death of children, whom he loved supremely, with such consummate touches of beauty. No more [illegible]ing story was ever told than that of little Paul Dombey, unless possibly it be [illegible] noble Little Nell, in the Old Curiosity Shop; and as long as English literature endures, will these be [illegible] land, with swelling hearts and overflowing eyes.

She w[illegible]

She was dead. Dear, gen[illegible] dead. Her [illegible] a poor slight thing the pressure of a finger would have crushed, was stirring nimbly in its cage, and the strong heart of its child mistress was mute and motionless forever! Where were the traces of her early cares, her sufferings and fatigues? All gone. Sorrow was dead indeed in her, but peace and perfect happiness were born, imaged in her tranquil beauty and profound repose.

And still, her former self lay there, unaltered in this change. Yes! the old fireside had smiled upon that same sweet face; it had passed like a dream through the haunts of misery and care; at the door of the poor schoolmaster on the summer evening, before the furnace fire upon the cold, wet night, at the still bedside of the dying boy, there had been the same mild and lovely look. So shall we know the angels in their majesty after death.

The old man held one languid arm in his breast for warmth. It was the hand she had stretched out to him with her last smile—the hand that had led him on through all their wanderings. Ever and anon he pressed it to his lips; then hugged it to his breast again, murmuring that it was warmer now; and as he said it, he looked in agony to those who stood around, as if imploring them to help her. She was dead, and past all help, or need of help. The ancient rooms she had seemed to fill with life even while her own was waning fast, the garden she had tended, the eyes she had gladdened, the noiseless haunts of many a thoughtless hour as it were but yesterday, could know her no more.

"It is not," said the schoolmaster, as he bent down to kiss her on the cheek, and gave his tears free vent, "it is not in this world that Heaven's justice ends. Think what it is, compared with the world to which her young spirit has winged its early flight, and say, if one deliberate wish, expressed in solemn terms above this bed, could call her back to life, which of us would utter it?"

She had been dead two days. They were all about at the time, knowing that the end was drawing on. She died soon after daybreak. They could tell by what she faintly uttered in her dreams that they were of journeyings with the old man; they were of no painful scenes, but of those who had [illegible] with great fervor.

Waking she never wandered in her mind but once, and that was at beautiful music, which, she said, was in the air. God knows. It may have been. Opening her eyes at last, from a very quiet sleep, she begged that they would kiss her once again. That done, she turned to the old man, with a lovely smile upon her face, they said as they had never seen, and could never forget, and clung with both her arms, about his neck. She had never murmured or complained; but with a quiet mind, and manner quite unaltered, save that she every day became more earnest and more grateful to them, faded like the light upon a summers evening.

Along the [illegible] her now, pure as the newly fallen snow that covered it, whose day on earth had been so fleeting. Under the porch where she had sat, when heaven in its mercy brought her to that peaceful spot, she passed again, and the old church received her in its quiet shade.

Mark Twain's Nag.

[illegible] by the name of Jericho. He is a mare. I have seen remarkable horses, before, but none so remarkable as this. I wanted a horse that would shy, and this fills the bill. I had an idea that shying indicated spirit. If I was correct, I have got the most spirited horse on earth. He shys at everything he comes to with the utmost impartiality. He appears to have a mortal dread of telegraph poles especially, and it is fortunate that these are on both sides of the road, because as it is now I never fall off twice in succession on the same side. If I fell on the same side it would get monotonous after a while. The creature shied at every thing he has seen to-day, except a hay stack. He walked up to that with an intrepidity that was astonishing. And it would fill any one with admiration to see how he preserved his [illegible] in the presence of a barley sack. This dare-devil bravery will be the death of this horse some day. He is not particularly fast, but I think he will get me through the Holy Land. He has only one fault. His tail has been chopped off, or else he has set down on it too hard some time or other, and he has to fight flies with his heels. This is all very well, but when he tries to kick a fly off the top of his head with his hind foot it is too much of variety. He is a going to get himself into trouble some day. He reaches around and bites my legs too. I do not care particularly about this, only I do not like to see a horse too sociable.

YOUTHFUL minds, like the plastic wax, are susceptible of the most lasting impressions; and the good or evil bias they then receive is rarely ever eradicated.

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

A Minnesota Juror addressed a note to the Judge, in which he styled him an "honorable jug."

The full and final returns of the census of 1870 give the total population of the United States at 38,555,983.

Dexter gets $378,000 worth of horse flesh. At least, he has paid that amount for the contents of his stables. Rather a [illegible] all is—dog meat.

[illegible] which was firmly refused.

They have a new term of reproach for negroes in Memphis. They are called rusty mackerel, etc., as the case may be.

At Cambridge, Mass., last week, the lightning struck the house of a lightning rod maker, just to show its impartiality.

Among the other luxuries lying around loose in Nevada, are arsenic springs. They will be [illegible] popular with unhappy families, when regularly opened as a fashionable summer resort.

A fourteen-year-old boy in Iowa has made a complete sewing machine from pasteboards and wires. It is said to make perfect stitches. He did it with his little jack-knife.

It took ten men a whole day to cut a sycamore tree in Pease township, Belmont county O., one day last month. The tree was twenty-five feet in circumference and solid wood.

A gentleman of California relates that he picked up two dead water snakes which had partially swallowing each other. Each snake had commenced swallowing the other's tail, and they continued the operation until their heads met.

Peaches are a drudge in the market in Delaware this season. The crop is so large that prices have declined to most unprofitable figures, and great quantities are rotting on the hands of the orchardist or [illegible].

Some people are never happy, no matter what happen. They had a shower of granite, about enough to pave the streets, the other day in Norfolk, and now they are praying that the next fall may be build[illegible] dressed.

During the siege of Paris 63 balloons left that city. Of these, five fell into the hands of the Germans, two were lost at sea, and one landed in Norway after crossing the North Sea and sailing about 1,000 miles in 45 hours. Besides the 64 aeronauts whom the 64 balloons conveyed out of Paris, they took 91 passengers, 3' 4 carrier pigeons, and about 3,000,000 letters, besides numerous dispatches.

California's latest curiosity is a rooster with two set of legs, one on his back.—When he is weary of standing in his natural position, it is gravely asserted, he turns a somersault and walks off up side down, and when he takes a notion he [illegible]ly turns over so as to swallow it more easily. But it is in a free fight that he shows to greatest advantage. He is a terrible fighter, and when thus diverted him self, looks like a revolving wheel, turning somersaults incessantly, and kicking in every direction.

State and County Fairs.

One of the best indications of healthful progress of the country is the marked and enthusiastic interest taken by all classes in the State and County agricultural and horticultural fairs. These associations have grown so numerous that almost every considerable community has its own, while the State organizations concentrate the most valuable portions of all. A most laudable and useful end is subserved by bringing samples of productions of all kinds together for comparison and inspection. It is an honorable spirit of emulation that competes for supremacy in a field where the [illegible] of [illegible] importance than the prize bestowed. Not only are samples of [illegible] of all kinds brought together, but the merits of each, and the advantages of new varieties, are practically discussed. More has [illegible] to spread varieties of fruit over the West than by any other process. The effect of climate in modifying agricultural productions, and the special adaptation of soils to particular classes of vegetation, are matters [illegible] and were it not for these [illegible] would be generally totally overlooked.

Agricultural papers are doing a great work in this way, but a single demonstration goes further in satisfying the mind than any amount of reading and theorizing, valuable as that may be. The improvement in breed of stock resulting from these exhibitions has probably proved of even more value to public interests than in vegetable productions, but the whole combined result already achieved can scarcely be estimated. In this department of machinery a standard is ordinarily furnished by which to measure the advances of each year; and, to the intelligent mind nothing can be more encouraging than these gains in useful mechanism. Inventors are moving the world, and the crude creations of one season foreshadow the triumph of the next. Without public fairs each of these worthy and most useful men would have to rely on his own personal efforts to bring new devices to the attention of the public. Finally, and by no means the least pleasant feature, a fair is the farmer's holiday; a social gathering, exciting and [illegible] where neighbors and friends, long separated and far apart, meet, discuss and compare successes and failures, and gather of each other the ripe fruits experience. It is greatly to be hoped that these civilizing agencies will be adopted that no county, community or State will be without them. The attendance upon them should be universal.

NEW system, NEW GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BOOZER, BLATTN E & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, we have adopted the EXCLUSIVE READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

Prices Low and Reasonable.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Boot line.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April 7, [illegible]

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. [illegible] Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient despaired of recovery; Medicine [illegible] either by [illegible] to any part of the world, by mail or express.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 23 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 58, 59 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money. We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks;
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
50 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
3 " Mill Saws;
[illegible] " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " Butt do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
500 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1000 Gross Screws;
1000 [illegible] Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
[illegible] " 'Ames' Shovels;
[illegible] " [illegible] Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Belting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 [illegible]

IRON.

300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
3 " English Cast Steel;
1 " German Steel;
3 " English Spring Steel;
[illegible] " Nail Rods;
[illegible] " Mill Shafting;
100 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long [illegible] Axles;
200 " Iron Short Arm do
40 " Buggy Springs, warranted
[illegible]
5000 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
[illegible]
[illegible]
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
10 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Solid Box Vises;
50 Set Cast [illegible] Boxes;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs [illegible];
11 Set Blacksmith's tools;
10 Tons Malleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

100 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 [illegible] Stoves;
500 Box Stoves;
100 Parlor Cook Stoves;

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
[illegible] Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper;
[illegible]
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead;
1000 " copper [illegible]
100 " rivets, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
20 " tin drip pans
10000 pieces [illegible]

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]
10000 Lights Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
[illegible] Bbls. Putty;
15 " Linseed oil;
[illegible]
50 buggy Seats;
[illegible] Bob Sleigh Stuff;
[illegible]

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE, GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produce.

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods the best quality.

B. T. TOTTEN

Ja. , 2d-1y.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1, up.
Colored " "
Japanese " striped
" Checked
Irish Poplins, in all colors
Japenese, plain
" " brocaded
" Watere

Every Lady should call and see our

$2.00 Gros Grain silk.

Japenese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses drab, slate, lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere Londen Poplins, for suits.
Plain " " "
Wash " " "
Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.
Scoth Ginghams, great variety.
Percales, Lawns, Organdies &c., &c.

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in short any color for ev ning and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours

Black Briliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimings Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped Jaconets. Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks dotted and Corded Sasses. Muslins, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 4-4 Organdies Tarltans, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings &c. White Marseilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towling, Napkins, Damasks, Lines, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Departm en

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Applique, Thread, Maltese, Clung, Mechlin, Valleneienne, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE IND.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash.

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

OF

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler, the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA.

Where he may be found at all times ready to wait on his customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect all outstanding dues. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA GUARD and VEST CHAINS

Also a large lot of

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CUTLERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House.

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 33 & 35 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '71.

Rattled! Beat! Sold!

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE!

WHY? WHY!

Because L. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Shirts,
Drawers, Trunks, Valises,
Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters for cheap and ashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

L. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun-sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7, also, the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Lot House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office, No. 88 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m.; 7 till 8 evening; Sunday from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered by Dr. Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, piles, fits, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers, and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb.	[illegible] best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb.	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb.	18c, and 19c, best 20c.
Roasted Coffee, 25c.	Old Government, 35c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb.	13½c
Brown, per pound	[illegible] and 9c

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	10 cents
Smoked Shoulders	8 "
Pickled Pork	9 "
Lard	12 "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10c and per ½ lb.	.50 "
Flounders, per lb.	.60 "
Best Smoking, per lb.	.30 "
Second quality do., per lb.	.25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00 "
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best	85

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 3c, 5c and 8c per bar.	
Blueing 2 boxes	5 "
Salertus, 3 papers	.25 "

FISH.

Spring catch, white fish	$5.00
Last fall, white fish	4.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	3.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound.	

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb.	[illegible] cents
Apples, per lb.	[illegible] "
Peaches, per lb.	[illegible] "
Cherries, per lb.	20, and 25 "
Oranges, per dozen	60 "
Lemons per dozen	[illegible] "
Filberts per quart	[illegible] "
Brazils, per quart	[illegible]
Cigars $3 and $5 per box.	
Dime box Matches	5 "

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal.	80c.
Whisky one year old	$2.00
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medicinal use, per gallon	1,75
All kind of liquors on hand.	
California wine, per bottle	50

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25c
Blackberries, per can	20c
Egg plums, per can	[illegible]
Green Gages, per can	[illegible]

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best [illegible] ever ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the **FRUIT HOUSE.**

18 West Berry Street.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 21, 1871. No. 38.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

[illegible]

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year [illegible]
Six months [illegible]
Three months .50

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible], Ind. will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, [illegible], Auburn, Ind. 2-33

PINCHIN & MADDEN,

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A SPECIALTY.
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CASA BY ANCHOR.

By [illegible]

The boy stood on the burning deck,
There ain't any doubt;
And yet who saw him on the wreck?
Who really heard him shout?

Would he have stood and roasted there
With jolly-boats so near,
And [illegible] about his [illegible]
Nor walked off on his ear?

What wonder standing there [illegible]
So beautiful and bright?
Who couldn't while around him beamed
That lovely Titian light?

His pow-wow with his father I
Regard as tempting fate;
If he declined to early die
[illegible]

'Pa, can't you speak—a little piece?
Just try a sneeze or cough.
My [illegible] kin, kin you release?
Oh say, yes, father, off!'

And while his father slept below
The boy, he never stirred;
One of a 'race' who never 'go'
Unless they 'get the word.'

He called aloud, 'Am I allowed
Your leave to leave? Your son
Stands fire, you know, but don't you crowd
The thing; I'm toasted done.

'Of course [illegible]
If you [illegible]
I burn with [illegible]
You know how 'tis yourself.

'Speak, father, I would be released!
I [illegible] your loving lesson.'
He knew not that his pa, deceased,
Had gone to Davy Jones.

Upon his brow he felt the heat,
Yet stood serene and calm,
With only now and then a bleat,
Like [illegible]

The [illegible] burn and snap
All in the wildest way;
Not e'en a shroud was left the chap,
And he the only stay.

[illegible] thunder-peal—
Good gracious!—Pretty soon
Boy, ship and anchor, flag and keel
Went up in a balloon!

And when this sound burst o'er the tide,
The boy! oh where was he?
Ask of the winds, or none beside
Stayed long enough to see

[illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible]
Was that young sailor muff.

Now, boys, don't take a cent of stock
In Cas-a-bi-an-ca;
The [illegible] knock.
Our Young A-mer-i-ca.

Josh Billings Interviewed.

My old friend Josh Billings arrived yesterday, and it [illegible] got away from the Clarendon to have a good square old religious talk with him. To be frank, I'm sick of being aristocratic. Josh Billings is a hass, and I like to be with him. He had just finished another book, and Carleton won't publish it. He's afraid his old customers will get it and laugh themselves to death. Josh and I adjourned over to an old room at Congress Hall, and we had a long talk about the infallibility of the church, our old friends Artemus Ward, John Phœnix, Mark Twain, and Mr. Shillaber. Josh is as young and as fresh as he was twenty years ago. His hair hangs in a [illegible] over his shirt collar. It is sprinkled with gray, but the old fire is up in his eye. I asked him a good many questions, and I give you his answers.—Like General Sherman he answers as short and quick as a streak of chain lightning. He handed me a Partaga [illegible] commenced:

'Mr. Billings, where were you educated?'

'Pordunk, Pennsylvania.'

'How old are you?'

'I was born one hundred and fifty years old, and have been growing young ever since.'

'Are you married?'

'Once.'

'How many children have you?'

'Doublets.'

'What did you come to Saratoga for?'

'I kant tell. Kin you?'

'What other vices have you?'

'None.'

'Have you any virtues?'

'Several.'

'What are they?'

'I left them in New York.'

'Do you gamble?'

'When I feel good.'

'What is your profession?'

'Agriculture and alminaxing.'

'What do you think of an interviewer?'

'He's a little worse than an organ grinder.'

'How do you account for your deficient knowledge in spelling?'

'Bad spelling during infancy, and poor memory.'

'What things are you the most liable to forget?'

'Sermons and debts.'

'What profession do you like best?'

'Auctioneering, base ball and theology.'

'Do you smoke?'

'Thank you, I'll take a Partaga first.'

'What is your worst habit?'

'The coat I got last in Poughkeepsie.'

'What do you think of Grant?'

'I am in favor of the present administration.'

'What are your favorite books?'

'My alminack and a pocket book.'

'What is your favorite piece of sculpture?'

'The mill stone nearest home.'

'What is your favorite animal?'

'The mule.'

'Why?'

'Because he never blunders with his heels.'

'What was the best thing said by our old friend Artemas Ward?'

'All the pretty girls in Utah marry young.'

'What do you think of the San Domingo question?'

'If it don't interfere with the Santa Crutz (rum) question I'm in favor of it.'

'What do you think of the Indian question?'

'I think all good Injuns die young.'

'Do you believe in the final salvation of all men?'

'I do—let me pick the men!'

The dinner hour now arrived, and we adjourned to a special course of woodcock and black bass, furnished in a private room in Congress Hall. After dinner Josh reviewed my interview, and pronounced it faithfully rendered. He wished to add only that Mr. Appleton, who publishes his alminax, has one of the most immense intellects of this or any other century. [illegible] on Saturday, when I will send you the dinner epigram.

THE ENGINEER'S STORY.

BY MARGRET H. HAMMOND.

A FACT—Every word of it.

Now you know, Jack, it isn't an easy thing to drag the skeleton out of one's closet for others to stare at, but for these last three years you have been the best of friends to me, and you must have often thought what a glum, moody dog I was; and so I am, for that matter, for I've enough to think of, God knows, to make me shut my mouth forever, and go down in the dust like the leper, crying "Unclean, unclean!" And yet, Christ healed the leper, and there's a chance for the vilest of us.

This memory is a terrible thing. If we could only forget at times. But no; a bad deed once done is there, and not all the repentance and tears in the world can undo it.

I was always a wild, frolicsome boy; my poor old mother couldn't manage me very well—no father, you see—and mother a gentle, weakly body.

I hardly know how I did come to have such a bad name in the neighborhood. I didn't mean to be so bad, but I was brimfull of spirits, and more mischeivous than most of the boys. But somehow or other all my failings were set down to ugly wickedness, and I was blamed, and cursed, and pointed at, until the little good there was in me seemed to sour, and I began to believe, as they all told me, I was going straight to the devil.

Mother, she wanted me to make a scholar, but really, I couldn't get along in school. It was no use in trying. When the new teacher came to the Academy, McCallum was his name, it seems as if they couldn't wait, and let me have a fair chance, but some of them had been beforehand, warning him what a hard case I was, and telling him I ought to be put out. So there I was! My character all gone, you might say, and he ready to suspicion and punish me for every thing that went wrong. And it seemed a hopeless task for me to fight my way up hill as long as every one was ready and eager to give me a push to the bottom again.

So I thought I'd pull up stakes and run away from home. It was all wrong, you see, Jack, but I was a hot-headed youngster, and I thought if I once got away where folks couldn't say anything against me, I'd start fair and square.

But mother! I declare, Jack, I never felt so cut up as I did that night I left her. She was a pretty, mild-looking woman, with soft, blue eyes, and whitish hair combed low on her cheek; and that night, with the pinkish glow of the fire flickering on her face, and her white cap with its frills and strings, she looked younger and prettier, and she coaxed two or three times at the supper-table, when she'd press the food on me so kindly, "Do eat some of these doughnuts, sonny," she said, "I fried them a purpose for you;" which I knew already, seeing she never ate any herself. And then I came near breaking down, and I pretended to cough, and out of doors to clear my throat. I can remember to this day how every thing looked that night when I went out into the kitchen garden behind the house. It was just below the hill, and all the way up were patches of pines and cedars, with great gray rocks cropping out here and there, and the moon was shining in a cold, ghostly way, and the wind soughing drearily in the trees. Every thing looked [illegible], and my heart was [illegible] a lump of lead in my bosom.

Well, I went for all that. And seeing as how I left her alone there, sitting by the fire, her hands folded in her lap, and a loving smile on her face. Seeing as how I did this, with never a word or sign to let her know I was going, you'll call me a brute; and I was one—I, her only child, and she a widow!

But I was paid well for it, for I never fell in with any one the least bit fonder of me after that. Bless you no! I was a [illegible] freckle-faced boy, whom nobody cared for, and I found out in good earnest that this is a cold, selfish world. You may not think so when you're a niche in it, snug, warm and sheltered, when there are those to whom your coming brings joy, and going gives pain; but when you're alone and you look out on happy homes with never a place for you—when you see others loved, and not the slightest love for you, and no one caring whether you live or die, then, Jack, you feel just how wide and cold and empty the world is.

"Why didn't I go back to my mother?"

Well, Jack, I did go back. You see, it was [illegible] after I ran away, and all that time my conscience, for I hadn't lost it quite, pricked me hard.

I could see her daily, with that bit of a gray curl on her forehead, and I could see her going round the house, doing up all the chores, and then at nightfall I could imagine her sitting all alone by herself, a watching, waiting and praying, till at last I couldn't stand it longer, and I says, "I will go home to mother." I had worked steadily all the while, and I'd managed to save enough out of my earnings to buy her a nice dress for a peace offering. It was something soft black stuff, and I thought, with that on, and with her white cap, and her white kerchief folded on her breast, she'd look as nice as any lady in the land. All the way home the longing to see her grew on me—to kiss her soft wrinkled cheek, to be good to, and tender of her, because of the cruel pain I had given her.

I felt weak and shaky when I came in sight of home once more. It was a chilly, windy night. There was just the least glimmer of a moon, and the headlands looked misty and threatening. I was that nervous, I could hardly find the clasp of the gate, and as I stood fumbling for it, a bat swooped past me, and brushed its clammy wings in my face.

There was a light in the parlor—the little cosy parlor. Mother was there waiting! I stole softly to the window and looked in. The shade was drawn up a little, and I could see two candles burning on the high mantle-piece, two old women crouching below it, but no mother there. She must be in the kitchen!

I went with a bound around to the back door. I'd catch her in my arms and kiss away her glad, sudden tears. The door was unfastened. There was no light within, and the cat brushed against me, mewing piteously. I rushed in the parlor, and the old women cried out sharpely, in a sudden fright. "Where's mother?" I cried.

They started at me as if stupefied; they mumbled together in their Dutch tongue. "A-c-h" one spoke at last, pointing to the recess.

There used to be a bed behind those curtains. Was mother sick?

I pulled them aside with impetuous haste, and there—was a coffin!

God! I can speak of it now, Jack, but I can never forget the shock that closed for an instant my pulses—sent dizziness to my brain.

Yes, she was there. The thin, worn face with the beauty of Death on it, a calm smile on the poor lips, stilled forever.

Alone! That one truth crushed me then with its awful power. Death had taken from me my only friend. She slept.

Between me and the forgiveness I craved, yawned the grave. All her true, unselfish love burned itself on my heart then, all the sorrow I had given her.

"She be dead and gone," whined Aunt Lois, "not all yer cries kin wake her, bless the Lord. And may you feel your ingratitude and be cut to the heart, for, 'tis a judgment."

And this was sympathy! I deserved no better. And yet no poor, homeless dog ever craved a word or look of kindness more than I did then. I was heart-broken. God's creatures could have bound and led me then with cords of love.

I went away from the old place for good after that. No one left behind now to watch and pray for me. The worn hands and feet were quiet now in the graveyard. I had only a memory left.

This world is a tough place, and there's none who know it better than those who have to fight it single-handed, as I did. I don't [illegible] smoother path, but the years of [illegible] ways, and the being jostled and thrown about from pillar to post, didn't go far towards making me better. If people would only be kinder to the poor and friendless, if they'd look on them as having souls and feeling, it seems to me that it would make a millennium on earth; but there, we are all selfish, and "me and mine" is the thing uppermost in all our hearts. It's human nature.

I got on the cars after a while, and you may imagine my companions were [illegible] rough, rollicking set, fearing neither God, man, or the devil—to whom [illegible] food and raiment and animal pleasure—nothing more. I don't think I had one associate who feared God, or strove to keep his commandments.

Any one might well tremble for themselves when they walk in the path I did; but I was too far gone to tremble in those days. I was conscious only of the actual life *I* was leading, day after day. No one to care for me, and the old mother lying yonder in her eternal sleep.

So I tried to believe them. Death was annihilation. Beyond the grave—eternal darkness. And yet I wasn't satisfied thinking this. Old memories and old truths I had learned would come into my head sometimes, especially nights when it was dark and lonesome, and I'd get thinking of her and the love she bore me, and then it seemed as if I couldn't have lost her so utterly—that love, her love, couldn't die—as if the God and the Heaven she had loved and believed in, must be real. And then I'd cry out and gnash my teeth and wish I had never been born—never!

Then, when the day would come again, and there'd be all that light and bustle, and plenty to take one's mind, I'd be myself again, and work and curse and drink the same as ever.

Bye and bye they made me Engineer. "76" was my engine, and she was the trimmest, prettiest little engine on the road. [illegible] you knew how much I got to thinking of that insensate thing of iron and brass. Well, I ran her for a long time, and I really seemed to be getting along, until I found I'd been crowding down steam and sitting on the valve—I had walked on a caster-crust, and now I was a slave to my thirst for liquor.

You see, Jack, when you're thrown in with fellows continually asking you to take a drink or stand treat, when the grogshop is always handy, and a homeless being meets a welcome there at all hours, and when he never hears a prayer or whispered "Lead us not into temptation—Deliver us from evil," then, what's to be expected, but that he's on the down-grade and will rush along full steam on, till it's all over with him?

God's creatures are fools with sin. Needn't tell me there's no such thing as total depravity. I say we're full of it. I've seen it exemplified too often. I've been among the [illegible], Jack, and if all all our [illegible] beat us in wickedness, I'll not open my lips again.

Well, I found myself a hard drinker. I walked into it gradually. I was seldom beastly drunk or lying in the gutter, but bye and bye I found I was no longer my own master—[illegible] I had lost the power of taking only such a quantity—that the cursed thing had mastered me.

God! what was I become? *I* had dreamed once when *I* was a sunny-haired [illegible] would be a man, [illegible], honored. [illegible] was the dream of long ago.

Now what was I? An animal, nothing more; my soul clogged, my body misused, hopes and chances in life going, and nothing, it seemed, to hold me back from eternal ruin.

Let me see;—it was in the fall of fifty-nine. We were running a great many trains then on our road, and we hands were kept pretty busy.

The Seventy-Six made a great many trips then, and never an accident had happened to her yet.

"Tom Brown is the best engineer on the road;" so I heard Mosby, the President of the road, says one day.

I was standing close at hand, and my spirits went up at that. It's human nature to be pleased with honest praise; and I had generally tried to be very careful, though lately I had gone on my engine so muddled, that I hardly knew what I was about, and several times found myself asleep before I knew it.

You say, Jack, "it is a cursed sin for a man in such a position to be in liquor." So it is. If ever men want clear minds and steady brains, it is when they're intrusted with the lives of their fellow beings. I may have felt this in a dim sort of way at times, but then, there was that intolerable thirst within me, and I was in hell if I didn't keep myself soaked, and conscience drugged.

Well, where was *I*? Oh, that night *I* heard Mosby praising me. *I* got on my engine then, a sober man, and we ran down to Dennis very swiftly. Before we got to Dennis, though, they found one of the wheels of the rear car was afire and burning so hotly, they were afraid it would set the floor afire too. So we had to stop in Dennis a matter of some twenty minutes.

The Seventy-Six was oiled and tended to, and then Sam Venner lounged up to me as I stood waiting.

"It's a cursed shame, Tom, to be standing around so. There is Hallet's across the track; come over and take a warmer; you'll need it. It's cold and stormy—the night is going to be awful!"

I pretended not to hear him, for I hadn't the courage to say No! So I bent down and looked sharply at one of the screws.

Ted Saunders, the fireman, a wild, roystering fellow, yet handsome as a picture with his blue eyes and yellow hair, came whistling up.

"Yes, Tom, come over; damn the wheel! It's nobody knows how long t'll keep us waiting, so I'm going over to Hallett's. Just drink around, boys."

I looked around. The air was chilly and damp; a dash of rain beat now and then into our faces; great clouds were scurrying across the sky; it was going to be a bad night.

Secretly I was a little afraid to get the taste of the damnable stuff. There were ten passenger cars behind us. Mosby's praises were yet in my ears.

An old woman crossed the track just before me then, her scant dress clinging closely to her damp limbs. Something in her face, as the light fell on it, made me think of my mother, and there flashed across my mind an old saying she had so often told me: "When sinners entice thee consent thou not." That, or at least the idea, if not the words.

"I won't go, mother," I says softly.

"Are you going?" cries Sam.

"Come, Tom, don't go back on us," laughed Ted.

Then they crossed over.

"Brown!" called the voice of the conductor, Mac Springer, "There's no starting within fifteen minutes; it's too bad, as we'll have to make up for it, for there's the express at Erie, and we've got to be in on time."

Then he turned, and I saw his short figure trotting down the track.

I went slowly over to Hallett's. It was warm and bright in there; a row of corpulent bottles filled the window and through the glass door I saw Sam and Ted.

I went in. There was a spicy smell in the little room. Hallett turned his rubicund face to me. "Something hot to-night Brown?"

"Yes," says Ted. "I'll stand treat [illegible]."

I had a thought of turning and fleeing; and then, all of a sudden my appetite mastered me and it was all over—*I* was lost!

I tossed off the liquor with a steady hand.

"Now *I'll* stand treat, my boys," and this time we drank and laughed and joked loudly.

"Now it's my turn," said Ted, leaning unsteadily against the counter. "I've just made up my mind, boys, to let this be my last drink; think I'll try the sober track awhile. You see I've got a sister—she don't like it pretty well. Come, fellows, take a last, stiff horn with me. Here's to this night's trip of the old Seventy-Six."

Well, Jack, it's the sad sober truth—we went out of Hallet's thoroughly drunk.

"Be—be a good boy—look out steady," said Ted with an oath.

[illegible] enough to [illegible] place—to hold my tongue. There was the [illegible]

"Brown!" called Mac Springer to me from alongside, "Start her off, in a second, and be careful; we'll have to run [illegible] miles an hour, now—we are half an hour behind, and it's a terrible night."

Then he hurried down the wet platform. I started her off with a great cry, and we shot off into the night. The streets had a dismal, soaked look where the lamps flickered on them. Hardly any body was out; and bye and bye houses, and forms were shadows, gone into darkness; we were out of town and tearing along like mad. The shrieking, fire-belching engine, throbbing onward, out in the night stretching ever blacker and colder around us—on—on—between solitary stretches of moorlands and through gloomy mountain defiles.

I seemed to be a part of the engine as she panted and heaved onward like some great beast. This was such a wild, exhilirating rushing through space, with the driving storm and the howling winds.

I sang snatches of ribald songs; I laughed and shouted in my drunken mirth; I made the Seventy-Six yell fiercely as a train of cars rushed past us like glaring fiends; and then things grew shattered and strange, and the night and the storm and the engine itself began to be like a dream, vague and far off. And then I went dead drunk asleep, and through the storm and the darkness the engine dashed on with its hollow thud, and no human eye there to ward off danger!

There! there Jack, when I think of it now I'm sick with pain; it's ten years ago, yet I can't bear to go back to the memory of that night now.

How long we whirled on I can't tell; but bye and bye there was an awful shock—a rushing—there was hot water and sizzings, and blackness, and driving rain, and lurid gleams; and cries and groans and wailings that meant death and despair.

And I found myself lying down in the soft ooze like a log, pinned down, and groaning mechanically "God Almighty—God Almighty."

And then I thought I was in hell, mayhap, and I looked down to where there was a strange jumble of wood and wrecks and flashing lights, with black forms and livid faces peopling the mist; and I thought this hot terror was the gulf of brimstone;

Some broad, dark figure came beside me, swinging low a lantern, so the light came full in my face.

"Why, it's Brown," said a sudden, sharp voice—Mac Springer's voice. "For God's sake, man, how did this happen? We're sheer off the bank—two of the cars are nothing but wrecks. Heavens! this is an awful night's work! And the dead and wounded! Speak, man, speak!"

My brain was on fire. I wanted to raise my pinioned hands and clutch my throat until I died. This was my work! My work, yes, mine!

I did not speak or move—the blood in my veins was curdled—there was a hell of remorse in my soul.

Mac Springer went on—came to a black form lying just above me. There was blood there—a pool of it—and it wasn't a living, but something cold and still.

"Ted, Ted!" called the voice, and then the old conductor rose up from sharply scanning brawny figure. "He's stone dead! One word, Brown, let me understand how this happened."

And then I wrenched with my awful burden of guilt, all my words choked in my throat, I never stirred.

Everything after that seems wrapped in a black cloud. I have a shadowy recollection of a great crowd of mangled, stark forms on stretchers—of cries, and sobs, and prayers.

Then there were terrible dreams and fancies haunting me, and there was always the whistling of an engine in my ears, and I could hear its steady throb as I rushed away from a ghastly pursuing crowd of dead men and women. *I* saw Ted too. He came to me, a drabble of blood on his forehead, and his eyes wide open with a burning, awful terror in them, and he says, "That was my last drink, Tom. Woe, woe! There's place for you in hell. Don't fail me—don't fail me—don't repent!"

And then *I* saw mother, and her face had the sad, sweet smile it wore, when *I* saw her in her coffin, and she spoke and said "Repent, repent, there is always forgiveness."

I have a confused idea of a bar-room, of being forced down into a seat and always springing from it—of seeing Mac Springer there, and Sam Venner, and Hallet himself. And everybody was staring at me, and I wanted to get down and hide myself from all their eyes, under the bench.

And Hallet was telling how I drank somewhere—ever so long ago—and Sam said I was always in liquor, and he'd done his best to keep me straight. And Mac Springer told them about never being exactly able to find out how the cars ran off the track. And then I rose up and cried out, begging them to take me off the engine, and only save me from the dead people, and only give me a little rest, for the Seventy-Six was carrying me down to hell.

After that it is all a blank for a long time. They told me, afterwards what happened—I had gone raving mad and they put me in an asylum.

I was in there a long time. It was in the summer of sixty-four that *I* came out once more.

But Jack, such a crushed, broken heart as *I* carried forth with me!

I was a foul transgressor—a murderer. And yet, God, who had endured [illegible] let me be [illegible] to ask another chance.

How I loathed myself—how I cried [illegible] that [illegible] body and soul to [illegible] doned the thief on the cross, I cannot tell you in words, Jack!

My memory couldn't [illegible] God, and I [illegible] best that it should be so, so that the fruit of the past should be always with me.

I've told you the simple, plain truth, Jack. There's no varnish on it—just the bald facts. *I* never [illegible]

The [illegible] er make up—the selling my birthright for a mess of weakest pottage; but *I* can try to walk humbly, to do justly; and *I* know to-day that somewhere in the upper world, [illegible] the presence of God's holy angels, the true mother love is waiting for me, and bye and bye, when this old hulk is dismantled, and my soul drifts out on the wide Eternity, God'll bring me to her at the last. [illegible]

[illegible]

Lately when the body of George Kirk was lying at Wilson & Brown's undertaking establishment, on B street, Virginia City, a man who appeared to be a stranger in the city, [illegible] about the door, approached and looked at [illegible] body lying in the coffin.

'[illegible] dead?' asked he of a person standing near.

'Yes, sir,' shortly answered he who was questioned.

Fidgeting [illegible] again: '[illegible] died?'

'Hung,' was the laconic reply.

'Hung!' Ah, hung himself?'

'No; he was hung by the Vigilantes.'

Stranger again—'What did they hang him for?'

'He had been notified to leave the town, and he came back.'

'When a man has been notified to leave, can't he never come back here again and stay?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Yes! Then how is this?'

'Well, he came back, and—pointing to the coffin—you see he stayed.'

It Was Powder.

Recently a young man employed in overhauling a quantity of paper, cards and other printing material in a job printing office on Market street, San Francisco, Cal. discovered a quantity of stuff that had the appearance of powder. 'That looks like powder, and I shouldn't be a bit surprised if it was powder,' said the young man; 'I've a good mind to try if it is powder. But pshaw, come to think, what would powder be doing in a printing-office? No, I guess it's black sand. That's more like it. Sand is used to dry ink; yes, it must be sand. But there's a big lot of it—almost a keg. Now if it should only happen to be powder I could make a speculation by selling it, because the hunting season is coming on. By jiminy! I guess I will try a handful of it.' Having resolved to make the experiment, the young man caught up a handful, carried it off some twenty or thirty steps, and deposited it upon the floor. He then took a piece of paper, and having lighted it, tossed it upon the black substance. The paper burnt brightly for a moment. 'Oh, pshaw! It ain't powder after all. It won't burn. Just my luck—I never had anything that's worth shucks.' The paper [illegible] time burned down, and a single spark, falling, struck the powder and there was a sudden flash. There had been a few grains dropped along the floor, and a bright, sparkling flame flashed along the floor, like lightning athwart a dark horizon, and in an instant there was a terrific explosion. The old safe containing the powder was hurled through the roof, and the cards and papers were scattered in wildest confusion in every direction. The room was filled with smoke, the young man was spread flat on his back, but fortunately not hurt. A number of persons rushed in to see what was the matter. They assisted the prostrate youth to rise, and asked him what was the matter. He looked at the wreck about him, and heaving a sigh, said:

'By jingo, it was powder, after all!'

Mr. Bonner's *Ledger* [illegible] the authenticity of Goldsmith Maid's time at Milwaukee; whereupon the New York *Standard* says: 'The Milwaukee track is under the supervision of [illegible] Trotting Association, and [illegible] made there in, [illegible] the members of the Association. 'If Mr. Bonner is an honorable man he will either pay the owner of Goldsmith Maid $50,000 for his sneers, or else give the same amount for the relief of those poor chambermaids who have lost their reason by reading Cobb Jr.'s stories, and are now spending their time in lunatic asylums.'

A little bit of a thing, who had just got back from a party was asked by her mama how she had enjoyed herself. 'O mama!' she said, 'I'm so full of happiness—I couldn't be no happier, without I was bigger.'

A conceited young parson once said:—'This morning I preached to a congregation of asses!' 'I thought of that,' retorted a lady, 'when you called them your beloved brethren!'

'These are hard days,' [illegible] said Pat to himself, as he stood [illegible] waiting for a job on the street corner. 'I [illegible] $[illegible], I must lay up the [illegible] a year for twenty years, or I [illegible] $20 a year for one hundred years. [illegible] which way will I do it?'

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., SEPT. 21 1871

A Few [illegible] of Senator Morton, in their [illegible], designated him as "Indiana's Great War Statesman," but the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* has given him a more suitable [illegible], which is being popularized in the State. It is "Indiana's annihilator of Buchu."

A Million Dollars stolen from the peopel's Treasurely, by a single paymaster, is what Radical [illegible] are prone to call the honesty and economy of Grant's administration, because, argue they, it might as well have been five millions, and "here's where the economy comes in."

The State of Maine has been going for the Radicals as follows:

1866	27,690
1867	11,818
1868	20,689
1869	12,478
1870	7,908
1871 (Probable maj.)	8,000
Average majority, 6 years	17,696
Average [illegible], 5 years	3,261

At this rate we do not see that the Republican organs should go into crazy exultation over their late eight or nine thousand majority.

Judge Underwood, the New York carpet-bagger, whom President Lincoln made United States District Judge in Virginia when there were no duties to perform in the office—the State being in the hands of the enemy—is out in a letter, in which he takes ground that women have a right to vote, and that they will vote at the Presidential election in 1872. He says this right is secured to them under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The friends of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments do not appear to understand exactly what was settled by them, or upon whom they conferred suffrage. They had better settle this point before they [illegible] on any "new Democratic departure."

Baltimore is advancing with rapid strides. During the month of August, there were seventy-four entries from foreign ports—five steamships, three ships twenty-two barks, twenty-eight brigs, and fifteen schooners; and of these, thirty-two were under the American flag, twenty-nine British, seven North German, two Argentine, one Sweedish, one Norwegian, and one Astrian. Besides a heavy South American trade, there were four arrivals from Liverpool, bringing assorted cargoes of dry goods, hardware, soda, etc., and from Bremen, four vessels entered with cargoes of a like character. Among the imports were 1,000 tons of railroad iron, 6,843 iron rails, 54,000 cocoanuts, 17,336 bags of salt from Turks Island, 4,896 dozens pine apples, 335 tons of guano, and 1,000 tons plaster. The export trade during the same time corresponded in magnitude with the imports.

The Chicago *Times* regards the nomination of John Quincy Adams for Governor, by the Democratic Convention in Massachusetts, as an eminently proper and, and gives the following reasons: "Probably no man could be found in the Democratic party of that State who posesses more elements of intelligence and high culture, and a statesman of national dimensions. His selection to head the ticket is the more gratifying because it is quite possible that the Democrats may elect their candidate for Governor. There is less and less prospect that Butler will be nominated by the Republicans, and it now quite certain that he will nevertheless be a candidate. Last year the vote stood as follows: Claflin, Republican, 79,549; Adams, Democrat 48,536; Phillips, Labor Reform, 21,946. With the united vote of the Labor Reformers and the Prohibitionists, added to his personal followers, Butler may be expected to draw enough votes from the Republicans to give the Democratic candidate a majority."

THE NEWS.

The Democrats of New Jersey have nominated Joel Parker for Governor.

If the war between the Republican factions in Massachusetts continues, there is a fair prospect of electing John Quincy Adams Governor by a plurality vote.

Letters received in Washington from Boston say that Butler will be nominated, but that the leading Republicans will bolt the ticket and run Harvey Jewell for Governor.

The history of the late embezzlement by Major Hodge, Paymaster of the United States Army, may be found in these words: "He lived in an extravagant style on a salary of about $2,500 a year."

The New York *Herald* favors the idea of holding the next Republican National Convention in Boston, and the *Sun* thinks that the most suitable man to preside over the deliberations of the Convention would be Senator Summer.

It has at last definitely appeared that General Butler is the Administration candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. The Administration organ in Washington, which has abused him like a pickpocket, now comes out in support, while the Federal office holders in Massachusetts, headed by the Collector and Postmaster of Boston are both in the same direction. Boutwell, it is understood, refuses to give

Dishonesty of Carpet Baggers.

When our Radical friends have a chance to take a breathing spell over the Tammany corruption, [illegible] upon the following from the speech of Hon. William S. Groesbeck at Steubenville, Ohio.

"Take some examples. Since the Radical reconstruction of these States, the debt of South Carolina has swollen from $6,000,000 to $15,000,000; of Georgia, from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000; of Florida, from half a million to $14,000,000. Senator Thurman reports her entire tax duplicate at $16,00,000. I hardly dare state the estimated increase of the debt of other States. It is enormous. The total increase of the debt of these States is estimated at more that $100,000,000, and the States have little or nothing to show for it. It has been squandered, wasted, and stolen. We hear a great deal about mismanagement in a single locality, the city of New York. It is commented upon everywhere, and those responsible for it are held up for public condemnation. This is right.

But have we nothing to say of this mismanagement over nearly one-third of the Union, and have we no condemnation for the policy that has brought upon these States, in a time of trial and distress, this heavy calamity? No wonder there is disorder, dissatisfaction fault-finding, and bad feeling in those States. Such administration must produce nomically administered: Now there are probably no communities on the earth whose affairs are so badly managed. Those who are known to be competent are forbidden to participate; those who are known to be incompetent are invited to participate. This is radical policy for nearly one third of our Union, in the seventh year of our peace. It is cruel, inexcusable and disgraceful. We are asked, why don't the educated, experienced, and influential citizens of these States bring about a better condition? How can they? Are the laws bad? They are not allowed to take part in making them. Is justice poorly and unfairly administered? They are not allowed to take participate in administering it."

Who Ate Roger Williams?

Ninety years after his death, in 1771, steps were taken to erect some sutiable monument, but the storms of the Revolution came on; and the work was forgotten. But recently the question has been agitated a new, and Williams may yet at least have some outward signs to mark his greatness and perpetuate his name. During a period of one hundred and eighty-three years not even a rough stone has been set up to mark the grave of the founder of Rhode Island, till the precise locality of his grave had been almost forgotten, and could only be ascertained by the most careful investigation. Suffice it to say, however, that the spot was found and the exhumeration made a while ago, though there was little to exhume. On scraping off the turf from the ground, the dim outlines of seven graves contained within less than one square rod, revealed the burial ground of Roger Williams. In Colonial times each family had its own burial ground, which was usually near the family residence. Three of these seven graves were those of children, the remaining four were adults. The easterly grave was identified as that of Mr. Williams.

In digging down into the "charnel house," it was found that every thing had passed into oblivion. The shapes of the coffins could only be traced by a black line of carbonaceous matter, the thickness of the edges of the sides of the coffins, with their ends distinctly defined. The rusted remains of the hinges and nails, with a few fragments of wood and a single round knot was all that could be gathered from his grave. In the grave of his wife there was not a trace of anything save a single lock of braided hair, that had survived the lapse of more than one hundred and eighty years. Near the grave stood a venerable apple tree, but when and by whom planted is not known.

This tree had sent two of its main roots into the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. The larger root had pushed its way through the earth till it reached the precise spot occupied by the skull of Roger Williams. There, making a turn, as is if going around the skull, it followed the direction of the backbone to the hips. Here it divided into two branches, sending one along to the heel, where they both turned upward to the toes. One of these roots formed a slight crook at the knee, which made the whole bear a close resemblance to a human form. This singular root is preserved with great care, not only as an illustration of a great principle in vegetation, but for its historic associations. There were the graves, emptied of every particle of human dust! Not a trace of anything was left!

It is known to chemistry that all flesh, and gelatinous matter giving consistency to the bones, are resolved into carbonic acid gas, water, and air, while the solid lime-dust usually remains. But in this case even the phosphate of lime of the both graves was gone. There stood the "guilty apple tree," as was said, as if just caught in the very act of "robbing the grave." To explain the phenomenon is not the design of this article. Such an explanation could be given, and may other similar cases could be adduced. But this fact must be admitted: the organic matter of Roger Williams had transmitted into the apple tree; it had passed into the woodfiber and was capable of propelling a steam engine; it had bloomed in the apple blossoms, and had become pleasant to the eye, and more, it had gone into the fruit from year to year, so that the question might well be asked, "Who ate Roger Williams?"

The employment of the navy under the present administration is simply disgraceful, and has a tendency to bring the service into disrepute with all decent people. The massacre of Coreans is a positive stain upon the flag, and the backing up of Baez and the San Domingo ring by a squadron of cruisers, is quite as infamous, if not

Minnesota Democratic State Convention.

St. Paul, Sept. 13.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day and nominated a ticket. The first and second resolutions declare that the party adheres to the principles of its founder—Thomas Jefferson—and denounces the Republican administration for its profligate corruption and squandering the public money and settled disregard of Constitutional obligations.

The third and fourth resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize as binding the Constitution as it now exists.

Resolved, That the prime necessaries of life, such as iron, coal, leather, salt, cotton and woolen goods, ought to be free from tariffs and taxation; that upon all other articles only such taxes and tariffs ought to be imposed as shall be required to meet the wants of the government, economically administered, and that the adjustment of taxes and tariffs with a view of preventing fair competition in trade from any source is subversive of the rights and hurtful to the interests of the mass of the people.

The fifth resolution declares against the growing power of corporations over the people, and in favor of regulating the transportation rates and tariffs by law.

The sixth demands general amnesty.

The seventh resolution declares the party opposed to further land grants to corporations, and that when grants are made they shall be on the condition that the lands shall be sold only to actual settlers at not over $2,50 per acre.

The eighth and last resolution denounces the present State administration as incompetent and unworthy.

The Oldest Man.

In 1814, when Pittsburgh was but a village, an old man named Jacob Fournois, then aged about seventy years, came there from Canada, and after a brief sojourn proceeded to New Orleans in a keel-boat. That old man died a few weeks ago in Kansas City, at the age of one hundred and thirty-four years. Fournois was probably the oldest man living. He was a Canadian Frenchman by birth, but for more than half a century was a hunter and a trapper in the employ of the fur company, one of the French voyageurs, as they are called.

He was never sick, and only a few minutes before he died was walking about the room. He said to the family in the morning that he would "never see the sun go down again," and just before sunset the machine stopped—and the old man was dead.

His age was entered on the census roll last year as one hundred and thirty four years, which is as near as from the best evidence it could be affixed.

His recollection of important events was very good, and, as he was an illiterate man his memory held to isolated occurrences, not of history, as obtained from reading books. This, while it made his information fragmentary and unsatisfactory as to the history of that early period of his life, yet afforded the best evidence as to his great age.

He said he was working in the woods on a piece of land he had bought for himself, near Quebec, when Wolfe was killed on the Heights of Abraham. This was September 14, 1759, and from what he told of his life previous to that, must then have of been over twenty-one years of age. Thinking he might have confounded Wolfe with Montgomery—1775—he was questioned fully, but his recollection of names and incidents was too distinct to leave any doubt, and the same account had been given to others long before.

Another event which he remembered well, and which he seemed always to look upon as a good joke, was that during the occupation of New Orleans by General Jackson—1814–15— he had been refused enlistment "because he was to old." The old man often told this with great glee. He must then have been about eighty years old.

He accompanied the expedition of Lewis and Clark in their explorations of the Missouri and the discovery of the Columbia River in 1803–7. His experience during the trip making him a valuable man to the fur company, he was afterwards employed, as we have stated until thirty years ago.

For the past seven or eight years the old man's recollections of faces were often at fault, but his memory of events and incidents seemed as strong as ever—like pictures in his mind—and this retention of occurrences was the great help in determining his age.

The last thirty years of his life were passed in quiet and comfort. He preferred living by himself, and always had his own house, where he kept his pipe and tobacco-pouch, and such things as were articles of comfort to him, mostly such as he had from his residence with the Indians—not forgetting his rosary and a few religious pictures which hung above his bed. He was very neat in his person clothes and housekeeping, and up to the day of his death attended, in summer, to his tobacco-plants and his cabbages. One of his great desires was to see a railroad, and when the first locomotive came screaming into the bottom, near Kansas City, which was in full view of his house, he was nervous as a child until he visited it. He then expressed himself satisfied, saying he "could tell God he had seen a railroad," and never after expressed any curiosity on the subject.

Truly, Kansas City could boast of having the "champion old man."

The Democrats have lost California by some 5,000. This is in a great degree owing to divisions in the party that chilled all efforts. Besides, Governor Haight, who was running for re-election had become somewhat unpopular, Newton Booth, his opponent, was very popular man and was backed by the whole power and talent of the party. The [illegible] in San Francisco was fatal to the Democrats of that State. California has been a faithful Republican State, always going for Lincoln and Grant. Four years [illegible] not harmonious. The result last week therefore can hardly be considered a gain to

A Paris paper says that a rich American has offered to rebuild the Tuileries solely at his own expense on condition that one of the wings of the new building shall receive his name, and that as long as he lives he shall be allowed an apartment in it looking out on the gardens and an invitation to all the ceremonies which shall ever be given in the palace by any government which may be in power there.

VANDERPOOL ACQUITTED.—The famous Vanderpool murder trial ended to-day the prisoner being acquitted. Vanderpool was tried first at [illegible] convicted and sentenced, obtained a new trial and a change of venue to Kalamazoo, and the result was the jury disagreed. The case was finally sent to Barry county circuit, with the result above stated. The case has been without parallel in the history of criminal trials in this State, and created immense excitement.

The New Jersey Democratic State Convention acted wisely when in nominated for Governor, Hon. Joel Parker of Monmouth. The nomination was by acclamation, and in spite of the refusal of Governor Parker to permit his name to be used. A platform of the right stamp—thoroughly Democratic, and squarely up with the time—was adopted. The proceeding were enthusiastic throughout, a harbinger of the victory to come.

An unusual activity has been noticed in the opening of the fall trade in New York, and is supposed to indicate the approach of a season of reviewed prosperity throughout the country. That such a reaction must at length follow the long depression suffered by the trade and industry of the country, has been expected as a matter of course, and it is to be hoped those who have for years awaited its coming, may not be doomed to longer experience the miseries of hope deferred. A little more of common sense in the management of financial affairs of the government, and a little subservience of the Treasury Department to the peculiar interest represented by Wall street might have materially shortened the period of depression, or averted it altogether.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Illinois Corn Crop.

The Danville (Ill.) *Commercial* says: "There has not been such a corn crop as the present one within the recollection of the 'oldest inhabitant.' And he who has the pleasure of a ride over the Illinois Central railroad, as we did a few days ago, will see the corn equal to fat cars raised in old Egypt thousands of years ago. This the railroad that the Englishman, who rode from Dunleith to Cairo, and up to Chicago, called the 'grand, great road, that runs all over the State.' And if the same gentleman had gone over the route in August and seen the corn as it stands along the road now he would have said of the corn, 'The grand, great cornfield that lies all over the State.'

"There is corn enough now in Illinois to feed the nation. The Sucker State is a great State—it has great cornfields, and the Central is truly a great road. May its success be equal to its merits."

President Grant never loses sight of the main chance. The Washington correspondent says:

"The President of the United States dropped in without the ceremony of a visit Thursday last, and after a hasty breakfast, was among the early and punctual visitors at the Treasury to receive his salary, it being pay-day. He has now been absent exactly three months commencing with the first of July, and proposes to remain away until the beginning of October. During this time he has drawn from the Treasury $6,250, and has passed parts of three days in Washington, or at the rate of one day per month, for which he has received the compensation of $2,083 a day. In other words, General Grant singing his name during these rare visits, has pocketed the wages of fourteen hundred laboring men who work ten hours a day and receive $1,50 each. So that it is something to be President in a practical point of view, when the incumbent gets $25,000 a year, for amusing himself, and is presented with bonds, houses and horses the extent of half a million. No wonder he seeks re-election."

The Safety of Dr. Livingstone.

Sir Robert Murchison published the following letter from Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar, dated July 19, 1871:

"I can, I regret to say, give no further accounts of Livingstone. What last I wrote about his visit to that little known place west of Tanganyika is confirmed and the Arabs from that quarter seem to count him quite one of the residents of those places. There is certainly no ill-felling on the part of the Arabs to him. The little jealously they seem to have shown at first has passed off, and I sent a letter a few days ago, by the first caravan of the season, to Ujiji. Do not despair. The Doctor is moving slowly, but safely. He evidently feels his way, and is determined to leave little doubts behind him this time."

Rather Tough.

Squire K., a well-known barrister of Belknap County, N. H., having occasion to transact some business at the Concord court, found a few days at his disposal which he determined to spend in trouting in the mountain brooks. In company with an artist friend, he wandered several miles into the country. Night came down and the sportsman concluded to spend the night at a farmhouse, if permission could be obtained, and return early next morning to the village. A cherry faced old lady granted permission to remain under her roof that night. Now as it was necessary that our legal friend should be at court at eight next day, the good dame arose early and prepared breakfast by the light of a tallow candle. The anglers were seated at the table in a dark corner of the kitchen, while the old lady was engaged over a sizzling frying-pan on the stove. "How's this steak, T., tough, eh?" asked the lawyer, I can't chew the stuff!" continued he. Wiping the sweat from his forehead, he made another effort to masticate the mouthful, then shouted, "My good woman, will you be kind enough to tell why this steak is so very tough?" The pleasant faced old lady appeared with her candle, wiped moisture from her spectacles and looked at the lawyer's plate and shouted with horror: "Great State of Hampshire! *I've fried my holder!*"

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Linen Handkerchiefs	8½, 12½ and 15c.
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Ladies Hose	12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents a pair.
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Coffee A. Sugar 12½c per pound, Best Brown Sugar 12c, Good brown sugar 10c Coffee for 19c, Young Hyson Tea for $1.00 per pound, Best Tea $1.50, Saleratus 2 papers for 25c, a Dime boxes of matches for 25c, Coffee Essence 4c a box, Pepper 30c pound Allspice 25 cents.

Choice Factory Cheese 13c.

The above gives the prices of some of our leading articles. We also have a fine assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS TOILET SOAPS &c., at correspondingly low prices.

CHINA WARE.

We have just marked down prices from 5 to 15 per cent. Call and examine our stock before purchasing. "CASH PAID FOR EGGS."

Wm. H. McQUISTON.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass. Nails and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

NO ADVANCE IN WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

J. & P. Pierr's.

We propose to sell our goods as low as last fall, as we have bought our FLANNELS, JEANS, and HEAVY COTTON GOODS before the rise in wool we therefore can sell cheaper to those who buy now.

WE ARE SELLING

Heavy Muslin at 8, and 10c per yard
All wool flannel 25, 30, 35 and 40c
100 Pieces of new Delaine 12½ to 25 per yd.
Home-made flannel 55 and 60c.
Very best style of Prints 8c and [illegible]
Silks, Poplins, and all wool Plaids.

The best assortment of Shawls, Cloths, Blankets, Coverlids, Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cas[illegible] [illegible], Tweeds, Jeans, Cloths for Men and Boys Wears.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

We keep the best and latest assortment of Millinery Goods in [illegible], at wholesale and retail. We [illegible] than the same goods can be bought [illegible]. It is true we are sounding our own trumpet, at the same time a word to the wise is sufficient. Let those who want to save money, call and buy of us.

FORT WAYNE, IND., CALHOUN STREET.

NO CLOSE [illegible] BUYER OF
DRY GOODS
Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the immense

Assortment at

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which, warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c., &c.

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.— They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage [illegible] of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!,

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. [illegible]

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand [illegible] of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a [illegible] for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that [illegible] pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

MRS. ED. SLATTER.
[illegible] A. BAKER.

G. L. Segner, Agent,
[illegible], Ind.

The [illegible] Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Best Ohio Factory Cheese 15c per lb.

Good Coffee 15c per pound.

$1.00 Tobacco for 60c per pound.

Tea for 70c per pound.

Buy your Candies at the Fort Wayne Store.

Cash paid for eggs at the Fort Wayne Store.

If you wan't any [illegible], Flannels, Blankets, or Dress Goods, don't buy 'til you have looked through the Fort Wayne Store.

Fresh Oysters are now in style.

Our subscription list is steadily increasing.

Wild Pigeons are reported numerous Get your guns.

Fort Wayne is to have a street railroad —fare five cents.

A man in Fort Wayne [illegible] use of [illegible]

The chriping of the crickets is a solemn warning that the season of summer is drawing to a close.

Paper is [illegible] better to put under carpets than straw. It is warmer, [illegible] and makes less noise.

Come [illegible] If you can't come in order it by mail and send the money as soon as you can.

Our accomplished [illegible], the accomodating express agent at Waterloo, has our thanks for favors.

Short letters from the surrounding country upon local matters will be very welcome. Friends, give us the news.

'Auntie,' said a little three-year-old one day, 'I don't lite my aprons tarched so dreful. So much tarchness makes the tiffness tratch the baremes.'

Trying to do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

There is a report that two of the old Red Stockings have joined a choir One of them officiates as short-stop on the organ, and the other sings third base.

Bruised peach leaves are said to be a certain, easy and painless cure for warts and also a sure agent for healing punctures of nails in the foot, either of man or beast.

Personal.—[illegible] call, from Chas Kelly, Esq. of Missouri, yesterday. Mr. K. is visiting his relatives of the same name in this County.

We recommend the Rhodes House, at Columbia City, as the very best in the place. Good meals are always served and the best of accommodations afforded to its numerous guests.

Attractive.—The display in the show window of the Fort Wayne Store. Every body looks at it and admires it because it contains such cheap goods.

Who says Fort Wayne won't have the Pacific Railroad? Beaver township along that line has already subscribed $500, the remainder of the amount necessary for its construction being only $10,000,000.

The Waterloo House, under the management of [illegible] friend Dickinson, is looming up in business, and its patrons are becoming more numerous every day. We are glad to note this [illegible] hope it will be ever onward and upward.

The winter months are close upon us, and our made standing of slush and mud and cold rain with a loose [illegible] pair of boots to pilot us around, is all but pleasant. Go to W. W. Humes' and get a new pair.

Declined.—The poetical effusion, entitled "It Might Have Been," is respectfully declined. We cannot think so. If it could have been a little better written, we might have been inclined to publish it.

Dedication.—The Lutheran church, at Sedan, will be dedicated Sept. the 24th. A cordial invitation is extended to the friends and ministers of sister denominations.

A. Leathers.

The Indianapolis *News* can be poetical, even about a hearse. It says a new child's hearse was displayed on the streets to-day The glass plates are square, the trimming is white and gilt, and the entire appearance is airy and attractive.

Never sleep in a room where there is any green paper on the walls, as this color is made of arsenic or lead; the former is by far the most dangerous, being Sheele's green, and is known positively by a drop of muriatic acid on the green leaving it white.

Ammonia and borax are both excellent articles to have in a house for washing purposes. They will unite promptly with any kind of oil or grease and form a soap. Washing the hair with borax in the water will develop a fine lot of suds and prove a good tonic.

Gov. Williams left for Washington City last Monday. We understand that he purchased several fine horses before he left to take to the Capitol with him to cut a 'splurge' with among the gay there. It beats all how self-sacrificing Uncle Sam's clerks have become.—*Warsaw Union.*

Fine.—Our accomplished friend, Rev. W. B. Sandoe presented us, last week, with a lot of fine potatoes, the largest we have seen this year, and they had not reached their full growth yet. They were of the Prince Albert and Russet species, of most excellent flavor, and just the thing for season. We return thanks.

A number of boys, not small ones either hoot and scuffle around our streets on the Sabbath day as though they were [illegible] the [illegible] command ment which all good and respectable people love to obey. If these big boys don't know any better, perhaps their parents, if they have any, would do well to teach them manners in the future.

We are glad to see Professor McIntosh [illegible], after a severe illness [illegible] bilious fever.

Shenstone, an artist in landscape gardening, said he knew the turn in his life which led to unhappiness [illegible] he made pleasure his aim.

[illegible]

Because he has gone to Lauferty's to see that tremendous stock of dry goods, ready made clothing &c., just received.

Here we is agin some more times, by your hrout, [illegible] dat never was, [illegible] cheap as notting. Don't it? Samuel means business as you will soon perceive, when you see his large store room packed with new goods.

Court.—The present term of the Common Pleas Court will doubtless be a short one, to judge from the energy which Judge Clapp is exhibiting in disposing of the business now before it. A number of criminal [illegible] and civil and probate cases will be attended to without delay.

Mr. Colfax is reported to be one of the [illegible] Chair Company at South Bend, Ind., and this confirms previous advices to the effect that, on his approaching retirement from public life, the genial Indiana statesman will engage exclusively in the manufacture of his new patent chilled basswood char-ades.

Fast.—Our popular farmer friend, [illegible] behind his famous Morgan Colt, yesterday. It was delightful to dash down the street at [illegible] get at his work in such a graceful style He is a fine colt, and promises to be some on the go in due time.

Peaches.—We are under obligations to [illegible], Esq., our worthy County Commissioner, for a basket of peaches, the very nicest we have seen this season. Mr G. is one of the progressive men of our county, full of enterprise and energy, and we don't wonder at him having such a fine variety of this excellent fruit when there is very little of any kind in the county.

New Addition.—Messrs Gross and Dills have just completed the laying out of a very [illegible] of the railroad. Some twenty-five lots are located, a number of which have already been sold, so great is the demand for property in this locality. Our town is improving greatly in this direction and in a few years the railroad will not mark its western limits. These lots are now in the market, at reasonable figures and those wanting a house should invest immediately.

FRESH FISH at Smith & Hare's.

Singing School.—Prof. A. P. Meyer, who is highly recommended as a very successful music teacher, contemplates getting up a class for instruction in this art.—Those desirous of taking lessons should second his exertions to get get up a good school. There is certainly musical taste and talent enough in our place to support a movement of this kind, and it is hoped that every one will take an interest in having it succeed.

We take pleasure in presenting the fall and winter announcement of the great Palace of Fashion, one price Men & Boys Clothing House, Fort Wayne, Ind. We earnestly advise all our citizens and friends when visiting the city to call at this square dealing establishment which stands in the front ranks of Fort Wayne's heavy concerns. It is conceded to be the largest Wholesale and Retail Clothing House in the State.

A New Railroad Route.—We understand that the citizens of Leesburgh, Kosciusko County, are going to hold a meeting next Saturday to get up a rival route to that one through Albion for the Baltimore R. R. extension. This would take it five miles south of that little benighted burg. With Leesburgh on the south and Goshen on the north, Albion must throw up the sponge. Let the good people there hurry up with that newspaper. A candidate for Congress and a big railroad are mighty undertakings without a newspaper.—*Goshen Democrat.*

A widow woman, named Margaret Plasly, living six miles west of Wabash, on the 7th inst. murdered three of her children, in the most deliberate though fiendish manner—taking one, a babe, and beating its brains out against a large stone in the yard. She killed the other two, aged respectively eight and ten years by cutting their throats with a butcher knife.

The murderess was arrested and placed in jail where she succeeded in cutting her throat with a piece of glass and died last Saturday.

State Items.

Floyd county boasts of a peacock weighing 140 pounds.

The farmers have commenced to sow their wheat in all parts of the State.

The first case in which a negro sat on the jury, in Jackson county, was tried at Seymour last week.

Burglars seem to be operating very successfully in all parts of the State. At Lebanon, last Saturday evening, three residences were entered and plunder to the amount of $220 was secured by the thieves.

A sprightly youth of one hundred and nine summers, residing in Montgomery county, recently rode thirteen miles in one day, and was able at night to jump up and crack his feet together three times.

A resident of Greenwood hid two hundred dollars in a stove one night. Next morning he made a fire in the same stove and did not think about his money until it was entirely consumed. He is a sadder but a wiser man.

The grist mill at Palestine, Ind., owned by Croxton Brothers, was burned down on Monday evening last, supposed to have been the work of incendiary. The loss will reach between three and four thousand dollars.—*Indianian.*

The 'lower jaw-bone' of old 'Chickawick Chiwactiwing' was dug up the other day, near Knox. He died some 300 years ago—an Indian chief, 'noted in his day.' The teeth are in a good state of preservation, but the bony part has very much decayed.—*Laporte Herald.*

A Great [illegible].—[illegible] for October is to hand, containing [illegible] printed from full size music plates, [illegible] for thirty [illegible]. The Publisher also offers to send, post-paid, for one dollar, six back numbers, containing from ninety to one hundred pieces of choice new music, worth at least $30. Send your order to the Publisher, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, and [illegible] your money's worth.

Town Improvements.—The Marshal has succeeded in putting in several new crossings, and has now ceased from his labors. This officer has labored to discharge his duty in a faithful manner, but his hands are tied, and can only move by the authority of the Town Board. [illegible] prevents to stop at this juncture, or are several other important matters to receive the attention of the Board. We hope so. We have not as yet observed any movement towards the building of a public cistern, an indispensable addition to our place. The condition of some of the drains along our streets are fearful, but why they should be so is not exactly apparent. There are other matters equally as important in which our citizens are greatly interested.

On Their Muscle.—A disgraceful sight took place at Newville, a few days ago, between three women. Two married ladies(!) attacked a Miss Smith, on the Sabbath day, on a bridge, yes, right on it, and from a description by an eye witness, they must have been on the muscle some. The good people of Newville feel outraged over the matter. It is no use to attempt to give details,—we havn't got several columns to spare just now. It all originated from talk, and where's the woman that won't talk. But it was the kind of talk that caused the rumpus. Miss Smith is represented to us as a very fine well behaved young lady, but the married two not so much so. After the fight came a law suit. Esq. Mr. Sealy separated the combatants first, and the "chin music" commenced again. Next morning a law suit was participated in and the married duet were fined from $5 to $10 and costs. because one was guilty and one wasn't from their respective standpoints. The immortal J. N. should have been there to have lifted the veil easily, as it was "doubtlessly" ruthlessly torn aside. It was ever thus in childhood days. Tally one for negro—we mean woman suffrage in Newville.

Albion, said to be the county seat of Noble county, boasts that the Baltimore extension will [illegible] through that place beyond a peradventure, and flaunts the fact in the face of Goshen, and tauntingly speaks of lake Michigan as an interposition of providence in their behalf and expressly so located to defeat the hopes of Goshen. Well, in olden times Goliah strutted, puffed and defied the armies of God's chosen people. He staked the issue of the war upon a duel with himself if Israel could but find a man to accept the challenge of the boasting giant swell.—The man was found. The stripling slew the foul blasphemer and gained a splendid victory. Albion comes out Goliah like; but Goshen deals in facts and figures in favor of the northern route that takes the wind out of Albion's sails We rest the case and await results.—*Mishawaka Enterprise.*

The above comparison is good but wrongly applied. Size has considerable to do with it, and you can't make the smaller represent the larger, no how. Come, Mont., you're clever, but don't distort things so horribly. Albion is the smallest, and therefore must represent David, when the above quotation is given, and we think he will do that little business yet for Go[liah] these, especially when sophisms like the above are mostly indulged in to secure railroads.

FRESH FISH at Smith & Hare's.

Supposed Murder Case.

The citizens of the north-east part of the county have been somewhat agitated over what appeared to them as a probable murder, regarding which we have learned the following facts:

One Ruben Everhart went to Waterloo, some two weeks ago last Saturday, and obtained medicine for some ailment with which he was then suffering. Returning in the evening, he gave it to his wife, telling her to mix it up for him to take. She asked him what it was but he refused to tell. He took the medicine, and in a short time was seized with spasms and died that night. None of the neighbors were called in until the next morning, except, perhaps, one or two that were near by. The corpse was burried in due time, but the people began to have grave suspicions about the matter, and the body was disinterred for examination. The verdict of the jury was that he came to a natural death, and the body was again deposited in mother earth. But this did not give satisfaction and the body was again exhumed, and the stomach and other organs taken out and [illegible] in vessels for chemical analysis. The wife of the deceased was arrested together with an old man, the husband of her grandmother as principals in the murder, and taken before Justice Umpstead, at Butler, where an examination was made and the woman held to answer the sum of $1,000. The old man was discharged. The stomach is still in the hands of the proper one, awaiting an allowance from the Commissioners to have it analyzed which will cost, perhaps, $200 As the evidence so far has not been of a very positive character, we doubt if there will be anything done in the premises.

We learn from D. D. Metcalf, Esq., our efficient Coroner, that an inquest was held on the body before it was buried the first time, and that the woman has admitted that she gave the deceased poison at his direction.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* puts the following query for some Republicans to answer:

General Grant has been President now for two years and a half. Within that period there has been collected in taxes not less than $1,000,000,000. In addition he has had $100,000,000 more from the sale of government property, making $1,100,000,000 in all. It is claimed by the friends of the President that he has paid off $200,000,000 of the public debt. Granting that, what has become of the other $900,000,000? Can any one tell? Seventy Millions a year used, in Democratic days, to run the government! Will some Republican friend enlighten us as to the remaining $900,000,000?

Letter From Minnesota.

We are permitted to give the following extracts from a letter written to the [illegible] Club, of [illegible], by our former townsman, George Kuhlman, Esq., who we are glad to learn is fast regaining his former health:

Faribault, August 30, 1871.

Gentlemen: According to promise I write to you to-day. I have located at the above named place after traveling over a greater portion of the State of Minnesota. This place is situated about [illegible] west of the Mississippi river. I will not grow raptures on the State of Minnesota, but I do think this is a glorious country, in appearance at least. I will not say that it is a more desirable country than Indiana, in fact, I think in many respects it is not so desirable. If I were to state my first impression I should say that the summer season was rather too short to make it desirable for farming purposes.—Crops apparently grow much faster here than they do further south, and so do weeds and grass. This, I think, hurries the farmer a little to much, but still you can hear no such complaint among them. Land is worth from $10 to $20 per acre in this part of the State, a few miles out from town, but land joining the town platt is selling for $200 and upwards. The soil is splendid. They raise all kind of grain, and this vicinity is said to be the best corn producing land in the State, in fact this is considerable of a pork market. The population is composed of people from all parts of the United States, and Canada.

The proprietor of this town, Mr. Faribault, is a half breed, and his wife is a regular squaw who eats with her fingers, sitting on the floor while the balance of the family put on some style, drive fast horses &c.

I saw the spot where thirty-eight Indians shuffled off their mortal coil, and another tree where one made his exit, thirty-nine in all were hung in propitiation for the crimes committed in the outbreak of 1862. I see by the Auburn paper that you have had cold and disagreeable weather for some time past, it certainly appears strange, for we have had fine, warm, and beautiful weather for the last five weeks.

I was offered yesterday three cows for $22 $28 and $35 respectively. 'Porkers' are high and I have seen but one or two since I am in the State.

The fences are built about sixteen feet long, are nailed on posts set eight feet apart. The fences would answer the purpose were it not for one thing. You may go to bed at night thinking perhaps that your fence is all right, but when you get up in the morning you may find that your basswood has warped the fence to some other part of the farm. This may appear somewhat exagerated, but you know the dutchman said "there is nothing unpossible mit Got."

There are great chances for speculation here in this State if a man had a little money. There are some towns in the State that beat the the world for improvements. The Town of Rochester, for instance, not yet twenty years old has a hotel that cost $100,000 a public school house worth $20,000, it is the finest school house I ever saw, and county buildings and churches to compare with them and the place is simply a county seat with a railroad and no other advantages that I can see.

They have several railroads and the Minnesota river for outlets. Good lots on a business street are worth $100 per foot, and lots for residences away out in the woods where the No. of the streets are marked on the trees, and as the immortal J. N Free says, I could not stand the pressure there, and so upon the whole I concluded to locate at Faribault (pronounced Fairbo). This is a very fine town, the population is about 4000 and there are a great many good people living here. It is located right in the edge of a large body of timbered country and have fine water power, plenty of good building stone &c. There is also located here a college with regular faculty which is under the supervision of the Episcopal Church and is patronized by students from all parts of the Union. The Asylum for the deaf and dumb and blind is also located here.

There are eight or nine churches here and all are well attended. Some of the building are splendid. One of Congregational Churches cost about $30,000, and the Cathedral cost $75,000. I consider this one of the most beautiful countries in the world and I believe it is healthy.

George Kuhlman.

Chas. Klein, our enterprising merchant tailor, has just received and opened one of the finest and largest stocks of clothing and piece goods ever brought to town. Men and Boys' suits made to order.

The Next State Convention.—It is probably that the next Democratic State Convention in Indianapolis will practically decide whether Thomas A. Hendricks shall be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

All Democrats who desire his nomination will see the necessity of placing him in the field by a clear expression of the Democracy of Indiana in open convention before other men have been nominated by the formal expression of other States. Let it be known that Indiana is for Hendricks Give him the advantage of an early nomination by his own neighbors and friends. The Democrats of other States will be more ready to follow if Indiana leads.

Mr. Hendricks might have been nominated at New York in 1868, if Indiana had not been committed to another man as a first choice. The question at this time is whether Hendricks is our first choice now If he is not he will certainly be defeated. The friends of Mr. Hendricks desire an early convention.—*Evans. Courier.*

If the choice of the Democracy of Indiana is to decide whether Thomas A. Hendricks shall be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency then it is already determined, for he is the first choice of 'his own neighbors and friends.' This fact the Democrats of other States well understand and if they are ready to follow if Indiana leads they will fall into line. With pleasure we publish these views of the *Courier* or any other suggestions it has to make to secure the nomination of Indiana's favorite son for the Presidency.—*State Sentinel.*

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., good all wool cassimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

All the clothing men are crying clothing is going up since the advance in wool, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us

Notice to Tax-payers.

The corporation taxes of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year 1871 are as follows:

Fifty cents on each $1 00 valuation and twenty-five cents on each taxable poll.

The corporation taxes of said town are now due and will be received by the undersigned at Guy Plum's Law Office in said town from the 31st day of August 1871 to the 30th day of November 1871.

James L. Penny, Town Marshal.

Dry Goods Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

AN ENTIRE STOCK

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Smithfield township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their next session, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart, with the privilege of having the same drank on lot No. four (4) in Gramling's addition to the village of Summit, in said County.

CHARLES [illegible].

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	125 @ 130
" Red	117 @ 125
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	[illegible]
Inferior, White	[illegible]
SEEDS—	
Clover	[illegible]
Timothy	3 75
Flax	150 @ 200
WOOL—	
Tub washed	[illegible]
Fleece washed	[illegible]
Unwashed	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Tallow, per lb	[illegible]
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1 25
Hogs	[illegible]

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of [illegible], late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM [illegible], Adm'r.

Sep. 18, 1871.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Philip Albright late of said county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DANIEL [illegible], Adm'r.

Sep. 18, '71.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R. Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting will be held at the Court House, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 26th day October 1871 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Edwin F. Uhl, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of Philip Albright, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of the deceased in Smithfield Township, DeKalb County, Ind., one mile Southeast of [illegible], on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, '71

The following property of said estate:

Consisting of Horses, Colts, Cows and young Cattle Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat in the bushel and in the ground, Oats, in the bushel, Corn in the shock and other articles not mentioned. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

TERMS:—Sums of five dollars and under cash in hand, over five dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security waving valuation and appraisement laws.

[illegible]

Examiner's Notice.

Examinations will be held regularly after August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches as required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a License.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

Beware of Counterfeits.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisements do so only to deceive the public. All parties should be on their guard and look for the [illegible] number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Block. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall; at No. 5 Keystone Block.

Look out for the largest stock of clothing ever brought to one house, in Fort Wayne this fall. New goods and lowest prices.

Gov. Baker still holds on to his five thousand dollar [illegible]. What a precious "Old Hunkey!" If the people of Indiana ever get a chance at him again, they will change that talisman and make it read "Old Skinflint."

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R.R

The following is the running time of the above road, in effect August 12th, 1871.

[illegible]	Leave,	Cincinnati Arr.	9 00 p. m.
10.30 a.m.		Connersville	4 50 "
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		Hartford City	1 00
[illegible]		Bluffton	12 19
[illegible]		Fort Wayne	11 15
[illegible]	Arr.	Jackson Leave	6 20

JNO T. [illegible], Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

On and after May 28, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Going West.

[illegible]

Going East.

[illegible]

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 3, 6, and 2 daily except Sunday; [illegible] No. 4, daily except [illegible]

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

New connection [illegible] between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.			
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Academie	7 15	[illegible]	5 45
Huntertown	7 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit (Grand)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Era	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	8 13	11 20	5 56
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville		3 30	
Jackson Arr	11 [illegible]	6 45	9 00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	6 20 a m	12 0 [illegible]	4 00 p m
Jonesville	7 30	1 0 30	5 15
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible] p m	[illegible]
Pleasant	9 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit	[illegible]	2 12	[illegible]
Waterloo	9 40	2 43	8 10
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Era	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summit (Grand Pr)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huntertown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Academie	10 37	[illegible]	9 16
Ft Wayne Arr	10 55	[illegible] p. m	9 30

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., [illegible] R. R., [illegible] R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. [illegible]

I. C. Thomas, [illegible] Supt

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division.

On and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and [illegible]

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	11:55 p.m.	10:17 a m.	12:57 p.m.
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	1:33
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	[illegible] p m	11:30 a m	[illegible] p m
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	12:00 a m	[illegible]

For full information [illegible]

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty [illegible]

[illegible]

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.

CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.

J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

[illegible]

A GOOD THING

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

AT

NO.

4

KEYSTONE BLOCK.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in serge calf pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and [illegible] goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip, Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon getting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boots and shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A

MARKLEY SHRADER & CO

PARHIS AS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn.

Woo.

Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Another Fresh Stock

Of 500 Pieces Prints,

WHO IS BEAT

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER

They C 't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods

We told you that on the 20th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you [illegible] for 8c. Be about for others.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, for we will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Eugene Brown Muslin, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

[illegible] yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's [illegible], at 20c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 10½c a yard

ALPACAS, ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas—Black colored from 50c to $1.00.

[illegible] as low as 30c a yard. BLACK [illegible] year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

5,000 pairs of stockings sold at 20c worth 30. Large lot of Cottonades at [illegible] per yard. [illegible] Jeans, Tweeds, [illegible] &c. A full line of Ladies' [illegible] White Goods, [illegible] by the yard. [illegible] Calicoes, [illegible] A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

[illegible] BLOCK, [illegible], IND.

A Mary[illegible] [illegible]tors—Fire has no Effect on his Flesh.

[From the New York Herald.]

Business recently called me to the eastern shore of Maryland, to the point from which we write, the county seat of Ta[illegible] heard from several gentlemen of prominence the story of the negro blacksmith who lived in an adjoining county, upon whom fire had no effect whatever.

A day or two after I first heard of this remarkable ne[illegible] son, editor of the E[illegible] at my room, and st[illegible] was in town, and t[illegible] were going to mak[illegible] him at the office of [illegible] invited me to witn[illegible] which I very glad[illegible]

A brisk fire of [illegible] burning in a comm[illegible] an iron shovel was [illegible] and heated to a wh[illegible] was ready, the negro pulled off his boots and placed the hot shovel upon the soles of his feet and kept it there until the shovel became black. His feet were then examined by the physicians, but no burns could be found, and all declared that no evidence of a heated substance having come in contact with them was visible.

The shovel was again heated red-hot, taken from the stove and handed to him. He ran out his tongue as far as he could, and laid the heated shovel upon it, licking the iron until it became cooled. The physicians examined the tongue, but found nothing to indicate that he had suffered in the least from the heated iron.

A large handful of common squirrel shot, procured from a store near Dr. Stack's office, was then placed in an iron receptable and heated until melted. The negro then took the dish poured the heated lead into the palm of his hand, and then put it into his mouth, allowing it to run all around his teeth and gums. He repeated the operation several times, each time keeping the melted lead in his mouth [illegible]. After each operation the physicians examined him carefully, but could find nothing upon his flesh to indicate that he had been in the least affected by the substance he had been handling. After the peformance with the lead he deliberately put his hand into the stove, in which was a very hot fire, took therefrom a handful of [illegible] and passed them around to each of the gentlemen present, keeping them in his hand some time. Not the slightest evidence of a burn was visible upon his hands after he threw the coals back into the stove.

The exhibition was regarded by all who witnessed it as most remarkable, for there was no opportunity for the practice of chicanery.

After [illegible] his [illegible] ances, Dr. Stack [illegible] brought [illegible] opportunity to converse with him. I found him very ignorant, not able to read or write, and in all respects an unadulerated negro.

His name is Nathan Coker, and he is about sixty-eight years of age. He was born in the town of Hillsborough, Caroline county Md., and was the slave of Henry L. Sellers of that place; by whom he was sold to Bishop Emary. In relation to his ability to handle fire, and how he first became aware of it, he said; "Boss when I war about thirteen years old, old Massa Emary hired me out to a lawyer whose name was Purnell. He treated me badly, and didn't give me enough to eat. I skirted around the kitchen one day, and when the cook left I shot in, dipped my hand into the dinner pot and pulled out a red hot dumpling. The boiling water did not burn and I could eat the hot dumpling without winking; so after dat I often got my dinner dat way. I has often got the fat off the boiling water and drank it. I drink my coffee when it is boiling, and it does not give half so much pain as it does to drink a glass of cold water. I always likes it just as hot as I can get it."

I then interogated him as to the effect heated substances had upon his flesh, and asked him when he handled them with his hands if he did not suffer more than when he took them inwardly to which he replied, "No, Boss, I often take my iron out of the forge with my hand when red hot, but it don't burn. Since I was a little boy I have never been afraid to handle fire."

I am thoroughly convinced, from personal observation, that fire has no effect whatever upon his flesh; and I am sustained in that belief by the united judgement of all gentlemen who have seen him including a large number of physicians.

Fight Between a Cat and a Snake.

A few days ago a gentleman who is engaged in farming [illegible] was walking through the [illegible] where his hands were plowing, when he discovered a cat at some distance coming toward him. Presently the cat turned aside, and squatting very low, appeared to creep stealthily along as though in search of game. He checked his step to see if he could discover what was up. He soon discovered a snake, about a foot and a half or two feet long, and as the cat approached the snake coiled and put himself in a striking position. The cat instantly walked directly up to the snake and held out one foot near his snakeship's head, as if daring him to strike. Master snake, being full of spunk, was not the chap to take a dare, consequently he responded with his full strength; but when his head should have been in direct contact with the cat's paw the [illegible] that; and before the head could be withdrawn, it received a heavy blow from the cat's foot, and the paw was again presented [illegible] After [illegible] the snake seemed to remember 'he who fights and runs away may live to fight another day,' and with this understanding he uncoiled and started to quit the field. But [illegible]

The fish [illegible] of [illegible] city, and has brought with it quantities of the [illegible] pans, forming a novel addition to the fish stalls.

A Louisville matron, whose husband snores badly, keeps a clothes-pin underneath her pillow, and when his snoring [illegible] nasal organ, and then slumbers peacefully.

That woman was a philosopher who, when her husband [illegible] said, she had one great consolation—she knew where he was of nights!

A young w[illegible] ler for politeness, on being visited by her [illegible]

Little [illegible] was [illegible] very roughly with the kitten—carrying it by the tail. Her mother told her that she would hurt pussy. 'Why, no I won't,' said she, 'I'm carrying her by the handle.'

When a man is unable to tell the time by his watch, because there are two hands, and he does'nt know 'which to believe,' it is a tolerable sure sign that he has partaken of more refreshment than nature requires.

'I'm not used to begging,' said a little girl to a lady of whom she had asked for alms. [illegible] only [illegible] was a merchant!' 'Why, child, how could you be reduced to poverty so soon?' 'My father took a bad two dollar bill at his peanut stand, and it just ruined him,' sobbed the child.

Miscellaneous Items.

C[illegible] to be [illegible] with [illegible] which, on account of his age and recent fatigues, places his life in some danger.

The editor of the Arkansas *Journal* says 'where our office was two weeks ago now runs the Mississippi river. Out of respect for the Father of Rivers we left.'

Sp[illegible] the latest discovery [illegible] a woman's [illegible] good wife there earned $140 last month, while her husband only got $12 a week. She did it with her little wa[illegible]

Kate Fi[illegible] pistol shot; Miss Haslett swims like a duck; Elizabeth Cady Stanton is a scientific angler, and it is intimated that Susan B. Anthony plays a rattling game of draw poker.

The following advertisement has appeared in the Morristown *Jerseyman*: 'To whom it may concern: Whereas, Parmella Bush, a resident of Chester, did promise to marry me on the 19th inst., but instead of doing so, did flunk and has ran off I brand her as a liar, and a person of bad character generally.

A widow lady in Iowa Falls was in litigation with relatives in regard to her husband's estate. [illegible] rendered against her, execution issued and the officer was on hand to make his levy. The lady deeming that she had rights, defended her personal property with a stout cud[illegible] claiming [illegible] cution. The officer [illegible] Mrs.——— I will write to Judge——— and see what he says about it, if you will agree to abide by his decision.' 'Well,' says the widow, 'you may write to Judge——— or to the devil, or to any other Justice of the [illegible] the property.' She retained it.

GENERALITIES.

Old age should be respected almost everywhere, except in [illegible]

Junius Henri Browne refuses to receive letters addressed to J. H. Browne.

Mr. Plaimensteihl has been before the Memphis court. He declares positively that he didn't do it.

The land about Shutter's Fort, the scene of the first discovery of gold in California, is to be made a public park.

Prairie chickens, patridges, turkeys, and deer are said to be very plentiful this season in the West.

A wooden-legged [illegible] was taken apart and carried to the police station in sections.

An ingenious toy for children is a small steamer which [illegible] scattering the passengers in every direction.

Mr. Shakes, of New Orleans, thinks he can beat the world at pedestrianism, but all the other peds think he is no great shakes after all.

Kossuth lives in Turin, has turned botanist, and in July gathered from Mont Cenis, within nine days, [illegible] hundred and forty species of plants.

The cholera has reached the west coast of England, and another step brings it to our shores. The health authorities of American cities need to be on the alert.

'Tell that man to take off his hat in court,' said a Judge the other morning to an officer. The offender, who turned out to be a lady wearing the fashionable [illegible]

Boston growls because the butter [illegible] market is too salt. But there's nothing strange about that for butter [illegible] salt costs less than a tenth of that sum. No sensible Vermonter could be expected to lose a chance to make a thousand per cent. on [illegible]

Copper ore, yielding [illegible] per cent copper, and indications of coal oil have recently been discovered in the southwestern part of Butler county, Ohio, bordering Franklin county, Indiana. This new [illegible] out by John Beddinger, about four miles north of Harrison, Ohio, in bordering [illegible] The coal found is regarded as equal to the best in the Eastern market.

NEW system, NEW Goods.

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

BODZER, BLATTNE & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell [illegible] than have ever been offered [illegible] have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay [illegible] stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET

For ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat, Corn, Oats,

And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BODZER, BLATTNER & CO.

May 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN ST., AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited [illegible]

PRICES Low AND REASONABLE.

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April 5, '71.

DR. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

[illegible]

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the [illegible] pleasant [illegible] in person free. Medicines sent to any part of the world [illegible]

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER

Would inform the public that he is permanently located in Auburn, and is prepared to do all [illegible] such as

WAGONS,

CARRIAGES,

BUGGIES,

[illegible]

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in [illegible]

All work Warranted.

All [illegible] should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, [illegible] Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call [illegible] our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

- 600 [illegible] Assorted Door Locks;
- 500 [illegible]
- 500 " Assorted Spoons;
- 500 Doz. [illegible]
- " Mill Files;
- [illegible]
- " Cross Cut Saws;
- 100 Pairs Trace Chains;
- 100 " But [illegible]
- 100 " Strap Hinges;
- 500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
- 300 " Wrought Butts;
- 1000 [illegible]
- 100 [illegible]
- 50 Set Carpenter Tools
- Platform Scales
- 2 Box Counter Scales
- 100 " Chopping Axes
- 100 [illegible]

IRON.

- 500 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
- 2 " [illegible]
- " American do
- " German Steel;
- " English Spring Steel;
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- " Long Arm Iron Axles
- " Ives Short Arm do
- 300 " Buggy Springs, warranted
- 5000 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
- 1000 Tire [illegible]
- 1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- 50 Solid Box Vices;
- [illegible]
- 100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

- 1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
- 100 [illegible]
- 100 Box Stoves
- [illegible]
- 100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS STOCK.

- [illegible]
- 300 Bundles [illegible]
- 50 Bundles wire [illegible]
- 4 Cases sheet copper
- [illegible]
- 1000 lbs. block tin
- 100 " pig lead
- 100 " copper pitts
- 100 " rivits assorted
- 100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
- " tin drip pans
- 10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

- [illegible] Seasoned Pine Doors
- 10000 Light Sash;
- 500 Boxes Window Glass;
- 15 " Linseed oil;
- 500 [illegible]
- 50 [illegible]
- 20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
- [illegible]

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

We have now on hand and are daily receiving the finest assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, Millinery and Fancy Goods in the State.

Our Dress Goods Department will contain

Black Silks from $1 [illegible]

Colored [illegible]

Japanese [illegible]

Chameleon [illegible]

Irish Poplins, in all colors.

Japanese, plain

" brocaded

" [illegible]

Every Lady should call and see our

$2.00 Gros Grain silk

Japanese Robes in every shade, white, pink, buff, blue, green, ashes of roses, drab, [illegible] lavender, brown and black, in plain brocaded and watered.

Chere London Poplins for suits. Plaids, the finest assortment in the city.

Plain [illegible] Scotch Ginghams, great variety.

Wash [illegible] Percales, Lawns, Organdies [illegible]

Colored Alpaccas,

In white, pink, buff, blue, green, lilac lavender, ashes of roses, brown, in almost any color for evening and street wear.

Black Alpaccas! Black Alpaccas!!

We keep the best assortment in the City and the best brand, imported of hand some lustre finished on both sides and will sell them from 5 to 25c less per yard than any house in the city. Nobody should buy an alpacca dress before looking at ours.

Black Briliantines

The handsomest black dress goods made handsomer than a silk. We have the only line in the city.

Trimmings, Satins and Silks, of every shade, Fringe and Gimps to match.

Black Guipure Laces the best assortment and very cheap.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Satin Striped Piques in 50 different patterns, plain, checked and striped [illegible] Plain, checked and striped Mainsooks

" dotted and Corded Swisses. Muslin, Brilliants, Bishop and Victoria Lawns 1-4 Organdies Tarletons, Embroideries, puffings, Edgings &c. White, Marseilles, Quilts from 1.50 to 10.00. Towlings, Napkins, Damasks, Linens, a full assortment.

Shawls, Silk, Sacques and Lace Points, the finest assortment in the city.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Departm on

Will consist of everything new and stylish.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Sashes, Bows, Collars, Handkerchief, Jewelry, real and imitation, Laces, of every description, Point Appliqne, Thread, Maltese, Cluny, Mechlin, Valenciennes, real and imitation, Laces, the only full assortment in the City.

In domestics we keep all the Best Brands and will sell them at New York prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE AND DEALERS IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash.

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

OF

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting,

and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

MR. C. KLOTZ

Would [illegible] to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

[illegible]

Credit Business!

[illegible]

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 '71.

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have [illegible]

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

[illegible]

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,

CLOCKS,

POCKET BOOKS,

TABLE CUTLERY.

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most faithful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Houstis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, '71.

Rattled! Beat! Sold!

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE!

WHY? WHY?

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing,

Hats & Caps, Shirts,

Drawers, Trunks, Valises,

Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters for cheap and fashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors,

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7, also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Lot House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office, No 92 Columbia st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sunday from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice, as administered Dr Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, pi es. fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All dis ases to which females are subject will receive special attention Cancer, scrofula and all disease of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb....................60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25

Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb....................1.00, best 1.25

Japan and Oolong, per lb....................90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb....................14c, and 18c, best 20c.

Roasted Coffee, 25c. Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb....................12½c

Brown, per pound....................8c, 9c and 9½c

MEAT.

Smoked Sides....................10 cents

Smoked Shoulders....................8 "

Pickled Pork....................9 "

Lard....................12 "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10c and per ½ lb....................60

[illegible], per lb....................80

Best Smoking, per lb....................80

Second quality do., per lb....................35

Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for....................$1.00

Fine-cut, per lb....................[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes....................[illegible]

Soap 6c, 7c and 8c per bar.

Blueing, 3 boxes....................[illegible]

Salaratus, 3 papers....................[illegible]

FISH.

Spring catch, white fish....................6.00

Best fall white fish....................5.00

Mackerel, kits....................1.50 and 1.75

Old fish, half barrel....................3.00

Codfish....................[illegible] per pound

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb....................12½ cents

Apples, per lb....................9 "

Peaches, per lb....................12½ "

Cherries, per lb....................7c, and 12 "

Oranges, per dozen....................60 "

Lemons per dozen....................40 "

Filberts per quart....................15 "

Brazils, per quart....................15 "

Cigars $2 and $3 per box.

Dime box Matches....................5 "

LIQUORS.

Non Whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal 00c

Whisky one year old....................$1.40

Whisky [illegible]....................1.75

Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon....................1,75

All kind of liquors on hand

California wine, per bottle....................75c

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can....................30c

Pineapples, per can....................25c

Oysters, per can....................10c

Damsons, per can....................25c

Blackberries, per can....................20c

Egg plums, per can....................30c

Green Gages, per can....................30c

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best [illegible] tow up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00.—This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Vol. 1 [illegible] Auburn, [illegible] ber 28, 1871. No. 39.

THE AUBURN COURIER, Published Every Thursday. OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS: [illegible] 1.00 Three months .50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

AUBURN, IND., SEPT. 28 1871

1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Column	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square. Business Cards [illegible]. Local Notices, [illegible] per line, first insertion; [illegible]

Business Cards.

A. [illegible], ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. [illegible]ICKEL, A[illegible] AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible] Ind. will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office [illegible] Auburn, Ind. 2-15

PINCHIN & MADDEN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will [illegible] business intrusted to their care. Office [illegible] Broadway and [illegible] street, [illegible], Dekalb county, Ind. 2-24

McBRIDE & MORLAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over [illegible], Moyer & Co.'s store. 2-24

BEST & McCLELLAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any [illegible] State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. E. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART, DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, [illegible] We buy and ship Lumber at the [illegible] all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' [illegible] Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and AGENTS FOR *Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,* No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE, PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union Street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 7-24

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brothers cordially invited. [illegible], N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.
[illegible] LODGE, NO. 253, meets every Saturday [illegible] invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. [illegible] M. D. [illegible] SPOONER, M. D.
[illegible] & SPOONER, HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. [illegible] Wednesdays and Saturdays [illegible] occupied by Dr Casebeer, corner of [illegible] and Jackson streets, one block west of the [illegible]

J. A. COWAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, [illegible] Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, [illegible]

DR. E. ELSON, RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over [illegible] store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE, CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM, ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good [illegible] and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE, CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morris, proprietors.

HENRY C. PETERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office [illegible] Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

DANIEL VOLLMER, PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST, [illegible] FORT WAYNE IND'A.

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK
[illegible] the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skilfully blended [illegible] most agreeable [illegible] in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

Reduction of Prices
TO CONFORM TO
Reduction of Duties
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
[illegible] Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions [illegible] large saving to consumers and [illegible] to club organizers.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO. [illegible] VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

McDOUGAL'S CARPET STORE

CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL, 75 Columbia street.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
On Main St., Opp. Court House,
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.
The Object of the Conservatory
is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or [illegible] as soon as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. May [illegible] '71—3m.

SCHIRMEYER'S
Hat Factory!
G. J. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
1y

Eagle Mills!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the Auburn Union [illegible] obtained [illegible] of a first-class Miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, Stair Rail, Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind
eb. 23. O. D. HURD.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, IND

E. E. Davenport,
DEALER IN
Drugs & Medicines
School Books, Stationery,
WALL PAPER,
FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES.
BRUSHES, FINE SOAPS, SPONGES &c.
TERMS INVARIABLY CASH and prices made accordingly.
Customers will find my Stock complete, [illegible] it is impossible here to [illegible] prices.
Pure Port Wine for sacramental and medical purposes.
Prescriptions carefully compounded.
1y

GOULD'S
NEW
FORT WAYNE
FURNITURE Store.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Furniture, Looking Glasses!
Mattresses and Bedding.
The Manufacture of
PARLOR SETS
AND
Fine Lambrequins
38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

[illegible] When [illegible] bear [illegible] affair in [illegible] years ago [illegible] know [illegible] nature [illegible] the [illegible] gens of his [illegible] especially sometimes stranger than fiction.

[illegible] early [illegible] of Vassar [illegible] west side of [illegible] opposite, [illegible] of the [illegible] Getchell was [illegible] and sent his son Remington [illegible] stout young fellow of 16, [illegible] West Point appointment for Dr. [illegible] happened to be visiting [illegible] the distance was about five miles through the woods. He [illegible] having with him a well-trained dog, did his message, and after [illegible] was about to set out on his journey home.

When he entered the woods the sun was about an hour high. He had not proceeded far when he saw his dog pursuing a cub. He at first thought he would help him capture the cub and carry him home with him; but he immediately thought of the old bear, and expecting she would be upon him in an instant, he sprung to the nearest tree, which was a slim Norway pine, running up forty or fifty feet without a limb; but the boys of that day could climb trees much better than the full fed lads of the present. When he had got up eight feet he saw the bear coming after him. He called to his dog, which made a furious assault upon the bear behind. She, fearing for her cub, immediately turned back and chased the dog off and around for a considerable time. Remington, in the meantime, exerted himself to the utmost. She came back to the tree again, but the faithful dog was at her heels. She then turned and chased him off as before.

This was again repeated, which gave Remington time to reach the first limb; he got hold of it and drew himself on to it, much exhausted, and stood upon it with his arms around the tree.

After a while the bear, either disregarding the dog, or perhaps he had been disabled in the fight, began to ascend. It was now that Remington began to give himself over for lost. The poor fellow had no means of defending himself, and could see no prospect out that of being dragged down from the fearful height, and torn to pieces by the infuriated beast.

Up came the fiend steadily advancing, intent upon her trembling victim, "like a staunch murderer steadily to his purpose." She soon reached him, and reached forward with open jaws and glaring eyeballs, to seize him by the foot. He drew it back, and, with a convulsive, superhuman effort, he dealt it rapid and heavy blows upon the neck and head. This was a reception she was not prepared for, she was obliged to take it quietly, not having the use of her fore paws. A bear, without the use of these weapons, is quite harmless, unless she can get hold with her teeth. Her hold was immediately broken, and she lost her balance and fell.—This could hardly have been caused by the force of the blows, considering the strength of the bear's grasp.

It is the first impulse of a bear, when attacked or resisted, to strike with his fore paws. Prompted by this instinct, she had probably let go her hold upon the tree to strike at Getchell, still retaining a feeble hold by her hind legs; but her instinct at once proved a failure, for being directly underneath, she naturally swayed her [illegible] to bring her paws to bear, and the blow coming at the same time, she let go the [illegible] which quickened her movement and she lost her equilibrium.

Turning a summersault, head down, till on her [illegible] ship, in accordance with the law of gravitation, soon landed on [illegible] at a distance of about forty feet in a perpendicular line from where she started. [illegible] sat upon her haunches for a time, looking up the tree, [illegible] what to do next. She was not probably highly pleased with her aerial excursion, and upon mature reflection thought she would not climb that unlucky tree again, but finally ascended another near by and sat upon it looking at Getchell gnashing her teeth and growling.

It was now growing dark. Remington had been crying an hour for help but no help came. He heard the chopping half a mile off, but the wind being contrary they could not hear him. As the sound of the axes ceased, his hope left him; but as a kind Providence had ordered it, a woman was out near the edge of the woods looking for her cow, her husband being absent, and heard Remington's cries. Her husband returned home after dark, and earnestly besought him to go and get help and ascertain what the trouble was. He declined going, saying that the noise she heard was that of a screechowl. But she insisted that it was a human voice, and begged of him to go. At length, yielding to her entreaties, he mounted a horse and rode into the woods in the direction she pointed out, and soon heard Remington's voice. Pursuing in the direction of the sound, he soon got within speaking distance, calling to him to inquire what was the matter. On being informed, the man replied that he rather thought he was only frightened, and advised him to come down. At that moment the bear hearing the man's voice, commenced to growl furiously, which so frightened [illegible]

Remington [illegible] up all hope [illegible] He now felt his hopes revive; but it was forlorn hope. He doubted not that [illegible] but his strength was nearly exhausted, and his nerves so disordered, that the he feared [illegible] to help him. He [illegible] hold upon the tree but a short time longer.

In about three-quarters of an hour after the man left him, he heard the distant sound of voices, and soon saw the gleam of lights through the trees. A large party had been raised, who, with guns, ammunition and torches, hastened to the rescue. They were accompanied by a large number of men, women, boys and girls, all with torch-lights.

The remainder of the is soon told. They built up a large fire, by the light of which they could take good and certain aim at the bear which was still on the perch in the tree, and now remained there to keep out of harm's way. But she had not been initiated into the science of gunpowder and ball. They soon brought her down but not until they had fired ten or twelve shots. Remington came safely down, through at great hazard of falling. He was carried home next morning to his anxious friends.

The fright and over exertion he had endured had so shattered his constitution and nervous system that, though he had been an uncommonly strong and athletic youth, he was ever after comparatively weak. He would never venture into the woods alone, and the chirping of a squirrel would make him nervous.

Pennsylvanian Picks Up a $75,000 Diamond in South Africa

A New York World correspondent, writing from the South African diamond fields, under date of June 13, says: Mr. J. B. Hopkins, from Lockport, Pa., came to South Africa two months ago, and last Monday the wind was blowing so hard, causing thick clouds of dust so that no one could remain in their claims. Hopkins wandered out from the camp and over the plain, and observing some garnets shining on the ground about a mile and a half from the camp, he dropped on his knee and elbow, and picking them up commenced to search for more, when a bright point came to view. Scraping under this, out popped a magnificent fifty five and an eight karat diamond, octahedron, flawless and speckless, and at peculiar color that is so fashionable in England, and worth in the United States at least $75,000. When it made its appearance Hopkins was paralyzed for a moment, and the diamond could have been taken from him without his having the power to prevent it. Hopkins and I are partners now, and on the 4th of September we leave for America, via Cape Town and England, with over $100,000 worth of rough diamonds of all colors, shapes and sizes.

A Remarkable and Touching Obituary.

A good newspaper story is being told of the *Colusa Herald.* The editor of the *Herald* had occasion to leave town for a few days, and entrusted his valuable organ to the care of an ambitious youth who was a novice in journalism. His instructions on leaving were, "Always keep in mind the fact the object of this paper is to extend its circulation." He then went away, and the following night his wife died very suddenly. This is how the assistant editor mentioned the circumstance:

"Gone, but not Forgotten.—We are compelled, this morning, to perform a duty which is peculiarly painful to the able assistant editor, who has been engaged on this paper at an enormous expense, in accordance with our determination to make the *Herald* a first-class journal. Last night death unexpectedly snatched away, from our domestic hearth (the best are advertised under the head of stoves and furnaces upon our first page,) Mrs. Agatha P. Burns, wife of Rufus P. Burns, the gentlemanly editor of the *Herald* (terms, three dollars a year, invariably in advance.) We shall miss thee, mother, we shall miss thee." (Job printing solicited.)—Funeral at 4½ from the h[illegible] just across the street from the *Herald* office. Gone to be an angel now. (Advertisements inserted for ten cents a square.)

The story has this unhappy ending. The editor arrived home that day noon. Slowly and sadly he was observed to arm himself with a double barreled fowling-piece, into which he inserted about two pounds and a half of bullets. He marched over to the office, followed by an immense crowd. The assistant editor was busy in writing a big placard to be tacked on the hearse. It bore the legend, "Buy your coffins of Simms, over the *Herald* office." The assistant editor cast his eyes around and perceived his Chief. Care sat upon that wan cheek, and thunder clothed his brow. He leveled his gun. The assistant did not wait. With one wild and awful yell he jumped from the second story window, and struck out for the golden shores of the Pacific. It is believed he eventually swam over to China.

A Virginia couple recently walked thirty miles on a [illegible] and [illegible] day to get married.

[illegible] the Jews [illegible] at [illegible] small injury' about seventeen years old, called a girl and he got a big injury over the nose from her brother. You can't get any of that advice down him any more.

A school-master in Bridgeport, Conn., who asked a small pupil of what the surface of the earth consists, and was prompt ly answered "land and water," varied the question slightly that the fact might be impressed on the boy's mind, and asked, 'What then do land and water make?'—to which came the immediate response of the boy, 'Mud.'

A Dutchman married a second wife in about a week after the death of No. 1. The [illegible] following the [illegible] asked [illegible] to take her riding, and was duly 'cut up' with the following [illegible] 'You dink I ride out [illegible] so soon after the death of [illegible]? No! no!'

'Will you take this woman to be your wife?' 'Well, squire,' was the reply, 'you must be a green un to ask me such a question as that. Do you suppose I'd be such a plaguy fool as to give up the [illegible] take this gal to the quilting frolic if I want conscriptiously sartin and determined to have? Drive on with your business.'

Some ingenious Yankee has invented a process by which maple sugar can be made out of common New Orleans molasses, flavoring it by steaming maple wood. A contemporary says: The next thing we are looking for [illegible] of prolific ideas is a process whereby they will make honey from cod liver oil, flavoring it with beeswax.

The quiet breakfast of a family in Lowell Mass., was rudely interrupted a few mornings ago by the landlady, who bolted into the room with the exclamation, 'An' sure, Missis, I thought I'd come and tell yez that I couldn't wash for ye this mornin', as me boy is sick with the smallpox, and is black as me old man's hat.' She was allowed to depart, without further apology or explanation.

A CONTENTED PEASANT.—Once upon a time, Frederick, King of Prussia, surnamed 'Old Fritz,' took a ride, and espied an old farmer plowing his acre by the wayside, cheerily singing his melody. 'You must be well off, old man,' said the king. 'Does this acre belong to you on which you so industriously labor?' 'No, sir,' replied the farmer, who knew not that he was the king; 'I am not so rich as that; I plow for wages.'

[illegible] a young solicitor obtained a divorce from a pretty and wealthy client. He sent in a bill for a thousand dollars. The next day the lady called on him, and inquired if he was [illegible]

'Propose to you madam. [illegible] propose to you,' replied the astonished lawyer.

'Well, you asked for [illegible] fortune, and I thought you would have the grace to take me with it,' was the calm reply.

The lawyer gave in.

A few weeks ago a baby was taken to a church to be baptized, and as the little brother was present during that rite. On the following Sunday when baby was undergoing his ablutions and dressing, the little brother asked mama if she intended to carry Willie to be Christened. 'Why, no,' replied his mother; 'don't you know, my son, that people are not baptized twice?' 'What?' returned the young reasoner, with the utmost astonishment in his face, 'not if it don't take the first time, mama?'

Baron Jas. de Rothschild, during the Communist period in Paris, was one morning seated in his cabinet, when two fellows from the faubourgs, armed to the teeth, entered and asked to be shown to the citizen Rothschild.

'Gentlemen,' said he, 'what can I do for you?' [illegible] 'this is what we have come to say: [illegible] millions [illegible] the people want bread; so you will share, or, if not [illegible]'

'Share? Very well. How many are you in France?'

'Perhaps thirty millions.'

'And how much money do you suppose I have?'

'Say a hundred and fifty millions.'

'Well, then, among thirty millions that is five francs each. You are two. Here are ten francs for you, and now we are quits.'

The men were so confounded by the argument, and by the rapidity with which the whole incident occurred, that they took the money and disappeared.

A pound of turnip seed contains three hundred and one thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight. You can easily test the accuracy of this by getting a pound and counting the seeds.

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible] averages [illegible] man, woman, and child in the Territory.

[illegible] County [illegible] says that [illegible] dent of that locality.

The [illegible] Thomas Jefferson's grave is a ruin, relic-hunters having chipped away to it until the very shape of the obelisk has been destroyed.

Mr. C. C. Anderson, of Belleville, Ill., has gathered 11,000 pounds of grapes from one acre of [illegible] adjacent to that [illegible]

Charleston also enjoys an agony of [illegible] about [illegible] which is [illegible]

About forty thousand [illegible] of peaches [illegible] this season.

Seventy-five [illegible] was the amount spent by the New York trades unions on their eight-hour parade last week.

It is reported that pine lands in Wisconsin to the value of $400,000 belonging to the Government, were lately bought up by one or two corporations for $20,000.

Authoritative advices from [illegible] announce the receipt of positive intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone and party [illegible] Americans are hurrying to his rescue.

[illegible] miles per hour [illegible] by [illegible] service observation, to be the average velocity of a storm; when it has twice that velocity it becomes a tornado.

When you want plenty of room in the street car, take a baby with the small pox along with you. A lady tried the plan in Cincinnati the other day, and in thirty seconds she had the entire establishment [illegible]

The [illegible] Bunker Hill [illegible] forty or forty feet [illegible] But it is not the Bunker Hill on which the patriot farmers tried the [illegible]

[illegible] seventy-eight; [illegible] Daniel Drew, seventy-one; Peter Cooper, eighty-nine; George Law, seventy-three. Most of the New York millionaires are over sixty years old.

A dreadful [illegible] at Buffalo [illegible] little boy tried to shoot a cat which had taken refuge under a bed. He did not kill the cat, but he set fire to the bed and burned his father's house down.

The mountain lakes in the Austrian Alps between the Moll and [illegible] valleys, were frozen in July, and the [illegible] considerable distance from their summits, covered with snow. The lakes are situated about seven thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The Rochester *Democrat,* of the 15th, says: "Last night in the Eleventh Ward Miss Rosenberg, a young lady twenty-seven inches in height and twenty-two years of age, was married to [illegible] who is [illegible] and [illegible] inches [illegible] the bride was exhibited at a side show as a wonderful lilliputian."

The Southern people are greatly worried over a prediction that on the night of October 5th or the morning of the 6th a great tidal wave [illegible] will sweep over the [illegible] to [illegible] In New [illegible] already made her preparations for the expected flood. Around a huge iron kettle she has constructed a raft of [illegible] Seated in the kettle she expects to float away when the tide comes in and save her chickens as well.

In Indianapolis the question [illegible] being discussed whether a court has the right to [illegible] a witness in order to get at the truth or evidence [illegible]

A German in the old country writes to the Chief of Police of St. Louis [illegible] I received [illegible] that my wife is dead, I therefore apply to you, the President of the Police, to inquire if the woman was hanged for larceny, and hope you will inform me as soon as possible.

A Miss Thurston, who has made quite a number of balloon ascensions this season, had a disagreeable adventure last week [illegible] human being within sight or hearing. In the morning she threw out a rope, which [illegible] the ground [illegible] she received assistance.

WHY AUNT SALLIE NEVER MARRIED.

'Now, Aunt Sally, do please tell us why you never got married. You know [illegible] when you were engaged to a minister, and promised that you would tell us all about it sometime. Now, Aunt, please do [illegible]'

'Well, if ever I did see such girls in all my born days! It's tease, tease, from morning till night; you must know all about everything you haven't no business to know anything about. Such inquisitive [illegible] little critters as you are! When I was young girls were different; they minded their business, and didn't go sailing around with a whole string of beaux, getting their heads filled with all kinds of nonsense. I never dared to ask my aunts married or single, about any of their affairs. A pretty mess I'd have got it, if I had. When they offered to tell me anything of their own accord I kept my mouth shut, and listened. Everything is quite different now-a-day; young folks have no respect for their elders. But as I am not going to have any peace till I do tell you, why just listen, and don't let me hear a word out of one of your mouths till I get through.'

'That's right, Aunt Sally; now go right ahead, do, and we will keep perfectly still.'

'Well you see, when I was about seventeen years old, I was living in Utica, in the State of New York. Though I say it myself, I was quite a good looking girl then, and had several beaux. The one that took my fancy most, was a young man, a minister, a very promising young man, and remarkably pious [illegible] He thought a good deal of me, and I took a fancy to him and had kind of hankerin' arter him, and after while things run till we were engaged to git married. One evening he come to me—I remember it just as well as if it were only yesterday. When he came into the parlor where I was alone, he came to me and—but now, pshaw! girls I don't like to tell the rest.'

'Oh, Aunt Sally, for mercy's sake, don't stop; tell us what he said.'

'Well, as I said, he came up to me and put his arms around my neck, and [illegible] hugged me, when I got kinder excited, and somewhat frustrated. It was a long time ago, and I don't know but what I might have hugged him back a little. Then I [illegible]—but now just clear out, every one of you, for I sha'nt tell you any more.'

'Goodness, gracious, no, Aunt Sally. Oh, do please tell us how you felt. Didn't you feel mighty good? Aunt, do pray tell us what he did next?'

'Oh such torments as you are! I was like any other girl, and pretty soon I pretended to be mad about it and pushed him away, though I wasn't mad a bit. You must know that house where I lived was one of the [illegible] right over the [illegible] a balcony [illegible] As it was in the summer [illegible] the doors were open [illegible] I pushed him [illegible] and don't you think, girls, the poor fellow lost his balance and [illegible] through one of the doors into [illegible] I [illegible] him—but I do [illegible] I won't tell anything more—I am going to leave this here room.'

'No, no, Aunt Sallie. How did you catch him? Did it hurt him much?'

'Well, if I must, I must. He fell head first, and as he was going I caught him by the legs of his breeches. I held on for a minute and tried to pull him back, but the suspenders gave way and the poor young man fell clear out of his pantaloons into a parcel of ladies and gentlemen passing along the street.'

'Oh, Aunty, Aunty, Lordy, Lordy!'

'There, that's right, cackle and giggle as much as you want to. Girls, that can't hear a little thing like that without tearing around the room like [illegible] enough to [illegible] when it [illegible] the man who marries one of you will [illegible] Catch me telling you any more.'

'But Aunt Sallie, what became of [illegible]'

'No [illegible] ground he got up and left that place [illegible] I [illegible] tell you he [illegible] as to who [illegible] long to [illegible] got married, [illegible] as he did, she [illegible] what he was [illegible] He said [illegible] made [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] man, and I [illegible]'

WANTED TO KNOW.—A prisoner, when called upon by the magistrate for his defence, said:

"I've ordered a lawyer for to-morrow and I hope your worship will be so good as to put it off till he comes."

"Why, what can your lawyer say about it?"

"That's what I want to know, your worship," said the prisoner.

SUPERIOR PORTER.—Stranger: "Have you a good strong porter in the house?"

Clerk: "Yes, we have the strongest about the place."

Stranger: "Is he intelligent?"

Clerk: "Oh yes, quite intelligent for a porter we think."

Stranger: "One point more. Do you consider him fearless—that is, bold and courageous?"

Clerk: "As for that matter, I know he is; he would not be afraid of the devil himself."

Stranger: "Now Mr. Clerk, if your porter is intelligent enough to find room No. 117, fearless enough to enter, and strong enough to get my trunk away from the bedbugs, I would like to have him bring it down."

Went for Him,

A rough-looking specimen of humanity was recently promenading up Chatham street, New York, when he came plumbly upon a Jew, a specimen of his race about whom there is no mistake.

Without a word of warning, the rough knocked him sprawling into the gutter. Picking himself up, and taking his bleeding nose between his finger and thumb, he demanded an explanation.

"Shut up, I'll bust yer again!" shout ed the aggressor, approaching him again.

"I have never done noting mit you and what for you mash me in the nose?" asked Abraham.

"Yes yer have; yer Jews crucified Jesus Christ, and I have a mind to go for you agin."

"But, mine Gott, dat vas eighteen hundred years ago," said the Jew.

"Well, I don't care if it was; I only heard of it last night," replied the unwashed, and he went for him again.

"My lord, I really assure you I committed the theft in a weak moment; quite, indeed, against my own will, my lord, quite."

"Oh, very well," said his lordship, "it is only right that you should have no cause for complaint. The offense will be met in a proper spirit. As you committed the act against your own will, you will be punished against your own will."

A man came into the office of a practical chemist one day, and after asking leave to lock the door, produced from a handkerchief, in a mysterious manner, some substance, which he laid on the table.

"Do you see that?" he asked triumphantly.

[illegible] the gentleman.

"Well, what do you call it?"

"I call it iron pyrites."

"What!—ain't it gold?"

"No, it is worth nothing." And putting some on a shovel, he held it over the fire, where it all disappeared up the chimney.

The spirits are all gone out of the poor fellow as he sank back in a chair, and at last the sad truth came out.

"There is a widder in our place has a hill full of this stuff, and I've gone and married her."

A railroad employee gives the following account of his first interview with Commodore Vanderbilt: "It was a rainy day in Summer, and I was busy about my work. Coming to the head of a narrow stairway, down which I wished to go in a hurry, I saw an old gentleman, with tight clothing on, wet and spattered with mud, coming slowly up the stairs, and I sang out to him: 'Come, hurry up, old chap, for I want to go down these stairs myself.' He came deliberately up, and when he reached the floor on which I stood he stretched himself up to his full length when I instinctively felt—this is Commodore Vanderbilt himself; for, mind you, I had never seen him. I at once said, 'This is Commodore Vanderbilt, I believe?' He said 'Yes,' and I went on to say, 'If you will excuse me, as I was in a hurry to go down stairs to my work, and did not know who it was.' 'Why the devil don't you go down, then?' [illegible] me, and went on his way. I never saw him before that time, and I have never seen him since."

In Montreal an ex-paymaster in the army ate at one meal three pounds of ham and a pound of bread, and drank a pint and a half of brandy and a gallon of water. They called it apoplexy, and took him over the hill to the grave yard next day.

An Irishman, officiating as a chairman of a club, was annoyed at the tumult created by a set of unruly members, and addressed them by vociferating: "Jintlemen, will yees come to order? If you only kape silent, you may make as much noise as you please!"

In a North Missouri town lives a gentleman who rejoices in the name of Gander. A short time ago he proposed marriage to a young lady, who refused on the ground that if she accepted him she might be considered a goose.

Four young men of [illegible], Ill., happened to pay their addresses to one woman. One secured the company of the girl at a picnic, which so enraged his three rivals, that they waylaid and killed him. Two of them have been arrested and placed in jail at [illegible]

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., SEPT. 28 1871

An independent ticket [illegible] nated by the prohibitionists of New Hampshire at the next election.

"Andy Johnson has still a few friends left in Tennessee, and they talk of running him for Congress next year, against Roderick R. Butler, the notorious peddler of cadetships.

The New York Sun, of Wednesday, prints in prominent italics the statement: "We feel ourselves authorized to state that the Hon. John T. Hoffman is no longer a candidate for the Presidency."

Horace Greeley gave vent to the following at Chicago: "When we take hold of Grant it will not be with silk gloves on our hands. It has got to be done. We must throw Grant overboard or we shall be defeated."

Ben Butler, in one of his late speeches in Massachusetts, said that it was a part of his mission to purify the Republican party. The party must be in a desperate condition that needs such a purgator.

Even the New York *Tribune* is ashamed at the developments of the Hodge defalcation and exclaims: "The system which permits such frauds to continue, uninterrupted so long, is monstrous! In many other sets of accounts has there been equal looseness?"

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMEN.—The Pittsburg *Post* of yesterday contains and editorial proposing a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, which removes disability from citizens of foreign birth from being eligible to the Presidency, and gives Carl Schurz an even chance with Fred Douglas.

Leading Republican papers in New Jersey admit that the Democrats have made a good nomination for Govenor, and claim the same for their own. The question of personal fitness being thus set aside, they express a determination that "the battle shall be fought out on the broad and comprehensive ground of principle alone."

ABOUT PLAYED.—The farce which has been going on for some time, at Indianapolis, in the case of the State versus R. J. Bright for perjuring, was suddenly brought to a stand still by the jury disagreeing. Eight of the jurors stood for acquittal, and four against. Those against were all Republicans, all, perhaps that could be bought by the Journal Co.

The citizens of Jeromeville, Ashland county, Ohio, are excited about a monstrous serpent that has been seen in that vicinity lately by several reliable witnesses. Its length is estimated at twenty-five to thirty-five feet, and its thickness equal to that of a large man's body. It diets on half-grown lambs and pigs belonging to farmers in the vicinity. Hunting parties are after his snakeship.

THE Radical office holders throughout the country, succeed in stealing three hundred million of the people's money and the Republicans [illegible] in haste to assure the country that the party cannot be held responsible for the acts of a few individuals. The Tammany ring corruption being exposed by its own party the Republican papers herald the fact as evidence of corruption and thievery in the Democratic party. Very funny, isn't it.

And now comes another pleasant little bill for the people to pay. It foots up at something over eleven million of dollars, and its claimed to be due to Mexico for certain diversions indulged in by our troops at Bagdad and Piedras Negras. It would seem to be advisable to postpone the liquidation of these claims until some reparation is had for the recent outrages upon American merchant vessels off the Mexican coast.

Here is the way the money goes. A dispatch from Washington says the Treasury Department continues to send a detachment of three clerks to London with each installment of the new bonds that goes out to the Syndicate. Eighteen of these favorite gentlemen are now abroad, enjoying themselves at the Government's expense, and four more detachments are yet to go, making thirty in all. Their passage and all other traveling expenses are paid, and they are allowed to be absent for periods of six weeks each, giving them time to make little trips on the continent.

A California paper says the recent election in California developed a species of fraud that is at once novel and scientific. On a number of ballots, nitrate of silver had been applied to the name of taxpayers' candidate for Assessor. This substance produces no immediate effect, so that the voter would deposit the ballot without suspicion. By the time, however, that the box was opened to count the vote, the name was entirely erased by the chemical action of the drug on the ink. It is painful to see so respectable a science as chemistry prostituted to the purpose of election frauds.

It is said that Grant is now quite willing to make up with Sumner. Let us have peace.

"I was educated in the Democratic party. I remained in that party till 1854; but when it repealed the Missouri Compromise and committed that great crime, which was in fact the beginning of the war, I left it and I am prepared to leave the Republican party whenever it becomes false to its principles.—*Senator Morton.*

To which the Cincinnati Enquirer responds as follows: In 1854 the Democracy, as now, were opposed to National Banks and to a high protective tariff. They were in favor of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and of the preservation of the reserved rights of the States. They were against despotism in any of its forms. What is there in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, an old and dead statute, that should induce Morton to favor all those measures, which, in 1854 he opposed? He is now a bank, tariff, consolidationist and anti-reserved State rights man. What has wrought this change is the loaves and spoils of office.

The Cottage at Long Branch.

Some additional testimony respecting the gift to President Grant of the cottage at Long Branch is furnished by Mr. George Alfred Townsend in the Chicago *Tribune*. This gentleman states the case as follows:

"Tom Murphy, a Tammany jobber, discovered soon after Gen. Grant's inauguration what sort of fellowship was required at the White House to qualify him for an office; he united with John Hoey and other folks to present the President with a cottage and franchises at Long Branch; the obligation was discharged by the relinquishement of the Collectorship to Mr. Murphy."

Thus from every side comes the evidence that the house which Gen. Grant lives in at Long Branch was a gift Mr. Murphy was appointed Collector of New York. Can the Republican members of Congress refuse to make a thorough investigation of this subject—not a whitewashing investigation, such as they made in the case of the great gold conspiracy, but an earnest and thoroughgoing examination of the whole matter and of all the facts connected with it? Their duty promises would seem to be perfectly plain. If they try to avoid it, they will not clear President Grant and Mr. Murphy, but will bring themselves anew under the suspicion of caring more for their party and for its temporary leaders than for public morality and honest government.

A MAGICAL WAY OF COUNTING MONEY.—When Daniel Webster was secretary of state, Signor Blitz called on him at Washington, when the following dialogue took place:

"What has brought you to Washington?"

"I have come for an office, sir."

"An office! What office is there under the government of the United State for a magician?"

"To count the money in the treasury. I should like you to take $100,000 of treasury notes and count them carefully. I will then count them also, when it will appear that there are only $75,000."

"Ah! Signor," said Mr. Webster, "that won't do. We have magicians in Washington who, if $100,000 were to pass through their hands, would leave nothing of it."

[illegible] until [illegible]

Gen. Ben. Butler found Senator Sumner and Senator Wilson together in Boston the other day. "Did you," asked Butler, "authorize the announcement that you were both against my nomination for Governor?" "We did," was the prompt and manly answer.

In the summer of 1864 Gen. Grant, at City Point, issued an order removing Gen. Butler from the command of the army of the James. The order was issued after much deliberation. A copy was sent to Butler at Bermuda Hundred in the evening. The next morning he came over to City Point with order in his hand. "Did you," he asked Gen. Grant, "direct that this order should be issued?" Grant seemed to be stunned. He fumbled with the paper. "No, sir," he stammered; "I did not direct it to be issued in this form." The order was withdrawn and Butler remained in command of the Army of the James until his failure at Fort Fisher.

The contrast between the weakness of Gen. Grant before the bullying of Butler and the [illegible] of Sumner and Wilson is interesting.

AUDITOR OF STATE.—We are sorry to see a disposition on the part of some of the Democratic papers of this District to oppose the renomination of Hon. John C. Shoemaker for the office of Auditor of State. Mr. Shoemaker is now on his first term, and has made an efficient and honest officer, and we can see no cause why any one should desire to him defeated for renomination. If any of the present State officers are to be "thrown overboard," let all be, an entire new ticket placed in the field. Mr. Shoemaker is the only man who has been elected from the First District on the State ticket for years, and no petty jealousies should influence members of his own party in this section to attempt his defeat renomination. *Princeton Democrat.*

General B. F. Butler is said to be worth one million dollars. Like most of the Republican leaders he has become very rich on a salary, as a member of Congress, of five thousand per annum. Where is Morton and his city house? Like Butler, he [illegible] the style in which he lives and his expenditures for partisan purpose.

State News.

Shelbyville has 1,348 school children.

Fort Wayne is doing a big lumber business.

A German Republican paper is soon to be started in Fort Wayne.

There have been fourteen sudden deaths in La Grange and vicinity during the past twelve months.

The [illegible] of La Fayette are organizing a temperance society.

Jennie Cook [illegible] at Sullivan, Saturday afternoon, by catching her [illegible]

Vermillion county has seven [illegible]

The Independent is the name of a new Republican weekly, published at La Grange, by H. A. [illegible], Esq.

Hon. A. [illegible] editorial control of the Porter county Vidette.

The farmers have commenced to sow their wheat in all parts of the State.

The supply of Indian doctors in the Northern part of the State greatly exceeds the demand.

William Rogers, the Franklin rapist, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

In Crawford and Perry counties there are fourteen apple and peach distilleries in full blast.

The building association lately organized in Bloomington is proving to be a grand success.

The Terre Haute Iron and Nail Company use daily 20 tons of pig iron at their works.

A half of a ton of flax straw, which had been stowed away in a Wayne county barn for thirty-four years, was sold the other day.

Last Friday a twelve year old son of Columbus Newland, of Mitchell, was killed by having the stable door kicked down upon him by the horse.

The residence of John C. Brown, situated four miles from Lebanon, was burned last Sunday during the absence of the family. Supposed incendiarism to conceal robbery.

Sheet-iron coated trousers have gone out of fashion among the Richmond school boys corporeal punishment having been abolished in the public idea-shooting galleries.

A sprightly youth of one hundred and nine summers, residing in Montgomery county, recently rode thirteen miles in one day, and was able at night to jump up and crack his feet together three times.

The champion heavy weight of Indiana and perhaps of the United States, resides in Rensselaer. She weighs four hundred and eighteen pounds, is married and the mother of four children.

The Terre Haute *Mail* say Hon. William Mack unearths his mammoth sweet potatoes with a crowbar, after which the earth holes are carefully filled up to prevent the cattle from getting lost.

The Franklin *Jeffersonian* has a romance of an ex-poor young man of Greenwood, who was married about a month ago and has since had a fortune of $42,000 unexpectedly willed him by a rich aunt, who died in Kansas.

Three barns on Dr. Coe's farm, near [illegible]

A man named Rice, a horse dealer, [illegible] to the amount of $1,900 and [illegible] city [illegible] There is no clue to the thieves.

William Whitten, of New Albany, has invented a [illegible] chair combined. It is both useful and ornamental. It does not require as much room as an ordinary rocking chair. A musquito bar and writing-desk are attached to it.

The Boston *Traveller* (Radical) has the following:

"In short, Mr. Sumner's opinion of General Grant, we have to repeat what he has said on more than one occasion: 'General Grant, he says, is the lowest man who ever sat in the Presidential chair—lower intellectually than Andrew Johnson; lower morally than [illegible], and lower socially, [illegible] Mr. Pierce was a gentleman.' This is the language [illegible] General Grant should be impeached for his conduct towards San Domingo."

We protect American citizens abroad says Mr. Morton in his Cincinnati speech. How has it been in Cuba, where not a dollar has been paid, nor even an apology been made for frequent outrages upon our people? How is it in San Domingo, where no American has been safe who was not known to be in sympathy with with the ring? How was it with American citizens long imprisoned in British jails, without even so much as a demand for their release or fair trial?

The New York *Express* says: "Each tick of the clock for last ten years has added $6 20 to our national debt, and every time the second hand has made a complete revolution, $400 80 have accumulated to that already weighty incumbent. At every inhalation, $16,56 have been put upon the debt side, and in the little time we take to consume our dinner, at least $9,302 have been squandered by the Radical party at Washington."

A Mississippi gentleman complains that he has to pay a tax of one hundred and twenty dollars a year, where as in 1860, when he was worth ten dollars to his one now, he had only to pay twelve dollars taxes. [illegible]

Next Sunday is the [illegible]

Clothing, Hats & Caps, Furnishing Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

N. B. YOUNG & CO.
No. 9 East Main Street,
North of Court House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the [illegible] in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINAL LOW PRICES.

What Becomes of the Enormous Revenues Collected by the Government?

This is an interesting inquiry to the tax payers. During the six years that succeeded the war, from April, 1865, there has been collected from the people by the Administration $2,700,000,000 of taxes. What has become of this enormous sum? Whither has it gone? This Radicals endeavor to create the impression that a goodly share of it has been invested in the payment of the public debt, but the official report of the Register of the Treasury, and his figures tell the story, says that during these six years of peace the public debt has been reduced $294,000,000, and the pensions have amounted to $123,000,00, making, in all, $407,000,000. What has become of the $2,300,000,000? That is a problem which the tax payers would like to have solved.

It is altogether probable that one half of the public debt represents fraud and corruption. How is it, that a large number of those who were connected with Government during the war, and since, have become suddenly wealthy, unless it was in some way drawn from the public Treasury? Radical Senators, commenced their services with the Government, poor, and upon nominally small compensations, have become rich. Grant was poor and now is rich. How did he accumulate his wealth? If he received gifts, they came from those who expected, in some way, to be compensated from the public Treasury. And how is it with Morton, and hundreds of others in our State, who were poor when the war commenced and now are wealthy, or well-to-do in the world. Extravagance, corruption and fraud came in with Radical rule, and they have held their own all through. The greater part of the enormous revenues collected by the Government has gone into the hands of the "loyal." Such is the result of Radical rule.—*State Sentinel.*

Ember Days.

Last Saturday was the fourth of the Ember days of September, which occur on the first Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after the feast of Pentecost, after the 14th of September, and after the 13th of December. These days were first set apart by the church in the third century. By some authorities the term is supposed to have been derived from the practice of strewing ashes or embers, which were strewing over the head in token of humility and self-condemnation. Other derivations are given, one of which states the embering days were times and of old chosen and set apart for fasting and prayer for obtaining the fruits of the earth, and to give thanks for the same, whereas at these times they are either sown, sprung up, ensuing in their ripeness, or gathered into a barns. It is also to obtain the grace of the Holy Ghost, when holy orders are given and ministers made. These days are appropriately observed both in the Catholic and Episcopal churches, the books of prayer containg the necessary services.

Great Bee Fight.

From the Jackson (Tenn.) Whig and Tribune of a late date, we gather the following interesting items of the resentment and courage of the honey bee. Capt. Brown, of this city, recently robbed three hives, and Dr. West, a neighbor, robbed four. The bees thus deprived of the fruits of their labor became furious, and uniting, making an army of seven hives, they invaded the premises of Mr Horace Bledsoe, and made a fierce attack on five of his hives.—Bledsoe's bees were taken by surprise, and although outnumbered, fought for their homes with desperation. The battle lasted several hours, and four of Bledsoe's hives were literally destroyed. The invaders were finally repulsed, after being almost annihilated The ground for yards around was black with dead bees. Mr. Bledsoe, although a serious loser, buried the dead warriors with the honors of war. Few of the invaders survived the battle, and from out of five of the defending hives, four were destroyed. It was the bloodiest bee battle on record, and deserves to be handed down to posterity.

The New York *Evening Post* is disheartened at the recent result of Radical attempts at "reconstruction" of the South. It declares that "the social condition of several districts of the Southern States is worse to-day than at any other time since the surrender of General Lee. There never was so much cause for alarm at the condition of Southern society as there is to-day."

A Beautiful Demon.

In going through the parish prison a few days since, the attention of the reporter was attracted to a young girl, apparently not more than fifteen years of age. She had fair nut brown hair and a complexion fresh and white as milk. The mild blue eyes were singularly soft and intelligent, and her whole appearance indicated the free, joyous characteristic of youth and happiness. Yet this amiable looking creature, this fair, delicate Minerva of slender form and ingenuous face, is said to be a devil incarnate. She was not a prisoner only a visitor to the institution, and when the reporter saw her she was conversing with a noted burglar; indeed, she says she is a cousin of Pete Munday's, and goes under the sobriquet of Lily. She is almost as fair and delicate as one. Her career is a remarkable series of adventures and hair breadth escapes. About a year ago she lived in San Antonio, Texas, and for some or real or fancied misconduct received a severe castigation at the hands of the man with whom she was living. Burning with resentment, and conscious of her inability to cope with him in physical strength she waited until the next night, when he was asleep, and then, locking the doors of the room and closing every avenue of escape, she prepared for a work of horror almost impossible to conceive. On one pretext or another she sent all the inmates of the house away and procuring paper and other inflammable material, built a funeral pyre around the sleeping man. This done she set fire to it, and locking the door behind her fled the house. The man woke up when the house was full of flames, and in escaping from the room was literally roasted. One side of his body was burned almost to a cinder. He has never recovered from his injuries, and is to-day a hopeless invalid, suffering excruciating torture and continual anguish. His generosity—and perhaps, his sense of atonement—prevented his prosecuting the girl, and she made her escape to New Orleans. Arriving there she took apartments on Toulouse street, between Rampart and Burgundy, where she still resides. She is yet very young, certainly not more than 17 at the farthest, and her vindictive and savage fury when excited is a terror to all her acquaintances. It is strange that beneath an exterior so fair and beautiful should be concealed the element of such lawless violence.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Member of the Yellowstone exploring expedition writes as follows in a private letter printed in the Cleveland *Herald*: Up in the heart of the continent, 8,500 feet above the sea, lies one of the loveliest bodies of cold clear water that can be found in the world. Hemmed in on every side by lofty peaks and long rolling benches densely covered with fine timber, it stretches out its fair bosom twenty-five miles to view north and south, and varies in length from five to fifteen miles. It is really, I presume, one of the most perfect pieces of water composition that the earth affords. Below this lake, in the river, are two falls, over 400 feet in height, and the other some 180—a sheer faultless fall in the first case, unbroken to its bottom. The canon below is over 2,000 feet in depth, will always be a wonder to those who may have the good fortune to follow in my steps. The descent in to this canon was made by myself after it was pronounded impossible.

A conflagration recently occurred in the town of Amboy, Ill., which destroyed property to the amount of $200,000. There is a tragic incident connected with this fire. A farmer, named Shannon, living in that region had been sued for a debt of $360. He tendered the sum of $300, which he paid creditor, and offered in the presence of the Court to give good security for the remaining 360 if the suit should be withdrawn; but the proposal was rejected. Angry words ensued, and Shannon was ordered to be committed to jail for contempt of Court. A few hours after the prison doors were locked on the unfortunate man, the fire broke out, and though he cried out to be released when it approached the place of confinement the entreaties and those of the bystanders were unheeded until escape was impossible, and he was allowed to perish in the flames.

The trial of the North Carolina Ku-Klux by a United States Court is no new pretence. The Government is going to an enormous expense in the matter, [illegible] as a matter of intimidation, but to vindicate the action of Congress in passing its Ku-Klux bill.

The city debts of New York and Philadelphia are $175,000,000, or more than half as much as the debts of all the States in the Union. They are double the debt of the United States in the days of President Buchanan.

The Chicago *Republican* says: We do not believe that General Grant is the first choice of a majority of the people of the United States. There are large numbers of persons, unimpeachable as Republicans, who would greatly prefer another man for President, and who would be willing to see their party beaten—he being the nominee—provided it were done in behalf of some one in whose integrity and good intentions they had reasonable confidence. With such a person for a candidate, General Grant can be defeated."

The residence of Mr. Isaac Scott who resides about five miles east of this place, was entered on Saturday night last, by some thief, who robbed him of forty dollars in money. An entrance was effected through a back door, and the money was taken from Mr. Scott's pantaloons, which were hanging on the post of the bed he was occupying. The contents of the pocket book were entirely overhauled, but nothing taken but the money. Mr. S. informs us that he has no clue that would lead to the discovery of the guilty one. The residence of George Fairchild was also entered in the same way, and the sum of ten dollars taken in the same manner.—*Northern Indianian.*

Grape Jelly.

Take ripe, jucy grapes, pick them from the stems; put them into a large earthen pan, and smash them with back of a wooden ladle, or with a potato beetle.—Put them into a kettle, without any water and cover them closely, and let them boil for a quarter of an hour, stiring them up occasionally from the bottom. Then squeeze them through a jellybag, and to teach pint of juice allow a pound of loaf sugar. Dissolve the sugar in the grape juice; then put it over a quick fire, in a preserving kettle, and skim it twenty minutes. When it is a clear thick jelly, take it off, put it warm into tumblers, and cover them with double tissue paper cut to fit the inside.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA.
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Railroad st., near railroad.

WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS,
5,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,
For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
CIDER BARRELS for sale at
C. BEUGNOT & CO.

T. M. BIDDLE,
No. 6, KEYSTONE BLOCK,
DEALER IN
Family Medicines,
PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.
We wish it understood that we sell only
FIRST-CLASS Goods
and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Robert H. Bell, George Emerson and John C. Gavin are Plaintiffs and George Wagoner and [illegible] W. Ralston are Defendants require me to make the sum of four hundred and fourteen dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, October 14th, 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number sixty-eight (68) in old Plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

[illegible]

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.

Geo. W. Maxwell, Pltff's Att'y.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER & BLATTNER
May 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand, and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
[illegible]
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.
April, 4, '71.

Dr. B. GARD,
Eclectic Physician
No. 160 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient despaired of recovery. Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

NEW
Wagon Shop
In
Auburn Indiana.
JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.
Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as
WAGONS
Carriages,
CUTTERS,
Bob Sleds, &c.
Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen and uses only the best material.
All work Warranted
All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.
J. W. SHAFFER.

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF
DRY GOODS
Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth assortment at
Root & Company's
90 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana
Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.
We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK"
Opening new styles FALL SHAWLS.
Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.
Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.
Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.
Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.
Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.
With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.
Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS,
Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.
with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.
Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
New York Store!
NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c.
Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly improved their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of
GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE
in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures
FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.
Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
SMITH & HARE.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.
Having on-hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

THE HOWE.
The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence and durability.
It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe [illegible] both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequaled.
The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.
[illegible]
G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Rain wanted.

State Fair next week.

[illegible]

Jack Frost has been around.

Fresh fish at Smith & Hare's.

Best Syrup $1.00 at Smith & Hare's.

[illegible] and a half.

The time for gathering nuts is near at hand.

Kendallville pays her city officers 3,000 a year.

Use Arbuckle's Roasted Coffee at Smith & Hare's.

The equinoxial storm has not come around yet.

Large arrivals of wheat are being received daily.

T. B. Totten has the cheapest looking glasses in Town.

A grand picnic is to be held at Corunna, next Thursday.

A splendid article of New Orleans Molasses at Smith & Hare's.

We are obliged to S. Jacques, for copies of the Sacramento papers.

State Fair next week—half fare, over the Muncie—splendid affair.

A load or two of wood from our subscribers would be acceptable just now.

Our subscribers should remember to call and pay their subscriptions without delay.

From the latest report, we learn that Laporte County has so far threshed 937 bushels of wheat—in one day.

Dr Davenport, the talented editor of the Bluffton *Chronicle*, has been appointed mail agent on the Muncie road.

Pictures framed to order at T. B. Totten's.

A large screw cider press is being erected in the west part of town by Mr. Meston.

The contract for the building of the School House, at Waterloo, was let last Tuesday, at $16,000, to Messrs. Crane & Co.

Dr. Cowan presented us with a mess of pigeons last week, the first of the season, and if somebody ain't charitably inclined they'll be the last. Thanks, Doctor.

Go to T. B. Totten's to get the best salt pork.

A chap gave the editor of the Mishawaka *Enterprise* a dollar to say nothing. And he done it to perfection in his last issue—about the affair we mean.

Butler Band.—The Butler Cornet Band have received their new instruments and now discourse most excellent music. They attended the mass meeting, at Bryan, and won golden opinions.

Go to T. B. Totten's to get the best coal oil.

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

The cold weather coming on will be prolific of fires from defective flues. To prevent such accidents every person should examine the condition of their chimneys, and see to it that they are safe.

The apple crop is enormous in this vicinity. Many are going to waste for want of care. The ground in many orchards is covered with the fallen fruit, and in many cases stock is turned in to consume them.

We see from the Jackson papers that A. H. Reese, formerly Superintendent of the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R., has been arrested on a charge of abandoning his wife and family.

Mr. Dan Houghton, our popular sorgo-hummer, has erected a fine apparatus for the manufacture of sorghum molasses and is busy night and day to meet the demand made upon him in this line.

The *Press* thinks that the new warehouse of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad at that place, will not be used much in the grain trade, as most of the grain will go through the old warehouse to Toledo.

I. O. O. F.—Cedar Encampment will meet to-morrow (Friday) evening at the usual hour for the transaction of business. Work to be done in the 1st, 2d and 3rd degrees. A full attendance is requested.

J. L. Davis, C. P.

Insurance.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agent for the Phœnix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,000,000. Call at the Courier office. tf.

C. Orff & Co., at Fort Wayne, have enlarged their store to twice its former size and have now the finest display of goods in the city. They are responsible gentlemen and you can rely on their representations. See their new advertisement.

Coming.—We learn that the telegraph wires to be placed on the poles already planted along the railroad, has arrived at Fort Wayne, and that work will commence immediately, from that point. At the rate of eight miles a day it will not take it long to reach our place.

Singing School.—The formal opening of the singing school by Prof. Meyer, will take place at the school house to-morrow (Friday) night. Everybody is invited.—The next meeting after this will be the first of the series. Let there be a full attendance to-morrow evening.

According to Tom Taylor, of the *Journal*, there must have been a very nice Fireman's Ball, there last week. He gives the names of all the *dem sweets* in the city. We don't believe it, however, but we are certain of one thing, if these creatures were there, Tom was among 'em, sure.

As to the clothing business, crying clothing is going up since the advanced in wax, but the popular Red Front Clothing House are selling goods cheaper than ever. We purchased our winter goods in May when they were very low, and will give our customers the advantage. Come and see us.

Railroad Stock.—W. H. [illegible], Esq., requests us to say that he has received all the certificates of stock in the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. Co., to which all the subscribers are entitled, and would be glad to deliver the same, on presentation of their receipts.

The present style of [illegible] is particularly [illegible] on [illegible], making them [illegible] in the joints, gouty in the feet, not good on the wing, and stiff and rigid generally. As the day advances they seem to get warmed up for business, however, and [illegible] hungry, bite fiercely and [illegible] as often as ever.

Our friends who are building stone and brick work, are informed that we have a fine article of mortar already mixed near our door, which they can have free, gratis, for nothing. As it is mixed by the hogs, and Providence furnished the water directly, it don't cost us anything, and that's why we offer to sell it so cheap. Come along and help yourself. Hogs excluded.

Japan Tea.—We have been presented with a fine article of tea, now offered to the trade by our enterprising grocer, T. B. Totten, Esq. It is, perhaps, the best we have seen for a long time, possessing a fine flavor, and requires but a small quantity at a time, to make the usual amount of tea. Try it, and you will find it superior to the ordinary articles.

In thirty days from the present time it is expected that the Eel River Railroad will be completed from Auburn, in DeKalb county, to Roann, in Miami county, a distance of fifty four miles. D. L. Quirk & Co., have meant business from the beginning. The work has been well done, and the contractors have the praise of having made the best new road ever built in Indiana.—*Col. City Post.*

Devor, of the LaGrange *Standard*, attempted to shoot one of the citizens of LaGrange, not long since, and after firing four shots at him with a revolver, ten paces distant, turned and ran like a coward, that he is, and did not come out of his hole for a week. The only excuse given was that he owed the man $500 borrowed money, and he wanted his pay.—*Ken. Standard.*

The writer of the Butler *Herald*, which [illegible] paper published at Toledo, with a column or so written from Butler, offers himself in the character of a volunteer. First, he volunteers his name 'Cheek' which certainly stands for that as it has no connection with the article of which it is the caption. We don't propose to go in only where right and conscience dictate, and then we need no backing from high players.

Run-a-way.—We have had a real run-a-way,—regular fright,—all the people bare-headed on the street—dogs barking louder than usual—team dashing at a fearful rate along the street—man tries to stop them—is knocked down for his trouble—team runs over him—every body says he killed—man gets up and brushes his clothes without the least assistance—horses run over a wood-pile—one of them falls and the excitement is at an end. So much for a run-a-way.

Some towns are troubled with old fogies, stingy old fossils and unenterprising, chronic grumbling dog-fennel men. What is the result? The town stands still and becomes a by-word among its progressive neighbors. Auburn has been inflicted this way for many years, but they had a poor chance this year. The place has risen as if from the dead and shaken them off and the consequence is it has grown about one-third larger. Give us some more shake.

Laying of Corner Stone.—The congregation of the Reform Church, at Waterloo, celebrated the laying of the corner stone of their new edifice last Tuesday, with imposing ceremonies. The church is to be a brick, 30 by 50, and is to cost $5,000. The English sermon preached on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. J. G. Noss, of Huntertown, and the German discourse by Rev. [illegible] Sandoe, of this place. The ceremonies were conducted by the masonic fraternity, assisted by the Odd Fellows. Rev. H. Bair is the regular Pastor of the congregation.

Accident.—A young man by the name of Bonner, living about one mile southwest of town, went out to the barn to hitch up a team of horses, but was found sometime after almost lifeless near the stable. Dr. Cambeer was sent for, who found him growing cold and pulseless, but by the application of restoratives he began to revive. It is thought that he was kicked by one of the horses, in the side. A terrible inflamation set in and again his life was threatened, but the Doctor informs us that he is now rapidly recovering.

Change.—The firm heretofore known as Boozer, Blattner & Co., at Waterloo, has been dissolved and Messrs. Boozer & Blattner will continue in the business.—They have a very fine large stock of dry goods, groceries, &c., which they are disposing of at the lowest figures. We are glad to see this change because we are assured that the firm is now composed of gentlemen, obliging and agreeable gentlemen, whom one can approach with the utmost confidence. We believe, and hope, that an increased business will mark their success from the date of this change.

At Bryan.—Quite a number of the unterrified Democracy from this county visited Bryan, Ohio, last Tuesday, to hear Pendleton and Morgan, we among the number. Both speakers were there, and the crowd was immense—estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. If the people turn out everywhere over the State in this proportion, and heed the truths made known to them on these occasions, we have no fear of the result. Morgan opened in a fine speech, followed by the illustrious Pendleton, who electrified by his eloquence and convinced with his arguments. We called at the *Democrat* office but Bro. Patterson did not happen to be present.

The Chillicothe *Register* contains a 'notice to the wives of intemperate men,' asking them to leave their names with the Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and promising that no liquor shall be sold to them. The dealers take this method to protect themselves from prosecution under the State law giving damages to the wives of men who buy liquor.

Mistake.—We have learned that we [illegible] in our [illegible] "Official [illegible]," some two weeks ago that Mr. Maxwell [illegible] whom we referred, was acting under orders from his superior, and we hasten to make this correction. We have no desire to do injustice to any one, and when we know we have been mistaken, we never shrink from the fair thing by making an ample correction. We [illegible] that he [illegible] his duty faithfully and fearlessly, though we did not think so at the time. But we give him credit now, and attach no blame to the discharge of his duty in this particular case.

Business Change.—F. [illegible], Esq., our popular druggist has disposed of his drug store to A. Totten, Esq., of [illegible]. The [illegible] of last week says:

"Albert Totten, so long and favorably know in this city as a first-class druggist and salesman, intends commencing business for himself at Auburn, DeKalb county—where he will go into the drug business. Mr. Totten has the elements of success, and his many friends in this city will be glad to learn of his achieving it; although they will miss him from the store of Abell & Bro., where he has so long and faithfully served them."

Mr. Davenport will still remain a citizen of our place for the present. While identified with the business interests of our town, he always proved an agreeable gentleman, prompt and enterprising, in his business affairs, and well worthy the esteem and confidence in which he was held.

Sedan Brevities.

Sedan, although not heard from through the columns of our county paper for some time, is yet alive, and lives to help support the best and spiciest sheet ever published in our county—The Courier.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was dedicated last Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, of North Manchester, preached an able sermon which was sublime in its structure, and eloquently delivered to a large concourse of people. The cost of the edifice was $1,700, and the required amount was raised last Sabbath to clear the church from all indebtness.

Mr. Wm. Kiser is now prepared to furnish wagons as cheap as any other man in the county. Mr. Kiser's wagons are manufactured in the best styles, and we solicit for him a liberal patronage.

G. M. C.

Fire.—The residence of Mrs. Henry Schimpff, a few rods south of Lawrence, in this county, was entirely consumed by fire, last Friday, together with nearly all its contents. Mrs. S. was at the time preparing the church near by for the dedication which occurred on the Sunday following, and had left two of her small children at home all safe as she supposed. It caught from the flue and was soon in flames, and so rapid did they spread that nothing was saved from the second story. A few things was taken out from below. All the clothing, of the family was placed up stairs and not a stitch was saved. She has five children, we understand, the oldest a young man, and two girls who are now working abroad. The actual loss cannot be less than $800. From a nice home, she was suddenly cast out into the world, with five children, with scarcely anything to commence life again. Her husband was taken to the insane asylum a few years ago, was finally discharged from there, came home, and in this state is now running over the country.

Our friends around Lawrence certainly have a good chance to display their liberality, and we learn that they are equal to the emergency, as quite a nice sum has already been subscribed.

Valuable Improvements.—Our place is receiving the addition of several fine brick buildings. Treasurer Ryan has his residence about ready for the roof and when completed will make one of the best structures in the city.

The foundation for the fine brick to be erected by C. P. Ralston, Esq., is already completed. This is being built in the same style as Mr. Ryan's, and will add much to this locality.

Auditor McIntyre is erecting several substantial additions to his already handsome property.

T. B. Totten now occupies his fine new brick residence built this summer.

J. W. Case, Esq., is laying the foundation for a fine new business room three stories high, and about a hundred feet long, over his old building, which when completed, will make one of the handsomest store-rooms in the place.

Mr. A. P. Feltz is preparing for the erection of a new frame building, on north Main-st.

The handsome residence of R. Hess, Esq., is now receiving a coat of plaster, and will soon be occupied. This is, perhaps, the finest frame residence that has went up this summer.

The Vincennes *Sun* wants J. B. Stoll, of the Ligonier *Banner*, for Lieutenant Govenor. What will Sam Winter, of the Huntington *Democrat*, and Eli Brown, of the Columbia City *Post*, say to that?—*Warsaw Indianian.*

Mr. Stoll has repeatedly declared that he was ineligible on the score of age, and if so, he will, of course not be a candidate. But, Sam Winter will support any democrat that represents principle, and is not merely 'crabbing' for the spoils, for any position. The *Indianian* will mind that as it goes marching along.—*Huntington Democrat.*

So far as Eli W. Brown of the Columbia City *Post* is concerned he always supports the nominees of Democratic Conventions. Our rule is to fight 'spoilsmen,' 'camp-followers' and 'interlopers,' before the nomination, and there defeat them to prevent the contingency of having them defeated by the people at the polls. Our Democratic fall is one of principal; one which controls our action both before and after Conventions. The *Indians* will also mind that and go marching along.

If W. C. DePaw does not get the Democratic nomination for governor of this State it certainly won't be the fault of the 'Fat Boy,' of the Ligonier *Banner*. If persistent blowing for a man is the way to win, then Jonny's candidate ought to be nominated. Our 'Schneider' county friend sometimes over-leaps himself.—*Col. City Post.*

TO JOHNNY HAY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

'Tain't Orthodox, but I can't help then,
I don't know how, but I know
That there ain't [illegible] for [illegible],
It [illegible]
And I'd rather die in a [illegible]
And [illegible]
That trust to [illegible] to help me right
In Something through the clouds.

And so, John Hay, I really don't see
Wherein you're very far wrong:
You can't forget He was a man on earth
And it crops out in your song;
And if He had love and [illegible]
[illegible]
The man in Him [illegible] won't be too rough
On the man that [illegible] like you.

Prepare.—The time is near at hand when stoves will be needed to furnish the necessary caloric, and consequently the season of fires is about to begin. Now, what would we do, my countrymen, if the wooden block was to get to burning, and no water to put it out. Don't know. There being no means at present on hand to quench a fire, it would have to burn, and all hands put to work saving the contents. And this might all occur from a small fire that could be easily controlled, if we had even limited means in such cases. If we had an engine, it would be of no service, because we have no water facilities.—Then does it not seem important that this should be attended to at once. If a fire should occur within the next week resulting in the destruction of property, would not our town authorities receive a severe rebuke for their tardiness and indifference in this matter, when the catastrophe might have been prevented by the prompt discharge of their duty? We hope that Providence will bear with them a little longer in this line until they give us means to fight the firey element.

IN MEMORIA.

At a regular meeting of Butler Lodge, 282 I. O. O. F., of Butler, Indiana, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in his wise Providence to take from our midst our worthy sister Sarah Greenamyer, wife of brother John Greenamyer, therefore

Resolved, That in our bereavement we have lost a dear, much beloved, faithful and kind sister, a warm hearted and generous friend.

Resolved, That although to us darkness and mystery encompasses the removal of one so young whose life seemed full of usefulness, yet in deepest humility we recognize the hand of our Divine Master who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the husband and parents, Brothers and sisters in the loss of Sarah, and invoke the Divine Blessing, in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect our Lodge Room shall be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Butler *Herald*, Waterloo *Press*, and Auburn Courier, and that a copy be presented to the husband, parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased.

J. J. Hoopingarner,
J. F. [illegible],
P. J. Keeran,
} Committee.

Packing Down Butter.—Mrs Lee, of Blooming Grove, Ind., writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette*: In the first place I get a stone jar large enough to hold what butter I wish to pack down. In churning I am particular to work all the buttermilk out of the butter. I then pack it in a jar solid and place a cloth over the butter, which I cover with salt an inch thick. A thicker paper is now tied over the jar.—When I churn again I take off the paper and raise the cloth, salt and all, and pack in the butter, and then replace the cloth with the salt on it as before. And so on until my jar is full. Then I make it air tight by tying thick paper over it. I have kept butter preserved in this way six months, sweet and nice.

THE NEWS.

A Dubuque lady, by mistake, recently swallowed a draught of hair oil mixed with cantharides. Her condition was critical.

Madame Pauline Mendy, the equestrienne of Barnum's circus, was thrown from her carriage as the cortege entered Rome N. Y., the other day, and was killed.

Davy Brown, of Louisville, Ky., a small boy accidentally shot his sister in play at a dance, the other night. She was not expected to live.

A twelve-year-old-boy in Cincinnati stole a trunk full of his sister's clothing and $700 of his papa's money and ran away with his sweetheart aged eleven.

An old colored woman in Albany died suddenly a few days ago from fright at the choking of a child in her charge, who had swallowed a teapot lid.

An elderly dame in Lancaster, England while smoking her customary pipe in bed the other night, accidentally set the bed curtains on fire and perished in the flames.

In the town of Windom Minn., a few days ago, a daughter of Mr. Eastman, ten years of age, was bitten by a rattlesnake on her little toe which resulted in her death on the fifth night following. Skillful medical aid was called to her relief but to no purpose.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The corporation taxes of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year 1871 are as follows:

Fifty cents on each $1 00 valuation and twenty-five cents on each taxable poll.

The corporation taxes of said town are now due and will be received by the undersigned at Guy Plum's Law Office in said town from the 31st day of August 1871 to the 30th day of November 1871.

James L. Perry Town Marshal.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

[illegible]

[illegible] for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin, for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Smith-field township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County Indiana, at their next session, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, [illegible] No. [illegible] in [illegible] addition to the village of [illegible] in said County.

CHARLES GRANT.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	140 @ 145
Red	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	[illegible]
SEEDS—	
Clover	[illegible]
Timothy	3.75
Flax	150 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	[illegible]
Fleece washed	[illegible]
Unwashed	[illegible]
HIDES—	
Green	[illegible]
Dry	16c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	[illegible]
Tallow, per lb	[illegible]
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	[illegible]

Notice of Administration

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of James Walker, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WILLIAM [illegible], Adm'r.

Sep. 15, 1871.

Notice of Administration

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Philip Albright, late of said county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

DANIEL [illegible], Adm'r.

Sep. 28, '71.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R. Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting will be held at the Court House, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 26th day October 1871 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Edwin F. Uhl, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of Philip Albright, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry, at the late residence of the deceased in Smithfield Township, DeKalb County, Ind., one mile South-east of [illegible], on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, '71

The following property of said estate:

Consisting of Horses, Cattle, [illegible], Sheep, Hogs, Wagons, [illegible], Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat in the [illegible] and in the ground, Oats in the bundle, Corn in the shock and other articles not mentioned. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

TERMS.—[illegible] cash in hand, over five dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

D. [illegible].

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly after August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of [illegible], September, October, November, March, April and May. Examinations to commence at [illegible] o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no partial License will be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a License.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

Beware of Counterfeits.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair and honorable dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisements do so only to deceive the public. All persons should be on their guard and look well for the right number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Block. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall; at No. 5 Keystone Block.

Look out for the largest stock of clothing ever brought to one house in Fort Wayne this fall. Best goods and lowest prices.

Gov. Baker still holds on to his five thousand dollar rent. What a precious "Old Honesty"! If the people of Indiana ever get a chance at him again, they will change that talisman and make it read "Old Skinflint."

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	[illegible] p. m.
9 40 a. m.	Connersville	[illegible]
11 10	Indianapolis	[illegible]
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	[illegible]
2 01	Hartford City	[illegible]
2 30	Bluffton	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
[illegible]	A. Jackson L.	[illegible]

Going South.

[illegible]	Jackson	[illegible]
[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bluffton	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hartford City	[illegible]
[illegible]	Muncie	[illegible]
[illegible]	Indianapolis	[illegible]
[illegible]	Connersville	[illegible]
5 00 p. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	[illegible] p. m.

JNO. J. GRAHAM, Gen. Ticket Agent.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after May 28, 1871, Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Going West.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAS. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going East.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAS. EX.	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

[illegible] 1871. [illegible]

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.			
Fort Wayne,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	Ar. 11 40	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.			
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	Ar. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the [illegible]. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Fort Wayne with the [illegible].

[illegible]

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division.

On and after Sunday, June [illegible], 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily, except Sundays:

[illegible]

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than [illegible] time, and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.

CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt. Cleveland, O.

J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

BURLINGTON.

Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C., B. & Q. joined together with the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the Burlington Route.

The main line of the route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capitol, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. & M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. [illegible]

[illegible]

Land buyers will be sure to remember that [illegible]

No. 5. No. 7.

C. ORFF & Co.

Having fitted up their NEW ROOM 48x110 feet, have it now filled with the finest selected stock of

Dress and Fancy Goods!

MILLINERY and DOMESTIC GOODS, ever brought to the city

DRESS GOODS!

Rich Silks, Irish Poplins, Silk Velours, Japanese Poplins, Rich Plaids, Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satins, Alpacas etc. Extra heavy black Repp Silks for $200. A great bargain.

BLACK BRILLIANTINE ALPACA!

The handsomest Alpaca ever imported, from 25c to $1.50 per yard. Elegant lustre and finish on both sides.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department

Paris pattern Hats and Bonnets, Rich Plumes, Elegant Flowers, Laces, embroideries, Corsets, Bustles, Lace Collars and Sets, Real Laces of every description, Perfumeries, etc.

REAL HAIR CURLS AND SWITCHES

THE BEST KIDS for $1.00 in the City.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

Paisley, Long and Square, Ottoman Reversible, Long and Square Shawls of every style and quality.

House-furnishing Goods, every Description

DOMESTICS.

We keep all the best brands of

PRINTS,
DENIMS,
SHEETINGS,
NECK-TIES,
JEANS
THREADS,
CASSIMEMERES,
FACTORY FLANNEL, &

Which we will SELL as LOW as any House in the City.

N. B.—We have now the largest store and largest stock of goods of any house in the city. Very light—you can see everything you buy—No "Dark Hole." We sell at very low prices.

C. ORFF & Co.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

AT NO. 4 KEYSTONE BLOCK.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand [illegible] and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in serge, calf, [illegible], goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, Men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first-class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon getting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot and shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A

MARKLEY SHRADER & CO

Another Fresh Stock!

Of 500 Pieces Prints.

WHO IS BEAT?

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.

They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 25th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 3c called for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's plaids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15c a yard

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 35c to $1.50. Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 30c, worth 50. Large lot of [illegible] at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard, [illegible], Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER

NO. [illegible] KEYSTONE [illegible]

Storing Potatoes.

As the time has arrived for potatoes to be harvested, I wish to say to those who have them to harvest, to put them in [illegible] best mode of disposing of them. There are those who have tried this for years, and cannot be persuaded to keep their potatoes in any other way. Dig and expose to the air until dry; then put up as directed, taking the barrels to the field. Store in the cellar any part most convenient. The advantage is that the [illegible] open [illegible] always [illegible] potato odor. You have nothing of this. Another advantage: you can put where most convenient and more at pleasure with little difficulty, and you may place tier upon tier of barrels till up to the floor. When it is wished to use any, a barrel is opened and used, and [illegible] the rest leaving [illegible] the ground remaining in the barrel. Or if it is wished to sell they are ready put up. Any barrel will do so that it is strong enough—a salt barrel is as good as any.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Storing Winter Apples.

A correspondent of Rural Life who claims to have extended experience is "decidedly of the opinion" that apples keep far better when put into close barrels or boxes, and secluded as much as possible from the air. When thus stored, he says they will come out in the spring full and plump as when taken from the tree. Many varieties—the Talman Sweet, Spitzenburg, and those kinds that are not considered as long keepers, and shrivel badly, will do well treated in this way. I have, he continues, found universally that they keep better to let them lie without picking over. It is much better to pile them into a large bin across the the cellar, say six or seven feet high and four or five feet wide, and cover them up tight, than to lay them on shelves. I once saw such a bin that a man had kept through the winter. About the first of April he thought he would open the windows on the side of the cellar next to the bin to let in the air, that they might keep better. I was at his place and he called my attention to the fact. Two windows over the bin were opened about ten days or two weeks, and the apples exactly opposite the windows about one-third, rotted for as much as a foot in depth, and that the remaining part on either side were not rotted at all. Another instance: A neighbor of mine had about five hundred bushels in a pile in a cellar. As they became a little specked he commenced picking them over; when about half done he got tired and concluded to let them go. When marketed about six weeks after, found that one-third of those picked over were not fit for market, while all but one twentieth of the others were good. This I have seen in numerous instances. If you wish to try the experiment, make a box, as tight as a carpenter can make it, and when picking from the orchard, fill it and make it fast. Let it lie in the orchard till it is in danger of freezing; then put it in the cellar. Put the same quantity on the shelves for trial. I am pretty sure one experiment will convince.

What is a Million Dollars.

People say, "The steamer took away a million dollars," just as complacently as though a million dollars could be picked up like dirt. An anonymous writer remarks that but few people have any more idea what a million, billions and trillions are than they have of the brogans worn by the cobblers who inhabit the moon. A million of silver dollars possesses a vastness that is rather [illegible] this sum [illegible] five hun[illegible] eight h[illegible] nearly [illegible] months. If the dollars were laid side by side, they would reach [illegible] miles, while [illegible] transportation would require [illegible] tons each. [illegible] millions [illegible] overpo[illegible] [illegible] with larger [illegible] seconds in six thousand years seems almost incalculable, and yet they amount to less than one-fifth of a trillion. A quadrillion of leaves of paper, each the the two hundredth part of an inch in thickness, would form a pile the height of which would be three hundred and thirty times the moon's distance from the earth. A cannon ball flies swiftly, if one were fired at the moment that one of our National Presidents takes his seat in the White House, and were it to continue with unabated velocity of twelve hundred feet a second during his whole term of office, it would not travel three millions of miles. We never hear of the Wandering Jew, but we mentally inquire what was the sentence of his punishment. Perhaps he was told to walk [illegible] he counted a trillion. Suppose a man to count one in every second of time, day and night without stopping to rest or sleep, it would take him thirty two years to count a billion, or thirty thousand years to count a trillion, even as the French understand that term. As we said before, what a limited idea men have the immensity of numbers.

There are now Sixty-eight colleges open for women in the United States. Surely they can now be educated without the consent of Yale, Harvard or Michigan University.

The New Orleans *Picayune* reports the most encouraging prospects from all parts of Louisiana for the growing sugar crop. If the latter portion of the year proves favorable for cutting and grinding, it is thought that a yield of 225,000 hogsheads may be expected.

A wealthy Englishman is making a tour of America on foot. He recently walked from Boston to Niagara falls in [illegible] carrying a valise of fifty pounds in weight strapped to his back. He prefers to see this country on foot, as he can then give a full description to his friends. He is now on his way to San Francisco.

[illegible] twenty-two, is making a great sensation in Noble county, Ohio, and has earned the sobriquet of the "Boy Preacher." He presides over two Presbyterian congregations with much effect, and also finds time to deliver many telling lectures against [illegible]

NO ADVANCE IN WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

J. & P. Pierr's.

We propose to sell our goods as low as last fall, as we have bought our FLANNELS, JEANS, and HEAVY COTTON GOODS before the rise in wool we therefore can sell cheaper to those who buy now.

WE ARE [illegible]

Heavy Muslin at 8, and 10c per yard
All wool flannel 25, 30, 35 and 40c
100 Peices of new Delaine 12½ to 20 a yard.
Home-made flannel 50 and 60c.
Very best style of Prints 6 8 and 9c.
Silks, Poplins, and all wool Plaids.

The [illegible] of [illegible], Coverlids, Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cloths for Men and Boys Wears.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We keep the best and fullest assortment of Millinery Goods in Fort Wayne, at wholesale and retail. We are able to sell from 10 to 15 per cent lower than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. It is true we are [illegible] trumpet, at the same time a word to the wise is sufficient. Let those who want to save money, call and buy of [illegible] STREET.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN, - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. Keeps a good assortment of Heavy and Shelf Hardware. Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware. Paints Oils. Glass. Nails, and Iron, Sash. Doors and Blinds. Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and Circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, [illegible] and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes wringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, and buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old Rags, Copper, Brass and Castings. &

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and Defy Competition.

JOHN L. DAVIS

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.

Don't mistake the place—One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce Street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their [illegible] Curative [illegible] Fancy [illegible] Poor [illegible] Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters [illegible] unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, [illegible]

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

[illegible] Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. [illegible] Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money. We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

[illegible] Door Locks;
[illegible] Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted [illegible]
[illegible] Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
[illegible]
50 " Wood Saws;
[illegible]
[illegible]
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " Butt do
[illegible]
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
[illegible] Screws;
1000 " Horse Nails;
1150 Dozen Augur Bits;
100 " Augers;
[illegible]
50 " Assorted Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
[illegible] Pieces Leather Belting;
[illegible] Carpenter Tools;
[illegible] Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 [illegible] Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

[illegible] Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
[illegible]
1 [illegible]
6 [illegible]
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 [illegible] Thimble Skeins;
500 [illegible] Long Arm Iron Axles;
[illegible] Short Arm do
[illegible] Buggy Springs, warranted;
600 [illegible]
2500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
[illegible]
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 [illegible]
[illegible] Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
[illegible] Blacksmith's Bellows;
[illegible]
[illegible] Vices;
[illegible] Cast Fled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers;
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Malleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
[illegible]
100 Parlor Cook stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

100 Boxes Tinplate;
[illegible] sheet Iron;
[illegible] Bundles Wire;
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 [illegible]
1000 " pig lead;
1000 " copper [illegible]
100 " [illegible] assorted;
100 Dos. [illegible]
[illegible] tin dip pans;
1000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 [illegible] Doors;
[illegible] Light Sash;
[illegible] Window Glass;
[illegible] Putty;
[illegible] Linseed oil;
[illegible] Wagon Lockers;
50 buggy Seats;
[illegible]
[illegible] Buggy Wheels.

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produce.

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods [illegible]

T. B. TOTTEN.

Dec. 26-1y.

CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

The Great One Price

Clothing House!

WHERE A

CAN BUY AS Cheap as a

Go to the

PALACE OF FASHION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS, and
FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!

A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN

No. 1, Keystone Block.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St. FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

OF

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

MR. G. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square,

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to serve customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for [illegible]

Would also request all those knowing themselves [illegible] to call and settle [illegible]

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Opposite the Court House.

I have just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS [illegible]

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TABLE CUTLERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED!

J. ABRIGHT,

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for [illegible] years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

[illegible] sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 33 & 35 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Rattled! Beat! Sold

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE!

WHY? WHY?

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Shirts,
Drawers, Trunks, Valises,
Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters for cheap and fashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun-sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7, also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Let House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office, No 93 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sunday from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered Dr Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, piles, fits, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1.00, best $1 25
Imperial and Gunpowder per lb	1.00, best 1.35
Japan and Oolong, per lb	80c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb	16c, and 18c, best 20c
Roasted Coffee, 25c.	
Old Government, 35c.	

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white, per lb	12½
Brown, per pound	8c, 8c and 9

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	10 cents
Smoked Shoulders	8 "
Pickled Pork	9 "
Lard	12 "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10s and [illegible]	50 "
Flounders, per lb	50 "
Best Smoking, per lb	30 "
Second quality do, per lb	25 "
[illegible]	$1.00 "
Fine cut, per lb, 40c best	75 "

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 3c, 5c and 8c per bar.	"
Blueing 2 boxes	5 "
Saleratus, 3 papers	25 "

FISH.

Spring catch, white fish	$6.00
Last fall, white fish	5.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	3.00
Codfish 8 cents per pound	

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb	12½ cents
Apples, per lb	7c [illegible] 10 "
Peaches, per lb	12½ "
Cherries, per lb	7c, and 12 "
Oranges, per dozen	60 "
Lemons per dozen	40 "
Filberts per quart	15 "
Brazils, per quart	15 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Diamond Matches	5 "

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1,75
All kind of liquors on hand	
California wine, per bottle	15c

CANNED FRUITS.

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25
Blackberries, per can	20
Egg plums, per can	30
Green Gages, per can	30

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best bottle ever [illegible] ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1.00. This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

13 West Berry Street.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 5, 1871. No. 40.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year........$2.00
Six months........1.00
Three months........50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, [illegible] Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 3-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 3-48

PINCHIN & HADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Pattinson, Boyer & Co's store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. McCLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER, of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS. Secretary.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Special invitation extended to visitors.
JOHN F. BUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.
DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind., S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO, INDI'A,
J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor.
This house has been refitted, having Fine Sample Rooms for Agents at all times.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '71.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

How to Get Rich.

A couple of uneducated but apparently well-to-do Boston men, in active business, on Laturday last came together upon a busy street corner, where for a few minutes they had a red hot chat over some trivial business matter. The pith of the thing was this: One had been doing something for the other, and to get even for his work had sent in a bill which was regarded as too steep. After a little savage and rather profane talk, the man who had done the work straightened himself out and sugared the thing off into a bit of 'loud' philosophy, and in a very cool but dignified manner said to him interrogatively—'Well, ain't it better to be a d—d hog and get pay for what you do, than to be a good fellow and get kicked from pillar to post?' If that remark don't contain, in a nutshel, the secret of success in business then what does?

A Kentuckian, whose wood pile had suffered from frequent depredations, bored holes in some of the logs and plugged them up with powder. A neighbor recognized the next day, when his stove went whizzing through the kitchen window.

The editor of an Indianapolis paper, having received a bank-note detecter, returns thanks, and modestly asks for some bank notes up on which to test its accuracy.

Fond father, "I see ye've put my son inter grammar and jography. Noo, as I neither mean him tae be a minster or a sea captain, its o' nae use. Gie him a plain bisness eddication."

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	7 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.	Comersville	4 45
11 10 "	Indianapolis	4 30
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	2 55
2 01 "	Hartfordcity	1 33
3 20 "	Bluffton	12 09
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	11 00
9 18 "	A. Jackson L.	6 00

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 00 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a. m.
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
11 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 50 p. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 28, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sunday excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,35 A. M			
Rochester 2,52 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
[illegible] "	[illegible]	12,0[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville 6,03 "	[illegible]	3,0[illegible]	
Mansfield 8,[illegible]8 "	1,55 P. M	4,42 "	6,32 "
A. 8,55 "	4,23 "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline.. 9.20 "	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.	5,50 A	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest.... 11,27 "	7,38 "	[illegible] "	1,26 A. M.
Lima........11,32 P "	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne 1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth 3,32 "	2,25 P. M	3.45 "	8,35 "
Chicago... 6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,40 p m

Going East.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGH
Chicago... 5,50 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth 9,46 "	11,53	9,05 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne 12,40 P. M	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima...... 3,07 "	3,58	3,07 A. M	5,15 "
Forest.... 4,27 "	4,56 "	4,50 "	6,34 "
A 6,00 "	6,15 "	5,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline.. 11,45	6,35 "	6,30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield. 1,23 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville..... 3,45 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance... 5,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M
Rochester 8,25 P. M	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh, 935 "	1,25 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATION S.	Exp	Mixed.	Expres.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 m	9 20 a m	4 30 p m
Academie........	7 15	9 38	5 45
Huntertown........	7 27	9 51	4 56
Stoners (Gravel pit	7 33	9 59	5 02
New Era............	7 43	10 11	5 12
Auburn............	8 01	10 40	5 30
Waterloo............	8 15	11 25	5 56
Summit............	8 30	11 50	6 00
Pleasant Lake......	8 42	12 15 p m	6 22
Angola............	8 57	12 55	6 43
Jonesville............		3 30	
Jackson ....Arr	11 40	6 55	8 45 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson.......Leave	6 20 a m	15 a m	4 50 p m
Jonesville........	7 30	1 0 30	5 55
Angola............	8 57	2 28 p m	7 28
Pleasant........	9 11	2 53	7 42
Summit............	9 23	3 14	7 54
Waterloo............	9 40	3 41	8 10
Auburn............	9 55	4 00	8 25
New Era........	10 11	4 28	8 45
Stones (Gravel Pit	10 20	4 40	8 56
Huntertown.........	10 26	4 48	9 02
Academie......	10 37	5 05	9 14
Ft Wayne...... Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	9 30

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt.
T. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:42 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

WISHING.

Of all the amusements of the mind,
From logic down to fishing,
There isn't one that you can find
So very cheap as 'wishing.'
A very choice diversion, too,
If we but rightly used it,
And not, as we are apt to do,
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish, a common wish indeed,
My purse was somewhat fatter,
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter!
That I might make oppression reel,
As only gold can make it,
And break the tyrant's rod of steel,
As only gold can break it.

I wish, that sympathy and love,
And every human passion
That has its origin above,
Would come and keep in fashion;
That scorn, and jealousy, and hate,
And every base emotion,
Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of the ocean.

I wish, that friends were always true,
And motives always pure;
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish the bad were fewer.
I wish that parsons ne'er forgot
To heed their pious teaching;
I wish that practicing was not
So different from preaching.

I wish, that modest worth might be
Appraised with truth and candor,
I wish that innocence were free
From treachery and slander;
I wish that men their vows would mind;
That women never were rovers;
I wish that wives were always kind,
And husbands always lovers.

Equal to Mark Twain.

Newspaper writers will thoroughly appreciate the following clever tale, which we take from the Philadelphia *Dispatch*:

A week or two ago one of our reporters had occasion to refer to a certain woman, whom we will call Hanna Smith, as a denizen of the Eleventh Ward. A day or two afterward a huge man entered the office with his brow clothed with thunder. In his hand he carried a fearful club, and at his side trotted a bull dog whom hunger evidently had made desperate. With that quick appreciation of the situation which is credible to the superior intelligence of educated men, the editor of this paper and the proprietors darted to the window climbing outside, slid down the lightning rod and went across the street to watch the bloody fray through a spy glass. With the fearlessness of conscious innocence we sat still, merely inserting our legs in two sections of stove pipe, to guard against any misapprehension of facts on the part of the bull dog. The man with the club approached.

'Are you the editor?' he asked, spitting on his hand and grasping his club. We told him that the editor was out; that he had gone to north pole with Capt. Hall, and that he would not return before 1876, in time for the centenial celebration.

'Are you the proprietor?' asked the man.

We explained to him that we were not that the proprietors were also out; that they had gone to South America for the purpose of investigating the curative properties of cundurango, and they expected to remain there for several years.

'Well, whoever you are,' exclaimed the warrior, 'my name is Smith!'

We told him we were glad; because, if there was one thing better than the possession of the name of Smith, it was the privilege of knowing a man of that name.

'But Smith,' we said, 'Why this battle array? It is absurd for a man to put on the panoply of war, and frisk into editors' sanctums fumbling a club and accompanied by a disheartened bull dog, simply because his name happens to be Smith.'

He said he called in to burst the head of the man who had insulted his sister.

'It is impossible, Smith, that such a thing could have been done by any one in this office.'

'Is, but it was, though; and her name was published, too. Miss Smith—Miss Hannet Smith.'

'May we be permitted to inquire, Mr Smith, what was the precise character of the affront offered to Hannah?'

'Well, you see,' said Smith, 'the blackguard said she was a denizen. And I want you to understand,' exclaimed Smith becoming excited, and brandishing his club in a wild manner over our head, while the bulldog advanced and commenced to sniff up and down our stove pipe—'I want you to understand that she is a decent young woman, with a good character, and none of your denizen and such truck. The man who says she is a denizen is a blackguard and theif, and I'll smash him over the nose if I get a chance. They may say what they please about me, but them who abuses my sister has got to suffer.' And Smith struck the table in a violent manner with his club, while the bulldog put his fore legs on the back of our chair.

We pacified Smith with a dictionary. We pointed out to that raging warrior that the Websterian definition of the word 'denizen' gives such a person an nonoffending character, and deprives the term of everything like reproach. Smith said he was satisfied, and he shook hands and kicked the bulldog down stairs. The editor and proprietors, seeing that all was safe, immediately climbed the lightning rod and soon appeared at the window, where they were introduced to Smith, with the remark that they had returned from the North Pole and the clime of the cundurango somewhat unexpectedly, in order to surprise their relations.

And now we suppose Smith will be mad because we have told this storry about him, and he will be coming nown to interview us again in war's magnificent stern array with a fresh bulldog. But it will be in vain. We have rented an offic in the top of the shot-tower, and have planted torpedoes and spring guns all the way up the stairs. We warn this incendiary Smith to beware.

A passenger on an Ohio railroad, aroused from a serene slumber by the tooting of a whistle, exclaimed petulantly, 'The train has caught up with these cattle again.'

'Madam, a great many persons were disturbed at the concert last night by the crying of your baby.' Well, I do wonder that such people will go to concerts!'

The blessed man that preached for us last Sunday,' and Mrs. Partington, 'served the Lord for thirty years first as a circus-rider, and then as a locust preacher, and last as an exausater.'

Saxe says that Vermont is famous for four staples: 'men, women, maple sugar and horses. The first are strong, the last are fleet, the second and third are exceedingly sweet, and all are uncommonly hard to beat.'

A young gentleman fell in love with a hotel waiter girl, but love fled from that once fond heart when he found the 'sweet little thing' cutting her toe-nails with a butter-knife in the kitchen.

Two men and a woman in Easton, Pa., are accused of whipping a little boy eight years old with a heavy iron wire, of branding him on the back with a hot iron, and of compelling him to hold live coals in his hands until the flesh and muscles were scorched and shriveled. They are in jail. The poor boy is the son of the woman by a husband now dead, and it is alleged that she had been the most active in inflicting upon her child the horrid cruelties he has endured.

At one of Peter Cartwright's campmeetings he was much annoyed by a noisy sister, who 'took part' more frequently than was acceptable. He had called upon all to kneel while some one should lead in prayer. She struck off at once with much feeling and power. Cartwright not recognizing her voice, shouted out 'Amen.' A brother kneeling close by whispered, 'It's Ann Jordan praying.'—Cartwright, looking round and seeing that it was so, cried, 'I take that amen back.'

There is a man out in Wyoming who did not want for woman's wife when forced to do woman's work while his wife was on the jury. He appealed to her to come home but she wasn't in any particular hurry, as 'he would now find out how fine it was to stay at home and mind the children, while she was loafing around the court house as he used to do.' The man went home and hired a good looking cook and sent his wife word to be sure and not come home until she wanted to on his account, but as soon as the news reached her she bolted immediately and is now one of the loudest opposers of female suffrage.

How to Waltz.

As to waltzing, there's no doubt at all about its being pleasant. The difficulty lies in executing the manœuvre. The mode of execution adopted by one party, at least, is perfectly simple, and many be practiced with impunity by any one.

'How is it,' said one swell, who never could please the damsels, to another, who was immensely popular—'how is it that all the women want to waltz with you, and say that no one can waltz so well? How do you manage it?'

To which the swell replied, 'Why my dear fellow, I just hold them and let them and let them kick!'

A Virginia Judge's Opinion of Editors.

The recent death of the venerable Judge Leigh has revived many anecdotes connected with his long and eventful life.—Among them is the following:

When Judge Leigh's court was in session in Lynchburg, a number of years ago, it so happened that Mr. James McDonald, the present secretary of the commonwealth breakfasted alone with him for several mornings in succession. Conversation ensued, without an introduction, and the judge was so favorably impressed by his companion that he at last asked him his name.

'McDonald.'

'Not the editor of the Lynchburg *Virginian*?'

'The same.'

Virginia editors, just at the time, were not making themselves particularly agreeable to men of Judge Leigh's tastes, so he turned to McDonald and said bluntly:

'You must excuse me, sir, but I can hardly believe you are an editor, you have the manners of a gentleman.'

Cigars and Economy.

'Father do you remember that mother asked you for two dollars this morning?

'Yes, my child, what of it?'

'Do you remember that mother did not get the two dollars?'

'Yes. And I remember what little girls don't think about.'

'What is that, father?

'I remember that we are not rich. But you seem to be in a brown study. What is my daughter thinking about?'

'I was thinking how much one cigar costs.'

'Why, it costs ten cents—not two dollars, by a long shot.'

'That's as true as the multiplication table.'

'And there are seven days in a week.'

'That's so by the Almanac.'

'And seven times thirty cents are two hundred and ten cents.'

'Hold on. I'll surrender. Here, take the two dollars to your mother, and tell her that I'll do without cigars for a week.'

'Thank you, father, but if you would only say for a year. It would save more than a hundred dollars. We would all have shoes and dresses, and mother a nice bonnet, and lots of pretty things.'

'Well, to make my little girl happy, I will say a year.'

'Oh! that will be so nice! But wouldn't it be about as easy to say always? Then we could have the money every year, and your lips would be so much sweeter when you kiss us.'

Miscellaneous Items.

Illinois claims the champion sunflower measuring five feet in circumference.

The virtues of cundurango are being tested in the cancer wards of the London hospitals.

'Name the longest day in the year,' said a teacher to a veteran observer of five summers. 'Sunday, I guess,' was the reply.

The largest number of men employed by one firm is in England, is fifty six thousand. The employers are John Taylor & Sons, and the men are engaged in mining.

An Irishman passed a lady walking down the street, espied two strips depending from under her mantle. Not knowing that these were styled sashes and were hanging in their right place, he exclaimed 'An' faith, ma'am, yer galluses are loose.'

The latest estimate of the telegraph wires now in use gives 450,000 miles in Europe, 180,000 in America, 14,000 in India, 10,000 in Australia, and 30,000 of submarine cable. Total, 684,000 miles, to which there are additions being made at the rate of 100,000 miles per year.

Always acknowledge courtesies in a kindly spirit. Throw a bouquet and a card of thanks to a serenading party, if not prepared to invite them in. If you haven't a bouqet or a card at hand, throw a bootjack or a brick, or anything of that sort, just to show your appreciation of the kindness intended.

An intelligent British farmer, anxious to correct false impressions that may have been conveyed to the minds of his friends abroad by the 'Battle of Dorking,' writes to a relative in Virginia that all this rubbish in the papers about a battle between the Germans and the English at Dorking is a blasted hoax; that he lives very near Dorking, and that nothing of the kind has occurred there at all.

An Oswego man found something offensive in his last dozen of eggs, and took the dealer to task. 'What is the matter with them?' asked that individual. 'They ain't good,' was the reply. 'Well, that ain't to be wondered at,' was the apologetic rejoinder; 'hens are so often drove now they ain't expected to be as particular as usual!' The fault-finder was silenced, but perhaps not convinced.

The foolish prediction that a tidal wave is to sweep the Atlantic coast is producing some good results. The Newbern *Times* says, 'We are informed that the people living along the banks and at Beaufort and the entire sea coast, are, in view of the visit of the tidal wave, holding prayer meetings night and day, in which prayers are made to avert the supposed impending calamity. Many persons are joining the church and a general religious feeling prevails.'

Humorous Items.

A blushing damsel in Philadelphia had a man and a dog up before the Police Court to answer the charge of assault and battery on the dog's part. When asked what the dog did, she said he bit her.—When asked where, after considerable hesitation and blushing, she replied on the 'left dramstick.'

In the 'Life of Barham,' an amusing anecdote is told of King, the actor, who met a friend whose name he had forgotten, and took him home to dinner. After several ineffectual attempts to find out his name, King said, 'My friend and I had a dispute as to how you spell your name; indeed, we have laid a bottle of wine about it.' 'Oh! with two p's' was the answer.

Some time ago a placard suspended in a car on the Georgia Railroad, had the following words:

'A gentleman will be known in these cars by keeping his feet off the seats, and his tobacco in his pocket.'

A wag took out his penknife and cut out the words 'off the seats,' and the notice now reads thus:

A gentleman will be known in these cars by keeping his feet and his tobacco in his pocket.'

A funny story is told of one Meek, an Oregon pioneer, a great hunter, and a man of much influence in that State. One day in conversation with an English traveler, the John Bull finally ask: 'Why, sir, you must have lived here a long time? To this Meek replied: 'I have sir, you may well say that.' Pointing to Mount Hood said he to the Englished: 'Do you see that mountain?' 'Well' sir, he said to the interrogator, 'when I first came to this country that mountain was a hole in the ground.

Facts and Figures.

Kentucky has 18,484 masons.

Nine miles were ran in seven minutes by a train between Macon and Columbus, Ga.

In New York City during July and August there were forty rainy days, during which rain fell to the amount of 18 to 22 inches.

In ten years milch cows in Vermont have increased ten per cent. The butter produce has increased 2,000,000, and cheese has declined 3,000,000 pounds.

A Brooklin mother advised her daughter to oil her hair, and fainted flat away when the candid damsel replied, 'Oh, no, ma, It spoils the gentlemen's vests.'

What is the difference between a fisherman and a lazy school-boy? One baits his hook, and the other hates his book.

'My boy,' said a clergyman, 'don't you know that is wicked to catch fish on Sunday?' 'Guess I ain't sinned much yet, without taking my eyes off the cork, ain't had a bite.'

THE BEAUTIFUL STORY.

It was just in the shadow of the ruined walls, which towered above the blue shining waters of the river, and where, when the tide was high, dropped down the long trailing ivy vine to kiss the laughing waves—there sat two women.

One, with her arms resting upon a broken column, her dark eyes with the memory of long ago staring their brilliancy into life, gazed afar out at the floating cloud, her face a sad reflection of the past; while the other, many years younger, half knelt at her feet, and with a smile on her red lips and the light of hope in her glorious eyes, played with the light moss on the bank beside her.

It was a perfect picture, for the twilight crept in and swept across the foreground just enough to bring the wonderous beauty into relief.

To the artist eyes of Ralph Bertram, who, wandering down the river bank, came upon them, it was perfect harmony of light and shade, an exact subject for a masterpiece, and there he sat down and sketched until the darkness shrouded the whole and shut it out from his view.

He too his sketch home, and for hours sat and gazed at it, enraptured with the glorious beauty of the faces. Who were they, or rather, who was she? Who was the girl with her dreamy, happy face, and dark, melting eyes, with their hopefullness and truth?

When morning dawned, he went down again to the river's bank and watched and waited for hours, but they never came. He inquired of every passer, but no one knew them. One would say:

'Ah! yes, I have seen them—two women, one old and sad, the other, young and happy. I do not know their names.' Another would declare he never was aware of their existence, and thus Ralph found his search a vain one. He went on, working day and night upon his picture, and at last when it was completed, and he went up to his studio in the city, and placed it there, his friends held up their hands in admiration and worshipped it, and before many days it found a place in the most renowned art gallery, and all the world went crazy over it.

Thus Ralph Bertram became celebrated, and orders came upon him faster than he could fill them, and all the wealth and beauty in the city smiled upon him and petted him. He was admitted into every parlor, soiree and reception; he became the lion of the season, and far and near his praises were sung. But to him it was nothing when thinking of his beloved picture, and hour after hour he sat gazing upon that beautiful face like one entranced.

'I believe, Mr. Bertram, that you are positively in love with that young face!' said a belle, as she came upon him in the gallery. 'Was it from life or your own imagination that you painted it?'

'From life.'

'Im ossible! It must have been a dream! No living woman was ever blessed with such beauty.'

'Yes, one.'

The lady went away, and before night one-half the town was jealous of his picture and declared him crazy. It must be so, for no woman ever possessed such rare beauty. It was a dream, and hallucination.

Bertram heard it and laughed. Perchance the day might come when he could bring his wondrous beauty before them and convince them, and with this hope he labored and he sought her far and wide.

It was a cold, bitter night, and around corners the wind swept, bringing with it fitful gusts of hard-cutting sleet, and penetrating to the bone ever unfortunate who chanced to be abroad. Bertram came briskly down the street from his studio, warmly wrapped in heavy coat and furs, with a vision of his pleasant rooms before him, and lightly humming an opera. He had turned from the principal street, and was walking alone where all was quiet, when he suddenly came upon two women, who stood near the iron railing in front of a house.

'Mother,' said one, 'it is but little further. Do try to keep up. Here, lean upon me, mother, mother!'

She was vainly trying to support the sinking from but not all her strength could prevent her form falling. And Bertram sprang forward in time to receive her in his strong arms as she fell back.

'Mother, O, my mother!' was the despairing cry.

'Don't be alarmed, Miss! She has only fainted. My home is here, close at hand, and if you will assist me I will take your mother there.'

The young woman obeyed him without a word, and with her assistance, Ralph bore the senseless form to his elegant apartments. There was no light within the room, and after placing the inanimate form upon the sofa, he groped his way to the match safe and lighted the gas. As the soft radiance shone through the room he sprang back with an exclamation of surprise and delight. His picture! The face of his idolized one! At the sound the younger started up and looked towards him. How beautiful she was, with her hood falling back and the damp waves of chestnut hair cling to her broad, white forehead, and great lustrous eyes fixed upon him in wonder. Bertram could not speak.

'My mother!' she began with quivering lips.

'Pardon me! I forgot myself!' and he went out and brought wines, and cordials, and labored until the blood stole back in the dark eyes opened For several moments she did not seem to understand the strange room and surrounding; but when the younger spoke, she said:

'Agnes, darling!'

'Mother, are you better?'

'Yes, yes!'

Bertram sat in the window until they called him. The elder one was standing in the room, the mantle thrown around her and one hand resting upon the shoulder of her daughter.

'I wish to bid you good night and thank you for your kindness. If it were in my power I would—'

'Madam, I beg you to sit down. I have spent months in searching for you. I beg you that I have found you to remain here. If you are willing to confer a favor upon me, remain here, for the night, at least.'

'Searching for us! What do you mean?'

'You will learn our day. I owe you all I possess.'

She sat back, seemingly petrified with astonishment.

'Who are you? I never met you! You owe me nothing!'

'Will you remain here?'

'Yes, if you need us.'

After a time the noble looking woman sat in a comfortable chair near the grate, her lovely daughter at her feet, and Ralph Bertram brought forth the sketch and told the story.

'And are you the great painter, Ralph Bertram,' she answered musingly.

'And the great picture of which we have read, was only poor mamma and I sitting upon the bank of that beautiful river in the country where we visited last summer. How strange!'

Agnes LaGrange was happy and contented in the splendid room, and with her head resting upon her mother's lap heard the story of her father's death, the flight across the sea from France, their struggles and hardships, and their utter loneliness; and she smiled when Ralph Bertram begged them to accept his friendship.

The art gallery was crowded, and all the fashion of the city was out and promenading up and down the grand saloon, and passing before Bertram's picture to admire and compliment. All at once there was a buzz, and the crowd parted on either side. Down the opening came Bertram with a lady leaning on each arm, as he passed, a murmur went around:

'The face is in his picture.' How beautiful! How perfect!'

Ralph was never happier nor prouder than when he stood with his fair companion and heard their words of praise, and when Agnes whispered:

'It is grand, Ralph, and I am proud of you.'

'My darling, your praise is worth more than all else to me,' he answered, and he pressed her hand tenderly, and looked into the dark eyes, worshipping her glorious beauty with all his heart.

Once more the world gathered to envy an admire, when Agnes and the famous artist stood before the altar in the church, and were made one.

The great picture brought him a fortune, and the orginal brought him comfort and peace.

[illegible] of Wisdom.

All is fish that is fit.
All bite the bitten dog.
Rich men have no faults.
Haste trips up its own heels.
A fool's head never whitens.
I'll hope is a wakening dream.
Little and often fills the purse.
When the wind serves all aid.
Friends and mule fail at pinch.
Wise men learn by other's harm.
A still tongue makes a wise head.
Smooth words make smooth ways.
Too much courtesy, too much craft.
Who is over nice looses many a slice.
Trust not still water or a silent man.
All are not hunters that blow the horn.
Laws catch flies but let the hornets free.
God sends meat and the devil sends cooks.
Golden dreams make men awake hungry.
Poverty is not a shame, but being ashamed of it is.
He cannot speak well that cannot hold his tongue.
He that is too proud to ask is too proud to receive.
Take care of your geese when the fox preaches.
Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad.
He that bites on every weed must needs light on poison.
Trust to one till you have eaten a peck of salt with him.
Follow love and it will flee; flee love and it will flee thee.
He that will meddle with all things may go shoe the goslings.
With patience and time the mulberry tree becomes a silk grown.
Physicians' faults are covered with earth, rich mans with money.
Every one signs as he has the gift and marries as the luck.
Poor men seek meat for their stomachs, rich men seek stomachs for their meat.

John Hussy, a longshoreman at New York, who wears a gold medal presented to him for having at various times saved twelve persons from drowning, diversified his career, a few days ago, by jumping into the river after a fine horse which had fallen from a pier, and fastening ropes around him by which he was rescued.

A STARTLING PHENOMENA IN FLORIDA.

Large Portion of Orange County Changed to a Lake. Trees, Houses and People Ingulfed.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, September [illegible].)

Our New York special, in the *Enquirer* of the 19th, gave an extract from a letter received from Georgia, about a terrible phenomenon in Florida—the sinking of large bodies of land, and the formation of a large lake where there was land but a few hours before. We find in the *Savannah Republican* of the 16th more detailed particulars, which we give below. Says the *Republican*:

The last *Herald* has a letter from Orange County, Florida, containing a thrilling narrative of the sinking of a good portion of Orange County and the formation of a lake where it once stood. After relating the experience of one man, he goes to another, whose account is as follows:

More and more wonderful. Mr Alex. K. Foster has just come in with more marvelous and startling reports. He says that on his way from Orlando to Mellonville, after crossing Fort Mellon branch he left the road to avoid the constant bogging to which he was subjected. The safest place he thought would be on the crown of a high black jack ridge, running parallel with the road, which he accordingly took. After riding perhaps a mile his horse commenced bogging, and for some distance it was questionable whether he could get through. He however reached more solid footing; again he commenced bogging; at this time he noticed remarkable and [illegible] sounds in his rear. The bogging grew worse as he progressed, until he had to dismount; there seemed no escape for him; both he and his horse were still bogging. The sounds in his rear increased more and more, and became more and more alarming, and the route in front more boggy—he dare not stop, as this would have rendered it impossible to have extricated himself—he neither dare nor could look behind him; his whole thought and aim was to reach *terra firma*. At last after most superhuman exertions, both he and his horse exhausted to the most extreme degree reached solid ground. Turning to examine into the cause of the fearful sounds in his rear, he saw the most terrific and appalling sight. The first thing that attracted attention was that the trees were moving, first a gyratory motion of the top, then some sinking gradually out of sight, the [illegible] revolving more and more rapidly as it sunk and disappeared, others following, and as they fell revolving and describing areas of a circle against the sky. Then the whole earth, as far the eye could reach, sinking, and its place supplied by a sea of waters, foaming, seething, boiling with the noise of mighty cataracts, and ever and anon coming to the surface the roots, tops, bodies of mighty pines and oaks.

If I could only tell it to you in the language of the awe-stricken witness! It must have been beyond comparison the most fearfully appalling and awe inspiring sight ever witnessed. The horse and man now lie panting at the memory of the horrors they have so miraculously escaped.

An hour and a half later people are rushing from the verge of [illegible]. One camp is crowded with the terror-stricken inhabitants from the country in our rear. Every body is waiting the forebodings and horrible expectations.

They believe the day of Judgment has come. This extraordinary phenomenon appears more and more extraordinary. The country from two to three miles from here to Lake Metlin is entirely submerged, and is now one vast lake. Nothing authoritative from beyond, though rumors are rife that Orlando is swallowed up and the whole chain of lakes to Lake Conway are now united and form an immense inland sea. We leave immediately and in terror for our own fate.

In haste yours, A. F. STURGES.
APOPKA, FLORIDA.

Bound to do a Full Day's Work.

Mr. M., of Oxford, don't object to having a hired man to do a full day's work, or at least so we judge from the following story: A short time ago a man went to his place for work. Mr. M. set him plowing around a forty acre field. After he had plowed faithfully all day, he expressed his opinion that it was about time to quit work.

"Oh no," said Mr. M. "you can plow around six or eight times more just as well as not."

So the hired man plowed around six or eight times, then went to the house, took care of his team, milked ten cows, ate his supper and found ten o'clock staring him in the face from the old time piece.

Said the hired man to Mrs. M., "where is Mr. M.?"

The good woman answered, "he has retired; do you wish to see him?"

He replied he did. After being conducted to the bed-room, he said "Mr. M., where is the axe?"

"Why," said Mr. M., "what do you want to do with the axe?"

"Well" said the hired man, "I thought you might like me to split wood till breakfast is ready."

A wag, observing on the door of a house the names of two physicians, remarked that it put him in mind of a double-barreled gun—if one missed, the other would be sure to kill.

An old lady reading an account of a distinguished old lawyer, who was said to be the father of the New York bar, exclaimed: "Poor man he had a dreadful set of children!"

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCT. 5, 1871

A chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee, before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of exhilirating qualities. Another writer says if you put a piece of lump sugar, the size of a walnut, into a teapot, you will make the tea infuse in half the time.

The yellow leaf tell us that autumn has commenced searing the green foliage of summer. The ripening fruit too plainly indicates that we should commence to prepare for the howling blasts of winter, filling our garners, that, when the white mantle hides earth's beautiful face, we may sit comfortably, unheeding the tempest that may rage without.

What becomes of the gold? The world had a pretty fair supply of the precious metal, from sources not yet exhausted, before our American mines were discovered. Since then we have added $1,200,000,000 to the general stock, and Austrilia has also contributed some hundreds of millions; but these enormous reinforcements are not seen, either in circulation or in the hoards of the bankers. Where do they go?

Many persons are affected with nervousness, so that the least annoyance greatly agitates them, and when they stretch out their hands they shake like aspen leaves on windy days. By the daily moderate use of the blanched stalks of celery as a salad, they may become as strong and steady in limbs as other persons. Every one engaged in labor weakening to the nerves, or addicted with palpitation of the heart, should use celery daily in season, and onions instead when not in season.

Secretary Boutwell's Cincinnati speech was fully prepared in the Treasury and printed at the Department at the expense of the Government. Proof slips of the same were mailed in advance to the principal administration papers in the country. Clerks also were engaged for a week in copying portions of it, and preparing tables for the same. From the labor and time expended on it the Secretary evidently thinks it is a strong document.

The Albany *Argus* pictures the Radical Convention in New York: "Twice the police of Syraduse had to take posession of the Radical Convention to keep the peace between the two factions contending for the privelege of taxing tithing and pilaging the loyal and patient citizens of the State. Gangs of the hirelings confronted each other on the stage, and howled accusations and imprecations at their adversaries. The accusations were direct charges of fraud, dishonesty, peculations, perjury, bribery and outright robbery; and the worst of all was, each side knew that the other spoke the truth."

The Richmond (Virginia) *State Journal*, organ of the Republican party, in its issue of the 23rd instant, comes out square in favor of repudiating the interest on the State dept for the two years now next ensuing. It says that the revenues will not suffice to pay the $2,000,000 of interest due and also maintain the school system; that the people cannot bear any further taxation, and that the schools should be preferred to the public creditors. Some question will naturally present itself as to the value of a teaching whose first lesson is to be one of dishonor. But the State authorities claim that the public revenues will be found sufficient for the public needs.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, (Administration Republican) positively asserts that the man chiefly responsible for the corruption in New York city politics is ex-Governor Fenton. Reviewing the condition of the city under the rule of a Republican Legislature, the *Advertiser* says: "All worked well until that trader and polluter in politics, Reuben E. Fenton, removed good men and placed corrupt ones in their places. All the monstrous evils that have grown up in this city can be traced from the hour he took possession of the executive chamber at Albany. He bargained, he sold, he signed tax levies. He was the tool of Tweed and Sweeney for a consideration just as much as any rotten member of the Legislature."

According to Postmaster General Creswell, the postal department is gradually approaching a self-sustaining basis. Last year its deficiency was three million dollars, which had to be provided for in the deficiency appropriated bill. For the present year it is estimated that the deficiency will not exceed one million dollars.

Now that New Mexico has given 2,000 Democratic majority and elected a Legislature which is strongly Democratic, we shall watch with some interest the course which the Radicals will persue in relation to the admission of the Territory as a State, and as she has heretofore been in the habit of giving 2,000 Republican majority, the Radicals had fixed upon a plan to admit her, thus secure three additional electoral votes. The new sister was to be christened "Lincoln." But there is a change and the Radicals will have to trump up some excuse for keeping her out, or the Democrats will gain two Senators and three electoral votes. We venture the prediction the Territory will not be admitted.—*Logport Argus.*

The Rich Farmer's Folly.

James Huchinson is an Englishman of considerable wealth, who for twenty years has lived at Fort Wayne, where he owns many acres of land. In 1851 he left England and came to this country to speculate in lands and farms. Fort Wayne was then only a settlement, but with many natural advantages, which attracted Mr. Hutchinson's notice. He made a bit in his speculation. Mr. Hutchinson in the mean time returned to England to buy land, and with the intention, if his speculation there proved successful, to sell out here and return to his native land. Mr. Hutchinson bought 500 acres of the land in Curberland, England, and left this farm in the care of a reliable man and returned to this country. He soon disposed of land here at a good price. Wishing to be in England when the harvest was gathered, he resolved to cross the Atlantic. He got a draft for $5,000 on Jay Cooke & Co., payable in New York, and took the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for Jersey City, where he arrived on the 6th of April last. As he stepped out of the car, dressed as an old-fashion English gentleman, he was accosted by an unknown man.

This duke of argyle's nephew. 'Isn't this Mr. Hutchinson from Fort Wayne?' said the unknown.

'It is, sir,' replied the Englishman with a polite bow.

'You must pardon me,' replied the stranger, 'for taking the liberty to speak to you. I may as well introduce myself to you at once. My name is William Percy. I'm a nephew of the Duke of Argyle, and I'm going back to old England to-morrow in the City of Brooklyn.'

'Ah! I'm glad to meet you, Mr. Percy,' Mr. Hutchinson said; 'we shall be companions, as I go in the same steamer. I'm glad to see a scion of the illustrious Argyle family.'

They went aboard the ferry boat and talked about English matters and the Argyle family. Mr. Percy was no admirer of this country, and said vehementry, 'Give me English life with brown stout.'

Mr. Hutchinson said he had a better opinion of his country.

'By the way, Mr. Hutchinson, have you bought your passage ticket?' asked Mr. Percy.

'No,' answered Mr. Hutchinson, 'and I've got $5,000 draft on Jay Cooke & Co., which I must get exchanged for sovereigns before I leave.'

'Why, I declare, I'm in the same predicament, for I've got one on the same firm for $3,000. I think that's the amount,' said Mr. Percy while drawing from his breast pocket a small portemonaie and exhibiting a draft. The boat had now reached the Liberty street slip. Mr. Percy hailed a hack and whispred something to the driver.

The hack started off at a rapid pace and went through many streets, finally stopping at an office kept by the notorious, Charles Moore, brother of ex-Alderman Moore, in Canal street. Mr. Hutchinson and his friend stepped out and went into Moor's office which was neatly furnished, and had the appearance of respectability. Mr. Percy advised his friend to buy a belt for the safety of his gold, and said that he could get his draft exchanged there and do ten per cent, better than elsewhere. Mr. Hutchinion assented. A belt was shown to him. It was made of buckskin, with straps, and had ten pockets. Moore represented to Mr. Hutchinson that he was an agent for the Inman steamship line, and would get a passage ticket for him at short notice. While Mr. Percy was entertaining Mr. Hutchinson, Moore hurried down to the Inman office in Broadway and bought a first cabin passage in Mr. Hutchinson's name. Moore soon returned with the ticket. Mr. Hutchinson was convincend in his mind that all was right, and his friend Percy's assurance removed all doubt. Hutchinson endorsed the draft, and saw the gold counted out before him and placed in the pockets of the belt. Moore kindly volunteered to strap the belt on Mr. Hutchinson's person, as he had never seen one of these things before, and did not know how they operated. To come out in front of the counter it was necessary to go into a small room, divided from the office by a partition. A door in front of the counter led into the store.

The old belt game. In this back room there was another belt, similar to the one purchased by Mr Hutchinson. In the first row of pockets there were £170 of genuine gold; in the other pockets there was lead to make up the weight.

While Moore went through this room with the belt containing the genuine gold he exchanged it for the spurious one, which was soon strapped around Mr. Hutchinson's breast. The latter also paid $83 for his passage ticket, and was then driven to the Clarendon.

Henry McDermott, alias Perry, hurried to Jay Cooke & Co.'s banking house and had the draft cashed. Mr. Hutchinson sailed the next day in the City of Brooklyn. Mr. Hutchinson did not examine the belt until he arrived at Penhurst, when to his amazement he discovered how badly he had been swindled. He consulted Mr. R. Allen the agent there of Inman line, and Mr. Allen sent him to Liverpool, where he stated his case to Mr. Inman. He was advised to get back, so as to appear against the rascals, and Mr. Inman gave him a free pass for the round trip. Mr. Hutchinson returned in the City of Brooklyn, and was quartered at the Clarendon.

A complaint was made to Capt. Thorne, and the case was placed in the hands of Detective Freeman. The officers knew well who the swindlers were. The facts were also told to Mr. Willy Wallach, Emigrant Commissioner, who has taken a deep interest in it, and has been indefatigable in trying to have the swindler brought to justice. Mr. Cassidy was ordered to direct the Castle Garden detective to use his best efforts to capture the rascals. Up to yesterday no arrests had been made and knowing ones said that if there had been any intention of capturing the swindlers, they would have been in custody long ago.

Swedenborg says there are marriages in heaven, and heaven itself is a marriage.

How They Break Wild Horses in Texas.

Those who have never visited the regions where wild horses are caught or reared have but little idea how the tamed steed of the prairies is rendered tractable and useful. At the present day in Texas the hordes of mustangs that formerly ranged over its vast prairies have become almost extinct in the settled portions, and confine themselves to the extreme western counties. In their place are horses mostly crossed with American stock, which are in a state of semi-wildness—that is, they roam at will until certain seasons of the year, when all such as be can caught are driven in herds to huge pens constructed for the purpose, to be branded and marked, after which most of them are let loose to roam at will again.

When the owner of a portion of a herd desires to break any of his young horses he proceeds in this wise: The first movement is to lasso the horse secured by the head and fore feet, and throw him to the earth; then a kind of a hair halter, called a "bosal," is put on his head, both serve as a bridle and to stake the animal by, it being much more effectual than a halter or bridle in checking his frantic efforts to liberate himself. He is either tied up closely all night or staked, at the will of the owner. The next morning the sport begins.

All horse or stock raisers have one or more *vaqueros*, whom they employ for the special purpose of breaking and riding wild and refractory horses. These go out followed by all the members of the family, and proceed to overhaul their saddles and see that there is no defect in the "riging." When they are satisfied that all is secure, they lead or rather drag, forward the steed. He is alternately led, dragged and whipped forward, until he reaches the point where he is to be saddled.

A leather strap attached to the bosal is then pulled over his eyes, and a saddle blanket is dropped gently on his back, but very seldom remains at the first trial, as he will almost invariably shake it off. After one more trials, however he submits to both blanket and saddle. The latter article is strapped on so tightly with two girths, fore and flank, strapped indeed so tightly, that one unaccustomed to the sight would think that it was intended to cut the animal into; the rider now adjusts the stake-rope into reins tying it securely to the bosal, leaving a long end by which to hold on, in the event the horse should succeed in throwing him.

Everything is now ready for the mount. The rider adorns his heels with a huge pair of spurs, stands directly facing the horse, abreast or a little forward of the shoulder, seizes the under part of the bosal with his left hand, pulls the horse's head round near him to prevent being kicked, takes the stirrup in his right hand, and turning it towards him places his left foot in it firmly. Grasping the pommel, he nows gives the saddle a shake or two, makes one or two feints at mounting to see how his horseship will take it, and then suddenly springs, seating himself securely in the saddle.

The blinds, of course, are still over the eyes of the horse, and as a general thing he stands, his neck stretched out and head partly down a perfect picture of awkwardness. The rider is at his ease, and adjusts himself and everything about him with the greatest care as he knows there is warm work before him. When ready for the start he reaches gently forward and slips up the blinds. Naturally the horse is rather astonished at first and refuses to move. A sharp application of the whip and spur, however, readily induces him to change his mind. He takes timidly one or two awkward steps then suddenly doubling himself up until he resembles a camel, and throwing his head down before his fore feet, he begins a series of pitches, which consists in jumping as high and as far as he can, coming down stiff legged.

Those who have accomplished the extraordinary feat of going down a flight of stairs at one step can form some faint idea how it feel to sit on the back of a pitching horse.

Some of the more vicious will lie down when the saddle is buckeled on and it requires a tremendous amount of whipping to get them started; some will rear and fall backwards, occasionly killing their riders; some will pitch straight ahead for quite a distance, while others will pitch straight forward for a few jumps, and then, as the Texans say, "swap ends so quick that it makes your head swim."

Fortunately, they soon tire of such violent exercise, being wholly unaccustomed to a saddle or weight on their backs, and break down completely in a few hours. The saddles are then taken off and they are reserved for another trial next morning.

This excreise is continued for a week or more according to the nature of the horse, when he is pronounced gentle tractable enough for good rider, but woe to the unsuspecting greenhorn that if tempted to place himself on his back.

A few of the horses are naturally gentle natured, and never, unless frigthened in breaking, attempt to cut up at all. Those who love the horse, and desire to see him roaming at will in his beauty and symmetry, with glossy hide and flowing mane and tail, should go to the prairies.

Latest news from the fire raging along the coast between Manitowac and Apnafee, Wisconsin, states that the flames are lapping up every thing, and sweeping houses, barns, stores and piers in its course. Henry Marshall, of this city, who made his escape through the fiery element at the risk of his own life and horses, which were badly scorched, counted twenty-two dwellings and barns reduced to ashes. The losses in Kowanee county will reach a quarter of a million dollars. The farmers are burying their household goods in the ground to save them from destruction. As all communications are cut off, the exact situation can't be learned, but it is feared that unless rain sets in the damage, and perhaps loss of life, will be fearful. The wells are all dried up and the lake is the only resort.

Grant's idea of reforming the civil service consists of selling the office to the highest bidder. The Theory is that only the most respectable man can afford to pay the highest price.

Bravery of a Young Girl.

Robbert Gibbes, a gentleman who was an earnest patriot in the Revolution, was the owner of a plantation on the Stono, a few miles from Charleston. Here, one day, a British battalion encamped, and compelled the family to surrender to their use the lower part of the mansion, and to confine themselves to the upper story.

While here, on one dark and stormy evening, two galleys appeared, ascending the river, and began a most destructive fire upon the British encampment. The house seemed particularly exposed, although the vessels had been commanded to avoid firing upon it, and to confine their attention to the enemy's encampment.

Of this Mr. Gibbes was not aware, and, with the permission of the English commander, he set out, although suffering acutely from an infirmity, and, his numerous family, hastened to the protection of the neighboring plantation.

The balls were falling thick and fast, sometimes scattering dirt and disaster over the party, while their whizzing mingled with the fury of the distant affray, rendered the scene one of danger and terror. But scarcely had they proceeded so far as to be out of danger from the balls, when they discovered that, in the confusion and hurry of departure, an infant had been left behind.

To leave the child alone in his danger was impossible, and to return for him was an attempt of imminent peril. Mr. Gibbes was suffering under an infirmity that made his movements exceedingly slow and painful, and, therefore, it was impracticable for him to return.

The frightened and shattering servants stood trembling around, looking from one to the other in bewildering despair. Of all the rest of the party, saving Mrs. Gibbes, who was severely indisposed, none were above the age of childhood.

While thus undecided, Mary Anne Gibbes, but thirteen years of age, sprang forward and offered to go for the lad, who was a son of Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Gibbes' sister-in-law. The night was dark and stormy, the distance considerable, and the whole space swept by the cannon of the assailant. But without fear, she retraced her way, and reach the house without injury, where the scene was one of unmingled terror.

Undismayed by the thundering of the cannon, the crashing of the balls, the shrieks, shouts and imprecations of the combatants, she sprang to the door with the intention of entering, when she was brutally refused by the sentinel.

But tears, entreaties and the natural eloquence prompted by her heroism, overcame his opposition, and she was permitted to enter. With rapid steps she ascended to the third story, and, finding the child safe, she clasped it to her bosom and hastened to overtake her retreating family, and often the ploughing balls would scatter clouds of dust over her person. Uninjured her perilous journey way performed, and when she reached her friends she was welcomed by shouts of enthusiasm and admiration.

This intrepid action, worthy of an adult, and all glorious in a child, borrows a fair share of romance by the reflection that the child thus saved afterward became Lieu. Col. Fenwick so highly distinguished by his services in the last war with Great Britain.

The Anti-Grant Feeling.

An able correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* has the following in regard to the anti-Grant feeling in New England:

Senator Wilson does not disguise the fact that the condition of the republican party in many states is very bad; that there exists a strong anti-Grant feeling. His anxiety seems to be to know how to harmonize the belligerent forces. He expresses his regret that Grant did not promptly remove the New Orleans federal office-holders who occupied the custom-house and employed federal bayonets in holding a convention there, and he thinks that Grant should promptly pronounce against such proceedings. The senator finds no President here in the capital, or hardly a cabinet minister, with whom to consult. Fish is at his private residence, luxuriating on the banks of the Hudson. Delano is stumping Ohio, to try to beat John Sherman for the senate. Ackerman, the Attorney General has gone to Gorgia and other southern states, to manipulate pending elections. Belknap, the Secretary of war, left her last night for New York. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury who startled Wall street, a few days ago, by precipitating $6,000,000 of gold upon the market has been writing a political speech at Groton, Mass, to be spoken to the people of Ohio, with the intention of aiding Delano, as against Sherman. Creswell, postmaster general, lingers about his plantation, in Maryland, leaving the postoffice department to be run by subordinates. There has not been a defalcation in that department known to the public for two or three weeks!

Another defalcation has been discovered in the Paymaster's Department of the Army. The amount will almost reach the Hodge figures. The whole Grant administration is honeycombed with corruption, and defalcation can be unearthed in all directions by a proper search.

The New York *World* publishes from what it vouches as "a responsible source," on authoriy "to be furnished if required," the General Kilpatrick has asked and received ten thousand dollars for advocating the election of Mr. Walsh, in the present canvass in New Jersey.

The whole cost of twenty-four years of Democratic administration, including the Mexican and Indian wars, was $889,592,369.39. Twenty years of the Grant administration, at the rate of $411,255,477, 63, would cost the people $9,870,131,468 12. Is not Radical management a costly luxury?

Princess Louise, during her late visit to Ireland, took a fancy to the fine poplin manufactured in Dublin, and gave extensive orders for goods of that kind for her future wear.

CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

The Great One Price Clothing House!

WHERE A CAN BUY AS Cheap as a

Go to the

PALACE OF FASHION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS CLOTHING HATS, CAPS, and FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!

A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN

No. 1, Keystone Block.

Another Girl Full of Needles.

[From the Memphis Appeal.]

Last Sunday evening a young girl, who lives on the Raliegh road, complained of a violent pain in the head and right cheek. At first the mother of the girl thought that nothing serious would result, and that a visit of a doctor was not necessary. About 10 o'clock the same night the pain in the head and cheek began to cease. The child's eyes closed and her pains were forgotten in sleep. The mother, who watched incessantly at her daughter's bed-side, thought that before morning all would be well; but this was not the case. The sick girl awoke before 5 o'clock the next morning and began to cry in a most lamentable manner. Her mother inquired the cause of this. The daughter replied that she had a terrible pain in her right arm; she felt as though something was sticking her there. From the way she suffered, it was at last concluded to send for a doctor. The physician came about 9 o'clock and ordered some liniment to be rubbed on the painful arm. The next morning the doctor came again, asking Mary, for this was the child's name to show her arm. He perceived right below the shoulder three very small spots, shining as steele would. Touching them, he found that they were very hard. The girls mother then remarked that these dots looked like the heads of needles. The doctor could not believe that there was such a thing in Mary's arm; however to please the mother, he applied a small pair of pinchers to one of the spots. Now imagine the surprise of those present when he pulled out of the flesh three needles, which formed the three spots on the arm. But this is not the end. The physician continued his visits three more mornings, extracting each morning two more needles. After this Mary's pains passed away, and now she is as well as any of us. Can some scientific brain explain how needles found their way into the arms of this little girl, who endured so much suffering. If a crank were attached to such a girl, wouldn't she make a capital sewing machine?

Railroad Signals.

We have heard many boys and girls wonder what the different whistles of a locomotive and the motions of the of the conductors meant. A railroad official has kindly enlightened us, and we will explain to our readers what has seemed so mysterious. One whistle, 'off brakes;' three whistles, 'back up;' continuous whistles, 'danger.' A rapid succession of short whistles is the cattle alarm, at which the brakes will always be put down. When a conductor gives a signal by sweeping parting of the hands, on a level with with his eyes, it means, 'go ahead.' A downward motion of the hand, with extended arms, 'stop.' A beckoning motion of the hand, 'to back.' A lantern raised and lowered vertically, is a signal for 'starting;' swung at right angles or cross-ways the track, 'to stop;' swung in a circle, 'to back train.' A red flag, waived upon the track, is a signal of danger; so of other signals given with energy. A red flag hoisted at a station, is a signal for a train to stop; stuck up by the roadside, it is a signal of danger on the train ahead; carried unfurled upon an engine, a warning that another engine or train is on its way.—*Oliver Optic.*

Where is the Money.

A few days ago, at Fremont, General Morgan made a speech in which he rehearsed some of the points General Sherman, his opponent on the stump, had neglected to answer. He said:

Time and time again I have called upon Senator Sherman to tell the people what had become of the $2,700,000,000 of taxes collected by the administration during the six years of peace following the war; he failed to answer Again and again I demanded a reply at lengtl. the answer came. He says it was expended in paying pensions and the public debt. Let us see; here is the report of the Register of the Treasury, and he tells us that during these six years of peace the debt was reduced $284,000.000, and that the pensions amounted to less than $123,000,000, in all $407,000,000. Will the Senator tell what became of the small balance of $2,300,000,000,000? Will he answer?

He talks of pensions, but forgets to say that a Republican Congress and President created thirty admirals and seventy-three commodores, six fleets and thirty admirals, only six fleets and seventy-three commodores, six fleets and one hundred and three officers who have the rank of fleet commanders. He talks of pensions, but fails to stay under Gran't rule we have more than two thousand naval officers and only eight thousand seamen, one officers to every four men; only thirty-eight vessels afloat and two thousand officers in navy; thousand officers and only seven hundred at sea, thirteen hudred doing sea duty on shore. Here, farmers, is where a portion of your taxes goes.

A son of Erin, just arrived in this land of plenty, being in want, was told by a person to whom he applied for aid, to go to——, generally considered a very warm region. "Civilly indade," said Pat, "to invite me to your father's house."

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Robert H. Bell, George Emerson and John G. Gavin are Plaintiffs and George Wagoner and Samuel W. Ralston are Defendants require me to make the sum of four hundred and fourteen dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

Saturday, October 14th, 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number sixty-eight [68] in old Plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interests and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment interest and cost

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.

Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep't'y

Examiner's Notice.

Examinations will be held regularly after August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examination to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a License.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

NEW system, NEW GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,

Corn,

Oats,

And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES

April, 4, '70.

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient dispaired of recovery! Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor.

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work if his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen and uses the best material.

All work Warranted

All in need of any thing in his line should give him a call at his shop on Main street, Auburn, Ind.

J. W. SHAFFER.

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF

DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solict a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

AUBURN LIVERY AND SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publi promising to use our best endeavors to give genera satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonable be desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and under side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

Mrs. Ed. BLATTNER.

Mrs J. A. BARNS

G. L. Segner, Agent,

Waterloo, Ind.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

INSURE your property.

GET a policy in the Phenix of Brooklyn.

No rain yet and everything dry and dusty.

A NUMBER of our citizens have gone to the State Fair at Indianapolis.

WANTED.—We want several loads of wood on subscription. Bring it along immediately.

OUR popular artist, G. W. Gordon, is getting off some very fine pretty pictures. If you don't believe it go and get yours taken.

ANOTHER.—John Porter is putting up a very nice frame house on Jackson street, which will be ready for a coat of plaster in a few days.

A PARTIALLY insane woman, in Fort Wayne, imagines herself Ben Butler, and insists on exhibiting a handful of silver spoons to prove her identity.

WE understand the report of the survey of the B. & O. extension will be ready to be sent in next week. We ought to know something about it in a few weeks.

A WOMAN at a rival meeting in Ohio, said she found her jewelery was dragging her down to hell, and so she gave it all to a younger sister.

HUNTING is now the principal amusement, squirrels, quails, pheasants, &c., seem to be pleanty, and hunters return generally with full hands.

J. ASHLEY has built a very nice house on Jackson street, which in connection with the wing first erected, makes it a very desirable residence.

THE Warsaw *Union* comes out in favor of the nomination of E. V. Long, of Warsaw, as the next Democratic candidate for Congress in this District.

A RACINE girl wanted her lover to swear on the Bible that she was all the world to him, and when he wouldn't she knocked him down with the sacred volume.

SOME body sent us a poetical article from Newville, without giving their real name. Can't publish it unless the name of the author is furnished. We must know who writes these articles whether the public do or not.

LENT HOUSE.—This popular hotel is meeting with quite an extended patronage under the present able management of that popular landlord, J. W. Beecher, Esq. We are under obligations for special favors.

WHEN a lady faints, bite her ear. That is what a gallant youth did in such a case at Danbury, Conn., the other day. The effect was magical; the lady recovering sufficiently to box his ear, almost instantaneously.

E. ASHLEY has added another story to his frame house on Seventh street, and made other improvements that add considerably to the value of his property. And so all around improvements are going on to the satisfaction of all concerned.

TROTTING.—We are under obligations to O. J. Dempsey, Esq., the efficient Secretary of the Columbia City Driving Park Association, for a complimentary to the fall meeting, on the 12th and 13th of this month. For particulars see programme in Post Office.

A fellow went into a store and being a friend of the proprietor, stepped behind the counter and helped himself to a handful of what he supposed filberts, but after cracking a dozen or so, threw the rest down in disgust exclaiming, "why darn it them's nutmegs."

OUR SCHOOL.—The present efficiency of our school is noticiable, from the fact that a large number of foreign scholars are in attendance. Prof. McIntosh and his able assistants are doing a good work, and everything speaks in praise of the present excellent management of the Academy.

HERE is an item of interest to tea drinkers: All the choice 'chops' of Congou brought to the Hankow market this season have been bought for the Russian market, and shipped direct to Odessa. Not a single 'chop' of the finest grade of first crop tea has been seen in England or America of the growth of 1871; neither will there be of 1872.

James I. Best, Esq., of Waterloo, was in town on Monday. We endeavored to 'interview' the gentleman in regard to his alleged congressional aspiration but failed to draw him out. It is intimated, however, that he would not object to wearing the judicial ermine now adorning Judge Tousley.—*Ligonier Banner.*

OUR enterprising citizen, Geo. Ensley, Esq., is burning another Kiln of brick the second one this season. This will make about 400,000 brick from one yard while just across the road, Mr. Brandon has made nearly as many more. This will aid materially in building up our town in a substantial manner. Everybody should contract brick buildings if possible.

THE peddler is an itinerant wanderer who calls upon you, shows his wares hastily, pockets your money with alacrity, and vanishes, never to be seen by you again. Buy your goods of the merchant who lives in your midst, keeps a supply of everything you need, invites your inspection, advertises his goods in the paper, contributes to all local improvements, and deserves and earns your patronage.

LIFTING JACK.—Our farmers find it very inconvenient many times to grease their wagons, from the fact that there are no means at hand to raise the wheels for that purpose. This inconvenience has been entirely obviated by Hermance's Lifting Jack, which does the work most effectually. It is a small stout piece of work and is far ahead of anything in this line, that we have ever seen. For sale at this place.

OUR thanks are due F. R. Myres Esq. of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. for special favors.

WE know a woman, pale and slight, with heart in hopeless mood, who often toils throughout the night to earn her husband's food; while he, in strength of manhood's power, some gay saloon will seek, and spends more money in an hour than she earns in a week.

WE clip the following from the Warsaw *Indianian* of last week:

The extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad agitates the people of Leesburg.

The number of children in Kosiusko County, between the ages of six and twenty-one years of age, enumerated this year for school purposes, is 8,665.

Last year about this time, there were sixty-five empty houses in this place, according to the United States census reports. To-day, houses can scarcely be procured, and none that are fit to live in, are without tenants.

PLAIN, practicle articles are always welcomed by the editor; and if you have learned any new thing, don't keep it hoarded up where it will benefit but yourself but write it out plain, short as you can, and give it the motive power of a postage stamp toward the editorial sanctum of the COURIER. If it is crude and ungainly the editor can fix it up. If it has a good idea embodied in even rough settings. One man, even if he has a big head, can not monopolize all knowledge, and the facts learned by you in your daily experience are the facts others need.

ACTION.—Men who have half a dozen irons in the fire are not the ones to go crazy. It is the man of voluntary or compelled leisure who mopes and pines and thinks himself into the mad-house or the grave. Motion is all nature's law. Action is man's salvation, physical and mental; and yet nine out of ten are wishfully looking forward to the coveted hour when they shall have leisure to do nothing—the very siren that has lured to death many a 'successful' man. He only is truely wise who lays himself out to work till life's latest hour, and that is the man who will live the longest, and who will live to the most purpose.

HOW TO KEEP CIDER.—As this is the time of year when millions of bushels of apples are being crushed into cider, it is of interest to housekeepers to be acquainted with the best receipe of keeping it sweet Here is one from the Journal of the farm, which will be found to answer the purpose admirably: Let the cider after it comes from the press stand until the pumace settles; then put into a clean vessel and let it come to a boil, skimming off the scum carefully; then put it in kegs or demijohns and cork it and seal it tightly. It will keep for years.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—A local newspaper is a travelling agent, taking his weekly round to the families of all their customers. No matter whether times are good or dull, no matter whether trade is brisk or otherwise, no business can afford to take down his sign, nor withdraw the pleasing influence of a weekly chat with his customers through the newspaper. For a business man to stop advertising, would be equivalent to his saying, "I have stopped business, and ask no more favors of the people."

GOOD.—We learn that our School Board have decided to return the present corps of male teachers now engaged in building up our educational interests for the winter term. We hope this has been fully decided upon, as in our opinion, it cannot be improved in this section of the country. Mr. McIntosh stands at the head of his profession and Mr. Houser is well known throughout the county as a competent and successful teacher. A vacation of a week or two will take place after the present term, before the winter term begins, and we doubt not the attendance will be considerably increased under this arrangement.

The *Folio*, for October, comes to us greatly enlarged and improved. It now gives three pieces of music, complete, (which cost one dollar and twenty cents in sheet form) a superd portrait of Theodore Thomas, and thirty columns of original reading-matter, all for ten cents. The publishers claim that the *Folio* has increased its circulation more than ten thousand copies since last January. This is a remarkakable event in journalism and demonstrates the fact that the people are not slow to see the advantages of buying their music in this form. The *Folio* is edited by Dexter Smith, the well known song writer and published at one dollar a year by White, Smith & Perry, Boston. Specimen copies are sent free to any address.

TRACK-LAYING, on the Eel River R. R. has reached a point about five miles east of Churubusco, from this place. Some little grading is yet to be done from the end of the track to Auburn, but this will only delay the track layers a few days.—By the 5th or 10th of October, at farthest an eastern connection will be establised by way of the Saginaw Railroad. Three cheers for Quirk & Co.—*Col. City Post.*

By next week, at least, we may look for the completion of the track to this place as far as the laying is concerned. Ought we not to make preparation for a jubilee over the matter, as they did at Manchester a few weeks ago. There will no doubt be an excursion train form the western terminus, when it is completed, and a grand time might be arranged.

IF our subscribers do not pay up a little more liberal, we will have to suspend the publication of the *Democrat.* We can't stand it many weeks longer, when we have to pay out $30 per week and receive three or four. *Corydon Democrat.*

True as Gospel. The *Democrat* is not a large but a very spicy paper, and is certainly deserving of a much more liberal support than the Democracy of Harrison county seem to bestow upon it. If Democrats do not sustain their local papers they cannot expect to make great headway in the work of revolutionizing public sentiment.—*Ligonier Banner.*

THERE is still a large number of our subscribers that have not paid us yet for the current year. We hope that they will attend to this matter at once. At the end of the year we shall stop sending the COURIER to all those who have had it for one year and have failed to pay for it.—Come up, gentlemen, and help us with what belongs to us.

JUDGING by any test that can be applied to [illegible] companies, the Phenix of Brooklyn stands pre-eminent. It has been in successful operation for many years; it has stood the test of time, of heavy losses, of hard times, of financial storms and come out unscathed and unshaken. It has attained a national reputation for safety, fair dealing and prompt payment of losses, and it does a national business.—Those wanting their property insured in a good company should call at the COURIER office, and get a policy.

DURING the war a Captain in the Union army laid sick at St John's Hospital in Cincinnati. His illness was so serious that his life was despaired of, and he himself did not expect to recover. A lady of that city and a most estimable lady, whose husband was a salesman on Pearl street was at that time, and all thro' the war, giving her time to the care of the sick and wounded soldiers. The sick Captain was noticed by her in the rounds one day, as he lay expecting to die. She assured him he would recover; took charge of him, and by careful nursing saved his life. He recovered his health, and after the war engaged in business here and was successful. Desiring to express in some tangible form his gratitude, he took out a policy in a life insurance company for ten thousand dollars, and indorsed upon the back of it a transfer to this lady, informing no one of the fact but his own brother. A week or two since he sickened and died, and the lady will receive the ten thousand dollars. Get your property insured in Phenix of Brooklyn.

KEEPING APPLES.—An old gentlemam, with forty years experience, and who loves apples, wants us to give the following hints on gathering and keeping the fruit, which he has tried repeatedly to his own satisfaction:

'As the method to be given has proved good with me, it is commended with confidence to all: Gather or harvest the fruit a week or ten days in advance of the usual time, and place it in a moderately cool place, where the temperature ranges from 50 to 60 degrees, and let it remain undisturbed for two, or even three weeks, and at any time after the 'sweating' is over carefully assort the fruit and select the best specimens for preservation. Wrap each apple in a thin newspaper and pack it in an air-tight box, which can be made by covering any moderately tight box on the out side with paper. Put on the cover and place the box in a dry place, beyond the reach of frost and apple-loving children, and you can have Baldwins, russet's or good keeping varieties of apples the following July and August.'

Home.

Of all the inborn affections that spring up and twine themselves around the heart of man, says an exchange, there is none so tenacious, so beautifying, or so undying as the love of Home.

A happy home is a glorious and instructive sight; one which it does the heart good to see, and which, once beheld, leaves an ineffaceable impression on the mind.—Which of us is it, that wandering in the stormy paths of the world, does not look back with a certain degree of reverent affection on that old familiar spot, even though its memories may be linked with many an unhappy thought. The tree, beneath whose shadow we rested our weary limbs in the sultry days of summer; the old garden, theater of many a daring exploit, and scene of midnight plunder; the small bed-room, where in the long winter nights we wept ourselves to sleep, and there slumbered soundly until the broad sunshine woke us again with all our cares forgotten, and cast off with the joyous indifference of childhood; all these come refreshingly back upon our memories, when, amid the roar and turmoil of the world, we sigh over the checquered days of youth.

AN EDITOR IN HEAVEN.—Such is the caption of an article which has been going the rounds of the papers for sometime, and which appears to be something new under the sun:

'An editor in heaven!' There's nothing strange about that at all, its a moral as well as a professional impossibility for them to go anywhere else.

'Once upon a time, after the demise of the corpse editorial, he presented himself at the gate of the Holy City and requested admission. The door keeper asked him what had been his occupation terra firma? He replied that he was an editor Well said the outside guardian, we have a crowd of your kind here now, and they all came as dead heads! If you can pay your passage you may come in—if not, you must put yourself under the control of a personage you ruled down below, (meaning the devil). Not having the wherewithal to go in, our brother of the quil and scissors posted off and presented himself at the entrance of Pluto's dark domain. A very dark complectioned gentleman stood sentry, and in a gruff voice said; 'Who comes there! An humble disciple of Faust! was the calm reply. Then hold on; you can't be admitted, exclaimed the gentleman in black, evincing considerable agitation, and fiercely scowling on him. 'Why not!' demanded the typo, who began to get somewhat huffish, and looked around for an iron sheep's foot with which to force an entrance. 'Well sir, replied his Satanic Majesty, we let one of your profession in here many years ago, and he kept up a continual row with his former delinquent subscribers, and as we have more of that class than any other it will be impossible to allow your admittance.

Our delinquents had better reflect where they are drifting to, and prevent this terrible state of things by paying the printer promptly.

The New Albany rolling mill will be put in operation again next week.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The corporation taxes of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year 1871 are as follows:

Fifty cents on each $100 valuation and twenty-five cents on each taxable poll.

The coporation taxes of said town are now due and will be received by the undersigned at Guy Plum's Law Office in said town from the 31st day of August '71 to the 30th day of November 1871.

BC; 18 JAMES L. PENNY Town Marshal.

Go to Smith & Hare's for a good five cent cigar.

Smith & Hare has a splendid five cent cigar.

IN LIMBO.—A drunken feller in jail last night.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning the fine residence of Joel Brand, who lives about five miles north of this place, was entirely distroyed by fire.

A MATCH game of base ball will be played, last Saturday, between the Rockfords of this place, and the Junior club, of Waterloo, on the grounds of the latter.

KILLED.—Just as we go to press we learn that Thomas Miller, who resided about two miles south of town, was killed, last night, by the upsetting of a wagon of cross ties, for the Eel River R. R. The most horrible part is that he must have laid under the ties for ten or twelve hours before he was found. He leaves a large and respectable family to morurn his loss.

EEL RIVER R. R.—We are happy to announce that this road which has struggled for life for fifteen years, has now over forty-five miles of iron laid, and may be now considered beyond a peradventure a real, living thing, and under the circumstances a success. The iron is now laid within four miles of the junction of the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. five miles southwest of this place. Great credit is due Prest. Collins, Messrs Burke & Quirk, Mansfield, & Scanlan and others, for their indomitable energy and capacity as railroad men. The rumor is current that the company and contractors intend completing this road through to Butler by January next. In view of the early opening of this road and completion to this place a number of citizens have expressed a desire to hold a meeting at the Court House Saturday evening next, to take some steps toward having a celebration on the event, and that invitations be extended to all points on the line. Let there be a full house, and show to our friends on the line that we are with them, in the good work.

MARRIED.

GENGNAGEL—CHRISTOFFEL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Sept. 24th, 1871, by Rev. J. Shaffer, Mr. Geo. F. Gengnagel and Miss Barbara Christoffel, all of Stafford township.

PENNY—McGOVERN.—In the Catholic Church at Perrysburg, Ohio, on Sept. 19th, 1871, by Father Gries, Mr. J. L. Penny, of this place, and Miss B. E. McGovern, of Perrysburg.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Dekalb County State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of William Dunn, late of said County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. C. St.CLAIR Adm'r.

September 29, 1871.

THE following will explain itself. It purports to come from the irresistible, "B Michigan," who broke jail, at this place place last June. Some think it a cunningly devised story by W. Fales, a fellow prisoner at the time, and others regard it as genuine:

SAYBROOK McCLAIN COUNTY ILLINOIS Sep. 23, '71.

JERRY PLUM, Esq.:—I return you my sincere thanks for the kindness I received from you and your family while under your care. I think you would have taken betteer care of me if you had known who I was. I will now tell you who and what I am. I have been a horse thief ever since 1846, and my name is Peter Zimmerman, of Donegal, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. I was arrested the first time in 1847, for passing counterfeit money. But I got clear. Next I was arrested in Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, and put in Uniontown jail for horse stealing. That was in 1848, but I broke jail and took to my old trade horse stealing. I was back to Fayette county, Pa., two years ago, stole a horse and was caught and put in Uniontown jail the second time. One of the old commissioners knew me and had the sheriff iron me and watch me close but I got away the second time. I will not write you a history of my life but will tell you my Lafayette scrape and let you guess at the balance.

Some seven years ago I was arrested in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, for horse stealing and put in the Lafayette jail and was there six weeks. Broke out, stole a horse that same night, went to Illinois, sold and came back to Indiana and stole five horses in Carrol Co. Ind., and had them safe in Illinois, but I wanted one more. So I came back to Carroll, and was caught with the sixth horse and put in Delphi jail. I plead guilty and was sent to Michigan City for three years, but in going to Michigan City the sheriff of Delphi took me by the way of Lafayette and put me in jail there and sheriff Colgrove knew me, and had me ironed. When my time was out in Michigan City, I was brought back to Lafayette was there seven days and resolved to be free or die. When he came to lock me up I made the attack and fought my way out just as I did in Auburn. The Sheriff of Layfette squealed murder 'worser' than you did

Mr. Plum I will direct this letter to Sol Barney and he will send it to you.

Well, Sol, did I not tell you that I would get clear.

B. MICHIGAN.

State Items.

Laporte claims the dirtiest man in the State.

A bull harnessed in a sulky, and driven by a darkly colored indivdual, was one of the sights of the Dearborn County Fair.

John Heffran, a young man aged twenty-two, while coupling cars was run over and killed, in Fort Wanye, on Friday last.

Old Mrs. Winters, of Dale, Spencer Co., will never attempt to fill a burning lamp with kerosene again. She has gone to her reward.

The Laporte *Argus* authoritatively declares that two months after the Mishawaka young men get married they become insane, and have to be taken to the asylum. The girls down there mean business.

The Terre Haute *Enterprise* tells how Judge Patterson waded across the Wabash a few days since, *in puris naturalibus*, carrying his clothes in a bundle on top of his head, while country ladies gathered on the bank of the river to witness the novel spectacle.

A Floyd county man went through the streets of New Albany with a live snake in his hand, the other day, which he intended to donate to the Natural History Society, of that city, while a citizen went the other way with 'snakes in his boots,' which he was willing to donate to anybody.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says: 'We were shown, this morning, by Mr. Gillet, a corn stalk nine feet and seven inches in hight, bearing two ears of corn thirteen inches in length. We expressed our surprise, when the old gentleman remarked in language plain—'Thunder and botheration, I only brought this in as a sample; if any one beats it, I've got one out there two feet higher, and bearing as many more ears.'

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS
ALL KIND
OF DRY GOODS
CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,
Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.
Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	145 @ 148
" Red	140 a 143
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	54
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	35@40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	15c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	50 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS,
5,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,
For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
CIDER BARRELS for sale at
C. BEUGNOT & CO.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R. Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regual annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting will be held at the Court House, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 26th day October 1871 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

EDWIN F. UHL, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersign administrator of Philip Albright, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry, at the late residence of the deceased in Smithfield Township, DeKalb County, Ind., one mile South-east of North Benton, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, '71

The following property of said estate:

Consisting of Horses, Colts, Cows and young Cattle sheep, Hogs, Wagons, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat in the bushel and in the ground, Oats, in the bushel, Corn in the shock and other articles not mentioned. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

TERMS:—Sums of five dollars and under cash in hand, over five dollars a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with approved security waving valuation and appraisement laws.

D. GONSER.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!
to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMs
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
G. W. GORDON, Artist.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First - Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND

Eagle Mills!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 20, '71

T. M. BIDDLE,
No. 6, KEYSTONE BLOCK,
DEALER IN
Family Medicines,
PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.
We wish it understood that we sell only
FIRST-CLASS Goods
and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Oppoisite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

CONSERVAVORY OFe MUSIC
On Main St., Opp. Court House,
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.
The Object ofe sneCo thrvatory
is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
July 20, '71—3m.

SCHIRMEYER'S
Hat Factory!
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
1y

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, Stair Rail, Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House. Fort Wayne, Ind.
eb. 21. O. D. HURD.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proved by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

No. 5. No. 7.
C. ORFF & Co.
Having fitted up their NEW ROOM 42x110 feet, have it now filled with the finest assorted stock of
Dress and Fancy Goods!
MILLINERY and DOMESTIC GOODS, ever brought to the city
DRESS GOODS
Rich Silks, Irish Poplins, Silk Velours, Japanecse Poplins, Rich Plaids, Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satins, Alpacas, etc. Extra heavy black Repp Silks for $200. A great bargain.
BLACK BRILLIANTINE ALPACA!
The handsomest Alpaca ever imported, from 25c to $1.50 per yard. Elegant lustre and finish on both sides.
Millinery & Fancy Goods Department
Paris pattern Hats and Bonnets, Rich Plumes, Elegant Flowers, Laces, embroideries, Corsets, Bustles, Lace Collars and Sets, Real Laces of every descrep tion, Perfumersies, etc.
REAL HAIR CURLS AND SWITCHES
THE BEST KIDS for $1.00 in the City.
Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!
Paisley Long and Square, Ottoman Reversible, Long and Square Shawls of every stye and quality.
House-furnishing Goods, every Description
DOMESTICS:
We keep all the best brands of
PRINTS
DENIMS
SHEETINGS.
NECK-TIES,
JEANS
THREADS,
CASSIMEMERES.
FACTORY FLAN
Which we will SELL as LOW as any House in the City.
N. B.—We have now the largest store and largest stock of goods of any house in the city. Very light—you can see everything you buy—No "Dark Holes" We sell at very low prices.
C. ORFF & Co.

A GOOD THING.
What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE BLOCK.
BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality
Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in serge calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon gitting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot and shoes.
NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDIA
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO

Another Fresh Stock
Of 500 Pieces Prints,
WHO IS BEAT:
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's plaids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 18½c a yard.
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 30c to $1.00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonade at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
[illegible] KEYSTONE B[illegible] T. WAYNE, IND.

How to get rid of stumps. The folowin is recommended by one who has tried it, as the speediest, safest and surest way to get rid of stumps of any and all kinds:

If you have many acres to clear of stumps get one barrel of black machine oil; then take an inch and a quarter auger, and bore four holes in the largest stumps, letting the auger stand towards you in an angle of forty five degrees. Bore eight inches deep. Then fill the holes three-fourths full of the oil, and plug up tight. Pour, also, one-third of a pint on top, in the center, of the nitre, and let it spread well. When done preparing, or say in in five days, kindle your fires on top of the stumps.

Farmers, Take Care of Your Tools. Farmers are very apt to let their bright tools, especially plowshares, become rusty. Now, this cannot take place if these bright surfaces be kept either perfectly dry, or from contact with the air. The experiments of Dr. Calvert have proved that carbonic acid is the principal agent in causing metals to rust. This is always present in the air, but it cannot take effect upon any substance unless moisture is present. Also, and for this reason, we see tools that are left in the rain, or lying out at night, soon become rusty. Keep on the bright surfaces, when not in use, painted with something that will exclude moisture and air. Carbon oil and lamp black are good, and are easily removed when the tool is wanted.

How the Horses were Stopped.

A frightful disaster was recently averted in England by the good sense and bravery of a Cornish farmer. The horses of a stage coach had become unruly, and dragged the reins from the frightened driver, when the farmer, who was inside, forced himself upon the back of the shaft-horse, and thence to the leader. By patting and caressing, he guided the terrible beasts down a steep, mountainous road, through the narrow streets of a crowded village, and finally brought them safe to a halt in the open country after a mad drive of eight or ten miles. Commenting on the farmer's method, [illegible] a model for the act, a London paper says:—"It was odd that it should have required the visit of an Ohio farmer, some years ago, to make so elementary a truth clear, but in fact Rarey gave the truth a practical application. Horses, though docile and gentle, are timid and nervous; noise and violence will only aggravate their terror if once roused; but they can be soothed if a man has the sense and temper to go about his task in the right way. Rarey was an apostle of the truest humanity, and it is only to be regretted that much of his teaching fell on so stony and ungenial soil as the coarse nature of English hinds and carmen."

Curiosities of Life.

Lay your finger on your pulse and know that at every stroke some immortal soul passes to his Maker—some fellow being crosses the river of death; and if we think of it we may well wonder that it should be so long before our turn comes.

Half of all who live die before seventeen.

Only one person in ten thousand lives to be one hundred years old, and but one in a hundred reaches sixty.

The married man lives longer than the single.

There is one soldier in every eight persons, and out of every thousand born ninety-five weddings take place.

If you take a thousand persons who have reached seventy years, they are of

Clergymen, orators and public speakers	43
Farmers	40
Workmen	33
Soldiers	32
Lawyers	29
Professors	27
Doctors	24

These statements are very instructive. Farmers and workmen do not arrive at good old age as often as clergymen and other who perform no manual labor; but this is owing to the neglect of the laws of health, inattention to habits of life in eating, drinking, sleeping, dress, and proper care after the of the day is done. These farmers or workmen eat a hearty supper of a summer's day, and sit around the doors in their shirt sleeves, and in their tired condition and weakened circulation are easily chilled, laying the foundation for diarrhœa, billious colic, lung fever or consumption.

Waiting for the Last Trump.

A correspondent, who forwards his address, puts to record the last words of a noted gambler:

Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, and also an old friend of Mark Train's—he and I worked many a day "at ease"—I am sorely temptea to address you, and, like Adam of old, being tempted fell.

We have, or had while in these parts a man named Westfall, a gambler by profession, who oscilated up and down the line of K. and T. R. R. R. turning an honest penny whenever and wherever he could, and who, after a long spree, turned up in Humbolt sick, and became impressed with the idea that he was about to hand in his checks, requested the presence of some minister, where upon one Hartman, an ex-Methodist exhorter, whose sands had nearly run out, was called in to administer the desired spiritual consolation.

"What can be done for me," anxiously exclaimed Westfall.

"Repent and you will be saved," was the answer.

"And will I go to heaven?"

"I hope so."

"And be an angel?"

"Yes."

"And have wings?"

"Yes."

"Will you go to heaven, too?"

"I hope and believe so."

"Will you be an angel?"

"I hope to be."

Will you have wings?"

"Yes."

When I get to heaven and you get to heaven, and I am an angel and you are an angel, and I have wings and you have wings, I'll fly you for a ten dollar note."

Was not the ruling passion strong in life?"—*Galaxy Club Room.*

NO ADVANCE IN WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

J. & P. Pierr's.

We propose to sell our goods as low as last fall, as we have bought our FLANNELS, JEANS, and HEAVY COTTON GOODS before the rise in wool we therefore can sell cheaper to those who buy now.

WE ARE SELLING

Heavy Muslin at 8, and 10c per yard
All wool flannel 25, 30, 35 and 40c
100 Peices of new Delaine 12½ to 25 per [illegible]

Home-made flannel 55 and 60c.
Very best style of Prints 6 8 and 9c.
Silks, Poplins, and all wool Plaids.

The best [illegible] Shawls, [illegible] Coverlids, Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cassimeres, [illegible] Cloths for Men and Boys Wears.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We keep the best and fullest assortment of Millinery Goods in Fort Wayne, at wholesale and retail. We are able to sell from 10 to 15 per cent lower than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere.

It is true we are sounding our own trumphet, at the [illegible] Let those who want to save money, call and buy of us.

Fort Wayne, Ind. [illegible]

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

[W]ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware [i]s nw the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Buildig Material,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. [illegible] keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, [illegible] and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and [W]ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first class goods, [illegible] buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn.

Wool.

Don't mistake the plae- One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

[illegible] Furnishing Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

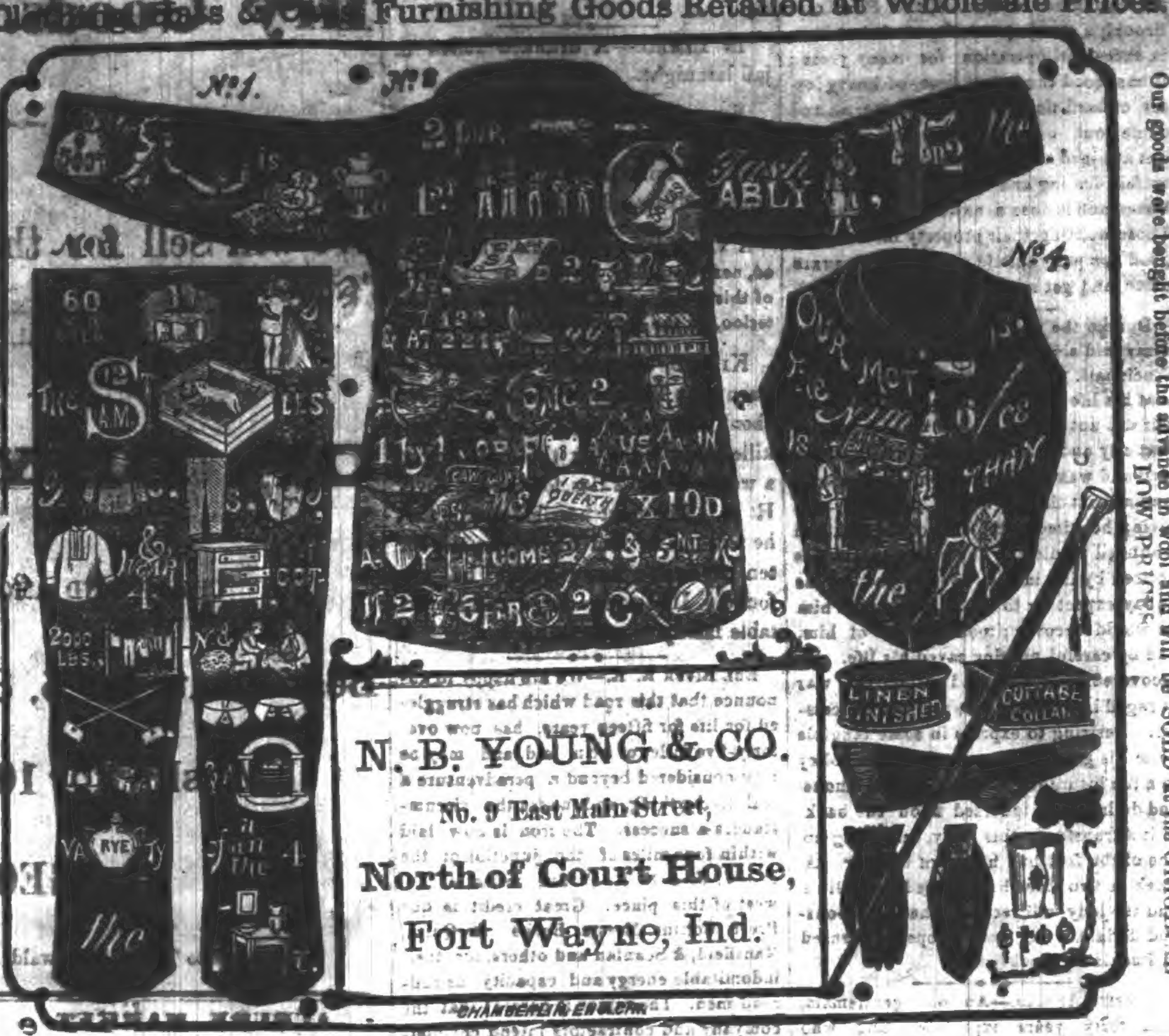

N. B. YOUNG & CO.
No. 9 East Main Street,
North of Court House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the advance in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINAL LOW PRICES.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money. We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks;
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
[illegible] " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
[illegible] " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " [illegible]
100 " [illegible]
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do.
[illegible] " Wood Screws;
1000 " [illegible]
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Pieces Leather Belting;
10 Sets Carpenters' Tools;
1[illegible] Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 [illegible]

IRON.

[illegible] Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
[illegible] " American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
[illegible] " Nail Rods;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Iron Short Arm do
50 " Buggy Springs, warranted
500 " Seats;
9500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire "
1000 Set [illegible]
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
25 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Solid Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
[illegible] Kegs Nuts and Washers;
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves;
500 Box Stoves;
50 Hard Coal Stoves;
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

100 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Block tin;
1000 " pig lead;
1000 " copper [illegible]
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. [illegible] pans assorted;
25 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produce

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

[illegible]

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE [illegible]

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM
PURELY ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

[illegible] Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usully kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need;

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

but sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Come and See Me!

—:O:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

[i]n the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 1, 1.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Rattled! Beat! Sold

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE!

WHY? WHY?

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing, Hats & Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Trunks, Valises, Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters for cheap and fashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun-sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7, also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Lee House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office [illegible] Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening. Sunday from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered by Dr. Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, piles, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb	16c, and 18c, best 20c

Roasted Coffee, 23c. Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb	12½
Brown, per pound	8c, 8c and 9

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	10 cents
Smoked Shoulders	8 "
Pickled Pork	9 "
Lard	12 "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10s and per ½ lb	50 "
Flounders, per lb	50 "
Best Smoking, per lb	30 "
Second quality do., per lb	25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best	95

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 3c, 5c and 8c per bar.	
Blueing 2 boxes	5 "
Salartus, 3 papers	25 "

FISH

Spring catch, white fish	$5.00
Last fall, white fish	5.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	1.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound	

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb	12½ cents
Apples, per lb 7c	9 "
Peaches, per lb	12½ "
Cherries, per lb 7c, and 12	"
Oranges, per dozen	60 "
Lemons per dozen	40 "
Filberts per quart	15 "
Brazils, per quart	15 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Dime box Matches	5 "

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1.75
All kind of liquors on hand	
California wine, per bottle	5c.

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25
Blackberries, per can	20
Egg plums, per can	30
Green Gages, per can	30

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic ever gotton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1. This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

Auditor Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 12, 1871. No. 41.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street [illegible]

JOHN W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 3-20

D. D. MOODY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-34

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JAS. I. BEST. 2-24 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
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MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

[illegible] LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to [illegible].
JOHN F. BUSH, W. C.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

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DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,

HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. [illegible], corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

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CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morris, proprietors.

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VOLLMER'S Elixir of
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In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable medication to the taste, in use. Mar. 10, '70.

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DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
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Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on [illegible] st., near railroad.

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CARPET STORE.

A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

In a small country town resides a clergyman who is the [illegible] who esteem him very highly, and whom he is very highly, and whom he is very [illegible] since. While taking a ramble through the village he stopped at the house of one of his parishioners, and after the usual conversation, ran as follows:

'Well, Mrs. W—, can you tell me how Adam fell?'

The lady commenced to smile [illegible], and finally replied:

'Why, my dear doctor, you are not serious?'

'Very serious, indeed responded the doctor.

Mrs. W—, whose husbands name happens to be Adam, replied:

'Well, well, you shall have it doctor.—You see, Adam went to climb over the fence the other day to go to Deacon M—'s for a bottle of whisky, when an oar lying on the ground took his foot; over Adam [illegible] in; and that's the whole truth of the matter.'

The following correspondence is said to have taken place between a merchant and one of his clients:

"Sir your account hes been [illegible] for two years; I must have it settled immediately."

Answer—"Sir things do usually settle by standing; I regret that my account is an exception. If it has been standing too, long, suppose you let it run a little."

Fort Wayne, Muncie & [illegible]

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect [illegible] 187[illegible]

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	7 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.	Comersville	4 45
11 10 "	Indianapolis	4 30
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	2 55
2 01 "	Hartfordcity	1 33
3 20	Bluffton	12 09
4 50	Fort Wayne	11 00
9 15	A. Jackson L.	6 00

Going South.

[illegible]	Jackson	
[illegible]	Fort Wayne	10 06 a. m.
[illegible]	Bluffton	11 20 "
[illegible]	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
[illegible]	Muncie	1 35 "
[illegible]	Indianapolis	6 30 "
[illegible]	Comersville	4 15 "
5 [illegible] p. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

JNO J. GRA[illegible]TON, Gen. Ticket Agent

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R.

On and after May 28 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,55 A. M.			
Rochester 2,[illegible] "	7,10 A. M.	10,55 A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Alliance 4,55 "	8,[illegible] "	12,0[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville...6,28 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	6,5 "
Mansfield 8,[illegible]8 "	1,55 P. M.	4,42 "	8,33 "
A. 8,55 "	4,22 "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline.. 9.20 "	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.	5,55 A. M.	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest......11 37 A. M.	7,33 "	[illegible]	1,25 A. M.
Lima.......11,32 P. M.	8,50 "	[illegible]	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne.1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth 3,32 "	2,25 P. M.	3,45 "	8,35 "
Chicago... 6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10" p m

Going East.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Chicago... 5,[illegible] A. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth 9,45 "	11,53	9,08	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne 12,40 P. M.	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima...... 3,07 "	2,56 "	1 37 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest..... 4,27 "	4,58 "	4.50 "	6,8. "
A 6,00 "	6,15 "	.20 "	8,55 "
Crestline..13,45	6,35 "	4.30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield. 1,23 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville..... 3,45 "	9,00 "	[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Alliance... 5,50 "	10,25 "	[illegible]	2,1[illegible] P. M.
Rochester 8,25 P. M.	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	[illegible]
Pittsburgh,935 "	1,55 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, [illegible] and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATION S.	Exp	Mixed.	Expres.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 m	9 20 a m	4 30 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	4 45
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	4 55
Stoners (Gravel pit	7 33	9 59	5 02
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 12
Auburn	8 01	10 49	5 30
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	5 58
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 09
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 23
Angola	8 57	12 45	6 42
Jonesville		3 30	
Jackson ......Arr	11 40	5 55	8 55 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson......Leave	6 20 a m	[illegible]15 a. m.	4 50 p m
Jonesville	7 30	10 30	5 55
Angola	8 57	2 28 p m	7 28
Pleasant	9 11	2 53	7 42
Summit	9 23	3 13	7 54
Waterloo	9 40	3 43	8 10
Auburn	9 55	4 08	8 28
New Era	10 11	4 28	8 45
Stones (Gravel Pit	10 20	4 40	8 56
Huntertown	10 26	4 48	9 02
Academie	10 37	5 05	9 14
Ft Wayne...... Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	9 30

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave [illegible] City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p.m.
Waterloo	x1:15 "	[illegible]	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	[illegible]	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	12:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:42 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places. [illegible] run by Cleveland Time, which is twen[illegible] than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
[illegible] CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

FI[illegible]

Sitting upon our cottage stoop,
By autumn maples shaded,
I call the gentle visions up
That time had nearly faded,
Th[illegible] from the West
In streams of golden glory;
So fold your head, love, on my breast
And hear my olden story.

'Tis five-and-twenty [illegible]
Since, [illegible] the
We launched [illegible]
And all serene the weather.
With simple trust in Providence,
We set the sails upon her;
[illegible] and common sense,
Your beauty, love and honor.

For five-and-twenty years, my dear,
The billows lightly skimming;
[illegible]
Our eyes and spirits [illegible]
How dark that night frowned overhead,
When hope foresaw no morrow,
And we beside our firstling dead
Drank our first cup of sorrow.

'This five-and-twenty years, my dear,
Yet music in our dwelling,
The chilren's prattle that we hear
About our hearthstone swelling.
God bless them all, the loving band
So glad to call you mother;
With heart to heart, an hand to han d,
Clinging to one another.

Through five-and-twenty years, my dear,
When e'er my arm was weary,
[illegible]
Your words were ever cheery.
When mid the tempest and the night,
With courage sorely shrinking,
Thy [illegible] the light
That kept [illegible] from sinking.

'Tis five-and-twenty years, my dear,
Slight chance in you revealing;
But o[illegible] see them here—
The silver hairs are stealing.
Yet let them come, while still thy breast
Retains the fond emotion
That nerved my arm when first we prest
Our way out on life's ocean.

Trout Fishing According to the Sexteenth Amendment.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post* gives the following account of a day's trout fishing with 'Euphemia:'

'We now stumbled and scrambled bravely down the stream, trying our flies at every pool and ripple. The woods covered us with a roof of green, the brook rippled merrily beneath ourfeet, while the beautiful laurel, decked with clusters of splendid white blossoms, inclosed us on either side. It was a most charming experience. But we got no bites!

'Euphy,' said I, looking back, struck by a sudden thought, 'you must take off that red bow. It frightens the fish, and that must be the reason we had no bites.'

'Don't trouts like red?' said she, resting her rod in the most reckless manner against a bush, while she took off the too brilliant bow.

'Anything bright frightens them, of course,' I replied, 'and I wish, Euphy, that you wouldn't say 'trouts.' You don't say 'sheeps,' do you?'

'No,' said she, jerking her line from the bush, 'but they go in flocks—collectively, you know—and the trouts don't, at least not in this stream.'

I went on fishing.

Silence for five minutes; then as we passed a patch of wet sand, Euphemia, who was brought up on the Long Island coast, proposed that we should stop and dig for clams. But this I indignantly declined.

Just here I thought I had a bite. I was almost sure of it—when Euphemia from some little distance called out, 'Here! Quick! Whew!'

'Play him,' I cried. 'Give him line,' and I bounded over the rocks to her assistance. 'Wait Euphy, let me pull him out!'

'I wish you would,' she said, 'I have run the old hook way into my finger.'

There were many little interruptions like this, most of them occassioned by Euphemia's parasol; but, after a while, I impressed upon her mind that trout would only bite amid the most profound silence and that she must put a restraint upon her self, and I do believe after that, the dear creature made some pretty bad slips without uttering a word.

After a time I came to a pool, and was fishing very cautiously in it, whipping my fly about as artistically as the business would permit, when Euphemia crept up behind me.

'John,' she whispered, 'I've got one.'

'Where is it?' said I, not daring to look around, for I expected a bite every moment.

'Hooked on my line,' said she, in a voice trembling with excitement, 'won't you take it off?'

'In just one minute,' I said, watching my fly.

'Its just like a lobster, only smaller,' she whispered.

I could not help looking around at that.

'Do you call that a trout,' I cried. 'It is a crawfish.'

'Bother,' said Euphemia, 'I tho't there was nothing here but trouts —.'

'Fish in this pool, Euphy,' I said, pitying the little confusion into which the crawfish had thrown her, 'and I'll go farther down.'

The place in which I now fished was capital. There was a ripple and deep hole, and, what is more, a trout. I saw him jump at a real fly just before I reached the spot. So, with bright hopes I danced it for about fifteen minutes, and several times I tho't I saw some thing rise up toward my hook. At last a fish seized it. I jerked him out of the water, but he got off. But I wasn't a bit discouraged. If he was there I could catch him. Breathlessly awaiting another rise I heard a wild scream from behind. I turned instantly, and there was Euphemia in her pool!

I had her out in a moment.

'I had a bite,' she said, when I had [illegible] and seated her on a rock, 'and the stones were so slippery that I forgot, and went right in.'

We now gave up fishing and hurried up the stream into the sunlight. It was impossible for Euphemia to go back to the house in the plight she was. For about a foot and a half from the ground she was as wet, as she expressed it, as 'sop.' So we went to a retired field, and she sat in the sun until she dried, turning herself about while I kept the sun off her face with her parasol.

I don't think I will take Euphemia trout fishing any more.

Miscellaneous Items.

The recent explosion at Stowmarket, England, has convinced the people that gun-cotton is nearly as dangerous as dynamite.

A rural cotemporary says the Grecian bend has gone out of fashion in that region, and nothing but the Kangaroo flop is considered stylish.

A wretched Kansas village is named 'Devil's Delight'—but the devil can't help it.

Some malignant paragraphist has set afloat the story that one-half the Louisville ladies wear false teeth.

Two hundred thousand German soldiers will be sent home from France during the month of October.

Philadelphia women visit the Morgue, in order to get cured of goitre by the touch of dead men's hands.

November and December, according to a Hartford paper, are the 'embers' of the dying year. Pretty good—for Hartford.

Chief Justice Chase left New York, last Friday for the summer home of his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, on Narragansette Bay.

The superogatory work of deepening the channel of Hell Gate to facilitate travel to and from New York, is advancing steadily.

The Golden *Age* intimates that Mr Hurlburt, of the New York *World*, and Miss. Tennie C. Claflin, the female broker, are soon to be married.

Sea-shore visitors who intended to remain through October, have been driven away by the late inclement weather, and the banquet halls of the big hotels are all deserted.

Honest English brewers reinforce their beer with 'grains of paradise,' and honester English judges fine the brewers $400 for the adulteration. And all the beer drinkers with one accord shout 'bully for the judges.'

Douai, France, has just sold its guillotine. A large crowd was present at the singular auction, and the instrument of terror was knocked down to a captain in the National Guards, for the London museum, the knife bringing 9s 6d and the wood work 24s.

It was bad enough when our Eastern belles were told that all attempts to snare the heart of the Russian Prince were vain because he is already betrothed. But worse has come: he isn't handsome they say now, but a homely compound of Teuton and Kalmuck.

The Pennsylvania Legislature to be elected this fall will have to re-district the State, under the new census, and both parties are making strong efforts to carry it.

Peaches are a drug in the market in Delaware this season. The crop is so large that prices have declined to most unprofitable figures, and great quantities are rotting on the hands of the orchardists or cast before the swine.

A good-natured fellow who had been been nearly ruined by giving and accepting invitations to drink in a town of Nevada, and whose conscience was aroused by an attack of delirium tremens, now goes about [illegible] in his pocket and has given [illegible] understood that if any one asks him to take a drink he will shoot him on the spot.

That light in the shape of a great cross in the sky, [illegible] some pious persons endeavored to connect with Providence, did not appear on Sunday night.

Agassiz denies that he prophesied a tidal wave on the Carolina and Gulf coasts on the 4th of October. Nevertheless, in spite of science, and in accord with the popular belief, we haven't a shadow of [illegible] region.

A man named Martin, in Weverton, Washington county, Md., died a horrible death a few days ago. Virus from a glandered horse got into a cut on one of his hands and quickly poisoned his whole system, producing convulsions and shocking ulceration.

A French engineer has a scheme for a railroad from Paris to Pekin, with tunnels through the mountains. The tunnel work he thinks would cost forty or fifty millions. Would'nt it be almost as cheap to go straight through—running the line on the line on the diameter instead of the circumference of the globe? The saving in distance in this way would be immense.

A wedding has just been held in a convent in Berlin. An orphan girl who had been educated there, was by some means wooed and won, and the Lady Superior and her associate nuns, making a virtue of necessity, gave their countenance to the ceremony, which was performed in the cloister. The bridegroom was the only male member of the party, except the priest.

Hens in Place of Dogs.

There is hardly a family that does not throw away enough table scraps to keep at least half a dozen hens; and many that keep a nuisance in the shape of a dog, that does no good, but costs more than a dozen good hens, complain that they cannot afford to keep hens. One dog in a neighborhood is generally a greater trouble to the neighbors than a flock of hens would be, for if hens are well fed at home they will rarely go away. But whoever saw a dog that was not pest, running across the newly-made garden, and sticking his nose into everything. Kill off the curs and give the food to the hens, and you will find pleasure as well as profit in so doing. We wish there was a tax of one hundred dollars on every dog kept in the country. Those that are of value as watch dogs could be retained, while the host of snarling dirty curs would give place to some more useful and less troublesome pet.—*Poultry Standard.*

State Items.

Two [illegible] have been [illegible] going through Vevay.

In Terre Haute the Railroad petition is being vigorously circulated.

Vincennes has received 252,000 bushels of wheat during the past three months.

The local editors on the Wabash are feasting on ripe persimmons and hazel nuts.

Nearly 1[illegible]0,000 bushels of grain were marketed in Laporte during July and August.

The mortality among the infant population of Terre Haute is quite large at present.

Jennie Cook killed a sister prostitute at Sullivan, Saturday afternoon, by stabbing her with a knife.

Twenty-[illegible] were made [illegible] at the Vigo county Court of Common Pleas.

Vermillion county has seven temples devoted to the worship of Fa Sel, the spirit of Whis Kee.

An exchange says farmers are about through sowing wheat, but their wives continue to sew tares.

A Terre Haute young lady has officiated as a bridesmaid eight times, and yet she is not happy.

The residence of Samuel Rice in Decatur was entered by burglar, last week, who carried off with them $1,900.

Michigan City has a six year old hero, who rescued his little sister from a well into which she had fallen while at play.

The 'tiger' was exhibited as a side show at the Delaware county fair. A good many muttonheads fell victims to the beast of prey.

A cattle thief was arrested in Greencastle last Sunday, on a requisition from the Govenor of Tennessee, and taken back to that State.

New Albanians go gunning on the Sabbath, which leads the *Standard* to say that they neither regard the laws of God nor the laws of the State.

Things are not so nice in the family of Mr. John Nice, of Lost Creek town ship, Vigo county, since his nice little spouse had him arrested on a charge of bastardy.

Jas. L. Myers, aged 19 years and 8 months and Amandy Curtis, aged 12 years and 11 months, were recently united in the holy bonds of matrimony in Warren county.

Thomas H. Yancey, who killed Francis Lord at Buena Vista, last spring, has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

A little son of Charles Felix fell into a tub of scalding hot water at Lafayette last Thursday and was so badly scalded that he died after lingering twenty-four hours in terrible agony.

The Wabash *Democrat* says that drummers for printing offices in Cincinnati and Chicago canvass Vincennes regularly, and get nearly all the job printing that is done for the business men.

The champion heavy weight of Indiana and perhaps of the United States, resides in Rensselaer. She weighs four hundred and eighteen pounds, is married and the mother of four children.

The South Bend *Union* says a lady, out riding the other day, was horrified to see a female friend, beating a poor, defenceless child, about six years of age, in a brutal manner, with a stick of wood.

Willie Polison, of Decatur, aged eight, while in the woods gathering hickory nuts a few days ago, fell from a tree a distance of about twenty, and received such severe injuries as to cause his death the very next day.

A young married man of Kokomo returned home one night last week and saw his wife in bed with a barber of the town. He raved some. The *Tribune* thinks 'that was all wrong—it was a small thing to get angry about.'

The Terre Haute *Mail* says Hon. William Mack unearths his mammoth sweet potatoes with a crowbar, after which the earth holes are carefully filled up to prevent the cattle from getting lost

A Good Word for John Chinaman.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from San Francisco:

As I came down town, I entered a street car, on a line owned and managed by leading Democrats, and beheld, to my astonishment, a sight to curdle the blood and palsy the tongue of a representative of the noble Caucasian race like myself. Could I believe my eyes? I doubted it for the moment. Other organs bore more unquestionable testimony on the subject. A negress black as the ace of spades, dressed to kill, with a waterfall like half of a winter squash, a terrible Grecian bend, and heels to her gaiters as long as ordinary stilts, sat at the forward end of the car calmly talking woman's rights to a bewildered looking, measley-looking young man, of doubtless descent, and, right opposite sat—oh! horror of horrors!—a Chinaman!

As a truthful witness, I am compelled terribly against my will to state in regard to this Chinaman, that—

He was neatly dressed.

That he was apparently cleanly in person.

That he was not chewing tobacco and spitting the saliva over the floor and the ladies' dresses.

That he was not drunk.

That he was not using profane, obscene, or vulgar language.

That he was not impertinently staring at the ladies.

And, in short, that he was industriously engaged in minding his own business and meddling with nobody, having apparently never heard that, according to the platforms of both the Democratic and Republican parties of California, he was an outlaw, a nuisance, a pariah, and an interloper, and ought to be 'abrogated.'

MY BIT OF ROMANCE.

BY DION.

I was lying lazily under the hedge on the side away from the road, and chewing a straw. The sun was glaring half way down the west, and I had no intention of coming out from the shade until he began to moderate slightly. I was amusing myself idly by lifting and poising a strong ten-foot pole which lay near, and to balance it in one hand, listening, meanwhile, to the songs of the birds.

I was thinking, too, of a dark-browed young fellow, with a villainous expression, whom I had seen standing about the hotel door as I came out, and of whome I had heard it whispered that he was in love with a young lady at the house, who had rejected him and was now likely to be in danger, as he was exceedingly jealous. I had noticed, as I passed, the butt of a revolver under his coat (a shape I had become familiar with), and a bad glitter in his eye. I did not care particularly about him, however, but was wondering whether the young lady was pretty, and if I should see her. Then, if I wouldn't happen to have a chance to rescue her from this rejected suitor, and what an adventure it would be. Then I devoted my attention to the pole again.

Suddenly I heard the clatter of hoofs coming down the road at a tremendous pace. The sound was so sudden and sharp that I instantly sprang to my feet and looked over the hedge. Three hundred yards away was a black horse bestridden by the figure of a man with a black slouch hat, and brandishing a revolver in one hand, while with the other he held the bridle of a bright bay, which carried a young lady with a trailing feather in her hat and a long dress. She was waving her hand screaming for help, while she pulled with all her strength on the bridle reins. But his strong hand held them firm, and the bay, frightened by the struggle, stretched forward at his best gait. Why this scoundrel was dragging away with him this fair damsel, I did not stop to inquire; nor did I commit the absurdity of leaping into the road and trying to stop him. That revolver looked ready for use. In one instant I grasped my ten foot pole and started across the fields at full jump, to where the road made a sudden swerve to the right and made a cross-cut. I reached the end of the field four rods in advance of the flying steeds. Down I went on one knee and protected my pole through the hedge at the right moment. It instantly tangled the legs of the shoulder while his rider flew over his black, and away he went over on his head, turned, and was flung heavily on his back with the reins of the other horse clenched in his fist. The bay gave his arm one strong twitch, felt the check, and stopped quivering through his whole frame.

I planted my pole and came lightly over the hedge. I was at the side of the bay in two steps, and had secured hold of the bit, when the lady gave one little sigh and slid off her saddle into my arms. Seeing that her horse was pretty well anchored by the dismounted cavalier, I let go the bridle to support my lovely burden—for I had already taken a look into the face of the lady I had rescued, and saw that she was extremely pretty.

She supported her self on my arm for a few minutes, and then said faintly:

'Let me go. Mr. Peyton, this is an insult!'

As I did not rejoice in the name of Peyton, and as she was unable to stand, I took the liberty of disobeying her; and she, not having strength to enforce her orders, reclined quietly in my arms. At length, with a shudder, she rallied herself, and rolled her big brown eyes up into mine.

'Why,' she said, with difficulty, 'you are not Mr. Peyton! What is the matter, sir?'

Then she looked round.

'Oh!' she exclaimed, as she saw the struggling horse and senseless rider, 'Mr. Peyton was thrown—I remember. Is he killed? And look at that poor horse! Oh, dear!'

She began to cry, and I had to murmur a few words of encouragement in her ear. Then she glanced round and glided gently out of my arms.

Then another look into my face.

'He was dragging my horse along, wasn't he? And I thank you for stopping us.'

'I stopped him. I trust it was right. You seemed unwilling.'

'Unwilling?' and she beamed out in glorious smile. 'He surprised me while I was riding down this road—took the bridle and dragged me along. I scarcely know what would have happened if you had not stopped us. Oh! is he killed?'

'I am sure I don't know,' said I; for I was too cool blooded to be upset by such an affair as this. 'I will see whether his heart beats. Yes, it does,' as I slid my hand under his vest. Then I glanced in his face. It was the man whom I had seen in the door of the hotel. This must be the young lady who had rejected him. I glanced up with this suspicion in my eyes, and she blushed feebly.

I lifted the man's head on my knee, and remarked:

'Miss—'

'Dallas.'

'If you will get me some water in this hat from the spring running through the hedge back yonder, I think we will recover this graceless scamp, if you think he deserves it.' And I flung her his sombrero. 'You had better put this over that dead thorn-[illegible] I noted, untwisting the rein of her horse from his fingers, and tossing it to her.

[illegible] 'This,' I said *sotto voce*, 'I will appropriate,' and from his other hand I wrenched his revolver and put it in my pocket.

Miss Dallas came with a hat full of water and commenced to bathe his forehead with it. It is mere senseless cruelty to dash an icy flood over a helpless man, and she knew it. Peyton was not seriously hurt, and with two or three grasps he lifted his head. Miss Dallas, seeing that she was not further needed, retreated behind me.

Peyton then drew himself up, staggered to his feet, stood dizzy and glaring.

'What the deuce did you do to my horse?' he said, savagely, as his senses came back.

'What were you doing with this young lady?' I retorted as fiercely.

'None of your business. Let her go. She's mine. I shall have her,' and he made a spring at Miss Dallas, who shrank away from him.

I took the liberty of sliding my arm around her waist and placing myself in his way. I coolly drew his revolver and leveled it at his head.

'My ardent friend,' said I, 'I presume you have an aversion to cold lead. Most men have. Now I would advise you to mount that horse and make tracks down the road as fast as he'll carry you. If I find you in this part of the country again I'll shoot you like a dog,' and raised my voice to a coarse shout that cowed him.

He silently set his shoulder to the horse's side, rolled him up on his feet, stood a few minutes in the stirrups, and then dashed down the road, still under the unflinching muzzle of my pistol.

When he disappeared around the curve, I turned to Miss Dallas, who was still looking after him.

'O,' she said, 'how did you have the courage to do that? I am so much obliged to you, I shall feel always indebted. I should never have thought of doing all those things.'

This was very sweet to here from the rosy lips of pretty young woman, and I replied gaily:

'It is nothing. If I could have stopped the black with my own life I would gladly have done so.'

Then she blushed faintly.

'I suppose I needn't say that you have relieved me from a very unwelcome situation?'

'If he ever troubles you again,' I said, 'I shall carry out my threat,' and I let down the hammer of my revolver and put it in my pocket. 'The young villain—to trouble you! But will you return to the hotel? We are not far away.'

'If you please,' said she, smiling sweetly; 'my friends must be anxious.'

I led up her horse, gave her a hand into the saddle, and as the bay was frightened and restless, took a firm hold on the bit and led him slowly. Preceeding thus in a pleasant conversation, which I must confess I conducted the horse blindly, for I was looking up in her face, we came to the hotel. I stopped the bay by the porch, where there was fortunately no one waiting to stare at us, and assisted her to alight. She turned to say—

'I shall be glad to see you at dinner,' and then glided up stairs.

I took the horse round to the stables and gave the groom a double fee.

Our dinner hour was waited with more than ordinary impatience. I knew I should then see the young lady again, and become acquainted with her. Suddenly an idea struck me, inspired by my knowledge of social strategy, which is as deep, as deadly, as that of war. I bolted into the dining room, where the colored servants were shuffling to and fro, and stopped the head waiter.

'I say Sam is there a young lady stopping here?'

'Young lady!' said he, showing his white teeth in a wide smile, 'right smart of young ladies, sah; bout fifty.'

'Oh yes, I know,' I returned; 'but I want to find a particular one—eh, Sam?' and he found a crisp new two dollar note in his hands. His interest and perception were instantly brightened.

'This one,' I continued, 'is very pretty; has brown eyes, light hair, went out for a ride this morning, in a black dress, and with a long feather in her hat.'

'Oh, yes!' said the obsequious Sam, smiling and rubbing his hands. 'Th[illegible] sah! Lady's name is Miss Dallas.'

'Yes.'

'Then she sit right here, sah. Here's their napkin, and here's the young lady's.'

'Thak you, Sam,' I said. 'Can you put me just opposite?'

'Yes, sah; no trouble,' replied the servant, displaying a whole row of ivory. 'I'll just change the napkins.'

Napkins were the great care of Sam's life. He marshaled them and kept them in ranks as much mental effort as a commander-in-chief before a battle. He pondered deeply a few moments, took up my napkin, and finally made an exchange with one opposite to Miss Dallas.

'You can sit here now, sah,' [illegible] to you, sah, indeed.'

This masterly maneuver being completed, I left the dining-room and an unlighted cigar in my teeth.

In fifteen minutes the gong sounded, and Sam, still grinning, stepped out on the porch, hammering his infernal machine.

'That will do, Sam,' says I, stopping my ears. 'Have they come down?'

'Yes sir,' said Sam. 'They're just taking their seats now.'

I tossed my cigar out into the road, strolled into the dining-room and took my way toward my chair. Sure enough there on the other side of the table sat my lady friend, and beside her a white-haired old gentleman, and a pleasant faced lady. I seated myself with a slight grating of my chair. In an instant I found myself looking into her deep liquid eyes, while a glad surprise shone in her face. She whispered a few words to the old gentleman, and he looked up and smiled at me.

'How do you do, sir?' he exclaimed. 'I really must thank you sincerely for your bold act. Let me shake hands with you.'

He extended his arm frankly across the table, and I raised mine to respond.

Then occured one of those unforeseen accidents which forever remain unexplicable. I do not know how it happened. Peyton's loaded revolver was still in my breast pocket. I lifted the muzzle of it in raising my arm, and in an instant there was an explosion within my vest which seemed to tear me to atoms. I felt a leaden weight in my chest, and turned [illegible] I tried in vain to stop it, but just before it reached the ground the agony of feeling seemed emerged into a deeper pain, and I floated on into space. Then 'my pulses closed their gates with a shock on my heart,' the ceiling spun around, and all thought stopped.

* * * * *

Suddenly I found myself oppressed by a painful problem. Cerebration was commencing again. The problem was, what happened after a great accident befell me once upon a time. I caught up two or three threads of thought, and dropped them again, hopelessly. I could not fix my mind. At least, like the rapid unrolling of a panorama, the whole explanation dawned upon me. I remembered the whole course of accidents, and found myself lying in bed with bandages tightly corded around me. Then I opened my eyes slowly and looked.

The first object that met my gaze was Miss Dallas. She was sitting near by, and had evidently been watching me, though just now she was looking at the clock.

'Five,' I heard her murmur, 'and the doctor said he would become conscious about this time. I wonder how soon? Poor brave fellow.'

My heart gave a great throb of joy, and I closed my eyes as she turned toward me. She laid her cool hand—

By the way, reader, I have utterly neglected to inform you that I was already, in slang phrase, a 'gone gozlin.' I now parenthetically impart to you the astounding secret that I had been utterly and hopelessly in love with this fair creature since the moment that I thrust the ten foot pole between her and a cruel fate.

She laid her cool, supple hand on my forehead, and then on my wrist. I could bear it no longer, and so I looked and gazed full in her face. She released my hand with a cry that was half astonishment, half joy.

'Miss Dallas?' I asked difficultly.

'Yes, Mr. Sheldon,' she replied. 'How do you feel, sir?'

'Very weak,' I said. 'Is this wound mortal?'

'Oh, no, sir,' she said her lips turning pale, 'only very dangerous. We are to take good care of you; that's all.'

'Are you,' I said. 'Well, I'll ask a favor. Please give me your hand.'

'Certainly,' she said, putting it out frankly.

It was not until my eager fingers closed upon it that she understood my meaning. She made a faint effort to disengage herself.

The color shot in her cheek, playing across her fine face like the changing flash of Northern lights. She trembled as she felt herself thus suddenly challenged to the new departure. It was the climax of her youthful life, and she stood confused and silent upon its perilous verge. Still holding her hand in my passionate grasp, I drew her fair head down and planted the first kiss of love upon her lips. Then she fled from the room in fright.

That kiss was a powerful tonic. As Aunt Hetty would say of her elecampane, it was 'both heatin' and coolin' and desperate strengthenin'.' The doctor was agreeably astonished at the rapid healing of my wound. He gravely agreed that there was nothing like good nursing. I felt the truth of this last opinion, but I never passed such an insufferably long two months in my life.

I know that according to the good old proverb, Minnie Dallas and I should have repented at leisure. So, perhaps, we did that we hadn't known each other sooner.

A Vanderburg county man complains that his neighbor has bewitched his arm and made it lame.

A deranged woman, clad in a single garment, was found roaming about the streets of Lafayette on Saturday night.

Elkhart boasts of a mail carrier who has performed his duties in all sorts of weather for twenty years.

People who fish for compliments do not need long lines; they will get their best bites in shallow water.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square	[illegible]
2 Squares	[illegible]
3 Squares	[illegible]
¼ Column	[illegible]
½ Column	[illegible]
1 Column	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, [illegible]

Local Notices [illegible] per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCT. 12, 1871

THE ELECTIONS.

The only returns yet received relative to elections, at the hour of going to press, from Ohio and Pennsylvania are very incomplete, only a few counties being heard from, which indicate an increased Republican majority. The Radicals claim Ohio by 25,000, and Pennsylvania by 20,000.

The New York Democratic State Convention convened at Rochester yesterday. A general row was expected.—Whitley Commercial.

The row did not occur, as fondly anticipated by some, and the Republicans carried off the premium on getting up a first-class row, the week before, to the disgust of everybody. Because the Republicans disgrace themselves at their convention the Reps. wanted the Democrats to do the same thing. This is the way the corruptions of New York were brought about. The example was set by the Radicals but the Democrats couldn't stand the abuse quite so long as the Rads. hence the expose.

The whole cost of twenty-four years of Democratic administration, including the Mexican and Indian wars was $389,182,306,29, about as much as it cost two (or years of Grant.

Grant's idea of reforming the civil service consists of selling the offices to the highest bidder. The theory is that only the most respectable men can afford to pay the highest price.

The "importance of a vote" is exhibited in the late California election where the Democratic assemblymen in Tulare county was elected by two majority, and the Democratic senator in Santa Cruz District by nine.

The interesting enquiry in Washington just now who is to pay for the magnificent stables now being erected in the rear of the White House for the accommodation of the President's stud, inasmuch as Congress made no appropriation for that purpose. These stables are about two hundred feet long. They are being built of the celebrated Seneca stone, and will cost about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Wendell Phillips gets off some good things in his speeches. In fact he very seldom makes an address without a palpable hit. Here is his latest, in a speech in Massachusetts the other day:

"I would like to see a Legislature that would stand up against the Hoosac Tunnel and the Boston and Albany and the Hartford and Erie railroads. I'd like to see a man outside the Worcester Insane Asylum tell me of a Legislature which could be got to do anything which the National banks forbid. You think you are freemen, but each of you has a bank bill pasted over your mouth. (A voice, 'I hain't.') Ah, my friend, you have three—one over your eyes, one over your ears, and one over your mouth."

[From the Vincennes Sun.]

Our Candidates.

Some weeks since we took occasion to speak in just terms of commendation of our esteemed friend Hon. John B. Stoll. We suggested him as a gentleman who we would be glad to support for any position upon our State ticket, which he might desire. Considerations alone, however, of personal friendship for a friend, and an earnest desire to promote his interest, prompted us to thus place Mr. Stoll's name favorably before the public. Since this article was written, through a very general expression of the press and other sources of information, we are satisfied that there is a very decided feeling in this part of the State in favor of adhering to the time-honored usage of the party—the renomination of a successful ticket for a second term.

The present Democratic State officers seem to have given our people general satisfaction; and believing, as we now do, that there will be very little division of opinion in this part of the State as to their re-nomination, we regard it our duty to say so.

The Auditor, Hon. John. C. Shoemaker, (now of this district, but recently of the Second,) is well and favorably known throughout both districts, and enjoys to a high degree the confidence and favor of the masses. In addition to his general repute as a competent and faithful officer, it is known that through his efforts an outrageous wrong—inflicted upon over twenty-five counties of Southern Indiana, by the late Radical State Board of Equalization and Auditor Evans—has been righted, thereby saving to and protecting the people from the payment of over a hundred thousand dollars unlawful and unjust taxation. In the light of these facts, it will not be difficult to understand why this people will not favor turning him away, against the uniform usage of the party, for any new man, however deserving. We shall therefore be found, in the future, until the State convention, doing battle for the renomination of the present State officers.

The Michigan City *Enterprise* says: "Chauncey F. Page, the notorious life prisoner, [illegible] at the penitentiary last week. While in the cooper shop he picked up an axe and struck his leg three powerful blows, nearly severing the limb. It is supposed he did the deed to escape hard labor."

[illegible] swallowed arsenic and strychnine in allopathic doses, at Evansville, last Wednesday. A blasted stomach pump prevented the ascension.

A gay young clerk in a Fort Wayne gin palace, was bar-tender on his employer's wife, and was retired from his position on the toe of a boot. It is thought that he will be able to sit

CHICAGO ON FIRE

AN AWFUL CONFLAGRATION

MILLIONS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Three Miles Square of the City Laid in Ashes.

Every Hotel and Bank in the City Destroyed.

CHICAGO, October 9.—The fire which has been raging here uninterruptedly since 9 a. m., has now spread to and destroyed every hotel of any note in the city. First to succumb to the flames was the Sherman House, a beautiful six-story building. A terrific storm of wind carried the flames over buildings, licking up everything in its pathway, including some of the finest buildings in the West.

The Tremont House was next taken in its course and in a few minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames, the efforts of the firemen proving entirely futile.

The following principal and well known hotels were all laid in ashes together, with many of the business blocks between them: Palmer House, Metropolitan Hotel, Garden City, City Hotel, Briggs House, Pacific House. The Court House took fire three times and was put out, but the attention of firemen having to be divided, it again broke out, and was under such headway before water was turned upon it that in a few minutes, the entire structure was one seething sheet of fire utterly uncontrolable and beyond the reach of all human efforts to save it.

In the cells under the Court House it is reported, on apparently good authority, that from forty to fifty prisoners were incarcerated, and that these poor victims under the excitement and turmoil were lost sight of and burned to death. Other fatalities are reported but how many names cannot at this time be obtained. The loss of life must be very great, and the suffering among all classes especially the poorer class, cannot be depicted. Aid from the leading cities in the country is already coming in. The Railroad companies are offering free transportation from all parts of the country, and for any amount of aid that is offered to the city.

The Pacific House was commenced some eighteen months ago, and was within a few months, of its completion. It was designed to be the finest hotel in the United States, if not on the continent, and covered several acres of ground. Its completion was looked forward to with a great deal of pride, not only to the city of Chicago, but to the country at large.

All the wholesale and retail houses in the heart of the city are destroyed.

The officials are now pulling down and premeditate blowing up buildings to prevent the spreading of the flames. The water-works having been destroyed and most of the engines have been burned.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it started on Halstead street, and the almost hurricane which blowing across the city carried the flames with it, with great rapidity.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9, 6 a. m.—Lake, Water, Randolph, Washington and Madison-sts. are reduced to ashes. Everything within this territory, embracing over fifty blocks of the finest part of the city of Chicago is totally destroyed. The Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Illinois Central Railroad depots are burned to the ground. The Michigan Southern depot, one of the finest in the country, went like a box of matches. When the flames reach the end of this magnificent structure, the entire building was instantly ablaze, and was in ashes in a twinkling.

The magnificent depot of the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, at the foot of Lake street, was destroyed in a few seconds, burning like tinder. The flames came down both sides of Lake street, and the depot, together with the Adams and Massasoit house were swept away like kindling wood. There is not a hotel or public building of any importance now left in the city, and the suffering is terrible. Every daily newspaper building in the city is burned, and no papers have been issued since a late hour on Saturday night. The First National Bank, regarded as at the finest fire proof building in the country, is totally destroyed as well as many other structures regarded as totally destroyed.

Oct. 9. 11 a. m.—The work of destruction continues. More than one-half of the city has already been destroyed and the flames continue their progress almost unopposed. At about 1 o'clock this morning the fire crossed the river at the Adams-sts. bridge and soon destroyed the gas works, and then spread itself in every direction, and at this hour almost every building form Harison-st. north to the Chicago River is destroyed with all the insurance offices, banks, hotel, telegraph offices, newspaper offices, Sherman House Chamber of Commerce, Court House, W. U. Telg's building and all part of the city, covering over thirty blocks. The following message signed by the Mayor of Chicago and sent to the Mayor of St. Louis this morning: "Send us food for the suffering, for our city is in ashes, our water works burnt."

THE RESULT.

All the establishments, with the single exception of the *Tribune* office, which is fire proof, the Court House, Sherman House Tremont, House, Palmer House, new Pacific Hotel, new Bigelow House and in fact every hotel and everything else is swept clean. This district embraces all the heavy business houses in the city. The reign of fire on Sodom and Gomorrah can hardly be compared to the devastating reign of the fire fiend in Chicago. More than one half of the population are now rushing through the streets in in vehicles which are obtained at enormous prices, on foot and in every other way with the choicest household treasures in their arms and on their backs, in utter confusion, not knowing whither to go. Fearful suffering must follow, and almost immediately. Full one hundred and fifty thousand people are at this moment homeless and houseless, not knowing where to lay their heads or get anything to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

THE AWFUL WORK GOES ON.

CHICAGO, Oct 9.—The awful work of destruction goes on with relentless fury. From Harrison street south to Division street and from the river to the lake and four miles long by one wide the flames have swept everything before them. It is estimated that at least one hundred thousand people are homeless and in a suffering condition. The streets in the districts still unburned are lined for miles with such household goods as have been saved from destruction.

Most generous offers of assistance in money, food or any thing wanted are coming from every city and town. The mayor has responded to several offers, asking that cooked food be forwarded as soon as possible. The firemen are on their way here from Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities. The water works are entirely destroyed. They are now blowing up the buildings on the line of the fire in the attempt to arrest the progress of the flames.

LATER.

It is now believed that the spread of the fire southward has been stayed at Harrison-st, but on the north side there is no diminution in its fury, and that entire division of the city is evidently doomed to utter destruction, and there are grave fears that the flames may spread to the west, west of the North Branch river, and the inhabitants on the streets nearest to the river are already moving to places of supposed greater safety. The Western Union Telegraph Company have now six wires west and south, and running into temporary offices erected at the corner of State and Sixteenth-sts. The Northwest railway is running trains on both of its branches which are crowded. It is now positively asserted by some that the water works are still intact, but that water has been shut off from the south and west divisions, on account of the quantity being used on the north side. A reliable gentleman just arrived from the north division brings the joyful intelligence that the water works are uninjured. God grant that it may be true. It is impossible now to given an approximate correct statement of the losses, but a faint idea may be formed when in the city, except two small saving one, on Twenty-second street, in the south division, and one on Randolph, in the west, are destroyed. All the wholesale stores, and all the large retail establishments. The Post-office, Court House, Chamber of Commerce, and every hotel in the south division, except the Michigan Hotel which is standing on the extreme southern limits of the fire escaped through badly scorched. Every newspaper office, except the *Tribune* building has finally succumbed. Every theatre, the six largest elevators, the immense depot of the Southern & Illinois railroad, Central railroad, both passenger and freight depots of the latter, and more than a score of churches, and much of the shipping in the river destroyed. Men were millionaires yesterday morning are nearly penniless to-day, but were terrible than all is the awful certainty that many human beings have found fiery graves. How many no one can ever tell. Perhaps no one can ever tell but some are known to have perished, and there is heart sickning fear that the victims of the fiend monster may be counted by hundreds. Horses and cows have been burned in the stables, on the north side. Numbers, though released from confinement were bewildered and confused by the sea of fire which surrounded them that they rushed wildly to and fro uttering cries of

FRIGHT AND PAIN

until scorched and killed. Any attempt at a description of this appalling calamity would be idle to the simple facts, that the one great city of Chicago is destroyed; that hundreds of millions of capital have vanished, and that nearly one-third of her inhabitants are homeless, dependants are enough. Any attempt to embelish would be but mockery.

All business and work is suspended and every one is interested in securing First something to eat and next—shelter. The suffering on the North Side is heart-rending. Men, women and children—50,000 of them are huddled together like so many wild beasts, and in other places 17,000 Germans and Irish are praying for bread;

HEARTBROKEN PARENTS

who know not which way to turn or what to say.

The Indianapolis fire department is here doing good service. Springfield and Peoria have done nobly, contributing largely. The evening *Journal* got out a half sheet to-night, and the other papers follow to-morrow, some presses having been found. The residences of Horace White and Wm. Bross, of the *Tribune*, were consumed. The residences of Mr. Cowles, of the *Times*, and Mr. Wilson, of the *Journal* were also destroyed. Mr. Story was more fortunate.

There is a rumor that in a blacksmith shop on Rush-st., the bodies of 15 men were found

BURNED TO A CRISP,

they having rushed into the shop to escape from the flames, which had discovered their peril. Immense numbers of people are missing, and for the purpose of ascertaining the discovery of the missing ones, a central inteligence office has been established, where the names of all missing ones will be registered, and they are given to the police.

THE FIRE OUT.

CHICAGO Oct. 10.—A heavy rain fell last night and the fire is all out.

The fire continued to burn al last night in the North Side, but this morning is under control. It is literally true to say that one side from the river to North Lincoln Park on the west to the lake on the east, that portion of the city except along the main river where there are business blocks, was occupied by dwellings, and two-thirds of the population are Germans and Scandinavians. These are now homeless and are in some buildings on the northwest sections and others on the prairies without shelter throughout the day. Yesterday a renewal of the fires on the West Side was looked for, and a change in the direction of the wind at any time would have led to that result, and there would literally have been no refuge for any. Every one had their clothing packed ready to start for the prairies at any moment, but God averted this last addition to our disaster and at sundown the wind lulled.

At three o'clock this morning the rain so frequently prayed for came. It did not rain long, but the roofs in the houses and ground had been wet so that now it is possible to have a cook food for the multitude. A few business men with some nerve are seeking houses for business on the West Side. Rooms that rented last week for $50, now readily command $5,000.

Water for drinking and household use is procured from the lake, and for parks and houses from the river. There are a thousand people camped about the artesians wells, four miles out, and perhaps as many more at Lake view and on Fulton-ave., near the prairie. The people are being fed in the remaining churches, school houses, in sheds, and by the roadside. It was cold and chilly this morning, causing great suffering, but it is now clearing up again.

HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

Last Sunday a boy went into a stable on Duquesne-st., near the river on the West Side, to milk a cow, taking with him a kerosene lamp. This was knocked over by the cow and the burning fluid was scattered among the straw. This was the beginning of the fire. A single extinguisher on the ground or active work of the police in tearing down one or two shanties would have prevented the spread of the flames, but the engines were waited for, and when they arrived the firemen were stupefied by their exertions at the fire on Saturday night. They worked slowly and clumsy and their efforts were unavailing. The wind from the southwest blew a gale. Rapidly the flames shot from house to house and from board yard to board yard until the district burned the night before was reached. In the meantime the flames had crossed the river north of Twelfth street on the South Side and made for a brick and stone business block, the railroad freight depots and the manufacturing establishments. When the full extent of the danger was realized for the first time the fire department was already tired out but worked like heroes. The mayor and city government that had so finely rested now began to exert themselves, but the opportunity had been lost. The time when a thorough organization could have blown up the buildings or prepared for any emergency was neglected. It was a fight for life. The wind blowing, a stiff gale had posession of the flames and the beautiful buildings, Chicago's glory, were laid low before them. Harrison, Van Buren, Monroe Adams, and Madison were soon reached. Intervening blocks from the river to Dearborn street and east of them were consumed. Three quarters of a mile of brick blocks were destroyed as if by magic. It being sunday proprietors and employees were at home utterly unconscious of what was transpiring. Those who saw the flames supposed they were the remains of Saturday night, and having confidence in the fire department were unconcerned, but between 11 and 12 o'clock a rumor got abroad that the fire was in the business part of the city. Then the people commenced running and horses were brought into requisition to take the proprietors and others to the scene of conflagration. What a scene met their gaze! The Board of Trade, Court House, Western Union Telegraph and Associated Press office and hundreds of other buildings were all aflame. The air was filled with live coals which were hurled from the north and east. The *Times, Tribune, Post, Republican, Journal* and other newspaper offices with Western News Company's Block, Field & Leiter's establishment Grave's block, recently built, and Farwell & Company all were soon in ashes. It seemed that no sooner had the flames struck a wall than it went through, and in a very few minutes sufficed to destroy the most elaborately built structure—the walls melted and the very bricks were consumed. The wooden pavements took fire and there was one continuous sheet of flame two miles long by one mile wide.

Fire Elsewhere.

TOLEDO, Oct. 9—The last train from the East was a freight which arrived at 10 o'clock. The country is all burned up between New Haven and Defiance. The conductor reports that five miles of fire were running behind him as he came between Defiance and Emerald. The lines are all down and we have no word or knowledge of trains. Number 10 regular through freight train is near Woodburn. Sixteen cars of corn have been burned to the ground. Engine No. 26 is off the track. Woodburn is burned to the ground. Two of the finest houses in the county were burned to the ground before they could be rescued. People were running to the river, while animals, bears, wolves, etc., are running to the streams for protection. Mr. Ray's farm which is situated west on the prairie is in great danger as the prairies are in flames, and the sight beggars description. The yellow flames are rushing over the prairie like an avenging angel, carrying destruction in their track.

There are nine or ten freight trains between Fort Wayne and this city, of which we have no record. They are in all probability most of them destroyed.

MONTEITH, Mich., Oct. 9.—The fire this morning, is playing destruction on the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad at Holland. The long trestle work south of Holland is burned, also several culverts. About six miles of road is devastated; one freight and passenger train is north of the fire and the others are south of it; the gap between them is about four miles.

ONE hundred families have been burned out of house and home by the terrible fires in Wisconsin, and at least one hundred other families are still in danger. The fire has extended across the Fox River, and it now covers three thousand square miles of territory. The efforts of the whole population have been futile in quelling the conflagration. The report is that the entire country is devastated, and starvation threatens the inhabitants.

MONROEVILLE, Ind., Oct. 9, 11 a. m.—The flames are beginning to fall into our little town from the south. The wood, fields of corn, fences and residences are burning, but it is hoped we can save our buildings.

A distinguished official of a State adjoining New York found himself in the train from Washington to your city, and it was so crowded that he could not obtain a seat. In this emergency he ran against a familiar of Grant, who informed him that the President and his party, then on their way to Long Branch, had a car to themselves, and invited the uncomfortable official to join them. He did so, and found Gen. Grant surrounded by his peculiar set, and well supplied with liquor and cigars. Our friend was invited to partake, and, accepting the last named only from the hands of the President, attempted to smoke, but, although used to the practice, found the cigar too strong. He so expressed himself, when Grant said gruffly:

"They don't hurt me."

The night was spent in stories, drinking, and smoking, of which two last the President partook freely; but this was the last and only observation that fell from his executive lips. He was not in a condition to converse even if he had possessed the capacity.

State Items.

Vincennes people do not pass the compliments of the day when they meet another now. They simply shake and pass to the next quinine shop.

Jacob Schneeburger, of Strawtown. Hamilton county, although he had $106 in his pockets, thought it would be "the lumburger," to hang himself, and did so last Tuesday.

Mr. Nexen, of Evansville, found a a bundle in vacant lot near his house, the other morning. As it proved to contain a baby, his wife strongly suspected the finding to be a Nexen-tricity of his.

"Donkeys have been banished from Constantinople." That's what comes of living under a despotism. In America, the only way we can get rid of dokeys, even temporarily, is to send them to the Legislature, or Congress.

CHEROKEE PILLS No. 2.

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of Monthly Periods.

These Pills are unfailing Female Regulator, intended for special cases; those obstinate cases where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful, yet so mild and pleasant in their operation, that the most feble can take them with perfect safety.

Each box contains about 100 pills, and wrapped in white paper printed in deep red letters, with full and explicit directions enclosed,

The Cherokee Pills No. 2 are sold by all enterprising druggist in the civilized world.

Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these; which they can purchase at a cheap price and make more money. As you value your health, do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists, asked for these $5 pills, and take no others: if the druggist will not by them for you, enclose the money in a letter and we will send them to you by mail, free of postage, securely sealed from observation.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their di eases and symptoms Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized world, by correspondence.

We desire to send our thirty page phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids" to every reader of this paper, and will mail free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Sold by all Druggists.

Address, ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
117 North Sixth-st. St. Louis

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists, Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

DRUGGIST, CHEMIST,

AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet Articles,

BOOKS, STATIONERY

Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES,

HOLLAND'S SHADES AND FIXTURES.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

The Great One Price

Clothing House!

WHERE A

CAN BUY AS Cheap as a

Go to the

PALACE OF FASHION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS, and
FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!
A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
NOW OPEN

No. 1, Keystone Block.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown

Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF

DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c., &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

THE HOWE.

The OLDEST and the latest improved SEWING MACHINE in the world. Manufactured by THE HOWE MACHINE CO. of Bridgeport, Conn., adapted to every variety of sewing. Unequaled in beauty, excellence, and durability.

It is the most simple in construction and the easiest to understand and operate of any SEWING MACHINE ever yet placed in market. Some new and valuable improvements have recently been added, which renders our NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINE superior to any we have made heretofore, and all that could be reasonably desired. The Howe Sewing Machine, both family and Manufacturing, use a much smaller needle for the same size of thread than any other using the same size or number of thread on the under or upper and work side, and sew equally with cotton, linen and silk. Our Family Machines are especially adapted to all household sewing—Shirt making, Cloak and Vest making, Seaming, Quilting, Tucking, Gathering, Hemming, Felling, Binding and Cording. The Hemmer, Braider and Corder are unequalled.

The undersigned having for some time past, used the Howe Machine, sold by Mr. Geo. L. Segner, would state that we are well pleased with the working of the machine in every respect.

Mrs. [illegible] BLATTNER.
Mrs. J. A. [illegible]

G. L. Segner, Agent,
Waterloo, Ind.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Sickness is on the decline.

Laporte has 24 divorce cases on the docket. Hot times, there.

[illegible] Mr. Lo shed a few tears soon.

Go to Smith & Hare's for a good five cent cigar.

A little rain [illegible] morning but it went a good ways.

A gorgeous Faro bank has opened in Fort Wayne, and the tiger is lying in wait for his victims.

Loose habits threaten to prevail among masculine fashionables. The big-legged trowsers are coming around again.

It is said that milk weighs from 2¼ to 2½ pounds to the quart, according to the size of the quart.

The London doctors are experimenting on cundurango, and are confident that it [illegible] for the patient.

The cry of the wild goose as it journeyeth southward to her winter home has been heard, up at Mishawaka.

Our correspondent at Sedan, sent in his items too late for last issue. Please send them in by Tuesday.

The fall of dust during this month will average a good deal more than the fall of water [illegible].

We are obliged to Haskins & Son, the popular livery man at Butler, for a ride behind one of their fine teams.

Any hard steel tool will cut glass with facility when kept freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine.

There is not a single house in town for rent notwithstanding the large number of new ones that have been erected this season.

Jones' silver cornet band, at Ft. Wayne, got the silver medal at the Sate fair, because they "tooted" their horns the best.

He [illegible] for his morning nip, he raised the glass he heaved a sigh; and then between each ardent sip, he cried, 'Oh, how is that for rye!'

Pay Up.—There are quite a number of our subscribers that have not paid up for the first year of the Courier. We hope they will come to time promptly.

Tell a fellow he 'uses the truth with penurious frugality,' when you want to intimate in a mild way that he lies—under a mistake.

That wonderful boy glutton has made his escape from jail in Jackson, Mich., and is engaged in ruthlessly depopulating the hen-roosts of that region.

F. F. Conrens, Esq., of Butler, is making things lively over there in the harness line. If you want a good set of harness give him a call.

The Mishawaka *Enterprise* has received a new dress, and the head has been changed to something like the thing. Now, if the editor's head could be changed politically. We could congratulate him all the more heartily.

The Mishawaka *Enterprise* says that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad according to latest advices, will be located on the Auburn line. That's right Mont. we knew [illegible] hold out against the superior merits of this route.

New Firm, New Goods.—Messrs. F. E. Davenport & A. Totten having united their finances, offer at the old stand of F. E. Davenport the largest and best selected stock in their line ever brought to this market. Give them a call.

There is now a small spot on the sun. [illegible] about 40,000 miles in [illegible] you look sharp through [illegible] glass and have a very sharp eye may be you will see it and may be you won't. No harm, however, to test your vision.

Fire.—We learn that the dwelling of Mr. Joel Brand, Esq., residing north of Waterloo, in Smithfield township, caught fire early on the morning of Wednesday Oct. 4th, and was entirely destroyed, together with about all its contents. This is a serious misfortune, especially with winter but a few days off and no shelter nor scarcely time to prepare one for the accommodation of the houseless family.

Did Right.— Everything looked so threatening last Monday evening, that our Town Board considered it necessary to appoint night watchmen to keep a sharp lookout for fire. Railroad hands were about, many of them on a bender, and consequently the danger was increased. The wind blew hard from the south, and had a fire occurred, everything north of it must have been destroyed. We are glad to notice this prompt action of the Board. They did exactly right, and the people will stand by them. The exercise of good judgement and fore-thought will always receive the approval of the citizens.

Beware of Counterfeits.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair and honorable dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisements do so only to deceive the public. All [illegible] should be on their guard and look well for the right number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Block. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall; at No. 5 Keystone Block.

[illegible] the largest stock of clothing ever brought to one house in Fort Wayne this fall. Best goods and lowest prices.

[illegible] day. The wind blew a perfect gale, and the knowledge that the woods in various parts of county were on fire, served to render the prospect indeed gloomy. Then the weather was far from promising rain. And then [illegible] all [illegible] the news from Chicago that made the heart sick. Taken all in all we never want to see another such a day.

[illegible].—Our [illegible] J. H. Ehlers, Esq., has just received a very fine, large and beautiful assortment of Toys, which are now displayed in his popular establishment, a few doors north of seventh street [illegible] everything in this line that [illegible] fancy of our young folks could wish, and they are new and novel. No old stock kept over from last winter, but fresh from the manufactory.—Go and see them by all means.

Played.—We made a brief visit to Butler yesterday and there learned the melancholy news of the demise of the Butler *Herald*, published at Toledo. How fast misfortunes follow upon each other. First, the fire at Chicago, next the above terrible intelligence. Like a bright star in the heavens it dazzles for awhile and then "scoots" out like a flash. Come again bright days. Ever of thee, etc. Good bye neighbor. We forgive you. Farewell!

J. S. Ferdon, Esq., of Jackson, well known in connection with the furniture trade of this place, gave us a brief visit to-day. We regard Mr. Ferdon as one of the finest business men in the country possessing those rare qualities that always insure success, and enjoying an enviable reputation as an honest and straight-forward business man. With such men at the helm there is no danger of being wrecked, if good sound judgment and a thorough business knowledge is all that is required. We hope he may conclude to locate with us again.

Serious Accident.—We learn that Moss Ashleman met with quite a serious accident last Friday evening, near the brick kiln south of town. He and another man were unloading slabs from a wagon, Mr. A. standing in front. As they were throwing one from the wagon Mr. A. lost his ballance, and fell against the horses. They started forward, kicking Mr. A. several times, and he fell between them, the front wheel passing over his chest without doing any injury, and the hind wheel crushing and breaking several ribs on his left side. Dr. Casebeer was called and he is improving.

Destructive Fires.

The excessive dry weather which has been of unprecedent duration in this region of country, is proving very disastrous in many localities, in the way of fires, that are almost impossible, owing to the dryness existing to subdue. For a distance of twenty-five miles along the Wabash railroad, east of Fort Wayne, the entire country has been devastated by a conflagration which has raged uninterruptedly for three or four days. In order to save personal effects, houses, barns, etc., farmers are obliged to plow around them for a considerable distance. The loss of cord-wood, fences and timber is almost incalculable. The fire is still raging, but hopes are entertained of getting it under subjection. Similar conflagrations are reported at many other points.

Heathenism.—We learn that there are some very wild characters who congregate at a school house, some six miles east of town where religious services are often held, for their especial benefit. The elder who generally officiates insists, however, on good order in the house during services, and this forces these gay roosters to the outside, where their little tricks are indulged in. As may be inferred the feeling towards the elder is not of the most friendly nature, and various means are resorted to express their disgust of him. Last Sabbath evening, a little dog accompanied the elder to church, but was captured by these "border ruffians," before he entered the house, and his tail severed rather close to his body. There was some "yow-yowing" about that time, to the infinite disgust of all good people, and the extreme delight of the "heathens" on the outside.

It is to be hoped that these occurrences will be stopped and the parties brought to justice.

Richland Township Sabbath School Association.

The several schools of Richland Township, met at Corunna, on last Thursday to enjoy their annual pic-nic. The attendance was not as large as usual on such occasions, perhaps on account of the dust, which rendered it everything but pleasant and agreeable. The following schools were present:

Corunna School, Richland Union School, West Richland School, and a portion of the Benton Union School. The latter from Smithfield township, bore a conspicious part in the exercises, by singing some of the most beautiful songs. We think they took the laurels in singing.—Their banner bore the incription, "We Have Seen the Star and Have Come to Worship it." The exercises before noon consisted of songs and addresses. At 12 o'clock the assembly was dismissed for dinner, and all enjoyed a pleasant time for nearly two hours, when they were again called to order, and after listening to a song by the Benton School, were interested by Rev. Ward, who in his usual style delivered a very interesting address. His remarks were timely full of meaning, and highly instructive to all present. He concluded by telling a story for the little folks.

Mr. Griswold was then called upon for a speech, he at first declined, but being insisted upon to speak said that if they would promise to be very attentive, for three minutes, he would give them a short speech. His remarks were confined principally to contrasting his childhood days with the present, with reference to Sabbath Schools, after which a song was given by the Corunna School. Officers were lected for the next year, after which it was decided that the next association be held at Sedan.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of David Dixon, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

THOS. D. GROSS, Adm'r.

Oct. 10th, 1871.

The State Fair.

We went down to the State Fair last Thursday, to see the sights, and were well paid for our pains. The attendance was very large, perhaps 50,000 people on the ground during that day. The display in the various departments excelled all previous efforts both as to number and quality. We made a hasty survey of the stock department and saw some of the finest breeds now in the country.

Just think of a common milch cow weighing 23,000 pounds, or a calf eight months old weighing 800 pounds. Think of an ox taller than any horse in the country, over six feet high, and though poor, weighing 27,000 pounds, yet these were all to be seen together with sheep, hogs and horses equally as fine. We regard this as the most interesting feature of a fair, and enjoy it more than any other. Even the fast horses were fine, trotting on a half mile track in 2:28.

The fair passed off without accident, and was perhaps as fine an exhibition as has been seen in any part of our country during the year. We are obliged to many of the officers for special favors during our stay. The courtesy which the Board exhibits towards the press is, and surely ought to be, appreciated by its representatives, and we admire the good judgement shown in this regard.

Sedan Brevities.

New Store.—Mr. Thomas Smith has purchased the stock of goods belonging to Mr. Samuel Houser, and refitted the old store building with a nice assortment of dry goods and groceries. Mr. S. is an old citizen of Sedan, and will deal on the 'square" with those who favor him with a call.

Some dirty person has been ejecting tobbacco juice on the floor in the new church. We do not hesitate to assert that the person who committed this indecency would kick a blind dog and steal his bone.

Young ladies wear so much false hair, with their own, that it is difficult to tell which is "switch."

It has been rumored that Sedan did not afford a grain market, which is a mistake Our popular townsman, Messrs. Green & Urie, are paying the highest market price for grain. Farmers bring along your wheat.

Removed.—Our eminent physicians, Messrs Sebring & Mason, have removed their office in the building formerly occupied by W. F. Smith, where prescriptions will be carefully compounded and all professional calls promptly attended to.

G. M. C.

Fire Everywhere.—Not only is Chicago visited with the firey demon, but the whole country around us is being devastated by fire. The excessively dry season has been fraught with more disastrous results than ever before know. In various sections of the county fires have raged with great fury, and considerable damage has been done about a mile north of town The woods have been ablaze for several days, and our citizens have been called out to help subdue the flames. Mader's property, north of town, has been threatened, and it was only by the most strenuous efforts that his house and barn was saved. On the south the cranberry marsh has been burnt, and the fire communicated to the woods and fields adjoining. Ft. Wayne has been threatened, and the excitement has been intense. We learn from the *Gazette* that the prairie, known as the Godfrey prairie, has been thoroughly devastated by the fiery element, leaving nothing but a large track of black ashes. The fire is still burning on this prairie, not so extensively as before, and unless the wind fans it into life, we think that no further danger may be anticipated from this quarter.

About five miles beyond, however, the flames have acquired an immense headway, and, are spreading with great rapidity. The woods and prairies were literally a sheet of fire, and many corn fields, several barns, and quite a large amount of other property had been destroyed. The men within a radius of several miles had turned out, and about two hundred of them were yesterday engaged in a desperate attempt to subdue them. A strong wind was blowing from the south-west, and it will require every effort of the men who are fighting the element to stop its further headway.

The fire in the neighborhood of Lindenwood Cemetry, which was burning with considerable violence on Sunday, is now nearly extinguished although the fire is still burning in one corner of the field.—The strong winds, however, may again cause the fire to break out, and if so all due diligence should be used in preventing the flames reaching Lindenwood Cemetery or the acqueduct. In case the latter structure were destroyed our supply of water would be almost entirely cut off, and the city would be left at the mercy of the fire fiend. The steamer, Frank Randall, will we understand, be detailed to protect this property.

Our reporter went for some distance towards the fire which was raging west of the city, but not being able to reach the spot, he was compelled to take the reports of persons coming from the scene. They stat, that the fire is raging with intense violence, near the farm of Adam Link, about four miles West of the city, and that it has already taken hold of Mr. Link's property, sweeping away his corn fields, fences, hay stacks, sheds, etc. The fire is raging with intense violence over a considerable area of timothy. Every effort possible is being made to conquer the element, but the bright light in the heavens in that direction at a late hour last night, shows that it is still burning.

A young lady at an evening party found it hard to use the expression, 'Jordan is a hard road to travel,' but substituted the following: 'Perambulating progressing in pedestrian excursion along the farfamed thoroughfare of fortune cast up by the banks of the sparkling river of Palestine is indeed attended with a heterogeneous conglomeration of unforseen difficulties.'

Notice to Taxpayers.

The corporation taxes of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year 1871 are as follows:

Fifty cents on each $1 00 valuation and twenty-five cents on each taxable poll.

The coporation taxes of said town are now due and will be received by the undersigned at Guy Plum's Law Office in said town from the 31st day of August 1871 to the 30th day of November 1871.

James L. Perry Town Marshal.

Political Items.

Boutwell and his bankers are the only [illegible] satisfied with its recent financial achievements.

Butler says that [illegible] Boutwell for that length of time.

It is now claimed that the Radical [illegible] the Southern States [illegible] two hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, is in favor of general amnesty. Grant is opposed to it, [illegible] in the Senate, [illegible] Southern States in 1872.

It is stated that at Grass Valley, California, on election day, bodies of men publicly paraded and demanded large sums of money for their votes, which were readily paid by Radical leaders—advocates of the purity of elections.

Nearly all the members of General Grant's Cabinet are absent, making political speeches, in States where elections are to be held. Such things used to be called disreputable, but anything is sacred it to the present administration.

A misguided Milwaukee paper says 'Grant and Boutwell paid nine and a quarter millions of the public debt in August. The writer might as well tell us that the President and Superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad are in the habit of hauling fifty or sixty trains into Chicago every day.—*Chicago Republican, Radical.*

The Chicago *Journal*, a paper devoted to the President, says that when in that city he stated emphatically that he know the charges made by the New York *Tribune* against Thomas Murphy, Collector, were false. The President is twice mistaken. The *Tribune* did not make charges. It proved Murphy a shoddy swindler. The President knows nothing about it.—*Cincinnati Com.*

In a speech delivered at Philadelphia, the other day, Mr. Geo. Robeson, of the Navy Department, said that President Grant was one of the men who joined the Republican party 'because of the principles it holds and attitude it assumes.' Considering that President Grant never joined the Republical party until he was nominated as its candidate, this assertion is worthy of its author.

The telegraph inform us that the editor of the New York *Times* has been presented with a purse $50,000 by the Union League Club in recognition of his services in blowing up Tammany. This was expected, at least, by him. He has been howling for money, not for principles. Every word published in the *Times* has been published with a view of either making Tammany "come down" or of securing a shake purse from the Radicals.

A Correspondent of the New York *Sun* says, that twenty-five delegates, who were elected as out-and-out Fenton men were bribed, at the Syracuse Convention by Murphy and deserted their friends. Names and residences were given. Twenty-one of them are reported to be located as follows: Five in Madison, three in Wayne three in Jefferson, three in Washington, three in Cortland, two in Broome, one in Ontario, and one in Albany.

Keep up the fires. Half the diseases that afflict humanity at this season of the year are due to the half chilled condition in which people live. More coughs, colds, consumptions, and fevers are produced by sitting in half chilly rooms, on those days when it seems hardly necessary to build fires, than from all other causes.'

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block, Ft Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

Insurance.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agent for the Phœnix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,800,000. Call at the Courier office. tf.

The best preventative against the rusting of iron and steel tools is a thin coat of heavy, thick crude lubricating petroleum.

Married.—At M. E. Church, Corunna, Sabbath evening, Oct. 8th, 1871, by Rev. A. W. Lamport, Mr. M. P. Long, of this place, and Miss Vianna Stonebraker, of Corunna.

The above affair took our citizens somewhat by surprise, as our friend Mike has always been considered one of the knowing ones, and no fool on a "hoss" race. However, he has distanced all competitors in securing a Stonebraker, one in whom he may well place every confidence as to final success, in the new position just attained. This in conjunction with murdering bovines, will yield pleasure and wealth and life will pass like an April day.

Michael, we wish you and your fair, beautiful bride a pleasant, long journey adown life's meandering stream, and at short intervals may Long ones come to cheer the heart with joy. Long may you wave, Mike, the same genial, clever, whole-souled fellow that you are. To the handsome bride we return thanks for a glorious big cake with the following inscription:

"To the Printer
Vianna,
Mike."

The inscription took us. Like Pickwick, we wanted to weep but the devil was at work, with fiendish smile ready to annihilate its beauty, when we exclaimed:

Devil, spare those words
Harm not a single letter,
'Twas a friend that placed it there
And we oughten to forget her.

He desisted, when our three year old rushed in and took the top off in a jiffy. (That boy has a penchant for letters, especially when they are interred in sugar.)

May love and good cheer
Ever attend the happy pair
Through this life,
And a calm and peaceful journey
On the sea of matrimony
End their strife.

DIED.—At six o'clock, Thursday evening, Arch Monroe, only son of A. W. and M. E. Lamport, aged about 2 years and 8 months.

Go to thy rest, fair child!
Go to thy dreamless bed,
While yet so gentle, undefiled,
With blessings on thy head.

Ere sin had seared the breast,
Or sorrow woke the tear,
Rise to thy throne of changeless rest,
In yon celestial sphere!

Because thy smile was fair,
Thy lip and eye so bright,
Because thy loving cradle care
Was such a dear delight.

Shall love, with weak embrace,
Thy upward wing detain?
No! gentle angel, seek thy place
Amid the cherub train.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the best, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh. We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Men and Women as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No. 117 [illegible] St. St. Louis, Missouri.
Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

AUBURN MARKET.

[illegible]

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R. Co

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting will be held at the Court House, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 26th day October 1871 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

Edwin F. Uhl, Sec'y.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of [illegible] Isaac Dennis, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH [illegible], Administrator.

Oct. 12th, 1871.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of William Dunn, late of said County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. C. St.CLAIR Adm'r.

September 29, 1871.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and that prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER & BLATTNER
May 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St. AUBURN, IND.

Keeps now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
Prices Low and Reasonable.
In point of
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES
April, 6, '70.

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
AT
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Opposite the Court House.
[illegible]
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
[illegible]
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT
Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS.
5,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,
For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
CIDER BARRELS for sale at
C. BEIDERSON'S CO.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer,
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaeotypes, Gems and Ben Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMs
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
G. W. GORDON, Artist.

EAGLE MILLS!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece
Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, IND

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD.
ob. 22.

T. M. BIDDLE,
No. 6, KEYSTONE BLOCK,
DEALER IN
Family Medicines,
PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
And everything in the Drug Line of the first quality.
We wish it understood that we sell only
FIRST-CLASS Goods
and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
On Main St., Opp. Court House,
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.
The Object of the Conservatory
is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers in as short a time, as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
July 20, '71—3m.

SCHIRMEYER'S
Hat Factory!
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 57, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
17

Another Fresh Stock
Of 500 Pieces Prints.
WHO IS BEAT?
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the [illegible] we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at [illegible] a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you [illegible] announcement, that we have concluded, on the strength of our [illegible] to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. [illegible] that we will sell you Prints for [illegible] which are really worth a shilling. We [illegible] you [illegible]

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down, so that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next [illegible] bales of Augusta Brown Muslin, heavy quality, at [illegible] ed muslins 11½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of [illegible] palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 75½c [illegible]

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 25c to $1.00 [illegible] Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large ot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A fu line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. [illegible] KEYSTONE B[illegible] T. WAYNE, IND.

No. 5. No. 7.
C. ORFF & Co.

Having fitted up their NEW ROOM 42x110 feet have it now filled with the finest assorted stock of

Dress and Fancy Goods!

MILLINERY and DOMESTIC GOODS, ever brought to the city

DRESS GOODS

Rich Silks, Irish Poplins, Silk Velours, Japanesse Poplins, Rich Plaids, Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satins, Alpacas etc. Extra heavy black Repp Silks for $200. A great bargain.

BLACK BRILLIANTINE ALPACA!

The handsomest Alpaca ever imported, from 25c to $1.50 per yard. Elegant lustre and finish on both sides.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department

Paris pattern Hats and Bonnets, Rich Plumes, Elegant Flowers, Laces, embroideries, Corsets, Bustles, Lace Collars and Sets, Real Laces of every description, Perfumeries, etc.

REAL HAIR CURLS AND SWITCHES

THE BEST KIDS for $1,00 in the City.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

Paisley Long and Square, Ottoman Reversible, Long and Square Shawls of every stye and quality.

House-furnishing Goods, every Description

DOMESTICS:

We keep all the best brands of

PRINTS
DENIMS
SHEETINGS,
NECK-TIES,
JEANS
THREADS,
CASSIMEMERES,
FACTORY FLAN

Which we will SELL as LOW as any House in the City.

N. B.—We have now the larges store and largest stock of goods of any house in the city. Very light—you can see everything you buy—No "Dark Hole & We sell at very low prices.

C. ORFF & CO.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE
BLOCK.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in serge calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first-class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon getting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boots and shoes.
NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

A Thrilling Sketch.

Burglars had been very active and bold in their operatians in our city but as the thermometer had marked above the nineties for several days, and I had little of value in my room, I preferred to risk that little and leave my window open, although of easy access, [illegible]. If an uninvited guest made his appearances, and I did not awake, he would not disturb me; if I did awake, I could feign sleep and let him take what ever he might find. "Burglars," I argued with myself, "do not generally commit personal violence, if they can accomplish their [illegible] and make good their escape without it."

These were my reflections every night as I undressed and threw myself on my bed leaving my castle open to the enemy. I had been asleep one night about an hour, when I was awakened [illegible] ing my eyes, I saw the gas burning, and a tall broad shouldered man with his back turned towards me, his face looking over his shoulder to see whether the noise had awakened me. Our eyes met, and my plan to feign sleep would have been useless. My self-posession did not, however forsake me. What followed illustrates the value of presence of mind.

Opposite the side of my bed, and about eight feet from it, was the door of my room, two or three feet from which were the stairs leading down to the lower hall The burglar must have used a ladder in ascending the roof from which he entered the window.—It was some thirty feet to the ground, and isolated. My plan was, not only to escape harm myself, but to effect his capture. I knew the policeman's beat, and he would pass in a short time.

Sitting bolt upright, then, as I opened my eyes and saw the burglar, looking very unpleasant at me, I said, rubbing my eyes drowsily—although, to tell the truth, I never was more wide awake in my life: "Hello, John, what are you looking for? Can't you come in my room without making such a confounded noise?"

The fellow taken somewhat aback at being addressed in this way, said, in a low but menacing voice and pointing a a revolver at me.

"Shut up! what do you take me for?"

"I took you for John I replied, with a well assumed nonchalance

"But I didn't suppose he was after anything valuable in my room, except one thing, and—by the way, if you are not the unluckiest fellow in the world."

"How is that?" growled my visitor.

"Well, I have a very good watch; but if you want to get it, you must pay a visit to the watchmaker's after you leave here, for I had what I considered the bad, but what now seems the good fortune, to break the spring yesterday, and left it for repairs."

"You're a precious cool one!" he said evidently astonished at my indifference.

"What's the use of my getting excited or attempting to resist you? You are armed, and you see I am not.—And if you had no weapon, your fighting weight must be at least thirteen stone, while mine is not more than nine and a half. I have no idea of interfering with you. If the room were filled with diamonds, I would not lift my finger to save them. Take all you can find; I am going to sleep—so don't make any more noise."

"Hold on," said the fellow; "where,s your keys?"

"I suppose you want to make as much of a haul as you can," I said; "so look in my pants hanging over the bedpost there, and you'll find my pocket-book, with a few stamps in it."

It was nearly time for the policeman to pass, and I paused to listen. I must, in a few moments. put my plan into execution.

A glance quick as lighting showed me that the key of the door was on the outside.

My listening expression did not escape the sharp and practiced eye of my grim visitor. It was a curious scene, no doubt. I setting in my bed, in my night-clothes, unarmed, and this stalwart ruffian, pistol in hand, glaring half suspiciously, half ferociously at me, and almost in the crouching attitude of a tiger about to spring upon his prey. But there I sat, coolly conversing with him, the necessity of the moment keeping my wits too wide awake to allow my fears to get the upper hand for an instant.

"What are you listening to?" asked the burglar.

"I thought I heard a cry of fire."

In that instant, and in the dead stillness of the night, I heard the tramp of the policeman. It was some distance off.

"You will find," I said "some clothes of mine in the press; they will, however, be to small for you. Good night; the keys are in the middle drawer."

He turned to the drawer, indicated and as he did so, with one tremendous bound I cleared the space behind my bed and the door, slammed the door and locked it upon him. Oblivious of my *dishabille*, [illegible] to the street. I had two flights to descend and the door to open before I could reach the yard but it was hardly possible for him to [illegible] the ladder [illegible]. [illegible] rather than [illegible] down the [illegible], I flung back the [illegible] it in the yard. He [illegible] way down the ladder. Shouting [illegible] loudly, I seized the ladder at the bottom, and, using all my power, brought it and the burglar to the ground with a crash. The pistol he held in his hand fell from his grasp. I made a dash for it, and he, springing to his feet like a cat, rushed at me, and, as I stopped, seized me by the nape of the neck. I turned the pistol upward and pulled the trigger. It merely snapped—there were no more charges in it. With a terrible oath, the baffled villain wrenched the wea on from my grasp and raised it aloft to deal me what might have proved a fatal blow, when there was a rush behind him and he was felled to the ground. The policeman had heard my shout, and came just in time to rescue me.

The burglar was soon secured, and in my excitement I was about to relate the story I have here told, when the policeman with a smile, suggested that I might "ketch cold in them clothes!" I then remembered for the first time since I had sprung from bed, that I was shoeless and stockingless and had nothing on but my night shirt, and I beat a hasty retreat. With a long-drawn breath, I took my fine gold repeater, which had had such a narrow escape, and was not at the watchmaker's after all, from under my pillow, looked at the hour, turned in, and after a little while fell asleep.

It is almost needless to add that the above story, narrated afterwards to a jury, [illegible] the policeman interrupted me, had the effect of giving the visitor lodgings in a public institution, and secured me against a repetition of his call for at least ten years.

A Horrible Plaything.

The Bedford Republican publishes the following snake stories, and says they can be substantiated by indisputable testimony. They are only some of the trifling experiences of the mountaineers with the rattlesnakes:

"There are in the Blue Ridge two distinct species—the yellow and the black. The yellow was formerly supposed to be the male, and the black the female; but the fallacy of that opinion is demonstrated by the fact that in many localities only one of these kinds is ever seen, and also by the great difference in size and form—the yellow being very thick and short, and the black long ang slender. Both of these species are beatifully ornamented with flowers, which in the sunlight partake of all the colors of the rainbow. The yellow snake is much less liable to rattle than the black, and therefore most to be dreaded, though no dependence need be placed in either, as it depend-altogether upon the caprice of the mosment when they retreat, advance, rattle tor 'play possum.' The partiality of his snake for the company of children, has been frequently noticed among the mountaineers, one instance of which is familiar to some of our Bedford readers. A few years ago, a farmer whose cabin stood in one of the wildest localities about the mountains, on coming into the house one day, discovered his little daughter, two years old, sitting up in bed, where she had been placed when asleep by her mother. The child was laughing immoderately, and showing by its every action and expression of countenance that it was greatly pleased. The father approached, when, to his horror, he discovered that an enormous yellow rattlesnake, the largest he had ever seen, was in bed with the child, and actually coiled around her body.—His presence instantly wrought a change in the conduct of the snake, which dexterously uncoiled itself from around the child and assumed an attitude of battle. The mountaineer's rifle hung up on brackets over the door, he [illegible] it in his hand with a feeling which cannot be described, and awaited an opportunity to shoot. He had no sooner [illegible] than the snake commenced caressing the child, laying its head fondly [illegible] cheek, and darting its forked tongue almost in her eyes. Then he would rattle his tail and [illegible] which seemed to [illegible] the child, who was greatly delighted. But upon the least movement on the part of the almost distracted parent, the snake would change the tone of his rattling, and swell to almost twice its natural size. [illegible] the child grasped the snake with her chubby little hands, and jerked and twisted him about in a very rude and unceremonious manner laughing and talking to her horrid plaything in a perfect ecstacy of delight. This state of things was finally ended by a movement of the parent, which so angered the snake that he drew himself up into a tight coil, leaped out of the bed, and would have [illegible] had he not quickly dodged to one side. As it was the serpent went over his shoulder and out of the door, where it renewed the signal for battle, but was quickly stretched out stiff in death by a shot from the rifle. The child cried immoderately for her pretty plaything, and if set down in any part of the yard, would immediately toddle towards the dead reptile.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler, the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware store.

NO ADVANCE IN WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

J. & P. Pierr's.

We propose to sell our goods as low as last fall, as we have bought our FLANNELS, JEANS, and HEAVY COTTON GOODS before the rise in wool we therefore can sell cheaper to those who buy now.

WE ARE SELLING

Heavy Muslin at 8, and 10c per yard

All wool flannel 25, 30, 35 and 40c

100 Peices of new Delains 1½ to 25 per yd.

Good wide Sheeting 35 and 40c.

Very best style of Prints 6 8 and 9c.

Silks, Poplins, and all wool Plaids.

The best assortment of Shawls, Cloths, Blankets, Coverlids, Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Cloths for Men and Boys Wears.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We keep the best and fullest assortment of Millinery Goods in Fort Wayne, at wholesale and retail We are able to sell from 10 to 15 per cent lower than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere. It is true we are [illegible], at the same time a word to the wise is sufficient. Let those who want to save money, call and buy of us.

[illegible]

Hardware for the Million!

A Good

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - INDIANA.

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware nw the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of

Stoves

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Buildig Material,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware, [illegible] and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing [illegible] Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes Wringers and [illegible] Machines. [illegible] to keep none but first-class goods, [illegible] buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever, it comprises those made by wel known manufacturers. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Clothing, Hats & Caps, Furnishing Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

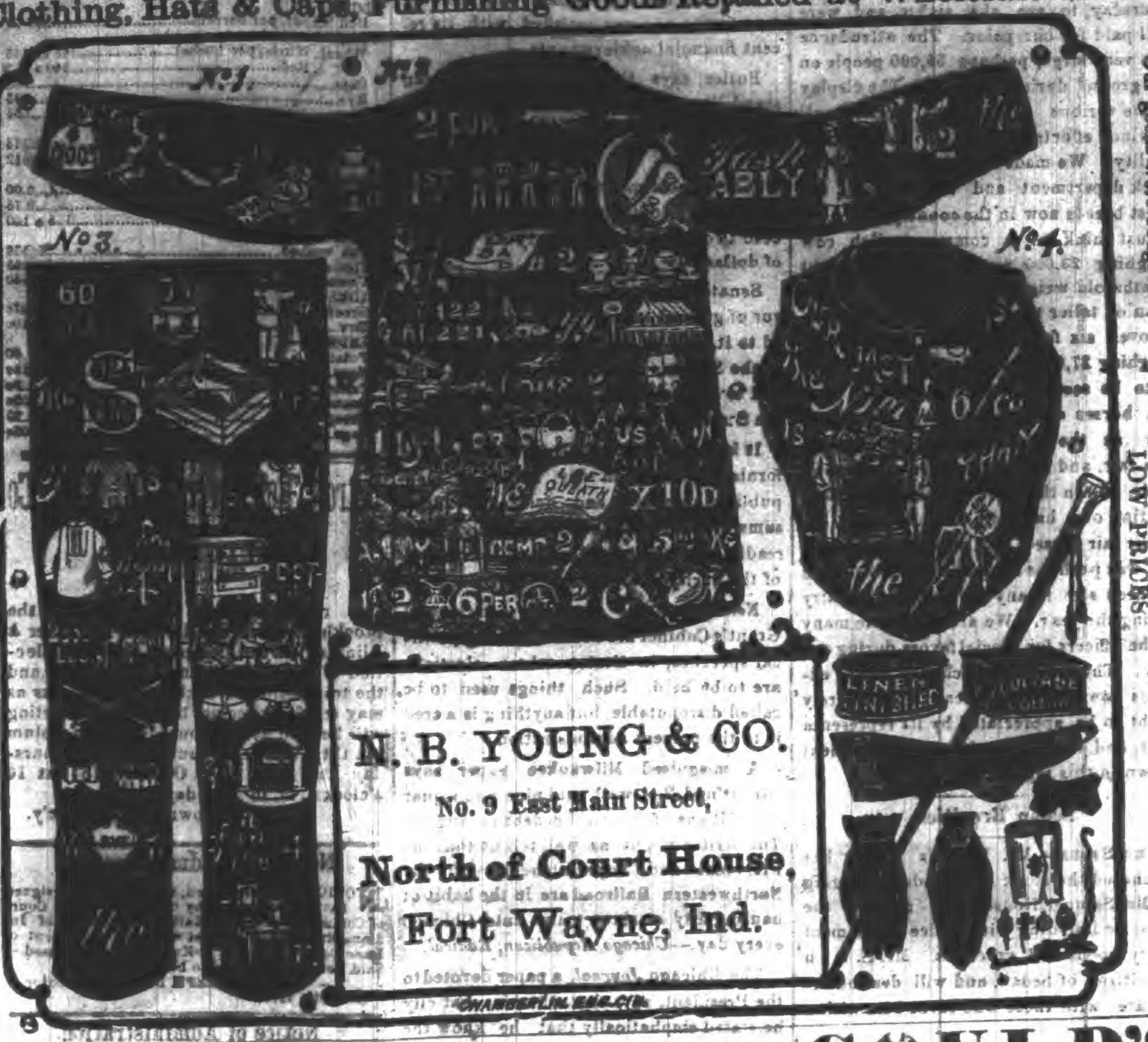
No. 1.
No. 2.
No. 3.
No. 4.
LINEN FINISHED
CHAMBERLIN ENG. CIN.

N. B. YOUNG & CO.

No. 9 East Main Street,

North of Court House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the advance in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINAL LOW PRICES

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produce

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groccery line always on hand. Prices low rnd goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9, 1[illegible]

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 1[illegible]0 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient dispaired of recovery; Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world by Mail or express.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

Matt esses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

n the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool.

Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering spacial inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money. We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
60 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
5 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Belting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
800 " Seat "
9500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 [illegible] horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Plow Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead
1000 " copper plate;
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
18 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
50 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

Rattled! Beat! Sold

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE!

WHY? WHY?

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing,

Hats & Caps, Shirts,

Drawers, Trunks, Valises,

Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters for [illegible] and fashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun-sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7, also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Lee House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office [illegible] Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's H[illegible] Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Su[illegible] 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered by Dr. Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, pies, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb.	40c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder per lb.	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb.	16c, and 18c, best 20c

Roasted Coffee, 22c. Old Government, 35c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb.	12½
Brown, per pound	8c, 9c and 9

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	10 cents
Smoked Shoulders	8 "
Pickled Pork	9 "
Lard	13 "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10c and per ¼ lb.	50 "
Flounders, per lb.	60 "
Best Smoking, per lb.	30 "
Second quality do., per lb.	25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00 "
Fine-cut, per lb, 60c best	95

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 3c, 5c and 8c per bar.	"
Blueing 2 boxes	5 "
Salartas, 3 papers	25 "

FISH

Spring catch, white fish	$5.00
Last fall, white fish	5.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	3.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound	

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb.	12½ cents
Apples, per lb. 7c	8 "
Peaches, per lb.	12½ "
Cherries, per lb. 7c, and	12 "
Oranges, per dozen	40 "
Lemons per dozen	40 "
Filberts per quart	12 "
Brazils, per quart	12 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Dime box Matches	5 "

LIQUORS.

Raw whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and "port" wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1,75
All kind of liquors on hand.	
Calafornia wine, per bottle	75c

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25
Blackberries, per can	20
Egg plums, per can	30
Green Gages, per can	30

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic [illegible] ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1. This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

At the **FRUIT HOUSE.**

18 West Berry Street.

Auditor's Office

Published Every Thursday,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year ... $2.00
[illegible] ... 1.00
[illegible] ... .50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 19, 1871. No. 42.

Business Cards.

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY [illegible] will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. will [illegible] Office [illegible] Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

FINCHER & MADDEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on [illegible] corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER, of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the [illegible] all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,

No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-24

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. [illegible] N. G.

I. O. G. T.

WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. D. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,

HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lanferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY Public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, [illegible] Dickinson, Proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO, INDI'A,

J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor.

This House has been [illegible] having Fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,

FORT WAYNE, IND'A.

VOLLMER'S Elixir of

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND

PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALER IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal,

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blossburg, and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

[illegible] sharpening a large butcher knife, and then examining the edge to see if it was keen.

'What are you doing here,' said an observer.

'Don't you see? Sharpening this big knife.'

'Yes, but what are you going to do with it when sharpened?'

'Cut old Ben Brown's head off, to be sure.'

'What! you don't propose to kill him, do you?'

'No, [illegible] his head, and stick it right on again, hind side before, just to let the old fellow look back on his past life! It will take him all the rest of his [illegible].'

What a queer idea the lunatic had in his mind. And what if it were so, that every man when he reached a certain age had his face turned around and was obliged to spend the rest of his days in looking over his past life? [illegible] strange sights?

* * *

Mayor Hall has undertaken to suppress the sale of Harper's Weekly in the streets as libellous and indecent. The whole [illegible] consists of [illegible] illustrating the [illegible] life [illegible] Mr. Hall and his Tammany associates.—These cuts are [illegible] and could have no better advertisement of their power than such an effort by the Mayor.

* * *

A ship should not be held by one anchor, nor life by a single hope.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd, 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L. Cincinnati	[illegible] 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.	Comersville	4 [illegible]
11 10 "	Indianapolis	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 15 "	A. Jackson	[illegible]

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
[illegible] m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a. m.
12 [illegible] p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
[illegible]	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 15 "	Muncie	1 35
[illegible]	Indianapolis	6 30
[illegible]	Comersville	4 15
[illegible] m.	L. Cincinnati A.	800

JNO J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 28, 1871, Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh	1,35 A M			
Rochester	2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance	4,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,02 "
Orrville	6,28 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	6,5[illegible] "
Mansfield	8,[illegible]8 "	1,[illegible] P. M	[illegible]	8,33 "
A.	8,55 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],31
Crestline	9,20 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],00
L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],30
Forest	11,37 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],26 A.
Lima	11,32 P	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,55
Ft. Wayne	1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth	3,32 "	2,25 P. M	3,45 "	8,35 "
Chicago	6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10 " p m

Going East.

STATIONS		FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Chicago	5,5[illegible] A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,05	12,30 A. M.
Ft. Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,15
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]37	[illegible]
Forest	4,27 "	4,58 "	4,50 "	6,5[illegible] "
A	6,00 "	6,15 "	,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline	12,45	6,35 "	4,30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	3,45 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance	5,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M
Rochester	8,2[illegible] A. M	12,3[illegible] A. M	[illegible]1,05	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	3,35 "	1,25 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; No. [illegible] daily except Saturday and [illegible].

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATION S.	Exp	Mixed.	Expres.
Fort Wayne leave	7 00	[illegible]	4 30 p m
Academie	7 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	4 55
Stoners (Gravel pit)	7 33	[illegible]	5 0[illegible]
New Era	7 43	10 [illegible]	5 13
Auburn	8 01	10 49	5 30
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	5 56
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 0[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 1[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 42
Jonesville		5 50	
Jackson Arr	11 40	6 55	8 56 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson [illegible]	6 20 a m	[illegible]	4 50
Jonesville	7 30	10 30	5 55
Angola	8 57	2 28 p m	7 28
Pleasant	9 11	2 53	7 42
Summit	9 23	3 13	7 54
Waterloo A	9 40	3 43	8 10
Auburn	9 55	4 08	8 26
New Era	10 11	4 28	8 45
Stones (Gravel Pit)	10 20	4 40	8 56
Huntertown	10 26	4 48	9 02
Academie	10 37	5 06	9 14
Ft Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	9 30

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., [illegible] Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division.

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:05 p m	x2:12 a m	12:57 p m
Waterloo	x1:15 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	[illegible]	[illegible] p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	11:5[illegible] "	[illegible]
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the Depot and other public places. Trains are run by Cleveland time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
[illegible] Gen. Ticket Agt.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Beneath the moonlight and the snow
Lies dead my latest year;
The winter winds are wailing low
Its dirges in my ear.

I grieve not with the moaning wind
As if a loss befell;
Before me, even as behind,
God is, and all is well!

His light shines on me from above,
His low voice speaks within,—
The patience of immortal love
Outwearying mortal sin.

Not mindless of the growing years
Of care and loss and pain,
My eyes are wet with thankful tears
For blessings which remain.

If dim the gold of life has grown,
I will not count it dross,
Nor turn from treasures still my own
To sigh for lack and loss.

The years no charm from Nature take;
As sweet her voices call,
As beautiful her mornings break,
As fair her evenings fall.

Love watches o'er my quiet ways,
Kind voices speak my name,
And lips that find it hard to praise
Are slow, at least, to blame.

How softly ebb the tides of will!
How fields, once lost or won,
Now lie behind me green and still
Beneath a level sun!

How hushed the hiss of party hate,
The clamor of the throng!
How old, harsh voices of debate
Flow into rhythmic song!

Methinks the spirit's temper grows
Too soft in this still air,
Somewhat the restful heart foregoes
Of needed watch and prayer.

The bark by tempest vainly tossed
May founder in the calm,
And he who braved the polar frost
Faint by the isles of balm.

Better than self-indulgent years
The outflung heart of youth,
Than pleasant songs in idle ears
The tumult of the truth.

Rest for the weary hands is good,
And love for hearts that pine,
But let the manly habitude
Of upright souls be mine.

Let winds that blow from heaven refresh,
Dear Lord, the languid air;
And let the weakness of the flesh
Thy strength and spirit share.

And if the eye must fail of light,
The ear forget to hear,
Make clearer still the spirit's sight,
More fine the inward ear!

Be near me in mine hours of need
To soothe, or cheer, or warn,
And down these slopes of sunset lead
As up the hills of morn!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

She [illegible] Mechanic.

A young man commenced visiting a young woman, and appeared to be well pleased. One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young lady to inquire where he had been.

'I had to work to-night.'

'What, do you work for a living?' she inquired in astonishment.

'Certainly,' replied the young man, 'I am a mechanic.'

'I dislike the name of a mechanic,' and she turned up her pretty nose.

That was the last time the young man visited that young lady. He is now a wealthy man, and has one of the best women in the country for his wife.

The lady who disliked the name of a mechanic is now the wife of a miserable fool—a regular vagrant about grog shops—and the soft, verdant, silly, miserable girl is obliged to support herself and children by taking in washing.

You dislike the name of a mechanic, eh? You whose brothers are but well dressed loafers. We pity any girl who is so verdant, so soft, as to think less of a young man for being a mechanic—one of God's noblemen—the most dignified and honorable personage of heaven's creatures.

Beware, young ladies, how you treat young men who work for a living, for you may one day be a menial to one of them yourself.

Far better to discharge the well fed pauper, with all his rings, jewelry, brazenness and pomposity, and take to your affections the callous handed, industrious mechanic.

Thousands have bitterly regretted their folly who have turned their backs to honesty. A few years have taught them a severe lesson.

* * *

'Did you say I was not fit to carry swill to swine, sir.'

'I did, sir.'

'Well, sir, I require you here, in the presence of these gentlemen, to recall that insult, or you will have to take the consequences.'

'I am ready, willingly, to repair the injury I have done you.'

'I [illegible] that you [illegible]kly, Mr. Brown.'

Brown turned to the insulted gentleman and said:

'Gentlemen, I have done my friend, Mr. Smith, here, the injustice to say that he was not fit to carry swill to swine, at which he is very indignant. Now, gentleman, I wish to recall that remark and do take great pleasure in saying that Mr. Smith is eminently qualified to carry swill to swine. I hope this apology will be satisfactory to Mr. S. and that his excellent qualifications will be duly appreciated.'

* * *

Not to know at large of things remote from use, obscure and subtle, but to know that which before us lies in daily life, is the prime wisdom.

* * *

Always consult discretion—it is more discreet to be silent than to speak when it is not accompanied by sense and reason.

* * *

They whose minds are least grieved by calamities, and who best meet them in action, are the greatest both in public and private life.

* * *

One living, earnest Christian who can offer the prayer of faith, be he ever so poor, is worth more to the cause of Christ than a thousand worldly minded and careful professors, be they ever so rich.

Wit and Humor.

Apropos of [illegible] Moses the wicked[illegible] Because he broke [illegible] commandments at once.

'That fellow [illegible] grave,' said one [illegible] cemetry. 'How so?' [illegible] him to be a forger and a thief, and [illegible] upon that epitaph.'

An exchange remarks that [illegible] Ridge [illegible] down the [illegible] cessive [illegible] is as [illegible] cheering [illegible].

Somebody read aloud the other day the announcement that two well known Connecticut politicians were delivering an address on temperance. An [illegible] person sitting by exclaimed, [illegible] it,' but checked himself in an instant, and inquired, 'Which side, though?'

The following is told of a young society gentleman [illegible]. On the examination [illegible] asked, Mr.—, 'what [illegible] were known to the ancients?' [illegible] ed 'there were [illegible]—after a pause—[illegible] I'm not quite certain.'

H[illegible]

Nebraskians [illegible] den on a rail.

The gloom of a [illegible] leviated by an [illegible] man.

A Massachusetts [illegible] meried and [illegible] for liquor.

A Cincinnati [illegible] teach a horse to sing. But we have enough one-horse singers [illegible].—*Boston Post.*

A thrifty [illegible] saved a dollar [illegible] ing and returning [illegible] coffin.

There is [illegible] corn-fields [illegible] lost in [illegible] home for [illegible].

The [illegible] test [illegible] hairy [illegible] of [illegible] ed.

Miss King, who tasted tea in every part of [illegible] will never get the best tea until they are willing to bid as high for it as the Russians, who now monopolize the finest growths.

Josh Billings says, 'Don't work before breakfast, eat your breakfast first.' Now, if he could only fix it so that we need't work after breakfast.

The Hartford police make a practice of shooting pigeons which flock around the grain at the freight station, and kill a promising boy now and then in the discharge of duty. The parents are naturally rather indignant, and desire the police to refrain, but the court sustains them.

Miscellaneous Items.

Minnesota has ten railways in process of construction.

The total number of Germans residing in the United States is 1,690,533.

Five dollars and fifty cents on every one hundred dollars is the tax rate of Philadelphia.

New York State spent last year $9,905,-[illegible] in supporting just her common schools.

The London doctors are experimenting on cundurango, and are confident that it will exterpate cancer.

Four hundred and sixty turkeys were driven sixteen miles to market by a Pennsylvanian.

Georgia corn is so high this year, and the stalks so high that they talk harvesting it with derricks.

Three million nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds of tea were shipped east from San Francisco during the month of September.

An American circus company is now performing in Constantinople—the first circus that has ever visited the domains of the Sultan.

With a single blast of gunpowder, at the Mount Sorrel quarry, England lately, twenty thousand tons of granite were thrown down.

The largest flouring mill in the world is in Philadelphia. It is owned by one Thomas, who never doubts its capacity to grind [illegible] thousand two hundred bushels of flour a day.

There is now a large black spot on our side of the sun which is forty thousand miles in diameter—five times larger than the whole planet we inhabit. A keen eye can see it by looking through smoked glass.

The Lowell (Mass.) Board of Health order their officers to kill the dogs belonging to families in which there is small-pox as they consider them a cause of spreading the disease in many instances.

Duluth has shipped its first cargo of wheat direct for Europe. It was sent by steam via the lakes and the Welland canal to Ogdensburg, thence by rail to Boston, and then by vessel to Europe. Large orders from England are to be filled in this way.

Caseyville, twelve miles from Salt Lake, is one of the most flourishing of the smaller Mormon settlements. Reports say it contains seventy husbands, who have, in the aggregate, three hundred and forty-seven wives and five hundred and twenty-two children.

THE SIBYL'S AUGURY.

It was in 1848 that, young in my profession, I settled in Greyburn. I had spent my full term at college, and had also given almost two years of my time to studying and practicing in the hospitals, and I am pleased to be able to state that very shortly after settling in the afore-mentioned place I had as much business as I could conveniently attend to. In two or three cases of fearfully threatening aspect I had met with happy success; and a successful [illegible]. Then, again, being fresh from the very best surgical school in the world—the Academy of Louis XV. in Paris—I very quickly and emphatically made my mark upon the public in the result of several capital operations which I had occasion to perform.

I had been almost a year in Greyburn, and had become so well satisfied with the people, and they, in turn, had given token of being so well satisfied with me, that I had fully concluded to regard it as my permanent abiding place.

It was on a clear, pleasant evening in May that I was visited by a gentleman from the neighboring town of Foxborough. He had called during the day in my absence, and had left his card, with word that he would [illegible]. The card bore the name of 'Asa Gregory, D. D.' and I knew him [illegible] the principal in the [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Gregory [illegible] and regarded [illegible] [illegible] his face. Then he [illegible].

His [illegible] daughter—he feared was dying. She had been [illegible] He had called in the best medical skill of his town, but without avail. Physicians [illegible] that her disease was consumption and incurable; but not one of them had arrived at a satisfactory diagnosis of her case. He called upon me. Would I come and examine, and pass my judgment? I told him I would.

On the morrow I rode over to Foxborough, and easily found Mr. Gregory's house. It was one of the prettiest and most sensible-looking dwellings in the place. I found the sick girl in her chamber, dressed in a loose morning robe of violet-colored chamere, and reclining upon a lounge. She was nineteen years of age, of medium stature, and I thought at the time—as I think now—the fairest and most beautiful maiden I had ever seen. I was interested, and resolved that if help lay within my power it should be forthcoming. She evidently read my feelings, for she very soon evinced that my presence was not disagreeable to her. She had told her father that she did not care to see another physician, and this had been told to me, so that I was thus induced to approach her kindly and gently.

I will not trouble the readers with the particulars of my examination. Suffice it to say that from the patient herself I could gain nothing save that she was growing weaker and weaker every day and hour. As for consumption, not one of the marked symptoms was present. Her lungs were sound and intact. I spent an hour with her and engaged her in constant conversation, and I found that she had no hope of living. She was as one who had made up her mind to droop and die. As I arose, at the end of the hour, she said to me, with a faint smile:

'What do you think, doctor?'

Her smile startled me. It seemed to say:

'I trust you are not going to dispute me—you will not mock me by trying to help me.'

I answered her that I was not prepared to give an opinion. I wished, however, that she would allow me to remove the medicines which other physicians had ordered, as I was satisfied that they were doing her no good.

She thanked me with gushing gratitude. But—would I leave any medicine?

'For the present,' I told her, only a little wine. Had she any objections to that?'

She had none at all.

In the hall I met her father. To his anxious inquires I could only answer that I would call again on the morrow. I told him his daughter had no organic disease—I was sure of it. This assurance gave him hope.

On the following day I saw Cordelia Gregory again, and spent another hour by her side.

So, for a week, I visited her daily. I should have been less than human had I not, in that time, learned to love the sweet, gentle-natured girl. Had my heart been already another's, I should at least have given her a sister's place; but my heart had been all mine own until she possessed it. And in a week's time she had come to welcome me with a brighter kindling of the azure eyes, and a warmer flush of the fading cheeks. And yet during all this time I had been utterly unable to analyse her disease. She was failing just as the running brooklet fails when its fountain is drying up.

On my seventh visit, as I sat by her side, with her hand in mine, I drew her nearer to my bosom, and eagerly cried:

'Cordelia, oh, for my sake, live!—live!'

She answered:

'I have not cared to until now; but it is too late! too late! I am dying—dying—dying!'

She wept upon my bosom.

At that moment I knew that Cordelia Gregory was the victim of some strange hallucination. Something was wearing her life away through her imagination. She had made up her mind to die, and nature was gradually but surely succumbing to the mental force. I dared not then question her. When I next joined her father I asked him if his daughter had any female friend whom she particularly trusted as a confidante.

There was one—a Mary Lakin—who had recently removed to a distant part of the country. She and Cordelia had been like sisters until within two months, when the removal of Mary had separated them.

'We must send for Mary Lakin,' I said, 'and I must see her before she [illegible].'

Mr. Gregory was ready to do anything. Mary Lakin was sent for, and she came—a bright-faced, true-hearted girl—just such a one as I should have supposed would win the confidence and love of Cordelia. I sat down with her and gave her to understand what I wanted. She started when I told her what I thought [illegible] with her friend, and after a little [illegible] she told [illegible] [illegible]

'Doctor,' she said, [illegible]

She [illegible] a year before a band of gipsies had been encamped in the outskirts of the town, and of their number there was an old Sibyl—a dark-eyed, weird-faced woman, whose [illegible] was [illegible] and mysterious—a woman who told fortunes, and concerning whom wonderful stories were related.

'One day,' went on Mary, 'a party of us visited the gipsy camp, and the sibyl intercepted us. I allowed her to tell my fortune, and others of our party did the same. She not only prognosticated for the fortune, but she told things of the past with marvelous accuracy. At length she approached Cordelia, but the girl would not submit. The sibyl persisted, and Cordelia resolutely refused, at the same time declaring that the calling was an impious one. At length the bedlam, in a spiteful way, drew forth from her bosom a bit of reed, like a piece of dried elder stalk, and having split it she took therefrom a pellet of paper, which she gave to Cordelia, bidding her to take it home with her, and not to look at it save in the privacy of her own chamber. Then the woman hobbled off, and our attention was immediately attracted by other matters.

'Several times after that I asked Cordelia what she found in the paper the sibyl had given her; but she never gave me a direct answer, though she would have had me believe that the thing amounted to nothing at all. I remember that the last time I spoke to her of the gipsy's pellet, she started as though the subject gave her pain, and of course I did not recur to it again.'

'Go to Cordelia,' I said, 'and find out what was in that paper. Do not use my name.—Let her not know that you have seen me. Your revelation gives me the light of a new hope. Go—and make no failure.'

On the following day I met Mary Lakin in Mr. Gregory's parlor. She had found the paper.

'I have acted both trator and thief,' she said as she put out her hand. 'First, I won Cordelia's confidence by a pledge of secrecy; and next, I stole this paper from a secret compartment of her writing-desk.'

'This,' said I, is the paper which the gipsy give her.'

'The very same.'

Mary gave it to me, and I took it in my fingers and open it. It was a triangular bit of letter paper, much worn and soiled, and it bore characters written with vermilion ink. The writing was cramped but plain and distinct, and this is what was written:

'Maiden, now so bright and fair,
Of the future take no care.
Within the twelvemonth next to come
Thine earthly pilgrimage is done.
Bear in mind the [illegible] date,
No power of earth can change thy fate!
'Sixth month—Fifth day—1848.'

I read the strange missive, and then re-read it, then looked at Mary Lakin.

'I remembr it all, very well, she said. It was on the fifth day of June, one year ago, that we were at the gipsy camp.'

'And this is the paper which the sibyl gave to Cordelia?'

'Yes.'

'And Cordelia believes it true?'

'Yes. She has told me that she shall die before the day therein set down is passed.'

I saw it all now. The poor girl had hidden that fatal augury away, and had allowed it to occupy her mind until it had gained actual ascendancy. She had brooded over it in fear and trembling, and, all unconsciously, her finely strung and sensitive nature had fallen a prey to the terrible influence.

'To-day,' said I, 'is the 29th of May. If left to herself Cordelia will die before the fifth day of June, a passive victim under the fatal shadow of that augury. We must get her over that fifth day alive. If we can do that, she saved.'

'How can we do it?' asked Mary.

'Will you help me?'

'To the very last possibility of my power,' was her heartfelt reply.

'Then,' said I, 'you shall be her nurse. Let her know nothing of our meeting; and, above all, hint not that I know of this sibyl's augury.'

This twenty-ninth day of May was Tuesday, and the fifth of June would come in just one week—the very next Tuesday.

On Wednesday I visited my patient and she introduced to me her dear friend Mary Lakin, and we acted our parts so well that she suspected not that Mary would remain with her. Of course I was glad. I had prepared with great care a sleeping potion as powerful as I dared to administer, and I had furthermore taken Mr. Gregory into my confidence, and also nurse, a family relative.

'To-night,' said I, in my final charge to Mary, 'do you keep Cordelia awake as much as possible, and before daybreak give her the sleeping mixture. Watch her narrowly, and let no noise be made in the house.'

As I had directed, Mary Lakin suffered no sleep to visit the patient's eyes until well on towards Thursday morning, when, at three o'clock, she administered the opiate in a bit of spiced wine. In a short time Cordelia fell asleep, and the little mantel clock upon the broke the room was thoroughly darkened, and the hush of midnight reigned. She slept until five o'clock that Thursday afternoon, and as she gave signs of wakening the clock was set going. Her nurse sat just as she had sat fourteen hours before.

'Have you been asleep, Cordelia?'

The patient sat up and looked around.

'Is this you, Mary?'

'Yes.'

'What time is it?'

'Why—are you wondering? You have just takin your wine. Do you want more?'

Cordelia looked at the clock. The rays of the nurse lamp fell upon its face, and she saw that it was past three.

'I thought I had slept,' she said.

Mary laughed, and told her she had no time to sleep.

Presently the patient asked for, drink, and another opiate was administered.

* * *

In this way we brought her over to Friday morning, and she had lost a day. It was the morning of the first day of June, and she thought it was Tuesday, the last day of May.

I was sure she could safely bear a repetition, anxious to be as far on the safe side as possible. During this Friday, which she thought to be Thursday, I administered invigorating diet and cordials, and during this same Friday night Mary Lakin continued to keep her charge awake as before. At half past three on Saturday morning the opiate was administered in a drouth for which the patient had called of her own accord, and a sound sleep was the result. The clock was stopped, and all in the house put upon orders of silence.

The sleep lasted until past two o'clock of Saturday afternoon, at which time Cordelia awoke, finding Mary by her side with the goblet in her hand. The nurse-lamp was burning lowly, its rays falling upon the dail of the clock, which was ticking away at the hour of four.

As before, Mary adroitly led her charge to believe that since taking her draught she had only dropped off into a momentary doze, and that it was now four o'clock in the morning. Cordelia asked for more drink, and thus an opportunity was offered for giving the last opiate, which I had prepared with the utmost care and precision.

Cordelia slept again, and awoke not until the dawning of the Sabbath morning. She had lost another day, and thought full sure that the morning beams were for the ushering in of Friday. Mr. Gregory had made an arrangement with the sextons of the two village churches that the Sabbath bells should not be rung, so the day passed, and the patient dreamed not how the time had slipped away. She was living through Sunday, the third day of June, and believed it to be only Friday, the first day of June.

Wednesday morning came—the sixth day of June—bright, calm and beautiful. By my directions Mary had administered a generous stimulant, and our patient was feeling the thrill of a new energy. It was near the middle of the forenoon, and Mr. Gregory and Mary Lakin and myself were in the cheerful chamber to which the golden glories of that June sun had been admitted.

'My darling,' said Mr. Gregory, with a bright smile upon his kindly face, 'I want you to gain strength and get well before your birthday, because Doctor Bunton and myself have planned a grand festival for that occasion.'

'Ah!' replied Cordelia, with a shake of the head, 'that day is too far away for me to reach it.'

'Only to-morrow,' said her father.

'You mistake, my dear father. My birthday is the seventh of June.'

'Exactly, my dear one.'

'To-day,' said Cordelia, 'is only the fourth.'

'Now, my child, don't you make a mistake. To-day is the sixth.'

'This is Monday?'

'No; this is Wednesday.'

She looked bewildered; and after gazing for a time into her father's face, she turned to me. It had been left for me to assure her [illegible] and hold it there [illegible] own.

She rested upon my bosom on that blessed June day of the olden time, and this same bosom is her resting place to-day, and my strong arms still encircle her and hold her close as I kiss her and gaze into her face, and meet the sweet and loving smile of one of the truest and noblest companions that ever made man's pathway bright and blissful.

Josh Billings Under Oath.

Josh Billings being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Eight rods go into a rod and hav a tuck ov enny thing left over. Menny a yung fellow has found out this sum in arithmetic bi trieing tew git a number 8 foot in a number 6 boot.

Virteu, in one respect, is like muny. That which we hav tew work the hardest for [illegible] as the best.

I hav often herd there was men who knew more than they could tell, but i never met one. I hav often met those who could tell a grate deal more than they did kno, and was willing to swear tew it besides.

Hope has made a grate menny blunders but there is one thing about her that i always did like—she means well.

Sum pholks are good simply bekause they are tew lazy to be wicked, and others, bekause they haint got a good chance.

* * *

There is one thing that i am not only certain, but proud ov—there iz more people in this world who have changed from bad to good, than from good to bad.

In money interest phollows the principal; in morals, principle often phollows the interest.

Yu will notis one thing—the devil seldum offers tew go into partnership with a bizzy man, but you will often see him offer to jine the lazy man, and furnish all the kapital.

I dont kno, after all, but it is jist about az well tew git abuv yure bizziness as it iz tew hav yure bizziness git abuv yu.

"In time ov peace prepare for war." This is the way sum familys liv all the time.

When yu hear a man who alwus wants tew bet his "bottom dollar," yu kan make up yure mind that that is the size of his pile.

The devil is the only individual on reckord who iz sed not posses a single virtew.

There is nothing that a man will git so sik ov az too mutch molasses.

The vices which a man contracts in his youth, however much he may shave them off, will often call on him thru life, and seek tew renew his acquaintance.

Every man has his phollys, but there is this difference—in the poor man they look like crime, while in the rich man they only appear tew be eccentricity.

Old age inkreases us in wisdom, and also in rumatism.

I kno lots ov pholks who [illegible] jist bekause they was born so, [illegible] kant tell when they got religion, and if they should loose it, they [illegible] kno it.

We never outgro our phollys—we only alter them.

There is this difference between charity and a gift—charity cums from the heart, and a gift from the pocket.

Coquets are generally too silly to be very wicked.

There is full az menny pholks in this world who have been ruined bi kindness as there is who hav bin injured bi kruelty.

The man who is wicked enuff tew be dreaded is a safer man in community than the one who is just virteuous enuff not to be suspekted.

Flattery is the wust kind of lieing. Hypocrasy is alwus humble.

Gravity dont prove enny thing. If a man is really wise, he dont need it, and i think if he aint wise, he should have it.

It is jist as natral tew be born poor as it is tew be born naked, and it is no more disgrace.

Thare is no excuse whatever for the insolence ov wealth; thare may possibly be for insolence ov poverty.

Laziness is the furst law ov natur; self-preservashun is the second.

Yu kant konvert sinners bi preaching the gospel tew them at half price. Enny sinner who is anxious tew git his religion in that way, is satisfied with a poor artikle.—*New York Weekly.*

* * *

The city of New Orleans has a creditor who is not to be fooled with. He has tried to get his money on a claim of $2,068, through proceedings in the higher courts, but failed; and now he brings 2,068 suits of a dollar each, before a justice of the peace, and expects to obtain that number of separate judgments, from which under the laws of affecting the collection of small sums, there can be no appeal.

* * *

Katie Waltz, a five year old of Madison, fell with an open penknife in her hand, Thursday morning, the blade of which cut her windpipe, inflicting, it is feared, a fatal wound.

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block Ft Wayne, Ind., good all wool cassimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCT. 19, 1871.

[illegible] party movement, recently started in Tennessee.

It is announced that the Democratic Executive Committee at Washington is preparing a list of Radical defalcations and swindles, which will speedily be published. It will be made from official records, and will show a worse condition of affairs at Washington than has yet been suspected.

It is a noteworthy fact that every German nominated by the Republicans in Hamilton county, Ohio, was defeated at the election, notwithstanding the eloquent Republican profession of sympathy for the Germans recently so lavishly bestowed. Every German nominated by the Democrats in Hamilton county was elected.

Henry Ward Beecher is reported to have said, in the course of recent remarks upon the New York municipal corruptions, that 'No political capital can be made out of these disclosures, as they were simply an evidence of the financial dishonesty of the times, which is as manifest in Washington as in New York.' The remark is undoubtedly true, but won't Henry Ward 'catch it' from the Radical press for making the admission?

The Washington *Republican* says: 'Ten years ago precisely William M. Tweed was a bankrupt. To-day, he boasts that he is worth twenty millions of dollars. In other words, he has made two millions of dollars per annum without a cent of capital.' Ten years ago precisely Ulysses S. Grant was a bankrupt. To-day, he can boast that he is worth a million of dollars. In other words, he has made a hundred thousand dollars per annum without a cent of capital. Down with Tweed—Bully for Grant.

AFTER THE FIRE.

WHAT THE CHICAGO PAPERS SAY.

[From the Journal of the 13th.]

Never on the face of the earth has there been so extended and ghastly a scene of ruin and desolation as that now presented throughout the destroyed South and North Divisions of Chicago. The ruins of Pompeii, Herculaneum, Rome or Moscow did not present a more awful spectacle. Hundreds of streets—and area of 2,500 acres—are covered by mere heaps of stones and brick, with here-and-there a standing wall.

Various estimates have been made of the total loss by the great fire, ranging all the way from $200,000,000 to $350,000,000. Probably the former figures will cover all the losses. About 20,000 buildings were burned, about one-fourth of which were of stone or brick, and some of them the finest business edifices in the United States. It is now believed that the actul loss of life will exceed 300. Over 100 dead bodies have already been found.

Water is running in the pipes in the basement of most of the dwellings on the South Side and in the West Division. It is pumped in the pipes by the Water Works, it is thought practicable to have it in running order in a week or ten days.

The city and the surrounding country are filled with mischievious and exciting rumors of outrage and lawlessness. The rumors, in almost every instance, are false and unfounded. The municipal and military authorities are united in their assurances that the degree of order and the freedom from crime and lawlessness are as remarkable as gratifying, under the peculiar circumstances. And they further assure us that the reports of attempted incendiarism, shootings, hangings, etc., are, on careful investigation, found to be utterly and wickedly false. No case of actual attempt at incendiarism, since the fire, or of shooting or hanging, has yet occurred to the knowledge of the authorities, who feel encouraged by the general disposition of the community to preserve order and co-operate for the relief of the suffering and the preservation of order.

The following is the Grain Registrar's official statement of the amount of grain burned to ashes:

CENTRAL ELEVATOR "A."

Wheat	174,038
Corn	174,500
Rye	30,100
Barley	20,000
Total	548,980

MUNGER & ARMOUR'S ELEVATOR.

Corn	134,064
Rye	71,208
Barley	189,700
Total	[illegible]

HIRAM WHEELER'S ELEVATOR.

Wheat	133,309
Oats	94,238
Total	227,547

GALENA ELEVATOR.

Wheat	211,635

NATIONAL ELEVATOR.

Wheat	10,000
Corn	83,000
Oats	47,200
Rye	[illegible]
Barley	221
Total	[illegible]

Grand total, 1,634,705 bushels, valued at $1,235,014.

The entire loss of grain by the fire falls short of the receipts the week previous.

Several vessels were lost. The Navigator, a new vessel belonging to Captain Goodrich, which was lying off Goodrich's docks, and tried to run out, stuck just beyond and behind [illegible] stove manufactory, on the north side of the river, and sunk there, her bottom now being just visible. Eight or nine schooners and brigs were caught near the mouth of the river, and burned to the water's edge. [illegible] Rush street bridge east, on the north banks the coal heaps are in a blaze. Rathborne's place and all immediately east of that are safe. Rush street bridge itself is a hopeless and utter wreck, as is also that at State street.

The loss of the Historical Building is irreparable. The library embraced 17,000 volumes, 175,000 pamphlets, and complete sets of files of the Chicago newspapers. This collection embraced a complete record of the history of Chicago from the earliest days to the present.

The *Tribune* says:

There is considerable debris in many of the streets, but the work of cleaning has already begun. The sidewalks, wood and stone, are gone, the large limestone blocks splitting and caving in.

It is worthy of notice that scarcely a street has a yard of wooden sidewalk remaining, and those who witnessed the conflagration known full well the fatal certainty with which they conducted the fire from block to block, even across vacant blocks. They were as perfect conductors of fire as steel is of lightning. In many streets the Nicolson pavement was badly burned, and it was scorched more or less everywhere.

The water works stood the fiery test well. The tower is intact. The walls of the immense engine house are still perfect, the roof only being destroyed. It was strange how it took fire. The flames had only reached Ohio st. when suddenly and in an instant, the roof was blazing high, and the men besides running for their lives. The buildings intervening were untorched, and it seemed as if an invisible tongue of flame shot across and struck the roof with the rapidity and fatality of lightning. The assistant engineer had barely time to stop the engine, and shout to the men to open the safety valves and save themselves. This occurred at 7:30 on Monday morning, up to which time there was a full head of water on, with only one engine running.

Why Gold Goes Up.

The quotations for gold in Wall street have been steadily going up for some weeks past, and the unexpected sale of $6,000,000 or the commodity on Thursday by the Treasury Department has had but an inappreciable effect in depressing them. The phenomenon is due to severall causes. In the first place, a syndicate of speculators are operating for a rise. Secondly, as shown by the advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England, the stagnation of the European money market which prevailed during the summer has come to an end, and the millions which were temporarily sent over here and loaned at two and three per cent. per annum have been called home. Thirdly, our imports are large, and that demands coin for duties.

Secretary Boutwell is blamed by many people for not doing this, that and the other thing to keep gold down. In our opinion he does too much for that purpose already. If he would attend to his own business strictly, and not try to help either the bulls or the bears in Wall street, the mercantile, community would be much better off than they now are. They can understand and provide against the workings of the laws of trade; but the caprices of a man clothed with the immense powers of the Secretary of the Treasury are too much for them. The market is kept in a state of uncertainty which is a great deal worse than either a high or low price of gold.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Roast Pig Seventeen Hundred Years Old.—One house in Pompeii had evidently been in a state of repair when the volcano storm buried it. Painters and decorators and cleaners were masters of the situation. The household gods were all in disorder, and the family if not out of town, must have been undergoing that condition of misery which spring cleanings and other like infections inevitably entail. Paintpots and brushes, and workmen's tools were scattered about. Tell-tail spots of whitewash starred wall and floor. Such domestic implements as pots and kettles had been bundled up in a corner, and the cook was nowhere. Dinner, however, had not been forgotten. A solitary pot stood simmering (if it ever did simmer) on the stove; and (start not, for it is true,) there was a bronze dish in waiting before the oven, and on the dish a suckling pig all rea dy to be baked. But the oven was already engaged with its full completion of bread. So the suckling pig had to wait. And it never entered the oven, an the loaves were never taken out till after a sojourn of 1,700 years! They had been cooking ever since November 23, A. D. 79. M. Friorelli has them now in his museum at Pompeii, twenty-one of them rather hard, of course, and black, but perfectly preserved.—*Leisure Hours.*

Texas, the Great Cattle Ground.

Texas is truly the cattle hive of North America. While New York, with her 4,000,000, and her settlements two and a half centuries old, has 748,000 oxen and stock cattle; while Pennsylvania, with more than 3,000,000 people, has 721,000 cattle; while Ohio, with 3,000,000 people, has 749,000 cattle; while Illinois, with 2,800,000 people has 867,000 cattle; and while Iowa, with her 1,200,000 people has 686,000 catle—Texas, and forty years of age, and with her 500,000 people, had 2,000,000 of oxen and other cattle, exclusive of cows, in 1867, as shown by the returns of the County Assessors. In 1870, allowing for the difference between the actual number of cattle owned and the number returned for taxation, there must be fully 3,000,000 head of beeves and stock cattle. This is exclusive of cows, which, at the same time, are reported at 600,000 head. In 1871 they must number 800,000, making a grand total of three million eight hundred thousand head of cattle in Texas. One-fourth of these beeves, one-forth are cows, and the other two-fourths are yearlings and two-year-olds.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The corporation taxes of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year 1871 are as follows:

Fifty cents on each $1 00 valuation and twenty-five cents on each taxable poll.

The coporation taxes of said town are now due and will be received by the undersigned at Guy Plum's Law Office in said town from the 31st day of August 1871 to the 30th day of November 1871:

JAMES L. FERRY Town Marshal.

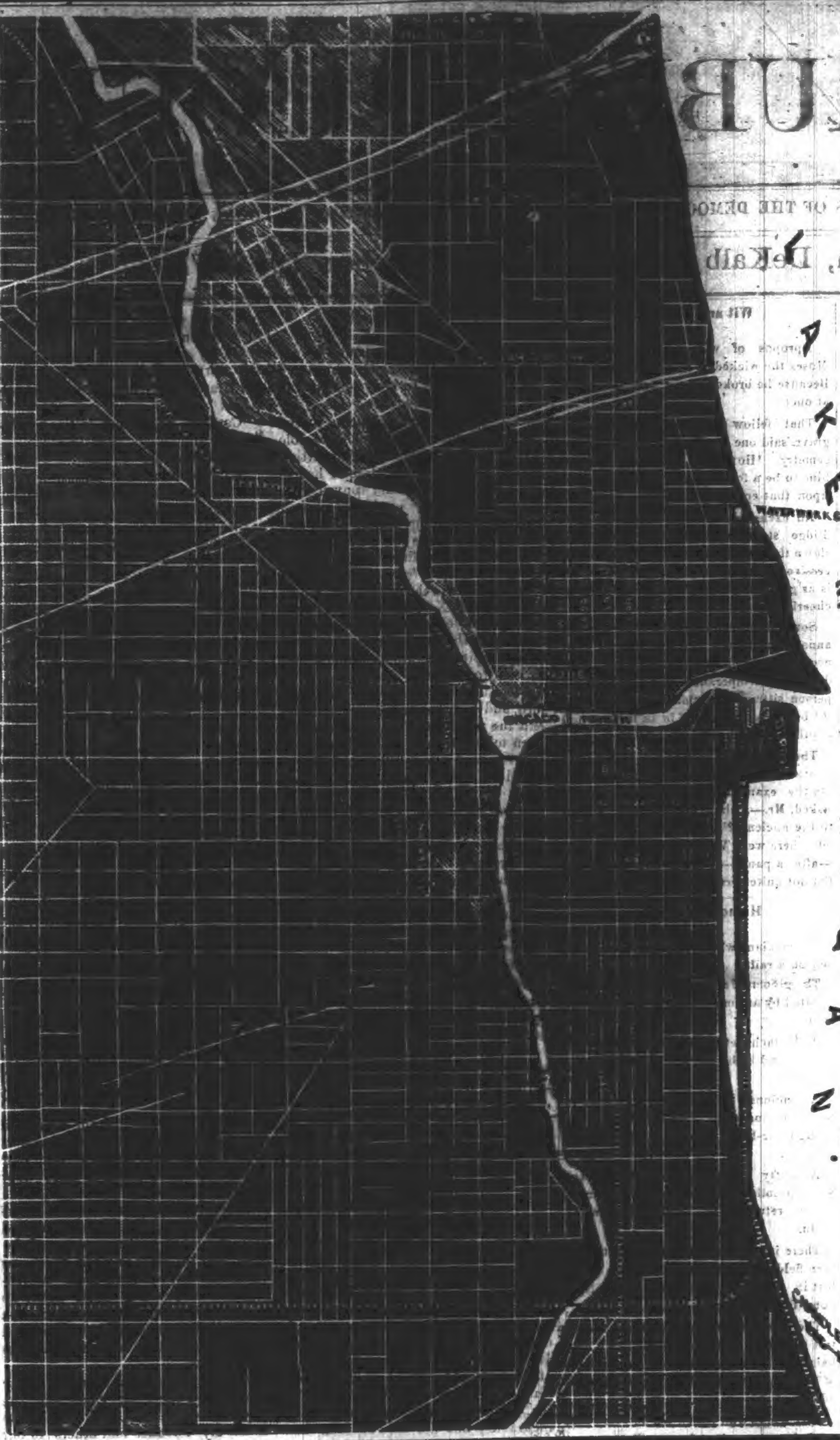

MAP of the burnt district in Chicago. The black and blazed parts represents the district burnt, the fire commencing at Wright street and going north.

Alderney Cows for Butter.

Among a large class of farmers the current expenses of the household are paid from the proceeds of a poultry yard and of a small butter dairy, which are under the management of the farmer's wife. For her benefit then, would it not be well to urge over and over again the importance of keeping the best breeds of poultry and the best breeds of cattle for their milk and butter producing qualities?

We find that very many farmers, in fact they make up the majority in Ohio and in Indiana, who have cattle that are inferior in size and neither good for meat or milk. Their farms are too small to warrant them in indulging in "short horns," so they are content with scrubs of the vilest kind, and their wives are too often expected to buy the family groceries and clothing with their chickens and eggs and with butter made from these poor excuses of cows.

To all these the writer of this would recommend a breed now becoming very popular in the Eastern States, but rarely seen in Ohio, viz: the Alderny. True they are small, but the farmer who can sell but one or two calves or steers each season cannot afford to sacrifice milk to size. He keeps three or four cows chiefly for their milk and butter, not to make money for the said of stock. The Alderney is the finests breed for butter making in the world, their milk being almost as rich as ordinary cream. They are easily kepte and very docile, and even the males of the breed are not breachy. In order to introduce this breed among Ohio farmers, let half a dozen join and buy a thorough bred Alderney bull, and by judicious crossing with good grade cows they may soon have the best of milkers and double the quantity of butter be obtained from the same labor expended on their scrub stock.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	145 @ 148
" Red	135 a 140
Oats	25
Rye	44
Corn	44
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	5.00
Timothy	2.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	35@40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	40c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	16c
Tallow, per lb	[illegible]
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	[illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair and honorable dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisements do so only to deceive the public. All persons should be on their guard and look well for the right number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Bloc. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall; at No. 5 Keystone Block.

Look out for the largest stock of clothing ever brought to one house in Fort Wayne this fall. Most goods and lowest prices.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited.

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Boot Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

Some fellow threatens to burn down Old's Spoke Factory, in Fort Wayne.—That's what he said to an employee, and then lit out.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,

Corn,

Oats,

And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet Articles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES,

Hollands, Shades and Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

The Great One Price

Clothing House!

WHERE A

CAN BUY

AS

Cheap as a

Go to the

PALACE OF FASHION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, and

FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!

A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

NOW OPEN

No. 1, Keystone Block.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown

Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF

DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &

QUEENSWARE

In Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CAS

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R. Co

ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting will be held at the Court House, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 26th day October 1871 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day.

EDWIN F. URE, Sec'y.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Depew, late of DeKalb County, deceased.—Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH DEPEW, Executor.

Oct. 19th, 1871.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

WANTED.—At T. B. Totten's, nice fresh Yellow [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] barrels.

Go to Davis' Hardware Store for a good apple-parer.

READ the communication of President Collins in this issue.

CIDER and apples are receiving much attention just now.

WHY is it that our merchants have to go so often after [illegible] that is coming to them.

FOR School Books and Stationery go to the Pioneer Drug Store. They have a splendid stock.

JUST received at F. E. Davenport & Co's., Pioneer Drug Store, a splendid stock of Wall and Window Paper.

A man by the name of F. Shupp, was killed at Fort Wayne, last Friday, by being run over by the cars.

THE great sea monster said to be captured [illegible], some three years ago, was on exhibition here last Tuesday.

THE Muncie [illegible] has an original story entitled, "[illegible] Wild Bill," of the wild willows, no doubt, written by William Willis of Williamsport—[illegible]

A GRAND Musical Concert will be given in this place, next Tuesday week, by the best home talent, together with several fine singers and musicians from Fort Wayne.

THE poetical contribution from Newville, is hardly of a proper character for publication. Its personalities may cause hard feelings, while they cannot accomplish any good.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.— Hereafter any heavy packages purchased at the store of T. B. Totten, will be delivered at any residence in the corporation free of charge. Mind that when you want groceries.

ALL RIGHT.—The Phenix Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, looses about $300,000 in the Chicago fire, but the President of the company is able and ready to pay all loses at sight. Persons wanting insurance should make a note of this.

CLOCKS.—Our enterprising jeweller, J. Abright, Esq., has just recived a large [illegible], of every description, which [illegible] figures. Those wanting a good time piece should give him a call.

A [illegible] husband in Ohio advertises thusly: "My wife Maria has strayed or been stolden. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As to trusting her, any body can do so if they see fit, for as I never pay my own debts, it's not likely as I'll pay hern."

THE Hartford City *Democrat*, the office of which was destroyed by fire some time ago, has been revived and comes to us in a handsome dress of type, and in an enlarged form. Under the able control of C. F. Jackson, Esq., it will do good service [illegible] in Blackford County.

THE Chicago fire is felt directly in every community. Auburn contributes her share to the loss. The Woolen Mills had about a thousand dollars worth of their [illegible] sale in that city which were destroyed. Joe Abright also loses a considerable amount, in the way of money and jewelry sent there to be manufactured.

A FELLOW by the name of Lauferty, was arrested and put in jail because he had taken on too much "benzine." Now, some may be led to think that this was our popular dry goods merchant of the same name, but we hasten to assure them that it was not. A glance at his feet convinced us of this fact.

THE Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, abundantly accounts for our defeat in Ohio. It says that the Democrats were so busy cooking provisions for the Chicago sufferers that they had not the hearts nor the time to stop even a moment to vote. The Republicans being more stony hearted tossed in their votes, hence the result. Just like 'em.

THANKS.—Our enterprising friend, Danl. Lints, Esq., made us a handsome present last Monday, of several fine varities of apples and potatoes. We greatly appreciate these little acts of kindness and good will, and they do much to smooth the rough places that generally beset the printer.—We tender our thanks.

POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT.—M. M. ("Brick") Pomeroy, editor and proprietor—has the largest circulation, with the greatest and most interesting variety of reading matter of any political paper in the world. Subscription price $2.50. Club rates $2.00 Sample copies sent free. Address C. P. Sykes, publisher, post-office box 5217, N. York.

ANOTHER.—That stanch old vetran, Jas. McCrum, Esq., not only called and paid his subscription for a year, but brought a basket of nice large rambo apples, for our special enjoyment. Well, we couldn't expect much better of him as he is always committing these acts of courtesy, until he's got everybody happy around him, and he is now extending his sphere of usefullness.

ON THEIR MUSCLE.—Quite a number of railroad hands have thronged our streets, in consequence of the near completion of the railroad, and, the usual restlessness characteristic of these workmen has been indulged in. "Benzine" has been resorted to, to kill time and themselves, and we are sorry to say that they have been furnished with it abundantly, to judge from the number of fights and drunken sprawls on the street. Our citizens are much exercised about fire, yet they permit these reckless creatures to become crazed with liquor, and enhance the danger of fire thereby, for they will smoke and always have matches about them. Several of our citizens have found them in their barns and stables in this condition. However, they will not remain long, it is hoped, as they are now awaiting pay day in order to get the wherewith to leave.

NOT YET.—[illegible] towards repairing [illegible] or making new ones. And in consequence we hear a great many complaints of the [illegible] inactivity of the Town Board. What's the matter, gentlemen? The season when fires do mostly rage is upon us, and no water. Who is to blame? Let us have water.

No further evidence is needed of the awful impression made upon the community at large by the Chicago fire than that [illegible] against the sudden death [illegible] incendiaries. Allen Pinkerton, the head of Pinkerton's Police, has taken the grave responsibility of ordering his Lieutenants to kill every one found stealing, and in several instances it has been done, and everybody seems to approve of the order.

THE citizens of Decatur, Ind., are considerably excited over the apprehension that Mr. A. J. Hill, editor of the *Eagle*, wife and two children, may have perished in the flames at Chicago. Mr. Hill's brother-in-law, who also resides at Decatur, had an appointment to meet Mr. Hill and family at the Sherman House, on last Monday, on his return from a tour west. The brother-in-law proceeded to Chicago, and remained there several days, but could learn nothing in regard to Mr. Hill. The circumstances are indeed full of alarm.

IN looking over the ruins of Chicago, near the Union depot, the singular sight presents itself of a two-story frame building unharmed, not even giving forth the semblance of being scorched. Twenty feet on the north of it, a large brick block, burned to the ground, and on all other sides the flames swept everything before them. It seems from the position of the building that escape was impossible, and yet stands that two-story house, the only inhabited tenement within half a mile.

THE LOCAL JOURNAL.—The local paper is an absolute necessity to the country and community where it is published. All the city papers cannot supply the place of the home paper. That should be the first love of every man and woman, for with the paper is the locality identified. The paper gives the county and town where it is printed much of their importance in the world, and give in detail the local news, which cannot be gained by any other source.

Important R. R. Meeting.

All the subscribers to the capital stock of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co., whether absolute or conditional residing in Auburn and vicinity, are earnestly requested to meet at the Court House Saturday, Oct. 21st, at one and a half o'clock P. M., promptly, to make some arrangement for the extension of the road east, and other important business. President Collins will be present.

GEO. ESSLEY, W. H. DILLS,
I. LAUFERTY, JNO. L. DAVIS,
S. W. SPROTT, J. H. FORD,
C. S. HARE, THOS. D. GROSS,
S. C. SWINEFORD.

THE able and talented editor of the Auburn COURIER, Col. T. Corwin Mays, passed through Fort Wayne, this morning, *en route* for his beautiful country villa at Auburn, Ind., after a short sojourn at Plymouth, attending the editorial convention of the tenth and eleventh districts.—His lecture before that body will appear next week. It is decidedly ahead of that delivered by T. Stanfield Taylor, Esq., of the *Journal*, at Muncie. It is about the "Men who don't Advertise," and he lights into them like a thousand of brick.

THE above is from the gifted pen of Gen. R. D. Dunn, of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, whose personal items are always like a picture—flattering. He is the most popular man in Fort Wayne as well as the most modest. Call for the cigars, General, and sally one.

Ruined Chicago.

We visited the scene of desolation and ruin at Chicago, last Sabbath, expecting to find on our arrival the various newspaper accounts greatly exaggerated. But, for once, they must be accredited with being truthful, or approximating as near as possible to that point, for it is impossible to draw a pen-picture of the actual scene of dreariness and ruin now presented.—Never before in the history of the world has a calamity overtaken the property and growth of a city, and, it will doubtless be referred to for years to come, as the grandest of all gloomy pictures on the walls of memory. We will not attempt to describe the vastness of the destruction now spread out in the most beautiful portion of that recently prosperous city, and nothing but an actual view can ever give you a basis on which to form a correct estimate. If you can afford it, go and see it by all means for it will amply repay you for the trouble.

NEW BUILDINGS.—Though the season is already far advanced, yet there seems to be no cessation in making improvements throughout the place. Several new buildings have been commenced within ten days past, and others that did not expect to be ready for occupation this fall, are almost finished. This is due to the splendid weather which has favored these enterprises, since their inception. Though unusual dry and dusty, yet it has not been without good results.

Michael Long has his new frame residence on Fourth street, well under way, and will occupy it yet this winter.

A. J. Little will finish a part of his fine building, on North Main street, for occupation this winter.

G. C. Ralston will be ready to roof his new brick on Seventh street, this week.

Henry Shell is laying the foundation for a frame house, on Jackson street, and if the weather is favorable will use it this winter.

W. H. Dills, has made valuable improvements to his fine property on South Main street, within the last two weeks.

Albert Robbins is erecting a nice story and a half frame, on Fourth staeet, which will be finished by winter.

J. W. Case is making rapid progress with his brick business house, and will soon be ready for the roof. This will be three stories high, and make the largest business room in the place.

You can buy, at the popular Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block Ft Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Taxes of Dekalb County [illegible] 1871, are as follows:

TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	State Tax on each $100 valuation	State Tax on each Poll	School Tax on each $100 valuation	School Tax on each Poll	[illegible]	County School Tax [illegible]	[illegible]	Township Tax on each [illegible]	Special School Tax on each [illegible]	Special School Tax on each [illegible]	[illegible]	County Levy	Total Tax on each $100 valuation	Total Tax on each Poll
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	$ cts	$ cts
Auburn	05	50	16	50	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	05	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	70	2 16	1 00
Waterloo	05	50	16	50	25	25	25	05	25	50	[illegible]	70	2 66	1 75
[illegible]	05	50	16	50	25	15	50	15	25	50	[illegible]	70	1 51	2 00
Butler Township	05	50	16	50	25	10	[illegible]	10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	1 46	1 50
Jackson "	05	50	16	50	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	70	1 41	1 50
Concord "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 61	1 75
Newville "	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	50	[illegible]	70	1 81	1 75
Stafford "	05	50	16	50	25	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	1 61	1 [illegible]
Wilmington "	05	50	16	50	25	15	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	80	70	2 51	1 50
Union "	05	50	16	50	25	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	95	70	2 51	1 50
Richland "	05	50	16	50	25	18	06	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	70	1 50	[illegible] 00
Fairfield "	05	50	16	50	25	15		15	15			70	1 61	1 00
Smithfield "	05	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50		70	1 51	1 50
Franklin "	05	50	16	50	25	10		10	25	50		70	1 61	1 50
Troy "	05	50	16	50	25			15	25	50		70	1 56	1 50

In addition to the above there is charged

Upon each Male Dog owned, kept or harbored within the county,	$1.00
Upon each Female Dog owned, kept or harbored within the county,	$2.00
Upon each Dog, more than one, owned, kept or harbored by the same person,	$2.00

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at my office in Auburn, from the 15th of October until the third Monday in April 1872, for the purpose of collecting the above Taxes.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the third Monday of April 1872, the law requires ten per cent. penalty, and six per cent. interest, [illegible] collection to be added. Each tax-payer will, therefore, find it to his interest [illegible] and pay their taxes before they become delinquent, as by so doing they will [illegible] the penalty and costs, and me an unpleasant duty.

On the 15th of December I am required [illegible] for sale for all unpaid delinquencies for 1870 and former [illegible] are requested to call and pay their delinquent tax before [illegible]

Tax-payers will please remember the Third Monday [illegible] of time that can be given for receiving taxes without the penalty, [illegible] must be completed at a time fixed by law, and cannot be delayed a single day.

FRANCIS D. RYAN.
Treasurer of DeKalb Co., Ind.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Auburn. Oct. 14, '71.

Arrival of the First Train on the Detroit, Eel River & Ill., R. R.

At last the cars have arrived from the west. Last Tuesday evening the construction train passed over the bridge near the junction, and came up to the depot.—As soon as the track is put in condition trains will be placed thereon. Attention will now be directed eastward, and great hopes are entertained that there will be no delay in completing the road in this direction. All are anxious for the attainment of this object, and every effort should be put forth to this end. The local subscription, already pledged will be lost if the road is not completed to Butler by the first of January. The Board of Directors meet on the 26th, inst., and it is to be hoped that they will feel sufficiently encouraged over the prospect to build this much of the road in the specified time. We are now joined by iron bands with Columbia City, and we trust that we can soon say the same of Butler.

Sedan Brevities.

PERSONAL.—Rev. A Leathes, the Luthern Pastor, has returned from synod which convened at Constantine, Mich., and will remain upon this Pastoral charge another year. Bro. Leathers is welcomed back by many friends.

AMONG the number from our place, who visited afflicted Chicago, are Messrs. Hains Bros., J. M. Uris and Hiram Jones.

NEW WAGON SHOP.—R. A. Grate, the old and reliable wagon-maker, has removed his former occupation in the old stand. We need not say anything in reference to Mr. G's. workmanship, he has been long enough in Sedan to gain a wide "reputation."

ALAS!—What's become of our egg merchant, who can tell? "He left here on an eastward-bound train. Perhaps he has gone to New York." "What for?" To see about those "canned eggs." Selah.

G. H. C.

NOT FIRE BUT FAST HORSES.—The *Press* of last week says:

"A recent number of the COURIER mentions that its editor has been riding behind one the fastest horses in the county, which it says is owned by Mr. Christopher Cool. Waterloo horsemen request us to call this statement in question, and challenge a test of speed. For further particulars call on Gen. Blair."

If we claim the fastest horse it is for others who dispute it to come here and test the question. It has been asserted that Mr. Cool possesses the fastest trotting horse in the county and the challange, so to speak, has gone forth. So, come down and take away the laurel if you can. Mr. Cool has handed us the following for publication which shows some nerve, as J. N would say:

EDITOR COURIER.—I see an item in the *Press*, of last week, regarding fast horses, and refering me to Gen. Blair for particulars. My colt works in the harness every day, but if the General will come down seeing he is one of the curious and unbelieving, I will take him (the colt, of course) out of the harness long enough to convince him, (the General, of course) so that he can go back and say to the people of Waterloo, thusly Behold what mine eyes have seen, I must believe. Time.

C. COOL.

WE have succeeded, after considerable exertion, in giving a map of Chicago in this issue.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Wilmington township, in DeKalb County, Indiana that I will at the December session 1871, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: In the building situated on the North two thirds of Lot number one [1] in Morris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county.

N. F. GENGNAGLE, Appl't.

To the Subscribers of Stock of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

By the terms of our contract with D. L. Quirk & Co., for the construction of our road, we bound ourselves to pay them $40,000 when the iron was laid to Springfield, and a like amount when laid to Manchester.

The iron is laid to Springfield now, and will be to Manchester in a few days. We must make these payments. The [illegible] negotiating with the contractors [illegible] them that you would make payment promptly, to which they reply: "We are not acquainted with your subscribers, but we are with the directors of your company: you know your subscribers. We will have to pay out $150,000 or $200,000 before you contract to pay us anything, and we must know that we will be paid promptly, before we can contract with you. We will require your Directors to personally guarantee these payments.'

Then, to secure the construction of your road, it became an absolute necessity that such guarantee be given. It was given by your Directors, and the construction of your road secured beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Now we ask you, in view of these facts, and the fact that we have contractors who are, in every way, honorable and responsible; who advanced, of their own means, $60,000, to pay for labor done and materials furnished by Union Construction Company, and who have since expended over $250,000 of their own means; and who are making a good road at once, and doing it more speedily than ever a road was built in this part of Indiana, to come to the rescue. Help us to confirm to them the assurances we gave.

You are many, and it is quite a task to visit you all. Any who can call at the office of Collins & Sickafoose, at Columbia City, on Dr. Edwards, at Springfield, or on Thos. J. Cuppy, anywhere, and make payment, will confer a great favor. And please call at once.

As soon as the iron is laid to Liberty Mills, and excursion will be given to that place, and a ride given to all who are present who do not go on the train. A like excursion will be given when iron is laid to Manchester, Roann, Cherubusco, and Auburn. We ask all of you who can to be present at the several places, and make payment. Those who cannot attend we ask to call upon the Director at each point and make payment.

When the road is completed from Roann to Auburn, Mr. D. L. Quirk, representing the contractors, promises a free ride from Roann to Detroit to all who have paid up their subscription promptly, or who gave us the right of way. Go up one day and back the next, and he assures us the Detroit folks will give us Hoosiers a grand reception.

Almost all the business men along the line have aided this enterprise by their subscriptions; some, who are equally interested, have not. *Our subscription must be increased.* All who have not can now subscribe, and we will be thankful for it We think no man now doing business along the line, or intending to do so, can afford not to subscribe.

Since the publication of the foregoing circular the iron has been laid from Auburn to Manchester.

No portion of the subscriptions, in De Kalb County has been paid, elsewhere, along the line, the subscriptions have been paid promptly.

I will be in Auburn, Saturday the 21st inst., and at Butler, Monday 23d. inst., to receive payment on subscription.

All the installments of the capitol stock are past due. We hope every one will call and pay promptly.

JAMES S. COLLINS, Pres.

Oct. 13th, 1871.

INSURANCE.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agent for the Phoenix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,800,000. Call at the COURIER office.

DEATHS.

[illegible]—On Tuesday last, at half past two o'clock P. M., [illegible], wife of [illegible], aged [illegible] years and [illegible] days.

Dust, to its narrow home beneath,
Soul, to its place on high—
They that have seen thy look in death
No more may fear to die.

Lonely are the paths and sad the bowers
Whence thy meek smile is gone;
But, Oh, a brighter home than ours
In heaven is now thine own!

PROLIFIC.—Our genial farmer friend, Danl. Lints, Esq., has left upon our table the production of one grain of wheat taken from his farm, four miles northwest of this place, in Richland township. From one grain twenty-eight stocks were produced, the aggregate yield of which was *five hundred and eleven grains.* Surely this is greater than the yield spoken of in the Scriptures, where some brought forth an hundred fold. The seed was selected from the celebrated Lancaster wheat, and if the yield would average one fourth the amount it would certainly prove an excellent variety to sow. Mr Lints, seeing an invitation in our paper soliciting items of this kind, came in and gave us these facts for which he has our thanks. Now, there is not a good, reliable farmer in the county but what can furnish something similar to the above, that has come to notice during the year. These items are of interest to the reader and are, therefore, what a local paper should contain. We are ready to give them, when the facts are furnished us, and we cordially invite all to call on us for that purpose.

PLYMOUTH.—We attended the editorial convention held at this place, last Friday, composed of the 10th and 11th districts The attendance was not very large and the session a brief one. We were there long enough, however, to enjoy the hospitalties of the citizens of that place, who vied with each other in extending a hearty welcome. Messrs. VanVaukenburg and McDonald, of the *Democrat*, and Bender, of the *Republican*, had made every arrangement for our entertainment and we had a most pleasant visit.

We were pleased to learn of the very liberal support these papers were receiving not only because they are excellent papers, but because the people appreciate the advantages thus secured to them.—Plymouth is improving very fast, and is destined to be one of the finest cities in this part of the State. Some very fine brick business blocks have been erected, together with a fine new Court House, which adds much to the beauty of the place. We visited the Masonic Hall, one of the finest in the State, and found it far superior in many things to any we have ever before seen.

After the evening session we were invited to partake of a magnificiently prepared lunch at the residence of Mr. Milliken, who we believe is now connected with the *Republican*, of that place. After a few hours spent in social enjoyment to which each member of this excellent family largely contributed, we left for our homes well pleased with our visit. We are under obligations to the Parker House for an excellent dinner, which is daily provided at this popular house. Bro. Mattingly, of that place, is also entitled to many thanks for his courtesy.

We must not forget to mention, in this connection, that affable, curteous and agreeable gentleman, Col. Poe, proprietor of the People's Drug Store, an establishment that stands A No. 1. The Colonel essayed once in the publishing line, and his description of life in this capacity is not only interesting but amusing and doubly so when rendered by the Col. The Colonel regarded it as his particular province to furnish the cigars which he did without stint, for which he put each member under obligations. Many thanks Colonel.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of David Dixon, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

THOS. D. GROSS, Adm'r.

Oct. 16th, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN AND SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
AT
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Opposite the Court House.
I have also just received a large assortment of
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD AND VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS,
5,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,
For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
CIDER BARRELS for sale at
C. BEUGNOT & CO.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer,
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order. Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMs
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
G. W. GORDON, Artist.

EAGLE MILLS!
AUBURN, INDIANA
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece
Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, IND

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
eb. 23. O. D. HURD.

T. M. BIDDLE,
No. 6. KEYSTONE BLOCK,
DEALER IN
Family Medicines,
PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.
We wish it understood that we sell only
FIRST-CLASS Goods
and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

CONSERVAVORY OF MUSIC
On Main St., Opp. Court-House,
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.
The Object of the Conservatory
is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
July 20, '71—3m.

SCHIRMEYER'S
Hat Factory!
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 57, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Another Fresh Stock
Of 500 Pieces Prints.
WHO IS BEAT:
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the [illegible] of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Recollect, mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calicos.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down, so that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslin, heavy quality, at 8c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's plaids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 12½c a yard.
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 25c to $1,00. Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 25c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. [illegible] KEYSTONE B[illegible] [illegible]T. WAYNE, IND.

No. 5. No. 7.
C. ORFF & Co.
Having fitted up their NEW ROOM 48x110 feet have it now filled with the finest assorted stock of
Dress and Fancy Goods!
MILLINERY and DOMESTIC GOODS, ever brought to the city
DRESS GOODS
Rich Silks, Irish Poplins, Silk Valours, Japanese Populins, Rich Plaids, Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satins, Alpacas etc. Extra heavy black Repp Silks for $200. A great bargain.
BLACK BRILLIANTINE ALPACA!
The handsomest Alpaca ever imported, from 25c to $1.50 per yard. Elegant lustre and finish on both sides.
Millinery & Fancy Goods Department
Paris pattern Hats and Bonnets, Rich Plumes, Elegant Flowers, Laces, embroideries, Corsets, Bustles, Lace Collars and Sets, Real Laces of every descrap-tion, Perfumeries, etc.
REAL HAIR CURLS AND SWITCHES
THE BEST KIDS for $1,00 in the City.
Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!
Paisley Long and Square, Ottoman Reversible, Long and Square Shawls of every stye and quality.
House-furnishing Goods, every Description
DOMESTICS.
We keep all the best brands of
PRINTS
DENIMS,
SHEETINGS,
NECK-TIES,
JEANS
THREADS,
CASSIMEMERES,
FACTORY FLAN
Which we will SELL as LOW as any House in the City.
N. B.—We have now the larges store and largest stock of goods of any house in the city. Very light—you can see everything [illegible] & We sell at very low prices.
C. ORFF & CO.

A GOOD THING.
What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

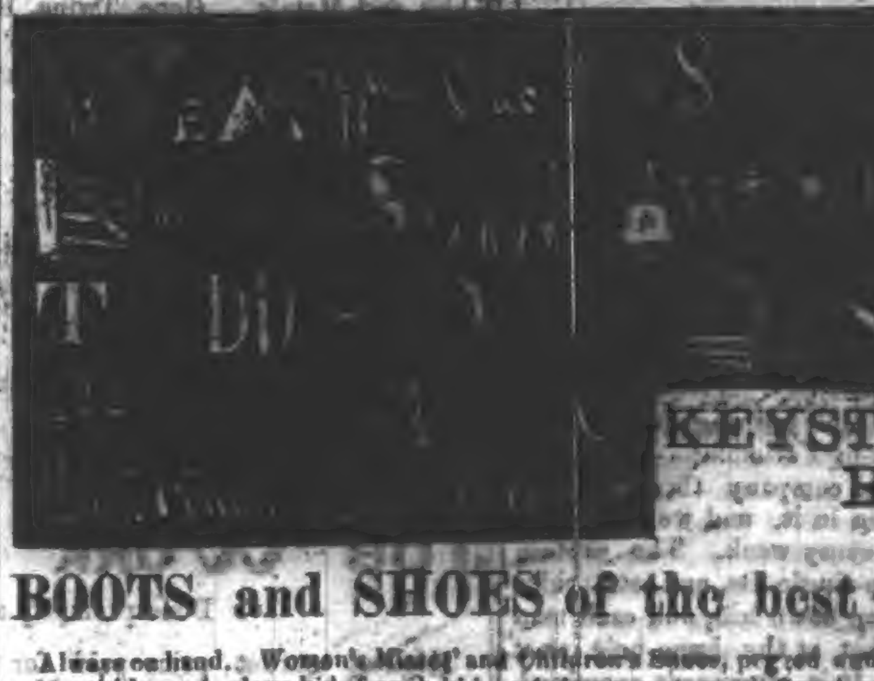

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE
BLOCK.
BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality
Always on hand. Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in large calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and straight goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact every thing usually found in a first-class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon getting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot and shoes.
NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, IND'A.
MARKLEY SHRADER & CO

A Western Job.

A certain good natured old Vermont farmer preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day one of his men came in, bringing the news that the speckled ox was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man.

"Well, he was always a breechy cuss! Take his hide off and take it down to Fletcher's; it will fetch the cash."

An hour or so afterward the man came back with the news that Line back and his mate were both dead.

"Are they?" said the old man.

"Well, I took them of B. to save a bad debt that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it ain't the brindles."

After the lapse of another hour the man came again to tell him that the nigh brindle was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man.

"Well, he was a very old ox. Take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's; its worth cash, and will bring more than any two of the other."

Hereupon his wife, who was a very pious lady, reprimanded her husband severely, and asked him if he was not aware that the loss was a judgment from heaven upon him for wickedness.

"Is it?" said the old man.—"Well, if they will take the judgment in cattle it is the easiest way a man can pay it."

Balky Horses.

The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one thought at a time; for this reason continued whipping is out of the question, and only confirms his stubborn resolve. But if you can by any means change the direction of his mind, give him a new subject to think of, nine times out of ten you will have no further trouble in starting him. As simple a trick as a little pepper, aloes or the like thrown back on his tongue, will often succeed by turning attention to the taste in his mouth. "The pair of cattle to a log chain around the horse's neck" is an intricate and expensive remedy, and a good many people may not be so lucky as you Fond du Lac man in having a yoke of cattle handy for the occasion.

A simple and cheaper remedy that will result far differently is to take a couple of turns of common wrapping twine, such as grocers use, around the fore leg just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel and tie in a bow knot. At the first cluck he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out remove the string to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive. The first lesson in this simple process was in Lexington; subsequent experience has proven its utility when applied to balky horses. The philosophy of the appliance is something on the same principle as that whereof we once read for preventing hens from scratching up the garden. Put gaffs or spurs on the hens, reversing them—instead of the points up, have them pointing downward. Then when the hen lifts a leg to scratch, as it descends the point of the spur catches in the ground, placing that foot forward; and the stroke with the other leg is attended with like results until the hen walks herself right out of the garden.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Fattening Poor Cattle.

We frequently see a miserable, half-starved bovine without a particle of flesh on his bones but what mucles will hold its frame together, and having a hard unyielding skin covered with dirt and scruff, put up to be fed for the butcher on dry hay, to which a few roots and perhaps some grain it grudgingly added. Such a beast will take months of time and a large consumption of food to bring it up to the point at which the process of laying on fat will commence; or, if highly fed on corn-meal or other rich food, will put on a layer of fat just under the skin, with scarcely any flesh between that and the bones and so be worth but little more after feeding up that it would fetch as a store beast.

Then again there are thousands of beasts put up to feed for the butcher before they have attained an age, at which they can be profitably fed. Such animals though they may be made passable enough to suit the wants of the drover or low class butchers, can only be sold at a low price and obtain but small weights, while, had they been kept on till they had attained their full growth, they might be made to vie with the best and command double or treble the price.

Cattle intended to be winter-fed for the butcher should have reached maturity as regards the development of their muscular and digestive systems. To get the animals in a proper condition to be fed up, they must have the run of such good pasture in the summer and fall before being put up as will bring them into stalls full of flesh well laid on at every valuable point. This done, the process of feeding in order to lay fat on at the right point and in the proper manner becomes both profitable and takes but a moderate length of time. Such an animal, well managed, will bring in much more per pound live weight than one of equal size fed in the ordinary way—*Pomeroy Democrat.*

Sharp-Shooting.

The following dialogue on "sharp-shooting," took place between a rebel and a Yankee picket:

'I say can you fellows shoot?'

'Wall, I reckon we can, some—Down in Mississippi we can knock a bumble-bee off a thistle bough at three hundred yards.'

'Oh, that ain't nothing to the way we shoot up in Varmount. I b'longed to a military company ther' with a hundred men in it, and we went out to practice every week. The captain draws us up single file, and sets a cider barrel rolling down hill, and each man takes his shot at the bung-hole as it turns up. It is afterwards examined, and if there is a shot that didn't go in the bung-hole the member who missed it is expelled. I belonged to the company ten years, and there ain't been nobody expelled yet.'

The anger of a monkey and the threats of a flatterer [illegible]

An Illinois church was carried six miles on a freight car.

Albany ladies in the first circles smoke [illegible]

The report of chinese labor in Louisiana is unfavorable to the 'heathen.'

A ship carpenter in New Albany is a prospective millionaire, being heir to a large estate in England.

Milch cows should always be supplied with an abundance of pure water. They should never be allowed to drink foul water.

Ninety workmen in Granville, Mass, are employed in the diabolical business of making drums.

Old Starks, an honest German farmer, was great on garden truck, butter, eggs, etc., which he carried regularly to town to sell or barter for family supplies. One day he came in as usual, and the storekeeper, thinking to get a 'saw' on the old man saik:

'Well, Mr. Starks, you have got some more eggs?'

'Ya, I have a few.'

'I paid you a bit for the last,' said the storekeeper, 'but we have had a convention of the storekeepers, and they have resolved to give but only ten cents in the future.'

'Y-a-w. Vell, mine hens they have a meeting,' said Starks, 'and they resolves wot dey won't wear demselves out laying eggs for less as foofteen shents!' And the old man stalked off, leaving the old storekeeper to stand the l u h.

A Louisville dentist who had become nervous by frequent burglaries in his vicinity, was somewhat startled recently, by having a man come daily at the same hour and sit on his doorstep. He finally suggested to the stranger that if it would be all the same to him he would be pleased to have him divide his attentions, and sit on some neighbor's door step awhile.

'But it wouldn't be the same,' shouted the visitor in return, 'nor anything like it. You are a dentist, and I have an infernal aching tooth that I havn't the courage to have pulled. I come here every afternoon trying to make up my mind to have it out and as soon as I come in sight of your house it stops aching, and as long as I sit on your steps, where the confounded thing knows it can get pulled if it gives trouble, I have some rest. Now if you want me to go to another dentist I will.'

'Oh no,' was the reply, 'under those circumstances, stay by all means my dear friend.'

[illegible] daisy just kissed by the dew: to which the boy [illegible] name right—Daisy, but the name was not dew.

When a steady, well behaved young man is seen shaking hands with a pump and bidding it an affectionate good night, [illegible] there may be a faint apprehension indulged that he has been taking a little something.

'How fortunate I am in meeting a rainbeau in this storm,' said a young lady who was caught in a shower, when her beau [illegible] happened along with an umbrella.

'And I,' said he gallantly, 'am as much rejoiced as the poor Laplander when he succeeds in catching a reindeer.'

Mark Twain produces one of the most striking cases of meanness on record. He says he knows of an incorporated society which hired a man to blast a rock, and he was punching powder in it with a crowbar when a premature explosion took place, sending the man down out of sight. Both came down all right, and the man went to work promptly. But though he has gone only 15 minutes, the company 'docked him for lost time.'

A German chemist says that a man would die in twenty-two days if forced to live on bread alone.

The corn and hog crops will be larger than usual in Southern Indiana this year.

No cases will be heard by the United States and British Claims Commission before December. The rules adopted do not exclude any claims having a color of justice. The claims of British subjects residing in the South during the late war will not exceed $5,000,000.

An exchange says: 'Jay Cooke's father was named Eleutheros. He lost an office once (it was before the days of the printed ballots) because not one in five could spell his name right, and disgusted, as is supposed, with the occurrence, he went to extremes of monosyllabism, and named his boys Pitt and Jay, relaxing a little on the third, whom he called Henry.'

A few miles from the city is a plain board, which bears the following inscription. It is neither applicable nor suggestive, yet slightly poetical:

'Once the red Indian here took his delights,
Fished, fit, and bled;
Now most of the inhabitants are whites
With mary red.'

Chicago is ahead as usual even in a fire. She beats the world on the last.

NO ADVANCE IN WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

J. & P. Pierr's.

We propose to sell our goods as low as last fall, as we have bought our FLANNELS, JEANS, and HEAVY COTTON GOODS before the rise in wool we therefore can sell cheaper to those who buy now.

WE ARE SELLING

Heavy Muslin at 8, and 10c per yard
All wool flannel 25, 30, 35 and 40c
100 Peices of new Delains 1½ to 25 per yd.
Home-made flannel 55 and 60c.
Very best style of Prints 6 8 and 9c.
Silks, Poplins, and all wool Plaids.

The best assortment of Shawls, Cloths, Blankets, Coverlids, Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cassimers, Twetds, Jeans, Cloths for Men and Boys Wears.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We keep the best and fullest assortment of Millinery Goods in Fort Wayne, at wholesale and retail. We are able to sell from 10 to 15 per cent lower than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere.

It is true we are sounding our own trumpphet, at the same time a word to the wise is sufficiant. Let those who want to save money, call and buy of us.

FORT WAYNE, IND., CALHOUN STREET.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware nw the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, cap and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals. Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufacturers. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, &

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock Which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Clothing, Hats & Caps, Furnishing Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

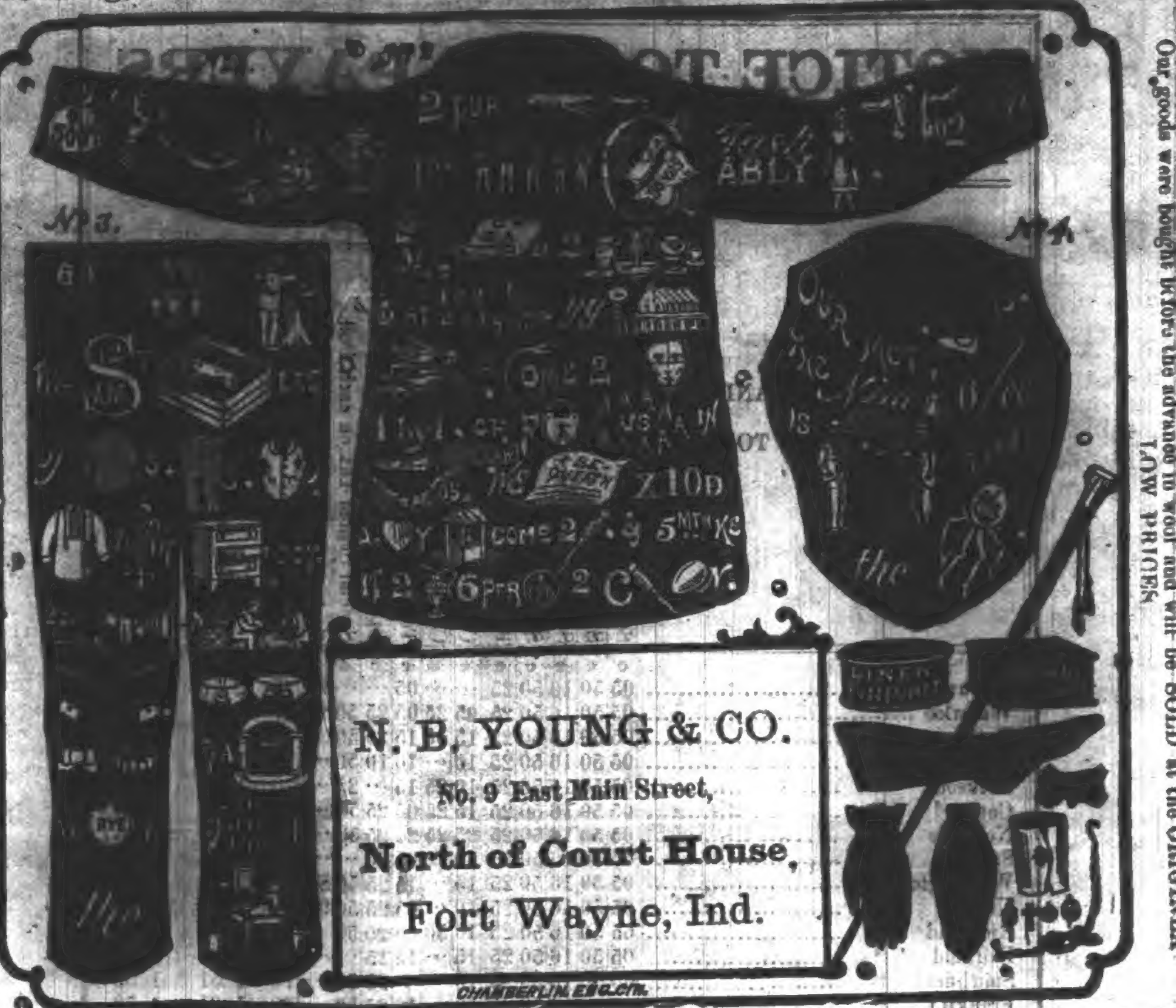

N. B. YOUNG & CO.
No. 9 East Main Street,
North of Court House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the advance in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINLA LOW PRICES

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produc

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groceery line always on hand. Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Fe. 21-1y.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 3, 1[illegible]

Dr. B. GARD,
Eclectic Physician
No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient dispaired of recovery; Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

Matt resses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS AND Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

n the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money. We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500	Doz. Assorted door Locks;
50	Gross Table Cutlery;
50	" Assorted Spoons;
50	Doz. Pocket Knives;
55	" Mill Files;
50	Taper Files;
25	" Hand Saws;
20	" Wood Saws;
2	" Mill Saws;
30	" Cross Cut Saws;
100	Pairs Trace Chains;
100	" Butt do
100	" Strap Hinges;
500	" Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600	" Wrought Butts;
1000	" Cast do
1500	" Gross Screws;
1000	" Kegs Nails;
1150	Dozen Auger Bits;
100	" Augers;
100	" Set Bench Planes,
30	" Ames' Shovels;
100	" Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20	" Pieces Leather Belting;
10	Set Carpenter Tools;
11	Platform Scales;
2	Doz. Counter Scales;
100	" Chopping Axes;
100	Plows.

IRON.

300	Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2	" English Cast steel;
1	" American do.
1	" German Steel;
6	" English Spring Steel;
5	" Nail Road;
10	" Mill Shafting;
500	Set Thimble Skeins;
500	" Long Arm Iron Axles;
200	" Ives Short Arm do.
500	" Buggy Springs, warranted
	" Seat
9500	Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000	Tire
1000	Set Seasoned Hubs;
500	Set horse shoes best quality;
100	Boxes horse nails;
20	Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10	Blacksmith's Bellows;
100	Screw Plates, Assorted;
50	Solid Box Vices;
600	Set Cast Steel Soles;
1000	Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50	Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15	Set Blacksmith's tools;
100	Tons Malleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000	Cook stoves, best quality;
100	Russia Iron Stoves
500	Box Stoves
50	Hard Coal Stoves
100	Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500	Boxes Tinplate;
300	Bundles sheet iron;
50	Bundles wire;
8	Cases sheet copper
5	Cases zinc;
20	Bundles Russia Iron;
1000	Lbs. Black tin;
1000	" pig lead
1000	" copper pitts;
100	" rivits, assorted;
100	Doz. pressed pans assorted;
29	" tin drip pans;
10000	pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500	Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000	Light Sash;
500	Boxes Window Glass;
10	Bbls. Putty;
15	" Linseed oil;
500	Set Wagon Lockets;
50	buggy Seats;
20	Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20	" Buggy Wheels.

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.

Don't mistake the plac--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Rattled! Beat! Sold

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE!

WHY! WHY!

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Shirts,
Drawers, Trunks, Valises,
Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters for [illegible] and fashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun-sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7, also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Lst House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 y perience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office, Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's H. Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sun'y 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administerd Dr. Bort, may be ennmerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, pies, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb.	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb.	16c, and 18c, best 20c
Roasted Coffee, 23c.	Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb.	12½
Brown, per pound	8c, 9c and 9

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	10 cents
Smoked Shoulders	8 "
Pickled Pork	9 "
Lard	12 "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10s and per ½ lb.	60 "
Pounders, per lb.	40 "
Best Smoking, per lb.	30 "
Second quality do., per lb.	25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00 "
Fine cut, per lb, 60c best	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 3c, 5c and 8c per bar.	
Blueing 2 boxes	25 "
Saleratus, 3 papers	25 "

FISH

Spring catch, white fish	$5.00
Last fall, white fish	8.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrel	1.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound	

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb.	12½ cents
Apples, per lb. 7c	9 "
Peaches, per lb.	10 "
Cherries, per lb.	8c, and 1[illegible] "
Oranges, per dozen	60 "
Lemons per dozen	40 "
Filberts per quart	15 "
Brazils, per quart	15 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Dime box Matches	"

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	1.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1,75
All kind of liquors on hand	
California wine, per bottle	25c

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25c
Oysters, per can	10c
Damsons, per can	25
Blackberries, per can	20
Egg plums, per can	20
Green Gages, per can	20

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic [illegible] ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price $1. This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege of sampling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 26, 1871. No. 43.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One Year $2.00
Six Months 1.00
Three months .... .50

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-38

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-38

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-43 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-26

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-23

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.
DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO, INDI'A,
J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor.
This house has been refitted, having Fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND
PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALERS IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad. 10

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

[illegible] Per Cent.

General Craft, one of our prominent lawyers, was hailed while passing Freeman's jewelry store, by the proprietor with, 'General come in here a moment; we have something for you to solve. If a man brings a watch to be fixed, and it costs me ten cents to do it, and I keep it a week, and charge him $6, then what per cent do I make? We have been figuring and make it 900 per cent., and have only got up to $1. How much do you say it will be at $6?'

'Well,' replied the General, 'I do no wonder at your perplexity, for it is well known, and the celebrated Babbit calculating machine has demonstrated, that at certain points in progressive numbers the law governing them changes. In this case the law would change, and long before it would reach the $6 it would run out of per cent. and into what is known as larceny!—*Harper's Magazine.*

The English hop crop has been gathered, and yields only about one-third of an average crop.

The official canvass in Nebraska shows 641 majority against the new constitution.

It is understood that the Government is about to take action to compel the Haytian Government to pay the one hundred thousand dollars due to the heirs of the late Sidney Oaksmith, of Patchegon, on account of the rebel ram Atlanta.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	7 50 p. m
8 40 a. m.	Comersville	6
11 10 "	Indianapolis	4
1 03 p. m.	Muncie	2
2 01 "	Hartfordcity	1
3 20 "	Bluffton	12
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	11 "
9 18 "	A. Jackson L.	6 "

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 00 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a. m.
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
11 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 18 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 00 p. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

JNO J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 28, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sunday excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,35 A M			
Rochester 2,42 "	7,10 A. M.	10,55 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance...4,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,02 "
Orrville...6,28 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	6,5 "
Mansfield 8,?8 "	1,55 P. M	4,42 "	8,33 "
A. 8,55 "	4,22 "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline.. 9.20 "	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.	5,55 A M	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest......11 37 "	7,33 "	9,20 "	1,28 A. M.
Lima.......11,32 "	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne.1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth 3,33 "	2,25 P. M	3,45 "	8,25 "
Chicago... 6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10 p m

Going East.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGH
Chicago... 5,30 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth 9,45 "	11,53	9,05 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne 12,40 P. M	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima...... 3,07 "	3,58 "	1 37 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest..... 4,27 "	4,58 "	2,50 "	6,3? "
A 6,00 "	6,15 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline..12,45	6,35 "	4.30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield. 1,23 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville... 3,45 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance... 5,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M
Rochester 8,25 P. M	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh 9,35 "	1,25 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATION S.	Exp	Mixed.	Expres.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 m	9 20 a m	4 30 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	5 45
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	4 55
Stoners (*Gravel pit*	7 33	9 59	5 02
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 12
Auburn	8 01	10 47	5 30
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	5 58
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 09
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 22
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 42
Jonesville		3 50	
Jackson ....Arr	11 40	6 55	8 58 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson.......Leave	6 20 a m	15 a m	4 50 p m
Jonesville	7 30	1 0 30	5 56
Angola	8 57	2 28 p m	7 28
Pleasant	9 11	2 53	7 42
Summit	9 23	3 13	7 54
Waterloo	9 40	3 43	8 10
Auburn	9 55	4 08	8 25
New Era	10 11	4 28	8 45
Stones (*Gravel Pit*	10 20	4 40	8 56
Huntertown	10 26	4 48	9 02
Academie	10 37	5 06	9 14
Ft Wayne.....Arr	10 55	6 25 p m	9 30

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:26 "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:08 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. P. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

THE DEAD LETTER.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

And can it be? Ah, yes, I see,
'Tis thirty years and better
Since Mary Morgan sent to me
This musty, musty letter.
A pretty hand (she couldn't spell),
As any man must vote it;
And 'twas as I remember,
A pretty hand that wrote it!

How calmly now I view it all,
As memory backward ranges—
The talks, and walks, that I recall,
And then—the postal changes!
How well I loved her I can guess
(Since cash is Cupid's hostage)—
Just one-and-sixpence—nothing less—
This letter cost in postage!

The love that wrote at such a rate
(By Jove! it was a steep one!)
Five hundred notes (I calculate)
Was certainly a deep one;
And yet it died—of slow decline—
Perhaps suspicion chilled it;
I've quite forgotten if 'twas mine
Or Mary's flirting killed it!

At last a fatal message came:
"My letters—please return them;
And yours—of course you wish the same—
I'll send them back or burn them."
Two precious fools, I must allow,
Whichever was the greater;
I wonder if I'm wiser now,
Some seven lustres later?

And this alone remains! Ah, well!
These words of warm affection,
The faded ink, the pungent smell,
Are food for deep reflection.
They tell of how the heart contrives
To change with fancy's fashion,
And how a drop of musk survives
The strongest human passion!

—*Harper's Magazine.*

Married for a Dime.

A correspondent at Rocky Hill Station sends us the following:

A good joke is told on Judge Houchin, of Brownsville. The Judge was seated near the bar door at the hotel of York & Houchin, when a rather pale, slender youth approached the hotel and inquired for Judge Houchin. A gentleman seated near by pointed to the judge, and observed, 'there is the gentleman.' The young man said to him, 'Step this way, Judge.'

The judged stepped to the edge of the porch, when the young man said. 'I have come over here to get married.'

'Well, said the judge, 'I have no objections.'

'Well, I want you to go over to the court house with me; I want the license.

'You must go to the clerk.'

The lad started off in great haste, and in a few minutes returned.

'They say you will marry me.'

'Yes, I do marry people sometimes, but it is customary to get a minister.'

'What do you charge for marrying?

'I never make any charge; I marry the boys and they pay me whatever they see fit to.'

'You will marry me for a dollar, will you:'

'Yes, I always marry the boys and they pay me whatever they think it is worth.'

'Well, then, won't you marry me for a quarter in silver?'

'Oh, yes, the law allows me two dollars but I always marry the boys and they pay me just as I said, just what they think it is worth.'

So the Judge started for the Clerk's office with the pallid youth, and administered the marriage ceremony in these few words: 'By the authority which I hold in my hands, I pronounce you man and wife.'

Somebody called out, 'you are a married man now.'

'Well, Judge, you ought to have done that for nothing; it isn't worth more than a dime no how.'

A tremendous burst of laughter followed, and the judge stood the treat.

A New Rendering on an Old Text.

Spending a winter as invalids at Aiken South Carolina, the Hon. Thurlow Weed and Mr. Thomas C. Acton whiled away one Sabbath afternoon by attending a negro church, and were accompanied by Mr John A Kennedy, who was on a visit of a few days to Mr. Acton. When they entered the primitive temple the preacher, who was a poor African, was grappling with all the fervor of his race with the old, old subject of the fall of man. Sketching that day in the garden with its terrible results he excoriated Mr. Adam in this fashion:

'Now, brederen when the Lord calls Adam to 'count did he stan' up like a man, confess his sin and ask forgiveness? He did'nt do nuffin of de sort, brederen, but he say:

'Lord, de woman dat Dou gubest me gub me for to eat.'

Pausing a moment he repeated:

'De woman dat Dou gubest me gub me for to eat.'

Then again:

'De woman Dou gubest me gub me for to eat.

'Dar, brederen, you see dat mean, skulkin' Adam was a trying to sneak out of it by frowin' all de blame on de Lord himself!'

This new idea of an old question was too much for the distinguished white trash,' who had fortunately taken seats near the door, and they retired into the fields to again indulge in irreverent laughter.

'A man having been brought before a Dutch justice of the peace in Canada on charge of having four wives, the astounded magistrate exclaimed, 'You let dat man go; if he lifs mit four wifes he has punishment enuf. I lifs mit only von, and dat's more'n I can stand.

A music dealer on Broadway New York has in his window a sentimental song thus marked: 'Thou hast loved me, for 35c.' Cheap style of divorce, that.

A five-hundred thousand dollar California woman has married a poor and miserable Chinaman.

A cemetry in Rhode Island is so prosperous that a dividend of seven per cent. has just been declared.

A Newspaper Story.

Some fellow—a collector for a newspaper and other periodicals—lately threw up his commission, and sent back the unpaid accounts with 'notes' which the spirit happened to lay hold on, and they were presented in a tangible shape to the world. As there are living pictures met with here and elsewhere we make extracts. The collector says:

To the Editor:—Sir—You furnished me as your collector, with a list of one hundred and seventeen owing subscription.—I have called upon one hundred and four of them, and have the honor of paying to you twelve and one half cents, being the amount to which you are entitled. I return you the list numbered and sixteen, and now give the reply to each:

No. 1—Is a minister. He says in the first plat, he never got one-half the numbers, (a lie according to the postmaster) and in the next place your joker's column was too scurrillous. Besides he knows by the tone of your editorials that you drink. He wants nothing more to do with you, and never wants to hear from you again.

No. 2—Is in jail for debt. He has not seen a half a dollar for a year. Says he would pay with the utmost cheerfulness, if he had the money. Had to borrow a suit to put on last Sunday. Admires your paper wonderfully, and hopes you will continue sending it to him. He wishes you to take a bold stand in favor of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, as he thinks it would be a very popular move with a gentleman in his situation. Sends his best respects.

No. 3.—Is a doctor. Says your paper is beneath the notice of a gentleman. Says he would not give a d—— for a cart load. Says that you inserted an article reflecting upon his profession. Only wishes he could catch you here—would make you smell———. Is going to persuade every one that takes your paper to stop it. Cussed the bill, and says you may get it the best way you can.

No. 4—Is an old maid. Says you are always taking a fling at single ladies of an uncertain age. Would'nt pay you if she was roling in wealth, and you hand't enough to buy a crust of bread. Sent all the papers she had back a month ago, and she says now she has sent them and don't owe you anything. She says she is even with you and intends to keep so until the day of Judgment.

No. 5—Is a gambler. Says he was completly cleaned out last week at the races. Couldn't accommodate his grandmother with a half dime if she was starving. Likes your paper tolerably, would like it better if you published more races, and if you occasionally give an account of a cock fight Hopes you won't think hard of him for not paying it now, but has a prospect of having some loose change as he is after a rich young greenhorn who arrived here last week. Will pay your bill out of the pluckings.

No. 6—Is a magistrate. Swore he never owed you cent, and told me I was a rascal for trying to swindle him in such a bare-faced manner. Advised me to make tracks in a little less than no time, or he would get out a warrant for me as a common cheat, and have me sent to prison. Is by odds the meanest man I have seen yet. Never will go near him again.

The collector concludes with, 'accept my resignation, and strike me from your list of agents. I have been called a swindler, rascal, villain, and blood sucker.—These are some of the names they think proper to bestow upon me. I tried fighting awhile, and thrashed some of your patrons like blazes, but occasionally got licked like thunder, myself.'

Young America at the Wheel.

A well know clergyman was crossing Lake Erie some time ago on one of the lake steamers, and seeing a small lad at the wheel, steering the boat, he accosted him as follows:

'My son, you appear to be a small boy to steer so large a boat.'

'Yes, sir,' was the reply, 'but you see I can do it though.'

'Do you think you understand your business, my son?'

'Yes sir, I think I do.'

Can you box the compass?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Let me hear you.'

The boy done it as he was requested, when the minister replied:

'Well, really, you can do it. Can you do it backward?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Let me hear you.'

The boy again did as requested, when the minister remarked:

'I declare, my son, your seem to understand your business.'

The boy took his turn in questioning, beginnig:

'Pray, sir, what might be your business?'

'I'm a minister of the gospel.'

'Do you understand your business?'

'I think I do, my son.'

'Can you say the Lord's prayer?'

'Yes.'

'Say it.'

The clergyman did so, repeating the words in a very fervent manner, as tho' trying to make an impression on the young lad.

'Well really,' said the boy, upon its conclusion, 'you do know it, don't you! Now say it backward.

Oh, I can't do such a thing as that, of course.

'You can't do it, eh? returned the boy. Well, you see I understand my business a great deal better than you do.'

The clergyman thought he said enough, and retired.

HARVEST APPLES.

[From Harper's Weekly]

THE letter said 'come,' and with a sigh of relief I laid it upon the table before me, and looked out into the dusty streets.

I was a working-woman in the city of New York. Whether I trimmed bonnets for Madame La Mode, measured off laces for mademoiselle her daughter, kept books, read proofs, set type, or even wrote editorials for the *Starry Host*, is a matter of no consequence. Suffice it to say, I was tired. In my dreams I 'babbled of green fields.' I longed for one long summer vacation of freedom and rest. But where should I go? Like Joanna Gayworthy, I found the world 'too full of other people.' I wanted nature, not men and women.

At length I bethought me of a distant cousin, Hiram Gardner by name, who lived in a low, brown farm-house away up among the Green Mountains; and forth with I wrote to him, asking if he would receive me as a boarder for three months. This letter was the answer:

'Come right along, Cousin Winifred,' he wrote, 'and stay as long as you can make yourself contented. Not as a boarder, though. Thank God, I am not so poor as to feel obliged to take money from my own kith and kin for a few weeks' board and lodging. My wife and Hope will be glad to see you.'

So, in a flurry of delight, packed my trunk, telegraphed to Cousin Hiram, and in two days' time stood on the platform of the depot at Highland watching the receding train as it thundered down the valley.

As for Hope—little Hope Gardner—what shall I tell you about her? I had my own ideas about 'country girls;' I thought of sunburn and freckles, coarse hands and ungainly feet in that connection. But one glance at Hope as she stood in the flickering shadows of the great elm that overhung the low, wide, roomy house overthrew all my preconceived opinions. Eyes that were of the very tint of the violets I loved—hair that, guiltless of crimping-pins, fell in great golden waves below her waist, and there coiled itself up in a profusion of tiny curls; brow so fair that you saw the net-work of blue veins at the temples; cheeks softly tinted with a wild-rose bloom; face of a delicate oval, redeemed from gentle insipidity by the sweet firmness of the well-cut lips, and by eyebrows and lashes many shades darker than the hair; slight girlish figure, clad in a simple, graceful costume that would have passed unchallenged any where. Such was the picture that greeted my eyes as Cousin Hiram's pair of handsome grays swept round the corner, and Hope came forward to meet me.

Before many weeks had passed I began to discover the trail of the serpent in my newly found Eden. I had thought my cousin Hiram one of the most favored of mortals; but Mordecai sat at the king's gate, and the soul of Haman was troubled.

It was the old, story—older than the days of the Montagues and Capulets—almost as old as the days of Adam and Eve. There has been first ambitions and rivalries, the harsh words and bitter recriminations. hatreds and revenges. Now all had settled down into a deep and silent enmity. Hiram Gardner and Thomas Remington lived upon adjourning farms; could have clasped hands across the narrow aisles as they sat in their pews on Sunday; met each other daily in streets, at the post-office, in the market-place. But they never spoke, never recognized each other by glance or sign. Yet they were both good men—men who should have loved each other. Perhaps deep down in either heart their was a regret for the past, a longing for reconciliation. Perhaps if either one had been unfortunate or in distress, the other might have been willing to be the first to bury the hatchet and smoke the calumet of peace. But both were prosperous, both were honored; and the demon of pride kept them apart, ruling their natures as with a rod of iron.

Yet a faint line across the meadows showed where a well-worn foot-path had once run from door-way to door-way.

I think that my coming to Highland was a pleasure to Hope. Perhaps it brought some element into her quiet life that was needed there. But after the first excitement of my arrival had had died away, and I had insensibly glided from the position of guest into that of member of the family, I began to perceive that all was not well with her. There was at the times a look of pain and longing in her eyes. There was drooping curves about her sweet lips even when she smiled. There was a nervous unrest about her, and she flew from employment to employment as if to escape thought. I noticed that when these moods were upon her mother watched her futively, and her father's brow darkened strangely. Yet his manner toward her was inexpressibly tender. She was, indeed, the very apple of his eye—this 'Hope' that had been born to him after all his other children had been laid under the sod.

'I shall not go to church to-day,' said Cousin Rhoda, one Sunday morning. 'Melissa's mother is not well, and I have told her she may go home.'

'Neither shall I go,' Cousin Hiram. 'I sprained my wrist yesterday, and it growing very painful.'

'Let us walk, then, Cousin Winifred,' said Hope, her eyes brightening. 'We can go 'across lots, and it shortens the distance by half.'

Nothing could have suited me better, and we we were soon on our way. No flower that blossomed in the meadow or down by the winding river banks was fairer or sweeter than Hope Gardner that day. All the freshness, the purity, the sweetness, the repose of that still Sabbath morning seemed embodied in her.

The minister was reading the first hymn, when a firm, quick tread sounded up the aisle. Even before I had time to think I felt a sudden shiver in the arm that lay against mine, and saw the hand that held one-half of the hymnbook tremble. A remarkably fine-looking young man passed by and took a seat in the pew just in front of us, on the other side of the aisle. It was Mr. Remington's pew.

Impelled by I know not what subtile instinct of womanly sympathy, I glanced at Hope from behind my veil, expecting to see precisely what I did see—evidences of sudden and profound emotion A quick pallor drove all the color from her face for an instant; then the rich blood swept back again, and her cheeks grew crimson.

She scarcely glanced at the newcomer, but kept her eyes fixed upon old Dr. Merrill, apparently absorbed in his thirdlys and forthlys. As soon as the benediction was pronounced, however, she took my arm hastily and pressed forwad toward the door.

If she was anxious to escape from any one, to elude any one, her design was defeated. There was a crowd near the door, and our progress was obstructed. As we waited in the porch I felt a presence behind us, and a low voice that could scarcely have reached less sensitive ears whispered.

'Look at me, Hope! Speak to me! Give me one word, for God's sake!'

She clung to my arm with a close clasp, trembling like a leaf. For one instant her face grew radiant as she lifted her eyes to meet the passionate glances that sought her own so eargerly.

But she spoke no word. He leaned forward, with another whisper upon his lips. Suddenly she turned with an air of decision.

'Cousion Winifred—Miss Ethridge—this is Mr. Willard Remington.'

I bowed; the gentleman bowed. Then the crowd broke and parted at the steps, and we all went our several ways.

Hope went silently half the way home, and I walked, statue-like, beside her. At last I could bear it no longer.

'What is it, Hope?' I asked. 'Tell me all about it dear.'

'Oh, there is nothing to tell!' she said, wearily. 'Only I am very wretched and so is—somebody else.'

Of course. It was merely another old story. Romeo and Juliet this time. It was not necessary to ask the cause of the trouble. I knew it too well already.

'Is this Mr. Thomas Remington's son?' I asked, to make assurance doubly sure.

'Yes' And after a little she told me all there was to tell: how they had loved each other for years in boy and girl fashion long before this dreadful feud arose; how, as boy and girl, they had given each other up on account of family troubles: how Willard went West to seek his fortune as lawyer; how both imagined that they had forgotten the early love, and that the old wounds were healed; how he had come home a year ago; and how the first word, the first look, exchanged between them that instead of dying it had been gaining strength through all these silent years. But it was of no use, she said: they could never marry And now Willard had come on again, when it was only torture to both of them to meet, and she did not know how she could bear it.

After that, day by day I watched the struggle that was going on in Hope Gardner's heart—a struggle under which she grew pale and still and cold. I knew that lovers met some times in the little summer-house at the foot of the garden, or down by the river-side. So persistent a wooer as this new Romeo could hardly fail to bring about as much as that. Yet stolen interviews brought little of joy to either of them, if one could judge of the weary eyes and set, still face that Hope always brought back with her.

One night I waylaid Cousin Hiram as he was coming in from the orchard. He looked worn and depressed. Indeed, a shadow rested upon the whole house.

'Were you coming in?' I asked. 'I was just going up to the 'Spreading Tree' to see if the harvest apples were ripe.'

'Not yet, I guess,' he said, turning about. 'But I'll go with you. Apples are late this year,' he added, reflectively.

The large tree, renowned for its wide-spreading branches, was laden with fruit even to the topmost bough—great balls of green and gold, that were slowly reddening in the sunshine.

'Hard a Rock Dunder,' said my companion, making a slight indentation upon one of them with his thumb. 'They will not be fully ripe in a fortnight.'

I had not lured him there, out sight of the house, to talk about apples.

'Cousin Hiram,' said I, suddenly, while my heart seemed to spring to my throat—'Cousin Hiram, do you know that Hope loves Willard Remington?'

I was frightened before the words had fairly passed my lips. I broached, I well knew, a tabooed subject. People were not in the habit of talking to Hiram Garden about the Remingtons. I ventured one glance at his face. It was stern and dark, and his breath came in quick, labored gasps. Presently he turned on his heel, and was about to leave me. But, having put my hand to the plow, it was not my nature to look back. I ran after him, and repeated my question.

Pshaw!' he said, tossing an apple into the air with the toe of his boot, 'that's all over long ago. There was some nonsense or other between them when they were mere children, I believe.

'You believe! Do you not *know*, Cousin Hiram, that Hope loves him to-day?'

'Well, what is to be done about it? What if she does?' he asked, turning udon me like a lion at bay. 'Do you suppose I can ever humble myself enough to give my daughter to that man's son? I'd see her die first! But there's no danger; girls don't die of broken hearts, except in novels,'

'Do not be too confident, Cousin Hiram,' I said 'Can you not see that she *is* dying? I do not say that you will be compelled to lay her under the sod this year or next. Something will be left probab'y, that will move about your house in a pale, still way; something that will work, and speak something with sad, weary eyes, and an air of hopeless patience. But Hope, your bright, joyless loving child, your song-bird, will will be dead—dead as her sister in the grave-yard yonder!'

He shivered from head to foot that soft, balmy summer night, and his mouth worked in a sudden spasm of pain. But I went on pitilessly:

'It is killing her mother too: can you not see it?' Can you not see how her eyes follow Hope, how she grieves over her, how her own cheeks pale whenever Hope's grows white, how—'

'Stop!' he cried. 'Do you think I am blind, Winifred, or a fool? Do you think I have no eyes? Do you think I am in this position from mere willfulness? But women never can look at things from a man's stand-point. How can I help myself? I don't want to mar Hope's life, I don't want to make her wretched; yet what can be done? I can't undo the work of the last seven years, and I can't let Hope marry the son of the only man on earth, I verily believe, who hates me—and whom I hate. That's the long and short of it, Winifred. We're in a bad fix, but can't be helped.'

'But you don't hate Willard?'

'No—I like him. He's a fine, manly young fellow; sure to make his mark in the world, if he is a Remington I have not fault to find with him.'

'Then' oh, Cousin Hiram—'I began. But hed interrupted me, laying a heavy hand upon my arm.

'There's no use in talking, Winifred. You can tell me nothing that I do not know already. I am sorry for all this as you can be. Is not Hope my own child? But I am a man, and I can not go back on my record. I never shall consent to this marriage, unless some voice speaks to me out of a thunder-cloud and says 'Do it.'

A sudden thought struck me as I glanced up at the laden boughs of the apple-tree.

'Then if a miracle were wrought in their favor, your pride might be persuaded to yield?' I said, doubtless with a little tinge of bitterness.

He answered, angrily:

'When a sign is sent to me direct from Heaven, I'll give Hope to Willard Remington: but not before.'

I sat up late that night; but early next morning, when the gray dawn was just brightening in the east, I stole softely past Hope's door, down the stairs, they creaked perversely despite all my caution, opened the hall door as silently as a dream, and flew down the garden path and over the wall into the orchard.

For some days things went on from bad to worse. One evening Hope threw a light cloud over her head, and wondered off towards a little clump of hemlocks down by the falls. I knew well enough where she was going, and what she was going for. Probably her father knew also. But if so, he did not interfere. He could trust her.

I was in the hall when she came in. Her face was as white as marble, and just as set and cold. Her eyes were tearless, but heavy and blood-shot. She went up stairs to her room, and I went to mine. She had never spoken to me of Willard Remington since that Sunday at church, and I respected her silence.

The next day, at the post-office, I heard that he had gone back to his Western life.

This was Tuesday. The next Tuesday we were all out on the porch when a neighbor, who was going by, stopped for a chat, leaning with both arms upon the gate.

'By-the-bye,' he said, 'have you heard of the accident on the New York Central? Cars ran off a bridge into fifteen feet of water, and a third of the passengers were killed. Willard Remington was on board, and they say he is among the missing.'

Hope raised one had to her head, with a faint scream, and fell to the floor as if a ball had pierced her heart.

We carried her into house and laid her upon the bed in her mother's room. It was an hour before she gave signs of returning consciousness. Then, when the pale lips began to quiver a little, and there was a sight tremulous motion of the eyelids, Cousin Rhoda said, in a hushing voice:

'Go away now, both of you. When she comes to she will want to see no face but her mother's. Hiram Gardner, if your pride has killed our child may God forgive you!'

We went out of the back-door, and followed the litte foot-path that led to the orchard, still we stood under the the trees where the harvest apples were fast crimsoning. Cousin Hiram's face was very grave.

'Winifred,' he said, 'I wonder if the sign from Heaven was sent to me long ago, and my blind eyes could not see it? This is too much like the voice out of the the thunder-cloud.'

I passed around to the other side of the tree, apparently looking for fallen fruit, and waited for him to follow me, which he did presently.

'Look there, Cousin Hiram!' I said tremblingly, while my face flushed. 'Look there!'

'Look where?' he asked. 'I do not see any thing.'

I took a stick from the ground and pointed to a great crimson apple that swung from the nearest bough, yet far above our heads. There, in letters of pale green upon a ruby ground, were the words, 'Willard'—'Hope.'

He stared violently. 'My God! Winifred, what does that mean?' And the man's lips were white as ashes.

'It means,' I answered, perhaps with lips as collorless as his, for the very depths of my being were stirred—'it means that if Willard is a live he belongs to Hope, and you have no right to keep them apart.'

From full five minutes he stood beside me with his face burried in his hands. Then he looked up, with a faint smile playing about his resolute lips.

'There is some hocus-pocus about this, Winifred. We don't have miracles in the nineteenth century. However, I accept the omen. I am going over to Mr. Remington's to ask if Willard was on the train, or if he has been heard from. Don't touch that apple.'

An hour afterward Cousin Hiram came home, and walked straight through the siting-room into the bedroom where Hope still lay with closed eyes, speechless, motionless—a white statue that scarcely breathed. He bent down and kissed her lips.

'I have been over to Mr. Remington's, Hope,' he said. 'Willard has just telegraphed. He was not on the train. Open your eyes, my child, and look at me. I want you to send this apple to Willard, and tell him it means that you belong to him, and he to you.'

She just kissed him; that was all.

Three years afterward I went up to Highland to meet Hope, who was home on a visit. We were all under the spreading apple-tree.

'Now tell us all about it, Winifred,' said Cousin Hiram. 'I know you can explan the mystery of the apples if you choose.'

'No,' I answered, laughing; 'that would spoil all the romance. But if you ever want a miracle performed in behalf of your little granddaughter here, all you have to do is to give me a sharp pair of scissors, some tissue-paper, and a few drops of mucilage.'

'One thing more, I reckon,' added Cousin Hiram. 'In my opinion you would need a half-ripe harvest apple.'

Wit and Wisdom.

Dogs beat dentists. They insert natural teeth.

Wheels go best when they are throughly tried.

Why was Eve not afraid of the measels? Because she'd Adam.

A gentleman of color, arrested recently had four chickens in his carpetbag He said, 'De man dat put em dar was no frien' ob mine!'

Rector's daughter (to a Sunday school) 'O, you have an older brother; well, how old is he?'

Schoolboy—'Dunno, miss, but he is just started o' swearing.'

The champion sardine-eater of the world is the editor of the Auburn Daily *Advertiser*. He says; 'We pay nearly $4,000,000 annually to France for nothing but sardines.'

A Chinese who had his nose cut off during a little altercation in San Francisco, had it carefully packed and sent home, to show his friends one of the American customs.

Customer—'I say this umbrella I bought last week is all coming to pieces!' Shopman—'Indeed, sir; you must have been taking it out, and getting it wet, sir, I think!'

Somebody told Jerrold that George Robbins, the auctioneer, was dead; 'and of course,' added the gentleman, 'his business will go to the devil.' 'Oh, then he'll get it again,' said the wit.

A little four-year-old, while combing her father's hair, one Sunday, was asked if she saw any white hair? 'Yes,' was the reply, 'it looks just as if it had been snowing in your upper story.'

A country girl writes to a male acquaintance: 'Come over and see me; we have a new lamp at our house which we can turn down, down, down, until there scarcely a bit of light in the room.'

A lady named Doolittle died in a dentist's chair in Brooklyn, on Monday, from the effects of chloroform.

Paymaster Hodge was arraigned before a court-martial at Fort Henry, on Tuesday, and pleaded guilty to all the charges preferred against him. His sentence will not be known until promulgated by the War Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received a telegram from Austin, Texas, announcing the murder of McLaughlin, the Inspector of Customs, near San Antonio, while causing the seizure of two hundred mules smuggled from Mexico.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Square....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squares	2.00	2.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squares....	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.50	7.50	10.00	13.00	[illegible]	20.00
Squares....	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Column..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Column..	10.00	15.00	18.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Column....	15.00	22.00	[illegible]	30.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	75.00	[illegible]

[illegible] to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $? per annum.

Local Notices, ?? cents per line; first insertion; ? cents each additional insertion.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCT. 26, 1871

News Items.

All three of the Atlantic cables are now in successful working order.

The case of yellow fever is said to have been discovered in Brooklyn turns out to be a man with a bad cold.

The total receipts of the late fair of the Colorado Territorial Society were nearly $12,000.

The yellow fever is raging at New Orleans. Among the victims of the terrible disease is State Senator Polk.

A large number of employees in the N. Y. post-office have been dismissed for being Greeley Republicans.

The imports at New York last week was $8,809,399, nearly a million more than for the corresponding week last year.

The new oil well in Terre Haute is now producing something over seventy-five barrels of the very best quality of oil per day.

Gen. D. K. Boswell, of Muncie, Indiana, fell overboard from a steamer in the Missouri river, on Friday evening last and was drowned.

Rogers, the defaulting cashier of the Penobscott National Bank, Brunswick, Me., has been sentenced to six years hard labor in the state prison.

The people of Monticello, Arkansas, are greatly excited over a report of the finding of a gold mine four miles west of that town. A similar report comes from Dallas, Polk county. Both mines give promise of a fine yield.

◆

The people of Ohio, at the late election, decided by a small majority in favor of a constitutional convention.

◆

As near as we can learn Ohio gave a Republican majority of 22,000; Pennsylvania 9,000, and Iowa all the way from 20,000 to 100,000.

THE Bangor (Maine) *Democrat* calls attention to the fact that the loss of property in Chicago is one-third more than the total valuation of the whole state of Maine.

ACCOUNTS from Wisconsin and Minnesota relative to the conflagration along the lakes, are full of horrible details, and there is no estimating the loss of life or the amount of property destroyed. Several towns have been entirely consumed.

GENERAL GRANT hopes to annul the effects of the Democratic victory in Texas by placing the Southern States under martial law and occupying them by the army, so that the soldiers may give Grant a majority of votes in certain places.

◆

What becomes of the money? The receipts from eternal revenue taxes, from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, $160,000,000; receipts for the year ending June 30, 1870, $185,000,000, or an increase of $25,000,000. That is the way the Radicals have reduced the taxes.

CHICAGO is already itself again. The thrifty survivors of the fire are putting up new houses, and half a page of one of the newspapers there is filled with advertisements of "removals"—the genial and cheerful term which these people apply to the change of location necessitated by their being burned out. The magnificent business tact of Chicago is fully equalled by magnificent mettle.

◆

While Chicago was burning and the whole northwest seemed about to be consumed by vast armies of the flame, Mr. Grant could think of nothing better to do than to declare martial law over a large part of South Carolina. The proclamation was writen for him in Washington on Saturday, and signed by him on Monday, and to-day South Carolina is dominered by "artillery and infantry," and those choice spirits—federal detectives—are preparing fiery persecutions of a State which has been plundered and bankrupted by Radical carpet-baggers.

SUPERSTITION.—Evening before last a well known gentleman escorted a lady home. On their way they were followed several squares by an inoffensive kitten. The lady, too superstitious for any use, was horrified at the simple following of the feline, roundly asserted that it was a sure sign of death and finally fainted right on the sidewalk from excess of terror. Yesterday morning she was not appeased until a telegram had been sent East to her parents, and an answer received announcing no calamity in that quarter Such abominable superstition is of no earthly use.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

His Home in Pennsylvania.

THE New York evening Post, an administration paper, naively announces in its issue of Saturday the death of a Federal Judge of one of the Southern Districts as follows:

"Judge John McKinney, United States Judge for the Southern District of Florida, died on Thursday, the 12th instant, on board the steamer City of Houston, while on his way from Key West to his home in Pennsylvania.—He was buried at Seguin's Point."

His home in "Pennsylvania' is quite as good for a Southern District Judge as is his home at Albion, Orleans Co., New York, for Bullock, the Governor of Georgia.

THE SUN, a new Democratic journal, is to beam upon the benighted citizens of Logansport.

Report of the Survey of the Defiance Line of B. & O. Extension.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 19, 1871.

Wm. C. Holgate, Esq., Chairman Railway Committee of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois:

DEAR SIR:—With this you will receive a map and profile of the line which has been surveyed in the interests you represent, for the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, known as the Defiance Line. Starting from Tiffin, in Ohio, it runs westward in a nearly direct line past Defiance, Auburn, Albion, Bremen, etc., to Lake Station, on the Michigan Central Railroad, near the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, whence it may be extended to any point in Chicago or vicinity that may hereafter be selected. Its general position is upon the plateau dividing the waters flowing westward into Lakes, and southward into the Mississippi, which is intersected by some topographical features of a decided and interesting character with reference to the location of railways. In the middle of the State of Indiana we cross a glacial deposit, given the county a somewhat rugged character, while increases further north. The valleys, cut by these ice mountains of a former age, are now occupied by the Maumee and Wabash rivers on the east, and the St. Joseph and Kankakee on the west, with an intermediate country studded with small lakes and gravel hills. But the lakes are not all visible, some of the have become mossed over with the vegetation of ages, and sustain a growth of shrubs and the lighter forest trees, and some have their moss coverings cleared and converted into meadow lands. It does not, however, follow that all the marsh lands that are covered with moss or peat have a sub-stratum of water, generally the foundations are reliable for sustaining railways, and probably it will be found universally true that where the original forest was hard wood, the bottom will also be found under the lighter burdens of timber. In making the preliminary surveys care has been taken to avoid what seemed to be treacherous ground, but the use of the sounding bar will be necessary in the final location.

Starting at Tiffin with a more detailed description of the line, it is believed it will be best to occupy a position to the north of town, and cross the Sandusky river about a mile below the present railway bridge, and from that point running directly to the town of Fostoria. Thence to Defiance the country is flat, slightly rolling between the heads of the Portage river, and gradually falling towards the Maumee. It is a dense forest of hard wood, skirted on the south by cultivated ridges, and very fertile. The line of surveys was at the north base of these ridges, but the line projected upon the map is through the forest. It is believed an intermediate line will best serve the wants of the country and the interests of the railroad company. At Defiance two lines have been surveyed, the one on the north and the other on the south side of the town, both are good, and the selection between them may be governed by land damages. The former crosses the Maumee river two miles below the mouth of the Auglaize, the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway opposite the town, and Tiffin river one mile above its mouth, and thence follows the direction of the Hicksville road until it passes Lost Creek Marsh. The latter crosses the Auglaize river one-half mile above its mouth, the Wabash Canal below the lock at Phelp's Mill, and the Maumee river at Delaware Bend, connecting with the former lines east of Lost Creek Marsh.

It will be observed that both lines avoid Lost Creek Marsh, which is an expanse of flat country overflowed with a foot or two of water at certain seasons of the year, covered for the most part with hard wood timber, but with a solid gravel bottom, and unobjectionable, so far as that is concerned, for railroad purpose, but its occupancy would involve an increase of cost, and from our position to the south of it we obtain a more favorable crossing of the ridge dividing its waters from those of the St. Joseph river of the Maumee. After passing the marsh we diverge to to north, and cross the St. Josephs at Orange, one mile south of the village of Vienna, near the eastern boundary of the State of Indiana; from this point we run directly to Auburn, the capital of DeKalb county, and with same divergence to avoid the gravel hills, to Albion, the capital of Noble county; we are here among the head-waters of the Elkhart, an important tributary to the Great St. Joseph river. Turkey Lake, in Kosciusko county, is directly upon our line, but we pass it on favorable terms at the neck dividing the upper and lower lakes, and thence reach the flourishing town of Bremen, in the county of Marshall, passing north of the capital of that county, and of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad nine miles. The Kankakee river is crossed below Mud Lake and three and one-half miles south of the town of North Liberty. We here encounter about six miles of marsh land, which consists of a gravel bottom overlaid with from three to four feet of soft peat, and therefore within the easy range of railway construction. From the Kankakee we reach a point one mile north of the town of Westville, in the county of La Porte three miles to the north, and passing over that beautiful and fertile region known as Door Prairie. The descent from Westville to the Grand Prairie, upon which stands the city of Chicago, must be located with care. By occupying a position to the north of the village a longer descending grade may be obtained to the crossing of Coffee Creek; we have effected the descent with twenty-five feet per mile, other claim to have done it with less, and there is no doubt but a favorable line can be obtained. Thus we reach that wide expanse of level and highly cultivated country, over which railroads may be carried in any direction, and upon which so many have already taken their position, both from the east and from the west, to pass the southern extremity of Lake Michigan.

The distance from Tiffin to Lake Station is 212¼ miles, and it intersects ten north and south railroads, the most important of which is the Toledo, Wabash & Western, on acount of its westward extensions and its large freight business.

The river crossed are the Sandusky, Maumee, Tiffin, St. Josephs of the Maumee and the Kankakee, and the aggregate extent of bridging required by them is 1,600 feet, all other streams crossed are of minor importance.

The maximum grade is 25 feet per mile, and the minimum radius of curvature is 5,730 feet with an aggregate curvature of 123¼ degrees, and the sum of the ascents and descents is 1,721 feet. Small as these aggregates are, they are capable of reduction; the curvature is entirely insignificant, but a more close examination of the ground may indicate the propriety of a reduction in grades.

Of the county passed over, 47 per cent. is cultivated land, 49 per cent. timber land and 4 per cent. marsh: and the towns upon the line or in proximity to it are:—

Tiffin,	with a	population of	6,000
Fostoria,	"	"	2,000
Belmore	"	"	150
Defiance	"	"	3,000
Hickesville,	"	"	250
Vienna,	"	"	200
Auburn,	"	"	900
Albion	"	"	600
Cornell,	"	"	250
Syracuse,	"	"	200
Bremen,	"	"	800
North Liberty		"	300
Kingsbury,	"	"	100
Westville,	"	"	900

These towns are growing rapidly as the country becomes more thickly settled and the manufactories increase. The hard wood forests, which constitute the primitive characteristic of this region, caused the early pioneers to pass it by for the inviting and open prairies to the west; but what was then the objection is now that attraction to settlers. The timber has become largely valuable and machinery is being erected at all suitable points for converting it into shapes for ultimate use, and it will be found that the forests will furnish more railway freight during the process of clearing the agricultural products that will be gathered from their ultimate cultivation.

The following table of heights, which are given above a base line 100 feet below the water in the Maumee river at Defiance, will sufficiently indicate the undulations of the country:—

Water in the Sandusky river at Tiffin	125	feet.
Fostoria	214	"
Maumee river at Defiance	100	"
T. W. & W. R. R.	141	"
Lost Creek Marsh	163	"
Hicksville Ridge	313	"
St. Josheph River of the Maumee	236	"
Ridge	325	"
S. R. & I. R. R.	420	"
Ridge	463	"
Outlet of Skinner Lake	371	"
Albion Ridge	418	"
Elkhart River	318	"
Ridge	386	"
Solomon's Creek	336	"
Cromwell's Ridge	398	"
Turkey Lake	304	"
W. & G. R. R.	270	"
Turkey Creek	263	"
Ridge	315	"
Michigan Road	321	"
Pine Creek	120	"
Kankakee River	117	"
Door Prairie	180	"
Valley Creek	150	"
Westville	240	"
Sand Creek Summit	280	"
Coffee Creek	94	"
Grand Pairie	61	"
Lake Station	05	"

The estimate cost of constructing the road is as follows, viz:

Grading and minor bridging on 212¼ miles, @ $5,000 per mile	$1,061,250
1,600 feet major bridging @ $50 per foot	80,000
212¼ miles of rail track @ $10,000 a mile	2,122,500
Land damages @ $2,000 per mile	424,500
Contingencies and engineers 10 per cent.	368,825
Total	$4,057,075

I have thus described a railroad line, and the country travesed by it, of remarkably favorable features, in directness, grades, curvatures and cost. It will also be a line that will command an almost unlimited amount of traffic. The existing east and west lines from Chicago are crowded with business to the extent of their present means of transportation, a business that is increasing in such a rapid ratio that the increase alone will furnish a new outlet with all that it wants to do by the time it can be opened for traffic. It is the best line that can be obtained from Chicago eastward to the Central Ohio both for passengers and freight, either on their way to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York.

If you ask me why this line, which is superior to all others, has been allowed to remain so long unimproved, I point you to primitive forests of hard wood with which the country was originally covered, and their influence in driving settlers to the more easily subdued regions to the south and the west, to the disposition and necessity there has been for railroad companies to gather aid and influence by conducting their lines through the towns and settlements upon less favorable routes for through traffic, causes, however, which no longer exist.

Very truly yours,

J. DUTTON STEELE, C. E.

TWELVE divorces have been granted during the present term of the Vigo Circuit Court.

Drying Cows.

At this season many cows are "dried" of their milk. Circumstances have been so unfavorable for milch cows during the present summer that cows which usually "hold out" through the winter, already give indications of a disposition to withold the usual supply. There is a great difference in cows in this respect. Some will "dry up" in eight or nine months from the time of calving, under the most favorable circumstaces, while others continue to give a good mess up to the time they come in. This is owing partly to habit as well as to a difference in milkers. We have seen cows that continue in full milk for four years without intermission. It is a very severe tax on the system of a cow to milk her up to the time they come in. This is owing partly to habit as well as to a difference in as milkers. We have seen cows that continue in full milk for four years without intermission. It is very severe tax on the system of a cow to milk her up to the time or within a short time of calving. She ought to have at least two months in which to rest, and to build up the bony structure of the calf. If not allowed such respite the constitution and general health will suffer. The calves would be smaller and longer in attaining their growth.

The cow which has two months or more to recuperate during winter is in better condition for the next season, and though she may not give quite as may pounds of milk during the year, its quality will be richer, and it will be more nourishing and healthful as an article of food. It is doubtful if the production of milk for the year is not worth more if the cow goes dry two months than if she is milked as long as a drop can be got.

Farmers are sometimes not sufficiently careful to look after the udder. It is thought that as long as the cow is to be dried the milking is of very little account, and if some milk is left in the udder it does not harm. This is a great mistake. The proper way is to allow a longer interval between milkings, but to draw it clean every time, and this should be continued until no more can be obtained. If a small quanity is allowed to remain in the udder it is soon changed into a foul and offensive matter, and engenders disease.—*Vermont Record and Farmer.*

A DARING HUNTER.—Louis Kelley is perhaps the most daring and successful hunter in the great west. He travels alone, fights alone, wears a complete suit of buck skin, and wears a turban around his head when out on the prairie. He is said to be a graduate of a college, and hails from Virginia or South Carolina. It is thought he was a confederate officer. He is about twenty-two years of age, handsome, well formed and muscular. The Indians dread him as much as they ever did Kit Carson or Daniel Bone. He never misses his mark An Indian is as good as dead the moment he draws sight on him. He will, travel weeks at a time through hostile Indians and never express a thought of danger. Kelley is now on a trip to the head-waters of the Yellowstone, a country never yet visited by any white man. He is alone. He has been known to dare a dozen Indians on the open prairie to fight him in a body. No Indian will ever get within reach of his deadly rifle.

◆

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—We take this method of informing the public and our patrons that other clothing houses are painting the fronts of their stores red in order to dupe and deceive the public.

They are aware that the genuine Red Front Clothing House, at No. 5 Keystone Block, have succeeded in establishing by their fair and honorable dealing and low prices the largest trade in the city of Fort Wayne.

Those who are counterfeiting our signs and advertisements do so only to deceive the public. All persons should be on their guard and look well for the right number, which will be found only at No. 5 Keystone Bloc. It being in the finest and most public block in the city, where there are seven large stores all built alike it will be no trouble to find it.

The public will always find it very much to their interest to call at the popular and established Red Front Clothing Hall, at No. 5 Keystone Block.

Look out for the largest stock of clothing ever brought to one house in Fort Wayne this fall. Most goods and lowest prices.

NEW

Wagon Shop

In

Auburn Indiana.

JOHN W. SHAFFER, Proprietor

Would inform the public that having permanently located in Auburn, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as

WAGONS

Carriages,

CUTTERS,

Bob Sleds, &c.

Mr. Shaffer has been engaged in business 22 years, works in the shop himself, and employs none but the best workmen, and uses only the best material.

All work Warranted

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Depew, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH DEPEW, Executor.

Oct. 10th, 1871.

Peterson's Magazine

CHEAPEST AND BEST OF ALL!

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1872!

This popular monthly Magazine gives more for the money than any in the world. It has the best colored fashions, the best original stories, and the best engravings of any lady's book. Great and costly improvements will be made in 1872, when it will contain one thousand pages, fourteen splendid steel plates, twelve colored Berlin Patterns, one thousand wood cuts, twenty-four pages of music.—All this will be given for only TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

Thrilling Tales and Novelettes

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson." In 1872, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, five original copyright novelets will be given, viz: Bought With a Price, by Ann S. Stephens; The Island of Diamonds, by Harry Danforth; Once Too Often, by Frank Lee Benedict; Lindsey's Luck, by Miss. F. Hodgson; and A Wife, Yet Not a Wife, by the author of "The Second Life."

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates,

ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and contain six figures. They will be superbly colored. Also several pages of Household and other receipts, in short everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE:

One copy for one year $2 00
Five copies for one year 8 00
Eight copies for one year 12 00

Superb Premium Engraving!

Every person getting up a club of five at $1.60 each or eight at $1.50 each, will be entitled to an extra copy of the Magazine for 1872 and also to a copy of the superb parlor mezzotint (size 24 inches by 18) Five Times One To-Day, which at a store would cost four dollars.

Specimens sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON, No. 306 Chestnut-st Philadelphia Pa.

CHEROKEE PILLS No. 2.

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of Monthly Periods.

These Pills are unfailing Female Regulator intended for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful yet so mild and pleasant in their operation that the most feble can take them with perfect safety

Each box contains about 100 pills, and wrapped in white paper printed in deep red letters, with full and explicit directions enclosed,

The Cherokee Pills No. 2 are sold by all enterprising druggist in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these; which they can purchase at a cheap price and make more money. As you value your health, do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists, asked for these $5 pills, and take no others: If the druggist will not by them for you, enclose the money in a letter and we will send them to you by mail, free of postage, securely sealed from observation.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their diseases and symptoms Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized world, by correspondence.

We desire to send our thirty page phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids" to every reader of this paper, and will mail free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Sold by all Druggists.

Address, ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 717 North Sixth-st. St. Louis

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

OF

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools. Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usully kept in a first class HardwareStore.

GEO. HENSLER.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publi promising to use our best endeavors to give genera satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO. IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Wilmington township, in DeKalb County, Indiana that I will at the December session 1871, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: In the building situated on the North two thirds of Lot number one [1] in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county.

N. F. GENGNAGLE, Appl't.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet Articles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES,

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

XC. N. Y. S XC

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF

DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at,

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS,

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block. They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St., AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

A nice rain fell this morning.

Concert next Tuesday night.

Several of our citizens went to Columbia City, to day.

Go to the Concert, next Tuesday evening and hear the Lang Brothers.

Two Important Cows—one kicked over the kerosene lamp, and t'other jumped over the moon.

We are in receipt of the daily *Times*, a live Democratic paper published at Toledo

Remember the grand Musical Concert, next Tuesday night, at the Court House, for the benefit of everybody

We have received several communications this week, but as the writers have failed to give us their real name, we omit them.

W. B. Vickers, Esq., has sold his paper the Indianapolis *Mirror*, to Messrs. Mullikin & Hill, and the *Indianapolitan* has been consolidated with the above.

Cigars.—The famous "Partigas," Josh Billing' great solace, are to be had at Smith & Hare's. Also the "Red Bird" brand which has no equal.

Reub. Williams and Tom Taylor fraternize again. Tom says Reub, is "bully," and Reub says Tom was at home once, or words to that effect.

T. B. Totten is receiving new goods every week, and his present stock of Groceries is No. 1. A large lot of crockery just received.

Ten cents will buy a great big slate at Davenport & Co's. While for fifteen cents you can get one smaller than a town lot. Call on them and see.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Clem, indicted for murder, failed to agree, six being for and six against conviction. A motion was made to have her admitted again to bail

Ladies visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

Going Down.—The first bridge east of the 'Eagle Mills', is dying of old age, and is succumbing to the assuaging power of time. Let her succumb. A new one will have to be erected soon.

We are greatly obliged to Messrs Steele & Cullaton, of the Fort Wayne *Republican* for late courtesies. The *Republican* is rapidly gaining favor in that city, and the proprietors are meeting with great success. And well they deserve it.

F. E. Davenport & Co., are making great improvements in their drug store, and adding largely to their already extensive stock. They are bound to keep the best quality of everything and sell at the lowest prices.

The summer is ended, the harvest is past, the winter is upon us, and—had'nt you better subscribe for the Courier?—You will find it entertaining and instructive—just the thing you need during the long winter evenings.

The free excursion to Detroit, tendered to all those who have given the right of way and paid their stock subscription to the D. E. R. & I. R. R., will soon take place. Pay up, all you delinquents, and be able to take part in the excursion.—*Col. City Post.*

Horse Frighteners.—It would be interesting to know how many runaways are caused by the paper carelessly thrown on the street, and blown by the wind under horses' feet. Nothing more certainly frightens a timid horse.

Cisterns.—Work has at last commenced on the public cisterns and three are now under way of construction. Now, we should have a good hook and ladder organization, and a number of rubber buckets, and then we would be possessed of some little means of resistance to fire.—Why should not the citizens individually contribute to this enterprise? We hope one will be organized immediately.

Newville.—The fire in this vicinity has taken possession of woods and fields, and great exertions have been necessary to prevent its devastating the whole country around. The all engrossing subject is fire

Mill Burned.—Last Thursday morning about 3 o'clock the fine steam saw mill, owned by S. H. Bartlett was destroyed by fire. Messrs. Moody, Rodimer & Gunsonhouser, had the mill rented, and getting behind with their work, were forced to run it at night, so as to keep up with the demands made upon them. They ran it sometimes until midnight, and it is thought that the fire originated by carelessness.—Several buildings adjoining caught fire, but were saved by prompt action of the citizens. This will prove a severe loss to the community

Time.—A goodly number of our subscribers have come up promptly and paid us for the first year. But there are a number yet who have not availed themselves of this privilege. We hope they will do it immediately. We must have our pay for the paper. Our material and labor costs us money and it must be paid regularly every week. If you will pay us we can do this, without the least inconvenience. Come and see us.

The Phrenological Journal.—This is one of the very few Magazines which are published at the present day for the radical benefit of readers,—is represented on our table by its November number. The contents should interest every live member of our community. The following are particularly interesting. James McCosh, President of Princeton College; A Man among Men; Spiritual Presence; The Educated Man in American Society; Alex'r H. Stephens; Thoughts on Phrenology; The Tagals and Visayans; Healthy or Diseased Children; "Fill up the (Mental) Measure;" Pre-historic Man; The Boa Constrictor; Consumption; His Recommendations, or the Boy who got a Situation; etc. The publisher offers the last three numbers of 1871 free as a premium to subscribers for 1872. Terms $3 a year Single numbers 30 cts. S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Sedan Brevities.

We noticed in your last week's paper an inquiry about an egg merchant, who has recently left our place. We do not know whether he has gone to New York or elsewhere, but presume he has gone in search of the great natural orator, who ran away last spring, during the night, leaving an odd boot unpaid.

Be Careful.—Several of our farmers south of town complain that the woods have been set on fire very carelessly, by hunters from this place, with gun wads. In several instances a fire has originated in this way, and a great deal of trouble has been necessary to extinguish it. Be careful, gentlemen. Our farmers have lost enough in this county from this source already. If this cannot be avoided, stay at home. We doubt whether squirrels are good anyhow, until it rains. We wouldn't eat 'em unless they were soaked in water first!

The three prisoners in the county jail at Albion, broke out of the old coop last Friday evening, and took a little recreation by leisurely surveying the surrounding country. Two of the parties were overtaken just as they were coming into this city, one with a goose swung over his shoulder, indicating that everything was lovely and the goose hung high. The third was captured in Goshen, and the trio were returned to their old quarters in the Gross Bar Exchange.—*Kendallville Standard.*

Fire at Waterloo.—John Hamil's house, just east of the Eagle Hotel caught fire last Thursday noon, and was only saved by great exertion. The tank at Winslow's proved to be too far off in this case to be of great benefit, and the tank at Kinsey's gave out. By carrying water to the engine and to the building, it was at last saved. The roof and part of the siding were destroyed and the interior damaged by water. The Aetna paid a loss of $375 on the building.

Concert.—A concert will be given at the Court House, next Tuesday evening, and it is desired to make it a benefit for those who have suffered from losses by fire both at Chicago and elsewhere. As this place has not yet contributed anything to this object, it is hoped that they will do so in this way. The Concert will embrace some excellent selections, and our home talent will be greatly assisted by Prof. Yoost, the great German Pianist, and the famous Lang Brothers, vocalists, of Fort Wayne.

One of the most pleasant features connected with the convention of editors held in this place last week, was the supper given the fraternity by Mr. and Mrs. Milikan, of the *Republican*. Everything in connection with the supper was of the most enjoyable kind no less from the modest, unobtrusive manner in which the repast was presided over by the worthy host and his estimable lady, than by the excellent of the repast itself. Mr. Millikan and his family are worthy of a cordial greeting from our older citizens; and we shall be glad if they find their residence among us agreeable.—*Plymouth Democrat.*

Cheap Music.—It is seldom that cheapness is associated with merit and real value, but we must make an exception in favor of *Petersons' Mucical Monthly*. This valuable work comes to us regularly each month, overflowing with choice new Music,—some fifteen pieces in every number It is printed from 36 full-size music-plates nearly bound, and sells for the modest sum of 30 cents. The publisher offers to send six back numbers, containing from 80 to 90 peices of choice new music for $1. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, N. Y. Think of it! 90 to 100 pieces of the best music (234 pages) for $1.

State Prison Life.—This is the title of a very interesting book, just published by C. F. Bent, at Cincinnati, and sold by subscription. It is written by a convict—one who has experienced the horrors of a prison life himself, and consequently knows how it is himself. The book will gain the attention of the most indifferent reader, and its graphic discriptions of life in the penitentiary of our own State, if read by all classes would certainly deter a great many from the commission of those crimes that make this institution a necessity. Our agreeable postmaster, S. L. Yindes, is agent for it, and those desiring to obtain a copy should call on him without delay.

A friend at our elbow, who resides a few miles in the country, says that his community is afflicted with a terrible disease in a triple form—self-importance, evil-disposed, and ignorance. This exists, to a certain extent, everywhere. In fact every body that don't take their county paper, may be put down as sufferers in this malady. It has caused more bloodshed since the fall of Adam than all other curses put together. Take your county paper and have peace.

Eel River Road.—There was to be a meeting held at the Court House, last Saturday, to see what could be done on the Eel River road between here and Butler. Mr. Collins did not arrive until about 3 o'clock and nothing definite was arrived at. A demand has been made for the payment of the capital stock, and from what we can learn, there seems to be no disposition upon the part of those who subscribed to pay it, unless there are good assurance given that the road will be completed to Butler. As it is at present no benefit will be derived by the stockholders of this place and vicinity, and we think they do right to refuse aid to any enterprise that does them no good.

Teachers' Institute.

The DeKalb County Teachers' Institute for 1871, will be held at Corunna, commencing on Monday, November 13th, and continuing five days. Ample preparations have been made by the citizens of Corunna and vicinity for the accommodation of all.

Those teachers wishing to obtain license should be present the entire week, as it will be necessary to examine in one or more branches each day, so that the work may be complete by Saturday noon, in time for return trains.

It is to be hoped that as many as possible, will avail themselves of this opportunity for improvement.

James A. Barns, Exam'r

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Taxes of Dekalb County, Ind. for 1871, are as follows:

TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORATED TOWNS	State Levies					Town & Township Levies								
	State Tax on each $100 valuation.	State Tax on each Poll	School Tax on each $100 valuation.	School Tax on each poll	Road Tax on each $100 valuation.	Common School Tax on each $100 val.	Common School Tax on each Poll.	Township Tax on each $100 valuation	Special School Tax on each $100 val.	Special School Tax on each Poll.	Railroad Tax on each $100 valuation.	County Levy.	Total Tax on each $100 valuation.	Total Tax on each Poll.
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	$ cts	$ cts
Auburn	05	50	16	50	25	···	···	05	···	···	95	70	2 16	1 00
Waterloo	05	50	16	50	25	25	25	05	25	50	95	70	2 66	1 75
Butler	05	50	16	50	25	15	50	15	25	50	80	70	2 51	2 00
Butler Township	05	50	16	50	25	10	···	10	10	50	···	70	1 46	1 50
Jackson "	05	50	16	50	25	10	25	15	···	25	···	70	1 41	1 50
Concord "	05	50	16	50	25	15	25	05	25	50	···	70	1 61	1 75
Newville "	05	50	16	50	25	25	25	25	25	50	···	70	1 91	1 75
Stafford "	05	50	16	50	25	10	···	05	20	···	···	70	1 51	1 00
Wilmington "	05	50	16	50	25	15	···	15	25	50	80	70	2 51	1 50
Union "	05	50	16	50	25	10	···	05	25	50	95	70	2 51	1 50
Richland "	05	50	16	50	25	10	50	10	20	50	···	70	1 56	2 00
Fairfield "	05	50	16	50	25	15	···	15	15	···	···	70	1 61	1 00
Smithfield "	05	50	16	50	25	10	···	···	25	50	···	70	1 51	1 50
Franklin "	05	50	16	50	25	10	···	10	25	50	···	70	1 61	1 50
Troy "	05	50	16	50	25	···	···	15	25	50	···	70	1 56	1 50

In addition to the above there is charged:

Upon each Male Dog owned, kept or harbored within the county,	$1.00
Upon each Female Dog owned, kept or harbored within the county,	$2.00
Upon each Dog, more than one, owned, kept or harbored by the same person,	$2.00

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at my office in Auburn, from the 15th of October until the third Monday in April, 1872, for the purpose of collecting the above Taxes.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the third Monday in April, 1872, the law requires ten per cent. penalty, and six per cent. interest, besides cost of collection to be added. Each tax-payer will, therefore, find it to his or her advantage to call and pay their taxes before they become delinquent, as by so doing they will save themselves the penalty and costs, and me an unpleasant duty.

On the 15th of December I am required by law to advertise real estate for sale for all unpaid delinquencies for 1870 and former years, and all persons interested are requested to call and pay their delinquent tax before that date, and save expenses.

Tax-payers will please remember the **Third Monday in April** is the extent of time that can be given for receiving taxes without the penalty, as my settlement must be completed at a time fixed by law, and cannot be delayed a single day.

FRANCIS D. RYAN.

Treasurer's Office, Auburn. Oct. 14, '71. *Treasurer of DeKalb Co., Ind.*

Judge Dykeman, Vice President of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railroad, and W. G. Nash, local editor of the Logansport *Pharos*, called at our office this morning. They come over the D. E. R. & I. R. R., to take a look at the country and make the acquaintance of our citizens. They expressed themselves highly pleased with our town and people.

The classes of St. Joseph North-western Synod, of the Reform Church of the United States, will meet in annual session in the St. Johns Reform Church, in the town of Auburn, October the 26th, at seven and a half o'clock in the evening, and will continue in session over Sabbath.—Services every evening.

W. B. Sandoe, Pastor.

It is amusing to see some of the Democratic papers rare and curse Senator Morton. They call him a thief, a swindler and a scoundrel, but, at last accounts the Senator was alive, and did'dt seem to have been injured in the least, by any of the villinous attacks of his enemies.—*Fort Wayne Republican.*

He may not have been injured by these "villainous attacks" but he's been fearfully injured by a "villainous" habit. For particulars, see Buchu.

Autumn.—It has come. One feels the breath of autumn in the air. Weird voices wake the night with autumal music. The tints of red and brown and yellow touch the forests with melancholy beauty There is the feeling—it gets into one's blood and life and thought—of a great dying all around you. And there is a dying. Forms that beat with life a while ago are dropping into decay and death.—The leaves of all the trees—the wonderful leaves so cunning and so curious in their structure—the flowers with all their hues and fragrances, the angels of nature—the grass of all the fields and meadows—all is dying. And then how the full great days of summer have grown less. The far-reaching morning and evening twilight is gone. The sun's rays slant down into the earth from a southern sky. The winds whisper elegies through the woodlands, and the stars look down on us from their distant spheres with sad and pitying eyes. Whose soul is not always touched by these things?

Railroad.—We publish to-day J. Dutton Steele's report of the Defiance line of the proposed Baltimore and Ohio Extension to Chicago, of facts elicited by him in the recent exploration and survey of that line. It will be seen that these facts are shown by this report to be as favorable as has ever been claimed by the advocates of this line. We think our committee has pursued a wise course in seeking the survey and exploration that has been made. It is true, it has been somewhat expensive, costing something over $4000; but it has been money well expended, and should we secure by it the road, as we think we are pretty likely to the money will be returned to us in stock which will be worth all it costs us, saying nothing of the other advantages to accrue. In this connection we will suggest whether it would not be *discreet at least* for all to bear their proper share of these expenses, and pay up, not leaving the whole risk and burden on others.

We understand a report, with an accompanying map, has also been made to the Napoleon line, and that Mr. Steele and his assistants are now engaged upon a map to contain both lines, for the Baltimore Company. That this will be accompanied with a report by him, giving them his views in full in refference to these lines. This report is expected to be ready by the first of November. We cannot look for a decision as to which line the Baltimore Company will adopt until they have before them this report.

But we have every reason to trust and hope that that decision, when made, will be for 'the best line that can be found.'—In this faith we have always been, and it is a continuing and abiding faith with us. *Defiance Democrat.*

A Great Publishing Enterprise.

Though it may, at first glance, seem almost incredulous, it is a fact that one of the largest publishing enterprises ever conceived of, is being carried on with the greatest success, by Messrs. E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine. It is held by them that they can conduct business more economically at that place than from a larger city, and surely these words are proved by the subscription prices of their publications, which are really thirty-three and one-third per cent. cheaper than those charged by other publishers for similar papers. Messrs. Allen & Co. have, from the very start, showed the greatest energy in starting and pushing their papers. It is only two years since they launched forth their first publication, The People's Literary Companion, and of the first number they printed three hundred thousand copies, for gratuitous circulation, and also spent nearly $100,000 in advertising it through newspapers. The result was immediate and grand, subscriptions flowing in through the agents, who were employed in all parts of the country, by the thousand, daily. The people every where seemed to appreciate the real merits of the paper and the low subscription price, and thousands, thinking they could not afford two literary papers, discontinued those that they were taking, and subscribed for The Champion. For two years The People's Literary Companion was continued as a monthly publication, and at one time attained the enormous circulation of eight hundred and fifty thousand copies. It is now published weekly, and is meeting with greater success than ever. Though its illustrations are finer and more tasty than than those of the three dollar weeklies, and its reading matter of the greatest interest in all its departments, the subscription price is only two dollars per year.—Messrs. Allen & Co. have just started a paper for young folks, called "Our Young Folks' Illustrated Paper." It is published semi-monthly—subscription price one dollar per year. It is very handsomely illustrated with appropriate engravings, and cannot fail to interest and benefit all the boys and girls, and the old folks, too, who have preserved young hearts in their breasts.

Messrs. Allen & Co. have just moved into their new publishing house, which they have built during the past summer. It is an elegant structure of brick, with granite and freestone trimmings. All the fittings inside are superb. The first story is used for storage room, and here may be seen, at any time, tons upon tons of paper, waiting for for the printing presses. The second story is the pressroom, where, on an average, one hundred thousand papers per day are printed and folded. The third story is the mailing department, and included in the furnishing of this room, are thirty tons of type, which is required for printing the names of subscribers on the papers. The names of subscribers are printed on the papers at the rate of sixty per minute, by wonderful little machines. The fourth and fifth stories are devoted to the compositors' department, and the business and private offices of the establishment, which are fitted up and furnished with the greatest elegance. The sixth story is devoted to an electrotype foundry and a department for folding pamphlets, circulars, &c. The entire building is warmed by steam, and pure water runs to every department and room. The cost of the building exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, and is a standing witness to the energy of the enterprising publishers. We congratulate Messrs. Allen & Co. on their great success, and as long as their liberal prices are continued, and their publications kept up to their present standard of merit, may their prosperity continue and constantly increase.—*Maine Farmer.*

New Music.—We have just received some new music, published by D. P. Faulds, agent for Steinway's and Chickering's Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's and Smith's American Organs, Main-st Louisville Ky.

The Parting Kiss song, by Gimbel, 30c; Impromptu Gallop Brilliant, by J. F. Ball 60; Cherised Thou Art, Song, by F. Linley, 30c; Gem of the Ocean, Waltz, by W J. Landrum, 20c; Flowers are Fading, song, F. Linley, 35c; Love's Pleadings, nocturne, by W. L. Johnson, 35c; Dreams Dreams, Beautiful Dreams, song, by Phillips, 30c; Pine Apple Polka, by J. Henrion 30c; Where the Willows Wave, song, by F. Linley, 30c; Strawberry Gallop, by J. Henrion, 30c; Give me a Heart, song, by F. Linley, 30c; Cherry March, by J. Henrion, 30c; Happy Days Gone By, by S. V. Morris, 35c; Mailed free of postage, on receipt of the marked price. For sale at all music Stores.

MARRAGES.

STONER—KNOER—At the residence of the bride's parents, in Auburn, Ind., Thursday evening Oct. 19th, by Rev. A. W. Lamport, Henry M. Stoner, of Cedarville, and Mary E. Knoer, of this place.

BAYLESS—KNEELAND—On Sabbath evening Oct. 22d, at the residence of Nathan Tarney by Rev A. W. Lamport, Robert W. Bayless, and Mary Kneeland, all of this place.

Edgerton.—Our place has again received an attack of the railroad fever. Our citizens are now in hopes of the building of the Detroit & Eel River Railway through this place. A better time to canvass for a road could not be had. The grain depot at this station has been closed up nearly half of the time since the first of September, necessitated by the want of transportation facilities, and large quantities of produce, that would have been marketed here, have sought the Wabash and Saginaw roads; farmers having to haul further and take less prices than they would have done, had our shipping facilities been adequate for the demands of this section of the country. Fifty cars for produce are now wanted at this station for immediate use. The present shipping facilities were enough five years ago, but if our farmers would realize good prices and cheap rates of transportation, they must see that we need another outlet. This section of the country is improving very fast, and it can better support two roads now than it did one six years ago.—*Bryan Press.*

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	145 @ 148
" Red	135 a 140
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	54
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	18c
Tallow, per lb	9c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

Notice to Taxpayers.

The corporation taxes of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year 1871 are as follows:

Fifty cents on each $1 00 valuation and twenty-five cents on each taxable poll.

The coporation taxes of said town are now due and will be received by the undersigned at Guy Plum's Law Office in said town from the 31st day of August 1871 to the 30th day of November 1871:

James L. Penny Town Marshal.

You can buy, at the popular Red Free Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block Ft Wayne, Ind., good all wool casimere suits for ten dollars, better ones $15, and the best for $18. Call and see them.

Insurance.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agent for the Phoenix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,600,000. Call at the Courier office. tf.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Mergin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest' as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the best, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh. We wish to send our phampiet, entitied "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri.
Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas, of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of David Dixon, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Oct. 10th, 1871. Thos. D. Gross, Adm'r.

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Oppsite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS,
5,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,
For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
CIDER BARRELS for sale at
C. BEUGNOT & CO.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMs
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
G. W. GORDON, Artist.

EAGLE MILLS!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First - Class Piece
Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
eb. 23, O. D. HURD.

T. M. BIDDLE,
No. 6, KEYSTONE BLOCK,
DEALER IN
Family Medicines,
PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.
We wish it understood that we sell only
FIRST-CLASS Goods
and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

CONSERVAVORY OF MUSIC
On Main St., Opp. Court House,
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.
The Object of the Conservatory
is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
July 20, '71—3m.

SCHIRMEYER'S
Hat Factory!
—:O:—
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
ly

Another Fresh Stock
Of 500 Pieces Prints.
WHO IS BEAT.
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 25th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 9c worth 16c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's plaids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 5 KEYSTONE B T. WAYNE, IND.

No. 5. No. 7.
C. ORFF & Co.
Having fitted up their NEW ROOM 42x110 feet have it now filled with the finest assorted stock of
Dress and Fancy Goods!
MILLINERY and DOMESTIC GOODS, ever brought to the city
DRESS GOODS
Rich Silks, Irish Poplins, Silk Velours, Japanesse Populins, Rich Plaids, Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satins, Alpacas etc. Extra heavy black Repp Silks for $200. A great bargain.
BLACK BRILLIANTINE ALPACA!
The handsomest Alpaca ever imported, from 25c to $1.50 per yard. Elegant lustre and finish on both sides.
Millinery & Fancy Goods Department
Paris pattern Hats and Bonnets, Rich Plumes, Elegant Flowers, Laces, embroideries, Corsets, Bustles, Lace Collars and Sets, Real Laces of every descreption, Perfumeries, etc.
REAL HAIR CURLS AND SWITCHES
THE BEST KIDS for $1,00 in the City.
Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!
Paisley Long and Square, Ottoman Reversible, Long and Square Shawls of every stye and quality.
House-furnishing Goods, every Description
DOMESTICS.
We keep all the best brands of
PRINTS
DENIMS
SHEETINGS,
NECK-TIES,
JEANS
THREADS,
CASSIMEMERES,
FACTORY FLAN
Which we will SELL as LOW as any House in the City.
N. B.—We have now the larges store and largest stock of goods of any house in the city. Very light—you can see everything you buy—No "Dark Hole" & We sell at very low prices.
C. ORFF & CO.

A GOOD THING.
What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

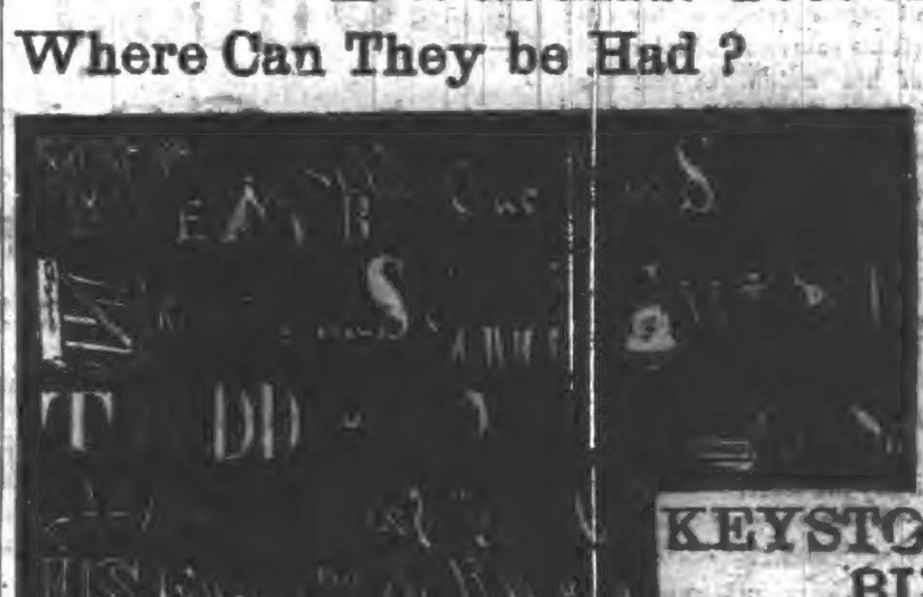

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE
BLOCK.
BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality
Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in serge, calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first-class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon getting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boots and shoes.
NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, IND'A
E. R[illegible]HRADER & CO.

[illegible] Siberia.

The winter travel of the Kamtchadals is accomplished entirely upon dog-sledges and in no other pursuit of their lives do they spend more time, and exhibit their native skill and ingenuity to better advantage. They may even be said to have made dogs [illegible] in the first place; for the present Liberian animal is nothing more than a half domesticated Arctic wolf and still retains all his wolfish instincts and peculiarities. There, is, probbly,no more hardy, enduring animal in the world. You can compel him to sleep out in the snow in a temperature of 70 degrees below zero, drive him with heavy loads until his feet crack open and [illegible] the snow with blood, or starve him until he eats harness, but his strength and his spirit seem alike unconquerable. I have traveled with a team of nine dogs more than a hundred miles in a day and night, and have frequently worked them hard for forty-eight hours without being able to give them a particle of food. In general, they are fed once a day, their allowance being a single dried fish weighing, perhaps, a pound and a half, or two pounds. This is given to them at night, so that they begin another day's work with empty stomachs.

The sledge to which they are harnessed is about ten feet in length and two in width, made of [illegible] and combines, to a surprising degree, the two most desirable qualities of strength and lightness. It is simply a skeleton framework, fastened together with lashings of dried sealskin, and mounted on broad, curved runners. No iron whatever is used in its construction, and it does not weigh more than twenty pounds, and endures the severest shocks of rough mountain travel. The number of dogs harnessed to this sledge varies from seven to fifteen, according to the nature of the country to be traversed, and the weight of the load.— Under favorable circumstances, eleven dogs will make from forty to fifty miles a day, with a man and a load of four hundred pounds. They are harnessed to the sledge in successive couples, by a long central thong of seal-skin, to which each individual dog is attached by a collar and a short trace. They are guided and controlled entirely by the voice, and by a lead dog who is especially trained for the purpose. The driver carries no whip but has instead a thick stick about four feet in length, and two inches in diameter, called 'oerstel.' This is armed at one end with a long iron spike, and is used to stop the speed of the sledge in descending hills and to stop the dogs when they leave the road, as they frequently do, in pursuit of reindeer and foxes. The spiked end is then thrust down in front of one of the knees or uprights of the runners, and dragged in that position through the snow the other end being firmly held by the driver. It is a powerful lever, and when skilfully used, breaks up a sledge very promptly and effectively.

Miscellaneous Items.

A Savannah man was cured of rheumatism by the active movements he made to get out of way of a mad steer.

A savings bank in New Bedford, Mass., holds deposits to the amount of six million dollars—a sum larger than the aggregate banking capital of the city.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Times* says that, fifty years ago, a man David Hilliard disappeared from that town, and no trace of him could be found. A few days ago he returned. He had been in Maine, and had never seen a railroad until within a year. He left a little girl but she is now a grand mother.

A full-bearded young grandfather recently had his hirsute appendage shaved off, showing a clean face for the first time for a number of years. At the dinner table his three year old granddaughter noticed it, Gazed long with wondering eye, and finally exclaimed: 'Grandfather, whose head you got on?'

When the Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Wels, Francis Joseph introduced to William I. his adjutant, a Hungarian count with only one arm.—'Where did you lose your arm, count?' asked the German emperor. 'At Sadowa, your majesty,' replied the count, 'at the charge of your cavalry which you led yourself.' This reply affected the emperor so much that he took the iron cross from his breast and attached it to that of the count.

Mr Morris Philips writes to the *Home Journal* from Paris; 'Those who go to Paris with the idea they can live cheaply will be sadly mistaken. Before the war this may have been true; but a change has taken place. War is a costly game, and the looser must pay the price. To help pay the Prussian demand everything has been taxed—provisions with other commodities; per consequence, hotel charges are high. True, a good dinner *table d'hote*, is served with wine for five [illegible] is reasonable, but attendance is charged separately, as are candles; and when the [illegible] gets his bill, he is amazed [illegible] items and extras he never before dreamed of.'

A Boston gentleman, traveling in Europe, had his watch stolen from him in Vienna, and offered a reward equal to fifty [illegible]. The watch did not appear, and when returning toward America, he left his name and address and the number of his watch. A year has since gone, and [illegible] ever seeing it, [illegible] his watch came to him in Boston, the only charge upon it being one dollar and fifty cents for the express charges from New York. The thief had been arrested in Vienna, the watch found upon him, and forwarded by the city government of Vienna free of charge to New York. This shows a desire upon the part of the authorities there to secure the good wishes of travelers, to say the least.

Too Lucky.—'Hans, where you get that knife?'

'I finds him, fader.'

'No, Hans; I believes you tells one big falsehood.'

'No, fader, dat is true; I is the luckiest boy you never see.'

'Vell, Hans, I has to vip you.'

'Not 'cause I steals, fader?'

'No, Hans, I vip you 'cause you so very lucky.'

Sixty-four new cases of small-pox, five deaths, were reported in Lowell, Mass., last week.

NO ADVANCE IN WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

J. & P. Pierr's.

We propose to sell our goods as low as last fall, as we have bought our FLANNELS, JEANS, and HEAVY COTTON GOODS before the rise in wool we therefore can sell cheaper to those who buy now.

WE ARE SELLING

Heavy Muslin at 8, and 10c per yard
All wool flannel 25, 30, 35 and 40c
100 Pieces of new Delaine [illegible] per yd.
Home made flannel, 55 and 60c.
Very best style of Prints 6, 8 and 9c.
Silks, Poplins, and all wool Plaids.

The best assortment of Shawls, Cloths, Blankets, Coverlids, Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Carpet Chain, Cassimers, Tweeds, Jeans, Cloths for Men and Boys Weare.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We keep the best and largest assortment of Millinery Goods in Fort Wayne, at wholesale and retail [illegible] same goods can be bought for elsewhere. [illegible] at the same time a word to the wise is sufficient. Let those who want to save money, call and buy of us.

FORT WAYNE, IND. CALHOUN STREET.

Hardware for the Million!

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN, - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is now the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves,
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shel Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wo k at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, & We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

The Great One Price Clothing House!

WHERE A

CAN BUY AS Cheap as a

Go to the

PALACE OF FASHION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS, and
FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!

A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN

No. 1, Keystone Block.

Clothing, Hats & Caps, Furnishing Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

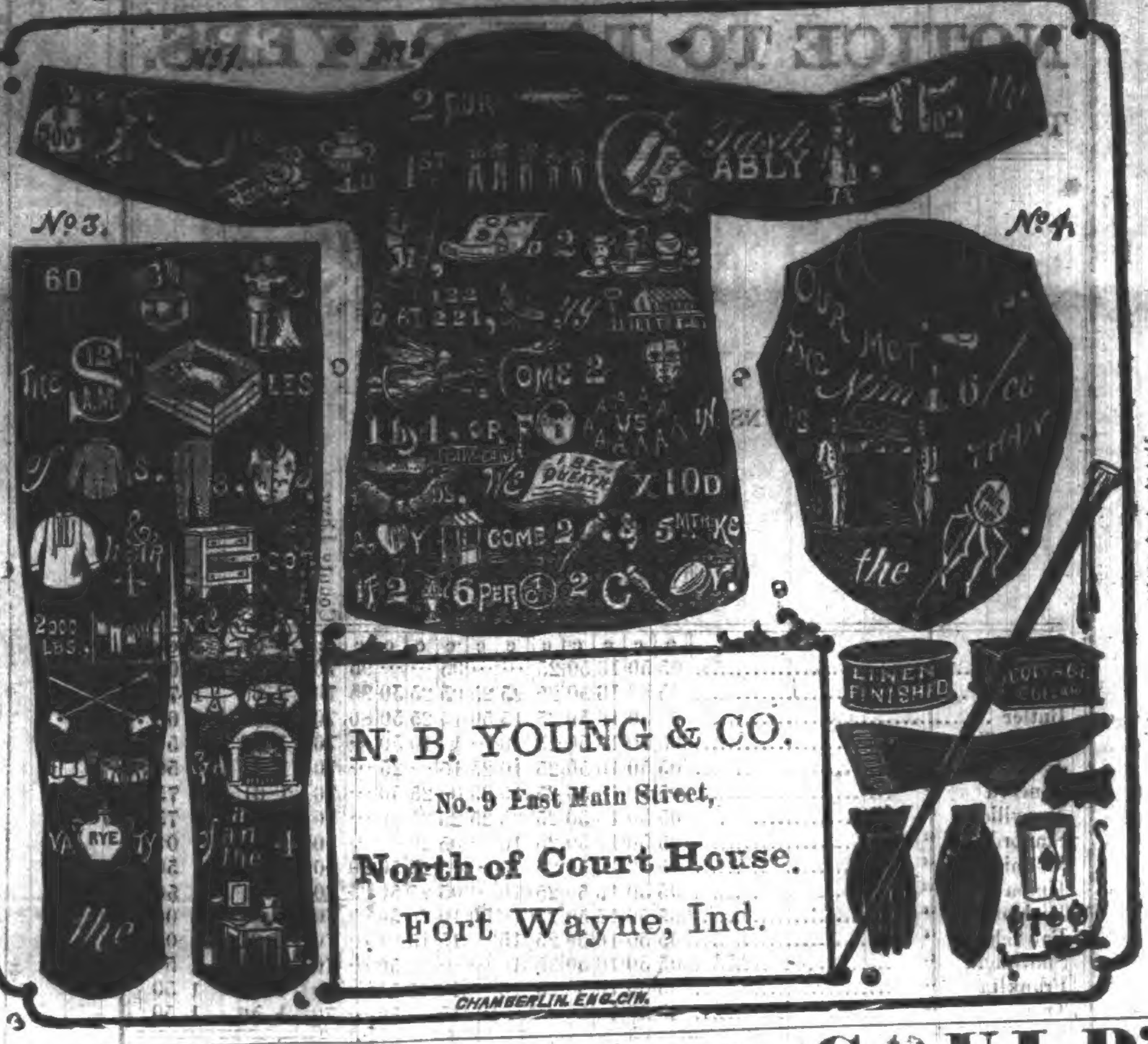

No. 3.
No. 4.
LINEN FINISHED
CHAMBERLIN, ENG. CIN.

N. B. YOUNG & CO.
No. 9 East Main Street,
North of Court House.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the advance in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINAL LOW PRICES

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,
Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produe

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groccery line always on hand. Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Je., 21-1y.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St. FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE
GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Ma [illegible]

Dr. B. GARD,
Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient dispaired of recovery; Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS AND Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

n the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.

Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money. We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Beach Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Belting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
1[illegible] Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
[illegible] " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
300 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Solid Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead
1000 " copper pitts;
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
15 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

Rattled! Beat! Sold

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE!

WHY? WHY?

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Shirts,
Drawers, Trunks, Valises,
Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters for [illegible] and fashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thurday Sep. 7, also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Lot House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 y[illegible] perience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's H[illegible] Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sun[illegible] 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as adminis ered by Dr Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, piles, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

FRUIT HOUSE PRICE CURRENT

IMMENSE RECEIPTS OF ALL GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound.

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb.	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

COFFEE.

Rio and Laguayra, per lb.	16c, and 18c, best 20c

Roasted Coffee, 23c. Old Government, 25c.

SUGARS.

Coffee 'A' white per lb.	12½
Brown, per pound	8c, 8c and 9

MEAT.

Smoked Sides	10 cents
Smoked Shoulders	8 "
Pickled Pork	9 "
Lard	12 "

TOBACCOS.

Navy, 10s and per ½ lb.	50 "
Flounders, per lb.	60 "
Best Smoking, per lb.	30 "
Second quality do., per lb.	25 "
Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for	$1.00 "
Fine cut, per lb, 60c best	85

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee Essence, 7 boxes	25 "
Soap 3c, 5c and 8c per bar.	
Bluing 2 boxes	5 "
Salaratus, 3 papers	25 "

FISH

Spring catch, white fish	$5.00
Last fall, white fish	5.00
Mackerel, kitts	1.50 and 1.75
Old fish, half barrels	1.00
Codfish 4 cents per pound	

DRIED FRUITS.

Turkish Prunes, per lb.	12½ cents
Apples, per lb.	7c [illegible] "
Peaches, per lb.	12½ "
Cherries, per lb.	7c, and 12 "
Oranges, per dozen	60 "
Lemons per dozen	40 "
Filberts per quart	15 "
Brazils, per quart	15 "
Cigars $2 and $3 per box	
Dime box Matches	5 "

LIQUORS.

New whisky, Rye or Bourbon, per gal	90c
Whisky one year old	$1.40
Whisky two year old	2.75
Sherry and port wine, imported and pure, for medical use, per gallon	1.75
All kind of liquors on hand	
California wine, per bottle	.50

CANNED FRUITS

Peaches per can	20c
Pineapples, per can	25
Oysters, per can	20
Damsons, per can	25
Blackberries, per can	20
Egg plums, per can	20
Green Gages, per can	20

We are agents for the celebrated HOME BITTERS, the best tonic o[illegible] ton up. It is placed at the low price of 75c per bottle—usual price [illegible] This brings it within the reach of all. We give any one the privilege o[illegible] pling the goods—no charge. So please call and take a drink.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED SATISFACTORY, OR MONEY REFUNDED,

At the FRUIT HOUSE.

18 West Berry Street.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	9 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	[illegible]	12.[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	3.00	4.50	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	6.00	7.50	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares	4.00	6.50	8.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	6.00	9.00	11.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32.00	40.00
½ Column	10.00	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.00	[illegible]
1 Column	15.00	22.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70.00	[illegible]

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
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R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-26

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No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

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PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.
DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

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DANIEL VOLLMER.
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
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FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND
PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
F. E. Davenport & Co. Agents,
Auburn, Ind.

Michigan Fires.

The following brief recital in relation to the frightful work of fires of Michigan, from the pen of a correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader*, is more suggestive of misery and wretchedness, if possible, than that of the burned squares of business blocks:

'Beginning below Port Austin, Huron county. Grindstone City, a place of three hundred inhabitants, is half destroyed; then followed New River, three buildings burned; Huron City, five hundred inhabitants, totally destroyed; Port Hope, six hundred inhabitants, half gone; Forest Bay, two hundred inhabitants, every house gone; Sandbeach, four hundred inhabitants, all destroyed; Centre Hope, one hundred and fifty inhabitants, everything all gone; Rock Falls, three hundred inhabitants, half of the town burned; Elm Creek one hundred and fifty inhabitants, totally destroyed; White Rock, six hundred inhabitants, every house consumed; Verona Mills, three hundred inhabitants, every house in the place gone except the minister's. Thus we e the little villages of this region scourged. The destruction in the country was proportionately great, the farming townships of Sheridan, Bingham, Paris, Verona, Sherman and Sandbeach were traversed by the flames, which lapped up everything in the shape of houses and barns, stock, and farming implement etc.'

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	7 50	p. m
9 40 a. m.	Comersville	4	
11 10 "	Indianapolis	4	
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	2	
2 01 "	Hartfordcity	1	
3 20 "	Bluffton	12	
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	11 00	
9 18 "	A. Jackson L.	6 00	

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 00 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 08 a. m.
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
11 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p. m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 00 p. m.	Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

JNO J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 28, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,35 A. M			
Rochester 2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance 4,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,02 "
Orrville 6,28 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	6.5 "
Mansfield 8,?8 "	1,55 P. M	4,42 "	8,33 "
A. 8,55 "	4,22 "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline 9,20 "	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.	5,55 A. M	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest 11 37 A. M	7,33 "	9,29 "	1,26 A. M.
Lima 11,32 P "	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne 1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth 3,32 "	2,25 P. M	3,45 "	8,35 "
Chicago 6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10 p m

Going East.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGH
Chicago 5,50 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P.
Plymouth 9,45 "	11,52	9,05 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne 12,40 P. M	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima 3,07 "	3,58 "	1 37 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest 4,27 "	4,58 "	4,50 "	6,3. "
A 6,00 "	6,15 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline 12,45	6,35 "	4,30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield 1,23 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville 3,46 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance 5,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,48 P. M.
Rochester 8,25 P. M	12,27 A. M.	11,06 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh 9,35 "	1,25 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mixed.	Express
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 m	9 20 a m	4 30 p m
Academie	7 15	9 38	5 45
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	4 55
Stoners (*Gravel pit*)	7 33	9 59	5 30
New Era	7 43	10 21	5 56
Auburn	8 01	10 49	5 09
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	5
Summit	8 30	11 50	6
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6
Angola	8 57	12 55	6
Jonesville		3 50	
Jackson Arr	11 40	6 65	8 58 p m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	6 20 a m	15 a m	4 50 p m
Jonesville	7 30	1 0 30	5 55
Angola	8 57	2 28 p m	7 28
Pleasant	9 11	2 53	7 42
Summit	9 28	3 13	7 54
Waterloo	9 40	3 43	8 10
Auburn	9 55	4 08	8 25
New Era	10 11	4 28	8 45
Stones (*Gravel Pit*)	10 20	4 40	8 56
Huntertown	10 26	4 48	9 02
Academie	10 37	5 05	9 14
Ft Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	9 30

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

Wm. A. ERNST, Supt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:00 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	1:23 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time, and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

FIVE-AND-TWENTY YEARS.

Sitting upon our cottage stoop,
By autumn maples shaded,
I call the gentle visions up
That time had nearly faded.
The evening light comes from the west,
In streams of golden glory;
So fold your head, love, on my breast,
And hear my olden story.

'Tis five-and-twenty years, my dear,
Since hearts and hands together,
We launch'd our bark, the ocean clear
And all serene the weather,
With simple trust in Providence,
We set the sails upon her;
My fortune, hope and common sense,
Your dowry, love and honor.

For five-and-twenty years, my dear,
The billows lightly skimming,
One day the skies grew murk and drear,
Our eyes and spirits dimming.
How dark that night frown'd overhead,
When hope forsaw no morrow,
And we beside our firstling dead
Drank our first cup of sorrow.

'Tis five-and-twenty years, my dear,
Yet music's in our dwelling,
The children's prattle that we hear
About our hearthstone swelling,
God bless them all, the loving band
So glad to call you mother;
With heart to heart and hand to hand
Clinging to one another.

Through five-and-twenty years, my dear,
Whene'er my arm was weary,
And scarce I knew the way to steer,
Your words were ever cheery.
When mid the tempest and the night,
With courage sorely shrinking,
Then on our way God gave us light
That kept our faith from sinking.

'Tis five-and-twenty years, my dear,
Slight change in you revealing;
But o'er my brow—you see them here—
The silver hairs are stealing.
Yet let them come, while still thy breast
Retains the fond emotion
That nerved my arm when first we prest
Our way out on life's ocean.

Destruction of Peshtigo.

Direct accounts from Peshtigo inform us that the great number of lives lost there occured thus:

"Fire had been raging around the village some days before; had become subdued, and the people felt secure; when on Sunday night, all of a sudden, when the wind was blowing a tornado, it again broke out from the fires of the camps of the hands at work on the railroad, and immediately overwhelmed the village, inmates of houses having only time to escape as they rose from their beds. The village could not have contained more than five or six hundred or a thousand at the most, of residents; but it is estimated that one thousand transient men were in the place—lumbermen mainly. The river runs directly through the village and there was but one beside. The people in the main portion of the village were driven by the rushing flames directly towards the river, and, horrible to contemplate, cattle had preceded them and blockaded up the passage to the bridge; consequently human beings had to take the water, when a large portion was either burned to death or drowned.

One man who escaped reports that he sank his entire body in the water, occasionally raising a portion of his head to get breath, and that he saw several women perish right along side of him. When rescued his eyes were completely blind, but are now partially restored.

Some 150 men, finding escape cut off, took to a large barn belonging to the Peshtigo Company, and they were burned up in it.

A lady had her hair and one side of her face burt to a crisp. She says there was no smoke from the burning buildings, but it was one complete glare of glowing blaze awful to behold. Not a vestige of anything wooden was left of the place. Those that came through have scattered through out the State wherever they have friends. The wounded have been moved to Oconto mainly, as being the nearest village, which is south of Peshtigo. The villages of Marinette and Menomonee, six miles north, being themselves partly on fire, offered no chance for help or protection to the sufferers from that quarter.

All the towns north of Fond du Lac to Green Bay have responded nobly to the imploring call for help.

Menomonee has suffered to a considerable extent, but how much cannot be told at once.

On Sunday night about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in the south part of the Belgian settlement at Brussels, Door county, destroying 180 houses, and leaving nothing of the large and flourishing settlement but five houses. Nine persons are missing; they are supposed to have perished.

Two hundred people are camping on their land, and seem struck dumb by the great losses. Their houses, barns, implements of farming, household furniture and cattle are burned and destroyed. The roads are filled with carcasses of horses cattle, sheep and hogs, dying from the smoke and heat.

The inhabitants, during the conflagration, only saved their lives by throwing themselves upon the ground and covering their heads. The most pitiable state of things exists all through the district visited by the fire, and hunger and starvation are staring the wretched inhabitants in the face.

A dispatch says three hundred and twenty-five bodies had been found and buried at Peshtigo up to last night.

* * *

The drunkard's favorite geometrical figure—the rye-tangle.

* * *

Gravity is no more evidence of wisdom than a paper collar is of a shirt.

* * *

Ohio girls weighing less than 175 are called sissy.

* * *

The three hardest words in the English language to pronounce—'I was mistaken.'

* * *

In regard to newspapers, young ladies prefer those with the most bustle

* * *

Embrace as many opportunities as you please, but only one woman.

* * *

A man who took a drink from a bottle of mucilage, says he has felt 'stuck up' every since.

Let Us Rebuild the Temple.

[From the Fort Wayne Republican]

Almost every Mason in the West knows something about Masonic Temple of Chicago. Years ago it was considered one of the finest structures of its kind in the North west, but the few and elegant blocks in later days seem to dwarf its fine proportions by comparison with the more costly edifices surrounding it. However, it may have appeared externally, none who have ever visited it can forget the courteous receptions, the warm greetings, the affectionate welcomes, the cheerful words and pleasant hours spent in the hallowed halls of the Temple, among the beloved brethern who dwelt there together in unity. Where now is the Temple, with its sacred relics? It lies a heap of rubbish—of stone and mortar—a black and desolate ruin. The brothers who laid aside the cares of the outside world, and went there to learn to subdue their passions, to dwell together in harmony, to cultivate fraternal love and kindness, to open their hearts and hands in charity to those in distress, and to draw nearer to the Grand Master of the Universe, and praise Him with songs of praise—where are they now? Scattered, groping along the highways and brick-strewn streets of the ruined city, bowing in submission to the stroke, and contented in their adversity if they can procure the necessities of life, and the common comforts of home for their wives and children.

These thoughts are suggested as we ask how can we brighten the skies for our brothers? How can we testify our appreciation and sorrow at their great calamity? Let us rebuild the temple! Our unfortunate brothers cannot do it themselves; let us do it for them. The workman are plenty, and the Grand Master will smile upon the craftsmen who assist in polishing the rough ashess for a place in a new and magnificent temple.

We make this proposition with all the zeal and earnestness of our heart, and with a confidence that cannot be shaken. We call upon every Masonic publication in the country to unite in the work. Let every Lodge in the land contribute its mite, and prepare a stone suitably inscribed to place within its walls. There are in the United States about 500,000 Masons We can, 'without injury, to ourselves or families," each contribute $1. If this is done, our brothers in Chicago can rear an edifice that will be the pride of the whole country, and that will reflect credit upon our noble and glorious order throughout the world.

Will Grand Master Rice open the ball and promulgate an official address to the craft in his jurisdiction, so that Indiana may be the first to help in this great and good work.

Let the movement rise!

Miscellaneous Items.

Dobbs thinks that instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the cash had better be paid.

Some of the iron columns on the Boston new post office building are 33 feet high, and weighing over 12,000 pounds each.

Recently the 'big drive' on the Muskegon, in Michigan, contained 180,000,000 feet of timber. This was one raft.

The 'proud cathartic State,' is what her loving sons call the Commonwealth of Kansas. It all comes from the cultivation of castor beans.

Early pearl—A baby's tooth.

Next to nothing—A ball-dress.

A rooted sorrow—The toothache.

Are good looking women ever employed as plain cooks.

In maliciously pointing out the faults of another person, you may incite him to a discovery of your own.

There is only one trouble with the big cornfields of Illinois. Farmers who get lost in them are sometimes away from home three days.

A rural cotemporary says the grecian bend has gone out of fashion in that region and nothing but the Kangaroo flop is considered stylish.'

The loss the insurance companies sustained by the Chicago fire is estimated at about $125,000,000. It is thought 50 per cent will be paid.

The loss of life by the great fire in Chicago is found to be much greater than at first supposed. The death list is daily made greater by the finding of fresh victims.

A disorderly girl, arrested in Albany the other day, attempted to settle her fine by kissing the officer as he marched her along the street. It was all wasted capital.

The phrase 'put a head on him,' is said to owe its origin to Shakespeare, who in Titus Adronicus, calls upon the people to 'help put a head on headless Rome.

A work is in preparation in England attempting to prove that the golden image set up by Aaron for the Israelites was a cow instead of a calf. It is said to be very learned.

A Milwaukee woman, whose husband had been persecuted to death by a creditor, married the creditor and persecuted him to death in less than six months. Time sets all things even.

The amount contributed for the relief of the Chicago, by Americans in Paris, is 131,055 francs.

There is a girl in Galena, Illinois, who has no feet, and yet dances so perfectly that people go miles to see her.

A young couple in Connecticut became acquainted on the Fourth of July, were married on the 3th, and on the 6th the husband published an advertisement warning all persons not to trust his wife on his account.

Mr. William Ink, of New Hampshire, is now one hundred and three years old. If his parents had ever dreamed that he was going to be so hard to rub out, they would have named him Indelible.

One of the hotels in Chicago, the Pacific, was fast approaching completion, and was to have been furnished sumptuously, at a cost of $250,000, and conducted on a scale of magnificence unequalled in this country as yet.

A man at Springfield, Illinois, bet two ladies a new dress each that they couldn't refrain from talking two hours. One of them held out for an hour and ten minutes, and the other won the dress. They made it on him when the time expired, you bet.

The West has some very eccentric husbands, who prefer their own animal satisfaction to such reflected beauty as comes from their wives. A resinent of Dubuque Iowa, recently cut off his wife's luxuriant tresses, while she was asleep, and sold them for a jug of whisky.

A piano that is played with the feet is the latest musical invention announced in England. It has sixty-eight keys, that are cubical blocks of wood, and each one strikes a cord of four notes. The inventor wears slippers when playing, and while he plays upon the piano with his feet, he plays the flute with his mouth and fingers.

State Items.

The coopers in Evansville stave off $100 worth of suffering in Chicago.

A Kokomo horse is described as being 'a cross between an elephant and a small mule.'

A crazy guest made things lively about the Clifton House at Elkhart, one night last week.

William Williams, a farmer of Floyd Co. has mysteriously disappointed, much to the grief of his wife and friends.

An Indian, a Gypsy, a Frenchman and an American ran a race at the Knox Co., fair. The distance was two hundred yards, single dash, and the race was won by the American.

James De Witt, Thomas Burk and Henry Wilson, broke jail, at Williamsport, Warren county, last Saturday night. The authorities offer rewards of $150 for the apprehension and return of De Witt, $50 for Burk, and $26 for Wilson.

Three men and one woman, all gloriously drunk, left New Albany on Saturday night for their homes in Brookville, but had not proceeded far before their horses ran off and wrecked the vehicle in which they were seated, and the quartette didn't get home till morning, till daylight did appear.

A New Albany clerk concluded to take a little recreation and go a fishing, some time ago. He hired a buggy, $5; lost one day's work, $2.50; took the chills, then intermittent fever, then dumb ague, lost 20 pounds in weight and has a doctor bill to pay of $25.

The fire that swept over a part of Clay township, Howard county, was very destructive. W. H. Conwell, Trustee of that township, lost about 8,000 rails and 150 bushels of corn in the shock. He owns about sixty acres of prairie, which was drained by deep ditches. The prairie has burned off until the surface is now below the bottom of the ditches.

Heroism and Cruelty.

A most touching instance of heroism, and one of the most atrocious acts of cruelty, the truth of which is vouched for by the most respectable authority, occured during the Columbia struggle for independence.

The Spanish General Morrillo, the most blood thirsty and treacherous tool of the Spanish King, was created Count of Carthagena and Marquis de la Peoria for services which rather entitled him to the butcher or hangman. While seated in his tent one day, he saw a young boy before him in tears. The chief demanded of him for what purpose he was there.

The child replied that he come to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morrillo's camp.

'What can you do to save your father?' asked the General.

'I can do but little, but what I can shall be done.'

Morrillo seized the little fellow's ear and said:

'Would you suffer your ear to be taken off to procure the release of your father?'

'I certainly would,' was the undaunted reply.

A soldier was accordingly called and ordered to cut off the ear with a single stroke of the knife.

The boy wept, but did not resist while the barbarous order was being executed.

'Would you lose your other ear rather than fail in you purpose?' was the next question.

'I have suffered much, but for my father I can still suffer,' was the ready answer of the boy.

The other ear was taken off by piecemeal without flinching on the part of the noble boy,

'And now, go!' exclaimed Morrillo, untouched by his sublime courage: 'The father of such a son must die.'

In the presence of his agonized and vainly suffering son, the patriot was executed.

* * *

An old maid with more bones than flesh is writing letters through the papers, advising young girls not to mary Poor old gal; she don't know how it is herself.

* * *

At Wamego, a place in the extreme west, is a shanty which bears this sign:—'Here's where you get a meal like your mother used to give you.'

Society and Fashion.

Wool armours, woven in diamonds or crinkled reps, are among the latest fall novelties.

Lace will be largely used for trimming silks and cashmere suits for the winter.

White cloth of pure lamb's wool is imported for children's cloaks, at seven dollars per yard.

The latest style of necktie is a bow of white lace, and over it a barbe of black thread lace.

Black cashmere is more used for traveling dresses than any other marterial.

Wide bands of tortoise-shell are now worn over the top of the hair, ornamented with birds and flowers of the same material.

Bran and water is used by the French as an emmoilent for the skin.

Black lace mittens and low heeled shoes are coming into fashion.

The pink tinted pearls are very much in demand this year, and are also very rare.

Gloves without stitching on the back are more stylish than the elaborately embroidered ones.

Black velvet wristlets are in vogue among wealthy matrons.

The ladies are going to wear their hair in a coronet of braid on the very top of the head next winter.

Many persons will be glad to hear that long ribbon sashes with large bows and loops are coming into fashion again, and are very much worn with street costumes.

The skirts of dresses next season are to be trimed with vertical or horizontal puffing, instead of flounces.

Wedding cards are to be rose-tinted and enclosed in huge square monogramed envelopes.

Organdie muslin dresses are very pretty and stylish, trimmed with Duchesse of Valenciennes lace.

Tambour work is now all the rage, and is used for trimming sacks, dresses and lingerie of all kinds.

A new style of dress goods is of cashmere, two yards wide, striped with broad satin stripes on the seade of the material.

Blue or olive green cloth habits are more fashionable this year than black, and a high hat is *en regle* and no other is.

Double and single round capes are to be worn for early fall.

Solitaire diamond rings are preferred to clusters of equal value.

Vests are still in vogue, either real or simulated by the trimming.

Felt bonnets are worn for whether suits by those who do not like hats.

Antwerp silk is a yard and a half wide, and is the highest priced silks in any of the markets.

The striped India shawl is in high favor with Boston dames for winter wear—nine tenths of those sold in New York being for Boston people.

Russia leather parasols have been introduced from Europe, and are going to be the proper thing, of course, now that the Russian prince is at hand.

For ladies who admire large earrings, a new style is the head of a stuffed humming bird, with diamond eyes, inclosed in a wide hoop of burnished gold. They are very odd and very showy.

Crimson cloaks, like those worn by Gipsy fortune-tellers, are said to be a profitable fashion for ladies the coming winter. A few of them have already made their appearance on broadway.

* * *

HOW MONEY IS MADE BY FARMING.—Much labor is done on farms that is not farming in its right sense By such labor no money is ever made. A man may support himself and family keep out of dept, and have a few dollars in his pocket by practicing the most stringent economy. If he is otherwise than industrious and sober, he is on the down grade with loose baker and the end is a profession equal study mental capacity and intelligence directed labor to command success in it. The principles which underlie the practice of the true farmer must be well understood, and and a steady, consistent course of operations must be followed. Having thoroughly learned the nature of the soil he posesses, and capacity of the soil he posesses, and chosen the rotation most suitable and the most profitably kept on it, he does not swerve from his chosen course, but in good markets and bad raises his reglar crops, and keeps his hand in regularly increasing fertility. No special cry tempts or affrights him. He does not talk daily this season of crops the next, but doubtless, if any particular product be in demand and being a good price he has some of it to sell and reaps his share of the advantage. He saves as much money as some men make by care and economy in purchasing and preserving tools, seed manures and machines, and his business habits and constant readiness for all occasions give him reasonable security against the effects of adverse seasons and bad weather. Always prepared he is never too late and always calm he is never too soon, and thus, 'taking Time by the forelock,' he has the stern old tyrant at his command, and turns him at his will. He has no losses and his gains are steady.

* * *

An old German wood sawer, named Beard who was one time reported to have received a legacy of $40,000 from the Fatherland lies at the point of death in the jail at Lafayette, in the most filthy condition imaginable.

* * *

The coming Man—Jack Frost.

"RUNNING WILD."

The train drew up to the station with a rattle, and jar, and the hissing of steam. It was the pay-train.

Workmen came pouring out of the shops and depots, and laborers from the track hurried up to the car, all eager for their monthly wages; while troops of urchins flocked up to the engine, looking it over for the hundreth time, perhaps, yet loosing none of their admiration for their favorite engine, the Hercules.

Aleck Carson, the engineer, stepped down from the cab, oil can in hand, and went forward to oil his engine. He glanced casually up the street, but immediately took a second look at the trim, graceful figure of a young lady who was coming toward him.

'Carrie Davis!' he exclaimed in pleased surprise. 'I wonder why she is here alone. I hope she does not want to go back with us, for——'

He did not utter the reason, but, after casting an uneasy look at the car, as if the danger might be there, he went on with his oiling. He did not forget Carrie, however, and when she came tripping across the street, her face all smiles at the thought of the surprise she would give the great, brave, cool-headed engineer, Aleck Carson, he looked up in the quietest way, and said:

'Good morning, Carrie.'

'Now that is too bad!' exclaimed Carrie, with a look of smiling vexation. I was going to surprise you, and you meet me as if you knew all the time that I was coming.'

'So I did,' replied Aleck, putting a few drops of oil on the eccentrics. 'I saw you when I first got out of the cap. When did you come up?'

'On the morning train; and I want to go back with you. I have been hurrying so to get ready. When do you start?'

Aleck pulled out his watch.

'We cannot leave here until the freight comes in, Carrie. She is due in twenty minutes. But hadn't you better wait for the express? We are running wild, you know, and you will not gain over two hours time.'

'Oh, I can't wait two whole hours!' said Carrie. 'I am going back on this train—that is, if I can.'

A look of annoyance passed over Aleck's face, but he replied pleasantly enough:

'I don't suppose there will be any objection; yet I do wish you would stop over for the express.'

Fearing that he had said too much, Aleck now went around to the other side of his engine, without waiting for a reply from Carrie. She was about to follow him when Tom Emmons, the conductor, came out of the car.

Carrie smiled to herself.

'Aleck need not be so jealous', she thought. 'I'm not bound to him yet. And I never shall be, if he can't trust me.'

But for all this, when Emmons asked her if she was going down with them, she waited for Aleck to speak. But Aleck did not speak, and she answered:

'I want to, Mr. Emmons. I suppose I can ride on the engine?'

'Do not think of it, Miss Davis,' said Emmons. Let me help you into the car.'

And Aleck Carson, on the other side of the Hercules, heard all. A cloud passed over his face, but it was one of pain rather than anger.

'I wish she hadn't,' he said to himself. 'Emmons was right to thank him; but I wish Carrie had waited.'

He finished his oiling and went back to the cab.

'Ten minutes, Johnny,' he said to the fireman, as he handed the oil can up to him. 'I'll step back into the coach, and I guess you had better open your door. Steam is pretty well up now.'

Emmons was chatting gaily with Carrie; but when Aleck entered, he said, rather brusquely:

'All ready, Carson, go ahead!'

Aleck looked at his watch to make sure that he was right.

'Do you mean to go ahead?' he asked, in some surprise.

'Yes; go ahead!' said Emmons, quite sharply.

There was several of the head men of the road in the car, and Aleck lookde toward them for instructions, well knowing the hazard of starting out on another train's time. They took no notice of his look, however.

'Of course, you know that we are running wild!' he said to Emmons, loud enough for all to hear.

'I know my business,' replied Emmons. 'Go ahead, I say!'

Again Aleck looked back to the other end of the car, but more particularly to Mr. Harvey, the manager of the road. That gentleman said nothing, and once more Aleck turned to Emmons.

'Go ahead!' screamed Emmons, white with rage. 'And give her all the steam you've got. If you are too much of a coward——'

'Stop!' said Aleck, his face pale and determined. 'If you say go a head, I will go, if I strip my engine to strings; but it is the last time you can ever run the train I am coupled with.'

Aleck now turned to Carrie.

'You must not go on this train,' said he. 'Come.'

And before Carrie had time to exercise a will of her own she bent to his stronger one, and went out of the car with him.

'Good bye, Carrie, if I never see you again,' said Aleck, as he turned away to his engine.

He sprang into the cab, and giving the bell-cord one pull he open the throttle, and the engine started.

'I'm afraid there's death to some of us, Johnny,' said he glancing back to where Carrie stood watching the train out of sight. 'The freight is due in four minutes, and we shall meet it But Emmons ordered us out and we must go.'

On sped the noble engine, but Aleck was not using half the steam.

'Help me to keep a lookout, Johnny,' he said to his fireman. 'If we are cautious, it may amount to nothing more than a run back to the station. If we can pass the curve, we can see miles—God have mercy!'

The exclamation was caused by the sight of the approaching freight train. There was a short, sharp whistle from each engine, an instantaneous closing of two throttles; then followed a grinding crash and a shock which made the very ground tremble. Then, for one brief moment, an awful stillness, broken at last by the rushing steam—by the cries and shouts of men, as they crawled from beneath the debris of the wrecked trains, and by the groans of others less fortunate.

* * * * *

Carrie Davis watched the train out of sight, and then went into a waiting room to remain until the express arrived. Aleck's last words—Good bye, Carrie, if I never meet you again—had fallen with crushing weight upon her ears. A foreboding of some terrible danger to Aleck too possession of her, and she paced uneasily up and down the waiting room, going every moment to the window and looking down the track. After a half hour of this suspense, she saw a man running toward the depot She recognized Aleck's fireman, Johnny She threw up the window just in time to speak to him.

'Aleck—what of Aleck?' she cried.

'I can't tell—I don't know!' answered, Johnny, without stopping. 'Both trains are stove to slivers!'

Down dropped the heavy window, and down dropped Carrie into a seat; but she rallied instantly, and calmly witnessed the prearations for relief to the unfortunate men.

Another hour of the most horrible suspense and the relief train came back.

One by one the men filed out of the two coaches, some of them slightly bruised, but all of them wearing a cheerful aspect, that ought to have given Carrie hope. But it did not. She was looking for Aleck, and saw nothing, only that he was not there.

'Was any one killed?' she timidly asked, yet dreading to be answered.

'No one, thank God!' was the answer. 'But one man was seriously hurt.'

'His name?' she asked, breathlessly.

'I'm sure I cannot say,' the man replied. 'He was the engineer, or—mercy, she has fainted.'

The men caught her before she fell, and carried her into the depot.

Carrie lay in the swoon a long time; but she awoke to happiness for Aleck stood over her.

'Oh, Aleck! are you safe?' she exclaimed. 'They told me you was seriously injured.'

'It was Emmons,' replied Aleck.—'He will lose an arm, poor fellow.'

Worse than that,' said Mr. Harvey the manger who stood dear. 'He will lose a situation and a reputation. And I must beg your pardon, Aleck, for not heeding your silent appeal to me. I put implicit trust in Emmons, or I should have consulted the timecard. I exonerate you from all blame and give you a month's vacation with full pay.'

He did more that. When a few weeks later, there was a quiet wedding at Carrie Davis' home, and Aleck and Carrie were the bridegroom and bride, Mr. Harvey, the manager, in behalf of the employees of the road presented to Aleck the deed of a little nest of a cottage, furnished throughout prefacing the gift with a short speech in which he expressed a hope that every 'wild run' would terminate as happily as the last.

Aleck still runs an engine, and he has carried many 'wild' trains through without an accident; but carries a written order, which is renewed monthly. It reads: 'Obey no order which you *know* is wrong.' It is signed by the highest authority of the company, and is never questioned.

How to Get Along.

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be there promptly when wanted.

Never "fool" in business matters.

Have order, sytem, regularity, liberality and promptness.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

Never buy any article you do not need simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells it will take it out in trade.

Trade is Money.

Strives to avoid hard words and personalities.

Do not kick every stone in the path, More miles can be made in a day by going steadily on than stopping.

Pay as you go.

Aid, but never beg.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Have but few confidents, and the fewer the better.

Use your own brains rather than those of another.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Be vigilant.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOV. 2, 1871

Death of Ewing.—Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio who has been prominently before the public for nearly the last half century, died at his home in Lancaster, on last Thursday.

Grant is once more greatly exercised about the Ku Klux, and is beginning to take millitary possession of the South. He no doubt calculates that that result of the recent elections warrents him in throwing off his disguise and assuming a dictatorship.

The Washington *Patriot*. says the only thing "constitutional" about this Aministration is a sort of kleptmoania or "constitutional" tendency toward defalcation, swindling and embezzelment—a sort of "moral insanity" that seems to have assumed an epidemic from among Republican office-holders.

The New York *Tribune* furnishes a table showing the real estate purchases of Tweed and others, and how rich they have become in a few years. Now let it show how Grant has emerged from poverty to affluence in a few years, and give us a list of his transactions, if it wishes to be considered consistent.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says General Noyes is elected Governor of Ohio by about 20,000 majority. The vote was light, the Democratic vote falling short some 20,000 of that given for Judge Thurman. The failure to bring out the Democratic vote was not confined to particular localities, but extended nearly over the entire State.

Hon. Joshua Vansant, the Democratic candidate, was elected Mayor of Baltimore at the election held last week, by a sweeping majority. A large number of colored men voted, no objection being made to their votes or difficulty put in the way of their approaching the polls. The Councilmen elected comprise the entire Democratic Conservative ticket except one member of the first branch elected over a member of the last Council.

One disaster always follows another. No sooner do we read of the fires at Chicago destroying hundreds of lives, hundreds of millions of property, and making more than a hundred thousand peope homeless and penniless, than the news comes that other great fires have burned to death *two thousand seven hundred people* in Wisconsin and Michigan, and destroying unreckoned millions of dollars of personal property.

The Albany *Argus* says: "Our information from different parts of the State confirms the assurance given by Democratic State Committee that the aspect of affairs is, in the highest degree, encouraging to the Democratic cause. The Rochester Convention at once elevated and united the party. The platform pledged it to great measures of reform. The nominantions were, without exception, unanimous. There is hardly a murmur of dissent heard against them.'

Democrats denounce corruption where-ever found, whether in the Federal Administration affecting the whole people, or in the City of New York, affecting a locality. The Republicans hug to their bosoms with peculiar tender ness such National corruptionists as Cameron, Murphy, Butler, and the like, and then boast that they "array themselves agiast the profligacy and corruption of Tammany Hall!" What hypocrisy!

When the war commenced, U. S. Grant was as poor as a snake. He is now said to be worth a million dollars. His salary as General in the army was way $7,500 per year. The expenses of a President cannot fall short of him salary. How did he become worth a million? Could it have been done honestly and fairly? Is not the fortune he possesses really that which honestly belongs to the people? Out upon such a man to execute laws—one who is of its one worst transgressors.

One of the most wonderful flights of science is the projected tunnel under the English Channel, from Dover to Calais. This is declared by the engineers to be entirely practicable, at no greater expense than $50,000 000. It is reported that the French Government has chartered a company that will enter upon the gigantic enterprise and complete it in four years. When done, the journey from France to England will take but half an hour, and so save the very disagreeable trip of the present Cannel passage.

Two politicians—one a Locofoco and the other a Black Republican—were engaged last night in an animated conversation over the situation of their respective parties. "Ha! ha!" said the Black Republican. "Hoo! hoo!" said the Locofoco. "Look at Ohio and Pennsylvania," said the Black Republican. This caused the Locofoco to cast his eyes towards a locality that has a greater fire-works than ever known in Chicago, and then, straightening himself up to the full stature of injured manhood, exclaimed, "Well, who cares for Ohio and Pennsylvania, *haven't we got Texas?*" Talley one for the Locofoco. Both passed around an obscure corner into a gentle saloon and liquidised their grief.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

The Ohio Election.

The majority for Noyes for Governor will be about 20,500; last year the Radical majority was 17,194. The Columbus *Statesman* in commenting upon the result, remarks:

The total vote on Governor will be 457,555, against 429,087 last year. Thus the Republicans have an increase in their majority of 3,172 in a total vote increased by 28,468. More than half this increase in the Republican majority (3,314) was in Cuyahoga county, where a powerful office-holding pressure was brought to bear. Taking the increased vote into consideration, the Republicans can not be said to have made a substantial gain in the State.

While the Democratic party (as well as the others) has increased its vote over that of 1870, its strength was not brought out. Had the Democratic party polled, at the late election, as large a vote as they did for Judge Thurman in 1867, Colonel McCook would have been elected Governor, and the Legislature would have been Democratic. Judge Thurman received 240,622 votes, about three thousand more than General Noyes' probable vote this year.

This election can by no means be regarded as deciding the politics of Ohio for next year, when the great Presidential contest comes on, for while there are between 550,000 and 560,000 voters in the State, only 457,555 ballots were deposited this year. This great reserve body of voters decides the votes next year for President, and the action of the Democratic party at its National and State Conventions will decide whether it will gravitate towards the Democracy or the administration party.

Considering the unforseen difficulties encountered in the canvass, the Democratic organization has no cause to be discouraged. Under the circumstances, we have done well; certainly better than last year. The great efforts of the Republicans to carry doubtful districts, the money extorted from clerks and lavishly contributed, the outlay of John Sherman, and illegal voting among the negroes, furnish the explanation why the majority for Noyes is larger than that for Sherwood.

The Mormons.

The N. Y. *Herald* has a special dispatch from Salt Lake, which says the great Mormon leader threatens that, in case there be any more convictions of Mormons by the United States authorties, the Saints will burn their property and make another exodus. Howsoever the fenatics may be regarded on the score of morality they certainly are no fools, as they would show them-selves to be by acting as above suggested. Brigham Young, sharp and shrewd as he is, seems not to be aware, that he and his followers are in altogether a different situation now then when they made their exodus form Nau voo thirty years ago. A generation of children has sprung up among them since that time, each one. no doubt, claiming some share in the property of his parents and having a common interest in saving it from destruction. Opposition to burning and destroying many naturally be expected from this quarter. Moreover, if the Mormons determine to make another exodus, where will they go? There are not may more wildernesses to conquer on this Continent; for since the Saints first settled in Utah the railroad and telegraph have brought all sections of our county together, and made, as it were, one family of the whole American people. One railroad already crosses the Continent; others are under way, and before many years a grand longitudinal railway well constitute the iron back bone of the Continent from Hudson Bay to the Isthmus of Darien. The Mormons will, therefore, find themselves hemmed in on all sides by the vast improvement of the age, and finally be oblidged to sucumb or be dispersed like the lost tribes of Israel. The Mormons cannot afford to make another exodus. Their grown up children, to say nothing of their many wives will not consent to it, and none but a few old superannuated elders, who are of no particular use anywhere, will form the grand caravan that will start for the new Promised Land. Affairs look peculiar in Utah. If it be the determination of the Government to abolish Polygamy, and it succeeds in the movement, what is to be done with the odd wives and the multitude of polygamous children? And then, who will be responsible for the bloody domestic broils, when the time comes for each Mormon to select from a number of wives, one only to share the joys and sorrows of his bosom Ugh!—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

FIRE EVERYWHERE.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* of the 25th inst., notes the fearful conflagration in the forests of Western New York, as follows:

"The heavens, yesterday, were hung in black. The sun was obscured by smoke which grew more palpable as the day advanced, and was strong enough to be apparent to the sense of smell. This state of the atmosphere prepared everyone for the news that soon came that extensive forest fires were raging in the counties about us. Many of these fires had been smouldering for days in swamps and clearings without exciting remark or causing apprehensions But on Sunday a gale sprang up which fanned the flames into extensive conflagrations, destroying acres of woodland, and in some places barns and dwellings.

"The nearest point to this city from which fire was reported yesterday is Gates. Our reporter visited this locality and ascertained the position of affairs. In several places of woods fires have been raging for the past week or two. They were simply such as are common during the dry season along the line of the railroads. The extreme parched condition of the woods and fields at this time make such fires extremely dangerously, and the dreadful result in Michigan and Wisconsin have been sufficient warning for people against the dangerous element. On last Sunday a piece of woods belonging to a farmer in the above named town caught fire and spread very rapidly, every inch of ground over which it passed furnishing fuel for the flames. The prospect was alarming, and the farmer with his family had to turn out and work for some time before the progress of the flames could be stayed. McArdless swamp. which is about fifteen or twenty acres in extent, covered with a second growth of timber and laying on the east side of the Central railroad track, is on fire in three or four places The bed of the swamp is peat or muck, which had become powder dry and which burns as readily as charcoal. This fire now covers nearly an acre of this swamp, the roots of the trees are burning and some have already fallen. A small wind would soon fan the smouldering embers into flames and sweep the swamp of its timber in a short time, and the lands adjacent would no doubt suffer greatly by such an event. An effort had been made to keep the fire from spreading by digging a trench about fifteen inches wide and a foot and a half deep, around the portion of the swamp which is on fire. Such a trench would avail but little if a gust of wind strong enough to carry a few sparks a half dozen yards should arise. Trees bordering on the railroad embankment and which are liable to fall on the telegraph wires when their roots were destroyed, were chopped down.

"There is a difference of opinion among the people in this locality about the vigilance of the railroad employes in respect to fires along the tract. Some assest that the railroad men are watchful and do the utmost to extinguish all fires they discover, while the contrary is asserted by others.

"The next point from which fire is reported is in the large cedar swamps owned by Dennis Church on the town line between Riga and Chili. Twelve acres of the swamp were burned all over yesterday and the flames threatened to sweep over the whole of the track.

"In the town of Parma, the damage done is far more serious. The fire broke out Thursday in a fifty acre wood lot not far from Parma Centre, and Sunday extended to the heavy woods of the Leonard and Grank Brush: On the lake shore and woods and swamps were also on fire. The woods of Messrs. Fowler & McCabe near the gulf mills, north of the ridge also took fire on Sunday.

"Fires have raged in the woods of the town of Hamlin since Thursday. on the Barto tract, Mr. Chase's woods and in the centre of the town, those of Messrs. Madden and Sigler were destroyed. Towards the lake the woods of Peter Barrett and William Thayer have also been burned over. The people have worked for days in the attempt to stop the spread of the flames. In Sweeden, considerable forest fires are also reported. The woods of Messrs. White, and the black ash swamp of Mr. Borrichave suffered."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

As promised, we this day publish the report of J. Dutton Steele to the Defiance line, of facts elicited in his recent exploration and survey of this line. The accompanying map. about ten feet in length, exhibiting the line and country on either side of it, is put up in the Defiance County Bank, where any person wishing, may see the name.

We understand Napoleon also, has a map and report from Mr. Steele; and that his map and report for the Baltimore company, will be ready about the first of November. We do not expect the announcement of a decision as to which line wins, until a reasonable time after this last name report is made; but we frankly admit that we except to win.

Many have been much puzzled at the apparent anxiety of Napoleon to secure another road immediately alongside of their Mansfield and Coldwater, to run in constant competition, and thus spoil the value of stock. It is said, the head of their committee, well known as one of the shrewdest financiers, ever ready to have a hand where it pays, fearing lest he could not have a chance, has sought the incurring of the heavy expense of the survey of their line, that they may get stock for it in ours at par. It is a most shrewd move, the gist of which, consists in the clear perception of two prominent facts, for which we give that gentleman full credit.

1st. That we have the best possible line to connect Chicago with Northern and Central Ohio, and the leading cities of the Atlantic

2d. That it is to be built upon by an able company, one that has "dutch pluck and honesty."

These facts, well comprehended by their committee, are enough to account for all the commotion and sweat of our spunky little rival. They justify the whole of it. If we were situated like her, we would feel so too; in as much as the period is to be very brief after this road is in operation, when every dollar of stock put in will be worth two.

It is not entirely from the immense though business that this is to come; the local traffic is to be very great. Ten North and South roads, west of Tiffin, now in operation, will at once feed it. Others will be added to rush fabulous treasures of business on our route; and the least in importance of these new roads, are not to be the two in process of construction from the cities of Toledo and Napoleon.

We congratulate our enterprising neighbors on their haste to connect themselves with our route, so they may with ourselves, have its enjoyment for an Eastern outlet. And whilst we congratulate, we will not forget to be grate ful for the continuous flow of business they will give us, which with others, is to make our R. R. stock the best in the United States of America.—*Defiance Express.*

A writer at Peshtigo mentions the case of a little girl, 12 years old, who was advised by many to desist from the attempt lest she herself should perish. She heeded them not, however, but by the most heroic efferts she succeeded in rescuing her little sister from the merciless flames. Her father, mother, brothers, and other sisters perished by the devouring element. And after the fire had abated somewhat, she worked her way back over hot ashes and burnin coals and dragged the dead bodies of her relatives out into an open space, and then stood watching their charred remains all day and though that long desolate night that followed. That is child heroism the like of which was never recorded.

Andersonville—Grant Responsible for Its Horrors.

A letter from Thomas [illegible] appears in the Albany *Argus*, which charges squarely home upon Ulysses S. Grant the responsibility for the horrors of Andersonville. The confederate commissioners of exchange of prisoners repeatedly urged the authorities at Washington to permit an exchange. But Grant refused to allow it. He testified that more lives were lost by Grant's telegrams, "than all the British soldiers killed in the wars of Napoleon," and "these lives were spent as a part of the system of attack upon the rebellion designed by the wisdom of the general-in-chief of the armies, to destroy it by depletion."

At an early day Grant forbade Butler to receive any more prisoners on exchange. Our poor boys in prison were characterized by Meredith as being "thousands of loathsome skeletons," and our commander refused to exchange them that they might live.

From the time Grant refused to exchange in April, 1864, Butler says he sought to accomplish an exchange. Butler said exchange; the rebel authorities said exchange; but Grant said no; there should be no exchange.

His policy was to let them starve as a measure to prevent the liberty of rebel prisoners in our own well-provisioned prisons. The final fatal order of Grant, which was a death warrant to thousands of our soldiers, was on the 18th of August, 1864, which closed the door of hope to all prisoners.

Our boys had become so reduced by starvation and filth as to be deemed ruined for future service, and therefore were cast beyond the pale of humanity in the estimation of an aspiring general, who considered them as dead, and they were deemed fit only to be left in the grave at Andersonville. We will let the telegram of Grant speak for itself.

"On the subject of exchange I differ from Gen. Hitchcock; it is hard on our men held in southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise, becomes an active soldier at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight until the south is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to [illegible] than dead men. At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners north would compromise our safety here.

"U. S. Grant, Lieut. Gen."

This inhuman order caused the death of at least 20,000 men. Butler puts the figures higher.

The Next General Assembly of Ohio.

The following appears to be the political complexion of the next General Assembly of Ohio: Senate—Democrats, 18; Republicans, 18. House of Representatives—Republican, 57; Democrats, 47; tie, 1. On joint ballot there will be a Republican majority of ten. If all the members had been Democrats form this county, the Legislatue would have been Democratic by two majority. If we had not lost the Democratic counties of Vinton, Belmont and Hardin, the Republicans in any event would have had but five majority. We lost several doubtful counties by close contests. such as Scioto and Highland, and it is safe to say that five hundred votes placed in particular counties would have given us the Legislature and a Democratic United States Senator. In any event, the contest will be interesting for Senator. If there are half a dozen Republicans who will stand out for some fair and independent Republican against John Sherman, he can be defeated.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Few Great Fires of Europe and America.

London, 1866, 13,200 buildings destroyed; loss, $55,000,000.

Moscow, 1812, 30,800 buildings burned; loss, $150,000,000. Only 6,000 houses left standing.

Savannah, 1820, 463 buildings burned; loss, $8,000,000.

New York, 1835, 648, buildings burned; loss, $18,000,000.

Pitsburgh, 1840, 1,200 buildings destroyed; loss, $5,000,000.

St. Louis, 1849, 418 buildings and 27 steamboats burned, loss $6,000,000.

San Francisco, 1851. 5,560 buildings burned; loss, $17,000,000.

Constantinople, 1852, 3,500 buildings burned.

Hamburg, 1852, 1,747 buildings burned. Portland, 1866, 1,900 buildings burned; loss above insurance. $5,500,000.

Constantinpole, 1870, over 7000, buildings, burned; 1000, lives and $25,000,000 property lost.

The Philadelphia *Age* says neary one hundred thousand electors in that State did not vote at the late election, hence the Radical majority.

"Much in Brief—'The Alphabet..'

Burglar Killed.—A burglar tried his hand at robbing on an old man by the name of Stever, at Delphos, Ohio, last Sat urday night. He drew a revolver on the old man, and called for a match, when the old man opened his pocket knife, and going up to the robber, as if to give him the match, stabbed him. The robber clinched him but the old man kept up the stabbing. In the struggle which ensued, fortunately, robber had no opportunity to use his revolver. He at one time got the old man upon the table, but in this trying position he did not cease to use the knife, cutting here and there at random, one or two of the stabs reaching in the vicinity of the heart. From the severity of the cuts and loss of blood, the scoundrel grew faint and relaxed his hold, but the old gentleman, as stated at the inquest, 'applied the knife as long as he could hear the fellow grunt,' making short work of the miscreant, who a few minutes before, was so defiant in in brandishing a deadly weapon.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of Incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the 'cheapest' as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the best, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh.

We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

It is stated that, contray to general expectation the upper branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature will probably be a tie.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The corporation taxes of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year 1871 are as follows:

Fifty cents on each $100 valuation and twenty-five cents on each taxable poll.

The corporation taxes of said town are now due and will be received by the undersigned at Guy Plum's Law Office in said town from the 31st day of August 1871 to the 30th day of November 1871:

JAMES L. PENNY Town Marshal.

Application for License,

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply at the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, viz: Commencing at the Nort-west corner of Lot five in Park's addition to the town of Auburn, and thence North four rods, thence east to Cedar Creek, thence South to said lot five, and thence to the place of beginning, in section 29, Township 34 North of Range 13 East.

DENNIS BENDER.

Nov. 2d, 1871.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply for license at the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county for licence to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises viz: The North one-third of Lot sixty-three [63] old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

EDWARD ALDRIDGE.

Nov. 2d, 1871.

VEGETABLE CURE.

Cure all dis eases caused by self abuse viz: Spermatorrhea Seminal Weakness Night Emissions. Loss of Memory Universal Lassitude Pains in the back Dimness of Vision Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves Difficult Breathing Pale Countenance Insanity Consumption and all diseases that follow as a sequence on youthful indiscretions.

This medicine has been used in our practice for many years and with thousands treated it his not failed in an single instance.

Each package of Vegetable Cure is wrapped in ultramarine blue paper printed in gold letters and contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial of Medicated Powders sufficient to make one-half pint of injection; and one Syringe.

Price $5 per package by mail free of postage or. three packages by express on receipt of ten dollars

"The "Vegetable Cure" is sold by responsible Druggists everywhere; some dealers however, try to sell cheap and worthless compounds in place of this, in order to make more money. Be not deceived, ask for this Five Dollar Preparation and take no other: If the dealers do not keep it, enclose the money in a letter and we will send it by return mail secure from observation.

We desire to send our thirty page phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids" to every reader of this paper, and will mail free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Sold by all Druggists.

Address, St. Louis Medical Association,
117 North Sixth-st. St. Louis

Hard WarE
GEO. HENSLER,
—OF—
BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butle the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usully kept in a first class HardwareStore.

GEO. HENSLER.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publi promising to use our best endeavors to give genera satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce Street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Application for License,

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Willmington township, in DeKalb County, Indiana that I will at the December session 1871, of the Board of Commissioners of said coun y, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: In the building situated on the North two thirds of Lot number one [1] in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county.

N. F. GENGNAGLE, App't.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet Articles,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,
OILED WINDOW SHADES,
Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS
ALL KIND
OF DRY GOODS
CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,
Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown
Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Towsley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

XC. N. Y. 8 X

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF
DRY GOODS
Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.

Root & Company's
90 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Astractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS,

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
New York Store!
NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solict a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

Prices Low and Reasonable
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

CISTERNS full again.

HOLLOW EVE, last Tuesday night.

HANDSOME—Those clocks at Abright's.

THERE are five Wednesdays in this month.

MRS. DR. FORD, will please accept thanks for her present of nice vegetables.

THE present term of the Auburn Academy will close Friday Nov. 10th.

CLOCKS.—Just received a new and entire assortment, at Abright's Jewelry store Main-st.

THE Lang Bros will positively appear at the Concert, next Tuesday evening, if the weather is at all favorable.

IF you wish to obtain a good time piece go to Abright's and buy one of those new clocks.

SLATES.—A great stock of slates at reduced prices, can be seen at Davenport & Co's Drug Store.

JEROME BROOKS was hung at Delphi, last Friday, for the murder of A. W. Slater at Logansport last April.

NOVEMBER.—The month wherein Thanksgiving proclamations do abound, and turkeys their quietus make.

THE citizens of the neighboring towns and the country, generally, should all attend the concert next Tuesday evening.

A BUCKET company is to be formed in Goshen, for service at fires. We ought to have one here.

THE Fort Wayne Paper Mills, owned by Freeman & Barnett, were destroyed by fire last Sunday morning. Loss 25,000.

THE Court House bell will ring at 7 o'clock precisely, at the opening of the doors to the Concert, next Tuesday evening.

THE BLESSED RAIN.—A bounteous, steady rain fell on Tuesday, from early morn 'till late at night, and its presence was refreshing, after so long a dry spell.

IF there were any smouldering fires in the woods previous to last Tuesday, it is hoped that the thorough rain on that day completely quenched them.

AN old farmer, by the name of Walter Davis, residing in St. Joe township, Allen county, fell dead from an apoplectic fit while going home from Fort Wayne, last Saturday.

LADIES visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

THERE is some talk of constructing a new channel for Cedar Creek, through the east part of town. This would be one of the greatest public benefits that could be accomplished. Let it be done by all means.

HAIR OIL.—The best hair oil for the hair is made of hickory nut oil, which can be procurred at Davenport & Co's Drug Store. They keep a pure article, nicely perfumed, to any taste. Try a bottle.

The finest and best stock of Beaver and Children's Over-coats to be found in the city, is at the Original Red Front, No. 5, Key Stone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Remember the number and do not be 'beat' by small concerns.

PERSONAL.—Our popular contractor, Francis Picker, Esq., returned last week from the completion of an ensive contract at La Grange, being a large hotel and store containing 530,000 which was erected in 58 days. That is the way our energetic fellow citizen does business.

OUR clever friend, Mr. Wartenslaben, is adding valuable improvements to his property in the south part of town. He is now constructing one of the finest cellars in the place. He has introduced a new feature in the way of ventilation that is admirable.

TOYS.—We see a large display of beautiful toys, at the grocery store of T. B. Totten. This is a very fine assortment from which to select, and contains nothing but what will please the little folks. As the holidays are fast approaching selections better be made now while the stock is full Purchasers will make a note of this.

MERCHANTS, generally, are crying Clothing is going up, but the popular Red Front clothing say they are cheaper than ever. We advise all in need of Clothing to call in and see the mammoth stock, and see their low prices. No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana, is the only Original Red Front.

ELECTION.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, at Columbia City, last Thursday:

James S. Collins, C. W. Edwards, John L. Davis, Geo. E. Adams, O. Holderman C. H. Buhl, D. L. Quirk, H. P. Baldwin, James F. Fay, Allen Sheldon, Elijah Smith.

THE FOLIO for November is interesting as ever, with three pieces of music and thirty columns of spicy reading matter, all for ten cents. The *Folio* has a larger circulation than any other musical journal in America. Now is the time to send for a specimen copy. Address White, Smith & Perry, Publishers, Boston.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask is to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne Ind.

ROTHCHILD BROS

RETURNING.—Sheriff Plum has made two trips to Indianapolis within the last week to bring back two of the insane women taken there some time ago, for treatment and now pronounced sound in mind. Mrs McClosky, of Smithfield township, was returned to her home last week, and this week Mrs. Bohler was joined to her family It is thought that still another will be brought back in a few days.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

CONCERT POSTPONED.

Owing to the terrible inclement weather, last Tuesday evening the Concert announced for that night, was postponed one week. Though it caused some little disappointment, this was more than overballanced by the great amount of good the rain did. There will be no postponment next time, unless the weather should prove terribly stormy, or some unforseen accident occur in the mean time. We trust there will be a large turn out, as we think every one will be highly pleased with the entertainment.

INDUSTRIOUS.—There is not another institution in our town that gives forth the evidence of unceasing industry as our steam saw mill. In doors or out, not a moment of the working hours but what that ominous puffing can be heard. The fact is, it has become a chronic disease with that institution and that disease is the worst of all maladies—consumption. See the immense logs it consumes daily, under the skillful hands of our excellent friend, Mr. Hollopeter, and then ask whether it is a curable case or not. But the puffing has become music in the ear of our citizens, and there seems to be some break in the order of things when the Sabbath comes and it takes a rest. A few more of such institutions would be of great benefit to our place.

WILL BE IN AUBURN.—Dr Bort, of No. 92 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne, Ind., one of the most successful physicians now living, will be in Auburn at the Weaver House, on next Monday, Nov. 6th, and in Waterloo Tuesday Nov. 7th, at the Lent House, at each of which places he can be consulted for the successful treatment of all curable cases of deafness, noises and discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, cancer scrofula and all diseases of the blood, heart, throat, lungs, liver, kideys, and urinary organs—all chronic and confidential diseases treated with unparalled success.—References to some of the most prominent persons residing in Fort Wayne can be given at Dr. Bort's room. Consultation free. Dr. Bort will visit the above places once a month hearafter.

Sedan Brevities.

QUITE a sensation was created from an article written by us and and appearing in week before last's issue. The article was written in a 'joke' and was not intended to reflect discredit upon the person referred to. We are prepared to meet and rebut all charges brought to bear against us, but defer for this reason: We appreciate the COURIER to highly, to make it an organ of personalities and abuse. Hearafter we will be on our guard and endeavor not to offend in the least.

WE regret to learn that the young people of this place will probably not resume their usual popular socials, this winter.—If they do not need the proceeds for the church, can they not keep up the social gathering, on a 'cheaper rate,' for the social character alone.

LAST week we witnessed the extracting of a *Fungus Hematodes*, or Rose Cancer located on the superior *Maxillary*, or Jaw bone. Mrs. Miller of Concord was the sufferer, and the operation was performed by Drs. Mason and Dunn, without the use of the knife.

G. M. C.

From Iowa.

DANVILLE, IOWA, October 23d, 1871.

MR. EDITOR—SIR:—After an absence of some eight months I will try and interest your readers with some of the facts connected with my travels. We have had a fine summer for farmers and our crops are, generally, good. There are some complaints of the scarcety of money, as corn, pork, and beef is dull sale. Winter wheat is worth from $1,00 to $1,15, in Burlington, and spring wheat, from 85c to $100. I never saw fruit more plenty in Indiana than here, though good apples are worth 40 cents per bushel, to ship. Orchards are very numerous here, in fact this portion of the State is better adapted to the raising of fruit than the more central part as the country is more level and better timbered than any other part of Iowa.—Farmers, as a general thing are more independent here than farther west and the lands here are worth as much as land is the same distance from Fort Wayne. Burlington is getting to be quite a railroad centre having at present six. Two projected via Burlington S. W. and Burlington N. W. R. R. Burlington has a population of 18,000. I attended the Fair at that place, and the show of stock was good, though I saw better cattle, hogs, etc., at the Oskaloosa Fair. Horse racing and gambling was the order of business. The stealing game of Three Card Monte was played in public and there were other games played equally as bad.

The lull of business caused by the great fire at Chicago has subsided and teams are running again as lively as ever. The Burlington & Missouri Railroad has got to be the great thoroughfare of the west.—There are six regular passenger trains. In fact this is a fast country, I saw on a farm a pair of four year old stears that weighed 4,400, they were not quite as large as that ox at the State Fair of which an account appeared in the Auburn COURIER, that weighed 27,000, or the cow that weighed 23,000 but they were nice animals for any country. We have had a very dry time here this fall though it is most wet enough at present, and fall wheat looks well, and there is a great amount sown here. It does better in this locality than spring wheat.

R. L.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Taxes of Dekalb County, Ind. for 1871, are as follows:

TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	State Levies.					Town & Township Levies									
	State Tax on each $100 valuation.	State Tax on each Poll	School Tax on each $100 valuation.	School Tax on each poll.	Road Tax on each $100 valuation.	Common School Tax on each $100 val.	Common School Tax on each Poll.	Township Tax on each $100 valuation.	Special School Tax on each $100 val.	Special School Tax on each Poll.	Railroad Tax on each $100 valuation.	County Levy.	Total Tax on each $100 valuation.	Total Tax on each Poll.
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	$ cts	$ cts
Auburn	05	50	16	50	25	...	...	05	...	...	95	70	2 16	1 00
Waterloo	05	50	16	50	25	25	25	05	25	50	95	70	2 66	1 75
Butler	05	50	16	50	25	15	50	15	25	50	80	70	2 51	2 00
Butler Township	05	50	16	50	25	10	...	10	10	50	...	70	1 46	1 50
Jackson "	05	50	16	50	25	10	25	15	...	25	...	70	1 41	1 50
Concord "	05	50	16	50	25	15	25	05	25	50	...	70	1 61	1 75
Newville "	05	50	16	50	25	25	25	25	25	50	...	70	1 91	1 75
Stafford "	05	50	16	50	25	10	...	05	20	...	...	70	1 51	1 00
Wilmington "	05	50	16	50	25	15	...	15	25	50	80	70	2 51	1 50
Union "	05	50	16	50	25	10	...	05	25	50	95	70	2 51	1 50
Richland "	05	50	16	50	25	10	50	10	20	50	...	70	1 56	2 00
Fairfield "	05	50	16	50	25	15	...	15	15	...	...	70	1 61	1 00
Smithfield "	05	50	16	50	25	10	...	...	25	50	...	70	1 51	1 50
Franklin "	05	50	16	50	25	10	...	10	25	50	...	70	1 61	1 50
Troy "	05	50	16	50	25	...	...	15	25	50	...	70	1 56	1 50

In addition to the above there is charged:

Upon each Male Dog owned, kept or harbored within the county,	$1.00
Upon each Female Dog owned, kept or harbored within the county,	$2.00
Upon each Dog, more than one, owned, kept or harbored by the same person,	$2.00

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at my office in Auburn, from the 15th of October until the third Monday in April, 1872, for the purpose of collecting the above Taxes.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the third Monday in April, 1872, the law requires ten per cent. penalty, and six per cent. interest, besides cost of collection to be added. Each tax-payer will, therefore, find it to his or her advantage to call and pay their taxes before they become delinquent, as by so doing they will save themselves the penalty and costs, and me an unpleasant duty.

On the 15th of December I am required by law to advertise real estate for sale for all unpaid delinquencies for 1870 and former years, and all persons interested are requested to call and pay their delinquent tax before that date, and save expenses.

Tax-payers will please remember the **Third Monday in April** is the extent of time that can be given for receiving taxes without the penalty, as my settlement must be completed at a time fixed by law, and cannot be delayed a single day.

FRANCIS D. RYAN,
Treasurer of DeKalb Co., Ind.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Auburn, Oct. 14, '71.

For the Courier.

A Synopsis of the Transaction of the St. Joseph Classes While in Session at Auburn, Indiana.

BY REV. H. H. SANDOE.

OPENING SESSION.

On Thursday evening at 7 o'clock the Ministerial Brethern with one of their Elders, from the different charges, within the jurisdiction of St. Joseph Classes, met at the St. Johns Church. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Schlosser, from Plymouth. After services the body was called to order by the electing of Bro. Schlosser, President, pro-tem, The roll was called—the time fixed for meeting and adjourning was 8½ A. M. 11½, 1½ P. M. and 4½ o'clock P. M. Adjourned with benediction.

MORNING SESSION.

Friday morning met pursuant to adjournment—was called to order and opened by singing, and prayer by Rev. H. F. Muller, from Fort Wayne. Roll was then called after which we proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Rev. J. Schlosser, Pres., Plymouth, Ind.
F. Hullhorst, Stated Clerk, Vera Cruz.
Elder Earnest Votermark, Treas. Fort Wayne, Ind.
Rev. F. R. Schweodes, Sec'y.

The next in order was the appointment of the committee on religious exercises.

Pastor *loci*. Rev. W. B. Sandoe, Auburn, Ind., Rev. J. G. Kissel, Auburn, Ind., and Elder C. Grube, Plymouth, Ind.

The next in order, the reading of the parocial reports and statistics by the Brethern separately. This was a period of marked interest. Every report showed a steady and healthy increase in the church. Her borders are slowly, yet steadily being extended, congregations are being planted and large numbers are being added. Yet while this is true, and a great source of encouragement and the prospects before us bright and fair, yet have we things to lament and mourn. That terrible monster, death, has been in our midst, or rather in our circle. He has cut down the aged, the young, and the infant.

But most left such evidence that we are assured that they are now enjoying realities for which they lived in faith. Heresies—fanaticisms and the emisaries of the evil one also have been busy, and lead [illegible] others also have fell, victims to the intoxicating cup. Suffice it to say, upon these points, all the Brethern showed a spirit of decision of charcter, a fervent and determined disposition to discountenance and discourage by prayer, by preaching, by influence and by example these soul destroying elements, and by firm reliance and confidence in the grace that is in Christ to carry forward the work of the Lord. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Services in the evening, in the German language, by Rev. H. F. Muller, from Fort Wayne, assisted by Rev. P. H Dipple, of Huntington—subject, Acts 5, 1–14. What a pity that not the entire church was present to hear this subject so ably handled—setting forth so forcible the fearful, yes, the terrible results of hypocrisy, of deceit and sining against our better judgement wisdom, and understanding, against the Holy Ghost. Let all who have heard it ever hear it in mind, and seek by the grace of God to be preserved and profited thereby.

MORNING SESSION.

Assembled at 8½ o'clock. Session opened in regular order. The finishing up of parodial reports. Reports of standing committees. Committee on Religious exercises, Committee on correspondence. Each report full of interest.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Preparatory services to the Lords supper, German, Rev. P. Kohl from, Ai., Fulton Co., O., assisted by Rev. Wm. Speio, Decatur, Ind. Liturgical services, at the alter, by Rev. W. B. Sandoe, was largely attended, good attention, and full of interest.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening, English services by Rev H. H. Sandoe, from Winnamac, Ind., assisted by Rev. D. H. Reiter, Berrien Springs Mich., subject, Rev. 3–20.

MORNING SESSION.

Services Sabbath morning were in German, the discourse delivered by Rev. P. Baumgardner, of Detroit, Mich., English discourse by Rev. L. M. Kershner, Wakeshma, Mich., Liturgical services at the altar and consecration of the elements, Rev W. B. Sandoe. The communion was largely attended.

EVENING SESSION.

Sabbath evening was devoted to the Missionary cause, at Immanuels church, St. Johns Reformed church, German, M. E. Church, English, at St. Peters. The results $30,00 in cash and $80,00 subscribed

MORNING SESSION.

Monday morning at 8½ o'clock classis opened in regular order. The important feature of the day was the permission given to Rev. W. B. Sandoe, to resign the German St. Johns congregation, located at Auburn, and organizing an English one A resolution was also passed, unanimously, not to ordain or install into office, as Elder or Deacon, any person opposed to infant baptism.

The following resolution were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to the members of the Auburn charge and the citizens of Auburn and vicinity for their kind hospitality towards us, as members of St. Joseph Classes during our session in their midst, and that it be made the duty of the Pastor to publish this action in his pulpit, and the Auburn COURIER.

The classes adjourned to meet next October in Detroit. Closing prayer and benediction by the President.

SAD DEATH.—We are called upon to chronicle the death of one of the most promising young men of this city. On Tuesday, the 16th inst., D. R. Pratt went from this city as a delegate to attend the Session of The Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Indianapolis. He was returning home on Friday by the I. C. & L. railroad, and at Culver Station Mr. Pratt alighted from the train. He crossed a switch track and walked a short distace, but being notified that the train was leaving, he hasten[illegible] By this time he noticed an engine approaching the station from the north, and being anxious to catch the train he had but a moment before left, he attempted to cross the track. As he reached the track, his progress was detained by a mistep, and the pilot of the engine struck him, when the unfortunate man was dragged under the train about 75 feet, mangling him in a horrible manner. His remains were brought to this city, Friday evening. The funeral services were conducted by the Odd Fellows and Good Templars of this city, from the M. E. Church, last Sabbath, and the attendance was large. The deceased was 22 years of age, and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a widowed mother to mourn the loss of one who was ever kind and affectionate.—*Laporte Argus.*

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on last Tuesday afternoon, that should be a warning to all youngsters who have been in the habit of jumping on railroad trains as they pass through town We have often wondered that not more accident occured, and that not more life was lost in this dangerous way of getting a free ride. A son of Mrs. Freese, widow of Dr. Freese, a lad about forteen years of age, while engaged in one of these rides, was thrown violently to the ground, striking with his head a plank on the sidewalk from which effect he died in about three hours. Mrs. F. has been making her residence at Plymouth for some time past, but is on a visit here to her friends. This is indeed a sudden and sad bereavement, and the afflicted mother has the sympathy of many friends.—*Warsaw Union.*

Teachers' Institute.

The DeKalb County Teachers' Institute for 1871, will be held at Corunna, commencing on Monday, November 13th, and continuing five days. Ample preparations have been made by the citizens of Corunna and vicinity for the accommodation of all.

Those teachers wishing to obtain license should be present the entire week, as it will be necessary to examine in one or more branches each day, so that the work may be complete by Saturday noon, in time for return trains.

It is to be hoped that as many as possible, will avail themselves of this opportunity for improvement.

JAMES A. BARNS, Exam'r

FOUR cart loads of Clothing received at the popular Red Front, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Store crowded from first to third floor. Largest stock in the State and they must be sold. Greater inducements than ever offered before.—Prices so low that none dare to attempt to compete with us. Everybody acknowledge that the popular Red Front is a success, and are selling goods lower than any house in the State. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	145 @ 168
" Red	135 a 140
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	54
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	8½c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	18c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

MARRIAGES.

THOMPSON—YANDES—To-day at the residence of the brides father, in this place, by Rev. W. B. Sandoe, Mr. A. T. THOMPSON, of Wabash, Ind., and Miss. KATE YANDES, of this place.

The above affair will take all by surprise, as it was one of those sudden consumations that always [illegible] friend Kate a world of pleasure and happiness, nevertheless, and trust that the twain, whose hearts now beat as one, may never have occasion to regret the voyage, now just begun, away out on the sea of matrimony.

DEATHS.

HOOPINGARNER—In Butler, DeKalb County, Ind., Oct. 28th 1871, Miss FLORENCE HOOPINGARNER daughter of Dr. J. J. and E. B. Hoopingarner, in the 8th year of her age.

After an illness of thirteen days little Florence passed away to live in that land where there is no death. She leaves a Father, Mother and three Brothers to mourn their loss.

The funeral was largely attended. Her schoolmates formed in possession, and marched to the church, and if we can judge by the feeling manifested, Florence was loved by all.

Rev. J. Shaffer, Pastor of the E. V. Lutheran church, improved the occasion with a discourse founded on Math. 19th and 14th, "Suffer little children and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

J. SHAFFER.

WHY is it that the great rush for clothing at the original Red Front No. 5, Keystone block?

It is because they are selling goods at such extensively low prices.

Store crowded from morning until night with customers, but nevertheless come and see us. We will wait upon you and sell you clothing 20 per cent. lower than any other house and defy any one to compete with us. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, the original Red Front Clothing House.

INSURANCE.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agent for the Phœnix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,800,000. Call at the COURIER office. tf.

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Opposite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS,
5,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,
For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
CIDER BARRELS for sale at
C. BEUGNOT & CO.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMs
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
G. W. GORDON, Artist.

EAGLE MILLS!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19,'71.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD.
eb. 23.

T. M. BIDDLE,
No. 6. KEYSTONE BLOCK,
DEALER IN
Family Medicines,
PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.
We wish it understood that we sell only
FIRST-CLASS Goods
and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
On Main St., Opp. Court House,
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.
The Object of the Conservatory
is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
July 20,'71—3m.

SCHIRMEYER'S
Hat Factory!
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C, per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted.

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 15c per can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper than you can put them up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silver Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 per box; Havanas, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & Co.

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy Six Whisky furnished us for that purpose, and consider it a pure article and therefore safe and reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidental to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully
W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati]
F. B. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
C. G. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. P. JUDKINS, M. D.
P. S. CONNER, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90c; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbon or Rye $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gal. $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, 50; Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and $2.00; all kinds of wines and Liquors on hand We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague—75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2.00, 35 lbs, $4.00. This will pay them for their trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we will send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We keep our own teams, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expense both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE,
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Another Fresh Stock
Of 500 Pieces Prints,
WHO IS BEAT:
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 5c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00.

Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK SILKS are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A fine line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Lino by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE B T. WAYNE, IND.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE
BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in serge, calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first-class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st. exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon getting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot and shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SHRADER & CO

"CAMANCHE BILL."

The Man who has Killed One Hundred and Eighty-Three Indians.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* has this account of a singular character:

There has been stopping in this city for a couple of days past one of those characters who have made for themselves a celebrity for their bravery and daring on the plains of the far West among the Indians and the buffalo, in recounting whose deeds, hair-breadth escapes and peculiar life the pages of romances are filled. The person to whom we refer is no less a character than 'Camanche Bill," who is reported to be the slayer of no less than one hundred and eighty-there Indians. He has been nine years on the plains, part of which time he has been in the employ of the government as scout. He hunted and killed Indians for the pleasures and sweets of revenge, and hunted and trapped of necessity. He is now on his return to his old life in the West, having been on a visit to his early home in Minnesota, He is about twenty-eight years of age, of slender built, sandy complexioned, with a profusion of hair that he wears long on the neck. His dress in a pair of buckskin pantaloons, ornamented from the outer seams with a row of steel buttons, a course shirt, and old coat and a broad-rimmed hat. His eye is piercing keen, and he has a grip like a dozen blacksmiths. In response to our questions he said:

'My name is George W. Porter. I have been on the plains since '62. I was in the Minnesota massacre, near New Ulm, the 8th of August, of that year. All my folks were killed except me and my little sister. three years old whom they took prisoner.'

'Where were you?'

'I was away at the military station one business; went the day before. The first I knew of the massacre I was coming along the road on my way home, when I saw a little ways ahead of me a wagon filled with women and children that the settlers had sent to the station for protection Just then I saw the Indians pounce upon them, and I doged into the woods. I could hear the h t ets crashing into their heads. They killed 'em, every one.'

'What did you do?'

'They scalped 'em, and when the coast was clear I got out, and pretty soon along came a company of cavalry, and we burried them.'

'Why didn't you follow after the Indians?'

'I had no horse, the captain didn't want his men to go. You see that was '62, and everything was topsy-turvy.'

'Did you visit the scence of the massacre at New Ulm.'

'Yes. I went there the next day, and saw my father and mother all scalped and and cut up. and my sister was gone. I swore by the eternal God I would never rest - until I had revenge.'

A BLOODY REVENGE

'Did you get any trace of your sister?'

'Why, yes; they was the Yankton, Swanee and Sioux Indians, and I knowed them pretty well. I learned that they had her. I knowed what they'd do with her.'

'You have not been successful in your efforts to secure her?'

'No, you see, single-handed and alone, a man don't stand much chance. That's what I had been doing all the time. Once, in Arizona, I was right in sight of her. The way I knowed it was her was, I had been on the trail of the band of Sioux that had her a long time, and she was the only white person they had. This was in '65. and then she looked just like mother. I waited and watched, and picked an Indian off every litte while, when he'd get amile or two form camp, but 'twas no use. They kept a good watch over her,'

'Were you ever captured?'

'Yes, The Blackfeet captured me and Jim Branden in '64, when we were out hunting. They came on us with a rush, but didn't get us though until I had killed one young buck.'

'What did they do with you?'

'They marched about twenty-five miles to their camp, and there they stripped us of everything we had, and tied us up to a stake and let the women pound us with clubs. They did this every day for eight days. We were tied with bukskin throngs, and one night it rained and we slipped out of 'em when they got wet. Jim got away all right, but just as I was gittin' my things an old squaw woke up and gave the alarm. There were but four Indians in camp; the rest had gone on a hunt. I ran with only a knife. They came up to me and I had a desperate fight. One shot had hit in the left arm' [exhibiting a scar]. 'I cut and slashed the buck that had got hold of me, and finally gave him one under the ribs, so that he can't tie any more throngs. And he cut me, too, here, and here' [showing scars on his arm, neck and breast]. 'The other buck's gun afore he'd reached us.'

The rest of 'Camanche Bill's' story, how he followed his sister among the Camanches, and had a fight with the white chief of that nation, and other equally interesting accounts, we shall have to omit. But if our readers wish to see a genuine frontiersman they should call upon the 'Indian fighter' himself.

A litte son of Mr. S. Potter, about eleven years of age, living on Turkey Branch, in Milton township, Jefferson county, had his right hand terribly lacerated in a cane mill last Friday afternoon.

Thomas H. Larrimer, near Everton, Fayette count, while digging a well recently, found at the depth of twenty-five feet a pair of elk horns and various kinds of wood in a good state of peservation.

Two rival insurance agents in Lafayette are indulging in the luxury of a newspaper controversy. One of them publishes a defiant and denunciatory column and a half paragraph, set in bold-faced type, in the last issue of the Courier.

Peter Lux's luck was against him last Friday, when he had his hand badly smash while repairing a turn-table on the O. and M. railroad at Seymour.

NO ADVANCE IN WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

J. & P. Pierr's.

We propose to sell our goods as low as 'ast fall, as we have bought our FLANNELS, JEANS, and HEAVY COTTON GOODS before the rise in wool we therefore can sell cheaper to those who buy now.

WE ARE SELLING

Heavy Muslin at 8, and 10c per yard
All wool flannel 25, 30, 35 and 40c
100 Peices of new Delains 12½ to 25 per yd.

Home-made flannel 50 and 60c.
Very best style of Prints 6 8 and 9c.
Silks, Poplins, and all wool Plaids.

The best assortment of Shawls, Cloths, Blankets, Coverlits, Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Carpet Chair, Cassimere, Tweeds, Jeans, Cloths for Men and Boys Wears,

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

We keep the best and fullest assortment of Millinery Goods in Fort Wayne, at wholesale and retail We are able to sell from 10 to 15 per cent lower than the same goods can be bought for elsewhere.

It is true we are sounding our own trumphet, at the same time a word to the wise is sufficient, Let those who want to save money call and buy of us.

FORT WAYNE, IND., CALHOUN STREET.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - - INDIANA.

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardwar nw the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

ghest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock hich we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

CARRY TE NEWS TO MARY.

The Great One Price Clothing House!

WHERE A CAN BUY AS Cheap as a

Go to the

PALACE OF FASHION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS CLOTHING HATS, CAPS, and FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!

A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN

No. 1, Keystone Block.

Clothing, Hats & Caps, Furnishing Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

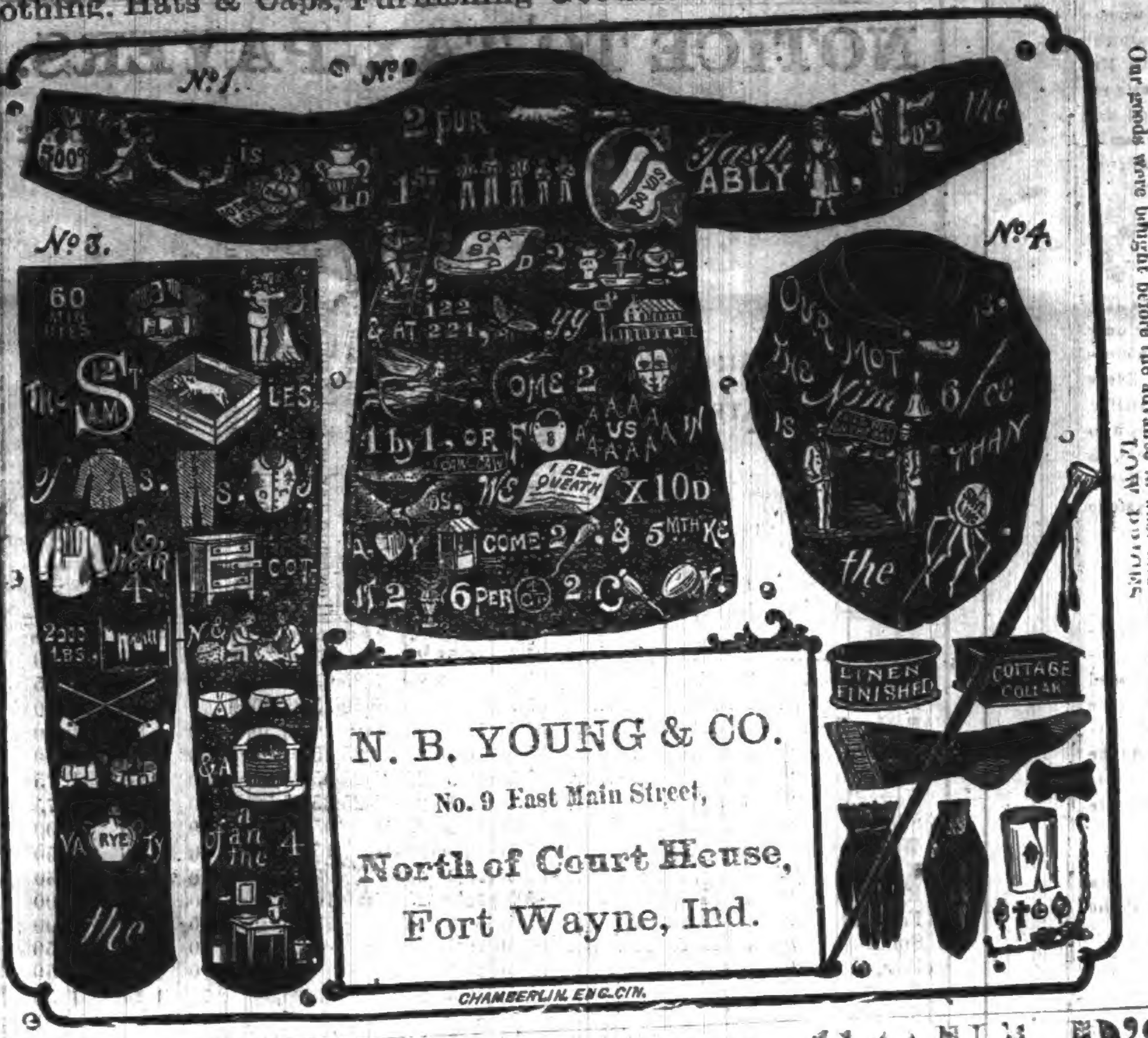

N. B. YOUNG & CO.

No. 9 East Main Street,

North of Court House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the advance in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINAL LOW PRICES.

CHAMBERLIN, ENG. CIN.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, - Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produe

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand. Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Fe. ,21-1y.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOODTRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect outstanding debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ

Feb. 21 1y.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient dispaired of recovery; Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

Matt esses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS AND Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C.S. HARE.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.

Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
25 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
20 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " Ames' Shovels;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
5500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Solid Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Malleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves, "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 " pressed pans assorted;
tin drip pans;
pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
10 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 Buggy Seats;
50 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
50 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

Rattled! Beat! Sold

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE

WHY? WHY?

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Shirts,
Drawers, Trunks, Valises,
Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters for and ashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun-sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7. also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Let House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may requirethem. Office, No. 92 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sunday from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered by Dr Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from catarac, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, pies, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

No. 5. No. 7.

C. ORFF & Co

Having fitted up their NEW ROOM 42x110 feet have it now filled with the finest assorted stock of

Dress and Fancy Goods!

MILLINERY and DOMESTIC GOODS, ever brought to the city

DRESS GOODS

Rich Silks, Irish Poplins, Silk Velours, Japanecse Poplins, Rich Plaids, Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satins, Alpacas etc. Extra heavy black Repp Silks for $200. A great bargain.

BLACK BRILLIANTINE ALPACA!

The handsomest Alpaca ever imported, from 25c to $1.50 per yard. Elegant lustre and finish on both sides.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department

Paris pattern Hats and Bonnets, Rich Plumes, Elegant Flowers, Laces, embroideries, Corsets, Bustles, Lace Collars and Sets, Real Laces of every description, Perfumeries, etc.

REAL HAIR CURLS AND SWITCHES

THE BEST KIDS for $1,00 in the City.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

Paisley Long and Square, Ottoman Reversible, Long and Square Shawls of every stye and quality.

House-furnishing Goods, every Description

DOMESTICS.

We keep all the best brands of

PRINTS
DENIMS
SHEETINGS,
NECK-TIES,
JEANS
THREADS,
CASSIMEMERES,
FACTORY FLAN

Which we will SELL as LOW as any House in the City.

N. B.—We have now the larges store and largest stock of goods of any house in the city. Very light—you can see everything you buy—No "Dark Hole & We sell at very low prices.

C. ORFF & CO.

Auburn Office

THE AUBURN COURIER
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS;
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 9, 1871. No. 45.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	15.00	22.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil [illegible]

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, [illegible] per line [illegible] cents each additional [illegible]

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Oellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-31

D. D. MOODY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-24

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,

No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-24

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

I. O. G. T.

WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to all. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. H. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.

DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,

HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Ireland's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.

WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 121, 126 and 124 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALER IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Toughiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

F. E. Davenport & Co. Agents,
Auburn, Ind.

No man has any right to manage his affairs in such a way that his sudden death would bring burdens and losses on other people.

◆

The editor of the New York *Evening Post* confesses that the Radicals lost the election in Texas because their leaders are corrupt, and have 'blighted the State with their corruption.'

◆

The Government printing office at Washington, said to be the largest establishment in the world, is now being added to by additional buildings that will increase its capacity one-third.

◆

'What do you ask for that article?' inquired an old gentleman of a pretty shop girl. 'Two dollars.' 'Ain't you pretty dear?' 'Why,' she replied, blushing, 'all the young men tell me so!'

An Iowa Radical journal says that Senator Harlan 'has a financial policy of his own.' He appears to, or else he could not have made a fortune of hundreds of thousands of dollars out of his official position within a few years.

◆

Wit is never so frequent and painful and free as in campaign times. One of the Savannah papers makes fun of the Democrats because they hold their meetings in front of a jail. Another one of them retorts that the Republicans hold theirs inside of a jail. This is very funny in all probability, in Savannah.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L.	Cincinnati	A.	7 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.		Comersville		4 45
11 10 "		Indianapolis		4 30
1 05 p. m.		Muncie		2 55
2 01 "		Hartfordcity		1 35
3 20 "		Bluffton		12 00
4 50 "		Fort Wayne		11 00
9 18 "	A.	Jackson	L.	6 00

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 00 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a. m.
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
1 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 00 p. m.	Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 28, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,35 A M			
Rochester 2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance 4,35 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,02 "
Orrville 6,28 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	6.5 "
Mansfield 8,8 "	1,55 P. M	4,42 "	8,33 "
A. 8,55 "	4,22 "	6.40 "	10,31 "
Crestline 9.20 "	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.	5,55 A M	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest 11 37 "	7,33 "	9,29 "	1,26 A. M.
Lima 11,32 P "	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne 1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,00 "
Plymouth 3,32 "	2,25 P. M	3.45 "	8,35 "
Chicago 6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10" p m

Going East.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT
Chicago 5,50 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P.
Plymouth 9,45 "	11,53	9,05 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne 12,40 P. M	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima 3,07 "	3,58 "	1 37 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest 4,27 "	4,58 "	4.50 "	6,3 "
A 6,00 "	6,15 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline 12,45	6,35 "	4,30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield 1,23 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville 3,45 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance 5,50 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M
Rochester 8,25 P. M	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh 935 "	1,25 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Tuesday, May 16, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATION S.	Exp	Mixed.	expres.
Fort Wayne, leave	7 00 m	9 20 a m	4 30 p. m
Academie	7 15	9 38	5 45
Huntertown	7 27	9 51	4 55
Stoners (Gravel pit	7 33	9 59	5 02
New Era	7 43	10 11	5 12
Auburn	8 01	10 49	5 30
Waterloo	8 15	11 25	5 58
Summit	8 30	11 50	6 09
Pleasant Lake	8 43	12 15 p m	6 23
Angola	8 57	12 55	6 42
Jonesville		3 50	
Jackson Arr	11 40	6 55	8 58 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	8 20 a m	15 a m	4 50 p m
Jonesville	7 30	10 30	5 55
Angola	8 57	2 28 p m	7 28
Pleasant	9 11	2 53	7 42
Summit	9 23	3 13	7 54
Waterloo	9 40	3 43	8 10
Auburn	9 55	4 08	8 25
New Era	10 11	4 28	8 45
Stones (Gravel Pit	10 20	4 40	8 56
Huntertown	10 26	4 48	9 02
Academie	10 37	5 05	9 14
Ft Wayne Arr	10 55	5 25 p m	9 30

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

Over the Hill to the Poor-house.

BY WILL M. CARLTON.

Over the hill to the poor-house I'm trudgin' my weary way—
I, a woman of seventy, and only a trifle gray—
I, who am smart an' chipper, for all the years I've told.
As many another woman that's only half as old,

Over the hill to the poor-house—I can't quite make it clear!
Over the hill to the poor-house—it seems so horrid queer!
Many a step I've taken a toili'n to and fro,
But this is a sort of journey I never thought to go?

What is the use of heapin' on me a pauper's shame
Am I lazy or crazy? am I blind or lame?
True, I'm not so supple, nor yet so awful stout;
But charity ain't no favor, if one can live without

I am willin' and anxious and ready any day
To work for a decent livin', an' pay my honest way
For I can earn my victuals, an' more too, I'll be bound,
If anybody only is willin' to have me round.

Once I was young and han'some—I was, upon my soul—
Once my cheeks was roses, my eyes as black as coal;
And I can't remember, in them days, of hearin' people say
For any kind of reason, that I was in their way.

'Taint no use of boastin' or talkin' over free,
But many a house and home was open then to me;
Many a han'some offer I had from likely men,
And nobody ever hinted that I was a burden then

And when to John I was married, sure he was good and smart,
But he and all the neighbors would own I done my part,
For life was all before me, an' I was young an' strong,
And I worked the best that I could in tryin' to get along.

And so we worked together; and life was hard but gay,
With now and then a baby to cheer us on our way;
Till we had half a dozen, an' all grown clean and neat.
An' went to school like others, an' had enough to eat.

So we worked for the children, and raised them
Worked for 'em summer and winter, just as we ought to've done;
Only perhaps we humored 'em, which some good folks condemn.
But every couple's childr'n's aheap the best to them

Strange how much we think of our blessed little ones!
I'd have died for my daughters, I'd have died for my sons;
And God he made that rule of love; but when we're old gray,
I've noticed it sometimes somehow fails to work the other way.

Strange, another thing; When our girls an' boys was grown,
And when, exceptin' Charley, they'd left us there alone;
When John he nearer and nearer come, an' dearer seemed to be,
The Lord of Hosts he come one day an' took him away from me.

Still I was bound to struggle, an' never to cringe or fall—
Still I worked for Charley, for Charley was now my all;
And Charley was pretty good to me, with scarce a word or frown,
Till at last he went a courtin', and brought a wife from town.

She was somewhat dressy, and hadn't a pleasant smile—
She was quite conceity, and carried a heap o' style
But if ever I tried to be friends, I did with her, I know;
But she was hard and proud, and I couldn't make it go.

She had an edication, an' that was good for her;
But when she twitted me on mine, 'twas carrin' things too fur;
An' I told her once, 'fore company (and it almost made her sick),
That I never swallowed a grammar, or et a 'rithmetic.

So 'twas only a few days before the thing was done
They was a family of themselves, and I another one
And a very little cottage for one family will do,
But I never have seen a house that was big enough for two.

And I never could speak to suit her, never could please her eye,
An' it made me independent, and then I didn't try
But I was terribly staggered, an' felt it like a blow,
When Charley turned agin me, an' told me I could go.

I went to live with Susan, but her house was very small,
And she was always a hintin' how snug it was for us all;
And what with her husban's sisters, and what with children three,
'Twas easy to discover there wasn't room for me.

An' then I went to Thomas's, the oldest son I've got,
For Thomas's buildings'd cover the half of an acre lot;
But all the children was on me—I could'nt stand their sauce,
And Thomas said I need'nt think I was coming there to boss.

And then I wrote to Rebecca, my girl that lives out West,
And to Isaac, not far from her—some twenty miles at best;
And one of 'em said 'twas too warm there for any one so old,
And t'other had the opinion the climate was too cold.

So they have shirked and slighted me, an' shifted me about,
So they have well-nigh soured me, an' wore my old heart out;
But still I've borne up pretty well, 'an wasn't much put down,
Till Charley went to the poor-master and put me on the town.

Over the hill to the poor-house my children dear, good-by!
Many a night I've watched you when only God was nigh;
And God'll judge between us; but I will always pray
That you shall never suffer the half I do to-day.—

Harper's weekly.

Bound to do a Full Day's Work.

Mr. M., of Oxford, don't object to having a hired man do a full day's work, at least so we should judge from the following story: A short time ago a man went to his place for work. Mr. M. set him a plowing around a ted acre field. After he had plowed faithful all day, until the sun was about a half an hour high, he expressed his opinion that it was about time to quit work.

'Oh, no,' said Mr. M., 'you can plow six or eight times more around just as well as not.'

So the hired man plowed around around six or eight times, then went to the house, took care of his team, milked nine cows, ate his supper, and found 10 o'clock staring him the face from the old time piece on the shelf.

Said the hired man to Mrs. M, 'Where is Mr. M.?'

The good woman answered, 'He has retired, do you wish to see him?

He replied that he did. After being conducted to the bed-room, he said, 'Mr. M., where is the axe?'

'Why,' said Mr. M., what do you want to do with the axe?'

'Well,' said the hired man, 'I thought you might like me to split wood till breakfast is ready.'

THE STONE VAULT.

I have been with Morris and Grinby five and thirty years, come the first of next month. I was forty when I came here, and so I have a habit of being exact about dates; am now within a few weeks of seventy-five. But as for being old, I am younger than the youngest clerk, Tom Codgers, who, what with late suppers and hard drinking, has a hand that shakes like those old ledger leaves blowing in the wind by the open window yonder.

Cold water, early hours, and temperance in everything, keeps a man hale his life through. If you don't believe that look at me; I am an example, sir. Yes, I've seen changes here. The firm was "Morris, Grinby & Bloom,' when I came, though young Bloom died three months after, and young Grinby was taken into partnership. We had a fire here, too and the offices have been rebuilt on a different plan. Ah, yes—changes enough, sad and pleasant; but the strangest and saddest of all was what happened to poor Ben Wade.

Ah, dear me. It did seem hard, very hard, looking at it with human eyes, and forgetting, as we are apt to, that God does everything for the best.

Perhaps you don't know how this house is built. It is an old place, although the front and offices are new. Those great balustrades were only put up last year. Down below you can judge, how very old it is. Such a cellar, sir,—such massive walls, and paved with stone; and below the cellar a small stone vault, which Codgers, who laughs at serious things, says the old firm built to be buried in. My own opinion is, it was intended to conceal valuables, for it has a great and plated door and three locks, each fastened with a different key—that is, if they were ever fastened at all. The vault was disused long before my time. Well, sir, if I hadn't been here six months, when one day, or rather one evening, for it was nearly six—merchants kept later hours in these days—I had occasion to go down into the cellar before going home, to give directions to the porter about some bales to be sent up in the early morning next day.

Mike and I were at the north end of the cellar, where the bales were, and I was giving him my orders, when at my elbow, as it seemed, I heard an odd sound—a kind of wheezing cough smothered in a moment.

I looked around, there was nobody there—not a soul, and I thought, how our ears deceive us to be sure, and went on talking. But I give to you my word. I hadn't spoke three words when there was that sound again. It quite startled me.

'Mike,' says I, 'did you cough?'

'No, sir,' said Mike, 'I thought yer honor did.'

'Is must be imagination, or some sound from the office overhead,' I said, but just then, cough—cough. We both heard it.

'It's no good, yer' honor, said Mike.

'There's some one hiding in the cellar,' says I.

So with Mike's lantern we went over the great stone-paved place, looking behind boxes and bales, and under steps, and up the coal slide. But not a soul did we find until passing the door of the vault, I heard it, this time very strange and faint, and calling out to Mike:

'Whoever it is, is hidden in the vault.'

And with that we both turned stairward, and bolted into Mr. Grinby's office together The old Gentleman, Grinby Senior, does not come to the office but once a year now, for he's past ninety. Old Mr. Grimby was just locking his desk and buttoning his overcoat. He stared at us through his glasses, and ejaculated:

'Bless me, Humphries! is the house on fire?'

'No sir,' said I, 'but there is some one hidden in the stone vault.'

'Bah!' said Mr. Grinby, 'I thought you had more sense, Mr. Humprhies. No one could exist ten minutes in the stone vault. It is next thing to air-tight.'

'It is my belief, sir, that whoever it is may be chocking to death, sir,' I said; 'but there is some one there. Mike heard a cough as well as I.'

'Very well,' said Mr. Grinby; 'call the nearest constable, Mike, and—Mr. Morris are you in your office, sir. Perhaps you'll come down with us and assist in the capture of a burgular Mr. Humphries has discovered in the air-tight stone vault below the cellar.'

He was very satirical; so was Mr. Morris. But we all went down together, the constable with us, and stopped before the stone vault. The door was shut so tight that took all Mike's strength to force it open. And Mr. Grinby, looking straight before him, shouted:

'Ha, ha, nobody, as I told you.'

But the next moment he saw what the rest had already seen—a bundle of rags in one corner of the vault, down on the floor. And amidst the rags was the white face and a thin hand, and a bare, bruised, bleeding foot. And we dragged out into such air as there was in the cellar a miserable wretch of a little boy who seemed quite dead.

Up in the office, however, we brought him to life, and got the story from him He lived, it seems amongst theives, and they had planned to rob us that night, and he, poor little midge, had slipped in somehow, and hidden in the cellar, to open the door for them, never thinking any one would come there that night.

But when Mike and I went down to the vault, and there would have smothered but for my hearing him. I don't care to tell you how we kept him and filled the place with constables who, when the burglars came prounced out upon them and took them into custody. You can guess all that. It's the boy I have to tell you abount—Ben Wade. It came out during the investigation consequent upon the arrest, that the poor child was kept among the thieves by force, and that they used him cruelly. Once a ruffian of the gang had broken his leg in a drunken fury, and he limped yet from the injury. He was such a pale, worn, miserable thing, that everey one felt merciful to him, and it was decided to pardon him and send dim to the poor house.

But that very morning Grinby, junior—a young man—came into the office where his father sat, and put his hand upon his arm.

'Father,' says he, 'I want to ask you a favor. I want my own way in one thing.'

'Well,' said the old gentleman,' let me hear you.'

'I want to take Ben Wade into this house as an errand boy.' said young Mr. Grinby.

'Hey!' said the old genleman, 'what! a young housebreaker as errand boy! Bless my soul.'

'Father,' said young Grinby, 'the boy is naturally a good boy. I like him; I want to save him. Perhaps if I had not so good a father to guide me and care for me, I might have been worse than he. I dont ask you to trust him, sir, I only ask leave to trust him myself. I am sure he will prove deserving of confidence.'

Old Mr. Grinby took out his snuff-box and looked at Mr. Morris.

'I've noticed the lad's eye; it's a good one,' said Mr. Morris.

'It's a risk,' said Mr. Grinby, 'but we'll consider.'

And I suppose the result was what young Grinby wanted, for little Ben Wade came to us new next Monday.

In a month or so people stopped predicting that young Grinby would repent some day, and in a year I don't think there was one in the office who didn't love that boy. So grateful, so trustworthy, and so ready to do anything for every one. Young Mr. Grinby had him taught, and well taught, too. The lightning calculator might beat him, but I doubt it; and I never knew that lad to forget to dot his i's or his t's, in all my acquaintance with him after he had learned to write at all.

At twenty he was one of the best clerks in our establishment, besides being as fine a looking young fellow as one would wise to see. On the whole, I did not wonder that Miss Lucy Evans took a fancy to him—a sister, sir, of one the young fellows at our place, and a girl who looked like a queen, and was as good as she was handsome.

I used to meet them walking on the battery where lovers used to walk in those days. He was so fond and proud of her, and she had such a tender way of looking at him, that they made my old heart young again, as I often told Mr. Humphires, to whom I always confied everything. And how he reverenced her; why a ribbon, or a faded flower, that she had worn, were cherished by him as a miser cherishes his gold.

At last he told me in confidence—for her name was sacred and not to be spoken before everyone—that they were to be married.

'And when I look back, sir,' said he, 'and remember the miserable years of my childhood, and think how friendless and forlorn I was, and how there was nothing before me but the prison and gallows, and think that now I have everything to make man's life blessed—the power to win a respectable livelihood by reputable labor, the respect of honest men, and the love of such a girl as Lucy—I can never be too grateful to the kind friend who saved me from a life I dare not contemplate God bless Mr. Grinby!' said he lifting his hat reverently as he might in church, and there was a prayer in his dark eyes as he looked upward.

Those were the last words I ever heard him speak, except 'Good night.' Ah, dear me, it should have been good-bye. Ten minutes after he went one one way and I the other. I took my way home, and he, as it seemed afterward, walked just two blocks, and then came back here. At twelve, o'clock that night I awoke Mrs. Humphries.

'My dear,' said I, 'I must have had the night mare or something.'

'Goodness,' said she, 'it seems so. Your hands are like ice. What give it to you, love? The lobster, I'll be bound.'

'Perhaps,' said I. I admit I ate a a hearty supper. And nothing else could make me fancy young Wade at my bedside, white as a ghost, with both hands on my breast.'

'Ah, but the night-mare is always black, not white,' said my wife. And then she went to a cupboard and brought me a glass of wine. After that I went sleep again,

I did not rise early, and was quite behind my usual time. But when I reached our place I found it in great commotion. Clerks running hither and thither, the heads of the firm standing about in the most unbusiness-like manner, and three constables on the premises.

'What is the matter, sir?' said I addressing Mr. Grinby.

'Matter enough,' said he, 'we've been very heavily robbed.'

'I fancied that couldn't happen here,' said I; really believed it would be impossible for burglars to break into Morris, Grinby & Son's, sir.'

'Ah,' said he, 'they did not break in. The door has been quitely opened from the inside.'

'And I believe—,' began Mr. Morris.

'Sir,' cried young Mr. Grinby, out of breath, 'I beg, as a gentleman, a man of principle, you will not give utterance to your unfounded suspicion—totally unfounded and unworthy of you.'

'Prove them so, sir,' said Mr. Morris coolly, 'and I'll apologize.'

I looked an inquiry.

'Don't ask explanations, I beg, Mr. Humphries,' said Mr. Grinby. 'Some thing has been said, which the speaker will regret. Ah, there comes my messenger.'

'And in ran one of our boys.

'Well, Tom?' said Mr. Grinby.

'Mr. Wade ain't been home all night, sir,' said Tom.

'I told you so,' said Mr. Morris.

'And I tell you even yet I will not hear my dear friend's—yes, my very dear friend's—character aspersed,' said young Grinby. 'Humphries, I know you love Ben Wade as I do. Fancy imagining him connected with this robbery. As well suspect my father, or myself, or you.'

'He is missing,' said M. Morris, 'shutting the door upon us three. He was seen to return late in the evening. He was one of a gang of house-breakers when we took him in, and many declare the character to be formed at six years old. He was nine. I believe he has been won back to his old ways.'

'You will not express your belief to others,' said Mr. Grinby.

'Not as yet, most certainly,' said Mr. Morris.

Well, sir, that was a bitter day to me—a bitter day. We could learn nothing of Young Wade after eight o'clock on the previous night. Then several had seen him.

He had taken tea at a little coffee house, as he sometimes did when he did not intend to return home until quite late, and had said to some one there, 'I must go back to the office, I have forgotten something.'

Half an hour afterwards Mike, the porter had passed him in the street, and young Wade had said:

'What time, Mike?'

The porter told him.

'I shall be too late,' he said. 'I have an engagement, and I must go back to our place for a parcel I've forgotten.'

An apple woman on the corner had had seen him enter. He often bought fruit from her for lunch, and she knew him well by sight.

There the news ended, until Mike, going into light the fires, found the place a scene of confusion—desks and safes rifled, papers strewn about and every mark of systematic burglary.

Later in the day Lucy Evans came down. Her brother had sent her word of what had occured. She believed some trrible accident had happened to Ben, and begged the firm to spare no efforts to discover him. She was almost distracted, and who can wonder. They had been going together, it seemed, to see some play the night before, and she had been sufficiently alarmed by his failing to keep the appointment to be in a measure prepared for the worst. She knew he intended bringing her a book. He had spoken of it. That must have been the parcel he went back for. Of course she never doubted him, and no one had dared to hint at what had been whispered in her presence.

For weeks, sir, the authorities were at work. Immense rewards were offered for the burglars, and for the recovery, alive or dead, of young Benjamin Wade, but without the least effect.

We were notified of every-body washed ashore, and of every unknown man man found dead for months, and at last there were few who did not laugh at poor Ben's friends for their credulity.

It seemed plain to them—and may heaven not judge them as they judged their brother—Ben Wade was guilty.

Poor Lucy never looked up. It was easy enough to see that her heart was broken, and in a year she died, just a week too soon to hear what I shall tell you.

'One morning I was very busy at my desk in the office, when a gentleman came in and asked for Mr. Morris or Mr. Grinby. Old Mr. Grinby was home with the gout, but Mr. Morris and the young gentleman were in. I saw the young gentleman was a clergyman, and fancied he had called to solicit subscription for some mission to the heathen, or Sunday School, or new church. But his first words made me start. They were these:

'You remember, of course, a burglary committed here a year ago or more.'

I could not keep my seat then, but went forward trembling had turned quite faint, and was leaning against the the wall for support.

'You are agitated,' said the clergyman; 'I fear you will be still more affected by what you must hear. A person now in custody, condemned to execution, has a confession to make to you in regard to that affair—a very horrible one, I fear.'

He took a card from his pocket and wrote a few lines.

'If you will call at the prison any time to-day you will not be too late. To-morrow is Friday and he is to suffer execution at dawn. Present this, if you please and I implore no questions now.'

'Before they could say much he was gone, afraid, I think, to be the first to tell the story, and our gentlemen called a cab and took me with them at my request. They seemed to expect us at the prison. and we were admitted. But in the narrow corridor Morris stopped us.

'Gentlemen,' he said, 'you must nerve yourselves. Have you reflected that you may see Benjamin Wade when yonder door is opened?'

Young Grinby put his hand on his heart, and seemed turning faint again. It was the first time the thought had staggered me.

The next minute the turnkey flung the door open, and we were in the cell. On the floor lay a man—a broad-shouldered fellow, in rough garments—who seemed to have cast himself down in grief or terror. At first I thought I had never seen the face he lifted as he arose. In a moment it came to me. It was the leader of the gang who had been arrested for that old attempt at robbery, when we had found little Ben in the stone vault.

'You've come, have you?' said he, sitting down on the stone seat, 'and I see you know me. They've caught me again, and it's murder this time, and I've got to swing. If it wasn't for that no person 'ud have got this out of me, But I've promised, and I always keep my word, I do. You remember a young man called Ben Wade?'

'What of him?' we said in a breath.

'Not much—he didn't rob your place, that's all. We done it—Dick Burch, Slippery Tom and me. Tell you how it was: You know that boy informed on us, and I was locked up for hard labor for more years than most men live. I didn't stay though; I cut off and came home. And the first thing I did was to vow vengeance on that boy. Why, there he was a gay young buck, in fine togs, with the handling of money, and thought of and trusted just for having done for us in the street. Threatened to give information if he ever saw one of us prowling about. I heard it all. I swore I'd fix him; and it seemed to come to me.

'One night I was agoin' to Slapper's shades to have a drink. Burch was with me; and in a quiet sort of street we came up to Ben, in mighty hurry.

'I'd have knocked him on the head, but Burch stopped me.

'See what he's up to,' says he. And we followed. He went down to your place, and went in. He left the door ajar, and we made the best of it. He was coming out with a book or something in his had hand, and we met him. He was plucky, I tell you One of us wouldn't have got off so easy; but we went to one. We gagged and tied his, and made a clear sweep of the place that night.'

'And Ben—my God did Ben think we would not believe him?' cried Mr. Grinby. 'He had but one to come to us—to tell the truth. Where is he? Do you know? Speak!'

The robber was turning the hue of ashes. His words came slowly. His eyes glanced over his shoulder and he backed up againced the wall.

'We locked him up in the stone vault,' he said, 'and took the keys with us. If you look you'll find him there.'

And Mr. Grinby fainted outright in my arms.

Well, sir, the robber's words were true. The stone vaut was opened that day, and there—no matter. It was eaiser to know the ring he wore, and the keys and the purse in his pocket, than poor Ben Wade.

The first thing Mr. Humphries said, was, 'Thank Heaven, Lucy cannot know it.' And the next he sobbed, 'Oh, but the certainty would have been better for her after all! And then to how his name was clear.'

And so that is the story of our stone vault; and strange as it is, it is quite true. You may see his grave close besides Lucy's any day. And Mrs Humphries—she's a romantic woman, sir—says she thinks the violets and roses grow there of their own accord under the white monument.

◆

Bit of Wisdom.

All is fine that is fit.
All bite the bitten dog.
Rich men have no faults.
Haste trips up his own heels.
A fool's head never whiten's.
I'll hope is a wakening dream.
Little and often fills the purse.
When the wind serves all aid.
Friends and mule fail at passes.
Wise men learn by other's harm.
A still tongue makes a wise head.
Smooth words make smooth ways.
Too much courtesy, to much craft.
Who is over nice losses many a slice.
Trust not still water or a silent man.
All are not hunters that blow the horn.
Laws catch flies but let the hornets free
God sends meat and the devil sends cocks.
Golden dreams make men awake hungry.
Poverty is not a shame, but being ashamed of it is.
He cannot speak well that cannot hold his tongue.
He that is too proud to ask is too proud to receive.
Take care of your geese when the fox preaches.
Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad.
He that bites on every weed must needs light on poison.
Trust no one till you have eaten a peck of salt with him.
Follow love and it will flee; flee love and it will flee thee.
He that will meddle with all things may go shoe the goslings.
With patience and time the mulberry tree becomes a silk grown.
Physicians' faults are covered with earth, rich mens with money.
Every one signs as he has the gift and marries as the luck.
Poor men seek meat for their stomachs rich men seek stomachs for their meat.

Learn a Trade.

Stephen Girard had a favorite clerk, and he always said he intended to do well by Ben Lippincott.' So when Ben got to be twenty-one, he expected to hear the 'guvenor' say some thing of his future prospects, and perhaps lend a helping hand in starting him in the world. But the old fox carefully avoided the subject. Ben. mustard courage:

'I suppose I am now free, sir,' said he, 'and I thought I would say something to you as to my course. What do you think I had better do?'

'Yes, yes, I know you are,' said the millionaire; 'and my advice is that you go and learn the cooper's trade.

The young man was astonished, but recovering his equilibrium he said that if Mr. Girard was in earnest he would do so.

'I am in earnest.' And Ben forthwith sought the best cooper in Spring Garden, became an apprentice, and in due time could make as good a barrel as any of the rest.

He announced to old Stephen that he had graduated, and was ready to set up in business. The old man seemed gratified, and forthwith ordered three of the best barrels he could turn out. Ben did his prettiest, and wheeled them up to his counting room. Mr. Giard pronounced them first-class and demanded the price.

'One dollar,' said Ben, 'is as cheap as I can live by.'

'Cheap enough! Make out your bill if you please.'

The bill was made you, and old Stephen settled it with a check for $20,000, which he accompanied with this little moral to the story:

'There, take that, and invest it in the best possible manner; if you are unfortunate and loose it, you have a good trade to fall back upon, which will afford you a good living.'

Wit and Wisdom.

It is not strange that some men hate vice and are vicious, love virtue and do not follow it?

In Colorado a bald person finds himself alluded to as a man with his head above timber line.'

Epitaph on a blind wood sawyer: While none ever saw him see, thousands have seen him saw.

'Equality,' says a French writer, 'means a desire to be equal to your superior, and superior to your equal.

If a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, it is no less true that a thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand.

A lady on being asked by a gentleman, 'What do you hold on the question of female suffrage?' replied, 'I hold my little tongue.'

A correspondent wants to know whether considering the great utility of the ocean, poets are not wrong in calling it a 'waste of water.'

What is the difference between the entrance to a barn and a loafer in a printing office? One is a barn door and the other is a darn bore.

CUSTOMER—'Do you call that a weal cutlet, waiter? 'Why, it is an insult to every true calf in the county.'

Waiter—'I did'nt mean to insult you, sir.'

'My dear,' said a husband to his better half, after a quarrel, 'you will never be permitted to go to heaven.'

'Why not?'

'Because you will be wanted as a torment down below.'

'Mr. Jones,' said Mrs. Jones, with an air of triumph, 'don't you think marriage is a means of grace?' 'Well, yes,' growled Jones, I suppose any thing is a means of grace that breaks down pride and leads to repentance.'

A young lady with a very pretty foot, but a rather large ankle, went into a San Francisco shoe store to be measured. The admiring clerk, who is of Gallic extraction, complimented her in the following queer way: 'Mad-am, you have one beautiful foot, but ze legs commence to immediately.'

A firm of painters on Madison street bulletin their removal as follows, on a sign-board erected like a guide-board upon the ruins of their old establishment: 'Moore & Geo, House and Sign Painters, removed to 111 Desplaines street. Capital $000,-000,00,

Some muscians put on more airs than they can play.

◆

A missionary tells the following story: One day a trader-chief came to join my church with his two wives—one old and ugly, and the other a handsome young negress.

That will never do, I cried; my religion allows a man but one wife. Choose one for the partner of your joys and sorrow, and make suitable provision for the other.

They all went away, looking very crest fallen. A week or two afterward the old chief came back, leading the pretty one both looking very happy.

Me come back, he said, me all ready now.

That is right, said I, and pray how have you disposed of other?

All right, me eat her up.

◆

The leading Republican papers of Yates Co., N. Y. openly announces its determination to oppose the Radical nominee for Senator in that district, and declares him unworty of the support of the Republicans of the district.

◆

Mazarine blue is the fashionable color for bonnets this season.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOV. 9, 1871

THE ELECTIONS.

Tammany Smashed.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN.

The Reform Ticket Elected by 20,000

New Jersey Democratic by 5,000

MARYLAND 12,000 DEMOCRATIC

Arkansas Against Grant.

We have incomplete returns from the elections held last Tuesday in several States. The corrupt Tammany Ring in New York has been defeated, a result that will be hailed with pleasure by all honest men. The Democrats greatly assisted in its defeat, and thus practically enunciated one of the great principles of the party—an uncompromising hostility to fraud and corruption. Now, let the Radical party follow the example of reform and political honesty, and route the rings of corruptionist and swindlers, of which their party seems to be so largely composed. Let us have an honest administration of the affairs of government and we are satisfied.

VIRGINIA.

A Richmond special says Virginia has given about 20,000 Conservative majority, with a two-thirds Conservatives elected.

NEW JERSEY.

The State returns indicate the majority at about 5,000 for Parker, Dem.

MARYLAND.

The Democratic majority on the State ticket will be about 12,000.

ARKANSAS

Rebukes the Grant administration by a vote of twenty to one. The rejoicings among the opponents of the State and the National Administration is very great.

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ENGINEER'S REPORT.

To Wm. Sheffield Esq. Chairman of Committee of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad:

DEAR SIR:—With this you will receive a map and profile of the survey which has been made in the interest of a portion of the route for the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Pittsburg to Chicago, known as the Napoleon line.

Starting from Tiffin, Ohio, it extends in nearly a direct line to Fostoria, Napoleon and Bryan in Ohio, and passing south of Angola, and near the towns of LaGrange, Goshen, Elkhart, Mishawaka, South Bend, Laporte and Westville in Indiana, to Lake Station on the Michigan Central Railroad, and near the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, whence it may be extended to the city of Chicago in any direction that may hereafter be determined upon.

The general position of the line is upon the northern border of the plateau which divides the waters running northward into the Lakes and southward into the Mississippi, and it is chiefly on the head waters of streams which are tributary to Lake Erie and Michigan.

From Fostoria to Napoleon it is chiefly in what is locally known as the Hunting Ground, an expanse of flat land heavily timbered and every fertile, which is drained by the Portage river At Bryan, where it intersects the Michigan Southern Railroad, we are in a region of artesian wells, which furnish that flourishing town with an ample supply of pure water, and in Northeastern Indiana we cross the glacial deposit, which is the topographical feature of chief interest in its bearings up on the location of railways. It consists of a series of small lakes and gravel hills, giving to the counties of Steuben and LaGrange a somewhat rugged character, and indicating that we must look to the courses of the streams for a way to pass them on the most favorable terms.

At Goshen we reach the valley of the Great St Joseph River, again cross the Michigan Southern Railroad, and continue nearly parallel with it to South Bend. The inhabitants of this region are justly proud of their flourishing towns which are mainly the fruits of their own enterprise in improving and developing their ample water powers, and using them in manufacturing the products of the forest and the farm.

At Laporte we are upon the prairie country, having already passed through, or in the vicinity of several smaller and highly cultivated districts of this character, upon the Pigeon and Elkhart Rivers; thence we reach Westville by a sweep over the Door Prairie. and thence descend to the Grand Prairie, upon which stands the city of Chicago.

Entering upon a more detailed description of the line, I think it will be best to occupy a position to the north of the town of Tiffin, cross the Sandusky river about a mile below the present railroad bridge, and pass thence directly to Fostoria, and from Fostoria directly to Napoleon, over the region of the flat forest land above referred to; which rolls slightly between the heads of the Portage River and fall toward the Maumee. From Tiffin to Napoleon the line is in the immediate vicinity of and parallel to, the Mansfield & Coldwater Railroad, an enterprise recently started under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. After crossing the Maumee on the southern borders of the town of Napoleon, we pass over favorable ground to Bryan, capital of Williams county, and reach the heads of Pigeon River near Pleasant Lake, three miles south of Angola, the county town of Steuben county, where we diverge to the north, along the valley of the stream, to Flint, at which point we are enabled to turn with it to the westward, and thence follow a nearly due west course along the southern borders of its valley to LaGrange.

A glance at the map will show that Steuben is a county of lakes; ten per cent. of its surface is said to be covered with water. It is also a county of hills, but Pigeon River drains a beautifuly and highly cultivated prairie country, which attains a width of as much as twenty miles, and affords a most favorable passage through the glacial deposits already referred to. A modification of this line has been surveyed, passing nearer to the town of Angola, but its meanderings among the hills and lakes is objectionable, and its gradients, compared with the Pleasant Lake line, are unfavorable; a third line has been proposed, passing north of the town, but it has not been examined.

At LaGrange we cross the ridge dividing the waters of Pigeon River and the Little Elkhart, and find favorable ground, among the heads of the latter stream, for making the decent to the Great Elkhert, which is crossed near the town of Goshen, the capital of Elkhart county, near which place we again cross the Michigan Southern Railroad, and thence follow the valley of the Elkhart river toward its junction with the Great St. Joseph at the town of Elkhart, which town we leave two miles to the north of our line.

A modification of this portion of the line has been proposed, by running directly from LaGrange to Elkhart, which may be worthy of a survey. It would save 1 9-10 miles of distance, but would substitute for the important and flourishing town of Goshen the less important town of Middlebury, and would probably be found less favorable in grades.

From Elkhart we follow the Valley of St. Joseph river, nearly parallel with and near to the Michigan Southern Railroad to South Bend; and thence taking the direction of the Kankakee cross that stream above the mouth of of Grapevine Creek, and reach the town of Laporte.

Several lines had been surveyed for other railway enterprises for a direct connection from South Bend to Laporte, and some doubt existed as to our ability to find ground that would sustain a grade of 25 feet per mile after crossing the Kankakee, but it has proved entirely practicable.

The towns of Goshen, Elkhart, Mishawaka, South Bend and Laporte are manufacturing centers of large present importance, and larger future prospects. The railroad may be located as near them as thought desirable; but the people have taken an enlarged view of this subject, prefering it near their town limits in order that they may have room for growth; and it will indeed be found better for the interests of any through road, and also for the properity of the towns, that branches should be located to the manufactories, rather than that the main line should occupy the streets or closely built districts.

A question has been raised as to the expediency of locating the road on a nearly direct line from Goshen to LaPorte; I have no reason to believe such a line is not practicabe; if it prove so, it would save two miles of distance but it would take from this northern route a large portion of its strength, by depriving it of the wealth, business and influence of Elkhart, South Bend and Mishawaka.

From LaPorte we reach a point one mile north of Westville, a position which is taken to obtain a more favorable descent thence to the crossing of Coffee Creek, and to that expanse of level country known as the Grand Prairie, over which railways are located in any direction. The descent from Westville must be located with care. We have effected it with grades of 25 feet per mile. The engineers on the surveys for the extension of the Canada Southern Railway claim to have obtained even more favorable grades on nearly the same ground that we occupy; and there is no doubt but a good line can be obtained.

Lake Station, which was selected as the western terminus of the survey, is a point of no special interest, except that it is a suitable from which to compute distances and grades, either to the east or to the west of it.

The distance from Tiffin to Lake Station is 220¼ miles. It crosses the Air Line Division of the Michigan Southern Railroad twice, and intersects eight north and north and south railroads, the most important of which is the Toledo, Wabash and Western, which is crossed at Napoleon on account of its westward extension and its large freight business. The rivers crossed the Sandusky, Maumee, Tiffin, St. Joseph of the Maumee, Pigeon, Great Elkhart and the Kankakee; and the aggregate length of bridging they will require is 1,800 feet. All other streams crossed are of minor importance. The maximum radius of curvature of 350¼ degrees and a sum of the ascents and descents of 2,317 feet, the maximum grade is not likely to be reduced on the final location, but there may be some reduction in the sum of the ascents and descents.

Of the country passed through, 56 per cent. is cultivated land, 40 per cent. is timber land, and 4 per cent. marsh; and the towns upon the line, and in proximity to it, with their population, are as follows:

Tiffin, with	a	population of	6,000
Fostoria,	"	"	2,000
Napoleon,	"	"	2,300
Bryan,	"	"	2,500
Angola,	"	"	1,100
Flint,	"	"	300
LaGrange	"	"	1,000
Lima,	"	"	1,000
Goshen,	"	"	3,500
Elkhart,	"	"	5,000
Mishawaka,	"	"	4,000
South Bend	"	"	7,500
Laporte,	"	"	7,000
Westville,	"	"	900

All these towns are growing rapidly, particularly those in the valley of the Great St. Joseph, which is the favorite locality for manufactories in Northern Indiana. At Goshen, Elkhart, Mishawaka and South Bend, expensive dams and canals have been constructed by hydraulic companies to create water powers, which are at present only partially employed and which in the aggregate are estimated to be equal to 30,000 horse power, aggregate which is said to be four times as great as that of Lowell, Mass.

It is unnecessary in this report to give a detailed statement of the extent to which manufacturing is at present carried on in these towns. Large quantities of grain, wool and lumber are annually converted into shapes for ultimate use; flour, blankets, furniture, agricultural machinery, wagons, &c., are the productions, and they will probably furnish to the Michigan Southern railroad, during the present year, freights to the amount of $250,000.

The estimate cost of construction is as follows:

Grading minor bridging on 220¼ miles at $5,000 per mile	$1,102,500
1,800 feet of majority bridging at $50 per foot	90,000
220¼ miles of track, at $10,000 per mile	2,265,000
Land damages at $2,500 per mile	551,250
Contingencies and engineers, 10 per ct.	264,750
Total	$4,343,500
Or, per mile	$19,698

I have thus described a railroad line and the country traversed by it, or more than usually favorable features in grades, curvatures and cost.

The Defiance line, which is immediately upon the dividing plateau, has some advantages over it in these respects.

It is a better line than any of the existing roads from Chicago east can boast of; and while, if built, it must divide the large local traffic which exists upon the western portion of it with the Michigan Southern Road. I think the amount of through traffic which will be ready for a third through line, when finished is not yet fully appreciated The existing lines from Chicago east are crowded with business to the extent of their present means of transport, and their through business is doubling every four or five years.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that doubts as to the sufficiency of traffic should not debar the early opening of a third avenue, and particularly when viewed in in connection with the rapidly expanding regions of the West, and the necessary passage of the largest portion of their spare productions around the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, for all time to come

Very truly yours,

J. DUTTON STEELE, C. E.

◆

Grant gives five days to prepare for martial law, and thirty days for thanksgiving.

◆

If *Harper's Weekly* would caricature to some purpose, let it give us picture Grant holding out the Thanksgiving Turkey to Massachusetts with one hand, while pinning South Carolina to the earth with his bayonet in the other.

◆

SENATOR MORTON, jealous of the farmer of Chappaqua, over the celebrity he has obtained, by a popular book on agriculture, is determined to run a parallel with the greatness of that individual, by giving to the world a thesis, on 'what he knows about Buchu." It will be pull Dick and pull devil, put upon all occasions, the great war Governor must be permitted to stand sitting.

◆

GOVERNOR Palmer, of Illinois, has directed the attorney General to have Lieutenant-General Sheridan indicted as an accessory to the murder of Colonel Grosvenor in Chicago a few days ago. If Gov. Palmer is only sincere in this movement, it will be a plume in his hat. Gen. Sheridan needs a little of the egotism, and that self-importance which a pampered ignorance and vanity unfold, taken out of him.

◆

A San Francisco girl worth $500,000 has married a Chinaman.

A "LOST RIVER."—A leading article in a late number of the St. Paul *Press*, gave the following account of the 'head of navigation':"

"The Mississipi has almost dried up. The majestic river whose magnificent volume two thousand miles from its outlet has been the theme of the tourist's admiration; so broad and deep that it seemed some grand estuary of the sea on which the natives of the world might ride; has shrunk to a mere ridiculous creek, and its thin and attenuated current crawls lazily, as if ashamed of its shrunk shanks, among low, red, bare submarine ridges and beaches of sand that have never seen the sun before, so far as human knowledge goes since God separated the water from dry land. The water has never been so low within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Herds of cattle bask in the sunshine on the dry bed of the great river ten or fifteen feet under the level of the waters, where a few months ago great fleets of steamboats rode at will. Boys with their trousers rolled up to their knees, sound with their feet the grand mysterious depths which have engulphed so many wayward boys and hapless men, whom accidents or rashness has entangled in the strong, swift undertow."

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court Wm. H. Thomas is Plaintiff and Levi Engal is Defendant requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2d, 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number 64, in the Town of Vienna, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and cost, I will, at the same time, and place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dep'y.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly aft August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

Peterson's Magazine

CHEAPEST AND BEST OF ALL!

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1872!

This popular monthly Magazine gives more for the money than any in the world. It has the best colored fashions, the best original stories, and the best engravings of any lady's book. Great and costly improvements will be made in 1872, when it will contain one thousand pages, fourteen splendid steel plates, twelve colored Berlin Patterns, one thousand wood cuts, twenty-four pages of music.—All this will be given for only TWO DOLLARS a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

Thrilling Tales and Novelettes

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for 'Peterson.' In 1872, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, five original copyright novelets will be given, viz: Bought With a Price, by Ann S. Stephens; The Island of Diamonds, by Harry Danforth; One Too Often, by Frank Lee Beedict; Lindsay's Luck, by Miss. F. Hodgson; and A Wife, Yet Not a Wife, by the author of 'The Second Life'

Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates,

ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, twice the usual size, and contains six figures They will be superbly colored. Also several pages of Household and other receipts, in short everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE:

One copy for one year	$2 00
Five copies for one year	8 00
Eight copies for one year	12 00

Superb Premium Engraving!

Every person getting up a club of five at $1.60 each or eight at $1.50 each, will be entitled to an extra copy of the Magazine for 1872 and also to a copy of the superb parlor mezzotint (size 24 inches by 18) Five Times One To-Day, which at a store would cost four dollars.

Specimens sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs, Address

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut-st Philadelphia Pa.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

BONNETS, HATS, AND

DRESS GOODS!

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all discription ever brought to Fort Wayne.

100 sets of Black Coney $2,00 to $2,50; 50 sets French Mink, $3,00; 50 sets Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; 500 sets of children. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture, and warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flennels, Velvets Velveteens, Deleans, Cloaking, Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Ladies Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Millon.—Calico, Dress Goods, &c., cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's. FORT WAYNE IND., CALHOUN STREET.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will visit Auburn, at the Weaver House, and Waterloo at the Lot House every month.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office, No. 92 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sunda from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered by Dr Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, pies, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

Notice to Taxpayers.

The corporation taxes of the town of Auburn DeKalb County, Indiana, for the year 1871 are as follows:

Fifty cents on each $1 00 valuation and twenty-five cents on each taxable poll.

The corporation taxes of said town are now due and will be received by the undersigned at Guy Plum's Law Office in said town from the 31st day of August 1871 to the 30th day of November 1871.

JAMES L. PENNY Town Marshal.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply at the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, viz: Commencing at the Nort-west corner of Lot five in Park's addition to the town of Auburn, and thence North four rods, thence east to Cedar Creek, thence South to said lot five, and thence to the place of beginning, in section 29, Township 34 North of Range 13 East.

Nov. 2d, 1871. DENNIS BENDER.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply for license at the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county for licence to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises viz: The North one-third of Lot sixty-three [63] old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

Nov. 2d, 1871. EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

CHEROKEE PILLS, No. 2.

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of Monthly Periods.

These Pills are unfailing Female Regulator intended for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful yet so mild and pleasant in their operation that the most feble can take them with perfect safety

Each box contains about 100 pills, and wrapped in white paper printed in deep red letters, with full and explicit directions enclosed,

The Cherokee Pills No. 2 are sold by all enterprising druggist in the civilized world.

Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these: which they can purchase at a cheap price and make more money. As you value your health, do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists, asked for these $5 pills, and take no others: If the druggist will not by them for you enclose the money in a letter and we will send them to you by mail, free of postage, securely sealed from observation.

[illegible] in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their diseases and symptoms Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized world, by correspondence.

We desire to send our thirty page phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids" to every reader of this paper, and will mail free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Sold by all Druggists.

Address, ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 117 North Sixth-st. St. Louis

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

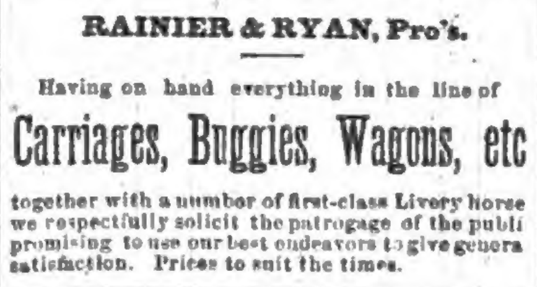

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patrogage of the publi promising to use our best endeavors to give genera satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet Articles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES,

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists, Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Wilmington township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will at the December session 1871, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: In the building situated on the North two thirds of Lot number one [1] in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county.

N. F. GENGNAGLE, Appl't.

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

at Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety, Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

April, 4 '70. W. W. HUMES.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

GAME still plenty.

Thanksgiving on the 30th.

Subscribe for the Courier.

We had a slight taste of winter, last Monday night.

☞ Go to the Pioneer Drug Store for School Books, at cost.

THE marshal is still putting in a number of crossings.

DR. BOST, of Fort Wayne gave us a call last Monday.

☞ School Books at cost, at Davenport & Co.'s., Pioneer Drug Store.

BRING us some good wood, on subscription.

GET your turkeys ready for the 30th.—Thanksgiving day.

DRESSED pork is already making its appearance in our market.

THE Teachers Institute meets next week at Corunna.

THE Concert, last Tuesday evening, was quite largely attended.

☞ School Books, at cost, at Davenport & Co.'s. Pioneer Drug Store.

☞ Slates cheap as ever, at Davenport & Co.'s. Twenty cents will buy a whopper.

THE President has issued his proclamation appointing Nov. 30th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

PIKE BROS., at Fort Wayne, offer extra inducements in the fur trade. See advertisement.

WOOD WANTED.—We should like to have a lot of Wood brought in while the roads are good. Bring us good wood.

REV. E. M BAKER, of Waterloo, and Rev. A. W. Lamport, of this place have exchanged pulpits for next Sabbath, morning and evening.

WM. WADINGTON, for a long time master mechanic of the P. Ft. W., & C. Railroad shop, at Fort Wayne, and one of the prominent men of that city, died last Monday at 12 o'clock, of typhoid fever.

AN embankment fell upon three men the other morning, who were constructing a lager beer vault at Brooklyn, N. Y. One was killed and the other two severely injured.

The Radicals of the Long Island Senatorial district have nominated a well known Albany lobbyist for Senator. This is the way they follow up their plea of honesty. By their deeds shall ye know them.

ENORMOUS.—Our enterprising famer Wm. L. Smith, has placed on our table, a radish 26 inches in circumference, and weighing ten pounds. He also made us a hand some present of other vegetables for which we are much obliged.

LADIES visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

LOOK OUT.—When the cold wind blows, take care of your nose, that it dosen't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm woolen hose. The above, we suppose, was written in prose, by some one who knows the effect of cold snow.

DECEMBER and January, like October, will each have five Sundays. This will be good news, and fully appreciated, by the boys who delight to 'whisper in her ear, something sweet for her to hear,' and to meet 'darling Josie at the gate.'

CHESTNUTS.—We are obliged to that popular grocer, W. F. Smith, of Butler, for a lot of fine Chestnuts. Smith is one of the few that know how to cater to the taste of the public, and keeps a stock of goods accordingly.

ROWDIES.—The pea-nut brigade were in full force the other night, and they were heard all over the house. We would suggest the appointment of several policemen to keep those young men (?) in check.—They don't know how to behave when away from their mothers.

PEOPLE who want carpets should go to *reliable* establishments, and not to any shoddy concern which has on sale the thread-bare, sun-beaten, as well as motheaten *refuse* from the *rag outs* of Bowery and Chatham street. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The finest and best stock of Beaver and Children's Over-coats to be found in the city, is at the Original Red Front, No. 5, Key Stone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Remember the number and do not be 'beat by small concerns.

CONCERT.—A grand Concert will be held at the Leutheran Church, in Sedan, on Friday Nov. 17th. Prof. Straub with a convention of fifty singers assisted by Messrs. Reed and Treesh, and other popular singers will appear. All should attend.

PICTURES.—Gordon's is the place to get pictures, but if you intend going to Fort Wayne for that purpose, we would suggest that you give John Shoaf a call. He has the most extensive gallery in the city and is the best artist. Remember the place over the Palace of Fashion.

MANSFIELD.—Our genial friend Mansfield, of the firm of Mansfield & Scanlan, has been honored by the adoption of his name as the designation of a station on the Eel River Road, in this county. If the place ever reaches the size among towns that Mr. M. has among men, won't it be a large place?

MERCHANTS, generally, are crying Clothing is going up, but the popular Red Front clothing say they are cheaper than ever We advise all in need of Clothing to call in and see the mammoth stock, and see their low prices. No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana, is the only Original Red Front.

THE mayor and many of the officials of Lexington, Kentucky, have been arrested on an indictment from the federal court, charged with felony growing out of the disturbances at the August election. General indignation exists at what is consider a gross out rage, instigated by leading radicals of that place.

CHOICE APPLES.—Our aimiable friend, John Potts, Esq., the popular Justice of the Peace, of Fairfield township, made us a present, last Tuesday, of a basket of the finest apples we have seen this season. He has some very choice varieties, all grafted which he obtained in Ohio, and he enjoys the reputation of having the best fruit in the county.

D. I. QUIRK & Co. have paid out three dollars to every one they have received in the construction of the D. E. R. & I. R.R. through this county. The greater part of all the vast sum they have paid out has been left in the county. In additon to this, there has been added to the taxable property of the amount of not less than $50,000 from the beginning.—*Col. City Post.*

A GOOD IDEA.—It has been suggested that a society be formed to give a series of Concerts, say once a month, the proceeds to go to buying a fire engine. We endorse the movement, and hope it will be taken hold of before it gets cold. Every body would attend them, and several hundred dollars would soon be raised in this way. We will do all we can to this object.

THERE is considerable said now-a-days about good and stylish Boots and Shoes being sold at reasonable figures; and while all this is true, W. W. Humes wishes it distinctly understood that he keeps all of the most strictly fine and substantial to be found in any market, and sells as low as the lowest. Call and see his assortment and prices. Store at old stand, opposite Ehlers' Drug Store, Waggoner's old stand.

AUCTION STORE.—The finest and most complete Auction Store, in Fort Wayne, is that of J. Scheffer & Co., north of the court house, on Main-st. Mr. Scheffer, the senoir partner, is one of the reliable men of that city, while Mr. Stapleford, the junier, is deservedly the most popular auctioneer in the business. They are both pleasant and accommodating, and have by their fair and honest dealings, gained a large trade, which they so well merit.

J. J. GRAFTON, Esq., late General Ticket Agent of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Detroit, Eel River & Ill. Railroad, and has already assumed the duties of that office. Mr. Grafton is one of those live energetic Railroad men, in whom every confideuce can be placed, and, we feel that the road is now in good hands.—He is clever and accomodating, besides being good-looking and is bound to make one of the most popular officials in the country.

There has never in the memory of man, been so lively a time for insurance agents as the present. Each has his little story to tell, and the public sift the wheat from the chaff,—the good from the bad—by their judgment of good standing as shown, by facts and figures. Those that can pay up their Chicago losses, and show clean balance sheets, will hearafter have all the business they want, and property owners will feel satisfied that they are not fooling away their money upon worthless and irresponsible concerns.

A VERY sad affair occurred some four miles north of Alliance, Ohio, on Monday. A man by the name of Morrell was looking after his stock, when a bull owned by him broke through the fence of an adjoining field and gored him to death. The body was horribly mangled. No one witnessed the affair, but from the marks on the animal, and a piece of fence stake lying by the body, is is supposed he made terrible battle for life. Mr. M., was an estimable man, some fifty years of age, and leaves quite a large family to mourn his untimely death—*Ex.*

THERE has been only one house in this place that has as yet refused to pay us our price for job work. We aim to do work for a reasonable figure, at a living price, and have not come here to work for fun. Of course there is a class of work that can be done in Fort Wayne, cheaper than we can do it. For instance, an order for 10,000 or 20,000 dodgers, can be filled at less expense where steam is used than elsewhere. But where the number is confined from one to five thousand, we we can do it at about the same figures. A new establishment started up at this place a few months ago, and solicited the patronage of the public. They want the people here to patronize them, but when they want a job of work done they go to Fort Wayne. Now, we deprecate this matter, not because of the job, but because its a bad example, especially for those who have recently come before the public for patronage. If our price was exhorbitant, even then the policy would be a bad one. There is another feature we wish to mention at another time.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne Ind.

ROTHCHILD BROS

FOUR cart loads of Clothing received at the popular Red Front, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Store crowded from first to third floor. Largest stock in the State and they must be sold. Greater inducements than ever offered before.—Prices so low that none dare to attempt to compete with us. Everybody acknowledge that the popular Red Front is a success, and are selling goods lower than any house in the State. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

A FINE rain to-day.

The B. & O. R. R. Reports.

We have given the reports of the two lines of the proposed extension of the B. & O. road. The report will be read with interest by nearly every citizen of this county. It will be seen that the South line is somewhat shorter than the North route, and can be constructed at less cost. As it is eight miles the shortest line, it has less bridging and the cost of construction nearly one thousand dollars less on the mile. The great wealth of material which has as yet had no outlet will be developed by this line, yielding more than the local frieght, which is the boast of the other line, can ever do.

A pretty good knowledge of the country on both lines causes us to express an opinion that this must always be the case, and that this line has many advantages and no disadvantages. The towns on the northern line are abundantly able to do a vast amount of blowing, and they will become pretty well inflated by the time subscriptions are asked, and then there'll be a grand explosion, but no fire works. It will be seen that on the north line all the trade of the country is already established and controlled by other lines, while the southern one opens up a new means of transportation to some of the finest towns in Ohio and Indiana, untouched by an east or west road. Both routes have many points to reccommend them and the probabilities are that the shortest line will decide the location.

Sedan Brevities.

A Musical Institute is now in session at this place, under the management of Prof. Straub, of Lansing, Mich. The Professor comes to us well recommended, and we have no doubt the Institute will prove a grand affair.

A GRAND Ball and Oyster Supper, will be given at the Sedan House, to-morrow eve. (Friday). Good music will be in attendance and the invitation is extended to everybody.

G. M. C.

SHOOTING MATCH.—A brilliant Shooting Match took place between two of our citizens last week. Mr. Jacob Grogg, formerly of Stark County, Ohio, and champion gunnist of the two States, a gunner who has never been beaten before, and our common, sober, and unpretentious friend, Enoch Weaver, were the contending parties, and considerable speculation was indulged in as to the result. The first named, started in the contest with an excellent reputation as a marksman, having never been beaten during a long residence in Stark County, while the latter had nothing to back him but a little local celebrity, gained by many hard knocks with the hardy pioneers of the county. This gave the gentleman from Stark County a decided advantage, and the public generally was confident of his success.

The test of marksmanship was to start at a given hour and return the same way, and see which could kill the most squirrels. The gentleman from Stark appointed the day, and the parties started, the one buoyant with the hope of success and the other a "leetle" shaky as to the result.—Many speculations were indulged in during their absence, and bets of two to one were freely offered in favor of the gentleman from Stark.

Finally this gentleman arrived and heads were counted, and fifteen of the frisky creatures, lay Stark-dead, before the critical eye of our friend, Geo. W. Stahl, the Umpire on this occasion. Fifteen! 'twas enough, and the mighty Nimrod was grasped by the hand as the lion of the day.—The fastidious Stahl, however, kept turning the lettle "varmints" over, as if to determine the cause of sundry perforations somewhat behind the ears, but Geo. kept his own counsel. Now speculation ran rife, and a scene of wildest confusion would have ensued had not Stahl gave one of his gentle smiles, that as much as said, "you look a lettle out." The most liberal minded gave the opposing party six to eight as the highest possible number to be attained, and everybody felt confident.

At last the other party "hove" in sight, and hundreds packed to the place of meeting still confident. That little man Enoch with black eyes, got out of the buggy as cool and collected as the game he had secured, but there was someting in that eye that said just the same as Stahl meant when he smiled. The game was deposited upon the sidewalk and instead of there being six or eight, as many had fondly expected, there was only thirty-five! What a fall there was, my countrymen, and the cry of fraud was raised, but it would'nt win. Some whispered that several men had been employed by the victorious party and we think an investigation should be had immediately. We don't wish to be understood that Enoch would do such a thing, but those black eyes mean something. Stahl tried to under-estimate the victory by saying that Enoch's game was all shot in the head, instead of behind.—We trust this matter will be sifted to the bottom, and the true facts arrived at

NEW YORK OBSERVER.—Those who wish to take a religious paper, sound in its principles and fearless in the advocacy of the truth—which at the same time has a Department of Secular News, and expresses freely its views on public affairs, maintaining the right and denouncing corruption wherever it is found—will find it in the New York *Observer.*

The Publishers announce that it will enter upon its Jubilee Year in 1872, and that the event will be signalized by the issue a New Year-Book, and encyclopedia of information and statistics in regard to the church, and civil and business affairs, such as can be gathered only from an extensive Library. This will be sent free to every subscriber to the paper. Copies of this paper and a prospectus of the Year-Book sent free to every one who will apply. New subscribers will receive the paper free until January 1st.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them. Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

OUR genial friend Mr. Nash, local editor of the Democratic *Pharos*, of Logansport, gives the following in the last issue of his excellent paper:

"Auburn, the county-seat of DeKalb county, is a pleasant town of ten or twelve hundred inhabitants. It is rapidly increasing, and the improvements are of a substantial character.

T. C. Mays, Esq., formerly of Ft. Wayne is publishing the COURIER, a lively paper with a good advertising patronage. Mr. Mays has a fine job office, and gets all the work he can do. He is a practical printer and knows how to manage a paper.

The Court House is a fine building, and was considered fire-proof previous to the late conflagration at Chicago.

Wm. McIntyre, Esq., County Auditor, is a good officer and a pleasant gentleman. He is houest, capable and obliging, and is highly esteemed by the citizens of DeKalb of both political parties.

J. R. Lanning County Clerk, has held the office for four years. He was triumphantly re-elected last fall, which fact proves his efficiency and popularity. He is a man of sterling qualities and possesses the confidence of the entire community.

F. D. Ryan, Treasurer, Jeremiah Plum, Sheriff, and D. Z. Hoffman, Recorder, are clever gentlemen and competent officers. In short, few counties in the State are so fortunate in the selection of their public servants as DeKalb.

Auburn is surrounded by a rich, fertile country. The farms are well improved, and a large amount of grain is shipped over the Ft. W., J. & S. R. R., which connects with the D., E. & I. road at this point The country along the entire route, from Logansport to Butler, is rich and well improved.

We congratulate our citizens upon the prospects for the speedy completion of this important thoroughfare.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST for November is as usual promptly at hand, and we are anticipating a delightful evening's recreation in listening to the excellent new music contained therein.

With a glance through its pages we notice some very interesting articles, editorial &c., and also an announcement of the publisher, offering to send this valuable musical monthly on three months trial for twenty-five cents, giving over four dollars worth of music, and a fine opportunity for all those who subscribe for 1872, before Jan. 1st., will be sent this and the December numbers free. Surely now is the time to subscribe; $1,50 per annum, specimen copy 10cts. Address the publisher, W. W. Whitney, Toledo, O.

Teachers' Institute.

The DeKalb County Teachers' Institute for 1871, will be held at Corunna, commencing on Monday, November 13th, and continuing five days. Ample preparations have been made by the citizens of Corunna and vicinity for the accommodation of all.

Those teachers wishing to obtain license should be present the entire week, as it will be necessary to examine in one or more branches each day, so that the work may be complete by Saturday noon, in time for return trains.

It is to be hoped that as many as possible, will avail themselves of this opportunity for improvement.

JAMES A. BARNS, Exam'r.

THE warm days and cold nights remind us that—

> " It is the Indian summer time,
> With nights of haze and noons of glory,
> When autumn, with her hues sublime,
> Paints, alas! poor summer's story."

WHY is it that the great rush for clothing at the original Red Front No. 5, Keystone block?

It is because they are selling goods at such extensively low prices.

Store crowded from morning until night with customers, but nevertheless come and see us. We will wait upon you and sell you clothing 20 per cent. lower than any other house and defy any one to compete with us. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, the original Red Front Clothing House.

INSURANCE.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agents for the Phœnix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,800,000. Call at the COURIER office. tf.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	145 @ 148
" Red	135 a 140
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	54
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	18c
Tallow, per lb	5c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

MARRIAGES.

REMPIS—OLCOTT—On Sunday Nov. 5th, at the residence of the bride, in Fairfield Township, by Justice John Potts, MR. HENRY REMPIS and MISS SOPHIA OLCOTT.

DEETZ—CARL—On Sept. 24th, by the same, MR. LEVI DEETZ and MISS SUSAN CARL, of Fairfield Township.

RAUB—SWIHART.—On Nov. 2d, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Union Township, by Rev. A. W. Lamport, MR. ISAIAH RAUB and MISS MARY SWIHART.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest' as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the BEST, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh.
We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri.
Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
261 South Third-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

The Newark (Wayne Co. N. Y) *Courier*, an independent sheet, places at the head of its columns the Democratic State ticket, and announces its hearty support, for the reason that they are abler men than the Radical nomineess, and that they stand on a better platform.

A Rich Story.

A Parksburg paper says that several members of the Legislature took the cars at Grafton late one evening, for Wheeling and among the number was Mr. G., of somewhat large proportions physically, and Mr. D. of proportions under size.

These two—the stalwart Mr. G. and the smoothed-face little Mr. D.—took a berth together, it seems, in a sleeping car. The little man lay behind, and the good natured, waggish Mr. G. before.

Mr. D, was soon sleeping and snoring furiously. Mr. G. more restless under his legislative burdens, soon rose and was sitting by the stove, when an elderly lady came abord and desired a berth.

'All righ, madam,' said G., 'I took a berth with my son, and you can occupy my place in that berth where my little boy is sleeping.'

Taking Mr. G. at his word, the lady disrobed and lay down with the boy.

After a quiet repose of some time, the boy, Mr. D. got restless from some cause, and began to kick aroun to the annoyance of the old lady, so, in a maternal manner, she patted him on the back and said to him:

'Lie still, sonny, pa said I might sleep with you.'

'Thunder and lightning,' cried the legislator; 'who are you? I am no boy, I am a member of the West Virginia Legislature!'

It is said that the old lady swooned, and could not be brought to till D. promised that G. should be impeached.

D. swears the thing shall not rest at this point.

What action the legislature will take for the purpose of protecting its own dignity remains to be seen.

☞ The Radicals try hard to find fault with the Rochester Convention. They are indignant that there was not a free fight and smashing of heads, as at Syracuse, and a bolt. The Democrats of the state present a united front, and being united, victory is certain.—*N. Y. World.*

1871. SUBSCRIBE. 1872
FORT WAYNE
Weekly Gazette!
The People's Favorite.
The largest double sheet in Indiana, containing Thirty-Six columns filled with news from all parts of the world Choice Original and Selected Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit and Humor.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
The Weekly Gazette has more interesting and popular specialties than any other Newspaper published in this State. Notice the following:
FULL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.
The Weekley Gazette contains full Telegraphic Dispatches of everything that has transpired during the week throughout the country and world.—No other Weekly has this Feature! from the fact that no other paper in this and adjoining districts publishes a daily, in connection with it, and do not get the dispatches until copied from old papers.—Readers of our weekly therefore, can get all the news as well as those who take the Daily Papers.
HUMOROUS LETTERS.
The most popular humorous literature of the age—read and laughed over by everybody—will be regularly published in the Gazette. Parson Nasby's Letters will be inserted each week, as well as all witty saying of Josh Billings, Mark Twain and others. The Nasby litters are worth the price of paper. The greatest Feature, however, is an
ORIGINAL STORY
Written expressly for the Weekly Gazette, having reference, in part, to Old Fort Times, and Indian days' and based on facts of special interest to all who are familiar with the entertaining historical incidents connected with Gen. Wayne's March and the early settlement of this section of the country and the later growth and development of the Summit City and surrounding towns. In addition with this, it will contain
THE BEST STORIES.
Selected with much care and calculated to entertain both old and young. Every number also contains a Young Folks' Department, an Agricultural Department, a Religious and Educational Department and a Commercial Department, all prepared expressly for The Gazette, rendering it as Complete and Perfect a Family Newspaper as is Published Anywhere.
Remember that the Gazette is a paper not for Allen county only, but for every county in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan
ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
We will furnish The Weekly Gazette from now until January, 1873, for $1.75 per single copy; and to all clubs of ten and upwards at $1.50 per copy thus making it the cheapest the largest and best newspaper published.
AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent at every post office in the United States.
Specimen Copies sent free to any address. Send for a copy, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends at different postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and post paid. Address
GAZETTE COMPANY,
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Nov. 7, 3-m.

Brandriff & Roberts
Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.
We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.
Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.
SHELF HARDWARE.
500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
23 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross-Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.
IRON.
300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Iron Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.
STOVE DEPARTMENT.
1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.
TINNERS' STOCK.
500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware asdrted.
WOODEN DEPARTMENT.
500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN, and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Opposite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS,
5,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,
For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
CIDER BARRELS for sale at
C. BEUGNOT & CO.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMs
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
G. W. GORDON, Artist.

EAGLE MILLS!
AUBURN, INDIANA.
The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.
No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, - - IND

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
eb. 27, O. D. HURD.

T. M. BIDDLE,
No. 6. KEYSTONE BLOCK,
DEALER IN
Family Medicines,
PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.
We wish it understood that we sell only
FIRST-CLASS Goods
and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

CONSERVAVORY OFe MUSIC
On Main St., Opp. Court House,
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.
The Object of the Conservatory
is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms
☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
July 20, '71—3m.

SCHIRMEYER'S
Hat Factory!
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT
Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices!
No Advance in Sugars.
White Coffee A, per lb, 12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb, 11 cents
Brown Sugars 8,9 & 10
Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb.
This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted.
Young Hyson, per lb. 60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb 1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb 90c best 1.10
Canned Peaches.
The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 15c r $1 75 dozen. This is one half cheaper han you can put them up.
Syrups.
Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silve Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.
Tobaccos
Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; , 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $ box; Havana, $8 00 per box.
Important Notice
CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870
Messrs. N. P. Douglass & Co.:
Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested specimen of your Old Seventy Six Wisky furnished us for that purpose, and cons it a pure article and therefore safe an reliable for medical purposes, as it is free m the impurities and defects incide tal to the ordinary process of distillation.
Respectfully
W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati]
F. B. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
C. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. P. JUDKINS, M. D.
P. S. CONNER, M. D.
The principal Hospitals and ylums throughout the country have adopted of this Whisky.
J. B. WHITE is our Fort W yne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.
Liquors
New whisky, per gal 90c; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old B $1.75; Sherry and port wine, 1.75; Port and Cherry wine Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1.5 ; al kinds of wines and L We keep the celebrated Home B only sure cure for ague—75
Club System.
To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2 00, 35 lbs, $4.00. This will pay them for their trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we will send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We keep our own teams, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expense both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.
J. B. WHITE,
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Another Fresh Stock
Of 500 Pieces Prints,
WHO IS BEAT:
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!
We told you that on the 28th of March, we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.
A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next wo weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 5c, worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½ c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.
DRESS GOODS!
5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard
ALPACAS. ALPACAS.
We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK ...d are cheaper this year than ever before.
PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.
1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c worth 50. Large ot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A fu line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks A full lin of Shawls. Give us a call.
FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. 7 KEYSTONE B T. WAYNE, IND.

A GOOD THING.
What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE
BLOCK
BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality
Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip, Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon gitting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot and shoes.
NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI
MARKLEY, SHRADER & CO

Miscellaneous Items.

A clean shirt is woman's best gift to a man.

Twins, lik misfortunes, never come singly.

'My inkstand is stationary,' as he said when he found it nailed to his desk.

A warning for fashionable assemblies—look out for paint.

A gigantic water-spout burst recently near the Isle of Man.

At a grand dinner in Berlin, Germany, the waiters got drunk and mobbed all the guests.

324,000 glasses of lager were imbided at a Bowery beer garden during the three summer months.

The citizens of Griffin, Ga., are in a peck of trouble because they only find a dozen potatoes in a bushel.

In a dispute between two Georgia bros. in-law, the superiority of a shot-gun over an axe was established beyond a per adventure.

In Minnesota the prairie fire has burned through the earth in some places to the depth of five feet.

Mrs. Jane G Swisshelm is pastor of a Baptist church in Pennsylvania.

You have considerable floating population in this village, haven't you?' asked a stranger of one of the citizens of a village on the Mississippi.

'Well, yes, rather,' was the reply.—About half the year the water is up to the second window.'

That aged and exemplary man who never drand smoked, chewed swore or read 'What I Know,' has been heard of in Georgia.

Anna Dickinson has pocketed by her lectures since 1860 the snug little sum of $81,000.

Brigham Young looks to Grant for final succor in his present predicament. A gift of one black and tan purp and three wives will fix the thing nicely.

Proof Positive—Good young lady—'Little boy, have you ever been baptised?' mall H eathen—'Oh, yes, mum; I've the marks here on my arm.'

And now they say that fortune-tellers long ago predicted all the events of Napoleon III s life, and that they said Chiselhurst is only to be his Elba, a restoration and St. Helena is being yet in store for him.

The Empress Augusta, of Germany, has contributed 1,000 thalers for the Chicago suffers.

Several negroes were sworn in, in New York, on Saturday last as Inspectors of Elections.

Telegraphic communication between Hong Kong and Nogodi has been stopped the Chinese having picked up the cable and stolen quite a length.

A terrible typhoon has occurred on the Chinese coast, destroying several hundred lives.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the United States Treasurer to issue $1,500,000 United States notes to take place of the United States notes and National Bank notes burned in the government vault at Chicago.

C. F. Lehne, a well known citizen of Peoria, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat on the 12th inst. Cause temporary insanity.

A civil war has commenced in Liberia owing to the refusal of the President to resign his position, the Liberian Congress having recently passed an act limiting the Presidential term two years.

Since the defalcation of Major Hodge, the Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions that all the accounts of disbursing officers connected with the Treasury Department shall be promptly examined

The setlers in the lower part of Arizona are preyed upon with impunity by Mexican outlaws, who are robbing them of property in every direction.

London advices say that large numbers of Americans are leaving for home, owing to the Chicago calamity.

Count Watchtriester, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm, dropped dead of apoplexy on the 15th inst.

Seven distinct attemps were made to fire the city of Syracuse on the night of the 14th inst. Fortunately no great damage was done.

The strong Democratic counties of Pennsylvania gave a heavy vote agaist the holding of a onstiCtutional Convention. On the other hand the votes of the Republican counties were in favor of a Convention.

Admiral Porter expects a war with China and has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy recommending an increase of the Asiatic squadron and the building of several gunboats for use in such an event in the Chinese rivers.

The wheat crop of Great Britain averages from twenty-six to thirty bushels per acre.

Cincinnati is said to be more densely try. The population is about 86,000 to the square mile. New York the next most populous city, has 32,000 to the square mile. Cincinnati has about fifty-eight persons to the square acre, London has forty Edinburg forty, and Dublin thirty-two.

Governor Parker, the standard bearer of the Democracy of New Jersey, has a novel name for the so called 'new departure.' The Govenor calls it 'the crowning evidence of political good sense.'

Crimson cloaks, like those worn by Gypsy fortune tellers, are said to be a probable fashion for ladies the coming winter. A few of them have already made their appearance on Broadway.

An observer of human nature reports that he has seen some people possessing the peculiarity of three hands—a right hand, a left hand and a little behind hand.

A critic said of a Yankee lecturer that his words were as far apart as the station on the Pacific railway.

Prince Metternich's superintendent says that, so far as he is aware, not a bottle of Johannisberger has ever been sent to America.

The Radicals are constantly reducing taxation, but the amount of money annually collected from the people is more every year.

A local editor assures the kind lady who sent him a mince-pie, with the request to please insert' that such articles are never crowded out by press of other matter.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

BONNETS, HATS, AND

DRESS CODOS!

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all discription ever brought to Fort Wayne.
100 sets of Black Cony $2,00 to $2,50; 50 sets French Mink. $3,00; 50 sets Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; 500 sets of children. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture, and warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets Velveteens, Deleans, Cloaking, Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Ladies Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Million.—Calico, Dress Goods, &c. cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's. FORT WAYNE IND., CALHOUN STREET.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

ould respeptfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardwar nw the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves

Cutlery,

Hardware,

Buildig Material,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wer at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings,

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

CARRY TE NEWS TO MARY.

The Great One Price

Clothing House!

WHERE A

CAN BUY AS Cheap as a

Go to the

PALACE OF FASHION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS CLOTHING HATS, CAPS, and FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!

A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN

No. 1, Keystone Block.

Clothing, Hats & Caps, Furnishing Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

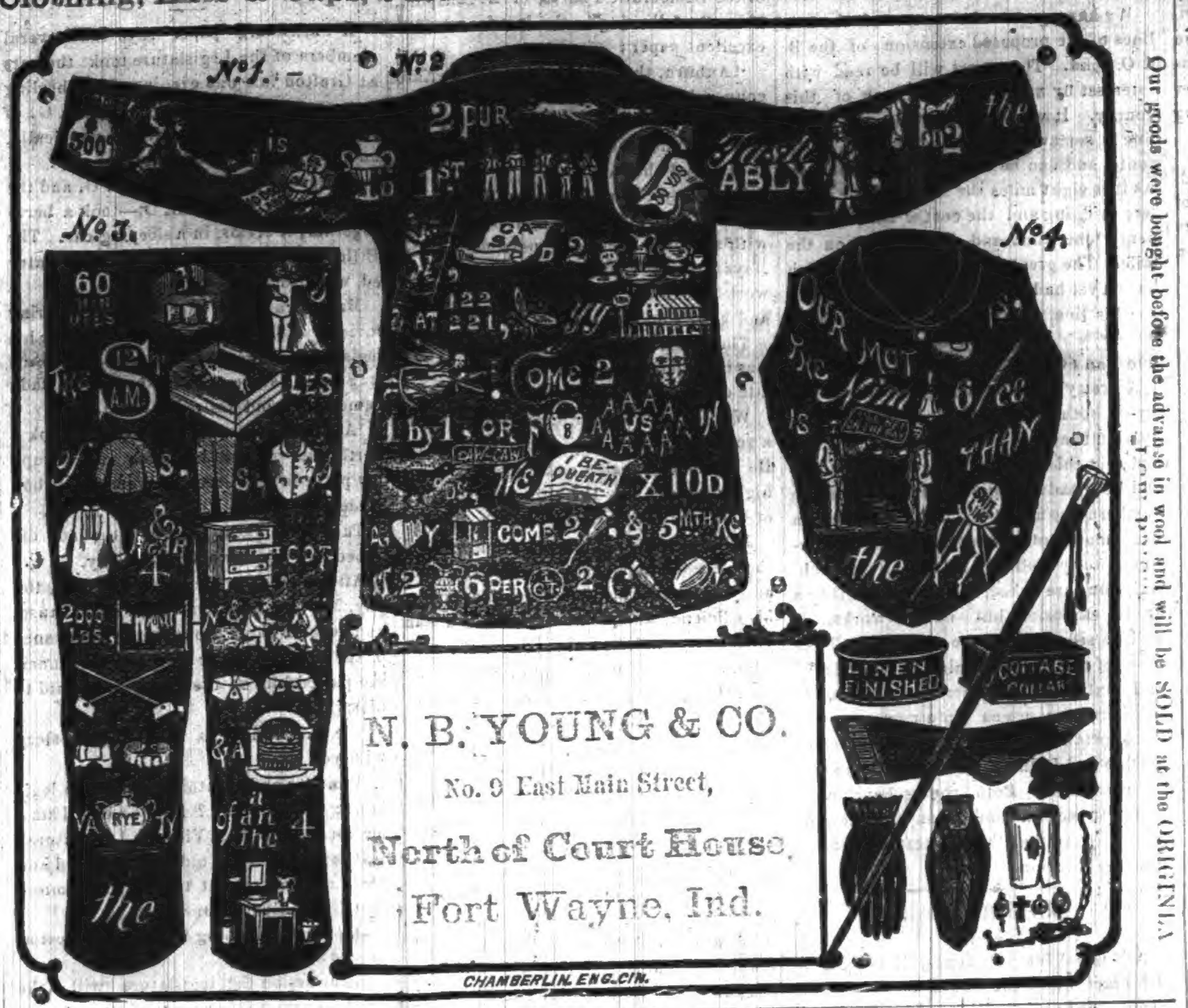
No. 1.
No. 2
No. 3.
No. 4.
LINEN FINISHED
COTTAGE
CHAMBERLIN. ENG. CIN.

N. B. YOUNG & CO.
No. 9 East Main Street,
North of Court House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the advance in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINAL

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produc

Motto Sixteen, Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groccery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Fe ., 21-1y.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St. FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9 7

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient dispaired of recovery: Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses!

Matt resses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS AND Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

a the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and wil guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
80 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
1[illegible] Platform Scales;
[illegible]
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Malleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead.
1000 " copper pitts.
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
29. " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool.

Don't mistake the plac--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

Rattled! Beat! Sold

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE

WHY? WHY?

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Shirts,
Drawers, Trunks, Valises,
Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters for and ashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun-sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will be in Waterloo second visit Thursday Sep. 7, also the 7th of each month thereafter. Office at the Let House.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may requirethem. Office, No. 92 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sunday from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered by Dr Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, pies, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

No. 5. No. 7.

C. ORFF & Co

Having fitted up their NEW ROOM 42x110 feet have it now filled with the finest assorted stock of

Dress and Fancy Goods!

MILLINERY and DOMESTIC GOODS, ever brought to the city

DRESS GOODS

Rich Silks, Irish Poplins, Silk Velours, Japaneese Poplins, Rich Plaids, Merinos, Empress Cloths, Satins, Alpacas etc. Extra heavy black Repp Silks for $200. A great bargain.

BLACK BRILLIANTINE ALPACA!

The handsomest Alpaca ever imported, from 25c to $1.50 per yard. Elegant lustre and finish on both sides.

Millinery & Fancy Goods Department

Paris pattern Hats and Bonnets, Rich Plumes, Elegant Flowers, Laces, embroideries, Corsets, Bustles, Lace Collars and Sets, Real Laces of every description, Perfumeries, etc.

REAL HAIR CURLS AND SWITCHES

THE BEST KIDS for $1,00 in the City.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls!

Paisley Long and Square, Ottoman Reversible, Long and Square Shawls of every stye and quality.

House-furnishing Goods, every Description

DOMESTICS.

We keep all the best brands of

PRINTS
DENIMS
SHEETINGS,
NECK-TIES,

JEANS
THREADS,
CASSIMEMERES,
FACTORY FLAN

Which we will SELL as LOW as any House in the City.

N. B.—We have now the larges store and largest stock of goods of any house in the city. Very light—you can see everything you buy—No "Dark Hole & We sell at very low prices.

C. ORFF & CO.

The Courier.

[illegible] 1871

Two hundred colored emigrants arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday, from Virginia, and took passage for Liberia.

Three women, V. C. Woodhull, T. Claflin and Mary E. Leland, registered their names to vote in New York, but they were refused.

The United States Government is now paying a pension to the widow of Wm. Tell, a [illegible] descendant of the Swiss hero of that name. He served in the late war.

Seven convicts escaped from Jeffersonville prison last Wednesday, but were recaptured after an exciting race. They were flogged and locked up in their cells.

[illegible], of Bucyrus, Ohio, was accidentally killed by the discharge of his gun as he was thrown from his wagon, while out hunting recently.

Gen. [illegible] Williams of this State, has concluded an engagement with the Japanese Minister, and will go to that country for the purpose of organizing the internal revenue system there, similar to our own.

Judge Laird, of the Vanderburg Circuit Court, has decided that the fee and salery bill so far as it applied to auditors sheriffs and clerks, is inoperative and void, on the ground that it is in violation of the constitutional provision that taxation shall be equal, because this indirectly taxes these officers.

On Monday a little girl, thirteen years old, named Anna Stacy, three miles from New Albany, Indiana, was attacked by a negro as she was returning from school. Her screams alarmed her father, who ran to the rescue, but fell dead before he reached the spot from a paroxysm of heart disease. The negro escaped.

The Michigan State Relief Commission have published a circular, stating that the contributions of clothing from all parts of the country for the relief of the suffers by the fire in that State have been so generous that the stock now on hand and in transit will fully meet the wants of the suffers for the articles of clothing. What is still needed is building material farming utensils, and provisions or money for these purposes.

The captains of the whalers Arctic, Grayhed, Minerva, Eliza, Swift, Reindeer, Engina and Paica, who had arrived at Honolulu, furnish the following details of the loss of a whaling fleet. The vessels commenced arriving at Cape Thadeus the first of May. The first of June the ice opened and let the fleet up to within sight of Cape Navarino. The fleet in working northward found some whales crossing the Sea of Anadyr. In Behring Sea they were more plenty, but there was much trouble from the ice. and when the fleet arrived at Cape Behring and Plover Bay, the whales had passed through into the artic, whither the fleet followed, meeting with fair success until about the the first of September. when ice floes and bergs, to a great extent, commenced drifting down, and by the tenth a number of vessels had been sunk and the bulk of the remainder hemmed in; drifted on, and were driven ashore September 2. The brig Comet was stove and sunk on the seventh. The Roman was drifted bodily out to sea by the floes, and crushed like an egg shell. The crew narrowly escaped. The Florida and Victoria of San Francisco, were crushed. Septembe 13, the Captain of the fleet hemmed in between point Belcher and Wainwright inlet, held a meeting and resolved to abandon the vessel in order to save the lives of the crew, which was done, and twelve hundred sailors took refuge on board the remainder of fleet, which had been fortunate enough to escape outside before the ice closed. All of the abandoned vessels, it is believed, will be a total loss, there being little chance of recovering even the cargo in the spring. The captain of the Florida arrived here by the Moses Taylor. The news created the greatest excitement at Honolulu and here.

The New York *Tribune* says: "The colored population of Pennsylvania number 65 294, and the colored vote, by the ratio of one to six. is less than 11,000." Correct. But 26,000 negro votes are claimed to have been cast at the late election, and that saved the State to the Radicals. This was a bold, monstrous fraud, even according to the showing of the *Tribune*, and yet it is on pa ar with all the acts of the Radical party. They rule by "arithmetic, not ballots."—*Philadelphia Age.*

Here is an item for the advocates of protection to put in their pipes: "The foreign capital now invested in the steamships which ply between New York and European ports is estimated at upwards of $28,000,000 paying a highly profitable and increasing per centage to the owners, which, for the greater part, comes out of our pockets. The American capital invested in the same business is 0, owing to the fostering care of 'protection.'"

We Take the following on the death of Mr. Widington of Fort Wayne, from the *Sentinel* of that City.

The deceased was born on the 29th of January, 1871 in the town of Acclesbill, England, and emigrated with his father to America, August, 1832, and settled in Erie, Pa. remaining there until 1833, when they removed to Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa. In 1837 they went to Eastbrook, Lawrence Co., Pa., and lived there 1844, when the son was apparenticed to Nicholas McGowan, of New Castle, Pa., to learn the carpenter trade, where he remained at work until the great fire at Pittsburgh, in 1845, when he removed to that city, and was employed by the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad. He was the first carpenter that ever done work on that road. He remained with said company, until its consolidation with the Ohio & Indiana and Fort Wayne & Chicago Railways, when he came to this city, in the year 1857, under appointment as Master Car Builder Car Inspector, which position he successfully filled, until his last illness.

Tom Scott for President.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has suddenly about faced on Pendleton, and is now laboring might and main to bring about the nomination of Tom Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, for President. Its chief reason for this selection is Scott has proved himself a great financier, and given evidence of powerful executive ability. This is about as much to the point as it would be to go for Grant because he has shown greater ability as a present-taker than any man on the western Continent We think that the change in the *Enquirer*—whatever it may be—went off a little prematurely, and the recoil may prove disastrous. We don't see how we could conscientiously take any of the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road in "ourn." That corporation already has the reputation of controlling sever-State Legislatures and a strong bearing upon the Congress of the United States, and in our opinion, it would not be advisable to put its chief at the head of the General Government. While we are willing to allow railroad corporations all their just rights, we believe it is good policy to guard against their encroachments upon the rights, and liberties of the people. Most certainly it can not be out of order to protect the weak in stead of adding to the strength of the powerful. Even now it is worse than useless for a single individual to attempt to cope with any of these railroad corporations. The powerful corporations are fast swallowing up the weaker ones, and in a short time, unless checked by some means the entire line of Railroads in the United States will be monopolized by them; competition will be out of the question, and they will have full sway, and in reality be the rulers of the country, and we can't be a party to the scheme of foisting upon the shoulders of the people, a man who may be the instrument used to enslave them

It is really suprising to see a paper of as wide a circulation, and for as much influence as the *Enquirer* embarking in such a course, which is entirely contrary to its former course. We have long regarded the *Enquirer* as a power in the land, and the organ of the Democratic party of the West, and are indeed astonished at its course in this matter. Mr. Pendleton has been its first choice so long that we considered the matter settled that it would advo cate his claims in preference to all other prospective candidates, and therefore this sudden veering round, and change of tactics is all the more mystifying.

In any event we do not see the wisdom in the selection of Col. Thomas A. Scott as a sutiable Presidential Candidate for the Democracy in the Campaign, and we think the sooner the idea—and all such ideas—are abandoned, the better. 'Policy' is the band to be played, wait until the proper hour arrived for such showing. In the meantime keep a scrutinizing eye upon the skirmish line, where the enemy is in force and study his weak points, and tie to no man, for the one who may seem the strongest to-day, may be utterly unavailable six months hence.

Grant is building a stable for his horses to cost $150,000, to be taken out of the public treasury. Time was when John Quincy Adms was threatened with political damnation for having a billiard table in the White House at a cost of a few hundred dollars.

A late number of the Washington *Patriot* says: There have been some informal conversations here between prominent Conservative Republicans and Democrats on the subject of the nominating Judge Trumbull for the Presidency, and it stated that the subject will be further seriously discussed at a day not far distant."

DRY GOODS.

The Trade of Fort Wayne—A Business House and Stock of Goods Worthy the Attention of All.

One of the largest and most extensive dry goods establishments in Northern Indiana is now under the management of C. Orff & Co., on Columbia-st Fort Wayne.

Year after year this firm have been increasing their business, adding new clerks, enlarging their rooms, purchasing a larger and more varied stock, until they have at last become one of the leading Dry Goods firms in our State. As arranged since the enlargement last summer, we doubt if there is a

FINER SALESROOM

in Indiana than the one they now occupy. The first floor consists of an east and west room, 22x110 and 20x110 feet, and connected by three arches so arranged as to make the rooms even more convenient than if one apartment. The counters are of the finest black walnut, fitted with seats for customers; the shelving is capped with a finely finished cornice, and the entire room presents a bright and cheery appearance which few salesrooms, packed to repletion with goods, possess.

As we enter the east room of these capacious apartments, our attention is attracted to the

DRESS GOODS.

department, presided over by Messrs. McCurdy and Steer, two gentlemen who seem to understand both the demands and wants of their customers. Here, in unlimited quatities, are displayed the richest silks and poplins, velours and satennes, empress cloths and plaids, and the finest black alpacas in the Market of which a specialty is made. More than one hundred feet of counter is occupied in this department, opposite which is nearly the same amount devoted to the

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

presided over by two very fine looking and efficient young ladies, Misses Aggie Muirhead and Mollie Stapleford Here are corsets, ladies' underwear, genuine hair curls and switches which the ladies acknowledge are a novelty in our city, laces, embroideries, collars, velvets and ribbons in endless variety. Immediately in the rear of the Dress Goods and Furnishing Goods Department, are the

MILLINERY GOODS,

one of the most attractive divisions of the east room. Show cases are filled with Ostrich feathers, birds of paradise, flowers of every variety, diminutive but knobbily trimmed hats, bonnets for old and young, all of which are arranged much care and taste by Mrs. Noll and the Misses Nycum, Woolsey and Limes, who have charge of this part of the ertablishment. It is worth one's time to visit this department if for nothing more that to observe the richness and fine display of the goods, and study the different and ever varying styles.

But our purse is not long enough to remain looking in this room where are gathered all the luxuries of dress, and we passed through the middle arch to the west and formerly the only room, and seated ourselves at the counter of the department of the substantial

PRINTS AND DOMESTICS,

over which presides those very worthy and popular gentlemen, Messrs. Klusman and Kanne. But the room is thronged with people from city and country, we are jostled first on one side and then on the other, so beat a hasty retreat, taking time only see an extensive array of prints of every make, ginghams, striped dennins, ticks, &c., Nor are we treated any better in the department of

NOTIONS,

notwithstanding Messrs. Ford and Kellogg and Miss Corcoran would very gladly have shown us an immense stock of ladies' and gentlemens' gloves, Kid, Silk, Berlin, Lisle Thread and Merino. Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' hoisery, gents' underwear, collars, buttons, &c. But they haven't time. Customers must be waited on, and we allow ourselves to be pushed and jammed along to the

WOOLEN GOODS

department, where we find Mr. Lange industriously at work selling beavers, chinchilla cloakings, broadcloths, doeskins, jeans, cassimeres, and many other kinds of cloths whose names we never heard before and shall never be able to recall again. Quantities of Dayton cotton yarns, Kentucky carpet warp, noted for being the best in the country, and cotton-batting were piled up ceiling high, but rapidly disappearing in packages carried away by the numerous customers. The attractions at the rear of the room, however, are too great to detain us long here, and we hurry through Mr. Frank Cornell's department of

FLANNELS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

taking a glance only at some very fine white Marseilles quilts, ranging from $1.50 to $5.00 each

THE SHAWL DEPARTMENT,

presided over by Mr. John Cornell is one of the nicest and richest in the store. Here are found shawls from the highest to the lowest price, and from the richest to the poorest quantity. Paisley and broche, ranging from $10 to $100, striped ottomans long and square, and plain shawls; also flashy scarfs, balmorals and felt skirts, trimmed with velvet and rich in novel designs, laces for curtains, ranging from 35 cents to $1.25 per yard, and many other articles as attractive to look at as they were fine in texture and reasonable in price. We left them only to visit the still more attractive department of

CLOAKS AND FURS,

which is presided over by the Messrs Noll themselves. Here is something rich indeed, and not until we had priced many articles were we content to go to the second story. Astrachen cloaks from $35 to $59. Polanaise and velveteen garments, to which particular attention is given, from $15 to $50.

Here is also kept a large stock of furs of every description for children and eveybody else. They have plain childrens' sets at $2.50 White Ermine sets for children of rich and novel designs from $2.50 to $15.00; Six Striped Alaska Mink ladies' furs from $4.50 to $7.00 per set; Black Coney from $1 00 to $4.00 per set; Fitch from $5.00 to $22.00 per set; Mink from $25 to $150; White Ermine from $25 to $35; Russian Sable from $15 to $25. Astrachan and Squirrel sets in all conceivable styles and prices. Their line of furs is very heavy, and as will be seen, comprises everything which can be placed in that category.

Passing to the second floor, we come to the wholesale Millinery Department, in which a mammoth stock is kept on exhibtion consisting in part of rich plumes, elegant laces, (blond, pearl and English) costly silk and tabbly velvets, choice velveteens crapes, in fact everything pertaining to the wholesale millinery trade. We also noticed corsets, velvet ribbons, lace collars, (very elegant) all kinds of ladies' fancy goods, besides soaps, switches, curls, &c, &c. They carry, too, an immense stock of furs, from the highest prices to the cheapest in the market. This room is 42 by 110 feet in size, and is literally crowded with choice goods. The entire department is under the charge of Messrs. Frank J. Noll, John Phillips and J. Selby, and they are kept very busy in attending to this branch of the business, in which the sales foot up an immense aggregate. The wholesale dry goods trade is also an important feature.

The third floor is used for packing goods for shipment, while the fourth floors are used for storage and sleeping department.

One thing we noticed worthy of mention was that throughout the entire building everything has been reduced to the most perfect system. Of the 34 clerks, (21 gentlemen and 13 ladis) not one was absent from his or her special department, all the goods were in the best of order, and the whole establishment showed that excellent management and skill were at the head of affairs. Such business houses are an honor to this city, and while we have them (and there are many of them) no reason exists why Fort Wayne should not be the center of a trade unrivaled by any city in the State.

Jeffersonville has built more houses this season than in any year of her existance, Nearly three hundred houses erected, and still the work goes on.

An eloping couple from Kentucky rode ninety miles in a carriage to Vevay, and received their reward at the hands of a minister of that place.

The Potter estate, involving properly in England to the amount of $60,000,000, is about to be settled. Mrs. Given, and Mrs. Havilon, of Clinton county are the heirs.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Bonham, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. L. BONHAM, Adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1871.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the December [1871] session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises: Lot No one, in A. Disler's addition to the town of Corunna, in said Township.

JAS. R. CRUMMAY.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

John Lanning vs Huldah A. Lanning } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchis, his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Huldah A. Lanning, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 9th day of January 1871

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply at the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, for license to retail spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, viz: Commencing at the Norj-west corner of Lot five in Park's addition to the town of Auburn, and thence North four rods, thence east to Cedar Creek, thence South to said lot five, and thence to the place of beginning, in section 29, Township 34 North of Range 13 East.

DENNIS BENDER.

Nov. 2d, 1871.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply for license at the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county for licence to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises viz: The North one-third of Lot sixty-three [63] old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Nov. 2d, 1871.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court Wm. H. Thomas is Plaintiff and Levi Engal is Defendant requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2d, 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number 64, in the Town of Vianna, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and cost, I will, at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisment laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dep'y.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly aft August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

NEW system, NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods o every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

It is feared by his friends that Captain William Earle, of Terre Haute, was lost in the crushing up of the whaling fleet in the Artic Sea, about the 10th of September, as his vessel was undoubtdly there at that time.

Baptized in Fire.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals or the nation and the world

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The Phenix will be the Most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world

FIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches. by our special artist who was not on the spot; and thus gives a series of perfect views, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burnt city,

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "Happy Hours" whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the "Phenix," which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

The "Phenix will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book paper, or publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and The "Phenix" will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Phenix is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday Nov 11th. and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or to send away and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers we will send the "Phenix" for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $1.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year we will give to every person who subscribes for the "Phenix" during the month of November, a beautiful steel engraving, worth $2,00, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great newspaper enterprise.—Price of subscription only two dollars per year.—Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING Co.,

52 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.

Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet Articles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES,

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produc

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groccery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Fe ., 24-1y.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

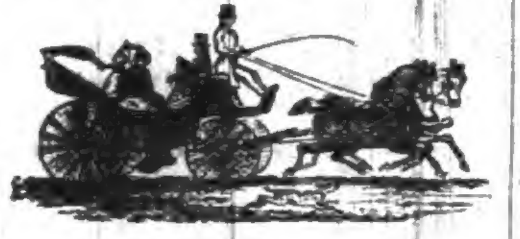

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publi promising to use our best endeavors to give genera satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butle the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usully kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF

DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Astractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House.

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN,

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solict a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

REMOVED.

We have moved our quarters to the building north of the Court House, on Seventh street, where we will be pleased to see all our frien ds, and especially those who desire to pay their subscriptions.

T. B. TOTTEN keeps the finest brands of cigars, always on hand.

SCHOOL BOOKS, of the series now in use can be had at the Pioneer Drug Store.

THE Indianapolis *Mirror* winds up the Evening *Journal* of that city in a red hot article. "Give 'em, Hill.

SCHOOL.—The Auburn Public School will open on the 27th inst., with a well known corps of teachers.

COLD, freezing, stern winter made its appearance yesterday, in the shape of piercing winds and frozen mud.

THE ERECTION of a three story brick block in place of the wooden row, now far behind the age, is contemplated next spring.

THE patent pie-lifter is the neatest, handiest contrivance out, only 20cts at Davis' Hardware Store.

J. RAINIER, our popular livery man, returned from an extended visit to Illinois, last week.

SUMMER suits are out of date, but law suits are still fashionable. They generally wear on everybody except the attorneys.

OUR subscription list is steadily on the increase. Reader, do you take a paper? If not subscribe for the COURIER, and be happy.

TOTTEN keeps up with the times by keeping a fresh supply of groceries and provisions which are always of the very best quality.

WITH the first of January, fast approching, comes leap year. Old bachelors beware of the fascinations of the beguling fair damsels.

HALF SHEET.—Owing to our having to move our material last week, to the building we are now occupying, we are unable to issue more than a half sheet this week.

Now comes the season spoken of by Artemus Ward, when he said that, as a slap jackist, his wife Betsey Jane was a grand-successist.

SMITH & HARE have been supplying our citizens with a choice article of fresh fish which seem to be very acceptable, from the way they go.

HOUSE-CLEANING, sausage and buckwheat cakes are now in order, though the first of these is always sure to be followed by dis-order.

THE stave factory of Jones & Colton, at Roanoke, Huntington county, was destroyed by fire. Loss $4,000, nearly covered by insurance.

REV. E. M. BAKER, of Waterloo, filled the pulpit of the M. E. Church, last Sabbath, to large audiences, and to the satisfaction of all present.

Lafayette was enshrouded in a 'London particular," Saturday. The fog was so dense that frequent collisions between pedestrians and vehicles occurred.

WE have been favored with a dollar store during the past week. Business, however, was dull in that line, and the "she-bang" did'nt stay long.

J. J. GRAFTON, Esq., the energetic Superintendent of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, will establish his headquarters at this place.

WOOD.—We want those who intend to pay their subscription in wood to bring it along immediately. Its getting cold, and we can't very well do without it.

MR. J. SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Hare, started for Ohio last week, and some surmise that he will not return single handed. Who knows?

Two horse theives were shot near Plymouth in Marshall County, about a week ago. One of them, Henry Cook, was slightly killed, and the other instantly wounded.

A FARMER in Whitley County has built a thirty barrel cistern, which he will fill with cider, and place a pump therein so that when his friends visit him, he can pump them a glass of cider.

THE boiler of the engine used in the large blacksmith shop of the P. F. W. & C. Railroad, at Fort Wayne, exploded last Thursday morning, injuring a number f employes. Mr. Welch, the engineer, died of his injuries last Saturday.

MR. MOLLOY has sold the subscription list, material and "good will" of the South Bend *Union* to J. D. Osborn, of Goshen, and H. S. Fassett, foreman of the *Banner* office of Ligonier. The transfer to be made on the 25th of next December.

LADIES visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

The finest and best stock of Beaver and Children's Over-coats to be found in the city, is at the Original Red Front, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Remember the number and do not be 'beat by small concerns.

We are not in favor of the honest man that will do the State printing for the least money. We are in favor of an honest man that will do it for a fair reasonable price, no more, no less. A State as well as an individual should pay a fair compensation for services rendered.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

D. L. QUIRK, Esq., was in town last Tuesday, in company with Mr. Grafton, looking up the interests of Eel River road

LAMPS.—The prettiest lamps we have seen yet, are now on exhibition at Davis' Hardware Store. They are handsomely mounted, and are ornamental as well as useful. Those wanting a nice parlar lamp should go and see them.

SIDE WALKS.—Some of our side walks are very bad, and ought to be replaced by new ones without delay. The muddy season is about setting in, and the Marshal should insist upon property holders making the necessary repairs.

MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of Barkdall, for the murder of his wife in Whitley Co., sometime ago, was commenced last Monday at Columbia City. Two days were consumed in taking evidence, and it is thought that the jury will agree to a verdict of murder in the first degree.

MERCHANTS, generally, are crying Clothing is going up, but the popular Red Front Clothing say they are cheaper than ever. We advise all in need of Clothing to call in and see the mammoth stock, and see their low prices. No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana, is the only

SHOES.—Our enterprising merchant, C. S. Hare, has just received a very nice assortment of slippers for the little folks, which is unique and novel, and very cheap It is put on and off without the usual trouble of lacing, and will be found very convenient for indoor wear. Go and see them.

OUR popular Dry Goods Merchant. S. Lauferty, is receiving new goods every week—no old goods that has been laying on the shelves at Fort Wayne, for the last five years, but new fresh goods from New York direct. Patronize those you know to be honest and enterprising, and who have accommodated you in the past.

THE good things for winter are coming and the trees are all leafless and bare; so when the cold winds commence booming, you can just bet we'll go for our share. No roving the streets in the evening; no club-rooms to mix up in ours; but we'll join in social home comforts, and thus pass the winter eve hours.

ONE of our citizens went east a short distance, the other day, for a tick full of straw. The first man he asked had several stacks and a barn full of this material, but refused to give the above quantity because he could'nt spare it. Some people would grow rich if they were never asked for anything It ain't right to make such heavy demands as the above.

HERE is a good one on the potatoe bugs Three men were comparing notes. One says: 'There are two bugs to ever stalk.' A second one says: 'They have cut away my early crop, and are sitting on the fence waiting for the late crop to come up.'—'Pshaw!' said the third, 'you don't know anything about it. I passed a seed store the other day, and the bugs were in there looking over the books to see who had purchased potatoes.'

A COLD WINTER.—There isn't any room for doubt that the coming winter is to be an awful cold one. The weather prophets all say so; and the man is insane who disputes the prophets. They have found the moss growing thick on the trees, frogs standing on their heads, sunflowers pointing toward the north pole, grapevines running around poles instead of up them, and there are a thousand other signs to show that every human being will be frozen as stiff as a chip before February.

THE FIRST THREE STORY BUILDING.—Auburn can soon boast of a three story business house. J. W. Case, Esq., the proprietor, is rapidly pushing it to completion. It is almost ready for the roof, and when completed, will make quite a handsome appearance. This will be followed by several other blocks of the same height, next spring. New projects are forming every day for the improvement of our place.

Col. Geo. Humphrey, of this city, stopped a rebel bullet, at the battle of Stone River, during that little 'onpleastness" in 1863, and has carried it under his shoulder blade ever since. Last week the Colonel made up his mind that he could find an easier place to keep it, and called upon Dr. Gregg, who extracted it. It is an ugly looking chunk of lead, and we have no doubt the Colonel is happy that it is no longer in his body.—*Ft. Wayne Republican.*

THE MEN TO DEAL WITH.—Those who take papers should always read the advertisements. It is a notorious fact that the men who advertise are always liberal and courteous to their customers, and never fail to give the best bargains. Not to advertise is an indication of stinginess and a grasping disposition, which buyers should by all means avoid. Read the advertising columns of the COURIER, and find out where you are likely to obtain the best goods for the least money.

FOUR cart loads of Clothing received at the popular Red Front, No. 5, Keystone Block Fort Wayne, Ind. Store crowded from first to third floor. Largest stock in the State and they must be sold. Greater inducements than ever offered before.—Prices so low that none dare to attempt to compete with us. Everybody acknowledge that the popular Red Front is a success, and are selling goods lower than any house in the State. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MUSICAL WORLD.—The November No. is at hand, and contains the usual amount of musical literature, and four beautiful new pieces of music—two songs and to piano pieces—all perfect gems. We do not see how any singer, player, musicteacher, or person in any way interested in music can afford to be without the 'Musical World.' Each number contains new music, alone worth the subscription price a year. Although the Publishers have enlarged the 'Musical World' to twenty-four large quarto pages monthly it is furnished at the low price of $1.00 per annum with elegant premiums, such as Pianos, Organs, Music, Sewing Machines, Chromos, Albums, &c., given for clubs, Specimen copies. containing a large amount of choice music, full list of valuable premiums, and all particulars will be sent to any one on receipt of ten cents. Address the Publishers, S. Brainard's & Sons, Cleveland, O.

$100 IN GREENBACKS LOST.—Mr. David T. Smith, left his home in Butler township, last Tuesday morning, and went to Cedar Creek Station, and got aboard the train on the Eel River road, and came to town, returning the same way about noon When he got home he discovered that he had lost a package containing the above amount, which has not yet been found.—Mr. Smith is a worthy, honest farmer and it is hoped that the money will fall in honest hands. Leave word at this office or, address him at Swan Postoffice, Noble County.

> —"The hour's now come;
> The very minute bids thee open thine ear;
> Obey, and be attendance."

The great bard of Avon was gifted with a prophetic mind. He felt that away in the dim vista of the ages, sooner or later, and somewhere the bewitching fragrance of beautiful flowers would come, and laden the air with its magnificence. That time has come. F. E. Davenport & Co. have just received a large assortment of the most excellent perfumery, consisting of some very rich new styles, of which the "Ion," takes the lead. Their large perfumery case is "chuck full," as a call at their popular establishment will soon convince you.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—That handsome Magazine, for forty-two years has been gradually extending its usefullness until now it has become the most popular of this class of publications. It is unnecessary to speak in its praise, as thousands of subscribers all over our great country are its friends and admirers. It always captivates the fair sex because of its beautiful fashion plates, steel engravings poetry stories and its other charming features.

SHODDY.—We understand that the so-called "Fort Wayne Store,' is trying to create an impression that we wanted to charge a third more for the job they took to Fort Wayne, than they paid there.—While at Fort Wayne, this week we called at the *Gazette* office, to ascertain whether this was correct. The *Gazette* charged them eight dollars, and claimed that if they had seen the amount of matter to be printed before hand they would have charged two more—making *ten dollars.* We offered to do the same job for *nine*, after we had seen the copy. If there is a difference of a third in these prices, it certainly ought to be in our favor. This is the policy they would adopt, as far as their patronage extends, while asking the patronage of the public. When this concern first started, we printed them 275 extra copies of the COURIER for two dollars and seventy-five cents. Had they gone to Fort Wayne, they would have paid three times that amount. Now, what can be the estimate placed upon a *business* firm that will act with such cringing meanness Their object is evidently money, with not a single interest for the institutions of our place, and yet they ask the public to help them fill their pockets. We leave it with the people whether they shall encourage such an illiberal spirit, or patronize those who are willing to live and let others live.

Teachers' Institute.

CORUNNA, IND. November 10th 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—The Teachers' Institute, at this place commenced on Monday with an attendance unusually large. Owing to the distance many had to travel and the lateness of trains no organization was effected until afternoon. Institute met in M. E. Church, at half past one p. m. called to order by the examiner, Mr. J. A. Barns. The Institute was then formally opened with prayer, by Dr. B. G. Cissel followed by an appropriate song by the Institute Choir composed of young ladies and gentlemen from Waterloo. The examiner then made a few appropriate remarks, and after reading the programme of the Institute exercises, recitations began. First exercise, Grammar, by P. V. Hoffman, followed by J. J. VanAuken in Physiology. After recess, a lecture on "The Use of the Globe," by C. P. Houser. Rev. J. G. Bowersox, then made some spirited and very pointed remarks, followed by Mr. Barns. Mr. Houser was appointed critic for the evening. Teachers were then provided with boarding places, Mr. Conrad having made complete preparations. No. of Teachers enrolled 75

EVENING SESSION.

Opened by a song by the Institute choir The time of the evening session was mostly occupied in replying to questions which had been deposited in the "Query Box" during the afternoon. It was a most spirited and interesting exercise, the more so as a large number of the teachers took part. The remainder of the time was occupied in discussing various questions particularly that relating to corporal punishment. Critic's report read. A beautiful song entitled "Good Night," by the choir. Adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

The Institute met at 9 o'clock, and was called to order by the Superintendent, opening exercise consisted of a song by the members of the Institute and prayer by Mr. Bowersox. The roll was then called, each member responding by stating some definition or fact connected with the study of Orthography. Mr. Bowersox then occupied a short time by giving a brief but comprehensive lecture on the subject of teaching English Grammar. He referred the Teachers to the errors frequently made by teachers who are prejudiced to certain authors. This exercise was followed by lecture on the subject of teaching Arithmetic, by J. J. VanAuken. Recess.

Mr. Marlow next occupied a few minutes, on the subject of Penmanship, illustrating methods of teaching it to children followed by a practical lesson in Orthography by A. J. Keinoepl, subject Classification of Elementary sounds. The following question was discussed:

"What is the best method of preventing tardiness in schools." Various opinions were given by different teachers and a lively discussion ensued. A song by the choir after which the Institute adjourned until one and a half o'clock.

O. H. LEAS,
MRS. J. A. BARNS, } Secy's

Three young men were fined at Goshen last week, for violating the fish law.

Hon. G. W. Wood and old, eminent and highly respected citizen of Fort Wayne, died Saturday. He was the first Mayor of the city.

The Rockport *Democrat* says that the river is so low that steamboats have to have cow-catchers made to throw the cows out of the channel.

ADVERTISING.—One or two of our home advertisers have expressed objections to our inserting Fort Wayne advertisements in our paper. While we know that these objections are not well founded, we wish to treat them with all due respect. If we had the requisite amount of home patronage, we would be content, but this, as everyone can see, is not the case. We have employed three hands during the summer whose time have been engaged principally in setting up reading matter for the paper. Now, if we had excluded foreign advertisements, it would not only deprive us of a revenue from this source, necessary for our existance, but necessitated the employment of another hand and greatly increased our expenses.

We give the usual amount of reading matter, and are enabled by this foreign assistance, to meet every expense in the publication of the paper. There is certainly not enough patronage in a small place like this to meet the usual expenses. Papers published in places several times larger than this, contain an average amount of foreign advertisements, which yield them a revenue almost indispensable. Had we several thousand prompt paying subscribers, we could afford to do less advertising, but there are hundreds in the county that do not take there own paper, and we are compelled to seek elsewhere for the means to live. Then again, the money thus paid for these advertisements is expended right here, for we have made it a rule to buy nothing abroad that can be had of our merchants at home. There are one or two advertisements that we have to take part trade for pay, and with this exception all the rest are cash. We regard this thing of patronizing home as the only true way of building up a town, and we believe we can show a pretty clear record in this respect. Whenever the patronage of the place is sufficient to support us, we are ready to exclude all foreign matter, and until then the public generally are as much interested in the success of the paper, or ought to be, as we individually are.

We have frequently given notices of the business of our advertisers without extra charge, while all notices of our foreign advertisers have been paid for. The notice of C. Orff & Co., in another column, is paid for by the line. We would much prefer to use our local columns exclusively for home business, and will do so as soon as practicable, but at present it requires an economical management to get through as it is.

THEY are considerably worked up down in Goshen concerning the Baltimore Road as will be seen from the following from the *Democrat*:

"The question will soon be presented to the people of this city whether we shall let the Baltimore railway and the Canada railway both go to the south of us without an effort to prevent it. For our own part we look at the question as one of life or death to the future of the place. Should these two great roads leave us a little distance, build up rival interests, cut off our trade, hem us with diminished trading limits, our future prospects are forever blighted. Let every business man—every property holder in the city—every well wisher of whatever condition in life, ponder well the alterative soon to be presented to us all—life or death!

FOSTER BROTHERS have ordered out all their advertisements in the *Sentinel* because we would not insert their personal abuse and strictures against honorable and respectable merchants in the city.—Under these circumstances we part from them freely—not only freely, but with pleasure. We have no respect for men who are so low in their instincts, and want nothing further to do with them. From this out, under no circumstances, for love or money, or at any price whatever, shall one line from that New York second-hand concern appear in the *Sentinel*, so long as we are connected with the establishment either in the Daily or Weekly. We are not to be trifled with by inhabitants from Chatham street.—*Sentinel*

One by one the papers of Fort Wayne are warning the people of that city and vicinity, of the shoddy concern known as the Foster Bros. That it is a place where the verdant are taken in and swindled there is no doubt, and we advise everybody going to Fort Wayne to give it a wide berth. Buy your goods of Lauferty, Ralston or Clotz, and you will get them cheaper in the end than you can at this shoddy establishment.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne Ind. ROTHCHILD BROS

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

W. H. Child, of Madison, is the possessor of one of the first issues of copper coins ever made in the United States. On one side is the sun shining on a sun-dial, at the base of which are the words, "Mind-Your-Business," the date '1787,' and the word "Fugio." On the reverse side are the words, "We Are One," surrounded by a chain of thirteen links. This is a very rare coin; not more than half a dozen are known to be in existence in this country.

WHY is it that the great rush for clothing at the original Red Front No. 5, Keystone block?

It is because they are selling goods at such extensively low prices.

Store crowded from morning until night with customers, but nevertheless come and see us. We will wait upon you and sell you clothing 20 per cent. lower than any other house and defy any one to compete with us. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, the original Red Front Clothing House.

INSURANCE.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agent for the Phenix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,800,000. Call at the COURIER office. tf.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	145 @ 148
" Red	135 a 140
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	54
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@14
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	18c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

MARRIAGES.

FETERLY—WILLIAMS—At the residence of the bride's mother, Friday evening Nov. 10th, 1871, by Rev. A. W. Lamport, Mr. Geo. FETERLY and Miss ELLA WILLIAMS, both of this place.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the BEST, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh.

We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
264 South Third-st. Williamsburg, N. Y,

"UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST SUSTAINED WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."

Harper's Magazine

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

There are few intelligent families in which Harper's Magazine would not be an appreciated and highly welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. Harper's is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world—*New England Homestead.*

A repository of biograpy and history, literature science and art, unequalled by any other American publication. *** The volumes are as valuable as a mere work of reference as any cyclopædia we can place in our liberaries. Harper's Magazine is a record of travel every where since the hour of its establishment Livingstone and Gordon Cumming in Africa, Strain among the Andes and Ross Brown in the east, Speke on the Nile and Macgregor on the Jordan—indeed, all recent travellers of note have seen their most important discoveries reproduced in these pages, Most of our younger and many of our older writers find here their literary biography. Our artists see the best evidences of their genius and the most enduring specimens of their work in the Magazine—*Standard.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harper's.—*The Nation, New York,*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1872.

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year............$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for twenty dollars, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00. Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 43 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid,

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROS., New York.

1871. SUBSCRIBE. 1872

FORT WAYNE

Weekly Gazette!

The People's Favorite.

The largest double sheet in Indiana, containing Thirty-Six columns filled with news from all parts of the world Choice Original and Selected Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit and Humor.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Weekly Gazette has more interesting and popular specialties than any other Newspaper published in this State. Notice the following:

FULL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The Weekley Gazette contains full Telegraphic Dispatches of everything that has transpired during the week throughout the country and world.—No other Weekly has this Feature! from the fact that no other paper in this and adjoining districts publishes a daily, in connection with it, and do not get the dispatches until copied from old papers.—Readers of our weekly therefore, can get all the news as well as those who take the Daily Papers.

HUMOROUS LETTERS.

The most popular humorous literature of the age—read and laughed over by everybody—will be regularly published in the Gazette. Parson Nasby's Letters will be inserted each week, as well as all witty saying of Josh Billings, Mark Twain and others. The Nasby litters are worth the price of paper. The greatest Feature, however, is an

ORIGINAL STORY

Written expressly for the Weekly Gazette, having reference, in part, to Old Fort Times, and Indian days and based on facts of special interest to all who are familiar with the entertaining historical incidents connected with Gen. Wayne's March and the early settlement of this section of the country and the later growth and development of the Summit City and surrounding towns. In addition with this, it will contain

THE BEST STORIES.

Selected with much care and calculated to entertain both old and young. Every number also contains a Young Folks' Department, an Agricultural Department, a Religious and Educational Department and a Commercial Department, all prepared expressly for The Gazette, rendering it as Complete and Perfect a Family Newspaper as is Published Anywhere.

Remember that the Gazette is a paper not for Allen county only, but for every county in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan

ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

We will furnish The Weekly Gazette from now until January, 1873, for $1.75 per single copy; and to all clubs of ten and upwards at $1.50 per copy thus making it the cheapest the largest and best newspaper published.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent at every post office in the United States.

Specimen Copies sent free to any address. Send for a copy, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends at different postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and post paid. Address

GAZETTE COMPANY,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Nov. 7, 3-m.

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS,

5,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

CIDER BARRELS for sale at
C. BEUGNOT & CO.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes. Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

EAGLE MILLS!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, Stair Rail, Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

eb. 23, O. D. HURD.

VEGETABLE CURE.

Cure all dis eases caused by self abuse viz: Spermatorhea Seminal Weakness Night Emissions, Loss of Memory Universal Lassitude Pains in the back Dimness of Vision Premature Old Age Weak Nerves Difficult Breathing Pale Countenance Insanity Consumption and all diseases that follow as a sequence on youthful indiscretions.

This medicine has been used in our practice for many years and with thousands treated it his not failed in an single instance.

Each package of Vegetable Cure is wrapped in ultramarine blue paper, printed in gold lettersands contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial of Medicated Powders sufficient to make one-half pint of injection; and one Syringe.

Price $5 per package by mail free of postage or three packages by express on receipt of ten dollars

The "Vegetable Cure" is sold by responsible Druggists everywhere; some dealers however, try to sell cheap and worthless compounds in place of this, in order to make more money. Be not deceived, ask for this Five Dollar Preparation and take no other: if the dealers do not keep it, enclose the money in a letter and we will send it by return mail secure from observation.

We desire to send our thirty page phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids" to every reader of this paper, and will mail free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Sold by all Druggists.

Address, ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
117 North Sixth-st. St. Louis

T. M. BIDDLE,

No. 6. KEYSTONE BLOCK,

DEALER IN

Family Medicines,

PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,

And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.

We wish it understood that we sell only

FIRST-CLASS Goods

and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufacturers and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne. C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardwar nw the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings,

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

FURS, FURS, FURS,

BONNETS, HATS, AND

DRESS GOODS

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all discript. ever brought to Fort Wayne.

100 sets of Black Cony $2,00 to $2,50; 50 sets French Mink, $3,00; 50 Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; sets of children. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, V. Velveteens, Deleans, Cloaking, Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Million, Calico, Dress Goods, &c. cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's. FORT WAYNE, IND., CALHOUN STREET.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

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THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year.....$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three months.....50

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. E. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.
DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
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WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

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PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House, Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
F. E. Davenport & Co. Agents,
Auburn, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	7 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.	Comersville	4 45
11 10 "	Indianapolis	4 30
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	2 55
2 01 "	Hartfordcity	1 33
3 20 "	Bluffton	12 09
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	11 00
9 18 "	A. Jackson L.	6 00

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 03 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 06 a. m.
12 38 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
1 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 00 p. m.	Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 28, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburgh 1,35 A. M			
Rochester 2,42 "	7,10 A. M	10,55 A. M.	3,00 P. M.
Alliance...4,55 "	8,45 "	12,05 P. M.	4,02 "
Orrville...6,28 "	11,45 "	3,00 "	6,5 "
Mansfield 8,8 "	1,55 P. M	4,42 "	8,33 "
A. 8,55 "	4,22 "	6,40 "	10,31 "
Crestline 9.20 "	5,00 "	7,10 "	11,00 "
L.	5,55 A. M	7,45 "	11,30 "
Forest......11 37 "	7,33 "	9,29 "	1,26 A. M.
Lima......11,32 P.	8,50 "	10,50 "	2,55 "
Ft. Wayne 1,45 "	11,40 "	1,25 A. M.	6,06 "
Plymouth 3,32 "	2,25 P. M	3,45 "	8,35 "
Chicago... 6,20 "	6,00 "	7,20 "	12,10 P. M

Going East.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGH
Chicago... 5,50 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P.
Plymouth 9,45 "	11,53	9,05 "	12,30 A.
Ft Wayne 12,40 P. M	2,15 P. M.	11,30 "	3,15 "
Lima...... 3,07 "	3,58 "	1,37 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest ... 4,27 "	4,58 "	4.50 "	6,3 "
A 6,00 "	6.15 "	4,20 "	8,55 "
Crestline 12,45	6,35 "	5,30 "	9,28 "
Mansfield 1,23 "	7,05 "	5,00 "	11,42 "
Orrville... 3,45 "	9,00 "	6,57 "	11,55 "
Alliance... 5,60 "	10,25 "	8,50 "	1,45 P. M
Rochester 8,25 P. M	12,27 A. M.	11,05 "	4,22 "
Pittsburgh 935	1,25 "	12,10 P. M.	5,30 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 3, 8, and daily except Sunday; Nos. 7 and 6, daily; No. 4, daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov 20, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mixed.	expres.
Fort Wayne, leave	11 30 a. m	8 05 a m	4 25 p. m
Academie	11 47	8 32	4 38
Huntertown	11 56	8 50	4 51
Stones (*Gravel pit*)	12 02 p.m.	9 16	4 57
New Era	12 12	9 47	5 07
Auburn	12 31	10 10	5 26
Waterloo	12 44	10 31	5 39
Summit	12 52	11 50	5 5
Pleasant Lake	1 09	10 54	6 04
Angola	1 21	12 22 p m	6 16
Jonesville		3 03	
Jackson ......Arr	4 08	6 05	8 55 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson ......Leave	7 30 a m	8 30 a m	12 32 p m
Jonesville		9 03	
Angola	10 08	2 35 p m	3 05
Pleasant	10 20	3 00	3 17
Summit	10 31	3 20	3 29
Waterloo	10 47	3 44	3 44
Auburn	10 00	4 07	4 16
New Era	11 19	4 38	4 57
Stones (*Gravel Pit*)	11 30	4 57	4 27
Huntertown	11 36	5 06	4 33
Academie	11 47	5 23	4 43
Ft Wayne...... Arr	12 05	5 50 p m	5 00

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.
Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

The United States Government is now paying a pension to the widow of William Tell, a lineal decendant of the Swiss hero of that name. The husband of the prison er served in the late war.

MY FAMILIAR.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Again I hear that creaking step!
He's rapping at the door!
Too well I know the boding sound
That ushers in a bore,
I do not tremble when I meet
The stoutest of my foes,
But heaven defend me from the friend
That comes—but never goes.

He drops into my easy chair,
And asks about the news;
He peeps into my manuscript,
And gives his candid views;
He tells me where he likes the line,
And where he's forced to grieve.
He takes the strongest liberties—
But never takes his leave!

He reads my daily papers through
Before I've seen a word;
He scans the lyric (that I wrote,)
And thinks it quite absurb,
He calmly smokes my last c'gar,
And cooly asks for more;
He opens everything he sees—
Except the entry door!

He talks about his fragile health,
And tells me of the pains
He suffers from a score of ills,
Of which he ne'er complains,
And how he struggled once with death
To keep the fiend at bay;
On themes like those away he goes—
But never goes away.

He tells me of the carping words
Some shallow critic wrote,
And every critic paragraph
Familirialy can quote,
He thinks the writer did me wrong
He'd like to run him through!
He says a thousand pleasant things—
But never says "adieu!"

When e'er he comes—that dreadful man,
Disguise it as I may,
I know that, like an autumn rain,
He'll last throughout the day,
In vain I speak of urgent tasks,
In vain I scold and pout,
A frown is no extinguisher—
It does not put him out!

I mean to take the knocker off,
Put the crape upon the door,
Or hint to John that I am gone
To stay a month or more,
I do not tremble when I meet
The stoutest of my foes;
But heaven defend me from the friend
Who never, never goes.

Advices to Writers.

We find this advice on writing given by 'Gris,' the Fat Contributor of the Cincinnati *Times*, and think it especially pertinent. He says:

I received the other day the following note of inquiry:

DEAR SIR:—I think I have got a tallunt into me to write. I want to try it, but do not know to begin. Yu, I know, hev had sperianse. Will yu please write and give me informashun on the following points, to-wit, namely—

What to rite on.
When to rite.
Where to rite.
How to rite.
~~How much to rite.~~
What to rite for.

With any other hint on the subject that may occur to you. Yours truly.

AMBISHUS.

I am gratified always to be able to impart any information in my power to one about to begin to write although he may never begin to write with me. Struggling genius I am prone to encourage. I am not like some in the profession, who keep all they know about writing so closely to themselves that poor people would not suspect they knew anything about it. As far as writing is concerned, chirographic pugilist that I am, I always stand ready to 'let go my write.'

'What I write on.' I generally write on a table or desk. I prefer a desk when I want to desk-ant profoundly. Some of my desk-anties are fearfully and wonderfully made.

Don't try to write on a multiplication table unless you are a complete master of figures, especially figures of speech. I have frequently written on my knees, but I am aware that many people have a repugnance to getting on their knees either to write, or anything else.

There may be occasions when you will be compelled to write on the top of your hat, but it hurts one's (s)tyle to do it habitually.

Literary men often affect eccentricities regarding what they write or. Shelley, I believe, wrote his 'Shell(ie)s of the Ocean' on his thumb nail. Byron wrote on gin, and Edgar A. Poe wrote on a drunk.

'When to write.' Write when you feel like it, but be sure you feel like it. Some people think they feel like it when they don't which produces a good deal of suffering among readers. I would lay down as a general rule for young men of 'ambition' like yours, when you can't find any employment that will pay for your salt, then write.

'Where to write.' That depends a good deal on where she is. If she were in Chicago it would be manifestly absurb to write to Montreal.

'How to write.' Is it possible that in this land of common schools there is any young man who don't know how to write? You should consult a writing master, and not me.

'How much to write.' Better leave that to the editor to whom you send your contributions. He will tell you 'How Much.'

Does Gold Grow?

It has long been thought that nuggets of gold increased in size while lying in the dirt in which they are found. M. C. Wilkinson has lately announced to the Royal Soeity of Victoria that gold, when placed in a solution of chloride of gold, in contact with organic matter, determines the deposit of liberated gold upon itself. Mr. Skey, of the New Zealand Geological Survey, has lately communicated a series of experiments, giving similar results to the Wellington Philosophical Society.

It is told of an old, illiterate resident of Posey county, Ind., that sometimes when asleep he will repeat accurately long sermons that he has heard, and lectures upon scientific subjects, of which he has not the slightest conception or recollection of when awake.

A young lady betrothed says that 'C. O. D,' means call on dad.

A Strange Cat.

Pat Maloney, better know by the name of Father Pat, on returning from work, one evening, was met at the gate by Biddy, his better half, in a high state of excitement.

'Pat,' says she, 'there's a strange cat in the cabin.'

'Cast her out, thin; don't be botherin' me about the baste.'

'Faith an' I've been frin' to do that for the matter of tin minits past, but she is beyant my reach, behind the big red chist in the corner. Will yez be after helpin' me to drive her out?'

'To be sure I will; bad luck to the consate she has for me house. Show her to me, Biddy, till I teach her the respect that is due to a man in his own house—to be takin' posession without, so much as by your lave—the thaif of the world!'

Now Pat had a special antipathy to cats, and never let pass an opportunity to kill one. This he resolved to do in the present case, and instantly formed a plan for the purpose. Perceiving but one way of egress for the animal, he says to Biddy:

'Have yez ever a male-bag in the house me darlint?'

'Divil a one is there, Pat. Ye took it to the mill wid yez to bring home some chips this morning.'

'Faith an' I did, an' there it is yet, thin. An' have you nothin' at all in the house that will tie up like a bag?'

'Troth an' I have, Pat. There's me Sunday petticoat!—ye can draw the strings up close at the top; and sure it will be better for let.in' that cat larin' ye.'

'Biddy, yer'e a jewel; just be after bringin' it to me at wanst.'

Biddy brought the garment, and sure enough it made a good substitute for a bag.

Pat declared at a glance that it was 'illegant.'

So, holding it close against the edge of the chest, he took a look behind and saw a pair of eyes glaring at him.

'A' is it there ye are, ye divil? Be out o' that now, bad luck to yez, ye thaving vagabond. Be dad, an' ye won't lave with perlite axin'—yerself will bate the pigs intirely. Biddy, have yez any hot wather?'

'Sure I've the full o' tay kettle, an' all a boilin', Pat.'

'Be after castin' the matter of a quart, thin, behind the chist, and we'll see how the baste minds [illegible]'

'Hould close, thin; here goes the steam in' hot water.'

So saying, dash went the water, and out came the animal into Pat's trap.

'Arrah, be the holy poker, I have him now, Biddy. It is nine lives ye have, ye baste! Well, now be axin' me pardon for all the thavin' ye've been doin' in my house, or it's nine lives will save ye. Biddy, save hould o' the poker, and whilst I shoulder the bag, jist whack the daylight out o' the baythin' devil.'

Pat threw the bundle over his shoulder and Biddy struck about three blows to the tune of 'St. Patrick's Day in the Morning,' when she suddenly stopped.

'What smells so quair, Pat? Sure it's takes me breath with the power of it.—Oh, murther, Pat! its the divil ye have in the sack!'

Bate him thin—bate the horns off of him!'

'I'm faintin'—cast him off ye, Pat!'

'Och, murther! murther! Biddy Maloney, what have ye done? You've went and mistaken a horible pole-cat for a harmless tame cat!'

'Pat, for the love o' me, if you're convanient to the door, unclose it for I' perisht intirely. Oh, Biddy Ma'oney, that ever ye should have left ould Ireland to be smothered in this way!'

'Faith, the little villian beats the devil himself: he's ruined me house, and kilt Piddy, an' put me out of all consate wid me own self. Oh, ye murtherin' baste!'

By dint of washing, and scouring, and airing, and the burial of Biddy's best petticoat under the ground for a space of time, things were at length set to right again.

But not a little recrimination took place on the occasion, and neither of them ever forgot the expulsion from the cabin of Biddy's strange cat.

Bits of Wisdom.

He that bites on every weed must needs light on poison.

Little and often fills the purse.

Laws catch flies but let the hornets go free.

Poverty is not a shame, but being ashamed of it is.

He that is too proud to ask is too good to receive.

God sends meat and the devil sends the cooks.

Poor men seek meat for their stomachs, rich men seek stomachs for their meat.

Smooth words make smooth ways.

Idle hope is a waking dream.

Follow love and it will flee; flee love and it will follow thee.

Too much courtesy, too much craft.

When the wind serves, all aid.

Physicians' faults are covered with earth rich men's with money.

Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad.

All is fine that is fit.

Who is over nice looses many a slice.

Trust not still water nor a silent man.

Haste trips up its own heel's.

Golden dreams make men awake hungry.

Take care of your geese when the fox preaches.

A fool's head never whitens.

Wise men learn by other's harm.

A ship aground is a beacon at sea.

Every one sings as he has the gift, and marries as he has the luck.

All are not hunters that blow their horns.

A Big Scare.

Mark Twain tells the following story by a fellow passenger, who, bantered about his timidity, said that he never had been scared since the time that he loaded an old Queen Annie's musket for his father, whereupon he related the following:

'You see, the old man was trying to teach me to shoot black birds, and beasts that tore up the young corn and such things, so that I could be of some use about the farm, because I wasn't big enough to do much. My gun was a little single barrel ed shot gun, and the old man carried an old Queen Annie musket that weighed about a ton, making a report like a thunder clap and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the musket some times, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down, and taking her to the hired man, asked him how to load her, because the old man was not in the fields.—Hiram said: 'Do you see them marks on the stock—an X and V? Well, that means ten balls and five slugs—that's her load.'

'But how much powder?'

'Oh, he says, 'it don't matter; put in four handsfull.'

So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I started out. I levelled her on a good many birds, but every time I went to pull the trigger, I shut my eyes and wicked. I was afraid of her a kicking. Towards sundown I fetched up at the house, and there was the old man a resting on the porch.

'Been out hunting, have you?'

'Yes, sir,' says I.

'Did n't kill anything, sir—didn't shoot her off.'

'I was afraid she'd kick.' (I knew very well that she would.)

'Gimme that gun!' said the old man, mad as sin. 'Do you see that sapling, there?'

I saw it, and began to drop back out of danger. The next moment I heard an earthquake, and saw the Queen whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning around on one heel, with one leg up and both hands on his jaw, and the bark flying from that tree. The old man's shoulder was set back four inches and his jaw turned black and blue, and he had to lay up for three days. I haven't been scared since.'

The Ringing Rocks of Pennsylvania.

One of the most interesting and curious places in Eastern Pennsylvania is the locality known as the 'Ringing Rocks' or more popular the 'Ringing Hills,' situated about three miles east of Pottstown, Montgomery county.

The peculiarity of these rocks is that upon being struck with a hammer or stone they ring with such a clear and prolonged sound that the curiosity and interest of the most indifferent visitor is immediately aroused. One sends forth a sound like that produced by a stroke upon an anvil; another one that resembles a clear sounding bell; another the prolonged ring of a dinner-glass; still another the heavier and duller sound of the tinsmith's hammer, while some ring out but little or none at all. It is no difficult matter find several stones giving sounds that will perfectly chord with each other, and a musician night stand among them and by striking different ones probably play an air upon them.

These stones are far heavier than ordinary ones, iron, no doubt, entering largely into their composition and it has been imagined that a short distance under this vast pile a hollow place exists.

On some of the large flat ones curious marks are observed. Some bear the impressions of horses' hoofs, which appear to have sunk in several inches; one, several marks shaded like hearts; and another, a mark that would lead us to suppose that some animal had struck its claws upon it before it had hardened, and slipped back for want of hold.

A peculiar fact is that the rocks scatter ed thickly among the surrounding cedars and oaks, and in large piles on adjacent hills, do not posess this ri ging property, nor do they differ in weight and appearance from ordinary ones.

GENERALTIES.

Now is the time to plant buckwheat cakes.

There is not water enough in any southern Illinois river to float a chip.

The Mexican revolutionists are still besieging Saltillo, but make little progress, owing to the lack of artillery.

An Iowa woman put starch into her husband's beer, thinking it was arsenic, and was surprised because it didn't stiffen the old man.

The receipts of the late State Fair were $20,487,65. The expenses, as estimated by the secretary, are set down at $18-000.

The business portion of Cacheville, Yolo County, California, has been destroyed by fire, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

It is understood that the President has tendered the portfolio of Secretary of State to George William Curtis, in case Mr. Fish finally decides to withdraw.

Sterling Sledge, seventy-five years of age, has been sent to the Virginia State Prison for fifteen years, which is bad for poor old Sledge.

The executive committee of the Chicago relief society have published an official financial statement. The amount actually received up to November 7th is $3500,-000. This includes $600,000 in the hands of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and $250,000 in the Boston funds not yet placed to the credit of the fund. The society is now aiding about sixty thousand persons. The committee say the great matter pressing upon the committee is shelter for the coming winter.

Pearls and Blackberries.

'No!' said Dr. Darling, slowly—'no, I can't believe the evidence of my own senses!' and as he enunciated the words with impressive distinctness, he looked solemnly at Harry Clifford.

He might have found a worse looking individual to fix his regards upon than this young M. D, who had taken his first lesson in bones, muscles and human anatomy, with the therapeuties belonging thereto, in the little office across the hall, and was just preparing to hang up a shingle of his own; for Harry Clifford was tall and shapely, with red-brown hair and a huge auburn moustache, and merry eyes that laughed like springs of water in the sunshine.

Dr Darling took off his spectacles, folded them and deliberately placed them in their case, still without taking his eyes from his neophyte.

Harry Clifford smiled, but he looked a little embarrassed notwithstanding.

'She would have you in a minute, if you were to propose,' pursued Dr. Darling, dropping great hot splashes of sealing-wax over a sheet of blotting paper, and stamping them with his monogram seal in an aimless sort of a way.

'Yes; but tell you, sir, I don't want to propose,' said Harry, staring at the inter-twined D. J. D.'s as if they were the most interesting things in the world.

'You don't want a pretty girl for a wife?'

'Not that pretty girl in particular, doctor.'

Nor fifty thousand dollars?' added the doctor, pronouncing the three momentous words in a manner that made them sound very weighty indeed.

'I would not object to the fifty thousand dollars itself, sir; but as a mere appendage to Miss Bradbury—'

'I believe the boy is crazy,' ejaculated Dr. Darling. 'Well, well, as the Scotch proverb has it, 'a willful man maun has his way,' and I shall interfere no farther. By-the-way, Harry—'

'Yes, sir.'

'You are going to the city this afternoon?'

'That is my present intention sir.'

'Stop at Depierre's, will you, and leave Mrs. Darling's pearl brooch to be mended. I ought to have done it a week ago; but a man can't think of everything.'

'Certainly, doctor,' and Harry Clifford deposited the pearl brooch—an old fashioned ornament of massive gold, set with tiny seed-pearls, in his waist coat pocket.

Rather a carless way to carry jewelry, young man!' said Dr. Darling, elevating his eyebrows.

'Oh, I never lose anything!' asserted Harry, in an off hand sort of a way.

The morning sun was casting bright, flickering threads of gold across the kitchen floor; the morning-glories and Maderia vines, trained across the casement, stirred softly in the mid-July air; and Ursula Percy, Mrs. Dunning's orphan niece, was busy 'doing up' blackberries.

Fresh as a rose, with dazel eyes softened to intense blackness at times by the shadow of their long lashes, and smilling, scarlet lips, she stood there—her calico dress concealed by the house wifely apron of white dim'ty that was tied round her waist, and her black curls tucked remorsely back of her ears—looking demurely into the bubbling depths of the preserving kettle, like a beautiful parody on one of the witches in 'Macbeth,' while on the whitely scoured pine table beyond a glittering tin vessel was upheaped with the beautiful jet black fruit, each seperate berry flashing like the eye of an Oriental bell.

Ursula!'

The pretty young girl started, very nearly dropping the skimmer into the preserving kettle.

'How you startled me, Harry!'

Harry advanced into the kitchen, with an admiring look at the bright face, flushed with a blush and a good deal of stove heat.

'You are always at work, Ursula!'

'I have got to work, Harry, to earn my own living,' Ursula answered, with a slight uplifting of her exquisite black brows: 'I am not heiress like Bradbury.'

'Confound Miss. Bradbury!' exclaimed our hero. 'I hear nothing but Miss Bradbury the whole time.'

'She is a very sweet young lady, Harry,' said Ursula, in mildly reproving accent.

'I dare say: but—what a lot of blackberries you have here, to be sure, Ursula?'

'Forty quarts,' said Ursula, demurely, 'Aunt Darling always enjoys them so much in the winter.

Harry put a honey-sweet globule of fruit in his mouth.

'Blackberries are a beautiful fruit, Ursula.'

'Very, and Miss Percy skimmed diligently away at the bubbling caldron.

'Especially when you are doing them up,' added the young M. D., with rather a clumsy effort at compliment.

Ursula did answer. Harry walked up to the range and took both hands in his—

'Harry, don't! The berries will burn!'

'Let them burn, then; who cares?'

'But what do you want?' she asked, struggling importantly to escape, and laughing in spited of the grave look she fain would have assumed.

'To see your eyes, Ursula.'

She lifted the soft hazel orbs to his face; then with a sudden shyness.

'Do you know what answer I read in those eyes, dearest?' he whispered. after a moment or two of silence, broken only by the hissing and simmering of the boiling blackberries.

'No.'

'I read yes!'

'Oh, Harry, I dare not. Uncle and aunt are so determined you shall marry Miss. Bradbury.'

'And I am so determined not to marry her. Is a man to be given away as if he were a house and lot, or a bundle of old clothes, I would like to know? Ursula.'

'Harry, they are burning! I am sure of it. I can smell them. Oh, do let go my hands!'

Harry Clifford directly seized up the big iron spoon, and stired the boiling depths vigorously.

'It's all your imagination, Ursula.'

'No, its not; and if they are the least bit scorched they will be spoiled for 'Aunt Darling.'

'But, Ursula—'

The creaking sound of an opening door beyond, suddenly dissolved the 'tete-a-tete.' Ursula almost pushed Harry out of the kitchen.

'You'll be on the piazza to-night, when they'll all go to the concert?' he persisted in asking through the crack in the door.

'Yes, yes, anything—everything; only go!'

And Harry went, beginning to realize that love-making and preserving did not assimilate.

'Your peral brooch, my dear? Oh, I remember now. I gave it to Harry more than a week ago to have mended. I dare say it's done by this time!' and Dr. Darling turned expectantly to our hero.

'I—I'm very sorry,' began Harry; 'but the brooch disappeared in the most unaccountable manner from my vest pocket, I know I put it there.'

'Yes,' dryly interrupted the elder gentleman. 'I remember seeing you put it there, and you assured me at the time that you never lost anything. So the brooch is gone, but Mrs. Darling may rest assured,' Harry added with a glance toward that lady, 'that I will replace it at the very earliest opportunity.'

Oh, it is of no consequence at all!' said Mrs. Darling, with a countenance that said plainly, 'it is of the greatest consequence' 'Perhaps we shall find it somewhere about the house.'

But the days slipped by one by one, and the doom of the pearl brooch remained involved in the deepest mystery. Harry Clifford brought another one and presented it to Mr. Darling, with a little complimentary speech. Mrs. Darling laughed, and pinned it into the folds of her thread lace barb she wore at her throat.

'But it's so strange what can have become of the other!' said Mrs. Darling.

It was the golden month of September that the old doctor and Mrs. Darling made up their minds to visit Miss Bradbury to tea.

'And if Harry don't come to terms now, he never will,' added her husband.

'Get out the best china and the chased silver tea service, Ursula,' said Mrs. Darling.

'And wear your pink French calico, child; it's the only becoming dress you have,' said her uncle, with a glance at the bright little brunette.

And Ursula Percy obeyed both of their mandates.

Miss Bradbury came, a handsome, showy young lady, with a smooth society manner that made Ursula feel herself vey countrified and common indeed.

'Delicious preserves!' said Miss. Bradbury.

'They are of Ursula's making,' said Mrs. Darling. And Harry Clifford passed his plate for a second supply.

'I remember the day they were brewed, baked, or whatever you call it,' said he, with an arch glance at Ursula.

Suddenly old Dr. Darling grew purple in the face, and began to cough violently. Every one started up.

'He,s swallowed the spoon!' cried Miss Branbury.

'Oh, oh, he's got the appoplexy!' scramed Mrs. Darling hysterically.

'Uncle! dearest uncle!' piped up little Ursula, vaguely catching at a glass of water.

But Dr. Darling recovered without any more disastrous symptoms.

'It isn't the spoon, and I don't come of an appoplectic family,' said he. 'But upon my word, this is about the biggest blackberry I ever came perilously near swallowing!' And he held out his wife's pearl brooch, boiled up in the blackberries!

There was a momentary silence around the table; and then it was broken by Mrs. Darling, one of those blessed old ladies who never sees an inch beyond their own spectacle noses.

'My goodness gracious! said Mrs. Darling, how could it ever come into the pressevod blackberries? I don't see—'

'But I do!' said Dr. Darling, looking provokingly knowing. 'Yes, I see a good many things now that I didn't see before.'

And Harry, glancing across the table at Ursula, was somewhat consoled to preceive that her cheek was a shade more scarlet, if that was possible than his own.

He followed the old doctor into his office, when the evening meal was concluded. Ursula did not not know now she even would have lived through it, were it not for Mrs. Darling's obtuseness, and Sophy Bradbury's surface-charm of manner, and plunged bodly into the matter.

'Doctor,' he began, valiantly; but the gentleman interrupted him.

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'Ther's no need of any explanation my boy, he said. 'I know why you didn't want to mary Miss Bradbury. And I don't say that I blame you much; only I came nearly choking to death with Ursula's blackberry jam.'

And Dr. Darling laugrehed again until, had his spouse been present, sh would surely have thought a second attack of appoplexy among the inevitables.

'Little Ursula,' he added; 'well, you shall have my blessing.'

The pearls were all discolored, and the gold of the old-fashioned brooch tarnished with the alchemy of cooking; but Ursula keeps that old ornament yet, more tenderly treasured than all the modern nicknacks with which her young husband loads her toilet table. And every year, when she preserves blackberries, Dr. Darling comes to tea, and makes pondrous witicisms, and pretends to search in the crystal preserve dish for a 'boiled brooch!'

But then, jolly old gentlmen will have their jokes.

How Two Honest Men Prospered.

There are two Johns in the Fourth Ward. The last name of one begins with a G and the surname of the other commences with a C. They are chums. They are very smart men, very; but as Mark Anthony said in a particular way, they are both 'honorable men.'

They were not long ago in a very unusual condition, known as 'hard up,' by the industry and integrity they have achieved a little competency. Thus: C. met G. one day in a bar-room, their usual resort. It was a temperance bar, of course. Said C.

'Old boy, we're dreadful hard up but I know how to make a raise; sure thing.'

'No!' said G.; 'honor bright? 'I haven't anything more to my uncle except a paper collar, and my landlord's dunning me. But, really, now?'

'Yes,' replied C., 'this is the plan. I've found a man fool enough to lend me $100. The great race between Longfellow and Hembold comes off next week at Saratoga. We'll go. There'll be the heavest kind of odds bet on Longfellow, of course. I'll black Hembold and you'll be stakeholder. After the first bet you give me the stakes and I'll bet the whole amount; make you holder again, stake them again, bet again, and so on. Then we suddenly leave and divide the whole pile. D'ye see?'

'Well, you are a genius, Johny; we'll try it.'

On the day of the great contest they were on the ground. The plan worked. Soon G., as stake holder, had $5,000 in his possession—they then thought it convenient to leave before the race came off. They went. During the race they were coming to New York at the rate of thirty miles an hour, planning to rusticate until the affair blew over. When they got out of the Hudson River Railroad depot the first news they heard was, that Hembold had won! They were not astonished, perhaps—at least not more than everybody, else. They had fairly won their money! They were honest men, and need not run away. They didn't. Virtue is its own reward. Honesty is the best Policy.—*N. Y Standard.*

The Great Payment.

The largest sum of money every contracted for in one bargain, is the indemnity to be paid by France to be paid by France to Germany, in consequence of the recent war. It is so large that its payment disturbs the money markets of the whole worlds; and no intelligent forecast of the financial future, even in New York, can be formed without understanding the progress already made in it and that soon to be made.

Reducing the payments in every case to Amrican money, the account, according to the last advices by telegraph, stand thus: France has paid, as a contribution for the city of Paris, $40,000,000; for the maintenance of Germain troops in France, from March to October, 1871, $60,000,000; and for a first payment upon the national indemnity, $235,000,000; besides $65,000,000 allowed as the purchase money for the railroads in Alsace and Lorraine, in all $335,000,000,000. Of this, perhaps $5,000,000, must be deducted, as spent in France by the German troops for supplies, leaving $330,-000,000 for the amount of of specie actually moving to Germany, and causing the present disturbance.

There are due to Germany in the spring of 1872, $100,000,000 to be paid in six installments of $16,000,000, each beginning with January 15, the remander of $4,000,000 to be paid April 1; besides more than $30,000,-000 for interest, at five per cent, per annum, upon the r maining 6000,000,-000. The total amount of money to be transferred from one country to the other for the year ending April 1, 1872, is therefore more than $460,000,000.

Among the most interesting of the 'relics of crime' garnered in New York city is a wire window ladder, the like of which has never before been seen. It is about ten feet long when stretched out, made of steel wire about a quarter of an inch thick, with cross steps of polished wood about six inches long. The burglar gets into the room over the one which he wishes to enter, fastens the hooks to the window sill, drops the ladder outside, and runs down to the window below. Having gone through the appartment, he runs up his ladder, pulls it in, and folds it up into such a compass that he can pack it in a small hand-bag.

A word fitly spoken is like an apple of gold in a frame of silver.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOV. 23, 1871

The Democrats will have a two-thirds vote in the Virginia Legislature.

The Radicals will have a majority in the new Legislature of Mississippi but the Democrats have made heavy gains in all parts of the State.

We have as dirty a Tammany ring in this city as there is in New York. The difference between the two is that the spoils are smaller here—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The great issue which predominates in our politic is well stated in that able and honest journal, the Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican*: 'Tammanyism at Washington must be got rid of as well as Tammanyism in New York.'

The rains continue in the North of Shanghai. Within the last fifteen days the water has been higher than at any previous day. Twenty thousand square miles of territory have been inundated one and thousand people distroyed in New Chinag.

The October batch of Raidcal defaulters sum up as follows: The Indian fraud, $180,000; Stokes' pension fraud, $60,000; clerk in the Second Auditor's office, $108,000; Collector at Savannah, $30,000; Pension Agent at Philadelphia, $35,000; total for October, $413,000. And this was not a good month for defaulters.

We have three hundred and fifty-seven millions of legal tenders in circulation, worth in the market eighty-nine cents on the dollar. In less than three years Mr. Boutwell has shipped to England, to buy bonds due in 1881, and locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, over three hundred and eighty-two millions in gold. This is what the Republicans in their State conventions endorse when they commend the Boutwell financial policy.

New York and Philadelphia.

The cry for the last two months has been Tammany and the New York city debt. New York is a Democratic city, and as such held responsible for the acts of bad men of both parties who have not turned its municipal government to individual advantage. Gigantic as have been the frauds in New York, and immeasurably larger the outlays for public improvements, it is yet in better shape than the Radical city of Philadelphia, over which there is not a sound of discord.

New York and Philadelphia have been for years under Democratic and Republican rule—New York under the former and Philadelphia under the latter. New York has a city debt of $50,000,000. Her assets to meet this debt are as follows: The Central Park, containg 11,000 lots at $10,000, at least $100,000,000; twenty smaller parks and places, $33,000,000; ten public markets, $5,000,000; city lots not in public use, $4,000,000; water lots and Brooklyn lots, $1,500,000; seventy piers, North and East Rivers, $5,000,000; Croton Aqueduct property, $100,000,000; Fire Department—land, buildings and apparatus, $3,500,000; Police stations, $1,500,000; Public Education—land and buildings, $6,000,000; courts, prisons and the like, with islands in the East River, $7,500,000. Total, $267,000,000.

These estimates, the New York *Post* says, do not include any prospective valuation of the islands, nor of the improvements projected by the Department of Docks. But it is confidently expected that plans now before the Department will make the piers, and the new lots in connection with them, almost as important a source of revenue to the city as the Erie Canal ever was of income to the State. The *Times*, another Radical organ, when considering the same subject, shows that nearly $15,000,000 of the debt was incurred for war expenses in paying bounties, &c., and $20,000,000, for the Croton Water-works and Central Park, thus leaving only about $18,000,000 for the other vast improvements which New York has carried out.

So much for Democratic New York with all its Tammany leaches. Now how does Philadelphia—Republican Philadelphia—stand? This is the condition of affairs there, stated by the Philadelphia *Age*. It says:

'We have a debt of $50,000,000 at the present time, and $20,000,000 more will be needed in the coming three years. That will make $70,000,000. We have a taxation of $3 40 on the $100, the heavest rate of taxation in the United States. What has the city to show for this vast expenditure Absolutely nothing, when compared with the assets of New York. Our assets are a few million dollars in railroad bonds, municipal buildings, unfinished park, gas and water-works. The whole is contemptible, when viewed in the light of the amount of money expended. This is the condition of Radical Philadelphia, contrasted with that of Democratic New York.'

The fine residence of Hon. Wm. Fielding, Past Grand F. A. M., at Sidney, Ohio, was burned Sunday night, Nov. 5th.

Sunday Nov. 5th, Stone & Stewart's paper mill, located at Brookville, Ind., was destroyed by fire. Loss $75,000.

Charity covers a multitude of sins. The tailor and dressmaker cover a multitude of sinners.

The November Elections.

On the 7th inst. elections were held in 9 States of the Union. The returns come in unusually slow and no accurrte reports can be given in this issue. Uu to the hour of going to press, we received the following returns:

Illinois elected a Congressman at large, in place of Gen. Logan, and county officers. For the former position, Gen. Beveridge was the republican and S. S. Hayes the democratic candidate. Official abstracts have been received from eighty-one counties, the vote in the aggregate standing as follows: Beveridge, 99,104; Hayes, 88,516 thus giving, in the eighty-one counties, heard from, a majority of 10,588 for Beveridge. A number of the republican counties have not yet made their returns, and it is belived that the majority for Beveridge will not be less than 13,000 in the State. Logan's majority last year was 23,910. The 'Fire Proof' ticket for municipal officers of Chicago, headed by Joseph Medill, received over ten thousand majority.

New York elected the republican State ticket by about 15 221 majority. The Legislature is republican—State, 23 Republicans to 9 Democrats; House 89 Republicans to 39 Democrats. In the city the reform candidates were elected by large majorities over the Tammanyites—Gen. Franz Sigel, for Register, has over 26,000 majority. All the Tammany candidates, except Tweed, were invited to stay at home. We are pleased to note that Ledwith, the Tammany candidate for the Supreme Judge, went under. His contemptible action, in abandoning the reforms and selling out to the thieves, served him right in having been kicked out by both parties. Brooklyn elected the regular democratic ticket by about 10,000 majority.

Mississippi elected a new Legislature and local officers. The latest reports says the election was the most orderly ever held in the State. There is a large democratic gain throughout the State. Sufficient returns have been received to indicate with certainty the political complexion of the Legislature. The House of Representatives will have 67 Repnblicans, 52 Democrats, and 2 Independents. The Senate will have 24 Republicans and 12 Democrats. The Senate stood 26 Republicans and 7 Democrats: the latest House, 85 Republicans, and 22 Democrats. In all the large counties where the Republicans are strong, the Democrats put forth no ticket. The popular vote was not polled by many thousands. Gov. Alcorn will, in a few days, resign and turn the office over to Lieut. Governor Powers—Governor Alcorn goes to the United States Senate in December.

Virginia elected a new Legislature.—The returns indicate large conservative gains. Well informed politicians predict that the complexion of the next Legislature will be Senate, 50 Conservatives and 8 Radicals; House, 72 Conservatives and 24 Radicals.

Maryland elects the Democratic candidates for Governor and other State officers by about 12,000 majority—a loss of 6,000. The Republicans elected a few members of the Legislature; last year they had none.

Kansas. The indication from returns now in are that the Republicans have carried the State by increased majorities The election was for members of the Legislature only.

Massachusetts voted for Governor and other State officers. Washburn, the republican candidate, is elected Governor by about 14,500 over Adams and the two other (Labor Reform and Temperance) candidates. The labor reform and prohibition vote was less than that cast for Wendell Phillips, in 1870.

Minnesota relects Gov. Austin Rep., by a bout 12,500 majority. The Legislature retains its republican ascendancy.

New Jersey did nobly. The noble Joel Parker, Democrat, was elected Governor by over 5,000 majority. The Legislature, however, is republican, viz; Senate, 12 Republicans and 9 Democrats: House, 37 Republicans to 23 Democrats.

Wisconsin. Reports from this State indicate the election of General C, C. Washburn for Governor over James R. Doolittle by a majority of nearly 8,000. The republican State ticket has more than that number, as ex Senators ran far ahead of his ticket The Democrats have elected ten out of the thirty three States Senators, while the Republicans has sixty five out of the hundred Assemblymen. It is believed the recent calamity in the northern part of the State, which turned out hundreds of families and drove thousands from their homes, had much to do with Senator Doolittle's defeat. Prominent Republicans concede that the inhabitants burnt out were Democrats in the proportion of three to one.—*Argus.*

Who Knows the Most?

It is quite evident that the Napoleon people, judging from the tone of their newspapers are not satisfied with Mr. Steele's report of the survey of their line of the B. & O Railroad. Be this as it may, they criticize very severely his remarks respecting the two lines, and we infer from what they say that they are far from being pleased. As for ourselves, we think Mr. Steele, who has made the survey, ought to know the best line, and as he acts with authority of the company, we are inclined to think he knows better what the company wants than the common folks of Napoleon. It is quite plain from the reports that the engineer favors the Defiance line, and it is as plain from the reports that the Defiance line is the best.—*Defiance Express.*

Jasper county is in need of from ten to twelve school teachers. They pay two dollars per day.

Terre Haute speculator isn't satisfied with what he knows about farming. His corn crop cost him a dollar a bushel.

The Buntin House property, at Terre Haute, was brought by Mrs. D. C. Stunkard at a Sheriffs' sale, last Saturday, for $6,827.

But for the surgeon's skill, a piece of oyster shell would have chocked Charley Gwin to death at a New Albany hotel, last Saturday night.

Meeting of Congress.

On the first Monday in December the Federal Legislature will assemble at Washington.

Radicals having lost their two thirds vote, no further changes in the Constitution are to be apprehended. The only evils that threaten us arise from a wilful misinterpretation of intent and meaning of the last two Amendments, which, while comparatively harmless, when administered according to their original letter and spirit, have been tortured into weapons of wrong and oppression by unprincipled politicians.

The spirits of convervatism is spreading rapidly in the ranks of the Republicans, and if the Democracy act with proper prudence they may win the support of the liberal men in the opposition party, and thereby defeat the more violent measures of Radicalism.

It has been wisely ordained that there shall always be two great party politics, each acting as a check upon the other; and serving as a preventive of usurpation, corruption and tyranny. Therefore, the Democracy have a mission, although they are not of office,—have an influence on every law that is passed and every step that is taken by the powers that be; and, to increase that influence, they should seek to gain the good-will of the large body of Constitution-loving men in the Republican party.

Now is their opportunity. Allthrough the country a feeling is springing up the minds of the opposition that the rulers at the Federal Capitol have gone in too far,—a feeling born with the Ku Klux bills, and nourished by the late arrests and imprisonments made by the military in the ex-rebl Commonwealths.

Therefor, in the coming session of Congress let the Democracy seek the support of all fair-minded Republicans by adopting the following programme:

I. Compliance with the Constituti as amended since the war.

II, The restoration of brotherly love and good-will between the several sections of the country by the advocacy of impartial legislacion.

III. Universal suffrage, supplemented by universal amnesty.

IV. The payment of the public debt according to contract.

V. A traiff for revenue purposes only.

VI. An immediate return to a specie basis.

VII. A reduction of the existing rates of taxation.

VIII. The reform of the civil service.

IX. Opposition to military supremacy, and recognition of the rights guaranteed to the people by the supreme law of the land.

There is nothing in this platform to which a single objection can be uttered by any one who has the welfare of his country at heart. It sweeps away the false and pernicious doctrines of extremists North and South, and opens a future of incomparable prosperity to the citizens of our Republic.

Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis.

New York, Nov. 21, 2 p. m.—Perhaps no former occasion has Brodway been so crowded with a holiday dressed mass of people as it is this moment. There are about 10,000 troops in line, stretching from battery two miles up Broadway. The display is certainly magnificent. Every one seems to be bent upon cheering. The thousands of flag-poles on Broadway are filled with flags, and the facades and windows of many of the buildings are decorated with American flags. Every available outlook on the streets is occupied by the people of both sexes The Grand Duke landed at 1:30, and after considerable ceremony, and amidst the deafening roar of cannon and shouts of welcome and cheers, he took a seat in a barouche, dressed in the magnificent uniform of a general officer of the Russian army. His staff, American and Russian admirals and other official following in barouches, the procession started, and as the Prince passed up Broadway he is loudly cheered by the people at every step, the military which line Broadway presenting arms, dipping colors, bands playing, handkerchiefs waving from the windows by ladies, the scene is one of the most magnificent and inspiring.

The United States Government is now paying a pension to the widow of William Tell, a lineal decendant of the Swiss hero of that name. The husbanp of the prisoner served in the late war.

'Chawley, will have some of this buttaw?' 'Thank you marm; I belong to the temperance society, and I can't take anything strong.'

'Pa, isn't that man what they call the spring time of life?' Why, my son?' Because he looks so very green.'

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

Time Card in Effect Nov. 20, '71.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
Leave.	1 15 p.m	Auburn.	Arive.	12 00
	1 23	Junction	Leave.	11 55
	1 52	Cedar Creek		11 25
	2 10	G.R.Crosing		11 00
	2 28	Potters		10 48
	2 56	Churubusco		10 20
	3 16	Collins		10 08
	3 45	Col. City		9 20
	4 20	Taylors		8 55
	4 45	S. Whitley		8 30
	4 55	Collamor		8 20
Leave	4 25	Lib'y Mills		7 50
Arrive	4 45	N. Manch'r	Leave.	7 30

Connects at Columbia City with Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago train.

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Henry C. Osborn is Plaintiff, and George B. Thompson is Defendant, required me to make the sum of Seventy-seven dollars and Sixty-two cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifty-six [56] in the original plat of the town of Corunna, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said Real Estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

McBRIDE & MORELAND, Att'ys for Plff.

Nov. 23.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO SELL REAL ESTATE!

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Samuel Learned, Administrator of the estate of Eliza A. Crane deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO SELL REAL ESTATE!

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that James L. Penny, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County. } Sct

IN the DeKalb Circuit Court, February Term 1872.

Catharine Reese, vs. Benjamin F. Reese, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, her Attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Benjamin F. Reese is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of November 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

David Lee vs Amanda M. Lee, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorney's, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Amanda M. Lee, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22d day of November 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

George Shuman and Mary Shuman, vs ~~Reuben Crouse,~~ Elizabeth Crouse & John R. Frothingham } Complaint No. 66.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, their Attorney's and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Reuben Crouse, Elizabeth Crouse, and John R. Frothingham, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of January, A.D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22d day of November 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County, } Sct

IN The DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

Hannah Haughey, vs Timothy Haughey } Petition for Partition.

Jane Eagle, Elizabeth Conkey, Christina A. Duram, William Duram, Evaline Snowboyer, David Snowboyer, Lavina Shores, John Shores, Robert K. Haughey, Jacob Haughey, Francis Haughey, Eliza Haughey, John G. Haughey, Timothy Haughey, Emanuel Haughey, Washington Haughey, Phebe S. Swihart, John Swihart, Hannah A. Holton, Rebecca E. Riggleman and George Riggleman.

Now comes the Plaintiff by Plum & Peterson her Attorneys and files her petition herein together with an affidavit that said defendants, Jane Eagle, Elizabeth Conkey, Robert Haughey, Jacob Haughey, Francis Haughey Eliza Haughey, John Haughey Timothy Haughey jr Emanuel Haughey, Washington Haughey, Hannah A. Houlton, Rebecca Riggleman and George Riggleman are not Residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 22d day of November, 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

John Lanning vs Huldah A. Lanning } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Huldah A. Lanning, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 9th day of November 1871

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply at the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, viz: Commencing at the Nort-west corner of Lot five in Park's addition to the town of Auburn, and thence North four rods, thence east to Cedar Creek, thence South to said lot five, and thence to the place of beginning, in section 29, Township 34 North of Range 13 East.

DENNIS BENDER.

Nov. 2d, 1871.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court. Wm. H. Thomas is Plaintiff and Levi Engal is Defendant requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2d, 1871

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number 64, in the Town of Vianna, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Judgment, interest and cost, I will, at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Judgment, interest and cost.

Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and apprailsement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

GEO. W. MAXWELL, Dep'y.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly aft August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Bonham, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. L. BONHAM, Adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1871.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the December [1871] session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises: Lot No one, in A. Disler's addition to the town of Corunna, in said Township.

JAS. R. CRUMMAY.

Baptized in Fire.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals or the nation and the world

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The Phenix will be the Most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly [illegible] in the world

FIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, by our special artist who was not on the spot; and thus gives a series of perfect views, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burnt city.

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "Happy Hours" whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the "Phenix," which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

The "Phenix will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book paper, or publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and The "Phenix" will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Phenix is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday Nov 11th. and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or to send away and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers we will send the "Phenix" for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $1.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year we will give to every person who subscribes for the "Phenix" during the month of November, a beautiful steel engraving, worth $2,00, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great, newspaper enterprise.—Price of subscription only two dollars per year.—Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING Co.,

52 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool

Don't mistake the plac--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS. MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet Articles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES,

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produc

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groccery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb., 2d-1y.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

ard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools. Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usully kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

XC. N. Y. S. CX

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF

DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a free line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

REMOVED.

We have moved our quarters to the building north of the Court House, on Seventh street, where we will be pleased to see all our friends, and especially those who desire to pay their subscriptions.

Do you owe for the COURIER?

The toy season has opened.

THANKSGIVING next Thursday.

NEW BUCKWHEAT flour at V. A. BEARD'S.

THANKSGIVING is coming and no turkey. Why are we thus?

WALL Paper and Window shades cheap and splendid at the Pioneer Drug Store.

BRING us that would you promised to on subscription.

NICE fresh oysters just received, only 45cts per half can, at V. A. Beards.

THE first installment of snow arrived yesterday, and it was generally a blustery day.

THE Eel River road is now shipping immense quantities of lumber out of the Eel River Valley.

BE sure and attend the railroad meeting to be held next Monday afternoon, in the Court House.

WANTED.—A dry goods clerk. One that can saw wood preferred, as that will be about all he will be required to do.

THANKS.—That capital marksman E. Weaver, Esq., and his adjutant have our thanks for a mess of nice fat squirrels, all shot in the head. Take the belt.

IF we are to judge by the immense loads with which the dray wagons are filled, we would say that our merchants are laying in an immense stock of merchandise for the winter.

WE were glad to see our old friend Isaac Teeters, Esq., of Alliance, Ohio, a brother of Justice Teeters of this county, in our town the other day, looking as large and as healthy as ever.

WOOD.—Wood seems to be in fair demand in this place. The supply falls short, and our farmers would find a good market for it just now. We would like to have several cords immediately.

THERE should be an ordinance passed requiring citizens to keep up their cows during the winter. Our farmers are pestered a great deal with the frequent visits to their wagons.

LADIES visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

WE hear of a lady in this county, recently married, who, after the marriage ceremony was over, stepped gracefully forward and requested the minister to sing, "This is the way I long have sought," &c.

WE want a good live correspondent in every township in the county. Just give us the local news, and we will put it in good shape. It is but little trouble, and will aid us materially in giving our readers a live local paper.

JOHN CRADY & Co., have established a fine restaurant on Main Street, just west of the Exchange, Fort Wayne, where all the delicacies of the season will be served in the best style. That's the place to go to get a good meal.

CHANGE OF TIME.—A change of time has taken place in the running of trains on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad. See corrected time table. There has also been a change o the Air Line and Pittsburg roads which will be given next week.

D. E. R. & I. R. R.—We give this week the time table of the above road. Passengers remain at this point about two hours, giving them plenty of time in which to get their dinners. We have two good hotels, and all can be accomodated.

OYSTERS.—Christ Baker, our popular baker, keeps an excellent article of fresh oysters, which are received every evening by express. He is ready to furnish every one in the vicinity with the delicious bivalves at lowest prices. Those wanting a nice hot stew should call at his bakery.

To Whom It May Concern.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to Drs. Keeslar & Casebeer, either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately. The old books *must be settled.* nov22-1m

HOUSEHOLDERS CALL IN.—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

V. A. BEARD.

Sedan Brevities.

Prof. Straub's Musical Convention, closed last Friday eve, with a grand concert, which was largely attended. The Prof. is a live man and the people of this place have secured his services to teach another term, commencing January 2d, 1872 — Sensible. G. M. C.

Property-owners in Chicago are much exercised over the loss of records, and feel as though dabbling in real estate was just now a ticklish business; and while the poor congratulate themselves upon the fact that they have no warrantee deeds to sign, others are singing "when I can read my title clear," and making the welkin ring with their wailings of woe and misfortune.

November's come and now the breezes
Howl among the lifeless treeses,
Now the boy with ragged trowsers
This'ring homeward drives the cowes
His boots old, and torn his clothes is.
And bless my soul how blue his nose is.'

The person who wrote the above is dead; should have died years since; and in fact it would have been just as well if he had never been born.

WE spent a few hours in Corunna, last Friday. It is an enterprising little village, with a good country surrounding it. The Teachers Institute was in session during the week, and the citizens vied with each other to make it a success. We are obliged to A. Conrad for special favors.

FIRE.—Builders of new houses, ought to provide some way to reach the tops of the houses. A scuttle hole near the extreme top, accessible by ladder or stairs inside, will enable a person to extinguish a fire on the roof, readially. In some villages the law requires that every building shall be provided with such access to the roof. It is an excellent plan.

THE store of G. M. Bainbridge was entered on last Monday night by burglars who attempted to break open the safe with chisels. The thief or thieves stole some tools from the wagon shop of Samuel Gilbreth with which an entrance was effected by boreing a hole in a window shutter in the rear of the store of sufficient size to admit quite a large person.—*Columbia city Post.*

TAXES.—The time for paying taxes has arrived, and we trust that as our friends call to liquidate their claims they will not overlook the small amount due the COURIER. We do not want any subscribers on two years time, we can't afford it. One whole year of our time an money is all that any reasonable person can ask of us, and now we want you to come up promptly and pay your subscription. Come gentlemen, now's your time.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—Our enterprising druggist, J. H. Ehlers, not content with the already fine display of toys, which has attracted every one, has just received a new cargo of the prettiest toys in the market. Everything that genius can invent to please the little folks, can be found here in great profusion. The assortment is large and varied, and no one can fail to make selections that will gratify the hearts of our juveniles. Go and see them.

Rail Road Meeting.

President Collins of the Eel River Rail Road desires to meet every subscriber to the capital stock of said road, residing in or near Auburn, at the Court House, Monday, Nov. 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The business will be important and all interested in the road should not fail to attend.

J. L. DAVIS, Director.

UNFAIR.—It is not fair to buy your dry goods on trust at our reliable stores, and then pay your ready cash to some new store where no credit is given. Goods can be bought just as cheap at the credit store for cash as any place else. It's a mistake to suppose that these cash stores sell the cheapest. We would rather trust a merchant who sells good goods at a fair price than those cheap places where shoddy is all the rage. Go to those who have stood the test of years and you will receive fair dealing.

The finest and best stock of Beaver and Children's Over-coats to be found in the city, is at the Original Red Front, No. 5

MISTAKE.—The LaGrange *Standard* is jealous because of what the Engineer's report for the South line of the Baltimore & Ohion Extension. It states that our place has a population of only 450. Why, the census taker gave us 677, and it wasn't a good day for counting either. Come, neighbor, don't try to build yourself up by underestimating others. Auburn of to-day contains nearer a thousand than nine hundred souls. If the location of this road depends upon the population of Auburn, as being nine hundred, we've got a sure thing.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—A call at the excellent drug store of J. H. Ehlers will impress all with the fact that he is well prepared to meet all demands in his line of trade. Being a fine chemist, equal to the best in the State, he selects and prepares his medicines with an eye solely to their excellence and purchasers can rely implicitly upon his integrity. He keeps the very best of everything, and is always prompt and obliging under all circumstances.

There are some people always looking out for slights. They cannot pay a visit, they cannot receive a friend, they cannot carry on the intercourse of the family, without suspecting some offense is designed. They are as touchy as hair triggers. If they meet an acquaintance on the street who happens to be pre-occupied with business, they attribute his abstraction to some motive personal to themselves, and take umbrage according. They lay on others the fault of their irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinence in everybody they come in contact with. Innocent persons who never dreamed of giving offense, are astonished to find some unfortunate word or some momentary taciturnity mistaken for insult.

Railroad Items.

The headquarters of the Eel River Railway has been located at Auburn, under the superintendency of Jno. J. Grafton, Esq.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

A slight mistake Mr. *Sentinel*, if we are correctly informed. The "headquarters" are in this place, for convenience at the present, Mr Grafton will have his office at Auburn.—*Col. City Post.*

No need of contradiction there. The headquarters of the Superintendent, as inferred from the first item, is located at this place. He certainly would not have his office here and his headquarters at Columbia City. Come, Brown, don't get jealous. We ain't a bit.

A BRUTE.—Yesterday a fireman on the Air Line Railroad had a small dog in his possession which the conductor of the train desired to purchase. The fireman refused to sell, when the conductor jocularly remarked that he did not think the dog worth $5, the amount which the latter had offered him. One word brought on another, when the fireman, in a fit of rage growing out the controversy about the dog, opened the furnace door of the locomotive, picked up the poor little animal and cast him into the seething flames.—Two mournful, pitiful howls, and the poor dumb creature was no more. A wretch so heartless as the one mentioned above deserves to be tarred and feathered and rode out of town on a rail.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

Teachers' Institute.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Lesson in Elocution by Mrs. Bowersox, followed by C. P. Houser, in a practical lecture on Map Drawing, followed by a discussion on same subject. Recess.—Physiology by Mr. McInturf. History by Hoffman, and discussion on same subject by members of the Institute. Remarks by Prof. R. C. Barrett, and J. G. Bowersox. Next the question "Should lectures take the place of Class Exercises,' was discussed by Conrad, Bowersox, McIntosh, Hoffman, McInturf, and others. Remarks by Superintendent. Song by the choir. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Opening with a song by the choir. Lecture on 'Self culture' by Prof. R. C. Barret, very interesting. Answers to 'Queries" then followed, and was a most profitable excercise. After a song by the choir, Institute adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Institute opened with singing by the members. Prayer by P. V. Hoffman, followed by a chant by the choir. First recitation was Reading, conducted by Mr. McIntosh, followed by a leson in arithmetic, by J. J. Van Auken, illustrating continued division. After recess, Penmanship, by C. C. Clark, followed by an exercise in orthography. by F. Neubauer. General excercises. Discussion on the question, "should a recitation be conducted as to be unintelligible to all except the class."

All the exercises have been interesting and profitable. The people of Corunna have done well in furnishing accomodations. Our Choir composed of Miss Jennie Hamil, Miss Dora Dickinson, Ezra Patterson and Ira Bachelor, is a complete success. Total number enrolled, 100, all teachers.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Song by the choir. Recitation in grammer by Bowersox, map drawing, by Houser, Recess. Lecture on physiology, by Barrett, history, by Hoffman, each followed by a discussion. Closed with song.

EVENING

Song. Lecture by Rev. J. B. Fowler, was excellent, full of practical suggestions, brought out in a brilliant and entertaining manner. This was followed by answers to "Queries," and the Institute closed with a song.

THURSDAY.

Reading by McIntosh, followed by an exercise in Arithmetic, by Mr. Conrad who explained to the class a most ingenious method of extracting Roots. This method is original with Mr. Conrad. After recess, penmanship, by C. C. Clark, orthography by Reinochl and the reading of an essay by Miss E. M. Clark.

AFTERNOON.

Grammar by Bowersox, geography by Conrad, physiology by W. K. Sheffer. Recess. History by Bowersox, followed by remarks by Bowersox, subject; "Why should we educate?"

EVENING.

Rev. E. M. Baker of Waterloo, not being present to deliver a lecture as has been expected, the time was occupied as follows: 1st song; 2nd. selection in reading by Miss L. Daniels; 3rd. original declamation by Miss Frank Smith, of Angola, Rehearsal, by C. P. Houser, essay by McIntosh, followed by rehersals from Thomas Baxter, Keeran, and David Allen.

The question of "Compulsory Education," was then discussed. Affirmative, McIntosh and Weitz, negative, Hoffman and Bowersox. Adjourned.

FRIDAY.

At roll-call the members responded by stating some facts in history. It was moved that the examiner appoint a committee on resolutions. Bowersox, Reinochl and McIntosh were appointed. Reading, by McIntosh, Arithmetic by I. N. Cool. Recess. Arithmetic resumed. Orthography by Reinochl.

AFTERNOON.

Song by the choir, grammar by Bowersox, penmanship by Clark, geography by Conrad, song by Mr. and Mrs. Bowersox, physiology by Sheffer. History and the the other exercises by McIntosh. Examinations in grammar and geography, commenced at noon.

EVENING.

Music by Mr. and Mrs. Bowersox and Miss Hartsock, followed by a lecture by Rev. J. G. Bowersox. The paper was read by Reinochl, followed by declamations from Houser and Allen. The committee on resolutions then read the following which were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, By the benificence of the Great Teacher, we, the teachers of DeKalb county, have been permitted in health and strength to assemble once more in the capacity of an institute,

WHEREAS, The sacred edifice has been freely given for our use, and the citizens have offered their food and shelter without limit. And,

WHEREAS, Our lecturers and worthy Superintendent have worked manfully to prepare our minds for our coming winter's work, be it unanimously

Resolved, That as a body of instructors, we acknowledge God's Providence, and ask His continued blessing upon our future. That our thanks are due the trustees of the church for their kindness shown in giving us the occupation of their beautiful building.—That the families of Corunna, have involved us in a debt of friendly recollections which we hope never to forget—and that our lecturers, singers and examiners have won the respect and appreciation of us all by their cheerful earnest efforts for our pleasure and advancement and are entitled to our hearty wishes for their welfare in life. And,

Resolved, That the noble impulses and determined feelings generated by our pleasing associations shall not die out nor become latent but shall be freely felt to give us power in the days of need within the walks of our several school-rooms.

Respectfully submitted by your committee.

JAMES G. BOWERSOX,
ABRAHAM REINOCHL,
WM. H. MCINTOSH.

The institute adjourned.

Examinations were resumed early Saturday morning, and so perfect were the arrangements for the work, that by a little afternoon, all was completed, and the teachers dispersed to their several homes, feeling well pleased with the institute and every thing connected with it. Total number enrolled, 123.

The Examiner requests the Secretaries to express his indebtedness to Messrs. Bowersox, McIntosh, Conrad and others for their valuable assistance, and also to the editors of the COURIER and *Press* for their many favors, and to the citizens of Corunna for their hospitality and kindness.

O. H. LEAS,
MRS. J. A. BARNS, } Sec'y's.

Sad Accident.

Yesterday about noon, a sad accident occurred on the road leading southwest from the city, which came very near depriving a young lady of her life. A man by the name of Opliger, with his daughter Mary, were driving up East Main street in a farmer's wagon to which a double team was attached, when their horses became frightened near the 'Star Bakery,' and ran at a rapid pace some distance beyond this place, and when the man seemed to be getting the horses somewhat under his control, he accidentally dropped the reins and jumped from the wagon to seize them. He was not successful, however, but was fortunate enough to escape unhurt. The horses then went even faster than ever before, until the girl, becoming frightened, jumped from the wagon to the ground, sustaining injuries which it was feared might prove fatal. She laid on the ground sometime, perhaps three hours, until she was found by Mr. Henry Baker, who had her conveyed to a private residence, and afterwards to the St. Joseph Hospital, where she is receiving every attention from the noble Sisters of Charity. It seems that Mr. Baker was coming from his residence to the city in a buggy, when he was met by the frightened team. He jumped to the ground in order to turn his horse aside, and in so doing he accidentally slipped and fell coming near loosing his own life. Noticing the wagon to be empty he searched along the road for the victim with the result above described.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

The family of Miss Oplinger formerly resided in Jackson township, this county, and removed from there to Leo. She lived with several families in this place up to a short time ago. Her injuries proved fatal and she died last sabbath at the Hospital, in Fort Wayne.

WHY is it that the great rush for clothing at the original Red Front No. 5, Keystone block?

It is because they are selling goods at such extensively low prices.

Store crowded from morning until night with customers, but nevertheless come and see us. We will wait upon you and sell you clothing 20 per cent. lower than any other house and defy any one to compete with us. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, the original Red Front Clothing House.

INSURANCE.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agent for the Phœnix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,800,000. Call at the COURIER office. tf.

NOTICE.

We are pleased to learn from many of our citizens and neighbors, who study their own interests and consult our columns before leaving home to make their purchases, that the

PALACE of FASHION

the great one price Clothing House of Fort Wayne, Ind., is just the place to deal at. Because there can always be found the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN AND BOYS CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,

In the West. Besides every article is marked in plain figures and sold strictly at one price. In fact at the Palace of Fashion, "a child can buy as cheap as a man." Visit this Mammoth, Wholesale & Retail Clothing House when you may and you will always find the store full of customers. Remember the place No. 1, Keystone Block. Avoid sham concerns.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

JUGS.—Somebody has been writing a chapter about jugs. We give an extract. Whole paragraphs "by a jug full" have been published: 'The jug is a most singular utensil. A pail, tumbler or decanter may be rinsed, and you may satisfy yourself by optical proof that the things are clean; but a jug has a little hole in the top, and the interior is all darkness.—No eye penetrates it—no hand can move over its surface. You can clean it only by putting water into it and soaking it up and pouring it out. If the water comes out clean, you judge you have succeeded in purifying the jug, and *vice versa.* It is so of the human heart. No mortal eye can look into its recess, but you can judge of its purity only by what comes out of it.'

Four cart loads of Clothing received at the popular Red Front, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Store crowded from first to third floor. Largest stock in the State and they must be sold. Greater inducements than ever offered before.—Prices so low that none dare to attempt to compete with us. Everybody acknowledge that the popular Red Front is a success, and are selling goods lower than any house in the State. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne Ind.

ROTHSCHILD BROS

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 137
Red	130 a 133
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	46
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.50
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	18c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—SHEPHERD—On Thursday Nov. 10th 1871, by the Rev. Mr. Graham, at the residence of the bride's parents, MR. J. A. SMITH, of this place, and MISS. M. A. SHEPHERD, of Cary, Wyandot County Ohio.

WE wish our friend Smith, and his beautiful Buckeye bride a world of happiness, and a practical realization of those great social comforts, (we don't care how many) as they go hand in hand down the stormy path of life.

SHERLOCK—SHEARER—At the residence of Mr Sherlock, in Richland township, DeKalb County, Indiana, Nov, 18th, 1871, by Rev. W. B. Sandoe, MR. JAMES SHERLOCK, of Richland township, and Miss. SHEARER, of Jackson township, All from DeKalb County.

HYLER—KRUEGER—By Rev. W. B. Sandoe, at the Reform Parsonage, Nov. 16th, 1871, MR. WM. HYLER to MISS SOPHIA KRUEGER, both of Union Tp., DeKalb County, Ind.

PENLAND—RHODEFER—At the M. E. Parsonage Tuesday Nov 21, by Rev. A. W. Lamport MR. ASBURY PENLAND and MISS SUSAN RHODEFER all of Auburn.

DEATHS.

In Union Tp., DeKalb County, Ind., Nov. 3d, 1871 ADA ANN LIKENS, aged 2 years and 2 days.

November 15th, WARREN LIKENS, aged 10 years, 9 months and 18 days.

November 21st, FRANK W. LIKENS, aged 3 years, 8 months and 29 days.

The above were all children of Isaiah A. and Sarah J. Likens, and died with Diphtheria. The fourth and last child is very low with the same complaint. Death is holding high carnival among the children this autumn. While there is a full measure of sadness in the above still there is something lovely in this chain of providences, that which was said of Samuel and Jonathan, may be said of them "Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." Mortality side by side lies sleeping, but their spirits bound by the affinities of heaven have found the children' home.

A. W. LAMPORT.

1871. SUBSCRIBE. 1872

FORT WAYNE

Weekly Gazette!

The People's Favorite.

The largest double sheet in Indiana, containing Thirty-Six columns filled with news from all parts of the world Choice Original and Selected Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit and Humor.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Weekly Gazette has more interesting and popular specialties than any other Newspaper published in this State. Notice the following:

FULL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The Weekley Gazette contains full Telegraphic Dispatches of everything that has transpired during the week throughout the country and world.—No other Weekly has this Feature! from the fact that no other paper in this and adjoining districts publishes a daily, in connection with it, and do not get the dispatches until copied from old papers.—Readers of our weekly therefore, can get all the news as well as those who take the Daily Papers.

HUMOROUS LETTERS.

The most popular humorous literature of the age—read and laughed over by everybody—will be regularly published in the Gazette. Petroleum Nasby's Letters will be inserted each week, as well as all witty saying of Josh Billings, Mark Twain and others. The Nasby litters are worth the price of paper. The greatest Feature, however, is an

ORIGINAL STORY

Written expressly for the Weekly Gazette, having reference, in part, to Old Fort Times, and Indian days' and based on facts of special interest to all who are familiar with the entertaining historical incidents connected with Gen. Wayne's March and the early settlement of this section of the country and the later growth and development of the Summit City and surrounding towns. In addition with this, it will contain

Specimen Copies sent free to any address. Send for a copy, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends at different postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and post paid. Address

GAZETTE COMPANY,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Nov. 7, 3-m.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. MCDONALD & Co., Druggists, Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER** and **A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters, according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. MCDONALD & CO, Druggists and Gen. Agents. San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS,

50,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

C. BEUGNOT & CO.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A,

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

EAGLE MILLS!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

CHEROKEE PILLS No. 2.

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of Monthly Periods.

These Pills are unfailing Female Regulator intended for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful yet so mild and pleasant in their operation that the most feble can take them with perfect safety

Each box contains about 100 pills, and wrapped in white paper printed in deep red letters, with full and explicit directions enclosed.

The Cherokee Pills No. 2 are sold by all enterprising druggist in the civilized world.

Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these; which they can purchase at a cheap price and make more money. As you value your health, do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists, ask for these $6 pills, and take no others: If the druggist will not by them for you, enclose the money in a letter and we will send them to you by mail, free of postage, securely sealed from observation.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their diseases and symptoms Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized world, by correspondence.

We desire to send our thirty page phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids" to every reader of this paper, and will mail free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Sold by all Druggists.

Address, ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 117 North Sixth-st. St. Louis

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 12 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Application for License.

NOTICE is hereby given to the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will apply for license at the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county for licence to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises viz: The North one-third of Lot sixty-three [63] old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Nov. 2d, 1871.

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardwar nw the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of,

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardwar,
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware. Paints Oils. Glass, Nais, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by well known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stoc which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - *IND*

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the best, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh. We wish to send our pamphlet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th, St. St. Louis, Missouri. Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
204 South Third-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

A Frenchman is said to have invented a lamp wick that will burn for five long years.

Origin of Plants.

Peas are of Egyptian origin.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
The nettle comes from Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The Pine is a native of America.
Oats originated in North Africa.
Rye originally came from Siberia.
The poppy originated in the East.
The mulberry originated in Persia.
Parsely was first known in Sardina.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The radish originated in China and Japan.

Lying to Children.

I was sitting on the door-step, one warm Sabbath evening last spring, idly watching the passers-by and speculating vaguely regarding their different characters, when my attention became suddenly fixed upon three individuals—two women and a boy. As they came near I heard one woman say to the other, 'I fear it will be chilly when we return. I do wish I had brought my shawl.' 'You will need it,' replied the other, 'and I thought you had it; but don't mind, Charley will run back and get it.' 'No, ma, I don't want to,' said the little boy. 'Yes, you do,' said his mother. 'Now, go right along a good boy. You will find it lying on the bed in the bedroom.' 'But you won't wait for me,' persisted the boy, 'and I don't want to go.' 'Yes, we will,' his mother answered, 'we won't stir one step from where we stand.'

'Well, I'll go, then,' he replied, and off he started on a run. Presently he stopped and looked behind, calling out at the top of his voice, 'You'll be sure to wait for me?' 'Yes, yes, of course we will,' the other answered back. 'Now, hurry, just as fast as you can. I was watching the graceful motion of the boy, almost unmindful of the near proximity of the two women, when I heard the mother say to her companion.' 'Now, when Charley turns the corner so that he can't see us, we will walk on. I only told him we would wait to make him willing to go.'

And they did walk on, and soon the thickening shadows hid them my view.

Still I sat outside, curious to see what Charley would do when he returned. Ten, fifteen minutes passed, and then I heard the patter of his feet along the walk. (It had grown so dark that I could hardly distinguish him.) 'O, mamma,' he called out, when he came to where he had left them; 'you promised to wait for me, and you didn't. *You lied to me, and I'll never believe you again as long as I live.*'

Then he ran on a little farther, and again stopped, and called out: '*You lied to me, mamma, you did!*' Sick at heart, I went inside. I had seen and heard enough for one evening. Methinks, could the mother only realize the awful import of her boy's words, 'You lied to me, and I will never believe you again,' that she would rather have died than decived him.

A child will learn the lesson of distrust very easily, and when once learned, how nearly impossible to be unlearned. To the mother great responsibilities are given. She may mould the character of childern almost as she chooses, and if she fails in her duty she lays up for both herself and them untold misery. If she lies to her children she cannot blame them for lying to her.

It were kinder, I could almost say, in any mother, to thrust a dagger into the heart of her child, than to sow the seeds of distrust there.

Mothers, pause and think: before you receive, even in the merest trifle, the little child Ged has given to your keeping.

* * *

Frequent instances of the cure of cancer by means of a tea made from the common red clover have been published of late; as the remedy is certainly a harmless and inexpensive one, the qualities claimed for it should be generally known. The Boston Herald says that a well know sea captain of Newburyport feels certain that he has been cured of a cancer on his nose by using tea made from red clover tops, and using the same preparation as an external application. What was considered a fully developed cancer two years and a half ago has almost disappeared under this treatment.

* * *

Tom Murray, a Chicago bootblack 11 years old, bought a $300 lot in Detroit, the other day, which he paid for in script of so small denomination that it took three hours to count it. He claims to have laid up the amount in three years from his business, but it is generally supposed that he did a little well-timed plunder during the fire.

* * *

The Chicago *Tribune* tells about a man named Galvin, a brick layer from Decatur who picked up a safe weighing 4,000 lbs. walked with it ten or twelve feet, and put it on a wagon. He is 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 290 pounds and he wants to bet $500 that he can lift and carry 3,000 pounds.

* * *

A wise gentleman, who knew all about it, on retiring from business gave the following sage advice to his son and successor: Common sense, my son, is valuable in all kinds of business except that infernal love-making.

* * *

Human skeletons, with flesh and hair adhering, are quite frequently found in San Francisco, surmounted with piles of cobble stones, and they provoke but little remark. The discoverer commonly exclaims 'Damchinaman!'

* * *

An old lady fond of using big words, told a visitor the other day, 'Oh, yes, I enjoyed very poor health, and consoles myself with the reflection that I shall die of consumption some day; it is so herdictory in our family.'

* * *

Shirley Dare advises all woman to learn lace making, enough to live by, before they practice with the pen. If you lean on it, she says, it will pierce like a thorn throught your hand.

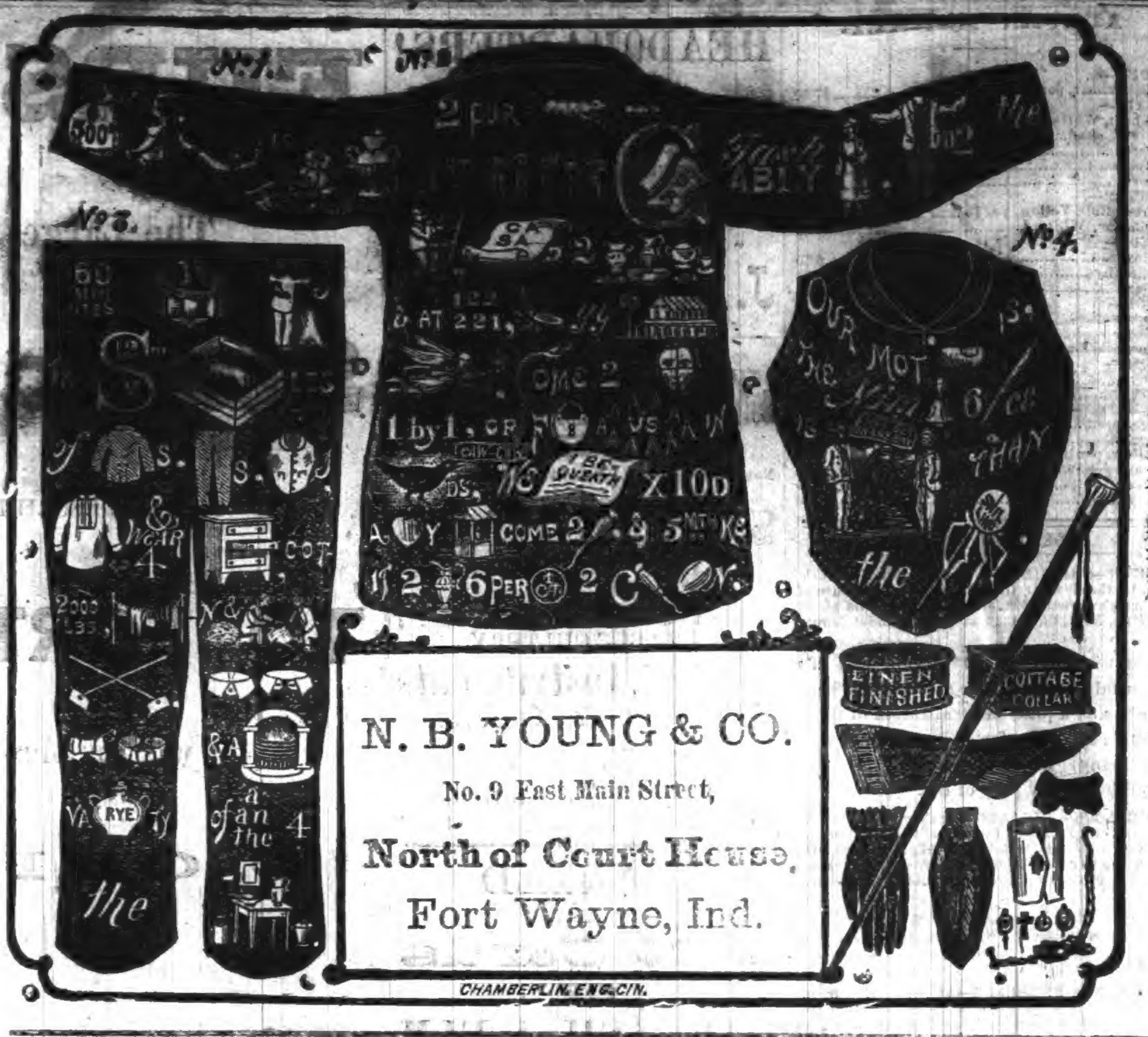
No. 1.
No. 3.
No. 4.
LINEN FINISHED
COTTAGE COLLAR
CHAMBERLIN, ENG. CIN.

N. B. YOUNG & CO.
No. 9 East Main Street,
North of Court House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the advance in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINLA LOW PRICES.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For fresh or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER
May 4, 1871.

CONSERVAVORY OFe MUSIC
On Main St., Opp. Court House,
FT. WAYNE, IND.
A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.

The Object of the Conservatory

is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms

☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 26, '71—3m.

Dr. B. GARD,
Eclectic Physician
No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient dispaired of recovery; Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Feb. 23. O. D. HURD.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co 107 Columbia Street.

GOULD'S
FORT WAYNE
FURNITURE
Store.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Forniture, Looking Glasses
Matt esses and Bedding.
The Manufacture of
PARLOR SETS
AND
Fine Lambrequins
A SPECIALTY.
38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St. FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Houstis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March 9 '7

T. M. BIDDLE,
No. 6, KEYSTONE BLOCK,
DEALER IN
Family Medicines,
PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,

And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.

We wish it understood that we sell only FIRST-CLASS Goods and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

Brandriff & Roberts
Nos. 56 58 & 69 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500	Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50	Gross Table Cutlery;
700	" Assorted Spoons;
50	Doz. Pocket Knives;
55	" Mill Files;
50	Taper Files;
25	" Hand Saws;
20	" Wood Saws;
2	" Mill Saws;
30	" Cross Cut Saws;
100	Pairs Trace Chains;
100	" But do
100	" Strap Hinges;
500	" Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600	" Wrought Butts;
1000	" Cast do
1500	" Gross Screws;
1000	" Kegs Nails;
1150	Dozen Auger Bits;
100	" Augers;
100	" Set Bench Planes,
50	" 'Ames' Shovels;
100	" Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20	" Pieces Leather Belting;
10	Set Carpenter Tools;
12	Platform Scales;
2	Doz. Counter Scales;
100	" Chopping Axes;
100	Plows.

IRON.

300	Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2	" English Cast steel;
	" American do
1	" German Steel;
6	" English Spring Steel;
5	" Nail Road;
10	" Mill Shafting;
500	Set Thimble Skeins;
500	" Long Arm Iron Axles;
200	" Ives Short Arm do
500	" Buggy Springs, warranted
600	" Seat " "
9500	Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000	Tire " "
1000	Set Seasoned Hubs;
500	Set horse shoes best quality;
100	Boxes horse nails;
20	Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10	Blacksmith's Bellows;
100	Screw Plates, Assorted;
50	Soldi Box Vices;
500	Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000	Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50	Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15	Set Blacksmith's tools;
100	Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000	Cook stoves, best quality;
100	Russia Iron Stoves "
500	Box Stoves
50	Hard Coal Stoves
100	Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500	Boxes Tinplate;
200	Bundles sheet iron;
50	Bundles wire;
5	Cases sheet copper
5	Cases zinc;
20	Bundles Russia Iron;
1000	Lbs. Black tin;
1000	" pig lead,
1000	" copper pitts,
100	" rivits, assorted;
100	Doz. pressed pans assorted;
20	" tin drip pans;
10000	pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500	Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000	Light Sash;
500	Boxes Window Glass;
10	Bbls. Putty;
10	" Linseed oil;
500	Set Wagon Spokes;
50	buggy Seats;
20	Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20	" Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

SCHIRMEYER'S
Hat Factory!
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 37, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
1y

Rattled! Beat! Sold
Are all Those Who Don't go to
FORT WAYNE
WHY? WHY?

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Shirts,
Drawers, Trunks, Valises,
Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters and fashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun-sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT
IS COMING

He will visit Auburn, at the Weaver House, and Waterloo at the Lot House every month.

DOCTOR BORT
Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office, No. 92 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sunday from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered by Dr. Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, pies, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

CARRY THE NEWS
T MARY.

The Great One Price
Clothing
House!

WHERE A

CAN BUY
AS
Cheap as a

Go to the
PALACE OF FASHION
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of
MEN and BOYS CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS, and
FURNISHING GOODS.
WEDDING OUTFITS!
A SPECIALTY.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
NOW OPEN
No. 1, Keystone Block.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
BONNETS, HATS, AND
DRESS GOODS!

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all discription ever brought to Fort Wayne.
100 sets of Black Cony $2,00 to $2,50; 50 sets French Mink, $3,00; 50 sets Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; 50 sets of children. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture, and warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets Velveteens, Deleans, Cloaking, Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Ladies Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Million.—Calico, Dress Goods, &c. cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's. FORT WAYNE IND. CALHOUN STREET.

Another Fresh Stock
Of 500 Pieces Prints.
WHO IS BEAT:
NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.
They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 5c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 5,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00.
Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK [illegible] are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stockings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks' A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.
NO. [illegible] KEYSTONE B[illegible] FT. WAYNE, IND.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

L & S
U.S. Follow the

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE
BLOCK.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in serge calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st. exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon getting all advantages we have in the purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot and shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDIA

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A, per lb	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This is the lowest it has been in ten years We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.20
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years: 1000 dozen new fruit 15 per can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper than you can puthem up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silver Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & C:

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy Six Wisky furnished us for that purpose and consider it a pure article and therefore safe and reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incident to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully

W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati]
F. B. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
C. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. P. JUDKINS, M. D.
P. S. CONNER, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbon or Rye $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, 50c Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1 50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand. We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2 00, 35 lbs. $4.00. This will pay them for the trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we will send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We keep our own teams, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expense both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE.
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year.................................$2.00
Six months.................................1.00
Three months..............................50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 30, 1871. No. 47.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil [illegible] a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

[illegible] Local Notices, [illegible] cents per line, first insertion, [illegible] cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, [illegible] opposite [illegible]'s Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-40

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. E. BEST. 2-24 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-26

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | JARED SPOONER, M. D.
DRS. CASEBEER & SPOONER,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lanferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. — M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with [illegible] should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, S. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
F. E. Davenport & Co. Agents,
Auburn, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a.m.	L. Cincinnati A.	7 30 p.m
9 46 a.m.	Comersville	4 45
11 10 "	Indianapolis	4 30
1 05 p.m.	Muncie	2 55
2 01 "	Hartfordcity	1 35
3 20 "	Bluffton	12 00
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	11 00
9 18 "	A. Jackson L.	6 00

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 00 a.m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a.m.
12 35 p.m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
11 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 00 p.m.	Cincinnati A.	800 p.m.

JNO J. GRAFTON, Gen. Ticket Agent

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1 "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	[illegible] "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,25 P. M	3 05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,46 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,40 P M	2,36 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,26 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,23 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	Express
Fort Wayne, leave	11 30 a. m	8 05 a m	4 25 p. m
Academie	11 47	8 32	4 43
Huntertown	11 56	8 50	4 51
Stones (Gravel pit)	12 02 p.m.	9 16	4 57
New Era	12 12	9 47	5 07
Auburn	12 31	10 10	5 26
Waterloo	12 44	10 31	5 39
Summit	12 58	11 50	5 51
Pleasant Lake	1 09	10 54	6 04
Angola	1 21	12 22 p m	6 16
Jonesville		3 03	
Jackson ......Arr	4 03	6 06	8 55 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson......Leave	7 30 a m	8 30 a m	12 32 p m
Jonesville		9 03	
Angola	10 06	2 35 p m	3 05
Pleasant	10 20	3 00	3 17
Summit	10 31	3 20	3 29
Waterloo	10 47	3 44	3 44
Auburn	11 00	4 07	4 16
New Era	11 19	4 38	4 37
Stones (Gravel Pit)	11 30	4 57	4 27
Huntertown	11 36	5 06	4 33
Academie	11 47	5 23	4 43
Ft Wayne...... Arr	12 05	5 50 p m	5 00

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, S upt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Monday, June 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x1:01 p m	x2:17 a m.	12:57 p m.
Waterloo	1:15 "	2:32 "	1:13 "
Sedan	x1:25 "	x2:45 "	1:20 "
Corunna	x1:20 "	x2:49 "	1:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x2:40 p m	x11:38 p m	2:40 p m
Sedan	x2:44 "	x11:43 "	2:45 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:50 "	2:53 "
Butler	x3:05 "	x12:03 a m	3:07 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

'Keep it Before the People.'

Keep it before the people!
That earth was made for man!
That flowers were strown,
And fruits were grown,
To bless, and never ban—
That sun and rain,
And corn and grain,
Are yours and mine, my brother!
Free gifts from heaven,
And freely given,
To one as well as another!

Keep it before the people!
That man is the image of God!
His limbs or soul
Ye may not control
With shackle, or shame or rod!
We may not be sold
For silver or gold
Neither you nor I, my brother!
For freedom was given
By God, from heaven,
To one as well as another!

Keep it before the people!
That famine and crime and woe
Forever abide,
Still side by side,
With luxury's dazzling show!
That Lazarus crawls
From Dives' halls,
And starves at his gate, my brother!
Yet life was given
By God, from heaven,
To one as well as another!

Keep it before the people!
That the poor man claims his meed—
The right of soil,
And the right of toil,
From spur and bridle freed!
The right to bear,
And the right to share,
With you and me, my brother!
Whatever is given
By God, from heaven,
To one as well as another!

Puzzling a Doctor.

Mr. M., army surgeon, was very fond of a joke (unless perpetrated at his own expense,) and had, moreover a great contempt for citizen officers, who were renowned more for their courage than their scholarship. One day, at mess, after the the decanter had preformed sundry perambulations of the table, Captain S., a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, remarked to the doctor, who had been somewhat severe in his remarks on the literary deficencies of some of the new offiers—

'Doctor M., are you acquainted with Captin G?'

'Yes, I know him well,' replied the doctor: 'he is one of the new set. But what of him?'

'Nothing in particular, I have just received a letter from him, and I will wager you a dozen of old port that you cannot guess in six guesses how he spells cat.'

'Done! It's a wager!'

'Well, commence guessing,' said S.

'K, a, double t'

'No'

'K, a' doubl t, e.'

'No.'

'K, a, t, e.'

'No! try again.'

'C, a, double t, e.'

'No, you have missed it again.'

'Well, then,' returned the doctor, 'C, a double t.'

'No, that's not the way; try again—it's your last guess.'

'C, a, g, h, t.'

'No, that's not the way; you've lost your wager,' said the doctor, with much petulance of manner, 'how does he spell it?'

'Why, he spells it c, a, t,' replied S, with, the utmost gravity of manner, amid the roar of the mess, and almost chocking with rage, the doctor sprang to his feet exclaiming—

'Captain S., I am too old a man to be, trifled with in this manner!'

Excellent Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days, the answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right hand figures to express it in dollars and cents:

Four Per Cent.—Multiply the pricipal by the number of days to run; separate the right hand figure from the product, and divide by 9.

Five Per Cent.—Multiply by the number of days and divide by 72.

Six Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divid by 6.

Eight Per Cent.—multiply by number of days and divide by 45.

Nine Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by four.

Ten Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36.

Twelve Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 3.

Fifteen Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 24.

Eighteen Per Cent,— Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 2.

Twenty Per Cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 18.

To show how the earth moves at the slightest touch, it is said that in the Pittsburgh Observatory, for instance, the equatorial instrument rests upon an immense granite pier that stands in turn upon the solid rock of the hill below, and with no part of the building touching it; and yet when the eye of the observer looks through the telescope at a constellation so far off for instance, as that of Cygnus, a finger touch upon the solid granite so light that it would not brush the down from the butterfly's wing causes the instrument to vibrate and the star to dance before its aperture.

And now an exchange wants to know since w-o-r-k is pronounced wirk, why p-o-r-k is not pronounced pirk? These queries are very lithsome.

Phunnygrams.

Pressing business—A hatter's.

Spendthrifts' Capitals—I O U.

A leading Article—A locomotive.

Girl Loafers—Female bakers.

A Black Bird—A raven hue officer.

Time on the Jump—Leap year.

Mill-dew—Wages of the factory girls.

Autumn hues—Cutting wood for winter.

Dead Reckoning—An undertaker's account.

Twins, like misfortune, never come singly.

When is a bow not a bow? When it is a bow-knot.

How many peas are there in a pint?—Only one p, surely.

The way to keep your silk umbrella—Only lend your cotton one.

Barbers make many friends, but scrape more acquaintances.

What can a man have in his pocket when it is empty? A big hole.

It does not follow that a man who bolts his food will have the lock jaw.

What is the easiest way for a bad rider to show himself off? To get on a spirited horse.

There is a boy in Salem so bright that his mother has to look at him through a piece of smoked glass.

'I tell you, wife, I've got the plan all in my head.' Ah, then, it's all in a nut shell sure

Motto for Railway Directors—Never passengers; it's freight makes the cargo.

The Danbury News says that the reason school-boys delight to dig and explore caves, is because of the long recesses they have there.

An Irish judge said, when addressing a prisoner, 'You are to be hanged and I hope it will prove a warning to you.'

A gardener's wife made a pincushion out of Spanish onion, but she found that it broght the tears to her needles' eyes.

A victim of Greely's handwriting says: 'If Horace had written that inscription on the wall in Babylon, Belshazzar would have been a good deal more scared than he was.'

A young musician, remarkable for his modesty and sincerity, on his first appearance before the public, finding that he could not give the trills effectively, assured the audience by way of apology, that 'he trembled so he could'nt shake.'

At a recent auction sale of books an elderly lady ventured timidly to offer 'two and a half, just to start them.' from the auctioneer, the lady found herself the owner of forty-two volumes of Patent Office Reports at a cost of $105.

At Mu'l a messenger having requested of a London clergyman to annouce that 'If Dr. Leach was among his audience he was urgently wanted, 'And may God have mercy on the poor patient.'

A young man living near Green Bay, Wis., was courting a nice young girl. Her father kept a store, and sold such articles as hair oil. The young man being liberally inclined, purchased bottles of hair oil and presented them to the young lady, and she returned them to the store. Imagine how embarrassing it was to the young man to find this out, after he had bought seven bottles and repeatedly purchased the same bottle.

'Weighed in the philosopher's scales, says a Sringfield paper, 'the largest sum contributed to the Chicago relief fund of this city is from a little Irish boy. He possessed no money, but he had a toy whip, the pride of his heart, dear as the apple of his eye, and this he sold for tents and cast it into the treasury of charity.'

Remedy for Smallpox.

As a number of cases of this loathsome disease are reported in different parts of Northern Indiana, it is not improbable but it may reach here, hence we give a recipe therfor by a California correspondent, which is said to have been used successful in hundreds of cases. The writer says of the recipe:

It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It will prevent or cure the smallpox, through the pittings are filling. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also curse scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure smallpox when learned physicians said the paitent must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonful of water. When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to the age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.

General Skinner will shortly issue a circular concerning the redemption of mutilated currency. It will provide that after January 1, more than half a note will be redeemed at it's full value of the original, and less than half a note will not be redeemed unless there is positive proof of the missing part having been destroyed.

More than three hundred lives were lost during the typhoon, in China, on the 20th of September.

Louis Kossuth has been elected a member of the London Branch of the International Society.

News Items.

One half of the State debt of Virginia, nearly $25,000,000, was funded to date, last Thursday.

Madame Lake's circus and managerie were sold at auction, in Cincinnati, last week.

The Athletic Base Ball Club, of Philadelphi, has been officially declared champions.

St. Andrews Episcopal Church, in New York city, was burned on last Saturday night.

The Lake Shore and Tuscarawa Valley Railroad was opened to Medina, Ohio, last Wednesday.

The smallpox is spreading at Santa Rosa, Chili, and has also broken out among the southern Buenos Ayrean troops.

The owner of Harry Bassett offers to run him against any horse in the world for $50,000 a side from one to four miles.

An arrangement has been made allowing the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to cross the bridge over the Ohio River at Louisville, Kentucky.

Ann Rocknell, a poor woman was found dead in a shanty in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the 13th, with her head nearly eaten off by rats.

The Custom House officers, last week, siezed six thousand dollars worth of diamonds that a gang of European gamblers endeavored to smuggle into port.

The crew of the wrecked American bark Catalina have arrived in San Francisco by the Japan. James Armstrong, an American, died, and was buried at sea.

Fifty nine steamers, with about six million bushels of coal has left Pittsburg, for Cincinnati and Louisville, on the present rise, being the largest coal shipment ever made from that port.

The Society of the army of the Cumberland met at Detroit, Mich., last week.—They voted to erect a monument to General Thomas. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was unanimously chosen President for the ensuing year.

General Sherman stated to a New York reporter that the Wisconsin soldiers were conspicuously brave during the war, and that no other State did more work. He thinks the union men of the South were never a very fine class, and that many of the ex-Confederates should have been appointed to governmental positions.

The agricultural report says the returns indicate a larger product of cotton than was expected in October, and promises to [illegible] of July and August. There have been no killing frosts, and the quality is good in all sections. The yield per acre, as indicated by county estimates, will be largest in Arkansas.

Dispatches from Arizona say the Indians who butchered the Wickenburg stage passengers, scattered greenbacks around on the ground, and did not take even the coin from the bodies of most of the passengers. An active pursuit is being made The press of the Pacific coast are unanimous in bitter denunciations of Collier's interference in Arizona.

Miscellaneous Items.

The quickest way for a man to forget all the common miseries is to wear tight boots.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor makes his wife a widow.

'Clara,' asked Tom, 'what animal dropped from the clouds?' 'The rain, dear,' was the reply.

They have a negro in jail at Houston, Texas, who has committed seventeen murders in five years. He is now thirty-eight years old.

A boy of five summers in New England recently, while at his devotions, surprised the family by praying that he might have sixty brothers and one hundred and twenty-five sisters.

A Chicago merchant who has lost all his books in a 'chilled-iron' safe, remarked that it was due, he supposed, from the fact the fire took the chill all out.

In view of the luxuriance of the castor bean crop in Kansas, Horace Greeley is of the opinion that furniture dealers need have no fears regarding the future supply of castors.

The handsome house of the late Benjamin Nathan, in New York city, has remained tenantless since the murder of Mr Nathan. It is said that no good tenant can be found, and that the dwelling, that was worth $10,000 a year, could not be rented to-day for half that sum.

'Tom, who did you say our friend B married?' 'Well, he married forty thousand dollars—I forget her other name.'

'Have you much fish in your bag?' asked a person of a fisherman. 'Yes, there's a good eel in it,' was the rather slippery reply.

A gentleman the other evening objected to playing cards with a lady because he said she had such a winning way about her.

A young man in town, who is wrestling with his first mustache, proposes to name it after two leading base ball clubs because there are nine on a side.

The drum major who ran away from Chickamauga, when reproached with cowardice, remarked: 'I'd rather be a coward all my life than a corpse fifteen minutes.'

'Tis strange,' muttered a young man, as he staggered home from supper party, 'how evil communications corrupt good manners. I've been surrounded by tumblers all the evening, and now I'm a tumbler myself.

The Conductor and Checker Player.

During the war, S——, a noted darught player, was on board the —— railroad, en route to his regiment in Tennessee, and, to beguile the time, was having a cozy game of checkers with a friend in the same seat with him, when the conductor, gathering his fare and noteing the game, inquired, 'who was champion?' Being informed it was a 'close thing,' he responded, 'Well, you find out who is the best player, and when I come back I'll beat him,' and so passed on. Shortly afterwards he returned, and, being informed that S—— was ahead, the conductor invited him to a friendly game in the baggage car, to which they adjourned, and making themselves comfortable on a couple of trunks, the board was adjusted between them, and the men set. When the conductor, in that complacent and confident manner which a man is apt to assume when he think a he has got a 'sure thing,' remarked:

'Well, what do we play for?'

'Oh,' said S——, 'I never gamble on the game. It is not a gambling game.'

'I know, let us play for something, just to make the game interesting.'

'I never gamble.' reiterated S——.

'Well, now,' said the persistent conductor, 'I'll tell you what we will do, We will play ten games. If I beat you the most, you are to pay for the dinners at noon, and furnish a bottle of Heidsieck. If you beat me; well, let me see—well you can dead-head on my train whenever you choose.' With an air which plainly said, 'I think I see you doing it.'

'Very well,' said S—, 'I am agreed.'

At it they went, the conductor opening the game 11 to 15, followed by 22 to 18, and so on through the single corner, when S—— moved from 12 to 15. The conductor tumbles into 24 from 27, and S——, with compassion for such lamentable igorance, gives him 16 to 10, 15 to 19, 9 to 14, and opened the conductor's eyes by landing his piece on 25 preparatory to the honors of coronation. Of course this settled the game, and the balance was not played much better, and when the match was finished the score stood:

S——, 10,
Conductor, 0.

'Well, well!' said the conductor, 'I never see the like. What's your name?'

'My name is S——.'

'What! S—— of Buffalo!'

'Even so.'

'Why didn't say so, and I'd have quit long ago.'

'Well said S——, 'I suppose I have your word and honor as a gentlemen that hereafter, if I should chance to be on your train, you will pass me to the end of your route free?'

'That is the agreement, Mr. S——, any one who knows Capt. B—— will tell you he never went back on his word.'

S—— joined his regiment, and three years afterward found himself in Cincinnati, bound homewards. Making some inquiries, he found that Capt. B —— was not only a conductor on that road yet; but took the first train out in the morning. More for the sport of the thing than anything else, S—— concluded to wait over for the captain, which he accordingly did, and neglecting to buy his ticket, he took his seat on the train, and awaited developments.

Soon after the cars had left the depot, Capt. B——'s cheery, sonorous voice was heard at the door.

'Tickets! tickets!'

'Tickets, sir,' punching S—— on the arm, who being out of uniform and somewhat tanned by exposure, was not recognized by the conductor.

S—— merely looked up at his old opponent, and shook his head in a vacant, absent manner.

'Tickets,' shouted B——, who thought he had a deaf passenger on board to deal with.

'Ain't got any,' said S——.

'Where you want to go to?' missionary?'

'Not any.'

'Capt. B——, (drawing himself up, and eying S—— suspiciously,) 'What infernal lunatic asylum did you get out of anyway?' Then as though suddenly impressed with the right idea: You're broke, buted, gone up, of stamps, eh?'

'No', said S——, exhibting a large roll of Uncle Sam's greenbacks; 'nothing of the kind but I have the word and honor of a gentleman, who never goes back on his word, that I can dead-head on this train whenever I choose, and I bet a bottle of wine that I'm right.'

'Now, then, look you here,' said the conductor, who had lost all patience; 'I am going through the train to collect my fares, and when I come back I'll give you three minutes to pay me your fare, and if you don't do it I'll throw you off the train,' and Cap R—, with flushed face and low grumb-

'Cleveland.'

'What for?'

'What for?' What, your fare, fo course.'

'Don't pay any fare, on this road.'

'Got a pass?'

'No.'

'Brakeman?'

'No.'

'Engineer?'

'No.'

'Director.'

'No.'

'Stockholder?'

'No.'

'Well, perhaps you are President of this road, the United States, or some other big corporation?' said the conductor, now getting somewhat wrathy.

'No, neither one or the other, yet I don't pay a cent on this train.'

'I'll bet you will, or off you'll get quicker than chain lightning.'

'Bet you a bottle of wine,' said S——. 'I don't pay, or ain't put off, or don't get off either, unless I choose to until I get to Cleveland.'

'Well,' said Capt. B——, softening his voice, but evidently holding in a burst of wrath, 'perhaps you are a lingo, interspersed now and then with 'tickets!' moved through his train.

In about ten minutes he returned, mad all over, and mind made fully up for the worst.

'Now, then,' (pulling out his watch,) 'are you going to pay that fare?'

'Not for Joseph,' said S——, in his peculiar drawling tones

'All right; one minute gone, two, three. Here, Dick,' calling the brakeman, 'throw this lunatic into the ditch,' reaching to pull the bell cord.

'Previous to my exit from this train,' said ——, 'I would like to ask you a question or two.'

'Well be d—d quick about it,' said B.

'Am I to understand then,' said S——, 'that you are a man of your word, one who would do as he agrees; in short, are you a person that wouldn't go back on his word, although that word had been given years ago?'

'You bet,' said B——, 'as you'll find out if you don't some down with your fare.' (Making hostile demonstrations to wards S——'s coat collar.)

'Just one question more, and I'm done. Do, or did you ever play checkers, or having played them with a stranger, in a baggage car, on this very train, some three years ago, get samefully beaten ten straight games?'

'Well, by Jove, is that you, S——, from Buffalo?'

'It is,' said S——, with a comical smile.

'All right, Dick. Beat at chequers, euchered out of a fat 'knock down' and a bottle of wine, by Jupiter. Tickets!'

Market Scene.

BY SIGNOR BLITZ.

In going through Sixth Street Market one morning I observed a middle aged Dutchman leaning against a lamp-post, with a basket of clean looking eggs before him. He seemed anxious to sell out and constantly kept up the cry,—

"Bure eggs, shentleman and vomans, sheap, sheap sheap!"

"How do you sell your eggs?" I inquired.

"Fourteen cents a tozen."

"Fourteen cents, eh?" Well, now, that is not dear if they are all good.

"Goot!" remarked the Dutchman rather indignantly. "Der isn't a pad egg in all dem vat's in the basket."

"Not a bad egg?" said I. "Now, my good sir if I was convinced of that I would instantly purchase the entire lot at your own price. Good eggs is what I want, and I will not stop at a cent or two on the dozen."

"Shoost look at dat mine frien," said the egg dealer, as, a sort of pride he picked up one of the eggs, and, shading it with his hand, held it between his eye and the sun; "Clear as vassar mit a well-bucket, eh?"

I took the egg and holding it in the same position, declared it was not fresh.

The Dutchman examined it again and then reitterated his former assertion, when, to settle the dispute, it was agreed to break the egg. I broke open one end of the shell with my knife, when lo! a feathered head came peeping through the aperture. The Dutchman started back with affright while much merriment rose from the mixed crowd which had gathered around.

"I thought that chap's eggs wasn't good," muttered one.

"Arrah! and it's chickens he's sellin, and not eggs," chimed in an Irishman with a smile.

"La, me! I was just going to buy some of them," exclaimed an old lady, as she put on her specs to look at the bird.

"And the darling thing is alive," said a young lady, as I caught the unhatched chicken and carefully drew it out.

The Dutchman was to much struck with wonderment to heed the numerous jeers which came from the crowd, and with his hands crammed in his breeches pockets, and his eyes fixed on me he seemed transfixed to a statue.

"Now, my friend, you see you cannot deceive me with your eggs. If they were really as you represented them, I would have taken the lot, but as it is, I can only have the one I broke open. The chicken is worth something—what do you charge me?"

"Two cent," replied the Dutchman, with a heavy sigh.

"Cheap. I will pay you," running my hand into my pocket. "But maybe I can get the money out of another egg."

Picking a sound one out of the basket, I broke it open, and to the amusement of the now large crowd around me, and to the stupefication of the owner of the eggs, I pulled out a ten dollar bill.

"Ah!" said I, "that's better than chicken. I will try another."

I reached down, and was about to select the third egg, when the Dutchman seized his basket, and covering it with his body, shouted:

"Go way mit you! you spile all min goot eggs mit your [illegible] tings."

Laughingly I tossed him a half dime to pay for the two eggs I had used, and pushing my way through the crowd, made off. The eyes of all followed me, for more than one thought I had some connection with the evil spirit; but, on learning who I was, Mynheer said I might come again, If I would only put ten dollar bill, instead of unhatched chickens into his eggs.

Legal Qualifications.

The following racy examination of candidates for admission to the bar is taken from the Western Law "Journal," and is decidedly a good hit:

The examination commenced with—

"Do you smoke sir?"

"I do sir."

"Have you a spare cigar?"

"Yes, sir," (extending a short six.)

"Now sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?"

"To collect fees."

"Right. What is the second?"

"To increase the number of his clients."

"When does the position towards your clients change?"

"When making out a bill of costs."

"Explain."

"We then copy the antagonistic position—I assume the plaintiff and he becomes the defendant."

"A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other bill?"

"Cheek by jowl."

"Enough, sir, you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe me?"

"Perfectly."

"Describe it."

"It is to ask you to drink."

"But suppose I decline?"

"Candidate, (scratching his head) "there is no instance of the kind on record in the books. I cannot answer the question."

"You are right; and the confidence with which you make the assertion snows that you have read law attentively. Let's take a drink and I will sign your certificate."

Uncle Peter who flourished in the the mountains of Vermont, as a horse-dealer, was called the other day, by an amatur of "equine" who was in arch of something fast. The result is told as follows:

[illegible] ing to an animile in the meadow below the house; "there, sir, is a mare who would trot her mile in two minutes and seventeen seconds were it not for one thing."

"Indeed!" cried the companion.

"Yes," continued Uncle Peter, "she is four years old this spring; is in good condition; looks well; is a first-rate mare; and she could go a mile in two seventeen were it not for one thing."

"Well, what is that?"

"That mare," resumed the jockey; "is in every way a good piece of property. She has a heavy mane, a switch tail, trots fair, and yet there is one thing only why she can't go a mile in 2. 17."

"The distance is too great for the time!" was the old wag's reply.

A Wonderful Bridge.

The bridge now in process of erection across the Mississippi at St. Louis is one of the wonders of the age. It is to be a tubular, cast steel, arch bridge, supported by the abutments and two piers; the latter are 515ft. each from its nearest abutment, making three spans as that of the Kuilenberg Bridge over the Lock, an arm of the Rhine, in Holland. Telford's suspension bridge across the Menai Straits has a span of 570ft. The Victorial tubular iron bridge being 6600ft. (1 1 4 miles), but it rests upon twenty-four piers, and its spans are mainly only 275ft. The suspension bridge at Niagara spans 821 ft., and is 245 ft. above the water. The East River Bridge will span 1600 ft., at a height midway of 130 ft.

"Small Pox in the Cars."

The Philadelphia Star relates the following:

A singular scene occurred in one of our railway cars a day or two since. A physician entered the car and after sniffing around exclaimed: 'There's small pox in this car!'

All the passengers immediately vacated, except one lady, who remained seated in a corner.

The physician went to her and asked; 'Haven't you had the small pox?'

'Yes,' replied the woman, with a woe begone look. 'I have. been put out of my boarding house, and cannot find any place to rest myself, and I got into the car in downright desperation, and made up my mind to ride up and down until I could make up my mind what to do.'

The physician took the homeless woman in charge, and, we believe, secured her admission in a hospitable.

WOUNDS ON HORSES.—One of the best washes that we know of for ordinary wounds on horses is to take one quarter of a pound of saltpeter, half a pint of turpentine and put them into a bottle; shake up well before using; apply to the wound three times a day with a feather. This we have heard highly recommended from reliable sources.

Tilton commends Dr. Greeley's general integrity, but wishes he wouldn't swear so.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOV. 30, 1871.

The Democrats will have a two-thirds vote in the Virginia Legislature.

New York and Philadelphia

Whenever there is any public plunder to be divided, the cry of the President is: 'Let us have a place.'—*Ex.*

The St. Louis *Democrat* styles those Democrats who are in favor of making no Presidential nominations, the 'Thumb suckers.'

The Hon. Sanford E. Church says that Grant can be made come out of the next contest the worst beaten man that ever ran for President. So mote it be.

Forty-nine Democratic papers of Missouri, a list of which appears in the St. Louis *Republican* of Monday, favor the policy of making no Democratic nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1872.

Toledo is to have a magnificent hotel. It will be called the 'Boody House' in honor of the President of the T., W. & W. Railway. It is nearly completed, and will be one of the finest hotel in the west.—*Logansport Pharos.*

Reader, did you ever own a dog? And if so did your dog ever fight? and if he fit; and fout it well, did he allays come right. We saw a dorg the other night pile into another cur, and when that dorg got through the fight, he hadn't any fur, 'twas all'ays way with old dog Tray, when he stayed out late o'nights; to get into bad dog company, and then lots o'fights.

The Hon. William S. Groesbeck of Cincinnati, Ohio, one the purest, best and ablest men of Ohio, or the country has many warm friends in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Eastern States, who believe he is the man who can lead the conservative hosts to victory in the Presidential campaign of 1872.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The government 'conscience fund' amounts to $126,147, and not a cent has yet been received from any of the known thieves. Secretary Boutwell says of that twenty millions of dollars have been abstracted by the Collectors of Internal Revenue. Where are their awakened consciences? They do not pay up, nor are they troubled by governmental interference.

General Grant's Washington organ after alluding to the late elections in the Southern States, which resulted adversely to its party, says: 'It will require not less than ten thousand regular troops, judiciously distributed throughout the Southern States, to insure a free and fair election in those States, in 1872. It may be necessary that Congress should increase the army.' Such an announcement as this would stir the people of France at this time, to a perfect frenzy. The use of troops to insure a fair, free election, in a time of profound peace! What effect will it have in the United States?

The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio held a meeting at Columbus on Friday. Messrs. Pendleton, Morgan, McCook, and other leading Democrats, were present. The committee made an examination of the accounts of the Executive Committee, and discussed the general political situation. It was determined not to name the date or place of holding the next State Convention, and another meeting of the committee will be held on the 22d of Febuary to decide these points. On account of other engagements, Hon. A. G. Thurman felt himself compelled to resign the chairmanship of the committee, and Hon. A. M. Daugherty, of Lancaster Ohio, Senator from the Fairfield and Hocking District, was elected Chairman. The committee report that the Democracy of the State are not conquered, panic-stricken, or demoralized, but are willing in 1872 to make another effort, State and national, to secure the triumph of Democratic and conservative principles.

Ku-Klux in Indiana.

A few days ago a family consisting of five persons were murdered in Jefferson county, in this state. Circumstances pointed to a negro of the name of Johnson, as being one of the murderers, and he was accordingly arrested, whereupon he confessed that he and two other negroes had done the horrible deed. The other two were at once arrested and all three locked up in jail. On Friday night last an armed mob broke down the jail, and taking the prisoners out of the hands of the jailor, proceeded to the woods and hung them to a tree. The mob numbered about fifty persons each of whom wore over his face a white mask. Before hanging one of the murders they took off his clothes and attempted to extort him a confession by sticking knives into him, and searing his body with red hot brands. After finishing this exquisite piece of humanity they unceremoniously strung him up without further delay.

We submit here is a case for Mr. Grant's Ku-Klux investigating committee, and as the chairman of that committee, Hon. D. D. Pratt, of this city, who has returned from his southern trip, where he has been for the past seven weeks, with his committee, investigating the alleged Ku-Klux outrages, ought to turn his attention to Jefferson county, in his own state. Nothing more outrageous and diabolical ever happened in the south, and it is only necessary to substitute localities, and instead of Indiana put it in South Carolina, and we have a first class case of Ku-Klux. Let Grant now declare martial law in Indiana as he has done in South Carolina, and shut up the state courts and our people will have a practical illustration of the workings of the Radical policy towards the southern Indiana as in any of the southern states, and Mr. Grant and his smelling committee should look after the matter.—*Logansport Pharos.*

One day last week, Benjamin Yo'n, of Boydston's Mills, in this county, brought to town, Samuel Wilson, an old veteran of both the land and naval forces of the country, in the war of 1812-14. Mr. Wilson is ninety-six years old, and is now applying for a pension from the government, under the late act of Congress He was on board the frigate Constitution, in the historic fight of that vessel with the British ship Guerrire. He was also engaged in several of the land fights of that war. Mr. W. also accompained the celebrated Lewis and Clark's expedition to the far west. He is quite feeble, but certainly not more so than one of his extreme age should expect. The old gentleman bears upon his person, honorable wounds received in the service of his country, and we sincerely hope that the reception of his pension money will not be delayed, and that he may live long to enjoy it.—*Indianian.*

For the Courier.

BORROWING YET NOT SORROWING.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 25, 1871.

When Falstaff sent his page to Master Dumbleton for a satin cloak and offered his Bond and Bardolph's for payment, the answer brought him was that the tailor 'liked not the security.' The Knight enraged at his lack of credit, naturally wished that 'Dumbleton's tongue might be hotter than that of Dives,' called him a rascally knave to stand upon security and cried, 'I would as leif they would put ratsbane in my mouth as stop it with security.' Never did Shakespeare hold the mirror up to Nature more truly than in his picture of the credit seeking Knight. Always and everywhere one who goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing. Not only Shylocks—and the Bank—which is properly spelled backward as 'the Knab,' but most capitalists are deaf adders to most borrowers, because they, as well as Falstaff's tailor, 'like not the security.' Capitalists will not lend a poor man money. They demand a mortgage or endorsers. As he cannot endorse, others will not endorse for him. He has no lands, or chattles, on which he can give a mortgage.

When he is sanguine that he can double the money he wishes to borrow they say to him, 'you may be robbed or cheated, or your investment may be burned up and your insurance worthless, or you may abscond, or your death may blight the brightest business prospects'—we like not your security.' It is nothing but the moonshine of hope, or a castle in the air.

Again, capitalists shun putting their investment of almost any kind into the hands of his or any poor stranger. They are distrustful of his honesty, where there is a chance for fraud, of his competence, where skill is demanded, of his zeal, where he has no interest at stake, and of his vigilance where there are temptations to negligence. He might carve out his fortune, but no one will trust him with the tools.

Such as these are the relations of capitalists to laborers who are ambitious of obtaining the use of capital, and thus becomig capitalists themselves. These relations must result from prudence on the part of moneyed men. Yet they naturally provoke those aspiring but needy young men, whom they hinder form rising to a higher plane.

But must capital and labor needs be hostiles? Is there no way in which capitalists can be just to themselves and yet generous to borrowers? Yes, they can, by selling them unimproved prairie farms on long credit and low interest. Such prairie is equivalent to a *loan* of its full value.

The borrower cannot be cheated out of it for it is not deeded to him till he has finished paying for it. He can not run away with it. No fire can burn it up. He cannot lessen its value. The labor and money he lays out on it will increase that value. He can not strip it of timber more than he can pull the hair on a bald head. Nor in such a loan is his honesty, competence, zeal, or vigilance distrusted. He is stimulated to the exercise of the all both by his fear of losing the sum he paid in advance to bind his bargain, together with whatever he lays out to improve his farm, and by his hope of making that farm both pay for itself and support him and his dear ones as soon as possible—Other borrowing dulls the edge of thrift—this sharpens it.

We may not believe railroad corporations to be more benevolent than other capitalists, and yet the policy of some of them in selling their lands is a specimen of just that kind of loans which we have seen to be most generous to borrowers, building for them, as it were, and inclined plane on which they can rise easiest from laborers to landlords.

The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co., within eighteen months onward from April, 1870, sold in Iowa and Nebraska 304,847 acres to 2821 purchasers, mostly on ten years credit and at six per cent. interest. A large portion of these purchases had before been only laborers or tenants. Their purchases average one hundred and two acres a piece. Judging by experiment have made no more than five per cent. of them will fail to finish paying for the farms on which they have, at the time of purchase, advanced one year's interest.

'The devil,' says the proverb, 'is not so black as he is painted.' So, when men declaim against railroads, let it be remembered that the B. & M. road has furnished 2821 loans amounting in the aggregate the $3,319,272,00 to men most of whom would have been unable to borrow so much capital from banks, capitalists, or any other source. Its long credit sales will prove to most of those borrowers that 'tide in their affairs which taken at its flood leads on to fortune.' It has given them tools to work with. Thus it has rendered the relation between borrowers and lenders more friendly, affording lenders security and borrowers all the loans they can use, and those such as will in most cases be made to pay for themselves. Of all helpers who is best? Who but he that gives us a chance to help ourselves?

Railroad trains flying like shuttles from far cities to far cities weave them into a web of union, and a railroad policy like that of the B. & M. links together classes often called antagonistic with a bond lighter than air yet stronger than iron.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

Time Card in Effect Nov. 20, '71.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
Leave.	1 15 p.m.	Auburn.	Arrive.	12 00
	1 23	Junction	Leave.	11 55
	1 52	Cedar Creek		11 25
	2 10	G.R.Crossing		11 00
	2 23	Potters		10 45
	2 56	Churubusco		10 20
	3 16	Collins		10 00
	3 55	Col. City		9 [illegible]
	4 20	Taylor's		8 55
	4 45	S. Whitley		8 30
	4 55	Collamer		8 20
Leave.	5 25	Libr'y Mills		7 50
Arrive	5 45	N. Manch'r	Leave.	7 30

Connects at Columbia City with Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago train.

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Henry C. Osborn is Plaintiff, and George B. Thompson is Defendant, required me to make the sum of Seventy-seven dollars and Sixty-two cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifty-six [56] in the original plat of the town of Corunna, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said Real Estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisment laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
McBRIDE & MORELAND, Att'ys for Plff.

Nov. 23.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS AND Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

CONSERVAVORY OF MUSIC

On Main St., Opp. Court House,

FT. WAYNE, IND.

A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.

The Object of the Conservatory

is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 20, '71—3m.

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have fails and the patient dispaired of recovery; Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the December (1871) session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises: Lot No one, in A. Disler's addition to the town of Corunna, in said Township.

JAS. R. CRUMMAY.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO SELL REAL ESTATE!

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Samuel [illegible], Administrator of the estate of [illegible] Crone, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO SELL REAL ESTATE!

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that James L. Penny, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct

IN the DeKalb Circuit Court, February Term 1872.

Catharine Reese, vs. Benjamin F. Reese, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, her Attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Benjamin F. Reese is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of November 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

David Lee vs Amanda M. Lee, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorney's, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Amanda M. Lee, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22d day of November 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

George Shuman and Mary Shuman, vs Reuben Crouse, Elizabeth Crouse & John B. Frothingham } Complaint No. 66.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, their Attorney's and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Reuben Crouse, Elizabeth Crouse, and John B. Frothingham, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of January, A.D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22d day of November 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } Sct.

IN The DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

Hannah Haughey, vs Timothy Haughey } Petition for Partition.

Jane Eagle, Elizabeth Conkey, Christina A. Duram, William Duram, Evaline Snowboyer, David Snowboyer, Lavina Shores, John Shores, Robert K. Haughey, Jacob Haughey, Francis Haughey, Eliza Haughey, John G. Haughey, Timothy Haughey, Emanuel Haughey, Washington Haughey, Phebe S. Swihart, John Swihart, Hannah A. Holton, Rebecca E. Riggleman and George Riggleman.

Attorneys and files her petition herein together with an affidavit that said defendants, Jane Eagle, Elizabeth Conkey, Robert Haughey, Jacob Haughey, Francis Haughey, Eliza Haughey, John Haughey, Timothy Haughey jr, Emanuel Haughey, Washington Haughey, Hannah A. Houlton, Rebecca Riggleman and George Riggleman are not Residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 22d day of November, 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

John Lanning vs Huldah A. Lanning } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Huldah A. Lanning, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 9th day of November 1871

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly aft August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Bonham, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

F. L. BONHAM, Adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1871.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

Baptized in Fire.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals or the nation and the world

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The Phenix will be the Most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be past, present and future the most complete weekl ecially to the besides being in the world

FIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, 'by our special artist' who was not on the obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burnt city.

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "Happy Hours" whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the "Phenix," which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

The "Phenix will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book paper, or publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and The "Phenix" will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Phenix is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday Nov 11th. and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or to send away and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers we will send the "Phenix" for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $1.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year we will give to every person who subscribes for the "Phenix" during the month of November, a beautiful steel engraving, worth $2,00, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great, newspaper enterprise.—Price of subscription only two dollars per year.—Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING Co.,

92 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat, Oats, Corn, Wool

Don't mistake the place--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet articles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES,

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compouned by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produc

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Fe. 2 '71.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publi promising to use our best endeavors to give genera satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butler the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usually kept in a first class Hardware Store.

GEO. HENSLER.

N. Y. S.

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF

DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at

Root & Company's

96 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Attractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our DRESS GOODS STOCK.

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

With numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 96, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Woodenware, &c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH or Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St., AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety, Style and Finish

I DFFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April 1 '70.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

REMOVED.

We have moved our quarters to the building south of the Court House, on Seventh street, where we will be pleased to see all our friends, and especially those who desire to pay their subscriptions.

New Buckwheat Flour for sale at V. A. Beard's.

ANGOLA wants a State officer to be selected from her citizens to make her happy.

THE store trade must be lively from the number we see leaving town.

Go to the Auburn Bakery for best and cheapest oysters in town.

TELEGRAPH.—Workmen are busy putting up the wire along the Saginaw road, and have arrived to within a short distance of town.

T. B. TOTTEN,—is keeping a first clas, stock of groceries which he can sell as low as anybody. He don't sell poor goods because they are cheap.

THE Kandallville *Standard* says we have become dizzy looking at the three story buildings. Better become dizzy in that way than by looking at the bottom of a tumbler. Eh, Meyers?

LOST.—Forty dollars in greenbacks, wrapped up in a green wrapper. Lost in Auburn yesterday, Nov. 29th, 1871. The finder will be suitably rewarded.

JAMES MCCLELLAN, SR.

MR. CULLATON has sold his interest in the Fort Wayne *Republican*, to W. R. Steele, Esq., his late partner, and goes to Chicago, to take charge of the Phoenix Job Printing Establishment.

LADIES visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

THE public schools in this place opened last Monday, with an attendance of nearly three hundred. The corps of teachers is the best ever employed, and there is every indication of the present term being in every way successful.

To Whom It May Concern.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to Drs. Kessler & Casebeer, either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately. The old books *must be settled.* Nov22-1m

HOUSEKEEPERS CALL IN.—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1y

SURVEY.—Mr. McWilliams, civil engineer, is to commence a survey of the line of the Eel River Road east from this place, during the week. Our friends at Edgerton and Bryon are anxious to have the road touch their places, and if the survey proves favorable this will doubtless be done.

DON'T forget the Auburn Bakery when you want cheap oysters. S. W's. 50 cents per can, and O. K's. only 90 cents per can.

CHURCH NOTICE.—A meeting will be held at the Recorder's Office in this place, next Monday, Dec. 4th, at 10 o'clock p. m., to consider the question of erecting a building in which the Lutheran citizens of this place and vicinity may hold worship — Every one interested in the cause is cordially invited to attend.

MANY FRIENDS.

WE are again in receipt of the *Indianian* now published in the finest new country printing office in the State. The proprietors Messrs. Williams and Hossler have expended a considerable sum in the erection of a new and commodious building, and they now have a complete establishment of which they may justly feel proud. We want to take a look at it some day.

WE erred last week in the statement that J. J. Grafton, Esq., the General Superintendent of the Detroit and Eel River Railroad, would hereafter make Auburn his headquarters. Such was his original intention, but he has since decided it will be more convenient for him to go to Columbia City.—*Fort Wayne Republican.*

You did not err, Mr. *Republican*, for Mr. Grafton is now located in this place, and is now operating the Eel River road, to the satisfaction of everybody.

NEW CHURCHES.—The Baptist denomination will commence the erection of a fine new brick church, in this place next Spring. We are glad to learn that the subscriptions are liberal and that an excellent church is to be built.

THE Lutherans are agitating the question of erecting a church in this place, and from the well known character of those at the head of the movement, we feel assured that they will accomplish their desires.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.—From the tone of the papers on the "other" line, we opine that the enthusiasm which ran "like fire" along is fast oozing away, and becoming beautifully less. Not so with us. Every day adds new encouragements to the feasibility and popularity of "our" line. In fact, public opinion has "sot in," and every body says the Defiance line defies all others and so it does, notwithstanding the flowing capacity of the other line, so broadly boasted of at the begining. Let the "gadded jale wiggs," as our friend William says.

OYSTERS.—Mr. C. Baker, of the well known bakery on 8th street, has completed arrangements with the Oyster dealers in the east, for the best brands of oysters, which he receives every day He is prepared to furnish them to the public in any style desirable. He has also reduced the price of the "S. W's," to 80c per can the "O. K's." to 30c.

DRY GOODS & [illegible] would be the style of sign for the new store, were they liberal enough to patronise a painter in this place. It would not be so high toned, but then, what difference does that make to those after the almighty dollar. Just think of a dry goods store, and one from Fort Wayne, at that, truckling to a few cans of oysters. See those three half cans so beautifully poised against the house, as an evidence of what's within.—They are of a new brand, "J.C." which means "just caught." We assure our readers that this has *no reference* to the contents but to the purchaser, as one as cerens not long ago.

THANKS.—Giving where it is our duty to give, ought not to be considered any great act of liberality, but to voluntarily contribute where there is no previous claims upon our charity, is an act that should be enshrouded in our hearts as the noblest of all deeds. Such a case has come to our observation. G. McFarland, Esq., has presented us with a large fat turkey with which to enjoy our self to-day. It was an unselfish act upon the part of our clever friend, and as we gather around the social board on the day appointed we shall not forget the donor, nor his magnificent gift. Many thanks, Mac., for your kindness.

OBLIGING.—There is no grace that meets with a more hearty response from the public than that of politeness. We are convinced of the truth of this remark by the great popularity the conductors of of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad have gained by their uniform polite and agreeable manners under all circumstances. There's our accomplished friend Strong, always prompt and faithful, and never more happy than when trying to make others so. And "Curley," the old reliable, always cheerful and lively and never weary in the discharge of his duties. And there is the rest, always at the point of duty, all obliging and gentlemanly fellows. We congratulate the company on the selections which they have made.

☞ Don't forget the Pioneer Drug Store when you want School Books.

The Eel River Road.

Not since its inception has the prospects for the early completion of the entire line of the Eel River road, been more flattering than they are to day. A renewed interest has been awakened, and the fifty-five miles completed during the present year, affords and additional encouragement that is largely felt along the whole line.

Last Monday, a meeting was called in the interest of this road, at the Court House, in this place, and a good representation of its friends along the line east from this place were present, including a delegation from Edgerton and Bryan, Ohio.

The meeting was called to order by J. E Rose, Esq., of Butler, taking the chair. Mr Davis, the Director from this county stated that the object of the meeting was to secure an extension of time on the subscriptions of the capital stock.

Mr. Collins, President of the Indiana Organization, being present, was called upon, and in a few remarks, stated that it was now proposed to ask an extension from the subscribers to the capital stock By a renewal of their subscriptions to Jan. 1st, 1873, making its payment conditional on the road being completed to Butler. He regarded the completion of the entire line a fixed fact, providing its friends would exert themselves toward the accomplishment of this end. The company who had charge of its construction had ample resources within itself to do all that would be required of them, and it only remained for the citizens along the line the small amount asked of them.

On motion a committee of six was appointed; three from Butler, and three from Auburn, to be known as the county committee, to take charge of the work, of securing this extension of time by appointing other committees and individually assisting to this end. Messrs. J. L. Davis, J. P. Widney and Geo. Easley, of Auburn, and Messrs. Maxwell, Young and Bavless, of Auburn, were appointed as said committee.

On motion the committee was authorized to secure the right of way as far as practicable, at the same time.

The committee are to go to work immediately, and complete the work in twenty days, at which time it is to report to Mr. Collins.

As the propositions is all that could be asked of any one, we trust that every man will come forward and renew his obligation for one year longer. This is the only way to give assistance to this enterprize, and if a prompt response is not made in the specified time, we will have let the golden opportunity, and doubtless also the last chance of ever seeing the entire line constructed. If we have any interest in the road we will go to work now, in a united and vigorous effort to secure its success, and with such action upon our part there is no such word as fail. The committee will visit every subscriber for this purpose, and there ought not to be one to refuse aid to this great enterprize. With this road completed to Detroit we have the best and shortest line to St. Louis, and it is determined to become one of the leading roads of the country.

THE Auburn Bakery is selling good oysters for 30 cents per can. How's that for cheap?

THE UNIVERSAL BATH.—This universally popular bath, which has been in extensive use for sometime in the Eastern States, is now being introduced in our city and vicinity, and receives the greatest commendation from all who have used it by various simple adjustments it affords sponge, hip and tult baths—a small one for a child and a large one for an adult, and takes but little water. It may be used in any room in a house without even wetting the carpet, and for storage can be hung against the wall, occupying but little space. It requires no special room. It has recieved the highest praise from physicians, and other distinguished personages, in all parts where it has been used. The following certificate shows its appreciation in Morrison:

MORRISON, Ill., Aug. 23, 1871.

We, the undersigned do hereby certify that we have Knowlton's Universal Bath in use in our families, and for simplicity, convenience, comfort in use. and practical utility, we believe it to be preferable to any other bathing apparatus within our knowledge, and as such cheerfully commend it to the public:

D. N. Linn, Pastor of the M. E. Church; Joseph Shirk, M. D; D. S. Spafford, grocer; Ed. C. Warner, ex-County Treasurer; J. H. Simonson, W. M. Spears, M. Kahn, A. H. Martin, J. M. Baird, Clerk of Circuit Court; R. S. W. Ely, Real Estate Agent; G. T. Crissman, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Wm. Lane, Probate Judge, and many others.

The Universal Bath is sold only by canvassing agents, who make a specialty of the bath business, visit the families of the parties interested, give a practical demonstration of its various of its various adjustments, and sell the bath ready for use. The agent, Mr. N. S. Belknap, is now at the Weaver House, and as his sojourn here is uncertain, and may be very short, we advise all to improve the very first opportunity to secure a bath, for cleanliness and health demand a bath in every house. The price is twenty-five dollars, and by many who have used it, it is preferable to an ordinary bath room and fixtures at ten times the cost.

The editor of this paper has purchased one of the Universal Baths, and regards it as one of the best arrangements in the way of bathing now extant. It is much better than the old style of bath rooms, because it can be used in *any room*, even in the parlor without inconvenience. In cold weather, a few buckets of water will suffice, one can indulge in the luxury without the least waste of time or trouble It gives you the advantage of all kinds of baths combined and it is easily adjusted to whatever style desired. It is desto save thousands of dollars of doctors bills, if *properly used*. We commend it to the public generally as one of the best contrivances for this purpose that can be ot tained.

I HAVE no hesitence whatever in saying the Universal Bath deserves to be universally commended as the most convenient durable, and luxurious of any hitherto invented, and that it deserves to be introduced in every household.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.

EARLY HISTORY.—A correspondent writing to the Angola *Republican*, gives the following account of the battle of Hog Back Mountain, in Steuben County, in the days of General Wayne.

About the middle of March, 1318, Mad Anthony having driven the Indians to Hog Back Mountain, made preparations to give the nation a death blow.

He had fought the battle of Spring Lake in Spring Lake township, Williams county, Ohio, about three weeks previous. They had had stubbornly resisted and had sullenly retreated to Hog Back Mountain.

The remains of their Fort at Spring Lake is still plainly visible. It is a sort of a semicircle between two hills. Arrow heads and hatchets are found to the present day scattered around in the woods.

The Indians, as stated, had, under Tippecanoe, retreated to Hog Back Mountain, closely followed by Mad Anthony. In one place the lake runs close up to the mountain, with but a narrow place between. Mad Anthony, with that rare sagacity of of his, had seen how the fight would terminate. The Indians, if beaten, would have to pass directly over this mountain or flee along this narrow pass. Mad Anthony placed men, all under command of trustworthy leaders, at the end of the pass hidden in the bushes. Then he deployed skirmishers which were quickly driven back. He advanced to support them. Then followed one of the most stubborn battles, for the number of men engaged, on record.

The Indians though greatly outnumbering the whites, were not a match for them, on account of the discipline and effectiveness of the arms of the Whites.

The hardy backwoodsmen, under Gen. Wayne, trained to the use of the rifle from boyhood, would drop an Indian nearly every time they fired.

The Indians seeing it was of no use contending against such odds, started towards the pass; but when within a short distance of the end of the pass, they received a volley from the hidden foe. They were panic stricken and fled precipitately up the hill; but the whites followed them, and slaughtered many of them without mercy.

My next will be a short sketch of the battle where Tippecanoe made his last stand.

PERSONALITIES.—If any editor of the two districts ever says anything again about personalities of journalism in the Convention, we propose to to knock him down on the spot. It seems to us that ever since the question has been agitated this personal abuse has been on the increase. Even Deror, whose treatise on this subject was so attentively listened to at the last session, must needs indulge in the article to a certain extent. And our "noble" president, sets a terrible example if his ideas are, i this le it, in harmony with this great theory which has been so extensively preached, and yet so poorly practiced. This thing resolves itself into nothing more than hypocrosy and that is something we can't "guzzle" down with much ease or grace, and we don't want to. We trust that our brethren will see the necessity of practice as well as theory, or abandon both sides of the question as untenable. For our part we abandon, and propose to say just what we please on all occasions.

LECTURES.—Prof. Barrett, the well known lecturer on Phrenology, is in town, with an entirely new and extensive and complete outfit, which he has procured at great expense, in order to supply the popular demand of the day. See the flattering notices of the press on his programme He will give two entirely free lectures, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Oct. 4th and 5th, at which time he desires to receive subscriptions from all those desiring a course of highly illustrated Phrenological Lectures, to commence on the following Wednesday evening, Oct. 6th, and continue four nights. Terms to the school $1,50 per couple; $1,00 for single person; 25cents to one lecture. All children under 14, free, if accompanied by parents or guardians The great Phrenological Wedding will be on the last night. Ten or more couples will be examined and mated. Go and see Marshal's great diagrams of the human body, (expressly prepared for public lectures,) equal in appearance and transcend in beauty six of the largest Manakins. Nine great plates contain over 200 dissected partions and magnifild structures of the human body. These are neither owned nor carried by any other lecturer in the United States, and only the 6th time on exhibition, and will be seen at the free lectures. His great display of portraits of the most distiguished persons, from the days of Socrates and St. Paul to the present, in connection with the physiological apparatus, will afford ample means for a complete course of instruction in Phrenology. Prof. Barrett will be found daily at Reinier's Hotel, where he will examine heads and give a new and improved chart, for one dollar a head.

DR. BORT, of Fort Wayne, will be at the Lent House, Waterloo, on Dec. 7th, and at the Weaver House in Auburn Friday Dec. 8th.

AT COST.—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, S. W. Ralston is now selling out his excellent stock at cost. This is the place to spend your ready cash, where you can obtain goods, not brought from old stores, and placed in the market as fresh goods. These goods were purchased in New York, and will be found as represented.

WHY is it that the great rush for clothing at the original Red Front No. 5, Keystone block?

It is because they are selling goods at such extensively low prices.

Store crowded from morning until night with customers, but nevertheless come and see us. We will wait upon you and sell you clothing 20 per cent. lower than any other house and defy any one to compete with us. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, the origical Red Front Clothing House.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

FOUR cart loads of Clothing received at the popular Red Front, No. 5, Keystone Block Fort Wayne, Ind. Store crowded from first to third floor. Largest stock in the State and they must be sold. Greater inducements than ever offered before.—Prices so low that none dare to attempt to compete with us. Everybody acknowledge that the popular Red Front is a success, and are selling goods lower than any house in the State. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft Wayne.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 1 37
" Red	130 a 1 33
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	48
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12 @ 20
Inferior, White	8 @ 12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6 50
Timothy	3 75
Flax	155 a 1 60
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55 @ 58
Fleece washed	50 @ 55
Unwashed	33 @ 40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	18c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

1871. SUBSCRIBE. 1872

FORT WAYNE

Weekly Gazette!

The People's Favorite.

The largest double sheet in Indiana, containing Thirty-Six columns filled with news from all parts of the world Choice Original and Selected Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit and Humor.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Weekly Gazette has more interesting and popular specialities than any other Newspaper published in this State. Notice the following:

FULL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The Weekley Gazette contains full Telegraphic Dispatches of everything that has transpired during the week throughout the country and world.—No other Weekly has this Feature! from the fact that no other paper in this and adjoining districts publishes a daily, in connection with it, and do not get the dispatches until copied from other papers.—Readers of our weekly therefore, can get all the news as well as those who take the Daily Papers.

HUMOROUS LETTERS.

The most popular humorous literature of the age—read and laughed over by everybody—will be regularly published in the Gazette. Parson Nasby's Letters will be inserted each week, as well as all witty sayings of Josh Billings, Mark Twain and others. The Nasby letters are worth the price of paper. The greatest Feature, however, is an

ORIGINAL STORY

Written expressly for the Weekly Gazette, having reference, in part, to Old Fort Times, and Indian days and based on facts of special interest to all who are familiar with the entertaining historical incidents connected with Gen. Wayne's March and the early settlement of this section of the country and the later growth and development of the Summit City and surrounding towns. In addition with this, it will contain

Specimen Copies sent free to any address. Send for a copy, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends at different postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and post paid. Address

GAZETTE COMPANY,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Nov. 7, 3-m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all, who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
161 South Third st. Williamsburg, N. Y.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirous of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as possible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE ★ FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists, Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement **of the Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD.

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

AT

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS,

50,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

C. BEUGNOT & CO.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

EAGLE MILLS!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

VEGETABLE CURE.

Cure all dis eases caused by self abuse viz: Spermatorrhea Seminal Weakness Night Emissions, Loss of Memory Universal Lassitude Pains in the back Dimness of Vision Premature Old Age Weak Nerves Difficult Breathing Pale Countenance Insanity Consumption and all diseases that follow as a sequence on youthful indiscretions.

This medicine has been used in our practice for many years and with thousands treated it his not failed in an single instance.

Each package of Vegetable Cure is wrapped in ultramarine blue paper, printed in gold letters and contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial of Medicated Powders sufficient to make one-half pint of injection; and one Syringe.

Price $5 per package by mail free of postage or three packages by express on receipt of ten dollars

The "Vegetable Cure" is sold by responsible Druggists everywhere; some dealers however, try to sell cheap and worthless compounds in place of this, in order to make more money. Be not deceived, ask for this Five Dollar Preparation and take no other: if the dealers do not keep it enclose the money in a letter and we will send it by return mail secure from observation.

We desire to send our thirty page phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids" to every reader of this paper, and will mail free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Sold by all Druggists.

Address, ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 117 North Sixth-st. St. Louis

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

T. M. BIDDLE,

No. 6, KEYSTONE BLOCK,

DEALER IN

Family Medicines,

PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,

And everything in the Drug line of the best quality.

We wish it understood that we sell only

FIRST-CLASS Goods

and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store.

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

ould respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardwar nw the largest and most c omplete in the county, consisting of

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware,
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

"Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. Keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin, Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead, Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes wringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the best, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh.

We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

—:0:—

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 27, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND.

[illegible] or Cows.

Shall I grow sheep or make butter? That depends upon the nature of our soil, its value and locality. If you are growing sheep with reasonable profit, don't establish a dairy. If you are in dairy business, don't abandon it for sheep. Stick to what you can do with profit. Don't venture upon any dubious experiments. If you are just commencing your work as farmer, then [illegible] your neighbors [illegible] and observe their prospects. Consult them. Take the opinion of one man. If you have a fancy for sheep, visit various neighborhoods, far and near; ascertain who have been successful in the business, and take the opinions of such in reference to the breeds of sheep, their adaptation to your particular locality, their value and the probable returns which the will make for the investment. If you preference be for cows, then counsel some experienced butter or cheese manufacturer. Neither book, nor paper, can give you the requisite knowledge for this business. It is practice, experience, that you need. A beginner might as well expect to become a skillful pianist from merely reading the instruction book, as a farmer to become a successful dairyman from reading an agricultural paper. Consult those who have had experience in the business. They will tell you of their success. Their advice will assist you in making a proper selection of animals and mechanical appliances, and save you much trouble and useless expense.

Stock.

How much stock aught I to keep upon my farm. Just all that your hay, stalks, straw, roots, and other crops can feed. Sell nothing from your farm except stock. If you dispose of any grain, do it for the purpose of buying more feed for your stock. Be sure that every animal is kept in thriving condition. Have no starveling on your premises. Feed liberally of your returns will not be the best possible. Have your stock in such condition that a portion of it will at all times be ready for market. By this means, you may always have a liberal supply of rich manure, which will enable you to keep your land improving year by year, and secure the most desirable results from it.

The Best Grass for Butter.

If you aim at a great flow of milk, feed clover; if you wish rich milk and well flavored butter, feed young timothy and white clover; if you aim at at the best results, both in quantity and quality of butter, feed on fresh pastures of white clover and timothy in summer, and early-cut timothy and wheat bran in winter. The grass must be cut when heading out; or better young aftermath well cured. Avoid roots and garden stuff in general, if you wish a good quality of butter—though it is now held, that those fed while milking or immediately before, will remedy the evil.

Our Agricultural Reports.

The agricultural report for 1870 shows that our cereal products reached the astonishing aggergate of 1,843,802,000 bushels, of which 1,094,155,000 were corn; 235,844,700 wheat; 237,777,400 oats, the balance being rye, barley, and buckwheat. These crops were all raised on 69,254,016 acres, less than the era of Nevada. Over 24,525,090 tons of hay were gathered from 19,861,805 acres, 2,000,000 less than the surface of Indiana. Upon 330,000 acres, less than half of Rhode Island, we raised 250,128,000 pounds of tobacco. Over 4,400,000 bales of cotton were raised upon 8,630,000 acres—about equal to Delaware and Maryland. The total area required for these leading crops was 99,451,608 acres—about five-sixths of the area of California. The States of California and Oregon would probably be sufficient to contain all our fields, orchards and gardens under cultivation during the last year. The total value of the above crops was $1,731,808,406.

SALT AND ASHES FOR HORSES.—Those keeping horses should twice a week throw in a handful of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting in three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this and it will keep their hair soft and fine. It will prevent bots, colic, etc. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes and given once in two or three weeks is also beneficial. All domestic animals will be thus benefited.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

A California man requested his wife, in a ball room, to hold the baby of another man's wife while he danced with the baby's mother—but she did'nt hold it. Some wives are too disobedient to put up with.

LOST.—A small lady's watch with a white face; also, two ivory young ladies' work-boxes. A mahogany gentleman's dressing case and a an all pony, belonging to a young lady with a silver mane and tail.

A French authoress says, 'A kiss gives more pleasure than anything else in the world.' To this an editor responds, 'That writer evidently never experienced the childish rapture of decending the stairs by sliding down the banisters.'

George Selwyn once affirmed in company that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postscript. 'My next letter refute you.' said Lady G. Selwyn soon after received a letter from his ladyship when after her signature stood:

'P. S.—Who is right, you or I?'

An Indianapolis paper thus sums up the divorce market. 'Brisk competition among the lawers has brought down the price of divorces very low in this market. We quote: Common separation, $15; small alimony, $25; large alimony, $50, to 100 There are but few of the latter in this market. General business good and increasing.'

A miser grows rich by seemping poor; an extravagant man, grows poor by seeming rich.

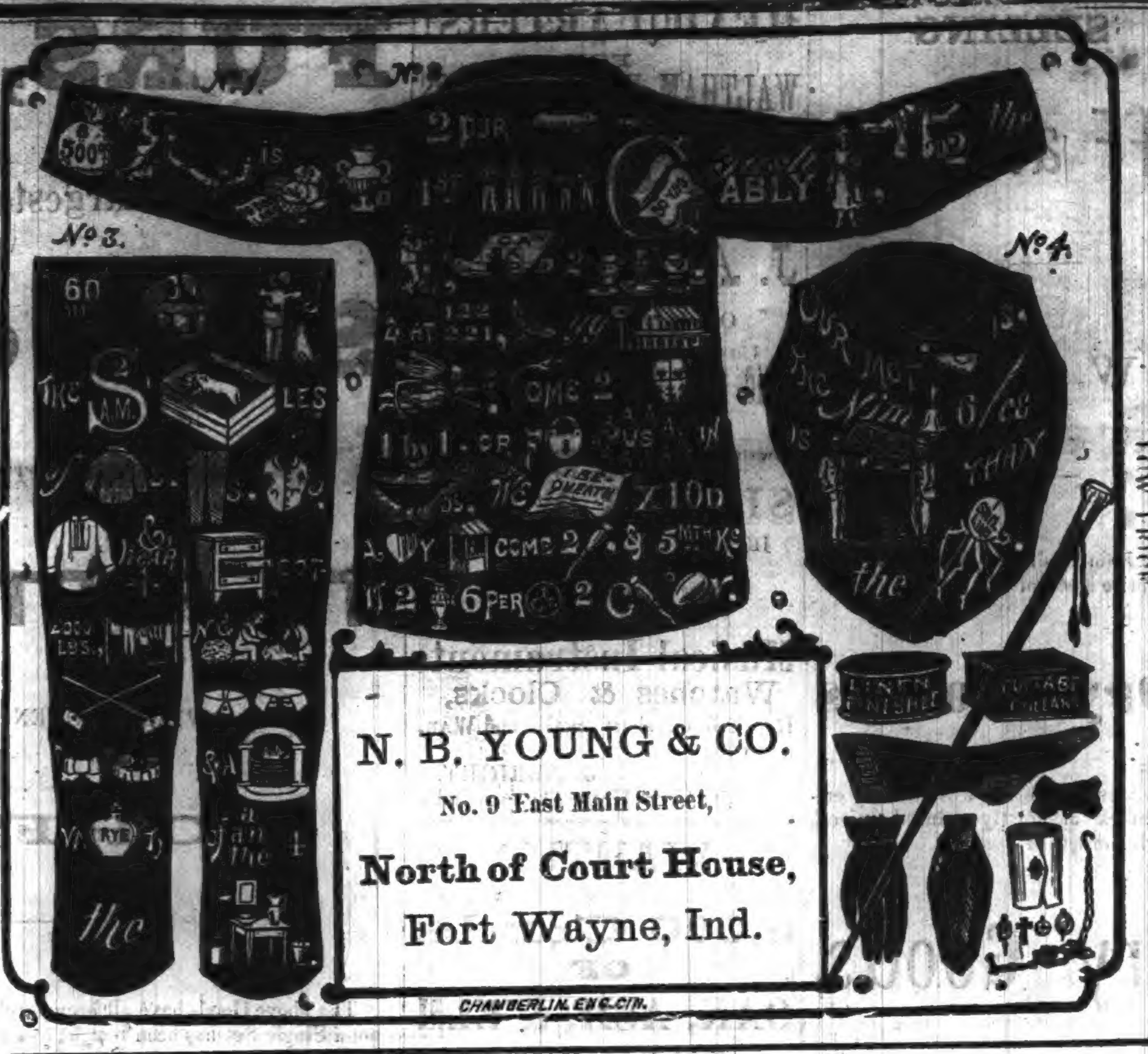

N. B. YOUNG & CO.

No. 9 East Main Street,

North of Court House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the advance in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINAL LOW PRICE.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods o every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

CONSERVAVORY OFe MUSIC

On Main St., Opp. Court House,

FT. WAYNE, IND.

A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.

The Object of the Conservatory

is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms

☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 20, '71—3m.

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have failed and the patient dispaired of recovery; Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ab. 23,

O. D. HURD.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co 107 Columbia Street.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE.

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Locking Glasses

Matt esses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Heustis & Hamilton

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 9 '7

T. M. BIDDLE,

No. 6, KEYSTONE BLOCK,

DEALER IN

Family Medicines,

PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,

And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.

We wish it understood that we sell only

FIRST-CLASS Goods

and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money. We will name but a few articles out o our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500	Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50	Gross Table Cutlery;
50	" Assorted Spoons;
50	Doz. Pocket Knives;
55	" Mill Files;
50	Taper Files;
25	" Hand Saws;
20	" Wood Saws;
2	" Mill Saws;
30	" Cross Cut Saws;
100	Pairs Trace Chains;
100	" Butt do
100	" Strap Hinges;
500	" Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600	" Wrought Butts;
1000	" Cast do
1500	" Gross Screws;
1000	" Kegs Nails;
1150	Dozen Auger Bits;
100	" Augers;
100	" Set Bench Planes,
70	" 'Ames' Shovels;
100	" Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20	" Pieces Leather Belting;
10	Set Carpenter Tools;
12	Platform Scales;
2	Doz. Counter Scales;
100	" Chopping Axes;
100	Plows.

IRON.

300	Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2	" English Cast steel;
	" American do
1	" German Steel;
6	" English Spring Steel;
1	" Nail Road;
10	" Mill Shafting;
500	Set Thimble Skeins;
500	" Long Arm Iron Axles;
200	" Ives Short Arm do
500	" Buggy Springs, warranted
600	" Seat
9500	Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000	Tire
1000	Set Seasoned Hubs;
500	Set horse shoes best quality;
100	Boxes horse nails;
20	Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10	Blacksmith's Bellows;
100	Screw Plates, Assorted;
50	Soldi Box Vices;
500	Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000	Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50	Kegs Nuts and Washers;
15	Set Blacksmith's tools;
100	Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000	Cook stoves, best quality;
100	Russia Iron Stoves "
500	Box Stoves
50	Hard Coal Stoves
100	Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500	Boxes Tinplate;
200	Bundles sheet iron;
50	Bundles wire;
5	Cases sheet copper
5	Cases zinc;
20	Bundles Russia Iron;
1000	Lbs. Black tin;
1000	" pig lead,
1000	" copper pitts,
100	" rivits, assorted;
100	Doz. pressed pans assorted;
29	" tin drip pans;
10000	pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500	Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000	Light Sash;
500	Boxes Window Glass;
10	Bbls. Putty;
15	" Linseed oil;
500	Set Wagon Spokes;
50	buggy Seats;
20	Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20	" Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

:0:

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

1y

Rattled! Beat! Sold

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE

WHY? WHY?

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there,

Slaughtering Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Shirts,
Drawers, Trunks, Valises,
Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters and ashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun-sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will visit Auburn, at the Weaver House, and Waterloo at the Let House every month.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may require them. Office, No. 92 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sunda from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered by Dr Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from catarac, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, pies, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

CARRY THE NEWS T MARY.

The Great One Price

Clothing House!

WHERE A

CAN BUY

AS

Cheap as a

Go to the

PALACE OF FASHION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS, and
FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!

A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN

No. 1, Keystone Block.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

BONNETS, HATS, AND

DRESS GOODS!

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all discription ever brought to Fort Wayne.

100 sets of Black Cony $2,00 to $2,50; 50 sets French Mink, $3,00; 50 se Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; 50 sets of children. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture, and warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets Velveteens, Delcans, Cloaking, Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Ladies Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Million.—Calico, Dress Goods, &c., cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's.

FORT WAYNE, IND., CALHOUN STREET.

Another Fresh Stock

Of 500 Pieces Prints,

WHO IS BEAT:

NOT FRANK & THANHOUSER.

They Can't be Beat in Selling Dry Goods!

We told you that on the 28th of March we would sell our entire stock of Prints for two weeks, at 8c a yard. We have kept our promise, and will make you this joyful announcement, that we have concluded, on the receipt of our fresh stock, which comes in to-morrow, to sell Prints for two weeks longer, at Eight Cents a Yard. Bear in mind that we will sell you Prints for 8c which are really worth a shilling. We do not give you 5c calico for 8c. So much for calico.

A big bombshell came into our store and smashed things down so, that we will startle you with other glad news, but will sell you, for the next two weeks, several bales of Augusta Brown Muslins, heavy quality, at 5c worth 10c, and no humbug. Bleached muslins 12½c per yard. Better than Lonsdale.

DRESS GOODS!

5,000 yards of handsome Poplins, at 25c per yard. 3,000 yards of children's palids, at 25c per yard. A beautiful line of dress goods (plaids) at 15½c a yard

ALPACAS. ALPACAS.

We take the lead in Alpacas. Black colored from 50c to $1,00.

Best stock of Marseilles to be found west of New York low as 20c a yard. BLACK [illegible] are cheaper this year than ever before.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

We have opened the largest stock of Parasols ever brought to this place.

1,000 pairs of stocings sold at 20c, worth 50. Large lot of Cottonades at 20c per yard. Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens &c. A full line of Ladies' Linen Suits. White Lawn Suits. Victoria Line by the yard. Puffing, Ruffling, Cambric, Nainsooks. A full line of Shawls. Give us a call.

FRANK & THANHOUSER.

NO. 7 KEYSTONE BLOCK, FT. WAYNE, IND.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

We
B
Sell
The
&
S
S
T
DD
US. Follow the Advice & B W

AT NO. 4 KEYSTONE BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in ser calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon getting all advantages we have in purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot and shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, IND'A

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8, 9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES

We have 300 bags purchased before the advance. Best Rio, per pound, 22c; 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1 00, best $1 25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1,00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 25 per can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper han you can put them up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silver Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 50c; Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 90c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 28th, 1870

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & C:

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy Six Wisky furnished us for that purpose and consider it a pure article and therefore safe an reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidental to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully

W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati]
F. B. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
C. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. P. JUDKINS, M. D.
P. S. CONNER, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1 40; two year old Bourbons or Rye $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, 50; Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1 50 and 2 00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand We keep the celebrated Home bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2 00; 35 lbs, $4.00. This will pay them for the trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we wi send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We kee our own teams, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expense both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE,

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 7, 1871. No. 48.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
2 Squares	1.50	2.50	4.50	5.00	8.00	10.00	14.00	16.00
3 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.00	10.00	12.00	18.00	20.00
4 Squares	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	27.00
¼ Column	6.00	9.00	11.00	[illegible]	17.00	[illegible]	30.00	40.00
½ Column	[illegible]	15.00	18.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.00	60.00
1 Column	[illegible]	22.00	25.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-30

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-24 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D.
DR. CASEBEER
[illegible] will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. B. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lanferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO, J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

F. E. Davenport & Co. Agents,
Auburn, Ind.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

Time Card in Effect Nov. 20, '71.

WESTWARD.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD.
Leave. 1 15 p.m	Auburn,	Arrive. 12 00
1 23	Junction	Leave. 11 58
1 52	Cedar Creek	11 25
2 10	G.R.Crossing	11 06
2 28	Potters	10 48
2 56	Churubusco.	10 20
3 16	Collins	10 00
3 55	Col. City	9 20
4 20	Taylors	8 55
4 45	S. Whitley	8 30
4 55	Collamer	8 20
Leave 4 25	Libr'y Mills	7 50
Arrive 4 45	N. Manch'r	Leave. 7 30

Connects at Columbia City with Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago train.

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A. M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P. M	6,1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line lv	9,40 "	6,10 A. M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P. M	11,40 "	12,30 A. M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago	5,50 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11,30 A. M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P. M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,'0 A. M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	express.
Fort Wayne, leave	11 30 a. m	8 05 a m	4 25 p. m.
Academie	11 47	8 32	4 43
Huntertown	11 56	8 50	4 51
Stoners (Gravel pit)	12 02 p.m.	9 16	4 57
New Era	12 12	9 47	5 07
Auburn	12 21	10 10	5 20
Waterloo	12 44	10 31	5 39
Summit	12 58	11 50	5 51
Pleasant Lake	1 09	10 54	6 04
Angola	1 21	12 22 p m	6 16
Jonesville		3 00	
Jackson Arr	4 06	6 05	8 55 p. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	7 30 a m	8 30 a m	12 32 p m
Jonesville		9 03	
Angola	10 08	2 35 p m	3 05
Pleasant	10 20	3 00	3 17
Summit	10 31	3 20	3 29
Waterloo	10 47	3 44	3 44
Auburn	11 00	4 07	4 16
New Era	11 19	4 38	4 57
Stones (Gravel Pit)	11 30	4 57	4 27
Huntertown	11 36	5 08	4 33
Academie	11 47	5 23	4 43
Ft Wayne Arr	12 05	5 50 p m	5 00

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a. m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:08 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

THE owner of the steamer Florida, has addressed a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, stating that he has sent instructions to St. Thomas ordering the Florida to sail at all hazards, and asking the protection of the Department.

AT Fort Wayne, Indiana, last Friday Jacob Tremmel, a farmer, fell from from a load of hay while the horses were running away, and the wagon upsetting on him, broke several of his ribs and tore his arm out of the socket. He died in five minutes afterward.

NATHANIEL PRESTON, an old resident and for many years a prominent citizen of Terre Haute, Indiana, formerly cashier of the branch of the old State Bank of Ind., at that place, fell dead, while walking a short distance from his residence.

THE simple expedient of driving down an iron pipe saved the life of Levi Blanchard, who was recently buried in a well at Melrose, Mass. It was three hours before he was rescued, but the pipe gave him air to breathe, and he recovered.

A correspondent writes from Columbia South Carolina, that the debt of that State is over fifteen millions of dollars. It has been heretofore stated at about seven and three-quarter millions. The frauds alleged against some of the officials are fully confirmed.

THE reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad say the thermometer is down to twenty-three and thirty-six degrees below zero, with heavy winds. The trains are stopped by the drifting snow, and the telegraph wires are broken in several by the severe cold.

AT the session last week, of the Curators of the Kentucky University, held in Lexington Kentucky, the recent trouble between President Milligan and Professor Picket, were amicibly settled, and a resolution adopted approving the general administration of the college.

From the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SOMETHING STARTLING.

Was J. Wilkes Booth in Fort Wayne Yesterday?

Is J. Wilkes Booth alive or dead?

Does the murder of Abraham Lincoln walk the world unpunished or was he shot by Boston Corbett in the blazing barn of a Maryland farmer?

Until yesterday we believed that the felon whose crime will stand in bas relief through the centuries, had been rewarded with his just deserts.

To-day we are in doubt, owing to the assertions of a Chicago actor—a gentleman well known in his profession, and whose word is as good as his bond.

Actor:—'You represent the local department of the *Sentinel*, I understand?'

Reporter:—'Yes sir.'

Actor:—'Then tell your readers that J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer of Abraham Lincoln, passed through this city today. I saw him myself. I cannot be mistaken in his identity. I knew him intimately for a number of years. I have supported him behind the foot-lights; and I am willing to make my affidavit that he was on board the 2:25 Eastward bound train, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., this afternoon. I was standing on the platform, waiting for a friend when suddenly my attention was attracted by a pair of eyes looking intently at me through the car window. The sight riveted me to the spot, for I immediately recognized in the person before me the assassin of a President.

Reporter:—'Did he bow or speak to you?'

Actor:—'No; but I saw by his expression that he remembered me. I was too startled at first to do anything but stand and stare at him, and when I recovered myself the train was moving rapidly off.

Reporter:—'Perhaps it was some one who bore a striking resemblance to the criminal.

Actor:—'No, not only was his face the same, but the singular diamond pin on his shirt front, which be designated himself was the same as that always worn by the felon. You will recollect, perhaps, of reading about it at the time when the papers were filled with minute descriptions of his dress and person.'

Reporter:—Was there any change observable in his appearance?

Actor:—'Yes, his remarkably black hair and mustache were dashed with gray, and his complexion once so white [illegible] was tanned and marked with lines of care. But the eyes were the same—wonderfully deep and lustrous, and the remarkably handsome mouth, had lost none of its graceful curves.'

Reporter:—'Hav you notified the authorities?'

Actor:—'Not yet, but I will take steps to have the villian brought to justice.'

In view of this conversation, and of many other circumstances that have transpired since the terrible night of that tragedy in a Washington theatre, we would again ask; Is J. Wilkes Booth alive or dead? and was he in Fort Wayne yesterday?

Monkey Merchant in Michigan.

Monkeys are scarce in Michigan. A saddler in Detroit kept one for a pet, who usually sat on the counter. A workman came in one day, the proprietor being in the back room. The customer seing a saddle that suited him, he asked the price.

Monkey said nothing.

The customer said, 'I'll give you twenty dollars for it,' layingdown the money, which the monkey shoved into the drawer. The man then took the saddle, but monkey mounted him, tore his hair, scratched his face, and the frightened customer screamed for dear life. The proprietor rushed in and wanted to know what was the fuss.

"Fuss?" said the customer, "fuss? I bought a saddle of your son, sitting there and when I went to take it he wouldn't let me have it."

The saddler apologised for the monkey, but assured him that he was no relation.

Wonders.

Lewenbock tells us of an insect seen with a microscope of which twenty one millions would only make a mite.

Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of grains of sand.

Mould is a forest of beautiful trees with branches, leaves and fruit.

Butterflies are fully feathered.

Hairs are hollow tubes.

The surface of our bodies is covered with scales like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings the sweat forces itself like water through a sieve.

The mites makes five hundred steps a second.

Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like cows in a meadow.

COLONEL McDANIEL, owner of Harry Bassett, replies to the proposition of Mr. Gretton, owner of the English race horse Sterling, for a mile and and a half race in England, in 1862, for £10,000, that he (McDaniel) can only consent to having the race take place in this country.

CADMIUM has been discovered in Utah. This Cadmium is desirable, being nearly as white as tin and somewhat harder and more tenacious. It is very ductile and maleable, and susceptible of a high polish, and as volatile as mercury. It is said to be more valuable than tin.

Humorous.

LITTLE Jessie had been doing something which her mamma had told her she must'nt do. She had been eating currants, and, of course, got her mouth all stained. That's the way the found out. Her mother said: "You know you were forbidden to eat currants! But, mother, Satan tempted me! Why didn't you say, get the behind me Satan? I did say get thee behind me Satan; and he went behind me and pushed me right into the currant bushes!"

A sophomore has devised a new way of telling bad news. He writes home to his father, "I came very near losing thirty-seven dollars last week." Anxious parent writes back that he is thankful that the money was not lost, and wants to know "how near." By return mail: "came within one of it—lost thirty-six."

AN Irishman noticing a lady pass down the street, espied two stripes depending from under her mantle. Not knowing that these were styled sashes and were hanging in their right places, he exclaimed, "An' faith, ma'am, yer galluses are loose!"

"My dear," said a husband to his better half, after a quarrel, "you will never be permitted to go to heaven."

"Why not?"

"Because you will be wanted as a torment down below."

THE meanest railroad in the country is thus discribed: "it ballasts with sand it starts with a jerk and stops with a jam and hires the smallest conductors it can find, so as to save carrying weight."

"Indeed you are very handsome," said a gentleman to his lady love. "Pooh," said she, "so you would say if you did not think so." "And so you'd think if I did not say so," he answered.

"My dear doctor," said a lady, "I suffer a great deal with my eyes." "Be patient, madame," he replied, "you would probably suffer a great deal more without them."

A little girl, busy in making a pair of worsted slippers for her father, said to a young companion near her: "You are very lucky; your papa has only got one leg."

Charity begins at home; a Wisconsin justice has granted himself a divorce

Where do all the ugly country women come from? From the City of the Plains, to be sure.

After the Chicago calamity and the forest fires, the next moving spectacle in that region will be the Mormons moving farther west.

Talk of rapidity in rebuilding Chicago Why in business hours, between Wall and Ann streets, there's a new 'block' every fifteen minutes.

The Wisconsin woods seem to have suffered the most severely in Door county.

At New Sharon, Me., immediately after the publication of the Thanksgiving proclamation, an orthodox fox made a raid on Mr. Stover's roost, and killed two dozen turkeys.

Miscellaneous Items.

RUSSIA is arming on a gigantic scale.

THE Cuban rebellion is not yet supressed by the Spanish authorities.

A destructive fire occurred at Kit Carson, on the 17th, loss $100,000

THE cotton crop of the south is not near equal to what it was last year.

Ex-Comptroller Connolly of New York has been arrested.

THE validity of Southern tax-titles is affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

FOUR hundred Chinese have been engaged to work in the Raritan woolen mills, in Somerville, N. J.

THE Government will shortly furnish 200,000 rations from western stores to the Wisconsin sufferers.

General McClellan has become President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

THE owner of Goldsmith Maid, the famous trotting mare, wants to bet Bonner $25,000 that the Maid can beat Dexter.

A total eclipse of the sun on the 11th of December, is only visible in Australia and along the coast of China and Japan.

A horse car was demolished at Newton, L. I., on Thursday by a railroad train. Fourteen passengers jumped of in time to save their lives.

A Norwegian living near Bloomer, Wis. was attacked and killed by a ferocious bear while skinning a sheep near his house one day recently.

BERTHA SMITH, aged eleven years, committed suicide in New York the other night by taking Paris Green, because she had been punished by her mother.

ALEXIS, heir to the throne of Russia, and cub of the great Bear of the North, paid his respects to his majesty Ulysses last week.

FIFTEEN millions are needed to carry the mails the coming year. The total necessities of the Postoffice Department are $22,000,000.

THERE are 784 cases upon the dockets of the Supreme Court of this State, a larger number than for many years. Work ahead for our Supreme Judges.

WHO would have thought it? General Howard, at last, reccommends the entire abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau. We rather guess that there is no more stealings in it.

THE standing committees of the House will be announced by speaker Blaine, immediately upon the assembling of Congress. There has been a great squabble among the leading Radicals for the Chairmanship of the most important committees.

John Hanson, of Boston was arranged in the Municipal Court yesterday, charged with forgery, and committed in default of $20,000 bail.

THE United States Circuit Court, Judge Dillon presiding, met at Topeka, Kansas, yesterday. Many prominent lawyers were in attendance from all parts of the country, among them were Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin.

ST. MARY'S Catholic Church, at Plymouth, New Hampshire, was completely burned last monday night. The residence of the Priest was nearly consumed. Loss about $20,000.

FRED ROBBER, proprietor of the Arctic House, Chicago, was shockingly burned, yesterday morning in trying to kindle a fire with diamond oil.

A dispatch to the Internal Revenue Bureau states that F. Mier, late assistant Assessor, in Texas, has skedaddled from fear that he would be arrested for collecting and embezzling the funds.

THE Commissioner of Patents last Saturday, extended the patent of George W. Reumsten, of Indiana, for cotton and hay presses.

A Raleigh dispatch says that nearly two hundred Ku Klux will be tried in the United States Court, on the 24th inst.

FIFTY colored people passed through St. Louis last Friday en route to Lawrence county, Kansas, where they will settle. They are the advance guard of about five thousand, who will follow soon.

A fire broke out in the malt kiln, brewery owned by John Kraufen and Co., at Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon, damaging the stock and building to the extent of about $4,000; ample insurance.

AT Keosanqua, Iowa, on Friday last, Craig & Blackmore's drug store, the *Republican* office and the Masonic Lodge, all located in Craig's building, were burned. Loss $14,000; insurance $5,500.

FREDERICK BEASLEY, an idiotic negro, of Nashville, was run over yesterday morning by a train at the Nashville and Chattanooga depot, and killed instantly. His body was shockingly mangled.

A gunsmith named John Meyers of Memphis, a native of Germany, was found last Monday morning, about four miles below that city, near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, shot through the head and back. No clue to the murderers.

[illegible], Ohio, last Saturday the part of a gang of burglars, arrested some time ago, attempted to escape by digging a hole through the wall, but the guard discovered it in time, and they were secured.

OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor of Louisana, died at six o'clock last Wednesday morning, at his residence, 332 Canal street, New Orleans, after three days illness, of congestion of the brain and lungs aged fifty-one years.

POTTLETOP'S PIPE.

'That is a pipe, Sarah,' said Mr. Pottletop, severely. 'It is my oppinion that no human being on the face of this extensive globe but yourself would require the assurance that it is a pipe. It certainly looks like a pipe, and it undoubtly is a pipe!'

'But, sir beggin your parding, I didn't know as misses would allow you to have a pipe,' said Sarah, taking up her brush.

'She does, Sarah; in fact, was she herself who gave it to me yesterday as a birthday present. Before we were married, I was a great smoker; but mediately after that happy event Mrs. P. cut of my tobacco abs lutely. Yesterday my privileges were again restored.

'Had she any object in it, sir?'

'Object! What do you mean by object? I insist upon an instantaneous elucidation of that supicious remark!

Mr. Pottletop replaced his meerschaum on the mantlepiece; folded his arms, and assummed a most indigant expression of countenance.

'Nothing, sir. Only ladies do sometimes have objects with their husbands,' returned Sarah, innocently. 'Are you sure missis didn't ask any favor or promises of you, sir?'

'Mr. Pottletop gasped, and turned pale. Recovering himself immediately, however, he rejoined in a faint voice:

Noting at all, Sarah. You may go about your business, Sarah.'

She moved to the door.

'Stop a minute: Sarah; I want to ask you a question. What does your mistress chiefly do while I am downtown?'

'Well, sir,' answered the housemaid, 'missess is always in her room by herself and I never see her, sir.' With which she went out.

Mr. Pottletop dropped into a chair and put his hand to his head.

'I see it all! False Sophronista, you have deceived me!' he exclaimed. Your restoration of my privileges was a delusion, your pipe was a snare! Tobacco! yes. You allow me plenty of it—cigars and cheroots, too—and even try to throw snuff in my eyes! But it won't do! No madame! When I, confiding and deluded victim, yesterday gave you my promise not to come to dinner any day before two, little did I dream there was anything at the bottom of it! I took your pipe and lit it, and smoked in it peace; to-day, I find I was only putting out my own pipe of happiness place myself on the watch, and discover all. Beware of me, deceitful female! The lamb has become a lion, and will have his vengeance!'

Mr. Pottletop started up, clapped on his hat; and made his way to the street. Was he going down town. Not a bit of it. Mr. Pottletop merely walked to the corner, slipped around it, stole to his back gate, sneaked into his garden, and hid himself behind a goosebury-bush.

Here he remained, horribly cramped, a quarter of an hour. But his patience was rewarded. Glancing upward, he beheld a pair of long legs dangling over his roof, endeavoring to clasp the rain-spout! Next the body and head of a man appeared, who let himself down, and entered at the window. There was but one course for Mr. Pottletop. He arose, and seized his garden-ladder, planted it against the wall, ascended it, and likewise entered at the window. He ducked under the sofa. His movement was just in time, for the door opened, and the stranger with the long legs reappeared.

'All's safe!' he soliloquized, in a husky, rasping voice, breathing throughout the apartment a strong flavor of rum, 'I thought the governor would never go. My ears are corked with soot listening for him down the chimney. Now for the governor's wife!'

'The govenor's wife!' groaned Mr. Pottletop. 'I knew it!'

'She must a knowed as I was coming by leaving the window-bolt open so convenient,' continued the stranger. 'But there's no keeping the movements of fashionable society society secret nowadays.'

'Knew he was coming!' groaned Mr. Pottletop, again. 'Everything is confirmed. Some aristocratic villain who has turned her brain!'

'Well, we now look for the pretty creature. Perhaps she wouldn't be glad to see me just yet, nor I see her too sudden. I'll reck-anoit her a bit.'

He crept cautiously out of the other door, and Mr. Pottletop as cautiously followed him. They crossed the corridor to the library closet, and Mr. P.'s eyes gleamed with joy. At the moment the stranger entered the closet, Mr. P. ran up quickly and locked him in.

'There, atrocious monster! he gloated, rubbing his hands. 'Now to return to the garden by the ladder, and, if possible, obtain a policeman. Mrs. P. must not see me, or she will release her lover from his imprisonment, and he may escape.'

Back to his bedroom he went, but, reentering, he stood rooted with hor-[illegible] to the ground.

A noise could be heard from the wondow, and evidently some one else was coming up the ladder.

Mr. Pottletop ducked under the sofa as befor.

Another stranger appeared It was a stout, elderly person, dressed in a semi-military great coat, wearing a voluminous neckerchief, and topping all off with an immense wig. He put his legs deliberately in, and looked around.

'Not here?' he exclaimed. 'Downstairs, of course!'

'Another one of 'em looking for her!' groaned Mr. P. How many more are there? Oh, perjured woman, little did I suspect this!'

'I hope she may not delay,' continuen the latest arrival. I have waited. Snug-looking room—and, upon honor, a pipe! I'll take a smoke.'

Mr. Pottletop looked on in fresh horror. His pipe—his own private, particular meerschum! The stranger quietly filled it, put it between his lips and sat down.

'Now, this is what I call comfort,' he soliloqized, the smoke curling over his capacious wig; 'and I shouldn't mind staying here altogether!'

'I suppose not,' reflected the agitated spectator under the bed. 'But, your sojourn shall be briefer than you expect.'

'Only I should insist upon the society of some precious little creature, like the lady I am waiting for, to destroy monotony. Her husband isn't the man for her. From what I hear of him, he must be a regular old pump!' said Mr. Pottletop, grinding his teeth.

'I wonder if he would thank me for coming, if he knew what brought me here?'

'Not much!' sighed Mr. P.

The door opened, and Mrs. Pottletop ran in hastily.

'General!' she cried, 'how kind you, are! Is he gone?'

'Gone! He must be, if you haven't seen him down your way. He certainly isn't about here anywhere.'

'How thoughtful it was of you to call at the front door first!' said Mrs. P., a charmingly plump little woman of thirty. 'And how especially thoughtful to next get into' the garden. As neither of us has seen him, I am certain he is gone.'

'Are you?' groaned Pottletop.

'You'll find yourself confoundedly mistaken, presently.'

'I must next relieve Sarah. Poor thing! she has been dreadfully nervous. Sarah!'

That innocent young person entered. 'You needn't be under any further alarm, Sarah. He is gone.'

'Is he mum? How delighted I am to hear!'

'Yes! Now I will take General Wagstaff belong, and insist upon his having a glass of wine.'

'Madame,' said that gallant officer, presented his arm, 'I shall only be too happy.'

At the moment they had disappeared, Mr. P., determined to show himself. He made a movement to get out.

'What's that?' exclaimed the nervous Sarah, rushing to the door.

'It's only——'

But before the poor gentlemen could articulate a syllable futher she darted down the steps, screaming at the top of her voice. Instantly afterward General Wagstaffe come clumping back into the room, red with fury. Mr. Pottletop seized a bootjack, the general snatched up a water pitcher. They stood face to face.

'I'll do for you, ruffian!' exclaimed the general.

'You will? You'll assassinate me? Reckless libertine. I am diminutive, but courageous! I shall throw you out of the window.'

'That's your game is it, cried the military stranger. 'Well, two can play at it; so let us see who'll win.'

With which he rushed upon poor Mr. Pottletop, upset the table in the way, smashed the water pitcher over his heae, carried him bodily to the window, and flung him head foremost into the yard.

'Mrs. Pottletop came running in again, pale as a ghost.

'He's gone this time, madame,' gasped the general, wiping his face 'I don't think you'll be troubled by him again. I have flung him out of the house, and there's not much danger, I fancy, of his reappearance.'

The delicious little woman pressed the warrior's had descended with him to the dining-room. This apartment looked out upon the yard. Had its two occupants glanced at the window, they might have seen a face—the face of the injured Pottletop. With a bloody nose, cheeks covered with mud, and clothes smeared with ashes of dust-heap into which he was tossed on his tip-toes, glaring in at them.

'Now, general, for your wine,' he heard his wife say. 'Excuse me only litte minute. Our sherry is in the library closet'

'The library-closet!' echoed Pottletop. 'Her other lover is there. Treacherous woman, she is not true anybody!'

Mrs. P. went out of the room, and the general chocked his feet comfortably on the mantlepiece. Mr. Pottletop knew by this that he was not likely to leave shortly, so he determined to ascend the ladder once more, get into his room again, and listen to what passed in the closet. This resolve was instantly accomplished. Scarcely, however, had he touched the floor of his chamber when he heard Mrs. Pottletop's screams, and her rapid footsteps clattering down the stairway.

What was the matter now? Was it jealously on the occupant of the cupboard, and had he assaulted her on suspicion of having locked him in? Mr. Pottletop, overcome by his emotions and the terrible experience he was going through, sank to the floor.

He lay there stunned, nearly five minutes.

But his agony was not finished.

As he was a living, breathing man, he heard fresh footsteps on the ladder!

Exhausted as he was, he contriv once more to drag himself under the sofa. Peeping out he saw a form of blue, and a truncheon. It was policeman.

'Is she here?' he heard the guardian of the peace say. 'She certainly told me for to come this way.'

'Still another lover!' shrieked Pottletop, almost aloud. 'An appointment with a policeman! Oh, Sophronista, this is too much!'

The fellow stepped in, and Mr. Pottletop trembled. To be dragged out would ruin everything. He lay mute as a mouse; but to his horror he perceived that the intruder was very particular in his investigations. He glanced in the wardrobe, and examined the cupboards; he even made a show of searching the bureau drawer, and once—what to look for he could not imagine—he uncorked a black bottle. At last, he carelessly threw an eye under the sofa. He discerned something black. He poked his truncheon under and prodded Mr. Pottletop in the stomach. Mr. Pottletop wheezed and lost his breath.

'Hilloa!' cried the policeman. 'You are there, are you? Come out o' that!'

Mr. Pottletop slowly drew himself and stood up, covered with lint and feathers, like a curious and a new fashioned species of bird. Recovering his wind by an effort he spoke.

'My blue brother,' he said, mournfully, "why are you here? Have you come to add more to my cup of misery?'

'Cup o' misery! It's my opinion you've had too many cups already.'

'I have, indeed; each filled to the brim.'

'So I thought,' sighed the blue brother. Well, let me run you in quietly now. Don't let's have no scrimmaging; cos, if you do, I'll have to put you in a vagon.'

'In a wagon' groaned poor Pottletop. 'What have I done to deserve all this? Am I living, breathing, sensible man? Have I my mind and judgment about me, or is this some terrible dream?'

'Vy' how can you expect to have your mind about you, vin you will take in so much at a dose? The jim-jams is coming fast.'

'Jim James! Another one of Mrs. P.'s lovers, I suppose. Oh, whoever suffered such misery as mine?'

The policeman took his arm tenderly, and seated him in a soothing tone. Everybody goes through this, you know.' I knew what it was the moment I spied you. When she spoke—'

'She! She!' shrieked Mr. Pottletop, rising to his feet. 'It is she, indeed! Listen to me yesterday I was a happy man. I had but one thought, and it was her happiness, because I loved her to distraction, and fondly believed she loved me in return. When she gave me that pipe, and made me promise never to come to dinner any day before two, little did I fancy the the motive she had at the bottom. But this morning, by means of a few incautious words dropped by the house maid. I was led to suspect. At the first steps toward investigation, the full and glaring truth dawned upon me. I watched further, All was confirmed. Her lovers I discovered to be numberless. Some entered by the window, some by the front door: Although you, too, are one of them, I tell her. This, my last message, I commit—'

'Commit,' interrupted the guardian of the peace, bounting off the table where he had had been sitting. 'I've listened to your rigmarole; but I von't le you commit nothin' here. Come along, quitely, now!'

'Come along? What do you mean? Come along where?

'Vith me, of course! I'm going to run you in. My pardner's out side vith a vagon, so if you resist, I'll call him to help me. Blast me if I vouldn't be ashamed to valk along the street vith you! Your nose is bloody, your face is smeared to vith mud, your clothes full of ashes and feathers, your eyes is black and you're a regular scarecrow! Come along now!'

Mr. Pottletop picked up a chair.

'If you touch me,' he shouted, I'll murder you! Keep off, ruffian—keep off!'

'Oho! That's you your game, is it? All right, my covey!'

The policeman went over to the desperate man and clutched him by the shoulders.—Then began the struggle, They tusseled about the room, bawling and shrieking, upsetting the furniture, tearing down the curtains, smashing the mirrors, breaking the watter-jar, and deluging the carpet with dirty water.

The door opened, and three persons appeared, looking on with horrified astonishment. They were Mrs. Pottletop, General Wagstaff, and the long-legged individual who had been locked up in the library-closet.

The combatants separated, and stood up, out of breath. Mr. Pottletop beheld his wife.

'Vile female,' he cried, 'it's all over at last!'

'Oh, Pottletop!' screamed Mrs. P., falling into General Wagstaff's arms.

'I go from you for ever.'

'I told you he wasn't a burglar, but a lunatic, ma'am' struck in the man in blue, trumphantly.

'Here is the burglar,' and General Wagstaff. 'I surrounded him, charged upon him, and captured him myself.'

'I see it all!' spoke Mrs. Pottletop, suddenly. 'My poor Petty is the victim of a series of mistakes. Let him explain his share in them.'

'Victim I am, indeed, and of a mistake in you, cruel Sophronista!' returned Mr. P. 'This morning, looking at my pipe, I was seized with a suspicion that you had some object in giving it to me yesterday, and making me promise never to come to dinner before two. I determined to watch. I stole into the garden, and hid behind the gooseberry-bush; and then I perceive a man enter our bedroom window from the roof.'

'That vos me,' said the general's captive. 'I had been behind the chimney all night, vaiting for a chance, to get in and take a look at the valuables.'

'I planted a ladder against the window,' continued Mr. P., 'ascended it, and went in, too. I followed this ruffian to the library-closet, and locked him in.'

'And I,' said General Wagstaffe, 'saw you going up the ladder from my second story portico, opposite, took you for a housebreaker, went around to your front door and told your wife. She sent for a policeman, and I returned to the garden, and likewise ascended the ladder.'

'Well,' put in the blue gentlemen, 'when I arrived I planted my pardner at the front door, and slipped around the back way, and vos the third party as went up the ladder. I must beg this gents pardon for mistaking him but duty's duty! Howsomever there is a burglar in the case, and so I shall not have my trouble for nothing. Come along my friend.'

The general surrendered his prisoner into the grip of the law. Then he approached Mr. Pottlepop and took his hand.

'Sir I am happy to make your acquaintance under such singular circumstances.'

'I should have preferred them not quite so singular,' rejoined Mr. Pottletop, rather ruefully. 'However, I deserve all my misfortunes, for once having doubted my dear little tootsey wootsey Sophronista!'

'How could you?' pouted that charming lady.

'How couldn't I is more to the purpose, when you gave the surprising privilege of smoking, and what's better, a beautiful pipe to smoke with. By-the-way where is it?'

'Where is it?' cried General Wagstaffe, clapping his coat pocket. Bless me, I had quite forgotten it!'

'Shall I take him along for petty larceny?' asked the officer of Mr. Pottletop.

'No we've had enough excitement for one day.'

'And what a rediculous cause for it!' sighed Mrs. P. 'Only a pipe!'

Ever since, that has been her great instrument in managing Mr. Pottletop. Whenever he begins to grow jealous or suspicious, she puts her arms around his neck and kisses him, and says in the archest tone:

'My dear, shall I tell you the story of Pottletop's pipe?'

It always settles him.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND. DEC. 7, 1871

If the Radicals of the North are to depend upon the colored Radical vote in the South, they will have to advocate repudiation of the debts of the Southern States.

The St Louis *Times*, in discussing the passive policy, says: '*Would it not be well to insist upon having some hand in the nomination, if we are to furnish the votes to elect?*'

The Democratic vote cast for Andrew Jackson in 1828 was 650,028. The Democratic vote cast for Horatio Semore in 1868 was 2,295,710. In a fair election the Democrats undoubtedly have a majority in the popular vote.

An exchange says, (and newspapers never lie,) that a poultice and tea, made from the common field thistle, is an infallible cure for neuralgia. The leaves are macerated and used on the part affected as a poltice, while a small quantity of the leaves are boiled down in the proportion of a quart to a pint, and a small wine glass of the decoction drank before each meal. We wish some one would try it, just to see whether it is possible for a newspaper to fib.

Intelligence comes from Fort Shaw, Montana, that two companies of the Seventh infantry, Major Freman, commander, returning from Fort Browing, were caught in yesterday's fearful storm and are now camped twelve miles from here, with a number of men badly frozen. Some of the frozen men have been brought into the hospital. The worst cases are still out, and are being brought in as fast as possible. They are frozen principally about the feet, and will lose the toes, and in some cases even the feet. The thermometer this morning was 30 degrees below.

The famine in Persia is simply dreadful. Thousands and thousands of people are daily dying for want of food. In districts remote from the frontier no help can reach the people. There are no railroads, canals, or water courses on which to run boats. The only way food can reach them is on the backs of horses or mules. There is no forage along the route. An animal could carry no more than provender enough on which to subsist till the famine district could be reached, when, with no food for the return trip, it must die. The interior of Persia will be entirely depopulated within a few weeks or months.

The recent storm was a very severe one on the plains and Western Kansas. A large number of Texas cattle were frozen, and herds dispersed. Several herds were also frozen to death. Five bodies were brought into Hayes City on Saturday night, frozen stiff, supposed to have been buffalo hunters, as the bodies of a large number of buffaloes were found near them, which had perished in the storm. Great anxiety is felt on account of other parties of buffalo hunters who are out, and have not been heard of since the storm. The Bebee Brothers, of Ellsworth, lost fifty-seven horses and twenty-three cattle. The cold was unprecedented

The Two Great Tunnels.

The following statement of the dimensions, cost, etc., of the two great tunnels of the world is interesting:

Mont Cenis tunnel—length, 12,236, meters, or nearly eight miles; width twenty-six feet and eight inches; height, twenty feet; cost, $13,000,000; time occupied in construction, nine years; number of men employed, about 2,000.

Hoosac tunnel—length, 26,061 feet or about four miles and three-quarters; twenty-four feet wide; twenty-one feet high; cost, about $9,000,000; time of constructin nearly 20 years; number of workmen employed, about 700 at present, but much less during most of the time the work has been prosecuted.

The chief engineering difficulties attending the construction of the Hoosac tunnel have been overcome, and the amount of progress in a given time can now be so accurately predicted that the engineers and the contractors have no doubt that the work will be completed before the 15th of March, 1874, the date named in the contract.

Two Allen county farmers, while hunting stray cattle in the woods one day last week, lost their way, and after much wandering came upon a log hut which looked as if it had been deserted for years. Opening the door, which at first offered a slight resistance, the belated party entered, but immediately stepped back in affright, for there in the center of the room stood a deal table, upon which rested the plain walnut coffin of an adult. Tall candlesticks stood at each corner of the table, and at the head of the coffin was an iron crucifix. They went away. No matter whether they ran, walked, or hopped, skipped and jumped, they went. After spending the night in the woods, they found their way out and told their neighbors their experience. A party has been formed for examining the lone log hut.

From the Terre Haute Journal, 23d.

THE FRAUDS.

The Attorney General on the War-Path—Treasurer Plunderers Disgorging—The People Getting Back Stolen Money.

By permission of Attorney General Hanna, we are enabled this morning to be publish to the taxpayers of the State the following important transaction concluded by him yesterday at Indianapolis. Thus it will be seen that some of the public money, perverted from its proper channels by corrupt officials, is beginning to flow back into the people's treasury where it rightfully belongs. The following correspondence explains itself:

'To His Excellency Conrad Baker, Governor, and Hon. Bayless Hanna, Attorney General of Indiana:

I hereby propose to pay and return to the State Treasury, the sum of eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty cents ($18,896 50) in solvent notes, mortgages and obligations well secured and bearing interest, which I so propose in full satisfaction of all my liability to the State of Indiana, on account of any overdraw, or other act by me as State Printer of said State, including any liability of any person, on account of being surety on my official bonds as such State Printer; subject only to this condition, that nothing herein shall be constructed to prevent the State from maintaining the proper action, against any person, or persons, who may, in my name as such State Printer, have improperly obtained money from the Treasury of State; or to recover from any person who may be jointly liable with me as such State Printer, or otherwise, any sum by them illegally obtained from the State, and to that end, when necessary, to interplead me with any such person. The offer thus made is largely in excess of my means and ability to pay, and I am only enabled to make it with the aid and assistance of relatives and friends I do not admit hereby that I am liable to the State for any overdraw of money or otherwise, but make the offer by way of compromise and to avoid litigation.

A. H. CONNER.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, November 20, 1871.

We recommend the settlement, believing it to be fore the interests of the State.

WM C. WILSON,
S. CLAYPOOL,
N. B. TAYLOR.

We concur in the above recomendation for the reasons assigned by the above Attorneys.

JOHN. C. SHOEMAKER,
Auditor of State.
JAMES B. RYAN,
Treasurer of State.

If the Attorney General is satisfied that the foregoing proposition of Mr. Conner will secure to the State, as much or more than can be made by litigation, I do not hesitate to say that the proposition ought to be accepted. If the Attorney General is, or shall be thus satisfied, I will approve of the compromise when he shall haved made it.

CONRAD BAKER.
Governor of Indiana.

I am satisfied from a thorough examination of the law and a like investigation of the facts in this case, that the above compromise es recommended, ought, in the interest of the State, to be so made—therefore I give it my approvial.

B. W. HANNA,
Attorney General of Indiana.

One Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred and ten years ago, there was not a single white man in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Then, what is the most flourishing part of America was a little known as the country around the mysterious mountains of the moon. It was not until 1767 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. The first pioneers of Ohio did not settle until twenty years after this time. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the population did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago the great Fredrick, of Prussia was performing the great exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. A hundred years ago Napoleon was not born, and Washington was but a modest Virginia Colonel, and the great events in history of the two words in which there great but dissimular men took leading parts, were then scarcely foreshadowed. A hundred years ago, the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which within a score of years thereafter established the great Republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America! Steam engines had not been imagined, and telegraphs and railroads had not entered into the remotest conception of man. When we come to look back as it thought the vista of history, we find that to the century just past has been allcted more important events in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other which has clasped since the Creation.

Indiana is a fast state on divorces, but Illinois can take the 'dilapidated lines from the shrubbery.' A lawyer in Chicago advertises: 'Parties desiring to avoid the lay of a trip on the cars can send their application by telegraph. Divorce guaranteed in forty-eight hours from the time the application is received.'

Facts to be Considered.

Although the taxes of South Carolina have been raised under carpet-bag rule from $400,000 a year, to more than four times' that amount; though the adventurers in the plundering ring who have had the handling of the state funds have suddenly risen from poverty to great wealth, there is not a dollar at this time in the state treasury. The state officers have robbed the treasury so freely that they are not now able to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government.

Under these circumstances, notice has been given that the taxes for 1871 due in 1872, must be paid before the 15th January next, thus requiring this outraged people to pay within 12 months and 14 days the taxes for two whole years, amounting to $4,005,047.

It is to maintain the power of these plunderers, who are all zealous for Grant's re-nomination, that nine counties in South Carolina have suddenly been placed under martial law on the pretext of suppressing the Ku-Klux, while it is notorious that no disturbance have occurred in any of them for months, and that the civil courts are in uninterrupted operation in all of them.—*New York Sun.*

Not Appreciated.

A young gentleman, anxious to learn to sing, went up into the garret on Sunday night about his bedtime, and resolutely commenced his exercises with his psalm-book. He had been singing but a short time when his father, a fidgety old gentleman, stole out of bed with his nightcap on, and on reaching the foot of the stairs, mildly inquired:

'James?'

No answer came. James was very busy with his musical excerses.

'James?'

Still no answer.

'James?'

'Sir.'

'Have you heard a very peculiar noise?'

No.'

'—an—I—thought— but never mind. 'And the old gentleman walked back to his room, muttering indistinct ly.

Presently James resumed his exercises, and was getting on famously, as he thought, when his parent, like the ghost of Hamlet's father, again came forth, exclaiming:

'James?'

'Sir.'

'Are you sure that Bose is fastened up.'

'Yes sir, I attended to it myself.'

'Very well, very well; no matter.' And he once more returned to his room:

Wondering what his father meant by inquiring after the house-dog Bose, James was silent for a moment, but soon returned to his exercises more vigorously than ever. Again, however he was interrupted by the voice of his parent, shouting:

'James?'

'Sir.'

'I am sure Bose is loose.'

'It can't be posible, sir.'

'He is, I tell you.'

'What makes you think so, sir.'

Why, for the last half hour I have heard something that sounded very much if the dog was again worrying the poor old cat!'

James never resumed his exercises after that overwhelming compliment.

Grant is very properly denominated the *present* administration.

LOCK number two, at the Lockport, Miami and Erie canal gave way Monday morning, both walls falling in. A month will be required to completa the reconstruction. There are many boats above loaded for the South, which will have to wait the temporary repairs.

Hardware Store

FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on

Reasonable Terms.

This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his

Fine Residence,

With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address

GEO. HENSLER,
Butler, Ind.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James W. Case is Plaintiff and Edson P. Hicks & Rebecca Hicks are Defendants required me to make the sum of Sixty-one Dollars and Forty Cents, with interest on said Decree and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder,

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 30th, 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and eigty-seven [187] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as my be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Baptized in Fire.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals or the nation and the world

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The Phenix will be the Most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaperin the world.

FIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete nowspaper for the business man in the counting room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, 'by our special artist' who was not on the spot;' and thus gives a series of perfect views, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burnt city.

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "Happy Hours" whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the "Phenix," which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

The "Phenix will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book paper, or publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and The "Phenix" will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Phenix is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday Nov 11th. and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or to send away and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and there fore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers we will send the "Phenix" for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $1.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year we will give to every person who subscribes for the "Phenix" during the month of November, a beautiful steel engraving, worth $2,00, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great, newspaper enterprise.—Price of subscription only two dollars per year.—Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING Co.,

52 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO SELL REAL ESTATE!

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that Samuel Learned, Administrator of the estate of Eliza A. Crane deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO SELL REAL ESTATE!

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that James L. Penny Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct

IN the DeKalb Circuit Court, February Term 1872.

Catharine Reese, vs. Benjamin F. Reese, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, her Attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Benjamin F. Reese is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 21st day of November 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

David Lee vs Amanda M. Lee, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorney's, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Amanda M. Lee, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22d day of November 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

George Shuman and Mary Shuman, vs Reuben Crouse, Elizabeth Crouse & John B. Frothingham } Complaint No. 86.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, their Attorney's and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Reuben Crouse, Elizabeth Crouse, and John B. Frothingham, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of January, A.D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22d day of November 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } Sct

IN The DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

Hannah Haughey, vs Timothy Haughey } Petition for Partition.

Jane Eagle, Elizabeth Conkey, Christina A. Duram, William Duram, Evaline Snowboyer, David Snowboyer, Lavina Shores, John Shores, Robert K. Haughey, Jacob Haughey, Francis Haughey, Eliza Haughey, John G. Haughey, Timothy Haughey, Emanuel Haughey, Washington Haughey, Phebe S. Swihart, John Swihart, Hannah A. Holton, Rebecca E. Riggleman and George Riggleman.

Now comes the Plaintiff by Plum & Peterson her Attorneys and files her petition herein together with an affidavit that said defendants, Jane Eagle, Jacob Haughey, Francis Haughey Eliza Haughey, John Haughey Timothy Haughey jr Emanuel Haughey, Washington Haughey, Hannah A. Houlton, Rebecca Riggleman and George Riggleman are not Residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 22d day of November, 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the Common Pleas Court, January Term 1872.

John Lanning vs Huldah A. Lanning } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, his Attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Huldah A. Lanning, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 9th day of November 1871

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Please Court, in a cause wherein Henry C. Osborn is Plaintiff, and George B. Thompson is Defendant, required me to make the sum of Seventy-seven dollars and Sixty-two cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit:

Lot number fifty-six [56] in the original plat of the town of Corunna, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at Public Sale the fee simple of said Real Estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisment laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.
MCBRIDE & MORLAND, Att'ys for Plff.

Nov. 23.

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have faile and the patient dispaired of recovery; Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

CONSERVAVORY OF MUSIC

On Main St., Opp. Court House,

FT. WAYNE, IND.

A. K. VIRGIL, Prin.

The Object of the Conservatory

is to furnish a complete Musical Education to those desiring to become teachers or performers, in as short a time as possible, and upon the most reasonable terms

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

July 20, '71—3m.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.

Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet articles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES,

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produe

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groecery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 24-1y.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publi promising to use our best endeavors to give genera satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Hard WarE

GEO. HENSLER,

—OF—

BUTLER INDIANA

Has just received at his Hardware Store, in Butle the largest and best selected stock of

HARDWARE!

Ever brought to this county—among which may be found

Carriage Trimmings, Farming Implements, Carpenter Tools, Iron, Steel Nails, Glass, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Revolvers, Oils and Paints,

Chains and Belting

Of all kinds, and in fact every article of goods usully kept in a first class HardwareStore.

GEO. HENSLER.

XC. N. Y. S. XC

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF

DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Astractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a free line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS,

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

at Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety, Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

REMOVED.

We have moved our quarters to the building north of the Court House, on Seventh street, where we will be pleased to see all our friends, and especially those who desire to pay their subscriptions.

THE pork season is at hand.

THE best tea in town is sold by T. B. Totten.

NEW Buckwheat Flour for sale at V. A. Beard's.

WE give our readers, the President's Message, in supplement this week.

School Books at cost at the Pioneer Drug Store.

Last Tuesday morning the mercury was down below zero and Mr. Frost was around generally.

A NEW barbershop has made its appearance in our place to the satisfaction of both old and young shavers.

The largest and cheapest stock of toys, are sold by T. B. Totten.

T. R. Dickinson, of Waterloo, has been appointed a United States Commissioner, by Judge Gresham, of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.

THE best plug tobacco in town is sold by T. B. Totten.

CHRIST BAKER keeps the best oysters, and the cheapest. You don't have to throw them away when you get home, but are sure to find them fresh and good.

THE best finecut tobacco in town is sold by T. B. Totten.

THE Marshal is notifying our citizens who have wood on the streets to remove it by the 11th of this month. That's right. We'll not have any by that time.

TAXES are coming in slow, and we might say the same of subscription. Only a few days more of this year, and we want everybody to pay up.

SAY IT, TRY IT.—That best brown coffee found at the store of T. B. Totten.

Geo. Hensler, the Hardware Merchant, of Butler, offers his hardware store together with the buildings and other real estate for sale. See advertisement.

CANNED fruits of all kinds at T. B. Totten's.

LADIES visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

THE Marshal is busy putting down crossings and sidewalks, which adds largely to the improvement of our place.

WOOD—We want some wood immediately. If you don't owe us on subscription, bring in some good dry wood, and we will pay you the cash.

N. S. BELKNAP, Esq., the popular agent for Knowlton's Universal bath is doing quite well in this vicinity. We are glad to know that our citizens have a desire to be clean and correspondingly happy.

Have you seen Davenport & Co's stock of Blank Books? They have a fine line and sell them very cheep.

HOUSEHOLDERS CALL IN.—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-y

To Whom It May Concern.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to Drs. Keeslar & Casebeer, either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately. The old books *must be settled.* nov22-1m

WE have had a hard time getting our paper out this week. Our foreman has been sick and we ourself have been in the same boat, so we know how it is ourself. We hope our readers will excuse the want of the usual amount of matter hoping that all hands will be able to be at their post next week.

FRIEND MAYS of the Auburn *Courier* thinks we are "jealous" of that town. Just the contrary. We rejoice in the prosperity of that burg.—*Col. City Post.*

That's right, Brown. We want the friendship of your thriving county seat and hope that the early completion of the Eel River road will bind our interest more firmly together.

A CHILD of Mr. April, residing a short distance from town was terribly scalded by running against and upsetting a pot of boiling water, that its mother had placed on the floor preparatory to scrubbing. Dr. Casebeer was called, and the patient found to be badly injured in the abdomen and on the lower limbs. Hopes are entertained of its recovery. It is about three years old.

A GOOD CHANCE.—A very handsome comfort, of exquisite design and beautiful handiwork can be seen at Abright's jewelry store. It is valued at $30, and chances to possess it will be sold at 50 cent cash each. Also a handsome Hunter case silver watch valued at $20. One hundred numbers, must be sold before they will be put up. Tickets for sale at Abright's store. Go and see them and buy a chance.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them. Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

WE are authorized to state that C. Orff & Co., of Fort Wayne have nothing to do with the so called Fort Wayne store of this place. Some of our citizens have an impression that because this fellow kept books for them, that the store is connected with this enterprising firm. On the same principle a boy may assume to be a man because he can smoke a cigar. When this firm establishes a branch here it will be presided over by an intelligent liberal gentleman.

Notice of Election.

At the next, regular convention Tuesday Eve, Dec 20th 1871, of Dekalb Lodge No 214 F. & A. M. There will be an Election the following officers: Worshipful Master, Senior Wardon, Junior Master, Secretary, Treasury, tyler and three Trustees for the ensuing year. It is hoped that all will be present and come early, by order of the Lodge.

J. L. DAVIS, J. W.

OUR friend Picker has laid upon our table the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, the largest newspaper we ever saw. We take therefrom the following item: A man was ploughing on one of the battle fields near Champigney, France, and the ploughshare struck a shell buried in the ground, when man, horses and plough were blown from the face of the earth by the explosion.

THIS is a splendid time for weddings, and we expect to hear of several, if not more, soon. In the language of the poet—

Cold weather is coming on,
And tedious is the weather;
'Tis too bad to lay alone—
Two ought to lay lay together.

The above is from our gifted friend Sims Major, of the Laporte *Herald*, who was married a short time ago, to a female woman and he consequently knows how 'tis himself.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Indianian* says:

We were shown a letter recently from J. D. Steele, of Pottstown, Pa., (one of the engineers of of the B. & O. Railroad) in answer to the correspondence of the committee appointed for said purpose, in which he gives it as his opinion, that the route through this place, will meet with favorable consideration by the company, and has forwarded the comunication to W. F. Randolph, their chief engineer. As the engineers are posted with the geography of the country along the proposed route, no survey will be necessary, and shall await the action of the company, hoping that the garden of the west will not be passed by but through.

FOUR cart loads of Clothing received at the popular Red Front, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Store crowded from first to third floor. Largest stock in the State and they must be sold. Greater inducements than ever offered before.—Prices so low that none dare to attempt to compete with us. Everybody acknowledge that the popular Red Front is a success, and are selling goods lower than any house in the State. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

FROM NEW ERA.—Editor COURIER, sir: Though this place has not been represented in your colums for some time, it is still alive, and alive to its best interests I find a spirit manifested among the citizens of New Era, that is not common among our people—the spirit of self-improvement. They have been in the habit of supporting a literary society, for a number of years, and again, early at the approach of winter, a few of the citizens met and aroused the old spirit and have a society now in happy progress, which meets every Monday evening. Among the leaders are Drs. Larimore and Roethers, Bacon, our popular blacksmith, Hoffman, and others. I would now reccommend an association of the teachers and others, who are willing to meet once a week some place in the township, for the improvement in methods of teaching and other important subjects that are too much neglected. This once done and carried on with a will Butler Tp., will have a set of schools not excelled in the county.

"W. H. K."

WHY is it that the great rush for clothing at the original Red Front No. 5, Keystone block?

It is because they are selling goods at such extensively low prices.

Store crowded from morning until night with customers, but nevertheless come and see us. We will wait upon you and sell you clothing 20 per cent. lower than any other house and defy any one to compete with us. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, the original Red Front Clothing House.

INSURANCE.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agent for the Phœnix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,800,000. Call at the COURIER office. tf.

AUBUR MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 137
" Red	130 a 133
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	48
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	12@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.50
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	07c
Dry	10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	60
Eggs	18c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	03c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	03c

Correspondence.

AUBURN, IND., December 1, 1871.

REV. A. W. LAMPORT. *Dear Sir*—Permit me, with feelings of kindness and of the greatest respect for you, personally, to criticize an expression made by you in a recent sermon delivered in our town. The statement I refer to is, as near as I can reccollect, as follows: "That God was as much honored or glorified in the endless damnation of the wicked as in the salvation of the righteous."

Now, I don't understand you in this to state a *fact* about which there can be no controversy, and as patent to the senses as the existence of the sun or moon, but merely a theory based upon enlightened reason, and one that must stand or fall with the reason upon which it is based. Taking this view we proceed to examine the reasons.

Was the government of God exactly paralleled by family or civil government, the statement would not be true. In parental government the parent is much more honored by the obedience and happiness of his children than in the punishment that results from disobedience. In the latter case, while the child may justly deserve correction, the parent may be, and, indeed, often is, largely implicated in the guilt of the child. The necessity to punish often argues a lack of early training when the mental organization of the child was in a plastic condition; or it may argue a development, in the progeny, of passions and appetites indulged in by the parent. Indeed, there is no parent but who feels, when compelled to punish, that his honor and happiness is lessened by the disagreeable necessity.

Just so with civil government. The rulers of a people, where the laws are so framed and institutions so established as to educate the people in virtue, and to gradually lesson and finally extinguish crime, would be much more highly honored than if their administration would, after a series of years, render it necessary to incarcerate for life half the people in the penitentiary. In all good governments the laws are not framed simply to punish, but to avoid the necessity of punishment. Penalties are attached and inflicted not as an end, but as a means to secure obedience. Any government, civil or otherwise, that would put off the infliction of punishment beyond a period when its restraining power could operate, or would, while inflicting, withhold the power to obey, would be branded as infamous, and would be justly obnoxious to the charge of making the infliction an aimless exhibition of vindictive wrath and power.

But if the statement is not true when applied to family or civil government, how much more palpably untrue is it when applied to the government of God. In civil government, rulers deal with equals. They have not, nor never had control of those mental or moral elements in the subject that develop into disobedience. In the creation of the ruled they had no instrumentality, and if their well meant plans for the happiness of the subject end in failure, the world looks on with charity and honors the intention.—But how is it with the Supreme Ruler? Do I misrepresent you when I state your theory thus: "Time was when nothing existed but the great I AM. Possessed of omniscience, all the past the present and the future is spread out before him. Possessed of infinite wisdom and goodness, and in the exercise of these, he matures the plan of creation. Possessed of infinite power, he organizes all the forces of the universe, physical, mental and moral, sets them in motion, and stamps upon their organism the laws of his own mind. Omnipotence sustains the vast machinery, and carries it down the ages. After a time, in the moral universe, disturbance takes place threatening the success of the grand scheme of universal happiness. To remedy this and secure the success of the original scheme, and in the exercise of infinite wisdom and goodness a plan is devised. The Great Supreme himself engages in the work of securing success and saving an unfortunate part of his creation. Time rolls on. The sublunary affairs of one of the worlds launched out into space closes, and of its numerous inhabitants, notwithstanding the original design and the subsequent "plan," a large number, nay, a large majority find themselves waiting with intense agony in a place described by one of your poets as

> "A furnace formidable deep and wide
> O'er boiling with a blue sulphurious tide;
> There clouds of murky smoke and lurid flame
> Burst out in volumes o'er the dark domain."

And of which another of your poets, Dr. Watts, says:

> "The breath of God—His angry breath
> Supplies and fans the fire.
> There sinners taste the second death
> And, would, but can't expire."

Now, my dear friend, I ask you in all candor whether such a theory honors God as much as one that accords to him the complete, final success of all his plans.

But I fancy I hear you say that the above stated defeat of the intentions and purposes of God was man's fault. "He (that is man) might have been saved but he chose not to employ the means offered him." Waiving all considerations of the infinite and controling power of the Deity, and of the falibility of organization, the exposure and liability to temptation, the distractions of care for physical wants, the weak faith in the ideal and the intangible of the creature, your statement would not be sustained by the facts. How many of the race since the morning of creation have passed from earth without the least intimation of the existence of your "plan to save?" or of that endless hell that opens at death to engulph them forever. Is there one in a thousand that has had your "plan" even offered? or ever will have, if you confine its merciful provisions to this life? Stript of its "gittering generalities," your plan of salvation, (not God's plan, as I understand it) presents the appearance of a gigantic scheme to entrap the race in endless ruin, and then furnish a weak excuse for the act.

But we cannot waive the consideration of the character that reason and revelation give to God. We cannot forget "that he doeth his will in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, that none can stay his hand or say to him what doest thou," "that he turneth the hearts of men as the rivers of water are turned;"—neither can we keep out of sight the weakness of poor erring human nature. These are elements that enter overwhelmingly into the consideration of your proposition and the question forcibly thrusts itself upon us: can God, in view of all this, be honored by a theory that charges him with making the agonies of hell an eternal result, that charges him with hanging endless suffering upon the slender thread of human life, nay, upon the decision of a moment and then closing forever the door of mercy. Does it honor the Heavenly Father, whose very essense is love, and "whose tender mercies are over all his works," to charge him with hurling the thunderbolts of his wrath world without end upon the poor, trembling, agonizing victims of his displeasure and of the unfortunate use of their brief moment of time. Thrusting them down, down to the dark abodes of eternal ruin—racking them with unutterable torment, while ages upon ages circle away—tossing them upon the billows of hell's molten sea, while the dark vault of their prison echoing with their groans, reverberates the sentence "eternity of misery is before you."

Oh! my friend, does reason say that such a result would honor God. Does it not rather revolt at the picture, especially when the question is asked "And what is all this for? Does it do God any good? Does it do the saints in heaven any good? No. There is no being in the universe it can benefit. Time has ended, Probation closed, Repentance and prayers are fruitless. No chance for obedience, no door of mercy open. Then why continue the foul blot upon the other wise fair face of the universe. Why shake the confidence of men and angels by holding up to their astonished gaze so sad a spectacle of the wrecked plans and purposes of oimpotence? Why immortalize sin and misery?

But we close for the present. We have ventured to be plain, taking our inspiration from you. If we have used any remark that seems needlessly harsh, we ask your pardon.

Yours in love,
J. P. WIDNEY.

THE UNIVERSAL BATH.—This universally popular bath, which has been in extensive use for sometime in the Eastern States, is now being introduced in our city and vicinity, and receives the greatest commendation from all who have used it by various simple adjustments it affords sponge, hip and full baths—a small one for a child and a large one for an adult, and takes but little water. It may be used in any room in a house without even wetting the carpet, and for storeage can be hung against the wall, occupying but little space. It requires no special room. It has recieved the highest praise from physicians, and other distinguished personages, in all parts where it has been used. The following certificate shows its appreciation in Morrison:

MORRISON, Ill., Aug. 23, 1871

We, the undersigned do hereby certify that we have Knowlton's Universal Bath in use in our families, and for simplicity, convenience, comfort in use, and practical utility, we believe it to be preferable to any other bathing apparatus within our knowledge, and as such cheerfully commend it to the public:

D. N. Linn, Pastor of the M. E. Church; Joseph Shirk, M. D; D. S. Spafford, grocer; Ed. C. Warner, ex-County Treasurer; J. H. Simonson, W. M. Spears, M. Kahn, A. H. Martin, J. M. Baird, Clerk of Circuit Court; R. S. W. Ely, Real Estate Agent; G. T. Crissman, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Wm. Lane, Probate Judge, and many others.

The Universal Bath is sold only by canvassing agents, who make a specialty of the bath business, visit the families of the parties interested, give a practical demonstration of its various of its various adjustments, and sell the bath ready for use. The agent, Mr. N. S. Belknap, is now at the Weaver House, and as his sojourn here is uncertain, and may be very short, we advise all to improve the very first opportunity to secure a bath, for cleanliness and health demand a bath in every house. The price is twenty-five dollars, and by many who have used it, it is preferable to an ordinary bath room and fixtures at ten times the cost.

The editor of this paper has purchased one of the Universal Baths, and regards it as one of the best arrangements in the way of bathing now extant. It is much better than the old style of bath rooms, because it can be used in any room, even in the parlor without inconvenience. In cold weather, a few buckets of water will suffice, one can indulge in the luxury without the least waste of time or trouble. It gives you the advantage of all kinds of baths combined and it is easily adjusted to whatever style desired. It is destined to save thousands of dollars of doctors bills, if properly used. We commend it to the public generally as one of the best contrivances for this purpose that can be obtained.

I HAVE no hesitence whatever in saying the Universal Bath deserves to be universally commended as the most convenient durable, and luxurious of any hitherto invented, and that it deserves to be introduced in every household.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest, as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and issent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the BEST, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh.

We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri.
Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simply remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
266 South third-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

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And General Manufacturer of
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No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
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SELLING
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As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of
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as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of
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of every variety,
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QUEESWARE,
GROCERIES!
and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of
Country Produce
taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.
S. W. RALSTON.

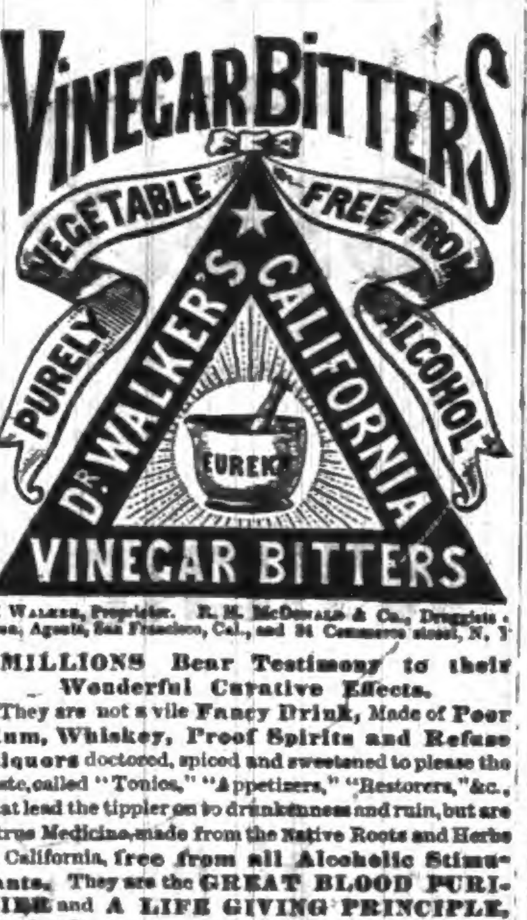

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L,	Cincinnati A.	7 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.		Comersville	4 45
11 10 "		Indianapolis	4 30
1 05 p. m.		Muncie	2 56
2 01 "		Hartfordcity	1 33
3 20 "		Bluffton	12 09
4 50 "		Fort Wayne	11 00
9 18 "	A.	Jackson L.	6 00

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 03 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a. m.
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
11 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 00 p. m.	Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Opposite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
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WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
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For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
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AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melanlotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.
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to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMS
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The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
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CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

VEGETABLE CURE.

Cure all dis eases caused by self abuse viz: Spermatorhea Seminal WeaknessNight Emissions Loss of Memory Universal Lassitude Pains in the back Dimness of Vision Premature Old Age Weak Nerves Difficult Breathing Pale Countenance Insanity Consumption and all diseases that follow as a sequence on youthful indiscretions.

This medicine has been used in our practice for many years and with thousands treated it his not failed in an single instance.

Each package of Vegetable Cure is wrapped in ultramarine blue paper printed in gold lettersands contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial of Medicated Powders sufficient to make one-half pint of injection; and one Syringe. Price $5 per package by mail free of postage or three packages by express on receipt of ten dollars

The "Vegetable Cure" is sold by responsible Druggists everywhere; some dealers however, try to sell cheap and worthless compounds in place of this, in order to make more money. Be not deceived, ask for this Five Dollar Preparation and take no other: if the dealers do not keep it enclose the money in a letter and we will send it by return mail secure from observation.

We desire to send our thirty page phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids" to every reader of this paper, and will mail free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Sold by all Druggists.

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Boots AND Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
From the finest serge down to the Coarsest
Stoga Boots,
Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will
Warrant!
and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.
Repairing Done
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Please call and see for yourself, in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK
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DEALER IN
Family Medicines,
PAINTS,
OILS,
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And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.
We wish it understood that we sell only
FIRST-CLASS Goods
and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city.

FURS, FURS
The Largest and Cheapest
Stock of Furs
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT
TO FORT WAYNE,
WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY
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The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we
CAN WARRANT
every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination
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Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the
CHEAPEST FURS
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Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
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Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware,
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Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers,
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Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel knowe manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.
Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at Bottom prices.
Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.
JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
Done promptly and on reasonable terms.
Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings,
We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.
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First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
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SASH,
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Newell's Balusters & Brackets,
North of the Canal,
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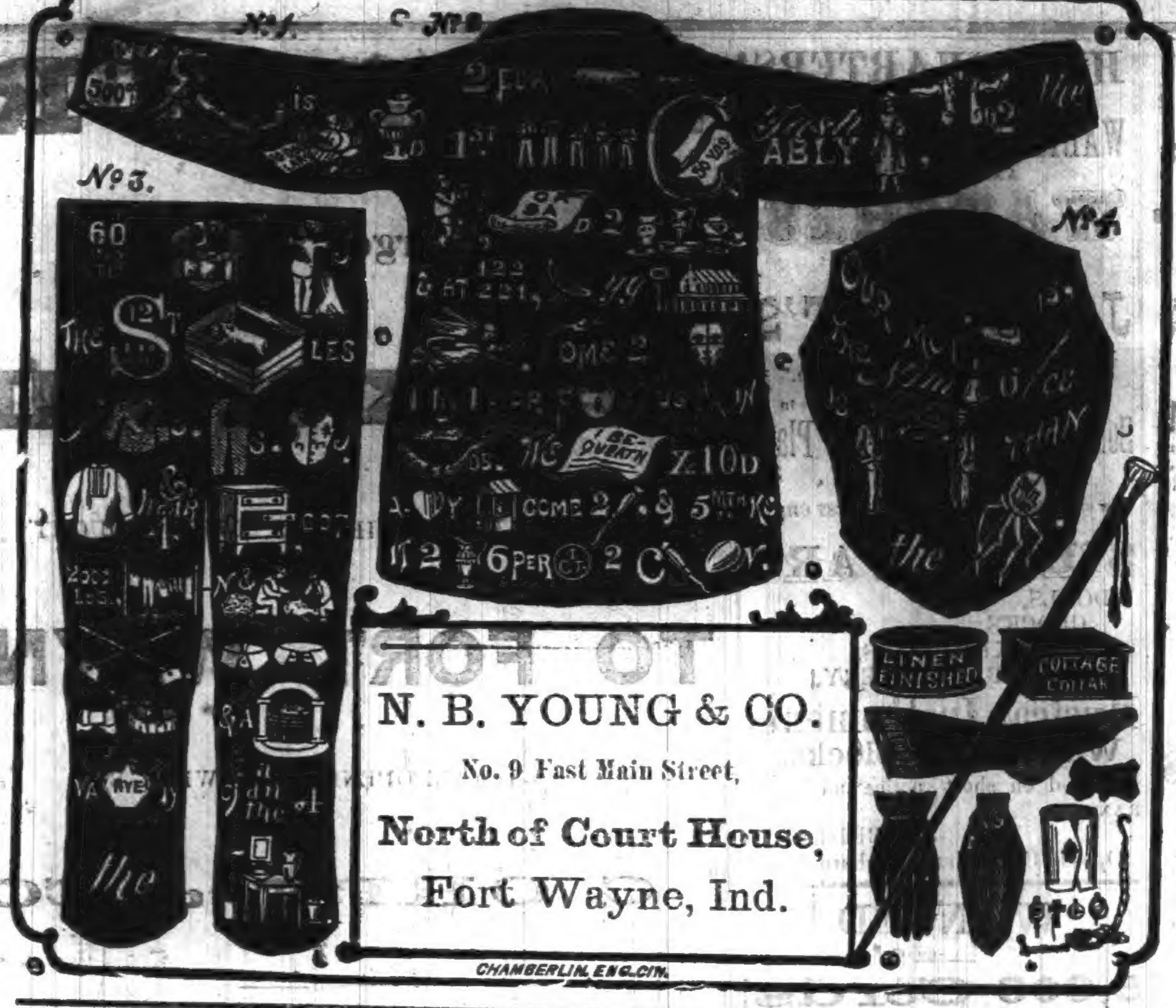
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NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

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Ready Pay and Low Prices!

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Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

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And an endless variety of Home-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

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For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER.

May 4, 1871.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

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We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

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CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

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All of which will be sold at very low prices.

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FORT WAYNE

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The largest double sheet in Indiana, containing Thirty-Six columns filled with news from all parts of the world Choice Original and Selected Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit and Humor.

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The Weekly Gazette has more interesting and popular specialities than any other Newspaper published in this State. Notice the following:

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The Weekley Gazette contains full Telegraphic Dispatches of everything that has transpired during the week throughout the country and world.—No other Weekly has this Feature! from the fact that no other paper in this and adjoining districts publishes a daily, in connection with it, and do not get the dispatches until copied from old papers.—Readers of our weekly therefore, can get all the news as well as those who take the Daily Papers.

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The most popular humorous litera ture of the ag—read and laughed over by everybody—will be regularly published in the Gazette. Parson Nasby's Letters will be inserted each week, as well as all witty saying of Josh Billings, Mark Twain and others. The Nasby litters are worth the price of paper. The greatest Feature, however, is an

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Written expressly for the Weekly Gazette, having reference, in part, to Old Fort Times, and Indian days' and based on facts of special interest to all who are familiar with the entertaining historical incidents connected with Gen. Wayne's March and the early settlement of this section of the country and the later growth and development of the Summit City and surrounding towns. In addition with this, it will contain

THE BEST STORIES.

Selected with much care, and calculated to entertain both old and young. Every number also contains a Young Folks' Department, an Agricultural Department, a Religious and Educational Department and a Commercial Department, all prepared expressly for The Gazette, rendering it as Complete and Perfect a Family Newspaper as is Published Anywhere

Remember that the Gazette is a paper not for Allen county only, but for every county in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan

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We will furnish The Weekly Gazette from now until January, 1873, for $1.75 per single copy; and to all clubs of ten and upwards at $1.50 per copy thus making it the cheapest the largest and best newspaper published.

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Specimen Copies sent free to any address. Send for a copy, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends at different postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and post paid. Address

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SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery,
50 " Assorted Spoons,
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
65 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do.
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
600 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horseshoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
500 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Lpokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

:0:

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 67, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

Rattled! Beat! Sold

Are all Those Who Don't go to

FORT WAYNE

WHY? WHY?

Because I. LAUFERTY & SON, are playing hob there;

Slaughtering Clothing,
Hats & Caps, Shirts,
Drawers, Trunks, Valises,
Neckties, never was cheaper

No more high prices, everything sold cheap at the Great Headquarters and ashionable clothing. Merchant Tailors.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

South-east Cor. Columbia & Calhoun-sts Fort Wayne, Ind.

DOCTOR BORT

IS COMING

He will visit Auburn, at the Weaver House, and Waterloo at the Let House every month.

DOCTOR BORT

Oculist, Aurist and Eclectic

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON!

One of the most successful physicians now living for chronic diseases, of 20 years experience, tenders his professional services to all who may requirethem. Office, No. 92 Columbia-st., Fort Wayne Indiana, nearly opposite Morgan & Beach's Hardware Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. till 12; 2 till 5 p. m; 7 till 8 evening; Sunda from 3 till 4 p. m. Consultation Free.

Chronic Diseases that readily yield to this system of practice as administered by Dr Bort, may be enumerated as follows:

Partial deafness, noises and Discharges from the ear, blindness from cataract, sore and inflamed eyes, catarrh, asthma, dropsy, pies, fits rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, and diseases of the throat, heart, liver, stomach, bowels and nerves. All diseases to which females are subject will receive special attention. Cancer, scrofula and all diseases of the blood. Confidential cases treated successfully.

CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

The Great One Price

Clothing House!

WHERE A

CAN BUY

AS

Cheap as a

Go to the

PALACE OF FASHION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS, and
FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!

A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN

No. 1, Keystone Block.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

BONNETS, HATS, AND

DRESS GOODS!

—o—

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all discription ever brought to Fort Wayne.

100 sets of Black Cony $2,00 to $2,50; 50 sets French Mink, $3,00; 50 sets Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; 50 sets of children. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture, and warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets Velveteens, Deleans, Cloaking, Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Ladies Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Million.—Calico, Dress Goods, &c., cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's.

FORT WAYNE, IND.,
CALHOUN STREET.

Baptized in Fire.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals of the nation and the world

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The Phenix will be the Most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world.

FIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, 'by our special artist' who was not on the spot;' and thus gives a series of perfect views, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burnt city,

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal; "Happy Hours" whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the "Phenix," which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

The "Phenix will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book paper, or publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and The "Phenix" will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Phenix is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday Nov 11th. and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or to send away and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers we will send the "Phenix" for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $2.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year we will give to every person who subscribes for the "Phenix" during the month of November, a beautiful steel engraving, worth $2,00, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great, newspaper enterprise.—Price of subscription only two dollars per year.—Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING Co.,

53 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

Grand Winter Opening!

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, jus purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Decline in Prices.

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

—o—

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

—o—

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3 50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

AT

NO.

4

KEYSTONE BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in serge calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first-class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon gitting all advantages we have in purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boots and shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12¼ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio. per pound, 22c 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1 25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 15 per can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper han you can puthem up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silver Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & C

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy Six Wisky furnished us for that purpose and consider it a pure article and therefore safe an reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidetal to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully

W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati].
F. B. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
C. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. P. JUDKINS, M. D.
P. S. CONNER, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbon or Rye $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, 60; Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2.00, 35 lbs. $4.00. This will pay them for the trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we will send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We keep our own teams, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expense both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 14, 1871. No. 49.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	2.50	4.50	5.00	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Business Cards, $6 per annum.

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SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. | [illegible]

DR. CASEBEER
[illegible] will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agents
Auburn, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	7 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.	Comersville	4 45
11 10 "	Indianapolis	4 30
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	2 55
2 01 "	Hartfordcity	1 33
3 20 "	Bluffton	12 09
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	11 00
9 18 "	A. Jackson L.	6 00

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 00 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a. m.
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
11 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 00 p. m.	Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,58 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A. M.	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,06 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11,30 A M	7,00 "	4.30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,?0 A.M.	4,4. "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	expres.
Fort Wayne, leave	11 30 a. m	8 05 a m	4 25 p. m
Academie	11 47	8 32	4 43
Huntertown	11 56	8 50	4 51
Stoners (Gravel pit)	12 02 p.m.	9 16	4 57
New Era	12 12	9 47	5 07
Auburn	12 31	10 10	5 26
Waterloo	12 44	10 31	5 39
Summit	12 58	11 50	5 51
Pleasant Lake	1 09	10 54	6 04
Angola	1 21	12 22 p m	6 16
Jonesville		3 03	
Jackson Arr	4 08	6 05	8 55 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	7 30 a m	8 30 a m	12 32 p m
Jonesville		9 03	
Angola	10 08	2 35 p m	3 05
Pleasant	10 20	3 00	3 17
Summit	10 31	3 20	3 29
Waterloo	10 47	3 44	3 44
Auburn	11 00	4 07	4 16
New Era	11 19	4 38	4 57
Stones (Gravel Pit)	11 30	4 57	4 27
Huntertown	11 36	5 06	4 33
Academie	11 47	5 23	4 43
Ft Wayne Arr	12 05	5 50 p m	5 00

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Sppt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

GENERALTIES.

The tea plant has done very well this year in South Carolina, Tennessee, and California.

A New Orleans thief stole five cases of tobacco, and chews the cud of reflection in jail.

A tax on nearly fifteen thousand canines is one of Vermont's financial best bow-wowers.

Milwaukee is made additionally bright at every sunrise by the pretty girls who officiate as newspaper carriers.

The little ladies will be interested in knowing that a patent has been issued in Washington for creeping dolls.

A Cincinnati man has invented a meter that will weigh gas instead of registering its flow, thereby making quality a test.

The Georgia Legislature has passed the election bill for Governor over the acting Governor's vote, by a more than a thirty-two thirds majority.

In Albany, N. Y., the jealousy of the neighboring city of Troy is so great that the Albanians are said to refuse to buy anything by Troy weight.

Congratulatory messages have passed between the Lieutenant Govenor of Manitoba and Govenor General of the Dominion on the completion of the telegraph to Fort Garry.

It is considered a neat thing for young gentlemen to have their overcoats made with a pocket in one side lined with flannel or fur, in which a lady may slip her hand when walking of a cold winter's evening.

IN THE TUNNEL.

Riding up from Bangor
On the Pullman train,
From a six weeks shooting
In the woods of Maine.
Quite extensive whiskers,
Beard, mustache as well,
Sat a "student feller,"
Tall, and fine, and swell.

Empty seat behind him,
No one at his side,
To a pleasant station
Now the train doth glide.
Enter aged couple,
Take the hinder seat,
Enter gentle maiden,
Beautiful, petite.

Blushingly she falters,
"Is this seat engaged?"
See the aged couple,
Properly enraged,
Student, quite ecstatic,
Sees her ticket's "through;"
Thinks of the long tunnel—
Knows what he will do.

So they sit and chatter,
While the cinders fly,
Till that "student feller"
Gets one in his eye;
And the gentle maiden
Quickly turns about—
"May I, if you please, sir,
Try to get it out?"

Happy "student feller"
Feels a dainty touch,
Hears a single whisper,—
"Does it hurt you much?"
Fizz! ding, doing! a moment
In the tunnel quite,
And the glorious darkness
Black as Egypt's night.

* * * *

Out into the daylight
Darts the Pullman train,
Student's beaver ruffled
Just the merest gain
Maiden's hair is tumbled,
And there soon appeared
Cunning little ear-ring
Caught in student's beard.

—Harvard Advocate.

Miscellaneous Items.

A Prussia shell, recovered from the Seine at Paris, was found to contain $1,300 francs in gold.

Where the potatoes go to—A starch factory at Stewartstown, N. H., has devoured 300,000 bushels of potatoes this season.

Philadelphia has one hundred and twenty-five thousand houses. London has four hundred thousand.

The champion sexton of a town in Maine has dug a thousand graves, and officiated at twelve hundred funerals.

It is said the disease which carried off about five thousand animals belonging to the street car companies of New York, recently, has made its appearance in Indianapolis.

On Saturday night last four prisioners escaped from the jailor at Franklin, Ind., as he was taking in their supper. One, charged with murder, was speedily recaptured. The other three have not been heard from.

Southern families have made the important discovery that the Ailanthus, or Tree of Heaven, is an an effectual preventive of murrain in cattle, the fact having been already demonstrated by a series of practical experiments.

A young man found a skunk in his cellar at Barnstable, Mass., and carefully let down a piece of meat covered with arsenic to the floor, as he thought. It was afterward found that the bait had been lowereb into the pork barrel.

Dr. Hall has written a long article to prove that it is unhealthy for a man and his wife to sleep in the same room, but the Rome (Ga.) *Commercial* knows of some wives who make it unhealthy for their husbands to sleep anywhere else.

One cord of wood cut and split fine and corded up beneath a shelter while it is yet green, will furnish more heat after it has become seasoned than two cords of the same kind of wood which has been continually exposed to the alternate influences of storm and sunshine.

The value of the entire church property of New York city, including all demominations, is computed at something like $200 000,000. Trinity corporation alone is put down at $50,000,000. The richest sect on the whole is, as may be supposed, the Roman Catholic.

An Iowa merchant sent a dunning letter to a man, who replied by return mail:—

'You say you are holding my note yet That's all right, perfectly right. Just keep holding it, and if you find your hand slipping, spit on them and try it again. Yours affectionately."

The following advertisement has appeared in the Morristown *Jerseyman*: "To whom it may concern: Whereas, Parmelia Rush, a resident of Chester did promise to marry me on the 19th inst., but instead of doing so did flunk, and has run off, I brand her as a liar, and a person of bad character generally. ED. PRATT.

At Brimingham, near Pittsbugh, they were burning the bedding upon which a man had died of small pox, when the old mother of the deceased rushed into the flames and snatched a roll of bills worth $500 from the mattress. She had forgotton that the money way concealed in the beding when she sent it away.

A Rochester man was the victim of a funny act of absent mindedness on day recently. He was on his way to leave town and when he got to the station he happened to think that he had left his watch behind He instantly took his watch from his pocket to see if he had time to return and get it.

An unsophisticated parent in Portsmouth, N. H., observed with pain that his first born had no teeth, and hastened to remedy the "deformity" by purchasing a fifteen dollar set of molars, which he handed to the nurse with the remark that the baby should'nt suffer he had to wear only one shirt a week.

The New York *Herald* has sent a correspondent to Ecuador to hunt up the mysteryies of the new drug, Cundurango, the alleged cancer remedy. He reports that it has cured a number of cases in the most remarkable manner. The most singular thing about it is, that none of the patients live, after being cured, more than a week It knock the cancer and then knocks the patient.

A Sensational Story.

The papers of central New York give large accounts of an affair which may be styled 'Strange if True.' Some months ago a notorious counterfeit, John H. Sims, confined in the Syracuse jail and sentenced to prison at Auburn, conceived a brilliant idea to effect his escape. In pursuance of his project he applied to a syracuse doctor, who, on the promise of a rich reward if successful, gave the prisoner some potent drugs, which threw him into a trance resembling death. An inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide by poision rendered. The body was then given the friends of the deceased. After the report of his death was circulated, and he had recovered from the trance, he was taken by his confederates to a safe resort, thoroughly disguised, and being put on board the cars he proceeded to Binghamton. At the very time he was leaving Syracuse people were holding funeral services over an empty coffin suppose to contain the body. From Binghampton he went to Pittsburg, and from there to Denver, Colorado, where a startled Syracusan saw him and supposed him to be the ghost of the suicide. Explanations followed, during which Sims related his strange, eventful history, with many embellishments which we omit, and give the story in its i s most simplest form.

Electric Clocks.

A remarkable clock has for some time past been doing public duty in London, forming one of the most conspicious objects to be seen in the city, and exciting very general interest, on account of the peculiar application of electricity to its movement. The object of the company by whom this electric clock was erected, was to make the 'globe' do duty as a clock face some of its convexity has, therefore, been sacrificed, but the result is declared to be a novel and beautiful object, the interest of which is only exceeded by its utility.—The globe is surrounded by gilt stars which indicate the hours, and by the shape of the dial so much light is thrown upon them that they are visable by night and by day, while the pointers contribute greatly to the general effect of the design The clock, constructed on the peculiar principle of electrical action, of course requires no winding up. The dial is illuminated by Schæffer's patent double burners; and by ingenious apparatus the gas is turned off every morning and evening two minutes earlier and two minutes later every day as the days are lengthening or shortening, and it is adjustable as well for the foggy days of November as for the light nights of summer.

A Preacher Mistaken.

A well known New Orleans minister, walking along the street a few days since, met a lady for whom he had recently performed the marriage service. Desiring to renew the acquaintance (for the lady had interested him greatly at the time) he accosted her with the remark:

'Madam, did I not have the pleasure of marrying you a few days since?'

'I was married a few days since, sir.'

'Yes—I thought I was not mistaken. I married you.'

'Indeed! Well, I thought my husband was a much younger man than you are; but I have not seen enough of him to make his acquaintance thorougly. By the way, my dear, my chignon is getting shabby; please give me some money to buy a waterfall.'

Evidently this was more than the minister bargained for, and with a hasty bow, accompained by 'No, you are not the lady—I'm mistaken,' and the preacher took his leave.

How to Become a Millionaire.

John McDonough, the millionaire of New Orleans, has engraved upon his tomb a series of maxims he has prescribed all through life, and to which his success in business is mainly attributed. They contain so much wisdom that we copy them:

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF LIFE, 1804.

Remember always that labor is one of the conditions of existence,

Time is gold; throw not one minute away, but place each one to account.

Do unto all men as ye would be done by.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to day.

Never bid another do what you can do yourself.

Never covet what is not your own.

Never think any matter so trifling as not to deserve notice.

Never give out that which does not first come in.

Never spend but to produce.

Let the greatest order regulate the transactions of your life.

Study in your course of life, to the greatest amount of good.

Deprive yourself of nothing necessary to your comfort, but live in an honorable simplicity.

Labor to the last moment of your existence.

Pursue strictly the above rules, and the divine blessing and riches of every kind will flow upon you to your heart's content.

First of all, remember that the chief and great duty of your life should be to tend, by all means in your power, to the honor and glory of our Divine Creator.

The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that without temperance there is no health; without virtue, no order; without religion, no happiness; and that the aim of our being is to live righteously, wisely, and soberly.

JOHN McDONOUGH.
New Orleans, March 9, 1804.

There are seven hundred and fifty three lawyers in Boston.

'Come sheer uff,' as the ram said to the man who was cutting off his wool.

Mutual admiration—As the season of parties approaches boys begin to feed gallant and gals boyant.

It is a mistake to suppose that the sun is supported in the beautiful heavens by its beams.

The largest salary paid to a railroad official in the United States is $30,000, and President Gowan, of the Reading Road gets it.

Two well dressed, fine looking women with cigars protruding from their ruby lips, walked the streets of New Albany the other night

A music dealer in an eastern town announces in his window a sentimental song —'Thou Hast Loved Me and Left Me for Twenty-five Cents.'

A little girl not far from Schenectady, after noticing for some time the glittering gold-filling in her aunt's front teeth, exclaimed: 'Aunt Mary I wish I had copper toed teeth like yours.

A paper says, 'One of the pretiest sights the human eye ever rested upon is gold in its liquid state.' Whereupon another suggests that 'the human eye in his vicinity would be satisfied it it could see any of the metal in the solid state.'

A drunken Scotsman, returning from a fair, fell asleep by the roadside, when a pig found him and began licking his mouth Lawrey rored: 'What's kissing me noo? Ye see what it is to be weel liked amang the lasses.'

The Russian alphabet has thirty six letters. Many of them are like Greek letters. The Greek Delta is the Russian D, P express R, lama is the tumbled over λ, B expresses V; N turned over (N) is E; G is the Greek gamma or Yankee L turned over thus, ˥. A Greek scholar can read and pronounce almost ever word on the signs in St. Petersburg.

An ppplicant for the position of a domestic in a Danbury (Conn.) family was asked if she understood how to use kerosence. Her reply exceeded the most sanguine expectations: 'Use it, is it?' she exclaimed in a tone of reproachful explanation; 'give me a can of karosayne, and I'd never ask for the lift of a shavin'.' She was not engaged.

A Louisville paper contains the following dialogue:

'Hello, dar niggar, what you axe for dat old blind mule, hey?'

'Well, I dunno; guess I mout take thirty-five dollars.'

'Thirty-five dollars! I'll gib you five dollar.'

'Well you may have 'im; I won't stand on thirty dollars—in a mule trade.'

In the execution of a recent deed by a man and his wife, the wife was taken aside before the acknowledgement was made, by a commissioner, who in the usual form asked, 'Do you execute this deed freely and without any fear or compulsion of your husband.' Fear of my husband,' exclaimed the wife, 'I've had five husbands, and never was afraid of any one of them.

Squirrels are so great a nuisance in California that a bounty of ten cents per head is paid for their destruction. A single hunter has killed and trapped ten thousand in one season, for which he got $1,000 bounty. He sent the skins to Paris, where hey sold at fifteen cents each, swelling his receipts to $2,500 for his captures. The skins are said to be more valuable than those of the rat or kid in the manuacture of gloves.

'Papa,' said a little urchin to his father, the other day, 'I saw a printer go down the street just now.'

'Did you, sonny? How did you know the person was a printer?'

'Because I do, pa.'

'But he might have been a blacksmith or a shoemaker.'

'Oh, no, papa; he was a printer—likely an editor—for he was gnawing a bone, and had no stockings on. The crown was out of his hat, and his coat was all torn. I am certain he was a printer.

Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist, having once advertised for a coachman, had a great number of applications. One of them he approved of, and told the man, if his character answered, he would take him on the terms which they had agreed upon. 'But,' said he, 'as I am rather a particular man, it may be proper to inform you that every evening after the business of the stable is done, I shall expect you to come to my house for a quarter of an hour to attend family prayers. To this I suppose, you can have no objection?—'Why, as to that, sir,' replied the man, 'I does not see much to say against it, but I hope you will consider it all in my wages.'

A gentleman of a slightly irritable temper, calling out loudly for some hot water from his bedroom, was unanswered.—Seizing a small bureau, he shoved it before him to the head of the stairs and sent it whirling end over end to the hall below The crash was loud enough to bring out mother, daughter, and all the servants.—The head of the family was seated at the top of the stairs, elbows on knees, chin on his hands.

'Oh, father, what is the matter?' asked the frightened daughter.

'Matter,' said the old man. 'Why, here I have been a callin' and callin' for yer nigh on nigh an hour and now I've telegraphed for yer. That's all.

IN MORTAL PERIL.

'Good morning, sir; a lovely day?'

I started rather guiltily from the stooping position in which the voice of my unknown colloquist had accosted me. In truth and fact, I was engaged in examining the padlocked moorings of a graceful little boat whose keel lay on the shore, half buried in rushes and low, luxuriant undergrowth, and meditating to myself how very agreeable a row across the crystal clear lake would be through the fragrant silence of the purple August day break!

'Good morning!' I responded, turning to meet the inquiring gaze of a tall, rather gentlemanly looking personage, apparently about thirty-five years of age, who stood leaning against a fanciful little gate of painted wire. He was dark and handsome with piercing eyes, a forehead slightly bald, and a jet black moustache, twisted jauntily away from a small, nervous mouth, and his dress—cool white linen, with a narrow crimson silk tape confining his immaculate colar—was tasteful and faultless in the last degree. He had taken off this light straw hat to greet me, and now stood apparently awaiting some more definite explanation on my part.

'I beg your pardon, sir,' I stammered, rather confused, 'I—I hope I am not trespassing upon private grounds?'

'Why, sir, you are undoubtedly on private grounds' returned the stranger, smiling, 'but I think we won't call it by any such harsh name as trespassing. Your are staying in the neighborhood?'

'I am at the Lake House for the summer,' I explained, 'and I suppose my morning walk has lead me further than I at first intended.'

'You are about six miles from the house, sir,' returned my companion, courteously. 'And, judging from your occupation when I came down to the gate, you would not object to crossing back by water?'

I laughed and acknowledged the fact.

'To tell you the truth, sir I was just thinking how cool and pleasant a short row would be. In fact, if the boat had not been fastened, I should most assuredly have braved all consequences, and boldy ventured the experiment!'

'I think we can overcome that objection,' said the stranger, quietly turning to an old ruined tree whose gnarled trunk overhung the transparent tide, and drawing a key from its hollow depths. 'Suppose we get up an appetite for breakfast together. I am not an experienced oarsman myself, and I suppose you understand the art of propelling a piece of timber on the water?'

'Just give me an opportunity, and see if I don't indicate my education in aquatic matters,' I said, in high good humor, springing into the fairy like little shell, followed by my acquaintance. 'Really, sir, this is an unexpected treat. I scarcely know how to thank you sufficiently for your courtesy.'

'Then do not attempt it,' said the gentleman, inclining his head with a dignified, high-bred politeness which impressed me more and more in his favor. 'I assure you the gratification is entirely mutual. Pull to the right a little; we shall get entangled in yonder floating sheet of water lilies, if we are not careful. Upon my word this is a most perfect morning for the water.'

It was indeed. Across the diamond glitter of the lake, the golden splendors of an August sunrise were just beginning to be reflected; while along the dense, dewy verdure of the shores a perfect orchestra of birds was breaking into melodious tumult and in the distance, a range of dim, misty mountain peaks leaned against the horizon like far off sentinels, almost losing their outline in the blue radiance of the cloudless heavens!

'I wish I were an artist!' broke almost involuntarily from my lips.

'Need a man be an artist, to enjoy the beauties of such a scene as this?' he asked. 'A little more towards yonder point, if you please, sir. Now we are out in the channel, and you can pull as hard or as easy as you please. The boat will almost move of herself, in fact!'

He threw down his oars, and lean'd back in the stern, adjusting his straw hat so as to shield his eyes from the too vivid glare of the morning sunshine.

'One scarcely thinks of civilization in such a secluded spot as this,' he murmured lazily. 'I suppose there isn't a living soul within five miles of us, always excepting birds, fishes and squirrels?'

'I supposes not I asserted.

'But nevertheless the forms and ceremonies of society cannot entirely be cast aside. May I know whom I have had the pleasure of helping to an hour's pleasure?'

I drew my card from my waistcoat pocket, and handed it across, with a smile.

'Vernon Cheveley, eh? A very pretty name, sir. I congratulate myself on making your acquaintance. Will you allow me to reciprocate your frankness?'

He bowed low as he presented me with a crumbled bit of brown paper that he extracted from an old cigar case. Upon it was inscrbed in staring letters of red ink the one word 'Albert.'

'Albert who?' I involuntarily inquired.

'Albert, sir?' returned my companion, starting into a sitting posture, and regarding me with stern dignity, 'Prince Albert, sir?' Albert of England, Sotland and Wales!

I stared at him aghst. Was the man mad, or dreaming?

'To your knees, sir!' he said with a sharp, sudden imperiousness. 'Have you no reverence for royalty?

I obeyed his quick sign, almost before he knew what I was doing. He smiled complancently, at the same time drawing a grandy tinsel star from his pocket, and gravely affixing it to the left brest of his coat.

'Yes my friend,' he went on, impressivly, 'you are now in the presence of the Prince Consort of Great Britain! Men have amused themselves by disseminating the idle tale that I was dead—that's all they know about it. I am not dead; and what is more. I never shall die. I am privileged with the gift of everlasting existence. As long as I wear this jeweled star, death can never come near me!'

I felt the cold perspiration oozing from every pore in my body: I could almost feel myself grow pale, as I became fully convinced that I was out upon the solatary lake alone with a madman! I had heard, when first I came to the mountain retreat, that there was a large 'Maison Sanitaire' somewhere in the vicinity, but I had never given the affair a second thought. Now I was reaping the consequences of my own folly and recklessness.

'I suppose,' went on my strange companion, 'that Victoria misses me; in fact, they say she's on the high road to a lunatic asylum, all on the my account But she shouldn't allow Lord Palmerston to have so much authority. I wouldn't stand a divided rule, and so I told her. It's her own fault,'

His dark, piercing eyes roved restless from object to object, as he wandered on. Suddenly they rested on my appalled countenance.

'You don't believe what I am saying!'

The rememberance of what I had often read and heard about the expediency—nay, the positive necessity, that existed for indulging monomanics to the top of their bent, in whatever whim might possess their minds, occurred to me, and I hastened to reply:

'Of course I believe it! Why shouldn't I!'

Ah!' why shouldn't you, indeed? But people are so skeptical now-a-days Now, when Victor Emanuel was staying at my house, and Pope Pius came down by way of the Mediterranean—Take care! Where are you going?

I had thought to take advantage of the new path into which his troubled mind had wondered, to divert our course a little more shoreward, but his cunning, roaving eye was upon me in an instant.

'It—it is getting very hot here,' I stammered. 'I thought perhaps we should find it cooler on the shore!'

'Ah-h-h!' he hissed, putting his face so close to mine as to glare up into my eyes, under the very shadow of my wide-brimmed Panama hat, 'you're a traitor and a hypocrite, like all the rest of'em! But I'm prepared for you. See!'

And with a burst of laughter so dissonent that the very tides seemed to tremble and quiver, he flashed a long sharp knive, in the air, describing a circle of gleaming light round his head. My blood seemed turned to ice in my veins as it dazzled across my vision.

'Put up the knife, your Royal Highness,' I said, counterfeiting an off hand ease that by no means felt.—'Where's the use of it between friend? Let's talk about Victoria.'

I was the more anxious to secure his attention, as I saw moving figures among the undergrowth on the shore scarcely half a mile away from us, the flutter of a white handkerchief, and then a total disapperance of the figures. Help was at hand, I felt quite sure, if I could only maneuver so as to reach it.

'Well, about Victoria,' agreed the the poor maniac, carefull sheating the knife in an old chamois-skin case, and laying it down besides him. 'She's a good woman, but—but she's so peculiar. Now, do you know,' he said moving close up to me, and speaking in low mysterious voice, she won't let me alone!'

'No!'

'She won't. Sometimes she climbs up among the stars at night, and sits there winking through my bed-room window all night long. Sometimes she comes jumping down from the clouds among the rain drops, and sometimes—— There she is now, with three pair of fins, and a face like a fish's.'

He uttered and eldritch screech, as he looked down into the clear, shining deeps.

'Let's escape from her!' I exclaimed vigorously seizing my oars. 'She can't follow us on dry land, that's certain. Pull away.'

'No. she can't. We might hide among the woods, only, if she should turn into a squirrel, and jump up and down among the trees—she does sometimes!"

'Well, then we'll borrow a gun, and dispose of her in a short order!' I said, still pulling desperately towards the shore, while the perspiration, cold and clammy as midnight dews, streamed down my temples.

'What are you in such a devil of a hurry for?' demanded my companion, rather morosely. 'Hold up a little, can't you?"

I checked my exertions. Evidently he was in no humor to be trifled with.

'No hurry at all,' I said, as calmly as possible; 'only, you see, Victoria is following you pretty closely, and——'

'We're too near the shore.' he interrupted abruptly.

We were within a few rods of the clustering bushes that I knew contained help. Oh, God! could I but have reached their friendly shelter! How like a mass of lead my heart sank in my bosom, as I saw him catch up the oars, and strike once more in a contrary direction.

But as he turned his head away, I caught up the sheated knife and flung it hurling upon the shore.

'What's that?' he demanded, turning quickly round.

'It's Victoria,' I said as unconcernedly as I could. 'Don't you think we ought to go shore and see what has become of her?'

His restless eyes roved restlessly along the green shore.

'I don't know; what do you think?'

'Why, she's your wife, isn't she?'

'Yes, but——

And if you could once bring her to terms, what would prevent you from amussing your proper station among the crowned heads of England?'

'That's true. Here, head her in towards land. I wonder I never thought of that before.!

Poor fever-braned lunatic! Even in the unconsciousness of my own mortal peril, my heart ached for the crazy flights of his fancy.

We were close to the friendly land; the long, long silver-green tresses of the willows almost touched my throbbing forehead, when my strange comrade started to his feet, with a yell that aroused the echoes floating over the peaceful lake.

'Traitor,' Spy? Double-dyed villain, you've been deceiving me, your hirelings lurk among yonder bushes. But it was in vain, the royalty of England shall never fall a prey to base artifices like these.'

He sprang towards me like an infurited tigar. At the same instant the shore seemed to become alive with hurrying figures, and with a last impulse I caught up the rope that lay coiled in the bottom of the boat, with one end affixed to the iron hooks along the edge, and threw it desperately shoreward. I could see a tall form plunging waist deep into the water to grasp at it, and then the clinging arms of my terrible companion were wreathed round me, and I knew no more!

'Are you better, sir?'

'Better? Yes—do—I can't tell. Where am I?'

'Here at the little shore inn, snug in bed; but you've had a stormy time of it. What possessed you to go out in a boat with that poor gentleman?'

'Mad, isn't he?' I questioned, with all the frightful occurences of the morning crowding back upon my mind, as one may remember the hideous phantasies of a troubled dream.

'Mad as a Mach hair, sir; thinks he's Prince Albert. They say he's the worst case in all the asylum, sir—escaped last night, and has been wondering about the shores all the morning.

'Is he safe at last?'

'Yes, sir: they had a deuce of a time getting hold of him though. He threw you overboard as if you had been a willow twig, and then swam like a fish himself. Dick Dayton—that's his keeper,—says he's got the strength of twenty Sampsons in those long arms of his.

So ended that long, frightful morning among the peaceful solitudes of Shadow Lake, but I carry and everlasting memoral of it, in the shape of a single lock of hair that gleams white as silver, among the chestnut luxuriance that curs over my temples.—While I live, and while that lock retains its ghastly whiteness, I shall never remember my perils and deliverance with a shuder.

The exact value of the coin taken from the ruins of the Custom House in Chicago was $381,366.68.

Can't dogs beat dentists! You bet they can. They insert natural teeth and do it for nothing more than half the time

A Terre Haute man refused to pay for the funeral notice of his mother in law.—Some men would pay for such a thing with pleasure.

A London paper pokes fun at the New Yorkers who wanted to buy the Vendom Column for the Central Park, 'of course to be surmounted by a statue of Colonel James Fisk, Jr.

Little girl (inquiringly)—Mamma, who are you making all these nice little clothes for? Mamma (feelingly)—I am making them for a poor little baby, who has no to its name. Little girl (sympathetically) —Mamma, was it burned out in the Chicago fire?

'Lawyer B. (entering the office of his friend, Dr. M. and speaking a hoarse whisper)—'Fred, I've got such a cold this morning that I can't speak the truth.' Dr. M.—'Well, I'm glad that it's nothing that will interfere with your business."

To show the growth of the petroleum trade, in 1860 a market could not be found for 10,000,000 gallons, and thus far in 1871 the demand for export alone has reached 141,000,000.

Among the feats of a lightning saw, on exhibition at the American Institute Fair, in New York, the following is mentioned

A chestnut log, nine inches in diameter was sawed off by two men in three quarter seconds, by three and a half strokes of the saw. It was then sawed across sixteen times in two minutes and sixteen seconds, or faster than a cord in nine minutes, including lost time.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., DEC. 14, 1871

The Democratic State Central Committee has decided not to hold the state convention on the 8th of January, as heretofore but will postpone it until after the National Convention perhaps. It has been suggested that it be held at some other point than Indianapolis. We don't object. Anything to escape "rings" and other bad influences

There seems to be considerable spite work going on among the candidates proposed for different State offices. We are sorry to see this, as it will work to our injury, should any of them succeed in getting the nomination. If any person named has not the qualifications for the position named, a respectful allusion to them would be much more appropriate than some of the vituperations and personalities now in dulged in. In regard to the Auditorship of State, we see an attempt is benig made to prejudice the present incumbent before the people by charging him with being privy to the injunction issued in regard to cermoneys in the hands of the Auditor. This is simply a false accusation, as we are reliably informed, and is only advenced to further the ends of certain aspirants for the same office. For our part we go for Shoemaker by odds, to any other man yet named. We want a life long Democrat to hold that office, if is to be filled by a Democrat, of which we have no doubt, and none of those who imagine that they hold the Democratic party in their hands will get our vote.

Suit Against Defaulters.

The Attorney General is not having as easy a time with all the ex-officials whom he has prosecuted as he had with Mr. A. H. Connor, ex-State Printer, who came down with a compromis of $18,000 to clear his skirts.

The other parties sued stand upon the defensive and are not disposed to let go their hold of the people's money without a fight. Among those sued are T. B. McCarty, John D. Evans, Nathan Kimball and John J. Morrison, all ex-Radical officials, Morrison and Kimball, having each been State Treasurer, and McCarty and Evans State Auditor. It seems, however, as if there were a concert of action among interested men of both parties, to screen the delinquents if possible. The simple question to our mind is to whom does the money claimed rightly belong, and the law seems clear enough on that point. It was the State's money.

Motions were made at Indianapolis, and argued on the 6th and 7th inst., to dismiss the suits on the ground that the Attorney General had no right to bring suit; that the Auditor of State was the proper officer to do that; and that even if the Attorney General had authority, he had not, as required by the joint resolutions of the General Assembly of 1871, sued "with the advice and consent of the Governor." Those objections are plainly technical and not to the merits of the suits. It is of course the right of the impleaded parties, to see that they are not improperly brought into court, and to know, by legal judgement, what their liability is, if there be any reasonable question on that point; but if they have in fact possessed themselves of public funds, for which they in law and conscience are bound to account, they can, if so disposed, very easily settle that question out of court, and find some public officer to whom they can safely pay what is due the State. They may rest assured that the public mind will not be satisfied without perfect fair dealings in all these matters. Official peculation is one of the flagrant crimes of the day, and the time has come to smite it with a strong hand wherever found.

While the motion to dismiss the suits was pending, the Attorney General to settle the question as to "adviceand consent," of the Governor, addressed that officer a letter of inquiry on that point. We must confess surprise at the evasive and pettifogging reply of the Governer. He has writen pages to answer what could have been answered in ten lines. While he admits that he fully consent to the suits being brought, he says he did not advise them, because his advice was not asked. The object of Governor Baker plainly is, to throw the responsibility of these suits on the Attorney General, and not to compromise the interest of the Governor's political friends. by saying that he advised their prosecution. It is, however a very unimportant fact, whether the Governor advised the suits or not, so long as he consented to their being brought, and his petifogging about it is not to his credit. The Constitution of the United States, for example, provides that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint ambassadors," &c., but no one supposes that the Senate, in confirming an executive nomination, in fact advise the President to it. They ratify his nomination, that is all, and the words "advise and consent," as used in the Constitution and in the joint resolutions of 1871, mean the same thing.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

William Fleming, of Fort Wayne, is spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State. Mr. Fleming possesses the necessary qualifications for the position. His nomination would add strength to the general ticket.—*Val. Messenger.*

We endorse the above without hesitation, as one of the best selections that could be made.

Three of the United States Senators are between seventy and eighty years old. They are Davis, of Kentucky, Cameron, of Pennsylvania and Vickers, of Maryland. Nine Senators are between sixty and seventy, and twenty-seven are between fifty and sixty. Four Senators are under forty, viz: Ames, of Mississippi, Clayton, of Arkansas, Osborn, of Florida, and Spencer, of Alabama.

What is the job in Gran't proposal to concentrate the Indians into a single Territory. There is a speculation in it, of course, for his message contains hardly any thing else. When he recommends such a thing, there is money in it, of course.

Speaking of civil service appointments, President Grant says: "If bad men have secured places, it is the fault of the system established by law and custom." The appointment of relatives and present-givers to office was neither law nor custom with Washington, Jefferson, or Lincoln.

The Democratic members of Congress are becoming disgusted with the manner in which various newspapers are advising disorganization. They shortly hold a caucus to adopt a programme for the future, and announce in advance that no new departure will be permitted that looks towards a disruption.

Secretary Boutwell, in his Treasury Report, says the interest on the public debt has been reduced $17,000,000. We paid, in 1871, $125,000,000, and during the last year of Johnson's administration, it was $130,000,000.—The Secretary knows, it appears, so little of the science of numbers as to suppose that the reduction of the principal of the public debt is after this fashion.

The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, has introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so that the President Vice President hereafter elected shall hold office during the term of six years; but no person shall be eligible to the Presidency who has been once elected to that office. This is a sound application of the one term principle, and if it should be adopted by the two Houses of Congress, and ratified by the Legislature of two-thirds of the Union, the country would be relieved from one of the greatest among the political evils that now afflict it.—*New York Sun.*

A Quarry of Mud Turtles.

A Wood county paper contains the following account of the discovery of a quarry of Mudturtles. Recently two men were engaged in the construction of Ditch No. 183. The ditch leads through a marshy swamp, which has not probably in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, been as dry as this year, and even with present great drouth, the team of horses mired so badly that in some instances they had to dig and pry them out from among the sunken bogs where they became entangled. In one place while plowing, and about 2½ feet below the surface, they came upon a literal patch of huge mud turtles, some of which were as large on the back as the bottom of a Windsor chairs, and so firmly imbedded were some of these tough customers that they obstructed the plow, and threw it out of the furrow, the same as a stone or root would do. Five or six of these lusty fellows would sometimes be turned out by single furrow. They had probably sought this moist spot from some distance as the best place to go into winter quarters.

Josh Billings on Marriage.

Sum marry for love, without a cent in their pocket nor a drop of a pedigree. This looks desperate, but it is the strength of the game. Sum marry because wimmen may be scarce next year, and live to wonder how the crop holds out. Sum marry to git rid of themselves, and discover that the game was one that two could play at neither win. Sum marry the second time to get even, and find it a gambling game—the more you put down the less you take up. Sum marry to be happy, and not finding it, wonder where all the happiness goes to when it dies. Sum marry they can't tell who, and live they can't tell how. Almost everybody gits married, and it iz a good joke. Sum marry in haste, and sit down and think it all over. Sum think it over carefully first, and then sit down and marry. Both ways are right if they hit the mark. Sum marry coquettes. This is like buying a poor farm, with no good bottom land, heavily mortgaged, and working the rest of your days to clear off the mortgages. But after all, married life is full as certain as the dry goods business. Kno man can swear exactly where he will fetch up when he tetches calico. Calico don't kno herself. Dry goods of all kinds is the child of circumstances. The man who stands on the bank shivering and dassent, is more apt to catch cold than him who pitches hed first into the river. If anybody asks you why you married, if needs be, tell him you don't recollect why.

STATE FINANCES.

We publish this morning the annual report of the Secretary of State, and, although it is free from rhetorical flourishes, it contains matters of fact, and figures that will interest all tax-payers. The custodian of the funds of the state, Hon. James B. Ryan, makes a concise and understandable exhibit of the finances of the state for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1871, and of the receipts and disbursements in detail during that period. Mr. Ryan and his state officers did not come into office untill January and February last, so that the present reports include the operations of both Republican and Democratic state administrations. According to the Treasurer's statement, the following is the aggregate of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1871:

Balance November 1. 1870	$ 373,249 95
Receipts ending October 31, 1871	3,105,639 23
Total	$3,668,886 18
Disbursements for the year ending October 31. 1871	$2,943,600 58
Balance in Treasury November 1. 1871	1,0 5,288 60
Total	$3,978,886 f8

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of November was $,035,288 60. This sum, with the revenue from taxation and other sources during the present fiscal year, it is thought, will be ample to meet all the obligations of the state, and the diminished tax payers.

Mr. Ryan makes a very clear exhibit of the state debt, and the people can understand from his report just what the public indebtedness is. Radical orators, the Radical press, and even the Radical state officials have asserted with positiveness, that the state debt had been paid, that the public indebtedness had been wiped out, just as clean as a sponge wipes out chalk figures from a blackboard, but we learn from Mr. Ryan's report that all these statements are a delusion and snare. Instead of being out of debt, it appears from the Treasurer's report that the total debt of the state, foreign and domestic, on the 31st day of October last was $3,637,821 00, and that we are paying the interest on all that amount, save $53,920 12 of outstanding five and two and a half per cent. stocks, upon which no interest has been paid since September, 1870. Deduct this sum from the amount of the outstanding debt and and it leaves the sum of $3,883,900-88, upon which six per cent. interest is paid, amounting to the sum of $233,034 05, over a quarter of a million of dollars annually. This is quite an item of interest for a state to pay that is out of debt, according to the boastings of Radical politicians.

It appears by a comparison of the Treasurer's reports for 1870 and 1871, that there have been, as promised, retrenchment and economy under a Democratic administration of the state government and the showing in that regard would have been better than it is if Democratic state officials had been in power during the entire fiscal year. We will notice a few items:

There was paid out in 1870 on account of the Military Fund, $2,318-99, in 1871 $543,09 a saving of $1,-575 90.

On account of Contingent Fund in 1870, $1,495 77, and in 1871, $703-09, a saving of 792 08.

On account of Law Library in 1870, $12,273 87, and in 1871, $5,551 55, a saving of $5,721 32, and nearly all of the expenditures of 1871 were made either by, or for the obligations created by the old Supreme Court.

For distribution of laws in 1870, $1,400 00, when no Legislature was in session, and in 1871, when a Legislature was in session, $725 00, a difference of $675 00.

On account of Indiana Reports in 1871, $5.213 94, in 1870, $3,061 68, a difference of $2,152 26.

For expense of office of Agent of State in 1870, $2,978 88, and in 1871, $1,250, a saving of $1,728 88. Of the latter sum the present Agent of State expended only $354 07.

For expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction's office, 1870, $1,000; in 1871, $499 99, a difference of $500 01. The present Superintendent expended only $41 66.

For expenses of office of Secretary of State, in 1870, $1,000; in 1871, $475, a difference of 525. The present Secretary has expended only 182-62.

For expenses of Auditor of State in 1870. 2,000; in 1871, 750, a saving of 1250, and the present Auditor has expended only 180 75.

For expenses of Treasurer's office in 1870, 1,000; in 1871, 500, a difference of 500, and the present Treasurer has expended only 138 90.

For expense of office of Attorney General in 1860, 1,000; in 1871, 94-31, a difference of 905 59. The present Attorney General had nothing charged for office expenses.

For expenses of Quartermaster General's office in 1870, 300; in 1871, 150, a saving of 150.

For Adjutant General's pay in 1870, 1850; in 1871, 800, a saving of 1,050.

The Treasurer's report shows that there has been a general reduction of expenses during the past fiscal year, but we have enumerated enough to demonstrate that retrenchment and economy have been practiced; under the present Democratic state administration The public burdens have been lessened by a large reduction in taxation, which the tax payers will appreciate when they settle with the tax gatherers next spring. This retrenchment in the public expenditures and lessening of the public burdens have been accomplished, when the Democracy had only a portion of the State Administration, and no doubt there would have been a better showing if all had been under their control. There was an increase in state taxation, and a large increase, while the state was under Radical rule, from 1861 to 1871, but when the Democrats were even partially restored to power, taxation and expenditures are at once largely reduced. This fact best illustrates the economy of Democratic in comparison with Radical rule.—*Ind. Sentinel.*

Tobacco is shown by official figures to cost more than bread in Germany, Holland, the United States and England.

A deaf old gentleman, walking lately in his garden, heard the milkman shout on the other side of the wall. Imagining some one called to him, he cried "Here," and turned his ear-trumphet in the direction of the wall. The milkman in his hurry took the trumpet for the servant's pail and delivered a quart of milk therein.

The store of Holmes & Kruel, at Seymour, was broken into last Saturday night, and plunderto the value of $400 in goods and money was carried off by the thieves.

A Bedford man swallowed marbles for phiysic.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the Estate of George A. Fikes, late of DeKalb County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

SAML. W. SPROTT, Adm'r.

Dec. 12, '71.

Notice to Builders.

The Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County will receive proposals at the Auditor's office

Tuesday, December 26, 1871.

until two o'clock p. m., for the building and furnishing of all material for a Frame Barn—40x70 feet, on the

Poor House Farm,

to be paid for in county orders. Plan and specifications can be seen during said day.

WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dec. 11, 2-w.

Auburn Ahead!

FRESH ARRIVAL of DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes,

NOTIONS,

Hats & Caps

At the popular store of

J. W. CASE,

Gloves, Mittens,

Books, Statinery,

Wall, Window Paper

Country Produce

Taken in exchange for goods.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest' as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the BEST, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh. We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct. 13, '71. 1-y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simply remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON

264 South hird-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County.

Marry Higley vs Emery Higley. } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellan her Attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Mary Higley, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 14th day of December 1871

J. R. LANKING, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James W. Case is Plaintiff and Edson P. Hicks & Rebecca Hicks are Defendants required me to make the sum of Sixty-one Dollars and Forty Cents, with interest on said Decree and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder,

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 30th, 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and eighty-seven [187] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as my be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Baptized in Fire.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

A popular weekly paper for the times embracing [illegible] of the leading journals of the nation and the world

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The Phenix will be the Most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world.

FIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, 'by our special artist' who was not on the spot;' and thus gives a series of perfect views, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burnt city,

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "Happy Hours" whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the "Phenix," which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

The "Phenix will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book paper, or publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and The "Phenix" will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Phenix is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday Nov 11th, and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or to send away and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and there fore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers we will send the "Phenix" for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $2.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year we will give to every person who subscribes for the "Phenix" during the month of November, a beautiful steel engraving, worth $2.00 half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great newspaper enterprise.—Price of subscription only two dollars per year.—Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING Co.,

53 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool.

Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS. MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet articles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES,

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produc

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groceery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb., 21-1y.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Hardware Store FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on

Reasonable Terms.

This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his

Fine Residence,

With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address

GEO. HENSLER

Butler, Ind.

XC. N. Y. S. XC

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER OF DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Astractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a free line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS,

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH OR Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Boot Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE wood trade is reviving.

THE Pork business is lively.

Christmas comes one week from next Monday.

Slates cheaper than ever at Davenport & Co's.

THERE don't seem to be much doing in the way of hunting.

Wall and window paper at Davenport & Co's., very cheap.

SEVERAL car loads of hogs were shipped from this place during the week.

WE understand that quite a revival is going on at the M. E. Church at Butler.

WE see that our depot building is being cleared up—a much needed improvement.

They make capital presents for Christmas and New Years, 2t

THE sqeal of the porker is heard all around. The butchering season has "tsot."

JOHN HEBEL killed two hogs last Monday that netted 800 pounds. Who can beat that.

PERSONAL.—Capt. W. H. Meyers and Frank J. Noll, Esq., of Fort Wayne gave us a call last week.

J. J. GRAFTON, Esq., is now located in his new office in the brick block over Smith & Hare's store.

The nicest holiday presents you can make your wife or sweetheart is a bottle of "I. O. N," sold by Davenport & Co.

INDIGESTIBLE.—Long, spiritless sermons in a cold church. When will this incubus to the great cause be exterminated.

A YOUNG lady from the country has commenced a breach of promise suit against one of the editors of the Fort Wayne *Journal* for 11.75.

BE sure and call at Gordon's Gallery before the holidays. He has the largest assortment of Albums eqer brought to Auburn.

A cow chewed and masticated a pocketbook containing $180, in Brooklyn, the other day. Thus is the National debt gradually being absorbed.

THROUGH trains are now running between Roan, on the Eel River road and Detroit, over the Sagiuaw and Hilsdale roads Passengers are thus carried to Detroit without change of cars.

Prof. Barrett could not get a suitable place in which to lecture, last week and therefore, could not entertain our citizens It does not look well to be without a hall or room for public entertainments,

IT was so cold in Fort Wayne, last week that they could'nt extinguish the gas—the blaze having froze stiff. So says the *Sentinel*, but a fellow down in Lafayette don't believe it.

DRESS & CLOAK MAKING.—Miss Mary Long, who has been largely engaged for several years past in the above business, announces that she will open a shop in Mrs. Mott's residence on Cedar street where she will be pleased to attend to all calls in this line of business. 2t.

ACCORDING to ancient superstition, Dec. is the most unlucky month in the year.—The man or woman born in this month will be poor and unfaithful, condemned to woe and sorrow. Persons contemplating being born will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

OUR energetic Dry Goods Merchant, J. W. Case, is putting forth every effort to supply our people with an article of goods which for style and cheapness, cannot be excelled by any. He also keeps a fine stock of Groceries, Queensware, &c., and buys produce of every kind. See advertisement in another column. No shoddy.

THE LaGrange *Standard* don't come worth a cent. What's the matter, Devor? Because we did'nt drop out Dr. Bort's advertisment? We are going to get our money if possible, as there's very little satisfaction in blowing a fellow because he's in your debt. We've taken out his card, and we propose to get our pay first.

I. LAUFERTY & SONS, at Fort Wayne, are doing an immense business in the Clothing line, and have an excellent stock from which to select. They are cleaver, gentlemanly fellows, always obliging and accommodating, and will do the square thing in a trade.

WE agree with the Valparaiso *Messenger* and Laporte *Herald* as to Chicago "outsides." We've tried 'em and know that where advertising patronage is small, they are far superior in point of general news and of great advantage to the publisher.—No paper in the country can get up any better outside, notwithstanding the fat takes they may have been enjoying for years past.

OUR SCHOOL.—We were in attendance at our schools, the other week, and found everything moving along in the best possible manner. The attendance is large and consequently the school is an interesting one, even to the visitor. From what we saw we can assure our citizens the proper training and development of the minds of their children is in good hands. Second their efforts by sending your children promptly and regularly, and you can hope for the best results.

To Whom It May Concern.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to Drs. Kesslar & Casebeer, either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately. The old books *must be settled.* nov22-1m

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them. Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying every thing before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone

EEL RIVER ROAD.—The committee appointed to work up the subscriptions on this line, don't seem to be doing very much One or two are ready and willing to do all they can, but unless there is a united effort by the whole committee, their labor will come to naught. They should devote an entire week to working up this interest, and then if they fail no one can charge them with inactivity. Let an effort be made, gentlemen, and we have no doubt but that it will prove successful.

ON Thanksgiving day Mr. Isaac Cornell gave a dinner to his children at his residence. There were present on the occasion 68 persons—eight of whom were his own children, who had grown up to manhood and womanhood, and who, on this occasion, brought to their aged parents thirty-nine grand and twenty-one great grand childern. It is not often that such a gathering takes place, and his joy on beholding so large a family of his children must have been beyond expression.—*Valp Messenger.*

TAKE CARE OF YOUR STOCK.—The season has arrived when it is positive cruelty to permit a beast to stay out of doors for a single night. A sense of justice to these animals, which exist only for our use, if he does not consult his own interest, should impel every farmer immediately to put every stable and shed on the farm into proper condition, to fasten all loose boards, close all open windowns, and make his stock snug and comfortable.—There's money in it too, as he will find. Even his hens will lay better if they are kept warm.

PROPHETIC.—It will be remembered that Isaiah A. Likens, of this county, lost all his children, four in number, by that fearful disease, diphtheria, last month. When the oldest, a boy of ten years, was about to depart, he calmly turned to his weeping parents and told them not to weep that he was going to a much happier place and that he could see his little sister, Ida who had died a few days before beckoning him on. He told them that they would lose all their children, though the other two were yet untatched with the disease. He died shortly after and in ten days the other two were buried. This is regarded as an unusual occurrence by those who were acquainted with the circumstances, for a boy of his age.

CORRECTION.—We stated last week that C. Orff & Co., of Fort Wayne had authorized us to say that they had no business connection with the store of the same name here. This we did, and in the same connection we made a remark of our own which some might infer, had received the indorsement of this firm. Such is not the case. They have sent us a communication which we decline to publish. If C. Orff & Co., desire a denial of anything in our paper, and will write their communications in gentlumanly terms we will be pleased to publish them. It will be understood that they desire us to say that they had no business connection with this store—only this, and nothing more.

Sedan Brevities.

PERSONAL.—Dr. D. E. Mason, is in the eastern part of New York, paying a visit to his parents.

PERSONS who are in the habit of securing a supply of fuel by treasure troving in other peoples wood piles, are warned to look out for an explosion. An exasperated gentleman whose cognomen and residence shall be nameless here, has loaded a stick of wood with gun powder and placed it where they may break through and steal, and now he waits with bated breath and demonical smiles for the denoument.

ANYONE deriring provocation for whole sale profanity, will please promenade up and down our side walks the next "dark" night.

G. M. C.

Commissioners Proceedings.

Petition by Geo. S. West and others for vacation of road in Butler township Viewers appointed, Geo. Clark, Michael Sheets W. L. Smith.

Petition by Chas. Rempis and others for change in a road in Smithfield township. Viewers appointed, James D. Kelly, Cyrus Bowman and John Lease Jr.

Ed. Eldridge, Mathias Zeruks, S. J. Lock, Eli Wildersin, N. F. Gengnagle were granted liquor license.

Reviewers report in case of petition for road in Jackson township in which they assess damages of $100 to Jacob Snyder, and 90to Mary Essig to be paid by the petitioners, as the road was not deemed of sufficient public benefit to be paid out of the county treasury.

Petition by Morgan Hinman and others or location of road in Richland township Viewers appointed, Christain Sheets, John A. Ditmars and Geo. Clark.

Amusements.

Under this head we have the pleasure of recording a very entertaining performance at the School House, the only place we have now for such things. It was a minstrel troupe, and the characters were splendid, when a comparison with the managers of the concern is made. They consisted of what is usually denominated poppets, seen through a small opening the drop curtain being raised about a foot from the floor or stage. Some one was regularly imployed to dance the 'minstrels' by bobbing them up and down with a string. This was repeated for a long time when finally some one asked when the show would begin. A miserable sqeak was produced from a violin in the hands of one of the main artists who laughed a good deal more than the little boys on the front seat, at the performance. Finally a change was made and instead stuffed men came men stuffed with idea that they could give a show. One tried to dance and kept excellent time, of his own, there being no music to confine him. The girl who accompanied them would laugh immoderately at their own large efforts, to please. Taken altogether it is the best bore for a show now to be seen. They do their traveling on foot, caring their traps.

HOUSEHOLDERS CALL IN.—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

V. A. BEARD.

nov23---

Interesting Correspondence.

Most everybody from here to the west line of the county, is acquainted with that good humored, genial, witty and liberal gentleman, James P. Mansfield, of the firm of Mansfield & Scanlan, railroad contractors. Why, of course. Any body that don't know him has missed a treat. Well the following has particular refference to him:

FT. WAYNE, IND., Nov. 24, 1871.

James P. Mansfield:

DEAR SIR—I am now engaged in manufacturing a lung syrup and water-proof blacking, which I wish to sell through this State this winter. I contemplate putting a wagon on the road by the first of Dec. I want some man to accompany me, and I have been informed that you in all probability was the man I wanted. I wish a man who can sing or play some instrument, and can sell these goods on the street. Will you please let me know how much you want per day or week, with traveling expenses paid. Please give this your attentson soon, and oblige. I have two offers here, but they are not such as I desire.

Yours very truly,
M. S. MARSHALL.

DETROIT, Dec. 1, 1871.

M. S. Marshall, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your welcome favor came duly to hand, but pressing business has prevented an earlier response. I regret to state that I am compelled by my numerous engagements to decline an *immediate* acceptance of your very flattering proposal. I am now taking an inventory of the Industrial school, preliminary to a grand onslaught upon the pockets of the people in the way of a concert for the benefit of that institution, which will take place within the next thirty days—an entertainment of whice the people demand a repetition, unless they have sadly degenerated, and it is hardly probable that I can be freed from this and similar engagements before spring, when I am your huckleberry, and I feel perfectly sure we will have a good thing. Lung balsam and water-proof blacking are right in my line. The lung is a part of the animal economy to which I have been compelled, by my profession as a vocalist, to devote particular attention, and I have practiced extensively, with the view of expanding that organ, upon the planis of Missouri, as well as upon the storm beaten shores of Batchewanung. Rest assured, Dear Sir, that any thing calculated to benefit that important organ will have my earnest sympathy. As regards the blacking, I feel assured that, so far as that concerned, I am equally well calculated to 'shine,' being a little on the water proof order myself. With respect to instrumental music, I always feel at home when brass is in vouge, but my favorite instrument is a 'horn.' This is an article whose liquid notes I greatly admire, and one with whose excerises I am perfectly familiar. So much for my professional qualifications.

Yours trully,
JAMES P. MANSFIELD.

Winter Evenings.

And now comes the long pleasant evenings, which every man, woman and child in the land can enjoy, if they only know how. Ah, there's the rub. Pure unalloyed enjoyment all comes from the knowing how. The seasons pass away day by day; the sultry hours of summer give place to the biting frosts of winter, and out door sports are abandoned for the pleasures of home, and all the cozy comforts of the fire side. It it the season for calls—not your fashionable drop-in-a-moment calls—where there's a-how'd'ye-do, a shake of the hands, a kiss or two and a good-bye; but a real genuine, glad-to-see-you, and spend-the-evening visit. You call on Jones, not because you owe him one, but because you want a good chat, and you know he'll be glad to see you. You find him poking the lazy fire, perhaps, and getting ready to eat nuts, apples, and popcorn, with a pitcher of cider, or may-be a cigar handy. You sit and chat, and eat and drink, and make yourself at home, and at 10 o'clock you go home feeling good all over, and as though the world was a prety good place to stay in, afterall. Of course your wife was along with you, and she had enjoyed the visit too. She feels refreshed and happier, for having had no cares upon her mind, (and women have too many at all times, as a general thing.) She retires to her own home with a glad heart. No melancholy, no gloom can come to such a household. The occupants know how to enjoy themselves. They know that it is the season to cultivate the social qualities, to visit, to go to sociables and festivals, to mingle with friends, and to profit by life as we are given faculties to improve and enjoy it. So let the winter pass, and while earth is hidden by snow, and hardened by the frost, let us sit beside our well filled garners, unheeding the tempest without.

WHY is it that the great rush for clothing at the original Red Front No. 5, Keystone block?

It is because they are selling goods at such extensively low prices.

Store crowded from morning until night with customers, but nevertheless come and see us. We will wait upon you and sell you clothing 20 per cent. lower than any other house and defy any one to compete with us. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, the original Red Front Clothing House.

A GOOD CHANCE.—A very handsome comfort, of exquisite design and beautiful handiwork can be seen at Abright's jewelry story. It is valued at $30, and chances to possess it will be sold at 50 cent cash each. Also a handsome Hunter case silver watch valued at $20. One hundred numbers, must be sold before they will be put up. Tickets for sale at Abright's store. Go and see them and buy a chance.

FOUR cart loads of Clothing received at the popular Red Front, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Store crowded from first to third floor. Largest stock in the State and they must be sold. Greater inducements than ever offered before.—Prices so low that none dare to attempt to compete with us. Everybody acknowledge that the popular Red Front is a success, and are selling goods lower than any house in the State. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

"HOW TO GO WEST"

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go and journeys were made in the legendary 'Prairie Schooner,' but in these days of progress and improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California' and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R., from Indianapolis over the Indianaplis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw R. R., and running through Burlington, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other rail roads running from those cities.

Always go 'By way of Burlington,' and you will be sure to be right.

The Burlington route has admirable answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Convections, Fare, &c., and illustrated by a large map truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B M. & R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

Home! Sweet Home!

That wide, open, friendly fireplace, with its lively crackling, or its sweet twilight embers, always appears to me the meet emblem of a contented, great heart, answering back to your own joy, and lighting up your own shadows. And sometimes, surrounded by stranges, the object of dull remark, or cold criticism, or ignorant condemnation, how I have pictured to myself a word of wrath like the great fireplace at home, where every man should be greeted with, "Welcome, welcome! brother!" and a comfortable snug corner of his own, and shining faces over the glowing hearth.

Look kindly on the stranger, gentle friend—thy looks are either so many sweet, sunny beams, that betoken the common fellowship of true humanity, or so many icy rays that chill him to the heart—freeze little by little the fountain of love—that fill him with the distrust of the world and hatred of his species No man knows for how much of other's wickedness and wretchedness he may be held accountable. A look of thine may breed sorrow in thy brother, though a stranger. A look of thine may do a good deed, may shine from thy face to his face, and be reflected, like a ray of the sun, over half the globe.

What is heaven itself but the renewal of the fresh hearts and delightful pleasures of childhood's home? A happy child looks forward to a happy home above.—The hireling, initiated but too early in guilt and misery, or in misery and guilt, seldom hopes for better accommodations at the journey's end; and the shadows of his childhood descends before him to the grave.

A GOAT.—A goat is stronger than a pig. He looks at you so dose the doctor, but a goat has four legs. A boy without a father is an orphan, and if he ain't got a mother he is two orphan. The goat dose not give so much milk as a cow but more than the ox. I saw an ox to the fair one day, with a card tied on his left ear and we all went in on the family tisket. Mother she picks geese in the summer. Goats eat grass and jump on a box. Some folks don't like goats, but as for me give me a mule with a paint brush tail. The goat is a useful animal and smells as sweet as bars oil for the hair. If I had not much hair I would wear a wig as old captain peters does. I will sell all my goats for three dollars, and go to the circus to see the elephant which is bigger than five goats.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne

AGAIN ahead of all! Is the exclamation we make on opening 'Peterson's Magazine' for January. It is imposible to conceive how a lady's book could be handsomer, or more perfect. 'I Wander If I Could Dance' the principal steel plate, is one of the most charming we have ever seen. Another steel plate is 'The New Governess,' illustrating a beautiful tale by the author of 'Kathleen's Love Story." The double size mammoth, colored, steel fashion plate is a gem of loveliness; these colored mammoth steel plates are a specialty with 'Peterson.' Then there is a superb Berlin pattern, in colors, for a chair seat, such as at a store, would cost fifty cents or even more. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

MASON—LINTZ.—December 10th, at the residence of Daniel Lintz, by Rev. Geo. Weber, Dr. D. E. MASON and MARY A. LINTZ, both of DeKalb Co., Indiana.

AUBUR MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 1 47
" Red	130 a 1 33
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	48
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	18@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.50
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	55@58
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	38@40
HIDES—	
Green	.07c
Dry	.10c
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75 80
Eggs	25c
Tallow, per lb	[illegible]
Beans per lb	.08c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	.02c

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE
FREE FROM
PURELY
ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S
CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

Time Card in Effect Nov. 20, '71.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.		EASTWARD.
Leave.	1 15 p.m	Auburn.	Arrive.	12 00
	1 23	Junction	Leave.	11 55
	1 32	Cedar Creek		11 25
	2 10	G.R.Crosing		11 06
	2 28	Potters		10 48
	2 56	Churubuses.		10 20
	3 16	Collins		10 00
	3 55	Col. City		9 20
	4 20	Taylors		8 55
	4 45	S. Whitley		8 30
	4 55	Collamer		8 20
Leave	4 25	Libr'y Mills		7 50
Arrive	4 46	N. Manch'r	Leave.	7 30

Connects at Columbia City with Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago train.

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't, Sup't.

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

WANTED

5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS,

50,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
C. BEUGNOT & CO.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures, Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best vaciety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

EAGLE MILLS!
AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

VEGETABLE CURE.

Cure all diseases caused by self abuse viz: Spermatorhea Seminal Weakness Night Emissions, Loss of Memory Universal Lassitude Pains in the back Dimness of Vision Premature Old Age Weak Nerves Difficult Breathing Pale Countenance Insanity Consumption and all diseases that follow as a sequence on youthful indiscretions.

This medicine has been used in our practice for many years and with thousands treated it has not failed in an single instance.

Each package of Vegetable Cure is wrapped in ultramarine blue paper, printed in gold letters and contains one bottle filled with Sugar-coated Pills, and one vial of Medicated Powders sufficient to make one-half pint of injection; and one Syringe.

Price $5 per package by mail free of postage or three packages by express on receipt of ten dollars

The "Vegetable Cure" is sold by responsible Druggists everywhere; some dealers however, try to sell cheap and worthless compounds in place of this, in order to make more money. Be not deceived, ask for this *Five Dollar Preparation* and take no other: if the dealers do not keep it enclose the money in a letter and we will send it by return mail secure from observation.

We desire to send our thirty page phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids" to every reader of this paper, and will mail free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Sold by all Druggists.

Address, ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
117 North Sixth-st. St. Louis

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind, that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

T. M. BIDDLE,
No. 6, KEYSTONE BLOCK,
DEALER IN
Family Medicines,
PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS.

And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.

We wish it understood that we sell only

FIRST-CLASS Goods

and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN,
and
DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only.

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS & MENS FURNISHING GOODS of us we will give you New York Wholesalo Prices in

OVERCOATS,
Men & Boys Coats, pants,
VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, NDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

ould respectfully annouce to his many friends that his stock of Hardwar w the largest and most omplete in the county, consisting of:

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware
Buildig Material,
Agriculturl Implement
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times, keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings, We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD

b. 23.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Dr. B. GARD,
Eclectic Physician
No. 120 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures disease after others have faile and the patient dispaired of recovery; Medicine pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN;

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

Wisdom and Truths.

Tell not your secrets to your servant, for he will then be your master.

If you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like, serve yourself.

Temperance, indeed, is a bridle of gold; and he who uses it rightly, is more like a God than a man.

Politeness is like an air-cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill, requires only our silence, which costs nothing.

Mind this.—It is better to accomplish perfectly a very small amount, than to half-do ten times as much.

Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness even can; and common suffering is a far stronger link than common joy.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow necked bottles; the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring out.

Consolation indiscretly pressed upon us when we are suffering under affliction, only serves to increase our pain and to reder our grief more poignant

The talent of turning men into ridicule, and exposing to laughter those one converses with, is the gratification of little minds and ungenerous tempers.

With many readers, brilliancy of style passes for affluence of thought; they mistake buttercups in the grass, for immeasurable gold mines under ground.

When thou makest presents, let them be of such things as will last long; to the end they may be in some sort immortal, and may refresh the memory of the receiver.

Of all passions, jealousy is that which extracts the hardest service, and pays the bitterest wages. Its service is—to watch the success of our enemy; its wages—to be sure of it.

Told the Truth.

Some one was telling me, the other day a new story about the late Dean Richmond, who was known far and wide for his profanity and giddiness of manner.—Richmond was here at the time, and my informant, who was then a boy working in a printing office, wished to get a pass over the Central Railroad. With this purpose in view he enterted the office where the magnate was, fearing that he would be rudely rebuffed when he made his mission known. After a moment's hesitation he said falteringly:

'Mr. Richmond, I believe?'

'Yes, what do you want of me!'

'I should like, sir, to get a pass from Albany to Buffalo, as I can go up on the boat for nothing.'

'On what grounds do you ask for a pass?' (This way a rising and very rough voice)

'On the ground, sir, that I don't want to pay my fare.'

Richmond, without another word, wrote out a pass for the applicant.

The boy took it saying: 'Thank you, Mr. Richmond.

'You need'nt thank me, youngster. I am d—d glad to accommodate you. You are the first person I've ever known, by G—d, to ask for a pass on the right grounds.'

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* tells this anecdote of Senator Conkling:

'One day, down the avenue proceeded the dignified gentleman. Opposite the Metropolitan he was met by the Hon. Wm Kellogg, of Louisiana, who thus addressed him:

'Hello! How goes it, Conkling?'

'Sir,' said the blonde, drawing himself up to his full length, 'that is no way to to speak to a United States Senator. I am Senator Conkling.'

'Senator, sir.'

'So am I Senator" answered Kellogg, 'and it's no use putting on any of your d—d frills with me. I'm known as Bill Kellogg,' and the Louisianian left him.'

Four cart loads of Clothing received at the popular Red Front, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Store crowded from first to third floor. Largest stock in the State and they must be sold. Greater inducements than ever offered before.—Prices so low that none dare to attempt to compete with us. Everybody acknowledge that the popular Red Front is a success, and are selling goods lower than any house in the State. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Why is it that the great rush for clothing at the original Red Front No. 5, Keystone block?

It is because they are selling goods at such extensively low prices.

Store crowded from morning until night with customers, but nevertheless come and see us. We will wait upon you and sell you clothing 20 per cent. lower than any other house and defy any one to compete with us. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, the original Red Front Clothing House.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the best, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh.

We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 5th St. St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct. 14, '71. 1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
264 South Third-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

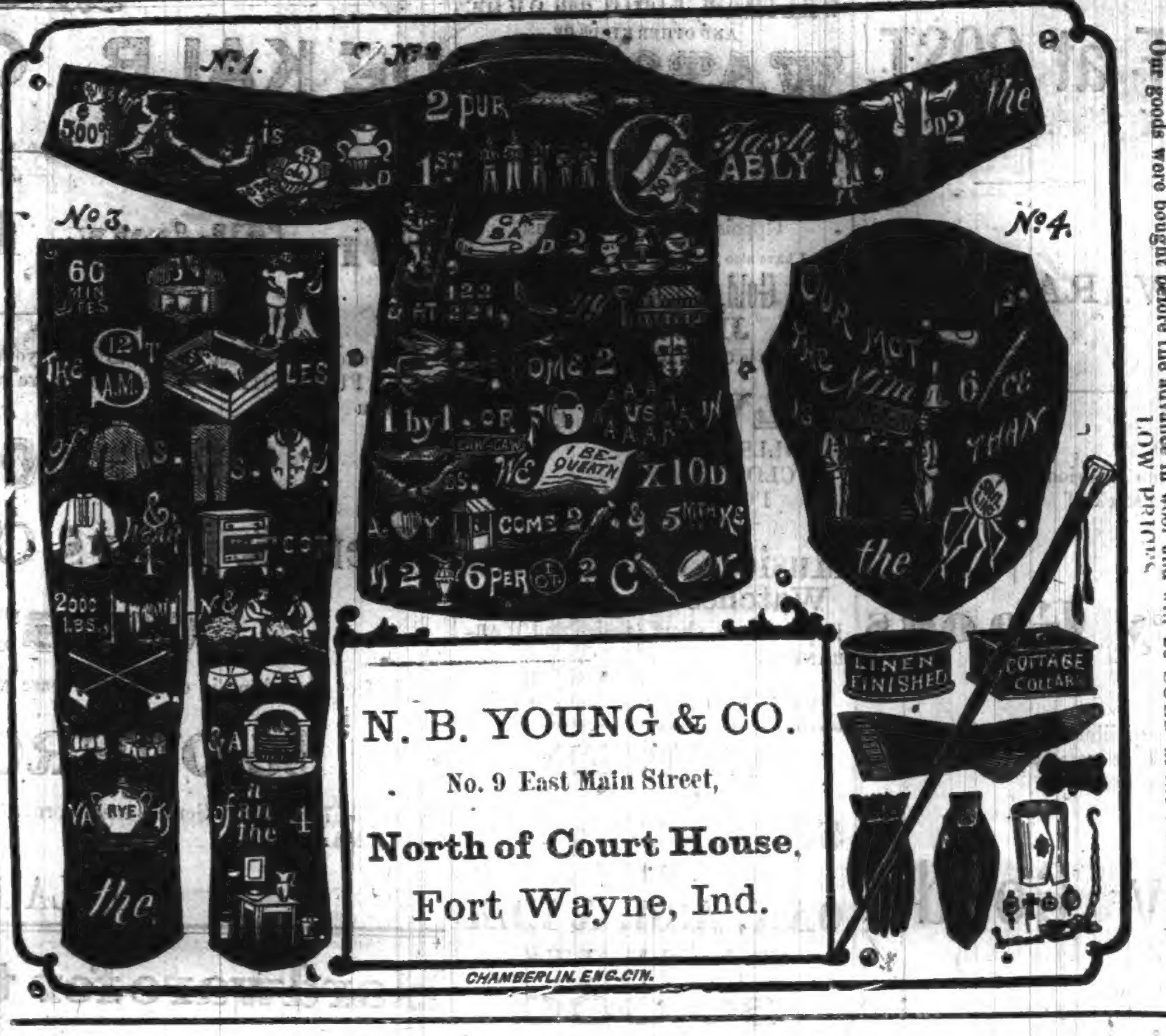

No. 1.
No. 2
No. 3.
No. 4.
LINEN FINISHED
COTTAGE COLLAR
CHAMBERLIN. ENG. CIN.

N. B. YOUNG & CO.

No. 9 East Main Street,

North of Court House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the advance in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINAL LOW PRICES.

NEW system, NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS AND Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Heustis & Hamilton WHOLESALE GROCERS

NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

March 7

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co 107 Columbia Street.

McDOUGAL'S CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

1871. SUBSCRIBE. 1872

FORT WAYNE

Weekly Gazette!

The People's Favorite.

The largest double sheet in Indiana, containing Thirty-Six columns filled with news from all parts of the world Choice Original and Selected Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit and Humor.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Weekly Gazette has more interesting and popular specialties than any other Newspaper published in this State. Notice the following:

FULL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The Weekley Gazette contains full Telegraphic Dispatches of everything that has transpired during the week throughout the country and world.—No other Weekly has this Feature! from the fact that no other paper in this and adjoining districts publishes a daily, in connection with it, and do not get the dispatches until copied from old papers.—Readers of our weekly therefore, can get all the news as well as those who take the Daily Papers.

HUMOROUS LETTERS.

The most popular humerous literature of the ag—read and laughed over by everybody—will be regularly published in the Gazette. Parson Nasby's Letters will be inserted each week, as well as all witty saying of Josh Billings, Mark Twain and others. The Nasby litters are worth the price of paper. The greatest Feature, however, is an

ORIGINAL STORY

Written expressly for the Weekly Gazette, having reference, in part, to Old Fort Times, and Indian days and based on facts of special interest to all who are familiar with the entertaining historical incidents connected with Gen. Wayne's March and the early settlement of this section of the country and the later growth and development of the Summit City and surrounding towns. In addition with this, it will contain

THE BEST STORIES.

Selected with much care and calculated to entertain both old and young. Every number also contains a Young Folks' Department, an Agricultural Department, a Religious and Educational Department and a Commercial Department, all prepared expressly for The Gazette, rendering it as Complete and Perfect a Family Newspaper as is Published Anywhere

Remember that the Gazette is a paper not for Allen county only, but for every county in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan

ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

We will furnish The Weekly Gazette from now until January, 1873, for $1.75 per single copy; and to all clubs of ten and upwards at $1.50 per copy thus making it the cheapest the largest and best newspaper published.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent at every post office in the United States.

Specimen Copies sent free to any address. Send for a copy, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends at different postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and post paid. Address

Nov. 7, 3-m. GAZETTE COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
1? Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead
1000 " copper pitts;
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted,
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Lpokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

:0:

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

The Great One Price Clothing House!

WHERE A

CAN BUY AS Chaep as a

Go to the

PALACE OF FASHION

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS, and
FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!

A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
NOW OPEN

No. 1, Keystone Block.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

BONNETS, HATS, AND

DRESS GOODS!

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all discription ever brought to Fort Wayne.

100 sets of Black Cony $2,00 to $2,50; 50 sets French Mink, $3,00; 50 sets Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; 50 sets of children. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture, and warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets Velveteens, Deleans, Cloaking. Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Ladies Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Million.—Calico, Dress Goods, &c., cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's. FORT WAYNE, IND., CALHOUN STREET.

Grand Winter Opening!

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, just purchased by our Mr. Frank in New York.

reat Del ine in Pri

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3 50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

AT NO. 4 KEYSTONE BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in ser calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegg and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st. exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon gitting all advantages we have in purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boots shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio. per pound, 22c 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1.00, best $1 25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 15 pe can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper han you can put them up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silver Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & C:

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy Six Wisky furnished us for that purpose and consider it a pure article and therefore safe an reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidetal to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully

W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati]
F. B. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
C. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. P. JUDKINS, M. D.
P. S. CONNER, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbons or 30 $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, Rye Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for agne, 75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2.00, 35 lbs. $4.00. This will pay them for the trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we will send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We keep our own teams, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expense both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

T. C. MAYS;

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year.........$2.00
Six months.........1.00
Three months.........50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 1. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 21, 1871. No. 51.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square......	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
2 Squares	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	16.00
3 Squares.....	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	13.00	16.00	20.00
4 Squares.....	4.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	16.00	[illegible]	24.00	27.00
¼ Column .	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ Column .	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	27.00	[illegible]	42.00	50.00
1 Column.....	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	[illegible]	70.00	80.00

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. 2-30

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind., will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

I. O. G. T.
WAY LODGE, NO. 238, meets every Saturday night of each week. Cordial invitation extended to visitors. JOHN F. RUSH, W. C.
W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

J. B. CASEBEER, M. D. |

DR. CASEBEER
will attend promptly to all professional calls. Special office days, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Office formerly occupied by Dr. Casebeer, corner of Ninth and Jackson streets, one block west of the Weaver House.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary. A. HALL, N. G.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agents
Auburn, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L, Cincinnati A.	7 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.	Comersville	4 45
11 10 "	Indianapolis	4 30
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	2 53
2 01 "	Hartfordcity	1 33
3 20 "	Bluffton	12 00
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	11 00
9 18 "	A, Jackson L.	6 00

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 00 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a, m.
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
11 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4,15 "
5 00 p. m.	Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1 "
Orrville ...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima.....	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7,30 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima........	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4.30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance....	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	expres.
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10 a. m	8 05 a m	4 10 p. m
Academie	11 28	8 32	4 28
Huntertown	11 38	8 50	4 40
Stoners (Gravel pit	11 43 p.m.	9 16	4 45
New Era	11 51	9 47	4 56
Auburn	12 08	10 10	5 13
Waterloo..........	12 20	10 31	5 27
Summit..........	12 37	11 50	5 42
Pleasant Lake......	12 49	10 54	5 54
Angola	1 20	12 22 p m	6 05
Jonesville..........	2 50	3 03	7 45
Jackson ....Arr	3 15	6 05	8 30 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson.......Leave	7 30 a m	8 30 a m	12 30 p m
Jonesville..........	•	9 03	
Angola..........	10 08	2 35 p m	3 05
Pleasant..........	10 20	3 00	3 17
Summit..........	10 31	3 20	3 29
Waterloo..........	10 47	3 44	3 44
Auburn	11 00	4 07	4 16
New Era..........	11 19	4 28	4 57
Stones (Gravel Pit	11 30	4 57	4 27
Huntertown..........	11 36	5 06	4 33
Academie..........	11 47	5 23	4 13
Ft Wayne...... Arr	12 05	5 50 p m,	5 00

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
L. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:10 p m
Waterloo....................	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna....................	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna....................	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan....................	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo....................	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler....................	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

POST AND PARSON.—The following fresh trifle from an English party is not bad:

I was one morning overtaken by an active, hale old fellow, who had been a soldier and seen a great deal of service, but was at the time a river bargeman. In our journey we passed a direction and containing full information.

Adirection post, of course.'

'I call it a parson.'

'A parson! Why?'

'Cause'ee tell'th the way but donth't go.'

'Before we seperated we pased a second post, which was very dilapidated, and had lost his arms.

'If the post we saw just now was a person,' said I, 'what's one?'

'Oh, he's a bishop.'

'Explain.'

'He neither tell'th nor go'th.—*Harper's Magizene.*

Thunderation Samuel, is the name of a western Indian fighter.

There is a great joker living in Iowa, by the name of Ache, and he has named a newly arrived daughter 'Bellie,' the short for 'Belle.' When she gets big enough to wrestle, won't she give it to that old man?

The Boston *Journal* announces that 'winter has come. The frog pond or the Common is frozen over.'

One of the principal editors of the london *Times* says thirty days' labo on a daily paper will squeeze the originaly out of the most talented man in the world.

Everybody loves somebody.

Only a Dream.

Only a summer dream,
Sort of an idle day,
A meadow range, a word beside the stream,
A parting and—away.

Only a dream of love,
Of heart inclined to heart—
As clouds that in the blue of heaven meet,
And white clouds cling and part.

We dreamed and awoke;
No more! But ah, for dreams
Engender'd of the sublime light of love,
Bright with its iris gleams!

Again the medow flowers,
The waters' rippling speed,
The wave as in the dream: but I,
Why should I, waking heed?

The summer voices blend,
In music as of yore,
But from the melody has dropped a note;
There will be sung no more.

The glory and the wealth
Of nature all things share,
But in my heart is no responsive throb
That tells me it is fair.

Back on the sunny dream
I turn an aching gaze;
But the clear splendor of its glory throws
A shadow on my days.

A MUTUAL RUNAWAY.

'Your Aunt Carlton and Cousin Jennie will be here on the next train, Russell,' said Mr. Wiluer to his nephew 'You had better bring them from the—'

'Can't. Am going away, myself, sir.'

'The—the dickens you are!' responded the old gentleman, pushing his spectacles up over his forehead, and regarding his nephew with an air of surprise and consternation.

'Yes, sir. Charley Hunt invited me out to his place for a few weeks, and I thought that I might as well go now as any time.'

'I should says that it was a very strange time to be leaving home. Your aunt and cousin will consider it a personal affront, sir.'

'It is not intended as such, sir. Though to be frank, considering the object of Jennie's visit. I prefer not to see her. And I must say that I think she would have shown more sense and delicacy if she had stayed away.'

'Your cousin is a very lovely girl, Mr. Impudence, and won't be likely to go a begging.'

"I don't doubt it in the least. But for all that, she won't suit me for a wife, uncle.'

'How do you know that, you conceited young donkey, when you have never seen her?' inquired the irate old man, bringing his cane down upon the floor with startling emphasis.

'Common sense teaches me, that no, marriage can be a happy one that does not spring from mutual love. And on one thing I am resolved, that I will never marry from mercenary motives.'

'Nobody wants you to marry the girl unless you like her?' roared Mr. Wilder, his face growing purple with rage and vexation at his nephew's pervisity. 'All we that ask is that you will stay and see her. And this is a point I insist upon—yes, sir, I insist upon it.'

'I am sorry to disobey you, uncle, but if I should stay, it will only give rise to confusion that I am anxious to avoid. But I will tell you what I will do. I will relinquish all claim to the property that you are so anxious should not be divided, as that seems to be the main object. I think that ought to be satisfactory to all parties.'

A few minutes later, Russell passed by the window, vails in hand.

He nodded good-humoredly to his uncle, as he glanced in, who glared after him in speechless rage.

'He shan't have a penny—not a penny!' he growled, and sinking back in his chair, he wiped the perspiration from his forehead.

'What's the matter now?' said the gentle voice of his wife, Polly, who had just entered the room.

'Matter enough, I should say. Russell has gone—actually cleared out, so as not to see his cousin. What do you think of that?'

'I think you'll have another attack of the gout, if you get yourself excited,' said the good lady, as she placidly resumed her knitting.

'What's to be done now?'

'Nothing that I can see. If Russell and Jennie had seen each other before they had any notion that you wanted them to marry, ten to one they would have fallen head and ears in love with each other; but as matters are now, I don't believe it would be of the lerst use. From what Ellen writes me, I should think Jennie to be as much opposed to it as Russell. She says she can't bear to hear his name mentioned, and that it was all she could do to get her consent to come when she heard that Russell was at home.'

'They are a couple of simpletons,' said the old gentleman, testilly. 'I've got a mind to make another will, and leave my property to a charitable institution!'

In going to Dighton, whither he was bound, Russell Wilder had to travel part of the way by stage.

There was only one passenger besides himself, for which he was not sorry, the day being very hot and sultry.

This passenger was a lady—there was an air of unmistakable ladyhood about her which told him that. He noticed particularly the daintily gloved hands and the well fiting boots.

Her graceful form indicated that she was both young and pretty, but he could not see her face on account of the envious veil that hid it.

But as soon as she got comfortably settled in the corner, to which Russell assisted her, she threw it back, disclosing a fair, sweet face, lighted by a pair of wondrously black eyes, which shot a swift, bewildering glance in his that were so intensely regarding her.

The sudden startling of the coach, which sent to the floor, gave Russell an opportunity of speaking, as he returned them, of which he was not slow to take advantage.

From this they fell easily into conversation; and It was curious how sociable they became.

They talked of the beautiful scenery through which they were passing; of the newest books and latest magzines, some of which Russell had with him.

The lady inwardly thought her companion to the most entertaining and agreeable man she ever met with—And as for Russell, he often lost the thread of his discourse in admiring the red, dimpled lips, and the perly teeth they disclosed whenever she spoke or smiled.

Certain it is, that his four hours' ride from P——to Dighton, were the shortest four hours he had ever known in his life.

'Where do you want to be left, sir?' inquired the coachman, as he entered the village.

'At Charles Hunt's, Locust Hill. Do you know where that is?' said Russell, putting his head out of the window.

'Certainly, I do, sir. Take you right there in a jiffy.'

'Why, there's where I am going!' said the lady, opening her eyes widely. 'Nellie—Mr. Hunt's wife—is my most particular friend. We used to go to school together.'

'And Charley Hunt is my most particular friend, and one of the finest fellows in the world.

'How very odd!'

'How very fortunate!' exclaimed Russell, with a meaning glance at his fair companion, which made the rosy cheeks still more rosy.

'Might I take the liberty of inquiring——?'

But just at that moment the stage stopped in front of the house, on the portico of which stood Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, enjoyed the evening breeze.

In a moment Russell was shaking hands with the former, while his companion rushed into the arms of the surprised delighted wife.

'Why, what a happy surprise Jennie!' she said, after spiriting her off to her own room. 'I had given up all idea of seeing you this summer.'

'And I had no idea of being able to come until just before I started. You see, mamma—my step-mother, you know—was going to Uncle Wilder's, and she insisted on my going with her to see that hateful, disagreeable counsin of mine, that they are determined to marry me to. So when mamma was busy packing, I just put on my things and slipped off leaving a note for them to tell where I was going. Wasn't that a good joke on them all?'

'I should think it was,' said Nellie, with a burst of merriment, far more than the occasion warranted. 'When I saw who your companion was, I thought you were on your wedding tour.'

'No, indeed; never saw the man until he got into the stage at P———. But, really, he is the finest looking man that I ever saw, and so agreeable. Who is he?'

'Oh, I'll introduce you when you come down stairs. You'll have only time to dress, Mind and look your prettiest.'

And with a rogush shake of her finger at her friend, Nellie ran away to see about supper.

If Jennie did not look her prettiest, she certainly looked very lovely as she entered the suit exchanged for a fresh, soft muslin, whose simplicity and purity were relived only by the violet colored ribbons in the hair and throat.

Russell had also taken great pains with his toilet, as could be seen by his spotless linen and carefully arranged hair.

The pause that followed Jennie's entrance was broken by Mr. Hunt, who, in response to a meaning glance from his wife, said:

'Russell, allow me to introduce you to your cousin Jennie; Miss Carlton, your cousin, Russell Wilder.'

The embarrassment which followed the blank astonishment into which the announcement threw the parties, so unexpectedly made known to each other, was quickly dispelled by the turn that was given to by their host and hostess.

'I suppose you'll wan't to book your self for the next stage?' said Mr. Hunt slyly, to Russell, who had been taken into his friend's confidence.

'And you,' said his wife, turning to Jennie, 'I don't suppose anything could tempt you to remain, now that you have seen that hateful, disagreeable—'

'Nellie!' interrupted Jennie, crimsoning as she remembered her words.

'Well, I won't, then. But you must let me laugh! Just think of you both running in the same direction, and to the same place!'

The laugh that burst from Nellie's lips was too contagious to be resisted, even by those at whose expense it was raised.

This merriment was followed by a general good feeling, and a pleasanter tea party never gathered around the social board.

We need hardly say that Russell did not take the stage the next morning, nor did Jennie seem at all disposed to cut short her visit on account of her cousin's unexpected appearance.

When they did go, they went, as they came, together.

Mr. Wilder's astonishment was only equaled by his delight, on looking out of the window, to see the two walking up the path toward the house, arm in arm and aparently on the best terms.

As for Russell and Jennie, they seemed to regard this unexpected meeting as an indication of their 'manifest destiny,' accepting it as such, much to the joy of their uncle, whose darling wish was accomplish in the marriage of the two, thus made happy in spite of themselves.

State Items.

Franklin expects to have a plow factory soon.

Plymouth is organizing a life insurance company.

The Catholic of Peru netted $1,000 by a fair held last week.

A Madison nonagenarian was married, the other day, to a venerable maiden.—Beter late than never.

'A four in hand' appeared on the streets of Greencastle, last week, and created no little sensation among the natives.

Kate Sullivan, a border at the Evansville jail, attempted to commit suicide last Thursday night by swallowing arsenic, but the doctors interfered and pumped her out.

Andrew Sigler, of Fox Ridge, claims the honor of being the oldest inhabitant of Putnam county, having resided there since 1821.

The Goshenite who sleeps with a little tin keg filled with hot water to keep his feet warm, may be safely pronounced a confirmed bachelor.

An Evansville woman, in addition to being strong-minded, strong-willed and strong-bodied, is a good barber, and excellent seamstress, and a fine violinist.

During the month of November, the Michigan Central Railroad Company paid out $5,000 for freight on Clay county coal received for its use at Michigan city.

A jar filled with a colored chemical combination, ornamenting a druggist's show window at '11-worth,' exploded last week to the consternation of the observers.

A Wayne county couple who had been living together four years on probation, became satisfied, last week that they were made for each other, and had their union legalized.

The residence of Hon. B. W. Aanna, at Terre Haute, was entered by burglars, last Thursday night, but the invaders were scared off before they had succeeded in appropriating any property.

Henry Lyst, of Elwood, Madison county, fell into a well on his premises, last Tuesday evening, and was 'a dem damp, moist unpleasant body, when rescued, but was not seriously injured.

The Laport Argus makes the following addition to the long list of nursery rhymes: 'How doth the little city cow improve each business day, by going early to the street to eat the farmer's hay.'

The Greencastle Pharisees call an old citizen 'a child of the devil, because he has accepted the support and protection of his daughter, who married a wealthy old sport of Memphis, a few years ago.

There is a man in Laporte who is said to be so stingy that he never takes a full breath. A free respiratory movement would cause a little chafing of his clothes, and thus there would be a clear loss by wear and tear.

The paper mill of Henry Spencer & Co., at Brookville, Indiana, was damaged by fire last Friday, to the extent of $1,000, which is fully covered no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been communicated from the furnace.

An organized Chess Club is one of the social features of Brookville. The most exciting game was played a few weeks ago at the jail, when about seventy-five men attempted to capture one, but were Check mated.

The Grand Jury, while in session at La fayette found a true bill against Mrs. Mathews, as well as her son, for the killing of Stewart Holler. On learning that fact she walked into the county jail, delivered her self up, and is quite content in her palatial quarters.

The Cambridge Tribune flies off the handle about a girl who moved four cords of wood from the front to the back yard. The New Castle Courier says: 'There is a mere trifle. We have several who saw and split their own wood and take in washing to support lazy, good for nothing husbands.'

The Greencastle Press says: 'John Robinson, of Indianapolis, a gentleman employed in the delivery of the Indiana Atlas and Gazetteer to subscriber in the city was in the act of descending the stairway of Mr. Hathaways's building, last Saturday afternoon, when he fell from the top to the bottom, landing on the pavement and breaking a millinary showcase in his decent. The injuries sustained, though painful, were not serious.'

Practical joking reached its zenith, at Lafayette, the other day, when a wag got the obliging reporter of the Journal to hold his horse 'for a moment' while he stepped in a restaurant to leave a basket, and was observed by his victim, at the end of a quarter of an hour, to be seated at a table quietly and leisurely eating his supper.

Under pretense of wishing to show her a red bird he had discovered, a youth of Fishersburg, Madison county, decoyed a young married lady, who was visiting at his home, into the woods and then attempted to outrage her person, but the vigorous manner in which she went for him with a big club, cooled his passion very suddenly, and caused him to flee from her with amazing rapidity.

News Items.

A very large soldiers' monument was dedicated at Urbana, Ohio, last Friday.

The loss of the Chicago banks by the fire was half a million.

Thomas Bean was killed at Cincinnati last Friday while at work on a coal elevator.

The labor reformers of New Hampshire have nominated Samuel P. Cooper for Govenor.

David Barton shot and killed W. J. Miller, at Sargent's Bluff, Iowa, the other week.

Senator Morton's stolden pocket book has been returned minus the $500. Moxa can stand it.

The Police Board of New York city refused to allow the Internationals to parade last Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has leased the Memphis and Charleston road for 45 years.

The Democrats of Georgia have nominated Hon. J. M. Smith, speaker of the house, for Govenor.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent a quantity of condemned clothing to the fire in the Northwest.

Fires at Portland, Maine, and Concord New Hampshire, destroyed property amounting to about $40.000.

Dr. Chiplay's private lunatic asylum near Lexington, Kentucky, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000.

Mrs. Emily Moffatt, wife of Coroner Moffatt, of Memphis, ripped oppen open her stomach with a carving knife, last Wednesday.

The rolling mill of McKnight & Co., at Birmingham, Pennsylvania, and contents were destroyed by fire last Friday. Loss $120,000.

The motion for a new trial in the Medicott case has been overruled and the prisoner, Mr Medicott was sentenced to be hung on the 28th of January.

Colonel John D. Ashman a former member of Congress from South Carolina, blew out his brains with a pistol at Sadis, Mississippi.

The number of deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia, last week, was one hundred and ninety eight, a decrease of thirty-four from the previous week.

The Louisiana Senate adjourned sine die, after electing P. B. S. Pinchback, colored, President. This is a triumph of the anti-Grant faction in that State.

Colonel Dickson's California mustang mare, Kate, trotted twenty miles, on a very heavy track, last Friday, in fifty-nine minutes and thirty-two seconds.

City Treasurer Mercer, of Philadelphia, has been found guilty on five counts of an iddictment, charging him with misappropriating $300,000 of city money.

William H. Wilson's residence, in Fairfield, Green county, Ohio, was entered by burglars on Wednesday, and robbed of $3,000 in money and valuables.

Twenty-nine thousand dollars were expended out of the United State secret service fund for the year, and the Joint High Commission cost this Government the sum of $18,000.

Dr. J. A. Williams, a well know physician of memphis, while conversing with his wife, last Saturday evening, fell from his chair, a corpse, from heart disease.

The Odd Fellows had a demonstration in New York city last Friday night for the benefit of the Chicago and Western sufferers.

At Kingston, Ontario, the steamers Highlander and Herculss were burned. Loss, $50,000; no insurance.

The telegraph operators of England are on a strike.

Nine thousand two hundred and eighty German immigrants arrived in New York, during the month of November, an increase of 3,500, as compared with the same month last year.

The Grand Duke Alexis had a grand reception and a magnificent banquet in Boston, last week Ex-Speaker Winthrop presided at the banquet, and Alexis made a short speech.

The regular Republican State Central Committee, of New York, have nothing more to do with the Greely League, and the League are determined to have nothing to do with them.

A postal convention has been concluded with Eucador. Letter postage is to be twenty cents a half ounce. A postal convention has also been conclude with Denmark. The postage on a prepared letter is seven cents a half ounce.

Two more 'trooly loil' have been detected stealing from the Government: F. A. Masden, Chief of the Division of accounts in the Treasury Department, and Seth Johnson, interest teller. The former took $2,000, and the latter $50,000. They have been discharged and arrested.

The prisoner, who froze to death in the station house at New York, on the 4th instant, was A. P. Newkirk, late agent of Van Amburg's menagerie. He formerly lived in Connezsville, where a brother of his still resides, and was a clerk in the Legislature of 1858.

Major Uphem commanding at Fort Scott Kansas, has received orders from the War Department to remove all white settlers from the Osage reservation. There are about six hundred famiies, embracing 35 hundred people, on these lands, and their removal at this season will cause much suffering.

The French Commission on Pardons have refused the appeals of the Communist murderers of Generals Hecomple and Thomas, now under sentence of death.

The Burning of Moscow.

It was on the 16th of September, 1812. At midnight, Napoleon in utter exhaustion in body and mind, retired to rest. Suddenly the cry of "fire" resounded through the streets. Far off in the east immense volumes of smoke, pierced with flames were rolled up into the storm. Loud explosions of bursting shells and upheaving mines scattered death and dismay in road. Suddenly the thunders as of an earthquake was heard in another direction. A score of buildings were thrown into the air. Flaming projectiles of the most combustible and unquenchable material were scattered in all directions, and a new volcano of smoke and flame commenced its ravages. Earthquake succeeded earthquake, and volcano succeeded volcano. The demon of the storm seemed to exult in his high carnival of distruction The flames were swept in all directions The shower of fire descended upon all the dwellings and in all the streets. Mines were sprung, shells burst, cannons were discharged, wagons of powder and magazines blew up, and in a few hours of indescribable confusion and dismay the whole city was wrapped in one wild ocean of flame. The French soldiers shot the incendiaries, bayoneted them, tossed them into the flames, but still like deamonds, they plied their work. Napoleon arose early in the morning, and looking out upon the flames which were sweeping through all parts of the city. For the first time in his life, he appeared excessively agitated. His far-reaching mind apprehended at a glance, the measurelessness of the calamity which was impending. He hurriedly paced his apartment, dictated hasty orders and from his window anxiously watched the progress of the fire. The Kremlin was surrounded with gardens and shrubbery, and seemed for a time to afford shelter from the flames; but mines of powder were its vaults, with various combustibles arranged to communicate the fire. As Napoleon gaze upon the conflagration, he exclaimed: 'What a frightful spectacle! Such a number Spalaces! The people are genuine cythians.' 'Not even the fiction ofthe burning of Troy,' said Napoleon afterward, 'though hightened by all the powers of poetry, could equalled the reality of the destruction of Moscow.'

During the whole of the 18th, and of the ensuing night, the gale in severity, and the fire raged with unabated violence. The city now seemed the almost boundless crater of an extinguishedable volcano. Various colored flames shot up to an immense height in the air; incessant explosion of gun powder saltpeter and brandy deafened the air; projectiles of iron and stone; and burning rafters; were hurled far off into the surrounded plain, crushing many in their fall. Multitudes, encircled by the flames in the narrow sts were burned to death. The scene of confusion and dismay has probably never been equaled. The soldiers, stifled with smoke, singed with flames, and lost in the streets of the burning city, fled hither and thither before a foe whom they were unable even to attack. They were often seen staggering beneath immense packages of treasure, which the were frequently compelled to abandon to effect their escape. Miserable women were seen carrying one or two children on their shoulders and dragging others by the hand, attempting, often in vain, to flee from the accumulating horrors. Old men with beards singed by fire, crept slowly and feebly along, and in many cases were overtaken and destroyed by the coils of flame that pursued them. Napoleon was indefatigable in his exertions to rescue his soldiers and the remaining inhabitants.

At length it was announced that the Kremlin was on fire. The flames so encircled it that escape seemed almost impossible. The fire was already consuming the gates of the citadel. It was not until after a long search that a postern could be found through which the imperial escort could pass. Blinded by cinders and smothered with heat and smoke, they pressed along on foot, till they came to a roaring sea of fire, which presented apparently an impassable barrier. At last a narrow, crooked, diverging street was found blazing in various parts, and often over arched with flame. It was an outlet which dispair alone could enter Yet into this formidable pass Napoleon and his companions were necessarily impelled. With burning fragments falling around, and blazing cinders showered upon them, they toiled along almost blinded and suffocated with smoke and heat.

At length the guide lost his way, and stopped in utter bewilderment. All now gave themselves up for lost. It was remarked, that, in this terrible hour, Napoleon was perfectly calm and self posessed. Just then they caught a glimpse of Marshal Davoust, who with a company of soldiers was hunting the Emperor. The Marshal had signified his determination to rescue the hope of France or perish in the attempt. Napoleon affectionately embraced the Prince. They soon encountered, in the blazing streets, a convey of gun powder, along which they were compelled to pass while flaming cinders were falling around. The energies of Napoleon's mind were so disciplined for the occasion that not the slightest indication of alarm escaped him. They soon emerged from the walls of the city; and Napoleon retired to the castle of Petrowshowi, about three miles from the burning metropolis. The Emperor, as he looked back on the city, gloomily remarked. "This forbodes no common calamity." "It was," said he years afterwards, "the spectacle of a sea and billows of fire, a sky and cloud of flame mountains of red, rolling flames, like immense waves of the sea, alternately bursting forth and elevating themselves to skies of fire, and then sinking into the ocean of flame below. Ah, it was the most grand, the most sublime, the most terriffic sight the world ever beheld."

The fire began sloyly to decrease on the 9th for want of fuel. "Palaces and temples," says Karmazin, 'monuments of miracles of luxury, remains of ages long since past and the creations of yesterday, the tombs of remote ancestry and the cradles of the children of the rising generation, were indiscriminately destroyed. Nothing was left of Moscow save the remembrance of its former grandeur. The French army was now encamped in the open fields around the smouldering city. Their bivouacs presented the strangest spectacle which had ever been witnessed.

Immense fires, were blazing, fed by fragments of the most costly furniture of satin wood and mahogany. The soldiers were sheltered from the piercing winds by tents reared from the drapery of regal palaces. Supurb arm chairs and sofas, in the richest upholstery of imperial purple and crimson velvet afforded seats and lounges for all. Cashmere shawls, Siberian furs, pearls and gems of Persia and India, were strewed over the ground in wild confusion. In the midst of all these wreck of boundless opulence the soldiers were famishing.

A Tight Squeeze.

The plea of Mr. Whittemore, urged so disastrously to his client by General Butler, that the cadet money all went to the poor, has revived the story of the miller who sometimes had crazy fits, in which he always imagined himself to be the Lord judging the world.

On these occasions he would put on a paper crown, ascend a pile of meal bags with great dignity, and call his neighbors in succession. The same ones were always judged, and these were the millers in his vicinity.

The first summoned was Hans Schmidt.

"Hans Schmidt stant opp!"

'Hans vat ish your pishness in dat der vorldt?'

'I vas a miller, O Lordt.'

'Vas you a yoost man?'

'Vell, ven der water vas low und te pishness vas pad, O Lordt, somedimes I dakes a little extra doles.'

'Vell, Hans, you shall go ofer mit te goats already yet.'

And so in succession all were tried and immediately sentenced to go over to the goats.

Last of all, the miller inevitably tried himself in the following style:

'Yacob, vat ish your pishnes in de oder vorldt?'

'I vas a miller, O Lordt.'

'Vas you always a yoost man, Yacob?'

'Vell, O Lordt, ven de vater vas a leetle low, und pishness ish bad, I somedimes dakes a leetle extra doles; but I all de vile give de extra doles to de poor."

After a long pause. 'Vell, Yacob Miller, you can go ofer mit der sheep, but it vas a *tam tight squeeze.*'

Lorenzo Dow.

One of the best anecdotes of Lorenzo Dow has, I believe, never been in print. In a small town in western New York lived a noted infidel, Col. Root. There was no settled minister in the place, and the people were dependent upon travilling preachers, principally Methodists. In those days Methodist preachers were not apt to be overburdened with learning, and Col. Root, a man of fine education, familiar with Greek and Hebrew, made it a point to engage every new comer in an argument from which he almost invariably came off victorious. So many had been worsted in these encounters, that preachers were beginning to give this place a go by, when Lorenzo Dow appeared. Hearing of the arrival of another Methodist, Col. Root proposed to his intimate friend, Mr. Cush, they should 'go down to the tavern and demolish this one.' After a little preliminary skirmishing, the Colonel dashed into the subject of heaven.

"You believe in a place called heaven, so of course you must know all about it. Tell us what kind of a place it is.'

'Now, I don't pretend to know all about it.'

'Well, you think something about it don't you?'

'Certainly, I have an idea of it.'

'Well, give us your idea; tell us what kind of a place your heaven is.'

The keen, magnetic eyes fastened themselves upon those of the questioner, and in slow deliberate tones, Lorenzo Dow replied:

'Heaven, to my mind, is a broad extended, beautiful plain, lovely and pleasant to the view, and where neither Root nor Bush can ever grow.'

There are but two savings banks operating in Indiana now—one in Terre Haute and one in Lafayette.—*Terre Haute Mail.*

Michigan is infested with a large gang of thieves who steal horses and run them into the neutral grounds of Canada.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., DEC. 21, 1871

Attorney General Ackerman has resigned, and Senator Wilson of California has been appointed to the position.

The democartic party was never in better heart, nor more confident of victory, than it is at the present time. Just mark this down, ye unheeding gentiles.

The people have just routed the republican Tammany of Pittsburgh, horse, foot and dragoons. It is a great victory. Now for the overthrow of the Tammany Washington city.

'There must be no compounding of the Tammany villainies,' says the Buffalo *Courier*. 'The administration of Mr. Grant should be left undisturbed in its monopoly of that manner of dealing with official thieves'

The elections in the various States during the years 1870–71 foot up: Republican vote 2,788,377; Democratic vote, 2,747,205! A majority in the entire country of only 41,172 for the Republicans—and yet men say the Democracy is dead!

The Republicans in this place are beginning to see, and to acknowledge that their party is gone up. One of their leaders remarked, the other day, that he believed the Republican party was dead and that the only hope they had was to unite with the Democrats.

The Price of Wales has been lying dangerously ill for the last ten days, and great excitement has prevailed throughout England in consequence. At last accounts the symptoms of the disease, typhoid fever, were much favorable.

It is encouraging to know that the new Committee on Ways and Means dose not suit the protective ideas of the new York *Tribune*. It says: 'Unless we are misinformed in regard to Mr. Burchard's view the Ways and Means Committee is no longer protectionist, as we think it ought to be.'

In an article upon 'Southern Tweeds, the Ohio *Statesman* gives a prominent place to Governor Scott, of South Carolina, and adds: 'The only difference betwen Tweed and Scott appears to be that the latter has stolen the greater sum, and stolen it from the people. He is also a favorite with the Grant administration.'

GOV. BAKER is getting frightened about the matter of swindling the people out of the $3,500 which he pockets on rentage. In an examination the other day, he blustered considerably, and in order to give himself time said he was ready to wave service on a direct complaint. Leaf by leaf the roses fall.

The total expense of taking the census in 1870, according to present estimates, will be about eighty-six cents per head, by population. In 1860 it was almost sixty-four cents. No great difference there, apparently—only twenty-two cents a head; but computed in the aggregate, it amounts to $3,287,600 for 1870, and $1,982,000—or $1,395,600 in favor of Democratic over Radical rule.

The Secretary of the Treasury thinks that there is too much money in circulation, and that the amount ought to be curtailed, as he recommended in 1868. He hopes that the increase in population and business will, by-and-by, give us the desired scarcity. What says the people to this? Are they overburdened with money? Is there too much of it? Is it too easy to get? Do they want the contraction screw to be still further applied? It probably will, for such is the demand of the bondholders, and they just now run the Treasury.—*Cin. Enq.*

The Proctor Murder Trial.

The trial of Sylvester Proctor, of Bristol, for the shooting of his son-in-law, Nicholas Webber, about a year ago, which was taken to Warsaw on a change of venue, was concluded the first of this week. When the jury returned into court, there were eleven of them for conviction and one for acquital. Of those who were for conviction, seven stood for murder in the second degree, and imprisonment for life, and four for manslaughter. Judge Tousley then admitted Mr. Proctor to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, over the protests of the prosecution and the advice of the jury, and he passed through Goshen on Tuesday, on his way home. He looks haggard and worn down from his long imprisonment in the county jail, and from the mental suffering through which he has passed since committing the rash act. What the final result will now be can easly be conjectured from past precedents.—*Goshen Democrat.*

SENATOR Trumbull said in the United States Senate last Thursday, in reply to Senator Morton.

'Well, if there is anywhere in the world a worse civil service than that of the United States, I pray God to deliver that people from it. [Laughter] I feel less disposed than ever to submit my Republicanism to the test of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) after his declaration that we have the best civil service in the world. My Republicanism is not partisan. I care nothing for it, except as a party of great principles, and if it ever comes to be used as a cover for frauds and iniquities, [illegible] of the country will

Card from the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

In consequence of a desire manifested in a certain portion of the State that a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee be immediately called to appoint a day for a meeting of the State Convention, *I hereby announce* that a call of that body will be made without delay, whenever any single member may deem it expedient or necessary to consult upon any measures within their province that will tend to beneficial results.

The majority of the committee have been fully consulted, and have expressed themselves in favor of postponing the Convention until a later day than the 8th of January, and many prominent Democrats in different parts of the State, and not members of the Committee, have warmly advised to the same effect.

E. S. ALVORD,
Chairman Dem. State Central Committee.

Few people have and adequate idea of the magnitude of the Texas cattle trade. It is estimated that 600,000 beeves have been driven from Texas into Kansas, Nebraska, and the Western States and territories during the past year. It takes about 20,000 head anually to supply the Indians: for these the Government pays. In all the range of the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi as high up as British America, they receive cattle from Texas. They are driven in immense droves through the Indian country without molestation—As a drove travels but six or eight miles a day, when on a journey, the cattle improve and increase in flesh when the grass is good. Many cattle are driven to the Pacific coast, but in this trade few beeves are taken, the principal portion of the droves consisting of heifers intended for stock raisers. It takes two seasons to get a drove through from Texas to Washington Territory on the Pacific: but the prices obtained there yield a heavy profit to the drovers.

Just in Time.

The Warsaw *Indianian* makes this timely observation: If those persons, who each year, take so much trouble and pains to make up clubs for distant papers, and periodicals, would turn their attention in the direction of home and labor as faithfully for their home paper, many of them would not present the sick half starved appearance they now do, owing to the lack of support from people who should take a deep interest in their welfare. We repeat our request that the home paper, everywhere, should not be neglected, at this season of the year, when distant publishers are making strenuous exertions to procure the names of new subscribers at every post-office in the land. A united home support would make nearly every country paper now published, the equal of most of the city weeklies. Think of this fact, for a moment, and ask yourself the question whether it is not so.

Secretary Boutwell would have made a good minister for Pharaoh in the days of the Egyptian famine. He would have sworn the lean kine were in excellent condition, and their significant ribs a token of unexampled prosperity. In 1860, with a population of 31,000,000, we exported of the six domestic manufactures of boots and shoes, woollens, carriages, candies, manufactured tobacco and gunpowder, goods to the value of $6,554,593. In 1870, with 38,000,000 people, we exported of these same articles only $3,193,709 worth. In the face of a startling and portentous array of facts like this, Mr Boutwell yet says: There is no substantial reason for questioning the truth of the statement that the last five years have been the most prosperous in the history of the country.' Why recommend any abatement whatever of taxation, Mr. Boutwell? Evidently the country don't need it! —*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

News from Havana.

Another of those celebrated Havana telegrams yesterday announced that in future the forts surrounding that city would be garrisoned by regular troops in lieu of their present defenders, the bloodthirsty volunteers, and that 4,000 men will arrive for this purpose within a month.

The Home Government has already sent 60,000 men from Spain for the purpose of disarming the volunteers. Every man recruited for the last two years in Spain for the Spanish army in Cuba has been distinctly informed that such was the purpose of his enrollment. De Rodes took out 20,000 men, became a volunteer half an hour after he had landed in Havana, exhibited himself in the uniform of the volunteers in balcony of the palace, and then went back to Spain declaring that the Cuban insurrection could never be surpressed by force.

There are over 60,000 volunteers in the various seaports of the island, they are admirably armed, by this time pretty well drilled—not disciplined—and, having at the time of their organization been promised the ownership of the island, they are not likely to surrender to 4,000 men from Spain. Moreover, these new arrivals will be volunteers, that is in the main principle of pilage, long before they reach Cuba. The same veracious telegram announces that Moreno, the new Governor of Havana, has succeeded in closing two gambling houses, a noteworthy act in a city that swarms with hundreds if not thousands of such dens.

Senator Wilson denies that he fav-

Look at the Figures.

We ask those faint hearted persons, calling themselves Democrats, who seems anxious to rush into the election of a Republic nfor President to read the following figures showing the result of last year's Congressional election.

Total Dem. vote for Congress	2,741,860
Total Republican vote	2,685,374
Democrati popular majority	56,486

But for the infamously unjust gerrymandering of the Republican party, the Democracy would have a majority of Congressman at Washington City this year of grace 1871.

A party thus powerful is not around begging the appointment of a guardian. It is able to take care of itself. Neither is it about to die and empower some friend to have its will admitted to Probate. In the language of an eminent writer, 'instead of a winding sheet, it contemplates a boxer's gauntlets and the unencumbering costume of an athlete. It will not skulk out of the arena; and while expecting and preparing to take blows, it has also blows to give.' A vigorous, active courageous, and *aggressive* policy against Radical man and measures is what the Democratic party wants to make it successful.—*Bucyrus Forum.*

Around the World.

'Through tickets' around the world are now issued, the price being $1,145 in gold, and the running time eighty-one days. The line route, going westward, is from New York to San Francisco, says 3,300 miles; San Francisco to Yokohama, 4,700 miles; thence to Hong Kong, 1,600 miles; thence to Calcutta, 3,500 miles: thence to Bombay, 1,400 miles: Bombay to Suez, 3,600 miles; from Suez, via Alexandria and Brindisi, to London, say 2,300 miles, and from London to New York, 2,200 miles. When we remember the voyage of the Mayflower, and earlier still that of Columbus, such trips as this strike the mind with astonishment. Still is is clear that the 'round trip,' as outlined above, is far from being perfect in any particular. It is devious, that is to say, and yet does not take in all the places of most interest that such a journey should. When the projected improvements of the Indian route are carried into effect across Europe, and a great continental railroad is established with proper branches and connections through Asia, the trip around the world will be shorter in duration and space, and at the same time much more interesting.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	133 @ 155
" Red	128 a 130
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	18@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	58@62
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	7c
Dry	@10
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75 80
Eggs	25c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	3c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	c

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A. 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L. 11.08	5.4 p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.83	5.05
7.16	2.55	J.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.28	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Lib'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
11.10	5.45	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
11.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

Making direct connection at Ft. W. J. & S. Junction with trains for Ft. Wayne, Jackson and Detroit.

F. D. JAMES, Sup't.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
264 South third-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

Marry Higley vs Emery Higley. } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellan her Attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Emery Higley, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 14th day of December 1871

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein James W. Case is Plaintiff and Edson P. Hicks & Rebecca Hicks are Defendants required me to make the sum of Sixty-one Dollars and Forty Cents, with interest on said Decree and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder,

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 30th, 1871.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for terms not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and eighty-seven [187] in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interests and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

EAGLE MILLS!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Notice to Builders.

The Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County will receive proposals at the Auditor's office

Tuesday, December 26, 1871,

until two o'clock p. m., for the building and furnishing of all material for a Frame Barn—40x60 feet, on the

Poor House Farm,

to be paid for in county orders. Plan and specifications can be seen during said day.

WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dec. 11, 2-w.

Auburn Ahead!

FRESH ARRIVAL
of
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES,
Bots & Shoes,
NOTIONS,
Hats & Caps
At the popular store of
J. W. CASE,
Gloves, Mittens,
Books, Statinery,
Wall, Window Paper

Country Produce
Taken in exchange for goods.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE
FREE FROM
PURELY
ALCOHOL
DR WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, [illegible]

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER** and **A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE**, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement **of the Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

Baptized in Fire.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing [illegible] the news of the week [illegible] of the leading journals of the nation and the world

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The Phenix will be the Most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world.

FIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, by our special artist' who was not on the spot; and thus gives a series of perfect views, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burnt city.

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "Happy Hours" whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the "Phenix," which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

The "Phenix will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book paper, or publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and The "Phenix" will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Phenix is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday Nov 11th, and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or to send away and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers we will send the "Phenix" for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $2.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year we will give to every person who subscribes for the "Phenix" during the month of November, a beautiful steel engraving, worth $2.00, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great newspaper enterprise.—Price of subscription only two dollars per year.—Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING Co.,
82 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.

Don't mistake the plac--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS. MEDICINES,
Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,
OILED WINDOW SHADES,
Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE
Highest Price given for Produc
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Fe., 21-1y.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class [illegible] we respectfully solicit the patronage [illegible] promising to use our best endeavors to give [illegible] satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Hardware Store
FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on

Reasonable Terms.

This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his

Fine Residence,

With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address

GEO. HENSLER,
Butler, Ind.

XC. N. Y. S. XC.

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER FO
DRY GOODS
Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.

Root & Company's
90 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Astractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on "ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS,

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

With numerous other attractions which warran our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
New York Store!
NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solict a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.

In honor of the custom usually indulged in during the festivities of the Holidays there will be no COURIER issued next week. Our boys have labored incessantly for one long, weary year, building up one day and tearing down the next, and repeating week in and week out until the monotony has become irksome, and now, that every body else is going to have their good time they will certainly give the printer a chance for a like indulgence.—Our next paper will not be issued until the 4th of the New Year. To our patrons one and all, we say a merry Christmas, and happy New Year.

Good sleighing.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

FORT WAYNE is building a street Rail road.

PERFUMERY for the holidays, at Davenport & Co's.

YESTERDAY was a cold blustery day, the champion of the season.

FOR anything in the Candy line, go to Smith & Hare's.

THE thermometer stood at 18 degrees below zero this morning.

FORT WAYNE is not happy because she has no Board of Trade.

FOR choice Family Groceries, at low prices go to Smith & Hare's.

OUR better half is under obligation to Mrs. Laufferty for special favors.

SMITH & HARE have the finest assortment of Candies and Holiday goods in town.—Drop in and see them.

WE dreamed that some one of our neighbors brought a turkey for New Years.—Singular how one's dreams will run.

ANOTHER MAIL.— Arrangements have been made for the carrying of the mail over the Eel River road commencing Jan. 1st 1872.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to meet, at our office last Tuesday, Mr. Van Sickles, the gentlemanly traveling agent, of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*.

THE *Sentinel*, at Fort Wayne, is giving biographical sketches of the stockholders of the new German paper. From its account there is only one Yankee connected with it, and he's a Dutchman.

THIS is the time of year when ungodly young people delight to shake their pedal extremities to the music produced by drawing the hairs of a horse's tail over the bowels of a cat. Naughty young people.

LADIES visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

People who advertise for holiday trade will do well to remember that by continued and judicious advertising the brisk trade of the holidays can be kept up all the year round.

OUR capital friend Craig, of the Bluffton *Banner*, has got up and dusted, or in other words, has renounced his single blessedness, and gone into the married-stativeness. That's right, Craig. Hit him again.

BE SURE and call at Gordon's Gallery before the holidays. He has the largest assortment of Albums ever brought to Auburn. They make capital presents for Christmas and New Years, 2t

TO-DAY is the shortest of the year. The sun is exactly poised over the Tropic of Capricorn, the light of which only reaches to the Arctic Circle. If Capt. Hall has advanced beyond this circle he is in total darkness.

THE many persons who have applied to Dr. Casebeer for Vacination, can now be accommodated, as he has just received some fresh "virus" from those he knows to be healthy subject. Call at office as the small pox is approaching.

THE season for kindling fires with non-explosive coal oil and burning fluids is at hand. Before using the kindling material you should always say your prayers. It will be found advisable to omit the former but rigidly practice the latter at all convenient seasons.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held in the E. V Lutheran Church in Spencerville, DeKalb County, Ind., on the 13th day of January 1872, at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Trustees for said church.

E. W. ERICK, Pastor.

DRESS & CLOAK MAKING.—Miss Mary Long, who has been largely engaged for several years past in the above business, announces that she will open a shop in Mrs. Mott's residence on Cedar street where she will be pleased to attend to all calls in this line of business. 2t.

HANDSOME.—We see that our enterprising dentist, R. Elson, Esq., has furnished his office with a beautiful new dental chair. It is of the latest design, and is provided with every convenience for the ease and comfort of patients, who appreciate good teeth by having them properly cared for.

A gentleman is now stopping in this city, who lives within two and a half miles of the scene of the murder of the Park family, in Clark County, Indiana, on the night of the 11th of Nov last. He thinks the "niggers" who were lynched for the crime, were guilty—tho' there is now a growing opinion in the minds of very many that the colored men were innocent.—*Laporte Herald*.

FOUR cart loads of Clothing received at the popular Red Front, No. 5, Keystone Block Fort Wayne, Ind. Store crowded from first to third floor. Largest stock in the State and they must be sold. Greater inducements than ever offered before.—Prices so low that none dare to attempt to compete with us. Everybody acknowledge that the popular Red Front is a success, and are selling goods lower than any house in the State. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Sedan Brevities.

Rev. J. C. Brigham, of Ill., gave two very interesting lectures, last week.

Marriages have been almost of daily occurence in our village for several weeks past. So rapidly have our young associates been paired together in the bonds of wedlock, that our old bach is ready to be found.

G. M. C.

WE are in receipt of the Indiana *Volksfreund*, a German Republican paper published at Fort Wayne. We looked it all over, and found it very pleasant and agreeable 'till we came the words "Senator Morton," and not seeing advertisement for Buchu we concluded that there was yet an unwritten chapter relative to Indiana's greatest annihilator of this attrative mixture, yet to be explained by this Grant or no Grant paper. We wait the denouement. In the meantime we wish this paper success financially, but may it be sunk to the lowest depths of misery, politically, is our most generous wish.

TO NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.—After you have gone to a neighbor's store and picked up this paper, or borrowed it of a neighbor, and after you have read this paragraph, after you have taken an article of great personal interest to yourself, to have the editor spend some time in getting ready for the printer, think how much longer you would have lived, how much better health you would have enjoyed, how much happier you would have been, how much greater your chances would be of getting to heaven, if you had only paid a year's subscription, and thereby helped support a paper you were perfectly willing to make use of for your own selfish interest, instead of sponging upon a neighbor. Think of these things and take them home to yourself.

SPIRITISM EXPOSED.—Prof. McQueen, the celebrated Medium, during several years belief in the spiritualistic doctrine, lectured at the M E. Church, last Tuesday evening on this subject, and on the following evening exposed the tricks and illusions practised to establish this dogma We must, however, remember that the Prof. was a spiritist, that he believed in the doctrine, that he practised these tricks for the furtherance of this cause in the possession of all his faculties for a number of years, and then turned around and discarded the whole thing as a fraud, and now asks the people to credit his statements. We don't believe in Spirits but conviction has not come from such authority as this. However, the Prof. may be earnest and sincere in his present profession, not withstanding any doubts as to its genuiness.

LIST OF JURORS.—The following gentlemen have been selected as Petit Jurors for the January term, of the Common Pleas Court.

Geo Ensley,	Geo. W. Rowe.
Chas. Wannemaker,	Samuel Swihart,
Samuel Learned,	Philip Mann,
Samuel F. Hill	Adam Deetz,
Frank Reynolds,	Chas Comaskey.
F. S. Crocker,	Fred Ensley.

The following have been selected as Jurors for the Circuit Court, Febuary Term.

Reuben J. Daniels,	John Camp,
Benj. Moffett,	John Gill.
Jas. M. Gœtschius,	Jas. Rhodes
Jacob Ginder,	J. W. Boyle.
H. Gansenhouser,	A. W. Allen,
Joseph Weller	H. Bundage.

B. AND O.—We have more late news from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad via the Kendallville *Standard*. Whenever we want late, reliable news we always go to the *Standard*. The last issue says:

"It will be seen by our Albion Local, that Albion gets the road; whilst it is equally visible to the naked eye by reading our Brimfield Local, that Albion don't get the road. It is also evident that the road is to be built through Huntington, 'sure;' whilst arrangements have positively been made with the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago road to run from Ft. Wayne to Chicago along side of their track. So you see the "little joker" is right there; now you see him and now you don't. You can have the road for so much—no more no less—now vot you gifs.'

Anybody that would doubt the above is not fit to live in a civilized community.—Give us some more, Meyers.

"The Village Cows."

The farmers who bring wood and produce to town to sell, generally bring along with them a quantity of hay, &c., with which to feed their horses The cows which are wont to wander about the streets, assemble around the wagons and the moment a farmer leaves his "load" the hungry bovines forthwith make a charge for the unattended wagon, and seize the hay, the bag of corn, or any other food which may be found and carry it off in their mouths. This condition of affairs has caused considerable complaint among the farmers, and all who have been troubled in that way will doubtless sympathize with the following lines of rural poetry, written by one who knows how 'tis himself:

THE VILLAGE COWS.

I wish I had a whopping barn,
All full of hay and meal,
That I might keep the village cows,
From running round to steal.

For all the hay and stalks I bring,
(When I have wood to sell)
Will jump at every cow they see;
They like their mouths so well.

I cannot stir a single step.
I cannot leave my "load,"
But all my hay, my stalks, and bags,
Are dancing in the road.

DWELLING HOUSES.—Many of our citizens contemplate the erection of dwellings, next spring, and we may do them a favor to print them the following rules which we find in an exchange. The writer says:—Avoid such lots as will require your house to face north. Always have your sitting room face the south, if possible. Put your hall on the north side of the house. Don't spoil your sunny windows by streching a piazza out side which will keep the sun away. Live in your pleasantest room.—build no parlors to shut up; what is good enough for you is good enough for visitors. Have a bow window in your living room Make your windows large, and enough of them. Have plenty of closets. A good pantry and a closet should be connected with the kitchen. Build a fire-place in your living room. The height of your rooms should be one third the sum of the width and length of your living room.

Go to Smith & Hare's for cheap holiday goods.

EEL RIVER ROAD.

Contemplated Change in the Line.

We do not know how much the Committee appointed to secure a renewal of subscriptions has accomplished, or whether they have done anything at all or not.—One thing we do know, however, and that is, that there is a lack of energy in this enterprise, not only by the Committee, but by a number of the citizens of this vicinity, and we don't hesitate a moment to tell them so. 'Impecuneosity is claimed on all sides, when it is a known fact that our farmers of this vicinity generally, are in easy circumstances, with money at interest, and in the enjoyment of every comfort. There are a few, thank fortune, that can take hold of and appreciate the importance of this project, men that can comprehend its value and influence, upon the future of our county. What is proposed? A line of railroad that is, beyond a shadow of a doubt, destined to be a trunk line forming an important throughfare between the east and west. What is asked? A renewal of the subscriptions already signed, a further extension of time to the subscribers—the money which they agreed to pay now is to be given them a year longer. Who could ask anything more fair or liberal? And yet what has been done since the proposition has been made. We ask because we believe a majority of our citizens want to know, for they are interested in the success of this enterprise. Never before has this final success been so near, and never before has so little been asked to gain the desired end. Yet there is a wilfull indifference manifested by those who should take a bold stand in the consumation so devoutly to be wished.

Has the Committee done all that could be done in the promises? Have they laid aside their individual enterprises for a short time, and visited in person those whose names appear upon the subcription list? This is what was expected of them, when they were appointed, and its the only plan upon which this result can be reached.

We hope now, for the sake of our good name, for the sake of the fairness and liberality that has been offered, that something will be done, that this old fogy spirit of sitting down and sucking our thumbs, and *talking* will be abandoned for that live and go ahead principle, that makes its mark in every locality. We make charges against no one, but we do say that there has not been a sufficient amount of work done and that we can blame no one but ourselves if we fail to reap the benefit of the overtures now made us for the final completion of this road. If we fail now, our failure will be final and irrevocable as far as this road is concerned.

We learn upon good authority that engineers were here this week ready to start out on the survey, but that owing to lack of interest manifested in this vicinity, the company did not feel like incurring further expense, with so little encouragement, and a survey may never be commenced, unless we show by our actions that we want it.

We also are reliably informed that a new line is proposed and now contemplated to pass through New Era, Newville, Bryan, and thence on eastward. This is regarded as a favorable line, and large subscriptions are offered for its construction While it would be of great advantage to this portion of the county, it would be equally disastrous to our interests here.—But we have this matter in our control if we but do the easy task asked of us. Delays are dangerous, and unless we act promptly, we may fail of our prospects.

WHY is it that the great rush for clothing at the original Red Front No. 5, Keystone block?

It is because they are selling goods at such extensively low prices.

Store crowded from morning until night with customers, but nevertheless come and see us. We will wait upon you and sell you clothing 20 per cent. lower than any other house and defy any one to compete with us. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block, the original Red Front Clothing House.

SCARLET FEVER AND SMALL POX.—We published a few weeks ago the following cure for the above diseases, and have been requested to do so again, in order that all may have it at hand in case of either of these diseases, which are now epidemic in some parts of the State, reaching our county, we give it in the language of a correspondent who seems to have an abiding faith in it:

"I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head; but when the most scientific schools of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded; it is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small pox, when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured; Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove, (digitalis) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two teaspoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a teaspoonful every hour Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel physicians to use this, there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them. Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

HOUSEHOLDERS CALL IN—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-2 Y. A. BEARD.

Correspondence.

J. P. WIDNEY,

Dear Sir:—In justice to myself and the Church I represent I am compelled to answer your article in the COURIER. You have indeed placed me in a bad light before an intelligent public. You will remember that my text for the occasion, to which you refer was a single word, viz: "Amen." After defining the term I took this ground for argument: "All the works of God in Heaven, Earth or Hell, among angels, men or devils, should be received by those to whom they are administered with the spirit of the text, which is approval." After dwelling upon the beauties and scenery of Heaven, at length I made a quotation from Revelations XIX 4th, to show that the economy of God was approved in Heaven. Then I introduced the subject on the other extreme, viz: "Hell and the punishment of the wicked." Now, sir, I will make an exact quotation from the original manuscript which I have carefully preserved. Now I don't wish the public to whose scrutiny this article must come to infer that I use manuscript in the pulpit. This I have never done, but it is my custom to write my sermons in detail before practising. And now I make the quotation exact and appeal to my congregation for testimony:

"With the camp of the gospel in one hand and the camp of history in the other I draw nigh the door and venture the recognition of some of those horried countenances: I think I see beyond doubt a certain rich man who was clothed in purple and fine linen and fared sumptuously every day, but this rich man died and was buried, and now in Hell he lifts up his eyes and is in torment. I see one called Belshazzar whom the Almighty weighed in the balance and finding him wanting, sent him from the glory and magnificence of the Babylonian Empire down to this kingdom of darkness and woe. A dying thief who refused salvation when he saw the redeeming fountain open before him. The lamp of history introduces me to Wm Poke, of England, whose dying words were: "I will not have salvation at the hands of God." Wretched Altamont, bleeding Paine, the apostate Julian, and oh! how many other history brings to my view beings of every grade of vice and sin; highway robbers, cold-blooded murderers, French persecutors, and many that the world once called good, almost persuaded to be christians, but they never made the start, never made the consecration and now eternal justice demands their presence here. But now with all this suffering and anguish before us in thought do we hear a single murmer against God? do we witness any revolt against the economy of god? No! according to my apprehension *none*! In all their bitter anguish they can climb no higher than the acceptation of that awful saying: "Ye knew your duty but ye did it not."—I accept and believe the theology of the 398th hymn of the Methodist hymn book:

> "Lord, should thy judgement grow severe,
> I am condemned, but though art clear."
>
> Should sudden vengance seize my breath
> I must pronounce Thee just in death;
> And if my soul were sent to hell
> Thy righteous law approves it well."

It is just as necessary that the justice of God stand unimpeached, and without flaw, as that His mercy be revealed in the brighter glories of the "better land." *God is just as much to be honored in the damnation of the wicked as he is in the salvation of the righteous.* Now, sir, with this plan exposition of my belief, how could you have understood me as represented by your 'friendly criticism.' I sought in a plan and pointed manner to establish the purity of God's character as an admistrator of justice, not to prove "the *endless* damnation of the wicked *glorified* God," consequently you have shot wide of the mark, and if I were to attempt to answer your curious arguments I should be thrown into the negative with the power of choice to accept or decline, I choose the latter since I am of the same opinion with you in that one thing. The endless damnation of the wicked does not *glorify* or *honor* God, such a thought never entered my head, much less escaped my mouth. Yet I do not flinch in the least from my position so decidedly taken; That if sinners will sin away the day of grace, die in sin, and wake up in Hell where the "fire shall never be quenched," God upon his part is to be "honored" in the administration of justice. The truth is, Mr. Widney, facts are stubborn things, and it is useless to try to evade the plain declarations of God's word. Mortals need no longer debate the question of the great foundry in which the moral elements of man's nature were moulded; it is sufficient to know that *sin* in all its gigantic forms is abroad in the earth, and the unbending fiats of Jehovah have gone forth. "The soul that sinneth it shall die." Now God has opened a single gate by which sinners may escape and seeking to enter by that gate (Christ) "If we repent of our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins." But if we reject the terms offered, live and die unforgiven how shall God "be honored" most, by making good His word and sendieg us to Hell "where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched," or by backing down and saving us sinners, rebels, devils and all? In spinning out your elaboration upon *eternal death* you have wandered through mists and fogs, through wilds of extravagrant theolgy and yet all the adjectives and adverbs you have used add no force to the simple statement made by the Savior and thrice repeated in Mark IX chap., "worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched." This much I deem sufficient to vindicate my position and will say to you now, that if you desire such thoughts and notions as you entertain of the economy, will, and purpose of God in the human race, to be called into publicity, please direct them to some one else. I am too busy at my master's work to pause and answer your curious and ingenious arguments. Looking once more carefully over your article to see that nothing is left in array with the real position I have taken, I am persuaded that the following little story may benefit you—certainly a man of your mental calibre ought to have a comprehension as ready and wise as that of the Dutchman:

A Universalist preacher was on his way to an evening appointment. Being overtaken by a storm, he turned in with a Dutchman, and began an acquaintance by saying: 'I am a Universalist preacher.'

'Universalist preacher, vot ish dat?

'O my doctrine is "great tidings of great joy to all men. God is no respecter of persons. He is now willing that any should perish, therefore He intends the salvation and happiness of all men.'

'And you pelief dat?'

'Yes I certainly do.'

'And you bin breachin' dat?

'Yes, and on the way to-night to preach it again'

'Vell! vell! now I ish berry glat, sure! but now you keep dat petween you and me.'

'No indeed! this is glad tidings to all men and all men should know it forthwith.'

'No, no, said the Dutchman, 'you keep dat still.'

'Why?' said the preacher.

'Vell, I tell you vy. Dere ish ole Mike Smith over de creek, und last Friday night he comes over to my farm und steals four de best vedder sheep I got, und now you let him know dey no hell, dey no punishment, und dat he gets to heaven any vay den he ish sure to steel every vedder sheep I got.'

In conclusion, Mr. Widney, permit me to assure you that I respect your honor, your ability, your influence, your friendship, but I have no respect for some of the hollow notions advanced in your article While I live I hope to entertain pleasant recollections of you, and dying I hope to meet you at the right hand of the Judge for the blessed master who spake as never man spake, hath said: "Then shall he say also unto them on the *left* hand, depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels.'

Yours for Christ,

A. W. LAMPORT.

"HOW TO GO WEST"

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go and journeys were made in the legendary 'Prairie Schooner,' but in these days of progress and improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R., from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw R. R., and running through Burlington, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other railroads running from those cities.

Always go 'By way of Burlington,' and you will be sure to be right.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Fare, &c., and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. M. & R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the best, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh.

We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS,

50,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

C. BEUGNOT & CO.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A,

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

CHEROKEE PILLS No. 2.

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of Monthly Periods.

These Pills are unfailing Female Regulator intended for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medicinal strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful yet so mild and pleasant in their operation that the most feble can take them with perfect safety

Each box contains about 100 pils, and wrapped in white paper printed in deep red letters, with full and explicit directions enclosed,

The Cherokee Pills No. 2 are sold by all enterprising druggist in the civilized world.

Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sel worthless compounds in place of these: which they can purchase at a cheap price and make more money. As you value your health, do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists, asked for these $6 pills, and take no others: if the druggist will not by them for you enclose the money in a letter and we will send them to you by mail, free of postage, securely sealed from observation.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their diseases and symptons Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized world, by correspondence.

We desire to send our thirty page phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids" to every reader of this paper, and will mail free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Sold by all Druggists.

Address, ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 117 North Sixth-st. St. Louis

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

T. M. BIDDLE,

No. 6, KEYSTONE BLOCK,

DEALER IN

Family Medicines,

PAINTS,
OILS,
WINDOW GLASS.

And everything in the Drug Line of the best quality.

We wish it understood that we sell only

FIRST-CLASS Goods

and customers will get more in value for their money than at any other house in the city

Estray Notice.

Taken up by William Dancer, in Jackson township, DeKalb County, Indiana, as an estray, one dark brindle heifer, with white on the belly, slim horns, and short tail no other marks or brands perceivable. Supposed to be three years old, and appraised at eighteen dollars.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN

and

DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only.

To make it an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS & MENS FURNISHING GOODS of us we will give you New York Wholesale Prices in

OVERCOATS,

Men & Roys Coats, pants,

VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

or our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is the largest and most omplete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware
Buildinig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times: keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils. Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes, whips, Files, Mulcy, Cross-cut and circular Saws,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at Bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, IND

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind

Dr. B. GARD,

Eclectic Physician

No. [illegible] Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Positively cures diseases where others have failed and the patient [illegible] Medicines pleasant and harmless. Consultation either by letter or in person, free. Medicines sent to any part of the world, by mail or express.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law. no special license [illegible] given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools [illegible]

An oleaginous Fact—Whale a cow, and you will find him full of blubber.

A Canada man has made ten gallons of whisky from thistles.

'Tweed' is out of style, now, in New York so is 'steel mixed.'

The certain way to be cheated is to fancy one's self more cunning than others.

Dumas asserts that it was his habit to work 15 hours out of the 24.

The Georgia State Fair has decided that Miss Betsy Hayes is the best cook in the State.

Great powers and natural gifts do no bring privilege to their possessor so much as they bring duties.

A noble heart, like the sun, shows its greatest countenance in its lowest estate.

John Chapman editor of the Salem Register, has risen at half past twelve o'clock every Sunday night for 56 years and gone to the office to make up his paper.

'The wicked stand in slippery places.'—If our Radical rulers were of a moral turn of mind they would certainly fall.

It is stated as a fact that the mouth of the Alleghany river is larger than its head.

When the curfew tolled the knell of parting day, what did the curfew tell to Nel about Day.

Weston, the pedestrain, has purched a farm in Iowa, and is going to give up walking and settle down quietly.

Dobbs thinks that, instead of giving credit to whom credit is due the cash had better be paid.

'Railways are aristocrats. They teach every man to know his own station, and to stop there.

Do not choose your friend by his looks. Handsome shoes often pinch the feet.

A young lady recently tried to do up her back hair with a honeycomb to make it look 'sweet.'

The confederate General Joseph E. Johnson, is preparing for press a history of his campaign during the war.

The subject of bringing San Francisco Bay is foremost with newspapers, contractors and speculators of California.

'Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.' said a mother to her son: 'Well, then, let's eat that berry-pie in the cupboard.'

It is difficult to understand why some people concern themselves about their lungs, when their lungs takes air of themselves.

The courts now hold that a wife's interest in a life insurance policy, issued for her benefit, does not cease in case of divorce.

One who heard Butler's temperance speech said, though he might deny the cock-tail, he could not deny the cock-eye.

An open letter at the dead letter office reads as follow: 'Seven years is rather long to kort a gal; but Ile have yov yit, Kate.'

A lady of this city who attended the Alexis ball in New York, informs us that the Grand Duke will positively pass through Fort Wayne on his return from the Pacific coast.

An old lady who died in Pennsylvania last week had not crossed the threshold of her house in thirty years, and then she was washed out by a flood.

'I have this afternoon been preaching to a congregation of asses,' said a conceited young parson, 'Then that was the reason you called them beloved brothern' replied a strong minded lady.

Ladies visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

The revolutionists in Mexico are meeting with decided success. They have captured Saltillo, and the Government troops sent to his defense have surrendered to them. They are now marching on Miers, and are largely reinforced by all of the people.

Autumn leaves—When winter comes in.

Echo answer—What does nature avoid? A void.

Why is a lawyer like a sawyer? Because whichever way he turns, down must come the dust.

The sauer-kraut crop is immense. We love it, we love it; oh, how we do; but the girl in the kitchen makes such an ado and rips round the house, and turns up her nose, and says it don't smell half as sweet as a rose; and then we got mad and wish she'd clear out, and gulph down our dinner with nary sauer-kraut.

We extract the following from the lecture recently delivered by senator Morton at Providence, Rhode Island:

'The man who believes that there is no God, no immortality, and that when he dies he will melt into the earth to be seen no more, like the snow flakes sinking into the ocean, certainly wants one of the most powerful stimulants to intellectual and moral advancement.'

The New York *World* says, copying the above, Beautiful sentiments in the mouth of a notorious libertine.'

At a so-called spiritual sitting at Hartford, recently, there was present a woman who mourned the loss of her consort, and, as the manifestations began to appear, the spirit of the departed Benedict entered up on the scene. Of course the window was now eager to engage in conversation with the absent one, and the following dialogue ensued:

Widow—'Are you in the spirit world?'
The Lamented—'Fam.'
Widow—'How long have you been there?'
The [illegible]ed—'Oh, some time.'
[illegible] 't you want to come back [illegible] nely wife?'
[illegible] 't. If I know myself [illegible] re.'

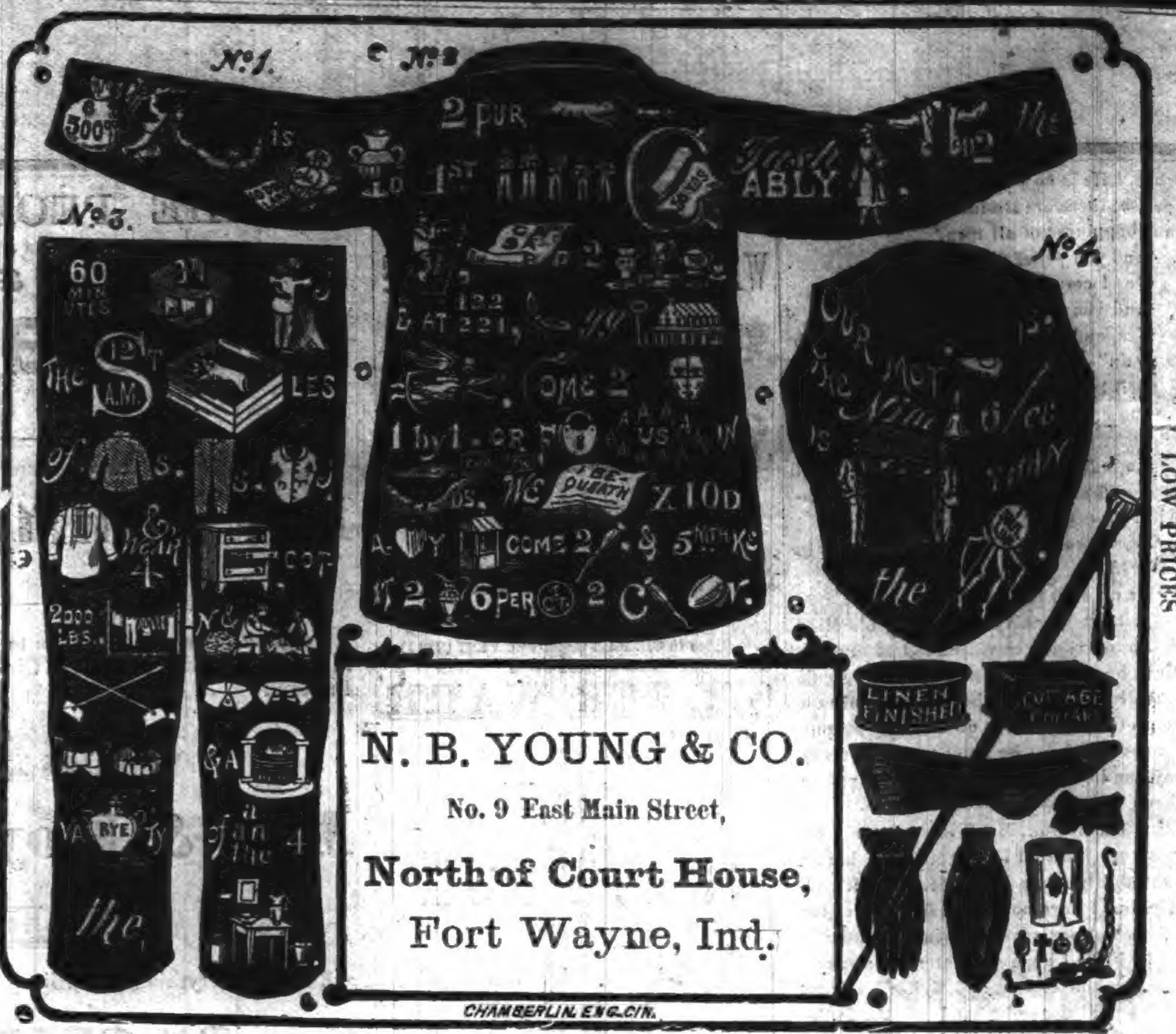

N. B. YOUNG & CO.
No. 9 East Main Street,
North of Court House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Our goods were bought before the advance in wool and will be SOLD at the ORIGINAL LOW PRICES.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER
May 4, 1871.

GOULD'S
FORT WAYNE
FURNITURE
Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Furniture, Looking Glasses
Mattresses and Bedding.
The Manufacture of
PARLOR SETS
AND
Fine Lambrequins
A SPECIALTY.
38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

Heustis & Hamilton
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
NOS. 83 & 85 COLUMBIA St.
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
March9 '7

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS
ALL KIND
OF DRY GOODS
CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,
Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co 107 Columbia Street.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

1871. SUBSCRIBE. 1872

FORT WAYNE
Weekly Gazette!
The People's Favorite.

The largest double sheet in Indiana, containing Thirty-Six columns filled with news from all parts of the world Choice Original and Selected Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit and Humor.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Weekly Gazette has more interesting and popular specialties than any other Newspaper published in this State. Notice the following:

FULL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The Weekley Gazette contains full Telegraphic Dispatches of everything that has transpired during the week throughout the country and world.—No other Weekly has this Feature! from the fact that no other paper in this and adjoining districts publishes a daily, in connection with it, and do not get the dispatches until copied from old papers.—Readers of our weekly therefore, can get all the news as well as those who take the Daily Papers.

HUMOROUS LETTERS.

The most popular humorous litera ture of the ag—read and laughed over by everybody—will be regularly published in the Gazette. Parson Nasby's Letters will be inserted each week, as well as all witty saying of Josh Billings, Mark Twain and others. The Nasby litters are worth the price of paper. The greatest Feature, however, is an

ORIGINAL STORY

Written expressly for the Weekly Gazette, having reference, in part, to Old Fort Times, and Indian days and based on facts of special interest to all who are familiar with the entertaining historical incidents connected with Gen. Wayne's March and the early settlement of this section of the country and the later growth and development of the Summit City and surrounding towns. In addition with this, it will contain

THE BEST STORIES.

Selected with such care and calculated to entertain both old and young. Every number also contains a Young Folks' Department, an Agricultural Department, a Religious and Educational Department and a Commercial Department, all prepared expressly for The Gazette, rendering it as Complete and Perfect a Family Newspaper as is Published Anywhere

Remember that the Gazette is a paper not for Allen county only, but for every county in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan

ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

We will furnish The Weekly Gazette from now until January, 1873, for $1.75 per single copy; and to all clubs of ten and upwards at $1.50 per copy thus making it the cheapest the largest and best newspaper published.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent at every post office in the United States

Specimen Copies sent free to any address. Send for a copy, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends at different postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and post paid. Address

GAZETTE COMPANY,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

o. 7, 8m.

Brandriff & Roberts
Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out o our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
106 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted,
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Lpokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

SCHIRMEYER'S
Hat Factory!

:0:

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURE OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
FORT WAYNE IND

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

CARRY THE NEWS
TO MARY.

The Great One Price
Clothing
House!

WHERE A

CAN BUY
AS
Chaep as a

Go to the
PALACE OF FASHION
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

For the largest, cheapest, and most complete stock of

MEN and BOYS'CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS, and
FURNISHING GOODS.

WEDDING OUTFITS!
A SPECIALTY.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
NOW OPEN
No. 1, Keystone Block.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
BONNETS, HATS, AND
DRESS GOODS!

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all discriptio ever brought to Fort Wayne.

100 sets of Black Cony $2,00 to $2,50; 50 sets French Mink, $3,00; 50 se Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; 50 sets of children. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture, and warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets Velveteens, Deleans, Cloaking, Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Ladies Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Million.—Calico, Dress Goods, &c., cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's. FORT WAYNE, IND., CALHOUN STREET.

Grand Winter Opening!
AT THE GREAT WESTERN
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, jus purchased by our Mr. Frank in New York.

Great Deline in Pries
GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3 50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,
No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

WE
Sell
Our
TODD
US. Follow
THE
Advice
& B W

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE
BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in ser calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegg and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usu ly found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, clusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon gitting all advantages we have in purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot a shoes.

NO. 4. KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio. per pound, 22c 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 25 pe can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper than you can put them up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silve Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & C.

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy Six Wisky furnished us for that purpose and consider it a pure article and therefore safe an reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidetal to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully

W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati]
F. B. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
C. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. P. JUDKINS, M. D.
P. S. CONNER, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbonr or 80 $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, Ry Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2.00, 35 lbs, $4.00. This will pay them for the trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we wi send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We kee our own teams, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expens both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE.
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
BY
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year........$2.00
Six months........1.00
Three months........50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 4, 1872. No. 1.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office in Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Wellington Street.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Auburn, Indiana. Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, Ind. will practice in any of the Courts of the State. Office first door to right, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. 2-45

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co's store. 2-26

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union Street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
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MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all cases pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

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SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good bars and stabling attached.

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FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 121, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
May 20, '70. 30

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agents
Auburn, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	Lv. Cincinnati	[illegible]
[illegible]	Connersville	[illegible]
11 10	Indianapolis	[illegible]
1 45 p. m.	Muncie	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hartfordcity	1 33
3 20 "	Bluffton	12 48
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	11 00
9 18 "	Ar. Jackson L.	6 00

Going South.

[illegible]	Jackson	10 00 a. m.
[illegible]	Fort Wayne	11 20 "
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	12 37 p. m.
1 11 "	Hartford City	1 35 "
10 13 "	Muncie	[illegible]
[illegible]	Indianapolis	[illegible]
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
6 00 p. m.	Cincinnati A.	8 00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	[illegible]	MAIL	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M.	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A. M.	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,43 "	1,35 P. M.	6,10 "
Orrville...	[illegible]	1,33 P. M.	3,25 "	7,37 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	3,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	6,10 A. M.	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P. M.	11,40 "	12,30 A. M.	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,25 P. M.	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7,20 "	6,20 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A. M.	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05	12,40 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M.	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima.....	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest...	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 20 A. M.	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P. M.	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville...	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M.
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,30 "	12,20 A. M.	4,35 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 27, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mixed.	expres.
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10 a. m	8 05 a m	4 10 p. m
Academie	11 28	8 32	4 28
Huntertown	11 38	8 50	4 40
Stoners (Gravel pit)	11 43 p.m.	9 10	4 45
New Era	11 51	9 47	4 56
Auburn	12 08	10 10	5 13
Waterloo..........	12 20	10 31	5 27
Summit............	12 37	11 50	5 42
Pleasant Lake......	12 49	10 54	5 51
Angola	1 20	12 22 p m	6 05
Jonesville.........	2 50	3 03	[illegible]
Jackson ....Arr	3 55	5 0	8 50 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson......Leave	7 30 a m	8 30 a m	12 32 p m
Jonesville.........		9 03	
Angola............	10 08	2 35 p m	3 05
Pleasant...........	10 40	3 00	3 17
Summit............	10 31	3 20	3 29
Waterloo..........	10 47	3 44	3 44
Auburn	11 00	4 07	4 16
New Era...........	11 19	4 38	4 57
Stones (Gravel Pit)	11 30	4 57	4 27
Huntertown........	11 36	5 06	4 33
Academie	11 47	5 23	4 43
Ft. Wayne.....Arr	12 05	5 50 p m	5 00

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City, and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler..............	x 1:48 a. m.	2 00 p m
Waterloo............	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna.............	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna.............	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan...............	x11:41 "	2:31 "
Waterloo............	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler..............	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.
Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
F. W. CARY, Gen. Ticket Agent.

"HOW TO GO WEST"

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go and journeys were made in the legendary 'Prairie Schooner,' but in these days of progress and improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R. from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw R. R., and running through Burlington, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other rail roads running from those cities.

Always go 'By way of Burlington,' and you will be sure to be right.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Fare, &c., and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. M. & R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

SMITH & HAAS have the finest assortment of Candies and Holiday goods in town.—Drop in and see them.

THE CHEMIST'S STORY.

BY DR. ROSS WILSON.

I'm a chemist. Many, doubtless, would find it difficult to define what the duties of a chemist are, if asked. To sum, I say a chemist is a collector of facts. It is the business of his life to aid in unmaking; for the world's benefit, the good and evil hovering even in the air we breathe, burrowing in the ground we tread, mingling with the food we eat, and swimming in what we drink.

Then again the law waits on the chemist. A human being has passed suddenly away. Somebody thinks there has been foul play. The chemist examines the body of the supposed victim. The law listens hat in hand, to science. The suspected party trembles in anticipation. The occult lips of the chemist move; he names out one of the fearful lists of poisons. It is either strychine, prussic acid, or that deadly oil of bitter almonds. The law then puts on his hat, takes the decision into court, and hangs the prisoner.

In short, the chemist must know the ways and wherefores of everything in the phenomena of life, as far as feeble man can know. The composition of the ocean he must be familiar with; he must be able to name the gases of the air, and capable of resolving the human body itself into visible vapors. I am the occupant of this responsible and important position in the Medical College of P———.

It was about eleven o'clock on a stormy evening, that I bade a good night to my student, Tom Richards, at the door of my labratory, at the south end of the college building.

'Good night, Professor,' said Tom; 'We are going to have a fall of hydrogen, oxygin—in our nomenclature, H. O.—is water.

'I hope,' I said in answer to Tom's playful words, 'that it will not fall before I get home.'

'Oh, no, it won't for an hour yet,' said Tom.

'Then,' I said with a sigh, noticing the mercury in my barometer was rapidly falling, a sign of a violent storm, 'I shall certainly get wet.'

Tom was very anxious to know what would keep me up after twelve o'clock; so I told him I was about to commence analyzing the stomach of a Mrs. Johnson, whose husband now lay in P. jail, just across the road from the college, on suspicion that he was the murderer. Tom said I had worked hard enough that day, and deserved the night to myself. He spoke the truth. Still, I had delayed examining the woman's stomach so long and the trial was so near at hand, that I could not in conscious put off the examination further, although I had heard several classes recite at the different public schools in the morning, had delivered a lecture in the college proper that afternoon and one in the labratory that evening, besides attending to my several duties as police surgeon during the day.

As Tom was passing out of the college yard, through the gate, his head turned bidding me good night; he burshed against a man standing with his back to the college and his face towards the prison. The street lamp showed me that the man was clad in police uniform.

Re-entering my labratory, I took down a glassjar from the shelf, and sat down before my sink to examine it. The jar which contained Mrs. Johnson's stomach was covered by a cloth, dutly tied with strings, and properly sealed with my official seal in red wax. Breaking through the cloth and seal, I lifted the stomach out with a desecting hook, and laid it on a white platter before me, then became busily engaged in applying those tests to its contests by which we detect the presecuce of injurious substances.

An hour had passed since the departure of young Richards. I had carefully emptied the contents of the stomach into a number of bowls and basins. I had labored hard to discover traces of poison in all this, but had been unsuccessful. Joe Johnson the suspected man, had been a student of mine a few years before. I thought him a good hearted, intelligent fellow, only a little wild, and really began to hope that he might prove innocent; when among the macerated food, I came upon a small infinitesimal white grain. By careful manipulation, and with the use of my magnifying glass, I managed to get this upon a smoked glass, and examined it.

I was then certain that I had discovered arsenic; but to make assurance doubly sure I derternined to make a well known test of the poison. Accordingly, I placed in the woman's stomach the usual acids, and then turned on the blow pipe flame, and presently there appeared that brilliant metalic mark, worthy of Cains brow, which is the signet of the Poison Friend.

'Yes,' I exclaimed, as I saw that fatal blazon, 'Joe Johnson is the murderer of his wife! With the evidence of that mark to back me, no power can save him from the rope.'

'Do you realy think so?' said a calm, squeaking voice behind me.

I turned quickly, and discovered a tall, thin policeman, having red weak and watery eyes, and standing at my office door, a standing in. His body looked as if it had been rolled out long between his hands, like a molasses candy stick. His nose was merely an elongated, fleshy plug, and his forehead was decorated with two red streaks instead of eyebrows. He had no expression at all in his face, and his policeman's cap was so large that it appeared to settle down on his shoulders.

His uniform re-assured me and I addressed hmi with some impatience.

'My friend, I suppose I am wanted to attend an inquest—or what is your purpose?'

'No, doctor; the man ain't dead yet.'

'Anything in the surgical way?'

'I was police surgeon as well as coroner.'

'No.'

'Well why am I sent for this time of night?'

'Don't brother, Professor; the man ain't dead yet, but they say he will be before morning.'

'Are doctors attending him?'

'Oh, he's in good hands, Professor.'

'What's the matter with him?'

'Well,' said the official, some folks say he's got so much knowledge into him that he can't live under it.'

'Cerebral disorder, eh?'

'What?' asked the man.

'Brain disorder, I mean; something wrong here.'

I touched my forehead, and so did he, as he said:

'Aye, and I thought I'd drop in and tell you if you was going to the station to-morrow to take a look and see if it's post mortem or not. Besides I wanted to see where I could always find you in case of need.'

I bowed, and attributed his feeling of curiosity. He sat on the sink and rubbered foot thrown over the other, and wiped his nose on a dirty pocket handkerchief, several times while his eyes wandered about like Christopher Columbus, after discovercies. Finally he spoke like one who thought himself called upon to say something.

'Professor, there has been an accident this afternoon; terrible too.'

'Ah!' said I.

'Awful!' said he.

'What was it?'

'Nitro-glycerine explosion up in the iron mills—a hundred fellow mortals busted!'

'Sad!'

'Affecting very.' He rubbed his mouth with the back on his hand.

'Professor, what is nitro-glycerine?'

'It is a very dangerous article.' I answerd, happy to display my knowledge. 'It is nearly twice the destructiveness of gunpowder, but unlike it does not explode on the application of heat. A red hot coal dropped into it will not explode it. It will freeze. It is yellow and greasy. It's syllables in our nomenclature are Co, H^5, (No. 3.) 3. O^5.'

'You don't mean to say so!' said the officer, interrupting me in disagreeable tones, in the middle of a choice extract from one of my lectures. 'Why, but you ain't told me how it does go off. If fire wont burst it, what in—(hem)—will?'

'I told him if it were pressed, or anything fell on it, it would explode.

'Place it under the crusher of a tider mill, strike it with a hammer, let a weight fall on fell it from a height—'

'Yes,' said my man, 'and that causes its volcaner, does it? How does it come Professor?'

'In little cans—why like these,' can of it on the marble sink; which I carelessly neglected to place in the cellar. I then took a little glycerine and placed it on an anvil, and struck it with a hammer. A slight explosion and a flame burst from the paper.

'No, really,' said the policeman, starting back; 'I suppose Professor, that there can would make a mighty noise if allowed to explode in here all at once?'

'It would blow the entire building into atoms,' said I, resuming the analysis of Mrs. Johnson's stomach.

'No!' I heard the policeman remark, in deliberate Yankee tones; 'You don't say so?'

The next moment I lay on my back, a gag in my mouth, terribly frightened and sick at heart. Over me stood the policeman, and the first thing that functuary did was—looking me straight in the face—to take of his nose! He then rid himself of his eyebrows, cap, and became a determined, looking fellow, the eys of a fiend, and the nose of a Roman.

'So you think,' said the metamorphoed, in the tone of a gentleman, 'that nothing can save Joe Johnson from the rope? Poor fellow! It does not look like it. But my dear Professor, Joe Johnson is fortunate enough to have in me a devoted friend, as well as brother, I have undertaken to save him and he shall be saved! In order to gain this end, it will be necessary to remove from the face of the earth, not only the stomach of his miserable wife, yonder, but also my dear Professor—I am sorry to be obliged to say it, for I believe you were my brother's teacher and friend—yourself as well.'

I saw that he was in earnest.

'Your death must apparently result from accident—at least, so it must seems to the authorities. My brother is in jail and they will not suspect me.'

What terrible deeds was on his brain hatching? Was he a going to murder me? The hard earned knowledge of a score of years I would have given for power to utter a single cry.

He took me in his arms and placed me in a chair and bound me in it, and then from a side pocket he produced another rope.

Was it myself who was to be hang instead of Johnson.

No, yes. He placed the line pully like, over an arm of the hanging chandelier. This was altogether too slight a support even for one of my slender frame. It was not to be hanging then?

To one end of the rope he attached a weight, and raised it by pulling the other six or eight feet from the floor, the loose end he secured to the sink. Was he mad?' Did he mean to draw me under his weight, and send me out of the world in a novel way by letting it fall and dashing my brains out?

To the sink he attached a long yellow string.

Under the weight on the floor he placed the can of nitro glycerine! I recognized the yellow string; it was a fuse and would burn sixty minutes. It would burn across the marble slab—there was no hopes it igniting any substance that would warn my friends.

'Do you begin to see through it?' asked Johnson's brother.

I believe I cursted him with my eyes. I could only breath through my nostrils, and great veins were swelling and growing hot in my forehead.

Drawing a match from his pocket he lighted and applied it to the, fuse, that little tyrant that gave a man an hour to live, and killed him at the end of it—the little irresponcible that less than merciful Providence, told a man the second he was going to die, if fright and horror spared it to himself!

Slowly the flame crept slowly snakelike around the twine.

'In an hour,' said the prisoner's brother, 'you will be in heaven or hell; I will watch with you for half an hour, and the other half you will spend alone.'

He sat some ten minutes in a chair watching the flame. Then he arose and took the piece of porcelain, with the murders mark thereon from the table and shook his head gloomily.

'I am chemist enough to know it is arsenic, he said. 'Yes those bright metallic eyes, a betrayer, of the guilty! Science thou would kill my brother! Thou shalt save him, but use me in whose hands thou art powerful. Here is a man who by thy aid, bids the poisonous spirst uprise and write in brilliant characters as foul a confession on this place of porcelain. But behold O, science!—It is no sooner written than by thy aid, the whole confession and thy chosen servant are annihilated. Let the good professor use his chemicals, the bad brother only asks—a little can of nitro glycerine.

I heard this speech, indeed; but great heaven! it was my eyes and busiest not my ears that were then! From beneath the table covered by the crimson cloth, of which I have spoken, and which I faced appeared the head of a child. The hair was rumpled and the blue eyes were just opening from sleep. The intelligent forehead was wrinkled strangely. It was my boy Billy. I was afraid he would cry 'papa.' If he did, the implacable man would add the murder of the child to the murder of the father.

But my boy did none of this. He had I suppose, crept under the table unknown to me, and fallen asleep there. I tried to tell the little fellow to hide again, and wait for the final half hour, when my tormentor would be gone Whether he understood me or not aided by what he had heard, I did know; but he quickly withdrew his head, first kissing his hand lightly at me, and then shaking his fist at the schemer watching so beligerently his dumb fire agents.

The half hour wore slowly away. O, heavens! what agony did I suffer? not for myself—but for my child. A little noise might discover his presence; the match might run its tether sooner than was expected. He might be murdered or blown to atoms.

The fuse burned on—on the half hour is up!

The brother of the murderer rises to go! Joy!

'Commit your soul to God's keeping,' he said. 'You hold the evidence of my brother's guilt—nothing can save you now!'

With that he turned to take his hat from off the table covered with the crimson cloth, beneath which hid my priceless boy. Something attracted his attention. He held out hands and leaned forward. I thought he had discovered my boy! No! he was lifting something in either hand—the wires of the electric battery! In another instant my boy leaped from under the table and turned the crank fast and furiously.

The murderer's brother was in the power of my boy. He could not drop the wires; he was helpless and motionless. How my boy cried for help. The prisoner's brother added his voice to my boy's in his agony. He begged, he beseeched—all his nerves were racked—great waves of galvanism leaped, surged and trembled, and jarred over every sensitive nerve and fibre. Still my boy was inflexible, and shouted and turned faster. Unpreceived upon the marble, in the track of the burning fuse, was a pool of inflammable oil. In an instant, a great length burned away. It would last five minutes more.

'Father!' shouted my boy, 'if no assistance comes, this villian must die with us. I shall not let him free. Help! help! help!'

Alas I could not answer him.

But some one else did! Thank God! The fuse is burnt! The rope is on fire, the weight trembles another minute it falls upon the nitro-glycerine! The door opens; Tom Richards, on his midnight visit to the sick has heard the cry. He comprehends all, seizes the can in his hand; the weight descends, indeed but not on the dead-dealing oil. No, down it goes through the office floor, down, down, like an oil spirit, to give back a dull metallic sound on the stones of the cellar beneath.

We are saved!

Joe Johnson, the prisoner, was hanged, but his brother remains unpunished by the law, for he stabbed himself with a knife, and thus escaped the hangman's rope.

Senator Nye's Last.

Scene in a far Western State. A village composed mostly of rude mining huts called 'houses,' etc., though really they were but 'shanties.' An old stick on his bed. A friend, Gov. J. W. Nye, seeing that this his end was close at hand, showed him many kind attentions, and endeavored to ease his sufferings in every posible way.—One day, when it was quite evident that the poor patient could last only a few hours the Govenor said to him:

'Davis, it is undoubtedly best that you should know the truth; you are a very sick man, and will in all probability, live but a short time. Are your affairs in the condition that you would wish to have them? I should be glad to do any thing for you, you know.'

'Yes; they're all right.

'Well would you like me to write to any of your folks East?'

'No, not now—after it is over.'

'Would you like me to call in a minister?'

The sick man, by a great effort of will, over a weak and shattered body, drew him self up in bed, so as to be in a sitting posture, and sternly, most soberly and earnestly said: 'Why, Govenor, what should I want a minister for? I never voted any thing but the Democratic ticket in all my life.'

What was his Other Name?

As Artamus Ward was once traveling in the cars, dreading to be bored, and feeling miserable, a man approached him, sat down and said:

'Did you hear the last thing on Horace Greeley?'

'Greeley?' said Artamus, 'Horace Greeley? Who is he?'

The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said:

'George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England, do you think they will put him in a bastile?'

'Train, George Francis Train,' said Artamus solemnly, 'I never heard of the gentleman.'

This ignorance kept the man quiet for fifteen minutes, then he said.

'What do you think about General Grant's chances for the Presidency. Do you think they will run him?'

'Grant, hang it, man,' said Artamus, 'you appear to know more strangers than any man I ever saw.'

The man was furious; he walked up the car, but at last came back and then said:

'You confounded ignoramus, did you ever hear of Adam?'

Artemus looked up and said:

'What was his other name?'

Josh Billings Under Oath.

Josh Billings being duly sworn, testifies as follows:

Eight won't go into 3 and hav much ov enny thing left over. Menny a yung feller has found out this sum in arithmatics bi tricing tew git a number 8 foot in a number 6 boot.

Virtue in one respeckt, is, like muny. That which we hav tew work the hardest for, sticks to us the best.

I hav often herd there was men who knew more than they could tell, but I never met one. I have often met those who could tell a grate deal more than they did know, and was willin to swear to it besides.

Hope has made a great menny blunders but there iz one thing about her that I always did like—she means well.

Sum people are good simply because they are tew lazy to be wicked, and others because they haint got a very good chance.

There iz one thing that I am only certain, but proud ov—there iz more people in this world who hav changed from bad to good, than ever did from good to bad.

In muny, interest phollows the principal; in morals, principle often phollows the interest.

Yu will notis one thing—the devil seldum offers tew go into partnership with a bizzy man, but you will often see him offer to jine the lazy man, and furnish all the kapital.

I don't kno, after all, but it is jist about az well tew git abuv yure bizziness as it is tew have yure bizziness giv abuv yu.

In time ov peace prepare for war, This is the way some families liv all the whole time.

When you hear a man who alwus wants to bet his 'bottom dollar,' yu kan make up yure mind that it iz the size of his pile.

The devil iz the only individual on rekord who iz sed tew posess a single virtew.

Thare iz nothing a man will get so sick ov az too mutch molassis.

The vices which a man contrackts in his youth, however much he must shave them oph, will often call on him through life, and seek to renew his acquaintance.

Every man has his phollys, but ther iz this difference—in the poor man they look like crime, while in the rich man they only appear tew be excentrisitties.

Old age increases us in the wisdom, and also in reumatis.

I kno lots ov pholks are pius jist bekause they was born so. They kant tell when they got religion, and if they should lose it they wouldn't kno it.

We never outgro our phollys—we only alter them.

Thare iz this difference between charity and a gift—charity cums from the heart; and a gift from the pocket.

Coquettes are generally too silly to be very wicked.

There iz full as many folks in this world who hav been ruined bi kindness az there iz who have been injured bi curelty.

The man who iz wicked enough tew be dreaded iz a safer man in a community than the one who iz just virtewous enuff not to be suspected.

Flattery iz the worst kind of lieing.

Hipocrasy iz always humble.

Gravity don't prove enything. If a man iz really wise, he don't need it, and I think if he ain't wise he should have it.

It iz just az natural to be born poor az it is tew be born naked, and it is no more disgrace.

There iz no excuse whatever for the insolense ov wealth; there may possibly be for insolense ov poverty.

Lazeness iz the fust law of nature; self preservashin iz the second.

Yu kant convert siners bi preaching the gospel tew em at half price. Enny sinner who iz anious tew git his religeon in that way, iz satisfied with a poor article.

Wit and Wisdom.

Found always on the spot—Detectives.

Never confine a secret to your relatives. Blood will tell.

Who ever saw anybody near a fire who didn't want to play poker.

Embers of the dying year—September, November and December.

The Spiritualist's motto—What's the odds so long as you're happy! *Judy.*

Love, a cough, and money, cannot long be hid.

A stamp you can't buy—The Stamp of a gentleman.

It costs more to be average wrongs than to bear them.

The great unknown—people who never advertise.

Old sailors are never so much at sea as when they are on shore.

It is a mistake to suppose that Alexis lives on Czar-dines.

A shot from Cupid's bow is like tenement-house stairs—it's an arrow flight.

Who pays the highest price for a home? The woman who marries for one.

Crumble your money as much as possible, and you will find it increases.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

We copy the following suggestions from a circulation issued by F. C. D. McKay, the General Agent of the American Emigrant Company. The company have alread over 10,000 sheep scattered among the farmers who purchase land of them, in flocks ranging in size from fifty to two hundred head.

Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This even more necessary than to stand or lie in mud or roofing them.

'Take up lamb backs early in the summar and keep them up until December 1st following, when they may be turned out.

Drop or take out the lowest bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard thus saving broken limbs.

Count every day.

Begin graining with the greatest care and use the smallest quantity first.

'If an ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days and mix a little alum with her salt.

Let no hogs eat with the sheep by any means, in the spring.

Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.

'Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

Seperate all the weak, thin or sick, from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.

'If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound, and if it is fly time, apply something healing. If a limb is broken, bind with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

Do not let sheep spoil wool with chaff or burs.

Cut tag locks early in the spring.

For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

If one is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, and if unsound apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little watter.

A patent has been issued for a 'creeping doll.' An exchange says it is to be hoped that this device will wholly supercede the lubberly and offensive baby now in use.

Through ropes, pistols, razors, and poisons sometimes disappoint anxious suicides, the Louisville *Courier* reminds them that in the bright lexicon of non-explosive coal oil there is no such word as fail.

Vincennes vandal took a matrass which had been used in a small-pox case, and threw it into the grounds of the Orphans Asylum. If the citizens could find him they would be pretty apt to give him something worse than smallpox.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE COURIER.

AUBURN, IND., JAN. 4, 1871

1 Square.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	18.00
3 Squares....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares....	4.00	5.50	6.00	12.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column.....	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil type constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

All Sorts.

Mrs. Stowe is quite homely.

Thomas Ewing left $100,000.

Vodka is Russian for whisky.

The Dutch invented thimbles.

Vermont has 14,080 Irish citizens.

The best counter-sign—No trust.

Emperor Wm. 75, but strong and hearty.

The lower world is paved with bad dyspeptics.

The Chinese flavor opium with fine cent tobacco.

Louisville expects to pack 300,000 hogs this year.

The Michigan State Prison possesses twenty-two Smiths.

Missouri's Lunatic Asylum at Fulton is full. It holds 375.

Young Winnemucca, chief of all the Pluter, is dead.

San Augustine is the oldest city in the United State.

Drummers in Maine call themselves 'mercantile tourists.'

Eight ladies are studying medicine in the Iowa University.

A social axiom—'Man proposes but mamma disposes.'

'Springfield, Mass., made seventy million of brick this season.

A Texan claim $12,000 damages in a libel suit, and got sixty cents.

Gough, threatened with pneumonia, is calcelling engagements.

When is a small baby like a big banker? When he is a worth child.

A Vermont man has established a steam top factory at Nuremburg, Bavaria.

Florida wants a contract to furnish the United States with bananas.

Deep rivers move with silent majesty, shallow brooks are noisy.

Silence is the virtue of a fool; but all fools are not silent.

As we grow old, time surrounds us by those who love us, instead of those we love.

All worship are the radical of a circle whose center is the Fernal One.

It is not what we make, but what we save, that makes us rich.

Pitty the rich; for they have often mole troubles than comfort.

Nothing beats a good wife—except a bad husband.

A rich man is never ugly in the eyes of a poor girl.

Affliction falls upon some as the genial showers upon earth's bosom, to call forth fair flowers from seeds long sterile.

The small-pox, it is said, has reached Bloomington, and the State University is to be temporarily closed on account of the disease.

The America Newspaper *Reporter* deserves to be gagged with a 'patent palpitator' Hear him:

Garters with monogram clasps are now worn by pretty girls. They are rather a novelty yet, but we hope to see more of them.

A proposition to light the streets of Mount Vernon, Indiana, was opposed in the city council of that burg on the ground that, if the streets were lighted, thieves would be enabled to see when they were watched, and consequetly, it would be impossible to catch them.

Abraham Lincoln used to say the best story he ever read of himself was this:

Two Quakeresses were travelling on the railroad, and were discussing the probable, termination of the war.

'I think,' said the first, 'that Jefferson will succeed.'

'Why does thee think so?' asked the other.

'Because, Jefferson is a praying man.'

'And so is Abraham a praying man.'

'Yes, but the Lord will think Abraham is joking!' the first replied, conclusively.

In Indian, a husband, after a spree was led home by one of his friends who, after posing him safely on the door-steeps, rang the bell and retreated, somewhat deviously, to the other side of the street, to see if it would be answered. Promtly the 'port' was 'outverted,' and the fond spouse, who had waited up for her truant husband, beheld him in all his toddiness.

'Why, Walter, is this you?'

'Yes, my dear.'

'What in the world has kept you so?'

'Been out on a little cure with the boys, my d-d-darling.'

'Why, Walter, you're intoxicated!'

'Yes dear; I estimate that's so.'

'What on earth made you get so drunk? And why—oh, why do you come to me in this dreadful state?'

'Because, my darling, all other places are shut up!'

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JAN. 4, 1871

Seeing But Not Believing.

The erudite and accomplished editor of the Ligonier *Banner*, Honorable John B. Stoll, (our readers will please excuse our style of prefixes,) says he does not recognize our right to pass judgment upon him. Well, there is a good many things this honorable gentleman does not recognize, the truth being among the most prominent. He says our columns have, in several instances, been devoted to the vile slanders emenating from the Columbia City *Post*. Johnny, if you wasn't sick, we would like to polish you down until we got somewhere near the truth. Not that we would regret copying anything from this paper, as we regard the *Post* as the compeer of the most brilliant efforts of the "Infant." Not a single article, not a single line of that interesting episode has been published in the COURIER from either paper. We deprecated tho controversy in which our excellent friend, Johnny, came out second best, and, therefore, kept silent. We have no ill feeling treasured up against the Honorable, and have never expressed any. Even now, when we have just cause for hurling thunderbolts of vituperation upon his precious head, we are calm and dignified, very. Don't get growlish, Johnny. Keep down that consuming ambition—walk as you are directed by us, from time to tim—keep your nose clean, and if you do not become Auditor under this regime, we'll try and have you elected supervisor of your own district, a position you can eminently fill with ability.

* * *

A correspondent from Bremen gives the following recipe for frosted feet: Take white oak leaves, place them in a tight vessel, and scald; set by to cool; then wash the affected parts withe the liquid, and you will find a sure cure.

* * *

Tom McGeham, the man whom Vallandigham was defending at the time of his death, was discharged on Saturday last in Cincinnati. The jury was out one hour and returned a verdict of not guilty. He was charged with the murder of a man named Myers in Dayton about a year ago.

* * *

At the late Plymouth picnic, Mr. Beecher was asked why he did not dance. 'There is but one reason,' he replied, 'I don't know how. The only dancing I ever did was when my father furnished the music, and used me as a fiddle. I took all the steps then.'

* * *

A reverend gentleman from New York, while holding forth in Baltimore on the subject, 'put money in thy purse,' said: 'If fifty thousand dollars had been expended on a certain paper in New York City, the recent great frauds of Tammany would never have come to light.' Oh, the immaculate Radical press!

* * *

In 1870 the shipyards of Great Britain turned out 794 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 342,706 tons. Of these, 445 vessels, averaging 610 tons each, were built for foreigners. The United States, in the in the same time built *one* iron steamship; sold none, and was prohibted from buying any by the legislation of a protective Congress.

* * *

While a large portion of the United States has been suffering all the evils of an unparalleled drouth, the people of other countries have been afflicted with the other extreme. On the night of the 15th of September last, the river of Gurrite, in India overflowed its banks so rapidly and to such an extent that about three thousand houses in the city of Juanpora and vicinity, were carried away by the flood; and ten thousand persons were rendered homeless. The flood lasted three days.

* * *

The report of the South Carolina Legislative Investigating Committee brings to light a number of minor swindles, as well as the big steal of six millions. Among others is that of the Radical negro militia system imposed on the State for party purposes. According to the report this cost, including the purchase and alternations of arms, the State constabulary and other branches of expenditure properly coming under one head $421,153-71, equal to a per capita tax of $2 75 on the whole voting population of the State; and this costly militia is now disorganized and virtually disbanded. The committee were not long in discovering that the militia system was principally designed to provide good pay and no work for the Governor's personal friends; also, that the State election in 1870 was carried in part by funds diverted from the militia appropriations.

* * *

'Well, David, the world has prospered with you, and they say you are immensely rich,' said a poor but worthy citizen to a rich acquaintance.

'Well, perhaps it is true, but we can not take our gold with us when we go,' replied David.

'It would melt if you did,' was the quick retort.

* * *

The Prince of Wales continues to improve.

The Last Year,

The year 1871 will hardly be considered in history a year fo grace. In point of fatatliy to human life and destruction to material values, by extraordinary natural cause, no year in the history of the world can equal it. The retrospect, is a terrible one. War, famine, pestilence fire, water and ice, have been let loose and done their worst and with such appalling results, and with such remarkble phenomena accompanying them, that it is not to be wondered at men have sometimes thought the end of the world had come We have seen Chicago laid in ashes, throughout almost its entire business limits, and seventy thousand people left homeless. On that same night, the conflagration swept through Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, sweeping village after village with horrible loss of life, and ruining thousands of acres of timber. the cutting and milling of which formed the main industry of that region. Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Missouri and california, the Alleghenies, the Sierra, and the Rocky Mountains have been ravaged by fire, destroying immense amounts of property and entailing wide spread sufferings. Chicago is not the only city which has suffered. Peshtigo, Manistee, Cacheville and Vallejo, Cal., Urbana, Darmstadt, and Geneva, under the Alps, have all been visited by terrible fires; and the torch of the incendiary has been applied successively to Louisville, St. Louis, Toronto; Montreal, and Syracuse.

The pestilence has walked at noonday. The cholera has steadily traveled from Asia westward through Europe and despatches a month ago announced its arrival at New York quarantine. One of the most appalling plagues of modern times, arising from yellow fever, has swept over portions of South America, and in Buenos Ayres alone, 28,000 bodies were buried in one cemetry. Persia has been almost depopulated by the plague, which has been rendered all the more terrible by the added horrors of famine; and now, in our own country, small pox has appeared as an epidemic in nearly every large city.

Storms, in their various manif stations, have never been so destructive before. In one night, a river in India suddenly arises, swollen by a storm and swept away an entire city, destroying 3,000 houses, and utterly prostrating the crops. The little French seaport town of Pornic has been almost utterly destroyed by a tidal wave. The iceburgs of the Arctic have caught and imprisoned within their impassible walls thirty-three whalers, inflicting a million and a half of dollars loss upon the city of New Bedford, and seriously crippling an important branchof industry. St. Thomas has been devastated by a hurricane which left 6,000 people homeless and strewed its coasts with wrecks. A typhoon of terrible power has swept along the Chinese coast, destroying everything in its course,—towns, shipping, and life. A hurricane at Halifax has inflicted a severe blow upon English shipping. The storm on the English coast have never been so severe before, nor so fruitful in martime disasters. A tidal wave at Galveston swept off all the shipping in port. A tornado has swept through Canada, doing serious damage in Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec. The island of Formosa has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

Add to these the unusual crop of murders and suicides in this country, the alarming increase of railroad and steamboat disasters, the monstrous villains which have been brought to light a public offices and private corporations the Franco German war with its attendant horrors, and the statement of the astronomers that there has been an explosion in the sun, and that two or three comets are just now in danger of loosing their tails by their proximity to that orb,—and we may be satisfied by assuming that the year 1871 will be known in future callendars as the Black Year.

* * *

Schenck's Silver Mine—European Opinion.

The Continental papers of Europe contain many articles about the relations of the American Ambassador in London to the Emma Silver Mine.—The New York Evening Post says.

'The extent to which the name of our country is brought into disgrace in Europe by retaining in office a speculative Minister at the court of St. James is doubtless not known to our government or to our people.'

There is no difference of opinion on the subject in Europe. The Post makes the following translations;

'The Paris Presse, which is edited by M. de Cucheval Clavigny, a diplomatist of experience, saying 'The distinguished officer who at present represents the United States at the court of St. James has allowed or authorized the use of his name for the purpose of recommending to the people of Great, Britain the the purchase of certain mining stocks in which he is personally interested. This is a gross and unpardonable violation of the first principles of diplomatic etiquette, and should subject the delinquent, whether he sinned knowingly or not, to such punishment at the at the hands of his government as would satisfy the world that America does not intrust her most important diplomatic positions to men who are shameless or stupid enough to coin money out of them.

'The Gaulois thinks that Gen. Schenck has added an important and entirely novel feature to the diplomatic code. It says: 'If such mercenary conduct is tolerated on the part of foreign Ambassadors, and if the present case is to become a precedent, we suppose the German Ambassador here (in Paris) will act as agent for the sale of bock beer, the representative of the King of Italy will combine with his diplomatic functions the sale of Parmesan cheese and olives, and the Russian Legation will become a depot for leather and tallow.

'The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung is equally severe upon Gen. Schenck. Even if the mining stock puffed up by Gen. Schenck were as good as he and his friends represent it to be, the fact that his name figures in the flaby advertisement of the Emma Mine would be none the less shocking.'

* * *

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	133 @ 155
Red	128 a 130
Oats	35
Rye	45
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	18@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	58@62
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	38@40
HIDES—	
Green	7c
Dry	010
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75 80
Eggs	25c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	3c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	6

Detroit, Eel River, & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	6.25 p.m	9.25a
8.15	2.12p.	Auburn,	L 11.08	5.40p
8.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.10	4.33	Taylors	8.28	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.15	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Liber'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

Making direct connection at Ft. W. J. & S. Junction with trains for Ft. Wayne, Jackson and Detroit.

F. B. JAMES, Supt.

JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Samuel W. Sprott, Executor of the will of John W Ashleman, deceased, has filed his Final Settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, Octobe, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co. Druggists Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Martha Spitta, Administratrix of the Estate of Carl Spitta, deceased, has filed her Final Settlement report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

Mary Higley vs Emery Higley. } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellan her Attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Emery Higley, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 14th day of December 1871.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE. IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

n the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best vaeiety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS,

50,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

C. BEUGNOT & CO.

EAGLE MILLS!

AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,

Auburn, April 19, '71.

HEADQUARTERS!

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Baptized in Fire.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

A popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals or the nation and the world

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The Phenix will be the Most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers,

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaperin the world.

FIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce, Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, 'by our special artist' who was not on the spot;' and thus gives a series of perfect v ews, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burnt city.

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "Happy Hours" whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the "Phenix," which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

The "Phenix will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book paper, or publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and The "Phenix" will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Phenix is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday Nov 11th. and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or to send away and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers we will send the "Phenix" for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $2.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year we will give to every person who subscribes for the "Phenix" during the month of November, a beautiful steel engraving, worth $2,00, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great, newspaper enterprise.—Price of subscription only two dollars per year.—Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING Co.,

52 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.

Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet r ticles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES,

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produe

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groecery line always on hand Prices low rnd goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Feb. 26-1y.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Feb. 21 1y.

Hardware tore

FORSALE!

The undersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on

Reasonable Terms.

This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his

Fine Residence,

With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address

GEO. HENSLER,

Butler, Ind.

XC. N. Y. S. XC

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER FO

DRY GOODS

Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.

Root & Company's

90 COLUMBIA st,

Fort Wayne Indiana

Fresh Astractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a free line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warran our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House

New York Store!

NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Pay for your paper.

Victor Benguot, agent of the Ft. Wayne *Journal*, gave us a call yesterday.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* had a head put on it on New Years—a new head, and we think it is much improved.

Mr. King, of Fort Wayne, will visit our place next week, for the purpose of getting up a directory of Auburn, for his Fort Wayne directory.

Notice is hereby given to the officers and members of Way Lodge, No. 238, I O. G. T., there will be an election held on the evening of the 15th of January, 1872, to elect three trustees to serve for one year.

C. M. Brown, Sec'y.

One of our most attractive dry goods clerks, who parts his hair in the middle, writes home to his "gal:" "Can't marry you this winter. Our firm don't advertise; business is awful dull, and I will get my wages cut down, if the firm don't bust up altogether. So let us postpone till '72.

Thanks.—We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Messrs Williams & Hossler, of the Warsaw *Indianian*, to be present with them at the "warming" of their magnificent new building. Absence alone prevented us from attending, but we trust that everything went off as merry as a marriage bell.

Have you paid for the Courier for 1871? If not, why not? Quite a number of our subscribers have paid us, and this has encouraged us. There is quite a number that has not paid us and that ain't quite so encouraging. Now, we must have our pay, and no honest man will refuse to give it.

The fact of a man being responsible, does us no good, if he does not pay up promptly. We thank those that have paid us, and hope that the rest will follow suit

We went holidaying way down in old "Molly Stark," in the Buckeye State. We have met quite a number in DeKalb Co. that have been residents of this fine county, and we can say for a whole-souled, hospital people, she stands pre-eminent. Everything looks lovely, except politics, she has went astray after strange Gods.—We went down in Sandy township to reconstruct it, and hopes, are now entertained that the Democracy will soon realize a glorious victory.

DeDalb County Temperance Association met in Convention at Auburn, on Saturday, Dec., 23 1871, and elected the following officers for the year 1872, Rev. Sanford Basset, President, James Griswould, Vice Pres., John Hogue Treas., and D. D. Moody Secy. Arrangements were also made to procure temperance lecturers to deliver lectures and form temperance associations auxilary to the County Temperance Association.

D. D. Moody, Secy.

Delinquent Taxes.—We present our readers this week with the Auditor's message to those who are in arrears for taxes.—Last year there were over 800 descriptions and by reference to this year's report, it will be seen that a considerable reduction has been made, all through the efficency of our energetic Treasurer, F. D. Dyan, Esq We hope to see a gradual reduction on the the present number. It will add to our good name abroad, and be looked upon with satisfaction at home. Too much credit cannot be give to the Treasurer for his zealous exertions in achieving this result.

Wm. Sheffield, chairman of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad extension committees, has published a card in the Napoleon (O.) *Signal* in which he says: "It will take two years to complete that part of the road which lies between Pittsburgh and the Sandusky road. The part between the Sandusky road and Chicago can be built in one year. The first is now receiving energetic attention, and the second is postponed until the early spring, when the company will select either the Defiance or Napoleon line, and proceed with the work. The causes of delay have no bearing on the question of route. I am assured of this by Vice President Keyser. We therefore say to our friends, along the line, that they need not loose confidence by this delay."

Sedan Brevities.

We was glad to see so many of our auburn friends preasent at the ball Christmas eve, and thanks are due to our gentlemanly friend Mr. Al. Harris for special favors.

Since Prof. Straub came to our town the musical talent of Sedan has developed at such a rate that the demand from neighboring towns to hear some of the Sedan singers is quite flattering to the Prof., as well as those whohave been under his training

A drunken man created a good deal of amusement Christmas, who owing to the slippery condition of the side walk tumbled around in an unpleasant manner. How ever he blamed the side walk and not the large amount of whisky in him for his pedestrial troubles.

G. M. C.

Waterloo Items.—Capt. Buck has connected the drug business with his already popular grocery establishment. The Capt has had experience in this line, and cannot fail to meet with success.

The burnt district will be rebuilt during the coming year.

The new school house is progressing favorably.

The material for several fine new building is already on the ground.

S. W. Dickinson, retires this month from the management of the Waterloo House.

Messrs Booser & Blattner have a very large assortment of dry goods and are doing a large business. They are deservedly popular as business men and we are glad to note their success.

The furniture establishment of Lockhart & Vanfleet is receiving a large invoice of new styles from New York, and all can now be accommodated with first-class goods.

Our Public Schools.

It is with pleasure that we submit to the public a few facts connected with the educational interests of our town. The order maintained in the different rooms is good but in the first primary, taught by Miss Hull, is excellent.

A good interest is manifested by all ages and the teachers feel encouraged in the disposition to try to do right.

The number in attendance is about 230. These are nearly equally divided among the four teachers,

The teachers have cordially invited the visits and inspection of the parents but with doubtful success. If the parents will help us by seeing that their children are started for school in time and that they do not absent themselves causelessly, we will promise that our efforts, to instruct, will not be fruitless.

George Hobnich, a former pupil in O. P Houser's room, left the school to avoid a merited punishment and we regret that there is no power to take him from the street, and compel his good behavior.

We place before the public the names of Joshua Miller, Francis Stahl, Luna Hall and Julia Plum as members of the High School who were not absent, nor tardy, this month and have been dilligent and praiseworthy.

A number of others have been kept out by sickness, or for work by parents, who have lost time through no fault of their own.

Should the coming months exhibit as much to be commended as the past, parents, pupils and teachers will be gratified with their mutual efforts to advance our schools and add them to the number of inducements for the settlement with us of the sobermended and enterprising.

W. H. M.

From New Era.

New Era, January 1st, 1872.

Mr. Editor:—A merry Christmas and a happy New Years to you. It has been some time since New Era has been spoken of through the columns of your valuable paper, and we think it should be heard from as well as the other miner towns in the county, and we claim that New Era is still in a flourishing condition. Our day school is going on finely under the instruction of our accomplished teacher, Wm Keeran, and we are informed throughout the district that we have a No. 1 school, which of course makes no discount upon the teacher.

There is at present a great excitement prevailing at New Era upon the proposed change of the E. R. R. The company, as we are informed, proposes to change the route, commencing at the gravelpitt, two miles west of this place, then running in a north-easternly direction. Through New Era and Newville of this county, and thence to Bryan, O., Adrain, Mich., and from the latter place to Detroit Mich., the terminus of the road which we are told makes nearly an air line to Detroit, and through a very rich country, and we are now soliciting subscription and have already raised a considerable amount and propose raising a subscription here of five or ten thousand dollars and more if we can. Newville is in co operation with us and they propose raising fifty thousand and rather than lose the road will raise eighty thousand dollars. Bryan we are told will raise a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, and other towns along the line in proportion. We feel flattered that we are going to get the road.

I will give a brief business directory of New Era. Perhaps there are some of your subscribers that are not aware of any business being done here. We have a dry goods & grocery store, H. & A. Gettel, prop's., post office, Henry Gettle, postmaster, and he is a good one. Our mail matter has increased one half since the office came in his hands, which is only about one year ago. We have one circular saw mill, John P. Wyant, prop., two physicians, J. H. Larimore and D. B. Roth er, both being good, the latter rather jovial and always full of fun, and by the way of a compliment, the ladies say is rather good looking. We have a No. 1 blacksmith shop, F. M. Bacon prop., and he is considered a first-class workman, we have one good broom maker, and J. P. Wyant & Geo. H. Hoffman intends starting a new shop to manufacture wagons, sleighs, &c., and we think the people would do well to call on our village for business of any kind. There is a very good debating society going on here.

The holidays were spent very pleasantly to both young and old in the village and country. Turkeys and chickens had to suffer to a considerable extent. We had the pleasure of partaking of some very fine roasted turkey with our neighbors (which did not go bad, as editors generally understand), especially one circumstance in the line of roasted fowls that we was called upon to help devour, at H. H. Houser's our township trustee. We were invited to meet at his house on last Thursday to have a friendly rehearsal &c., and upon our arrival was astonished at the numerous friends that were already there, and still more a coming. The house was filled to an over flowing, we had a very pleasant time, and heard some very interesting stories and past recollections. At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. we were invited, by Mrs. Houser, to come in the dining room and have dinner, of course we din'nt hesitate long. In the evening the young folks had an oyster supper and we are told that they also had a good time, as young folks generally do.

Professor Straub taught a large number of scholars, at the Hopewell Church, during the holidays, in the line of music, culture of the voices, &c., and closed last Friday evening with a concert which proved to be a success,

J. J.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask is to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne

Ladies visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

Correspondence.

Auburn, Indiana, Dec 25th, 1871.

Rev. A. W. Lamport,

Dear Brother:—You will pardon me for troubling you with another letter. I am aware that your time is just now so much occupied by your ministral labors, that you cannot in justice to yourself write controversial letters for the press. When I wrote my previous letter I was not aware of the continual demands upon your time that then existed, and hence owe an apology. My purpose in writing was to correct what I regard as an error and to defend opinions that I cherish against the frequent misrepresentations and unprovoked public attacks made, not so much by your self as by those in fellowship with you. But as circumstances make it distastful for you to continue, I will drop the subject—unless you find time to continue it—by simply noticing a few things in your letter to put myself right.

You set out by saying that I place you in a bad light—a false position—before an intelligent public. This is a serious charge How is it sustained? by denying that you used the word *endless* in the sentence attributed to you. Upon your testimony I am corrected; that was my recollection at the time of writing. Really, however, I do not see what injustice that does you. Your proposition you say was this: "God is just as much to be honored in the damnation of the wicked as in the salvation of the righteous." You believe that the damnation of the wicked is endless, do you not? Then where is the wrong? I simply supplied a word that gave clearness to your meaning. But you say, further on in your letter, "The *endless* damnation of the wicked *does not* gloryfy or honor God, such a thought never entered your head." Assuming that you believe the damnation of the wicked is *endless*; You contradict your own position.

You say your object, in the sermon alluded to, was to establish the purity of God's character as an administrator of justice. How was this done? by painting in vivid colors a scene of terror. A large class "embracing many that the world called good" are discerned in a place of torment; "suffering and bitter anguish is depicted on their horrid countenances." "No revolt, no not a single murmer against God is heard;" really exhibiting a patience and meekness in suffering that would move the hardest heart with pity, and yet the only sympathy they receive from a being who is said "not to chide, nor keep his anger forever," "whose goodness endureth continually" and "whose mercy is without end," is the withering taunt "ye knew your duty but ye did it not." The dark cloud of repentance has no silver lining of mercy, of pardon. Oh! my dear brother, is this establishing the purity of the government of the Heavenly Father.

You next give several quotations from scripture. I now discover clearly which side of the question of endless punishment you are on, not by the texts themselves but by the evident interpretation you give to them: You say that my "elaboration upon eternal death," where I give a picture of an orthodox hell, is "extravagant theology," and yet you say "it adds *no force* to the statement of the Savior in Mark 9, which do not mean to say, that the Savior taught "extravagant theology? or, that the picture I gave was not overdrawn?

But to the meaning of the texts. You quote "The soul that sinneth it shall die.' This is good theology but no better than 'To be carnally minded is *death*' "And you hath he quickened who were *dead* in trespasses and sins,' "That as sin has reigned into *death* even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life, all having reference to the present spiritual condition of the sinner

We next notice Mark 9, 44. "Where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched.' This you evidently quote to prove endless punishment; but you are certainly "wide of the mark." This language of the Savior is a quotation from the prophets. See Isa. 66:24, Jer. 7:31, 17:27, 19:6, Lam. 4:11 to 14, Ezek. 20:45, 22:19 to 22. These texts do not *all* contain the exact words quoted, but they all serve to show clearly that the prophets used the figure to represent temporal limited punishment, and inasmuch as Christ was speaking to Jews who were familiar with the manner in which the figure was used by the prophets, he would, without explanation be understood as using it in the same manner.

It is hardly necessary to state that the figure here used originated in the desecration by Josiah of the valley of the son of Hinnom, to be used as a resptacle for the carcasses of the city of Jerusalem and where a fire was kept constantly burning to consume them.

Your last text, Matt. 25:41 must fail you also. The whole connnection in which this text is found embracing chapter 24 & 25 is understood by very many eminent commentators as having reference to the terrible punishment about to fall on the Jews in the destruction of their city and nation. Dr. Clark gives Chap. 24 this meaning. Biship Pearce, Dr. Hammond, Bishop Newcomb and many other orthodox writers think this meaning is carried to Chap. 25 but make both chapters *emblematic* of the future judgement. The question asked in chap. 24 3v, and to which as an answer the latter part chap. 25 applies—has much to do in giving us a proper understanding. This is rendered by Dr. Clark, and a host of others as 'end of the age,' meaning the end of the Jewish age. With these facts before us can any unprejudiced mind dissent from the conclusion that both chapters relate to the same event, namely, the destruction of the Jewish nation and polity.

But waiving all this, which we think settles the point in our favor, we proceed to examine the word "everlasting" the only one in the text that seems to give you support. This word, as you are undoubtedly aware, is frequently used in the scriptures to denote limited duration. See Gen. 17: 8, 48:4, Exod. 40:15 Lev. 16:34, Num. 25: 13, Hab. 3:6, with many other texts that might be quoted. The learned tell us that the Greek word in this chapter translated 'everlasting' is 'aionion,' an adjective derived from the noun 'aion,' the meaning of which as given by lexicographers is 'age' 'long duration' now as an abjective cannot mean more than the noun from which it is derived we conclude that the word cannot mean endless duration.

As to the phrase 'devil and his angels,' the learned tell us that the word in the original here rendered 'devil' signifies an adversary in general, and is often applied to human beings. In Tim. 3:11 the word is translated 'slanderers.' In Titus 2:3, 'false accusers.' In [illegible] the same word is used, meaning the authorities or civil rulers.

In reply to your remarks about the 'day of grace, saving sinners, devils &c.' I have only space to say that the day of grace is the reign of Christ, to end with the subjection of all things to God, including the destruction of the devil and all his works. See 1st. Cor. 15:28 Heb. 2:14, 1st John 3: 8. Your day of grace, considering the very unequal oppertunities it would offer to individuals of the race for salvation, would simply be a mockery of justice.

We now come to the story of the Dutchman. You say 'I ought to have his comprehension.' I confess I do not. I *know* what Universalists believe, he poor ignorant soul, did not. Universalists believe that 'though hand join in hand, yet the wicked shall not be unpunished.' 'That every disobedience and transgression receives a just recompense of reward; indeed so pronounced are they on this point that the renowned opponent of Universalism, Powers called it a 'cruel theology.' It is true they do not believe it is *endless*, nor do they believe it will be delayed until all chance of reformation is past, with the opportunity up to that point of dodging it all by an hours mental exercise; but they *do* believe it will be speedy and sure. As an offset to your story let me tell you one.

A certain pious old lady was awakened one morning by a noise in her back yard; opening the window and looking out she discovered an Irishman just emerging from the door of the smoke house bearing a ham of meat. Thrusting her head out of the window, she cried out:—'Sirrah! you'll pay for that at the judgment day.' Taking a moment for thought the Irishman looking up, replied with consoling coolness, 'an faith, madam, if you'll trust that long I'll take another."

You say you cannot respect the 'hollow notions' of my letter. In it I make three affirmative points, and these I regard as essential to the vindication of the wisdom and goodness of God.

1st. That the mission of Christ to save the race will prove a glorious success; 'tha the will see the travail of his soul and be satisfied;" that the last prodigal will at some time come to himself and return to his father's house

2nd. That the door of mercy will never be closed against the repentant sinner; that the father will see him even when afar off, will have compassion on him and haste to welcome him home.

3d. That the object of punishment is to awaken reflection and induce the sinner, by repentance, to place himself within the persuasive influence of that great, central power of the gospel; love. These I regard as cardinal principles and not 'hollow notions.'

In closing permit me to say by way of encouragement—not flattery—that with your natural ability your career, as a minister, ouhht to be a bright one. The only danger lies in your being led to indulge your fine poetic imagniation at the expense of sound reasoning. With you opposition will give strength. You will review your theories; cast away unsound dogmas and fortifiy yourself with argument to support the sound.

Yours fraternally,

J. P. Widney.

New Firm.—J. W. Riekel and D. D. Moody, Esqs., have gone together for the purpose of practising law. Office in the Court House.

Mr. Editor:—There is a class of people, limited in number, of which Auburn has a fair representation, who are continually sticking their noses into other people's business, to the neglect of their own. They generally assume the cloak of morality and make themselves offensive as well as officious. They gather together all the mean gossip they can get hold of, and then re-hash it until it becomes thoroughly disgusting. They imagine themselves to be great moral reformers, and in this garb do infinately more injury than our very worst cases. When, however you come to analyze their characters you will always find them uncouth in their manners, bigoted in their views, and away below par for varacity and honesty. Over-grown and ungainly they loaf about seeking whose reputation they may blast by their foul suspicions, not having the courage to confront those they would malign. They are also known by their super abundance of advice and suggestions, always fifty years behind the age. They are the very parasites of the human family, and clog the wheels of progress and refinement, until they stand out like great blasted trees upon a barren hearth. One or two of them have been particularly busy in their peculir avocation. within the last few weeks, and I shall try and give you a few instances of their mean and contemptible doings, embodying the spirit of the Pharisee, when he prayed

We thank the Lord for meat and bread,
For water and for tea,
And for giving us a head,
So full of advice; and free.

ERGO.

MARRIAGES.

HAMM—ERSKIN—By Rev. W. B. Sandoe, at the Reform Parsonage, January 1st, 1872, Mr. Jacob Hamm to Miss Marry Erskin, all of DeKalb County, Indiana.

SAXTON—ASHLEMAN—On the 25th ult., at the residence of Jackson Carmer, in Union township, by Rev. A. W. Lamport, Prof. Thomas J. Saxton, of LaGrange, Ohio, to Rosie Ashleman, of Auburn, Indiana.

DENISON—BOWMAN—On the 26th, ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Richland Tp., by Rev. Lamport, George O. Denison, of Waterloo to Miss Joanna Bowman of this place.

DEATHS.

DILLS—In this place, on Saturday evening, Dec. 30th, 1871, of Pleura-pneumonia, Gertrude E. daughter of W. H. and E. Dills, aged five months and twenty nine day.

The Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them. Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest' as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the best, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh. We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri. Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES,

LANDS AND TOWN LOTS

WITHIN THE

County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana,

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1870, Including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1871.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinquent tax Penalty and Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Tax as due.
	BUTLER TOWNSHIP.											
Leister Lafanus	207 e. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	76	704	704	81 93	10 27	45	92 65
Miller & Stoner	239 off n side of s. e. qr.	26	33	12	81	29	820	725	11 95	19 06	45	31 46
same	240 in n.e.½ of s.w.qr.	26	33	12	13	67	350	350	6 37	5 11	45	11 93
Nickerson Benjamin	265 e. ½ of s. w. qr.	8	33	12	80	00	700	601	66 24	14 19	45	82 88
Stoner John Jr.	352 e. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	33	12	79	76	503	503	9 13	7 34	45	16 92
same	353 n. e. qr.	25	33	12	160	28	1625	1529	27 73	22 26	45	50 44
Stoner John	354 in n.pt.of w.s.of s.w.qr.	24	33	12	6	00	30	30	53	43	45	1 41
	JACKSON TOWNSHIP.											
Marion Howard	306 w ½ of n. e. qr.	29	33	13	80	00	350	350	1 12	4 93	45	6 50
Osburn Moses	347 e. ½ of s. e. qr.	16	33	13	79	50	598	598	3 67	8 43	45	12 55
Spear Samuel	366 n. e. ½ of n. e. qr.	4	33	13	40	00	90	90	1 53	1 12	45	3 10
Wise John	473 n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	13	33	13	40	06	240	240	14 02	3 38	45	17 85
	CONCORD TOWNSHIP.											
Baker James	29 pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	14	71	00	846	848	18 48	13 65	45	32 58
Catlin E. B.	84 off w. side of s. w. qr.	26	33	14	60	00	562	562	11 15	9 04	45	20 64
Draggoo Albert & J.	136 pt of s. w. qr.	26	33	14	16	00	97	97	1 92	1 57	45	3 94
Metcalf Joseph	356 e. ½ of e. ½ of s. w.qr.	11	33	14	40	00	690	690	17 49	11 10	45	29 04
Stotsenburger Thomas	461 n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	17	34	14	40	00	240	260	4 76	3 86	45	9 07
Simpson W. B.	485 in s. pt. of s. e. qr	34	33	14	2	50	28	37	2 55	2 34	45	5 34
Zeigler Samuel	610 s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	27	33	14	40	00	467	566	7 05	10 86	45	18 36
	NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.											
Bartlett Silas H.	15 n. pt. of n. w. qr.	6	33	15		60	58	103	1 37	3 71	45	5 53
same	16 s.pt.of s.w. ¼ of s.w. qr.	6	33	15		70	410	410	47 82	7 83	45	56 10
Coburn E. B.	40 in n. w. cor. of n. w. qr.	30	33	15	19	00	148	148	3 51	2 82	45	6 78
Herrick George W.	141 e. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	15	10	00	643	643	6 24	12 28	45	18 97
Kirkbride G. W.	165 in s. ½ of s. w. frac. qr.	6	33	15	3	00	20	20	31 56	37	45	32 38
McGonigal Susan	185 in section	6	33	15		36	170	170	14 66	3 24	45	18 35
Steel Martin A	282 s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	334	572	12 27	13 67	45	26 39
	STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.											
Ackley Asa Heirs of	2 und ½ of n.s.of s½ of s.w.qr	30	34	15	5	00	62	62	1 19	95	45	2 59
same	3 und ½ of n.pt.of n.w½ s.w.qr	30	34	15	1	34	9	9	53	13	45	1 11
same	4 und ½ of m.pt.of n.½ of s.w.q.	30	34	15	6	66	64	64	2 69	96	45	4 10
Bartlett Silas H.	20 n. pt. of s. e. qr.	31	34	15	77	80	849	849	17 66	13 42	45	31 53
Gaff John	92 n. w. ¼ of n.e. qr.	17	34	15	40	00	680	828	18 65	13 50	45	32 50
Kelly Isaac	156 s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	5	34	15	40	00	590	590	22 10	8 90	45	32 51
Smith John	224 n. pt. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	30	34	15	60	00	402	467	10 33	8 05	45	18 83
Strow Simon P.	225 n. ½ of e. ½ of n.w.qr.	31	34	15	40	00	390	390	7 71	5 86	45	14 07
	WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.											
Blackwell Catharine	24 in w.½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	80	80	2 71	2 00	45	5 16
Blaker William	25 in w.½ of n. w. qr.	15	34	14		40	30	30	12 30	75	45	13 50
Delvin Jacob	136 s. end of w.½ of n. e. qr	3	34	14	20	00	230	230	13 92	5 77	45	20 14
Frank David	194 in n. w. qr.	29	34	14	55	00	545	545	23 42	14 18	45	38 05
Gates John T.	207 in w. ½ of s. W. qr.	1	34	14		64	210	266	10 31	8 17	45	18 94
Gleason William H.	208 in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	85	105	5 42	4 08	45	9 95
Gingrich Samuel	44 mid.pt.of e. ½ of n.w.qr	18	34	14	15	00	60	60	6 41	1 50	45	8 36
Goodchild William	229 s. w. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	34	14	40	00	170	191	5 77	5 79	45	12 01
Helwig John	245 in s. w. qr.	1	34	14	1	96	50	50	22 81	1 25	45	24 57
Huffman John A.	259 in n. e. cor. of n.w.qr.	12	34	14	3	00	105	105	32 29	2 63	45	35 37
Hale Marshall	260 in n.e.c.of n.e.½ of n.w.q	12	34	14	1	60	300	300	10 20	7 53	45	18 18
Harwood Thomas W.	283 pt. of n.w.½ of n. w.qr.	17	34	14	10	00	85	70	4 92	3 25	45	8 62
Johnson James	302 in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		66	12	12	66	30	45	1 41
Keefer Sarah J.	316 pt. of s. e. qr.	2	34	14		20						
same	310 pt. of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	1	00	325	325	13 97	8 15	90	23 02
Mosier & Hopkins	406 in w. ½ of s. w qr	1	34	14	1	64	70	70	10 56	1 75	45	12 76
May Adolph	407 in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		25	80	80	6 82	2 00	45	9 27
[illegible]	412 n. e. ½ of s. w. qr.	8	34	14	40	00	245	226	20 60	5 64	45	26 69
Moughler George	417 in s.e.c. of n.e. ¼ n.e.qr	10	34	14	1	50	15	15	15 66	37	45	16 48
Moses John	431 n. e. qr.	19	34	14	151	00	1057	1057	35 94	26 53	45	62 92
McNabb John O.	452 n. w. ½ of n. e. qr.	25	34	14	40	00	310	310	2 62	7 78	45	10 85
Norris Susan	480 n. e. ½ of n. e. qr.	10	34	14	33	00	306	308	10 40	7 68	45	18 53
Nelson Levi	482 s. ½ of s. ½ of n.w. qr.	19	34	14	35	50	245	245	4 32	6 14	45	10 91
Parkinson Hannah	508 w. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	34	14	77	00	724	751	8 49	19 85	45	28 79
Proctor Julius	511 s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	40	00	510	590	6 62	15 93	45	23 00
Ray John H.	587 in s. w. pt. of s. e. qr.	6	34	14	1	00	10	10	77	25	45	1 47
Reese Hambright	538 s. w. pt. of n.w.½ n.w.qr	12	34	14		60	150	200	84 96	5 02	45	90 43
Rose John A.	541 pt. of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	24	34	14	77	00	850	850	24 77	21 34	45	46 56
Wilsey William H.	669 in w. ½ of s. w. qr	1	34	14		20	85	85	2 87	2 13	45	5 45
Worden Harrison	676 off s.side of n. e. qr.	14	34	14	45	00	420	420	14 27	10 54	45	25 26
Whitman Adam	703 pt. of n. w. ½ of s. w.qr	35	34	14	36	25	280	315	5 28	10 40	45	16 13
Young George W.	717 pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14		20	90	90	3 05	2 25	45	5 75
	UNION TOWNSHIP.											
Blodget Perry	63 n. ½ of n. w. qr.	24	34	13	80	00	620	715	51 45	20 44	45	72 34
same	64 n. w. ½ of n. e. qr.	24	34	13	40	00	350	350	20 71	8 78	45	29 94
Chapman Wilson H.	96 pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	4	00	31	31	90	77	45	2 12
Cross Susannah	101 in n.e. c. of s.e.½ of s.e.qr.	5	34	13	1	00	20	20	15 89	50	45	16 84
Depew Isaac & Lemuel	125 s. pt. of pt.of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	40	40	1 17	1 00	45	2 62
Grate Isaac	189 pt. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	103	103	7 42	2 58	45	10 45
Glawe William	209 s. pt. of s. w. qr.	24	34	13	100	00	1115	1210	32 88	32 87	45	66 20
Hale & Berry	223 in s. w. qr.	21	34	13	1	50	1366	1366	162 07	34 28	45	196 80
Hartman Ezra D.	260 n. e. pt. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	25	18	18	53	45	45	1 43
Jarvis & Frothingham	271 s. pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	3	34	13	9	37	1016	1016	20 88	25 50	45	46 83
same	272 n.w.½ of n.w.½ of s. w.qr	3	34	13	13	50	1700	1700	19 21	42 67	45	62 33
Jeffards J. W.	273 pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13		25	15	15	1 47	37	45	2 29
Johnson A. W.	277 off w.s.of s.w.½ of n.e.qr.	15	34	13	7	50	60	60	68 83	1 50	45	70 78
Kester A. A.	283 in mid of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	41	56	3 16	2 90	45	6 51
Kettle Helen M.	284 in s. side of section	4	34	13	1	00	75	75	1 72	1 88	45	4 05
Lees Obediah	321 in n.e c. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	25	25	72	62	45	1 79
Mason L. S.	357 in n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	4	34	13		80	223	223	11 68	5 84	45	17 97
Pegneton Jacob	417 in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	4	75	106	106	14 26	2 71	45	17 58
Rex William A.	431 in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	3	75	200	200	15 06	5 00	45	20 51
Smith Isaiah	462 in s. w.cor. of s. e. qr.	3	34	13		80	42	54	3 50	2 83	45	6 78
Smith John D.	463 in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	137	137	10 27	3 43	45	14 15
Shorts Albert B.	468 in n. w. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	30	30	6 42	75	45	7 62
Thompson George B.	554 in s. e. pt. of s.e.½ n.w.qr	15	34	13	3	50	1035	1035	43 58	25 97	45	70 00
Yoe Charles	563 mid.½ of n.½ of pt.of s.e.qr	4	34	13		50	100	100	2 94	4 01	45	7 40
Waggoner Joseph	588 n. e ½ of s. w. qr.	21	34	13	40	00	320	320	8 43	8 03	45	17 91
	RICHLAND TOWNSHIP											
Blake Gilbert, et. al.	28 pt. of n. w. qr.	18	34	12	129	00	1740	1740	64 75	27 14	45	92 34
Blake Lucy	29 w. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	34	12	80	00	950	950	18 89	14 82	45	34 16
Bishop Jacob	45 e.½ of e.½ of n. w. qr.	10	34	12	40	00	370	444	9 79	8 92	45	19 16
Cordray Catharine	68 n. pt.of s. w.½ of n.e. qr.	4	34	12	1	70	65	65	1 28	1 01	45	2 74
Culver Rebecca	90 off n. end of e.½ of s.e.qr.	32	34	12	50	00	230	230	4 56	3 58	45	8 50
Earl Robert J.	143 off w.end of s.½ of n.e.qr.	4	34	12		50	30	30	58	46	45	1 49
Hosier Caroline	223 n. e.pt. of s.w.½ of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	80	150	150	6 25	2 34	45	9 04
Helmer John W.	225 in n. ½ of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		15	10	10	80	15	45	1 40
Kryder & Earl	294 in n.e.cor.of s.½ of n.e.qr.	4	34	12	1	00	65	65	37 94	1 01	45	39 40
Knauer Emanuel	303 off w. s.of w.½ of n. e. qr	8	34	12	20	00	250	250	11 14	3 90	45	15 79
same	304 n. end of e.½ of n. w. qr	8	34	12	19	80	241	241	10 69	3 75	45	14 89
Mohler Dorotha	372 pt. of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		64	140	140	8 08	2 18	45	10 71
same	373 in s. w. cor of n. e. qr	4	34	12		75	140	140	2 77	2 18	45	5 40
Ober S.	413 e. ½ of n. w. qr.	20	34	12	80	00	1140	1507	24 00	25 50	45	49 95
same	414 pt. of w. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	34	12	40	00	570	570	11 33	8 89	45	20 67
Osburn Andrew	422 n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	34	34	12	40	00	270	270	5 36	4 21	45	10 02
Powell Levi B.	434 e.½ of e.½ of n. e. qr.	27	34	12	40	00	535	652	7 01	13 17	45	20 63
Tompkins Alvira	526 in s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		20	15	15	2 40	23	45	3 08
Trulove Robert	540 w. side of s. w. qr.	30	34	12	108	00	1600	1609	31 98	25 10	45	57 58
same	541 w. side of n. w. qr.	31	34	12	76	00	500	500	9 94	7 80	45	18 19
Wilson Morgan	561 w. side of n. w. qr.	6	34	12	50	00	725	879	22 94	13 71	45	36 11
	FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.											
Richel George	28 pt.of n.½ of s. w. qr.	13	35	12	64	00	790	951	4 35	15 31	45	20 11
Baily Alexander	42 s. pt. of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		26	65	65	8 75	1 04	45	10 24
Bowers James B.	[illegible]	23	35	12	20	00	160	178	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
Johnston Duel	257 s.e.cor.of e.½ of s.½ e.qr	36	35	12	1	00	10	10	11 92	18	45	12 65
Kiaber Henry	272 n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		31	55	55	[illegible]	58	45	4 36
Weller Isaiah & Barbara	309 pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	8	35	12	75	40	1000	1000	24 26	16 10	45	40 81
Reinghel Jacob	[illegible] in s. e. qr.	27	35	12	80	00	1075	1165	61 20	18 27	45	79 92
Reed John H.	413 pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	36	35	12	75	00	870	870	24 80	14 00	45	40 25
Short A. W.	[illegible] in w. ½ of n. e.qr.	36	35	12	70	00	2065	2065	51 42	46 13	45	98 00
same	464 n. e. ½ of s. w. qr.	22	35	12	40	00	420	420	8 58	6 77	45	15 80
same	465 und.½ of e.½ of n. w. qr.	23	35	12	40	00	500	500	10 25	8 05	45	18 75
Short Wesley	466 n. e. pt. of s. w. qr.	22	35	12		25	165	165	3 35	2 65	43	6 45
	SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.											
Hood John, Heirs of	234 e. ½ of n. e. qr.	21	35	13	80	00	948	948	1 58	14 31	45	16 34
	FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.											
Bruner John	24 s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	7	35	14	40	00	80	80	1 62	1 28	45	3 33
Farrier Jacob	147 w. ½ of s. e. qr.	2	35	14	80	00	1488	1626	25 91	26 37	45	52 73
Hanna Horace H.	107 n. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	35	14	80	00	160	160	3 25	2 57	45	6 27
same	108 n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	35	14	40	00	200	200	4 08	3 22	45	7 75
Kepler Andrew	271 pt. of n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	3	35	14	95	00	200	300	65 13	3 22	45	68 92
Miller Christopher	340 s. w. cor. of s. w. qr.	17	35	14	4	00	740	740	15 12	11 91	45	27 48
Rohrabaugh Adam	437 s. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	80	00	820	820	16 76	13 20	45	30 41
same	438 s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	40	00	320	320	6 43	5 15	45	12 13
	TROY TOWNSHIP.											
Bruner Ulrich	17 n. pt. of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	22	00	150	150	2 88	2 32	45	5 65
Brown & Carpenter	22 s. w.cor.of e.½ of s.w.qr	29	35	15	25	00	225	225	36 11	3 51	45	40 07
Husselman Samuel B.	98 s. ½ of w.½ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	60	00	630	630	12 16	9 82	45	22 43
same	99 s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	570	570	11 00	8 89	45	20 34
Hannah Horace H.	95 pt. of e. ½ of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	55	28	165	165	3 18	2 57	45	6 20
McDonald John	130 w. pt. of n. frac ½	4	35	15	43	26	340	340	22 25	5 30	45	28 00
McCoy Abraham	147 s. ½ of s. e. qr.	19	35	15	80	00	878	878	26 69	6 84	45	33 98
Nichols Alexander L.	156 off n.s.of s.½ of n.w.qr.	6	35	15	29	00	397	397	35 67	6 19	45	42 31
Weight Mary	206 n. e. ½ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	600	600	11 58	9 36	45	21 39
same	207 n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	380	380	3 65	5 92	45	10 02
Whitman Catharine	208 in n. w.½ of s. e. qr.	20	35	15	10	00	110	145	2 11	3 26	45	5 82

Town Lots.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots	Value of Lots and Improvements.	Total value of Taxables	Amount of Delinquent Tax Penalty & Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current year	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of taxes Due
			SPENCERVILLE.							
Davis John	713	O. P.		21	137	209	4 83	3 36	45	8 64
Kile Isaac	731	F. A.		21	18	65	34	2 70	45	3 88
Larimore James H.	733	O. P.		2	35	35	68	66	45	1 69
same	734	O. P.		3	135	136	2 67	2 17	45	5 29
Langley John W.	736	F. A.		16	16	16	4 80	24	45	5 29
same	737	F. A.		17	36	38	74	61	45	1 80
			VIENNA.							
Bartlett Silas H	325			61	10	10	9 10	19	45	9 74
same	326			72	10	10	46	19	45	1 10
same	327			73	10	10	46	19	45	1 10
Bartlett Alvira A.	328			27	16	16	73	30	45	1 48
same	329			28	70	70	8 03	1 33	45	9 81
same	330			23	60	60	2 84	1 14	45	4 43
same	331			22	16	16	74	30	45	1 49
Denman David	342			71	99	199	3 16	3 88	45	7 49
Engle Roxanna	343			64	210	210	7 74	4 01	45	12 20
Hull Mary	387			60	210	210	5 00	4 01	45	9 46
Johnson Sarah E.	400			2	80	80	4 66	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
same	401			3	15	15	80	28	45	1 53
			BUTLER.							
Ross J. H.	7	E. A.		66 e. p.	100	164	66 25	6 61	45	73 31
Bordner Jonathan	29	D. A.		18	100	100	5 54	2 51	45	8 50
same	30	D. A.		19	50	50	1 55	1 25	45	3 25
Boyle John W.	31	D. A.		5	525	425	9 74	12 02	45	22 21
Barnett J. S.	34	E. A.		60	230	710	10 76	20 82	45	32 03
Bowersox James G.	35	E. A.		92	285	285	10 73	7 15	45	18 33
Chambers Sarah	57	D. A.		41	105	105	3 56	2 63	45	6 64
Carpenter Catharine A.	65	E. 2d A.		147	330	330	10 55	8 28	45	19 28
Cary Henry	67	D. A.		64	110	110	3 42	2 76	45	6 63
Croxton William G.	69	E. A.		98	100	100	13 29	2 51	45	16 25
Duel John L.	81	D. A.		66 n. w. pt.	200	200	13 30	5 02	45	18 77
Funk Jacob J.	114	E. A.		84	250	250	10 17	6 27	45	16 89
Freeburn John B.	119	D. A.		40	40	40	1 12	1 00	45	2 57
same	120	D. A.		60	175	175	6 16	4 39	45	11 00
Haverstock Samuel	164	D. A.		20	1225	1225	92 66	30 74	45	123 85
same	165	D. A.		21	20	20	1 89	50	45	2 84
same	166	D. A.		22	25	25	1 92	62	45	2 99
same	167	D. A.		20	25	25	1 80	62	45	2 87
same	168	D. A.		20	20	20	1 89	50	45	2 84
same	169	D. A.		21	20	20	1 54	50	45	2 49
same	170	D. A.		22	20	20	1 66	50	45	2 61
Keaon Michael	193	E. A.		116	30	30	6 20	75	45	7 40
Moeller Sarah J.	195	D. A.		82	140	140	4 35	3 51	45	8 31

STATE OF INDIANA, } s. s.
DeKalb County. }

I, William McIntyre, Auditor in and for said county of DeKalb do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1870 with the Delinquent Tax Penalty and Interest, and also the Taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof, at the time of sale will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the town of Auburn, in said County, on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, (the same being the fifth day of said month,) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and Charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day.

Wm. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 15th, 1871.

Sinking Fund Distribution.

On the first instant the following petition was filed in the Supreme Court:

John C. Shoemaker, James B. Ryan and Norman Eddy vs. Joseph K. Sharpe, Alexander Shortridge and Francis Smith.

To the motion submitted herein by the Attorney General, upon the calling of the docket, we wish to add our personal requests that this case be advanced upon the docket. This petition is submitted upon the ground that there is involved herein a matter of public interest and of great importance to the State, and we respectfully ask the Court to give it an early consideration.

John C. Shoemaker,
Auditor of State.
James B. Ryan,
Treasury of State.
Norman Eddy,
Secretary of Sate.

I concur in the above recommendation.

Milton B. Hopkins.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

At this urgent solicitation of the State officers, the Court has advanced the case upon the docket and consented to take it up and consider it immediately after the holidays.

As a matter of justice to the State officers we can not refrain from condemning the harsh criticisms and abuse indulged in by certain journals in discussing the Distribution act the injunction case growing out of it. We are in a position to know whereof we speak and having watched all the proceedings closely from the very day of the passage of the act down to the present time, have no hesitation in saying that the Auditor and the State officers connected therwith, have from first to last done all that it was possible for them to do towards carrying this law into effect, by distributing the fund as contemplating in the act.

In the brief filed by the appellant's attorneys, Hon. D. B. W. Voorhees, S. Claypool and W. R. Harrison, they take occasion to say:

'This act was promptly responded to by the present State Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, who immediately upon its approval, set abou preparing for the distribution of the fund in accordance with its provisions.'

No one of the fault-finders, or all of them together, could have done more than has been done, and we very much doubt if any one of them under like circumstances whould have done as much. Which of them having the fund during an entire term of two years would have promptly appealed from a decision leaving it in his hands, and have followed the appeal by a personal petition to the higher court for a speedy hearing of the case? It is our motto that justice should be done to all men, even to political opponents, and a sense of fairness requires us to say that the obstacles and obstructions thrown in the way of carrying into affect the Sinking Fund act are not, in our opinion, properly chargeable to the State officers or to any one of them—*Indianapolis News.*

Householders Call In—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-y V. A. Baker.

Insurance.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agent for the Phœnix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,800,000. Call at the Courier office. tf.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
194 South third st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Auburn Ahead!

FRESH ARRIVAL

of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

Bots & Shoes,

NOTIONS,

Hats & Caps

At the popular store of

J. W. CASE,

Gloves, Mittens,

Books, Statinery,

Wall, Window Paper

Country Produce

Taken in exchange for goods.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

[illegible] Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

NEW system, NEW GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods o every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, IND

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

OT THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN and DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty ays Only.

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOODS of us we will give you New York Wholesal Prices in

OVERCOATS;

Men & Roys Coats, pants, VESTS;

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

and our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street

1871. SUBSCRIBE 1872

FORT WAYNE

Weekly Gazette!

The People's Favorite.

The largest double sheet in Indiana, containing Thirty-Six columns filled with news from all parts of the world Choice Original and Selected Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Wit and Humor.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Weekly Gazette has more interesting and popular specialties than any other Newspaper published in this State. Notice the following:

FULL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The Weekley Gazette contains full Telegraphic Dispatches of everything that has transpired during the week throughout the country and world.—No other Weekly has this Feature! from the fact that no other paper in this and adjoining districts publishes a daily, in connection with it, and do not get the dispatches until copied from old papers.—Readers of our weekly therefore, can get all the news as well as those who take the Daily Papers.

HUMOROUS LETTERS.

The most popular humorous literature of the ag—read and laughed over by everybody—will be regularly published in the Gazette. Parson Nasby's Letters will be inserted each week, as well as all witty saying of Josh Billings, Mark Twain and others. The Nasby litters are worth the price of paper. The greatest feature, however, is an

ORIGINAL STORY

Written expressly for the Weekly Gazette, having reference, in part, to Old Fort Times, and Indian days and based on facts of special interest to all who are familiar with the entertaining historical incidents connected with Gen. Wayne's March and the early settlement of this section of the country and the later growth and development of the Summit City and surrounding towns. In addition with this, it will contain

THE BEST STORIES.

Selected with much care and calculated to entertain both old and young. Every number also contains a Young Folks' Department, an Agricultural Department, a Religious and Educational Department and a Commercial Department, all prepared [illegible] Gazette, rendering it a [illegible] Newspaper [illegible]

[illegible] Gazette [illegible] county [illegible] Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

ATTRACTIVE [illegible]

[illegible] a dozen or so of your friends at differend postoffices, to whom we will send copies free a post-paid. Address

GAZETTE COMPAN
Fort Wayne,

v.7, 2

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your mone We will name but a few articles out our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
60 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
66 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
26 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

200 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat "
9500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
80 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
200 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

[illegible] STREET

FINE SILK HATS

[illegible] DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examinatioe

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to soll the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

BONNETS, HATS, AND

DRESS GOODS!

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all discriptio ever brought to Fort Wayne.

100 sets of Black Cony $2.00 to $2.50; 50 sets French Mink. $3.00; 50 sets Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; 50 sets of childreu. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture, and warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets Velveteens, Deleans, Cloaking, Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Ladies Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Million.—Calico, Dress Goods, &c., cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's. FORT WAYNE, IND., CALHOUN STREET.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT P ICE!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully annouce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is the largest and most omplete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware
Buildinig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assort St of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and I on ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultral and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross cut and circular Saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, Hemp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, Bottom prices.

Our stock of GENERAL HARDWARE not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags Copper, Brass and Casting.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening!

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE!

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, jus purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Decline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices!

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1.50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3 50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

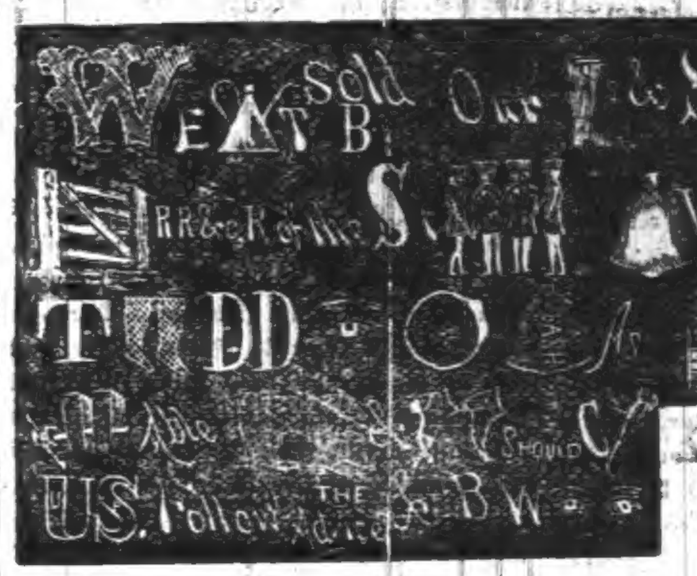

W E A T B sell Our B & S
S
T DD O S
U.S. Follow THE B W

AT

NO.

4

KEYSTONE BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in seal calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything usually found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon gitting all advantages we have in purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boots shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN ST., FORT WAYNE, INDIA

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C, per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio, per pound, 22c 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 25 e cans $3 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper han you can puthem up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silver Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos.

Plug Flounders, per lb, 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 40; S[illegible] 85, [illegible] lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $1.[illegible], $3, $4, [illegible] $6 box, Havana, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & Co

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the [illegible] you Old Seventy Six Whisky furnished us for that purpose and consider it a pure article and therefore safe and reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidental to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully

W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati]
F. S. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
Geo. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. P. JUDKINS, M. D.
R. S. CONNAR, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbon or 50 $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, Rye Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2.00; 35 lbs. $4.00. This will pay them for their trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we will send C. O. D. [illegible] for boxes or drayage to depot. We keep our own teams, money refunded [illegible] can be returned at our expense both ways, and the order [illegible] as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 11, 1872. No. 2.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS;
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	[illegible]
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	13.00	15.00	[illegible]
4 Squares	4.00	5.00	6.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	15.00	22.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion, & [illegible] each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO, J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lanferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC, Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALER IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER.

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE. Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L.	Cincinnati	A.	7 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.		Comersville		4 45
11 10 "		Indianapolis		4 30
1 05 p. m.		Muncie		2 55
2 01 "		Hartfordcity		1 35
3 20 "		Bluffton		12 09
4 50 "		Fort Wayne		11 ar
9 18 "	A.	Jackson	L.	6 00

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 00 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a. m.
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
11 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 00 p. m.	Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M.	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,58 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3.05 "	6,10 "
Chicago	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,08 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4.20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4.30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,20 "	12,10 A.M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

Now completed and running through trains between Jackson and Ft. Wayne. The following Time Card went into effect on Monday, Nov. 20, 1871. Trains run by Jackson time.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	express.
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10 a. m	4 10 p. m
Academie	11 28	4 28
Huntertown	11 38	4 40
Stones (Gravel pit	11 43 p.m.	4 45
New Era	11 54	4 56
Auburn	12 08	5 13
Waterloo	12 20	5 27
Summit	12 37	5 42
Pleasant Lake	12 49	5 54
Angola	1 20	6 05
Jonesville	2 50	7 45
Jackson Arr	3 55	8 50 p. m

GOING SOUTH.

Jackson Leave	7 15 a m	12 17 p m
Jonesville	8 25	1 17
Angola	9 53	2 49
Pleasant	10 05	3 02
Summit	10 17	3 14
Waterloo	10 34	3 29
Auburn	10 48	3 42
New Era	11 03	4 01
Stones (Gravel Pit	11 12	4 12
Huntertown	11 18	4 18
Academie	11 28	4 28
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45	4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, S upt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "
GOING EAST.		
Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:05 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places. Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

"HOW TO GO WEST"

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go and journeys were made in the legendary 'Prairie Schooner,' but in these days of progress and improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R., from Indianapolis over the Indianap'lis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw R. R., and running through Burlington, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other rail roads running from those cities.

Always go 'By way of Burlington,' and you will be sure to be right.

The Burlington route has admirablo answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Fare, &c., and illustrated by a large map truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing. General Passenger Agent, B. M. & R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

Salt Lake city dispatches say that there is ten feet of snow on a level in Little Cottonwood mining district and it is still snowing. Freighting ore from the mines is wholly suspended. The sun has not been seen for a week.

THE CITY ON THE HILL.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

I know a fair, white city,
A quiet peaceful city,
A beautiful, strange city,
Upon a sun-touched hill;
A place where daisies blossom
Upon the green earth's bosom,
And grasses grow and rustle,
Along the streets so still.

The streets are long and narrow
And the brown thrush and the sparrow,
Their little homes have builded
Among the flower-flecked grass.
You will hear the song of linnet,
And the robbin's carol in it,
Whenever this strange city
Your footsteps chance to pass.

The houses in this city—
This strange and quiet city,
Where never human pity
The dwellers ask, nor need,
Are long and low, and over
Each roof the grasses cover
Their green leaves, each a lover
Of haunts where sparrows breed.

There is no sound of sorrow—
Of longing for to-morrow—
Of pain to bear, or borrow,
Within the silent streets;
But always peace and quiet,
Untouched by earthly riot,
As days go drifting by it,
Among its cool retreats.

Thither dear ones, grow weary,
Grow—oh! so tried and weary
Of treading pathways dreary,
Have often turned for rest;
And in this fair, white city,
This beautiful, strange city,
No thoughts of pain nor pity,
Can henceforth stir their breast.

Oh, thought most sweet and tender!
That peace, whose perfect splendor
Of rest we comprehend not,
Shall crown each low-lain head!
In the streets so green and narrow,
Where the robbin and the sparrow,
And the thrush, their nests have builded
In the city of the dead.

A Racy Advertisement.

Wm. Wilson is a genius who keeps a horse restaurant at White Pine, Nevada, and he issues the following musical advertisement. We give him the benefit of our large circulation:

Wm. M. Wilson's livery stable and horse restaurant. Live stock faster than anybody's and all trained to respect woman's rights—also children's—yet warranted to get away from any thing else on the road. Buggies, hacks, &c., for slow or fast travel—with horses to correspond. Funeral turnouts cheerfully furnished, and guaranteed to make the proper impression.—Bloated aristocrats from abroad taken on to any road, and warranted ahead of any stage or any other conveyance—for money. No complaint is ever heard from the stock fed in this stable. More hilarity than ever was known in any other collection of dumb animals since the procession from Noah's landing. No hay ropes about this establishment—everything is turned loose, the key to the barley sacks hangs dangling within reach of the humblest horse in the stable and no pains are spared to make the guests of the establishment distinguishing the difference between this and the desert waste.

News Items.

Keokuk, Iowa, claims to have a larger population of stone and brick buildings than any other city in the west.

Molly Neptune, the oldest member of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians, died lately? t the good old age of one hundred and ten years.

A Connecticut paper says that a lawyer hung out a shingle in the town of Bethel, in that State, but left after a year, he having had only one case—that was of inflammatay rheumatism.

A San Francisco girl recently undertook the arsenic treatment for procuring a clear and beautiful complexion. She looked white enough in her coffin.

The death of ex-Govenor John A. Winston, of Alabama, is announced. He died at his residence at Mobile. He was of the prominent men of the South.

The Warden of the Indiana State Prison North has filed his quarterly statement with the State Auditor, and his annual report with the Govenor. The earnings of the prison for the quarter ending Dec. 15, were $12,837,13 and the expenses $11,388 81. A warrant for the last named sum was drawn in the warden's favor and the surplus, amounting to $1,448,32, left in his hands.

A Full meeting of the representatives of the railroads centering in Indianapolis was held on the 21st, to take action on the free pass system, the aggregate which is nearly 15 per cent. on the gross passenger. The resolutions adopted prohibit the issuing of all passes, with the excep- of reciprocal ones to the different railroads and to members of the press

On Christmas Day, at Shild's Mill, seven miles west of Seymour, Ind., on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, an old cannon, being fired off to celebrate Christmas burst and instantly killed William Dobbin and a blacksmith named Crews. A young man named August had his left hand so badly injured that it had to be amputated.

When Alexis departed from Philadelphia he left two hundred dollars to be distributed among the servants at the servants at the Continental Hotel, and handed twenty-five dollars to Mayor Fox for the man who stopped the frightened horses of one of the carriages in which his suite was returning from the Park breakfast on Monday.

A discontent that is national has been kindled in France by a proposition on the part of the Government to tax matches five per cent.—that is, ten cents on a thousand. The match manufacturer sustains 25,000 workmen. Seven millions of dollars of capital is invested in it.

Milton P. Lee, of Coburn station, Wis., who died last week, was buried ten feet deep in a triple coffin, the outer one being of two inch oak, securely spiked. This form of sepulchre was adopted to protect the body from the depredations of body-snatchers.

Humorous Items.

The most famous of spheres—Shakespeare.

Coming to grief—Meeting trouble half way.

A prickly pair—A porcupine and a hedge hog.

A bad style of Arimetic—Division in families.

When is a young lady like a whale?—When she's pouting.

Can anything that is baleful be a blessing? Yes, a bale full of cotton.

A sign in a Western city announces, 'Boots blacked inside.'

The man who on his wedding-day starts as a Lieutenant in the family, will never get promoted.

A Charlestown cat plays the piano—mewsic in her soul.

A man writes to say he only backed one horse in all his life, and that was into a shop window.

It is now always he who has the most nose who knows the most.

Why are lovers like armies? Because they usually get along smoothly enough till they become engaged.

'John did you ever bet on a horse race?' 'No; but I have seen my sister Bet on our old mare.'

Young folks grow most when in love.—It increases their sights wonderfully.

There is a gentleman in N. who can be trusted with any secret, for nothing he says will be believed.

A queer old gentleman being ask what he wished for dinner, replied, 'An appetite good company, something to eat, and a napkin.'

An Irish gardner is described as being requested to set his master's watch by his sun dial, when he forthwith planted it in the ground close to it.

Smoky.—Mrs Gubbins says her husband is exactly like a tallow candle, because he always will smoke when he is going out.

What is the difference between a farmer and a bottle of whisky?—One husbands the corn, and the other corns the husban

Pudding and tart.—An old philosopher hath said, 'The woman that maketh a good pudding in silence is better than one that maketh a tart reply.'

The mate.—'Are you the mate of the ship?' asked an emigrant of the cook, who was an Irishman,—'No, sir,' was the reply; 'I am the man who cooks the mate.'

Whole sale doctoring.—A doctor, who was arrested because his patient died, has been acquitted on the ground that he did the best he could, giving all the medicines he knew the names of.

'How did you learn that graceful attitude?' said a gentleman to a drunken fellow, leaning in a maudlin fashion against a post. 'I have been practising at a glass,' was the reply.

A pretty, rich young widow was regarding herself lately at a mirror in her chamber, while for the first time trying on her widow's cap. 'Behold,' she exclaimed, 'the real cap of liberty.'

A revenue assessor in Ohio, asking the usual questions, inquired.

'Did your wife have any income last year?'

'Yes, sir,' replied the assessed, 'both girls.'

'Mother,' said a little boy, 'I've got a bad headache and a sore throat, too.'—'Well, you shall have medicine,' said the mother. 'It's no matter,' retorted the shrewd urchin, 'I've got 'em—but they don't hurt.

Warm.—'What shall I do to get warm?' asked a fashionably attired lady of a Quaker who was riding in a carriage with her at the same time shivering in her lace shawl and profusion of jewelry.—'I don't know,' replied the Quaker, solemnly, 'unless thee puts on another breastpin!'

Had him there.—A doctor lately informed his friends, in a large company, that he had been eight days in the country.—'Yes,' said one of the party; 'it had been announced in the *Times*.'—'Ah,' said the doctor, stretching his neck importantly; 'pray in what terms?—Well, as well as I can remember, in the following, 'There were last week twenty seven deaths less than a week before!'

A mercenary lover gave up his bride when her father presented a bill for the young woman's board during the four years they had been 'engaged.'

'Lusher is in his elements to-night,' remarked a friend of that individual. 'You don't say so,' replied the party addressed; 'why, he must have fallen into a barrel of whisky.'

'How well he plays for one so young,' said Mrs. Partington, as the organ boy and his monkey performed near the door 'and how much his dear little brother in the calico dress looks like him, to be sure.'

In a recent funeral sermon the deceased was referred to as 'one of the few men of the century who have died in their beds without the aid of a physician.'

'What kind of pens do you sell her, mister?' asked a boy of a stationer. 'We keep all kinds, you young vagabond,' was the rude reply. 'Oh, you do, do you? Well then, I'll take ten cents worth of your pig pens.'

A quarrelsome couple were discussing the subject of epitaths and tombstones, and the husband said, 'My dear, what kind of a stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?' 'Brimstone, my love was the affectionate reply.

ONLY A TELEGRAM.

Jennie Johnson went flying down stairs at the ring of a door-bell. 'It's a telegram,' she said to Melissa, on returning. 'I knew Hooper's ring—Hoppor's the messenger.'

'Not a telegram for me, I hope,' said Melissa, looking up from her work 'I do hate the sight of one; they always set my teeth on edge, and make the hair of my flesh stand up. You don't think that any thing has happened to—to Ledyard?'

'Certainly not; it's addressed to Ledyard!'

'And you are opening it?'

'He gives me permision to read his telegrams when he's out of town, so that I may forward them if they are important. *You'll* have that pleasure when you are married, I suppose.' And then Jennie relapsed into utter silence for full ten minutes, while Melissa fidgeted and coughed, and wondered what it was about, too proud to ask till anxiety constrained her.

'Something *must* have happened to Ledyard, I know,' she cried. 'Why don't you speak, Jennie?' Why do you look so—so distracted?' Let me read it. I insist; it is my right, Jennie!'

'Yes,' said Jennie, slowly, 'it is your right; but I wouldn't read it, if I were you.'

'Not read it! Do you think I am selfish enough to spare myself so weakly? If he suffers, is it too much for me to know? Give it to me this minute, Jennie!'

'Oh, don't belive you have any idea what it is. It's worse than death! Here, read it, if you will. I hope I am not doing wrong to allow it!' And Melissa read:

'*To Dr. Ledyard Johson:*

'DEAREST,—My parents consent at last. Come to me before my heart breaks, if you still love

'EMILIE.'

Melissa put it down without a tremor. Jennie dared not look at her.

'I must go home,' said she, with a voice as hollow as the whispers of a sea-shell, 'of course. When does the next train leave, Jennie do you know?' And then her assummed calmness melted into a torrent of tears.

'Now I feel more composed,' she said: 'a good cry is equal to a tonic. I might have known that it couldn't last. Only if he had tolk me himself! I think it would have been easier to bear if he had not deceived me. And yet he seemed in earnest. He once told me that he never loved but ano woman, and I was fool enough to think that one was myself: though he did not say so, his eyes swore to it. Oh, I have been too happy! but this ends it all. Jennie, for what are *you* crying? Tell him I hope he *will* be happy with—with Emilie.

You know, I can not bring myself to like her just yet—'

'Oh, I detest her, the huzzy!' cried Jennie.

'Tell him I mean to forgive him; but I never, never wish to see his face again! Oh! oh! oh!' and another heavy dose of the aforesaid tonic; and the girls kissed and parted.

Dr. Ledyard had been expected home that night, but after Melissa had departed Jennie received a note saying that he should be detained for a week or more, and not mentioning Melissa, as her visit had been kept a secret from him, Jennie intending a suprise. When they heard his ring, Melissa was to step behind the statute of Ariadne, and while Ledyard warmed his hands at the blaze on the hearth, and dilated on the pleasures of home, hintidg that there was but one delight, in the shape of Melissa, was to step from out the shadow of Ariadne, into the warmth of fire-light and embracing arms. So the little drama that Jennie had planned failed of performance, and when Ledyard's note arrived, she inclosed Emilie's telegram to his address, having written on the other side of the sheet:

'Melissa has been visiting here. We intended a pleasant surprise for you, instead of which there was an ugly *contre-temps*. She left instantly.—This horrid telegram will explain. Your sorrowful sister,

'JENNIE.'

But in her agitation, Miss Jennie, who was always just a bit careless, though kind-hearted enough, directed her letter to East instead of ninety, and therefore—it being prior to the present postal arrangements, which returns a miscarried letter to the original writer at the expiration of a few weeks—Dr. Ledyard Johnsn never received it Judge of his suprise, then, when, having written to Melissa in his usual vein, his love-letter was returned to him unopened!

'I should like just to know what he says about it,' Melissa had pleaded; 'how he excuses himself.' Having utterly resigned him, she was just dying for one word of affectionate apology and appreciation. In her own heart she had already excused him: she had pieced up a sentimental story for his apology. He had loved Emilie first, but a cruel father had interfered; then he had met Melissa herself, and had fancied she could fill Emilie's place; but oh! when she stepped aside what happiness she had been capable of giving him!—the more costly since it was also her own happiness which she threw into the scales. Therefore she would fain have opened his letter, in order to verify her romance; but her mother, who understood human nature and the ways of the world better—to whom romance was a dead letter—said, 'No, dear; it will only probe the wound; it will do no good—better return it unopened, as he deserves: there is no excuse possible.' And being a high-handed woman, who always carried her point, down the letter was returned. Dr. Ledyard posted down to Doverby instantly to inquire into the affair, and was told that Melissa had left town, and her mother was indisdosed—she having sent Melissa away on a visit to divert her mind. At his wit's end, Ledyard wrote on his card, 'Will Mrs. Vaughn give it to me Melissa's address?' To which she replied.

'Under the circumstances, Mrs. Vaughn thinks it wise to whithhold her daughter's address from Dr. Johnson, and she is greatly surprised at his importunity—*after all*.'

'Fairly puzzled, and not a little angry, Dr Ledyard returned to town and to his patients. He had no heart or spirits for any thing, but it was his duty to see that people did not die needlessly, though he were dying, by inches himself. He knew that it was not a grief to kill outright, but it threatened to be a life-long anguish.—He had long known that the ambitious Mrs. Vaughn did not regard him as a brilliant match for her beautiful daughter; but that Melissa should disown her love was incomprehensible.

'How are you, doctor? Been down to see your sweetheart?' asked one of his college friends, a few days later. 'How do love and cliques agree? When are you going to marry?'

'Never,' answered the the doctor, gruffly.

'Eh! business bad? Dont, get discouraged. This is the healthy season eh? or is it a lovers' quarrel? March spoke of danceing with Miss Vaughn down at Grandelaw last night.'

'At Grandelaw!' cried the doctor, as if a snake had stung him. Melissa returning his letters and daneing with March looked black indeed. March and he had been rival suitors from the beginning, and Grandelaw was his uncle's homestead, where March's mother and sisters spent their holidays in dancing and merrymaking, and which would descend to March on the death of the old gentleman.

'Oh yes,' answered the doctor, with a grim attempt at composure; 'Miss Vaughn is making a visit at Grandelaw there is some connection between the two families;' said then he took the next train for Grandelaw hiself—he not going to give Melissa up without an effort,

As he walked up the avenue toward the March homestead, at dusk, he could see the blazing wood fires shedding a glow on the low, antiquated ceilings, and filling the rooms with phantoms—and was not that Melissa at the old upright piano? Now she rises to greet March, who enters, and takes her hand in both of his, unresisted, and carries it to his lips, then leads her back again to the old upright piano, and their voices blend in some love-song, which almost freezes the heart's blood of Dr. Ledyard, standin dazed and dazzled in the avenue outside. Is Melissa happy at Grandelaw, he wonders, singing with March? Is it of her own choosing? Was she afraid of love in a cottage? Amidst all his misery he recognizes the picturesque effect of the scene, and has half a mind not to interfere. All the elements of happiness are there; but are they well mixed? Melissa comes now and leans her head against the window-frame, and looks out across the waste of snow-heap fields, at the neighboring orchard trees tasseled with clinging flakes, at the evening-star, like a disembodied spirit dividing the shadows: the fire-light paints a back-ground for her such as Fra Angelico loved, lights up the bronzebrown curls, ring falling from a low brow, scintillates in the wide eyes, touches the pale cheek with color—only an instant, then the vision dissolved; she started and turned away. Had she seen him waiting there in the cold outside? had she turned from him to March? Ledyard walked boldly to the door then, and asked for Miss Vaughn. A rustle of silks on the stairways, a chorus of merry voices echoing from room to room, reached him as the door opened.

'Miss Vaughn is engaged,' said the servant.

'But will you tell Miss Vaughn that Dr. Ledyard Johnson particularly requests and interview?' he persisted, in desperation.

'I give your card to the young lady, and she says, says she 'Tell the gentleman I'm engaged.' Them's her own blessed words, if I was ter die for it!'

Dr. Ledyard turned away, quiet broken-hearted. He had a friend in the place, at whose house he made himself at home occasionally, and to whom he repaired after this rebuff of fortune.

'So you have come to escort me to the ball have you? Just in time,' said Mrs. Martin. 'Hugh is so cross; he prefers caucus to balls. And as for you, you need something cheering but not inebriating; you have been too much of your vitality to your sick folks. A galop is good for the circulation. Come, will you go?'

'With all my heart,' said the doctor. It was so comfortable to have somebody think of his pleasure.

'And with all your heels too, I hope.'

All the gentry of the place went to such frolics with there guest: who could say but he might meet Meliss there, and make it all clear between them? So they went. The dancing had already begun when they arrived; the lights, like great wreaths of flame, swung overhead. the lancers swung beneath on the tide of harmony. It seemed as if the wind, blowing through some garden, had set all the flower petals in fantastic motion—such a fluttering of gossamer, like a shining mist; such coruscations of color: such faces, gleaming one instant from out the brilliant chaos, and vanishing as suddenly. such perfumes, transporting the imagination across seas on their spicy wings into the heart of tropical valleys and Arabian nights—all floating 'in time to flute, violin, basson.' Presently the dazzling nebul resolved into groups, and Miss Vaughn passed so near, leaning upon the arm of Lennox March that her drapery swept across Ledyard, at which she half turned her head, and seeing him, shrank away like a frightened bird

'Come, you don't know any one here,' said the young host, half an hour later, useeing Ledyard standing idle. 'Let me introduce you to some partners. Here are hosts of ladies on the ascending scale from pretty to beautiful. here's Miss Vaughn, for instance. Miss Vaughn, allow me to introduce Dr. Johnson.'

Miss Vaughn bowed, her lips moved without articulating. The doctor saw his opportunity—the violins were interluding.

'Will you galop, Miss Vaughn?' He took her hand as he spoke; she neither demurred nor consented. The music gave wings to their feet, drew them into the maelstrom; they seemed like leaves blown before its breath—in and out, up and down the long hall, they swung in everrepeated circles, interesting other orbits. Not a word was spoken between them; her curls blew out against his cheek; his arm held her. The music was the only speech heard; it interpreted every heart-beat—wave after wave. till the galop was at an end.

'Shall we go into the conservatory?' he asked then; 'or will you have an ice?' and they were walking securely away from the crowd, when Mr. March overtook them.

'Miss Vaughn,' he said, 'your mother sends me to fetch you. We are going home.'

'I will take Miss Vaughn to her mother,' said Ledyard, with some hauteur.

'But I am Mrs. Vaughn's embassador, and can not delegate the pleasant duty to you,' laughed March.

'Miss Vaughn, I protest against this. I must speak out. Somebody has been doing me an injury. I wish to set myself right with you. Please to choose who shall conduct you to your mother—Mr. March or myself.'

'After all—that has passed,' murmured Melissa, 'I think it would be less embarrassing for mamma if I should go with Mr. March.'

'For Heaven's sake, what do you mean? What has 'passed?'' But Lennox March had swept her beyond hearing before the words were well uttered.

Her mother had warned her that Dr. Johnson would say such things, and shift the blame upon some one else, if she gave him the blame upon some one else, if she gave him the chance.

'I am astonished, Melissa, at such unprecedented conduct!' said Mrs Vaughn, when they were at last a lone.

'When I saw you in that man's arms I could hardly believe my eyes! What did he say to you?'

'He seemed to wish to explain, but there was no time.'

'No time when you were galoping half an hour or more!'

'But, mama, it takes all one's breath to galop; But he *did* say that somebody had injuried him.'

'Of course he would insinuate such things.'

'But may they not be true, mamma?'

'True! Where are your wits Melissa? I believe that man could pursuade you that the moon is made of green cheese!'

Dr. Ledyard returned to the city next morning, having previously called a second time at Mr. March's, and been informed that Miss Vaughn had gone over the Grandelaw hills on horseback in company with his rival. It was plain to him that she had gone in order to avoid him. He did not guess that it was Mrs. Vaughn who had excepted Lennox March's invitation for Melissa and that she had no choice but to obey. So the doctor returned to his duty, conseling himself with the poet's wisdom,

'If she be not fair for me,
What care I how fair she be?'

It would be a sorry Christmas for him, indeed, in spite of the poet, but he thought it best to leave his patients in the hands of his assistant, and run down to Haven to keep it with Jennie. When one has lost a sweetheart, a sister is, perhaps, the next best thing; not that he intended to talk over his grief with her, but because it is pleasant to have some one about who flatters you with small attentions, and regards you as a superior being, especially when your vanity or affection has received a shock. But he found Jennie somewhat changed too; she was by no means in her usual sprightly vein; she had nothing for him but half smiles. He wondered, secretly, if she had ever experienced a like dissatisfaction with life, of which he had never dreamed before. They were an uncommunicative family, he knew; and sisters and brothers much more readily repose sentimental confidences go strangers than in each other. To be sure, Jennie had hung the Christmas wreaths in the windows, the holly over Copley's picture of their grandmother. There was a goodly store of danties in the prntry, too—frosted cakes surmounted by garlands of flowers done in confectionery; jellies like pyramids of rubies and crystal; grapes grown in their own vineyard, whose globes of amethyst hoarded something of summer's sweetness and perfume; apples, russet as the autumn hills, red with the life-blood of the year. But there was little of Chrismas cheer besides through the frost was on the pane, the old church-bells saluted the Christmas-eve with cracked but jubilant voices, end the moon was rising overhead, as if rose over Palestine when first the song of 'Peace on earth, good-will to-men' was heard, whose echo still vibrates across the dusty centuries.

Dr. Ledyard stood before the blazing hearth, thinking what a different night it might have been had Melissa continued true; wondering what she was doing—if the fire-light still flushed her cheek in the low parlor at Grandelaw; if she and Lennox March still sunk together sweet Christmas choruses He was thinking thus bitterly, when a sharpring at the door started both brother and sister from their reveries.

'Hopper's ring,' said Jennie. She had never exchanged a word with Ledyard about the fatal telegram. If he did not choose to mention it and explain, why should she? How could she? She had not the courage. But, sitting there, it had struck her that he was looking worn and depressed, and it was on her lips to say something comforting, when the little servant entered with a yellow envelope.

'A telgraph, doctor,' said she.

'I hope they haven't called me back to the city—no urgent case, I trust. Humph; poor thing, poor thing!' and he tossed the telgram upon the table.

'Is any one ill?' said Jennie. 'Must you go?'

'Oh no; it's the same old story.—Read it, if wish.'

Jennie took it and read—

'To Dr. Ledyard Johnson:

'Dearest,—My parents consent at last. Come to me before my heart breaks, if you still love

'EMILIE.'

Then she looked up at Ledyard, who seemed to have forgotten all about it. He was still standing before the fire, looking at the picture of the 'Sleeping Palace,' hanging over the mantel.

'That's a capital thing, Jennie, do you know it? One would think the artist had visited the sleep-shops. It's the genuine blue sleep. See this old senescal, who was about to blow his trumphet when the enchantment seized him, with his two cheeks distended! And there comes the fairy prince across the hills. 'The many fail, succeeds.' Ah! I say, Jennie, why do they always paint fairy princes with a feather in their hats?'

'But—but the telegram?' grasped Jenny.

'The telegram? Oh yes. Sad, isn't it?'

'Oh, it's the same—the very same.'

'Then you have seen it before, I thought it was probable. I've had a dozen, or less, word for word. She's as mad as a March here, you see, but quite harmless. She's one of my hospital patients, you know. She had a lover, they say, whom her father dismissed, and it affected her reason. She took the greatest fancy to me from the first, imagines I am the young man in question—it's plain she has forgotten his name—and so every little while she gives the keepers the slip and telegraphs to me. Poor child! she must be fifty years old at the least. There's a heart-wound for you. Jennie, what's the matter, dear? It isn't a nice story for christmas-eve.

'Oh, it is the best story I ever heard—the very best!' she cried, rising and stretching out her arms to a charming apparation in the door-way—or could it be Mellisa Vaughn, wrapped in ermine and crowned with smiles?

'I heard every word of it,' said the phantom of Melissa. 'so much for everdropping; but then, to be sure, it was an old story. I had heard it before. You see. I could not stay down at Grandelaw for christmas—I felt in prison—so I begged mamma to come home; and there we found old Dr. Rightabout, who is my goodfather you know. Goodfathers always bring gifts in the fairy-books. So this morning at breakfast we happen to be talking of insanity, and 'By-the-way, Melissa,' said he, 'there's a rival of yours at the Guinness Hospital. There's an Emilie St. Raymond in love with your Dr. Johnson—sends him telegrams by the armful of the lovingest sort. It's lucky you aren't jealous; but, bless me, she's as mad as Hamlet—been so this twenty years—perfectly harmless, though. Do you know, Ledyard,' she pursued, coming toward him and putting out her hands, 'I couldn't speak a word. The tears just filled my eyes, thinking how I had sentenced you without a hearing. Don't they look terribly red?'

'They look terribly beautiful,' he said, kissing the bent brow. It seemed to him that he was beginning to see through the fog.

'And mamma,' continued Melissa, 'who is hard upon evil-doers, but kind-hearted withal, said I must run right down this Christmas-eve and make it straight through Jennie—for we thought you were at Babylon Street still—and she is waiting in the hall hoping you will forgive us.'

'I will go and help her take off her wraps,' said Jennie, leaving the lovers alone. And so the curtain falls? Nay, rises, revealing a happy Christmas-eve in store for Dr. Johnson and Miss Vaughn.—*Harpers Weekly.*

The Mont Cenis tunnel has been forestalled by a half forgotten subway, made about 300 years ago across the Mont Viso (Mont Visulus), at the foot of which the river Perisse. More than 2150 yards in length is cut in a straight line through the solid rock, in the very heart of the Alpine chain. The subway was commenced in or about the year 1497, but nothing is known as to the cost of the undertaking, or the time required for all of its accomplishments

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JAN. 11, 1871

The new Minnesota Legislature has eighteen Scandinavian members.

The Washington *Chronicle* and New York *Standard* are inclined to read Greeley out of the party.

Under the Democratic administration, the expenses of Yorktown, Virginia, Custom House were from $600 to $800 per year. Now they are $3,000, and less revenue collected than before.

The Radical Executive Committe at Washington sent off under the rank of various members of Congress 956,000 'documents,' specially prepared for campaign purposes, during the six months ending December 1.

The *National Standard* says: 'We have such advices as lead us most seriously to distrust the wisdom, on the score of temperance, of entrusting the Presidential office for another term in the keeping of Gen. Grant.'

The Minnesota Scandinavians are contemplating a new political departure, not relishing the scandalous and knavish treatment which they have long and over patiently borne from the Radical party of that State.

The Rev. Mr. Brady, a Methodist minister who edits a paper at Indianola, Iowa, thinks that Harlan is too good a financier for himself, and not quiet good enough for the government, to be reelected to the Senate.

The Radicals in New Hampshire have chosen a man of straw as the Gubernatorial leader, and the *Tribune* says they 'will have a hard canvass before them.' It seems not at all unlikely that Weston will again walk over the course.

In his speech at the reception made to him at Sanfrancisco, A. A. Sargent, the new California Senator, denounced the extravagance that permitted the Custom House lot in that city to remain vacant, while $58,000 a year was paid for rent of offices.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that for the sake of modesty and decency, Bowen, the bigamist, ought to leave Washington for a while.' We trust that he won't go. If the various Bowens around Washington should get that idea, and commence a stampede, the wheels of government might come to a full stop.

'A crew of national vampires' is the mild term by which Carl Schurz (Radical) characterizes the present Administration. He moreover adds that 'the popular deluge is coming, and the thieves had better prepare to escape to the mountains.' This is the best advice the Administration has had for a long time.

--It is stated in certain Radical quarters that COLFAX has long since come to the conclusion that GRANT would prefer an Eastern man to himself for this position. Blaine who is an expectant, is regarded as good at the White House, and GRANT'S preferences are undoubtedly for the old-time Hannibal Hamlin.

Killing of James Fisk, jr.

Col. James Fisk, jr., a prominent citizen and capitalist of New York, was brutally murdered at the Central Hotel by a man named Stokes, a well-known speculator of that city. Fisk will be remembered by the sobriquet of "Erie Jim," he having been one of the principle characters in the Erie Railroad farce sometime ago.

In New Orleans a nest of radical robbers, who have been working on the Tammany principle, has been raided upon. Meetings have been held, and a statement of the city debt has appeared in response. It appears that the debt shows an increase of six million dollars in the past four years. This statement has still further incited the citizens, and they propose to exterpate the thieves who have incressed the debt, and to turn over a new leaf.

A newly invented ballot box, in use by the Radicals of Georgia, was recently discovered at Augusta, in that State. It had two bottoms, one of mahogony, the other of pine. Neither was secured with nails or screws, the outer one being fastened with a little glue. The lock on the top of the box was no protection, as there was another entrance at the bottom. At the last election in Augusta, the Radical managers offered the Democrats the charge of the key before the counting, they keeping the box. The result can easily be imagined.

One hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars in the Treasury on the 1st inst. is an accumulation against which we shall miss no fair opportunity to protest, however unavailing. We do not believe it right for the Government to assume the trouble and risk of keeping private citizens' coin, yet getting no good of it. We wish Mr. Boutwell would ask them to take it away and keep it themselves. We wish he had bought fifty millions' worth of bonds in 1869, and thus saved several millions of in terest, since paid to no good purpose; we wish he would do it now. We think we see him move—but O! so slowly!—*New York Tribune.*

—The New Orleans *Times* looks upon the various conflicting elements of Republicanism as becoming more strongly consolidated every day, excepting only that honest antagonism to the Grant administration, which will be forced into the Democratic opposition. Such is the view now generally obtaining. The policy of inactivity or 'passivism' on the part of the Democracy is parting with its ephemeral notoriety, and few are found to do it reverence. The two great national parties of the country are to be squarely arrayed for the contest, and third party men will go either where their interests or their principles incline them.

According to information from Harrisburg, the Republican members of the State Legislature are just now discusing more or less earnestly the question of the Vice Presidency. All the eminent patriots there assembled favor Colfax, but as they do not exactly know where that gentleman stands—whether he is a candidate or not—whether he has withdrawn his last letter or has a fresh letter of acceptance ready written in his pocket. They purpose to solve the difficulty and satisfy their perturbed spirits by sending a committee of one to ask the Vice President just how he feels about it. Grant wants Coalfax to run, and the latter is reported to hesitate to reiterate his declination.

Democratic State Central Committee—

The Democratic State Central Committee, a large representation of the Democratic press and leading Democrats, from various sections of the State, were in session monday evening, at the Senate Chamber, discussing the political situation generally. The meeting was harmonious throughout, and the most hopeful feeling in regard to the political prospects was expressed. Speeches and suggestions were made by Messrs. S. W. Holmes, J. B. Edmonds, Joseph E. McDonald, John S. Williams, W. S Shirly, Cal. Taylor, Wm. Mack, B. W. Hanna, D. W. Voorhees, T. A. Hendricks, John Kirk, and others.

The action of the State Central Committee was sustained, and the opinion was generally expressed in favor of postponing the State Convention until after the National Convention had met. It was, also, proposed that each Congressional District should select its delegates to the National Convention.

It was an old fashion Democratic love feast, auguring well for the future. We wish every Democrat in the State could have been present to have enjoyed the feast, for it was a meeting that could not fail to inspire hope, courage and zeal in the good cause. *State Sentinel.*

Cuban Policy—War Prospects.

Notwithstauding the statements industriously circulated in regard to the pacific intentions of General Sickles and that the object of his return is to take charge of political affairs in the State of New York in the interests of the President, there are indications that a positive and belligerent policy if need be, will be adopted in regard to Cuban affairs. In fact the administration rather wish for a brush with Spain, in the belief that war will be a popular idea with the people; that it will divert attention from the corruption almost universal among Radical officials and consolidate the party in favor of Grant for re-election to the Presidency. It is hardly probable that a man like Sickles would be called home to arrange difficulties in the Republican party, or that he is a proper person to act as pacificator in the conflict between the Conkling and Fenton or Greeley wings of the Republican party in New York. More likely the administration had other motives in recalling General Sickles just at this juncture in Cuban affairs.

It is reported from Washington that on the reassembling of Congress it is the purpose of General Banks and others to force the Administration to take such action in regard to Cuban affairs that will precipitate a conflict or else compel Spain to respect our Government, and promptly ful-fill its violated pledges, to which its attention has been directed during the past two years.—The Cuban Government must be taught to respect the rights of Americans. However averse Secretary Fish may have been in regard to an outbreak with Spain, telegraphic advices from Washington report that he has changed his position. He is to remain in the Cabinet, and that the Administration will surrender its passive policy in our relations with Spain appears to be well authenticated. It is reported, notwithstanding the adverse rumors, that General Sickles had a consultation with Mr. Fish yesterday in regard to our complications with Spain. Additional vessels of war have been ordered to Havana and vicinity, which certainly has a warlike look.

The leading idea with Administration and the office holders is the continuance of the Radical party in powere, and it seems, as one of the means to secure that end, it has been determined by those who rule over us to incite a controversy with Spain, to the extreme of war if it be necessary so as to get up an excitement that will stop the discussions and investigations now going on in regard to the Administration's management of public affairs, and the abuse that have grown out of it. This confirms the impression that we shall have war with Spain, to keep out of sight and out of discussion, during the Presidential canvass this year, the short comings of Grant and the-henchmen by whom he is surrounded. They are bound to do something to relieve themselves from the belief that is fast becoming a conviction even among the most intense Republicans, that 'there is corruption, deep, damaging and festering allthough this administration of ours,' as Mr. Tipton, minister of the gospel and republican United States Senator from Nebraska expresses it. But we do not believe that even war with Spain will shut out the consideration of the crimes of the party in power, or the growing belief that a change of administration is necessary for the good of the country.
—*Ind Sentinel.*

Correspondence.

BUTLER CENTER, IND., Jan. 8th, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—In perusing the columns of your valuable paper, my eyes caught a glimpse of a piece which said something about a class of people, (which the author said was well represented in Auburn,) that never attended to their own business, but are always busy attending to that of others. This reminds me very much of a class of people that live in the vicinity of Mt. Olivet church. They purport to be great moral reformers but the reformation must always come through the penalty of the cival law. They cover their malicious actions with a cloak of religion, and may well be compared to 'wolves in sheep's clothing.' About four years ago a band of them under a well known and accomplished leader (whose name I need not mention) went forth to seek whom they might devour. At last they got a hold, as they thought, and arranged a few subjects before the tribunals at Auburn. After the witnesses were all sworn but one, this being the the leader, they had as yet failed to make a case on the grounds that no person was identified. His practised eye soon saw where they failed, and he set forth to cover all this ground, and not strange to say, he did it too. They sucked as much blood then as their appetites could devour for several years. But hungry hounds must be fed, so they sought again to glut their appetites. Still holding spite and antipathy they caught at the first faint opportunity to give vent to their malicious feelings. This opportunity was in the form of a protracted meeting, and, undoubtedly, recommended on their part for this purpose. Now, I have not a word to say against the meeting or the minister who led it for *I certainly* look upon *him* as a *fine type* of humanity, but I *do* think that he is led estray to some extent when he adheres to their doctrines. It is plain to reason that it was for this purpose that they wished the meeting, for they told before, what they intended to do thus showing that it was a premeditated plan. Again the offence was *very* trivial, nothing but a little whispering and it seems that the most of that took place at the stove before taking their seats. I do detest whispering in church, but this could easily have been looked over for it showed on the part of no one a disposition to disturb the meeting. But they were brought before the tribunals at Ft. Wayne (as the church is in Allen county) and how did the authorities there look upon it? It is well known that such offenders, when a plain case is made, are not fined less than from twenty-five to fifty dollars, nor should they be, but after a great amount of testimony, that of three or four ministers among the rest, they were only fined only the small amount of twenty-five cent's, thus showing how insignificant the offence was regarded by our civil authorities. The effect of this mode of conduct was to reduce the congregation to about twenty person on an average, and it finally broke up with but sixteen, and may well be termed an entire failure. Again I can truthfully say so eager they were to get some hold, that they would not all kneel in prayer at a time, and as an excuse to sit, would get a baby in their arms and watch. When it was not convenient to hold a baby (which was seldom the case for babies are plenty in that community) they would kneel and look back over their shoulder and keep a bright look out, thus filling the old command 'watch and pray.'

People of that community one thing you may rest assured of and that is your own conduct brought about your own ruin.

And another thing you may pray till you drop into your graves and as long as your actions do not correspond with your prayers you will *never* accomplish a reformation.

Q. J. I. SQUASH.

Religious Intelligence.

New churches are talked of for the Methodist and Baptist denominations at Columbia City.

The brick for the M. E. Church, at Mishawaka, are being delivered on the ground, and work will be resumed just as soon as the weather will permit.

In Lafayette, Logansport, and several other places in this State, the Catholic churches are taking a decided stand against intemperance.

Rev. A. M. Collins has commenced a series of discourses on the doctrine of Election, at the Christian Church—at Buchanan.

The storm of the 23rd ult., went through the new roof on the Presbyterian church, Niles, and it is feared that the walls inside are seriously injured.

The Presbyterian festival, at Pierceton, week before last, was a success, the proceeds being over two hundred dollars. Every one in attendance enjoy the occasion.

The Presbyterian and Methodist congregations, at Valparaiso, united on their Christmas tree this year. The reception was held at the M.E. Church in the evening, and was largely attended.

The Sabbath School Festival at the Baptist church, Peru, on Christmas evening, was attended by about 300 persons. The supper was a fine affair.

The Methodist Sunday School at Winamac, have elected the Rev. John P. Barnett of tee Baptist church, Superintendent of their school.

Rev. Baker closed a series of meetings at Baker's Church, in Smithfield township, on Tuesday evening of last week. Eleven conversions and fourteen accessions to the M. E. Church, was the result.— *Waterloo Press.*

The Methodists have just clored a meeting at McKendry Chappel, Peru, held under the super vision of Rev. R. J. Parrett, which resulted in 21 conversions and 24 accessions to the M. E. Church; besides a gracious work in the church, which is still progressing.

At Huntington, a boy scoundrel named Mr. Carpenter, (alias, 'Bill Zeigler,') made a burglarious descent upon the contribution box of the Baptist Sunday School, amounting to some thirty or forty dollars. He is now in jail awaiting trial.

The fair recently given by the ladies of the Congregational Church, St. Jo., Mich., was a grand success. The net proceeds were over four hundred dollars, and the funds will be used in re furnishing their beautiful house of worship.

Two horses demonstrated their sagacity and their affection for a brother equine, by leading a man, through their strange actions, to where it was lying in sore distress, at Spencer.

Mercellis Thompson, of Richland township, Whitley county, aged about 19 years committed suicide on last Saturday eve., by deliberately blowing out his brains with a shot gun. The young man had been mentally afflicted for a couple of years.

John Huff, a well know citizen of Warren county, was found dead near his farm, three miles north of Pine Village, one day last week. He had left home early the day previous to attend to some business at Oxford, and while returning, in the evening, it is supposed he was trown from his horse and killed.

A good looking young woman, apparently about eighteen years of age, and giving her name as Lily Smith, was found in a box car at the depot, in Brazil, last Sunday, where she laid all night in a state of great suffering, having attempted an abortion upon herself by means of drug. She was taken to the house of a citizen and properly cared for. She stated that she was from Henry county, Ill.

A fellow, having a spite at a sausage-maker, rushed into his shop, when crowded with customers, threw a large dead cat upon the counter, and said: 'That makes nineteen, we'll settle when you're not so busy,' and made his exit.

A negro boy of eight years has a picture primer to teach him his lessons. One of the pictures is that of a bull chasing a boy, which the little fellow watches from day to day, gleefully exclaiming, 'He hasn't cotched him yet!'

The great storm of Friday night and Saturday extended throughout the Northwest, and did serious damage, especially in towns and cities where buildings were either blown down, unroofed, or otherwise injured.

A Crow worth Having.

John Snyder, of Virginia, owns a crow which serves as a substitute for dogs, cats and all other domestic sentinels. He destroys every frog about the well; allows a mouse no chance for his life; drives away hawks from the poultry, and bids fair to act as the best squirrel dog in the country. He readily spies the squirrel either upon the fence or tree, and with a natural antipathy to the whole squirrel tribe, his shrill, keen note is readily detected by his owner, accompanied by rapid darts up and down, and the owner is thus led to the game. The most remarkable feature about the crow is, that he invariably keeps five or six days' rations ahead of time, well concealed.—*New Haven Register.*

Baptism by Detail.

A very pious and zealous Chaplain of a Confederate regiment called on a Colonel, not particularly noted for moral observance, in order to talk about the religious interests of his men. The Chaplain was politely received and requested to be seated on a camp stool.

'I believe, Colonel,' said he, 'that you have one of the finest regiments in the service?'

'Yes,' said the Colonel, 'I think I have myself.'

'Well, do you pay much attention to the religious instruction of your men?'

'Not much; very little said about scripture in the drill books.'

'Well, I just called to mention the fact that in the fifth Regiment the Lord has blessed our labors wonderfully, and ten men have already been baptized.' (This was a rival regiment.)

'Yes, sir, I am pleased to say that it is so.'

'Sergeant,' said the Colonel, calling to his orderly, have fifteen men detailed immediately to be baptized. I'll be hanged if that Fifth Regiment shall outdo us in any respect.'

The Chaplain took occasion to bid the Col. good day.

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH!
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Church.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE!
FOR 1872.

The first Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies just published. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in Two Colors, and illustrated with over Three Hundred engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and

Two Colored Plates

The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world—112 pages, giving full directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walks &c.

A Christmas present for my customers, but forwarded to any one who apply by mail, for Ten cents, only one quarter the cost. Address,
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Auburn Ahead!

FRESH ARRIVAL
of
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes,
NOTIONS,
Hats & Caps
At the popular store of
J. W. CASE,
Gloves, Mittens,
Books, Statinery,
Wall, Window Paper
Country Produce
Taken in exchange for goods.

EAGLE MILLS!
AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.
FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.
Kept on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.
W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billous, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.
Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet articles,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,
OILED WINDOW SHADES,
Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.
F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE
Highest Price given for Produc
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.
Every thing in the Groecery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.
T. B. TOTTEN
Feb., 2d-1y.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
[illegible] Livery [illegible] of the pu[illegible] to give satisfaction. Prices to suit the times.

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.
CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 21 1y.

Hardware Store
FORSALE!

The undersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on

Reasonable Terms.

This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his

Fine Residence,

With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address
GEO. HENSLER,
Butler, Ind.

XC. N. Y. S. XC

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER FO
DRY GOODS
Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at
Root & Company's
90 COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana
Fresh Astractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a free line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
New York Store!
NO. 39, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.
SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.
April, 4 '78.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE pork trade is still active.

THE ice crop has not yet been harvested.

THE days are growing perceptibly longer.

THIS week is being recognized by a subject for prayer each day.

WATERLOO has had several fatal cases of Diphtheria.

WE don't want any more boys to come to this office to do their loafing.

THE winter thus far has been an open one. We hope it will soon close.

THERE has been only six deaths in Auburn within the past year.

COURT.—The Common Pleas Court, Judge Clapp presiding, convenes on next Monday.

THERE are one hundred and twenty-eight cases on the Common Pleas Docket for the coming term.

FIVE unhappily married people will apply for divorce at the coming term of the common Pleas Court.

THE attendance at the evening services of our churches is very large, especially among the young folks.

THE late cold snap causes the old croakers to be heard from. They claim that it has injured the coming fruit crop.

THERE were issued by the Clerk of De Kalb county one hundred and seventy two marriage licenses during the year 1871.

MR. E. H. MERGAN, of Fort Wayne, gave us a call last week. He is now agent for the Eel River road, at Roan.

We notice a handsome new delivery wagon, running for the sewing machine establishment of T. C. Elson. Business is good.

THE wife of the postmaster at Michigan City, made him a nice present on Christmas—an eight pound boy. Go thou and do likewise.

THE turn table for the Eel River road, west of the Saginaw track, a few rods above the depot is finished and is now in working order.

STILL THEY COME.—J. D. Breese of Muncie, will furnish a new store in this place with a large millinery and fancy goods stock during the coming season.

CAPT. ROBT. DICKINSON is the gentlemanly telegraph operator at this place. Under his manipulations everything is running in apple pie order.

TAKE NOTICE.—I desire all those indebted to me to make it suit to call on me without delay. I trust that every one will respond promptly.

J. W. CASS.

HOGS.—Our popular miller, Nathan Tarney, takes the premium for having the largest hog, yet heard from. It was slaughtered a few days ago, and when dressed, weighed five hundred and thirty-two pounds!

WE are obliged to Messrs. Williams & Hossler of the *Northern Indianian*, for a neatly printed pamphlet containg a very interesting account of the struggle of the fraternity in the printing art in that county, from it's incipiency to the present day.

'Isn't the world older than it used to be?' said a young hopeful to his senior. 'Yes, my son.' 'Then what do old folks mean by old times?'—'Go to bed, sonny that's a good boy, and we will talk of these things on the morrow.'

FINE.—That fat turkey sent down to us the other day from Waterloo. Mr. M. O. Harris is charged with the deed, though we were requested to keep mum as to names. We return the donor our grateful acknowledgments.

DRS. Caseleer & Littlefield, have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine as will be seen by their card in another column. Though we cannot wish them lots of business, we trust that they will meet with great success in all cases entrusted to their care.

A DAM CASE.—On a writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, Sheriff Maxwell has empaneled a jury to try the case of Lung vs. Reynolds, the former, claiming damages because of back water caused by dam in Butler township. The case is now progressing at the Court House.

STILL ANOTHER.—J. L. Bonham, a gun smith of large experience, has established a shop in this place, and is now ready to attend to all calls in his line. As there is quite a number of sportsmen in our county they will be glad to learn that they can have their arms put in order at this place. See advertisement.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—The question of a building loan association is being agitated and one should be organized immediately. They have been found of great benefit wherever organized, especially to those who desire to build, and have not the the necessary capital. They are popular everywhere and why should not Auburn have one?

SMALL POX.—Small Pox is fast becoming epidemic all over the country. Almost every paper contains accounts of its fearful ravages. We understand that it is already in this county, and if so we may soon look for its presence among us.—Every measure should be adopted to prevent its spreading. Vaccination at least should be resorted to by every one, as it is the surest safe guard against its approach.

NEW STEAM SAW MILL.—A wealthy firm from Van Wert County, Ohio, have purchased a lot of ground from Mr. Ensley, at the south end of town, for the erection of a large saw mill, to be completed by the first of June. Thus gradually are we adding material wealth to our place, and advancing our best interests, by the encouragement of such enterprises.

INSURANCE.—Those desiring insurance from loss by fire, can now be accommodated. We have been appointed agent for the Phoenix of New York, a company representing a capital of $1,800,000. Call at the COURIER office. tf.

WE are pleased to notice the success of the auction house at Toledo, Ohio, under the management of H. S. Cowell, Jr., & Co. They are now offering a fine assortment of handsome Chromos, and oil paintings, and from their daily sale the public must be taking advantage of the low prices at which they are offering. They have made a large addition to their store room and are fitting it up in superb style.

WE are getting quite a number of new subscribers. Several have paid us three and four dollars in advance, while a number of old subscribers have not paid us at all. We give them a little more time for them to respond, and then we cut them off nevermore forever. You that don't want to be called ugly names, had better save your credit, and call and pay for your paper.

HON. R. D. DUMM, the accomplished and versatile editor of the Fort Wayne Daily *Sentinel* is mentioned in connection with the congressional honors of that district. Incorruptable and unimpeachable in character, firm and unyielding in principles, it would be a sorry day for Radical corruption and profligacy at the capital, were he to make his advent in their midst. A few such men would save our country from its final destruction and overthrow.

ELECTION.—At the stated meeting Dec 20, 1871, of DeKalb Lodge No 214, F. A. M. the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. A. Lowery, W. M.	Alex. Hall, S. W.
Richard Elson, J. W.	James Potter, Treas.
G. McFarland Sec'y.	Guy Plum, S. D.
Albert Wells, J. D.	Wm Shaffer, M. Long, Steward
Frank Straby, Tyler,	Rev. Sandoe, Chaplin
W. E. Rush, Guy Plum, S. Laferty, Trustees.	

OYSTER SUPPER.—An oyster supper is to be given at the hall of the Good Templars a week from next Friday evening, the proceeds to be donated to the Methodist Minister, Rev. A. W. Lamport. Mr. L. has worked faithfully and it behooves every one to throw in their mite and make the donation a handsome one. Let there be a large turn out. Our country friends are requested to respond with anything in their line, that can be made use of in a family. Everybody should go to the oyster supper not only to help the cause along but for the enjoyment of its features, good oysters, and cakes, and pies, and confectionaries and a social chat all around.—Let's have a rousing time and show that Auburn is mooving ahead in this direction as well as in others.

GRAIN SHIPMENT.—Since the first of July last there has been shipped from this place two hundred and fifty-one car loads of the following grain:

Wheat	58,000 bushels
Oats	40,000 "
Corn	18,000 "

If we were to add the number of bushels of barley, flaxseed, clover, etc., it would raise the amount to 125,000 bushel in six months. This is the extent of the grain market at Auburn, during the first year of the railroad, and the result is gratifying to the farmer as well as to the citizens of this place. Slowly but surely we are approximating that importance that should attach itself to every county seat. At this rate Auburn is now a market for 250,000 bushels of grain every year.

From Butler.

MR. EDITOR.—It is my pleasure to communicate to your numerous readers the intelligence that the pastor of the E. V. Lutheran church, of this place was on the evening of the 4th inst., visited by many parishoners and friends. For want of room at the residence of the pastor the entertainment was held at the Butler Hotel. At about three o'clock in the after noon the good people began to arrive at the hotel, with baskets full of good things of this pleantiful country, and began the work of arranging for a general good time. At about half past six o'clock a bountiful table was spread with good things provided for the occasion, sufficient to have satisfied more than were present. After the feast was over several hours were spent in social conversation, when the kind people returned to their homes, leaving for the benefit of the pastor the nice sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars in money and provisions. May the good Lord bless the kind friends who come thus to gladen the heart of their pastor by their smiling faces, and replenish his purse with their liberal donation, and may his labors be abundantly blessed to their everlasting good.

J. S.

REPORT.—Following is a report of the first month of the Winter term of the Butler Schools: Whole number enrolled, 272; general average, 239 3-10; per cent. of attendance in High School dept, 96 6-10; teachers, 5. At the opening of the present term, the school was reorganized throughout, and such improvements as were suggested by experience and close attention were added, and effort and sacrifice, thought necessary, on the part of the Trustees and Teachers, cheerfully made to contribute to the interest and facilities of the school. The especial success of the present is due to the untiring zeal and energy of the trustees, the cheerful obedience upon the part of the students, and willingness with which patrons acquiesced in and responded to every demand made upon them.

J. G. BOWERSOX.

WE take the following items from the Waterloo *Press* of last week:

OBITUARY.—On Tuesday of this week, John Zimmerman, senior, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at the residence of his son, Michael Zimmerman, in Smithfield.—The deceased seen considerable service against the British and Indians in the then North-western territory.

NEW BUSINESS HOUSE.—Messrs. Matson & Waterman will open in their new brick business room, in a few days, a large assortment of Groceries and fine queensware and glassware. This firm will also devote considerable attention to the agricultural implement trade during the coming year.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last Mr. James McCosh and wife of Smithfield were coming to town in their buggy, and when opposite the residence of Mr. Cyrus Bowman their horse took fright at the carcass of a beef which had been hung up by the road side, throwing them both out on the frozen ground. Mr. McCosh received pretty severe bruises; and his wife was severely if not dangerously injured. They were taken into Mr. Bowman's house, and medical aid summoned at once.

ON Christmas, a man at Bourbon in a drunken fit fell, striking the end of a sharp stick, killing him instantly.

FORT WAYNE SENSATIONS!

THE CHIEF OF POLICE KILLED.

THE FRUIT HOUSE IN ASHES.

Last Thursday Patrick McGee, Chief of Police, of the city of Fort Wayne, attacked Dr. I. N. Thacker, of that place, in a livery stable on Court street. McGee claimed that the Doctor had been treating him for a disease not consistent with a life of virtue, and that sufficient progress had not been made towards its final eradication—that the Doctor had abused the confidence generally reposed in members of his profession by making known his condition to other persons. McGee was every angry, and had stated in the morning that he was going to kill a man that day. Doctor T. went into the livery stable for his horse, and Pat seeing him followed with cane in hand, and attacked the Doctor from behind. The Doctor retreated and Pat followed up, when the Doctor seeing no chance of escape, drew his revolver and shot at him three times, one ball piercing his heart. McGee died instantly, and the Doctor gave himself up, and was locked in jail. The Grand Jury investigated the matter on Saturday but failed to find a bill against the Doctor, and he was released. Thus ended this short but exciting tragedy.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FRUIT HOUSE.

Everybody knows Capt. J. B. White, of the famous Fruit House of Fort Wayne.—His name has become a household word all over the country, and he is justly regarded as the most popular business man of that city. His Fruit House is what made him popular, and is, or was, one of the great features of Fort Wayne.

We are sorry to announce that this magnificient emporium is now a mass of blackened ruins, a smouldering heap, rising monumental-like to its former grandeur. It has been Chicagoed, or in other words, the fire fiend took possession, for a little while only, and then left a sad memento of his terrible fury. It took fire last Saturday about eight o'clock in the back room where a barrel of coil oil was being tapped, and Captain White had only time to secure his books, and the cash for that day's sales, leaving the safe unlocked, and rush out to escape danger. The firemen were on hand promptly, but the Captain told them to protect the other buildings and leave his to its fate. It made a brilliant fire, the light of which, was seen at this place, a distance of twenty-two miles.—The adjourning buildings were damaged considerably, and had it not been for the fire department and the favorableness of wind, Fort Wayne would have followed in the footsteps of her illustrious neighbor Chicago. The loss is essimated at $125,000. Capt. White's loss amounts to about $80,000, on which there is an insurance of $25,500. B. Trentman & Son lose $2,000, H. G. Wagoner $1,000, Fred Eckert $1,000, Daniel Markley $500 and many others to similar amounts. But even this great calamity does not paralize the energy and enterprise of the Captain. He takes his loss with great *sang froid*, even with cheerfullness, and is already clearing away the ruins for a fine and more extensive building. He has opened out across the street in Nelson's stand, and is ready to supply his customers with a new supply of fresh groceries. He says he will have another building there in sixty days, and is now delivering the material on the ground for its construction. By this method he will turn disaster to advantage, and he will rise higher than ever to the gratification of his numerous friends and patrons. Success, Capt.

FORT WAYNE, IND., January 6th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR.—We the undersigned would be pleased to have you publish the following:

'As you sometime since published an article which could very easily be construed so as to convey the idea that we have very little if any confidence in Mr. William H. McQuiston, our former, Book keeper. Now we will take this opportunity to state that we always have held Mr. McQuiston in the highest esteem and know him to be entirely worthy of the fullest confidence of any community. He is just the kind of a man we would be pleased to have conduct a business for us. By publishing the above you can in a measure correct the wrong impression that has gone forth by the publication of your article.

C. ORFF & Co.

We publish the above with pleasure as we have no desire to place any one in a wrong light before the public, even if they have not done the fair thing with us.—Messrs. C. Orff & Co., however, would hardly go to Fort Wayne to get their printing done, if they were located here, when it could be done as cheap at home. We stopped Mr. McQuiston on the street one day, soon after, to have an understanding of the matter, but he refused to listen.—People asked us why he went to Fort Wayne for his printing? and we could do nothing else than make a statement to disabuse ourselves of an impression that we could not do work as cheap as at Fort Wayne. The item alluded to in the above communication, was drawn rather strong we admit, but it was prompted by the course pursued by this gentleman, which, if applied to every department of business would ruin any town. We brought it before the public as a public matter, in its application, and cannot see yet that we done wrong.

THE Dec. number of Brainard's Musical World is at hand and closes the eight yearly volume. The success which the "Musical World" has met with is fully deserved, as it certainly is the best as well as the cheapest, of all the musical monthlies. It is issued from the "Great Central Music Publishing House," of S. Brainard's & Sons, Cleveland, O., at the low price of $1.00 per annum. Messrs. Brainard have just purchased of Root & Cady Chicago, their entire catalogue of musical publications at a cost of $95,000. This gives them the largest and best list of music in the United States and facilities for supplying dealers, teachers and the Musical public unequaled by any Music House in the country. Catalogues of Music and specimen copies of the Musical World will be sent to any address, on receipt of ten cents, Address,

S. BRAINARD'S & SONS, Cleveland, O.

THE January number of the "Folio" comes to us with many new attractions, and still maintains its position as the leading musical journal in America. This number contains the first installment of a musical serial, by the editor, entitled "The Sweet Bye and Bye;" the Story of an Artists' Courtship, besides a large number of interesting articles, embracing sketches, criticisms and spirited items. Sample copies sent free by the publishers, White, Smith & Perry, Boston. Subscription price $1.00. Single copies ten cents.

Whitney's Musical Guest enters upon its fifth year with the January number. Although comparatively a new publication, its career has been one of the most successful in the history of American Musical Journalism. Each number since its first introduction to the public, has been a marked improvement over its predecessor, until it has attained the enviable reputation of being the first among musical monthlies. Liberal premiums are offered to canvassers. Terms, $1.00 per year. Specimen copies 10 cents. Address

W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O.

HOUSEHOLDERS CALL IN.—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-y V. A. BEARD.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask is to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne.

LADIES visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them. Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

State Items.

Two prisoners broke jail at Hartford city last Wednesday night.

The Fort Wayne street railroad was opened to travel Saturday.

A Daviess county cat is said to be afflicted with the ague.

Mrs. Jesse Hudson of Hartford City, was was kerosined last week, and now lies in a critical condition.

The Rip Roaring Orator of White River" is the title of a little sketch published in the last issue of the Muncie *Dem.*

The father and mother of a Warren Huntington county, infant are aged respectively sixteen and fourteen.

The merchants and business men of Ft. Wayne have organized a Board of Trade. A. P. Edgerton is President.

Mrs. Kunkle, an aged lady, was blown down an embankment at Peru, by the storm of the 23d, and her shoulder badly bruised.

Three hundred and eighty-seven convicts, twenty-three of whom are females, are confined in the State's Prison of the South.

A little daughter of Jack Taylor, who resides at Hancy's Corner, Ripley county got a crust of bread in her wind-pipe and choked to death.

The Newcastle *Courier* states that an epidemic known as "bee cholera" is prevailing among the bees this winter, and threatens their complete annihilation.

Rumor has it that Mr. Robinson, of the Wabash *Republican*, is soon to lead one of Huntington's fairest daughters to the altar.

A Kentland boy by the name of Charlie Coleman, had his arm broken whilst drawing water from a well, by grabbing the chain attached to the bucket, whilst it was rapidly descending.

There is a lady living near Fort Wayne who has been married three times. The name of her first husband was Robb, that of her second Robbins, and that of her present one Robinson.

Negro minstrelsy appears to be appreciated in this State. Danville and Lafayette have amatuer bands of burnt corkites, and similar organizations are talked of in Vincennes, New Albany, and verious other places.

The wind was so furious at Hebron, Porter county, a few days ago, as to blow a pocket book out of a pedestrian's coat pocket, and its contents, $22, were carried over houses and trees into the woods outside of the village.

A brave Fairfield, Franklin county girl, greeting a burglar who had awakened her by putting his hand under the pillow whereon her lovely head was resting, with such sonorous vocalisms, that he instantly fled from the house, trembling in every limb.

Dr. D. A. Goshord, a practicing physician of Whitley county, and a married man, enticed a young girl named Mary Sifferts from her home, and traveled with her some time, visiting Pennsylvania during his travels, and passed her for his wife at every point where they stopped. The girl finally got homesick and returned to her home, upon which the Doctor was arrested for felony (?) and held to bail in the sum of $500.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	123 @ 165
" Red	128 a 130
Oats	36
Rye	46
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	18@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6 00
Timothy	3 75
Flax	156 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	58@62
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@36
HIDES—	
Green	7c
Dry	016
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75 80
Eggs	25c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	3c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
204 South third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the BEST, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh. We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct 12, '71. 1-y.

LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES,

LANDS AND TOWN LOTS

WITHIN THE

County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana,

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1870, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1871.

NAMES OF OWNERS.		DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinquent tax Penalty and Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Tax as due.
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.													
Leister Lenus	207	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	70	704	704	31 93	10 27	45	42 65
Miller & Stoner	239	off n side of s. e. qr.	26	33	12	81	29	660	725	11 95	13 08	45	25 48
same	240	in n.e.¼ of s.w.qr.	26	33	12	13	47	350	350	6 37	5 11	45	11 93
Nickerson Benjamin	265	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	8	33	12	80	00	700	801	[illegible] 24	14 19	45	82 88
Stoner John Jr.	352	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	33	12	79	76	503	503	9 13	7 34	45	16 92
same	353	n. e. qr.	26	33	12	160	28	1525	1525	27 73	22 26	45	50 44
Stoner John	354	in m pt. of w. s. of s. w. qr.	34	33	12	6	00	30	30	53	43	45	1 41
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.													
Marvin Howard	306	w ½ of n. e. qr.	29	33	13	80	00	350	350	1 12	4 93	45	6 50
Osburn Moses	347	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	16	33	13	79	50	508	508	3 67	8 43	45	12 55
Spear Samuel	366	n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	4	33	13	40	00	90	90	1 53	1 12	45	3 10
Wise John	473	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	13	33	13	40	00	240	240	1 02	3 38	45	17 85
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.													
Baker James	29	pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	14	71	00	848	848	18 48	13 65	45	32 58
Catlin R. B.	84	off w. side of s. w. qr.	26	33	14	80	00	802	802	11 15	9 04	45	20 64
Draggoo Albert & J.	136	pt of s. w. qr.	26	33	14	16	00	97	97	1 92	1 57	45	3 94
Metcalf Joseph	356	e. ½ of e. ½ of s. w. qr.	11	33	14	40	00	690	690	17 49	11 10	45	29 04
Stotzenburger Thomas	461	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	17	33	14	40	00	240	240	4 76	3 86	45	9 07
Simpson W. R.	496	in s. pt. of s. e. qr	34	33	14	2	50	28	37	2 55	2 34	45	5 34
Zeigler Samuel	610	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	27	33	14	40	00	467	666	7 05	10 86	45	18 36
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.													
Bartlett Silas H.	15	n. pt. of n. w. qr.	6	33	15		60	58	103	1 37	3 71	45	5 53
same	16	s. pt. of s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		70	410	410	47 82	7 83	45	56 10
Coburn E. R.	49	in n. w. cor. of n. w. qr.	30	34	15	19	00	148	148	3 51	2 82	45	6 78
Herrick George W.	141	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	15	80	00	643	643	6 24	12 28	45	18 97
Kirkbride G. W.	165	in s. ½ of s. w. frac. qr.	6	33	15	3	00	20	20	[illegible]	3	45	32 38
McGonigal Susan	185	in section	6	33	15		86	170	170	14 66	3 24	45	18 35
Steel Martin A.	292	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	324	572	13 27	12 87	45	26 59
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.													
Ackley Asa Heirs of	2	und ½ of n. ½ of s½ of s. w. qr	30	34	15	6	00	62	62	1 19	93	45	2 57
same	3	und ½ of m. pt. of n. w½ s. w. qr	3	34	15	1	34	9	9	20	13	45	1 19
same	4	und ½ of m. pt. of n. ½ of s. w. q.	30	34	15	6	60	64	64	2 69	96	45	4 10
Bartlett Silas H.	20	n. pt. of s. e. qr.	31	34	15	77	80	889	889	17 66	13 42	45	31 53
Gaff John	92	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	17	34	15	40	00	680	828	18 65	13 50	45	32 60
Kelly Isaac	156	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	5	34	15	40	00	590	590	23 60	8 90	45	32 51
Smith John	224	n. pt. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	30	34	15	60	00	402	467	10 33	8 05	45	18 83
Strow Simon P.	225	n. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	31	34	15	40	00	390	390	7 7[illegible]	5 88	45	14 07
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.													
Blackwell Catharine	24	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	80	80	2 71	2 00	45	5 16
Blaker William	25	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	30	30	12 30	75	45	13 50
Delvin Jacob	135	s. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr	3	34	14	20	00	230	230	13 92	5 77	45	20 14
Frank David	194	in n. w. qr.	29	34	14	55	00	565	565	23 42	14 18	45	38 05
Gates John P.	207	in w. ½ of n. W. qr.	1	34	14		64	210	366	10 31	8 17	45	18 93
Gleason William H.	208	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	85	163	5 42	4 08	45	9 95
Gingrich Samuel	44	mid. pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr	18	34	14	15	00	60	60	6 41	1 50	45	8 36
Goodchild William	228	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	17	34	14	10	00	170	191	5 77	5 79	45	12 01
Helwig John	245	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14	1	96	50	50	22 81	1 25	45	24 57
Huffman John A.	259	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	3	00	105	105	32 29	2 63	45	35 37
Hale Marshall	260	in n. e. c. of n. e. ¼ of n. w. q	12	34	14	1	00	300	300	10 23	7 53	45	18 18
Harwood Thomas W.	283	pt. of n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	17	34	14	10	00	55	70	4 92	3 25	45	8 62
Johnson James	308	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		64	12	12	66	30	45	1 41
Keefer Sarah J.	316	pt. of s. e. qr.	3	34	14		20	325	325	13 97	8 15	90	23 02
same	310	pt. of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	1	00						
Mosier & Hopkins	406	in w. ½ of s. w. qr	1	34	14	1	04	70	70	10 58	1 75	45	12 78
May Adolph	407	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		25	80	80	6 82	2 00	45	9 27
Mann Mary	412	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	8	34	14	40	00	225	225	20 60	5 64	45	26 69
Moughler George	417	in s. e. c. of n. e. ¼ n. e. qr	10	34	14	1	50	15	15	15 66	37	45	16 48
Moore John	451	n. e. qr.	19	34	14	151	70	1057	1057	35 94	26 53	45	62 92
McNabb John O.	452	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	35	34	14	40	00	310	310	2 62	7 78	45	10 85
[illegible] Susan	480	n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	10	34	14	78	00	306	306	10 40	7 68	45	18 53
Nelson Levi	482	s. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	19	34	14	35	50	245	245	4 32	6 14	45	10 91
Parkinson Hannah	508	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	34	14	77	60	724	751	8 49	19 85	45	28 79
Proctor Julius	511	s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	40	00	510	595	6 62	15 93	45	23 00
Ray John H.	537	in s. w. pt. of s. e. qr.	6	34	14	1	00	10	10	77	25	45	1 47
Reese Hambright	538	s. w. pt. of n. w. ¼ n. w. qr	12	34	14		60	150	200	84 96	5 02	45	90 43
Rose John A.	541	pt. of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	24	34	14	77	00	850	860	24 77	21 34	45	46 56
Wilsey William H.	669	in w. ½ of s. w. qr	1	34	14		20	85	85	2 87	2 13	45	5 45
Worden Harrison	676	off s. side of n. e. qr.	14	34	14	45	00	420	420	14 27	10 54	45	25 26
Whitman Adam	703	pt. of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	35	34	14	36	25	280	315	5 28	10 40	45	16 13
Young George W.	717	pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14		20	90	90	3 05	2 25	45	5 75
UNION TOWNSHIP.													
Blodget Perry	63	n. ½ of n. w. qr.	24	34	13	80	00	620	715	51 45	20 44	45	72 34
same	64	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	24	34	13	40	00	350	350	20 71	8 78	45	29 94
Chapman Wilson H.	96	pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	4	00	31	31	90	77	45	2 12
Cross Susannah	101	in n. e. c. of s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	5	34	13	1	00	20	20	15 89	50	45	16 84
Depew Isaac & Lemuel	125	e. pt. of pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	40	40	1 17	1 00	45	2 62
Grate Isaac	189	pt. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	103	104	7 42	2 58	45	10 45
Glawe William	209	s. pt. of s. w. qr.	24	34	13	100	00	1113	1210	32 83	32 67	45	66 20
Hale & Berry	223	in s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	50	1366	1366	162 07	34 28	45	196 80
Hartman Ezra D.	260	n. e. pt. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	25	18	18	53	45	45	1 43
Jarvis & Frothingham	271	e. pt. of e. ½ of s. w. qr.	3	34	13	9	37	1016	1016	20 88	25 50	45	46 83
same	272	n. w. ¼ of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	3	34	13	13	70	1700	1700	19 21	42 67	45	62 33
Jeffards J. W.	273	pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13		25	15	15	1 47	37	45	2 29
Johnson A. W.	277	off w. s. of s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	15	34	13	7	30	60	60	68 83	1 50	45	70 78
Kester A. A.	283	in mid of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	41	56	3 16	2 90	45	6 51
Kettle Helen M.	284	in S. side of section	4	34	13	1	60	75	75	1 72	1 88	45	4 05
Leas Obediah	321	in n. e. c. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	25	25	72	62	45	1 79
Mason L. S.	377	in n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	4	34	13		50	233	233	11 68	5 84	45	17 97
Penneton Jacob	417	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	4	75	108	108	14 36	2 71	45	17 52
Rex William A.	431	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	3	75	200	200	15 04	5 02	45	20 51
Smith Isaiah	462	in s. w. cor. of s. e. qr.	3	34	13		50	43	54	3 50	2 83	45	6 78
Smith John D.	463	in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	137	137	10 27	3 43	45	14 15
Shirts Albert B.	468	in n. w. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	30	30	6 42	75	45	7 62
Thompson George D.	554	in s. e. pt. of s. e. ¼ n. w. qr	25	34	13	3	50	1035	1035	43 58	25 97	45	70 00
Voss Charles	563	mid. ⅓ of n. ½ of pt. of s. e. qr	4	34	13		60	100	100	2 94	4 01	45	7 40
Waggoner Joseph	582	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	21	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 42	8 03	45	17 91
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP													
Blake Gilbert, et. al.	28	pt. of n. w. qr.	18	34	12	120	00	1730	1740	64 85	27 14	45	92 34
Blake Lucy	29	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	34	12	80	00	950	950	16 89	14 82	45	31 16
Bishop Jacob	45	e. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	10	34	12	40	00	370	444	9 79	8 92	45	19 16
Cordray Catharine	66	n. pt. of s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	70	60	65	1 28	1 01	45	2 74
Culver Rebecca	80	off n. end of e. ½ of s. e. qr.	32	34	12	50	00	230	230	4 56	3 58	45	8 59
Earl Robert J.	143	off w. end of s. ½ of n. e. qr.	4	34	12		50	30	30	58	46	45	1 49
Hosier Caroline	223	n. e. pt. of s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	50	150	150	6 25	2 34	45	9 04
Helmer John W.	225	in n. ½ of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		15	10	10	80	15	45	1 40
Keyder & Earl	294	in n. e. cor. of s. ½ of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	00	65	65	37 94	1 01	45	39 40
Knauer Emanuel	301	off w. s. of w. ½ of n. e. qr	8	34	12	20	00	250	250	11 44	3 90	45	15 79
same	304	n. end of e. ½ of n. w. qr	8	34	12	19	80	241	241	10 69	3 75	45	14 89
Mohler Dorotha	372	pt. of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		64	140	140	8 08	2 18	45	10 71
same	373	in s. w. cor. of n. e. qr	4	34	12		75	140	140	2 77	2 18	45	5 40
Ober S.	413	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	20	34	12	80	00	1140	1507	24 00	25 50	45	49 95
same	414	pt. of w. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	34	12	40	00	570	570	11 23	8 99	45	20 67
Osburn Andrew	422	n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	34	34	12	40	00	270	270	5 36	4 21	45	10 02
Powell Levi B.	434	e. ½ of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	27	34	12	40	00	535	652	7 07	13 17	45	20 63
Tompkins Alvira	520	in s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		20	15	15	2 40	23	45	3 08
Trulove Robert	540	w. side of s. w. qr.	30	34	12	108	00	1009	1609	31 98	25 10	45	57 53
same	541	w. side of n. w. qr.	31	34	12	76	00	500	500	9 94	7 80	45	18 19
Wilson Morgan	561	w. side of n. w. qr.	5	34	12	50	00	725	879	22 95	14 71	45	38 11
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.													
Rickel George	28	pt. of n. ½ of s. w. qr.	13	35	12	64	00	790	951	4 35	15 31	45	20 11
Baily Alexander	42	e. pt. of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		25	65	65	8 75	1 04	45	10 24
Bowers James B.	43	und. ¼ of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	23	35	12	20	00	180	478	17 44	9 69	45	20 58
Johnson Duel	257	s. e. cor. of e. ½ of s. ½ e. qr	36	35	12	1	00	10	10	12 05	16	45	12 66
Klaber Henry	272	n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		21	55	55	3 23	88	45	4 56
Weller Isaiah & Barbara	309	pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	5	35	12	75	40	1000	1000	24 26	16 10	45	40 81
Reinoehl Jacob	409	in n. e. qr.	27	35	12	89	00	1075	1175	61 20	16 27	45	79 82
Reed John H.	413	pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	36	35	12	75	00	870	870	34 90	14 00	45	49 25
Short A. W.	463	in w. ½ of n. e. qr.	22	35	12	78	00	2865	2865	51 40	46 12	45	98 00
same	464	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	23	35	12	40	00	420	420	8 58	6 77	45	15 80
same	465	und. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	23	35	12	60	00	500	500	10 25	8 05	45	18 75
Short Wesley	466	n. e. pt. of s. w. qr.	22	35	12		25	165	165	3 35	2 65	45	6 45
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.													
Hood John, Heirs of	234	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	21	35	13	80	00	948	948	1 58	14 31	45	16 34
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.													
Bruner John	24	s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	7	35	14	40	00	80	80	1 62	1 28	45	3 35
Farrier Jacob	147	w. ½ of s. e. qr.	2	35	14	80	00	1638	1638	25 91	26 37	45	52 73
Hanna Horace H.	197	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	35	14	80	00	160	160	3 29	2 57	45	6 27
same	198	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	35	14	40	00	200	200	4 08	3 22	45	7 75
Kepler Andrew	271	pt. of n. e. ½ of n. e. qr.	3	35	14	25	00	200	200	65 25	3 22	45	68 92
Miller Christopher	340	s. w. cor. of s. w. qr.	17	35	14	4	00	740	740	15 32	11 91	45	27 48
Rohrabaugh Adam	437	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	80	00	820	820	16 76	13 20	45	30 41
same	438	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	40	00	320	320	6 53	5 15	45	12 13
TROY TOWNSHIP.													
Bruner Ulrich	17	n. pt. of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	22	00	150	150	2 88	2 32	45	5 45
Brown & Carpenter	22	s. w. cor. of e. ½ of s. w. qr	29	35	15	25	00	225	225	36 11	3 51	45	40 17
Husselman Samuel B.	98	n. ⅔ of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	60	00	630	630	12 16	9 82	45	22 43
same	99	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	570	570	11 00	8 89	45	20 34
Hannah Horace H.	96	pt. of e. ½ of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	55	25	165	165	3 18	2 57	45	6 20
McDonald John	135	w. pt. of n. frac ⅓	4	35	15	43	26	340	340	22 25	5 30	45	28 00
McCoy Abraham	147	s. ½ of s. e. qr.	19	35	15	80	00	878	878	26 09	6 84	45	33 38
Nichols Alexander L.	156	off n. s. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	6	35	15	29	00	397	397	35 67	6 19	45	42 31
Weight Mary	206	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	600	600	11 74	9 36	45	21 39
same	207	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	380	320	3 65	5 92	45	10 02
Whitman Catharine	208	in n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	20	35	15	10	00	110	145	2 11	3 26	45	[illegible] 82

Town Lots.

SPENCERVILLE.

VIENNA.

BUTLER.

AUBURN.

WATERLOO.

UNIONTOWN.

LAWRENCE.

CORUNNA.

Heckathorn Margaret	835	Mc 3d A	6	125	125	2 16	1 95	45	[illegible]
Hines Horatio S.	836	out lot		10	10	1 44	16	45	[illegible]
Marsh Chancy O.	840	Orrs A	1	670	1295	44 47	22 30	45	[illegible]
North Jeremiah	847	Mc 3d A	2	50	60	8 61	1 93	45	11 [illegible]
Rowe Job & Co.	848	O. P.	38	175	175	20 85	2 73	45	[illegible]
Steward Maria	853	Mc 2d. A.	12	95	95	1 86	1 48	45	[illegible]
Smith E. & Geisler	855	Mc 1d. "	16	180	180	8 76	2 80	45	12 [illegible]
Shook Martin	856	Mc 3d. "	3	75	75	13 42	1 17	45	[illegible]
Shortridge George	867	Orrs A.	2	330	330	56 13	5 14	45	[illegible]
Whitlock J. R.	807	O. P.	57	75	75	6 78	1 17	45	[illegible]
Walters Cyntha H.	868	Mc 2d A.	4	106	106	14 68	1 63	45	16 76
same	869	Mc 2d. A.	5	25	25	14 90	39	45	14 75
Williams Lucy A.	871	Mc 1st A.	17	150	150	2 97	2 34	45	[illegible]

STATE OF INDIANA, } s. s.
DeKalb County. }

I, WILLIAM MCINTYRE, Auditor in and for said county of DeKalb do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1870 with the Delinquent Tax Penalty and Interest, and also the Taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof, at the time of sale will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the town of Auburn, in said County, on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, (the same being the fifth day of said month,) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and Charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day.

Wm. McINTYRE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, AUBURN, INDIANA, DECEMBER 15th, 1871.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK,

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer,

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melanictypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county, the best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

At the late term of the LaGrange Common Pleas Court, the venders of tanglefoot, who neglected to go through the formality of procuring a license, were made to shell out "in a way they despised."

SELLING OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING,

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Miscellaneous Items.

Every prime minister in Europe is a Mason.

A prize has been offered at Prague for a text-book on domestic economy.

Almost 50,000 physicians pay taxes to the government this year.

The British wheat crop is said to be disastrously deficient.

The census of 1870 returns 1,600,133 Germans in the United States.

Louisville expects to pack 300,000 hogs this year.

The Michigan State Prison possesses 22 Smiths.

Good oysters now cost $1 per dozen in England.

Germany is to adopt the decimal money system.

Alameda county, Cal., raised 13,000 lbs. of figs this year.

Mrs. Sarah Standish owns the largest wall paper manufactory in the United States.

There are six millions of real estate owners in the United States.

The 'divorce suit' is the name of the most stylish traveling dress in the city of Chicago.

In London, six conductors were lately fined for overcrowding their street cars.

A lady of eighteen is superintendent of the telegraph station at Cronstadt, in Russia.

In Minnesota there are one hundred and sixty-one Baptist churches, in Wisconsin two hundred.

The New York Even Post says: 'Old sailors are never so much at sea as when they are on shore.'

There are 500 tanneries in England, giving employment, more or less direct, to nearly 400,000 persons.

A good necklace, weighing some nine or ten pounds, is about to be presented to the Queen by the King of Burmah.

Russia has only 10,000 doctors, which is one to 7182 people. In some districts there is no physicians within less than a day's journey.

A company of Chinamen have commenced drying and smoking wild goose in Los Angelos for shipment to China.

Dakota territory boasts a length of fifteen hundred miles, extending from Lake Superior to the Pacific Occean, containing 1,000,000 sqare miles, or 4,00,000 farms o 160 acres each.

No Chinamen is his own barber; for as the top of the head is usually the only part which requires attention (the beard of the Chinese does not give much trouble) it would be a dangerous task to hazard the attempt of handling the razor him self. In Canton alone the number of barbers is computed at between seven and eight thousand, or an average of one to every forty inhabitants.

The Athletic Base Ball Club of Philadelphia is $6,629,51 'out' on the last season's play.

Agassiz believes that Niagra Falls will all wear away in just eleven thousands years.

It has been proved that silk resists decay underground for a longer period than any other textitle fabric.

Mrs. Colt, the widow of the revolver inventor, is building a $60,000 school house in which to educate the children of her workmen, which is an admirable way to teach the young idea how to shoot.

Sixty people die every minute; the remaining inhabitants of the earth converse in 3,064 different languages. Half the people die before they are 17 years old, and only nine per cent. live to the age of 65.

Among the curious socials facts developed by the census statistics is the appearance on the rolls of Pennsylvania of one family with seven pairs of twins, one family with six pairs, and another family with four pairs. The mother of the last group has six other children, and was only thirty-eight years old.

The total amount of 'conscience money' received by the United States Treasurer since 1863, is $147,000.

An Iowa court has decided that a woman can sue her husband for money borrowed of her.

Out of a present population of some 200,000 000 in Her Majesty's Indian dominions, about 26,000,000 are professors of the Mohammedan faith.

The telegraphic wires in Europe amount in aggregate length to 450,000 miles; in America to 180,000; in India to 14,000; and in Australia to 10,000.

The word 'heart' is named eight hundred times in the Bible; the word 'soul' four hundred and forty times, the word 'head' only eighty three.

The wine-like color of the sea, mentioned by Homer, can still be witnessed in the Mediterranean, near Zante. The peculiar tint, however, is only visible in the evening.

It is estimated that America, when her productive power is fully developed, will be able to feed four times as many people as there are now on the face of the whole earth.

It is said that chignons, plats, and curls have been made of spun grass, which for cleanliness and other reasons is preferable to human hair, goat's hair, or jute, the materials that have hitherto been used for that purpose.

A Swiss geologist recently met his death in a singular way, while geologizing over the Alps. He stopped to pat a tame kid, which bounded off; and as he stooped to resume his work, dislodged a pile of rocks upon himself, killing him instantly.

Russia expects to received next year, 30 000 muskets from Brimingham, 14,000 cavalry sabres from Sestrojesk, and 6000 rifles from Tula, besides ordnance for fifty batteries of eight guns each.

Sir Richard Wallace, an English millionaire, is building an extensive hospital in Paris for his countrymen, at a cost of [illegible] and will defray the cost of maintaining it, is estimated at $30,000 annual-

[illegible]

It has now 230 life-boat stations under its management.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods o every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glass es

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

[illegible]

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

OT THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN

and

DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only.

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,

Men & Roys Coats, pants,

VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chira House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS.

50,000

[illegible] Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

C. BEUGNOT & CO.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500	Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50	Gross Table Cutlery;
50	" Assorted Spoons;
50	Doz, Pocket Knives;
65	" Mill Files;
50	Taper Files;
25	" Hand Saws;
20	" Wood Saws;
2	" Mill Saws:
30	" Cross Cut Saws;
100	Pairs Trace Chains;
100	" But do
100	" Strap Pinges;
500	" Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600	" Wrought Butts;
1000	" Cast do
1500	" Gross Screws;
1000	" Kegs Nails;
1150	Dozen Auger Bits;
100	" Augers;
100	" Set Bench Planes,
50	" 'Ames' Shovels;
100	" Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20	" Pieces Leather Bolting;
10	Set Carpenter Tools;
10	Platform Scales;
2	Doz. Counter Scales;
100	" Chopping Axes;
100	Plows.

IRON.

300	Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2	" Englise Cast steel;
	" American do
1	" German Steel;
6	" English Spring Steel;
5	" Nail Road;
10	" Mill Shafting;
500	Set Thimble Skeins;
500	" Long Arm Iron Axles;
200	" Ives Short Arm do
500	" Buggy Springs, warranted
600	" Seat " "
9500	Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000	Tire " "
1000	Set Seasoned Hubs;
500	Set horse shoes best quality;
100	Boxes horse nails;
20	Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10	Blacksmith's Bellows;
100	Screw Plates, Assorted;
50	Soldi Box Vices;
500	Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000	Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50	Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15	Set Blacksmith's tools;
100	Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000	Cook stoves, best quality;
100	Russia Iron Stoves "
500	Box Stoves
50	Hard Coal Stoves
100	Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500	Boxes Tinplate;
200	Bundles sheet iron;
50	Bundles wire;
5	Cases sheet copper
5	Cases zinc;
20	Bundles Russia Iron;
1000	Lbs. Black tin;
1000	" pig lead,
1000	" copper pitts,
100	" rivits, assorted;
100	Doz. pressed pans assorted,
29	" tin drip pans;
10000	pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500	Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000	Light Sash;
500	Boxes Window Glass;
10	Bbls. Putty;
16	" Linseed oil;
500	Set Wagon Lpokes;
50	buggy Seats;
20	Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20	" Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examinatioe

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

BONNETS, HATS, AND

DRESS GOODS!

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all discriptio ever brought to Fort Wayne.

100 sets of Black Cony $2,00 to $2.50; 50 sets French Mink $3,00; 50 se Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; 50 sets of children. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture, and warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets Velveteens, Deleans, Cloaking, Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Ladies Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Million.—Calico, Dress Goods, &c., cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's. FORT WAYNE IND., CALHOUN STREET.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICE!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves

Cutlery,

Hardware

Buildinig Material,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. I keep a good assortment of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and Iron ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular saws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware, Cistern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and Washing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of work at bottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings.

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new stock which we promise at bottom prices, and Defy Competition!

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening!

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, just purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3,50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

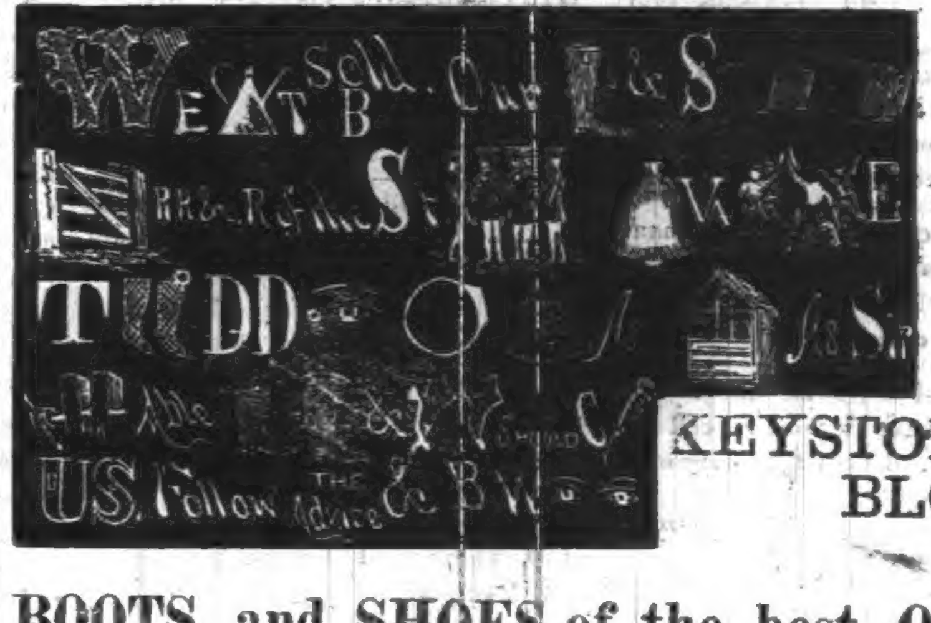

AT NO. 4 KEYSTONE BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in se calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, peg and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything as ly found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, exclusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon gitting all advantages we have in purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDIA

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio, per pound, 22c 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb.	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 15 e c[illegible] or $1 77 per dozen. This is one half cheaper han you can puthem up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silver Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870.

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & C.

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy Six Wisky furnished us for that purpose and consider it a pure article and therefore safe an reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidetal to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully

W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati].
F. B. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
C. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. P. JUDKINS, M. D.
P. S. CONNER, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbonr or 50 $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle. R Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1 50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand. We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs. $1.00, on 20 lbs. $2.00, 35 lbs. $4.00. This will pay them for the trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we will send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We keep our own teams and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expense both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year......$2.00
Six months......1.00
Three months......50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 18, 1872. No. 3.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square.....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	[illegible]
2 Squares ...	2.00	2.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.00	10.00	14.00	[illegible]
3 Squares....	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares....	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column .	6.00	9.00	[illegible]	18.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column .	10.00	15.00	[illegible]	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column....	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

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Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
J. R. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

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WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample Rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,

RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

PINCHIN & MADDEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

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PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

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HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary. GUY PLUM, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

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W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary. A. HALL, N. G.

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Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

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Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

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VOLLMER'S Elixir of

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND

PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agents
Aubu

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn. L	11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.28	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylor's	8.25	2.30
9.46	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.56	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 . "
Orrville ...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6.35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima.......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance......	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,10 A. M.	4,4

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.		expres
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson ... Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		....
Detroit	[illegible] 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw	4 15		7 30
Lansing	7 35		10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover	7 55		12 52
Jonesville	8 25		1 17
Reading	8 55		1 47
Fremont	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant	10 05		3 02
Waterloo	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne ... Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a.m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "
GOING EAST.		
Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

"HOW TO GO WEST"

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go and journeys were made in the legendary 'Prairie Schooner,' but in these days of progress and improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R., from Indianapolis over the Indianaplis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw R. R., and running through Burlington, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other rail roads running from those cities.

Always go 'By way of Burlington,' and you will be sure to be right.

The Burlington route has admirablo answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Fare, &c., and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. M. & R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

In case the Grand Duke cannot visit the oil regions, the Titusville *Herald* proposes to send on a tank of crude oil and sprinkle the contents around him, so that he can get an idea of how those regions do smell.

WIND THE CLOCK.

Wind, oh! grandsire, wind the clock
Though thy years are running down:
Count the hours till death shall knock,
Win faith's smile to meet his frown—
Wind the clock, wind the clock,
Wear the cross and win the crown.
Wind, oh! mother, wind the clock,
Though thy years run brightly still,
Timely feed thy little flock,
Ere thy steps go down the hill!
Wind the clock, wind the clock,
Autumn's near, and Winter's chill!
Wind, fair young, oh! wind the clock,
Though thy years run sweet and strong.
Soon will come life's battle shock,
Drowning pleasure's syren song—
Wind the clock, wind the clock,
Joy is short! remorse is long.
Wind sweet child, oh! wind the clock,
Though thy years are scarce begun—
Tender lambkin of the flock,
Morning's gold is easy won!
Wind the clock wind the clock,
For the shadow tracks the sun.
Wind, Oh! prophet, wind the clock,
Ere the running year be gone—
Wisdom's secret stores unlock,
Meanings of the years unborn—
Wind the clock, wind the clock,
Night and morning, wind and warn.
Wind, oh! Saviour, wind the clock,
For our lives are running down!
One more year, delay thy frown!
Wind the clock, wind the clock
Fruit may yet the fig tree crown.

A Happy Home.

'Six things,' says Hamilton, 'are requisite to create a 'home' Integrity must be the architetc, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection, and lighted up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all, as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

Insect Life.

Professor Agassiz says, more than a life time would be necessary to enumerate the various species of insects, and describe their appearance. Melger a German, collected and described 6000 species of flies, which he collected in a district ten miles in circumference. There have been collected in Europe 27,000 species of insects preying on wheat. In Berlin, two professors are engaged in collecting, observing, and describing insects and their habits, and already they have published five large volumes upon insects that attack forest trees.

Two Kinds.

There are two kinds of girls: one is the kind that appears best abroad, the girls that are good for parties, balls, etc., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home, the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dinning-room, the sick room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is frequently from home, the other is a blessing. One is a moth, consuming everything about her; the other is a sun-beam, inspiring life and gladness all along the pathway.— Now it does not necessarily follow that there shall be two classes of girls. The right education would modify them both a little, and unite their characters in but one.

David Crocket.

David once visited a menagerie at Washington, and pausing a moment before a particularly hideous monkey, exclaimed, 'What a resemblance to the Hon. Mr. ——!' The words were scarcely spoken, when he turned, and to his utter astonishment, saw standing at his side the very man whom he complimented. 'I beg your pardon,' said the gallant Colonel, 'I would not have made the remark had I known you were near me; and I am ready to make the most humble apology for my unpardonable rudeness, but'—looking first at the insulted member of Congress, whose face was anything but lovely, and then at the animal he had compared to him—'hang if I can tell whether I ought to apologize to you or the monkey.

Who is Old.

A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe he will be doing something for himself, for his neighbor, or for posterity. Almost to the last hour of his life Washington was at work; so were Young, Howard and Newton. The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy, not the day laborer in science, art or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away and the springs of life to become motionless; on whose hands the hours drag heavily, and to whom all things wear the garb of gloom. Is he old? should not be asked; but is he active?— can he breathe freely and move with agility? There are scores of gray headed men we should prefer, in any important enterprise, to young men who fear and tremble at approaching shadows, and turn pale at a lion in their path, at a harsh word or a frown.

A very wicked Connecticut man, being recently taken ill, and believing he was about to die, told a neighbor that he felt the need of preparation for the next world and would like to see some proper person in regard to it, whereupon the feeling friend sent for an insurance agent.

Napoleon the First used to carry with him, when he went hunting, fifty bottles of wine, but never touched it. On one occasion he was thirsty, ordered a glass 'All gone,' said the valet. 'Hereafter, said Napoleon, 'take fifty-one bottles, and keep one for me.'

A shrewish wife, quite sick, called to her husband to come and sit by her bedside. 'This is a sad world, my dear,' said the wife, plaintively 'Very,' coincided the man, 'Were it not for leaving you, I would love to quit it.' 'Oh, my dear,' eagerly responded the fellow, 'how can you think I would interfere with your happiness? Go, by all means. The lady got well

A Few Words About Horses,

Hay and oats make the best feed for horses that are obliged to work hard and regularly. If the hay is cut fine and the oats bruised or ground, the whole mixed and moistened, the horse will eat his rations quicker, digest them sooner, and thus have more time for resting and renewing his power for labor. Farmers' horses that work little during the winter time may be kept cheaper by cutting and mixing bright straw and hay in equal quantities, and adding a ration of steamed potatoes or raw carrots. Colts should be fed liberally on good hay—bright clover is best—and bruised oats; give them a roomy bed-stall in stormy weather and during nights. Litter freely, and do not let the manure accumulate under them. Sawdust or spent tan makes good bedding; in cities and villages they are often cheaper than straw. Groom horses well and let them have exercise every day; a run in the yard is excellent. See that stable floors over basements are sound and strong. Arrage the feeding-racks so that dust and hayseed will not fall into horses' mains or eyes; some horsemen build their mangers too high, thus forcing the animal to take an unnatural and painful position when eating. Farm-horses that are not worked should, have their shoes taken off, and those that are driven on the road should be kept well shod.

School Teachers of Indiana.

The minds of some people in Henry county have been much disturbed by their friends being refused licence to teach school. To satisfy the disturbed minds, the School Examiner of Henry county, Clarkson Davis, furnishes them, through the columns of the Newcastle *Courier*, the following answers that their dissappointed applicants gave to the questions asked them.

Query—'What is affectation in reading?'

Answer—'It is affecting to hear a scholar when he gets up to read speak his words distinct and mind his punctuation marks. Affection is sympathy for the piece.'

'I have my class sitting, but when one reads they rise to their feet.'

Define sugar, sincere, calf

A—'1st. I can't define. 2d, sincere, more sincere, most sincere. 3d, calf, calves and calves.' 'Generous' was defined as a person with a free will; 'salary,' a sum paid for work; 'sugar,' a mineral; scissors, spelled sizars; gnaw, knaw.

Location was defined as a situation for a term. 'Presently,' anything that is to take place after a while. Iowa was spelled Ioway.

What is the difference between the local and the simple value of figures?

'I don't understand the question.'

What is a cubic yard?

'It is a cubic yard containing a certain number of solid inches.'

One requisition was to write 894 in Roman characters, and out of a number of marvelous combinations of the alphabet I select the following: CCC, CCC, CCC, LXXIV.

'Pitch is a rising or lowering the voice. Emphasis is placing more distress on some words.'

'The food is first masticated, and then passed through the phalanx.'

'Respiration is the sweating of the body. 'The chest is formed of two bones, the sternum and spinal cord. 'The animal part can be showed by pooting a bone in ascid.'

'The Ohio river flows northeast, any forms the northern boundary of Ohio.'

'The red sea and Yellow sea are in Europe.' 'Brazil is in Asia.'

'The beautiful scenery and fertile soil led to the discovery of America.'

'At the time of the discovery the Indians were killed and in good circumstances.' They were in a critical condition at the time of the discovery.'

'Virginia obtained its name from the Virgin Mary.' Virginia, so named by Queen Victoria calling it a virgin state.'

'The Puritans were of poor character.

'General Washington was borned in Virginia.' Washington was commander in-chief in the war of 1812, and afterward President.'

In one instance the article 'the,' was parsed as a verb in the nominative case.

Effect of Fear on a Tiger.

During the dreadful storm and inundation in Bengal, in May 1833, the estates of a Mr. Campbell, situated on the island of Savger, at the entrance of the river Hoogly, suffered so greatly, that out of three thousand people living on his grounds only six or seven hundred escaped, and these principally by clinging to the roof and ceilling of his house.

When the house was in this close, cramped state, with scarcely room in it for another individual, what should come squeezing and pushing its way into the interior of the house but an immense tiger, with his tail hanging down, and exhibiting every other symptom of excessive fear. Having reached the room in which M. Campbell was sitting, he nestled himself into one of the corners, and lay down like a large New foundland dog. Mr. Campbell loaded his gun in a very quiet manner, and shot him dead on the spot,

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A gentleman, who was arrested for cruelty to a miserable looking horse, was asked if he ever fed him, 'Ever fed him? that's a good un,' was the reply, 'He's got a bushel and a half of oats at home now, but he aint got time to eat 'em.

A rural poet indited a sonnet to his sweetheart, entitled 'I Kissed her *sub rosa*.' The compositor knew better than that, and set it up in printer's Latin: 'I kissed her sub nosa.'

THE MISER'S NEW YEAR.

Peter Riggs was a miser. Any one might have read it in his face, with its pinched outlines, and eager expression, in his slouching gait, and his whole appearance.

They would have read it still more clearly in the room which he occupied, bare of everything but the most absolute nessararies. A couple of wooden chairs, a table standing on three legs, and a rude bedstead, constituted nearly all the furniture he possessed. His housekeeping was on the most inexpensive scale. He boarded himself, and the man worth thirty thousand dollars fared worse than his poorest tenants.

Peter's wealth consisted almost entirely of tenement houses, of which he owned a large number, and which in proportion to their value, brought in a large income. It was questionable how much good all this did Peter, since his personal expenses did not exceed one-twentieth his income. What remained he either invested in additional houses or horded up in an old chest which he kept securely locked under his bed.

It was the last day of December; tomorrow would be quarter day. Peter sat in his miserable room shivering in spite of his cloak, which he had worn time out of mind. He had no fire. As it was six o'clock, in the afternoon, and he usually went to bed at eight, he prefered to shiver two hours rather than incur the expenses of a fire.

Peter was jubilant with the thoughts of the money he would collect on the morrow from his tenants. He drew out his strong bag from its accustomed receptacle, and counted for the hundredth time the glittering gold with which it was filled.

'Two thousand three hundred and seventy-five,' he exclaimed with satisfaction, as he finished the count; 'and to-morrow will make it nigh upon three thousand. Ah! what a fine thing it is to have money; and it pays me for all my privations—and I suffer many. Money is a fine thing. Ah! little do they think that see the old man in his threadbare clothes, how much he has to make him happy.'

Peter was really happy after his fashion, yet he was never quite content.

'If it were only five thousand,' he continued, 'how fine it would be! but it will in a year or two. I must be more economical.'

It would be hard to tell how Peter could be more economical than he was now; and he tortured his fancy to devise some means of retrenchment without thinking of any.

'It cost a sight to live,' he sighed. 'a sight. If I could only live as cheap as they say one can in China, for a cent a day, it would help me greatly.'

Peter locked up his chest carefully, and pushed it back under the bed.—He then sat down, folded his cloak closely around him, waiting until he could hear the city bells strike the hour of eight, his usual bed time.

It seemed to him that he was sitting in his room as usual, the door was suddenly opened and a dark figure of threatening appearance entered. Peter was terrified as he well might be, since the door he knew to be locked, yet the visitor entered as if there was no obstruction.

'Who are you?' he faltered, eying the unknown. 'Have you come to rob me?'

'Of what?'

'Or my—my money—that is, what little I have.'

'And if I should, it would be of no use to me.'

'Oh,' said Peter re-assured, then I am ready to hear your business.'

'I have come for you,' was the reply.

'For me?' repeated Peter, again terrified.

'Yes.'

'What for?'

'Who are you?' asked Peter more and more uneasy.

'I am the Angel of Death,' said the intruder solemnly.

Peter nearly jumped from his chair in affright.

'The Angel of Death?' he responded, horror struck.

'You have said it.'

'But,' said Peter nervously, 'you have made a mistake, good angel.— Perhaps you think I am older than I am. I want yet eight years of being the appointed age of man. I am only sixty-two.'

'I know it,' said the visitor composedly.

'Then why—why do you come for me now?' stammered the miser, shivering with fear

'Would you like to read your sentence of condemnation?' asked the visitor.

'The other struck the wall with a wand, and instantly there gleamed upon it in fiery letters:

'Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into fire.'

'What has that to do with me?' asked Peter with his teeth chattering.

'Tell me of your good works. Have you any to show?'

Peter was silent.

'When have you ever given the value of a farthing to relieve the suffereings of others? Can you name a single one?'

Peter hung his head.

'Do you remember the shivering child that passed on the side walk this afternoon, and held out its hand for a gift? What did you, who had in your pocket what would have been a fortune to her—what did you give her?'

The miser's face was tingled with shame.

'Tell me, then, what good you have done in the world? What becomes of all the gold that pours into your coffers? Do you ever encourage industry by spending it on yourself? Look at this miserable room, where you lead a miserable life, confining yourself to the barest necessaries when you might afford all comforts. Tell me, Peter, have you anything to gain by living? A few years of living would bring you no happiness.'

'But I am not fit to die,' said the miser, appalled.

'Are you fit to live?' was the stern rejoinder. 'Do you think any one would be the worse off for your death?'

'I will reform; only try me!' implored the miser.

'What good would it do?'

'Just a year!' entreated Peter. 'If I am not then a different man, come and take me.'

There was a pause. At length the reply came.

'It shall be as you wish. If, after the end of the year, I find no change in you, I will come again.

Peter awoke to find himself in the dark, and the cold perspiration was oozing from his brow.

The dream had made a profound impression upon him. Suddenly the great delusion of his life was rent away, and he saw his life in all its barrenness and folly.

He pictured to himself what he might easily have been, if he had not bowed all his life-time to the shrine of Mammon; and with this ideal structure he compared what he was, and he shuddered at the wide contrast.

'My life has been a terrible mistake,' he confessed to himself, 'but thank heaven, I have little time left; I will devote it to making reparation. Heaven helping me, I will so act that when I die some one will miss me.'

As the first fruits of his good resolution he built a brisk fire and replenish it bountifully from his scanty sticks of fuel. The old room fairly danced in the cheerful blaze, and the miser spread his chilled hands before it with an air of satisfaction.

The morning dawned. At the usual hour Peter set out on his collecting tour.

Hitherto he had been a most inexorable landlord. Wo betide the unlucky tenant who failed to have the rent ready for him at the day and hour he called; he was likely to receive little mercy at Peters hand.— Such was the condition of Mrs. Mercer, a widow with one son, on whom he first called. Her son had been in the habit of selling newspapers, and upon the small amount which his mother made by sewing, they had managed to live.

But a fortnight before Charles Mercer had been taken sick, the sickness no doubt being induced by exposure in stormy weather. In consequence of misfortunes she was now two dollars of the amount required to meet her quarter's rent. Knowing as she did Peter's reputation, she prepared to meet him with trepidation.

'He is a hard man, I fear the worst,' she said.

'But God can change even his heart, mother,' said her son.

'Heaven grant it,' she replied fervently.

At this moment there was a knock at the door. It was the dreaded visitor.

'I suppose you have come for the rent,' said Mrs. Mercer.

'I believe this is quarter day,' said Peter.

'I am sorry that I have not got the whole of the money ready for you, but my boy has been sick for a week past, and that has diminished our earnings,' said the widow earnestly.

'How much have you ready?' asked Peter.

'I have it within two dollars,' said Mrs. Mercer.'

'Can't take it,' said Peter firmly.

'But,' said Mrs. Mercer, misunderstanding him, 'I will pay you the other two dollars just as soon as I can get it.'

'What does your boy do?'

Mrs Mercer understood this question to be asked with an idea of enabling the landlord to judge whether there was a likelihood of her son being able to earn the money required to make up the deficiency.

'He sells papers.'

'Does he like the business?'

Mrs. Mercer began to be surprised. She did not understand Peter's motives in asking the question.

'Not very well, but poor people have to do as they can.'

'Mrs. Mercer, said Peter, abruptly, 'you perhaps think me a miser—and so I have been; but I see the folly of it; I am going to charge my mode of life entirely. I shall funrish a comfortable house, and shall need some one to take care of it: will you be my housekeeper at a salary of three hundred dollars per year?'

'And Charley'—said the astonished woman.

'He shall live with us, and I will take charge of his education.'

'Heaven bless you!' exclaimed Mrs Mercer, seizing his hand and bedewing it with tears of joy. 'You have made me very happy.'

'Have I?' asked Peter, in joyful surprise.

'Very happy'

'Then I may be of some use in the world. Keep your money Mrs. Mercer; I don't want it. Tell your boy to get well, and by next week I shall have a home for you to come to.'

Peter passed on to the next room. This was occupied by a young girl and her mother. They had both sat up all night to get the rent, which they knew would be demanded in the morning. They looked very pale and careworn.

'You do not look very well,' said Peter. 'Do you work very hard?'

'We have to,' said the mother, surprised at Peter's changed manner, 'for we are paid very little for our work. Here is the rent'

'It is New Year's Day,' said Peter. 'and I shan't take it. You may consider it a New Year's present.'

'You are very kind,' said both, with grateful surprise.

'And I have concluded to reduce the rent one-third from henceforth.'

'Do you make shirts?' he inquired, cutting short their grateful protestations.

'Yes.'

'Then you shall make me a dozen. Here is the money to buy some materials. How much do you have for making them?'

'We are paid thirty cents for them at the shop.'

'Then I will pay you double, and in advance.'

Peter left two happy hearts behind him.

'I never knew how happy it made me to do good,' thought he joyously. 'What a fool I have been not to find it out till I was sixty-two.'

The next tenant had her money ready, and Peter noticed that her boy was without shoes.

'What is the name of your son,?' he asked.

'Edward,' replied the mother surprised

'Then I give this money back to you, for him, as a New Year's present. The little fellow needs it more than I do.'

So Peter went his rounds. He had never passed a happier day. He remitted the quarter's rent in every instance, as he had determined in the begining, and his opportune gifts shed rays of sunshine over many a humble heart.

This was the beginning of a new life to Peter. Henceforth he lived for others as himself. As he had promised, and Mrs. Mercer and Charley came to live with him.

In their cheerful society he enjoyed himsely ten-fold as much as he had ever done before. The old expression of greed had faded out, and in the benevolent looking old man who now walks the streets warmly clad, you would hardly recognize old Peter Riggs, the miser.

A Perfect Cure,

A Contributor tells an exchange how he was permanently cured of fits. He was riding in the mining district of Nevada—one of those mushroom growths common in the territories— when night came upon him. Tired and hungry, he drew up a greasy, dirty shanty which was called a tavern, and sought accommodation. He thus detailed his night's experience.

The landlord could not give me a room with a bed-fellow.

'Very well, I don't object,' said I, as he led the way by the light of a miserable tallow dip, which he left with me to light me to bed.

I surveyed the room, and particularly my bed-fellow. He was a mild looking man. I thought—perhaps a class leader in some primitive log church near by. His repose was so quiet and child-like that I thought we would sleep peacefully together for the night; but before I had blown out the light he opened a snore that seemed like a cross between filing a saw and sawing a board, and my feeling at once became malicious towards him.

I blew out the light and turned in, and still the snore continued. The moon had now risen, making every object in the room visible.

I hunched my friend, and as he opened his eyes with a snap, he said:

'By jingo! how you scared me, Mister! You going to sleep here to-night?'

'Yes.'

'Well, I'm mighty glad of it. I always like company. It's kinder lonesome to sleep alone.'

'Yes, it is so. Pardon me for waking you, but I thought it my duty to tell you that I sometimes take fits.'

'What, fits? You don't say so Mister!'

'Yes I do. I am not particularly dangerous, but, I bite sometimes; so be careful that I don't get my teeth into you.'

'Well I'll be doggoned! I hope you won't have any fits.'

'So do I.'

'I hope, Mister, you won't bite me if you do have any fits?'

'Oh, I hope not.'

He drew a long breath and then said:

'Well I'm afraid I won't sleep any to-night.'

'O, don't lose any sleep.'

'But how am I to know when you are going to have fits?'

'O, I groan, and breathe hard, and foam at the mouth! and, when you hear me snap my teeth like a dog, then you'd better look out.'

'Well, I'm blamed if I ain't sorry, Mister, you come in here. I'm afraid you'll be more company than I want.'

'O, don't be uneasy; I sometimes do not have any for months. Let's go to sleep;' and I pretended to drop off into peaceful slumber.

My companion rolled and tumbled uneasily for some time, then dropped off into a restless sleep, and soon commenced that old snore just where he left off when I woke him up. That decided me upon having a fit, and, with a fearful snore, and a horrible groaning, I set my nails into his arms, and my teeth into his shoulder, just hard enough to nip nicely, but it was enough for the purpose. With a terrible yell he sprang from the bed, and went flying down stairs exclaiming:

'O dear, he's got fits, he's got fits! He's bit a piece out of my shoulder!'

The landlord, with a crowd from the bar-room, came hurrying up, and found me just recovering from the effects of the fit; and giving me a hot toddy from his own private bottle, he left me. He carried with him the clothing of my bed-fellow, who resolved to be bitten no more by men having fits.

It was delicious to have the whole bed to myself, and I luxuriated in it by streaching myself entirely across it. I had soon dropped into a slumber, peaceful and innocent as my childhood, when I was aroused by some one roughly shaking my shoulder and saying:

'Wake up, stranger, and move over. Half this bed's mine.'

I opened my eyes on a six-foot teamster, who was pulling off his rough boots. A rough looking specimen he was; but he annoyed me most by taking up two-thirds of the bed and crowding me to the wall. I concluded to try another fit, and said:

'My friend!'

'O! shut up your trap, I'm sleepy.'

'But I thought I'd tell you that I have fits.'

Well, fit away, so you don't wake me.'

'But I bite when I have them.'

Well, bite the bed-post, then.

Now, this ought to have convinced me that he was the wrong customer, but it didn't; and, waiting until he was sound asleep, like a fool I buckled in, and set my teeth and nails into him in splendid style, while I groaned fearfully. It was the best fit I had ever had; a perfect success on my part; but the way that chap jumped out of bed and mauled me around that room was the most perfect success in pugilistic treatment I ever experienced. He brought me out of that fit. He cured me of it. I don't think I'll ever have another, but I didn't like his medicine. My eyes all blacked up, my nose bloodied, lip split open, one ear flattened to my head, my shirt-front all torn off, and to make the matter worse the fellow was asleep in five minutes after, as though nothing had happened.

The next morning I went down late to breakfast, and all crowded around to see the man who had fits, and to tell me that my horse had been stolen. The mild looking man, my first bed-fellow, had gone off with him.

Anecdote of Webster.

An anecdote of Daniel Webster comes from a correspondent at Galveston, Texas, who writes as follow:

'In looking over an old note book of my father's written many years ago, I came across an anecdote, which, if it has never appeared in print before, is too good to be lost. While John Branch, of North Carolina, was General Jackson's Secretary of the navy, he, Tazwell and Daniel Webster were walking on the north bank of the Potomac, at Washington. Tazewell, willing to amuse himself with Branch's simplicity, said:

'Branch, I'll bet you a ten dollar hat that you are on the other side of the river.'

'Done,' said Branch.

'Well,' said Tazewell, pointing to the opposite side, 'isn't that *one side* of the river?'

'Yes.'

'Well, isn't this the *other* side?

'Yes.'

'Then as you are here, are you not on the other side?

'Why, I declare,' said poor Branch, 'so it is! But here comes Webster, I'll win back the hat from him.'

Webster had lagged back behind, but had now come up, and Branch accosted him:

'Webster, I'll bet you a ten dollar hat that I can prove to you that you are on the other side of the river.'

'Done!'

'Well, isn't this one side?'

'Yes.'

'Well, isn't that the other side?

'Yes, but I'm not on the other side!'

Branch hung his head, and submitted to the loss of his two hats as quietly as he could.

Rather Crowded.

One of the exhibitors at the recent Texas State Fair, at Houston, gives an amusing account of his experience at the hotel, which illustrates the crowded condition of the taverns at that time:

When I got there, I just said, 'Captain, I wrote you about six weeks ago to save me a room; I hope you have done so.'

'Certainly I have! Waiter, show the gentleman to No. 91.'

I'm blessed if there wasn't forty others besides myself in that same apartment, and when they went to undress at night, the room looked like an arsenal, for every man had a knife and a six-shooter or two. My partner had an immense pistol, which he cooly took off and placed between us.

'Say, stranger,' says I, 'if I had to carry a thing like that, blamed if I wouldn't put it on wheels.'

'Guess if I choose to wear it it's nobody's business,' he replied.

'Well,' says I, 'is all of this artillery company in this room?'

About half the occupants were changed every day, and I could tell every new arrival the number of his room as soon as I set eyes on him.

'Hallo, Colonel! just got in?' I would say.

'Yes, just in; and lucky enough to get a room.'

What's your number?' I would ask.

And 'Ninety-one,' was sure to be the reply.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JAN. 18, 1871

[From the State Sentinel.]

State Items.

Williamsport is to have a National bank.

Terre Haute is enjoying a first calss religious revival.

An active revival is in progress among the Methodists of Lagro, Wabash county.

Madison, LaFayette, Ft. Wayne, Terre Haute and 'Jim-town' all want the State Fair.

An energetic school teacher walked thirty miles to attend a convention of educators, recently held at Lagrange.

A young man of Rush county fell in love with the lady who is now his wife while she was being baptized.

A Delphian named Williamson, being too impecunious to employ a surgeon, amputated his frozen finger with an ax.

A Wayne county man is covered with scales like those of a fish, and is thus prevented from ever getting in a sweat.

Mrs. Melissa Combs fell dead a few evenings ago, just as she had dismounted from her horse, at her residence, near Franklin.

A Warren county farmer tracked to their hole and killed thirty-nine muskrats the other day. He also recovered twelve bushels of corn that they had carried from his crib.

A household at Royerton, five miles nort of Muncie, was beseiged by a bear a few nights ago, who terrified the family by his attempts to break in. He retreated to his lair at dawn.

A monstrosity with a well developed human body and a calf's head is said to have been lately born in Crawford county. The child uttered a strange blatting sound, and expired a few moments after its birth.

A jealous wife cowhided a depraved dressmaker who had seduced the affections of the j. w.'s husband, at Anderson, last week. The manufacturer of female apparel took sweet revenge by eloping with the frail man.

The classic editor of the Franklin *Herald* informs his readers that 'No jeering skeleton mocks him from the battlements of melancholy's lofty peak, and no globules of agony hang at the end of his perfume-catcher.'

Mr. Allison, who succeeds Harlan as senator from Iowa, was distinguished, when a member of the House, as a free trader. He is a young man of fine abilities.

It is said that Governor Scott, of South Carolina, who was once a cooper and afterward a quack doctor, is now worth $6,000,000, all of which he made since the war by an honest energetic, straight forward profession of carpet baggery.

Mr. Fenton said in the United Senate Monday: 'It seems as though every possible means had been adopted to demean the cevil service in the custom department at New York, and to divert public officers from their duty.' This is rather loud talk for a Republican to indulge in about his own party, but its truth is too apparent to be denied in the face of the testimony of Messrs. A. T. Steward, Reid and others.

Death of Gen. Halleck.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—General Halleck died at his residence in this city at 8:25 this evening of congestion of the brain superinduced by disease of the liver with which he has been afflicted some time.

The State vs. M'Carty.

In this case brought in behalf of the State to recover interest or profits on public money used by M'Carty while Auditor of State in violation of law, Judge Blair has sustained a demurrer to the State's complaint, thus holding the state to be without remedy, and justifying M'Carty in appropriating public money to his own use. Such a decision was to be expected, from the previous one made by the same Judge in the cases against Kimball, ex-State Treasurer, and in regard to which we expressed our issue of the 4th instant.

It would be interesting to know how much of the people's money, wrung from the hard hands of honest labor will remain in the hands of perjured public officers, if these decisions of Judge Blair are sustained by the Supreme Court,—possibly enough to buy a number of judges, and yet leave a very handsome residuum of profit in hands of the embezzling officers and their confederates and co-partners.

Whether the Supreme Court will follow the pathway of Judge Blair remains to be seenthat so far as Indiana is concerned, the people's demand for justice against dishonest public servants will be stifled or disregarded in the very sanctuaries of public justice [illegible] indications are not hopeful.—*Fort Waye, Sentinel.*

The Illinois House of Representatives has voted in favor of Sumner' one-term idea. President Grant is a resident of Illinois.

LOST.

The public curiosity would be gratified to learn the whearabouts of one Isaiah B. McDonald, more commonly know as the "Wild man of Whitley." Last fall a cabal of his indiscreet friends (?) concocted a broad farce and made him the central figure in the play. The performance was a failure, because the principal actor was totally unfit for the role assigned to him. The people hissed each successive act with increased disfavor, and the managers were obliged to ring down the curtain.

The above extract is taken from the Laporte edition of the Ligonier *Banner* and is from the pusilanimous pen of *Honorable* John B. Stoll, editor of two papers, both weekly. The "public curiosity," refered to above, consists of Johnny and a small ring of disappointed office seekers, who have asked for a position of emolument at the hands of the party to the exclusion of Democrats who have grown grey in the service. We reply to the contemptible and characteristic slur made against Mr. McDonald, because we are directly alluded to as an "indiscreet friend." The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* was the first paper to announce Mr. McDonald as a suitable candidate for Lieutenant Govenor, doing so at some length, recounting his brilliant millitary record, together with his great judgement and foresight in the legislative affairs of the State. The *Sentinel*, of course, is an indiscreet friend. We agree in this particular, but its indiscretion was shown afterwards in a laudatory notice of *Honorable* John B. Stoll. He says above, the principal actor was totally unfit for the role assigned him. How does Mr. Mc Donald stand in point of ability with Washington DePaw the fulsome notices of whom weakly appeared in the Banner? Take the Legislative record of the former, and the financial speculaions of the latter and which counts most for the respective positions named? We have nothing to say against Mr. DePaw, he may be and is doubtless a good man, but we think he lacks judgment when he will allow a presumptious individual like Johnny to bring his name so frequently and disgustingly before the public. We know that Johnny regards these numerous notices as adding to his man's popularity, and judges from this standpoint that because Mr. McDonald's name is not mentioned often, by his friends, that he is unpopular and unfit. This is a breadth of reasoning only known to the crazy Dutchman of Noble. People in glass houses, you know, Johnny. There isn't one in this miserable clique that could obtain a certificate to teach a common school in their county, yet they declaim against the real merits of others. This is easily traceable to the great disappointment, and proper rebuke administered in the Northern prison affair, and one can observe on the face of it a mean, snaky attempt at revenge. It is not a fair, open, frank and manly opposition, but directly the reverse, led on by the bell-wether that hesitates at nothing. He talks about unfitness, but still aspires to a State office, equally as responsible as that of Leiutenant Governor, thus evincing a want of modesty and superabundance of egotism that seem to be the predominant traits of his character.—In this cowardly attack upon Mr. McDonald, Johnny says "the managers received little pay and no credit."—The principle upon which he conducts his press, in these affairs, is one that makes it subservient to dollars and cents, as disclosed in the above remark. He told the truth, however, when he stated that the managers received but little pay. No pay was asked nor expected. Being one of those who endorsed the selection, we done it cheerfully, and without fear or favor, and without solicitation upon the part of any one. We do not go on the principle that office seekers and office holders must "shell out," as was clearly intimated in an article in the *Banner* some months ago. As to the credit of the action, we feel that we have done justice to a gentleman whose popularity at home and abroad is in striking contrast with the consuming vanity of those who have maligned and misrepresented him. We do know whether Mr. McDonald is a candidate for that office or not. We do know that he has the ability and courage to defy, and confound the whole pack of demagogues and sycophants who would assail his fair name.

A Cloud of War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A special to the *Mail* says: Sworn statements in the Florida case have been received at at the Navy Department. They have been at once forwarded to the State Department. By order of the President a demand will at once made in a manner which will admit of no evasion for an explanation, apology and a full satisfaction. The attitude of this Government will be unyielding in the defense of its assailed honor and our flag. Minister Roberts is perfectly aware of the feeling which prevails, and has undoubtedly notified his Government that there is no evasion from either ample apology or war.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A special from Washington says the Gortshakoff letter is regarded by high officials as a direct and open insult to the President and Secretary of State, and will likely tend to serious results. The country need not be surprised if Curtin, our Minister to Russia, is immediately ordered to demand his passports and the Russian charge of affairs here supplied with his in order that he may take his departure from the United States.

The several cases which have been brought by Attorney General Hanna against the parties who have held State offices since 1864, for the recovery of interest on public money, stand a pretty fair chance of being demurred out of existence of leaving the people without a remedy to recover the money fraudulently taken from them by dishonest republican State officers. We are credibly informed that the interest on the public money has amounted to upwards of $100,000 a year for many successive years, under the administrations of Kimball, McCarty, and Evans, all radical officials, and that not a dollar of all this interest has even been paid into State Treasury, but applied to their own uses by the dishonest officials. And now, when the State by its Attorney General, institutes for the recovery of this money, the courts connive with the corrupt officials, sustain them in their corrupt practices, and undertake to shield them from punishment.

Shall We Beat The Dead March.

Is this a time for Democrats to despond? Is this time to fly the field and hang out the white flag of cowardice? Is this a time to abandon the principles which Jefferson gave to the Democratic party? True it is, lamentably true, that Avarice holds the purse and that Ambition has drawn the sword of the nation. Thieves may steal, despotism may imprison and ambition may usurp power until the cap of liberty shall be transformed to an imperial crown, until he of the White House lights his cigar with the Constitution of this once free land, and write the pedigree of his horses on the parchments of the Declaration of Independance. All this may come to pass, but there is no reason why the Democracy why should retire in diorder before a gun is fired, should beat the dead march of its own funeral procession.

But if these evils are to come to pass let us at least have the honor of struggling against them. Let us at least make a fight for our liberties. She is more honorable who loses her treasure, than she who yields herself an unholy sacrifice to the base practices of wickedness. We do not believe that the time has come when the Democracy should cry *peccavi*, and say we will make no effort to redeem the nation.—*Galveston News.*

After Grant.

And now swings into line the *Atlantic Monthly*, as an opponent of Gen. Grant's renomination. It must be confessed the press opposition to the soldier President is growing formidable. With such journals to lead off as the New York *Tribune*, Chicago *Tribune*, Springfield *Republican*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the one first quoted, the ranks must speedily fill with adherents. It is useless to refer to the seperate reasons cited for these descrtions of the Presidential banner, since all may be summed up in a general sentiment of disgust with his Administration. A man of small, contracted ideas, selfish impulses, and dull intellect, cannot fill a post of greatness acceptably, any more than a piece of soap can make abung for a beer barrel. That he has been guilty of small actions is only a natural result, and ought to have been expected from the first. Unfortantely however, the shame and mortification attaching thereto, comes home to everybody in the land, and the sentiment of repugnance to a four years re-enactment of the same role is spreading with lightning rapidity.—The *Atlantic Monthly* is the most bigoted publication in the country, but even it could not resist the all pervading sentiment.

"Deep, Damning and Festering."

Mr. Tipton a minister of the gospel, and United States Republican Senator from Nebraska, in his place in the Senate, on the 16th of December, said:

I believe the republican party is yet worthy to be redeemed from the curse that rests upon it to-day on account of the mistakes of the administration and the corruption and downright plundering of dishonest office holders. I stand here for the purification of the republican party; but I do plead guilty to that other charge, that I believe there is corruption deep, damning and festering all through this administration of ours. I believe that, and I have uttered it.

John Sherman Re-Elected.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—The General Assembly in Joint Convention at twelve thirty to-day elected John Sherman to the United States Senate, he receiving 73 votes, 59 votes were cast for Geo. W. Morgan, 5 for Jacob D. Cox, one for Robt. C. Schenck, and one for Aaron F. Perry. An immense crowd was in attendance and a portion of the convention was boisterous.

The Government still owns an immense amount of land West of the Mississippi. It is put down at 973,472,563 acres, distubuted as follows: Iowa, Missouri and and Arkansas, 16,000,000; Dakota and Wyoming, 145,295,184; Montana, 85,904,605; Kansas, 13,148,076; Newbraska, 52,523,636; Colorado and Idaho, 117,800,000; New Mexico and Utah, 224,140,000; Nevada and Arizona, 137,000,000; Minnesota, 36,766,170 Indian Territory, 154,000.

One of the best political mottoes of the times: 'Office-holders to the rear; taxpayers to the front.'

Early Adjournment of Congress.

It is understood that Mr. Grant's Indiana henchman will press his resolution for the adjourment of Congress on the third Monday in May with more persistency than ever, on account of the developments made in the investigation of the New York Custom House management. The Grant faction can't stand such ventilations, hence the anxiety of the Administration wing of the party for an early adjournment. The testimony reveals many damaging facts to Mr. Grant personally, in both the political and finanncial conduct of that nest of Radical corruption. The corrupt 'General Order' system is tracked up to the interference and patronage of the President. Mr. A. T. Steward testifies that he directed the attention of the President to the abuse of the Custom House, but he gave them no heed, notwithstanding the friendly relations between Mr. Grant and the millionaire merchant. It has been proven that valuable employes of the Custom House were discharged, because they would not surrender their consciences and judgments in party matters to the dictation of Mr. Murphy, and that clerks were discharged by direction of Mr. Boutwell, without any reason being given, unless the necessity for maintaining party discipline with an iron rule, was a sufficient justification.

The exposures of the Senate investigating Committee in New York, demonstrates that no matter how strongly radical such a committee may be constituted, it can not set upon any case in which corruption and mismanagement are charged, without something transpiring that will hurt the Radical conduct of public affairs. For this cause Mr. Grant and his henchmen proclaim, 'we'll have no more New York Custom House records to face them with their hideous fronts in the Presidential canvass, hence the prosposition of Mr. Morton for an early adjournment will pass the Senate by a strict administration vote, just as soon as he can get it to that issue. In the House the resolution will meet with more decided opposition, but it be forced through that body by the administration party, because the less opportunity for investigation of public abuses and criticism of administration measures and the administration management of public affairs, the safer it will be for the faction in power, whose dark ways will not stand the light of day.—*State Sentinel.*

A man named Daniels was hung on Monday, near Nebo, in Pike county, Ill., for burning the barn of Mr. Peter Windmiller, and stealing a horse and bridle from said fire.

Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw RAIL ROAD.

Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the President of the company in the city of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, on the second Tuesday, being the 13th day of February, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock p. m. and that the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 4 o'clock p. m. on the Tuesday preceding such election, and remain closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meeting.

EUGENE PRINGLE, Sec'y.

Jan. 8, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

John Palmer, vs Eliza Palmer, } Complaint for Divorce.

NOW comes the Plaintiff, by J. K. Morrow his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Eliza Palmer is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden onthe third Monday of May A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 16th day of January 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH!
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Church.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE!
FOR 1872.

The first Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies just published. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in Two Colors, and illustrated with over Three Hundred engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and

Two Colored Plates

The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world—112 pages, giving full directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walls &c.

A Christmas present for my customers, but forwarded to any one who apply by mail, for Ten cents, only one quarter the cost. Address.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Auburn Ahead!
FRESH ARRIVAL
of
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes,
NOTIONS,
Hats & Caps
At the popular store of
'J. W. CASE
Gloves, Mittens,
Books, Statinery,
Wall, Window Paper
Country Produce
Taken in exchange for goods.

EAGLE MILLS!
AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Keep on hand forsale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.
Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS. MEDICINES,
Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticle s,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,
OILED WINDOW SHADES
Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE
Highest Price given for Produc
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groecery line always on hand Prices low rnd goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN
Feb., 2d-1y.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public [illegible] our best endeavors to give gentlemen. Prices to suit the times.

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 21 1y.

Hardware Store
FORSALE!

Theundersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on

Reasonable Terms.

This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his

Fine Residence,

With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address

GEO. HENSLER,
Butler, Ind.

XC. N. Y. S. XC
NO CLOSE CASH BUYER FO
DRY GOODS
Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at.
Root & Company's
COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana
Fresh Astractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."
Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.
Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.
Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.
Open this week, a free line of EMBROIDERIES.
Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.
Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.
With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.
Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS,
Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other attractions which warran our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
New York Store!
NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE
in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,
FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solict a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DFFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.
April, 4 '70.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

BLUE PENCIL MARK.

Our subscribers will please notice whether their paper contains a mark with a blue pencil. If so, they will understand that they owe us two dollars, which amount must be paid without delay. Will you act fair and honestly, by paying us promptly, or will you try to defraud us? We shall see.

A nice snow fell last Monday.

Paper out one day ahead this week.

Look out for a call from the Assessor.

Remember the Oyster supper to-morrow evening.

We are almost out of wood. Remember your promises.

Ice Packers have about finished their labors.

Several car loads of hogs were shipped from this place last week.

The New Testament revisers have finish the first two gospels.

White Mountain tourists complain that the prices are higher now than the mountains.

See notice of annual election of officers of the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad.

Whitley County talks of building a thirty thousand dollar jail So says the *Commercial*.

Our subscribers in foreign States must pay in advance. Those that are in arrears will be stricken from our books.

The quantity of ice secured this season is splendid, about a foot and a half thick, clear as a crystal, and pretty cold.—

Excursion.—An excursion arrived here last Monday morning on the Eel River Road from Roan, and return in the evening.

Take Notice.—I desire all those indebted to me to make it suit to call on me without delay. I trust that every one will respond promptly. J. W. Cass.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilence. The price of the Courier is two dollars. Take the latter—it don't last so long, and will help you secure the former.

Mr. M. Houston, the contractor for the construction of a barn on the Poor House farm, is already to work preparing timber, and will have it completed in the specified time.

The Vincennes *Sun* suggests to young men who are about to go out hunting, to leave their descriptive roll with the editor as it will save him much trouble in hunting up the facts in case of accident.

Religious.—A protracted meeting was commenced at the Reformed Church, in this place, last Monday evening, under the Management of Rev. W. B. Sandoe, the regular minister.

Our shrewed and genial friend, Freeman Kelly, Esq., has challenged Rev. Mr. Martin, of Waterloo, to a discussion on the subject of Universalism. Speakers give Mr. K., a pretty wide berth on religious and political matters generally.

The Result.—Mr. Smith, of Butler Tp., lost a pocket book containing $140. He came to the *Courier* office and got bills printed for its recovery, and we are pleased to state that he succeeded. Another evidence of the value of printer's ink.

Our farmer friends do not speak very flatteringly of the prospects of the coming wheat crop. It fact, their accounts are to the reverse representing it as very unpromising. We trust that a favorable spring will make the prospects more encouraging.

A friend sends us several mormon papers from Salt Lake City. We notice on account of the application of Brigham Young to be released on bail. Chief Justice McKean could'nt see it, and the old man is still in the keeping of the Marshal at one of his residences.

Mr. & Mrs. Mallory held a reception at the Dwight House on Christmas night, where many friends clasped their hands with them for the last time, wishing them a warm God speed on their journey to their new home in Cortland, New York.—*South Bend Union.*

Runaway.—A team of horses became frightened, on Fourth street, last Tuesday and by abruptly turning around threw the driver and another man out, distributed the bed and hind axels along the street and fetched up at a post in front of Shaffer's furniture rooms. The horses were somewhat hurt, and the men escaped with a few scratches.

Personal.—We found a note on our table last week indicating that the sprightly and good looking editor of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, R. G. McNeice, Esq., had made us a call in our absence. Mac you must call during business hours, we were at home busy at work at the time, and are sorry we were not at the office to recieve you with all due courtesy.

Railroads.—A new railroad project is being worked up at Fort Wayne, called the Detroit, Fort Wayne & St. Louis railroad, to be built immediately, of course. This will not deter the work on the Eel River road if the subscriptions are made in due time. This new line is to run from Adrian to Bryan, Hicksville, Maysville to Fort Wayne and will not enter this county.

Judge Tousley, of Albion, Collector Moom of Warsaw, and Pension Iddings of Kendallville, were at Waterloo last week to have a pow-wow with Lou. Blair, of course. Blair must be consulted in these cut and dried matters or there might be a row in the camp. The *Press* does not say what was the object of their visit, and the yeomanry are left in the dark.

Ladies visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 26, 3m.

Enlarged.—The South Bend *Union* comes to us this week enlarged to thirty-six columns, and bearing evidences under the new management, that are destined to place it away along on the high road to success. Messrs. Osborn & Fassett deserve a liberal support and we trust that the yeomaury of that flourishing county will not be slow to appreciate the great improvement.

The low toned editor of the Ligonier *Banner*, says he dont want our assistance to get him an office. We know that. We propose to assist him to stay at home.—How will that do, Johnny? There is no person we have spoken of publicly that we do not privately support. We said nothing privately to Mr. Johnny that we did not want known publicly, because we know any confidential matters when once submitted to him would soon become public.

An exchange says, 'show us an intelligent family of boys and girls, and we will show you where newspapers are plenty.—Nobody who has been without these silent private tutors, can know their educative power. How important, then, to secure those which tend only to good! Anything which makes home pleasant, cheerful and chatty, thus the haunts of vice, and the thousand and one avenues of temtation should be regarded, when we consider its influence on the minds of young, as a great moral and social blessing.'

The LaGrange *Standard* feels authorized to announce that Judge Tousley, Hon. J. H. Baker, and Hon. Adams Y. Hooper will be candidates before the next republican district convention for the office of Congress. Down this way it is believed that the Hon. H. B. Sayler will not only be a candidate before the next republican convention, but that he will carry off the prize of a nomination. The Major is a gentleman of ability and prowess, and would stand just as fair a chance of carrying the district as any other republican.—*Hun. Democrat.*

A young gentleman in a neighboring village, on a recent Sabbath, attended divine service, and after the delivery of the sermon the officiating minister passed through the congregation to receive what contributions his hearers might see proper to bestow. The young man in question very seriouly drew from his pocket, in presence of the minister, what he supposed was his pocket book, but it proved to be a pack of cards.' We would advise church going young men with card playing proclivities, in order to avoid unpleasant mistakes, to carry their money and cards in in separate pockets.—*Goshen Times.*

An exchange makes the following very sensible and timely suggestions, which, we hope, our citizens will adopt; 'The season for socials is at hand, and we feel inclined to offer a suggestion or two in regard to them. Let's all go if we possibly can. Let us all go early and go home early. It's just the same number of hours from seven to ten as it is from nine to twelve. Let's go neatly clad, but don't let us think it necessary to wear the best we have and so make it unpleasant for other people who can't dress quite as well as we can. Let's have plain food for refreshments, and not talk scandel while we remain.'

Dogs.—We live in the west end, and consequently are furnished free, gratis, with plenty of dog music, at dog-goned cheap rates. Last night it was beautiful The moon shone brilliant, behind a cloud, and the darkness was superb. But the music, oh, could we but picture it. And then how gratifying to know that our own dorg had a hand in it. There clarion notes rang out upon the still air and were borne away so quietly to our ears that we lay a long time listening to them, as to the lacivious pleasing of a lute. We desired a change in the time, and had these sweet little creatures been close enough, we have no doubt but there would have been a change, an eternal change as far as they were concerned. A club about five feet long is a nasty instrment among a lot of miserable curs. There is one little fellow that has a voice two notes higher than we ever heard of, that can keep up the music longer than all the rest. How we would like to pat him. Our dog came in this morning, and laid down behind the warm stove to sleep, after barking all night. How long do you suppose he stayed there after we first saw him. Not over an hour less 59 minutes and 59 seconds. 'Twas not fair, you know, to abuse him after his furnishing music all night.

Uniform Assessment.

The several township Assessors, of DeKalb County, Indiana, met at the Auditor's office, December 29th, 1871, and adopted the following rates of assessment for personal property, for the year 1872:

Horses 1st class	$75,00
All other horse kind at half their cash value.	
Mules and Asses 1st class	75,00
All other kind at half their cash value.	
Cattle—Oxen per pair	75,00
Cattle, Cows & Steers per head	10,00
Cattle two year old	6,00
Cattle one year old	4,00
Calves	2,00
Sheep per head	60
Stock hogs per lb	02
Wheat per bushel (winter)	80
" " " (spring)	80
Rye per bushel	40
Corn "	25
Oats "	20
Barley " (winter)	40
Clover Seed per Bushel	4,00
Timothy "	2,00
Flax "	1,00
Potatoes "	40
Apples " (green)	20
Apples " (dry)	03
Hay per ton, Timothy	4,00
Hay, Clover	3,00
Wool per pound	25
Tobacco	10
Maple Sugar	08
Pork	02
Lard	04
Domestic Wine per gallon	50
Sorgham Syrup per gallon	25
Piano Fortes, half cash value	
Carriages, wagons, clocks, Hacks, Carts, Drags, & other vehicles at half cash value.	
Clocks & Watches at half their value	
Mechanical Tools at half their value	
Law & Medical Books at half their value.	
Surgical Instruments at half their cash value.	
Farming Implements at half their cash value.	
Household Furniture at half their cash value.	
Library, Sewing Machines at half their value.	
Value of Personal property, not specified above, nor included in statement No. 1, at half their cash value.	

McINTYRE, Auditor.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne

Our town is just now disgraced by a gang of rowdy boys, ranging in ages from ten to fifteen years, whose outrageous conduct needs attending to, if we have an officer with 'sand enough in his craw' to do it. Some of these chaps have had the benefit of a good raising, but being naturally mean, they fall into ways of vice, with aptitude surprising. Others have not been taught the first rudiments of good manners or respect for their seniors; these are not so much to blame as their parents It would give us pleasure to blazen their names before the public in large capitals, but forgo the pleasure now out of respect to their parents.—*Col. City Post,*

The same spirit is often manifested in this place, yet there is no one to check it. Many of our citizens have noticed this, and we have heard the subject discussed quite often, of late, but no remedy has yet been applied, Profanity is a common thing on our streets, and it would seem sometimes as though parents tolerated the practice. We like to see boys have their fun, but when they must resort to such habits for their enjoyment, it shows a want of moral training not very complimentary to their parents.

What we Want.—While many other towns are taking active measures in encouraging manufactories, our citizens seem to manifest but little interest in this direction. Capitalists are often induced to establish their manufactories in the midst of those who are willing to extend a helping hand. We see by the Columbia City papers that an immense public meeting was held there last week, the object and result of which was that the work of giving aid and encouragement to all parties desiring to locate there in business should be done immediately. Logansport is also concerned on this subject, and the citizens are using their efforts to build up their place. Why is not an effort made here similar to this? The apathy and indifference manifested even when a meeting is called for this purpose is deplorable Meetings were held last spring in this interest, but very few attended, especially of our business men. Now, we suggest that something be done immediately, intead of siting around like wooden men, letting these excellent opportunities pass by. When a meeting is called, everybody seems to hunt their gopher holes, instead of turning out and assisting, by their presence in the good work. Let us get our eyes open, and go to work, and do some thing that will add to the prosperity of our place. All classes should join in this work—the business man, he man of brains, the laborer and all those who claim a respectable standing in our midst. We can all talk well enough, but there is a number of enterprises that can be added to our place if a proper effort is made.

Communication.

Concord Township, January 14th, 1872.

Mr. Editor:—As nothing has been mentioned in your worthy paper, in regard to our part of the county. I beg leave of you that a small space may be granted, for a few minutes of indulgence. In this part of the county crops look as if they had stood a very severe winter, which we know they have, and nothing could be said that would encourage the farmers about the abundance of the coming harvest. That was almost universally surmised among the farmers. Although not wishing to bear the idea that we are a selfish people, if we are left minus of a crop the coming season, we will have the consolation of knowing "that our misfortunes will likely be shared equally by others, who fall a victim to the same fate.' A word in regard to our school. I can say without hesitancy, that School District No 4, is well worthy of being represented before the public, more than the unworthy teacher is capable of giving them justice. I have 40 pupils enrolled, and an average of about thirty. Not wishing to discourage the excellence which has been so worthily represented by the ex-examiner of DeKalb county, in regard to the punctuality, on the part of his pupils, but simply state that I have no less than ten that have been present every day of school, and those ten have been no less behind in regard to deportment, than in punctuality My little band of pupils are steering their way across the rough waves of ambition, that tosses its white caps on their sturdy and firm grasps, but its progress all in vain. With a gazing eye that never grows weary, and a throbing heart that seems to count out to us time, they look ahead, and behold that which is dear to their meditation, and essential to their future happiness. On the other hand, let them turn their views back upon the rippling sea, that was caused by the hours of industry, and behind in the distance, ship traveling the same road, loaded with ambitions hearts, standing the storm, essensial to be overcome before success can be called a triumph. I feel proud to say "while I am presenting an exact representation of my school before the public, one item of misconduct, could I mention, that my pupils are guilty of. The citizens of Concord townsip should feel proud of their little band of veterans, who are willing to stand up to the dark side of their duty, as well as the bright side, and with the aid of "Where there's a will there's a way" we prosper, and the little active thinking faculties, they will reap rich rewards, not only in this world but the world to come.

C. C. C.

The Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them. Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying every thing before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

Sleighing is poor.

Lots of strangers in town this week attending court.

Go to Beard's grocery for good cigars, He keeps the best in town.

A number of wagons can be seen on our streets, loaded with dressed pork.

Geo. Picker returned yesterday from a prolonged visit through North-western Ohio.

The round house, of the Southern Mich. road, at Toledo, was burned last Tuesday together with seven engines.

We are under obligations to many of our subscribers for their efforts in assisting us to procure new subscribers to our paper.

The dressed pork trade is improving.—We notice a number of wagons loaded with pork in town yesterday. Price 4.70 per hundred.

Oyster Supper.—Don't forget that there is to be an oyster supper at the Good Templars' Hall to-morrow, Friday eve.—Everybody should patronize it, and thus contribute to a good cause. Go, go!

John L. Davis, has been appointed agent for Wood's Reaper and Mower, and D. D. Snyder represents the Excelsior. They propose to erect a warehouse the coming spring and supply our farmers with these machines.

We heard an echo, in the far west, the other night say, "Give me a revolver (hic) 'till I shoot myself." We can accommodate the demoralized fellow now, but at the time, he desired it, we couldn't. Town lots for sale, etc.

Court.—The Common Pleas Court has been in session since Tuesday, with a large attendance. The work is pushed through vigorously and it will doubtless be a short session. In the Criminal cases the case of Geo. Free, for distrubing spelling school was left off the docket. In complaint No. 2, the defendant was required to enter into a recognizance. In the case of Wm. Krahl for assault and battery, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.—Chas. Brandt, for selling liquor without license, three inditments, plead guilty and was fined $5 and cost in each case.

Eel River Road.—We learn from the Committee that about half the old subscriptions have been renewed, and some new ones added. About two thousand dollars is yet to be renewed to make up the amount of the old subscriptions of $45,000. It ought not to require much exertion to get the balance, and yet the Committee find it up hill business. The present is the only chance of ever getting this road through, and we should take advantage of it. We understand that the Committee at Butler will go to work in full force next week so that we expect to hear of good results from that locality soon. The word along the line is get up your subscriptions and the road will be put through the coming season. Let it be done without delay.

A very wicked Connecticut man, being recently taken ill, and believing he was about to die, told a neighbor that he felt the need of preparation for the next world, and would like to see some proper person in regard to it, whereupon the feeling friend sent for an insurance agent.

Housholders Call In—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-y. V. A. Beard.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

The following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L. Cincinnati A.	7 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.	Comersville	4 45
11 10 "	Indianapolis	4 30
1 05 p. m.	Muncie	2 56
2 01 "	Hartfordcity	1 33
3 26 "	Bluffton	12 09
4 50 "	Fort Wayne	11 00
9 16 "	A. Jackson L.	6 00

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 05 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a. m.
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
11 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 00 p. m.	Cincinnati A.	900 p. m.

Examiner's Notice.

Examinations will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, Octoons November, March, April, and May. Examinatinst to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 137
" Red	128 a 130
Oats	36
Rye	45
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	18@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	58@62
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	38@40
HIDES—	
Green	7c
Dry	010
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75 80
Eggs	25c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	3c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	c

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simply remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow suffers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
204 South third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

$25. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single case of incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest as a package makes one pint of Medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the best, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh.

We wish to send our phamplet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No 117 6th St. St. Louis, Missouri.

Oct. 12, '71. 1-y.

LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES,

LANDS AND TOWN LOTS

WITHIN THE

County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana,

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1870, Including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1871.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinquent tax Penalty and Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Tax-es due.
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.												
Leister Lefanus	207 s. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	76	704	704	31 93	10 27	45	42 65
Miller & Stoner	239 off n side of s. e. qr.	26	33	12	81	29	660	725	11 95	13 08	45	25 48
same	240 in n.e.¼ of s.w.qr.	26	33	12	13	47	350	350	6 37	5 11	45	11 93
Nickerson Benjamin	265 s. ½ of s. w. qr.	8	33	12	80	00	700	801	68 24	14 19	45	82 88
Stoner John Jr.	352 e. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	33	12	79	76	503	503	9 13	7 34	45	16 92
same	353 n. e. qr.	26	33	12	159	28	1525	1525	27 73	22 26	45	50 44
Stoner John	354 in m.pt.of w.s.of s.w.qr.	34	33	12	6	00	30	30	53	43	45	1 41
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.												
Marvin Howard	306 w ½ of n. e. qr.	29	33	13	80	00	350	350	1 12	4 93	45	6 50
Osburn Moses	347 s. ½ of s. e. qr.	16	33	13	79	59	598	598	3 67	8 43	45	12 55
Spear Samuel	396 n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	4	33	13	40	00	80	90	1 53	1 12	45	3 10
Wise John	473 n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	13	33	13	40	06	240	240	14 08	3 32	45	17 85
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.												
Baker James	29 pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	14	71	00	848	848	18 48	13 65	45	32 58
Catlin R. B.	84 off w. side of s. w. qr.	26	33	14	80	00	562	562	11 15	9 04	45	20 64
Draggoo Albert & J.	136 pt of s. w. qr.	26	33	14	16	00	97	97	1 92	1 57	45	3 94
Metcalf Joseph	356 s. ½ of s. ½ of s. w.qr.	11	33	14	40	00	690	690	17 49	11 10	45	29 04
Stotsenburger Thomas	464 n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	17	34	14	40	00	240	240	4 76	3 86	45	9 07
Simpson W. B.	496 in s. pt. of s. e. qr	34	33	14	2	50	26	27	2 55	2 34	45	5 34
Zeigler Samuel	610 s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	27	33	14	40	00	467	500	7 55	10 36	45	18 36
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.												
Bartlett Silas H.	15 n. pt. of n. w. qr.	6	33	15		60	58	108	1 37	3 71	45	5 53
same	16 s.pt.of s.w. ¼ of s.w. qr.	6	33	15		70	410	410	47 82	7 83	45	56 10
Coburn E. R.	49 in n. w. cor. of n. w. qr.	30	33	15	19	00	148	148	3 51	2 82	45	6 78
Herrick George W.	141 s. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	15	10	00	643	643	6 24	12 28	45	18 97
Kirkbride G. W.	165 in s. ½ of s. w. frac. qr.	6	33	15	3	00	20	20	21 [illegible]	37	45	22 38
McGonigal Susan	185 in section	6	33	15		86	170	170	14 66	3 24	45	18 35
Steel Martin A	282 s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	324	572	13 27	12 67	45	26 39
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.												
Ackley Asa Heirs of	2 und ⅓ of n.s.of s½ of s.w.qr	30	34	15	5	00	62	62	1 19	93	45	2 57
same	3 und ⅓ of n.pt.of n.w¼ s.w.qr	30	34	15	1	34	9	9	53	13	45	1 11
same	4 und ⅓ of m.pt.of n.½ of s.w.q	30	34	15	6	66	64	64	2 69	96	45	4 10
Bartlett Silas H.	20 n. pt. of s. e. qr.	31	34	15	77	80	889	889	17 66	13 42	45	31 53
Gaff John	92 n. w. ¼ of n.e. qr.	17	34	15	40	00	680	828	18 65	13 50	45	32 60
Kelly Isaac	156 s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	5	34	15	40	00	590	590	23 60	8 90	45	32 51
Smith John	224 n. pt. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	30	34	15	60	00	402	407	10 33	8 05	45	18 83
Strow Simon P.	225 n. ½ of s. ½ of n.w.qr.	31	34	15	40	00	390	390	7 74	5 88	45	14 07
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.												
Blackwell Catharine	24 in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	80	80	2 71	2 00	45	5 16
Blaker William	25 in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	30	30	12 30	75	45	13 50
Delvin Jacob	135 s. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr	3	34	14	20	00	290	290	13 92	5 77	45	20 14
Frank David	194 in n. w. qr.	29	34	14	55	00	565	565	23 42	14 18	45	38 05
Gates John T.	207 in w. ½ of s. W. qr.	1	34	14		64	210	206	10 31	8 17	45	18 93
Gleason William H.	208 in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	85	103	5 42	4 08	45	9 95
Gingrish Samuel	44 mid.pt.of s. ½ of n.w.qr	18	34	14	15	00	60	60	6 41	1 50	45	8 36
Goodchild William	228 s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	17	34	14	40	00	170	191	5 77	5 79	45	12 01
Helwig John	245 in s. w. qr.	1	34	14	1	96	50	50	22 81	1 25	45	24 57
Huffman John A.	259 in n. e. cor. of n.w.qr.	12	34	14	3	00	105	105	32 29	2 63	45	35 37
Hale Marshall	260 in n.e.c.of n.e.¼ of n.w.q	12	34	14	1	00	300	300	10 20	7 53	45	18 18
Harwood Thomas W.	283 pt. of n.w.¼ of n. w.qr.	17	34	14	10	00	55	70	4 92	3 25	45	8 62
Johnson James	303 in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		64	12	12	66	30	45	1 41
Keefer Sarah J.	316 pt. of s. e. qr.	2	34	14		20	325	325	13 07	8 15	90	23 02
same	310 pt. of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	1	00						
Mosier & Hopkins	406 in w. ½ of s. w. qr	1	34	14	1	64	70	70	10 58	1 75	45	12 78
May Adolph	407 in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		23	80	80	6 82	2 00	45	9 27
Mans Mary	412 n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	8	34	14	40	00	225	225	20 60	5 64	45	26 69
Moughler George	417 in s. e.c. of n.e. ¼ n.e.qr	10	34	14	1	50	15	15	15 66	37	45	16 48
Meese John	451 n. e. qr.	19	34	14	151	00	1057	1057	35 94	26 53	45	62 92
McNabb John O.	452 n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	25	34	14	40	00	310	310	2 62	7 78	45	10 85
Norris Susan	480 n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	10	34	14	33	00	306	306	10 40	7 68	45	18 53
Nelson Levi	482 s. ½ of e. ½ of n.w. qr.	19	34	14	35	50	245	245	4 32	6 14	45	10 91
Parkinson Hannah	506 w. ½ of n. e. qr.	9	34	14	77	00	724	751	8 49	19 85	45	28 79
Proctor Julius	511 s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	40	00	510	593	6 62	15 93	45	23 00
Ray John H.	537 in s. w. pt. of s. e. qr.	6	34	14	1	00	10	10	77	25	45	1 47
Reese Hambright	538 s. w. pt. of n.w.¼ n.w.qr	12	34	14		60	150	200	84 96	5 02	45	90 43
Rose John A.	541 pt. of w. ½ of s. w. qr.	24	34	14	77	00	850	850	24 77	21 34	45	46 56
Wilsey William H.	669 in w. ½ of s. w. qr	1	34	14		20	85	85	2 87	2 13	45	5 45
Worden Harrison	676 off s.side of n. e. qr.	14	34	14	45	00	420	420	14 27	10 54	45	25 26
Whitman Adam	703 pt. of n. w. ¼ of s. w.qr	35	34	14	38	25	280	315	5 28	10 40	45	16 13
Young George W.	717 pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14		20	90	90	3 05	2 25	45	5 75
UNION TOWNSHIP.												
Blodget Perry	63 n. ½ of n. w. qr.	24	34	13	80	00	620	715	51 45	20 44	45	72 34
same	64 n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	24	34	13	40	00	350	350	20 71	8 78	45	29 94
Chapman Wilson H.	96 pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	4	00	31	31	90	77	45	2 12
Cross Susannah	101 in n.e. c. of s.e.¼ of s.e.qr.	5	34	13	1	00	20	20	15 89	50	45	16 84
Depew Isaac & Lemuel	125 e. pt. of pt.of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	40	40	1 17	1 00	45	2 62
Grate Isaac	189 pt. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	103	103	7 42	2 58	45	10 45
Glawe William	209 s. pt. of s. w. qr.	24	34	13	100	00	1115	1210	32 88	32 87	45	66 20
Hale & Berry	223 in s. w. qr.	3	34	13	1	50	1366	1366	162 07	34 28	45	196 80
Hartman Ezra D.	260 n. s. pt. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	1	25	18	18	53	45	45	1 43
Jarvis & Frothingham	271 e. pt. of e. ½ of s. w. qr.	3	34	13	9	37	1016	1016	20 88	25 50	45	46 83
same	272 n.w.¼ of n.w.¼ of s. w.qr	3	34	13	13	50	1700	1700	19 21	42 67	45	62 33
Jeffards J. W.	273 pt. of s. e. qr.	4	34	13		25	15	15	1 47	37	45	2 29
Johnson A. W.	277 off w.s.of s.w.¼ of n.e.qr.	15	34	13	7	50	60	60	68 83	1 50	45	70 78
Kester A. A.	283 in mid of s. e. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	41	56	3 16	2 90	45	6 51
Kettle Helen M.	284 in e. side of section	4	34	13	1	00	75	75	1 72	1 88	45	4 05
Leas Obediah	321 in n. e c. of s. w. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	25	25	72	62	45	1 79
Mason L. S.	357 in n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	4	34	13		50	233	233	11 68	5 84	45	17 97
Penneton Jacob	417 in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	4	75	106	106	14 36	2 71	45	17 52
Rex William A.	431 in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	3	75	200	200	15 04	5 02	45	20 51
Smith Isaiah	462 in s. w. cor. of s. e. qr.	3	34	13		50	43	54	3 50	2 83	45	6 78
Smith John D.	463 in s. e. qr.	4	34	13	1	00	137	137	10 27	3 43	45	14 15
Shirts Albert B.	468 in n. w. qr.	4	34	13	2	00	30	30	6 42	75	45	7 62
Thompson George B.	554 in s. e. pt. of s.e.¼ n.w.qr	15	34	13	3	50	1035	1035	43 58	25 97	45	70 00
Voss Charles	561 mid.½ of n.½ of pt.of s.e.qr	4	34	13		50	100	100	2 94	4 01	45	7 40
Waggoner Joseph	588 n. e ¼ of s. w. qr.	21	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 43	8 03	45	17 91
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP												
Blake Gilbert, et. al.	28 pt. of n. w. qr.	18	34	12	120	00	1740	1740	64 85	27 14	45	92 34
Blake Lucy	29 w. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	34	12	80	00	950	950	18 89	14 82	45	34 16
Bishop Jacob	45 e.½ of e.½ of n. w. qr.	10	34	12	40	00	370	444	9 79	8 92	45	19 16
Cordray Catharine	68 n. pt.of s. w.¼ of n.e. qr.	4	34	12	1	70	65	65	1 28	1 01	45	2 74
Culver Rebecca	80 off n. end of e.½ of s.e.qr.	32	34	12	80	00	230	230	4 56	3 58	45	8 59
Earl Robert J.	143 off w.end of s.½ of n.e.qr.	4	34	12		50	30	30	58	46	45	1 49
Hosler Caroline	223 n. e.pt. of s.w.¼ of n. e. qr.	4	34	12	1	50	150	150	6 25	2 34	45	9 04
Helmer John W.	225 in n. ½ of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		15	10	10	80	15	45	1 40
Kryder & Earl	294 in n.e.cor.of s.½ of n.e.qr.	4	34	12	1	00	65	65	37 94	1 01	45	39 40
Knauer Emanuel	303 off w. s.of w.½ of n. e. qr	8	34	12	20	00	250	250	11 44	3 90	45	15 79
same	304 n. end of s.½ of n. w. qr	8	34	12	19	80	241	241	10 69	3 75	45	14 89
Mohler Dorotha	372 pt. of n w. qr.	4	34	12		64	140	140	8 08	2 18	45	10 71
same	373 in s. w. cor of n. e. qr	4	34	12		75	140	140	2 77	2 18	45	5 40
Ober S.	413 e. ½ of n. w. qr.	20	34	12	80	00	1140	1507	24 00	25 50	45	49 95
same	414 pt. of w. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	34	12	40	00	570	570	11 33	8 89	45	20 67
Osburn Andrew	422 n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	34	34	12	40	00	270	270	5 36	4 21	45	10 02
Powell Levi B.	434 e.½ of e.½ of n. w. qr.	27	34	12	40	00	535	852	7 07	13 17	45	20 63
Tompkins Alvira	526 in s. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	4	34	12		20	15	15	2 40	23	45	3 08
Trulove Robert	540 w. side of s. w. qr.	30	34	12	108	00	1609	1609	31 98	25 10	45	57 53
same	541 w. side of n. w. qr.	31	34	12	76	00	500	500	9 94	7 80	45	18 19
Wilson Morgan	561 w. side of n. w. qr.	5	34	12	50	00	725	879	22 95	14 71	45	38 11
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Rickel George	28 pt.of n.½ of s. w. qr.	13	35	12	64	00	790	951	4 35	15 31	45	20 11
Baily Alexander	42 e. pt. of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		25	65	65	8 75	1 04	45	10 24
Bowers James B.	43 und.½ of s.½ of n. w. qr.	23	35	12	20	00	160	478	10 44	9 60	45	20 58
Johnson Duel	257 s.e.cor.of e.½ of s.½ e.qr	36	35	12	1	00	10	10	12 05	16	45	12 66
Klaber Henry	272 n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	22	35	12		21	55	55	3 23	88	45	4 56
Weller Isaiah & Barbara	309 pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	5	35	12	75	40	1000	1000	24 26	16 10	45	40 81
Reinohel Jacob	409 in n. e. qr.	27	35	12	89	00	1075	1175	61 20	18 27	45	79 82
Reed John H.	413 pt. of s. ½ of n. w. qr.	36	35	12	75	00	870	870	34 80	14 00	45	49 25
Short A. W.	463 in w. ½ of n. e.qr.	22	35	12	78	00	2865	2865	51 43	46 12	45	98 00
same	464 n. e. ½ of s. w. qr.	23	35	12	40	00	420	420	8 58	6 77	45	15 80
same	465 und.⅔ of e.½ of n. w. qr.	23	35	12	60	00	500	500	10 25	8 05	45	18 75
Short Wesley	466 n. e. pt. of s. w. qr.	22	35	12		25	166	166	3 35	2 65	45	6 45
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Hood John, Heirs of	234 s. ½ of n. e. qr.	21	35	13	80	00	948	948	1 58	14 31	45	16 34
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.												
Bruner John	24 s. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	7	35	14	40	00	80	80	1 62	1 28	45	3 35
Farrier Jacob	147 w. ½ of s. e. qr.	2	35	14	80	00	1638	1638	25 91	26 37	45	52 73
Hanna Horace H.	197 n. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	35	14	80	00	160	160	3 25	2 57	45	6 27
same	198 n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	29	35	14	40	00	200	200	4 08	3 22	45	7 75
Kepler Andrew	271 pt. of n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	3	35	14	25	00	200	200	65 25	3 22	45	68 92
Miller Christopher	340 s. w. cor. of s. w. qr.	17	35	14	4	00	740	740	15 12	11 91	45	27 48
Rohrabaugh Adam	437 e. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	80	00	820	820	16 76	13 20	45	30 41
same	438 s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	21	35	14	40	00	320	320	6 53	5 15	45	12 13
TROY TOWNSHIP.												
Bruner Ulrich	17 n. pt. of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	22	00	150	150	2 88	2 32	45	5 45
Brown & Carpenter	22 s. w.cor.of e.½ of s.w.qr	29	35	15	25	00	225	225	36 11	3 51	45	40 17
Husselman Samuel B.	98 n. ¾ of w.½ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	60	00	630	630	12 16	9 82	45	22 43
same	99 s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	570	570	11 00	8 89	45	20 34
Hannah Horace H.	95 pt. of e. ½ of s. w. qr.	9	35	15	55	26	165	165	3 18	2 57	45	6 20
McDonald John	135 w. pt. of n. frac ½	4	35	15	43	26	340	340	22 25	5 30	45	28 00
McCoy Abraham	147 s. ½ of s. e. qr.	19	35	15	80	00	878	878	26 09	6 84	45	33 38
Nichols Alexander L.	156 off n.s.of s.½ of n.w.qr.	6	35	15	29	00	397	397	35 67	6 19	45	42 31
Weight Mary	206 n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	600	600	11 58	9 36	45	21 39
same	207 n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	20	35	15	40	00	380	380	3 65	5 92	45	10 02
Whitman Catharine	208 in n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	20	35	15	10	00	110	145	2 11	3 26	45	[illegible] 82

Town Lots.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division	In-Lots	Value of Lots and Improvements.	Total value of Taxables	Amount of Delinquent Tax Penalty & Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current year	of Adve	Total Amount of taxes Due
SPENCERVILLE.									
Davis John	713	O. P.	21	137	209	4 83	3 36	45	8 64
Kile Isaac	731	F. A.	21	18	65	34	2 79	45	3 58
Larimore James H.	733	O. P.	2	35	35	68	56	45	1 69
same	734	O. P.	3	135	135	2 67	2 17	45	5 29
Langley John W.	736	F. A.	16	18	18	4 60	24	45	5 29
same	737	F. A.	17	38	38	74	61	45	1 80
VIENNA.									
Bartlett Silas H	325		61	10	10	9 10	19	45	9 74
same	326		72	10	10	46	19	45	1 10
same	327		73	10	10	46	19	45	1 10
Bartlett Alvira A.	328		27	16	16	73	30	45	1 48
same	329		26	70	70	8 03	1 33	45	9 81
same	330		21	60	60	2 84	1 14	45	4 43
same	331		22	16	16	74	30	45	1 49
Denman David	342		71	99	199	3 16	3 88	45	7 49
Engle Roxanna	348		64	210	210	7 74	4 01	45	12 20
Hull Mary	387		60	210	210	5 00	4 01	45	9 46
Johnson Sarah E.	400		2	89	89	4 66	1 69	45	6 80
same	401		3	15	15	89	28	45	1 62
BUTLER.									
Boss J. H.	7	E. A.	68 e. p.	100	184	66 25	6 61	45	73 31
Bordner Jonathan	29	D. A.	18	100	100	5 54	2 51	45	8 50
same	30	D. A.	19	50	50	1 55	1 25	45	3 25
Boyle John W.	31	D. A.	5	525	425	9 74	12 02	45	22 21
Barnett J. S.	34	E. A.	69	290	710	10 76	20 82	45	32 03
Bowersox James G.	35	E. A.	92	285	285	10 73	7 15	45	18 33
Chambers Sarah	57	D. A.	41	105	105	3 58	2 63	45	6 64
Carpenter Catharine A.	65	E. 2d A.	147	330	330	10 56	8 28	45	19 28
Cary Henry	67	D. A.	64	110	110	3 42	2 76	45	6 63
Croxton William G.	68	E. "	88	100	100	13 29	2 51	45	16 25
Duel John L.	81	D. "	66 n. w. pt.	200	200	13 30	5 02	45	18 77
Funk Jacob J.	114	B. "	64	250	250	10 17	6 27	45	16 89
Freeburn John E.	119	D. "	56	40	40	1 12	1 00	45	2 57
same	120	D. "	60	175	175	6 16	4 39	45	11 00
Haverstock Samuel	164	D. "	20	1225	1225	92 66	30 74	45	123 85
same	165	D. "	21	20	20	1 89	50	45	2 84
same	166	D. "	22	25	25	1 92	62	45	2 99
same	167	D. "	29	25	25	1 80	62	45	2 87
same	168	D. "	30	20	20	1 89	50	45	2 84
same	169	D. "	31	20	20	1 54	50	45	2 49
same	170	D. "	32	20	20	1 66	50	45	2 61
enon Michael	195	E. "	116	30	30	6 20	75	45	7 40
efer Sarah J.	199	D. "		140	140	4 35	3 41	45	8 21
Kendrick John	201	P. A.	3	20	20	1 71	50	45	2 [illegible]
same	202	P. A.	32	10	10	97	25	45	1 67
Long James	210	E. A.	120	25	25	1 07	62	45	2 [illegible]
same	211	E. A.	121	115	115	3 87	2 88	45	6 [illegible]
Maxwell Geo. W.	221	D. A.	57	225	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
same	222	D. A.	58	40	40	1 24	1 00	45	[illegible]
McIntyre William	239	E. 2d A.	142	71	100	4 78	2 51	45	7 74
Pillsbury Nehemiah	422	P. A.	8	22	22	1 14	55	45	2 14
Purdy Wilson S.	426	P. A.	18	12	12	79	30	45	1 [illegible]
same	427	P. A.	20	10	10	65	25	45	1 35
same	428	P. A.	8	35	78	2 56	1 95	45	4 96
Robbins Mary	452	D. A.	10 s. ½	90	90	2 73	2 25	45	5 43
Rude Lewis	467	O. P.	172	80	100	17 17	4 51	45	22 13
Strole Andrew J.	479	E. A.	10	50	50	5 58	1 26	45	7 29
Sargent Theodore C.	486	D. A.	15	50	50	1 55	1 25	45	[illegible]
Thomas W. H.	504	T. A.	7 b 4	100	100	7 61	2 51	45	10 57
Tegardner	505	D. A.	8 mid.pt	200	200	6 23	5 02	45	11 70
Tomlinson W. W.	566	T. A.	8 mid.pt 3	230	236	26 36	5 45	45	32 22
Wyatt Daniel	575	E. A.	68 pt. of	140	140	4 35	3 51	45	8 31
Worth Nancy	577	D. A.	69	80	80	3 48	2 00	45	[illegible]
Wilsey Wm. H.	578	E. A.	86	180	204	7 42	5 13	45	13 00
Wyckoff Peter C.	581	D. A.	10 n. pt.	375	375	11 60	9 41	45	21 51
Young George W.	599	O. P.	131 n. ½	235	249	6 06	6 24	45	12 [illegible]
AUBURN.									
Bumpus Russel	36	O. P.	7	225	251	8 94	6 48	45	15 [illegible]
Beck William	46	O. P.	181	20	20	1 28	64	45	2 [illegible]
same	47	O. P.	200	20	20	98	48	45	1 81
Buss Margaret	88	E. A.	13	20	20	58	48	45	1 [illegible]
same	110	E. A.	14	20	20	98	48	45	[illegible]
Castelio Michael D.	110	E. A.	21	30	30	1 06	48	45	1 94
Culver Rebecca	111	W. A.	143	80	80	2 80	64	45	3 [illegible]
same	112	W. A.	144	175	175	16 00	3 78	45	20 [illegible]
Duch Emily	120	E. A.	27	260	260	94	5 18	45	6 57
Elson T. C.	144	W. A.	45	30	30	1 28	64	45	[illegible]
Ellis N. L.	157	O. P.	205	10	16	94	21	45	1 60
Gestenslager George	278	E. A.	7	115	213	11 04	6 00	45	18 [illegible]
Hicks Rebecca	290	O. P.	187	30	30	1 86	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
Larimore Andrew	425	O. P.	220	10	10	91	21	45	1 57
McCord George	482	W. A.	92	100	100	1 13	2 10	45	3 74
Moore John	491	W. A.	168	32	32	20 97	1 18	45	22 [illegible]
Oliver Noble	506	O. P.	217	10	10	1 07	21	45	1 73
Park W.	522	O. P.	190	20	20	12 12	48	45	13 [illegible]
Rust Charles, Sen.	565	O. P.	223	175	175	6 21	3 75	45	10 [illegible]
same	567	O. P.	224	35	35	3 86	75	45	5 [illegible]
Ralston John	589	R. A	3	20	20	1 01	48	45	1 [illegible]
same	590	R. A	4	20	20	1 01	[illegible]	45	1 [illegible]
same	595	R. A	20	15	15	99	[illegible]	45	1 [illegible]
Shaffer C. C.	626	W. A	82	73	27	1 62	85	45	[illegible]
Smith Wm. L.	647	O. P.	96	200	500	1 72	8 46	45	[illegible]
WATERLOO.									
Arthur Martin V.	5	Mc. A. A.	8	35	35	1 08	87	45	[illegible]
Berry James L.	25	F. 1s. A.	37	41	41	3 87	1 00	45	[illegible]
Eaton Nathan A.	136	Hor. 2d. A	102	75	75	8 27	1 90	45	10 71
Gilchrist Archibald	170	Hor. 1st. A	111	800	861	75 67	18 00	45	[illegible]
Husselman Samuel B.	180	Hor. 1st A.	108	800	800	20 45	21 30	45	[illegible]
Hamil Mary	210	O. P. A.	60	366	366	21 01	9 75	45	[illegible]
Jarvis & Frothingham	235	O. P.	2	66	66	75	1 75	45	2 95
same		O. P.	1	83	83	96	2 20	45	[illegible]
same	236	O. P.	3	116	116	1 90	3 06	45	[illegible]
same	237	O. P.	4 s. pt.	38	38	1 06	67	45	[illegible]
same	238	O. P.	7	150	150	1 90	3 90	45	6 13
Jarvis & Frothingham	239	O. P.	8	300	300	3 30	7 26	45	11 [illegible]
same	240	O. P.	9	141	141	1 69	3 75	45	5 79
same	241	O. P.	21	116	116	1 30	3 06	45	[illegible]
same	242	O. P.	22	120	120	1 35	3 19	45	[illegible]
same	243	O. P.	[illegible]	122	122	1 86	3 27	45	[illegible]
same	244	O. P.	24	128	128	1 41	3 35	45	[illegible]
same	245	O. P.	26 s. ½	150	150	1 60	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
same	246	O. P.	27 n. pt.	166	166	13 15	4 41	45	18 [illegible]
same	249	O. P.	37	266	266	2 90	7 07	45	10 51
same	250	O. P.	38 s. ½	150	150	1 60	3 90	45	6 13
same	251	O. P.	[illegible]	300	300	3 30	7 96	45	11 [illegible]
same	265	O. P.	73	116	116	1 30	3 06	45	[illegible]
same	266	O. P.	74	116	116	1 30	3 06	45	[illegible]
same	267	O. P.	75	116	116	1 30	3 06	45	[illegible]
same	268	O. P.	78	116	116	1 86	3 06	45	[illegible]
same	269	O. P.	79	150	150	1 60	3 90	45	[illegible]
same	282	O. P.	104	66	66	73	1 75	45	[illegible]
same	283	O. P.	[illegible]	66	66	73	1 75	45	[illegible]
same	284	O. P.	106	66	66	[illegible]	1 75	45	[illegible]
Likens J. D.	351	Mc. A. A.	6	50	50	10 73	1 25	45	12 [illegible]
Miller Lydia A.	428	Hor. 1st. A.	109 s. pt.	208	208	12 34	5 53	45	19 54
same	429	Hor. 1st. A.	110 und. ½	271	271	8 88	7 20	45	16 53
Moodey Mary E.	436	Hor. 3d. A.	262	50	50	10 73	1 25	45	[illegible]
Munn Sarah A.	438	Hop. A.	71	191	191	2 15	5 98	45	[illegible]
same	439	Hop. A.	1 s. pt	50	50	1 63	1 26	45	[illegible]
Murray Ralph V.	452	Hor. 3d. A.	226	100	100	2 30	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
Wenrick James	573	Hor. 3d. A.	246	110	110	[illegible]	2 99	45	14 [illegible]
Williamson Norris	580	Hor. 2d. A.	210	38	38	[illegible]	87	45	[illegible]
same	582	Hor. 2d. A.	221	38	38	2 71	87	45	4 03
Wildasin Eli	596	O. P.	65	284	779	10 20	22 67	45	[illegible]
UNIONTOWN.									
Lower John	673	O. P.	14	44	44	17 28	1 17	45	18 [illegible]
Weldin Thomas	674	O. P.	18	33	38	1 06	88	45	[illegible]
LAWRENCE.									
Brant Jane C.	584	O. P.	65	115	115	2 23	1 79	45	4 [illegible]
Grate E.	604	O. P.	8	10	10	3 04	15	45	3 64
same	605	O. P.	9	100	156	8 23	4 40	45	13 08
Huffman John W.	666	O. P.	72	340	414	12 94	8 45	45	21 84
same	667	O. P.	73 pt. of	50	50	98	78	45	2 21
Phillips	687	J. A.	2	20	20	1 46	31	45	2 22
same	688	J. A.	4	20	20	1 46	31	45	2 22
Rowling A. W.	692	"	82	140	140	8 64	2 18	45	11 27
same	693	"	83	20	20	99	31	45	1 75
Randal Milton	694	out lot		55	55	1 07	85	45	2 37
CORUNNA.									
Bartlett & Bartlett	722	Mill lot		1600	1600	21 61	31 94	45	57 [illegible]
Crummy James	725	McM. 1st A.	1 n. pt.	200	227	3 97	6 54	45	10 96
Chaffee B. A.	727	McM. 2d. "	8	85	86	12 61	1 32	45	14 38
same	728	McM. 2d. "	3	150	173	7 26	2 69	45	10 40
Chaffee Julia A.	729	McM. 2d. "	4	150	150	5 29	2 35	45	8 08
Conrad Adam	733	Orrs 2d "	3	30	30	63 98	46	45	64 [illegible]
Dugan Frances	742	Mc 3d "	5 w. ½	96	96	1 88	1 48	45	3 81
Depew Joseph	747	Top. "	1 pt. of	690	1135	6 25	17 70	45	24 40
Earl Robert J.	753	Mc 1st "	1 pt. of	15	15	1 37	23	45	2 05
Fisher Esther A.	816	O. P.	4	150	150	6 23	2 34	45	9 04
Hammond, Brant & Co.	827	"	2	610	610	35 37	12 66	45	48 48
same	828	"	3	10	10	3 03	15	45	3 63
same	829	"	4	10	10	1 96	15	45	2 56
same	830	"	5	10	10	1 94	15	45	2 54
same	831	"	6	10	10	1 96	15	45	[illegible]
same	832	"	7	10	10	1 94	15	45	2 54
same	833	"	8	6	6	74 23	15	45	[illegible]
same	834	"	76	75	75	12 27	1 17	45	[illegible]
Heckathorn Margaret	835	Mc 2d A	6	125	125	2 78	1 95	45	5 18
Hines Horatio S.	836	out lot		10	10	1 44	15	45	2 04
Marsh Chancy G.	840	Orrs A	1	670	1285	44 47	22 20	45	67 12
North Jeremiah	847	Mc 3d A	2	60	60	8 61	2 93	45	11 99
Rowe Job & Co.	848	O. P.	38	475	175	20 85	2 73	45	[illegible]
Steward Maria	853	Mc 2d. A.	12	95	95	1 88	1 48	45	3 81
Smith E. & Geisler	855	Mc 1d. "	16	180	180	8 76	2 80	45	12 01
Shook Martin	856	Mc 3d. "	3	75	75	13 42	1 17	45	15 04
Shortridge George	867	Orrs A.	2	390	830	54 12	6 14	45	60 71
Whitlock J. R.	867	O. P.	57	75	75	6 10	1 17	45	[illegible]
Walters Cyntha E.	868	Mc 2d A.	4	105	105	14 68	1 63	45	16 76
same	869	Mc 3d. A.	5	26	26	14 90	39	45	15 74
Williams Lucy A.	871	Mc 1st. A.	17	180	180	2 97	2 84	45	[illegible]

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. } s. s.

I, William McIntyre, Auditor in and for said county of DeKalb do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1870 with the Delinquent Tax Penalty and Interest, and also the Taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof, at the time of sale will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the town of Auburn, in said County, on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, (the same being the fifth day of said month,) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and Charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day.

Wm. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 15th, 1871.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coursest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melahiotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

At the late term of the LaGrange Common Pleas Court, the venders of tanglefoot, who neglected to go through the formality of procuring a license, were made to shell out "in a way they despised."

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Miscellaneous Items.

There are about 10,000,000 cows in the United States.

The income of the Russian grand dukes is twenty-five thousand dollars a year.

Canada is the healthiest country in which the British soldier serves.

One California prison convict is eighty-four years old, and another one seventy-eight.

The Japanese make a strong string of paper, and we have seen a very good cord of wood.

A citizen of Portland, Mich., picked up $7,000 over a year ago, and no owner has come for the money yet.

The next meeting of the Evangelical Alliance is to be held in New York in the year 1873.

Salt Lake City contains Episcopal, Presbyterian Methodist and Catholic church organizations.

The English Methodist have purchased property in Rome at a cost of $50,000, and established a mission station.

An old Hoboken woman who peddles peanuts is worth $10,000, and ownes three houses.

A runaway locomotive in England dashed through fifteen gates and ran eight miles without doing injury to any one or itself.

A Connecticut woman's grief for her husband's death was increased by the thought that the parlor curtains were in the wash.

A boarding house keeper mixed some patent medicine in his hash because it was advertised as a sure cure for consumption.

A hen-pecked husband, who had married his wife because she was handsome, declared that 'a thing of beauty is a jaw forever.'

Boston boasts of a clock that has to be wound up only once a year. It has been wound on Christmas day for about fifteen years.

Judge Brady, of New York, says patent medicine venders can be held to a strict legal accountability for the assertions made in their advertisements.

The Memorial Fund Committee of the Presbyterian Church has received $93,500 for the permanent institutions in foreign lands.

During the last forty years Congregationalism in Massachusetts has had a net gain of 156 churches, and in membership a gain of more than 100 per cent.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts having decided that suicide is not a crime those who have committed it need not be afraid to return.

If you want to find out a man's real disposition, take him when he is wet and hungry. If he is amiable then, dry him and fill him up, and you have got an angel.

The brother of Beethoven signed his name, to distinguish himself from his landless brother, '——von Beethoven, land-owner." The other signed his name, 'Beethoven, brain-owner,' to be equal with him.

Go it, old fellow,' said two idle scapegraces to an honest laborer at work.—'Work away while we play; sow and we'll reap.' 'Very likely, my lads,' replied the old man, cooly; I'm sowing hemp.'

A fat man riding upon a lean horse was asked how it came to pass that himself was fat, and his horse so lean. He answered, 'Because I feed myself, but I leave the feeding of my horse to another fellow.'

When a Bridgewater Deacon nudged a sleeping stranger with the contribution box, the other Sunday, that individual awoke to acknowledge the attention, but went off again, softly protesting 'he did'nt smoke.'

By a decision just rendered in Oregon every foreign half breed as well as every native full-blooded Indian is excluded from the ballot. Several Indians have been in the habit of voting, but the courts have decided that hereafter it must be stopped.

A friend courted a lady for twenty-eight years and then married her. She turned out to be a perfect virago, but died in a few days the wedding. 'Now,' said our friend, in a self-congratulating tone, 'see what I have escaped, my dear, by a long courtship.'

A gentleman well posted in the science of fruit culture, says that the late severe cold weather in Western Iowa has damaged the prospect of next year's fruit, and that cherries were destroyed by the early and sudden freezing to which the buds were subjected.

Did you ever think how much in the aggregate one single New York party costs? Original cost of the entertainment—cards, supper, flowers and music—$1,000 Say there are two hundred people present their expenses will easily average, for carriages, gloves and the like, twenty dollars—$4,000 more; amounting altogether to the neat little sum of $5,000, a fortune for a good many people.

* * *

The following interesting anecdote came to us as true:

A man having a large family found it hard to keep up the table, and has adopted the following plan:

At evening, just before supper, he calls his children round him and addresses them thus:

'Who'll take a cent, and do without his supper?'

'I, I, I,' exclaimed the children, eager to get the prize.

The old man pulls out a pocket book full of red cents which he keeps for the occasion, and after giving one a piece, sends them off to bed.

Next morning they look like starved Arabs. The old man calls them round him and with an air of gravity asks:

'Who'll give a cent a have a nice warm biscuit for breakfast?'

It is needless to say that the cents were forthcoming. Good plan.

* * *

A woman being enjoined to try the effects of kindness on her husband, being told it would 'heap coals of fire on his head,' replied: 'I have tried bilin' hot water, but it didn't do a bit of good.'

* * *

Mrs. Litten, the young married woman who shot herself at her home near Gosport, about three weeks ago, because her husband went to a spelling school without her, died last Sunday.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods o every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER
May 4, 1871.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasse

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

OT THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN

and

DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,

Men & Roys Coats, pants,

VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown

Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co 107 Columbia Street.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS,

50,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

C. BEUGNOT & CO.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

200 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Buglise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
6 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horseshoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURE OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,

FORT WAYNE, IND

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

BONNETS, HATS, AND

DRESS GOODS!

We have opened the best and cheapest stock of FURS of all o ever brought to Fort Wayne.
100 sets of Black Cony $2,00 to $2,50; 50 sets French Mink. $3,00; 50 se Stripe Olarka Mink; 50 sets, genuine Canadian and Hudson Bay Sable; 50 sets of children. All the above goods bought right from the manufacture, and warranted free from moths.

We have also a very large assortment of Shawls, Blankets, Flannels, Velvets Velveteens, Deleans, Cloaking, Beaver water-proofs, Quilts, Boys and Ladies Underwear, Comforts and Bed Feathers.

The best MILLENRY assortment in the city. HATS for the Million.—Calico, Dress Goods, &c., cheaper than the cheapest.

J. & P. Pierr's. FORT WAYNE IND., CALHOUN STREET.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICE!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware
Buildinig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assort St of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and n ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Tools, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular ws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware ern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, cup and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castsug

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto i which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, jus purchased by our Mr. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE
BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in se calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, peg and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything as ly found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st, clusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon getting all advantages we have in purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot shoes.

NO. 4. KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDIA

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A. per lb	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags. purchased before the advance. Best Rio, per pound, 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted

Young Hyson, per lb	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb	90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ... ever. 1000 dozen new fruit 15 c can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper than you can put them up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silver Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 26c best 50c; Shorts, 85c, or the for $1; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & C

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy Six Whisky furnished us for that purpose and consider it a pure article and therefore safe an reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidental to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully

W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati]
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
C. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. F. JUDKINS, M. D.
P. S. CONNER, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Pure or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbon or 50 $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per bottle, $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, B Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.60; all kinds of wines [illegible] We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only [illegible] 75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2.00, 35 lbs $4.00. This will pay them for the trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we will send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We keep our own teams, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expense both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as it is sent. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year........$2.00
Six months........1.00
Three months........50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 25, 1872. No. 4.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
J. S. CASEBEER, M. D. J. S. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 125 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

DR. R. ELSON,
RESIDENT DENTIST. Office over Lauferty's store. All work warranted.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

WATERLOO HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE OF RAILROAD, WATERLOO, Ind. S. W. Dickinson, proprietor. Good barn and stabling attached.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

PINCHIN & MADDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND NOTARIES Public, Insurance and Real Estate Agents, will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care. Office on southwest corner of Broadway and North street, Butler, P. O., DeKalb county, Ind. 2-28

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Hoyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 8 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Medical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communication Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phospholous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agents
Auburn, Ind.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6,55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crossing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.06	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.25	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	[illegible]	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	6.40	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.50	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1. "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,22 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A. M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,68 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima.......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville ...	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance....	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,'0 A.M.	4,4. "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	expres
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m	4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m	5 13
Waterloo	12 20	5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49	5 54
Angola	1 20	6 20
Fremont	1 42	6 43
Reading	2 21	7 05
Jonesville	2 50	7 45
Hanover	3 18	8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55	8 50
Lansing	6 05	7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15	10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15	....
Detroit	6 45	3 35

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	expres
Detroit	9 30 p.m	9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....	6 30
Saginaw	[illegible]	7 30
Lansing	7 35	10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m	12 17p m
Hanover	7 55	12 52
Jonesville	8 25	1 17
Reading	8 55	1 47
Fremont	9 31	2 25
Angola	9 53	2 49
Pleasant	10 05	3 02
Waterloo	10 34	3 20
Auburn	10 48	3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45	4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:10 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sodan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Perkins Has the Toothache.

When I went to bed that night I apprehended trouble. Along one jaw, the left one, occasionally capered a grumbling sensation. It kept me awake an hour or so trying to determine whether that was all there was of it or whether there was something to come after that would need my wakeful presence to contend against. Thus pondering, I fell asleep, and I forgot all about the trouble. I don't know how long I slept, but I fell to dreaming I had made a match for $58 a side to fight a cross-cut saw in a steam mill and was well to work on the job, when the saw got my head between its teeth. I thought this was a favorable time to wake up, and I did so. It immediately transpired that I might better have stayed where I was, and take the chances with the saw.

I found myself sitting straight up in bed, with one hand spasmodically grasping my jaw, and the other swaying to and fro without any apparent cause.

It was an awful pain. It bored like lightning through the basement of my jaw, darted across the roof of my mouth and ran lengthwise of my teeth. If every pang had been a drunken plow chased by a demon across a stump lot, I think the observer would understand my condition. I could no more get hold of the fearful agony that was cavorting around in me than I could pick up a piece of wet soap in a hurry.

Suddenly it stopped. It went, giving me a parting kick that fairly me howl.

I thought I was rid of the toothache, but a grumbling set in next morning. It was just like the feeling of the night before; and a still voice said to me. 'Look out, Perkins.'

I did. I went right away to the dentist who has pulled the teeth of all our family and knew our peculiarities. There was an uneasy smell about his office; it was very suggestive of trouble, and as I snuffed it in I experienced a sinking feeling in the pit of my stomach. I looked at him and sickly smiled. He was never, even on a holiday, the handsomest of men; but now his appearance was very depressing. He looked like a corpse with a lighted candle inside of it.

I told him what the matter was with me and how I had been up all night with a four-story pain; how my wife had been thrown out of bed by the violence of my suffering; how—

He ask me if I would'nt sit down. I sat down on what was once a hogshead but now cut down and newly carpeted. He held back my head opened my mouth, and went to fishing around inside with a piece of watch spring.

And while he angled he conversed. He said:

'You have caught a terrible hard cold, sir.'

'I have.'

'Yes, you have.'

'It seems the trouble is with one of the biscuspids.'

Of course I did'nt know what a biscuspid was, but I thought it would'nt look well in the head of the family being stuck with so short a word as that; so I asked, with vigor:

'Which one?'

'The tumerous one,' said he.

'I am glad it ain't worse,' I replied, with a sigh.

'The frontal bone is not seriously affected; the submaxillary gland is somewhat enlarged, but it does not necessarily follow that parotitis will ensue.'

'I am proud to hear that,' said I—which I certainly was, although if the parotitis had ensued it is not at all likely that I should have minded it much, unless it was something that would spill, as I was dress in my best.

He kept on talking and angling.

'The œsophagus ain't loose,' he next remarked.

'Ah,' said I, winking at him.

'Oh, no, the ligaments are quite firm, I might say—'

'Did it hurt you?' he asked, as cool and calm as the lid of an ice-cream freezer.

'Hurt me! Great Heavens! Did you expect to split me open with a watch-spring and not hurt me? What was the matter—did you slip?'

'Certainly not,' he said; 'I was just getting hold of the tooth. Just hold your head back an instant, and I will have it out at once.'

'I guess I won't try it again,' said I, with a shiver. 'The toothache is bad enough, but it is heaven alongside of that watch-spring. You may come up some time and pull it out when I ain't at home. I think I could endure the operation if I was off about eight blocks. Come up when you can.'

◆

The most definite description a Lewiston woman could give of her lost baby was 'kinder fat with a calico dress on.'

◆

If it be true that Brigham is writing a book having for its title. 'What I Know About Women,' it will doubtless be an exhaustive work.

◆

Little Dick's mother asked him what kind of nuts she should buy for him—'Doughnuts, mamma; we can crak 'em with my toofs.'

◆

'Hunting the tiger, gentlemen, observed an English officer, relating his East India experience to a friendly circle at a London club, 'is capital sport—nothing better—except when the tiger takes it into his head to hunt you; then it is apt to become too exciting.'

◆

'Why you see,' said Joe, 'I'm the city undertaker, and the yellow fever is killing the strangers off so rapidly that I have to get their measures as they come into the city. If I did'nt, you see, sir, the dead bodies would accumulate on my hands.'

Fates of the Apostles.

Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain in the city of Ethiopia.

Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, Egypt, till he expired.

Luke was hanged to an Olive tree in Greece.

John was put in a cauldron at rome but escaped death. He died a natural death at Epheses, Asia.

James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle, and beaten to death.

Philip was beheaded.

Bartholomew was skinned alive.

Andrew was crucified and ponded while dying.

Thomas was run through with a lance.

Simon was crucified.

Matthias was stoned.

Barnabas was stoned to death.

Paul was beheaded by the tyrant, Nero, at Rome.

A Grim Joke.

The New Orleans *Picayune* tells the following concerning a local practical jokist called 'Joe:' One of Joe's latest jokes was played off upon a stranger who came into the city by the Jackson train during the recent yellow fever scare. The cars had emptied out their cargo of passengers, and one greenish, country-looking chap stood apart from the crowd with carpet bag in hand, evidently at a loss as to what he should do with himself. He had not stood long before Joe 'went for him.'

'Five feet nine high, two feet eleven across the breast; eighteen inches through said Joe, looking the new arrival straight in the face, not crackin a smile, and drawing from his pocket a tape-line, with which he was about to verify his estimated measurement.

'What do you mean, sir?' eagerly inquired the stranger.

'Why, it's all right,' said Joe, putting the tape-line back into his pocket; 'you measure five feet nine by two feet eleven by eighteen. I'll be ready for you by nine o'clock in the morning.'

'What have you to do with my measurment, sir? What are you driving at, sir?' inquired the countryman, excited and angry.

At this an unusual pallor came over the features of the countryman, his whole body was in a quiver, and turning to the baggage-master, he said:

'Look here, mister! check my baggage back up the road. I goes home by next train.

A Legend of Malmaison.

On a dark night of the year 1631, two men met at the hospitable hearth of the smoky little tavern on the Seine, near Malmaison. One of them was a handsome young cavalier, fond of life: the other a man of mature age, with sinister features, whose dark colored clothes suited exactly with his bushy eyebrows, which he was continually kitting. But, as a general thing, youth and bouyant life do not heed appearances much; and so it chanced that the young cavalier soon formed the acquaintance of the morose man. The wine loosening his tongue and opening his heart, he of the grim looks learned quickly enough that his young messmate was a nobleman from La Rochelle, called to Paris by a summons from the court of honor, to answer the charge of writing a sharp pamphlet against Cardinal Richelieu The young cavalier was regarded as the author, though he stoutly denied having written it.

The youth and beauty of the nobleman had visibly made an impression upon his dark featured listener. He became restless and could scarcely await the end of the repast. Motioning to the cavalier, he stepped out with him, and halted upon a small eminence.

'Do you see yonder chateau?' he asked.

'Certainly,' returned the cavalier. 'It is a house inhabited by the bad man.

By that appellation Cardinal Richelieu was meant: the old house was Malmaison.

'Very good,' continued the morose man 'Do you know who I am?'

'No.'

'I am the executioner of Chartres!'

The cavalier started.

'I will prove to you,' said the man of blood, 'that I too can be human. I warn you. At a special command, I have come hither to perform an execution. I fear you are the victim. Listen to me, for I wish to save you. Do you perceive yonder window of the chateau, just above the wall?'

'I see it.'

'Very well; if I have not been summoned hither for you, a light will appear in that window within an hour; if my presence here is for you, the window will continue dark.—then do you fly.'

He quickly left the young man, who hastily saddled his horse, and looked in expectation at the window designated.—waited longer than a full hour; the window continued dark. The cavalier was menaced with death; the summons had merely been sent to decoy him to Paris.—Richelieu never showed any mercy to his enemies. The nobleman leaped upon his horse, dashed forth into the darkness, and and so escaped destruction.

◆

There are so many 'spar banks' now in New York that visitors from the rural districts are apt to think what thrifty characters pugilists must be.

◆

Matrimonially speaking, the 'single thought' that animates 'two souls' in Indiana seems to be the thought of becoming single again by means of divorce.

Wit and Wisdom.

The wrong side—Suicide.

An unpleasant suit—Law suit.

A bath for everybody—Sab-bath.

How to get a roaring trade—Buy a menagerie

Romantic death—A young lady drowned in tears.

What are the oldest tops in the world? Mountain tops.

What is the prevailing vice and desire of bald men? To put on air.

The man who could't find his match went to bed in the dark.

Why does a coat grow larger when taken out of a carpet-bag? Because when you take it out you'll find increases.

A [illegible] man, being laughed at for [illegible] a short cloak, replied, 'It will be long enough before I have done with it.'

'My dear boy,' said a fond mother 'never defer until to-morrow what you can do to-day.' 'Then, mother,' replied the urchin, 'let's eat that plum pudding to-night.'

Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant in an action at law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain the longest under water.

An Irish soldier, who came over with General Moore, being asked if he met with much hospitality in Holland, 'O, yes, replied he, 'too much; I was in the hospital almost all the time I was there.'

Nothing is so cheap as good manners.

Be just before you are generous.

An honest death is better than a dishonest life.

Little can be done well to which the whole mind is not applied.

Justice consists in doing no injury to men; decency in giving them no offence.

Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance and the parent of liberty.

Every man has his weak side; and it is very often the case that this weak side is the best part of the man.

The most beautiful may be the most admired and caressed, but they are not always the most esteemed and loved.

No man can improve any company for which he has not respect enough to be under some degree of restraint.

Every human creature is sensible to infirmities of temper, which it should be his duty to correct and subdue particularly in the early period of life.

The greater the difficulty the more glory in surmounting it. Skilful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.

Truth can hardly be expected to adapt itself to the crooked policy and wily sinuosities of worldly affairs: for truth, like light, travels only in straight lines.

A Persian philosopher being asked by what method he had acquired so much knowledge, answered: 'By not being prevented by shame from asking questions when I was ignorant.'

The ruin of most men dates from some vacant hour. Occupation is the armor of the soul. There is a satirical poem in which the devil is represented as fishing for men, and fitting his bait to the taste and business of his prey; but the idler, he said gave him no trouble, as he bit the naked hook.

He whose religion is ever on his lips, has seldom any of that valuable treasure in his heart; it keeps watch like a liveried porter at his door, but there is nobody at home, and there is nothing to steal; if it were well lodged in his soul, he would not be so afraid of its escape. He who vouches for his own trthfullness by an oath, will tell a lie the next moment without a blush.

Mr. Shanley, of Kit Carson, lost his cow recently, and, after a long search found her in the midst of a herd of 20,000 buffaloes. The bison community had received her on terms of absolute equality, and it took three men and three swift horses to induce her to return to her pen.

A plain and unschooled man, who had received his education principally beneath the open sky, in the field and the forest, and who wielded the axe more than the pen while speaking of children, remarked, with true and beautiful simplicity, 'The little chips are nearest the heart.

A Nevada paper says: A preacher not a thousand miles from Pueblo, and who engages in frequent wild land speculations, has the following good story told of him. Preaching, not long since, on the line of the Denver & Rio Grade Railway, along the Fountain, he opened services with a rather abstracted air, as follows: 'My text brethern, will be found in the first epistle to Timothy, section 15, township 21 south range 65 west.'

A Titusville teamster carelessly threw his cigar stump over his shoulder and set his load of benzine afire. He leaped from the team, and the horses, frightened by the explosions of the barrels, ran at the top of their speed along the road, leaving a train of fire and making a sort of terrestrial comet. A fortunate conclusion with a stump relieved the horses of their dangerous load, and nothing but the wagon and benzine was lost.

Somebody says that the three hardest words to pronounce consecutively are, 'I was mistaken.' And we think he is mistaken. Let the fellow who made this assertion try his articulating powers on the names of the lakes of Maine—these three, for instance: Hukuslyokabok, Zitamornumgohphri, Mahographragohgug. If he thinks these are easier to pronounce than 'I was mistaken,' then we are mistaken.

KA-TY-DID.

Katy did—what did Kate do?
She kissed me a kiss that thrilled me through—
Out in the light
Of the stars at night—
The stars, that winked and blinked at the sight,
Among the flowers
Of the summer hours,
And the perfume air of the leafy bowers,
Katy did—
And she hid.
Her eyes 'neath the veil of its fringed lid.
She did, she did,
Katy did.

Katy did—and what did she do?
She vowed me a vow and she kept it, too;
She said for life
She would be my wife,
That never between us should come any strife;
That for weal and woe
To the priest she would go,
And on me her love and faith would bestow—
Katy did
And then she hid
Her eyes 'neath the veil of its fringed lid,
She did, she did,
Katy did.

Katy did—what more did she do?
She brought a bird to my wandering view—
[illegible]
With golden curls
And a heart as purest as the purest pearl,
And the little minx,
With her winks and kinks,
Is the merriest maid in the world methinks,
Katy did,
Her eyes half hid,
Peeped forth from the veil of its fringed lid,
She did, she did
Katy did.

Katy did—what more could she do!
She gave—(you'll laugh, but I tell you true),
A bouncing boy
To be my joy,
To bother my pate and my heart employ;
And the little rogue
Is much in vogue
About our house with his lisping brougue,
I couldn't forbid
What Katy did
And her eye peeped forth thro' the fringe of its lid—
What Katy did.
I couldn't forbid.

Katy did—well, what more did she do?
Why whenever my spirits became very blue
She laughed in glee
My sorrow to see,
And she kissed away my misery.
Ah, the merry dame,
It would be a great shame
If in word or thought I could Katy blame.
Katy did, Katy did,
Her eye, half hid
Is peeping now thro' the fringe of its lid,
Katy did, Katy did,
Sweet Katy did.

GEORGE CLEMENT'S WIFE.

Of all things, this is the worst! If I ever in all my life expected to hear such news. Why, our George has gone and got married! d'ye hear?

Good Mrs. Clements pushed her steel bowed spectacles off her bright eyes and dropped the letter in her lap, as she turned round to her husband, the stout, clever old famer who was contentedly stroking the old white cat.

'Deacon, d'ye hear?'

This time, when she asked the question, there was a touch of sharpness in her voice.

'Yes; what if he is married? I'm sure it's natural enough. It kind o' runs in the family 'pears to me.'

But Mr. Clements would'nt take no notice of the little pleasantry.

'Well, if you like it, I can tell you I don't. He needn't think he's coming here with his citified lady, all airs and graces, and flounces and fluted ruffles. There's plenty of good girls around here that wanted him. Right in the middle of work, too! to talk o' bringing a lady here in hog killing time! I do declare, I think George is a fool!'

—

A graceful, dainty, little lady, in a garnet poplin and ruffled apron, with a small, proudly-poised head, covered with short, dusky curls, a pair of darkish blue eyes, so wistful and tender, a tiny rosebud of a mouth, a dimple in one pink cheek. Such was Mrs. Marion Clements. Was it any wonder that George had fallen in love with her?

She sat in the bright little parlor close beside the lace curtained window watching for the loved husband's return, and then when she heard the click of the latch key in the hall, flew for the welcome kiss.

'Have not you the letter this time, George? I've felt so sure of it all day. Indeed, I've quite decided what dresses to take with me.'

He smiled as he shook his head.

A cloud suddenly came over her pretty face.

'O, George, isn't too bad? And I do believe—O, I do believe they won't write, because they are sorry you married me.'

He put his arm around her neck.

'And supposing such should be the case, do you think it would make any difference to me?'

'Oh, no, no; only it would greive me so if I knew I had alienated your own parents from you.'

'And a one-sided alienation it would be, too! They never have seen you? And when they know you, they can't help loving you.'

'Oh, George!'

And the exclamation was caused by the kiss accompanying his loving flattery.

'That's true as preaching. By the by, my dear, what would you say if the firm sent me off on a traveling tour six weeks?'

A little dismayed cry answered him.

'You wouldn't stay here alone, eh? But, Marion, it would be $500, clear gain to us.'

'What need we care for money? I'd rather have you?

A mischievous smile played on the young man's lips; he was more, matter-of-fact than this romantic tender little wife of his.

'I think the accession of our balance at the banker's would be very consoling for the absence. But never mind, little pet. Let's go down to dinner. I do hope we'll get a letter from home soon.'

And soon it was; for Marion snatched it from his coat pocket the very next night. But her husband's face looked very grave and stearn, and his eyes looked angry when she laughed gleefully over the envelope.

'My dear, you must remember I care little for what the letter contains. Remember, I did not write it, that you are dearer to me than ever before. Kiss me first, while I watch you.'

A little pang of misdoubt troubled her, when she glanced over the short, crumpled note; then tears stole down under her lashes, and George saw her tender mouth quiver and tremble; then, when she had finished it, she laid her head down on his shoulder and cried.

'I was cruel to let you see it, my wounded birdie. Let me burn it. And don't forget, darling what our Bible says, that a man shall leave father and mother and cleave to his wife. You are my precious wife, Marion, and to you I turn for all the happiness my life will ever hold.'

He dried her tears, and then they talked it over.

'Just because I am city bred, she thinks I an lazy, and haughty and dirty, and—'

'Never mind, Marion. She will find out some day. My father—'

'Yes, bless the dear old man! He added. 'My love to my daughter, Marion!' Oh, I know I should love him, and your mother, too, if she would let me.'

'We will invite them down when I come home. By the way, Marion, I will stop at the farm on my way home and bring them back; will she, will she,'—

'George, dear, I have been thinking about that trip west. I think you had better go, and leave home. It won't be so long.'

Marion was eating her egg while she spoke across the cozy little tete-a-tete breakfast table.

'Spoken like my true little Marion and when I come back I'll bring you a present. What shall it be?'

'Your mother and father from the farm. It shall be that hope that will bear me company while you are gone.'

A fortnight after that Marion Clements ate her breakfast alone, the traces of a tear or so on her pink cheeks; then she dashed them away, with a merry joyous laugh.

'This will never do, and now that George has gone for six weeks, to prepare for his return. And I pray Heaven it may be such a coming home as shall delight his very soul.'

* * *

'I'm sure I don't know what to say The land knows I need help bad enough; but 'pears to me such a slender little midget as you couldn't airn yourself. What d'ye say your name was?'

'Mary Smith. And indeed, if you will try me for only a week, I'm sure you will keep me till the season is over.'

Mrs. Clements looked out of the window at the gray clouds that were piling gloomily up; and then the wind gave a great wailing shriek around the corners of the house.

'You can't cook ken you? or shake up feather beds—good big ones, forty pounders?'

A gleeful little laugh came from Mary's lips.

'Indeed I can. I may not cook to suit you but I can learn.'

Mrs. Clements walked to the huge open fireplace in the kitchen, where the Deacon was shelling corn.

'What d'ye say, Deacon? Keep her or not? I kind o' like her looks, and the dear knows it 'ud be a good lift while we're killin', if she couldn't do more'n set the table or make the mush for the bread.'

'Take her, of course, Hanner. You are hard driven, I know. Let her stop a week or so, anyhow.'

So Mrs. Clements came slowly back and st down again.

'You can't get a way to night, anyhow. There's a snow storm been brewin' these three days, and it's onto us now, sure enough. See them 'ere flakes, fine and thick. That's a sure sign it'll last a good while. You may as well take your things up stairs in the west garret, and then come down and help me get supper.'

Then followed directions to the '[illegible] garret,' and when she was gone Mrs. Clements turned to the Deacon:

'I never [illegible] a girl afore I'd trust up my stairs alone. But such as her don't steal; I ken tell you that if nothing else.'

Directly she came down in her neat purple print dress and big white apron; her hair brushed off her face into a net; a narrow linen callar, fastened with a sailor's loop of narrow black ribbon. It seemed as if she had lived there all her life, so handily she flitted in and out the big pantry, into the buttery, and then down the cellar.

Then, after the meal, she gathered the dishes in a neat, silent way, that was perfect bliss to Mrs. Clement's eyes.

'She's determened to earn her bread any how: and I like her turn, too.'

And the Deacon knew his wife had 'taken a shine' to Mary Smith;

One by one the days wore on; the 'hog-killin' was over and done; long strings of sausaged hung in fantastic rings, arranged by Mary's deft fingers sweet hams and shoulders were piled away in true housewifely order; and now Mary and Mrs. Clements, were sitting in the great sunny dining room darning, patching and mending.

'I don't know whatever I'm goin' to do without you, Marry. I dread to see you pack up your clothes.'

A blush of pleasure spread over the girl's face.

'I am so glad you have been suited with my word. Indeed, I have tried.'

'It ain't the work altogether, though goodness knows you're the smartest gal I've seen this many a day, As I said, it ain't the work—it's you, Mary. I've got to thinking a sight of you—me and the Deacon.'

Mary's lips trembled at the kindness in the old lady's voice, but sewed rapidly on.

'It's been uncommon lonesome-like since the boy left the farm; but it's worse since the he got married. It seems like deserting us altogether.

'Have you a son? You never mentioned him.'

'No; George has gone his way, and we must go ours. Yes; he married one o' these, cracked-headed boarding-school people who can't tell the difference betwen a rooling pin and a milk pan.

But despite her scorn Mrs. Clements dashed off some tears with her brown fist.

'Is his wife pretty? I suppose you love here dearly.'

'I don't know nothin' about her, and don't want to know. He's left us for her, and us old folks'll leave him for her too. Mary, just turn them cakes around, seems they're burning.'

When Mary returned Mrs. Clements was leaning on the back of her chair.

'Mary, supposin' you stop with us another month yet, anyhow! The Deacon'll make it right.'

'It isn't the money I care for, Mrs. Clement. I only wish I might stay always. You don't know how much I love you.'

'Love us, do you?' Bless your heart! If poor George hand only picked you out, what a comfort it would be to us all! but it can't be helped now.'

She sighed wearily, then glanced out of the window, looked a moment, then threw down her work.

'Bless my soul, if there ain't our George comin' up the lane! Deacon, Deacon, George is a coming!'

And all her mother love rushing to her heart, she hurried out to meet him. Oh, the welcoming, the reproaches, the caresses, the determination to love him still, and still, despite dear, innocent litt'e Marion.

Then, when the table in the next room had be set by Mary's deft fingers, and she had retired to her 'west garet,' Mrs. Clements opened her heart.

'There's no use talkin', George, This fine, fancy lady o' yours never'll suit me. Give me a smart girl like my Mary Smith, and I'll ask no more. Come into supper now. Mary, Mary!'

She raised her voice to call the girl, when a low answer near her surprised her.

'O, you dressed up in honor o' my boy. Well, I must confess, I never knew you had such a handsome dress, and you look like a picture with your net off and them short bobbin' curls! George this is Mary Smith, My—'

George came through the door, glanced carelessly at the corner where the woman stood, and then with a cry, sprang with outstretched arms to meet the little figure that flew into them.

'Marion! my darling little wife, what does this mean?'

The Deacon and Mrs. Clements stood in speechles amazement. Then Marion, all blushes and tearful smiles, went over to the old pair and took their hands.

'I am George's wife: I was so afraid you never would love me, so I came determined to win you, If I could. Mother, father, may I be your daughter?'

And a happier family, when they had exhausted their powers of surprise, amozement and pride in beautiful Marion, never gave thanks over a supper table.

Rosecrans and the Sentinel.

Once upon Sewell Mountain a short time before our army fell back to Gauley in great haste upon the very night the enemy retreated in the the opposite direction, Gen. Rosecrans, who went about in a common soldiers' overcoat, and under a slouched hat, attempted to pass the guard on the mountain side. The guard came promptly to a charge and ordered the unknown to stand back.

'But my good fellow,' cried Rosey 'I must pass.'

'Can't do it without a countersign.'

'I haven't the countersign, but I am General Rosecrans.'

'Oh, the devil! That's played.'

'What do you mean—who do you take me for?'

'Take you for?' Why for what you are—one of them d—d old wagoners trying to get out to steal chickens.'

This made Rosey perfectly furious and although a pious man, he broke into a tirade of words. The guard responded, and a little theological discussion followed more emphatic than polite. In the midst of it the corporal of the guard hearing the row, came to the rescue. He recognized the General, and the poor soldier began apologising.

'Never mind,' said Rosey; 'you're a good fellow and did your duty; but my man you mustn't swear so. You jeopardize your precious soul by such profanity.'

That man was promoted; he rose in rank; and after having been desperately wounded in his coat-tail he came out of the war a brevet wagon-master, and went to Congress.

The Prince of Whales is said to have made a vow to let strong drink alone.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JAN. 25, 1871

Mr. Schuyler Colfax has addressed a letter to a lot of Philadelphia politicians in which he signifies his willingness to again become a candidate for Vice President, on the ticket with Mr. Grant. Two years ago, without solicitation upon the part of any one this same gentle and amiable Mr. Colfax wrote another and different letter, in which he declared that at the expiration of his present term of office he should most certainly retire to private life, and has since frequently and persistently repeated this declaration.

Death of Judge Hanna.

The telegraph announces the death of Hon. James M. Hanna, at his home in Sullivan Co. Sunday evening, Jan. 4th. Mr. Hanna was a leading Democrat of this State, was at one time a Judge of the Supreme Court, served two terms in the State Senate, and for a short time occupied the editorial chair of the *Sentinel*. He was a man of decined ability, and his death is mourned by a large circle of personal and political friends throughout the State.

Jim Fisk.—This name is in every paper, and he seems to have been an idol of New York, in more ways than one. The *World* says:

The late Mr. Fisk, it is well known, was no respecter of persons, many more than of principles, and spake evil of dignities on occation. But the *Tribune* mates him when it says with irreverent veracity that his four-in-hand usually convoyed more spotted reputations that his own, and 'that his box at the Opera House was shunned as if infected by all who had any character to lose.' Has the *Tribune* forgotten, then, that President Grant was once conveyed in that most immaculate, 'four-in-hand;' that President Grant sate, evidently fearing no infection and no loss in that lazor box at the 'Opera House?' The *Tribune* has commonly shown its self up to the point of memory where politics and political characters are concerned. Is this a lapse? Or what?

That Old Score.

Grant has recently sent a check to Treasurer Spinner for $4,000, that being the amount due on his unsettled accounts while Quartermaster in the Mexican war. The interest on the deficiency is yet due and will probably never be paid.

So says the Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Ledger*. When the report of the defalcation was first started, it was most vehemently denied by the Administration papers, but now it appears that the President has paid up the principal of his defalcation, but fails to respond to the interest account. If a Democrat was in the Presidential chair instead of a Republican, wouldn't the Radical press have howled over a defalcation like that of General Grant? It makes a good deal of difference whose ox is gored.

Mr. Conkling has made a speech in the Senate against the one-term principle. Nominally that was his subject, but the whole tenor of his remarks was simply a defence and eulogium of President Grant. His first objection to the proposition was, that the pending amendment was not to take effect until after Grant's second term, while he thought if it would be a good thing then it was a good thing now. That was the strong point in his speech, and it will meet with cordial approval from the public. His next point was that Gen. Grant was less abused than Gen. Jackson. Even Grant's enemies do not want to abuse him; they will be more than satisfied if he gets justice. He next argued that it was as improper for Senators to aspire to reelection as for the President; and then changed his tactics and asked this conundrum: Does anybody think the second terms of Presidents are worse than their first terms? If Grant's Administration is meant, the answer must be in the negative. His first term is just as bad as he can make it, and he improves in nothing. Mr. Conkling then said, 'A President tried to clutch Cuba by force and fraud.' The word Cuba was of course a mere slip of the tongue; he meant St. Domingo. The final statement was that nothing but death could prevent Grant's reelection. That is so; but death is of various sorts, and before three months are gone Grant will be politically the deadest man in the world.—*N. Y. S.*

The Military Division of the South is discontinued.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, has declared in favor of woman suffrage.

The Democrats of New Hampshire are forming 'Grantie Clubs' in all parts of the State, in order to strengthen their organization. The example should be followed in every State.

George R Dennis, who has just been elected United States Senator by the Democrats of a Maryland Legislature, has been for a long time one of the directors in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The Chicago Times says of the stringent liquor law recently enacted by the Radical Legislature of Illinois: 'It's a nice law, this temperance statute. You can get drunk, larrap your wife, and knock smithereens out of the furniture, and then make the man who sold you the virus pay all the damage.'

The Democrats of Connecticut can not obtain the consent of Governor English to run for Governor again this year. Yet they seem confident of being able to elect a good candidate.—The New Haven *Register* says: 'The Democrats of Connecticut can elect any ticket they put in the field this year, if they will try to do so.'

Rumors of Frauds in the Treasury Department.

There are various sensational statements current here as to developments of frauds in the Treasury Department which has been made by the congressional committee now investigating them. It is estimated on what seems to be good authority that numerous arrests will be made in a few days, and that some high officials are implicated.

We copy the above from the Washington specials to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and coming through such a channel it is fair to infer that there is something in the fraud developements which it gives currency. And it is strange that high officials should be implicated in frauds? General Grant set an example in gift taking that has been, and continues to be demoralizing in its influence upon officials of all grades. If the country sustains a President in exchanging official favors for gifts, if he openly and unblushingly confers high positions upon those who have made valuable presents, what else can be expected than his demoralizing example will be followed by all that occupy public positions, who, while they may not rob the public treasury directly, steal nevertheless. The Custom House investigation in New York shows it was done there by bleeding the merchants under a 'general order' system of robbery. The salary of the Collector of Customs in New York, is small, but the stealings, or 'prequisites' as they are politely termed, roll up the compression of that high official to about one hundred thousand dollars annually. And the employers under him have their 'perquisites,' as the evidence demonstrates, and these stealings are almost sanctioned, justified, by long custom. In Washington, there is kept an immense corruption fund, represented by the published balacies in the treasury amounting to one hundred and thirty and forty millions of dollars in gold and paper currency. Why is that large balance kept there the year round and year after year? If that large sum was invested in bonds there would be a saving of six to eight millions gold interest annually, but this large balance is reported to be in the Treasury month after month and year after year. Can any plausible reason be given for the policy that retains that large sum idle in the Treasury? And is it probable that it is left there? A hundred millions or more of the amount could be loaned to banks and bankers upon called loans, and even at four per cent. interest, the 'perquisites' would be enormous. The steal could be divided among a large number, and a few years would make all rich who share in the spoils. Congressmen and 'high officials' commence public life poor, live extravagantly and accumulate riches rapidly. This can not be done on the perdiem and mileage they receive, for but few find the regular pay sufficient to meet the expenses of Congressional life. These officials are not engaged in any legitimate business which produces the results we have stated, and how is it done? Many Senators and Representatives are lavishing in their personal expenses, live in fine houses, fare sumptuously every day, and all nominally upon three thousand a year and mileage, not enough in some instances to pay for a single entertainment. We repeat the question, by what legerdemain is it that the per diem and mileage of a Congressman, or the pay of high officials, can be mada to produce such remarkable results? To sustain this extravagance, there must be corruption somewhere—there must be enormous leaks in the management of public affairs that flows into the pockets of public officials. And under the rule of the party in power there is no prospect of reform, for the evil instead of diminishing is constantly increasing in magnitude. It is not time that the people should apply the only remedy—a change in the administration of the Government, from the highest to the lowest?—*State Sentinel.*

The agent of the American Bible Society, for Indiana Mr. Jno. Thompson, makes this following report:

Number of sermons and addresses delivered, 100; official letters sent out 1,490, circulars and other documents sent out, 6,000; miles traveled, 11,000; auxiliaries, branch societies and committees visited, 135; cash received and paid to the American Bible Society, $11,615,84. Besides attending to other duties and the above, he secured nearly $3,000 on contributions; and received from New York and auxiliaries, and sold, donated and sent out to auxiliaries, Bibles and Testaments amounting to $289,82.

Mr. Thompson adds:

'We have raised from all sources in the State during the year, $31,779,36 and have remited to the Assistant Treasurer of the American Bible Society, $27,689,42; which shows an advance over the previous year of $8,487,55 remitted. The issues from the Bible House have been less, by 5,494 volumes, than during the previous year.'

The Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the American Bible Society shows the following figures, as transcations during the last year in the United States:

No. of families visited..........644,476
No. of families destitute Bible. 72,306
Destitute families supplied......38,558
Destitute individuals supplied...28,607
Soldiers, sailors, etc., supplied...44,577
Freedmen supplied (reported separately)..........5,060
Sabbath and other schools supp'd 1,921

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28.—Gentlemen in from Manitoba last night, report the excitement still continues regarding the discovery of gold in the Peace river District, 600 miles from Fort Edmonton.

A deserter from Fort Pembina was found frozen to death 8 miles north of that post a few days ago.

These attractive pictures usually display before St. Valentine's day have made their appearance in our show windows.—Whose your valentine?

Ladies visiting Fort Wayne and desiring Patterns, for Ladies', Misses, and Children, will economize and be better satisfied by calling on Miss. J. A. Bates, No 14, West Berry-st. Oct. 20, 3m.

Religious Intelligence.

The Luthurn church at Lagrange Center was dedicated Sunday, January 7th.

Protracted meetings are in progress, with lively results, in Union township in Huntington county.

Protracted meeting in the M. E. church at Worthington—there have already been four accessions.

The 'Boy Preacher' challenges the 12 ministers at Bourbon (single or united) to 'discuss certain points of scripture with him.'

Mrs. Clem Studebaker has furnished the infant department of the First M. E. Sunday School South Bend, with a fine melodeon.

At a revival of religion under the auspices of the Brethern church, held at Bethel, Clark county, last week, forty converts were made.

An interesting revival of religion is in progress at the Methodist church in Corydon. Several persons have united with the church.

Workmen are now engaged in putting in the stained glass windows of of the Baptist church, Warsaw, and the new 1,000-pound bell has been placed in position.

For several days past, quite an interesting revival of religion has been going on in the village of Point Commerce, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Some forty or fifty have united themselves to that branch of the church, and the meeting is being conducted on the 'old style' plan, and in 'the good old way.'

The friends and brethern of Rev. W. J. Erdman, Ft. Wayne, (Second Presbyterian church) made him a handsome donation the other evening. The Pastor got $200 in greenbacks, while Mrs. E. received a costly dress, a silver castor, a snug little roll of pin money, &c.

The meeting conducted by Rev. J. G. Burroughs, in the interest of the church of Christ, in this city is still progressing with unabated interest.—Twenty have been added by baptism and otherwise, since the meeting began.

The Methodist of Columbia City are contemplating the erection of a new church building in this place shortly. They need a new house of worship badly the old one being much dilapidated ordinary sized congregation.

The Methodist Episcopal church dedicated a very neat church edifice in Montery, in Pulaski county, on the 24th ult. Since the dedication there have been thirty-eight accessions to the membership.

Rev. J. S. McElwee recently held a protracted meeting at West Bethel, Whitley county, during which time much good was accomplish. Several united with the church, and several 'backsliders were reclaimed.'

At Indianapolis, a few days since, Rev. J. R. Stone and A. S. Evans, Esq., of Ft. Wayne, were chosen delegates to the next National Sabbath School Convention.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves
W. W. HUMES.
April, 4 '70.

Not "Lost."

The *Argus* and *Banner* men, Stoll and Wadsworth, who have so signally failed in their efforts to control the Northern Prison, are yet mad because that institution is run by honest men, with profit to the State. Their chagrin at their repeated failures has so envenomed their soul, that it found vent again last week in a miserable dirty article in the two papers, both weekly, in which they endeavor to vent their spleen upon our honored and respected fellow townsman, Col. I. B. McDonald. We will say to these gentlemen that that Colonel is not "lost," but liveth, and will not stoop or neglect his more important duties to notice them.

Further we will say to the Democracy that neither Col. McDonald or his many friends will do anything to distract the harmony of the Democratic cause. His friends saw fit to announce his name in connection with an important position on the State ticket, without his knowledge or consent. This they had a right to do, and the studied efforts of Stoll and Wadsworth, while they earn and deserve severe castigation, will not drive him or his friends to do injury to the cause. The Col. and his friends form no "cabal." Can his defamers say as much? How about the "cabal" formed on the Lincoln trip, to kill somebody off in their way, because forsooth, that somebody looked after the interests of the people to this same "cabals" discomfiture. We might enumerate further, but desist at present. Do the "Arabs in their tent" understand?—*Col. City Post.*

There are altogether some twelve hundred bills pending in Congress.—No wonder the public business wears a billious look.

A resolution in favor of the one-term principle, was recently passed in the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature by a vote of 86 to 21, and the Lower House of Kentucky has just adopted a similar declaration. The people are for this principle everywhere, and will manifest it in a way that can not be proper time.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of George Dunfree late of said County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

NANCY DUNFREE, Adm'x.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Please Court, in a cause wherein John Jenkins is Plaintiff and Sophia E. Davis and Joseph Davis are Defendants required me to make the sum of One Hundred and thirty-three dollars with interest's on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday Feb., 17, '72.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit: Lot number One Hundred and Eighty-five in the original plot of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and cost I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and cost. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisment laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw RAIL ROAD.

Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the President of the company in the city of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, on the second Tuesday being the 13th day of February, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock p. m. and that the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 4 o'clock p. m. on the Tuesday preceding such election, and remain closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meeting.

EUGENE PRINGLE, Sec'y.

Jan. 8, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sec.
DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

John Palmer, } Complaint for Divorce.
vs
Eliza Palmer, }

NOW comes the Plaintiff, by J. K. Morrow his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Eliza Palmer is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 16th day of January 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Church.

THE PUBLIC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!
Great Closing out Sale, Regardless
OF COST, AT
J. & P. PIERR'S,
CALHOUN STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Auburn Ahead!
FRESH ARRIVAL
of
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes,
NOTIONS,
Hats & Caps
At the popular store of
J. W. CASE
Gloves, Mittens,
Books, Statinery,
Wall, Window Paper
Country Produce
Taken in exchange for goods.

EAGLE MILLS!
AUBURN, INDIANA.

The undersigned having purchased the above named mills, formerly known as the "Auburn Union Mill," and obtained the services of a first-class Miller, is prepared to do all kinds of custom work, speedily and in the best manner.

FLOUR,
BRAN,
MEAL,
CHOP, &c., &c.

Keep on hand for sale, and will be delivered at any part of the town upon orders being left at the Mill or Post Office.

W. W. GRISWOLD,
Auburn, April 19, '71.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY OODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.
Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.
Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,
OILED WINDOW SHADES
Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE
Highest Price given for Produc
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groecery line always on hand. Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN
Feb., 24-1y.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
Together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 21 1y.

Hardware Store
FOR SALE!

Theundersigned offers a splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on

Reasonable Terms.

This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his

Fine Residence,

With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address

GEO. HENSLER,
Butler, Ind.

XC. N. Y. S. XC

NO CLOSE CASH BUYER FO
DRY GOODS
Can afford to invest a dollar without first examining the mammoth Assortment at
Root & Company's
COLUMBIA st,
Fort Wayne Indiana
Fresh Astractive Fall Goods Coming in Daily.

We are adding to our "DRESS GOODS STOCK."

Opening new style's FALL SHAWLS.

Are showing a large line DOMESTIC GOODS.

Have an immense stock of WOOLEN GOODS.

Open this week, a fine line of EMBROIDERIES.

Are giving great bargains in WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.

Are selling at old prices, our BLACK ALPACAS.

With pride we invite attention to our BLACK SILK STOCK.

Guarantee the lowest prices in town on ALL KINDS OF COTTON GOODS.

Have just opened a fresh stock of KID GLOVES.

with numerous other affractions which warrant our saying that our stock will be the largest, most inviting and cheapest to be found in the Summit City this season.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House
New York Store!
NO. 90, COLUMBIA St.,
FORT WAYNE, IND

HEADQUARTERS!
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Oppoisite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY.
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS.
POCKET BOOKS.
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block,—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures.

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

GET vaccinated.

SLEIGHING good.

PORK trade playing out slowly.

Sleighing parties are all the go.

THE measles are epidemic at Ledan.

SLEIGH-RIDING seems to be the order of the day.

QUAILS are coming in and are worth $1 per dozen.

THE poultry business has not been very lively this season.

BUSINESS is lively just now, more so than during the holidays.

Sedan is making preparations for a grand ball on the 22d of February.

LEAP year parties are not very numerous in this locality, we had but one.

APPLE JELLY, at V. A. Beard's just received. One dollar per gallon.

MR. MCCONELL, a promising young attorney of Angola, gave us a call last week

THERE is some talk of getting Prof. Straub to hold a musical convention at this place.

THE mail from this place to Newville, was not opened last Saturday, from the fact that the P. M. had lost his key.

WE notice our famer friends are taking advantage of the sleighing, in the way of hauling saw-logs, wood, etc.

WE have a fine stock of fancy envelops, with paper to match, suitable for wedding and party invitations. Call and see.

As spring approaches, do not fail to advestise your business, and secure your share of the 'spring trade.'

THE citizens of Fort Wayne are to vote whether they will have water works or not on the 30th inst.

A HUGE saw-log has just passed our door, over five feet in diameter. It is regarded as an ordinary oak tree.

We are in receipt of the Public Ledger Almanac, published by Ge. W. Childs, of Philadelphia.

Whitney's Musical Guest, for February is a very nice number. Subscription one dollar per year. Get up a club.

HAVE you got the oysters is now a common remark, since the sleighride. Ask Harvey, if you want to hear a gentle echo.

A sleighing party from Sedan was entertained at the residence of Wm. McIntyre Esq., last Tuesday evening.

THE revival at the Reformed Church, is not by that congregation but by the German Methodist, and is still progressing.

Common Pleas Cout adjourned last Saturday. There were no very important cases tried during the term.

There is some little sickness prevailing in this locality, more from cold than anything else.

THE good sleighing is being enjoyed except, possibly, by the poor horses. But under good management they even should not object.

HOPES are entertained that our snow will remaim sometime, but a day may soon come that will wipe it from the face of the earth.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* Company are distributing a very nice Almanac, gratis, to the public. Get one at the Post Office

THE schools is this city, are unusally well attended, since their opening, excee ing the expectations in this respect, of the officials connected therewith.

OUR thanks are due the L. S. & M. S. Railroad Company for an annual pass delivered through their gentlemanly agent at Sedan, J. M. Urie, Esq.

A startled deer ran through our county a few days ago, and took refuge in a cornfield for some time, but was up and away again at the sight of a human being.

THE Oyster Supper, given by the ladies of the M. E. Church was a very pleasant affair, and the sum of about forty dollars was realized.

THE discovery of coal, in Stafford township, this county, is exciting some interest in the St. Joe Valley, and other mines equally as important may follow:

HON. GODLOVE S ORTH seems to be the most popular Republican candidate for Govenor, yet proposed. No matter who love, G. S. you can't win this year.

JIM FISK was the author of that once popular phrase, 'Gone where the woodbine twigeth.' He doubtless knows by this time how it is himself.

RELIGIOUS.—We learn that quite a prosperous revival is going on at Frirfield Center in the Lutheran Church, under the management of Rev. A. Leathers, of Sedan.

If you don't believe there is no timber in this county, come here and see the numerous logs being "jerked" in during the snow. Walnut timber four and five feet through.

MRS. MACREADY, the eminent actress appears at Fort Wayne, next Friday evening in the character of Shylock. She is the only actress that ever appears in that character and does so with great success.

LARGE quantities of wood are coming in over the good roads. We look for our "wooden" subscribers to bring in that already engaged, as it is very likely we may run short this cold weather.

A JOVIAL sleighing party, of about twenty, from this place paid our clever friend, Danl Lintz, Esq., a visit last Tuesday evening, and enjoyed his hospitalities to their entire satisfaction. Many thanks are due the host and his amiable lady, for the hearty welcome extended. With a good crowd, splendid going and pleasant, who could not enjoy themselves?

HON. JOHN DAWSON, of Fort Wayne, was in town last Tuesday the guest of W. H. Dills Esq. Mr. D. still retains much of the vigor of former days and that strong iron will and perseverance are still his attendants as of old.

A HORSE having more oats than sense, cleared the streets Tuesday by his frantic exertions at a runaway. He finally landed in front of Humes' shoe store, as flat as a pan cake. You ought to have heard Stahl laugh

WE were pleased to meet in our office yesterday, Rev. W. Waltman, of Noble County. Mr. W., has quite an important charge in that county, and judging from his bearing and genial manners, we doubt not but that every success attends him.

If our present Town Board should be permitted to retire, after the brilliant exhibition of their legislature abilities during the past year, we don't think such an event would bankrupt the town or stop the wheels of improvement. Do you?

OUR clever and genial friend, Don White, of Bass' foundry, Fort Wayne, was in our place last week and gave us a call. It always does us good to meet gentlemen of his stamp. This kind together with the other stamps, make things go nicely, you know.

IT is reported that eight-buttoned gloves are the thing for "full dress" in New York This might do in a tropical climate, but in the latitude of New York it would be as uncomfortable as the costume of the Georgia Major—a shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

GODEY'S Lady's Book, for Februay, is on our table and it is a superb number.—The illustrations consists of two Valentine plates, a handsome Fashion plate, an alphabet of interlaced letters, a large presentation sheet of braiding patterns, and the second of the series of Miss Lolipop's Party.

A person wanting to buy, naturally consults the columns of a newspaper. He wants to learn the names and places of business of those most anxious to sell.—Such persons always give the best bargains. They sell cheapest. Their advertisements are evidences of their desire to sell cheap.

WE are pleased to notice the marriage of our talented young legal friend, Henry Colerick, Esq., and Miss Helin J. Edsall, daughter of W. S. Edsall the popular Clerk of Allen County. The ceremony took place at the residence of Willis Mayer, Esq and was a *recherche* affair.

THE hens are getting the best of us.—They are shirking their 'jewties.' It is awful! Just think of eggs 25 cents a dozen! We call upon all who own hens to see that they are made to tend to business Strikes and laziness must not be countenaced. Keep evry hen on her nest, if you have to tie her down. Give us plenty of eggs and low prices.

The Sabbath School Concert last Sunday evening at the M. E. Church, proved quite interesting to the large assemblage present. The music, speeches and other exercises were good, and all were pleased Now let us have one every month as at other places and there will be a large increase in their results.

REUB WILLIAMS, of the *Indianian*, endorses our nomination of Hon. R D. Dumm for Congress in that district. As Tom Taylor, of the *Journal*, has been fixing the slate for this district, we don't see why we cannot return the compliment by doing the same for the ninth. It is probable, however, that Mr. Dumm will decline, thus sacrificing the prosperity of the county on the altar of his extreme modesty.

WE are sorry to state that Hon. John Colerick, of Fort Wayne, who was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs a few days ago, is still suffering severely. His many friends, both Republicans and Democrats have looked confidentialy foward to his making a strong cavass in that district the coming year for Congress. It is hoped that he will soon regain his former health and vigor, and cary off the honors which he so eminently deserves.

Mrs. Henry Peterson met with an accident, last Monday evening, in going down the stairs at the Good Templars Hall. She missed her step, and fell headlong down the flight, receiving severe bruises. We are able to state that the chignon in this case proved useful as well as ornamental for Mrs. P. might have received serious injuries had it not been for its presence.

A DESIGN for the new Odd Fellows' building to be erected the coming season, has been drawn. If completed after this fashion it will present a handsome appearance. It will be 27 feet wide, 44 feet high, three stories, and eighty feet long. In conjunction Mr. Ensley designs putting up several store rooms of the same size on the west. The whole will make a valuable improvement for Auburn.

DELINQUENTS.—Those who have been advertised as delinquent in paying their taxes, should make it a point to call at the Treasurer's office and settle up, as the property will be offered for sale after the first Monday of next month. We think some of offering a few of our delinquent subscribers at the same time, but are afraid that other people know them as well as we do and in that case they would not bring much.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We are informed by 'Squire Bittinger that a sad accident occurred a short distance this side of Spencerville, on Monday evening. A man by the name of *Wm. Brabook* was driving a splendid team of horses, when they became frightened and ran into a stump of a tree, instantly killing the best horse, a beautiful grey, valued at $200. Mr. B., fortunately escaped uninjured.—*Ft. Wayne Gazette.*

A FEW days ago, as the train on the new road was coming north, a flange on one of the wheels of the cars gave way which resulted in tipping over three cars belonging to the train including the one occupied by the passengers. The conductor had his ankle sprained and an old gentleman had his head cut and bruised, and others were more or less slightly injured. The cars were considerably damaged.—*Indianian.*

We trust our patrons noticed the blue pencil mark on their papers last week, intimating that they owe for their paper. We still hope they will come in and liquidate. We intend publishing a roll of honor at the end of the month, and want to see all your names there. We shall publish a roll of scalawags, if there is any, that have beat us out of our just dues, but we want to give all a chance to get in on the first roll.

IT seems like a dispensation of providence that our farmers have to come to town and bring hay along for their horses What would our poor town cows do if they did'nt? Of course the horses can do without until they get back home, where an ample supply is prepared. Gentlemen come in often, and bring a good supply, we like to see fat cattle.

SAVE SOMETHING.—If your income is $5 a day, spend but four; if it is one dollar, spend eighty cents; and if it is but ten cents, spend nine; if it is three potatoes, save half a potato for seed. Thus you will gradually acquire something; while if you spend and consume as you go you will never get ahead one inch in life, but every sunset will look on you poorer than at sunrise, because you will have used unprofitably one day more of your own strength and your alloted term of life.

FIRE AT GOSHEN.—A destructive fire at Goshen, on Tuesday of last week, burnt out two dry goods stores, a sewing machine store, a wholesale boot & shoe manufactory, Baker & Mitchell's law office and the *Democrat* office owned by W. A. Beane, Esq. We are sorry to learn of Mr. Beane's loss, yet know that he has the energy and enterprise that will soon place him on his feet again. The total loss is estimated $20,000, on which there is some insurance.

The sadest feature of the affair, was the death of a young man named John Martin whose legs were crushed while removing the safe at Thomas' store. He died at one o'clock p. m. the next day.

AN exchange puts the following pertinent questions to a certain class of people who take city journals in preference to their county papers. It says;

Of course the large city papers contain a larger amount of reading matter than the county papers, but which is the most useful and interesting? Do the city papers say anything in regard to your own county? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, court proceedings, improvements, and hundreds of other local interests which the county papers publish? Not an item. Do they ever say a word calculated to call attention to your county or its numerous thriving towns and aid in their progress and enterprise. Not a line. And yet there are men who think that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their county paper as they get in their city paper, that they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of the person who took the largest pair of boots in the box simply because they cost the same as a pair much smaller that would exactly fit.

To Our Fellow Teachers.

We give the following suggestions on teaching the important branch of reading:

Define and limit the portion to be read by the class.

Let it be brief enough to allow of its being read three or four times, at each lesson.

Read all or part of the lesson by way of example.

Demand attention from all to the reader.

Vary the order in calling on pupils.

Attend to the position of the reader.

Break monotony by reading sentences written on the board.

Allow occasionally each of the class to read a piece of his own choice.

Encourage questions, as to meaning of words.

Require a detection of errors.

Occasionally read in concert.

In advanced class, let its members write the substance of the lesson in their own language and read it as their recitation

Other plans may be in practice among. us, let all hear them, we cannot visit one another's schools without neglect of our own, let us use the columns of the COURIER and *Press*, which their generous editors have never refused u to report our progress, our methods and our views.

W. H. M.

HARD TIMES.—We are fast becoming a nation of schemers to live without genuine work. Our boys are not learning trades; our farmer's sons are crowding into cities, looking for clerkships and post-offices; hardly one American girl in each hundred will do house work, however urgent her need: so we are sending to Europe for workmen and buying of her artisans millions worth of products that we ought to make for ourselves. Although our crop of rascals is heavy we do not grow our own hemp. Though we are over run with lads who deserve flaggellation, we import our own willows. Our women (unless deceived) shine in European fabrics; our men dress in foreign clothes, our toys, which amuse our younger children have generally reached us over the sea.—We are like the farmer who hires his neighbor's son to chop his wood, feed his stock while his son is lounging in town, and then wonder why, in spite of his best efforts, he sinks annually deeper into debt till the Sheriff cleans him out, and then he starts west to begin again.

We must turn over a new leaf. Our boys and girls must be taught to love labor by qualifying themselves for it efficiently. We must turn to our fewer professionals, and more skilled artisans, as well as food growers. We must grow and fabricate two hundred millions worth per annum, that we now import, and so reduce the foreign debt that we have so long and so successfully augmented year by year.—We must qualify our clever boys to erect and run factories, furnaces, machine shops, etc; to open and work mines, improve and fashion implements, and double the present product of their father's farm.

So shall we stem the tide of debt that sets steadily against our shores, and cease to be visited and annoyed by very hard times.

Estray Notice.

TAKEN up on the 22d day of December, 1871, by Orson J. Hubbell in Franklin township, DeKalb County, ten head of sheep, one buck with large horns, three lambs, left ears cropped, and six ewes. Appraised at $15.

J. B. LANNING, Clerk.

County Taxes.

Some of our tax-payers inferred that because the assessments on personal property have been increased for the present year there will necessarily be an increase of taxes. This is a mistake, as any one can easily perceive on a little reflection. Say, for an instance, that $24,000 are required as taxes to meet the expenses of the county for the year. With a tax valuation in the county of $3,000,000, it will require a levy of 80 cents on the hundred dollars to secure this amount. Well now we suppose this valuation be increased another million, making our total tax valuation $4,000,000. To raise $24,000 we only need to levy 60 cents on each $100, or if the assessments are increased $3,000,000 it will make the levy on 40 cents on the $100 and so on, the more increase the less per cent on each $100 and the lower the valuation the higher the levy.

The value of personal property in this county is about $1,000,000 in round numbers. Say the assessment for the present year will increase it one fourth, making it $1,250,000. In order to raise $7000 taxes on this amount it would require a levy of only about 56 cents instead of 70 as levied last year. Some may ask why is the assessment increased? One good reason for this is that it approaches nearer the cash value of the property of our county and reduces the levy required to be made for the necessary amount of taxes. DeKalb County will compare favorably, in reality, with the majority of the counties in the State, but if we are to judge from the total value of taxables, and the tax levy, she is somewhat below the standard. The law requires that personal property be assessed at its cash value. Take two counties, one of which assesses at its real cash value and the other at half its cash value, and though the counties were equally good, in fact, yet the casual observer would infer from the valuation that the latter was only half as good a county as the former.

If all our property both real and personal, was put down at its actual cash value our county would be rated where she justly belongs without any increase in county tax. The per cent. of the levy would be much less, and people from abroad would learn then that we were a prosperous and thriving county, with tax burdens as light, if not lighter, than our neighbors. There is no difficulty in reaching this conclusion after proper reflection.

MARRIAGES.

SHUTT—SECHLER—On Tuesday, Jan. 23d, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Waltman, S. S. SHUTT, Esq., and Miss JENNIE SECHLER, all of this county.

It has been truly said that wedlock bringeth forth bliss, and is a pattern of celestial peace. We sincerely hope that our accomplished and genial friend and his beautiful bride may enjoy a realization of this trite saying, and that long years hence they can look back over a life of many joys and few sorrows, the latter so completely entwined in the former as to be entirely lost to view. Many thanks, friend S. for your remembrance of the printer, for which you have our best wishes, trusting that your life may be as smooth and peaceful, and your journey as happy and joyous as your heart is true and generous.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

HOUSHOLDERS CALL IN.—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-y V. A. BEARD.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Sept. 3rd 1871

Going North.

7 00 a. m.	L.	Cincinnati A.	7 50 p. m
9 40 a. m.		Comersville	4 45
11 10 "		Indianapolis	4 30
1 05 p. m.		Muncie	2 55
2 01 "		Hartfordcity	1 33
3 20 "		Bluffton	12 09
4 50 "		Fort Wayne	11 09
9 18 "	A.	Jackson L.	6 00

Going South.

11 40 "	Jackson	
7 00 a. m.	Fort Wayne	10 00 a. m.
12 35 p. m.	Bluffton	11 20 "
11 11 "	Hartford City	12 37 p.m.
10 13 "	Muncie	1 35 "
8 00 "	Indianapolis	6 30 "
8 00 "	Comersville	4 15 "
5 00 p. m.	Cincinnati A.	800 p. m.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—
- Red Wheat, per barrel.......$7 00

GRAIN—
- Wheat, White, per bushel.......135 @ 13[illegible]
- " Red.......128 a 13[illegible]
- Oats.......[illegible]
- Rye.......[illegible]
- Corn.......[illegible]

BUTTER—
- Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb.......[illegible]
- Inferior, White.......[illegible]

SEEDS—
- Clover.......[illegible]
- Timothy.......[illegible]
- Flax.......155 a 1[illegible]

WOOL—
- Tub washed.......[illegible]
- Fleece washed.......[illegible]
- Unwashed.......[illegible]

HIDES—
- Green.......[illegible]
- Dry.......[illegible]

SUNDRIES—
- Potatoes.......75
- Eggs.......[illegible]
- Tallow, per lb.......[illegible]
- Beans per lb.......[illegible]
- Sheep Pelts.......[illegible]
- Rags.......[illegible]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
[illegible] South [illegible]-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES,

LANDS AND TOWN LOTS

WITHIN THE

County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana,

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1870, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1871.

NAMES OF OWNERS.		DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Total value of taxables	Am't of delinquent tax Penalty and Interest	Amount of Tax for the Current Year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Taxes due.
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.													
Leister Lehman	207	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	78	704	704	21 93	10 27	45	42 65
Miller & Stoner	239	off n side of s. e. qr.	26	33	12	61	29	660	722	21 95	12 06	45	25 48
same	240	in n.e.¼ of s.w.qr.	26	33	12	13	47	250	350	6 37	5 11	45	11 93
Nickerson Benjamin	265	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	3	33	12	90	00	700	801	66 24	14 19	45	82 88
Stoner John Jr.	352	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	33	12	79	76	505	505	9 13	7 34	45	16 92
same	353	n. e. qr.	26	33	12	160	95	1525	1525	27 72	22 26	45	50 44
Stoner John	354	in m.pt.of w.s.side.w.qr.	34	33	12	6	00	30	30	53	43	45	1 41
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.													
Marvin Howard	306	w ½ of n. e. qr.	20	33	13	80	00	360	360	1 12	4 93	45	6 50
Osburn Moses	347	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	16	33	13	79	59	598	598	3 67	8 [illegible]	45	12 55
Spear Samuel	386	n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	4	33	13	40	00	80	90	1 53	1 12	45	3 10
Wise John	473	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	25	33	13	40	00	240	240	14 03	3 38	45	17 86
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.													
Baker James	29	pt. of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	17	33	14	71	00	848	848	18 48	13 65	45	32 58
Catlin E. H.	34	off w. side of n. w. qr.	28	33	14	80	00	562	562	11 15	9 04	45	20 64
Draggoo Albert & J.	136	pt of s. w. qr.	26	33	14	16	00	97	97	1 92	1 57	45	3 94
Metcalf Joseph	356	e. ½ of s. ½ of s. w.qr.	11	33	14	40	00	690	690	17 49	11 10	45	29 04
Stotsenburger Thomas	464	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	17	33	14	40	00	340	340	4 76	3 86	45	9 07
Simpson W. H.	496	in s. pt. of s. e. qr	34	33	14	2	50	28	37	2 53	2 36	45	5 34
Zeigler Samuel	510	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	27	33	14	40	00	407	466	7 05	10 86	45	18 36
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.													
Bartlett Silas H.	15	n. pt. of n. w. qr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	108	108	1 37	3 71	45	5 53
same	26	s.pt.of s.w. ¼ of s.w.qr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	210	210	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	6 78
Coburn E. R.	49	in n. w. cor. of n. w. qr.	30	33	15	17	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	18 97
Herrick George W.	141	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	15	[illegible]	00	643	643	6 24	12 25	45	[illegible]
Kirkbride G. W.	185	in s. ½ of s. w. frac. qr.	6	33	15	3	00	20	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
McGonigal Susan	186	in section	6	33	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	170	170	14 65	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
Steel Martin A	252	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 27	[illegible] 67	45	[illegible]
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.													
Ackley Asa Heirs of	2	und ⅓ of n.e.of s½ of s.w.qr	30	34	15	5	00	62	62	1 19	93	45	2 57
same	3	und ⅓ of n.pt.of n.w¼ s.w.qr	30	34	15	1	30	9	9	53	13	45	1 11
same	4	und ⅓ of m.pt.of n.½ of s.w.q.	30	34	15	6	66	64	64	2 69	96	45	4 10
Bartlett Silas H.	20	n. pt. of s. e. qr.	31	34	15	77	80	889	889	17 66	13 42	45	31 53
Gaff John	92	n. w. ¼ of n.e. qr.	17	34	15	40	00	680	828	18 65	13 50	45	32 60
Kelly Isaac	156	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	5	34	15	40	00	590	590	23 16	8 90	45	32 51
Smith John	224	n. pt. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	30	34	15	60	00	402	467	10 33	8 05	45	18 83
Strow Simon P.	235	n. ½ of s. ½ of n.w.qr.	31	34	15	40	00	390	390	7 77	5 85	45	14 07
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.													
Blackwell Catharine	24	in w.½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	80	80	2 71	2 00	45	5 16
Blaker William	25	in w.½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	20	20	12 30	75	45	13 50
Delvin Jacob	135	s. end of w.½ of n. e. qr	3	34	14	20	00	230	230	13 92	5 77	45	20 14
Frank David	194	in n. w. qr.	20	34	14	50	00	565	566	23 43	14 18	45	38 06
Gates John T.	207	in w. ½ of s. W. qr.	1	34	14		64	210	286	10 31	6 17	45	16 93
Gleason William H.	208	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	65	103	5 42	4 06	45	9 93
Gingrich Samuel	44	mid.pt.of e. ½ of n.w.qr	18	34	14	15	00	60	60	6 41	1 50	45	8 36
Goodchild William	228	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	17	34	14	40	00	170	191	5 77	5 79	45	12 01
Helwig John	245	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14	1	96	46	50	22 81	1 25	45	24 51
Huffman John A.	259	in n. e. cor. of n.w.qr.	12	34	14	3	60	105	105	22 29	2 63	45	25 37
Hale Marshall	260	in n.e.c.of n.e.¼ of n.w.q	12	34	14	1	07	300	[illegible]	10 [illegible]	7 53	45	18 18
Harwood Thomas W.	283	pt. of n.w.¼ of n. w.qr.	17	34	14	10	00	55	70	4 92	3 25	45	8 62
Johnson James	308	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		64	12	12	66	30	45	1 41

UNION TOWNSHIP.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Town Lots.

SPENCERVILLE.

VIENNA.

BUTLER.

AUBURN.

WATERLOO.

UNIONTOWN.

LAWRENCE.

CORUNNA.

Heckathorn Margaret	835	Mc 2d A		10	10	1 44		15	45	[illegible]
Hines Horatio S.	836	out lot	1	670	1295	44 47	22 50	45	67 12
Marsh Chancy G.	840	Orrs A	2	50	60	8 61	2 93	45	11 99
North Jeremiah	847	Mc 2d A	38	475	175	20 85	2 73	45	24 03
Rowe Job & Co.	848	O. P.	12	95	95	1 [illegible]	1 48	45	3 81
Steward Maria	853	Mc 2d. A.	16	180	180	8 76	2 80	45	12 01
Smith E. & Geisler	855	Mc 1d.	3	75	75	13 42	1 17	45	15 04
Shook Martin	856	Mc 2d.	3	330	330	34 12	5 14	45	50 71
Shortridge George	867	Orrs A.	37	75	75	6 19	1 17	45	7 81
Whitlock J. R.	867	O. P.	4	105	105	14 [illegible]	1 63	45	16 78
Walters Cyntha E.	868	Mc 2d A.	5	25	25	14 90	80	45	15 74
same	869	Mc 3d. A.	17	160	160	2 97	2 34	45	5 76
Williams Lucy A.	871	Mc 1st. A.							

STATE OF INDIANA, } s. s.
DeKalb County. }

I, WILLIAM MCINTYRE, Auditor in and for said county of DeKalb do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1870 with the Delinquent Tax Penalty and Interest, and also the Taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof, at the time of sale will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the town of Auburn, in said County, on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, (the same being the fifth day of said month,) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and Charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day.

Wm. McINTYRE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, AUBURN, INDIANA, DECEMBER 15th, 1871.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. G. S. HARE.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

[illegible] Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county, the best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kinds of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Miscellaneous Items

There are sixty-seven female editors and [illegible] in Paris.

Over six thousand million pins are used in the United States each year.

A cigar stump on the sidewalk caused the death of a Pittsburgh lady.

Jinks says that wedding rings ought to be rechristened suffer-rings. He has been married five years.

A goose has many quills, but an author can make a goose of himself with only one quill.

The latest sensational ballad—a sweet thing—is 'bury your dog in the garden.—It will make the geranium grow.'

'Figures won't lie,' won't they? Does a fashionable woman's figure always tell the truth.

A mammoth apple in a Chicago store window is labeled, 'short horn-pippin bred by Horace Greeley, of Chappaqua; Long John variety, sight in a bin.'

A music compositor having been asked if he had done anything lately, replied, his last work was a composition with his creditors.

The President of the Free States of South Africa protests against the annexation of the diamond fields by Great Britain.

Daily newspaper paragraphing is getting to be fearfully abbreviated. Here's a specimen recording a death: 'Clay Spencer, colored, pint of Memphis whisky.'

Isaac Van Wart Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow murderer, has been sentenced to be executed at White Plains, N. Y. February 16.

'Now then, children,' said a parish old schoolmaster, showing his pulpits off on examination day, 'who loves all women?' 'You, Mister,' was the unexpected answer.

A lady had her dress trimmed with 'bugles' before going to a ball. Her little daughter wanted to know if the bugles would blow when she danced. 'Oh, no,' said mother, 'papa will do that when he sees the bill.'

Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the convicted San Francisco murderess, is not dead, as has been reported. The report arose from the fact of the recent death of Elisha Cook, one of her counsel.

'I can speak seven different languages,' said the convict as he entered the penitentiary. 'No matter,' said the keeper; 'we have but one here' and very little of that one too.

The drum major who ran away from Chickamauga, when reproached with cowardice, remarked: I'd rather be a coward all my life than a corpse fifteen even minutes.

The small pox deaths for the last week, in Philadelphia were 230, which is about the same as the previous weeks. There is a falling off of one hundred in the number of new cases reported.

The House of Representatives of Illinois on Friday last, passed, by a good majority, a resolve taking ground in favor of the one-term principle as opposed to the re-election of a President while they are in office.

Jay Cooke & Co. confirm the announcement that a proposal to take $600,000,000 of the United States loan has been made to Secretary Boutwell by the London House of that firm in conjunction with the Rothschilds.

Two Saginaw youths called upon a 'sweet girl' and made a rather protracted stay; but when the heavy father came down and threw a pail of water in the stove they took it as a hint that it was time to go, and stood not upon the order of their going.

Immense mines of borax have recently been discovered in Nevada. The deposits have been located, surveyed and thoroughly tested, and extend over an area of several thousand acres, in detached bodies of considerable size.

In Danville, Ill., lives a man and wife named Davidson, who are the parents of a child now over five weeks old, which weighs but two pounds. Its length is seven inches, and its face about the size of a watch crystal. Its tiny arms are so slender that a small finger ring be slipped on either of them to the shoulder. This little creature is already making quite a noise in its part of the world and hundreds have called to see it. The parents are of standard size.

An Irish farmer was told that mustard poultice on the back and a hot water bath for the feet were sure cures for a bad cold He had a favorite pig suffering with the malady, and he tried the remedies upon it. The result Pat explained to a friend thus: 'I put the powltice on the pig, so I did; an' he squalled bloody murder, to be sure; an' the wool came off his back; an' thin I put the swait baist's feet into hot water, an' be jabers in five minutes the hoofs dropped off plum of him intirely, too, so they did!'

Advices from the Fiji Islands says a party of forty kidnapped Solomon Islanders, while being conveyed in a schooner from Severn to plantations, attacked and made war on those who had them in charge, chopping them to pieces with their hatchets, and then making their escape.

'Hunting the tiger, gentlemen,' observed an English officer, relating his East Indiana experience to a friendly circle at a London club, 'is capital sport—nothing better—except when the tiger takes it into his head to hurt you; then it is apt to become too exciting.'

At the late term of the LaGrange Common Pleas Court, the venders of tanglefoot, who neglected to go through the formality of procuring a license, were made [illegible] they despised.

Take Notice.—I desire all those indebted to me to make it suit to call without delay [illegible] one will [illegible] W. Cass.

Good manners are a part of good morals, and it is as much your duty as your interest to practice both.

Why is an old pocket handkerchief like an old ship? Because it has experienced many a hard blow.

Why is a caterpillar like a loaf of bread? Because it's a 'grub' that [illegible]

What sort of accent is a descent? [illegible] up, for it brings you down.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat, Corn, Oats,

And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St. AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves

W. W. HUMES

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE!

FOR 1872

The first Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies [illegible] published, and is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in Two Colors and illustrated with over Three Hundred engravings of Flowers and Vegetables [illegible]

Two Colored Plates

The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world—112 pages, giving full directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables [illegible] JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN

DEKALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOODS of us we will give you New York Wholesale Prices in

OVERCOATS,

Men & Boys Coats, pants,

VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

or our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS.

50,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

C. BEUGNOT & CO.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
20 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
60 " Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

800 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
500 " Seat " "
9500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
10 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
60 Solid Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
20 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Patty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

SCHIRMEYER'S

Hat Factory!

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICE!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully annouce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is the largest and most omplete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves

Cutlery,

Hardware

Buildinig Material,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assort St of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and on ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricul ral and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular ws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware t ern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufac tures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Casteng

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto i which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office,

FORT WAYNE, IND

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Grand Winter Opening!

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, jus purchased by our Mr. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

Sold
Our
S
T
DD
US Follow the Advice & B W

AT

NO.

4

KEYSTONE BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in se calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, peg and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything us ly found in a first class boot and shoe house. We shall sell, after September 1st. clusively for cash. Our customers can rely upon gitting all advantages we have in purchase of goods. It will be to your interest to buy of us when in want of boot shoes.

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A, per lb .... 12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb .... 11 cents
Brown Sugars .... 8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio. per pound, 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted

Young Hyson, per lb .... 60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb .... 1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb .... 90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 15 a can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper han you can puthem up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon, Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silver Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 55; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 3 for lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $5 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & Co:

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy Six Wisky furnished us for that purpose and consider it a pure article and therefore safe an reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidetal to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully

W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati]
F. B. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
O. C. WRIGHT, M. D.
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The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

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New whisky, per gal 90c; Rye or Bourbon $1.40; two year old Bourbons or 50 $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, R Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1 50 and 2 00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2 00, 35 lbs, $4.00. This will pay them for the trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we wi send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We kee our own teams, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expens both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE,

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Auditor Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, Febuary 1, 1872. No. 5.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
[illegible]	.50

Business Cards.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.

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D. E. MASON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in all the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Beyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

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MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 63.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

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Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
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Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines. It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.32	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crossing	10.18	4.50
7.26	3.08	Posters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Lib'ry Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Roann.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,26 "	9,30 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,06 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,55 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		express
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 40		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 06		7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		....
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		express
Detroit	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw	4 15		7 30
Lansing	7 35		10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover	7 55		12 52
Jonesville	8 25		1 17
Reading	8 55		1 47
Fremont	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant	10 05		3 02
Waterloo	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 46		3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt.
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:10 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "
GOING EAST.		
Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places. Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.
SMITH & HARE.

Don.t Stay too Late To-night.

The hearth of home is beaming
 With rays of rosy light;
And lovely eyes are gleaming,
 As falls the shades of night;
And while their steps are leaving
 The circle pure and bright,
A tender voice, half-grieving,
 Says "don't stay late to-night."

The world in which thou movest,
 Is busy, brave and wide;
The world of her thou lovest
 Is at the ingle side;
She waits for thy warm greeting,
 Thy smiles is her delight;
Her gentle voice entreating
 Says, "don't stay late to-night."

The world cold, inhuman,
 Will spurn thee, if thou fall,
The love of one poor woman
 Out lasts and shames them all;
Thy children will cling around thee,
 Let fate be dark or bright;
At home no shaft will wound thee,
 Then, "don't stay late to-night."

The Ottawa *Free Trader* is responsible for the following:

Some evenings ago a prominent citizen of our 'neck of the woods' was a festival, and was called upon for a small donation for a religious object. Being out of cash, he borrowed from a friend $—, and in a few days returned the amount with this handsome acknowledgement:

OTTAWA, Dec 1871.

You caught me in tight place and loaned me $—. 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.'

The other party responded thiswisely:

'Received of the Lord, by the hands of his servant, this 18th day of Dec., A. D. 1871, one dollar, in full for amount given said servant, for the purpose of purchasing a sufficient interest for said servant in ——church.'

'The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, and lucky be he who hath the Lord for secuity.'

The King's Mistake.

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking office under the government were seated under a tavern porch, when an old toper named Joel D., a person who was very loquacious when corned, but exactly the opposite when sober, said that he would tell them a story. They told him to 'fire away,' whereupon he spoke as follows:

'A certain King—I don't recollect his name—had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always depended. Now it happened that one day that the King took it into his head to go hunting, and summoned his nobles, and making the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosopher and asked him if it would rain.—The Philosopher told him it would not, and they started. While journeying along, they met a countryman mounted on a jackass.

'He advised them to return, 'for,' said he 'it will certainly rain.' They smiled contemptuously upon him, and then passed on. Before they had gone many miles, however, they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice, as a shower coming up drenched them to the skin. When they had returned to the palace, the King reprimanded the philosopher severely.

'I met a countryman,' said he, 'and he knows a great deal more than you. He told me it would rain, whereas you told me it would not.'

'Then the King gave him his walking papers and sent for the countryman who soon made his appearance.

'Tell me,' said the King, 'how you knew it would rain.'

'I didn't know,' said the rustic, 'my jackass told me so.'

'And how did he tell you?' asked the King.

'By pricking up his ears, your Majesty,' said the rustic.

'The King sent the rustic away, and procuring the jackass of him, he placed him—the jackass—in the office the philosopher filled.

'And here,' observed Joel, looking very wise, 'is where the King made a great mistake.'

'How so?' inquired the auditors.

'Why ever since that time,' said Joel with a grin on his phiz, 'Every jackass wants an office.'

Go to Sleep.

Many children, instead of being as plump and fresh as a peach, are as wrinkled as last years apples, because they do not get sleep enough. Some physicians think that the bones grow only during sleep. This we cannot say, but we do know that those little folks who sit up so late at nights are usually nervous, weak, and sickly. The reason you need more sleep than your parents is because you have to grow and they do not. They can use up the food they eat in druking, walking, and talking, while you should save some of yours for growing. You ought to sleep a great deal; if you do not, you in activity consume all you eat, and have none, or not enough, to grow with. Very few clever children exist, or even equal other people when they grow up. Why is this? Because their heads, if not their bodies, are kept too busy; so that that they cannot sleep, rest, and grow strong in body and brain.

Russia is buying locomotives in Philadelphia.

One hundred and forty-seven men joined in a fox hunt in Miami county, recently and succeeded in killing one fox and capturing another.

Jack Taylor, of Haney's Corner, Ripley county, fed his children on bread crusts, and his little daughter choked to death with one of them on the 2d inst.

The township of Guilford, in Hendrick county, has had 23 cases of smallpox, seven of which have been fatal. The epidemic is abating.

HOW JENKS JOINED THE ODD FELLOWS.

'Very well, Mr. Jenks, you know my opinion of secret societies.'

'Perfectly my dear, perfectly,' said our friend, thrusting his hands into his pockets with the energy he could sustain.

'And you will join?'

'Don't you think it best?'

'No, sir, once for all, do not.'

'Consider my dear, if you should be left a widow, with nothing to support.'

'Now what a ridiculous argument. Do you suppose, Mr. Jenks—,

'My dear?'

'Mr. Jenks?'

'Will you listen for a moment?'

'Certainly.'

'Well then, must I respect your wishes, and you know I love you dearly it will be impossible for me to oblige you in this instance. I have sent in my document and to-night am to be intiated.'

Mrs. Jenks opened her handsome eyes in amasement, and for a moment was lost in wonder.

'And so you are actually going to be initiated?'

'Yes my dear.'

'Well, you will tell me all about it when you come home?'

'Perhaps so.'

Comforted with this assurance, the lady offered no further opposition, and our hero took his departure. About the hour of eleven he returned, a wiser, if not a better man.

'Well, my dear, exclaimed Mrs. Jenks, what did they do to you? What is it like? Were you much frightened? Come tell me all about it.'

'Don't ask me,' gravely replied our friend. 'I beg you won't ask me.'

'Why not? I'm your wife, you know, and wife and husband are one. Why not?'

'Hark!' said Jenks; 'did you hear nothing?'

'No, nothing.'

'Silence, my dear. Remember what Shakespeare says about sermons in stones, books in running brooks. If I should divulge he might hear it.'

'Who, my dear?'

'The patriarch of the loss tribes.—Even now he may be at our window.'

'Mercy on us,' ejaculated Mrs. Jenks 'How you terrify me.—I shiver all over.'

'If you dont want to be killed out right, ask no more questions.'

'Surely you can tell me something about it—an idea or two, that would not be divulging you know.'

'What if you should in an unguarded moment, let the secret out?'

'Oh trust me, it will be safe with me.'

'You will never tell?'

'Never.'

'Not even to your mother? You know how gossipy some old ladies are.'

'I'll never open my lips on the subject.'

'Hark! exclaimed Jenks, with a theatrical start, 'hear you nothing?'

'Nothing,' repeated his wife, with alarm.'

'Tis only the wind, mused our friend.

'I thought it might be the patriarch or his grand bashaw, armed with his circumventer, covered with his curious device of the order. Now listen, and if you love—me for the sacrifice I am am about to make is great—you must seal your lips forever on this subject.'

'Well, my dear,' said the lady, with a long down sigh.

You have often heard of the cat being let out of the bag?'

'Yes.'

'Well, I saw that cat to night.'

'A real, live cat?'

'Yes, and an immense cat at that—a monstrous cat. But you shall hear. You shall know all. Let me begin at the beginning.'

'That's right,' exclaimed Mrs. Jenks breathless with interest.

'On my arrival at the hall, I was immediately seized by about four dozen smart fellows, and was taken upon the roof of the building. Here I was tongue-tied, and compelled to answer about hundred a questions, all having a direct bearing on the science of astronomy.

'What a queer proceeding,' exclaimed Mrs. Jenks.

'How I answered the questions, must ever remain, I suppose, a mystery to myself; certain it is, however, I did not answer every one. Although I did not know till to-night, there's a great dipper, and a chair, and a four horse team, and I don't know what else, in the sky. Is it not a pity that this beautiful science is so badly neglected?'

'Well, what then?'

'Why, the next question is too absurd to be repeated.'

'They wanted to know whether I took a newspaper, and if so, how much I owed the printer. Fortunately, I had just then paid my subscription; otherwise I must have been rejected, as no man can become an Odd Fellow who owes a cent to the printer.'

'Well I never!' exclaimed Mrs. Jenks. 'What an influence those newspapers do exert, to be sure.'

'Exactly. But scarcely had I answered these queries satisfactorily, when an immense flame shot down.'

'What! through the roof?'

'Oh, no, I suppose we took the stairs; but I was securely bound and tongue-tied that I hardly know how we got down. The appartment into which I was ushered was pitch dark, and a strong odor of brimstone pervaded the room.'

'Brimstone, my dear?'

'Yes it must have been brimstone, for nothing else could have produced such a stifling sensation.'

'Well, of all things!'

'Then began the roar of artillery, with an occasional volley of arms.—In the midst of the tumult, I heard a low, sweet voice chanting a hymn of peace. 'Man shall love his fellow,' sang this angel, 'Cruel war shall not reign—slavery shall perish—industry meet its reward—charity fill the hearts of men.' When this happy singer had ceased, a loud cry for cheap postage rent the air.'

'How very odd.'

'Yes, but just like those Odd Fellows: they are real reformers,' replied our friend.

'Well, my dear?'

'Why, then lights were procured, and I signed the constitution.'

'Well, what of the cat of which you were speaking?'

'Oh' nothing my dear, only they let her out, and for a minute or two she appeared quite bewildered. It was the first time I had ever seen the cat let out of the bag. But what struck me with the greatest awe was the appearance of the lost tribes and this double-jointed bashaw, who in a loud voice continually, said, 'Life is short—prepare for that which is to come.—Let all men have charity, and love their neighbors as themselves,' whereupon the grand patriarch, armed with the tail end of his grandfather's authority, impressively adjourning the Odd Fellows?'

'Yes, but remember to keep all I have told you a profound secret,' said Jenks, with a half smothered chuckle, as he buried his head in the bed clothes to keep from laughing outright.

Blood About Horses.

The following story from Pleasant Grove, Ind., may prove a warning: 'A man named McGee had butchered a hog and got some of the blood on his coat sleeves, and when he went into the stable to hitch up his mules smelled the blood and became furious, raving and snorting, and attacked Mr. M. with great violence, like wild animals, striking and kicking and biting with all their might. They inflicted and severe wound on his head, and doubtless would have killed him had he not crawled under the manger, where they could not reach him. He was finally rescued from the dangerous situation, but the mules continued so mad, up to that Sunday evening, no person had yet ventured to unharness them. The mules had always been perfectly gentle and docile before.'

Not Satisfactory.

Mr. Gray discovered a non-explosive illuminating fluid. To show how safe the new compound was he invited a number of his friends to meet him in his rooms, whither he he had brought a barrel of the fluid, which he at once proceeded to stir with a red hot poker. As he went through the roof, accompanied by his friends, he endeavored to explain to his nearest companion de voyage, that the particular fluid in the barrel had too much benzine in it; but the gentleman said he had an engagement higher up, and could not wait for an explanation. Mr. Gray continued his account till he met Mr. Jones, who informed him that there was necessity for him to go up higher, as everybody was coming down; so Mr. Gray started back to be with the party. Mr. Grey's widow offers for sale the secret for the manufacture of the non-explosive fluid at a reduced rate, as she wishes to raise money enough to buy a silver handled coffin, with a gilt plate, for the late Mr. Gray. No cards.

Rye.

It is evident to all observers who have had cattle or horses under their care, that the end of winter or the early spring are the most trying seasons for cattle in general. The often sudden transition of cold to warm, the total change of diet from green to dry food, exercise a vast influence upon all organizations endowed with vital faculties. That transition should be made gradual as much as in our power, at least as far as diet is concerned. In our opinion nothing is better calculated to bring on the desired effect than mixing green food with hay in small proportion, and gradually, but sufficient to produce a slight relaxation of the system, a more fluent condition of the blood and prepare the animals for the abundant supply of grasses, herbs or clover in the course of the Spring. Rye is the most appropriate, the most reliable and most efficient succulent, to use in the Spring, without the least danger, and almost a certain result if used in a gradual way.—*Ex.*

Johnson.

"Johnson once made a bet with Boswell that he could into the fish market and put a Billingsgate woman in a passion without saying a word that she could understand. The doctor commenced by silently indicating with his nose that her fish had passed the state in which a mans' olfactories could endure their flavor. The Billingsgate lady made a verbal attack common in vulgar parlance. The doctor answered, 'you are an article, madam.' 'No more an article than yourself, you misbegotten villain.' 'You are a noun, woman.' 'You—you,' stammered the woman, choking with rage at a list of titles she could not understand. 'You are a pronoun.' The beldam shook her fist in speechless rage. 'You are a verb, an adverb, an adjective, a conjunction, a preposition, an interjection!' suddenly continued the doctor applying the harmless epithets at proper intervals. The nine parts of speech completely conquerred the old woman, and she flung herself down in the mud, crying with rage at being thus blackgarded" in a set of unknown terms, which, not understanding, she could not answer.

Gallantry Rewarded.

'I say, Maddox, what are you going to do now?'

'I am going to help the old lady on the cars.'

'Well, if you don't beat all for a spooney, then I'm mistaken. Do you take charge of all the old women, unprotected females and stray babies that you meet in traveling?'

'Yes, if they need help; so if you have no reasonable objection to offer I will leave you a few moments and assist that lady, as I proposed.'

So saying, young Maddox sprang from the train, which was just starting and went to render assistance to the person in question. She was loaded down with baggage—carpet-bag, band-box and parcels innumerable. He took the first and some of the last, and then putting her safely on the cars, came near being left behind, so very awkward did he find it to manage so many incumberances.

After he got the old lady seated, with her numerous packages about her she counted them several times to be sure there were none missing.

'My rubbers are in this one,' said she, 'because I thought it might rain, and I always have the rheumatism when I get my feet wet. My bet cap is in that, for I expected to stay a day or two, perhaps, and our folks see lots of company. My knitting is in that one there, for I thought I might get tired sitting with my hands folded. This one is full of doughnuts for the children, and that one near you holds two pair of socks for my son, because he thinks he cannot buy as good ones as his mother makes. They are all hear, I see, safe, and I am much obliged to you, young man, for attending me. You will make a good husband one of these day.'

So, blushing and laughing, the gentleman went back to his disgusted friend, who had watched the proceedings with a smile of withering contempt.

'Now,' he commenced, 'will you tell me what you wanted to make such a fool of yourself in that way, for?'

'I do not ackowledge that I have done so, yet Another thing—my mother sometimes travels; doesn't yours?'

'She never goes alone,' was the short reply. 'If she does she will have too much sense ever to trouble other people with her bags and bundles!'

'Yes, if she forms he opinion of other people from her son, In that case I think she might hesitate for some time. I am going to talk to that nice old lady.'

And Henry Maddox left his old friend to join his new one, for such she afterwards proved. She put aside her bundles, and made room for him to sit down by her.

'So you have come to talk to the old lady, have you?' she asked, smiling a cordial welcome.

'Yes, ma'ma,' he replied, 'if it will not be intrusive.'

'Oh, no, we old folks like attention as well if not better than pretty young girls; and you are a very good looking young fellow.'

'Thank you,' answered Henry. 'but I do not know that you would care to a giddy pate like me.'

Henry began to be very much amused, and so kept up a merry talk until the train stopped at the station where the lady intended to get out.—But just before this, she said to the young man:

'Now, Mr. Maddox, I think you will be rewarded for your kindness to an old woman. I will introduce you when we stop, to just as pretty a girl as there is in New York State, if she *is* my Gran-daughter. They say she looks just like me,' and she laughed mischievously.

When it was time to leave the cars, Henry took the carpet-bag, band-box, big bundle, little budle, and as soon as he had lifted the lady on the platform, she was saluted by the prettiest little specimen of female humanity that he had ever seen, the young gentleman thought. Eyes as black as night, but soft and melting, red cheeks and lips, black curling hair, a neet little, figure, set off with an elegant traveling suit all presented a picture that he never forgot.

'Say,' said her gradmother, this is Mr. Maddox; he has been very kind to me, and now I want you to be kind to him, and not treat him as some young men I know.'

She made a saucy bow, and said:

'But, grndma, you don't know as Mr. Maddox will care to receive any kindness from me. I should not give him quite so many bundles to carry, anyhow. Why, grandama, what have you got in them all?'

'No matter, you saucy girl. Mr Maddox, are you willing to take charge of such a vile thing?'

'I consider myself most misfortune to have the chance. But the cars are about to start, and we had bettor go on at once.'

So the young lady bade her friends good-bye, and triped along side of her gracious hero, who handed her in, and swept past his ungracious chum, to take the same seat the old lady occupied, enjoying the little episode exceedingly.

The young lady was intelligent as well as pretty, and chatted with Henry as if she had known him for years After a while he thought he would go and see how his friend was feeling, so excusing himself he left the pretty May and returned to the former.

'Who is that handsome gal?' was the first inquiry.

'That is the old lady's grand-daughter,' replied Henry.

'Introduce me, won't you?'

'Indeed, I shall do nothing of the kind.'

'Why not?'

'Because I don't feel privileged to take any such liberty. I have just been introduced myself.'

'She is the handsomest girl I have seen this long time, and if you don't introduce me, I will manage someway to make her acquaintance, you see if I don't.'

'I hope, for your own sake, you will do nothing rude.'

Don't be concerned about that, I assure you. But I do think, Maddox, you might be good natured enough to introduce an old chum like me. She s duced pretty, too. Why, her eyes flash like stars.'

'Yes, and she is fully as agreeable as she is pretty. I never met a brighter, more intelligent girl. Sorry that I don't feel well enough acquainted to introduce a friend. Good by, Sam, there is really something magnetic about the girl. I feel drawn to her in a way that is quite incomprehensible, so I will bid you good-by, and go back and enjoy her society once more; and with a provoking smile, Henry left his companion who could only enjoy the privilege of looking at the attractive young lady.

He watched the two in a disconsolate manner, for to tell the truth, he had fallen depratoly in love with May, and envied Henry every beaming glance and smile she bestowed upon him. She was going to visit in the very town where the young men lived and so our hero had the pleasure of her company home, during which time their acquaintance ripened very rapidly, and when they parted, May gave him a cordial invitation to visit her, which he accepted with evident delight, and very soon took advantage of.

The young lady was visiting her aunt, a Mrs. Cook, who knew Henry by reputation, and so welcomed him graciously to her house. Soon he became a frequent visitor, and then offered to give his friend, Samuel Burleigh, the introduction he had for some time desired, and which he now eagerly acquired, becoming thereupon a more consiant visitor than Henry himself.

One evening a number of young people were collected in Mrs. Cook's elegant parlors, when the conversation happened to die out for a while: May proposed that each should tell a story.

The propsition met with general approval, and was carried out with great jest and enjoyment by all concerned; laughter and applause proving the success of each narrator.

When it came May's turn she gave a full and lively account of the incidents just related, repeating the conversation of the young men almost word for word Harry's face grew reddec and redder, and would certainly have betrayed him if May had once glanced in his direction, but she carefully avoided meeting his eye.

Sam, in the meantime, instead of being red grew very pale, for in this sudden disclosure of his rudeness, he read the downfall of his dearest hopes, and excusing himself very soon after he took his departure, angry and mortified enough.

The next morning he called bright and early at the office of Maddox, and saluted him at once with the exclamation:

'I say, Henry, that was a pretty mean trick you served me!'

'What do you mean?'

Why, telling May Stanton that ridiculous story.'

'I never told her one word of it, and am just as much in the dark as you are.'

'You never told her! Who in the world was it, then?'

'I have not the slightest idea, but I may say that my curiosity is a good deal excited about it, and I am going around this morning and ask her.'

Well, I have received my conge, that is evident enough, and I suppose I shall soon have the opprtunity to offer you my congratulations.'

A short time afterward Maddox was seated on a snug little sofa, by the side of his fair lady-love looking very well pleased with the situation, which, perhaps, might have been said of his companion also.

'Will you tell me,' he asked, 'how you found out all that story you told last night?'

'Do you want to know very much?' she inquired mischievously.

'Yes I do, indeed,' he replied.

She laughed a little, and said:

'I was introduced to a young lady, who immediately exclaimed, 'I have seen you before, Miss Stanton.' 'When?' I enquired; and then she went on to say that she saw me in the cars on that day, and noticed everything that occurred, as she occupied the seat right behind you and Mr. Burleigh, and heard everything you said. Funny how things sometimes happen, is'nt it?'

Not so funny for poor Sam, though; he is feeling very much mortified about it.'

'Did you come here to plead his cause then?' inquired May, quite petulantly.

He looked at her a minute and then said:

'No; I would much rather plead my own,' which he must have done most successfully, for Mrs. Cook happening to enter in a quiet way, about half an hour afterward, withdrew rather more quickly than she had gone in, and meeting her husband, said:

'I just interrpted a very interesting interview between May and Maddox.'

'Indeed what's the matter?'

'Well, the matter is that they are engaged, if I can judge from the affectionate tableau they presented.'

'I am glad of it, for Maddox is a very fine young man.'

Sam Burleigh felt his disappointment most keenly for a while, but he finally acknowledged that he was justly punished for his churlishness.

MORAL.—Young men should always be polite to old ladies, for old ladies are very much inclined to have pretty grand-daughters.

'Sambo, why am dat nigger down in de hole ob de boat like a chicken in de egg?' 'I gibs him up.' 'Bekase he couldn't get out if it wasn't for de hatch.'

A young gentleman who had just married a little beauty, says: 'She would have been taller, but is made of such precious materials that nature couldn't afford it.'

A Cincinnati Judge decides that joining the Shakers is good cause for divorce.

Horace Greeley once wrote: 'Women now manage most of the public libraries in Massachusetts,' and the compositor set it up: 'Women now worry most of their babies by mastication.'

A witness under cross-examination who had been tortured by a lawyer for several hours, at last asked for a drink of water. 'There,' said the judge, 'I think you'd better let that witness go now, as you have pumped him dry.'

The New Albany authorities employed an Indian to plunge about the streets on a fiery untamed mustang, lassoing stray hogs.

There were two convictions for murder in Vigo county in 1871, the convicted in each case being sent to the penitentiary for life.

Efforts are being made to secure additional appropriations from congress for the construction of an outer harbor at Michigan City.

In 1828 the number of Sunday School scholars in this country was estimated to be 350,000. There are now about six million scholars and one million teachers in the Sundy Schools. Nearly one half of this aggregate belongs to one denomination—the Methodist.

The Cubans still struggle valiantly.

Discovery of Coffee.

Toward the middle of the fifteenth century, a poor Arab was traveling in Abyssinia, and finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove.—Being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree which happened to be covered with dried berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half burned berries were fragrant. He collected a number of these and on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let fall the substance into a can which contained his scanty supply water. It, what a miracle. The almost putrid liquid was instantly purified. he brought it to his lips; it was fresh and agreeable, and in a moment after the traveler had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey The Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and arriving arriving at Aden, in Arabia, he informed the Mufti of his discovery. The worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, and had been suffering from the influence of the poisonous drug for years. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his former vigor, that in gratitude to the tree he called it Cahuah, which in Arabic signifies force. And this is the manner in which coffee was first discovered.

Beautiful Sentiment.

Bulwer eloquently says: 'It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is but a bubble cast upon the great ocean of eternity to float for a moment upon it waves and then sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away, leaving us to muse upon their mysterious loveliness?—Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set so far above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? Why is it that brighter forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affection to flow back on Alpine torrents upon the heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings who pass before us like shadows will stay forever in our presence.'

It has been a good year for sardines.—They have very generally escaped capture.

The fur catched on the plains this winter has been excellent.

The new passenger depot at Richmond will cost $50,000.

The shipments of coal from Brazil during 1871 were 275,000 tons.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
The Courier.

1 Square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	13.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each additional insertion.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEB. 1, 1871.

Death of [illegible] of State.

Col. Norman Eddy, Secretary of State died suddenly at his residence at Indianopolis last Sunday morning, of decease of the heart. From the *Sentinel* we learn that he arose from bed, telling his wife to remain and take some rest. He went into the parlor, where he was joined by his youngest daughter, to whom he made some remarks about the cold weather. As he arose from his seat to reach a bottle of medicine on the mantle, his daughter left the room. A moment after Mrs. Eddy heard a heavy fall in the parlor, and at once hast ned thither to find the lifeless body of her husband prostrate upon the floor between the stove and mantel. Every effort was made to restore the deceased to consciousness, but all proved unavailing; his spirit had taken its everlasting flight.

Only a few days ago in a consultation with Dr. Athon he was informed he was liable to be taken away at any moment; and during the past several years he had a presentment that his death would be sudden. And it came as a thief in the night.

We cannot pay a higher tribute to the memory of Norman Eddy than to say he was emphatically 'an honest man, the noblest work of God.' He was conscientiously so, even in little things that generally escape the attention or thought of those in the public service. With opportunites to make money through the public positions he chose to remain poor rather than have his integrity questioned, even if the public interests would not have suffered by private speculations. And in varied positions he had held, during his long public career, not a doubt can be raised as to his fidelity.

The patriotic and useful citizen, the faithful public officer, and the good and true man has passed away. May he rest in peace!

The remains were taken to South Bend for interment.

Mrs Wharton, charged with the murder of Gen. Ketchum and others, has been t ied and acquitted.

Senator Morton calls Senator Schurz 'a Dutch whangdoodle,' probably because he has been whanging Grant's rascalities with force.

Jesse R. Grant has recovered his voice and can speak satisfactorily. That's more than his son can do, says the Boston *Post.*

Both the Indiana Senators had their pockets picked since leaving home to attend the meeting of Congress. It don't take thieves long to detect a 'greeny.'

The Sparta, Louisiana, *Times* of the 6th hoists at its mast-head the name of M. C. Kerr, of Indiania, for President, and Henry Gray, of Louisiana, for Vice President.

New York, January 25.—A Washington telegram to the *Herald* says that Senator Shurz asserts that he will bolt if Grant is renominated. He expresses himself as confident that Grant will not be renoved.

The New York *Tribune* has found out that 'There has been toq much military interference in municipal affairs already, and the people regard these encroachments upon their liberties with jealously and suspicous.'

Both Houses of the West Virginia Legislature, and the Costitutional Convention of the State, are now in session. The Speakers of all the bodies are Democrats. This shows well for the intelligience of the people of the West Virgiana.

How to make all serene and smooth for the Republican party—Let Grant announce that he will not under any circumstances come nor before the Republican National Convention as a candidate for nomination.—*New York Sun.*

Arkansas, under the rule of carpet baggers and scallawags, must be a lovely State to live in. This year the lands are being sold for the non-payment of taxes in 1868, and from the report of the State Auditors, it would appear that the whole State was under the hammer.

The announcement that the Democratic Committee have postponed the the call for a National Convention till after the plans and purposes of the the Philadelphia convention are developed meets with favor among all the members of the party in Washington, and is approved by those Republicans who supported the Missouri policy and its programme for uniting all the elements opposed to the present administration.

Letters from New Hampshire to officials in Washington from that State, declare that the New York Custom House developments are injuring the administration there, that it will be almost impossible to wrest the State from the hands of the Democrats at the March election. The New York *Tribune* defection it is added had well nigh ruined the party already.

What Our Exchanges Say.

We regret to see the course our friend John B. Stoll is taking towards some Democrats in this part of the State. Perhaps he will find out, but too late, that he does not hold the Democracy of the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana, in the palm of his hands.—*Warsaw Union.*

It is a matter of general regret, Mr. Union, that he has been led to write himself an ass. Johny has some good qualities, but they are so obscured by his excessive modesty, (?), that they are as a light hid under a bushel.—

The fight inaugurated between the Ligionier *Banner* on our side, and, the Columbia City *Post* and Auburn *Courier* on the other—all democratic prints—in reference to the fitness of Hon. Isaiah B. McDonald, as a democratic candidate for the office of lieu' Governor, continues, and the *Couriere* 'goes for' the *Banner* in no enviable mood. 'The combat deepens,' and the 'happy family,' are threatened with a jar, that bids fair to make a discord in the 'sweet songs' of the democratic choir of the 'bloody tenth.'—*Indianian.*

Mays, of the Auburn *Courier*, is determined to make it 'hot' for his neighbor Stoll, of the Ligonier *Banner*. Why is it thusly? Why this quarrel between Democrats? Gentlemen, it's all wrong, it's cruel, it's mean, when you know you must both fall down and worship the same idol—'nude Departure.' Now quit dry-up, wilt-down and be good friends for the sake of the memory you still have for the old party you once loved so well.—*Mishawaka Enterprise,*

Very good advice, and we would like to follow it, but we have been selected as an instrument in the hands of the old party, with which to chastise an member who would sacrifice the party to accomplish his own selfish ends. We expect to discharge the duties of our office faithfully, as it is intended for the good of that old party.

Several papers in the northern part of the State have renewed their assaults upon Col. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, who has been mentioned by his friends in connection with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. If we understand the article in last week's Columbia City, *Post* rightly, the renewal of the fire upon Col. McDonald is in accordance with a programme connected by a junta of conspirators while on and editorial excursion to Omaha. The spirit of the quarrel is a fit subject for deprecation, and if those who are engaging in it (and by the way several of the assailants are themselves aspirants for office on the democratic ticket next fall, and on account of geographical position, mainly, opposed to McD.), have the success of the democratic party, in the next contest, sincerely at heart they will say nothing that is not duly and calmly weighed and considered in all its parts. When Leartes was starting upon his travels from Denmark, his father Polonius with other good advice, gave him the followings:

> Beware
> Of entrance to a quarrel: but, being in,
> Bear it that the opposer may beware of thee.

This is the course the prudent friends of Col. McDonald will pursue. And the democracy of the State will not make common cause with a faw disaffected persons whose enmity he incurred because he did not support their relatives and associates for certain positions in the gifts of the legislature.—*Huntington Democrat.*

We have calmly weighed and considered what we have already said, and now feel that we had the success of the Democratic party at heart when we said it. The Democrat has hit the nail on the head exactly, when it give the reason of the opposition of the *Banner* and *Argus* to Col. McDonald. The low cunning and trickery together with the presumptuousness of Stoll are becoming disgusting to the tenth district and we should think that even a man of his mental capacity, would soon discover this fact. Stoll you are in the wrong boat, get out, take a back tack, act like a man of honor; remember the Democratic rule that the position should seek man and not the man the position; work for the party and not for position; never try to elevate yourself by underrating others, give yourself the credit of knowing only about twice as much as you realy do, and if within the next century, you acheive the reputation of being an honorable and worthy Democrat, we will vote for you, providing Col. McDonald is not your opponent for the same office. Now Johny, do try and mend your ways and be respectable, and you will be happy.

Dis tribution of the Sinking Fun d.

The Supreme Court of Indiana, on the 23rd instant, rendered its decision upon the distribution of the Sinking Fund for the distribution of the fund for educational purposes, that had accumulated in the hands of the Auditor of State. The amount to be distributed among the different counties in the State is about $565,000. We are glad that this troublesome question has been finally determined, and that the money that has fattened and enriched State Auditors is to be withdrawn from them. From the time that the Republicans carried Indiana (1860) until the time they were beaten (1870) their State officers loaned the Sinking Fund money on their own account and pocketed the interest. As a consequence, they were not only enabled to contribute heavily to the Republican electioneering fund, but they were also enabled to retire at the end of their terms of office with their pockets full of greenbacks. When the Democrats came into power swore "by the eternal" that this fountain of corruption should be 'dried up" The Legislature accordingly passed a law providing for the distribution of the Sinking Fund among the counties of the State. So much for the Democracy.—*Valparaiso Messenger.*

Views of Mr. Pendleton.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton sent the following letter in reply to a committee of Democrats of Wooster, O, who invited him to attend their celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. His points against the corruption of the administration and its centralized military character, as also his opinion of the passive policy and of the duty of the dissatisfied Republicans to organize an opposition against Grant in co-operation with the Democrats, will be received with the attention they deserve.

CINCINNATI, December 30, 1871.

Messrs. Eshelman, Firestone, Baughman, Committee of Invitation.

GENTLEMEN: I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to be present at the next annual celebration, to the 8th of January. It would have given me great pleasure to meet and take counsel of those who are so well grounded in the faith and the practice of Democracy as the men of Wayne County, and with them to recall the principles and examples of the founders of of our party.

Two great dangers imperil free nistitutions under the policy of the party now in power. The spirits of centralized military government attacks everywhere the constitution, and corruption in office destroys the civil administration. I do not speak merely or chiefly of special defalcations however startling, but of the general degradation of the standard of official integrity until the officers in both the civil and military service seem to be considered the property of the party, to be dispensed and administered primarily for party aggrandizement or personal profit.

These dangers grow out and are inseparable from the present organization of the Republican party. Its foundation, its philosophy, its history, and its leaders recognize military power and the corrupting use of money by official patronage as legitimate forces in ordinary civil administration, and now more than ever use they brought into active exercise. The Democratic party confronts this theory and denounces these practices.

Founded upon the idea of local government, jealous of powers granted to authority, taught that simplicity and economy are essential to the honesty necessary in Republican institutions, it maintains with more determined purpose that the military must be subordinate to the civil authority, and that offices are a trust for the people, not spoils for the victors.

Its poweful organization enters every village in the land, and numbers among its adherents nearly one-half the people —as intellectual, as pure, as patriotic, as unselfish as any of their fellow citizens. They are too numerous to be cowardly. They are too patriotic to be lukewarm. They are too sincere in their purposes and convictions to be driven to despondency by ten years of reverses. They have shown constancy in defeat as well as wisdom in victory. If I understand their feelings they will neither disband their organization nor flee the field before the contest commences. Either course, they believe, would give undisputed sway to the present administration, which could then give undivided attention to the deserters from its ranks.

Advancing army, with the enemy either dispersed or in flight, never loses division or regiments, or never companies, and is generally able to pick off or to pick up treacherous or thoughtless stragglers.

If there be, as is claimed, many members of the Republican party who disapprove the ideas which dominate the administration of President Grant, and are prepared to oppose his re-election, they should declare their purposes, organize their party, develop and manifest their strength, and if I may predict the future, they will have no just cause, even the most sensitive and timid among them, for refusing to cooperate with the Democratic party.—When its authorized convention shall speak it will remind its adherents that the ultimate and highest purpose of its existence is to secure the greatest prosperity, in its best sense, of every human being in the land; that principles of government are true to nature as they contribute to this result; that parties and politics and officers are but means to this end; that princeples are of different application, and questions lose their importance in the ever-shifting changes of human affairs, and discarding all narrow ideas, abandoning the consideration of all questions which have been decided or buried by the events which have been passed; recognizing the accomplished facts of the present, and appreciating the dangers of the future, it will invite, both by words and by deeds, both by resolutions and by nominations, the zealous, hearty co-operation of all men who believe that the Constitution is a better system of government than martial law, and that reform in the service is a higher duty than rewarding prospective partisan effort by distributing spoils.

By this course the party, I should hope, would attain success. If it should once more fail, as an honest, faithful, patriotic minority, it will hold an important position and exert an immense moral power over the majority; and it may well wait with faith the inevitable hour which will crown its fidelity and patience with the success which it will have deserved. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, Jan. 29.—At 10 o'clock this morning the spoke and hub factory of the Defiance Manufacturing Company was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was promptly given, but owing to the excessive cold it was some time befor the engines could be got to work. The factory was entirely consumed, but they saved their store room. The stock was damaged by sparks from the smoke-stack.

The loss is at least $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000. Over one hundred men are thrown out of employment. As soon as the fire cools down they will commence to rebuild in a more substantial manner. The stockholders are the Kahlo Bros, John Crowe, Wm. Lauster, W. C. Colgat and E.P. Hooper.

The cause of the fire was sparks from the smoke.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says that the well informed Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Ledger* says the latest Presidential ticket mooted among the opponents of Grant's administration, is HENDRICKS and CURTIN. The head of the ticket will be very satisfactory to the opponents of Grant in Indiana. Not one of our public men in a greater degree commands the confideuce of the country, not only for integrity, but for the ability to administer the Government wisely and successfully. And Governor Curtin may do for the second place on the ticket. He is now minister to Russia, and it has been frequently reported that his relations with the Administration are not of the most cordial character, on account of differences in sentiment upon questions of public policy. Mr. Curtin has been identified with the Republican party, and undoubtedly from the high positions he has occupied in the State government, has the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, but how far he has become liberalized in his political sentiments we are not advised, but he must be somewhat advanced, or else he would not be numbered among the opponents of Grant, and if men of his standing in the party regard it to be a duty to oppose the present administration and the faction in power, it is satisfactory evidence that a revolution is going on in the public mind that will overturn the present conduct of public affairs.

Now is the time to organize lyceums, debating societies and literary associations, for general discussion and mutual improvement during the winter.—Such societies, entered into with proper spirit by the young men of a neighborhood, (and it won't hurt some of the older folks to help it along,) cannot fail to be of great advantage, and afford rational amusement and recreation for all concerned.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that 'the people are not disposed to attach much important to the Custom House frauds in New York.' Just so the Democratic papers in this region said about five months ago that the people were not disposed attach much importance to the Tammany frauds in this city; but the next election proved the folly of their confidence.—*New York Sun.*

'Our affairs are only just beginning to be settled,' says the New York *Times*, General Grant's organ. If after some eleven years of war and peace, 'our affairs are only being settled,' when may we hope for the conclusion? Never, while the ruling party can retain powe by keeping alive discontent.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, batter ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them. Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

BARNUM.—Barnum, the veritable P. T., who as a humbiggist has become a success, has sent us several tickets of admission to his great museum, menagerie, caravan and hippodrome, now being exhibited every day, on 3d Avenue and 63d street, New York. If Pete could bring his show down this way we would like to see it.—It is a magnificent institution, and when you go to New York, you should by all means go and see it.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve,	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
FACTORY

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
FORT WAYNE IND

Auburn Ahead!
FRESH ARRIVAL
of
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes,
NOTIONS,
Hats & Caps
At the popular store of
'J. W. CASE
Gloves, Mittens,
Books, Statinery,
Wall, Window Paper
Country Produce
Taken in exchange for goods.

HAED QUARTERS,
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Oppoisite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

Hardware Store
FOR SALE!
Theundersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on
Reasonable Terms.
This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his
Fine Residence,
With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address
GEO. HENSLER,
Butler, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of George Dunfree late of said County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

NANCY DUNFREE, Adm'r.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.
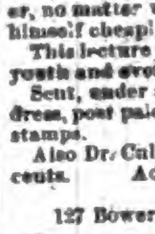
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.
Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Please Court, in a cause wherein John Jenkins is Plaintiff and Sophia E. Davis and Joseph Davis are Defendants required me to make the sum of One Hundred and thirty-three dollars with interests on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday Feb., 17, '72.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit: Lot number One Hundred and Eighty-five in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and cost I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interest and cost. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisment laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw RAIL ROAD.

Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the President of the company in the city of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, on the second Tuesday being the 13th day of February, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock p. m. and that the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 4 o'clock p. m. on the Tuesday preceding such election, and remain closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meeting.

EUGENE PRINGLE, Sec'y.

Jan. 8, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sec.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

John Palmer, vs Eliza Palmer, } Complaint for Divorce.

NOW comes the Plaintiff by J. K. Morrow his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Eliza Palmer is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of January 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, Octoper November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A BARNS, Examiner.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct,
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term 1872.

Levi Brown Guar. of the Minor heirs of Horatio Blake (deceased), versus Lucy A. Rensch & Rensch } Complaint in Attachment

NOW comes the Plaintiff by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendants, Lucy A. Rensch and —— Rensch are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 26th day of January 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
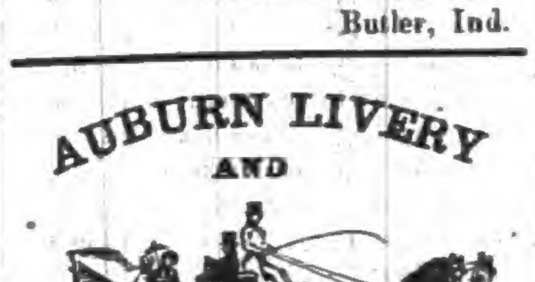
SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
Together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE
FREE FROM
PURELY
ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S
CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co. Druggists, Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.
MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.
FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.
They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.
J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO, Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simply remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD WILSON.
204 South third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY OODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.
Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.
Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

A GOOD THING.
What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE BLOCK
BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality
Always on hand Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and common goat, men's french calf boots, peg and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys calf boots, in fact everything in
NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDIA

THE PUBLIC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!
Great Closing out Sale, Regardless
OF COST, AT
J. & P. PIERR'S,
CALHOUN STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE
Highest Price given for Produc
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.
Every thing in the Groccery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.
T. B. TOTTEN.
Feb., 24-1y.

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA.
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate his customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.
Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect all outstanding debts.
Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.
CHARLEY KLOTZ.
Feb. 21 1y.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Tea 60 cents at Smith & Hare's.

[illegible] twelve degrees below [illegible] Monday morning.

There are 60,000 vacant dwellings in [illegible].

A Maine woman has swallowed 172 [illegible].

Good Syrup 60 cents, at Smith & Hare's.

Our thanks are due Mr. H. J. Luce, for special favors.

Good fine-cut tobacco 60 cents at Smith & Hare's.

One Young man of South Bend ate 16 square meals while out calling on New Years.

The juveniles had a leap year party last Tuesday night, and our devil says it was "no success."

Syrup 60c, 80c, and $1,00 at Smith & Hare's.

Mr. Keerns has presented us with a bottle of Golden oil, said to be a great panacea for almost every ill. Get a bottle.

During court next week we trust that the few who still owe us yet for the paper will call and settle. We will be glad to see you.

Circuit Court.—The February term of the Circuit Court will convene next Monday, Judge Lousley presiding. There are ninety four cases on the docket.

There has been a lull in sleighing business since the cold snap set in. But its coming off warm and lively times may be looked for.

"Talking of the war," says Harvey "how horrible it is to hear the stifled groans of the dying, together with the shrieks of the dead."

The change in time card of Fort Wayne Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. We are under obligations to Mr. Worthington for a pass over his excellent line.

Shorts tobacco 3lb for one dollar, Smith & Hare's.

People should not undertake to encourage their fires to burn by pouring kerosene oil on them, because that is just what encourages the undertakers.

A young man got intoxicated at Atchison, Kansas, the other day, and in attempting [illegible] the contents of his stomach he was strangled to death.

An exchange remarks that this is the season of the year when the domestic sideboard glows with hoarhound slings, boneset cock-tails, pink root and senna smash and castor-oil juleps.

All kinds of Groceries reduced at Smith & Hare's.

The sleighing continues with every prospect of the snow remaining, unless it gets warm, and melts which it sometimes does.

For Sale.

A second hand melodeon, piano case, five octaves, price $50. Enquire at

J. H. Bruner's Drug Store.

"We are opposed to all class legislation that favors the few by granting exclusive privileges to capitalists and non-producer.—*Tom Tayler.*

Vote the Democratic ticket then, you——fool.

Whitney's Musical Guest for February is at hand, containing many articles of unusual interest. The music it contains is worth ten times its price. Try a specimen copy. W. Whitney, Toledo O.

A sleigh load of young folks, from this place, went to residence of Mr. Chids near Corunna, and had a good time, on last Friday evening. When is the Corunna folks coming down.

Our excellent friend Joseph Stophlet, Esq., and Miss Aggie Fowles, of Ft. Wayne have formed a partnership for life, barring divorces. We trust that they will find the journey pleasant and that they may live long to enjoy it.

Gobbled.—A large, fat, plump turkey, already dressed and ready for the roast, came to us the other day, but the donor is so modest that we dare not mention his name for fear he'll get mad and walk off on his ear. Much obliged, friend.

Tom Mays boasts that his paper last week was out one day ahead; but why did'nt he tell his readers that he was two weeks in getting it out?—*Mishawaka Enterprise.*

Mistake, Mont. We were out on time the week before.

Many of our exchanges are boasting about the great speed of their "champion skater." We have seen nothing yet that can compare with George Patrick, the the champion of Logansport. He went from here to Lafayette—40 miles—a few days ago. in one hour and five minutes.—*Logansport Pharos.*

Billy Frank, of the Goshen *Democrat*, will soon be all right again. He has purchased a brick building and will have the material required for the publication of his paper in a few days. We receive a miniature copy which plainly says that Billy keeps a stiff upper lip, and ain't to be put down.

From Troy Township.—Our clever friend Benj. Gaskall, Esq., has sent us a few items from this enterprising locality. The good sleighing is being taken advantage of by everybody. Mr. G's mill yard is being heaped with logs. He gives a spicy account of a scandal affair in that neighborhood, but it is of such a character that we forbear publishing it. Write again.

Folio.—We are in receipt of the Folio, as fine a musical publication as can be found. It contains a large amount of original matter pertaining to the art, besides several fine vocal and instrumental pieces. Those desiring a No. 1 musical work would be delighted with this. Only one dollar a year. White, Smith & Perry, Publishers, 298 and 300 Washington St., Boston. Specimen copies free.

To be truly happy, a man should be out of debt—have a kind heart—an honest [illegible] obliging disposition—a good [illegible] friends—a well-filled house—plenty of books—money to lend—good horses—reside in Auburn—and take the Courier.

At last accounts the post office at South Whitley was still in charge of a Democrat; but if the citizens of that place do their duty it will not remain so long. There are plenty of good Republicans in the village who are competent and worthy, and we suggest that the present incumbent be superseded by some one of them.—*Col. City Commercial.*

That's right. Put him out. No matter how honest, or attentive he may be, put him out, because he's a Democrat.

Beautiful.—Our thanks are due Saml. Ralston, Esq., our popular Dry Goods Merchant, for the beautiful fur cap which we now wear. Like all of his goods it is a first-class article, no shoddy, or second rate, but fresh from the manufacturers. If you want a good article at a fair price, no cheap stuff at half price, that ain't the kind he keeps, you'll have to go further north for that, if you want something you can rely on, go to Ralston and you will get it.

Coffee.—Totten has furnished us with a box of ground coffee, which we pronounce the best we ever saw, as we have not tasted it. The fact is we don't drink the vile stuff, and can't pass on its real merits, like we could a [illegible] good [illegible] but, [illegible] our [illegible] is first-rate, bully. Try a box anyhow, it don't cost much, and if it don't suit, why, you are only that much out, you know. Totten's got it, in any quantity, and, you can easily procure it of him for cash.

The editors of the Auburn Courier, T. C. Mays, and John B. Stoll, editor of the *Banner* at Ligonier, are "by the ears," and both being Democrats, these auracular illustrations are a great source of amusement to their political opponents undoubtedly. But then Mays is almost out of wood, and Stoll is dyspeptic.—*Elkhart Union.*

We have wooded up again, Bro. Swees, and are now ready for another run. Wonder whether Stoll has got a new supply of dyspepsia.

The Boston *Times* has had 1,300 answers to its $1,000 problem, requiring to know how long it will take a locomotive to run one hundred miles, provided it goes fifty miles the first hour, twenty-five the next, twelve and a half the next, and so on. Of course the offer was eminently safe, as the problem involves an infinite progression forever leaving a remainder to be divided; or, as one of the mathematicians put it, we have the startling proposition that a body may move towards a stationary point, always keep in motion, and never reach it.

We regret to learn that S. W. Dickinson, the popular landlord of the Waterloo House, has retired from the business for the present, but intends resuming again as soon as a favorable location can be secured. The prestige which was gained for the Waterloo House, the excellent system introduced in its management and the [illegible] which seemed to prevail everywhere, throughout the house, convinces us that Mr. D., has [illegible] found the calling [illegible] destined to [illegible] cordially commend him to the favorable consideration of any community in whose midst he may decide to cast his lot.

The sleighing has been excellent in this region throughout the past week, and those who have been fortunate enough to possess horse-flesh and cutters have made the most of it. The moonlight nights have brought out the girls in force, and the cool, crispy atmosphere has made it necessary for the young folks to sit very close together, to keep warm, you know. But this kind of business has been followed up pretty closely for a great many years, and there to be about the same amount of enjoyment as in early days. And this is just as it should be. It is only the sour old curmudgeons among bachelors who cannot bear to see others enjoy anything which they are incapable of appreciating themselves.

Result of a Race.—Last Friday an accident occurred near Newville from too frequent practice of racing. A sled load of people, had crossed the east bridge, when two other sleds appeared at the bend of the road only a short distance off, and came toward them at a fearful rate, almost abreast. The driver of the one team, Mr. Schamp, had but a moment to pull his team slightly to one side, when the tongue of one of the advancing sleds struck the off horse square in the breast, penetrating it to the distance of a foot, tearing the horse loose from the sled and carrying him around some distance on the end of the pole. Had the tongue missed the horse the team would certainly have passed over the sled, and no one can tell how many might have been killed. The horse died in twenty minutes. He was valued at $150. It was a team of mules that was attached to the sled that did the damage and was driven by a young man named Moody.

In speaking of the visit of M. Keyser, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to Defiance last week the *Democrat* of that place says that, as yet, nothing seems settled but that Tiffin is to be a point. His visit west at this time was to learn facts as to the disposition of the people along the rival lines, the lay of the country, its resources, and such other information as might be necessary in determining the location of the remainder of the line. The matter, he thought, would be settled in two weeks, and three corps of engineers immediately put upon the line to prepare it for an early letting.

He expected from Defiance, if the road was located on this line, a reasonable subscription to the capital stock and every facility and assistance in securing the right of way through the county, assuring the people that what was subscribed would prove a good business investment.

Mr. Keyser and the Chief Engineer went to Napoleon in sleighs on Saturday, and after an interview with the committee at that place, left on the afternoon train for Toledo. We understand they have returned to Baltimore—abandoning exploration of the lines through Indiana, probably taking Mr. Steele's report and survey as sufficient warrant for the balance. For the present we are anxiously awaiting the action of the Baltimore Board of Directors in the choice of lines to be adopted.

Roll of Honor.

The following gentlemen have paid the [illegible] subscription to the Courier, during the last month. We trust that the list for February will be quite as large. That depends entirely upon the action of our patrons:

A Baxter	[illegible]
Major Sprott	6.00
Geo. W. Ernest	2.00
Henry Ernest	2.00
Samuel Bothers	2.00
D. P. Hoover	.50
[illegible]	2.50
John Carr	2.00
J. [illegible]	[illegible]
G. [illegible]	[illegible]
A. Zollars	2.00
S. C. Swineford	2.00
W. Haskell	2.00
D. D. Moody	2.00
F. F. Boltz	2.00
T. B. Totten	2.00
S. H. Bloombuff	2.00
H. H. Hanna	2.00
H. W. Ward	2.00
M. Houston	1.00
Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield	2.00
T. C. [illegible]	1.00
C. Cobb	1.00
J. L. Bonham	2.00
D. D. Snyder	2.00
Joseph Robbins	1.00
F. P. Randall	2.00
C. L. Hill	2.00
B. Trentman	2.00
G. V. McMillen	2.00
Edward Orr	1.00
P. Merry	1.00
Geo. Parnell	1.00
Fred B[illegible]	2.00
L. Green	2.00
J. Rosenberry	2.00
Jacob Walborn	2.00
McBride & Morlan	2.00
Stephen Masters	4.00
J. Showalter	2.00
Halsted Jones	2.00
D. E. Palmer	1.00
Ryan Clutter	4.00
Wm. Whetzell	2.00
A. P. Edgerton	2.00
F. H. Wolke	2.00
J. W. Shaffer	2.00
Saml. Learned	2.00
Wm. Webster	2.00
John Hollinger	2.00
Benj B. Dearborn	1.00
J. C. St. Clair	1.00
H. Froehlich	2.15
W. H Wilsey	1.50
A. Totten	65
Rev. W. Waltman	1.00
W. W. Griswold	2.00
John Zabst	2.25
R. Lowry	2.00
John Davis	2.00
M. Keeran	2.00
S. C. Krontz	2.00

Annual Report of the DeKalb County Bible Society.

Mr. Editor.—We have great reason to be thankful to God, and to congratulate the members and friends of this blessed institution, for the good that is being accomplished by, and the success attending the zealous efforts of, the State Agent of the American Bible Society and of the officers and agents of this 'auxilliary,' during the past few years.

For the past eight years this society has been in debt to the Parent Society, ranging in amount of indebtedness from one hundred to seven hundred dollars, this indebtedness being due to the small contributions and also to the large number of Bibles and Testaments drawn out of our Depository to supply those that were destitute of the blessed gospel.

During the past few years the people of this county have exercised a more liberal spirit in their donations, "more in proportion as God has prospered them," have been more kind and generous in their entertainments of agents, so that now the good people of every name and order act with an honorable and intelligent liberality (with a very few dishonorable exceptions) toward this society and its agents.

The result is that this society is now out of debt, they have one hundred and nine dollars worth of books on hand and paid for, and one hundred dollars in cash, with which to replenish our present stock of books, from which the branch depositories of this county can draw. Thus has DeKalb County at last taken her appropriate position, 'No. 1,' side by side with the wealthier counties, of our State, in this noble cause, and it is sincerely hoped that her citizens will ever display that generosity in entertaining, encouraging and donating to the agents as they pass around on their good mission; that in the future the status of this society may not only be maintained but greatly elevated, and that it may be the instrument in the hands of the "Great Master" of doing a good work for the human family.

This society held its anniversary, for the past year, in the M. E. Church at Auburn, on Sabbath evening, Jan., 14, and was largely attended and a laudable interest manifested.

After a short address by the Rev. Mr. Banks, of Fort Wayne, the State agent Rev. J. Thompson, delivered the "anniversary address" which was listened to with intense interest. He gave a brief synopsis of the great work being accomplished by the Bible Socities, of some of the glorious conquests that the gospel is achieving and some of the many places they are pleading for its blessed light. After the address a handsome collection was received from the audience after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W. Griswold, Pres., J. W. Case, Vice Pres., J. B. Casebeer, Sec'y., John H Ehlers, Treas. Executive Committee, F. W. Wyllis, W. Martin, Jotham Woolsey, W. B. Sandoe and F. Raut.

The audience was then dismissed with the benediction and a meeting of the officers was held next morning, and a settlement made with the former Treasurer, J. W. Case, which resulted as above indicated.

W. GRISWOLD, Pres.

J. B. Casebeer, Sec'y.

To-morrow is ground hog day—the day on which that justly celebrated animal comes forth from his winter quarters, in all the glory of his hogship, to make a reconnoisance of the weather. If Old Sol's fiery orb should be one of the things to meet his august gaze he must incontinently back to his hole and pulls the hole in after him. Sich is life.

Marriages.—The following marriage Licenses were issued from the Clerk's office during January:

Abraham Gragg and Addie Miller.
Arthur Aldrich and Al. McCormick.
Wilson Sanders and Mary Kinsey.
J. H. McKinney and K. A. Scott.
D. C. Lunceford and L. F. Moore.
Alvin Bair and H. Likens.
H. F. [illegible] and L. J. [illegible].
S. S. Shutt and R. J. Sechler.
D. W. Godard and M. Dopp.
Philip High and Ellen Houser.
Solomon Kepler and Ella Turner.
Josiah Kennedy and E. L. Jones.
J. M. Miller and Mary Fressler.
Michael Shoudel and J. Rainey.
Henry Hutchins and Levina Shipe.
David Rhodes and C. Henry.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

We are permitted to [illegible] from the following letter [illegible] progress of the above road.

Defiance, Ohio, January 29th, 1872.

Mr. W. H. Dills,

Dear Sir:—I propose to post you on the [illegible] of the B. & O. extension:

Messrs Keyser second Vice President and Randolph, Chief Engineer of the B. & O. Company, arrived here on last Friday, P. M. and stayed until Saturday A. M., about 10½ o'clock, when we went [illegible] Toledo and spend the Sabbath and thence home.

We tried to have them consent to let us take them out on the line to your place, but it snowed so, they decided not to go on. They had come from Tiffin, about 44 miles, on the line to Baltimore, on the Dayton & Michigan Road, and then took the [illegible] to this place. They had intended to come through [illegible] line but on account of the rough weather and snow, went round

They had promised Napoleon a hearing and went down to them, saying that as between these lines, they would decide the question immediately after their return to Baltimore—that when they decided, it would be if in favor of the Defiance line, that it was substantially adopted, giving them the margin of adopting a line a mile or two north or south of Steele's, as they might find to their interest.

They expressed a willingness to take Mr. Steele's report for the line, and country west without personal examinations further in giving their decision.

They said if the decision should be in our favor, it would be that we should have the line on certain conditions, which they would name by letter, and that very shortly they would organize a company for Ohio, at Columbus, and the corps of engineers, now at Tiffin, under Mr. Bates would start the survey immediately for the State line of Indiana—that by early spring two additional corps would be put upon the line in Indiana, and by April Mr Keyser stated he expected to put the whole line from their Sandusky & Newark line to Chicago under contact. He first wishes to get matters in shape and moving in Ohio, which is to be done at once, and then in Indiana. I think all is well, and that road is to be built, and that immediately on the Defiance line. Mr. Keyser stated it would probably take 18 months to build the road.

Yours truly

Wm. C. Holgate.

VERACITY.

The Honorable (?) John B. Stoll says we spoke contemptuously of Col. McDonald in private conversation. Now, Johny, we don't want to call you a liar, for that would be harsh, you know, and we don't like to say harsh things of anybody, but we are willing to compromise on a charge of lunacy as we intimated in a former article by pronouncing you the "crazy Dutchman of Noble." Your last effort gives us no occasion to change our opinion, as to your demented condition. We simply say in reply that you grossly misrepresent, and we are willing to submit our fair [illegible] with the excellent reputation you have established, to [illegible] gentleman concerned who has his own individual assertions upon which to pass judgement. As to the proof, we demand it, because we believe there is not such another villifyer upon the face of the earth as you, Johny, and therefore defy you to present any proof sustaining your assertion. We have our opinion of a man, and especially, of an honorable (?) gentleman that will approach anyone in a confidential way and then misrepresent them in public. We will not use the word liar, as applicable to you in this case; not because we are afraid to, but because we are charitable even to our enemies and persecutors.—But Mr. McDonald will not ask this refutation at our hands, because he will consider the highly honorable source from which the charge emenated. He will remember, as, doubtless, many others do, the grand *entre* made by this talented and eloquent German speaker, in Noble County, of his being an applicant for position, not at the hands of one party, for he was more cosmopolitan in his style, then, but ready to work for either, the decision depending entirely upon the party that had the most money. A prominent citizen of Albion remarked to us the other day that the Democrats 'bul'ed' the market and to this alone are we as a party indebted for the presence and co-operation of that aspiring gentleman. Conscience and principle were placed in the hopper, and brass seems to have won them, for that is evidently the one great quality around which all others rally with a consciousness of their own inferority. For instance the impudent demands made upon the party after a brief, and in no wise remarkable service, of a few years in the ranks. This is the record of the man that says we falsify. Why shou'd we attempt a denial? It is not necessary.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were made during the month of Jan.

AUBURN:

W. W. Griswold to R. Elson, 219 & 220 undivided half of each. $4,500.

Geo. Kuhlman to B. F. Culbertson, lots 23 and 24. $500.

M. L. Duck to S. W. Ralston, lot 65; 26 feet in middle of south third. $150

W. W. Griswold to Isaac Roth, lots 147 and 148, east half of each. $62.50

WATERLOO:

A. Edgerly to John Dittman, lot 220 in Hornberger's addition. $200

H. Willis, assinee to A. Corbett, lot 71

S. B. Husselman to Sareh Shaw, lots 108 and 109 in Hornberger's addition. $1600

T. W. Merserve to B. B. Long, lots 100 and 159 same add. $860

Catharine Till to Margret Till, lot [illegible] same add. $1200

BUTLER:

H. S. Madden to Robt Arford, lot 81 in Egnew's add. $600

Chas Sanders to F. Fanning, lot one in Tom. add. $700

W. E. Sargent to Wm. McIntyre, lots 120, 121 and east half of 119 in Egnew's add. $500.

MARRIAGES.

HIGH—HOUSER—On the 21st day of January, 1872, by George [illegible], Esq., at his residence, Mr. Philip High to Miss Ellen Houser, both of Fairfield, DeKalb County, Ind.

LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES,

ON

LANDS AND TOWN LOTS,

WITHIN THE

County of DeKalb, and State of Indiana,

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1870, including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1871.

Names of Owners.		Description of Lands.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands and Improvements.	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinquent tax Penalty and Interest.	Amount of Tax for the Current Year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total Amount of Tax.
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.													
Leister Lehman	[illegible]	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	4	33	12	74	76	704	704	31 83	10 27	45	42 65
Miller [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	725	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nickerson Benjamin	[illegible]	[illegible] of s. w. qr.	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stoner John Jr.	328	e. ½ of n. w. qr.	26	33	12	79	76	503	503	9 12	7 34	45	16 92
same	332	n. e. qr.	25	33	13	160	28	1525	1525	27 73	22 26	45	50 44
Stoner John	334	in [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	30	63	43	45	1 41
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.													
Marvin Howard	306	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	29	33	13	80	00	350	350	1 12	4 93	45	6 50
Osborn Henry	307	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	16	33	13	78	50	506	506	3 67	8 3	45	12 55
Speer Samuel	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	34	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	1 12	[illegible]	3 10
Wise John	475	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	13	33	13	40	00	240	240	1 04	3 36	45	17 85
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.													
Baker James	[illegible]	pt of [illegible] of s. w. qr.	[illegible]	33	14	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 65	45	[illegible]
Catlin [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] of s. w. qr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	582	[illegible]	9 04	45	[illegible]
Draggoo Albert & J.	139	pt of n. w. qr.	36	33	14	16	00	97	97	1 92	1 57	45	3 94
[illegible]	[illegible]	e. ½ of n. ½ of s. w. qr.	11	33	14	40	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 10	45	29 04
[illegible] Thomas	461	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	17	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	00	260	260	4 [illegible]	3 86	45	9 07
[illegible] W. R.	496	in s. pt. of s. w. qr	36	33	14	2	50	87	87	2 85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Samuel	610	e. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	27	33	14	40	00	467	[illegible]	7 05	10 86	45	18 36
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.													
Bartlett Silas H.	15	n. pt. of n. w. qr.	6	33	15		60	56	102	1 37	3 71	45	5 53
same	16	s. pt. of s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		70	410	410	47 82	7 83	45	56 10
Coburn R. R.	49	in n. w. cor. of n. w. qr.	30	33	15	19	00	146	146	3 51	2 82	45	6 78
[illegible] George W.	161	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	14	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	00	643	643	[illegible]	12 36	45	18 97
Kirkbride G. W.	166	in s. ½ of s. w. frac. qr.	6	33	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGonigal Susan	186	in section	6	33	15		66	170	170	14 66	3 24	45	18 35
Steel [illegible] A.	[illegible]	s. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	17	33	15	40	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.													
Ackley Asa Heirs of	2 und	½ of n. e. of s. ½ of s. w. qr	30	34	15	5	00	62	62	1 10	[illegible]	45	2 57
same	3 und	½ of n. pt. of n. w. ¼, s. w. qr	30	34	15	1	31	9	9	53	13	45	1 11
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.													
UNION TOWNSHIP.													
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.													
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.													
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.													
Hood John, Heirs of	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	35	13	80	00	948	948	1 58	14 31	45	[illegible]
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.													
TROY TOWNSHIP.													

Town Lots.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division
SPENCERVILLE.		
Davis John	713	O. P.
Kile Isaac	[illegible]	O. P.
Larimore James H.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Langley John W.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIENNA.		
Bartlett Silas H.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bartlett Alvira A.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denman [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Engle Roxanna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hull Mary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson Sarah E.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUTLER.		
Boon J. H.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boyle John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barnett J. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowerson James G.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chambers Sarah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carpenter & Culbertson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cory Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Croxton William G.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duel John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Funk Jacob F.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeburn John B.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haverstock Samuel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keefer Sarah J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long James	210	R. A.
McIntyre William	[illegible]	R. 2d A.
Pillsbury Nehemiah	[illegible]	P. A.
Purdy Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robison Mary	[illegible]	D. A.
Rude Lewis	457	O. P.
Steele Andrew J.	470	R. A.
Sargent Theodore C.	[illegible]	D. A.
Tomlinson W. W.	544	P. A.
Wyatt Daniel	[illegible]	R. A.
Worth Nancy	[illegible]	D. A.
Wilsey Wm. H.	[illegible]	R. A.
Wyckoff Peter Q.	[illegible]	D. A.
Young George W.	[illegible]	O. P.
AUBURN.		
Beck William	46	O. P.
same	47	O. P.
Buss Margaret	82	R. A.
same	110	R. A.
Castello Michael D.	110	R. A.
Culver Rebecca	111	W. A.
same	112	W. A.
Duck Emily	120	R. A.
Elson T. C.	144	W. A.
Ellis N. L.	757	O. P.
Gestenslager George	273	R. A.
Hicks Rebecca	296	O. P.
Larimore Andrew	[illegible]	O. P.
McCoy [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moore John	[illegible]	W. A.
Oliver Noble	506	O. P.
Park W.	522	O. P.
Hunt Charles, Sen.	546	O. P.
same	[illegible]	O. P.
Ralston John	[illegible]	R. A
same	500	R. A
same	505	R. A
Shaffer C. C.	[illegible]	W. A.
Smith Wm. L.	[illegible]	O. P.
WATERLOO.		
Arthur Martha J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berry James L.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Nathan A.	136	Hor. 2d. A
Gilchrist Archibald	170	Hor. 1st. A
Hinseliman Samuel B.	[illegible]	Hor. 1st. A.
Hamil Mary	[illegible]	O. P.
Jarvis & Frothingham	[illegible]	O. P.
same	[illegible]	O. P.
same	[illegible]	O. P.
same	[illegible]	O. P.
same	238	O. P.
Jarvis & Frothingham	239	O. P.
same	240	O. P.
same	241	O. P.
same	242	O. P.
same	243	O. P.
same	244	O. P.
same	245	O. P.
same	246	O. P.
same	249	O. P.
same	250	O. P.
same	251	O. P.
same	265	O. P.
same	266	O. P.
same	267	O. P.
same	268	O. P.
same	269	O. P.
same	282	O. P.
same	283	O. P.
same	284	O. P.
Likens J. D.	251	Mc. A. A.
Miller Lydia A.	426	Hor. 1st. A.
same	427	Hor. 1st. A.
Moodey Mary E.	436	Hor. 2d. A.
Munn Sarah A.	[illegible]	Hop. A.
same	[illegible]	Hop. A.
Murray Ralph T.	[illegible]	Hor. 2d. A.
Wenrick James	573	Hor. 2d. A.
Williamson Norris	580	Hor. 2d. A.
same	582	Hor. 2d. A.
Wildasin Eli	[illegible]	O. P.
UNIONTOWN.		
Lower John	[illegible]	O. P.
Weldin Thomas	674	O. P.
LAWRENCE.		
Brand Jane C.	784	O. P.
Grate E.	604	O. P.
same	605	O. P.
Huffman John W.	[illegible]	O. P.
same	[illegible]	O. P.
Philips	687	J. A.
same	[illegible]	J. A.
Rowling A. W.	[illegible]	"
same	[illegible]	"
Randal Milton	694	out lot
CORUNNA.		
Bartlett & Bartlett	722	Millie[illegible]
Crummy James	726	McM. 1st A.
Chaffee B. A.	727	McM. 2d. "
same	728	McM. 2d. "
Chaffee Julia A.	[illegible]	McM. 2d. "
Conrad Adam	732	Orrs 2d "
Dugan Frances	742	Mc 2d "
Depew Joseph	747	Top.
Earl Robert J.	763	M: 1st
Fisher Esther A.	816	O. P.
Hammond, Brant & Co.	827	"
same	828	"
same	830	"
same	[illegible]	"
same	831	"
same	832	"
same	833	"
same	834	"
[illegible] Margaret	[illegible]	Mc 2d A.
Hines Horatio S.	836	out lot
Marsh Chancy G.	[illegible]	Orrs A.
North Jeremiah	[illegible]	Mc 2d A
Rowe Job & Co.	848	O. P.
Steward Maria	853	Mc 2d. A.
Smith E. & Gunder	[illegible]	Mc 1d. "
Shook Martin	856	Mc 2d. "
Shortridge George	[illegible]	Orrs A.
Whitlock J. R.	[illegible]	O. P.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Mc [illegible]
same	[illegible]	Mc 2d. A.
Williams [illegible] A.	[illegible]	Mc [illegible]

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } s. s.

I, William McIntyre, Auditor in and for said county of DeKalb do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the taxes of the year 1870 with the Delinquent Tax Penalty and Interest, [illegible] the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is therefore, hereby given that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to pay the taxes, interest, penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the [illegible] at the time of sale will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in the town of Auburn, in said County, on the first Monday of February A. D. 1872, (the same being the fifth day of said month,) unless such Taxes, Penalty, Interest and Charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day.

Wm. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 15th, 1871.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirous of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Miscellaneous Items

The Woman's Club—The broomstick.

Bosom Companions—A dog and gun.

Most people sleep hardest on soft beds.

Nebraska has an editor who spells wife yf.

'Beware,' said the potter to the clay, and it became ware.

The way to keep your silk umbrella.—Only lend your cotton one.

Why is a young girl like a music book? Because she is full of airs.

One brand of Cincinnati whisky is warranted to contain 437 fights to the barrel.

The champion temperance pledge signer lives in Danbury, Conn. He has signed sixty-three times.

A New Hampshire man refused to pay six cents for an almanac of 1872, because a last year's one had been offered him for a cent.

Why are "culled pussons" first rate to whisper a secret to?—Because they always keep dark.

Many young men are so improvident that they cannot keep anything but late hours.

What is that which has a mouth and never speaks, and a bed in which it never sleeps? A river.

A Yankee down east has made the discovery that a window glazed with old hats is a sure indiction that the occupants have seen a rum bottle.

The next worst thing to raining pitchforks. Hailing omnibuses.

There is a man in town so bashful that he seldom gets acquainted with all of the facts.

A little girl wanted to say that she had a fan, but had forgotten the name, so she described it as 'a thing to brush the away the warm with,'

A person looking at some skeletons the other day, asked a young doctor present where he got them, He replied: 'We raised them.'

There is a young girl in Virginia who wears four bullets made into the form of a Maltese cross, which were extracted from the bodies of her father and brother who were killed in the siege of the battle of Richmond.

Why are our side walks in the winter like music? If you do not C sharp you will B flat.

The lady with speaking eyes has made them quite hoarse by over-using them.

A man who has traveled through New Jersey says that he saw some land there so poor that you could'nt raise a disturance on it.

An Irishman, describing the growth of potatoes in his native land, said, as a clincher, 'An sure a bushel of them will fill a barrel.'

The Indianapolis police force, which is a large and effective one, costs the city $34,000 last year. They made 2,361 arrest

In the matter of revolution? Mexico beats the world—beats the world, because the world makes only one revolution a day, while in that time Mexico has half a dozen

A candy boy, passing through a car, met a cross old gentleman, and says: 'Pop corn, pop corn!' 'Hain't got any teeth,' angrily replied the man. 'Buy drops,' calls the smart boy.

A brick has been discovered at [illegible] Va., forty-five feet below the surface of a spot which, when the present owner bought it forty years ago, was covered with large pine tree.

An old minister, the other day, asked a woman what could be done to induce her husband to attend chuch. 'I don't know,' she replied, 'unless you were to put a pipe and a jug of whisky in the pew.'

A horrible story comes from Montreal, where the dead body of a woman was found partially eaten by rats while the remainder of the family were lying around helplessly drunk.

Joseph Griffith, of Virginia City, Col., while visiting his wife's grave, recently, with his mother-in-law, and looking at the tombstone, fell dead across the mound that covered her that had gone before him.

'I am glad this job is done,' said Edward Porter, as he fastened the last shingle on a roof at Newburyport. A second afterwards he fell to the frozen ground, a distance of thirty feet, smashing his head to a jelly.

An exchange thinks the snail 'has a right smart chance for the toothache.'—He has one hundred and ten rows of teeth with one hundred and ten teeth in each row, or twelve thousand two hundred and ten in all.

Stephen Pearl Andrews says that 'the absolutoid and abstractoid elementismus of being emerges or reappears by analogy; within the relatoid and concretoid laborismus.' Were it not for this lucid statement, the proposition might seem confusing.

A California scientist declares that he has prolonged his life by sleeping with his finger tips touching his toes, and has invented a machine to hold the body in that position when in repose. He assumes that the vital electric currents instead of running off and being wasted, are thus kept in an even circumflow.

A demure looking chap hailed a charcoal peddler with this query, 'Have you got charcoal in your wagon?' 'Yes, sir,' said the expectant driver, stopping his horses. 'That's right,' observed the demure chap, with an approving nod; 'always tell the truth and people will respect you.' And he hurried on much to the regret of the wagoner to look for a brick.

A married friend of ours said he would always have remained single, but he could not afford it. What it cost him for gloves and ice cream, was more than he now pays to bring up a wife and eight children. Bachelors should think of these things.

The pioneer Methodist, Peter Cartwright uttered many wise and odd and witty sayings. He was often much annoyed at a sister, more noisy than pious, who would go off on a high key at every opportunity. At an animated class meeting one day she broke out with, 'If I had one more feather in the wing of my faith I could fly away, I could fly away.'

'Stick in the feather, O Lord! and let her go,' fervently responed Brother Cartwright.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods o every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

May 4, 1871.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN ST., AUBURN, IND,

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves,

W. W. HUMES.

April, 14 '70.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE!

FOR 1872.

The first Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies just published. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in Two Colors, and illustrated with over Three Hundred engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and

Two Colored Plates.

The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world—112 pages, giving full directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walks &c.

A Christmas present for my customers, but forwarded to any one who apply by mail, for Ten cents, only one quarter the cost. Address.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN

and

DEKALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOODS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,

Men & Boys Coats, pants,

VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

or our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co 107 Columbia Street.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chir: House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS,

50,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

A. BEUGNOT & CO.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
25 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
20 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
500 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
500 " Seat " "
2500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
30 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH!

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c., &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Church.

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICE!

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respecfully annouce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is the largest and most omplete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware
Buildinig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

Which he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assort St of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and n ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails, and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricultural and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular ws, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware ern and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castsug

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto k which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, IND

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Grand Winter Opening

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, just purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Decline in Prices

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices!

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 2uc, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at propotionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes Physicians Prescriptions [illegible] compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

GREAT TEA DEPOT PRICE CURRENT

Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

No Advance in Sugars.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio. per pound, 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This is the lowest it has been in ten years. We are able to do this from the fact that we purchase direct from the importers, and sell direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profits of the speculators, jobbers and wholesale merchants which are 10 to 30 cents per pound. Every pound Warranted

Young Hyson, per lb.	60c 80c $1.00, best $1.25
Imperial and Gunpowder, per lb	1.00, best 1.25
Japan and Oolong, per lb.	90c best 1.10

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 25 [illegible] dozen. This is one half cheaper han you can puthem up.

Syrups.

Syrups all grades reduced 15c per gallon. Sugar Loaf Drips, now 85c; Silver Drips, now 65; Golden Drips, now 45; Cuba Molasses, 25c.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 35c, for lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Important Notice

CINCINNATI, February 18th, 1870

Messrs. N. P. Douglass & C.

Gentlemen:—We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy Six Wisky furnished us for that purpose and consider it a pure article and therefore safe an reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidetal to the ordinary process of distillation.

Respectfully

W. CLENDENIN, M. D.
[Health Officer of the City of Cincinnati]
F. B. MUSSEY, M. D.
J. F. WHITE, M. D.
C. T. SIMPSON, M. D.
C. G. WRIGHT, M. D.
CHAS. P. JULKINS, M. D.
P. S. CONNER, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country have adopted the use of this Whisky.

J. B. WHITE is our Fort Wayne agent. $3.00 per gallon at the Fruit House.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbon, or at $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Sherry wine per bottle, [illegible] Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand. We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Club System.

To those who are forming clubs for our Teas, we will hereafter allow them on 12 lbs, $1.00; on 20 lbs, $2.00, 35 lbs, $4.00. This will pay them for the trouble. The amount they can deduct when they send the order, or we will send C. O. D. We charge nothing for boxes or drayage to depot. We keep our own teams, and any goods not satisfactory can be returned at our expense both ways, and money refunded as cheerfully as we received it. Send money by post office order or by express.

J. B. WHITE,

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRACY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 8, 1872. No. 6.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
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Six months 1.00
Three months .50

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Ten lines of [illegible]

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind., Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
J. E. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the Treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House, S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER.
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventative and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and South America.
E. Davenport & Co Agen
Auburn, [illegible]d.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 [illegible]
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 2[illegible]	10 [illegible]
Connersville	5 2[illegible]	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	6.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crossing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Lib'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.45
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,35 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,25 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,30 "
Forest.....	10,63 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima.....	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima.....	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,12 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest.....	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville.....	2,27 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance.....	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,30 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,10 A.M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	expres
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m	4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p m	5 13
Waterloo	12 20	5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49	5 54
Angola	1 20	6 20
Fremont	1 42	6 43
Reading	2 21	7 05
Jonesville	2 [illegible]	7 45
Hanover	3 18	8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55	8 50
Lansing	6 05	7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15	10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15	
Detroit	6 45	3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30 p.m	5 30 a.m
Grand Rapids		6 [illegible]
Saginaw	4 15	7 30
Lansing	7 35	10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m	12 17p m
Hanover	7 55	12 52
Jonesville	8 25	1 17
Reading	8 55	1 47
Fremont	9 31	2 25
Angola	9 52	2 49
Pleasant	10 05	3 02
Waterloo	10 34	3 29
Auburn	10 48	3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45	4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
Wm. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:16 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places. Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

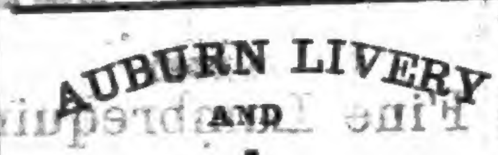

SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
Together with abundance of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

LINES TO KATE.

There's something in the name of Kate
Which many will condemn,
But listen now while I relate
The traits of some of them.

There's advo-Kate, a charming miss,
Could you her hand obtain,
She'll lead you in the path of bliss,
Nor plead your cause in vain.

There's deli-Kate, a modest dame,
And worthy of your love;
She's nice and beautiful in frame,
And gentle as a dove.

Communi-Kat's intelligent,
As we may well suppose;
Her fruitful mind is ever bent
On telling what she knows.

There's intri-Kate, she's so obscure,
'Tis hard to find her out,
For she is [illegible] very sure
To [illegible] your wits [illegible].

Prevari-Kate's a stubborn maid,
She's sure to have her way,
The cavilling, contrary jade
Objects to all you say.

There's alter-Kate, a perfect pest,
Much given to dispute;
Her rattling tongue can never rest,
You cannot her refute.

There's dislo-Kate, quite in a fret,
Who fails to gain her point;
Her case is quite unfortunate,
And sorely out of joint.

Equivo-Kate no one will woo,
The thing would be absurd;
She is so faithless and untrue,
You cannot take her word.

There's vindi-Kate she's good and true,
And strives with all her might,
Her duty faithfully to do,
And battles for the right.

Of all the maidens you can find,
There's none like edu-Kate,
Because she elevates the mind,
And aims for something great.

Cheap but Honest.

Many years ago when Judge Robert M. Charlton, of Savannah, Ga., was quite a young man, he, in company with his father, Hon. T. U. H. Charlton, spent every summer in the delightful village of Clarksville Northeast Georgia.

One day Robert was passing along the street in Clarksville, and it happened to be election day (members of Congress were then elected by what was called the general ticket system, and not by districts as they now are.) when he was near a verdant but honest voter of the mountains, who accosted him thus:

'Mr Charlton, are you the man that is running for Congress?'

'No, sir, I am no candidate. My father is, however. But may I ask you why this inquiry?'

'Nothing, only I haven't voted yet'

'If it is not inconsistent with your feelings, then, I would like it if you would vote for my father.'

'I would just as soon vote for him as anybody.'

Mr. C. thanked him, and thinking perhaps his friend was seeking a treat, invited him into a neighboring tavern.

'What will you take?'

'I never drink anything, but I see they have some ginger cakes. I'd as leif take one of them as not.'

'Very well. Give us a cake.'

'My brother is in town with me.'

'All right. Take him a cake with my respects.'

Another cake was purchased and paid for, and the two friends parted; 'Greeny' to find his brother, and Mr. Charlton to join his young friends in a parlor hard by.

'The golden hours on angels' wings' passed rapidly away with Mr. Charlton. His friend was soon forgotten. Late in the evening our verdant friend, very much to the surprise of every one, stalked into the parlor and inquired for Mr. Charlton. Drawing from his bosom a four by six inch cake, he said:

'Mr. C., here's your cake. My brother had voted afore I had seed him.'

The Death Watch.

Though natural history long ago declared that these sounds proceed from a harmless insect, hundreds of believers still exist who refuse to be persuaded that the noise is not prophetic of the charnel house Even those who have been brought to credit the fact of the ticking being made by an insect, are reluctant all at once to abandon a gloomy notion, and therefore affirm that the sound is still significant of death; for, say they, it comes from a spider in the act of dying, and when the ticks cease the creature is dead. Many intelligent persons are aware that this latter opinion is equally erroneous with the former; but as others may lack such correct information, it might not be altogether superfluous to state that the insects in question is not a spider, but 'the pediculus of old wood, a species of vermes belonging to the order aptera in the Linnean system.' It is very diminutive. There are two kinds of death watches. One is very different in appearance from the other.—The former only beats seven or eight quick strokes at a time; the latter will beat some hours together more deliberately, and without ceasing. This ticking, instead of having anything to do with death is a joyous sound, and as harmless as the cooing dove. It is to be regretted that science, to which we owe so many blessings—so much of health, both bodily and mental—should have made an inconsiderate compromis with superstition, by naming this lively and harmless little creature mortgage—that is, the 'death presage.'

Two good natured Irishmen on a certain occasion, occupied the same bed. In the morning one of them inquired of the other if:

'Dennis, did you hear the thunder last night?'

'No, Pat.

'Yes, it did, and as if heaven and airth would come together.'

'Why the divil didn't you wake me: I can't slape when it thundres.'

The executive mansion at Raleigh, N. C., has been rented for the present year for $300.

A [illegible] IN RIDDLES.

Nine persons sailed from the Bales down the Rhine. A Jew who wished to go to Schalampt was allowed to come on board and journey with them, upon condition that he would conduct himself with propriety, and give the Captain eighteen kreuzers for his passage.

Now, it is true something jingled in the Jew's [illegible] when he had struck his hand against it, but the only money there, was a twelve kreuzer piece, for the other was a brass button.

Notwithstanding this, he accepted the offer with gratitude; for he thought to himself: 'Something may be earned even upon the water. There has many a man grown rich upon the Rhine.'

During the first part of the voyage the passengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew, with his wallet under his arm, for he did not lay it aside, was an object of much mirth and mockery, as, alas! is often the case with those of his nation.

But as the vessel sailed onward, and passed Thuringen and St. Velt, the passengers, one after another, grew silent, and grasped and gazed listlessly down the river, until one cried—

'Come Jew, do you know any pastime that will amuse us? Your fathers must have contrived many a one during their journey in the wilderness.'

'Now is the time,' thought the Jew, 'to shear my sheep.'

He then proposed that they should sit round in a circle, and he, with their permission, would sit with them. Those who could not answer the questions any one proposed should pay the one who propounded them a twelve kreuzer piece; and those who answered them pertinently should receive a twelve-kreuzer piece

This proposal pleased the company, and, hoping to divert themselves with the Jew's wit or stupidity, each one asked—

'How many soft boilt eggs could the Giant Goliah eat on an empty stomach?'

'All said it was impossible to answer the question; but the Jew said.

'One: for he who has eaten one egg cannot put the second on an empty stomach,' and the other paid him twelve kreuzers.

'Wait, Jew,' thought the second, 'I will try you out of the New Testament, and I think I shall win my piece.'—Then said he, 'Why did the Apostle Paul write the Second Epistle to the Corinthians?'

'Because he was not in Corinth,' said the Jew, 'otherwise he would have spoken to them.'

So he won another twelve-kreuzer piece. When the third saw that the Jew was so well versed in the Bible he tried him in a different way.

'Who,' said he, 'prolongs his work to as great a length as possible, and completes in time?'

'The ropemaker, if he is industrious,' said the Jew.

In the meantime they drew near to a village, and one said to the other.'

'That is Bamlach.'

Then the forth asked.

'In what month do the people of Bamlach eat the least?'

'In February,' said the Jew; 'for it has only twenty-eight days.'

'There are two natural brothers,' said the fifth, and still only one of them is my uncle.'

'The uncle is your father's brother,' said the Jew, 'and your father is not your uncle.'

A fish now leaped out of water, and the sixth asked,

'What fish have their eyes nearest together?'

'The smallest,' said the Jew.

The seventh asked,

'How can a man ride from Bales to Berne in the shade, in the summer time, when the sun shines?'

'When he comes to a place where there is no shade he must dismount and go on foot,' was the answer.

The eight asked,—

'When a man rides in the Winter time from Berne to Balse, and has forgotten his gloves, how must he manage so that his hands shall not freeze?'

'He must make fists out of them,' said the Jew.

The ninth was the last, and he asked,—

'How can five persons divide five eggs so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?'

'The last man must take the dish with the egg,' said the Jew, 'and he can let it lie there as long as he pleases.'

But now it came to his turn, and he determined to make a good sweep. After many preliminary compliments, he asked with an air of mischievous friendliness,—

'How can a man fry two trout in three pans, so that the trout may lie in each pan?'

No one could answer this and one after the other gave him a twelve-kreuzer piece; but when the ninth desired that he should solve the riddle, he rocked to and fro, shrugged his shoulders, and rolled his eyes.

'I am a poor Jew,' he said at last.

'What has that to do with it?' cried the rest. 'Give us the answer.'

'You must not take it amiss,' said the Jew, 'for I am a poor Jew.'

At last, after much persuasion and many promises that they would do him no harm, he thrust his hand into his pocket, took out one of the twelve-kreuzer pieces that had won, laid it upon the table, and said:

'I do not know the answer anymore than you. Here are my twelve kreuzers.'

When the others heard this they opened their eyes and said that this was scarcely according to the agreement. But as they could not control their laughter, and were wealthy and good-natured men, and as the Jew had helped them to while away the time from St. Velt Schalampt they let it pass; and the Jew, took with him from the vessel—let a good arithmetician reckon up for us how much the Jew carried with him. He had nine twelve-kreuzer pieces by his answers, nine with his own riddle, one in his pocket to start with, one he gave back, and eighteen kreuzers he gave to the Captain.

Iron.

The principal color, in nearly all the gems and precious stones, the jasper, onyx, bloodstone, etc., as well as in most minerals, is iron.

Astronomers have about concluded that the brightest prominences in the sun reveal themselves in burning iron.

All iron in a state of nature is an oxyde—that is a combination of oxygen and iron.

Pure iron is a white powdery substance, quite like ashes of a good cigar.

The yellow substance that covers the bottom and edge of springs, so popularly indicative of sulpher, is oxyde of iron.

In some stars no iron exist, so the spectroscope reveals; consequently the vicissitudes of the iron is not known to the natives of those systems.

In 1518 Lord Dudley introduced stone coal for smelting iron ores, but the process was so opposed by the iron masters that the idea died with himself.

About the only place where pure iron is found, outside the chemist's library, is in meteoric stones.

A strip of iron when put into a bottle of oxygen, will burn up like a bunch of straw.

Copperas is a compound of iron and sulphuric acid—no copper about it, as is generally supposed.

There is said to be enough iron in the blood of a healthy man to make a horse-shoe.

An Amusing Episode at a Hotel Breakfast Table.

Two young men, telegraph operators, board at a one of our leading third class hotels, and being of a somewhat hilarious disposition, find great amusement in carrying on conversation with each other at the table by ticking on their plates. For the information of those that are not acquainted with telegraphy, it may be well to state that a combination of sounds or tricks constitute the telegraphic alphabet, and persons familiar with those sounds can converse as intelligently as with spoken words. The young lightning strikers, were in the habit of indulging in table talk by this means whenever they desired to say anything private to each other.—For instance No. 1 would pick up his knife and tick off some such remark as this to No. 2: 'Why is this butter like the offense of Hamlet's uncle?' No. 2. Because it's rank and smells to Heaven.' Of course the joke is not appreciated by the land lord, but the jokers enjoy it immensely and laughed immoderately.

A few days ago while these fun loving youths were seated at breakfast, a stout built young man entered the dining room with a handsome girl on his arm, whose blushing countenance showed her to be a bride. The couple had been married but a day or two previous, and had come to San Francisco from their home in Oakland, or some other rural village, for the purpose of spending the honeymoon. The telegraphic tickers commenced as soon as the husband and wife had quietly seated them selves.

No 1 opened the conversation as follow: 'What a lovely little pigeon this is along side of me—ain't she?'

No. 2. 'Perfectly charming—looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth. Just married, I guess, don't you think so?'

No. 1 'Yes, I should judge she was.—What lovely lips she's got. If that country bumpkin beside her was out of the road I'd give her one hug and a kiss just for luck.'

No. 2. 'Suppose you try it, anyhow, give her a little nudge under the table with your knee.'

There is no telling to what extent the imprudent rascals might have gone but for an amazing and entirely unforseen event. The bridegroom's face had flushed and a dark scowl was on his brow during the progress of the ticking conversation; but the operators were too much occupied with each other to pay attention to him. The reader may form some idea of the young men's consternation when the partner of the lady picked up his knife and ticked off the following terse but vigorous message:

'This lady is my wife, and as soon as she gets done her breakfast I will wring both of your necks—you mean, insolent whelps.'

The countenance of the opertors fell very suddenly when this message commenced. By the time it ended they had lost all appetite and appreciation of jokes and slipped out of the dining room in a very rapid and unceremonious manner. It seems the bridegroom was a telegraph operator, and knew just how it was himself.

A ranting politician at a dinner party in Berkshire County the other day talking of the intermarriage of whites and negroes, said: 'I don't believe in it. I think it is a sin. It is my opinion that every person ought to marry some one of his own sex.

THE GREAT CROWN-JEWELS OF RUSSIA.

As three brothers named Schafras were one day walking through the principal streets of Bagdad, the eldest of them stopped suddenly, and pointing to a stranger on the other side of the way, cried:

'See there is the Afghan we have looked for long!'

'Don't let us lose sight of him again,' said the others, and all three went toward the stranger, who seemed astonished.

'God is Good! fear not,' began the eldest of the brothers. 'I am Schafras, of Bassora, to whom you once came to sell a large diamond, called the 'Moon of the Mountains,' and other precious stones. These are my brothers, who, like myself, are pleased that we hope now to be able to make a bargain.'

'Oh! woe is me, good sires, I am no longer the possessor of those treasures,' replied the Afghan.

'What have you done with them?'

'Allah be praised! I have just sold them to the Jew Mardocha, of this city.'

'For what price?'

'For 65,000 piasters and two handsome horses.'

'You were a fool and Mardoch a thief!' cried Schafras, angrily. 'I would have given you twice that sum for the stones.'

'God is great! They were offered to you for half the sum; why were you such fool as not to take them?'

'Because I thought you a thief, and my conscience would not allow me to buy stolen goods. But what can not be cured must be endured. Where dose Mardoch, the Jew live?'

'I will show you, good sires, that there may be no ill feeling between us.'

The Afghan led the way to the house of the Jew, which was on the bank of the river Tigris. The brothers then thanked him kindly, and the eldest went to see if he could make a bargain with Mardoche.

'Son of Israel,' said he, 'you have a diamond called the Moon of the Mountains,' a sapphire called the 'Eye of Allah,' and other precious stones, which you have lately bought of a wandering Afghan, who did not come in possession of the them honestly. I will give you a handsome sum for your bargain.'

'How much?' asked the Israelite, with the air of a man who knows his business and the value of his goods.

'You gave 65,000 piasters and a pair of horses for them. I will give you 75,000, piasters and take the risk.'

'I should be sorry to see you a looser, replied the Jew, with an ironical smile.

'I will double the sum you gave for them,' said Schafras.

'Not for a million would I give them to you. Go your way; you know not the value of what you would purchase.'

The Amenian took his leave, inwardly cursing the Jew.

'He knows too much for us—I could make no bargain with the Jewish dog!' said Schafras to his brothers.

'Then we must take them without a bargain,' said the youngest, in a significant tone. His companions assented.

They now withdrew in order to decide upon the plan they should pursue. That night the three villians murdered Mardocha, and threw his body out of the window into the Tigris. Then they took all his money and jewels and hurried away. This danger they ran of being detected was far less than it would have been in most other countries. Who in Bagdad troubles himself about a lonely Jew?

The next morning the three brothers accidentally meet Afghan.

'Well, sirs; what success?' he asked.

'God is Good, and Mahomet is his Prophet,' answered the eldest.—'The jewels are ours, and to celebrate our good fortune, you must sup with us this evening in our tent beyond the city.'

The unsuspecting Afghan went with them to their tent, which was pitched in an out-of-the-way place on the bank of the Tigris, and there he supped for the last time. Schafras was always supplied with a fatal poison, some of which they mixed in the Afgan's food. When he was dead they threw his body into the Tigris, saying:

'Go hence, fool, and be company for the Jew. Thus we destroy all knowledge of the precious stones.'

Then they struck their tent, mounted their camels, and hastened to a solitary spot in order to examine and divide their treasures. They had no trouble with the money. Not so, however with the jewels, for the large diamond alone was of greater value than all the rest. Each one wanted it for his share. Their dispute seemed likely to lead to a serious alternation, when the eldest brother made the folowing proposal:

'By rights, the large diamond should be mine,' said he, 'for it was I who recognized the Afghan. But for me you would not have found him in Bagdad. In order however, that there may be harmony among the sons of my mother, we will contend no longer, but leave the matter to the decision of the Prophet. To morrow morning each one shall narrate the dream he has to-night, and he who can adduce the clearest proof of the Prophet shall have the the 'Moon of the Mountains.' This we swear by the beards of our fathers.'

The younger brothers were content with this proposition, for each one thought he could surpass the others in imagining a dream that would appear to come from the Prophet. But the eldest brother mixed some of the poison he always carried about his person in the evening meal of the two, and saw them die with fiendish delight.

He now gathered together all his treasures, mounted his camel, and rode away. The other camels he left to their fate, and the bodies of his murdered brothers to the vultures. His plan was to leave the country as speedily as possible, and to make his way to some European court, where he could dispose of the 'Moon of the Mountains' for a high price. On the road he sold his camel, dressed himself as a beggar, and so after many adventures and great fatigue, he reached Constantinople, where he took passage in a Dutch ship for Amsterdam. Here, feeling himself safe, he no longer made any secret of his possessions, but giving himself out to be a jeweler, he offered his most valuble stones for sale to the Ambassadors of the principal European courts.

The 'Moon of the Mountains' and the 'Eye of Allah' were not wholly unknown in Europe. They had for many years been in the possession of the royal family of Persia, and it was said that after the assassination of Nadir Schah, they together with other precious stones, were stolen by common soldiers, who were ignorant of their value. It was, therefore, only necessary for Schafras to state what he had to excite the interest of the amateurs.

But for a long time there was none who seemed inclined to to enter into negotiations with him for the purchase of the large diamond and the wonderful saphire. As, however the Moslem was well supplied with money, and had, besides, a number of small stones that were easily available, he waited patiently, feeling certain that sooner or later a customer would present himself.

The first serious inquiry after the price of the 'Moon of the Mountains' came from Catharine II of Russia. In St. Petersburg, were they were always well informed with regard to what transpired at the Persian court, they were most competent to judge of the real value of the stone.

The robber and murderer demanded 500,000 rubles, a life annuity of 10,000 rubles, and a patent of nobility.

Cathrine II, ordered one of her ministers to invite the pretended diamond merchant to St. Petersburg, that the court jeweler might examine the diamond, and estimate its value.

The minister ordered the court jeweler to hold out the Amenian the hope that the Empress would accept his proposal, and in the mean time to lead him into all sorts of excesses and expenditures.

Schafras went to St. Petersburg, and soon fell into a trap that had been set for him. Soon all his ready money was gone, and, as he had credit every where—it being known that he had business with the court—it was not long before he was 'over head and ears in debt.' This was what the Minister wanted. By the Russian law any foreigner may be prevented from leaving the country so long as he is in debt. The supposition was that the Armenian would at last be compelled to dispose of his diamond for whatever price he could get for it.

'Tell him that Her Majesty has decided not to accede to his exorbitant demands; and then, if he must sell, pretend that you will buy it on your own account, and offer him one quarter of what the stone is worth.' Such were the instructions of the Minister to the court jeweler.

This message and the offer of the jeweler opened Schafras' eyes. 'God is good and Mahomt is his propet!' he murmured, 'These Christian dogs want to cheat me out of that for which I have periled my soul. The fools have got me into debt, and think now I shall be compelled to take my price they choose to offer me, but they shall see that a follower of the Prophet is a match for this whole nation of rascals.'

Schafras now very adroitly encouraged the belief that he would soon be compelled to part with the diamond for the price offered him, while he secretly disposed of a portion of his smaller jewels, paid his debts, and left the country on board an English vessel.

When they came to look for the Moslem he was nowhere to be found, which was very embarrassing for the Minister, as Catharine was greatly incensed at the loss of the stone, and demanded it should be obtained, cost what it might.

For several years every effort of the Russian court to find Schafras proved futile, but finally they succeeded in tracking him to Smyrna.

They againe invited him to induce him to accept the invatation. 'Ask Her Majesty if she expects to catch an old fox a second time in the same trap?' was the reply. 'To save time and words listen to my ultimatum. I demand a patent of nobility and 800,000 rubles, which must be paid immediately. I will wait here a month for your reply. If my conditions are not accepted, I swear by the beard of the Prophet that Catharine II. shall never be the possessor of the 'Moon of the Mountains.'

The result was that the Empress finally acceeded to these exorbitant demands, and Schafras, the robber and murderer, who was now a Russian nobleman, returned to his native city Astrachan, where he married and had seven daughters.

The end of the villian was such as his life fully merited. One of his sons-in-law, for whose convenience he lived too long, poisoned him. Before his death he made a full confession of his crimes. The major portion his great wealth, amounting to several millions, was confiscated by the Russian Government. The remainder, was soon squandered by his heirs, and several of his descendants are now living in extreme poverty.

And this is said to be the history of the 'Moon of the Mountains', one of the Russian crown diamonds.

Few readers can be aware, until they have had occasion to test the fact, how much labor in researches often [illegible] by such a table as the following, the work of one now in his grave:

1607—Virginia was settled by the English.
1614—New York settled by the English.
1620—Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
1625—New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1627—Deleware settled by Swedes and Fins.
1635—Maryland settled by Irish Catholics
1636—Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1639—Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1650—North Carolina settled by the English.
1670—South Carolina settled by Hugenenots.
1682—Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1732—Georgia settled by General Ogelethorpe.
1791—Vermont admitted into the Union.
1791—Kentucky admitted into the Union
1796—Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802—Ohio andmitted into the Union.
1814—Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816—Indiana admited into the Union.
1871—Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818—Illinois addmitted into the Union.
1819—Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820—Main admitted into the Union.
1821—Missouri addmitted into the Union.
1830—Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836—Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845—Florida admitted into the Union.
1846—Texas admitted into the Union.
1847—Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848—Wisconsin admitted into the Union
1850—California admitted into the Union.
1856—Oregon addmitted into the Union.

A Wiscosin girl swallowed forty persussion caps in spite of her ma.—The old lady didn't whip her for fear she would go off.

The way of the world is to make laws, but follow customs

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.

If men would but hate themselves as they do their neighbors it would be a good step towards loving their neighbor as they do themselves.

The simple deem that they complete their educatoin in six or eight years; but the wise question whether theirs is terminated even by death.

Wisdom and truth, the offsprings of the sky, are immortal; but cunning and deception, the meteors of the earth after glittering for a moment, must pass away.

In all evils which admit a remedy impatience should be avoided, because it wastes the time and attention in complaints which, if properly applied, might remove the cause.

It has been ascertained by actual experiment that the Bible can be read through in fifty-nine hours an something over thirty minutes. A Connecticut clergyman kept and exact account of the time occupied in reading it, sometimes one hour and sometimes two hours a day, aloud to his wife, with the above result.

A correspondent in Brooklyn is reminded of a comical reminder he received in his youth. Here is the story:

'I was helping my father [illegible] a stack, on a hot day, and [illegible] that we had forgotten the ladder belonging to the front part of the rack on which the grain was loaded, and when my father attempted to get on the load, the ladder not being in its place, he found it hard work. He finally succeeded in gaining the top, and grunting with fatigue and vexation, he cautioned me, characteristically, not to forget to get that ladder, and put it in its place for the next load, which of course, I forgot to do, and so he did. By some singular fatality, the same thing happened three times, the caution being given with increased emphasis each time.—When he had mounted the third time, he turned towards me his sharp gray eye and puffing and blowing, and entirely out of patience, he exclaimed: 'Benjamin, if you can't think of that ladder, do put me in mind of it.'—Ex.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEB. 8, 1872.

Those Republicans who oppose civil service reform thereby admit that the appointment of competent and honest men to office will be fatal to their party organization.

The New York *Herald* is of the opinion that we want statesmanship in the Treasury Department. Is not that want prominent in every department of the Government?

The Republicans speak of 'Democratic ignorance,' ignoring the fact that the negroes—who constitute the majority of the illiterate citizens of our country,—are the unswerving supporters of the party in power.

An Illinois lawyer writes to a friend in New Haven that he is one of 50,000 Republicans in that State who are all resolved to forget past differences and unite upon any good man that will deliver our country from the hands of the political cormorants and pluderers that are sucking its life away.

A negro, writing to the Philadelphia *Press* on Senator Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill, says: 'If Republican Senators, elected by colored votes, give their influence and votes against this measure, it might be well for them to remember that negroes, alone with instinct, have 'terrible memories.'

'Arrest of another defaulting revenue Collector. Another Postmaster caught at robbing the mails. A Treasury Clerk makes confession of having stolen thousands of dollars'—these, and similar headings, glare from the columns of the metropolitan press nearly every day. The details they furnish are pleasant reading for the tax payers.

The New York *Sun* thus appeals to the magnanimity of the President:

'If General Grant had ten grains of sense and good feeling, one of the first things he would do would be to send his check for one thousand dollars as a subscription to the Greeley statute fund. But he has neither head nor heart enough to appreciate the beauty of a magnanimous action.

Schurz will certainly not support the re-election of Grant. Sumner will not support him. Tipton will not support him, nor will ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, support him. Govenors Brown and Palmer will not support him. Add to this force such journals as the New York *Tribune* and Springfield *Republican*, and the 'bolters' may be regarded as pretty well officered.

The Washington *Patriot* groups together the following array of figures: Pension frauds, $8,000,000 per annum (Mr. Garfield); pension frauds during Grant's incumbency, $24,000,000; revenue loss by smuggling and fraud—one-forth of the who (report of Civil-service Comission); average annual revenue, $500,000,000; average annual stealage, 125,000,000; stealage during Grant's incumbency, $375,000,000; total, $399,000,000.

The Sinking Fund.

The Supreme Court having decided that the law authorizing the distribution of the Sinking Fund is valid, it will now be distributed to the several counties for educational purposes. It amounts to $565,000 and has not been so distributed for ten years past. Since the Republicans came into power. The Radical officials have had use of this money during this time pocketing the interest and making no return of the same to the State. So much for the Democracy, since they came into power.

The Laport *Herald*, a Radical, says of the Morton that he was not the first to define, declare and defend the issues which now underlie the Republicn platform. In September, 1866, in his unfortunate Richmond speech, he denounced negro suffrage, and was unmistakably tainted with Johnsonism; and still later, he argued that the national debt might be legally 'paid' in paper promises, and for a time certainly wished so (if he did not favor) the Pendletonian greenback heresy. In fact he coquetted with the Repudiationists, till the logic of events stiffened up his back and lifted him into a stouter, better Radicalism.

Hon. Thomas C. Jenks, a Radical representative in Congress from the tate of Rhode Island, declared in a peech in the House, that one hundred aillions of dollars are annually lost to the people by the rascality and incompetency of Radical officials. And further, he says that out of every dollar appropriated to the Indians, only about twenty per cent. is received by them, and 'that if the thieving officials could be stopped the money they annually, corruptly and feloniously deprive the government of would pay the national debt before it is due.' This is certain [illegible] startling announcement, but not overdrawn, as Mr. Jenks undoubtedly would not want assail his party in such a manner where he not able to substantiate the charges he has made. The people [illegible] ponder over these things, and [illegible] there are scarcely [illegible]

A WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Despatches have been received at Washington urging the Administration to withdraw the claims for consequential damages for the present, but it is firm in the conviction, that the case as presented by our government shall not be amended or withdrawn.—It regards the Geneva Commission as a court and feel that America has a right to go before that court like any other party to action, and leave the question to its decision. If our case shows any surprising features the fault will be with the English, who permitted themselves, for their own gain, to become parties, to acts of war upon the United States.

A dispatch has been received from Minister Schenck to the effect that the excitement in London is intense, but no recomendations are made. English Minister Thornton combats the view of the Administration as to the Geneva Commission being a court, and urges that it shall be treated as an amicable conference. Mr. Evarts is about to return to this country for further instructions.

New York, Feb. 5.—The *Herald's* Washington special says that the excitement is getting very high among the officials in that city in consequence of our relations with England, and there has been constant interferences between Representatives of the American Government and the English Embassy. The situation on England as reprecented by the English Legation to Washington is of the gravest character. The Tory party, although represented by Stafford Northcote, one of the Joint High Commissioners, is desirous of forcing the Alabama question upon Parliament and compel such a vote as would declare its want of confidence in the Gladstone Ministry, in consequence is seeking the Alabama case to parry the results of the Tories.

A Mean and Cowardly Attack.

We have deferred saying anything relative to the personal attack made by the Laporte *Argus*, in order to get at some facts to prove the falsity of the assertions made. That paper asserts that Col. McDonald wrote the article in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*. We saw Mr. Dumm of that paper last week, and learned that he himself wrote the article in question, the facts being furnished by a friend at Columbia City, without the Colonel's solicitation or knowledge even of their ultimate design when his private papers were asked for. Mr. D. says that as far as he knows Col. McDonald was not consulted, and that he wrote the article from notes in the hand-writing of this friend. Thus is exposed the malicious designs of those who have met with a merited rebuff in their unnatural desire for office.

Again, it is asserted by these two disaffected individuals that Mr. McDonald was an independent candidate in 1859. This falsehood is admirably shown up by the Columbia City *Post* of last week. It says that "in 1859, for certain reasons, Col. McDonald was urged to be an independent candidate for an office, but he positively refused; and that he was ever an independent for any office, is a base falsehood, and the record will prove the charge false in fact, and malicious in spirit."

But it is unnecessary to proceed further, as the entire article has for its base and superstructure nothing but falsehood and misrepresentation.

Stoll is the head and front of all this shystering, prompted evidently from the inflated opinions he entertains of his power and influence in the tenth district. "I am the great Mogul, and this must be done, I demand it." It wasn't done, however, and the great Mogul is mad. Well, who cares?

That the private and public record of Col. McDonald, who has resided in Whitley county and the Democratic party for thirty years, should be gathered up and made public by some friend, annoys Johnny terribly. Why Johnny, you don't like Mac. because he would not urge his county to vote for you over Maj. Sprott for delegate to the National Convention. Just as soon as you find you can't control a man, you get mad, become vindictive, and throw mud at him. We hope, for the sake of the Democratic party, that this vindictiveness has spent its force, and that a more honorable opposition, if any, will have taken the place of these unjust recriminations and misrepresentations.

It is probably known to most of our readers that a sufficient number of men are disfranchised in Rhode Island to change the result of the elections if they were allowed to vote. The disfranchised parties are nearly all of foreign descent, and for this reason, together with the fact that they are poor and do not own a certain amount of real estate, they are debarred from the privileges of the franchise. The men [illegible] are now engaged in preparing a petition asking congress to enforce the la[illegible] amendments to the constitution, and thus give to them the rights which by the amendments they are clearly entitled to. It is well known that nearly all these men will vote the Democratic ticket, and when they accomplish their ends it is not unfair to predict that Rhode Island will be a Democratic state. Thus [illegible]

It can't be possible that the Ligonier *Banner* and Laport *Argus* have in view to silence the friends of Col. I. B. McDonald in urging the name of that gentleman before the Democratic State Convention for Lieut. Governor? If they have such an intention they are watsing their time and spending their ammunition in a wrong direction. We do not believe the State Convention will entirely ignore the rights and demands of Northern Indiana. Mr. McDonald perhaps is *not* a favorite among a certain class of wire pullers, but his round majority of seven hundred in his own county, in 1870, fully proved to us his popularity among the voting population. As evidence of his ability and industry we point to his record in the Senate Journal.—*Warsaw Union.*

The Liberal Republicans of Missouri.

The Liberal Republicans of Missouri held a mass Convention at Jefferson City a few days ago and adopted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we, the liberal republicans of Missouri, faithful as we were in the dark days of the civil war to the vital principles of true republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, or enfranchisement. To those established facts, now imbedded in the constitution, we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That a true and lasting peace can come only from such proposed conciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State; nor can those governments be pure or great in which taxpayers have no active part. We therefore demand with equal suffrage for all complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

Resolved, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needles burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of the tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which, in addition to the revenue yield to the price of domestic products and a consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

Resolved, That shameless abuse of government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interests of an individual, a faction or a party, with the consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget that they owe a higher duty to the country than any party—We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled a disclos er of grave misdeeds, and they deserve thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

Resolved, That local self-government with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority. It is time to stop the growing encroachments of the executive power; the use of coercion or briefry to ratify a treaty; the packing of a supreme court to relieve rich corporations; the seating of members of congress not elected by the people: the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the KuKlux disorder, irreligion or intemperance, and those who ask that the practice or creed of some shall be the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the state self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitations of power.

Resolved, That true republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power and work for the reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power the men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all republicans who desire the reform herein set forth, to meet in national mass convention, at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday of May next, at 12 M., there to take such action as our convictions of duty and the public exigency may require.

Senator Schurz writes from Washington, Jan. 20, that the same principles the liberal republicans of Missouri inscribed on their banner in 1870 are now inscribed on the larger field of national politics. The removal of political disabilities is still the subject of controversy, and the liberal republicans may point with pride to their wise and conciliatory action. While nowhere the civil war was carried on with more ferocity, there is no state to-day in which more unbroken peace and order prevails, or in which the new rights of the emancipated slaves are more compeltely respected and in which the revival of fraternal feeling is more general. When the same spirit is in congress, we hope to see similar results accomplished, even in those unfortunate communites where the reminiscences of the civil war are are still kept alive by violent disorders, caused in great measure, by an exclusion of a numerous class of influential men from the management of public affairs. Mr. Schurz next speaks of civil service reform and says it is improbable in the political contests now before us that the trick will be resorted to of opening a prospect of reform through one influence, and of the defeat of that reform through another, for the purpose of catching reformers and sportsmen in one net. The writer expresses misgivings as to the dangerous efforts which will be made to render genuine re[illegible] impossible, and urges those whom he calls its true friends to come to an intelligent understanding as to steps to be ta[illegible] for the promotion of [illegible] great an object.

Senator Schurz next refers to the revenue reform, and usurpations, congressional assumption of power, and alluding to the recent overthrow of the New York Tammany ring, says that nothing could be more desirable than that this revolution should not be confined to the limits of a state, or one political organization. The letter concludes with the hope that those sincerely devoted to the great ends of public good will not let more party dictation or artfully uncalled for renewal of old war cries, deter them from following the course pointed out by their sense of duty.

We are in favor of the nomination of Col. McDonald. We expect to support him in convention as long as there is a reasonable chance of his own success, and we believe that his chances are good; but if defeated we will support his fortune ate rival with the same zeal and alacrity that we would have bestowed upon our favorite candidate. We will not come home with a scab under our hat, snarling and snapping at those who defeated us, and we advise Bro. Wadsworth to change his course and do likewise; and this advise is wholly gratuitous, it might be used by several others to advantage.—*Miami County Sentinel.*

Religious Intelligence.

The New California street M. E. Church at Indianapolis, was dedicated last Sunday. It cost $16,000.

The revival in the Methodist Church at Grandview resulted in sixty-five accessions.

Sixteen conversions at M. E. revival at Plymouth—and the meeting continues.

Father Benoit is believed to be successor of Bishop Luers, in the Diocese of Fort Wayne.

The Lagrange churches are holding a series of prosperous and highly interesting meetings.

The Secretary of the Baptist Sunday School Convention of Indiana, reports an increase over last year of 50 schools, 324 Bible classes, 5000 copies of the *Young Reaper*, 597 officers, 1,000 teachers, 12,823 scholars.

Valparaiso has a Catholic 'Temperance and Literary Association,' which is doing a good work.

The United Brethern Church at Bethel, Clark County, gained 40 accessions at a recent protracted meeting.

The pews of the Presbyterian Church at Indanapolis, were rented a few days ago. Aggregate receipts, about $6,500.

The three leading Evangelical Churches in Plymouth have joined hands, and are holding Union meetings, which have been some 40 accessions.

A protracted meeting in the M. E. Church at Laurel Chapel (Evansville Circuit) resulted in 22 additions. At Independence there has been 39 accessions—and the work is still progressing.

An effective series of religious meetings is now going on in Millersburg, under the united efforts of two or three different denominations there.

An interesting protracting meeting has been going on for three or four weeks at Goshen. Quite a number of persons have been converted and added to the Church, under the effective administration of Rev. Mr. Mahin,

Rev. Mr. Worden of South Bend has been lecturing at Waterloo on 'Science and the Bible.' He maintains that there is no confilt between the Bible account by scientific investigation.

Protracted meeting commencing at the Lutheran Church on Sunday evening last with a crowed house. Rev. A. J. Douglas, the popular and eloquent pastor of the church, is conducting the meeting. The meeting is likely to continue several weeks—Columbia City *Post.*

Eclipse, for 1872.

In 1872 there will be four eclipses, two of the moon.

1. May 22, a partial eclipse of the moon invisible in the United States, and therefore not especially interesting to the majority of our readers.

II. June 5, an annular eclipse of the sun, subject to same disadvantage as above An "annular" eclipse is when a part of the sun's disc, projects as a brilliant circle around the dark shadow of the moon.

III. November 14 and 15, a partial eclipse of the moon, invisible in the United States. At Boston, it begins at 12:15 midnight, and ends at 12:55.

IV. November 30, an annualar eclipse of the sun, not visible in the United States. Should we be 'doubling' Cape Horn, at the time, the darkness will be visible to us.

State Items.

LaGrange county is about to build a $25,000 jail.

The Huntington Council has authorized the erection of a new school house, to cost $30,000.

Fort Wayne boasts of the first organized Board of Trade in the State of Indiana, the articles of association having been filed on the 11th inst, with the Secretary of State.

Col. Poe, of Warsaw, has in his possession the butt end of gun with which his grandfather, Adam Poe, killed the Indian Big Foot, in 1792.

Two children were born of one woman on a railway train lately, one near Burr Oak, Michigan, and the other near Bristol. Though the boys were twin brothers, one was a Hoosier and the other a Wolverine *Elkhart Review.*

The Kokomo *Tribune* announces that H. B. Havens of that place has 'joined church and is now on his way to glory.'

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 materia, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co,

Auburn, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of George Dunfree late of said County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

NANCY DUNFREE, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term 1872.

Levi Brown Guar. of the Minor heirs of Horatio Blake deceased, versus Lucy A. Rensch & Rensch } Complaint in Attachment

NOW comes the Plaintiff by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendants, Lucy A. Rensch and —— Rensch are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 26th day of January 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sec.

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

John Palmer, vs Eliza Palmer, } Complaint for Divorce.

NOW comes the Plaintiff, by J. K. Morrow his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Eliza Palmer is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 16th day of January 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

FRUIT HOUSE

Burnt Out!

BUT GOING AGAIN, OPPOSITE OLD STAND.

No Advance in Teas, Coffee, or Sugars

Or Anything

Our stock is now complete, the Great Destruction has not interrupted our Trade. In two days after the fire we were open and doing business, and thanks to the public for their kind patronage as we were no sooner opened than the commenced patronizing us and our trade is better to-day than the day we burned out. We will continue in the future as in the past to pleasr our patrons by selling them goods at the lowest possible figures. Everything to give satisfaction or money refunded.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11½ cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio, per pound, 25c 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This we make a speciality and fell confident we can sell TEAS 25 to 50 cents per pound lower than other House. The reason we can do so is we purchase direct of the importers in round lots, say one to two hundred chests at a time, we thus save the profits of the speculator, Jobber and wholesale Merchant which is 10 to 20 cents per pound. This saving we give to our customers. Of all grades we have received over three hundred Chests.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c. 90, best $1,10 Gun Powder, 80c. $1. best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,10 Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,20; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

Our 80c TEAS you will find excelient goods. We charge nothing for trying them; if not satisfactory they can be returned, and money refunded

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 55c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Haveana, $8 00 per box.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbour or 50 $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, R in and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand Ge keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for agne, 75c per bottle.

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 15c per can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper than you can puthem up.

Dried Fruits.

Half Peaches, per lb. 12c; Best Apples, 8c; Prunes, 10c; Raspberries, 45c; Pitted Cherries, 45c; Figs, 20c; Dates 12c.

Candies, per lb 20c; Nuts of all kinds, per lb., 12 to 18c; Dime Box Matches, 5c. Fish, all kinds Coffe Essence, Candles, best coal oil 30c per gal., best rose oil 20c per gallon, and all other goods for half the price.

J. B. WHITE,

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES.

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,

CLOCKS,

POCKET BOOKS,

TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER FACTORY

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURE OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein John Jenkins is Plaintiff and Sophia E. Davis and Joseph Davis are Defendants required me to make the sum of One Hundred and thirty-three dollars with interests on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday Feb., 17, '72.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following Real Estate, to-wit: Lot number One Hundred and Eighty-five in the original plot of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and cost I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interest and cost. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw RAIL ROAD.

Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the President of the company in the city of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, on the second Tuesday being the 13th day of February, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock p. m. and that the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 4 o'clock p. m. on the Tuesday preceding such election, and remain closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meeting.

EUGENE PRINGLE, Sec'y.

Jan. 8, 1872.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE

Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon-Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to [illegible] as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produc

Mollo Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Grocery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Je. 24-1y.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Auburn Ahead!

FRESH ARRIVAL

of

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes,

NOTIONS,

Hats & Caps

At the popular store of

J. W. CASE

Gloves, Mittens,

Books, Statinery,

Wall, Window Paper

Country Produce

Taken in exchange for goods.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Look out for counterfeits.

Go to Smith & Hare's for a good cigar.

Our livery is doing a good business just now.

Geo Parks has been after foxes. See the color of his whiskers.

If you want Sewing Machine needles and thread, go to T. C. Elson's

An interesting debate came off at Butler Center, one evening last week on the tariff question.

Con. Schneck, has leased the rink at Ft Wayne, and will inaugurate a theater comique in the spring.

If you want Sewing Machine Oil that is good, get it at T. C. Elson's.

This is court week, and our streets are daily crowded with sleds and sleighs of all descriptions.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad is to be double tracked from Buffalo to Chicago.

Through Mail.—A through mail is now carried from Roanoke to Detroit direct, instead of changing at Hillsdale as heretofore

Quite an interesting meeting has been going on at the U. B. Church in Newville. About thirty have been added to the membership.

If you want your Sewing Machine cleaned and repaired, T. C. Elson can do it, and should you want patent attachments applied he can furnish them.

N. Buckland & Co., of Waterloo, shipped in five months between Aug. 1, and Jan. 1 52,500 dozen eggs, and 1,900 barrels of apples

If you want to rent a Sewing Machine, T. C. Elson has any kind you want.

Plymouthites now wear little bags of assafoetida, gum-camphor, salt and sulphur, around the neck, to keep away the small-pox. The ladies have their bags beautifully embroidered.

Somebody has sent us a paper full of notices of G. S. Orth for Govenor. Can't see it, we ain't on that line, and all the newspaper puffs imaginable will never get him that office.

The editors of the Fort Wayne *Journal* are outspoken on the temperance question.—*Henry County Rep.*

Yes, if you could hear them name their poison you would think so. We do.

We are in receipt of a very pretty announcement that the Germania society, of Fort Wayne, will give one of their excellent hops at Ewing's Hall, on February 13th.

A young gent invited his girl out to sleigh ride last Saturday evening. She asked him where his sleigh was, and he told her it was round at the *liberty* stable. Fact!

Donation—The citizens of Butler made the Pastor of the M. E. Church a donation, at M. E. & T. C. Sergeants Hotel on Friday evening Feb. 2d 1872, to the amount of $121,60. Principally in cash.

Rev. J. Cooper. Pastor.

Fox Hunt—All those who claim an interest in the grand fox hunt can get their certificates of stock, by calling on the getters up. Stock in this company is supposed to be above par, and advancing rapidly.

Prayer Meetings have been held at the M. E. Church, in this place during the past week. On last Tuesday night services begun, and we are now on the eve of of what, we trust, will prove a great revival.

It is proposed that another fox hunt be arranged, to center on Waterloo or Auburn. The object of this is to give the foxes a chance for their lives, by taking refuge under side-walks, which seem to be especially adapted for that purpose.

Valentines.—Davenport & Co., have opened out a fine assortment of these missives, also a coarse supply, for the boys, consisting of big heads on small bodies. Girls, this is leap year, you can send them around with impunity.

Geo. Francis Train, lectures in Fort Wayne on the 20th of this month. If you want to enjoy yourself go and hear him.—He is better than a minstrel show for fun.

Ole Bull, the famous violinist, gives an entertainment at the Opera House on Mar. 1st.

Some of our subscribers that are in arrears are very good men we have no doubt and we want to give them a chance to prove themselves such. But there are some, doubtless, who will swindle us if they can, and they are the ones we mean when we say scalawags.

From what we can learn of the prospects of the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, is to the effect that it will pass through this county at or near Syracuse, that route being the shortest and most feasible of any yet surveyed.—*Warsaw Union.*

The January thaw was a complete failure this year, and February starts in with a seeming determination that there shall not be any simmering down this month. The only people who enjoy this style of weather are Alexis and the Laplanders who happened to be in this country.

The Waterloo *Press* man, is all right, though, like the *Gazette* fellow, he is a lit tle pedantic as an editor and hump backed as a politician.

Baxter, that will never do. We don't want a DeKalb County man abused by Tom Taylor. Go for him *Mr. Press*, and annihilate him at one fell stroke.

Brainard's Musical World, for February is on our table. We notice some new features in this issue. There are a Dramatic column, a very complete record of Music at home and abroad, and an unusual amount of spicy original matter.

The music this month is, 'Remember the Poor,' an appropriate song for this season of the year, and 'Indian Summer,' a reverie for the Piano; both good and pleasing. $1.00 a year. S. Brainard's Sons, Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio.

After the fox hunt last Saturday, and when all had departed from the rallying spot, except a hound, the faithful animal came out in full chase after a large fox which had been secreted in the ring during the whole time. We think the crowd had ought to have stayed a day or two to make it sure.

Prof. Straub.—This excellent teacher of music has been engaged to hold a convention in this place the latter part of this month. We hope that every one will do their best to make it a success. He is spoken of very highly where ever he has been and those of this county who have been attending his conventions pronounce him first-class.

Stave Factory.—We dropped in at the stave factory yesterday and found a large force at work, rushing out the staves by the thousand. So successful has the manu factory become that a large addition will be erected immediately, the timber being already on the ground. The supply of bolts is very good, and now is the time to haul them.

Dangerous.—One of the bridges, east of the Eagle Mills is positively in a dangerous condition and we call the attention of the authorities to the same, before the occurrece of serious accidents. We think there are the poorest bridges in this county we have ever seen in any county before. This one is in a wretched condition and ought to be attended to at once.

Mr. Keeran has presented us with a bottle of Golden oil, said to be a great panacea for almost every ill.—*Auburn Courier*

It is said the oil will cure the *itch* and kill *parasites*. Tom. Mays can tell "how it is himself," after giving it a trial.—*Fort Wayne Journal.*

If we thought it would cure *drunkenness* we would send you a bottle, and if you could'nt use yourself, Tom, there's plenty around you that could.

The fox hunt did not yield as much as was expected. When the grand charge was made somebody shot a quail and that was all to be found. There were foxes in front of the line, but escaped through the gap made by poor management. Get up another, conduct it right and your efforts will be rewarded with success. Keep back the crowd that always rushes to the centre to see the fun, and the best way to do this is to not let them know anything about it. Invite your men quietly and start at the time proposed and you will have game as well as fun.

Subscribers are coming in and paying up very promptly this week, and we hope the good work will continue until all have paid. There are a large number in the county that do not take the Courier, but are subscribing for city papers, and doing nothing towards sustaining a county paper. This is all wrong, and we trust our friends will use their influence to have them assist home institutions. The present year is an important one in a political way, and every voter should take his party paper by all means, and bote if he can afford it. We trust our friends will do us the favor of getting their neighbors to subscribe

Change.—The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* contained the announcement last week that hereafter that excellent paper would be conducted by Messrs. R. D. Dumm and Wm. Fleming The *Sentinel* has had many vicisitudes but none that seemed to be fraught at the time with so much promise, for its future, as this last Mr. Fleming is well known in this part of the State, having filled important and responsible positions, and being recognized as the leading spirit in the great business enterprise of this section. With the energy and experience of Mr. Dumm, as a journalist, and Mr Fleming's excellent business tact, will surely make the *Sentinel* what it deserves to be, the first paper in the State.

Baltimore & Ohio.—The LaGrage *Standard* in speaking of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad says "there can be no imprudence in saying that we have always entertained serious misgivings as to our success in securing the location of the road on this line." We have always entertained every hope that this line must be built through Auburn, and we have no doubt as to the result. It further says "that the building of such a magnificent line of road through our county would be worth to us four thousand per mile, or even twice four thousand, is uncontrovertable, but a great many of our people will not look at these things as our local interests demand they should, and there is no method of compelling people to act in such matters contrary to their chosen line of policy. The course our people should pursue in reference to the construction of at least one good line of east and west railway, is not by any means doubtful, and we hope the time may never come when they will feel, as a community, that they have to their serious injury neglected their opportunities.

They Say.—Who is "they say?" He is a most cowardly liar. He is without form without flesh and blood, without mercy. He is in Auburn; he is in everywhere; he is omnipresent; he is the universal scapegoat for personal gossip, envy and malice. No character, position or sex escapes the poisoned arrows of slander, that fly from the exhaustless quiver of "They say." When one wishes to assail some person's character or motives, 'they say' is always invoked. Men and women do not always think it polite or expedient to reveal their real feelings, so with smiles and pretended friendship they represent the lie that is to injure some one beyond reparation as coming from 'They say.' Be sure of this, that when some slanderous tale is told you and the relator can give no more tangible author than 'They say,' that the slander is the creation of the speaker at your side, and that it is his or her earnest wish to have the falsehood of 'They say' bud into reality and become current coin in the community.

Among the shining lights attending court, at this place, from abroad are Baker and Blake, of Goshen; Morris and Taylor, of Fort Wayne; and Frank Sawyer, of Norwalk, Ohio.

President Loomis, of the Saginaw Road was in town yesterday.

The snow, the beautiful snow, came down in great quantities on Sunday night and the result is we have splendid sleighing. The weather is clear and beautiful, and if it remains so to-day it will pack the snow pretty solid, but we have no fears of its leaving us yet.

The Grand Fox Hunt.

"Did you participate in the fox hunt?" is a question that seems to have an equal importance and pertinence with the one, "Have you been vaccinated." The first query originated from a magnificently planned, and vigorously prosecuted fox hunt, last Saturday, in this township, by the great Nimrods of our county. It was a grand exhibition in which all participated with an enjoyment similar to that evinced by the Kings and Nobles in the ancient days when a bull was to be killed—This was somewhat more grand, because there was an equality here—all were nobles, at least you would have thought so to have seen them nobly ploughing through the snow pressing on to the goal. We thought we saw in the horsemen a Don Quixotte, going forth to do battle for the chivalrous, their tin horns answering for the mighty weapon with which this renowned plug ugly made his reputation.—It also reminded us of the dark days of the rebellion, when the tocsin of alarm was sounded upon every threshhold. Early in the morning, just as the first golden tints of the early morn were darting their yellow rays over the dappled sky, while yet that faithful sentinel, the rooster, was heralding fourth the approach of day, there could have been seen men and dogs arming for the strife. All morning there was hurrying to and fro, and forming of lines to rally upon the centre. In due time the loud peal of the cannon was heard, when a shout went up—a shout of liberty—for the foxes, we presume, for they got it—that sounded like a battle cry, and in a moment the beautiful lines advanced, and keeping time to the music of the—dogs (some fellow was pounding one because it did'nt want to be led,) their bright colors flying—a handcherchief on a pole—and the Marshals dashing along the lines—on foot—made up one of those magnificient pageants rivaling even the splendor of the great Napoleon. Onward come the line, *en masse*—about two to a mile—like a zouave charge, only not so much so, until it rested in the suburbs of the town, the inhabitants of which had been out for hours previous to that, counting the foxes as they scampered along before this invincible line. We noticed one particular Fox ourself just west of the Bakery, it was a whopper, we called the marshal's attention to it, and he saw it in a moment, it was a fine point to reduce so quick, but be was equal to the emergency. Soon the distance music was heard approaching, and the excitement was at its height.—Horn after horn resounded and several disappeared, and the whole populace rushed forth to the culminating point to see the show. Gradually the lines were contracting until solid aphalanx of hunters described a circle, within which hundreds of foxes, perhaps, were to meet their fate. As if the horns and dogs did not make the necessary music, the men now became wild with enthusiasm, and chimed in, making a noise altogether lovely for the foxes Thousands had arrived when the grand rally was to be made—counting the dogs and children,—and a halt was made to give the foxes a chance, as we supposed to get inside the line, but we were soon corrected as to our impression, as one fellow come along and wanted to bet that there were not 160 already in the ring. There were no takers, because everybody was busy watching the fun. The east line had not yet arrived and there was every prospect of increasing the number, through the gaps left by the prompt action of this line In a few moments, however, we heard a number of cow bells, and they said the line was coming, and pretty soon we saw three fellows climbing a fence some distance off, Indian fashion, and we knew from this that it was the east line. Every body was confident—that there wasn't a fox within some miles, but the excitement increased, and finally a grand rush was made upon the spot supposed to contain any amount of foxes. Everybody yelled but the foxes. Those poor creatures had slipped out while the crowd was so intent upon cheering, and the whole thing resulted as did mother Hubbard's visit to the cupboard. And thus ended one of the grandest fox hunts we have ever attended, this being the first one. We hope another will be arranged soon, as it is rare sport to waddle several miles through deep snow just for fun, you know.

Explosion.—Several young men called at the restaurant of Mr. Gettel, at New Era, one evening last week, to enjoy a few bivalves, more commonly called oysters. Not having the fresh article on hand, cove oysters were substituted, and being frozen in the can, they were placed near the stove to thaw. The progress made in this respect not being satisfactory, they were placed upon the live coals inside the stove The boys kept up a round of small talk and nonsense until they quite forgot about the cans in the stove. They were suddenly reminded of the fact, however, by an explosion of one which blew the door of the stove some distance. This brought all close to where the fire works were going on, when two, three went the rest, literally breaking the stove to pieces, and scattering them in every direction. Nobody was hurt seriously but a more frightened looking set you never saw. One fellow got outside and ran less than three quarters of a mile before he stopped. Gentlemen you should postpone your fire works until the summer.

Sleighing Parties.—Last Wednesday evening two sled loads come down from Waterloo, and were entertained at the residence of Wm. McIntyre, Esq. It was a very agreeable affair, and we were glad to see our friends enjoy themselves. A little accident by the way in this connection. It was discovered, after the party left Waterloo, that it was composed of Republicans with one exception. It was an accident altogether, and was only equaled by the fact that when they arrived they found all Democrats but one. It was a co-incidence all round, and was the source of much sport. This is taking extremes, bringing them together on an equilibrium, and precipitating the whole into a conglomeration of social intercourse, unparallelled in the annals of the ante-deluvians. You understand.

On last Friday evening this visit was returned by a large party going from this place, who were handsomely entertained at the residence of G. A. O. McClellan, Esq It may be a long time before we shall again enjoy a series of parties, so full of real pleasure, courtesy and amusement as these were.

Birds freezing to death at Columbia City.

Waterloo Condensed.

Politicians beginning to stir around.

Our Schools are a perfect success—well managed, and well attended.

Business very lively on Saturday last—no fights.

Material still arriving for the new store building on Main-st. Ere long the burnt district will be rebuilt.

David Braden, Esq., of Indianapolis, was in town last week, endeavoring to ascertain what will be his chance for the nomination of Clerk of the Supreme Court by the Republicans, at their next convention.

A man who tells us that he is a minister of the gospel has been lecturing at the U. B. Church for several evenings. His subject was the evils of Masonry. He, of course, attempted to expose all the secrets of the fraternity, but succeeded in exposing nothing but his own ignorance, besides his language and comparisons were very indecent and unbecoming a gentleman. Some, of course, laughed at his gestures but the more intelligent looked as though they smelled someting nasty.

A. H.

Waterloo, Jan. 30, 1872.

Messrs. Editors :—With your permission I desire to say that, on Monday evening, the 29th, though the weather was intensely cold, a respectable and thoughtful audience assembled in the Wesleyan Church in Wilmington township, to listen to a speech on the subject of temperance, by Rev. A. Worth of Jay county. Excellent attention was given, and then the pledge of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks was circulated, and forty signatures received. They then proceeded to organize an open temperance society, auxiliary to the County Society, with P. B. Nimmons, as Pres., and Worth Coates as Secretary. All the officers necessary for a thorough and efficient organization were elected, and money raised to buy some good temperance music to be used in the meetings of the society. The meeting in every sense of the word was a success. We mean to create a public sentiment that shall sweep every obstacle before it, and compel political parties to give us good temperance men for our state, and national officers. We mean to have a law, at least, as stringent as the 'Illinois law,' which shall give those who have been injured by the traffic in ardent spirits, or any one who may choose to vindicate their cause, the right to bring suit for damages in the name of the state. The society adjourned to meet on the evening of February 17th, and let this be a general notification to the friends of Temperance to meet at that time at the Wesleyan church and lend a helping hand to this much needed reform.

S. B.

The famous Fruit House, in Ft. Wayne, is running again as lively as ever. It has opened up again with increased facilities, and is enjoying a larger trade than ever before. The great fire don't seem to have discouraged Capt. White in the least, but infused new energy into the whole concern See new price list.

Fourteen Dollars for One!—The publishers of Dexter Smith's Paper offers to give every one who subscribes to his paper now a splendid, large four-dollar picture entitled "The Catspaw," and also ten dollars worth of beautiful sheet music during the year. Enclose one dollar, which is the subscription price, to Dexter Smith, 102 Washington St., Boston, Mass, and secure the great bargain.

New Music.—Ask for these pieces of the nearest Music Store. If they do not have them, remit the marked peice to me, and the desired music will be mailed to you, postage paid. Any music published always found in my stock:

Only a Little Word, By J. S. Cox, 35; Write Me, if Only a Line, by F. B. Naylor, 35; Vienna Galop by E. Ketterer, 60; Pearl Schottische, by C. L. Ward, 35; Love and Lost by Chas. Gimbel, 35;—The Fairest Flower, by J. S. Cox, 35, First Attemp Polka by J. T. Camp, 35; and many other valuable songs not mentioned. Address, D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne

Barnum.—Barnum, the veritable P. T., who as a humbuggist has become a success, has sent us several tickets of admission to his great museum, menagerie, caravan and hippodrome, now being exhibited every day, on 3d Avenue and 63d street, New York. If Pete could bring his show down this way we would like to see it.—It is a magnificent institution, and when you go to New York, you should by all means go and see it.

The receipts at the ticket office of the Ft. W. & W. R. R last year in Ft. Wayne, amounted to about $80,000, being an average of nearly $7,000 a month.

The Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says: 'One of our fashionable boarding houses is reputed to entertain so many inebriates that one or two coffins are kept constantly on hand in which to lay out the guests when they return in a muddled condition.'

Housholders Call In—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-y V. A. Baird.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
194 South third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

MARRIAGES.

EMRICH—BOYER—At the Reform Parsonage, February 1st, 1872, by Rev. W. B. Sandoe, Mr. Wm. Emrich to Miss Ellen Boyer, both of Springfield Township, Allen Co., Ind.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Best Wheat, per barrel	7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 137
Red	128 a 130
Oats	[illegible]
Rye	45
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Table	[illegible]
Inferior, White	[illegible]
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	58@62
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	[illegible]
HIDES—	
Green	7c
Dry	010
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75@80
Eggs	[illegible]
Tallow, per lb	[illegible]
Beans per lb	[illegible]
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	c

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!
Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.

May 4, 1871. BOOZER & BLATTNER

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.
April, 4. 70.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given the citizens of Richland Township, in DeKalb County, Ind., that I will apply at the March term, 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said County, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises. In the building situated on Lot No. 1, Dailey's addition to the town of Corunna, in said township.

J. W. HUFFMAN

Baptized in Fire.
THE CHICAGO PHENIX.
A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals of the nation and the world.

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The Phenix will be the most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erroneous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being he most complete weekly newspaper in the world.

FIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor, Pastimes, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, by our special artist who was not on the spot; and thus gives a series of perfect views, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burnt city.

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "Happy Hours" whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the "Phenix," which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

The "Phenix will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book paper, or publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and The "Phenix" will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Phenix is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year. In fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday Nov 11th, and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or to send away and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and these form a solid foundation, containing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers we will send the "Phenix" for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $2.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year we will give to every person who subscribes for the "Phenix" during the month of November, a beautiful steel engraving, worth $2.00, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may direct.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great newspaper enterprise. Price of subscriptions only two dollars per year. Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

PHENIX PUBLISHING CO.,
52 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY OODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.
Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

A GOOD THING.
What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

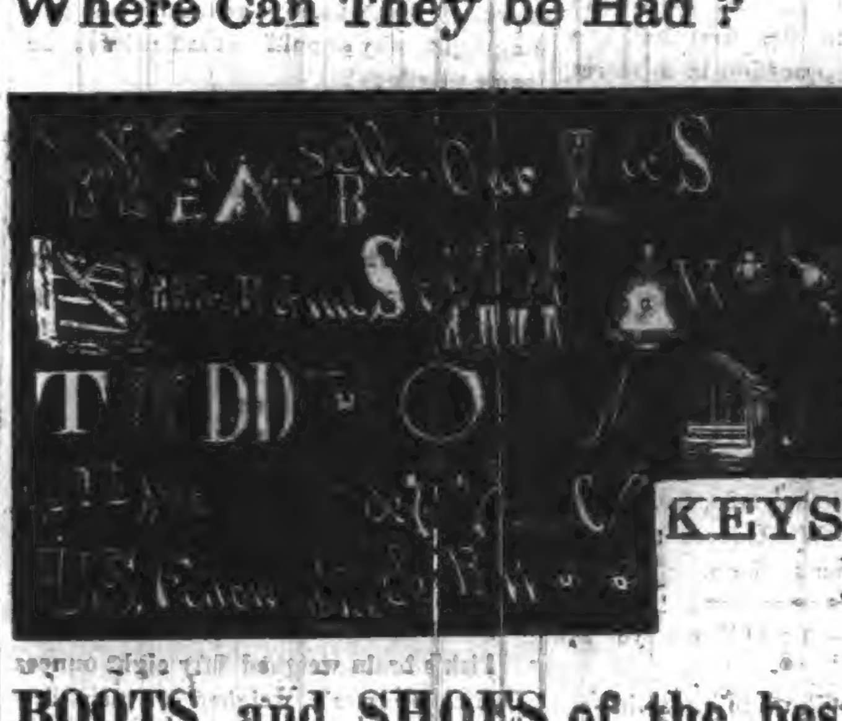

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KEYSTONE
BLOCK.

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Womens's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything as

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST, FORT WAYNE, INDIA

THE PUBLIC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!
Great Closing out Sale, Regardless
OF COST, AT
J. & P. PIERR'S,
CALHOUN STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Hardware Store
FOR SALE!

Theundersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on

Reasonable Terms.

This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his

Fine Residence,

With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address

GEO. HENSLER,
Butler, Ind.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE!
FOR 1872.

The first Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies just published. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in Two Colors, and illustrated with over Three Hundred engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and

Two Colored Plates

The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world—112 pages, giving full directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walks &c.

A Christmas present for my customers, but forwarded to any one who apply by mail, for Ten cents, only one quarter the cost. Address,
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.

Examiner's Notice.

Examinations will be held regularly from August 16, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

Odd Aphorisms.

Haste trips up its own heels.
A fool's head never whitens.
Boasters are cousins to liars.
Little and often fills the purse.
When the wind serves, all aid.
Wise men learn by other's harm.

He who avoids the temptation avoids the sin.

He who wants constant doesn't find an easy chair.

The man who lives in vain, lives worse than in vain. He who lives to no purpose lives to a bad purpose.

Meekness is a virtue by which a man may know a christian better than by his name.

It is very dangerous for any man to find any spot that is sweeter to him than his home.

The poorest education that teaches self control is better than the best that neglects it.

Pride is increased by ignorance; those who assume the most are usually those who know the least.

Virtues like essences, lose their fragrance when exposed.

A Western editor speaks of a cotemporary who is so dirty that every time he goes [illegible] there is a rise in real estate.

It is the highest duty, privilege, and pleasure for great men to earn what they possess, to work their own way through life, to be architects of all their own fortunes.

'Now, then, children,' said a parish school-mistress, showing her pupils off on examination day, 'who loves all men.' 'You missus,' was the very unexpected answer.

Look always at the bright side of every thing, as the cheering and invigorating run does; and remember that content is the mother of good discretion.

Southern colored revivalists have adopted the touching hymn, 'Shoo Fly,' to a psalm, the first line of which reads, 'Satan don't bodder me.'

Horace Greeley wrote: 'Women manage most of the public libraries in Massachusetts,' and the compositor read it 'Women worry most of the public babies by mastication.'

Women have never forgiven Lady Mary Wortley Montague for saying: 'The only satisfaction I have in being a woman is that I shall not be compelled to marry one of my own sex.' Her sin is unpardonable.

A clumsy negro, while playing with a little girl belonging to the Gilbert Troupe in Chattanooga, Tennessee, last week, threw her over his shoulder. She fell head downward on the floor, and received a serious injury.

'You can't do too much for your employer, man,' said somebody to a big-fisted strong backed man-of-all-work, on the wharf, the other day. 'Arrah,' replied Pat, with emphasis, 'neither will I.'

Jones says that he first met his wife in a storm, took her to the first ball in a storm, popped the question in a storm, lived his subsequent life in a storm and burried her in pleasant weather.

An old minister, the other day, asked a woman what could be done to induce her husband to attend church. 'I don't know,' she replied, 'unless you were to put a pipe and a jug of good whisky in the pew.'

A distinguished writer says: 'There is a passage in the Bible where the girls are commanded to kiss the men, and that is the Golden rule, 'Whatsoever that men should do, doye even so them.

IRATE OFFICER—'Mr. O'Brien, ye are out of step, sir.'

Sweet Private—'Shure thin, darlin', it's myself that's the only man in the houl ridgment that's in step, ye mane.'

A negro waiter, who had twice awakened a traveler to inform him that breakfast was ready, and a third time broke his slumbers by attempting to pull off the bed clothes thus explained: 'Massa, if you isn't gwine to git up, I must hab de sheet anyhow,' 'case dey're waiting for de table clof.

'Ma,' said a young Miss to her mother 'what is emigrating?'

'Emigrating, my dear, is a young lady going to Nebraska.'

'*What is colonizing?*'

'Colonizing is marrying there, and having a family.'

'Ma, oh how I would like to emigrate and colonize.'

The Song of Birds.

The purpose which the song of birds answers in the economy of nature is one of those mysteries which like the differences of tint in their plumage, human ingenuity has not yet been unable to explain. It is not, however, a mere parting cry, because it is continued until the bird breaks the shell, to and in some instances until they are able to fly. We may be sure, however, that it has its use; and we can observe that the females of all birds which have that cry, whether it be what we call song or not are excited when it is uttered by the male, it may be that it produces in the female that heat which is necessary for hatching the eggs. In ourselves there are many sounds which make the heart beat, the blood dance, and and the whole body glow, we know not why; and thus we have no ground for denying without proof that other animals may be affected in a similar manner. Perhaps the more philosophical way of considering it is to suppose that it produces general excitement, and a power of more energetic performance in all the labor which the birds can undertake. The connection between the song and the plumage, and the silence and the moult, is also a curious matter, and shows that the whole bird is subject to some general law which, though it lies deep beyond the power of our divination, governs even the mindest circumstance, the production of a new spot or gloss in a feather, the reddening of a comb or a wattle, or the inspiration of courage into birds naturally timid.

Hay brings $100 per ton in Virgin-

Miscellaneous Items.

A man named Sens committed [illegible] by hanging, near Reed's Mill, Iowa.

The velocity of the galvanic current in iron wire does not exceed 18,000 miles per second.

Nine horses were burned to death in a stable destroyed by fire at Bloomington, Illinois.

Two Connecticut girls anointed their chapped lips with croton oil by mistake for glycerine oil.

A new truss bridge over Coal creek, at Snoddy's mills, Fountain county, was destroyed by the gale of Dec. 23d.

The young men at Green Bay, Wis, take turns in drawing the schoolmam to school on a hand sled.

The inhabitants of Otter Tail City, Minn must be particularly healthy. The nearest physician is about thirty-five miles distant.

It is a libel on Mr. Greeley's knowledge of farming to say that he ever wrote an essay on the proper time to great boots trees.

A shrewd confectioner, has taught his parrot to say 'pretty creature" to every lady who enters the shop, and his business is rapidly increasing.

A writer, describing the exodus from Eden, says: 'The devil drove woman out of paradise, but he could not drive paradise out of woman.'

At a horse case tried in Massachusetts, the other day, one witness, on being asked what kind of medicine was used in the treatment of the animal, said that he guessed it was anarchy.

Miss Julia A. Straw, of Dauphin, Pa., was recently riding to her wedding, when a train scared the horses and she was thrown from the carriage and instantly killed.

Two children were found frozen to death in a tenement house in Montreal the other morning, and their two parents were found lying in one corner of the room also badly frozen.

The Prince of Wales is again about well and ready to play the royal bummer once more. The cable reports a slight swelling on the royal hip, but says nothing about the chronic swelling of the royal head.

A lady who refused to give, after hearing a sermon, had her pocket picked as she was leaving church. On making the discovery she said: 'The parson could not find the way to my pocket, but the devil did.'

One daughter of the Queen of Denmark is the future Empress of Russia, the other the future Queen of England, while one of her sons is King of Greece, and son-in-law of a czar. The mother queen should be satisfied.

Mr. Brown don't you know that it is very dangerous to take a nap while the train is in motion? 'Why no,' exclaimed the astonished individual, waking up;—'Why so?' 'Because this train runs over sleepers'

A crusty old bachelor in Congress proposes to levy a tax of 25 per cent. on corsets, whereupon a down east paper remarks. 'Since there is no tax on men getting tight, why should not ladies have the same privilege?'

A Fond du Lac, Wis., doctor visited a small pox patient the other day, and remarked, as he turned from the almost dying man; 'Dig the grave; the corpse will be ready. The grave was dug, but the man recovered, and now the grave-diggers bring suit against the physician for their pay.

'Sambo, I wants to ax you one of dem dar thunderums.' 'Well, Sam, proceed.'

'Why am I, after eating salt-fish, like a celebrated poet?' 'Do'no, 'less be-kase, bekase'—

'Well, 'kase what?' 'Why, 'kase ise Dry-den.'

Fisk's brain weighed fifty eight ounces. Daniel Webster's weighed but fifty three ounces and a half, The great Culver had sixty four ounces and a half, while Professor Abercrombie possessed sixty three Rulloff, the murderer, who was executed at Binghampton last spring, had fifty nine ounces of brain.

A man from one of the rural districts recently went to Washington to see the sights. A member of the House, whose constituent he was, said: 'Come up to-morrow and I will give you a seat on the floor of the House.' 'No, you don't!' replied Jonathan; 'I always manage to have a cheer to set on at home.'

The five lovers of a Springfield (Mass.) girl, each of whom she had taught to think was the favored one, discovering that their love was a joint stock concern, recently met at the house of the fair one, and with one accord, dropping on their knees, offered her their hearts and hands. The tableau was an affecting one, but the young lady refused them, one and all.

On a farm near Ogdensburg, New York, owned by one Axtell, a two year old Ayrshire bull and a yearling ram recently fought a desperate battle, which continued two days at short intervals. In the last round the bull was knocked completely out of time, and fell dead, having succumbed to the fearful butting of his lighter but more active assailant.

It is Greeley, of course, who says that the best way raise early pop corn is to start it now. Put the corn—any kind will do—in a corn popper, and suspend it in the sun over a pan of water till the shoots grow out between the wires; then in the spring set it out in pots or beds, and before June the popped corn will be hanging in little paper bags all over the branches.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, at her New Year's reception wore a $2,000 dress $25,000 finger rings and a $15,000 necklace. The dress was a handsome brown brocade, trimmed with rows of pheasant breasts, and looped with scarlet fuschias. Her husband is the gentleman who is reported to have exclaimed, in tragic accents the next day after the fire, 'I'm a beggar! I'm a beggar!' We'd like to be a beggar.

Senator Brownlow, the stricken Senator from Tennessee, when he enters the hall is carefully handed into his seat. An extraordinary large sofa chair is furnished him, and there he sits from beginning to end of the day's session, never attempting to raise to his feet. But he always votes; and if he has any particular views to urge he has them committed to paper and read from the clerk's desk.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN
and
DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOODS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,
Men & Boys Coats, pants,
VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

ALL KIND

OF DRY GOODS

CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chirr House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS,
50,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering spacial inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Dox. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Dox, Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
12 Platform Scales;
2 Box, Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

800 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
3 " English Cast steel;
4 " American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Malleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Dox. pressed pans assorted,
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
18 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Lpokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH!

AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn. I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All or [illegible]

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

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John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Hardware for the Million!
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES!
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully annouce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is the largest and most omplete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware
Buildinig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.,

hich he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assort of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricul- and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular „ Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware rn and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Casterg

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto i which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening
AT THE GREAT WESTERN
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, jus purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at propostionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

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PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,

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F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 15, 1872. No. 7.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
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HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
J. W. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
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MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
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DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
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PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 35 p m	5 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 31
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 20 p m	4 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn,	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.58	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylor's	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Liber'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Roann.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M.	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield..	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar.	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest...	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima...	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,10 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M.	3.05 "	6,10 "
Chicago...	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,05 P. M.	9.65 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima...	3,15 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest...	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11,30 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,57 "
Pittsburg	8,25 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.		express
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		....
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 50p.m	9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	4 15	6 30
Saginaw	7 35	7 30
Lansing		10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m	12 17p m
Hanover	7 55	12 52
Jonesville	8 25	1 17
Reading	8 55	1 47
Fremont	9 31	2 25
Angola	9 53	2 49
Pleasant	10 05	3 02
Waterloo	10 34	3 29
Auburn	10 43	3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45	4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
T. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:43 a m.	2:30 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	x11:35 p m.	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.
Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
Together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

MY AIR CASTLE.

BY E. P. H.

I was so long in building it—
It went up still and slow—
None knew I was an architect;
They saw me come and go,
They knew not whence nor whither;
They looked on me and smiled,
And said, in tones so pitiful,
"You dream, you dream, my child!"

I only laughed and shook my head,
For then within my home
I was building up the turrets—
I was building up the dome
Of my beautiful air castle—
And to myself I said,
"They will sometime look upon it,
And repent the words they said.

They will sometime see it gleaming
Bright as silver, in the air,
And repent their prophesying,
When the dreamer dwelt there!
I shall look from out the windows,
With a joyous, happy face,
Where no haunting shadows gather—
Where no tears have left a trace.'

Day after day my work went on—
No hammer's click was heard—
No workmen singing merrily—
No cheerful sounding word!
All alone I built my castle,
So strangely dim and fair,
Quite forgetting its foundation
Rested on the empty air.

I had no need to count the cost—
By alchemy, my own,
I changed the very deepest things
To gold and precious stones—
In sooth, it was a pleasant task,
No queen upon her throne,
Was half as glad and proud as I,
To see my work go on.

Well, at last it was completed!
And folding up my hands,
As one who resteth from his toil,
My pleasant work I scanned!
I stood upon the threshold
With a joyous, happy glance,
Looking toward the misty future,
And defied the dull perchance,

* * * * * *

But they knew some star had fallen,
For I could not quite disguise;
And sometimes a ghost unbidden,
Would look sadly from my eyes!
But they cannot guess my secret;
I shall never tell them where
I have hid the shining fragments
Of my castle in the air.

Death of Gen. Leonidas Polk.

An ex-confederate writer of the Westminister *Review*, gives the following account of the death of the bishop-general:

"The death of the distinguished man was a melancholy one. It occurred while our army lay in front of Kenesaw, Johnson, with a group of officers, among whom was Polk, were making a reconnoisance of the enemy's lines from the summit of Pine Mountain, a lofty, solitary mount which jutted out from that range, and formed the apex of the angle on which our line was arranged. The situation was a very hazardous one, being commanded, or rather reached by guns from any portion of the enemy's lines. The unusual assemblage in such a conspicuous place soon attracted the attention of the vigilant enemy. A battery in front immediately fired one shot, which we afterwards found out was but the prelude to one of the most fearful shellings I ever witnessed. The group were standing between young Beauregard's battery and the Washington artillery, Johnson being on the works looking through a field glass. That first shot could not have missed him two feet, but the only attention he paid to it was to turn his glass to the battery that fired it. Polk had at the same time separated from the group, and was walking thoughtfully away with his left side to the enemy—his head down and his hands clasped behind him. The second shell that was fired struck him in the arm and passed through his body, tearing out his heart, and crushing his right arm above the elbow. He dropped on one knee, wavered, then fell on one side—dead. I had hardly turned my back when I heard the murmur of horror run through the line, 'General Polk is killed.' Johnson said not a word, but ran to him and lifted him in his arms. Hardee uttered a cry and also rushed forward. He was past all human help. The members of his staff tenderly lifted and bore him from the bloody field.

The World to Stop in 1873.

The Second Adventists are at it again. At a convention held in Rochester they have definitely settled the time for the total destruction of the world. It is to take place in 1873.

Dr. Barbour, who has prepared several charts from which he has lectured extensively of late, from Boston to Rochester, on the coming of Christ in 1873, made a speech on the signs of the times, and cited articles in the London Quarterly, the Edinburg Review, Blackwoods, and several American Magazines, quarterlies and newspapers, to show the enormous proportions of the Commune, its rapid growth the past year and its present threatening aspect. There were, he said, 500,000 members in this country and millions in Europe. Wendell Phillips was a member, and said in his recent lecture in Music Hall, Boston, that 'Europe was resting on a volcano that threatened the destruction of her thrones. And if the Church would not discern the signs of the times the world did, and 'men's hearts were failing them for fear and for looking after the things that are coming on the earth.'

Explosions in the Sun.

According to the astronomers, there has been a tremendous outbreak in the sun. An enormous protuberance, which the wonderful appliances of modern science soon ascertained to be composed of hydrogen gas, was suddenly projected from its body, and floated at the height of some 15,000 miles above the cromosphere, although still connected with it by three or four bright vertical columns. About half an hour afterwards the whole of this was blown into shreds by some inconceivable rush from beneath, and in ten minutes the space above the solar surface was filled with the flying *debris* to the height of more than 200,000 miles.

A lady was lately hugged to death in Minnesota—another illustration of the 'power of the press.'

The Discoverer of Vaccination.

Those who have recently been vaccinated may be interested to know by whom the system was discovered. The author was Edward Jenner, an English physician and he discovered the idea about 1796.—Previous to this there was no protection against small-pox. In the half century previous to the discovery, for every thousand deaths ninety-six were from loathsome disease. In the German states during the same time, out of every thousand deaths, sixty-six were from small pox.—After vaccination, the deaths from this cause reduced to eight in a thousand. In Ireland at this time, where great negligence exists, fifty out of every thousand die of small pox. In countries where vaccination is compulsory, the death rate from small pox is lowered. The deaths by this disease in every thousand in Saxony are eight and one half; the Rheinish provinces, four; Lower Austria, six; Bohemia, two; Sweden, three. The death rate of those who have the disease and have been vaccinated is estimated at from one to two per cent, of the unvaccinated, from fifteen to fifty per cent. This is suffcent to prove that in order to get the full benefit of the great discovery, vaccination should be compulsory. The best time to vaccinate is in infancy, and a law compelling it would be of infinite advantage. All honor to Jenner, the discoverer of this wonderful preventative of disease. Like most of the benefactors of man, he was opposed and persecuted, but finally honors and rewards were heaped upon him. A parliamentary grant of twenty thousand pounds was voted him, learned societies at home and abroad enrolled him as a member, and when the allied potentates visited England in 1814, the czar of Russia sought an interview with him, and offered to bestow upon him a Russian order of nobility He died in 1823.

For Whoever it Fits.

There are nearly as many bad wives as bad husbands. Many men who work hard and try to do well in life are neglected and abused by improvident women.

They are condemned to eat the poorest dinners, when they provide the best the market affords.

On heavy bread, soggy vegetables, muddy coffee and tough pie crust, how can a woman expect her husband to be pleasant and loving?

Such men often drink whisky because their food distresses them—as it would any one who had not a cast iron stomach—and the habits of intemperance are sometimes in this way begun, through the fault of the wife.

It costs more to cook food poorly than to make food good.

If a woman runs home from a neighbor's just in time to throw a pid together, bake it, and bring it to the dinner table hot, she commits a great offence against the health of her family.

If a man has only an hour to go home, get his dinner and return to business, it should be ready for him promptly on time else he will eat every hot food in the greatest haste, and start off for a rapid walk, all of which is very bad, and will soon show its effects upon the strongest men

When her husband gets peevish, low spirited and forgetful of the little acts of love and kindness he taught her to expect in days agone, a woman who is such a housekeeper need not sit in the twilight and wonder at sad changes.

Dyspepsia is not conducive to tender thoughts or happiness.

Had she acted her part with half the zeal and industry of her husband, all would have been well, and she could still sit in the sunshine of earlier days.

It is very hard for a man to caress the hand which for years has been feeding him slow poison.

Riding Horseback.

I was riding horseback just at night through the woods in Saginaw County, Mich. I came into a clearing in the middle of which stood a log house, its owner sitting in the open door smoking his pipe. Stopping my horse before him, the following conversation ensued:

'Good evening,' said I.

'Good evening.'

'Can I get a glass of milk of you, to drink.'

'Well, I don't know. Ask the old woman.

By this time the wife was standing at his side.

'Oh, yes,' said she 'of course you can have some.'

'While drinking it I asked.'

'Think we are going to have a storm, sir.'

Well, I realy don't know. Ask the old woman—she can tell.'

Again I asked:

'How much land have you got cleared here?'

'Well, I don't really know. Ask the old woman—she knows.'

'About nineteen acres,' said she, again answering.

'Just then a troop of children came running and shouting around the corner of the shanty.

'Are these your children?' said I.

'Don't know. Ask the old woman—she knows best.'

I did'nt wait to hear her reply, but drew up my reins and started off immediately.

An Iowa merchant sent a dunning letter to a man, who replied by return mail: 'You say that you hold my note yet. That is right. Just keep holding, and if your hands slip, spit on them, and try again.—Yours truly.'

Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.

Cross Questioning.

Lawyers make a point of cross question ing witnesses in a merciless manner.—Sometimes, however, the former get the worst of it.

'William Look, who made you?' demanded a learned counselor.

Wm., who was considered a fool, screwed his face, and, looking thoughtful and somewhat bewildered, replied:

'Moses, I s'pose.'

'That will do,' said the counselor, addressing the court. 'The witness says he supposes Moses made him; that is an intelligent answer, more than I thought him capable of giving, for it shows that he has some faint idea of Scripture. I submit that that is not sufficient to entitle him to be sworn as a witness capable of giving evidence.'

'Mister judge,' said the boy, 'may I ax the lawyer a question?'

'Certainly,' said the judge.

'Well, Mister lawyer, who d'ye s'pose made you?'

'Aaron, I s'pose,' said the lawyer, imitating the witness.

'After the mirth had somewhat subsided the withness drawled out:

'Wa'al neow, we do read in the Book that Aaron once made a calf, but who'd a thought the critter'd got in here?'

Stringent Hotel Regulations.

At the 'Silver Plume' House Georgetown, Idaho Territory gentlemen visitors before accepting the hospitalites are required to subscribe to the following:

1. Guests, upon arrival, will divest themselves of their hats and coats, and begin to make themselves useful.
2. Meals served when they are ready.
3. No lights allowed in the rooms after the candles have burned out.
4. No gambling allowed in the house, unless the landlord is in the game.
5. If you wish any water, the creek is seventy yards south of the house, and the pail in the kitchen.
6. No complaints of the servants will be tolerated.
7. If your boots require shining, the blacking and brushes are behind the door—shine away.
8. If the cooking does not plase you, the larder, stove and wood are at your disposal.
9. The only brand of spirits or wines allowed to be drunk in the house is the O. P., (other people's) brand.
10. Any guest not liking these rules is at liberty to help himself to mustard.

Cancer Cure.

Mr. Charles Yardley, of Pittsburg, Pa., writes as follows relative to the healing qualities of a simple weed, which, he says grows on high land in almost every State in the Union, although it is not familiar to us by the name he gives it:

'I want to tell how I cured my cancer last summer without pain or money. Eight years ago a cancer came on my nose. It grew slow at first, for several years, but the last two years it grew very fast, and it finally began to eat my left eye. I had spent hundreds of dollars, and tried doctors far and near without any relief. Last summer I drank Wild Tea, putting the tea grounds on my cancer every night, as a poultice, and in six weeks my cancer was cured. I am 62 years old. I have given this remedy to several persons having cancers, and know two that have cured since Wild Tea grows over the States generally always on high land.—*Ex.*

The Sheep and the Wolves.

An old weather-beaten trapper was sauntering along the main street of one of our western villages, on a recent Sunday.—Passing in front of a meeting house, for a moment he went in and took his seat among the congregation. The minister was discoursing on the text of 'The sheep and the wolves,' and had evidently been drawing a contrast between the two subjects:

'We who assemble here from week to week, and do our duty and perform our part, are the sheep: now, then, who are the wolves?'

A pause, and our friend, the trapper rose to his feet.

'Waal, stranger, rather than see the play stopped, I'll be the wolves.'

The preacher pronounced the benediction at once.

For Bachelors.

A gentleman of Newcastle, Me., desiring the services of a laboring man, started one morning recently to go to a rural district in the interior. On his way he met a highly respectable lady, not as young as she once was, and making inquiry of her, finally ask the question direct:

'Can you tell me where I can find a man?'

'No I can not,' she replied, 'for I have been looking these last twenty years for one myself.'

The gentleman appraised her that such frankness elevated her in his estimation, and that he would aid her in the search to the best of his ability.

The oldest rose bush in the world is trained upon the Cathedral of Hildesheim in, Germany. The stem is a foot thick, and a half dozen branches nearly cover the east side of the church, bearing countless flowers in sommer. Its age is unknow. Bishop Hezilo protected it by a stone roof which is still extant.

An eccentric clergyman lately said, in one of the sermons, 'that about the commonest proof we have that a man is made of clay is the brick so often found in his hat.'

THE CHEMIST'S STORY.

I am a chemist. Many, doubtless, would find it difficult to define what the duties of a chemist are, if asked. To such, I say a chemist is a collector of facts. It is the business of his life to aid in unmasking, for the world's benefit, the good and evil hovering even in the air we breath, burrowing in the earth we tread, mingling with the food we eat, and swimming in what we drink.

Then, again, the law waits on the chemist. A human being has passed suddenly away. Somebody thinks there has been foul play. The chemist examines the body of the supposed victim. The law listens, hat in hand, to science. The suspected party trembles in anticipation. The oracular lips of the chemist move; he names one out of the fearful lists of poisons. It is either strychnine, prussic acid, or that deadly oil of bitter almonds. The law then puts on its hat, takes the decision into court, and hangs the prisoner.

In short, the chemist must know the whys and wherefores of everything in the phenomena of life, as far as feeble man can know. The composition of the ocean he must be familiar with; he must be able to name the gases of the air, and capable of resolving the human body itself into invisible vapors. I am the occupant of this responsible and important position in the medical colege of P——.

It was about 11 o'clock on a stormy evening that I bade good night to my student, Tom Richards, at the door of my laboratory, at the south end of the college buildings.

'Good-night, professor,' said Tom; 'we are going to have a fall of hydrogen, oxygen, and a trace of saline.'

Hydrogen and oxygen—in our nomenclature H. O.—is water.

'I hope,' I said, in answer to Tom's playful words, 'that it will not rain before I get home.'

'Oh, no; it won't for an hour yet,' said Tom.

Tom was very anxious to know what would keep me up after 12 o'clock, so I told him I was about to commence analyzing the stomach of a Mrs. Johnson, whose husband now lay in P—— jail, just across the road from the college on suspicion that he was the murderer. Tom said I had worked hard enough that day deserved the night to myself. He spoke the truth; still, I had delayed examining the woman's stomach so long, and the trial was so near at hand, that I could not in conscience put off the examination farther, although I had heard several classes recite at the different public schools in the morning; had delivered a lecture in the college proper that afternoon, another in the laboratory that evening, besides attending to my several duties and police surgeon during the day.

As Tom was passing out of the college yard through the gate, his head turned, bidding me good night, he brushed against a man standing with his back to the college and his face to the prison. The street-lamp showed me that the man was in the police uniform.

Re-entering my laboratory, I took down a glass jar from the shelf and sat down before my sink to examine it. The jar, which contained Mrs. Johnson's stomach, was covered by a cloth, duly tied with a string, and properly sealed with my official seal in red wax. Breaking through the cloth, I lifted the stomach out with a dissecting hook and laid it on a white platter before me; then beame busily employed in applying those tests to its contents by which we detect the presence of injurious substance.

An hour had passed since the departure of young Richards. I had carefully emptied the contents of the stomach into a number of bowls and basins. I had labored hard to discover traces of poison in all this, but had been unsuccessful. Joe Johnson, the suspected man, had been a student of mine a few years before. I thought him a good hearted, intelligent fellow, only a little wild, and realy began to hope that he might prove innocent; when, among the macerated food, I upon a small, infinitesimal white grain. By careful manipulation and the use of my magnifying glass I managed to get this upon a piece of smoked glass, and examined it.

I was then certain I had discoverd arsenic, but to make assurance doubtly sure I determined to apply a well-known test for that poison. Accordingly I placed in the woman's stomach the usual acids, and then turned on the blowpipe flame, and presently there appeared the brilliant metalic mark, worthy of Cain's brow, which is the sign and signet, of the poison fiend.

'Yes,' I exclaimed, as I saw the fatal blazon, Joe Johnson is the murderer of his wife! With the evidence of that mark to back me no power can save him from the rope.'

'Do you really think so?' so said a calm voice behind me.

I turned quickly, and dicovered a tall, lank policeman, having red, weak and watery eyes, standing at my office door and staring in. His body looked as if it had been rolled out long between his hands, like a molasses candy stick. His nose was merely an elongated fleshy pug, and his forehead was decorated with two red streaks instead of yebrows. He had no expression at all in his face, and his policeman's hat was so large that it threatened to settle down no his shoulders.

His uniform reassured me, and I addressed him with some impatience?

'My friend, I suppose I am wanted to attend an inquest, or what is your purpose?'

'No, doctor, the man ain't dead yet.'

'Anything in the surgical way?'

I was police surgeon as well as coroner.

'No.'

'Well, then, why am I sent for at this time of night?'

'Don't bother, perfessor; the man ain't dead yet, but they say he will be before morning.'

'Are doctors attending him?'

'Oh, he's in good hands perfessor.'

'What's the mater with him?'

'Well,' said the official, 'some folks says he's got so much knowledge into him that he can't live under it.'

'Cerebral disorder, eh?'

'What?' asked the man

'Brain disorder, I mean; something wrong here.

I touched my forehead, and so did he, as he said;

'Aye; and I thought I'd drop in and tell you if you was going to the station to-morrow, to take a look and see if its post mortem or not. Besides, I wanted to see where I could always find you in case of need.'

I bowed, and attributed his visit to a feeling of curiosity. He sat on the sink, one rubbered foot thrown over the other, and wiped his nose with a dirty handkerchief several times, while his eye wandered about like Christopher Columbus after discoveries. Finally, he spoke like one who felt himself called upon to say something.

'Perfesser, there has been an accident this afternoon; terrible, too.'

'Ah,' said I.

'Awful!' said he.

'What was it?'

'Nitro-glycerine explosion up the iron mills—a hundred fellow mortals busted!'

'Sad!'

'Affecting, very.' Here he rubbed his mouth with the back of his hand 'Perfesser, what is that nitro-glycerine?'

'It is a very dangerous article,' I answered, happy to display my knowledge. 'It has nearly twice the destructiveness of gunpowder, but, unlike it, does not explode on the application of heat. A red-hot coal dropped into it will not explode it. It will freeze. It is yellow and greasy, Its symbols in our nomenclature are, C3, 115 (No. 3) 3, O6.'

'You don't mean to say so!' said the officer, interrupting me in disagreeable tones, in the very middle of a choice extract from one of my lectures. 'Why, but haven't told me how it does go off. If fire won't burst it, what in—(hem)—will?'

I told him if it were pressed or anything fell on it, it would explode.

'Place it under the crusher of a cider mill, strike it with a hammer, let a weight fall on it from a height——'

'Yes,' said my man, 'and that rouses its volcaner, does it? How dose it come, perfesser?'

'In little cans—why, like these!' said I, discovering that there was a little can of it on the marble sink, which I had carelessly neglected to replace in in the cellar. I then took a little of the glycerine, spread it on an anvil, and struck it with a hammer.

A slight explosion and a flame burst from the paper.

'No really,' said the policeman, starting back. 'I suppose, prefesser, that ere can would make a mighty big noise if allowed to explode in here all at once?

'It would blow the entire building to atoms,' said I resuming the analysis of Mrs. Johnsoson's stomach.

'No!' I heard the policeman remark in deliberate Yankee tones; 'you don't say so!'

The next moment I lay on my back a gag in my mouth, terribly frightened and sick at heart. Over me stood the the policeman, and the first thing that functionary did was—looking me straight in the face—to take off his nose. He then rid himself off his red eye-brows, hair, and cap, and became a determined-looking fellow, with the eyes of a fiend and the nose of a Roman.

'So you think,' said the metamorphosed, in the tones of a gentleman, 'that nothing can save Johnson from the rope? Poor fellow! it does look like it. But, my dear professor, Joe. Johnson is fortunate enough to have in me a devoted friend, as well as brother. I have undertaken to save him, and he shall be saved. In order to accomplish this end it will be necessary to remove from the face of the earth, not only the stomach of his miserable wife yonder, but also, my dear professor,—I'm sorry to be obliged to say it, for I believe you were my brother's teacher and friend,—yourself as well.'

I saw he was in a deadly earnest.

'Your death must apparently result from accident—at least, so it must seem to the authorities. My brother is in jail and they will not suspect him, and they certainly will not suspect me.'

What terrible deed was in his brain hatching—was he going to murder me? The hard-earned knowledge of a scoure years I would have given for power to utter one single cry.

He took me in his arms and placed me in a chair, and bound me to it, and then, from a sidepocket, he produced another rope.

Was it myself who was to hang instead of Johnson?

No; yes. He placed the line pully-like over an arm of a hanging chandelier. This was altogether too slight a support even for one of my slender frame. It was not to be hanging, then.

To one end of the rope he attached a weight, and raised it, by pulling the other, six or eight feet from the floor. The loose end he secured to the sink. Was he mad? Did he mean to draw me under this weight and send me out of the world in a novel way by letting it fall and dash my brains out?

To the sink end he attached a long, yellow string.

Under the weight, on the floor, he placed the can of nitro-glycerine. I recognized the yellow string; it was a fuse, and it would burn sixty minutes. It would burn across the marble slab—there was no hope of its igniting any substance that would warn my friends.

'Do you begin to see through it?' asked Joe Johnson's brother.

I believe I cursed him with my eyes I could only breathe through my nostrils, and great veins, were swelling and growing hot in my forehead.

Drawing a match from his pocket, he lighted and applied it to the fuse; that little tyrant that gave a man an hour to live, and kill him at the end of it—that little irresponsible terror that, less than merciful Providence, told a man the second he was to die, if fright and horror spared him to itself!

Slowly the flames crept, snake-like around the twine.

'In one hour,' said the prisoner's brother, 'you will be in heaven or hell I will watch with you for half an hour and the other half you will spend alone.'

He sat down some minutes in a chair watching the flames. Then he arose and took a peice of procelain, with the murderer's mark thereon, from the table and shook his head gloomily.

'I am chemist enough to know it is arsenic,' he said. 'Yes, those bright metalic eyes, a betrayal of the guilty! Science, thou wouldst kill my brother—thou shalt save him. Let us see in whose hands thou art most powerful. Here is a man who, by thy aid, bids the poison sprite uprise and write in brilliant characters a foul confession on this piece of procelain. But behold O science! It is no sooner written than by the word the whole confession and thy chosen servant are annihilated.

I heard this speech, indeed; but good heavens! it was my eyes and not my ears that were busiest then; for, beneath the table, covered by a crimson cloth, and which I faced, appeared the face of a child. The hair was rumpled, and the blue eyes were just opening from sleep. The inteligent forehead was wrinkled strangely. It was my boy Billy. I was afraid he would cry 'papa.' If he did, the implacable man would add the murder of the child to the murder of the father.

But my boy did none of this. He had, I suppose, crept under the table unknown to me, and had fallen asleep there. I tried to tell the little fellow to hide again and wait for the final half hour when my termentor would begone. Whether he understood me or not, aided by what he heard, I did not know, but he quickly withdrew his little head, first kissing his hand lightly at me, and then shaking his fist at the schemer watching so belligently his dumb fire agents.

The half hour wore slowly away. Oh, heavens! what agony did I suffer! Not for myself, but for my child. A slight noise might dicover his presence then match might run its tether sooner than was expected: he might be murdered or blown to atoms.

'Commit your soul to God's keeping,' he said. 'You hold the evidence of my brother's guilt nothing can save you now!'

With that he turned to take his hat from off the table covered with the crimson cloth, beneath which hid my priceless boy. Something attracted his attention! He held out his hands and leaned forward. I thought he had discovered my boy! No; he was lifting something in either hand—the wires of the electric battery. In another instant my boy had leaped from under the table, and was turning the crank fast and furiously.

The murderer's brother was in the power of my boy. He could not drop the wires; he was helpless. How my boy cried for help. The old college rung with his voice. The prisioner's brother added his voice to my boy's in his agony. He begged, he besseched—all his nerves were racked—great waves of galvanism leaped, surged, trembled and jarred over every sensitive nerve and fibre. Still my power was inflexible, and shouted and turned faster. Unperceived upon the marble, in track of the hurrying fuse, was a pool of inflammaule oil. In an instant a great length burned away. It would last just five minutes, and no more!

'Father!' shouted my boy, 'if no assistance comes, this villian must die with us. I dare not let him free. Help! help! help!

Alas! I could not answer him.

Thank God! But some one else did. The fuse is burnt up. The rope is on fire—the nitro-glycerine! The door opens; Tom Richards, on a midnight visit to the sick, has heard the cry; he comprehends all; seized the can in his hand: the weight descends indeed, but not on the death-deadling oil. No; down, down, like an evil spirt, to give back a dull metalic echo from the stones of the cellar beneath.

We are saved!

Joe Johnson, the prisoner, was hanged; but his brother remains unpunished by law, for he stabbed himself with a knife, and thus escaped, the hangman's rope.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEB. 15, 1872.

The Chinese New Years, which has been carried on in California with much spirit, closed Saturday.

The deaths by smallpox in Philadelphia last week were 181.

The Fenian National Convention meets in New York May 16.

The New Orleans Congressional Committee have concluded their investigation, and left the city for Washington, Sunday evening.

It is not expected in French diplomatic circles, that the Alabama claims difficulty will prove serious.

The most prosperous daily papers in all Germany does nothave a circulation of 25,000 copies.

Prisoners in the Idaho Penitentiary announce that they will leave unless furnished with tobacco.

The Scotchmen are preparing to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the death of John Knox.

The Liberal Republicans claim to have the most encouraging assurances in regard to their Convention in May, in Cincinnati.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has not yet decided whether he will have the Legislature of that State reelect him to the United States, or his son-in-law.

The report that Minister Washburne was about to leave France on a visit to the United States is erroneous. He has no such intention.

The United States steamer Iroquois, mounting six guns, is now fitting out at Philadelphia, probably to join the East India squadron.

The evidence adduced before the Clayton Investigating Committee only goes to show that the Arkansas Senator and the pet friend of Grant was only guilty of bribery, perjury, forgery and larceny. That is rather moderate for a carpet-bag United States Senator.

The following special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* explains the visit of Mr. Hendricks to Washington:

Ex-Senator Hendricks, who has been here for several days, appeared before the Committee on Public Lands Friday, and made an argument in favor of the bill introduced by Senator Logan, giving the State of Indiana jurisdiction over the lands known as the bed of Beaver Lake in Newton county, of that State. The committee agreed to report the bill favorably.

The civil suit against R. J. Bright. State Printer has been dismissed without prejudice. We felt certain of his final vindication.

Ex-Senator Grines of Iowa, died at Burlington, last Friday with the heart disease. He was prominently mentioned as a candidate for President by many Western papers.

The Senate has passed the House appointment bill, by which Indiana gains one Congressman. The House Representatives, under this bill, will be composed of 283 members.

In view of the nominations made by the existing political parties now in New Hampshire and Connecticut, Republican politicians here now set these States down as likely to go hopelessly Democratic in the spring elections, in which event the Democrats would gain two United States Senators.

There is much apprehension now existing at the White House with reference to the present aspect of political affairs, Grant would relieve Babcock and Poter to morrow if he thought it would allay the popular indignation caused by the developements of corruption in the New York Custom House; but he says that such conduct on his part must be a confession of the charges of complicity made against the Presidential family by the Democrtic and the independent Republican press.

A horrible accident occured last week on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Rockport. As a Buffalo express train was nearing that point, a rail broke, precipating the train over an embankment about thirty feet high. and wrecking the cars, which were set on fire by the stoves. Four of the passengers were instantly killed, and four more have since died of their injuries, and some eighteen others are more or less wounded. Among the killed is the wife of Professor Lewis Pratorius, of Wilkesbarre; Judge Danna, Law Justice of Luzarene county, had his arm and shoulder broken. Among the killed were also a colored woman and her two children.

"Not Much!"

A few days ago the Cincinnati *Gazette* claimed that Morton was a friend of civil service reform. Does the followin colloquy that occured in the Senate sustain the *Gazette*?

Mr. Schurz—I will merely remark that if the Senate resolves to adjourn without having passed a law providing for a reform of the civil service, it is thereby indicated that the Senate of the United States does not care any thing about the reform of the civil service.

Mr. Morton—Not much.

And we add 'not much' does Morton favor reform in the civil service.

thoroughly canvassed and an organization effected at an early day.

The Coming Campaign.

From present indications the political campaign which is soon to open promises to be one of more than ordinary importance, and of a consequently will be a very exciting one. Already the ranks of the Radical party have been broken beyond all hopes of being re-united during the present campaign. From almost every direction comes a demand for a change in the political management of public affairs. The Liberal Republicans of Missouri, have sounded the deathknell of the Grant administration, and unless Grant flies the track, the Republican forces will place two candidates in the field, which portends defeat to that party, and the salvation of the country secured.—It is an old saying that 'in time of peace prepare for war' and we cannot but make use of the illustration at this time, as we expect to see the most bitter war made upon Radical dishonesty and corruption during the next year, and to do so with a certainly of victory it would be well in advance to make due and timely preparations, by thoroughly organizing our forces, placing our men in line and see that they are well informed as to the important part they are expected to take in the coming contests. The country demands that corrupt men should be displaced from official position, and good men, who have the well wishes and interests of the nation at heart be chosen to administer and make laws that will relieve the country from its present great burthens of taxation. This can never be accomplished so long as the Radical party are in power, as the history of the past ten years so clearly defines. Never in the history of any party or nation was so much roguery and corruption, deep dyed and villifying, as is to-day to be found in the party now controlling the affairs of this American nation. What is the duty of every honest man in view of the present condition of affairs? It seems both plain and important to every reflecting mind. Every man who has the prosperity of the county and people at heart, should not delay in making use of whatever strength and influence he may have, to displace these men from official position, who allow personal gain and speculation to be paramount to the interests of the people and as so great a sacrifice as that of our National existence, in which direction our nation is tending as rapidly as a set of renegade officials can precipiate it. Let every man make it his especial mission to enter the political field with a set determination to do his part towards cleansing the official stations of this nation from being filled by incompetent and recreant officials, and keep at the good work from now until next November and they will witness the grandest change in the political status of the country—from corruption and rascality, to honesty and integrity—that this or any other nation ever beheld.

Messrs. John C. Shoemaker, Auditor, James B. Ryan, Treasurer, and John H. Farquhar, (appointed by the Governor to succeed Hon. Norman Eddy, deceased,) Secretary of State, as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, announce their belief that its distribution will be made about the 20th of March. They add in a card published, in the Indianapolis papers on Monday:

In the meantime such arrangements will be made as will enable us to transmit the funds to the counties without expense either to the fund or counties. Exchange upon New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, and this city, and all other prominent points in the State, will be provided, and be at the option of the country Treasurers.

The suits against ex-Treasurer of the State, Kimball, and ex-Auditor of State, McCarty, are now in hearing before a full bench of the Superior Court at Indianapolis. In the end these gentlemen must return to the State the thousands of dollars they have filched from the Treasury. The Superior Court of Indianapolis are all radicals elected by the same party that elected the defaulters, and the full bench may render a judgment exculpating the rascals, as one of thire number, Blair, has already done; if so it will be like the latter, a mere burlesque upon law and justice, and made solely with a view to the party advantage and in aid of personal corruption. We believe there is an appeal to the Supreme Court, and there at all events justice will be meted out to the delinquents.

There seems to be an almost unanimous feeling among the Democrats of Pennsylvania in favor of General G. W. Cass as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The Springfield, Massachusetts, *Republican* indorses the platform adopted by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri We presume that nine-tenths of the people do the same thing, and thus indirectly condemn Grant.

The anti-Colfax men at Washington have revived the old cry that the West has had enough. They say it has had the Presidency since 1860; the Vice Presidency since 1864, and it now has the Chief Justice and the missions to England and France. A recent careful canvass has developed the fact that Senator Wilson is now decidedly the stronger candidate for the second

We have received a communication from Sedan, too late for this week.

A special to the *Times* from Springfield, gives the following account of the Democratic Caucus Saturday evening:

Gen. McClernand was the first speaker, and he favored the liberal Republicans with the view of defeating Grant, and bringing about a change in our affairs. This could not be accomplished by the Democrats alone, and it would be the part of wisdom to accept an honorable alliance with the liberal Republicans.

Col. Turner wanted all honest men to unite for the overthrow of Grant, whose sole aim was to build up a power dangerous to liberty. No fair election could be held in the South or North, because of the influence brought to bear by the administration.

One of the most remarkabe election cases, if not the most remarkable one ever presented in the House, was decided on Friday; namely, the case of Boles vs. Edwards, from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas.—Edwards has held his seat since the 4th of last March, and has drawn pay for same, including stationery and mileage. The Election Committee were unanmious against him, but were induced, by the interfence of Clayton, to postpone action, on the pretense of taking additional testimony and the case has been delayed, on one pretext or another, till Friday, when it came up in the House—Edwards making a speech in behalf of himself. Nobody listened to him but his opponent, who sat behind him. His speech, it is said, was written by Clayton's attorney, and was not remarkable for any thing. After he had finished, a call was taken and not a singe vote was cast in his favor, although the House was unusually full. This is probably one of the most barefaced cases of villainy on the part of the Arkasas traveler that was ever put upon a suffering people.

The Claims.

Following is the summary of the claims against Great Britain that are made in the American case before the Geneva conference.

I. For the destruction of the vessels and property belonging to the United States, $25,000.

II. For the destruction of merchant vessels, and property sailing under the flag of the United States, $17,900,633.

III. For other damages or injuries to persons, growing out of the destruction of each class of these vessels.

[In respect to this item the 'case' says that it is imposible for the United States to present a detailed statement, the amount of the claim cannot be less than hundreds of thousnds, and possibly millions, of dollars, on account of hardly, helpless seamen and their families]

IV. For national expenditures in the pursuit of the cruiser, $7,080,478.

V. For loss in the trasfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag.

[In respect to this item the United States asks the arbitrators to estimate the amount which ought to be paid to them, after we submit statistics in respect to tonnage before and after the rebellion.

VI. For exhanced payments of insurance by citizens of the United States, so far as is now know, $1,130,000.

VII. For prolongation of the war, the addition of a large sum to the cost thereof, and of the suppression of the rebellion.

[As to this item the United States claims that after the battle of Gettysburg offensive operations by the rebels conducted only at sea, through Anglo Confederate cruisers, in the hope of involving the country in a war with Great Britain, and that the latter ought in equity to re-imburse the United States for the expense thereby entailed upon them.]

VIII. Interest upon the claims up to the day when the award is payable by the terms of the treaty, which in twelve months from the day of the award, at the usual rate of interest in the city of New York, where most of the claims of individuals are held, which is seven per cent. per annum. The United States claims that the interest should be computed from an average day, say July 1st, 1873.

Republican Candidate.

We notice that several of our State exchanges on the Republican side are advocating Mr. Godlove S. Orth for the first place on the radical State ticket. All this is a waste of ammunition. To use a homely simile, Mr. Orth will have no more show in the Republican State Convention than a stump-tailed bull in fly time. He may get a few complimentary votes, but Mr. Morton has made other arrangements, and they do not include Captain Orth, of Tippecanoe, for Mr. Orth earned the sobriquet of Captain during the late war by eminent naval services on the Ohio river. We advise Mr. Captain Orth to 'hang up his fiddle and his bow,' as he can not come in this time, notwithstanding his numerous public services and his eminent qualifications for the position. Mr. Morton yet holds the Republican party of Indiana in the hollow of his hand, and he has made up his slate without the name of Mr. Orth being on it. We think it is a pretty heavy job for one man to run the Republican party of Indiana and Mr. Grant at one and the same time, But Mr. Morton thinks he is equal to the emergency, and is, it not our funeral we propose to let him run both machines, if they go where the woodbine twineth.—*State Sentinel*

road.

Calfax for President.

It is great pleasure that we lay before our readers the extracts, elsewhere printed, favoring the nomination of Schuyler Calfax for the Presidency. It is not unfair, judging from the tone of the extract from that paper, to say that the Indianapolis *Journal* (the leading Republican paper of the State) is in favor of promoting the Vice President a grade higher, and we believe that nine-tenths of the party throughout the State have reached the same conclusion. *The Wabash Republican*, we notice, claims the honor of a Pioneer in the movement, and there is reason to believe that, when made aware of the length of the current now setting in that direction, the Republican press of the entire State will favor the scheme.

We know of no other subject so freighted with the weal or wo of the Republican party as this. Every thoughtful man must and will entertain the gravest doubts of success in the event of Grant's renomination, but with Colfax at the head of the ticket, there can be no doubts. His name is a synonym for the public virtue, honesty of administration, and wisdom in legislation. His amiable disposition would expel all rancor from the national councils, and invite an era of peace all over the land. His talents eminently fit him for the place, while a public career of more than twenty years, over which not a shadow of a shade of suspicion has ever fallen, marks him as the man above all others whom the people would delight to honor.—*Rochester Spy.*

A special London dispatch says that Minister Schenck has communicated the note of recent language of Gladstone, which is deemed an imputation on the good faith of the United States. The note is regarded as a proper assertion of the dignity of his Government, and will it is likely, be answered in the most friendly spirits, deprecating any diplomatic aplication to the words used. Bismarck has offered to the Governments of Washington and London his good office for effecting an agreement in relation to the old claims. The English Government is anxious to avoid a misunderstanding of the authorieties at Washington, and a compromise is hoped for an early day.

The London special to the *World* says the conflict of opinion in England on the Alabama claims increases. A meeting of the workmen will soon be held to oppose the course of the British Government and demanding the immediate settlement of the claims, and the sum paid to the United States to be subsequntly recovered of the builders of vessels which caused the damages. A party in Parliament are preparing a move for the resignation of the present Ministry on the ground of its blundering incapacity and the formation of a Cabinet and which shall propose a settlement of the American claims on new basis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A Washington dispatch says that the President has expressed his gratification at the temperateness of the American press on the excited comments of the English Ministry on our cause before the Geneva Conference. If the English government withdraws he thinks the United States cannot agree with her on any new negotiatons.

The zeal exhibited by the Radical members of the Custom House Investigating Committee, in preventing the examination of Porter and Babcock in New York, is sufficient evidence of the damage expected to result from a rigid cross-examination of those members of the President's household. The *Tribune* characterizes this action as 'such chicanery as a Western lawyer might employ to clear a horse thief,' adding that it will be much worse for the Administration in the end than if they were allowed to come. The *World* denounces the pretexts for rescinding the order summoning them to Washington as 'sham,' and speaks the popular mind when it draws the inference that Grant knows too well how damaging it would be to spread their evidence before the country. Both Porter and Babcock offered to come to New York and testify, and a summons was sent on requiring their presence. But Senator Howe, who went on to consult with the President, returns in hot haste to say that the private secretaries must by no means be brought to New York, where rebutting evidecne can so easily be produced in case they provo so strangely incorrect in memory as Let, but must be examined at Washington, if anywhere. It evidently is not safe to carry the investigation into the Executive household, after the developments elsewhere; but by refusing, for no good reason, to examine Porter and Babcock in the city where alone their testimony can be taken fairly, the Administration Senators in fact confess to all the charges againts those young men, and give cause for worse suspicious.—*Boston Post.*

G. H. PICKER,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR!

Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workman like manner.

How To Go West.

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of progress and improvement, the word west has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Short Lile, and from Logansport over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, and running through Burlington reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph and Kansas city, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other railroads running from these cities.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to time, Connections, Fare &c, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Ag't,

NOV23-1-y T. E. [illegible]

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct,
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

Sarnira M. Osborn } versus } Complaint for Divorce,
William C. Osborn }

NOW comes the Plaintiff by Guy Plum her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Wm. C. Osborn is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice, is therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 2nd day of February 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct,
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term 1872.

Levi Brown Guar. of the Minor heirs of Horatio Blake deceased, } Complain in Attachment
versus
Lucy A. Rensch & Rensch }

NOW comes the Plaintiff by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his complant herein together with an affidavit that said defendants, Lucy A. Rensch and —— Rensch are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 26th day of January 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.
April, 4 '70.

Grover & Baker's
Sewing
Machine
IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel,

T. C. ELSON,
AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given the citizens of Richland Township, in DeKalb County, Ind., that I will apply at the March term, 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises. In the building situated on Lot No. 1, Bisler's addition to the town of Corunna, in said township.

[illegible]

FRUIT HOUSE
Burnt Out!
BUT GOING AGAIN, OPPOSITE OLD STAND.
No Advance in Teas, Coffee, or Sugars
Or Anything

Our stock is now complete, the Great Distruction has not interrupted our Trade. In two days after the fire we were open and doing business, and thanks to the public for their kind patronage as we were no sooner opened than the commenced patronizing us and our trade is better to-day than the day we burned out. We will continue in the future as in the past to please our patrons by selling them goods at the lowest possible figures. Everything to give satisfaction or money refunded.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11½ cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio. per pound, 25c 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This we make a speciality and fell confident we can sell TEAS 25 to 50 cents per pound lower than other House. The reason we can do so is we purchase direct of the importers in rrund lots, say one to two hundren chests at a time, we thus save the profits of the speculaton, Jobber and wholesale Merchant which is 10 to 20 cents per pound. This saving we give to our customers. Of all grades we have received over three hundred Chests.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,10
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,20; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

Our 80c TEAS you will find excelient goods. We charge nothing for tiying them; if not satisfactory they can be returned, and money refunded.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 25c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbon or $0 $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, Rin and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand Ge keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 15c per can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper than you can puthem up.

Dried Fruits.

Half Peaches, per lb. 12c; Best Apples, 8c; Prunes, 10c; Raspberries, 45c; Pitted Cherries, 45c; Figs, 20c; Dates 12c.

Candies, per lb. 20c; Nuts of all kinds, per lb., 12 to 18c; Dime Box Matches, 5c. Fish, all kinds Coffe Essence, Candles, best coal oil 30c per gal., best rose oil 20c per gallon, and all other goods for half the price.

J. B. WHITE,
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS.
POCKET BOOKS.
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
FACTORY

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
FORT WAYNE IND

MANHOOD,
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly soliot a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

GOULD'S
FORT WAYNE
FURNITURE
Store.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Furniture, Looking Glasses
Mattresses and Bedding.
The Manufacture of
PARLOR SETS
AND
Fine Lambrequins
A SPECIALTY.
38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county, the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE
Highest Price given for Produc
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groecry line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN
Feb., 24-ly.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Auburn Ahead!
FRESH ARRIVAL
of
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes,
NOTIONS,
Hats & Caps
At the popular store of
'J. W. CASE
Gloves, Mittens,
Books, Statinery,
Wall, Window Paper
Country Produce
Taken in exchange for goods.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Our schools, throughout the county, are closing.

Fine-cut tobacco 60 cents per pound at Smith & Hare's.

The largest crowd we ever saw in the Methodist Church, was on last Sabbath evening.

Read the advertisements and see who advertise and then you may know who will give good bargains.

Best cigars in town, for 5cents, at Smith & Hare's.

The protracted meeting, at the M. E. Church, is still going on. May success attend it.

Lung fevers, pneumonias and colds are the prevailing diseases during the present season.

We see by the Columbia City *Post* that a Building Loan and Saving Association has been organized in that place.

For a choice article of syrup, go to Smith & Hare's.

If we are industrious, we shall never starve, for, 'at the workingman's house Hunger looks in but dares not enter.

To keep dogs from getting the small pox vaccinate them behind the ears with a charge of buck-shot. Dog-oned if that don't settle their hash.

Go to U. V. Beard's grocery if you want musket caps.

Yesterday was Valentine day, but if you have been neglectful, you can still send one one of those beautiful or homely pictures with great propinety.

Gone.—The snow, beautiful snow, ain't quite beautiful just now. It is assuming a muddish cast, and the poetry of the whole thing has suddenly disappeared. This weather has spoiled our sleighing.

Good tea 60 cents per pound, at Smith & Hare's.

We have been promised a Valentine, but we warn him to remember "Whose mocketh the poor reproacheth his Maker; and he that is glad at calamities shall not go unpunished.'

Our correspondent, from Franklin Tp., favors us with an interesting letter this week, which will be found in another column. We will be glad to hear from him often.

The Concert given by Prof. Strab, at Cedar Creek Chapel, was a grand affair.—The songs being of the best selections, and the order manifested, by the scholars, showed plainly that the Prof. understood his business.

The Illinois papers are making a great ado over a child with ears like a calf.—That's nothing. Children are born in Indiana whose entire heads are like a calf.—Many of them grow up and do business, but they never advertise.

We learn from the Ligonier *Standard* that a large manufacturing interest has been awakened at that place. A company has been formed with a capital of $40,000 at $25 shares. Auburn will soon organize one with $50,000.

The statement that John B. Stoll wrote the article in the *Argus* reflecting on Col. McDonald is denied by H. E. Wadsworth, responsible editor of that paper. We thought at the time it had too much brains in it for Stoll. Well, "Tink," will forgive you this time, if you don't do so again.

It is now about the right time to state that 'peaches have been nipped in the bud' and that the 'wheat crop will be a failure.' There is the maple sugar man, too. He has not yet informed us whether the sap promises to flow freely next month or not. Let him smell of the maple bark and inform us.

The schools of our county are in a flourishing condition, and we hear no complaints from any quarter. The course Mr Barnes, as a School Examiner, has pursued, has given complete satisfaction, and DeKalb County has just cause to feel proud of her common schools. Long may they prosper.

The sickness of Hon. John Colerick was caused by the lesion of a blood vessel in the bronchial tube. His lungs are not in the least affected, and his recovery will therefore be permanent. His many friends throughout the State will be rejoiced at this announcement.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Pass it Round.—A petition to be signed by soldiers of the late war, is being circulated quite generally, asking Congress to hand out a land warrant to each. The soldier had better receive it than the railroad corporations who are fast gobbling up what little we have. Circulate it, boys and if Congress has any gentlemanly feeling, she will "gin" it to you. Call at T. B, Totten's where the petition can be signed.

Papers that are in the practice of mixing news and business notices promiscuously in their local columns, will not offend us by erasing the name of this paper from their exchange list. We have neither time nor disposition to search through a column of miscellaneous puffs for a news item; and we presume their readers feel much as we do about the matter. It is a very bad practice in local journalism—*La Grange Standard.*

READ THIS.

It is proposed by a number of our citizens to organize a Building Loan and Saving Association. We have been agitating this question and trust that it will meet with the prompt approval of our citizens. The first thing necessary is that fifty residents sign an application for a charter and after this is done, then the shares are valued at from $200 to $300 each, on which a monthly due of one dollar is paid. Let us obtain the first result and then we will try for the second. We notice a number of places have entered into this enterprise with great success. Fort Wayne has quite a number of these associations all doing well. We hope the question will be thoroughly canvassed and an organization effected at an early day.

Sinking Fund.

The Sinking Fund is to be distributed about the 20th of this month. The following is the apportment for the counties named:

Allen	$14,353,00
DeKalb	5,666,11
Steuben	4,241,82
LaGrange	4,668,84
Noble	6,728,37
Whitley	4,750,67

In speaking of us last week the unselfish editor of the Ligonier *Banner* says: "We never did see any thing about Tommy that *is* "enviable." Barring the grammar, we regard the above as personal. However, we are content, well knowing that to win the admiration of the writer, of the above, it would only be nesessary to carry a bottle of whisky. Call again Johny.

A survey is being taken through Troy and Franklin townships, for the Canada Southern Railroad. That's right. Let us get all the roads we can, no matter where they are in the county. They are a good investment and help pay taxes. We are not so selfish as to oppose a road because it does not come to Auburn. We believe in Railroads and want to see them built somewhere in the county.

Did'nt go Back.—We forgot to state that on last Ground Hog day, one little fellow came forth to the light, no doubt to take notes of matters and things, and the probability of his return soon, are not very flattering. Ask D. Z. Hoffman, Esq., our efficient County Recorder, he can tell you all about it. It is said that wood chucks come forth to see the sun, but this one has embodied the very spirit of his desires, and is a son in fact, weighing about eight pounds. Tally one for the Democracy in 1893.

Though our winter has been and is still close and severe in character, it appears to be passing away from us with remarkable rapidity. Think of it! It is almost Spring, and yet it seems but a little space when the falling leaves were being blown hither and thither by fitful gusts of autumn wind. In a little while the sober mantle of winter will be laid aside, and the warm south winds will quicken into active existence Nature's beautiful adornments. Then, in the luxury of indulgence we will forget the forbidding features of the past.

Hickory.—We have been presented with a very beautiful chair made by our popular furniture merchant, C. C. Shaffer, Esq. Knowing our politics, he wisely concluded that we would prefer a hickory one, and a hickory one it is, carved and shaped into one of those easy graceful chairs that give so much comfort and satisfaction. Our readers had better look out now for Democratic thunder, we got "old hickory" at the bottom of us. This chair-itable act, so delicately conceived has placed us under lasting obligations to the donor, who keeps one of the finest as well as one of the best assorted stocks of furniture to be found in Northern Indiana. If you want nice goods go to him.

Baptist Church—The brick work on the new Baptist Church to be erected in Auburn, during the coming season, has been awarded to Mr. Geo. Picker, who will begin operations as soon as possible. The edifice is to be 50 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 18 feet from floor to ceiling. The tower will be about 65 feet high, and the whole will make one of the finest churches in the county. We are glad to note such improvements as these, for churches and schools are an index of intelligence and refinement of the community in whose midst they exist. Now, the next great want is a new and commodious School House, worth, say, $25,000, and though we may have to wait a year or two we might as well agitate the question now, to get the old foggies wakened up, so that they will be just about ripe for the harvest in the right time.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Butler Lodge, No. 282, I. O. of O. F., held Wednesday evening Feb. 7th, 1872. The following preamble, and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death from our midst, Sister Mary J. Rose, wife of James E. Rose, Esq., on Feb. 5th, 1872. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Rose, society has lost one of its best members.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with her relatives, and especially with her heart stricken husband.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of Sister Rose, we drape our Lodge room for thirty days.

Resolved, That this preamble and these Resolution be published in the Auburn Courier and a copy be sent the bereaved husband, and one copy be placed on file in our Lodge room.

John J. Hoopingarner,
Charles Haines,
J. B. Bennett,
Committee.

From New Era.

Mr. Editor:—Thinking, perhaps, a line from New Era would be in place I ask a small space in the columns of your valuable paper. The citizens of New Era have enjoyed their portion of the past run of sleighing. Since the former business directory was given, there has been some valuable additions made, that of the talked about wagon shop and one valuable shoe shop, by Mr. Zern, from Auburn. We will soon have a barber shop in operation, by one of the 'darkies' from St. John's station. He was here yesterday and left a specimen of his work at the store, the specimen is in the shape of a man. He cut Hen Gettel's hair and hung him out at the 'Josh for a sign.' If he gets a certain number of patrons he will commence business inside of a month, if not he will take down the "sign."

J. N. Millikan, our celebrated sewing machine agent, and former Representative of the W. & W., and H. H. Houser, our popular trustee, have formed a partnership and now represent the 'Weed Machine.' To their former patrons they say 'trade us your old machines at one 3d their price for the 'Weed,' and have the best while it is going.

S. C.

The editor of a western paper in his last issue says: 'We cannot exist any longer on firewood, maple sugar, and sheep-skins We bid our patrons good-bye, and offer for sale two-hundred bushels of seed potatoes, slightly frost bitted.'

We have received a communication from Sedan, too late for this week.

From Franklin Township.

Mr. Editor:—This is a staid old township and it is mighty seldom that an item of news can be picked up of sufficient importance to interest the general reader; but as I am fully aware that local news are what make a county paper, although it may not contain as much reading matter, preferable to city papers, I will, therefore, from time to time note down such events transpirable in this locality, as I may believe of sufficient importance to warrant their publication in your paper, interspersing the same occasionally with my own views of things.

Like the people of most all other localities we have occasional attacks of railroad fever, and lately quite a severe attack of Canada Southern and Chicago has prevailed in this township, that company having run a line just north of the north line of this township in the edge of Steuben Co., in fact, so near the line that a part of the section grounds, at Hamilton, will be in this township near the centre of the north line, that is provided the road is built on that survey. But the face of things is somewhat changed by the Kendallville interest procuring the running of a line in a north-easterly direction from that burg, to intersect their old survey near the east line of the State. Said Kendallville line strikes the west line of this township near the centre of that line, and passes out near the No. 3 corner, leaving Hamilton out in the cold. It is useless, however, to speculate as to the final location of the road, yet, as money tells; Kendallville and Ligonier route may have the best show.

Our schools now appear to be prospering finally after one or two slight quarrels and a few interruptions by the measles, they having carried a vacation, last week, in the N. W. (Thomas Baxter's) school The terms of the school will close in a week or two.

The leap year party fever has had a slight run in these parts, but most of those attacked are convalescing.

In conclusion I will say that we are all trying to raise funds to pay our direct and indirect taxes, but it keeps us 'bobing 'round' a little too lively for healthy recreation, and, by the way, let me say that the idea prevalent, that farmers are getting immensely rich is a grand mistake, but the truth is they are making the least money of any other class of our citizens when we take into consideration the amount of labor they and their families perform and the capital invested.

At some future time I propose to briefly consider the matter of our indirect taxes, in connection with our local taxes, the latter of which appears to give your friends of the Waterloo *Press* such a chronic night-mare.

Respectfully, A. F.

THE B. & O. RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Our Prospects Brighter Than Ever.

[From the Defiance Express.]

The route of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Extension is still undecided. It has been reported for the last two weeks that the route would be settled upon in a few days, and the suspense would then be over. But it has not been settled yet, and we will not be surprised if there is'nt an elapse of several weeks before the suspense is ended.

The Baltimor Company it seems wants to find out what the people along the two routes will do, and as the speediest method to accomplish that end have made over tures to both. The result is, each line has organized for a struggle to see which can make the best showing. Committees have been appointed; meetings held, and all is tumult and anxiety to know the result.

It is reported that Byran has raised a stock subscription of about $100,000, and if that is true we cannot help saying well done for Bryan. But that will not decide the question. Bryan will have to do better than that. True, that is a large amount of money and will have its weight, but not sufficient to give that line the preference. Napoleon, the invicible Napoleon, is a little out of sorts as regards money for stock but what it lacks in money it makes up in wind. The programme is for Bryan to furnish the money while Napoleon does the blowing.

The Indiana interest of the other line seems to attract a great deal of attention, and if they are 'immense' as reported, it is no wonder we hear so much of them.—But they are not. The towns along their route in Indiana are larger than ours, we will admit, and can probably raise more money, but the reason of their growth and seeming advantage over the towns on our route, is contributable to railroad facilities they already enjoy, and which are more or less in competition with the B. & O. Extension. This then takes the wind out of their sails and makes what seems an advantage to them, an outright disadvantage to their getting the road.

Another drawback to the other route, consists in the obstinate fact that it is eight miles longer than ours. It will therefore have to raise sufficient to build the road eight miles before it can offer any serious competition to us. It is no fool of a job to build a railroad eight miles long, and if it should do that, there is then a possibility that the company will decline to run eight miles out of their way when the shortest line is and must be the object.

But how is it with our line? Tiffin with an unprecedented generosity, offers about $100,000 in stock, donates the right of way to Defiance, and furnishes the ties a like distance. While the village of Defiance will raise $60,000 in stock, and the country, from New Bavaria to Hicksville, probably $40,000 more. Fostoria, for a small place, has as much wealth in it as any of the other places, excepting Tiffin, and there need be no fear of Fostoria not taking its share of the responsibility. Our Indiana friends are fully awake to their interests in the enterprize, and will come to the scratch without a particle of reluctance.

This is about as the matter stands.—Nothing has transpired to shake our confidence in the least in our final success, and we are not troubled about it, but as there is 'many a slip twixt the cup and the lip. let us not be too sanguine. Our amount of stock is comparatively light, and we should raise it and get out the drag as soon as possible. Every man benefited, who has a thousand dollars to invest, should, as we said before, invest it in this road.

Another Pioneer Gone.

One by one the frontiersmen of our county are taking their leave, and now but few are left to re-count the scenes of early days, of perils and depriations that are ever attendant upon the hardy pioneer of the great west.

The last sad rites were paid to the memory of Daniel Moody, Esq., on Friday last, he having departed this life at about six o'clock of the morning of the 7th inst., in the 8[illegible]th year of his age.

Mr. Moody was about the first white resident of the county, having imigrated hither some forty years ago, "when this was a howling wilderness." No cultivated fields or happy homes, greeting the eyes, nor civilized voices fell upon the ear to cheer the heart with joy, but all was desolation in the midst of nature's luxuriousness. It is a matter worty of remark that indomitable will and perseverance must have entered more largely into the composition of these early settlers than is now observable in the various classes that now populate our county. Be this as it may, this was their great stock in hand, and to this are we indebted to-day for the pleasant homes they now leave, for the more glorious and peaceful one, we trust, that shall last during the ceaseless roll of eternity.

Far removed from the influence and association of home and friends, with nothing but the deep silence of the mighty forest, as their companion, they struck the first blows for civilization and improvement, and by Herculean efforts carved out in the depth of the wilderness, the rude but comfortable homes, as the first fruits of their labor. And foremost among this little band was Father Moody, armed with an iron will and robust constitution, so requisite in the attainment of these great results. So inured had he become to these hardships, that at his advanced age, indoor employment had no attractions for him, and he even indulged in the hope a few days before his death that if he could gain sufficient strength to go out again he would recover from the malady that finally caused his death. A few years after his advent, when the improvements within the boundaries now forming this county were becoming more general, Mr. Moody was still foremost in the rank of solid worth took an active part in the organization of the county, and we learn was the second commissioner elected to discharge the duties of that office. And later still, advancing with the rapid strides of improvement, he was identified with the then great enterprises inaugurated for the good of the whole.

And thus we can trace him from the day he first assumed the handship of a pioneer life, down to the very day of his death, we might say, never once fagging in the duties of the hour, a man full of Christain zeal and benevolence, without the surroundings of christian associations—honorable and just with all, and pure and upright in every principle that beautifies and elevates the man.

Mr. M., was a life long Democrat, firm and unyielding in his political views, yet liberal in his expressions to his opponents He had an abiding faith in the great principles enunciated by Jefferson, and often referred to the good old days of Jackson and hard money, as the happiest of his life.

But now the old man has gone down into the great charnel house of time, never more to be seen again by mortal man, but his good deeds are with us, and his work shall follow him, while his spirit has taken its winged flight to the mansion on high, where the faithful enter into the joy of their master and the weary are at rest, Let us then, as it behooves us, imitate his many virtues, work for the same noble end that he attained, and receive the same approval from man for many good deeds, and from God for an unswerving obedience to his divine injuctions.

The funeral obsequies were held at the M. E Church in this place, and were conducted by Revs. Ward, Lamport and Baker, the first making a very fine discourse, being an old settler himself. The attendance was very large, filling the Church to its utmost capacity.

STILL ANOTHER.

Since writing the above we learn that Jacob Sugars, Esq., also an early pioneer, died last Teusday morinng in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Sugars came to this county about the year 1840, and gave material assistance in the building up and improvement of the country. Mr. S. leaves a wife and two sons, all, at present, residents of the county. Like Mr. Moody, he was a sound Democrat, and all that has been said of the former is just as applicable to Mr. Sugars. He was buried at this place, with unusual solemnities, a large concourse of citizens paying tribute to his memory by being present.

The game limits expired on the first of February. To save our sportsmen from the "ravages" of the lawyers, we publish the game law for them:

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful to kill or trap quails or pheasants from the first day of February to the first day of Octer in each year, and it shall be unlawful to net quails at any time. Any person or persons violating these provisions shall upon conviction thereof be fined the sum of two dollars for each quail or pheasant, so trapped shot or netted.

It is unlawful for any person or persons to have in his or their possession any of the game above mentioned within any of the respective times within which the killing, &c., of the same is prohibited and the persons so offending are subject to the same penalties as are provided for Killing, etc.

The sports are singing gaily, oh; all about the beautiful snow. The ride at night, by the pale moonlight, and then they goes, o'er the hard white snows, to the nearest place where the whisky flows. And with nose and toes that are almost froze, they go home tight, long after night, with breath that's never so sweet as a rose. Oh, oh, ain't it delightful, though their wives all think it so frightful. With punches at night, till each one gets tight, and goes through a regular corning; there's no harm done, in having a bum, save an aching head in the morning.

Householders Call In—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-y V. A. Beard.

Musical Review.

Tuesday evening the last review of the term took place at the Conservatory of Music, of Fort Wayne, the cosy little hall being crowded to repletion by friends and patrons of the institution which must have proved extremely gratifying to both teachers and pupils. The review was conducted on the same principles as the ones which heave preceded it, and comprised exercises in vocal and instrumental music music by the different clatses, ranging from the lowest to the highest. The scholars in attendance are evidently making rapid and gratifying progress, and acquiring a thorough mastery of the principles underlying all true musical excellence.—They are required to understand perfectly the elements before they leave the lower classes, and to this fact may be ascriben the excellence and finish of the culture they have acquired.

Another term began last Wednesday, the number of pupils in attendance having been largely increased by new accessions. The success of the conservatory, both financially and otherwise must be particularly gratifying to Prof. Virgil. He is determined to make it worthy of support, and among other additional inducements which he will soon offer to those desiring to become skillful on the piano forte, will be the privilege of taking lessons from a Professor from Boston, a graduate of the Berlin Conservatory of Music, and a very accomplished painist, who has been engaged and will soon enter upon his duties in this city.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simply remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON.
204 South third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—At Butler, Ind., Feb. 5th, 1872, after an illness of three days, John Campbell, in the 73d year of his age.

Farewell father, we shall miss thee
As the days of life pass by;
But again we hope to meet thee,
In that home beyond the sky.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 137
" Red	128 @ 130
Oats	36
Rye	45
Corn	45
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	18@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	58@62
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	7c
Dry	010
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75 80
Eggs	25c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	3c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	c

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER & BLATTNER
May 4, 1871.

Baptized in Fire.

THE CHICAGO PHENIX!

A UNIVERSAL NEWSPAPER.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

popular weekly paper for the times, embracing the leading features of those journals destroyed by the terrible conflagration, and combining just such a corps of writers as will give the public all the news of the week, in a condensed compilation of the leading journals or the nation and the world

A TRUTHFUL RECORD.

The Phenix will be the Most truthful and reliable recorder of incidents and facts concerning the great fire, ever published.

ACCOUNTS OF THE FIRE.

It will contain only such accounts as are vouched for by reliable witnesses, and will correct the erronesous and fabricated statements of sensational writers.

CHICAGO AND THE NEWS.

It will, for a time, be devoted especially to the past, present and future of Chicago, besides being the most complete weekly newspaper in the world.

FIRESIDE COMPANION AND NEWSPAPER.

Its columns are devoted to News, Commerce Science, Literature, Art, Drama, Music, Humor Pastime, Poetry, Fashion, Society news, and enough of Romance to make it a most desirable fireside companion, as well as the most reliable and complete newspaper for the business man in the counting room.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be illustrated with engravings taken from photographs of the Chicago Ruins, instead of sketches, 'by our special artist' who was not on the spot;' and thus gives a series of perfect views, not obtainable elsewhere, and the first number will contain the only correct map of the burnt city,

HAPPY HOURS.

That beautiful literary journal, "Happy Hours" whose publisher was the first to issue a paper to meet the public demand, after the awful fire, has been merged into the literary department of the "Phenix," which will embrace the contributions of more than sixty of the most popular writers of the day.

A SPECIAL FEATURE.

The "Phenix will contain, as an especial feature a more complete record of incidents and results of the late terrible fire, than can be found in any book paper, or publication in the country. So numerous and inaccurate have been the accounts sent forth, that something reliable and readable is eagerly sought at this time, and The "Phenix" will fill the bill.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Phenix is the cheapest paper in America, being an eight page, forty column weekly, at only two dollars a year; in fact it shall be the paper for the people and the times.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The first number will be issued on Saturday Nov 11th, and will be the paper wanted by everybody, as a record worth preserving or to send away and for its accurate illustrations.

ITS BASIS.

It is a consolidation of other journals, and therefore on a solid foundation, continuing their former circulation.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To any person who gets us three new subscribers we will send the "Phenix" for one year free, or one of our beautiful prize, steel plate engravings worth $2.50.

PREMIUMS.

For the purpose of rapidly increasing our subscription list before the close of the present year we will give to every person who subscribes for the "Phenix" during the month of November, a beautiful steel engraving, worth $2,00, half a dollar more than the price of subscription. No such opportunity was ever before given, and probably never will be again. Avail yourself of it. Engravings will be promptly and safely sent by mail or delivered at this office, as subscribers may wish.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

Send in your names, and subscriptions at once, and sustain this great newspaper enterprise.—Price of subscription only two dollars per year.—Single copies 5 cents. Agents wanted everywhere.

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So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY
DRY OODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool.

Don't mistake the plac--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

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Advice
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KEYSTONE
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BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, pegged and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything us

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THE PUBLIC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE!

Great Closing out Sale, Regardless
OF COST, AT
J. & D. [illegible]'S,
CALHOUN STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Hardware Store
FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on

Reasonable Terms.

This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his

Fine Residence,

With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address

GEO. HENSLER,
Butler, Ind.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE!
FOR 1872.

The first Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies just published. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in Two Colors, and illustrated with over Three Hundred engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and

Two Colored Plates

The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world—112 pages, giving full directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walls &c.

A Christmas present for my customers, but forwarded to any one who apply by mail, for Ten cents, only one quarter the cost. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.

Examiner's Notice.

Examinations will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Examiner.

Sowing Clover Seed.

In answer to an inquiry made by a Tennesseean about sowing clover on an old sedge field, Mr. F. Curtiss advises the use of barnyard manure; if that is not obtainable apply some bone dust or phosphate and sow with the seed, and when the clover is up a little way, top dress with plaster. Apply the manure broadcast at the time of seeding. A bushel of clean red clover seed weighs about sixty pounds, and is enough for four or five acres. It should be sowed in February, about the time of the last snowfall, and allowed to settle in the ground as the snow melts, and the surface becomes muddy. If one is a beginner with clover he should get only a bushel at first and secure a good stand of four acres.

Paying Storage or Keeping Grain.

A great deal has been said relating to the exhaustion of the storage facilities in Chicago. It seems patent that there is likely to be a glut in all the important shipping points in the West. The railroads have also been taxed to their utmost capacity, but there is still room for storage, for besides the capacity of the elevators in Chicago, which now represent about 2,000,000 bushels yet unfilled, the vessels of various classes in port, represent a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels.

We advise farmers not to be in a hurry to ship, just at present. It will be but a short time now until navigation opens, and grain will move freely. Watch the markets and read the journals specially devoted to the interests of agriculture. All the departments of trade nowadays have organs especially devoted to the interests of agriculture.

It would be a natural sequence that grain will depreciate in price between now and the opening of navigation. It is only a question whether the farmer can hold his surplus himself, or send it forward to the markets, and pay storage in the public graneries.

Canary Birds.

Hang the cage always were drafts do not strike the bird. Give healthy birds canary and ripe seed, plenty of fresh water, cuttle fish bone, and clean gravel on the bottom of cage often.—Also, give the birds fresh water to bathe in every day. After they have bathed remove the dish, which should be rather shallow. Never have the room over heated. At night, when the fire has gone down, if it is very cold, throw a thin cloth over the cage. A little pepper occasionally regulates them. Do not give them cake or sugar. When moulting, feed them on ripe seed, slightly moistened. Hard boilt eggs and crackergrated are excellent. Bad seed will kill birds. Cabbage and sweet apples are good for them, and now and then a fig. With moderate care the litile songesters will repay your attension with sweet notes of joy.

The Chicago *Post's* plains correspondent writes. 'I never saw so many Indians in my life. I should think there were a million at least, I won't take off an Indians; though several of them will get taken off before spring if General Palmer moves westward. They are dressed mostly in blankets and bears grease. They are confiding people. Yesterday a squad of thirteen came into our tent, and the oldest availed himself of the right of seniority by sitting down on our hot box-stove, which he mistook for a valise. He was much surprised, and the quarter-master has been issuing laudanum poultices every since.'

"How Can I Coom."

'Ven I first come to Filadelfy to serve, I was very uncivil,' said Katrine, now a tidy servant girl in a respectable family, 'I laugh mooch, and I feel ashamed to remember how I have ven I know so little. Shon tat vas my beau—Shon, he took me to that teater one night, ven I be in Filadelfy but tree weeks. We sit in te gallery, and we not see goot, and Shon said he would get a better seat. So ha puts his leg round der post, und slides down mit der pillar, and looks up and calls out:—'Katrine! come down! tish a goot place here!' and I lean over and said I: 'How can I coom down Shon?' And he said, 'Shust slide down!' So I put my legs round dar pillar, and I slides down. Dunder! how the people laugh! Dey laugh so dey play no more dat night upon de stage. Everybody laugh and yell, and whistle all over der house. I vas much ashamed den, though I knew not any harm. But now I plushes red every time I tinks mit it.'

'What do you mean, Colonel,' said S. S. Cox to Fisk, 'by the place where the woodbine twineth?' To which interrogatory that learned and dignified body, the committee on banking and currency and when Garfield asked me where the money got by Corbin went to, I could not make a vulger reply and say up a spout, but observing while peddling through New England, that every spout of house or cottage had a woodbine twining about it: I said naturally enough "where the woodbine twineth."

'Ma has Aunty Jane got bees in her old mouth?'

'No my son; why do you ask such a question?'

Because I heard Mr. Briggs tell her that he would take honey from her lips; and he was so long about it I wondered he did'nt get stung."

Constant dropping wears away stones and by diligence and patience the mouse ate in two the cable, and little strokes fell great oaks.

Employ thy time well, if thou meanest to gain leisure, and since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away even an hour.

Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries.

In the affairs of this world, men are saved not by faith, but by want of it.

Experience keeps a dear school but fools will learn in no other.

Pride is as loud a beggar as Want and a great deal more saucy.

Industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them.

Miscellaneous Items.

Silvery jewelry is coming in style.

A tight fit—the delirium tremens.

Courting is bliss, but matrimony is blister.

Grape leaves make a better yeast than hops.

Never confide your secrets to your relations. Blood will tell.

The dew reddens the rose, frost the toes, and whisky the nose.

The latest style of gold bracelets are nearly three inches wide.

Thousands of cattle perished by the flood in Sacramento valley.

The countyy pays more for alcholic drinks than for its colleges and schools.

'Absence makes the heart grow fonder;' but it is of somebody else.

One California prison convict is eighty years old, and another seventy.

The longest word extant occurs in Aristophanes, and contains 169 letters.

England contributed the sum of $386,420 50 in aid of the poor Chicago sufferers.

New Hampshire holds the first State election in 1872. Connecticut follows next.

A man in Mich., hearing that a raven would live two hundred years, bought one to try.

The best way to train a child in the way he should go is to go that way occasionally yourself.

Salt Lake City contains Episcopal, Presbyterian Methodist and Catholic church organizations.

A coroner's jury in Minnesota recently decided that a man had been 'severely frozen to death.'

The saying that it is 'more blessed to give than to receive,' applies only to medicine and advice.

'What are you doing?' said a father to his son, who was tinkering an old watch. 'Improving my time, sir.'

A citizen of Portland, Mich., picked up $7,000 over a year ago, and no owner has come for the money yet.

'Which is the forward end of a Fan Mill? is an important question now being discussed in the agricultural papers.

The number of Roman Catholics in Europe is 143,000,000; of Protestants 71,000,000, and of Jews 4,800,000.

'Pa, what can I do, unless you get me a riding-habit, up here in the country?'—'Get into the habit of walking, my dear boy.'

A farmer living in Allen County, Ind., found a gold coin imbeded in solid clay, at a depth of twenty five feet, while digging a well.

A sick man was told that his wife would probably marry again. 'All right,' said he, 'there will be one man to lament my death.'

It is stated that of the seventy four Senators, fifty are lawyers, and eleven have been Governors. Senator Sumner has seen the longest service—twenty consecutive years.

Returns from all of the more important pork packing points in the United States indicate that the total packing for the present season will exceed that of last season twenty five per cent.

The best authority in agricultural matters estimate the coming wheat crop of California at twelve millions of sacks, worth at the lowest estimate, $24,000,000 in gold, on the ground.

The pews in Beecher's church, Brooklyn, were recently rented for a year by auction. The prices were twenty per cent. less than last year. The whole amount realized was about $50,000.

They have expensive public buildings in Kentucky. At a public auction in Morganfield, in that State, lately, the county jail was sold for $25 and the court house for $75.

A loving wife in Danbury, Conn., on the deceased of her husband, sent the following thrilling telegram to a distant friend: 'Dear John is dead. Loss fully covered by insurance.'

A married lady in Connecticut recently fell into a river and would have been drowned except that her cries attracted the attention of her husband, who, mistaking her in the dark for another woman worked like a young beaver to get her out.

'Bill,' said Bob, 'why is that tree called the weeping willow?'

'Cause one of the sneaking, plaguey, things grew near the school house and supplied the master with switches.'

Mr. De Bow, the Southern statistician, figures out the number of foreigners and their descendants in this country at 11,112,662, and of white Americans, descended from residents in the country in 1790, at 22,323,383.

[illegible] of St. Louis show it to be the healthiest of the large cities of the United States. The deaths the last year were only two per cent. of the population, and a decrease of 1098 from the year preceding.

A lady in Washington, Ohio, recently aimed a kick at her husband, but missed him, accidently killed a little child that was near by. The matter is regretted by all parties concerned.

We should not be a bit surprised if the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, is not the standard bearer of the Democracy of this State for Govenor. Give us Voorhees or Holman and Democratic success is assured.

A Washington dispatch says that Ex-Senator Hendricks, of this State, Ex-Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and other leading Democratic leaders are in that city in conference with Democratic Senators and members of both houses.

A little boy recently became greatly enamored of a little toy trumpet which had been given him. One night as he was being 'put in his little bed' he handed the trumpet to his grandmother, saying: 'Here gran'ma, you blow this while I say my prayer.

'These ladies are like birds that are on the wing,' said a humorous clerk to his employer, as a bevy of shop damsels left the store. 'Why so?' asked the proprietor. 'Because it takes them a long time to settle upon their purchase,' (perches,) replied the clerk. The proprietor saw the 'point,' and was so gratified at his acuteness that he at once raised the clerk's wages.

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and
DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOODS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

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Men & Boys Coats, pants,

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$5 OVERCOATS,

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Dry Goods. Dry Goods.

We will Sell for the next TWO WEEKS

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CHEAP, AND AMONG OTHER THINGS,

Best Prints for 6, 8, 9, cents, Brown Muslin for 10c worth 12 1-2.

GEO DEWALD & CO.

Successors to Townley, Dewald, Bond & Co. 107 Columbia Street.

M. E. WOODWARD,

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FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chire House.

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5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS,

50,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
V. BEUGNOT & CO.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL.

75 Columbia street.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering spscial inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
000 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
109 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

300 Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
1 " American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
4 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
[illegible]
50 Solid Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH!

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Church.

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
EUREKA

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal.
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT P RICES

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully annouce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware is the largest and most omplete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware
Buildinig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.

hich he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assort of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricul- and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circular ,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware rn and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castng

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto i which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, jus purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3 50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at propoptionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block. Fort Wayne, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purpose Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

F. E. DAVENPORT & Co.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 22, 1872. No. 8.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS;

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year.........$2.00
Six months.........1.00
Three months.........50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Square....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares ...	2.00	2.50	4.00	4.50	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares....	3.00	[illegible]	6.00	7.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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¼ Column.	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

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A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
J. B. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. F. MASON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.

WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE. S. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,

No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALER IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 38 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	6 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	5 35	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 30 a.m	7.00a.	L. DetroitA.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn,	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.06
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylor s	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1- "
Orrville...	6,38 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago...	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima.....	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11.30 A M	7,00 "	4.30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville.....	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance.....	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,0 A.M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	expres
Fort Wayne, leaves	11 10a.m	4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m	5 12
Waterloo	12 20	5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49	5 54
Angola	1 20	6 20
Fremont	1 42	6 43
Reading	2 21	7 05
Jonesville	2 50	7 43
Hanover	3 18	8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55	8 50
Lansing	6 05	7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15	10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15	
Detroit	6 45	3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 20p.m	9 30a.m
Grand Rapids		6 30
Saginaw	4 15	7 30
Lansing	7 35	10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m	12 17p m
Hanover	7 56	12 52
Jonesville	8 25	1 17
Reading	8 55	1 47
Fremont	9 31	2 25
Angola	9 53	2 49
Pleasant	10 05	3 02
Waterloo	10 34	3 29
Auburn	10 48	3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45	4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, S'upt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a.m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
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AUBURN LIVERY

AND

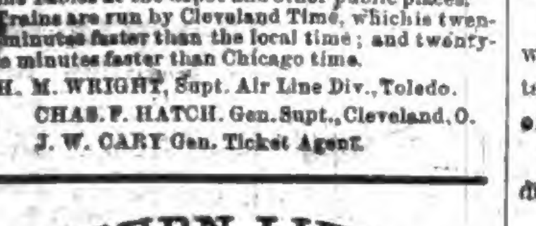

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use ur bes t ndeavors to give genera satisfaction.

TEACHING PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Forty little urchins,
Coming through the door,
Pushing, crowding, making
A tremendous roar.
Why don't they keep quiet?
Can't you mind the rule?
Bless me, this is pleasant,
Teaching public school.

Forty little pilgrims,
On the road to fame!
If they fail to reach it,
Who will be to blame?
High and lowly stations—
Birds of every feather—
On a common level
Here are brought together.

Dirty little faces,
Loving little hearts,
Eyes brim full of mischief,
Skilled in all its arts.
That's a precious darling,
What are you about?
'May I pass the water?'
'Please may I go out?'

Boots and shoes are scuffling
Slates and books are rattling,
And in the corner yonder
Two pugilists are batting;
Others cutting didoes—
What a botheration.
No wonder we grow crusty,
From such associations.

Anxious parent drops in,
Merely to inquire
Why his olive branches
Do not shoot up higher;
Says he wants his children
To mind th ir p's and q's,
And hopes their brilliant talents
Will not be abused.

Spelling, reading, writing,
Putting up the younger ones,
Fuming, scolding, fighting,
Spurring on the dumb ones.
Gymnastics, vocal music
How the heart rejoices
When the SINGER comes to
Cultivate the voices.

Institute attending,
Making out reports,
Giving Object Lessons,
Class drills of all sorts,
Reading dessertations,
Feeling like a tool—
Oh, the untold blessing
Of the Public School!

The Hoosier's Snake Story.

BY JAS. SARISH SSELLP.

'Fish is queer things,' said my Hoosier friend

'Don't it kinder astonish you to think how they lay frozen stiff all winter, and then thaw out alive and kicking again in the sprin?'

I confess that it did, feeling at the same time, curious to know what had brought a subject so entirely isolated from preceding conversation, into his head.

'They say snakes stay frozen all winter the same way, and then thaw out in the spring all right on the goose.

'Are you afraid of snakes?'

Owned that I was, and began to expect a story.

'I ust to be mortal 'fraid of snakes,' continued he, hardly waiting for my reply, 'but I got kinder broke of that eight or a dozen years ago. Did I tell you about it.'

Of course he had'nt.

'Well, as I was sayin', in was eight or a dozen years ago—I was only a clever chunk of a shaver then. The fact is I was just begin' to think about the girls right smart. Father sent me to old Dale's hoss mill with some corn. You see, in those days we had no steam mills in this part of Indiana—done all our grinding by hoss power, carried all our grist to the mill on hooses; waited for our turns, and so on; but that's neither here nor over there.

As I was sayin', the old man sent me to mill with a grist of corn, 'cause you see there was no such thing as wheat thought of in them days—guess wheat bread had'nt much more that been invented then. But that's neither here nor there.

Well, my father sent me to the hoss mill and I had to wait for my turn 'cause several fellow was ahead of me. So I waited and while I was waiting, me and the boys went down to the creek to pull sweet root'—

Here I interrupted him, and ask him what sweet roots were.

'Did you ever!' Don't know what that is?' 'Well, that's a good one. Thought every one know'd what sweet roots was. Did'nt never see any young hickory bushes a growing about in the woods, did you?'

Yes, sir.

'Well, them are sweet roots. We pulled 'em up in the spring of the year, when we found the roots as sweet as sugar and tender as sweet taters. But that's neither here nor there.

We'd got up as many sweet roots as we wanted, and was settin' along on a log a talkin' 'bout one thing another, when one of the boys hollers out to me—sez he:

'Phil! Phil! thars a rattle snake under'n you!'

I lookt, and shure as shootin' there was the biggest snake you ever seed, a climbin' up the side of the log, and gettin' a good ready to nab the seat of my—(his unmentionables.)

'Thout waitin' to think I jest make one of my mortalest plunges in hopes to get away afore it got holt; but all too late.—It made a sure grab and hung on like a vise. And you may safely say there was some tall runnin' about them. On my soul, I believe I went like a streak o' lightning. All did no good, for at every leap the snake came a floppin' and a floppin' round my legs; and purty soon, sez I to myself, the blamed thing must be a tryin' to get wound round me to squeeze me to death. And when I thought that I let out to runnin' harder than ever. Over the fence I went into the turnip patch, all the boys after me a screaming and a yellin' and the snake a holdin' on, and a floppin' around my legs.

Jest afore reachin' the other fence I quit feeling the snake, so I lookt around to see what had come of it. What do you think? Why, sir, the snake was gone—only its skin was left a hangin' to my pantloons.—Thinks, sez I, beasts all nature! I've run so fast I've jerked it out'n its skin!—so I gets a little rail and I goes back to kill it and what do you recond I finds?'

Our first guess was that he had found the snake.

'No, sir,' continued he, 'I finds a streak o' meal clean across the turnip patch!—Them boys had stuffed an old snake skin with meal, and pinned it to my trowsers.

Dutchman.

'Das Oonion Hill coomes by these cars?' inquired a jolly Dutchman on Saturday night as he started into a Union Hill car at Hoboken.

'Yaw, Fritz,' answered a fellow country man.

'Veat cakes all the vile, Yacob,' said Fritz nearly crushing his friends toes in his attempt to steady himself.

'Fritz you pe tam heavy to-night'

'Yaas, I bees full of hot Dom and sherrys, Yacob; I was a fool to dry Yankee drinks; Dom and Sherry doo much for Fritz. I must dry und got some fresh air on de platform, Yake.

Fritz succeeded in getting the door open about six inches; a biting wind blew through the aperture, when an indignant passenger sprung to his feet and closed the door with a suddenness that turned Fritz half around.

'Bees dis car on de outside or inside?' inquired Fritz.

'You are all right, Fritz; sit down in this corner,' said Yacob.

'Dank you, Yacob; if I sleeps when mine house coomes along, dell me who I am.'

Beecher on Death.

Mr. Beecher said he did not think it an evidence of special Christian grace to be willing to die. He did'nt think it natural for the young, or for those full of activeness of life, to desire to die. It is better to be willing to live and do the duties of life. When Paul said it was better to depart he was an old man in person. If an October pippin says it is ready to drop, is that any reason a little green apple in June should be ready. It is the business of green apples to get ripe. All the representation of the New Testament about death are full of cheer and hope. For Paul to die was to go to Christ. Dying is not growing short of breath and feeble of pulse; it is flying up to the all loving soul of the universe. It is going to sweet companionship. We struggle on through the world, finding little of just man made perfect; we go to where all the conditions lift us up to a realm of nobility. There all is concord. There is no selfishness, no hardness or crudeness and rudeness or revenge; all are working up, with one sweet impulse, with the great genial creative force of Divine love. These thoughts ring in my soul like the bells of a far off city, drawing me thitherward. Dying is the easiest thing men do. The suffering is in life; but as a rule men die as easily as a door turns upon its hinges. Dying is going home, not to supineness, not to Oriential luxury, but to supreme activity, where every part is developed and cultured in the realm of love. Bless God for the privilege of dying. My brother Charles, who was always in a dying mood, once congratulated my father upon the fact that he could'nt live much longer. 'Umph' said the old man, 'I don't thank any of my boys to talk to me in that way. I don't want to die. If I had my choice and it was right to choose, I would fight the battle all over.' 'Father,' continued Beecher 'was a war horse, and after he was turned out to pasture, whenever he heard the sound of a trumphet, he wanted the saddle and bridle.'

Critical Periods of Human Life

From the age of forty to that of sixty a man who properly regulates himself may be considered in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and all the functions are in the highest order. Having gone a year or two past sixty, however, he arrives at a critical period of existance; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand still. But arthwart this river is a viaduct called 'The Turn of Life,' which if crossed in safety to the valley 'Old Age,' round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to affect its passage. The bridge is constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters, are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler and thrust him from the pass; but let gird up his loins, and provide himself with perfect composure. To quote a metaphor, 'the turn of life' has a turn either into a prolonged walk or into the grave. The system and power having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close, like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength; whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night has nearly set in.

Gen. Hazen, commanding at Fort Hays, Kansas, writes to Bergh stating that the buffaloes are being ruthlessly slaughtered for their skins alone, and asking him to use his influence with Congress to prevent such a wanton waste of this valuable food.

A Debt for which there is no attachment—the debt of nature,

The Robber's Roost,

OR

HAN'S LAST VICTIM

It was a sultry afternoon, that I crossed the Mississippi River, and negligently travelling on my way towards Greenville. The cool shade which covered the road, and the majestic woodland scenery, whiled away the time so pleasantly, that before I was aware of it, the sun was down, and darkness gently dropping its black vail.

I looked about me, and became alarmed at the density of the forest.—The sighing wind, the rustling of a bush, the hooting of an owl, startled me. In the thick shades of almost every tree, I imagined a wild beast ready to spring upon me, and behind the tree's monstrous trunks, I expected some hideous animal to dash furiously at me. I carried my revolver ready for any emergency, and loosened my heavy knife in its scabbard. But little did I imagine that, having passed the dangers of the woods, those of a more fearful and awful character awaited me.

The darkness had became intense, and it was with the greatest difficulty, I could pursue my course. At length, however, a light hove in view, and never in my life did I hail its gentle lustre with greater joy.

When I neared the spot, I found a dilapidated log house, two stories high, with a rickety old porch in front. A couple of gaunt ferocious hounds came rushing at me, and warned the inmates of my approach. I scrutinized the permises as closely as I could in the darkness, and was anything but satisfied with the result of my investigation But when I looked about me, and saw the heavy gloom which hung upon everything, and the prospect of being devouered by wolves, I concluded to first inquire the distance to the next stopping place, and if it was too far, to remain where I was.

The door opened, and a husky voice said, 'Who is there?'

'A stranger,' I replied, and followed up by asking, how far to the next stopping place?'

I could hear a low murmur of voices and then a reply came. 'ten miles or more.'

I dismounted, and fastened my horse to a post, and as I ascended the old rickety stairs of the porch, they creaked a dismal dirge, and the gaunt, lean hounds nipped savagely at my heels.

The room which I ented presented such a repulsive appearence, that I started back with mingled surprise and disgust. The eyes of several rough, uncouth looking individuals were turned upon me, and I felt in their glance something more of the ferociousness of the wild beast, than the gentleness of human beings.

'Take a seat, stranger?' said a burly thick-set man, as he handed me a chair which groaned piteously with its infirmities. As I cast a glance upon the group before me, I seem to hesitated, which was instantly noticed, and the officiating man who seemed to be the landlord, came toward me, and in a concilatory tone and style as a gentle as could be expected, said:

'Sorry we can't accommodate you better, stranger; but make yourself at home, we'll do the best by you we kin.'

A significant glance passed among the men, as the host concluded his hospitable invitations, which did not escape my notice.

At length, supper was served, consisting of corn bread and bacon; and for this meagre fare, abundant apologies were offered.

After listening a short time to their disgusting conversation, I informed my host I would like to retire.

'Will you leave your saddle bags?' said he, with a bland smile, as he extended his monstrous hand to take them.

'No, sir,' I replied, while a heavy frown gathered on my brow.

'I have a safe place to keep them,' he rejoined, while his blood-shot eyes stabbed me to the heart.

'No doubt,' said I, with a meaning nod, 'but I would prefer taking them with me.'

This conclusion was received rather coldly, and as I prepared to leave the room, one of the men espied the handle of my revolver protruding from beneath my coat.

'Hello, stranger!' he exclaimed, in a quick tone, 'let's see that 'ere pistol, will you?' So sudden had been the demand and in such seeming innocent curiosity, that I put my hand back to give it to him. But a second thought decided me, and I replied, that it was no great curiosity and I would show it to him in the morning.

By this time the men had gathered around me, and seeing things looked rather peculiar, I backed myself through a door, followed by the host. When the door was closed, I could hear loud murmurings, and an oath or two uttered in vehement tones.

The landlord hurried me up a feeble pair of stairs, and a few yards from the landing, pushed open the door, and bade me enter, I glanced around the appartment, and showed, by my action, that I was dissatisfied with its appearance.

'It is the best that I can do for you stranger,' said he; 'and you needn't be afraid of them fellows down stairs, they won't hurt anybody.'.

'I shall not be alarmed,' I replied, as he closed the door, and descended the steps. I was somewhat annoyed at the appearance of things, and determined to place myself in the best possible position of defence. I examined quarters closely, and found the door had no fastening whatever, nor was there anything convenient with which it could be secured.

Determined not to be baffled, I tore a strip of board from the wall, and with my knife, cut a piece sufficiently long to make a brace from the lower clete of the door to the floor. Then with my pocket knife, I bored holes in the casing at the upper end, and drawing several nails from the wall, I drove them with the handle of my large knife. Having examinined the walls, and apprehending no treachery form them, I secured the window, and then turned my attention to the floor. Beneath the bed I discovered a trap door and the discovery made my hair stand on end. I found it opened downward, and the probability of securing it strongly seemed hopeless.

Once I thought of removing the bed, and then watching, as a trapper does a hole in the ice for game. But that would not do, for should I successfully repulse the first intruder—for I had no longer a doubt of being a Robber's Roost—it would leave a hole open which would expose me to their fire. At length a plan came to my relief. I moved the bed from over the door, and taking the clothes off, I threw the chaff bed upon the floor, and directly over the suspected trap 'But, oh horror!' what a discovery I made. The bed was saturated with blood, and in many places, hard from the gore which had dried in it.

Having thus fortified myself, I took a seat on one end of the bed, with my saddle bags close to me, my knife in one hand, and my revolver in the other, and my ammunition convenient, in case I should need it. I blew out my light, and in the darkness awaited the the denoument of the plot. How long I waited, I could not tell; but in spite of my perilous situation, my eyes grew heavy, and I was almost overcome with sleep. But an easy moving of the bed-aroused all my preceptive faculties, and in an instant I was wide awake. It moved several times, quite easy, and then all became quiet. I listened a few moments, but could hear nothing. Presently, there came faint whispers from an adjoining room; my eyes folowed the direction, and I saw a small stream of light pouring through an opening in the partition. I stole softly to the spot, and listened a moment. I then put my eyes to the opening, and had a fair view of the operations inside.

So horrible was the sight I then beheld, that its recolection will never be from memory. Hanging from the bed, and with his head nearly severed from his body, was an old gray-headed man, which the purple current of life was steadily streaming from the gash. I reeled a moment with dizziness, and was about to withdraw from the scene, when when the door softly oppened, and a person entered. I looked again, and three of the men I had seen in the bar-room, were standing near the dead man.

'Why, Hans,' said one, 'I thought you had fixed him by this time.'

'We'll have troble with that customer,' replied Hans, shaking his head; 'he is up to something, he put his bed over the trap.'

'The devil!' they both exclaimed, and looked at each other in suprise.

'We must manage him somehow,' said Hans; 'for he has money, I am certain of that.'

'Hadn't we better attend to that 'ere gal, first!' suggested one.

'Yes, the old man is fixed, now, for the gal; and picking up the light, they left the room.

'What girl?' thoahgt I. 'Is it possible some person as unfortunate as to myself has beem compelled to stop here!'

I listened eagerly, and presently a crash came, followed by a shrill scream, I sprang toward my door, but recollected that I had it well secured. I hesitated a moment, when another scream more terrific than the first, followed by the sharp report of a pistol. It was but the work of a moment to unfasten the door and dash out. As I sprang into the passage, I met two men, who fired simultaneously, but without effect. I leveled my revolver, and sent the contents of one barrel through the head of one, who tumbled heavily down stairs, dragging his companion with him.

I rushed into the room, and found the girl sheltered behind the bed, keeping Hans at bay with a revolver. As I entered, Hans sprang at me with a fiendish expression, and in spite of my efforts, seized me in his Herculian clutches. My pistol now was of no use, so hurling it from me, I drew my knife, and soon put an end to the struggle. I gathered up my pistol, and hurried the girl into my own room, and soon had the door securely barricaded. I then explained to her our situation, and how I came to discover she was to be a victim. When I told her of the old man, she faintly gasped, 'It is my father!' and the next moment lay senseless on the floor. Now, I was in a trying position. I expected every moment the attack of the robbers would be renewed, and in all probability they would overpower us, and then our dooms would be sealed. I involuntarily cast my eyes toward the window, as if it would afford some hope of escape. But then the robbers would have a fair chance, could surround us, and murder us without a show of defence. I had all this time counted on my fair companion as an assistant, not reflecting that she was a woman, and I essayed to protect her. When this thought crossed my mind, all my combative powers were aroused, and I felt strong and competent to contend with a host.

I heard whisperings, and footsteps gently stealing up stairs. A dim light shone beneath the door, and revealed several large holes and cracks. I kept my eyes intently fixed in that direction while my heart palpitated so loud, that its vibration could be distinctly heard.

A slight shuffling of the feet, and crash, crash, went several reports while bullets whizzed sharply about my head. The girl gave a shrill schream; I groaned, and crept closer to the door, and which was riddled with bullets, and through the holes I could plainly discern their actions.

I still had five shots in my revolver, and determined to use them to the best advantage.

'He's done for now,' said one, as he stood eyeing the door.

'But the gal,' replied a little, short, thick-setman, 'she fights like thunder.'

'Ha! you coward, who would fear a woman?' returned the first speaker, with a sneer.

'Jim Bates, I'll make you smell powder for that afore mornin,' said the little man savagely.

'We must have this 'ere door open;' and suiting the action to the word assault was made upon it.

I leveled my pistol and fired, when with an oath, the man fell back upon the floor. I gave them two more shots, when they retreated precipitately down stairs. I reloaded my pistol, and then returned to my companion, who was trying to staunch the blood which was flowing from the wound in her neck.

'I fear, sir, my life is short, and I sincerely thank you for your kind protection,' she feebly murmured, and sunk exhausted on the bed.

I was about to offer some assistance, when I again heard steps on the stairs, and earnest talking, as of persons remonstrating. Thinking the attack at the door would be renewed, I drew the bedstead against, it, and threw the bedding over the head-board, and thus formed a kind of breast-work.

'Say, Mister, don't shoot, I wan't to speak a few words with you,' said a voice at the head of the stairs.

'I'll shoot the first man who comes near that door,' I replied, savagely.

'Oh! no, don't; I'm your friend,' he replied, in a tone which carried treachery with it. 'Come to the door, will yor?'

'Yes; but don't you come.'

'I won't; are you there?'

'Yes,'

'Close?'

'Yes.'

I felt a slight mooving of the bed over the trap, druing which time the men outside kept up an incessant jabber.

One end of the bed was raised softly, and taking hold of it with my left hand, I gently raised it up, until I could discover a head above the opening.

'Are you at the door?'

'Yes'—and simultaneously with my answer went a leaden messenger through the head in the trap, and bang came a bullet through the door.

The sound of a heavy fall announced that my shot had taken effect.

I searched for the revolver the girl had used, and fortunately found it, and was happy to discover that but one load had been shot out of it, which I replaced; and being thus re-inforced, I felt more confident of victory.

But to overcome this gang seemed almost hopeless, as their numbers might be very large, I was so far from assistance. But might not some providential circumstance transpire to deliver me from the hands of these desperadoes? I was determined to do my best, and to leave the result in the hands of Him who directs the affairs of men.

A noise at the window drew my attention, and I caught the glimpse of a man's head slowly rising above the sill. Taking a deliberate aim, I gave him the contents of one barrel, and he descended much quicker than he came up.

What would be the next feature of the programme, I could not imagine; but like a wild beast at bay, watched every move, and had my ears open to every sound But I felt that something decisive must be done, for day would soon make its apperance, and they would have the advantage of me.

Again there were ascending the stairs; I now determined to put an end to the contest and if possible, overcome them, and to make them come to term, or die in the attempt.

I drew the bedstead around so as to protect the girl from their fire, and then stationed myself near the door, but beyond their reach.

Crash went an axe against the door, and the spinters flew in every direction. It was but the work of a moment to break the door in, and when it fell from its fastenings, I sallied forth with a revolver in each hand. One man dropped before me, another reeled and fled precipitately down stairs. A few shots were returned, one of which took effect in my shoulder, and as I felt the blood trickle down my side, it only increased my desperation. I rushed after them, firing whenever I was sure my shot would be effectual. When I reached the bar-room, I gave him my last shot. He fell, and begged me to spare him, as he was the only remaining one of the party. Thinking he could not escape, I returned to the house, and taking a light, searched it thoroughly, and could not find another live man about it. I then ascended the stairs, and found the girl somewhat recovered. We then set about dressing our wounds, and was so absorbed in the matter, that I did not notice a glaring light which was breaking through the door.

'The house is on fire!' exclaimed the girl, springing to her feet.

Taking her by the hand, we rushed to the stairway, but it was one continuous sheet of fire. We then returned to the window, and finding the ladder still there by which the man had ascended, I took her in my arms and descended, thus effecting our escape from another emminent danger.

The man had set the house on fire, and either perished in the flames, or dragged himself to some place of concealment.

Finding two horses in a small stable close by, we took possession of them, and returned to a little town near the Mississippi River. The lovely girl and myself, who had met so strangely, never parted, but will remain one and the same until death, nor have we ever forgotten The Robber's Roost, or Han's Last Victim.

Maxims for Farmers.

The following good maxims should be carefully read and lived up to by all our farmers. They are well worth are preserving for constant reference:

1. Only good farming pays. He who sows without a reasonable assurance of good crops, annually, might better earn wages of some capable neighbor than work for so poor an paymaster as he is certain to prove himself.

2. The good farmer is proved such by the steady appreciation of his crops. Any one may reap an ample harvest from a fertile virgin soil; the good farmer alone, grows good crops at first, and better and better afterward.

3. It is far easier to maintain the productive capacity of a farm than to restore it. To exhaust its fecundity, and then attempt its restoration buy costly commercial fertilizers is wasteful and irrational.

4. The good farmer sells mainly such products as are least exhaustive. Necessity may constrain him, for the first year or two, to sell grain, or even hay; but he will soon send off his surplus, mainly in cotton, or wool, or meat, or butter and cheese, or something else that return to the soil nearly all that is taken from it. A bank account daily drawn upon, while nothing is deposited to its credit, must soon respond 'no funds.' So with a farm similarly treated.

5. Rotation is at least negative fertilization. It may not positively enrich a farmer, it will at least retard and postpone its impoverishment. He who grows wheat after wheat, corn after corn, for twenty years, will need to emigrate before the term is fulfilled. The same farm cannot support (or endure) him longer that. All our wheat-growing sections of fifty years ago are wheat-growing no longer; while England grows larger crops thereof on the very fields that fed the armies of Saxon Harold and William the Conqueror. Rotation has preserved these as the lack of it has ruined those.

6. Wisdom is never dear, provided the article be genuine. I have known farmers who toiled constantly from daybreak to dark yet died poor, because, through ignorance, they wrought to disadvantage. If every farmer would devote two hours of each day to reading and reflection there would be fewer failures in farming than there are at present.

7. The best investment a farm can make for his children is that which surrounds their youth with the rational delights of a beauteous, attractive home. The dwelling may be small and rude, yet a few flowers will enrich and gladden it; while grass and shade are within reach of the humblest.—Hardly any labor done on a farm is so profitable as that which makes the wife and children fond and proud of their home.

Hints to Horsemen. You should always keep your horse fat, and never allow any *lien* on him.

When your horse refuses takes up an oat, consider him as having failed

An ail in horse's foot is often caused by a nail there.

To make your horse very fast—tie him.

Never feed horse sorrel to a sorrel horse, nor horse-chestnuts to a chestnut horse.

You may stirrup your saddle, but don't stir up your horse—in a crowd.

If you don't look carefully after the bits of your horse, you may one day be looking after the bits of your wagon.

Never receive even two lines from a horse without being sure you have the proper address, and never under any circumstances drop a line to a horse

ODD.

It strikes the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* as a little odd that the members of the Cincinnati Convention first worked to secure a recognition of the negro in the Constitution, and then, as a secondary consideration, turned their attention to having the divinity of God acknowledged by that instrument.

It was a brilliant Fond du Lac boy, who seeing a dog with a muzzle on for the first time, exclaimed: 'Mamma, mamma, I bet five cents the dogs are going to wear hoop-skirts: there goes a dog with one on his nose, now.'

There is a perfectly formed and healthy child in Seward township, Kosciusko Co., weighs only one pound and two ounces. It is four weeks old.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEB. 22, 1872.

An Ignoble Ignoramus.

Who?

The fellow who styles himself *Hon.* John B. Stoll.

Why?

Because he has outraged every manly feeling, through his ignorance of a sense of honor, and laid bare the perfidy of his heart, by publishing private letters written to him in all confidence and received by him under the guise of friendship.

This is *Hon.* John B. Stoll!

A treacherous leach, by his own acknowledgment, that would use you for his own selfish ends, and then pay you off with ingratitude and low cunning only known to such as he.

A scab upon society, whose foul excretions occur "weekly" in two papers.

He ignores us because we have shown him up as a shyster and an ambitious office seeker of a grade th rd-rate to a ward bummer.

He ignores us because we have shown that the basis of his stultified political proclivities is money.

He ignores us because we have exposed his treachery, and shown him to be a falsifier.

He ignores us because we have taken the part of a gentleman his compeer in excellence and worth, whom he has attacked in style of a blackguard, and villified in the most contemptible manner.

He ignores us because we have told the truth and made him out a worthless demagogue.

And lastly, he ignores us because we know, and so do the people, that he is a rampant jackass, who measures his brains by the extent of his corporosity—a kind of political eunuch, about as fit for a political leader, to which he aspires, as a stage-horse.

We have done with the *honorable* part of this man. He has desecrated the temple of honor, and like a dastard, divulged that which is held sacred by all honorable men, without its having advanced his cause one step.

Hereafter we shall only recognize him as the redoubtable dutchman from Noble, asking pardon of our readers for bringing so odious a name so frequently before them.

Resignations and sentences to the penitentiary are fast breaking up the Grant party in the county.

Alabama has the largest colored vote of any of the Southern States, and gives the largest Democratic majority. Hadn't Alabama better be reconstructed!

The strength of the Democratic ticket for State officers, carries terror to the heart of the Radicals. It is one of the very best State nominations ever put before the people, and it will be elected.—*New Haven Registe.*

They evidently believe out in Iowa that 'the world is governed too much,' so they propose that their legislators shall meet hereafter but once in 6 years and that the session shall be limited to sixty days. In an extraordinary emergency the Governor has the power to call an extra session.

A Savannah negro describes Sumner's civil rights bill as a 'trap to kill fool niggers.' He delivers himself thus: 'You see, sah, some fool nigger will go the Pulaski House and jess set himself down by a white man, and de white man will jess fro dat ar nigger out de winder and broke his neck.'

Mr. Colfax, the truly great Vice President, presents a remarkable resemblance to Mr. James Mace, truly great prize fighter. Mr. Mace, retired from private life and Mr. Colfax did likewise. Mr. Mace changed his mind and seeks public life again; Mr. Colfax has changed his mind and also seeks to continue in public life.

The Seneca sandstone, which has been used in the foundation of the new State Department building, contray to the orders of the committee having the supervision of that work, has been very much injured by this winter's frost so that it will be manifestly unsafe to build upon it. This stone contract was a job in which certain high functionaries were concerned.

The Chicago *Tribune* (Republican) thus pleasantly illustrats some of the beauties of Mr. Summer's Civil Right Bill, which he is earnestly pressing in the Senate. It says of it:

'They have no more right to enact by statute that the negro may occupy the same pew in church with a white man, or the same church, for that matter, than they have to enact that A shall admire only the Apollo Belvidere, and no other statues, or that B shall delight in the perfume of a peony when he prefers a pink. If John Doe, being white prefers to sit at the table by the side of a white man, Congress has no right to declare that his preference can Richard not be recognized, and that Doe, being black, shall eat from the next plate.'

Thomas A. Scott was on Friday elected President of the Texas Pacific Railroad, in place of Marshall O. Robeits, resigned.

The English bark Pannco, from Liverpool, which arrived at Vera Cruz Mexico, dragged her anchor during a recent severe gale on the Mexican [illegible] and was lost. Twelve of her

Schuyler Colfax again anticipates retiring from public life. In a letter which he had published some days since, he very boldly declines the nomination for the Presidency, for which exalted position his name has been mentioned by only a few of the most obscure sheets of the darkest recesses of Indiana. No one ever seriously entertained the idea of nominating him, but this was the only opportunity afforded him to be so ostentatiously independent. How sad it seems, yet he continues to smile in spite of all his troubles.

The South Bend *Union*, in speaking of the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the Sinking Fund distribution act, says:

'This is all as it should be, but there is one further step, that Mr. Shoemaker, the Auditor of State, owes to himself and the people of the State to take. It has been nearly a year since the law was passed, during a large portion of this time the fund ought to have been in the hands of the county officers drawing interest, and should have yielded a revenue of thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Shoemaker should make a further statement showing just where the money has been during all this time, and if any interest has been paid for its use, he should promptly refund every cent of it to the State; this would be exact justice both to the Auditor and the public. It would completly exculpate Mr. Shoemaker from any blame in the matter, and would satisfy the people. They will be satisfied with nothing less at the hands of Auditor.'

This Democratic reform must be made a realty. There has been enough of Republican fraud in the management of the Sinking Fund, and Mr. Shoemaker must make a satisfactory statement of his stewardship. The interest derived from this fund, if any, must be paid into the Treasury. Nothing short of this will satisfy the Democracy of Indiana.

A Happy Hit.

Judge Thurman understands how to hit the nail directly on the head when he wishes to. For instance speaking in the Senate last week, he casually remarked:

Now I find great difficulty in understanding this administration. The President in his annual message recommends and amnesty, and here is the Senator from Indiana [Morton] one of his chief supporters, denouncing it. The President recommends civil service reform, and the senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) pours out upon it the avils of his wrath and ridicule. I can hardly under stand it, but if I were a suspicious man I would say that this is the old trick of throwing a tub to the whale. I would suspect that when the President says 'Let us havs amnesty,' there is a mental reservation that the Radicals in the senate shall kill amnesty, and that when he says 'Let us have civil service reform' there is a mental reservation that it shall be killed in congress. I do not charge any such hypocrisy upon the President, but it does look wonderfully strange that very important recommendations by the President is ignored by his friends in this chamber.

Beecher on Amnesty.

In the columns of the *Christian Union* appears an article on amnesty by H. Ward Beecher, from which make the following extract.

'We commend to the attention of gentle man who are afraid of amnesty the present condition of Louisiana.—Are the solders of the political power in that community such a select and virtuous class that the admission of exceptionists would lower the average quality? In fact was there ever a set of more worthless adventurers than those who are wrangling over the offices in New Orleans? Have not we had evidence enough of the wretched misgovernment of half the South? Sice we cannot directly cure it, let us at least leave the people perfectly free to do the best they can for themselves. Let us not shut out all their old and trusted leaders. leaders from the offices which the verriest riff-raff are free to enter. We are excluding the class of the most intelligent and capable men in the South for supporting a cause which the whole white population supported. Surely it is time for this injustice and folly to end.

A Colfaxiana.

An unexpected opportunity was given Colfax the other day to exhibit his political cunning and demogoguery in an unusual and striking degree. The vote upon Sumner's bill enforcing negro equality upon the people, and which he sought to attach to amnesty bill, stood a tie in the Senate. This little event left the Artful Dodger in an unexpected dilemma, with wit hardly sufficient to enable him to escape from another of its horns. His demogoguery, however, stood him in hand, and after declaring he could not endorse the provisions of Sumner's bill, voted for it, and by which vote it passed the Senate and killed the amnesty bill, as it was intended at the start to do. It is pitiful to see such trickey and duplicity resorted to by a man holding the second highest position in the government, and who manifests no higher concern for the welfare of the country than that which advances the interest of his party. Under all his smiling and amiable exterior Colfax carries the most consumate and finished dissemulation. He lies in a very atmosphere of deceit and deception, and what is known as a 'Pollyfoxer' among all our politicians. No act of his life could better illustrate the inherent treachery of his character and Pecksniffian qualities, than his vote in the Senate on Friday. It is Colfax all over. He is the same oleaginous, slippery, double dealing politician, whose dark ways and vain tricks we learned so well how not to despise in the days of the Bloody

Rather Thin.

The name of Col. I. B. McDonald has been mentioned by many of the papers in the State for the second position on the next state ticket, and, as the press should at all times reflect the sentiments of the people, we may conclude that a majority are decidedly in favor of his nomination. Were we entirely unacquainted with the Colonel we would ask no better proof of his moral and political worth than the greatly increased majorities with which he has, more than once, carried his own county. He has fairly won and retained the confidence of his fellow-citizens by the very creditable and highly satisfactory manner in which he always discharged the important and responsible trusts placed in his hands. He certainly occupies a high social and political position at home, and a like position abroad. His only crime, or failing, or call it what you will, is this he lives in a county that lies too close to Noble. Did he reside in a county farther remote from a region which is illuminated by a very poor quality of Schneider county light and knowledge, he would not find fierce traducers in a couple of political bushwhackers, who would, *if they could*, build a very uncertain political fabric upon the solid ground now occupied by the gallant Colonel. The Laporte *Argus*, edited by John B. Stoll and H. E. Wadsworth, has been, for several weeks, thrusting at the public career of McDonald in a manner that has exhibited more spleen than wisdom.—The friends of Col. McDonald and particularly the Columbia City *Post*, have made it so uncomfortably warm for the *Argus* men that their true position could be no longer held. Accordingly, Wadsworth assumes the load and permits Stoll to step aside. Wadsworth has nothing to gain, and consequently, nothing to loose by the transaction.—*Bluffton Banner.*

The 'Liberal' Movement.

Judging from the following, which is running the gauntlet of the Missouri papers, the Liberal Republicans of that State will not long be left alone in their glory:

'CINCINNATI, Jan. 29, 1872.

'The undersigned have observe with pleasure the call by the recent convention of Liberal Republicans of Missouri for a mass convention, to be held in the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday, being the first day of May next, to take take such action as their convictions of duty and the public exigency may require. Heartfuly sympathizing with the views and purposes which have dictated this call, the undersigned, in behalf of themselves and such Republicans of this city and vicinity as unite with them in sentiment, join in the invitation and urge upon all those favoring the political reforms proposed as the object of this movement, to attend this meeting.

J. D. COX,
STANLEY MATHEWS,
GEO. HOADLY,
J. B. STALLO.'

The President's State Dinners.

The State dinners are eaten by about thirty guests. The names of those to be invited are given the invitation clerk, and he fills up the the engraved cards whereon spaces for names and dates have been left blank. An immediate answer, accepting or declining the invitation, is expected, and seats left vacant by regrets must be filled. The full number of guests having accepted the clerk proceeds to page them off and prepare the cards, which enclosed in a small envelope, are given each gentleman in the cloak-room. These cards have one end the name of the lady the gentleman is to escort to the table and on the other end a diagram of the table, with the name of the gentleman and the lady placed under his care opposite the numbers indicating their respective seats. Confusin in thus avoided. The State dining-room is in the west wing of the White House, and the table is set with due regard to the points of the compass. The President sits in central seat (not in the seat of the scornful) with his back to the north, Mrs. Grant sits exctly opposite. The place of honor for the ladies are on the right and left of the President, and on the right and left of Mr. Grant for gentlemen. Some eighteen or twenty courses have been known to be served at these dinners, and at every plate are eight glasses for different kinds of wine.

What a Rotten Bridge Cost.

The little town of Ashfield, Massachusetts, has an unfortunate experience in litigation. Some four years ago a coach containing a dozen persons fell through a defective bridge, and all the passengers were now were more or less injured. The town setted with them, but rejected the claims of others as unreasonable. Judgements amounting alto gether to nearly $25,000 have now been recovered against the town by these claimants, and the town has had to pay its own witnesses, counsel fees and other costs besides. The valuation of the town is a little less than $613,000 and the cost of the rotten bridge is at least about five per cent. upon it, a loss which a few dollars properly expended in inspection and repairs would have prevented.

A bill has has been presented in the Prussian Federel Council declaring that the German shall be the official language in the conquered provinces of Alsace and Loraine.

The activity of the Bonapartist agents, who are intriguing throughout France, to secure the return of the ex-Emperor, creates some excitement in Parliament circles in Versailles.

The officer, who was sent to Rio De Janero, to inquire into the difficulty between Germany and Brazil, is expected to return to Berlin shortly, and submit the result of his investigation to the government.

The Apaches, who stole the Government horses, deserted from Camp McDowell, California, and sent in a flag of truce, asking to be allowed to return the horses. Upon being told they must return the stock and surrender the thieves, they went back to the mountains.

The famous 'Buffalo Bill' was one of the party on the Buffalo hunt with the Grand Duke Alexis. The New York *Herald* correspondent thus describes the meeting of the Duke and Bill, at North Platte:

Gen. Sheridan arranged with the genial and daring 'Buffalo Bill' to be and act as guide, and this renowned scout was promptly on hand on hand in all his element. He was seated on a spanking charger, and with his long hat an spangled buckskin suit, he appeared in his true character of the feared and beloved of all for miles around. White men and the barbarous Indians are alike moved by his presence, and none of them dare do aught in word or deed contrary to the rules of law and civilization. After the Ducal party had alighted, Gen. Sheridan beckoned the notorious Bill to approach. He carelesly and yet respectfuly approached.

'Your Highnes,' said the General, 'this is Mr. Cady, otherwise and universally known as Buffalo Bill. Bill, this is the Grand Duke.'

'I am glad to see you,' said the hero of the plains, 'you have come out here. the General tells me, to shoot some buffalo.

'Yes,' answered Alexis, 'and I hope to have a good fine time. I have heard of you before, am glad to meet you here.'

'Thank you, thank you' said Bill with a smile as honest and sweet as that of a love-sick maiden: 'If the weather holds good we will have one of the finest hunts that ever was on this continent.

At this moment Dr. Candrin, of the Duke's suit, stepped up to Bill and mentioned a word or two about his rig-out.

'Do yo always dress this way?' asked the Doctor.

'No sir, not much. I have got this suit particularly for this occasion.—When Sheridan told me the the Duke was coming I thought I would throw myself on my this rig this morning, and half the people in the settlement have been accusing me of putting on airs; and then Bill laughed heartly, and so did the Doctor, the Duke, and the whole Imperial crowd.

The Two Misers.

Two neighboring gendeman of equal fortune, and remarkable for their avarice were distinguished, in their parish by the names of Cribb and Starvling. Mr. Cribb often visited his neighbor, and was as often visited by him, but as they both had the same end in view, they never asked each other to eat or drink, and they got along together very amicably till Cribb, one day, was present at his friend's when a man came to pay the interest of a thousand pounds, which raised Cribb's envy so much that he left the room and went home; but he returned in the evening to Mr. Starvling, in order to learn some of his saving maxims—when Cribb came in, he found him writing a letter by a farthing candle. He was no sooner sat down than Mr. Starvling put it out.

'How now!' says Cribb. 'what's that for.' To which Starvling replied;

'Cannot we talk as well in the dark?'

'Faith, neighbor,' says Cribb, 'you are an excellent economist. I wish you to teach me some of your rules.'

'Why friend.' said Starvling, 'one of my chief maxims is never to spend more than is necessary. Witness the candle!'

'Right,' quoth Cribb.

I remember, the saying of and old philosopher, which ought to be written in letters of gold—namely, that whatever is unnecessary, is too dear at a fathing.'

'Right,' thank you, neighbor. I'll set that down.

'Now, we are talking of saving,' says Starvling, 'let me ask you a question, pray, friend do you shave yourself.'

Quoth Cribb 'what do you take me for—a fool?'

'Well,' says Starvling 'do not be in a passion; I did but as. But what do you do with the lather?'

'Why, fling it away,' says Cribb, 'what do you think?'

'Why, there it is now,' says Starvling, that's enough to ruin a man; why, I always wash half a dozen handkerchiefs and a night-cap in mine, and then save it to wash my stockings.'

More trouble is reported in Chicot county, Arkansas, and Govenor Hadley has orderd more milita there.

Heavy losses of stock have occured in Oregon and Washington Teritory from the recent storms.

Rev. Samuel Cook, the oldest Calvinistic Baptist preacher in New Hampshire, died Thursday, aged eighty-one years.

A dispatch from Paris says that Minister Washburn has received instructions from his Government to negotiate a postal treaty with France.

The Correspondence of Spain states that the principal leaders of the Carlists, Republicans and Radicals have formed an electoral coalition to the Cortes.

A telegram from Mobile, Alabama, announces the giving away of the middle tendon in one of the forelegs of the famous race horse Helmbold, thus permanently disabling him for racing purposes.

Hon O. Towne died at Charlestown Massachusetts, Saturday. He served several times in the army in the war of 1812, and afterwards made General of militia He was widely know as the author of Towne's primmer.

The barn of William Freeman, in Barrinton, Cook county, Illinois, together with nin teen head of cattle, six horses and a large stock of farming utensils, was burned on Saturday night The fire had its origin in th explosion of a lantern.

They evidently believe out in Iowa that the world is governed too much," so they propose that their legislator shall meet hereafter but once in four years, and that the session shall be limited to sixty days. In an extraordinary emergency the Govenor has the power to call an extra session.

The deaths last week in Philadelphia were 485. a decrease of 24. The deaths from small pox were 136, a decrease of 47.

The strength of the Democratic ticket for State officers, carries terror to the heart of the Radicals. It is one of the very best State nominations ever put before the people, and it will be elected *New Haven Register.*

The trial of the indictments against Mayor Hall, of New York City, has been postponed to the 26th. It is understood that Attorney General Barlow will assist the District Attorney in prosecution.

At a general meeting of the Ango-American Telegraph Company, in London, Friday evening, a reduction on the present tolls for dispatches was favorably considered. The proposal for laying a fourth cable was well received.

The California Assembly, which is Republican, by a vote of fifty-four to seventeen, passed a resolution asking Congress to permit the levying of a special mining tax on the Chinese. The Senate, Democratic, ordered the resolution to be engrossed.

James Remington, conductor on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, came to the Fifth Avenue Hotell, New York City, with his wife, Wednesday, and on Friday stated to his that he was going to the bank to draw money, and has not been heard from since

An American named Mener was shot and stabbed to death in London Friday night, by a workman who mistook his victim for a relative named Polligton. The murderer intended to kill Pollington in order to secure £1,700, which he would inherit at his death.

Difference have arisen in the Spanish Cabinet, formed in December last by Sagosta, between Admiral Topete, Minister of Colonies, and the other ministers. The formation of a new Conservation Cabinet is imminent. A later dispatch says there are hopes that the anticipated change will not occur.

At Brownstown, Ohio, Sunday afternoon, a desperate young man named George Clark, living at that place, shot his sister with a rifle because she threw snow at him. The ball passed through her right thigh, just below the hip joint, thence nearly through left thigh. Clark was arrestad.

ODD.

It strikes the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* as a little odd that the members of the Cincinnati Convention first worked to secure a recognition of the negro in the Constitution, and then, as a secondary consideration, turned their attention to having the divinity of God acknowledged by that instrument.

A Connecticut school boy has written a composition on the horse, in which he says it is an animal having four legs, 'one at each corner.'

Never let a magnet come near a watch, it will ruin it quicker than fire or water—if the steel part of a watch are once magnetized its value as a timekeeper is at an end, and no watchmaker can restore it again.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on

Saturday, March 23d, A. D. 1872.

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate to-wit:—Lots numbered one hundred and eighty-one [181], one hundred and eighty two [182], two hundred and three [203], two hundred and four [204], two hundred and sixty-one [261], three hundred and four [304], two hundred and seventy-five [275], and one hundred and twenty-seven (127) except twenty eight feet off the west end of said lot, one hundred and twenty seven (127) all of the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest at six per cent. waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws and secured by good freehold surety. Sale to begin at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES L. PENNY, Adm'r.

H. C. PETERSON, Att'y for Adm'r.

G. H. PICKER,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR!

Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workman like manner.

How To Go West.

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of progress and improvement, the word west has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado. California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Short Lile, and from Logansport over the Toledo Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, and running through Burlington reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City St. Joseph and Kansas city, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other railroads running from these cities.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to time, Connections, Fare &c, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger A g't B. M. & B. R., Burlington, Iowa.

CALKINS' CHAMPION WASHER

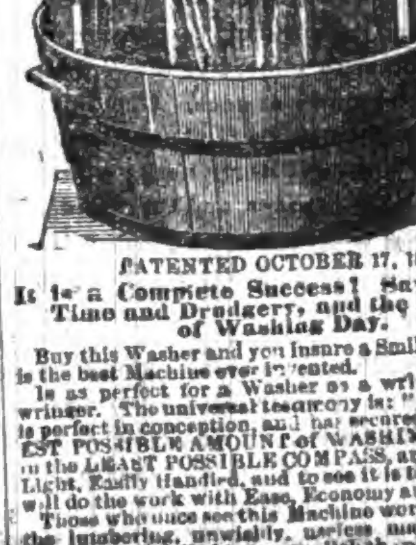

PATENTED OCTOBER 17, 1871.

It is a Complete Success! Saves Money Time and Drudgery, and the Fatigue of Washing Day.

Buy this Washer and you insure a Smiling Wife. It is the best Machine ever invented.

It is as perfect for a Washer as a wringer is for a wringer. The universal testimony is: "This Machine is perfect in conception, and has secured the GREATEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT of WASHING SURFACE in the LEAST POSSIBLE COMPASS, and is Compact, Light, Easily Handled, and to see it is to know that it will do the work with Ease, Economy and Efficiency."

Those who once see this Machine work, throw aside the lumbering, unwieldy, useless machines which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

The price—another inducement to purchasers—has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy which will repay the small investment so soon.

$7.50 is all that is asked for this great labor-saver.

Agents wanted everywhere. A liberal discount to Agents and the trade. For terms address the Manufacturers

CALKINS BROS. & CO.,
39 S. Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Ste.

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

Samira M. Osborn versus William C. Osborn } Complaint for Divorce,

NOW comes the Plaintiff by Guy Plum her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Wm. C Osborn is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 2nd day of February 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, } Sct,

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term 1872.

Levi Brown Guar. of the Minor heirs of Horatio Blake deceased, versus Lucy A. Rensch & Rensch } Complain in Attachment

NOW comes the Plaintiff by W. H. Dills, his attorney, and files his compiant herein together with an affidavit that said defendants, Lucy A. Rensch and —— Rensch are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 26th day of January 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs,
Ruffles,
Plaits,
Braids,
Tucks,
Fells,
Hems,
Frills,
Quilts,
Cords,
Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

Applicatton for License.

Notice is hereby given the citizens of Richland Township, in DeKalb County, Ind., that I will apply at the March term, 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said County, for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises. In the building situated on Lot No. 1, Disler's addition to the town of Corunna, in said township.

J. W. HUFFMAN

FRUIT HOUSE

Burnt Out!

BUT GOING AGAIN, OPPOSITE OLD STAND.

No Advance in Teas, Coffee, or Sugars Or Anything

Our stock is now complete, the Great Destruction has not interrupted our Trade. In two days after the fire we were open and doing business, and thanks to the public for their kind patronage as we were no sooner opened than the commenced patronizing us and our trade is better to-day than the day we burned out. We will continue in the future as in the past to please our patrons by selling them goods at the lowest possible figures. Everything to give satisfaction or money refunded.

White Coffee A, per lb	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb	11½ cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio. per pound, 25c 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This we make a speciality and fell confident we can sell TEAS 25 to 50 cents per pound lower than other House. The reason we can do so is we purchase direct of the importers in round lots, say one to two hundred chests at a time, we thus save the profits of the speculator, Jobber and wholesale Merchant, which is 10 to 20 cents per pound. This saving we give to our customers. Of all grades we have received over three hundred Chests.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,10
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,20; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

Our 80c TEAS you will find excellent goods. We charge nothing for trying them; if not satisfactory they can be returned, and money refunded.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90c; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havana, $8 00 per box.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbon or 50 $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 25c per can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper than you can put them up.

Dried Fruits.

Half Peaches, per lb. 12c; Best Apples, 8c; Prunes, 10c; Rasberries, 40c; Pitted Cherries, 45c; Figs, 20c; Dates 12c.

Candies, per lb. 20c; Nuts of all kinds, per lb., 12 to 18c; Dime Box Matches, 5c. Fish, all kinds Coffee Essence, Candles, best coal oil 20c per gal., best rose oil 25c per gallon, and all other goods for half the price.

J. B. WHITE.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
FACTORY

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

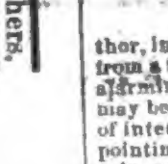

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

THE Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c., &c.

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of same.

SMITH & HARE.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE

FURNITURE Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS

AND

Fine Lambrequins

A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

For sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

School [illegible].

The roads are still good.

The wood [illegible] this week.

The Church is crowded every evening.

A splendid shower of rain fell on Tuesday last.

Bring us that wood you promised some time ago.

Send in your names and take the Courier this year.

The best stock of groceries in town, at T. B. Totten's.

Our teamsters are all busy hauling building material.

If you want cheap queensware go to Smith & Hare's.

Our barber shops will be closed hereafter on Sundays.

Go to Davenport & Co., for your wall paper.

Bill Zerr has caught a Norway rat, which he has on exhibition at the tin shop.

Good smoking tobacco only 30c per lb at T. B. Totten's.

The brick are being deposited on the ground for the new brick block to go up this spring

The best variety of wall paper, in town, is at Davenport & Cos.

A series of meetings were commenced last week at the Leuthran Church Sedan under Rev. Mr. Leathers.

Good fine cut tobacco for 60 cents, at T. B. Totten's.

The street railway, at Fort Wayne is a success as far as it goes, from Main street to the railroad.

F. E. Davenport & Co., have received a splendid assortment of wall and window paper. Call and see it.

We understand that a group of boys and girls are preparing for an exhibition.

The XXX oysters only 28 cents per can at T. B. Totten's.

The protracted meeting, in this place, is still progressing, and a glorious work has been accomplished.

The best cod fish in town, just received new, at T. B. Totten's.

Any person finding a ten dollar bill and leaving it at this office, will receive five for their trouble.

The best five or ten-cent cigars, at T. B. Totten's.

There was a larger number of teams in town last Saturday than at any one time for the last two months.

Butter crakers for eight and ten cents pound, at Totten's.

We are under obligations to H. E. Goodell, Esq., Supt. of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, for a pass over that line

Nice new rice, just received, at T. B. Totten's.

Musical.—The Musical Convention will convene next Tuesday, under the management of Prof. Straub, and it is hoped the affair will be well patronized.

The best chestnuts in town, at T. B. Totten's.

The Warsaw *Union* says that the snow has gone where the wood bine twineth. Mistake, according to Jim Frisk's interpretation of that brilliant saying.

Fight.—On last Saturday night the devil and another fellow had a fight. It commenced about seven o'clock and lasted until ten, when Satan gobbled him in.

A cotemporary who was called out of bed to receive a subscription to his paper several months since, sits up every night in the vain hope of receiving another.

A new lot of China ware just received at Smith & Hare's.

The Fort Wayne *Journal* says three-fourths of the people of that city are compelled to go to the canal to drink, and yet that paper boasts of nearly two hundred saloons in that place.

Our German friends have organized a Sunday School, at the Reform Church, and the school is progressing finely: Many English as well as German scholars attend regular every Sunday.

Bibles.—There is a full assortment of Bibles, in the depository, at Ehlers' Drug Store, which are to be sold at their actual cost, and those who are not already supplied should bear this in mind.

The Odd Fellows are going to build a handsome three story brick, east of the Courier office, the third story of which will be occupied by them. They contemplate having one of the finest halls in this part of the State.

Last Wednesday was St. Valentin's Day. Gentlemen were not expected to send any Vals. this year on account of it being leap year. Several superannuated old maids, we noticed, distributed the pictures quite profusely.

We can announce with safety that the Radical State Convention actually took place to-day, at the capitol, as we saw our personal friend, Gen. Blair, on the way thither early Monday Morning. We trust they have put up a good ticket, as there is no fun in defeating a scalaway enemy.

Tea.—Seeing that we did not use coffee, our liberal dry goods marchant, S. W. Ralston, Esq., has furnished us with a pound package of as good tea as we ever drank. We know whereof we speak. You don't have to club together to get it as in the Great American Tea Company, but go direct to the above place and you can obtain a genuine article, none of your cheap stuff full of wi low leaves. Give this a trial. It is a new brand of superior quality.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or not—is responsible for the amount of subscription.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

Eel River Road.

A committee has been busy the past week soliciting signers to a petition asking the council to tax the city in the sum of $20,000 to aid in the building of the road. Almost every tax payer signs the petition without hesitation, and there is no doubt the required amount will be obtained. This secures the building of the road an event that should be hailed by our citizens with an infinite degree of satisfaction, considering the great efforts that have been made to defeat the project. Those who have not signed the petition should do so at once, and be among those who are enterprising enough to encourage this great work in a substantial and beneficial manner.—*Logansport Pharos.*

Railroad Election.—At an election held at Jackson, last Tuesday a week, for officers of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, about all the old officers with one or two exceptions, were re-elected, C. A. O. McClellan, Esq., of Waterloo, was elected a Director, being the first officer of that kind chosen from this county since the organization of the rood. We congratulate the company upon securing one of our representative men, one whose views and live progressive qualities are in harmony with the spirit of the times, and who posesses the necessary energy and perseverance to bring success to every enterprise with which he may be connected. As to executive ability, Mac. has no superior in the county, and being a genial clever hearted gentleman, well versed in human nature, we could not have suggested another man more eminently qualified for the position.

The road is gradually approaching a better state of efficiency every day and we believe its business prospects are quite flattering. The coming season, it is hoped, will bring a largely increased trade, and under the present management we have no doubt of its soon ranking with the best roads in the State.

Building Loan Association

As the project of organizing one of these associations in our midst is being agitated, we give a brief explanation of their workings. A charter is obtained of the State fixing the stock at 500 shares of $200 each, making a total of $100,000.—Any member can take from one to ten shares. One dollar on each share is paid into the Association every month, which is sold immediately to the one offering the highest premium. Thus a member holds five shares. He can borrow a $1,000 If holding but one share he can borrow but $200. He bids 40 per cent. premium. This premium is deducted from the amount to be loaned. If the bidder has five shares and wants to borrow $1000, the 40 per cent. is taken from the $1000, leaving $600, he giving a real estate mortgage for the $1000 at six per cent. interest. This he pays monthly in addition to his one dollar on each share. At the expiration of the charter, which is limited to eight years, the whole amount of stock is at par value, and consequently he never pays the principal $600, as that is his share of the profits accruing from the investment. It has another bearing as a saving institution. A person takes five shares, and pays five dollars a month or sixty dollars a year or $480, during the eight years. At that time, with ordinary success the Association pays off its stock at par value, giving him $1000, in cash for his five shares.—We have tried to make this plain so that all will understand it and now we want everybody to come to the meeting next Friday evening, and show their willingness to embark in an enterprise that will be a benefit to you individually and collectively.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting will be held at Peterson's Law Office, Over Davis' Hardware Store, to-morrow, Friday evening, to see about organizing a Building Loan Association. Everybody ought to be there.

Life Insurance.—The matter of life insurance has been so prominently brought before the American public, and by this means has become so popular that no well regulated homestead is without the pale of its most liberal provisions. We have thus been led to express ourselves by the facts and figures now before us, and especially of that sterling company, the Connecticut Mutual, which has no superior. The assets of this company are a third more than its liabilities. Its expenses in operating it are much lower than any other American Company. It has paid out over twenty million of dollars on policies and is always prompt.

It is purely mutual, returning to the policy holder everything saved by strict economy and favorable mortality, for it takes none but good risks. The agent for this company, for this and six other counties, is that clever and agreeable gentleman, Capt. W. S. Buck, who is now among our citizens with a view of obtaining policies. If you have any objections to this system, he will meet them farely and squarely, besides giving you new ideas of its practical working. This company does a business of $10,000,000 in one year.

Have you seen that large assortment of China and Crockery ware at Smith & Hare's.

The mullet that slings the ink for the Waterloo *Press* and edits his paper from the Woman's *Journal*, appears to be oblivious to all surroundings and is only aroused from his torpor when he sees a Fort Wayne *Journal*. That's right old morality, wake up and let us know you are still kicking.—*Fort Wayne Journal.*

Thomas, you little dream of the fearful avalanche, that is threatening those auburn locks of yours. If you want to be pulverized just keep on.

Auburn Academy.

We dropped in at the high school department last Friday afternoon to listen to the closing exercises of the winter term and we must say that they were full of interest and entertainment. The two rooms thrown into one for the time being were densely packed with scholars and spectators, yet everything passed off very smoothly and pleasantly. The children seemed glad to see so many visitors, and we judge that it was something of a variety for them. This is all wrong. Every parent that has a child attending school, should regard it as his duty to encourage the efforts of scholars and teacher by putting in an appearance at the school house at short intervals. Our business is never so urgent that a few moments cannot be spared to visit the school.

The exercises consisted of music, recitations, remarks, etc., creditable alike to scholar as well as teacher. The four departments were joined together in the programme, and as we looked over the audience and listened to what was said we felt convinced that the proper training and culture of the minds of our youth was in good hands.

Mr. McIntosh, the principal, has been zealous and untiring in his efforts to reach as great a degree of success as possible, while his able assistants, Mr. Houser and Miss Hull and Miss Clark has rendered efficient services in their particular spheres. We know that each of them have the thanks and good will of not only their pupils but of the citizens of Auburn.

Toward the close of the exercises a little episode occurred, or two we might say that are not only happy in their effect but fill all who witness them, with a sort of good will and love, touching a sympathetic cord that never fails to respond with the most pleasurable emotions. The first was the presentation of two handsome volumes of the lamented Kingsley's "Round the World," by Rev. A. W. Lamport to Prof. McIntosh. Mac was completely surprised but rallied with a neat little speech receiving the present. This was scarcely done when he was attacked on the other flank, and a handsome album, presented by Miss Hare on the part of the scholars in a pretty little speech as follows:

Dear Teacher:—We are now come to the closing hour of the winter term of school. As your scholars we desire to acknowledge our gratitude to you for the interest and kind regard you have manifested in the administration of the school, and now as a token of our friendship and love I present you this Album. As you unclasp and open its lids you will behold the many faces you have often looked upon in the school-room. These Photoes are but our shadows. Yet we hope far down the ringing years of the future, they may call to your mind many pleasant memories of your Auburn School. And now as we come to say "Good-bye," we ask you to give its *all* a place in your memory and friendship and we are fully satisfied.

Mr. McIntosh made a brief and fitting reply and seemed very much pleased with his testimonial of regards from his scholars.

Prof. Bowersox, of Butler, being present was called upon for a speech which he gave in his usual happy style to the delight and entertainment of all present.—We are able to give this admirable address in full below:

Students of the Auburn School. I am glad to meet you and to be so highly favored as to speak a cheering word to you, at almost the beginning of your journey through the labyrinth of science. As I stand but a short distance along the way of knowledge, I see many before me in the dim distance scaling the hill of science, enjoying a view from heights unrealized by me; the sight is thrilling, beautiful and encouraging, but as I look behind me, a sight far lovlier and more pleasing greets me, the smiling faces and beaming countenances and manly brows of the multitude of the youths of our land pressing for admittance upon the highway of true human greatness. I feel to exclaim to-day as I contemplate the intellectual and moral present to exclaim, and to realize more than ever the language of Geology. "This is an age of mind." I congratulate you and with you unite in gratitude to God, that he has conferred upon us such honor as to give to us so important a position in his divine economy. May we never prove unworthy our noble calling, but may our improvement correspond to our privileges. But I know we cannot at once grasp the importance of our relation to the varied creation of God, and the honor confered upon us, it is only by a labored effort of the mind that we can approximately comprehend the responsibilities we are under. We read from the great volume of nature, imprinted upon the rocky folds of our earth a wondrous history of the past, as we wander back through the almost illimitable ages of the past until we seem to cast upon the head lands of eternity, and read the first record of passing time, noting each development down to the present. We feel confident that God anticipated the age of mind from the beginning, and every creative act, and every development had reference to our happiness and highest interest. In the first Azoic age reference was had to the configurations of the continents—foreshadowing at that early age, the present arrangement of nations, and the facilities of commerce. These thoughts are at once suggested when we survey the distribution of mountain chains, and the flow of rivers from the centers unto the seas. During the next two ages viz. the Silurian and Devonian ages, God was having special reference to architectural wants, limestone, sand-stone and marble were every where formed, piled up in high mountains or laid away in deep seated quarries material of every consistency and character suited to man's every want. In the fourth or corbouliferous age nature employed its energies in preparing for man's wants in manufacturing, laying up rich stores of carbon oils and ores in close proximity, which should contribute to the highest development of the arts and sciences, also in preparing the earth for the abode of man, absorbing the carbonic acid from the air and rendering it pure and healthy. In the fifth and sixth ages, the Reptilian and Mamalian ages, nature every where was pregnant with brute force; in this age the earth trembled with the tread of huge monsters—the Mastedon, Magatherium and Glyptodon, Clavipes, the waters teem ed with swiming monsters, Ichthyosaurs, Plesiosaurs. The air swarmed with flying monsters, Pterodactyles. This element was not favorable to the age of mind,—This is demonstrated in our everyday experience, so far as brutality enters with man, so far is he disqualified for intellectuality. This element was taken up and absorbed by these monsters, and by the laws of correllation and conservation of forces, now contributes to the age of mind. There are five planes of existence known to us one above the other, the first and lowest is that of elementary existence. This corresponds to the Azoic age, when matter existed in chaotic form: The second is the plane of chemical compounds, corresponding to the Silurian and Devonian ages, the third the plane of vegetable existence, corresponding to the Corboiferous age; the fourth is the plane of animal existence corresponding to the Reptillian and Mamalian ages, and lastly the age of mind, in which the forces of nature are raised and stored away in thought, in mind. We at once discover that each of the lower plane is an arrested form of the next higher, that the animal and vegetable are the arrested forms of man, that the greater contains the less, but the less does not contain the greater, man contains the animal, but the animal does not contain man that which distinguishes man from the lower forms is not derived from them, but is immortal, eternal, it is mind. Each force must act in its own realm and the laws of nature forbids it to act beyond elementary matter is the simplest form of existence, and it is only chemical affinity that can raise elementary matter from the lower plane to the plane of chemical compounds, it is only vegetative life or vegetative force that can raise matter from second plane to the third plane, the plane of vegetable existence, and it is only animal life that can raise matter from the plane of vegetable existence, and finally it is only mental force that can raise the forces of animal existence to the plane of mental existence, or to the realm of mind. Then my young friends it is your duty and my duty to change the force we derive from the consumption of vegetable and animal matter, and which is stored up in our existence, into thought, into mental existence, and not to spend it alone in the exercise of our animal nature, in lasciviousness, intemperance and every species of brutality.

(We are compelled for want of space to give the remainder of this interesting address in our next edition.)

A Lesson for Insolent Boys.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor:—I take this opportunity of presenting to the public, through your columns, some facts connected with a disgusting affair, which took place at what is known as "Culver" School House, four miles west of Auburn, thinking it may be a warning to some who are disposed to disregard the rights of others when such rights happen to interfere with their own selfish desires:

It was announced that Mr. Edgecomb would give a scientific and historical entertainment at the school house on Friday evening, Feb. 16. Mr. E., generously extended complimentary invitations to the teacher and director, for favors received at their hands. This act so "riled" certain pigmies of manhood in the district, that to prevent an explosion, they were compelled to raise the safety valves and let off a little of the bile, giving vent to threats of violence, such as, "We will go in free or we'll bust the shebang," while another boast, "If he don't let me in he will smell fresh pork, etc."

At an early hour the crowd began to gather in, and among the number, a gang of these small-souled specimens of humanity, whose stamping on the poarch out side sounded like the bombardment of a fort in the distance, while the air resounded with their hideous yells and jeers. At the appointed time the door was opened, and all well disposed persons paid their fees and passed in. But among the number were four boys, much larger in statue than in principle, who made a rush characteristic of all greenies and succeeded in crowding their way in with out paying their fees. After all was in readiness, the proprietor went to each of these pigmies of manhood, whose consciences can be entirely enveloped in a ten cent piece, and quietly demanded his fee. For a few moments the "long-eared" principle seemed to predominate, but finally one of them borrowed twenty-five cents, of a friend, and after receiving his change, 5 cents, demanded twenty five cents more; avering that he had given fifty cents, but this did not win. The other three then paid their dues and the exhibition commenced.

It would seem, by the interest the Prof. manifested in his subject, that, by himself at last, all past insults had been forgotten and the way he presented his subject, together with the frequent and hearty applause of the audience, and the last lingering look at the "Good Night," showed how sorry we all were to have the spell broken, and fully justifies us in pronouncing the affair a grand success, and a rich treat to all.

But when the Prof. came to gather up his effects he found, to his surprise, that some low-lived, theiving scalawags had been swindling his son—a lad, about 8 years of age—in whose charge he had placed some candies, and that with buying a little, and stealing much more, the rogues had relieved the little fellow of $2 or $3 worth of his stock and given him but 22 cents to show for the trade. Now we do not pretend to say who those narrow contracted, low minded pinched souled, degraded specimens of humanity were, who could stoop so low as to thus defraud a poor innocent boy, by taking advantage of his ignorance, but, were it not for the respect and sympathy we feel for the parents, we could give the names of several young men, and to whom we had already referred—who were very willing to compromise the matter, on the next day, at $10,00 for damages. This certainly shows guilt. Parents who would keep their boys out of their society, and teach their daughters to shun them as they would a rattle snake, may have these out laws pointed out to them, as the facts above recorded, and the names of the ring leaders are familiar to all in the district.

Strange, and unreasonable as it may seem, there are a few weak kneed, short sighted croakers in almost every school district, who are so inconsistent as to object to have entertainments of this kind held in our school houses, for fear of being interrupted; while it must be acknowledged to be a decided advantage to pupils in attendance at the schools, who may have the advantage of such instruction. Is it right that our doors should be closed to such educational advantages from fear of being interrupted by a few lawless characters, who should be made to respect the rights of those who are better disposed? We might, with equal propriety, bar the doors against our teachers, on the grounds that a few unruly pupils may be detrimental to the progress of the schools. No, rather let us teach them, by just punishment for their offenses, to observe good manners, and to respect the civil laws, provided for the protection of those they would thus offend; or let them be banished from the schools, and from society, that their influence may drag others down.

O. B. Verser.

We were pleased to meet our genial friend C. C. Hicks, Esq., in town yesterday. Mr. H. represents the old reliable house of A. F. Smith, of Louisville, Ky. We can say for this house that they have secured an excellent agent in the person of Mr. Hicks, who knows his business, and attends to it promptly.

To day is Washington's birthday, and will doubtless be celebrated by numerous parties, balls, etc. We doubt whether the good old man would approve of that way of remembering him, were he to step out of his grave for a moment, and see how 'tis himself.

Housholders Call In—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleanin and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-y V. A. Beard.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simply remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow suffers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON.
264 South third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per barrel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	135 @ 137
" Red	128 a 130
Oats	36
Rye	45
Corn	35
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	18@20
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	6.00
Timothy	3.75
Flax	156 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	58@62
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	33@40
HIDES—	
Green	7c
Dry	010
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75 80
Eggs	25c
Tallow, per lb	8c
Beans per lb	3c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 1.25
Rags	2c

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted, the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.
Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE
Highest Price given for Produc
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound,
Every thing in the Groecery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.
T. B. TOTTEN
Feb. 23-1y.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
From the finest serge down to the Coarsest
Stoga Boots,
Our custom made work, is made by themost skillful workmen, which we will
Warrant!
and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.
Repairing Done
in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of
Leather & Findings
Please call and see for yourself, in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Auburn Ahead!
FRESH ARRIVAL
of
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES,
Boots & Shoes,
NOTIONS,
Hats & Caps
At the popular store of
J. W. CASE
Gloves, Mittens,
Books, Statinery,
Wall, Window Paper
Country Produce
Taken in exchange for goods.

NO ADVANCE
IN COTTON GOODS
—AT—
GEO. DEWALD & CO.
But we are offering Bargrins in
EVERY DEPARMENT!
Geo. DeWALD & Co.
107 COLUMBIA STREET.
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.
Send for a Cattalough of G. Buttrick's Celebrated Patterns.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.
Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool
Don't mistake the plae--One door south of Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

THE PUBLIC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE
Great Closing out Sale, Regardless
OF COST, AT
J. & P. PIERR'S,
CALHOUN STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Hardware Store
FOR SALE!
Theundersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on
Reasonable Terms.
This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his
Fine Residence,
With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address
GEO. HENSLER,
Butler, Ind.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE!
FOR 1872
The first Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies just published. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in Two Colors, and illustrated with over Three Hundred engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and
Two Colored Plates
The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world—112 pages, giving full directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walks &c.
A Christmas present for any body. Sent post free to any one who apply by mail, for Ten cents, only one quarter the cost. Address,
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Examiner's Notice.
EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:
AT WATERLOO,
In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.
AT AUBURN,
On the FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.
JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

Elephants at Sea.

From the Calcutta Englishman.

A few [illegible] about the elephants now going to [illegible] in the Scotia, under the command of W. B. Matthews, may be interesting to our readers. We are sorry to see it stated by a contempory that the animals were goaded and ill-used into sumission. So far as we saw, no ill-usage was practiced; they were simply secured, lashed with strong ropes, slung as far as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes with threefold tackles, and lowered into the steamer's hold like bales of cotton. When in the hold they were placed in pens of strong teak timber balks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them breaking loose. The fear the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent and by watching the eyes of the poor beasts their terror was very manifest; tears trickled down their mild countenances, and they roared with dread, more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom of which was sanded for them to stand upon. We are told that one [illegible] female elephant actually fainted and was 'brought to' with a fan and many gallons of water. At sea it appears that the elephants got into a curious habit of occasionally—evidently with a preconcerted signal—setting to work rolling the ship from side to side by giving themselves simultaneously a swaying motion as they stood athwart the ship, the waves rolling heavily, as if in a sea way. This they would do for an hour or more, and then desist for several hours until this strange freak took them again. At Chittagong, we hear, that they were hoisted out of the hold, and swam on shore, thirty five being thus safely landed without any accident whatever.

Clearness of Northern Seas.

Nothing can be more surprising and beautiful than the singular clearness of the water of the northern seas. As we pass slowly of the surface, the bottom, which was here in general of white sand, was clearly visible from twerty to twenty-five fathoms. During the whole sourse of the tower I made, nothing appeared to me so extraordinery as the immense recesses of the ocean, unruffled by the lightest breeze, the gentle splashing of the oars scarcely disturbing it. Where the bottom was sandy, the different kinds of esterise, echmi, and even the smallest shells, appeared at the greatest depth conspicious to the eye; and the water seemed in some measures, to have a magnifying power, by enlarging the objects like a telescope, and bringing them seemingly nearer. Though moving on a level surface, it seemed almost as if we were ascending the height under us, and when we passed over its summit, which rose in appearance to within a few feet of our boat, and came again to the descent, which on this side was sad deeply perpendicular, and looking over the watery gulf as we passed gently over the point of it, seemed almost as if we had thrown ourselves down the precipice; the illusion, from the clearness of the deep, producing a sudden start.—*Ex.*

A Victim of Misplaced Confidence.

A San Francisco gentleman recently visited a dentist for the purpose of whiling away an hour or so, and, while there, a lady came in with a little girl, wanting a tooth or two drawn for the latter. The child cried when placed in the chair, and declared she would not have her teeth attended to unless the strange gentleman would have a tooth drawn first, and to please the little patient, he took her place with a wink at the doctor. The latter took two or three instruments, while the gentleman reclined in the chair smilingly gazing at the ceiling for the assurance of the watching child, and, after softly poking at two or three teeth, to the horror of the obliging gentleman he commenced boring into his jaw where a tooth had once been extracted, and, before he could [illegible], a tremendous wrench, and brought out a large root, which the doctor held up to the child with a diabolical grin on his face. The gentleman rolled off the chair, and, with an expression of unutterable pain in his countenance, gazed [illegible] reproachfully at his friend and left the office. The little one did'nt seem to be greatly encouraged by the exhibition.

A Good Temperance Speech.

A correspondent sends us the following good speech, which, as she assures us, is nearly a verbal report of one that she heard at a temperance meeting:

'I have been thinking, since I came into the meeting to-night, about the losses I've met with since I signed the total abstinence pledge. I tell you there isn't a man in the society has lost more by stopping drink than I have. Wait a bit till I tell you what I mean. There was a nice job of work to be done in the shop to-day, and the boss called for me. 'Give it to Law,' says he. He's the best hand in the shop.' Well, I told my wife at supper time, and she says, 'Why, Daurie, he used to call you the worst. You've lost your badness, haven't you?' 'That's a fact, wife,' says I. And it ain't all I've lost in the last sixteen months, either. I had poverty and wretchedness, and I've lost them. I had an old ragged coat, and a 'shockin' bad hat,' and some water proof shoes that let the wet out at the toe as they took it in at the heel. I've lost all of them. I had a red face and a trembling hand, and a pair of shaky legs, that gave me an awkward tumble now and then. I had a habit of swearing, I've got rid of that. I had an aching head sometimes, and a heavy heart, and, worse than all the rest, a guilty conscience. Thank God! I've lost them all! Then I told my wife what she had lost. 'You had an old ragged gown, Mary.' 'And you had trouble, and sorrow, and a poor wretched home, and plenty of heart aches, for you had a miserable drunkard for a husband. Mary! Mary! thank the Lord for all you and I have lost since I have signed the Good Samaritan pledge!'—*Ex.*

Gustave Tonnetz, long celebrated in Paris as the 'swallower of sabres,' has died of a throat disease. A natural sequence, one would say—and be mistaken. For Gustave was equally celebrated as a swallower of whisky and while he survived the sabre, to the whisky he succumbed. One swallow dose make a summer; but a good many make a summary end of Tonnetz.

Miscellaneous Items.

Rejected lays—Bad eggs.

The earth is dirty, but the sea is tidy.

Time is Money—Except the time of need.

Permanent Head-quarters—The shoulders.

Somebody wishes to know if a pig pen is used to write hog Latin.

When is a woman like a sparrow? When she is in earnest (in her nest).

The most useful thing in the long run, is breath.

Moving for a New Trial—Popping to Mrs. Number Two.

New Albany, Ind., boast of a lady six feet tall, with the back hair touching the ground.

'Where harn you been since the cow kicked? is a delicate way the Chicagoans have of referring to the late calamity.

'On a gate post out West is a sign, 'Take warnin': No tracs nor life insurans, nor soin' masheens wanted here.'

Josh Billings says: 'I don't reckoleckt now ov ever hearing ov two dogs fighting unless there was a man or two around.'

Over 300 buffaloes killed by Alexis have been cut up by enterprising butchers at St. Joseph, Mo., and customers demand more.

'You'll grow up ugly if you make faces,' said a maiden to her little neice. 'Did you make faces when you was a girl, aunty?'

The laziest man in America is a Connecticut negro. When he goes fishing he ties the line to his dog's hind leg, and when a fish bites he kicks the dog.

An appraiser in Jackson county, Iowa, in describing an estray yearling, wound up as follows: 'Found no other marks on said bull, except that he is no more a steer.'

An honest Irishman called upon the Worthy Chief of a new Lodge of Good Templars at East Taunton the other day for the purpose of selling him a goat for use in the lodge.

'A basket of champagne!' exclaimed a country dame. 'Why, I declare now! I always thought champagne was watery stuff, like; I never knowed you could carry it in a basket.'

A friend who did the Colorado mountains last fall says he got as ravenous as a raven among the ravines, and sat down in one of the gorgeous gorges and gorged himself.

Our great lakes swallowed up one hundred and ninteen lives and ten million dollars worth of property last year.

The 'non-explosive" is now called 'orphan elixir.'

At a recent leap year party in Atlanta the young ladies showed their manliness by having the following mottoes in conspicious places; 'We mean business,' 'Now is our chance,' 'Waiting is too tedious.'

A California hunter, who went ten miles to where game was plenty, and then found that he had brought a box of pills instead of purcussion caps, returned home in disgust.

'Here's a comical advertisement: 'To the Drapery Trade—Wanted a young man to be partly out door, and partly behind the counter.' What will be the result when the door slams?

A hotel at South Bend, Ind., was entered by a gang of burglars the other night, who left only one suit of clothes for the thirty guests in the house. At breakfast the next morning toilets were not remarkable for their elegance.

A close fisted bachelor in Knox county Ind., wanted the clerk to inform him whether he would make any reduction in rates if half a dozen fellows clubbed together to take out marraige licenses.

Many ladies have ruined the shape of their ears by wearing heavy, massive ear rings, which not only spoil the shape of the ear by elongating it, but also produce headache and pain.

We are sorry to learn from a Hindoo astronomer that during the present year a blazing meteor will pass by the earth, and in the short space of twenty-four minutes destroy all vegetation, and kill millions of people.

Mr. Job Lawton, of Providence, R. I. subjects himself to personal mention on account of having been born February 29. He was four years of age on his first birth day, and will celebrate his eighteenth anniversary at the age of 72.

A Buchanan (Mich.) girl is claimed to be the first take to advantage of leap year. She proposed to a beautiful dry goods clerk and offered to defray all expenses, but the disgraceful young man declined with thanks.

'Madan,' said a cross tempered physician to patient, 'if women were admitte to paradice, their tongues would make it purgatory.' 'And some physicians, if allowed to practice there,' replied the lady, 'would make it a desert.' The oppressed one had him there.

The Louisville *Courier*, referring to the fact that somebody is going to build a hotel in Rhode Island ninety-two feet long and sixty feet wide, expresses astonishment that the authorities should 'permit anybody to put the State all under one roof in that way.'

An old traveler tells a pretty tough story about being lost in the woods with his dog, where he could find nothing to eat, and had to cut off the dog's tail which he boiled for himself, and afterwards gave the dog the bone. We would rath borrow a hundred dollars than to believe that story.

A lady sitting in the same box of an opera house with a French physician, was much troubled with ennui, and happened to gape. 'Excuse me, madam,' said the doctor, 'I am glad you did not swallow me.' 'Give yourself no uneasiness,' said the lady, 'I am a Jewess, and never eat pork.'

Mrs. Partington enter the office of the Probate Judge (called 'civilian') and inquired in her blandest tones: 'Are you the civil villain?' 'Do you wish to insult me, madam?' said the Judge. 'Yes,' replied the amiable old lady, 'my brother died detested, and left three infidel children, and I'm to be their executioner; so I want to insult the civil villain about it.'

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN

and

DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, C APS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,

Men & Boys Coats, pants,

VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?

A Well Made Boot or Shoe.

Where Can They be Had?

AT NO. 4 KEYSTONE BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. omen's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, p and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS,

50,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

?. BRUGNOT & CO.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks;
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
30 " Wood Saws;
3 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
500 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
1? Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
3500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1600 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Lpokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH!

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c., &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn. I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Church.

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

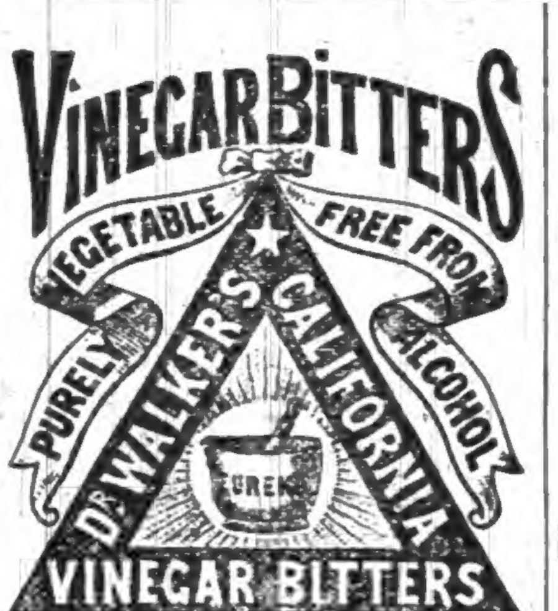

Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists
Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - - IND

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Hardware for the Million!

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully announce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware the largest and most omplete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves

Cutlery,

Hardware

Buildinig Material,

Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.

hich he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assor of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass an ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricu and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circula Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware rn and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufac tures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Casteug We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening!

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, jus purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical pur Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by experienced druggis

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO

Elephants at Sea.

From the Calcutta Englishman.

A few notes about the elephants now going to Chittagong in the Scotia, under the command of W. B. Matthews, may be interesting to our readers. We are sorry to see it stated by a contempory that the animals were goaded and ill-used into submission. So far as we saw, no ill-usage was practiced; they were simply secured, lashed with strong ropes, slung as far as practicable in slings, hoisted up with cranes with threefold tackles, and lowered into the steamer's hold like bales of cotton. When in the hold they were placed in pens of strong teak timber balks, bolted to the ship's side to prevent them breaking loose. The fear the animals suffered was the only pain they underwent and by watching the eyes of the poor beasts their terror was very manifest; tears trickled down their mild countenances, and they roared with dread, more especially when being lowered into the hold, the bottom of which was sanded for them to stand upon. We are told that one timid female elephant actually fainted and was 'brought to' with a fan and many gallons of water. At sea it appears that the elephants got into a curious habit of occasionally—evidently with a preconcerted signal—setting to work rolling the ship from side to side by giving themselves simultaneously a swaying motion as they stood athwart the ship, the waves rolling heavily as if in a sea way. This they would do for an hour or more, and then desist for several hours until this strange freak took them again. At Chittagong, we hear that they were hoisted out of the hold, and swam on shore, thirty five being thus safely landed without any accident whatever.

Clearness of Northern Seas.

Nothing can be more surprising and beautiful than the singular clearness of the water of the northern seas. As we pass slowly of the surface, the bottom, which was here in general of white sand, was clearly visible from twenty to twenty-five fathoms. During the whole sourse of the tower I made, nothing appeared to me so extraordinary as the immense recesses of the ocean, unruffled by the lightest breeze, the gentle splashing of the oars scarcely disturbing it. Where the bottom was sandy, the different kinds of esterise, echmi, and even the smallest shells, appeared at the greatest depth conspicious to the eye; and the water seemed in some measures, to have a magnifying power, by enlarging the objects like a telescope, and bringing them seemingly nearer. Though moving on a level surface, it seemed almost as if we were ascending the height under us, and when we passed over its summit, which rose in appearance to within a few feet of our boat, and came again to the descent, which on this side was suddenly perpendicular, and looking over the watery gulf as we passed gently over the point of it, seemed almost as if we had thrown ourselves down the precipice; the illusion, from the clearness of the deep, producing a sudden start.—*Ex.*

A Victim of Misplaced Confidence.

A San Francisco gentleman recently visited a dentist for the purpose of whiling away an hour or so, and, while there, a lady came in with a little girl, wanting a tooth or two drawn for the latter. The child cried when placed in the chair, and declared she would not have her teeth attended to unless the strange gentleman would have a tooth drawn first, and to please the little patient, he took her place with a wink at the doctor. The latter took two or three instruments, while the gentleman reclined in the chair smilingly gazing at the ceiling for the assurance of the watching child, and, after softly poking at two or three teeth, to the horror of the obliging gentleman he commenced boring into his jaw where a tooth had once been extracted, and, before he could offer a protest, a tremendous wrench, and brought out a large root, which the doctor held up to the child with a diabolical grin on his face. The gentleman rolled off the chair, and, with an expression of unutterable pain in his countenance, gazed a moment reproachfully at his friend and left the office. The little one did'nt seem to be greatly encouraged by the exhibition.

A Good Temperance Speech.

A correspondent sends us the following good speech, which, as she assures us, is nearly a verbal report of one that she heard at a temperance meeting:

'I have been thinking, since I came into the meeting to-night, about the losses I've met with since I signed the total abstinence pledge. I tell you there isn't a man in the society has lost more by stopping drink than I have. Wait a bit till I tell you what I mean. There was a nice job of work to be done in the shop to-day, and the boss called for me. 'Give it to Law,' says he. He's the best hand in the shop.' Well, I told my wife at supper time, and she says, 'Why, Danrie, he used to call you the worst. You've lost your business, haven't you?' 'That's a fact, wife,' says I. And it ain't all I've lost in the last sixteen months, either. I had poverty and wretchedness, and I've lost them. I had an old ragged coat, and a 'shockin' bad hat,' and some water proof boots that let the wet out at the toe as they toed it in at the heel. I've lost all of them. I had a red face and a trembling hand, and a pair of shaky legs, that gave me an awkward tumble now and then. I had a habit of swearing, I've got rid of that. I had an aching head sometimes, and a heavy heart, and, worse than all the rest, a guilty conscience. Thank God! I've lost them all! Then I told my wife what she had lost. 'You had an old ragged gown, Mary.' 'And you had trouble, and sorrow, and a poor wretched home, and plenty of heart aches, for you had a miserable drunkard for a husband. Mary! Mary! thank the Lord for all you and I have lost since I have signed the Good Samaritan pledge!'—*Ex.*

* * *

Gustave Tousatz, long celebrated in Paris as the 'swallower of sabres,' has died of a throat disease. A natural sequence, one would say—and be mistaken. For Gustave was equally celebrated as a swallower of whisky and while he survived the sabres, to the whisky he succumed. One swallow does make a summer; but a good many make a summary end of Tousatz.

Miscellaneous Items.

Rejected lays—Bad eggs.

The earth is dirty, but the sea is tidy.

Time is Money—Except the time of need.

Permanent Head-quarters—The shoulders.

Somebody wishes to know if a pig pen is used to write hog Latin.

When is a woman like a sparrow? When she is in earnest (in her nest).

The most useful thing in the long run, is breath.

Moving for a New Trial—Popping to Mrs. Number Two.

New Albany, Ind., boast of a lady six feet tall, with the back hair touching the ground.

'Where have you been since the cow kicked?' is a delicate way the Chicagoans have of referring to the late calamity.

'On a gate post out West is a sign, 'Take warnin'; No traes nor life insurans, nor soin' masheens wanted here.'

Josh Billings says: 'I don't reckoleckt now ov ever hearing ov two dogs fighting unless there was a man or two around.'

Over 300 buffaloes killed by Alexis have been cut up by enterprising butchers at St. Joseph, Mo., and customers demand more.

'You'll grow up ugly if you make faces,' said a maiden to her little neice. 'Did you make faces when you was a girl, aunty?'

The laziest man in America is a Connecticut negro. When he goes fishing he ties the line to his dog's hind leg, and when a fish bites he kicks the dog.

An appraiser in Jackson county, Iowa, in describing an estray yearling, wound up as follows: 'Found no other marks on said bull, except that he is no more a steer.'

An honest Irishman called upon the Worthy Chief of a new Lodge of Good Templars at East Taunton the other day for the purpose of selling him a goat for use in the lodge.

'A basket of champagne!' exclaimed a country dame. 'Why, I declare now! I always thought champagne was watery stuff, like; I never knowed you could carry it in a basket.'

A friend who did the Colorado mountains last fall says he got as ravenous as a raven among the ravines, and sat down in one of the gorgeous gorges and gorged himself.

Our great lakes swallowed up one hundred and nineteen lives and ten million dollars worth of property last year.

The 'non-explosive" is now called 'orphan elixir.'

At a recent leap year party in Atlanta the young ladies showed their manliness by having the following mottoes in conspicious places; 'We mean business,' 'Now is our chance,' 'Waiting is too tedious.'

A California hunter, who went ten miles to where game was plenty, and then found that he had brought a box of pills instead of purcussion caps, returned home in disgust.

'Here's a comical advertisement: 'To the Drapery Trade—Wanted a young man to be partly out door, and partly behind the counter.' What will be the result when the door slams?

A hotel at South Bend, Ind., was entered by a gang of burglars the other night, who left only one suit of clothes for the thirty guests in the house. At breakfast the next morning toilets were not remarkable for their elegance.

A close fisted bachelor in Knox county Ind., wanted the clerk to inform him whether he would make any reduction in rates if half a dozen fellows clubbed together to take out marraige licenses.

Many ladies have ruined the shape of their ears by wearing heavy, massive ear rings, which not only spoil the shape of the ear by elongating it, but also produce headache and pain.

We are sorry to learn from a Hindoo astronomer that during the present year a blazing meteor will pass by the earth, and in the short space of twenty-four minutes destroy all vegetation, and kill millions of people.

Mr. Job Lawton, of Providence, R. I. subjects himself to personal mention on account of having been born February 29. He was four years of age on his first birth day, and will celebrate his eighteenth anniversary at the age of 72.

A Buchanan (Mich.) girl is claimed to be the first take to advantage of leap year. She proposed to a beautiful dry goods clerk and offered to defray all expenses, but the disgraceful young man declined with thanks.

'Madan,' said a cross tempered physician to patient, 'if women were admitte to paradice, their tongues would make it purgatory.' 'And some physicians, if allowed to practice there,' replied the lady, 'would make it a desert.' The oppressed one had him there.

The Louisville *Courier*, referring to th fact that somebody is going to build a hotel in Rhode Island ninety-two feet long and sixty feet wide, expresses astonishment that the authorities should 'permit anybody to put the State all under one roof in that way.'

An old traveler tells a pretty tough story about being lost in the woods with his dog, where he could find nothing to eat, and had to cut off the dog's tail which he boiled for himself, and afterwards gave the dog the bone. We would rath borrow a hundred dollars than to believe that story.

A lady sitting in the same box of an opera house with a French physician, was much troubled with ennui, and happened to gape. 'Excuse me, madam,' said the doctor, 'I am glad you did not swallow me.' 'Give yourself no uneasiness,' said the lady, 'I am a Jewess, and never eat pork.'

Mrs. Partington enter the office of the Probate Judge (called 'civilian') and inquired in her blandest tones: 'Are you the civil villain?' 'Do you wish to insult me, madam?' said the Judge. 'Yes,' replied the amiable old lady, 'my brother died detested, and left three infidel children, and I'm to be their executioner; so I want to insult the civil villain about it.'

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For Thirty Days Only

To make it an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, C APS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,
Men & Boys Coats, pants,
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and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

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A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
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BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. omen's Misses' and Cahildren's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, p and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything

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For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
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A FULL LINE OF
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All of which will be sold at very low prices.

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500 Doz. Assorted door Locks;
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
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50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
20 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
12 Platform Scales;
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IRON.
Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
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500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
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5500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

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1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
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100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

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500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
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20 Bundles Russia Iron;
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1000 " pig lead,
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100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.
500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;
BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

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The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

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Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

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MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 29, 1872. No. 9.

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MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
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W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND
PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
[illegible] Davenport & Co. Agent Auburn.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	8 35 p m
Muncie	12 30 p m	6 45
Hartford City	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 31
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve.	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 46
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

M. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.[illegible]	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.[illegible]	5.17	Lilly's Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Roann.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1[illegible] "
Orrville...	6,38 "	1,43 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,32 "	5,23 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima.....	[illegible]05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest ...	[illegible]20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	[illegible],00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville ...	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,06 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,10 A.M.	4,4[illegible] "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	express
Fort Wayne, leave	11 [illegible]	4 20 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m	5 13
Waterloo	12 20	5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49	5 54
Angola	1 20	6 20
Fremont	1 42	6 43
Reading	2 21	7 08
Jonesville	2 50	7 45
Hanover	3 18	8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55	8 50
Lansing	6 05	7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15	10 30
Grand Rapids	9 15	
Detroit	6 45	8 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30p.m	9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids		6 30
Saginaw	4 15	7 30
Lansing	7 35	10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m	12 11p m
Hanover	7 55	12 52
Jonesville	8 25	1 17
Reading	8 55	1 47
Fremont	9 31	2 25
Angola	9 53	2 49
Pleasant	10 06	3 02
Waterloo	10 34	3 29
Auburn	10 48	3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45	4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 19, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a.m.	2:10 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
Together with a number of first-class Livery horses, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

"I'll scream if you touch me!"
Exclaimed a pet miss
Whose lover was seeking
An innocent kiss.

By this prudish conduct
Cold water was thrown—
The lover drew backward,
And let it alone.

"I'll scream if you touch me!"
She hollered once more;
He cried—"I ain't near you!"
And found it a bore.

She quickly subsided,
Grew tender to view,
And whispered quite softly,
"I'll scream till *you* do!"

Bad for Chicago.

Some years ago, when Chicago was in its infancy, a stranger took up his quarters at the principal hotel, and inscribed name on the register as Mr. J——, of St Louis For several days he remained there, engaged in transacting the business which had bought him to the place, and from his exceedingly plain dress, manners, and general appearance, attracted but little attention.

Soon Mr. J—— was suddenly seized with illness, during which he was sadly neglected by his host, and the servants, taking their tone from the master of the house, left him to shift for himself as he best could. Thus matters went on till one morning he was found past praying for.—His papers were then examined, that the sad intelligence might be communicated to his friends; when to the surprise of all, he was found to be one of the wealthiest men in the Western country.

Arrangements were accordingly made for the funeral; but before the last rites were performed the subject came to life again, having been the victim of catalepsy, instead of the grim King of Terrors.—All were overjoyed at his fortunate escape from so dreadful a fate, and from that time were profused in their expressions of solicitude, elicited, however, if we may be judges, by 'documentary evidence,' rather than by any personal regard.

At length some one ventured to ask how things appeared to him while in his trace, to which he thus replied:

'I thought I had come to the river of death, where I met an angel, who handed me a jewel to serve as a pass to the other side. On giving this to the ferryman, I received from him another, which carried me forward another stage in my journey. Going on thus for several stages, receiving at the termination of each a ticket for the succeeding one, I at last reached the gate of the Heavenly City. There I found St. Peter, who opened the door at my summons, pipe in mouth, seated on a small table, on which stood a goodly mug of steaming whisky toddy.

'Good morning sir,' said he very politely.

'Good morning, St. Peter.'

'Who are you?' asked he, turning over the leaves of a huge ledger.

'My name is J——.'

'Very good, where did you live down below?'

'I lived at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri'

'Very well; and now tell me where you died.'

'I died at Chicago.'

'Chicago,' said he, shaking his head; 'there is no such place.

'I beg your pardon, St. Peter, but have you a map of the United States?'

'Yes.'

'Allow me to look at it.'

'Certainly.'

'With that he handed down a splendid atlas, and I pointed out to him Chicago on the map.

'All right, said he, after a moment's pause; 'it is there, sure enough, so walk in sir; but I'll be blessed if you ain't the first person that has ever come here from that place.'

Thus ended Mr. J.'s account of his transition state, and no more questions were asked.

The World.

'Sir bring me a good plain dinner,' said a melancholy looking individual to a waiter at one of our principal hotels in the state,

'Yes sir.'

The dinner was brought and devoured and the eater called the lanlord aside and thus addressed him:

'You are the landlord?'

'Yes.'

'You do a good business?'

'Yes.'

'You make probable ten dollars a day clear?'

'Yes.'

'Then I am safe. I cannot pay for what I have consumed. I have been out of employment for seven months, but have engaged to work to-morrow. I had been without food for four-and-twenty hours when I entered your place. I will pay you in a week.'

'I cannot pay my bills with such promises,' blustered the landlord, and I do not keep a poorhouse. You should address the proper authorities. Leave me something for security.'

'I have nothing'

'I will take your coat.'

'If I go into the street without that I will get my death of cold such weather as this.'

'You should have thought of that before you came here.'

'You are serious? Well, I solemnly aver that one week from now I will pay you.'

'I will take your coat.'

The coat was left and a week afterwards redeemed.

Seven years after that a wealthy man entered the political arena, and was presented to a caucus as an applicant for a Congressional nomination. The chairman of the caucus held his peace. He heard the name and history of the applicant who was a member of the church and one of the most respectable citizens. The vote was a tie, and he cast the negative, thereby defeating the wealthy applicant whom he met an hour afterward and to whom he said:

'You don't remember me?

'No.'

'I once ate dinner in your hotel, and although I told you I was famishing and pledged my word and honor to pay you in a week you took my coat and saw me go out into the inclement air at the risk of my life without it.'

'Well sir, what then?'

'Not much. You called yourself a christian. To-night you were a candidate for nomination and but for me you wou'd have been elected.

Three years after that the christian hotel keeper became a bankrupt. The poor dinnerless wretch that was, is now a high functionary. We know him well. The ways of Providence are indeed wonderful and the world mutations almost beyond conception of belief.

The Rain-drop.

There was once a farmer, who had a large field. He plowed it and sowed it with corn, and harrowed it and weeded it with great care; and on this field he depended for the support of his family. But after he had worked so hard he saw the corn wither and droop for want of rain, and he thought he should lose his entire crop.

He felt very sad, and went out every day to look at his corn, and see if there was any hope of rain.

One day as he stood there looking at the sky, and most in despair, two little rain-drops up in the clouds over his head saw him; and one said to the other: 'Look at that poor farmer. I feel sorry for him, he has taken such pains with his field of corn, and now it is all drying up. I wish I could do him some good.'

'Well,' said the other, 'but your are only a little rain-drop; what can you do? You can't even wet one hillock.'

'Well,' said the first, 'to be sure I can't do much; but I can cheer the farmer a little, at any rate, and I am resolved to do my best. I'll try; I'll go to the field to show my good will, if I can do no more; so here goes.' And down went the rain-drop, and came pat on the farmer's nose, and then fell on one stalk of corn.

'Dear me!' said the farmer, putting his nose, 'what's that? A rain-drop? Where did that crop come from? I do believe we shall have a shower!'

The first rain-drop had no sooner started, than the second one said: 'Well, if you go, I believe I will go, too; so here I come!' and down dropped the rain drop on another stalk.

By this time a great many rain-drops had come together to hear what their companions were talking about; and when they heard them, and saw them going to cheer the farmer, and water the corn, one of them said: 'if you are going on so good an errand I'll go, too;' and down he came,

'And I,' said another, 'and I, and I, and I,' and so on, till a whole shower of them came, and the corn was watered; and it grew, and ripened, all because the first little rain drop determined to do what ever it could.

Never be discouraged children, because you can't do much. Do what you can.—Angels can do no more.

Drowning the Squirrel.

When I was about six years old, one morning, going to school, a ground squirrel ran into his hole in the ground before me; they like to dig holes in some open place where they can put out their head to see if danger is near. I thought, now I shall have fine fun. As there was a stream of water just at hand, I determined to pour water into the whole till it should be full, and force the little animal to come out, so that I might kill it. I was soon pouring water upon the poor squirrel. I could hear it struggle, and said, Ah! my fine fellow, I will soon have you out, now.

Just then I heard a voice behind me; 'Well, my boy, what have you got there?' I turned, and saw one of my neighbors, a good old man, with very long white locks.

'Well,' said I, 'there is a ground squirrel in here,' and I am going to drown him out.'

Said he; 'Jonathan, when I was a little boy, more than fifty years ago, I was engaged one day, just as you are, drowning a squirrel; and an old man, such as I am, came along, and said to me, 'You are a little boy; now if you were down in a narrow hole like that, and I should come and pour water down upon you, would you not think I was cruel? God made the little squirrel and his life is as sweet to it as you. Why torture to death a little innocent creature that God has made?' He added, 'I have never forgotten that, and never shall. Now, my dear boy, I want you to remember this as long as you live; and when tempted to destroy any little animal or bird, to think what I have said; God does not allow us to kill his creatures for our pleasure.'

More than forty years have since passed, and I have never forgotten what the good man said, nor have I ever wantonly killed the least animal for amusement since.—Now, you see it is ninety years since this advice was first given, and it has not lost its effect yet; how many little creatures it has saved from being tortured to [illegible] I cannot tell, but I have no doubt [illegible] number, and I believe my whole life has been influenced by it.

'Husband! if an honest man is God's noblest work, what is an honest woman?' 'His rarest dear!' was the uncivil reply.

A Lion Story.

A story is told of a lion which was brought from India, and who on the passage grew very fond of a sailor who had charge of him. His name 'Nero.' On being shut up in a cage in London, he grew sulky, and was very fierce when any one came near him, so that it was dangerous even for his keeper to approach in with him.

One day, a few weeks after Nero had been shut up in his new prison, a party of sailors visited the menagerie, and were warned by the keeper not to go near the lion, who every now and then growled savagely at those who were looking at him. All at once one of these sailors ran up to the cage, and thrusting in his hand cried out: 'What! old shipmate! don't you know me? What cheer, old Nero, my lad?'

The lion instantly left off feeding and sprang up to the bars of the cage, and put out his nose between them. Jack patted him on the head, and the lion rubbed his hand with his whiskers like a cat, showing evident signs of pleasure.

'Ah!' said Jack, turning to the keeper and spectators who stood frightened and in astonishment, 'Nero and I were once shipmates, and you see he isn't like some folks; he don't forget an old friend so soon.'

A Queer Customer.

A young orang-outang, of about four years of age, which died a short time after its arrival in England, had, by its intelligence and docility, conciliated, during its voyage the general favor of all on board. Accustomed to sit at the table, it behaved with more decorum than many children, and used a spoon more dexterously. At a port where the vessel lay some time on her homeward passage, the orang-outang was taken on shore, and it is supposed, had at once accompanied some of the men to the shop of a woman who sold coffee which he found so much to his taste, that he went to the same place alone every morning for his breakfast, which was given without hesitation. Thus he contracted a bill which the captain had to discharge!

About Brides.

A correspondent at Vienna writes: I [illegible] estimated the number of strangers by the number of brides which cross one's path. Your female readers will ask how I know a bride when I see one. But I reply, my dear ladies, I can tell in an instant—and, so to say, with half an eye—any traveling 'young married woman.' I have no need to look at the luggage, which is new; nor at the husband, who looks as if he is not quite sure that he has not been hasty: nor even at the dress. No, a bride walks into a room as a thing apart Brides are divided into two classes—the serious and the smiling. The first enters with a queenly step, and seems to say, Don't look at me. Don't you see I'm married, and that those days are over? The other comes up smiling, as much as to say, 'I've landed him. Is it not good fun?'

Shooting the Wrong Hens.

A person in a passion very often jumps at conclusions suddenly.

'I say, neighbor Snobs, if you don't keep your hens out of my garden, I will shoot them.

'Very well, Doolittle shoot away; if you kill any of my hens, throw them into my yard.'

Crack went the fowling piece, morning after morning, and large fat hens were pitched into neighbor Snob's yard. They cooked well. After a fortnight or so Doolittle discovered that Snob's never had any hens, and he had been shooting his own, they having broken out of his hen coop.

An exchange says that it has been found by experiment that the best cure for rheumatism is to bathe with spirits the parts affected and set them on fire.—The skin will come off but the rheumatism will go off too. A surer way than that is to amputate the affected part.

Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever, while you live, expense is constant and certain and 'it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel,' as poor Richard says, so 'rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.'

Bronson, of West Virginia, has in his lifetime shot sixty-eight panthers, and every winter he subsists on panther steak which he says is almost as tender as wood chuck.

Two merchants of Geneva, Illinois, are transporting their goods from Chicago, by wagon, refusing to pay the present rail road freight rates.

An ill natured contemporary says that Rhode Island goes for narrow gauge railroads because she wants both rails to lie within her own territory.

Even Boston has hissed Victoria Woodhull. There can be no more comfort for her on earth.

Cincinnati drank last year $1,000,699 worth of lager beer, or $1,[illegible]00 more in value than the whole amount of the city debt.

It is said that 'time cuts down all, both great and small.' House rents, however, are an exception, for they are always going up.

A divine once praying, said: 'O, Lord give unto us neither poverty nor riches,' and pausing solemnly a moment he added 'especially poverty.'

Be honest and true.

CHASED BY WOLVES.

A STORY OF CLAIRVOYANCE.

It was a race for life. Following hard upon the fleet skater were a troop of wolves as fleet. Charles Vance heard their breathing, the short impatient sniffs, the regular patter of, sharp feet upon the ice, like a click. The scene lay in Canada. The moon sailed through drifting clouds, now partially obscured, then bursting forth in a flood of silvery light. At one side was the dense pine forest, broken by clumps of leafless oak or hickory, and winding in and out as it followed the course of the river; on the other, the wide, snow-covered plain.—A mile yet before a house would be reached, and in that time—

Brave as he was, Mr. Vance shuddered. At twenty-eight there was so much of life before him. He had reached a point where fortune began to smile upon him; and for the past six months his leisure hours had been bright with glowing air-castles, which all had Rose Ardley for their day-dream. For her sake it was that he had undertaken this perilous journey.

Faster! faster! This turn showed him the fierce gleaming eyes that repeated themselves until there seemed to be hundreds. Rays of lurid light flashed out; lolling scarlet tongues that thirsted for a draught of blood and a dainty morsel of flesh. A misstep, a half hidden hillock of ice to trip the unwary traveler, a moment lost, and he would be in the power of these ravenous animals. No wonder his pulse quivered, or that he shrank from so horrible a fate.

More than once he had gone up and down the river for pleasure. More than once there had been a gay party—girls in their pretty skating costume but sweetest of all was Rose, her golden curls blown about by the wind, her cheeks brilliant, her purple eyes dilating with enjoyment. Bright and coquettish was she, fond of teasing him until his patience was almost exhausted but a sweet, loving girl in the midst of it. At midsummer she was to be his wife. He had extorted that promise from her, though he would fain have taken her, long before. And yet only the other morning they had fallen into a trifling dispute about this very visit She wanted him to go up for this Thursday evening. He did not see his way clear to do it conveniently.

'Thursday is pay-day,' he had said, alluding to his workmen. 'I never can get away on Thursday nights until dark. My horse has fallen lame, too, Rose. I can not ride him after to-day.'

'You once thought skating up the river a mere pastime,' replied Miss Ardley; and her tone was a trifle sharp and haughty.

'In the daytime, and with company That makes a difference.'

'Oh, very, well; if you care so little to come, there's no more to be said.' And she turned away with an air of superb indifference.

'Rose, it is not that. I can come, up Friday, and stay until Monday.'

'But Thursday night is Eleanor's birthnight. I thought of the pleasure to her to have you among her guests. Don't put yourself out, however.'

Charles Vance was not a man likely to be canonized for either meekness or patience; and she was purposely trying him. He felt vexed.

'I'll come if I can,' concluded Mr. Vance, shortly His tone was cold, and his eyes wandered over the waste of snow.

'Very well,' she gayly said. 'I shall expect you, mind. Good-by. And she kissed him to the tips of her dainty fingers.

He strode down the path, unhitched his horse with a jerk, and went riding over the road, never once glancing back. Perverse Rose Ardley was privately peeping after him, rather enjoying than not the semiquarrel.

'I'll not go—she shall not get me there on Thursday evening,' he answered to himself in his annoyance. But ere Thursday evening came his resolve was broken, after the manner of lovers, and he meant to go.

'I must skate up,' he said. 'The night's clear and frosty.'

'Hope there'll be no wolves abroad, Master Vance,' said the brawny Englishman, Hugh, one of his workmen and warm admirers. 'Stainsly shot one over by the bridge the other morning. You'd better take a pistol.'

'I'll trust to luck and my good skates,' answered Mr. Vance, laughingly, rather ridiculing the notion of 'wolves.'

He started. The night, as he had observed, was clear and frosty, very bright and cold. Half his journey had been accomplished when he heard a shrill, sharp cry echoing from the woods. Then another, as if in answer, and one at a distace. For a moment his blood curdled in his veins. What were these cries? Ah, what!—what but the wolves?

Nearer came the cry, and nearer, as if the the dreadful animals scented their victim. He glided over the ice like lightning, his strikes quickened by the first click he heard from his pursuers. On, first as rapidly as possible in a straight line, for not a second was to be lost, Every nerve and limb was strained to its utmost tension. A mile, perhaps; and if he had to double! A horrible flash of despair almost paralyzed him. That was death. Why had he been so headless as to disregard sage Hugh's warning? But he had never seen a wolf during his sojourn in these Canadian wilds.

Faster! faster! Turns that frightfully lengthened his journey, but gave him a moment's respite, for his pursuers were by this means thrown off their speed. The moon shone out brightly. Every tree seemed outlined against the sky with painful distinctness; here a gnarled old oak that had been riven with some fierce bolt; there, a clump of gleaming evergreen that mocked him in their security. And now the river widened. Hardly a week before he and Rose Ardley had enjoyed a gay frolic of skating on this very spot. Was she still vexed with her? Oh if she could but know [illegible]

In imagination their red tongues seemed to touch him. One of them seemed to hurt himself in some way, for there came a sharp howl of pain.—The pursuit was stopped for an instant and then they came on the faster. Charles Vance's limbs were weak, his pulses throbbing from exhaustion, his very brain reeled. Then fiery eyes seemed to scorch him with their lurid glare, and now he could hear the rapid, expectant breath. So near safety and yet— A desparing cry broke from his lips. Rose! Rose! Farewell to her, to happiness, to all.

Rose Ardley, the centere of a gay group of cousins and friends, was the self-same evening doing her utmost to be attractive. She was fascinating at all times and seasons, but when she used a little effort, could make herself doubly so. She had forgiven Charley Vance a dozen times since that last angry morning. He would be sure to come early, she complacently told herself, and be duly penitent. After all, Charles Vance was a brave, noble fellow. She thought she would not flirt one bit that night with any body else. The guests all arrived. All but Mr. Vance. Rose wondered. Had he been really vexed her? Well, let him stay. She would not mope or wear the willow. Lovelorn girls were always absurd.

So Rose Ardley was the gay. They had a quadrille; some of the older ones sat down to cards. Dr. Caltran, a deeply scientific man and great mesmerist, and three or four others, went into a discussion on that wonderful subject—clairvoyance. The doctor had been relating certain remarkable incidents, when it was proposed that [illegible] should be given then. Who would become a subject?

No one appeared inclined at first, but Miss Caltran finally acquiesced, and took her seat in a chair in a small room they adjourned to. The doctor had succeeded in sending her to sleep when Rose looked in. Her attention was immediately arrested, and she watched the experiment with much eagerness.

'Would any one like to put any question?' asked Dr Caltran.

There ensued a silence. Elanor Ardley broke it.

'Rose will, Rose is always ready for any thing.' And Miss Rose acquiesced at once.

'I don't know what to ask or what I would most like to hear,' she said, with a gay laugh.

'Ask about Charley. Ask what keeps him away. You can tease him well when you know that.'

'But—is there really any truth in it, Dr. Caltran? and Rose's deep eyes were luminous with some feeling akin to curiosity.

'It is true that the medium can in many instances seem to enter a persons mind, and answer in a remarkable fashion,' was the reply. 'Many failures are recorded and mistakes made, but I think they are due to our imperfect knowledge of the science. Suppose you try Miss Rose; no one can suspect you of collusion.'

Quite a circle began to gather round. Miss Caltran appeared to be in a tranquill slumber; her lips were just parted, suggesting her white, even teeth, which were very handsome.

'Well,' said Rose, daringly.

'Place your hand in hers,' directed the doctor. 'Now think intently of the subject in which you wish her to fell interested, and then ask your question.

A thousand thoughts filled Rose Ardley's brain in an instant, but that of Charles Vance was the most prominent. What should she say? for delicacy seemed to hold her back on this subject.

'Make haste,' cried Elanor, 'What is Charley Vance doing? Has he gone to sleep and forgoten to come here? Or has he gone visiting elsewhere?'

Rose collored. 'I think I will not ask—' But a chorus of eager voices interrupted her.

'Play fair now, Rose. No backing out.'

It was her cusin Kate who asked this, and the sarcastic tone would have roused Rose to any effort. In a strange flutter of nerve and brain she began.

'Don't get excited,' said Dr. Caltron, smiling cheerfuly.

Rose's mood was too uncertain at first to sway Miss Caltran (at least so the doctor said): she moved uneasily, and vainly essayed to speak.—He approched to tranquilize her. It was some time since before any coherent answer could be obtained, and then Rose was wrought up to a strange pitch. Some sudden presentiment concerning her lover filled her mind with apprehension. As if translating the young girl's emotion, Miss Caltran be gan slowly:

Your friend is in great danger—great danger. He is flying as if for his life, first this way and then that way,' making a tortuous motion with her hands. 'He is on the river—the ice—and something follows him fast. Hark! do you hear a sharp cry?"

Rose turned deathly white in spite of her strongest efforts.

'Is he coming here?' she asked, scarcely knowing what she said.

'O Heavens! they are gaining upon him fast. He goes like the wind, but they too are fleet.'

As Miss Caltran said this—and it must be remarked that her words throughout were labored and slow—she sighed deeply and evinced great agitation. Her breath was long and painful.

'Now they are up with him—now! Oh, save him! save him! Hark to their cries!'

'Oh, by Heaven, what fools we are!' suddenly exclaimed George Ardley, a light breaking on him. 'I see it all. Vance has skated up on the river and been followed by a pack of wolves! One was killed a day or two ago, and several have been seen prowling round. Run for your lives, friends. Get something and come to his assistance.'

Rose stood spell-bound. For a moment the room swam round; stars appeared to fill every space.

George thrust on his cap and coat, and slung his rifle over his shoulder Two or three followed suit, and the rooms were in a whirl of confusion.

'Let me go too,' Rose almost shrieked

'My child, there may be some mistake,' said Dr. Caltran, soothingly, alarmed at the consequences of his sister's vision. 'Do, pray, be calm.'

'No, there is no mistake,' she answered, hysterically. 'I told him to skate up—his horse was lame—I dared him to come. Oh, merciful Heavens forgiven me!'

She was in a perfect agony of despair. The horrible vision her cousin George's words conjured up made a more vivid one in her brain. Her face, that had been so brilliant a short time before, was now the picture of anguish. She could not help thinking that if any evil had befallen him it was clearly her fault. How many times she had tormented him almost beyond endurance—been cool, capricious, laughed at his tenderness and his love! Arraigning her heart for judgement, she found it had been bitterly cruel to him—to the one man for whom she would give her life if occasion required. In the confusion and crowd she passed quietly up stairs, got her shawl and hood, and stole out unseen. Along she sped like a shadowy wraith, and was on the river as the men with their rifles.

Hark! what was that? A sickening, despairing cry; a wail of mortal agony. Rose recognised it for his voice—for the were close upon now.

Yes, the cry came from Charles Vance. With that one despairing burst he gave up hope, and turned upon his horridle pursuers. In the moonlight his eyes glared back to those fierce balls, and there was a deathly pause. The suddeness amazed the unreasoning brutes, but the foremost couched to spring.

A ball went whizzing by, so closely that Mr. Vance felt the hot air upon his cheek. Then yell ensued, ending in a howl of maddening pain. Another; footsteps, voices. Yet he did not stir.

'Oh, Charles! Charles!' and the next instant Rose lay senseless at his feet.

At first he could not think, could not speak; the utter surprise and sense of deliverance overwhelmed him. He knelt down on the ice, trembling in every limb, and the rest came thronging around. The discomfited enemy were retiring with savage cries, leaving two of their number dead behind them.

'What is it all?' began Mr. Vance. 'I—I can not imagine—'

'Do not try,' interrupted George Ardley. 'It isn't the strangest thing that ever happened. Can you walk home? I'll see to Rose.' And he picked her up as as though she had been a baby.

They went home slowly. Mr. Vance's strength was all but exhausted. Angry mutterings followed them from afar, but there was no real danger now. Rose, reviving to consciousness, struggled away from her cousin's protection.

'Oh, Charles, I have been so selfish and cruel! Will you ever forgive me!'

Charles's answer was to take her arm with his and press it to his side. She broken down with a sob.

'Hush my darling! God has interposed to save me. But still I do not understad how or why you should all have come.'

'Oh, Charles, is it the strangest tale! You will hardly believe it—you, who have laughed at it—'

'Don't spoil the story, Rose,' said George Ardley from behind. 'We'll have it all out when we get home.'

Was Dr. Caltran surprised when he heard of the strange escape, and saw the rescued man? He made no sign. Miss Caltran, the clairvoyante, was herself then, save for an intense dull headache.

'They had gained on me so fast that it seems as if I could not have held out a minute longer,' said Mr. Vance to the doctor. 'Besides the short distance on the river, there was the dark walk up to the house, and my courage was utterly given away.'

Rose burst into tears. 'Charles, as long as I live I will never be capricious again,' she whispered; 'no, not even when I am your wife. I will try to be a blessing to you instead of a trouble.'

And he kissed the sweet lips for their fond confession.

So it all ended well. But the wonderful escape of Charles Vance from the peril of the wolves is talked of in Canada to this day.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., FEB. 29, 1872.

A Proposition.

It appears that Johny Stoll wants to create the impression, in order to offset his mean and despicable act of publishing private correspondence, that the articles that have appeared in the COURIER from time to time, were written by Col. I. B. McDonald. This is certainly not so, and we claim their authorship, no matter what the consequences may be. No article has ever appeared in the columns of the COURIER, from the pen of Col. I. B. McDonald, except the one in this issue, and no one can read our articles and compare them one with another, and not be convinced, from the style and tenor, that they were written by the same person. But stop! there is one more exception, and it is for lack of brains that this one exists, and that is Dutch Johnny.

He finds that he has put his foot in it—has committed a mean and detestable act, and now wants to get out of it in this dishonorable way. But, Johnny, the people won't believe you. Nothing but an ample apology will atone for your heinous crime.

Now, sir, we are not rich, but we have one hundred dollars that we will place to the credit of any charitable institution of Noble County, when named, if you can prove that Col. I. B. McDonald ever wrote one line for the COURIER. You can have the use of our employes, the postmaster here, the railroad men, to ferret out this matter, and any other means at our command. Providing that if you fail you donate a similar sum to a similar end in this county. Come, Johny, let's see your mettle.

Perhaps McDonald wrote this article. It's so much like the others. The fact of Stoll being mad at McDonald because Mac went for Sprott for delegate to the National Convention, was known to us before this controversy commenced. We learned it from good authority, and find that it stung Johny so that he went beyond all honorable bounds to answer, and then brought down the condemnation of the press on every hand. Read your exchanges, Johnny, and get a proper view of yourself, once in your life.

Radical Ticket.

The following is the Radical ticket put in nomination, last Thursday:

For Governor, Thomas M. Browne of Winchester; Lieut. Gov. Leonidas Sexton of Rushville; Congressman-at-large, Godlove S. Orth, of Lafayette; Secretary of State, W. W. Curry of Terre Haute; Auditor, James A. Wildman of Kokomo; Treasurer, Col. John B. Glover of Bedford; Reporter of the Supreme Corut, Col. Jas. Black of Indianapolis; Clerk of Supreme Court, Charles Scholl of Clark County; Superintendent of Public Instruction B. W. Smith of Indianapolis; Attorney General, Jas. C. Denny of Vincennes.

Call for Democratic State Convention, June 12, 1872.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

The Democracy of Indiana will assemble in Convention at Indianapolis, on the 12th day of June, at 9 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Congressman at Large, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney General, Supreme Court, Reporter of the Supreme Court, Presidential Electors at Large and Delegates from the State at large to the Democratic National Convention; the same to be nominated in the order above named.

The basis of representation to be one representative for each one hundred votes cast for Norman Eddy for Secretary of State, at the last general election, and one for every fraction over fifty.

The co-operation of all citizens, regardless of party affiliations, who believe that a change in the administration of the government is necessary to restore purity and economy in public affairs; that general amnesty should accompany equal suffrage, and that in levying the public revenues the general welfare should be consulted and not the interests of sections, classes or monopolies, is cordially requested.

By order of the Committee.

E. S. ALVORD, Chairman.

Indianapolis, February 23, 1872.

Under the appointment DeKalb County will be entitled to Seventeen delegates, the whole number of delegates being [illegible].

Ex-Congressman Stokes Convicted.

Ex Congressman Stokes of Tennessee, was convicted in the Criminal Court at Washington, for receiving money for prosecuting claims, which were alleged fraudulent against the government, while he was a member of Congress. The case appeared as full of fraud, bribery and perjury as charged last fall in the newspapers, and Stoke's boasting appeal from the ledger to the courts has been properly answered. The bogus company for which Stokes got bounties was exposed in the evidence, and considerable merriment was caused by the description by its captain in the formation of the company, he stating that he formed it and [illegible] himself captain, and that there was a wooden [illegible] in it, with a boy who [illegible] —*Albany* [illegible]

To the Democracy of the Tenth District.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., Feb. 17, '72.

Democrats:—For some time past Mr. John B. Stoll, and a few others have, for some cause, seen proper to keep up a systematic attack on me and my friends. I have kept silent; not that I was afraid of any attacks which could come from any quarter, but when a man or set of men are so hard pushed as [illegible] the call for something to help them [illegible] which exceeds their [illegible] that they must stoop to publish the private correspondence of parties, without the consent of the writer, I think at that point forbearance ceases to be a virtue. As to the letters of mine, which Stoll has seen fit to parade to the public, they are mine—my productions, written in good faith, though at the time I have done some one injustice. These letters were written in response to suggestions and inquiries of said Stoll, as they plainly show. I took strong grounds for Messrs. Hendricks and Holman—their were the soldiers' friends and stood by us. I was for fair dealing then, and am for fair dealing now. If I am satisfied that a man will not act fairly all around, I shall cast him aside, caring not a fig for the past. If this is treachery, call it that and welcome. That there was some ill feeling between Mr. Brown and myself at that time is a fact; that I felt aggrieved to some extent is a fact; that Mr. Brown and myself afterwards settled our personal difference mutually is another fact. We mutually agreed to so act. At the time Mr. Brown took occasion to animadvert pretty strongly on some of my actions—a right he had. That I expected to support Mr. Stoll for Delegate is a fact; but when we met at Indianapolis, it appeared to all fair minded men and Democrats of the Tenth District delegation that Major Sprott—an old and tried veteran in the party—was the proper man. Major Sprott had grown gray in the Democratic service. It was intimated that Stoll was so extremely *modest*, by a very learned gentleman, and that Sprott [illegible]; hence I did refuse to urge my colleagues to vote for Stoll; that, too, after telling Stoll of my intended action.

Now, my letters prove that I am a good working Democrat, and that I was a little more enthusiastic for John than I should have been; but this was owing to the situation at the time. John knew that there was a little 'bad feeling' between Mr. Brown and myself, hence he took advantage of the situation, and now comes down into the lowest species of journalism and publishes private personal letters without permission of the writer, in order that he may shift the odium which attaches to his disorganizing course. I am a Democrat, and desire peace and harmony, as well as success, and much regret to have been compelled to write this card. But in justice to Mr. Brown, editor of *The Post*, and all others concerned, I am constrained to publish this statement. While I may, under certain circumstances, criticize the acts of Democrats privately, I will not seek to injure them publicly.—Whenever I am so hard pushed for something to shift odium from myself to another, that I shall be compelled to publish private personal letters, which were written in 1867, under the circumstances above referred, and that, too, without permission from the writer I shall retire and hide my head in the dust.

The editor of the Auburn COURIER, while poking his facts at John, did tell the truth, and I will say, now and for all time, that Tom. C. Mays, R. D. Dunn, William J. Craig, Samuel F. Winter, W. B. Loughridge, E. Zimmerman, F. J. Zimmerman, Eli W. Brown, and others are, any and all, as responsible and Democratic as John B. Stoll and his man 'Friday.' John has called me out. He says 'Col. McDonald and his friends' have commenced this war on him. I hurl it back and say to him that he commenced it himself, and that I can prove it in a court of record, or before any committee that may be mutually selected. That this man Stoll, as a Democratic journalist, has treated me both personally and politically unfair, I am ready to prove. I am ready meet Stoll & Co. in any shape honorable, at any respectable place. I know that my abilities are quite common; yet I am ready to meet the whole set and see whose ox will be goared. Where shall we meet? No special pleading. Come right to time! Stop your scurrile and tell both sides fairly like a man. Don't play 'sore head' because we have an honest Democratic Northern Prison administration at Michigan City. Come, be a man John!

Mr. Brown, myself, and all others in Whitley, of the Democratic faith, are working in unison for the success of the principles of the party, and no act of ours shall in the least tend to jeopardize its harmony. I have no fight with Mr. Stoll. In all matters I have done what I deemed right personally, and for the best interest of the people and the Democracy. That I have made mistakes is quite likely; but when any man or men charge me with acting corruptly to the value of a farthing, as a public officer, I shall hold myself ready to prove him a libeler in a court of record. 'Choose Ye.'

ISAIAH B. McDONALD.

Fee and Salary Law.

The Judges of the Supreme Court yesterday filed their opinions in the case of William J. Wallace, Clerk, etc. vs. The Board of Commissioners of Marion county, appealed from the Marion Court of Common Pleas. As will be seen Chief Justice Worden and Judge Pettit dissent from, and Judges Downey and Buskirk maintain the decision of the Lower Court. Through their equal division of opinion the judgement of the Common Pleas is sustained.

Opinions were also filed in the case of Michael Hyland vs. The Water Works Company of Indianapolis and William J. Wallace, Clerk, etc., and the case of Henry Geisel vs. N. B. Taylor et al., affecting the same law as regards per diem of witnesses and certain docket fees. In both these cases, which were appealed from the Marion Common Pleas, the judgement of the Court below, sustaining the validity of the law, [illegible] by the Supreme Bench.

Democratic State Convention.

As has already been announced, the Democratic Central Committee, at a meeting held on Thursday last, the 22d instant, determined to hold a State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the State offices to be voted for at the October election; and also Presidential electors and delegates to the National Democratic Convention for the State at large. There was a difference of opinion as to the time of holding the Convention, [illegible] early [illegible] June was finally agreed upon. This is before the early harvesting, and at a time in the summer season that farmers can leave their work without detriment or inconvenience. Besides it is an opportune time in a political point of view. It will be after the National Convention of the Liberal Republicans, that assembles in Cincinnati in May, and after the National Republican Convention which meets at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, thus giving the delegates to the State Convention the benefit of the action of the two wings or factions of the Republican party. Some of the committee were in favor of deferring the call to an adjourned meeting, as did the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, but it was feared by the majority of the committee that further delay would have the appearance of indecision which might be charged by the opposition as evidence of demoralization. And besides as it has been the habit to defer organization until after the State Convention has been held, it was thought best not to postpone the meeting to a later period, especially as the Convention by that time would be fully advised as the policy and action of majority in congress and of the doings of both Republican National Conventions.

We suggest to the Democracy of every county in the State the holding of their Conventions at an early day to select delegates to the State Convention and perfect organization, even if it should be thought advisable to postpone local nominations until after the State Convention. And the importance of the June 12th convention upon the future of the Democratic party, not only, but the welfare of the country, can not be over estimated, hence the necessity of selecting for delegates the wisest, the most considerate, and the best representatives of the party, men who have the courage to subordinate personal preferences as to candidates and prejudices, we may say even convictions upon mere questions of policy that do not involve principle, in order to bring together in harmonious action all citizens whose overshadowing purpose is to restore purity and economy in the conduct of public affairs, and a comprehensive policy in the administration of the government that will look alone to the good of the greatest number, and not the interests of sections, classes or monopolies.

The people demand reform in the administration of public affairs, National, State and local, and the Democracy, co-operating with heretofore Republicans who are convinced that reform will not come without a change in the personnel of legislators and administrative officers, will present to the suffrages of the people candidates whose high character and eminent fitness will be a guarantee of reform and economy in the administration of the Government, then will come success, not a mere personal or partisan triumph but success that will give assurance of the overthrow of official extravagance, corruption and fraud, and the inauguration of economy, purity and honesty in the administration of Government.—*State Sentinel.*

Atheism and Crime.

There was a man arrested in Illinois for murder lately, and on his person was found a pistol, a pocket-album filled with vile pictures, and a copy of the Toledo (O.) *Index*. The journal that found such fit companionship is published and party edited by D. R. Locke (better known as Petroleum V. Nasby), and is devoted to infidelity, free-love, communism, and all the destructive ideas and isms that are originated from time to time in the minds of the wickedly-disposed.

We presume that the murderer bought the *Index* in hope of finding consolation in its pages, and, after reading it through reflected as follows:

'Well! it teaches that there is no God, no devil, no hell, no heaven, no reward, no punishment; that when we die we rot; that this existence is the be-all and end-all. If this is the case, then, as I have robbed and murdered in the past, so shall I rob and murder in the future. I must have pleasure, and to get pleasure I must have money, and to get money I must work or steal. I have no time to waste in work if this is all the life I am going to lead. Therefore I will steal. If I steal it may necessitate killing a man now and then. What of that? I will try to escape the hangman, and I have no fears that my conscience will prick me with the remorse. Remorse is the fruit of conscience, and this, journal tells me that conscience is the fruit of education, and not a 'still small voice' from higher spheres, pointing out the evil, and inclining our hearts to all good and charitable works.'

This, is no doubt, the line of reasoning which every atheistic criminal follows; and that most criminals are atheists is found in the fact that unbelief is increasing throughout the land, and that felony never held a madder, bloodier carnival than she holds to day.

We do not believe in suppressing publications like the *Index* by Government authority; but we think they should be discarded by all respectable news-dealers, and not permitted to find a favorable notice at the hands of the press, nor entrance into any moral household.

But even with the encouragement which its wealth and subscription list gives the *Index*, we believe in the time it will sting itself to death, the reptile in the fable.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

The Indiana Christian *Advocate* thinks protestants ought to consider before they send their sons and daughters to Notre Dame and St. Mary's Catholic Schools.

[illegible] Dog.

On last Wednesday evening, a number of gentlemen were seated around the office stove at a [illegible] on Woodward avenue, in Detroit, [illegible] scratching at the door attracted their attention. Thinking the [illegible] was unable to find the latch, one of the gentlemen near the door arose and opened it, when to their surprise a dog [illegible] a hearty laugh, which was of a short duration, for the discovery was made that the animal frothed at the mouth and showed other unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. General consternation ensued, and elevated positions were held at a premium. His dogship perceiving that he was master of the situation, gnashed his teeth in defiance, and compelled every person in the room to seek a place of safety. The stove was thrown over, and chairs, tables, and office furniture generally demolished; in this one more frightened than the rest mounted the red-hot drum attached to the fallen stovepipe which unenviable position however, he did not retain but a moment. The dog in the meantime had been making unsuccessful attempts to bite several of the 'perched' gentlemen. At this juncture a hasty consultation was held, and it was decided to make a simultaneous rush for the door. This would probably have been done, had not one of the men succeeded in constructing a barrier composed of broken furniture between himself and the rabid animal, thereby precluding the necessity of this change of base.—Having accomplished this he reached the door, and was soon making double-quick time down the avenue, the dog following close at his heels. He fortunately eluded the crazed animal, who was last seen making a bee line for Park street.

Religious Items.

Rev. Hutchinson has commenced a revival at Cromwell, Whitley Co.

The Methodists at Anderson have just finished a new $30,000 church.

Dr. Von Vleck, the reformed spiritualist, is explaining things at Winchester.

About seventy accessions were made to Centenary Church, Terre Haute, during the late revival.

Fifty accessions to Berry street church, Fort Wayne, Rev. A. Marine pastor. Also a surprise worth $300, is the result of a good meeting.

Rev. M. S. Metts, the great revivalist of North Indiana Conference, is conducting a series of meetings at Ridgeville.

An interesting revival is in progress at Rockport. Rev. J. E. Brant, pastor. Some 40 persons have joined the church.

An exchange says: 'A religious revival in the Methodist Church Connersville has resulted in the conversion of some of the worst [illegible] city.'

The Episcopalians of Lagrange hold their services in the Court House at present, but are perfecting plans for the building of a church.

About forty persons have become converts to the Disciple Church, and were immersed in the river during the past week.—*Ligonier Banner.*

A debate on religious questions between Rev. Burgess, (Disciple,) of Chicago, and B. F. Underwood, the infidel, is expected to take place soon at Anderson.

Crawfordsville is to enjoy an old-fashioned discussion on spirtualism.—Elder W. R. Jewell, of the Christian church, and D. W. Hall, spiritualist, are to be the disputants.

Presbyterian church of Carpentersville, was destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The Sunday School library was entirely destroyed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Presbyterians will occupy the M. E. church until they can build a new one. The Sunday Schools have been consolidated.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises on

Saturday, March 23d, A. D. 1872,

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate to-wit: Lots numbered one hundred and eighty-one [181], one hundred and eighty two [182], two hundred and three [203], two hundred and four [204], two hundred and sixty-one (261), three hundred and four [304], two hundred and seventy-five [275], and one hundred and twenty-seven (127), except twenty eight feet off the west end of said lot, one hundred and twenty seven (127) all of the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest at six per cent, waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws and secured by good freehold surety. Sale to begin at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES L. PENNY, Adm'r.

H. C. PETERSON, Att'y for Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

Samira M. Osborn } Complaint for Divorce.
versus
William C. Osborn }

NOW comes the Plaintiff, by Guy Plum her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Wm. C. Osborn is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 2nd day of February 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the will of James Wallace, late of DeKalb County, deceased, by virtue of [illegible] contained in the will of said decedent, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH [illegible], 1872,

the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, [illegible] Commencing at a point on section line eighty rods west of the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12 east, running thence west seventy rods, to the South-west corner of said quarter section, thence north fifty eight rods, thence east [illegible] rods, parallel with the road [illegible] from Auburn to Butler, thence south to [illegible] interest without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with a good freehold surety. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. on said day.

WM. LESSIG, Ex'r.

Feb. 29, 1872.

Auditor's Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County.

NOTICE is hereby given that whereas Wyllys Griswold and Abigail Griswold on the 30th day of March A. D. 1857, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana for the use of the congressional school fund, on the following real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, viz:

The five acres of land in the middle part of the west half of the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-two [32], township thirty-four [34] north, range thirteen east—to secure the payment of one hundred dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable in advance, according to the condition of a note accompanying said mortgage made by said Wyllys Griswold whereby he promises to pay to the State of Indiana, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1863, the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance commencing on the 30th day of March A. D. 1857, and whereas there was forty dollars and twenty-four cents interest due on said mortgage on the 1st day of January 1872, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage have become due.

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor, of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 25th day of March, the same being the 4th Monday of said month A. D. 1872, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, in said county and State, I will offer for sale said premises or so much thereof in a square form as near as possible off the north-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy the principal, interest and 2 per cent. damages and cost, amounting in the aggregate to $154.09.

WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dated at Auburn, Feb. 23, 1872.

Auditor's Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County.

NOTICE is hereby given that whereas Wyllys Griswold and Abigail Griswold on the 7th day of January A. D. 1857, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana, for the use of the congressional school fund, on the following real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, viz:

Ten [10] acres of land in the north east part of the south-west quarter of section twenty-nine [29] township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east. Also lots number two hundred and thirty-three [233], two hundred and thirty-four [234] two hundred and thirty-nine [239], two hundred and ninety [290], two hundred and thirty-five [235] two hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and eighty-eight [288], two hundred and ninety-one [291], two hundred and thirty-seven [237], two hundred and thirty-eight [238], two hundred and nine-two [292], two hundred and thirty-one [231], two hundred and thirty-two (232), two hundred and twenty-nine (229), two hundred and thirty (230), two hundred and twenty-eight, 228, one hundred and fifty-one, 151, one hundred and fifty-three, 153, one hundred and fifty-seven, 157, one hundred and fifty two, 152, one hundred and fifty-four, 154, one hundred and fifty-six, 156, two hundred and twenty-seven, 227, two hundred and eighty-seven, 287. Also the north part of lots one hundred and fifty-nine, 159, one hundred and fifty-eight, 158, and the east half of lots one hundred and forty-seven, 147, one hundred and forty-eight, 148, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance, according to the conditions of a note accompanying said mortgage made by said Wyllys Griswold whereby he promised to the State of Indiana on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, the sum of three hundred dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable in advance, commencing on the 7th day of January, 1857. and whereas there was one hundred and four dollars and fifty eight cents, 104.58, interest due on said mortgage on the first day of January 1872, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage has become due.

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor, of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 25th day of March A. D. 1872, the same being the 4th Monday of said month, at the Court House door in the town of Auburn in said county and State I will offer for sale said land and town lots, or so much thereof, in a square form, as near as possible, off the north-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy said principal and 2 per cent. damages, and costs, amounting in the aggregate to $432.63.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dated at Auburn, Feb. 23, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County.

A statement respecting the affairs of the United States Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, entitled 'an act declaring Express Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care,' approved Mar. 5, 1855.

The business of said company is managed and its property and effects are owned by seven Trustees whose full names and proper places of residences are as follows, viz: Danford N. Barney, Ashbel H. Barney, Nathan H. Stockwell, Charles P. Thayler, all of N. Y. city; Edwin B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., Dan P. Eells, of Cleveland, O; and Henry Kip, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The persons interested as cestui que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes. The capital stock of said Company is six millions dollars, represented by sixty thousand shares of the nominal value on one hundred dollars each; about two millions of which is actually employed in the business of the company, and about twenty thousand dollars thereof in the State of Indiana. The remainder of the assets of said company, not actually employed in the business of the company, invested in Government Bonds, and other available securities, for the benefit of the shareholders, and as security for those doing business with the company.

And we, the subscribers, the trustees above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said company in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said company and ourselves.

In witness whereof we have hereto subscribed our hand this 15th day of February, A. D. 1872.

D. N. Barney, N. H. Stockwell, Edwin B. Morgan, A. H. Barney, Charles B. Thayler, Henry Kip, and Dan P. Eells.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and county of New York }

Be it remembered, that this 15th day of Feb. 1872 before me Danford N. Barney, Ashbel H. Barney Nathan H. Stockwell, Charles P. Thayler, Edwin B. Morgan, Dan P. Eells, Henry Kip, to me personally known and known to be individuals described in and who executed the foregoing statement, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by them, was true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

W. W. GODDARD,

Comm'r of Indiana, in county and State of N. York

To Farmers,

and Merchants,

and Mechanics!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

LUMBER,

COAL,

LIME.

Pine Lumber

Shingles, Lath,

Coal and Lime,

constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchasers. I can furnish all of the above material promptly and at low figures.

I. M. Thomas.

Office at the Depot.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '71.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing

Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Because it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

AT

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,

CLOCKS,

POCKET BOOKS,

TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

G. H. PICKER,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR!

Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jupgment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent, more for their

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS!

than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

KNOWN AS THE

PALACE OF FASHION

LOOK AROUND,

FRIENDS, AND

Buy Your Clothing

FROM PARTIES

Reliable, Prompt and Reasonable,

In price. There will be

Nothing Green in That!

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FRUIT HOUSE

Burnt Out!

BUT GOING AGAIN, OPPOSITE OLD STAND.

No Advance in Teas, Coffee, or Sugars

Or Anything

Our stock is now complete; the Great Destruction has not interrupted our Trade. In two days after the fire we were open and doing business, and thanks to the public for their kind patronage as we were no sooner opened than the commenced patronizing us and our trade is better to-day than the day we burned out. We will continue in the future as in the past to please our patrons by selling them goods at the lowest possible figures. Everything to give satisfaction or money refunded.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C, per lb,	11½ cents
Brown Sugars	10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio, per pound, 25c 2d quality, 20c;

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This we make a speciality and feel confident we can sell TEAS 25 to 50 cents per pound lower than other House. The reason we can do so is we purchase direct of the importers in round lots, say one to two hundred chests at a time, we thus save the profits of the speculator, Jobber and wholesale Merchant which is 10 to 20 cents per pound. This saving we give to our customers. Of all grades we have received over three hundred Chests.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong, [illegible], 90, best $1,20
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,10
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,20; [illegible]
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

Our 80c TEAS you will find excellent goods. We charge nothing for trying them; if not satisfactory they can be returned, and money refunded.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 35c best [illegible]; [illegible] lbs for $1.00; Fine cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box, Havana, $8.00 per box.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.40; two year old Bourbon [illegible] $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon [illegible]; Port and [illegible] Gin and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors [illegible] Ga[illegible] keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Canned Peaches.

The greatest Bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen ever fruit 25c per can, $1 [illegible] per dozen. This is one half cheaper than you can put them up.

Dried Fruits.

Half Peaches, per lb, 12c; Best Apples, 8c; Prunes, 16c; Raspberries, [illegible]; Pitted Cherries, 40c; Figs, 20c; Dates 12c.

Candies, per lb, 20c; Nuts of all kinds, per lb, 12 to 18c; [illegible] Coffe Essence, Candles, best coal oil 30c per gall, best rose oil 20c per gallon, [illegible] half the price.

J. B. WHITE,

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

The Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Roads are very muddy.

State [illegible] are [illegible] fast.

Court [illegible] next week.

The railroad [illegible] in this place.

Read the rebus, if you can, at Joseph Abright's.

Mr. Wolf has moved his barber shop, and a Collar Factory occupies his old stand.

Another fight on Monday last. Be careful, boys, or "old [illegible]" will be around.

Don't forget the School Exhibition on Friday, to-morrow, evening at the School House.

Geo. Francis Train has been lecturing at Fort Wayne. George is popular there and he draws big houses. The fools ain't all dead yet.

Montgomery is trying to awaken a railroad interest in Mishawaka for the B. & O Railroad. No use now, Mont, the day of grace is past.

If you don't stop using tobacco, the [illegible] says you will have the amaurosis, angina pectoris, hypocondraisis and progressive locomotorataxy. Then what do you suppose will become of you?

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says Thomas Brown, the Republican candidate for Govenor, will make a most effective champaign. It means, doubtless that Tom will prove a good champaghe customer.

T. C. Elson has sold his farm in Jackson township to Dennis Dove for $5000, and purchased the farm of Samuel Swiharn west of town for $7,500, exchanging his town property at $2300. T. B. Totten bought the store property for $1200.

Joseph Sheshlet, Esq., of Fort Wayne, gave us a call last Tuesday. Mr. S. has been engaged to furnish the drawings for the new Odd Fellows Building to be erected [illegible] this season, and we know from his experience that he will give excellent satisfaction.

Lost.—Last Saturday, a large English Setter dog. Had collar with plate on but no name engraved. Will pay a liberal reward to any one bringing him to the Treasurer's office, at Auburn, or that can give reliable information as to his whereabouts.

F. D. Ryan.

Exhibition.—A grand exhibition will be given by the pupils of the Academy, tomorrow, Friday evening, at the School House. The programme will be an attractive one and we trust that our citizens will turn out and encourage their efforts. The proceeds will be expended for benevolent purposes, after paying expenses. Admission 25 cents, children half price.

Col. J. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, was in the city last Friday. He is a prominent candidate for Lieutenant Govener, on the Democratic ticket, and is a 'live man,' in every respect. He has incurred the ill-will of one or two persons who pretend to belong to that party, by 'busting,' a little 'ring' they had formed for 'personal aggrandizement,' but he stands well with his party.—*Ken. Standard.*

The Studebaker Bros., at South Bend, intend to erect, early this spring an immense brick building, over six hundred feet long, four stories high, and proportionate width, for the further extension of their immense wagon works, already the largest in this country. Twenty years ago the brothers were conducting business in a little one-story building of one room, with cash capital of $15.—*Laporte Herald.*

ANOTHER MEETING.

Owing to the fact that a great many were prevented from attending the meeting for the organization of a Building Loan & Saving Association, it was decided to call another meeting for this (Thursday) evening, at the office of H. C. Peterson. It is hoped that all our citizens will be present and take hold of this matter without delay.

This beautiful snow is gone. It wasn't so beautiful at the last. Like humanity, it becomes contaminated, and blackened, and muddy and diagy. And then just as it went off, and while it was mixed with mud and filth, it was amusing to see the raving distracted individuals riding round in sleighs, laboring under the hallucination that they were really sleighriding, when it was only mud-riding. The poor horses doubtless thought a great many hard things, if they did not say them.

It has been ascertained that one Holloway, postmaster at Indianapolis, and brother-in-law to Morton, was in the habit of raising the figures on vouchers for public printing while he was State Printer. He is now called the champion voucher raiser of the north west. This is what Radical officials have done for the tax payers of Indiana. Well may Grant say let us have peace. If he would give his office holders a little more honesty, it would be better for the people.

[illegible]—The revival which has been going on at the M. E. Church, for several weeks, has been attended with flattering results, some twenty-five having been added to the church. The Rev. Mr. Lampors may justly feel proud of what has been accomplished and though it has required unceasing labor, yet the reward is more than an equivalent for the time thus spent, and all feel greatly encouraged. The attendance was unusually large, and the good order and attention given by all attested the sincerity of the interest awakened.

A sound, practical education, including a good trade, is a better outfit for a youth than a grand estate, with the drawback of an empty [illegible]. Many [illegible] have slaved and pinched to leave their children rich, when half the sum thus lavished would have profited them far more had it been devoted to the [illegible] of their mind, the enlargement of their capacity to think, observe and work. [illegible] that the neighborhood can afford to do without in the [illegible].

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD TO BE BUILT ON THE DEFIANCE LINE.

We are able to give this week good news relative to this road. Hon. Wm. Clapp, [illegible] from Baltimore last Friday, bringing [illegible] the right-of-way would be tendered the [illegible] early day. This is the only condition they have made, that we give them the right-of-way. No subscriptions are asked, and only 66 feet instead of one hundred for road bed is required. Judge Clapp addressed a large meeting, at the Court House, last Monday evening, giving these facts with others not necessary to be divulged just now. He said this work of getting up the right-of-way must be attended to just now, immediately.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one, and the interest manifested was of no ordinary kind, we know from what we saw that the work will receive due attention, that every effort will be made and that success will attend them. The work in Noble and other counties farther west is being pushed forward vigorously and it will not be many days, we are informed, until a most encouraging report will be made. And we feel that little DeKalb will not be behind. Let the people take up the matter, and there is no such word as fail.

Here is proposed the extension of a trunk line of railroad from the agricultural depots of the great west, to the seaboard of the east, passing through our fertile country, giving us material assistance of a most substantial character. All that is asked is the right-of-way. Shall we take advantage of this magnificent offer by going to work without delay, or shall we lie still and see it go from within our grasp to be built on the northern line, for the extension will be built, and as Judge Clapp remarked, if we do not give it our encouragement now, the company may take advantage of the liberal offers made by the northern line. A committee of three started east Tuesday morning and a similar one west to work up the right-of-way and we trust that they will meet with every encouragement on the way. It is unnecessary to recount the advantages this road will give us, for they are numerous to the farmer as well as the Merchant and there ought to be no hesitation upon the part of any one to push the work forward without the least possible delay.

Revival.—We learn that an extended revival is going on at the Disciple Church, in Newville, under the pastor, Rev. T. P. Sutton. Sixteen additions have been made, and the prospects are still encouraging.—This church now numbers a membership of one hundred and ninety-three. The interest manifested and attention given, are indications that this will be a large and complete revival for this place and we trust it will so result.

Wool.—The wool market is still stiffening up, which is good news for our farmers, who have been compelled to put up with low prices for the last few years. We understand that agents of some large wool houses in the east are already in the market offering to buy up what wool there is on hand, and also to buy this year's clip in advance. Although they are offering higher figures than were paid last year, still they are by no means paying near as much as wool is now worth in the market. We advise our farmers not to be in a hurry to sell their wool, and by no means to part with their crop at present.

With pleasure we place before our readers the spring announcement of the Palace of Fashion a name synonomous of good square dealing and honest treatment.—Their new stock consist of the largest and best selected assortment of Men & Boys Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods, ever brought west, and the greatest advantage of all is that this stock was contracted for last fall before the recent advance in all classes of woolen goods, the benefit of which will be given to the many friends of the Palace of Fashion, of Fort Wayne, the pride of that city. We earnestly advise our readers to examine the stock of this house, when they visit Fort Wayne. All goods marked in plain selling figures.

Accident.—We are pained to state that Mr. R. J. Norford, son of Esq., Norford, of Butler, this county, met with quite a serious, and for a time it was feared, a fatal accident, on last Monday, while at work in the woods. In falling a tree a large limb was lodged on a neighboring tree and while at work the lodger fell suddenly striking the young man on the left side of the head and inflicting a most painfull and dangerous wound. His brother, Mr. J. Norford, was at work with him and narrowly escaped death at the same moment. After vain efforts at resuscitation he carried his brother to the sled, several rods away and brought him to town. Dr. Hoopingarner was called and all that skill and kind friends can do is being done to alliviate the suffering. Mr. N., is one of our most popular young men and his misfortune is a matter of general regret.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 19, '72.

C. O. Myers, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Our Democratic editor has (to use a cant phrase) got religion, and as a matter of course there is a little jubilant feeling in the Republican ranks; as we fell that no man can lead the life of a true christain, and hang to the old ship. We hope for Brother Mays, but fear that old habits are too strong for him to remain steadfast in the faith of the M. E. Church. The conclusion is that the Courier will either changed its faith, politically, or find a new editor.

Republican.

The above is found in the Kendallville *Standard*. As to religion we have had that for several years and dates from our conversion. We are glad our Republican friends are jubilant. We can say to them that they can extend their jubilee, so that there will be rejoicings among the angels, if some of them will step out and work more faithful for the Great Master. The Christianity of the party will never save them. If we cannot remain steadfast in M. E. Church, we don't think there would be much use trying anyother. Now, we propose to do our duty as a Christain, and a Democrat [illegible] we propose to fear neither man nor the devil. We consider it high time to set our faces against the corruption and extravagance of the Republican party, and we hold it our duty to take a step towards our own purification. And thus we have religion and Democracy going forward hand in hand in the great work.

[illegible]

The following persons have paid the amount set opposite their names as subscription on the Courier, during the present month:

Jacob Capp	2 00
John Rowe	2 00
D. Greenwalt	1 00
David Shuman	1 50
W. A. Goodrich	1 00
[illegible] Colyer	2 00
Pat Herrick	2 00
[illegible]	2 00
J. W. Huffman	2 00
W. A. Buck	2 00
C. C. Buss	3 00
D. Hemstreet	2 00
S. K. Eacor	2 00
John McOscar	2 00
J. B. Shaffer	2 00
John Shoub	3 00
Jacob Snyder	1 50
J. W. Miser	2 00
F. C. Francis	2 00
John Camp	2 00
Jacob Betz	2 00
J. R. Duncan	2 00
E. W. Beard	3 00
S. U. Tarney	1 50
Danl. Zahner	2 00
Wm. Seely	2 00
Chas. Fox	2 00
Hiram Griswold	2 00
Samuel Buss	1 00
G. W. Brackenridge	1 00
M. Sheets	1 00
Geo Hough	1 00
C. A. O. McClellan	1 00
Rudolph Seculer	2 00
Robt. Fleming	2 00
John G. Martz	2 00
Geo. Frick	2 00
J. G. Kissel	1 00
John Sommers	2 00
J. R. Crummay	2 00
Dr. W. H. Madden	2 00
John Sugars	2 00
E. Eldridge	2 00
C. Baker	2 00
F. D. Ryan	2 00
C. H. Clock	2 00
Wm. B. Williams	2 00
Jacob Meyers	2 00
John A. Campbell	1 00
A. L. Hollopeter	1 85
C. B. Kagey	1 00
D. Z. Hoffman	2 00

We have a special fondness for subscribers like the above, and as there is a number yet that have not paid for the present year, it would give us much pleasure to give their names in the March roll of honor.

RAILROAD INFORMATION WANTED.

The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the Courier:—The Indiana stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R. Co. are curious to know something more than they do about the management and affairs of this comp'y. They are in the dark. It is said that an over-issue of $200,000 to $300,000 of stock in the shape of bonuses to Mr. J. F. Joy, Mr. J. M. Forbes and others in the Michigan Central R. R. Co. was made just before the election of Directors in 1871, without the knowledge or consent of the stockholders generally, by which the control of the road was taken away from the Indiana stockholders and given to the Jackson men, and the road made a sort of tail kite to Mr. Joy's big kites. Up to that time I believe the Indiana stockholders had a majority of the stock and could have controlled the company's organization. After the election of 1871, I understand another large issue of stock was made—$200,000 to $300,000 in the shape of a bonus to purchasers of the company's second mortgage bonds at 70 cents on the dollar, that is, a $1,000 bond was sold, nominally for $700, and $500 of stock was thrown in to sweeten the bargain. It is believed that any such use of the capital stock is illegal especially under the laws of Michigan, but it has served its purpose in putting more fully into the hands of the Jackson men the control of the road.

Before these large issues of stock with nothing to show for them were made, I think the *bona fide* stock amounted to about $715,000, of which about $450,000 had been subscribed in Indiana—viz: private at Fort Wayne, $65,000; City and Iowa at Fort Wayne, $150,000; in DeKalb county, about $80,000, and in Steuben county, about $155,000, leaving about $265,000 on the Michigan part of the road. Fort Wayne, in addition to its stock subscribed, also gave to the road twenty acres of the City Park for station grounds, worth I suppose, $50,00. I am told it was distinctly provided, and understood, when the City Park donation was made, that the company's shops were to be built on the ground donated. It would take a microscope to find much of the shops or any other structures of any importance in value on the city park station ground, although the road has been in operation over two years. It will become a conviction of many Indiana stock holders, who paid in their money to build the road, which is a cheap one and not well equipped, that by some *hocuspocus process* the stock has been made worthless. In bonds and stock, the road already shows a cost of over $3,000,000, or more than 30,000 per mile, with a bond debt of over 2,000,000. Can the President of the road, or the Executive Committee, or any of the Indiana directors, give us some light, so that stock holders can know just where they stand? Is there a ring in the Saginaw road, as in others, and if so who are in it. Has any body ever seen any printed report of the condition and affairs of the company, such as the law requires to be made to the stockholders annually? Can anybody tell why there was no annual meeting for an election in 1870, and why at the meeting of 1871 Mr. J. M. Gale, of Angola, was left out of the Board, and Mr. Joy put in leaving no local director between Fort Wayne and Jonesville? It is said that some of the Indiana stockholders are about to bring a suit to test the validity of what they claim to be spurious stock issued to get the road away from a legal majority of the original stockholders. I hope you will keep us posted as to what is going on.

Lincoln.

The weather during the past week, in this latitude, has been more mild and balmy than for some time previous, and seemingly spring-like. Let the gentle zephyrs come. We are ready for the spring time. We long to cast aside our cumbersome overcoats, and hanker after radishes and lettuce, and green things.

Householders Call In.—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher, a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-tf. Y. A. Beard.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask is to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of John F. Campbell late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Feb. 26, '72. JOHN A. CAMPELL, Adm'r.

JEWELRY.

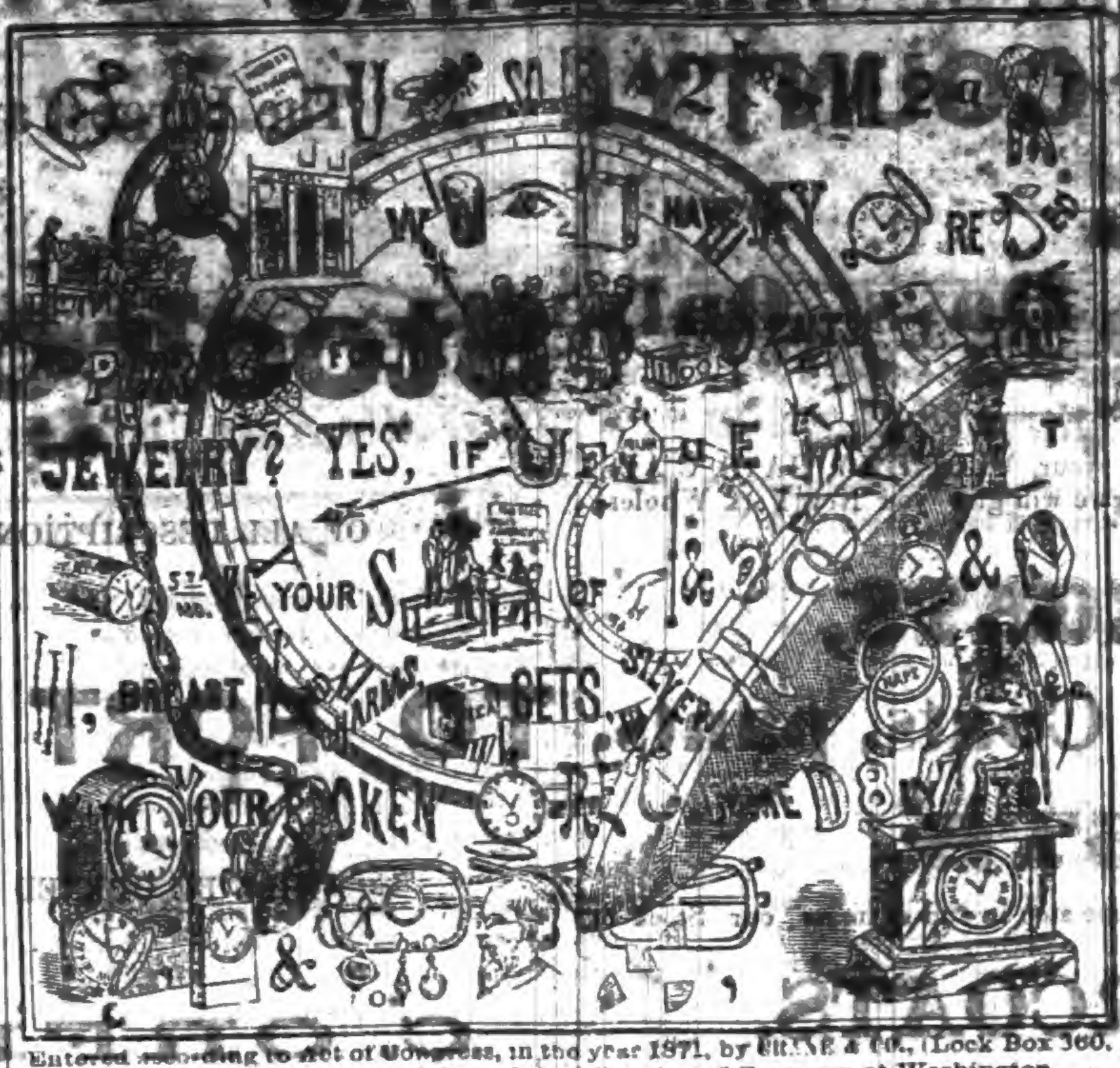

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1871, by Kline & Co., (Lock Box 360, Indianapolis, Ind.,) in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

The following solution was made by Albert Totten, E. H. Palmer, M. F. Long and David Lauferty:

Watchman will you be so kind as to direct me to a first class Jewelry Store where I can have my watch repaired, and purchase for my Boys & Girls presents fine in jewelry?

Yes, if you from a large assortment would make your selection of finger and ear rings, &c., &c. With your broken watches, clocks, glasses (or spectacles) and jewelry repair immediately to Joseph Abright's head quarters.

The following solution was made by Albert Robbins, Geo. Lanning, G. W. Cobler and H. Griswold.

Watchman will you be so kind as to direct me to a first class Jewelry Store, where I can have my watch repaired and purchase for my children presents fine in jewelry? Yes, if you from a large assortment would make your selection of finger and ear rings, watch and vest chains, breast pins and charms, tea sets, napkin rings, &c., &c.—With your broken clocks, watches & jewelry, repair immediately to Joseph Abright's.

Key to Jewelry.

As it Does Read.—Watch-man, will U Bee so k-in-D as 2 direct me to a firs-t class Jewelry Store, w-hair eye can have my watch re-pear-ed and pur-chaise for my boys and girls "some press"-ents fine Inn Jewelry?

Yes, if U f-rum a f-in-E Ass-ort-ment would May-ke your s-election of Finger and Ear Rings, Watch & Vest Chains, Breast Pins and Charms, Tea Sets, Silver Spoons, Napk-in-Rings, &c., &c., with your broken Watch repear imme-D-ately to Watch, Clock & Jewelry Headquarters.—

As it Should Read.—Watchman, will you be so kind as to direct me to a first-class Jewelry store, where I can have my watch repaired and purchase for my boys and girls some presents fine in Jewelry?

Yes, if you from a fine assortment would make your selection of finger and ear rings, watch and vest chains, breast pins and charms, tea sets, silver spoons, napkin rings, &c., &c., with your broken watch repair immediately to Watch, Clock and Jewelry Headquarters.—

It will be seen from the following that the word "fine" was [illegible] given in the [illegible] seem to have failed on that one word.

This should not lead you to forget however that Abright's [illegible] Jewelry, and [illegible] turing to the [illegible].

Address of Prof Bowersox—Concluded.

So far as we do, so far do we fail to fulfill the object of our being and act the beast. We sometimes hear it asked, what will become of the world, when at the present rate of increase the earth will be overstocked with human beings, but fearly then, pestilence and famine must follow, which is contrary to our anticipation of the future of the gospel; we answer, that upon this theory the whole matter is plain. It is said that during the reign of barbarism in America, the Indian inhabitants never exceeded two hundred thousand, but were continually reduced by wars, famines and pestilence, but as civilization commenced its progress, wars and famine began to die away, and the number of inhabitants began to increase and will continue to increase until the number of inhabitants is commensurate to the ability of the earth to sustain a population under every appliance of art, but can never go beyond, for a higher intellectual development was not intended by the creator, to take place among men, in the body it rendered the human family so spiritual, it would absorb the energies of nature and rob the physical as to deprive it of the power of procreation. Students of Auburn schools, in conclusion let me say, that there is but one royal road to true human greatness—to true virtue, there is but one way founded upon reason and philosophy, by the consumption of vegetable and animal matter there is generated within you a force, it must be spent, you cannot retain it, you have within you the God given power of the correlation of forces. You can spend this force in the exercise of your moral and intellectual faculties, or you can spend it in the exercise of your baser passions. There is safety alone in action, you cannot retain this force and hold in check the baser passions, without the exercise of the nobler passions of the soul. If parents and teachers only understood this law of our being better, many a lost son and daughter would have been saved. Then let us defeat, weaken and destroy the corrupt tendency of your nature by withdrawing the energies of your natures from the exercise of your baser passions and devoting this energy to the exercising of the intellectual and moral faculties of the soul—ignorance will surely bring vice in this train, knowledge will as surely bring virtue. I now in conclusion will present a proposition for your candid and earnest consideration, as to its truthfulness. A high degree of moral and intellectual attainment is incompatible with the practice of vice.

How To Go West.

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of progress and improvement, the word west has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Short Line, and from Logansport over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, and running through Burlington reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other railroads running from these cities.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, "Which is the way West?" by the publication of a neatly and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to time, Connections, Fare &c. and illustrated by a large map truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing General Passenger Ag't B. M. & R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

The Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, besides one hundred different kinds of Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them. Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everybody. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of [illegible] the effects of errors [illegible] in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors [illegible] may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,

204 South third st Williamsburg, N. Y.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers, will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For which we pay [illegible] We continue to buy

Wheat,

Corn,

Oats,

And Country Produce

[illegible]

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

MR. C. KLOTZ

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to [illegible] [illegible] they need.

[illegible]

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Provisions,

Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,

STONE WARE GLASS WARE

Highest Price given for Produce

Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groecery line always on hand. Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN

Je..,2d-1y.

Come and See Me!

[illegible]

Boots & Shoes

[illegible]

From the finest [illegible] to the heaviest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

Auburn Ahead!

FRESH ARRIVAL

of

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes,

NOTIONS,

Hats & Caps

At the popular store of

J. W. CASE

Gloves, Mittens,

Books, Statinery,

Wall, Window Paper

Country Produce

Taken in exchange for goods.

— NO ADVANCE

IN COTTON GOODS

AT

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

But we are offering Bargains in

EVERY DEPARMENT!

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,

107 COLUMBIA STREET,

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Send for a Cattalongh of G. Buttrick's Celebrated Patterns.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!

So Has

THE HIGH PRICES,

WITH

S. LAUFFERTY!

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made ClOthing,

Hats and Caps,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

Highest Market Price paid for

Wheat,

Oats,

Corn,

Wool

Don't mistake the plae--One door south Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

THE PUBLIC.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

Great Closing out Sale, Regardless

OF COST AT

J. & P. PIERRE'S,

CALHOUN STREET

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Hardware Store

FOR SALE!

The undersigned offers his splendid Hardware Store, with Tinner's Stock and Tools, and the commodious two story brick building in which it is located, for sale on

Reasonable Terms.

This is the only hardware store in Butler, a thriving and prosperous town in this county on the line of two railroads. He also offers his

Fine Residence,

With two good lots—house two stories high, good cellar and other improvements. Good reasons given for wanting to sell. For terms and particulars address

GEO. HENSLER,

Butler, Ind.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c. &c.

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &

QUEENSWARE

in Auburn which they will sell at the very lowest figures, for

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

[illegible] return thanks for their liberal patronage [illegible]

SMITH & HARE.

Hunting for a Knot-Hole.

A short time ago a few Cincinnatians were on a hunting trip in Indiana.—One night they found it convenient to stop at a small country tavern where the accommodations were somewhat limited, so much so as to compel them all to bunk in one moderate sized room next to the roof. This being the best they could do, they accepted the conditions without much murmuring, being pretty effectually tired out with their day's tramp, and after supper, retired early.

About ten o'clock they were awakened out of sound slumber by gayety and laughter proceeding from the adjoining room, occupied by the landlord's three buxom daughters. It was evident that, as they were retiring for the night, they were having a high old frolic.

Now the hunters were all young men, and it was very tantalizing to have so much 'gal' fun going on with only a door intervening. At length one of the hunters whispered to the other:

'See there, boys, there's a knot-hole in the door, and, we can see all what is going on. Heap of fun there, you bet.'

They looked, and there, sure enough, was what appeared to be a good size knot-hole, showing the light within the room adjoining to be very bright indeed.

A bold hunter crept cautiously out of bed and applied his eyes to the knot-hole but was astonished to find he could see nothing.

As he put his head down to look, the knot-hole seemed to disappear. Stepping back a pace or two, there was the knot-hole again.

'What did you see?' inquired one of the hunters, who was trembling with curosity in deed,

,Didn't see anything,' was the reply They either took the knot hole away or plugged it up.

Then another hunter tried it with like effect.

'See there, boys; look at the roof."

They looked and at the mystery was solved. The hunters slept better.

* * *

The science of saving is a regular course of study in a Massachusett's girl boarding school—studied by the mistress.

* * *

'Mammy!' said a precious little boy, who against his will was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother. 'If the Lord has any more babies to give away, don't you take 'em."

* * *

To Mothers. You shouldn't let the children read Watt's poems; they contain such hymn-morality.—*Judy.*

The America Vesuvius.

The news that Mount Hood, in Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke and threatening an active volcanic eruption, surprises most Eastern readers, who know the mountain only as they have seen its snow crest in the background of Bierstadt's canvas Mount Hood is one of several peaks of the Cascade Mountains (known as the Sierra Nevada in California), every one of which is an extinct volcano—unless the present manifestation of life makes the word 'extinct' inappropriate. The other important peaks are Mount Jefferson, the Three Sisters and Mount Pitt, ranging in height from ten to eleven thousand feet; the height of Mount Hood is about thirteen thousand feet. There are Indian traditions which indicate an eruption of Mount Hood, but there exists no other evidence on the subject except that of scientific observation. The natural desire of every American citizen is that if Mount Hood is about to return to active life as a volcano, it will do so on a scale worthy of the nation which has arisen around it since the last eruption. The eyes of a great people are upon it, and if it shows proper spirit Mount Hood may become a nation's pride.

Speaking Machines.

Many attempts have been made to imitate the human voice by mechanism; the most successful of which, the invention of Prof. Faber, of Vienna, has peen exhibited all over Europe and in several cities of this country.

It is an automaton figure provided, with a mouth, lips, tongues, larynx, and what corresponds to lungs. The movements of these various organs are produced by means of wires and levers, connected with a keyboard, like that of a piano. By the motions of the keys the machine is made to articulate sounds, words and sentence, in French Laten, German, English, and Italian. The performer first mantaly divides the word or sentence into its distinct sounds, as a phonographer who do' in writing, and then presses one after another the corresponding keys. A mask upon the figure, containing the nose is used only in pronouncing French. It will sing as well as speak, and is truly a wonderful piece of mechanism; and yet how inferior to the mechanism which so perfectly, and easily, and without effort, produces the human voice—the work of nature!

Lofty Structures.

The following are the heights of the principal monuments, domes, etc., in the world: St. Antoine column at Rome, 134 feet; principal tower of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, 145; Trajan's column at Rome, 145; Napoleon's column at Paris, 150; Washington Monument at Baltimore, 180; the great obelisk at Thebes, 200; Bunker Hill Monument at Boston, 223; column of Delhi, 224; Trinity Church steeple at New York, 264; the contemplated new dome of the Capitol, 300; dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 320; tower of Manlius, 350; tower of the Cathedral of Strasburg, 460; dome of St. Peter's Cathedral, Rome, 460; Great Pyramid of Egypt, 481; National Washington Monument, 517.

* * *

'Where are you, Charlie?' 'In the garden, ma.' 'No—you have been swimming; you know I cautioned you about going to the creek. I will have [illegible] you. Look at your hair how wet it is' 'Oh, no, ma, this is not water, it is sweat.' 'Ah, Charley, I have caught you [illegible]; your shirt is wrong side out' [illegible], triumphantly—'Oh, I did it just now, ma, climbing the *fence.*'

Miscellaneous.

A culinary bird—the cuck-oo.

To be taken at any time—a hint.

Cheap hospitality—entertaining an idea.

Preferred stock—Alderneys and Durhams.

When is a small baby like a big banker? When he is a wroth-child.

Contentment is of so great value that it can neaer be derly purchased.

A farmer gathers what he sows; while a seam-tress sews what she gathers.

What used to be called La Belle France is now called a Vave of Thiers.

Many a man's vices have at first been nothing else than very good qualities run wild.

Why is a spider a good correspondent? Because he drops a line by nearly every post.

Let the slanderer take his comfort; it is only at the fruit trees that thieves throw stones.

There are now, 9,3000,000 bushels of grain in store and afloat in Chicago.

The Cuban revolution has so far cost 30,000 lives.

The Paris police are searching for arms in suspected quarters of that city.

Fort Scott, Kansas, is betting on 25,000 population in four years.

Montesquieu worte: 'Happy is that people whose annals are written in sand'

A Wyandotte (Ill.) journalists saves his time and ink by dating his letters 'Y [illegible].'

Literature is a garden, books are particular views of it, and readers are visitors.

They say that female compositors get through their copy very rapidly, being anxious to get the last word.

Douglas Jerrold once said to a thin man 'Sir you are like a pin, but without the head or the point.'

Why is an old pocket-handkerchief like an old ship? Because it has experienced many a hard blow.

Land in the vicinity of Wall and Broad streets, N. Y., is worth fourteen million dollars per acre.

The Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, is to be finished about New Year's, at a cost of $1,000,000.

What is that which every one wishes to have, and which every one wishes to get rid of directly as he obtains it?—A good appetite.

A farmer named Uriah Durbin was killed at Decatur, Ind., a few days since, by the busting of a fly-wheel in a saw mill at that place.

Chief Justice Chase (says an exchange) has already purchased five acres of Rhode Island, and has an eye on the other fifteen.

Since the outbreak of the revolution, in October, 1868, Spain has sent 111,000 men to Cuba. About two thirds of this number have died.

London, with a population of 3,000,000, has only nine daily newspaper—five morning and four evening, while Paris has twenty, and New York twenty-four.

Secretary Boutwell has accepted the offer of the owners of what is known as the Bigelow property in Chicago, where the public buildings will be situated, for $1250,000.

Brigham Young has been quite ill, and it is said that his strength is failing rapidly. The total number of signatures to the petition indorsing the action of Judge McKean is 5,080.

It is feared that the Canadian surveying party, under Col. McNab, and numbering about twenty-five persons, which left Duluth, in open boats, for the north of Lake Superior, about a month ago, have perished in some storm.

A good share of the profits of match-makers come from the stamp—they getting them at a discount from Uncle Sam's revenue officers, and making consumers pay the full face value.

Still another Japanese expedition is soon to start out for a tour around the world. It will consist of three or four vessels, which will circumnavigate the globe, passing through the Suez canal.

A fond father in Richmond, Va., named his first son Joseph. The lad, years ago, went to sea and was believed to be dead. The second son received the same name, which is now disputed by the returned wanderer,

A correspondent at Manistee, Mich. says that 'instead of ruining the town, as a great many predicted, the fire seems to have given a new impetus to trade in all branches, and to-day the prospects of this becoming a large city are brighter than ever.

Twenty years ago a listener ventured a compliment to Professor Agasiz upon the extent and variety of his investigation into the secrets of nature, to which his ready and modest reply was: 'My dear sir, ze longer I live, ze more I find I know noting.

Mrs. Emma De Nevitte Southworth, the well known writer of sensational romances, is said to be a nervous, painfully, bashful woman, utterly without confidence in herself. She was married and the mother of two children when she made her first essay as an authoress.

A young lady says that a gentleman ought never to feel discouraged when the 'momentous question' is negatived by the object of his choice, 'for in life, as in grammar, we always decline before we conjugate.'

What can be wetter than a woman with a cataract in her eye, a waterfall on her head, a creek in her back, forty springs in her skirt, and high tied shoes? '*Why*, one with a notion in her head and swiming in tears.'

An arch boy, having taken notice of his Sunday school teacher's often reading a chapter in Corinthians wherein is this sentence, 'We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye,' privately erased the letter c in the word changed. The next time the teacher read it, 'We shall all be hanged in the twinkling of an eye.'

'I meant to have told you of that hole,' said a man to his friend, who had stumbled into a pit full of water, a few days since. 'No matter now; no matter now,' said the other, blowing the mud and water out of his mouth. 'I've found it out, sure.'

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN
and
DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, C APS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,
Men & Boys Coats, pants,
VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

or our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

A GOOD THING.

What's a Good Thing?
A Well Made Boot or Shoe.
Where Can They be Had?

AT
NO.
4
KEYSTONE
BLOCK

BOOTS and SHOES of the best Quality

Always on hand. omen's Misses' and Children's Shoes, pegged and sewed, in calf, pebble goat, glove kid, french kid, and simon goat, men's french calf boots, p and sewed, men's french kip. Men's heavy kip, boys' calf boots, in fact everything

NO. 4, KEYSTONE BLOCK, CALHOUN-ST., FORT WAYNE, INDI'A

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS.

50,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
J. BEUGNOT & CO.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Brandriff & Roberts
Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special Inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
25 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1800 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
800 " Seat " "
5000 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vides;
500 Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron;
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted;
25 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
1000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
15 " Linseed oil;
200 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH!
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Church.

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examination

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

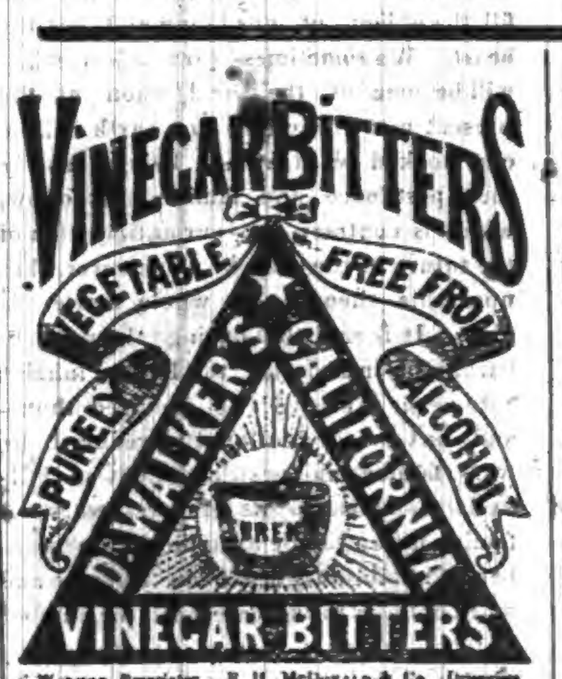

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR

First - Class Piece
Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.
FORT WAYNE, IND

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible, I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD

Hardware for the Million
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Stor
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully annouce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware the largest and most complete in the county, consisting of

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware
Buildinig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C.

hich he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good assor of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass and ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricu and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circula „ Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware rn and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, Hand buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel knowa manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castsng We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto i which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening
AT THE GREAT WESTERN
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, jus purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries
GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1,00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3 50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,
No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,
OILED WINDOW SHADES
Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purpo Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

DAVENPORT & CO

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year.......................$2.00
Six months.....................1.00
Three months...................50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 7, 1872. No. 10.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, [illegible]
E. Davenport, Sole Agent
Auburn, Ind.

How To Go West.

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of progress and improvement, the word west has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Short Line, and from Logansport over the Toledo Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, and running through Burlington reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City St. Joseph and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other railroads running from these cities.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Fare &c, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Ag't B. M. & R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	5 45
Hartford city	[illegible]	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	5 25	10 45
Connersville	8 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.32	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.06	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylor s	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.56	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Lib'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.29	12.40
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Nov. 13 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line lv	9,40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,30 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 P. M	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima........	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance....	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A. M.	4,4. "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave...	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn............	12 00p.m		5 13
Waterloo...........	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake.........	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville...........	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson .... Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing............	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw............	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		....
Detroit............	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit............	9 30p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw............	4 15		7 30
Lansing............	7 35		10 15
Jackson............	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover............	7 55		12 52
Jonesville............	8 25		1 17
Reading............	8 55		1 47
Fremont............	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant............	10 05		3 02
Waterloo............	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne........ Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. G. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo............	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna............	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna............	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m.
Sedan............	x11:41 "	2:31 "
Waterloo............	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler............	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.
Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."

BY REV. [illegible]

"Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee;"
'Tis by the cross of Christ
Thou raisest me,
And 'all my song shall be
Nearer, my God to thee,
Nearer my God to thee,
Nearer to thee.'

When guilt disturbs my breast,
My peace all gone
My spirit seeking rest
And finding none,
The cross of Christ I see
My fears and sorrows flee,
I come for rest to thee,
Nearer to thee.

When sunbeams g'ide my way,
Serene the sky,
Tempting my soul to stay,
By earthly day,
Then let thy gifts all be
Fingers that point to thee,
Glad voices calling me
Nearer to thee.

When tempests shroud the day,
And earth is drear
Be Thou, O God, my stay!
My sadness cheer
And through the gathering night,
Lead upward to the light;
The portals ever bright,
Nearer to thee.

When life's last pulses wane,
Jesus, be near;
My sinking heart sustain—
Banish my fear.
To thee my hands shall cling,
Of thee my lips shall sing;
My soul in glory bring.
Nearer to thee.

On a Locomotive.

BY REV. T. DEWITT TALMADGE.

'May I get on with you?' I asked an engineer on the Pacific railroad, at a station six or seven thousand feet above the level of the sea. 'Certainly,' he said; 'but hold fast or you may fall off.'

'Toot! toot!' went the whistle, and the long anaconda of a rail train first went crawling along the rocks, but soon took on fearful momentum. Sitting in Pullman's palace car, looking out of the window, the passenger gets no idea of the speed of the train; but close by the engineer, and feeling the nervous quiver and jump of the iron courser, you see the 'mountains skip like rams, and the little hills like lambs.'

The door of the locomotive furnace clangs open, and the flames rave as though they would leap out to devour, and the fireman jars the raging jaws of the monster. The engineer has his hand on the iron bit that controls the speed, and seems to use no more exertion than a doctor feeling the pulse of a child. Indeed, the locomotive, to the engineer, is not a mere machine, but animate. He talks to it seems almost to pat it lovingly on the neck. He is proud of it. This is a warm understanding between the two, and in occasional spurts of steam the locomotive seems to take voice and answer its rider. An engine never hunts its master, save in the effort to throw the passengers.

But the engineer is wide awake. He is kept on duty only four hours in the day and all the energies of body and soul cluster in his vigilant eye and quick thumb.—Two hundred lives hang on his wrist, from day to day.

We plunge into a snow shed with infinite clatter. As we rush on, the prairie dogs skulk into their holes, as much as to say, 'what next?' You see here and there groups of red men with long hair and cheeks dashed with war paint, ringed ears and a superfluity of dirt that buries your last romantic notion about 'the noble men of the forest.' Now the whistle lets off a wild scream; a cow and calf on the track. The cow we cut into halves, and the calf with broken legs tumbles over into the ditch. I wonder if that man, just ahead will get off in time. Perhaps he is crazy, and wants to be run over. Neither. In time to save himself, he switches off and robs the coroner.

Hold your breath. Ravine a thousand feet deep on this side. Embankment a thousand feet up on the other. As we turn the curve, the engineer pulls the steam valve, and the silence that chiefly reigned here for six thousand years, lets slip its sounds of echo and of reverberation.

Whew! how we fly! If a bolt break, a rock fall or a rock dislodge, we are in eternity.

Bridges are high and tremble under the pressure of the train.

Out there is the old emigrant road, with occasionally the skeleton of a cow or a horse; and here a mound and a rough stone at the head of it, that shows where some worn traveler finished his journey, in those times when in one year across these heights went five thousand wagons, pulled by seven thousand mules and thirty thousand yoke of oxen.

And now the night begins to fall, and the train goes plowing through the darkness. The great burning eye of the locomotive peers through, and flashes far ahead upon the wild scene.

How the shadows scuffle. How the crags shiver. How the echoes rave. An express train at night on the Rocky Mountains. Yet the way smoothed down by human engineering. Then it will not be so difficult to prepare the way for a grander coming when the mountains shall be made low, and the crooked straight, and rough places plain, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.—*Ex.*

* * *

It has been said that pantaloons obtained on credit are breeches of trust.

* * *

A western girl, after giving her lover a hasty smack exclaimed, 'Dog my cats, if you haint been takin' rye, you darn old hoss.'

A Story with a Moral.

Sometime since, a lady called upon a celebrated occulist, in order to consult him on account of her eyes, complaining that their power of vision had of late considerable diminished. At a glance the doctor saw that she was a lady of rank and wealth He look at the eyes, shook his head, and thought the treatment would require much time, as there were reasons of fear amaurosis in her case. He must advise her first, as she had informed him, she was residing a considerable distance in the country, that she must move into the city at once, and thus enable him to see her frequently, if possible, daily.

The lady then rented an elegant mansion, moved into the city, and the physician was punctual in his attendance.—He prescribed this and that, and thus days ran into weeks, and weeks into months.—The cure, however, was still coming. The physician tried to console her.

One day the patient hit upon a curious scheme, and she waited not long to carry it into effect.

She procured for herself an old and poor attire, put a hood of tremenodus size upon her head, took an old umbrella and a market basket in her hand and in these habiliments she visited her physician, selecting for her purpose a very rainy day. She had so well succeeded in distorting and disguising herself that the eye even of a lover could scarcely have recognized her. She was obliged to wait for a long time in the ante-room of the physician, with many others, who like herself was seeking relief. At last her turn came around.

'Well, my good woman, what have you to complain of?'

'Very bad eyes, doctor,' she then answered.

He took her to the light, looked into her eyes, but failed, at the time to recognize his patient.

Shrugging his shoulder, he said:

'Your eyes are well enough.'

'Well, she said.

Yes, yes, and I know what I am saying.'

'But I have been told that I was getting the a—a—I forget what the thing is called.'

'Amaurosis?'

'Yes, doctor.'

'Don't let them make you believe any such nonsense. Your eyes are a little bit weak, that is all. Tell your physician he is an ass.'

'He is?'

'Yes he is; a perfect ass! Tell him I said so.'

The lady now arose, and in her customary voice said. 'Sir, you are my physician don't you know me?'

The face that the sage counselor made is much easier to imagine than for us to describe.

A Hunting Trip.

A short time ago a few Cincinatians were on a hunting trip in Indiana. One night they found it convenient to put up a small country tavern where the accommodations were somewhat limited so much so as to compell them all to bunk in one moderate sized room next to the roof.—This being the best they could do, they accepted the conditions without much murmuring, being pretty effectually tired out with their days's tramp, and after supper retired early.

About ten o'clock they were awakened out of sound slumber by great gayety and laughter proceeding from the adjoining room, occupied by the landlord's three buxom daughters. It was evident that, as they were retiring for the night, they were having a frolic.

Now the hunters were all young, and it was very tantalizing to have so much 'gal' fun going on with only a door intervening At length one of the young hunters whispered to the others.

'See there, boys, there's a knot hole in the door, and we can see all that is going on. Heap of fun in there, you bet.'

They looked, and there, sure enough was what appeared to be a good sized knot hole, showing the light within the room adjoining to be very, very bright indeed.

A bold hunter crept cautiously out of bed and applied his eye to the knot hole but was astonished to find he could see nothing.

As he put his head down to look, the knot hole seemed to disappear.

Stepping back a pace or two there was the knot hole again.

'What did you see?' inquired one of the hunters, who was trembling with curiosity in bed.

'Didn't see anything,' was the reply.—They either took the knot hole away or plugged it up.'

Then another hunter tried it with like effect. As he stopped to steal a glance at unconscious maidenhood on a frolic, the knot hole vamoosed. They were greatly puzzled, until one of them cried out:

'See there; look at the roof!'

They looked and the mistery was solved. There was a knot hole in the broad roofing, through which the moon was shining, the light falling upon the door so as to produce the illusion described. The hunters slept better after this discovery.

* * *

Efficiency does not depend wholly on capacity, but in part also upon energy.

* * *

If a man cannot readily recognise merit it is certain he has none himself.

* * *

Books are embalmed minds. Fame is a flower upon a dead man's heart.

* * *

The most ignorant have sufficient knowledge enough to detect the faults of others; the most clear sighted are blind to their own.

A Word for Editors and Reporters.

The following has been going the rounds of the press, and as there is a good deal of truth and information in that every one should know, we present it to our readers:

'It is expected that editors and reporters will attend all public meetings and publish the proceedings. We may know from other sources that the meeting will be held, but whoever may have the management of them should see that the press is invited. How does the editor know whether you want a report? Is he to stumble in like any other person and take an active part by reporting without being invited? Committees meet, public concerts are held, public dinners are given, and a thousand other things. We don't want your dinners, we have enough of our own, nor your dancing or music; but if you expect us to spend our time in inquiring into them, and our money in setting type for them, unless our services are tho't worth a little show of common courtesy, you are mistaken. We give as most all of our means, and then are expected to double that for printing, for which we get not even thank you. Many persons, too, neglect the newspaper in the business that needs its aid. They seem to think they can and should get that which costs us money without giving us any equivalent. If you want the aid of the paper either as citizens of a community or as individuals, it is your duty to render an equivalent. What would you think of a man who would go into your store and ask you to give him a hank of thread, and go somewhere else to buy his cloth.

A Boy's Evenings.

Joseph Clarke was as fine looking and as healthy a lad as ever left the country to go into a country store. His check was red with health, his arm strong, and his step quick. His master liked his looks and said that boy would make something He had been a clerk about six months, when Mr. Abbott observed a changed in Joseph. His cheek grew pale, his eyes hollow, and he always seemed sleepy. Mr. Abbott said nothing for a while. At length, finding Joseph alone in the counting room one day, he asked him if he was well.

'Pretty well, sir.'

'You look sick of late,' said Mr. Abbott.

'I have the headache sometimes,' the boy said.

'What gives you the headache?' asked the merchant.

'I do not know as I know.'

'Do you go to bed in good season?'

Joseph blushed. 'As early as most of the boarders.

'How do you spend your evenings now Joseph?'

'Oh not as my pious mother would approve,' answered the young man, tears starting in his eyes.

'Joseph,' said the old merchant, 'your character and all your future usefulness and prosperity depends on the way you pass your evenings. Make my word for it it is a young man's evenings that make him or break him.'

The warning was a timely one, and proved effectual. He realized that he was exposing him to influences that would inevitable work his ruin, and at once changed his course.

A Smart Set.

Old farmer Gruff was one morning tugging away with all his might and main at a barrel of apples which he was endeavoring to get up a cellar stars, and calling at the top of his lungs for one of the boys to lend a helping hand, but in vain. When he had, after an indefinite amount of sweating and puffing, accomplished the task, and just when they were not needed of course, the boys made their appearance.

'Where have you been, and what have you been about, I'd like to know. that you could not hear me call?' inquired the father, in an angry tone, addressing the oldest.

'Out in the shop, settin' the saw,' replied the youth.

'And you dick?'

'Out in the barn, settin' the hen.'

'Up in Grannie's room, settin' the clock for her.'

'And you, young sir?'

'Up in the garret, settin' a trap.'

'And you, Master Fred, where was you, and what was you setting?' asked the old farmer of his youngest progeny the asperity of his temper being somewhat softened by this amusing category of answers.—'Come let's hear.'

'Out on the doorstep, settin' still,' replied young hopeful.

'A remarkable set, I must confess,' added the amused sire, dispersing the grinning group with a bow of his head and a wave of his hand.

* * *

A Yankee in Texas, who sat listening to the stories of a Louisianian in regard to the marvelous growth of sugar cane on his plantation, near New Orleans, finally said: 'That ain't nothing. I've see cane in old New England more than a mill in length.

'What kind of cane was it?' was the general inquiry.

'A hurricane!' answered the triumphant Yankee.

* * *

Terre Haute's five hotels have all changed hands within a year.

* * *

The more we help others to bear their burdens the lighter our own will be.

* * *

A virtuous effort may fail, but not a virtuous life.

Miscellaneous.

Court-plaster—Kisses.

An attached couple—Oyster shells.

Adversity is the first path to truth.

What's fame? a fancied life in others breath.

What grows bigger the more you contract it?—Debt.

'Loss of a China packet-ship!' exclaimed an old lady. 'No wonder, when iron ones aren't always safe!'

An Irish schoolmaster advertises that he will keep a Sunday school twice a week—Tuesdays and Saturdays.'

A Vermonter bet that he could walk two miles barefooted, one day last week. He accomplished his feat and froze his feet.

Whilst we live let us live well, for be a man ever so rich when he lights his fire, death may enter his door before it be burt out.

It is better to judge between stangers than between intimates; for by the first one is sure to gain a friend, and by the other an enemy.

A celebrated clergyman recently said that he had found more bad in good people than he ever expected too.

Pennsylvania Legislative railroad passes have the members' photographs attached to them.

The flood which visited California this winter saturated the soil clear down to the stratum of perpetual moisture.

The wives of 45 out of 72 Senators and 106 out of 235 Representatives accompany their husbands to Washington this year.

Lehigh county, Pa., is said to have the largest stationary engine, and longest and highest railroad bridge in the world.

When men speak of human nature they invariabl mean the dark side of human character.

'The strongest propensity in a woman's nature,' says a careful student of the sex, 'is to want to know what is going on, and the next is to boss the job.'

When a wife reigns, it seems natural that she should storm, too. She does so sometimes.

A negress, speaking of one of her children who was lighter colored than the rest said. 'I could nebber bear dat brat 'couse he shows dirt so easy.'

A man who pretended to have seen a ghost was asked what the ghost said to him. 'How should I understand,' replied the narrator, 'what he said? I am not skilled in any of the dead languages.'

An editor says, 'If six men eat ten apples, how many pumpkins can four cows eat? Multiply the ten apples by the four cows, and divide the result between the six men and the pumpkins. The true answer will be the amount.'

A Tennessee woman's paper has terms thus singularly graduated: 'Three dollars a year, to men; one dollar fifty to unmarried workingmen; seventy-five cents, to women with lazy husbands for them to support.'

Nothing sets so wide a mark between a vulgar and a noble soul, as the respect and reverential love of woman. A man who is always sneering at woman is generally a coarse profligate or a much coarser bigot.

Most precepts of parents and teachers are lost sight of at the very time when it is important to observe them—as the label 'shut the door' is invisible when the door is opened widest, and thrown back against the wall.

Mrs. Amelia Johnson, of Southbury, Conn., who killed her drunken and brutal husband on the 21st of Janury, has been discharged; the jury holding that she shot him in self defense.

Mrs. Woods, of Millersburg, Holmes county, O., is driving a good business with the aid of the liquor law. She has recovered $16,000 from dealers who have sold liquor to her husband, and the old man sticks to the saloons.

A large crowd gathered on the canal at Lafayette, Ind., on Sunday last, to witness a baptism through the ice. Several involuntary baptism of unrepetent sinners was the result of too much crowding upon the ice.

'I don't miss my church so much as you suppose,' said a lady to her minister, who had called upon her during her illness, 'for I make Betsey sit at the window as soon as the bell begins to chime, and tell me who are going to church, and if they have anything new on.

A distinguished gentleman whose nose and chin were both very long, and who had lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin were brought near together, was told, 'I am afraid your nose and chin will fight before long; they apprach each other very menacingly.' 'I am afraid of it myself,' replied the gentleman; 'for a great many words have passed between them.'

* * *

'Julius, what is a kiss?'

'A kiss is a buss.'

'Suppose you kiss a persons' hand what would you call it?'

'A silly-buss'

'Now then, if you should kiss everybody in the room, without regard to sex, what would you call that?'

'An omni-bus.'

'Suppose you kiss the wrong person?'

'Why dat would be a blunder-buss.

'Suppose you should go down in the kitchen and kiss the cook?'

'Den you's gone sure.'

'Why?'

'Case you've bus-t your biler.'

* * *

The child is father of the man.

HOW I WAS CAPTURED.

I was sitting in my study, reading Moliere, when she entered the room—perfectly unannounced at that.

I looked up and saw an angel in white Marseilles, flounced; jaunty blue hat, about the size of a sauce, tipped to one side in a most bewitching, heart-breaking manner; and she wore cream colored kids, and craried a white pongee—taken all in all, a fairy!

She smiled at me, and held out her hand.

I took it mechanically. What did this mean?

She pouted—ah! those cherry lips! she stamped her little No. 1 impatiently on the floor.

'You don't seem very glad to see me,' she said pettishly.

I murmered that I was delighted—entranced. So I was—such visions were not of every-day occurrence to me.

'Well,' said she gleefully, 'that's a comfort! Now, they told me that you wouldn't receive me—that I would be turned out of doors.'

'Reptiles!' said I.

'But I came—and you are not angry?'

'Angry?'

I could say no more.

Then she walked up and down the room.

'How do you like my dress?' revolving around me as if on a pivot.

I murmered something about 'angelic superbness.'

'I did intend,' she said, half doubtfully, 'to get a dress of gray satinteen, with the underskirt cut as usual, and trimmed with deep plainting—the space to be filled with bias folds above the plaitings in a band of velvet silk—the overskirt quite in front, and square—the side gores rounded up four inches longer, and looped up into a joinnier. That, with pretty little saque with open sleeves, trimmed to match the underdress, would be nice, wouldn't it!'

'I murmered an unqualified assent—not that I understood what she was talking about, for she uttered the full description in one breath; but then I didn't know what I was saying.

'But,' she said, 'I bought this Marseilles because I like it. Don't you!'

'I admire your taste,' I said faintly, for I was fast losing my senses, through wondering as to who and what she was.

'You are a dear good fellow!' said she rapturously; 'and I know we'll get on famously together.'

So she intended staying here! I was getting into deep water.

'Now, then,' she continued, show me some place to put my things, then you and I will have a talk.'

I mechanically pointed out a small room opening out of the library. She hurried in. I sat like a statue carved from adamant. Deeper water.

Presently she returned, divested of little hat, pongee and kids.

She cast a serching glaunced around the library.

'Horrid dirty!' she said disdainfully, 'when has it been cleaned?'

'About a year ago!' said I meekly.

She gave vent to a pretty little scream.

'A year? Shocking! Oh, I couldn't sit down in a room that hasn't been cleaned for a year! This must be put to rights.'

She said this in a very determined tone, and went to work. She converted my linen coat into an apron, tied a cunning little handkerchief over that pretty head, and snatching up the fly-duster, dusted away valiently—raised a cloud of dust in which I sat, gazing on the vision! What did all this mean? I consulted Moliere, my standing authority, but Moliere, could give no explanation. Could she be an angel sent to cast a ray of light over my dismal path of life. Perhaps! but did angels wear white Marseilles, and talk about satinets and jonniers? Impossible! It must be a dream.

She suddenly paused, and came to me through the cloud, and held out her arms and said:

'Roll up my sleeves please. I can work better with them up.'

I did roll the white sleeves up, and then immediately scouted the idea of its being a dream. Couldn't dream of such arms, with a beautiful dimple in each elbow.

Certainly not! They were real! I did not think that a sculptor would have been proud to have them for a model, because I was morally certain that any sculptor would have been distracted at the sight, and would have dropped his chisel, desparing of ever doing them justice.

And then she dusted, and while she dusted she sang. What a voice! Don't mention Nilson—I won't hear it.

And then she drew up a chair, and sat down beside me, having first removed the handkerchief and the improvised apron. Then she shook her curls and addressed me:

'My dear uncle, let us have a talk!'

Her uncle! If my heart had suddenly changed to a lump of lead, it couldn't have sunk any quicker than it did then.

'You know,' she continued, 'that you wrote me a letter saying that you considered it best for me to stay at the farm, until you wrote again. But then I didn't want to stay; I felt so lonely away out there, hardly seeing a new face once a month for the last twelve years I have been there—for you know you left me there when I was six years old. Well, I thought I would come up to the city, so I took the fifty dollars and bought this suit. [illegible] picked it out for me. 'You know she has been in the city, and so I came; and you are not not angry, are you?—Because, if you are, I'll go right back again uncle—indeed I will!'

My feelings during this brief speech had been very painful. I gradually awoke to the fact that it was all a blunder—that the visit of this angel was not intended for me; and I felt very better over the discovery; but my duty was plain.

'My dear child,' said I humbly, 'will you be kind enough to inform me what your names is?'

She opened her eyes and then laughed.

'Why,' she said, 'surely you cannot have forgotten me? Little Bess, you know?'

'Little Bess?'

'Bessie Ludlow,' she said, gravely, 'your niece.'

'No,' said I sadly; 'not my niece. I have no niece! There has been some error. My name is Floyed.'

'Then,' said she, 'you are my uncle—Mr. Richard Floyd. I saw the name on the door, and came in. Now you remember me don't you.

'Sorry to disappoint you, Miss Ludlow,' said I calmly, 'but I am not your uncle. You saw the name of 'R. Floyd' on the door; my name is Robert.'

'Then,' said she hopelessly, 'where is my uncle?'

I felt bound to confess my ignorance whereat she sat looking incredulous. I explained that, strange as it might seem, I did not know everybody personally who happened to rejoice in the same surname as myself

'But,' I said cheerfully, seeing her blank look, 'we can soon find out. Here is a directory. Now, your uncle's name is Richard Floyd?'

'Yes.'

'His occupation or profession?'

'Eh?'

'What does he do for a living?'

'Nothing. He is rich—awful rich!'

'Ah! a gentleman? Behold! Two Richard Floyds, both gentleman. Let us hope they are. Now get ready and we'll go and find yor uncle.

She stood at my side in the street, and looked ten times more bewitching than ever. We walked the streets, and how my friends stared, and wondered, and envied me.

We found the first Mr. Floyd just stepping into his carriage in front of his house. He was big, pompous and vulgar. I tapped him on the shoulder.

'Your niece, Mr. Floyd,' I said, and I commenced to explain, when he cut me short.

'Nothing of the kind—not my niece an adventuress no doubt. You're a swindler I suppose. Drive on.'

I inwardly avowed to assassinate that man some dark night. My companion grasped her pongee fiercely.

'Oh, I could beat him!', she said savagely. I trembled at this outburst.

'But, however,' she said laughing, 'that's not my uncle. He's a very quiet man. I saw him about eleven years ago. He only came to see me once—I suppose because I am a poor relation.'

Here she laughed, as being a poor relation was very funny—which it isn't.

Then we tried the second Mr. Floyd; he was the uncle. We found him reading a book of sermons.

I accosted him, and introduced myself and his niece, then I explained everything, and turned to go.

He stopped me and asked me, if I would do him a favor.

I answered I would.

'Then,' he answered calmly, 'take this young lady and put her in the cars I desire her to return immediately to Cedar Farm.'

'Uncle!'

Niece!' said he, 'do as I bid you. I am your friend. Don't make me your enemy by foolishness. Stay at Cedar Farm, and I am your friend; leave Cedar Farm, and you may regret it! Go

We went.

She sobbed. (Looked prettier than ever.)

'I can't go back,' she replied. 'They don't know I left. I am afraid to go back!'

'Then,' said I, 'what will you do?'

'I don't know,' said she defiantly—(prettier still.) 'But I won't go back.'

I found myself in a nice predicament—a young lady aged 18, on my hands, a batchelor, aged 30.

A sudden thought! I would!

'My dear,' said I, 'I will take care of you.'

'You!' (Astonished and prettier.)

'Yes, I! Marry me! Instead of my niece, be my wife. Will you?'

She could not give an answer immediately. Such important questions required deliberation. She was silent about about two minutes, and then said:

'I like you.'

'Bless you,' said I.

'And you want some one to take care of you?'

'I do.'

'I will marry you, for that room isn't half dusted!'

'She was angelic! She was an angel! I embraced the angel!

And that little room is such a cunning little one!

Words fail to express how handsome she was!

We are married.

And that's the way it happened.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAR. 7, 1872.

The Democrats carried Syracuse on the 20th ult., electing Mr. Francis E. Carroll for Mayor, nearly all the other city officers, half the supervisors, and five of the eight aldermen.

Judge David Davis, the Labor Reform Candidate.

At the National Reform Convention held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d, Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, was nominated for President, for Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice President. Both of these gentlemen intend to 'run.' Governor Parker is expected to announce his acceptance of the nomination by a speech at a ratification meeting to be held in New York, and Judge Davis has written a letter to the chairman of the convention, thanking it for the 'unexpected honor' conferred upon him and stating that 'the Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought nor declined by an American citizen.' The indications are that the Labor Reformers are in earnest, and that they mean business.

Attempted Assassination of Queen Victoria.

Queen Victoria was assaulted by one O'Connor, last Thursday with an empty pistol.

Previous to his attack, O'Connor scaled the iron railing, ten feet in height, which surrounded the court yard, at Buckingham Palace. When he approached the carraige of the Queen, he first saw Lady Churchill, the lady in waiting, who was riding with her majesty. He was also going to assult her, but soon discovered his mistake and turned upon the Queen Her Majesty's groom, John Brown, who was riding behind her carriage upon witnessing the action of O'Connor, leaped from his horse and arrested and disarmed the assailant. The prisoner will be brought to Bow Street Station this morning, when a preliminary examination will be made.

All approaches to Bow street police station are jammed by an immense crowd of people, who have gathered in the hope of catching a glympse of O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen. The father of the prisoner is an Irishman, while the other portion of his family are English, and belong to the Protestant Church. O'Connor's house has been thoroughly searched by the detectives, but nothing whatever was found to criminate any one with him in his dastardly act.

Grant and Hoffman.

The New *York Tribune*, in an article on quarantine abuses in New York says: 'No one of the many merchants will fail to to obbserve, and we cannot in all fairness refuse to remark here, that he (Governor Hoffman) has acted with far more of promptitude than the President in the correction of like abuse on commerce and outrages on merchants It is six months ago since the *Tribune* exposed the bribery and corruption and exactions of Dr. Corcoran which official investigation has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, and before the report of the committee is transmitted to him the Governor has removed the culprit. Mr. A. T. Steward told President Grant of the exactions of his protege Leet, more than eighteen months ago; the report of a committee, after a secret investigations, confirmed the merchants statement, fully a year ago; a second investigation, open and public at which our first merchants freely, testified has made the fact notoriuos to the whole country, yet the only action ordered by the President is the remodling of the General Order business with Leet & Co. still retained in infamous power and the prosecution of the merchants who testified against them. There is certainly much that is mortifying in this contrast.

[From the State Sentinel.]

An "Equalizing Bounty Law."

Will the Committee on resolutions, of the recent Republican State Convention (at Indianapolis, February 22, 1872) please inform the ex-soldiers of Indiana why they refused to report the following resolution, which was presented to them at their room on the morning of the Convention, to wit: 'That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are instructed to pass an 'equalizing bounty law,' upon the basis of $33⅓ per month—deducting the bounty received, if any.'

It is well known fact that there were thousands of ex-soldiers in Indiana who enlisted and served faithfully for nearly two years and were honorably discharged for sickness, which caused their death or disability for life, who never received one cent of bounty, for the reason that, by the act of the Republican Congress, they were required to serve two years as mustered men, or be discharged by reason of wounds or mechanical injury, received in the line of duty.

Under the present law, if a soldier, even by accident, got his finger shot off while in line of *duty—though he may not have served but one day—*he is entitled to full bounty; but a soldier who served twenty-three months and twenty-nine days, and was discharged for disease contracted in line of duty, which disease will ultimately kill him—there is no bounty for him.

EX-SOLDIER.

What Mr. Sumner Proposes to Investigate.

The investigation which Mr. Sumner proposes in the senate on Monday is one of great importance.

In September and October, 1870, heavy sales of arms and materials of war were made by the Ordnance Department to the agents of the French Government for use in war with Germany then going forward. In effecting these transactions it was at the time understood in this community that the military Ring which surrounds Gen. Grant, and some of his intimate civilian associates, were deeply interested. Every body who was cognizant of the affair believed that they were making a great deal of money, but how much was not known. It now appears, however by the official statements of the French Government that they paid for these purchases about eleven millions of dollars in gold, equivalent, considering the premium on exchange to fourteen million in our currency, while in his recent report upon the subject our Secretary of War states that the War Department received but ten millions. This profit of four millions was not made by the purchasing agent of the French Government; for they had a regular commission of two and a half per cent., which is not counted as a part of the purchase money. This leaves the four millions to be shared, as the facts now appear, among the military Ring and the other parties who engineered the business. These facts Mr. Sumner desires to have completely investigated.

Another point of equal if not greater importance is the fact, which also seems to be proved by official evidence, that the workshops of the War Department were employed during the period in question in manufactoring cartridges for the French Government. It appears that France would not buy the arms unless ammunition was furnished to use in them; and so great was the power of the military Ring of speculators that they were able to cause the War Department to furnish these cartridges. This was a violation of the laws of neutrality and of international obligations far exceeding all that England can be charged with for allowing the Alabama, Florida, and the other Confederate cruisers to depart from her ports upon their errand of destruction. In that case she was guilty of negligence; but in the case of the ammunition manufactured for the French during their war with Germany, Grant's Administration was guilty of taking direct part in the war.—This appears the more criminal because it seems to have been dictated exclusively by the desire of the military Ring to realize their four million dollars from the sale of the arms. It was not only a treacherous act against a friendly power, but it was worse from being committed in secrecy and for mercenary ends.

Mr. Sumner has done well in calling for an investigation of these things.—Let it be prompt, thorough, and impartial.

Greeley not for Morton.

The N. Y. *Tribune* ought to be authority with Republicans. It has maligned and abused everybody and everything in and about the Democratic party for the past quarter of a century. It has an influence commensurate with its circulation and is undoubtly a power in the country. Its issue of Wednesday contains the following editorial comment upon the recent debate in the U. S. Senate:

If any doubt were entertained as to the strength of Mr. Schurz's speech, it would be removed in reading Mr. Morton's answer. He began by denying the facts which he could not meet, but soon forsook the dangerous ground of fact and argument for a wider field of caucus denunciation and caucus flattery. It is not worth while at present to follow him there. He and the loud faction which he represent have received within the last few months two or three severe but necessary lessons.—They have been taught that the tricks of the caucus are powerless before the wide publicity of the press; that the men who speak in behalf of honesty and law are stronger than those who speak in behalf of any administration; that when they try to cover up corruption and crime with the name of General Grant they do no good to the criminal and do harm to the President. So far as this Arms Scandal is concerned, the point intended is as good as gained. The investigation must now go on. It must be serious and searching. It cannot hurt any honest man or any worthy cause. Any one who tries to check or smother it will be damaged by his effort, and the country can well afford to lose any one whom the truth may indict.

Our farmer readers who have sheep have our advice not to make mutton of them. There is money in wool this year. Prices are going up, and wool agents in Mich., are contracting for the coming clip at seventy and seventy-five cents. We should not be surprised to see the best Ohio grades worth eighty and eighty-five cents before July. The mutton in Cleveland markets selling at $1.50 to $2.00 per carcass; would look as though some of our farmers did not understand the tendency of the wool market.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Leet, the notorious head of the thieving General Order system in the New York Custom House, has been in consultation with President Grant in relation to matters in New York. What a man to enjoy the confidence and mould the opinions of the President of United Sates! The doors of the White House shut upon Senators Sumner and Trumbull, and opened to Leet!

Consistent with the Principles of the Party.

The eighteenth resolution adopted by the radical State convention reads as follows:

'18. That the administration of General Grant has been consistent with the principles of the Republican party, and eminently just, wise and humane, and such as fulfills his pledges and deserves our cordial support. And, therefore, we instruct our delegates to the National Convention to vote for the re-nomination of Grant and Colfax our candidates for President and Vice President.'

Yes, we are inclined to think the administration of Grant has been consistent with the principles of the party. The New York Custom-house frauds, by which a young man named Leet, through the recommendation and appointment of Grant, has been robbing the people of New York city of hundreds of thousands of dollars without warrant of law, was part and parcel of the administration Grant. It was certainly consistent with the 'principles of the party.'

The 'syndicate' arrangement by which over a hundred millions of the public debt was made to draw double interest from three eto six months, and the people lost over three millions of dollars which went to enrich the already wealthy firm of Jay Cooke & Co., was also a part of Grant's administration, and is undoubtly 'consistent with the principles of the party.'

The destruction of our navy, which cost the nation five hundred millions of dollars but a few years ago, and is now worth not to exceed fifty millions—nine-tenths of the vessels having been sold for nominal sums to the pets and relations of Grant, and hundreds of private fortunes having been built up by the frauds—is another portion of Gran't administration, and is eminently 'consistent with the principles of the party,'

The sale of the arms of the nation to the French Government, during the late Franco-German war, contrary to law and the duties of a neutral government, by which a clear margin of two millions of dollars justly belonging to the people was put into the pockets of certain favored parties; was quite consistent, both with Grantism and the 'principles of the party'

The San Domingo job, which Grant attemped to involve the nation in a war for his own pecuniary benefit, was pecuniary a part of Grant's administration, and 'consistent with principles of the party.'

The convention is certainly entitled to credit for its truthfulness and 'consistency.'—*South Bend Union.*

Another Bright Light Appears.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentuckey, one of the leaders of the old Free Soil party, and an abolitionist of bold effrontery, who has acted with the Republican party, addressed a letter recently to the Missouri State Convention, warmly endorsing their reform movement, and predicting a triumphant success in overthrowing this corrupt administration. Like that of Judge Brinkerhoff, it its showing up of the 'powers that be,' as the following extracts of the letter prove:

'If the Democrats are wise and just to the blacks, five millions of the South will vote with the South; not because they are Democrats or Republicans but because they are Southerners. No man is more a Unionist than I, yet I cannot fail to see that there are New England interests, Western interests, and Southern interests—all of which are, and must ever be distinct—and yet all, the Consitution being intact, are compatible to national unity. As a Southern man in this sense, I have devoted my life to the overthrow of slavery—because it was unjust to the black, and a cause of weakness to the white.

'Slavery being dead, I resist with the same earnestness that I did its existence, the attempt of the Grant conspirators to submerge the South, and to make us provincial for all time to a more than Roman imperialism.

'I denounce the attempt to weaken us by a stupid policy of arraying the blacks against the whites. I denounce the plan of barbarizing us, by the corrupt and irresponsible rule of men of the North, who have no common interest in our affairs, who divide our people and waste our substance.

'I denounce the attempt to reverse the national order of things, by subjecting, by constitutional changes and in geniously contrived laws, the intelligence and prosperty of the State to ignorance and pauperism.

'I denounce the enmity of the Grant rule to the independence of Cuba; because they know that Cuba must in interest gravitate toward and belong to the South.

'I denounce the union of the powers of the executive judicial and legislative departments in the military head of the nation.

'I denounce the nepotism, favoritism and corruption and proscription of the Grant Government.

'I denounce the scheme of subjecting men and measures to the sole end of reelecting a military chieftain.

'And last, and above all, I protest against the constitutional and despotic interference with the right of peaceable assemblage of the people and the ballot-box by the frequent alarming use of the cartridge-box.

'The renomination and election of Grant is to consolidate all these usurpations and abuses, and open a high way to the overthrow of all our liberties.'

The National Prohibition Convention met in Columbus, on the 22d inst. and nominated for President of the United States, James Black of Pennsylvania, and for Vice President, John Russell, of Michigan.

[illegible]

Among the entire list of our opposition exchanges, with one or two exceptions, the Republican press of Fort Wayne were the only papers that, prior to the 22d. of February Convention advocated the re-nomination of Grant to the Presidency.

We cannot understand how matters were managed by the Government officials at Indianapolis so as not only to endorse the present Administration—the most corrupt, and confessedly the weakest that has ever been in power since the establishment of our independence as a nation, but also to instruct their delegates from the State to cast their votes for its continuance at the head of our Federal affairs.

These resolutions of endorsement and instruction were passed, at least as far as the published proceedings, show with great unanimity.

The Indianapolis *Journal* may not have and that it was opposed to giving Grant a second term, but we think we are correct in saying that it was adverse to the passage of a resolution instructing the delegates to vote for him at the Philadelphia Convention, and it expressed the hope that he would see the properiety of not being a candidate.

In this view of the case, the *Journal* was sustained, with a few exceptions as we have said, by the entire Republican press of the State of Indiana, and were outspoken in their party, and quiet harmonious in the belief that Coalfax would make a far more available candidate.

What was it that prevented this feeling—extending as it did throughout the entire State,—from finding expression in the late Indianapolis Convention?

Did the Republican office holders think the nepotism, the gift taking, and the imbecility which has characterized the present Administration from first to last, would find favor in the eyes of themselves of their organization? If so they wake up on the morning of November 13th to find themselves mistaken,—to find that the people have defied party at last, and voted for and with the men who will restore the purity and prosperity of the Republic.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

The publication of Col. McDonald's private and confidential correspondence with the editor of the Ligonier *Banner*, prove but one thing. The letters in themselves are of no importance, reval no secrets and expose no conspiracy. They do not show that the Col. sought the destruction of any Democrat personally or politically. It proves however, that he placed confidence and intrusted matters of pure privacy in unsafe and unworthy hands. In doing so, we acknowledge Mr. McDonald made a mistake; not because he has written anything to injure himself or his friends to Mr. Stoll, but because he wrote at all The object gained by the publication of the letters is not apparent to us, if the editor of the *Banner* intended to be personally or politically benefitted by it. All men of whatever party will detest this betrayal of confidence, and the editors of the *Banner* and *Argus* has driven the last nail into their coffin, and unhonored and unsung will they go to their political graves. The world is full of instances where the warmest, most confiding friends at times fall out on account of political or personal differences, but let us be thankful there are few who will lay bare, for the purpose of opening fresh the wounds of long forgotten animosities, the secrets of confiding friends, imparted to them upon their personal honor and integrity. Such notoriety we do not seek; of such friends let us beware.—*Warsaw Union.*

The Auburn COURIER is making things rather lively for one John B. Stoll, the Democratic editor of the Ligonier *Banner*, if we do not mistake. The vigor and serverity of some of the COURIER's articles made Mr. Stoll think thy were written by Col. I. B. McDonald, a prominent candidate, from Whitely county, for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, with whom Mr. Stoll had a quarrel. To make things even, Mr. Stoll came out and published some of Col. McDonald's private correspondence, concerning some personal political matters in the Tenth District. Now the COURIER drives Mr. Stoll to the wall by assuring him that Col. McDonald never wrote a line for the COURIER.

We have no interest in this quarrel, and believe in a peace policy, but if there has got to be a fight, and our former editorial neighbor, now in change of the COURIER, is drawn into it, it pleases us to see him wallop his man, and come cut without a scratch himself.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

Thanks gentleman, for your good wishes, but you know that the truth will triumph, and the right will be victorious.

An exchange says: 'The new *modus operandi* for eating philopenas, is delightful. The young lady takes the almond between her teeth and then—the young gentleman bites it off.'

Meetings still continue with unabated interest, every evening in the Baptist church, and the congregation is growing in an appreciative knowledge of Biblical truths.—*Peru Republican.*

The Rensselaer *Union* says some 20 persons have united as probationers, with the M. E. church, at the Garris School House.

A Methodist revival at Wawaka, 25 converts have already been made.

A revival is in progress at the Methodist church, at Elkhart.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

Semira M. Osborn } Complaint for Divorce.
versus }
William C. Osborn }

NOW comes the Plaintiff by Guy Plum, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Wm. C Osborn is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice, is therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 2nd day of February 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Auditor's Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that whereas Wyllys Griswold and Abigail Griswold on the 20th day of March A. D. 18[illegible] made a mortgage to the State of Indiana for the use of the congressional school fund, on the following real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, viz:

The five acres of land in the middle part of the east half of the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section thirty-two [32], township thirty-four [34] north, range thirteen east—to secure the payment of one hundred dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable in advance, according to the condition of a note accompanying said mortgage made by said Wyllys Griswold whereby he promised to pay to the State of Indiana [illegible] of March A. D. 18[illegible], the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance commencing on the 20th day of March A. D. 1857, and whereas there was forty dollars and twenty-four cents interest due on said mortgage on the 1st day of January 1872, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note, and mortgage has become due.

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor, of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 25th day of March, the same being the 4th Monday of said month A. D. 1872, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, in said county and State, I will offer for sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. said premises or so much thereof, in a square form as near as possible off the north-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy the principal, interest and 2 per cent. damages and cost, amounting in the aggregate to $[illegible].

WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dated at Auburn, Feb. 23, 1872.

Auditor's Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that whereas Wyllys Griswold and Abigail Griswold on the 7th day of January A. D. 1857, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana, for the use of the congressional school fund, on the following real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, viz:

Ten [10] acres of land in the north west part of the south west quarter of section twenty-nine [29] township thirty-four [34] north of range thirteen [13] east. Also lots number two hundred and thirty-three [233], two hundred and thirty-four [234], two hundred and eighty-nine [289] two hundred and ninety [290], two hundred and thirty-five [235], two hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and eighty-eight [288], two hundred and ninety-one [291], two hundred and thirty-seven [237], two hundred and thirty-eight [238], two hundred and ninety-two (292), two hundred and thirty-one (231), two hundred and thirty-two (232), two hundred and twenty-nine (229), two hundred and thirty (230), two hundred and twenty-eight, 228, one hundred and fifty-one, 151, one hundred and fifty-three, 153, one hundred and fifty-seven, 157, one hundred and fifty two, 152, one hundred and fifty-four, 154, one hundred and fifty-six, 156, two hundred and twenty-seven, 227, two hundred and eighty-seven, 287. Also the north part of lots one hundred and fifty-nine, 159, one hundred and fifty-eight, 158, and the east half of lots one hundred and forty-seven, 147, one hundred and forty-eight, 148, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance, according to the conditions of a note accompanying said mortgage made by said Wyllys Griswold whereby he promised to the State of Indiana on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, the sum of three hundred dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable in advance, commencing on the 7th day of January 1857, and whereas there was one hundred and four dollars and fifty-eight cents, 104.58, interest due on said mortgage on the first day of January 1872, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage has become due.

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor, of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 25th day of March A. D. 1872, the same being the 4th Monday of said month, at the Court House door in the town of Auburn in said county and State I will offer for sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. said land and town lots, or, so much thereof, in a square form, as nearly as possible off the north-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy said principal and 2 per cent. damages, and costs amounting in the aggregate to $432.61.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dated at Auburn, Feb. 23, 1872.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Margaret Buss, Christian Buss and Isaac C. Thomas are Plaintiffs, and Whedon W. Griswold, Josie S. Griswold, Wyllys Griswold, Abagail Griswold, Richard Elson and Gilbert McFarland are Defendants require me to make the sum of Ten hundred and forty-eight dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit: Lots number two hundred and nineteen, 219, and two hundred and twenty, 220, in the original plat of the town of Auburn. Also lots numbered one hundred and eleven, 111, and one hundred and forty-one, 141, in the western addition to said town of Auburn. Also, the north half of the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two, 32, township thirty-four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and cost, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.

Geo. W. MAXWELL, Dept.
March 5th, 1872.
Plum & Woodhull, Att'ys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the will of James Wallace, late of DeKalb County, deceased, by virtue of a provision contained in the will of said decedent, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1872.

the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, to-wit: Commencing at the part on section line eighty rods west of the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12 east, running thence west seventy rods to the South-west corner of said quarter section, thence north fifty eight rods, thence east seventy rods parallel with the road running from Auburn to Butler, thence south to the place of beginning.

TERMS—One third cash the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, notes at interest without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with good freehold sureties. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day.

WM. LESSIG, Ex'r.

Feb. 26. 1873.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on

Saturday, March 23d, A. D. 1872,

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate to-wit: Lots numbered one hundred and eighty-one (181), one hundred and eighty two (182), two hundred and three (203), two hundred and four (204), two hundred and sixty-one (261), three hundred and four (304), two hundred and seventy-five (275), and one hundred and twenty-seven (127) except twenty eight feet off the west end of said lot, one hundred and twenty seven (127) all of the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest at six per cent. waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws and secured by good freehold surety. Sale to begin at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES L. PENNY, Adm'r.

H. C. PATERSON, Att'y for Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

William Grubb } Complaint No. 53, for a Divorce.
versus }
Sarah E. Grubb }

NOW comes the plaintiff, by Rickel & Moody his Attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Sarah E. Grubb, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Common Pleas Court to be holden on the 3d Monday of May, 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 4th day of March 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

Hannah C. Cauray } Complaint for Divorce.
versus }
Francis Cauray, }

Now comes the Plaintiff by L. J. Blair, her attorney and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Francis Cauray is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 5th day of March 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Administrator of the estate of John F. Campbell late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

Feb. 26, '72.

CALL AND SEE THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety, Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Binds, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

G. H. PICKER,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR!

Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN,"

That is, lacking jugpment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent, more for their

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS!

than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

KNOWN AS THE

PALACE OF FASHION

LOOK AROUND,

FRIENDS, AND

Buy Your Clothing

FROM PARTIES

Reliable, Prompt and Reasonable,

In price. There will be

Nothing Green in That!

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FRUIT HOUSE

Burnt Out!

BUT GOING AGAIN, OPPOSITE OLD STAND.

No Advance in Teas, Coffee, or Sugars

Or Anything

Our stock is now complete, the Great Destruction has not interrupted our Trade. In two days after the fire we were open and doing business, and thanks to the public for their kind patronage as we were no sooner opened than the commenced patronizing us and our trade is better to-day than the day we burned out. We will continue in the future as in the past to please our patrons by selling them goods at the lowest possible figures. Everything to give satisfaction or money refunded.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio. per pound, 25c 2d quality, 20c.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This we make a speciality and fell confident we can sell TEAS 25 to 50 cents per pound lower than other House. The reason we can do so is we purchase direct of the importers in ([illegible]) lots, any one to two hundred chests at a time, we thus save the profits of the speculaton, Jobber and wholesale Merchant which is 10 to 20 cents per pound. This saving we give to our customers. Of all grades we have received over three hundred Chests.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,10
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,20; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10.

Our 80c TEAS you will find excellent goods. We charge nothing for trying hem; if not satisfactory they can be returned, and money refunded.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box; Havanas, $8 00 per box.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1.[illegible]; two year old Bourbons or [illegible] $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $[illegible]; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, R[illegible] in and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand. Ge keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 15c per can or $1 [illegible] per dozen. This is one half cheaper than you can put them up.

Dried Fruits.

Half Peaches, per lb. 12c; Best Apples, 8c; Prunes, 10c; Rasberries, 45c; Pitted Cherries, 40c; Figs, 20c; Dates 12c.

Candies, per lb. 20c; Nuts of all kinds, per lb, 12 to [illegible]; Dime Boxes [illegible]; Fish, all kind Coffe Essence, Candles, best coal oil 30c per gal., best [illegible] oil 20c per gallon, and all other goods at half the price.

MESSRS. N. F. DOUGLAS & Co,

GENTLEMAN: We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy-Six Whisky furnished us for that purpose, and consider it a pure article, and, therefore, safe and reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incident to the ordinary process of distillation. Respectfully;

W. Clendenin, M. D., [Health Officer of
J. M. Mussey, M. D. the city of Cinci]
C. T. Simpson, M. D. C.C. Wright, M. D.
J. F. White, M. D.
Chas. P Sudkins, M. D.
P. S. Conner, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country, have adopted the use of this whisky.—J. B. White is our Fort Wayne Agent. $3 per gallon at the Fruit House.

J. B. WHITE.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

The Auburn Courier.

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Lots of poetry this week.

The days are lengthing fast.

Go to Davenport & Cos. for wall paper.

Go to Smith & Hare's when you want cheap groceries.

A good syrup only 75 cents per gallon, at T. B. Totten's.

Last Monday was colder than any day last month.

Prof. Strub is held a Musical Convention at this place.

The choicest Young Hyson tea is found at T. B. Totten's.

The Wabash *Republican* has been changed in name to the *Plain Dealer*, under the new proprietorship of Perry & Butler.

Best white drips only $1,00 per gallon, at T. B. Totten's.

The teams are still busy hauling material for the large brick block, that is to be built this summer.

WOOD! WOOD!!

We would like several cords of good dry wood, either four or four feet long. Bring it along immediately.

The best Orleans Molasses only $200 per gallon, at Totten's.

The Town Board has ordered a new survey to be taken, next month, of the old plat and western addition to Auburn. This is a good move and will be of great benefit to property holders who are in doubt as to their exact lines.

Try that 60 cent chewing tobacco, at T. B. Totten's.

Our excellent friend, D. M. Anderson, who has been sojourning in this county for several years past took his departure for the great west, last Monday. Joy go with him.

Nice canned peaches cheap at T. B. Totten's.

BOY WANTED.

We want a good boy to learn the printing trade. One from the country preferred. Must be a good speller, and know something about grammar. We want a good sized, stout boy, that is willing to learn and thereby become a good printer. Apply at this office in person.

Lots of nice chestnuts yet at T. B. Totten's.

Tom Browne said before the Convention nominating, him that if by eating meat he had offended his brother in the past, he would eat no more. If Tommy had made the application in the drinking line it would have been much more suggestive.

Sap Buckets for sale cheap, at T. B. Totten's.

ELECTION.

A meeting will be held this (Thursday) evening at Peterson's Law Office, to elect officers in the Building Loan and Savings Association. We hope every one will be present and assist in the organization.— Turn out!

No. 1 Flour will be delivered any where inside the corporation free, if bought of T. B. Totten.

Our enterprising townsman, I. M. Thomas, Esq., is now prepared to supply all demands for Pine lumber, Shingles, Lath, Lime and Coal. Having excellent facilities to furnish this material, he can offer it at very low rates. Those intending to build should remember this splendid opportunity.

The maple sugar season is fast approaching, and the indications are that the 'run' will be a good one. For the benefit of those who do not already know, it is a fact that maple molasses may be canned, in the same manner as fruit, and kept for years, without souring or graining. All we charge for this recipe, is a few gallons of molasses from such as it may benefit.

We shall fell under obligations to friends at different points, in this and adjoining counties, if they will give us short communications upon local matters in their respective neighborhoods. In other words if there is anything that you know that is worth knowing, that we ought to know, and you know we don't know, please let us know—that's all.

The Republican papers generally throughout the State, don't like that part of the late adopted platform, instructing the delegates to vote for Grant. They know that the great mass of the Republican party, are sick and tired of the present corrupt administration, and that the great popular voice to-day is: "Let us have peace without Grant in it.

The house cleaning season is upon us and what are we poor men to do? How we tremble when we think of it. Woman will have her own way at the, while the 'old man" takes his solemn repast from the top of a flour barrel, and in sleeping enjoys the freedom of the interval between his bed room and the front fence. It will be a season of meditation, white wash, mop sticks, and calm unimpassioned profanity. We pass.

The *Indianian* says that Tom Taylor of the Fort Wayne *Journal* went to Metropolitan Hall, instead of the Academy of Music where the Republican Convention was held. He did not discover his mistake until the manager of that delectable place of amusement informed him that spectators were not permitted at the barelegged rehearsals of that establishment.

What is Whisky.—Ten gallons of kerosene, three pounds of pot ash, one ounce of strychnine, mixed with soft water." It was according to this cheerful, not to say convivial formula that a quantity of 'whisky' seized last week in Newton, Mass., was compounded, the receipt having also been found in the possession of the unfortunate dealer. If you want 'wine,' add *quantum sufficit* of oil of juniper. The mystery is, that men who drink this diabolical fluid do not drop stone dead at the time drinking

Enlarged.—The Warsaw *Union*, a live Democratic paper, comes to us this week enlarged to a six column quarto. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity.— It shows that the people are again coming to their senses by patronizing Democratic papers. Heretofore the Republicans have out-numbered us in this respect but we are gaining in numbers, and the consequence is the state is now Democratic.— Let the people know the facts relative to Radical corruption and we have no fear of a victory.

Business Change.—J. W. Case, Esq., a prominent dry goods merchant of this place, has sold his stock to Messrs. Wood & Williams, of Ada, Ohio. The members of the new firm are spoken of as men of sterling worth and integrity, and possessing a large business experience. Mr. Case leaves a host of friends in his business connections, and retires with a general recognition by the public of his great energy, unswerving integrity and enterprising qualities as a business man. It is to be hoped that we will gain more citizens like the above in a short time.

Marriages.—The following marriage licences were issued by the Clerk during the month of February:

Geo. Rohrbacher to Amanda Shull.
Wm. Jackson to Amanda Martin.
Abraham Scott to Elizabeth Morgan.
R. E. Chaney to Nancy E. Scott.
Geo. S. Shutt to Catharine Mortorff.
David Gupp to Elizabeth Wyatt.
E. A. Zonkle to Selena Shull.
A. F. Shaw to Emily Yorks.
G. W. Gregg to Elem Murphy.
T. B. Rodamer to Matilda Davis.

One of our juvenile friends want to know, "If a fish swims three miles up the river on a stone pipe, and a pound of lettuce weighs a ton, and you can get a ten cent loaf of bread for three cents, how many shoe strings will it take to fatten a lamp post?"

ANOTHER.

If an elephant chase a lobster up a tree and a June bug teaches a canary bird to talk French, how many potato pealings will it take to shingle a new boarding house? Also how many grains of corn will it take to make a square yard of mush?

J. J. Tarbucket.

GRAND CONCERT!

We are authorized to announce a grand Concert at this place for Friday evening, March 15th, 1872, by the class of singers now being drilled by Prof. Straub. Some seventy-five scholars are in attendance, and with the superior abilities of the Professor, as a musical instructor, the public may indulge in great expectations as to the Concert, eclipsing, as it doubtless will, all previous musical entertainments. We have heard the Professor, and pronounce him first-class, and feel that the Concert will be a fine one. Get yourselves ready then, to attend.

Fatal Accident.—We omited an item in our last, relative to the killing of a son about thirteen years old, of Mr. Daniel Lyge, a farmer of this county, which took place week before last under the following circumstances: The two were at work falling trees, when a large limb lodged on a tree near by. They worked away under it however, when suddenly it fell, and struck the boy directly upon the head crushing his skull to such an extent that he died in a few hours. The father yelled out when he saw the limb falling, but the boy seemed to have no power to move away from the threatening danger. Several accidents of this kind have happened during the winter, this being the only one that has proved fatal.

Correspondence.

Auburn, Indiana, March 5th. 1872.

Dear Editor.—In looking over the Courier, of last week, I find nothing said about the festival that was given by the I. O. O. F's., of the town of Butler, on Feb. 22d I thought I would say some thing about it, for I don't like to see such jolly good times pass by without notice.

Well, a word or two about the supper. Fourteen of our Auburn Brothers went down to enjoy the festival. Arrived there about five o'clock, went to the hall and enjoyed about one hour in social chit-chat. A few minutes past six the word came that supper was ready, and that the Auburn friends should lead out and take their place at the head of the table. Oh, what a nice place for a hungry person. There we found everthing in the line of good victuals. We must say that the canned fruit was the nicest we ever tasted. Such peaches, they looked as though they had not been off the tree more than long enough to be pealed and set on the table. And then those nice cakes, pies, etc., we can't name the half. Over two hundred mouths were fed from this bountiful table and enough left for almost as many more. After supper we went back to the hall where we were entertained by Mr. Kimbol, of Fort Wayne. He sung some splendid pieces of music, and we were some what charmed with his singing, but more so with those two ladies that sang with him. Quite a number of short speeches were made suitable to the occasion.

In the evening a large crowd of young gentlemen, with their ladies, gathered in for the dance. This was carried on in good style. The music was furnished by Mr. Forsyth's Band, of Waterloo. The floor managers were T. C. Seargent and F. F. Conner. Through their gentlemanly conduct and kind entreaties the best of order was manifested through the whole of the evening. Wm. McIntyre, of Butler, was door manager and attended to it tight There were fifty-six paying numbers, and no dead heads, telling it in their own words, "Nobody drunk, no fighting."— Butler friends try again. Please let us know and we will come and see you.

S. U. T.

The Ligonier *Banner* says, "We are enabled to impart to our readers the gratifying intelligence that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have virtually adopted the Albion line. The western extension will be constructed on that line, the only condition being that the citizens along the route will secure the right of way, which will not be a very difficult task.'

A reformed (?) spiritualist, in recounting his first conviction, said: 'I never had any doubt until one of the brethren told me that I was a greater man than the Savior. That was piling it on a little too thick, and after several months hard study I came to the conclusion that he was slightly mistaken."

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

We give below items from several papers concerning the above road.

Paul Pepperpod writes a red hot article to the Kendallville *Standard*, from Albion, in which he says the long agony is over, so far as the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is concerned. "As I have so often declared, the Company have selected our route. All that is required of us is the right of way and if that cannot be secured we do not deserve a railroad. Every farmer owners whose land the line will run, ought not to hesitate to give the right of way. The rapid increase in the value of real estate along the line will amply repay and justify the farmer and landowner in giving enough land to secure the road. No road that could project through Northern Indiana can possibly enrich the farmers like the B. & O. R. R. will. Let every one who can do anything, no matter how little, at once put himself in communication with his neighbor and work earnestly and harmoniously and the road will be built. It seems strange, indeed, that argument should be necessary to convince any one along our line through the State that every possible inducement should be given the company to build the road, and since all that is required of us is to secure the right of way. If many thousand dollars were required in addition to the right of way, we might doubt and despair. But it is not so. The Company have chosen our line with very easy conditions, and if we will not accept them, the road will go elsewhere. Let us be wise, and prompt and harmonious. The B. & O. is our goose that lays the golden egg. Every one has read the fable. If our farmers, intoxicated, with the prospect of sudden wealth, should kill the goose in order to reap great gains at once we will be like the foolish man in the fable—have only disappointment and curses for our pains. Let the goose live and it will lay the golden egg each day, and all will reap a rich reward. Let us have the road, farmers, and your gains will be sure and permanent; let us meet the company with the same spirit of generosity that they come to us. Every inducement that money and the right of way could possibly offer have been tendered by other routes, and in the face of these very strong considerations, the company come to pay us and say: "give us the right of way and we will build the road on your line if you will not accept our condition, we will build on another line." Never did a great railroad offer such easy terms to a people who have so much to make by accepting them. And I cannot for a moment doubt that the terms will be complied with, when I consider that the near future will see the country along our line prosperous and wealthy and dotted with thriving towns and cities.

Our friends at Bryan, who were so sanguine of success, come down handsomely by acknowledging ours the lucky line, the *Press* of that place says:

From all the information we can obtain, including an article in another column on the 'Western Extension of the Baltimore & Ohio," we conclude that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have given Bryan other poins along the proposed northern line the slip. Things look now as though the Defiance line would be the line. If this be so, then there is but one course left for us to follow, and that is, to strike heavy for some other road. There are several other roads projected through this county, some one, or more, of which we can control and bring to Bryan, if we will take hold of the matter in earnest.— The Detroit, Fort Wayne & St. Louis road we can have if we will. Shall we have it? Action is what we need. Let us act promptly, and thus secure the road.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says, we think that the large property holders, our Common Council, and indeed our citizens generally, have been to blame in not taking steps to secure this line of railroad through our city. We cannot but think that had the merits and advantages of our city as a manufacturing and commercial centre been placed in the proper light before the officers of the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railrad, that they would have come to us, and secured the advantages to their contemplated line of railroad which a connection and identification with our city would give them. Our city would be a little, if any, out of a direct line, and would have been the best point on their line of road between Chicago and Pittsburgh.

As will be seen by an article copied from the Toledo *Blade* of this morning, and published elsewhere in to-day's paper, all the Baltimore Company require in the way of aid along the proposed line is a free right of way and depot grounds. These conditions are easy, and will undoubtedly be complied with. We are satisfied that that the building of this road through Defiance, Auburn and Hicksville, as is proposed, will secure the building of a line from here to Hicksville. As we cannot have the road come to us, we will have to go to it, for we want a connection with this important and independent trunk line.

The Defiance *Democrat* of last week says "the Baltimore & Ohio extension R. R., from Pittsburgh to Chicago, is now within our grasp. The recent meeting at Baltimore decided to adopt the so-called Defiance line, as surveyed by Mr. Steel last summer. The conditions annexed are regarded as exceedingly favorable—the donation by the towns and property holders along the line, of the right of way and lands for depot and other necessary grounds for the use of the company and their shops.

This extension is a through, and we may say, a continental road. Its business will be large at the first and continually increasing. It must become one of the great trunk roads across the continent.— The direct and prospective advantages from its location through our county, for a distance for more than thirty miles, to say nothing of its benefit to the town of Defiance, cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It will materially change the business associations, bring about new connections, introduce new industries, develope and increase those already here, largely add to our population and material resources, placing Defiance county in all desirable particulars, whether for residence or business, among the first counties of the State.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

The Committee appointed to go east, to work up the right of way for this road, have returned, bringing with them the gratifying news that the farmers and property holders in Newville and Concord townships, located on this line have donated the right of way with but three exceptions and they are likely to follow. The Committee appointed to go west have not met with such gratifying results but are greatly encouraged over the prospects. They have to disabuse the minds of a number of the opinion that they can ask just as much as they please and the Railroad must pay it before it can be built. They find out their mistake, however, when they are told that this matter is regulated by law, that appraisers can be appointed and the benefits, as well as the damages, assessed, which assessment would, most likely, not give them half as much as this Committee offer for the right of way.

However, there is no serious trouble apprehended. Why should there be when so little is required for the construction of this grand throughfare through the heart of the county? It is hoped that persons owning land along the line, both east and west of us, will take an enlightened and public-spirited view of this matter, and deal with the Committee on liberal terms. It is with their own neighbors they will deal and not with a foreign corporation.

We can safely say that DeKalb County is ready to respond to the demand made for the construction of the road. We only hope that other counties may be as prompt as she will be on this question.

Extension.—The corporation limits of Auburn, have been extended, by the Town Board, so as to include Gross & Dills' addition, near the Depot. We would not be surprised if these extensions would prove quite frequent during the next few years, as Auburn is widening out, and being built up in a substantial manner.

Fifty-four houses and additions were added during last year, the first year of the railroad. Now we are to have two more railroads, and at this rate we must have more room, and we are glad to know there is plenty of this article all around us.— Don't let the work stop here, but put your best foot foremost in all the new enterprises. There are a few we know that are a positive hindrance to the growth of the place, but we must leave them and their foggyism and march onward, and after while we can look back from an eminance of which we may feel proud, and see these old growlers, with moss on their backs, still unhappy, and muttering the same old song, "Did'nt I tell you so?"— We feel that the future prospects for Auburn are very bright just now, yet it depends mainly upon our action and enterprise, whether we shall realize all or only a part of what is within our grasp. We want to chronicle for the present year twice the number of improvements of last year, and we believe we shall be able to do it.

Our old friend Mr. Adam Lehmon, of Washington township, called at our office on yesterday and informed us that the people living along the south line of this county are greatly excited over the sudden disappearance from his home and family of John Rieherts, a well-to-do farmer, living just across the Whitley line in Huntington county. Last Friday morning he ate his breakfast as usual with his family but rather hurriedly. After finishing his repast he at once departed from the house and has not been heard of since. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday about 200 men were searching for him far and near. The supposition is that he was partially insane when he left home, and that in all probability he has committed suicide. Mr. Rieherts is about fifty years old, sparely built. His family are in great distress over his sudden disappearance, without any cause to them known. Will our exchanges made a note of this?—*Col. City Post.*

It is astonishing how many lives are lost by the fooling with guns supposed to be unloaded. Our exchanges are full of accidents from the careless use of fire arms. People should bear in mind the advice the old lady gave to her son that 'a gun was dangerous, though it has neither lock cock, stock or barrel. There appears to be nothing so destructive to human life as empty fire arms. A pistol or gun that every one believes to be unloaded is very likely to go off in some miraculous manner and kill somebody, and as a rule ought to be feared more than when known to be loaded.

The Phrenological Journal for March has been received. It contains more than confirm our high opinion of that magazine's character. The very instructive articles on "Fish Culture in America," and "Ague and Fever" are alone worth more than a year's subscription. But besides these there is a long list of readable matter. Attorney General Williams; Expression; Harriet Hosmer; Our Horse Cars; Will it pay? Writing for the Press; The Arctic Regions; etc., with fine portraits and numerous illustrations. Price 30 cts. or $3 a year. S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway New York.

Those of our friends who expect to have work in the line of brick laying, plain and ornamental plastering, &c., &c., will advance their best interests by calling upon Mr. Thos J. Jones, of Butler. He is a first-class mechanic, and works at fair prices.

4t.

Householders Call In—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleaning and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-y

V. A. Beard.

Our Card.

We are now ready to offer our patrons and the public, greater inducements than ever before, as we have now received our second stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and have now the largest and most complete stock of clothing in the State. We have purchased them for cash and at such prices that we can defy any merchant in the State to compete with us. All we ask to have you call and examine our stock and prices and we can soon convince you that we can't be undersold. Remember the place, The Original Red Front Clothing Hall No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne.

The Red Front Clothing Men, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind., are selling any quantity of those eight dollar suits, better ones for $10, beautiful Cassimere, all wool suits, for $15. The only way to sell goods now is to sell them close and low, and people will buy them. Every article is warranted to give entire satisfaction, by the Red Front Clothing Men, who are carrying everything before them, as their prices are satisfactory to everyone. Remember the place No. 5, Keystone Block.

Dead Heads at the Show.

BY H. O. BYRON.

To Edgecomb's magic lantern show,
Some verdant sprigs were bent to go.
Then Jery, Joe, and monkey Dan
With [illegible] to lay the pl[illegible]

But [illegible] they knew there was a way
To see the sights and still not pay
Two dimes apiece, "A monstrous fee
Why there are some who get in free!

At length they thought this plan would win;
"We'll crowd the door and rush right in;
And if he tries to put us out,
Then you see we'll bust his snout."

But [illegible] saw a thing arrive,
And told them he must have his due;
Or if they did not choose to pay,
They must go out and stay.

And then the boys they looked so cheap,
You would of guessed they'd stolen sheep,
But when they saw he'd have the chink,
They stopped not long to talk or think—

But then the thought it grieved them sore
They gave two dimes apiece—these four.
The exercise at length began
And gave delight to everyone,

Until at last, the closing scene
Shown out in gilt and silver sheen,
And now we hope our simple rhymes
Will save the boys—worth more than dimes.

The shame of getting caught again,
In deeds too mean for shape of men,
For if our lines their wrongs restrain,
We're sure 'twill save their parents pain.

WHO ARE CHRISTIANS?

BY J. P. WIDNEY.

Who are God's favored children? Who are they
Whose honored names make up the grand array,
That living, bless the world; that dying stand,
Nearest the great white throne, a welcome band,
Arrayed in white. Not those alone I pray
Where gathered crowds join in the grand display;
Nor those, alone, whose voice at morning light,
Or when the evening shades close in the night,
Sing psalms of praise, or with serenest brow
Around the fireside altar humbly bow.
Nor those, alone, who freely give their store
Of garnered wealth, to bless a foreign shore,
Or rear the sacred spire, or gild the dome
Where flaunting splendor mocks the beggar's home.
Nor those, alone, whose ready, open hand
In rich profusion scatters through the land
Ten thousand pages, bright with precious thought,
Or dark with solemn warnings. It is not
Alone they who can point with honest pride
To rites obeyed; to pompous creeds supplied
With ardent devotees; but he whose arm
Lifts up the fallen; shields from threatened harm
The weakest of God's creatures. He whose door
And purse is open to the shivering poor.
Or scant in gold is rich in kindly deeds.
Whose patient suffering eloquently pleads
For sympathy; whose weary feet have trod
Through doubt and darkness up to nature's God,
Whose pray'r though never heard by mortal ear
In whispers plead when none but God was near;
Whose quiet, loving homes, like evening dew
On opening flowers, expands the good and true
These, too, are Christians, even though the star
Of Christian faith, shines dimly from afar.
Though sh[illegible] es on pagan altars set apart
But bear the incense of a loving heart;
Though narrow creeds may shroud like funeral pall
The Heavenly Father loves and blesses all.

DEATHS.

COBERN—In Cobern town, on the 13th ult., Elmira wife of C. M. Cobern, in the 48 year of her age.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON.
264 South third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

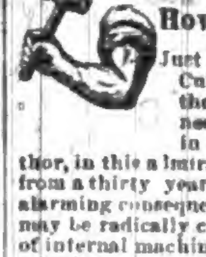

MANHOOD,
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

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Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
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AMERICAN AND
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TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
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GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

To Farmers,
and Merchants,
and Mechanics!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
LUMBER,
COAL,
LIME.
Pine Lumber
Shingles, Lath,
Coal and Lime,

Kept constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchaser. I can furnish all of the above material promptly and at low figures.

I. M. Thomas.
Office at the Depot.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER. HAT FACTORY.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
FORT WAYNE IND.

T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries,
Provisions,
Lamps, Mirrors, Crockery,
STONE WARE GLASS WARE
Highest Price given for Produe
Motto Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

Every thing in the Groecery line always on hand Prices low and goods the best quality.

T. B. TOTTEN
Fe.., 2d-1y.

Come and See Me!

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
From the finest serge down to the Coarsest
Stoga Boots,
Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will
Warrant!
and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.
Repairing Done
in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of
Leather & Findings
Please call and see for yourself, in the
NEW BRICK BLOCK
Opposite Court House,
AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!
Ready Pay and Low Prices!
Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!
Comprises everything desirable in the line of
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!
For cash or ready pay We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

WHEN YOU GO TO
FORT WAYNE!
—CALL AT—
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.S
And Examine their Mammoth Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
They sell at low prices and will line
WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!
Shoes in serge, Kid, Feench Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city
Mens Rubber Boots
The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place
NO. 4
KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WANE, IND.
NARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

PARIS HAS FALLEN!
So Has
THE HIGH PRICES,
WITH
S. LAUFFERTY!
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made ClOthing,
Hats and Caps,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.
Highest Market Price paid for
Wheat,
Oats,
Corn,
Wool
Don't mistake the plac--One door south Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

THE PUBLIC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE
Great Closing out Sale, Regardless
OF COST, AT
J. & P. PIERR'S,
CALHOUN STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CALKINS'
CHAMPION WASHER

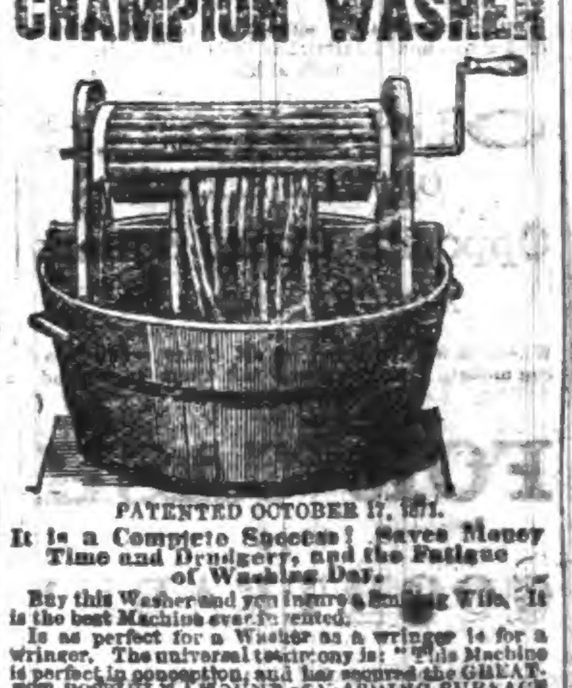

PATENTED OCTOBER 17, 1871.

It is a Complete Success! Saves Money Time and Drudgery, and the Fatigue of Washing Day.

Buy this Washer and you insure a Smiling Wife. It is the best Machine ever invented.

Is as perfect for a Washer as a wringer is for a wringer. The universal testimony is: "This Machine is perfect in conception, and has secured the GREATEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT of WASHING SURFACE in the LEAST POSSIBLE COMPASS, and is Compact, Light, Easily Handled, and to see it is to know that it will do the work with Ease, Economy and Efficiency.

Those who once see this Machine work, throw aside the lumbering, unwieldy, useless machines which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

The price—another inducement to purchasers—has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy which will repay the small investment so soon.

$7.50 is all that is asked for this great labor-saver. Agents wanted everywhere. A liberal discount to Agents and the trade. For terms address the Manufacturers CALKINS BROS. & CO.,
32 S. Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.— They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE
in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,
FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

THE BOOK AGENT'S FATE.

A Story With a Moral.

They found two nail kegs full of fixed woman down at the depot the other day. They thought it was chopped meat for mince pies at first but when they found some hair pins and a garter mixed up in it, the truth sort of dawned on them. And when they fished out a tongue that wouldn't keep still, you understand they caught the idea with great facility.

I can not tell you all about the thing because you see, I did the mixing up of the lady myself. I got her into a mincing sort of a way she'll never get out of as long as she lives. You can bet the maximum of biegth with the minimum of safety on that point. This is the way the thing happened:

I was picking my teeth on the Fifth avenue hotel steps, after eating a twenty cent dinner over in Third avenue, as is my custom of an afternoon. Then came by a rakish craft. She scudded along under a closely reefed bustle and tolerable bare poles. The wind was a northwester, and it struck her aft making fearful havoc with her canvas.—She wore the new style of metal garters with gilt clasps. I will take my oath, you observe that. She signaled me with her off eye, and I bore down on her. I had thown over board about seven words, when she interrupted me by yanking a big book out of her bustle some—where. 'Here is something,' she warbled. 'that I'd like to show you It is called 'The history of Christianity in the Feji Islands,' by the Rev. Peter Pordridge. It is illustrated by ten thousand pictures, just engraved by the old masters, and bound in calfskin. It is the greatest work ever written.—You can't afford to be without it. Children cry for it. The price is only seventeen dollars. I will put your name down, and—'

'False woman!' I shrieked, 'away! You have deceived a poor, weak trusting man. You are a book agent. Beware, woman! although unmaried, I will defend myself to the death.'

Then I fled.

But the creature, you comprehend was like the itch, or a washwoman's bill—not to be easily got rid of. She dogged my footsteps like a divorce detective. She hovered over me at my office, and bored me at every point. Life seemed a burden, and I would have hydrate-of-cholorated myself only I knew that misguided woman would haved followed me into eternity, and have commenced to canvass the land of eternal warmth for her blasted book. I know some good fellows in the summer land, I wouldn't like, you understand, to precipitate a horrible fate upon them.

I disgusted myself as a hackman, as an organ grinder, as a minister,—put myself in the most humiliating positions you observe,—but it wasn't any use. Be sure that female wickedness found me out. At last I meandered down by the sad sea waves and was happy for a time. Days sped by at fifteen or twenty dollars each,—and I was beginning to forget the book agent.

One evening I wandered on the sanded beach in the mellow moonlight I suppose that is the correct Long-Branch thing to do. I met a lovely creature in white tulle, or cotton sheeting, or something. I took her for a moonbeam first, you comprehend, and my heart bumped with admiration. I flirted with the etherial heifer, and we sat on a damp rock very close together. My arm got around her waist, and we were having a nice comfortable time. You possibly know how it is yourself.

'Fair stranger,' I murmured, 'dost love thus to squat on the primeval rock, and commune with nature?'

She said she did.

'Couldst thou leave the allurements of art, and live always amidst the flowers and trees and the moonbeams.'

She said she could.

'Why so silent?' I asked, softly pressing her hand. 'Dost aught disturb the harmony of thy soul,—is anything but admiration for this scene in thy heart?'

She said there was.

'Here is something,' pulling out a ten pound volume from somewhere 'that I'd like to show you. It is called. 'The history of Chrisiianity in the—'

I recognized her. She was that infernal book agent. I drew my trusty jack knife and smote her thus! Then I celebratedly carved her, packed her as described, and now there is an eternal peace within my soul.—*N. O. Times.*

TITUS A. BRICK.

Rules for Ladies.

1. Marry no profane man, because the depravity of the heart will corrupt your children and embitter your existence.

2. Marry not a gambler, a tipler or a hunter of taverns, because he who has no regard for himself will never have any for his wife.

3. Marry not a man who makes promises which he never performs, because you may never trust him.

4. Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentiments, because the passions have dethroned reason, and he is prepared to commit every crime to which an evil nature, unrestrained, can instigate him. The state of that man who regards not his own ideas of right and wrong is deplorable, and the less you have to do with him the better.

5. Marry not a man who is in the habit or running after all the girls in the country, because his affections are continually wavering, and therefore can never be permanent.

6. Marry not a man who neglects his business; if he does so when single he will be worse when he is married.

Awful warning: 'An Ohio man married Miss Snyder more than seventy years ago, and his mother-in-law has been living with him ever since. She is now only one hundred and five years old, and gives promise of staying with him many more years to come.'

The electoral vote for the next President will be cast upon the basis of the old apportionment of 242 members of Congress, instead of the new one of 283. Practically, therefore, the South and West will be denied the increased votes for President which the census of 1870 shows them to be entitled to.

Fisk's First Mistake.

Fisk used to often tell about his first mistake in life.

Said the Colonel, 'When I was little boy on the Vermont farm, my father took me up to the stable one day, where a row of cows stood in the stable.'

Said he, 'James, the stable window is pretty high for a boy, but do you think you could take this shovel and clean out the stable?'

'I don't know Pap,' said James, 'I never have done it.'

'Well, my boy, if you will do it this morning, I'll give you this bright silver dollar,' said his father, patting him on his head, while he held the silver dollar before his eyes.

'Good,' says James. 'I'll try'—and away he went to work. He tugged and pulled and lifted and puffed, and finally it was done, and his father gave him the bright silver dollar, saying—

'That's right, James, you did it splendidly, and now I find you can do it so nicely, I will have you do it every morning all winter!'

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patrogage of the publ prom ising to use ur bes t ndeavors to give gene atisfaction.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATUAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches equired by law, as no special License can be iven. Satisfactory evidence of good moral charcter required in al cases. Trustees should see has Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE!
FOR 1872.

The first Edition of Two Hundred Thousand copies just published. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, in Two Colors, and illustrated with over Three Hundred engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and

Two Colored Plates

The most beautiful and instructive Catalogue and Floral Guide in the world—112 pages, giving ful directions for the culture of Flowers and Vegetables, ornamenting grounds, making walls &c.

A Christmas present for my customers, but forwarded to any one who apply by mail, for Ten cents, only one quarter the cost. Address.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.

GOULD'S

FORT WAYNE.

FURNITURE
Store.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Furniture, Looking Glasses

Mattresses and Bedding.

The Manufacture of

PARLOR SETS
AND
Fine Lambrequins
A SPECIALTY.

38 & 40 Columbia St. cor. Barr

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accon modate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN
and
DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, C APS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,
Men & Boys Coats, pants,
VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

NO ADVANCE
IN COTTON GOODS
—AT—
GEO. DEWALD & CO.

But we are offering Bargrins in

EVERY DEPARMENT!

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,
107 COLUMBIA STREET

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Send for a Cattalongh of G. Buttric
Celebrated Patterns.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chins House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

WANTED

5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS,

50,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

.BEUGNOT & CO.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL.
75 Columbia street.

Brandriff & Roberts
Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering spscial Inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes:
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins:
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
8500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts.
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Lpokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH!
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Church.

FURS, FURS

The Largest and Cheapest

Stock of Furs

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EVER BROUGHT

TO FORT WAYNE,

WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK BY

C. ORFF & CO

The above Goods have all been purchased direct from the manufactures and not a Single Set has been bought at an Auction or Closing out sale, hence we

CAN WARRANT

every Set to be entirely free from Moth. We would ask a fair examinatiou

Of Our Stock

Before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee, to all who purchase, to sell the

CHEAPEST FURS

In Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & Co.

No 5 & 7 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER** and **A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - IND

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING
QUEESWARE,
GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal.
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD

Hardware for the Million
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully annouce to his many friends that his stock of Hardware the largest and most omplete in the county, consisting of.

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware
Buildinig Material,
Agriculturl Implements,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C

hich he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good asso of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass an ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricu and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circula ,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware -rn and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ring rs and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class go ods, H buy ee from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufac tures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castings

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto i which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening
AT THE GREAT WESTERN
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, jus purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Prifes

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 2oc, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,
OILED WINDOW SHADES
Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical pur Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

DAVENPORT & CO

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year.................$2.00
Six months.................1.00
Three months...............50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. **Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 14, 1872.** **No. 11.**

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	8.00	[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	[illegible]	4.50	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	[illegible]
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.00	10.00	12.00	16.00	[illegible]
4 Squares	4.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	15.00	22.00	[illegible]	30.00	42.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, Chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO, J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample Rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALER IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER.

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

How To Go West.

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of progress and improvement, the word west has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Short Line, and from Logansport over the Toledo Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, and running through Burlington reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City St. Joseph and Kansas city, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other railroads running from these cities.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to time, Connections, Fare &c, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Ag't B. M. & R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 [illegible]	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 31
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9 2[illegible]a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn,	L 11.08	5.[illegible]
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.[illegible]
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.0[illegible]
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crossing	10.15	4.[illegible]
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.[illegible]0
7.46	3.20	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.[illegible]
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.[illegible]
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.[illegible]0
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.[illegible]8
10.25	5.17	Lib'y Mills	7.52	1.[illegible]0
10.45	5.[illegible]0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.[illegible]9
1.45	6.10	A. Ronan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO, J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville ...	6,38 "	1,58 P. M	[illegible]	7,47 "
Mansfield.	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,55 "	9,48 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,43 "
Lima.......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	3,25 P. M	8,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,06 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima.......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville.....	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1.04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	6,35 "	2,10 "	12,[illegible]0 A. M.	4,4[illegible] "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, [illegible], and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave....	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn........	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo..............	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake.........	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading...............	2 21		7 05
Jonesville............	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson .... Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing...........	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw...........	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		....
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit...........	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw...........	4 15		7 30
Lansing...........	7 35		10 15
Jackson...............	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover...............	7 55		12 52
Jonesville............	8 25		1 17
Reading...............	8 55		1 47
Fremont...............	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant..............	10 05		3 02
Waterloo..............	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne......... Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

Wm. A. ERNST, Supt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo......	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna......	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna........	[illegible] p m	2: 6 p m
Sedan..........	x [illegible]	2:[illegible]
Waterloo.......	[illegible]:18 "	2:50 "
Butler.........	[illegible]03 a m	3:[illegible]

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places. Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
J. W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep.

In the quiet nursery chambers,
Snowy pillows yet undressed,
See the forms of little children
Kneeling white robed for their rest.
All in quiet nursery chambers,
While the dusky shadows creep,
Hear the voices of the children—
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

On the meadow and the mountain
Calmly shine the winter stars;
But across the glistening lowlands
Slant the moonlight's silver bars.
In the silence and the darkness,
Darkness growing still more deep,
I listen to the little children,
Praying God their souls to keep.

"If we die"—so pray the children,
And the mother's head drops low,
[One from out her fold is sleeping
Deep beneath the winter's snow,]
"Take our souls"—and past the casement
Flits a gleam of crystal light,
Like the trailing of His garments,
Walking evermore in white.

Little souls that stand expectant,
Listening at the gates of life
Hearing far away the murmur
Of the tumult and the strife,
We who fight beneath the banners,
Meeting ranks of foemen there,
Find deeper, broader meaning
In your simple vesper prayer.

When your hands shall grasp this standard,
Which to day you watch from far,
When your deeds shall shape the conflict
In this universal war.
Pray to Him, the God of battles,
Whose strong eyes can never sleep,
In the warning of temptation,
Firm and true your soul to keep.

When the combat ends, and slowly
Clears the smoke from out the skies,
When, far down the purple distance,
All the noise of battle dies;
When the last night's solemn shadow
Settles down on you and me,
May the love that never faileth
Take your souls eternally.

Another Story of Old Peter Cartwright.

Within the bounds of a district in Illinois, of which he was presiding elder, there resided a member of the church, pious and devoted, whose wife though otherwise a most excellent women, was an inexorable heretic and scoffer at religion, and who threw every obstacle possible in the way of the religious life of her husband, making it exceedingly unpleasant to him. Upon the occasion of one of Mr. Cartwright's quarterly meetings, the husband acquainted him with the facts, and asked him to spend the time at his house, and see if he could not effect a reformation in the conduct of his wife. The elder said he would on condition that he should be allowed to pursue his own course in the management of the case without hindrance or offence. To this the husband consented and Mr. Cartwright went to the house in question to spend the night. He was courteously received by the landlady, who spread an excellent supper and made herself exceedingly agreeable. All things went on pleasantly till bed time, when the lady produced a candle and said to her guest that he might retire to his room when he chose.

'But,' said Mr. Cartwright, 'it is my habit always to have family prayer before retiring.

'I care nothing for you habits,' replied the landlady, 'we have none of that nonsense here. You may pray as much as you like in your own, but not in mine, old fellow.'

'Really,' said he you do not seriously object to my praying in your household, madam?'

'Indeed I do, and what is more, I dont intend you shall do it.'

'I will though, whatever you intentions may be.'

'We shall see.'

Meanwhile Mr C. had produced a copy of the Bible from his saddle bags and was making ready to observe his evening devotions.

At this point the housewife made demonstrations as if to extinguish the candle, accompanid by a most emphatic declaration that she would have none of that in her house. 'We shall see,' said Peter, and rising he grappled his hostess, and by violence he thrust her outside the house and barred the door. She was, of course frantic with rage, and the husband signified a disposition to interpose. Mr. Cartwright reminded him of the conditions upon which he came to the house and insisted that he be allowed to manage the case.—The husband submitted, and Mr. C. selected a long chapter read it slowly, sung a long hymn, and prayed long and loud—the wife meantime rattling at the door blind with rage, and demanding to be admitted.

When he was through with the prayer the preacher went to the door and inquired of the woman outside if she would consent to family worship if let it. She said 'No.'

Weeds

I was once walking with a farmer through a beautiful field, when he chanced to see a tall thistle on the other side of the fence and cut it close to the ground.

'Is that your field?'

'Oh, no,' said the farmer, 'but bad weeds don't care much for fences, and if I should leave the thistle to blossom in my neighbor's field, I should have plenty in my own.'

I wish all fathers and mothers would think of that. The evil weeds in your neighbor's field will scatter seeds in your own. So it is worth while to pull them up in self defense. Every weed pulled up in your neighbor's field is a dangerous enemy driven away from your own.

A fellow with an inquiring turn, was anxious to know the meaning of the letter W or R, which he saw on so many posts along the railroad. He was told they were instructions to the engineer, to either ring or whistle. This quieted him for a time, when he suddenly broke out with: "I say, Mister, ain't you mistaken? I've heard of commencing wring with W, but who ever heard of commencing whistle with an R?"

The death of Ex-Senator Grimes of Iowa has called for a very general expression of sympathy throughout the north-west.

A Rich Scene.

The following rich scene recently occurred in one of our courts of justice, between a judge and a Dutch witness all the way from Rotterscam:

Judge—What's your native language, sir?

Witness—I pe no native, I's a Doochman.

Judge—O, fader says she pe all over tongue.

Judge (in an irritated tone):—What language did you first learn? what language did you speak in the cradle?

Witness—I did not speak any language in the cradle at all; I only 'cried a little in Dooch.

There was a general laugh, in which the judge, jury and audience joined. The witness was interrogated no further about his native language.

Bean for Stock Feed.

A Canadian farmer says, although white beans are of no value for fattening stock, yet they are the best things that can be fed to young animals, as they contain the necessary materials for making bone and muscles. For a young colt, one pint of beans and oats crushed together will be found much better than oats alone. A neighbor of mine, a few years ago, fed his store ewes with a regular allowance of beans and peas crushed, during the winter, and as a consequence the next spring never lost a lamb. They were so strong that they were on their feet and tried to suck almost as soon as the little fellows were dropped.

Cancer Cure.

Mr. Charles Yardley, of Pittsburg, Pa. writes as follows relative to the healing qualities of a simple weed, which, he says grows on a high land in almost every State in the Union, although it is not familiar to us by the name he gives it:

I want to tell how I cured my cancer last summer without pain or money.—Eight years ago a cancer came on my nose It grew slow at first, for several years, but the last two years it grew very fast, and it finally began to eat my eye. I had spent hundreds of dollars, and tried doctors far and near without any relief. Last summer I drank Wild Tea, putting the tea grounds on my cancer every night as poultice, and in six weeks my cancer was cured. I am sixty two years old. I have given this remedy to several persons having cancers, and know two that have cured since. Wild Tea grows over the States generally always on very high lands.—*Ex.*

Mark Twain on Woman Suffrage.

Mark Twain says that when women frame laws, the thing they will do will be to enact:

1. That all men should be at home at ten p. m., without fail.

2. That married men should bestow considerable attention upon their own wives.

3. That it should be a hanging offense to sell whisky in saloons, and that fines and disfrachisement should follow in such places.

4. That the smoking of cigars to excess should be forbidden, and the smoking of pipes utterly abolished.

5. That the wife should have the title of her own Property when she marries a man that hasn't any.

'Such tyranny as this,' says Mark, 'we could never stand. Our free souls could never endure such degrading thraldom.—Women, go away. Seek not to beguile us of our imperial privileges. Content yourselves with your little feminine trifles—your babies, your benevolent societies and your knitting and let your natural bosses do the voting. Stand back—you will be wanting to go to war next. We will let you teach school as much as you want to and pay you half price too; but beware! we don't want you to crowd us too awful much.'

Horace Greeley's Mark.

The following anecdote is given as authentic: Soon after Horace Greeley had made his mark on the register of a hotel in a certain place visited by him during his fall lecture tour, a rather aged countryman came into the office, and after examining the register, asked if Dr. B——— were in.

There is no such person here,' said the gentlemanly clerk.

'No such person here!' echoed the venerable rustic, taking off his spectacles and gazing into the face of the clerk with astonishment.

'No such person here,' firmly re-echoed the clerk.

'Young man,' exclaimed the other, with solemn expression of countenance, 'young man, don't lie to me. It won't do. You can't fool Gill Parks. Dr. B———'s been here as sure as guns, and pretty drunk too, I reckon, for he's left one of them air Latin prescriptions of his on the register!'

And the doctor's friend gazed down at Horace's improved Arabic with a look of triumphant recognition.

A Case of Identity.

Counsellor Dunning was cross examining an old woman's evidence in a case of assault respecting the identity of the defendant:

'Was he tall man?'

'Not very tall; much about the size of your honor.'

'Was he well looking?'

'Not very; much like your honor.'

'Did he squint?'

'A little; but not so much as your honor.'

Miscellaneous.

Always behind hand—The wrist.

Gratitude is the memory of the heart.

The idle hour is the devil's opportunity.

Zero, of all virtues, made his choice of silence.

There are sixty-seven women who are editores and reviewers in Paris.

Which has most legs, a horse or no horse? No horse, because no horse has five.

Method is the very hinge of business, and there is no method without punctuality.

A bill has passed both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature making election day a legal holiday.

Why should people marry in the winter? Because ladies wants muffs and gentlemen want comforts.

No person ever got stung by hornets who kept away from where the were. It is just so with bad habits.

When there is love in the heart, there are rainbows in the eyes, which cover every black cloud with gorgeous hues.

All efforts to save the Colorado, off Liverpool, have failed. The steamer has broken in two, and will prove a total loss.

Good nature like a bee, collects honey from every herb. Ill nature like a spider sucks poison from the flower.

In the long run, a tried and proved character for truth, honor and honesty is the best capital, and gives the largest interest.

Jones, on being asked by Mrs. J. why he did'nt have a dumb waiter in the dining room, immediately replied that he had tried them, but they did'nt answer.

A blushing bride in Missouri handed her marriage certificate to the conductor instead of the ticket, and was horrified to hear the announcement that it wasn't good.

A man in Michigan got up in the night to rub some linament on his lame leg, and was considerably mortified in the morning that he had rubbed on about a pint of blue ling. Wrong bottle etc.

Conversation in a Wisconsin store—Polite clerk—'Can I show you anything else to-day?' Customer—'No, I recon not. I lost two horses and my wife last fall, and I feel putty poor. Good span of horses, too.'

The last cup of a frolic is generally a hic-cup.

Why are policemen never run over?—Because they are never in the way.

Messrs. Barefoot and Shoemaker happened to get on the same jury in Pennsylvania.

Statistics of insane asylums go to show that brain workers are more exempt from insanity than idle and ignorant people.

No matter how much money is coming to you, the probabilites are that you will get it sooner by going after it.

A student, who has been afflicted with a sermon one hour and a half long, grumblingly says that 'these Professors study so much about eternity that they have no conception of time.

'I'm sorry,' observed the clergyman, in a sympathizing tone, 'Mrs. Burt has a heavy burden to bear.' 'Yes, she does; that's so,' said the old farmer. 'She's laid their on the flat of her back this seven years. Seems sometimes as ef I should git altogether wore out. I do wish she'd get well—or suthin.'

Fifty Kooka Mutineers to be blown from the mouths of British cannon in India.—This order has been given by a Deputy Commissioner.

A gentleman in the east has sent a $50 note to the wife of every Presbyterian missionary west of the Mississippi whose address he could obtain.

A serious and singular railway accident was caused in England by the engineer and fireman both going to sleep at their posts while the train was under good headway.

'One thing,' says an old toper, 'was never seen 'coming through the rye.' and that's the kind of whisky a fellow gets nowadays.'

An Iowa chicken that was bitten by a rattlesnake, saved its life by standing in a mud puddle for two days, and dipping its head in the water.

A locomotive attached to a freight train exploded near Schwarsburg, Wis.

Why is the letter R very unfortunate? Because it is always in trouble, wretchedness, and misery, is the beginning of riot and ruin, and is never found in peace innocence or love.

An exchange announces as an appropriate toast over a glass of ardent, as 'Here's what makes us wear old clothes.' That's the most sensible toast we have heard for some time—it's a temperance lecture in seven words.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the noted Methodist divine, was stricken with paralysis, at his home in Pleasant Mills, Sagamon County, Ill., and is speechless. He is eighty seven years in the ministry.

Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is the richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It is disgusting to the refined; abominal to the good; insulting to those with whom we associate; degrading the mind; unprofitable, needless, and injurious to society

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The Temperance bill in the Missouri Senate, was virtually killed by the rejection of the motion to engross it. Only eight Senators supported the bill.

THE COINERS.

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A DETECTIVE.

During the year 1847 the West was flooded with counterfeit coin. It was so well manufactured that it passed readily. The evil at last became so great that the United States authorities requested that a skillful detective might be used to ferret out the nest of coiners. I was fixed upon to perform that duty.

I had nothing to guide me. The fact, however, that Chicago was the city where the counterfeit coin was most abundant, led me to suspect that the manufactory was somewhere within its limits. It was, therefore, to the capital of the West that I proceeded. I spent five weeks in the city without gaining the slightest clue to the counterfeiters.

I began to grow discouraged, and really thought I should be obliged to return home without having achieved any result. One day I received a letter from my wife, requesting that I should send her som money, as she was out of funds. I went to the bank and asked for a draft at the same time handing a sume of money to pay for it in which were several half dollars.—The clerk pushed three of them back to me, saying, 'Counterfeit!'

'What!' said I, 'you don't mean to tell me those half dollars are counterfeit?'

'I do.'

'Are you certain?'

'Perfectly certain. They are remakably well executed, but deficient in weight. See for yourself.'

And he placed one of them in the balance against a genuine half dollar, and the latter brought up the former.

'This is the best counterfeit coin I every saw in my life,' I examined, examining them closely. 'Is all the counterfeit money is circulation here of the same character as this?'

'Oh dear no,' the cleark replied, 'it is not nearly so well done. These are the work of the famous New York counterfeiter, Ned Willett. I know them well, for I have handled a great may in my time. Here is some of the money that in circulating here,' he added, taking some half dollars from the drawer. 'You see that the milling is not so well done as Ned Willett's, although this is pretty good too'

I compared the two and found that he was right I supplied the place of the counterfeits with good coin, and returend the former to my pocket.

A few days after this I received information which caused me to make a journey to a small village about thirty miles from Chicago. I arrived there at night, and took up my quarters at the only tavern in the place. It was a wretched dewlling, and kept by an old man and woman, the surliest couple I think, it was ever my lot to meet. In answer as to whether I could have a lodging there that night I noticed that the host gave a particular look at his wife, and after some whispering, I was informed in the most ungracious manner possible I could have a bed.

I have frequently in the course of my life been obliged to put up with wretched accommodations, so I did not allow my my equanimity of temper to be destroyed by the miserable sleeping apartments into which I was ushered after I had finished my repast.

The chamber was of small size, and certainly well ventilated, for I could see the stars through the roof. The bed was simply a bag of straw thrown in one corner of the room, without sheet or covering, of any kind. This last fact, however was not much consequence as it was summer and oppressively hot.

I stood more than an hour gazing out of the opening which served for a window. Before me was an immense prairie, the limits of which I had taken up my abode appeared to be disolated from all other dwelling; and, save the croak of the tree-toad and the hum of the locust, not a sound reached my ear. It was a beautiful moonlight night, so bright that I could read the smallest print.

At last I began to grow weary, and throwing myself on my pallet I was soon asleep. How long I slept I know not, but I was awakened by a dull sound, which resembled some one hammering in the distance. I suppose it was the peculiarity of the sound which awoke me, for it was not loud, but conveyed to me the idea of some one striking iron with a muffled hammer. I arose from my bead and went to the window. The moon was now in the horizon, by which fact I knew it must be near morning. The sound I have before refered to reach me more distinctly than when in the back part of the chamber. It appeared to come from some outhouse where situated a hundred yards from the house.

Now I am naturally of an inquiring mind, and this sound occurring as it did in the middle of the night, piqued my curiosity, and I felt an irrepressible desire to go out and discover the cause of it. The desire, as the sound continued, grew upon me with such intensity that I resolved to gratify it at any price.

I put on my boots, the only article of attire I had discarded, cautiously opened the door of my chamber, and noiselessly descended the rickety staircase. A few steps brought me into the lower apartment, which I found entirely deserted I crept quietly to the window, and unfastening it without making the slightest noise, was soon in the moonlight.

Not a soul was visible; but the sound I have mentioned grew much more distinct as I approached the place from whence it proceeded. At length I found myself before a long, low building, through the cervices of which I could perceive a lurid glare issuing. I stooped down and peeped through the keyhole, and to my extreme surprise I saw half a dozen men, with their sleeves up and coats off, preforming a variety of occupations Some were working at a forge, others were supreintending the castings of molds and some were engaged in milling coin. In a moment the whole truth burst upon me. Here was the gang of counterfeiters I was in search of, and the landlord and his wife evidently belonged to the same band, for in one corner I saw them employed—the man polishing off some half dollar pieces, and the woman was packing the finished coins into rolls.

I had seen enough, and was about to return to my apartment, when I suddenly felt a heavy hand placed on my shoulder, and turning my head around to my horror I found myself in the grasp of as ill looking scoundrel as ever escaped the gallows.

'What are you doing here my good fellow?' he exclaimed, giving me a shake.

'Taking a stroll by moonlight,' I replied, endeavoring to retain my composure.

'Well perhaps, you will just take a stroll inside, will you?' returned the ruffian, pushing open the door, and dragging me in after him.

All the inmates of barn immediately stopped work and rushed toward us when they saw me.

'Why! what's all this?' they replaied.

'A loafer I found peepin' outside, said my captor.

'He's a traveler that came to the tavern last night and asked for lodging; the last I saw of him he was safe in bed,' said the landlord.

The men with drew to a corner of the department leavin' me to keep guard over me. I soon saw they were in earnest consultation, and were evidently debating some important question.

The man keeping guard over me said nothing, but scowled fiercely. I had not said a singe word during all the time I had been in the barn. I was aware that whatever I might say would in all probability do more harm than good, and it has always been a maxim of mine to hold my tongue when in doubt. At last the consultation seemed to be ended, for the blackest of the party came forward, and without any introduction, exclaimed:

'I say, stranger, look here, you must die!'

I did not move a muscle nor utter a word.

'You have found out our secret, and dead men tell no tales.'

I was silent.

'We will give you ten minutes to say your prayers, and also allow you the privilieges of being shot or hung.'

Sudenly an idea struck me: I remembered something that might save my life. I burst into a violent fit of laughter; in fact, it was hysterical, but did not know it; they looked at one another in amazement.

'Well, he takes it mighty cool, anyhow,' said one.

'Suppose he don't think we are in earnest,' said another.

'Come, stranger, you had better say your prayers,' said the man who had first spoken, 'time flies.'

My only reply was a laughter more violent than the first.

'The man's mad,' they exclaimed.

'Or drunk,' said some.

'Well, boys, cried I, speaking for the first time, 'this is the best joke I have ever seen. What, hang a pal?'

'A pal—you a pal?'

'I ain't nothin' else,' was my elegant rejoinder.

'What is your name?'

'Did you ever hear Ned Willett?' I replied.

'You may be certain of that. Ain't he the head of our profession?'

'Well, then I'm Ned.'

'You Ned Willett?' they all reclaimed.

'You may bet your life on that,' I exclaimed, swaggering up to the corner where I had seen the old woman counting and packing the counterfeit half dolars.

Fortune favored me. None of the men present had ever seen Ned Willett althought his reputation was well known to them, and my swaggering, insolent manner had somewhat thrown them of their guard; yet I could plainly see that their doubts were not all removed.

'And you call these thin well done, do you?' I asked, taking up a roll of money. 'Well, all I have to say is that if you can't do better than this, you had better shut up shop, that's all.'

'Can you show us any better?' asked one of the men.

'I think I can. If I couldn't I'd hang myself.'

'Let's see it,' they cried.

This was my last coup, and one on which my life depended.

'Look here, gentlemen,' I exclaimed taking one of the counterfeit half dollars from my pocket that had been rejected at the bank. 'Here is my last job; what do you think of it?'

It was handed from hand to hand, some saying it was no counterfeit at all and others saying it was.

'How will you prove it is a counterfeit?' asked one.

'By weighing it with a genuine one,' I replied.

The plan was immediately adopted, and its character proved.

'Try these,' I said, taking the other two out of my pocket.

All their doubts vanished.

'Beautiful!' exclaimed some. 'Very splended!' said others.

When they examined them to their satisfaction they all cordially took me by the hand, every particle of doubt having vanished from their minds. I carried on my part well. Some questions were occasionally asked me involving some technicalities of the business: these, however, I avoided, by stating that I was on a jurney, and would rather that glass was produced, and we made a night of it. It was not until morning dawned that we separated.

The next day I returned to Chicago and brought down the necessary assistance, and captured the whole gang of counterfeiters in the very act. The den was broken up forever, and most of them were condemned to serve a term in State Prison.

I have those half dollars still in my possession, and never intend to part with them, for they were certainly the means of saving my life.

A Swiss Romance.

A letter from Vaud states that a young lieutenant, wounded in the late war between France and Germany, was sent to a quiet village in that canton to recruit his strength. There he made acquaintance of a young lady of the same village, and the couple became engaged. The grief of the lovers, when the time came to part, may be imagined, but with many vows of constancy, the lieutenant at last tore himself away, and in due time arrived at Berlin. At first his letters were filled with protestations of the enduring nature of his love, but gradually, as time wore on, they became less frequent and much colder in tone. Six weeks had elapsed since he had last written, when, instead of a letter full of reproaches the lieutenant received a telegram from his 'dear Marie,' in the following words: 'Dear Fritz,—I have just received a letter, informing me that my uncle, who was a millionaire at Frankfur in the East Indies, is dead, and that I am his sole heiress.'

The lieutenant lost no time. He set out for the village. The lady was overwhelmed with joy on seeing her lover more, but reproached him for his long silence. 'Don't let us talk of it, dear Marie,' he replied.—'There is now no obstacle to our union The unexpected good fortune which Providence has sent us has removed the objection of my parents to our marriage—for a fortune so great, so collossal—' At these words Marie looked at him with a puzzled smile and somewhat pained expression, and taking his hand, said, 'Fritz, do not make fun of me.' The lover drew out the telegram and ask her if she had written them words.' Utterly astonished Marie dropped his hand, and when she recovered the use of her tongue, said sadly, her eyes filled with tears, 'Dear Fritz, there is a mistake in the telegram. What I wrote was, 'My uncle has just died a missionaire in East Indies, and the amount he has left me is just 186f. 45c.' The lieutenant returned to Berlin a sader and a wiser man.

'Paddy, honey, dear, will ye buy my watch?'

'And is it about selling your watch you are Mike?'

'Troth it is, darlint,'

'What's the price?'

'Ten shillings and a mutchkin of the creature.'

'Is the watch a dacent one?'

'Sure an I've had it twenty years, and it never once desaved me.'

'Well here's your tin; and now tell me does it go well?

'Bedad an' it goes faster than any watch in Connaught, Munster or Leinster, not barring Dublin.'

'Bad luck to ye Mike, then you have taken me in. Did'nt you say it never desaved you?'

'Sure and I did—nor did it—for I nevir depindid on it!

'I give and bequeath to Mary, my wife, the sum o' one hundred pounds a year,' said an old farmer. 'Is that written down measter?'

'Yes,' replied the lawyer; 'but she's not so old; she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case? Most people do.'

'Ah, do they? said the farmer. 'Well write again, and say, 'If my wife marries again I give and bequeath to her the sum of two hundred pounds a year.' That'll do won't it, measter?'

'Why, it's just doubling the sum she remained unmarried; the legacy is lessened if the widow marries again.

'Ay!' said the farmer; 'but him as gets he'll deserve it.'

Catechising.

The follows is told of Bishop E——— of Massachusetts:

Visiting one of the churches of his diocese, he requested that the children of the Sunday School should be assembled to be catechised. The good bishop put this question rather suddenly to the little boy who stood trembling at the head of his class, 'Who made the world?'

The little fellow, with quavering voice, replied, 'I did'nt.'

The bishop, astonished at the answer, demanded, 'What do you mean, you bad boy?'

Still more frightened, the lad replied, 'I—I—did—I—won't—do—it—again!'

A Connecticut fisherman one day baited his hook with a live frog. After waiting some time for a bite as he chatted with a friend, he found that his lively bait had swam ashore, and was sitting quietly on the rock by his side. He wound up his line and went home.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAR. 14, 1872.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax pretends to be a patriot and a Christian but when he compares Christ with Washington, his patriotism would seem to be getting the better of his Christianity. The birthday of the venerated Father of the Country should not be placed in the same category with the birthday of Him who is adored by the Christian world as the Divine Savior of the human race. When Mr. Colfax gave expression to such a sentiment, he probably forgot that he was preaching to a Young Men's Cristian Association.

It seems as if there was to be no end to the exposures of corruption existing under the present Administration.—The Cincinnati *Comercial* says that Secretary Boutwell was notified six months ago that there was a Whisky Ring in New Orleans in which United States officials must be implicated, and that the proofs that there were important frauds in that city were laid before him. Yet nothing has been done in the matter. Affairs have come to a pretty pass when the influence of Government is exerted to protect the men engaged in frauds upon the Treasury, to the destruction of the business interests of honest men who pay their taxes and conform to the laws.

The Philadelphia *Press*, which may now be deemed good authority in regard to the views of the Administration, says that the official course of Collector Casey and United States Marshal Packard of Louisiana meets, with the entire approval of the President. Nobody of ordinary sense has never doubted that the villainies of these men, including the outrage of attempting to control the action of a Republican party Convention by the of United States troops and Gatling guns, met with the approbation of the President, even if they were not performed under his direct instructions; but it was hardly to be expected that even Grant would have the hardihood to avow his satisfaction at proceedings so infamous, and so radically opposed to the spirit of American institutions.

When a jornalistic scalawag assails us, we exercise our own pleasure about noticing his filthy productions. A *very* dirty dog in the editorial harness—one who sells his 'influence' for fifteen dollars—we hardly ever design to notice at all.—*Ligonier Banner*.

Whew! aint our cat got a long tail. Wonder who Johnny is driving at now. But private-letter-publishing Johnny has said nothing in answer to McDonald's card, nor our chalenge. He assumes offended dignity, but it will not serve his purpose. He may ignore us, but he can't ignore the people. Now Johnny, come out of the miserable little rat hole, in which you have taken refuge, after your shameful conduct, and respond to the demands of the people. We know that it will be humiliating, but if you are a Democrat at heart, you'll not shrink from the duty. Your hiring Republicans to advocate your cause wont help you. You may try to evade this duty, but it must be promptly discharged to escape the odium and obliquity that will be justly meted and to you.

Out of the six Governors of reconstructed Southern States who have been specially conspicious for their devotion to the interest of Grant, one, Holden of North Carolina, has been impeached and deposed from office for fraud and corruption; another, Scott of South Carolina, is denounced by the decent men of his own party for his unblushing thievery, and is notoriously an insatiate plunderer; another, Bullock of Georgia, was obliged to flee from the state to avoid the penitentiary; another, Clayton of Arkansas is, now in the United States Senate but will be expelled for fraud unless his friend Grant saves him, as he did from prosecution in the courts of Arcansas by a scandalous use of executive authority; another, Reed of Florida, has been impeached for fraud, bribery, stealing, and conspiracy; and the other, Davis of Texas, has been indicted by a Republican Grand Jury of a United States Court for issuing a fraudulent certificate of election to a member of Congress. All of these gentlemen believe that there will be no safety in the South for such men as they unless Grant is reelected, and we trust they are right.

In June next the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will open the direct line from Washington to the Point of rocks, there connecting with the main stem and reducing the Pittsburg and Cincinnati two or three hours and avoiding all changes and transfers.—This piece of road, though only forty-two miles long, was estimated to cost $2,600,000, and one single mile upon it, near the mouth of the Moneacy river, has already cost $300,000. The country between Washington and Harper's Ferry consists of a series of bold, almost mountainous hills, which are crossed transversely by streams emptying into the Potomac, and the road is to leap every stream on high and costly bridge, and then plunge immediately into a heavy rock tunnel. In one place 100,000 cubic yards of rock and earth had to be moved—Some of the cuts are fifty feet deep, and many of the embankments sixty feet high. The cuts are only eighteen feet wide at the bottom, and only ten men can work in each end of the cut—in some cases progressing no more than twenty twenty five feet in one month.

Reduction of the Public Debt a Swindle.

The New York *World* of Monday last contains a very elaborate review of the national finances, from an intelligent correspondent, who shows by the figures that the statements of Mr. Secretary Boutwell in regard to the reduction of the public debt are shams and delusions. The writer states and demonstrates that the interest on the public debt has only decreased five millions in two years and that the principal of the debt is but $39,666,255 less than it was in 1868. Here are the figures: On the first day of July 1868, the debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,915,192 00 and on the first day of July, 1871 the debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,496,253,937 00. We reproduce these figures in brief;

Debt July 1, 1868..	$2,508,915,192 00
Debt July 1, 1872..	$2,469,253,937 00
Total..	$29,661,255 00

And yet with these figures staring Mr. Boutwell in the face, and they are figures that all his cyphering can not explain away the Administration boasts that the public debt has been reduced nerly three hundred millions since the incoming of President Grant but the facts show that the debt has been reduced only a little over thirty-nine millions. If the debts is not reduced and the taxes not decreased and the revenues are not diminished, what become of the vast sums of money that are taken from the taxpayers by taxation? The people will never know the true condition of the public finances as long as the present party is continued in power. Every thing is now covered up and concealed that can be, and it is only by an occasional explosion, an occasional but accidental developement of fraud and robbery by some public official, that the people are made acquainted with the dishonesty the fraud and the thieving that prevails in every department of the Government. It is high time there should be a change, for no other reason than to let sunlight into the dark ways of the present administration and expose the stealings that have been going on since Mach 4, 1861.

John Hook and Oliver Morton.

Senator Trumbull, in his speech in reply to Mr. Morton during the debate on Mr. Sumner's resolution for an inquiry into the sale of arms to France, hit off Morton's reiterated appeals to party whenever it is proposed to investigate the corruptions of Gran't Administration, by the following caustic reference to a well remembered revolutionary incident:

'This cry of party! party! upon all occassions to prevent investigation and the exposure of abuses rewinds me (said Mr. Trumbull), of what was said by Patrick Henry of one John Hook, who brought suit to recover pay for a couple of steers taken by the commissiary of the revolutionary army of famishing soldiers who were exposed to the weather and hard pressed, and whom any man with a patriotic heart in his bosom would have rejoiced at an opportunity to have fed and card for: but Hook followed up the army, demanding pay for his steers, and is described by Henry as he appeared at Yorktown, when Cornwallis, with the last British army, marched out of his intrenchments and surrendered to the American forces. On that occasion says Henry:

'Triumph lighted up every patriot face, and the shouts of victory and the cry of 'Washington and liberty' were heard as they rung and echoed through the American ranks, and were reverbated from the hills and shores of the neighboring river. But hark! what notes of discord are these which disturb the general joy and silence the acclamations of victory? They are the notes of John Hook, hoarsely bawling through the American camp, beef! beef! beef!' [Laughter.]

'And so, sir, when the country is reeking with corruption, and an investigation is proposed to ascertain whether it exists among Govenment officials, we are met with the cry of party! party! party! and that is the speech heard from the Senator from Indiana in opposition to every inquiry,'

Mr Trumbull closed his eleborate defence of the Liberal Republicans and their doctrines in these emphatic words 'The principles enunciated in the Missouri platform denounced by the Senator from Indiana as anti-Republican party has won all its triumphs, and which will go down to posteriety upon the annals of the furture history of the country as constituting its proudest record. They are the principles for which I have always contended; and, God helping me, they are the principles for which I shall contend to the end.

Senator Trumbull and the Cincinnati Convention.

Senator Morton, of Indiana came into the Republican party at a late day and was an Andy Johnsonite down to about the period when that worthy went swinging around the circle. He then changed front, and became a Radical of the extremest sort. By dint of favoring the most lenient policy toward the South at one time, and the most vindictive policy at another, he has mainly engineered his own State into the Democratic column; and if it is engineered back into the Republican column next October, it will be by the efforts of more prudent men than himself. He is a strong man, and undoubtedly means well by the party, and fancies that the course which has weakened it in Indiana will strengthen it every where else In this we think he is mistaken

Senator Trumbull was one of the founders and builders of the Republican party. He voted and acted with the antislavery men two years before the Republican party was organized, and had grown gray in the service before Mr. Morton's banner was seen in that holy cause. During the past eighteen years he has been the most conspicuous champion in Congress of the party of freedom, from the Mississippi Valley, and the equal of any man who has sat in the Senate during that eventful period, whether as regards intellectual ability, fidelity to principle, personal purity, or gentlemanly demeanor. His course has been such as to give increased strength to the Republican party in Illinois. It is not necessary for him or his friends to talk about redeeming their State in the coming election, for it has not been allowed to pass into the hands of the enemy.

In the debate in the State, on Friday, Mr. Morton thought he was entitled to arraign Mr. Trumbull for lack of the party fealty, in that Mr. Trumbull had favored the investigation, of certain transactions, to wit: the sale of arms to France during her late war with Germany, and the New York Custom House—both of which investigations Mr. Morton had opposed until public sentiment caused him to shift his course. The discussion ran into the subject of the proposed Cincinnati Convention, which Convention Mr. Trumbull defended as a proper and lawful meeting of such persons as might choose to assemble there. He stated, however, that he did not believe that any nominations would be made by that assemblage for President or Vice President of the United States. To which Mr. Morton retorted that the evident design of the Cincinnati Convention was to nominate a Presidential ticket with B. Gratz Brown or Senator Trumbull at its head, and that Mr. Trumbull was probably privy to it.

As Senator Trumbull's veracity has never been called in question, and cannot be put at hazard by so slight an assault as the surmises of Senator Morton, his statement that he has no knowledge of my plan to nominate himself, or anybody else, at Cincinnati, will be accepted as entirely truthful. We are among those who would like to see some statesmen of Mr. Trumbull's experience and dignity elevated to the Presidency, but we have never been let into the mighty secret which Senator Morton has smelled out. Nor have we ever supposed that the Cincinnati Convention was called for the purpose of nominating a Presidential ticket.—What, then, was it called for?—For the purpose of promoting the reforms recited in the call, to-wit: Civil Service reform, amnesty, noninterference in State affairs, etc.'—some of which President Grant has favored, but which he cannot or does not bring his principal adherents in Congress to support. Those who favor these reforms, those who believe that the Republican party cannot win new battles on old issues and historical reminiscences merely, are in earest, and do not intend to be browbeaten by eleventh-hour converts to Republicanism, or to be swerved from their convictions by party lash. The party consists of the people of the United States, or a majoriety of them. To them alone are Senators Tramboll Shurz, Sumner, Logan, Fenton, Patterson, Ferry, Tipton, etc., answerable. It will be time enough for Senator Morton to arraign them when he can show that a majoriety of the people of his own State agree with him.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Anderson *Herald*, of Saturday last, reports a terrible murder near Chesterfield, in Madison county and gives some particulars. It seems that a young lady named Williamson, 18 or 19 years of age, was engaged to a young man named Landry, to which her father objected. She left home with her intended husband on the 28th ult., and went to the house of a friend where the wedding was to take place. Her father followed in the evening, and tried to persuade her to give up her intentions. She refused, and the interview between the father and daughter was extremely violent, but upon other parties interfering ceased, and all returned to rest. The next morning, while Mr. Remsburg, at whose house father and daughter were staying was out at the barn, Williamson seated himself at his daughter's bedside (she being yet in bed), and engaged her in a quiet conversation, and finally asked her if she was still determined to marry Mr. Landry, when she replied, 'Yes, if I have to wade in blood up to my knees; upon which he drew a large sized pocket knif and stabbed her twice, once in the arm and once in the throat, penetrating the windpipe, from the effects, of which she died in a few minutes. Williamson remained at his daughter's bedside long enough to be assured that his victim were fully executed, when he rushed from the house, and when he had gained the yard he drew his revolver and shot himself, once in the throat and once in the forehead. The shot which took effect in the center of the forehead is not dangerous, as it glanced on the skull, following the bone beneath the scalp to the top of the head, where it was eaisly extracted. The other wound is more serious, it being in the neighborhood of the windpipe, and the ball had not been found up to last night. The physician thinks he will recover with proper care.

The Republican National Executive Committee have imported one Gen. C. H. Porter, a carpet-bag Congressman from Virginia, into New Hampshire to make campaign speeches for the Republicans. In 1864 Gen. Porter was tried by court-matrial in Norfolk and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in a jail, which finding and sentence were approved by Gen. B. F. Butler for using contemptous language toward the President and Congress of the United States. 'This Government,' said he, 'is all a G—d d—n humbug from beginning to end, and if you could have seen what I did in Washington you would say so. Abraham Lincoln is doing everything he can for his re-election. If Abraham Lincoln allows the military authorities to go on as it is here I would rather live under Jefferson Davis's government that this.' Gen. Porter is the proper person to denounce the New Hampshire Democracy and instruct the people thereof in their political duties.

The Chicago Air Line Railway.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: Articles of association of the New York and Chicago Air Line Railway Company were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday. The company has for its objects the building, maintaining and operating of a railroad from a point on the dividing line between the States of Indiana and Illinois, in or near township 37 north, range 10 west, in the country of Lake, Indiana, and passing thence eastward, through, into, or near the counties of Lake, Porter, Laporte, Stark, St. Joseph, Marshall, Elkhart, Kosciusko, Noble, Allen, and DeKalb to the dividing line between the States of Indiana and Ohio, at or near where the dividing line between the counties of DeKalb and Allen, Indiana, strikes the State of Ohio. The road is estimated about 160 miles in length. The capital stock is placed at $4,000,000, divided into shares of $50 each. The following are named as a Board of Directors for the first years:

Abner Taylor, Chicago, Illinois; Thomas Snell and James Aiken, Mendota, Illinois, Lee A. Hall, Clarksville, Missouri, and John C. Prescott, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The articles are signed by subscribers to the capital stock of the company as follows;

Lee A. Hall, Clarksville, Mo., 100 Shares; Abner Taylor, Chicago, Ill. 200 Thomas Snell, Clinton, Ill, 200 John T. Salter, Chicago, Ill., 100 James T. Snell, Clinton, Ill., 50 G. W. Turner. Peoria, Ill., 50 L. Weldon. Bloomington, Ill., 50 N. Dixon, Bloomington, Ill., 50 B. B. Campbell, Monroe, Mich., 100 J. C. Prescott, Indianapolis, Ind., 100 James DeLand, Clinton, Ill., 50 Lenoard Sweet, Chicago, Ill., 50 James Aiken, Mendota, Ill., 200 J. C. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill., 50 J. B. Shepard, Chicago, Ill., 50 Making a total subscription of 1,400 shares, of $70,000.

A New Eastern Connection.

One of the railroads that are now seeking admisson to this city is the Chicago and Canada Southern. It is not proposed to discuss the pending ordiance granting it the right of way; but to consider the merits of the project as affording a new line of communication with the eastern sea-coast.—The presumption is that all of these roads will eventually be admitted on practicable terms; for it is by an intelligent liberality in these matters that Chicago has gained its place as a railroad center, and it can only hope to retain its position by a like spirit.

With respect to the necessity that exists for an additional route to the east, it is beieved that there can be no doubts. The facts is noteworthy that all the lines which have come into this city for years past have been westerly, or, at least, not easterly connections.—Thus it happens that we have lines from the north, northwest, west and south, converging at this city, with no commensurate increase in the facilities for transporting their freight to the east. It is not claimed that every road from any other direction calls for another eastern connection; but, on the other hand, it is extravagant to pretend that the supply of means of transportation that was not excessive ten years ago, is now adequate to meet the vast increase in the demand.

But the importance of a new independent line of road from Chicago to New York is most forcibly demonstrated by the experience of merceants and shippers. It is no reflection upon the management of existing lines to say that business has suffered very considerably, especiably within the last few months, from their lack of capacity. The shipment of cattle from the stockyards, was for a time almost embargoed on this account, and is still seriously delayed. The loss that is thus visited upon dealers, and the depression and stagnation which it causes in the market, are very serious. In many cases, parties holding stock have been obliged to wait ten days before they could secure cars to send it forward, and the effect of such an understood. The same state of things exists in a greater or less degree with respect to other branches of business that are dependent upon the facilities for eastward transportation, and this, too, notwithstanding the railroad managers are employing their utmost engeries in behalf of the business men of this city.

In the matter of westward freights, the necessity for additional means of transportation is even more clamorous. Our merchants have had great difficulty in securing sufficient stock of goods to supply their trade, while there has been and is a congestion of merchandise for this city on all the various routes from New York to the west—These delays have recently been very annoying, and the only hope of effective and permanent relief lies in one or more additional routes.

No reference have been made in the above to the effect which a new and competing line might have upon the tariff of freight, though this is doubtless a very important aspect of the question. What it has been sought to show is that an additional line from New York to Chicago cannot fail to be abundantly remunerative as an investment for capitalist, and of every great advantage to business interests of this city.—*Chicago Tmes.*

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the Estate of the last will of Clemient Ross, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Ex'r,

MANHOOD,

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

What makes such an oyster smell around Stahl s shop? Tally one for Jim.

Auditor's Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that whereas Wyllys Griswold and Abigail Griswold on the 30th day of March A. D. 1857, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana, for the use of the congressional school fund, on the following real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, to-wit: The fourteen acres of land in the middle part of the west half of the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-two [32], township thirty-four [34 north, range thirteen east—to secure the payment of one hundred dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable in advance, according to the condition of a note accompanying said mortgage made by said Wyllys Griswold whereby he promised to pay to the State of Indiana, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1863, the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance commencing on the 30th day of March A. D. 1857, and whereas there was forty dollars and twenty-five cents interest due on said mortgage on the first day of January 1872, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage has become due.

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor, of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 25th day of March, the same being the 4th Monday of said month A. D. 1872, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, in said county and State, I will offer for sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. said premises or so much thereof, in a square form as near as possible off the north-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy the principal, interest and 2 per cent. damages and cost, amounting in the aggregate to $154.69.

WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dated at Auburn, Feb. 23, 1872.

Auditor's Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that whereas Wyllys Griswold and Abigail Griswold on the 7th day of January A. D. 1857, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana, for the use of the congressional school fund, on the following real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, viz: Ten [10] acres of land in the north east part of the south-west quarter of section twenty-nine [29] township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east. Also lots number two hundred and thirty-three [233], two hundred and thirty-four [234] two hundred and eighty-nine [289], two hundred and ninety [290], two hundred and thirty-five [235] two hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and eighty-eight [288], two hundred and ninety-one [291], two hundred and thirty-seven [237], two hundred and ninety-two (292), two hundred and thirty-one (231), two hundred and thirty-two [232], two hundred and twenty-nine (229), two hundred and thirty (230), two hundred and twenty-eight, 228, one hundred and fifty-one, 151, one hundred and fifty-three, 153, one hundred and fifty-seven, 157, one hundred and fifty two, 152, one hundred and fifty-four, 154, one hundred and fifty-six, 156, two hundred and twenty-seven, 227, two hundred and eighty-seven, 287. Also the north part of lots one hundred and, fifty-nine, 159, one hundred and fifty-eight, 158, and the east half of lots one hundred and forty-seven, 147, one hundred and forty-eight, 148, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance, according to the conditions of a note accompanying said mortgage made by said Wyllys Griswold whereby he promised to the State of Indiana on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, the sum of three hundred dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable in advance, commencing on the 7th day of January 1857 and whereas there was one hundred and four dollars and fifty-eight cents, 104.58, interest due on said mortgage on the first day of January 1872, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage has become due.

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor, of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 25th day of March A. D. 1872, the same being the 4th Monday of said month, at the Court House door in the town of Auburn in said county and State I will offer for sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. said land and town lots, or, so much thereof, in a square form, as nearly as posible, off the north-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy said principal and 2 per cent. damages, and costs, amounting in the aggregate to $432 63.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dated at Auburn, Feb. 23, 1872.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Margaret Buss, Christian Buss and Isaac C. Thomas are Plaintiffs, and Whedon W. Griswold, Josie S. Griswold, Wyllys Griswold, Abagail Griswold, Richard Elson Helleu L. Elson and Gilbert McFarland are Defendants require me to make the sum of Ten hundred and forty-eight dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit: Lots number two hundred and nineteen, 219, and two hundred and twenty, 220, in the original plat of the town of Auburn. Also lots numbered one hundred and eleven, 111, and one hundred and forty-one, 141, in the western addition to said town of Auburn. Also the north half of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two, 32, township thirty-four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and cost, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisment laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.

Geo. W. MAXWELL, Dept, March 12th, 1872. Plum & Woodhull, Att'ys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the will of James Wallace, late of DeKalb County, deceased, by virtue of a provision contained in the will of said decedent, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1872.

the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, to-wit: Commencing at the part on session line eighty rods west of the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12 east, running thence west seventy rods to the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence north fifty eight rods, thence east seventy rods, parellel with the road running from Auburn to Butler, thence south to the place of beginning.

TERMS.—One third cash the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, notes at interest without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with good freehold surties. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day.

WM. LESSIG, Ex'r.

Feb. 26, 1872.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on

Saturday, March 23d, A. D, 1872.

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate to-wit: Lots numbered one hundred and eighty-one [181], one hundred and eighty two [182], two hundred and three [203], two hundred and four [204], two hundred and sixty-one [261], three hundred and four [304], two hundred and seventy-five [275], and one hundred and twenty-seven [127] except twenty eight feet off the west end of said lot, one hundred and twenty seven (127) all of the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest at six per cent, waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws and secured by good freehold surety. Sale to begin at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES L. PENNY, Adm'r.

H. C. PETERSON, Att'y for Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } ss.

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

William Grubb versus Sarah E. Grubb } Complaint No. 53, for a Divorce.

NOW comes the plaintiff, by Rickel & Moody his Attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Sarah E. Grubb, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unles she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Common Pleas Court to be holden on the 3d Monday of May, 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 6th day of March 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

Hannah C. Conroy versus Francis Conroy, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by L. J. Blair, her attorney and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Francis Conroy is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of March 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Survey.

Notice to whom it may concern is hereby given that the County Surveyor will, on the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1872, at 7 o'clock A. M., begin the survey of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, and continue the same from day to day until completed. Said survey to begin at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn.

H. C. PETERSON, Surveyor.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves
W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '72.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
Puffs,
Ruffles,
Plaits,
Braids,
Tucks,
Fells,
Hems,
Frills,
Quilts,
Cords,
Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,
AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

G. H. PICKER,
BUILDING CONTRACTOR!
Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jugment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS!

than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
KNOWN AS THE
PALACE OF FASHION
LOOK AROUND,
FRIENDS, AND
Buy Your Clothing
FROM PARTIES
Reliable, Prompt and Reasonable,
In price. There will be
Nothing Green in That!
PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FRUIT HOUSE

Burnt Out!

BUT GOING AGAIN, OPPOSITE OLD STAND.

No Advance in Teas, Coffee, or Sugars
Or Anything

Our stock is now complete, the Great Destruction has not interrupted our Trade. In two days after the fire we were open and doing business, and thanks to the public for their kind patronage as we were no sooner opened than the commenced patronizing us and our trade is better to-day than the day we burned out. We will continue in the future as in the past to please our patrons by selling them goods at the lowest possible figures. Everything to give satisfaction or money refunded.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12½ cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	8,9 & 10

COFFEE AT OLD PRICES.

We have 300 bags, purchased before the advance. Best Rio, per pound, 25c 2d quality, 20c.

Best Teas Reduced to $1,25 per lb

This we make a speciality and fell couildent we can sell TEAS 25 to 30 cents per pound lower than other House. The reason we can do so is we purchase direct of the importers in round lots, say one to two hundred chests at a time, we thus save the profits of the speculator, Jobber and wholesale Merchant which is 10 to 20 cents per pound. This saving we give to our customers. Of all grades we have received over three hundred Chests.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,10
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,20; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

Our 80c TEAS you will find excelient goods. We charge nothing for trying them; if not satisfactory they can be returned, and money refunded.

Tobaccos

Plug Flounders, per lb 40c and 60c; Smoking, per lb 25c best 30c; Shorts, 35c, or 3 lbs for $1.00; Fine-cut, per lb, 70c best 90; Cigars $175, $3, $4 and $6 box Havana, $8 00 per box.

Liquors

New whisky, per gal 90; Rye or Bourbon, $1 40; two year old Bourbon or 50 $1.75; Sherry and port wine, per gallon $1.75; Port and Cherry wine per bottle, Rum and Brandy, per gallon $1.50 and 2.00; all kinds of wines and liquors on hand. We keep the celebrated Home Bitters, the only sure cure for ague, 75c per bottle.

Canned Peaches.

The greatest bargain in ten years. 1000 dozen new fruit 15c per can or $1 75 per dozen. This is one half cheaper than you can put them up.

Dried Fruits.

Half Peaches, per lb. 12c; Best Apples, 8c; Prunes, 10c; Raspberries, 45c; Pitted Cherries, 45c; Figs, 20c; Dates 12c.

Candies, per lb. 20c; Nuts of all kinds, per lb., 12 to 18c; Dime Box Matches, 5c. Fish, all kinds, Coffe Essence, Candles, best coal oil 30c per gal., best rose oil 20c per gallon, and all other goods in half the price.

MESSRS. N. P. DOUGLAS & Co.,
GENTLEMAN: We have examined and tested the specimen of your Old Seventy-Six Whisky furnished us for that purpose, and consider it a pure article, and, therefore, safe and reliable for medical purposes, as it is free from the impurities and defects incidental to the ordinary process of distillation.
Respectfully;
W. Clendenin, M. D., [Health Officer of the city of Cin'] J. F. White, M. D.
J. M. Mussey, M. D. Chas. P Sudkins, M. D.
C. T. Simpson, M. D. C.C. Wright, M. D. P. S. Conner, M. D.

The principal Hospitals and Asylums throughout the country, have adopted the use of this whisky.—J. B. White is our Fort Wayne Agent. $3 per galloll at the Fruit House.

J. B. WHITE.
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Concert to-morrow night.

SLATES.—Big ones for little money, at Davenport & Cos.

The [illegible] machine out is one for mending stockings.

Don't forget the concert to-morrow night.

Boys are very noisy on the streets. Better [illegible]

The wood market has been pretty well supplied this week.

Are you going to the Concert?

Bill Burnsaw has [illegible] the other day, and sensations of unutterable joy prevailed over him.

School and Blank Books, Wall and Window paper. Splendid lot at Davenport & Co.

We learn that the wife of Hon. T. Y. Dickinson, of Waterloo, died last Tuesday morning.

Some men never read a newspaper, and are fond of saying so with evident delight and gusto; but let an item slip in uncomplimentary to them, and the way they swear is terrible to hear.

Young men, who have been honored with invitations to leap year parties, express themselves anxious to have social gatherers conducted henceforth and forever on the leap year plan.

Prof Straub will sing at the Concert to-morrow evening.

Remember that Davenport & Co. have received their spring stock of wall and window paper. They have the largest stock ever brought to Auburn, at the Pioneer Drug Store.

A conductor of a freight train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, fell from the train at LaGrange on Monday afternoon, and was so badly injured that he died on Tuesday morning.

Our best local talent will participate in the Concert to-morrow night.

T. B. Totten has sold out to a Mr. Martin, Portage County, Ohio. The poultry business was too heavy for T. B. If you ask him he can tell you all about it. The new proprietors will take possession in a few days.

The Household, for March, is before us full of those handsome dress paterns, which the ladies so much admire. This is without doubt the best fashion magazine published, and those who do not take it should send for a sample and convince themselves of its superority in this respect.

If you want to enjoy yourself go to the Concert to-morrow, Friday, evening.

BUILDING MEETING.

Another meeting will be held at the Court House in the interest of the Building Loan Association, at which time a discussion will take place as to the merits of the institution. Subscriptions to stock will also be taken, and we hope a large number will be in attendance.

Remember the Concert Friday evening, at the Court House.

Judge Clapp has returned to Albion with a promise from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company that the Extension shall be built on the south line if right of way and depot grounds are furnished by the citizens on route. These terms are so liberal, that there is little doubt of the location of the road through Albion, if work be commenced in April.—*La Grange Standard.*

A WORK OF MERCY.—$150,000,00 in 3000 cash prizes is to distributed legally, March 28th, 1872, at Omaha, in aid of the sick, and destitute, at Mercy Hospital.—This enterprise is endorsed by the Govenor and best business men of Nebraska.—The Tickets are $3 each or two for $5—For full particulars, address. Pattee & Gardiner, Business Managers, Omaha, Neb.

ONE of our juveniles is determined to [illegible] the paper bear his last production entitled The Cow:

A cow gives milk, beafsteak, liver, suet and skin. Its tong is good to eat, its horns is good for makeing buttons, its hair is for morter. The feet is made of glue. It can kick, toss, bellow and run.

It eats hay, Wild Oats, grass, and corn husks & apples. When it comes out of the pasture it watches close, bellows & walks slow. When it is getting milked it tosses its tale about and it comes out of the cow warm. It keeps eating when it is getting milked, and that's all about the cow.

ONE would not at first thought, suppose that it would make much difference to the general public whether houses were kept neatly painted or not. But it does effect everybody in a community. Go into a town of unpainted houses, and a scene of ruin, poverty and played-outedness at once overtakes you. A well painted town conveys an idea of thrift, neatness and prosperity that at once attracts attention. People speak well of such towns. They do not fail to condemn an unpainted one.—*Val. Messenger.*

THIS is a feature in a town that most of our citizens appreciate. There are a few that can't appreciate anything but money, and consequently have not painted up their property.

A terrible tragedy occurred near Daleville, a short distance from Muncie on the afternoon of the 29th ult. A young woman named Williamson, daughter of Willis Williamson, went to the residence of a Mr. Remsburg, on Wednesday, and was to have been married to a young man named Landry the next day. She was followed by her father who tried to dissuade her from marrying Landry, but without avail. He then returned and on Thursday morning again asked her to give up her lover. This she emphatically refused to do, when he stabbed her twice, killing her instantly. He then drew a small revolver and shot himself twice, but at last accounts was still alive, and most likely to recover.

LEAP year has not been cultivated much; old maidens, why gnash [illegible]? The strong gender are multitudinous. They are as the sand on the shore; 'they are waiting, they are waiting!' "As the lark is up to meet the sun," so should you meet the son. "As the bee is on the wing," so should you be hunting a son-in-law for your parents. Old Pro. Crastination is the theif of time.

GRAND CONCERT.

To-morrow (Friday) night, a grand concert will be given at the Court House, by Prof. Straub's Convention of one hundred singers. To judge from the rehearsals this will certainly be the finest musical entertainment ever given in this place. Our friends from the country who would like to hear something in this line of a first class character, should not fail to attend Our friends of Waterloo, Butler, and other places are expected to be present.

Auburn Academy.

The Spring term of this institution will commence on next Monday. There has been some little change in the corps of teachers, Mr. Houser going out. Mr. M. F. Long, of this place, is to fill the vacancy. There will be but one lady teacher, Miss. Hull, during this term. Prof. McIntosh enters upon the term with renewed vigor, after the short respite from his labors during vacation, and we doubt not but that it will prove an interesting and important one to all who attend.

MAN KILLED.—We learn that a brakeman, by the name of Brown, was killed on the Air Line Road, last Sunday morning. His body was discovered at the bridge about a half mile east of Waterloo, and the exact manner in which he came to his death is not known. Some think that he came in contact with the bridge and was either instantly killed or knocked between the cars and run over. His absence was not discovered until the train got to Edgerton, when the trainmen telegraped back to Waterloo, to the agent, who took a hand car and proceeded east in search, when the remains were discovered as above stated. Several trains had passed soon after this one, and his body was fearfully mangled and bruised. His father is the Station agent at Edgerton, Ohio.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—We understand that Nathan Tarney, our popular miller, has sold his mill to a gentleman from Ohio.—There are a good many business changes taking place in this place. All can see that Auburn is going to be an excellent point for business, and many will take advantage of time by coming in early to secure a good location.

We want a few more manufactories, such as a foundry, hub and spoke factory, and many other lesser institutions that could certainly flourish here, and bring in a good revenue.

During the next year several important features will be made to the place. Such as a large three story brick block, a public hall, a brick hotel, and unnumerable dwellings, and to this we want to add a number of large and small manufactories. The prospects for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has given a new impetus to business here, and we hope that it will still increase until we have a county seat that will be in harmony with the excellent county we live in.

REWARD.—Our excellent old friend, Dennis Laningham, Esq., brought us a good load of wood on Thursday last, as a reward for publishing the COURIER for one year. It seems that he had lost confidence in publishers in this county, and had made a vow to his wife one day that the first man who would publish a paper in Auburn for twelve consecutive months, should receive from him a load of wood as a donation. His good lady reminded him of the promise the other day, and the wood came as above stated. Now, all we've got to say is, if there are any more like Mr. L., we want them to come down as handsomely as he did. We have started on our second twelve months, and we are grateful to our farmer friends as well as our town people for many acts of kindness and esteem. Mr. L. thinks the COURIER the best paper ever published in the county, but we can make many improvements if we are but sustained and supported by those who ought to take a county paper. There are hundreds that are not doing this, and now we want your assistance, if it is but two dollars a year, to help us accomplish this result.

For the information of the public, and in the interest of our own personal convenience, we desire to state, that on Monday and Tuesday of each week all of one time is occupied by the performance of editorial duties. It is utterly impossible for us to give visitors that attention we would otherwise bestow upon them when favoring us with a call. We are always pleased to see our friends, but they must not take it unkindly if they do not find us as talkative on those days as is generally the case after the forms have gone to press and the paper is ready for distribution.—*Ligonier Banner.*

OUR friends are welcome.—*Val. Messenger.*

HERE to. We never expect to put on so much dignity and style, but that we can say a word to a visitor and especially our patrons. Therefore we give you a general invitation to come and see us at any time and on all occasions.

WE hardly need invite attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Root & Co., of Fort Wayne—it speaks for itself. This firm is noted in all the 'Wabash country,' and a long way beyond it, for their liberal use of printer's ink. They have a faith in its efficacy which their crowded salesrooms abundantly prove to be not unfounded. They have established a reputation all over this section, and the 'New York Store' is known to everybody and in every nook and corner. The same liberality they display in advertising their business, is carried into every department of their immense establishment. Their stock is always full, and their shelves are always loaded with fresh and seasonable goods. The members of the firm are honorable, enterprising gentlemen—'live business men' in the best and broadest sense. Read their advertisement carefully.

'You are beautiful, and I adore you, said a gentleman to the belle of the evening. 'You are frightful and I hate you, was the response. 'That's right, my dear, stick to the truth, and don't get in the habit of complimentary lies, as I have.'

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:—Since Messrs. Aikey and Hall visited our place, in the interest of the Chicago & New York, Air Line R. R., I find quite a diversity of opinion in regard to the purposes of the Baltimore & O. R. R. Co.

As I understand, the difference of the demands of each, are about equal—the former asking two per cent of the taxables of our county, the other the right of way—the two items being about the same.

Now, as we paid for survey from Tiffin to Defiance which has become our property, and are asking the right of way between the same points that is under our control, which survey and right of way we can turn over to which ever company we please. Of course it will be passed over to the one that will build the road first. I think under the circumstances our people out to treat the agents of both companies with the utmost courtesy, refrain from expressing any opinion at to the comparative merits and afford every encouragement possible to each. We need at least one of the roads, and both would be of great benefit to us, one or the other of Companies will certainly build the road Therefore let us be discreet and thereby secure the building of the road by one or the other of the companies. D.

TAXPAYERS should remember that Saturday, April 20th, is the last day they have to pay taxes without the penalty attached

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—The Ft. Wayne *Sentinel* came to us last week dommed with a spanking new dress, and a beautified brand splinter new head. It done our heart good to see our old favorite getting out of the slough of stern necessities, and rise to the position she has so long deserved. The present proprietors mean business. Mr. Fleming is no sooner firmly settled in his new position, than a change is effected,—old things are done away with, and a grand re-construction takes place until the faithful *Sentinel* rings forth her warnings, in clear beautiful words and the amsmogrification is complete. The sterling qualities, and the great business energy of the new proprietor has spoken, and this together with the immense popularity and fine literary accomplishments of Mr. Dumm, have placed the *Sentinel* away up in the scale of ability and excellence, until now its friends gladly acknowledge it as the best in the State. We are glad to note this, and trust that the change will be a synonym for a substantial financial success.

Those Oysters.

MR. EDITOR:—An interesting episode took place here one day last week which somewhat ruffled the heretofore calm waters of Life Insurance business. A gentleman by the name of E. D. Carey, representing the National Co-operative Insurance Co., of Chicago, and Mr. James Griswold, of this place, agent for the Connecticut Mutual, got up an animated discussion at Stahl's shop. Mr. Carey made his statement relative to the co-operative plan, giving facts and figures which somewhat ruffled our usually, even tempered friend, James, who responded by calling Mr. C. a liar and and a fool. I am pleased to mention, however, that Mr. Carey acted the gentleman by replying courteously, thereby showing his respect for old age. Finally Mr. G. claimed that the dividends on a life policy would cancel the premiums and leave his policy self-sustaining, in from sixteen to twenty years, and as a proof of this, he said that he had a policy that was now, self-supporting, that his dividend were larger than his premiums. Mr. C. differed with him in this opinion, and again was subjected to those epithets, but not making them he made the proposition that if Mr. G. had told the truth relative to his own policy, he, Mr. C. would pay for the oysters, if he had not told the truth, then Mr. G. was to liquidate all claims for bivalbes. This was agreed to. A jury was appointed, consisting of Mr. Yandes, Dr. Knorr, J. A. Porter, C. C. Shaffer and L. Bowers.—Mr. Griswold instructed these gentlemen to base their decision on the policy which he held, handed the policy and papers to these gentlemen to all of which Mr. Carey agreed.

The committee retired to the post office building, examined the police and papers which Mr. C. said would prove what he claimed; if they did not he would pay for an oyster supper.

The committee returned and reported that Mr. G. was wrong, not only did the policy and papers prove that he was wrong, but they proved the absence of what he had said and desired him to prove.

The oysters have not put in an appearace as yet, but all are looking forward with the livliest anticipations, and it is thought that as they have been so long coming, they will taste good when they do arrive. INSURANCE.

HOW TO GET WORK DONE ON A FARM.—Every farmer is at times oppressed with a a sense of an overwhelming number of things that require to be done. We have a nervous man in such circumstances commence one job and before he had got fairly started, abandon it, for something that seemed more pressing, merely to leave this in that same unfinished state; and when night came he had accomplished little or nothing, and passed home to sing on a sleepless bed think what he should do on the morrow. A young famer could not adopt a better rule than to repeat to himself every morning: 'Whatsoever thy hand finds to do, do it with thy might.'—And act on it. When a job is commenced finish it before beginning another, but at the same time attend to the little things. But if you happen to get behind, strike a lively gait, do one thing at a time, when it is done, take a little rest by immediately commencing another, and in this way you will pull through in good time.

WHITNEY'S Musical Guest for March is a model number. Mr. Whitney gives us, in the leading article, a very interesting description of his adventures 'Down the Mississippi,' through New Orleans and Havana. There is also an abundance of new music in this number. 'Our Home over There' is a very good song, and the quarette, 'Welcome to Spring' is pretty and appropriate. Then we have a sacred hymn, two four part glees, two Sabbath School choruses, a beautiful march by L. Mathias, and 'Sylvan Waltz,' by Frank M. Davis. The Guest is only $1,00 per year, Address. W. W. WHITNEY, 'Palace of Music,' Toledo, O.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind., met in pursuance of law at the Auditor's office on March 4th, 1872.—Present, Daniel Gosser, George Ensley and Wm. Richmond.

PETITIONS.

A petition by Philip Gushwa, for bridge on road leading north from Corunna, in Fairfield township. Daniel Gosser appointed to make such order as may be advisable in the matter.

Petition by Geo. S. West and others, for location of a road in Butler township, on lands owned by John Wells, J. R. Moody and Joseph Shryock. The Commissioners refused to appoint viewers because the petition was not signed by a requisite number of those living in the vicinity.

Petition by B. F. Cornelius and others to change road in Troy township, was dismissed for want of sufficient signers.

Petition by G. S. West and others for location of road in Butler township, on lands owned by Robert Work, Ira West, Wm. Wheazell. Viewers appointed, Ed. Kellam, Harris Rogers and John Zord.

Petition by J. J. Imhoff and other for vacation of private road in Stafford township. Viewers appointed B. F. Greenwood S. Wartenbee and J. Hendershot.

REPORTS.

The following report of the Grand Jury was received and accepted.

We, the Grand Jury, report that upon a personal examination and inspection of the County Jail, find the same in as good condition as a building of that character can be kept, but unfit to be used as a jail being unhealthy, badly ventilated and not susceptible of much improvement by repairing, and we reccommend that the Commissioners, of said county, take action at an early day with a view to the erection of a jail, suitable to the enlightenment of the age, and the wants of th county.

Viewers report unfavorably to change of road in Smithfield township, on lands owned by A. McCoy, T. McInterfer's heirs, T. G. Kissel, Lentz's heirs, John Campbell Chas Rempis, G. Schwatzer and Wm. Fee. Petition not granted.

Viewers report favorably for vacation of road in Butler township. Remoustrance entered by J. Shryock, Ira West, W. I. Work and J. A. Miller. Reviewers appointed, W. Teeters, Danl. Grogg and Danl. Swibart.

Viewers report for location of a road in Richland township, on lands owned by M. Kline, J. Kirkpatrick and Lucy Wrench Location approved and confirmed.

Viewers report unfavorably for a road in Wilmington township. Report confirmed.

TRUSTEES REPORT.

The following reports of the Trustees of the various townships and corporations were submitted and approved:

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Purposes.	Receipts.	Expen's	
Township	$391 91	$247 88	
Road	68 74	59 02	
Dog Tax	106 17	7 25	
Common School	1617 76	8 71	
Special School	443 87	436 51	
Total Receipts			$2618 45
" Expenditures			1621 46
Balance on hand			996 99

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Township	647 18	93 95	
Road	182 76	182 76	
Dog Tax	105 25	5 00	
Common School	2506 20	2448 94	
Special School	1117 44	1145 63	
Total Receipts			$4559 02
" Expenditures			3476 28
Balance on hand			1082 74

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

Township	368 14	128 33	
Road	158 01	116 38	
Dog Tax	107 11	120 11	
Common School	805 65	240 00	
Special School	455 62	120 28	
Total Receipts			1945 95
" Expenditures			734 06
Balance on hand			1211 87

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Township	811 31	271 28	
Road	226 96	137 50	
Dog Tax	171 74	21 00	
Common School	3093 27	1730 40	
Special School	2041 38	514 40	
Total Receipts			6343 66
" Expenditures			2682 53
Balance on hand			3661 03

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Township	455 79	144 95	
Road	192 40	114 37	
Dog Tax	180 98	127 00	
Common School	2887 13	1391 00	
Special School	1122 65	276 80	
Total Receipts			$4036 95
" Expenditures			2053 12
Balance on hand			1983 83

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Township	729 00	382 15	
Road	408 33	305 30	
Dog Tax	240 73	123 30	
Common School	3256 94	1507 15	
Special School	874 91	845 30	
Total Receipts			5570 81
" Expenditures			3163 20
Balance on hand			2407 61

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Township	637 60	47 04	
Road	390 01	233 04	
Dog Tax	327 62	149 34	
Common School	2600 63	2107 00	
Special School	938 12	864 87	
Total Receipts			$4984 05
" Expenditures			3395 19
Balance on hand			1588 86

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Township	954 14	456 88	
Road	273 94	207 41	
Dog Tax	219 23	169 23	
Common School	3287 79	1763 80	
Special School	933 12	640 60	
Total Receipts			$5669 22
" Expenditures			3137 52
Balance on hand			2531 70

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Township	289 93	99 00	
Road	44 06	39 58	
Dog Tax	187 38	76 46	
Common School	1314 64	1282 50	
Special School	410 81	392 10	
Total Receipts			2346 62
" Expenditures			1389 60
Balance on hand			956 02

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Township	855 44	413 51	
Road	803 10	382 52	
Dog Tax	231 60	64 25	
Common School	3497 31	2498 80	
Special School	1149 55	1003 48	
Total			6337 00
" Expenditures			4322 56
Balance on hand			2014 44

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Township	475 91	47 20	
Road	993 64	496 62	
Dog Tax	230 81	180 81	
Common School	1927 13	1108 41	
Special School	827 92	879 62	
Total Receipts			4455 41
" Expenditures			2712 66
Balance on hand			1742 75

TOWN OF AUBURN.

Common School	1694 66	1289 98	
Special School	685 23	433 43	
Total Receipts			2379 89
" Expenditures			1723 41
Balance			656 56

TOWN OF BUTLER.

Common School	1349 43	1590 00	
Special School	933 71	117 22	
Total Receipts			[illegible]
Total Expenditures			1707 22
Balance on hand			636 58

TOWN OF WATERLOO.

Common School	1843 43	1590 00	
Special School	633 71	117 22	
Total Receipts			2577 14
" Expenditures			1768 22
Balance on hand			779 92

Butler township not reported.

GRAND JURORS.

Sep. Term, 1872.	Feb. Term, 1873.
Jonathan Simon,	Daniel Walters,
Samuel Cornell,	Alex. Provine,
John Shutt,	Moses Perry,
William Young,	Amos Young,
John Smith,	Geo. Webster,
Geo. Swartz,	Andrew Smith,
Jacob Shoemaker,	D. Z. Hullman,
John Yard, Jr.,	Harvey Moody
J. M. Brumbeck,	John D. Martz,
James Clark,	Alex. L. Pinney
Miles Waterman,	Jeremiah Jervis,
Henry Wise,	Samuel Learned.

Geo. Wicks, having removed from the county, Henry C. Peterson was appointed to act as County Surveyor until his successor is elected.

The Poor Farm.

We are obliged to Conrad Elliott, Esq., Superintendent of the Poor Farm, for the following report for the last year ending Feb. 29, 1872:

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions	$304,36
Clothing	294,62
Incidental Expenses	237,95
Labor	202,00
House Furnishing	130,98
Burying Dead	20,53
Permanent Farm Fixtures	24,60
Salary	600,00
Total	$1915,04

Bushels wheat raised	318
" Oats	538
" Corn	150
" Potatoes	100
" Apples	21
" Dried Apples	3
" Beans	3
Dried Corn	1½
Barrels Cider	8
Pounds Maple Sugar	60
Gallons Molasses	25
" Cane Molasses	13
" Apple Butter	106
Pounds Butter	450
" Pork	3582
" Beef	1496
From Produce Sold	$377,65

The live stock on the farm now, consists of 3 horses, 1 colt, 7 cows, 13 head of young cattle, 30 head of sheep and 31 head of hogs.

The average number of inmates in the Assylum during the year was 20. There were 2 deaths, Daniel Brown, June 2nd, and Mary E. Flickinger, June 7.

Glorious News for Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to offer to our old patrons and public generally the glorious news, that we have succeeded in purchasing our entire stock of Spring and Summer goods at very low prices. Having a buyer constantly in New York, and he having effected arrangements before the great advance in woolen goods. The proprietors of the Red Front Clothing House at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. take great pleasure in being able to announce that they, as heretofore, are foremost in the clothing market as regards styles, durability and prices, and are prepared to sell clothing at such low prices as to defy all competition. We are now prepared to furnish clothing at as low prices as any time during last year, and it being acknowledged by all, that we have undersold all of our competitors is evidence enough to convince the public generally that what we advertise we substantiate. Having four large stores constantly in operation it justifies us to buy our goods in much larger quantities, so we buy direct from the Commission Merchants, and save the profits of Manufactures & Jobbers which we propose to give our customers the free benefit of. It will pay you well to stop in and examine that mammoth stock of new spring & summer goods at the popular Red Front Clothing Hall, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROTHSCHILD & BROS.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No,' send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers' the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of '1872.' We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place No. 5 Keystone Block Ft. Wayne.

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, wool en goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction 'guaranteed,' they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

We will still be able at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, to continue the sale of good common suits for $8,00, good all wool casimere $10,00, better $12,00, Fine cass. business suits $15,00, black dress business suits $15,00, custom made $16,00, and all other goods two portionably low. Remember the place at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block only.

Considerable travel enables us to say that there is nothing of a discouraging character in the appearance of the coming wheat crop. In some low spots, where the water has stood for some time; or elevated positions which have been bare of snow during the severest part of the season, the young plants are somewhat damaged; but in most other places they appear in good condition.—*La Grange Standard.*

LAMB—DEPEW.—At the M. E. Parsonage on the 10th inst., by Rev. A. W. Lamport, William N. Lamb, of Noble County, to Lucy E. Depew, of DeKalb County.

THOSE of our friends who expect to have work in the line of brick laying, plain and ornamental plastering, &c., &c., will advance their best interests by calling upon Mr. Thos. J. Jones, of Butler. He is a first-class mechanic, and works at fair prices. 4t

HOUSHOLDERS CALL IN—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleanin and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1y V. A. [illegible]

12th Business Year

And Continued Prosperity of

ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous, active business principle as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pilliow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covef, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immese stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5,00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an immese varity of cheap dress good, at 15, 50, 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any addaess. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

To Farmers,
and Merchants,
and Mechanics!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

LUMBER,
COAL,
LIME.

Pine Lumber
Shingles, Lath,
Coal and Lime,

Kept constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchaser. I can furnish all of the above material promptly and at low figures.

I. M. Thomas.
Office at the Depot.

WHEN YOU GO TO
FORT WAYNE!
CALL AT
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO'S
And Examine their Mammoth Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
They sell at low prices and will give
WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!
Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses
Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city
Mens Rubber Boots
The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place
NO. 4
KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WANE, IND.
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

KNABE & CO.'S
PIANOS!
Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.
OVER
TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!
Of these celebrated Instruments
Sold in this Country and Europe.
Every Instrument fully warrante for five years.
They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIV Gold and Silver Medals.
KNABE PIANOS
Are universally conceded to be the leading
FIRST-CLASS
Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.
C. L. HILL,
General Agent,
52 & 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

THE PUBLIC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE
Great Closing out Sale, Regardless
OF COST, AT
J. & P. PIERR'S,
CALHOUN STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CALKINS' CHAMPION WASHER

PATENTED OCTOBER 17, 1871.

It is a Complete Success! Saves Money Time and Drudgery, and the Fatigue of Washing Day.

Buy this Washer and you insure a Smiling Wife. It is the best Machine ever invented.

Is as perfect for a Washer as a wringer is for a wringer. The universal testimony is: "This Machine is perfect in conception, and has secured the GREATEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT of WASHING SURFACE in the LEAST POSSIBLE COMPASS, and is Compact, Light, Easily Handled, and to see it is to know that it will do the work with Ease, Economy and Efficiency."

Those who once see this Machine work, throw aside the lumbering, unwieldy, useless machines which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

The price—another inducement to purchasers—has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy which will repay the small investment so soon.

$7.50 is all that is asked for this great labor-saver. Agents wanted everywhere. A liberal discount to Agents and the trade. For terms address the Manufacturers CALKINS BROS. & CO., [illegible] Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Concert to-morrow night.

SLATES.—Big ones for little money, at Davenport & Cos.

The [illegible] machine out, is one for mending stockings.

DON'T forget the concert to-morrow night.

BOYS are very noisy on the streets. Better [illegible]

THE wood market has been pretty well supplied this week.

ARE you going to the Concert?

BILL BURROWS has [illegible] the other day, and sensations of unutterable joy prevailed over him.

School and Blank Books, Wall and Window paper. Splendid lot at Davenport & Co.

WE learn that the wife of Hon. T. Y. Dickinson, of Waterloo, died last Tuesday morning.

SOME men never read a newspaper, and are fond of saying so with evident delight and gusto; but if an item slip in uncomplimentary to them, and the way they swear is terrible to hear.

Young men, who have been honored with invitations to leap year parties, express themselves anxious to have social matters conducted thenceforth and forever on the leap year plan.

Prof Straub will sing at the Concert to-morrow evening.

REMEMBER that Davenport & Co. have received their spring stock of wall and window paper. They have the largest stock ever brought to Auburn, at the Pioneer Drug Store.

A conductor of a freight train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, fell from the train at LaGrange on Monday afternoon, and was so badly injured that he died on Tuesday morning.

OUR best local talent will participate in the Concert to-morrow night.

T. B. TOTTEN has sold out to a Mr. Martin, Portage County, Ohio. The poultry business was too heavy for T. B. If you ask him he can tell you all about it. The new proprietors will take posession in a few days.

THE MODENWELT, for March, is before us full of those handsome dress paterns, which the ladies so much admire. This is without doubt the best fashion magazine published, and those who do not take it should send for a sample and convince themselves of its superority in this respect.

IF you want to enjoy yourself go to the Concert to-morrow, Friday, evening.

BUILDING MEETING.

Another meeting will be held at the Court House in the interest of the Building Loan Association, at which time a discussion will take place as to the merits of the institution. Subscriptions to stock will also be taken, and we hope a large number will be in attendance.

Remember the Concert Friday evening, at the Court House.

Judge Clapp has returned to Albion with the promise from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company that the Extension shall be built on the south line if right of way and depot grounds are furnished by the citizens on route. These terms are so liberal, that there is little doubt of the location of the road through Albion, [illegible] commenced in April.—*La Grange Standard.*

A WORK OF MERCY.—$150,000.00 in 3000 cash prizes is to distributed legally, March 28th, 1872, at Omaha, in aid of the sick, and destitute, at Mercy Hospital.—This enterprise is endorsed by the Govenor and best business men of Nebraska.—The Tickets are $3 each or two for $5—For full particulars, address. Pattee & Gardiner, Business Managers, Omaha, Neb.

ONE of our juveniles is determined to have the paper bear his last production entitled 'The Cow.'

A cow gives milk, beafsteak, liver, suet and skin. Its tong is good to eat, hits horns is good for makeing buttons, its hair is for morter. The feet is made of glue. It can kick, toss, bellow and run.

It eats hay, Wild Oats, grass, and corn husks & apples. When it comes out of the pasture it watches close, bellows & walks slow. When it is getting milked it tosses its tale about and it comes out of the cow warm. It keeps eating when it is getting milked, and that's all about the cow.

ONE would not at first thought, suppose that it would make much difference to the general public whether houses were kept neatly painted or not. But it does effect everybody in a community. Go into a town of unpainted houses, and a scene of ruin, poverty and played-outedness at once overtakes you. A well painted town conveys an idea of thrift, neatness and prosperity that at once attracts attention. People speak well of such towns. They do not fail to condemn an unpainted one.—*Val. Messenger.*

THIS is a feature in a town that most of our citizens appreciate. There are a few that can't appreciate anything but money, and consequently have not painted up their property.

A terrible tragedy occurred near Daleville, a short distance from Muncie, on the afternoon of the 29th ult. A young woman named Williamson, daughter of Willis Williamson, went to the residence of a Mr. Remsburg, on Wednesday, and was to have been married to a young man named Landry the next day. She was followed by her father who tried to dissuade her from marrying Landry, but without avail. He then returned and on Thursday morning again asked her to give up her lover. This she emphatically refused to do, when he stabbed her twice, killing her instantly. He then drew a small revolver and shot himself twice, but at last accounts was still alive, and most likely to recover.

LEAP year has not been cultivated much [illegible] old maids, why [illegible] strong gender are multitudinous. They are as the sand on the shore; 'they are waiting, they are waiting!' "As the lark is up to meet the sun," so should you meet the sun. "As the bee is on the wing," so should you be hunting a son-in-law for your parents. Old Pro. Crastination is the theif of time.

GRAND CONCERT.

To-morrow (Friday) night, a grand concert will be given at the Court House, by Prof. Straub's Convention of one hundred singers. To judge from the rehearsals this will certainly prove the finest musical entertainment ever given in this place. Our friends from the country who would like to hear something in this line of a first class character, should not fail to attend Our friends of Waterloo, Butler, and other places are expected to be present.

Auburn Academy.

The Spring term of this institution will commence on next Monday. There has been some little change in the corps of teachers, Mr. Houser going out. Mr. M. F. Long, of this place, is to fill the vacancy. There will be but one lady teacher, Miss. Hull, during this term. Prof. McIntosh enters upon the term with renewed vigor, after the short respite from his labors during vacation, and we doubt not but that it will prove an interesting and important one to all who attend.

MAN KILLED.—We learn that a brakeman, by the name of Brown, was killed on the Air Line Road, last Sunday morning. His body was discovered at the bridge about a half mile east of Waterloo, and the exact manner in which he came to his death is not known. Some think that he came in contact with the bridge and was either instantly killed or knocked between the cars and run over. His absence was not discovered until the train got to Edgerton, when the trainmen telegraped back to Waterloo, to the agent, who took a hand car and proceeded east in search, when the remains were discovered as above stated. Several trains had passed soon after this one, and his body was fearfully mangled and bruised. His father is the Station agent at Edgerton, Ohio.

ANOTHER CHANGE.—We understand that Nathan Tarney, our popular miller, has sold his mill to a gentleman from Ohio.—There are a good many business changes taking place in this place. All can see that Auburn is going to be an excellent point for business, and many will take advantage of time by coming in early to secure a good location.

We want a few more manufactories, such as a foundry, hub and spoke factory, and many other lesser institutions that could certainly flourish here, and bring in a good revenue.

During the next year several important features will be made to the place. Such as a large three story brick block, a public hall, a brick hotel, and unnumerable dwellings, and to this we want to add a number of large and small manufactories. The prospects for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has given a new impetus to business here, and we hope that it will still increase until we have a county seat that will be in harmony with the excellent county we live in.

REWARD.—Our excellent old friend, Dennis Laningham, Esq., brought us a good load of wood on Thursday last, as a reward for publishing the COURIER for one year. It seems that he had lost confidence in publishers in this county, and had made a remark to his wife one day that the first man who would publish a paper in Auburn for twelve consecutive months, should receive from him a load of wood as a donation. His good lady reminded him of the promise the other day, and the wood came as above stated. Now all we've got to say is, if there are any more like Mr. L., we want them to come down as handsomely as he did. We have started on our second twelve months, and we are grateful to our farmer friends as well as our town people for many acts of kindness and esteem. Mr. L. thinks the COURIER the best paper ever published in the county, but we can make many improvements if we are but sustained and supported by those who ought to take a county paper. There are hundreds that are not doing this, and now we want your assistance, if it is but two dollars a year, to help us accomplish this result.

FOR the information of the public, and in the interest of our own personal convenience, we desire to state, that on Monday and Tuesday of each week all of our time is occupied by the performance of editorial duties. It is utterly impossible for us to give visitors that attention we would otherwise bestow upon them when favoring us with a call. We are always pleased to see our friends, but they must not take it unkindly if they do not find us as talkative on these days as is generally the case after the forms have gone to press and the paper is ready for distribution.—*Ligonier Banner.*

OUR friends are welcome.—*Val. Messenger.*

HERE to. We never expect to put on so much dignity and style, but that we can say a word to a visitor and especially our patrons. Therefore we give you a general invitation to come and see us at any time and on all occasions.

WE hardly need invite attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. Root & Co., of Fort Wayne—it speaks for itself. This firm is noted in all the 'Wabash country,' and a long way beyond it, for their liberal use of printer's ink. They have a faith in its efficacy which their crowded salesrooms abundantly prove to be not unfounded. They have established a reputation all over this section, and the 'New York Store' is known to everybody and in every nook and corner. The same liberality they display in advertising their business, is carried into every department of their immense establishment. Their stock is always full, and their shelves are always loaded with fresh and seasonable goods. The members of the firm are honorable, enterprising gentlemen—'live business men' in the best and broadest sense. Read their advertisement carefully.

'You are beautiful, and I adore you,' said a gentleman to the belle of the evening. 'You are frightful and I hate you, was the response. 'That's right, my dear, stick to the truth, and don't get in the habit of complimentary lies, as I have.'

Communicated.

MR. EDITOR:—Since Messrs. Aiken and Hall visited our place, in the interest of the Chicago & New York, Air Line R. R., I find quite a diversity of opinion in regard to the purposes of the Baltimore & O R. R. Co.

As I understand, the difference of the demands of each, are about equal—the former asking two per cent of the taxables of our county, the other the right of way—the two items being about the same.

Now, as we paid for [illegible] from Tiffin to Chicago which has become our property, and are asking right of way between the same points that is under our control, which survey and right of way we can turn over to which ever company we please. Of course it will be passed over to the one that will build the road first. I think under the circumstances our people out to treat the agents of both companies with the utmost courtesy, refrain from expressing any opinion at to the [illegible], and [illegible] give every encouragement possible to each. We need at least one of the roads, and both would be of great benefit to us, one or the other of Companies will certainly build the road Therefore let us be discreet and thereby secure the building of the road by one or the other of the companies. D.

TAXPAYERS should remember that Saturday, April 13th, is the last day they have to pay taxes without the penalty attached

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—The Ft. Wayne *Sentinel* came to us last week donned with a spanking new dress, and a beautified brand splinter new head. It done our heart good to see our old favorite getting out of the slough of stern necessities, and rise to the position she has so long deserved. The present proprietors means business. Mr. Fleming is no sooner firmly settled in his new position, than a change is effected,—old things are done away with, and a grand re-construction takes place until the faithful *Sentinel* rings forth her warnings, in clear beautiful words and the amusmogrification is complete. The sterling qualities, and the great business energy of the new proprietor has spoken, and this together with the immense popularity and fine literary accomplishments of Mr. Dumm, have placed the *Sentinel* away up in the scale of ability and excellence, until now its friends gladly acknowledge it as the best in the state. We are glad to note this, and trust that the change will be a synonym for a substantial financial success.

Those Oysters.

MR. EDITOR:—An interesting episode took place here one day last week which somewhat ruffled the heretofore calm waters of Life Insurance business. A gentleman by the name of E. D. Carey, representing the National Co-operative Insurance Co., of Chicago, and Mr. James Griswold, of this place, agent for the Connecticut Mutual, got up an animated discussion at Stall's shop. Mr. Carey made his statement relative to the co-operative plan, giving facts and figures which somewhat ruffled our usually, even tempered friend, James, who responded by calling Mr. C. a liar and and a fool. I am pleased to mention, however, that Mr. Carey acted the gentleman by replying courteously, thereby showing his respect for old age. Finally Mr. G. claimed that the dividends on a life policy would cancel the premiums and leave his policy self-sustaining, in from sixteen to twenty years, and as a proof of this, he said that he had a policy that was now, self-supporting, that his dividend were larger than his premiums. Mr. C. differed with him in this opinion, and again was subjected to those epithets, but not making them he made the proposition, that if Mr. G. had the proof to sustain his own policy, he, Mr. C. would pay for the oysters, if he had not told the truth, then Mr. G. was to liquidate all claims for bivalbes. This was agreed to. A jury was appointed, consisting of Mr. Yandes, Dr. Knorr, J. A. Porter, C. C. Shaffer and L. Bowers.—Mr. Griswold instructed these gentlemen to base their decision on the policy which he held, handed the policy and papers to these gentlemen to all of which Mr. Carey agreed.

The committee retired to the post office building, examined the police and papers which Mr. C, said would prove what he claimed; if they did not he would pay for an oyster supper.

The committee returned and reported that Mr. G. was wrong, not only did the policy and papers prove that he was wrong, but they proved the absence of what he had said and desired him to prove.

The oysters have not put in an appearace as yet, but all are looking forward with the livliest anticipations, and it is thought that as they have been so long coming, they will taste good when they do arrive. INSURANCE.

HOW TO GET WORK DONE ON A FARM.—Every farmer is at times oppressed with a sense of an overwhelming number of things that require to be done. We have a nervous man in such circumstances commence one job and before he had got fairly started, abandon it, for something that seemed more pressing, merely to leave this in that same unfinished state; and when night came he had accomplished little or nothing, and passed home to sing on a sleepless bed think what he should do on the morrow. A young famer could not adopt a better rule than to repeat to himself every morning: 'Whatsoever thy hand finds to do, do it with thy might.'—And act on it. When a job is commenced finish it before beginning another, but at the same time attend to the little things. But if you happen to get behind, strike a lively gait, do one thing at a time, when it is done, take a little rest by immediately commencing another, and in this way you will pull through in good time.

WHITNEY'S Musical Guest for March is a model number. Mr. Whitney gives us, in the leading article, a very interesting description of his adventures 'Down the Mississippi,' through New Orleans and Havana. There is also an abundance of new music in this number. 'Our Home over There' is a very good song, and the quartette, 'Welcome to Spring' is pretty and appropriate. Then we have a sacred hymn, two four part glees, two Sabbath School choruses, a beautiful march by L. Mathias, and 'Sylvan Waltz,' by Frank M. Davis. The Guest is only $1,00 per year, Address, W. W. WHITNEY,
'Palace of Music,' Toledo, O.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Ind., met in pursuance of law at the Auditors office on March 4th, 1872.—Present, Daniel Gonser, George Ensley and Wm. Richmond.

PETITIONS.

A petition by Philip Gushwa, for bridge on road leading north from Corunna, in Fairfield township. Daniel Gonser appointed to make such order as may be advisable in the matter.

Petition by Geo. S. West and others, for location of a road in Butler township, on lands owned by [illegible] and Joseph Shryock. The Commissioners refused to appoint viewers because the petition was not signed by a requisite number of those living in the vicinity.

Petition by B. F. Cornelius and others to change road in Troy township, was dismissed for want of sufficient signers.

Petition by G. S. West and others for location of road in Butler township, on lands owned by Robert Work, Ira West Wm. Whetsell. Viewers appointed, Wm. Kellam, Harris Rogers and John Zord.

Petition by J. J. Imhoff and other for vacation of private road in Stafford township. Viewers appointed B. F. Greenwood S. Wartenbee and J. Hendershot.

REPORTS.

The following report of the Grand Jury was received and accepted.

We, the Grand Jury, report that upon a personal examination and inspection of the County Jail, find the same in as good condition as a building of that character can be kept, but unfit to be used as a jail being unhealthy, badly ventilated and not susceptible of much improvement by repairing, and we reccommend that the Commissioners, of said county, take action at an early day with a view to the erection of a jail, suitable to the enlightenment of the age, and the wants of th county.

Viewers report unfavorably to change of road in Smithfield township, on lands owned by A. McCoy, T. McInterfer's heirs, J. G. Kissel, Leonard's heirs, John Campbell Chas Rempis, G. Schwatzer and Wm. Fee. Petition not granted.

Viewers report favorably for vacation of road in Butler township. Remonstrance entered by J. Shryock, Ira West, W. I. Work and J. A. Miller. Reviewers appointed, W. Teeters, Danl. Grogg and Danl. Swihart.

Viewers report for location of a road in Richland township, on lands owned by M. Kline, J. Kirkpatrick and Lucy Wrench Location approved and confirmed.

Viewers report unfavorably for a road in Wilmington township. Report confirmed.

TRUSTEES REPORT.

The following reports of the Trustees of the various townships and corporations were submitted and approved:

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Purposes.	Receipts.	Expen's
Township	$391 91	$247 68
Road	58 74	59 02
Dog Tax	106 17	7 25
Common School	1617 76	8 71
Special School	443 87	436 51
Total Receipts		$2618 45
" Expenditures		1621 46
Balance on hand		996 99

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Township	647 18	93 95
Road	182 76	182 75
Dog Tax	105 25	5 00
Common School	2906 39	2448 94
Special School	1117 44	1145 63
Total Receipts		$4959 02
" Expenditures		3876 28
Balance on hand		1082 74

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

Township	368 14	128 33
Road	188 01	116 34
Dog Tax	197 11	139 11
Common School	805 45	340 00
Special School	435 62	120 28
Total Receipts		1945 93
" Expenditures		734 06
Balance on hand		1211 87

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Township	811 31	271 28
Road	220 96	137 50
Dog Tax	174 74	21 00
Common School	3093 27	1736 40
Special School	2041 38	514 40
Total Receipts		6343 09
" Expenditures		2682 53
Balance on hand		3661 03

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Township	453 70	144 05
Road	192 40	114 27
Dog Tax	180 98	127 00
Common School	2887 13	1391 00
Special School	1122 65	276 80
Total Receipts		$4036 95
" Expenditures		2053 12
Balance on hand		1963 83

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Township	729 90	382 15
Road	468 33	305 30
Dog Tax	240 73	123 50
Common School	3256 94	1507 15
Special School	874 91	845 10
Total Receipts		5570 81
" Expenditures		3163 20
Balance on hand		2407 61

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Township	657 00	47 34
Road	390 01	233 04
Dog Tax	327 62	148 34
Common School	2690 63	2107 00
Special School	938 19	861 87
Total Receipts		$4984 05
" Expenditures		3395 19
Balance on hand		1588 86

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Township	654 14	436 48
Road	273 94	107 41
Dog Tax	219 23	169 23
Common School	3287 79	1709 80
Special School	933 12	640 60
Total Receipts		$5069 22
" Expenditures		3187 52
Balance on hand		2531 70

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Township	289 93	90 00
Road	44 08	30 58
Dog Tax	187 58	76 36
Common School	1314 64	1282 50
Special School	410 81	392 10
Total Receipts		2346 62
" Expenditures		1389 60
Balance on hand		456 02

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Township	655 44	413 51
Road	803 10	382 52
Dog Tax	231 60	64 25
Common School	3497 31	2408 80
Special School	1149 55	1006 48
Total		6337 00
" Expenditures		4322 56
Balance on hand		2014 44

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Township	475 91	47 20
Road	993 64	496 63
Dog Tax	230 81	180 81
Common School	1927 13	1108 41
Special School	827 92	879 61
Total Receipts		4455 41
" Expenditures		2712 66
Balance on hand		1742 75

TOWN OF AUBURN.

Common School	1694 66	1280 98
Special School	685 32	433 43
Total Receipts		2379 98
" Expenditures		1723 41
Balance		656 58

TOWN OF BUTLER.

Common School	1242 43	1680 00
Special School	923 71	117 23
Total Receipts		2566 14
Total Expenditures		1797 22
Balance on hand		636 38

TOWN OF WATERLOO.

Common School	1941 43	1680 00
Special School	635 71	117 22
Total Receipts		2577 14
" Expenditures		1797 22
Balance on hand		779 92

Butler township not reported.

GRAND JURORS.

Sep. Term, 1872.	Feb. Term, 1873.
Jonathan Simon,	Daniel Walters,
Samuel Cornell,	Alex. Provine,
John Shutt,	Moses Perry,
William Young,	Amos Young,
John Smitz,	Geo. Webster,
Geo. Swartz,	Andrew Smith,
Jacob Eckenterfer,	D. Z. Hoffman,
John Yard, Jr.,	Harvey Moody
J. M. Brumbeck,	John D. Martz,
James Clark,	Alex. L. Pinney
Miles Waterman,	Jeremiah Jervis,
Henry Wise,	Samuel Learned.

Geo. Wicks, having removed from the county, Henry C. Peterson was appointed to act as County Surveyor until his successor is elected.

The Poor Farm.

We are obliged to C. [illegible], Esq., Superintendent of the Poor Farm, for the following report for the last year ending Feb. 29, 1872:

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions	$304,36
Clothing	294,62
Incidental Expenses	237,05
Labor	302,00
House Furnishing	130,38
Burying Dead	20,53
Permanent Farm Fixtures	24,60
Salary	600,00
Total	$1915,04

Bushels wheat raised	315
" Oats	538
" Corn	150
" Potatoes	100
" Apples	2
" Dried Apples	3
" Beans	2
Dried Corn	1½
Barrels Cider	8
[illegible] Maple Sugar	60
Gallons Molasses	25
" Cane Molasses	13
" Apple Butter	106
Pounds Butter	450
" Pork	3582
" Beef	1496
From Produce Sold	$377,65

The live stock on the farm now, consists of 3 horses, 1 colt, 7 cows, 13 head of young cattle, 30 head of sheep and 31 head of hogs.

The average number of inmates in the Assylum during the year was 20. There were 2 deaths, Daniel Brown, June 2nd, and Mary E. Flickinger, June 7.

Glorious News for Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to offer to our old patrons and public generally the glorious news, that we have succeeded in purchasing our entire stock of Spring and Summer goods at very low prices. Having a buyer constantly in New York, and he having effected arrangements before the great advance in woolen goods. The proprietors of the Red Front Clothing House at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. take great pleasure in being able to announce that they, as heretofore, are foremost in the clothing market as regards styles, durability and prices, and are prepared to sell clothing at such low prices as to defy all competition. We are now prepared to furnish clothing at as low prices as any time during last year, and it being acknowledged by all, that we have undersold all of our competitors is evidence enough to convince the public generally that what we advertise we substantiate. Having four large stores constantly in operation is justifies us to buy our goods in much larger quantities, so we buy direct from the Commission Merchants, and save the profits of Manufactures & Jobbers which we propose to give our customers the free benefit of. It will pay you well to stop in and examine the mammoth stock of new spring & summer goods at the popular Red Front Clothing Hall, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROTHSCHILD & BROS.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No,' send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers' the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of '1872.' We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonshingly low prices. Remember the place No. 5 Keystone Block Ft. Wayne.

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, wool en goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 80 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction 'guaranteed,' they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

We will still be able at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, to continue the sale of good common suits for $8,00, good all wool casimere $10,00, better $12,00, Fine cass. business suits $15,00, black dress business suits $16,00, custom made $18,00, and all other goods two portionably low. Remember the place at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block only.

Considerable travel enables us to say that there is nothing of a discouraging character in the appearance of the coming wheat crop. In some low spots, where the water has stood for some time; or elevated positions which have been bare of snow during the severest part of the season, the young plants are somewhat damaged; but in most other places they appear in good condition.—*LaGrange Standard.*

LAMB—DEPEW.—At the M. E. Parsonage on the 10th inst., by Rev. A. W. Lamport, William N. Lamb, of Noble County, to Lucy E. Depew, of DeKalb County.

THOSE of our friends who expect to have work in the line of brick laying plain and ornamental plastering, &c., &c., will advance their best interests by calling upon MR. THOS. J. JONES, of Butler. He is a first-class mechanic and works at fair prices.

HOUSEHOLDERS CALL [illegible]—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleanin and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.
nov23-tf V. A. [illegible]

12th Business Year

And Continued Prosperity of

ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous, active business principle as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pilliow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covef, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immese stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5,00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an immese varity of cheap dress good, at 15, 50, 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, li nen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any addaess. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

To Farmers,
and Merchants,
and Mechanics!

LOOK TO YOUR
INTERESTS!

LUMBER,
COAL,
LIME.

Pine Lumber
Shingles, Lath,
Coal and Lime,

Kept constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchaser. I can furnish all of the above material promptly and at low figures.

I. M. Thomas.
Office at the Depot.

WHEN YOU GO TO
FORT WAYNE!
CALL AT
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.S
And Examine their Mommoth Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
They sell at low prices and will line
WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!
Shoes in serge, Kid, Feench Kid, Pubble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city
Mens Rubber Boots
The best Made, at lowest priess. Remember the place
NO. 4
KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WANE, IND.
NARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

KNABE & CO.'S
PIANOS!
Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.
OVER
TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!
Of these celebrated Instruments
Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warrante for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIV Gold and Silver Medals.

KNABE PIANOS
Are universally cenceded to be the leading
FIRST-CLASS
Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HILL,
General Agent,
52 & 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

THE PUBLIC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE
Great Closing out Sale, Regardless
OF COST, AT
J. & P. PIERR'S,
CALHOUN STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CALKINS' CHAMPION WASHER

PATENTED OCTOBER 17, 1871.
It is a Complete Success! Saves Money Time and Drudgery, and the Fatigue of Washing Day.

Buy this Washer and you insure a Smiling Wife. It is the best Machine ever invented. It is as perfect for a Washer as a wringer is for a wringer. The universal testimony is: This Machine is perfect in construction, and has secured the GREATEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT OF WASHING SURFACE in the LEAST POSSIBLE COMPASS, and is Compact, Light, Easily Handled, and to use it is to know that it will do the work with Ease, Economy and Rapidity. Those who once see this Machine work, throw aside the lumbering, unwieldy, useless machines which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements. The price—another inducement to purchasers—has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every [illegible] Agents wanted everywhere. A liberal discount to Agents and the trade. For terms address the Manufacturers CALKINS BROS. & CO., [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,
Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of
GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE
in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,
FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.
Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.
SMITH & HARE.

Mighty Sociable.

The following extract is from Mark Twain's new book, entitel 'Roughing It,' now in process of publication. It is an amusing illustration of a back settler's view of New York life.

In Nevada there use to be current in the story of an adventure of two of her nabobs, which may or may not have occurred. I give it for what it is worth:

Colonel Jim had seen somewhat of the world, and knew more or less of its way; but Colonel Jack was from the back settlements of the State, had led a life of arduous toil, and had never seen a city. These two, blessed with sudden wealth, projected a visit to New York City—Colonel Jack to see the sights, and Colonel Jim to guard his unsophistication from misfortune. They reached San Francisco in the night, and sailed in the morning Arriving in New York, Colonel Jack said:

'I've heard tell of carriages all my life and now I mean to have a ride in one; I don't care what it costs. Come along.'

They stepped out on the sidewalk, and Colonel Jim called a stylish barouch, but Colonel Jack said:

'No, sir! None of your cheap turnouts for me. I'm here to have a good time, and money ain't any object I mean to have the nobbyist rig that's going. Now here comes the very trick. Stop that yaller one with pictures on it—don't you fret—I'll stand all the expenses myself.'

So Colonel Jim stopped an empty omnibus and the two got in. Said Colonel Jack:

'Ain't it gay, though? Oh, no, I guess not! Cushions, and windows, pictures till you can't rest. What would the boys say if they could see us cutting a swell like this in New York? By George! I wish they could see us.'

Then he put his head out of the window, and shouted to the driver:

'Say, Johny, this suits me!—suits yours truly, you bet! I want this shebang all day. I'm on it, old man! Let 'em out! Make 'em go! We'll make it all right with you, sonny!'

The driver passed his hand through the strap-hole, and tapped for his fair—it was before the gongs came into the common use. Colonel Jack took the hand and shook it cordially. He said:

'You twig me, old pard! All right, between gents. Smell of that, and see how you like it.'

And he put a twenty dollar gold piece into the driver's hand. After a moment the driver said he couldn't make the change.

'Oh, bother the change! Ride it out. Put it in your pocket.'

The omnibus stopped, and a young lady got in. Colonel Jack started for a moment, and then nudged Colonel Jim with his elbow.

'Don't say a word,' he whispered. 'Let her ride, if she wants too. Gracious, there's room enough.'

The young lady got out her porte mounaie, and handed her fare to Colonel Jack.

'What's this for?' said he.

'Give it to the driver, please.'

'Take back your money, madame. We can't allow it. You're welcome to ride here as long as you please, but this shebang's charted; we can't allow you to pay a cent.'

The girl shrank into a corner bewildered. An old lady with a basket clambered in and proffered her fare.

'Excuse me,' said Colonel Jack. 'Your are perfectly welcome here, madame, but we can't allow you to pay. Set right down there, and don't be the least uneasy. Make yourself as free as if you was in your own turnout.

Within two minutes, three gentlemen, two fat women and a couple of children, entered.

'Come right along friends,' said Colonel Jack. 'Don't mind us. This is a free blow-out.'

Then he whispered to Colonel Jim: 'New York ain't sociable place, I don't reckon. It ain't no name for it!'

He resisted every effort to pass fares to the driver, and made everybody cordially welcome. The situation dawned upon the people, and they pocketed their money and delivered themselves up to covert enjoyment of the episode. Half a dozen more passengers entered.

'Oh, there is plenty of room,' said Colonel Jack. 'Walk right in and make yourselves at home. A blow out ain't worth anything as a blow-out, unless a body has company.' Then, in a whisper to Colonel Jim: 'But ain't these New Yorkers friendly? And ain't they cool about it, too? Icebergs ain't anywhere. I reckon they'd tackle a hearse, if it was going their way.

More passengers got in, more yet, and still more. But seats were full, and a file of men standing up holding on the cleats overhead. Parties with baskets and bundles were climbing up on the roof. Half suppressed laughter rippled up from all sides.

'Well, for clean cool, out and out check, if this don't bang anything that I every saw, I'm an Injun,' whispered Colonel Jack.

A Chinaman crowded his way in.

'I weaken,' said Colonel Jack. 'Hold on, driver! Keep your seats, ladies and gents. Just make yourselves free—everything's paid for. Driver, rustle these folks around just as long as they've a mind to go—friends of ours, you know. Take them everywhere; and if you want more money, come to the St. Nicholas, and we'll make it all right. Pleasant journey to you, ladies and gents; go it just as long as you please—it shan't cost you a sent.'

The two comrades got out, and Colonel Jack said—Jimmy, its the sociablest place I ever saw. The Chinaman waltzed in as comfortable as anybody. If we'd stayed awhile, I reckon we'd had some niggers. By George! we'll have to barricade our doors to night, or some off these ducks will be trying to sleep with us.'

* * *

A minister at a colored wedding wishing to make some humrous remarks, said, 'On such occasions as this it is customary to kiss the bride, but in this case we will omit it.' To this ungallant remark the indignant bridegroom very pertinently replied, 'On such occasions as this it is customary to give the minister $10, but in this case we will omit it.'

Something to Touch the Heart.

Coleridge relates a story to this effect;

Alexander, during his march into Africa, came to a people dwelling in peaceful huts, who knew neither war nor conquest. Gold being offered to him, he refused it, saying that his sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

'Stay with us,' said the chief 'as long as it pleaseth thee.'

During this interview with the African Chief, two of his subjects brought a cause before him for judgment. The dispute was this. The one had bought of the other a piece of ground, which after the purchase was found to contain a treasure, for which he found himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive anything, stating that when he sold it with all the advantage, apparent or concealed, which it might be found to afford.

Said the Chief, looking at the one:

'You have a son,' and to the other, 'You have a daughter; let them be married and the treasure be given them as a dowry.

Alexander was astonished.

'And what,' said the Chief, 'would have been the decision in our country?'

'We should have dismissed the parties,' said Alexander, 'and seized the treasure for the king's use.'

'And does the sun shine on your country?' said the Chief; 'does the rain fall there? are there any cattle there which feed upon the herbs and green grass?'

'Certainly.' said Alexander.

'Ah,' said the Chief, 'it is for the sake of these innocent cattle that the Great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall, and the grass to grow in your country.'

* * *

At a Louisville church, one Sunday, while the organ was playing vociferously, a good lady whispered to neighbor in the pew, had to raise her voice quite high in order to be heard. Suddenly the organ changed from loud to soft, when the lady, not taking note of the organ, was heard to say to her friend: 'We fry ours in butter.' Perhaps the congregation did'nt snicker.'

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.

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G. W. GORDON, Artist.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATUAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10 'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches equired by law, as no special License can be iven. Satisfactory evidence of good moral char acter required in al cases. Trustees should see hat Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

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500 Dox. Assorted door Locks,
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80 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
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100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
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1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleeble Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
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50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
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1000 " pig lead,
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100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
29 " tin drip pans;
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500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
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10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linsed oil;
500 Set Wagon Lpokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
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MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

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Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 21, 1872. No. 12.

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JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
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PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND
PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn Ind.

How To Go West.

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of progress and improvement, the word west has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Short Line, and from Logansport over the Toledo Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, and running through Burlington reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City St. Joseph and Kansas city, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other railroads running from these cities.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to time, Connections, Fare &c, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Ag't B. M. & R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 28	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn,	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5.0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Roann.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima.......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3.05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima.......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance.....	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,4. "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	expres
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m	4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m	5 13
Waterloo	12 20	5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49	5 54
Angola	1 20	6 20
Fremont	1 42	6 43
Reading	2 21	7 06
Jonesville	2 50	7 45
Hanover	3 18	8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55	8 50
Lansing	6 05	7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15	10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15	....
Detroit	6.45	8 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30 p.m	9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids		6 30
Saginaw	4 15	7 30
Lansing	7 35	10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m	12 17p m
Hanover	7 55	12 52
Jonesville	8 25	1 17
Reading	8 55	1 47
Fremont	9 31	2 26
Angola	9 53	2 49
Pleasant	10 05	3 02
Waterloo	10 34	3 29
Auburn	10 48	3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45	4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt.
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "
GOING EAST.		
Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN.

BY D. H. HOWARD.

Jerusalem, the golden!
O city of the blest!
O heavenly land of promise!
The weary pilgrim's rest!
Safe through the thorny journey,
Freed from the strife of sin;
Within the wals of jasper,
The pearly gates within.

What peace, beyond all telling!
What joy, for those whose feet
Stand by the crystal river,
And walk the golden street,
With boughs of palm, like victors,
Arrayed in robes of white,
With hymns of glad thanksgiving.
They throng the halls of light.

They thirst not, neither hunger,
Who gain that bright abode,
With oil of love annointed
As kings and priests to God.
O dear and blessed vision
The Seer of Patmos tells!
What glad and hopeful things
The prophet's voice reveals.

Behold the Tabernacle
Of God is now with men,
And He will dwell among them,
And heal their grief and pain.
And he that overcometh
Shall be the Father's heir
Within the glorious city,
And dwell forever there.

Adam Poe's Great Fight.

The celebrated fight between Adam Poe and the Shawnee chief, Black Feather, has been spoken of in the histories of early Kentucky, but I believe the particulars of the combat have never been given to the public.

The fight was remarkable, not only on account of the well known prowess of the parties engaged, but with the exceeding stubborness with which it was conducted and the many different phrases it assumed before it ended.

They literally fought on the earth, in the air and under the water.

Adam Poe, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, had often expressed a desire to meet the Shawnee chief in a hand to hand combat, and these boastings having reached the ears of Black Feather, he declared his intentions of seeking out the desiring whiteman.

This, for two seasons, he actually did, but circumstances combined to keep them apart for the time. Finally, however the opportunity came.

Adam Poe and his brother had been out hunting, and were returning, toward sundown, bearing a buck on a pole between them.

When passing a small thicket, a shot was fired at them, the ball lodging in the head of the deer, which hung next to Adam Poe.

To drop their burden and rush for the ambush, was the work of a second, Adam taking the right and his brother the left hand side.

The thicket, proving much larger than either thought, they became more widely separated than they intended than they in intended, and Adam was on the point of returning to where they had left the deer, when at a distance of a hundred yards or so, he discovered the gigantic form of the Shawnee chief, who was just in the act of firing upon him.

Adam had time to reach cover before the shot was made, and then began a series of tactics, such as was rarely witnessed in these wilds, for two of the most noted warriors of the day were trying to gain advantage over the other.

Foot by foot they drew nearer each other, leaping from tree, form stump to stump, or rock to rock, as the case might be.

Imperceptible to each other, perhaps, they gradually worked round, until both stood on the verge of a high bluffband, overlooking the river, facing each other, but some twenty paces apart.

Here, from behind separate trees, the wily foeman strove to obtain a shot; and, at last, Adam, thinking he saw his chance fired at the exposed hip of the chief.

He missed his aim, and, like an uncaged lion, the gigantic indian rushed from his cover and bore down upon the in no wise undaunted white man.

Half way they met, the Indian wielding his tomahawk having cast aside his rifle, while Adam laid his hopes and prospects upon the keen blade of his hunting knife.

With a shock they met midway, and then began a struggle such as is rarely witnessed between the human kind.

Poe was not quite so tall as the Shawnee but he was fully as strong, and much more active; and so the fight was upon an equal footing.

For many minutes they struggled back and forth upon the grassy level, now closing in the attempt to throw each other; and, failing in this again resorting to blows, dealt with tomahawk or knife.

By this time both were wounded in several places, the chief probable the most severely of the two.

At length, making a savage stroke with his weapon, the grasp of the redskin slipped, and the light ax went whirling far out into the river.

In an instant the Indian grappled, and a struggle, fiercer than any that had yet taken place, ensued—each putting forth every effort, until, approaching too near the verge of the precipice, they missed footing, and went tumbling into the stream locked in deadly embrace.

The advantage now lay with Adam. He being a practised swimmer, while he quickly discovered that his opponent could not swim at all.

The Indian, aware of this, in turn strove to regain the shore, but was thwarted at every point by Poe, who would jerk him back in deep water, and then both would go under together.

Finally, falling further out than heretofore, the combats were caught up by the current; and quickly born some distance from the land.

The fight was now all in the white man's favor and would have been soon ended, but for an unlooked for and unfortunate circumstance. Adam's brother suddenly appeared up the scene, and taking in his brother's peril, as he thought at a glance ventured upon the dangerous experiment of fishing the chief by a shot.

The ball sped, but not truly, for it struck Adam in the shoulder almost paralising his left arm.

His situation now became desperate indeed.

He could force the Indian beneath the current, but could not keep him there, and seeing that his own strength was rapidly departing, he determined to try and out wind the enemy.

With this object he suddenly threw his arm around the savage's neck and together they disappeared beneath the whole surface.

Adam's brother, standing upon the bank unconcious of the harm he had done witnessed this scene in dismay.

Long he waited for the appearance of one or the other until at length, becoming alarmed, he leaped into the stream and swam to the spot.

He reached it not a moment too soon.

Adam had 'out winded' the Indian and in doing so had nearly drowned went under himself.

He came feebly to the surface and would have sank again but for his own brother's aid.

They both reached the shore in safety, but Adam Poe never fully recovered from the terrible exertion of that fight.

A Timely Hint

In no way can peace be maintained during the coming season better than by preparing a good supply of stove wood for use during the hurry of the planting, haying and harvesting seasons. Now is the time to see that it is prepared and placed either in the wood-shed or near the kitchen.

It is anything but agreeable to cut or saw wood when the mercury in the thermometer reaches an altitude of one hundred and ten or fifteen degrees. Just you think of it a moment. The wood pile is sure to ax-identally take your attention when you have the least time to attend to it.

In nine cases out of ten you will have to cut wood when you by reason of over work and weariness, will have constitutional objections to doing it.

Again it constitutes a pretty source of annoyance to the good housewife to be continually getting out of wood, and then the chronic amiableness of your character gradually disappears before the oft-repeated request of 'Job, do please get me a little wood before you sit down.'

Now, in view of the fact that much valuable time is lost by failing to prepare wood for the summer season, and that the little word 'please' too often finds a substitute in that of 'must,' the safest way, both economically and socially, is to get the wood.

A Horse Giving an Alarm.

Zion's Herald gives an account of a horse in New Hampshire that performs a part of the duties of a shepherd. He was kept in a pasture adjoining one where a flock of sheep were feeding. One day he came full speed to his master who was speaking to a friend on the road that passed the farm and winnied to attract attention. As he did not heed the horse's mission, the animal galloped back to the sheep pasture and again returned and whinnied as before. Again he swiftly returned. As he had failed to make his master understand his meaning twice' he went to the farm house, put his head in at the open window and whinnied again. The farmer's wife being sure there was trouble in the pasture, followed the horse. He seemed pleased that he had attracted attention at last and trotted on before the lady, he led her down to the pasture and putting his head over the fence seemed to say: 'Look!' The lady did, and there she discovered that a savage dog had caught a sheep and was holding it by the throat, in spite of all the poor creature's efforts to escape. On being discovered the dog let go his hold and springing over the fence into the field, fled hotly pursued by the enraged horse who would gladly have trampled him beneath his feet.

Lesson in Political Economy.

A certain Judge living in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, having had a load of wood brought into his yard, a Chinese wood-sawyer applied for a job of sawing it

'How muchee?' asked the Judge.

'Hap dollar,' replied John.

A bargain was about to be struck, when an Iriph American citizen demanded the job.

'How much?' again asked the honorable Judge.

'A dollar and a half,' replied the American citizen.

The Judge demurred, saying that the Chinaman had just offered to do the same work for half a dollar. 'He said 'as I prefer to encourage with American labor, I will pay you a dollar and a half.

The Judge returned some hours afterwards and to his surprise, found the Chinaman, and not the white man at work upon his wood pile.

'How's this, how's this?' said his honor' 'who told you to saw my wood?'

'Melican man,' said John.

'How muche he pay?' enquired the Judge.

'Hap dallar,' said John.

The Judge accepte thisd lesson in cheap Asiatic labor.

* * *

'Phil, my jewel,' said Pat, 'I'm mighty sorry you can't dine with me today.' 'Indeed, and why can't I dine with you?' said the astonished Phil. "Because, my dear,' resumed Pat, 'I haven't asked ye, as yet.'

'Twas None of his Funeral.

A western paper tells a story of a deaf gentleman's mistake: It seems that in the procession that followed good Deacon Jones to the grave last summer the Rev. Mr. Samples, the new clergyman of East Town, found himself in the same carriage with an elderly he had never before met. They road in grave silence for a few moments, when the clergyman endeavored to improve the occasion by serious conversation.

'This is a solemn duty in which we are engaged,' he said.

'Hey? What do you say, sir?' the old man returned. 'Cant you speak louder? I'm hard of hearin'!'

'I was remarking,' said the clergyman, 'that this is a solemn road we are traveling to-day.'

'Sandy road. You don't call this 'ere sandy, do ye? Guess you ain't been down to the south deestrict. There is a stretch of road on the old pike that beats all I ever see for hard travelin'. Only a week before Deacon Jones was sick, I met him drivin' his ox team along there, and the sand was pretty nigh up to the hubs of the wheels. The Deacon used to get dreadfully riled 'bout that piece of road; and East' Town does ahead of all creation for sand.'

The young clergyman looked blank at the unexpected turn given to his remark; but quickly recovering himself, and raising his voice to the highest pitch, he resumed the conversation.

'Our friend here has done with the discomforts of earth,' he said solemnly. 'A senseless clay.'

'Did you say clay, sir?' cried the old man, eagerly. 'Tain't nigh so good to cover sand with as medder loam. Sez I to Mr. Brewer, last town meetin' day, 'if you'd cart on a few dozen loads—and there's acres of it on the river band,' sez I—'you'd make as pretty a piece of road as there is in Harford county.' But we are slow folks here, sir.'

It was, perhaps, fortunate for the clergyman at that moment that the smell of new made hay from a neighboring field suggested a fresh train of thought.

'Look!' said he, with a graceful wave of the hand; 'what an emblem of the brevity of human life! 'As the grass of the field so man flourisheth, and to-morrow he is cut down.'

'I don't calculate to cut mine till next week,' said his companion 'You mustn't cut grass top 'arly; and then, again, you mustn't cut too late.'

'My friend,' shrieked the clergyman, in a last desperate effort to make himself understand, 'this is no place for vain conversation! We are approaching the narrow house for all the living.'

They were entering the grave yard but the old man stretched his neck from the careiage window in the opposite direction 'Do you mean Sqire Hubbard's over yonder? 'Tis rather nearer. They build all them new fangled houses that way now To my mind they ain't nigh so handsome nor so handy as the old fashioned square ones' with a broad entry running' clear through the back door. Well, this is the gettin'-out place, ain't it? Much obleeged to ye, parson' for your entertainin' remarks.'

What is Accidental?

A Des Moines paper says: Mr. Strong, who is now playing with the Irwin troupe in this city, was last season the æronaut of De Haven's circus, and made several hundred ascensions, some of which were fraught with narrow escapes. In the ascensions that Mr. Strong made from Shelbar, Mo., he met with a peculiar accident. All was ready for the aerial trip, and just as he was about to step into the basket some of the men at the ropes let go, tripping him up and he hung by his legs, tangled in the cords. For a moment, the balloon swayed to and fro, and Mr. Strong caught at the first object he could grasp, and that was a lady, catching her around the waist just as the balloon leaped into the air. Up they went in this strange position, with the crowd looking on in breathless horror. The lady thus unwillingly taken aloft fainted and hung a dead weight in his arms, but Mr. Strong kept his presence of mind, and, being an accomplished aeronaut, at last made the decent, landing the lady safely amid the cheers of the assembled throng.

"No, I Thank You."

At a recent spiritual sitting in this city there was present a woman who mourned the loss of her consort, and, as the manifestations began to appear, the spirit of the departed benedict appeared upon the scene. Of course the widow was now anxious to engage in conversation with the departed one, and the following dialogue ensued:

Widow—'Are you in the spirit world, dear?'

The Lamented—'I am.'

Widow—'How long have you been up there?'

The Lamented—'Oh some time.'

Widow—'Don't you want to come back and be with your lonely wife?'

The Lamented—'Not if I know myself! It's hot enough here.'

* * *

'Why don't you go to sleep?' said a mother to her three year old daughter

'I am tryin', she replied.

'But you haven't shut you eyes.'

'Well, I can't help it: um comes unbuttoned.'

* * *

The Hudson county, New Jersey, grand jury have indicted three inspectors of election, for signing a false certificate, by which Dennis Reardon, Republican, was declared chosen to the legislature.

TRAVELER'S SKETCH.

An Hour With a Snake-Charmer.

'Seeing is believing;' so says proverb, and if any one is anxious to have doubts removed on any subject, no process will be found so effectual as that of careful ocular demonstration—more especially when that evidence is ceptically examined before its reception as truth. Such was my intention when, for the first time in my live I was lately introduced to an Indian snake-charmer.

During a professional ride through the station in which I am quartered, I felt somewhat fatigued with the heat of the sun, which was just then, excessive, and ventured to call on a friend for a short shelter, despite the full conviction that I should find him indulging in that mid-day 'siesta,' so common a luxury to the Europeans living in this climate, and so yet fearfully productive of liver congestion, plethora and splenic disease.

I was not mistaken. 'Never mind me; come in, old boy.' was my friend's salutation, which I answerded in person by entering his bedroom, darkened and cooled by artificial means. Making my way to his bedside, I was surprised at seeing two peculinarly bright glistening objects in the corner of the room. I advanced towards them, but more quickly retired, on being assailed by a loud and unmistakable hiss. Involuntarily a scream in duct was performed by my friend and myself, and the native servants were somewhat startled by shrieks of, 'A snake, a snake! Get a gun!

A consultation was held—of course outside the room, and, I need not say, some distance from the door. Various results were arrived at; some suggesting 'shooting,' others 'smoking.' One, more courageous apparently that the snake should be 'caught,' and then destroyed.

However, as the originator of this bright idea did not seem in haste to carry his suggestion into practice, and as none of us wished to deprive him of the honor, it was agreed to send to the native bazar from an Indian snake-charmer. In the meantime we thought annother look could do no harm. Carefully and slowly was that door opened. Nervously a tremblingly we peeped in—gradually advanced, looking everywhere—jumped at the least rustle or sound' presenting sorry spectactacles of Her Majesty's British soldiers don't like snakes. Why should they?

'Why, he's gone! 'Take care! Look in the bed, cuboard, drawers, nooks, and corners.' No snake!

Then, for the first time, we laughed.

'Hallo! what's this piece of stick near the wall? By Jove, it's his tail! Phew! Don't speak, we shall lose him! Here's the charmer.'

He came, a tall muscular native, a strip of cloth round his waist, his hair hung long and matted except on the center of his head, which was shaved close in a circle, and a turbad covering it, bearing over his shoulders two baskets and his musical instrument made out of a gourd with a single bamboo pipe coming from its upper end and two similar ones from its lower, which being pieced with holes, are played upon like a flute, whilst the breath is blown through the upper and single one.

Before he was allowed to enter the room he was seached, and his baskets and instruments taken from him. Nothing could have been concealed, for his clothing was reduced to its minium and his only carried a short iron

He was shown the hole in which we supposed the snake to be, for now the reptile's tail had disappered. He lay down on the floor, and placing his face close to the hole, exclaimed, 'Burra sapsahib, bahut burra.' (Big snake, your honor, very big.) Without any more preparation he commenced digging round the hole, and removed some off the brickwork. In few minutes he showed us the tail of the reptile, and with sundry incantations in Hindostanee and curious contortions of his body, seized hold of the tail and gradually drew forth the snake. It proved to be a fine specimen of the corba—a black, shiny, wriggling, hissing, deadly cobra, abut five feet long, and at the thickest part eight inches across. This reptile he handled freely whilst it was hissing and darting its tongue out every second. Removing into the yard or compound, he released it. The brute wriggled towards him, and when within a foot or so reached itself up, spread out the enormous hood, and prepared itself to strike at its captor. But the charmer was not to be wounded. He seized his primitive musical instrument, and commenced very slowly to produce low and soft tones very harmonious but unconnected. Snake seemed astonished: his hood gradually collapsed, his head and about a foot of his body that was raised from the ground commenced to ways from side to side in perfect harmony with the music, and to slower and quicker as the time was decreased or increased. As the man played louder the snake got more excited, until its rapid and unusal movements had quite exhausted it, and it subsided.

Again the charmer seized it, and quick as lightning ran his hand up its body holding it firmly by the throat. By pressing on its neck, the cobra's mouth opened and he disclosed the fangs, poison bags, and apparatus complete; thus proving beyond a doubt that it was not a tranied or tame reptile he had been treating like a paying.

Doubts still arose in my mind, however, about the genuineness of the performance, for I could not bring myself to believe that a man would willingly place himself in such close proximity to certain death.

A fowl was now obtained and placed abot a foot from the reptile, which was again set free. With the same movements it raised itself from the ground spread out its hood, and with a loud hiss, apparently of satisfaction, darted upon and seized the fowl by the back of its neck. Hanging there for a few seconds, it let go its hold, and the man at the samb instant seized it, as he had formerly done, by the head.

The fowl almost instantaneously became drowsy, its head falling forwards, and the beak striking with considerable force into the ground. This convulive moment lasted ten seconds, and then the bird lay down as if completely comatose and powerless. In fifteen seconds it gave a sudden start and fell back quiet dead. This was the first time I witnessed death from a snake bite, and it is unquestionably a sudden, quiet, and overpowering poison.

As no deception could have been practiced in this instance, I was anxious to see the reptile killed but the charmer said he would not have it destroyed; that if it were injured the power he had over the snakes would be interfered with, and the next one would no doubt bite and kill him.— He accounted for his easy capture by saying that this was a great holiday for the snakes, and they had been enjoying themselves. 'This one,' said he 'is not living in this house. He has come from his own home visiting, and has lost his way. On this account he got down a wrong hole, and I was enabled to pull him out. Nasty neighbors and abominable visitors these cobras! I will take this snake home and feed him, and make him tame.'

However, we insisted on seeing him made harmless, or compartively so, and directed the man to remove his fangs. This he agreed to do, and performed it in this manner; a piece of wood was cut about an inch square, and held by the charmer to the head of the snake. The reptile seized it as he had done the fowl, and with a dexterous twist of his hand the most primitive form of dentistry was accomplished. The four fangs sticking into the wood were extracted by the roots and given to me. I have them now, and look upon them as more "suicidally" pleasant than a pint of prussic acid or a cask of white arsenic.

Another fowl was now brought and attacked by the snake as before, but without any effect; it shook itself, rustled its feathers, and walked away consequentially. It is alive still, unless some enterprising culinary agent has converted it into 'curry' or 'devil.'

JIM WOLF AND TOM CATS.

A Taffy-Pulling Insident.

I knew by the sympatheic glow upon his bald head—I knew by the thoughtful look upon his face—I knew by the emotion flush upon the end of the old free-liver's nose, Simon Wheeler's memory was busy with the olden times. And so I prepared to leave, because all these were symptoms of a reminiscence sigs that he was going to be delivered of another tiresome personal experience; but I was too slow; he got the start of me. As nearly as I can recollect, the infliction was couched in the following language:

'We were boys then, and didn't care for nothing only how to shirk school and keep up a revivin' state of devilment all the time. This yah Jim Wolf I was talkin' about was the 'prentice, and he was the best hearted fellow, he was, and the most forgiving and oneselfish I ever see—well, there couldn't be a more bullier boy than he was, take him how you would; and sorry enough I was, too, when I saw him for the last time.

'Me and Henry was always pestering him and plastering horse bills on his back and putting bumble-bees in in his bed, and so on, and sometimes we would crowd in a bunk with him, notwithstanding his growling, and then we'd let on to get mad and fight across him, so as to keep him stirred up like. He was nineteen, he was, and long, and lank, and bashful, and we were fifteen and sixteen, and tolerably lazy and worthless.

'So that night you know that my sister gave a candy pullin', they started us off to bed early, so that the company could have full swing, and we rung in on Jim to have some fun.— Our winder looked out onto the roof of the ell, and about ten o'clock a couple of tom cats got to rerin' and chargin' round on it and carryin' on like sin.

'There was four inches of snow on the roof, and it was frozen so there was a right smart crust on it, and the moon was shining bright, and we could see them cats like daylight. First they'd stand off and eyow-yow-yow, just the same as if they were a cussin' one another, you know and bow up their backs and pushed up their tails, and swell around and spit, and then all of a sudden the gray cat he'd snatch a handful of fur off the yaller cat's ham and spin him around like the button on a barndoor. But the old yal'er cat was game, and he'd come and clinch, and the way they'd gouge and bite and howl, and the way they'd make the fur fly, was powerful.

'Well, Jim he got disgusted with the row and 'lowed he'd climb out there and shake 'em off the roof. He had really no notion of don't it, but we everlastingly dogged him, he'd not take a dare, and so on till bimeby he histed the winder, and, lo! and behold you, he went—went exactly as he was—nothing on but a shirt, and that was short. You ought to see him. You ought to see him a creepin' over that ice, and diggin' his toe nails and finger nails in to keep him from slippin'; and, above all, you ought to have seen that shirt a flappin in the wind, and them long, ridiculous shanks of his'n glisten in' in the moonlight.

'Them comp'ny folks was down there under eaves, the whole squad of 'em under that ornery shed of Washington Bower vines, all sittin around about two dozen sassers of hot candy which they'd got into the snow to cool. And they was laughing and talkin' lively; but bless you, they didn't know anything about the panorama that was going on over their heads. Well, Jim, he went a sneakin' and a sneakin' right up to the comb of the roof, till he was within a few feet of 'em, and all of a sudden he made a grab for the yaller cat. But, by gosh, he missed his holt and his heels flew up and he flopped over on his back, and shot off like a dart, went a smashin' and crashin' down through them old rusty vines and landed right in the dead center of them company people; sot down like an earthquake in them two dozen sassers of red hot lasses candy, and let off a howl that was hark from the tombs. Them girls—well, they left, you know. They see he warn't dressed for company, and so they left. All was done in a second. It was just one litte war whoop and a whist of their dresses, and blame the wench of 'em was in sight anywhere.

'Jim, he was a sight. He was gormed with the bilin' hot lasses candy clean to his heels, and had more busted sassers hanging to him than if he was an Injun prince he came a prancin' up stairs, just a whoopin' and cussin', and every jump he gave he shed some chine, and every squirm he fetched he dropped some candy.

'And blistered! Why, bless your soul, that poor creature couldn't reely set down comfortable for as much as four weeks.'

Tame Codfish.

Mr. Buckland, in a recent number of Land and Water, gives an interesting account of a visit paid by him to a pond containing tame codfish at Port Logan, Wigtonshire. The property in quesption belongs to a gentleman by the name of McDougall, and consists of an amphitheatere about one hundred feet in diameter, hollowed out of the solid rock by the sea. All egress from this is prevanted by a barrier of loose stones, through which water passeses freely. On approaching the shore of the pond, many codfish of great size were seen; and when a servent woman who had charge of the fish approached with some muscles, the surface of the water was perfectly alive with the struggling fish. They came close to the edge, and after a little while permitted Mr. Buckland to scratch them on the back, and play with them in various ways. Among other experiments tried by him was that of holding a muscle in his hand, and allowing the fish to swallow his hand in the effort to obtain the muscle. These fish furnish to the proprietor an ample supply of excellent food, the flavor being considered much superior to that of the cod taken in the open sea. Whenever needed for the table, a selection can readily be made from the most promising of those at hand, and the fish secured without difficulty.

Thrilling Incident at the Davenport Bridge.

The single pieces of the chord of the new bridge weigh ten thousand pounds each. The way they have been raised to position heretofore, has been by wrapping a 'fifth chain' four times around the piece to be elevated, when a crab gently lifted them up will pulleys and a wire rope tackle.— Two pieces go up at a time. Late on Tuesday afternoon, one of the pieces had been raised almost to the height intended, when the links in the chain about it were heard to snap. The men below fled from their place, while those above could do little more than stand aside and await the result. Foreman Archer, who was on another portion of the bridge, ran to the scene of terror, and saw at a glance the cause of the fright. Links in three of the chord had snapped in two, leaving that weight of five tons suspended by a single wrap of ordinary chain. It wouldn't do to lower the chord, for the impetus would be sufficient to tear the slight attachmet asunder. Archer threw ropes to the men at the top, and three of these persons clambered to the suspended chord, put the rope around it lashed it to the false work above, and thus relieved the strain on the chain. Then the cord was lowered, a wire rope was substituted for the chain, the piece was hauled up again and put in position.— Had that piece of chain broken, the false work beneath would have given way under it, and gone down with a crash. It is the opinion of Mr. Archer that only the timbers directly under the chord would have been broken, and that the rest of the false work and the span would have stood firm. Others differ with him, and think the whole span—wood, iron, and all—would have gone down in ruin, involving a loss of about $70,000 and the lives of a score of men. However, it is fortunate that the links of that remaining piece of chain had strength enough to allow this difference of opinion.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazett.*

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAR. 21, 1872

The election of Straw in New Hampshire nominates Grant. We are satisfied with the result.

There seems to be a demand all over the State that Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks shall be our candidate for Govenor. We hope he will. He will cook Tom Browne's meat thoroughly.

The Hon. Thomas A Hendricks of Indiana is zealously in favor of acting with the Liberal Republicans for the redemption of the country from public robbery and corruption and from personal and military government.

The New York *Tribune* says: 'The salient point in the French Arms scandal is that the Government armories were employed by Gen. Grant's Adminstration, to manufacture cartridges for use of the French in the Aggressive war they opened in 1870 against the Germans. There are other startling features about it, which the debate made clear, BUT THIS IS THE ONE POINT WHICH IS ADMITTED BY ALL SIDES.'

The B. & O. Company is organizing several Crops of engineers for the survey and location of Chicago Extension. Mr. Crocker who was engaged here last summer is to have charge of an Indiana division, and is now organizing a corps of assistants to take the field at an early day. A corps, we understand, now engaged on some of the Company's lines near Pittsburgh is to have charge of this divison—to be here about April 1st.—*Defiance Democrat.*

The speech made by the Hon. Daniel Voorhees on the floor of Congress a few days since on the subject of Cuban relations to Spain, is one worthy the attention of the whole country. It was full of the strength of Mr. Voorhees' most vigorous and vehement eloquence, and, at the same time, it was replete with facts that fasten upon the Spanish Government the most barbarous cruelties practiced within the present century, and the American Government a servil submission to outrages upon individual life and national integrity that would take rivers of blood to wipe out and purify.

The Pittsburg (Pennsylvania) *Post* says that it is convinced, from the testimony in the McClure-Gray case, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been swindled out of the State elections by frauds in Philadelphia. It adds.

'We believe that Asa Packer was honestly elected Governor by a larger majority than that accorded to Governor Geary. We belive that Philadelphia is to day, and has been for years Democratic by eight to 10,000 majority, and we believe still further that Grant's friends in that city the thieves, rounders and repeaters, have so controlled elections there as to give just what majority was needed to carry the city and State.'

We do not see the necessity for the Republicans holding a National Convention for the nomination of their candidate as the matter has already been settle by leaders of the Grant party. The delegates are instructed to "*go in, unanimously*" for Grant. That, at once, settled by the whole matter.—Grant is too good a man to loose. Grant is an honest man,—Grant is. We have reference to General Grant, the President of the United States; the great and good man; who endeavors to obstruct investigation that have a tendancy to expose corruption, and more especially, if he is implicated in the scheme. Grant is a good man, and an, honest man to those who will engage as his 'pals.'

Erie.—The so-called Erie Ring has been overthrown, and an entire change in the management effected. Gould was forced to resign and his set of officers displaced. The reform is in the interest of the English stockholders, who furnished most of the cash by which the road was built.

Gen. John A. Dix, of New York, is the new President, O. H. P. Archer Vice President, W. W. Sherman, the banker, Treasurer, and Gen. Geo. B. McClellan Superintendent.

The design of the new directory is to institute a rigid economy in expenses, cut loose from all outside speculations, and to run the road more particularly in the interest of stockholders and the general public—keeping clear of rings.

The New York *World* say extensive forgeries have been perpetrated on the Russian Empire by an organized band of thieves, who have not entered the Empire but disseminated the forgeries by agents in Russia. One of the gang was arrested in Odessa with a larger amount of forged notes in his possession and has been tried and convicted. The operations of the rogues in bank notes were but a trifle compared with their forgeries of Russian Railway shares. Over fifty thousand roubles worth of these forged Railway shares were seized in Odessa alone, and almost as large an amount in Moscow and St. Petersburg. The Russian secret Police have been sent to nearly all the continental cities as well as to London, to unearth the chief forgers if possible.

Death of Hon. John Colerick of Fort Wayne.

Through a press of matter last week we omitted to mention the sad intelligence that the honored one, whose name appears at the head of this item has passed from life out into the great ocean of eternity. Not yet having attained the vigor of manhood he is laid low by the hand of death, and the bright name he leaves is now only a basis, upon which we only conjecture as to his attainments in the promising future. Mr. Colerick was only in his thirty-fourth year yet he had the reputation of being one the finest criminal lawyers in the State, while his ability, personal popularity and excellent qualities, were so marked and generally recognised that his politcal friends came forward and tendered him the congressional honors of that district two years ago, as the strongest man in the party. But for an unexpected diversion in that party, in his own county, all the other counties giving him a larger increased majority on their former vote, Mr. Colerick would certainly have been the member from elect that district. But if he did not succeed at that time he surely had paved the way for his triumphant election in the coming campaign, and we believe nothing but that fell distroyer could have prevented it. Just as he is ready to reach forth and grasp that which he has so nobly earned, just as he is about ready to enter into the enmentjoy of those honors which a devoted life had brought him, that grim monster which loves a shining mark appears, and what was of mortality is no more, but that blessed immortality has been gathered to the shining shore, where disappointment and seperations are unknown.

'There is no death! the stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore,
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.
And near us, though unseen,
Do dear immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe
Is life!—there is no dead!'

New Hampshire.

In commencing upon the result of the New Hampshire election, *The Chicago Times* says: 'The defeat is abundantly compensated by the moral which it affords. This moral is embodied in the oblivious deduction that the Democratic party alone stands no shadow of a chance to prevent the reelection of Grant. The most hopelessly, pig-headed Bourbon in the party must now recognize the fact that a Democratic candidate for President could not carry more than one-third of the electoral vote. It follows that the hope of resuing the country from imperialism and corruption depends solely on the union of all the elements of opposition. To secure this union, and to achieve the victory which it almost assures, it is necessary that the Convention at Cincinati shall recoguize the wide and spontaneous expressions of popular approval that have been elicited by the election of a candidate which was made at Columbus.'

It is expessions of this kind that Democrats must now look calmly in the face. It is certainly folly to oppose facts or explain away defeats. If there is, in any honorable way, an opporinnity for defeating the re-election of an Administration that is squandering our people's money, practicing constant and bare-fased swindles upon the country, and leading us gradually on to despotism, it is the duty of Democrats to avail themselves of such an opportunity.—There is not much reason to be surprised that New Hampshire went Republican—not half as much as that it went Democratic at the last election. But the concentration of Radical forces shows the power of the Administration and it will be suicidal for the opposition not to recognize these rescources and prepare for them.

Investigations are of but little service to the country, so long as they have no influence in removing the abuses which they expose. The only effect of the exposure of the General Order business in New York has had, is to change the firm name of Leet, Stocking & Co., to Squires & Co. The same thieving transactions are carried on, however, and accrue to the profit of the same rascally *proteges* of Mr. Grant. Yet the guilt of these men, and the gross injustice practiced upon New York merchants, are now well know to Mr. Grant, if they have not been so before. A similar state of things is found in the recent exposures, by the *New York Tribune*, of Hulbard, the Comptroller of the Currency and one or two of his subordinates. It was conclusively demonstrated that this mad Hulbard received a bribe of $600, and carriage and horses, and that his chief clerk received about $3,000, for the suppression of a report of a Tennessee Bank examiner, which showed one of the National Banks of Memphis to be in a bankrupt condition several months before it made a public failure. The publication of this report would have saved thousands of dollars to innocent depositors; its suppression was the means of swindling the public and enriching the scoundrels who participated in the fraud. The exposition of this latest Government swindle, shows that Mr. Grant's Government was familiar with the facts at the time that he re-appointed Hulbard. It is but another of an accumulation of frauds, which fix the responsibility directly upon the Administration of Mr. Grant and the extreme Radical party.

We ask the question: Why does not Congress get to work on the reduction of the tariff? or are there too many railroad appropriations on hand yet to be considered, and debates that will occupy what little time there is left until the end of the session? We think it would be of great advantage to the people if it would adjourn entirely, if it intends to continue as unprofitable as it has been. The Senatorial tariff bill embodies, in its late form, an addition of about three hundred articles to to the free list, a reduction of about eight per cent. of the duties now levied on a greater part of them. It is a bill framed explicity in the interest of protection. Of these three hundred articles, nearly all are such as are used in the manufactures in this country, but which, at the same time, are not produced in the United States. This at once shows that the job is to benefit the New England manufacturer, as it gives him the privilege of importing raw material duty free, while all the duties are retained on the manufactured products at the same high rates as at present. The bill is ingeniously drawn to let down as little as possible the pressure of that 'everlasting' protection crew. It is not a bill by which the masses of the people would profit, but it is another of those unsurpassed schemes of Radical unsurpation.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The Times-Chronicle this afternoon publishes a denial which it says is upon the authority of Senator Sumner, to the effect that he has neither consented nor been asked to preside over the Cincinnati Convention and that with the present opinions will decline to do anything of the kind.

The Times-Chroncle in an interview with Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, states that Senator expresses the belief that Dawes will be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention in May. Also a preference for Trumbull. The Senator is represented as saying that Chief Justice Mason and Governor Butler, of Nebraska, are in sympathy with this convention and that Senator Logan is counted on and that positive assurances have been received that Voorhees and Hendricks of Indiana, will cooperate with and support the movement. He says further, that there are assurances of large colored delegations from the South.

Great Destruction of Cattle. Reports from the West leave no doubt but immense losses have been sustained by the cattle dealers of the West during the winter. A letter from Topeka, Kansas gives the following case:

A Texas cattle trader, brought three thousand head of cattle to this State during the latter part of November last to graze on the 'sunny slopes and evergreen valleys' during winter. A few days since he returned through this place with his herders, 12 in number, with as many ponies, enroute to Texas. He sold his ponies, together with $180 worth of *hides*, being all that was left out of a goodly fortune, every head of his vast drove having actually frozen to death. I have learned of several such cases.

The New Hampshire Election.

The returns received last night from the election in New Hampshire indicate an Administration majority of about a thousand. A most vigorous effort was made by the adherents of the faction in power to secure an Administration victory, and to that end money has been lavishly expended.—The result is a triumph for the office holders. If New Hampshire, by a streak of luck, had gone Democratic, it would have been a damper upon the prospects of Grant for renomination, while a different result will make his renomination more certain, if not altogether so. The Republican candidate has a large number of workmen in his employ, and he probably gained a large vote through this influence. And besides the contest in New Hampshire was the partisan fight between Republicans and Democrats, with the odds largely against the latter. Grant and his friends were fighting for their political existence and they used a immense power at their control to secure a triumph. If the State has gone the way the returns indicate the result is a victory for Grant, and it will remove what ever doubt there might have been in regard to his nomination. It makes him the candidate of the Philadelphia Convention, and we do not object to that. The opposition to Grant in the Republican party must now crystalize and act. The Cincinnati Convention need not delay for the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention, as they are fore-shadowed by the New Hampshire eleection. That Cincinnai Convention should muster enough Republican strength to become master of the situation. What the country needs is an entire change in the administration of the Government to restore economy, honesty and purity in the conduct of public affairs. The must be the issue in the canvass of this year, and it is one on which the opposition to the present Administration can unite. If the Cincinnat Convention will present candidates, whose personal character will be a guarantee of an honest and intelligent Administration of the Government and if the State and local nominations are of the same character, an irresistible revolution will sweep over the country. That is the lesson of the New Hampshire election.—*State Sentinel.*

General Tom Browne, Radical candidate for Govrenor, will go down to properiety immortalized in connection with the whisky trade. Down at Vincennes the saloon keepers now label their fancy drinks as 'Whisky Cutlets,' 'Brandy Chops,' 'Peter House Cocktails,' ect. There is said to be a great demand for these new styles of drink among the Radical brethren.—*Terre Haut Journal.*

A Man Above Reproach.

The New York *Tribune* of the 28th ult, contains the following in reference to the Labor Reform ticket, nominated at Columbus Ohio, some weeks since.

The two gentlemen nominated by the Columbus, Labor convention are in the main well known. Gov. Parker has served in the executive chair of New Jersey, and is a Democrat of the more intelligent and anti-Bronbon school. It is confidently announced that he will accept the nomination offered in a forthcoming speech, to be delivered at a ratification meeting in this city.

Judge David Davies, of the United States supreme court, is an old friend of the late President Lincoln by whom he was nominated to the supreme court. He was born in Cecil county Maryland, on March 9, 1815: graduated at Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1832, subsequently studied law in Massachusetts, and also at the law schools in New Haven, Conn. Removing to Illinois in 1835, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after settled at Bloomington in the practice of his professon. In 1844 he was elected to the State legislature, in 1847 severed as a member of the State constitutional convention of that year, and in 1848 was elected judge of the Eighth judicial district of the State. In 1855, and again in 1861 he was reelected to this position. He had long been an intimate personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, and as a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860 had a large share in securing his nomination for the presidency.—The two had been thrown much together by the practice of their profession in a thinly populated county and the intimacy between them was of the closest and most confidential character. In his third term as curcuit Judge in Illinois he was, in in 1862, appointed by Mr. Lincoln to the position of associate judge of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Lincoln also appointed him his executor, and the estate of the murdered president was wound up by Judge Davis.

Chased by a Saw Log.

A Canadian who was engaged last week on the brow of a hill, near Pittsfield, Mass., in cutting timber and rolling it to the bottom, endeavored to manipulate a log for its safe decent, but discovered that it was getting the better of him. He was on the under side, and it would not do to let it slide, so he screamed for help. But no help came. His strength was surely and rapidly failing, and there was nothing to do but run for it, and run he did—a fearful race. The natural philosophers say that a log gains in rapidity as it descends. It is otherwise with human legs on a run, even when, as in this case, the descent is steep and icey. There was no turning out, and the log gained with terrible rapidity on the frightened Canuck, and was now just on his heels, when lucklily he spied a hollow in his path, into which he popped with a bound, but had hardly time to huddle himself into his hole, when crash! crash! the log thundered over him, and left him safe, but about the most badly scared man that ever halooed.

Several of our exchanges mention the name of Owen M. Eddy in connection with the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Eddy is a man of ability and large experience, and should he be elected we are satisfied he would fill the office with credit to himself and honor to the party.

Mr. Eddy is now in charge of the office as Deputy Secretary, and as such has rendered the State efficient service in arranging the office and making indexes to records and files, thus supplying a want which has long been felt by those who were compelled to handle tons of documents in the search for some mislaid record. This labor has been in addition to the regular duties of the office and for which he receives no pay. We think the son of our late Secretary should be elected to succeed him.—*South Bend Union.*

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the will of James Wallace, late of DeKalb County, deceased, by virtue of a provision contained in the will of said decedent, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 30th, 1872.

the following real estate situated in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, to-wit: Commencing at the part on section line eighty rods west of the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section nineteen, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range twelve, 12 east, running thence west seventy rods to the South-west corner of said quarter section, thence north fifty eight rods, thence east seventy rods, parellel with the road running from Auburn to Butler, thence south to the place of beginning.

Terms:—One third cash the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, notes at interest without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with good freehold surties. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day.

WM. LESSIG, Ex'r.

Feb. 26. 1873.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

William Grubb versus Sarah E. Grubb } Complaint No. 53, for a Divorce.

NOW comes the plaintiff, by Rickel & Moody his Attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Sarah E. Grubb, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the Common Pleas Court to be holden on the 3d Monday of May, 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 4th day of March 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

Hannah C. Conroy versus Francis Conroy, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by L. J. Blair, her attorney and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Francis Conroy is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1872 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 5th day of March 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

G. H. PICKER,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR!

Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Auditor's Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that whereas Wyllys Griswold and Abigail Griswold on the 30th day of March A. D. 1857, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana, for the use of the congressional school fund, on the following real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, viz:

The five acres of land in the middle part of the west half of the west half of the north west quarter of section thirty-two [32], township thirty-four [34 north, range thirteen east—to secure the payment of one hundred dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable in advance, according to the condition of a note accompaning said mortgage made by said Wyllys Griswold whereby he promises to pay to the State of Indiana, on the 30th day of March A. D. 1862, the sum of one hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance commencing on the 30th day of March A. D. 1857, and whereas there was forty dollars and twenty-four cents interest due on said mortgage on the 1st day of January 1872, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage has become due

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor, of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 25th day of March, the same being the 4th Monday of said month A. D. 1872, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, in said county and State, I will offer for sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. said premises or so much thereof, in a square form as near as possible off the north-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy the principal, interest and 2 per cent. damages and cost, amounting in the aggregate to $154.09.

WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dated at Auburn, Feb. 23, 1872.

Auditor's Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that whereas Wyllys Griswold and Abigail Griswold on the 7th day of January A. D. 1857, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana, for the use of the congressional school fund, on the following real estate in DeKalb County, Indiana, viz:

Ten [10] acres of land in the north east part of the south-west quarter of section twenty-nine [29] township thirty-four [34], north of range thirteen [13] east. Also lots number two hundred and thirty-three [233], two hundred and thirty-four [234] two hundred and eighty-nine [289], two hundred and ninety [290], two hundred and thirty-five [235] two hundred and thirty-six, two hundred and eighty-eight [288], two hundred and ninety-one [291], two hundred and thirty-seven [237], two hundred and thirty-eight [238], two hundred and nine-two (292), two hundred and thirty-two [232], two hundred and twenty-nine (229), two hundred and thirty (230), two hundred and twenty-eight, 228, one hundred and fifty-one, 151, one hundred and fifty-three, 153, one hundred and fifty-seven, 157, one hundred and fifty two, 152, one hundred and fifty-four, 154, one hundred and fifty-six, 156, two hundred and twenty-seven, 227, two hundred and eighty-sev n, 287. Also the north part of lots one hundred and fifty-nine, 159, one hundred and fifty-eight, 158, and the east half of lots one hundred and forty-seven, 147, one hundred and forty-eight, 148, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance, according to the conditions of a note accompanying said mortgage made by said Wyllys Griswold whereby he promised to the State of Indiana on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, the sum of three hundred dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable in advance, commencing on the 7th day of January 1857 and whereas there was one hundred and four dollars and fifty-eight cents, 104.58, interest due on said mortgage on the first day of January 1872, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage has become due.

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor, of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 25th day of March A. D. 1872, the same being the 4th Monday of said month, at the Court House door in the town of Auburn in said county and State I will offer for sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. said land and town lots, or, so much thereof, in a square form, as nearly as possible off the north-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy said principal and 2 per cent. damages, and costs, amounting in the aggregate to $432 63.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dated at Auburn, Feb. 23, 1872.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Margaret Buss, Christian Buss and Isaac C. Thomas are Plaintiffs, and Whedon W. Griswold, Josie S. Griswold, Wyllys Griswold, Abigail Griswold, Richard Elson Hollen L. Elson and Gilbert McFarland are Defendants require me to make the sum of Ten hundred and forty-eight dollars, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate to-wit: Lots number two hundred and nineteen, 219, and two hundred and twenty, 220, in the original plat of the town of Auburn. Also lots numbered one hundred and eleven, 111, and one hundred and forty-one, 141, in the western addition to said town of Auburn. Also the north half of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two, 32, township thirty-four, 34, north of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and cost, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.

Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep't,
March 12th, 1872. Plum & Woodhull, Att'ys.

Come and See Me!

—:0:—

Having been in the Boot & Shoe business here for 11 years, would inform the people of DeKalb County, Ind., that we continue to keep on hand the finest largest stock of

Boots AND Shoes

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

From the finest serge down to the Coarsest

Stoga Boots,

Our custom made work, is made by the most skillful workmen, which we will

Warrant!

and sell as low as Boots & Shoes can be sold.

Repairing Done

in the best style, on short notice. I also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Leather & Findings

Please call and see for yourself, in the

NEW BRICK BLOCK

Opposite Court House,

AUBURN, IND. C. S. HARE.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER.
11 11
FACTORY.

C. A. ZOLLINGER,

Successor to

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURE OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

Notice of Survey.

Notice to whom it may concern is hereby given that the County Surveyor will, on the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1872, at 7 o'clock A. M., begin the survey of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, and continue the same from day to day until completed. Said survey to begin at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn.

H. C. PETERSON, Surveyor.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DFFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay. We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MANHOOD,

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new adition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

FRUIT HOUSE

Burnt Out!

BUT GOING AGAIN, OPPOSITE OLD STAND.

No Advance in Teas, Coffee, or Sugars

Or Anything

Our stock is now complete, the Great Destruction has not interrupted our Trade. In two days after the fire we were open and doing business, and thanks to the public for their kind patronage as we were no sooner opened than the commenced patronizing us and our trade is better today than the day we burned out. We will continue in the future as in the past to please our patrons by selling them goods at the lowest possible figures. Everything to give satisfaction or money refunded.

TEA, TEA, TEA,

This we make a speciality and feel confident we can sell TEAS 25 to 50 cents per pound lower than other House. The reason we can do so is we purchase direct of the importers in round lots, say one to two hundred chests at a time, we thus save the profits of the speculator, Jobber and wholesale Merchant which is 10 to 20 cents per pound. This saving we give to our customers. Of all grades we have received over three hundred Chests.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c. 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c. $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,10
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

Our 80c TEAS you will find excellent goods. We charge nothing for trying them; if not satisfactory they can be returned, and money refunded.

SUGARS.

We have received Three Hundred Barrels of all grades.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12 cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	9 & 10

COFFEE.

Rio, best	25c	Roasted	25c
do second quality,	22c	Old Government	28 and 30c
Best Jamaica,	25c		

Tobaccos

A large stock; over Two Hundred Packages and different qualities.

		FINE CUT.	
Best Navy per pound	60c	Hoosier Brand per lb,	$1 00
Good Black 10s per lb,	50c	Second Quality, do	70
Flounders " "	40c	Shorts per lb, 33c, lbs for $1	
No. Smoking " "	30c		
No. 2 do			

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 00
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 00
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 50
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 50
Ca'tawba Wice	1 00	Wine in bottle	35 and 50

Canned Fruits

Peaches per can	19c	Peas do	22c
Tomatoes, do	17c	Black Berries per can	20c
Sugar corn,	25c		

Dried Fruits.

Half Peaches, per lb. 10c; Best Apples, 8c; Prunes, 9c; Raspberries, 45c
Pitted Cherries, 42c; Figs, 20c; Dates 12c.

Fish, Fish,

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 600; White Fish in kitts $1 00 and 1 20; Maceral ½ bbls $4 00 and 6 00; Maceral in Kitts $1 25 and 1 50; Cod Fish per lb 5c and 6c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Candies, per lb 20c; Nuts of all kinds, per lb., 12 to 18c; Dime Box Matches, 5c. Fish, all kin Coffe Essence, Candles, best coal oil 30c per gal., best rose oil 30c per gallon, and all other goods to half the price.

J. B. WHITE,

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jupgment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS!

than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

KNOWN AS THE

PALACE OF FASHION

LOOK AROUND,

FRIENDS, AND

Buy Your Clothing

FROM PARTIES

Reliable, Prompt and Reasonable,

In price. There will be

Nothing Green in That!

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

BUSINESS good to-day.

Good Syrup 60 cents, at Smith & Hare's

THE weather is somewhat on the March order.

SCHOOL commenced on Monday last, and a large number is present.

Anything in the line of Smoked Meat, at Smith & Hare's.

WE are now prepared to print horse bills in good style on short notice.

Fine-cut chewing tobacco only 60 cents at Smith & Hare's.

THE first fight of the season came off last Saturday between belicose individuals and as a consequence one of them got hurt.

IF your neighbor's hens are troublesome and steal across the way, don't let your angry passions rise; fix a place for 'em to lay!

Charlotte Johnson, a Swede, lately murdered her child at Laporte, was arrested in Chicago, and now awaits trial for the crime.

SAM WINTER, of the Huntington *Democrat* and John B. Stoll, of the Ligonier *Banner* talk about purchasing the Toledo *Daily Times*.

AN exchange makes the following pathetic appeal to its readers: 'if there is any thing you know, worth knowing, that we ought to know, and you know we don't know, please let us know it.'

PERSONAL.—On Saturday afternoon last we were pleased to see in our office, Miss Sylvia Orr, of Corunna, and Mrs. M. F. Long, Jr., of this place. We are always glad to see our friends and therefore we invite you to call again.

A FEW of our small boys pugilistically inclined, indulge in a fight now and then and we are sorry to say older ones stand by and enjoy the scene. If the Marshal, would lodge a few of them in jail it might have a good effect.

Among the numerous signs of Spring are the little signs here and there of 'look out for paint.' Whitewash brushes are in demand; ham and eggs are ripe; and many other evidences are visible. Spring is on the wing.

HANDSOME.—The sign on the building on the corner of Main and Calhoun, north of Court House, Fort Wayne. O. J. Kover, artist, did it with his little pain brush.—He has hung his banner on the outer wall and he need not be ashamed. Take a look at it when you go to the city.

THE Republican nomination for Congressman in this District promises to be hotly contested. The prospects are that the contest will between Hon. A. Y. Hooper, of this place, and Hon. Mr. Baker, of Goshen. Judge Tousley's star is waning. —*Col. City Post.*

THE initial number of the South Bend *Tribune*, came to hand last week, and we cannot fail to recognize its claims as a first-class paper. South Bend is being pretty well supplied with papers, and now that the Republicans have two, they ought to elect Smiler Colfax, sure.

C. ORFF & Co., of Fort Wayne, have just received their Spring stock of new goods and are now ready to supply all with new and handsome styles in everything. They have the largest store in the city, and are offering great bargains in all kinds of dry goods. See advertisement.

PROF. S. W. KIMBAL, of Fort Wayne, gave us a pleasant call last Saturday. The Professor is engaged in teaching a class in music, at Butler, and from what we know and have heard, they have secured a No. 1 teacher. A Concert is to be given by this class at that place, at the end of the term, which will be in a few days.

BY a letter received from our old friend, O. P. Meyers, Esq., agent of J. E. Warner & Co's. great Pacific Museum, Menagerie, Circus and Caravan, we learn that they will leave Lansing, Mich., on April 16, its summer route being through States west of Ohio. We may expect a visit during the year.

COMING.—We learn through a private source that a gentleman by the name of Carothers, of Carey, Ohio, will establish a foundry and machine shop at this place, if the usual inducements are held out in the way of donating grounds. Mr. C. is an old and experienced machinist and would be a valuable addition to our town.

FRUIT HOUSE.—Capt. J. B. White, of the Fort Wayne Fruit House, is irrepressible. His business has doubled since the fire, and there is a rush from all sides. He is selling at still smaller profits than ever and his prices are the lowest in the city, even of those who wholesale. See new price list in another column.

THE latest sensation at Fort Wayne, is the finding of a bundle, containing a new born infant, on the platform of a sleeping car. A brakesman found it, arrested it and took it to the calaboose, for being out so late, no doubt, and Charley Fletcher, that fellow that yells around so much about hotels and private houses at every station, has adopted the little stranger, and is now happy.

COL. C. A. ZOLLINGER, has purchased Schirmeyers Hat & Cap Store at Fort Wayne, and will add largely to the already fine assortment always to be found at that popular establishment. That very pleasant and agreeable young man, who is always so affable and good humored, will still be found there in all his glory, and can suit you with as nice an article in the *chapeau* line as you ever saw.

ENGINEERS of the B. & O. Co., have been here for several days—now awaiting books maps and papers before commencing. An office has been rented for two years and to be fitted up with necessary conveniences. They expect to take the field in a few days.

With our citizens, as may be expected, there is no little anxiety felt at the present as to where the stakes shall be stuck in this immediate vicinity.—*Defiance Democrat.*

[illegible] & FOWLER, of Fort Wayne, keep the largest assortment of shirts collars, and gents furnishing goods, generally than any other establishment in the city. They make this a speciality and can sell at lowest rates. They will be found diagonally across the square from the Aveline House, on Calhoun street.

WE learn that the conductor, Harvey Bowen, who was killed on the G. R. & Ind. Road last week, was thrown from the top of a car whilst in the act of applying the brake. The breaking of the chain threw him off and he struck with such force as to cause his death in a few hours. He had but recently been promoted from baggage master. His father, living in Illinois, upon hearing of his son's death, dropped dead.—*Ken. Standard.*

THE Goshen *Democrat* appears again in more than its former glory. Billy Beane, its enterprising editor, is like truth, you can't stop him, crushed to the ground he will rise again, phœnix-like, and he is again master of the situation. It only shows our good will to wish him success but he'll have it anyway, whether we wish it or not.

HATS.—James Harper & Co., the old reliable hatters, of Fort Wayne, have now a large assortment of the most fashionable styles than has ever been offered there before. They are doing an immense trade in the line of silk hats, and we know of several of our townsmen that have ordered one of these shining articles for spring wear. Now would be a good time to hand in your orders for the new styles just out. They make them to order, and sell at reasonable terms.

THE following allowances were made to Township Trustees, by the Commissioners at their last session:

Newville Tp., J. A. Robinson, Trus.	$43.75
Franklin, Miles Waterman	30.00
Stafford, H. H. Wanemaker	48.25
Fairfield, John Treesh	87.25
Jackson, Peter Shaffer	90.00
Concord, T. S. Murry	100 00
Fairfield, Saml. Greenamyer	125.00
Smithfield, S. B. Mottinger	51.75
Troy, W. B. Emerson	92.50

MARTIN & SON, successors to T. B. Totton, having been duly installed in their new quarters, are now ready to supply all demands in the line of groceries, etc., at the lowest ruling prices. The new firm comes highly recommended as prompt business men, and we trust our citizens will extend every encouragement in their power. They will be found at the old stand where they will be pleased to wait upon you

ONE of our property holders, as will be seen in another column, protests against the survey ordered by the Town Board.—If this will be of any benefit to the town, there should be no objection to it, but on the other hand, if it will result in no practical good, and if a majority of the property holders are opposed to it, then it ought to be abandoned. There are some lines that must be located in Spencer's addition, but whether a survey of the Old Plat is required is another question. The columns of the COURIER are open to the public for an expression of their opinions, and if it is found advisable to take a survey, we hope it will be done, and if not, that it will be abandoned.

OUR friend Craig, of the Bluffton *Banner*, don't seem to take much stock in our getting the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.—He stands alone in the belief that it will pass on the southern line. He says "The real fact is, we have actually secured the road; and every town and county along the line is preparing to pass in their checks for the required amount." We think the people along that line will have passed in their checks a great while before they get the B. & O. Railroad. No, Bro. Craig, it won't do. We know there is some efficacy in newspaper blowing, but it's hard work to keep a stiff upper lip when everything is against you. We get the road sure, providing the company conclude to locate on this line. Remember in the mean time that we get the road.

THE Goshen *Times* expresses its preference for Representative to Congress from the Tenth District in this style: "We have a candidate in the person of the Hon. John H. Baker, of this city, who is too modest to press his own claims with that persistency that characterizes others possessing less merit, and he is certainly too honest to stoop to the low trickery that is too often resorted too by professional politicians who, though not so worthy, are more unscrupulous in accomplishing their designs.'

IF we are to have a Republican, and we confess that the probability is that we will; so long as so many of the voters of this district insist on corruption and profligacy in high places, if we are to have one of these, let us have John H. Baker. We believe he is a good man, somewhat inclined to be an honest, upright Republican, but, of course, not perfect, an impossibility almost with such terrible associations. We demand that John H. Baker of Goshen, be nominated.

B. L. & S. A.—A meeting was held at the Court House last Monday evening, in the interest of the Building Loan & Savings Association, and it was determined to raise the requisite amount of shares, if possible, without delay. Five hundred shares of $200 each, giving us a capital of $100,000, and by one dollar being paid in each month on every share, we have five hundred dollars to loan monthly. It ought not to be less than this, and we hope that everybody interested in the growth and prosperity of the place will come forward and take all the stock they can not exceeding ten shares. Now, there is not one in this place but what can take one or more shares of stock. All that is required is that you pay one dollar a month for every share that you take.—There are a number of young men, who by this means can save their money and not miss it. Those who are not of age can have their parents subscribe for them, and thus realize the same as a regular member. It ought not to require much effort to get up 500 shares if all do their duty. And no one should hesitate because it is a good investment, better than a savings bank because interest is paid monthly instead of yearly. A committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions to capital stock, and a meeting is to be held at Guy Plum's office, in the Court House, next Saturday evening, and every body who can should be present, as they may desire to organize. Let everybody turn out.

THE CONCERT.

The Concert by the members of the musical convention, under the leadership of Prof. Straub, of Lansing, Mich., came off last Friday evening at the Court House before the largest audience, perhaps, that has ever assembled in this place for a similar purpose before. Many of our friends from the country and adjoining towns flocked in until the large court room was comfortably filled. The class, composed of about eighty singers, had been under instructions about two weeks yet each singer gave forth evidence of having good culture and training, even for that short period. Every pupil felt that they had made rapid progress in the musical art, and are not slow to express their high opinion of Prof. Straub, and the thorough system which he introduced.

There were choruses, quartetts, duets, songs, etc., all of which were rendered in an admirable, pleasant and effective manner, and the audience was not slow to appreciate to judge from the liberal applause manifested.

There were several singers from abroad, Mr. Treesh, Shaffer and several young ladies from Sedan. Mr. Bacon and others from Butler Center, and Mr. Snyder, from Harlan, all of whom contributed to the success of the entertainment.

It is now proposed to get up a four days County Convention and have the best talent of the county assemble here for special instruction by the Professor. This will only include those who have already some practice, and can read music. It is thought that it can be arranged so that the tuition will be quite reasonable, and arrangements will be made by the citizens here to provide for those from abroad so that they will be at no expense while here Prof. Straub has left so good an impression wherever he has been, that all are anxious to have him direct this convention, and we doubt not but that he can and will do it to the satisfaction of all. A committee has been appointed to ascertain the desire of our friends in other towns, and we hope they will meet every encouragement.

Do You Take The Union.

The Valparaiso *Messenger* in response to some remarks says, of us: "The *Union* is one of the best democratic papers in the State and deserves the support of every Democrat in St. Joseph county.—The better the support the better the paper can be made. Let Democrats support their local press."

But we do not have the support of every Democrat in this county, although there is no other Democratic paper published here. Not even one third of the Democrats in this county are taking their county paper. We must candidly say to them it is a shame and disgrace. If Democrats in this county will do their duty we can make a paper that will be a source of pride and profit to all.—*South Bend Union.*

And such is the case in almost every county. Democrats are slow to patronize their own county papers. There are over one thousand in this county that do not take the COURIER, and yet they expect a paper to be published for the good of the party. While they subscribe largely for eastern papers, they manifest no interest for county papers.

We know of one or two Democrats that have stopped the COURIER, and subscribed for the *Day Book*, or some other city paper, because it did not cost so much.

Now, if the Democratic party of this county don't want a paper published in their interest, we want to know it, and we'll move our material to some point where they do. We can't work for nothing, just for the fun of it, and we don't propose to. There are quite a number of generous, whole-souled Democrats here, who have stood by us like men, and if we had a few more such there would be no fear of a paper prospering in this county. Democrats all over the county interest themselves in getting up clubs for city papers, but how much of an effort is made for their county paper? And this year above all others should find Democratic papers largely patronized, for it is through this party and a few of the honest Republicans that the great corruption and profligacy of the present administration is to be corrected, by the over-throw of Grant himself. Then, gentlemen, it is high time you were doing something for your county paper, it is not too late yet.

Smith & Hare sell Queensware at very low figures.

Still Another.

We find the following in the Kendallville *Standard* of last week:

"The road to commence at Newark, Licking county, Ohio, and passing Delaware, Richmond, Kenton, Ada, Columbus, Grove, Kalida, Paulding, Antwerp, Auburn, Kendallville, Goshen, Elkhart, Niles, and terminating at St. Joseph, in the State of Michigan. There was a meeting held at Delaware, and other points, last spring, for the purpose of organizing a company to building a road on a portion of this same route, but passing Bryan in place of Kendallville, and terminating at Grand Haven, in Michigan, but they failed to fully organize. Since then a company has been organized to build a road from Columbus, Ohio passing Lima, Defiance and Bryan, thus cutting off the route contemplated for the former road from Newark. Now, if the people in those towns in Indiana mentioned in this proposed road will unite with those of Ohio and organize for the purpose of building the road from Newark to St. Joseph, I think there is no doubt such a road would be built. The people along this line should loose no time, but attend to this matter as soon as possible—the sooner and better

JOSIAH H. SHINN.

Paulding, O., Mar. 7th, 1872.

Fire at Monroeville.

Last Thursday night a fire broke out at 10½ o'clock, in Keint & Kennedy's bakery, in Monroeville, Allen County, a one story frame building situated on Main street, one door north of the *Democrat* office.

The flames were quickly communicated to the adjoining buildings, and by two o'clock a. m., the entire block was consumed.

The following is a list of the losers:

Baker Brothers, grocers	$4 000
D. A. Row, boot & shoe store	900
T. H. Foster, printing house	2 000
Thomas Ryerson's building	300
G. A. Conrad, boot & shoe store	1 000
Monroe House	3 000
C. H. Schick's building	4 600
M. Heller, dry goods store	1 000
J. M. Miller, saloon	500
Total	$16 700

There was not a cent of insurance on any of the buildings.

"Therefore are They Before the Throne of God"—Rev. VII, 15.

BY P. V. HOFFMAN.

The good shall stand before the great white throne
The pure in heart shall wear the lily robe
Of spotless white. The victors over self
And sin, shall wear the mitre and the crown,
And wave the scepter through eternity
The path is narrow and the gate is straight
That leads unto the Father's house. And they
Who enter in must tread the way by prayer,
Must lean upon His arm, who gave himself
To save his own from death; must walk by faith
And not by sight. And when they fall, must rise
Again by prayer. And He will give them strength
To tread down all their foes. The stubborn heart
All black with sin and haste, will make to glow
With love for fallen man; the selfish soul
Will change to feel another's woe. And then.
The fountain pure, the stream that [illegible]
Must bless the world where e'er it flows. They work
[illegible] by prayer. They feed the poor
That hunger here below; yet more they strive
To give the bread of life to those who starve
Their spirits for the wisdom from on high.
God's children seek the hut and rich man's hall,
Where sickness pales the cheek of youth and chills
The brow of age, to cool the burning lips
And smooth the pillow of the sufferers there.
They lift the fallen from the depths of crime,
And teach them how to live, and how to die.
They build the church and rear the dome to make
A house where God shall deign to meet with them
In warmest love, and place their slipping feet
Upon the steadfast rock. Their love takes wings
Of light and soars across the land and sea
To where the Birman worship wood and stone,
Or Hindoo casts his babe in Gange's flood
To still the anger of his heathen god.
And missionaries labor there to sow the seed
Of life and truth; to plant the cross, and point
The dying to the Lamb of God. And then
When many years are passed and yet no life
'Tis seen, they sow again the precious seed
And water it with tears. At last the blade
Is seen, and soon the stock, and now we see
The desert white with sheaves and hear the song
Of India's children coming from afar
To sit with Jacob's God. And thus it is
The faithful toil to do the Master's will,
And thus they live to make life glorious.
And when the king of saints shall come to take
His Israel home, they round his throne shall stand;
Some far, some near, according to their works.

Town Survey.

MR. EDITOR:—I see by a notice published in your last issue, that the Board of Trustees of our town has employed or ordered H. C. Peterson, Esq., our County Surveyor, to survey the original plat and Spencer's addition of our town. The notice does not state the reason of such survey, nor am I informed as to its purposes. Now, by what authority the Board of Trustees have employed a surveyor to survey my property, I know not, nor can I imagine. If they have a right to survey this town and ascertain the location of lots or part of lots, they may change the original corner, or lines, six inches, and if they can change it six inches, they can change it six feet, or six hundred feet.

Now, I most solemnly protest against this action and give the Board and the Surveyor notice that I will not in any way recognize their survey or pay one cent for it, from the simple reason I do not want or desire it, and that they have no legal right to establish my lines or cornes. I think it a put up job to make buiness, and a fee for a surveyor. Of course I do say that Mr. Perterson had a hand in getting up this thing, for that would be dishonorable, but under the fee bill if there are five hundred lots in those plats, his fees would amount to over one hundred and twenty five dollars, to say nothing of chainmen, axemen &c. The Town Board should re-consider their action in this regard.

D.

Messers Wood & Williams successors to J. W. Case, are making preperations to open a fine and complete assortment of Spring goods, and will be enabled to offer rare bargains to their customers. They are men of experience and reliability, and having recently come among us, we trust that they will meet with a liberal patronage.

SHERIFF PLUM returned from Indianapolis last weak bringing with him two inmates of the asylum at that place, Mrs. Francis Burtneil of Fairfield township and Edwin Howgett of Wilmington.

Mysterious.

THE Columbia City *Post*, of last week, gives account of the sudden and strange disappearance of the Hon. John S. Cotton, a resident of that township, from his family. On Saturday morning, March 2, after eating his breakfast as usual, although a little earlier than common, from the fact that himself and wife had spent the entire night watching at the bed side of a grand child, he informed his wife that he believed he would saddle his horse and take a trip during the day to the west part of the county for the purpose of collecting some old claims due him that part of the county. After getting his horse out he bade his wife a fond and affectionate adieu, and informed her when about to start, that she need not expect him home until late at night. Several old friends between this place and Larwell met him as he was proceeding westward and conversed with him noticing nothing unusual in his manner or conversation. The last seen of him on the day aboved mentioned was about a half mile south of Pierceton, where a considerable number of his old friends were attending a public sale. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him at any point, although his wife, son, brothers and friends have been diligently searching for him. All trace seems to have been lost of his whereabouts. His wife, thinking that he might have gone on a visit to a daughter, in Illinois, repaired thither by rail last week, but failed to find him there after waiting several days for his coming. His failure to visit the parties against whom he had the claims, which he informed his wife he desired to collect; his strange and reserved seclusion in his home for several months together with the ill health with which he has suffered for a year past, excite the gravest apprehension that he may have left his home in an aberrated condition of the mind.

Mr. Cotton, has for many years past been one of the most prominent and popular men in the county, and has held many positions of honor and trust at the hands of our people.

THE Methodist church in this city, was burned last Thursday night. There had been prayer meeting in the new addition built on the back end of the church, that evening, and the fire must have caught from some defect in the chimney, or from stove. The alarm was given about twelve o'clock, but the fire had made so much headway that it was impossible to check it. The organ, seats, etc., were removed but the building and bell were a total loss. The bell was melted where it hung and the metal ran down in streams. The church had been built about thirteen years, and was a heavy timber frame, making a very hot fire. Fortunately the buildings were mostly covered with snow, and the wind favorable, so that there was not much danger of the fire spreading. There was an insurance of $3,000 on the building, which is probably about all it was worth; but the inconvenience of being without a church until a new one can be built, is considerable.—*Kendallville Standard.*

Glorious News for Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to offer to our old patrons and public generally the glorious news, that we have succeeded in purchasing our entire stock of Spring and Summer goods at very low prices. Having a buyer constantly in New York, and he having effected arrangements before the great advance in woolen goods. The proprietors of the Red Front Clothing House at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. take great pleasure in being able to announce that they, as heretofore, are foremost in the clothing market as regards styles, durability and prices, and are prepared to sell clothing at such low prices as to defy all competition. We are now prepared to furnish clothing at as low prices as any time during last year, and it being acknowledged by all, that we have undersold all of our competitors is evidence enough to convince the public generally that what we advertise we substantiate. Having four large stores constantly in operation it justifies us to buy our goods in much larger quantities, so we buy direct from the Commission Merchants, and save the profits of Manufactures & Jobbers which we propose to give our customers the free benefit of. It will pay you well to stop in and examine the mammoth stock of new spring & summer goods at the popular Red Front Clothing Hall, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROTHSCHILD & BROS.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers; equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address [illegible], Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 12 Lloyds St. Buffalo, N. Y., or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York: "Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No,' send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers' the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place No. 5 Keystone Block Ft. Wayne.

We will still be able at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, to continue the sale of good common suits for $8,00, good all wool cassimere $10,00, better $12,00, Fine cass. business suits $15,00, black dress business suits $18,00, custom made $18,00, and all other goods two portionably low. Remember the place at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block only.

The election in New Hampshire has settled two things. It has removed the faintest shadow of a doubt as to Grant's renomination at Philadelphia; and it has proved that the Democratic party, acting by itself and according to its old ideas, has not the ghost of a chance for carrying the Presidential election.—*New York Sun.*

MARRIAGES.

SOUER—FELLER—On the 14th inst., at the residence of the Mrs. Buss, in Richland township, by Rev. W. B. Sandoe, Mr. Rudolph Souer and Miss Susan Feller, all of this County.

BONHAM—BRAND—On the 17th, inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. B. Sandoe, John L. Bonham, and Miss Sophia Brand all of this county.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee until

Wednesday, March 27th, 1872.

for the Carpenter and Joiner work on Odd Fellows Hall in Auburn, contractors to furnish all material Sealed proposals will also be received for the brick and stone work, the brick and stone to be furnished by the builders and all other material by the contractors. Plans and specifications on exhibition at Hare's Shoe Store.

T. D. GROSS,
C. S. HARE, } Committee.
J. L. DAVIS,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, will offer for sale one half mile north of Center School House, Wilmington township, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1872.

The following property to-wit: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Grain, Farming Implements, Wagon and Buggy, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County:

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872:

Catharine Harper
vs } Complaint for Divorce
Michael Harper

Now comes the plaintiff by Guy Plum, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Michael Harper is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1872, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 20th day of March, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

Lyman Rice
vs } Complaint for Divorce.
Louisa Rice

Now comes the Plaintiff, by D. E. Palmer, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Louisa Rice is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 18th, day of March, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County

In the Common Pleas Court, May term 1872.

Horton L. Daniels,
vs } Complaint for Divorce
Irena E. Daniels.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Woodhull & Croxton his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Irena E. Daniels is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 12th day of March 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Those of our friends who expect to have work in the line of brick laying, plain and ornamental plastering, &c., &c., will advance their best interests by calling upon MR. THOS. J. JONES, of Butler. He is a first-class mechanic, and works at fair prices. 4t.

HOUSEHOLDERS CALL IN—I have the celebrated Rhodehamel Scrubber and Carpet Stretcher; a first rate article for cleanin and mopping up floors, and putting down carpets. Call and get one. I am also agent, to supply merchants by the dozen at factory prices.

nov23-1-y V. A. BEARD.

12th Business Year

And Continued Prosperity of

ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous, active business principle as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pilliow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covef, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immese stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5,00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an immese varity of cheap dress good, at 15, 50, 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any addess. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

To Farmers, and Merchants, and Mechanics!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

LUMBER, COAL, LIME.

Pine Lumber
Shingles, Lath,
Coal and Lime,

Kept constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchaser. I can furnish all of the above material promptly and at low figures.

I. M. Thomas.
Office at the Depot.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. ORFF & CO

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods AND MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins, Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell.

AT THE LOWESTP RICES.

Grand Opening of Millinery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

WHEN YOU GO TO FORT WAYNE!

CALL AT

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.S

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city.

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

THE PUBLIC. PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

Great Closing out Sale, Regardless OF COST, AT

J. & P. PIERR'S,

CALHOUN STREET

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CALKINS'. CHAMPION WASHER

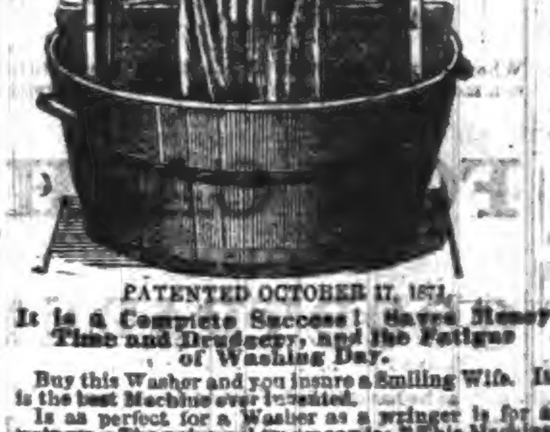

PATENTED OCTOBER 17, 1871.

It is a Complete Success! Saves Money Time and Drudgery, and the Fatigue of Washing Day.

Buy this Washer and you insure a Smiling Wife. It is the best Machine ever Invented.

Is as perfect for a Washer as a wringer is for a wringer. The universal testimony is: "This Machine is perfect in conception, and has secured the GREATEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT of WASHING SURFACE in the LEAST POSSIBLE COMPASS, and is Compact, Light, Easily Handled, and to see it is to know that it will do the work with Ease, Economy and Efficiency."

Those who once see this Machine work, throw aside the lumbering, unwieldy, useless machines which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

The price—another inducement to purchasers—has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy which will repay the small investment so soon.

$7.50 is all that is asked for this great labor-saver. Agents wanted everywhere. A liberal discount to Agents and the trade. For terms address the Manufacturers CALKINS BROS. & CO.,
39 S. Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c.

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH OR Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

The [illegible] dangerous conflagration.

What three great authors would a person name who witnessed the Chicago fire? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.

A negro, after gazing at some Chinese,

'Come and Kiss Me' is the name of a small Vicksburg steamboat.

John B. Surratt is teaching school at Brookville, Montgomery Co. Md.

There is a lady at Carrolton, Wis., who has given birth to four pairs of twins and one set of triplets.

Albert Champion, of DesMoines, Iowa, has a pig with eight feet, two mouths, two ears, and one eye.

Engineers are engaged in making a preliminary survey for a bridge over the O. at Jeffersonville, Ind.

shook his head add solemnly said: 'Ifde white folks be as dark as dat out dar, I wonder what's de color of de real black folks.'

'Never mind the obituary, Judge,' said a Montana culprit, when the court became pathetic in pronouncing the sentence. 'Let's fix the time for the funeral.'

A Danbury German is named Wachschleighemshamel. How would you like to stand on a back stoop with the thermometer 11 degrees below zero, and call that chap into breakfast?

A Missouri woman recently eloped, leaving the following note to comfort her husband; 'Dear William—Good bye; don't mourn for the children, because none of them are yours.'

The America sojourners at Pompeti are preparing a grand reception for Gen. Sherman. Pompeii is a town whose inhabitants were burned out some time since and did'nt resurgam to any great extent.

Postsmouth, N. H., has a dog that chews tobacco and takes his 'tods' as regularly as he get them. It is noticeable, however, that no respectable dog in the neighborhood will associate with him.

Indianapolis has a self sacrificing Bohemain and a model husband in the person of M. G. Lee, of the *Commercial*. One of the daily journals of that city announces that the said Lee 'has gone South for the benefit of his wife's health.

A mammouth cave, the rival of the Kentucky phenomenon, is reported in Grant county, Wis. It is said to contain oceans of water, and adventurous parties have rowed in boats to a great distance within the cave. Considerable mineral wealth is also reported.

The shoe factories at Auburn, Me., are turning out over 100 pairs of shoes an hour, and it take about 500 barrels of flour annually to make the paste used in them.

'I think,' said a farmer, 'I should make a good Congressman, for I use their language. I received two bills the other day with requests for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the table; the other to be read that day six months.'

'My son,' said a good mtoher to her hope ful, 'did you wish your teacher a happy New Year?' 'No, ma'am,' responded the boy. 'Well, why not?' 'Because,' said the youth, 'she isn't happy unless she's whipping some of us boys, and I was afrid if I wished her happiness, she'd go for me.'

Smith thought it was morally wrong to take the animals for food, and he resolved to quit it and live on vegetables. But one morning he gave way to temptation and walked into a beef-steak. 'I don't know,' said he, 'that it's any harm to eat a piece of this cow, since it's dead and the matter can't be helped; but I'll be hanged if ever kill one!'

It is aqueer woman who asks no questions, but the woman who does is the querist.

The only mention of paper money in the Bible is where it says a dove brought the green back to Noah.

'What's in a dress?' says a popular writer.—Sometimes a great deal and sometimes a precious little.

'We shall not be open to-morrow,' said a Parisian shop keeper to a Yankee customer.' 'Ah!' said American. 'can you tell me from where does the balloon go up?'

Smith and Jones were at the menagerie and the conversation turned on Darwin's theory. 'Look at that monkey,' said Smith 'Think of its being an undeveloped human!' 'Human!' said Jones, 'It's no more human than I am.'

'Gerty, my dear,' said a teacher to one of her pupils, 'you have been a very good little girl to-day.' 'Yes'm, I couldn't help being good; I had a stiff neck,' said Gerty with perfect seriousness.

Bound to Please Her.—A bashful young man was escorting a bashful young ady, when she said, entreatingly, 'Jabez, don't tell any body you beaued me home to-night.'

'Don't be afraid,' replied he, 'I am as much ashamed of it as you are.' That set tled it.

Letter to Farmers.

Beloved Farmers:—Agrikultur is the mother ov farm produce; she is also the step mother ov gardin sass.

Rise at half past 2 o'clock in the morning, bild up a big fire in the kitchen, burn out two pouds of kandles an l grease yure boots.

Wait pashuntly for da brake. When day dus brake, then commense tew stir up the geese and worry the hogs.

Too much sleep is ruinous tew geese and hogs. Remember yu kant git rich on a farm, unless yu rize at 2 o'clock in the morning and stir up the hogs and worry the geese.

The happiest man in the world is the farmer; he rizes at 2 o'clock in the morning, he watches for da lite tew brake, and when she dus break, he goes out and stirs up the geese and worrys the hogs.

What is a lawyer? What is a merchant What is a doktor? What is a minister? I answer, nothing.

A farmer is the nobless work ov God; he rises at 2 o'clock in the morning, and burns out haff pould ov wood and two kords ov kandles, and then goes out tew worry the geese and then stir up all ov the hogs.

Beloved farmers, adew.

Josh Billings.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT Gathers, Cords, Quilts, Frills, Hems, Fells, Tucks, Braids, Plaits, Ruffles, Puffs.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,
AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATUAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches re quired by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in al cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN
and
DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, C APS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,
Men & Boys Coats, pants,
VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

NO ADVANCE
IN COTTON GOODS
—AT—
GEO. DEWALD & CO.

But we are offering Bargrins in

EVERY DEPARMENT!

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,
107 COLUMBIA STREET
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Send for a Cattalongh of G. Buttric
Celebrated Patterns.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

WANTED
5,000 Cords
OF
OAK, ASH, & ELM
STAVE BOLTS,
50,000
Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price
I. BEUGNOT & CO.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Brandriff & Roberts
Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz.	Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross	Table Cutlery;
50 "	Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz.	Pocket Knives;
55 "	Mill Files;
50	Taper Files;
25 "	Hand Saws;
20 "	Wood Saws;
2 "	Mill Saws;
30 "	Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs	Trace Chains;
100 "	But do
100 "	Strap Pinges;
500 "	Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 "	Wrought Butts;
1000 "	Cast do
1500 "	Gross Screws;
1000 "	Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen	Auger Bits;
100 "	Augers;
100 "	Set Bench Planes,
50 "	'Ames' Shovels;
100 "	Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 "	Pieces Leather Bolting;
10	Set Carpenter Tools;
17	Platform Scales;
2 Doz.	Counter Scales;
100 "	Chopping Axes;
100	Plows.

IRON.

Tons	Assorted Bar Iron;
2 "	Englise Cast steel;
"	American do
1 "	German Steel;
6 "	English Spring Steel;
5 "	Nail Road;
10 "	Mill Shafting;
500	Set Thimble Skeins;
500 "	Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 "	Ives Short Arm do
500 "	Buggy Springs, warranted
600 "	Seat " "
8500	Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000	Tire
1000	Set Seasoned Hubs;
500	Set horse shoes best quality;
100	Boxes horse nails;
20	Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10	Blacksmith's Bellows;
100	Screw Plates, Assorted;
50	Soldi Box Vices;
500	Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000	Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50	Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15	Set Blacksmith's tools;
100	Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000	Cook stoves, best quality;
100	Russia Iron Stoves "
500	Box Stoves
50	Hard Coal Stoves
100	Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500	Boxes Tinplate;
200	Bundles sheet iron;
50	Bundles wire;
5	Cases sheet copper
5	Cases zinc;
20	Bundles Russia Iron
1000	Lbs. Black tin;
1000 "	pig lead
1000 "	copper pitts,
100 "	rivits, assorted;
100	Doz. pressed pans assorted
20 "	tin drip-pans;
10000	pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500	Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000	Light Sash;
500	Boxes Window Glass;
10	Bbls. Putty;
16 "	Linseed oil;
500	Set Wagon Spokes;
50	buggy Seats;
20	Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 "	Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH!
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Church.

KNABE & CO.'S
PIANOS!
Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.
OVER
TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!
Of these celebrated Instruments
Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

KNABE PIANOS
Are universally conceded to be the leading
FIRST-CLASS

Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HILL,
General Agent,
52 & 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

John G. Fledderman
MERCHANT TAILOR
First-Class Piece Goods,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, - IND

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING
QUEESWARE,
GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD

Hardware for the Million
AT
SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES
JOHN L. DAVIS,
OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Store
AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully annouce to his many friends that [illegible] the largest and most omplete in th [illegible]

Stoves
Cutlery,
Hardware
Buildinig Material,
Agriculturl Implements
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C

hich he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good ass of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass an ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agri and Mechanics' Too's, Brusnes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circula „ Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware rn and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, H buy ec from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufac tures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING
Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Casting

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto i which we promise at bottom prices, and Defy Competition.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening
AT THE GREAT WESTERN
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We a now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, ju purchased by our Mr. Frank in New York.

Great Deline in Pries
GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100	Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300	Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75	Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50	Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100	Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
	Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
	A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the sha e. Th same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3,50. Alaska Mink, $3 50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,
No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,
DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,
OILED WINDOW SHADES
Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical and Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggis

DAVENPORT & CO

The [illegible] dangerous conflagration.

What three great authors would a person name who witnessed the Chicago fire? Dickens, Howitt, Burns.

A negro, after gazing at some Chinese,

'Come and Kiss Me' is the name of a small Vicksburg steamboat.

John H. Surratt is teaching school at Brookville, Montgomery Co. Md.

There is a lady at Carrolton, Wis., who has given birth to four pairs of twins and one set of triplets.

Albert Champion, of DesMoines, Iowa, has a pig with eight feet, two snouts, two tails, and one eye.

Engineers are engaged in making a preliminary survey for a bridge over the O. at Jeffersonville, Ind.

shook his head add solemnly said: 'Ifde white folks be as dark as dat out dar, I wonder what 's de color of de real black folks?'

'Never mind the obituary, Judge,' said a Montana culprit, when the court became pathetic in pronouncing the sentence. 'Let's fix the time for the funeral.'

A Danbury German is named Wachschleighemshamel. How would you like to stand on a back stoop with the thermometer 11 degrees below zero, and call that chap into breakfast?

A Missouri woman recently eloped, leaving the following note to comfort her husband; 'Dear William—Good bye; don't mourn for the children, because none of them are yours.'

The America sojourners at Pompeti are preparing a grand reception for Gen. Sherman. Pompeii is a town whose inhabitants were burned out some time since and did'nt resurgam to any great extent.

Postsmouth, N. H., has a dog that chews tobacco and takes his 'tods' as regularly as he get them. It is noticeable, however, that no respectable dog in the neighborhood will associate with him.

Indianapolis has a self sacrificing Bohemain and a model husband in the person of M. G. Lee, of the *Commercial*. One of the daily journals of that city announces that the said Lee 'has gone South for the benefit of his wife's health.

A mammouth cave, the rival of the Kentucky phenomenon, is reported in Grant county, Wis. It is said to contain oceans of water, and adventurous parties have rowed in boats to a great distance within the cave. Considerable mineral wealth is also reported.

The shoe factories at Auburn, Me., are turning out over 100 pairs of shoes an hour, and it takes about 500 barrels of flour annually to make the paste used in them.

'I think,' said a farmer, 'I should make a good Congressman, for I use their language. I received two bills the other day with requests for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the table; the other to be read that day six months.'

'My son,' said a good mtoher to her hopeful, 'did you wish your teacher a happy New Year?' 'No, ma'am,' responded the boy. 'Well, why not?' 'Because,' said the youth, 'she isn't happy unless she's whipping some of us boys, and I was afrid if I wished her happiness, she'd go for me.'

Smith thought it was morally wrong to take the animals for food, and he resolved to quit it and live on vegetables. But one morning he gave way to temptation and walked into a beef-steak. 'I don't know,' said he, 'that it's any harm to eat a piece of this cow, since it's dead and the matter can't be helped; but I'll be hanged if ever kill one!'

It is aqueer woman who asks no questions, but the woman who does is the querist.

The only mention of paper money in the Bible is where it says a dove brought the green back to Noah.

'What's in a dress?' says a popular writer.—Sometimes a great deal and sometimes a precious little.

'We shall not be open to-morrow,' said a Parisian shop keeper to a Yankee customer. 'Ah!' said American, 'can you tell me from where does the balloon go up?'

Smith and Jones were at the menagerie and the conversation turned on Darwin's theory. 'Look at that monkey,' said Smith 'Think of its being an undeveloped human!' 'Human!' said Jones, 'It's no more human than I am.'

'Gerty, my dear,' said a teacher to one of her pupils, 'you have been a very good little girl to-day.' 'Yes'm, I couldn't help being good; I had a stiff nech,' said Gerty with perfect seriousness.

BOUND TO PLEASE HER.—A bashful young man was escorting a bashful young ady, when she said, entreatingly, 'Jabez, don't tell any body you beaued me home to-night.'

'Don't be afraid,' replied he, 'I am as much ashamed of it as you are.' That settled it.

Letter to Farmers.

BELOVED FARMERS:—Agrikultur iz the mother ov farm produce; she iz also the step mother ov gardin sass.

Rise at half past 2 o'clock in the morning, bild up a big fire in the kitchen, burn out two pouds of kandles an l grease yure boots.

Wait pashuntly for da brake. When day duz brake, then commense tew stir up the geese and worry the hogs.

Too much sleep iz ruinous tew geese and hogs. Remember yu kant git rich on a farm, unless yu rize at 2 o'clock in the morning and stir up the hogs and worry the geese.

The happiest man in the worlo iz the farmer; he rizes at 2 o'clock in the morning, he watches for da lite tew brake, and when she duz break, he goes out and stirs up the geese and worrys the hogs.

What is a lawyer? What is a merchant What iz a doktor? What is a minister? I answer, nothing.

A farmer is the nobless work ov God; he rises at 2 o'clock in the morning, and burns out haff pould ov wood and two kords ov kandles, and then goes out tew worry the geese and then stir up all ov the hogs.

Beloved farmers, adew.

JOSH BILLINGS.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATUAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches e quired by law, as no special License can be iven. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in al cases. Trustees should see hat Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publ prom ising to use ur bes t ndeavors to give gene satisfaction.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accom modate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN

and

DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, C APS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New Yark Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,

Men & Boys Coats, pants,

VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

NO ADVANCE

IN COTTON GOODS

—AT—

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

But we are offering Bargrins in

EVERY DEPARMENT!

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,

107 COLUMBIA STREET

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Send for a Cattalongh of G. Buttric

Celebrated Patterns.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chins House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

WANTED

5,000 Cords

OF

OAK, ASH, & ELM

STAVE BOLTS,

50,000

Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

I. BEUGNOT & CO.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

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Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
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50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
20 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
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500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
3500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
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10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
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1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
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10 Bbls. Putty;
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J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH!

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Churc

---

KNABE & CO.'S

PIANOS!

Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.

OVER

TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!

Of these celebrated Instruments

Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

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FIRST-CLASS

Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HILL,

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PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

John G. Fledderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

FORT WAYNE, IND

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirous of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Hardware for the Million

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRICES

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - INDIANA.

Would respectfully annouce to his many friends th [illegible] ordering the largest and most complete in th [illegible]

Stoves

Cutlery,

Hardware

Buildinig Material,

Agriculturl Implements

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C

hich he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good ass of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass an ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nais and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agrien and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circula ,, Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware rn and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringersand ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, H buy ec from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufac tures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Casting We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto i which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, ju purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Fannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the sha e. Th same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3 50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical and Physicians Perscriptions carefully compounded by an experienced druggis,

DAVENPORT & CO

Auditor Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
BY
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 28, 1872. No. 13.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

Business Cards.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
[illegible] CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

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WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 121, 125 and 127 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 3-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-26 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 3-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
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DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

How To Go West.

Forty years ago, Illinois was as far west as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of progress and improvement, the word west has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Short Line, and from Logansport over the Toledo Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, and running through Burlington reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City St. Joseph and Kansas city, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other railroads running from these cities.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to time, Connections, Fare &c, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Ag't B. M. & R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6 25 p.m	9.25a
6.18	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.39
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.16	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 6	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Lakeston.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. E	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville...	6.33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,58 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,16 "
Chicago...	7.20 "	4,80 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,38 "	3,15 "
Lima......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest.....	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,50 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,30 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,06 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,4. "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		......
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	......		6 30
Saginaw	4 15		7 30
Lansing	7 35		10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover	7 55		12 52
Jonesville	8 25		1 17
Reading	8 55		1 47
Fremont	9 32		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant	10 05		3 02
Waterloo	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

AN "ECHO."

Under that tree! Well, sit ye down!
It has grown hot since we left town.

You'd like to hear the tail I'd tell
Of Mary Jane, of Cowslip Dell!

You see cottage there in view,
The smoke up-rising in the blue,

Ah, many a hope too bright to last!
But let that go! 'Tis past long past!

Yet somehow when the fields are green—
There take a bite!—there's ham between.

Well, I went courtin' Mary Jane,
Who bloomed and blushed in Cowslip lane.

She said me 'Nay,' but with a smile
That told it was humbug all the while.

And hopping still, I still loved on,
Till in between came brother John.

One night he swore a dreadful oath,
If she said yes he'd kill us both.

[By both himself and me, I mean,]
And since that time he's not been seen.

And Mary Jane has still denied
My prayer that she would be my bride.

Lest she, through love's assent, should be.
The murderer of himself and me.

Why what's the matter man! Look here
It is, by George, it is a tear!

No, you don't mean so! Well I swan
If you ain't him—that lost John!

The Three Coachmen.

I heard the story a long time ago, and think it good enough to tell,—and not only good but pointing a life lesson which the wise may heed.

A certain gentleman advertised for a coachman, and among the numerous applicants who answered the call he found three who evinced a sufficient knowledge of their business to suit him, and from these three he would select his man. For the final test he took them to a point on his preises where a broad table of rock overlooked a deep chasm.

'How near,' said he, to Shawny McLean 'could you drive a coach and four to the edge of that precipice without the danger of going off?'

Sawny measured the table with his eye, and looked down into the deep chasm undaunted.

'I could drive within a foot of it, sir,' was his emphatic answer.

He next put the question to Mr. John York.

John looked and answered with prompt assurance

'I could drive within ten inches of it, sir.'

Next came Barney O'Toole, and he was asked how near he could drive a steady double span to the edge of the precipice with assurance of safety.

Bedad yer honor,' said Barney, after due consideration, 'them fellows bate me inthirely. I should kape me horses as far from such a place as possible!

It may be needless to add that Barney was chosen. C.

Putting the Best Face Upon.

Stiggles was met by an old friend the other day whom he had not seen for several years.

'Bless me Stiggles, old boy. I'm glad to see you. You are looking well. How is it with you?'

'Fair to middling.'

'Married yet?'

'Yes.'

'That's good.'

'Not so very good. I married a shrew.'

'Ah—that's bad.'

'Not very bad. She brough me ten thous and dollars.

'That's a good fortune.'

'Not so good; for I laid it out in sheep and they all died of the foot rot.'

'Surely that was most unfortunate.

'Not so unfortunate; for I sold the pelts for more than the sheep cost.'

'In the truth, that made ample amendment.'

'Not so much as you imagine. I laid out the money upon a house and the house burned down, with everything that was in it.'

'Bless me! that was lamentable surely.'

'Not so lamentable as it might be. My wife was in it.'

Shingle Your Own House.

Scene, bar-room. Time, midnight.

Wife—'I wish that man would go home if he has one.'

Landlord—'Hush! he'll call for something directly.'

Wife—'I wish he would make hast then for it is time that every honest man was in bed.'

Landlord—'He's taking the shingles off his own house and putting them over on ours.'

At this time James began to come to his right senses, and commenced rubbing his eyes and, stretching himself as if he had just awoke said:

'I believe I will go.'

'Don't be in a hurry James,' said the landlord.

'Oh yes, I must go,' said James, and he started.

After an absence of some time, the landlord met and accosted him:

'Hally Jim, why ain't you been down to see us?'

'Why I had taken so many shingles off my house it began to leak, so I thought it time to stop the leak, and I have done it said James.

The tavern keeper and his wife were astonished.

James is now a happy man, and his wife and children are happy.

Young man whose house are you shingling?

* * *

As a stout old lady got out of a crowded omnious in front of the Astor House the other day she exclaimed: 'Well' that's a relief anyhow.' To which the driver eyeing her ample proportions replied, 'So the osses think mum.'

A Bad Spell.

In St. Louis an order has been passed by the Board of Directors requiring that all the pupils of the public schools shall be vaccinated. Below will be found copies of a few of the notes which the children carried to their teachers in relation to the matter. They are literal copies, with the exception that the names are left out.

Bridget H——has had the small poaks last year so she does not need to be vaxinated.

Mina had the small Box.

Charles has Now need of being faxenated for he Had the small pox all ready.

Louisa Must get Waxenaigh She got Waxinergben About Tree years ago.

I testify that my son Willie is waxsionated already,

I Do Not Purfur to Have My Children Vaxinated Now.

Mrs. G. Excuse Mrs. sebert she does not want virgiena woxinated.

My Doughter was speaking about vaxinating I thought it was no use she is been vaxinating three times.

Please let him be vexinated.

Mr. Teacher you may get Stephen B—vaccinated.

A. B. B. has had the small pox; for further information call at No.—

Sir: I hereby certify that Emile T—— is twice vaxenated.

A list embracing thirty eight different ways in which the word 'vaccinate' was spelled in these notes from the parents has been prepared, and there are sixty to hear from yet.

Squire Long.

The old citizen of St. Joseph county, Ind., who don't know Esq. Long, of Mishawaka, has no claim the title of 'old citizen.' He was not always a temperance man, although he was always kind hearted and generous.

Before the Squire joined the Washingtonians, Uncle Bill Cladwell, well known in Mishawaka, was arraigned before the Squire for neglecting to pay a small debt which required a trial before a magistrate to convince him that he had ever contracted. On the day of trial the plaintiff appeared with his council and witness all under the influence of liquor. Caldwall comprehended the situation and acting as his own lawyer, asked the court for a continuance of the case, for the reason that,

First—The constable was drunk.

Second—The witnesses were drunk

Third—The plaintiff's attorney was drunk.

Fourth—The plaintiff was drunk.

Fifth—The defendant was drunk.

Sixth—That without intending to show any disrespect or contempt for the court he was compelled to say that the court was d—d drunk.

The case was continued without argument, and the Squire made the proper entry upon his docket to all of the circumstances.

Long still lives, an honest, sober, industrious citizen. Caldwell is still living—just about the same funny old jocker he was thirty years ago.—*Plymouth Republican.*

A Good Answer.

'Sir,' said a lad coming down a wharf in Boston, and addressing a well known merchant—'sir have you any birth for me on your ship? I want earn to a little something.'

'What can you do? Asked the gentleman.

'I can try my best to do whatever I am put to,' answered the boy.

'What have you done?'

'I have sawed and split all my mother's wood for nigh two years.'

'What have you not done?' asked the gentleman, which was a queer sort of a question.

'Well sir,' answered the boy, after a moment's pause. 'I have not whispered once in school for a year.'

'That's enough,' said the gentleman 'you may ship aboard this vessel and I hope to see you master of her some day. A boy who can master a wood pile and bridle his tongue must be made of good stuff.'

A Wine Bath.

An American traveler desiring while in Paris to take a bath, his physician recommended a wine bath. In the employ of the establishment was a colored man whom they had known in America, and of him he inquired how they could afford to give a wine bath as cheap as seventy-five cents.

'Why, massa,' said the negro, 'that wine has been in the bath room for one week, and you are the thirty-eighth person that bathed in it.'

'Well, I suppose they throw it away when they are done with it.'

'Oh! no massa; they send it down stairs for the poor people, who bath in it for 25 cents.'

'An then what do they do with it afterwards?'

'Bottle it up and send it to America, where they sell it for French wine.'

* * *

Parson—'What's a miracle?'

Boy—'Dunno.'

Parson—'Well if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what should you say it was?'

Boy—'The moon.'

Parson—'But if you were told it was the sun, what should you say it was?

Boy—'A lie.'

Parson—'I don't tell lies. Suppose I told you it was the sun; what would you say then?'

Boy—'That you wasn't sober.'

A woman in Petersburg, Va., has become deranged from investing in lottery tickets and failing to draw prizes.

Sheep's Wit.

A Scotch law lord was seated one day on the hillside of Bonally with a Scotch shepheard, and observing the sheep reposing in what he thought the coldest situation, he observed to him, 'John if I were a sheep I would lie on the other side of the hill.' The shepherd answered: 'Ay my loard, but if ye had been a sheep ye wad have had mair sense.'

* * *

A practical teetotal bootmaker advertises in an England paper that in consequence of his having caught a cold, through going to church on a damp night, he begs all his ministerial friends to pray for his recovery, as hundreds of the poor in his native town and surrounding villages are waiting for him to supply them with cheap and strong boots and shoes from his establishment.

* * *

A minister at a colored wedding who wished to be humorous, said: 'On such occasions it is customary to kiss the bride but in this case we will omit it.'

To which ungallant remark the bridegroom pertinently replied:

'On such occasions it is customary to pay the minister $10, but in this case we will omit it.'

* * *

At Omaha, a few days ago, a red flag was placed in front of a house used for the reception of small pox patients. A large crowd was attracted by it, who besieged the front door and wondered when 'the auction was to begin.' When informed the real state of the case they scattered in double quick.

* * *

Three young men of Hawinsville, Ga., recently conteded for the orange eating championship of the State. The champion got outside of 28 oranges, 71 being the number disposed of by all three.

* * *

A Chicago actor who was addicted to the use of the flowing bowl, was alluded too a living specimen of the mellow dram mar.

* * *

The young widow who was buried in grief is now alive and doing well. It was only another instance of permature interment.

* * *

What word is that in the English language the first two letters of which signify a man, the first three a woman the first four a great man, the whole a great woman?—Herome.

* * *

A young man, having a late railroad disaster in mind has broken his engagement with a young lady because she neglects about her train and does not does her switch.

* * *

One of the best toasts ever given Woman—the last word on our lips because it comes from the bottom of our hearts.

* * *

An item in one of the papers informs us that a horse rushed into a milliner's shop from which he departed 'leaving his traces behind him.'

* * *

Jones, on being asked by Mrs. J. why he did'nt have a dumb waiter in the dining room, immediately replied that he had tried them, but they did'nt answer.

* * *

'Don't you remember the next word in your lesson? It's the word after cheese What comes after cheese? Mouse, triumphantly exclaimed the puzzled pupil.

* * *

A distinguished member of the New York ring says. 'I was born in the city and mean to remain it.' The general impression has been that he meant to 'go through' it.'

Miscellaneous.

Philadelphia has sent away 6,290,588 gallons of petroleum since January 1.—This is 2,157,814 gallons more than during the same period in 1871.

Farmers about Dayton, O., have tapped sugar orchards, and the sap is running freely. There will probable be a large yield of maple sugar and molasses in the Miami Valley.

The Baptist Churches of Richmond, Va., have a membership of 10,000, one fifth of the entire population of the city.

A woman supplies the pulpit of a New Hampshire church three Sundays out of five, by reading Mr Beecher's sermons.

The total number of city missionaries in New York is 266, and about $1,000,000 is invested in the mission chapels and churches.

The Protestants in the city of Mexico have a large and elegant church, called San Francisco, which will seat about four thousand persons.

In Germany, the land of music, in every church of any size they have at least one trumpet or cornet, or trombone, or bugle, to lead the congregational singing.

In the Southern States $10,952 have been raised for a monument to General Lee.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel cost $976 per linear yard, the cost of the Hoosac tunnel is about $900, and that of the most expensive in England, the Saltwood, is only $590.

The Chicago *Times* says: The difference is just this: St. Louis is a brick city, but it is settled by 'wooden men;'—Chicago is a wooden city, but its inhabitant's are 'bricks.'

Some idea of the vastness of St. Paul's Cathredral, London, is had in the fact that no fewer than 14,000 persons were under its roof on the occasion of the royal thanksgiving.

Somebody tells the Scientific American of a way to clear a well of carbonic acid gas. It is to lower a red hot iron to the water, so as to produce a little steam The vapor instantly absorbs the gas.

A South End (Boston) woman has recently presented her husband with a $7,000 house, which amount she had saved out of her house keeping fund.

Bernard Behler fell into a boiler in Meller's brewery, Galena, Ill., the other day, and was boiled to death. His legs and lower part of the body were literally cooked.

A little child of John Feight was actually baked to death in Woodland, Wis., a few days ago. It crept in front of a hot open wood fire, and was then unable to escape.

A colored servant girl of Wilmington, N. C., after attending an all night revival meeting lately, was not able to speak a work for two days, when her tongue was loosened by weeping.

Apparently very little was left of Mr Teppin, of Detroit, just after he tried to light a fire with kerosene, for the papers say, 'the doctor thought he could save one arm and one eye.'

The other morning Mrs. Welch, living near Scranton, Pa., went to a neighbor's leaving two children, aged two and four, asleep in the house. During her absence the building caught fire, and the children were burned to death.

An Irish lover remarked that it is a great comfort to be alone, 'especially when yer sweetheart is wid ye!'

A city man, who knows all about farming, says the best way to raise strawberries is with a spoon.

The man who sat down on an open paper of carpet nails said they reminded him of the income-tax.

A debating society in a neighboring town has at last decided upon the best place to have a 'bile.' It was unanimously voted to have it put 'on another fellow.'

A saloon keeper having started business in a building where trunks had been made, asked a friend what he had better do with the old sign, Trunk Factory,' 'Oh,' said the friend, 'just change the T to D, and it will suit you exactly.'

A clerk in the post office was a little embarrassed the other day, on being asked by a lady if there was a letter for my cow Being disposed to treat her politely, he replied that there was nothing for anybody's cow. The lady being equally embarrassed, also disposed to be polite, said she inquired for Mike Howe.

A Connecticut man, having been rendered deaf by the whistle of a locomotive, the engineer of the train was surprised on his return to the station, to observed eleven baldheaded men in a line by the side of the track, with a fervid injunction from the first one to 'do your darnest.'—They were all married.

A lecturer undertook to explain to a village audience the word phenomenon. 'May be you don't know what a phenomenon is. Well, I'll tell you. You have seen a cow no boubt. Well, a cow is not a phenomenon. You have seen an apple tree. Well, an apple tree is not a phenomenon. But when you see a cow go up the tree tail formost, to pick the apples, it is a phenomenon."

The Missouri *Democrat* avers that Harace Greeley is going to set out ten acres of cigar boxwood this spring on his farm at Chappaqua. On two acres he intends to graft the government stamp. This variety will be a little later than the plain kind, but much more valuable.

Bibbs and his wife were indulging ill reminiscences over their dinner nuts and raisins. 'How one thing bringe up another,' said the lady. 'Yes, an emetic, for instance.' He can't see why she should can him a 'mean thing,' and leave the table in a huff.

FOOLING A PIRATE.

There lived many years ago, on the eastern shore of Mount Desert, a large island off the coast of Maine (a now fashionable place summer resort) an old fisherman by the name of Jedediah Spinnet, who owned a schooner of some hundred tons burthen, in wihch, together with four stout sons, he was to go about once a year to the Grand Bank for the purpose of catching codfish. The old man had five things about which he loved to boast—his schooner 'Betsy Jenkins' and his four sons.

The sons were all that the father represented them to be, and no one ever doubted his word when he said that their like was not to be found for fifty miles around. The oldest was twenty two, while the youngest had reached his sixteenth year, and they answered to the names of Seth, Andrew, John and Samuel.

One morning a stranger called upon Jedediah, to engage him to take to Havana some iron machinery belonging to steam engines for sugar plantations; the terms were soon agreed upon, and the old man and his sons immediately set about, putting the machinery on board; that accomplished, they set sail for Havana, with a fair wind, and for several days proceeded on their course without an adventure of any kind. One morning, however, a vessel was descried off the starboard quarter, which with some hesitation the old man pronounced to be a pirate. There was not much time for doubting for the vessel soon saluted them with a not very agreeble whizzing of an eighteen pound shot just under the stern.

'That means for usheave to,' remarked the old man.

'Then I guess we had better do it, hadn't we?' said Seth.

'Of course.'

Accordingly the 'Betsy Jenkins' was brought up into the wind, and her main boom hauled over to windward.

'Now boys,' said the old man, as soon as the schooners had come to stand, 'all we can do is to be as cool as possible, and trust to fortune. There is no way to escape that I see now but perhaps if we are civil, they will take such stuff as they want, and let us go. At any rate there is no use crying about it, for it can't be helped. Now, get your pistols and see that they are surely loaded, and have your knives ready, but be sure and hide them, so that the pirates shall see no signs of resistance. I few moments all the arms which the schooner afforded with exception of one or two old muskets, were secured about the person of on Down Easters, and they quietly awited the coming of the schooner.

'One word more boys,' said the old man, just as the pirate came round under the stern. 'Now watch every motion I make, and be ready to jump the moment I speak.'

As Captain Spinnet ceased speaking the pirate luffed up under the fisherman's lee quarter, and in a moment more the latter's deck was graced by the presence of a dozen as savage looking mortals as ever eyes looked upon.

'Are you the Captain of this vessel?' asked the leader of the boarders, as he approached the old man.

'Yes sir.'

'What is your cargo?'

'Machinery for steam engines.'

'Nothing else?' asked the pirate with a searching look.

At this moment Captain Spinnet's eye caught what looked like a sail off to the south and east'rd but not a sign betrayed the discovery, and while a brilliant idea shot through his mind he hesitatingly replied;

'Well there is a little something else.'

'Ha, what is it?'

'Why sir, p'raps I had't ought to tell,' said Captain Spinnet, counterfeiting the most extreme perturbation; 'Yer see it was giving me a sort of trust, and it wouldn't be right for me give it up. You can take anything else you please, for I can't help myself.'

'You are an honest codger at any rate,' said the pirate; 'but if you would live ten minutes longer, just let me know what you've got on board and exactly the place where it lays.'

The sight of a cocked pistol brought the old captain to his senses, and in a deprecating tone, he muttered—

'Don't kill me sir, don't, I'il tell all. We've got forty thousand silver dollars nailed up in boxes just for'ard o' the cabin bulkhead, but Mr. Defore didn't suspect any body would have thought of lookng for it there.'

'Perhaps so,' chuckled the pirate, while his eyes sparkled with delight. And then turning to his own vessel, he ordered all but three of his men to jump on board the Yankee.

In a few minutes the pirates had taken off the hatches, and in their haste to get at the 'silver dollars,' they forgot all else; but not so with Spinnet he had his wit at work, and no sooner had the last of the villain disappeared below the hatchway than he turned to his boys.

'Now, boys, for your lives. Seth you clap your knife across the for end peak halyards, and you, John cut the main. Be quick now, and the moment you have done it jump aboard the pirate. Andrew and Sam, you cast off the pirate's grapplings, and then you jump—then we'll walk into them three chaps aboard the clipper. Now for it.'

No sooner were the words out of the old man's mouth, than his sons did exactly as they were directed. The fore and main halyards were cut, and the two grapplings cast off at the same instant, and as the heavy gaffs came rattling down, our heroes leaped on board the pirate. The moment the clipper felt at liberty, she had swung off, and before the astonished buccaneers could gain the deck of the fisherman, their own vessel was near half a cable's length to the leeward, sweeping gracefull away before the wind, while the three men who had been left in charge were easily secured.

'Halloa, there!' shouted Captain Spinnet, at the luckless pirates crowded around the lee gangway of their prize, 'when you get them 'ere silver dollars, just let us know will you?'

Half a dozen pistol shots was all the answer the old man got, but they did him no harm; and crowding on sail, he made for the vessel he had discovered, which dead to leeward of him, and which he now made out to be a large ship. The clipper cut through the water like a dolphin, and in a short space of time Spinnet luffed up under the ship's stern, and explained all that had happened. The ship proved to be an East Indiaman, bound for Charleston having, all told, thirty men on board, a portion of whom at once jumped into the clipper and offered their services in helping to take the pirates.

Before dark Captain Spinnet was once more within hailing distance of his own vessel, and raising a trumpet to his mouth, he shouted;

'Schooner ahoy! will you quietly surreud yourselves prisoners if we come on board?'

'Come and try it!' returned the pirate captain, as he brandished his cutlass above his head in a very threatening manner, which seemed to idicate that he would fight to the last.

But that his last moment; for Seth crouched below the bulyarks, taking deliberate aim along the barrel of a heavy rifle, and the bloody villain was in the act of turning to his men, the sharp crack of Seth Spinnet's weapon rang its death peal, and the next moment the pirate captain fell back into the men, with a brace of bullets through his heart.

'Now,' said the old man, as he leveled the long pivot gun, and seized a lighted match, 'I'll give you just five minutes to make up your minds in, and if you don't surrender, I'll blow every one of you into the world.'

The death of their captain, and with all, the sight of the pointed pivot gun—the peculiar properties of which they knew full well—brought the pirates to their senses, and they threw down their weapons and agreed to give themselves up.

In two days from that time Captain Spinnet delivered his cargo safely at Havana, gave the privates into the hands of the civil authorities, and delivered the clipper up to the govenment, in return for which he received a sum of money sufficient for independence for the remainder of his life, as well as a very handsome medal from the Governor.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Square	1.00	1.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Swallow a Man.

John Thomas was a man of keen wit, and strongly tinctured with a love of the humorous. He had been down to Concord, and had seen the Fakir of Ava perform his wondeful tricks of ledgerdemain. He was relating his experience in the barroom of the Conway House, and among other things he declared that he had gained an insight into many of the magician's manipulations, and that several of the most wonderful tricks he could performed himself.

'For instance,' said he, 'I can swallow a man whole.'

'Bah!' cried Tom Staples, a red faced woodsman, weighing at least two hundred; 'p'r'aps you could swallow me?'

'Yes.'

'I'd like to see you do it.'

'I can do it.'

'I'll bet fifty dollars you can't.'

'I'll take that bet.'

'Then let's see you begin.'

'Not now. I have just eaten supper. I will do it to morrow morning, in the presence of as many witnesses as you choose; and it shall be done in the Square in front of the hotel.'

This was agreed to, and the money was put up. By the following morning the news that John Thomas was to swallow Tom Staples whole had become widespread and a vast concourse, embracing men, women, and children, had assembled to witness the wonderful feat.

At the appointed time the chief actors appeared in the square. John Tohomas was smiling confidently, as though sure of success; while Tom Staples looked a little timid and uneasy, as though not quite at rest concerning what was to become of him.

'Are you ready?' asked John.

'All ready,' answered Tom. 'Begin as soon as you please.'

'Will you have the goodness to take off your hat?'

'Sartin.'

'Now your boots.'

Tom removed his boots.

'Next you will remove your coat.—Those big brass buttons might stick in my throat.'

Tom took off his coat; and as he threw it upon the ground one of the cooks came out from the hotel with a pail of melted lard and a big whitewash brush, which he deposited by the side of John Thomas

'Now,' pursued John, 'You will take off your stockings, and then remove your pantaloons and shirt."

'Eh? D'ye mean for me to strip start naked?' queried Tom, aghast.

'Of course I do. The agreement was that I was to swallow you. You are meat, but your clothes aren't, nor were they in the bond. If you will strip I will give you a thorough greasing, and double the bet if you wish.—I know I can swallow you—or, at al events, I can try!"

Tom gave up beat, and invited his friends into the hotel.

A Modern 'Plea.'

A French paper gives the 'plea' of the counsel in Fisk-Stokes case, as follows:

I. To prove an aliable, and to show that Stokes was in the United States, when James Fisk the younger was killed.

II. To prove that Stokes never carried a pistol, or that if he did carry a pistol it was never loaded, and never fired.

III. That Stokes killed Fisk in legitimate self-defense.

IV. That Fisk carried a Gatling gun in his pocket.

V. That Fisk re-organized the Ninth Regiment for the sole and avowed purpose of making war on Stokes.

VI. That Fisk destroyed the peace and happiness of Stokes' home, and that consequently the homicide—if there was any homicied—was legitimate and a sacred duty of Stokes."

VII. That Fisk was a bad man, and it was a good act to put him out of the way.

VIII. That Stokes was insane when he fired at Fisk, and was not responsible for his action.

IX. That Fisk did not die from injuries inflicted by Stokes.

X. That Fisk was killed by the ignorance of his doctor.

XI. That Fisk was not wounded at all.

XII. That Fisk died a natural death.

* * *

Grant's majority in New Hampshire in 1868 was 6,977. One-third of that figure is a great victory now.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAR. 28, 1872.

The Pittsburg *Post* thinks that, as pecuniary considerations controlled Grant in accepting the Presidency, the easiest way to get rid of him would be to buy him out.

Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has notified Governor Baker that the Illinois Legislature has passed a resolution instructing the Canal Commissioners to remove the Calumet Dam without delay.

It is rumored now that General Grant will decline the Philadelphia nomination. This rumor will start anew the exciting and interesting discussion as to whether a duck will swim.

The New York *Trbune* claims that the anti-Grant element in the Radical party hold the balance of power in New Hampshire, and could have defeated Straw had they been disposed to do so. But will they save the State from Grant?

Mr. Greeley says that if 'the Cincinnati Convention adopts an anti-tariff plank he can be counted out.' There is no necessity of having any platform at all, except opposition to stealing and opposition to Grant, which are one and the same.

Since the close of the war $11,000,000 has been added to the debt of South Carolina, according to the report of the Congressional Ku-Klux Committee, and less than one-tenth of this enormous amount of money has been spent for legitimate purposes.

Senator Sumner is reported as saying that he receives a vast number of private letters daily from the most prominent and respectable Republicans in Massachusetts protesting against Grant's renomination, and expresing good wishes for the Cincinnati Convention.

Here is a pious measure—to be sung in short meter—that is recommended to Gov. Tom Brown—with an *e*. It comes from a good orthodox source—no less than a bishop—and it is 'meet' that Tom should learn it:

'I cannot eat but little meat,
My stomach is not good;
But sure I think that I can drink
With him that wears a hood.'

Sing!

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

A good platform for the Cincinnati Convention would be:

'*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the United States under a republican form of government, and opposed to the administration of a military ring.'

That's enough.

Senator Grimes of Iowa said a few days before his death:

'In ability this Administration is the most pusillanimous and contemptible, and in morals the most corrupt and rotten which ever disgraced the American people, and it would be ruinous to the country and the overthrow of the Republican party, to nominate or reelect Grant to the Presidency.'

Michigan sends the latest case of canine inteligence. A storekeeper at the town of Quincy having a pup that habitually upset the paint cans in the rear of the store, rubbed the dog's nose in the spilled paint as a reminder that he must not do so again. Last week the animal again spilled the paint, and, observing that his master was engaged in waiting on a customer, rubbed his own nose in the mixture and ran howling out the back way.

Wendell Philips on Tom Scott: 'Your great fellow-citizen, whom some people irreverently call Tom Scott, is at the head of a company controlling $350,000,000. He places one hand on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific; his influence extends from Saginaw to Mobile, and when he walks eastward from the Golden Gate the wind of his coat-tails. topple over a State Legislature at every stride.

The Democratic papers not only quote extensively from the New York *Tribune*, but 'display' the articles by setting them in capital letters; especially when the the *Tribune* tells as big a lie as did when it stated that 'the Government armories were employed by Gen. Grant's Administration, to manufacture cartridges for use of the French in the aggressive war they opened in 1870 against the Germans.' This statement is credited to the New York *Tribune*. That paper publishes many foolish, silly and wicked lies, promulgated by the jealous old granny and dotard who presides over its columns, but we doubt whether it ever told so silly a lie as the above. The assertion should be taken with a 'Liberal' construction.—*Kendallville Standard.*

Now that Greeley has denounced the rottenness and corruption of the Radical party, he is called by the above names, though they have heralded him heretofore as the great and honest Horace, who never knew no guile. When Brick Pomeroy denounced the corruption in his own party in New York, his own party papers endorsed him, but when the great and good Horace Greeley, comes down on the maladministration of Grant, those little papers that were wanted to bark their approval as of old, now howl dismally, and call him a liar and dotard. How many farmers in this State believe that Horace Greeley is a liar and dotard.—Rise and explain next October.

$500,000 Saved to Taxpayers.

It will be remembered that during the reign of Republicans in this State, a Sinking Fund amounting to over $500,000 accumulated in the hands of the State Auditor, which, according to law, should have been distributed to the various counties, as a school fund. This was not done by the last Republican Auditor, nor his predecessors, yet the money was in their hands, and it has been ascertained that they have realized nearly $40,000 as interest on this amount annually, by depositing it in banks and with their friends.—Hence the result under Radical rule was that the tax-payers of Indiana had to contribute $40,000 more than were required, to fill the pockets of these officers. But no sooner is a Democrat elected to fill this position than a change takes place. Hon. John C. Shoemaker, is now engaged in distributing this money to the different counties, as is his bounden duty. How does that compare with Radical rule? Farmers, tax-payers, think of it, and when you come to vote, remember those who have worked for your interest.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a column editorial in the Christian *Union* makes use of the following truthful paragraph as spice for the whole article:

'Many of the Southern Legislatures have been fields for wildest and grossest bribery. There are a handful of Southern Governors who are as hopeful candidates for the penitentiary as even New York city could produce for its offial plunders. Communities already exhausted almost to the lowest point by the burden of an unsuccessful war. have have been overtaxed, robbed, and made the louest political adventurers. In several cases repudiation comes as the natural consequence. Added to the financial burden and disgrace, has been the humilitation of seeing the places of trust largely filled by men whose ignorance and knavery were equally great.'

In his opinion in the Milligan case, Judge Davis expresed the following sound sentiment:

'This Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes ofmen, at all times and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the exigencies of the government.—Such a doctrive leads directly to anarchy and despotism, but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the government within the Constitution has all the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great efforts to throw off its just authority.'

It is very significant to notice the comments of the various journals throgh out the country upon the nominations of the Labor Reform Convention. Without reference to party, and only with such exceptions as are bound hand foot to the Administration, the acknowledgements of the distinguished merits of Judge Davis and Governor Parker have been of the warmest and most enthusiastic kind. Newspapers of such varied, sentiments as the New York *Tribune*, New York *Sun*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in New York *Express*, Chicago *Times*, and of many other journals, both Republican and Democratic,—all over the country, unite in speaking of these gentlemen in terms of sincere respect. It is more significant that the Democratic journals have all joined in this Democratic tribute, and it seems to indicate that Judge Davis will be, so far as they are concerned, the most acceptable candidate that the Cincinnati Convention could put in nomination.

Tragedy at Dayton Ohio.

The following particulars are fornished of the tragedy which occured at Dayton, O., on the 9th instant: The murder was committed by the father, Leonard Marquaad, who is evidently insane from spiritualism. The story of the affair which the man himself tells, is, that a few days ago he read a chapter to his family from the bible, and then, rising up, accused his wife of being a witch and using whitchcraft.—He says that his oldest daughter confirmed him in the accusation. He says also that on Saturday night he told his wife that he wanted their children to leave; that both he and his wife stripped themselves naked and knelt down and prayed for 15 minutes. They then stripped two children, took them out and drowned them and laid them side by side on the bank of a stream.—They then dashed out the brains of their infant, and left it lying in the woods, after which they returned home and went to bed. After lying there 15 minutes he told his wife that he wanted to send her to heaven also, and immediately fell upon her and strangled her to death. After that, he arose and prayed till 2 o'clock in the morning, when he went to the nearest neighbor, and told the whole story. Marquand is a German farmer, and has been in the country about 18 years.—The murdered woman was his second wife.

Gov. Gratz Brown on the Cincinnati Convention.

The friends of Governor Brown gave him a complimentary serenade at the Missouri State capital on the evening of Washington's birthday, and called him out in a speech in which he set forth his views on pending public questions with great freedom and boldness. We copy the concluding paragraphs in which he touches upon the Cincinnati Convention:

And now before closing these hasty remarks, let me advert to one other topic. All this controversy which excited such attention here from the pronounced manner in which the issues were developed, has gone forth into the arena of the nation at large. The same evils of executive domination have become so apparent as to evoke a large protest from republicans in almost every State that it was deemed necesary to subdue. This had led to extend organization on thhe part of the liberal republicans, and a call to meet in national convention at Cincinnati on May 1. There is alarm in high quarters at that call, and the storm signal has been set from the mast head. The result is a varied and persistent attempt to mislead the public as to the purpose and meeting of that convention. The press, the telegraph, private announcement, and all the arts of political strategy are used to give out an impression that it has been adjourned, that it won't take action, that no one will attend. Now I desire to put the minds of our radical friends, many of whom I see here tonight, at rest on the this subject of their daily scheming and nightly dreaming. I desire furthermore by this statement, so far as my voice can reach elsewhere, to reassure the liberalists of other States, that they need not be misled by any such reports.

The liberal republican convention will meet in the City of Cincinnati on the first day of May, and rest assured it will then and there take full account of this attempted prostitution of the republican party to the corrupt service of one man. From an extended correspondence by the committee in charge, I am assured that it will be largely attended and will have to assist in its deliberations many of the first statesmen of the nation—tried heroes of the long anti slavery controversy, and equally heroes to-day in the conflict to sustain the freedom of all against a despotic system of central authority. You will have every state outside of New England, and several from there, largely represented by well-accredited republicans, earnest in their faith of reform. And when they gather there, my friends, I venture the prediction they will give a good account of themselves and shape out work that will give the office-holders double duty until November next. (Cheers.) There will be no faltering, no halting between two opinions, but only manifest the stern purpose of men who know what duty demands of them, and who mean to do it; who realize how much stronger before the uncorrupted people is patriotism than any power of patronage, and who have developed enough of manhood in the grave conflicts of the past score of years not to fear now when the very liberties for which they fought are so much endangered. (Loud cheers.)

The slight "unpleasantness" lately indulged in by a number of Democratic papers in this District relative to Col. McDonald and Mr. Stoll has ceased. The action of the Colonel in this matter, and especially at its close, was manly, honorable and praiseworthy, and he leaves an impression among his friends that can never be effaced, no matter how low and contemptible may be the means employed for its accomplishment.

Articles of association of the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway have been filed at the Secretary of State's office in Indianapolis. The company has for its objects the construction, maintaining operating of a railroad to extend from a point on that part of the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana, which is the division line between said State and the townships of Hicksville and Milford, Defiance county, Ohio, into or through the counties of DeKalb, Noble Kosciusko, Elkhart, Marshal, St Joseph, Laporte, Poter and Lake, in said State of Indiana, to a point on the western boundary line of said Lake county, a short distance south of its northern extremity. The length of said road, as near as may be estimated, is 145 miles. The present directors of the company are William Keyser, Walter C. Quincy, George B. Dennis, John Gardiner, T. Harrison Garrett, Willian W. T. Taylor and John K. Cowen. The capital stock is named in the sum of $2,000,000, divided into shares of the $50 each.

RAILROAD INCORPORATION.—We yesterday published the certificate of incorporatien of the Indiana division of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad, the road is to extend about one hundred and forty-five miles through Indiana, from a point opposite Defiance county, Ohio. The certificate of incorporation of the Ohio division of same road has been filed at the Secretary of State's office. The Ohio division will extend from a point in Poland township, Mahoning county, on the boundary line between Ohio and Pennsyvania, through Mahoning, Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Seneca, Hancock, Wood, Henry and Defiance counties, to a point on the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana, in Defiance country. The capital stock is $3,000,000. The corporators are William Keyser, Walter C. Quincy, George R. Dennis, John K. Cowen and John Gardner.—*Ohio Staesman.*

Mr. Crocker, an Engineer on the B. & O. Railroad, has located in this city and as soon as his men and instruments arrive from Baltimore will commence the survey of a permanent line from Lake Station to the passage of the summit, about three miles from Westville.—*Laport Argus.*

Senator Schurz in his late speech in answer to Morton in the U. S. Senate the other day said:

'Sir, the crack of the party whip has lost power in these days of ours. Mere party cant lies stale and nauseating upon the stomach of the people. If you think that the movement which is now growing all over this land is a mere plot of politicians, you will soon discover your mistake. It is a new awakening of the public conscience. It is the reaction against the easy political morals and the spirit of jobbery which have grown and been developed in times of war and of great political excitement. It is an earnest uprising for an honest and pure government.—You can not repel that with party descipline; you can not baffle it with penal statutes. It may be a mere commotion to day; undertake to resist it, and you will find it a great political revolution to morrow. Whatever others may do, I have taken my lot. It is to this cause that my heart is earnestly devoted, and and with this cause I will stand or fall.

Editorial Convention.

The first semi-annual editorial convention for 1872, of the 10th and 11th Districts, is to meet in Kendallville, Ind., on the second Friday (the 12th) of April. So far this organization, has been kept up by about twenty of the publishers of the two districts, while there are more than forty comprised within the territory named. All who have been in the habit of attending these meetings, will freely admit that they have been beneficial to members of the fraternity. If, however, the association is to be kept up exclusively by the few who have been prompt in attending these meetings, while more than an equal number stand aloof from the organization, it is at least questionable whether or not it is best to hold them at all. There has been a number of both pleasant and profitable meetings held, while on the other hand, there have been some that hardly paid any one for the time expended in going to them. If the publishers of the two districts will unitedly join the association, and see to advance its objects and aims, we think that the organization could be made to exert a good influence on the profession, generally; but if a few—less than half—are to do all the work, it is at least, a debatable question, whether we had not better abandon it altogether.—*Northern Indianian.*

Just our views. If the tenth district is to keep up an association let it have all the roll credit, and not bring in another district to share the honor, that has never helped to sustain it. If the 11th district wants a union of the two let them attend, if not, let us keep up our own, independent of any other.

UP AND AT THEM.—The time is now at hand when it is the duty of every Democrat to gird on his political armor and prepare for the coming contest. The enemy is already in the field, as they know their all is at stake in this important struggle. They know that their record for the past few years will not bear investigation and that if they can not succeed in covering up and keeping concealed the many frauds that have been practiced under the present administration their power is for ever lost. The more honest element of their part, unwilling longer to bear the burdeds of dishonesty and corruption which characterize their leaders, is deserting their ranks. It only remains for us to go to work in earnest, and if we are united, the time is not far distant when Democratic principles will again predominate. But we must work as a unit. The designs of the Radical leaders can not be thwarted except by concert of action among the patriots of the land; and concert of action can only be secured by a thorough and complete organization in the Democratic ranks. Democrats, let us be up and doing. In every township let us come together and immediately establish a basis of operation upon which we may successfully battle the enemies of justice and liberty. Let us take the necessary steps to disseminate political information among the people, and encourage the circulation of good, sound Democratic newspapers.

The Bucyrus, Forum says:

Some time since we adverted to that fact that the ministers had quit preaching politics and were now at their legitimate business, preaching 'Christ and Him crucified.' A number of Republican papers admitting the correctness of our statement, bewailed the fact. But lo! what do we see as a result of doing the will of the Master instead of doing the will of the Devil? The Ministry are united, vitalized with piety and keenly alive to the salvation of souls. The churches are unusually well attended. Revivals are everywhere common. Tens of thousands are being brought from 'darkness unto light,' and the spirit of Divine Love and Charity is shedding its blesed influence upon the sons and daughters of men.—*Bucyrus Forum.*

Tammany has ordered a new enrollment, and every one going on the list must take the following pledge: 'I pledge myself to use my best endeavors at all times to secure the nomination, election and appointment of honest and capable Democrats to all places of public trust to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party, protect the ballot box from frauds and violence, and to discountenance and bring to justice all persons guilty of bribery and corruption in the administration of National, State, county or municipal government.'

The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, thinks that the relief of the party demands the retirement of General Grant, and he can not discover any violation of principle in urging the substitution of the some 'Republican statesman' in his place. This would imply that the Hon. J. B. has no confidence in either the President's Republicanism or his statesmanship. He is undoubtedly right on the latter point, but for a model Radical, Grant heads the list beyond all question.—*St. Louis Times.*

Wendell Phillips says: 'Mr. Sumner will not under any circumstances support General Grant; he entertains the most contemptuous opinion of him. During a recent conversation I had with him at Washington, Mr. Sumner said that the President was the most ignorant, corrupt, dishonest man living. If there was no other choice, Mr. Sumner would rather not vote at all than vote for Grant.'

AUBURN MARKET.

FLOUR—	
Red Wheat, per bartel	$7 00
GRAIN—	
Wheat, White, per bushel	1 50 @ 1 51
" Red	45 a 50
Oats	35
Ryes	45
Corn	40
BUTTER—	
Fresh Roll, Yellow, per lb	15
Inferior, White	8@12
SEEDS—	
Clover	4.50@4.75
Timothy	3.75
Flax	155 a 160
WOOL—	
Tub washed	58@62
Fleece washed	50@55
Unwashed	32@40
HIDES—	
Green	7c
Dry	@10
SUNDRIES—	
Potatoes	75 80
Eggs	15c
Tallow, per lb	7c
Beans per lb	3c
Sheep Pelts	25 @ 200
Rags	c

MARTIN & SON
SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
AUBURN, IND.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
Country Produce taken in exchage for goods.
MARTIN & SONS.

Increase of Bounties
To Soldiers.
And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at
C. S. HARE'S
I keep on hand all the latest styles of
Boots AND Shoes
and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter
Sell Goods Cheaper
than they can be bought at any other store
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.
C. S. HARE,

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's Chin House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

G. H. PICKER,
BUILDING CONTRACTOR!
Auburn, Ind.
Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 16, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATUAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see hat Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER. FACTORY.
C. A. ZOLLINGER,
Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURE OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
ORT WAYNE IND

Notice of Survey.

Notice to whom it may concern is hereby given that the County Surveyor will, on the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1872, at 7 o'clock A. M., begin the survey of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, and continue the same from day to day until completed. Said survey to begin at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn.

H. C. PETERSON, Surveyor.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.
He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves
W. W. HUMES.
April, 4 '70.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!
Ready Pay and Low
Prices!
Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.
Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the
Spring and Summer Trade!
Comprises everything desirable in the line of
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,
And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the
BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!
For cash or ready pay We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Oppoisite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MANHOOD,
How Lost, How Restored.
Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.
Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.

FRUIT HOUSE
Burnt Out!
BUT GOING AGAIN, OPPOSITE OLD STAND.
No Advance in Teas, Coffee, or Sugars
Or Anything
Our stock is now complete, the Great Destruction has not interrupted our Trade. In two days after the fire we were open and doing business, and thanks to the public for their kind patronage as we were no sooner opened than the commenced patronizing us and our trade is better to-day than the day we burned out. We will continue in the future as in the past to please our patrons by selling them goods at the lowest possible figures. Everything to give satisfaction or money refunded.
TEA, TEA, TEA,
This we make a speciality and fell confident we can sell TEAS 25 to 50 cents per pound lower than other House. The reason we can do so is we purchase direct of the importers in round lots, say one to two hundred chests at a time, we thus save the profits of the speculator, Jobber and wholesale Merchant which is 10 to 20 cents per pound. This saving we give to our customers. Of all grades we have received over three hundred Chests.
Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,10
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10
Our 80c TEAS you will find excelient goods. We charge nothing for trying hem; if not satisfactory they can be returned, and money refunded.
SUGARS.
We have received Three Hundred Barrels of all grades.
White Coffee A, per lb, 12 cts.
Coffee C. per lb, 11 cents
Brown Sugars 9 & 10
COFFEE.
o, best 25c | Roasted 25c
do second quality, 22c | Old Government 28 and 30c
Best Jamaica, 25c
Tobaccos
A large stock; over Two Hundred Packages and different qualities.
Best Navy per pound 60c
Good Black 10s per lb, 50c
Flounders " " 40c
No. Smoking " " 30c
No. 2 do
FINE CUT.
Hoosier Brand per lb, $1 00
Second Quality, do 70
Shorts per lb, 33c, lbs. for $1
Liquors
New whisky per gal., 90c
One year old do $1 25
Two do 1 75
Old 76 do medical 3 00
Bottled Whisky 35
Ca'tawba Wine 1 00
WINES.
Shery per gal. $1 50 & 2 00
Port Wine per gal 1 50 & 2 00
Black Berry Wine 1 50
Cherry Wine, 1 50
Wine in bottle 35 and 50
Canned Fruits
Peaches per can 19c
Tomatoes, do 17c
Sugar corn, 25c
Peas do 22c
Black Berries per can 20c
Dried Fruits.
Half Peaches, per lb. 10c; Best Apples, 8c; Prunes, 9c; Raspberries, 45c
Pitted Cherries, 42c; Figs, 20c; Dates 12c.
Fish, Fish,
White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 600; White Fish in kitts $1 00 and 1 20; Maceral ¼ bbls 4 00 and 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 25 and 1 50; Cod Fish per lb 5c and 6c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75
Candies, per lb. 20c; Nuts of all kinds, per lb, 12 to 18c; Dime Box Matches, &c. Fish, all kin Coffe Essence, Candles, best coal oil 30c per gal, best rose oil 20c per gallon, and all other goods to half the price.
J. B. WHITE.
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Here's Something Green!
When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person
"GREEN;"
That is, lacking jupgment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS!
than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the
SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
KNOWN AS THE
PALACE OF FASHION
LOOK AROUND,
FRIENDS, AND
Buy Your Clothing
FROM PARTIES
Reliable, Prompt and Reasonable,
In price. There will be
Nothing Green in That!
PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

SCHOOLS progressing finely.

☞ USE DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP ☜

JUST think of it. Quite a fall of snow on the 21st of March.

THE material for the new brick block is about all on the ground.

REMEMBER the meeting at the Court House next Saturday evening.

The Charity Islands in Saginaw Bay are to be made a summer resort.

The height of impudence—taking shelter from rain in an umbrella shop.

THIS is splendid sugar weather. Those that have trees should improve it.

NEARLY all our merchants are east for the purpose of laying in their spring stock.

THE weather is getting more like spring than it has been for the past week or two.

ONE of our fine-haird clerks, full of business, you know, got a counterfeit $10 bill shoved on to him. More experience wanted.

THE weather is pleasant, and the roads in good condition for this season of the year.

ST. PATRICK'S day was enthusiastically celebrated by the Irishmen of the United States.

☞ DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP WILL CURE COUGH.

THE quantity of wood received at the Woolen Mills is a sure indication that operations are soon to commence.

GRANT will go through the Philadelphia Convention as easy as one of John Sherman's land-grabs goes through the Senate.

WE have a large water-fall on our table that was picked up on the streets a few days since. The owner himself must call and get it.

ONE of our sports went to a concert, last week, at a neighboring town, and on his return says he did'nt see what he wanted to. Wonder what it was.

TAXES.—Our tax pa ers should remember that only a few days remain in which to pay their taxes without having the penalty imposed. All should take advantage of this.

IF you want a good fitting boot or shoe go to C. S. Hare's to get them. He has just received a large stock of all kinds and intends to sell at very low prices.—See his new advertisement in this issue.

THE contract for building the new Court House, at Decatur, Allen County, Indiana was let to Christian Boseker, of Ft. Wayne the Contractor now constructing the Defiance Court House. His bid was $78,979.

FARMERS.—Spring work will soon commence and you will need a good plow perhaps. You cannot do better than to call at the Pioneer Hardware Store where a large assortment is offered at lowest prices.

WE are grateful to the enterprising establishment of Markley, Schrader & Co., of Fort Wayne, for a handsome pair of fine boots. They are the ne plus ultra of the fashion, easily and neatly fitted and of splendid stock. This firm keeps a large and varied assortment of boots and shoes, and have just received an immense spring stock which is to be sold at low prices.

F. B. DAVENPORT & Co., have got a machine for cutting Wall and Window paper It does its work very nicely, and all those who buy their paper of them can have it trimed, all ready to hang without charge for cutting.

AN exchange says if you want a first-class head-ache in the morning, sleep in a room where a kerosene lamp is turned down low, so as to give but a faint light. This receipt does not fail once out of ten times.

WE visited the *Post* office at Columbia city last week, and found Brown busy as a bee. The *Post* is flourishing. We called to see Bro. Baker, but as it was the hour of noon, we suppose he was out taking his "meat."

We see that our friend Dr. R. Elson was in attendance at the Wabash Valley Dental Association at Fort Wayne last week. The attendance was large, and no doubt each were benefited by the interchange of opinions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Building, Loan and Savings Association are increasing. Only a few more remain to be taken, and we hope they will soon be disposed of. A meeting will be held at the Court House next Saturday evening, to finish up the business and organize. Let all be there.

THE North Indiana Annual Conference, of the M. E. Church, will hold its session at Muncie, Delaware Co. Ind., commencing March, 27th, Bishop Scott, D. D. Presiding. The territory of this conference embraces the north east quarter of the State Goshen being within its bounds.

PERSONAL.—J. H. Woodhull, Esq., of the law firm of Woodhull & Croxton, of Angola, gave us a call last Monday. As will be seen by card in this issue, they attend courts in this county. Both are able lawyers and all matters entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

A FELLOW who cught to know, says: "Married men, whose business compels them to keep late hours, will find that there is nothing which can console their wives for the evenings they spend alone so well as a nice dress pattern or a bonnet, and if the husband would only get in the habit of taking home some such little souvenier of remembrance, they would find their rest undisturbed, and have no occasion to see what time it was when they came in."

MUCH of the wheat on the ground appears to be entirely dead, and it hardly seems possible that the coming crop will be up to the usual average. We are told that on the high ground the roots appear to be entirely dead, while on the low ground the moisture during the dry weather kept the wheat alive and in such places a fair crop may be expected. It is too early to form a correct opinion of the matter, as a few warm days may materially change the appearance of fields that are now nothing but bare ground.

OUR preachers have gone to conference, and we have no evening services on Sunday. Bad for our young folks.

NEW GOODS—Pioneer Hardware has received in the past few days about 60,000 pounds of new goods, consisting of iron, nails, sash, doors, glass, paints, oils, plows, &c., bought for cash. Builders and contractors will do well to call and see John before purchasing elsewhere, as they may avail themselves of bargains not excelled in northern Indiana.

STONEWARE.—We learn from a late circular that Messrs. Eddy & Remington, the energetic proprietors of the Jackson Stone Ware Co., will still continue in the business, and are adding largely to the facilities of the already extensive establishment for the manufacture of all kinds of stone ware, fire brick and fire clay. Being personally acquainted with Mr. Remington, we can recommend this firm to all as prompt, reliable and honorable in all business transactions.

Sedan Brevities.

A series of meetings are in progress at the U. B. Church, at Green's Corners, one half mile south of town. Rev. Mr. Martin pastor.

Samuel Aleman has rented his hotel stand to Mrs. Shimp, who will conduct the business hereafter.

Wanted in Sedan—A Sunday-school,
G. M. C.

CONCERT.—The concert given by Prof. Irwin, at Corunna, on Friday evening last was a grand affair. The programme consisted of sentimental and comic pieces. all of which were well executed, and it was plain to be seen that the Professor was master of his art. We noticed some among his class that attended the Convention at this place, and now as we are about to have a County Convention, at Auburn, we would like to see a large number of the above school attend. On account of space we are unable to give the half, but here let us say that the young man who sung the song entitled "apology," done bully.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to meet our excellent friend J. C. Davis, Esq., of Fort Wayne, the other day. Mr. D. is the general freight agent of the P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad and its branches now centering at Fort Wayne. Though there are manifold duties to perform in the position, he also fills the position of County Commissioner, having been elected during the split at last election. He has made himself quite popular in this position, and though the next Democrat may have 1,500 votes to spare, Mr. D. will give him a close rub. A good officer has a power with the people. If he is beaten it is to be hoped that it will be by as good a man as himself.

An agent Darling came down here last week, from Waterloo, and sold several instruments, and if what he says is true, he has been making Waterloo pay pretty dearly for their whistle. Instruments that he sold here for $125, he says he sold in that place for $200. A crippled soldier had just about perfected a sale of an instrument, he was acting as agent for here, when this man Darling brought down an instrument, set it up in the same house without saticitation, and by blowing, and a fall from $200 to $125 sold it. It was a mean dirty trick that no gentle man would be guilty of. We warn our friends at Waterloo and other places to beware, "there's something rotten in Denmark.'

WATERLOO.

Waterloo presents many indications of coming improvements. The magnificient School House in course of erection will make one of the leading features of the place. A large new brick church is also to be built, several new store rooms, and a number of dwellings. We are glad to note this evidence of prosperity in our neighbor, and we can heartily say, God speed you. We love to see everybody prosper, and though there are a few envious souls in every community, we believe a majority can say the same thing.

We learn that an accident occurred about four miles west of Waterloo, in which a young man was severely injured. It seems that several brothers, by the name of Stutz, sons of Jacob Stutz, were out in the woods chopping, when a tree was lodged against another, and that one out and lodged against the third. In cutting the third the lodged trees fell, and one of the boys named Samuel, in getting out of their way run under the third, which crushed him down breaking his leg in two places. A dog which followed the boy was instantly killed.

TRUE ECONOMY.—The country is at present flooded with cheap and inferior goods of every description, which are heralded to the public in flaming advertisements, and which find a market among those who have yet to learn that "true economy" consists in buying a first class article from an established and first class house. This being the case, you cannot do better than to call at the old reliable Hat and Cap Store of Jas. Harper & Co., Phœnix block, Fort Wayne. They keep a large assortment of the latest styles at low prices. Silk hats are made to order and a fit warranted every time. Go and see them.

SEEDS.—DeGoff Nelson & Co., of Fort Wayne, have the best reputation as dealers in field and garden seeds, a fact that our farmer friends are learning quite rapidly. This firm do a fair honest business, and deal honorably with all. Their seeds are tried and tested before placed in the market and all can rely upon them just as they are represented. We notice that seeds from Detroit and other points are for sale here, but we would prefer to risk those of Fort Wayne to any other. They can be obtained at their establishment on Calhoun street in the city.

CONDITION POWDERS.—A great many brands of the above powders have been thrown upon the market by as many irresponsible persons who had no other object than to make money on the established reputations of others. But their time was short and one by one they disappeared as manufacturers. Not so with David E. Foutz, of Baltimore. For years he has maintained himself before the world in this department, and to-day he is the acknowledged champion in its manufacture. The Foutz Condition Powders have never been equalled, and having stood the test of years, should receive the patronage of all horsemen. For sale at Davenport & Co.'s Drug Store.

BUTLER.

We paid this enterprising town a visit last Monday, and found it as lively and interesting as ever. Butler needs only the Eel River railroad to make it a capital point for business generally. If this could be secured, and we believe it can, new enterprises will spring up, a new impetus will be given to trade, and the citizens generally will be encouraged to such steps as will add importance and interest to their place. It is a beautiful and thrifty place as it is, and has within its limits many citizens who are capable of engaging in any department of business. We noticed a number of new improvements going on, and learn that others will follow soon. It has now several handsome business blocks, not equaled in the county, and there are evidences in and about it that speak well for the enterprise and industry of its citizens. It is certainly a good point in which to engage in almost any department of trade, and our readers abroad contemplating re-moving to some place to improve their financial condition, will find it possessing many attractive features in this line. We are glad to see so fine a town in our county, and trust that when it and Auburn are bound together by the iron bands of the Eel River road, the citizens of each will be imbued with a still closer feeling of love and friendship for each other. We have as friendly a feeling for Butler as we have for any other place in the county. We visited the public schools, under the Superentendece of Prof. Bowersox, and found it the largest and most interesting we have yet seen. The building, though large and commodious is filled to its utmost capacity, and if the juvenile population increases much more there will have to be an addition made to the present edifice. About two hundred and sixty scholars are in attendance, and the proficiency made by each is highly gratifying.

In the business line we find our enterprising friend F. F. Conners, doing a splendid business in the Harness and Saddle business. He keeps a fine assortment sells low, and being an agreeable fellow, finds plenty of patrons.

J. Greenamyer, keeps a very fine assortment of Boots & Shoes, and by his prompt attention to busines, is doing a very fair trade.

G. W. Young & Co., the popular Dry Goods merchants, display a very fine stock in this line, and are ready to meet all demands made upon them at low prices.

Geo. Hensler, the well known Hardware merchant, is just receiving an immense stock of new goods, and farmers generally are invited to give him a call. You'll find the affable Fay ready to supply your wants with his accustomed urbanity.

W. F. Smith is "dishing out" groceries in a lively manner, and is realizing an increased trade.

P. J. Keefer & Co., are building a new barn for the livery business, and as they keep first-class stock, there is no doubt of their meeting with abundant success.

The Great Western Hotel, kept by W. E & T. C. Sargent, is one of the finest houses we ever stopped at. Everything neat and clean, excellent "grubb," and nice rooms, make it so. We pronounce it first class. The Butler Hotel is also in a flourishing condition, and is recieving its share of patronage.

We were pleased to meet Senator Fosdick, of that place, an agreeable and accomplished gentleman, notwithstanding his political inclications.

We called at the office of J. E. Rose, Esq., the finest law office in the county, and had a pleasant chat. We learn upon good authority that his friends will present his name as a candidate for Common Pleas Judge, and we believe he would fill the position with ability and credit to the county. Rose is our man as a "meatist.' Our friend, Dr. Barnett, gave us a cordial welcome—a genial, talented gentleman of the true Democratic ring. We found A. F. Pinchin, Esq., smoking his pipe of peace, and ready with his usual promptness to attend all legal business entrusted to him.

Rev. J. Shaffer, the talented and accomplished minister of the Lutheran Church, and a pleasing, agreeable gentleman has our thanks for favors.

We attended a concert in the evening at the Lutheran Church, given by the local musical talent of the place, under direction of Prof. Kimbal. Though the class had been practising but a short time, we were fully convinced that Butler can now boast of some very fine singers. Several ladies who participeted in the exercises gave fourth evidence of possessing good voices under excellent culture, and the class as a whole were above mediocre in the art. The selections were good, the solos sang with much expression and effect, and the chourses were full, rich and spirited. We trust that they will be represented in the County Musical Convention soon to take place at Auburn,

UNIQUE.—Col. Battles, that veteran in the book and publishing line, that gentlemanly scholar and literateur, has been in our place working up subscriptions for several standard works, and has met with considerable success. The works are issued in volumes monthly, and delivered every month by carrier. Thus you can obtain a book worth dollars by paying for it monthly. It is an admirable plan by which all can obtain a library without much capital. We are glad to learn that the Colonel is doing well.

A COMMUNICATION appears in another column, relative to an article which appeared in the COURIER several weeks ago, taken from the Fort-Wayne *Sentinel*. The writer seems to think that we ought to know things he knows but what no one else knows. If he knows we don't know what he knows how are we to know what he knows, we don't know. Eh? If so why not. There is one thing we do know and that is, if P. V. Nasby is one of the editors and publishers of that paper, then its editors and publishers do not all lead a "virtuous," "moral" and "religious" life Nasby is one of the worst "bummers" in the country, as we know from personal observation. We copied the item from the *Sentinel* and that paper is generally right. We believe it from what we have already seen. However, when our friends write to us, we trust it will be upon some local topic, interesting to the general reader.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for April, is already at hand, sparkling with rich gems of thought, and brilliant with many colored fashion plates. Ladies you should have this number just to see the styles for the coming season.

Communication.

EDITOR COURIER.—We noticed in your issue of Feb. 28th, that you request any one to give you information of things you ought to know and don't know. We saw in the same issue an extract from the Ft. Wayne *Sentinel* a piece headed "Atheism and Crime," in which are statements false and by your copying we suppose you endorse, which we believe you would not do did you know the facts.

We think first you ought to know that the *Index* is not devoted to Free Love communism, or any other issue destructive to any well regulated society.

2nd. You ought to know that the editors and publishers of that paper are not infidel to any truth or virtuous principles in life. But that the highest principles of morality and religious life are taught as the best and highest incentives of human action.

3d. You ought to know that among those who take that paper, and practice the principles of free religion and liberal thoughts are found the least possible proportion of crime, punishable by law.—To satisfy yourself of this last position we will refer you to the statistics of crime in the Auburn State Prison, of the the State of New York. There you will find something over forty preachers of the gospel orthodox, and the ballance believe in the saving principles of christianity as taught by their fellow inmates of the black cloth, not one Universalist, Spiritualist or Free Religionist, deemed worthy of a residence in that free institution. By making inquiries you will find that institution to be a fair sample of all the others in the United Stated.

Again you ought to know that the statistics of insanity in the State Insane Asylum of Indiana as to causes religious out of 1,739, of the Methodist, 686, Catholic, 363 Baptist, 288 Presbyterian 336 Disciples, 174 etc. But not one Universalist, Spirtualist, Free Religionist or Liberalist, so you can perceive if any belive is the cause of disorder in society, it is not as you have supposed from the teachings of those who believe that man is the noblest work of God, and because of his nobleness should stand upright in his integrity, not because he fears a hell but because he reveres the truth.

You presume because an *Index* was found on the person of a murderer, he must have purchased it for the consolation it would impart to him. We should presume that he stole the paper from some worthy person who regreted its loss. But had he posessed himself of it and perused it carefully before the henious crime was committed there would have been one less murder in corroboration of the evil effects of such false teaching as the doctrine of total inherent depravity.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. CARPENTER.

Warsaw.

We had been led to believe by sundry newspaper articles, previous to our visit to the above place, that though you had visited all other places, there would still be a missing link in the great story of "wondrous scenes and things of note," did you fail to visit the enterprising city of Warsaw, so valise in hand, we sallied forth, determined to see the spot on which our friend Reub. has done battle so valiently and long. Warsaw is a nice town,—they have a pond or lake near by where they obtain large quantities,—and will make a fine city some day providing a few more fires are indulged. Fires have a tendency to purify, and that's why it is doing Warsaw good. It takes a great deal of fire, however, to do a little good in that place, and this being the case, we have tried to imagine how much caloric would be required to purify the county politically, and we are led to exclaim, "a few." Tom Browne evidently had Warsaw in his eye when he spoke of meat, for the citizens there generally look healthy, lots of cheek and rotundity of form—especially in front, and this, we are assured by the aforesaid Brown, is brought about by a plentitude of "meat."

We went over to see the *Indianian* office, and found it a marvel of beauty externally, perhaps as attractive and stylish as any similar structure in the place. It is really handsome, and is pointed out as one of the features of the State. You enter the counting room by a door, and when you get on the inside, you will see a number of busts of eminent men, among whom you may distinguish Quin Hoosier, trying to play the statue, but he couldn't fool us. He was standing on the marble topped counter and looked very nice, but somebody just then smiled or said "meat," and he came down like a little man. We heard a ruby voice, exclaim in an adjoining room "meet me 'oonlight lone," and we innocently thought of Reub. Williams, but we afterwards believed that it was another fellow heavy on the meat. This office is most complete in all its appointments, a monument to the energy and enterprise of its clever proprietors. We regret not having seen the General, he being absent at the time of our call. We were pleased, however, to meet the sterling editor of the *Union*, Mr. Zimmerman, who seemed to be busily engaged in doing good even in that barren political waste. Mr. Z. has lately enlarged his paper, and is making a valiant fight for the Democracy. He needs the encouragement of every Democrat in the county, and there is no reason why he should not have it.

We met for the first time since the excursion to Nebraska, our accomplished friend Dr. Davenport, a gentleman of high professional attainments and great popularity. He is a Democrat of the true metal and has a host of friends all over the State.

We formed the acquaintance of Van Long, Esq., a gentleman of marked legal ability, and an old wheel horse of the Democracy. Being a fluent speaker and ready debater, we dont see why he would not make a strong fight in his district for Congressional honors. They would have to call "Hero Tous," several times and then the combat would be one sided after all.

AT a Hebrew fair fair, recently held in Indianapolis, a silver set was voted to the most popular candidate for Governor. Any one could vote as many times as he pleased by paying for it. Hendricks received the most votes, and Democratic papers are greatly tickled over the result. They always could beat us in buying votes. *Indianian.*

Perhaps. But this very moral party possesses the unaccountable and peculiar characteristic of aggregating more votes from a fewer number of voters than any party extant.

ALTHOUGH we print within 115 of as many newspapers as there were Democratic votes polled in Porter county for Col. Eddy in 1868, there are still some wealthy Democrats in Valparaiso and Porter county who are waiting patiently to see whether we will make the Messenger a success or not before they will give us their patronage. We don't know what to think of their Democracy. The best thing these Democrats can do is to send us a two dollar bill in a letter and we will forgive them, By the eternal we won't otherwise.—*Messenger.*

Here's a county out west all of whose Democratic voters except 115 take their county paper. Here's DeKalb county an old and prosperous county, where Democratic voters take there county paper except about twelve hundred. Quite a contrast. How long must it be so

THOSE of our friends who expect to have work in the line of brick laying, plain and ornamental plastering, &c., &c., will advance their best interests by calling upon MR. THOS. J. JONES, of Butler. He is a first-class mechanic, and works at fair prices. 4t.

Glorious News for Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to offer to our old patrons and public generally the glorious news, that we have succeeded in purchasing our entire stock of Spring and Summer goods at very low prices. Having a buyer constantly in New York, and he having effected arrangements before the great advance in woolen goods. The proprietors of the Red Front Clothing House at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. take great pleasure in being able to announce that they, as heretofore, are foremost in the clothing market as regards styles, durability and prices, and are prepared to sell clothing at such low prices as to defy all competition. We are now prepared to furnish clothing at as low prices as any time during last year, and it being acknowledged by all, that we have undersold all of our competitors is evidence enough to convince the public generally that what we advertise we substantiate. Having four large stores constantly in operation it justifies us to buy our goods in much larger quantities, so we buy direct from the Commission Merchants, and save the profits of Manufactures & Jobbers which we propose to give our customers the free benefit of. It will pay you well to stop in and examine the mammoth stock of new spring & summer goods at the popular Red Front Clothing Hall, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ROTHSCHILD & BROS.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers, equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc. to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No,' send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers' the benefit of it.

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction 'guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of '1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place No. 5 Keystone Block Ft. Wayne.

We will still be able at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, to continue the sale of good common suits for $8,00, good all wool casimere $10,00, better $12,00, Fine cass. business suits $15,00, black dress business suits $1 ,00, custom made $18,00, and all other goods two portionably low. Remember the place at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block only.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, will offer for sale one half mile north of Center School House, Wilmington township, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1872.

The following property to-wit:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Grain, Farming Implements, Wagon and Buggy, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872:

Catharine Harper }
vs } Complaint for Divorce
Michael Harper }

Now comes the plaintiff by Guy Plum, her attorney, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Michael Harper is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1872, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 20th day of March, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

Lyman Rice, }
vs } Complaint for Divorce.
Louisa Rice }

Now comes the Plaintiff, by D. E. Palmer, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Louisa Rice is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on third Monday of May, A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of March, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

12th Business Year

And Continued Prosperity of

ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous, active business principle as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pilliow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covef, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immese stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5,00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an immese varity of cheap dress good, at 15, 50. 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns. jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any addaess. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

To Farmers,
and Merchants,
and Mechanics!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

LUMBER,
COAL,
LIME.

Pine Lumber
Shingles, Lath,
Coal and Lime,

Kept constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchoser. I can furnish all of the above material promptly and at low figures.

I. M. Thomas.
Office at the Depot.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County }

In the Common Pleas Court, May term 1872.

Burton L. Daniels, }
vs } Complaint for Divorce
Irena E. Daniels, }

Now comes the plaintiff, by Woodhull & Croxton his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Irena E. Daniels is not a resident of the State of Indiana

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 19th day of March 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods
AND
MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWESTP RICES.

Grand Opening of Millinery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

WHEN YOU GO TO
FORT WAYNE!
CALL AT
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.S'
And Examine their Mammoth Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
They sell at low prices. A full line of
WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!
Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city
Mens Rubber Boots
The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place
NO. 4
KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

THE PUBLIC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

Great Closing out Sale, Regardless
OF COST, AT
J. & P. PIERR'S,
CALHOUN STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CALKINS'
CHAMPION WASHER

PATENTED OCTOBER 17, 1871.

It is a Complete Success! Saves Money Time and Drudgery, and the Fatigue of Washing Day.

Buy this Washer and you insure a Smiling Wife. It is the best Machine ever invented.

It is as perfect for a Washer as a wringer is for a wringer. The universal testimony is: "This Machine is perfect in conception, and has secured the GREATEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT of WASHING SURFACE in the LEAST POSSIBLE COMPASS, and is Compact, Light, Easily Handled, and to see it is to know that it will do the work with Ease, Economy and Efficiency."

Those who once see this Machine work, throw aside the lumbering, unwieldy, useless machines which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

The price—another inducement to purchasers—has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy which will repay the small investment so soon.

$7.50 is all that is asked for this great labor-saver. Agents wanted everywhere. A liberal discount to Agents and the trade. For terms address the Manufacturers, CALKINS BROS. & CO.,
70 S. Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c.

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures.

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage they for long ... solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

American Epigrams.

Franklin said may things that have passed into maxims, but nothing that is better known and remembered than, 'He paid dear, very dear, for his whistle.'

Washington made but few epigrammatic speeches. Here is one: 'To prepare for war is the most effectual means of preserving peace.'

Did you hear of old John Dickenson? Well, he wrote of Americans in 1768, 'By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.'

Patrick Henry, as every schoolboy knows, gave us, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' and 'If this be treason, make the most of it.'

Thomas Phine had many quotable epigrammatic sentences: 'Rose like a rocket, came down like stick; 'Times that try men's souls;' 'One step from the sublime to the ridiculous,' etc.

Jefferson's writings are so besprinkled that it is hard to select. In despair we jump at 'Few die and none resign,' certainly as applicable to office holders now as in Jefferson's time.

Henry Lee gave Washington his immortal title, 'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countryman'

Charles Cotesworth Pickney declared in favor of 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for trib ute.'

'Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must,' is from Josiah Quincy, 1811.

John Adams did not say, 'Live or die, survive or perish, I'm for the constitutions,' but Daniel Webster said it for him.

The revolutionary age would fill our article, had we time to gather the pearls. Coming down, we pass greater, but not more famous men.

Davy Crockett was the illustrated author of "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Andrew Jackson gave us 'The Union it must be preserved.'

Benton almost lost his identity in 'Old Bullion,' from his 'hard money' doctrines.

Scott's 'Hasty plate of suop' lasted his lifetime.

Taylor's battle order, 'A little more grape, Captain Bragg,' will be quoted after he is forgotten 'by all the world and the rest of mankind.'

Seward is known for the 'irrepressible conflict' whenever the English language is spoken.

Rufus Choafe gave us 'Glittering generalities.'

Tom Corwin's 'welcome with bloody hands to hospitable graves,' gave him more unenviable criticism than any other saying of his.

Calhoun gave us 'State rights' as a most prenicious and absurd equivalent for national supremacy under the constitution.

'Douglas supplied a 'spuatter severeign,' through it is probable that Cass invented it and Calhoun named it.

Stringfellow was the orriginal 'Border Ruffian.'

War times gaves us no end of epigrammatic utterances. Those of Lincoln alone would fill a volume; chiefest off all these that god-like, noble sentiment, 'With charity for all, and malice toward none.'

McClellan's chief exploit was tomake us acquainted with the phrase, 'Change of base.

Grant gave us 'Fght it out on this line,' 'Unconditional surrender,' 'I propose to move immediately upon your works,' 'Bottled,' and a hundred others.

Sherman first gave utterance to the great truth, showing at once statesmanship and military sagacity, 'The confederacy is a shell,' and he had the felicity of practically demostating his own theory by the 'March to the sea.'

Sheridan's character and his style of fighting are best expres sed by 'Sent them whirling up the valley.'

These Unfeeling' Railroaders.

Ill-treatment by a conductor is thus described by a Kentucky paper:

'Your fare if you please, madam.' said the conductor to an elderly lady, who had got aboard at a way station. The elderly lady looked up, and drawing fort a letter, spoke with a voice that was shrill.

'Two of Mr. ———'s children is dead, and they've writ me to come to the buryin', to-day. Isn't it terrible?'

The conductor looked as shocked as possible, and expressed his sympathy.

,And,' continued the old lady, 'I want you to let me ride free.'

'I can't let you ride free unless you have a pass,' returned the conductor.

'No, madam,' replied the conductor; 'I am sorry to say that the rules of the road are very strict, and I am not allowed to discriminate.'

'Well, I think you oughtn't to charge folks for going to a furneral,' said she.

'If we let everybody going to furnerals ride free,' again spoke the conductor, 'it wouldn't pay. Besides, it would be encouraging the furneral business in a way that would cast a gloom over the entire country. Your fare is a dollar and a half, madam.'

'Well,' retorted the old lady, drawing out a well-filled purse, 'I think you might let me go free, specially as I am going to a double furneral. Mr. ———'s childred is both dead, and they'll be buried in the same grave, I reckon.—It's terrible!'

And the old lady wiped her eyes, and paid her fare. As the conductor moved on, she returned to a passenger and remarked, with some indignation, 'These railroaders is certainly the most unfeelin' folks I ever seed.'

A Secret.—'How do you do, Mrs. Tone—have you heard the story about Mrs. Lady?'

'Why, no, Mrs. Gad—do tell!'

'Oh, I promised not to tell for all the would; no I must never tell on't. I am afraid it will git out.'

'Why I'll never tell on't as long as I live, just as true as the world; what is it, come tell.'

'Now you won't say anything about it, will you?'

'No, I'll never open my head about it, never. Hope to die this minit.'

'Well, if you'll belive me, Mrs. Funday told me last night, that Mrs. Trot told me that her sister's husband was told by a person who dreamed it, that Mrs. Trouble's oldest daughter told Mrs. Nichen's that her grandmother heard by a letter that she got from her third sister's second husband's oldest brother's step-daughter, that it was reported by the captain of a clamboat arrived from the Feejee Islands, that the mermaids abont that second wore shark-skin bustles stuffed with pickled eels, toes!'

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel,

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

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G. W. GORDON,

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for sale, also Roseweod, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom r.... The patronage of the public is respectfully

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

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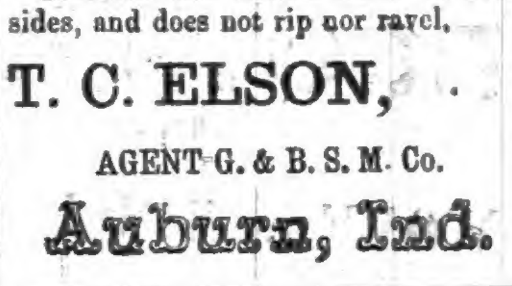

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Having on hand everything in the line of

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Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patrogage of the publ prom ising to use ur bes t endeavors to give gene atisfaction.

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Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN

and

DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,

Men & Boys Coats, pants,

VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

NO ADVANCE

IN COTTON GOODS

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GEO. DEWALD & CO.

But we are offering Bargrins in

EVERY DEPARMENT!

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,
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FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Send for a Cattalongh of G. Buttric Celebrated Patterns.

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WANTED

5,000 Cords

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OAK, ASH, & ELM

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Hickory Hoop Poles,

For which we will pay the Highest Cash Price

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A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

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House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

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75 Columbia street.

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SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20. " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws:
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins:
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
8500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Sojdi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

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1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

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GUN SMITH!

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RIFLES,
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Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attenzion given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Churc

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Of these celebrated Instruments

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Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

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Are universally conceded to be the leading

FIRST-CLASS

Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

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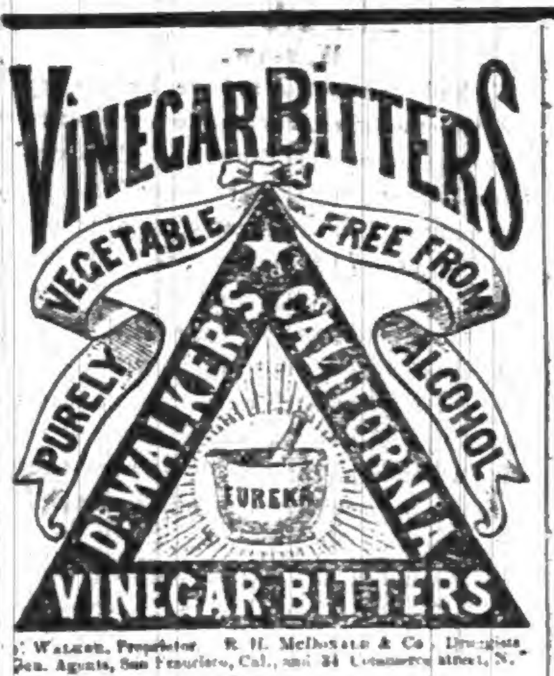

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists, Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

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S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

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as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

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and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

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S W. RALSTON.

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Hardware for the Million

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Would respectfully annouce to his many friends that ... hardwar the largest and most omplete in ...

Stoves
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hich he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good ass of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass an ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricu and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circula , Rip, Back, Panel and hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware rn and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringers and ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, H buy ec from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufac tures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

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Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Casting We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto which we promise at bottom prices, and Defy Competition.

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We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, ju purchased by our Mr. Frank in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

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Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
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75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

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The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3 50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

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DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 4, 1872. No. 14.

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J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
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DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates. a all times. 2-28

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AGENTS FOR
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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS. Secretary.

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DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

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PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND
PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

How To Go West.

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of progress and improvement, the word west has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Short Lile, and from Logansport over the Toledo Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, and running through Burlington reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City St. Joseph and Kansas city, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other railroads running from these cities.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to time, Connections, Fare &c, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Ag't B. M. & R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 [illegible] pm	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	6.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.20
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylor's	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Lib'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Roann.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville...	0.33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,30 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima........	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest.....	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4.30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orville....	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,06 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A. M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave,..	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn........	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo........	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake........	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville........	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson .... Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing........	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw........	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		....
Detroit........	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit........	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw........	4 15		7 30
Lansing........	7 35		10 15
Jackson........	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover........	7 55		12 52
Jonesville........	8 25		1 17
Reading........	8 55		1 47
Fremont........	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant........	10 05		3 02
Waterloo........	10 34		3 29
Auburn........	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne........ Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:09 p m
Waterloo........	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:31 "	2:30 "
Corunna........	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna........	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan........	x11:41 "	2:31 "
Waterloo........	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler........	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
W. CARY Gen Ticket Agent.

Three Kisses of Farewell.

There, only three, my darling,
Separate, solemn, slow;
Nor like the swift and joyous one
We used to know
When we kissed because we loved each other
Simply to taste love's sweet,
And lavished our kisses as the summer
Lavishes heat,—
But as they kiss whose hearts are wrung
When hope and fear are spent,
And nothing is left to give, except
A sacrament!

First of the three, my darling,
Is sacred unto pain
We have hurt each other often
We shall again.
When we pine because we miss each other,
And do not understand
How the written words are so much colder
Than eye and hand.
I kiss thee, dear, for all such pain
Which we may give or take,
Buried, forgiven, before it comes
For our love's sake!

The second kiss, my darling
Is full of joy's sweet thrill;
We have blessed each other always;
We always will.
We shall reach until we feel each other
Past all of time and space;
We shall listen till we hear each other
In every place;
The earth is full of messengers,
Which love sends to and fro;
I kiss the darling, for all joy
Which we shall know!

The last kiss, oh, my darling,
My love—I cannot see
Through my tears, as I remember
What it may be.
We may die and never see each other;
Die with no time to give
Any sign that our hearts are faithful
To die as live.
Token of what they will not see
Who see our parting breath,
This one last kiss, my darling, seals
The seal of death!

The Civil Service Catechism.

No one has any business to say that the morals of applicants for office, or of officeholders, will not be improved by the new system adopted by the President, nor has any one the right to believe that taking the power of potronage out of the hands of a Congressman, not proven to be of a corrupt mind, and giving it to a president charged with being at the head of half a dozen 'rings' will not be civil service reform, with a vengence, if understood aright an applicant for any position of note must make application to the President, who refers them to the Board of Examiners, and the board then proceeds to inquire into the fitness of the candidate for a consulship.

Chairman—Look me stright in the face and tell me why a grindstone isn't square like a cocoanut.

Answer—On account of the Democratic party.

Chairman—Correct, sir, now sir why is it that a black cat can see better in the night than a gray one.

Answer—The disloyalty of the Democratic party.

Chairman—Correct again, another thing who started that vexatious question about Mr. Grant's soretailed colt, and if so, wherefore and why not.

Answer—The Democrats sir, did it to hurt his sensitive feelings I will go before any court and swear that the colt is bob tailed and always was.

Chairman—Before going further let me embrace you and we will take a drink on account of the government and this government it has lost a faithful officer by keeping you concealed under a strawstack.

Now sir, why isn't there eight days in a week.

Answer—On account of the Democratic party sir.

Chairman—Right again, one more question what made Cain kill Able.

Answer—The Democratic party urged him into it.

Chairman—Correct as a mathematician Well that is all. We did intend to ask you why a sawbuck had four legs, and a clothes horse only two, but your answers have convinced this board that your political education is all that could be desired. Your head is level and you are true of appointment. Be prompt in remitting your political assessments, and don't put down less than $500 to the next Grant fund.

Next candidate for office under this noble government will please step in and answer the same questions or words to that effect.

How it Feels to be Hung.

A Frenchman, writing to the *Gaulois*, gives an account of his sensations while hanging himself, which may be of benefit to persons of a suicidal turn of mind, and who would like to know 'what the thing is like.' As if preparing to hang up his coat, he drove a nail into the wall, and therefrom suspended himself by a looped cord, which he fastened about his neck, and then slowly kicked away his chair.—From the crown of his head to the soles of his feet he felt a 'general mixing up of the fluids of the body.' This was succeeded by a flashing, dancing light before his eyes, and thence rippled into space in concentrated at a single focus, and thence rippled into space in concentric circles. His head seemed compressed in an iron ring; needles without number seemed to dart from the ends of his fingers and toes; then there was a terrible snapping at the nape of his neck, and a serpent seemed to wriggle down his spine. His last sensation was one of pain at the throat and shoulder-blades. He had expected to wake up and find himself dead, but kind—or unkind—friends cut him down.

Looking Ahead.

'Do you allow any reduction to ministers?' said a young lady to a salesman in a well known sewing machine agency on Washington street, Boston, the other day where she had been trying to drive a bargain.

'Oh, yes, always. Are you a minister's wife?'

'Oh no, I'm not married,' said the lady, blushing.

'Daughter, then?'

'No.'

The salesman looked puzzled.

'I'm engaged to a theological student, sir.'

The reduction was made.

The First Man—Adam One Hundred Miles High.

[Max Adeler in the Pittsburg Leader, Feb. 28]

We learn from a recent book that Adam (whom many of our readers will doubtless remember as the first man) was, according to rabbinical tradition, one hundred miles nigh. If this is really true, every one of us ought to be fervently thankful that the race has dwindled since adam's day. It is appalling to think of the inconvenience and expense to which we should be subjected if we retained Adam's dimensions. A man would require we should judge, trowsers fifty miles long and about four hundred furlongs of suspendeders.—And if were to preserve the proper proportions in our dress, we should each require about sixty thousand cubic feet of high hat. When a small family of such men died they would occupy the entire State of Pennsylvania as a cemetery; and the way the undertakers would accumulate charges for coffins would be simply frightful. So it is better as it is Adam did very well while he was alone in the world; but just at present a man of his inches, who lived in Philadelphia, could hardly sit down without mashing Dancaster out of existance.

We learn from an English paper that during some recent explorations by a party of scientists among the ruins of Ninevah, a petrified umbrella was found in one of the temples. A description of the interesting relic is not given; but if it is a green gingham umbrella with a hook on the handle, it is probably ours, for we missed one of that kind several years ago, and just as likely as not it may have found its way to Ninevah. We admit that we cannot imagine how it got there, for we have no recollection of ever lending it to Jonah, and we repose to much confidence in the integrity of that prophet to suppose that he would have carried it off with him after one of his visits to our house. The theory that we left it in the temple ourselves is hardly plausible, because we do not remember having gone to the church in Ninevah; and it is absurb, anyhow, to suppose that the sexton of the temple would have permitted that umbrella to remain in the pew for years, until it was petrified, without embezzling it. Certainly it is very strange. We can not account for this umbrella, but we are willing to take it, and accept the chances of its being ours. No man shall ever say that we shirk responsibility when it falls upon us.

Fossil Elephants in Alaska.

It has been generally supposed by scientific men that the fossil elephant of Siberia had no representative in the same latitude on this continent. Recent examinations of the Yukon river in Alaska, however, have established the fact that the remains are even more plentiful on the west than on the east side of the North Pacific. Enormous quantities of bones are found, and a supply of ivory sufficient to last the world for centuries. The valleys of all the streams and all the low grounds are filled with bones and tusks, so that every vessel now arriving from these remote possessions his part of its cargo made up of these new-found remains. The elephant whose range was formerly almost universal, is now confined to a small portion of Africa and Asia, and it would seem as if the species was in process of slow extinction. Neither Europe nor Amrrica, which onced swarmed with them, has new either a climate or vegetation fitting to their existence. Their remains are likely to give Alaska a value not previously suspected.

The Deacon Puzzled.

Deacon Johnson is a great temperance man, and sets a good example of total abstinence as far as he is seen.

Not long ago he employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor, and in repairing the corner near the fire place it was found necessary to remove wainscoting, when lo! a discovery was made that astonished everybody. A brace of decanters, a tumbler and a pitcher were cozily reposing there as if they had stood there from the beginning. The deacon was summoned, and as he beheld the blushing bottles, he exclaimed:

'Well, I declare, that's curious, sure enough. It must be that old Baids left them when he went out of this 'ere house thirty years ago.'

'Perhaps he did,' returned the carpenter, 'but deacon, the ice in that pitcher must have been friz mighty hard to stay till this time.'

IT is about fifty seven years since the battle of New Orleans was fought, and yet we have considerable over a hundred veterans in the city. One of them in his statement to the pension agent, who inquired his age, said:

I reckon I'se 'bout forty, sir; 'pears to me I'se dat old.'

But my man I am refering to the war of 1812, explained the official.

Of course you are.

Well, then, if you are only forty years of age you could'nt have been there.

Couldn't I?

No.

And I ain't no veteran?

No.

Well, then, boss, jis make me a volunteer. I ain't proud about it.

A visitor to the Supreme Court is horrified because one of the nine Judges has been seen to eat molasses candy while on the bench, and after the repast, lick his ten fingers with great satisfaction. Would he have been better pleased if the Judge had allowed his fingers to remain dirty? It is impossible to suit some people.

A Horrible Story.

An occurrence which makes the very blood freese within the veins of the reader, came to light last Monday over in Clifton, Calumet county, Wis. Thomas Downing, who for some time has lived alone in a small shanty back from any road, over in that locality, and quarried stone for a livelihood, was taken violently sick at his home on the 22nd of last January, with bilious fever, and was confined to his bed from that time until Monday Mar. 4. During the long weary days of his illness no one called; no one to lend a helping hand in administering to the wants of the suffer, and all because the location of his residence was so secluded that he had not been missed from his daily round of toil. Last Monday, however, came the good Samaritian. A gentleman who had sold Mr. Downing a quantity of butter last fall called at his residence on Monday to make a collection on the same. Upon approaching the house there were no visible signs of life, but from the interior emanated pitiful wails that were most harrowing to the soul. An entrance was forced, and the suffering man found on his bed with boots and clothes all on, in which condition he had past the length of time stated without the comfort of fire, and for the past fifteen days without food or water.—In this dying condition he was lifted from his cot, and conveyed to the house of a near neighbor, medical aid at once summoned, and at this writting, he is announced in a fair way to recover.

This certainly is a most singular case, which can be better imagined than described, and if Thomas is permitted by the gods to rally from his afflictions he will be justified in advocating to the best of his ability, the blessedness of the credit system.

Boys said a school teaher the other day, what is the meaning of all that noise in school?

It is Bill Smith, sir, who is imitating a locomotive.'

Come up here, William, said the teacher if you are turning into a locomotive, it is high time you were switched off.

That locomotive went switched off, had a tender attachment.

As the 4:30 train from New York reached Stamford, Tuesday, says the Hartford *Post*, an antique looking dame thrust her head out of the window opposite the refreament room door, and briefly shouted 'Sonny!'

A bright looking boy came up to the window.

Little boy, said he, have you a mother?

Yes, ma'am.

Do you love her?

Yes, ma'am.

Do you go to school?

Yes, ma'am.

Do you say your prayers every night, my boy?'

Yes, ma'am.

Can I trust you to do an errand for me?

Yes, ma'am.'

I think I can, too,' said the lady, looking steadily down on the manly face,—Here is five cents to get me an apple. Remember God sees you.

At a recent trial, the counsel for the prosecution, after severly cross-examing a witness, suddenly put on a look of severity, and exclaimed:

'Now, sir, was not an effort made to induce you to tell a different story?'

'A different story from what I have told do you mean?'

'That's what I mean.'

'Yes, sir; several persons have tried to get me to tell a different story from what I have told, but they could'nt.'

'Now, sir, upon your oath, I wish to know who those persons are?'

'Well you've tried about as hard as any of them.'

Coming Political Events.

The dates of the most important political events for some months to come, so far as announced, are as follows:

April 10—State Republican Convention, Florida.

April 10—State Republican Convention, Pennsylvaina.

April 10—National Convention Colored men, New Orleans, Louisana.

April 17—State Republican Convention, North Carloina.

April 22—State Reform Convention Louisiana.

April 25—State election, Virginia.

May 1—State Conservative Convention North Carolina.

May 1—Connecticut Legislature meets at New Haven.

May 6—National Liberal Republican Mass Meeting, Cincinnati.

May 7—Election, Idaho Territory.

May 8—Meeting of Democratic State Central Committee, Illinois.

May 22—State Republican Convention, Georgia.

May 23—State Republican Convention, New Jersey.

May 30—State Democratic Convention, Pennsylvania.

June 3—State election, Oregon.

June 5—National Republican Convention, Philadelphia.

June 8—Election, Washington Territory.

June 11—State Republican Convention, Texas.

June 12—State Democratic Convention, Indiana.

A gentleman in London, lately, in making return of his income to the tax commissioners, wrote on the paper: 'For the last three years my income has been somewhat less than £150; in future it will be more precarious, as the man is dead from whom I borrowed the money.'

DISSOLVING THE OLD FIRM.

'There goes a fine catch for some girl. I wonder he remains a widower. It is three years since his wife's death.'

'Now, Jane Austin, it is not a bit of we for you to sit at the window and watch Captain Arden as he passes. He will never marry you, or any other woman. His life is devoted to his daughter,' said a sister spinster, who, at one time had spent many hours watching the handsome captain.

A few moments after the above conversation, Captain Arden entered the reception room of a young ladies seminary. Scarcely had he seated himself when his neck was encircled by fond, clinging arms, and a sweet, childish face was pressed close to his. After returning his darling's caresses, Captain Arden looked earnestly for a moment into her beautiful eyes, the asked, with great anxiety:

'What is the matter my love? Something is troubling you, I see. Why so sad?'

'Oh, papa, you love me better than anything in the world, do you not?' the child sobbed.

'Why, Flory, little girl, what do you mean?' her father asked, amaized by her agitation.

'You do not say you always will.—And is it true what the girls all tell me; you will marry somebody some of these days, and then your poor Flory will only have a little nite of your heart.'

'You silly little love, to let these girls teas you. Come, we will make a solemn compact, Flory. Now give me your hand, and look right into my eyes.—Now I promis never to wed any woman, or to seek to win the love of any, as long as my daughter remains true to her father; while you are with me, giving me your entire love. What say you? Will you promise this too?'

'Gladly, gladly, papa!' Flory answered, with another fond embrace.

Then, with a doubtful look, she asked: 'But, papa, you only mean that I must not care for any man save you? That is it, is it not?'—a bright flush mounting to her fair brow 'because I do love Ada Foster dearly. She is my friend, and is so good and wise too! older than I—by narly five years—and—'

'Very well, Flory, you can love your friend Ada as much as you choose;—but do not let me hear of any other love. And this voyage I shall make to the sea will be the last, my child.—By the time I get back, two years hence, you will be old enough to preside over our home; then we will be seperated no more.'

Flory was very beautiful, and many brothers and cousins of her companions sought to win some sign of favor from her. But all of no avail. So when the two years had passed by, and Captain Arden returned to his child, both, after an enquiring glance into each other's eyes, were fully satisfied that no other love had entered the heart of either.

At the end of a year a young man came, bringing a letter of introduction from his father, one of Captain Arden's dearest friends. This young man was not only welcomed with great cordiality but Captain Arden insisted that during his stay in town he should become his guest.

Thus it was that Fred Fulton was thrown into constant society of Flory, who had all her life had a pashion for black eyes and raven locks.

And there was Fred, just such a hero as all blonde girls are sure to dream about. Then he had such a touching, taking sadness with him that went straight to Flory's kind sympathetic little heart. But she fought bravely against the spirit that came stealing over her, and really either would have kept herself away from him or sent Fred off home, had not the duties of hostess prevented.

The next best thing was to get some one else to come and help to entertain her guest.

Ada Foster had, a few weeks previous to Captain Arden's taking his daughter from school, been sent for by an aged relative to come and live with her. Thus the friends had been seperated.

Often Flory wished that Ada could be with her, saying: 'That I should not think so much of his dark eyed stranger.'

Ada's Aunt died about that time, leaving her in possession of a large fortune.

How Flory rejoiced, not only in her friend's good luck, but more in her freedom. Now she could come to her, be again her daily adviser and confident So she wrote to Ada, begging her to come. And she came.

But, alas, for Flory's thoughts about banishing Fred from her heart—daily he grew dearer! And now the poor girl upbrided herself for ingratitude in thus allowing any stranger to share the heart that should belong entirely to such a devoted father as hers.

Fred visit was drawing near its close. A few days previous to his leaving he found Flory alone, and told her his heart's story. But, poor fellow, his hopes received a very sudden check. Flory dismissed him—solemly declaring she could never marry.

So Fred went away very miserable and Flory's bright eyes grew sad, her merry voice ceased its carrolling about the house. Her father grew very uneasy, and declared she must be ill. So to relieve her father's anxiety, Flory feigned a happirer mood. But somehow her efforts were of little avail. Captain Arden's jokes grew less frequent, and his merry, ringing laugh was seldom heard. Even Flory's winning little ways failed to satisfying or make him happy.

Truly a wonderful change had come over the once happy little household.

'What's the matter with Flory?' and 'What troubles papa?' were the thoughts which agitated the minds of and daughter.

Ada Foster was the only wise one of the three. She knew well enough what the trouble was with the captain, as well as Flory. For how could she mistake the devotion of Captain Arden's manner to herself? She did not try to deceive herself about it. So, to save four persons from misery, she resolved to bring Flory to her senses first, and trust to chance for the captain following in the same course.

One evening, when out for a drive, an opportunity was presented for Ada to 'open Flory's eyes,' as she said to herself.

They were nearing a fine old mansion, to which Flory pointed and said:

'What a grand old place that is! How I should like to own it!'

'I think it is a very gloomy-looking place, and would like a home of more cheerful aspect,' replied Ada.

Well, it has a very gloomy look. But then there are strange folks living in it—only an old bachelor and old maid They seldom have visitors, and only live for each other. The servants speak of their being the saddest couple ever seen,' said Flory.

'I do not wonder. I've heard the story of those poor, mistaken folks both having scrificed their hearts' best love for the sake of each other, blindly thinking they should find happiness or if not that, content in doing what they called duty. This unnatural way of living never brings either; only years of disappointment and ceaseless regrets.'

'Oh, Ada! Can it ever become so with papa, or I?'

'Flory, I must answer your inquiry by another. Are you happy now, in the sacrafice you are making?'

'I may be by-and-by,' answered Flory, trying to repress the sigh which would come nevertheless

'I think not, Flory; neither are you making your father or Fred very happy.'

'Ada, tell me; what is the matter with 'papa? Does he suspect my heart has wandered a little from him? Yes, it is this, I know, which makes him so sad. Oh, how ungrateful I have been! Dear, good, noble papa!'

'No, Flory; it is not your love for Fred that is troubling your father, I am quite sure. Have you never thought that perchance he, as well as you, may have taken some one else to share his love?' asked Ada, a delicate blush suffusing her face.

'Papa's heart given to another! No, no; he would not breake his pledge to me———'

'No more than you have with him, Flory. But you see how it is, little one. We cannot regulate the impulses of the heart. Love will wander where it chooses; and I think it is the contest against this that is causing all our trouble just now.'

'Our trouble, Ada? Are you unhappy too?' asked Flory, looking inquiring into her friend's eyes.

'Only—because of my dearest friends unhappiness.'

Flory had fixed her eyes very earnestly on her friend. She continued gaze for some minutes, then light seemed to dawn upon her. She caught Ada's hands in hers, exclaiming:

'Oh, I know now! How blind I've been. Oh, I'm so glad! Hush, don't say another word! We shall all be so happy now!'

'Stop, you madcap! What do you know?' asked Ada.

'That I'm going to have James turn the horses' heads towards home. I want to put my arms around papa's neck, tell him my secreat, and win his——'

'And betray another's, Flory?'

'No, no. I've grown very wise at last. You darling Ada.'

A very little while after, Captain Arden sat in his libraay, looking anything but happy. A sigh had scarcely escaped his lips, when his neck was encircled by Flory's arms And she asked, with a comical little smile:

'Papa, what is the reason you and I are not just as happy as we used to be?'

'He drew her within his arms, and said:

'Are sure we are not my darling?'

'Perfectly so papa.'

'What can I do to make you so, my child?' he asked.

By being so yourself, papa.'

He shook his head and was about to reply, when burying her bright head in his bosom, she murmured low:

'Papa, do we not both of us want to disolve the compact we made years ago?'

'My darling, what can you mean?'

'Oh, papa, you know! Do not you and I want to take in new partners?' she said, breaking into a merry laugh, which was finished in a shower of happy tears.

As if by magic, the clouds were banished from his brow, and the happy, genial-looking man of a year ago said:

'So this little truant heart has taken another in to crowd me out, hey?'

'No, no, papa. I love you none the less because I've learned to love—well, just as you love somebody else.'

What a wise little woman you have grown to be, Flory!'

'Yes, papa; I know now that you and I will love each other all the dearer by dissolving the old agreement and entering into another, where no sacrifices will be required.'

'Who is my rival little one?'

A whisper close to her father's ear, with a smiling approval from him; then with a very grave look, she said:

'Ada leaves us next week, papa!'

'No, Flory. Can you let her go?' he asked, the sad look coming back.

'Yes, papa; if you will make her promise to come back and remain forever!' Flory answered, smiling.

Catch her quickly, and pressing her to his heart, Captain Arden went out. Flory heard him enter the drawingroom.

An hour afterward he returned, drew her with him to Ada's side, and said, his voice full of joyful emotion:

'She has promised, Flory. Help me to thank her for making us happy.'

Flory's arms were about her, her lips pressed to hers.

That evening a little messenger was despatched to Fred, bearing from Ada just one word, 'Come.'

After a few weeks more the new partners were united in a firm compact which gives assurance of the purest happiness earth can afford.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each additional insertion.

Speed of the Earth's Rotation.

The farther persons are from the poles the swifter the rotation of our world on its own axis. At St. Petersburg, in 60 degrees latitude, the speed of rotation is nine miles a minute. At Paris, eleven miles and a half. On the equatorial line, the rapidity of its motion is not far from eighteen miles a minute—which is 580 yards each second. Its whirls on its axis, therefore, is equal to the flight of a cannon ball of 26 pounds forced from a gun by 13 powder. Such swiftness of a mass of matter of the density of this earth, 8,000 miles in diameter, through celestial space, makes one giddy to think of it.

As the earth sways either side of the exact line of its orbit in running round the sun, like a balloon in the air, it has never, since launched into space, gone over the same track twice. In its oscillations it passes each side of the prescribed roadway, crossing to and fro, but never swaying so far from it as not to be back by an attractive force somewhere in the immensity of stellar space, which keeps unrecorded millions of worlds, far superior to this in magnitude, brilliancy, and overwhelming grandeur, in paths in which they are destined to move till the heavens shall be burned as a scroll.

Matter cannot be annihilated. This proposition is admitted to be true in philosophy. But how originated?—That is the question.

Indiana Block Coal.

Before the American Institution of Mining Engineers, which recently held its annual session at Troy, New York, a paper was read to the society by Guiford Smith, Esq., which made reference to the new coal fields of Indiana and the valuable character of the coal desposits found there. This paper states that the name of block coal is applied to a peculiar variety of non-coking bituminous coal, which was originally discovered on the western border of the Appalachian coal field, in the Mahoming region where it is extensively used in blast furnaces as it comes from the mines. Professor Cox, the State Geologist of Indiana, describes it as being a luminated structure, splitting readily into sheets, which have their surfaces covered with a dull, soft fiberous carbotaceous matter, resembling charcoal; while on the other hand it is difficult to break in any direction opposite to the laminae, and this fracture exhibits a finty structure, marked by alternate layers of dull and shining bright coal. In cooking it seldom swells or changes form, and never cokes or runs together, and it is this feature which gives it its present peculiar value as a fuel for smelting iron ores. It is, however, sufficiently bituminous to render it highly inflamable; and the blocks retain their original shape until completely burned to ashes, in such a manner as will admit the ready passage of the blast, and flame the entire mass of fuel, ore and flux.

This block coal is used by five furnaces in Clay County Ind., where it gives higly satisfactory result; and it is said that the pig iron made at these furnaces from Iron Mountain and Lake Superior ores, by the use of this coal, commands at the furnace from two to three dollars More per ton than the same grade of pig iron made in Kentucky and Ohio will command in Indianapolis. These furnaces are all hot-blast. Their combined daily consumption is 300 tons of block coal, 250 tons of Lake Superior and Iron Mountain ore, and fifty tons of limestone for flux. They turnout daily 110 tons of iron and the number of men employed exclusive of miners is 200.

Stone bullets were used until as late as the year 1514, when iron was adopted. It was near the one of the sixteenth century before the laden bullet was adopted.—Stone cannon bullets are still used in the east.

The Brenham (Texas) *Banner* says that a large panther recently entered a house near Fort Griffin, seized a child sitting on the floor and attempted to carry it off.—Two men who happened to be near at hand, rescued the child, which was not seriously injured.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 4, 1872.

Mr. Greeley very civilly asks his party on the subject of embezzlements, how it is that a Paymaster stationed in the Federal city, under the very eye of the Treasury officers, Paymaster General, &c., could draw the amount of $74,000 from the Treasury, $40,000 at a lick, on his own checks payable on the bearer, and gamble it away before his guilty career was arrested. Of many defalcations, this strikes us as that most easily investigated, while it sadly needs elucidation.

The Chicago *Tribune* says it is gratifying to know that the complaints of all the merchants, of New York City, headed by A. T. Stewart, and the damaging exposures of two Congressional Committees, have at length resulted in transforming the firm of Leet & Stocking into Squires & Co. The *Tribune* adds: 'When such insignificant causes can proeuce such mighty effects in the way of reform, no one should despair of the future prosperity of the country.'

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Indianapolis, to the Connersville *Examiner*, suggests the name of J. B. Stoll for Governor, in order to secure the German vote. He goes on the principle, doubtless, that the German vote is everything, the English vote nothing. We would infer as much at least from the suggestion. Had'nt that correspondent better wait until we have about fifty thousand majority in this State, a margin that will enable almost any plug to run in, if he does get squeezed.

The complete returns of the election in New Hampshire are as follows:—Straw,38,738; Weston, 36,588; Cooper,551; Blackmer, 453; scattering, 6. Straw's majoriety over all, 1,137. Total vote, 76,339. Last year the total vote of the State was 69,729, Pike getting 33,892 Weston, 34,700 Cooper,(L. R.) 782; Comings, (Temp.) 314; scattering, 41. The total vote exceeds that of last year by 6,610.—The republican vote increased 4,846; Weston's increased 1,888; the Labor Reform vote is diminished 228; the Temperance is increased 139 votes.

The card which was published to Mr Grosvenor, the Chairman of the Missouri Liberal Convention by Horace Greeley and other prominent Republicans of New York, indicating their intention of being present at Cincinnati, and of supporting the movement came at a good time, appearing just after the New York *World* article, in which it was maintained that the Liberalists were too weak to show their hands. The *World* is not always sound on political matters, nor sagacious in its prognostications. This is an instance of it.

It is now conceded that "a considerable quantity of arms and ammunitien' was sent to France, after the administration was made aware of the fact that the purchaser was a French agent—General Dyer's testimony before the Investigating Committee reveals the fact, thouhh it is pretended the contracts were previously made It is, no doubt, a rotten transaction, and a violation of our obligations as a neutral, between France and Germany This is one of the acts of the military 'ring' an organization which managed the San Domingo job, and had its fingers in the Custom House dish of New York

Chas. A. Dana, the editor of the New York *Sun*, is in downright earnest in his charges of malfeasance against Gen. Grant's Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Dana has been summoned as a witness in the investigation, and he announces himself ready to establish all the charges he has made against Mr. Robeson. This gentleman is said to have made two millions of dollars in the two years he has been Secretary of the Navy. The *Sun* says; 'The frauds are so numerous and so glaring, and each of them are known to such a number of responsible persons whose testimony can be corroborated by documentary parol evidence beyond Robeson's reach to bribe or falsify that, notwithstanding the great odds in his favor, we are confident he can not escape the punishment he merits.'

Forty two thousand of the Radical voters of Kentucky are negroes, yet, the State Convention the other day voted down a resolution which had been introduced and which demanded an equitable share of the offices for the colored population. This is exceedingly characteristic of Radicalism in its ingratitude as well as its inconsistency. It is ingratitude, because it is to the negroes that the Radicals largely owe their balance of power. It is inconsistent, because the negro votes have been won over to Radicalism by promise of official rewards. It will not require a very great while for practice of this kind to disabuse the theoretical [illegible] of devotion which the colored people hold to Radicalism.

The richest people in the world are the Cherokee Indians. They number 16,000; own in fee simple 4,000,000 acres of the best land on this continent, and have in the hands of the United States Government on which they annually receive the interest, $3,000,000.

The Elections.

HARTFORD, April 1.—Returns from ninety towns show a loss of 69 votes for Jewell, counting Hubbard's total vote and 990 Temperance and Labor Reform votes against him. This does not count New Haven, which gives Hubbard only 397 over all.

DETROIT, April 1.—Charter elections were held to-day in nearly every city in the State, excepting Detroit, and passed off quietly. The Democrats have made gains in several places but it is impossible to give any figures to-night. The Democrats have elected Mayors in Grand Rapids, Bay City, Cold Water, Mt. Clemens, Hillsdale, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Port Huron.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Seven wards and precincts heard from. The Democratic Judges will almost certainly be elected. Yaple leads his opponent for Juuge by fiteen hundred. The other Democratic candidate for Judge, O'Connor, has two Republican opponents.

TOLEDO, April 1.—The Republicans carry the city by increased majority There is a large majority in favor of the water works.

Concert of Action.

We endorse the suggestion of the South Bend *Union*, for a meeting of the Central Committees of the 9th, 10, and 11th districts. In speaking of this matter the *Union* says that "with concert of action among all who are opposed to the continuance of the Grant dynasty, and who will not endorse the past corruptions of the radical office-holders in this State, we are measurably sure to carry the October election; and we have but little fear that the State Convention will so do its work as to bring about such concert. And yet it cannot be denied that State Conventions in Indiana of both political parties have generally ignored the nothern part of the State, and have been controlled by a few wire-pullers around Indianapolis; as was notably the case in the last Radical Convention Our Convention *must avoid this error* or they might as well yield the contest without going to the polls.

The best way to secure concert of action and justice to the northern part of the State, is to have a free interchange of opinions prior to the Convention. To this end we make the following suggestions: That the Central Committees for the 9th, 10th and 11th Congressional Districts meet in their respective Districts and appoint Committees of Conference, who, together with such other Democrats as may choose, shall meet at some appointed place and time, there to consider as to the candidates to be presented from the north. The three districts we have referred to send about one-fourth of the delegates to the State Convention, and could secure the nomination of any candidates they might name."

EMPHATIC.

To Col. Wm. Grosvenr, Chairman Executive Committee of Liberal Republican Convention, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—We, Republicans of New York wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri We make this departure from ordinary methods of party action from the deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes and obstruct the full expression of opinion on important matters, which, the gentlemen, whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States. We believe that the time has come when political offences of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the right guaranteed them by the constitution; that federal taxation should be imposed for revenue and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible: that a reform in the civil service shold be made which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local State govenment, the foundation of American freedom,should be warranted, and the encroachments of federal power checked; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests on the people away with corruption in office. The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light the evils which are not confined to one party or a single locality, and to disclose the dangers more formidable than any which the Repulic has yet encountered, with the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States and the influence of every political party We accept the invitation to meet in a national mass convention at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of May next, and we invite all Republicans of New York who agree with us to co-operate in our action.

Henry R. Seldon, Charles W. Godard, Horace Greeley, Henry D. Loyd, Fredrick A. Conkling, William W. Godrich, Willam Dorshimer, Waldi Schunas, Sinclair Toucey, Israel Barnay Sigismond Kauffman, Freem n J. Fishran, E. K. Rakowizer, Geo. P. Badford, Ira O. Miller, Benjamin A. Willis, Edwin R. Reynolds, Horace Berris, William H. Briggs, Louis Lowenthal.

SUBSCIBE for the COURIER.

Hon. M. C. Kerr.

Among all the persons named as democratic candidates for Governor at the ensuing election none more fully meets the requirements of the occasion, than the gentleman whose name is at the head of this article. That he is an able statesman, an honest man, an industrious, temperate citizen, is admitted by all Althoug serving the people for many years in public life,no word of reproach has ever been lisped against him; his record is clear, his character unimpeachable and his abilities of the very first order No man could better do justice to the radical party in exposing their misdeeds than he, and his words to the people would carry a weight second to none other in the State We know not whether he would accept the nomination, but we think him too good a Democrat to refuse the use of his name for the good of the couse

Gushing Godlove.

[From the Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel.]

That was a very theatrical scene in the Radical State Convention at Indianapolis, in which the ex-chief of the Lafayette Know-Nothings enacted the principal part. It was intended to be dramatic It resulted in being farcical; still, it was theatrical all the same,—full of melting moods and touching tributes of affection. Godlove's personation of the heroine, Niobe, of 'all tears' reputation—was one of the best pieces of comic acting that even the Radical politicians of Indiana have developed for many years. How often the gushing Godlove had rehearsed this thing at home where he has been pleading in a similar fashion under the Caudle lectures that have been poured down upon his devoted head—cannot of course be said; but the sobs came, the tears flowed, the breast heaved,the mucles twitched, Godlove wiggled as energetically as if he had been practicing ever since Grant's failure to give him an opportunity of retiring to private life.

The people of Indiana need not to be told that Orth is as uneasy out of office as a fish is out of water. He served his Lafayette constituency until his Lafayette constituency in Congress could stand it no longer. He enjoyed the privilege for several years of franking his own speeches, and his friends' letters all over the country. Then he was suddenly called upon to retire.—This was too much for the over-zealous Orth's tender feelings. His desire to serve his country could not thus suddenly be cut off. He assumed his favorite character of Niobe and presented himself to Mr. Grant. Orth came very near repeating the history of that traditional office seeker, who commenced with seeking a Cabinet position and finally was content to receive some of the President's old clothes. At least, he commenced with the Ambassadorship to the Court of St. James; then as Minister to Berlin, then a Consul to some obscure place in the West Indies, where it was hoped that the poison of the deadly Upas tree wou'd free the Radical party of so troublesome and persistent an office-seeker. But the result was that the gushing Godlove had to go home empty-handed and heart-broken, to rehearse the tender scene which was to work upon the sympathies of the State Convention.

Gushing Godlove soars with the impetuous boldness of the eagle, and falls with the intensest blindness of the bat. He began with Governorship and when he found that he could not compete with the excellent morals and abstemious habits of biblical Browne, he resolved to throw himself tearfully upon the mercies of the convention, and not to rednce himself to the abject condition of Mother Hubbard's dog, when she went to the cupboard to get him a bon, and

> 'When she got there
> The cupboard was bare,
> And the poor dog had none.'

Godlove skipped the Lieutenant Governorship as unprofitable, and made his tender onslaught upon the office of Congressman at Large. Sweet vision of ample stationery, having his speeches printed for nothing, of sending them gratitutiously to all those to whom he owed a grudge, and of thus triumphing over his enemies, danced before his eyes and crystalized into fantastic shapes in the tearful mist that formed before them. Godlove's tactics were truly womanly and entirely worthy of his fond and gushing nature. As soon as he could overcome his emotion, he took his position upon the stand, with handkerchief in hand, a hogshead of tears in bond, and a reserve of sighs, and sobs, and gasps, and he never gave up until he had gained his point. He called piteously upon the venerable Henry S. Lane to know if Henry would like to have him nominated. Of course Henry wouldn't but how could so gallant an old gentlemen resist the womanly appeal, the wail of grief, the fountain of tears which he saw before him? Then General Lew Wallace was call upon to acquiesce in the great grief of gushing Goldlove. The gallant General could not refuse. Then a one-armed soldier, the brave Gen. Spoouer,who was a candidate, was asked by Godlove to give way, and in so touching a manner that the poor man blushed to think that he had lost only one arm in the service of his country, when the gentle and gushing Godlove had sacrificed,like Artemus Ward, so many of his first wife's relation and had shed so many of bitter but inexpensive tears. Of course the one-armed soldier, endeavoring to hide his empty sleeve, retired abashed.

Thus it was that the gentle and gushing Godlove won over the Radical convention in his favor. And when he had, through tears and tribulations, softened the hardest hearts, he bethought him of a bold *coup d' etat*, and with a grand, finishing howl, asked if there was one dissenting voice that objected to his running for Congress.—The case had been well worked up; the touching drama artistically played; the climax had been reached, and the gentle and gushing Godlove retired to dry his eyes and chuckle, heartless coquette that he is, over the way that he fooled 'them soft-headed fellows.'

The largest snow flakes of the season fell last Sunday. Wool from a picking machine was nowhere.

The many friends of Col. I. B McDonald and Hon J. B. Stoll throughout the State will be pleased to learn that their misunderstanding has been harmonized, and that there will hereafter be no controversey between them We infer from this, that there will no longer be opposition to the nomination of Col. McDonald for Lieut. Governor, and that Northern Indiana will now be able to cast her vote unanimous for him in Convention. We shall be glad when all differences, are harmonized,and perfect unity established among the conservative elements of the country.—*Warsaw Union.*

Democracy vs Radicalism.

Pay no attention to Democratic arguments. Pay no attention to Democratic inquiries.—*Republican Exchange.*

Once upon a time a colored minister was holding forth on the creation of man as follows, to wit: 'An' de Lord made Adam, an' sot him up agin de palin's fur to dry.'

At this moment a white headed sinner arose to his feet, and asked: 'Did you say dat de Lord made Adam, an' sot him up agin de palins fur to dry?'

'Yes, sah.'

'De palin's?'

'Yes, sah.'

'Who made dem dar palin's?'

'Sit down, sah,' exclaimed the exasperated minister, 'Sit down, sah! a few more such questions as dat would spile all de theology in de world.'

And, we may add, that a few more such arguments and inquiries as the Democratic party has indulged in of late would spoil all the Radicalism in the world.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Mary Houghton is plaintiff, and Jotham Woolsey and Samuel W. Sprott are defendants, required me to make the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1872,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

All that portion of the west half of the south-east quarter of section three, in township thirty-three, north of range thirteen east, lying and being south of the Auburn and Spencerville road running through said land, and enough more off the east side of the balance of said described land to make in all fifty acres in DeKalb county, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM,
Auburn, April 1, 1872. Sheriff of DeKalb Co.
J. W. Rickel, Atty for Plff. G. W. Maxwell, Dept.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872:

Catharine Harper }
vs } Complaint for Divorce
Michael Harper }

Now comes the plaintiff by Guy Plum, her attorney, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Michael Harper is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Please Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1872, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 20th day of March, 1872.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, May Term, 1872.

Lyman Rice, }
vs } Complaint for Divorce.
Louisa Rice }

Now comes the Plaintiff, by D. E. Palmer, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Louisa Rice is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on third Monday of May, A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of March, 1872.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA,GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS.
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
FACTORY
C. A. ZOLLINGER,
Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
ORT WAYNE, IND

Notice of Survey.

Notice to whom it may concern is hereby given that the County Surveyor will, on the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1872, at 7 o'clock A. M., begin the survey of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, and continue the same from day to day until completed. Said survey to begin at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn.
H. C. PETERSON, Surveyor.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,
Hearts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.
Honesty and Perseverence!
For this are we famous.
Good Goods and Low Prices!
For this do we excell.
The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!
WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.
CHARLEY KLOTZ.

MARTIN & SON
SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN.
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
AUBURN, IND.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
Country Produce taken in exchage for goods.
MARTIN & SONS.

Increase of Bounties
To Soldiers.
And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at
C. S. HARE'S
I keep on hand all the latest styles of
Boots AND Shoes
and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter
Sell Good Cheaper
than they can be bought at any other store
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Bourt House.
C. S. HARE,

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chine House.
M E. WOODWARD.

G. H. PICKER,
BUILDING CONTRACTOR!
Auburn, Ind.
Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

THOSE of our friends who expect to have work in the line of brick laying, plain and ornamental plastering, &c., &c., will advance their best interests by calling upon MR. THOS. J. JONES, of Butler. He is a first-class mechanic, and works at fair prices. 4t.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.
He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves
April, 4 '72. W. W. HUMES.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!
Ready Pay and Low
Prices!
Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.
Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the
Spring and Summer Trade!
Comprises everything desirable in the line of
Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,
And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the
BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!
For cash or ready pay We continue to buy
Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce
Of every description, for which we pay
The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

FRUIT HOUSE
Burnt Out!
BUT GOING AGAIN, OPPOSITE OLD STAND.
No Advance in Teas, Coffee, or Sugars
Or Anything

Our stock is now complete, the Great Destruction has not interrupted our Trade. In two days after the fire we were open and doing business, and thanks to the public for their kind patronage as we were no sooner opened than the commenced patronizing us and our trade is better to-day, than the day we burned out. We will continue in the future as in the past to please our patrons by selling them goods at the lowest possible figures. Everything to give satisfaction or money refunded.

TEA, TEA, TEA.

This we make a speciality and feel confident we can sell TEAS 25 to 50 cents per pound lower than other House. The reason we can do so is we purchase direct of the importers in original packages of two hundred pounds each at a time, we thus save the profits of the speculators, Jobber and wholesale Merchant which is 10 to 20 cents per pound. This saving we give to our customers. Over three hundred Chests.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,10
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1.10

Our 80c TEAS you will find excellent goods. We charge nothing for trying hem; if not satisfactory they can be returned, and money refunded.

SUGARS.

We have received Three Hundred Barrels of all grades.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12 cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	9 & 10

COFFEE.

Rio, best	25c	Roasted	25c
Rio second quality,	22c	Old Government	28 and 30c
Best Jamaica,	25c		

Tobaccos

A large stock; over Two Hundred Packages and different qualities.

Best Navy per pound	60c	FINE CUT.	
Good Black 10s per lb,	50c	Hoosier Brand per lb,	$1 00
Flounders "	40c	Second Quality, do	70
No. Smoking " "	30c	Shorts per lb, 33c, lbs for $1	
No. 2 do			

Liquors

New whisky per gal,	90c	WINES.	
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 00
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 00
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 50
Botsled Whisky	55	Cherry Wine,	1 50
Ca'awba Wine	1 00	Wine in bottle	25 and 50

Canned Fruits

Peaches per can	19c	Peas do	22c
Tomatoes, do	17c	Black Berries per can	20c
Sugar corn,	20c		

Dried Fruits.

Half Peaches, per lb. 10c; Best Apples, 8c; Prunes, 9c; Raspberries, 45c
Pitted Cherries, 42c; Figs, 20c; Dates 12c.

Fish, Fish,

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 600; White Fish in kitts $1 00 and 1 20; Macerel ½ bbls 4 00 and 8 00; Macerel in Kitts $1 25 and 1 50; Cod Fish per lb 8c and 8c; Herring each 5c, 10c; Herring ½ bbl $1 20; Holland Herring per keg $1 20 and 1 75

Candie's, per lb. 20c; Nuts of all kinds, per lb, 12½ to 18c; Dime Box Matches, 5c. Fish, all kin Coffe Essence, Candles, best coal oil 30c per gal. 25c. Everything else in proportion, goods to half the price.

J. B. WHITE.
FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

Here's Something Green!
When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person
"GREEN;"
That is, lacking jugment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their
CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS!
than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than to try the
SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
KNOWN AS THE
PALACE OF FASHION
LOOK AROUND,
FRIENDS, AND
Buy Your Clothing
FROM PARTIES
Reliable, Prompt and Reasonable,
In price. There will be
Nothing Green in That!
PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Snow on the last day of March. How's that?

Lots of fun, at Davenport & Co's., for ten cents.

Lots of boys on every corner. Better be in school, young man.

The Aveline House, under the excellent management of Messrs. Miller & Moritz, is doing a fine business, and is justly regarded as the best hotel in Fort Wayne. They deserve all they get.

The little birds have again appeared to greet our early waking with their morning songs, and soon the gentle frog will be heard, at the twilight hour, tuning his melodious voice in sweetest strains.

Look Out.—Orders for three plug hats were given to Jas. Harper & Co., Phœnix Block Fort Wayne, by citizens of this county last Saturday, and you can now look out for the spring styles. This firm is doing an immense business in this line.

Have you ever tried Davenport & Co's Bayrum Hair Oil? If not don't hesitate a moment in purchasing a bottle. It is well perfumed, and reccomended, for being a great help to the hair. Try it anyhow.

Notice.—To the officers and members of Cedar Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 65, There will be a special meeting held on the night of April 4th, 1872, for the purpose of installing officers for the ensuing term and transacting other business.

H. E. Altenburg, C. P.

B. & O. Railroad.—Everything still looks favorable as to its location on our line, though we have not heard anything farther from head quarters. Defiance and other points in Ohio seem to be wide awake, and we look for definite and satisfactory news in a few days.

Thelogical Thomas, the Radical candidate for Governor, who has gained a wide and not very popular notoriety on the "meat" question, lifts the pressure at this place to-day, (Thursday). Collectors, Assessors and Postmasters are requested to turn out.

One of the directors of the Chicago, Continental & Baltimore Railroad, Mr. Sturgeon of Rochester, is in receipt of a letter from Col. Merritt, in which the information is conveyed that bankers have been found to take the balance of the construction stock and to negotiate the bonds of the company.—*Huntington Dem.*

Election.—An election of officers for the building Loan and Savings Association will take place next Saturday evening at the Court House. There only remains a few shares of stock to be taken, and it is expected that by that time all will have been subscribed. Let all interested be in attendance.

The fellow that invented the saying that when March comes in like a lamb, she will go out like a lion, was all sound on the goose, as far as the last one was concerned. This is about the first time it has been verified, however, for the last fifteen years, and when one can guess that well they should receive their due meed of praise.

Newspaperial.—We understand that Mr. Weaver has withdrawn from the Angola *Republican*, and will soon establish another paper at that place. We believe it will be an improvement on the one named above, and we don't see why Steuben cannot support another. If they would learn to support a good Democratic paper we would have more hopes of the benighted citizens, however.

The pretty little robins—the dear little robins—the gentle little songsters—are robin' early spring of half it's terrors, and chirping their little praises on almost every tree—making humanity believe it is spring time, and causing general happiness.—After the long, dreary winter what is so cheering as the song of the robin. Why it ought to make a burglar ashamed of his business.

Grocers will be rejoiced to learn that by an act of Congress approved March 5, 1872, the law, or so much of it as imposes a tax on 'any can, bottle or other single package containing meats, fish, jellies, shellfish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, syrups prepared mustards or jams,' is repealed. The stamping of these articles was a great annoyance to dealers, and was much more calculated to encourage a system of espionage than to bring revenue into Uncle Sam's pocket.

The people are all sighing for a mess of early greens; but the South's the place to get them if they're only got the means.—They can't be had up here—that everybody knows: for the ground is stiff and hard, and we have our daily snows. But the frost will soon come out, and the seeds will soon go in; *then* lookout for green things, and dry up all the screechin'! you'll get them by the cart load,—you will, as true as preachin'.

We dropped in at J. G. Fledderman's merchant tailoring establishment, the other day, at Fort Wayne, and learned that he had orders ahead for all he could do for several weeks to come, and requested to announce that no more orders would be taken until they could dispose of what they had. It is not often the case that a business man has to advertise for the public to stay away, and it must be because of the superior manner in which he does his work that he is thus controled. J. G. means business.

European.—These popular gentlemen the O'Connell Brothers, of Fort Wayne, have purchased the brick block just east of the Aveline House, and are remodeling it, and putting in all the modern improvements for a fine new hotel on the European plan. We like these hotels, because one gets the worth of their money. You pay for your room and get your meals where you please. We believe a hotel of this kind will be popular at Fort Wayne, especially in the hands of these gentlemen who have had a large experience in the business.

The devil has got the mumps.

Don't forget to attend the meeting, at the Court House, next Saturday night.

Cobbage.—If there is anything in this world that causes us to loose our equanimity, and fly off at a tangent, it is one thing more than another. This happened last week. One of our popular business men,—we don't like to mention names, but his initials are C. S. Hare,—presented our better half with a new and handsome pair of slippers. The ladies say "beautiful," "perfectly splendid," and we are generous enough to suppose that they mean the slippers, though our friend H. is rapidly establishing a reputation of being a lady's man. One thing is certain he knows what styles will please them, as the large and elegant assortment of goods for ladies wear now on hand at his establishment will testify. A large stock has just been received, and our lady friends should go and see them.

Put it in Writing.—How many misunderstandings arise from the loose way in which business matters are talked over, and then when each party puts his own construction on the conversation, the matter is dismissed by each with the words 'all right,' 'all right.' Frequently it turns out all wrong, and becomes a question for lawyers and the courts.

More than half the litigation of the country would be saved if people would put down their agreements in writing. Each word in our language has its own peculiar meaning, and memory may by the change of a single word, or even by the change of its position in a sentence, convey an entirely different idea from that intended. When once reduced to writing, ideas are fixed, inelastic.

Change.—By a concatenation of small events we loose our popular pastor, Rev. A. W. Lamport, of the Methodist charge in this place, and though the inscrutable wisdom of the last conference, may not accord with our own individual views, yet we submit to the edict that has gone forth, and welcome our new pastor, Rev A. Cone, to his new field of labor. In thus parting with our late pastor, we cannot but congratulate our Angola friends, whom he will serve for the next year, that they have not only secured a eloquent and faithful pastor, but also as a citizen, a gentleman full of quiet dignity, and real worth, one whose highest ambition is to practice what he preaches and whose heart never wants for that good will and love that marks the true christain gentleman.

The new pastor is highly spoken of, and though there was a desire that no change would be made, we doubt not it will all come out well.

The Elkhart *Union* gives an account of a distressing accident that resulted in the death of a boy 15 years old named Joseph Voisinet. It appears that the lad had taken a double barreled shot gun, called the 'big gun,' and was going northwardly back of the house toward the St. Jo river, with the intention probably of shooting ducks or something of that kind. And it seems that he had got over the picket fence at the corner of the stable or horse barn, and in attempting to lift the gun over after him, the hammer caught on the railing and discharged the left barrel, striking and tearing away the almost entire left side of the face and head, leaving a most horrid sight to look at. His father heard the report of the gun, and hastening to the spot found him lying in a pool of blood, and saw him breath once or twice after he got to him, but wholly unconscious.

New York Air-Line.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The railroad committee of the board of trade on yesterday reported the following resolutions to the board of directors of that body. They will come up to day for adoption.

Whereas, Congress has in consideration a bill for the charter of an air line railway between the cities of New York and Chicago, to be constructed of steel rails, with three tracks; and

Whereas, The increasing demand for greater facilities to trasport the products of the great west to the seaboard requires the construction of said line of railway to measurably provide for the present and prospective great wants of commerce;

Resolved, That the board of trade of Chicago heartily indorse the project as one more needed to supply the present wants of commerce than anything that has ever been projected.

Resolved, That we cannot urge too strongly upon our senators and representatives in congress, the importance of this enterprise, and ask their individual support for such a measure, under proper restriction.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this board, two and one half cents per mile for through passengers should be the maximum rate, and one and a half cents per ton per mile products of the forest and the soil, and that in no event shall the capital and indebtedness of the company exceed the actual cost of construction and equipment.

Work Ahead.

In the short time that we have been in Auburn, we have seen enough of the character of its surrounding to satisfy us that there does not exist in this part of the State any place which has so many natural advantages which, if properly used, are calculated to increase the population and wealth of the place. The immense amount of wheat, pork, fruit, etc., shipped from here, during the last year; and the low prices of buildings and lots—show that it need not cost the laboring man as much to live here—while wages are about as good as at Fort Wayne.—With the low cost of living—and with railroad connection with the world, there is no reason why manufacturing establishments should not be erected here, and run at a very little cost, comparatively. And it is manufacturing establishments which build up and enrich towns and cities—nothing else will. The more mouths there is to feed, the greater is the demand for grocers' goods; the more backs to cover, the greater the demand for dry goods merchants' stock; the more familes that may find encouragement to come here, the greater the demand for houses—and so we might go on to the end. Other towns around us are aware of these facts, and are alive to the importance of encouraging as many new manufacturing establishments as possible, to start in their midst. Let our citizens be wide awake and look at the importance of this;—let it not be said that with all our advantages we imitated the hare in the fable, and let the tortoise win the race while we sleep.—Awaken from your Rip Van Winkle sleep, for it has been about twenty years, during which, scarcely nothing was done for the development of the place, and now that you have had a good long rest, go to work and do something that will entitle you to some credit in the advancement of the town.

AUBURN RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Twenty Three new Dwellings in Course of Construction.

Though the weather has been quite disagreeable for the most part during the last few weeks, yet our citizens have not been idle. The outlook for the county seat is quite promising, and a careful survey of our improvements to-day discloses the fact that most of our citizens are alive to their interests. There are still a few drones, who seem to be doing but little for themselves or any body else. In their isolated positions they stand and stare and wonder, with a feeling of loneliness pitiable to behold. Like poor Lo, they are being pushed farther out from the confines of activity, by the rapid strides of industry and enterprise. There is only one chance for them. They must catch up the strain that keeps time to the march of improvement, or retrograde still further, and go down to the grave unhonored and unsung.

But we are glad to note that some twenty-three new buildings have been commenced already this season, six or eight of which are now ready for the plasterer. We give a brief report of the location and names of persons making these improvements:

C. Bengtot, 2 story frame, North Main street, Mr. Spake 2 story, North Jackson street, John Day 1½ story, North Jackson street, Mr. Witt 1 story, North Van Beuren-st., M. Witmer 1 story, North Van Beuren-st., Mr. Limeback 2 story, North Van-Beuren-st., J. Showalter 1 story, North Jackson-st., E. Kahlman 1 story, North Jackson-st., C. S. Shrader 2 story, North Jackson-st., D. D. Moody 3 story, Fourth street, John Lawrence 2 story, Seventh-st. H. E. Altenburg 2 story, West Seventh-st. W. M. Baughan 2 story, West Seventh-st., T. Clark 1½ story, South side Seventh-st., S. T. Galloway 2 story, South side Seventh street, Saml Swihart 1½ story, South Van Beuren street, John Lehmiller 1 story South Van Beuren street, E. Foltz 1½ story South Van Beuren street, S. U. Tarney 1½ story, South Main street, Chas. F. Floyd 1½ South Main street, J. L. Penny 1½ South Main street, J. Abright 2 story, South Main street, L. Bowers 1½ story Jackson street.

This does not include any of the new business houses, for which materials are on the ground. There are a large number of additions and improvements generally which we will give at another time Our carpenters estimate that at least seventy five new residences will be erected by next winter. There is not a vacant house in the place, while there is a large demand for houses by persons desiring to move into our midst.

B. & O. RAILROAD.

We take the following items from the Defiance *Democrat*, of last week:

"The B. & O. Engineers have been employed in running lines south of town this week. Two places west of the Maumee west of Defiance have been surveyed and estimated—one a half mile or so above the mouth of Tiffin River, from Philip Smith's to Stephen Horsey's the other at the Dunning farm, in Delaware township—high opposing banks being found at both places.

Estimates &c. for the crossings of the Maumee and Tiffin Rivers, on the north side will be completed by the first of next week, when reports of both will be ready for the Chief Engineer and Board of Directors for their action.

We understand two lines are being run east of this: one through Celina on the D. & M. R. R. and the southern tier of townships of Wood county to Fostoria, the other more southerly, through the northern tier of townships in Hancock county, passing near to Van Buren and crossing the Dayton Road at Bellmore.

The weather is highly favorable for out door operations and the four corps of Engineers are out on the line in full force.

W. S. of Napoleon is yet writing up the advantages of the Napoleon line, in competition for the B. & O. Extension, publishing his articles, possibly at so much per line, in Toledo and New York papers.—Like an old barrel organ we once knew of, Sheffield keeps tooting along after the tune is out, not recognizing the fact that the B. & O. Company a month ago made choice of the Defiance line for the road.

The Tiffin *Tribune* states that General Gibson has secured the right of way between this city and Havanna, on the B. & O. line, with the exception of two farms. The grade stakes have all been set, and active work will commence in the spring.

New York & Chicago Air Line.—The following letter has been received relative to this new project:

Chicago, March 28, 1872.

Mr. W. H. Dills,

Dear Sir:—We have now a corps of engineers on the New York line, making a survey of same, and in a few days I shall try to be in Auburn, in reference to the matter, when I hope to be able to say something definite.

Yours truly, Lee A. Hall.

There seems to be a determination upon the part of the projectors of this road to push the work through as rapidly as possible, and while our citizens are more largely interested in the Baltimore and Ohio Road we should give the above project all the encouragement we can.

EEL RIVER ROAD.

We have been asked quite frequently of late, what the prospects were for the final completion of this road. In answer we would say that we are confident that work will be commenced between here and Butler during the coming summer. We met President Collins in Fort Wayne, a few days ago and in conversation we learned that every effort was being put forth for the completion of the line from Roann to Logansport,—that a large force was employed in breaking ground, and it was hoped a short time would finish all the work.

Mr. C. stated that as soon as this was accomplished, the whole active canvassing force would then repair to this place, and use every effort to get the matter in such shape that the work might commence without delay. There is still some little subscription to work up yet, and they could not attend to this until they were relieved from the work on the west end. We still have faith in the project, because we know that a large number of our citizens desire its completion, and when the time comes we doubt not they will step forward and give it encouragement.

[For the Courier.

Mr. Editor:—Having seen a notice in your paper, signed "W. G. Peterson, Surveyor," purporting to be by order "The Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn," of a survey of said town of Auburn to be made on the 15th of April, inst.

Now, sir, with all due deference to the magnanimity and towering wisdom, and practical business intelect of said Board of Trustees, allow me to propound a few inquiries, and make a few suggestions "to whom it may concern," in regard to the order of said Board, in this matter.

1st. By what authority did said Board make said order? Or who petitioned said Board to make such order?

2nd. How is said surveyor to be paid for his services, by taxation or by individual owners of property to be effected by such survey?

3d. Is said survey to merely ascertain the outer limits of said town, or ascertain the locality of each lot, street and alley?

I present the above queries as well for the consideration of said Board, as all those citizens interested.

Now, if there is a surplus in the treasury of said Board, and it is the intention to pay for said survey out of the treasury, I think the money could be expended more beneficially than by making said survey; for example. The past year a good deal has been expended in building elevations in many places to set "coon traps upon." I think it would be better to build embankments to said elevations, so that the "Animals" could get on them.

Again, a survey of said town plat was made a few years ago, and certain points fixed and established so that any person by measurment from said points can ascertain the exact position of the corners of his lot.

The past year said Board also dug and walled up a number of holes at a considerable expense to the town in different localities. Now would it not be well to lay by a portion of said surplus (if there be any) to get water into said holes in a dry time, as a surety against fire.

I would further say that the general impression is (considering the inutility of said proposed survey) that it is a "put up job" for the benefit, and at the suggestion of some particular individual, to extort money from the citizens, for some one, as I do not hesitate to say, from the expressions I have heard in regard to this matter, that nine tenths of the citizens are determinedly opposed to such survey.

Another idea suggests itself to me, this thing is gotten up by the present enlightened and public spirited, and far-seeing Board, just before the expiration of their term of office, so that if they should not be re-elected, the coming generation might see the great good they had done and call them "Blessed."

I would further suggest, that if said order of survey is not revoked before the time fixed therefore, that all the citizens wishing such survey of their property meet said surveyor at the time and place appointed therefore, and all citizens not wishing such survey, will be considered as opposing the same, and that those wishing to have their property surveyed pay for the same themselves and not hurt the Town Board by paying thereout.

An Old Resident.

April 1st, 1872.

After rain and snow comes pretty weather, at least we have been so favored.

Remember the meeting next Saturday night at the Court House, to elect officers for the B. L. & S. A.

That fellow that couldn't see what he wanted to, at the Corunna concert, struck oil last Monday.

☞ USE DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP ☜

In consequence of one of our hands being on the sick list with the mumps, we are prevented from giving as much attention to the paper this week as usual.

J. V. Jones, Esq., has succeeded in securing almost the entire right of way for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through London township on very fair terms. A few hard cases yet remain to be disposed of.—*Fostoria Review.*

☞ DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP WILL CURE COUGH.

Letting—The letting of the work on the Odd Fellows' Hall to be erected during the season, took place last Wednesday.—H. Altenburg & Co., being the lowest bidders for the carpenter work and lumber, were awarded the contract at $1885. F. Picker, was the lucky man for the brick work at $4 per thousand, finding all material except brick.

We have been requested to suggest that the Indianapolis *Sentinel* called a meeting of the Democratic Press at that city, to confer as to the different political bearings now before the people, and arrive at some conclusion upon which all can be united.

As it is now each paper is putting forward some particular man or political opinion perhaps at atvariance with its neighbor. It seems that the whole press is running wild, simply because there is nothing upon which all can agree until a line of action is marked out. There is no difference in the principle, and from this we feel confident that a meeting of this kind would be fraught with good results.—What does the *Sentinel* think?

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction, guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros, proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you, and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No,' send them on at once as we intend to give our customers' the benefit of it.

Roll of Honor.

The following persons have paid the amount set opposite their names, as subscription to the Courier, during the month of March:

G. W. Downs	$2 00
S. Z. Dickinson	2 00
A. J. Ralston	4 00
L. Bowers	1 00
A. Hathaway	2 40
Samuel Smith	3 00
A. Bloomer & Son	2 00
J. H. Thoman	1 00
H. Conkey	1 00
H. Wolf	1 00
H. Richmond	50
R. B. Showers	1 00
T. J. Gordon	2 00
S. Greenameyer	2 00
Murray & Bros.	2 00
A. Zonker	[illegible]
C. A. Mead	2 00
Christ Curie	1 00
D. W. Stebaugh	2 00
G. T. Robey	1 00
Henry Reed	2 00
Geo Hursh	1 00
G. W. Maxwell	2 00
Conrad Miller	2 00
J. Swander	2 00
S. Likens	1 45
Edward Orr	2 00
Edwin Case	1 00
R. S. S. Reed	1 00
J. Matson	1 00
J. L. Smith	1 50
Noah Lung	2 00
A. P. Foltz	1 00
A. A. Bohler	2 00
Woods & Williams	2 00
Chas Shimp	1 50
W. Teeters	1 00
Robt Chambers	1 00
Joseph Koch	1 00
James McClellan	2 00
Miles Waterman	3 00
David Clark	2 00
J. W. Askew	2 00
W. Martin	2 00
F. F. Conners	2 00
Jas E. Rose	2 00
John Boyle	2 00
A. D. Moore	2 00
J M Norford	2 00
Dr. J S Barnett	2 00
David Fay	2 00
G Hensler	2 00
Butler Hotel	2 00
Dr. J J Hoopingarner	2 00
E W Fosdick	2 00
J H F Hollinger	2 00
Dr. J H Ford	2 00
H J Luce	1 00
A Ogmun	1 00
Geo Clark	2 00
J M Brumback	4 00
G A Porter	50
W H Dills	2 00
Henry Whetzell	1 50
Eckerts & Co	2 00
R Elson	2 00

A fire in Warrenton, Virginia, Friday night, destroyed the Warrenton House and five adjoining houses Loss $80,000.

Dexter Smith—whose songs have made his name familiar as household words on both sides of the Atlantic—has just established an excellent musical journal in Boston, U. S., called Dexter Smith's Paper. The April number contains, "Softly Rang the Bells of Heaven," and a beautiful portrait of Lotta, and thirty columns of stories, sketches etc. The subscription price is only one dollar a year! Specimen copy free. Address Dexter Smith, 102 Washington St., Boston.

Glorious News for Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to offer to our old patrons and public generally the glorious news, that we have succeeded in purchasing our entire stock of Spring and Summer goods at very low prices. Having a buyer constantly in New York, and he having effected arrangements before the great advance in woolen goods. The proprietors of the Red Front Clothing House at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. take great pleasure in being able to announce that they, as heretofore, are foremost in the clothing market as regards styles, durability and prices, and are prepared to sell clothing at such low prices as to defy all competition. We are now prepared to furnish clothing at as low prices as any time during last year, and it being acknowledged by all, that we have undersold all of our competitors is evidence enough to convince the public generally that what we advertise we substantiate. Having four large stores constantly in operation it justifies us to buy our goods in much larger quantities, so we buy direct from the Commission Merchants, and save the profits of Manufactures & Jobbers which we propose to give our customers the free benefit of. It will pay you well to stop in and examine the mammoth stock of new spring & summer goods at the popular Red Front Clothing Hall, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Rotschild & Bros.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place, No. 5 Keystone Block Ft. Wayne.

We will still be able at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, to continue the sale of good common suits for $8,00, good all wool casimere $10,00, better $12,00, Fine cass. business suits $15,00, black dress business suits $1?,00, custom made $18,00, and all other goods two porpotionably low. Remember the place at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block only.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, will offer for sale one half mile north of Center School House, Wilmington township, on,

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1872.

The following property to-wit:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Grain, Farming Implements, Wagon and Buggy, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r

12th Business Year
And Continued Prosperity of
ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous, active business principle as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pillow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covers, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immese stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5,00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an immese varity of cheap dress goods, at 15, 50. 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any address. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

To Farmers,
and Merchants,
and Mechanics!
LOOK TO YOUR
INTERESTS!
LUMBER,
COAL,
LIME.
Pine Lumber
Shingles, Lath,
Coal and Lime,
Kept constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchaser. I can furnish all of the above material promptly and at low figures.
I. M. Thomas.
Office at the Depot.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County, }

In the Common Pleas Court, May term 1872.

Burton L. Daniels, } Complaint for Divorce
vs
Irena B. Daniels, }

Now comes the plaintiff, by Woodhull & Croxton his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Irena E. Daniels is not a resident of the State of Indiana

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this [illegible] day of March 1872.

J. K. BANNING, Clerk.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,
Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of
Spring Goods
They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of
Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods
AND
MILLINERY
Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C.
Domestics.
We always keep the leading brands of
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.
Which we all times sell
AT THE LOWESTP RICES.
Grand Opening of Millinery Goods.
C. ORFF & CO.
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

WHEN YOU GO TO
FORT WAYNE!
—CALL AT—
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.S
And Examine their Mammoth Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES
They sell at low prices. A full line of
WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!
Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city
Mens Rubber Boots
The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place
NO. 4
KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

THE PUBLIC.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE
Gr at Closing out Sale, Regardless
OF COST, AT
J. & P. PIERR'S,
CALHOUN STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CALKINS' CHAMPION WASHER

PATENTED OCTOBER 17, 1871.
It is a Complete Success! Saves Money Time and Drudgery, and the Fatigue of Washing Day.
Buy this Washer and you insure a Smiling Wife. It is the best Machine ever invented.
Is as perfect for a Washer as a wringer is for a wringer. The universal testimony is: "This Machine is perfect in conception, and has secured the GREATEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT of WASHING SURFACE in the LEAST POSSIBLE COMPASS, and is Compact, Light, Easily Handled, and to see it is to know that it will do the work with Ease, Economy and Efficiency."
Those who once see this Machine work, throw aside the lumbering, unwieldy, useless machines which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.
The price—another inducement to purchasers—has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy which will repay the small investment so soon. $7.50 is all that is asked for this great labor-saver.
Agents wanted everywhere. A liberal discount to Agents and the trade. For terms address the Manufacturers CALKINS BROS. & CO., 304 Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c., &c,
Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of
GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE
in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,
FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.
Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage they [illegible] solicit a continuance of [illegible].
SMITH & HARE.

Miscellaneous.

Canada's debt is rapidly increasing.

We make laws, but follow customs

Peruvian railways have ladies' smoking cars

Miss Nellie Grant is still too young for appearance in Washington society.

New York is the third city in Christendom in point of wealth and population.

'Spit curls' are coming into fashion again. They are to be henceforth known as 'Pomeranian ringlets.'

Fair Parisiennes are beginning to smoke cigarettes extensively while promenading the streets and parks.

Natches, Miss, is the only city in the world which has nearly ten thousand inhabitants and not a single hotel.

Smuggling across the Canada line accounts for the low price of silks velvets and gloves.

A precocious Chicago girl, in high life, has eloped and been ruined at the early age of thirteen.

The Prussian police has prohibited the sale of photographs of Napoleon III, in imperial robes.

A squirrel in a revolving cage runs a sewing machine in the show window of a Saratoga shop.

Amanda Robertson, a pious and erudite damsel, has mounted an Iowa pulpit in her sixteeth year.

General Sherman and the President's son have been visiting Pompeii, where special excavations were made in honor of the occasion.

The snow at Summit Level, Pacific road measured a quarter less twain on the 13th six feet of the Beautiful fell in twenty four hours.

The forests are being so rapidly consumed in Russia that it is proposed to prohibit the use of any other fuel than coal on locomatives.

A candidate for schoolmarm in Henry county, Ohio, stated on examination that Virginia obtained its name from the Virgin Mary.

Abusing one's relations in the bosom of one's family is said to be one of the sweetest of domestic privileges.

It is affirmed as probable that of the ninety millions of insurance in Chicago at the time of the fire, sixty will be paid.

The world is said to use 250,000,000 pounds of tea each year, and 718,000,000 of coffee. China furnishes nearly all the tea, and Brazil over one half of all the coffee.

It is reported that the ex-Prince Imperial of France will visit the United States next summer. He is now 16 years of age and is said to speak five languages fluently.

A Missouri gentleman, who owned too many of his neighbor's horses, was hung while on his way to vote, 'which,' remarks a cotemporary, 'is calculated to deaden one's interest in town politics.'

An insane woman in Cameron, Pa., roasted her infant son on the top of a stove and then boiled him in a pan of apple sauce. The little fellow did not survive this culinary process.

An English publisher states that the circulation of Tenneyson's poems is larger in the United States than in England, while that of Longfellow's is larger in England than in the United States.

The question of where all the Smiths come from is answerrd. A factory in a neighboring city bears the sign, 'Smith Manufacturing Company.'

The children of John Slidell have now brought suit at New Orleans to recover their father's estate, confiscated during the war.

'Everything points to an early spring;' the geese stand on one foot, balmy airs come from the Green mountains, and the bark on the north side of dogs is thiner than usual. These signs never fail.

A western female who was thrown into a high state of enthusiasm from the refusal of her husband to devote his week's salary to the purchase of a 'Dolly Varden,' slew their only hog with an axe.

An Iowa editor has a letter from a subscriber, who writes. 'I don't want your paper any longer.' The editor says this is to be regretted, as he had arranged to make the paper about six inches longer in a few weeks.

An exchange, describing a fashionable party, speaks of a gallant who whispered to lady 'and took her apart,' and ungallantly adds that 'it is not a very difficult feat to take a lady apart these times, but there is very little left of her afterwards.'

A fertile-minded Parisian suggests that the drop-curtain of the Paris Opera House should consist of one vast mirror, and he expatiates upon the magnificent effect it would create with its multiplication of lights and beautiful women in elegant toilets.

The following notice was posted in fron of the Erie Opera House.

'Pay no attention to orders from Gould or any of his hirelings.'

Underneath it some wag wrote:

'If anybody hauls down this notice shoot him on the spot. JOHN A DIX.'

A guest at a hotel in Belfast, Maine, on being told that dinner way ready, stripped off his coat, and accompanied by his wife, entered the dining room in his shirt sleeves. A waiter brought him a bill of fare, which he regarded curiously, and then laid it down. Pretty soon another was placed in his plate. Then he arose in his wrath, exclaiming: 'I didn't come here to read show bills. I came after some dinner.

A fashion reporter describes some of the toilets at a recent party at Cheyenne: 'The belle of the evening was Miss W.— She dressed faultlessly in a linsey wolsey of the palest shade of *cafe au lait*, cut *en train* and trimmed with Chicago relics.— Miss H. wore a polonaise made of blue jeans, postillioned in the back, cut *vis-a-vis* with a *de trop* bias, and gored in the most sanguinary manner.'

An Irishman had been sick a long time, and while in his state would occasionally cease breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would again come to. On one of these occasions, when awakened from his sleep, Patrick asked: 'An' how'll we know, Jemmy, when you're dead? You're after waking up iver time.' 'Bring me a glass of grog and say to me, 'Here's till yez, Jemmy!' an' if I don't raise up and drink, thin bury me.'

A lad arrested for theft, when taken before the magistrate and asked what his occupation was, frankly answered, 'Stealing.' 'Your candor astonishes me,' said the judge. 'I thought it would,' replied the boy, 'seeing how many big ones there are in the same business as is ashamed to own it.'

A new safe has been invented which makes things very unpleasant for burglars The walls are filled with gunpowder in such a manner that the blows of a sledge or the cutting of a chisel, in the attempt to rob the safe, will ignite the power, blow off the outer crust, annihilate the burglar and leave the contents of the safe uninjured.

The local editor of the Jacksonville *Journal* wrote, the other day, an item to the effect that 'winter was lingering in the lap of spring,' but the managing editor 'cut it out.' He said the idea was good enough, and original, and all that sort of thing, but it would not do to publish, because the high moral tone of the paper had to be maintained in a town full of seminary girls.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing

Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs,
Ruffles,
Plaits,
Braids,
Tucks,
Fells,
Hems,
Frills,
Quilts,
Cords,
Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A,

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best vaeiety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom. The patronage of the public is respectfully

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

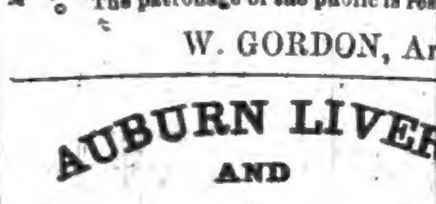

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publ prom ising to use ur bes t ndeavors to give gene atisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATUAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in al cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN

and

DE KALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,

Men & Boys Coats, pants,

VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

NO ADVANCE

IN COTTON GOODS

—AT—

GEO. DEWALD & O.

But we are offering Bargrins in

EVERY DEPARMENT!

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,

107 COLUMBIA STREET

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Send for a Cattalongh of G. Buttric Celebrated Patterns.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

MANHOOD,

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new adition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this a imirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat
8500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH!

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn; I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop east of the Methodist Churc

---

KNABE & CO.'S

PIANOS!

Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.

OVER

TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!

Of these celebrated Instruments

Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

KNABE PIANOS

Are universally conceded to be the leading

FIRST-CLASS

Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HILL,

General Agent,

52 & 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce street, N.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

---

nFo hdderman

MERCHANT TAILOR

First-Class Piece Goods,

ALWAYS ON HAND,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods!

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 25, East Main Street, near the Post Office.

OFRDTNWAYNE,

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Hardware for the Million

AT

SPECIAL PAYMENT PRSECI

JOHN L. DAVIS,

OF THE

Pioneer Hardware Store

AUBURN - - INDIANA.

Would respectfully annouce to his many frinds that [illegible] the largest and most omplete in the [illegible]

Stoves

Cutlery,

Hardware

Buildinig Material,

Agriculturl Implements

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS &C

hich he is now offering at prices to suit the times. keep a good a ss of Heavy and Shef Hardware, Stoves, Hard and Tin Copper, Brass an ware, Paints Oils, Glass, Nails and Iron, Sash, Doors and Blinds, Agricu and Mechanics' Too's, Brushes whips, Files, Muley, Cross-cut and circula ,, Rip, Back, Panel and Hand Saws, Belts, Screws, Cutlery and plated ware rn and well pumps, Leather and Rubber Belting, emp and Lead Packing Babbit and Metals, Rope, Twine, Brooms and Cordage, Clothes ringersand ashing Machines. We aim to keep none but first-class goods, H buy ec from the Manufacturers.

Our Stove Department,

Is more complete than ever; it comprises those made by wel known manufactures. We have also the best Reapers and Mowers, Plows and other farming machinery, now made, always on exhibition, and farmers generally are invited to examine them.

Our Tin Shop is in the best of hands, and can turn out the best of wor at, ottom prices.

Our stock of *GENERAL HARDWARE* not mentioned, is large.

JOB WORK AND REPAIRING

Done promptly and on reasonable terms.

Highest market price paid for old rags, Copper, Brass and Castsng

We invite our numerous customers and friends to examine our new sto i which we promise at bottom prices, and DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHN L. DAVIS

Grand Winter Opening

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, ju purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PIONEER DRUG STORE!

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS, AND DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Dye stuffs, Oils, Toilet rticles,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Stationery, Wall and Window Paper,

OILED WINDOW SHADES

Hollands and Shade Fixtures.

A full supply of PURE WINES and LIQUORS, for medical and Physicians Perscriptions carefully compound by an experienced druggist.

DAVENPORT & CO

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 11, 1872. No. 15.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
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LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample Rooms for Agents at all times.

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FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
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R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

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GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents and AGENTS FOR *Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,* No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA;
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

How To Go West.

Forty years ago, Illinois is as far west as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of progress and improvement, the word west has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid line of railroad.

This line of railroad is the Burlington Route which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Short Lile, and from Logansport over the Toledo Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, and running through Burlington reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City St. Joseph and Kansas city, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other railroads running from these cities.

The Burlington route has admirably answered the question, 'How to go West?' by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to time, Connections, Fare &c, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Ag't B. M. & R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 34
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A. 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn,	L. 11.08	6.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.33		Col. City	8.35	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylor's	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.56	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libe'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Roann.	6.50	12.15

B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Supt.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A. M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,12 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P. M	6.1 "
Orrville....	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,28 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,06 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A. M	6,36 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11.43 "
Lima.....	11,52 "	9,00 "	9.50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P. M	11,40 "	12,30 A. M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7.20 "	5,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,30 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P. M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima........	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4.20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A. M	7,00 "	4.30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,05 P. M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville.....	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,10 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,[illegible]0 A.M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.		express
Fort Wayne, leave...	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn.........	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo.........	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake.........	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville.........	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson .... Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15		10 [illegible]0
Grand Rapids	9 16		....
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit.........	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw	4 15		7 30
Lansing.........	7 35		10 15
Jackson.........	7 13 a.m		12 17 p m
Hanover.........	7 55		12 52
Jonesville.........	8 25		1 17
Reading.........	8 55		1 47
Fremont.........	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant.........	10 05		3 02
Waterloo.	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne...... Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo.........	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna.........	x 2:16 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna.........	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan.........	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo.........	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler.........	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. P. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
W. CARY Gen. Ticket Agent.

A MOTHER'S WORK.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness."—Prov. xxxi, 27.

Early in the morning
Up as soon as light
Overseeing breakfast,
Putting all things right;
Dressing little children,
Hearing lessons said,
Washing baby faces,
Toasting husband's bread.

After breakfast reading,
Holding one at prayers;
Putting up the dinners,
Mending little tears;
Good-bye kissing children,
Sending off to school,
With a prayer and blessing,
Mother's heart is full.

Washing up the the dishes,
Sweeping carpets clean,
Doing up the chamber work,
Sewing on machine;
Baby lays a crying—
Rubbing little eyes;
Mother leaves her sewing
To sing lullabies.

Cutting little garmns,
Trimming children's hats,
Writing for the papers,
With callers having chats,
Hearing little footsteps,
Running through the hall,
Telling school is over,
And mamma's name they call.

Talking with the children
All about their school,
Soothing little troubles,
Teaching grammer rules;
Seeing about supper,
Lighting up the rooms,
Making home look cheerful,
Expecting husband soon.

Then, with all her headaches,
Keeping to herself,
Always looking cheerful,
Others lives to bless,
Putting to bed children—
Hearing say their prayers,
Giving all a good night's kiss,
Before she goes down stairs.

Once more in the parlor,
Sitting down to rest,
Reading in the Bible
How His promises are blessed;
Taking all her sorrows
And every care to One,
With that thrusting, hopefull heart
Which none but mothers own.

—*New England Farmer.*

The Wrong Pantaloons.

The following from the Steuben *Republican* we publish as a warning to men who are in the habit of staying out late at night engaged in playing billiards, &c.

The following spicy little episode is said to have transpired not a thousand miles from Angola, not long since. It proves quite early that 'mistakes will sometimes occur,' etc.

A gentleman went out one evening to have a quiet game of billiard. He stuck to his cue for several faithful hours, convivialized with his friends still longer, and then went home. On retiring to rest, he was most singularly uneasy, and tossed about for some time without dropping into that peaceful slumber we usually driven from a clear conscience. His lady was annoyed and complained kindly.

It was no use, however, something drove sleep from his eyelids.

At this junction his lady was taken suddenly ill (how fortunate that he was awake!) and he was appealed to hasten off to the nearest drug store in quest of a restorative. He hastily attired himself, double quick down street, rushed into a store, obtained the article so urgently required and produced his pocket book.—Great Cæsar! what had transpired? He had never seen that wallet before; and the pants! they were not his own. Could it be possible he was in his right mind? Was it not rather all a distempered dream? He resolved to see, and without stopping to take the remedy with him, he rushed back to the wife of his bosom. He did not flourish a revolver. He did not smash furniture. He did not strike attitudes like a gladiator. He simply took part in the following conversation:

Jane?

Yes, dear.

How are you feeling?

Better, much better. I think a good sleep is all I now need. How kind in you to go to so much trouble.'

Very kind, was'nt it?

Very kind, dear.'

Jane, shall I strike a light?

If you like, dear.

The light was made.

Jane.

Yes, dear.

Do these look like my pantaloons?

Why, what can you mean dear?

I mean do these resemble the trowsers I wore last evening?

Why, how can I tell, dear? and Jane raised up with some surprised and reluctance, gave a quick glance and screamed outright.

Husband, she said with some embarrassment, you've made a ridiculous mistake somewhere, while out with your friends.—What in the world have you been doing to-night?

That's rather thin, Jane. We don't usually take off our pants to play billiards. When I went to bed to-night I laid my proper pantaloons on that chair. When I dressed to go out the pair I have on fell in my way. I put them on. I discovered at the store they were not mine. I returned at once and now I find the pair I left on the chair are missing.

Jane began to sob, weep and protest her innocence, while the husband paced the floor in deep reflection.

Jane, at last he said, I guess you can go home to your parents to-morrow. You and I have gotten along very well for a year or two, but the thing is about played.

* * *

Much of the unhappiness in this world arises from giving utterance to hasty, unkind words.

Counting Twenty Five.

I found the cherished face of Maria Ann wreathed in smiles, the other evening, when I returned from my arduous daily toil. (I am engaged as standing man at a saloon. So many candidates are treating that the saloon [illegible] to be treated. We all drink with every candidate who comes in and it makes business brisk.)

Said my chosen one, 'Joshua, I am afraid you will not always find me an angel in disposition.

Said I, That's so—hic—my dear, I don't seldom find you an 'angel' in—hic—anything.

And you are not always the most pleasant man in the world.

I did not feel called on to reply.

Now, said she, read that.

She had cut an item from the columns of some paper wherein a demented waiter told about some impossible woman who, being troubled with a bad temper, counted twenty five every time she got provoked, and thus became a sweet, aimable and dearly loved ornament of the house of her delighted husband. I read the article as well as the condition of my head would allow, and remarked 'Bosh.'

Maria Ann paid no attention to me but unfolded her plan. She said that every time I got mad I should count twenty five and everytime she got mad she would count twenty five. I asked her who she thought would pay our rent, while we sat and counted twenty five over and over all day long. Then she said I was always raising objections to her plans for our mutual improvement, and I said I was not, and she said I was enough to try the patience of a saint, and I said she was too, and she came for me and I told her to count twenty five; but she forgot all about that, and just tallied one in my left eye.

Then I was going to remonstrate with the poker, and she told me to count 25 and I said I would not; but I did before she had pulled more than half my hair out. Then she made me count twenty five over and over, until I was out of breath and felt real pleasant and good natured. So we went to supper. Now, the cat was curled up in my chair, but I did not see it until I sat down; and I did not see it then, but I was pretty sure it was there, in fact I knew it was there as well as I wanted to, and more too. I felt inclined to rise up suddenly, but as I gathered to spring she brandished the teapot, and said: Joshua, your temper is rising; count twenty five or I'll break your head, and that cat was drawing a map of the Tenth Ward with her claws around behind me, with the streets and boundaries marked in my blood.

I rose to explain, and said, 'My dear—I—'but she caromed on my head with a well shot tea cup, and sprinkled my face with a quart of hot tea, and I sat down and counted twenty five; but it killed the cat. The old fellow died hard though. I could feel him settle as his nine lives went out one by one.

A few days' practice on this rule, under the loving instruction of Maria Ann, has enabled me to conquer my temper completely. Nobody can get me mad now; I am in a state of perpetual calm, I want to see the man that wrote that story. I want to fit him for the undertaker, and make a demand for mourning goods among his friends. Then I can die happy—counting twenty five.

For Boys.

It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade is compelled to follow it all his life. Govenor Palmer, of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once, and began his political career as a constable in Macoupin county. A circuit judge in the central part of Illinois, was once a tailor. Thomas Hoyne, a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois, was once a book binder. Erastus Corning, of New Pork, too lame to do hard work, commenced as a shop boy in Albany. When he applied for employment first he was asked, Why, my little boy what can you do? Can do what I am bid, was the answer that secured him the place. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker. Thurlow Weed was a canal boat driver. Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet maker, which trade the late Stephen A. Douglas also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence now living, have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which talent is as useless as a gold coin on a barren island.—Work alone makes men bright, and it does not alone depend on the kind of work you have to do whether you rise or not—it depends on how you do it.

Corners.

Corners have always been popular. The chimney corner for instance, is endeard to the heart from the earliest to the latest hour of existance.

The corner cupboard; what stores of sweet things had it contained for us in youth—with what luxuries its shelves have groaned for manhood! A snug corner in a wall; who ever objected to such a thing? A corner in a woman's heart; once get there, and you may soon command the entire domain. A corner in the Temple of Fame: arrive at that, and you become immortal.

* * *

Josh Billings says: 'Success don't konsist in never making blundrs, but in never making the same one the second time.'

* * *

Beware of inquisitive people. A wonderful curiosity to know all is generally accompanied by as great an itch to tell it again.

* * *

Self made men are very apt to worship their maker.

Ole Bull and the Yankee.

BY PROF. J. JAY WATSON.

An amusing episode in the life of the celebrated Ole Bull occurred recently in Boston.

A Yankee fiddler, by the name of Hill, having heard many wonderful things concerning the great violinist, determed to 'beard the Bull in his den.'

Learning that the 'eccentric Norwegian' was stopping at the Revere House, he wended his way thither, but before arriving at the hotel his courage failed him, and he concluded to hunt up a musical friend to accompany him.

The two proceeded as far as the steps of the hotel, when the friend concluded that he would not go father.

'Well,' says Hill, (who unfortunately stammers considerably) 'I'm b-b-bound to see tha-that great fiddler, anyhow!' and abruptly leaving his less courageous companion, he addressed a servant who was standing near, inquiring if Ole Bull was in his room.

'Give me your card sir,' said the servant and I will see.'

I-I- hain't got no cards, rejoined Hill, what do want a ca- card for?

Gentlemen have cards, meekly remarked the servant.

Do you mean to say -I-I am not a gentleman? said Hill, and the waiter narrowly escaped a broken head.

Without further ceremony, the Yankee made for the office, and ascertaining the number of the musician's room, gave a tremendous rap at the door, his courage rising with the occasion.

Kome een, said a voice.

(We will tell the remainder of the story as related to us by Hill himself.)

As I entered the room I saw a fine looking gentleman standing by the glass shaving himself.

Ha- how do you do sir? said I; my name is Hill. I play the fi-fi-fiddle and I hear you have got a bub-buster.

Yaaze, replied Ole Bull, (for it was the master himself) I haf von very fine instrument. Von't you sit down, Mr. Hill, and I vill show you my violin?

He immediately unlocked the case of his valued *Di Salo* and handing it to me, asked me to play for him, at the same time resuming his shaving.

Taking the violin I began to show him what I could do, and played everything I could think of that I though would please him.

I never before heard such a vi-violin it seemed to g-g-go itself.

After Ole Bull had finished his toilet, he stepped toward me, and knitting his great shaggy eyebrows, asked me how I liked his violin.

Fir-fir-first rate.

Von't you play someting? said he again accenting the last word.

This was rather an unkind cut, as I had been playing 'something' for at least half an hour; and I turned the conversation by asking him if he would not play something.

Oh yaaze! said he and taking the violin he made one dash of the bow, and the way the notes ran all around the room was a caution to fi-fiddlers in general and myself in particular.

I could almost feel my hair stand on end.

If some one had only hollered 'fire!' so I could had an excuse to suddenly leaving I would of given a new hat.

After the first shock to my nerves had subsided, however, I began to feel at home but I shall never play for a great fiddler again until I give him the first chance to play—'someting'—himself.

Elephantiasis.

A queer thing in Bellevue, yesterday, was a case of elephantsiasis, or swelling of the entire system.

Albert Morrow is the patient. He is 40 years old and has a most pleasing countenance. He was formerly slim in person but twenty years ago his feet commenced swelling. That swelling went on increasing; then it began to crawl up his legs to his knees, then up his thighs to his body. Then the dreadful poison moved through his whole system below his breast bone, his legs and stomach have become immense. He now weighs 500 pounds, and is gaining fast. His legs or thighs measure 4½ feet in circumference. His disposition is cheerful, and he does not seem to be in any pain.

His appetite, the doctor says, is immense, though he himself don't seem to think so.

How much do you eat in a day, Albert? I asked.

Well not very much, he said.

How much?

Let's see, our regular diet, three times per day, is beef, potatoes and soup. I don't know how much I do eat. I suppose one pound of beef, a half dozen potatoes, and a quart of soup. That is at my regular meals.

'That is at your regular meals; how much extra diet do you most generally consume?

The doctor allows me besides my regular meals, 6 ounces of whisky, 4 eggs, 24 oysters, 6 quarts of milk, 1 pound of beef, 5 quarts of beef soup, half pound of crackers, 1 quart of rice, and some gruel.

Great heavens! I don't wander that Albert swells up. The doctor tells me that he consumes the above amount of food daily. He eats constantly, from morning till night. His great appetite had made him financially poor, but physically fat. It would take ten men to earn enough to feed him.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Widow's Beau.

Service had commenced in the neat little santuary which the inhabitants of Fairmouth had consecrated to the worship of God. The minister had read the Psalm and the Scripture lesson, and the first lines of the opening hymn. The eyes of his people were fixed intently upon him, for he was not only a good, sound, eloquent preacher, but he was a fine looking man, too, and thus enchained usually not only the attention of the true but the false worshiper. The house was very still—the clear, melodious tones of the speaker were the only sounds that throbed on the balmy golden air which the midsummer Sabbath morn had breathed into that holy place. The first syllable of the second line was trembling on his lips, when a rustle at tee door, and the entrance of two persons, a lady and a gentleman, dissolved the charm. In a second every eye turned from the pulpit to the broad aisle, and watched with much more than ordinary eagerness the progress of the couple. A most searching ordeal they were subject to; and when they were fairly and quietly seated in the front pew, immediately before the pulpit, what a nudging of elbows there was! aye, and how many whispers, too! In vain sought the good, the eloquent Mr. B. to seal again the attention of his hearers. They had eyes and thoughts for nobody else but Widow C. and Widows C's young, handsome, and dashing attendant.

How she had cheated them! Hadn't she said, a hundred times or more, that her heart was in the grave of her buried one? that she would never marry again. Hadn't she refused to walk out with any of the unappropriated gentlemen of the village? And hadn't she said she didn't feel as though she could ever wear anything but mourning. In spite of all these protestations, hadn't she come out all at once, dressed in white, and walked arm in arm into church with a young gentleman?

Yes, indeed, she had. She would have pleaded guilty to all these charges grave ones as they were, and to the last two, how many witnesses might have been subpenaed? She was actually dressed in white.

A beautiful robe of India mull, tucked to the waist, with an open corsage, displaying an elaborately wrought chemisette; drapery sleeves trimmed with the richest Mechlin lace; undersleeves of the same expensive material; a white crape shawl; a white lace hat with orange buds and flowers; white kid gloves and light gaiters—such was the description every lady had on her tongue's end to repeat over as soon as service closed. And the gentleman—he, too, was dressed in style. Didn't he wear white pants in the latest style, and white kids, too? Didn't he sport a splendid pin, and massive chain? and didn't he gaze often, and tenderly, and lovingly on the fair creature beside him. Ah! yes, he did so, and there was no further room for doubt. Widow C. had cheated them. She had won a beau, laid aside her mourning, put on bridal attire, and was going to be married in church! But who the beau was, or whence he came, was more difficult to solve.

The services proceeded. The choir sang, the minister prayed and preached and the people wondered when the ceremony would take place, but to their astonishment, they were left to wonder, for when the benediction was pronounced, Widow C. and the strange gentleman walked with the rest of the congregation quietly out of the church. When they reached the pavement he offered his arm very gracefully, and she placed her hand very confidingly on the beautifully soft coat sleeve, and they passed on.

What a noon that was in Fairmouth! What a world of conjectures, surmises, inquiries, and doubts rolled over and over in the brains of not only gossiping ladies, but sober, matter-of-fact gentlemen. "The like of such a thing" had never occurred before in the annals of he village! There was something new under the sun—a lady had a beau and nobody knew of it. Widow C. didn't your ears—not only the right, but the left—burn that day? Ah! we wonder they hadn't dropped off!—surely they must have been crisp and crimson.

The Rev. Mr. B. preached to a crowded house that afternoon—no compliment to him, however. The magnet was in the pew before him. Every one was sure the wedding would take place then: but everybody was again disappointed, and if tongues had run at railroad speed before, they traveled the electric wires. The minister might have preached in Greek that day, and his sermon would have been quite edifyinf. But one subject engrossed the village mind: the widow's beau—that was the topic. After tea, arm in arm with the stranger, she walked the whole length of the village and away out into the cemetery, and never returned until the moon was high.

"A nice looking dress I guess she had," drawled out old Grandma W., as she listened to the gossip of the widow's wanderings. "I am glad I hain't got to wash it, all drabbled up with dew, as it must have been; but I don't s'pose she cared a word about it, she is so carried away with him. But I'll give her a piece of mind the first time I have a chance—see if I don't. Cheating us all in this way!"

But the good old dame began to fear a little by Wednesday night that she shouldn't have the desired oppertunity. She hurried through her washing on Monday, and hobbled over to the widow's as soon as possible, but the door was locked, and one of the neighbors said Mrs. C. and the gentleman went off in a carriage, nobody knew where, very early in the morning. Yes, and never got home till nine o'clock in the evening. Look out Widow C., your character is on the carpet.

If she knew it, apparently she didn't care, for the next day she went sailing with her beau, and the next day rambling with him away off to the mountain, and on the next forenoon went with him in a carriage to the station house, and there not only wept as she parted from him, but actually embraced and kissed him.

"What! in broad daylight?" exclaimed Grandma W. "Well, if I ever seed or heerd the like on't!"

Little Nell, the old lady's youngest grand-child, wondered to herself if it were any worse in broad daylight than at any other time. Perhaps you will wonder too. We do, at least.

There was a very large attendance that afternoon at the weekly meeting of the sewing society. Everybody went that could possibly leave home. And what a chattering there was when the bustle of the assembling was over. There was but one topic, but that was all-sufficient, all-engrossing—the widow's beau—for the gentleman must be her beau, or at least he ought to be.

Everybody had something to tell, or something to wonder about. But suddenly every tongue was hushed, a universal stroke of dumb-palsy seemed to have fallen on the group, as looking up it perceived the lady about whom they were conversing so eagerly, standing in the doorway.

"Good afternoon, ladies," said she, in her usual quiet, lady-like way. "I am glad to see so large and happy a gathering, it is a beautiful day for our meeting." And then she proceeded to the table, helped herself to a block of patchwork, inquired for the sewing silk, which having received, she sat down in the only vacant chair, and commenced hemming a very red bird with a very red wing, on to a very green twig, which latter had already been hemmed on to a square piece of white cloth, and the whole when completed was designed to form the twentieth part of a bed spread. She seemed to be all engrossed with the bird's bill, and spoke to no one Everyboy wondered if she had heard what they were saying when she came; but her placid countenance soon reassured the most fearful, and every one longed to commence a personal attack.

Old Grandma W. was the first to venture. She meant to do "up the matter" very delicately, and in "so 'roundabout a way" that the lady should not suspect her of curiosity. So she commenced by praising Mrs. C.'s dress. "Why, it's a real beauty," said she; "where did you get it?"

"I bought it," was the quiet reply.

"Here?"

"No."

"Where, then?"

"In New York, last spring."

"O, you did, did you? But I thought you wasn't never going to wear anything but black again?"

Every eye scrutinized the lady's face this time in search of a blush, but it continued as pale as usual, while she answered:

"I did think and say so once, but I have finally changed my mind!"

"You have, eh? But what made you?"

"Oh! I had good reasons." Here the hearers and lookers-on winked expressively at each other.

"But didn't you spoil your beautiful white dress on Sunday night, wearing it way up there to the burying-ground?"

"I did not."

"You didn't! du tell! But how could you help it? There was a wonderful heavy dew."

"I did not wear it!"

Here was a damper to the old lady. She had such a long lecture to read on extravagance, and she was so determined to do it, too, when unfortunately for her eloquent strain, Mrs. C.'s dress had hung up in her wardrobe all the time, and she had worn an old black silk!

After a while the old lady took a fresh start. She would not be baffled again. She would find out all about that beau before she went home, "that she would." So she began by saying, "Your company went away this morning, didn't they?"

"*They* did," was the answer, a wee bit of emphasis resting on the "they."

"He didn't stay very long, did he?"

"Not as long as I wish he had!" was the emphatic answer this time. And how the ladies did look at each other! It was as good as a confession.

"When did he come?"

"Saturday evening."

"Were you looking for him?"

"I had been expecting him a fortnight."

"Why du tell! and you never told on't either! Had he business in the place?"

"He had."

"What was it?" This was rather more direct and blunt than the old lady had meant to put it, and she forthwith apologized by saying, "I didn't mean that—I only thought—I—"

"O! I'd as lief you'd know as not!" said the lady, with a charming air of *naivete*, "he came to see me!"

O! Widow C., didn't your good name go down? Be careful what you say next, or you'll have only a remnant of character to go home with, and remnants always go cheap.

"He did, did he, and he didn't come for anything else, then? But was you glad to see him?"

"Indeed I was. It was one of the happiest moments of my existence."

"Well, well," said the old lady, hardly knowing how to frame her next question,—"well, he's a real good looking man any way."

"I think so too, and he's not only good-looking, but he's good hearted; one of the best men I ever knew."

"You don't say so, then! But is he rich?"

"Worth a hundred thousand or so," said the lady carelessly.

"Why, du tell, if he is! Why, you'll live like a lady, won't you? But what's his name?"

The old lady's curiosity was now roused to the higest pitch.

"Henry Macon."

"Macon! Macon! Why, wasn't that your name before you were married?"

"It was."

"Then he's a connection, is he?"

"He is."

"Du tell if he is, then! Not a cousin, I hope? I never think much of marriages between cousins."

"Henry is not my cousin."

"He isn't? Not your cousin? But what connection is he then? Du tell, now."

"He is my youngest brother!"

If there was ever rapid progress made in sewin and knitting by any circle of ladies, it was by those composing this society, for the next fifteen minutes. Not a word was uttered, not an eye raised. Had the latter been done and roguish and expressive glance which passed between Mrs. C. and the minister, who, unobserved, had stood on the threshold, a silent spectator and curious hearer, perhaps (mind you, we only say perhaps) they might have guessed more correctly the name, character, standing, and profession of the widow's beau.

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How to Prevent Spring Diseases.

It is an indisputable, physiological truth that if the instincts of nature were yielded to in the spring; were cherished in her desire to take less food as the weather grows warmer, as they are yielded to in the autumn in taking more, a very large amount of the deases of spring and summer would be avoided. The great practical lesson to be learned in reference to the subject, a question of health and disease—yes, in multitudes of cases, a question of life and death—is simply this: As the winter passes, and the balmy spring time comes on, do nothing to increase the appetite; eat no more than is called for; do not be uneasy because you have little or no relish for your food; eat less every day The very best way to increase your pleasure of eating is to change the quality of food; use articles less carbonaceous, less warming; send from your table the pork and bacon, and fat meats, etc., and get hold of early 'greens,' the spinach, the turnip tops; pay increasing attention to the cleanliness of the skin; be more in the air; sleep in better ventilated rooms; let your windows be raised high at night and your inner doors be left wide open.

* * *

Mr. Clarence King thus criticises a profane teamster, who surrenders his claim:

'No, I can't blaspheme worth a cuss.—You'd jest orter hear Pete Green. He can exhort the penitent mule team to renounce all flesh and haul thirty one thousand through a foot of clay mud under one of his outporings.'

* * *

An aristocratic lady, after anxious inquiry as to what would remove paint from her window glass, was told that elbow grease' was the best thing known, whereupon she naively exclaimed: 'Oh! I'm so glad that I have found out. I wonder if they keep it at the apothecary's.'

* * *

A small boy could not see why the 'leaves' of tables, not resembling any leaves with which he was familiar, should be so called. At last he found it out.—'I know,' he cried, 'they are called leaves because you can leave them up or you can leave them down.'

* * *

At Omaha a few days ago, a red flag was placed in front of a house used for the reception of small pox patients. A large crowd was attracted by it, who besieged the front door and wondered when 'the auction was going to begin.' When informed of the real state of the case they scattered 'in double quick.'

* * *

A little six year old boy was asked by his teacher to write a composition on the subject of water, and the following is the production: 'Water is good to drink, to swim in and to skate on when frozen.—When I was a little baby, the nurse used to bathe me every morning in water. I have been told that the Injuns don't wash themselves but once in ten years. I wish I was an Injun!'

* * *

Samuel Harriman, of St. Croix, Wis., retired from military life with a brevet Brigadiership. 'Good bye Gen.' were the parting words of his old comrades in the army. 'How are you Col.' was the salutation on reaching Wisconsin. As he approached home this came down to 'how'd ye do, Captain;' and finally when he came home among the boys, he was greeted with, 'Helo Sam, got back again?'

* * *

Bidds and his wife were indulging in reminiscences over their dinner nuts and raisins.

'How one thing brings up another,' said the lady, absorbed in pleasing retrospection.

'Yes,' replied Dibbs; 'an emetic, for instance.'

He can't see why she should call him a 'mean thing,' and leave the table in a huff.

* * *

One of the best definitions of inconsistency was given by a Teutonic orator at a recent town meeting near Boston, who said: 'It is vonderful, gentlemen, how elastic some men are in deir brains!'

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 11, 1872

In Texas one hundred Liberal Republicans have signed a call for a State Convention to send delegates to Cincinnati. California will also send a delegation.

A. T. Stewart, of New-York, it is alleged, will soon commence suits against Lost & Stocking for the money they have black-mailed him out of as an importer.

It is alleged that 500 department clerks were sent to New Hampshire to vote on the 12th, while the records show that there are but ninety-three New Hampshire men emaloyed in them.

The Radicals spent $75,000 in New Hampshire as a means of carrying the State. How long can we expect to maintain the purity of the ballot-box, or perpetuate free institutions under the influence of elections carried by such means?

Now that Tom Browne is a candidate for Governor, why does he not resign the Federal office which he holds? Does he think that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush? If he does, he is about right in this case.

There is no denying that that the Republican party contains the greater part of the intelligence and morality of the nation.—*Nation.*

Witness the carpet bag scalawags, Gatling gunners, Seneca Sandstone Company, Washington and New York Custom House rings, and Lowery gang

Death of Prof. Morse.

Prof. S. F. B. Morse is dead. He died at New York on Tuesday evening. He will live in history as one of the great men of the world. As an electrician, a distinguished scientific man, and an able and brilliant scholar, he goes down regretted by the wor'd. His age was 81 years.

Horace Greeley says he still stands for protection, but asks that the Cincinnati Convention shall simply leave the people free to decide for protection or free trade, as they shall severally prefer, in choice of members of Congress. He says this is the ground the Repulican party has always maintained and sees nothing in contrast with this in his letter to Mr. Grosvenor.

Congressman Bingham, of Ohio, says the issue in the Presidential election of 1872 is "whether the Democrat or Republican party shall be entrusted with the people's power in the coming election of 1872, for the choice of a Congress and a President.' Well, let the people compare the record of the Democratic party while in power, as to official integrity, with the Radical party of to-day, and then decide.

The bill recently passed by the House in relation to bounties was agreed to by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. It provides that any volunteer who enlisted prior to July 22d, 1861, under the proclamation of the President, and was mustered before August 6th of the same year, shall be paid the full bounty of one hundred dollars, provided that the same has not already been paid.

The fact that Judges Chase and Davis can permit themselves to be talked of as candidates gives the custom house and postoffice editors great distress. "Time was," says the Sandusky *Register*, with severe rebuke, "when a Judge who thus dishonored the ermine would receive no encouragement from any party." Yet this oft-repeated and virtuous refrain makes no hint at impropriety in the first magistrate of the nation dividing the party and embroiling the country in the interests of a renewal of his office.—*Ex.*

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, the pioneer abolitionist of Kentucky, has been invited to speak at Sanford on the 15th inst. Mr. Clay says, in his letter of acceptance, that "as faction, another name for the madness of the party has been the ruin of all republics, I shall attempt to speak for the white people to revive a national patriotism, and to rebuild the shattered temple of our liberties upon the solid hard-pan of the Constitution, sisterhood of all the States, and the equality and fraternity of all their citizens."

Thomas Nast is no longer to monopolize the field of political caricature in this country. Morgan, an artist on Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, is contesting the palm with Harper's *Weekly*, and he is doing the work admirably. Some excellent caricatures on the administration have appear in Leslie's and Grant's weak points are being shown up in a masterly manner. Mr. Morgan has entered on a rich field and the people will heartily second his work. All anti-Grant men should buy Leslie's in preference to any other pictorial weekly.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says General Logan asserts emphatically that he is going to Cincinnati to do all he can to nominate Trumbull.

A Liberal Republican Convention will meet May 1, at Salisbury, North Carolina, to ratify the Cincinnati movement. It is signed by Hinton Rowan Helper and others.

Soldiers' Homesteads.

The Soldiers' Homestead Law, recently passed by both Houses, and signed by the President, is another of those shams so frequently indulged in by the Radical party, as an evidence of the great sympathy they entertain for the soldier. The Waterloo *Press* says that "this is as liberal an act as the soldier could look for." We give below the provisions of this act, and if any sane, honest person can see any "liberality" in them, we trust it will be properly appresiated. While Congress has given millions of acres to railroad corporations, without requiring an actual settlement, it demands of the soldier that he shall locate thereon at least one year, and improve and cultivate the same before a patent shall be issued. This is the liberality of the Radical party in a nutshell. They cry "poor soldier," and extend a liberal lip service, but when they have opportunity to help him, they turn a cold shoulder. If the soldiers could raise a fund by individual contributions large enough to lobby each house of Congress, a bill might be passed for their benefit.

1st. Every officer soldier, seaman or marine, who was honorably discharged shall, on compliance of the homestead act, receive a patent for 160 acres of public lands, not mineral, including the alternate reserved sections along the line of any railroad or other public work, providing that said settler shall be allowed six months after locating his homestead, within which to commence his settlement and improvment.

2d. That the time which the homestead settler shall have served in the army, navy, or marine corps aforesaid, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title, or, if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect the title without reference to the length of time he may have served.

3d. No patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided on, improved and cultivated his said homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements as aforesaid.

4th. Any one entitled to enter under this act and has heretofore entered less than 160 acres under the homestead act, may enter enough under the present act to make 160 in all.

5th. This section provides for the heirs of deceased soldiers.

6th. If any entry under the homestead act has lasped by reason of the absence of the pre-emptor in the navy or army, the entry shall be restored.—Any soldier, sailor, marine, officer, or other persons coming within the provisions of this act, may as well, by his agent as in person, enter on said homestead, provided that said claimant shall, within the time prescribed, commence settlement and improvements on the same, and thereafter fulfill all the requirements of this act.

Now, what is gained in the above except a reduction of time for actual settlement, over the old homestead law? We believe that the soldiers will soon have their eyes opened as to the promises made and reiterated time and again when votes were wanted to place the leaders of this "truly loyal party" in power. They will not be satisfied with this hollow mockery of their rights: We give below part of a series of preambles and resolutions passed by a soldiers' meeting at Kendallville last week, which express the sentiments of this class in every community.

Whereas, Congress has, for several years past, been giving away many millions of acres of the public lands to Railroad Companies and other corporations, thereby fostering monopolies and speculations in the public lands which are at variance with Republican Institutions; and,

Whereas, The claims of the soldiers of the late war, their widows and orphans to the substantial gratitude of the nation are paramount to the insatiate demands of Railroad corporations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Government should, without delay, donate to each honorably discharged soldier, the widows of deceased soldiers, and to the minor heirs of the same, one hundred and sixty acres of public land, the amount of the same to be greater according to the length of service, and with the privilege of disposing of the same as they may see fit.

The Rev. Mr. Cudworth, chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, got rid of the following prayer the other day, just before some railroad bill was taken up. The subject seems to have been inspirational;

All Thy works praise Thee, Architect Divine, in all places of Thy dominion. We rejoice before Thee today, that, although fire and waters produce antagonism, from that antagonism we derive power and progress most promotive of human welfare; and we pray amid the fire water of opposing convictions touching a great common interest under consideration that the throttle valve of circumstances may start a power among us which shall force the driving wheel of opportunity along the broad highway of human good, until the grand Democratic terminus is reached—the greatest good to the greatest number. Amen.

If the Democrats of Indiana nominate Dan. Voorhees as their candidate for Congressman-at-large, and we believe they will, that party endorses him and his anti-war record. Will honest Democrats, who were loyal during the rebellion, swallow such a pill?—*Mishawaka Enterprise.*

As a soldier we answer, yes. What has the war record of any man got to do with the issues of to-day? We can vote for Dan. Voorhees with the firm belief that we would be doing good service in assisting by his election to rid the government of the army of thieves and swindlers that are now holding high carnival, and whom this paper upholds. We believe Mr. V. to be an honest man, and the American people need a few such men just now to save the country from the ruin that seems inevitable under Radical rule. Greeley, and Sumner, and Trumbull, and many others are beginning to see where we are drifting, and we would rather vote to-day for Voorhees with his anti-war record than for Grant with all his military glory, corner lots and bull pups.

Earthquake in California.

A terrible earthquake took place last Tuesday, April 2, in Inyo county, 400 miles south of San Francisco. Many villages and mining camps instinct with life a moment before, and tenanted by unsuspecting denizens, lay in one chaotic mass of ruins, while from beneath the mountainous pile of debris on every side arose the screams of the wounded, the terrified shrieks of those wild with fear, and the agonized groans of the dying.

Refugees say that an awful explosion suddenly occurred, accompanied by a loud rumbling, the ground was shaken violently, lifted upward, thrown forward, the surface rent into enormous chasms of great length and width Houses were crumbled into ruins, in the midst of which the inhabitants were buried; cattle and in some instances humanity hurled into these fissures an immeasurable depth; rocks were torn from their places, carrying death and destruction to everything animate and inanimate before them.

Wonders of Telegraphy.

There are rumors abroad, of a coming revolution in the telegraph business. It is reported that that a new system of transmitting news will soon be put in operation between New York and Washington, the operations of which will make all present systems seem insufferably slow and superfluous. Telegraph machines will be distributed to individuals, who by a little practice will acquire the ability to stamp their messages on a slip of perforated paper in the telegraph cypher. This when taken to the general office will be forwarded to its destination, and then by another machine printed before delivery to the person for whom it is intended. The whole time of the writing, transmission and printing of message of 100 words will be but one minute and twenty-seven seconds, and messages of that length are to be forwarded for twenty cents. The capacity of a telegraph wire in the present system is said to be about 6,000 words in ten hours, but by the new process it is claimed 40,000 words an hour can be trasmitted on one wire without confusion.

Nepotism and Corruption.

Another instance of nepotism and corruption has just been developed in Washington, and the culprit, to save exposure, or rather to prevent conviction of favoritism and malfeasance, has resigned his office. The charges againt Controller Hulburd had become so positive that an investigation was ordered, and during its progress he resigned, the Secretary of the Treasury accepting his resignation. The direct charge against him was that he had appointed his own brother Bank Examiner after it was known he had been proved a defaulter by his former employer. What a wide field was that for a corrupt man to operate! A weak bank or one upon the verge of bankruptcy can pass an examination if the Examiner is purchasable, and Controller Hulburd knows this. And what protection has the public when such officials are placed in positions of great responsibility? And it is charged also, not only, but is susceptible of proof, that a large amount of the contingency fund of the Currency Bureau has been disbursed without authority of law. It appears strange that the Secretaty of the Treasury would accept the resignation of an official while undergoing an investigation of his official conduct. Was he fearful that the disclosures would be damaging to the Administration and be another club in the hands of the Liberal Republicans?

A short time ago a paymaster in the army turned up a defaulter to near five hundred thousand dollars. Is not this case another evidence of the loose way that accounts are kept in the departments at Washington?

With such facts, and they almost as numberless as the sands on the sea shore, under the present order of public affairs, can there be any question as to the necessity of administrative and revenue reform?—*State Sentinel.*

The Chicago *Evening Post* suggests that a couple of jackasses be sent to Cincinnati to give "tone" to the Convention. Let the editor of the *Post* come on.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A few days ago the Hon. Godlove Orth eloquently said to the colored voters of Indiana: "Let no man be deceived." And then he went on and uttered wicked misrepresentations to those simpled colored voters. Can God love Orth, and such things be?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Throughout the State of Michigan the spring elections show large Democratic gains.

THE MARKETS.

APRIL 7, 1872.

Toledo Market.

Flour—Demand fair and market firm.

Wheat—Demand fair and prices advanced 1@2 cents; extra white Michigan $1 75; amber Michigan 160@162 No 1 red $1 62; No. 2 ditto, $1 57@1 58½

Corn—A shade better; high mixed 48½c; low mixed 48½.

Oats—No. 2 38½c.

East Liberty Live Stock Market

Cattle—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best $6 25@6 75; stockers $4@5.

Sheep—Market dull; best $ 50@8 75; medium $7@7 50.

Hogs—Dull at $4 80@4 90.

Detroit Market

Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—Dull at $ 62½ for No. 1.

Corn—Steady at 49c.

Oats—In demand at 40c

Clover Seed—$5 15.

Colonel James G. Jones, one of the oldest citizens of Evansville, Indiana, and for near forty years a leading lawyer of Indiana, died Friday night. He has held a number of promient civil and military offices.

The Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas met Saturday, Senator B. F. Rice, Chairman, presiding. Failing to agree, the Clayton members, consisting of Goverenor Hadley, Judge McClure, Geo. S. Scott and W. W. Wiltshire, withdrew, when the Committe filled the vacacies and called a State Convention for the 22nd of May.

Miss Mansfield has not visited Stokes since his arrest, but will appear as a witness on the trial. Stokes is said to anxious to have his case brought on, when, it is rumored, startling revelations will be made.

Navigation may be considered open for the season.

Queen Victoria has returned to England from her vis't to Germany.

There were seventy-four deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia last week, a decrease from the previous week.

The King of Greece opened the Grecian Assembly on Friday, with a speech declaring that the country was at peace at home and abroad.

Thiers and Count Von Arnim will soon commence negotiations for the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California.

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleeper's, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

To Farmers,
and Merchants,
and Mechanics!

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

LUMBER,
COAL,
LIME.

Pine Lumber
Shingles, Lath,
Coal and Lime,

Kept constantly on hand in quantities to suit purchaser. I can furnish all of the above material promptly and at low figures.

I. M. Thomas.
Office at the Depot.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN aan SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

NEW system, NEW
GOODS,
NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,
SUCCESSORS TO
O. T. CLARK & CO.
WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods
CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS!
Boots & Shoes,
GROCERIES,
Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited.

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DFFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Mary Houghton is plaintiff, and Jotham Woolsey and Samuel W. Sprott are defendants, required me to make the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1872,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

All that portion of the west half of the south-east quarter of section three, in township thirty-three, north of range thirteen east, lying and being south of the Auburn and Spencerville road running through said land, and enough more off the east side of the balance of said described land to make in all fifty acres in DeKalb county, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM,
Sheriff of DeKalb Co.
Auburn, April 1, 1872.
G. W. Maxwell, Dept.
J. W. Rickel, Atty for Plff.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!
For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!
For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

The District Attarney says it will be sometime yet owing to the presure of his business, before he will be ready to bring the Stokes case to trial. The voluminous bill of exceptions put in by councel for the prisoner is hardly yet digested by the District Attorney.

CALKINS'.
CHAMPION WASHER

PATENTED OCTOBER 17, 1871.

It is a Complete Success! Saves Money Time and Drudgery, and the Fatigue of Washing Day.

Buy this Washer and you insure a Smiling Wife. It is the best Machine ever invented.

Is as perfect for a Washer as a wringer is for a wringer. The universal testimony is: "This Machine is perfect in conception, and has secured the GREATEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT of WASHING SURFACE in the LEAST POSSIBLE COMPASS, and is Compact, Light, Easily Handled, and to see it is to know that it will do the work with Ease, Economy and Efficiency."

Those who once see this Machine work, throw aside the lumbering, unwieldy, useless machines which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

The price—another inducement to purchasers—has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy which will repay the small investment so soon.

$7.50 is all that is asked for this great labor-saver.

Agents wanted everywhere. A liberal discount to Agents and the trade. For terms address the Manufacturers

CALKINS BROS. & CO.,
39 S. Canal St., Chicago, [illegible]

MARTIN & SON
SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
AUBURN, IND.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods.

MARTIN & SONS.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs are getting cheap.

The martins have come.

Patent right men thick.

Maple sugar making has begun.

The building fever still prevails.

The late rains have started vegetation.

The wheat looks better since the rain.

For smoked meat go to Smith & Hare's

Garden seeds of all kinds, at Smith & Hare's

J. W. Cass is rapidly completing his new business house.

For cheap groceries go to Smith and Hare's

The editors of this district will "meat" at Kendallville this week.

The muddy season will not prevail much this year. Glad of it.

The Valparaso *Messenger* has changed to a six column quarto.

The Corunna Academy opened on Monday last, for the spring term.

One of our hands has been laid up with sickness, and we are pressed for help.

The roads for a year past have, on an average, been remarkably good.

There seems to be a rush of business all over town. Let her rush.

Our town, although crowded with people every day, was never more orderly.

What's the difference between a June bug and that fellow that struck oil on last Monday? Eh.

For good five cent cigars go to Smith & Hare's.

Wanted.—Three or four girls to learn the millinery trade. Call first door north of Griswold House.

T. R. Totten and C. C. Clark have not formed a partnership for the sale of organs and sewing machines.

M. Dorland, Esq., a prominent railroad man, now connected with the Air Line, gave us a call last week.

We have not obtained a good boy yet to learn the trade. We should be glad to get a good stout boy from the country.

It is said that if it rains on Easter Sunday it will rain thereafter for seven consecutive sabbaths. Watch it.

Girl Wanted.—A girl about fifteen years, to live with a small family in town. Apply at this office.

The price of groceries reduced at Smith & Hare's.

Seeds.—If you want to obtain good reliable garden seeds go to Smith & Hare's. They keep the best quality, and are warranted.

The opinion seems to prevail that the roots of the wheat are all right, and that with favorable weather there will yet be a good crop.

The Northern Indiana M. E. Conference closed its labors at Muncie, last Monday. The next annual meeting will be held at Logansport.

Capt. John Butt, the old reliable grocery dealer of Waterloo, is doing a fine business, because he keeps excellent goods at low prices.

There did'nt seem to be much effort made towards getting up the four days County Musical Convention at this place. Why thusly?

We learn that the Engineers of the B. & Ohio. Railroad are already in the east part of the county, driving down the grade stakes and will be here in a few days.

The Fruit House, at Fort Wayne, has made another reduction in its prices which was received too late for this week. It will appear in our next.

J. D. Devor, Esq., of the LaGrange *Standard* and Baxter, of the *Press*, were in town last week, attending the Radical caucus. Look out for high flyers.

Mr. N. King, the section boss at the Eel River junction wants a lot of railroad ties delivered at that point for which he will pay the highest price.

Thomas Lock, at Waterloo, gives notice of a forgery on a due bill given by him to one John Galligan. He says it has been changed from 75 cents to $75.

There has been a change in the proprietorship of the Eagle Mills. It is now owned by I. M. Thomas and R. Elson, W. W. Griswold selling his interest to the former.

Personal.—Our excellent friend C. P. Houser, Esq., and his accomplished lady gave us a call on Monday of this week.—Abundant success to you, Cal, is the wish of the printer.

W. Schyfer & J. L. Penny, have formed a partnership in the lumber trade, having bought I. M. Thomas' interest and will keep up the supply in all kinds of Pine lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc.

Returned.—Our accomplished friend, Dr. Spooner, who located at Liberty Mills a few months ago, has returned and having formed a partnership with Dr. Ford will continue in the practice of medicine.

For the Ladies.—You want to make your husband go forthwith and purchase one of those nice scrubbers, for sale at Beard's grocery. They are the nicest thing out. No family should do without one.

The wheat looks in a sorry plight.—Prospects even for an ordinary crop bad. *Col. City Post.*

Not so in DeKalb County. On last Sunday we took a ride through the north part of the county, and saw many fields of wheat that looked encouraging.

Tax-payers should remember that only a few days more remain before a penalty for non-payment of taxes will be collected. Also remember that there may be something due for the Courier, which we will be glad to receive, for you know the machine must be greased.

J. & P. Pierr, of Fort Wayne, are displaying a very fine stock of millinery goods just received. They keep many varieties of bonnet frames, and are able to supply the country trade with good stocks at close figures.

Our business men are cleaning out the gutters in front of their business streets, and throwing the contents upon the street Now, the Marshall should be on hand to remove it, as it is too filthy to remain where it is. This ought to be attended to at once.

The Canada Southern Railroad has 'lit' on the Kendallville line. We are able to make this announcement from the fact, that the *Standard* says that the best route will get it, and there is none to be found in all—Kendallville, but think that they are located on the superlative degree line. "Barkus is willin'."

The Warsaw *Union* says that it is whispered around that Billy Williams *will* be a candidate for Congress in this District, as sertions to the contrary notwithstanding. That was our opinion ever since he was whipped out at the Republican State Convention.

The Bluffton *Banner* goes for the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* on the Sarnighausen question. That's right, Craig. We hav'nt got time now, or we would pulverize the whole thing to a jelly in a twinkling. The *Sentinel* can never make the people believe but that justice was done in the premises.

New Goods.—Those popular caterers to the public taste, Messrs. Boozer & Blattner, of Waterloo, are receiving an immense stock of dry goods, groceries &c., and are now ready to fill all demands made upon them in that line. You will find them obliging, agreeable gentlemen, and their goods as they represent them.

The Waterloo *Press* seems to think that none but the valliant editors of that sheet, ever served in the army, and ridicules us for taking the part of a crippled soldier.—We want it distinctly understood that we can produce a war record as good as any niger loving advocate of corruption, that ever howled "loyalty."

Lamley & Rosenthal, are now manufacturing one of the best brands of cigars now made. When the red bird brand first came out it was just ordinary, and it has finally about played out. But the cigars made by the above firm are still keeping their former reputation and are doing better now than ever. We would advise our retail dealers to try them and know for themselves.

Venders of patent hay forks and other farm implements are abroad through the country swindling farmers. They generally leave one of their machines and take a farmer's receipt for it, but said receipt, after being manipulated, turns out to be a note for a large sum of money. Farmers should look out for these scoundrels and read a paper before it is signed.

Dr. T. H. Purdy, the celebrated Indian Doctor, will visit Auburn next Monday, and remain three days. The Doctor goes on the plan that if he does not cure you he will ask no pay. We know that he has met with great success in Ohio and elsewhere, and we believe he will give satisfaction in all cases of chronic deseases.—Call and see him at the Weaver House.

During the absence of R. Wes McBride, Esq., at Conference last week, his family were aroused one night by some person trying to get into the house. Not being easily frightened, Mrs. McBride arose, and taking her husband's loaded rifle, carefully raised a window, with the intention of trying her skill at mark upon the intruder; but he made off in time to save himself.—We mention this to let the individual know that his avocation is sometimes attended with danger.—*Press.*

Hats.—Jas Harper & Co., of Fort Wayne, are doing an immense business in the silk hat trade. Orders are going in rapidly, and the new style is becoming very popular. They put up a very handsome hat, warranted to fit. Now, that spring is upon us in all its vernal beauty, it would really be naughty not to provide yourself with a fashionable tile, with which to welcome her. We suggest a visit to this establishment.

Installation.—The officers for the present term of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 116, were installed last Wednesday evening as follows: Jno. L. Davis, N. G., A. P. Foltz, V. G., S. L. Yandes, P. G., F. E. Davenport, R. S., Albert Robbins, P. S., S. Lauferty, T.

The following were installed as officers of Cedar Encampment, No. 65.

S. L. Yandes, C. P., W. Griswold, H. P. T. B. Totten, S. W., S. Lauferty, J. W., F. E. Davenport, Scribe, S. T. Galloway, Treas.

Excellent.—We had the good fortune to be at Wayne last Monday evening, and attended the concert given by the Conservatory of Music, at that place. The programme was excellent, and each part rendered in fine style. Four young ladies played on two panios producing a sound as of one instrument. Miss. Nettie Piper sang charmingly, while Bartlett, the teacher of vocal music, posesses one of the finest voices we ever heard. Mr. Lang also participated to the entertainment of all present. The conservatory is doing splendidly, and is meeting with a hearty support from all sections. The next term commences April 17th.

ANOTHER RADICAL DEFAULTER.

Defalcations by prominent Radical officials seem to be the order of the day.—So numerous have they become of late that startling discoveries of this kind are being made right in our midst. The last sensation in this line is that of the heavy defalcation in the Fort Wayne Postoffice by the Deputy Postmaster, Geo. W. Durgin. Fort Wayne was the scene of considerable excitement last Friday morning, when a detective discovered the fact that there was a deficit in the Postoffice of $8100. And when we consider the one who perpetrated this act of perfidy, we are still more convinced that there is little honesty throughout the entire workings of the government. Durgin was the avowed leader of the Radical party in Allen County, one in whom every confidence was rested, and yet he has come to grief. Such is life in the Radical party.

The following from an exchange speaks the truth: "Will our readers remember that a line in this paper is to us as a yard of muslin is to the merchant, pound of coffee to the grocer, a beef-steak to the butcher? We wish they would remember this, for we are asked every week to insert matter that is really advertising, free We can't afford it.' And the very men who are continually requesting such favors are the last ones who would go to a merchant and ask for some small articles gratis.

Organized.—We are glad to state that the stock of the Building Loan and Savings Association, has all been taken, and an organization effected. The following persons were elected: Directors for the ensuing year, Wm. McIntyre, J. B. Casebeer, Jno. L. Davis, D. Z. Hoffman, T. C. Mays, C. S. Hare, J. Abright, H. C. Peterson and A. Robbins. Articles of Association have been filed and everything is now in running order. Monthly dues will be paid in for April, between the 20th and 24th. We are confident this will result in much good to the place.

The best township and distance map of this State ever published, has just been issued by E. C. Bridgman, Esq., of No. 5 Barclay street, New York. It is perfect in every respect, and the large numbers of them now being ordered is evidence of their correctness and popularity. The demand for a cheap map, in half mounted style, like this must be great, and agents will find the sale of them a profitable business. Agents are wanted throughout the State. Address as above.

The editor of the North Manchester *Globe*, goes for Reub. pretty sharply in his last issue, for "befouling the *Indianian* with such indecent and corrupting innuendoes," and "dirty little squibs.' We join in with the *Globe* editor, too, in raking those fellows who are always publishing some "dirty little squibs." There is Meyers, Wadsworth, Sweet and two or three others in the two districts, who need a rap upon the knuckles occasionally for some of the queer little paragraphs they occasionally slip in among their other reading.—*Goshen Democrat.*

How about Bottomfelt?

Thomas the "meanist," otherwise known as the Radical condidate for Govenor, requested us, while here the other day, to deal with him kindly. We will, Thomas. Go back to your old business, help some more Gordons to swindle the government out of thousands of dollars, in fact, Thomas, go at any thing at which you can eke out an existence and leave this farcical business to those that would have you believe that there was a ghost of a chance for election. We mean this kindly, Thomas, and yet we know you will not by happy.

If you want to see the most new goods of every description, in the boot and shoe line, that ever you saw in your life, just go to the store of W. W. Humes. Every shelf and box is piled full, and stacks of goods are piled upon the counters. The ladies stock he has brought to the market is surprising. All goods from the cheapest kind to the most fancy, and all to be sold at the very lowest figures. Don't take our word for it, but go and see for yourselves

The new editor of the Rochester *Sentinel* says he has adhered to Democratic principles all his life. That's enough—a man that adhered to that party through four years of terrible war, brought on for the purpose of destroying the government by the very party to which he adhered and then openly confess it!—*Northern Indaian.*

The way some of these Republicans talk one would suppose none but a hand ful of them did the whole business of the war. We know of many good Democrats that done as much fightnig in the late "unpleasantness" as did these valiant Republicans. Therefore, men could be good Democrats during the war as well as at any other time. But it is always big "I" and little "you" with some people.

A correspondent writing from this place to the Fort Wayne *Gazette* says that in our town there is a large and respectable element decidedly in favor of selecting at our May election, our best men for corporation offices without regard to party politics, looking only to the improvement and best interests of our place. The old fogy idea of having separate party tickets for such insignificant offices, is being buried very low, by the progress of the times and business interests of our locality.

We trust that our very best men will be selected. Our present Town Board, though individually good, clever gentlemen, have not shown that sagacity in the administration of affairs that ought to have been exhibited, and we trust that the next, whether Republican or Democrat, will be more fortunate in this respect. We have men here that are identified with progress and improvement, and these are the ones that should be at the head of our town government.

Town Survey.

Mr. Editor.—I desire only to add a thought or two in regard to this question. The survey of the town has been discussed on one side for a considerable time, the other not saying one word. It has been denounced as an outrage, of being without lawful authority, as a scheme to deplete our treasury for the benefit of one or a few, and as an attempt to meddle with private property. This has all been asserted in time for an answer, yet our wise town board or those endeavoring to uphold their action, have not attempted to answer these objections, or justify the cause. Now, what is the inference from these circumstances? This or nothing, that they intended, and probably yet intend to carry out this measure regardless of law or right

One more remark let me add. If this survey is made and paid for by the town a man with five thousand dollars of taxable personal property will pay just as much as the man who owns five thousand dollars of taxable town lots. One receives no benefit, the other all. Again, a man with one lot valued at 1,000 dollars pays as much as another who may own twenty lots valued at 1,000 dollars. The one gets one lot surveyed, the other twenty. Is such action right, equal or even decent?

D.

Now that our street boys have begun to play marbles again, it may interest them to know that the boys in New York have introduced a new game with them some what similar to bagatelle. By this the lucky or good player can just "break" his opponent in half the time it takes by the old game—and not use over three fourths of the sidewalk.

Radical Caucus.

"Double, double toil and trouble;
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble."

The above expresses the real feeling manifested here last Thursday at the Radical pow-wow, more pertinently than we could possibly do. In fact there was a fer [illegible] entire ramifications.—Each individual member felt that the rest were there to defeat the little plan he had laid out for the campaign, in which he had modestly figured himself as a candidate for an office.

There was General Blair—we mention the General first because we regard him as the prominent man of the County, in his party, of course, and we dont like to ignore our own citizens to the elevation of foreigners. Then, there was John Baker, of Goshen, one of them as has his views as to how the campaign should be run not forgetting, in the east to give himself a prominent part. Judge Tousley, the learned Judge, was there also, full of aspirations, and yet he was not happy. His fellow townsmen was there looming up with fearful portentions of coming events, and the reflection caused a sadness to overspread that bland like countenance, But how cool, Oh, how cool were these two truly great men—each ready to pulverize the other to the finest powder yet so pleasant, so courteous, and urbane, what a picture to contemplate. Next came Best, the incomparable Best, whose like we may never see again for sly, cool, calculating modesty and unassuming pretentions, with countenance so child-like as to forever efface any impression that might be formed prejudicial to him as a 'neatist' Well, Best was there, and he knew what he was there for, you bet. And Rose, our sunshiny Rose, whose petals, politically, have just begin to burst forth in all their beauty, yes, Rose was there in his strength but Judge Clapp wasn't and Rose was happy. Glorious premonition! Happy childhood, "Bright by the dreams." Tableau. There were lesser lights there, such as McBride, and Devor, and Baxter, and Tom Brown, with an e and the hitching and the sawing, and the blinking, and the smile behind which a thousand daggers gleamed all went to make up one of the most suicidal scenes we have ever had the animosity to witness. Call again, dear friends, loving friends, friends in every hour of need, call again. Ever of thee, we shall fondly dream, so disinterested, so affectionate, so self sacrificing to the wishes of the other.

Brainard's Musical World for April has made its appearance filled with all sorts of good things for musical people.

We notice an unusual amount of original matter in this number, and especially call the attention of our readers to two series of articles commenced in this issue. The article 'Hints on buying Instruments' is just what is needed by those who contemplate purchasing a piano. The first paper on 'Music in the Public School,' is ably written and interesting.

Published at the Great Central Musical Publishing House of S. Brainard's Sons, in Cleveland, O., at $1 a year.

☞ USE DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP ☜

"Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise," says Ben Franklin and he knew; for he always went to a man who resembled Davenport for his wall paper.

A young gentleman who attends Mite Societies requests us to publish the following *modus operandi* for raising money at such gatherings: "Let a gentleman seat himself in the middle of the room and offer a round sum (say ten cents) to each lady who kisses him.' The ladies, of course accept the challenge for the good of the cause.

☞ DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP WILL CURE COUGH.

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

Glorious News for Auburn and Vicinity.

We are now prepared to offer to our old patrons and public generally the glorious news, that we have succeeded in purchasing our entire stock of Spring and Summuer goods at very low prices. Having a buyer constantly in New York, and be having effected arrangements before the great advance in woolen goods. The proprietors of the Red Front Clothing House at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. take great pleasure in being able to announce that they, as heretofore, are foremost in the clothing market as regards styles, durability and prices, and are prepared to sell clothing at such low prices as to defy all competition. We are now prepared to furnish clothing at as low prices as any time during last year, and it being acknowledged by all, that we have undersold all of our competitors is evidence enough to convince the public generally that what we advertise we substantiate. Having four large stores constantly in operation it justifies us to buy our goods in much larger quantities, so we buy direct from the Commission Merchants, and save the profits of Manufactures & Jobbers which we propose to give our customers the free benefit of. It will pay you well to stop in and examine the mammoth stock of new spring & summer goods at the popular Red Front Clothing Hall, at No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Rothschild & Bros.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York: "Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No,' send them on at once as we intend to give our customers the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place No. 5 Keystone Block Ft. Wayne.

We will still be able at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, to continue the sale of good common suits for $8,00, good all wool casimere $10,00, better $12,00, Fine cass. business suits $15,00, black dress business suits $1[illegible],00, custom made $18,00, and all other goods two portionably low. Remember the place at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block only.

MARRIAGES.

HOUSER—HOISINGTON—On the 28th of March at the residence of the Bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. C. P. Houser, and Miss. Amanda E. Hoisington, all of this county.

It will be seen from the above that our friend Cal has cut loose from the moorings of batchelordom and entered the port of matrimony, where we trust he and his beautiful bride will find all the sweets of Elysian bliss.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—In this city, on the 4d inst., at 1 p. m., Mrs. Hattie Mallary Johnson, of neuralgia in the head.

The funeral will take place to-day from her late residence on Walnut street.

Her suffering was only of about ten days' duration, and, although painful at first, her last moments were quiet and peaceful and the sufferer resigned to her condition both mentally and physically.—Her death bed was surrounded by many friends which her gentleness and kindness had drawn around her in life. Her disease baffled the skill of two of our most prominent physicians who were in constant attendance. Mrs. J. leaves many friends in this city and elsewhere, who will mourn her loss. She was formerly of Bucyrus, Ohio.—*Louisville Journal.*

The deceased was a sister of Mrs. Mays, and visited us last summer. The suddenness of her illness and death prevented our attendance at her bed side, but we are assured that her lot was among kind and loving friends. We feel grateful for this, though it would have been more satisfaction to have been present with her in the dying hour.

OBITUARY.

Very suddenly at Morence Kankakee Co. Ill., March 1st, Henry L. Keeran, formerly a resident of Auburn, DeKalb Co., Ind. The subject of the notice had resided in Kankakee County for several years, during which time he had endeared himself to many friends by his active friendship habits, and good moral character. Posessed of a manner at once gentle and winning he made many friends, who the longer they knew him esteemed him more, as they discovered the sterling qualities lying beneath his placid exterior. The writer of this article, with his many bereaved friends, have taken the melancholy pleasure in thus testifying—feeling that in his loss not only have we lost a valued friend but society a young member whose place will not soon be filled by one so worthy. To his bereaved relations we tender our heartfelt sympathies. May he rest in peace.

H.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER.
FACTORY.

C. A. ZOLLINGER,
Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURE OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
ORT WAYNE IND

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
2[illegible] South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

12th Business Year

And Continued Prosperity of

ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous, active business principle as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pilliow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covers, turkey red damasks, flannels blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immese stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5.00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an immese varity of cheap dress goods, at 15, 50, 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any address. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Suter meiste,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN,
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Blocks—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Kelly, late of Defiance County, Ohio, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

April 5, '72. JAMES D. KELLY, Adm'r.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING
J. & P. PIERR,
Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,
will exhibit the latest spring styles
PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
Mounring Bonnets,
LEGHORNS AND STRAWS,
Flowers and Ribcons in all shades, Torqueise Crapes, Velours and Silks
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Cherry Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We guarantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.
No. 1 Phœnix Block.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods
AND
MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWESTP RICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

KNABE & CO.'S
PIANOS!
Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.
OVER
TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!
Of these celebrated Instruments
Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

KNABE PIANOS
Are universally conceded to be the leading
FIRST-CLASS
Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HIL,
General Agent,
52 & 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne,

Miscellaneous.

A Wisconsin editor speaks of a wind which 'just [illegible] legs and howled.'

The Chicago sufferers paid over $3,000 last week to hear Charlotte Cushman read.

They have a woman acting as conductor on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, on one of the passenger trains.

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the well-know Methodist minister and pioneer, has recovered, after all and may live to preach a long time yet.

Knoxville, Tennessee, is so healthy that the undertakers go about the streets and desparingly ask those whom the meet, ain't you dead yet?

An exchange announced a wild serial, entitled 'Quick as lightning; or the Chemist's Journey; a tale of nitro-glycerine.' That would be interesting.

Eight pounds of sausages for one dollars are advertised in New York. Dog cheap.

A woman named Sarah Pinckney is Captain of one of the steamboats on the Mississippi.

LaCrosse, Wis., has an ox with a horn ten inches in length growing from his breast between the fore legs.

They tell of a railway in Kentucky whereon the locomotives are assisted up steeps grades by a yoke of oxen.

Mr. Polsgrove, of Fort Scott, Kansas, has raised from seed, in one year, a grove of soft maples four feet high.

A Tennessee editor was so rejoiced at the death of a rival that he announced it under the head of 'Amusements.'

Williamson, who recently murdered his daughter in Muncie, Ind., has died of the wounds which he afterward inflicted upon himself.

A Philadelphia woman who had broken her leg was so modest that she would not permit the surgeon to set it, and there being no female doctor aroud, mortification ensued, which resulted in death.

A Terrible Premonition Realized.—Cleveland last week was the scene of one of those awful cases of mysterious warning and sad realization that have been agonizing the country papers lately. The circumstances are as follows:

A young and beautiful married lady whose husband was down town attending a railroad meeting, stepped into a neighbor's house, to while away an hour or so until he returned. While engaged in knitting a stocking, she was startled by the sudden dropping of all the stitches from one needle, she proceeded to gather the up, when a looking-glass in the room fell and broke; she then felt that some deadly peril hung over her husband, and rushed home. The front door was open; his overcoat hung upon the floor, and his plug hat was placed upon the marble bust of Daniel Webster, in the parlor. With an undefinable feeling of terror, she rushed to her room—only to find her warning realized; there he lay on the bed, with his boots on the pillows and the ace of spades tightly clutched in his hand. She did not faint, but denied trumps and played a club—around his head—until he promised to give up such "tricks."

Cambridge has again won the great University boat race in the Thames. This is the third consecutive victory achieved by the Cambridge men, as they gained the races of 1869 and 1870.

A proposition is before the New York Legislature to set apart the wild hunting grounds in the northern part of that State known as 'John Brown's tract,' for a grea public park.

The Stokes trial goes slow. A bill of exceptions has been brought out whicht contains 700 pages, and will take a man a week to read.

In the St. Joseph fruit region the reports from different sections concur in the opinion that up to the present time the prospects for a good peach crop are better than last year at this time. This is the report along the Michigan shore.

It is said to be fifty four years ago this winter since a season has run from November to March without a general thaw or 'break up.' At that time the scarcity of water was similar to that existing now.

A joyous damsel rushed into a citizen's arms at London Bridge exclaiming! 'Oh, you are my long lost brother.' She soon discovered her mistake, and rushed off in a confused manner, accompanied by her long brother's purse.

Persons who are accustomed to use leaves for sweeping carpets, and find that they leave stains, will do well to employ fresh-cut grass instead. It is better than tea leaves for preventing dust, and gives the carpet a very bright look.

To clean paint without soap, use powdered French chalk and hot water; it adds to the whiteness of the paint without injuring it. When soap is used, add a little saleratus to the suds, wash with a flannel cloth, then rinse, and wipe with a linen cloth.

A young lady entered a store in Wayne county, N. Y., recently and asked for 'long hose.' The obliging clerk was absent up stairs for some time, and returned with a couple of long handled corn hoes, and insisted upon selling them.

A prominent citizen of Xenia, O., approached his sleeping apartment a few nights since, at rather a late hour and gently tapped at the door.

'Who is it?' inquired the better half; to which the proper interrogatory the heartless man replied by asking: 'Who do you expect at this late hour?'

Every railway station in England has a stairway or platform, or some other way of crossing the track, and such persons as disregard the prescribed way and step upon the track are immediately seized and fined $25. In this way the companies are saved suits for direct and constructive damages.

A negro who was suspected of surreptitiously meddling with his neighbor's fruit being caught in a garden by moonlight, non-plussed his detectors by raising his eyes, clasping his hands and piously exclaiming:

'Good Lord! dis yere darkey can't go nowheres to pray any more widout being disturbed.'

A shrewish wife, quite sick, called her husband to come and sit by her side.

'This is a sad world, my dear," said the wife plaintively.

'Very,' coincided the man.

'Were it not for leaving you, I would love to quit it.'

'O my dear,' eagerly responded the fellow, 'how can you think I would interfere with your happiness. Go, yes by all means, go.'

The lady got well.

'Johny where is pa?' 'Gone fishing sir.'

'He was fishing yesterday was he not?'

'Yes sir,'

'What did he catch?' 'One catfish, the rheumatism, two eels, the toothache, and some little ones. Ma says he will catch fits to-day; just wait till he gets home.'

Mathey Arnold says that the difference between the Bible and the Koran is that the former grew, while the latter was made.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,
AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom The patronage of the public is respectfully

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

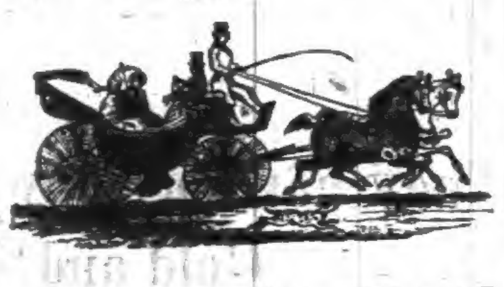

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patrogage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

On the FIRST SATUAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in al cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without a license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN and DEKALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices iu

OVERCOATS,

Men & Boys Coats, pants, VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

I. LAUFERTY & NOS.

NO ADVANCE

IN COTTON GOODS

—AT—

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

But we are offering Bargrins in

EVERY DEPARMENT!

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,
107 COLUMBIA STREET
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Send for a Cattalongh of G. Buttrick's Celebrated Patterns.

McDOUGAL'S CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash.

No. 45 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's Chint House.

M E. WOODWARD.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering spscial inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500	Doz. Assorted door Locks;
50	Gross Table Cutlery;
50	" Assorted Spoons;
50	Doz. Pocket Knives;
55	" Mill Files;
50	Taper Files;
25	" Hand Saws;
20	" Wood Saws;
2	" Mill Saws;
30	" Cross Cut Saws;
100	Pairs Trace Chains;
100	" But do
100	" Strap Pinges;
500	" Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600	" Wrought Butts;
1000	" Cast do
1500	" Gross Screws;
1000	" Kegs Nails;
1150	Dozen Auger Bits;
100	" Augers;
100	" Set Bench Planes,
50	" 'Ames' Shovels;
100	" Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20	" Pieces Leather Bolting;
10	Set Carpenter Tools;
10	Platform Scales;
2	Doz. Counter Scales;
100	" Chopping Axes;
100	Plows.

IRON.

	Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2	" Englise Cast steel;
	" American do
1	" German Steel;
6	" English Spring Steel;
5	" Nail Road;
10	" Mill Shafting;
500	Set Thimble Skeins;
500	" Long Arm Iron Axles;
200	" Ives Short Arm do,
500	" Buggy Springs, warranted
600	" Seat " "
8500	Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000	Tire " "
1000	Set Seasoned Hubs;
500	Set horse shoes best quality;
100	Boxes horse nails;
20	Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10	Blacksmith's Bellows;
100	Screw Plates, Assorted;
50	Soldi Box Vices;
500	Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000	Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50	Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15	Set Blacksmith's tools;
100	Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000	Cook stoves, best quality;
100	Russia Iron Stoves "
500	Box Stoves
50	Hard Coal Stoves
100	Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500	Boxes Tinplate;
200	Bundles sheet iron;
50	Bundles wire;
8	Cases sheet copper
5	Cases zinc;
20	Bundles Russia Iron
1000	Lbs. Black tin;
1000	" pig lead,
1000	" copper pitts;
100	" rivits, assorted;
100	Doz. pressed pans assorted
29	" tin drip pans;
10000	pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500	Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000	Light Sash;
500	Boxes Window Glass;
10	Bbls. Putty;
10	" Linseed oil;
500	Set Wagon Lpokes;
50	buggy Seats;
20	Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20	" Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH!

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention give [illegible] east of the Methodist Chur

---

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jugment of experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

KNOWN AS THE

PALACE OF FASHION

LOOK AROUND,

FRIENDS, AND

Buy Your Clothing

FROM PARTIES

Reliable, Pompt ad Reasoable,

In price. There will be

Nothing Green in That!

PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

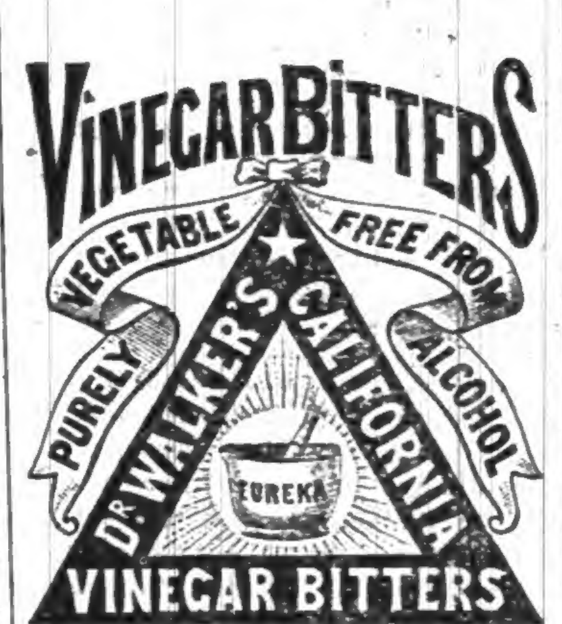

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

G. H. PICKER,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR!

Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is prepared to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Notice of Survey.

Notice to whom it may concern is hereby given that the County Surveyor will, on the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1872, at 7 o'clock A. M. begin the survey of the Town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, and continue the same from day to day until completed. Said survey to begin at the center of Jackson and Seventh streets. By order of the Board of Trustees of the town of Auburn.

R. C. PETERSON, Surveyor.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirous of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, Stair Rail, Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Grand Spring Opening

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, ju purchased by our Mr. Frank in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,
No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FRUIT HOUSE

Burnt Out!

BUT GOING AGAIN, OPPOSITE OLD STAND.

No Advance in Teas, Coffee, or Sugars

Or Anything

Our stock is now complete, the Great Destruction has not interrupted our Trade. In two days after the fire we were open and doing business, and thanks to the public for their kind patronage as we were no sooner opened than the commenced patronaizing us and our trade is better to-day than the day we burned out. We will continue in the future as in the past to please our patrons by selling them goods at the lowest possible figures. Everything to give satisfaction or money refunded.

TEA, TEA, TEA.

This we make a speciality and fell confident we can sell TEAS 25 to 50 cents per pound lower than ther House. The reason we can do so is we purchase direct of the importers in round lots, say one to two hundred chests at a time, we thus save the profits of the speculatos, Jobber and wholesale Merchant which is 10 to 20 cents per pound. This saving we give to our customers. Of all grades we have received over three hundred Chests.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,10
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

Our 80c TEAS you will find excellent goods. We charge nothing for trying hem; if not satisfactory they can be returned, and money refunded.

SUGARS.

We have received Three Hundred Barrels of all grades.

White Coffee A, per lb,	12 cts.
Coffee C. per lb,	11 cents
Brown Sugars	$10

COFFEE.

R

Rio, best	25c	Roasted	25c
io second quality,	22c	Old Government	28 and 30c
Best Jamaica,	25c		

Tobaccos

A large stock; over Two Hundred Packages and different qualities.

		FINE CUT.	
Best Navy per pound	60c	Hoosier Brand per lb,	$1 00
Good Black 10s per lb,	50c	Second Quality, do	70
Flounders " "	40c	Shorts per lb, 33c, lbs for $1	
No. Smoking " "	30c		
No. 2 do			

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 00
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 00
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 50
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 50
Catawba Wine	1 00	Wine in bottle	35 and 50

Canned Fruits

Peaches per can	19c	Peas do	22c
Tomatoes, do	17c	Black Berries per can	20c
Sugar corn,	25c		

Dried Fruits.

Half Peaches, per lb. 10c; Best Apples, 8c; Prunes, 9c; Raspberries, 45c
Pitted Cherries, 42c; Figs, 20c; Dates 12c.

Fish, Fish,

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 600; White Fish in kitts $1 00 and 1 20; Maceral ½ bbls 4 00 and 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 25 and 1 50; Cod Fish per lb 5c and 6c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Candies, per lb, 20c; Nuts of all kinds, per lb., 12 to 18c; Dime Box Matches, 5c. Fish, all kin Coffe Essence, Candles, best coal oil 30c per gal., best rose oil 20c per gallon, and all other goods is half the price.

J. B. WHITE.

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO FORT WAYNE!

—CALL AT—

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.S

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest price. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 18, 1872. No. 16.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
2 Squares	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	16.00
3 Squares	3.00	[illegible]	6.50	7.50	10.00	12.00	16.00	20.00
4 Squares	4.00	5.50	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	27.00
¼ Column	8.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ Column	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	27.00	32.00	42.00	50.00
1 Column	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	50.00	70.00	80.00

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly ttend to all professional calls. Office, first door to he right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
S. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. Pays giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample ooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Mollinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. & O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
a. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is eveywhere else happening); Pullman's sleeper's, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 [illegible] p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	[illegible]	6 [illegible]
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.20	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.5[illegible]	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.2[illegible]	5.17	Lib'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,[illegible] A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,[illegible] "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	[illegible] "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crestline ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
Crestline lv	9,40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago	7,[illegible]0 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crestline ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
Crestline lv	11,30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,08 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A. M.	4,4[illegible] "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		express
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m		4 10p.m
Auburn	12 08p.m		5 13
Waterloo	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	8 15		
Detroit	8 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids			6 30
Saginaw	4 15		7 30
Lansing	7 35		10 15
Jackson	7 16 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover	7 55		12 52
Jonesville	8 25		1 17
Reading	8 55		1 47
Fremont	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant	10 05		3 02
Waterloo	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne Ar	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the M. S. & N. I. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt.
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:20 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.
Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
[illegible] Gen. Ticket Agent.

BALLAD OF HIRAM HOVER.

Where the Moosetockmaguntic
Pours its waters into the Skuntic,
Met, along the forest-side,
Hiram Hoover, Huldah Hyde.

She, a maiden fair and dapper,
He, a red-haired, stalwart trapper,
Hunting beaver, mink and skunk,
In the woodlands of Squeedunk.

"Why," he murmured, loth to leave her,
"Gather yarbs for chills and fever,
When a lover, bold and true,
Only waits to gather you?"

"So," she answered, "I'm not hasty;
I prefer a man more tasty.
Leastways, one to please me well
Should not have a beasty smell."

"Haughty Huldah," Hiram answered;
"Mind and heart alike are cancered;
Just look here! these peltries give
Cash, wherefrom a pair may live.

"I, you think, am but a vagrant,
Trapping beasts by no means fragrant;
Yet—I'm sure it's worth thank—
I've a handsome sum in bank."

Turned and vanished Hiram Hover;
And, before the year was over,
Huldah, with the yarbs she sold,
Bought a cape against the cold

Black and thick the furry cape was;
Of a stylish cut the shape was;
And the girls, in all the town,
Envied Huldah up and down.

Then, at last, one winter morning,
Hiram, came, without a warning;
"Either," said he, "you are blind,
Huldah, or you've changed your mind.

"Me you snub for trapping varmints,
Yet you take the skins for garments:
Since you wear the skunk and mink,
There's no harm in me, I think."

"Well," said she, "we will not quarrel,
Hiram; I accept the moral,
Now the fashion's so, I guess
I can hardly do no less."

Thus the trouble was all over
Of the love of Hiram Hoover;
Thus he made sweet Huldah Hyde,
Huldah Hoover as his bride.

Love employs, with equal favor,
Things of good and evil savor.
That which first appeared to part,
Warmed, at last, the maiden's heart.

Under one impartial banner
Life the hunter, Love the tanner,
Draw from every breast they snare,
Comfort for a wedded pair.
—*Atlantic Monthly*

ON THE RAIL.

A Bohemian of the most reckless type sends his experience in Rochester to a New York city paper:

I did not find the luxuriant cuss who stole my watch on the Bleecker street car in Syracuse, and hearing that an awful mean looking had been seen in Rochester, I went there. The watch was one of Jugfiernaut's make and I wanted it. On the way to the depot in Syracuse a real nice little lap dog jumped over a fence and sprang at me. He weighed more than $10 worth of coal at June prices, and as I gazed down his mouth I thought of Jonah. He remarked to me, 'Bow, wow wow and I said to him in a pacifying way, 'Nice Teaser, pretty little Teaser;' but a lady shouted, Rover—here, Rover,' and he left me. Then she quietly informed me that I needn't be frightened; the dog had had his dinner and wasn't hungry.

I got into the cars and took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. That female's face was a perfect insurance company for her—it insured her against ever getting married to anything but a blind man. Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression in her face than there is in the spinal column of a cup of cold custard. She appeared as though she had got through one famine and had got two-thirds through another. She was old enough to be great grand mother of Mary that had the little lamb. She was chewing prize pop corn and carried in her hand a yellow rose, while a band box and a cotton umbrella nestled sweetly by her side. I could'nt guess whether she was a mission of charity or going west to start a sawmill I was full of curiosity to hear her speak, so I said:

The exigencies of the times require great circumspection in a person who is traveling.'

Says she, What?

Says I, The orb of day shines resplendent in the blue vault above.

She hitched around uneasy like—then she raised her umbrella and said, I don't want none of your sass—git out, and I got out.

Then I took a seat alongside of a male fellow, who looked like the ghost of Hamlet lengthened out. He was a stately cuss and he was reading.

Said I, Mister did you ever see a camel-leoparp? I said camel leopard because it is a pious animal, and it never eats any grass without getting down on its knees. He said he never seen one. Then I said, Do you chew?

He said, No sir.

Then I said, How sweet is nature?

He took this for a conundrum, and said he didn't know.

Then he said he was deeply interested in the history of a great man. Alas, he exclaimed, we have but few.

I told him I knew one; the man that made my cooking stove was a great fellow.

Then he asked me to read.

Says I, What you got?

He replied, Watt's Hymns' Reveries by Moonlight and How to Spend your Sabbath.

I said, None of them for Hannah, but if he had not an unabridged business directory of New York I would take just a little read.

Then he said, Young man, look at these gray hairs.

I told him I saw them, and when a man got as old as he was he ought to dye.—Said I, You need'nt think those hairs are any sign of wisdom; it's only a sign that your system lacks iron and I advised him to go home and swallow one crowbar.

He took this for irony, and what little *entente cordiale* there was between us was spilled. It turned out that he was chaplain of a base ball club.

When we got to Rochester I called for a bowl of bean soup. I send you the receipt for making it: Take a lot of hot water, wash it well, and boil it until brown on both sides; then very carefully pour one bean in it and let it simmer. If it won't simmer pour in water until it does simmer. When the bean begins to be restless, sweeten with salt, then put it up in a air tight can, hitch each can to a brick and chuck them overboard, and the soup is done.

Genesee Falls are at Rochester. Sam Patch made his last jump there. His jump down was a success, but his jump up was a failure, because he never riz. I bet a fellow I could tell to a quart how much water fell over the falls in a year. He bet and I said two pints to a quart. I won the bet. They settle coffee with codfish skins but they settle Rochester with men and women. The only living settler who is living died a few years ago. Rochester is celebrated for its fine turnouts. I saw a very fine trnout to day; a wagon upset and spiled a lot of women. Next Sunday will be very generally observed here as the Sabbath. It is not kept wholly. Remember me to the peace makers. No cards.

Seven Hundred Miles on Foot.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

LINCOLN, March 25th, 1872.

Nils Nysten is a Swede,—and was horn where his forefathers, even to the years of many generations, had been content with 'only this and nothing more'—

'To draw nutrition, propagate, a rot.'

He aspired higher,—but so low was his birth, and so strong the barriers around him, that he was three score years old before he could work his passage to America. Two years ago he reached Iowa with his wife, and penniless, stopping first in Mount Pleasant.

While working there at his trade of wagon making he became convinced that his best means of further advancement, was to secure a Nebraska Homestead without delay. His mode of making this boon his own, is worth telling to encourage the others.

HOW HE DID IT.

He walked from his home of Lincoln, 307 miles, along the track of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad. This journey he accomplished in about fifteen days. At Lincoln he found shelter in the Immigrant's Rest, a building provided by the B. & M. Railroad Co., where land hunters may lodge and live without charge, while seeking farms.

Looking at the maps of public lands in the United States Land Office there, he judged York county to afford the most desirable homesteads. He therefore walked on thither—seventy miles further. Having picked out the farm which suited him best of all those still vacant, he returned to the Land Office and filed his claim to it Sept. 2d, 1871, paying $14 in fees. His homestead consists of 80 acres, in the 34th section of the 11th township in the 3d range west, of the 6th principal meridian.

WHAT THEN.

Repairing again to the farm of his choice he made sundry improvements for a month He finished him a dug-out and stacked 12 tons of wild hay.

His purse was now empty, save one dollar and a half, but he walked to lincoln, and thence home, as he had walked hither daily laying behind him about twenty miles.

Soon after reaching home, at the end of a seven hundred mile walk, he learned that his hay stacks had been burned by a prairie fire—having no plow, he had been unable to make a fire break around them. But throughout all, he seemed to have lost nothing of heart or hope, but to have remained as jolly as Mark Tapley, in Chuzzlewit.

Through all the winter he worked at his trade, sometimes beginning his toils at two o'clock in the morning. Thus be finished three good wagons.

Two be traded off, for a mule and harness. Then putting on board his wife, a barrel of pork, a harrow, all of wood, made by himself, and some other needments, he drove westward, by the same route which he had last fall traveled on foot.

He took with him three other Scandinavian Homestead hunters, each with a wagon and his family in it.

He arrived in Lincoln in due time, rested a little among the old familar hospitalities for strangers, afforded gratuitously by the B. M. Railroad, Co., through the whole souled keeper, John Frost, on the 21st of March in spite of an equinoctial wind, set his face towards his homestead. His journey thither can hardly require more than three days,—but as he must needs be there before the first day of April, or be egregiously April fooled, by forfeiting his farm, he resolved to make assurance doubly sure. Hence he has taken time by the forelock.

Nils Nysten is sixty-two years old, though he declares himself only forty—when just shaved. His example shows what others can do. It shames many faint hearts that are weeping like women, for lack of a farm, which they have the privilege of seizing, like men, bad they only manly pluck.

Nils Nysten's homestead was one of 9,822 which had been entered in the Lincoln United States Land Office, before last New Years is 501.

The B. & M. Railroad Company have sold 351,705 acres to 3,238 buyers, on ten years credit and six per cent. interest.

A Clerk's Story.

When I used to tend store at Syracuse the old man came round one day, and he says he: Boys, the one who sells the most between now and Christmas gets a vest patter as a present. May-be we did'nt work for that vest pattern. I tell you there were some tall stories told in praise of goods just about that time; but the talest talker, and the one that had the most cheek of any of us, was a certain Jonah Squires, who roomed with me. He could take a dollar out of a man's pocket when the man had only intended to spend a sixpence; and the women—Lord bless you!—they just handed over their pocket books to him, and let him lay out what he liked for them. One night Jonah woke me up with, By Joe, old fellow, if you think that 'ere's cotton in it, I'll bring down the sheep that it was cut from, and make him own his own wool. 'Twon't wear out, either, wore a pair of pants of that stuff for five years, and they are as good as when I first put them on. Take it at 30 cents and I'll say you don't owe me anything. Eh, too dear? Well call it 28 cents. What d'ye say? Shall I tear it? All right, it's a bargain. I could feel Jonah's hand playing about the bed clothes for an instant, then rip, tear, went something or other, and I hid my head under the blankets, perfectly convulsed with laughter, and sure that Jonah had torn the best sheet from top to bottom. When I awoke next morning I found that the back of my nightshirt was split from tail to collar band.

Society and Fashion.

Leaves, buds and flowers are more worn in bonnets than feathers.

Ladies are beginning to wear their hair low on the neck again.

Paris-in-flames is a new shade of color in red that has just appeared.

Lolly Varden calicoes are now considered the height of fashion.

The practice of wearing veils over the eyes is said to be very injurious to the sight.

Curling hair is now considered very beautiful, and is worn by old and young

A new style of sleeve button is of tortoise shell, with a raised initial letter in a light color.

White linen guipure lace or insertion is very much used for trimming thin dresses.

The latest style of kid boots for ladies have buttons on both sides, and are without stitching.

There has probably never been a greater variety or more costly importations in silk than the present season displays.

Twenty three inches is considered the proper size for a lady waist at the present day, when small, wasp like waists are no longer admired.

Among the new importations this year are street suits made in Berlin.

A gold or silver initial letter on tinted or white paper is the very latest style for letter paper.

A new style of earings is called the lily of the valley style, and consists of a succession of small bells on a straight stem with enameled leaves.

Try These in Quick Sucession.

Glip-wip.

She sells sea shells.

Andrew Airpump asked his aunt her ailment. Did Andrew Airpump ask his aunt her ailment? If Andrew Airpump asked his aunt her ailment, what's the ailment Andrew Airpump asked his aunt?

Billy Button ate a buttered biscuit.—Did Billy Button eat a butter biscuit?—If Billy Button ate a buttered biscuit, where's the buttered biscuit Billy Botton ate?

Captain Crackskull cracked a coxcomb's cranium.

Did Captain Crakskull crack a coxcomb's cranium? If Captain Crackskull cracked a coxcomb's cranium, where's the coxcomb's cranium Captain Crackskull cracked?

Robert Roly rolled a round roll round. Did Robert Roly roll a round roll round? If robert Roly rolled a round roll round, where's the round roll Robert Roly rolled round?

How to Fix the Hair.

There is quite a variety of new spring styles for dressing hair. We have two different styles of dressing hair. We have two different styles of curls which are worn for evening. The first, the hair in front and at the sides is arranged in small short puffs, with a cluster of long curls in the back, ornamented with pink and white feathers.

Another is a chignon of curls, which reach from the forehead to the back. On the front and top of the head are short curls and frizzes, and at the back longer curls.

A very pretty chignon is made of two braids, without topsies or raise, fitting closely to back of the head.

A novel and attractive way of dressing the hair is to comb up the hair from the neck, twist it in the form of French twist, without the topsie or roll, and finish at top either with loops of straight hair or braids in the shape of the figure 8 set horizctally, and fastened with an ornamental comb.

Chignons and topsies are nearly discarded, the coiffure now being made principally of switches and curls.

A boy named Myatt, was so seriously injured at the Singer Works, in South Bend on Tuesday, that it is feared he cannot live. He ran against a stick which penetrated his body and caused a rupture.

THE FUGITIVE LIEUTENANT.

It was while the American army was freezing and starving at Valley Forge, and the British army was rioting and luxuriating in Philadelphia, that a lame, dirty, beggarly looking fellow walking with a crutch approached the northern outposts of the Royal forces, and, with a simple idiotic, laugh and leer, announced his intention of entering the city and taking the British General prisoner.

'Indeed! then I shall be under the necessity of arresting you," said a young subaltern, winking at some of his companions, and assuming a serious air.

"He! he!" laughed the idiot; "just you try it that's all."

"Why, my good fellow, what would you do?"

"Do?" exclaimed the other, drawing himself up with an air of defiance; "why, I'd tell the great General Washington."

"Then I am afraid to venture on your arrest. So pass on—you will probably find General Howe prepared to receive you.

The idiot suddenly looked troubled, glancing about him warily and suspiciously, as if he feared he might meet the general he was so boldly going to capture, but finally hobbled toward the city. With some such silly dialogue, he got past the different sentries, who seemed to give him no thoughts beyond the amusement of the time. By night he was fairly within the town, and kept on his way, sometimes humming snatches of old songs, and in general, not much noticed by any. Through one street after another he continued to hobble forward, till he came to one of great length, containing a block of three-story respectable houses, which might be occupied by persons of middling circumstances. This street was not lighted, and appeared deserted, so that when he stopped before one of the dwellings he was not perceived. He knocked at the door, and a woman's head appeared at the second story window.

"Won't you give me something to eat, ma'am? I'm nearly starved," said the idiot.

"Yes, poor fellow," replied the woman in a kindly tone; "in a minute I will hand you something."

Soon after a low shutter was pushed a little back, and a hand containing some bread and meat, was thrust out

"Mother," said a low voice.

"Gracious heaven!" exclaimed the female within, in an agitated tone.

"Hush!" returned the soldier in a guarded whisper.

A moment after, the door was thrown open.

"Yes, ma'am—thank you—I don't care if I do," said the beggar, as if in reply to an invitation to come in, at the same time crossing the threshold with an appearance of deep humiliation.

The moment the door was closed behind him, the man dropped his crutch and threw his arms around the other, fairly sobbing.

"Mother, dear, dear mother!"

"William!" exclaimed the other, pressing the ragged mendicant to her heart; "oh, my dear, dear William! what is the meaning of all this? and how is it I find you here in this sad plight?"

"I have passed the British lines in this disguise, playing fool to the sentries. But tell me how you are dear mother, and how do you fare in these troublesome times."

"Indifferently well my son. The British are our masters here, but so far I have little to complain of in the way of personal treatment. Provisions are very scarce and high, and only by the strictest economy shall I be able to live through, if they continue to retain possession of the city any considerable length of time. Your sister Mary is at your uncles in Delaware, and will deeply regret that she has missed this opportunity of seeing you."

"Are you alone, mother?"

"No; two English gentlemen are boarding with me."

"Do they belong to the army?" inquired the young man, quickly, uneasily; "and are they in the house?"

"No; they appear to be private gentlemen of some means, and neither is within at present. But you look troubled—have you anything to fear, my son?"

"If detected, I may be hung as a spy."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the mother in alarm; "you terrify me! And you here without permission? without a pass?"

"Yes—did I not say I played the fool to the sentries, and got past them?"

"But I thought that was for your own amusement. Oh, William! if you should be discovered. Why did you venture in this desperate manner?"

"I could not get a pass, and I was so anxious to see you and Mary that I resolved to risk all."

"Quick, then, come up stairs, and let us fix up a hiding place at once before anything happens. Oh, William! I am so alarmed."

Both hastened up to the third story, and, after considering several places, decided that the loft, close under the roof, might be the best for concealment, as the trap door leading to it could be fastened underneath, which would tend to blind the search; while the young man, if pressed, could escape to the roof, and by means of a long rope attached to the chimney, could lower himself into the yard or street. This would not insure his escape, but it was the best plan the two could think of, and secured to render both less fearful of detection and the serious consequences. Having provided the rope, the mother hastened to bring up a large quantity of food, which her son began to devour with an energy that showed he had told no untruth, when, in the character of a beggar, he had declared himself bordering on starvation.

While he was eating, his mother plied him with questions concerning the army of Valley Forge, in which he had a lieutenant's commission, and which he had left on furlough; and the answer of the young soldier depicted a state of destitution that caused his hearer to weep for very sympathy Three thousand soldiers had been down on the sick list at one time, and, without the common necessaries of life, had perished by the hundred; while of those capable of doing duty, scarcely one had a blanket to cover him at night, or food enough to keep soul and body together. Pale, emaciated, ragged and dirty, many with their bare feet upon the frozen earth, they walked shivering through the camp by day and crowded themselves together by night, to get what little warmth they could from each others' bodies, the most forlorn and wretched set of beings ever a nation called to arms.

"God help us!" ejaculated the mother, in a dejected tone. "I suppose, after all our hardships, we shall be compelled to succumb to our tyrannical foes."

"Never," cried the young officer "while there are a thousand men left in our country to make a desperate stand. We can only be conquered by annihilation; and if it is God's will that a tyrant shall rule over this broad continent, not a single true heart will live to feel the oppression and degradation. Ere that time, dear mother, I, for one, shall be beyond the reach of earthly monarchs."

"God bless you, William!" cried the mother, enthusiastically, grasping his hand; "your father's spirit speaks in you. He died on the battle field, with those sentiments in his heart; and I freely give you—my only son, and hope—to the glorious cause which his blood and that of thousands of others has hallowed."

For several days the intrepid young officer remained concealed beneath his mother's roof, his presence seeming to be known only to themselves. But one evening near the end of his furlough, when he was beginning to think about preparing for his secret departure, an officer and six men appeared at the door, and said he had orders to arrest one W. Ruggles, supposed to be somewhere in the dwelling.

"Why, that is my son!" said the widow, in great trepidation.

"So much the more likely that he should be here then," was the unfeeling reply.

"And for what would you arrest him, and what will be done with him, if found?"

"We shall take him for a spy, and if found guilty, he will be hung, of course, as every cursed rebel should be. Here, Badger and Wilcot, guard the back door; you, Bent and Walters, begin the search; and you, Jones and Johnson, remain where you are. Sharp, now, all of you! Let the fellow be taken alive, if possible—but alive or dead, let him be taken. Now, good woman, if he is in the house, of which we are strongly assured, let him up ear, and save yourself much trouble, otherwise the consequences be on your own head."

"If you think my son is in the house, search to your hearts content!" returned the mother, externally calm, internally suffering

And forthwith the search began.

Meantime, the young lieutenant, who had heard enough to comprehend his danger, had set about effecting his escape but not altogether in the manner first intended. He went on to the roof, it is true, and tied the long rope to the chimney, casting one end down toward the street, but this only for a blind. He had seen that the bricks of the dividing wall, between the houses occupied by his mother and one of the two adjoining buildings had been loosely put up under the ridge pole, and his present design was to remove a few of these, crowd through into the loft of the other house and then replace them. This purpose he effected before the soldiers searching for him came up near enough to hear the little noise he was compelled to make. The open trap door of the roof and the rope around the chimney served to mislead them, as he had hoped, and it was with a feeling of intense satisfaction that he heard them announce the manner of his escape. Immediately after, the whole party left in haste, first threatening Mrs. Ruggles with subsequent vengeance for harboring, concealing and conniving at the escape of a rebel spy, even though the man were her son.

When fully satisfied that all the soldiers had gone, young Ruggles attempted to return into his mother's dwelling by the way he had left, but in again displacing the bricks for his purpose, one of them slipped and went down through the open trap door, to the floor below, making a loud noise. Immediately after a light flashed up through the opening, and a timid female voice demanded who was there.

Here was a dilema. Should the young soldier reply, he would be exposed; and should he keep silence a search would probably be made, which might prove even more serious in its consequences. What was to be done? A sudden inspiration seized him. It was a woman's voice, and women are seldom steeled to pity. He would make himself known to her, appeal to her sympaties, and throw himself upon her mercy.

"Lady," he began, in a gentle tone, calculating to reassure his fair hearer," "be not alarmed. I am a friend in distress, the son of your next door neighbor I am hunted as a spy by British soldiers, and if found, my life will be forfeited. If you cannot pity me, for God's sake pity my poor mother, and assist me for her sake."

He presented himself at the opening to the loft, and boldly descended the steps leading down from it directly before the lady, a sweet, beautiful girl of eighteen, who stood with a light in her hand, and seemed dumb and motionless, with a commingling of fear, surprise and curiosity. The young man continued to speak as he descended, and hurriedly went on to narrate all that had occurred, concluding with the search of the soldiers and his escape into the loft above.

"Thank God, it is in my power to aid you sir!" were the first words of the girl, spoken with a look and feeling of sympathy that made the heart of the young soldier bound with strange emotions.

She then went on to tell him that a cousin from New Jersey, about his size and build, and looking not unlike him, was then on a visit to the family, having a pass from General Howe. This pass she had that evening been looking at, and by accident it was in her possession, the cousin having gone out with the rest of the family, and forgotten it.

"Take it and fly, and may God preserve you!" she said. "I can arrange it with my kinsman," she continued; "I can have lost it, and he can easily procure another."

She hurried him down stairs, throwing a cloak over his shoulders on the way, which she insisted upon his wearing, saying that it had belonged to a deceased brother, and he could return it at any future time. She then hastened to get the pass, which she placed in his hand, and urged him to go at once.

"If I could but see my mother for a moment!" he said.

"No, no—leave all to me—I will explain all to her—go while you can, before it is too late."

"God in heaven bless you, sweet lady!" he said, impulsively seizing her hand, and touching it with his lips. "I will never forget you."

The next minute he was gone. He escaped. And true to his declaration, he never did forget the sweet girl who befriended him in his hour of peril. Years after, the honorable wife of General Ruggles was many a time heard to tell of her first romantic meeting with him she loved, then a hunted fugitive from the continental army.

The Story of a Hotel Bill.

We find this amusing story in the New York correspondence of the Boston *Herald*:

We are familiar with the frequent extortions practiced by hotel keepers in this country upon those of their patrons who, it is supposed, will endure anything. Not long ago a young lady who had come here from New England with her mother, went to one of the up-town houses to stay for a week or two, until she could board in a private family. The morning that she was to leave she sent for the bill for herself and mother—a lady, of nearly sixty, who occupied a room No. 45, adjoining that of her daughter.

Miss —— was amazed to find that her bill amounted to $175, because she knew it ought not to be more than $60 or $70 at the outside. As no items were given, she returned the account to the office with the request that the items should be inserted. The bill went back with two or three specifications, and "sundries" set down at $70. Once more she returned the bill, demanding to know what the "sundries" might be.

The clerk explained, through the servant, that "sundries" was the polite name for "drinks," which so enraged the young lady that she demanded to see the extraordinary accountant in person. He made himself visible in due season, and the delicate, spiritual looking girl confronted him by asking if he supposed she had drank, in eight or nine days, $70 worth of liquor.

As may be imagined, he was somewhat abashed, and said, with confusion:

"I beg pardon, miss, it's a mere clerical error. This is 44; the drinks should have been charged to 45—the next door, you see—a room occupied by an old fellow who drinks like a fish."

"Permit me to introduce to you the old fellow," replied Miss ——, pushing open the door, standing ajar, and revealing to his confounded gaze one of the gentlest and saintliest-looking old ladies he had ever beheld.

The clerk said nothing, but dashed down the stairs, and in a minute a receipted bill was once more returned, with the "sundries" omitted,

"Do you like rum?" said an Englishman one day to a Chinaman.

"No, sir," replied the Chinaman.

"Why not?"

"Rum not proper, sir. Rum makes Chinaman *number one fool*," replied the son of the celestial kingdom.

John Chinaman was right. Rum drives sound sense out of the brain, and good feelings out of the heart. It changes all its slaves into hard-hearted fools. Don't touch it, boys. Don't smile on any boy who drinks it, girls!

Our best figs, and figs of any quality, are hereafter to come from California.

The tyrant Gessler is said to have started the phrase "Blood Will Tell."

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 18, 1872

Meeting of the Dem. Cen'l. Com't.

The members of the Democratic Central Committee, and all others interested in the success of the Democratic party of DeKalb county, are requested to meet at Auburn on Saturday, May 4th, 1872, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on June 12th, 1872. Also, to consider the proper time for holding the County Convention, and transact other business that will be before the Committee.

The following are the names of the County Central Committee, to wit:

Henry H. Houser, Butler township.

Jacob Snyder, Jackson township.

Samuel S. Shutt, Concord township.

B. F. Blair, Newville township.

John Shoub, Stafford township.

William Blair, Wilmington township.

Guy Plum, Union township south precinct.

John Butt, Union township, north precinct.

James Goetschius, Richland township, south precinct.

Stephen Masters, Richland township, north precinct.

Emanual Neidig, Fairfield township.

S. B. Mattinger, Smithfield township.

Miles Waterman, Franklin township.

Samuel Learned, Troy township.

J. R. LANNING,
Chairman DeKalb County Central Committe.

April 15th, 1872.

Tom Fitch was elected United States Senator of Utah by the Legislature on last Saturday.

Is it right for a Secretary of the Navy to pay out of the Treasury ninety-three thousand dollars in violation of law?

How is this for the administration victory (?) in Rhode Island? The Providence *Journal*, which floats that flag, says of it:

"We do not like such victories. They have the taste of defeat in them. We are sick of the attempted rule of faction, which seeks to carry elections by parading men who should remain satisfied with such honors as a grateful State has already conferred upon them, and not thrust themselves as the willing tools of their political masters into positions that wiser men would shrink from occupying."

The mendacity and effrontry of the Indianapolis *Journal* has passed into a proverb. There is no misrepresentation too base for it, and no act too dastardly, if thereby a political opponent may be injured. Recently it gave currency to the statement that ex-Senator Thomas A. Hendricks was a party to a lottery for the disposal of the property known at Indianapolis as the "Hendricks' Homestead," and the statement went the rounds of the radical press. The following card from the Mayor of Indianapolis, a Republican in politics, effectually disposes of the slander. The exposition is timely and honorable to the person making it:

ED. SENTINEL:—Those unacquainted with the facts have connected the Hon. Thomas A Hendricks' name with the recent sale and peculiar distribution of what is known as the "Hendricks' Homestead." I write this to correct the impression. He had no knowledge of or any connection with it in any manner.

DANIEL MACAULEY.

A specimen brick in the Hulburd investigation, which came out in the testimony on Tuesday, is enough to show that the late Comptroller got off too easily when he was permitted to resign. The information in question was elicited from Suit, of Richmond. Mr. Suit is the principal owner of three or four national banks, and appreciating the advantage which would accrue to him of being on the right side of the Comptroller, he appointed a brother of Hulburd cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, five or six years ago. Not long after, Suit, whilst in New-York, discovered that his new cashier had checked out large sums of money belonging to said bank, and had deposited it in New York for purposes of speculation. The result of this disclosure was that Hulburd was compelled to resign, when the discovery was made that the scoundrel had defaulted to the amount of $38 000. Notwithstanding this villainy, which was of course notorious among his friends, Comptroller Hulburd *appointed the wholesale thief Bank Examiner in Philadelphia, a position which he still holds.* If the ex-Comptroller can not be punished except through public opinion, that [illegible] as possible. Pass him around.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

MICHIGAN WHEELS INTO LINE

IMMENSE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

MICHIGAN.

A paper is being circulated in this State accepting the invitation of the Liberal Republicans of Missouri to be represented in the Cincinnati Convention, and has already been signed by quite a large number of prominent Republicans. Among those in Detroit are the well known names of Duncan Stewart, D. C. Holbroke, Charles Endicott, Willard Parker, and J. James. A number of prominent Germans are among the signers, such as Frederick Bacher, E. L. Tildner, Otto Starck, Julius Melchis and August Manxhousen. Much favor is claimed for the movement in all parts of the State, and it is expected the result will be a formidable organization of the elements of opposition to Grant.

NEW YORK.

The great meeting held here April 11th, to advocate the Liberal Republican policy of the approaching Cincinnati Convention, was one of the largest in numbers and in composition ever held in this city. An hour before the commencement of the meeting Cooper Institute was thronged and thousands clamored in vain for admission, and failing to find it, remained for hours outside. Every seat was occupied, and the aisles from the platform up were densely crowded. The audience was eminently respectable, and a representative one. The platform was literally packed with men prominent in the political and social circles of New York. Among them were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Tousley, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Marshall O. Roberts, George Wilkes, Frank Leslie, John A. Dix and a large number of other prominent men.

About 7:30 the densely crowded audience began to manifest some impatience to witness the opening of the proceedings. To meet this demand the list of Republican officers who had signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention was read. The names of many of them were received with loud cheers.

The meeting was then called to order by Hon. Ethan Allen, who said:

Fellow Citizens—As one of the committee who signed the call for this immense mass meeting in the interest of a political party and reform, I have the honor to nominate as your presiding officer Colonel Frederick A. Conkling.

The nomination was enthusiastically endorsed. Colonel Conkling, on coming forward, was greeted with hearty cheers He said:

Fellow Republicans, we are honored by the presence to-night of two of the most distinguished statesmen of the Republic—[great applause]—one of them born in New England; the other cradled on the Rhine—[cheers]—both representatives of the imperial West, which in coming time is to control the destiny of our common country—Lyman Trumbull and Carl Schurz, of Missouri. [Prolonged cheering.] It is hardly necessary for me to say that throughout the length and breadth of the land the names of both are associated with the defense of constitutional liberty and of the rights of local self-government within the restriction of the delegated powers, and with a firm and unfaltering advocacy of the rights of the masses. [Applause.]

In view of the near approach of the Presidential election, they have consented to leave their places in the Senate of the United States for the purpose of addressing us, not upon the dead issues of the past, but upon the living issues of the hour. [Applause.] Thanking you for the honor of being selected to preside over this vast assembly, I await the further pleasure of the meeting.

A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was read and elected. Among the former are Horace Greeley, Sinclair Tousley, Michael Doherty, Isaac Sherman, Waldo Hutchins, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Charles A. Dana, E. L. Godkin, Parke Goodwin, Marshall O. Roberts, George W. Palmer, Richard M. Blatchford, John K. Porter, George Wilkes, Samuel Sinclair, Rufus F. Andrews, Mirthorne Tomkins, John A. Dix, Ely Squier and Alfred Pell.

The following declaration of principles was read and endorsed with tremendous cheers:

We believe that the political action of individuals and conventions should be left free from patronage; and that business men should not, under fear of unjust official interference with their affairs, be compelled to pay tribute for political purposes. We believe that the public officers are or should be made for the public convenience and not as a reward for partisan services, nor for personal aggrandizement, and that the acts of officials should be confined within the strict letter of the laws creating such officials.

We believe that the triumph of Republican principles is of paramount importance to the country, and that the success of those privileges in the approaching national election does not depend on any one individual. We believe that the prosperity of the country demands a thoroughly Radical and immediate reform in all departments of public service, civil, military and naval, and that the one-term principle for the Presidential office will conduce more to that end than any other measure.

About 7:45 o'clock Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull arrived, and were received in the most enthusiastic manner. At 8 o'clock Frederick A. Conklin, the President, briefly introduced Mr. Trumbull, who spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: It is now nearly sixteen years since I had the pleasure of addressing an audience in the city of New York. We were then just entering upon what is known as the Fremont campaign. The question then before the country was whether slavery should be spread into the free Territories of the United States. Many of the people thought that the Government of the United States was then controlled by the slave-holding power, was oppressive and unjust, and a party was then organized which did not succeed in that election, but whose seed [illegible] bore the fruit in 1860, in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. The slave-holding power, in its folly, refused to submit to an administration which should be governed by the friends of freedom, though it was well understood there was no intention on the part of the Republican party, and no constitutional right, to interfere with slavery in the States where it existed, but the slave-holding power, unwilling to retain slavery where it was, undertook to dismember the Union and set up a government in one-half of it which should rest upon slavery as its corner stone.

Then followed the great war, carried on for the purpose of the maintenance of the Union, and slavery went down, never more to rise forever. [Cheers.] In that great struggle many a patriot fell, and many more were seen among us bearing on their persons the wounds they received in freedoms cause, and a grateful country will ever cherish the memory of the heroes who fell, and provides pensions for their widows and orphans who remain among us.

The war closed. The armies were disbanded, and slavery forever prohibited by Constitutional amendment. Then the equal rights of all were established throughout the land. Provision was made for the debt incurred in the maintenance of the Union, and that payment of the bounties and pensions of the soldiers should be forever sacred, and that the debt of the rebels and payment for their slaves should never be made. Since then provision has been made by which the debt incurred is in the gradual course of extinction. To-day all the States are restored to their former relations in the Union; and what now is there to disturb the happiness and peace of this people? There are several causes for the dissatisfaction of the people, which I can only briefly allude to upon the present occasion, and shall not touch upon many which ought to be discussed at length; but one cause of complaint, which produces alienation in the late insurrectionary States, and keeps alive the hates and animosities engendered by war, is the continuance of political disabilities after the occasion for them has passed away. In consequence of this continuance the governments of the late insurrectionary States have fallen into the hands of inexperienced, and in many instances of corrupt adventurers, who have plundered the people of these States scarcely less than you in the city of New York have been plundered by your former city government. [Applause.] Why are these disabilities continued? Why are they not removed and all the people enfranchised? I think there are two causes, and two alone, which prevent it One is mercenary and the other political. [Applause.] The mercenary is so that these adventurers can exclude from office in these States the former leading men of large experience and capacity, and although they were traitors during the war, they were not thieves nor plunderers. [Loud cheering.] Their exclusion has thrown these governments into the hands of men who have used their power to plunder the people over whom they rule, and the debts of the Southern States have been swollen in some instances twenty fold from what they were before the war began, and they don't even have what you had in the city of New York to show for the money expended. Another reason for continuing these special disabilities is, as I said, of a partisan character. The men in authority use political disabilities as so much capital upon which to trade. To illustrate what I mean, I will refer to what took place in the State of Georgia a few years ago, when a man named Bullock was Governor. When the Legislature of that State was about to be organized, it was understood that certain persons had been elected who were laboring under political disabilities. They were given to understand that those of them who would sustain the Governor could have their political disabilities removed, and those who would not, would not be permitted to take their seats in the Legislature, and the result was that political disabilities were removed from such as acted with the Governor and others excluded, and he had the control of that Legislature, and succeeded in putting upon the State a debt, the discovery of which has caused him to flee the State to escape the punishment which would have followed the frauds he committed. So it is with members of Congress elected from these Southern States. They promised to remove the political disabilities from their adherents, and they are always ready to do it where they can gain favor. [Three cheers were then heartily given for Horace Greeley, who was espied on the platform.]

Senator Trumbull—I am glad to hear such cheers here in honor of the first champion, I believe, in the country, and he proclaimed it boldly, of universal amnesty. [Renewed cheers.] One great measure then which is demanded in the name of honesty, in the name of peace and the best interests of all, is the passage of a general amnesty bill removing political disabilities. [Great cheering.]

Another cause of complaint among the people is the one in which the patronage of this Government is used, as if it was not so much money to carry elections, not in interest of party even. It does not rise to that high dignity, but in interest of a fraction of a party. [Great applause.] It is notorious, you all know it in the city of New York, for it has recently been disclosed by an investigating committee which sat in this city, that your Custom House is here filled with men who, instead of having received their appointment in consequence of their fidelity, of their ability, and of their capacity to discharge the duties of their offices for the best interests of the country, but are appointed because of the influence it is supposed they can exert at some primary election or State convention, or in teaching you, the people, whom to vote for at the polls. [Laughter.] This civil service system of ours is the parent of many, very many evils, I can not stop to-night to point out. The officers in many localities are taxed a portion of their salaries for party purposes, and if they do not perform the political duty required of them, they very soon are removed and others substituted who will be more active in politics.

Charles A. Dana has returned to New York from Washington, and resumed his editorial labor on the *Sun*. This is what he says:

"We have felt it to be our duty to advise the public as to the manner in which their money was being paid out in open violation of the law by Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy. We had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Robeson, and could not possibly have any ill-will toward him. We were perfectly convinced that he was paying out the people's money in a manner which was as illegal as it would be to steal and put in his pocket. We said we took the responsibility. A Committee of Investigation was appointed by Congress to look into the matter. We were invited to appear before the Committee with counsel to establish irregularities in the Navy Department; we appeared and established them; we proved that Robeson had brazenly disregarded as plain a law as ever was enacted, and that he had been paying out money as freely as if it were water on claims which had been settled previously. One single item, which he had fraudulently paid, amounted to over $90,000. We do not wish to do Mr. Robeson any injustice. He is a fat, jolly story-teller; he is only a faithless public officer—that is all. We will not apply terms of undue severity to him. We will only say there was a day when taking $93,000 at a time out of the Treasury in violation of law would have been considered dishonest. We think that even now it will be conceded to be irregular."

It is true, that at the present time the stealing of a hundred thousand dollars from the Government by official thieves is not considered by the people an injustice. They are willing to sustain it. They try to hide it on account of mere partizan feelings.

Well! Next.

We will still be able at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne, to continue the sale of good common suits for $8,00, good all wool casimere $10,00, better $12,00, Fine cass. business suits $15,00, black dress business suits $17,00, custom made $18,00, and all other goods two portionably low. Remember the place at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block only.

An exchange says 'A well known lady of Brookville read last fall that the nutmeg crop had entirely failed. She at once saw a chance to turn an honest penny.—So she communicated her plans to a near friend. It was simply to 'corner' the nutmeg market of the town. No sooner said than done. They put together their pin money, and bought nutmegs, till they were ashamed to ask the grocers for more Then they sent their little girls for nutmegs. Finally the stock in town was exhausted, and the two ladies had over one hundred dollars' worth of the article.—Then they were happy. Their confidence was somewhat shaken in a few weeks, when down town, for they saw more nutmegs. Yet they had hopes. They thought the 'rise' had not come yet, and waited patiently. Thus it went on all winter and no 'rise' came. A few days ago they silently and tearfully boxed up their stock and shipped them to a wholesale house in Cincinnatti, where they realize about twenty per cent. less than cost price. They have solemnly resolved never to 'corner' nutmegs again.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Able Depew, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CATHERINE DEPEW, Adm'x.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that George Barney, Executor of the last will of Jacob Maurer, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent his personal and the real estate already sold being insufficient to pay his debts and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

April 12th, 1872.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

NEW system, NEW

GOODS,

NEW PRICES!!

Ready Pay and Low Prices!

Boozer & Blattner,

SUCCESSORS TO

O. T. CLARK & CO.

WATERLOO, IND.

Having concluded to sell goods cheaper than they have ever been offered before in this market, they have adopted the EXCLUSIVELY READY PAY system, and their prompt paying customers will not be called on to foot the bills of those who never pay! Our stock of New Goods for the

Spring and Summer Trade!

Comprises everything desirable in the line of

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS!

Boots & Shoes,

GROCERIES,

Crockery, Notions,

And an endless variety of House-keeping Goods of every description, all of which we will sell at the

BOTTOM OF THE MARKET!

For cash or ready pay We continue to buy

Wheat,
Corn,
Oats,
And Country Produce

Of every description, for which we pay

The Highest Market Price.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DFFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Mary Houghton is plaintiff, and Jotham Woolsey and Samuel W. Sprott are defendants, required me to make the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1872,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

All that portion of the west half of the south-east quarter of section three, in township thirty-three, north of range thirteen east, lying and being south of the Auburn and Spencerville road running through said land, and enough more off the east side of the balance of said described land to make in all fifty acres in DeKalb county, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee-simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM,
Sheriff of DeKalb Co.

Auburn, April 1, 1872.
J. W. Rickel, Atty for Plff.
G. W. Maxwell, Dept.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. R. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!

For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE.

G. H. PICKER,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR!

Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

CALKINS'

CHAMPION WASHER

PATENTED OCTOBER 17, 1871.

It is a Complete Success! Saves Money Time and Drudgery, and the Fatigue of Washing Day.

Buy this Washer and you insure a Smiling Wife. It is the best Machine ever invented.

It is as perfect for a Washer as a wringer is for a wringer. The universal testimony is: "This Machine is perfect in construction, and has secured the GREATEST POSSIBLE AMOUNT of WASHING SURFACE in the LEAST POSSIBLE COMPASS, and is Compact, Light, Easily Handled, and to see it is to know that it will do the work with Ease, Economy and Efficiency."

Those who once see this Machine work, throw aside the lumbering, unwieldy, useless machines which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

The price—another inducement to purchasers—has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy which will repay the small investment so soon.

[illegible] is all that is asked for this great labor-saver.

Agents wanted everywhere. A liberal discount to Agents and the trade. For terms address the Manufacturers [illegible]

[illegible] Canal St., Chicago, Illinois.

MARTIN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

MARTIN & SONS.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

More rain wanted.

Eggs are generous.

Our farmers are busy.

Our carpenters are all busy.

New houses are going up fast.

Cold and raining on Monday last.

Making garden is the order of the day.

The wheat is looking better. Glad of it

Neat calling cards printed at this office

Everything looks favorable for a large trade to-day.

The place to get a fine dress pattern is at Wood & Williams'.

The prettiest young lady in town was seen on the street last Saturday.

Has the railroad question entirely died away? Where is our enterprise?

Circuses are beginning to show themselves. Auburn is a good show town.

The pen-out brigade was in full force on last Saturday. Nobody hurt, though.

We are under many obligations to our lady friends from Butler, for favors received.

One of our fine haired youths has gone to Fort Wayne after some "sour sider." Success attend you, old boy.

Our dry goods men will have to put out some new boxes, or the boys will have to stop whittling.

Wood & Williams are filling their store room from floor to ceiling with spring and summer goods of latest styles.

Our office boy is still on the sick list, but we hope will soon be able to get about again.

The Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga Springs was sold on Wednesday last to A T. Stewart for $532,000.

G. H. Dalton, Esq., President of the Ft. Wayne & C. R. R., will leave for California in a few days.

We trust that the nuisance of playing ball on Main street, will not become chronic this season.

The Pennsylvania Radical State Convention passed resolutions in favor of Grant and Protection.

Our correspondents are again becoming negligent about sending in the local items We want locals and must have them.—Send 'em to us.

Spring is here. But it is tantalizing to the invalid, who, seeing its bright, clear sunshine, without, is obliged to remain within.

Articles on any subject will find their way into our columns. Competent writers are invited to favor us and our readers with something interesting, occasionally.

Warsaw is getting a Building, Loan and Savings Association. She will be out of fashion if she don't get one soon. Auburn has one under full headway.

A fine snow fell on Monday of this week. It commenced snowing in the morning and continued until late in the evening. Who'd ever thought of it.

As we look out of the west window of our office, we notice some young men fearfully intoxicated, and still they will eat peanuts. Shame.

Those boys that come in the office daily and "blow their horns" for an hour or two will oblige us if they'll come at times when they can't stay so long.

Auburn claims to do more business than any other town on the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, between Fort Wayne and Jackson.

One of our citizens says he has demonstrated that the beggarly sum of five cents will buy strychnine enough to kill eight dogs.

There was a runaway on Seventh street this morning. The south-west wheel of the horse was injured, and it is thought that the left leg of the wagon is lamed for life.

That story about "Winter lingering in the lap of Spring" is not true. Spring's father thought that he was entirely too familiar, and kicked him out some time ago.

The cabbage plant will soon be out the bud will soon be seen; the parsnip will be topping out likewise the long string bean.

Local items being very scarce, we will have to apologise for the limited amount this week. Our boy is still unable to work, and a rush of job work, puts us in a bad condition.

James Harper & Co., are now manufacturing a gossamer silk hat, that weighs only three ounces. These are the lightest silk hats ever made, and are designed for summer wear.

Our popular butcher, S. U. Tarney gave us a large link of sausage the other day.—Dog or no dog, it was dog-gone good, and whenever you have another extra link, Mr T., remember the printer.

James I. Best, of Waterloo, is a candidate for Circuit Judge—the position now occupied by his Honor, Judge Tousley.—*LaGrange Standard.*

Of course. Why not.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Building, Loan and Savings Association, last Tuesday evening, J. B. Casebeer was elected President, T. C. Mays, Secretary, and Wm. McIntyre, Tres.

The grain house, freight house and passenger depot, which the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company are erecting at this place, are splendid affairs. They are a credit to the company as well as the town.—*Col. City Post.*

Look out for a large and well selected stock of dry goods &c., at the new and enterprising firm of Wood & Williams. E. C., has just returned from New York. They are gentlemen who will make good their motto: "Ready pay, fair prices and fair dealings with all." Call and see them.

Several of our merchants are east, making purchases of dry goods, groceries, etc., for this market. Take our word for it things will be lively in Auburn pretty soon.

We noticed two "boys," to day, about 22 or 23 years old, on a back street, trying to get two dogs to fight. One of them bit himself with the bigest dog, and it spoiled their fun.

We stopped and listened to a man that was intoxicated, the other day, and the poor fellow wanted to sell all that he possessed for one dollar, in order to get one more drink. How strange it seems.

We understand that a dance will be given here sometime during next week.—Remember, thought, that it is be a private affair, and none but those having invitation cards can attend.

The editor is absent and has not left us enough copy, and one of our "Jours" is drunk, consequently we are unable to give the usual amount of reading matter on the inside forms.

We are glad to learn that our schools, throughout the county, are prospering finely, and some of them were obliged to secure assistant teachers in order to do justice to their schools.

We are indebted to J. C. Shoemaker for a copy of the annual report of the Auditor of State, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury department during the fiscal year ending October 31st 1871.

A special to the New York *Post* says, those best informed in regard to Governor Curtin's intentions, have positive assurance that he will join the Cincinnati movement and endeavor to defeat the re-election of Grant.

A dispatch from Lone Pine, California, states that Ownes Valley has moved southward fourteen feet. Seven thousand shocks have occurred to date. Huge rocks were hurled down the Yosemite Valley, destroying many noble trees.

We desire to apologize to our subscribers outside of the town for occasionally failing to send their papers by the evening mail on Thursdays, and we promise to use all efforts to prevent its recurrence.

There is more dirt and filth to the square inch on Main street than upon any other thoroughfare in the town. Decayed vegetables, and brickbats are strewn along the street and gravel and mud is scattered over the pavement.

We notice that our friend Dr. Long, of Fort Wayne, has formed a co-partnership with Dr. Brown of the same place. Both of these gentlemen are dentists of considerable experience, and this may now be regarded as the best dental establishment in Fort Wayne,

$7,770.—A Whitley County jury, this week, gave Col. Seoining, of Fort Wayne, $35,000 for four and a half acres of land near that city, which the P. Ft. W., & C. R. R. Company tried to gobble it up for a gravel pit. One is able to use it and the other to lose it.

A very remarkable auroral display was observed on Wednesday night. A bright belt completely spanned the heavens from east to west, tapering from either end to about three degrees in the center. The light was very bright in the north, and the phenomenon lasted about two and a half hours.

A boy by the name of Wm. Blake lost his pocket book last week containing over $400, all the money he possessed, which he had worked hard for in the pineries of Michigan. He was going from Leo to Ft. Wayne when he lost it and it is hoped that the finder will return it.

Change of Time.—A new time card took effect on last Sunday on the Air Line from which we learn that going west the special Chicago express leaves Waterloo at 2:05 p. m., Pacific express at 2:12 a m. Accommodation, 2:29 p. m. Going east special New York at 2:59 p. m., Atlantic express 11:58 a. m., Mail 1:40 p. m

Last Sabbath evening we noticed a large number of our citizens out enjoying the warm balmy weather, and we could not but believe that the spring had come in all its realities but when we wakened up next morning and found it snowing, we concluded that winter was not yet "ousgaspeeled."

Read the new advertisement of Chas Rivers & Co., of Fort Wayne. This firm is the best in the city, and do their work at a reasonable price. Those of our friends that have sign or carriage painting that they wish to have done in a neat and substancial manner should remember this notice.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Auburn Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held at the Court House, next Saturday evening. A full attendance is requested,

J. B. Casebeer, Pres.
T. C. Mays, Sec'y.

Two of our sports, ambitious to see something of the great world, left home and friends, this morning, to try their fortune elsewhere. Poor lads, we hope a kind Providence will watch over their wandering footsteps, and like the prodigal son, may they return to their father's house.

Since the above writing the boys have returned, looking fat.

New Goods.—Mr. Williams, of the firm of Wood & Williams has returned from the east where he purchased a large stock of dry goods, groceries, &c., which have arrived and are now being displayed at their popular establishment to many admiring patrons. When you come to town don't fail to see them at Case's old stand opposite the Court House.

Personal.—We are pleased to learn that our talented friend Dr. H. Nichols, formerly of this place, has located at Liberty Mills, on the Eel River Road and that there are flattering prospects of his meeting with good success. Dr. N. is one of these clever, aimable young men that always make friends wherever they go, and we doubt not, from his experience and ability, that he will create a favorable impression wherever he goes.

S. Laufferty, is now absent purchasing a large and complete assortment of dry goods &c., which he will exhibit in a few days at his place of business in the brick block. He asserted before starting that he would bring perhaps the finest stock ever brought here before, and we know from the past that when Samuel says anything he means business.

Town Survey.—This outrage, so called by our citizens, is played out The survey did not come off, to the great satisfaction of our residents and their pockets. That's right boys, when you find you are wrong, back down like little men. That is certainly commendable, and about the only thing, in that line, you have been guilty of the last year.

The D. E. R. & I. R. R. is doing quite a business in both passenger and freight traffic. This road is destined to become one of the thoroughfares of the country.—*Col. City Com.*

That depends upon whether it is to be built through from this place to Detroit, making an independent line for itself. If so we agree that it will make a prominent line, and if it is not done it will not amount to much.

Tax Paying.—Contrary to the former custom in this county, Treasurer Ryan last Monday closed his office for settlement with the Auditor, and has refused payments. This make quite a number of close fisted taxpayers swear a little on the sly. Formerly the payers had a month less in which to satisfy these demands, and paid up better, but now when a month is given, they want another. Gentlemen, mind your business next year.

Our fashionable barber, Barney, cries for a new reformatory institute, and waxes warm over the acrobatic performances of himself, who recently walked down four flight of stairs on his ear, carrying a large bowl of water midway between his head and heels without spilling a drop.—Barney might eclipse that performance by tightly grasping an eight gallon refrigerator, filled with ice-water, and diving from the sixth story of the Courier building to the cellar, via the elevator, and not spill a drop—till he reached the bottom.

Kendallville.—The attendance at the Editorial Association at the above place last Friday was slimly attended, some fourteen papers being represented. It was agreed that an adjourned meeting be held at South Bend, on the 17th of May, at which it is to be expected there will be a full attendance. C. O. Meyers, Esq., of the *Standard*, had everything nicely arrayed for the comfort and entertainment of his visitors, and it is only to be regretted that there were not more there to enjoy themselves.

Thomas Wallace, the oldest printer on record, died the 10th inst. The *Forum* of this week say:

"During the last winter Tom came to Bucyrus pretty nigh worn out. Feeling that his end was approaching, he declined help by personal friends, and insisted upon being taken to the Infirmary. He was able to make several visits to town after going there, but for the past sick week, was unable to go about, and on Wednesday he breathed his last. Poor Tom.—May his soul rest in peace.

The following is the appointment made by the last M. E. Conference, for this Conference district.

W. S. Birch, P. E.; Ft. Wayne, Berry street, A. Marine; Allen, W. H. Edwards; Harlan, J. W. Brown; Waterloo, E. M. Baker; Auburn, A. Cone; Leo, N. T. Peddycord; Butler, I Cooper; Hamilton, A. C. Pattee; Corunna, M. H. Mott; Angola, A. W. Lamport; Fremont, W. H. Daniel; Orland, O. D. Watkins; New Haven, W. E. Curtis; Kendallville, W. Wilson; Coesse J. P. Nash; Columbia City, Y. B. Meredith; Arcola, to be supplied by J. C. Maclin.

We are not well informed, but are inclined to think that James E. Rose, of Butler, DeKalb County, would be pleased with the nomination of Common Pleas Judge of this district.—*LaGrange Standard.*

How delicately conceived, and gently expressed is the above. Persons not well informed should not say much. We claim to be posted, and are sure that Mr. Rose will accept the nomination and will doubtless make as good a Judge as any other aspirant we know of. It is questionable, however, whether little DeKalb will get both judgeships, and if so then we can assure all that we will be supremely happy.

We learn from the Michigan City *Enterprise* that Chancey F. Page, the life convict at the Northern prison, turned over the last leaf of his desperate history last Tuesday night, the 2nd inst., by chocking himself to death in his cell. His way of shuffling off his mortal coil showed the desperate character of the man and his determination to succeed in this, his second attempt at self destruction. He made a slip noose of his suspenders, placed it around his neck, sat down and tied his hands across his knees, fastened the suspender to his hands with a piece of tarred twine, leaned back and chocked himself to death In this condition he was found dead in his cell last Wednesday.

Stock in the Building, Loan and Savings Association is better than life insurance because the stockholder can use the money prior to his death, while in life insurance death must occur before the money is available, except on the advancement plan which costs more than the stock in these associations. Again, you must pay your assessments for life insurance by the year in advance requiring often more money than many can command. By taking building stock you pay by the month.

Insurance Agents may gas all they want to, but no honorable gentleman will throw cold water on such an institution because they must know that it is a much better investment than insurance.

MARRIAGES.

Mansdorfer—Mader—On the 14th of April A. D. 1872, at the Parsonage, by the Rev. J. G. Kissell, Mr. Ernest Mansdorfer and Miss Amelia M. Mader, all of this county. No cake.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No,' send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers' the benefit of it.

Editorial Convention.

The semi-annual convention of the editors and publishers' association of the 10 and 11th districts was held at Kendallville on Friday, April 12. The following named persons were represented:

Waterloo Press—C. K. Baxter.
LaGrange Standard—J. D. Devor.
Ligonier Banner—J. B. Stoll.
Goshen Democrat—W. A. Osborn.
Huntington Democrat—S. F. Winter.
Huntington Herald—J. F. Moses.
Auburn Courier—Thomas C. Mays.
LaPort Argus—J. B. Stoll.
Goshen Times—Wm. M. Starr, J. P Prickett.
Warsaw Indianian—Q. A. Hossler, J. H Carpenter.
Mishawaka Enterprise—S. T. Montgomery.
Kendallville Standard—C. O. Myers, G W. Roof.
South Bend Register—A. Beal.

In the absence of Secretary Platt McDonald, W. A. Beane was designated as secretary *pro tem.*

The forenoon session was chiefly devoted to a discussion of Mr. Winter's proposition to agree upon a schedule of prices for advertising patent medicines, circuses &c.

Mr. Winter thought much good might be accomplished by putting a proper estimate upon the value of such advertising; that the compensation therefor was generally too low, and that the practice of allowing patent medicine men and agents of circuses to dictate terms should be discarded. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to ascertain whether the established rates for legal advertising were generally adhered to, and that an adjourned meeting be held for the consideration of this and other important business at as early a day as possible.

Mr. Moses endorsed the views of the gentleman who preceded him, and suggested that there might be some propriety in looking after the interests of publishers with regard to advertising agents who were paying ruinously low rates, as for instance Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Dauchey & Co., and others that might be mentioned in this connection.

The President, Mr. Stoll, defended Rowell & Co., as paying living rates when dealing with publishers who adheared to their prices.

Mr. Montgomery also endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Winter. He beliived that the next Legislator should be petitioned to fix the rates for legal advertising, in order to gard against the quibbling of parties who always grumbled on account of printer's fees.

Mr. Osborn urged the necessity of adhearing to uniform prices that would protect publishers who had invested all their capital in the printing business.

Mr. Devor spoke of the difficulties that are thrown in the way of publishers with regard to uniform rates; though every publisher ought to do the best he can. He also reiterated the opinion that the association should be limited to a smaller territory, and that every Congressional District should have its own organization.

At the hour of 12 the convention adjourned to meet again at half past one.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Agreeable to adjournment, the convention reassembled in the parlor of the Brick Kelly House.

J. P. Prickett, associate editor of the Goshen *Times*, and Daniel S. Marsh, associate editor of the South Bend *Register*, were admitted to membership of the association.

A general and very elaborate discussion was then had of the several points touched upon in the forenoon session—nearly all the members participating in the discussion, and freely expressing their views. The utmost unanimty of sentiment prevailing in relation to the necessities of the hour.

On motion of Mr. Devor it was

Resolved, That an adjourned meeting of the association be held at South Bend on the 17th of May next, and that all the publishers of the two Districts be requested to attend the same early in the forenoon.

The President was then authorized and instructed to issue a circular to each publisher in the two Districts requesting a compliance with the above resolution, and embracing a programme of the business to be transacted at said meeting.

After a pleasant and most profitable interchange of opinions, the convention adjourned.

J. B. STOLL, Pres.
W. A. Beane, Sec'y pro tem.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a regular meeting of Butler Lodge, No. 282, of Butler, Indiana, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in his wise providence to take from our midst our worthy Sister, Saloma Fisher, wife of Brother James F. Fisher, therefore

Resolved, That in our bereavement we have lost a dear, much beloved, faithful and kind Sister, a warm hearted and generous friend.

Resolved, That although to us darkness and mystery encompass the removal of one so young, whose life seemed full of usefulness, yet in the deepest humility, we recognize the hand of a Divine Master who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our dear Brother, the husband and parents, brothers and sisters, in the loss of Soloma, and invoke the Divine blessing in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That although we greatly mourn her loss, yet we feel that our loss is her great gain.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect our Lodge room shall be draped in mourning for thirty days and that the charter of the Rebeka Degree, be draped in mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Auburn Courier and that a copy be presented to the husband, parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and that one copy of these be kept on the file of the Lodge.

A. F. Pinchin,
J. M. Norford, } Com,
Chas. Haynes,

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at these astonishingly low prices. Remember the place No. 5 Keystone Block Ft. Wayne.

Jacksonville, Fla., papers make the allegation that 230 alligator skins were received there the other day.

From Corunna.

Mr. Editor.—Often seeing notices in your paper requesting news, &c., from different parts of the county, I will give you an item that occurred here a few days ago. I know it will not be of much interest to your subscribers, however, but the boys will take it in, sure.

Well, two parties, one from your place and the other a few miles south of town, came to Corunna to visit some friends.—The boys understanding each other (that is the object both parties anticipated) had a fearful time coming the last mile. The rig from town caught sight of their country opponents and both parties let their horses out at a 2:40 rate. They both made good time, but the plow horse came out about a quarter ahead. Up come the town swells, looking pleasant and agreeable, when one, the smallest of the two, got out of the buggy and went into the house. The other, a big, commanding form like fellow, sat in the buggy perfectly "Cool," and to judge from his appearance I should think an extra dose of "Golden Oil" would help his case.

The two town boys, too bad, had to retire, but took the matter very "Cool," and the last seen of them they were investigating the coming "Ke-ran-berry" crop, in a piece of woods not far distant.

The scene, take it all in all, was a magnificent one. Oh, could we but picture it. What a beautiful tableau it would display!

The country conveyance then moved to the hotel, and having their horse properly cared for (fastened to a hitching post) returned again for their chat, but on account of the "weather" denoting storm, they too, soon retired. In the "Cool" part of the evening Auburn was again on exhibition, and the "big fellow" seeing that all was well tried to quote, "The boy stood on the burning deck, &c." He done pretty well, but still it was kind of "Cool" Here night seperated us from the scene, but the reader can easily imagine the rest. The best of all was an echo that was heard saying: "Wait, he's coming, we hear the 'big fellow' roar." All sing.

Observer.

☞ USE DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP ☜

☞ DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP WILL CURE COUGH.

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER FACTORY

C. A. ZOLLINGER,
Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 27, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
ORT WAYNE IND

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or acount come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
294 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

12th Business Year

And Continued Prosperity of

ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous, active business principle as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pilliow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covers, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immese stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5,00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an immese varity of cheap dress goods, at 15, 50, 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any address. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeiste,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Kelly, late of Defiance County, Ohio, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

April 5, '72. JAMES D. KELLY, Adm'r.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING
J. & P. PIERR,
Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,
will exhibit the latest spring styles
PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
Mounring Bonnets,
LEGHORNS AND STRAWS.
Flowers and Ribbons in all shades, Torqueise Crapes, Velours and Silks
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Cherry Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We guarantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.
No. 1 Phœnix Block.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods
AND
MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWESTP RICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

KNABE & CO.'S
PIANOS!
Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.
OVER
TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!
Of these celebrated Instruments
Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

KNABE PIANOS

Are universally conceded to be the leading

FIRST-CLASS

Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HIL,
General Agent,
No. 54 Calhoun St. Fort ayne.

Miscellaneous.

'ash advances—Attentions to a rich 'ow.

With what musical instrument would ou catch a fish? - Castanet.

Tweed expects to go to Saturn when he dies—so that he can join one of them 'er'rings.

Annual flowe'ing plants are said to resemble whales, because they come up to blow.

The debt of nature should never be paid if it can't be collected without an 'execution.'

The French have a very significant saying: It is always the unexpected which happens.

If you let the cat out of the bag, never try to cram it back again; it only makes matters worse.

Why does a young woman when she's jilted frown upon the world at large?—Why, naturally enough, being a cut-lass who has just met with foil, she looks daggers.

A Southern paper says in its local columns: 'A negro and two fine young mules were drowned in the river yesterday. The mules were remarkably fine animals, and cannot be very easily replaced.'

The Knoxville *Chronicle* says that the prospects of a large yield of wheat in east Tennesse is fine indeed. A larger area was planted than usual.

The proprietors of the projected coffin factory in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, hope to begin operations in season to supply the spring trade.

The greatest run of luck on record is that of a Baltimore cigar dealer, who within the last three months has inherited a fortune, drawn a big lottery prize, found $7,000 in the cellar of his house, and lost his mother in law.

Fifty car loads of coal, averageing three hundred bushels to the car, in all fifteen thousand bushels, are shipped daily from Washington, Daviess county, Indiana.—The coal is delivered on the cars at about ten cents per bushel.

Advices received at San Francisco from the volcanic country north of the Majave river, shows that the earthquake of the 26th, last was felt with terrible force there At Lone Pine twenty three people were killed, and thirty wounded. Shocks were felt for thirty hours. Fifty houses were demolished, and the town is in ruins.

A farmer on the road between Charlton and Worchester, Mass., having been terribly annoyed by drummers, put up the sign: 'No sewing machines wanted. Got one!' It was of no use, however, the next drummer wanted to see the machine, so how the farmer has put out, 'Small pox, and says that works first-rate.

If I only had Capital.

If I only had capital, a young man said, as he puffed a ten cent cigar I would do something.

If I only had capital, said another, as he walked away from a dramshop, I would go into business.

Young man with the cigar, you are smoking your capital away. Yeu from the dramshop are drinking yours and destroying your body at the same time. Dimes make dollars. Time is money. Don't wait for a fortune to begine with. Our men of power and influence did not start with fortunes. You too, can make your mark if you will. But you must stop spending your money and time in idleness.

Do you think, asked Mrs. Pepper, 'that a little temper is a bad thing in a woman? Certainly not, ma'am, replied a gallant philosopher; it is a good thing, and she ought never to lose it.

One thousand coons, an exchange says, were drowned during the recent California freshet. That won't be a circumstance to compare with the possum drowning by the freshet of the November election.

An Italian woman died of small pox, at Washington, about three weeks ago, and her friends insisted on a public funeral.—Of those who attended, sixteen were taken sick, and six have died. The popularity of that class of entertainments is on the wane.

Prince Arthur, of England, will shortly be promoted to the rank of Major, and will go to India for two years.

Edwin Forrest remains in quite ill health but with favorable symptoms of recovery. Considerable time must elapse, however, before he can resume the stage.

The House of Representatives met as in Committee of the Whole on Saturday, for general debate. Various speeches were made on miscellaneous subjects.

Aristide Delavigne, a well known cotton merchant of New Orleans and a native of France, aged 33, fell into the river from the ship Cameo, Friday night, and was drowned.

Putting the Best Face Upon It.

Stiggles was met by an old friend the other day whom he had not seen for several years.

"Bless me, Stiggles, old boy! I'm glad to see you. You are looking well. How is it with you?"

"Fair to middling," replied Stiggles.

"Married yet?"

"Yes."

"That's good."

"Not so very good. I married a shrew."

"Ah—that's bad."

"Not so very. She brought me ten thousand dollars."

"Indeed—that was good fortune."

"Not so good after all: for I laid it out in sheep, and they all died of the foot-rot."

"Surely, that was most unfortunate."

"Not so very unfortunate; for I sold the pelts for more than the sheep cost me."

"In truth, that made ample amendment."

"Not so much as you imagine. I laid out the money upon a house and the house burned down, with all that was in it."

"Bless me! that was lamentable, surely."

"Not so lamentable as might have been. *My wife was in it!*"

Smith thought it was morally wrong to take the animals for food, and he resolved to quit it and live on vegetables. But one morning he gave way to temptation and walked into a beefsteak.

'I don't know,' said he, 'that it's any harm to eat a peice of this cow, since it's dead and the matter can't be helped; but I'll be hanged if I'l ever kill one myself.

Two gentlemen, one named Woodcock the other Fuller, walking together, happened to see an owl. Said Fuller, 'That bird is very much like a Woodcock.'

'You are very far wrong,' said Mr. W, 'for it's Fuller in the head, Fuller in the eyes, and Fuller all over.

A society was organized in St. Louis, Saturday night, for the purpose of assisting in raising funds to pay off the war debt of France. Chas. P. Choteau was elected president.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

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for sale, also Rosswood, Gilt, and Walnut dings. All of which will be sold at bottom The patronage of the public is respectfully

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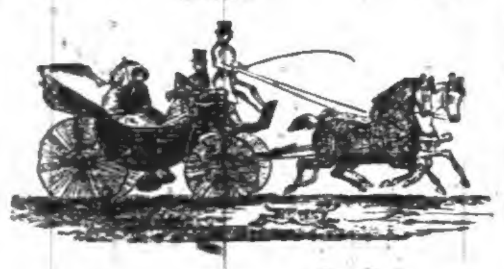

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RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publ prom ising to use ur bes t ndeavors to give gene atisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

he FIRST SATUAY of September, October ember, March, April, and May. Examinations commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must prepared for examination in all the branches red by law, as no special License can be . Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in al cases. Trustees should see eachers do not commence their schools with license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AUBURN

and

DEKALB COUNTY.

For Thirty Days Only

To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS MENS FURNISHING GOGDS of us we will give you New York Wholesa Prices in

OVERCOATS,

Men & Boys Coats, pants,

VESTS,

and in fact everything in our line. Please stop in and examine our Stock of

$5 OVERCOATS,

r our $7 SUITS. South east corner, Calhoun Street, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

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NO ADVANCE

IN COTTON GOODS

—AT—

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

But we are offering Bargrins in

EVERY DEPARMENT!

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,
107 COLUMBIA STREET

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Send for a Cattalongh of G. Buttrick's Celebrated Patterns.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET SORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

MANHOOD.

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new adition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's Chir House.

M E. WOODWARD.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
60 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " [illegible]
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
3 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves;
50 Hard Coal Stoves;
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

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RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c., &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All o rs promptly executed. Special attention give d, [illegible] ast of the Methodist Chur

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Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN,"

That is, lacking jupgment or exoerience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

than they onght to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than ty the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

KNOWN AS THE

PALACE OF FASHION

LOOK AROUND,

FRIENDS, AND

Buy Your Clothing

FROM PARTIES

Reliable, Pompt ad Reasoable,

In price. There will be

Nothing Green in That!

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM

PURELY ALCOHOL

DR WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

FORT WAYNE
CONSERVATORY
OF
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G. H. PICKER,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR!

Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

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AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Grand Spring Opening

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods, ju purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c,
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy all competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shawls and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3,50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGARS, PRUNES, COFFE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans		-	9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality		-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10 Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00 Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

			WINES.
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 00
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 00
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 50
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 50
Ca'awba Wire	1 00	Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish,

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbs 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 8c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15c

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, WHEAT FRUITS, ETC.

Havnna Choice Cigars.

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $3 00

Tobaccos

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco 3lb	-	$1 00
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

—CALL AT—

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.S

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Auditor Office

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square.....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
2 Squares ...	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	16.00
3 Squares....	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	13.00	16.00	20.00
4 Squares....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column....	[illegible]	22.00	35.00	30.00	45.00	60.00	70.00	80.00

[illegible] to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local [illegible] cents per line, first [illegible]; [illegible] cents each additional insertion.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 25, 1872. No. 17.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

Published Every Thursday.

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Six months	1.00
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all [illegible] Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

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CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
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DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

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MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting Brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

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DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER.

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised, must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, having iron bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleeper's, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve	7 00 a m	
Connersville	[illegible]	
Indianapolis	[illegible]	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn,	L 11.08	5.40p
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylor's	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Lib'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5.30	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.48	Laketon	7.20	12.49
1.35	6.10	A. Roann.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R.

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville ...	6.33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	[illegible]	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	[illegible]	12,43 A.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,30 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	5,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	[illegible]
Forest	4,20 "	[illegible]	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M,	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,4 "

No. [illegible] daily except Monday; Nos. 3 and 6 daily [illegible] daily except Saturday and Sunday.
[illegible] General Passenger [illegible]

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p		5 13
Waterloo	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville	2 50		7 43
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson ... Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw	[illegible]		[illegible]
Grand Rapids	8 15		....
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 20p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		[illegible]
Saginaw	4 15		7 30
Lansing	7 35		10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m		12 15p m
Hanover	7 55		12 52
Jonesville	8 25		1 17
Reading	8 55		1 47
Fremont	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant	10 05		3 02
Waterloo	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft. Wayne ... Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt

I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	x 1:48 a m.	2:00 p m
Waterloo	2:03 "	2:20 "
Sedan	x 2:11 "	2:30 "
Corunna	x 2:15 "	2:36 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	x11:35 p m	2:26 p m
Sedan	x11:41 "	2:51 "
Waterloo	11:48 "	2:50 "
Butler	x12:03 a m	3:05 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
CARY W. Gen. Ticket Agent.

COME INTO THE GARDEN, MAUD

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Come into the garden, Maud,
For the black bat, night, has flown!
Come into the garden, Maud,
I am here at the gate alone;
And the woodbine spices are wafted abroad,
And the musk of the roses blown.

For a breeze of morning moves,
And the planet of love is on high,
Beginning to faint in the light that she loves,
On a bed of daffodil sky,
To faint in the light of the sun that she loves,
To faint in its light and die.

All night have the roses heard
The flute, violin, bassoon;
All night has the casement jessamine stirred
To the dancers dancing in tune—
Till a silence fell with the waking bird,
And a hush with the setting moon.

I said to the lily, "There is but one
With whom she has heart to be gay,
When will the dancers leave her alone?
She is weary of dance and play."

Now half to the setting moon are gone,
And half to the rising day;
Low on the sand, and loud on the stone,
The last wheel echoes away.

I said to the rose, "The brief night goes
In babble and revel and wine.
O young lord-lover, what sighs are those
For one that will never be thine?
But mine! but mine!" so I swore to the rose,
"Forever and ever, mine!"

And the soul of the rose went into my blood,
As the music clashed in the hall;
And long by the garden lake I stood,
For I heard the rivulet fall
From the lake to the meadow and on to the wood,
Our wood that is dearer than all.

From the meadow your walks have left so sweet
That whenever a March wind sighs,
He sets the jewel-print of your feet
In violet blue as your eyes—
To the woody hollows in which we meet,
And the valleys of Paradise.

The slender acacia would not shake
One long milk-bloom on the tree;
The white lake-blossom fell into the lake
As the pimpernell dozed on the lea.

But the rose was awake all night for your sake,
Knowing your promise to me;
The roses and lilies were all awake—
They sighed for the dawn and thee.

Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls,
Come hither! the dances are done,
In gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls,
Queen lily and rose in one;
Shine out, little head, sunning over with curls,
To the flowers, and be their sun.

There has fallen a splendid tear
From the passion-flower at the gate.
She is coming, my dove, my dear,
She is coming, my life, my fate!
The red rose cries, "She is near, she is near;"
And the white rose weeps, "She is late!"
The lark-spur listens, "I hear! I hear!"
And the lily whispers, "I wait!"

She is coming, my own, my sweet!
Were it ever so airy a tread,
My heart would hear her and beat,
Were it earth in an earthly bed.

My dust would hear her and beat,
Had I lain for a century dead—
Would start and tremble under her feet,
And blossom in purple and red.

Good on Butler.

A rather amusing story is in circulation at the expense of the eminent gentleman from Massachusetts, commonly called 'Old Strabismus.'

At the President's levee the other night which was rather crowded, an old lady from the interior somewhere in a fainting condition, requested her husband to get her an ice.

Can't be did, responded 'hub,' in some irritation; there ain't no refreshments here.

Don't believe it. Didn't we get plenty at Belknap's the other day? the good woman said angrily; now go and get me a lemonade.

I tell you now, don't be a fool; there ain't no refreshments, everybody says so, grunted the lord and master.

You are quite mistaken, sir, said the Hon. S. S Cox, who happened to be near and who never loses an opportunity to put in a joke. The president always provides substancially. There he is Butler whose business is to show ladies to the supper room and the Hon. little jester pointed to General Butler. You'll find him a little stuck up and cross, but you shouldn't mind that; tell him to get you terrapins.

This was said so gravely that the two struggled through the crowd to where General Butler stood talking to some ladies.

I say, mister, I am told you are the butler, said the man.

I'm General Butler, replied old Strabismus pleasantly, thinking the two some country people filled with admiration of his greatness.

I don't care whether you are general butler or not, my wife wants some terrapins and lemonade.

Sir? snorted old B., in amazement and disgust.

'Oh, don't take airs, old cock. Come, now, hurry up those terrapins.

You must be drunk, sir, you must be drunk.

No he ain't, screamed the wife. He's a Good Templar; he ain't drunk, but I guess you are.

Roars of laughter greeted this, in which S. S. Cox was forced to join. General Butler Reddened in the face, and began puffing his cheeks out in the most violent manner.

I don't understand this extraordinary conduct. What do you want sir—what do you want?

Terrapins, I tell you.

What do you take me for, you cussed fool? roared Benjamin.

You call me a cuss fool and I'll hit you on the snout, said the man.

At this juncture an officer of the police seized the belligerent husband and led him away amid much laughter. Butler, turning suddenly, saw the mischief maker.

I say, Cox, did you do that?

Well, I owe terrapins, and I'll pay you, mind that—I'll pay you.'

And the two walked lovingly away.

Explanations Wanted.

Why a physician can't leave his office an hour on Sunday to attend religious service for fear there might be a call for him and yet can leave it several hours daily during the week to visit his parents.

Why a lawyer can't offer up a prayer of five minutes in public, and yet can plead for hours in court.

Why a farmer can't give but a dollar or two towards building a mission church, and yet can buy and pay for a farm.

Why a tradesman is so wearied that he can only attend the morning service on Sunday, and yet he is able to work hard and late every week day.

Why some people can't go to church when it rains, or looks like it, and yet rain never stops them in their occupation though they get a little wet.

Why a wealthy man can't afford to give anything to build a church adding value to his property, and yet can build a house every year.

Why some parents are not competent to instruct in a Sunday School, and yet are competetent to instruct their children at home—and even their neighbors in politics and theology too.

Why a tax payer can't give anything to support the Kingdom of God, and pay one per cent, or two to support his government.

The above are only a few specimens of the endless number and variety of things that we have seen and thought over. We were never able to explain. Those so doing many be able and we should be glad if they would, either in the paper or to their consciences. We hope they will be prepared to do so for certainly it will be insisted on, one day.

Farmer Boy.

Every farmer's boy should know how sooner or latter.

1. To dress himself, black his own shoes cut his brother's hair, wind the clock, sew on a button, make a bed, and keep all his clothes in perfect order and neatly in place.

2. To harness a horse, grease a wagon, and drive a team.

3. To carve and wait on the table.

4. To milk the cows, shear the sheep, and dress a veal or mutton.

5. To reckon money and keep accounts accurately, and according to book-keeping rules.

6. To write a neat appropriate, briefly expressed business letter, in a good hand, and fold and superscribe it properly, and write contracts.

7. To plow, sow grain and grass seed, drive a mowing machine, swing a scythe, build a neat stack and pitch hay.

8. To put a package, build a fire, white wash a wall, mend broken tools, and regulate a clock.

There are many other things which would render boys useful to themselves and others—these are merely specimens. But the young man who can do all these things well, and who is ready at all times to assist others, and be useful to his mother and sisters, will command far more respect and esteem than if he knew merely how to drive fast horses, smoke cigars, play cards and talk nonsense to foolish young ladies at parties.

* * *

During the sitting of a court in Connecticut, not long ago, on a very cold evening a crowd of lawyers had collected around the fire that blazed cheerfully on the hearth in a bar room, when a traveler entered, benumbed with cold, but no one moved to give him room to warm his shins so he leaned black against the wall in the back part of the room.

Presently a smart young limb of the law addressed him, when the following took place:

'You look like a traveler?

Wall, I suppose I am; I came all the way from Wisconsin a foot, at any rate.

From Wisconsin. What a distance to come on on pair of legs.

Wall, I done it anyhow.

Did you ever pass through hell in any of your travels?

Yes, sir; I've passed through the outskirts.

I thought likely. Well what are the manners and customs there? Some of us would like to know.

Oh you'll find them much the seme as in this place lawyers sit nearest the fire.

* * *

The ceremony of trying the nuptial knot is very much simplified in the Hoosier State, as the following scene will show:

What is your name, sir? demanded the justice.

Matty.

What is yours, Miss?

Polly.

Matty, do you love Polly?

No mistake.

Polly, do you love Matty?

Well, reckon.

Well, then, concluded the official dignitary.

I pronounce you man and wife, all the days of your life.

* * *

A fond husband in Norwich, Conn. who had always supposed his fair wife to very good, and pure, and true, detected her the other night in the act of wearing a Dolly Narden suit. The stricken husband fled from his home, and is now wandering in the wilds of New Jersey—a broken hearted man.

* * *

A modest young lady at the table, desiring the leg of a chicken, said:

I take the part which ought to be dressed in drawers.

A young gentleman opposite replied:

I'll take the part which ought to wear the bustle.

The young lady fainted, and was carried out on a salver.

Miscellaneous.

One pig in every fifty has trichinae.

Blue eyed folks rarely have apoplexy.

A scalded dog always fears cold water.

People with long jaws are long livered

Victoria thinks no harm of Sunday travel.

Boston smuggles more silk than any other city.

Our grandmothers' beads have come round again.

Necklaces of Dead Sea shells are regarded as rare.

Carrying revolvers in church is orthodox in Florida.

Des Moines, Iowa is said to have forty opium eaters.

The Nashville street cars are provided each with a clock.

If your razor is dull, strop it on a silk handkerchief.

April is the most propitious month in which to be married.

At Dubuque they propose to cure the small pox with salt.

Twelve leaves of artificial flowers hold ten grains of arsenic.

About 50,000 acres in France are devoted to poppy raising.

Wild hogs are the terror of Virginia Valley, California, farmers.

The loudness of the cracd'e is no criterion of the size of the egg

One third of the population of Mississippi cannot read nor write.

An ignorant but earnest convert asks if there is 'a barn in Gilead?'

Get out your quarters. Thirty one circuses will leave New York in April.

Memphis consumes 13,000 dozen eggs per day during the spring months

An old saying is that whether a man is married or not, he is sure to regret it.

There is a Mormon society of 50 members among the miners at Scranton, Pennsylvians

Russia has more agricultural societies within her borders than any other nation.

An infant only five days old died of lock jaw in Richmond, Virginia, the other day.

The old Whigs of Atlanta, Georgia, celebrated Henry Clay's birthday, on the 12th of April.

Two young Santee Indians have recently entered Griswold College, at Davenport, Iowa.

A Marshalltown, Iowa, couple were run over while sparking on the track, and died happy.

In Connecticut they get fire insurance agents to attend wicked men in their last moments.

William McCann, of Elmira, New York, has been for thirty seven years a constable of that city.

A St. Louis man has been bitten by a mad dog, had the small pox and broken a leg since December.

New Albany papers are again clamoring for water works in that city.

Two young ladies publicly cowhided a young man in Albany Monday last. And yet they are not happy.

Pleasant township, Allen county, claims to have experienced an earthquake shock Saturday last Very pleasant township truly.

The people near new Providence, Clark county, are exercised over the mysterious disappearance of George Doup, a wealthy young farmer. George was in love, and left behind him a letter hinting at suicide.

Wesley Grey was fatally shot near Livonia, Washington county, some days ago, while out hunting with his friend, John Hunter. The unfortunate occurrence was caused by the accidental discharge of Hunter's gun.

General Charles Cruft has sold the Terre Haute *Express* to Messrs. C. H. Allen, O. J. Smith, and S. R. Henderson, who will conduct the business under the name of the Terre Haute *Express* Printing Company.

Mr. George DeBruler, of Patoka township, while riding along the levee on the south side of Winslow, was thrown from his horse and his foot catching in the stirrup was dragged some distance by the frightened beast. He lay unconscious several hours and died Wednesday.

About three miles from Elizabethtown lives a vagrant family named Hazelwood. They are represented to be altogether worthless and vicious. A quarrel arose between the old man and his son Quinton last Tuesday, when the latter struck the old one with the butt of a musket and dashed out his brains.

* * *

What shall I do, Doctor, when the gout seizes me? said a bon vivant, recently, to his physician.

Arm yourself, by all means, replied the witty physician.

Arm yourself, what do you mean?

Get the arms of an easy chair, and have them ready on each side of you.

* * *

An old lady was once arguing strongly for woman's right to preach, when some one attempted to put her down with a text from St. Paul.

Ah, said she, there is where Paul and I differ.'

* * *

A shop keeper, who had stuck up a notice in glaring capitals, Selling off—Must close on Saturday! was asked by a friend what are you selling off? Yes; all shop keepers are selling off, ain't they? But you say must close on Saturday. To be sure; would you have me to keep open on Sunday?

Health Insurance.

A thin, cadaverous looking German, about fifty years of age, entered the office of a Health Insurance Company in Indiana a few days ago, says the Daily Courier, and enquired:

Ish de man in vot inshures de peeples helts?

The agent politely answered, I attend to that business, sir.

Vell, I vants my helts inshured; vot you charge?

Different peices, answered the agent, from three to ten dollars a year; pay ten dollars a year and you get ten dollars a week in case of sickness.

Vell, said Mynheer, I vants ten dollar vort.

The agent inquired his state of health

Vell, I ish sick all te time. I's shust out te bed too tree hours a tay, unt te doctor says he can't do nothing more goot for me.

If that's you state of health, returned the agent, we can't insure it. We only insure persons who are in good health. At this Mynheer bristled up with anger.

You must tink I'm a fool; vot you tink I come to pay ten dollars for inshure my helt, ven I vos vell.

Business Law.

The following brief compilation of business law is worth a careful preservation, as it contains the essence of a large amount of legal verbiage:

It is not legally necessary to say on a not 'for value received.'

A note on Sunday is void.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A note by a minor is void.

A contract made with a miner is also void.

Any contract made with a lunatic is void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in state of intoxication, cannot be collected

If a note is lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it, if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven.

An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of dishonor within twenty-four hours of its nonpayment.

Notes bear interest only when they are so stated.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each invidual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amout of the debt of the firm.

Ignorance of the law excuses no person.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

The law compels no one to do imposibilites.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the rest.

The Cadi's Decision.

A poor Turkish slater of Constantinople, being at work upon the roof of a house, lost his footing and fell into the narrow street upon a man who chanced to be passing at the time. The pedestrain was killed by the concussion, while the slater escaped without material injury.

A son of the deceased caused the slater to be arrested and taken before the Cadi where he made the most grave charge, and claimed ample redress.

The Cadi listened attentively, and in the end asked the slater what he had to say in his defence.

Dispenser of Justice, answered the accused, in humble mood, it is even as this man says; but God forbid that there should be evil in my heart. I am a poor man, and know not how I can make the amends.

The son of the man who had been killed thereupon demanded that condign punishment should be inflicted upon the accused

The Cadi meditated a few moments, and finally said:

It shall be so.

To the slater he continued—

Thou shalt stand in the street where the father of this stood when thou did'st fall upon him.

And to the accuser he added,—

And thou shalt, if it so please thee, go upon the roof, and fall upon the culprit, even as he did fall upon thy father. Allah is great.

* * *

An exchange says: A local newspaper is a traveling its weekly rounds to the families of its customers. No matter whether trade is brisk or otherwise, no business man can afford to take down his sign; or withdraw the pleasing influence of a weekly chat with customers through the newspapers. For a business man to stop advertising would be equal to saying. I have stopped business, and ask no favors of the people.

* * *

Freedom and education go hand in hand together. There are now in Rome twenty public schools and an aggregate attendance no public school was to be found in the Eternal City.

* * *

A million dollars is the price of a well established and successful sugar plantation in Cuba.

* * *

There are said to be valuable oil land in Tennessee, which for development await the opening of railroads, some of which are now building.

* * *

Put money in your own pockets by taking your home paper.

THE PAWNED FLUTE.

A miserable room in a miserable house, but the bright sunlight shone through the dingy window, and tried to cheer the sick man who lay on the bed, and the little child that leaned against his pillow. A dreary desolate room, but only one of the hundreds like it that fill our great city, and know no brightness but that of the blessed sun, which the good Father sends to all. The man closed his eyes wearily, the child slid down on the floor, and the sunbeams flickered fainter and fainter, till they wrapped the father and child in a parting embrace, and then fled away. The sound of footsteps was heard, and the child clapped his hands, crying, "Mamma!" as a little pale woman, with a sweet face and sad eyes, entered the room She kissed the child, and then went to the bed.

"Hubert, dear, do you feel better?"

"No, Alice, and I fear I never shall. I will not ask the question, your face tells me you have been unsuccessful. Ah, Alice! how bitterly I reproach myself for bringing you to this Had you never seen me, you might now have a happy home, and not be starving by the bedside of a helpless invalid."

"Hush, Hubert! Do not talk so. If either be to blame, it is I; had not the poor teacher won your love, you would now be the rich Hubert St. Clare. But neither did wrong. God sends love and we only follow where it leads. If we trust to his goodness, all will be well. I wouldn't give my husband for all the gold in California, and I don't think you would give your wife, would you?"

She smiled and kissed him, and then turned away to hide the tears, as she took off her bonnet and shawl. It grew darker and colder; and the child began to cry with chilliness and hunger. She gave it the last piece of bread, and took it in her arms to warm it.

"Alice," called her husband. "I am faint; can you give me some wine?"

Alice grew sick, for she knew that the bottle which she had fasted to buy, had yielded its last drop. Still she got it, hoping in the face of truth, that there might be just a little more; but it was empty.

"Hubert, the wine is all gone."

"Never mind, dear, I can do without it. It is very cold; come and sit by me."

She put the bottle back, and as she did so her hand touched a box that lay beside it. She drew it out, and hope sparkled in her eyes.

"See, Hubert! your flute. You will not miss it now, and it will bring some money; enough to keep us till Mr. Brent returns. Shall I take it, dear?"

Hubert hesitated a moment, and then said:

"Yes, take it."

She hurried on her bonnet and shawl, and the child began to cry, as she did it.

"Papa, papa! Mamma go way. Mamma take Bertie's music."

She bent over the child, saying:

"Don't cry, Bertie. Mamma won't stay long, and she will bring bread for the music. Bertie be good, and talk to papa till I come back."

The child dried his tears, and climbed on the bed; Alice put the box under her shawl and went out.

The fire blazed brightly in the St. Clare parlor. Heavy curtains shut out the night; shaded lamps filled the room with soft light, and everything spoke of comfort and wealth. Mr. and Mrs. St. Clare sat in deep cushioned chairs before the fire. He was reading, but she sat with folded hands, looking anxiously into the coals. A few nights before the house had been robbed of a large amount of plate and jewels, and she was still suffering from the shock. The bell rang, and a servant announced, "Mr. Busk."

"Show him in!" said the master. And in a second, a sharp little man dressed in black, entered the room. He was the detective, and Mr St. Clare rose to meet him.

"Good evening, Mr. Busk. Have you made any discoveries?"

"I don't know, sir. Was that list you gave me correct?"

"Perfectly."

"Nothing taken but plate and jewels?"

"Nothing; but why do you ask?"

"Why, you see to day, as I was prowling around among some of my old friends, I came across this thing; and I thought it might have been in the lot, and you overlooked it. Are you sure it wasn't? Look at it." And he handed a flute to Mr. St. Clare.

He took it with a trembling hand, for it was no stranger to his eyes. His wife leaned over his shoulder, and he slowly turned it over, till on a little gold plate they read the name of their banished son, "Hubert St. Clare." For a moment a death-like silence reigned, and then the mother spoke:

"Henry, God has sent us this. You must forgive our boy."

He pushed her aside, and starting up, paced the floor with bowed head and slow steps. His wife looked at him with pleading eyes. He stopped before her.

"Forgive him, Maria! God grant that he is still on earth, to give me his forgiveness!" And he laid his gray head on his wife's shoulder and sobbed aloud:

"My boy! my boy! my boy!"

Mr. Busk had watched in silence, his experienced eyes reading the story at a glance. Now he spoke.

"Pardon me, but time is precious to me, and I suppose you have some questions to ask."

Mr. St. Clare loooked up.

"Yes, Busk, thank you. Tell me all you know about this." And he laid his hand on the flute.

Busk told him all, which was indeed but little. He had found it in a pawn-broker's shop, where it had been left by a woman who was a stranger to the pawn-broker.

"By a woman?" said Mr. St. Clare, when he stopped. "Maria he must be dead, and I have killed him." And again he bowed his head, but she laid her hand upon it, and said:

"Cheer up, Henry; he may be ill; but he lives; call up your strength to find him."

Find him! As well try to recover a lost grain of sand from Sahara's desert, as a suffering, unknown fellow-creature from the billows of that mighty city.

Mr. St. Clare, with two detectives, visited the pawn-broker's that night; but they learned no more than Mr. Busk had the first time; and could only arrange to have the woman watched if she returned.

Time rolled on, and she did not reappear. Mr. St. Clare advertised in every journal. He might as well placarded the pyramids; no news of the outer world penetrated Hubert's sick room. A month passed since the flute was brought to Mr. and Mrs. St. Clare, and even the mother's heart began to fail, when one night they received a note from Mr. Busk, which said:

"All right. Woman tracked to No. — Street. Go at once."

The wind drove the biting cold into the cheerless home of Hubert St. Clare. A month had passed, and he still lay on his sick bed. His late employer had not returned, and poor as Hubert was, his old pride withheld him from asking help from strangers. The money raised on the flute, though husbanded with greatest care, at last melted away, and that day Alice's shawl had gone the same road.

The wind blew louder, and the rain drops splashed the window. Alice, with the child in her arms, cowered over the feeble fire, and Hubert slept. A fearful gust swept by, that seemed to shake the crazy house to its foundation, and threatened to dash it to the ground. Still Hubert slept; and Alice, slipping the child from her arms, went to the bed. She bent over him. How changed he was. The pale face had grown whiter, and the features were pinched and sharp. She lifted the dark clinging hair. How cold and damp his brow felt. A dull horror crept over her. She tried to call him but the sound died in her throat. She kissed his lips; still he slept on! "O Father," she thought, "will he never waken? Is he dying?"

The child crept to her and pulled her dress. She did not feel it, neither did she hear hurried footsteps on the stairs, and the voice that called Hubert's name; but his spirit, half hovering in space, caught the sound, and it staid on the threshold of eternity. He opened his eyes, and turned them with a look of of yearning tenderness, toward the door, which opened at that moment, and Mr. and Mrs. St. Clare entered the room.

"Mother! Father!" said he, and with the false strength of death, he held out his arms to them.

"My boy! my boy!" and their arms were around him. For a moment their sobs filled the room; and then Hubert said:

"It is growing dark. Raise my head, mother. I knew you would come. Be good to Alice. Father forgive—mother—Alice—good by!"

And Mrs. St. Clare held the dead body of her son in her arms.

Institute Jottings.

The following were adopted by a Teachers' Institute at Beaver, Pennsylvania. They will be found as useful in Indiana as in that State. Teachers will find them valuable, and should cut them out of the paper and post them where they can see them at least once a day:

Never be late at school.

Make few, if any rules.

Never allow tale bearing.

Avoid governing too much.

Visit the schools of others.

Never punish when angry.

Never magnify small offenses.

Cultivate a pleasant countenance.

Never be hasty in word or action.

Teach both by precept and example.

Never let a known fact go unnoticed.

Require prompt and exact obedience.

Labor diligently for self improvement.

Encourage parents to visit the schools.

Subscribe for some educational journal.

Never compare one child with another.

Never threaten for anticipated offences.

Never attempt to teach too many things.

Never speak in a scolding, fretful manner.

Make the school room cheerful and attractive.

Never let your pupils see that they can vex you.

Banish all books at recitation, except in reading.

Ask two questions out of the book for every one in it.

Never trust to another what you should do yourself.

Never indulge in anything inconsistent with true politeness.

Never use a hard word when an easy one will answer as well.

Never tell a pupil to do a thing unless convinced he can do it.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., APRIL 25, 1872

Meeting of the Dem. Cen'l. Com.

The members of the Democratic Central Committee, and all others interested in the success of the Democratic party of DeKalb county, are requested to meet at Auburn on Saturday, May 4th, 1872, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on June 12th, 1872. Also, to consider the proper time for holding the County Convention, and transact other business that will be before the Committte.

The following are the names of the County Central Committee, to wit:

Henry H. Houser, Butler township.

Jacob Snyder, Jackson township.

Samuel S. Shutt, Concord township.

B. F. Blair, Newville township.

John Shoub, Stafford township.

William Blair, Wilmington township.

Guy Plum, Union township south precinct.

John Butt, Union township, north precinct.

James Goetschius, Richland township, south precinct.

Stephen Masters, Richland township, north precinct.

Emanual Neidig, Fairfield township.

S. B. Mattinger, Smithfield township.

Miles Waterman, Franklin township.

Samuel Learned, Troy township.

J. R. LANNING,

Chairman DeKalb County Central Committe.

April 15th, 1872.

Federal office holders are a unit in regard to the Cincinnati Convention. They have, to a man, decided that it will not be healthy to go there.

Gen. Grant's relations are not inclined to literary avocations. A Radical paper boasts that not more than half a dozen journals in Ohio are edited by federal office holders.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the crowded house which greeted Colonel Fred. Hecker in that city, and applauded his stirring address to the echo, "shows that our German citizens are firm in their belief that power and purity should go together."

Grant has backed down on civil service reform. He stands ready to back down from his claim for consequential damages; he has gone back on the Democratic party, on Andy Johnson, on the Cleveland pup, and, in fact, on everybody except his relations.

There are forty Admirals and other officers in proportion on the active and retired lists of the United States navy. If all these officers had to go somewhere at one and the same time, Robeson would have to find transportation for them outside of the navy, or about half of them would have to walk.

The present administration at Washington has a happy way of spending the money wrung from the people, an especial instance in point occurred not very long ago. During the administration of President Johnson a claim was made to the navy department by certain contractors, for damage said to have arisen from changes in the plans of certain vessels. Secretary Welles, after Congress had passed the necessary law, appointed a board of officers to investigate the merits of the claim, and paid over $115.500 on the report.

Without any further law, Mr. Secretary Robeson organized another board who reported that the contractors should be paid $93,000 more. And this money has been paid in direct violation of the constitution, without any appropriation by Congress.

It may be said that Mr. Robeson did not mean to do wrong. Possibly. But the same argument would justify any violation of law, by the President or any one or more of his subordinates.

We profess to be ruled by the law; that public officers are the servants of the people, and are bound by their orders as set forth in the constitution. Wise men fear that at the rate we have been traveling for three years past, a grand Saturnalia is approaching, in which the servants will have become the masters, and the people will have been reduced from their present position to one of comparative bondage.

All unauthorized power is tyranny, whether exercised by Congress, a President, or a Secretary of the Navy.

It is said that "a National Convention of private soldiers" is to be held at Washington on the 6th of next [illegible]

RUNNING THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

A Contrast—Let Tax Payers Read.

[Correspondence of the Davis County Democrat.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22, 1872.

The first year (one-half of the term) of the Democratic officers has just passed, and feeling that the readers of the *Democrat* might be somewhat interested in information as to their stewardship, I have availed myself of a few leisure hours here in obtaining information therein.

Having been kindly shown through the books and other documents of the Auditor's office to my satisfaction, which by a new commendable rule of the present Auditor, are held open to the inspection and examination of the entire public, friends and foe alike, I am warranted in the statement that the showing is such as should, and doubtles will, be gratifying to every taxpayer in the State who has no selfish purpose to subserve.

Wherever it has been within the power of those officers to cut down expenses it has been done. A fair and true illustration of the economy and reform inaugurated by the administration of the present finance officers of the State can perhaps be best explained and illustrated by the actual figures as they stand upon the books:

In the proper ledger, and also in ex-Auditor Evan's report of 1870, we find the following:

Expense of Auditor's office	$2,000 00
Expense of Treasurer's office	1,000 00
Expense of Secretary's office	1,000 00
Expense of Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,000 00
Expense of Agent of State	2,978 80
Expense of State Debt Sinking Fund	2,581 45
Total	$10,760 26

The foregoing figures were made by and on account of the Republican Administration for the fiscal year of 1870.

The following are also the exact amounts expended on the same account by the present incumbents, during the same length of time:

Expense of Auditor's office	$180 00
Expense of Treasurer's office	138 90
Expense of Secretary's office	180 65
Expense of Superintendent of Public Instruction	249 99
Expense of Agent of State	354 17
Expense of State Debt Sinking Fund	465 60
Total	$1,570 00

By these figures it will be seen that Democratic State officers have saved to the people, in the item of office expenses, the sum of $9,190.33.

The figures side by side are as follows:

Evans for expense of Auditor's office	$2,000 00
Shoemaker, on same account	180 72
Shoemaker less than Evans	$1,819 28
Kimball's expense of Treasurer's office	$1,000 00
Ryan, on same account	138 00
Ryan less than Kimball	$ 861 10
Hoffman's expense of Secretary's office	$1,000 00
Eddy, on same account	190 00
Eddy less than Hoffman	$ 750 00
Hobbs' expense of Superintendent's office	$1,000 00
Hopkins, on same account	239 00
Hopkins less than Hobbs	$ 750 00
Slaughter's expense as Agent of State	$1,000 00
Shannon, on same account	249 99
Shannon less than Slaughter	$ 750 01
Expense of State Debt Sinking Fund	$2,781 49
On same account, present officers	466 00
Difference	$2,320 49
Total savings	9,199 23

While it may be true that this is not a very large amount of money we apprehend it may be admitted that it is a very large per cent. of a saving, and is all that could have reasonably been expected, and reflects credit alike upon the officers and the party that elected them.

Again, the Auditor of State has stopped the $410 per month leak of the treasury on account of the Governor's house rent; $18,896 50 has also been secured to the State from A. H. Conner, late State Printer and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, which, of course, was so much of a steal.

Your readers may be assured that the days of voucher-raising, forgery, corruption and fraud generally, by which means the people have been robbed of thousands upon thousands of dollars, are at an end. And it is moreover an undeniable fact, and one that should not soon be forgotten by the people, that this desirable result comes from, and is the direct and legitimate fruit of the last election in the State. Had the Republican party succeeded in continuing in power, who does not know that the peoples' books would have remained closed, and that these hitherto secreted frauds and robberies would have gone on, and the endorsed Connor would still have been permitted free access to the the Treasury and been continued Chairman of the State Central Committee, and the people would, as in the past, have been continued in utter ignorance of such monstrous frauds and crimes as are now laid bare at the feet of Connor, Douglass, Holloway and others. And Major Evans would now be using $2,000 a year for office expenses, when $180 is found sufficient.

Two men were fined ten dollars each in Nashville the other day for robbing a woman of six dollars. They did things differently down there under the Brownlow regime. The men who then robbed the State of the six hundred thousand dollars school fund, for instance, were never fined anything.

Since Trumbull made his speech in New York, the question as to who wears the Grant collar is becoming an interesting one.

[illegible] was president of the [illegible] that organized the Republican [illegible] in Wisconsin, September [illegible]

The State Treasurer's Duster.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says a few days ago the *Journal* referred to what it termed "a beautiful feather duster" in the office of the Treasurer of State, and Mr Ryan thinking that the editor of the Republican State organ looked upon the cobweb and dust remover with a lustful eye sent him the one that had done "the State some service," and the only *one* in the office, which had been shorn of its fair proportions by long and constant use. The *Journal* editor has the coveted duster, and here is the Treasurer's note accompanying the gift, but which failed to make its appearance in the Republican organ:

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10, 1872.

ED. JOURNAL—*Dear Sir:*—As I notice by the above, you are in need of a "feather duster," I send you, with my compliments, the *only* one in the Treasurer's office. As this "duster" has performed much service in brushing cobwebs from old warrants and "raised vouchers," I do request that you treat it tenderly for the good it has done. I would also be pleased if you could induce Attorney General Hanna to send me the "beautiful duster" you write about, as I need it, and do not like to have credit given for a favor *not* received. Like the illustrious Grant, I assure you I will accept, provided the present is not burthened with "C. O. D."

Yours, etc., JAS. B. RYAN.

The Republicans in New York seized upon the sins of Tweed and his companions as an excuse for a grand parade of honesty, and went in for reform generally. Believing that there was sincerity in all this, the leading Democrats, disgusted at the manifest knavery of the Tammany ring, instead of defending or even excusing the thieveries of those men because they were Democrats, joined in the reform movement to such a degree, that the Republicans elected fully two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature, thus enabling them to reform, to their heart's content, without fear of a possible veto from Gov. Hoffman.

Well, the Legislature has been in session for over its hundred days and what have they done? Nothing. Wood, a Republican Senator who was manifestly bribed by Tweed at the previous session, has been whitewashed all over and pronounced a marvellous proper man; and Tweed for whose election to the State Senate it has been attempted to hold Democrats responsible all over the United States; Tweed, whose very name seems to be an offense to the superlatively honest Republicans; Tweed remains a member of the New York Senate; not one of his pure, patriotic, and honest Republican colleagues even hinting that so remarkable a rascal is not fit to be their companion.

Can it be that Tweed has, what is vulgarly known as *the dead wood* on these honorable Senators, and that every one of them is kept in wholesome fear of being shown up in his true colors?

A Republican meeting is called at Richmond, Indiana, to be composed of those who are opposed to the "continuance of an administration rendered illustrious in the annals of our country—

1. For its shameless nepotism.
2. For its corrupt military rings.
3. For its personal favoritism in return for pecuniary and other gifts to the President.
4. For its continuance in office of persons of proved incapacity and of more than doubtful honesty.
5. For its absence from the seat of government for months almost continuously.
6. For its demoralization of the civil service, induced directly by the vicious example of the head of the administration.
7. For its reprehensible interference with elections and conventions of the people, as illustrated in the cases of Missouri and Louisiana.
8. For its opposition to the investigation of frauds and speculations.
9. For its repeated exercise of doubtful powers.
10. For its subserviency to and control by a number of graceless, corrupt politicians, of more than questionable moral character.
11. For its consorting with and control by persons unknown to the party or to the country—the baser sort of political adventurers and bummers.

And for many other unenumerated evidences, proving it totally unworthy of the confidence or respect of an enlightened people."

And all Republicans are also invited who are in favor of—

"1. A return to greater purity and ability in officials.

2. A statesman President, who, having some acquaintance with the principles of our Government, will not prostitute the high office to the advancement of his personal interest and the fortunes of his friends.

3. A President who, by his example, will give encouragement to the honest discharge of official duties in all his subordinates.

4. An executive who, by the rigid enforcement of existing laws, and by the ample powers legitimately inherent in the office, will introduce and exact all needed civil service reforms.

5. A President who, while urging in words a faithful attention to official duty in subordinate officials, will not by his own conduct, encourage corruption.

6. A President who, unlike the present incumbent, will preserve the office as a purely civil one, totally disconnected with the trappings of military [illegible]

7. A President sufficiently conversant with the proprieties of life and the [illegible] moral independence, not [illegible] fellow-citizens [illegible] relatives to office, but who will follow, in this respect, the universally approved example of all former Presidents.

8. A President who will, in no case, extend official preferment in direct recognition of personal pecuniary favors.

9. A President who is fully capable of properly appreciating the dignity, the duties, and the requirements of the honorable office.

10. A President who will repel all familiar intimacy with persons notorious for their inebriate and otherwise immoral habits.

11. And finally, a President who will, under all circumstances, so far respect his exalted position, the good name of his constituency, and the moral sense of all better classes of society, as never to appear in public under the influence of inebriation."

Tobacco.

NEWVILLE, INDIANA, April 20th, 1872.

An energetic poison, tobacco has, nevertheless, become one of the most imperious wants of our enfeebled and obtuse epoch. We snuff, we smoke, and we even chew this acrid and corrosive substance, which weakens the brain and nervous system, and which injures the former of digestion by destroying the tone of the stomach and billiary organs. Like the orientals, who stupidly seek, in opium for visions and hallucinations, we foolishly expect to revive our spirits and to forget our miseries under the effects of liquors and tobacco; and even those who strenuously discountenance the use of liquors, are perfectly intemperate with tobacco. An oppressive torpor, weakness or loss of intellect, softening of the brain, paralysis, nervous debility, dyspepsia, disease of the liver and kidneys, and gravel, are results which are by no means unseen consequences of an excessive employment of this weed, the poisonous element of which the nicotine contained in it. Independently of these maladies it is a filthy practice to use it at all, as manifested by the uncleanly noses the foul handkerchiefs, the soiled clothing, the filthy and spotted floors, and walls of the bed room sitting room and other places, where tobacco consumers expectorate, the discolored teeth, and the detestably fetid breath. And there is hardly to be found a person engaged either in chewing, smoking or snuffing tobacco, who does not frequently experience warnings against its use, in the form of faintness, nausea, giddiness extensive dryness of the throat, nervous tremblings, &c. Many of which effects, it is proper to remark, may be overcome by large draughts of cold water.

It is a remarkable fact, which all physicians, of much experience, will corroborate, that, in the treatment of chronic diseases, those who are addicted to the use of tobacco in any form, are, as a general rule, found to be much more difficult of cureing than those who use it, their nervous system respond more freely to the action of remedial agents, and which is due tobacco, which has paralyzed the extreme susceptibility of their nervous loth to external and internal influence. A patient under treatment should give up the use of tobacco, or else his physician should assume no positive responsibility in his care, further than to do the best he can for him. By stopping its employment the patient will be astonished at the rapidity of his cure, and at the more active salutary influence of remedial agents upon his system. In some cases the suspension of its use may be effected at once; in others it will require to be gradual; thus snuffers and smokers may stop at once, but old chewers should gradually lessen their 'cuds' and at the same time acquire the habit of chewing chamomile flowers or the inner bark of wild hickory—the latter being the best tonic to restore the tone of the stomach, without interfering with any other theraputical treatment that may be instituted.

Gentlemen just consider your selves how ilmannerly it looks for a gentleman to walk in a nice parlor, with his mouth filled with this filth. If you would have a clear mind and a clear conscience avoid the use of tobacco in all its forms.

JOHN A. SHUTT.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, [illegible], Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, O'io.

THE MARKETS.

APRIL 24, 1872.

New York Market.

Wheat at $1 80@1 86 for amber western; $1 86@2 04 for white do. Rye quiet at 80c for western, in store. Corn scarce and very firm at 72½@73c for western mixed, afloat. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats steady.

Toledo Market.

Flour firm. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn firm; high mixed, 50c; low mixed, 49½c. Oats steady; No 1 at 42½c. Clover seed, $5 20.

Detroit Market.

Wheat 2c higher; extra No 1, $1 73; Treadwell, $1 72; amber, $1 69. Corn, 52½c. Oats, 41c.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says the *Journal*, of that city, an ably edited Republican paper, will support the Cincinnati Convention.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County.

NOTICE is hereby given that George Barney, Executor of the last will of Jacob Maurer, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent his personal and the real estate already sold being insufficient to pay his debts and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

April 12th, 1872.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishing Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hana and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DFFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES

April, 4 '72.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Have just opened the largest, best and most complete assortment of

Spring Dress Goods!

They ever offered to the Public, comprising everything new and disirable Inspection Invited.

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,

107 COLUMBIA STREET

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!

For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

Sound the Tocsin of War!

LET FIFE AND DRUM MAKE MARSHAL MUSIC THROUGH [illegible]

Proclaim it Far and Near that the GREAT CVOTHING HOUSE of the West is selling

A Tip Top suit of clothes for $5 50
A good black suit of clothes for 8 50
A fine dress suit for 10 00
A good cassimere sust for 12 00
Splendid coats for boys at $2 and 2 50
500 pair Men's pants at 1 75
300 pair of a better quality at 2 25
300 pair of casimere pants at 3 75

The most complete, best selected & cheapest stock of Men's

Furnishing Goods!

Such as SHIRTS, &c., also

HATS AND CAPS

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

Med's Paper Collars per box 10c
Men's Fancy Neck ties, 12½c
Suspenders per pair 15c

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Corner of Columbia & Calhoun Street
THE BLUE FRONT,
FORT WAYNE.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The croaking of the frogs is heard.

Garden seeds are now sought after.

Croquet parties will soon be in order.

Ladies' paper shirts are the latest novelty.

Spring bonnets now agitate the female mind.

The recent rains will make the grass grow.

Dolly Varden is everything in all the fashion.

Ploughing has been commenced in the country.

Never neglect a cold, it may turn into a fever.

Our streets generally require a thorough cleaning.

The annual hand-shaking season is rapidly approaching.

The newest ear-rings are united by a chain under the chin.

Many pavements are out of repair from the effects of the winter frosts.

The weather is becoming pleasant again, and overcoats are laid away.

Last Sunday was a disagreeable day, but all the churches were well attended.

At this time last year the farmers had their oats sown and their corn ground all plowed.

The time is here when decayed vegetation in cellars, and all cesspools, should be looked after.

Send the Courier to your absent friend —it contains more news each week than a dozen letters.

An exchange says "Hail Spring!" For our part we prefer a warm rain; we have had hail enough.

Auburn is out of empty houses, and wants a large number of cottages built to supply the demands.

Ligonier is making an effort to secure the location of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through that place.

The curbstone and corner loafers are about effecting a permanent organization for the summer campaign.

Railroad men say that travel has not been so light for a number of years as during the past two months.

Spring suits are engaging the attention of tailors, who are kept busy manufacturing them for fashionable young men.

Bonnets and round hats are so much alike in shape and trimming this season that it is difficult to tell "'tother from which."

LOAN MEETING.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Auburn Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held at the Court House, this (Thursday) evening, for the purpose of making the first loan. A full attendance is requested,

J. B. Caseeeer, Pres.
T. C. Mays, Sec'y.

Gardening has commenced, the wet weather and sunshine having placed the ground in reasonably good condition for spring work.

The horse race, last Saturday, is the biggist sensation out. Oh! how they did go Wonder if they found their horses shoes, after the race.

Strayed or Stolen.—A white horse and bay mare from Fort Wayne, the property of John G. Whitehead. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery.

Warner's Circus and menagerie exhibits at Waterloo to-day (Thursday.) It is said to be a mammoth institution and worthy the patronage of the public.

When all the Radical candidates for office assemble at the back end of the court yard, or in a saloon, the crowd has the appearance of a mass meeting.

Shade and fruit trees set around a house will enhance the value of property from two hundred to one thousand dollars People in town and country should set out trees.

The work has commenced on the new brick block, and the contractor, Mr. Picker, can be seen early and late, busy all the time, and we look for an early completion of this block.

A most unplesant gale of wind prevailed last Saturday, and besides filling every body's eyes with dust, considerable damage was done by blowing down fences, loose boards and scattering things around promiscuously.

Go to Davenport & Co's for soda water.

We hear a great many reports in regard to some of our men being intoxicated.— This is a poor way to encourage them, friends, even if they are guilty, and if the ones that circulate these reports don't come closer to the truth than some ones we know of, they had better sell out now while lies are at par.

Never before in their recollection, say some of our oldest citizens, has vegetation in this vicinity possessed so dead an appearance at this period of the year as it does at the present time. The drought last summer, and the snowless but bitter cold snaps of the past winter, seem to have a severe effect on the vegetable kingdom.

Jury.—The following are the jurors drawn for the Common Please Court May term, 1872.

Geo. W. Downs,
J. W. Murray,
Bennett Aixon,
Levi Jackson
Geo. Beard
John Shutt
John Dills
Calvin Kutzner,
Wm. Webster,
G. I. Patterson
W. H. Madden,
Wm. L. Smith

The "Dolly Varden" hat.—Of course you will execrate it, denounce it, but that will make no difference, for the Dolly Varden will be worn, and you will end in falling in love with its wearer, for this daintiest flower of spring is a most coquettish affair, especially adapted to a sweet girlish face. Its broad brim caught up at the back, its clusters of great roses or nodding plumes, its airy scarf or graceful ribbons, all have a piquant air which cannot fail to lend a charm to its wearer.

Articles of the Auburn Building, Loan and Savings Association, organized April 6, 1872, for the transaction of business in the town of Auburn, DeKalb county, were filled with the Secretary of State yesterday. Capital stock $100,000, divided into shares of $200 each. Term of existence, eight years. Directors for first year—Wm. McIntyre, John L. Davis, Thomas C. Mays Josept Abright, J. B. Casebeer, D. Z. Hoffman, C. S. Hare, H. C. Peterson, and Albert Robbins.—*Ind. Sentinel.*

Spring Plowing —Our farmers have, in some places, commenced their spring plowing, but in many parts this can not be done yet, on account of the frost not having entirely left the ground. The winter has been long, cool, and severe, and spring work on the farm and in the garden has been unusually delayed this season. The oats, corn, potatoes and all the truck, will be planted late, probably the better in the end, for it often happens, in this latitude, that early plants are caught by the late frosts, are stunted in their growth, so that the later plants will do better in the end.

Improvements.—In a half hour's walk over our town, we were surprised at the improvements which are going on. Now, that spring has opened fairly, and the weather is so propitious, every one seems anxious to complete his spring improvements before the heat of summer comes on with its debilitating influences and effects. Auburn is constantly improving and growing, our business and wealth is steadily increasing, and labor finds, yearly, more employment. We progress and prosper and keep pushing our enterprise and home interests.

The Wheat Fields.—The wheat fields had a gloomy appearance a month ago.— Little could be seen of the usual green winter wheat. The fly, it is stated, cut the wheat last fall, and the open cold exposure completely killed the top, so that the grain fields presented a dead, seared appearance on the surface. But it is gratifying to pass through the country now and see on every hand the young wheat stock start up from its roots thick and thrifty again, and if no harm befalls it otherwise the prospects for a good wheat crop are again becoming as bright as ever.

B. & O. R. R.—Last Saturday the House passed, by a vote of 59 to 1, a bill "to allow the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., to incorporate and survey a railroad line running from the southeast to the northwest of this State without first designating the western terminus on the State line between Ohio and Indiana.' We understand the object of this bill is to authorize the crossing of the State line from Hicksville township at a point three or four miles south of that named in the articles of incorporation. This action seems to indicate that Hicksville town is to be near or directly upon the line.—*Defiance Democrat.*

Town Election.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Auburn, DeKalb Co. Indiana, that the Annual Election will be held in the town of Auburn, at the usual place of holding election, to-wit: In the Court House on the 1st Monday of May, 1872, being the 6th day thereof, for the purpose of electing the officers thereof, to-wit: Five trustees, one for each district, one Clerk, one Assessor, one Treasurer, and one Marshal for the town of Auburn.

Witness my hand and the corporation seal of the town of Auburn, this 23d day of April 1872.

R. Elson, Town Clerk.

Carriages.—Among many enterprises which promise to aid Auburn in its onward march of prosperity, and which will assist us in acquiring a reputation for first-class mechanical skill, the wagon making interest bears no insignificant part We were forcibly impressed with this during the past week, on visiting the extensive Carriage establishment of J. W. Shaffer, on South Main-st. The extent and variety of the productions of this establishment agreeably surprised us, and what most forcibly arrested our attention was the fine work on hand for spring trade.— Persons calling at his shops can see, either finished or in progress of construction, all kinds of vehicles in their line, from a light trotting buggy to a four horse wagon. We see that the Studebaker wagon is offered for sale here, but we learn from our farmers that Mr. Shaffer makes just as serviceable a wagon as can be produced at a price equally as low. We want to see our home manufactories patronized and we hope that all will give Mr. C. a all before buying elsewhere.

Several of our Republican citizens will attend the Cincinnati Convention.

Arrangements have been made by the Saginaw Railroad so that passengers will be carried to Cincinnati at half rates. A special train will be run, leaving Jackson at 7 o'clock in the morning, during the first three days of the week.

AUBURN SPRING RACES!

A Large Attendance

FORTY HORSES ON THE RAMPAGE.

The simple announcement of Spring Races at this place may surprise some of our readers, as it is not generally known yet, that the county seat rejoices in the posession of a fine race course, and we are therefore much pleased to still increase this surprise by the fact that actual races have occurred on said track to the gratification and amusement of an amusement-loving public.

Last Saturday was an important day with the horsemen and sportsmen generally, of this place and vicinity. A little excitement relative to the speed of several fine roadsters, was created a day or two before, which finally culminated in an agreement to test their speed on this Saturday Large delegations from all the points of the compass, including Magginius from the south. Firey, untamed steeds and nondescripty of every hue and quality, pranced along, bearing their reckless, daring riders gracefully and majestically along, as though they had been sent for. We can compare the scene to nothing more expressive than an Irish fair, and though we confess to have never been present on one of these interesting occasions on the Emerald Isle, we feel confident that in this particular it resembled it very much. But to the race. The contesting horses were in fine trim, Cool and in excellent Mood(y) for a race. First came the flashing Thunderbolt, a large dark bay gelding, looking strong enough to pull over a mountain, but he was evidently intended for speed—by his owner. We beleive if he could be so divided that half of him could go in on the first part of the race and let the other half bring up the rear there would be plenty of horse employed at a time, and the time made would be tremendous. However, this arrangement could not be effected for this race, so the horse went "en-masse," as they say in the army.

The other hoss now loomed in sight, and the anxious gaze of the multitude fell upon him in a moment. It was a beautiful sight to see this animal come up in so fine style, and everybody cheered as he dashed into the arena, on a walk. In fact when viewed in this gait, he was the preference by odds. He is a thorough bred Lightning Catcher, of a beautiful sleepy black, and always goes first-rate, after the race.

These two celebrated horses were to go against time—distance about one-third of a mile. Catcher started first, and came in finely, and the second heat was commenced and he walk right home, in 3:58. The third heat was omitted.

Thunderbolt now came to the scratch, and made three heats, in his usual graceful style, the last one of which so pleased a little boy on the fence, that in an effort to give vent to his feelings in a cheer, he broke down the top board, unceremoniously displacing a whole line of 'roosters' who had located thereon.

Time..........4 minutes and a half.

Thus it will be seen that the mile was made in less than five minutes, which, considering the horses, is remarkably good time.

The Capitol.

We were pleased to meet at the Capitol, last week, Hon. John C. Shoemaker, the man that distributed the Sinking Fund to the various counties, instead of letting it out to bankers, and speculators, and pocketing the interest as the Republican Auditor did. The people of Indiana and the taxpayers can rest assured that they have an honest man for State Auditor and if they will elect the next Democratic Candidate for Govener, they will have a Govenor that will not pocket $5000 a year on house rent when it only costs $1500.

Hon. J. D. Ryan, our State Treasurer is also renovating and purging that office of the filth and corruption which has accumulated under Radical rule. It cost the last Radical Treasurer $1000 a year to run that office, but Mr. Ryan, being an honest Democrat, runs it at a cost of $138, a saving of some little money for the tax payer. Col. Eddy, the late Secretary of State also made large improvements in this respect, O. M. Eddy, Esq., his son, has been the deputy during the term, and has introduced many reforms that cannot fail to meet with the approval of all honest men, We are glad to notice his name mentioned as a candidate for this position knowing that he would honor the party by a faithful and honest discharge of its duties.

We dropped in at the *Sentinel* and found all busy in the cat skining business, especially on the "Raised Voucher" question.— The Republican papers made a great howl when Bright was arrested for over-drawing money on printing bills, but they cooled down suddenly, when he vindicated himself against said charge, and showed up the fact that the Republican State Printer had 'raised vouchers' or in other words increased the amounts after they had been approved and then drawn the money from the Treasury. It was a rascally piece of business, and should not go unpunished.

We met our excellent friend Mr. Vickers, now on the editorial staff of the *Journal*, and Mr. Halford, of the same paper. Clever, agreeable gentlemen, you will always find them right with the single exception of politics.

Fred Thompson still moves. Every body knows Fred, because he is popular, and is socially one of the finest fellows you could wish to meet. We owe him many thanks for favors at different times.

Surveying Party.—A corps of engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad arrived here last Friday, with a new line, varying very little from the one located last summer. They retraced their steps, however, to the St. Joseph River, last Monday in order to correct the line so as to bring it a few rods south of the present one. It is thought that by running from fifty to sixty rods south, it will suit all concerned, much better and not cut into the improvements of our farmers near so bad as it now does. We look upon this project as an established fact, and work will, no doubt, commence in a few week at the farthest.

Bill ——— has sold out to another fellow that lives just a little piece beyond her house.

[illegible] having a dance to-night.

Our merchants have all returned from the east with a new stock of spring goods and our farmers are now invited, especially the ladies, to call and inspect the different establishments.

A large number of shade trees have been set out along our streets. There is room for more. They add greatly to the beauty of a place, and in a few years are of incalculable value. The tree is a public benefactor.

Messrs. Wood & Williams, the new firm, at Case's old stand, have just received an extensive assortment of dry goods and a quality of dress goods never kept here before. Give them a call and see their mammoth stock.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column, the books for subscription to the capital stock of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, will be opened at the office of Wm. M. Clapp, at Albion, Ind., on the 30th of May.

A fire was making considerable headway in the saw dust pile, east of the Court House, caught by sparks from the mill, but our citizens turned out, and with buckets quenched it. How nice it would be to have an engine to do service on such occasions.

Messrs. Boozer & Blattner are making things lively in the Dry Goods trade, at Waterloo. They have a most complete stock of everything, and being obliging, agreeable gentlemen, the public will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

We know of a little affair to come off soon, but we dare not say anything about it now as it would be premature.— We'll let you know all about it next week. Its sly, and those concerned think them selves quite smart, and we would like to blow on 'em, but the fellow is a good deal bigger than we are, so we are mum.

USE DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York: "Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No,' send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers' the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place No. 5 Keystone Block Ft. Wayne.

DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP WILL CURE COUGH.

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for moveral equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc. or any point, call upon or address I. O. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

The Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago R. R. Co., Indiana Division.

Notice is hereby given that books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad Company, Indiana Division will be opened on the 30th day of May A. D. 1872, at the office of Wm. M. Clapp, in the town of Albion, in the county of Noble, in the State of Indiana. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. KEYSER,
GEO. QUINCY,
W. C. DENNIS,
JNO K. COWEN,
WM. W. TAYLOR,
JOHN GARDINER,
T. HARRISON GARRETT
Directors.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO SELL REAL ESTATE!

STATE OF INDIANA } Sct.
DeKalb County }

Notice is hereby given, that John A. Campbel's Administrator of the Estate of John Campbell, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common pleas of said county. Attest,

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

LOAG & BROWN,
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ATTENTION FARMERS
THE OHIO
Reaper & Mower!
Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the
Rake Head
in all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED, long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the bear of the machime. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever. We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER. also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.
C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.
GEO. W: LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Abie Depew, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CATHERINE DEPEW, Adm'x.

J. [illegible] BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.
Boozer & Blattner,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods
Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Croceries,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chaily,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slip'er

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same. which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Increase of Bounties
To Soldiers.
And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at
C. S. HARE'S
I keep on hand all the latest styles of
Boots AND Shoes
and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter
Sell Goods Cheaper
than they can be bought at any other store
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.
Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.
C. S. HARE,

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.
Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.
Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.
CHARLEY KLOTZ.

12th Business Year
And Continued Prosperity of
ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous, active business princible as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pillow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covers, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immese stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5,00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an immese varity of cheap dress goods, at 15, 50. 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any address. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,
Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.— They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of
GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE
in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,
FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.
Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.
SMITH & HARE.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Kelly, late of Defiance County, Ohio, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

April 8, '72. JAMES D. KELLY, Adm'r.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING
J. & P. PIERR,
Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,
will exhibit the latest spring styles
PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HAT,
Mourning Bonnets,
LEGHORNS AND STRAWS.
Flowers and Ribcons in all shades, Torqueise Crapes, Velours and Silks
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Cherry Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We guarantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.
No. 1 Phœnix Block.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,
Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of
Spring Goods
They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of
Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods
AND
MIL INERY
Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C.
Domestics.
We always keep the leading brands of
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.
Which we all times sell
AT THE LOWESTP RICES.
Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.
C. ORFF & CO.
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

KNABE & CO.'S
PIANOS!
Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.
OVER
TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!
Of these celebrated Instruments
Sold in this Country and Europe.
Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.
They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.
KNABE PIANOS
Are universally conceded to be the leading
FIRST-CLASS
Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.
C. L. HILL,
General Agent,
No. 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

Ish Dat All?

Two Dutch farmers at Kinderhook, whose farms were adjacent, were out in their respective fields when one heard an unusual loud hallooing in the direction of a gap in a high stone wall, and run with all speed to the place, when the following brief conversation ensued:

"Shon, vot ish de matter?"

"Vel den," says John, "I vas trying to climb on the top of dish high stone vall tumbled down unto me, and had broken one of mine arms, smashed mien ribs in und dese pig stones are lying on mine pelly."

"Ish dat all?" says the other; "vy you holler so big loud I tot you had de tootake."

Kiss Me, Mother, for I Can't Hold on any Longer.

In describing the flood which was so disastrous to many sections of Virginia, the Lynchburg papers record the following very sad and touching incident:

A mother and several little children were making their escape from a narrow neck of land, which lies between the river and canal. They had reached the banks of the canal when they were amazed to find that the bridge was already gone; and their only hope was to cling on the abutment of the bridge until the angry waves should subside. But as they stood there clinging to the abutment, the waters continued to rise higher and higher, while in the deep darkness they could hear the crashing of trees amid the thunders of bridge timbers that were wildly dashing all around them. They had been in this desperate condition for some time when the little girl felt that her strength was gone, and, with a wild shriek of terror, she exclaimed, "Kiss me mother, for I can't hold any longer!" And with the warm pressure of that mother's lips upon her cheek, she was swept away and was seen no more.

Playing the Piano.

The Poet of the Breakfast Table gives this vivid description of the manner in which a girl makes ready to play and plays her grand piano:

It was a young woman, with as many white muslin flounces round her as the planet Saturn has rings, that did it. She gave the music stool a twirl or two and puffed down on to it like a whirl of soap suds in a hand basin. Then she pushed up her cuffs as if she was going to fight for the champion's belt. Then she worked her rists and her hands, to limber 'em I suppose, and spread out her fingers till they looked as though they would pretty much cover the key-board, from the growling end to the little squeaky one. Then these two hands of her's made a jump at the keys as if they were a couple of tigers coming down on a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl as if its tail had been trod on. Dead stop—so still you could hear your hair growing. Then another jump, and another howl, as if the piano had two tails and you had trod on both of 'em at once, and a grand clutter and scramble and strings of jumps, up and down, back and forward, one hand over the other, like a stampede of rats and mice more than like anything I call music.

The Dutchman's Clock.

A Dutchman being asked why he did not have a clock in his house explained it as follows: "Val, you see, de udder night after I shut up de shop I feels a little dirsty, like what a man will feel sometimes, you know, and I says to my old vooman, I beleef I goes up to the corner and git a glass of peer. I goes up, you know, and gots my glass of peer, unt vile I was a sittin dere, in comes Yankee Kline and says, Heindrick better you come mit me and take a glass of beer. Val, I say, I don't keer ven I do, und so I goes mit him and takes de glass of peer. And den, already, after a little vile in comes Yon More und Peter Myer, und some uder fellows, und dey all ax me to come mit dem und take some peer. Val, I goes mit 'em unt ve all got to drinkin unt singing mit songs, und I guess I got pretty trunk. Ve vas having a good time generaly, unt I stays mit dem fellers til it was about three o'clock. Ven I finds out vot time it is, I think now mine vife will give me ter teiful ven I goes home. Anyhow I says I vil schlip town unt git in te house, and schlip in te bed mit der olk vooman, unt I don't vil vake her up. Val, you know I vas a little trunk, unt I stummel ober some tings vot vos on de floor, und de old vooman she vakes up und say. 'Oh! oh! Mister Heindrick, tis is a fine time to be comin' home; vot time is it, hey?' O, I say don't give yourself so much trouble, tisn't more as leffen o'clock. Now, yust ven I tells de olt vooman dat it vas leffen o'clock, de clock he calls me a liar, und strikes tree. Dat makes me mat, you know, unt so I knocks him off de mantle biece and brakes him to bieces.

In the Green Bay (Wis.) Postoffice a notice is posted up which reads as follows: "Price of three cent stamps, three cents each; licked and stuck, five cents each; the clock will answer the question, 'Has the mail closed?'"

The canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence, between Ogdensburg and Montreal, will not be navigable for vessels of the larger class, until there is a considerable rise of water. The water in the river is at the lowest ever known.

A Sunday school superintendent reviewing the lesson and talking of the verse reading, "Let your loins be girded and your lights burning," asked the question, "Why are we commanded to gird our loins?" one little sharp shaver sung out, "To keep our breeches up."

Before you ask a favor of any man just consider three things: First, Can you not avoid it? Second, Can the one you apply to grant it? Third, Would you, if your place were reversed, do for your friend what you ask him to do for yourself? It is well to think of this, as it may change the whole question.

A Quebec woman created a sensation recently by riding through St. John street in a hearse, reclining on the coffin bed, and smoking a pipe.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
FACTORY

C. A. ZOLLINGER,
Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 57, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
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WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel,

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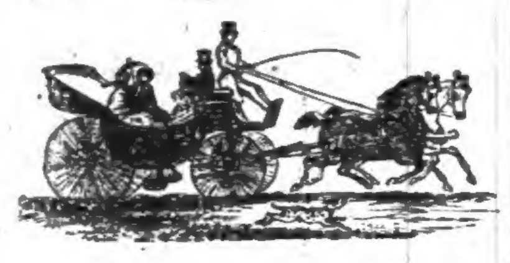

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Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publ prom ising to use our best endeavors to give gene satisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

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AND
DEKALB COUNTY.

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To make in an object for you to buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, MENS FURNISHING GOODS of us we will give you New York Wholesale Prices in

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Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
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Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
3 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " Butt do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Belting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
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5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
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500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
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8500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire
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10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
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1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
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100 Tons Maleable Irons.

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1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
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500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
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5 Cases zinc;
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1000 Lbs. Black tin;
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100 Doz. pressed pans assortes
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10000 pieces tinware assorted.

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500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
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10 Bbls. Putty;
15 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

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When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jupgment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

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than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

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DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
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VINEGAR BITTERS

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MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

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100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 12c.
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75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c
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Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
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Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded.

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New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 00
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Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
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Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 2, 1872. No. 18.

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JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
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DANIEL VOLLMER,
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
a'. 30, '70.

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CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
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DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
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Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleeper's, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 31
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 [illegible] p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	[illegible] 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 [illegible]0
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9 25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylor's	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville...	6.33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35"	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4.30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville ...	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A. M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave,..	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn..........	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo..........	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake.........	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading..........	2 21		7 05
Jonesville..........	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson .... Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing..........	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw..........	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		....
Detroit..........	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit..........	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw..........	4 15		7 30
Lansing..........	7 35		10 15
Jackson..........	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover..........	7 55		12 52
Jonesville..........	8 25		1 17
Reading..........	8 55		1 47
Fremont..........	9 31		2 25
Angola..........	9 53		2 40
Pleasant..........	10 05		3 02
Waterloo..........	10 34		3 29
Auburn..........	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne........ Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	[illegible] a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:1[illegible] p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:20 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna.....	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna.....	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan..	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo.....	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler........	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
C. P. LELAND, Gen Ticket Agent.

A REFORMED DRUNKARD'S STORY.

BY J. F. WIDNEY.

Tune, "Oh, Susannah!"

When young I was as spruce a lad
As any you could see;
My cloth's were fine, my trappings gay,
And all was health and glee.
My name on honor's book enrolled,
Untarnished stood so fair,
That envy's shafts by malice hurled,
Left not a blemish there.
Oh, Rumseller! listen now to me,
The tale I am about to tell, should bring a blush to thee,

Just when my beard began to grow,
And down to shade my chin,
I married then a blooming maid,
Life's voyage to begin,
The rolling seasons told our joy,
Successive years displayed,
A home where merry voices rang,
Where happy children played.
Oh, Rumseller! how with flattering lies,
The wily serpent's slimy form crept in our paradise.

To ease the pressing cares of life,
I sometimes took a dram,
But hated drunkards, that I did,
As much as any man.
But somehow, I could scarce tell why.
Each year demanded more,
From out my slender, waning purse,
To pay my liquor score.
Oh, Rumseller! with what heartless glee,
My hard earned dimes you fobb'd just then,
And smiled most graciously.

I thought a sixpence now and then,
Could do no harm at all;
A little bitters, too, were good
For men both great and small.
'Tis true, I'd sometimes take too much,
And then would follow shame;
But this, I thought, mere accident,
I scorned a drunkard's name.
Oh, Rumseller! with your weird wand,
You turned the golden fruit of love
To ashes in my hand.

Time pass'd; my health and wealth grew less
Life seemed a troubled dream,
Its joys were omnious, its days
Like wandering spectres seen.
Friends turned aside, my credit failed,
Peace fled and came no more,
Pale *want* had crossed the threshold now,
The *wolf* was at the door.
Oh, Rumseller! with your weird wand,
You turned the golden fruit of love,
To ashes in my hand.

My home a cheerless aspect wore,
Its windows stuff'd with rags,
Each door a broken hinge could tell,
As to and fro it drags,
Cold was the hearthstone, colder still,
The love that once was there;
No smiling babes were gathered round,
To laugh away dull care.
Oh, Rumseller! see the wreck you've made,
And tremble that the eye of God
Beholds your cursed trade.

A squalid group was all that told
Of faces once so sweet;
A shriek of terror welcomed me,
Whom once they loved to greet.
My weeping babes, the haggard face
Of her once dearly loved,
With potent power my guilty soul,
To deep repentance moved.
Oh, Rumseller! can it ever be,
That visions of your victims dammed,
Will wring a tear from thee?

I started as if trooping ghosts
Before me quickly passed,
And vowed the pint of rum just drank,
Should ever be the last.
And straight the temperance pledge I signed.
And now what do you see?
Why, sir! I've got as good a home
As on this earth can be.
Oh, Rumseller! blush to look on me,
Your victim once, but now a man,
So farewell rum and thee.

Condition of a Base Ball Club.

The Cleveland *Ledger* gets off the following good thing on the Forest City nine of that city:

The pitcher for the summer of 1872 has been practising for several weeks outside of the city limits, and, though not feeling well, can now throw a regulation ball with such swiftness that it cannot be seen unless covered with phosphorus; and often the friction occasioned by its passage through the air causes a heat so great as to burn the ball to ashes before it reaches the catcher, who only finds a mass of cinders in his hand. The assistant or reserve pitcher has been practising but a few weeks, but he can throw a ball through eight inches of oak plank now; and if he keeps on, the man on deck will be compelled to encase his stomach in a monitor turrett and other armor, or suffer the consequences.

The catcher has been for three weeks past engaged in breaking up pig iron at the Newburg rolling mills, and to still further toughen his hands he allows the big twenty-ton triphammer to drop on them two hours each day; they are now about the size of a wind-mill, and if a ball gets by him it will be by traversing the atmosphere of an adjoining country. The reader can gamble on this.

The first baseman is trying the diet system steady his nerves, and can let a government mule kick him with both feet all day in the abdomen without winking. He will never move his foot from a base-bag unless in the line of his duty, and a runner for the first base may light on him like a night-hawk on a June bug without making him swerve a hair.

The second baseman has developed himself more especially for miscellaneous and active service. He can stand on his head catch a ball with his feet, reverse his position, and knock a grasshopper off from a mullen stock at eighty rods nine out of ten. There will be no use in a runner trying to dodge him, for he has globe sights on his nose and can plumb a man in the hull or rigging, just as he chooses.

The short stop is probably the best man for this position that can be found this side of the Suez canal. He is short himself, and has lived on piecrust all winter, can turn thirteen summersaults without spitting on his hands, and catch a ball with equal facility in either hand or his teeth.

The third baseman has been making saur kraut and riding a velocipede all winter, to develope the muscles of his lower limbs, which are immense, and give him the appearance of being troubled with elephantiasis. But don't fool yourself; he can run down a giraffe in three minutes, and can bat a ball so far that his opponents never think of chasing them the same day they are hit, but proceed with a new ball.

The three fielders have been frisking about in the country all winter, and drinking angle-worm oil to give suppleness to their limbs. They go all fours faster than many professionals can run, and are so limber that circus men die off like sheep after seeing them perform once.

In fact, we may well be proud of our club for the present year, and if there is any organization in the country that thinks they can compete with them let them draw on us at six months' sight through the United States treasury department (or sooner if they get a sight at us), stating how many dollars' worth of confidence they feel in their favorite new club.

We do not forget our club manager, who is all that a father could be to the boys, and who does much more than his name would indicate to make the season and its matches successful. The scorer for the present year has been selected as the champion whittler of the state. He has purchased a bran new jack knife, two thousand shingles, and will keep his notches on the double entry plan, that is, one entry for the other side and two cuts for his own.

Caught in His own Trap.

A girl, young and pretty, and above all gifted with an air of admirable candor, lately presented hereself before a Parisian lawyer.

Monsier, I have come to consult you on a grave affair. I want you to oblige a man I love to marry me in spite of himself. How shall I proceed?

The gentleman of the bar had, of course a sufficiently elastic conscience. He reflected a moment, and then, being sure that no one over heard him, replied hesitatingly:

Mademoiselle, according to your law, you always possess the means of forcing a man to marry you. You must remain on three occasions alone with him; you can then go before a Judge and swear that he is lover.

And will that suffice, Monsieur?

Yes, Mademoiselle, with one further condition.

Well!

Then, you will produce witnesses who will make oath to having seen you remain a good quarter of and hour with the individual who has trifled with your affections.

Very well, Monsieur, I will retain you as counsel in the government of this affair. Good day.

A few days afterward the young lady returned. She was mysteriously received by the lawyer, who scarcely gave her time to seat herself, and questioned her with the most lively curiosity.

Capital, capital,

Persevere in your designs, Mademoiselle but the next time you come to consult me give me the name of the young man you are going to make so happy in spite of himself.

A fortnight afterward, the young lady knocked at the door of the counsel's room No sooner was she in than she flung herself into a chair, saying that the walk had made her breathless.

Her counsel tried to reassure her, made her inhale salts, and even propose to unloose her garments.

It is useless, Monsiour, she said, I am much better.

Well, now, tell me the name of the fortunate mortal.

Well, then, the fortunate mortal, be it known to you, is yourself, said the young beauty bursting into a laugh. I love you I have been here three times tete-a-tete with you, and my four witnesses are below, ready and willing to accompany me to a magistrate, gravely continued the narrator.

The lawyer thus caught had the good sense not to get angry. The most singular fact of all is that he adores his young wife, who makes him an excellent housekeeper.

* * *

Somebody whistled. Teacher cal's up a big boy on suspicion. Big boy comes up, and holds out his hand sullen and savage. Noble, little boy comes manfully forward and says, I'm the boy that whistled, sir, at the same time extending his hand. Teacher simmers down, and lets them both off. (Mem.—Noble little boy, thought teacher would'nt thrash him if he told told the truth, but he knew big boy would if he did'nt).

* * *

At one time Ballantine had a difficult case to plead, and a verdict was given against his client. One of the witnesses come to him and said—

Mr. Ballantine, if I had thought that we should have lost the case, I might have testified a great deal more than I once did.

It's of no consequence, replied the lawyer; the jury did not believe a word you did say.

* * *

A negro, passing along the street, was astonished to hear a voice call out,

How dy'e do, Massa Mungo? How dy'e do, Snowball? and on looking observed that it proceeded from a parrot in a splendid gilt cage.

Ah, Massa Parrot, said the darkey, you great man here—you lib in a gold house now; but me know your fader very well; he lib in de bush.

* * *

An old sailor, when asked how he felt during a severe gale which he encountered at sea, and during which the ship was in great peril, replied, in all sincerity and simplicity—

Why, I thought, what will the poor fellows on shore do now?

The Poor Customer.

How much butter?—One-half pound if you please.

And sugar?—Half a pound, sir.

You go by the halves, to-day. Well, what else? Be speedy, ma'am, you are keeping better customers waiting.

Half a peck of Indian meal and one French roll, said the woman; but her lip quivered, and she turned to wipe away a trickling tear.

I looked at her straw bonnet, all broken—at her faded shawl, her thin, stoop form, her coarse garments, and I read 'poverty' on all—extreme poverty. And the palid pinching features—the mournful but once beautiful face—told me that the luxuries were not for her.

An invalid looked out from his narrow window, whose pale face longed for the fresh orages, for whose comfort the delicacies were brought with much sacrifice. And I saw him sip the tea, and taste the dainty bread, and praise the flavor of the sweet butter, and turn with brightening eyes to the golden fruit. And I heard him ask her kneeling at the smoking hearth, to tast them with him.—And as she set her broken pan on the edge to bake her course loaf, I heard her say, By and by, when I am hungry.

And by and by, when the eyes of the sufferer were closed in sleep, I saw her bent over him, with a blessing in her heart. And she laid the remnant of the feast carefully by and ate her bread unmoistened.

I started from my reverie. The grocer's hard eye was upon me. You are keeping better customers waiting.

Oh, how I longed to tell him how poverty and persecution, contempt and scorn could not dim the heart's fine gold purified by many a trial; and that woman, with her little wants and holy sacrifices, was better in the sight of God than many a trumpet-tongued Dives, who gave that he might be known to men.

A Diamond in a Shaving Brush.

The following story is vouched for as entirely correct in every particular, and will be found interesting by dealers in shaving brushes and parties who ever use them:

About eighteen years ago, two gentlemen of this city—well known in mercantile circles—purchased two shaving brushes from the drug house of Plumb & Leitner. The brushes were of the ordinary kind, and cost, we suppose, about fifty cents each. The brushes we kept at the barber shops and at the homes of the purchasers until about two years ago, when they seemed wore out, and were used by the children as playthings. One of the brushes was lost, but a few days ago a singular discovery was made in relation to the other; while a little boy was playing with it the top became unscrewed, and in the hollow handle a valuable diamond was discovered set in the wood and carefully covered with pink cotton. The exact value of the stone is not known, but it is of pure water and good size.

They are many conjectures as to how the gem came to be in the handle of the brush, the most plausible of which is that it was placed there by smugglers. Before the war, some importers of precious stones who wished to evade the heavy import duty on such articles, placed them in shaving brushes, and in this way brought them under the nose of the Custom House officers without creating the suspicions of the latter. Afterwards, the enterprising jeweler forgot to remove some of the jewels, and the brushes went into the hands of the druggists. It is highly probable that there will be a thorough examination of shaving brushes during the next twenty four hours.—*Ex.*

* * *

A paper having discussed the question propounded by a New York paper, Shall the next president of the United States be a woman? concludes as follows: We nominate Powers' Greek Slave. She has three of the qualifications at least—a marble brown, a finely chiseled nose, a silent tongue.

* * *

A joker picked the pocket of a friend whom he overtook the other day, and after some talk proceeded to restore the articles, whed he found that a bona fide pickpocket had been following him, and taking the things as fast as he transferred them all from his friends pocket to his own.

* * *

A lady said to her husband in Jerrold's presence—

My dear, you certainly want some new trowsers.

No, I think not, replied the dear old husband.

Well, said Jerrold, I thing the lady who always wears them should know.

* * *

A clergyman, in reading the funeral service at a grave, forgot the sex of the deceased, and asked some one of the mourners—

Is our departed friend a brother or a sister?

Neither, only a cousin.

* * *

A crazy man having got into the galery of the senate of the United States during a rambling debate, was taken out, the Sergeant at Arms telling him that he was 'out of place in the gallery.' That's so said the lunatic, I ought to have been on the floor.

* * *

When Oliver Cromwell first coined his money, an old cavalier looking on one of the new pieces, read this inscription on one side, God with us;' on the other, The Common wealth of England. I see, said he, God and the Commonwealth are on different sides.

* * *

The French language has about 32,000 words, the Spanish 30,000, the Italian 35,000, and the English 40,000.

Miscellaneous.

An inch of rain falling on one acre of land weighs one hundred tons.

Very rich gold fields have been discovered in the Amoor river region of Russia.

Josh Billings says that opera music don't have any more effect upon him than castor oil upon a graven image.

My lord, said the foreman of a Welsh jury, when giving the verdict, we find the man who stole the mare not guilty.

Newport has furnished the general treasurers of the State of Rhode Island for the last two hundred and twenty-five years.

Upwards of 40,000 persons are assembled within a length of seventy miles, diamond hunting, near the Vaal River Cape.

A man out west was offered a plate of macaroni soup, but declined it, declaring that they 'couldn't play off any biled pipestems on him.'

An Indian boy, ten years of age, was lately seen begging in La Crosse, with a written paper, which stated that 'the bearer is the mother of four children.

An old bachelor, when teased about his lonely state, serenely replied, It is better to be laughed at for not being married, than to be unable to laugh because you are.

An old bachelor said he once fell in love with a young lady, but abandoned all idea of marrying her when he found that she and all the family were opposed to have it.

Pa, do storms ever make malt liquors? No, why do you ask?

Because I heard ma tell Jane to bring in the clothes, for there was a big storm a brewing.

James Russel Lowell has invented what he calls a new beautitude, which is, Blessed are they who have nothing to say and who cannot be persuaded to say anything about it.

A man once went to an eccentric lawyer to be qualified for some petty office.—The lawyer said to him, 'Hold up your hand, I'll swear you, but all creation can't qualify you.'

Some idea of the universality of the use of the umbrella at the present day, may be gathered from the fact that no fewer than 2,5000,000 sets ore issued in one year by a single Birmingham manufactory.

It was a Dutchman who said his pig had no ear mark except a short tail; and it was a British magistrate who, being told by a vagabond that he was not married, replied, 'That's a good thing for your wife.

A Kansas paper's cow obituary says:—'There is not a farm wagon in the county that she has not stolen something out of and not a gate in town that she has not opened; and the stones that have thrown at her would make five miles of turnpike, sure.

A gentleman was seen a few days after thanksgiving walking quietly down Main street, Buffalo, with a small placard on his back, insribed, 'Choice poultry inside He says he will be very careful how he leans against anything near a provision store after this.

* * *

"I believe in colleges and academies, and select and high schools; but I would rather see all of them perish than to see the common school perish. I would fain have the common school made so strong and so good, so large and so luminous, so full of the marrow of good things that they who dwell in the neighborhood of it, no matter how rich they may be, can not afford to send their children any where else. Make that which you do for common people better than that which can be done by select classes in the community for themselves. They are doing this in Massachusetts, and especially in Boston. Make such provision for the education of the commonest people that the richest uncommon people will come suppliantly and ask for their children the privilege of participating in the advantages of the common school. Do not destroy the common school; and keep it *common*. Bring everybody to it, and let them there learn each other's brotherhood. And thus society, beginning and passing through the common school, will form sympathetic associations which will go on unfolding themselves afterward, and which will no more be forgotten by men than the wide-spreading branches of a tree forget the roots from which all their magnificence draws sustenance."—*H. W. Beecher.*

* * *

A General on the point of death, opening his eyes, and seeing a consultation of three physicians, who were standing close to his bedside, faintly exclaimed, Gentleman, if you fire by platoons, it is all over with me! and instantly expired.

* * *

A bashful young man was escorting a bashful young lady, when she said entreatingly, 'Jabez, don't tell anybody that you beaued me home. Don't be afraid, replied he, I'm as much ashamed as you are.—That settled it.

* * *

A gentleman of Ellsworth, Maine, made a bet with his wife that he could undress, go to bed, get up, dress and then undress and go to bed again while she was preparing to go to bed. He won his bet.

* * *

H. G. is a vegetarian. Being asked what would restore a fading mustache to its original color, he briefly responded Diet.

* * *

Thos Thomas, aged 80 years, was recently married in Warsaw, to a maiden but thirty years younger.

* * *

The Mayor of Memphis gets $5,000 salary per annum.

* * *

The mails are carried between LaFayette and Oxford on a hand car.

THE ATTIC LODGER.

The tailor lived on the second floor, and did his best to make a living for his wife and four children.

Down stairs the small tobacconist lived in a state of perpetual anxiety about the tailor's rent, which he generally gave up piecemeal and with groans, as people give up their teeth, not because he did not wish to pay all his bills, but because of a shortness of funds common to many people.

Up in the attic lived the single lodger, of whom no one knew anything. His name was Smith; but what did that tell, when it was so common a name? He was lean and had hollow cheeks and anxious eyes What his business was, or if he had any, no one knew. Perhaps he wore linen, only no sign of it was perceptible We may also hope that he wore stockings. The poor apothecary of Romeo and Juliet put the tobacconist in mind of his attic lodger when, having been presented with tickets by a theatrical lodger, he went to spend the evening with Shakspeare.

"He ain't like in his face, though," said Mrs. Tobacconist; "his clothes fits too good, Mr. Smith's that's all.

It was an acute remark. Mr. Smith's clothes did fit "too good," inasmuch as they were a few sizes too small for him. As for business, he seemed to have none. At noon he went out for a loaf of bread and a pitcher of beer. After twelve o'clock he disappeared until midnight, when he let himself in with a latch-key and went to bed without a candle.

"And for all he told any one about himself," said the tobacconist's wife, "he might have been a ghost."

"But he's civil spoken," said the tailor's wife, to whom he always said, "Excuse me, ma'am," when he found her aflop on the staircase, in a puddle of soap and water, which always made the black boards blacker than before, and was obliged to wade through the flood with bread and beer. And the tailor's wife, who had lived at service in her youth, even ventured to hint to her husband that she thought Mr. Smith was a gentleman. However, this fancy the tailor crushed with a terse, "Gentlemen don't wear no such coats as that, Sally."

Poor little tailor! he sat cross-legged on his board and stitched and measured men by their coats. If he had measured or even mended more coats, it would have been better for him and his brood. Times seemed to grow worse, custom less, the money harder to get. When the little man reads in his morning's paper of men who had shot themselves, or taken laudanum, he wondered whether they had four children with hearty appetites, and a prospect of having nothing for them to eat some day. Not that he had any idea of killing himself; besides, he had been told by his clergyman that suicide was wicked; but he couldn't help thinking. And that civil lodger in the attic, how did he fare? One night when Sally, who had been mending and washing and ironing the family rags and patches all day, was economically using up the fire by baking a loaf of bread in the stove oven, she heard the lodger come in. He went up stairs and paced the floor. He came out into the entry and creaked on the stairs He seemed as restless as a caged tiger, and he had behaved just so for three nights, instead of retiring at once, as the tailor's family knew he generally did by the creaking and snapping of his bedstead.

"What can ail him?" said Sally, as she took her bread out of the oven and poked it with a straw, finding it done. "What can ail him? I hope he ain't sick nor nothing; he's so civil, poor dear."

Then Sally listened again.

"I declare, he's coming down," she said. "He must be sick: and there he is a knocking—law!"

Then she opened the door.

The lid of the stove was off, and the red light flashed upon a hungry face with hollow cheeks and sunken eyes. It almost frightened the tailor's wife.

The gaunt hand stretched itself out and a voice said faintly:

"Madam, I know you have a kind heart. I am so hungry. It's three days since I ate anything, and—I don't want to die."

"Law! I should think not," said the woman. Why, law me, I'm so sorry! And I suppose you can't get a job? Law! why, do take it. I ain't got nothing else. You see, we're pretty poor ourselves—and—there o law!"

She was trembling, she did not know why. She was thinking to herself.

"It's like a play. It makes me want to cry."

There he stood, the warm bread she had given him in his hands, tearing bits from it and eating it.

He backed away, still eating. He came back and stretched his hands toward her.

"I didn't say thank you," he said. "Thank you! thank you!" and went away.

Sally sat down, trembling still.

To be out of a job, to be hungry, were no rare things, and no tragic things in her experience, but this man had stirred her soul, somehow—frightened her, she said.

"I hadn't any business to give away a loaf of bread," said Sally, "I ought to have cut some: but there now, I couldn't help it."

Then Sally went to bed, and slept and dreamed of the hollow-cheeked, famished lodger of the attic.

There was more bread to make next day, and I am not sure but that the tailor's wife made an extra loaf, in expectation of another call from her neighbor; but he did not come, and in the course of time Sally had enough to think of without leaving her own floor. Matters did not prosper with the family. Little Lena had the scarlet fever, and lay for a long time at death's door, and the work with which the mother helped to fill the family purse was necessarily neglected, and her customers grew angry and left her. Then the baby died. Poor little baby. The mother wept bitterly. The father also longed to weep, although children were expensive luxuries in that poor household. Finally the last affliction fell upon the tailor—a felon on his right thumb.

There was an end to it all, it seemed to both. Nothing but the hospital and the alms-house lay before them. The rent was quite unpaid at last, and the tobacconist was in a fury. He called to give them warning and a piece of his mind. On the morrow, out they should go, neck and crop. The tailor said nothing. The wife, woman-like, had her word:

"Where shall we go?" she asked. "We haven't a penny in the world."

"It's nothing to me where you go," said the landlord, "so that you get out of my rooms. I want them for honester people"

"We're unfortunate, but we never mean to be dishonest," cried the wife.

Then her husband, in an angry word, bade her hold her tongue.

It's all the same," he said. "We'll go to-morrow. And now you go, Mr. Landlord."

Then they were left alone bemoaning their hard fate. There was absolutely nothing to eat in the house.

Sally looked at her empty flour barrel and at her wretched family, and burst into tears.

"It's no use trying any longer," she said. "If the Lord would only take us. That's all I ask."

She put the children to bed, and sat down upon a chair, drawn by force of habit to the hearth of her empty stove. Her husband, between pain and anxiety, was less a sane than a madman. He paced the floor like a tiger, talking to himself. The bit of tallow candle burnt low; the bitter wind rattled the casement; the rain beat against it.

"We shall be out in all that tomorrow," said the man. "We'll have no place to hide our heads. We've not got a friend in the world."

"We've got one friend, I hope," said the wife.

"Who is he?" asked the tailor.

"God," said the woman. "May be he'll find a way to help us. We haven't been very bad, Sam."

"Better than us have starved before now," said the tailor. "We haven't any particular right to expect miracles, that I know of. Hark! what's that?"

"A knock," said his wife, and trembling lest her landlord should have returned, opened the door. Without stood the tall, gaunt figure of the lodger in the attic.

"He's come for bread," thought the woman, and amidst her own trouble she grieved over the thought of refusing his appeal.

He made none, however.

This is what he said:

"Madam, a while ago I took the liberty of asking you for bread. Allow me to return a loaf, with thanks."

So he vanished. A whole, fresh loaf lay in the woman's hands. She carried it in.

"There is more than I expected tonight," she said. "You see, God is good."

She lifted slide of the candlestick a little. The light flared up.

"Shall I break it now or wait until morning?" she asked.

"Now, mother," cried a child's voice from the bed. "I'm hungry."

Sally broke the loaf in two. It parted with singular ease. She gave a little cry. It had evidently been cut before and joined together, and from the heart a handful of crumbs had been scooped, and in it lay a little white packet.

"It's fairy bread," cried Sally, remembering some old country legend.

"Look at it before the light goes," cried the tailor.

Sally obeyed. She opened the packet and found within two envelopes. In one was this note:

"MADAM:—Your loaf of bread saved my life. I know you are in trouble, and yesterday my luck turned. To-day I am worth fifty thousand dollars, having won a lawsuit that has been pending for years. Please accept the inclosure, and believe me your ever obliged, ATTIC LODGER."

There was a five hundred dollar note in the other envelope, and when she saw it, Sally thought herself the happiest woman in Christendom.

The gift was the saving of the family. Sally had cast her bread upon the waters to find it again in very truth. And when the tailor's hand was well again, there was a patron for him who dressed in such a manner that Sam no longer doubted him a gentleman. The attic lodger wears the finest broadcloth now, and the tobacconist bows low as he meets him on his way out, or sells him choice Havanas over the counter. He stops at the door in his carriage, and lodges in attics no longer; but he never has forgotten, nor seems likely to forget, the loaf of bread given him by the poor tailor's wife when he was starving.

* * *

Not all the girls are in for woman's rights, but the majority are in for married rites.

* * *

The quickest way for a man to forget all common miseries is to wear tight boots.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 2, 1872

Meeting of the Dem. Cen'l. Com.

The members of the Democratic [illegible] interested in the success of the Democratic party of DeKalb county, are requested to meet at Auburn on Saturday, May 4th, 1872, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on June 12th, 1872. Also, to consider the proper time for holding the County Convention, and transact other business that will be before the Committte.

The following are the names of the County Central Committee, to wit:

Henry H. Houser, Butler township.

Jacob Suyder, Jackson township.

Samuel S. Shutt, Concord township.

B. F. Blair, Newville township.

John Shoub, Stafford township.

William Blair, Wilmington township.

Guy Plum, Union township south precinct.

John Butt, Union township, north precinct.

James Goetschius, Richland township, south precinct.

Stephen Masters, Richland township, north precinct.

Emanual Neidig, Fairfield township.

S. B. Mattinger, Smithfield township.

Miles Waterman, Franklin township.

Samuel Learned, Troy township.

J. R. LANNING,
Chairman DeKalb County Central Committe.

April 15th, 1872.

The Cincinnati Convention.

We have no definite intelligence as yet of the movements of the Cincinnati Convention, and at the hour of going to press, 9 o'clock A. M., no nominations have yet been announced. Present indications, however, seem to point to Charles Francis Adams as the probable nominee. We have delayed our issue in hopes of giving the result of this convention but cannot do so any longer.

* * *

General Thomas, of Pennsylvania, who fought gallantly in the rebellion, and who helped to build up the Republican party, declared in a speech in Philadelphia the other day that he was free to say that the Republican party was the most corrupt organization on the face of the earth. Such testimony should convince any honest minded Republican that a "change of head" in the Federal administration is necessary for the future prosperity and welfare of the country.

An Important Decision.

An important decision was rendered in the Superior Court, at Indianapolis, on monday, in the State of Indiana against Thomas B. McCarty, former State Auditor. The suit was instituted by the Attorney General, Hon. B. W. Hanna, to recover interest on state monies deposited in various banks by McCarty. The court holds the Auditor liable for the interest, and that all state officers who have received interest on public monies are liable to the state for the amount. The same reasoning applies to county, city and township officers. The decision is thoroughly in accord with public sentiment on the subject.

* * *

The Chicago *Times*, answering the Republican economy dodge, about which they make such a great ado, compares the fiscal year of Lincoln's administration, ending June 30th, '64, with the fiscal year of Grant's administration, ending June 30th, 1871. The expenditure of the government under Lincoln's administration on account of the civil service were, $27,510,000; on account of Indians, $2,540.000; total, $30,059,000. And during Grant's administration, the corresponding expenditures were, civil service, $60,481,000; Indians, $7,426,000; total, $67,907,000 The difference in favor of Lincoln's administration, as compared with Grant's is only $37,848,000 on these two accounts in a single year. Republican papers are requested to make a note of these items.

The Wheat.

From a number of persons from different parts of the State we have the most favorable report of the improving condition of the wheat crop. The heavy rains have given it a start, and it is generally well and evenly set on the ground. Another good wheat crop will be the making of the State.—*Indianapolis Com.*

* * *

A large stock of dry goods, clothing etc., now on exhibition at Lauferty's, in the brick block.

Dana's Defense of Himself.

Charles A. Dana, who has returned from Washing, says: "We have felt it to be our duty to advise the public as to the manner in which their money was being paid out in open violation of the law by Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy. We had no personal acquaintance with Mr. R[illegible] possibly have any ill-will toward him. We were perfectly convinced that he was paying out the people's money in a manner which was as illegal as it would be to steal and put his pocket. We said we took the responsibility. A committee of investigation was appointed by Congress to look into the matter We were invited to appear before the Committee with counsel to establish irregularites in the Navy Department; we appeared and established them; we proved that Robeson had brazenly disregarded as plain a law as ever was enacted, and that he had been paying out money as freely as if it were water on claims which had been settled previously. One single item, which he had fraudulently paid, amounting to over $60,000. We do not wish to do Mr. Robeson any justice. He is a fat, jolly story teller; he is only a faithless public officer—that is all. We will not apply terms of undue severity to him. We will only say there was a day when taking $93,000 at a time out of the Treasury in violation of law would have been considered dishonest. We think that even now it will be considered to be irreglar.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

That the Republican party works with an eye so the fostering of great monopolies, may be inferred from its desire to retain the duty on coal, iron, etc., and admit tea and coffee free.—As an evidence of the workings of this policy, so far as it effects the public revenue and brings money to the government coffers, we may observe that the duty on salt—85 per cent. in sack, and 139 per cent. in bulk is virtually prohibitory, the revenue it yielded last year being but $1,176,837. Coal is $1.35 a ton. This gave the treasury only $538,135. On pig iron Congress keeps a duty of $7 a ton, from which the government only gets the comparatively small sum of $1,154,126 by way of revenue. The manufactures of all these articles pocket twenty times this amount in the way of profits. But the entire repeal of these duties would cost the treasury $3,000,000 of revenue, while duties on tea and coffee brings the government $19,000,000 a year. It will thus be seen that some sixty or more million dollars could be taken from the pockets of these monopolists and practically distributed among the people at an expense of only $3,000,000 to the government, as easily as the price of tea and coffee could be reduced by taking $19,000,000 of revenue collected on those articles and giving it to the people at a cost of exactly $19,000,000 to the government. The one case is like "robing Peter to pay Paul" but the other is something like stealing a creditor's pocket-book and taking money therefrom to pay the debt you owe him.

Pen Portrait of Gen. Grant.

Theodore Tilton, of the *Golden Age* furnishes the following pen portrait of Gen. Grant, which will be readily recognized by all who have watched his public career:

"The worst thing about Gen. Grant is not his chronic stupidity and political insagacity, which unfit him for any civil position requiring political knowledge and insight. It is not the appointment of his half imbecile and half-knavish relatives to officers which they disgrace. It is not his connivance at corruption, his patronage of thieves, his constant advertising for a policy and never adhereing to a policy when it is adopted, his vulgar taste and low associates. All these things, bad as they are, are trivial in comparison with his fearful usurpation of executive power and patronage. If he can carry a convention by means of cash now, what is to hinder his carrying the country by cannon four years hence? The principle is the same the means are of no accout: It is the principle that we protest against is full of perils. And if the Republican party had not lost the vigor of its early virtue, it would throw the usurper from its shoulders in scorn, and sweep his creatures from its councils as so much offal."

Re-elect Grant to the Presidency and Gen. Blair's prediction will become verified.

* * *

It has transpired at Washington that Senator Schurz, the great Civil Service Reformer is a defaulter to the national Treasury in the sum of seven thousand dollars, in not having accounted for money drawn while Minister to Spain. He denounces corruption too. Next.—*Kentland Gazette*

And "it has transpired" that there is no truth in the report. Senator Schurz is not only not a defaulter, but the Government is largely indebted to him. But why haven't the Republican papers made mention of this alleged defalcation before this? Had Senator Schurz stuck to Grant this matter would never have been noticed by them. They never said anything about Grant's defalcation during the Mexican War. Why?—*Val. mes*

* * *

A story relating to certain peculiar "water works" at LaPorte, will cost that city $1,500, all told, for one year. So says the *Argus.*

What we Owe to Columbus

Shall we celebrate Columbus? Mr. Warner, whose graceful pen and playful humor have won a host of friends, thinks it an open question, and one we had better not be in a hurry to answer He thinks that, on the whole, Christopher's coming over here was a two sided arrangement, one of which is apt to be overlooked. The Indians never thanked him, for one party. The Africans had small grounds to be gratified for the market he opened for them. Here are two continents that had no use for him. He led Spain into a dance of great expectations, which ended in her gorgeous ruin. He introduced tobacco into Europe, and it laid the foundation for more tracts and nervous diseases than the Romans had in a thousand years. He introduced the potato into Ireland directly, and that caused such a rapid increase of population, that the great famine was the result, and an enormous emigration to New York; hence Tweed and the constituency of the ring. Columbus is really responsible for New York. He is responsible for our whole tremendous experiment of democracy, open to all comers, the best three in five to win. We can not yet tell how it is coming out, what with the foreigners and the communists and the women, but if it should come out well, Christopher may have a monument as high as that in Washington expects to be and it may be well to fire a gun now and then, just to keep the mariner in mind of it.

Those Arms.

The House committee on the sales of arms whitewash Secretary Belknap in the most approved fashion. They find that the act of July 20, 1872, gave the Secretary full authority to make his sales, though the act says unsuitable arms then in store might be sold; and the Secretary not only disposed of arms which the French found perfectly fitted for active service, but even manufactured ammunition to go with the guns. In is also reported that no "sales were made to any known agents of the belligerents;" but while such sales may not have been made Secretary Belknap himself testified that after it was known that the Remingtons were French agents thousands of arms previously sold were delivered. Further say the committee, "No official of the United States government was pecuniarly benefitted in connection with these sales"—but where did the difference between the gold paid by France and the paper received at the Federal Treasury go? Fifthly, the committee find "that the only party benefitted was the government of the United States, in having disposed of unsuitable arms at the highest market price, to the amount of nearly millions ofrdollars." This is a poor way to sneak out of the sales by arguing that as the guns were unsuitable they could not have hurt the Germans, and yet the United States by cheating the French are some $10,000,000 better off.—*N. Y. World.*

* * *

Two persons were born at the same place, at the same moment of time. After an age of fifty years, they both died, also at the same place and at the same instant, yet one had lived one hundred days more than the other. How was this possible? Not to keep our friends in suspense, the solution turns on a curious, but with a little reflection, a very obvious point in circumnavigation. A person going around the world toward the west loses a day, and toward the east he gains one. Supposing, then, two persons born together at the Cape of Good Hope, whence a voyage around the world may be performed in a year; if one performs this constantly toward the west, in fifty years he will be fifty days behind the stationary inhabitants, and if the other sail equally toward the east, he will be fifty days in advance of them. One, therefore, will have seen one hundred days more than the other, though they were born and died in the same place and at the same time, and even continually lived in the same latitude and reckoned time by the same calendar.

Religious News.

The Disciple church at Waterloo has recently had 13 accessions.

The State Sunday School convention will meet at Logansport, June 13.

A new Baptist church, to cost $30,000, is to be erected in Terre Haute this summer.

The United Brethoren are having a lively revival at Antioch school house, Union tp., Wells county.

The LaFayette Convocation of the Diocese of Indiana, held its Spring meeting in Trinity church, Peru, beginning on Monday evening last.

The corner stone of the new M. E. church at Martinsville was laid yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies. The F. & A. Masons and the I. O. O. F. were invited to participate in the services. Rev. R. Andrews, D. D., of Indianapolis, delivered the address on the occasion.

The Fruit Crop.

A gentleman engaged in raising fruit a few miles west of this city, informs us that the prospect for a good crop is excellent. Even the peaches which were pronounced dead some weeks since, are coming out finally. If no calamity befalls it between now and the ripening season, the fruit crop in central Indiana will be the best known for years. This is the case with small fruits as well as apples, peaches and pears.—*Ind. Com.*

The phrase commonly used in calling dogs has induced the Japanese to believe that "come here" is the English name for that animal.

The French Arms Scandal.

The following facts have been shown and proven in the French arms' investigation:

First—It has been shown that both Belknap and Dyer knew Remington to be the accredited agent of the French government on the 13th of October, 1870, and on that day arms were sold the latter which were not delivered until the 30th of November, or over one month thereafter.

Second—That after Remington's connections had been established beyond all question, he bought from the war department through various houses in New York, and whose purchases were well known by the war department to be for Remington's benefit, large quantities of the most valuable quality of ordinance stores, which stores were sold in violation of the act of Congress of 1868.

Third—That all of these munitions of war were delivered by government lighters directly to French steamers, and in many cases heisted directly on board the latter from the former, whence they passed directly into the custody of French officers. In all the ordinances the boxes were marked with the initials R. F. while on board these government lighters, meaning the French republic.

Fifth—That in this same connection 10,000 new army rifles were sold from the Arsenal to agents of Remington, and that the same number were subsequently manufactured by these works to replace them.

EARTHQUAKE.

The particulars of the late earthquake in Syria are now coming to hand The fataltics are great, especially at Antioch; but heavier in the vicinity of the city. A letter from Antioch, dated April 4, says the American Protestant Church was severely injured. Four of the American community were killed. All the members of the families of the missionaries are all safe.

The persons killed in Antioch are less than three hundred, but is known that sixteen hundred in the surrounding towns and country, where shocks were as severe, if not greater, than here, were killed. This number may be increased. The distress of the people will be only temporary, as the crop prospects are good. The supply of provisions on hand is moderate. The correspondents of the London papers praise Rev. Wm. Powers, the American Missionary, for his assiduity in ministering to the relief of the sufferers.

A Grand yet Terrible Sight.

NAPLES, *April* 29.—The view of Vesuvius from this city now is the grandest sight that has been witnessed since 1631. Many persons have taken advantage of the panic among the people in the towns threatened by destruction to take whatever goods they could find.

The Government has been compelled to order troops to those places to prevent the stealing of abandoned property in the city.

The bourse is closed and business almost entirely suspended.

The people use umbrellas to protect them from falling ashes. Rain is badly wanted else the crops will be destroyed. The worst is now belived to be over and the anxiety of the people considerably lessened.

A dispatch from Bayonne reports communication by rail and telegraph between that city and Madrid to have been re-established.

A FIELD FOR LITIGATION.

The recent earthquake in California, by moving a whole valley fourteen feet and leaving it there, has puzzled the worthy people greatly about the metes and bounds of their several farms; and the prospect now is that the confusion will result in a number of chancery suits which will last until another earthquake shall set the valley back in its proper place.

Peach Crop.

After all the long faces and bad news about the peaches being killed, it ain't so. There are peach buds yet alive all over central and southern Indiana. In some places, in low situations, the buds are, perhaps all killed, but as far as we can learn the prospect for a good crop is better than last year In our immediate neighborhood there are at this time, March 9th, ten buds alive where there was one this time last year.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO SELL REAL ESTATE!

STATE OF INDIANA } Sct
DeKalb County }

Notice is hereby given, that John A. Campbell, Administrator of the Estate of John Campbell, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common pleas of said county. Attest
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Abie Depew, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
CATHERINE DEPEW, Adm'x.

The Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago R. R. Co., Indiana Division.

Notice is hereby given that books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the 'Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad Company, Indiana Division' will be opened on the 30th day of May A. D. 1872, at the office of Wm. M. Clapp, in the town of Albion, in the county of Noble, in the State of Indiana. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
W. C. QUINCY,
GEORGE R. DENNIS,
JOHN K. COWEN,
T. HARRISON GARRETT
WM. W. TAYLOR,
JOHN GARDINER,
} Directors.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that George Barney, Executor of the last will of Jacob Maurer, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent his personal and the real estate already sold being insufficient to pay his debts and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

April 12th, 1872.

ATTENTION FARMERS

THE OHIO

Reaper & Mower!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

in all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the rear of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows, Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
R. R. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

CALL AND SEE THE

Great Spring Stock!

of

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,

Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '70.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

Have just opened the largest, best and most complete assortment of

Spring Dress Goods!

They ever offered to the Public, comprising everything new and desirable Inspection Invited.

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,

107 COLUMBIA STREET

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!
For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!
For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

Sound the Tocsin of War!

LET FIFE AND DRUM MAKE MARSHAL MUSIC THROUGH OUT THE LAND.

Proclaim it Far and Near that the GREAT CLOTHING HOUSE of the West is selling

A Tip Top suit of clothes for	$5 50
A good black suit of clothes for	8 50
A fine dress suit for	10 00
A good cassimere sust for	12 00
Splendid coats for boys, at $2 and	2 50
500 pair Men's pants at	1 75
300 pair of a better quality at	2 25
300 pair of casimere pants at	3 75

The most complete, best selected & cheapest stock of Men's

Furnishing Goods!

Such as SHIRTS, &c., also

HATS AND CAPS

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

Med's Paper Collars per box	10c
Men's Fancy Neck ties,	12½c
Suspenders per pair	15c

I. LAUFERTY & SON.
Corner of Columbia & Calhoun Street
THE BLUE FRONT,
FORT WAYNE.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

TRADE a little dull.

MORE shade trees wanted.

LOTS of drummers around.

BAREFOOTED boys are visible.

Soda water season has commenced.

PLANTING corn will soon be in order.

No diminution in the building interests.

THE wheat looks well, what there is of it.

USE DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP

A very strong wind blew most all day last Tuesday.

AUBURN is not troubled with law suits before Justices.

A FINE rain fell here last Saturday, doing vegetation much good.

THERE is some talk of organizing a dancing club, at this place.

A stranger remarked the other day that ours was the wost looking County Jail in the State.

Wood & Williams have received a large stock of Queensware which they are selling cheap.

CALL at the COURIER office and get your letter heads, bill heads, cards, etc., printed.

THE new brick block is now under full headway. The stone masons commenced their work last Monday.

THE name of Dolly Varden is now attached to almost every business. It is almost as popular as "shoo Fly."

DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP WILL CURE COUGH.

Go to Wood & Williams' and get a new hat. They have an endless variety of the latest styles.

How about the New York and Chicago Air Line. We notice that Bryan is being agitated with the same project.

THE *Record*, a new paper started at Ada, Ohio, has been received. It is neat and spicy, and ought to be well sustained.

THAT mysterious affair, what we mentioned in our last is fully explained under the head of marriages.

Davenport & Co., have their fine soda fountain in operation and cooling draught can now be obtained cheap.

Messrs. Rush & Hall, have purchased a large stock of furniture, at Jackson, and will open out in a few days on North Main street.

ONE of our best looking and most highly respected young ladies eloped one day last week. Why or how it was done we are unable to say.

FOREPAUGH'S Aggegation is taking a swing around the circle, this week. He was at Fort Wayne last Monday with every thing he advertises. He won't pause at Auburn just now.

A GREAT many customers have found out that Wood & Williams have the largest and best selected stock of dry goods in Auburn, and that they sell them for ready pay and small profits.

WE notice some of our cross streets, not much used, look like a plowed field, showing concusively that that delectable nuisance, the hog, has been around. When will this freedom of porkers be curtailed?

THE office of Town Marshal is an important one, and there are none, perhaps, that can fill it to the satisfaction of everybody. Let us have a majority suited, however, by the election of a good one this year.

OUR friend, Mike Long, Jr., wore the first linen coat, we have seen this season, last Tuesday—we don't mean that it was the first time the coat was wore—No!—because there's no use lying about it.

No business house should be without nicely printed letter heads, bill heads, &c. Letter heads do not cost much more than the paper, as purchased by the merchant, and it is an index abroad of enterprise and business.

WE noticed the wheat in particular on last Sabbath, and we did not see a field, between Auburn and Kendallville, but what indicated a large yield. Now, farmers stop growling, the wheat is all "hunky."

ANYBODY that wants a good drink of soda water should rush for Davenport & Co's drug store. Frank knows how to make it, and having one of the best and neatest fountains in town is good evidence of a first-class article.

BRICKMAKING has commenced, the two yards south of town are running a full force of hands. It will require all the brick they can make during the year to supply all the demands here at home.—Build with brick, it is the cheapest in the end.

A WELL informed contraband asserts that LaGrange gets the Canada Southern Railroad. We were premature in announcing that it had been located at Kendallville. We regard the above news as reliable—as reliable, at least, as can be obtained from that part of the State, as they are all about of the same stripe.

WE are in receipt of the Fort Wayne *Free Press*, a new Democratic paper, by T. J. Foster, who was recently burnt out at Monroeville. The new paper is as neatly printed as any other in the city, and in consideration of the bad luck, Mr. F. has met with lately, he ought to make a ten strike in his new enterprise.

AT the sale of the first months dues of the Building Loan Association, last Thursday night, the money sold at 41 per cent. premium. This is a favorable commencement and we may confidently look for good results in the future. There are a few shares not paid in yet that should be attended to at once.

SMITH & HARE have put a soda fountain in their establishment, and are now ready to supply all demands. They also intend fitting up a handsome ice cream saloon up stairs in the front room, an excellent location for an institution of this kind. The arrangement is a good one and we believe it will be properly appreciated by the public.

AT the late monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad it was decided to increase the semi-annual dividend from four to five per cent The city of Baltimore has $3,250,000 invested in the stock of this company, for which it issued its own stock bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, making a certain profit in return of $130,000 per annum on its investment.

A COMMUNICATION appears in another column relative to Town Boards. We do not know much about the Town Board of 1869, but if they had'nt more ability than the present one, we say "Lord, have mercy on their souls." However, a bad board in '69 does not justify a poor one in '72, but the object should be to elect the best men of both parties, that will legislate on the great Democratic principle of the greatest good to the greatest number.

IT has been said by Lord Chesterfield, that if there was one article of gentlemen's apparel more desirable than another it was a nice shirt. In order to keep fully up with this requirement, you should go to Moderwell & Fowler's at Fort Wayne, and get them to make you several of their nice fitting shirts. They manufacture to order, and you have the gratification of knowing that they fit you exactly. Corner of Main and Calhoun.

THE Defiance *Democrat* says the B. & O. Extension, corps of engineers from the east made this vicinity last week—running an air-line (which is understood to be the construction line.) from Fostoria to Heister's farm, about four miles east of Defiance. As the crossing, of the stream at Defiance may be selected, from Heister's the line westward will diverge from an air-line either north or south. The D. & M. line is crossed about a mile north of Alma Station, and most of the road is through the woods.

The corps westward have now passed Auburn, and are now at work near Albion.

Mass Convention.

A Convention of all classes of both Republicans and Democrats, the laborer and the merchant, the professional and the mechanic, without regard to party affilations—the honest enterprising citizens of Auburn, and everybody in favor of selecting the very best men for our town offices are requested to be present, at the Court House this Thursday evening, to put in nomination a ticket composed of both parties, that will if elected, be identified with the progress and improvement of our place. This call is not made by democrats but by our citizens generally, of both sides, and it hoped there will be a large attendance.

DISGRACEFUL.—We have noticed several cows and hogs in the Court Yard, all doing as much injury as could be expected under the circumstances. Several trees have been broken down, the grass has been turned up by porkers, and the whole yard is beginning to look shabby. Whose duty is it to attend to this matter? We call upon them to show a little activity in this matter immediately. This yard is not a common lot for cattle and hogs, but what is more agreeable, the making of a beautiful grove some day, if properly taken care of, as it should be. With trifling expense the necessary protection against town nuisances can be secured, and it should be attended to witout delay.

OUR accomplish friend Mr. Nash, local of the *Pharos*, at Logansport gave our place a brief visit last week. He has the following to say of our efficient Recorder, every word of which is true:

"We had occasion, in Auburn, last week to visit the Recorder's office, and were pleased to meet Mr. D. Z. Hoffman. He is a gentlymanly, efficient and obliging officer, and promptly gave the information we wanted. He keeps the County Records in good style and takes pains to treat all who have business in his office with uniform courtesy. The citizens of DeKalb County have been fortunate in their selections of public servants.

IMPORTANT TO WITNESSES.—Witnesses are entitled to $1 50 per day for each day of attendance at the Circuit and Court of Common Please, and five cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and from court. But to entitle them to these fees they must, first, have been subpoenaed—a voluntary attendance is not sufficient; second, they must personally claim the fees of the clerk; third, they must claim them at or during term for which they are supboenaed, and on which they attend. A claim made after the final adjournment of court is not good.

Witnesses in Justices' Courts are allowed 75 cents per day, to be claimed on the day of trial before the jugment docket is signed. Mileage the same as in Circuit Court.

THE dance on last Thursday evening, proved to be a nice affair, and as far as we have been informed, we think it was one of the best arranged dances ever given at this place. One poor fellow has our heartfelt sympathies, however,—we mean the one that could'nt get his girl because they kept such a big dog. It would make any dorg bark to see a fellow on the back fence.

BUY YOU A HOME.—Every man should buy himself a town lot, get that paid for and then work to make the necessary improvements. A little here and a little there will in due time produce a home of your own, and place you out of the landlord's grasp. Remember that one hundred dollars a year saved in rent will, in a few years pay for your home, and the money it cost you to move and shift about, without any loss of furniture and time, pay the interest on a five hundred dollar judgment against your property until you can gradually reduce it to nothing. You can all buy that way—why do you not risk it? If you fail, you are no worse off—it you succeed as any careful man is sure to do, you have made a home and established a basis equal to many another's which will start you in business.

WE have conversed with quite a number of old soldiers, privates and officers, who express great contempt for the new Homestead act. They demand a warrant for 160 acres of land and nothing more nor less. We presented the argument of the Radicals about them becoming worthless, and not a single one but what scouted the idea, and refered to the fact that railroads were making millions out of their grants. If the Republican party is the real friend of the soldier it will accede to their demands instead of fooling away millions of acres to these railroad corporations. Not one soldier out of a hundred will take advantage of the privileges already made, because it would pay him better to stay where he is. This sham legislation for the soldier by the party that has professed such great love for the country's defenders, is too thin.—They have had the power, and done nothing.

MR. EDITOR.—As several persons have been denouncing the acts of our present town board as "unlawful" and "outrageous," and would fain have the people of Auburn believe that themselves are paragons and working for the best interest of their town without personal or mercenary motives, and as their side, as they say, has been fully heard, we respectively ask a patient hearing for the other and then let the people decide.

That the present town board has its faults we do not deny, but that it has as charged by "D." violated the law, we do most emphatically deny.

As to the ability financially of the present board we think it will bear a favorable comparison with the Democratic Board whose term of office expired May 3d, 1869 We will present the figures and let the reader decide.

The whole amount of taxes received by the Treasurer for the year ending May 3d, 1869, as shown by his report, which is spread on the records of the town, on pages 3, 5, 6 and 7, that very wise and patriotic board paid to different persons working for, and in the interests of the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. the sum of $403.15, and for office rent, legal services and salaries for town offices $108.50, leaving the enormous sum of $60 06, with which to make street crossings, culberts and other public improvements in the town of Auburn, the county seat of a county of 17,000 inhabitants. And yet "D." is not happy because this lease of power has not been perpetuated.

The present board has expended between six and seven hundred dollars in making improvements in the town, while the board of '69 expended four sevenths of that amount in making improvements out side of the town, and one half of the balance for their salaries, and still "D." is not happy because the dose has not been repeated. That the appropriation to the Ft. W., J. & S. R. R., was unlawful and usurpation of power, as "D." would call it no one will doubt, and in all kindness we will refer the reader to I. G. & H. P. 625, Sec. 24, defining how, for what purpose, the survey of the town be pain. We know "D." will be unhappy when he reads it.

The rate of assessment on the $100 valuation was the same in both cases. The Democratic Board had $60.06 to expend in public imsrovements, inside of the town while the present board has between six and seven hundred and still "D" prattles about a "depleted treasury.

In conclusion I think "D." is one of those political sharks who is continually crying "fraud," "corruption," &c., in order to cover up his own nefarious designs, and as he is spokesman for the Democratic party I advise him to have men nominated who in case of election can take the requisite oath. I simply make this suggestion for the reason that in looking over the town record I see that some Democrats did not take the oath, Of course they would, had they thought of it, but as the law requires that it shall be taken by all town officers, I thought I would kindly jog their memory so as to keep them from "unlawful" acts. See town record p. 258, all these things have been done under Democratic rull, and "D." says not a word.

What is the inference? Simply this, that he is opposed to everything that is Republican, and why don't he come out "like a little man" and say so? If a Democratic Board is put in, "D." will probably want the town to build the railroads, now in contemplation, or possibly a school house, in Waterloo.

If any reader of the COURIER for a moment doubts the figures as given above, the gentlemanly and accomplished town Clerk, R. Elson, will furnish the record which contains them, at his office anytime.

J. A. C.

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance, The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following persons have paid us the sum set opposite their names, during the month of April, as subscription to the COURIER:

John Bohrer	$3,50
John Potts	1,00
W. G. Thoman	.50
Fergus McOscar	4,00
Isaac Kutzner	2,00
Rev. A. W. Lamport	1,00
Henry Frick	2,00
L.W Treesh	1,00
M. P. Barker	2,00
A. B. Mathews	2,00
J. D. Kelly	2,00
Thomas Lock	2,00
Dr. D. A. Sebring	4,00
W. R. Reflet	2,00
J. D. Beard	2.50
John Musser	2,50
John Stearns	1,50
John Swinehart	1,50
W. Henderson	2,00
T. F. Franks	2,00
D. F. Reyher	2,00
Philip Grube	2,00
Calvin Crane	1,00
A. B. Ralston	2,00
Germ Brown	2,00
Orris Danks	3 00
Wm. Smith	1,50
Henry Pursel	1,00
O. Bird	2,00
J. Reinier	2,00
J. Gereardeaut	2,00
D. K. Houghton	1,00
Jacob Snyder	1,75
C. Begnot	2,00
C. S. Sheets	3,00
D. J. Wood	.50
H. S. Shannon	.50
Mrs. M. J. Adams	.50
James McCrum	2,00
C. C. Walter	1,00
E. F. Metcalf	1,50

TOWN ELECTION.—Our town election will take place next Monday. We hope for the good of the place that it will result in the election of good men to office. The Republicans will get up a ticket and whether composed of good men or not will do their best to elect them. They done this last year, and our people generally have been disgusted with the action of most of the officers since. There are some good Republicans who would make good officers, and we would have no hesitancy in voting for them. There are also good Democrats that would make equally as efficient officers, but it has been asserted that the Republican party will vote their ticket straight, whether there are good men on it or not. We believe that political lines ought to be disregarded in officers where there is no party principles involved, and all unite in the great principle of securing the greatest good to the greatest number. We are a small town, and by a united effort upon the part of our citizens, we can materially advance our interets. The building of new houses and making other improvements is not done by one party alone, than why cannot public improvements be made in the same way. If the Republicans put a ticket in nomination, so will the Democrats, and thus will some good men be elected with perhaps a liberal sprinkling of others not so good. We shall vote for the best men. Had the present Town Board been Democratic we would haye felt it our duty to shown them up without stint, but as it was not, we have endeavored to deal kindly with it because its want of a paper published in its interest. It has fallen far short of what it was elected for and we do hope, for the good of Auburn, tor the good of the little enterprise that is being developed to-day, for the good of our citizens generally that the next Board will possess enough sagacity to advance the interests of our town.

I. O. O. F. DEDICATION.—A large number of Odd Fellows, from this place, went to Freemont last Tuesday, by special train to attend the imposing ceremonies of dedicating the new Odd Fellows' Hall at that place. Owing to sickness in our family we were prevented from attending, but learn that it was an interesting occassion for all concerned. We believe it would not be out of place to say here that Auburn has one of the best working orders in the State, comparatively, as they are identified with every movement occuring in this vicinity. Dedications, festivals, etc., gotten up abroad for the good of the order, generally finds a good representation from Auburn. And as to enterprise they stand preeminent. They are now at work upon a new building which, when finished, will not be excelled in this part of the State. While they claim nothing in their own name, they should receive their due meed of praise from the public.

CHRIST BAKER is making large additions to his bakery. The main building is being moved east some little distance, and brick additions are now going up in the rear, which are safe from fire and much more permanent. In fact all our business houses, hereafter to be constructed on our principal streets, should be brick or stone. There should be fire limits established, and the safety of the town consulted.

HEAD LIGHT OIL.—Davenport & Co. have on hand the celebrated oil used for the head light on Locomotives which we pronounce much superior to the common kerosene. It costs more per gallon, but will last twice as long as the same quantity of coal oil. Another great advantage is in the fact, that it is about as non-explosive as lard oil, and consequently more safe.—Try a gallon and be convinced.

THE foundation for the new brick church of the Baptists, is completed.

Nice day for loafers.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No,' send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers' the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place No. 5 Keystone Block Ft. Wayne.

Good News to Farmers.

The prospect for advanced prices in wool, this season, is very fair. The clip is reported short in Europe and the supply exhausted by the manufacturers. We clip the following from a reliable exchange The facts and figures therein contained may be of some value to wool growers in this vicinity:

"Last year's clip is reported to be entirely absorbed by the market. The Australian product has been exhausted by the European manufacturers, and it is held at prices which preclude its re-shipment to America. The heavy eastern mills have already effected large purchases in Mich. and Ohio, of the wool now upon the sheep's back, at rates from 65 to 70 cents. Some of the Ohio wool growers have taken the alarm, and are holding off for $1 per lb. for choice clips. This is more than can be realized, for the reason that the price of goods cannot be brought up so as to justify manufacture at such rates for the raw material. It is not improbable that a number of large mills may be compelled to stop until the relations between the raw and manufactured articles are better adjusted. Farmers should not sell in advance of the clip for less than eighty cents If that sum can be realized for good merino or its equivalent, sell. Higher prices cannot be expected. Should there be a prospect of higher rates, an amount of the articles will be gathered in Europe and America that would depress prices—There is always more of any crop on hand not intended for the market, than statisticians suppose, and high prices will bring it out. Our advice to farmers now is to take good care of the flocks especially of the lambs, feed the sheep well and make the most of the high prices, but not to rush their capital into theirs sheep at fancy prices. Wool will bring good rates this year and next, and probably fair rates in 1874, though the latter is doubtful. After that, sheep will be sold for their pelts, and everybody will be disgusted with wool growing for awhile again.

MARRIAGES,

GROSS—MALLORY—On Thursday April 25th, by the Rev. A. W. Lamport, at the residence of the bride's sister, T. D. Gross, Esq., and Miss. L. H. Mallory. No cake.

Well, Gross has gone and done it again. One would have thought that once getting fastened in the matrimonial noose would have proved quite sufficient, but it has been asserted that nature contradicts herself most every day, and we are consoled. Brother-in-law, we congratulate you, and in the language of the poet let us exclaim, "bully for you." We extend our best wishes to the happy pair,—a pleasant journey and a successful buffeting with the ups and downs of life, and an increase both financially and "domestically" that shall gladden their hearts in their old days, and give their relations a chance when they have gone "right avay queek ond."

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
204 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Bourt House.

C. S. HARE,

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

12th Business Year

And Continued Prosperity of

ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous, active business principle as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pilliow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covers, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immense stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5,00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an imnese varity of cheap dress goods, at 15, 50, 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any address. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of Michael Selbery, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. CATHARINE SELBERY, Adm'x.
April 30, 1872.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING

J. & P. PIERR,

Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,
will exhibit the latest spring styles

PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
Mourning Bonnets,
LEGHORNS AND STRAWS.
Flowers and Ribbons in all shades, Torqueise Crapes, Velours and Silks
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS

Cherry Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We guarantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.

No. 1 Phœnix Block.

KNABE & CO.'S

PIANOS!

Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.

OVER

TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!

Of these celebrated Instruments

Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

KNABE PIANOS

Are universally conceded to be the leading

FIRST-CLASS

Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HILL,

General Agent,

No. 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

Boozer & Blattner
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods
Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Croceries,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO. IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slip'er

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

Life and Farm Insurance.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

Life insurance means honesty for some men, and policy for many more. In no other way can they pay their debts, or obey the apostle's charge that a man "provide for his own and especially those of his own house."

[illegible] insurance in the shape of lands sold on ten years' credit is better.

Both give a great prize in return for a number of small annual payments. But farm insurance gives that boon in the midst of life; life insurance only at the end of it. One gives it for a man himself to enjoy, the other only for his heirs. One performs the other promises.

"Death," said an Irishman, "is no great curse, for it always comes just where we would have it, at the end of life and never at the beginning." But this is more than can be said of life insurance, for its blessings come at the wrong end life, not, like death and farm insurance, at the right end.

Besides, in farm insurance the payments are only nine or ten, but in life insurance they may become so multitudinous that they will amount to several times the value of the prize drawn at last. The one is a lottery, the other square dealing.

Again, farm insurance gives you in the outset a mine which pays for itself, for out of it you can dig not only a living, but gold for all payments. Life insurance makes no such pretensions. It is all *post mortem*—and nothing "in the living present." In this aspect life insurance resembles the patent Tantalus of Sydney Smith. That reverend joker had a bag of oats hung just before the tongue of his carriage. The horse hearing the oats rattling just ahead, would rush forward with all his legs, yet could never quite thrust his nose into those dainties. On the other hand farm insurance gives a mess of grain before the journey begins, and all along many a baiting to prepare for each hard pull before the home-stretch.

Nor is this all. What life insurance promises is a fixed sum. But the land given by farm insurance is always growing in value. Less than forty years ago the whole area of Iowa could have been bought for forty millions of dollars. It was sold by the United States for less than that. To-day it would bring more than ten times that sum.

Give me then first insurance—and then life insurance.

Within the last twenty-three months the Great Western Farm Insurance Company, *alias* the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, have sold along their line, in Iowa and Nebraska, 351,705 to 3,238 purchasers, almost all on ten years' credit, and six per cent. interest.

Farmer! are you insured?

Perils of Ballooning.

Professor Donaldson, the aeronaut, made another balloon ascension from Norfolk, Va., on the 18th inst, which came near being his last flight to the clouds. When at the height of one mile from the earth, and while performing upon the trapeze, Donaldson concluded that he would descend, and for this purpose pulled the valve cord to allow the gas to escape from the balloon. The valve did not open and he pulled again. It still remained closed, and there being no time to lose he pulled with both hands. Again a failure, and for the third time he gave a strong, steady jerk. There was a sharp, hissing sound, as if made by the tearing of cloth, followed by a rushing noise, and he knew that the balloon had burst. It did not collapse, however, being prevented from doing so by the rush of air from beneath, but closed up at the sides. At this time Donaldson was seated on the trapeze bar. The balloon leaned over to one side and descended with frightful velocity.

He says for the first time in his life he was frightened. In a short time, which seemed to him an eternity, the balloon struck the branches of a tree, and went crashing through the limbs. The ropes and trapeze bars catching the limbs somewhat diminished the rapidity of the decent, but still the velocity was terrific. Crushing through the branches, the balloon fell to the ground, the professor landing on his back in a heap of briars. His pants were torn, and his legs lacerated by the briars, but beyond this he escaped without injury. His escape from a frightful death is simply miraculous. Rising from his thorny couch, Donaldson, still cool, and with nerves little shaken by his terrible mishap, he took a survey of the situation He had fallen on the edge of a swamp, near a field, five miles from Norfolk. On examining the balloon he found a large rent, extending from the top to the bottom. Rolling it up, he started for assistance, securing which, he next procured a conveyance and returned to Norfolk.

Brave, Trusting Litte Fellow

A gentleman was one day opening a box of dry goods. His little son was standing near, and as his father took the packages from the box, he laid some of them upon the arm of the boy. A young friend and playmate of the merchant's son was standing by looking on. As parcel after parcel was laid upon the arm of the boy, his friend began to fear his load was becoming too heavy, and said:

"Johnny, don't you think you've got as much as you can bear?"

"Never mind," answered Johnny, in a sweet, happy tone, "Father knows how much I can carry."

Brave, trusting little fellow. He did not grow restless or impatient under that burden. There was no danger, he felt that his father would not lay too heavy a load on him. He knew his strength, or rather the weakness of that little arm, and would not overtask it. More than all, his father loved him, and therefore would not harm him. It is such a spirit of loving trust in him that God desires all his children to possess.

* * *

In conversation, a wise man may be at a loss how to begin, but a fool never knows how to stop.

* * *

"The right man in the right place"—a husband at home in the evening.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
FACTORY

C. A. ZOLLINGER,
Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
ORT WAYNE IND

Gorver & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,
AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

[illegible] o Roswood, Gilt, and Walnut [illegible] of which will be sold at bottom [illegible] patronage of the public is respectfull;

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patrogage of the publ prom ising to use ur bes t ndeavors to give gene atisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without licen.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods
AND
MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWESTP RICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

MANHOOD,
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new adition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St. FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's Chir House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Brandriff & Roberts
Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special Inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
53 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
12 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
5 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
9500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls, Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Able Depew, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CATHERINE DEPEW Adm'x.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Kelly, late of Defiance County, Ohio, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

April 5, '72. JAMES D. KELLY, Adm'r.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jupgment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

than they onght to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
KNOWN AS THE
PALACE OF FASHION
LOOK AROUND,
FRIENDS, AND
Buy Your Clothing
FROM PARTIES
Reliable, Prompt and Reasonable,
In price. There will be
Nothing Green in That!
PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

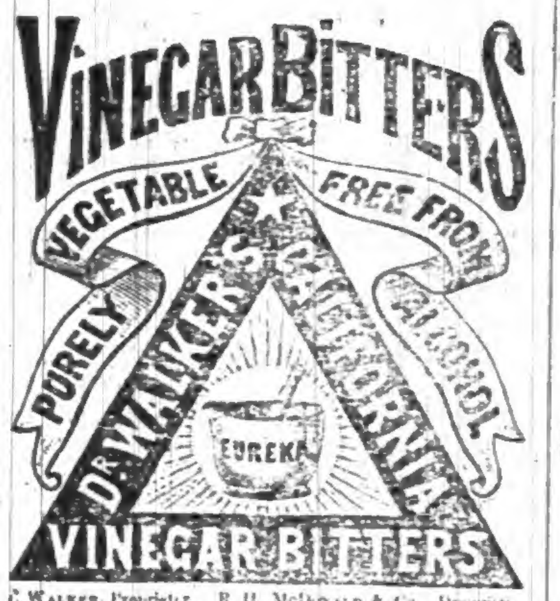

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

MARTIN & SON
SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN.
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
AUBURN, IND.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods.

MARTIN & SONS.

G. H. PICKER,
BUILDING CONTRACTOR!
Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING
QUEESWARE,
GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.
O. D. HURD

Grand Spring Opening

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods just purchased by our Mr. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50. Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5.00. Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices.

FRANK & THANHOUSER,
No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGARS, PRUNES, COFFE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refun ded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1 25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 00
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 00
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 50
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Cherry Wine,	1 50
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 50
Catawba Wire	1 00		

Fish, Fish.

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Macaral ½ bbls 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisins, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15c

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, WHEAT FRUITS, ETC.

Havnna Choice Cigars.

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $3 00

Tobaccos

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco 3lb.	$1 00
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO
FORT WAYNE!
CALL AT
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.S
And Examine their Mammoth Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4
KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
-at-
T. C. MAYS;
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 9, 1872. No. 19.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
S. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. E. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Hoyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
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JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times. 2-28

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JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited. A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
a-, 31, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Shuppart & Co Agent
Auburn Ind.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	[illegible] p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 10
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9 25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn,	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6,55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.32	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crossing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9 10	4.33	Taylor's	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Roann.	6.50	12.15

F. D. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1 "
Orrville...	6 33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,46 "
Mansfield..	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,40 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line lv	9,40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,20 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	9,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,06 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		Expres
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p.m		5 13
Waterloo	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		......
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw	4 15		7 30
Lansing	7 35		10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover	7 55		12 52
Jonesville	8 25		1 17
Reading	8 55		1 47
Fremont	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant	10 05		3 02
Waterloo	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler,	[illegible] a m.	x 1:58 a m.	[illegible] p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:11 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:55 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:43 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
CAR YW Gen. Ticket Agent.

THE NEW CHURCH ORGAN.

BY W. L. M. CARLETON.

They've got a bran new organ, Sue,
For all their fuss and search;
They've done just as they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church—
They've hoisted up their new machine
In everybody's sight.
They've got a chorister and choir,
Ag'in my voice and vote;
For it was never my desire
To praise the Lord by note!

I've been a sister good an' true
For five an' thirty year,
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,
Just as the preacher read,
And twice, when Deacon Tubbs was sick,
I took the fork an' led!
And now, their bold, new-fangled ways
Is comin' all about;
And I, right in my latter days,
Am fairly crowded out!

To-day the preacher, good old dear,
With tears all in his eyes,
Read—"I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies."
I al'ays liked that blessed hymn—
I s'pose I al'ays will;
It somehow gratifies my whim
In good old Ortonville;
But when that choir got up to sing,
I could'nt catch a word;
They sung the most dog-gondest thing
A body every heard!

Some worldly chaps was standin' near,
An' when I seed them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear,
And boldly waded in,
I thought I'd chase their tune along,
An' tried with all my might;
But though my voice is good and strong,
I could'nt steer it right;
When they were high, then I was low,
An' also contrawise;
And I too fast or they too slow,
To "mansions in the skies."

An' after every verse, you know,
They played a little tune;
I did'nt understand an' so
I started in too soon.
I pitched it pretty middlin' high,
I fetched a lusty tone.
But oh, alas! I found that I
Was singin' there alone!
They laughed a little, I am told;
But I had done my best;
And not a wave of trouble rolled
Across my peaceful breast.

And sister Brown—I could but look—
She sits right front of me;
She never was no singin' book,
An' never went to be;
But then she al'ays tried to do
The best she could, and said;
She understood the time right through,
An' kep' it with her head;
But when she tried this mornin,' oh
I had to laugh, or cough!
It kep' her head a bobbin' so,
It e'en a'most came off!

An' Deacon Tubbs—he all broke down,
As one might well suppose;
He took one look at Sister Brown,
And meekly scratched his nose.
He looked his hymn book through and through
And laid it on the seat,
And then a pensive sigh he drew,
And looked completely beat.
An' when they took another bout,
He did'nt even rise;
But drawed his red bandanner out
An' wiped his weepin' eyes.

I've been a sister, good an' true,
For five and thirty year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear,
But death will stop my voice, I know,
For he is on my track;
And some day, I to church will go,
And never more come back,
And when the folks get up to sing—
Whene'er that time shall be—
I do not want no patent thing
A squealin' over me!

Leap-Year Felicities.

Eli Perkins has undergone matrimonial proposals at the hands of one of his lady friends, and he has this to say about the matter:

First, I called on my liquid eyed brunette, Miss Sallie Morris, of Madison avenue. For I have spent a good deal of money on Sallie Morris, for operas, boquets, lunches, etc. I've been trying for years to win her affections.

Last night, full of love and hope, I rang old Morris' door bell; in a moment Sallie was by myself on the retired sofa. After speaking of the coming opera I felt her velvet hands touch mine.

Do you know, Mr. Perkins,' she said, looking me straight in the face, 'that to-day is our proposing day?

Well, I suppose, I remarked modestly looking down at her mosaic bracelet.

Well, you know, Eli, my dear Eli! that I have been out with you a great many times.

Yes, I replied, beginning to feel embarrased.

You know, my dear, said she, taking both of my hands, that it has cost me a good deal for dresses and gloves, and—

And costing me a great deal for carriages, boquets and Delmonico lunches, I interrupted with embarrassment.

And while I have enjoyed myself all winter with Eli—

In expensive carriages to the Academy and Delmonico's I suggested.

Yes, while I have been happy to go there with you—I feel—Oh, my dear Eli, I don't know to say what I want to, and then then the beautiful child hid her face on my besom.

Do not fear my answer, beautiful one, I said smoothingly. What is it that weighs upon your sorrowful heart?

Oh! Eli, it is love, she said, sobbing wildly, and twisting her jeweled fingers in my auburn hair.

Heaven be praised, I sighed, as I felt the beating of her heart against my vest. For whom is this love, darling? I asked, for you know I am deeply interested in you.

You will not be mad with me, Eli, will you?

No, my sweet one, I shall only be too happy, I said, wiping the tears from my eyes.

Well, my dear—my long cherished friend, I love—

Who, my dear Sallie—who do you love, Eli?

Well, Eli, I love Charley Brown, to whom I am engaged, and then the scalding tears fell thick and fast on my shirt bosom.

Well, Sallie, what have you got to say to me? I asked hesitatingly, as I unloosened her hand from my neck.

Well, my dear Eli, Charles and father thought I had better see you and then propose—

Oh, darling one, I am thine, I said with great emotion; take me; never mind father, take me as I am; take—

But, Eli, let me explain. They wanted me to see you and thank you for your many kindness, and propose that you don't come here anymore.

Good-night, dear Eli.

Valley of Death.

A gentleman connected with Gen. Palmer's engineer corps of Kansas Pacific R. R., writing from Camp Cody, on the Mohave river, California, gives the following description of a remarkable valley in that region:

Eighty miles northwest of this camp is the well known and much dreaded 'Death Valley.' It is said to be lower than the level of the sea, and wholly destitute of water. Mr Spears, our intelligent guide, who visited this remarkable valley several times, gave me the following account of it, with the reason for the terrible name: The valley is some 50 miles long by 30 in breadth, and save two points it is wholly encircled by mountains, up whose steep sides it is impossible for any but expert climbers to ascend. It is devoid of vegetation and shadow of bird or wild beast never darkened its white, glaring sand.

In the early days, trains of emigrants bound for California passed, under the direction of guides, to the south of Death Valley, by what is known as the 'old Mormon road.' In the year 1850 a large train with some 300 emigrants, mostly from Illinois and Missouri, came south from Salt Lake, guided by Mormon. When near Death Valley, a dissent broke out in a part of the train, and twenty-one families came to the conclusion that the Mormons knew nothing about the country, so they appointed one of their number a leader determined to due west; so with the people and wagons he traveled for three days and then descended into the broad valley, whose treacherous mirage promised water. They reached the centre, but only the white, glaring sand, bounded by the scorched peaks, met their gaze on every hand.—Around the valley they wandered, and one by one the men died, and the panting flocks stretched themselves in death under the hot sun.

Then the children, crying for water, died at their mothers' breasts and with swollen tongues and burning vitals, the mothers followed.

Wagon after wagon was abandoned, and strong men tottered, and raved and died. After a week's wandering, a dozen survivors found some water in the hollow of a rock in in the mountains. It lasted but a short time, then all perished but two, who through some miraculous means, got out of the valley and followed the trail of their former companions.

Eighty-seven persons, with hundreds of animals, perished in this fearful place, and since then the name of Death Valley has been applied to it. Mr. Spears says when he visited it last winter, after the lapse of eighteen years, he found the wagons still complete, the iron works and tires bright, and the shriveled skeletons lying in many places side by side.

Seeing the Point.

A boy returned from school one day with a report that his scholarship had fallen below the usual average.

Well, said his father, you've fallen behind this month, have you?

Yes, sir.

How did that happen?

Don't know sir.

The father knew if the son did'nt. He had observed a number of dime novels scattered about the house, but had not thought it worth while to say anything until a fitting opportunity should offer itself.

A basket of apples stood upon the floor and he said: Empty out those apples, and take that basket and bring it to me full of chips. Suspecting nothing, the son obeyed.

Now, he continued, put all those apples back in the basket. When half the apples were replaced, the son said:

'Father, they roll off. I can't put any more in.

Put them in, I tell you.

But, father, I can't put them in.

Put them in? No, of course you can't put them in. Do you expect to fill it with apples? You say you don't know why you fell behind at school; I will tell you why. Your mind is like that basket. It will not hold more than so much. And here you have been the past month filling it with chip dirt—dime novels. The boy turned on his heel, whistled, and said:—Whew! I see the point. Not a dime novel has been seen in the house from that day to this.

Jim Guppins was a very clever good-dispositioned, sort of a fellow and was the but of all the girls in his neighborhood. The most brilliant thing he ever said was when some of the fair teazers questioned him one day in regard to his powers of memory.

How far back in your life time can you remember, Jim?

I can remember the day I was born, was his reply.

The day you was born? exclaimed one of the girls;—

Why, Jim, what can you remember of that day?

I remember very distinctly, that on the day I was born I sat on a little stool in the corner of the fireplace and cried for fear I was a *girl*.

Mr. Rawley and his Dog.

The Municipal court was in session, when the door opened, and Mr. Rawley walked in and closed the door. At his heels walked Bitters. Both seated themselves, the one on a chair and the other on end directly in front of Mr. Jagger, the judge. His Honor looked at the dog with the solemn eye of a judge, and shook his head as only a judge can shake it.

Are you one of the witnesses? inquired he, of the dog's master.

I am, sir, replied Mr. Rawley. I was subpœnaed to testify; and here's the document. As he spoke he laid upon the table a paper which, from having lain several days in that gentlemen's pocket, had changed from white to snuff color, and was also particularly crumpled.

What's the animal doing here? demanded the Court.

He hasn't had time to do anything, replied Mr. Rawley. He comes when I comes. He goes when I goes.

The animal must leave the court. It's contempt of court to bring him here, said Mr. Jagger angrily. Remove him instantly.

Mr. Rawley had frequently been in attendance at the police courts, and once or twice had a light taste of the sessions, so that he was not so much struck with the Judge as he otherwise might have been; and he replied: I make no opposition, sir; and shall not move a finger to prevent it. There's the animal, and officer as pleases may remove him. I say nuffin ag'in it. I knows what a contempt of court is, and this ain't one.

And Mr. Rawley threw himself amicably back in his chair.

Mr. Slagg, the chief clerk, laid down his pen, took off his spectacles, went up to the dog, and told him to get out, to which Bitters replied by snapping at his fingers as he attempted to touch him. Mr. Rawley was staring out of the window. The dog looked up at him for instructions, and receiving none, supposed that snapping at a scrivener's fingers was perfectly correct and resumed his pleasant expressions towards that functionary, occasionally casting a lowering eye at the Judge, as if deliberating whether to include him in the demonstration of anger.

Slagg, have you removed the dog? said Mr. Jagger, who, the dog being under his nose, saw that he had not.

No sir. He resists the court, replied Mr Slagg.

Call Walker to assist you, replied Mr. Jagger sternly.

Walker, the usher, a small man in drabs had anticipated something of the kind, and had accidentally withdrawn, as soon as he saw there was a prospect of difficulty; so that the Court was set at defiance by the dog.

Witness, said Mr. Jagger.

Sir, exclaimed a thin man in the corner, who had been subpoenaed, to his own great terror, and who at that particular moment had an idea that he was the only witness in the world, staring to his feet, under the vague impression that he was to be sworn on the spot, and thoroughly convinced that testifying and committing perjury were only different names for the same thing.

Not you—the man with the dog!

Mr. Rawley looked the Court full in the face.

Will you oblige the Court by removing that animal? said Jagger, mildly.

Certainly, said Mr. Rawley. Bitters, go home!

Bitters rose stiffly and went out, first casting a last glance at Mr. Slagg, for the purpose of being able to identify him on some future occasion; and having comforted himself by a violent onslaught upon a small dog belonging to the Judge, whom he encountered in the entry, was seen from the window walking up the street with most profound gravity.

The World to Come to an End Aug. 12.

Astronomers are inhuman—we mean immortal;—yes, they are not of this world. They know all things; are able to foretell all future events; are ever ready to announce to the world that we are on the verge of destruction. In the whole, they are terrible fellows.

One of these grey headed, dangerously wise beings, whose years have brought upon him the infirmities of old age, announces that a comet is flying with a rapidity toward the center of our earth compared with which our lightning telegraph is unto it like the slow pace of a snail; that it is traveling at the incomprehensibly rapid gate of 102,000 miles per second in the form of a blazing molten mass whose diameter is millions of miles. Its soaring is so true and direct towards the centre of our earth that it wavers not a hair's breadth in its orbit. On the 12th of next August, according to a mathematical result of a computation of a row of figures a mile in length, the wonderful deed will be done. Which side of the earth it will strike or form what direction it will come the astronomers do not state—probable it swallow up our entire planet; that, not jesting too freely, judgement day, if we go according to scriptural authority, is in perfect contradiction to the above wild speculation.

To show the wild theory of most of our astronomers who delight in predicting and startling the world with sensational announcements, we were to be placed in perfect darkness for three days and nights during March 22d, 23d and 24. We had our gas and lamps prepared and were in perfect readiness to meet the sad catastrophy, but lo! the darkness cometh not.

A billiard room in San Francisco with ten tables is managed by a young and pretty woman, who swings a skillful cue.

WIDOW WOOD.

I don't say that brother Ben's widow wasn't good looking, for her age and her size. Then, too, she had a pretty penny left her. Ben was always lucky in business. And she might of married very well if she wanted to change her condition; but, you see Margaret Ann was a fool—she, a widow of forty, to set her cap at young Sam Spencer, who was only twenty-four. If I was her brother-in-law, and if Ben had said to me, as he did, 'Richard, always be kind to Margaret Ann,' I could'nt help seeing. The fact of the matter is, that as a general thing, widows do make fools of themselves oftener than girls.

In this case I admit, age was the only obstacle. Sam was a good man—above selling himself to a widow old enough to be his mother, for her money bags. Sam was clerk in the store, I was poor Ben's partner. I'd tried to buy the widow out. I'd said over and over again, 'Margaret Ann, you have plenty, and to spare; why not retire,' But you see she would'nt drop it—After a while I found out the reason. It was Sam Spencer.

That was why she liked to sail about the store in her deep black silks; that was why she was always finding some excuse to haul down that part of the stock he had, in hand, mixing everything up and giving him no end of trouble.

You see, I could'nt help it. The concern paid, and the widow Wood owned just as much as I did. If I'd said 'Margaret Ann go home,' she would'nt have said 'I've a right here.' That was it. She never did anything but bother and pry. She had no children to occupy her, and she brought her pet white poodle along with her, 'So lonesome," she said she was, "in the big house opposite, and that was why she had had us come to tea so much, of course."

Well, this went on for nearly a year. Big eyes at Sam, sweet smiles soft speeches! I used to wonder whether old Ben knew how soon he had be forgotten. To be sure he was sixty when he died, and a bald-headed, stoop shouldered man, with solemn ways about him; but she'd been his wife for three and twenty years, and though I'm a bachelor, I know what feelings ought to be. And Ben was my brother too. I hope it wasn't wicked of me to make up my mind to put an end to her capers, as Sam went out one night, and to tell him that we wanted a young lady as cashier, and what not, and that Lilly Rathbone could leave Grigg & Grater, I'd give her the place. Sam was in love with Lilly, I knew that; but Margaret Ann had never seen her.

"Margaret Ann," says I one day, "we'll have a new cashier to-day. We need one, and I've engaged one.— "Well," says Margaret Ann, "perhaps we do. I hope he is a nice young man, and good looking. Good looks attract custom."

"I'm glad you coincide with me," says I. And I laughed to myself for I knew Margaret Ann was thinking of some one else to flirt with. But I said nothing.

It was fun to see her face change when she saw Lilly behind the counter next day. She gave it to me in the private office, I can tell you. She hated females about the store, and she didn't like Lilly's looks. I could laugh at her however there. I had good references with Lilly, and I had signed a written agreement with her for six months. She was to be cashier, you see, as I told you. Margaret Ann couldn't help herself and I supposed she knew it, for she said nothing after that, and Sam and Lilly were as happy as young birds. I believe he proposed behind my counter; I know he did it somewhere, and I know he was accepted.

"Lord bless you," says I to myself, "and help you to build your nest." I'm not crusty, if I am a bachelor.

A few days after I found Margaret Ann walking the office in a towering rage, with her face flaming.

"Richard," says she, "a woman is always right about another woman. Men admire a pretty face so, that they are blinded by it. It was always so with Mr. Wood. Many a time he's thought a woman everything that was splendid until I've proved that she wasn't, by telling him things. Now I've found out your Lilly Rathbone. She's exactly what I thought—exactly!"

"Well, what is it?"

"No better than she should be," says Margaret Ann. "I saw her kiss Sam Spencer behind the counter this blessed morning."

"And he didn't want her to I suppose, and hollered for help?" says I.

"You know what men are," says she; "of course he kissed her back."

"Didn't he kiss her first?" says I.

"Well, she let him anyhow, says she.

"Well" says I, "I suppose you used to kiss Ben after you were engaged, if not before."

"What has that to do with it, says she. Why, they—at least—did he propose her coming here, Richard?"

"No," said I, "but they are engaged, Margaret Ann.

"Don't believe it," said she.

"It's gospel truth," said I.

Ah then—well I didn't mind it; it didn't hurt me a bit—but then that woman turned around and slapped me in the face, she was hopping mad.

"Such actions in a respectable store! You depraved brute!" she said; and marched out, and didn't come back for a week, for which I was truly thankful.

When she did come back she was all smiles and amiability; and she talked to Lilly, and she smiled at Sam, and she really did come out beautifully, considering. Lilly took a great notion to her.

"What a nice, pleasant lady Mrs. Wood is," she said, as we were folding things up that night; "and so pretty too, for her age. I think she is splendid."

"Glad you like her," said I.

"Dear me!" said she, with her head under the counter.

"Sister-in-law, you know," said I "one of the family; it won't do to praise her too much."

"Oh, I wasn't thinking of what you said, Mr. Wood," said she. "I am so surprised about my key. I am sure I hung it here. A little brass door key, with a nick in the handle, and a piece of pink ribbon tied to it. I can't think where it is gone."

Well, we both looked everywhere. We unpacked packages and peeped into boxes, and poked down cracks in the floor. Lilly kept worrying about getting a locksmith to fit another before she could get in, and said that Rose was always so tired.

Rose was her sister. The two were orphans, and kept house together in one little room of a very respectable tenement house.

"Iv'e always had tea ready before Rose got in," said Lilly, "but to-night she'll have to wait."

It's odd how we remember little things sometimes. Perhaps the girl's pretty puzzled face, and her graceful motions as she ran about looking for the key impressed this upon my mind. At all events we did not find the notched key tied with pink ribbon, and Lilly went home without it. I told Margaret Ann about it when I saw her next, and she inquired very politely of Lilly as to the end of the affair when she next saw her. The key was never found, but Lilly said she had two made, so that such a thing could never happen again. She would keep one and Rose the other.

"And as I presume it was lost here, you must have the value of it from us," said Margaret Ann. "It's not much, but it's but just" And that I thought was very kind of widow Wood, considering.

"Well, time passed on, and one day was about like another. People began to go to the country, and trade was dull. And Sam told me that Lilly and he were going to be married soon, God willing.

I had just left Sam when Margaret Ann's colored stepped across the street, and told me that her mistress wanted to see me.

Of course I went over, and when I got into the back parlor, I found Margaret Ann wrapped up in a shawl, her eyes red with crying.

"Anything happened?" says I.

"Yes," says she, "I'm afraid so. I'm so sorry."

"Dear me! Do mention the facts" says I.

"Well," says she, "I can hardly bear to do it; who has a chance at the safe besides you and me?"

"Nobody but Lilly Rathbone," says I.

"You are sure?" says she.

"Why, of course" says I.

"Ah! Well," says she, "perhaps there's another way out of it. May be you've had occasion to use that money of mine. I mean that thousand dollar bank-note that I put in there in a pocket book last week."

"No," said I. "Of course I'd have spoken of it. It was your private money."

"It's gone, Richard," said she. "You saw me look into the safe today?"

"Yes," says I.

"Well," says she, 'it was gone then. I couldn't bring myself to speak of it. You see a girl like her has so many temptations; going to marry and all. Richard promise me you won't have her arrested, or anything, if it is her."

"Its not," I cried. "Besides, it was your money. You should be the prosecutor of any thief."

"Dear me, yes," says she, and I'll let her go; but I must get it back and she must leave the store.

"How can you think so ill of the girl?" said I. 'Why don't you suspect me? I'm ever so much more doubtful character than she is."

"You are my brother-in-law," said Margaret Ann. 'Now listen to reason. Come to the store with me and we'll search. If we don't find it, I shall charge Lilly with the theft to-morrow, and if she don't confess, get a search warrant out for her rooms.' I'll be very kind, but I cant lose a sum like that.

She cried again. I did really feel that she was in great trouble. We went to the store again, and we searched the safe, but the money was gone. Margaret Ann had the number in her pocket-book. It was easy to identify it, and besides a poor girl like Lilly did not have thousands around loose. I confess myself that the poor thing was in a suspicious position, and I said if she would prove guilty, my faith in human nature was gone.

"Mine too," said Margaret Ann I've come to like her so. And then poor Sam.

I went home to tea with my sister-in-law, but we had not much appetite. She promised not to come to the store until closing hour and to be very merciful, and to give the poor girl every chance.

And so we parted. I arose to say good night, and came around the table to shake hands with Margaret Ann, when being but a clumsy old bachelor, my coat caught in a little wicker work sewing basket on long spider legs, and upset it. Out tumbled [illegible] and buttons, and tape, and I stooped down to pick them up, when among the litter I saw a key—a brass door key, with a nick in it, and a piece of pink ribbon tied to the handle. It was a very little thing, but it made my blood run cold.

If that was the key that Lilly had lost, what was it doing there? I didn't dare to look at my sister-in-law. And I walked the floor all night, but by morning my mind was made up.

At nine o'clock I met that boy and girl at the store and told them I would be out all day. In ten minutes more I stole Lilly's key from under the counter, and went out. I went to her house—to her little room on the third floor and entered it like a thief. It was very poor and very bare, but very neat and clean; and there was a closet in it, with a few dresses hanging up on pegs, and a bonnet box on a shelf.

Into that closet I went, and there I sat down on an old trunk and waited. I heard a queer old clock ticking in the room. I heard it count the hours, ten, eleven, twelve.

And I kept saying to myself:

"If you are a wicked, suspicious old fool, Richard Wood, Lord forgive you."

But I waited still, and just as the long black hands pointed to half past one, I heard a knock at the door—such a knock as ladies sometime give with a parasol handle, such a knock as my sister-in-law always gave at the office door.

I drew my closet door tight shut and put my eye to a crevice in it.

There was another knock—a pause; and then I heard a key turn in the lock, and my sister-in-law came in. She looked around her, shut the door, re-locked it, and stole across the room. Then—God forgive the woman; I suppose she was mad with jealousy—she lifted up the mattress of the neat little bed in the corner, and taking a red pocket-book from her bosom, thrust it under, drawing the quilt well about the bed afterward.

"I hardly think you'll marry Sam Spencer after all Miss Lilly," said she aloud, with a wicked toss of her head. 'I've outwitted you.'

'Not quite,' said I. 'Margaret Ann, there are two words to that matter.'

I walked out of my closet and stood with my back against the outer door. She knew herself trapped, but her wicked tongue had its way still.

'So, you're in the habit of coming here! she said. Nice young ladies certainly.'

'I never come here before,' said I, and you know that; but I've been here all day waiting for you. I saw Lilly's key in your basket last night, and I began to guess the truth. Bring me that pocket-book.'

Margaret Ann did it. She was as pale as death, and almost as cold. I looked at her and felt sorry for her, after all.

'You're my brother's widow,' I said 'and a poor, foolish, jealous creature. I haven't told any one of my suspicions yet, and I never will on two conditions.'

'Name them,' said she; 'I can't help myself.'

'You'll retire from the business,' said I

'Glad to do it,' said she.

'And you'll give that thousand dollar note to Lilly as a wedding present.'

She looked at me and gave a great gulp

'Nasty little cat,' she said; I wont!

But she did, and only *I* ever knew why the Widow Wood was so generous to Lilly Rathbone on her wedding-day, or why she started for Europe on the very next steamer that sailed from New York and still remains there.

Mother Shimpton's Prophecy.

An exchage says Mother Shimpton's prophecy is almost forgotten except by antiquarians. It was first published in 1488, and republished next in 1641. It must be confessed that the greatest part of it has been fulfilled and we have only ten years to wait in order to determine whether the concluding lines will prove as true as the earlier ones. These are Mother Simpton's words:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accident fill the world with woe,
Around the world thoughts shall fly,
In the twinkling of an eye.
Waters shall yet more wonders do
Now strange yet shall be true,
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at root of tree
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side,
Under water men shall walk;
Shall ride shall sleep shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white in black in green.
Iron on the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat,
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known;
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew,
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty one.

Anecdote of Dr. Franklin.

The conversation having turned, in presence of Dr. Franklin, upon riches, and a young person in the company having expressing his surprise that they ever should be attended with such anxiety and solicitude, instancing one of his acquaintances who, though in possession of unbounded wealth, yet was as busy and more anxious than the most assiduous clerk in his counting house, the Doctor took an apple from a fruit basket, and presented it to a little child who could just totter about the room. The child could scarce grasp it in its hand. He then gave it another which occupied the other hand. Then, choosing a third, remarkable for its size and beauty, he presented that also. The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold three, dropped the last on the carpet and burst into tears. 'See there,' said the philosopher, there is a man with more riches than he can enjoy.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 9, 1872

Meeting of the Dem. Cen'l Com.

The Democratic Central Committee of DeKalb County, met at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, May 4th, 1872, pursuant to notice. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who stated the object of the meeting, and on his motion, Guy Plum was appointed to act as Chairman until the meeting of the County Convention on August first.

On motion T. C. Mays was appointed Secretary.

On motion it was agreed that all present should act in the selection of delegates to the State Convention:

The following delegates and alternates were appointed:

TOWNSHIPS.	DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
Butler,	John Grube,	H. H. Houser,
Jackson,	Isaac Culbertson	Peter Shaffer,
Concord,	S. S. Shutt,	John W. Dills,
Newville,	R. F. Blair.	Wm. Seeley,
Stafford,	Wm. Richmond,	David McDaniel,
Wilmington,	G. W. Maxwell Wm. Blair,	J. W. Boyles, J. Hoopengarner,
Fairfield,	J. Brumback, Wm. Goetz,	John Treesh, J. G. Martz,
Smithfield,	Freeman Kelly,	S. B. Mottinger,
Franklin,	John Jackman,	Miles Waterman
Troy,	Samuel Learned,	A. W. Allen,
North Richland,	L. D. Britton,	Stephen Masters,
South Richland,	G. I. Patterson,	Harvey Moody,
Auburn precinct,	J. R. Lanning Guy Plum,	S. W. Sprott, F. D. Ryan,
Waterloo,	Charles Kelly,	Geo. Wolfe.

On motion the Chairman was empowered to appoint delegates for all vacancies occurring, from those of our citizens who would be in attendance at the Convention.

The Committee proper then took up the matter of appointing a day for holding the County Convention. It was decided to hold said Convention on Thursday, August 1st, 1872. It was decided that there should be a delegate for every ten votes cast, for Eddy for Secretary of State. The apportionment of each township will be given in due time.

On motion the time for holding the township caucuses was appointed for Saturday, July 20th, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M. Adjourned.

GUY PLUM, Chairman,
T. C. MAYS, Secretary.

THE LIBERAL TICKET.

The Republicans met at Cincinnati last week, and nominated Horace Greeley for President. It was a purely Republican affair, and as such, it will, no doubt, receive a large support from the Republican party. As to the Democracy, however, there is no claim upon it to support these nominees. It has made no promises to support Republican candidates and can, with perfect fairness, withdraw all sympathy from the liberal movement, that was to be national in its character. Greeley is certainly a much better man than Grant, and if there are no other candidates in the field than these two, he will receive a great many Democratic votes, and will certainly be elected.—But we are in favor of the nomination of a Democratic ticket, and hope soon to see the announcement of a Democratic national convention for this purpose. With the Republican party, so equally divided on these two candidates, we have reason to entertain great hopes of a Democratic success, and we firmly believe it is within our grasp if but discretion, and good sense are brought into requisition for the furtherance of this object. Our voice, then, is for war on party principles, and we call for an out and out Democratic ticket, with which to make the fight.

* * *

The New York *Tribune* says that the administration journals appear to have entered upon the arduous work of demolishing the personal character of Liberal Republicans, attacking each *seriatim*. Yesterday it reached Mr. John D. Defrees, of Indiana, and Col. Frederic Hecker, of Illinois. Mr. Defrees is an honest, Christain gentleman; but the organ finishes him as "a perfect incubus on the Republican party and chronic office-seeker." And Col. Hecker, the German patriot, is turned off "a garrulous old man, fond of notoriety." This style of tactics may help re-elect President Grant; it certainly will not damage the cause of Liberal Republicans.

Mr. Greeley a few weeks ago frankly stated that he would support the Cincinnati nominee, provided the Democratic party did not appear in the field in form, attempting to take advantage of Republican divisions; and that in case there was a regular Democratic nomination, he would support the strongest Republican candidate—As the nomination of Mr. Greeley was a surprise, we beg leave to exercise the same privilege now, in regard to him. We may favor his election provided there is no Democratic ticket in the field.

Now that a new Town Board and Marshal have been elected, after one years masterly inactivity, we trust that some thing will be done towards improvements. Show your hands gentlemen. We propose to say something this year, if nothing is accomplished.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION!

Horace Creely for President!

GOV. GRATZ BROWN, OF MO., FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The Liberal Republicans met in Convention last Friday for the nomination of a ticket and the adoption of a platform. The attendance was very large and the assemblage one of the most intelligent that has ever been convened in the country. We give below extracts of the proceedings:

Horace White, from the Committee on Platform, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

RESOLUTIONS.

We, the Liberal Lepublicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in a complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power; that the public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority and freedom of persons under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the method of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed; it is a scandal and reproach on free institutions, and breeds demoralization, dangerous to the prosperity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again a post of honor; to this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not necessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon is to be wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of morality and Government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall detract from their justly earned fame for the full rewards of patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations; the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate friendships of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding alike as dishonorable to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of the vital principles and the support of the candidates nominated by the Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliations.

HORACE WHITE,
Chairman of Com. on Resolutions.
G. P. THURSTON, Secretary.

The next order of business was stated by the Chair to be the nomination of candidates for the Presidency without the formal presentation of candidates, but by roll of States The result of the first ballot was as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Adams	203
Trumbull	108
Davis	92½
Greeley	147
Brown	98
Curtin	62
Chase	2¾
Sumner	1

Before the vote was announced, Gratz Brown, by unanimous consent took the stand and thanked his friends for their support, but withdrew his name, and asked his friends to support Greeley. [Great cheers, with many persistent hisses.]

The chair announced the following as the result.

SECOND BALLOT.

Adams	203
Trumbull	110
Davis	97½
Greeley	147
Brown	85

Necessary for a choice 308. No choice was made.

THIRD BALLOT.

Greeley	239
Adams	243
Trumbull	146
Davis	81
Brown	2
Chase	1

There being no choice the roll was again cal'ed. There was great excitement during the call.

FOURTH BALLOT.

At the end of the call the vote footed.

Greeley	257
Trumbull	156
Adams	264
Davis	44
Brown	2

FIFTH BALLOT.

Adams gained 6 in Delaware, 4 in Indiana, 10 in Kansas, 10 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Missouri, 5 in North Carolina, 8 in Verment, 4 in West Virginia. Greeley—3 in Indiana, 4 in Louisiana, 2 in Missouri, 2 in North Carolina, 1 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Wisconsin. Trumbull a few scattering gains and losses. South Carolina gave Chase 14 and Virginia gave him 9.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Adams	324
Greeley	3 2
Trumbull	19
Davis	16
Chase	32
Palmer	1

Indiana changed twenty-seven for Adams. A stampede of changes to Greeley here occurred, but the noise and confusion rendered it impossible to hear details.

Illinois changed solid to Greeley, except one delegate, who insisted on his vote for Trumbull.

The Chair finally announced the whole vote at 714; necessary to a choice 357.

Adams	187
Greeley	482

SCENE OVER THE NOMINATION OF GREELEY.

Amid much excitement and confusion the Secretary again called the States. As the call proceeded and one State after another increased the votes for Greeley, wild cheers and shouting interrupted the proceedings. When the vote of Indiana, 19 for Greeley, was announced amid cheers of the delegation from the State, and many others rising to their feet and swinging their hats with great enthusiasm. When the call of the States was through, it was announced that Illinois delegation was absent, not having cast their vote. Without the vote of Illinois, the vote stood:

Greeley, 318.
Adams, 293.

The chairman of the Maine delegation announced a change of two votes from Trumbull to Adams. Illinois, on reappearing, cast twenty-seven votes for Adams, which was received with cheers and swinging of hats.

After order had been restored, Illinois added fourteen votes for Greeley and one for Trumbull.

Words are inadequate to describe the scene of confusion occurring. All order ceased. The President hammered with his gavel on the desk without avail. A general intermingling of delegates ensued, creating what may be called an intermixed conglomeration of confusion. Men in groups were gesticulating violently, and voicing their thoughts in the loudest demonstrative tones. Occasional cheers interrupted the order. The Chair's mallet kept going unavailingly, but finally brought the Convention into comparative quietude, whereon several delegates simultaneously attempted to address the Chair at once. Another relapse of temporary confusion. The chairmen of delegations having to force their way to the front in order to secure recognition from the Chair, and to be heard by the Secretary in announcing the changes of votes. Pennsylvania finally got her change into 6 votes for Davis and 50 for Greeley, which secured the nomination for Greeley. Then confusion and tumult reigned supreme for some minutes. The vote of Indiana was changed to 1 vote for Adams, and 27 for Greeley.

SPEECH OF GEORGE W. JULIAN.

Calls were made for a speech from Hon, Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana. He said: If my physical health would allow me to talk to you, it would afford me great gratification. I am, however, and have been for some time past, an invalid. I have retired from politics, and truly would not have been here at all had it not been for the Liberal Republican movement, which I could not possibly stay away from. I am in it and of it, and shall go with it to the end. If I can gather up my health, which I think will be greatly invigorated by what we have done, I hope bye and bye to be able to help your cause. [Loud applause and calls for Palmer, Curtis, and Tilton, none of whom, however, appeared.]

VICE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Gratz Brown of Missouri was nominated on the second ballot, as follows:

Brown	425
Geo. W. Julian	175
Walker	75

* * *

It seems to be pretty well established that Secretary Fish has gone to settle the interlocutory difficulty with Great Britain in the manner already hinted at. That is, he will announce to the Geneva Board that America doesn't want that immense bill of consequential damages, allowed,—that on the contrary, she wishes the principal of consequential damages disallowed, and merely presents the figures as a horrible example of what the contrary would lead to.

* * *

Greeley or Grant—which? The Democracy can elect Greeley on a liberal platform, or continue Grant, Morton, Chandler and Cameron, in power four years longer.—*State Sen.*

The Democracy can elect their own ticket providing it don't make a fool of itself in its selection, which would be nearly as bad as to support Greeley.

* * *

THE reports from Washington, last week, which represented Grant and Colfax as in anxious waiting and constant receipt of dispatches from Cincinnati, show that they were pretty badly scared. Morgan, of *Leslie's Weekly*, might find a good subject in this for a sketch—dispatches coming in, Grant taking a drink to steady his nerves, and Colfax looking at the beverage longingly, and regretting his temperance professions.

WHAT THEY THINK.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The result of the Cincinnati Convention, its candidates, and its platform, is known to all parts of the country. It is true that the nomination of Horace Greeley for President will be a surprise to the great majority of the people, but a surprise more from the fact that such a selection had not been anticipated, rather than from any question of his fitness, his ability, his patriotism, or his availability. The Convention was true to its purpose from the first to the last. It was Republican in its origin, Republican in its membership, Republican in its declaration of principles, and Republican in its candidates, and yet so National in all things that it offers a common ground upon which all lovers of true Government can unite.

The Convention was a revolt by Republicans against the evil of centralization which at this time overshadows the Union and threatens the annihilation of every local Government in the land.

It was a Republican revolt against the use of the Civil Service to perpetuate corruption, nepotism and incompetency in the public service, and to transfer all political power from the people to those holding office.

It was a Republican declaration that our present system of taxation is not a doctrine of the Republican party, and that in the choice of Representatives in Congress every Republican voter is free to vote for such candidates as best agree with him on the important question, of Taxation and Revenue Reform.

It was a declaration by Republicans that the war has closed, and that the Government in all its departments lay aside the sword, and be conducted as a peace establishment.

Horace Greeley is known to all the land. His personal integrity is unquestionable. He has won his distinction before the people by a life of industry, toil, and ability. The Presidency can hardly add anything to his fame. But, in a movement by the people for Reform, there is no person to whom the task can be more fittingly or confidently committed than to him. That he will root out corruption in every branch of the Government no one doubts; fraud will not approach him, nor will he tolerate incompetency or dishonesty for the sake of friends or party.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Liberal Convention yesterday completed its work by the nomination of Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President, upon a platform which every sincere friend of Reform and enemy of political despotism and corruption can indorse. The action of the Convention created some surprise and a fair share of dissatisfaction among certain gentlemen who went into the movement as partisans. It is always so. With so many candidates many ardent gentlemen were doomed to disappointment. But the Convention was a success in point of numbers, character, and work performed. The success of its ticket must depend solely upon the manner in which it is received by the element which created it. It was a Republican Convention.

GENERAL REMARKS BY THE PRESS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 4.—The *Union and American* (Democratic) publish this morning sketches of the lives of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown. Its editorials express the opinion that the ticket would have been stronger with Brown for President, but speaks kindly of Greeley.—It says the ticket can and will sweep Northwest, if seconded by the national Democracy. It adds that its election depends solely upon the action of the Democracy, and whatever they shall conclude is best to be done for the higher interest of the country will be done cheerfully.

The *Banner* says the ticket cannot fail to command the respect of the American people, and which from its truly national character, to say nothing of the truly national platform, which was and is its superstructure, ought to possess an irreproachable strength, and satisfy the liberal element of the whole country. The ticket is a strong one, notwithstanding the fact that its nomination was affected through agencies not altogether uncommon to nominating conventions, and smacking a little too much intriguing to be entirely in accordance with the unselfish patriotism which inspired the Liberal movement, and produced the convention. It attributes the defeat of Adams to the influence of Frank Blair.

The *Statts Zeitung* says Greeley and Brown are good men and liked by both Americans and Germans in this country, but if Mr. Williams had been nominated they would have been satisfied.

BOSTON, May 4.—The *Post*, a leading Democratic paper, speaking of the Cincinnati Convention and its nominations says it is proposing of lofty results with which the people everywhere sympathize, but when it came in the application of its means it failed miserably. Few persons in their sober senses will deny that the selection of Horace Greeley by an assembly so powerfully equipped with the popular sympathy, as a candidate for President is an appointment for which they were not prepared.

The *Advertiser* heads its leading editorial subject, "The Ridiculous Mass."

The *Journal* says the general opinion of the Republicans is that Greeley is decidedly the best nominee whom the Cincinnati Convention could have selected for the benefit of the Republican party.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The *Chronicle* and *Republican* both oppose the nomination of Greeley.

DETROIT, May 4.—The *Free Press*, a Democratic paper, says the Cincinnati nomination: "Greeley is a strong man with whom to demoralize the Republican party. It will probably result in the defeat of Grant's nomination or election." It considers the chances of the Democracy largely increased, with nothing necessary to secure it but a strong nomination and platform.

The *Post*, an Administration paper, ridicules Greeley's nomination, and it will not injure the Republican party in the least, while it will render the the Democratic cause utterly hopeless.

The *Tribune*, Independent Republican, says: "The truest and most sagacious friends of the Liberal movement saw with regret Greeley's nomination, and would regard his election as a public calamity, and he is not entitled to Republican support in the present candidacy.

MEMPHIS, May 4.—The nominations at Cincinnati are almost unanimously regarded as the strongest that could have been made. The *Avalanche* and *Appeal* unhesitatingly endorse the nominees, and will support the ticket.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The *Herald* has a two column double-leaded article on the nominations at Cincinnati yesterday. It says they will excite both surprise and interest. The nomination of Mr. Greeley is the most striking event in some respects, ever known in our political history. It attributes it to the strength of his personal character and the devotion of his admirers. After some reflection that Greeley and Brown are both journalists, and that the nomination of Greeley is largely due to the support of the independent press, and especially the *Herald*, and after reviewing the names which were before the convention, to show that Greeley was the strongest and most popular candidate, the *Herald* goes into an inquiry as to the effect of the nominations, and the success of the ticket.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—"The Cincinnati Convention has presented the strongest ticket to the country that could be presented. As lookers on, we may be permitted to express it as our opinion, that Grant will discover this to be the hardest rock he has ever butted his head against.—Greeley and Brown are both acceptable to the people of the South, and it they have to decide between this and another four years of Grant's bayonet rule, there will not be much hesitation which horn of the dilemma they will take.

The World says that there has been many rumors as to Mr. Greeley's course in reference to the *Tribune*, the most important of which is that he will resign the editorship, sell his stock, and retire from the paper. The reason alleged is that the candidacy would embarass the action of the paper so as to deprive it of its use and influence in the Presidential contest.

* * *

The New York *Tribune* contains the following on the Cincinnati Convention:

We make no comment on the ticket presented yesterday. The people, without distinction of party, are considering it, and will in due time indicate their judgement thereon.

The platform has been to us throughout an object of much greater solicitude than the nominations, and our interest has centered in what should be said bearing on Protection and Free Trade. There is an honest and serious difference among Republicans and Reformers on this question.

* * *

IN Browne's Winchester speech he made the feeble attempt to excuse Grant's administration for the defalcations that have been made under it. He seemed to think that the absolute defalcation of a million and one hundred thousand dollars, and two million and two hundred thousand dollars still in litigation, and very small amounts—only $3,300,000, stolen and discovered within three years of Grant's rule. But Mr. Browne forgot to estimate how much has been stolen and not discovered.

* * *

MAIN street has received a thorough cleaning in front of the business houses, by the enterprising proprietors and clerks thereof. No thanks are due to our town officers.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

GEO. DEWALD & CO.

Have just opened the largest, best and most complete assortment of

Spring Dress Goods!

They ever offered to the Public, comprising everything new and disirable Inspection Invited.

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,

107 COLUMBIA STREET

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MAE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!
For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!
For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge. Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn. All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money. We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

Sound the Tocsin of War!

LET FIFE AND DRUM MAKE MARSHAL MUSIC THROUGH OUT THE LAND.

Proclaim it Far and Near that the GREAT CVOTHING HOUSE of the West is selling

A Tip Top suit of clothes for	$5 50
A good black suit of clothes for	8 50
A fine dress suit for	10 00
A good cassimere suit for	12 00
Splendid coats for boys, at $2 and	2 50
300 pair Men's pants at	1 75
300 pair of a better quality at	2 25
300 pair of casimere pants at	3 75

The most complete, best selected & cheapest stock of Men's

Furnishing Goods!

Such as SHIRTS, &c., also

HATS AND CAPS

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

Men's Paper Collars per box	10c
Men's Fancy Neck ties,	12½c
Suspenders per pair	15c

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

Corner of Columbia & Calhoun Street

THE BLUE FRONT,

FORT WAYNE.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Frait trees are blooming.

BUILDINGS are going up rapidly.

THE farmers are busy planting corn.

Flower-pots are being hung on the outer walls.

SODA WATER is in demand. It is said to be an excellent Tonic.

If you write doggerel, remember that all forts are not divine.

☞ DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP WILL CURE COUGH.

DAVENPORT & Co., are serving up refreshing soda water this hot weather.

DR. WOODWORTH, an eminent physician from Fort Wayne gave us a call last week.

Farmers say that the prospects for a large fruit crop the coming season is good.

SMITH & HARE, can furnish you with an excellent glass of soda water.

ICE CREAM.—Smith & Hare will have their ice cream saloon in running order to-day. Give them a call.

THE Court Yard gate has been repaired, and cattle and hogs no longer nip the tender grass thereon. Let us have peace.

Durgin claims to be the most ignorant man that ever lived in Fort Wayne.—What a mistake the dear people made.

The girl of the period, is one, who does not know, what she ought to know, and knows much she better not know.

WATERLOO was agitated over the school house question on election day. The school house came out ahead.

THE Dolly Varden is simply a bunched up over-dress, cut in antique style and made of any flowered material.

The Eagle Mill is now running regularly, and doing good work. The new firm mean business. Custom work promptly attended to.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* puts up the Cincinnati ticket, subject to the Democratic State Convention. It may haul it down if that is all it is waiting for.

Two of our juveniles indulged in a hoss race the other day. One fell off and hopes are entertained that a funeral day will not have to be designated. The other boy claims the stakes.

IT is quite amusing to see some of the smaller Republican papers pitching into such men as Horace Greeley, Gov. Palmer, Schurz, and others, who are identified with the reform movement at Cincinnati.

IT has been suggested that the Cincinnati Convention was so organized that it would have nominated the Devil himself to beat Grant. His Satanic Majesty would have hard work in beating him—in meanness and corruption.

HOUSE BURNED.—Mr. Glirger who resides about two miles west met with a severe loss last week by the burning of his house. It caught from the chimney, and only had time to save a few things before it was consumed.

TOM BROWNE has been "opening the campaign" again—this time at Winchester. It is only the second performance of this kind, though he has gone through the process of "opening the champagne" several times since he was nominated and swore off.

A young girl went into a prominent dry goods store here. One of the polite clerks asked her whether anyone was waiting on her. She looked down modestly, and said, "Not now, there was a feller waiting on me last winter, but he's quit." Poor gal.

LOGANSPORT can boast of the most economical man in the west. He recovered from a severe attack of fever, recently, and had left, among other nostrums, a half pint of castor oil. He is taking the oil at regular intervals because he "don't want to see it wasted."

THE Republican Convention in Kosciusko County, recently, is characterized as a reckless, drunken mob—a somewhat different story from that spread out so eloquently in the *Indianian*. The *Union* makes out that there was a good deal of bad whisky punished, but this is an old story for Warsaw.

The following sentence, "John quickly extemporized five tow bags"—contains all letters of the alphabet, and only four of these are used more than once. The following sentence contains all the letters of the alphabet, and repeats none of them: "Abcde fghijk lmno pqr stuvw xyz."

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the noble President, has joined her illustrious brother Fred. in his European tour.—Whether her expenses will be paid by the Government, as Fred's are, has not yet been ascertained.

DOGS.—The greatest luxury of the West end is dogs. It has more dogs to the square mile than any other dog goned place in the State. It is amusing, especially where there are sick folks, to have dogs around to bark and howl. It keeps everybody awake. We intend petitioning the new Board to legislate for these poor but faithful animals—to give us a rest.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Seventh Annual Annual Convention of the Sabbath Schools of DeKalb County will be held at Corurna, on June 4th and 5th, 1872. We see the programme has been announced in the *Press*, and as we have not been requested to publish it, we conclude that is not necessary that the readers of the COURIER know anything about it.

SETTLE UP.

Those knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call and settle immediately. All outstanding accounts not settled by the June 1st, will be left in the hands of the proper persons for collection.

T. B. TOTTEN.

THIS is delightful weather; but if you drop your flannels to-day you'll send for the doctor to-morrow. Don't you do it.

SOON those who are able to indulge in summer flittings will wander by the seaside, stray among the mountains or engulf aqueous fluid at the springs, while those of us who are too poor to flit, will swear that nothing could tempt us to leave home in the summer time.

A butcher in Auburn gave Tom Mays, editor of the Auburn *Courier*, a link of sausage which tasted so good that he is teasing the poor man for more.—*Whitley Commercial.*

Well, the fact is, its the first we've had for a long time that didn't taste like dog meat. Our market has heretofore been supplied from the Bologna dog sausage factory of Columbia City.

SOMEBODY has disturbed the equanimity of our friend Beane, of the Goshen *Democrat*. Hear him: There are some almighty mean men living in this country yet. We know of one or two sons of guns that will never get their just dues unless there should after all the discussion about the matter, prove to be a regular old fashioned hell fire and brimstone, and melted lead for drinking water. We will give the name of one of them at the proper time.

DOLLY VARDEN.—This new style of goods, the "Dolly Varden" so much talked about just now in "dress circles," is an overdress nearly similar to a polonaise. It is used as a house dress and is becoming quite fashionable. "Dolly Varden" is a character in Dicken's navel of "Barnaby Rudge." She was a locksmiths daughter, a lively coquette, and the garment now named after her is a revival of the style of dress worn in England at the period that story is laid.

NEW YORK & CHICAGO AIR LINE.—A corps of engineers reached this place last Tuesday, going east, surveying a line for the above road. This looks like business as tney have not asked for subscriptions to pay for the survey, but are going on their own book. The line as surveyed passes just through the north of town, and if the road is located there it will suit us first rate. With this on the north, the Eel River and B. & M. on the south, and the Saginaw on the west, Auburn will be pretty well supplied with railroads.

THE State Superintendent desires to meet the County Commissioners, the Township Trustee, Corporation School Trustees, and the School Directors of DeKalb county at the Auditors office, in Auburn, on Monday, May the 13th A full attendance is desirable, prepared to remain during the Superintendent's evening lecture. Come.

J. A. BARNS,
School Examiner,

Ed. and Emma Molley have sold out their paper at Cortland, N. Y., and after visiting with some of their friends in that State they will again return to South Bend, when Ed. will go to Washington Territory to look up a location, and Mrs. Molley will go to work finishing up her history of the St. Joseph country, which she commenced some four years ago.—*Goshen Democrat.*

Wonder what kind of a paper, politically, it will be this time. They are capable of publishing almost any kind.

☞ USE DR. MARSHALL'S LUNG SYRUP ☜

The *Press* of last week gives an account of a shocking accident that occurred there the Saturday night previous:

Joseph O'Donald, who had been about town in an intoxicated condition during the day, attempted to get on the Atlantic Express, when he slipped under the train, the wheels running over his foot crushing it terribly. The injured man was removed to the house of Mr. Fretz, on Washington street, where his limb was amputated by Dr. Chamberlain, assisted by Dr. Ford of Auburn. The wounded man is a cooper, without family, and about fifty-three years old. He has a brother and sister at East Cambridge, Mass.

AN ADVERTISING DODGE.—A violent democratic paper, whose editor thinks that the late C. L. Vallandigham, was the greatest statesman America ever produced, and whose paper was suppressed for treasonable utterances during the war, is out in a double-leaded leader for Geo. W. Julian as Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large in this State. We presume its editor is after an advertisement, and doubtless thinks that the article will be extensively "copied" and "credited;" we therefore refrain from naming it for less than the "usual rates."—*Indianian.*

That's right. Any paper of the Vallandigham stripe, that can swallow Julian as a Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large ought to be "spotted" instead of "copied." The article was evidently written, like a great many others we know of, that it might be "copied." If that is an index of a good journalist, we have some mighty good ones in this district.

We give this week one of the finest poetical effusion with which we have yet been afflicted. It is simply gorgeous, and were we to give the name of the author, it would be heralded far and near. Being a young man, we feel like encouraging him. Those sweetly expressed lines:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow

are nowhere. Come again with your inspirations, promising youth, and let them shine forth in all their startling splendor. "A Daniel has come to judgment."

COL. A. Y. HOOPER, a talented legal gentleman from Columbia City, gave us a call last Saturday. Mr. H. is favorably spoken of for Congressman for this district, and from his known ability and personal qualities, we are satisfied he would be the hardest man to beat in the district. We trust the Republicans will be liberal enough to nominate some man against whom the Democracy can make some showing, and we confess Hooper is not the man. Though we would like to see the Colonel prosper we want some little show in the race.

WE were shown the other day a series of steel engravings, which for beauty and design surpassed anything of the kind ever seen. They were in a series of twelve pictures, comprising "Belshazzar's Feast," "Our Savior," "Daniel in the Lion's Den," "Martin Luther," "John Calvin," "Go and Sin No More," "The Lord's Prayer," "The Angel Delivering Peter From Prison," "The Savior Raising Lazarus," "The Savior in the Garden of Gethsemane," and "Mary at the Savior's Tomb." The first named is 22x38 in size, and need only be seen to be pronounced unsurpassed.—They are all admirably executed and designed, and we can fully endorse the merits that are claimed for them. Geo. W. Gordon is the general agent for this series of engravings in DeKalb County, who will receive subscriptions for them. Agents wanted.

SMALL POX.—One case of smallpox has appeared in our place, in the family of Samuel Lauferty. It was communicated by his brother in law on a visit here a few weeks ago, while suffering with the varioloid. Mr. Lauferty did not know at the time that his relative was thus afflicted. About ten days ago his little boy grew sick, and the usual symptoms of the disease were developed. A consultation was held by our doctors and every means taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

There are many wild rumors thereto, and we have deemed it our duty to give a fair statement of the facts. Sanitary measures have been instituted and the utmost caution observed. All the members of Mr. Lauferty's household have remained within doors, and there is no fear at the present time of its having been communicated to others. The woman who was in the employ of the family at the time is now at her home several miles east of this, suffering from the infection. The case here is convalescing, and our citizens are entirely at rest as to its spread. No one need now be deterred from visiting Auburn for fear of this disease.

EEL RIVER RAILROAD.—The Logansport *Pharos* of last week says that there is danger of Logansport losing the Eel River Railroad without persons living along the line of the road, and the public generally exhibit more liberality in the matter of granting the right of way. Up to this time great trouble and expense has been incurred in securing the right of way across the lands on the line of the road, and an opposition has been developed entirely unexpected. The danger to the road is serious, and the contractors declare they will cease work without a different feeling is manifested. It will take a large sum of money to purchase the right of way, and we call upon the people generally to exert their influence in assisting the company to overcome this unexpected obstacle. The defeat of the road now would be a blow to Logansport, and her enterprise, from which she would not recover for years. It is too important to be trifled with, and we hope our citizen will take immediate action in the matter.

TOWN ELECTION.—We must, again, for another year at least, submit to Republican rule in our place, which we trust will be some little better than the last. Republicans of this place are so partisan that we believe they would have voted for the old Board had they been nominated, in the face of their imbecile Administration. Not so with the Democracy.—Quite a number voted for the best men without regard to party. Yet with all this, we increased some little over last year. We came within two of electing a trustee and six more votes would have given us the Marshal. A number of Democrats did not manifest enough interest to vote, and so it went by default. If all our votes had been cast, and theirs, too, we would have elected about half the officers of the town, at least. The whole vote cast was 202, with 40 votes not polled. Last year the votes cast was 166, with 20 votes not pulled. This gives us an increase in one year, in the voting population of 56, which ought to show people outside that Auburn is rapidly increasing in population.

The Board elected is: 1st Ward, C. Beugnot; 2nd Ward, H. E. Altenburg· 3d Ward G. A. Porter; 4th Ward, J. W. McKay; 5th Ward, W. A. Lowry; Clerk, Albert Robbins; Marshal, M. C. Markle; Treasurer, J. Abright; Assessor, Wyllys Griswold.

Numbering of Ballots Illegal.

We thought that it was generally understood that the Supreme Court of Indiana had decided that the numbering of ballots by inspectors of elections was null and void.

A case comes up from Tippecanoe county, in a suit brought by a Mr. Williams against the inspector of election for Fairfield Township in that County, Mr. Williams protested against his vote being numbered, and upon the Inspector disregarding his protest, he sued him and recovered $300 damages, and the Supreme Court decided in Williams favor. So now, we say to our friends that if the Inspectors of Election presume, in wanton violation of the law and in utter disregard of the decision of the Supreme Court, to number their ballots, to earnestly protest against the same and to inform these gentry that if they dare to do so they will most certainly be made to pay the penalty of their infraction of the law.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Sun* publishes the following congratulatory telegram to Mr. Greeley:

WASHINGTON, May 4.

To Horace Greeley:

Allow me to congratulate you on being selected to lead a movement which, by the will of the people and God's blessing, is to reform and purify the Government.

(Signed.) LYMAN TRUMBULL.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

To H. Greeley:

I warmly welcome your nomination and predict your election.

(Signed.) R. E. FENTON.

MAY COMES.

April gave her weeping tears
To May, who like a God of war
From far with chariot of fire
Came, her eyes the lightnings;
And her voice the rolling thunder.
Man weary with the toil of day
Could not believe that it was May.
Far more it seemed like God in
Majesty to judge the world;
In fire and wrath to punish
Satan, and the day of peace
To bring. Yea more it seemed
As if the Lord of Hosts in strength
Of battle hurled His fury at the
Dragons head. 'Twas May, who
Came in strength that she might
Show her power forth. Her wealth
Shall with abundance bless the
Land. Lovely May, with joy we
Welcome you. Bring flowers and love,
Bring peace and plenty within
Thy arms. Bring joy and happiness
To every heart. The works
Of Nature wake their harps of
Praise to thee. The Lord, our God,
His angels sends to till the flowers,
Those stars of earth of which our
Lowly Jesus loved to tell, to
Tune anew the harps of birds, who
Love to sing in Sylvan bowers.
May, in the Sylvan bowers of earth,
Will find a long love song to
Greet her, when she comes with
All the bliss of heaven to meet us,
How we love in Sylvan bowers
To gather bliss among the flower.
To all who love these lines of
Fleeting pleasures, I would say
Follow the Lamb of God who died
Upon the tree. Yea died for all
Of us that we from sorrow might,
Be free.

DEATHS.

PALMER—Mrs. Cathaine Palmer, died last Monday evening, at her residence, on Van Buren street, aged about 61 years. She was stricken with appoplexy a few days ago, this being the third time. She was buried on Tuesday afternoon.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No,' send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers' the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction 'guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

A pious but uncultivated Judge closed a sentence with the following touching reproach: 'Prisoner at the bar, nature has endowed you with a good education and respectable family connections, instead of which you go prowling round the country stealing ducks.'

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The south half of lot 24 old plat, in Auburn, in said county.

JOHN HEBEL.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4 '72.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

in all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the bear of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever. We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER. also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

The Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago R. R. Co., Indiana Division.

Notice is hereby given that books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the 'Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad Company, Indiana Division' will be opened on the 30th day of May A. D. 1872, at the office of Wm. M. Clapp, in the town of Albion, in the county of Noble, in the State of Indiana. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
W. C. QUINCY,
GEORGE R. DENNIS,
JOHN K. COWEN,
T. HARRISON GARR ETT
WM. W. TAYLOR,
JOHN GARDINER,
} Directors.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

NOTICE is hereby given that George Barney, Executor of the last will of Jacob Maurer, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent his personal and the real estate already sold being insufficient to pay his debts and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

April 12th, 1872.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

12th Business Year

And Continued Prosperity of

ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous, active business principle as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pilliow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covers, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immense stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5,00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an immese varity of cheap dress goods, at 15, 50, 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shaw's, real lace shaw's, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any address. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of Michael Selbery, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CATHARINE SELBERY, Adm'x.

April 30, 1872.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING

J. & P. PIERR,

Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,

will exhibit the latest spring styles

PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,

Mounring Bonnets,

LEGHORNS AND STRAWS.

Flowers and Ribbons in all shades, Torqueise Crapes, Velours and Silks

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS

Cherry Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We guarantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.

No. 1 Phœnix Block.

KNABE & CO.'S

PIANOS!

Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.

OVER

TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!

Of these celebrated Instruments

Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

KNABE PIANOS

Are universally conceded to be the leading

FIRST-CLASS

Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HILL,

General Agent,

No. 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

Boozer & Blattner

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chaily,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes,

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slipper

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

A Young Man of Means.

I arrived in New York, a few days ago, and immediately took rooms at the Astor. I have always made it a rule to have the best of everything, even if I am obliged to get trusted for it. I had not been at the Astor but one day when the clerk brought me my bill.

It is customary, said I, to pay by the day?

It is, with young men of your stamp, he replied.

What kind of a stamp do you take me for? said I.

You look like a two cent stamp, he replied very insulting. You either pay the bill or go out. Have you got any money? said he.

My estimable young friend, I replied, you have probably heard of Ben Franklin long deceased. That eminent physician was at one time in the proverb line, and did a very good business. He said among other things, that time is money. Now, I haven't got any money, but as regards time, I am in affluent circumstance, and if you will receipt that bill, I will give you a check for as much time as you think equivalent, and throw you in a couple of hours for your trouble.

He made no reply, but from the fact of the porter's coming up immediate after removing my trunk to the sidewalk and hustling me out after it, I inferred that I wasn't considered a financial success.

I immediately called a hackman, and told him to take me to a cheap but respectable hotel. And the cheaper it is, I added, the more respectable I shall consider it.

He drove me to the Excelsior House, and I told him I was under a great many obligations to him, and if at any time I could do him a favor, I should feel grived if he didn't speak to me about it, for my proud spirit spurns an obligation.

If you don't fork over them fifty cents, sir, said he, there'll be a funeral in your family, and it won't be your wife, nor your children.

But I am busted, said I. If meeting-houses were selling two for a cent, I could not buy even the handle of a contribution box.

He swore at me awfully and said he would have it out of my trunk, so he bust it open.

But the contents of that trunk are far from valuable, for I carry it filled with sawdust. It looks just as respectable, and in a case of emergency of this kind is invaluable.

◆

Charles Livingstone, a convict at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Penitentiary, recently made an attempt to escape, which is thus described:

"He called to his assistance several of his fellow prisoners, and had himself secreted in a box containing spokes, and in this way was taken through the gates of the prison to the warehouse of Messrs. Hall, Sage & Co., prison contractors. In arranging the box his confiters had forgotten to lable it 'This side up with care,' and it was permitted to stand the wrong end up, and thus Livingstone was compelled to enact the part of an acrobat standing on his head. The unpleasantness of the situation, and the pain caused thereby, soon compelled him to make his presence known, by calling, as loudly as possible under the circumstance, to be released. When the box was opened, it was found that Livingstone was nearly exhausted.

◆

Why Some are Poor.

Cream is allowed to mould and also spoil.

Silver spoons are used sometimes to scrape kettles.

The scrubbing brush is left in the water.

Fine handled knives are thrown into hot water.

Brooms are never hung up and soon spoiled.

Dishcloths are thrown where mice can destroy them.

Tubs are left in the sun to dry and fall apart.

Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces by the wind.

Pie crust is left to sour instead of making a few tarts for tea.

Dried fruit is not taken care of in season, and becomes wormy.

Vegetables are thrown away that would warm for breakfast.

The cork is left out of the sugar jar and flies take possession.

Bits of meat are thrown out that would make hash.

Coffee, tea and pepper are left to stand open and lose strength.

Pork spoils for want of salt and because the brine wants scalding.

◆

SOUND ADVICE.

The following paragraph, clipped from a lengthy editorial in a recent issue of the *World*, commends itself to our judgment as peculiarly appropriate at this time:

And yet, we may perhaps be permitted to say, without offence to anybody, that this raking into the past record of public men willing to join the great movement for reform, is not, in all respects, quite wise. The new movement cannot be successful without ignoring past differences of opinion. Its very basis, its fundamental condition, is, that citizens who have fought each other on issues now settled or dead, may cordially co-operate in matters on which they at present agree. A leading plank of the new platform is universal amnesty; but this implies, on the part of the Liberal Republicans, a complete obliteration of what leading Southern men have done in the recent past. And so, if Democrats and Liberal Republicans are to act together in this Presidential canvass, they must necessarily sink out of sight many topics on which they have heretofore been in sharp conflict. It is a necessity of the new situation that "bygones be bygones." If we fully agree as to what ought to be done now, why should men whose hearts are in the new movement be pestered and worried with the stand they took in obsolete controversies? There is no good reason why the conscientious differences of honest men on questions now out of politics, should be revived and flung in their faces to obstruct their future co-operation. Let the dead past bury its dead. Let bygones be bygones between citizens whose patriotic zeal impels them to act together and strength en each other in the present crisis.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER

FACTORY

C. A. ZOLLINGER,

Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
ORT WAYNE IND

Gorver & Baker's
Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

- Puffs.
- Ruffles.
- Plaits.
- Braids.
- Tucks.
- Fells.
- Hems.
- Frills.
- Quilts.
- Cords.
- Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike, on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

o Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut
of which will be sold at bottom
The ronage of the public is respectfully

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

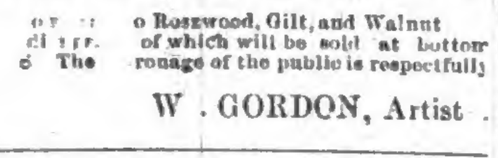

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, or no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

leached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

MANHOOD,
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new adition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
17 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
8500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
6 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
25 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
10 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

Notice to Heirs of Petition
TO SELL
REAL ESTATE!

STATE OF INDIANA }
DeKalb County } Sct.

Notice is hereby given, that John A. Campbell, Administrator of the Estate of John Campbell, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common pleas of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jupgment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

KNOWN AS THE

PALACE OF FASHION

LOOK AROUND,

FRIENDS, AND

Buy Your Clothing

FROM PARTIES

Reliable, Prompt and Reasonable,

In price. There will be

Nothing Green in That!

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co. Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

MARTIN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

MARTIN & SONS.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, Stair Rail, Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

G. H. PICKER,
BUILDING CONTRACTOR!

Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Able Depew, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CATHERINE DEPEW Adm'x.

Grand Spring Opening

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mammoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods just purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c. 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75 Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50 Alaska Mink, $3 50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGARS, PRUNES, COFFE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granolated,	-	13 cents
White "A" Sugar,	-	12 "
Choice "C" Sugar	-	11 "
New Orleans	-	9 & 10 "
Best Roasted-Coffee	25c formerly -	27 "
Best Rio	-	25 "
Second Quality	-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c. 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c. $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

New whisky per gal.,	90c
One year old do	$1 25
Two do	1 75
Old 76 do medical	3 00
Bottled Whisky	55
Catawba ine	1 00

WINES.	
Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Black Berry Wine	1 00
Cherry Wine,	1 00
Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish.

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbls $6 00; Macgeral in Kitts $1 50 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisins, per lb.	15c
Currants, per lb.	12c
Citron, per lb.	60c
Prunes, per lb.	9c

Peaches, per can,	20c
Tomatoes, do	17c
Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15c

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES OAT MEAL, FARINA, WHEAT FRUITS, ETC.

Havnna Choice Cigars.

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $3 00

Tobaccos

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	-	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

—CALL AT—

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.S

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 16, 1872. No. 20.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. P. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 3-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 3-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
JNO. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
J. L. DAVIS, C. P.
W. W. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

AUBURN LODGE, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
A. HALL, N. G.
J. L. [illegible] Secretary.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND
PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir areskillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the West. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and oll its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & Mo. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	6 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. DetroitA.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.06	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6,55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A, Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylor's	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.56	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5..0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Ronan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO, J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 13, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1. "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,36 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,37 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago...	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC, EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,48 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest.....	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4.30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orville.....	2,25 "	9,30 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochestar	7,17 "	1,04 A. M,	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,10 A.M.	4,4. "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave...	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn........	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo.........	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake.........	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading.........	2 21		7 05
Jonesville.........	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson ......Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing.........	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw.........	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		....
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit.........	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw.........	4 15		7 30
Lansing.........	7 35		10 15
Jackson.........	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover.........	7 55		12 52
Jonesville.........	8 25		1 17
Reading.........	8 55		1 47
Fremont.........	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant.........	10 05		3 03
Waterloo.........	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne...... Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.........	1:50 a m.	x 1:56 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo ...	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:20 "
Sedan.........	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna.......	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna.......	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan.........	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo......	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler.........	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, whichis twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
CARYW Gen. Ticket Agent.

THE BALANCE WHEEL.

The world's, so full of talent,
Will be nearer full of right,
When people do the best they can,
And do it with their might;
And, while we talk of doing,
There's a point I would reveal;
You make an even speed, if you
Will wear—a balance wheel.

Some folks are ever preaching,
And are ever praying, too;
They'd have you practice what they say,
But not as they would do;
You never see example
Of the holy things they feel;
They have no moral power,
For they have no—balance wheel.

Brown thinks, if he is social,
That his wealth is sure to grow
He button-holes you 'bout the time
You'd give a V to go;
He's thick with all the sporting men,
And bore's you till you feel
That Brown's a clever fellow,
But he lacks—a balance wheel.

Smith tries the game of dignity,
And makes a grand display;
He frowns on every living thing
That comes within his way;
No person will approach him,
And no person design to kneel;
But people very freely say
He needs—a balance wheel.

Tom vows he will be practical,
He realy labors hard,
And aims to be a millionaire,
Like Astor and Girard;
He never reads a paper,
Yet he works away with zeal,
And looses all because he failed
To get—a balance wheel.

A scholar says that learning
Is the only noble aim;
He studies morning, noon and night,
Till he is near insane;
His head is full of wisdom
That he never will reveal;
So mark him down as nothing
For he lacks—a balance wheel.

Bill forms a resolution;
He is 'bound to make a sum,'
By 'giving in' to ev'ry man,
And differing with none;
He's never slow with 'Yes' and 'No.'
And slip'ry as an eil,
His neighbors say he is an ass,
And lacks—a balance wheel,

Sam hates the name of weathercock,
And would reverse the rule;
When once he takes a notion,
There's a notion with a mule;
If he should find his error,
'Tis a thing he'll not reveal,
The people say he is a stick
And needs—a balance wheel.

No wonder that so many fail,
And fizzle out again;
They take the stuff for one great man
And make two little men;
Or venturing beyound their depth,
They drown their fiery zeal;
You find them known as—able men
Who lack—a balance wheel.

There world, so full of talent,
Would be nearer full of right,
If we would run the engine
With its whole effective might;
And though we're doing wonders,
We would greater things reveal,
If on the apparatus
Each would hang a balance wheel.

Horace Greeley.

Horace Greeley was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3d, 1811. His father, Zaccheus Greeley, was a farmer. His childhood was characterized by eagerness, as well as aptitude in the acquisition of knowledge, fondness for study rather than play, and a habit of closely scrutinizing whatever phenomena came in his way. He was scarcely ten years old before he had read, chiefly by the light of pine knots, every readable book accessible within seven miles of his father's house. His delight in books led him, while yet a child, to the determination to be a printer. In 1821, the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, where for five years he assisted his father in his labors as a farmer, at the same time eagerly availing himself of every opportunity for reading and study. In the spring of 1826, he entered the office of the "*Northern Spectator*," at East Pultney, Vermont, as an apprentice to the art of printing. He speedily became an expert workman, while he availed himself of the peculiar facilities for intellectual improvement which a printing office ever affords. He became the best workman in the office, and sometimes rendered important assistance in editing the paper.

In June, 1830, when he was in his twentieth year, his apprenticeship suddenly terminated by the discontinuance of the "*Northern Spectator*," the breaking up of the establishment at East Pultney. His knowledge of political statistics, of party movements and their leaders, was so extensive that, young as he was, he was regarded as an authority in such matters. His parents were now residing in Erie county, Pennsylvania. After spending a few weeks with them, he worked for a short time in Jamestown and Lodi, New York, and subseqnently for a somewhat longer period at Erie, Pennsylvania.

In August, 1831, he went to New York city, with a scanty wardrobe, and only $10 in his pocket, in quest of employment, which he soon obtained. He worked as a journeyman in several different offices till January 1, 2833, when he commenced the printing business for himself, entering into partnership with Mr. Francis Story. The firm of Greeley & Story were the printers of Dr. Sheppard's "*Morning Post*," the first penny daily ever published in the world. This paper failed, however, in less than three weeks, and the firm of Greeley & Story at the end of six months was dissolved by the death of the junior partner. Mr. Greeley afterward took for his partners Mr. Jonas Winchester and Mr. E. Sibbett, and the business was continued under the name of Greeley & Co. The "*New Yorker*," a weekly paper of which Mr. Greeley was the editor, was commenced by the firm on the 22d of March, 1834. It was a political, literary and family newspaper, and in the department of political statistics especially it was regarded by all parties as an authority. Its circulation for that period was extensive, but owing to some defects in its business arrangements, it was not profitable to the proprietors, though it was continued for seven years. The slender income from the '*New Yorker*' forced Mr. Greeley to angage in other labors. He supplied the '*Daily Whig*' with its leading articles for some month, and for one year. in 1838–39, edited the '*Jeffersonian*,' a weekly political journal published in Albany, devoted to the interests of the Whig party.

In 1840 he edited the *Log Cabin*, a weekly journal established to promote the interests of Wm. H. Harrison, then a candidate for the Presidency. This journal obtained a wide circulation, and exercised an important influence.

On the 10th day of April, 1841, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the New York Daily *Tribune*. In the following autumn the Weekly *Tribune* was issued, the *New Yorker* and *Log Cabin* being merged therein; and with these journals his name has since been identified. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy and served in that body from December 1, of that year to March 4, 1849, distinguishing himself chiefly by his opposition to the abuse of the mileage system. As an editor and a lecturer he labored zealously to promote the welfare of the laboring classes. In 1850 a volume of his essays were published under the title of 'Hints Towards Reforms.' In 1851 he made a voyage across the Atlantic and during his stay in England served as one of the jurymen at the Crystal Palace exhibition. After his return he published a volume entitled 'Glances at Europe.' In 1856 he published a 'History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States from 1787 to 1856.' In 1859 he made a visit to California, traveling thither by way of Kansas, Pike's Peak and Utah.

During his California tour Mr. Greeley was everywhere well received, and at many points he addressed throngs of people on the topics of politics, the Pacific Railroad, temperance, and the like. On his return to the East, he found the country agitated by the stormy, political convulsions preceding and subsequent to the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. Mr. Greeley espoused the Union cause, but deprecated a resort to armed force. During the continuence of the struggle, while supporting the Government in its measures for the suppression of armed resistance to its authority, yet he left no opportunity unimproved, in showing his great anxiety for a restoration of peaceful relations between the people of the contending sections. It was to promote this object that Mr. Greeley proposed the famous 'Niagara Conference' of 1864. Although the meeting of distinguished civilians on the occasion was not productive of the good results which its promoters hoped to see, yet it served to show the abhorrence with which at least one of the actors regarded a state of warfare. Since the close of hostilities Mr. Greeley has been constantly employed, and all the great questions of the day have in turn received his attention. He was the first prominent Republican to plead for general amnesty to all who had engaged in hostilities against the Government. His labors in this direction have done much to create, in the North, a sentiment favorable to the removal of disabilities from the Southern people.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

B. Gratz Brown was born at Lexington, Kentucky, and is just 46 years old. He settled as a lawyer at St. Louis; entered the State Legislature at the age of 26; soon after became connected with the St. Louis *Democrat*, and edited it from 1854 to 1859; aided to start the Republican party in Missouri in 1857; raised and commanded a regiment in 1861—subsequently a brigade, was United States Senator from 1863 to 1867, and was elected Governor of Missouri on the broad platform of general amnesty in 1870. He, perhaps, precedes any other Republican as the founder of the Liberal party, which gathered in National Convention at Cincinnati. He is a careful, well-poised man, very firm in his convictions, of keen perceptions, and a firm believer in the power of the people to govern themselves, without the interference of outside force. He has proved a capable Governor of Missouri, and is more popular with its people to-day than when he was first elected to his present position.

Vanderbilt's Grave.

A newspaper correspondent recently described a tomb on Staten Island near an old Moravian church, reached by a beautiful and solitary road, and crossing a gracefully sloping hill. It is a subterranean vault about thirty feet square, laid in cement, and which is entered through a small granite temple of the Doric style, above which stands a shaft thirty feet in hight. An admirable statute of Grief adorns the temple and forms an addition to this retired sepulcher. Here Mr. Vanderbilt the now aged and feeble man, has prepared his final resting place—his grave which Spencer designates as: 'The world's sweet inn from pain and wearisome turmoil.'

The death of Buchanan Read is expected hourly.

Letter to Farmers.

BELOVED FARMERS:—Agricultur is the mother ov farmproduce; she is also the step-mother of gardin sass.

Rize at half past 2 o'clock in the morning, bild up a big fire in the kitchin, burn out two pounds ov kandels, and grease yure bates.

Wait pashuntly for da brake. When da dus brake, then commense to stir up the geese and worry the hogs.

Too much sleep is ruinous to geese and hogs. Remember yu kant git rich on a farm, unless yu rize at 2 o'clock in the morning, and stir up hogs and worry the geese.

The happiest man in the world is the farmer; he rizes at 2 o clock in the morning, he watches for da lite tew brake, and when she dus brake he goes out and stirs up the hogs and worrys the geese.

What is a lawyer? What is a merchant? What is a doktor? What is a minister? I answer, nothing!

A farmer is the nobless work ov God; he rizes at 2 o clock in the morning, and burns out haff a pound ov wood and two kords of kandels, and then goes out tu worry the geese and stir up the hogs.

Beloved farmers, adew,

JOSH BILLINGS.

Irish Wit.

The late James T. Brady was very fond of the natural ready wit of his countrymen. One day, speaking of this to a friend, he said, 'I'll just show you a sample. I'll speak to any of these men at work; and you will see that I will get my answer.' Stepping up to some men who were at work on a cellar near by, he spoke to them cheerfully: Good day, to you, boys. That looks like hard work for you.

'Fair an' it is,' was the answer, 'or we wouldn't be havin the doin of it.'

Pleased with this, he asked the man what part of Ireland he came from.

'Ha! said Brady, on hearing the name, I came from that region myself.

'Yis,' said the man, with another blow of his pick, 'there was many nice people in that place; but I never heard that any of them left it.'

Social Intercourse for Farmers.

Farmers necessarily live at considerable distance from each other, and in consequence of this and their habits of steady labor, confine themselves too much to their own fields and firesides. They and their families need recreation, need pleasures, need something to counteract the effect of the constant labor in which they are engaged. The mechanic in the village or city has his mind frequently drawn away from his work by that which is going on around him; but the farmer, being differently situated, finds nothing to break up the monotony, unless he seeks for it elsewhere. It is quite probable that more work would be accomplished, and a better tone of feeling be experienced, to say nothing of the more cheerful countenance which would be worn, if a half day each week were given to social intercourse with fellow farmers instead of devoting six full days each week to unremitting labor. After a day spent pleasantly away from home, the labor is not so irksome—the laborer is happier. Allowing that as much was not accomplished by giving a little time to relaxation, it should be borne in mind that food and raiment for the family, forage for the stock, and money for the bank, are not the only things worth striving for. We need happiness. But if a portion of this time be given to a wide-awake farmers club, ideas will be gained, practical knowledge acquired, which in time will bring about results far in excess of those which will be realized by the farmer who does not improve these opportunities.

Miscellaneous.

Grant wants his office only for one term life.

The Erie Railway is doing a larger business than ever this spring.

The "Fat Contributor" is drawing crowded audiences with his humorous lectures.

Dolly Varden sausages are half dog, half cat, half beef and the rest, hair. Boarding houses has 'em.

The fashionable bonnet in New York weighs but two ounces, yet costs several pounds.

Beast Butler advises Grant to forbid the mails to all papers opposed to his reelection.

We have in the office of Pomeroy's *Democrat* seven hundred and ninety-two rejected pieces of prose and 'werse.' Oh, for a conflagration.

A man was killed a few days since fighting a lion in a menagerie. Even that was better than to lose all fighting the tiger!

The Hercules Life Assurance Society is bankrupt, unable to pay its debts, but its capital stock protects all those insured in it fully.

The iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania propose to employ Chinese laborers in every case where their present workmen will not vote as instructed.

Robert Lincoln has a hanker. He is in Washington hunting for a Corner in the Chicago post-office. Rather than hunt for an office we'd maul rails and be our own master.

J. A. Sutter the California pioneer who made the first discovery of gold, is now living in Lititz, Lancaster county, Penn., poor and crippled with inflamatory rheumatism. He is sixty-nine years of age, and without means of support. His friends and all the country will be glad to hear that the California Legislature has just given him a pension of $250 a month for five years.

KENNETH'S AMBUSCADE.

A Charming Story.

'Three girls domiciled in the very next room. There's an end to my writing for one month at least.'

Kenneth Ross pushed his papers into a confused heap, and lighted a cigar in a sort of quiet despair.

'There are cousins: Flora. Alice Aymer and Rosa Fernall—blue eyes, black eyes, and melting gray. By the way that monkey Rosa isn't bad looking. I rather fancy that peculiar shade of filbert brown hair, and big gray eyes and cheeks where the blood flutters like a pink pennon. Rosa Farnell would make a study for my next heroine. I may as well put her to some useful purpose. Heigho!'

Kenneth Ross paused a moment, as the peal of girlish laughter echoed in the adjoining apartment.

'They are laughing at me, I'll wager my opal scarf. Girls always think a bachelor fair game; they've no more respect for the dignity of the man than so many Brazilian monkeys.'

And Mr. Ross looked complacently in the mirror opposite, which reflected an oval brown face, with shining black hair and mustache, brilliant dark eyes, and a mirthful, spirited mouth.

Tap, tap, tap, sounded softly on the pannel of his door, even while he was engaged in taking his personal survey of himself, and he had just time to take his feet off the table before Miss Flora Edgeworth put her sunshiny little head into the room.

'Cousin Kenneth, are you there?'

'Yes.'

'May we come in?'

'Why you'll come in whether I grant permission or not, and may as well—Yes.'

'I just want the girls to see what a dear little scholarly den you have got here, all hung with pictures and meerschams and deer's horns, and darling dismal skulls, and—'

Flora threw open the door and admitted her companions—rosy, laughing damsels of eighteen and twenty-one.

'Here he is, girls—the old bachelor as he appears in his native wild!'

'Now, I tell you what, young ladies,' said Mr. Ross, throwing his half-smoked cigar deliberately out of the window, 'I must trouble you to be a little ceremonious.'

For Alice and Flora had pounced upon his loose manuscript, and were already laughing over the rather illegible chirography.

Miss Fernall stood near the door, a little confused, and very pretty, in her blushes and uncertainty.

'Alice! Flora! don't!' she appealed.

'It's no use, Miss Rosa, said Kenneth despairingly, 'Girls will you be so kind as to leave my writing desk alone? There is no use looking in that drawer, either, unless you are particularly interested in blacking brushes and old boots.'

'How can you, Flora?' pleaded the shocked Rosa.

'Oh, my, girls!' twittered Miss Edgeworth, ecstatically, 'here's a bottle of real Farine cologne. Out with your pocket handkerchiefs—be quick.'

But Mr. Ross preserved a stately silence.

'Don't be cross, Kenneth,' said Flora, sprinkling a scented dew drop on her yellow curls from the slender, foreign shaped bottle. 'We're going to the postoffice now. Rosa Fernall has written a twelve page letter to her sweetheart out in Canada—'

'Flora' exclaimed Rosa Fernal, turning scarlet.

'And,' pursued the relentless Flora, were, going to post it. Come, girls, the sun is getting more oppressive every minute.'

And the next moment Mr. Ross was left alone in the summer silence of the room, with heavy moss roses nodding at the open casement, and the dreamy murmur of maple boughs and far off bees in his ear.

'A twelve page letter to her sweet heart! pondered Mr. Kenneth with a very ominous contraction of the eyebrows. 'She must have had something very interesting to write. I wonder who is Canada, eh? I wish it was Van Dieman's Land.'

Mr. Ross rose from his easy chair, and began to walk up and down the floor.

'It's too confounded hot to breathe here! he said, impatiently, taking up his straw hat, 'I'll go and take a tramp in the woods. Twelve pages!—what could she have found to fill up twelve pages?'

Flora Edgeworth had succeeded in planting a thorn in her cousin's breast, all unconscious though she had been.

The sun was low in the cloudless western sky, when Kenneth Ross returned from his abstracted ramble in the woods, and the old fashioned country house was very still, as he ascended the oaken staircase, and went absently along the corridor towards his own apartment.

'Hallo!'

Mr. Ross gazed vacantly around the room with something of the bewildered feeling that might have belonged to the eastern prince when he found himself transported from pole to pole in an enchanted dream.

'I'm in the wrong room I do believe for there is Flora Edgeworth's white zephyr shawl on the bed, and Rosa's black velvet Derby hat, and no end of ribbons, and gloves, and lace collars on the bureau. I don't see how I ever came to make such a blunder—I must have been in a brown study.

He balanced the coquettish little black velvet 'Derby hat' on his hand as he spoke.

'So this is the fashionable style of the chapeau, eh? It certainly is a fact that women borrow their dress ideas now-a-day from the nobler sex. This is just a *fac simile* of my last summer's tile, and that little sacque with the big horn buttons is my cutaway coat over again. I wonder now whether Rosa's little hat would fit him?'

Mr. Ross adjusted the article of dress on one side of the curls jauntily, and viewed himself not ill-pleased in the mirror.

'Upon my word, it don't look so bad only this long, flapping veil is confoundedly in the way. And now where's the sacque. A little tight in the sleeves, but otherwise quite a decent fit, if a fellow holds his arm well back. There's Alice's blue muslin dress. I've two minds and a half to put it on just for the fun of the thing.'

A momentary silence ensued, followed by the rustling of muslin.

'It don't meet round my waist by at least good six inches, but I can hold it up. I wonder what makes the thing drag on the floor, and hang round one's legs so. Oh the crinoline ought to go under.'

For the 'dignity of manhood' we are sorry to chronicle the fact that our hero intent on the tableau solitaire, did actually then and there proceed to the closet, and piratically take down a hoop skirt, which he solemnly put on!'

Jupiter! how comical it feels!' he ejaculated, with an amused face, 'why I should not dare to go within a yard of a vase or statute, and I'm quite certain I should swamp all the chairs and tables I came near. Bother this trailing muslin—always in the way.'

For Mr. Ross had unthinkingly plunged his masculine boot through the delicate fabric of the dress.

'I'm not certain but that I should make quite a nice looking woman,' mused Kenneth strutting backwards and forwards before the mirror, with his Derby hat balanced daintily, and the blue muslin revealing about a foot and a half of calfskin boot and trousers. 'On the whole—tomb of the prophet! Is that the girls?'

Mr. Ross gave a blindly desperate jerk at his sacque, and a pull at the crinoline, but all in vain.

The sweet gay voices, intermingled here and there with a ringing laugh, or a snatch of a song, drew nearer and nearer.

For an instant Mr. Ross wildly contemplated a rush through the hall to his own door, but a moment's reflection convinced him that such a retreat would be impossible.

'I must stay and face it out,' he thought with a cool prespiration breaking out on his forehead; 'but hold on there's the closet. It's just possible they will only stay here a minute or two.'

And Mr. Kenneth Ross, totally oblivious to the majesty of man fled precipitately into the closet, tumbling over his crinoline and muslin in a most disastrous manner, and hopelessly splitting open the seams of poor Alice's sacque.

'Why the deuce didn't think to secure the key?' he thought, as the girls streamed into the room. 'However, I can hold tight on to the door handle, if any one attempts to get in. If—by Jove—the girls should see me in this rig, I should never hear the last of it. I don't see either why I'm obliged to play the eaves-dropper when its against my will.

He leaned up against the shelves and breathlessly awaited the progress of events.

'Why.' ejaculated a soft voice—Rosa's own, 'where's my Derby? Was I careless enough to leave it down stairs? Flora you have hidden it.

'I wonder what you'll accuse me of next,' said Flora in an injured tone of voice.

'You told Mr. Ross that Cousin Simon's letter was to—

'Your sweetheart. Well, he ought to be I'm sure. Mr. Simon Montrose is the handsomest young man that I know.

'Oh, Flora, he don't compare with Mr. Ross.'

'Rosa Fernall, be honest,' said Flora, speaking indistinctly, with two or three hair pins in her mouth, 'who do you like the best, cousin Ken. or Simon Montrose?'

'Flora!'

'Tell me now, honestly.'

The answer came in a low, half inaudible voice—

'Kenneth!'

The heart under Alice's sacque gave a joyous leap.

Mr. Ross' head came in contact with something on the upper shelf, and down came a perfect rain of band-boxes.

There was an instant of terrified silence, and then all the girls began to scream—

'Mercy! ejaculated Alice, what is it?'

'How silly we are here!' said Rosa, exceedingly tremulous; 'It is only the cat.'

'As if a cat could make such a noise as that,' sobbed Flora. 'Call Uncle John—bring a revolver! Alice do look and see what it is.'

'Do you look,' faltered Alice, retreating.

'I'll look myself,' said Rosa Fernell, very bravely advancing to the rescue.

But when the door handle refused to turn even she blanched.

'Some one is holding the door inside. Call the men.'

'There's no necessity,' quoth a voice from behind the pannels.

And the next moment the closed door flew open, and the crinoline, together with a countenance whose utter sheepishness can never be described, came forth.

'Cousin Kenneth Ross!' shriekde Flora.

'Mr. Ross,' faltered Miss Farnell.

'Why, it cant be possible,' ejaculated Alice.

And then the three girls clung to one another in paroxysms of laughter.

'The fact is ladies,' continued Kenneth, confusedly, I—want some one to help me off with this mouse-trap of a hoop skirt. Miss Alice I'm very sorry I've split your sacque open, but—well, if you don't stop laughing, I can't explain, that's the long and short of it.'

But Rosa Fernell had stopped laughing already, and the pink of her cheeks was deepening into scarlet.

She had just remembered the words carelessly spoken in that room, not five minutes ago.

In an inexpicably short space of time Mr. Ross had torn off his feminine adornments and fled ignominiously, followed by the peals of laughter of his cousin and Alice, Aymer.

Rosa—strange little piece of contradiction—had began to cry.

'Poor little thing she's hysterical.' said Aunt Megg, who had just appeared on the scene.

But Rosa Farnell was not hysterical.

The full delicious moon of a summer was in the mild heaven that night, as Kenneth Ross strolled into the garden moodily puffing at a cigar, and contemplating leaving Warburgh to avoid the girl's sarcasm.

'I was a fool,' quoth Kenneth loud —'but who's there?'

I was Rosa, with two or three white clover pinks in her hand coming from the lower part of the garden.

And by the full brilliant moonlight, Kenneth saw the traces of tears on her cheek.

'Rosa you have been crying.'

'No I haven't!'

And to prove the truth of her assertion, Rosa began to cry afresh.

'Look here, Rosa,' said the young man gravely, 'I have been thinking of leaving Warburgh, to-morrow.'

'But,' pursued Mr. Ross, 'I'll stay if—if you'll only tell me to my face what you told my cousin when I was hidden away like foolish rat in a trap, Rosa. Speak to me little one!'

'What shall I tell you?' faltered Rosa.

'That you love! that you will be my dear and cherished wife!'

And she told me so, in language that lovers best like to hear.

And Mr. Kenneth stayed in Warburgh and braved the ridicule of Alice and Flora, while little Rosa marshalled on his side.

But he never read the girls any more homilies on the dignity of manhood or the majesty of human nature.

To use Flora's expressive language, 'it wouldn't have gone down.'

A Woman Cut Up and Boiled in a Soap Kettle.

From the Kansas City Times.

Information was received at this office last evening of a somewhat mysterious transaction that has created considerable gossip in Sixth Street, West Kansas City. It appears that a house formerly occupied by a surgeon, and situated on Sixth street, has recently been leased by a widow lady from Harlem. When the house was opened a most nauseous stench invaded the nostrils of the parties who entered. The order was of a nature peculiar to the dead, and at once excited the curiosity of members of the family. An investigation made by the daughter of the Harlem lady discovered in the corner of the cellar of the empty house the entrails of a human being, wrapped up in some old clothing.

This discovery was mentioned in the neighborhood, when a Scotch family, residing next door, explained the mystery as follows:

A short time ago a young lady died in the vicinity in a state of abject destitution. She was supposed to have been buried by the city. A few days afterward the attention of the Scotch store keeper was attracted to the cellar of the house occupied by the doctor. He made close inspection of the cellar in company with another man, and was horrified to discover the body of a woman in the cellar in course of dissection. The wife of the Scotchman informed the police that the next day the doctor was engaged in boiling up the remains of the woman. She asserts that she distinctly saw the head of the woman thrown into the soap kettle with the other remains. The stench is reported to have been very annoying to the neighbors, so much so that a lot of horns were thrown upon the fire to burn and neutralize the sickening odor.

That the body of an unknown white woman has been mysteriously disposed of in this manner, there can be but very little doubt. If the statement of these people can be relied upon, the woman was young and had beautiful teeth. Who she was and how she died and where the body was procured, cannot be, at present, explained. It will remain, as it now is, a mystery.

TOM. O'CONNOR, an unassuming Irishman, is said to be the largest cattle owner in Texas. He does not know exactly how many he has, but the total will not vary much from 60,000. It is a rule in that State that a calf, as soon as weaned, is the property of the first man who brands it. O'Connor, therefore, seems to have been active with his brand.

Indiana is up to snuff. Mrs. Byrne has been nominated for constable in Harrison township, Henry county. If elected, Mrs. Byrne should make it red-hot for evil doers.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 16, 1872.

Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic National Central Committee met in New York on last Wednesday and unanimously agreed to hold a National Convention at Baltimore on July 9th, 1872.

THE Democratic Convention of Tennessee, which met at Nashville, on Thursday, declared in favor of the Cincinnati nominees, Greeley and Brown.

THE New York *Herald* refers to General Grant as 'the soldier and philosopher.' The *Herhld* is somewhat sarcastic in its professions of regard for Ulysses.

IN response to the inquiry whether there was any possibility of his withdrawing, Mr. Greeley answered that no action taken by the Republican Convention would cause his withdrawal, but that the failure of the Democratic Conventionto to endorse him might.

THE Washington specials to the Cincinnati *Commercial* have the following speculations on the Presidential situation:

'Rumors that Grant will be thrown overboard, or else that he will withdraw, still continue to multiply and the opinion of leading politicians now, is that he will be thrown aside for some more popular man.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that conclusive evidence was furnished the Congressional Committee that Hon. David S Gooding was elected member of Congress from the Fourth Indiana District by a majority of seventeen votes, the radical Congress awarded the seat to Jerry Wilson who claimed a majority of four. The voice of the people is thus annulled for purely partisan purposes. Will these outrageous proceedings never cease?

Infamous.

It is susceptible of proof that Deputy Sheriff McFarland voted the inmates of the county jail in the Ninth Ward, even to taking the negro Harvey, a resident of Ohio, and under sentence to ten years' imprisonment, in the penitentiary for murder, and with the approval of Sheriff Ruckle. By such means the Grant party succeeded in the recent city election, and they claim it as an Administration victory.—*Ind. S'n:*

OWN thing is already certain—Horace Greeley is personally gaining ground at a rate which his most ardent friends could scarcely have antipated. We know of several strict Republicans in this county who would have nothing to do with the Liberal movement a few weeks ago, but who now declare their purpose of voting for Mr. Greeley. This is the case everywhere.—No man could have been nominated at Cincinnati who can control so vast a number of Republican votes in opposition to the regular nominee. It is now probable that Mr. Greeley will develop so much personal strength as to defeat the new and selfish combination for discarding Grant and compromising upon a third man. Mr. Greeley's friends may be so numerous before the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention that thew will consent to the withdrawal nor to compromise.

Hon. M. C. Kerr.

In speaking of the able and exhaustive argument presented by Hon. M. C. Kerr, in support of a tariff for Revenue only, the Seymour *Sun* says:

This speech marks Mr. Kerr as a statesman second to none, and will place him high upon the nation's roll of great men. Mr. Kerr is one of the few men of the present day who have been faithful to the people in all things.

Indiana would do herself honor, and Mr. Kerr no more than justice to put him at the head of the ticket in the present canvass, as a candidate for Governor.

He would carry more than 100 Republicans in Jackson county, and we believe the Second District would give him ten thousand majority over Gen. Browne.

The nominee for Governor ought to be put upon the ticket for the purpose of being Governor in fact, if elected, and not simply to carry some one else into that office.

A STARTLING report comes from Washington, that Senator Morton has abandoned the championship of Gen. Grant, and is now seeking the nomination for himself, employing his brother-in-law, Mr. Burbank of Omaha, as a tool to forward the "conspiracy." It is stated that said Burbank has addressed "strictly confidential" circulars to the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, suggesting that Gen. Grant is not just the man for the "crisis" and that Senator Morton is. One of these "letters,, fell into the hands of a delegate, who revealed the plot. So the story goes—but it lacks confirmation.

We copy the following items from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

All roads that lead from Greeley go to Grant.

Horace Greeley was weaker the day he was nominated than he will ever be this side of election day.

Greeley holds the pen, Grant holds the sword. And is it not written, 'The pen is mightier than the sword?'

THE Washington special to the St. Louis *Times* thus defines the status of Hon. D. W. Voorhees:

Much has been made of a dispatch sent hence by Dan. Voorhees, regarding the Cincinnati nominees. It by no means indicates that he will not support the ticket. He simply says he will await the decision of the Democratic Convention, and will abide by by its action. In private conversation he expresses himself as very well satisfied with Greeley, and thinks, as do nearly all the Democrats here that he is bound to win.

In regard to the probable nominee of the Philadelphia Convention for the Vice Presidency, the same correspondent says:

Notwithstanding the Grant Convention is so near at hand, we hear very little of it. The fact that Grant is to be renominated divests it of all interest regarding the leading place on the ticket. All that is said bears upon the Vice Presidency, and it seems very well understood that Colfax—even if he shall have any strength at all—will have a severe struggle. It is possible that he may not be mentioned outside the two or three State delegations that have been instructed for him. He has no one to say anything for him, nor dees any one say anything against him.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has a strong party working in his interests, and he already has the delegations of several States pledged to him—among them Mississippi and Arkansas.

Senator Cameron is also pushing his claims with unusual assiduity. His Senatorial term expires next March, and he has no hope whatever of being re-elected, even should the Radicals carry Pennsylvania. His recent conduct in forcing an obnoxious State ticket upon his party has weakened and probably killed him as a manager there. It is thought, however, he may still have some strength as a candidate against an outside man. It is understood Grant leans toward Cameron, under the belief that he will be necessary to balance some of Greeley's great strength in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hendricks' Position.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* interviewed Mr. Hendricks, a few days ago, upon the political situation, and he thus represents his feelings and opinions:

Mr. Hendricks opened the conversation by stating, in the most polite manner possibie, that he had heretofore avoided conversations for publication with newspaper men, but that he had no objection whatever to exchanging views in confidence with any intelligent person upon political or other topics. In response to this I hastened to assure the ex-Senator that I did not belong to that class of newspaper men who had brought disgrace on the profession by worming themselves into the confidence of prominent men, and then making what they considered great 'hits' by the betrayal of secrets and publication of the unguarded expressions of private conversations.

After thus introducing National expressions of opinion we got along very nicely, and a long, and to me, very interesting conversation upon the state of the country, the position of parties in Indiana and elsewhere, the comparative strength of candidates, etc., ensued.

At the conclusion of the conversation I wrote out the following statement of Mr. Hendricks' position, and received his consent to have it go before the public as such:

'I will make no effort to influence the action of the National Democratic Convention, and will abide by its decision. At this time, in view of the fact that there has been no concert of action among the leaders and prominent men of the party, it behooves all to move with prudence, dignity and caution. The question of indorsing the Cincinnati nominees, or making straight-out Democratic nominations, is one that should be well weighed and carefully considered. It is impossible, at this early day, to say what the feeling of the masses of the Democeatic party in Indiana toward the Cincinnati ticket is.

As far as I can judge, the Democracy of Indiana will not occupy any decided ground until after the meeting of the State Convention, which takes place on the 12th of next month.—That convention will doubtless nominate a straight Democratic ticket and refer the question of Presidential nominations to the National Convention. As far as I am concerned, I feel in duty bound to sustain the action of the National Convention. If it nominates a straight Democratic ticket, I will supper it with all the zeal, influence and ability I possess. If it endorses the nomination of Greeley and Brown, I shall certainly support that ticket with equal zeal and energy.—Any other statement of my position in regard to this matter has been made without authority.'

In conclusion Mr. Hendricks referred to the report that he had volunteered to run for Governor on the Liberal or any other ticket as a mistake. The office had no attractions for him, and nothing but belief that his name would add to the prospects of the Democratic ticket's success would induce him to accept the nomination.

THOSE who have horses are happy.—They wear fine linen, and drive to and fro every day. Alas, we have no horse—not even a clothes horse, nor a saw horse, nor a horse chesnut. If we had a kingdom we'd play Richard, and offer it for a horse—one of the gentle kind that is sound in wind and limb—warranted to have been born in the year when all good horses were born—just seven years old—one that was well trained, and would'nt balk, nor bite, nor kick, nor run away and make us sell the buggy for kindling wood, and do other naughty tricks. Yes, if we had a kingdom we'd own a horse, sure.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* has changed hands, having passed under the control of Messrs. L. G. Matthews, John Fishback, T. F. Ryan and John C. Shoemaker, Auditor of State. Mr. Mathews will have the editorial management. The price paid for the stock, machinery, good will, &c. is $75,000.

THE SAGE AT HOME.

Chopping Wood at Chappaqua.

[From the New York World of Monday]

Mr. Greeley arrived in Chappaqua at ten o'clock Saturday morning, accompanied by Alvin J. Johnson, Esq., his son, and two other gentlemen. His visit at so early an hour was not looked for by the inhabitants, and consequently but few people were at the depot to receive him. Having alighted from the train, he retired to his residence, which is about a quarter of a mile from the depot, and situated almost in the center of

HIS EXTENSIVE FARM.

It is a very large French-roof house, and is entirely concealed by the foliage of the trees. To the west of this house stands a larger and more finely finished one, which has just been completed. The main farm contains about seventy-five acres, and for the most part is covered with little trees. The branches have all been trimmed, it is said, by Mr. Greeley himself, who, when home goes to Chappaqua, walks over his farm to see what is necessary to be done. Shortly after his arrival in the village it was found out by the people, and scarcely two hours had elapsed when many of his friends from Pleasantville and the surrounding towns called to see him, and all congratulated him on his nomination. When he had rested he examined his axes which are numerous and which are always kept by his gardiner in good trim, and in his shirt-sleeves started for the woods where he

CUT DOWN A NUMBER OF TREES.

Before he went he left directions that if any person shauld call for him to send them to the woods. While he was at work a large number were in search of him; some found him out but others were forced to return again to his house and wait until he came back. Late in the afternoon Judge Hart, of Mount Cisco, and I. T. Williams, of Chappaqua, called on him, and remained until he started for New York. At six o'clock a dispath arrived from this city for him, and as soon as he read it he made preparations

TO LEAVE CHAPPAQUA

And took the 6 P. M. train. The residents of Pleasantville, Unionville, Kenisco and White plains, who had heard of his arrival in the morning, concluded to honor him with a serenade, and for that purpose Searl's band of Pleasantville was engaged,—When the serenaders arrived at Chappaqua, about 7 P. M., they were sadly disappointed to find that Mr. Greeley had left. At first they refused to credit the story, and not until one of their number had called at his residence was it believed. His sudden departure caused considerable surmises, and from the variety of opinions it was almost impossible to get at the real cause. The writer, who called at the house of Mr. Greeley's gardener, learned that a large number of people had intended to call on him at Chappqua, and he, fatigued by the visits of so many people, had resolved to pack up and return to this city with Mr. Johnson, at whose house he remained.

What Grant Thinks.

It is evident that Grant and his henchmen are not easy with the political prospects. They do not want Greeley to be supported by the Democracy, because they see in that event the handwriting on the wall. The New York *World's* Washington correspondent thus states the fears and the hopes of Grant:

'A prominent Republican Senator, and an earnest friend of General Grant, had a conversation with the President to-day relative to the Cincinnati Convention and its nominations. The President stated that as the matter now stands he did not think the Cincinnati Convention amounted to much. All depended upon the action of the Democratic party; if they indorsed the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention the contest would be at least close. He did not think, however, that the Democrats would take Greeley. He did not see how they could, although the Convention had dodged the tariff question in their platform. He had no idea that the Democrats would do so. That was one of their live issues, and they were not prepared to surrender it. He had great faith that the regular Democratic Convention would meet, that it would nominate a straight ticket, and that the Republicans who shouted for Greeley at Cincinnati would come back to the fold from which they had strayed. This would, he thought leave Greeley without any support, except a few personal followers, and the fight would be between the Republican and Democratic candidates. When it was suggested to the President that perhaps the Democrats would endorse Greeley's nomination, the President simply remarked that that would put a different phase upon the question. But he has no idea the Democrats will do so.'

That's the Way the Money Goes!

They say that Grant has reduced the national debt $200,000,000 during his administration. Yet the records of the Treasury Department do not show it, nor do the records of the War Department show what has become of the millions of dollars seized or turned into that department during the last five years. In the House at Washington an inquiry has been raised as to what has become of the vast sums of money paid into the war department, and to know why and how that department has expended one hundred and five millions and five hundred thousand dollars in excess of all appropriations within the past five years. There must be something very rotten in that Denmark when a single bureau can pay out of the United States Treasury, in the time named, so much money in excess of the amount voted it. People would like to know where it has gone to. How much of it has been used to influence State elections? How much of it has been used to influence Judges on the United States Court bench? How much of it has been used to keep carpet-bag Governors in office, and to protect loyal plunderers in different States?

THERE seems to be but little prospect for the success of the movement started for the purpose of throwing Grant at Philadeldelphia, and either nominate Greeley there or compromising on some third man as a candidate. There is no doubt that Morton and some of the other schemers and banditti of the Republican party are getting badly scared, and would gladly make some bargain which would reunite the disrupted party and insure the election of a regular candidate, and the preservation of the party organization for the purpose of retaining the spoils. But it has gone too far for this. Morton and his fellow brigands have underestimated the strength of the Liberal movement too long. They have directed the purpose of the various State conventions solely towards the renomination of Grant. Some fifteen States have named their delegates to do this work. The delegates are of such character that they cannot look upon more than one idea at a time. They will understand that they have been sent to Philadelphia to vote for Grant, and they will do nothing else.

Such of the politicians and journals as pretend to belong to the Liberal movement, and yet favor a compromise with the regular party shutting out Grant, will meet with discomfiture also. They seem to ignore the fact that the constant and cumulative exposure of Radical corruption has aroused the people to a sense of self-protection, and that they will not now allow themselves to be betrayed again into the support of an Administration like that which has weighed them down for the past three years.—Already Mr. Greeley may boast of having at least one-third of the Republican party in its popular element. Convinced of his strength, he will scarcely care to sacrifice himself to the demands of the politicians. Nor will his hosts of friends permit him to do so. If the politicians cannot make this proposed cambination and compromise, the people of the country will elect a President to suit themselves.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

The Man Who Fired the Nauvoo Temple.

[From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.]

Among the events of the famous Mormon war was the burning of the Nauvoo Temple. The structure was burned in the night, and so successful was the party engaged in the firing, that probably he was never even suspected.

The recent death of the incendiary, however, has removed the necessity of further secrecy, and a day or two ago we were put in possession of his name and the facts connected with the burning of the Temple by the only living person cognizant of them.

The Temple was fired by Joseph B. Agnew, who recently died in Appanoose township, Hancock county, in this State, at the age of 58 years. It was always supposed that the party who burned the building had entered through the basement, but the facts are: Mr. Agnew surreptitiously obtained a key to one of the doors of the Temple some time before the act. No one was engaged with him, and only four knew he was the party. Three of these are now dead. Agnew prepared his fire balls and other combustibles at his residence. Placing these in his saddle bags, he rode on horseback to Nauvoo, and in the night entered the Temple with his key, passed up the cupola, arranged his materials and fired them, and then quietly escaped the way he came. Our informant who is a responsible and prominent citizen of the western part of the State, says he thinks he can procure the key of the Temple which Agnew secured in order to accomplish his work.

BONNER'S FAST COLT.

Bonner's colt "Startle" at Prospect Park yesterday trotted a mile in a high wind in 2:24¾; the wind abating he repeated it in 2:19¾.

The poet Buchanan Read died at 11 o'clock, Saturday, at the Astor House.

Mrs. Woodhull was nominated for President last Saturday by the equal Rights Party.

NOTICE.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term, 1872.

George Cressinger,
vs
Nancy Cressinger,
} Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James E. Rose his attorney and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Nancy Cressinger is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of Aug. A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of May, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

PIANO!

For Sale.

A fine 7¼ Octave Piano for sale Cheap.

Inquire at this office

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

In all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the rear of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER.. also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.

A. D. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

The Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago R. R. Co., Indiana Division.

Notice is hereby given that books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the 'Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad Company, Indiana Division' will be opened on the 30th day of May A. D. 1872, at the office of Wm. M. Clapp, in the town of Albion, in the county of Noble, in the State of Indiana. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
W. C. QUINCY,
GEORGE R. DENNIS,
JOHN K. COWEN,
T. HARRISON GARRETT,
WM. W. TAYLOR,
JOHN GARDINER,
} Directors.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4, '72.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

GEO. DEWALD & CO

ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

Dry Goods!

Were bought low and will be sold low for cash. Remember the Old One Price Store, established in 1839, and when wanting Dry Good or Notions give them a call.

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,

107 COLUMBIA STREET

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!

For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

Sound the Tocsin of War!

LET FIFE AND DRUM MAKE MARSHAL MUSIC THROUGH OUT THE LAND.

Proclaim it Far and Near that the GREAT CVOTHING HOUSE of the West is selling

A Tip Top suit of clothes for	$5 50
A good black suit of clothes for	8 50
A fine dress suit for	10 00
A good cassimeresuit for	12 00
Splendid coats for boys,at $2 and	2 50
500 pair Men's pants at	1 75
300 pair of a better quality at	2 25
300 pair of casimere pants at	3 75

The most complete, best selected & cheapest stock of Men's

Furnishing Goods!

Such as SHIRTS, &c., also

HATS AND CAPS

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

Med's Paper Collars per box	10c
Men's Fancy Neck ties,	12½c
Suspenders per pair	15c

I. LAUFERTY & SON.
Corner of Columbia & Calhoun Street
THE BLUE FRONT,
FORT WAYNE.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Court next week.

Its getting warm again.

Garden sass coming in.

Maples almost in full leaf.

Dolly Varden! Dolly Varden!

Good rains in this locality lately.

The small-pox scare about over.

A nice rain fell on last Sunday night,

Linen coats have not been worn much yet.

The liberal Republicans gaining strength in this county.

The Grant Republicans losing ground in this county.

The foundation for the Masonic Hall building is completed.

We are in receipt of the annual report of the Secretary of State.

Smith & Hare have the best arranged ice-cream saloon in the county.

Eternal vigilance is the price of vegetables, when your neighbor keeps chickens.

Columbia City elected her whole Democratic ticket by a large majority—a gain of fifty.

For Sale.—See advertisement in another column of a Piano for sale. A bargain is offered.

The May term of the Court of Common Pleas Judge Clapp presiding, will convene next week.

Several of our amateur sportsmen are practising in the noble art of self defence with hands heavily muffed.

House flies are thawing out, and are preparing to tickle the noses of noon nappers and teach lazy folks to swear.

A pugilistic encounter was iminent the other night when it was ascertained that the Marshal was'nt around, and it dried up.

The standing call of this section of country is for more rain. The ground has not been thoroughly wet for ten years—more or less.

Dolly Varden sassage is all the rage now. It is made of spotted coach dogs, and striped like the running gears of a wagon.

It is pretty near time for announcements to be made of candidates for the various offices. We charge $5 for each, invariably in advance.

We have had several fights, this week, among our young men, and we hear of two or three more that are to come off soon. Big business, boys.

One of our fine-haired boys is learning the boot-blacking business. Last Saturday he gobbled in twenty cents in about five hours—he still boards at home.

Grant used to set type, Colfax is an old newspaper man, while Greeley and Brown are experienced printers. Four typos running for the highest offices in the people's gift ought to make a good impression.

Messrs. Collins & Quirk have kindly offered to carry passengers at half fare rates during the races, on the 24th and 25th, on the D., E. R. & I. R. R. from Auburn to Columbia City, and also from Roann.

Bill Zern has returned from a short visit in Michigan, much improved in health. He found the "mineral waters" at Woolcot ville which proved very beneficial to him. Was also at Corunna a short time. Ahem!

We have heard it stated that it is dangerous to borrow newspapers, as there is reason to fear small-pox. The best way is to get your paper direct from the publisher. Then you are always safe. Terms $2 per year. Ahem!

About these days, ye housewife armeth and equippeth herself with sundry pails of soap suds, and mops and clothes, and cleaneth ye house. Ye housewife's husband bemoaneth and sweareth, and refuses to be comforted with cold dinners, and ye gentle exercise of beating carpets.

The farmers are all plowing and trade is consequently somewhat dull. Some folks have easy times, therefore, and may be seen standing in the doorways listening to the gentle music of the organ grinders, and killing time till business is again lively.

The days of house cleaning have come, the saddest of the year; but after renovating your rooms don't fail to call and purchase some of those beautiful steel engravings, now offered to the public by G. W. Gordon.

Last Thursday a couple of our boys took a livery rig from J. Rainier & Co's stable. The horse took fright and upset the carriage. The oldest one walked ten miles last Sunday to try and borrow some script. (Hic.)

Wheat has been steadily advancing in the markets of the country for the past few weeks. We should not be surprised if it did not go higher yet, on account of the unfavorable reports from the new crop.

We notice that W. H. Dills, Esq., has made several improvements on his property, which will increase the value of it very much. Many others are repairing and painting up their dwelling which we will notice in the future.

Reports come from Albion that the citizens of that town are not by any means confident that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad will build the extention on that route. Some think that it will yet be located on a line further south.—*Lagrange Standard.*

Sour grapes.

Public Documents.—We are in receipt of seven large books of the Congressional Globe, containing the debates of the second session of the Forty-first Congress.—We recognize the frank of Hon. Wm. Williams, representative from this district, and though he is our opponent politically, we regard this as a personal favor and render thanks accordingly.

A young lady at an evening party found it apropos to use the expression, 'Jordan is a hard road to travel; but thinking that too vulgar, substituted the following: Perambulating progression in pedestrian excursion along the far-famed thoroughfare of fortune, cast up by the banks of the sparkling river of Palestine is attended with a heterogenious conglomeration of unforeseen difficulties.'

The artic soda fountain, at Davenport & Co's., is one of the finest institutions in the place, and one that we appreciate with considerable ability. It furnishes a beverage that is highly calculated to please and inwigorate, as the elder Weller would say Then they have a new syrup called the Dolly Varden, that is immense. We see lots getting invigorated every day, and it seems to do them good.

The Corporators of the B. & O. Extension give notice in the Ohio *Statesman* that ter per cent of the capital stock has been subcribed, and that there will be a meeting of the stock holders of the 'Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Company Ohio Division,' at the office of W. C. Quiney, in Columbus, on the 08d day of May inst., to choose seven Directors for said Company.—*Defiance Dem.*

Baltimore & Ohio.—Assistant Chief Engineer Randolph, of the above road passed through our place last Friday, on his way to Albion. The two corps of Engineers now employed on both ends of the line are expected to meet near Albion, and Mr. Randolph wishes to be there in time to receive their reports. He stated that work would begin about the first of July.

There is to be another Concert at Corunna, in a couple of weeks, by their old teacher, and we would suggest that if he intends to make another stump speech, at the closing of the entertainment, to have it put on the programme, We have heard several inquires in regard to it, and one big fellow down here says they don't get his quarter if there's any "speechin" going on (?)

Town Pump.—We are to have a town pump. A pipe has been driven on Main street, in front of the Court House, and a pump attached. A platform is to be made and a horse trough placed thereon for the special convenience of our farmers. We expect to hear it exclaim, 'Walk up, gentlemen. Here's the superior stuff, here it is by the hogshead or the single glass and not a cent to pay. Walk up, gentlemen, walk up."

The same interest that was manifested one year ago in the talked-of building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Extension on this line, is being aroused in connection with the proposed New York & Chicago Air Line. The towns of Goshen, Bryan, Napoleon, etc, are discussing the contemplated enterprise with considerable enthusiasm. We wish we might get it. We wish we might get it. We certainly need it and ought to labor to secure it.—*La-Grange Standard.*

Farmers tell us that they have made excellent progress this season with farm work. A very large area of oats has been sown, and much more than the usual amount of corn will be planted—of flax, much less than formerly. Potatoes are deservedly attracting more attention as a crop than formerly, and are, we think, a profitable crop to raise, as much so as any we have. The old story which we here every year that all the fruit is killed comes to us, but we will wait and see.

Work on the D., E. R. & I. R. R., has been suspended from Denver to Logansport. The suspension is caused by the failure of the citizens of Logansport to raise the money for the payment of right of way, which they have obligated themselves to do. At Denver the D., E. R. & I. R. R., connects with the I. P. & C. R. R. thus furnishing a western out-let to the former. By the first of June it is expected that through trains will be run from Detroit to Indianapolis.—*Col. City Post.*

Ice Cream.—This delicacy is now being served up in superb style by Smith & Hare who have furnished a room in excellent style over their store for the accommodation of the public. Their opening has been quite successful, and we believe that they will receive a liberal support. They keep ice-cream always on hand, and by the arrangements they have made, small parties of ladies and gentlemen will find it quite agreeable to give them an evening call.

We suggest to our brethern of the press that a meeting of the Democratic editors of the State be held at Indianapolis, the day before the meeting of our State Convention. At such a meeting a free consultation on the political situation could be held and much good might result there from. What response shall we receive to the proposition?—*Laporte Argus.*

We made a similar suggestion some weeks ago to meet at the capitol and we believe it would be fraught with much good.

Spring Races.—We are in receipt of programme and complimentary to the spring meeting of the Columbia City Driving Park Association, to take place Friday and Saturday May 24, and 25, 1872. Arrangements have been made with the Eel River Road to carry passengers at half fare. Our citizens will therefore have every encouragment and as the meeting of this Association have proved highly interesting in the past, there is no doubt but that all attending will be well paid for their trouble.

Personal.—Major Sailor, a prominent legal gentleman, of Huntington county, visited our place place yesterday. The major is looking over the field with a view to his nomination for Congress. This is the third candidate that meets with our approbation and all we ask of the Republican Convention is that all three be nominated. This will preclude the necessity of a choice of the three, and will give great satisfaction to their numerous friends.—Our Republican friends are becoming somewhat exercised as to the nomination. No need of it, gentlemen. Look at the Democracy. No excitement there. Calm and cool is the watchward.

W. W. Griswold, Esq., returned last Saturday from an extended tour in Wisconsin, and had the exquisite pleasure of participating in the luxury of a railroad smash-up on the Northern Pacific, and carries a Dolly Varden shoulder.

Messrs. Williams and McDovgal have had the enterprise to put in one of their drive wells in front of the Court House for the benefit of the public, and now the Town Board should see that it is properly planked and drained, and a horse trough constructed.

SETTLE UP.

Those knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call and settle immediately. All outstanding accounts not settled by the June 1st, will be left in the hands of the proper persons for collection.

T. B. Totten.

Marriage Licenses.—The following marriage license were issued from the Clerk's office during the month of April:

Andrew Camp and Maggie M. Hanes.
J. W. Stroh and Codelia A. Clark.
John H. Baxter and Emily J. Whetzell.
James J. Smith and Fidelia Nelson.
Ernest Mansdoerfer and Amelia Mader.
Alfred P. Meyer and Rebecca M. Eberly.
Wm. Rainier and Lucy Mills.
Lyman B. Shilling, Elizabeth Johnson.
David Meyer and Mary J. Morr.
Chas. W. Graham and Mary Case.
John E. Lung and Sarah J. Reever.
Milton Chaney and Lizzie F. Wasson.
T. D. Gross and L. H. Mallory.
Thomas Andryslak and Mary A. Kqadkouska.

As an offset to the above there are thirteen applications for divorce before the Common Pleas Court, to convene next week, the largest number at one term ever before known. The knot should be tied a little more tight to make it hold.

Fort Wayne elected nine council men, seven of whom are Democrats, an increase of three over last year. We were particularly glad to see Morgan beaten, in the fourth ward. He blowed his bazoo a good deal two years ago, and allowed he could not be beaten. He was then elected by a good majority. Things have changed, and so has Morgan. The people have changed also, and it would seem from the manner of voting, as Johny was beaten 120 times this year. He takes a back seat this year and contemplates his former glory. The Germans deserve great credit for their noble work in this ward, and now that they are getting back in their old track again, after being fooled around by a 'people's dodge,' we feel assurred that they will now have peace.

P. S. Underhill, it is said, was a candidate on the Republican, independent, citizens, and gasoline stone ticket. This is only an assertion, however, as there is nothing in the polling of the votes in the fifth ward to indicate any such a suicidal movement, by this popular American juggler. P. S. is a popular fellow with about one tenth of the votes of the fifth ward, and can talk gasoline with a suavity of manner rarely unequaled.

Destructive Fires.—Every day brings us news of destructive fires occuring in towns only a short distance off, the last being that of Marshalltown, the county seat of Marshall county.

Delphos, Ohio, was visited by a terrible fire the other day destroying two thirds of the place. Somerset was also similarly visited, and town after town are being swept away almost daily. What means has our town at the present time of preventing and of checking a fire should one get started in our midst? None that would be of much service to us, and yet we are entirely indifferent in the matter, and set around as though there was no danger. A good hook and ladder company would materially aid us, yet no one seems inclined to agitate the matter so as to have one organized. We doubt whether the cisterns constructed by the town last year would be of any assistance to us in dry weather, and we can look for but little good in this direction. It is time that some attention was paid to this matter, as after we are once thoroughly burnt out, there will be little need. Let something be done.

Unsatisfactory.—So far as we are able to judge, the nomination of Messrs. Greeley and Brown, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, does not meet with a very unanimous shout of approval from the Democracy, in this county. At the meeting of their Committee in Auburn, last Saturday, which was attended by a considerable number of the party from all parts of the county, the predominant feeling seemed to be that they would now have a candidate of their own. The party seems to be too deeply rooted and grounded in the faith here, to follow off after such strange gods as Greeley and Brown, even if Hendricks, Voorhees and others recommend it as the best policy. Andy Ellison received over seven hundred votes in this county, for Congress two years ago, despite the frantic efforts of the trafficking leaders to sell the party out to Rascal.—The Cincinnati Democrats will find it hard work to get DeKalb County Democrats into the traces, we predict.—*Waterloo Press.*

How we do float. Now as you have taken a Democratic view of it, how does it look from a Republican stand point.—Hundreds of Republicans in this county are going to vote for Greeley, we predict against the national cigar holder, as Mr. Grant has been appropriately named.—There are honest Republicans here, who know of the corruptions of the present administration, and they are going to see it purified by the election of old Horace.

The School Interest.—Hon. M. B. Hopkins, Superintendent of Public Instruction visited our place last Monday, in his official capacity. A meeting of the Commissioners, County Examiner, and School Trustees of the various townships and towns of the county was held at the Auditor's office, and the many questions connected with this interest carefully canvassed and discussed. Mr. Hopkins is a venerable gentleman of large experience in school matters, and the ease and clearness with which every questions was answered was sufficient to prove the fitness of the man for the position. The following gentlemen were in attendance: Geo. Ensly, Esq., Commissioner; J. A. Bains, County Examiner; G. W. Maxwell, of Butler; Chas Bassett, of Waterloo; W. W. Griswold, of Auburn; H. H. Houser, Butler township; Peter Shaffer, Jackson; T. S. Murray, Concord; Saml. Greenameyer, Wilmington; I. M. Thomas, Union; A. Conrad, Richland; W. R. Emerson, Troy; all School Trustees. The various questions were taken up and explained, and we have no doubt much good will result from this mutual discussion of many vexed questions pertaining to this cause. A lecture was to have been delivered by the Superintendent in the evening, but as there had been no arrangements made, it was omitted.

State Certificates.

To the Teachers of the Ninth and Tenth Congressional Districts:

Examinations will be held in each Congressional District of the State, during the first and second weeks of July, by the members of the State Board of Education, as follows:

First and Second Districts—A. M. Gow, at Evansville and New Albany.

Eight and Third—M. B. Hopkins, at Kokomo and Greensburg.

Sixth—Dr. C. Nutt, at Bloomington.

Ninth and Tenth—J. H. Smart, at Muncie and Kendallville.

Seventh and Eleventh—W. A. Jones, at Lafayette and Laporte.

Fourth and Fifth—A. C. Shortridge, at Indianapolis and Richmond.

The examinations will begin on the first and second Tuesday in July, in the order in which they have been named.

The Board, at a meeting held Sept. 21st 22nd and 23d, 1871, ordered that there should be two grades of certificates, first and second grades, and that the standard of qualifications of each be as follows:

SECOND GRADE CERTIFICATE.

1. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character, certified to by Boards of Trustees who have employed the candidate, or by other reliable persons know to the Board.

11. Superior professional ability, ascertained in the manner above indicated, and also certified to by teachers of eminent ability known to the Board.

III. A comprehensive knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching; thirty months of practical experience in the school-room, ten of which shall have been in this State.

IV. Scholarship.

1. A thorough knowledge of the branches enumerated in the first section of the School Law, act May 5, 1869.
2. The Constitutions of the United States and the State of Indiana.
3. The elements of National Philosophy.
4. The art of composition.

Thosed who pass a satisfactory examination in the subjects named, and who furnish testimonials referred to, will receive a second grade certificate.

FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATE.

Those who, in addition to the requirements for a second grade certificate, shall pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches, will be entitled to a first grade certificate:

1. Elementary Algebra.
2. The first three books in Geometry.
3. Elements of Botany.
4. Outline of General History.
5. Elements of Rhetoric.
6. Elements of Zoology.

The knowledge of these branches can be obtained from she following works, though there are others that will do as well. These are mentioned merely to indicate in a general way the range of the examination in the several branches:

Composition: Day's Young Composer.
Algebra: Ray, Loomis or Robinson.
National Philosophy: Peck's Ganol, Morton or Wells, to Acoustics.
Botany: Gray's How Plants Grow, or Wood's Object Lessons.
General History: Anderson.
Rhetoric: Quackenbos or Haven.
Zoology: Hooker or Tenney.

Those who desire to attend these examinations must inform the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. M. B. Hopkins, Indianapolis, and the member of the Board holding the examination in the district in which the applicant lives, on or before the 15th day of next June, stating the grade of certificate for which they intend to apply.

As required by law, each applicant shall previous to examination, pay to the member of the Board holding the examination, five dollars.

It is especially desired that those intending to apply for State Certificates in the Ninth and Tenth Districts, should immediately inform the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the undersigned member of the State Board.

County examiners, and other friends of education, are earnestly requested to urge the prominent teachers of their respective counties to send in their names.

J. H. Smart,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Rowdyism.—A fight occurred on our streets, last Tuesday evening, between two young men, and for a while there was considerable excitement. A large crowd was present in a few moments and both combatants had their friends among them. And yet with all this fighting, swearing and cursing, there was no arrest made.—Our women and children were on the streets in hearing of horrid oaths, and obscene language, and yet it was permitted in spite of the law. Although a Marshal is not ubiquitous, this affair has been cooking up so long on our streets that he should have been on the lookout for it.—It was not a sudden affair, and this officer had an opportunity of ascertaining that it would culminate in a fight. Had they been arrested and placed in jail over night it would have cooled their ardor in this direction. The Marshal did not do his duty in our opinion, and were this case to be taken as a precedent, we might have an exhibition of rowdyism every day without limit.

As the time has arrived when it is pleasant to do out door work, people should begin to look about them and consider how they can make their homes pleasant and add to the good appearance of the city in general. Put your fence in good order, straighten up your dilapidated gate, trim up your shrubbery—if you have not got any get some and plant it in your lot—make flower beds, and plant them with flowers, repair the walks in your door yard, whitewash or pain your fences and out building, and make your home inviting. Don't say you can't find time to attend to these things. You have no right to be slovenly. Your wife and children will be happier, your property will sell for more money in the market, and will be worth more money to you at home if you devote an odd hour now and then to sprucing up.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No, send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of '1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men, have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction 'guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
203 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Application for License

Notice is hereby given the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The south half of lot 94 old plat, in Auburn, in said county.

JOHN HEBEL.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Wilmington township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will at the June session, 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises in the town of Butler, in said county, viz: The south one-third of lot No. 4, [four] in Danforth's addition to said town.

OSCAR S. PACKER.

May 6, 1872.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

12th Business Year

And Continued Prosperity of

ROOT & Co.,

Preparations in every department for a vigorous active business principle as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

For the Spring trade of 1872 we shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pilliow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covers, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immense stock of bleeched and brown muslin at popular prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $5,00 per yard. The popular Japanese silks Irish, etc., with an immense varity of cheap dress goods, at 15, 50, 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep in stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

HITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any address. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,
90 Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH OR Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ernest, Administrator of the Estate of John Byrnes, deceased has filed his Final Settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING

J. & P. PIERR,

Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,

will exhibit the latest spring styles

PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
Mounring Bonnets,
LEGHORNS AND STRAWS.
Flowers and Ribcons in all shades, Torqueise Crapes, Velours and Silks
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS

Cherry Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We guarantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.

No. 1 Phenix Block.

KNABE & CO.'S

PIANOS!

Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.

OVER

TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!

Of these celebrated Instruments

Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

KNABE PIANOS

Are universally conceded to be the leading

FIRST-CLASS

Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HILL,

General Agent,

No. 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

Boozer & Blattner

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Groceries,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Varden"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisis,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slip'er

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

NOT IN.

A pompous, well-dressed person entered a bank one day, and addressing the teller, who was something of a wag, inquired, "Is the cashier in?"

'No, sir,' was the reply.

'Well, I am dealing in pens, supplying the New England banks pretty largely, and I suppose it will be proper for me to deal with the cashier.'

'I suppose it will,' said the teller.

'Very well—I will wait.'

After setting in a chair, with which the teller politely furnished him, for an hour and a half, the pen-peddler asked, 'how soon do you think the cashier will be in?'

'Well, I don't know exactly,' said the waggish teller; 'but I expect him in about eight weeks. He has gone to Lake Superior, and told me he thought he should be back in that time.'

Peddler concluded not to wait.

A Sanguinary Spaniard.

A Madrid correspondent of the *Independent Belge* states that General Bucets, in assuming command of the troops at Malaga, addressed them in the following most remarkable terms:

'Soldiers, I am informed that the inhabitants of Malaga may, perhaps, attempt an insurrectional rising in connection with the election; in this case do not suppose that I shall send you into the street to obtain possession of the barricades. No; we shall march out of the city, and from thence the artillery will destroy it. We shall then return and march through its ruins, which will be strewn with corpses. Let no quarter be given; I wont have any prisoners made, as they might manage to escape. I wish that you may be able to say: General, I have killed so many men without making a single prisoner. My opinion is that to hold in check one-half of the population, it is necessary to kill the other half. I speak to you in the name of the National Sovereign.'

Lot and His Wife—A New Version.

A correspondent in Virginia sends the following to *Lippincott's Magazine*:

As I was approaching a pond a few days ago, where some negroes were cutting ice, I chanced to hear the conclusion of a conversation between two hands on the subject of religion.

'What do you know 'bout 'ligion? You don't known nothing 'tall 'bout 'ligion.'

'I know heap 'bout 'ligion; aid't I bin done read de Bible?'

'What! you read in de Bible? I say you can't tell me nuthin' what you read in de Bible?'

But I kin, dough (though). I read 'bout 'Morro.'

'What sort o' 'Morrow—to-morrow?'

'No; Go-Morrow.'

'Well, whar he go, and what he go fur?'

'Shoh, man! he didn't go nowhar, 'cuz he war a town.'

'Dar! didn't I tell you you didn't know nuthin' 'bout nuthin'. You read de Bible! Hoccum (how come) de town name 'Morro, and how de town gwine to go any whar? Town ain't got no legs.'

'Man, you's a born fool, sho'. De town named Go Morrow, but dey call it 'Morro, cus they didn't have no time to stay talking long talk.'

'Debbil they did'n! Ef dey stay dar to-day, why can't dey stay dar to-morrow? 'Splain me dat.'

'But dey all gone, and de town too. All done bu'n up.'

'Ef dere ain't no pepul, and dere ain't no town, how de town name 'Morrow? G'long nigger! Didn't I knew you didn't know nuthin' 'tall 'bout 'ligion? But, sarsastically, tole me some mo' what you read in de Bible.'

'Well, Morrow was a big town—'bout mighty nigh's big as Washington City—and de pepul what live dar was de meanes' pepul in de whole worl.' Dey was dat mean dat de Lord he could'n abear 'em, and he make up his min' dat he gwine bu'n de town clear up. But dar was one good man dar—member uv de church, a p'sidin elder—named Lot.'

'Yaas, I know'd him.'

'Whar you know him?

On de cannell. He owned a batto, and dror it hisself.'

'Heist, man! I talkin sense now. Den de Lord he came to Lot, and he say, 'Lot, I gwine bu'n dis town.' You and you wife git up and gather you little alls, and put out 'fo' de crack o' dey, cos I certainly gwine bu'n dis town and de pepul to-morrow.' Den Lot he and his wife ris and snatched up their little alls and traveled soon in the morning. And de Lord he took two light'ud [lightwood] knots and some shavin's, and he set fire to dat ar town 'Morro, and he bu'n spang up clear down to the groun.'

'What come o Lot?'

'He and he wife, dey went and dey went, t'well presently he wife say, Lor! ef I ain't gone and lef de meal sifter and de rollin' pin, I wisht I may die!' and she turn roun' and—and—she dar now?'

'What she doin' dar?'

'Nutnin.'

'Must be mons'us lazy woman.'

'No, she ain't. De Lord he tu'n her to pillow uv salt, 'cos she's too 'quisitive.'

'Dar! everybody know 'bout sack o' salt; who ever hear 'bout pillow of salt? But what come of Lot?'

'Lot, he weren't keerin' tall 'bout no rollin pin and no meal sifter, so he kept straight 'long thout turnin, nv he head to the right, neither to the let.'

'And lef' de ole woman dar?'

'Yaas.'

'In de middle of de road?'

'Yaas.'

'Must cared might little fur her—want to git married to secken wife, I spec.' But de fus man come long and want to git some salt to bake ash cake, he gwine to bust a piece out's wife, an' 'stroy her; and what you think o' dat? Call dat 'ligion? An de old left her! and you read dat—

Here a peremptory order from the foreman to go to work, broke short the conversation.

The [illegible] of Chicago is now $13,031,030.

The crop prospects of California continue to be cheering.

Indianapolis is sending large quantities of lumber to Chicago.

A Detroit baby swallowed a watch, and is having a hard 'time' of it.

[illegible]

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
FACTORY

C. A. ZOLLINGER,

Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 67, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
FORT WAYNE IND

Gorver & Baker's
Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
Gathers,
Cords,
Quilts,
Frills,
Hems,
Fells,
Tucks,
Braids,
Plaits,
Ruffles,
Puffs.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,
AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!
RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools with out license

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods
AND
MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Brandriff & Roberts
Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500	Doz. Assorted door Locks;
50	Gross Table Cutlery;
50	" Assorted Spoons;
50	Doz, Pocket Knives;
55	" Mill Files;
50	Taper Files;
25	" Hand Saws;
20	" Wood Saws;
2	" Mill Saws;
20	" Cross Cut Saws;
100	Pairs Trace Chains;
100	" But do
100	" [illegible]
500	" Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600	" Wrought Butts;
1000	" Cast do
1500	" Gross Screws;
1000	" Kegs Nails;
1150	Dozen Auger Bits;
100	" Augers;
100	" Set Bench Planes,
50	" 'Ames' Shovels;
100	" Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20	" Pieces Leather Bolting;
10	Set Carpenter Tools;
12	Platform Scales;
2	Doz. Counter Scales;
100	" Chopping Axes;
100	Plows.

IRON.

	Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2	" Englise Cast steel;
	" American do
1	" German Steel;
6	" English Spring Steel;
5	" Nail Road;
10	" Mill Shafting;
500	Set Thimble Skeins;
500	" Long Arm Iron Axles;
200	" Ives Short Arm do
500	" Buggy Springs, warranted
600	" Seat " "
8500	Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000	Tire " "
1000	Set Seasoned Hubs;
500	Set horse shoes best quality;
100	Boxes horse nails;
20	Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10	Blacksmith's Bellows;
100	Screw Plates, Assorted;
50	Soldi Box Vices;
500	Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000	Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50	Kegs Nuts and Washers;
15	Set Blacksmith's tools;
100	Tons Maleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000	Cook stoves, best quality;
100	Russia Iron Stoves "
500	Box Stoves
50	Hard Coal Stoves
100	Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500	Boxes Tinplate;
200	Bundles sheet iron;
50	Bundles wire;
5	Cases sheet copper
5	Cases zinc;
20	Bundles Russia Iron
1000	Lbs. Black tin;
1000	" pig lead
1000	" copper pitts;
100	" rivits, assorted;
100	Dos. pressed pans asserted
20	" tin drip pans;
10000	pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500	Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000	Light Sash;
500	Boxes Window Glass;
10	Bbls. Putty;
10	" Linseed oil;
500	Set Wagon Lpokes;
50	buggy Seats;
20	Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20	" Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

Notice to Heirs of Petition TO SELL REAL ESTATE!

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County } Sct

Notice is hereby given, that John A. Campbell, Administrator of the Estate of John Campbell, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common pleas of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN,"

That is, lacking jugment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

than they onght to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
KNOWN AS THE
PALACE OF FASHION
LOOK AROUND,
FRIENDS, AND
Buy Your Clothing
FROM PARTIES
Reliable, Prompt and Reasonable,
In price. There will be
Nothing Green in That!

PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

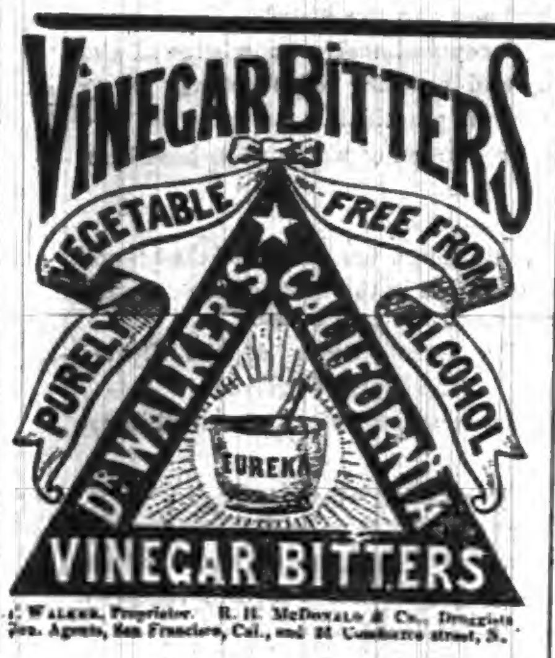

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER** and **A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. **Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

MARTIN & SON
SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN.
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
AUBURN, IND.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

MARTIN & SONS.

G. H. PICKER,
BUILDING CONTRACTOR!
Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,
West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Able Depew, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CATHERINE DEPEW, Adm'x.

Grand Spring Opening

A HE GREA WESERN
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods just purchased by our Mr. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c,
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1,00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2.25 to $3.50 Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUSER,
No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!
AT THE
Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGARS, PRUNES, COFFE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans	-	-	9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality	-	-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

New whisky per gal.,	90c
One year old do	$1 25
Two do	1 75
Old 76 do medical	3 00
Bottled Whisky	35
Ca'awba Wine	1 00

WINES.	
Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Black Berry Wine	1 00
Cherry Wine,	1 00
Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish,
ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ¼ bb s 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $3 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatees, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15c

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, WHEAT FRUITS, ETC.

Havnna Choice Cigars.

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $3 00

Tobaccos

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	-	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO
FORT WAYNE!
——CALL AT——
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.S
And Examine their Mammoth Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city.

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4
KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year.......................$2.00
Six months....................1.00
Three months..................50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 23, 1872. No. 21.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Square.....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	8.00	[illegible]
2 Squares ..	2.00	3.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.00	14.00	[illegible]
3 Squares....	3.00	5.00	6.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares....	4.00	6.50	[illegible]	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	[illegible]
¼ Column ..	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	25.00	30.00	40.00
½ Column..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column....	15.00	23.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

BICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. BICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morits, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DeKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

Auburn Lodge, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER.
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND
PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phospholous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients of this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington Route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening), Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.32	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A, Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.10	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest....	10,52 "	7,50 "	8,22 "	11,42 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago ...	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M	[illegible]
Forest.....	[illegible]	5,30 "	2,56 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A. M.	[illegible]

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 3, 7, 8 and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 5 and 6 daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
[illegible]
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.		expres
Fort Wayne, leave...	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn.............	[illegible] p.m		5 13
Waterloo............	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake.........	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville...........	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson .... Arr	3 55		8 40
Lansing	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw............	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	8 15		....
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit............	9 30 p.m		[illegible] a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw............	4 15		2 30
Lansing............	7 35		10 15
Jackson............	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover............	7 55		12 52
Jonesville.........	8 25		1 17
Reading...........	8 55		1 47
Fremont...........	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant..........	10 08		[illegible]
Waterloo..........	10 31		[illegible]
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne........ Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:.

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler........	[illegible] a m.	x [illegible] a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo ...	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna......	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:40 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna......	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan........	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo.....	2:59 "	11:56 "	1:40 "
Butler........	3:10 "	x12:25 a m	2:11 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.
Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
CARTW Gen. Ticket Agent.

A Doctor's Adventure.

And now we'll have a cosy, comfortable evening together, said my wife! And —but what's that, Irving?

My wife started nervously as a sharp peal at the bell interrupted the brief interval of our domestic quiet.

Only the surgery bell, my dear; some body wanting me, I suppose.

And I went down stairs, secretly wondering to myself, if, after all, there was such a wide difference between a galley slave and a country doctor.

The surgery door stood wide open, but nobody was there, and though the blind darkness without I could but discern the black outline of a close carriage, and a man standing at the horse's head.

Who's there?—what's wanting?' I asked, coming to the threshold and instinctively buttoned up the overcoat I had thrown on.

You're wanted, doctor, said the man, speaking indistinctly behind the muffling that surrounded his face.

Yes; but what for? Who wants me?

I am not at liberty to tell.

I had already entered the carriage but this suspicious answer inspired me with distrust. I made a step to descend but was too late—the vehicle was already in motion.

It is quite unnecessary to alarm yourself, doctor, said a quiet, measured voice at my side. Believe me you are quite safe; I trust you will not feel any uneasiness when I tell you that you must be blindfolded.

And at the same time a folded bandage was deftly slipped over my eyes.

Hold! I ejaculated. It strikes me that this is rather superfluous. The night is dark as Erebus, and you have no lamp.

Possibly, returned the dry voice; but it is best to run no risks.

And then ensued a silence of ten or fifteen minutes, while the carraige rolled swiftly along, and the low, measured breathing of my unknown companion kept time to my own uncomfortable thoughts.

At length my companion spoke again in the same soft, modulated tones.

Doctor, one more little precaution is necessary; your promise never to divulge to human soul a word of this night's visit.

I hesitated.

I cannot bind myself to any such covenant. The relations between physician and patient are of course confidential; but—

The carriage paused abruptly here, the door was swung open. At the same instant something touched my temples—it was the muzzle of a pistol. I recoiled in horror.

You surely would not murder me?

Your promise, doctor.

I promise! I gasped, recoiling once more from the chilling touch of the pistol.

Very well. Come.

I was led up a narrow walk through a doorway into a room, where the bandage was removed very suddenly from my tired eyes.

The spot was very familiar to me—a ruinous cottage, long since abandoned to decay, in the very heart of dense, swampy woods. How the carriage had ever reached it, I was at loss to know. Upon a pile of straw, hurriedly thrown into a corner of the mouldering floor, lay a prostrate figure, moaning at every breath. His face was concealed by a handkerchief, and the blood was slowly dripping from a gunshot wound just above the ankle—a wound that had been clumsily bandaged by some unskilled hand—Moreover, there was a dark red stain upon the straw where his head lay, and his light brown hair was matted with coagulated drops. Two or three men stood around, with rude masks of black cloth drawn over their faces, in which three slits were cut for eyes and mouth; and a female figure knelt beside the heap of straw, veiled closely.

The men silently made way for me as I advanced into the apartment, and held their lanterns so that the lurid light should fall upon my strange patient. As silently I stooped and examined both the wounds.

Well? asked my carriage companion.

I can do nothing. The man must surely die.

Nonsense! A mere bullet through the leg—what does that amount to? hurriedly gasped the man.

In itself not much; but that upon the skull cannot but prove fatal.

A low half suppressed cry broke from the woman opposite. She tore the veil from her face, as if she could not breathe through its heavy folds, revealing features as white and beautiful in their marble agony as so much sculptured stone. She did not seem more than thirty, but I afterwards knew that she was indeed ten years older. But in spite of her present anguish, how grandly beautiful she was!—Large dark eyes—hair like coiled gold, catching strange gleams from the shifting lanterns—and a broad smooth brow—it was a face you do not see but once in a life time.

And yet in the midst of her distress, she never spoke.

At least you can do something for him, doctor, said my interlocutor, impatiently. Don't let us waste time here.

As I proceeded in my ministrations, the moaning grew fainter and fainter, the convulsive movement grew scarcely perceptible. A faint gleam of hope lighted up the face of the woman, who knelt with clasped hands opposite; she looked appealingly to me.

He is better—he is surely better soon, I answered moved to pity in spite of myself He cannot live half an hour longer.

The horror of that sepulchral silence that fell upon us as my accents died away —shall I ever forget it? And five minutes afterwards the breathing, spasmodic and painful to hear, died into eternal stillness.

The woman lifted a corner of the handkerchief and gazed into the gastly face.— It was that of a young man of two-and-twenty, and who had evidently been marvelously good looking.

Ah, heavens! he is dead!

Her clear, agonized voice was ringing in my ears as they led me back into the darkest of the night. I felt a bank note pressed into my hand as I entered the carriage again.

Doctor, you have done your best; it is not your fault that your efforts were unsuccessful. Remember—you are pledged to secrecy!

The next moment I was whirling swiftly through the November midnight, with the stange, unquiet feeling of one wakened suddenly from a startling dream. Yet it was no dream—alas! it was startling reality.

The carriage stopped at a cross road near the village.

Please to alight here; sir, said the driver. You are not very far from home.

I obeyed, and stood listening in the middle of the road, while the noise of the carriage wheel died away, lost its distinctness in the shriek of the restless winds, and the clock in the village church tolled out the hour of one.

Late as it was, however, my surgery was still open and lighted up; the servant from Haddenleigh Hall had just ridden up to the door.

If you please doctor, you are wanted immediately at the Hall. The Colonel said that you were to ride my horse, if yours was not already saddled, and I can walk, so there will be no time lost.

I mechanically mounted the noble animal that stood waiting for me, and rode off, rather glad of an opportunity to revolve in my mind the singular adventure that had that evening befallen me.

Haddenleigh stood a little way back from the road, on a magnificent knoll crowned with century-old chestnuts and beeches, and I reached the broad steps in about half an hour, by hard riding.

As I entered the vestibule, Col. Hadden who had been paceing up and down the hall in a perfect agony of impatience come to meet me.

Is that your Dr. Meller? I thought you never would come. We are in a pretty state of confusion here! Burglars in the house—my wife's set of diamonds gone—nobody knows what else, but old Hopkins left his sign manual on one of the fellows. They must be caught; they can't escape far. For you see.—

Yes, but Col.—

Oh, say, I understand you, you want to see your patient. It's Hopkins, the butler; he's got an ugly blow on the left arm —and afterwards my wife went herself for D. Maynard—no offence Meller, but he lives nearer than you—but he was out. She has only just returned. I could'nt very well leave Hopkins—and Mrs. Hadden is such a kind good soul, she insisted on going herself to fetch Maynard—

But my dear sir—

Ah true? come along with me to Hopkins room.

Hopkins, the butler, was as voluble as his master, and ten times as circumstantial, and by the time I had set his broken fore-arm. I was pretty well in possession of all the particulars of the attempted burglary at Haddenleigh.

And now, doctor, you'll take a glass of wine, said the hospitable old gentleman, ushering me into his library.

It was brilliantly lighted, and warm with the crimson glow of the genial fire before which, in a singularly graceful attitude, sat a lady, wrapped in the gorgeous folds of an India shawl.

My wife, doctor. Isabel, my love, this is Dr. Meller.

We stood before one another in silence; I could not speak, for I knew that I was looking into the startled, agonized eyes of the woman who had knelt scarcely an hour ago by the dying coach in the desolate cottage—Colonel Hadden's new wife of whose beauty I had heard so much.

The Colonel talked on but I heard not a word that he said. I could but marvel at the wonderful self-possession of the woman, who smiled and looked grave, and said 'yes' and 'no' just in the right place exactly.

To be sure, the Colonel was saying as I woke into a sort of consciousness of his voice, the loss of Isabel's diamonds is someting serious, but of course we shall recover them again. Only, my love, it was rather careless of you to leave them on the drawing-room table.

It was careless, replied Mrs. Hadden.— Doctor, you are not going? Colonel, you have forgotten that curious old book you were wanting to show Dr. Meller.

I had entirely forgotten it, ejaculated the Colonel. I'll get it in half a minute, and then you can take it home with you, doctor.

As the door closed behind the honest old gentleman, Mrs. Hadden glided up to me and placed her cold hand on mine; it was like the touch of an icicle.

Doctor, you have my secret; you will surely not betray it?

I am pledged to silence, madam, I returned coldly, but this is deceit—

It is not my fault, doctor, replied the woman, it is my fate. How I endure it I scarcely know: were I to pause and think I should go mad. The man who died to-night was my son. Colonel Hadden knows nothing of my first marriage nor of this dreadful secret of my son's criminal life that has weighed me down for years. Over and over again I have thought to escape from it, but it has followed upon my footsteps like a doom. To-night closes that chapter of my life—oh, heavens! how dreadful! But my secret is safe— the diamonds provided for that.

But your husband, Mrs. Hadden?

She covered her palid, beautiful face with her hands.

I knew what you would say, doctor, I love him and honor him beyond all men; but what can I do! Believe me, I have never willingly wornged or deceived him. I never dreamed of—

She paused abruptly. Colonel Hadden was just entering the room, and the smiling, casual remark that she addressed to him filled my heart with undisguised amazement; almost admiration.

I rode home to my blue-eyed little Eleanor, feeling, as I entered the snug sitting room, as if I were returning to the homely, happy atmosphere of every day life. But I never forgot the terrible excitement and feverish suspense of that November night.

The desperadoes who had attempted to rifle Haddenleigh Hall were never detected or taken; all traces of them seemed to have vanished utterly out of the earth.

And were it not for the bank note which had most liberally recompensed my services, and the everlasting witness borne by Mrs. Hadden's lovely, startled face, I should almost have been tempted to fancy that all the events of that marvel ous November midnight were the fragments of a dream.

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A Great Farmer's Maxims.

The successful life of Mr. Jacob Strawn the prince of American farmers, is attributed to the close observance of the following maxims, originated by himself:

When you wake up do not roll over, but roll out. It will give you time to ditch your sloughs, break them, harrow them and sow them.

Make your fencing high and strong and tight, so that it will keep the catle and pigs out.

If you have brush, make your lots secure and keep your hogs from cattle; for if the corn is kept clean they will eat it better than if it is not.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by eight o'clock—they will rise earlier by force of circumstances. Pay a hand if he is a poor hand, all you promise him; if he is a goodhand, pay him a little more, it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as you do yourself, for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the land, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that early rising, industry and regular habits, are the best medicines ever prescribed for health.

When rainy, bad weather comes, so that you can't work out of doors, cut, and haul your wood.

Make your racks, fix your fences or a gate that is off the hinges or weatherboard your barn where the wind has blown the siding off, or patch the roof of your house.

Study your interests closely, and do not spend your time in electing Presidents, Senators and other small officers, or talking of hard times while spending your time whittling &c.

Take your time and make calculations, Don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time, and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

In May or June when butter is plenty, work it thoroughly two or three times and add at the last working nearly one grain of saltpetre and a teaspoonful of pulverized sugar to each pound of butter; pack it tightly in stone jars to within two inches of the top, and fill the remaining space with strong brine; cover the jars tightly, keep in a cool place. It will keep sweet a long time.

If caught in a shower, and you get your hat wet, brush it before it is dry. And so of the horse. When he comes it wet with prespiration, smooth his hair with a course brush—a common broom is far better than nothing—in the direction you wish it to lie when it is dry. The animal will feel better and it will be only half the trouble to clean him.

If on going into the barn yard, you see any of the cattle standing with their backs up, shivering with the cold, be assured they are shaking money out of your pocket. The cold winds are freezing, blowing off from them the flesh which they manage to accumulate during the past summer.

A few durable, light and good tools ought to be an appendage of every garden, and these should be kept in perfect working order. Clean them every time after being used, as soon as done with, and put away in the tool room under cover, where they will keep dry.

Are you saving your ashes and storing them away in a dry place for use upon your corn and other crops the coming season? Buy all you can from your neighbors. To them we should say, Keep all you've got, and get all you possibly can.

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A Lancaster, Pa., man recently tied his dog to the rear end of a car, while he went to see a man for a moment merely. When last heard from the dog was in Illinois, in poor health.

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The Chicago widows are holding mass meetings to protest against the treatment they have received from the relief society. We thought the society had done every thing for them except to find them husbands.

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A Chicago suicide enjoyed himself the other day. They jerked his arm up and down sixteen times a minute, pounded his chest, and gave him shocks from a galvanic battery for three hours. He revived.

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Poor Alexandra is again suffering from a stiff knee, very painful, and compelling the 'limb' which foolish girls attempted to imitate a year or two ago.

Little Dolly Varden.

From the Chicago Post.

There was once a little girl named Dolly Varden. Her mamma was a very good mamma, but her papa had a Dolly Varden nose, produced by drinking too many Dolly Varden cocktails at the Dolly Varden saloon round the corner, and he used to neglect his family. One time when her ma asked him for one dollar (averring that she had a farthing from him for two weeks) to buy a Dolly Varden for their little daughter, the brutal man refused and put a Dolly Varden all around her ma's left eye. Well, one day Dolly Varden dressed herself in her very best, had her hair done up in Dolly Varden style, put on her Dolly Varden hat, and her Dolly Varden boots, and her lovely new Dolly Varden, and went out for a walk. She went into a confectioner's to buy some Dolly Varden caramels. While there she saw in the Indianapolis Evening Journal a column of Dolly Varden notes, and stopped to read the paper. This apparently trivial circumstances cost her her life As she passed down the street she came to a dry goods store where a painter was lettering a sign over a third story window 'Dolly Vardens of every kind.' He turned round on the scaffold to look at a Dolly Varden circus horse which was passing in John Robinson's great show, and lost his balance falling to the ground. No, not to the ground, but upon Miss Dolly Varden who was passing beneath. Her sweet Dolly Varden parasol was no protection against the falling body, and she was dashed to the earth, her lovely Dolly Varden being bespattered with his brains.

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What is the difference between a bill and a pill? One is hard to get up and the other is hard to get down.

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A crusty old bachelor says he thinks it is a woman and not her wrongs that had ought to be redressed.

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A Bostonian calls the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to *Animals*, to the storekeepers who neglect to provide seats for the female clerks not engaged in waiting upon customers.

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A father and son, living in the same house at Branford, Connecticut, each one brought home a new wife one day, recently, neither of them being aware of the other's intentions.

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COOKIES.—One pound flour, one pound sugar, one half pound butter, three eggs, one tablespoonful ground cinnamon. Mix together the butter and flour, then stir in the sugar and cinnamon; work the eggs into the paste and roll out thin. Cut and bake in a quick oven at once.

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CHILDISH CANDOR.—Patty, a lady called to a little girl who was in the parlor, did you tell your mother that I was here?

Yes'm answered Patty demurely.

And what did she say?

She said, Oh, my, what a bore.

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A Dutch woman kept a toll gate. One foggy day a traveler asked:

Madam, how far is it to B———?

Shost a little ways, was the reply.

Yes, but how far?

Shost a little way!

Madam, is it one, two or three miles?

The good woman ingeniously replied I dinks it is!

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A modest young lady at the table desired a leg of chicken said:

I'll take the part which ought to be dressed in drawers.

A young gentleman opposite quickly replied:

I'll take the part which ought to wear the bustle.

The young lady was carried out on a featherbed.

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A skeptical young collegian confronted an old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe in the Bible. Said the Quaker:

Does the believe in France?

Yes, for though I have not seen it, I have seen others that have. Besides, there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist.

Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?

No; to be sure I won't.

Did thee ever see thy own brains?

No.

Ever see anybody that did?

No.

Does thee believe thee has any?

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SOMEBODY locates the following in the Granite State:

A couple had quarreled during the whole term of their married life. At last the husband was taken ill and evidently about to die. His wife came to his bed side, where, after she had seen his condition, the following coloquy ensued:

'Why, daddy, your feet are cold, and your nose is cold!'

'Wa'al, let um be cold!'

'Why, daddy, you're going to die!'

'Wa'al, I guess I know what I'm bout!'

'Why, daddy, what's to become of me if you die?'

'Dunno and don't care! Wat I want to know is, *wat's to become of me?*'

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A gentleman met another in the street, who was ill of consumption, and accosted him thus:

'Ah, my friend, you walk very slow indeed?'

'Yes,' replied the man, 'but I'm going fast.'

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One of the latest patents granted in Washington is for an improvement in chignons.

Throwing a Rope to a Wreck.

Practical experiments with the guns constructed by Herr Cordes for shooting out ropes to persons in danger of drowning, caried on at Bremen, have proved the contrivance to be one of greatest utility. German naval authorities are of opinion that it constitutes the most useful appliance for the purpose in existence. By means of a sort of rifle charged with 2½ grammes of gunpowder, a bolt is shot out into the sea having a rope attached to it which the drowning man is thus enabled to seise, in order by it to be pulled to the shore. It has been proved that a heavy bolt is more serviceable than a light one for, with the same charge of powder Herr Godes succeeded in throwing a two pound bolt 140 paces, and a 1½ pound bolt only 112.— Herr Cordes has also constructed small cannons which charged with from ¼ to ½ pound of gunpowder, throw out 20 pound bolts with ropes full 400 yards into the sea. The German society for saving persons from shipwreck has warmly acknowledged the merits of the invention, and ordered its adoption at its own station recommending its use at the same time, to vessels of all kinds

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Sleeping Together.

The *Laws of Life* says: 'More quarrels arise between brothers between sisters between hired girls between school girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices, between hired men, between husbands and wives owing to electrical changes, through which their nervous systems go, by lodging together night after night under the same bed clothes, than by any other disturbing cause. there is nothing that will derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminate in nervous force like lying all night in bed with another person who is almost absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest while the eliminator will be tossing and tumbling, restless and nervous, and will wake up in the morning fretful peevish, and discouraged. No two persons no matter who they are, should habitualy sleep together. One will thrive and one will lose. This is the law and in married life it is defied almost univerially

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Watch Dogs.

Watch dogs are excellent creatures to turn lose in a store to keep burglars away, but you should know your dog and your dog should know you. Otherwise there may be a misunderstanding A man in Darby Pa., a sort time ago bought a resolute bull dog and shut him in his store and went home "to sleep and happy dreams," feeling secure that no thieves would break through and steal in that establishment. Next morning he rashly undertook to enter his own store and was caught by the leg by the vigilant watch dog. After a struggle he escaped from the store and was forced to suspend business for a week, which period he spent in firing with a shotgun through the window down the chimny and up through the floor, in the hope of exterminating the vigilant brute. Finally he had to pay the former owner of the beast a liberal price to come and take him away in order that he might proceed with his business, and then he found that his own bombardment of the premises had riddled the molasses barrels, oil casks, etc. and smashed the crockery in a most expensive manner. That man don't believe in watch dogs any more

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The Value of Small Courtesies.

Civility costs nothing and is often productive of good results. here is an instance.

A local doctor of medicines at Bath, England, had just had a legacy of twenty thousand dollars, and a comfortable house left him by a lady who was only known to him by his once offering her a seat in his carriage

A gentleman known to the writer once assisted a very old and feeble man to cross from the London Mansion House to the Bank of England. This crossing is a very dangerous one, especially at midday when the city is full of cabs, omnibuses, drays, and vehicles. When the old gentleman had got safely across he exchanged cards with his obliging friend; and there the matter rested. Some four or five years after this incident occurrd, a firm of London solicitors wrote to the young gentleman who had taken pity on the on the old man, informing him that a legacy of five thousand dollars and a gold watch and chain, had been left to him by a gentleman who took the opportunity of again thanking him in his will, for an act of unlooked for civility. It is not likely that all will have gold watches and chains left to them or neat little bundles of crisp notes, but it is certain that acts of civility are productive of sufficient results to our inner selves to make it worth our while to practice them wherever we find an opportunity

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A batchelor of some forty summers giving a sly and cunning look at a young lady, in her teens, but of sound judgment and discreet mind, asked her why she did dot marry. She remarked with rather a mischievous look, that she could not get any one to have her. He replied, somewhat pleasingly, "Oh! yes, Miss Sallie, I'll have you." "Oh!" said she, "you are joking, Mr. Johnson —you don't want to marry." "Yes, ma'm," said Mr. J., "I am ready, *cut and dried* for marrying." "Well, excuse me, Mr. Johnson, I have no use for that kind of a man." Mr. Johnson collapsed

Advertising for Sealed Proposals.

A chap issued a Leap Year invitation, and sent the following notice to the papers for publication:

TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned, feeling the want of some one to find fault with and grumble at when business matters go wrong and being lonely with no one to love him; and, whereas, having arrived at the proper age, he is therefore determined to "come out."

Sealed proposals will be received until two o'clock p. m., of the 31st of December, 1872.

Applicants must possess a sweet and forgiving disposition, and when one cheek is kissed turn up the other.

She may not chew gum.

Nor wear long dresses in the street.

Nor frequent sewing circles.

Nor go around begging for charitable purposes.

Nor read the papers first thing in the morning.

Nor talk when I am sleepy.

Nor talk when I am talking.

Nor trade off my clothes to wandering Italians for flower vases.

Nor borrow money from my vest pockets when I am asleep.

Nor hold a looking-glass over my face at such times, to make me tell all I know.

She must believe in sudden attacks of chills, and make allowances for their effects on a nervous system.

When her 'old bear' comes home from a few friends,' rather affectionate she must not wheedle him into trips and watering places.

And above all, she must not on such occasions put ipecac into the coffee she prepars for his 'poor head.

She must not sit up for him, when he happens to be detained to a late hour on his committee.

But when he does return, tired and chilly, she will be expected to roll over to the other side and give him the warm place.

A lady possessing the foregoing qualifications, positive and negative, can hear of something to her advantage, by addressing the undersigned, and enclosing a stamp.

All proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory evidence of the ability of the applicant to support a husband in the style to which he has been accustomed.

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Caught in His Own Trap.

A girl, young and pretty, and above all gifted with an air of admirable candor, lately presented herself before a Parisian lawyer.

'Monsieur, I have come to consult you on a grave affair. I want you to oblige a man I love to marry me in spite of himself. How shall I thus proceed?'

The gentleman of the bar had, of course, a sufficiently elastic conscience. He reflected a moment, and then, being sure that no one overheard him, replied hesitatingly:

'Mademoiselle, according to our law you always possess the means of forcing a man to marry you. You must remain on three occasions, alone with him; you can then go before a Judge and swear that he is your lover.'

'And will that suffice [illegible]'

Yes, Mademoiselle, with one further condition.'

'Well?'

'Then you will produce witnesses who will make oath to having seen you remain a good quarter of an hour with the individual who has trifled with your affections.'

'Very well, Monsieur, I will retain you as counsel in the government of this affair. Good day.'

A few days afterward the young lady returned. She was mysteriously received by the lawyer, who scarcely gave her time to seat herself, and questioned her with the most lively curiosity.

'Capital!'

'Persevere in your design, Mademoiselle, but the next time you come to consult me, give me the name of the young man you are going to make so happy in spite of himself.'

A fortnight afterward, the young lady knocked at the door of the counsel's room. No sooner was she in than she flung herself into a chair, saying the walk had made her breathless.

Her counsel tried to reassure her, made her inhale salts, and even proposed to unloose her garments.

'It is useless, Monsieur,' she said; 'I am much better.'

'Now, tell me the name of the fortunate mortal.

Then, the fortunate mortal be it known to you, is yourself,' said the young beauty, bursting into a laugh. 'I love you, I have been here *tete-a-tete* with you three times, and my four witnesses are below, ready and willing to accompany me to a magistrate,' gravely continued the narrator.

The lawyer thus caught had the good sense not to get angry. The most singular fact of all is that he adores his young wife, who makes an excellent house-keeper.

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The New York *World* is of opinion that the statement that Senator Henry Wilson has not tasted liquor for forty years may account for the dryness of his speeches. But how, then, shall we account for Chadler's dryness?

◆◆◆

If a spoonful of yeast will raise fifty cents worth of flour, how much will it take to raise funds enough to buy another barrel with? Answer may be handed in over the fence.

◆◆◆

A sow in Dover, Tennessee, excites the envy of her companions in fly-time. She has two tails.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 23, 1872

THE NEWS.

Mr. Janes extensive building at Philadelphia was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday. Loss 200,000.

Last month $1,420,000 were coined in double-eagles at the San Francisco mint.

There was another heavy fall of snow on Monday night in the Eastern mining districts of Utah.

Parry's dog-sledge and raft expedition in search of the open polar sea sails from San Francisco, *via* Alaska, this week.

The crops throughout Utah are reported to be in fine condition. There is little or no fear this year of a grasshopper plague.

Delaware fruit growers have raised the cry of not more than a third of a crop of strawberries on account of the want of rain.

The body of a fine-looking, well dressed young man was found floating in the river at Chicago, on Tuesday, with a bullet hole throught the heart.

The President on Saturday signed the act to develop mining resources of the United States, and the act for the relief of settlers on Osage lands in Kansas.

Fifteen thousand Government troops are now concentrated in the Department of Biscay. Opposed to them are 7,000 Carlists, who adopt a Fabian policy.

Several large manufacturing establishments in Hamilton, Canada, have locked out their employes rather than yield to the nine hour movement.—About one thousand hands were locked out.

A severe hail storm passed over Washington county, Kansas, recently. It is reported that the ground for a mile in breadth was covered with hail stones, some of which were as large as pigeon eggs.

The fires in the woods in the vicinity of Scranton, Penn., are still raging, in many quarters destroying vast amounts of lumber and timber. A number of barns, small houses, &c., have been destroyed in the vicinity of Macon and Lehigh Falls.

Hands Off.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* hoists the names of Greeley and Brown "Subject to the decision of the Democratic State Convention of June 12th."

"We do not understand, says our neighbor of the S. B. *Union* that the State Convention will have anything to do with the matter. The question as to whether the Democratic party will make nominations can only be determined by the National Convention, and we should deem it very unfortunate to have it agitated before the State Convention. It would only introduce an element of discord, when we want the most perfect harmony. Let the State Convention attend to its legitimate business—make its nominations, and appoint delegates to the National Convention from among its very best and most discreet leaders. Let those delegates go *without instructions*, empowered to act for the best interests of the whole country according to their best judgment.

No man can forecast the requirements of the hour on the 9th of July next. Only after consultation with delegates from all portions of the country, and a comprehensive view of the situation, ought the delegates act. They cannot do this if they go hampered with instructions. We sincerely hope this distracting question will not be introduced in the Convention. "Hands off," is the only true motto at present."

Promoted for Ballot-Box Stuffing.

It will be remembered that a vacancy occurred last winter in the Fourth Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, and that Col. Gray was the Grant, and Col. McClure the anti Grant candidate for that position. At the October election the republican candidate was elected by over 7,000 majority; at the special election the returns elected Gray by something over 800 majority. Astonishing as appeared this great change, Col. McClure stoutly maintained that the opposition to the Grant movement was greater than the figures demonstrated. Accordingly steps were taken to contest Gray's election. The Senate committee instituted a thorough investigation, and elicited the fact that Col. McClure had received nearly 300 majority over his competitor to whom the seat has been awarded. During the investigation it was clearly proved that Grant's office holders perpetrated these vile frauds upon the ballot box, at the same time exposing the tactics resorted to by their tools to change votes casts for McClure to ballots in favor of Gray. So conclusive were these evidences of fraud that Gray quietly left his seat in the Senate and departed for home, thus virtually acknowledging that McClure was honestly elected. The Senate, as a matter of course, awarded the seat to McClure, who has since organized the anti Grant element into a solid phalanx. In order to give our readers some idea of Col. McClure's opinion of Mr. Grant, we annex the following extract from a recent speech, giving the details of his contest with the administration candidate for State Senator:

"Nor did the desperation of administration power end when an investigation was ordered. It was proven from day to day that the Custom house, the Post office, the Navy yard, the Arsenal, and the revenue offices had vomited forth their repeaters, their perjured election officers, their leaders of gangs of rounders, their silenced ballot box stuffers, and their expert forgers of returns. One by one, by name and official position, they were pointed out, by sworn testimony that no effort was made to impeach, and circumstantially convicted of their crimes. The daily journals published and commented on the startling evidence, and no one of ordinary intelligence can plead ignorance of these fearful wrongs or wrong doers. Notwithstanding President Grant's profuse professions, and public proclamations in favor of civil service reform, not one of those well known criminals have been removed, excepting two or three who have been promoted in their respective departments.

Mr. Voorhees' Explanation.

We can but think that Mr. Voorhees' speech on the floor of the House on Monday was premature, gratuitous and in bad taste. In the first place, it imitated a bad Republican example in taking advantage of the flimsy pretext of a "personal explanation," or introducing partisan politics into a place which should be devoted to making laws, removing abuses and originating measures for the public good. Because Republicans have, on many occasions during the past few years, made a sort of political meeting of Congress, there is no reason why Democrats should fall into the same pernicious practice. In the next place, Mr. Voorhees undertook this means to exercise an undue influence over the present political situation, which is just now too unsettled to justify such decided expressions as he employed.

The tenor of Mr. Voorhees' speech would induce the people of the country to believe that the Democracy on one side, like the extreme Radicals on the other, are desirous of fighting the war over again, and unwilling to take progressive steps toward the acceptation of what has been done and the application of Democratic principles to a new order of things. In conveying such an expression, Mr. Voorhees speaks for himself and not for the Democratic party. He has always been a fierce partisan, and naturally would find it harder to accommodate himself to any abandonment of past positions, and any compromise for future advantages, than would the people who have never been so actively engaged in partisanship, and who are now willing to sacrifice something of the past in order to gain something of the future.

While thus plainy expressing our disapproval of Mr. Voorhees' speech, on the ground of taste and judgment, we are not among those who credit for a moment the assertions made by Democratic members of Congress to the effect that he spoke in the interests of Grant, and as a result of a certain agreement to take this stand. Mr. Voorhees is an honest man and a sincere Democrat. Indeed, it was his sincerity as an old Democrat which betrayed him into his mistake. When he went so far as to say that Grant had been more liberal to the South than Greeley, the assertion was simply hot headed and one which can not be sustained by facts. We can not charge all the positions and utterances of the New York *Tribune* to Mr. Greeley, who has been absent a great deal from his paper, and who has not always been able to direct as he may have wished a great concern in which he is, after all, but a small stockholder.—But comparing his personal utterances and actions with those of Grant, and with an intelligent estimate of the feeling of the Southern people, the comparison made by Mr. Voorhees was unjust and untrue.

Mr. Voorhees has said that since certain Democrats were working privately in the interests of Mr. Greeley, he had the right to speak openly against him. He has the right certainly. Nobody will deny him this. But he would have displayed better judgment under the same circumstances, if he had pursued his convictions against the endorsement of Mr. Greeley in the same way that other Democrats are using theirs in his favor—in a calm, quiet and unostentacious manner. The delight of the Grant Republicans over Mr. Voorhees' speech is of itself a sufficient indication of the bad judgment which suggested it.

It is nearly two months before the assembling of the Democratic National Convention. One month before the time, the Radical Convention will have met and nominated. The Liberals will have decided definitely upon their line of action. Now, with such time and opportunity for judging, when a dozen important movements may transpire, is it not premature to take any such positive ground as Mr. Voorhees assumed? Does it not savor of the extreme partisanism and unforgetfulness that has kept the Democratic party down for years?—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

The Legislature of Connecticut on yesterday re-elected Mr. Ferry to the United States Senate, for another term, by eight majority. Mr. Ferry is a Liberal Republican, and because of his opposition to some of the obnoxious measures of the administration, he was ostracised by that wing of the Republican party. There were seventeen Republican members of the Legislature, however who had the manliness and independence to refuse to attend the Legislative caucus, and they united with the democrats in the support and election of Mr. Ferry. This is the first fruit of the Liberal Republican movement and is regarded by the friends of Mr. Greeley as a sigificant victory

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The Democratic National Committee has done its duty most nobly in calling a Convention of the Democracy of the nation, without further hesitation or waiting. Passiveness, whatever reasons there may have been for it in the future, should give way to action, strong and determined, upon the part of the Democracy now. The Cincinnati mountain has labored, and its work is before the country. Next will be the labor of the office-holding ring at Philadelphia. Then will come the convention of the people at Baltimore.

Greeley's Weakness.

It is a great pity that Greeley, who was always a strong admirer and firm supporter of Henry Clay, did not become imbued with the same spirit of firmness that characterised the "Mill Boy of the Slashes." When the Democratic party offered Mr. Clay a Presidential nomination if he would support its anti-tariff principles—"Never," replied Mr. Clay, "I would rather be right than President." Mr. Greeley is not a less ardent advocate of protection than was Mr Clay, but as Mr. Curtis says in the admirable article from *Harper's Weekly* printed on the outside of this issue, he is vacillating and a compromiser, and he is so eager for a Presidential nomination that he is willing to throw principles, friends and prejudices—and no man has stronger prejudices than Greeley—aside for an emty nomination.

Mr. Greeley has long been an honored member of the Republican party, as he was of the whig, and has given it years of hard service, but he is a poor General, and could never be trusted as a leader. He was never known to fight if he could make a bargain. It is well known that he dickered with the South to defeat Seward at Chicago.

It is a part of history that he traded with extreme radicals in '64 to defeat Lincoln, and he was suspected of having dickered with the Democrats to nominate Chase in '68 that Grant might be defeated. He would have given the South the better part of our country to buy peace, and since the war he tried to trade Universal Amnesty for Universal suffrage, when all saw that each would come to us in its own good time. And now he has bartored his life-long principles, forsaken his life-long political associates for a nomination that confers no honor and will be barren of success. As he grows older Horace Greeley developes the foolishness of a yearling heifer.

Reporter of Supreme Court.

The Kokomo *Democrat* says that there seems to be but one feeling in the Northern part of the State, in regard to the nomination for the above office, and that is that John W. Kern, of Howard county is just the man to make the race.

In 1870 the Democracy of Howard county in opposition to his wishes, made him their candidate for Representative. Mr. Kern went into the fight with a will, made thirty-two speeches in the forty nights that intervened between his nomination and the election, and ran over 400 votes ahead of the ticket, being defeated by a small majority. In this township the Republican majority was 129 on the State ticket, while Mr. Kern carried it by 79 majority.

John W. Kern is a gallant representative of the young Democracy of Indiana, and deserves a place on the State ticket. He is a fine stump speaker and has the means and energy to canvass the entire State, if nominated.

The Democracy will find hosts of his friends at the convention who will work long and late for his nomination.

The Supreme Court of Indiana on the 22d of September last, decided that the clause of the law requiring a residence of twenty days in a township or precinct or ward previous to the election, in order to entitle a person to vote, is unconstitutional and void. The case came before them on an appeal from Wayne county, in the case of J. Quin, vs. the State of Indiana. We quote the following extract from the decision bearing on this point:

"In section 1, of the act of March 11th, 1867, statues of Indirna, vol. 3, p. 324, it is enacted "that no person shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in any township, city or ward, so as to entitle him to vote therein, until he shall have been a bona fide inhabitant of such township, city or ward, at least twenty days before the day of election, at which such person shall offer to vote.

And in section 6, of the act of May 13th, 1869, statutes of Indiana, vol. 3, p. 236, it is enacted that a person whose right to vote is challenged, shall make oath, among other things, that he has been, "for twenty days last past, a bona fide resident of the township, precinct or ward."

We are of the opinion that the enactments are unconstitutional and void. The constitution requires only that the person shall be a resident of the township or precinct in order to entitle him to vote, if he possess the other qualifications, and the legislature can not say that this residence shall be, or shall have been for any specified length of time. If it can say that it shall require twenty days to constitute a residence, why may it not say that it shall require ninety of them or three hundred and sixty-five days?

It is not in the power of the legislature, by changing or attempting to change the well understood and commonly received sense of words in the constitution, as it attempted to do in the act of 1867 above quoted to avoid or change the meaning or effect of a provision of the constitution. A person who has fixed his place of habitation at a point, intending to remain there, is a resident of that place. Webster defines the word 'reside' to mean, 'To continue; to sit; to remain; to dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time; to abide continuously; to have one's dwelling or home; to remain for a long time." It is clear to us that the word 'reside' used in the clause of the constitution with reference to suffrage was intended to embrace the idea of fixed or permanent residence. There must be the act of abiding or dwelling in the place with the intention of remaining. Whenever these two unite there is residence within the meaning of the constitution, and the party, so far as this qualification is concerned, is a voter."

Mr. Greeley's persistent devotion to the business of word-chopping is explained on the theory that he wants to provide plenty of timber for Greeley clubs.

Meeting of the Editors' and Publishers Association.

An adjourned meeting of the Editors' and publishers' Association of the Tenth and Eleventh Congressional Districts of Indiana, was held in the parlors of the Dwight House, South Bend, on Friday, May 17, 1872.

The meeting was called to order by J. B. Stoll, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The following editors and publishers were present:

S. E. Taylor, *Laporte Herald*;
A. Beal, D. S. Marsh, *St. Joseph Valley Register*;
A. B. Miller, *South Bend Tribune*;
J. D. Osborn, H. S. Fassett, *South Bend Union.*
S. T. Montgomery, *Mishawaka Enterprise.*
A. P. Kent, *Elkhart Review*;
C. K. Baxter, *Waterloo Press*;
W. M. Stark, *Goshen Times*;
J. B. Stoll, *Ligonier Banner*;
H. E. Wadsworth, *Laporte Argus*;
Platt McDonald, *Plymouth Democrat*;
Reub. Williams, *Northern Indianian*;
T. C. Mays, *Auburn Courier*;
F. B. Thomas, *Winamac Democrat*;
J. D. Devor, *Lagrange Standard*;
Hi. Sweet, *Lagrange Independent*;
Ed. Molloy and Em. Molloy.

The report of ex-Secretary Chase was presented, examined and approved, as was also the report of ex-Treasurer of D. E. Van Valkenburgh.

Allowances for printing and other expenses were made—to C. H. Chase, 9.05; J. B. Stoll, 6 01.

A. P. Kent, of the *Elkhart Review*, and S. E. Taylor, of the *Laporte Herald*, were admitted to membership.

It was resolved to make an excursion to Put-in-Bay, on the 16th of July. A. Beal and J. B. Stoll were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements. It was ordered, that none but members of the Association, or those regularly in their employ, be considered members of the excursion party.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Mishawaka on the second Friday in October.

J. B. STOLL, *Pres't.*
PLATT McDONALD, *Rec. Sec'y.*

A Raging Fire.

A Port Jervis special of the 18th, before the rains says in Pike county, Pa. fire covering a territory of seven miles in extent, sweeping over some of the best land in section 12, was raging. Large steam sawmills were destroyed and many dwelling houses. The lumber camps of Dodge and Meigs, containing several million feet of lumber, were burned. The inmates of the cabin narrowly escaped with there lives at Wagonteer's, Scallahan's and Dowling's settlements. There is nothing left but the charred and smoking ruins. Dozens of families were compelled to flee for their lives. A quarter of a million dolars will not pay the losses in this section. The land of the Blooming Grove Park Association has been swept over and large numbers of wild game destroyed. In Wayne county, Pennsylvania the fires compelled the suspension of coal transportation over the Delaware & Hudson canal company's railroad leading from the mines to Honesdale.

The lumber villages of Carter and Gould, Pennsylvania, have been almost totally destroyed, only three houses remaining in the places. Sussex county, New York, and Sullivan, and Delaware counties, New York, and Monroe county, Pennsylvania, are still being swept over by the forest fires and the losses are estimated as footing up in the millions

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A Card.—The *Tribune* has ceased to be a party organ; but the unexpected nomination of its editor at Cincinnati seems to involve it in a new embarrassment. All must be aware that the position of a journalist, who is at the same time a candidate, is at best irksome and difficult; that he is fettered in action and restrained in criticism by the knowledge that whatever he may say or do is closely scanned by thousands, eager to find in it what may be so interpreted as to annoy or perplex those who are supporting him as a candidate, and to whom his shackled condition will not permit him to be serviceable. The undersigned, therefore, withdraws absolutely from the conduct of the Tribune and will henceforth, until further notice, exercise no control or supervision over its columns.

Horace Greeley

Brick Pomeroy is a model Democrat. He gives his opinions freely upon all subjects and often speaks harshly about his political associates. Below we give a sample:

Look at the Democrats of the United States!

A pack of fools!

A congregation of cowards and the leader of thieves.

Three millions of men afraid to move!

An army of men without a leader—a mob without a head—a host without a name or an idea!

Where are the captains—the generals—the leaders—the organizers of the party?

Asleep, drunk, stealing, or making bargains with political enemies?

The Hon. William Allen of Ohio at one time United States Senator, and who would make a better President today than any man mentioned in connection with that office by any party in the country, was recently interviewed by some partizans of Mr. Grant in regard to his re-nomination. Chilicothe *Advertiser* states that the response of the old chieftain was this: "If it is the only way to wrest the Government out of the hands of the present Administration, as a patriotic act I would vote for any eligible white man or saddle colored negro to beat Grant

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Mr. James W. Fitzgerald of Cincinnati became so enthusiastic over the nomination of Greeley and Brown that he wrote Greeley a note a few days ago informing him of his intention to stump the State of Ohio, in his interest. He received in reply, the following hastily written note: "J W. Fitzgerald, Esq.—Get a wheel-borrow and go West," H. G.

Miscellaneous.

Elizabethtown is called Betsy for short.

There are twenty-eight churches in Lafayette

Paul's 'pistle to the Canadians furnished a text for an Indiana colored preacher

The new bank at Warsaw will be ready for business in a few days

The pay-roll of the Howe sewing machine factory at Peru calls for $12,00 per month

Fort Wayne donated $20,000 to secure the location of the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroad shops.

An artesian well at the Vigo County Poor farm, down 1,500 feet gives strong indications of petroleum.

The Evansdale Rolling Mill Company has contracted for a $25,000 engine to be made in that city.

Miss Laura Ream is a delegate from Marion county, to the Republican Congresional and Judicial Convention.

A man named Dye was struck so hard with a club at Richmond last sunday and made a die of it.

The corner-stone of the new Court House, at Columbus, Bartholomew county, was laid on Thursday last.

The new Court House is to cost $200,000. Columbus, though with only 4,000 inhabitants, has water works equal to any in the State, and has just erected the finest jail building in the State.

Grats Brown is a cousin of the Blairs, which accounts for several things.

Jefferson Davis cheered the Greeley men in Jackson, Miss., by making them a brief visit last week.

NOTICE.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term, 1872

George Cressinger, } vs Nancy Cressinger, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James E. Rose his attorney and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Nancy Cressinger is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of Aug. A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of May, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

PIANO!

For Sale.

A fine 7½ Octave Piano for sale Cheap.

Inquire at this office

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

UBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 60 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

The Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Co., Indiana Division.

Notice is hereby given that books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division will be opened on the 30th day of May A. D. 1872, at the office of Wm. M. Clapp, in the town of Albion, in the county of Noble, in the State of Indiana. By order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM KEYSER,
W. C. QUINCY,
GEORGE R. DENNIS,
JOHN K. COWEN,
T. HARRISON GARRET
WM. W. TAYLOR,
JOHN GARDINER,
} Directors.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

in all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the bear of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets

North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW

SPRING GOODS.

GEO. DEWALD & CO

ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

Dry Goods!

Were bought low and will be sold low for cash. Remember the Old One Price Store, established in 1839, and when wanting Dry Good, or Notions give them a call.

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,

107 COLUMBIA STREET

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

RFADY MDAE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE,

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY,

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!

For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Poineer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

[illegible] of War!

LET FIFE AND DRUM MAKE MARSHAL MUSIC THROUGH [illegible]

Proclaim it Far and Near that the GREAT CVOTHING HOUSE of the West is selling

A Tip Top suit of clothes for	$5 50
A good black suit of clothes for	8 50
A [illegible] suit for	10 00
A good cassimere suit for	12 00
Splendid coats for boys at $2 and	2 50
500 pair Men's pants at	1 75
300 pair of a better quality at	2 25
300 pair of casimere pants at	3 75

The [illegible] best selected [illegible] stock of Men's

Furnishing Goods!

Such as SHIRTS, &c., also

HATS AND CAPS

TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

Men's Paper Collars per box	10c
Men's Fancy Neck ties,	12½c
Suspenders per pair	15c

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

Corner of Columbia & Calhoun Street

THE BLUE FRONT.

FORT WAYNE.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Now comes sheep shearing.

CORN about all in the ground.

The potatoes are looking nice.

The road work has commenced.

The weather is again getting warm.

BUSINESS is good for this time of year

LABORING men are scarce in this place.

SOME talk of organizing a base ball club.

How about the dance club, boys. Going to let a while, eh?

THE latests name for spotted fever is "Dolly Varden meningitis."

THE latest hat is the Dolly Greeley—white, with black over-skirt.

BELLED cows ranging the streets are a terrible nuisance—especially when cropping grass around our office.

Who is John C. Meyers? We see that he attached to the COURIER according to the South Bend *Tribune*.

THERE was one arrest made last week for fighting on our streets. It cost the young man several dollars.

S. L. YANDES, our excellent postmaster, is at Indianapolis attending the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F.

THERE was a girl told us, confidential, that she had a Dolly Varden hat with two ears. Wonder if it's got a tail.

James McGrew, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney for this Judicial District, died suddenly at Warsaw last Saturday.

THE Goshen *Times* gives the particulars of the killing of Rev. Hiram Freeman United Brethern Minister, in St. Joseph county, run over by the cars.

No complaints as to dry weather are now heard in the land. It has rained here abundantly within the last week, and still at it.

WANTED.—100,000 pounds of wool for which we will pay the highest market price in cash.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

Is decoration day to be observed in our place? If so, it is time arrangements were being made. DeKalb county certainly ought to have enough respect for her gallant dead to attend to this honor.

There came very near being another fight on our streets the other evening — One of the parties saved his credit by backing out and [illegible] the other alone.

MR. LAUFERTY, after being penned up with the small pox in his family for several weeks, is again at his stand, and will be ready in a few days with a new stock of goods to meet the demands of the public.

IF an icicle forty-five miles in diameter were thrust towards the sun with the velocity of light, say twelve millions miles a minute, it could never touch the sun, but it would melt as fast as it came. If this is true, the experiment might as well be abandoned first as last.

S. T. Montgomery, of the Mishawaka *Enterprise*, was taken seriously ill at his office recently, and way carried to his home. It was a 'congestive' attack and he is slowly recovering. In consequence of ill health he now offers the *Enterprise* office for sale.

Wood & Williams are selling immense piles of dry goods, groceries, Queensware and notions. This is not surprising when the quality of the goods and prices are considered.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the subscriber one small axe. The person harboring said axe inorder to save expenses had better return it as the owner knows where it is kept.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

WE spoke about a Masonic building foundation in an article last week when we meant Odd Fellows. We hope in a few months, however, to chronicle the fact that the first named order are building a similar edifice.

SNOOKS was assured by his prospective father in law that his bride was worth her weight in gold. At the end of the first week of the honeymoon he inticed her on a hayscale, figured it out that she should bring $23,980 50 and sent the old man word that he would discount the first five figures of the price, if they "missed her at home" badly.

A movement is foot in New York to secure the nomination of Judge Chase by the the democratic national convention. It is claimed that Greeley would then withdraw and give his support to Chase.

LIBERAL.—The Ligonier *Banner* [illegible] [illegible] Judge Clapp [illegible] 'Liberal.' As it is the first *liberal* thing we ever heard the Judge charged with, we feel like placing the fact on record.—*Waterloo Press.*

Sheriff Miller, of Whitley County, a very efficient officer, gave us a call last Monday The Sheriff is a genial, clever gentleman, always ready and at his post, and the citizens of that place cannot do better than re-elect him next fall.

WHILE court was in session, last Tuesday a client rushed frantically to his lawyer and requested him to continue his case, because there was great danger in remaining on account of the small pox.—He had heard the rumor that there were [illegible] cases in town. When [illegible] that Mr. Lauferty was again at his store, he was greatly relieved.

B. L. & S. A. NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, May 30,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. CASEBEER, Pres't.

T. O. HAYS, Sec'y.

CUT WORMS.—Many of our farmers are complaining of the depredations of an army of cut worms, that exist in great numbers, especially in sod ground. One man dropped a row of corn and did not cover it until the next day, when he discovered it nearly all destroyed. It is thought that there is danger for the corn crop.

NO SHODDY.—Messrs. Wood & Williams, our new dry goods merchants, at Case's old stand, are now occupying the fine new addition to their store room and have now the most commodious store in town. The keep an excellent line of goods no shoddy bought of bankrupt stores at Fort Wayne, but the best the eastern markets afford. If you want to be dealt fairly with, be careful of cheap dodges, and those who don't advertise in the COURIER.

THE good effects of Building and Loan Associations are already seen in this place We feel safe in saying that at least a dozen comfortable neat and tasty dwelling houses will be built the present season upon the funds loaned by the two Associations here. Not one of these would have been built had they not been organized. By another year or two the accumulation of funds will be so great each month, that it will give a wonderful impetus to building.—*Col. City Post.*

From Spencerville.

ED. COURIER.—The death of Mr. Schelhorn's children is supposed to have resulted from natural causes, instead of poison as has been rumored. The attending physician of the child does not see any reason to suspicion criminal poisoning although there was no *post mortem* of the bodies made. An inquest was held upon the first body, the adult. None of the people of Leo suspicion anything like homicide in the cases.

O. S.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of Cedar Encampment No. 65 I. O. O. F. will be held Thursday evening, May 23d, for the purpose of conferring the Patriarchal degree and transacting other business. All members of Cedar Encampment are especially requested to be present. A cordial invitation is extended to all encampment members. D. D. G. M., G. A. Williams is expected to be present.

By order of

S. L. YANDES, C. P.

F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

WE have not been authorized but we nevertheless make the the suggestion of Wm. B. McConnell, as a suitable candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for this District. Though young in years he is old in legal and literary attainments, and we can heartily endorse him for that position. He is one of those excellent young men, of hight moral character, indefatigable as a student, and well worthy the confidence of the people. We name him as our choice.

AUBURN is still on the increase—mighty still. Her relations are changing every day and Grandpaps and Uncles are made in a short space of time. For instance there is Grandpap Ford, who has heretofore usually been denominated Doctor and there's uncle Cook, all of which change may be ascribed to a simple turn of the wrist, as jugglers say. No juggling about this, however, as it weighed eleven pounds and a half, and is a girl of the female persuasion. Dr. Spooner holds the belt for the present.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Our citizens were surprised last Monday to learn of the death of Jacob Snyder, residing in Jackson tp. Mr. Snyder had been in town a day or two before apparently in good health, and though he was sick on last Saturday, there was no complaint of anything serious. On Sunday he complained, about one o'clock, of faintness, but soon recovered, and had laid down a short time when those present saw him breathe his last.—He had been recently married to his second wife and was regarded by all as an excellent man, an enterprising citizen, and a gentleman possessing very amiable qualities.

"Music hath charms," but this is the way they do it: "It was a young woman with as many white muslin flounces round her as the planet Saturn has rings. She gave the music stool a twirl or two, and fluffed down on it like a whirl of soap suds in a hand-basin. Then she pushed up her cuffs as if she was going to fight for the champions belt. Then she worked her wrists and hands, to limber 'em, I suppose, and spread out her fingers till they looked as though they would pretty much cover the key board, from the growling end to the little squeaky one. Then those two hands of hers made a jump at the keys, as if they were a couple of tigers coming down on a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl as if its tail had been trod on. Dead stop—so still you could hear your hair growing. Then another jump and another howl, as if the piano had two tails and you trod on both of 'em at once, and a clatter and scramble and jumps, up and down, back and forward, one hand over the other, like a stampede of rats and mice more than anything called music.

W[illegible] of a woman who [illegible] near a large city, who being asked by the pastor one day if her husband feared the Lord, replied, fear him? why, bless you, he is so feared of him that he never goes out o' the house Sundays without takin' his gun along. We know of some naughty boys who fear the Lord in the same way, and always take a long pole with with them in their Sunday perambulations. They never go fishing on the Sabbath, however; oh no.

Spring Races.

One thousand dollars in premiums is offered at the Spring Races, on the 24th and 25th days of May.

Who is it that does not admire that noble animal—the horse? Come and see him perform his feats of wonder on the 24th and 25th inst.

The half fare arrangement on the D. E. R[illegible] R[illegible], [illegible] the days of the races, will draw an immense crowd from the Eel River valley.

As the time approaches, the excitement increases over the races on the 24th and 25th days of May. Quite a number of noted trotting and running horses are already in town.—*Col. City Post.*

LIVES there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said, 'Rah for the fourth of July. A few base souled renegades have the face to assert that the celebrating of the Fourth of July is dying out, and ere the hundredth anniversary of the Independence of the United States as a nation shall have arrived, that date will practically cease to glorified by the fire crackers and the pin wheel. We think this is a mistake—to call it by no harsher name—even with regard to the pyrotechnics; but it is treason to the instincts of the patriot's heart to argue that the date which began our National life will ever be forgotton. Let us, citizens of Auburn, "take time by the forelock," and the coming Fourth have such a celebration as the place used to see in its younger days, with roaring cannon, spread-eagle orations, free lemonade, small beer, squibs and wonderful and generous pyrotechnical displays.

There are a few shares yet to be taken of the stock of the Building Loan, and Savings Association It is hoped that those who have taken no interest in this matter will do so immediately.]

Newspaperial.

The adjourned meeting of the Editorial Association, at South Bend, last Friday, was about the most pleasant and successfull of any yet held. In the first place South Bend is one of the finest places in the district in which a gathering of this kind could be held, because our editorial brethern there must be placed in the front rank as newspaper men. Three very large and well filled papers are published there weekly, all well sustained and we would say that their proprietors were making money, if it were not for the fact that they were playing a game what we might vulgarly term cut throat, without the shadow of an excuse to justify them in their unprofessional management of affairs. While we regard each with friendly feelings, we cannot help but think that they are not only injuring themselves but setting a very bad precedent to other places. When publishers of a place cannot work in unison and harmony as to their business it is because of their own inherent ugliness in business matters

A new paper, the *Tribune*, came out a few months ago and placed the price of their subscription at one fourth less than their competitors. This was a bad stroke of policy in two ways; first, had they looked at the matter in a business like way they must have come to the conclusion that their neighbors would do the same, and second, as a matter of business it was simply a proposition to furnish an article at cost or less. The same way with job work. Each office would have had its share of work, at reasonable prices, had not one proposed to do it for less. The step cannot but be regarded as suicidal, and although every office enjoys the prerogative of conducting its business to suit itself, yet we believe it is not an abuse of friendship to offer a suggestion even in such a case as this. Good common sense is about the best principle we know of on which to conduct business, and if our friends can justify their action on this ground we have nothing more to say.

Many of our very best editors were in attendance, and the manner in which everything went off, the interest taken, and the social features of the occasion made it as a most agreeable and successful affair. Such meetings cannot fail to do good — South Bend is a live town, full of manufactories and live enterprising men.

We stopped at the St Joseph Hotel, so would a great many others if they knew what kind of a house it is.

There's Jerry Knight, with a bird's eye view of a skating rink, ready to greet you with one of his bland smiles, and you can bet Galloway is out getting something good to eat.

Capt. Allen, at the Dwight House, is also a live man, and if the place had good buildings they would have first class hotels.

We are under many obligations to Mr. Beal of the *Register* and his aimable lady for their excellent entertainment during our stay Also to Mr. Osborne, of the *Union* whom we regard as *par excellence* in all things.

SOME of our neighboring Postmasters don't seem to understand the law relating to newspapers. In all cases where a paper is not taken from the office by the party to whom it is addressed it becomes his duty to notify the publisher. Blanks are furnished for that purpose, and the duty ought in all cases to be performed at once; else the paper is continued for several months—often a year, and the publisher is defrauded of his hard-earned money.

The following extract from the 'Law in reference to Newspapers,' we publish for the information of subscribers.

"1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are responsible until they settle their bill and give notice to discontinue them.'

Waterloo Items.

We made a few observations last week of the handsome new brick school house now in course of erection, and found it not only well arranged for a building of that character, but also a most substantial structure in which all the modern improvements will be introduced. It will be a model building when finished and that town may well feel proud of it.

Several new business houses are being built on Main street in place of others removed or filling up gaps, that will add much to the appearance and business of the place.

Our excellent friend, Capt. John Butt, is displaying a fine stock of groceries, etc., and he is justly regarded as head quarters in this line. Goods of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Messrs. Boozer & Blattner are making [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]. They are live business men, up to the times with a large and splendid assortment of everything.

Thomas Lock, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of that place died every suddenly a few days ago.

The Eagle Hotel has changed propriesors Wm. Clouse being now the popular host This is the best house and is rapidly drawing a large run of custom.

Gust Lease is still shipping a large number of horses east each week.

A North-eastern Indiana Agricultural Society was organized at Waterloo last Monday. The capital stock is placed at $10,000. Grounds are to be purchased and suitable buildings erected. It is to be hoped that the project will meet with a liberal encouragment.

Remember the excursion next Friday and Saturday to the races at Columbia City. Half fare.

SETTLE UP.

Those knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call and settle immediately. All outstanding accounts not settled by the June 1st, will be left in the hands of the proper persons for collection.

T. B. TOTTEN.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No, send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of '1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City, and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and the Day Coaches [illegible] for moving equipped with Miller's Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y., or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,

204 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The south half of lot 34 old plat, in Auburn, in said county.

JOHN HEBEL.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Wilmington township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will at the June session, 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises in the town of Butler, in said county, viz: The south one-third of lot No. 4, [four] in Danforth's addition to said town.

OSCAR S. PACKER.

May 9, 1872.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

who has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots and Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

CALL AND SEE THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety, Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4, '70.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block.

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

12th Business Year

ROOT & Co.,

Prepare [illegible] every [illegible] for a [illegible] active business [illegible] ble as heretofore.

Large Sales and Small Profits.

[illegible] Spring [illegible] of [illegible] shall offer extensive assortments of the following lines of goods:

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

in double-width sheetings, pilliow casings, toilet Quilts, table linens, napkins, curtain goods, table covers, turkey red damasks, flannels, blankets, white and colored carpet chain, etc., etc. An immense stock of bleeched and brown muslin at porular prices,

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

$1,00, $1,25, $1,50, $2,00 to $4,00 per yard. The popular Japanese Silks Irish, etc., with an immese varity of cheap dress goods, at 15, 50, 25 and 50 cen to $1,00 per yard.

SPRING SHAWLS.

in all the new styles. Paisley long and square shawls, real lace shawls, Grenadine shawls. New shapes in silk and cloth garments. N. B.—We shall open about the 1st of April an elegant room for the display of ready made suits, where we shall keep an stock an extensive assortment of dresses in victoria, lawn, linen and other fabrics.

WHITE GOODS IN P K's,

Nainsooks, victoria lawns, jackonets, Hamberg edgings and Insertions, linen collar, fancy goods, notions, a large and attractive stock.

In fact we keep everything kept in a first class Dry Goods House. Having resident buyers in N. Y., receive fresh goods daily.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail to any address. Goods delivered at depot free of charge.

ROOT & COMPANY,

90 Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING

J. & P. PIERR,

Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne,

will exhibit the latest spring styles

PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,

Mourning Bonnets,

LEGHORNS AND STRAWS.

Flowers and Ribbons in all shades, Torquoise Crapes, Velours and Silks

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS

Cherry Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We guarantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.

No. 1 Phenix Block.

KNABE & CO.'S

PIANOS!

Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.

OVER

TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!

Of these celebrated Instruments

Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

KNABE PIANOS

Are universally conceded to be the leading

FIRST-CLASS

Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HILL,

General Agent,

No. 54 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

Boozer & Blattner

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Varden"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chaily,
Marl Suitings,
Whelans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Bird's Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slipper

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

AT

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

cut and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

Miscellaneous.

Great Britain has 2,526,423 registered voters.

A Texas pasture contains 115,000 acres.

A Western burglar wants a patent on an improved jimmy.

The treasury uses 864,030 pens a year, and yet boggles its accounts.

Cherry stones grow outside of cherries in Australia.

An eccentric New Yorker has had his house painted black.

There are over 500 Angora goats now in a single county of California.

Covington, Georgia, boasts a beauty on whom thirteen mosquitoes die nightly.

The treasury department at Washington consumes nearly 50 tons of writing paper annually.

Four-fifths of the widows in Canada marry again within two years and a half after their bereavement.

England has quietly 'absorbed' the island of Summatra, in the Indian ocean, by some arrangement with its Dutch owners.

Germany is to have but one executioner after the first of May. He will reside at Berlin and receive two hundred dollars for each execution.

Two one-legged organ-grinders in New York quarrelled, suddenly regained the use of both limbs, and fought valiently until parted by the police.

They announce a new cave in Pennsylvania—in fact a suite of them—discovered by the caving in of an old [illegible]-pit. It is said to cast the Kentucky effort quite in the shade.

Govenor Hoffman has issued a proclamation to convey to the people of that State information recently received at the Department of State in Washington from the Russian government, to the effect that all Russians in this country who are ill, infirm or indigent, will be sent home or supported in this country at the cost of the home government.

The Davenport Tragedy.

A very strange tragedy of recent occurrence in Iowa, is well adapted to throw doubt upon the evidence usually relied on to prove the sanity of prisoners arraigned for crime. Herman Malchau, a resident of Davenport, left his wife and child at home on the 26th, apparently well and happy.—They had been married about two years; were much attached to their little boy and to each other, and were regarded by their neighbors as one of the most harmonious and contented families in the place. When Mr. Malchau returned from his work at noon, his wife had dinner ready for him, and cheerfully spoke to him about the work she had done in the morning in the way of washing the windows and other house-wifery.—There was no hereditary insanity in her family; there had never been any indications of it in her actions. She had always been jovial and talkative, without any trace of gloom in her nature. Yet, when Mr. Malchau returned to his work after dinner, this happy, devoted wife and fond mother went deliberately to work to destroy the life of her child and herself.—She took a water barrel into the house from the yard and half filled it with water, closed the doors and window shutters, laid her husband's coat on a bed and placed on it the following note which she had written:

"Malchau, I don't like to live. I wish every day for my death. How good, good, good you have been to me and child; I have kept this secret; I want you to do likewise; follow me."

When her husband returned from his cooper's shop at half past six, he found everything quiet about the house. The blinds were down, and no one came to meet him. Entering the front room, he found and read a note, but thought it a joke. He then passed into the back room, and saw his wife leaning into a barrel which stood near the door. He still took the matter as a jest until he took hold of her and found that she was dead. with her head sunk in the water.—Stunned, half crazed, he took the stiff body out, and rushed out of doors to look for his little boy. Not seeing him, a fearful thought brought him back again to the fatal barrel, and there he found the dead body of his child. All the details as developed at the coroner's inquest show this to be a case of insanity—and yet of insanity disproved by every presumption based upon the facts of her life and character, and proved solely by deliberate and secret child-murder and suicide.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

"In conversation with Mr. Pendleton soon after the nominations were made at Cincinnati, he expressed the opinion that the Democrats should await the action of the Democratic National Convention, and abide the result. As between Grant and Greeley he would be for Greeley."

General Simon Bolivar Buckner is building a six-story marble block in Chicago.

A Fond du Lac family has been blessed with four pairs of twins in ten years.

A Wisconsin man has some trees which produce apples without seed or core.

A turkey in Jefferson, New Hampshire, a year and a half old, weighs 45 pounds.

Lady Burdett Coutts' fortune is reckoned at about ten million pounds sterling.

Starch and flour are being manufactured from horse chestnuts in France.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
FACTORY

C. A. ZOLLINGER,

Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
ORT WAYNE IND

Gorver & Baker's
Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,
AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

[illegible] to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut moulding. All of which will be sold at bottom [illegible] the patronage of the public is respectfully

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

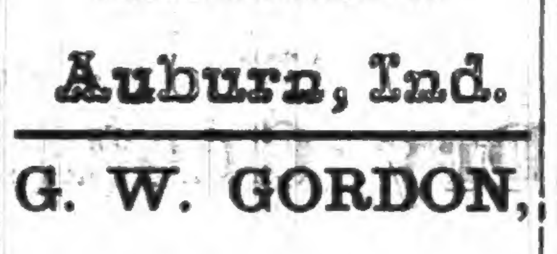

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500	Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50	Gross Table Cutlery;
50	" Assorted Spoons;
50	Doz. Pocket Knives;
55	" Ill Files;
50	Taper Files;
25	" Hand Saws;
20	" Wood Saws;
2	" ill Saws;
30	" Cross Cut Saws;
100	Pairs Trace Chains;
100	" But do
100	" Strap Hinges;
500	" Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600	" Wrought Butts;
1000	" Cast do
1500	" Gross Screws;
1000	" Kegs Nails;
1150	Dozen Auger Bits;
100	" Augers;
100	" Set Bench Planes,
50	" 'Ames' Shovels;
100	" Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20	" Pieces Leather Belting;
10	Set Carpenter Tools;
10	Platform Scales;
2	Doz. Counter Scales;
100	" Chopping Axes;
100	Plows.

IRON.

	Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2	" English Cast steel;
	" American do
1	" German Steel;
6	" English Spring Steel;
5	" Nail Road;
10	" ill Shafting;
500	Set Thimble Skeins;
500	" Long Arm Iron Axles;
200	" Ives Short Arm do
500	" Buggy Springs, warranted
600	" Seat
8500	Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000	Tire
1000	Set Seasoned Hubs;
500	Set horseshoes best quality;
100	Boxes horse nails;
20	Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10	Blacksmith's Bellows;
100	Screw Plates, Assorted;
50	Soldi Box Vices;
500	Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000	Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50	Kegs Nuts and Washers;
15	Set Blacksmith's tools;
100	Tons aleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000	Cook stoves, best quality;
100	Russia Iron Stoves "
500	Box Stoves
50	Hard Coal Stoves
100	Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500	Boxes Tinplate;
200	Bundles sheet iron;
50	Bundles wire;
5	Cases sheet copper
5	Cases zinc;
20	Bundles Russia Iron
1000	Lbs. Black tin;
1000	" pig lead,
1000	" copper pitts
100	" rivits, assorted;
100	Doz. pressed pans assorted
29	" tin drip pans;
10000	pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500	Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000	Light Sash;
500	Boxes Window Glass;
10	Bbls. Putty;
16	" Linseed oil;
500	Set Wagon Spokes;
50	buggy Seats;
20	Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20	" Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Ernest, Administrator of the Estate of John Byrnes, deceased has filed his Final Settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the De-Kalb Common Pleas Court.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jupgment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS!

than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

KNOWN AS THE

PALACE OF FASHION

LOOK AROUND,

FRIENDS, AND

Buy Your Clothing

FROM PARTIES

Reliable, Prompt and Reasonable,

In price. There will be

Nothing Green in That

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. Walker, Proprietor. R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce street, N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile **Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER** and **A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist, there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No System of Medicine no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

MARTIN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

MARTIN & SONS.

G. H. PICKER,
BUILDING CONTRACTOR!

Auburn, Ind.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in Brick Building of every character. Having an experience of years in this line, he is ready to attend to all demands promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

. W. RALTON.

As I am desirous of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS,
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters & Brackets
North of the Canal,

West of Gas House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

O. D. HURD

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administratrix of the estate of Abie Depew, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

CATHERINE DEPEW, Adm'x.

Grand Spring Opening

A HE GREA WESERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods jus purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy, competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies Furs, $2 25 to $8.50 Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

E XTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality, All are warranted to please or money refunded.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS.

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Cherry Wine,	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 50
Catawba Wine	1 00		

Fish, Fish,
ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbls 8 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisins, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15c

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, WHEAT FRUITS, ETC.

Havnna Choice Cigars.

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $3 00

Tobaccos

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

—CALL AT—

MARKLEY, CHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place,

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 30, 1872. No. 22.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	[illegible]	6 m.	[illegible]
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	6.00	[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	3.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. R. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. COTSHALL, *Notary Public.*
GRAHAM & COTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

Auburn Lodge, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Mar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads; 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleepers, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 38
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Lib'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5.30	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.40
1.45	6.10	A. Ronan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1 "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,53 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago...	7,20 "	5,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima.......	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,'0 A. M.	4,4 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave...	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 40		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson .... Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		....
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw	4 15		7 30
Lansing	7 35		10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover	7 55		12 52
Jonesville	8 25		1 17
Reading	8 55		1 47
Fremont	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant	10 05		3 02
Waterloo	10 24		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne....... Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.......	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo ...	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna.......	2:17 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna......	2:40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan......	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo.....	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler......	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.
Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
CARY W Gen. Ticket Agent.

SPARE THAT TREE.

Woodman, spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my forefather's hand
That planted it near his cot;
There, woodman, let it stand,
Thy ax shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree;
What glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea,
And wouldst thou hew it down?
Woodman, forbear thy stroke,
Cut not its earthbound ties;
Oh! spare that aged oak
Now towering to the skies.

When but an idle boy
I sought its grateful shade,
In all her gushing joy
Here, too, my sister played;
My mother kissed me here,
My father pressed my hand;
Forgive this foolish tear,
But let that old oak stand.

My heartstrings 'round thee cling,
Close as thy bark old friend,
Here shall the wild bird sing
While still thy branches bend.
Old tree, the storm still brave,
And woodman, leave the spot;
While I've a hand to save,
Thy ax shall harm it not.

PROFESSOR MORSE.

A Story of His Adversity.

From the Washington Capital.

We happened to meet Colonel Strother, the famous 'Porte Crayon, and, the talk turning as usual upon Morse, the Colonel said:

I know him well. I took lessons under him in drawing and painting. I first saw him when he was a competitor for the remaining panel in the rotunda of the Capitol. I thought then he ought to have had it. I think so yet. He was not a grand artist, but he was enough of an one to save us from ridicule. The job was given to Mr. Powell. General Schenck did that. The General probably did not know one picture from another, but Mr. Powell was his constituent, and he believed, did Schenk, that something in the way of art should be done for the Miami bottoms, so he worked at it till he got the commission.'

And one day, said we, Congress will give Gen. Schenck permission to remove that terrible product of the Miami bottoms. But about Morse.

Well, I engaged to become his pupil, and subsequently went to New York and found him in a room in University place. He had three other pupils, and I soon found that our professor had very little patronage. I paid my fifty dollars that settled for one quarters instruction. Morse was a faithful teacher, and took as much pains in our progress, more indeed, than we did ourselves. But he was very poor.

I remember when my second quarter's pay was due him it did not come as soon as expected, and one day the professor came in and said courteously:

Well, Strother, my boy, how are we off for money?

Why, Professor, I answered, I am sorry to say I have been dissappointed; but I expect a remittance next week.

Next week! he repeated sadly; I shall be dead by that time.

Dead, sir?

Yes, dead by starvation.

I was distressed and astonished. I said hurriedly:

Would ten dollars be of any service?

Ten dollars would save my life: that is all that it would do.

I paid the money, all that I had, and we dined together. It was a modest meal, but good, and after we had finished he said:

This is my first meal for twenty four hours. Strother, don't be an artist. It means beggary. Your life depends upon people who know nothing of your art, and care nothing for you. A house dog lives better, and the very sensitiveness that stimulates him to work keeps him alive to suffering.

I remained with Prof. Morse three years and then we separated. Some years afterward I met him on Broadway, one day.—He was about the same as before, a trifle older and somewhat ruddier. I asked him how he was getting on with his painting, and he told me that he had abandoned it; that he had something better, he believed; and told about his proposed telegraph. I accompanied him to his room, and there found several miles of wire twisted about, and the battery, which he explained to me. His pictures, finished and unfinished, were lying about covered with dust. Shortly after Congress made an appropriation, and Morse was on the high road to wealth and immortality.

Small Show for Legs.

A Detroit man, who had contributed a bundle of cast-off clothing for the relief of the victims of the Minnesota fire, received from one of the sufferers the following note:

"The committy man give me, amongts other things' what he called a pair of pants, and twood make me pant sum to ware em. I found the name and where you live in one of the pockets. My wife laffed so when I shode 'em to her that I thot she would have a connipshun fit.

She wants to no if there lives and brethes a man who has legs no bigger than that. She sed if there was he otter to be taken up for vagrinsy fur havin' no visible means of support.

I couldent get 'em on my oldestboy, so I used 'em for gun cases. If you have another pare to spare, my wife would like to set 'em to hang up by the side of the fire-place to keep the tongs in.

From the American Publisher.

AN IMPROMTU SPY.

A Story Founded on Facts.

BY. J. B. MUSICK.

The thought of being a spy, being detected and executed had always been a terror to my mind. When my commanding general desired me to enter the enemy's camp and discover their position, it was sometime before I could consent to so hazardous an undertaking, [illegible] love of adventure, I consented to act as an *impromptu* spy. Our army was at the time of which I write, lying within a few miles of Memphis, Tennessee, and I was thoroughly acquainted with every square mile of country, between us and the rebel army.

Procuring a complete disguise, I succeeded in making my way inside the rebel lines, though not without considerable difficulty, and being within a hair's breadth of detection a hundred times. The three days I was compelled to remain in the enemy's camp, seemed like so many centuries to me. Each moment I knew might be my last; but I succeeded better than I expected. Although I found suspicion occasionally aroused, I managed to allay it. With an innumerable amount of difficulties, I succeeded in making a plot of the rebel army and concealed it in the loose sole of my boot. Then by a stratagem, I procured a pass, and mounting my horse, left the camp, which to me had proved a terror.

It was early in the morning when I left, and all went on well until toward evening when a squad of seven rebel cavalry galloped down the road in my advance. I felt all my hopes sink as they came up and demanded a halt; but was compelled to obey.

When asked who I was, and where I was going, I simply handed them my pass from the commanding general of the Southern army.

'This may be all right stranger,' said the leader, giant, black whiskered, savage looking guerrilla; 'but we must search you nevertheless.'

I remonstrated against this but a pair of carbines were leveled at my breast, and I was ordered to dismount. Knowing that resistance would be useless—although I once grasped my revolver for that purpose—I sprang from the saddle.

They first took off my hat and coat. In the pocket of the latter they found a flask of brandy, which afterwards proved very beneficial to me. When my clothing had undergone a thorough investigation, I was commanded to draw my boots. Had they not deprived me of my revolver, I should have resisted the whole squad; but as I was disarmed I could only submit. With great reluctance I drew them off. The chieftain thrust his hand in one, and ripping out the false sole, drew forth the paper that I knew was my death warrant.

'*A Spy!*' he hissed, and in an instant I could see the fiery glance of his men turned fiercely upon me. I say all his men, I mean all but one, he, a youth of twenty, looked on me with a glance of pity rather than hatred.

From that moment I knew my doom was sealed. It seemed hard that one in the bloom of youth as I was, should meet with the horrible fate of a spy. All the scenes of my past life flashed before my mind. I thought of home, parents, brother and sisters, what would be their feelings on hearing of my fate, and in spite of myself, a groan burst from my lips.

'You'd ort to 'a' thought of that before,' growled the leader, doubtless conjecturing my feelings.

'Kill him! hang him!' chorused three or four of the most hostile.

'A Spy's fate is death, and let him receive the doom.'

In an instant the fierce guerrillas gathered about me, and I could well conceive their designs toward me. In tones of calmness that ever since puzzled me, I cried:

'Hold, gentlemen! Can you execute a man without first giving him a trial? Pause and reflect a moment on what you are about to do, before you take a step so rash, I demand a trial, and according to all military rules, you are compelled to give to me.'

'You shall have it, said the leader.' 'We'll take you before Lee, and he'll make short work of you.'

It was now fairly dark, and they consulted for some time on what course to pursue for the night. At last they decided to ride into a dense woods and encamp.

A rebel rode on each side of me and kept a strict guard over me, until we arrived at the spot dedicated to our camping ground. They made arrangements for the night, leaving the youthful rebel to guard me while the others proceeded to discuss the contents of my brandy flask. I remained at one side of the camp fire, bowed in painful reflection for an hour or more, until uproarous merriment aroused me, and I found that all the rebels, save my youthful guard, were becoming very drunk. Hope—faint as it was—sprang up in my breast. I contemplated the scene for a while and saw the inebriated guerrillas, one by one, fall asleep. I then turned my eyes on my youthful guard, and a tender, pitying gaze met my glance.

'Have you a mother?' I asked.

'I have,' he answered.

'So have I,' I said. 'Do you love your mother, and does she love you?'

'Love my dear mother? I adore her, and she loves me better than life.'

'*If* you should meet with a sudden and horrible death, what would be your mothers fate, do you suppose?'

A moment's pause, and then he said, 'she would die of grief.'

'Young man, I have been bad, it is true. I have been in your camp as a spy, have taken a plot of your army, but that is taken from me now. I have an old mother at home who loves me as dearly as yours loves you, and oh! think of the horror it will bring her if I am condemned as a spy. If I am taken to your camp, I shall almost as surely be hung, and that will bring my poor mother to an untimely grave, and will your cause be benefitted any by it? You now have it in your power to save my life, my mother from sorrow, and injure your cause very slightly.'

I paused and gazed very intently at the young soldier, and saw the big tear rolling down his cheek. My words had touched his heart. After a few moments he said:

'If you are taken inside our lines you will be hung, and God forgive me if I do wrong, but you shall be set at liberty. My companions are all asleep steal away and when you are at sufficient distance, I will fire my gun and raise the alarm, then you must take care of yourself.'

Seizing his hand, I placed a diamond ring on his finger and asked his name.

'Ernest Bernard,' he replied.

'Heaven grant, Ernest, we may meet again,' I gasped; then rose and crept to where my horse was tied, cut the halter, and vaulted in the saddle. A flash and report came from the camp; but I was away before the drunken rebels were broused.

I traveled all night, and at early dawn my eyes gratified with the sight of a company of blue coats. It proved to be a part of my own regiment, and they conducted me to the Union army in safety.

A few weeks later, our regiment was ordered to carry a strong rebel work. As we advanced, a dozen cannon belched forth their deadly contents among us, and a whole brigade of musketry 'joined in the chorus,' but amid the thundering roar, sulphurous smoke, whizzing balls, and dying groans, we took possession of the work at the point of the bayonet.

In the fight I saw a youthful Confederate fall. By a flashing diamond on his finger, I recognized him to be Ernest. In an instant I had him in my arms.

The wound in his side was mortal. He turned his dying eyes on me, and recognizing me, murmured.

'My mother; tell her how I saved your life, and that I died a Christian.'

These were his last words, for he died almost instantly.

Oh, how I clasped that lifeless clay in my arms, and rained the tears on the pale face.

It was several weeks before I found Mrs. Bernard. I gently broke to her the sad tidings. The good woman never fully recovered from the shock, and in a few weeks followed her son to that better world whither his spirit had fled.

Fruits of Courtship.

Ned Grimes wore a sad countenance. He was often asked what was the matter; but no satisfactory answer was forthcoming.

At length, a particular friend obtained the following particulars from him:

'You know,' said Ned, 'I have been courting Sally W., a long while; and so we had a great notion of getting married, when that darned old Colonel——'

'Go on, Ned, don't be a boy; what about Colonel———?'

'Why you see, Sally said I had better ask him; and so I did, as perlite as I knowed how.'

'Well, what reply did he make?'

'Why, he kinder hinted round!'

'Well, what kind of hints did he throw out?

'Well, he kinder hinted round as if I wa'n't wanted there.'

'Well, Ned, let us know what they were; what the Colonel said to disturb your mind so?'

'Why, he said—'

'Said what?'

'Why, he said if he catched me there again, he would cowhide me till I hadn't an inch of skin on my back; darn his old pictur!'

Knowledge in a Nutshell.

Peas are of Egyptian origin.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
The nettle comes from Europe.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
Rye originally came from Siberia.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The poppy originated in the East.
The pine is a native of America.
The mulberry originated in Persia.
Oats originated in North Africa.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was grst cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The Cucumber came from the East Indies.
The radish originated in China and Japan.

A lady once entered a stage coach with so much powder on her face that she blew up the driver.

SAVED BY LIGHTNING.

'It looks like a shower; don't it Reuben?' said a young, fair looking matron, standing in the doorway of a cabin just as the sun was drooping behind the treetops to the west.

A young man, hardy and strong, was coming up from the clearing down by the river, with the axe he had been wielding all through the day thrown over his shoulder. These words from his wife saluted his ears as he came near, and caused him to turn his head and glance away to the southward, where a great bank of clouds were piled high against the evening sky.

Yes, Ruth, it does look like it, he answered, I thought I heard thunder just before I left work.

What have you seen to shoot, Reuben? she said. Don't go out again to-night for supper is waiting now.

I am not going he answered quietly.

I am only making sure that my rifle is in good order. But still, I may have occasion to use it before morning.

The young wife turned pale.

You don't mean to say the savages are here again? she said.

You may as well know the truth at once, Ruth, said her husband, looking her full in the face. There are redskins hanging around here, and I'm afraid they mean us mischief. I've seen no less than three at one time within an hour, skulking in the edge of the wood. Their motions tell me that we had better be on our guard to-night.

Oh, Reuben, what shall we do? and her eyes sought the bed where a rosy-cheeked boy of some two summers was lying fast asleep.

We must do the best we can. The cabin is stout and strong, and I doubt about their being able to break in, should they try it. But you must have a lot of courage, Ruth. Maybe it won't be needed, and I hope it won't. Now let us make sure that the cabin is all tight, and then we will have that supper which you say is waiting.

The heavy oaken shutters of the two small windows were put in place, and secured there, and then the door was closed and barred, and a large stick of timber that was kept for that purpose was placed against it. When the preparation had been completed, Reuben announced that he was ready for his supper. This was soon placed upon the table, and it must be confessed that the danger which hovered over them did not in the least diminish his appetite. But Ruth could hardly swallow a mouthful, and she wondered how it was that her husband could.

The darkness increased, and the sound of distant thunder broke upon their ears. Through a chink in the shutter they saw the cloud in the south was fast rising and spreading itself over the heavens.

Hark! said Reuben; what was that?

Both were silent, and holding their breath to listen. In a moment the sound was repeated. It was a footstep without. Ruth trembled with apprehension. Then another and another was heard.

The redskins were about the cabin.

They have come, cried Ruth in a low tone.

Yes, said Reuben. Hark! let us see what they mean to do.

A minute later and the door was shaken violently. Then a savage without exclaimed in broken English: 'White man, open door; Injuns want to come in.

To this appeal Reuben made no answer. He had no idea of granting the request, and the words he knew would do no good. Again the demand was made. But, as before no answer was returned. Then came a few moments of silence on their part. The mutters of thunder were nearer and deeper. The tempest was coming. Suddenly there came so fearful a blow upon the door that it made the entire cabin tremble, while Ruth gave utterance to a shrill cry of alarm.

Courage, said her husband; they are trying to batter the door down, but I hardly think they can do it.

It is not for myself I fear, she said, It is for our child Reuben.

We will do our best to save him and our own lives, he answered. Even though the door give away, with my rifle I can do much to save us.

Once more a terrible blow was dealt upon the door, and at the same time came a peal of thunder that seemed to shake the solid earth. So tremendous was the blow the savages dealt, that the prop against the door gave away, and fell from its place, and the door itself trembled as though it was coming down. The heart of Reuben sank within his breast. Another such blow must place them at the mercy of the savages. Only his rifle would stand between them and death. But at this moment Providence interposed its hand. As though the peal of thunder had been a signal for the tempest to commence, the rain came down in torrents. Not knowing the execution the last blow had done, the savages hesitated as the storm broke upon them.

A little way from the cabin stood a large oak the settlers had spared for its beauty and grateful shade. To the shelter of this the savages fled, to wait until the tempest was over. Thus our friends had a respite for a time. Hastily Reuben replaced the prop, and did his best to make the door secure again.

Suddenly there came a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a report that seemed to shake the earth as though it was a leaf suspended in mid air. For a time they were dazed and stunned by the report; and when at last they were themselves again, the rain had ceased. A bright light shone without, and Reuben once more gazed through the crevice to see what it meant.

The oak was riven into a thousand fragments, and its trunk was on fire.—Scattered among the debris lay the mangled forms of the savages. The blow that had blasted the oak had deprived them of life.

A Sad Case.

Some years ago a lady of Newport, a daughter of a wealthy and aristocratic family, became acquainted with Mr. Thos. Williams, a mechanic by trade, who, although possessed of no great wealth, was was a very agreeable companion, and favored with hosts of friends. Out of all the favorites who claimed her hand, the lady chose Mr. Williams as the one whom she most loved, and in a short time they were both married, though at the cost of her parents' displeasure, who could not understand her motives, for such an action. They went to Boston and took up a residence there, living in all the enjoyment of quiet domestic life. Years rolled on, misfortune assailed them. The husband's health failed, and about two months ago he was confined to his bed with a growing tumor. Then Mrs. Williams to keep want from her door, applied herself to dress-making, until it became apparent that her protector must die, when she was obliged to attend him. The work was too much for her and she sought relief in opiates. On Friday a lady living in a room, adjoining heard a strange noise, and on entering found Mrs. Williams upon the floor, the subject of violent convulsions, indicating an overdose of laudanum. A Physician was called, but the lady died in a few hours afterward with intense suffering.—Mr. Williams lived only until Saturday morning, when he died at half-past seven o'clock. While both were dying a conciliatory dispatch was received from her relatives, which at one time would have added new joys to their happy lives, but it came too late. On Saturday both the bodies were taken to Newport for interment.

A Manly Answer.

All honor to the boy who cannot be laughed out of doing right. Five boys, pupils in a boarding school, were engaged in a game of cards. The fifth was not standing and looking on to see how the game would go, but was engaged in work of his own. It so happened that one of the players was called out.

'Come!' said the others to their companion. It is too bad to have the game stop here in the middle. Come and take his place.

'I do not know one card from the other.'

'That makes no difference, we will teach you. Come, now; do not let our sport be spoiled.'

The boy perceived that this was the decisive moment. Ah! just such are the critical points which are sometimes the turning-points in life. His resolution was immediately taken. He made no more excuses, but at once planted himself square upon principle.

'My father does not wish me to play cards, and I shall not act contrary to his wishes.'

This ended the matter. It established his position among his companions. It compelled their respect, and preserved him from temptation in the future.

Washington Pastry.

A sojourner in Washington sends the following: I am particularly fond of lemon pie and ice-cream for dessert. At ——— hotel I went on peaceably for a couple of weeks, but always eating lemon pie under a silent protest, for I was a stranger and did not like to make objections. Finally I called a waiter and said:

John, I have nothing to say about this ice cream, but what kind of pie is this?

What kind did you order, sah?

I ordered lemon pie, but this appears to be dried apple.

Dat's lemon pie, sah. You know dey has a way of mixin' dried apples and lemons together here, to make lemon pie, sah, to dat extent it requires a man of ability to 'stinguish 'em apart, sah. De lemons is scase, you know, and dey has to 'conomise 'em so as to make one lemon do for sixteen pies.

Changed Her Mind.

Dick was poor—Katy had a rich mother—Dicky loved Katy and vice versa—Dicky was forbid the premises—notes were exchanged through the high board fence which enclosed the yard.

One day the old lady went out "calling," and Dicky was duly informed of the fact—called on Katy—remained a little too long—old lady was close at hand—no chance of escape without dectetion. At the instance of Katy, Dicky dopped into the closet—old lady saw that Katy looked confused—guessed that Dicky had been there—supposed of course that he had made good his escape—thought perhaps the young couple had agreed to elope together—determined to be too smart for them—shut Katy up in the same closet where Dicky was concealed and giving her a pair of quilts and a pillow locked her up for the night—diden't see Dicky—next morning went to let out Katy.

"Oh, Lord!" a scream—couldent get breath for a moment—finally:

"Ahem, Dicky, that you?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Dick, you must stay to breakfast.

"Couldn't ma'am."

"Oh, but you must."

Dicky concluded to stay.

Breakfast table—"Dicky, I've been thinking about you a good deal lately. You are honest and industrious I hear."

"I never brag."

"Well, now, upon the whole Dicky, I think you and Katy had better get married."

There are said to be over eight hundred periodicals published at present in London, England.

Couldn't Get the Right Flop.

In the year 1743, during the Millerite excitement in the usual quiet town of of Durham, 'Aunt Sally ——,' who would 'weigh nigh two hundred pounds,' came to the conclusion that she was bound to 'go up,' and one evening in meeting, in the midst of a warm season of exhortation, she arose and said:

'Oh! brethren and sisters, bless the Lord! I'll soon get away from this wicked world; I'm going to meet the Lord in a few days. My faith is powerful strong. Oh, yes, powerful it is. So strong," continued the old lady, extending her arms and motioning them like a bird on wing, 'that it does seem as if I could fly right away now and meet the Lord in the air.'

The minister, who was as great an enthusiast on 'going up' as the old lady, encouraged her by exclaiming:

'Try, sister, try! perhaps you can fly if your faith is only strong enough.'

'Well I can,' she exclaimed, 'I know I can, and I will!'

She was standing near a window which was raised on account of the oppressive heat, for it was summer.—With her handkerchief in one hand and her fan in the other, she mounted the seat, and thence to the top of the pew, and gave a leap into the air, with a flying motion of her arms, expecting to ascend heavenward. But the law of gravitation was too much for her faith and the gravity of the audience. Down she came with an enormous and not very angelic grunt, shaking the whole house with the concussion.

She arose, folded her wings, and with great meekness sneaked back into her seat, evidently disappointed.

The next evening some of the young folks asked her:

'Aunt Sally, why didnt you fly last night when you tried so hard?'

'I couldn't get the right flop!'—was the meek and conclusive answer.

Why Some are Poor.

Cream is allowed to mold and spoil.

Silver spoons are used to scrape kettles.

The scrubbing brush left in the water.

Bones are burned that would make soap.

Nice handled knives are thrown into hot water.

Brooms are never hung up and soon are spoiled.

Dish clothes are thrown where mice can destroy them.

Tubs and barrels are left in the sun to dry and fall apart.

Clothes are left on the line to whip to pieces in the wind.

Pie crust is left to sour, instead of making a few tarts for tea.

Vegetables are thrown away that would warm for breakfast.

Dried fruit is not taken care of in season, and becomes wormy.

Bits of meat are thrown out that would make hashed meat or hash.

The cork is left out of the molasses jug, and the flies take possession.

Pork spoiles for the want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding.

Coffee, tea, pepper and spices are left to stand open and lose their strength.

Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed until they become useless.

The bread is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the bread-pan left with the dough sticking to it.

Vinegar is drawn in a tin basin, and allowed to stand till both basin and vinegar are spoiled.

Cold puddings are considered good for nothing, when often they can be steamed for the next day.

The Cadi's Decision.

A poor Turkish slater, of Constantinople, being at work upon the roof of a house, lost his footing and fell into the narrow street upon a man who chanced to be passing at the time.—The pedestrian was killed by the concussion, while the slater escaped without material injury.

The son of the deceased caused the slater to be arrested and taken before the Cadi, where he made the most grave charge, and claimed ample redress.

The Cadi listened attentively, and in the end asked the slater what he had to say in his defense.

"Dispenser of justice," answered the accused, in humble mood, "it is even as this man says; but God forbid that there should be evil in my heart. I am a poor man and know not how to make amends.

The son of the man who had been killed thereupon demanded that condign punishment should be inflicted upon the accused.

The Cadi meditated a few moments, and said:

"It shall be so."

Then to the slater he continued:

"Thou stand in the street where the father of this man stood when thou didst fall upon him"

And to the son he added:

"And thou shalt, if it so pleases thee, go upon the roof, and fall upon the culprit, even as he did fall upon thy father. Allah is great!"

A house at South Bend has a plate glass show window eleven feet four inches by six feet six inches, and three eights of an inch thick.

Hamlet is thought to have belonged to the typographical union. He killed Polonius because he thought he was a 'rat.'

A journal announces that 'Mr. Clemons, equine abductor of Minnesota, was lately the victim of a 'necktie sociable.'

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., MAY 30, 1872

THE Republican Press have just recently discovered that Horace Greeley was in favor of peaceable secession.—As long as he served the powers that be, nothing was said about it.

TOM BROWNE, is chuck full, and can't hold out any longer. He is now making a delivery of a few old played out war speeches. Come, Thomas, lets have something new.

IT is stated that the income of the Order of Odd Fellows in the United States amounts to $3,500,000 per annum. One hundred million is annually devoted to charitable purposes.

In the Apache country the Indians are said to have become so peaceable that it is hard to tell a redskin from a white man; the only difference being that the white usually has no scalp and the Apache has two or three.

SHALL we elect Greeley or Grant. —*Exchange.*

Neither of them. We can and will elect a Democrat if the Baltimore Convention will give us the opportunity.—*Pittsburgh Post*

THE Dolly Varden Candidate of the Republican's for Governor makes flaming speeches about the war issues. Why not give us something about the Stover affair, touch up Ham Conner, the late Chairman of the State Central Committee and tell to the people of the money filched from them by State officials since the war.

Good News for Grant.

Custom House Inspectors William Hussy, Samuel Barclay, and George Bliss last night seized on board the steamship Moro Castle 15,000 Havana cigars which were stowed away in India rubber bags and ready to be thrown overboard to men in small boats who were on hand to pick them up. The owners would not claim them.

And if Not, Why Not?

It might have pleased God to make man incapable of sin, but for certain wise purposes, (for which consult the catechism) he did not choose to do so. Shall man be more wise than his maker? If the Democracy can save the country from corruption, military rule and absolutism, by electing to the Presidency this fall such an old Republican sinner as Greeley, they have a perfect right to do so if they choose.

THE farm of A. is taxed to the last spear of vegetation. A. is a producer and adds to the wealth of the country.

The bonds of B. contributes never a cent to the support of town, county, State or Federal Government.

Thus the party in power pampers men of leisure at the expense of the man of labor. Has royalty—with all its crowns, and sceptres, and thrones—done more than that?

Attorney-General Williams is earning his salary and evincing his gratitude to his master by telegraphing from the Pacific coast enthusiastic prophecies of a large vote for Grant in November. Now let Robeson be sent to Camden, Fish to New York city, Creswell to Hartford county, and Delano to Ohio, and let each of them telegraph to Washington at intervals glowing accounts of Grant's prospects in the sections assigned to them.—They may succeed in keeping up the spirits of their master and his military court, if not in deceiving the people.

Unfit for President.

There is no sympathy for the people in the breast of President Grant. A face that is always stern, stolid and never seen to smile—a sour morose disposition, careless of others feelings, betrays the icy heart within. He eludes association with good men, and stands alone, as it were, in a sort of Arctic soliude where no genial spring or Autumn separates the bright but brief summer from the long, dim, pitiless winter.

Of such men it is well, perhaps, to make Generals but not Presidents, whose every heart-pulse should beat in unison with the wants of the people.

Kerr for Governor.

We are glad to see that quite a number of democratic papers are urging the nomination of Hon. M. C. Kerr for Governor. He has been our choice from the first.

We understand that Mr. Kerr is not an aspirant for any position. His private affairs need his attention. and justice to himself and family demands that they should be put in better shape; and his wasted fortune, never very large, recuperated. But he will not refuse to serve in any position in which he may be placed, if the people call him.

Mr. Kerr is one of the foremost men of the country. Everywhere he is recognized as one of the ablest champions of the people. His honesty, his devotion to principle, his aims which tend only to the good of the country, has given the people confidence in him, and they will yet see that he shall be rewarded for the labor he has done, and the sacrifices he has made, in the last eight years.—*Seymour Democrat.*

The Grant Convention convenes at Philadelphia next Tuesday

MR. GREELEY accepts the nomination of the Liberal Republicans. His letter of acceptance, delayed as he remarks, until he could learn how the work of the convention was received in all parts of the country, reviews the platform at some length, in a spirit of hope and admiration, and closes with the following generous and patriotic sentiment:

"With the distinct understanding that if elected I should be President, not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North or South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and henceforth must remain brethren."

This sentiment is platform enough for any one who is actuated by a genuine love of the laws and institutions of his country and not moved by selfish considerations. It is as noble, pure and christainly as the sermon on the mount, and it is earnestly to be hoped will tend to the restoration of that kind and forgiving spirit which should exist among brethren of a common nationality.

The Bounty Law.

The late law in regard to bounties does not include soldiers who enlisted for three months. Under the law the accounting officers have decided as follows: All soldiers who enlisted for three years between, May 4 and July 25, 1861, and were mustered for three years prior to August 6, 1861, and were honorably discharged, are entitled. if they have not received the same for such service, to $100 bounty. Soldiers who were discharged for promotion are not entitled to the bounty, as such a muster out was not such as was contemplated by General Order No. 15, 1861, under which the contract was made. Where soldiers were enlisted and mustered as above, and died or were killed in the service, their heirs having received, or being entitled to receive, the bounty under the act of July 22 1861, are not entitled to this bounty. Where soldiers were enlisted and mustered as above, and have died subsequent to discharge, their heirs are not entitled to this bounty, for the reason that bounty is a gratuity, and is only payable to the parties named in the law or order under which the contract was made. Soldiers entitled to this bounty are not entitled to bounty under act of July 28, 1866, and *vice versa.* The bounty there granted is under the conditions named in the act, which conditions are not changed by subsequent law. A law of the same date extended the time for filing claims under the act of July 28, 1866, which was limited to January 13, 1871, by the act of January 30, 1873. All claims which may have been filed in the proper department since the date of limitation will be considered without refiling.

An Indignant Denial.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following is the letter from Mr. Voorhees to one of his constituents referred to in a special telegram from Washington, of the 17th inst:

DEAR SIR: Your favor is at hand. The idea that I would, under any circumstances, support Grant, seems too ridiculous for serious consideration. The statements are maliciously and absurdly false. The reason why I won't support Greeley is that he is no better man than Grant in any respect, and on some points worse. This was my meaning when speaking the House.—No honest and intelligent Democrat can support either Grant or Greeley without first abandoning his principles. Fire and water can mingle more easily and more consistently than I could become an adherent of either of them. I shall stand by my sincere and life long principles If I did otherwise I would be a dishonest man, unworthy of my own respect or the respect of anybody else. If for this course I am to be condemned, I am entirely content. I would not take any other for all the honors the world has to give.—I confidently believe, however, that the great Democratic party will not commit a disgraceful suicide at Baltimore on the 9th of July. I believe it will be guided by principle and honor, and present candidates for whom the true and honest masses of the Democracy can vote with self-respect. I shall labor to bring about such a result: others are laboring to nominate Greeley, the most odious man to the Democratic party in the United States. I am willing that the public may judge between them and me, and determine who has been true to himself, to his party, and to his convictions.

Yours, truly,
D. W. VOORHEES.

A Monster Institution.

It is said that the New York Grand Central Hotel is the largest in the world. it can accommodate guests enough to stock a good sized town.—The building contains fifty halls, fifteen hundred windows and two thousand doors. The carpeting alone covers a space of seven acres, and the marble tiling embraces an area of one acre—The steam pipes employed would extend in a straight line twenty-five or thirty miles. There are ten thousand gallons of water on the roof ready for constant use in case of fire, and one hundred and seventy five feet of hose on evry floor. The cost of furnishing the house was upwards of half a million of dollars, and there is not a room in the vast establishment that is not the perfection of good taste and convenience. Board varies from $3 to $4 per day.

Straight-Out Democratic Nominations.

There are two classes of Democrats who are in favor of a straight-out Democratic nomination at Baltimore, and we have a few words to say of each.

The first class are time-honored Democrats who dislike to change front, and now think it possible to elect a Democratic candidate by taking advantage of the split in the Republican party.—But they are sincerely and zealously hostile to the re-election of Grant; and just so soon as they are convinced that a straight-out nomination cannot accomplish that object they stand ready to yield to the exigency, accept the situation, and do the next best thing, which is to ratify the Cincinnati nomination at Baltimore.

This class of democrats are steadily and rapidly diminishing in numbers, and for these plain, practical reasons: They admit that there is not the slightest hope of success under their programme unless they can bring to the support of an independent Democratic ticket the whole body of the Democrats in the North and in the South.

Open to conviction, and watching the drift of sentiment in their own party, this class of Democrats are beginning to see that an independant Democrat ticket, so far from binding the party together, would certainly split it in two. They are becoming satisfied that, irrespective of what is done at Baltimore, a large portion of the Democracy will vote for Greeley and Brown. They do not fail to perceive that this would be the case in some of the New England States, in new York, in Pennsylvania, in Indiana, in Illinois and in other portions of the North.—And more especially do they see that this is true of all the former slaveholding States, and particularly those which are under the heels of Grant's carpet-baggers. Indeed, this class of Democrats cannot be blind to the fact that the Democracy of the reconstructed States are more favorable to Greeley than they would be to Hendricks, Groesbeck, or any other Democrat whose record is such as to give him any hold upon the Northern Democracy.

These obvious facts will soon determine the course of that class of Democrats of whom we are speaking; for they will ere long come to the conclusion that straight-out Democratic nominations will not hold the Democratic masses, but rend the party asunder, and therefore the only chance for beating Gen. Grant is to ratify for Dr. Greeley.

The other class of Democrats to whom we refer is a small one, and we shall dispose of them very summarily. They are for Grant, and are carrying on their work in his behalf under the false pretence of maintaining the honor and consistency of the Democratic party, and under a disguise so thin that everybody with half an eye sees right through it and discovers their duplicity. Feeble in numbers, the subjects of suspicion to their old associates, and only too plainly engaged in picking up their traps preparatory to marching over to the Grant camp, their opinions will have no weight with the Baltimore Convention; while throughout the rest of the campaign they will prove to be far more damaging to the new party which they join than the old party which they desert.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Scarcity of Honest Men in Office.

Diogenes, three thousand years ago, ran about Athens looking for an honest man. The historians have forgotten to say whether he found one or not. We fear that a similar search now would only terminate in results equally unsatisfactory and obscure.

The taint is on both and all parties alike. The Tammany rascalities in New York have their counterpart in the whisky and tobacco rings, the General Order ring, etc., etc., in which the politicians of the other side appear to be deeply implicated.

Never was Mr. Calhoun's portrature of the 'cohesive power of public plunder' so apt to impress one as at the present time The plunder in his day, however, was the merest bagatelle, compared with what we see now, while the plunderers have multiplied in the same ratio. Men in office appear to have lost all moral sensibility, while honor and honesty are ceasing to have the same meaning that they formerly had.

This cannot go on forever. We cannot always 'run' this government, on a system of politics divorced from morals. That is the very system that is in vogue at this moment in all the States, and in many of the more important departments of the Federal Administration. If the people are not great fools, they will upset that system and insist upon having a better one in its place. Candidates for office must have character. Just now, the rule seems to be to get on with as little character as possible. Why should not the public, in the aggregate, be as particular about the sort of men whom they select to transact their business in Washington or Albany as that same public is, individually, when it has to choose servants for its domestic household? The public must take a livelier personal interest in the choice of its servants, and not delegate the duty, as they do now, to the back politicians. In that way, honest men enough, and men who will not rob, nor take bribes, can be got. If there is any other way, we should be glad to have somebody point it out.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

The growing hostility to the Grant dynasty is noticeable in the number of Republicans who are daily coming out for Greeley. If it is safe to form an estimate from our local indication, fully one fourth of the Republican party of the country will support the Cincinnati nominees. We hear of Liberal Republicans on all hands, and every man of them with whom we have talked is ready to form a compact alliance with the Democracy and go to the polls hand in hand, to work for the success of a united National, State and County ticket. If wise councils bring about such a union of forces it will sweep Laporte County by a majority which will appall the servile tools of the Grant faith. Besides this, it will unite the conservative elements in a powerful organization which will hereafter work together in harmony and control the destiny of the country.—*Laporte Argus.*

Schuyler Colfax Co., Nebraska,
MAY, 24th, 1872.

DEAR COURIER.—The parental solicitude evinced in a personal note from a good Democrat of your county, and a companion in the late Rebellion, Wm. A. Goodrich, touched to vibration a tender chord in the susceptible organization of your now meek and lowly correspondent.

With the alacrity ever conspicuous in the demeanor of the truly repentent, I chassa forward to acknowledge and ask pardon for boring the innumerable ears and eyes of your readers for the oil of forbearance and water of compassion.

As to the pointed insinuations touching my supposed connections with the villainous radical party, I hurl them back into his slanderous ink bottle through your dear paper, that the many friends and acquaintances in Smithfield tp., may know to which party I now, and for the last two years have held with this further retort. This Radical anti steal fund has been pretty successfully carried on since the election of Abraham Lincoln, and in this State until the recent impeachment of our Chief Magistrate, Butler, which has caused the scales to drop from every honest Republicans eyes. I am ruthlessly shorn of the only official dignity to which I ever attained, salary $2 00 per annum. If this is'ent the double distilled quintessence of man's inhumanity to man, send us a bottle.

Be it now, hereafter and forever known to all to whom these presents come greeting, that B. W. Powell, of DeKalb county, Ind., and now of Nebraska, having been a spectator of this world's fleeting shows, for mans' illusion given, long enough to know that the darkest spots are close to the brightest, and the Radical party will steal more than they can hide.

This bran new moral runs at large. Take it, your welcome, no extra charge—and for the Democratic party we shall vote and strive, in the faint hope of thereby helping to infuse some minute degree of vitality, and stir it into the placid limbs of the aforesaid party. And if coming events shall prove forsooth that we and all such do therein err, charity will believe that it was an error of the judgment and not of the heart.

Yours, in the hope of soon returning to the green sward of Indiana's fertile bosom, safely through the intensely critical period of homestead life, where I have repeatedly seen the righteous forsaken and his seed begging bread, around this mundane sphere.

JUDGE STANLEY MATTHEWS declared at the Cincinnati Convention, that the present Administration was permeated with corruption, in all its departments, and now he turns square around and says that he never meant by the remark to reflect upon the personal character of any man now holding a Federal office. We would like to know how a Government can be 'rotten to the core,' as he expressed it, if the rulers are upright and honest men.

Matthews is evidently a back-slider, a man whose mind changes with the moon or the breeze, and we can say to him as all inspired writers said to another: '*Unstable as water thou shalt not excel.*'

A State Sold for Taxes.

While the bondholders of this country are exempt from taxation, rejoiccing in a government that takes over $300,000,000 a year for the idlers who are deciding which watering place to patronize the coming season, they might read the following from the Little Rock *Gazette* of the 19th ult.:

"Outrageous taxes imposed upon the people of Arkansas, at a time when they had not recovered from the impoverishing effects of the war, worked the forfeiture of the enormous quantity of 3,000,000 acres of land, or one-seventh part of the whole State, through the non-payment of taxes. During the past few weeks the State Auditor has been engaged in selling these lands.—Only about one-third of these find purchasers, and that, on an average, at the small price of the amount of taxes imposed. The unsold lands are now being re-offered for sale with the prospects that the amount disposed of added to that sold to the original sale, will not exceed one half of the whole 3,000,000 acres. Thus the State will have gotten after driving many of the people into bankruptcy becaus they could not meet the enormous taxes levied by unconscionable lawmakers, about half the taxes it demanded."

Miss Grant's Visit to Europe.

Miss Nellie, the daughter of President Grant, is received in England at the railway stations with royal honors. On the part of Queen Victoria, the honor of a gala court has been allotted to the American young lady—Nellie is fifteen years old. This looks as if it had been arranged by the paternal court at Washington, through the medium of the American Embassador at London, and the American agents, as an interlude in the Presidential campaign by which the esteem which Grant's name enjoys in Europe will be set in a clearer light. It appears that in Washington great things are expected from the effect which this comedy may have here in the United States, whose citizens are punctually informed through the cable of the precise health and precise movements of the President's daughter. 'Behold'—such is the intimation—'how much the people of Europe are better than you, unthankful citizens of the United States, who do not know how to prize the honor of possessing among your number such a man with such a daughter.' Yes, it is an old and a sad truth that the prophets are not held in much esteem in their own country.

A new engine named "Horace Greeley" has been recently put upon a railroad in the central part of the State. It is said the engineer has great difficulty in keeping the concern on the track.—*Lagrange Standard.*

The Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Co., Indiana Division.

Notice is hereby given that books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the 'Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company, Indiana Division' will be opened on the 30th day of May A. D. 1872, at the office of Wm. M. Clapp, in the town of Albion, in the county of Noble, in the State of Indiana. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
W. C. QUINCY,
GEORGE R. DENNIS,
JOHN K. COWEN,
T. HARRISON GARRET
WM. W. TAYLOR,
JOHN GARDINER, } Directors.

Another Explosion

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High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

CALL AND SEE

THE

Great Spring Stock!

OF

Boots and Shoes

Just received by

W. W. HUMES,

AT

Wagoner's Old Stand,

MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses

Ever before Exhibited

PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.

IN POINT OF

Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.

I DEFY COMPETITION.

And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.

Call and Examine for Yourselves.

W. W. HUMES.

April, 4, '70.

NOTICE.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term, 1872

George Cressinger,
vs
Nancy Cressinger, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James E. Rose his attorney and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Nancy Cressinger is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of Aug. A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of May, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

MANHOOD,

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new adition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

PIANO!

For Sale.

A fine 7¼ Octave Piano for sale Cheap.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

UB URN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER

and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

in all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the bear of the machime. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER. also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

NEW

PRING GOODS.

GEO. DEWALD & CO

ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

Dry Goods!

Were bought low and will be sold low for cash. Remember the Old One Price Store, established in 1839, and when wanting Dry Good or Notions give them a call.

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,

107 COLUMBIA STREET

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MDAE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!
For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!
For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5 50, 6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00 1.25, 1.50, 2 00 and upward
Coats at $2.50, 4.75, 3.00, 3 50, 4.00 and upward.
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25, 2 00 and upward. Pants at $1.00, 1.25, 1 50, 1.75, and upwards.
These goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast Corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The weather is pleasant again.

Potatoe bugs are not very numerous yet.

The Commissioners will meet next week in their June session.

Arkansas Democracy endorse Greeley and Brown in Convention.

Dr. T. J. Dills, of Fort Wayne, paid a brief visit to our place last Monday.

The hot sun for several days past has not added much it is hoped to the comfort of the cut worms.

The Greeley ticket has gained one Republican paper in this State. The Indiana *Radical* 'ts a Radical sheet.

The thunder storm of last Sunday night interrupted our telegraph communication with Fort Wayne.

We know a fellow that's going away next Sunday to see a —— He was pricing shirt cuffs last night.

Davenport's lightning soda fountain yield forth a refreshing beverage this hot weather, and many there are that avail themselves of this cooling draught.

Our friend C. S. Hare, brags on some large custom he had last Saturday. Two of 'em weighed 650 pounds, both ladies For heft we think C. S. is ahead.

There are so many new houses going up here that we have lost track of the number, and will have to send a special reporter around to interview them.

Now that the Fort Wayne *Gazette* has given up the State election, it is endeavoring to re-elect Shanks to Congress from that district.

Charley Baxter, of the Waterloo *Press* is noted for his politeness when meeting shadows.—*Mishawaka Enterprise.*

"I beg your pardon."

Remember the meeting of stockholders at the Court House, this Thursday evening. A loan is to be made, and all interested should be present.

Quite a number of our Republican friends in this county, are beginning to show forth agricultural proclivities. In other words they are for Greeley.

The festive cabbage worm is beginning to watch the farms. They are greatly interested in the size of the cabbage patches.

Gov. Baker has appointed a Mr. Haymond brother of Judge Haymond, of Warsaw, Prosecuting Attorney, in place of James McGrew, deceased.

Half Fare.—An excursion train will run to Fort Wayne on to-day (Thursday) at half-fare, to accommodate all who may want to attend the decoration ceremonies in that city.

The attention of the Commissioners is directed to the filthy and miserable condition of the gutter along the Court House fence on Main street. Would it not be well to put it in repair gentlemen, and have it look at least half way decent.

We were pleased to meet Dr. Baker at Columbia City last week, and our thanks are due him for hospitalities. The Doc. is one of those genial, pleasant gentlemen who are irresistable and make you feel comfortable, even away from home.

Warm weather is coming, and nothing can be more refreshing than a dish of ice cream. Smith & Hare are now furnishing a most excellent article which can be greatly enjoyed in their fine saloon over their store.

A certain Minister beautifully sold some of his sleepy real estate speculating parishioners, by remarking in a recent sermon, 'I have land to sell.' They were wide awake in a moment, but disconsolate when he continued. 'The beautiful land on high.'

Butler Schools.—We are obliged to J. E. Rose, Esq., for a catalogue of the Cutler Graded Schools for 1872. It gives a list of the scholars in attendance each year since its organization and shows a very prosperous condition of the school. Butler may well be proud of her educational facilities.

Cincinnati, May 24.—A *Chronicle* says the business portion of the village of Haysville, eight miles south of Ashland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the drug store of S. K. Beck. Loss estimated at $30,000. Insurance light.

Parties desiring to visit Philadelphia, to attend the National Convention, can procure tickets over the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. and Pennsylvania Central, through without change, at $16 50 for the round trip from Fort Wayne.

The Races.—Several of our citizens went down to Columbia City to the races, but the regular programme was postponed until June 21st we believe. Several scrub races were gotten up, however, to accommodate those who were on hand. It is said that on Saturday 2:34 was made by a Goshen horse. Fast time.

New Project.—See in another column a communication relative to a new rail road project. A road constructed on this line would be a great advantage to us, and every encouragement should be given to the enterprise. We feel assured De Kalb county will not be found wanting in assistance when the proper time comes.

This is a good time to plant cats. The cat should be prepared with a boot-jack, revolver, or some other utensil, and then planted under the plum tree. If you have not got a plum tree, plant anywhere Plant all you can and plant deep, says Greeley. This branch of agriculture is too much neglected.

Our lady amateur florists will be interested in knowing that as a general principle a larger proportion of white flowers are fragrant than those of any other color; yellow comes next, then red, and lastly blue; after which, and in the same order, may be reckoned violet, green, orange, brown and black.

And now they have a new way to draw people to the church. A question box is placed in the vestibule of the church, into which any person can drop, questions relating to religious subjects and if the pastor judges then to be worthy of answer he reads and answers them at the next Sabbath meeting after they are thus deposited in the box.

The smallpox scare has somewhat interfered with the Millinery trade of Mrs. Little who had just received a large stock of bonnets and other goods just previous to the many absurb rumors about this disease. It was reported that the family had been atacked, but this is false. There is not the least danger in visiting her establishment, and we hope that the public will give her a share of their patronage.

Ho! for Philadelphia.—The Ft. Wayne Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad Company, will sell tickets to those who desire to attend the Philadelphia National Convention at $20 for the round trip. Tickets will be good from this (Saturday) morning, May 25, till June 15. Remember these tickets include a trip to Washington free. Tickets for Pullman Palace Sleeping cars may be had on application to W. W. Worthington, Esq., at the Muncie office.

An exchange wants to know 'if a poor lone youth, with a waxed end to his mustache, should write a young lady in this place to meet him by moonlight alone, and the young lady's old mother should come in on a tangent and tan the gent until the plane of his coat tail formed an angle with a vertical line, would the hypothenuse of the community be equal to the sum of the squares described by the young man in 'gitten away from dar?' And if so—how?

Personal.—We received a call from Mr Hamilton, the gentlemly agent of the extensive shirt establishment of Messrs. Modenwell & Fowler, of Fort Wayne. Mr. H. reports business lively in the gents furnishing department, this being the only house in Fort Wayne that handles this line of goods. Their manufacture of shirts is becoming very popular, as the largely increased trade attests. Give them a call when you visit Fort Wayne, corner Calhoun & Berry streets.

While you mourn over the devastation of your walks, lawns and shrubbery, by rooting hog, console yourself with the kindly reflection that the pretty porcine enjoyed the work which affects you.—Though hard for poor human nature, unaided by grace, to bear, yet it may be the making of the hog!

We have such an instrument called the hog ordinance in this place, but its powerless in itself to prevent the army of grunters taking their daily round. We had hopes our new Marshal would enforce it.

A Good Four-year Old.—Our worthy friend, Mr. Jos. Raineer, of this place, has the best four year old gelding, both for style and speed in the 10th District. The colt is a bright iron grey, about fifteen hands high and for proportion we challenge the State. Jo. knows how to handle him too, and if he pulls on the strings and says go, it becomes necessary for those behind him to hold their hair on, and wear habiliments of the strongest material—sheddy will not stand the breeze he raises. We pit him against any four year old in the district—Come.

Accident.—Thomas Baldock, a prominent Building Contractor of this place, met with the loss of a thumb last Tuesday morning at Berry's Machine Shop. He was using a buzz saw when his hand accidentally came in contact with the saw, with the above result. A buzz saw is about the fastest thing out. It can reach farther in less time, than anything we can think of just now. You can't touch 'em but what they'll go right back on you and take off a digit in less than no time. The wound was properly dressed and the patient doing well.

If a young woman wishes to have herself published as 'fascinating beautiful and accomplished," let her pack up her clothes in a dirty towel, crawl out of the back up-stairs window, some dark, rainy night, and elope with the man that curries and feeds her dad's horses. It's a big price to pay for compliments; but it will bring them just as certain as a dirty rain water barrel will beget mosquitoes in August. It will enhance her charms three hundred per cent by the time her case gets into the papers.

Messrs. Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, are out again with an announcement of large arrivals of new and fashionable goods at their popular establishment in Fort Wayne. When you go to Fort Wayne avoid that Shoddy concern known as Foster Bros., and go to Root & Co's, or some other respectable merchant and we will be responsible for all you may loose by this plan.

B. L. & S. A. NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, May 30,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. Cassebeer, Pres't.
T. C. Mays, Sec'y.

Agassiz says: I am satisfied, since I have examined the temocaris pieroci, that tollobites are not any more closely related to the phyllopods than to any other entromostracae or to the esopods. In reality, the trilobites are like tomocaris, a synthetic type, in which structural features of the tetradecapods are combined with characters of entromonstracae and other peculiarities essentially their own.' Now there may be a few persons in Auburn, who will be foolish enough to question the veracity of the Professor, but as for ourselves, we were always of his opinion on this subject, if not a little more so.

Columbia City has two building associations doing finely, and receiving encouragement from its citizens generally. Here we lack a number of shares to have the requisite amount, 500, to complete the one organized. There are a large number of citizens that have done nothing towards encouraging it, yet they want to see our town prosper while they stand off and look on. Auburn has too many such citizens. They blow a great deal but do nothing. Just such as these retard our progress, and we would be far better off if they would retire to their holes or sell out to those who have enterprise. Which will you do?

It beats all how thick some men's wool is, and how long long it takes to force a joke through their heads. We told what we considered a very funny story to a man on the way up from Fort Wayne on Saturday last, but felt somewhat chopfallen and chagrinned because he didn't smile when we got to the place where the laugh ought to come in. We met him on Tuesday grinning from ear to ear, and seemingly ready to burst. We asked the cause of his mirth when he replied, 'why that yarn of yours comin' up from Fort Wayne.' It took him three days to see the point. We shall never tell that man another yarn—not if we know ourself, and we think we do.

A Mr. W——, of Noble county, had been smitten by the charms of Miss——, of Elkhart, and in the prosecution of his suit had supposed that all was going as 'merry as a marriage bell; the wedding day was fixed, and the would be bridegroom accompanied by a minister, and the daughter of Judge T—, and armed with a marriage license, appeared on the scene to find that the one above all others in whom his affections were centered, had on that very day, fled to Edwardsburg, Mich., with Mr. P—— a young Elkhartan, and become his wife. A notice to that effect from the lucky one reached him, and with feelings that can be imagined but cannot be described, he returned to his home a sadder and perhaps a wiser man.—*Goshen Times.*

CHAMPIONS.

Champion Reapers and Mowers—Champions, with that tried and true' self-rake that has been in successful operation for more than nine years, without the need of any great change. Champion's—the machine with the wrought iron frame. Champion's—without the 'old fashioned' over hanging reed. Champion's—with no complicated self rake hid from the eye, but a 'big thing' in imagination. Champions—the best made, easiest handled, most durable, lightest draft machine in use. Over 75 in DeKalb county and not a farmer gone back on them. I have the Champion in stock and hold it as an article of merchandise, the same that I do any of my shelf goods. I have all confidence in the Champion and know that it will stand on its own merits.

My stock of Agricultural Implements consists in part of the Champion, the Gump Sulky Horse Rake, the Western Walking Cultivator, the Thomas & Nishwitz Harrows. I extend an invitation to the farmers generally to call and see my goods and buy if they suit.

J. A. Matson, Waterloo, Ind.

Last week we announced the sudden den death of James McGrew, late Prosecuting Attorney of this judicial district. The *Indianian* gives the following as the immediate cause of death. He had been afflicted for some days past with neuralgia in the face, brought on in consequence of bad teeth, and on Thursday morning resolved to have the teeth extracted, having previously informed some of his friends that it was impossible to take chloroform, he resolved on drowning the pain that might ensue in having his teeth drawn, by placing himself in an intoxicated state, through the medium of whiskey. He commenced drinking early in the morning and must have taken an immense quantity into his stomach. In fact we learn that he drank nine ordinary glasses, within a short space of time, and some reports go to show that he had taken some even before this occurrence. On his way to the dental rooms, he drank on top of all this, nearly an ale glass of Scotch whiskey, and immediately afterward proceeded to Dr. Wm. Davenport's office, got into the chair, had four teeth pulled, and was taken out of it in an insensible condition, out of which he never rallied, dying about six o'clock in the evening, although he had medical attendance throughout the entire day.

"Society" is a nuisance, in a fashionable sense. It is nothing more nor less than a series of cold formalities. It has no heart, any more than the rock of Gibraltar. The pass word to it is 'money'—if youve got it, or can make the world think you have, 'go in.' Brush up your beaver—never mind about brushing up your character—and 'go in!' Learn the set speeches of polite gossip, dress in good taste, and keep up a fashionable outside show, and you shall safely pass with the genteel elect. Society is 'fearfully and wonderfully made.'

SETTLE UP.

Those knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call and settle immediately. All outstanding accounts not settled by the June 1st, will be left in the hands of the proper persons for collection.

T. B. Totten.

For the Courier.

The Newark, Delaware and North-Western Rail Road.

Ed. Courier:—There has for some time been an effort made to have a rail-road built from Newark, O., to Lake Michigan, some claiming that the best route is by way of Bryan and Coldwater, to Grand Haven, Michigan, and others claiming that a better route is by way of Auburn, Kendallville, Goshen, Elkhart, and Niles to St. Joseph, Michigan.

I am well acquainted with the Auburn route and feel satisfied that it is the best. There was an attempt made last spring to organize, but somehow or other they failed to carry the matter out, and I find the following in the Kenton *Republican*, of May 2d:

Ada, O., May 25, 1872.—The incorporators and all persons favoring the enterprise of building the Newark, Delaware and North-Western Railroad, are requested to meet at Ada, Hardin county, O., on Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1872, to transact such business as may lead to the speedy construction of said Railroad.

This enterprise seems now to be the most favorable project before the people of Ohio. It is a direct line from the rich coal fields of Southern Ohio, to the most beautiful pine regions of Michigan.

A. Ream,
Cor. Sec.

Of course it is too late now to attend the meeting, as the time is past, but I give this to show the people on this route a part of what is being done with refference to this matter, in hopes that they will take interest enough in this matter to secure the building of the road on this route, as I think it certainly the most proper place for the road to be built.

J. H. Shinn,
Royal Oak,
Paulding Co., O.

Who makes the first move towards celebrating the Fourth of July? Or shall we keep quiet, and let everyone celebrate on his own hook. We confess to a liking, occasionally, for a peaceable, quiet, little picnic excursion, with good company, well supplied lunch baskets, and a few hours away from the dust and heat, and a lay-off under the trees. But, as it isn't patriotic, it won't do to preach such nonsense, and we quit. It is fashionable to celebrate as Young America does, with a sixteen pounder under your bedroom window, and a national salute which commences at sundown on the 3d and lasts justs twenty-eight hours, leaving your windows without glass, your brain without the power of thought,—and the question is, then, shall we or shall we not,—shall we—celebrate.

COURT DOINGS.

The Common Pleas Court adjourned last Thursday after a short session, taking action on the following cases:

State of Indiana vs. Amos Hale, carying concealed weapons. Continued.

Same vs. Maurice Greater, violation of liquor law. Plead guilty, fined $5 and costs.

Same vs. John Hahn, contempt of court Discharged.

Same vs. D. C. Lunceford, assault and battery. Plead guilty and fined $1 and costs.

Same vs. Nora Sexton, violation of liquor law. Discharged.

Same vs. J. E. Freeburn, assault and battery. Plead not guilty, found guilty, fined $3 and costs.

Same vs. Milley Reynolds, assault and battery. Continued.

Same vs. Geo. Palmerton and Irwin Daniels, malicious trespass. The former continued, the latter fined $5 and costs.

Same vs. C. F. Mader, surety of the peace. Continued.

Same vs. G. N. Rex, assault and battery Plead guilty, fined $5 and costs.

Same vs. Paul and Marion Frazier, malicious trespass. Continued.

Same vs. Martin Turner and Alex. Nichols, assault and battery. Plead guilty, fined $25 and costs.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Mary Richert vs. Isaac Richlst. $500 allmony.

John Palmer vs. Eliza Palmer. $2500 alimony.

Samira M. Osborn vs. Wm. C. Osborn.

Lyman Rice vs. Laura Rice.

William Grubb vs. Sarah E. Grubb.

B. F. Daniels vs J. E. Daniels.

Loretta Nogle vs. Henry Nogle.

There were thirty one cases continued without action and judgment rendered on thirty five more.

Sabbath School Convention.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the DeKalb County Sunday School Association will be held at Corrunna, Indiana, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 4th and 5th 1872. *Officers:*—Moses Willis, President; R. Wes McBride, Secretary; John Otto, C. P. Houser, Assistant Secretaries; Rev. S. B. Ward, Treasurer; Vice Presidents—O C. Clark, Butler; E. Freeman, Jackson; Sam'l Lawhead, Concord; Alex. Kinmont, Newville; S. P. Wartenbee, Stafford; John Plowe, Wilmington; F. W. Willis, Union; Amos Britton, Richland; John Treesh, Fairfield; Joel E. Thompson, Smithfield; Jeremiah Lewis, Franklin; A. C. Casebeer, Troy; Executive Committee:—Rev. J. B. Fowler, chairman: James I. Best, Elkiah Zerkle, Wyllys Griswold, Dwight Moody.

All friends of Sabbath Schools in De Kalb county, are cordially invited and are expected to attend, and suggest and adopt such measures as will give increased life, and add a higher tone to the Sabbath School cause.

All come prepared to work. All will be invited from time to time to take part in the exercises of the Convention.

Each school is expected to send delegates to the Convention, with reports from their respective schools. Entertainment will be furnished free to all persons who attend the convention.

By a vote of the last Convention, each Sabbath School was requested to take up a collection to defray incidental expenses of the Convention, on the Sabbath previous to the next Convention.

The friends of Sabbath Schools generally advise to have the exercises of the Convention conducted in the form of an Institute, and dispense with a mass meeting of the scholars.

TUESDAY JUNE FOURTH.

10 o'clock, a m, Praise Meeting.
10 30 a m, Remarks by the President.
10 40 a m, Organization.
11 30 a m, Question Drawer.
12 o'clock, Adjourn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1 30 p m, Praise meeting.
1 45 p m, Uniform Lessons, opened by R. Wes McBride.
2 00 p m, General discussion.
2 30 p m, Singing.
2 35 p m, Reports from Schools.
3 30 p m, What periodicals and papers should a Sunday School have, and can papers be substituted for books. Opened by Rev. S. B. Ward.
3 45 p m, General Discussion.
5 00 p m Adjourn.

EVENING SESSION.

8 00 p m Praise Meeting.
8 20 p m, How can the Sunday School aid in promoting the Temperance cause, Opened by Rev. A. Worth.
8 40 p m General discussion.
9 15 p m Adjourn.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE FIFTH.

8 00 a m Praise Meeting.
8 30 a m Miscellaneous business.
9 00 a m Foundation principles of correct instruction. Opened by Rev. J. G. Bowersox.
9 15 a m General discussion.
9 45 a m Singing.
9 50 a m Question drawer.
10 30 a m Singing.
10 35 a m Woman's work in the Sunday School. Opened by Mrs. B. A. Chaffee.
10 50 a m General discussion.
11 30 a m Reports from Sunday Schools.
12 o'clock, Adjourn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1 30 p m Praise Meeting.
1 45 p m What is the best method of securing competent Teachers and their preparation for their work. Opened by F. W. Willis.
2 00 p m General discussion.
2 30 p m Election of Officers.
2 55 p m Singing.
3 00 p m Secretary's consolidated report of Schools.
3 15 p m What qualifications are necessary for a Superintendent, and what his Work.
3 30 p m General discussion.
4 00 p m Singing.
4 05 p m Unfinished business.
5 00 Adjourn.

EVENING SESSION.

8 00 p m Children's meeting, to be addressed by a number of Speakers.

The June Folio lies upon our table, and is emphatically one of the best numbers yet issued.—The story, which is being read with interest, is continued. There are charming letters from the Old World; some timely hints, by Prof. Tracy, upon Piano-forte Instruction, which will be appreciated by teachers; Editorials apposite to the season, together with other articles of merit; and an abundance of "notes," full of spice and importance. The number contains a charming likeness of Zelda Seguin, the well-known opera singer.—The music comprises a new and exquisite Memorial Hymn, entitled "Not Forgotten,"—besides other choice and fresh selections. Sold everywhere at 10 cts. singly, or 1.00 a year.

President Grant has expressed his ideas on the situation. He thinks the democratic party holds the key.—should it endorse the nominations made at Cincinnati, he thinks a new phase would be put upon the question, and the contest would be at least close. But he does not anticipate any such result. The wish being doubtless father to be thought, he expressed great confidence that a straight democratic ticket would be nominated, and his erring sheep in that event, return to the republican fold.—*The World*

There is some little complaint relative to the fly doing injury to the wheat crop

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No, send them on at once as we intend to give our customers the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, wool en goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

ARE YOU GOING WEST,

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and Day Coaches especially for movers, equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD WILSON, 194 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given the citizens of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will make application at the next session of the Board of Commissioners, of said county, for license to retail intoxicating liquors, at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The south half of lot 94 old plat, in Auburn, in said county.

JOHN HERBEL.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Wilmington township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will at the June session, 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises in the town of Butler, in said county, viz: The south one-third of lot No. 4, [four] in Danforth's addition to said town.

OSCAR S. PACKER.

May 9, 1872.

GREAT OFFERING.

SUMMER

Dry Goods!

AT

ROOT & Co.,

90 COLUMBIA St.

We shall open this week a full line of

Summer Suitings

in Buff, Ecru and Dun Colored Linens, Chinese Grass Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Wash Poplins, also handsome line of White Stripe Victoria Lawns Arighton Stripe Suitings, Stripe Piques, Figured Swisses and Organdies for Polonaise and Full Suits, 8c, 20c and 25c per yard and upward.

We have added this week to our

PARASOL STOCK

A great variety with Alpine and Tourist handles, also tuff pongee porasols and sun umbrellas, 75c 90c, $1 and $1.25 each forming altogether the largest and cheapest line in the city.

We would call especial attention to our unequaled assortment of

SUMMER HOSIERY.

for gentlemen's, ladies' and children's were, comprising full lines of regular made English and German goods, real Balbriggan hose, lisle thread hose in ordinary and extra length, and in every size from four to ten inches.

Our new room in second story, devoted to the sale of ready made

SUIT AND SHAWLS

Has been a great success. We open daily new and desirable suits [made in the best manner and warranted to fit well] of white victoria, lawn, linen, seersucker and other materials, at very low prices

We add this week to our stock a few pieces of very handsome

JAPANESE SILKS

in checks, stripes and broche figures, to which especial attention is called. We also have a choice line of neat stripe summer silks in black and white and colored stripes at $1, $1,25 and $1,50 per yard

We are now showing by far the largest and most valuable collection of

REAL LACES.

we have shown, in block thread trimming laces black Guipure laces, also black thread barbes, point lace barbes and Collars, point lace handkerchiefs, valenciennes lace handkerchiefs and collars, also new styles of ruffles for the neck, etc.

We have now open a magnificent line of Housekeeping

LINENS AND COTTENS,

in sheetings and pillow casings, table linens and napkins, table covers, curtain goods, toilet quilts, honey comb quilts, etc. Also our usual fine line of domestic cotton goods, comprising the best known and most popular brands.

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING

J. & P. PIERR,

Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,
will exhibit the latest spring styles

PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
Mounring Bonnets,
LEGHORNS AND STRAWS.
Flowers and Ribcons in all shades, Torqueise Crapes, Velours and Silks
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS

Cherry Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We gurantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.

No. 1 Phœnix Block.

KNABE & CO.'S

PIANOS!

Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.

OVER

TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!

Of these celebrated Instruments

Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silver Medals.

KNABE PIANOS

Are universally conceded to be the leading

FIRST-CLASS

Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HILL,

General Agent,
No. 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

Boozer & Blattner

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Groceries,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chaily,
Marl Suitings,
Whalams,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slip'er

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

Treasures.

Be ready to hear, careful to contrive, and slow to advise.

Deem every day in your life a page in your history.

Deep rivers move with silent majesty; shallow brooks are noisy.

We increase our wealth when we lessen our desires.

Get justly, distribute cheerfully and live contentedly.

Of all pleasures those are the most valuable which lie in the mind.

When reason rules, the appetite obeys, where appetite commands the pocket pays.

When we are alone have our tho'ts to watch; in our families, our tempers; and in society, our tongues.

Persevering mediocrity is much more respectable, and unspeakably more useful, than talented inconsistency.

We are involved so early in the prejudices of so many whose interest it concerned to communicate them to us that it becomes extremely difficult to distinguish through the rest of life what is natural to us and what is artificial.

The wounded heart still smiles, if religion light it—just as the ruin that the sun gilds; decay may be there but the gloom is dispelled.

Miscellaneous.

Harrowing to the soul—Pegs.

The first ark-tick explorers—Noah's bedbugs.

A capital letter is one that contains a remittance.

The fire-bells rang in Dubuque to kill a rattlesnake.

In Prescott, Arizona eggs are down to $1.25 per dozen.

An East Saginaw, Michigan, jury wished to bring in a verdict in poetry.

There is a Silver cannon at Gibraltar weighing 225 pounds.

The Missouri river is rapidly wearing away the Kansas shore at Wathena.

Tennie C. Clafflin wants to be Colonel of Fisk's celebrated Ninth Regiment.

Germany is willing to negotiate for the early evacuation of French territory.

Wild dogs exist in the mountains near Suffrens, on the line of the Erie railway.

Fresh meat absorbs impurities of the atmosphere, and should be kept in clean neat places.

A rural reporter says a procession timed their steps 'to the dulcet notes of the mellow drum.' Mellow drum is good.

An Indiana matron is "doing as well as could be expected" at the age of 72. It's a girl.

The Spanish Goverment officially announces the surrender of large numbers of the insurgent forces.

Alabama think she has enough coal within her limits to supply the civilized world for a century.

The Masons of Madison dedicated their new hall on Wednesday, assisted by the Masons and Odd Fellows of the surrounding towns and cities.

Many New York brokers and others are signing a pledge to pay only for the liquor which they drink and drink no liquor for which others pay.

A Texas man has a snug little farm of 84,132 acres, whereon he pastures 55,000 horned cattle, 11,000 horses, 1,000 sheep, and 8,000 goats.

The Mace- O'Baldwin prize-fight is finally fixed for August 15th. Mace has gone to California to train.—O'Baldwin trains at Pittsburgh.

A Missouri farmer attempted to smoke out a rabbit, and burned up half a mile of fence and over a hundred apple trees. He caught the rabbit.

A Boston printer has invented, and the Boston and Maine railroad is to make a trial of an entirely new signal for insuring safety upon railroads.

Russia, Austria, Italy, France, Spain and the United States, six of the eight foremost nations in the world, have a legal-tender paper money.

Last week, at an uptown funeral in New York, three of the pall-bearers, while carrying the coffin from the house to the hearse, were robbed of their watches.

Maryland Jews are obliged to leave that State in order to marry, as marriages are not valid there unless performed by a 'minister of the Gospel.'

The Fort Wayne and Plymouth Railroad filed articles of association at Indianapolis on Monday morning.—The road is to be fifty-five miles long and the capital stock is $200,000.

The Norwalk Va., *Journal* announces to the scientific world that the welding of copper, which has occupied the skill and science of the world for centuries without success, has been discovered by George Davis, of that city.

A woman in first stages of smallpox innocently dropped into the Cleveland Council Chamber a few nights since, and demanded treatment for the disease. All the members vacated the room in an instant, and gathering up a few ink stands and knick-knacks of stationary she went on her way rejoicing.

A lady sent her Irish servant for a new mantilla which was at her dressmaker's. "John," she said, "if it rains, take a cab. I would rather pay the hack hire than have my mantilla wet." When the man handed her the mantilla it was ruined, the paper which covered it being saturated with water.

"Why, John," she said, "I told you to take a cab if it rained."

"So I did, mum; but shure you wouldn't have your footman ridin' inside? I got on the box with the driver."

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " ill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " ill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " ill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
8500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons aleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER. FACTORY.

Z. C. OALLINGER,

Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

Gorver & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut oulaing. All of which will be sold at bottom tite d patronage of the public is respectfully

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patrogage of the publ prom ising to use ur best ndeavors to give gene atisf action.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character quired in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools with out license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jupgment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

KNOWN AS THE

PALACE OF FASHION

LOOK AROUND,

FRIENDS, AND

Buy Your Clothing

FROM PARTIES

Reliable, Prompt an Reasonable,

In price. There will be

Nothing Green in That?

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

MARTIN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods.

MARTIN & SONS.

Grand Spring Opening

A HE GREA WESERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods just purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50 Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Colong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Cherry Wine,	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 50
Ca'awba Wine	1 00		

Fish, Fish,

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bu's 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15c

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, WHEAT FRUITS, ETC.

Havnna Choice Cigars.

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $3 00

Tobaccos

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

—CALL AT—

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS;

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year....................$2.00
Six months..................1.00
Three months................50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 6, 1872. No. 23.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Square....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	[illegible]	5.00	[illegible]	12.00
2 Squares....	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	14.00	16.00
3 Squares....	3.00	5.00	6.20	7.50	[illegible]	12.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares....	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	[illegible]	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column.	6.00	[illegible]	11.00	13.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column.	10.00	15.00	18.00	30.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column....	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

W. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

BICKEL & MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. BICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. McCLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. COTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & COTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
[illegible] COWAN, Secretary.

Auburn Lodge, No 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. R. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

I. O. O. F

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. R. DAVENPORT, Scribe

BASS & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of

PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND

PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn Ind.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West, 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleeper's, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 [illegible] p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crossing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.36
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.10	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Columner	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Liberty Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5.[illegible]0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Roann.	6.50	12.15

F. R. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1- "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crest- ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,29 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crest- ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,06 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,06 "	3,37 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12, 0 A. M.	4,4. "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 05		7 40a.m
Saginaw	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		......
Detroit	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	......		6 30
Saginaw	4 15		7 30
Lansing	7 35		10 [illegible]
Jackson	7 15 a.m		12 17p.m
Hanover	7 55		12 52
Jonesville	8 25		1 17
Reading	8 55		1 47
Fremont	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant	10 05		3 02
Waterloo	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Butler	[illegible] a.m.	x 1:56 p.m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	[illegible] "	2:12 "	2:2[illegible] "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	[illegible] "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2:40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:35 p m
Sedan	[illegible] "	x11:50 "	[illegible] "
Waterloo	[illegible] "	11:58 "	[illegible] "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:1[illegible] "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
CARY W Gen. Ticket Agent.

SHE NEVER CARED A SNAP.

Oh, surely you have met her
At the park or on the street—
She wears her hair in jaunty curls
And dresses [illegible] sweet.

Her Grecian bend's a bouquet,
And her hat's the merest scrap
Of silk, and straw and ribbons—but
She doesn't "care a snap."

She sports a dolly varden
Of yellow, red and green,
And skips along in bronzed bootees
The neatest ever seen.

When she thrids the crowded pavement
You can hear her flounces flap,
As she boldly swings her parachute—
But she doesn't "care a snap."

The boys call her a "stunner"
And many a love-lorn chap
Tips his beaver as she passes—but
She doesn't "care a snap."

And her epitaph will be,
When death's cold hand shall rap
Upon her vanished chamber door;
"She never cared a snap."

Keeping a Post Office.

From the earliest period of recollection, I've had a desire to keep a post office, or have the P. O. keep me. I did'nt care a continental which. For years I have tolled for the 'posish' of P. M., and last week I succeeded. But now I write after name ex-P. M.

I'll tell you how it came about. The postmaster had resigned, and, with the aid of a graveyard recommendation. I succeeded him. It's nobody's business if I did rob the tombstones for names for my petition; and I can't see why the relatives of the defunct chaps won't quit throwing it up to a fellow.

Well, I wrote P. M. after my name. Mrs. Limpuck embraced me with the tenderness of a sea-bear when I rushed into the room waving my petition over my head and my appointment brought sundry other hugs. I was a happy man.

Mrs. D. and I sat up till midnight writing my name with P. M. after it. Oh, it looked grandly. I would'nt have swapped it for president, LL. D., or A. B. The next day I entered upon the discharge of my duty, and yesterday Uncle Samuel discharged me.

Immediately upon his successor (which was me) being qualified, the ex P. M. left and I was alone. The mail came, and I distributed it thus wise. My motto has always been, 'First come first served,' and I acted upon it to the best of my knoledge I gave a letter to each caller as long as they lasted

Wife said the thing would act like a charm. Under the old regime some people never got a letter, while now the first person in the office, after the distribution of the mail, would get the biggest, fattest letter that came.

The idea was original, and I prided myself on its invention. The Lipmuck brain was ever fertile.

The morning following 'mail day,' I left my house for the post office—the attachment of long cherished ambition.

As I turned a corner I discovered two well known citizens about to test the virtue of clenched hands.

I never wrote a letter to your wife, vociferated one.

You lie! yelled the other · your letter yesterday was handed to me. My wife is in Birminham, and wrote a sweet letter to you. Lipmuck's noble motto of 'First come first served, placed it in my hands—a moment later at it they went;

I hurried on.

I had just entered the P. O., when a woman rushed into the building.

You villain! she yelled, knocking my hat to the floor, and burying her eagle talons in my hair. You gave my letter to Mag Fastongue, the biggest old slanderer in town. And she's telling everywhere that I've been writing to a married man.

Well, I can't now boast of as much hair as I had a week ago.

Scarcely had my persecutor left when a crowd rushed into the office. The Methodist preacher headed it. I think he swore as he crossed the threshold.

Villian! he yelled, you gave Bird Lyre one of my letters, and he's blowing everywhere that I've got a wife in N. Y. and another in Maine.

Kill him! kill him! yelled those behind him.

I saw a dozen fists and clubs nearing me and retreated.

Hang the scoundrel! cried the woman and I feared the command would be executed.

I went through the window, and now I am in another town.

I'm an ex-P. M. now, and a chap whose motto ain't 'First come first served, stands at the goal of my late ambition.

My brief P. M. ship, has not been unproductive of results. That M. E. preacher has left his charge, and a New York woman is hunting him. Twenty six divorces stare our next court in the face, and through my brief official career, nine men walk on crutches, and four women have spoiled faces.

And I? Why, my cranium is hairless, and I dare not go back to Skulltown on pain of death.

My ambition is satiated now, and I have discharged that motto: First come first served. I don't work in a post office any more.

I wouldn't be a P. M. again for all the benzine in the world.

◆

When women are in arms they never oppose the liberty of the press.

◆

An old saying is that whether a man marries or not, he is sure to regret it

◆

Some follies are catching, says Rochefoucauld, as contagious disorders

Back Doors.

A man staggered into a sanctum, lately, who bore the appearance of having been badly used. His hat was gone, his clothes soiled, and his face dirty and disfigured with wounds. Dropping promiscuously into a chair, he hoarsely murmured:

Back doors!

What is the matter with you, old fellow? we inquired.

Back doors, I tell ye (hic, th's wha's er ma'er.)

Explain yourself.

Read Mayor's or'er closing fron' s'loons Sund'y didn't ye?

Yes.

So'm I! Took gran'tour 'vestigation yes'day see if lam's 'beyed.

Well what was the result?

T'is is er' sult. Ha! ha! (hic) he! drunke'rn boiled owl.

Yes, anybody can see that; but did you find the front doors closed;

O yes, the fron' doors were closed; but lordly! how many back doors I found open. Did'nt know there was s'many back doors in the city. They mus' have beat away and got some back doors some where. S'loons closed in front, but they were's open be (hic) hind as a fanning mill. I tried 'em all. Some had one back door, others had tow'r three ex'ra does cut in 'specially, and one s'loon up town had (hic) 'hole back end taken out to 'commodate the crowd. I ought to be on the Board of Health, he continued after a pause, know more 'bout condition of 'er alleys and back yards than any man in the city. There's one thing 'bout it, if this thing of closing front doors Sunday keeps on, the'll have to widen 'er alleys. Alleys wasn't half big enough yes'day to com'date the crowd.

Was the rush for drinks as bad as that, old boy?

Was! s'loon full all 'er time, and alley full of thursty men waitin' their time to get in. Had to take turns, same's barber shop Sun'y mornin'.

Didn't any saloons have their front doors open?

A few; but they did'nt have any customers to mention. Fact is, folks rather like sneakin' through alleys and into back doors for a drink. Ain't been drunk 'fore in dog's age myself. I can walk boldly by a s'loon with 'er front door wide open, but shut it and hint about a back entrance, and I'll find it, sure. It's human natur, sure' ye live.

The new regulations appear to have affected you rather disastrously.

You're mighty right. I am suffering from too many back doors. The absence of front blinds has 'fected my (hic) con'tution. 'Sider myself a martyr to er May'r's d——old procernation 'bolishin front doors, and I want 'monstrate against it through er press. 'Nuther Sund'y with them cussed back doors an' you your uncle's gone. Alleys is too many for me, Back doors is my ruin! And with this he departed.

◆

A California paper contains the following:

We are informed by an old resident of Alpine county that there have been only twenty deaths there since its first settlement by the white inhabitants—some nine years ago—and yet in 1864, one year after it was settled, it gave 1,600 votes. The deaths were as follows: Murdered, four fell from a tree, one; by avalanche, three; in a mine, one; by a cave, one, consumption, three; infants, two; suffocation in mine and perished in snow, three; total twenty. There has been no physician in the county for five years—no medicine wanted.

◆

At a religious meeting, a lady persevered in standing on a bench, and thus intercepting the view of others, though she was repeatedly requested to sit down. A reverend old gentleman at last arose and said gravely, 'I think if the lady knew that she had a large hole in each of her stockings, she would not exhibit them in this way.

This had the desired effect—she immediately sank down on her seat. A young minister standing by blushed to the temples and said, 'Oh, brother, how could you say what was not the fact?

Not the fact? replied the old gentleman; if she had not a large hole in each of her stockings, I would like to know how she gets them on.

◆

Are you an Odd Fellow?

No, sir. I have been married for over a week.

I mean do you belong to the order of Odd Fellows?

No, no: I belong to the order of married men.

Mercy, how dumb!

Are you a Mason?

No, I'm a carpenter.

Worse and worse!

Are you a son of temperance?

Brother you; no, I am a son of John Gosling's.

The querist went away.

◆

Jim Guppins was a very clever, good dispositioned sort of fellow, and was the but of all the girls in his neighborhood. The most brilliant thing he ever said was when some of the fair teasers questioned him one day in regard to his powers of memory.

How far back in your lifetime can you remember, Jim?

I can remember the day I was born, was his reply.

The day you was born? exclaimed one of the girls.

Why, Jim, what can you remember of that day?

I remember very distinctly, that on the day I was born I sat on a little stool in a corner of the fireplace and cried for fear I was a girl.

TELL YOUR WIFE.

'Tell my wife!' said Aaron Little, speaking aloud, yet to himself, in a half amused, half troubled way. 'Tell my wife, indeed! Much good that will do! What does she know about business and money matters, and the tricks of trade? No, no; there's no hope there.'

And Aaron Little sat musing with a perplexed countenance. He held a newspaper in his hand, and his eyes had just been lingering over a paragraph in which the writer suggested to business men when in trouble, the propriety of consulting their wives:

'Talk to them freely about your affairs,' it said 'Let them understand exactly your condition. Tell them of your difficulties, of your embarassments and your plans of extricating yourself from the entanglements in which you are involved. My word for it, you will get help in nine cases out of ten. Women have quick perceptions. They reach conclusions by a nearer way than reasoning, and get at the solution of a difficult question long before your slow moving thoughts bring you near enough for accurate observation. Tell your wives, then, men in trouble, all about your affairs! Keep nothing back. The better they understand the matter, the clearer will be their perceptions.'

'All a very fine theory,' said Aaron Little, tossing the newspaper from him and leaning back in his chair. 'But it won't do in my case. Tell Betsy! Yes, I'd like to see myself doing it! A man must be hard pushed indeed, when he goes home to consult his wife on business affairs.'

And so Aaron Little dismissed the subject. He was in considerable doubt and perplexity of mind. Things had not gone well with him for a year past. Dull business and bad debts had left his affairs in rather an uncompromising condition. He could not see his way clear for the future. Taking trade as it had been for the past six months, he could not imagine how, with the resources at his command, his maturing payments were to be made.

'Must get more capital,' he said to himself. 'That is plain. And with more capital must come in a partner. I don't like partnerships. It is difficult for two men to work together harmoniously. Then you may get entangled with a rogue. It's a risky business—But I see no other way out of this trouble. My own capital is too light for the business I am doing, and as a measure of safety more must be bro't in. Lawrence is anxious to join me, and he says he can command ten thousand pounds. I don't like him in all respects, he's a little too fond of pleasure. But I want his money more than his aid in the businesss. He might remain a silent partner if he choose. I'll call and see him this very night, and have a talk on the subject. If he can bring in ten thousand pounds I think that will settle the matter.'

With this conclusion in his mind, Aaron Little returned home, after closing his warehouse for the day. Tea being over, he made preparations for going out with the intention of calling on Mr. Lawrence. As he reached his hand for his great coat, a voice seemed to say to him:

'Tell your wife. Talk to her about it.'

But he rejected the thought instantly, and commenced drawing on his coat.

'Where are you going Aaron?' asked Mrs. Little, coming from the dining room.

'Out for a little while, he replied. 'I'll be back in half an hour or so.'

'Out where?'

'Tell her, Aaron. Tell her about it,' said the voice, speaking in his mind.

'Nonsense! She don't understand anything about business. She can't help me,' he answered softly.

'Tell your wife!' The words were in his mind, and would keep repeating themselves.

'Can't you say where you are going, Aaron? Why do you make a mystery of it?'

'Oh, it's only a matter of business. I'm going to see Mr Lawrence.'

'Edward Lawrence.'

'Yes.'

'Tell your wife.' The words seemed almost as if uttered aloud in his ears.

'What are you going to see him about?'

'Tell her.'

Mr. Little stood irresolute. What good would telling her do.

'What's the matter Aaron? You've been dull for some time past. Nothing going wrong with you I hope.—And his wife laid her hand upon his arm, and leaned toward him in a kind way.

'Nothing was wrong,' he answered in an evasive manner. 'But business has been dull this season.'

'Has it? I'm sorry. Why didn't you tell?'

'It might have done a great deal of good. When a man's business is dull his wife should look to the household expenses; but if she knows nothing about it, she may go on in a way that is really extravagant under the circumstances. I think that men ought always to tell their wives when anything is wrong.'

'You do?'

'Certainly I do. What better reason can you want than the one I have given? If she knows that the income is reduced, as a prudent wife, she will endeavor to reduce the expenses.—Hadn't you better take off your coat and sit down and talk with me a little before you go to see Mr. Lawrence?'

Mr. Little permitted his wife to draw off his overcoat, which she took into the passage and replaced on the hat rack. Then turning into the parlor she said:

'Now Aaron, talk to me as freely as you choose. Don't keep anything back. Whatever the trouble is, let me know it to the full extent.'

'Oh, there's no great trouble yet; I am only afraid of trouble. I see it coming, and wish to keep out of it's way, Betsy.'

'That's wise and prudent,' said his wife. 'Now tell me why you are going to see Mr. Lawrence.'

Mr. Little let his eyes fall on the floor, and sat for some moments in silence.

Then looking up, he said:

'The truth is Betsy, I must have more capital in my business. There will be no getting along without it.—Now Mr. Lawrence can command, or at least says he can command, ten thousand pounds. I think he would like to join me. He has said as much two or three times.'

'Are you going to see him on that business.'

'I was.'

'Don't do it,' said Mrs. Little emphatically.

'Why not?' asked Aaron.

'Because he isn't the man for you—not if he had twenty thousand pounds.'

'Because is no reason,' replied Aaron Little.

'The extravagance of his wife is,' was answered firmly.

'What do you know about her?'

'Only what I have seen. I have called upon her two or three times and have noticed the style in which her house is furnished. And as for dress, it would take the interest of a little fortune to pay her milliner's and mantaumaker's bill. No, no, Aaron, Mr Lawrence isn't your man, depend on it.' He'd use up ten thousand in less than two years.

'Well, Betsey, that's pretty clear talk,' said Mr. Little, with a long breath. 'I'm rather afraid, after what you say, that Mr. Lawrence is not my man. But what am I to do?' and his voice fell into a troubled tone. 'I must have more capital, or—.' Mr. Little paused.

'Or what?' His wife looked at him steadily, and without any signs of weak anxiety.

'Or I may become bankrupt.'

'I'm sorry to hear you say that, Aaron,' and Mrs. Little's voice trembled perceptibly 'But I'm glad you've told me. The new parlor carpet, of course I shall not order.'

'Oh, as to that, the amount it will cost can make no great difference,' said Mr. Little. 'The parlor does look shabby; and I know you've set your heart on a new carpet.'

'Indeed, and it will make a difference then,' replied the little woman in her decided way. 'The last feather breaks the camel's back. Aaron Little shall never fail because of his wife's extravagance. I would not have a new carpet now if it were offered to me at half price.

'You are a brave true woman, Betsy,' said Aaron, kissing his wife, in a glow of a new born feeling of admiration.

'I hope that I shall be a true brave wife,' returned Mrs Little, 'willing always to help my husband, either in saving or earning as the case may be. But let us talk more about your affairs; let me see the trouble nearer. Must you have ten thousand pounds right away?'

'Oh, no; it is not so bad as that, I was only looking ahead, and seeking to provide the means for approaching payments. I don't like partnerships; they are always accompanied with annoyances or danger. It was the money I was after, not the man.'

'The money wou'd come dearly at the price of the man, if you took Mr. Lawrence for a partner. At least that is my opinion. But I am glad to hear you say Aaron, that you are in no immediate danger. May not the storm be weathered by reefing as sailors say.'

'By reducing expenses?'

'Yes.'

Mr. Little shook his head.

'Don't say no too quickly,' replied the wife. 'Let us go over the whole matter at home and at the store. Suppose one or two thousand pounds were saved in the year, what difference would it make?'

'Oh if that were possible, which it is not, it would make a vast difference in the long run, but would hardly meet the difficulties that are approaching.'

'Suppose you had five hundred pounds within the next two months beyond what your business will give you.'

'That sum would make me safe for the next two months, but where is the five hundred pounds to come from, Betsy?'

'Desperate remedies,' replied the brave little woman in a resolute way 'I'm not afraid of the red flag.'

'What do you mean by the red flag.'

'Let us sell off the furniture at auction, and put the money in your business. It won't bring less than five hundred pounds and it may bring more. My piano alone is worth, nearly three hundred. We can board for a year or two, and when we get all right again, return to housekeeping.'

'We won't try that yet, Betsy,' said Mr. Little.

'But something must be done. The disease is threatening, and my first prescription will arrest its violence. I have something more to propose. It comes into my mind this instant, after breaking up we will go to mother's.—You know she never wanted us to leave there. It won't cost us much over half what it does now, taking rent into account. We will pay sister Annie something to take care of little Eddie and Lizzie through the day, and I will go into your warehouse as chief clerk.'

'Betsy! you are crazy.'

'Not a bit of it Aaron, but a sensible woman, as you will find before you are a year older, if you will let me have my way. I don't like that Hobson, and never did, as you know. I don't believe he is a fair man. Let me take his place and you will make a clear three hundred pounds a year, and maybe, as much more!'

'I can't think of it, Betsy. Let us wait awhile.'

'You must think of it, and we won't wait awhile,' replied the resolute wife. 'What is right to be done is best done quickly. Is there not safety in my plan?'

'Yes, I think there is, but——'

'Then let us adopt it at once, and throw all buts overboard, or,' she looked at him a little mischievously, 'perhaps you would rather have some talk with Mr. Lawrence first?'

'Hang Mr. Lawrence!' ejaculated Aaron Little.

'Very well, there being no help in Mr. Lawrence, we will go to work to help ourselves. Self help, I've heard it said, is always the best, and most to be depended on. We may know ourselves: and that is a great deal more than we can say about other people.—When shall we have the sale?'

'Not so fast Betsy, not so fast, I haven't agreed to the sale yet. That would be to make a certain loss. Furniture sold at auction never realizes above half its cost.'

'It would be a certain gain, Aaron, if it saved you from bankruptcy, with which, I understand you are threatened.'

'I think, said Aaron we may get on without that. I like the idea of your coming into my warehouse and taking Hobson's place. All the money from retail sales passes through his hands, and he has it in his power, if not honest, to rob me seriously. I've not felt altogether easy in regard to him of late. Why, I can hardly tell. I've seen nothing wrong. But if you take his place three hundred pounds will be saved certainly.'

'But if I have my house to keep,' Mrs. Little answered to this, 'how can I help you at the warehouse? The first thing in order is to get the house off my hands.'

Don't you think that Annie could be induced to come and live with us for a few months until we try this experiment?

'But the money this furniture would bring! That's what I am looking after. You want money now.'

'Very true.'

'Then let us hang out the red flag. Half-way measures may only ruin everything. I know that mother will not let Annie leave home, so it is no use to think of it. The red flag!—Depend upon it, that's the right thing to be done. Five or six hundred pounds in hand will make you feel like another person—give you courage, confidence and energy.'

'You may be right, Betsy, but I can't bear the thought of running out that red flag, of which you talk so lightly.'

'Shall I say coward? Are you afraid to do what common prudence tells you is right.'

'I was afraid, Betsy; but I am no longer faint-hearted. With such a brave little wife as you to stand by my side I need not fear the whole world.'

In a week from that day the red flag was hung out. When the auctioneer made up his accounts, he had in his hands a little over eight hundred pounds, for which a check was filled out to the order of Aaron Little. It came into his hands just at the right moment, and made him feel, to use his own word, 'as easy as an old shoe.'—One week later Mrs. Betsey Little took the place of Mr. Hobson, as chief manager and cash receiver in her husband's warehouse. There were some few signs of rebellion among the clerks and shop girls at the beginning; but Mrs. Betsy had a quick, steady eye, and a self-reliant manner, that caused her presence to be felt, and soon made everything subservient to her will. It was a remarkable fact that the close of the week of her administration of affairs the cash receipts were over thirty pounds in excess of the receipts of any week within the previous three months.

'Have we done more business than usual this week? she asked of one clerk and then another; and the uniform answer was 'No.'

'Then said the lady to herself, there has been foul play here. No wonder my husband was in trouble.

At the end of the next week the sales came to the same average, and at the end of the third week were forty pounds better than before Mrs. Little undertook to arrange the retail department. Whether there had been foul play or not. Aaron Little could never fully determine; but he was in no doubt as to one thing, and that was the easy condition of the money market after the lapse of half a year.

For four or five months previous to Mrs. Little's administration of affairs he was on the street nearly half of his time during business hours engaged in the work of money raising; now his regular receipts had got in advance of his payments, so that his balance on the morning of each day was usually in excess of the notes to be lifted. Of course he could give more attention to business, and of course business increased and grew more profitable under the improved system. By the end of the year, to use his own words, he was 'all right.'

Not so a neighbor of his, who, to get more capital, had taken Mr. Lawrence as a partner. Instead of putting in ten thousand pounds, that 'capitalist' was only able to put down three thousand and before the end of the year he had drawn out six or seven thousand, and had given notes of the firm for as much more in payment of old obligations. A failure of the house followed as an inevitable result.

When the fact of the failure, and the cause which led to it, became known to Mr. Little he remarked with a shrug:

'I am sorry for B——; but he should have told his wife.'

'Of what?' asked the person to whom he addressed the remark.

'Of his want of more capital and intention to make a partner of Mr. Lawrence.

'What good would that have done?'

'It might have saved him from ruin as it did me.'

'You are mysterious, Little.'

'Am I? Well, in plain words, a year ago I was hard up for money in my business, and thought of taking in Lawrence. I told my wife about it—She said, Don't do it. And I did'nt; for her 'Don't do it' was followed by suggestions as to his wife's extravagance that opened my eyes a little I told her at the same time of my embarrassments, and she set her bright little head to work, and showed me the way to work out of them Before this I had a poor opinion of woman's wit in matters of business; but now I say to every man in trouble—Tell your wife!'

The Pismire.

Josh Billings say: The pismire is about nineteen sizes bigger than an ant, actual meazurement, and is a kind of bizzy loafer among bugs.

They are like some men, always very bizzy about something, but what it is the Lord only knoze.

I never see a pismire yet that wasn't on the travel, but I hav watched them all along and never see them git tew the place they started for.

Just before a hard shower they are in the biggest hurry; they seem tew postpone everything for that occasion.

There is a difference between hurry and dispatch, but pismires don't seem to understand the difference.

If pismires would go slower I should like them better, for I don't know of enenthing more unpleasant than an active loafer.

A pismire is like a boy's windmill on the gable end of a smoke house, in a gale, the faster it goze around the less common sense there seems tew be in it.

If pismires ain't got a destiny ov some kind tew fill they will wear out more sho leather than there is any religion in it.

A Death bed Wish.

The story is true. Old Mr. Thompson, the doctor said, had but two hours to live. We stood by his bed side, and held his hand; and as the shadows gathered over his pallid countenance, we leaned toward him and whispered to him:

'Thompson, have you any thing to say? Any last words you desire to utter? Any regrets to express before you leave the world?'

He turned his head slowly toward us and with a sigh, said:

I have but a single sorrow. There is but one recollection that brings a pang to my heart as I die. I departed with the reflection that I have neglected to improve but one great opportunity of my life.'

And what is it, Thompson? Tell us frankly, and perhaps we may be able to promise to amend in such a fashion that your last moments may be soothed and comfortable.

No! no! Max, he said, that cannot be. My only regret is—and here a look of unutterable disappointment came from his eyes—my only regret in departing is that I have never seen the Fall of Nia-gry-ra!

The best of it is that old Thompson recovered entirely a few weeks later, although he lived for fifteen years afterwards he never went near the Falls once.

Quitting Tobacco.

An experienced physician suggests the following:

It is impossible to quit the use of tobacco, after it has become a settled habit, without more or less bad feeling and prostration. The man who would free himself from the curse of tobacco using must make up his mind that he has a hard struggle to pass through, call all his will power to his aid, and resolve to quit at once and forever. This leaving off by degrees seldom succeeds. It is better to make the battle short, sharp and decisive. A thorough course of bathing, to eliminate the tobacco from the system, will make the struggle much less severe, and prove the greatest aid that can be given. The Turkish baths are the best, if they can be had. If not accessible, the wet sheet-pack or vapor bath, should be taken instead.—There will not be much appetite; and that may be drank as freely as desired. To allay the craving for tobacco, hold cold water or a piece of ice in the mouth.

◆

A beautiful young lady of Boston who had allowed the tendrils of her heart to twine fondly around a strapping great conductor on a horse car, had her affectionate nature crushed by the discovery that he was taking fare from her, and dead-heading another girl who liv'd on the same street. She did not eat pickels and pine away, but wrote him an affecting epistle, which reads:

You want to nok down enuff stamps to get me a paisler shawl and a dolley vardin before sunday or I will put an [illegible] over that girl's eye the next time I meet her in society. You heer me.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 6, 1872.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

By the late apportionment Indiana is entitled to two Congressmen-at-Large. It will be the duty of the Democratic State Convention, which meets next Wednesday, to select candidates for these positions, and it is hoped that the Northern part of the State will get a fair representation on the ticket. Heretofore the South has managed to monopolise the selection and unless the North move together in one solid phalanx, and press their claims the same will be done again.

In this connection, we are pleased to announce the name of Hon. ALLEN ZOLLARS, of Fort Wayne, for this position. It is unnecessary to enumerate the many excellent qualities which Mr Z., possesses as he is widely known over the State, by the part he took in the Legislature of 1868 and '70. He was the author of the bill providing for the taxation of State banks, the spirit of which was afterwards engrafted in the platform of 1870.

A gentleman of much prominence as an attorney, a firm and unflinching Democrat, and an excellent speaker, he seems to us peculiarly qualified to fill this position.

The Ninth District has been without Democratic representation in Congress for a number of years, and Allen Co., has rolled up Democratic majorities time and again without asking at the hands of the party a place upon the State Ticket.

We feel that this part of the State has a claim that should be recognized by the Convention, and we think it is not asking too much to accede to her wishes by nominating this gentleman. As to ability and personal popularity, a more judicious selection could not be made. He is a live man, one who will bend his energies to the work, and do good service for the great cause of Democracy.

* * *

For the first time in eleven years, both houses of Congress have now their complement of members, this result having been attained by the admission on yesterday, of Mr. Rogers, a representative of North Carolina, whose disabilities were removed by the recent amnesty bill. The consummation is a gratifying one, but it is one of the greatest outrages in the history of this or any other country, that it was not realized at least six years ago. What this delay has cost the nation and the cause of free constitutional government is beyond human calculation.

* * *

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, in his speech opening the Democratic Convention of the State of New York on the 16th, spoke the following sensible words:

"I believe three millions of Democratic voters will go unitedly, go with an organization unbroken, go with their ranks united, and whatever they decide to do, they will give victory to whatever cause and to whatever candidates they declare themselves in favor of. [Applause.] I do not think that your great and noble traditions are to be surrendered or broken down; but I suppose that you will act as wise men, and practical men, and all avail yourselves of the best opportunity that exists to work out for your cause what is possible; and believing in God, and believing in the destiny of your country, you will go forward fearlessly to the achievement of the great objects to which you have been devoted from the very foundation of the Government. [Applause.

A Big Fight.

Forty thousand office holders fighting for their bread and butter are not going to give up their places without a contest. No; if every voter in the United States were to sign a petition asking them to give up their positions, they would not do it without a fight, and a big fight at that. The people want a change—they demand a change—and they will have a change of officials. Neither party usages nor party conventions will be allowed to longer stand in their way.—Three thousand Federal office holders located in Ohio will do their best to re-elect Grant, but their effort will avail them not. The tax-ridden people of Ohio will serve a notice on them next October that they (the people) have selected a new set of men to handle the public money.—*Enquirer.*

A "Greeley Triumph."

The Toledo *Commercial* says that "when Senator Ferry was re-elected by the Connecticut Legislature, Mr. Greeley's paper was jubilant over the event. Both parties have seen, said the *Tribune*, 'that the Liberal Republicans bear the banner of victory, and herein is found the forerunner of the great future!"

Again, referring to Ferry's election, it exclaimed, 'triumph is in the air,' and all on the ground that said election was expected to aid in making Horace Greeley President. How mistaken: A few days after his election Mr. Ferry, in a letter since published, said that to 'trust the great interests' of the nation to an administration made up and controlled by Mr. Greeley would be *mere midsummer madness!*" Again he says to his correspondent, 'You and I will *continue on the old Republican track.*' Verily, that Greeley 'triumph' *was in the air.*"

* * *

William Cullen Bryant thus freely expresses his opinion of Ben Butler: "He is a man whose word is not believed nowhere where his name is known [illegible] believe and enjoy their hospitality.

Breaking the Shackles.

The Goshen *Democrat* says it is a well-known fact that for many years Kosciusko county has been ruled as with a rod of iron, by a certain ring of the Republican party in and about Warsaw. If a man ever attempted to dissent from any of their actions he was at once lashed back, or pursued by the leaders until he had to shut up, or leave town. But things have apparently changed in that county, and if we are to judge from the following circular, it begins to look as though there were some men there who have independence enough left to act and think for themselves.

We are glad to see this, as it is the dawn of a new era, when people will hereafter support men for office who are honest and capable, and have the interests of their neighbors at heart, as well as that of their own.

It is a notorious fact that the late convention in that county was a complete farce, and many honest Republicans withdrew from it and went home before the nominations were all made, as they began to see late in the evening, that it was dilly-dallying along on purpose to defeat the nomination of certain gentlemen who did not belong to the ring. Since that time the following circular has been issued by that large and respectable class of "independent Republicans," who have become disgusted with the way nominations have heretofore been managed in that county, and who intend hereafter to forego past party associations, and labor for the interests of all the citizens of the county:

TO INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

"We, the undersigned Republicans of Kosciusko County, now fully recognizing the fact that the recent Republican Convention at Warsaw, was manipulated and controlled through a partisan spirit that is destructive to the best interests of the Republican Party, and feeling that it becomes us as members of said party, to condemn the action of those who controlled the Convention, for the accomplishment of their own selfish ends, and knowing that said Convention was so UNFAIRLY and IMPROPERLY controlled and managed as to be NO FAIR or JUST expression of the honest masses of the Republican Party, and believing that the duty to ourselves, to our party, our country, and to honesty. requires that we should not SANCTION such a wrong, we therefore call upon the untrammelled, honest, free Republican voters of Kosciusko County, to meet together in MASS CONVENTION, AT WARSAW, Saturday, May.........1872, at the Court House, to make such nominations, and take such action, as the welfare of our Party and People may require; and recognizing that every man in this County, without reference to past Party Associations have equal and common interests in honest, economical Local Administration, therefore we invite all citizens of the County to meet and co-operate with us.

MEETING OF THE LIBERAL STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to previous notice, the State Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican party in Indiana, met at the Bates House, in Indianapolis on Tuesday, May. 21, 1872.

The Committee was organized by electing Hon. C. M. Allen of the first district, Chairman, and William E. McLean, of Terre Haute, Secretary.

There were present the following members of the Committee:

First District—C. M. Allen.
Third District—J. L. Wilson.
Fifth District—G. G. Blakye.
Sixth District—J. F. Pittman.
Seventh District—R. P. Davidson.
Eighth District—Thomas N. Stillwell.
Ninth District—Wm. B. Kline.
Eleventh District—W. W. Higgins.

Quite a number of Liberal Republicans from various portions of the State were present, and were present, and were invited by the Committee to partipate in its deliberations.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by Hon. T. N. Stillwell and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Liberal Republicans of Indiana, together with the Liberal Republicans of the United States, met in National Convention at Cincinnati, on May 1, and nominated a ticket for President and Vice President, and announced a platform of principles and,

Whereas, Said Convention acted in the earnest expectation that men of all parties opposed to the policy and aims of the present Administration, would unite with them for the common good: therefore,

Resolved, By the State Executive Committee now in session, representing the Liberal Republicans of Indiana, that they hereby announce and declare their willingness to co-operate with the members of any and all parties who are opposed to the present Administration, and who give their cordial support and adhesion to the Cincinnati platform and its nominees, and, to that end.

Resolved, That this Executive Committee do now appoint a committee of five of its members, including its Secretary, as a committee to issue an invitation to the State Democratic Central Committee for a joint meeting to confer upon such co-operation, and it such invitation is accepted that said committee shall meet with such Democratic Committee upon such day as may be agreed upon, prior to the assembling of the Democratic State Convention.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute such committee:

Thomas N. Stillwell, G. G. Blakye, R. Davidson, W. B. Kline, W. W. Higgins and William E. McLean, Secretary.

There being no further business [illegible]

Judge Morris is to build a $30,000 [illegible] fit by this hint.—*Laporte Argus.*

Death of James Gordon Bennett.

The leading journalist of the age, and, measuring him by results, one of the remarkable men of the times, closed his earthly career on Saturday afternoon, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Calmly and peaceably his soul passed away, without a struggle. Thirty-seven years ago he started the *Herald*, almost penniless, and step by step it progressed, until it became and has continued to be, perhaps we may say, the leading newspaper of the world. Mr. Bennett was the *Herald*, and the *Herald* was Bennett, and his only ambition and aim in life seemed to be to make his paper what it was, foremost of all in enterprise and ability could make it. And his success is a wonderful illustration of what genius combined with common sense, energy, will, executive ability and devotion to a single end can attain. The *Herald* has always been essentially a newspaper. Bennett was ever lavish in expenditure for news, always fertile in his resources for obtaining it, and the *Herald* rarely failed to be the first in news. Mr. Bennett had had but little respect to what is called consistency. His idea of journalism was that each paper spoke for itself, that the paper of to-day should not be governed or influenced by that which preceded or followed it, that each number was but the mirror of the events and of the opinions which it recorded, which might be changed by the new developments and circumstances of the succeeding day.—*Sentinel.*

Plain Facts.

The number of Republicans in the country is estimated in round numbers at 3,300,000, of Democrats 3,000,000. To beat Grant a candidate must be opposed to him who can poll the *entire* Democratic vote and a part of the Republican vote. A candidate who fails in both these particulars cannot beat Grant. Greeley fails in both. For example:

The white Republican vote. It has been demonstrated since the Cincinnati nominations were made that Mr. Greeley has been unable to draw any support from the Republican ranks.—Not one prominent Republican who did go into the Liberal movement before the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention has pronounced for Mr. Greeley since. Not one Republican newspaper which was not committed to the Liberal movement before the Convention has come out for Mr. Greeley since. As far as he is concerned, all Republicans who were not Liberals before the Convention must still remain inside the regular Republican organisation

2. *The negro vote.* All the advices from the South concur that Mr. Greeley's nomination has made no impression whatever upon the negroes They are blindly obedient to their leagues, which are controlled by Grant's office-holders. The recent negro conventions at New Orleans and Troy declared emphatically for Grant.

3. *The Liberal Republican vote.*—This is composed almost wholly of the free trade Republicans and the German Republicans. Both of these elements refuse to support Mr. Greeley, and are preparing to organize for the campaign against him.

4. *The Democratic vote.* An important proportion of the Democracy will not vote for Mr. Greeley under any circumstances. They may not compose a majority of the party yet; but if they compose but thirty per cent., or even twenty per cent., their resistance is fatal to Mr. Greeley, for the entire Democratic vote is essential to his success.

If, therefore, he can command no Republican support, and only a partial Democratic support, he cannot beat Grant.

Why, therefore, should he remain in the field? Why should he not withdraw, so that some candidate can be nominated who can combine the entire Democratic vote and the vote of Republicans dissatisfied with Grant? Finally, what useful purpose will be subserved if the Baltimore Convention indorses a man who is beaten from the start?—*World.*

Why it is Thankful.

The Grand Rapids *Democrat* says it thanks "the Connecticut Democrats for voting for Mr. Ferry and electing him, not because he is a Republican and will support Grant, not because it will smash the Radical party or ring in Connecticut or anywhere else, for it will do no such thing, but as furnishing proof that the Liberal movement is a sham and a humbug, got up in the interest of the Republican party, with no other object under heaven than to demoralize and destroy the Democratic party. Elect Greeley, and in less time than has intervened between the election of Mr. Ferry and his declaring that he shall remain in the old Republican party, he will slap the Democracy in the face and call them fools for being gulled by his promise.

* * *

The singular circumstance of the son of the President being sent to Europe at the Government expense, in charge of the General of the army, who appears for the first time in the *role* of dry nurse; and the daughter of the same high official going the same road in charge of the late Secretary of the Navy, is one of those shadows which, to use the favorite phrase of a highly esteemed friend, *adumbrate* coming events.

The Prince of Wales was dined and wined in the United States, as was also one of Russia's Imperial Grand Dukes; Grant naturally desires to familiarize his heir apparent and princess royal with the habits and manners of royalty, so that when his plans shall all have culminated and this Man on Horseback shall reign over a nation of serfs, his family will be prepared to meet all the social exigencies of the occasion.

Some mullet head will object that Fred. Grant pays his own way in Europe. He does so, after a fashion, using the money paid to him by the people as an officer of the army, the duties of which he is neglecting in violation of positive law.

But when did law stand in the way of Grant [illegible] as President of the United [illegible] ously injured.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following persons have paid during last month, the sum set opposite their names as subscription to the Courier:

D Y Husselman	$1 00
A. Y. Hooper	2 00
J. B. Hoover	1 00
O. C. Packer	1 00
Fred Ensley	2 00
Rev. W. B. Sandoe	1 00
Philip Fluke	2 00
Dr. G. Murphy	1 00
A. C. Dawson	1 00
Levi Brown	1 00
A. Kalbacher	3 20
Geo. Barney	2 00
J. W. Miller	1 00
M. Sheets	1 00
J. H. Ehlers	2 00
Andrew Boyd	2 00
David McDaniel	2 00
John Brandon	2 00
D. E. Palmer	1 00
Ohio Bridge Co.	1 00

The supplemental treaty *fiasco* was a clean and clear back down upon the part of Grant, whether from the growl of the British lion or the influence of Wall street and the bond-holders.—Jackson's old motto put in practice, would have saved us the disgrace brought upon us by the President.—Had he asked for nothing but what was right, this crawling out of a foolish demand would have been saved us.

Mr. Grant got an idea that it would be popular to bully Britain, but on the first shake of the lion's mane he turns tail and runs.

Oh! for the good old days of Andrew Jackson.

* * *

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* is losing much prestige in this part of the State in its foolish attempt to dictate to the Indiana Democracy the course the party should pursue, on the presidential question. As the former party organ of the Democracy of the State, it has forced an opinion from many who have heretofore passed over its many idyosincracies in silence. Its daily warfare upon tried and true leaders in the Democratic ranks of the party in State, is sorely vexatious to the democracy. It is misrepresenting sentiment now, as it will find in a few weeks.—*Columbia City Post.*

* * *

Baltimore, in years gone by, was a lucky place for democratic nominations. Andrew Jackson, in 1832 was, nominated in that city, and elected: Van Buren also, nominated at Baltimore in 39, Polk in '44, and Pierce in 52. The nominations in 1860, (of Douglas by the regular and Breckinridge by the seceder's convention) were not attended with the same luck! Lincon and Johnson were also nominated at Baltimore, in 1864.

* * *

There are now six Presidential tickets in the field, to wit. Davis and Parker, Labor Reform; Greeley and Brown, Liberal Republican; Woodhull and Douglass, Damphools; Adams and Howard, Anti-Secret Society; Grant and and Wilson, National Labor Union; Davis and Russell, Temperance. Two nominations are yet to to be made, at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

* * *

In 1869, Andrew Johnson being President, the expenses for Congress, the Executive, Judiciary, and the Territories, amounted to $11,371,979.

In 1871, Uiysses S. Grant being President, the expenses for the same things, amounted to $18.020,054.

How does this appear to the friends of the economical administration of public affairs?

Fashion Fatal to Polygamy.

The Senate elect from the yet unborn State of Deseret, in an argument delivered a few days since before the House Judiciary Committee, said that polygamy would cease to exist when Mormon wives come into competition, in the matter of dress, with the other women of the world, and their millinery bills begin to pour in upon their husbands. The Pacific Railroad, with the Gentile emigration encouraged by it, will soon make the distinction between the possession of one wife and that of two very serious, to say nothing of the indefinite number of wives popularly attributed to the leading saints of Utah

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J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTIC

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,

SHOT GUNS,

PISTOLS, &c, &c.

Having just established my quarters at Auburn, I am ready to attend to all calls in my line. All orders promptly executed. Special attention given to repairing. Shop East of the Methodist Church.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of Clement Ross, will offer at public auction on the premises, in accordance with the provisions of said Testator's last will and testament, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1872, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, an improved farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of land, known as the Ross farm, situated in Section five, Butler tp., DeKalb county, Indiana. Said farm is appraised at Forty dollars per acre, and will be sold to the highest bidder for a sum not less than Four Thousand Two Hundred Dollars.

TERMS:—One fourth of the purchase money down, the ballance in three equal annual payments, with interest; the purchaser giving his notes secured by mortgage on the premises, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. I will also at the same time and place, offer for sale the personal property of said Testator, on the following terms: All sums of three dollars or under cash, over three dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with security, with interest from date. Said sale will be made subject to the rights of John Emery Lessee of said Real Estate.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Parthina Hunt is Plaintiff and Charles Maryweather is Defendant require me to make the sum of Nine Hundred and Thirty-six Dollars and ten cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1872,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The North-west fractional quarter (¼) of section [illegible] thirty-four [illegible] north of range twelve [illegible] containing one hundred and forty-four acres, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, Interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, [illegible]

GEO. W. MAXWELL, Deputy.

J. L. BEST, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[illegible] tion drawn up and filled immediately.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Augustus Fox is Plaintiff and Joseph Johnson and Rebecca Johnson are Defendants, required me to make the sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five dollars and Twenty-nine cents, with interest on said Decree and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section eight, 8, township thirty-four, 34 and the north half of the west half of the south quarter of section No. nine, 9, township thirty-four 34, range twelve, 12, containing eighty acres more or less in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep'ty.

Goodwin, Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 5, 1872.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Lemuel J. Holmes is Plaintiff and Ernest C. B. Reyer is Defendant require me to make the sum of Two hundred and five dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1872,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section Twenty-seven, 27, township thirty-four, 34, range, 12, twelve, and the east half of the south east quarter of section twenty-eight, 28, township thirty-four, 34, range, 12, twelve, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
G. W. Maxwell, Dep'ty.

W. H. Dills, Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 4, 1872.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS,

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him either by note or account and satisfy [illegible] tion to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

NOTICE.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term, 1872

George Cressinger,
vs
Nancy Cressinger,
Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James E. Rose his attorney and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Nancy Cressinger is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of Aug. A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 13th day of May, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of youth errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

PIANO!

For Sale.

A fine 7½ Octave Piano for sale Cheap.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. Affgrists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

In all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the bear of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St. FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chief House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

GEO. DEWALD & CO

ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

Dry Goods!

Were bought low and will be sold low for cash. Remember the Old One Price Store, established in 1839, and when wanting Dry Good or Notions give them a call.

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,

107 COLUMBIA STREET

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

RFADY MDAE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!

For this are we, doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and upward
Coats at $2.50, 4.75, 3.00, 3 50, 4.00 and upward.
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25, 2.00 and upward. Pants at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and upwards.
These goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast Corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Small pox played out.

The June bug cometh.

Potato bugs are plenty.

Tramp printers are plenty.

The wool market has opened.

More new buildings going up.

Road working is the order of the day now.

Ice cream in abundance at Smith & Hare's.

Are we going to have a dance on the 4th of July?

Some of our farmers are replanting their corn fields.

There is talk of celebrating the 4th of July at this place.

The Democratic State Convention meets next Wednesday.

There was a one-horse show exhibited at Corunna last Tuesday.

The ever present potato bug creates a demand for Paris green.

Cool soda water drawn from the Ice land by Davenport & Co.

For a good glass of soda water call on Davenport & Co. 25 tickets for one dollar

Sheep shearing is about over. We know a fellow that can "make the wool fly."

We know a good joke on a fellow, but we darsn't tell it. We're older than he is but he weighs the most.

Remember Davenport & Co. sell wall paper at Fort Wayne and Detroit prices, and trim it without extra charge.

We saw Dolly Varden hats "till you could'nt rest," last Sunday, and just think that they are the nicest hat out.

The days are now lengthing at the rate of one minute and a quarter per day. This will be the rate of increase till June 21.

Sheep shearing season is near at hand, and farmers carry smiling faces in expectation of receiving good prices for their wool.

We hope the poets throughout the county will commence to contribute to the Courier again, for the fact is waste paper is becoming scarce.

Mr. Little has lost his cow—she is one of those Dolly Varden cows and he suggests that the finder weather-board her before bringing 'him to her.'

Who was that fellow that took a lady out in a top buggy, "not many years ago," and rode all day with the top down? His lady had a "gingham umbrella," though.

We notice our friend, Mike Long, Jr., mooving into his new house on 4th street. Mike has been some time getting it to suit him but now he has a neat and pleasant home.

Any person wanting a boy 21 years old to shear sheep for them, can be accommodated by leaving word at this office. He says he can get away with anything of his age. Blatt!!

The flies are getting ready for biz. There will be just thirteen million more this summer than last. Bald-headed men can keep them off by annointing the apex of their craniums with molasses.

The new landlady at the Sedan Hotel "dishes up" a square meal on short notice. But if you could have seen Bill and Mack "dish it down" you would't of thought that they were *young* at the business.

Potato bugs frisky; buzz saws active; rain refreshing; suicides numerous; garden "sass" dawning; colic at work; politics lively, and May played out. Glad of it. Welcome June, that bringeth "perfect days."

A young gentleman of the nobby order created a sensation one evening last week, while reading to a circle of young ladies a poetical effusion. "To a beautiful Belle" pronouncing the last word in two syllables, thus: "To a beautiful Bel-ly."

The Indiana State Sabbath School Convention will meet at Logansport on the 11th of this month, and remain in session three days. The programme is full of interest, and those who attend will undoubtedly have a pleasant time. Arrangements are being made for half fare railroad tickets, and the citizens of Logansport extend a cordial invitation to Sunday Schools throughout the State to send delegates and enjoy their hospitality.

A farmer named Briston, who disappeared from his home, in this county, twenty-seven years ago, returned yesterday, having in the mean-time wandered all over the habitable globe as a tramp printer.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Strayed.—A brindle cow, in a very thin condition. There is no other marks that she can be described by. She left the first of last week. Any person knowing of her whereabouts will accommodate the owner by leaving word at this office.

We know a young lady that took a pack of cards from a fellow's pocket, and he tried to smooth it over by telling her that they belonged to another party. Young man beware, the way of the transgressor is hard. O, think of the future and play no games of chance.

Messrs. L. T. and C. Mock, formerly of this city, have removed to Auburn, in this State, and are about establishing a factory for manufacturing chair wood work. We hope they will be successful in their enterprise.—*Ft. Wayne Republican.*

The first, and most perfect piece of acting ever given in Fort Wayne was that of Robt McWade, in the play of Rip Van Winkle. We like him better than Jefferson, and his version is much more attractive.

We know of a fellow that soaked his head for a half an hour, the other day.—There's something ails him, and a friend advised him to try the above remedy, as he is tender in years, and, of course, has poor ideas of such diseases. Soak again, and try it for hour this time.

We learn that J. F. Radcliff, formerly of the *Air Line*, has entered into partnership with R. H. Weaver, of Angola, for the publication of a Republican paper in that place. With their experience we have no doubt Steuben will now be furnished with a first-class paper.

Accident.—The season for accidents with buzz saws has set in. Last week we recorded one and now comes a colored man, at St. John's station, with the same complaint. He was thrown against a saw in the steam mill at that place and had one of the bones in his arm sawed into and an ugly cut across the breast.

The swindlers have started on their annual tour among the farmers, introducing new machinery for mowers, plows, etc.—When they meet a man who don't take the papers, they appoint him an agent for the township, take a contract which the farmer signs and this 'contract,' when cut in two proves to be a note which greeney has to pay.

During the decoration ceremonies at the Cemetry, in Fort Wayne, on Thursday last, while firing a salute, a young man named Johny Downey, was seriously injured by a premature discharge of the gun His right arm received the force of the discharge near the shoulder, and the flesh was badly burned and torn.

As we did not decorate in this place last Thursday a large number went to Ft. Wayne for that purpose. The procession was large, the music was excellent, the address quite eloquent and the exercises short, and consequently interesting. Barring the accident every thing passed off pleasantly.

P. T. Barnum is making his way Fort Wayne-ward with the greatest exhibition that ever traveled through the country—combining circus, menagerie, wax-works, and a thousand and one curiosities. We shall refer to this mammoth exhibition from time to time, in order that our readers may fully understand the sight that is in store for them—providing they wish to attend it.

Two Auburn boys, high toned, you know, went on the back street to spend the evening with some lady friends. They had the light fixed all right but forgot to put down the curtains. Some other boys were strolling by when their attention was attracted by a shrill song resembling that of a bird that builds its nest in barns or under bridges—"Pee-wee"—and the boys listened to their song the enchantment of which—the song or something else—seemed to rivet them to the spot.

Doct. Davenport took a vote on the mail car, the other day, with the following result: Gen. Grant 2, Mrs. Woodhull 1.—The latter vote was cast by a darky porter who sells pea nuts. The result was immediately telegraphed to Washington, with instructions to place it to the credit of John Peter. The above two votes were cast by the clever doctor himself, claiming, as he weighed 600 pounds, that he had enough material about him to make half a dozen ordinary Radicals.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Years ago, says the New Albany *Ledger*, we had Romanite and Rambo apples for forty cents per bushel, peaches by the wagon load, and plums without end. People were not then educated in the great art of horticulture. Now we have abundance of science of and no fruit, a great deal of knowledge and no apples; long catalogues with hard names, but no plums A change in the programme is loudly called for, and scientific horticulturists should inform us how to overcome disease, insects, and the climate influences.

Fourth of July Celebration.—A large meeting of our citizens was held at the Court House last Tuesday evening, to determine whether we should celebrate or not. Of course it was decided that we do so in a regular old fashioned way, with a grand public dinner, eloquent speeches, with bands of music, a grand military parade, a regular genuine balloon ascension, a mammoth bower dance, and fire works in the evening, with a section of deep toned artillery to help us along. Five hundred dollars have been donated to defray all expenses. Let there be a rousing time—a glorious time—with as little drunkenness as possible. Hurrah!

John Decker has a field of wheat, of 90 acres, on his farm one and a half mile north of the city, which is the best piece of wheat we have seen this year. It stands well over the entire field and is nearly ready to head out. With favorable weather it will probably yield 30 bushels to the acre and that will be a very large average for this season. He tells us that the ground was fitted in good order and then the seed was drilled both ways, using 1¼ bushels to the acre. Some of our farmers who have poor fields of wheat might profit by this hint.—*Laporte Argus.*

Seventeen Republican papers in Illinois are supporting Greeley and Brown. Is not that some evidence that it is possible to elect Greeley?—*State Sentinel.*

How about Indiana. We had better look at home first before we go abroad The Radicals are a unit on this point but we are not. Some claim that they will abide the decision of the Baltimore convention and yet they are working op only for Greeley.

The Democratic party is now divided into two sections.—One desirous to destroy the organization and barter its principles and influence for official plunder; while the other is zealously laboring to maintain its political integrity. The former brands the latter as impractical because it will not consent to trade. The latter is determined to preserve its honor if it thereby meets defeat.—*LaGrange Standard.*

Not yet, Mr. *Standard*. Not half so bad as the Republican party. We have no ticket in the field while you have two.—We are still in hopes that one ticket will be sufficient and that will be nominated at Baltimore, and that it will not be Horace Greeley.

NO MORE SMALL-POX.

We are glad to remark this week that after close inspection we feel safe in announcing the entire disappearance of this loathsome disease from our midst. Elsewhere will be found a certificate of some of our physicians. By good fortune it has been nipped in the bud, in the first case that appeared There is no cause now to prevent any one from visiting our place. If we thought there was a shadow of a chance for it to still crop out we would not make the above announcement.

Belled cows ranging the streets are a terrible nuisance—especially, when cropping grass around our office.—*Auburn Courier.*

The idea of cropping grass in the streets around a printing office is richness. What kind of a country town do you live in, Mr. Courier?—*Ken. Standard.*

Well, you see we've got a good soil here and grass springs up most anywhere it has a chance. Some places, you know, won't produce even mullen stocks, and we are not surprised that our neighbor never sees a spear of grass, because there's no ground to back it. We prefer having a few stocks of grass on our streets, to a corporation debt like Kendallville.

Wool.—According to all Eastern advices the wool market is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The agitation of the question of repealing entirely or reducing the duty on foreign wools, and the uncertainty concerning the final action of Congress in the matter unsettle prices. The recent land purchases of Australian wools and South American sheep skins for this country, and the incoming clip, combined with the advance in gold, tends to lower prices.

Good clean washed, free from burs is worth 60 to 65c. Tub washed 70c, unwashed, burry and black at the usual reduction. The general unsettled condition of both financial and political affairs should induce caution in dealing in wool, as prices may at any moment drop greatly to the detriment of the trader. An early marketing of the clip will probably insure full prices.

SMALL-POX.

We, the physicians of Auburn, in order to correct erroneous reports in regard to the above disease, would state that there is no case of that character in Auburn or vicinity, to our knowledge. There has been but two cases, Mr. Lauferty's child, in Auburn, which case is now entirely cured, and one three mills east, which proved fatal May 9th, 1872.

And as the necessary sanitary measures have been taken, we give it as our opinion that the disease will not spread further.

J. H. Ford,
J. B. Casebeer, } Attending Phy's.
C. Knorr,
J. J. Littlefield,
J. A. Cowan,
J. Spooner, } Consulting Phy's

Auburn, Indiana, June 3, 1872.

A CARD.

To my Patrons in Auburn and Vicinity.

Thankful to a kind Providence for the entire restoration of my family to health and being now free from that loathsome, small pox, over which I had no control, in having my child infected; I would state, that grateful for past favors I hope to merit your confidence and patronage as before.

Yours, truly,
Samuel Lauferty.

From Spencerville,

Ed. Courier:

We have been having exciting times at S. for a few days past First came a grand exhibition of stereoscopic views, musical wonders, etc., on the 25th, but wonderful as it may appear nobody had any inclination to see the exhibition, although several complimentary tickets were issued. It was simply "casting pearls before swine" probably; at all events, not even the presented tickets were used.

This exhibition had a troupe of three. One wore a dilapidated stove-pipe, another a very beautiful but superanuated slouch hat, and the other a very ancient cap, the other dress, of each, being in fashion with the covering of the head, one of them bening most of the time bare foot.

Why the people could not appreciate the magnificence of an exhibition with such a grand troupe seems inexplicable.

But the chief of the show, the plug hat man, nothing daunted remained over until Monday, when his musical voice could be heard saying in a nasal twang, prize candy, when he finally had his baggage receptacle (an old paper covered valise) repaired, and bid adieu to S., leaving on the old fashioned pedal train for the east.

The other exhibition on the 27th made a very respectable appearance, and seemed to have very gentlemanly managers.

The wind was so high that their canvass could not be raised until evening, when the wind ceased blowing the canvass was put up and the show went on An audience of at least five hundred were in attendance, and from its numerous and frequent cheerings seemed to be highly pleased with the performance. O. S.

R. R. Accident.—By the bursting of a wheel on the gravel train on the Eel River Road, last Friday, eleven cars were wrecked and one man seriously injured.

Radical Misrepresentation.

A correspondent from Fairfield Center informs us that at a Republican caucus in that place, a few days ago, a Mr. Reincohl, the "red hot" Radical candidate for Senator in this district, made a speech which was wholly made up of assertions. When Mr. Reincohl attempted his misrepresentations in hopes that the citizens of Fairfield would swallow them down, he made a sorry mistake. They know something of the swindling and corruption of the Grant administration, and any attempt at sugar coating it over by smooth-tongued offices seekers, of which the Grant parties now mainly composed, will not meet much favor in any intelligent community When such men as Sumner and Trumbull rise up from this reeking corruption and tell us that "it is the most corrupt government the world ever saw," though they are our political opponents we must believe them because they have been where it exists, and Mr. Reincohl has not. We have the assertion of a petty aspirant to office against the positive evidence of such men as Horace Greeley, Shurz, Col. McClure and a host of other Republicans who cannot stifle conscience in the miserable mal-administration of the affairs of the country. Mr. Reincohl may think he can slip in one corner of the county under the impression that the citizens have not heard of these things yet and make most extravagant assertions to the contrary, but he blunders, miserably blunders, and insults the intelligence of our citizens in so doing. We are informed that he asserted in this "red hot" speech, that there had only been $50,000 squandered under the Grant administration. It is only necessary to compare this assertion with its author to show the thieving propensity of the office seekers and corrupt leaders of the whole party. Does Mr. Reincohl claim that $5,000 willcover the corruptions and frauds perpetrated upon the people of the county by an army of thieves now holding office under Grant? How does this statement accord with the report of Mr. Garfield, of $8,00,000 of pension frauds, revenue frauds 500,000,000, as grouped together by the leading Washington Republican paper average annual stealage $125,000,000 Grant's incumbency $375,000,000. How does it accord with the frauds perpetrated by Leet at New York, with the Robeson corruption, whitewashed as it is, and with the millions of dollars stolen from the southern states by carpet baggers appointed by Grant. And where has any been punished except in the case of a defalting paymaster, who had no money and consequently was consigned to punishment because he could not buy up officials to prevent his imprisonment. The assertion that out of 300 officials 298 were punished is even more ridiculous than the first, because it virtually admits the great number of frauds perpetrated, of the large proportion of rascals in office, while the average amount of stealings as stated by Mr. Reineohl would less than $200 each, a sum that most any one could pay, rather than go to prison. This logic may suit the biased minds and prejudices of a few Radicals but it wont go down with the masses.

They must have something more tangible than the dwarfed opinions and assertions of those who want to get their hands into the public crib, and at the same time cry out for honesty and purity. Let us have peace, not such peace as Grant has given us, but that peace that assures us of an honest administration of the Government.

Newark Delaware and Northwestern Railway.

Those interested in this road met pursuant to adjournment, at Ottawa, Ohio, on the 21st ult. Large delegations were present from nearly every point along the line of the road.

The meeting was called to order, H. P. Eaton in the chair. On motion Dr. H. Huber, of Glandorf, was elected Secretary.

Upon call of the Chairman the committee appointed by the meeting at Ada to examine the present articles of incorporation in the light of recent legislation, and report as to whether any change was necessary, as well as to devise a plan of procedure for the construction of the road, presented the following report:—

Your committee report that after an examination of the present articles of incorporation, and of the circumstances under which they were filed, have grave doubts as to the legality of proceedings under them; and they are also of opinion that, in view of the recent legislation, a smaller amount of capital stock is necessary than that named in these articles of incorporation. They would therefore suggest:

1st. That new articles of incorporation be filed with a capital of two million dollars.

2d. That books be opened as soon as practicable for subscription to the capital stock of the road.

3d. That as soon as the necessary amount of stock is subscribed, the company organize by the election of a President and Director.

4th. That the President and Directors proceed to put into operation the machinery for a vote under the Boesel Bill for material aid to the road, in the several counties, townships, cities and towns along the line.

On motion the report was adopted as read.

On motion a committee consisting of one from each county, township, town and city represented in the meeting was appointed for the purpose of selecting incorporators.

Dr. Huber being called called away, on motion of J. L. Olncy, W. C. G. Krauss was elected Secretary.

The committee presented the following report:

Your committee beg leave to report as follows:—The number of incorporators should be eleven, and we suggest the following named gentlemen as suitable for incorporators: Lewis Evans, of Licking county; J. C. Evans, of Delaware county; Hylas Sabine and A. J. Blake, of Union county, A. Ream D. A Klinger, of Hardin county; J. J. Ferrall and H. P. Eaten of Allen county; Frank Bugel, Hiram Day and J. L. H. Long, of Putnam county.

Lewis Evans, Ch'n.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion the incorporators were requested to have the articles of incorporation drawn up and filed immediately.

The meeting was then addressed by Gen. Parkhust, of Coldwater; J. C. Evans of Delaware; A. J. Blake, of Richwood, and others, upon the importance of and the necessity for the construction of the road, after which, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

H. P. Eaton, Ch'n.
W. C. G. Krauss, Sec'y.

Whitney's Musical Guest is doing much towards the advancement of this beautiful art. It gives in every number music worth more than the subscription price per year The June number contains a song and chorus entitled "Sometime," the quartettes "June," and "morning," a Sunday School chorus "Jerusalem the Golden," etc. At the low price of $1.00 a year, it should find a welcome in every household Send 10 cents for specimen copy. Address W. W. Whitney, Toledo, Ohio.

CHAMPIONS.

Champion Reapers and Mowers—Champions, with that 'tried and true' self-rake that has been in successful operation for more than nine years, without the need of any great change. Champion's—the machine with the wrought iron frame. Champion's—without the 'old fashioned' over hanging reed. Champion's—with no complicated self rake hid from the eye, but a 'big thing' in imagination. Champions—the best made, easiest handled, most durable, lightest draft machine in use. Over 75 in DeKalb county and not a farmer gone back on them. I have the Champion in stock and hold it as an article of merchandise, the same that I do any of my shelf goods. I have all confidence in the Champion and know that it will stand on its own merits.

My stock of Agricultural Implements consists in part of the Champion, the Gump Sulky Horse Rake, the Western Walking Cultivator, the Thomas & Nishwitz Harrows. I extend an invitation to the farmers generally to call and see my goods and buy if they suit.

J. A. Matson, Waterloo, Ind.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros, proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No, send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men nave now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of '1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonshingly low prices. Remember the place

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction 'guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

MARRIAGES.

CASEBEER—NYCUM—Tuesday evening, June 4th, at the Berry Street M. E. Church, Fort Wayne by Rev. A. Marine, Dr. J. B. Casebeer, of Auburn, and Miss Sarah E. Nycum, of Fort Wayne.

No cake yet, but kinder expect some. The Doctor came nigh surprising his friends with his sudden departure into the equatorial temperature of matrimony. If we had not been told about two weeks ago by some dozen different persons, we would surely have had our "har" raised by the news. As it is, it comes in a little less tone than a nitro-glycerine explosion, The Doctor is a clever, aimable gentleman, one of our best citizens and we are glad to learn how nigh he come in the successful performance of so great a feat as getting married, without the loss of a single soul. His bonny bride is spoken of as a lady of rare accomplishments and we wish the happy couple a life of joy and happiness.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers) equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, *Mo.* No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Snyder, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to solvent.

ALEXANDER PROVINES.

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for
Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DEFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargain in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.

GREAT OFFERING.

SUMMER
Dry Goods!
AT
ROOT & Co.,
90 COLUMBIA St.

We shall open this week a full line of
Summer Suitings
in Buff, Ecru and Dun Colored Linens, Chinese Grass Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Wash Poplins, also handsome line of White Stripe Victoria Lawns Arighton Stripe Suitings, Stripe Piques, Figured Swiss and Organdies for Polonaise and Ball Suits, at 20c and 25c per yard and upward.

We have added this week to our
PARASOL STOCK
A great variety with Alpine and Tourist handles, also buff pongee parasols and sun umbrellas, 75c 90c, $1 and $1.25 each forming altogether the largest and cheapest line in the city.

We would call special attention to our unequaled assortment of
SUMMER HOSIERY.
for gentlemen's, ladies' and children's wear, comprising full lines of regular made English and German goods, Balbriggan hose, lisle thread hose extra length, and in every size from four to inches.

Our new room in second story, devoted to the sale of ready made
SUIT AND SHAWLS
Has been a great success. We open daily new and desirable suits (made in the best manner and warranted to fit well) of white victoria, lawn, linen, seersucker and other materials, at very low prices

We add this week to our stock a few pieces of very handsome
JAPANESE SILKS
in checks, stripes and brocho figures, to which especial attention is called. We also have a choice line of neat stripe summer silks in black and white and colored stripes at $1, $1,25 and $1,50 per yard

We are now showing by far the largest and most valuable collection of
REAL LACES.
We have shown, in block thread trimming laces black Guipure laces, also black thread barbes, point lace barbes and Collars, point lace handkerchiefs, valenciennes lace handkerchiefs and collars, also new styles of ruffles for the neck, etc.

We have now open a magnificent line of Housekeeping
LINENS AND COTTENS,
in sheetings and pillow casings, table linens and napkins, table covers, curtain goods, toilet quilts, honey comb quilts, etc. Also our usual fine line of domestic cotton goods, comprising the best known and most popular brands.
ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIANMARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,
Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of
GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE
in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,
FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.
Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.
SMITH & HARE

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING
J. & P. PIERR,
Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,
will exhibit the latest spring styles
PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
Mounring Bonnets,
LEGHORNS AND STRAWS.
Flowers and Ribbons in all shades, Torqueise Crapes, Velours and Silks
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Cheap Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We guarantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.
No. 1 Phoenix Block.

KNABE & CO.'S
PIANOS!
Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.
OVER
TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!
Of these celebrated Instruments
Sold in this Country and Europe.
Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.
They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silvre Medals.
KNABE PIANOS
Are universally conceded to be the leading
FIRST-CLASS
Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.
C. L. HILL,
General Agent,
No. 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

J. A. BOOZER. E. E. BLATTNER.
Boozer & Blattner
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods
Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Croceries,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.
We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:
"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chaily,
Marl Suitings,
Whalens,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.
Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,
Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
American & French prints
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,
We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.
Dolly Var den Slip'r
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
Of all kinds.
We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S,
Oppoisite the Court Home.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

LOOK OUT.
FLEDDERMAN
can and will sell
CLOTHING
And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His
Merchant Tailoring
Department is
Chuck Full
of goods and he is making the
Nicest Fits!
In the city.
No. 27 Est Maine-st.

Mark Twain on His Travels.

I got into the cars and took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. That female's face was a perfect insurance company for her—it insured her against ever getting married to anybody except a blind man.—Her mouth looked like a cracked in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression in her face than there is in a cup of cold custard. She appeared as if she had been through one famine and got about two thirds through another. She was old enough to be great grandmother to Mary that had a little lamb. She was chewing prize pop corn, and carried in her hand a yellow rose, while a band box and a cotton umbrella nestled sweetly by her side, I could'nt guess whether she was on a mission of charity, or going West to start a saw mill. I was full of curiosity to hear her speak; so I said:

The exegencies of tne time require great circumspection in a person who is treveling.

What?

Says I, The orb of day shines resplendent in the vault above.

She hitched around uneasy like, then she raised her umbrella and said—

I don't want any of your sass—get out! And I got.

Then I took a seat alongside a thin fellow, who looked like the ghost of Hamlet lengthened out. He was a stately cuss, and he was reading.

Said I, Mister, did you ever see a camel leopard? I said camel leopard because it is a pious animal, and never eats any grass without getting down on its knees. He said he had'nt seen a camel leopard. Then said I, do you chew tobacco?

He said, No sir.

Then I said, How sweet is nature.

He took this for a conundrum and said he did'nt know. Then he said he was deeply interested in the history of a great man. Alas! he exclaimed we are but few.

I told him that I knew one; the man that made my cooking stove was a great man.

Then he asked, Would I read?

Says I, What you got?

He replied, Watts' Hymns, Reveries by Moonlight, and How to spend the Sabbath.

I said, None of them for Hannah, but if he had an unabridged Business Directory of New York City, I would take a little read.

Then he said, Young man, look at these gray hairs.

I told him I saw them, and when a man got as old as he was he ought to dye.—Said I, You need'nt think these hairs are any signs of wisdom, it's only a sign that your system lacks iron; and I advise you to go home and swallow a crowbar.

He to[illegible] and what little entente cordiale there was between us was spilled. It turned out that he was chaplain of a base ball club.

When we got to Rochester I called for a bowl of bean soup. It ought to be called lean soap. I send you the receipt for making it:

Take a lot of water, wash it well, and broil it until it is brown on both sides, then very carefully pour one bean into it and let it simmer. When the bean begins to get restless, sweeten it with salt, then put it up in air-tight cans, hitch each can to a brick, and chuck them overboard, and the soup is done.

The above receipt originated with a man in Iowa, who got up suppers on odd occasions for Odd Fellows. He has a receipt for oyster soup, leaving out the salt part.

Speaking of Iowa reminds me of the way I got money to pay for my ticket and pay for that fellow's supper. I bet a few dollars that I could tell him how much water to a quart went under the railroad bridge over the Missipi at Dubuque in a year. He bet, and I said two pints to a quart. I won the bet, but after all, that supper was a swindle. If the city didn't settle [illegible] its old settlers [illegible] failure, and the city too.

[illegible] Pennsylvania Bull Dog.

There is a man in Darby, Pa., who purchased a bull dog which he proposed to turn loose in his store at night in order to scare away the burglars. The first evening after he obtained possession of the animal, he locked it in the store and went away a happy man. The next morning early, he went around to the store and unlocked the door. The dog was vigilant—the man was surprised to see how exceedingly dilgent that dog was—for no sooner was the door opened than the dog seized its owner by the leg, and seemed to be animated by an earnest and vigorous resolution not to let go until it had removed at least one good mouthful. And the man pushed the dog back and shut the door on its ribs until the animal relaxed its jaws; and then the man kicked the dog into the store as if he was in a hurry to do something. Then he suspended business for a week, and spent the vacation firing at that dog through the windows, and down the chimney, and up through the cellar ceiling, with a shot gun, trying to exterminate him. And that mercantile establishment did not open for trade until the man had paid twice the first cost of the dog to the dog's former owner to come and take it home; and then, when he got in, he found that during the bombardment holes had been shot through mackeral barrels, and coal oil cans, and sweet oil kegs so that [illegible] everywhere. Dogs have no more charms for this man.

Too Much for the Colonel.

When Colonel Henry Wilson was in Boston, raising a regiment, a little fellow one day presented himself at headquarters and asked for a commission.

[illegible] service? asked Colonel Wilson.

Yes, Colonel, I was in the three months service.

Were you at the battle of Bull Run?

I was.

Colonel Wilson has [illegible] vein of humor in him; so, winking at his staff, he asked:

And did you run?

I used due diligence, Colonel. I did the best I could, but I couldn't keep up [illegible]

Auburn, Ind.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Mill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
5 " Mill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " Butt do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Belting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
5 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
1 " American do
1 " German Steel;
5 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Mill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Iron Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " [illegible]
5500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horseshoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vises;
500 Set Cast [illegible];
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons Malleable Iron.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Casks sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Dox. pressed pans assorted
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Staff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

McDOUGAL'S CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL.

55 Columbia street.

Z. C. OALLINGER,

Successor to C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 57, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

Gorver & Baker's Sewing Machine IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut oulding. All of which will be sold at bottom [illegible] the public is respectfully [illegible]

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we respectfully solicit the patronage of the publ promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The first Saturday of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination [illegible] required, [illegible] evidence of good moral character quired in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r.

THE

PIONEER STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW SPRING GOODS

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins, Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jugment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

KNOWN AS THE

PALACE OF FASHION

LOOK AROUND,

FRIENDS, AND

Buy Your Clothing

FROM PARTIES

Reliable, Prompt an Reasonable,

In price. There will be

Nothing Green in That?

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS.

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

MARTIN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

MARTIN & SONS.

Grand Spring Opening

A THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods jus purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delaies at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c,
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50 Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans	-	-	9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio	-	-	25 "
Second Quality	-	-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10 Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00 Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Cherry Wine,	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 50
Catawba Wine	1 00		

Fish, Fish,

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ¼ bo's 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, WHEAT FRUITS, ETC.

Havnna Choice Cigars.

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $3 00

Tobaccos

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	-	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

—CALL AT—

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city.

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 13, 1872. No. 24.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares	4.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	16.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	6.00	9.00	11.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	50.00	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice [illegible] DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield,
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and Surgery, will promptly tend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hase's shoe store, Auburn.
R. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

BICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. BICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind. will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
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PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary. GUY PLUM, W. M.

I. O. O. F
Auburn Lodge, No 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Secretary. JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe S. L. YANDES, C. P.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Harrison-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 31, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn Ind.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleeper's, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines to make quick time and good connections, and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 56
Bluffton	2 41	8 31
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 20	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 [illegible]
Connersville	[illegible] 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	[illegible] 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 00 a.m	7.00p.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.25
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylor's	8.25	2.30
9.15	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.35	4.57	Collamer	8.03	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libe'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5.[illegible]0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Ronan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,4[illegible] "	3,36 "
Alliance	5,0[illegible] "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1[illegible] "
Orrville	6,23 "	1,53 P. M	3,[illegible] "	7,4[illegible] "
Mansfield.	8,38 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,46 "
Crestline ar	9,10 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line lv	9,40 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,25 P. M	3,05 "	6,10 "
Chicago	7,[illegible]0 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,45 "	12,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,40 P M	2,30 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	3,05 "	4,20 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	4,20 "	5,20 "	2,50 "	6,22 "
Crestline ar	6,00 "	6,40 "	4,20 "	8,05 "
line lv	11,30 A M	7,00 "	4,30 "	8,30 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	7,28 "	5,00 "	9,04 "
Orrville	2,25 "	9,20 "	7,00 "	11,12 "
Alliance	4,40 "	11,00 "	8,50 "	1,15 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	1,04 A. M.	11,05 "	3,37
Pittsburg	8,35 "	2,10 "	12,[illegible]0 A M	4,4[illegible] "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont	1 42		6 43
Reading	2 21		7 05
Jonesville	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	8 15		....
Detroit	6 45		3 3[illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw	4 15		7 30
Lansing	7 35		10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover	7 55		12 52
Jonesville	8 25		1 17
Reading	8 55		1 47
Fremont	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant	10 05		3 02
Waterloo	10 31		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:5[illegible] a m.	x 1:58 p m.	2:1[illegible] p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:40 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2:40 a m.	x11:46 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	[illegible] "	11:56 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:18 a m	2:11 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH. Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
[illegible] Gen'l T'icket gent.

DON'T WHIP HIM.

Our Robby was pinching the kitten,
And kicking his primer about,
And pulling a beetle to pieces,
His face all awry in a pout;
His mamma, who silent and patient,
Had heard all his fretting and noise,
Now reached for the whip on the mantel—
The terror of four year old boys.

But grandma, with snow white 'kerchief
Pinned over her warm loving breast,
Where ten little heads had been pillowed
And sunk into childhood's sweet rest,
Looked up from her little wool stocking,
Just finished and laid on her knee,
And said: 'Dear, you' l ruin his temper,
You had better far let the child be,

"Don't whip him; his father before him
Was flogged and shut up in the dark,
And stood on one foot in the corner,
And disciplined up to the mark;
We gave him no credit for honor,
But watched him as spiders watch flies,
And what did it teach him? Why mainly
To practice deceit and tell lies.

"We called it affection and duty—
God knows we were fond of the boy—
But I guess his remembrance of childhood
Is not quite a well spring of joy;
So put up your yellow whip daughter,
And try little Robby once more;
You see he's forgotten his passion,
And lies half asleep on the floor."

Then grandmother lifted her darling,
And patted his head on her breast,
And sang an old favorite ditty,
'Till all Robby's woes were at rest.
And so the wee whip, bright and yellow,
Was laid on the mantel again;
And that is the way these grandmas
Spoil nine little boys out of ten.

Amusing.

The passengers on one of the Baker street cars laughed some yesterday morning at a scene between the conductor and a well dressed young man from Georgetown. As the car was passing the avenue the young man at the time standing on the platform taking easy, with one foot on a trunk, he was approached by the conductor and his fare demanded. He quietly passed over his five cents.

Conductor: I demand twenty five cents for that trunk.

Young man (hesitatingly): 25 cents? I will not pay it.

Conductor: Then I shall put the trunk off.

You had better not or you may be sorry for it.

Conductor pulls strap, stops car, dumps trunk on the avenue, starts car, and after going some two squares, approaches the young man, who was still as calm as a Summer morning, and in an angry mood says: Now I have put your trunk off, what are you going to do about it?

Well I don't propose to do anything about it; it's no concern of mine; it was not my trunk.

Then why did'nt you tell me?

Because you did not ask me, and I told you you'd be sorry for it.

Then go inside the car.

Oh no, you're good enough company for me out here.

At this juncture a portly German emerges from the car, and angrily says, Mine Goit? you feller, where is mine drunk?

My friend, I think that is your trunk down on the avenue.

Who puts h'm off? I have the monish to pay him. I will see about dot.

The car was stopped, and shortly afterwards the conductor was seen to come sweating up with the trunk on his back—a part of the performance he did not enjoy half as well as did the passengers.

Twelve Reasons why Horace Greeley is "Unfit" President.

1. Because he wears a broad brimmed white hat.

2. Because he owns an old white overcoat.

3. Because he does not chew, smoke or drink whisky.

5. Because he has been poor, and had to work his way unaided.

5. Because he has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst College.

6 Because he never attended a dancing school, and is just as frank and unaffected in his manners as were those honest and patriotic Presidents, General Zachary Taylor and Abraham Lincoln.

7. Because he cannot be bribed or bought, or frightened into wearing a party yoke or submitting to the crack of a party whip.

8. Because he hates political rings, and deals heavy blows against corruption alike in his own party and that of his opponents.

9. Because he affiliates with the common masses, and defends the poor against the encroachments of the corrupt and selfish.

10. Because he does not feel bound to support a candidate for the Presidency before he is nominated.

11. Because, being himself nominated by the unbiased suffrage of a large and patriotic convention, he does not refuse in advance to receive the support of Democrats who think him honest and wise enough to mete out justice to all people, without regard to loyalty, race, color, condition, creed or political name.

12. Because he will be the President of the whole people, and not of any party or any ring.

Tuesday afternoon, a young man, a stranger, jumped from the Cincinnati and Newport suspension bridge into the Ohio River and was drowned. His decent was nearly a hundred feet. After reaching the water he rose to the surface, seemed to struggle for life, and sank just as a yawl appeared at his side. His name is not known, and his body has not been recovered.

A youth of ninety one reverently led to the altar a charming bride of one hundred and six. It is reported that they were married without the consent of their parents.

A Touching Eulogy.

The most touching eulogy, and the most comprehensive, probably, was uttered at the grave of Daniel Webster at the close of the funeral rites. A plain man, probably one of the neighbors of the deceased, came forward, stood at the grave, and said with quivering lips:

Daniel Webster the world will be lonesome without you. The quality which won for Daniel Webster this touching eulogy is not his great and brilliant intellect, but his neighborly kindness.

An editor relates how a colored barber made a dead head of him. He offered him the usual dime for shaving when the fellow drew himself up with considerable pomposity, and said:

I understand dat you' is an editor.

Well, what of it?

We never charge editors nuffin.

But, my woolly friend, we concluded there are a good many editors traveling now a days, and such liberality on your part will prove a ruinous business.

Oh, nebber mind, remarked the barber we make it up off de gemmen.

Stung to Death.

We learn from the Mississippi *Conservative* that a few days ago a negro named Lewis Auchanan, living on J. R. Shakeford's place, two and a half miles from Carrolton, climbed a tree to saw off a limb upon which a swarm of bees were settled. When the limb fell the whole swarm settled upon the head of the unfortunate man and stung him so severely that he died in ten minutes. When help was offered he said it was no use, for he at once expired. Whether his sudden death was caused by absorption of the virus of the stings, or by the great shock to the nervous system is a question for the doctors.

Somebody locates the following in the Granite State:

A couple had quarreled during the whole term of their married life. At last the husband was taken ill and evidently about to die. His wife came to his bed side, where, after she had seen his condition, the following coloquy ensued:

Why, daddy, your feet are cold, and your nose is cold.

Wa'al, let um be cold.

Why, daddy, you're going to die.

Wa'al I guess I know what I am about.

Why, daddy, what's to become of me if you die?

Dunno and don't care. What I want to know is, whats to become of me?

Irish Repartee.

Colonel L. and a friend were one day walking the street in Madison, when the conversation turned upon Irish wit. Col. L said he doubted if it were so off hand ed as was so generally thought. He believed that Irishmen studied it up.

Let us prove it, said his friend, on the first Irishman we meet.

A young Irish lad of about sixteen soon came in sight, walking toward them.—

Seize one arm, said his friend. They separated, one passing each side of the boy, each grabbed an arm.

If the devil should come along now which one of the three would you take? shouted the friend.

Me to be sure, said Pat. He's sure o'yees any time.

To Make a Fashionable Woman.

Take ninety pounds of flesh and bones—but chiefly bones—wash clean, bore holes in the ears and cut off the small toes; bend the back to conform to the Grecian bend, the Boston dip, the kangaroo droop, the Saratoga slope, or the bull frog break, as the taste inclines; then add three yards of lines, one hundred of ruffles and seventy-five yards of edging, eighteen yards of dimity, and a pair of silk or cotton hoes with patient hip attachments, one pair of false calves, six yards flannel, embroidered, one pair of balmoral boots with heels three inches high, four pounds whalebone in strips, seventeen hundred and sixty yards of steel wire, three quarters of a mile of tape, ten pounds of raw cotton or two wire hemispheres, one wire basket to hold a bushel, 400 coppies of the AUBURN COURIER, one hundred and fifty yards of silk or other dress goods, five hundred yards of point lace, one box of pearl powder, one bushel of false hair, one Blessed Baby, and a Dolly Varden hat.—Garnish with earings, finger-rings, breast pins, chains, bracelets, feathers, and flowers to suit the taste. Pearls and diamonds may be thrown in if you have them; if not, paste and pinchback from the dollar store will do.

Whirl all round a fashionable circle and stew by gaslight for six hours.

Great care should be taken that the thing is not overdone.

This dish is highly ornamental, and will do to put at the head of your table on grand occasions, but it is not suitable for every life at home, being very expensive and indigestible. It sometimes gives men the heartburn and causes them to break, and is certain death to their children.

If you have not the ingredients at hand you can buy the article ready made in any of our large cities—if you have money enough.

We find this sound advice in an exchange:

Put not your faith in him who predicts a hot season—he keeps ices; nor in him who predicts a cold one—he owns a cheap clothing store, nor yet in him who declares a wet one—he has umbrellas; nor a dry one—he sells beer.

Avarice, like a blood hound, can run a victim through life, and then howl dismally over his [illegible]

Livingston, the African explorer, has been gone just six years.

Say, Jones, what's the matter with your eye?

Oh, nothin'; my wife said this morning I'd better get up and make a fire; and I told her to make it herself. That's all.

During the conference at Warchester, the following dialogue was heard between two newsboys: I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here altogether?

Why, answered Jim, scornfully, they always meet once a year to exchange sermons.

An Irishman went into a Chicago store, and says he, 'Faith, an' did you put in the papers you wanted a man? Yes, said the storekeeper, and I distinctly stated all applications must be made by mail. An' faith, an' it's meself that's a male, sure: and he was hired.

How many children have you? inquired a gentleman of one of his laborers, looking around in surprise upon the family.—Better than a dozen, sir. I only make out eleven, said the gentleman. Faith, an' isn't that better than a dozen, when one has to feed 'em? exclaimed the laboring man.

Brethern, we are sailing home; by and by, when we are not thinking of it, some shadowy thing (men call it death,) at midnight, will pass by, will call us by name, and will say: 'I have a message for you from home; God wants you; heaven waits for you.' It is but a hard breath.

Rather corpulent old lady: I would like a ticket for the train. Booking clerk (who thinks he will make a joke): Yes m will you go in the passenger train or in the cattle train? Lady: Well, if you are a specimen of what I shall experience in the passenger train, give me a ticket by the cattle train, by all means.

A small boy sends the following conundrum: Why did not George Washington's little sister go out with him to cut down the cherry tree. Because she had not got her little hat yet; this is one answer, and the other is George Washington never had no sister.

A skeptical young collegian confronted an old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe in the Bible. Said the Quaker:

Does thee believe in France?

Yes, for though I have not seen it, I have seen others that have. Besides, there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist.

Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?

To be sure I won't.

Did thee ever see thy own brains?

No.

Ever see any body that did?

No.

Does thee believe thee has any?

A colored woman, probably the largest and heaviest person of her sex in the world, died at St. Louis a few days ago at the age of fifty-one years. She weighed nine hundred pounds. Her dimensions were five feet ten inches in height twenty one inches across the shoulders, and 37 inches across the hips. Her arms were thirty inches in circumference. When she had been arrayed in burial vestments it was found impossible for seven men to lift her. Finally the box was tilted on one side and she was rolled in while the priest chanted the service of the dead.—She was then placed in a large wagon, which proceed slowly to the cemetry.—The wagon was backed up to the grave and eight men and six rollers combined their exertions to lower her into her narrow bed.

Scene at an Auction.

A writer in the *Spirit of the Times* thus sketches a scene in an auction room, that he witnessed a few days since. The articles offered, he says were damaged goods—and that woman dote on as they do on curly headed babies.

The first articles put were a pair of blankets for which more than a dozen bids were immediately offered. The puzzled auctioneer caught up the highest, which was a dollar, from a female who seemed determined to have them at any price, when, ere he could say, 'going,' a male cried out 'dollar fifty, 'from the opposite side of the room.

'Two dollars?' echoed the woman, elbowing her way through the dense mass of females, who were separated from the males by a long counter, upon which the glib toned auctioneer walked to and fro with his goods.

Two fifty, nodded the man.

Thank ye, sir; going at two fifty cried the auctioneer.

Three! screamed the woman.

Gin the fifty? said the auctioneer, turning to the woman with a half suppressed smile on his small, sober visage.

A nod from the woman.

Three fifty, I'm offered; give me four? Come, don't be afraid; they're worth double the money.

Yes, and that's all.

Sold! cried the dealer in hammers, almost bursting with laughter, to Capt Smith—not John—for four dollars.

Smith, cried the woman, what, my husband, raising herself on the tip toe to catch a glimpse of him. Why, you good for nothing man, you've been bidding against your own wife! O, you imprudence! but I won't have them in the house.

If some one would only get up a sewing machine to collect rents, mend manners and repair family breaches

BILL PHILLIP'S FIRST BABY.

Mrs. Phillips was on the very pinnacle of felicity. She was the mother of a boy which weighed eleven pounds.

Mr. Phillips bid fair to lose his mind entirely. He danced and sung, and fired guns from the top of the corn house, whistled Yankee Doodle while eating his breakfast, and wrung the necks of all the fowls on the place to make a chicken-pie for the celebration.

This worthy couple had been married ten years, and this was their first child. People had laughed at them ten years on account of this luck—people who were overrun with children, and whose lives were made miserable by the scoldings and spanking they found it necessary to inflict upon their wretched little olive plants.

Now, Mrs. Phillips said she guessed they'd laugh out of the other side—There had never been so large a baby born in Smithfield before. Mrs. Jones' only weighed nine pounds, and had a pug nose. Mrs. Sawyer's was red-haired, and had a mole on its right foot—a sure sign that it would come to a bad end—and it only weighed seven pounds and fourteen ounces.—She guessed folks had better look at home before they laughed.

Baby proved to be a Tartar. He had a temper like a wind-mill, and seemed determined to develop his feet and lungs to his utmost while he had leisure, for he screamed and kicked twenty three hours out of the twenty-four.

But his mother declared he was an angel. We could never imagine an angel with puffy red cheeks, heels elevated in the air, sucking sugar rags, and being pounced about in a willow cradle to the tune of 'High-diddle dee,' but then our imagination is not by any means so vivid as it might be.

From the hour in which the baby was born, he was the autocrat of the household; everything had to bow to his nod.

The scullery door creaked; it was taken off the hinges, and the servant was in the draft all the time because the creak might disturb the baby.—For the same reason the coffee-mill was moved into the woodshed; the dishes must be washed out of doors—the clatter of the plates made baby scream; the washing was done in the barn; the dog was muzzled and the cat choked—all from fear of disturbing the baby.

Mr. Phillips gave a blacksmith who was located within a quarter of a mile, one hundred dollars to remove his shop; and Biddy was moved to the cockloft of the woodshed on account of her snoring.

The child's diseases were legion. It was a wonder that it could draw its breath with so many ailments clinging to it. Mrs. Phillips was continually on the watch for some new demonstration.

'Charles!' cried she, waking her husband from slumber one cold winter night, 'it seems to me baby don't breathe just right.'

Mr. Phillips sprang up and listened. 'Good gracious; he's got the snuffles, ain't he?'

'Oh, dear! what shall we do if baby is going to be sick?'

Mr. Phillips got a light, and the anxious parents brought it to bear on the face of their child.

'Oh, heavens!' cried the mother, 'his face is actually purple. See that red spot on his elbow.'

'It may be where he's laid on it!' said Mr. P.

'Laid on it? Oh, you unfeeling man! you unnatural father! And there its sucking its thumb! I've known from the first that it wouldn't live, it sucks its thumb too much.'

'Seems to me I've heard my mother say it was a sign of a healthy child to suck its thumb, but I won't be certain. Anyway, it's a good sign or a bad one. I forget which.

'Run, Charles! its going to die—I know it is! Oh, don't stop to dress—don't stop to dress—don't; it may die while you are waiting. Call for Granny Bates, and tell her to bring some catnip and saffron, and rum, and peppermint—tell her to bring all the herbs she's got; and do hurry Charles, do! Mercy on us! sucking both thumbs! Run, run!'

Mr. Phillips caught up the first article of clothing he could lay his hands on, which proved to be an embroidered petticoat of his wife's, but he was in too much haste and altogether too much excited to notice dress particularly. He flung the garment over his head, and tied it around his waist—slipped on his shoes, and then plunged out in the keen air. The doctor was asleep and did not care about turning out, but on being informed that it was a case of life and death, he yielded at once.

Mr. Phillips left him dressing, and sped on to the residence of Granny Bates. The old lady was wise, but she was dreadfully superstitious, and believed religiously in warnings and apparitions. Phillips gave a thundering rap at her door, and directly a night-capped head appeared at an open window.

'What do you want at this time o' night, and who be ye?' said a cracked voice.

Phillips stepped out and stood plainly revealed by the light of the moon.

'Good gracious, massy;' cried the old woman, it's an apparatus from the t'other world! And its got a scolloped petticoat on. Land! I didn't think they was sich 'waisted vanerties as that.

'Not I! I ain't so green as to trust my old body with a supernatural ghost,' and down went the window with a bang. Phillips pounded at the door until he was tired, and then made tracks for home.

Dr. Rogers had just arrived. Mrs. Philips was preparing to go into hysterics as soon as she heard his opinion.

Baby was much worse; it not only sucked its thumb, but wiggled its toes. It could not continue long. The doctor with a grave face entered the sick room. Biddy rubbed her mistress with camphor, Mr. Phillips stood by wiping his eyes with the drapery of his scant attire.

'Oh, doctor, doctor! will it die?—Only save it, and you may take all I have!' cried Mrs. Phillips, wringing her hands.

'I'll get down on my knees to you and thank you forever.'

'Keep your sitting, marm, keep your sitting,' said the doctor, taking a large pinch of snuff.

'Don't keep me in suspense! only look at its precious little arm! What is it? For the love of heaven, tell me—let me hear the worst?'

'Well, marm, if I speak out you will promise not to blame me?' asked the doctor gravely.

'No, no!'

'Marm,' said he, with his long face still more elongated, 'its my opinion, as a man and physician, that the child has been bitten by four bed-bugs, or else has been bitten in four places by one insect of that description.

'Dr. Rogers,' cried the father, 'do you mean to insult us?'

'By no means, sir—I repeat it.'

'No you don't!' yelled Mrs. P. 'It's enough to insinuate that I have bed-bugs, to say nothing of your libel on my little angel cherub Get out of this house this instant, you mean, cheating, insulting old vagabond!'—And siezing the butter ladle from the table where Biddy had placed it full of hot pepper tea, she threw it at him. The doctor knew enough about women, to realize that in flight lay safety, and with a hasty bow he backed off the steps and started for his gig. The ground was inclining and quite icy.—His feet flew up—his head went down and his body spun off down the hill like a steel-shod cutter. Mrs. P., nothing daunted, rushed after him and shared the same fate. The two bro't up together at the foot of the hill in a water-trough; but no words of sympathy were exchanged The doctor got out as quick as he could and galloped home, and Mrs. Phillips followed his example.

The baby lived and throve. As it grew older its dictatorship became more and more absolute. Phillips was down on all fours the greater part of his time, that the baby might ride on his back; and Mrs. Phillips left her arms bare in the coldest weather, because the steel springs in her dress sleeves hurt the baby.

Baby made a complete wreck of all the crockery in the house—pounded it with a hammer; he kicked his heels through the looking glasses, and tore the inwards out of pa's gold watch, unmolested. It pleased the deary, weary, seary baby, his mother said—'the little, mity sugar-plummy baby.'

One day when this wonderful baby was a year old the village inhabitants were startled by the disheveled apparition of Mrs. Phillips—bare headed, and wearing a wild expression of countenance—hurrying at a frantic rate to the jeweler's shop where her husband worked. And instantly she reappeared followed by Phillips at a dog trot.

Old Squire Smith saw them, and being a man who lived in constant dread of fire, he thought it must be that the residence of Mr. Philips was in flames. The old gentleman was perfectly insane on the subject of conflagrations, and at the top of his lungs raised a cry: Fire! fire! fire!

'Where! where! cried a score of voices.

'Charles Phillips house!' said the old gentleman.

The firemen gathered, got out the engine, and ran with all speed to the fated house, but to their supreme astonishment they did not so much as smell a puff of smoke in the region.

The head fireman who was something of a wag, knocked at the door. Mrs. Phillips appeared absolutely radiant.

'Is this the house, allow me to inquire ma'am that we are expected to squirt on?' said the foreman.

'I do not understand you,' said Mrs. P. 'but the baby has walked two steps—on his own feet alone.'

'Sold, by Jupiter!' cried the fireman; 'and now, boys, here's three times three to the baby that's walked two steps. Hearty, my men.

And they gave three cheers, drank a barrel of cider which Mr. Philips rolled out, and returned home.

Leave your books of complex figures—your dingy office—your busy shop! Rest with those you love, for heaven only knows what the next Saturday night may bring you! Forget the world of care and battles of life which have furrowed the week! Draw close around the family hearth! Saturday night has awaited your coming in sadness in tears and in silence. Go home to those you love, and as you bask in the loved presence and meet to return the loved embrace of your heart's pets, strive to be a better man and bless heaven for giving his children so dear a stepingstone in the river to the eternal, as Saturday night.

Saturday Night.

How many a kiss has been given—how many a curse—how many a caress—how many a look—how many a kind word—how many a promise has been broken—how many a soul has been lost—how many a loved one lowered into the narrow chamber—how many a babe has gone from earth to heaven—how many a little crib or cradle stands silent now which last Saturday night held the rarest treasure of the heart.

A week is a life. A week is a history. It makes events of sorrow and gladness, of which people never heard. Go home to your family man of business! Go home to your family, erring wanderer! Go home to the chair that awaits you, wronged waif on life's breakers! Go home to those you love, man of toil, and give one night to the joys and comforts fast flying by.

Praise.

Persons say, "Do not praise a child before his face." I say, do praise a child before his face. It is the best thing you can do for him. but do not praise him because his hair curls, nor because he has some bright buttons on his new-made pantaloons. Do not praise him for things that are indifferent or insignificant; but if he is approbative, and he tells the truth when he is strongly tempted to tell a lie then praise him and let his approbativeness become the guardian of his conscience in the matter of truth-telling. If a child is generous and brave, periling his own life or his own convenience, which is a great deal harder for some other person; if he does any thing that is honorable or noble praise him.—Praise him to discriminate between that which belongs to him as a nacent man

To Train a Horse To Stand.

Take your horse on the barn floor, and throw a strap over his right fore foot; lead him along and say "whoa" at the same time pull down the strap, which throws him on three feet and makes him stop suddenly. This is the best way known to teach whoa, though you can put on the war bridle, and say whoa, and give him a sharp jerk that will stop him about as soon as the strap on his foot. Then put him in harness, with the foot strap as directed under the head of "Training to Horses," and drive up to the door. The moment he undertakes to move, take his foot and say whoa. Get in your carriage and get out again; rattle the thills, make all the noise you can; give him to understand, by snatching his foot each time he moves, that he must stand until you tell him to go; and after a few times you can put the whole family into the carriage and he won't stir out of his tracks.

A True Story.

CHAPTER I. She stood beside her alter, upon her head a wreath of orange buds, upon her back the richest kind of duds; her lover stood beside her with white kid gloves and clean dicky—the last was 21 years old, the first was 17—the parson's job was over. Everyone had kissed the bride, and wished the young pair happiness. The last kiss had been given, the last word had been said, and the happy pair had simmered down and on their journey sped.

CHAPTER II. She stood beside the washtub, with her red hands in the suds; and at her slipshod feet there lay a pile of dirty duds; her husband stood beside her, the crossest man alive—the last was 29 years old, the first was 25.

The heavy wash was over, the clothes hung out to dry, and Tom had stuck his finger in the dirty baby's eye; Tom had been spanked, and supper made upon a crust of bread; and the bride and bridegroom went grumbling to their bed.

The Girl Full of Needles Outdone.

An exchange states that this time it is a soldier. The girl full of needles is not even mentioned. The soldier is a New Yorker, and during the war he was shot through the body. The bullet on its way carried a gold pen and silver pencil case with it, and left them somewhere in the body in a scattered condition. Now comes the extraordinary part of the story. About six months ago he had a great pain in his left leg, and it was stiff for six months. In fooling around his heel one day he felt something hard; he commenced to pull at it, and he dragged from the heel a crowbar three feet in length.—Shortly afterward a twelve-inch telescope issued from his armpit. And ever since that time every day or two, some handsome piece of mechanism has issued from his body. On last Friday twenty silver half-dollars were taken from the first joint of his left arm.—Some of his friends talk of killing him to find out if he hadn't a machine shop, a jewelry store and a silver mine hid away in him somewhere.

THE following dialogue is said to have taken place near Salisbury, England: 'Now, then, the first boy of the grammar class stand up.' First boy stands up, blushing. 'Here I be, sir.' Examiner—Well my good boy, can you tell me what vowels are?' First boy—'Vowls, sir? Yes, of course I can.' Examiner—Tell me, then, what are vowels?' First boy, (grinning at the simplicity of the question) 'Vowls, sir? Why vowls be chickens!'

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 13, 1872.

Colfax Retired!

Grant and Wilson Nominated by the Office-holders at Philadelphia.

The great nepotist and gift-taker, Grant was endorsed by the office-holders convention, at Philadelphia last Wednesday, and is to run again for President, notwithstanding he was in favor of the one term principle before his election in '68.

Senator Wilson was nomined for vice President. The very man that deserved some little credit for what he has done, is rupudiated and he who takes gifts and pays in official patronage, he who puts all his relations in office, whiles his time away at Long Branch, or dallies with his fast horses and bull pups is endorsed because he distributes these offices. Selah.

The fact that Johnson diminished the public debt in a greater degree than Grant has done in the same time is a fact. Whether of importance or not it is well to remember it, when the monthly jubilation are set by up the Grantites.

However erratic Senator Sumner may be in his political theories, no one ever accused him of plundering the treasury. This cannot be said of the Mortons, Conklings, Nyes, and Pomeroys, who assail him and defend Grant.

The laws of the State having general aplication, as enacted last winter occupy but sixty-nine pages; we have not seen the full volume, containing the private legislation—the geese that have feathers—but risk the opinion that it will occupy above twenty times as much space.

The Valparaiso *Messenger* speaks of the Hon. Thos. Wood, of Crown Point, as a probable candidate before the Democratic Congressional Convention. We have heard of no other person in connection with the nomination.

The New York *World* of Monday morning last urges the nomination of Hendricks and Hancock for President and Vice-President, by the Baltimore Convention. A strong team

The terrible excoriation which the Grant administration received at the hands of Senator's Sumner and Schurz last week, has had the effect of prolonging the session of Congress. It is hard to tell now when that illustrious body will adjourn.

The total depravity and utter disregard for truth of a very large portion of the human race has been fully and satisfactirilly established in the minds of the late defeated candidates. But the thing is over now, and the excitement that pervaded the political atmosphere no longer finds a place among us.—*Ex.*

Ku-Klux Bill.

The defeat of the Ku Klux bill in the House has an important bearing on the question of the final adjournment of Congress. The understanding has been that if the votes disclosed a majority in favor of the measure the Senate would not act on the concurrent resolution extending the time until the 3d of June, but would let Congress adjourn to-morrow, to be called by proclamation of a new session unlimited in time. The fact that so many Republicans voted against the KuKlux Bill will probably change this arrangement.

Moxa Morton has made another war speech. How Grant done this and that, but he dont say anything about him as President. The Republiican party has done much for Grant as an officer, but what has it done for the common soldier. They cry Grant but the crippled veteran now plays his organ on the streets for an existence. And will he who has thus been neglected still assist by his voice in perpetuating a man in office, who, of all others should show a greater interest in securing to them a compensation, at least in proportion to his own? We think not.

Notwithstanding the damaging testimony taken before the Congressional Investigating Committee, in reference to the frauds in the New York Custom House, a desperate effort is being made by the majority of the committee to white-wash the guilty officials. They proceeded to make a report exonerating the parties proven guilty without consulting with the minority of the committee, thus endeavoring to lay only the best side before the public, and keeping the worst side smothered up. This transaction on the eve of adjournment and just before an important election, without giving the minority an opportunity to present their side of the case, was plainly a villainous electioneering dodge in the interest of the present administration. How the Radical party can have the face to ask the support of an honest public, when it determinedly and persistently excuses the thieving and corruption of its officials and screens them

The Secretary of the Treasury as is usual upon such occasion, tries to make a good impression as to the public debt. He imagines he can re-establish confidence in his Administration of the finances of the country, by showing a decrease of the debt during May.—How it is done is quite another question and which may be safely told after election.

Grant's recent attempt to get an appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the construction of new iron clads, was nothing more nor less than a scheme to get that amount of funds for political purposes, and it is now given out that a bill will be offered asking for three millions of dollars. This measure was considered in the House some days ago, and was defeated.—Should it succeed, there is a fair prospect that the money will be used in other ways, beside the construction on iron clads.

Dan Voorhees was sitting in his place the other day, when a carpet bagger named Clark, of Galveston, Texas, who was born in Connecticut, came up to him and said:

"Mr. Voorhees, I must congratulate you upon your bold and manly speech. It gave our side universal satisfaction."

When the man turned away, Voorhees said, with a long oath:

"Great God! there must have been something wrong in that speech if that scoundrelly carpet bagger sees anything in it to praise."

Says the Chicago *Times* of Monday last, the adjournment of Congress, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed, nominally for one week, but, in fact for an indefinite time. The whole is attributable to Mr. Sumner's speech as every Senator who hopes to secure the appointment of a cross-roads postmaster feels called upon to reply. Mr, Carpenter commences the defence of the administration to-day, and will be followed by that dignified statesman, Mr. Zack Chandler, after which all the other Radical Senators will doubtless be heard from in dismal succession. Mr. Sumner may congratulate himself at such conclusive evidences of the effect of his speech.

Another Convert.

The Washington Sunday *Herald*, the Democratic paper having the largest circulation and influence in the District of Columbia, came out formally for Greeley in its last issue, in the following terms:

We believe that a man who for nearly forty years could conduct a journal of the highest influence in the world, can be safely trusted for four years with the Chief Magistracy of a nation. We believe that in Horace Greeley's one term parties can reform and issues stand out distinctly. We believe that we shall have a peaceable, joyous, fraternal, practicable time, and emerge from his administration with blessings upon his head, whose benign face and all-loving character have earned the respect of the South, and always kept the heart of the North.—*Ex.*

The advantage of the possession of dicipline when allied to courage was recently exhibited in a high degree by the officers and sailors of the United States fleet in the Mediterranean.

Seven of our ships of war were lying in the harbor of Marseilles, under the command of Admiral Allen; the harbor was closely crowded with merchant vessels of various countries, when just after midnight a tremendous explosion startled the harbor and the city; an Italian vessel laden with petroleum had taken fire and threatened distruction not only to the closely backed shipping but to the city as well.

While a universal paralysis seemed to have stricken every body, the American bugles rang out the signal for the boats, and almost instantly every boat was lowered and making for the burning ship, which was boarded and scuttled and towed out of harbor to sink or burn away from the rest of the fleet.

Such readiness of action is a proof of the high degree of perfection to which our navy has attained, or rather preserved; for from their earliest period of our history down to the present day, the navy has never failed in its duty.

The Vicksburg, Mississippi, *Herald* vouches for this, if true, certainly very remarkable fact:

"In the blooming, beautiful, balmy May of 1063, one of these dreadful battle-stained years never to be forgotten, General Tilghman fell, shot dead, at the battle of Champion Hill, gallantly struggling in defense of his cherished principles. His noble life ebbed away on the spot where he fell, and the sad earth drank his blood with eager thirstiness. But upon that immediate spot grew a peach tree that had reached maturity, while its roots steeped themselves in the martyr's blood. Singular to relate, the leaves and fruit of the tree are of a blood red color.

The tree was transplanted, and is now in the orchard of Dr. J. H. Hebron of this county. The propagation from the tree are of the same peculiar color. There is something peculiar about this. We have seen the leaves, and must confess they do look and (to us) smell like blood. The fact can be witnessed by those taking the trouble."

More than the usual breadth of corn

Germany Suffering by Emigration.

The dearth of labor caused in Germany by the heavy emigration movement is said to be attracting the attention of the German agricultural societies and many remedies have been proposed. It has been suggested that if the land owner wishes to keep his laborers he must improve their condition by paying better wages but it is stated that the emigrants are coming in the greatest numbers from those parts of the country where the laborers are most liberally treated. It is contended that the higher the wages the sooner the laborer will save enough to pay his passage money, and that when that object is accomplished he departs at once for his new home.—It is also contended that the landlord would be ruined by the payment of such wages as would induce the laborer to be satisfied with his position.—The real difficulty, however, it is stated, is to be found in the fact that the land is heavily mortgaged, and the proprietors have not sufficient capital to conduct farming operations successfully The Pomeranian Agricultural Society, it may be mentioned, thinks that it has discovered a mode of relief, and has recommended the German Government to place emigration under more stringent police regulations, and also to instruct the German Consuls at American ports to inquire how many able-bodied immigrants in those places are willing to return to their native country on condition of a free passage. We conjecture that the answer to such inquiries would be rather discouraging.

Senator Sumner has again opened his batteries in opposition to the administration of General Grant. His speech was an able, exhaustive and piercing criticism of the executive career of the President—a severe arraignment for his contempt of the legislative department of the government, his embarrassment of the public service by the appointment of his incompetent and dishonest relatives to responsible positions, his acceptance of presents and the appointment of the donors to high and lucrative places, for neglecting his official duties and spending his time with fast horses and gay and frivolous associates at the seaside, or traveling about the country in palace cars. Mr Sumner maintained that the vast appointing power confered by the constitution for the general welfare had been employed at the President's will to promote his schemes, to reward his friends, to punish his opponents, and to advance his election to a second term;" that "these assumptions had matured in a personal government, semi military in character and breathing the military spirit being a species of Caesarism, or personalism, abhorrent to republican institutions. The speaker declared that the administration was a failure so far as it had anything to do with reconstruction, that its foreign policy of which it had boasted was the most disgraceful muddle of the age, and that it did not deserve as much credit for the reduction of the public debt as Mr. Johnsons's. Mr. Sumner designed this address as an earnest of his purpose to preserve if posible the integrity of his party by the defeat of Gen. Grant at Philadelpeia, believing that there is to much honesty in the Republican party to support him in the financial and jobbing rings and office-holders should succeed in nominating him, and he speaks as a patriot desirous of preserving the honor and the liberty of the Repulic. The speech was deemed so terribly damaging to Grant that his special adherents in the Senate made it the pretext for postponding the adjournment until the 10th instant. Several attempts at reply were made but they were ridiculous and impotent and failed widely of the mark intended.

Sumner and Schurz.

Congress would have been able to adjourn on Monday as per previous arrangement but for the fact Messrs. Sumner and Schurz occupied the whole of Friday in electioneering speeches, bitterly abusive of President Grant, thus wasting the whole day, which was needed for public business. This has been the occupation of these two men all the session. Thus they discharge the duty of American Senators!—*Indianian.*

If it is not the duty of Senators to expose corruption and peculation, if it is not their province to tell the people of the frauds being perpetrated by the dishonest officials who now have control of the Government, then we do not know where their duty comes in. Morton can go to the office holders Convention, at Philadelphia, and make a harangue about the war, and eulogize Grant without the least objection being made, but when the greatest statesman of their party rises up and warns the people, exposing the rottenness of the Administration, a great howl is made by the Radical press that he is not discharging his duty. Which think you taxpayer, is living up to his oath of office, and serving his country most. Duty, forsooth! That's too thin.

A gentleman met another in the street who was ill of consumption, and accosted him thus:

'Ah, my friend, you walk very slow indeed?'

'Yes,' replied the man, 'but I am go-

Advertising Voorhees Free of Charge.

For years the name of Dan. Voorhees has been as ratsbane and assafoetida to the Radical press. They have never mentioned him except in connection with the vilest epithets. No speech of his could find a place in their columns except to be travestied and misrepresented. But all is suddenly changed, every seven-by-nine Radical sheet in the whole country is devoting its whole space, (often devoting two or three columns) to the publication of Dan's late effort in the House, in which he assailed Greeley in regular Radical style, and praised Grant, for his Liberal treatment of the rebels.

The probability is that Dan made that speech as an advertising dodge only—to get his name favorably mentioned in the Radical papers. But the avidity with which it is seized upon and published by them as a sweet morsel of comfort, is of the utmost significance.

First, it shows their trembling fear of Greeley and the reform movement; they are eager to use anything in disparagement of them, even the testimony of (to them) so vile a witness as Voorhees.

Second, it shows the speech was made in the interest of Grant, every pertizan of Grant publishes and reechoes it with praise and commendation.

Third, it shows that the "vilest rebel" if he will but help elect Grant, may be forgiven and will be placed in the highest niche of honor in the Radical camp. No matter how red his hands may be with blood of Union soldiers, no questions will be asked, no matter if he was a "red handed traitor," as they have called Voorhees for the last ten years. If he is now "sound on the goose" he can have a place of honor in the columns of their papers and a fat office from the rich places provided to reward the faithful.—*South Bend Union.*

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

Notice to Airs of Petion to Sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel W. Sprott, administrator of the estate of George A. Fickes, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

June 8, 1872.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the last will of Thomas Lock, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ORGE WOLF, Ex'r.

June 8, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term, 1872.

Benjamin Bowman
vs
Lydia A. Miller, Hiram Miller and Simon Miller. } Complaint No. 57, Partition

Now comes the Plaintiff, by L. J. Blair, his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Lydia Miller, Hiram Miller and Simon Miller are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the first Monday of August. A. D. 1872, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the Seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 10th day of June A. D. 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

S. W. Sprott, Dep'y.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Snyder, deceased, will on the 5th day of July, 1872, at the late residence of said decedent, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, sell at public auction the personal property of said decedent consisting of Horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, Bobsleds, harness, farming untencils, such as, Reaper and Mower Sulky Rake, etc., grain in the bushel, grain in the ground, also a set of carpenter tools, together with household and kitchen furniture, etc. On all sales of three dollars and under cash must be paid on day of sale and in all sales over three dollars purchasers, must on the day of sale, give notes with approved security, nine months after date, payably with interest from date, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

A. PROVINES, Adm'r.

June 11, 1872.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of Clement Ross, will offer at public auction on the premises, in accordance with the provisions of said Testator's last will and testament, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1872, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, an improved farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of land, known as the Ross farm, situated in Section five, Butler tp., DeKalb county, Indiana. Said farm is appraised at Forty dollars per acre, and will be sold to the highest bidder for a sum not less than Four Thousand Two Hundred Dollars.

TERMS:—One fourth of the purchase money down, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest; the purchaser giving his notes secured by mortgage on the premises, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. I will also at the same time and place, offer for sale the personal property of said Testator, on the following terms: All sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with security, with interest from date. Said sale will be made subject to the rights of John Emery Lessee of said Real Estate.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Perthina Hunt is Plaintiff and Charles Maryweather is Defendant require me to make the sum of Nine Hundred and Thirty-six Dollars and ten cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The North-west fractional quarter (¼) of section thirty (30) in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east. Containing one hundred and forty-four acres, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
GEO. W. MAXWELL, Deputy.

J. I. BEST, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., June 1.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Snyder, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Augustus Fox is Plaintiff and Joseph Johnson and Rebecca Johnson are Defendants, required me to make the sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five dollars and Twenty-nine cents, with interest on said Decree and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section eight, 8, township thirty-four, 34 and the north half of the west half of the south quarter of section No. nine, 9, township thirty-four 34, range twelve, 12, east containing eighty acres more or less in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valution and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dept'y.

Goodwin, Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 3, 1874.

Sheriffs Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Lemuel J. Holmes is Plaintiff and Ernest C. R. Reyer is Defendant require me to make the sum of Two hundred and five dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th. 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section Twenty-seven, 27, township thirty-four, 34, range, 12, twelve, and the east half of the south east quarter of section twenty-eight, 28, township thirty-four, 34, range, 12, twelve, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
G. W. Maxwell, Dept'y.

W. H. Dills, Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 4, 1872.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

NOTICE.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term, 1872

George Crossinger,
vs
Nancy Crossinger, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James E. Rose his attorney and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Nancy Crossinger is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of Aug. A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of May, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

MANHOOD,

How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

PIANO!

For Sale.

A fine 7½ Octave Piano for sale Cheap.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

Kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

in all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the bear of the machime. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

GEO. DEWALD & CO

ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN

Dry Goods!

Were bought low and will be sold low for cash. Remember the Old One Price Store, established in 1836, and when wanting Dry Goods or Notions give them a call.

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,
107 COLUMBIA STREET

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!
For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!
For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Parfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50,
6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00
1.25, 1.50., 2.00
and upward
Coats at
$2.50, 4.75, 3.00,
3.50, 4.00 and upward.
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25,
2.00 and upward. Pants at
$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and upwards.
These goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast Corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Pen up your hogs.

Weather very warm.

Teamsters all busy.

Fresh fish are plenty.

A hot summer is predicted.

Hurrah! for the 4th of July.

New houses are going up fast.

The fruit crop promises well.

Good time anticipated on the 4th.

No more small-pox talk can be heard.

The game Base Ball is fast playing out

Horse fies are beginning to make their appearance.

Early vegetables have appeared in market.

Quite a refreshing rain fell on Friday last.

The matrimonial market is 'kinder' dull at present.

Our merchants are doing a thriving business.

House-cleaning is tormenting the feminine mind.

The shady side will soon be the best side to take.

Bricks and mortar are in great requisition just now.

The latest thing in ladies' shoes has buttons on the inside.

The grain fields look fine; the prospects for a fair crop are good.

Sam Puff is preparing for a bower dance on the 4th.

Do not choose your friend by his looks. Handsome shoes often pinch the feet,

The rains of last week successfully laid the dust.

The potato bugs are rallying in force for the coming campaign.

Our schools throughout the county are closing their spring term.

Early 'candle-lighting,' is about played out, for this season.

Why don't some of the Auburn Sunday schools have a pic-nic?

We are in receipt of the annual catalogue, of the Wabash College.

Linen coats are showing themselves.—About time.

Bill Zern played thunder last night—on his accordeon—and done it up grand.

The drays are busy hauling new goods to the different stores.

Our juveniles have organized a Base Ball Club.

The Odd Fellows' building is going up slow. Time.

Our devil says, a Dolly Varden around one's neck isn't bad to take. He knows.

Good weather for young ducks and verdant youths.

Business has been brisk all the week.—On Saturday last our trade immense.

The two most popular females in this section just now are Dolly Varden and Pol Ouaise.

Our post-master is going to put a news room in the building he now occupies.—Just what Auburn is in need of.

Our County Sunday School Convention held a session of two days, at Corunna, last week.

The young lady whose feelings were "all worked up," down street, has ordered a fresh supply.

The thinnest thing out is the Greeley poetry now being published in Republican papers. Its thinner than skim-milk.

Greenbacks and National Currency will be received on subscription to this paper, during the next month. Call early.

Those of our readers, wishing good Ice Cream will find it at Smith & Hare's "Dolly Varden Saloon."

Joe Rainier's trotting colt is improving wonderfully in speed—come and see him, ye that have fast "hosses."

Auburn girls don't go much on the Dolly Varden hat—we have noticed but a very few of them as yet.

The fields have been taken possession of by the worms. It would be well if our farmers would plant worm lozengers instead of corn.

Attention is called to anything that may be found interesting, in to-day's paper.

It should be remembered that occupants are obliged to cut down the noxious weeds in front of their property.

Dunkard meeting at Feagler's corner last week. Dave Mc. shot the steer—it must have been tied to a post.

We saw a young man buy a half bushel of pea-nuts yesterday. He'll have a big drunk on the 4th.

A liberal Oberlim, O., church has nailed above its door, "No Democrat wanted." That sanctuary only prepares for a Radical heaven.

Davenport & Co., have the largest and finest assortment of lead-pencils in the county. If you want one there's the place to go for it.

Who ever heard of a man—under 21 years—shearing a sheep in ten minutes? We have a "bonnie-lassie" here that says he can do it. More blatt!

Any person informing Mr. A. J. Little of the whereabouts of his cow will be paid for their trouble. She's a brindle cow, and has been gone for two weeks.

If you want to hear someting nice, real nice, yes, grand, just walk up Main street and listen to Mike play "Old Dorg Tray," on his "brass band."

The editor started last Monday morning for Indianapolis, to attend the convention Any mistakes occuring in this issue will please be corrected by the reader.

Some man, who has the means, get real mad and put up a building here in which may be a large hall for public use. It will pay.

A young lady remarked, the other day, that she would never carry the name of "Old Maid." We did'nt notice her in particular, but we've got five dollars to bet.

The boys are all ready for a dance on the 4th of July. Several of them have already engaged their ladies. Whose going to take "laughing Nell."

Several citizens have spoken to us about some young man perambulating the streets with a young lady, every Sunday, and wearing his father's clothes—the old man never gets to church.

"Dolly Vardens" are all the rage A little blonde friend of our devil's has one of them, and when she wears it her appearance is so much like a flower garden that she has to hire a small boy, with a brush, to keep the bees away.

Our typo was arrested, by the Marshal on Monday morning last, and then took the 10 o'clock train for Indianapolis. He is a good printer and we hope will be successful in getting employment. Willis, with all thy faults adieu!

The Baker Brothers have made large additions to their bakery, and are now supplying a good article of fresh bread, to their numerous customers. It is cheaper than baking this hot weather, and equally as good.

Hot, sultry, sweltering, melting down into your shoes so that there won't be a grease spot left to tell that you lived and had a being. Stop it by taking one of Davenport's cool sodas.

Those young men that went away on a bum are begining to save their nickels to make up for the expense incurred, and the tailors from whom they got their spring suits will have to wait awhile.

One of our citizens says that he has been puzzling his brain for some time to understand why a certain reprobate of this town was ever created, but he says that he has discovered the reason. Most anybody could who saw him a week ago.

An Illinois man who was lately arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses was discharged on his producing a receipt showing that he had paid his newspapers subscription in advance for thirty-six years.

A little boy accidentally hit one of our sports in the neck with a sour apple, and it intoxicated the poor fellow. We'd tell his name but we're afraid he'll "put a nose on us." He's a great steappin' big fellow, and right on his mus.

The correspondent from this place, that furnishes the Waterloo *Press* with locals had better attend Sunday school, now and then. The fuss he related in the Courier office was far from being facts of the case.

A man, not a thousand miles from here, attempted to elope with his hired girl, one day last week, but his wife hearing of the arrangement took the girl's place and thus returned her fickle lord to the path of duty. Bully for her.

The Marshal now captures all the hogs he finds running at large, and shuts them up. To get them released an amount sufficient to defray expenses of taken up and keeping must be paid. It makes some of 'em grunt, you bet.

Young ladies who promenade our streets these balmy days on the idea that they are "out to take the sun," must not be understood as referring to that glorious orb "which gives light by day." It's some mother's son they are after.

A young man remarked, the other day, that procrastination was the thief of time. He has an odd way of putting in his time, though. He gets drunk half the time and the other half he takes to get sober.

There was a large crowd attended the Dunkard meeting, on last Friday, at Feagler's Corners. The barn was completely filled, and not a seat could be found—on the fence—within a half of a mile. Dave's steer, you know.

We notice improvements going on all over the village, and a general brushing up and beautifying and renovating of houses and yards. On every hand you will see some house owner helping the good work with his little paint brush or garden tools.

We have learned that the man who was supposed to have been killed by the accident on the Eel River R. R. on Friday, of last week, is likely to recover; his injuries which were supposed to be fatal, not being so bad as was feared.

The shrubbery on the Court House square is doing finely. The start this wet weather has given them will insure their safety when the dry and sultry months come.

The Committee of Arrangements for the 4th of July are making active progress in procuring a Speaker, Bands, Fireworks, etc., and nothing will be left undone to make the coming Fourth one of the greatest gala days in this part of the county.

We have heard three or four ladies remark that leap year so far has been to them fruitless. They seem to be doomed to lives of old maidism. What's the difference, girls, the best motto in the world is, "Paddle your own canoe."

We forgot to mention, last week, that our neighbor, the Kendallville *Standard* came out in a nice new dress, and makes quite an attractive appearance. The *Standard* has done nobly for the Democracy of Noble and we feel like encouraging it in the stand it takes.

We have seen no cards, as yet, for a dance on the 4th of July. Some of our neighboring towns would, no doubt, be well patronized if they would have a party of this kind in the evening. Corunna and Sedan, what are you doing? Get your invitation cards at the Courier office.

There was one of our "curly-hared," youths walking up an down an alley, last Sunday, singing

> "I had a dear companion
> But she's gone back on me now."

and his woe-begone visage plainly told that the affliction had reached his heart. Courage, young man, a "faint heart never won a fair lady."

A fight occurred last Monday evening between a professional youth, of this place and Deputy Marshal. The latter got the nose—and we don't care a cent either He is a ratler, and the first man on the spot when any boys get a fighting. Mr. D. don't interfere with any more fights until after the 4th—let your nose get perfectly well.

Our devil was walking down street, the other evening, when he was astonished by seeing a lady and gentleman pulling each others hair, biting, etc. He quickly got a "shellalah," and on approaching the combatants, demaned peace. On seeing that the lady was as willing as the gentleman, he left the party singing, "I know how 'tis myself.

The wild flowers are now decking the fields and woods, and whispering to the passers by their charming prophecies of the coming season of flowers and fruits.—Over the white bells of the blood root and the purple stars of the forget-me-nots wave the yellow blossoms of the sweet birch and the scarlet buds of the maple.

Those boys that are constantly blowing horns around the streets, had better be at home reading or helping their parents at some work. They are annoying, and make a worse noise than a mule. Don't set infront of the office, "blowing your horns," another afternoon. If you do we are inclined to think you'll leave playing a mouth-organ—song, "There's no place like home."

The law says to the county commissioners "if you find a man, applying for license, of average character in the community he is entitled to license." The law does not recognize the *dictum* of the hair-brained zealot that "no man selling liquor can be of good character." Let the commissioners avoid all lawsuits expensive to the county, without results to justify them.

Fast Type-Setting.—Our foreman, Mr. James E. Fisher, on Wednesday, accomplished the feat of setting 14,630 ems of leaded Brevier, (three columns and a half newspaper measure,) in ten hours. A good day's work, truly.—*Niles Independent*.

Why, that's not very fast. For some time past we've been short of help and one hand has set up our paper, making three columns a common day's work. Setting two columns in the forenoon and one in the afternoon.

A young man by the name of Boggs, about seventeen years of age, who lived in Green township, Noble county, was killed by a cross bull one day last week. He was in a field in which there were a number of cattle, repairing the fence, and it is supposed in an unguarded moment was pounced upon by the bull and crushed to death. He was quite dead when found by his brother and the infurated animal was still goring him.—*Northern Indianian.*

Dr. J. B. Casebeer, a very worthy and highly esteemed citizens of Auburn, Ind., was united in marriage, last evening, to Miss S. E. Nycum, one of our fair and accomplished young ladies. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Marine, at the Berry-st., M. E. Church. After service, the bridal party and friends repaired to the residence of Mr. M. A. Noll, where congratulations were received, and an elegant and bountiful feast was discussed. The *Sentinel* extends its heartiest wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Casebeer.—*Fort Wayne Sen.*

A very interesting case of the successful transfusion of blood from one person to another recently took place in Berlin. The patient was a man 28 years of age, who had been poisoned phosphorus having taken a solution of the ignition mass of eight bundles of matches. A transfusion of five hundred of cubic centimeters of blood, which had just been taken from three persons in good health, was affected into a vein of the arm, five hundred of the patient's own blood being at the same time taken from an artery. An improvement in his condition at once set in, and he was able to leave his bed soon afterward.—*Bluffton Banner.*

Somebody announces in last weeks Kendallville *Stankard* that the Congressional Convention of this District will assemble in that place on Tuesday, the 25th of June, proximo, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress. The call purports to emanate from the Central Committee, but the Committee was ignorant of its appearance, having been neither directly nor indirectly consulted in regard to it. Why *Tuesday* was selected, when public sentiment was a unit in favor of Thursday, the 20th, is a mystery known only to the worthy, but peculiarly eccentric, Chairman.—*La Grange Standard (Republican).*

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

We've got it. Not the small-pox, but the Fourth of July on the brain. And we would rather have it there than any place else. We celebrate the coming Fourth in a grand old fashioned manner. This being the only place in the county, we expect every citizen will be in attendance.—A large sum has been donated to defray the expenses. The Angola Zouaves, the finest military company in the country, will be here to participate in the festivals The Butler band is coming, one of the best in the State. Arrangements are being made to get Madame Blanc., the celebrated lady aeronaut, to make an ascention on that day. A fine artillery company will be on hand. John Morgan's cavalry will make their appearance, and like meteor disappear again, and many other features alike interesting and amusing. Don't fail to come.

Tax Levy.—The tax levy for this year has been reduced by the Commissioners to sixty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation. It has been asserted by our political opponents that our county has been assessed more heavily than her neighbors, and Noble County was cited as a case last year, where only thirty cents had been levied. It was a matter of considerable speculation how that county could make such a low assessment and pay her county expenses. It is, however, of easy explanation. They make an assessment for three seperate funds, thus for county purposes, thirty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; twenty-five centy for assylum purposes, and ten cents for bridge purposes, making in all sixty-five cents, while our county includes all three in one assessment. We make this explanation for the benefit of the tax-payers of the county who have a right to know where, and to what purposes, their money is being applied. Not a cent of it has been disbursed fraudeuently, and no Secor claims have to our knowledge been paid. The question is now if the Secretary of the navy can, as he has, pay out $93,000 fraudulently, what proportion of that amount could a County Treasurer pay out, and how much whitewashing would be necessary to save him from punishment *a la* Robeson?

The Poor Farm.

We accompanied the County Commissioners in the visit to the Poor Farm, and found everything in a prosperous condition under the administration of Conrad Miller, Esq., the popular superintendent The number of poor in attendance is less than last year, about sixteen of both sexes The farm is a fine one indeed, under an excellent state of cultivation, and receiving yearly many substantial improvements The fields of grain look promising, especially oats and wheat. Mr. Miller and his excellent lady have labored zealously to increase the standard of excellence in every department and their efforts have been crowned with success. The rooms in which the inmates are quartered, were as clean and tidy as hands could make, while the general air throughout the house was that of strict order and cleanliness. The poor seemed comfortable and contented and are doubtless enjoying as much of this world's happiness, as is possible in their condition of life. We feel assured since our visit that this institution is in good hands, and that the greatest industry and economy seem to be the motive power under which it is conducted. Perhaps the finest barn in the county is now nearly completed, under contract at about $1800. Messrs. Culver and Houston, of this place, are doing the work, and a thorough inspection is only necessary to convince one of their entire ability to carry out their part of the contract in a prompt and faithful manner.

The Commissioners were highly gratified at the result, after thoroughly investigating the work, and expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the exact and honest fulfillment of the contract.—The building is 85 feet long, 40 wide with double barn doors, a horse stable and granery, and large rooms for the storage of grain and hay. There will certainly be cause for mutual congratulations between contractors and their employers over the successful and satisfactory prosecution of the work.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The County Commissioners met in their June session, Monday June 3d, and trasacted the following business.

A petition was presented by S. S. Halbrook for the locating of a road in Butler township. Viewers appointed, Rester Shaffer, Saml. Cornell, and John D. Darcer..

Petition by John H. Pile and others for location of a road in Union township.—Viewers appointed, Joshua Feagler, Henry A Shull and Peter Grogg.

Viewers report favorable for location of road in Butler township, on petition of G. S. West. Notice of appeal filed by E. Work.

Viewers report unfavorable for location of road in Butler township. Report confirmed.

Viewers report favorable for vacation of private road in Stafford-tp.

John C. St. Clair was appointed inspector of Waterloo precinct and Jas. M. Goetschius for south precinct of Richland township.

It was ordered that the railroad tax in the hands of the Treasurer be paid over to the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad on receipt of certificates of stock for the full amount.

An allowance of fifty dollars was made to fix curbing on west side of court yard.

John Heble was granted liquor license.

The End of the World in 1872.

It is predicted by French astronomers, as a scientific fact, that the earth will cease to revolve on axis—will burst, burn or tumble to pieces—will come to an end the coming fall. And strangely enough the learned men of Italy predict the end at the same time, differing only in asserting the destruction will be caused by fire The prophesiers maintain that an inconceivably immense subterranean fire is now consuming the bowels of the earth; and refer to the recent falling in of the earth's surface near Vesuvius, and the changed appearance of the matter vomited from the crater as proof positive of their theory Coming from sources—including some of the greatest students in the world—the prediction is at least worthy of a consideration.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The late hour of receiving the proceeding of the meeting of our citizens to perfect arrangements to celebrate appropriately the coming Anniversary of our National Independence, prevent us in giving the detail such as committees, &c, &c. However we give a list of the offices chosen, and would add that everthing bids fair that the effort will prove a success.

President of the day Dr. J. H. Ford.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Grube, Butler township; Edward Freeman, Jackson; Robt. Culbertson, Concord, B. F. Blair, Newville; C. R. Wannemaker, Stafford; Jas E. Rose, Wilmington; Jno. L. Davis, Auburn; J. A. Boozer, Waterloo; Jas M. Goetchius, and Dr. Wm. M. Mercer, Richland; Emanuel Neidig, Fairfield; Rev. Edward Barker, Smithfield; Thos Kelly, Franklin; Saml Learned, Troy.

Marshal, Col. S. DeLong.

Assistants, Dr. J. A. Cowan, J. N. Chamberlain, Perry Allen, Frank Bacon, Geo. Hough, A. F. Pinchin, Sol Barney.

The Committee of Arrangemet, Orator, Reader, Speaker, Balloon, Half Fare, correspondence, &c., &c., are expected to act diligently, and report at an early day.

There is to be celebrations all about us the coming 4th of July; each one place trying to outdo the other and make the day the most magnificent and successful at their place. Angola had her Independence celebration one year ago, and one that proved a perfect success, and we predict the same good fortune to our neighbors. Many of our citizens will take part, at different places, in the celebrations of the day. The Angola Zouaves will go to Auburn, and assist the Auburnites in their festivities; the Angola Silver Cornet Band will lead the day at Reading, Mich; Freygang's celebrated String Band will play for the Independence Ball, to be given at the Reading House, in Reading, Mich. There will be an independence Dance at this House on the night of July 3d and during the next day, and during the next day, and those who do not attend the night before, can have the prixilege of dancing all day, and be accommodated by the gentlemanly landlord Mr. Albert Benjamin, to every luxury necessary to the comfort of all.—*Angola Republican.*

MARRIAGES,

ROSE—ALDRIDGE—At the residence of Mr. William Blair, May 26th, 1872, by the Rev. Mr. Shaffer, Mr. James E. Rose to Miss Ellen D. Aldridge all of Butler, DeKalb County, Indiana.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No, send them on at once as we intend to give our customers the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y,

CALL AND SEE
THE
Great Spring Stock!
OF
Boots and Shoes
Just received by
W. W. HUMES,
AT
Wagoner's Old Stand,
MAIN St, AUBURN, IND.

He has now on hand and is daily receiving one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Boots and Shoes for

Mens, Boys, Ladies and Misses
Ever before Exhibited
PRICES LOW AND REASONABLE.
IN POINT OF
Workmanship and Variety,
Style and Finish.
I DFFY COMPETITION.
And I am determined to offer the citizens bargains in the Best Goods.
Call and Examine—for Yourselves.
W. W. HUMES.
April, 4, '70.

MARTIN & SON
SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN.
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
AUBURN, IND.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.
MARTIN & SONS.

GREAT OFFERING.

SUMMER
Dry Goods!
AT
ROOT & Co.,
90 COLUMBIA St.

We shall open this week a full line of

Summer Suitings

in Buff, Ecru and Dun Colored Linens, Chinese Grass Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Wash Poplins, also handsome line of White Stripe Victoria Lawns Arighton Stripe Suitings, Stripe Piques, Figured wisses and Organdies for Polonaise and Full Suits, 5c, 20c and 25c per yard and upward.

We have added this week to our

PARASOL STOCK

A great variety with Alpine and Tourist handles also buff pougee parasols and sun umbrellas, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1,25 each forming altogether the largest and cheapest line in the city.

We would call especial attention to our unequaled assortment of

SUMMER HOSIERY.

or gentlemen's, ladies' and children's were, coming full lines of regular made English and German goods, InBalbriggan hose, lisle thread hose extra length, and in every size from four to inches.

Our new room in second story, devoted to the sale of ready made

SUIT AND SHAWLS

Has been a great success. We open daily new and desirable suits [made in the best manner and warranted to fit well] of white victoria, lawn, linen, seersucker and other materials, at very low prices

We add this week to our stock a few pieces of very handsome

JAPANESE SILKS

in checks, stripes and broche figures, to which especial attention is called. We also have a choice line of neat stripe summer silks in black and white and colored stripes at $1, $1,25 and $1,50 per yard

We are now showing by far the largest and most valuable collection of

REAL LACES.

we have shown, in block thread trimming laces black Guipure laces, also black thread barbes, point lace barbes and Collars, point lace handkerchiefs, valenciennes lace handkerchiefs and collars, also new styles of ruffles for the neck, etc.

We have now open a magnificent line of House-keeping

LINENS AND COTTENS,

in sheetings and pillow casiags. table linens and napkins, table covers, curtain goods, toilet quilts, honey comb quilts, etc. Also our usual fine line of domestic cotton goods, comprising the best known and most popular brands.

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN,
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,
Fort Wayn, Ind'a.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING
J. & P. PIERR,
Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,
will exhibit the latest spring styles
PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
Mounring Bonnets,
LEGHORNS AND STRAWS.
Flowers and Ribbons in all shades, Torqueise Crapes, Velours and Silks
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Cherry Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We guarantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.
No. 1 Phœnix Block.

KNABE & CO.'S
PIANOS!
Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.
OVER
TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!
Of these celebrated Instruments
Sold in this Country and Europe.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silvre Medals.

KNABE PIANOS
Are universally conceded to be the leading
FIRST-CLASS
Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.

C. L. HILL,
General Agent,
No. 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.
Boozer & Blattner
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods
Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Croceries,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisis,
Chaily,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralstins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Var den Slip'r
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
Of all kinds.
We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Opposite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
Also a Large lot of
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

LOOK OUT.
FLEDDERMAN
can and will sell
CLOTHING
And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His
Merchant Tailoring
Department is
Chuck Full
of goods and he is making the
Nicest Fits!
In the city.
No. 27 Est Maine-st.

Love.

Love is one ov tha pashuns, and the most difficult one ov all tew deskribe.

I never yet hev heard love well defined.

I hav read several deskriptions ov it, but they were written by those who were in love (or thought they waz,) and I wouldn't believe such testimony, not even under oath.

Almost everybody, sum time in their life, has bin in love, and if they think it is an easy sensashun tew deskribe, let them set down and deskribe it, and see if the person who listens to the deskripshun will be satified with it or not.

I waz in luv once miself for 7 long years, and mi friends all said I had the consumpshun, but I knu all the time what ailed me, but couldn't deskribe it.

Now all that i kan rekolekt about this luv sikness is, that for those 7 long years i waz, if enny thing, rather more of a konfirmed phool than ordinary.

Luv is an honorabal disease enuff tew hev, bekauze it iz natral; but enny phellow who has laid sik with it for 7 long years, after he gets over it, feels something like tha phellow who fel on the ice, dont want to talk ov it.

Greeley's Ratification Meeting.

New York, June 4.—The Greeley ratification meeting was great as well in numbers as in the character of its engineers. The great hall in Cooper's institute, was packed, and the square, far down to the Mercantile Library building, was filled with enthusiastic Greeley men. In the great hall Gen. John Cochrane presided. An unpremeditated side-show was the burning of a roof in Fourth Avenue, set on fire by the rockets. After a speech from Tipton, of Nebraska, Jas. R. Doolittle took the stand and not only predicted the nomination of Horace Greeley in Baltimore but pronounced that nomination inevitable, and declared his belief that the ticket would be elected by an overwhelming majority. A speaker on one of the open-air stands, attempted to describe the Baltimore convention in advance thus: "They will call the roll of the States in the old-fashioned way," said he, "begining with Maine, and all will vote for Greeley down to Pennsylvania, whose vote all will await with breathless interest. Pennsylvania will vote for Greeley, and New York will rise and hail her. Then the bal'oting will go on down to Indiana, and when she votes for Greeley, Missouri will arise and cheer the vote, then the rest will go through with the rush of the whirlwind." This was the only speech that developed any thing new.

A Fight With an Anaconda.

A day or two ago, Mr. Abraham Hart, having rented the building on the north east cornr of Woodward avenue and Woodbridge street, went into the cellar for the purpose of clearing out a mass of rubbish that had accumulated there during several months while the premises had been occupied. As he reached the foot of the stairs, with a shovel in his hands, the first object he encountered was a monstrous anaconda, coiled and evidently just prepared for an assault. Harts instinctive purpose was to bolt and leave his snakeship monarch of the cellar, but fearing that he might not be able to effect a successful retreat, he boldly stood his ground. Using the shovel as a weapon he met the snake's onslaught pluckily and soon succeeded in vanquishing his foe by a few blows with the sharp edges of his handy weapon. The snake was subsequently found to measure about twelve feet in length and six inches in its largest part. Its presence there is explained by the fact that last fall the building was occupied by a side show, and the proprietor, thinking the anaconda dead, threw it into the cellar. It turned out, however, that it was only torpid, and came out in the spring as lively as a cricket and fierce enough to attack anything palatable, from a rabbit to an elephant.

The Moral of Othello.

When John Q. Adams was President, he was traveling "incog" through New York State and never having seen Chancellor Kent, concluded to give him a call. He reached his house quite late in the eavening, and without sending ud his name was ushered into the library where the Chancellor was busy reading. He looked up from his book, requested his unknown visitor to be seated, and resumed his reading. After looking around for a few minutes the President addressed the Chancellor and the following conversation ensued:

'I see you have a great many books here,' said the President.

'Yes.'

'I see you have Shakespear,' said the President, 'have you ever read it?'

'Yes.'

'Do you know the moral of Othello?'

'Certainly; evry one knows the moral of Othello,' said the Chancellor.

'Well, what is it?' said the President.

'Why, to beware of jealousy, &c.'

'No, sir, you are wrong.'

'What is it then?' said the Chancellor.'

'The moral of Othello,' said the President, 'is, that a white women must not marry a black man.'

At a doctrine so novel, and a moral so original, the Chancellor conclubed that his visitor was an escaped lunatic, so he ran to the door, shouting: 'William! William! (his son) come up here, there is a crazy man in my room.'

As soon as John Q. could sufficiently control his laughter to speak he introduced himself, and the Chancelor then had some doubts as to his own sanity.

At a recent examination of one of the schools in Washington, the question was put to a class of small boys:

Why is the Connecticut River so called? when a bright little fellow held up his hand.

Do you know James?

Yes, ma'am; because it connects Vermont and New Hampshire and cuts through Massachusetts! was the triumphant reply.

The pricking sting of a bee we do not understand, the pricking of larger things we are well acquainted with.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering spec'al inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every deparment, and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " ill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
50 " Wood Saws;
2 " ill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1600 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Belting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
12 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
3 " Englise Cast steel;
3 " American do
1 " German Steel;
5 " English Sping Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " ill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins:
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Iron Short Arms do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
000 " Seat " "
8500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Solid Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons alleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard-Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead,
1000 " copper pitts.
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER FACTORY

Z. C. OALLINGER,

Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
FORT WAYNE IND

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
[illegible], Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. O. ELSON,
AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Pic[illegible] to frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut ouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom [illegible] public is respectfully

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's,

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character quired in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW SPRING GOODS

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

Here's Something Green!

When a person pays more for an article than the same can be bought for we call that person

"GREEN;"

That is, lacking jupgment or experience. We know of people who pay, on an average, 30 per cent. more for their

CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

than they ought to, because they buy in the first place they drop in at, or deal in stores where a dozen prices are asked, rather than try the

SQUARE DEALING ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

KNOWN AS THE

PALACE OF FASHION

LOOK AROUND,

FRIENDS, AND

Buy Your Clothing

FROM PARTIES

Reliable, Prompt an Reasonable,

In price. There will be

Nothing Green in That?

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayn, Ind'a.

MARTIN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for gaods.

MARTIN & SONS.

Grand Spring Opening

A THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry Goods just purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1,00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3,50 Alaska Mink $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans		-	9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality		-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 00
Catawba Wine	1 00	Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish,

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbls 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 50 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, WHEAT FRUITS, ETC.

Havnna Choice Cigars.

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $3 00

Tobaccos

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

—CALL AT—

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

John C. Strode

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS;
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year.......$2.00
Six months.......1.00
Three months.......50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 20, 1872. No. 25.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square....	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares....	2.00	3.00	4.50	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	16.00
3 Squares....	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	13.00	16.00	20.00
4 Squares....	4.00	6.50	8.00	10.00	14.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column....	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	20.00	30.00	[illegible]
½ Column....	10.00	15.00	18.00	22.00	27.00	32.00	42.00	[illegible]
1 Column....	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	50.00	70.00	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Auburn Lodge, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir areskillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn Ind.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.
Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.
The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleeper's, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."
All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 31
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 38 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 38	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00 a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn,	L 11.08	6.40p
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A, Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.03	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5.0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1.45 A M	7.10 A. M	9.30 A M	2.30 P. M.
Rochester	2.52 "	8.45 "	10.42 "	3.38 "
Alliance...	5.05 "	11.45 "	1.35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville...	6.33 "	1.53 P. M	3.23 "	7.47 "
Mansfield.	8.35 "	4.22 "	5.35 "	9.42 "
Crest- ar	9.05 "	5.00 "	6.10 "	10.10 "
line ...lv	9.30 "	6.10 A M	6.35 "	10.20 "
Forest.....	10.53 "	7.50 "	8.28 "	11.43 "
Lima......	11.52 "	9.00 "	9.50 "	12.43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2.10 P M	11.40 "	12.30 A M	2.55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2.35 P. M	3.05 "	5.10 "
Chicago...	7.20 "	6.30 "	6.50 "	8.20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Chicago ...	5.50 A M	8.20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9.20 P. M
Plymouth	9.10 "	11.03 P. M.	9.05 "	12.40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12.05 P M	1.25 "	11.36 "	3.15 "
Lima.....	2.25 "	3.15 "	1.42 A. M.	5.05 "
Forest	3.43 "	5.14 "	2.50 "	6.20 "
Crest- ar	5.20 "	4.30 "	4.20 "	8.00 "
line lv	11 30 A M	5.50 "	4.30 "	8.25 "
Mansfield	12.06 P M	6.12 "	5.00 "	9.00 "
Orrville	2.25 "	8.12 "	7.00 "	11.06 "
Alliance...	4.40 "	9.50 "	8.50 "	1.10 P. M
Rochester	7.17 "	11.54 A. M.	11.05 "	3.20 "
Pittsburg	8.35 "	1.00 "	12, 0 A. M.	4.3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp		expres
Fort Wayne, leave,...	11 10a.m		4 10 p.m
Auburn............	12 08p-m		5 13
Waterloo...........	12 20		5 27
Pleasant Lake.........	12 49		5 54
Angola	1 20		6 20
Fremont............	1 42		6 43
Reading...........	2 21		7 05
Jonesville..........	2 50		7 45
Hanover	3 18		8 13
Jackson .... Arr	3 55		8 50
Lansing...........	6 05		7 40a. m
Saginaw...........	9 15		10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15		....
Detroit..........	6 45		3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit..........	9 30 p.m		9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....		6 30
Saginaw...........	4 15		7 30
Lansing...........	7 35		10 15
Jackson...........	7 15 a.m		12 17p m
Hanover...........	7 55		12 52
Jonesville.........	8 25		1 17
Reading...........	8 55		1 47
Fremont...........	9 31		2 25
Angola	9 53		2 49
Pleasant..........	10 05		3 02
Waterloo.	10 34		3 29
Auburn	10 48		3 42
Ft Wayne........ Arr	11 45		4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt.
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern-R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo ...	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna.......	2:40 a m.	x11:35 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan..	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo.....	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler........	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.
Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.
H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
CARY W Gen'l Ticket gent.

A Fight with an Anaconda.

A day or two ago, Mr. Abraham Hart having rented the building on the north east corner of Woodward avenue and Woodbridge street, and went into the cellar for the purpose of clearing out a mass of rubbish that had accumulated there during several months while the premises had been unoccupied. As he reached the foot of the stairs, with a shovel in his hands, the first object he encountered was a monstrous anaconda coiled and evidently just propared for an assault. Harts instinctive purpose was to bolt and leave his snakeship morarch of the cellar, but fearing that he might not be able to affect a successful retreat, he boldly stood his ground. Using the shovel as a weapon, he met the snaks onslaught pluckily and soon succeeded in vanquishing his foe by a few blows with the sharp edges on his handy weapon. The snake was subsequently found to measure about twelve feet in length and six inches in its largest part. Its presence there is explained by the fact that last fall the building was occupied by a side show, and that the proprietor, thinking the anaconda dead, threw it into the cellar. It turned out that it was only torpid, and came out in the spring as lively as a cricket and fierce enough to attack anything palatable, from a rabbit to an elephant.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Spreading Mud.

STEVE MYERS was a jolly old dog, and many a good joke have we had with the fellow.

His wife, Nancy was not a woman of the sweetest temper, and has been known to scold him when he got extra drunk.

One night he had been having a 'royal time with a few of his boon companions, and when he at last started for home, he was in a very 'salubrious' condition. Not drunk—oh no Steve despised (hic) a man who got drunk.

A party of us had gone ahead of him and had rubbed a little grease on the knob of the door—just enough so that he would not notice it and yet keep him from opening the door.

Steve got along somehow to his house; and on the stoop, after two or three efforts, and took hold of the knob.

What'n thunder ails this (hic) door?

O, I know what's up. Jack (hic) Nickct's inside halding it. Ho, ho; my (hic) boy, I'll fix you.

He pitched down the step, and out to the gutter, and filled both hands with soft, black mud, and succeded in getting back to the door—holding his hands behind him.

Now, Jack, (hic) my boy, I waits here till you opens that door, if it's morning

I'll teach you to keep Steve Myers out of his own house.

Nancy heard a noise, and looking out she saw him standing there, and at once came to let him in.

Steve made one dive when the door was opened and the way he spread the mud over Nancy's face and neck for a few minutes was frightful.

We will not mention what took place when he discovered the difference between Jack Nicket and Nancy.

* * *

The Troy *Times*, a reliable Grant organ presents the following analsis of General Grant's character:

'Grant is not in the habit of running wild after speculative crotochets Grant is practical. Grant is tolerant, Grant trusts absolutely only those whom he knows to be trust worthy. Grant is reserved. Grant is resolute. Grant reflects before he acts. Grant is modest in the expression of his opinions.'

We are almost willing to endorse this entire analysis and give our reasons for so doing. As for instance:

1. 'Grant is not in the habit of running wild after speculative crotchets. Of course not: he has a surer thing on Sereca sand stone.

2. 'Grant is practical.' This is demonstrated by the historical fact that on a salary of $25,000 per annum he has saved more than $100,000 a year.

3. 'Grant is tolerant.' Of course he is. He tolerates thieves in every department of the public service and 'that's the way money goes.'

4. 'Grant trusts absolutely only those whom he knows to be trustworthy.' As for instance, look at Murphy, Casey, Leet and Stocking.

5. 'Grant is reserved.' He is not only 'reserved' but 'reserving' In proof of which consult his bank book.

6. 'Grant reflects before he acts.' All of which is true; otherwise he would not have accepted shares in the Seneca stone quarry.

7. 'Grant is resolute.' No one disputes this. He resolved to appoint all of his relatives to office, and kept that resolution.

8. 'Grant is modest in the expression of his opinion.' Being very economical in opinions, of course, he is very modest in giving them publicity.

After reading the above analysis of Grant's character, we are forced to acknowledge that he is the best man—to defeat, now before the American people.—*Pitt Post.*

* * *

A pocket boot-jack has been invented. You put your foot into your pocket, give a spring into the air, and off comes your boots.

* * *

A stingy millionary having died, his family wanted to have his body petrified, so it would keep for all time, where upon one of his nephews remarked; You'll only have to complete what nature has began. His heart was petrified a long time ago.

The people of Wyoming don't know whether to call their female judge a justicess of the peace or a justice of the peacess.

* * *

The prisoner has a very smooth countenance. 'Yes; he was ironed before he was brought in. That accounts for the whole thing.

* * *

A man in Washington only belongs to four hundred and ninety nine secret societies. He is unhappy because refused admittance to the 'Seven Serious Jackasses,' the number then being complete without him.

* * *

'An exchange tells that at twenty years of age, Leland Stanfor arrived in California with only one shirt to his back. Since then, by close attention to business, he has accumulated over ten millions.' What in the world can a man do with ten million shirts?

* * *

We have a span of horses, said an economist the other day, on our farm that support themselves without any cost.

Why, how is that? exclaimed a listener.

Why, you see, remarked the questioned one is a saw-horse, and the other a clothes horse.

* * *

A Western girl, speaking from experience, says, a kiss in time saves nine; for she avers that in every case when she has refused a man a chaste salute he has taken vit et armis at least twenty.

* * *

A gentleman named Dunlap remarked that he had never heard his name punned upon, and did not believe it could be done There is nothing in the world so easy, sir, remarked a punster, just lop off half the name and it is Dun.

* * *

A cynical old bachelor, who believes that women have something to say on all subjects' recently asked a friend: Well, madam what do you hold on this question of female suffrage? The lady responded, calmly, Sir, I hold my tongue.

* * *

A lady hearing the remark that the storm signal was set, inquired what that meant, and being told that the Signal Department at Washington watches the weather and telegraphs in advance all over the country, replied 'Now isn't that convenient for wash women?

* * *

Two Mexican ladies of rank recently fought a duel about a lover, first with swords and then with pistols, when the challenger's left arm was broken by the antagonist ball, and she was carried off the field in a swoon. The victor married the casus belli two hours after.

* * *

A gentleman, while making a speech in Lawrence, Mass., the other evening, inadvertently stepped forward and off the platform. To the yeals of laughter that greeted his unlucky fall, he claimed that any speaker had a right to come down to the level of his audience.

* * *

A counsel had mimicked a witness who as a north countryman, pronounced the word 'water' as if it had been 'watter,' inquired of him whether in his part of the country they spell 'water' with two ts?—No said the witness, but they spell manners with two ns.

* * *

A Buffalo clergyman, the Rev. Wilcott Colkins, preached on moving day. His text was from 2d Samuel, 7th chapter and the 10th verse. I will appoint a place for my people, Israel, and plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own, and move no more.

* * *

A Boston lawyer had a horse that always stopped and refused to cross a certain bridge leading out of the city. No whipping, no urging would compel him to cross; so he advertised him: 'To be sold for no other reason than that the owner wants to out of town.

* * *

A colored man was once asked why he did not got married:

Why you see, sah, I got an old mudder, and I hab to do for her, ye see, sah, an ef I did'nt buy shoes an' stockins she would'nt get none. Now, ef I was git married, I'd had to buy dem tings for my wife, and dat'ud be taking de shoes an stockings right out er my ole mudder's moof.

* * *

A close-fited old fellow, in treating a friend to some liquor poured out a very small drink. The latter, taking the glass and holding it above his head remarked very skeptically:

You say this is forty years old?

Yes, sir.

Then, said he, all I have to say, it is very small for its age.

* * *

Christ's Promise.

Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink. John vii. 37. Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out. John vi, 37.

But I am a great sinner, sayest thou.
I will in no wise cast out, says Christ.
But I am an old sinner sayest thou
I will in no wise cast out, sayest Christ
But I am a hard-hearted sinner, sayest thou.
I will in no wise cast out, says Christ.
But I have served satan all my days, sayest thou.
I will in no wise cast out, says Christ.
But I have sinned against light, sayest thou.
I will in no wise cast out, says Christ
But I have sinned against mercy, sayest thou.
I will in no wise cast out, says Christ.
But I have no good thing to bring, sayest thou.
I will in no wise cast out, sayest our Heavenly Father.

Miscellaneous.

A Greeley flag is flying in the breeze at Bourbon.

The Columbia City *Post* is not for Greeley.

A new Republican paper is threatened in Huntington.

Logansport editors are annoyed by the sound of steam whistles.

Immense quantities of hay is being shipped east from Crown Point.

The old settlers of Noble county had a re-union at Albion.

A hundred cut worms to the square foot is the average in Allen Co.

Citizens of Warsaw carry phosphorus around loose in their vest pockets.

LaFayette workmen begin to be affected by the 480 minute epidemic.

The buzz saw artistically amputated a man's nose at Madison.

The new Masonic hall at Logansport, will be dedicated this month.

Divorces and potato bugs form the staple of conversation in Warren Co.

An anti-onion eating society has been organized by the F. F.'s of LaFayette.

Evansville girls are 'woman's rights to the very backbone.' They ride horseback astride.

LaGrange people are now after the New York and Chicago Air Line Railroad.

The Good Templars of Kendallville have disbanded, and now surrendered their charter.

Hon. A. P. Edgerton is talked of as the Democratic condidate for Congress in the 9th district.

A sign in one of the shirt manufacturing establishments of New Albany, reads hands on bosoms wanted.

The 'business portion' of Hamlet was destroyed by fire recently. Said 'portion' consisted of one store.

The Kokomo *Democrat* offers to furnish bustles free of charge if the young ladies wearing them will make personal application at that office.

A violent hail storm passed over the northern part of Kosciusko county, last Sunday night, badly damaging the growing wheat and vegetables.

A young man named Clarence Wood, of Marion, was killed on Tuesday, a tree falling upon him. At the time of the accident he was reading in a grove near the depot.

A man by the name of Smith fell dead, on Tuesday, at the brick yard of M. McCaffrey. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. He has no relations in the city.—*Logansport Sun.*

A Lockport mule refused to be shod the other day. He was thrown upon his back and tied with a log chain, but when his four shoes were on it was found that suppressed obstinacy had killed the poor beast.

On Tuesday young Ellis, of Miami, a boy about sixteen years of age, committed to jail, for breaking into a drug store, escapped from the deputy Sheriff, fled to parts unknown.

A brakeman named Drawbaugh was run over near Galveston, Cass county, by a freight train, and instantly killed. The body was horribly mutilated; one arm was severed, the body almost disected, and the chin cut off and carried about forty feet away.

The Peru *Republican* reports that R. W. Thompson, a Richland township, Miami county 'Squire, has abonded his wife and family and fled to Denver, Colorado, with a Peruvian scarlet woman, taking with him about $900 of pension and bounty money collected for other parties.

Report has it that the prospects for an abundant wheat harvest in the western part of Noble county are very promising. In certain localities a larger yield than even that of last year is anticipated. The crop of this year, so far as this county is concerned, will be nearly equal to the preceding one.—*Leg Ban.*

Thomas Maxwell, of Jefferson township Cass county, committed suicide last Saturday by opening a vein in his arm. He was a single man, about forty five years old had no relatives, and it is supposed that dread of approaching blindness led him to commit the deed.

* * *

Accepatable Prayer.

See here my brother, do you rememper how often it has occured to you when you warmed up in prayer, threw off your embarrassment, and had an easy happy flow of language, that you were now doing very finely in your positions, and that God was giving special audience to your unfettered utterance. Now, just take a scond thought and remember that all one's easy happy flow of language usualy indicates but little, and that in its self it is nothing in the hearing of God. Remember that it is the honest heart. the upright and obedient, that are essential to acceptable prayer. If your heart and life are right, your most stammering utterance shall prevail with God.—If your heart and life are wrong in God's sight, your tongue of eloquence will be only babbling and mockery in the ears of the Almighty. Never, then, congratulate yourself upon liberty in prayer till you are convinced that that prayer went from a heart honest cincere, and wholly given up to love and serve the Lord.

* * *

A Norwich, Connecticut, lady has started for the Sandwich Island to marry a man whom she met just twenty years ago and with whom she had been in corresspondence for fifteen years, not once seeing him during that time, while he wooed and won her. Not very ardent, truly.—They have been too long about it.

Sixteen Reasons Why.

The following are the sixteen reasons why Grant should not be nominated for the presidency, which appeared in the early part of the campaign of 1868. It was openly charged at the time that Colfax was the author of them, and, although this was denied by his friends, yet the source to which they were traced seemed to leave little doubt that at least they were published with his knowledge and consent, if not directly inspired by him.—Four years experience has not diminished but on the contrary has greatly enhanced the weight which should be given to many of these reasons why Grant should not be our next president, and we predict that many 'American Republicans' will more carefully consider them now than they did four years ago:

Sixteen reasons why our republican party should not run General Grant for President in 1868.

1. Because he already has all he deserves at the hands of the American people.

2. He could not deliver an inaugural address

3. No Democrat has succeeded for the past quarter of a century as president of the United States.

4. Because at this peculiar period in the history of our great country, we need an able and experienced statesman at the White House.

5. Because 100,000 graves and 4,000,000 freedmen demand a Republican president.

He is now and always has been a Democrat, and has never endorsed the Republican party.

7. Because he has proved a failure in every capacity outside of the military.

8 He claims to have no knowledge of politics or national affairs.

9. Because all the Democratic and rebel papers indorse him.

10. He has followed our drunken Democratic Johnson in all his rebellious rows against congress and the Republican party.

11. He has insulted the Republican party by indorsing the removal of the secretary of war, and accepting the position himself.

12. We have one hundred better men for president.

13. All parties claim him as belonging to their party.

14. We have the power to elect a statesman if we wish to.

15. The Democrats and rebels have no other available candidate.

16. Because Illinois gave us the immortal Lincoln, and Indiana offers our most available candidate.

AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

Please post this up.

* * *

The New Methodist Bishops

Two of the newly-elected Bishops of the M. E. Church are from Ohio—Messrs. S. M. Merrill and W. L Harris. Bishop Harris is a native of New York, and has just entered his fiftyfifth year. The greater part of his life has been spent in Ohio and in the West. A considerable portion of his early service for the church was passed in in the itinerancy, in which he was a successful laborer.

Bishop Merrill is a native of Ohio, born in Brown county and has been twenty-seven years a preacher in the church. His ministry has been all or nearly so, in southeren Ohio and Northern Kentucky. He has been editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* of Cincinnati during the last four years.—During the last twelve years preceeding his election to that position in 1868 he most of time acted as a presiding elder.

R. S. Foster was born in Kentucky, and came from the Ohio Conference to New York. He was appointed pastor of the mulberry street, church. He was afterward elected President of the Northwestern University, but resigned that position and returned to New York, where he served as pastor of the Washington square. eighteenth street and other churches. Dr. Foster is about 50 years of age and has been known in New York for a quarter of a century.

Thomas Bowman is a native of Pennsylvania, of Methodist parentage. He graduated from Dickinson in 1837, and entered the Baltimore Conference in 1839 in 1859 he was called to the presidency of the Indiana Asbury University, where he has remained until the present time. He is a preacher of the first-class and entirely eschews the use of notes in the pulpit.

Bishop Wiley was born in the State of New York and at the early age of twenty-one was sent to Foochow China as a mishionary. After twelve years of service he returned home and took charge of a Female College in New Jersey. In 1864 he was elected to the editorship of the *Ladies' Repository* at Cincinnati, which position he now holds. The Bishop has been recognized as a leader in all movements in the interest of the education in the M. E. Church

* * *

Beecher, some time since, received a letter from a young man who recommended himself very highly as being honest, etc., and closed with the request:

'Get me an easy situation that honesty may be rewarded' To which Mr. Beecher replied:

'Don't be an editor if you would be easy Don't try law. Avoid school keeping.—Keep out of the pulpit. Let alone all ships, stores, shops and merchandise. Abhor politics. Keep away from lawyers.—Don't practice medicine. Be not a farmer nor a mechanic; neither a soldier nor a sailor. Don't study. Don't think. Don't work. None of them are easy. O, my honest friend, you are in a very hard world! I know of but one real 'easy' place in it. That is the grave.

THE CITY COUSIN.

BY S. ANNA FROST.

'I wish she would stay at home!—That's what I wish,' said Roger Harlan, laying on a pile of sweet scented hay, and kicking his heels vigorously as he spoke, 'Who wants a fine city miss here, with her airs and graces, spoiling of our fun? Sick, too! I suppose she'll go into fainting fits if a pig grunts, and have hysterics if the cows look at her crossways.'

'She'll be afraid to move with her finery,' said Bob.

'Mamma says she's a dear little girl, said Mary, with rather a louder voice than usual, 'and she has been very sick, so the doctor is sending her to the country. It will be real mean if you boys are not good to her.'

'There's John getting out the horse to go to the station,' cried Roger. 'I mean to ask him to take us.

So it happened that when little Lucy Harland arrived at the railway station she found an escort of three cousins and her uncle's hired man waiting for her. Roger nudged Bob, and rolled up his eyes at the sight of the neat, stylish traveling dress, the dainty little hat and boots, gloves and parasol, but after all, the white, thin face and delicate look of the visitor. Even Mary was rather awed as she gave a glance at her print dress, and stout, dusty boots. The ride home was not very lively. Lucy was tired and longing for rest, and thought her cousins rather noisy and rude, as they laughed and talked on the back seat, leaving her to the care of James, the hired man.

As the days wore away, the young folks seemed to have no feeling in common, and Lucy grew very home sick in spite of her aunt's kindness and her uncle's hearty welcome. The other children, who knew nothing of sickness them selves, could not understand that it was weakness that made Lucy languid and unable to romp and play as they did, and made fun of her fine lady airs when she sat wearily watching their boisterous games. Her favorite resort was a little loft over the barn, where she read story-book, dressed her doll, and often cried bitterly for home and mama. But she was gaining health slowly in the pure country air, and with the simple wholesome food; and her mother only read her aunt's descripton of her thin cheeks getting red and rosy, her step lighter, and her eyes brighter, and did not guess how lonely her little daughter was, even with three cousins in the same house.

'I'm going to play lady Lucy a trick,' said Roger one morning, as he sat with his brother and sister, in the barn—'She's up in the loft moping, too good to play with us. I'm going to take away the ladder; then she can't get down, and we'll keep her up there at dinner time.'

'She can come down the trap-door stairs,' said Bob.

'But she won't, she's afraid of the oxen, and they're all in to-day. Catch her coming down among the cattle!—She'd stayed up a week first.'

'But can you unhook the ladder at the top?'

'Yes, indeed; Bob can study it.—Come along.'

Ready for any kind of mischief, Bob and Mary followed their brother's lead and were soon standing at the foot of the ladder leading to the loft. It was steadied at the top by two iron hooks, and Rodger mounted the steps to unfasten these, while the others stood below, and Lucy looked up with startled eyes, wondering what new torment her cousins had contrived for her. The first hook was unfastened. Roger's whole weight was on one corner of the ladder; but the other hook gave way without his assistance, and the heavy ladder swung round then fell carrying the boy to the ground with a sickening crash.

Lucy gave one startled cry, and ran to the trap-door. No thought of the dreaded cattle stopped her, and she was beside Rogor before the others realized fully the accident.

'Run for your mother May! Bring me some water, Bob! Lift the ladder off his foot, she cried, sitting down by the senseless boy, unheeding her delicate dress.

'Mother and father are both out, and all the men are at the five acre lot,' sobbed May.

Bob had brought the water, and Lucy bathed the white face with her handkerchief loosening the collar like a woman with quick coolness.

'Bob where is there a doctor? Can you go for one?

'Yes. It's only a mile.'

Here Rodger opened his eyes, moaning:

'Oh! my leg! my leg! My leg is broken!'

'May, sit here and hold his head, while I get his boot off'

By this time Bob's shouts and May's cries had attracted the attention of some of the men on the farm, and two or three came running to see what was the trouble.

One started for the boy's mother, one for a doctor, and one lifted Roger in his arms and carried him to the house; while Lucy, to Mary's utter horror, crept into the barn and fainted away on the hay.

She soon revived again and smiled at the tender eagerness of her tormenting cousins, who had drenched her with water, and were adding to the moisture by crying over her.

By the time she had gone to her room and changed her clothes, Roger was in the doctor's hands with his mother to watch him.

The leg was broken, and it was many long weeks before he could walk. But in the long, tiresome days, when he was a close prison, the boy learned to love and respect the cousin, whose timid gentleness he had so despised. It seemed to him, in his patience, as if she had numbered every rude trick, every ill-natured speech, to repay it with some loving, thoughtful act to cheer his sick room If he was in pain or feverish, her soft little hands bathed his face and mixed cool, pleasant drinks for him. She learned to nurse him, and no touch was so light and soothing to his injuries as Lucy's. As he grew better, it was Lucy who sat hours beside him, reading her story books, teaching him games, telling him games, telling him of the wonderful sights to seen in her city, and showing now to employ his clumsy fingers in various amusing occupations.

'Lucy, where did you learn all these things,' he asked, one day, when he had mastered a wonderful combination of past and paper.

'You know I was sick for a long time before I came here,' she said gently, 'I had some trouble in one leg when I was a baby, and there was an operation performed about a year ago Mamma taught me some of the games and my brothers were always very kind about learning me what they thought would please me. One reason I cannot run and walk, as you my cousins do is because I only learned to step a year ago.'

'What brutes you must think us!' cried Roger. 'It makes me hot all over to think how I treated you! I, worst of all!'

'Never mind!' I am coming next summer. I may be stronger then.'

'If you are not, I will carry you about in my arms. You shan't have to hide away in a loft again.'

And Roger will keep his word. Lucy left him still a prisoner in his room when she returned home in the fall; but her gentle influences will not soon be forgotten, and the Harlands think no pleasure so great now as the promised visit next year from their city cousin.

* * *

A Hotel to cost $20,000,000 is proposed in Chicago. It will be constructed entirely of iron, ten stories in hight, and will cover four entire blocks, with grand arches over the intervening streets. Bazars are to ocupy the first story and elevators at evrey corner. It is intended that the rates will be from $10 to $1 per day, according to the story, so that people of limited means, as well as those possesing wealth, can be accomodated in elegant style.

* * *

A gentleman whose custom it is to entertain very often a circle of friends, observed that one of them was eating something before grace was asked, and determined to cure him. Upon the repetition of the offense he said: "For what we are about to receive, and for what James Taylor has already received, the Lord make us truly thankful."

* * *

"Is Miss Blinking at home?" asked Mr. Saunders of the Irish girl who attended the ring at the door. 'Yes, I b'lave she is, sir." "Is she engaged?" "An' is it engaged you say? Faith, an' I can't tell ye; but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evening as if she had not seen the like uv him, an, it's engaged I b'lave they are, sir."

* * *

A deacon, who used to keep a grocery store having instructed his clerk when out of a desired article to call the attention of the customer to the next nearest thing, was not a little astonished when his pastor called and enquired for new molasses to hear the clerk say, "We have no new molasses, but we have some new rum."

* * *

Drowning of an Aeronaut.

Prof. Atkins, attached to Lipman's Queen City circus, which exhibited at Decatur, Ala., on the 27th ult., ascended with a hot air balloon during the afternoon. The balloon became detached from the windlass fixing its latitude and ascending half a mile, when it rapidly decended into the Tennessee river. Atkins succeeded in getting out of the basket after a desperate effort, having got entangled in the ropes, and attempted to swim to shore. A fisherman in a canoe went to his assistance, but failed to rescue him.—The unfortunate aeronaut sank and was drowned. His corpse has not been discovered. The balloon was saved. Atkins seems to have had a presentiment of misfortune. He remarked, as the balloon started, "this is my last ascention."

* * *

'There's no use taking, I'm going to get married,' said a bachelor acquaintance the other day, while busily engaged in sewing. 'Here I watched just twenty minutes by the watch trying to get the needle threaded, and then, just as I succeeded I pulled the thread out. Finally I got it threaded again, and now, after sewing this button on good and strong, I find I've got it on the wrong side, and I have all my work to do over again.

Miss Nellie Taylor, of the Metropolitan, who has been sick for some time is slowly recovering.

* * *

It seems a little strange that Sumner's speech should be used as a campaign document by the Democrats, and Voorhees' speech used in a like manner by the Republicans.

* * *

Miss Jane Stuart, daughter of Gilbert Stuart the painter, is now in Boston.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JUNE 20, 1872

THE STATE CONVENTION.

We give most of our space to-day to the proceedings of the largest and most harmonious Convention ever assembled in Indiana.

The ticket nominated has inspired confidence in every locality, and to day we unfurl to the breeze the Democratic banner with the names of Hendricks and DePauw thereon, in response to the demand of the people for political reformation. By this ticket the people are assured, that if elected, as it is now generally conceded, they will have an honest, economical and intelligent administration of public affairs. The platform embodies all the present issues of the day and is fairly committed to the best interests of the people. There is no equivocal declarations or generalities, but a fair, candid and open expression upon the vital questions which enter so largely into the public welfare.

On the question of joining the different elements of strength in the movement to dethrone the present corrupt administration, by the defeat of Grant and his minions the Convention was equally emphatic, And how could it well be otherwise when thousands of Republicans stand ready heart and hand to assist in the great work of renovation and to renounce their allegiance to the party of corruption and fraud. When such men as Hendricks and Julian and McDonald and a legion of other of our best citizens, are standing at the helm of the movement to-day, surrounded by enthusiastic supporters all over the State, shall we not march up in one solid phalanx for the Baltimore nominees on the broad and comprehensive platform, adopted at Cincinnati. Men are nothing, principles everthing. If Greeley is nominated at the Baltimore Convention do we support him as an abolitionist, an advocate of protection tariff, or as an opponent in some of the great issues of the past now forever settled? We answer, No! There is nothing as yet that has been found objectionable to the Democracy in the Cincinnati Platform. The question of slavery has been settled, and forever. General amnesty has been demanded and the nominees stand fairly committed to its immediate provision. The tariff question has been set aside to be disposed of by the immediate representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, and all the other planks are but a reiteration of the great Democratic principles which we have held to, as a party, so long and to which we can still cling with an abiding faith, in the great battle of honesty against corruption.—Shall we array ourselves like men, in unison with the former, stand shoulder to shoulder with the good all classes and parties, and without relinquishing one jot of our principles, once more free our nation not of four millions of black, but of sixteen millions of white slaves now foot sore, and weary under the miserable despotism of a peverted office holders administration?

This is the only question before us When Greeley is named it is in this connection only—that having seen the terrible chasm into which we are drifting under the present mal-administration of Grant, he has proposed to step forward from under party lash, occupy common ground with all who know of the reeking corruption that now exists throughout all the ramifications of public affairs and fight the enemy there without reference to former party affiliations or to the questions that do not assimilate with the present good of the country There is nothing, then, in the movement but what every true Democrat can endorse, while there are many features that appeal to intelligence and understanding in the preservation of our great republic from the canker of theives and robbers that are now drinking up its life blood. For our part we have placed our shoulder fairly to the wheel and not a moment from now till next November will be let in giving it strength, by every fair and honorable means, believing that it is the only chance now offered of relieving our government of the woe and misery that would be entailed upon us in the re-election of the present ignorant and bigoted President. We believe this will be the action of all true Democrats everywhere, and with the exception of a few whose ideas have long stood out with the principles of the party, the Democracy will rally once more and triumph in the grand expulsion from office, of every theiving corruptionist in the country.

Let us have peace of a different kind from that which a military President has given us and this can only be accomplished by a faithful support of the

BALTIMORE NOMINEES.

—The 'Muncie Republican' is the name of a new and good looking paper, the first number of which is dated Thursday, June 6. It is published by the 'Muncie Republican company,' and flies the names of Greeley and Brown.

The bonded indebtedness of Richmond amounts to two hundred and twenty-eight thousandt five hundred and fifty dollars.

Democratic State Convention!

Harmony and Enthusiasm.

HENDRICKS for GOVERNOR.

Greeley and Brown Endorsed.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, a Radical sheet of the very worst kind, says that no delegate Convention has ever been held in that city, more respectable in numbers and composition than that which met last Wednesday. It was a magnificent spectacle indicative of the power and strength of the Democratic party in Indiana to day. The harmony and unaminity of its action throughout, together with the excellent ticket nominated, has struck terror to the hearts of the Radicals, and on every hand, there is a disposition to concede its triumphant election next October. Col. E. S. Alvord, the Chairman of the Central Committee, called the meeting to order, and on his motion, Hon. J. R. Coffroth, of Lafayette, was elected permanent Chairman with a Vice President and Secretary for each congressional District.

Mr. Coffroth thanked the Convention for the honor confered, but declined making a lengthy speech, as there was much business before the Convention

A resolution was then offered by the Hon. J. E. McDonald, that the selection of an Electoral ticket should be postponed, until after the Baltimore Convention, so that it could be formed more in accerance to the crisis, which was adopted.

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention were then selected, which will be found in another place. The nomination of Governor being next in order Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was nominated by acclamation, amid the wildest of excitement, the delegates being all on their feet even before the President could put the motion.

For Lieutenant Governor, Washington C. DePaw, of Floyd, was nominated on the first ballot, and afterwards unanimous.

The nominee for Governor (Mr. Hendricks) beieg noticed in the hall, long, loud and persistent shouts were given for "Hendricks," "Hendricks," "Hendricks." In the midst of much confusion, many members of the Convention rising and waving their hats and handkerchief, the committee appointed for that purpose escorted Mr. Hendricks to the front of the stage, Hon. Joseph E. McDanald saying: "Gentleman—I now present to you your nominee for Governor." At the instance of a delegate, three cheers were given for its nominee.

Mr. Hendricks, when the applause had somewhat subsided, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: until yesterday morning I had no thought of becoming the nominee of this convention. Day before yesterday, that evening, and yesterday morning I was appealed to by gentlemen whose appeals I could not deny, so that finally I gave my consent, and I now accept your nomination. [Cheers] I beg you to understand, and that you will make it known to the men you represent, that my hesitution in accepting the nomination has been because of personal reasons and considerations, and not because of any want of appreciation of the dignity and importance of the office to which you have nominated me. To be the first executive officer of the great State of Indiana is no common honor, and to be selected thus as a candidate for that office by the representatives of the men of this State, I consider it one of the hiegst honors, that has ever been confered upon me.

Indiana, before the close of the next Gubernatorial term, will contain a population of nearly two milions of people and their resources will have been more fully developed; and I contemplate the responsibility of the execution of the laws which affect the interest of such a vast number of people with diffidence and deep concern. Always the position of State Governer is one of importance and responsibility, but in these times greater than ever, now that the rights and powers of the State are being attacked and invaded by a central power, is that the people shall no longer have a domestic fire side government for the protection of their home interests. The office of the executive of the State is of still greater importance. The state of Indiana, should I be elected your Governor, must all the time, as far as my influence is concerned, maintain a friendly attitude and relation towards the Federal Government; but at the same time al' the rights and powers of government which are reserved to the State of Indiana by the Constitution of the United states, must be respected—every one of them. [Shouts of applause in the midts of which a voice was heard "That's business."]

Gentlemen we have before us a sad spectacle; the result of interference with State governments. There is States south of the Ohio river, whose control has been taken away from the people, and whose government has been committed to those who have sought to make special and private speculation out of their afflictions.

Those States are now prostrated and in the dust. The frauds that have been perpetrated in these States have increased their indebtedness until now they are in a condition almost of bankruptey, which appeals to the sympathy of the people of Indiana, and when we hear their waiving cry coming to us to give them moral and political support, shall we refuse to respond? [Loud and repeated cries of "no."] [A voice—"Hurrah for Greeley!" Laughter.]

I do not propose to address you at any length but there are one or two subjects to which I will refer. I am in earnest in favor of civil service reform. [Applause] I am in favor of that in the State of Indiana as well as in the general Government. [Renewed applause] I am a little anxious to know whether the people of this country are to be deserved by the supporters of the administration any longer? it has been asserted in the platform lately formed at Philadelphia that the party now in power is in favor of civil service reform. That party for many years has had an opportunity of showing its faith by its wish. Reform has not been brought about. And during the last six months we have beheld at Washington the singular spectacle of a President in formal message to Congress pretended to favor of civil service reform and his leaders in the Senate and House denouncing any man who advocated such reform as a foe to the Administration [Laughter] This Congress will come to a close—the recent session has closed without any sircere and honest effort at reform. Now if the men with whom I am to co-operate now and in the future are sincerely in favor of this reform, let them show it at the October and November election, [Applause] Let every ballot declare that the offices, high and low, shall be held and Administered only for the good of the people. [Applause.]

I believe that my judgment in respect to the proper action of the Baltimore Convention is in harmony with the sentiment of this Connention.—[Cheers.] I desire to see that Codvention discharge its duty well. Very much may depend upon it. I, as your representative in this contest—at least to some extent your representative—will abide by the decision of that Convention. [Applause.] And I believe the deliberation of the Convention will result in such action as will secure a reform in the government of the State of Indiana, and in the government of the United States. [Renewed applause-] I believe from what I see here, and from the rumblings I hear from afar, from the different parts of this country, that the Administration of General Grant will close forever on the 4th of next March. [Cheers and shouts of applause.] And, my countrymen, when you are asked to vote for General Grant the question is not so much whether General grant be re-elected President of the United States, as whether the ring that surrounds him shall control the destinies of this country for four years longer. [Applause and voices "that's it."] He who in October, shall vote the Grant ticket in Indiana, and he who, in November, shall vote for the Grant electorial ticket, is casting a vote for not only General Grant but for Morton, for Chandler, for Conkling, for Cameron, and for Butler. [Applause.] It will be understood sooner or later, and it may as well pe understood now, as at any time that the controversy, is not so much between the man who may be agreed upon at Baltimore and General Grant, as between the Boltimore nominee and the surroundings, of General Grant.

I am not much afraid of a one man power. I am not much afraid when one man shall stand up before this nation and assume the responsibilities of what he may do; but I am afraid of the government of an irresponsible band of men. I am afraid of the power behind that one man—a power held by men not directly responsible to the people. [Applause.] When a President stands up before the people, alone responsible to them for what he does, he must bow to their clearly expressed and well defined judgment, but when he is surrounded by those who make gain and advantage out of his administration by controlig his policy and patronage, and who are premited to approach him early in the morning and late at night. When they govern the people in this way it is a dangerous goverment for any people. [Applause] I want a government of direct responsibility. Let us know who are responsible to us. I think whoever may be elected President next time will feel that he must stand directly before the people, and be personally responsible to them. In the sense in which we have a personal government now, the administration of the nation's affairs is for the benefit of particular individuals and classes; but I think the next President will feel that he must administer public affairs for the good of the people, and that there shall be no other consideration possible than the good of the whole people.

Now gentlemen you have honored me with this nomination, and as far as my health will enable me to do so I will try to make your ticket successful in October. [Applause.] Bear in mind that as Indiana goes in October so Indiana must go in November. [Renewed applause.] I believe I know the result now. I believe I read it in your faces, and know it from the sympathy of my heart with your hearts.—Go to the people and say to them that they must put in nomination in their districts and counties the men who can command the entire support of all persons who oppose the present party in power. [Applause.]

We have this day substantially turned our backs upon the past; we stand in the present and we look forward to the great future. The past is gone. [Applause;] The future is ours. Let the people lay hold of the future and achieve that full measure of prosperity and happiness which it is in their power to secure. [Applause]

At the conclusion of Mr. Hendricks speech there were loud calls for De Pauw, but it was announced that he was not in the city.

John J. Williams, of Lafayette, and Michael C. Kerr, of New Albany, were then nominated for Congressman-at-Large, the first on the first, and the latter on the second ballot.

For Secretary of State Owen M. Eddy, the present Deputy, was nominated.

John B. Stoll received the nomination for Auditor of State.

James B. Ryan, was nominated for State Treasurer, B. W. Hanna, for Auditor General, and Milton B. Hopkins for Superintendent of Public Instruction

E. J. Price, of Sulivan, received the nomination for Supreme Court Clerk, and John C. Robinson, of Spencer County, for Supreme Court Reporter.

The Convention unanimously endorsed the Cincinnati Platform and nominations, and the delegates go to Baltimore instructed.

The following platform was unanimously adopted:

PLATFORM.

Resolved, By the Democracy of Indiana in convention assembled:

That the principles of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention, taken in connection with the propositions contained in Horace Greeley's letter accepting the nomination of that Convention, constitute a platform on which all the elements of opposition to the present corrupt Administration of the Federal Government can stand, and which propositions are as follows:

1. All the political rights and franchises which have acquired through the late bloody convulsions must and shall be guaranteed, maintoined, enjoyed, respected evermore.

2. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no prescribed class, and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long entranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty, with impartial suffrage.

3. That, subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim to local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizens should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order; and that there shall be no Federal supervision of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its people shall prescribe.

4. That there shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic; to which end it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.

Resolved, That we regard it as unwise and imprudent to place two tickets in nomination for the office of President and Vice President as the representatives of there principles, as the division of its friends would insure the defeat of both, and it is therefore the fixed conviction of this convention that the Democratic Convention to assemble in Baltimore in July should adopt the nominees of the Liberal Republican Convention, instead of making other nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed from the State to the Baltimore Convention be, and they are hereby instructed to vote as a unit upon all question in accordance with the opinion of a majority of the delegation.

Resolved, That all drainage and other laws by which the owners of property may be divested of their title by arbitary assessments or summary process should be carefully guarded, so as to protect the people from undue oppression, and their property from being taken without just compensation and due process of law; and that all laws contravening these principles should be promptly repealed or modified so as to conform thereto.

WHEREAS, The Union soldiers and sailors, their patriotism and courage in the great rebellion of 1761, preserved the life of the nation and made our public domain valuable; therefore

Resolved, That we demand for each of the living who was honorably discharged, and for the widows or orphans of the dead *one hundred and sixty acres*, of public lands—not heretofore entered, or given away by a Republican Congress to railroad corporations—to be theirs absolutely, without requiring them to become actual settlers thereon.

Resolved, That justice and equality demand that all soldiers who enlisted in the military service of the country during the war of the late rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall have a bounty granted to them, by Congress in proportion to the time they may have served, whether that time shall have been for three months or a longer period.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

E. S. Alvord (at large), Chairman.
First District—John H. O'Neal, of Daviess.
Second District—John S. Davis, of Floyd.
Third District—Thos. J. Riley, of Jennings.
Fourth District—Finley Bigger, of Rush
Fifth District—Ed. Henderson, of Morgan.
Sixth District—A. D. Lemon, of Lawrence.
Seventh District—F. E. D. McGinler, of Tippecanoe.
Eighth District—James M. Switzer, of Grant.
Ninth District—Wm. C. Fleming, of Allen.
Tenth District—Eli W. Brown, of Whitley.
Eleventh District—Plat. McDonald, of Marshall.

The following letter was presented and raead, from Mr. Julian:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12, 1872.

A. M. Puett:

DEAR SIR:—I go home this morning, and wish to leave a line for you, to be used if there should be any occasion for it. While I hope the Convention to-day will place some Liberal Republican on the ticket, in order to a more cordial and perfect union against the common foe, I must not in any event be made a candidate for any place. I do not want the position of Congressman at Large, or any other. I want no office whatever, but shall labor for the cause to the extent of my health and strength, and believe I can do more effectually as an independent citizen that I could in the attitude of a seeker of place. Please have this laid before the Convention, if there should be any serious purpose to nominate me.

In haste, yours
GEO. W. JULIAN.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

The Committee on selection of Delegates at Large here report:

Delegates—Marsh M. Ray, of Marion; James D. Williams, of Knox; Robert Lowry, of Allen; Cayless W. Hanna, of Vigo; D. D Dykeman, of Cass; Dr. G. W. McConnel, of Steuben; Levi Sparks, of Clarke, Horace Carlin, of Marshall,

Alternates—Judge Solomon Claypool, of Putnam: Samuel D. Day, of Shelby; Gen. J. R. Foley, of Sullivan; Thomas J. Merrifield, of Porter; John Lee, of Montgomery; M. V. B. Spencer, of Allen; S. S. Schutt, of DeKalb.

Tenth District—Delegates— J. A. S. Mitchell, of Elkhart: J. R. Lanning, of DeKalb.

Alternates—S. E. Alvord, of Noble: Benj. F. Hendricks, of Huntington.

Although at times quite noisy, the Convention was very orderly, considering the immense number of delegates in attendance—nearly 1,600—and the great throng of outsiders. The confusion which ensued at times was not the result of quarreling or wrangling, but rather the overflowing of good humor. The delegates were full of enthusiasm for their respective candidates and exerted themselves to present their claims, to the interruption of the proceedings; but when a vital question was touched there was a hearty unanimity and enthusiasm manifested, the like of which is seldom witnessed in representative bodies.

The result of the Convention must be the awakening of the party throughout the State for such an effort in behalf of the ticket as will swamp all opposition before it.

That is a very pretty custom which has recently sprung up in Boston—we refer to the mission of a society, organized for the purpose of carrying flowers to the work houses and tenements of that city, thereby to cheer up the toiling poor. The daughter of the millionaire takes a bouquet of woodland or hot-house blossoms to the factory-girl. It is a very little thing for the former to do; and yet it shows her sympathy for those who have been less fortunate than herself; while the latter feels that somebody cared for her—that the world is less cold and careless of her welfare than she thought; and the days of labor seem shorter and brighter as she looks at the lilies, pansies, and violets, and pictures a happy future when she will have a home in the country, where the roar and boom of spindles will never drown the music of the world.

How any intelligent Republican who is not blinded by party infatuation, can support for re-election to the Presidency a man whose avarice has been so great that he has merited the apelation of the "National Hog;" a man of whom it is known that he never cared enough for the party principle to vote the ticket, and who has not sufficient information to enable him to form an inteligent political opinion; who is well and universally known to have been a constitutional inebriate before he became President; who is equally well known to have been in a state of *unstable equilibrium* since his elevation to the position of Chief Executive, and whose *sole* claims to the suffrages of an enlightened people are based on the fact of his supposed military qualification, is beyond our reach of comprehension.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Lemuel J. Holmes is Plaintiff and Ernest C. R. Reyer is Defendant require me to make the sum of Two hundred and five dollars and fifty cents, with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th. 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section Twenty-seven, 27, township thirty-four, 34, range, 12, twelve, and the east half of the south east quarter of section twenty-eight, 28, township thirty-four, 34, range, 12, twelve, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgement, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
G. W. Maxwell, Dep't'y.

W. H. Dills, Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 4, 1872.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb CircuitCourt, in a cause wherein Augustus Fox is Plaintiff and Joseph Johnson and Rebecca Johnson are Defendants required me to make the sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five dollars and Twenty-nine cents, with interest on said Decree and cost, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY. JUNE 29th. 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section eight, 8, township thirty-four, 34 and the north half of the west half of the south quarter of section No. nine, 9, township thirty-four 34, range twelve, 12, east containing eighty acres more or less in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valution and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep'ty,

Goodwin, Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 3, 1874.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Perthina Hunt is Plaintiff and Charles Maryweather is Defendant require me to make the sum of Nine Hundred and Thirty-six Dollars and ten cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The North-west fractional quarter (¼) of section thirty (30) in township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east. Containing one hundred and forty-four acres, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
GEO. W. MAXWELL, Deputy.

J. I. BEST, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., June 1.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel W. Sprott, administrator of the estate of George A. Ficken deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

June 8, 1872.

MANHOOD.
How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

PIANO!
For Sale.

A fine 7¼ Octave Piano for sale Cheap.
Inquire at this office

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,
SIGN,
CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.
Particular attention paid to
GLASS GILDING
No 88 & 90 East Main Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ATTENTION FARMERS
The OHIO REAPER
and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

In all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the bear of the machime. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

Increase of Bounties
To Soldiers.
And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at
C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper
than they can be bought at any other store
IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.
C. S. HARE.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
GEO. DEWALD & CO
ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
Dry Goods!

Were bought low and will be sold low for cash. Remember the Old One Price Store, established in 1839, and when wanting Dry Good or Notions give them a call.

Geo. DeWALD & Co.,
107 COLUMBIA STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LAUFERTY
ON THE
War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats & Caps, etc.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for
GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.
One door south of the Hardware Store,
Auburn, Ind.
S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!
For this are we doctors.

Honesty and Perseverence!
For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!
For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c. &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and upward
Coats at $2.50, 4.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and upward.
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25, 2.00 and upward. Pants at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and upwards.
These goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast Corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Our trade is rapidly increasing.

Buildings are going up rapidly all over town.

Boxing gloves are used here considerable.

Going to have a big time on the 4th of July. Of course we are.

We extend many thanks to Frank. Davenport for favors received.

Smith & Hare are making ice cream that's nice.

Go to the post office if you want to see something nice.

Bummers has largely increased since the disappearance of the small-pox.

Lots of pea-nut stands preparing for the Fourth of July.

We are to have School again in a few weeks.

The weather has been quite hot for the past few days.

Arrangements are being rapidly perfected for the celebration on the Fourth of July.

Why can't we play a game of ball, with some of our neighboring clubs, on the Fourth.

We take Austin's Ague Drops for the Ague. They are a sure cure. Only 50 cents.

If you want the best Ague Cure, get Austin's Ague Drops. Sold by all druggists.

Fire-crackers are heard all through the day. The resut will be a runaway, by some high-toned horses

Mike Long & Son has made quite an improvement to their meat market. They can now boast of one of the best shops in the county.

Mary Sprott, of this place, has written out twelve reasons why Greeley is fit for President. They will appear next week. Thus they are coming one by one.

Con Schenck informs us that he intends giving a grand parade dance, at the Rink to-day, at Fort Wayne. He always has everything complete, and these occasions are always pleasant and enjoyable.

Moderwell & Fowler are offering fine bargains in the way of shirts at their popular establishment at Fort Wayne. To get a good fitting shirt at a reasonable price you should give them a call.

Davenport & Co's soda fountain yields forth a most pleasant and refreshing beverage, healthful and invigorating, and a delicious tonic. Remember this when you go along the streets hot and thirsty

Ice cream of a warm sultry evening is certainly one of the greatest luxuries extant. If you want a superb article go to Smith & Har's. A nice pleasant room and gentlemanly waiters add largely to its enjoyment.

The Huntington *Democrat* goes for Jim Slack and charges him with working into the hands of the Republicans. We never liked him as a Democrat, and don't think he amounts to much any way.

There is a fellow in this town, and he's got a "slapping big nose," and if he don't want his head to correspond, we would advise him to let other peoples business alone. If you can't do this try and tell the truth.

One of our citizens is now absent to secure an aeronaut to make a balloon ascension here on the Fourth of July. If a balloon ascension is advertised, all may be assured that it will take place, as we do not propose to humbug the people by advertising what we have not got.

Several new streets have been opened and graveled already, and the present Town Board are showing some activity and good sense in their administration thus far. We hope they will continue to do so and that all good citizens will aid them in their efforts to built up the place.

Mr. Abright, our popular jeweler, has formed a partnership with Mr. Shepherd, of Carey, O., and in connection with the above business a large stock of all kinds of musical instruments, from a piano down to to a Jewsharp will be for at the lowest rates. Mr. S. is a good musician has had a large experience in the business, and comes among us highly recommended We doubt not the new firm will meet with abundant success.

1776. 1872.

Grand Celebration

OF THE

4TH OF JULY!

Ninety-Sixth Grand Anniversary

OF

Am. Independence

AT AUBURN.

The BUTLER Cornet

BAND

The Angola

ZOUAVES!

Come All, Ye People of Old DeKalb and spend One Day in Honor of Your Country's Independence.

Too Let.—The building of two School Houses, in Smithfield Township, at the Trustee's Office in Summit, on Saturday, June 22d, 1872, at 1 o'clock p. m. For further particulars inquire of S. B. Mottinger, Township Trustee.

Jas Harper & Co., of Fort Wayne, are ready to supply all demands for the celebrated Greeley hats. They are becoming quite popular and the white hat appears on every street. They are not so costly as the black, and add considerable in the way of dress.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road is to be straightened, cutting off Wooster and Loudenville, and running nearly direct from Orville to Mansfield—thus making a saving of twenty miles.—The great rivalry in competing through lines makes the saving of every mile of distance and every dollar of running expense an object.

When Mr. Hendricks came forward on the stand at the Convention, last Wednesday it was not necessary that he should give a pledge that he would not drink any more "meat," as Tom Brown did, when he was nominated. Mr. Hendricks stands far above the average in the purity of his private character, and when a vote is cast for him it is in favor of a man of the highest principles both in private and public life.

The Boston Peace Jubilee is in full blast Just think of 20,000 singers 1,000 inhabitants, artillery and other noisy things, and then congratulate yourself that Boston is a thousand miles away. Bands from Germany, France and England are in attendance. Get up to-night about 12 o'clock, when all is still and possibly you may hear the music, providing they happen to be playing at that time.

The harshest thing that has been said of Mr. Greeley is the remark of a Welsh paper in Scranton, Pa., which actually asserts that "Blpglnly ll Greeley mlfn-dmpi tamppl ypunt scrllgg gp Prllntyl ot gme shx drullizmt begplym writt wemrlz dr guannalt." We never heard Mr. Greeley accused of such scandalous things before, and, if these charges are true, he certainly is unfit to be President of the United States.

Fruit Trees.—Mr. Bailey, dealer in fruit trees, &c., has been in our midst taking orders for some of his choice fruit, and has received quite a liberal encouragement. Our citizens generally will find it to their advantage to purchase of a responsible party, as there are many agents going through the country swindling all they can. Mr. B. says that he will replace all trees which he has furnished if they do not prove satisfactory or happen to die. Farmers may rely on his promises.

Marriage License.—The following marriage license were issued from the Clerk's office during last month.

Jacob Snyder and Eva Snyder.
Michael Homan and S. M. Wolcott.
Albert Frank and Mary Alanick.
Thomas Carr and Susan Turner.
Israel Apple and T. M. Mentz.
Geo A. Bishop and M. M. Silbury
Milford Rogers and Jane Salsbury.
John Shaw and Emma A. McClish.
C. G. Smith and Mary A. Parish.
Wm. Hagurty and Olive Freeby.
James E. Ross and Ellen D. Aldrich.
M. Schoudel and Elisabeth May.
Hiram Allen and Jane Sleppy.
Wm. Kinsey and Lucy J. Pinchin.

Free Fight.—There seems to be a feud existing between the Jackson township boys, and a number of the country bucks from this township, and every time they meet in town a few peanuts are indulged in and they get drunk, and then a fight is sure to follow. Last Saturday two of the beligerents met in mortal combat and there was some bad blood spilt. We have always found it a general rule that when you hit a fellow's nose, the blood will come, and this was the result last Saturday. Jackson is charged with using undecent language to the lady friends of the Union boys, and if such is the case, Jackson ought to have its nose hammered and doubtless will in due time. In the mean time, boys, come to Auburn, eat your peanuts and fight, and we'll see to having you properly fined.

Baltimore & Ohio.—A surveying party in charge of Mr. Curtis passed through our town last Monday, eastward bound on the Baltimore & Ohio line. They commenced the survey of another line at Syracuse in Kosciusko county which passes about a quarter of a mile north of Arvilla, and about the same distance south of Albion. This new line passed our town south of the lower mill, and is only a preliminary survey, the same as the rest. Mr. Curtis informed us that he had no doubt but that work would commence on the line in a short time. We saw Judge Carter, of Defiance, in Fort Wayne last Monday and learned that a promise had been given by the company that the road would be ready to carry freight from Defiance east by the first of next January.

WHO?

The teachers of DeKalb County, doubtless, remember that at the institute held at Butler in the fall of 1870, they were solicited to pay fifty cents each. It was promised those who should pay this sum that they should receive in consideration a catalogue of the members of the institute, their standing in the several branches &c. Over forty dollars were extorted from the teachers in attendance by this promise. But no catalogues were issued. The promise was not fulfilled, somebody pocketed this money. We ask who?

A Teacher.

We learn from the *Press* that the Directors of the N. E. Indiana Agricultural Association met on Tuesday, June 19, 1872. The subscriptions to stock already made assure the success of the enterprise, although much of the stock is as yet not taken. The Executive Committee reported having purchased 31½ acres of land, lying near Waterloo, on the Holmes farm, for fair grounds. price $3,100, and that the first payment was made, the grounds surveyed, and a one-half mile time track laid out. Their action was approved. The grounds are beautifully located, and there is a never failing spring of water inside of the line. The Executive Committee were empowered and instructed to proceed immediately to fence and fit up the grounds and make all necessary arrangements for a Fair, to be held during the coming fall, probly the 9th, 10th and 11th of October. Those conducting the enterprise evidently mean 'business.' An assessment was made on the stockholders of 33⅓ per cent to be paid within 30 days, 33⅓ per cent. to be paid within 60 days, and 33⅓ per cent. to be paid within 90 days. The Secretary was instructed to collect the assessments, and to procure such assistance as he needed. E. R. Blattner was named as Assistant Secretary, and assessments may be paid to either R. Wes McBride or Mr. Blattner.

From Spencerville.

Editor Courier:

Quite an extensive riot occurred in the north part (called Upper Canada) of our town a few days ago. It happened in this wise: A disagreement had occurred between two belligerent females named, respectfully, Mary and Sally. Now, Mary came to the well of Sally for water, and Sally ordered Mary to leave the premises, but Mary unwilling to leave without her water proceeded to let down the pitcher. This angered Sally still more and she went for Mary, but Mary was a heroine and stood firm to receive the shock and with a flourish of arms exclaimed in the language of Shakespear.

Lay on McDuff
And d——ed be she who first cries hold enough

Now, Mary was more nimble of foot and of greater physical proportions than Sally and Sally was like to go under

So Sally gave her "mouth trumpet" breath
That harbinger of blood and death.

And lo, and behold, two of Sall's female allies appeared on the field of battle Upon the appearance of this reinforcement Mary retreated to the highway and commenced firing chin music at Sally at long range, which was promptly returned by Sally and her allies, interspersed with clubs and brick-bats. The battle was long and hot, but Mary was forced to retreat and leave Sally in posession of the field. I was informed by an eye witness that at the conclusion of the battle that the scen of blood and carnage was unparalleled in modern warfare. The dead were gathered and buried unduer a flag of truce, and the sun shines brightly o'er the graves of the fallen heroines.

Our town is improving slowly. John Lighty & Son are constructing a large and comodious business house 66x24 feet and two stories high, having a very fine hall above the store room. The contract was let to Mr. Henry Milliman, a good and reliable mechanic, who is pushing the work rapidly to completion.

Dr. S. Houghton has also erected a very commodious dwelling house.

Mr. Chanry is also building a dwelling house, which he will have ready to occupy by the first of July, and many other valuable improvements which I will mention in the future.

Reliable.

The DeKalb County Sunday School Association met in its 4th annual convention at Cornonna, Tuesday, June 4, 1872, and was called to order at 10 o clock a. m. by M. B. Willis, President. By a unanimous vote of the delegates, all active Sunday School workers in attendance were admitted as members, and permitted to participate in the deliberations of the Convention. On motion committees were appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and upon resolutions, L. W. Tresh and H. P. Colgrove were elected choristers, and Miss Jennie Hamil organist of the convention. After discussion of the contents of the question drawer and singing, adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

1:30 p. m.—After praise meeting, the subject of uniform lessons was discussed, by several members, all strongly advocating them. Reports of the condition of the schools in the county were then made by delegates present, it appearing from the reports that the schools were, without exception, in flourishing condition.—The following question was then discussed:

"What periodicals and papers should a Sunday School have, and can be substituted for books." The permanent secretary gave notice that he could not attend on the following day, and H. P. Colgrove was appointed in his place. Rev. E. M. Baker was requested to take the place of Rev. Worth in the evening exercises. The contents of the question box were discussed, after which the Treasurer submitted the following report:

Received from old Treasurer	[illegible]
" other sources	[illegible]
Total	25 77
Paid out on orders	24 10
Balance in the Treasury	1 67

The report was approved and ordered placed on file, together with the vouchers accompanying it. Adjourned.

Evening.—The principal business of the evening session was a discussion of the question. "How can the Sunday School aid in promoting the temperance cause?" Closed.

Wednesday.—Called to order at 8 o'clock a. m. After time allotted to praise meeting, followed a discussion of "Foundation Principles of Correct Instruction." Then followed a lively discussion of the contents of the question box. The following was adopted:—*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this convention, a uniform lesson system should be adopted by every School in the county." "Woman's work in the Sunday School" was then discussed, after which it was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Association at Butler, next June. Adjourned.

1:30 p. m.—The President being absent the Convention was called to order by Vice President F. W. Willis. After opening praise meeting, the following question was discussed: "What is the best method of securing competent Teachers, and their preparation for their work." The Committee on nomination of officers presented their report, which was received and the committee discharged. The convention then proceeded to consider the report, and unanimously elected the nominees of the committee, as follows:

R. Wes. McBride, President, Waterloo H. P. Colgrove, permanent Secretary, Waterloo; C. P. Houser, Auburn, and W. H. Keller, Richland, Assistant Secretaries; G. H. Haines, Treasurer, Sedan.—Vice Presidents—John Zimmerman, Butler; Henry Shaffer, Jackson; B. A. Hadsell, Concord; Col. Sol DeLong, Newville; S. P. Wartenbee, Stafferd, L. Planson, Wilmington, P. V. Hoffman, Auburn; Simpson Duck, Waterloo; Peter Graham S. Richland; Levi Harding, N. Richland; John Treesh, Fairfield; Rev. E Baker Smithfield; Jeremiah Lewis Franklin; A. S. Casebeer, Troy. Executive Committee—Rev. J. B. Fowler, Chairman, Waterloo; Jim Griswold, Auburn; Lewis D. Button, Corunna; Rev. E. M. Baker, Waterloo; F. W. Willis, Waterloo. Delegate to State Convention, Rev. J. B. Fowler.—The permanent secretary presented his consolidated report of the Sunday Schools in the county, making the following showing

No. of Schools reported, 42; Officers and Teachers enrolled, 372; Scholars in infant classes, 682; in other classes, 2,170; Total enrollment of officers. Teachers and Scholars, 3,956; Conversions of Scholars during the year, 140; Volumes in Libraries, 2,266; Papers and Pamphlets distributed, 43,341; Verses recited, 59,646; Amount of Benevolent Contributions, $579,18; Amount contributed for expenses of Convention, $37,25. Of these 19 are Union Schools, 8 Methodist Episcopal, 8 United Brethren, 5 Christain or Discipal, 2 Lutheran, 2 Methodist, and 1 Presbyterian. The question, "What qualifications are necessary for a Superintendent and his work" was discussed, after which a vote of thanks was tendered Miss Jennie Hamil, for the manner in which she had discharged her duties as organist. Adjourned.

Evening.—The evening session was especially devoted to the children, who were address by F. W. Willis, W. H. Keller, Levi Harding, Col. Sol. DeLong and Rev. Mott. Adjourned sine die.

M. B. Willis, Pres.
H. P. Colgrove, Rec. Sec'y.
C. P. Houser, Assist'nt Sec'y.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, June 27,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. M. Casebeer, Pres't.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 20 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No, send them on at once as we intend to give 'our customers the benefit of it.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 35 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place

Wool being worth from 80 to 85c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods, and low prices that none dare to compete with.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches equally for movers) equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
204 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Notice of Insolvency.

At the May term of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, Indiana, the estate of Joseph Penny, was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly.

June 17, 1872. JAMES L. PENNY, Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on

Saturday, July 27th, A. D. 1872.

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate to-wit: Lots numbered one hundred and eighty-one, 181, one hundred and eighty-two, 182, two hundred and three, 203, two hundred and four, 204, two hundred and sixty-one three hundred and four, 304, two hundred and seventy-five, 275, and one hundred and twenty-seven, 127, except twenty-eight feet off the west end of said lot, one hundred and twenty seven, 127, all of the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with interest at six per cent, waiving benefit of all valuation and appraisement laws and secured by approved freehold surety. Sale to begin at one o'clock

JAMES L. PENNY, Adm'r.

H. C. Peterson, Att'y.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT.

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of DeKalb State of Indiana, for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1872:

KIND OF FUND		
Indebtedness of County, May 31, 1871		3,365 06
County Revenue	29,285 96	
Special School Revenue	9,348 10	9,348 10
Road Revenue	9,780 57	9,780 57
Township Revenue	4,099 20	4,099 20
Dog Revenue	1,508 91	1,508 91
Common School Revenue	5,094 68	5,094 68
Municipal Revenue	114 83	114 83
Railroad Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redemption of Land	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural Fund	60 00	
Poor		3,065 30
Insane		535 73
Courts		2,126 74
Inquests		235 95
Specific Allowance	1,311 77	1,217 28
Roads		131 10
Stationary	527 50	906 57
Enumeration		210 50
Office Sal. including "Co. O. F"		5,498 42
Bridges		3,142 76
Criminals		278 00
Printing		[illegible]
House of Refuge		[illegible]
Refunded Taxes		[illegible]
Assessing Revenue		[illegible]
Inter't on Co. orders, May 31 '72		[illegible]
Interes on Co. orders [illegible] prior to May 31st, 1871, for which no orders were drawn		8,000 00
Bal. in Treas. May 31st, 1872		4 585 52
	74 255 00	74 255 00

Wm. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Please Exchange.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersignd has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the last will of Thomas Lock, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE WOLF, Ex'r.

June 8, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County,
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term, 1872

Benjamin Bowman vs Lydia A. Miller, Hiram Miller and Simon Miller. } Complaint No. 57, Partition

Now comes the Plaintiff, by L. J. Blair, his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Lydia Miller, Hiram Miller and Simon Miller are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the first Monday of August. A. D. 1872, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in their absence

Witness my name and the Seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 10th day of June A. D. 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

S. W. Sprott, Dep'y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Snyder, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to solvent.

ALEXANDER PROVINES.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Snyder, deceased, will on the 5th day of July, 1872, at the late residence of said decedent, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, sell at public auction the personal property of said decedent consisting of Horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, Bobsleds, harness, farming utencils, such as, Reaper and Mower Sulky Rake, etc., grain in the bushel, grain in the ground, also a set of carpenter tools, together with household and kitchen furniture, etc. On all sales of three dollars and under cash must be paid on day of sale, and on all sales over three dollars purchasers, must on the day of sale give notes with approved security, at 9 months after date, payable with interest from date, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

A. PROVINES, Adm'r.

June 11, 1872.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of Clement Ross, will offer at public auction on the premises, in accordance with the provisions of said Testator's last will and testament, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1872, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, an improved farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of land, known as the Ross farm, situated in Section five, Butler tp., DeKalb county, Indiana. Said farm is appraised at Forty dollars per acre, and will be sold to the highest bidder for a sum not less than Four Thousand Two Hundred Dollars.

TERMS:—One fourth of the purchase money down, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest; the purchaser giving his notes secured by mortgage on the premises, waiving valuation and appraisement laws. I will also at the same time and place, offer for sale the personal property of said Testator, on the following terms: All sums of three dollars or under cash, over three dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with security, with interest from date. Said sale will be made subject to the rights of John Emery Lessee of said Real Estate.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures.

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

GREAT OFFERING.

SUMMER

Dry Goods!

ROOT & Co.,

90 COLUMBIA St.

We shall open this week a full line of

Summer Suitings

in Buff, Ecru and Bue Colored Linens, Chinese Grass Cloths, [illegible] Stripes, [illegible] Poplins, also handsome line of White Stripe Victoria Lawns, Arighton Stripe Suitings, Stripe Piques, Figured Swisses and Organdies for Polonaise and Full Suits, 8c, 70c and 25c per yard and upward.

We have added this week to our

PARASOL STOCK

A great variety with Alpine and Tourist handles, also tuff pongee parasols and sun umbrellas, for 90c, $1 and $1.25 each forming altogether the largest and cheapest line in the city.

We would call especial attention to our unrivaled assortment of

SUMMER HOSIERY

or gentlemen's, ladies' and children's in [illegible] regular made English goods, [illegible] hose, [illegible] length, and in every size m four to [illegible]

Our new room in second story, devoted to the sale of ready made

SUIT AND SHAWLS

Has been a great success. We open daily new and desirable [illegible] made in the best manner and warranted to fit well of white victoria lawn, linen, [illegible] and other materials at very low prices.

We add this week to our stock a few pieces of very handsome

JAPANESE SILKS

in checks, stripes and broche figures, to which especial attention is called. We also have a choice line of neat stripe summer silks in black and white and colored stripes at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard

We are now showing by far the largest and most valuable collection of

REAL LACES.

we have shown, in block thread trimming laces black Guipure lace, also black thread barbes, point lace barbes and Collars, point lace handkerchiefs, valenciennes lace handkerchiefs and collars, also [illegible] styles of ruffles for the neck, etc.

We have now open a magnificent line of House-keeping

LINENS AND COTTENS,

in sheetings and pillow casings, table linens and napkins, table covers, curtain goods, toilet quilts, honey comb quilts, etc. Also our usual fine line of domestic cotton goods, comprising the best known and most popular brands.

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia st.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block. They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

GEO. W. LOAG. E. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN,
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,
Fort Wayn, Ind'a.

SPRING AND SUMMER OPENING
J. & P. PIERR,
Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,
will exhibit the latest spring styles
PARIS BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
Mounring Bonnets,
LEGHORNS AND STRAWS.
Flowers and Ribcons in all shades, Torqueise Crapes, Velours and Silks
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS
Cherry Silks, Poplins, Alpacas, Satins, Black and Colored Silks, Shawls the largest stock and latest styles. Fancy Goods and Notions. We guarantee Satisfaction. Style and prices second to none.
No. 1 Phœnix Block.

KNABE & CO.'S
PIANOS!
Established 1833, Baltimore, Md.
OVER
TWO HUHDRED THOUSAND!
Of these celebrated Instruments
Sold in this Country and Europe.
Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.
They have been awarded EIGHTY-FIVE Gold and Silvre Medals.
KNABE PIANOS
Are universally conceded to be the leading
FIRST-CLASS
Now in use. These instruments are preferred to all others by the most celebrated pianists and never fail to give satisfaction where used.
C. L. HILL,
General Agent,
No. 54 Calhoun St. Fort Wayne.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.
Boozer & Blattner
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods
Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Groceries,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralatine,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Var den Slip'r
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER.

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.
Opposite the Court House.
I have also just received new patterns in
Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY
New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
Also a [illegible] lot of
SILVER WARE
DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,
Musical Instruments
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.
J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

LOOK OUT.
FLEDDERMAN
can and will sell
CLOTHING
And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His
Merchant Tailoring
Department is
Chuck Full
of goods and he is making the
Nicest Fits!
In the city.
No. 27 Est Maine-st.

Treatment of Small Pox.

If a patient, in the begining of the attact, be put in a room from which absolutely all light is excluded save that of a candle, the effect is to arrest the disease in the popular or vesicular stage; the skin between the vesicles is never inflamed or swollen; the large scabs of matter never form over the face; there is no intense pain, and only trifling itching, and the smell is either very slight or altogether wanting.—*Loudon Lancet.*

Burning Chimney.

If it be desired to extinguish fire in a chimney which has been lighted by a fire in the fireplace, shut all the doors of the apartment, so as to prevent any current of air up the chimney, and throw a few handsful of common salt upon the fire, which will extinguish the same. The philosophy of this is that in the process of burning the salt muriatic acid gas is eveloped, which is a prompt extinguisher of fire.

A Good Receipt for Gingerbread.

Take two pounds of fine flour, well dried by the fire, rub with it half a pound of butter, one ounce of carraway seeds, one ounce of ginger, half an ounce of coriander seeds, and half a pound of fine sugar. Mix them with one pound and three-quarters of treacle, and roll thin. A quick oven is the best.—*Food Journal.*

Treatment of Whetstones.

When first putting a new whetstone into use, try water upon it, and if this keeps the surface from being glazed or burnished oil will not be needed.—Some stones work better with water than oil. A dry stone is very apt to give a wire edge. It has been said that a little carbolic acid added to water will increas the friction on either a whetstone or a grindstone.

Bee Sting.

A correspondent of the *scientific American* says that "a good absorbent' will ease the pain of stings. 'The best absorbing substance that I have tried is lean fresh meat. This will relieve the pain of a wasp sting almost instantly, and has been recommended for the cure of rattlesnake bites. I have also used it with marked effect in erysiplas.

Neuralgia.

A correspondent of the *Lancet* says: "A few years ago, when in China I became acquainted with the fact of the natives when suffering facial neuralgia using oil of peppermint, which they lightly apply to the seat of pain with a camel hair pencil. Since then, in my own practice, I frequently employ this oil as a local anaesthetic, not only in neuralgia, but also in gout, with remarkable good results.

Indestructable Ink.

On many occasions it is of importance to employ an ink indestructible by any process that will not equally destroy the material on which it is applied. For black ink, twenty-five grains of copal, in powder, are to be dissolved in two hundred grains of oil of lavender, by the assistance of a gentle heat, and are then to be mixed with two and a half grains of lampblack and a half grain of indigo.

Potato Puff.

Take cold roast meat—beef or mutton, veal and ham together—clear from gristle, cut small, and season with pepper and salt and cut pick'es if liked.—Boil and mash some potatoes, make into paste with an egg, and roll out, dredging with flour. Cut round with a saucer; put some of the seasoned meat upon one half, and fold the other over like a puff; pinch or nick neatly round, and fry a light brown. This is a good method of warming up meat which has been cooked.

A Quaint Hit.

The Rev. Mr. Talbot, a clergyman of some reputation in the western part of Pennsylvania, was a good hater of cant. Born and reared a farmer, he took to the church as a matter of choice, and without doubt his sincerity was the eclectrical effect in which he procured so many converts from the "ways that are dark."

Dr. Talbot was without doubt, always an original wit, and when the purpose served him, a cynic. On returning his former home at one time, his neighbors having heard of his fame as a sower of the gospel," assembled to meet him, and one sanctimonious fellow who caried a whining air about him on all occasions, was one of the first to come fawning about Mr. Talbot.

"By the way," said the clergyman, "what has become of old Smithers?"

"Dead," said Uriah Heap, with a light groan.

"Dead."

'Yes—whiskey killed him."

"How old was he?"

"Seventy."

"Unfortunate man! And old Slater?"

"Dead."

"Poor old Slater. What did he die of?"

'Whiskey.'.

"How old was he?'

"Eighty.'

"Deluded wretch! And Daddy Wood?"

"He too has gone the way of all flesh. He drank himself to death, when he should have been thinking of the future world. "He was eighty, and even with the grave—"

"Brother, brother," said Mr T., with a quiet laugh in his eye, "can you tell me where I can get a hogshead of that same liquor?"

Printers should seldom wash their hands in turpentine, as the practice if presisted in will lead to the worst serious results, even to the loss of the power in the wrist joints.

Why should a sailor know there is a man in the moon? Because he has been to sea.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " ill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " ill Saws;
20 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
2 " American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " ill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
200 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
8600 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Plod Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons aleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
200 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Lpokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
FACTORY

Z. C. OALLINGER,

Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
FORT WAYNE IND

Grover & Baker's

Sewing

Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs.
Ruffles.
Plaits.
Braids.
Tucks.
Fells.
Hems.
Frills.
Quilts.
Cords.
Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut oulding. All of which will be sold at bottom [illegible] public is respectfully [illegible]

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character quired in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

EW SPRING GOODS

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

WE GIVE THE PEOPLE PARTICULAR FITS.

We Give the Public More Satisfaction

WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MORE MONEY!

We have always the largest and best stock of

Men and Boys Clothing,

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS!

IN THE WEST!

The Place Where a

CAN BUY

AS CHEAP

AS A

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!

IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES

Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!

Men and Boys' Linens

In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the

PALACE OF FASHION

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

MARTIN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods.

MARTIN & SONS

Grand Spring Opening

A THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter Dry purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c,
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 2uc, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50 Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans		-	9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality		-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10 Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00 Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1.25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 00
Catawba Wine	1 00	Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish,

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bu s 6 00; Meckeral in Kitts $1 5 0 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, WHEAT FRUITS, ETC.

Havnna Choice Cigars.

Per Box	$4 00 and $6 00	Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $3 00

Tobaccos

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	-	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

—CALL AT—

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Roots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

J. P. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 27, 1872. No. 26.

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Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield,
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly ttend to all professional calls. Office, first door to he right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

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LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms [illegible].

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on [illegible] between Main and Columbia sts., opposite [illegible]ger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
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McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
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R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber [illegible] all times. 2-28

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F
Auburn Lodge, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. R. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

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S. L. YANDES, C. P.
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DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended [illegible] Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Ap. 20 '72

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

[illegible] will invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to [illegible], such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn. Ind.

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California

Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the "Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleeper's, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & o. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R.

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartford City	1 26	7 38
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 38	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00a.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	[illegible]
6.15	2.12p.	Auburn,	L 11.08	[illegible]
6.25	2.15	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crossing	10.15	4.50
7.28	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.20	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.10	4.33	Taylor's	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	[illegible]
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	[illegible]
10.45	5.30	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Rouan.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,33 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest-line ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
Crest-line lv	9,30 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,35 P. M	3,05 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,08 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest-line ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
Crest-line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4,30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A. M.	11,05 "	3,29 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12,'0 A.M.	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	express
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m	4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m	5 13
Waterloo	12 20	5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49	5 54
Angola	1 20	6 20
Fremont	1 42	6 43
Reading	2 21	7 05
Jonesville	2 50	7 45
Hanover	3 18	8 13
Jackson Arr	3 55	8 50
Lansing	6 05	7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15	10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15	
Detroit	6 45	3 33

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30 p.m	9 [illegible]
Grand Rapids		6 30
Saginaw	4 15	7 30
Lansing	5 35	10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m	12 17p m
Hanover	7 55	12 52
Jonesville	8 2[illegible]	1 17
Reading	8 55	1 47
Fremont	9 31	2 25
Angola	9 53	2 49
Pleasant	10 05	3 [illegible]
Waterloo	10 34	3 [illegible]
Auburn	10 48	3 [illegible]
Ft Wayne Arr	11 45	4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. & I. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
WM. A. ERNST, Supt
J. L. [illegible], Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:06 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:40 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2:40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
CARY W [illegible] Gen'l Ticket Agent.

A TALE OF THE TIMES.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin]

CHAPTER I—UNREQUITED LOVE

'Twas leap year. Olive D'Erringer sat on an elegant fauteuil, adorned with the family chevaux-de-frise, a poinard, or, on a field gules, with the chasted motto, 'penses a moi.' Our heroine was sad.—Her life was blighted by a union with one who could not understand and sympathize with her finer nature. She sighed for an affinity.

The door-bell rang. She looked up listlessly at the entrance of a manly form. It was that of her family physician, Dr. Pillsbury. A strange magnetic chord in her susceptible heart thrilled his approach. Here was a being whom she could love.

Or hate!

'Madame, I have called to inquire after my patient, my friend, Mr. D'Erringer.'

Olivia drew herself up to her full height and flashed an elegant glance.

Sir, can't minister to a mind diseased?

I beg you pardon, but—

She interrupted him with a meaning gesture; then melting in all woman's tenderness, she fell upon his neck and said:

Doctor Pillsbury, dear Doctor, I know what you would say. 'Tis enough, you love me. I am thine.

But, madam, I am—you—think for a moment—my friend D'Erringer—

Olivia touched a bell. An obsequious servant appeared. Olivia opened her [illegible], took [illegible] and handed it to the servant with a significant gesture in the direction of the invalid's chamber.

CHAPTER II—SCORNED!

Olivia awaited in silence the menial's return. He reappeared, and said with a bow:

Madam, it's done.

Enough! Inform the undertaker.

Turning to her guest, with a winning smile, she said:

Dear Doctor, the upas tree of our happiness [illegible]. Be mine.

Doctor was confounded for a moment, then replied:

There's my wife.

Olivia frowned darkly.

Man, are there not divorce courts? she hissed rather than spoke.

But my children! he feebly remonstrated.

Olivia smiled scornfully.

And you call yourself a doctor, she said contemptuously.

But, urged the unfeeling wretch, here is some misconception. I do not—

Ha! then you love another?

I must confess that——

Enough! she shrieked. Vile dissembler, you would crush a loving bosom! You would trifle with a gentle heart! She drew a condensed navy of elegant workmanship. I go to an early grave, but not unavenged! Die, villain!

He died.

CHAPTER III—VILLAINY BAFFLED.

A coroner's jury sat on the two sets of remains. They brought in a verdict of murder against Olivia.

She smiled calmly, and with womanly tact invited the jury to lunch.

She waited on them with outward composure but with an aching heart.

The obsequious servant waited on them also.

Then the martyr went to her iron clad dungeon.

The jury died that simultaneously of a peculiar disease. Unfeeling calumny pointed the finger of suspicion at our heroine.

She smiled calmly.

CHAPTER IV—INNOCENCE TRIUMPHS

A miscreant who had read the newspapers was expelled from the jury box. A doubly-dyed wretch who could tell black from white was also put out. Three dark and bloody desperadoes, who pleaded guilty of common sense, were also excluded.

Twelve sympathic idiots, duly proven to know nothing of the case, and to be incapable of forming an opinion about anything, were selected.

A bull, for the defense.

A 'chivalrous gentleman' for the prosecution.

A martyr in the dock.

An owl on the bench.

Two rival doctors testifying as to cause of demise.

A lunacy Commissioner, to prove that crime was insanity, as he always treated insanity as a crime.

An audience to [illegible].

Some money.

Result: a verdict of justified eccentricity.

The crowd cheered.

Olivia fainted.

She had fourteen offers of marriage and 60 engagements to lecture before leaving the dock.

Her counsel called the next day with his bill

* * * * * * *

The bar passed resolutions of respect to his memory.

CHAPTER V—THE FROZEN HEART.

But Olivia is unhappy. She feels a void in her life, an unfulfilled mission. The [illegible] is gone. She fled with her offspring to a far distant land.

Olivia would fain avenge her wrongs but cannot. Her heart is frozen.

MORAL

Never put off a murder.

There are now 20,810 Odd Fellows in this State.

Thirteen Reasons why Greeley is Fit for President.

1. Because he carries an autocratic, muddled brain in a cranium covered by a white broad brimed hat.

2. Because he carries a perfidious black heart in a politically putrid carcas enveloped in an old white coat.

3. Because he can do more hard swearing and practice more profanity than perhaps any other prominent man, and is a fraud upon all christain sentiment.

4. Because he emerged from poverty by his apititude to assail republican men and principles, thereby secure the patronage and material aid from all enemies of republican government.

5. Because being a scientific farmer, having learned the best time to cut elders and the best position to place cabbage to make the head grow rapidly, and a profound philospher in the science of freeloveism he claims and was entitled to the degree of LL. D.

6. Because of his filial association with negros rather than with naturalized citizens, whom he terms d———ed ignorant Dutch and filthy Irish.

7. Because he cannot bear restraint—must lead—and when forced into the ranks of any party, his native autocratic, disposition and Anti-Republican proclivities become manifest.

8. Because having lead the party in power as far as they would follow, he kicks out of the traces and exhibits some of the perverseness of his perfidious heart.

9. Because he affiliates with negroes and infidels, and upholds and defends the rich in oppressing the poor and virtually says that upon the consummation of a certain contingency, he would support the continuance of the corruption, fraud, nepotism, perfidy, and despotism which he has lately pretended to denounce.

10. Because he has such a malignant and bitter feeling towards pure (not modern) Republican principles that he would vote for any candidate that would promote Anti-Republican sentiment and action.

11. Because he was nominated by the slippery, nauseous, gangrene sloughings off of the putrid [illegible] carcass, now in power, the habitation of and food for political maggots, and he is now with his hypocritical suavity courting, and bidding for support of a party which he spent a long life in denouncing as cut-throats, scoundrels, and such like (to him) proper and appropriate epithets, and the members of which party he has shown a disposition all his life to persecute and no position in which he might be placed would remove that inherent rancour from his vile carcas.

13. Because always being to big to attend a country dancing school, and Geo. Thompson and other British emisaries in conjunction with Wm. Floyd Garrison, Wendell Philips and others having formed a dancing association on a large scale after some time he joined said association, becoming a full partner now become strong with such energy and vigor did said association push their schemes, that in a few years, it had danced the souls out of more than a million of citizens, at a cost of more than fifty billion of dollars leaving the widows and orphans in connection with other survivors, to pay the expanses thereof into the pockets of the managers of said association at the same time being exempt from paying any part of said expense; and he having during said dance endeavored to form an association with said Garrison and others to buy all the negroes in the south, (about four million in number at a price estimated at about five hundred millions having then in view a plan which is fast approaching consumation to wipe out all lines defining the boundaries of the thirty-seven forms (called states) and of the ten or eleven patches (called teritories) within the limits of Uncle Sam's jurisdiction, and make one great farm thereof, without any provincial dividing lines. Now upon the consumation of this vast scheme, (to the advancement of which, Horace Greeley has given more weight and encouragement than any other ten men) toward which the party in power including the immaculate Horace, who would have the hardihood to say that he would not be a fit person to manage and control the concern, and with his experience and liberal mind, and extensive knowledge of farming, would he not be a fit person to draw long and deep furrows on the backs of all refractory "cusses," and generally make things burn. Whew! I guess.

Strategy.

A ragged little boy was called before the teacher of a school at Jersey City to be whipped for being an hour late in the morning. Said the teacher:

Take off your coat and vest.

Boo-oo hoo-oo!

I'll warm you nicely for being late, and for setting a bad example.

Boo-oo-hoo-oo-oo!

What made you so late, you young rascal?

Mo-mo-mother has got the small pox this morning, and I had to stay to wash the dishes!

Get out of here, or I'll skin you! cried the schoolmistress as she dropped the whip and ran out of the house followed by the children.

A young lady, in the kitchen, making a pie, said to her cousin, who was hanging around, 'Frank, the kitchen is no place for boys. Has dough any attraction for you?'

'It isn't dough (doe), cousin, but it is the *dear* that attracts me.'

All wild fruit promises to be plenty this year.

Horticulture Hints.

When fruit trees occupy the ground nothing else should—except very short grass.

Fruitfulness and growth of the tree can not be expected the same year.

There is no plum that the curculio will not attack, though any kind may sometimes escape from one year in one place.

Peach borers will not do much stiff clay is heaped around the tree a foot or so hight.

Pear blight still puzzels the greatest men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.

If you don't know how to prune, don't hire a man from the other side of the sea who knows less than you do.

Don't cut off a big lower limb unless you are a renter and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is run out.

A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up ten feet, and so until they are not worth anything.

Trim down, and cut.

Shorten in, not lengthen out.

If you had an arm cut off, you would feel it at your heart—a tree will not feel but rot at the heart.

When anybody tells you of a gardner that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that can be hired, don't believe a word of it, for there are no such to be hired.

A Philosophical Darkey.

An elderly darkey, with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, was squatted upon his bundle on the hurricane deck of a Western steamboat, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently plunged in a state of profound meditation. His dress and appearance indicated familiarity with camp life, and it being soon after the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, I was inclined to disturb his reverie, and on interrogation found that he had been with the Union forces at that place, when I questioned him further. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein that I will give his views in his own words as near as my memory serves me.

Were you in the fight?

I had a little taste of it, sa.

Stood your ground, did you?

No, sa, I runs.

Run at the first fire, did you?

Yes, sa, an' would had run soona had I know'd it was comin'.

That wasn't very creditable to your courage.

Dat isn't in my line, sa—cookin's my profession.

But have you no regard for your reputation?

Reputation! nuffin to me by side ab life.

Do you consider your life worth more than other people?

It's worth more to me, sa.

Then you must value it very highly

Yes, sa I does; more dan all dis world; more dan a million dollars, sa; for what would dar be wuth to a man wid de bref out of him? Self-preserbashun is de fust law wid me, sa.

But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?

Cause, sa, different men sets different value upon derselves; my life is not in de market.

But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country.

Not much satisfaction would dat be to me, when der power of feelin' was gone?

Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?

Nuffin' whatever, sa—I regard dem as amoung de varieties.

If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the Government without resistance.

Yes, sa; der would hab been no help for it. I wouldn't put my life in de scales gainst any guberment dat eber existed, for no guberment could replace de loss to me. Spect, dough, dat de guberment safe, if da all are like me.

Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?

May be not, sa. A dead white man ain't much to dese sogers, let alone a dead nigga; but I'd a missed myself, and dat was de pint wid me.

It is safe to say that the darkey corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage.

Spiritual Facts.

That whisky is the key by which many gain an entrance into our prisons and alms houses.

That brandy brands the noses of all who can not govern their appetite.

That wine causes many [illegible] winding-way homes [illegible].

That punch is the cause of many unfriendly punches.

That ale causes many ailings, while beer brings many to their bier.

That champaign is the cause of many real pains.

That gin-slings have "slewed" more than the slings of old.

That the reputation of being fond of cocktails is not a feather in any man's cap.

That the money spent for port which is suplied by portly gents, would support many a poor family.

That porter is a weak support for those who are weak in body.

"Come into the Varden Maud," is the way in which musical mammas urge their daughters to try on their new calico dresses.

After "Lost Sheep."

A Methodist minister was tramping through the settlements of Wisconsin, doing good where he might. He tarried for the night at one of the 'pioneer's' cabins. The old woman, while preparing supper entered into conversation with her visitor, and the following colloquy took place.

Stranger, where might you be from?

Madam, I reside in Shelby county, Kentucky.

Wall, stranger, hope no offence, but what mought you be doin' way up in this region?

Madam, I am searching for the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

John, shouted the old lady, come right here this minute; here's a stranger all the way from Shelby county, Kentucky, a huntin' stock. I'll just bet my life, that that tangle-haired old ram that's been in our lot for the last week, is one of his'n!

Short Catechism.

Who got Grant a commission in the army, and stuck by him when the western Governors wanted to turn him out for drunkedness? Washburne: Minister to France.

Who contributed most liberally for the purchase of the house presented to Grant in Philadelphia? Adolph E. Borie—late Secretary of the Navy.

Who headed the list for the purchase of a house presented to Grant in Washington Alex. T. Stewart—appointed Secretary of the Treasury, though ineligible.

Who gave Grant the 'cot by the sea' at Long Branch? Thomas Murphy—late Collector of New York.

Who [illegible] Grant [illegible] in the [illegible] up Washington? Henry D. Cooke—Governor of Washington.

Who refused to take the Democratic nomination against Grant in 1868, because, as he said, 'Grant always stood by me when I was crazy, and I by him when he is drunk?' W. T. Sherman—Lieutenant General of the army.

Whoever made Grant a present, from a 'brown stone front' to a 'yaller dog,' without being presented with an office in return? Nobody that we know of.—*Frank Leslie.*

Sheridan's Ride

It ought not to be forgotten in the notices of Thomas Buchanan Read, poet and painter, that among the creatures of his fancy was the fame of General Philip Sheridan. Mr. Read, by a poem and a picture, made a hero out of a third rate cavalry officer, and converted discreditable incident into a great achievment. The facts were simply these: Sheridan was in the Shenandoah valley in such force as to be entirely indifferent to the presence of a few Confederate troops, under Early. So General Sheridan found Willard's hotel more lively quarters than the field. While he was away, leaving an over confident and ill posted army, Early made a sudden attack in the grey of the morning, and put the whole of Sheridan's forces to flight, in one of those suden panics to which even good troops are subject. But after they had run some distance, they checked their flight, formed ranks and were going back, under Gen. Wright, when Gen. Sheridan returned from his truancy.—Probably he rode rapidly when the news reached him that his camp was taken. This was not an extraordinary merit. He also went back with his army, easily driving off the feeble enemy, who were busy with the spoil.—The event was not in any way creditable to Sheridan, who rather deserved censure for his negligence and absence. But with the help of some camp letter-writers, reinforced afterward by Mr. Buchanan Read, a very pretty gloss was given the matter. And so history is written!—*Philadelphia Age*

You flatter me, said an exquisite to a young lady who was praising his moustache.

For heaven's sake, ma'am, interposed an old skipper, don't make that monkey any flatter than he is.

It is rumored that young ladies who object to the word 'obey' in the marriage ceremony, now hoodwink the guileless youths who lead them to the altar by glibly promising to 'love, honor and be gay.'

During a class meeting held sevral years since by the Methodist brethren of a Southern village, Brother Jones went among the colored portion of the congregation and said:

Brother Dick, I'm glad to see you here. Haven't stole any turkeys since I saw you last?

No, Brother Jones, no turkeys.

Nor any chickens, Brother Dick?

No, Brother Jones, no chickens.

Thank the Lord, brother.

That's doing well, my brother, leaving Brother Dick, who immediately relieved his overburdened conscience by saying to a near neighbor, with an immense sigh of relief:

If he'd said ducks, he'd a had me.

It is said when a young man of Dubuque, where the small pox has had a run of seven weeks, asks a young lady to take his arm, she gazes on him with a vaccinating smile.

'I don't mean to reflect on you," said a coarse, would-be wit to a man who he insulted.

'No,' was the reply, 'you're not polished enought to reflect upon anybody."

A NEVADA FUNERAL.

There was a great time over Buck Fanshaw when he died. He was a representative citizen. He had 'killed his man'—not in his own quarrel but in defense of a stranger be-set by numbers. He had kept a sumptuous saloon. He had been the proprietor of a dashing helpmeet, whom he could have discarded without the formality of a divorce. He had held a high position in the fire department, and been a very Warwick in politics. When he died there was a great lamentation throughout the town, but especially in the vast bottom stratum of society.

On the inquest it was shown that Buck Fanshaw, in the delirium of a wasting typhoid fever, had taken arsenic, shot himself through the body, cut his throat, and jumped out of a four story window and broken his neck; and, after due deliberation, the jury, sad and tearful, but with intelligence unblinded by its sorrow, brought in a verdict of death 'by the visitation God.' What could the world do with such juries?

Prodigious preparations were made for the funeral. All the vehicles in the town were hired, all the saloons were put in mourning, all the municipal and fire company flags were hung at halfmast, and all the firemen ordered to muster in uniform and bring their machines duly draped in plain black.

Regretful resolutions were passed, and various committees appointed; among others, a committee of one was appointed to call on a minister—a fragile, gentle, spiritual new fledging from an eastern theological seminary, and as yet unacquainted with the ways of the mines. The committeeman—'Scotty' Briggs made his visit.

Being admitted to his presence, he sat down before the clergyman, placed his fire hat on an unfinished manuscript sermon under the minister's nose, took from it a red silk handkerchief, wiped his brow, and heaved a sigh of dismal impressiveness explanatory of his business. He choked and even shed tears, but with an effort he mastered his voice, and said, in lugubrious tones:

'Are you the duck that runs the gospel mill next door?'

'I am the—pardon me, I believe I do not understand.'

With another sigh, and a half sob, Scotty rejoined:

'Why you see we are in a bit of trouble, and the boys thought may be you'd give us a lift, if we'd tackle you—that is, if I've got the rights of it, and you are the head clerk of the doxology works next door.'

'I am the shepherd in charge of the flock whose fold is next door.,

'The which?'

'The spiritual adviser of the little company of believers whose sanctuary adjoins these premises.'

Scotty scratched his head, reflected a moment, and said:

'You rather hold over me, pard, I reccon I can't call that hand. Ante and pass the buck.'

'How? I beg your pardon. What did I understand you to say?'

'Well, you've rather got the bulge on me. Or may be we've both got the bulge, somehow. You don't smoke me and I don't you. You see, one of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send off, and so the thing I'm now on is to rout out somebody to jerk a little chin music for us, and wa'tz him through handsome.'

'My friend, I seem to grow more and more bewildered. Your observations are wholly incomprehensible to me. Can not you simplify them in some way? At first I thought perhaps I understood you, but now I grope. Would it not expedite matters if you restricted yourself to a categorical statement of fact, unincumbered with obstructing accumulations of metaphor and allegory?'

Another pause, and more reflection. Then Scotty said:

'I'll have to pass.'

'How?'

'You've raised me out, pard.'

'I still fail to catch your meaning.'

'Why, that last lead of yourn is too many for me—that's the idea. I can't trump nor follow suit.'

The clergyman sank back in his chair perplexed. Scotty leaned his head on his hand, and gave himself up to reflection. Presently his face came up, sorrowful but confident.

'I've got it now, so's you cavvy,' said he.

'What we want is a gospel sharp. See?'

'A what?'

'Gospel sharp.'

'O! Why didn't you say so before? I am a clergyman.'

'Now you talk! You see my blind and straddle it like a man. Put it there!' extending a brawny paw, which closed over the minister's small hand, and gave it a shake indicative of fraternal sympathy and fervent gratification.

'Now we're all right, pard. Let's start fresh. Don't you mind me snuffling a little, becuz you're in a power of trouble. You see, one of the boys has gone up the flume—'

'Gone where?'

'Up the flume—throw'd up the sponge, you see.'

'Thrown up the sponge?'

'Yes—kicked the bucket.'

'Ah! has departed to that mysterious country from whose bourne no traveler returns.'

'Well I reckon not. Why, pard, he's dead!'

'Yes.'

'Well, I thought may be you might be getting tangled once more. Yes, he's dead again—'

'Has he ever been dead before this time.

'No. Do you reckon a man has as many lives as a cat? But, you bet, he's awful dead now, and I wish I'd never seen this day. No man ever knowed Buck Fanshaw to go back on a friend. But they've scooped him!'

'Scooped him?'

'Yes, death has. We've got to give him up.'

'Yes,' and he left his pard.

Well, your back again. Could you say it over once and say it slow?'

'To simplify it somewhat, was he, or rather had he ever been, connected with any organization sequestrated from secular concerns, and devoted to self sacrifice in the interest of morality?'

'All down but nine—set 'em up on the other alley, pard.

'What did I understand you to say?

'Why, you're most too many for me, you know. When you get in with your left, I hunt grass every time.'

'Begin again.'

'That's it.'

'Very well. Was he a good man, and—

'He was always for peace, and he would have peace—he could not stand disturbance. Pard, he was a great loss to this town. It would please the boys if you could chip in something like that and do him justice. Once, when the Micks got to throwing stones into the Methodis' Sunday School windows Buck Fanshaw, all of his own notion, shut up his saloon, and took a couple of six shooters, and mounted guard over the Sunday School. Says he, 'No Irish need apply!' and they did'nt either. And you can say that he never shook his mother.

'Never shook his mother?'

'That's it—any of the boys will tell so.'

But why should he shake her?'

'That's what I say—but some people does.'

'Not people of any repute?'

'Some that average pretty so-so.'

The obsequies were all that 'the boys' could desire. Such a marvel of of funeral pomp had ever been seen in Virginia City. The plumed hearse, the dirge-breathing brass bands, the closed marts of business, the flags drooping at half mast, the long, plodding procession of uniformed secret societies, military battalions, and fire companies draped engines, carriages of officials and citizens in vehicles on the foot, attracted multitudes of spectators to the side walks, roofs and windows; and for years afterward the degree of grandure attained by civic display in Virginia City was determined by comparison with Buck Fanshw's funeral.

A Lone Widow Underground.

The other day, on the Metropolitan railway, I sat next to a little, long nosed man with red whiskers. Opposite to us sat a middle-aged lady in black. The little man stared at her very hard fidgeted a good deal, and opened a conversation.

'In mourning, ma'am, I see.'

'Yes.' [spoken Sharply].

'Sad thing that. One of the old people, perhaps?'

'No.'

'One of the young ones? Baby, eh?'

'I have no babies.'

'Of course not. The guvnor—husband, you know?'

'Yes.' (Very sharply.)

'Sorry. Sudden, perhaps?'

'No.'

'Ah, illness; that's worse sometimes In trade, was he?'

'He was a sailor.'

'Caught a fever, eh?'

'He was drowned.'

After a pause—

'Save his chest?'

'My husband's effects were not yet lost.'

'Religious sort of a man?'

'Yes.'

'Glad of that: Suppose you are glad the chest wasn't lost.

'I suppose so.'

After another pause—

'Suppose you'll be getting married again soon?'

The lady made no reply to this, but got out at the next station.

The little, long-nosed man looked around as though in search of another victim. And he fixed on me.

'Got a hat-band on.'

'Yes, I put it on because my hat was shabby.'

After a brief interval—

'Would you feel inclined to swop your umbrella for my walking stick and five shillings?'

I felt that the time had come for decisive action. I struck the miscreant dead at my feet and stepped out upon the platform. I believe he is buried now. I have heard no more of him since.

The New York city missionaries of the Episcopal Church report that they have, during the past year, furnished 85,000 meals to the poor, preached to 80,000, and visited 10,000 in prison, reaching in various ways in all 70,000. Now this is Apostolic Christianity.—The loaf is a divine institution. The prison is an excellent church building, whose audience is always ready to assist the poor.

An Illinois minister drives stage on week days, and yet the inconsistent divine tries to make out that there is no antagonism between the pulpit and the stage.

J. PROVINES, Agent.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND. JUNE 27, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Lieut. Governor,
WASHINGTON C. DePAW.
Congressmen-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
[illegible]
Auditor of State,
JOHN B. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JOHN B. RYAN.
Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
H. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
[illegible]
Reporter of Supreme Court,
[illegible]

The little town of Springfield, Ohio, [illegible] 70 Greeley Republicans.

J. P. C. SHANKS was re-nominated for Congress in the 9th district.

Grant and Wilson take well—*Philadelphia Press.* Especially Grant.—*Louisville Journal.*

"Let Greeley drive the hearse," says the Chicago *Post.* He will drive it, and the Philadelphia ticket will furnish the corpses.

As Wilson is intended to carry the temperance vote, we suppose Grant is good for the intemperate. We [illegible] in both ends.—*Washington Capital.*

Mr. Greeley's supporters being known as the "white tile" party, it is proposed to distinguish the adherents of the present stable administration as the hoss-tile party.

At the opening of the new Lincoln Park church, in Chicago, the pulpit, and the cabinet organ of the old church which were buried at the fire, to save them from destruction, were used in the new building.

The Campaign Opened.

The campaign in Indiana has now fairly commenced. The State Convention has met, adopted its platform, and made its nominations, and the work for the election of the candidates is already in hand. During the next five months we propose to make THE COURIER a campaign paper in every sense of the word. Every Democrat in the County should subscribe for, and read this paper, in order that he may vote intelligently on all local and national questions. The Democratic Ticket is a strong one, and if the people throughout the county are thoroughly informed of their capabilities, their characters and positions, the State ticket will have a large majority in this County at the October election.—We will send THE COURIER to any address until the first of January, for one dollar. Subscribe and read!

We have lately had political thunder all along the sky—all for Greeley. At first the smaller States of South Carolina, Florida, Kansas and Vermont pronounced for him. Then came the larger and more important States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Missouri, which have declared for him with an acclaim that has resounded throughout the country. But on the 26th and 27th instant we shall hear from two of the first-class States—regular ships of the line, with tiers of seventy-four guns. They are Illinois and Ohio. Won't they speak loud? Won't they thunder! Big as the reports have already been, they will be drowned by the tremendous fire which these great States will open from their port-holes. We say, therefore, make way, within the next ten days, for Illinois and Ohio which sends no less than eighty-six delegates to the Convention, and all for Horrace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown.—

Well Done Indiana.

We felt perfectly confident from the tone of our dispatches from Indianapolis yesterday, that the Democratic State Convention of Indiana would take such action as every friend of the National Reform Ticket would be pleased with. After nominating a strong State ticket with the popular Hendricks at its head, the Convention passed resolutions that the Cincinnati platform, taken in connection with Horace Greeley's letter, constitute a platform on which the Democracy and all other elements of opposition to Grant can stand. They repeat and reaffirm the principal points in the Cincinnati [illegible], and urge that the Democratic Convention [illegible] at Baltimore [illegible] the Liberal Republican candidates, instead of causing two sets of candidates to be in the field as standard bearers of the same principles, and instructed the delegates to Baltimore to vote as a unit on all questions.

It is understood that the Liberal Republicans of Indiana will support the State ticket nominated yesterday, and the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the State will be a unit in their support of Greeley and Brown.—Thus is Indiana sure to go right in October, and equally sure for the [illegible] ticket in November.—*Chicago* [illegible]

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* very pertinently says, "It is [illegible] in these times, when Democratic State Conventions are held every day, [illegible] for Greeley and Brown at Baltimore, to post the books without continual revision. Thus, yesterday, we had the return of eleven States on the election of delegates to the Baltimore Convention, by which it appeared that there were 253 delegates virtually instructed for the endorsement of Greeley and Brown to seven against. Since that article was written we have heard from Missouri, which has increased the Greeley delegates by 30 votes, Wisconsin, which adds 20 votes, and Vermont, which adds 10, to the list, total thus far is 310 for Greeley and 7 against him. In this we do not count several [illegible] New England delegates, which are in the same interest. Of the 732 delegates in the Convention there will be at least 700 that will urge the endorsement of the Cincinnati nominees. If this is [illegible], what is it?"

A Grant Delegate Declares for Greeley.

Governor [illegible] of West Virginia, while attending the Philadelphia Convention on the 8th of June, seceded from the delegation from that State to the Convention and in his speech to the delegation declaring his preference for Greeley, said he had hoped, "when I was elected without soliciting to come as a delegate to this Convention, that there might be still an opportunity to save the party by a nomination of an acceptable Presidential candidate, one who would obey the laws and respect the popular will, but it is now evident it was hoping against hope; that this was a meeting for deliberation [illegible] in the interest of the Republican party or of the demands of an arrogant power.—Neither the admonitions of Cincinnati or of Sumner are heeded, and it is resolved to destroy the organization to gratify a mere personal government. I, therefore, withdraw from the delegation, and I give you this timely notice to fill my place. I shall stump the State to give my honest support to Horace Greeley."

Attorney General.

The selection of a candidate for Attorney General being declared the next thing in order, Hon. Hayden W. Hanna was re-nominated by acclamation. The announcement of his selection was followed by hearty applause and calls for his appearance. He came forward and spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I thank you for this renewed manifestation of your confidence in me. I accept the trust and promise to do the best I can. In my deliberate judgement the ticket you have nominated to-day will be elected in October (Cheers), and I further believe that the garrulous platform and dumb candidate of Philadelphia will be ingloriously beaten in November next. [Great applause.] I do not know what the Baltimore Convention will do. I believe, however, it will do right. But I want to say: That as between the white hat and friendly hand of amnesty and the crested head and bloody hand of [illegible], I am for the white hat, white breeches and all. [Applause.] I have been asked why, as a Democrat, I could support Horace Greeley [applause] and my answer is this: It may at thought seem a little strange that Democrats should rally around his standard. We opposed him in times gone by, because he was engaged in trying to liberate four millions of negro slaves, a matter that I thought belonged to the States; but that he has accomplished, and now he is trying to emancipate thirty million of white slaves in this country. [Applause.]—The past we cannot consider—the future only is ours. The dismal wilderness of [illegible] and the bitter waters of Mara have long been our portion, but we go now to the land of Elim, where, at the promised twelve wells of water, and beneath the three score and ten palm trees, we will spread [illegible] feast of rejoicing and restitution. [Applause.]

Nebraska for Greeley.

LINCOLN, June 21.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day.—Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the Cincinnati platform and appointing delegates to the Baltimore Convention instructed to vote as a unit for Greeley and Brown. The greatest harmony prevailed and the Convention adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President to-day appointed ex-Congressman Clark, of Texas, to be Postmaster at Galveston, at a salary of $4,000 a year. It is not more than a month since Mr. Clark was expelled from his seat in Congress by a unanimous vote of the House on the unanimous report of a committee that he held it by the grossest fraud. There are no charges made against the Post master at Galveston and his supercedure is not only a violation of the new Civil Service rules, but is followed by an appointment that is equally denounced by friend and foe alike of the Administration.

There is more rejoicing among the President's newspapers over one Democrat who "repudiates Greeley" than there is over ninety and nine office holders who vote for Grant.

The Washington *Patriot*, in a leading editorial, says: "It is useless to conceal that Greeley will control the Baltimore Convention, and that it is the duty of Democrats to abide by the result, no matter if the candidate then forced upon them is more objectionable than Grant. For the sake of party organization Democrats should not vote for Grant."

The Political Outlook.

The Radical leaders in Indiana are not hopeful of the result in October next. The prospect does not look as encouraging as when they were nominated. The skies then were somewhat bright to Radical eyes, but a change has taken place. Clouds intervene where all was sunlight and promise.—The harmonious action of the Democratic State Convention and the strong ticket it nominated, have changed the political outlook. Indiana will decide against the officeholders' party in October, and against Grant in November. As the St. Louis *Republican* remarks: The people know more than these self-appointed leaders, and are determined to exert that authority which belongs solely and exclusively to the people.—[illegible] who do not like the plan of campaign, they can go [illegible] to the rear [illegible] have resolved to fight, and to fight to win. The enthusiasm which inspires the people is born of two elements—the consciousness of patriotism and the prospect of glorious success. It therefore need surprise no one to see Democratic Congressional district and State conventions, North, South, East and West, falling into line and preparing for battle. The day of divided councils and Bourbon tactics is over—the grand Democratic army has closed the columns, flung out its flags and awaits the order to advance.—When the Baltimore Convention shall have performed the task assigned it, the army will march forward to the attack—offensive, this time, on the part of the allied forces, an offensive, not a defensive war. The skies are bright, the omens auspicious, the field is clear, and the enemy, entrenched though they be behind the bulwarks of patronage and plunder—will be met and conquered.—*Ind. Sen.*

NEW YORK, June 21.—At the Fifth Avenue Conference yesterday, Senator Trumbull delivered a short address, in which he said: "To the question that comes up [illegible] there is [illegible] to me [illegible] Mr. Greeley." Carl Schurz said, respecting the Cincinnati [illegible], perhaps a better ticket could have been selected, but perhaps not. Mr. Greeley is near to the people, and his name can't be withdrawn. [illegible] opinions are rising in his favor, and it would be idle, to attempt at this juncture to stay its progress. The speaker expressed an opinion that if Greeley is elected, as he would be by an overwhelming vote, he would select from all parties, such a Cabinet, and draw around him such men as the nation would place entire confidence in. The World [illegible] treats the Conference as a [illegible].

The Herald thinks the Conference developed the fact that the Democratic party, old and young, will go for Greeley.

The Times says it amounted to nothing.

The Tribune believes nothing but good has resulted from the Conference.

To-night other members of the Conference are speaking with little prospect of any definite action. Nearly all present are expected to be in favor of Greeley, [illegible] in favor of the meeting [illegible].

At 12:30 this morning the Anti-Grant Free Trade delegates were still talking, [illegible] Pennsylvania then having the floor. There is no prospect of this meeting ending before dawn. Schurz will speak last. All the indications are that the meeting will endorse Greeley and Brown.—The Conference is considered here as rather a triumph for the Cincinnati candidates, and Greeley men are jubilant over it.

Wellington Strategy.

On a certain occasion during Wellington's campaign in the Pyrennees the Great Captain being displeased with the disposition General Picton had made, and having received the report of Marshal Soult, who menaced him in front, decided the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the change could be effected. This he accomplished in person in the following manner: doffing his cocked hat and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if about to order a charge. There arose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps until it reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line. As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark, musingly, as if addressing himself—"Soult is a skillful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertain the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the sixth division to come up and we shall beat him." It turned out as he anticipated.—Soult, naturally enough, supposed those tremendous shouts announced the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until too late. Had he struck at the right moment he would have won an easy victory; as it was he met with a bloody repulse.

This was strategy. Not the strategy of books, but the [illegible] of genius, engendered and executed in the same moment. There is no such thing laid down in Jomini. The idea was born of the occasion and carried out on the instant.

It turns out that the reason why the Republicans carried Oregon at the recent election was simply that Ben. Holladay, the famous contractor, who owns about all the movable property in that State, helped them through as a speculation of his own. He intends to be well paid for it.

The first Greeley and Brown flag in Buffalo was thrown to the breeze Tuesday. It floated from the Hartford elevator on the dock. The owners were original Republicans.

Hiram Green says: "All the difference I can see between the late Artemas Ward and U. S. Grant, is that Artemas was willin' to sacrifice all his own and his wife's relashuns to save the country, while U. S. G. is willin' to sacrifice the country to save all his own and his wife's relashuns."

THE PEOPLES' PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government.

1. We recognize the equality of all before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of the States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and oppose any reopening of the question settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the *habeas corpus.* We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institution, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican Government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; but recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion upon the merits of the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts and to the decision of Congress thereon wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the government in its intercourse with other nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

13. From the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidate nominated by this Convention we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

Henry Wilson's Record.

Foreign born citizens who propose to support the Philadelphia Convention nominees, can sit down and read the political record of the Massachusetts Senator, to make way for whom the great smiler of South Bend was slaughtered in the house of his friends by and through the *friendly* machination of the canting loyalist [illegible] Morton.—This scrap of history reads as follows:

In 1854 Mr. Henry Wilson was the chief of the Know Nothing organization in Massachusetts, which party, in secret convention, nominated a candidate for Governor, who was elected.—Mr. Edward Everett, who was then United States Senator, resigned and the Know Nothing Legislature elected Mr. Henry Wilson to fill the vacancy. Mr. Wilson did not take his seat until the 10th of February, 1855, and on the 23d of the same month, in a long debate on a bill providing for the enforcement of the United States laws, he repeatedly spoke of the American or Know Nothing party, "with which I act." He claimed to be, and was the representative of that party in the Senate.

On the first of March, 1855, Mr. Wilson, as the Senatorial representative of that party, presented the petition of citizens of Boston Massachusetts, praying a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States. On the 4th of March the session of Congress closed and Mr. Wilson did not appear again until the December following. He remained a representative of the Know Nothing party until 1856, when that organization became a "national party," repudiating anti-slaveryism. Mr. Wilson then joined the Republican party.

The Bangor *Democrat* makes its point rather cleverly when it says; "Our genial neighbor, the *Whig*, is anxious that we should quote some of the hard things that Horace Greeley used to say about the Democracy.—We prefer the good things he is now saying. The things that Paul said after that remarkable noonday vision are remembered and repeated by the whole Christain world. While the things which Saul said before the vision of light are forgotten."

The Rensselear *Union* is out in a lengthy article in review of the acts of the Plymouth Convention. It characterizes the nomination of Gen. Packard as a fraud and a swindle and avows its intention to oppose his election from the first to the last.

Since purchasing our stock clothing has advanced 25 per cent. in all the eastern markets, and the Red Front Clothing men have now the advantage of all others as they have purchased their entire stock, for the spring and summer of 1872. We were first in market and first in the field and will continue to sell at those astonishingly low prices. Remember the place.

Wool being worth from 50 to 55c, woolen goods must advance. The popular Red Front Clothing men have took advantage of it, and commenced buying their spring stock 30 days ago and to-day the same goods are worth 25 per cent. more than when they were purchased, so all can readily conceive that they can sell clothing for less than they can be manufactured. For the past year the Red Front clothing men, at No. 5, Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, have had the lead and by fair dealing, low prices, and in all cases satisfaction guaranteed, they have established not only for themselves but among the public generally a reputation for good goods and low prices that none dare to compete with.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily [illegible] trains from St. Louis to Kansas City, and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleeping and Day Coaches [illegible] from St. Louis to Kansas City, [illegible] without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address [illegible], Agent, [illegible], or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
[illegible] Williamsburg, N. Y.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Samuel J. [illegible] is Plaintiff and Ernest G. R. Bayer, is Defendant requires me to make the sum of Two hundred and [illegible] with interest on said judgment and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th. 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section Twenty-seven, 27, township thirty-four, 34, range, 12, twelve, and the east half of the south east quarter of section twenty-eight, 28, township thirty-four, 34, range, 12, twelve, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and cost. Said sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
G. W. Maxwell, Dep'y.
W. H. Dills, Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 4, 1872.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, in a cause wherein Augustus Fox is Plaintiff and Joseph Johnson and Rebecca Johnson are Defendants required me to make the sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five dollars and Twenty-nine cents, with interest on said Decree and cost, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th. 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section eight, 8, township thirty-four, 34 and the north half of the west half of the south quarter of section No. nine, 9, township thirty-four 34, range twelve, 12, east containing eighty acres more or less in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep'y.
Goodwin, Attorney for Plaintiff.
June 3, 1872.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Parthina Hunt is Plaintiff and Charles Maryweather is Defendant require me to make the sum of Nine Hundred and Thirty-six Dollars and ten cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

The North-west fractional quarter (¼) of section thirty (30), township thirty-four [34] north of range twelve [12] east. Containing one hundred and forty-four acres, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff DeKalb Co.
GEO. W. MAXWELL, Deputy.
J. L. [illegible], Attorney for Plaintiff.
Auburn, Ind., June [illegible]

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH,
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c. &c.
East of Methodist Church,
Auburn, Ind.

MARTIN & SON
SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN.
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
AUBURN, IND.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Samuel W. Sprott, administrator of the estate of George A. Vickes deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
June 4, 1872.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

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127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

PIANO!
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A fine 7⅓ Octave Piano for sale Cheap.

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Chas. Rivers & Co.,
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The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

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in all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the rear of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

Vendors sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

Increase of Bounties
To Soldiers.

And all others who buy the'r Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect old standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

D. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
GEO. DEWALD & CO
ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
Dry Goods!

Were bought low and will be sold low for cash. Remember the Old One Price Store, established in 1839, and when wanting Dry Good or Notions give them a call.

Geo. DeWALD & Co.
207 COLUMBIA STREET
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LAUFERTY
ON THE
War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats & Caps, etc.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for
GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.
One door south of the Hardware Store,
Auburn, Ind.
S. LAUFERTY.

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE
F. B. DAVENPORT & CO,
Hearts Made Happy!
For this are we doctors.
Honesty and Perseverence!
For this are we famous.
Good Goods and Low Prices!
For this do we excell.
The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!
WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

THEY MUST GO!

We [illegible] giving goods to buyers at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold as we are determined to make a change.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and upward.
Coats at $2.50, 4.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and upward.
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25, 2.00 and upward. Pants at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and upwards.

These goods are sold

30 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast Corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

BALLOON.

New potatoes.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

TURN out on the 4th.

ORGAN grinders around.

GRAND Balloon Ascension.

POTATO BUGS on the increase.

DON'T miss the balloon ascension.

THE hog ordinance is now effective.

AGRICULTURAL implements in demand.

SPRING chickens are ripe and ready to pick.

H. L. [illegible], of Fort Wayne gave us a call last week.

GOV. HENDRICKS opens the campaign at Fort Wayne in a few days.

IF you want the best Ague Cure, get Austin's Ague Drops.

J. R. LANNING, Esq., our efficient county Clerk, is a delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

REMEMBER the Grand Dinner to be prepared on the Fourth of July. Delicacies and nice things for everybody.

WE take AUSTIN'S AGUE DROPS for the Ague. They are a sure cure. Only 50 cents.

THE grand celebration on the Fourth, at this place, promises a good time. There are many attractive features to be presented.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to have Main street sprinkled regularly every day during the summer. A much needed improvement.

We learn from responsible citizens of Spencerville, that one case of small-pox occurred about a mile from that place in in the family of a Mr. Dilley.

WE were consulted as to getting the Institute proceedings printed, but found that it would cost more than there was money on hand, about twenty-five dollars

Delicious strawberries—cool, crimson, fragrant and luscious. There isn't a more seductive dish on earth. Go to Smith & Hare's, and get a dish with ice-cream attached.

THE bower dance, under the management of Puff and Culver, will be one of the best ever given in this place. They have secured the Goshen string band, the best in the State, and we will assure you entire satisfaction.

Mock Bros. & Co., are putting up an extensive establishment for the manufacture of scroll work and chair stuff. They have located near the new saw mill at the south end of town and will be in operation in a few days.

ICED tea is in season. Those who have not used it will find a goblet of it at the dinner hour refreshing and invigorating. No drowsiness follows its use in hot weather, and it is therefore invaluable to people of sedentary occupation and habit.

THERE will be but two bona fide Balloon Ascensions in this State on the Fourth, one at Lafayette and the other at Auburn. As thousands have never witnessed a scene of this kind, they can now be accommodated by visiting Auburn.

SEVERAL cows made a luxuriant repast of the tender co n and cabbage in Mr. Fluke's garden, last Saturday night. He now has a Dolly Varden garden. Somebody [illegible] to call around.

Drs. Ford & Spooner have now about the nicest location for an office in town in Case's new brick. When fitted up it will take the lead. Dr. Knott is also located in the same building and will indulge in similar elegance.

THE Elkhart *Union* has been enlarged to a nine column paper. Such encouragements as these indicate that Indiana is wheeling into line again and that the rank and file of the Democracy have gone to work to give Hendricks a handsome majority next October.

A Kentucky newspaper has a subscriber who has paid his subscription regularly for fifty-four years.—*N. Y. Times.*

And we have several who haven't paid their subscription "regularly" for one year. Dear friends, take warnin' and come and see us.

We would like to know how soon the O'Connel House is to be conducted upon the European plan, will be opened to the public. There is a demand for a house of this kind in Fort Wayne, and travelers would like to know how soon they can avail themselves of its comforts.

THEY are having a hot time over in the 11th Congressional District. Gen. Packard was nominated by a ring and a majority of the voters say they will not support him. The Republican papers denounce his nomination as a fraud and a swindle. An independent candidate will be placed in the field.

IRON FENCES.—The excellent iron fence, recently erected on the residence of John L. Davis, Esq, our popular hardware merchant, is so durable, handsome and attractive, that others of our citizens are fashioning after it. C. S. Hare, Esq., has just completed a similar one, with some improvements in design, that make it really beautiful. These are substantial improvements as well as ornamental.

Paul Schrader, well known as the first baseman of the KeKiongas, at Fort Wayne died very suddenly last Monday. While very much heated he drank a large quantity of ice water, inflamation was produced and in a few hours he was a corpse.—Paul was a good boy, with as warm a heart as breast ere wore. A large number of friends were shocked at his untimely end.

TO FARMERS.—Foutz's Cattle Powders are now regarded as the standard article of this preparation. The immense quantities of it sold yearly testify to its efficacy and popularity. They are for sale in any town from Maine to California, and we would advise our farmers to give them a fair trial and see the good results they bring about. For sale at Davenport & Co's Drug Store.

GREELEY HATS.—We have been presented with a nice Greeley hat by that popular firm, Jas. Harper & Co., of Fort Wayne. They are splendid—just as cool—and so is Greeley. This excellent hat and cap establishment are head quarters for northern Indiana, and we know from their fine stock and selection that they can give better satisfaction than all others. If you want a hat made to order go to Harper's in the Phoenix block.

SOUTH BEND was visited by a destructive fire last Monday. It originated in Studebakers large wagon shop, north of the railroad depot, and burnt the entire building and its valuble contents. The fire totally destroyed all the buildings on one square and several dwellings across the street were consumed. All the water in the neighborhood was exhausted and the citizens were obliged to stand and see the flames play havoc until they had spent their fury. The loss is reported to be about $100,000.

MRS. SPROTT, and not Mary Sprott, as we had it last week, has written a bitter satine, entitled "Thirteen Reasons why Greeley is fit for President," which appears in this issue. We admit it to our columns from the fact that it will have no force with fair, candid, reasonable men, it being made up wholly of personalities and vituperation. The public mind is not to be influenced by that kind of argument. A fair statement will always have some claim upon our attention. A monstrous rabble of words generally falls powerless and ineffective to the ground.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

Prof. Charles Rivers will make an ascension at this place on the Fourth, in his monster Balloon "Union." Charles enjoys the reputation of a first-class aeronaut, having made over two hundred ascensions. He does a magnificent trapeze act in mid air, with daring intrepidity. He says he very seldom makes a failure and then it is owing to stormy weather. He promises a first-class ascension, Providence permitting, on the Fourth. He is a clever, genial fellow, not a bit stuck up, and will be pleased to show you all about the the balloon before it ascends.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last Thursday eve., Albert Baumer, in the employ of Judge Ed. Randall, near Avilla, was engaged in hauling rails. The horses became frightened and ran away. Albert was thrown from the wagon, and being entangled in the lines, was dragged a considerable distance, and his head and body were frightfully mangled. Fragments of his clothing and boots were scattered along the road. When the unfortunate man was found, life was almost extinct. He was carried to the residence of Judge Randall, but expired in a few moments after.—*Ligonier Banner.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday of last week a serious accident resulted in town from the careless use of fire-arms. A number of small boys started for the woods on that day, armed and equipped, for the purpose of 'playing Indian.' Among their implements of war was a pistol, and when at the south side of town, the boy having the pistol discharged it accidentally, the ball passing through the leg of Frank Leas, son of A. S. Leas, and lodging in the foot of Mrs. Yant's son. While both the wounds are very painful, no bones were broken, and both the boys will recover in a short time.—*Press.*

WOOL.—A quiet feeling prevails in the wool market, yet a demand for all that comes forward at following quotations:—45 to 48c. for unwashed and 57½ to 70c for tub washed. The Eastern wool trade extremely dull, caused by the manufactures bearing so heavy on the market in order to press down prices to their relative value. This season our Indiana manufactures have brought at exhorbitant prices so as to secure a supply for their own use, and so far kept the eastern wool operators out of the market. Now our home mills have got a good stock on hand and we expect a further decline, in order to meet the views of eastern buyers.

THE Democracy of Allen County convention at Fort Wayne, and nominated the following ticket: For Representatives—Jeff. C. Bowser and Mahlon Heller; for Prosecuting Attorney, Jos. S. France; for Sheriff, J. D. Hance; for Treasurer, John Ring, County Dommissioners, Jacob Hillegas, H. T. Turner; for Land Appraiser, J. E. Aikon; for Surveyor, W S. Goshorn; for Coroner, J. P. Waters.

1776. 1872.

Grand Celebration

OF THE

4TH OF JULY!

Ninety-Sixth Grand Anniversary

OF

Am. Independence

AT AUBURN.

GRAND

BALLOON

ASCENSION!

BY

Prof. Chas. Rivers

In his mammoth balloon

"UNION!"

Ninety-five feet high and fifty feet in diameter. An ascension will positively be made Providence permitting.

The BUTLER Cornet BAND

The Angola ZOUAVES!

And Many Other ATTRACTIONS.

Come All, Ye People of Old DeKalb and spend One Day in Honor of Your Country's Independence.

"To Teacher."

After defraying the expense of the Institute alluded to, there remained $25 for which sum Mr. Barns had agreed to print in pamphlet form 'precedins of Institute.'

The *Air Line* became the Auburn Courier, with Mr. Mays editor. That gentleman consulted with parties of Mays and found that the work could not be done for that sum, and I abandoned the plan.

My bill with the county for time occupied with official business exceeded $25, with the concurence of the Auditor and Commissioners I drew an order for the excess and left the $25 in the hands of the County. I did not think that the voluntary donation of 50 cents was an extortion, many of the teachers paid nothing. I regret that "Teacher" was not one of the number, if he was not.

Not knowingly have I ever unjustly acquired or retained a cent of the money of others. There are some things which I lack which others have abundantly but integrity is not one of them.

Very Respectfully,
WM. H. MCINTOSH, Ex-Examiner.

The Northwestern Ohio Editorial Association purposes an excursion on the lakes this summer, and W. P. Walker, Esq., has offered members of the Association, and their ladies, free passes on the boats of the Vermont Central Transportation Company—$1 per day during the trip to be charged for rooms and meals. Liberal.—*Toledo Blade.*

Wonder if the Northern Indiana Editorial Association can't ring in on such an arrangement? Nothing would suit us better than to join our editorial brethren of Northwestern Ohio in such an excursion. The terms are certainly very liberal Can't the Excursion Committee of our Association make some similar arrangements for the 10th of July?—*Goshen Times.*

Consent. The Committee ought to do something pretty soon.

For anything gay in the gents' furnishing line go to Moderwell & Fowler's, at Fort Wayne. They keep all kinds of shirts, the best and prettiest collars, the nicest suspenders and other articles to be found in the city.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of meeting Wm. Keyser, Vice President, J. R. Cowen, Attorney, and G. R. Dennis and W. C. Quincy, Directors, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, on the W. Columbia. In conversation with Mr. Dennis he stated that a loan had just been negotiated in England, by the Company, for $10,000,000, with which they propose at once to build their extension from Pittsburg to Chicago, and were ready at once to place the whole line under contract, or as soon as the towns along the line had [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] visit here was to confer with our city Council in regard to the right of way through this city. They were all favorably impressed with Tiffin, and some of them expressed their belief that this would be an excellent point for the establishment of their works of their road. They left on the Thursday evening train for Defiance to look after matters in that locality. The following letter was addressed to our Railroad Committee.

TIFFIN, OHIO, June 6th, 1872.

Messrs. S. B. Sneath, W. H. Gibson and L. A. Hall.

GENTLEMEN—The line of the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company being definitely located from the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the western boundary of Ohio the company is now ready to advertise for bids, and let all the work on that section of the line and will do so as soon as the arrangements made between the Company and the citizens of Tiffin and Defiance are satisfactorily consummated. By those arrangements, a clear, free and unincumbered right of way is to be secured and granted to the Company from the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to the western line of the State, together with ample facilities and grounds for freight and passenger depots, and necessary side tracks in Tiffin and Defiance.

Our chief engineer herewith submits a showing of the grounds needed in the City of Tiffin. If satisfactory arrangements can be made with the other companies whose railroads enter your city, it is the purpose of the Company to join in building a joint freight and passenger depot in Tiffin; to furnish all needed facilities to the public, and be an ornament to your city. To complete this portion of the work during the summer and coming fall requires your prompt and immediate action in securing the right of way. The Company therefore asks you to act at once Hoping, therefore, that your citizens will at once act in the matter, and thus secure this great route to the west, and the sea board.

I remain Respectfully Yours,
WM. KEYSER,
2d Vice President B. & O. Railroad Company.

These gentlemen represent that their company means business, and we have no doubt but what our Council will take early action toward securing grounds for Depot and right of way, as our people have the utmost confidence in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and that it will do all that it promises. There is no question but what our people will heartily endorse the action of the Council in this matter. The road will be graded and in running order within twelve months from the day the contract is let and we we will then have direct communication with Pittsburg Baltimore and Washington. Let the Council hurry up their ordinance for the purchase of grounds for Railroad purposes.—*Seneca Advertiser.*

LOT'S OF WORK.—Now comes the busy season for the farmer. First the hay crop and corn plowing. It would be to sit down at the end of a cool shade, and watch the hands tearing into the clover and timothy. It looks so easy and don't require much effort—to lie in the long cool grass until you get sleepy, and then you can turn over and go to sleep just as easy as rolling off a log. Oh, who would not be a farmer of this kind. But plowing corn was always our best holt.—One of the most exhausting sensations we ever realized was that associated with corn plowing. We generally plowed several rows and made for a fence corner, and that's where the sensation came in.—One of the most terrible feelings one can imagine is that of being suddenly wakened up from a state of torpor engendered by this practice. It was the old man, we believe, yes, we're sure it was, that general [illegible] the waking, and [illegible] or other we never had much of an inclination to go to sleep the balance of the day. Bless [illegible] next day we could not [illegible] snooze because visions of the old man kept flitting before us, and sometimes we would make a spring in a stooping posture towards the plow that would have put to shame a catamount. We always liked it, especially when it was hot, for then we would have to blow the horses often.—There's nothing like giving a horse time on a hot day. We were often complimented that we could give them more time than anybody else on record. If there was one luxury more than another that we delighted to indulge in it was that of giving a poor tired horse rest, and the more he was the better, for we were supremely happy in knowing that the horse could not stand much in the hot sun.

Harvest time is a genial time, and about the best season for hard work. With such implements as Reapers and rakes and pitch-forks, and jugs, "for water," &c., it [illegible] lively times. [illegible] very [illegible] work [illegible] more at [illegible]. Our forte was with the &c., named above, we [illegible] and paid accordingly. We could take up a jug with a gentle grace that was really captivating. One of the first positions we ever held was that of [illegible] watching the [illegible] and the boys sweating to keep up. How we did work. Everybody was enthusiastic, especially the reaper. If any one should want a good hand for this position they can count on us any time.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements for Sheriff and Treasurer $5, Recorder and Commissioner $3, all others $3; invariably in advance.

MR. EDITOR, Please announce the name of Dr. J. J. HOOPINGARNER as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of DeKalb Co., subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

The Convention at Kendallville to nominate a candidate for Congress, must have been a turbulent one, from the accounts we have received by various members thereof. There seem to be considerable bad feeling between the Baker and Tousleyman, so much so that His Honor was exasperated to making a speech in which he went for the Baker folks. After a number of ballots, without changing results, Maj. Sailor, of Huntington, was brought in and won the race. Baker said you can't have it Tousley, and Tousley said you can't have it Baker, and so they cut their own noses off to spite their face.

James I. Best was nominated for Judge of the Circuit Court. This is an excellent choice, as we know Mr. Best possesses all the ability and qualification necessary to discharge all the responsible duties of the position.

Judge Clapp was re-nominated for Common Pleas Judge.

Mr. Hey Moon of Warsaw, was nominated for Circuit Prosecutor.

J. H. Morris, of Waterloo, was nominated for Common Pleas Prosecutor.

THE current issue of *Lippincott's Magazine*, which forms the opening of a new volume, contains a large number of interesting contributions. The initial article 'Crumbs from the Rhineland' by Alice Grey, is a sprightly, varied, and finely illustrated description of travel and adventure in one of the most picturesque regions of Europe. 'Sunstroke,' by H. C. Wood, Jr., who is one of the most industrious and intelligent medical investigators in this country, is discriminating and highly suggestive treatise, in a popular vein, upon the nature and symptoms of sunstroke, and the proper method of treating it. 'Virginia in Water Colors' is a gossipy, attractive sketch of life, manners, and scenery at the principal springs and other fashionable resorts of the Old Dominion. It is from the pen of Mary B. Dodge. 'Travels in the Air,' an illustrated article of much interest, furnishes an account of some thrilling adventures in ballooning, and describes the singular and beautiful aerial phenomena [illegible]

This is what the *Trade Circular* published at Indianapolis says of SUTERMEISTER, BECKER & BOND, Architects and Contractors and dealer in Stone and Marble, Fort Wayne Ind.

The firm of Messrs. Sutermeister, Becker & Bond is doing the most extensive business of any similar establishment in the Northwest, and its work is regarded everywhere as among the best produced in this country. Possessing abundant capital, they are able to carry out any contracts they enter into. They have acquired an enviable reputation for promptness, reliability and for finishing work in [illegible] manner.

The high character of this firm is sufficient guarantee of a faithful performance of duty, and those who entrust orders to them will reap an advantage not attainable elsewhere.

In addition to their business of Architects and Builders, they make a specialty of Granite Monuments, and in these are not to be surpassed either in beauty or elegance of design; in the quality of stone; nor in that still more requisite desideratum, found in reasonableness of price. They are also among the largest dealers in Marble in the country, beautiful Monuments, in Lindenwood and other cemeteries, attesting the superiority of their work.

Those who wish Monuments will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon Messrs. Sutermeister, Becker & Bond, as they are amply prepared in all departments of the trade to give unqualified satisfaction.

Persons at a distance disirous of procuring Monuments in Granite or Marble can, by communicating with this firm, have designs furnished, or one of the firm will visit them with specimens and designs if desired. They are prepared to furnish building stone of all kinds, and all orders entrusted to their care will be promptly tilled, and at low prices.

We notice with pleasure the growing popularity of our old friend, at Ft. Wayne. Their prosperity is deserved, and we advise all who need any thing in their line to deal with them. Capt A. Sutermeister, to our personal knowledge, is one of the best architects in the country.

All the members of the firm are genial good hearted fellows, glad to see all who call on them and ready at all times to furnish information or estimates of material &c. In fact, as the Columbia City *Post* says, "their latch string is always out. Give them a call.

PALACE OF FASHION.

What to buy and Where to find it

From the time that Adam and Eve partook of the forbidden fruit and discovered their nakedness, and realized that it was not just the thing to always go just as nature had clothed them, men and women have [illegible] the manner of dress, and to-day there is not a nation on the face of the globe but what has its peculiar fashion, and most of them are far from being like the laws of the Medes and Persains, but on the contrary, change with the seasons and caprice of the rulers To-day it is universally admitted that American women and men are the best looking and the best dressed of any people in the world, and our fashions change every season. The question is frequently ask, where is the best place to buy the prettiest and best clothing. In answer we would say that the Palace of Fashion has the finest stock of goods ever opened in this city. We will insure those who buy at the Palace of Fashion that they will get the best goods and at as low prices as could be had at any establishment in the West. Goods always in style and active accommodating clerks are kept busy day and evening showing and selling them.—Remember the place, Palace of Fashion, one price [illegible], No. 1 Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne Ind.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, June 27,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. CASEBEER, Pres't.

The following is a dispatch received ten days ago from our buyer in New York:

"Messrs. Rothschild & Bros., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will you take 30 per cent advance for the goods we sold you and not move them from here. Their reply was 'No, send them on at once as we intend to give our customers the benefit of it.

SUMMER
Dry Goods!

ROOT & Co.,

90 COLUMBIA St.

We shall open this week a full line of

Summer Suitings

In [illegible] Colored [illegible] Chinese Grass Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Wash Poplins also handsome line of White Stripe Victoria Lawns, Arighton Stripe Suitings, Stripe Piques, Figured Swisses and Organdies for Polonaises and Full suits, 8c, 20c and 25c per [illegible]

We have a [illegible] full [illegible]

PARASOL STOCK

A great variety with Alpine and Tourist handles, also [illegible] parasols and sun umbrellas, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2, making altogether the largest and cheapest line in the city.

We would call especial attention to our [illegible] assortment of

SUMMER HOSIERY

For gentlemen's, ladies' and children's wear, including full lines of [illegible] goods, also [illegible] regular made English [illegible] hose, lisle thread or linen [illegible] length, and in every [illegible] in four to [illegible] inches.

Our new room in second story devoted to the sale of

SUIT AND SHAWLS

Has been a great success. We open daily new and desirable suits (made in the best manner and warranted to fit well) of white victoria, lawn, linen, Seersucker and other Materials, at very low prices

We add this week to our stock a few pieces of very handsome

JAPANESE SILKS

In checks, stripes and [illegible] We would call special attention [illegible]. We also have a choice line of [illegible] silks in black and white and colored stripes at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.

We are now showing by far the largest and most valuable collection of

REAL LACES

we have shown, in black thread, [illegible] laces black Guipure laces, also black thread barbes, point lace barbes and Collars, point lace handkerchiefs, valenciennes lace handkerchiefs and collars, also new styles of ruffles for the neck, etc.

We have now open a magnificent line of House-keeping

LINENS AND COTTENS,

in sheetings and pillow casings, table linens and napkins, table covers, curtain goods, toilet quilts, honey comb quilts, etc. Also our usual fine line of domestic cotton goods, comprising the best known and most popular brands.

ROOT & CO'S
Popular Dry Goods House, the New [illegible], York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of [illegible] to their new building in the Brick Block.—[illegible] flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures.

FOR CASH

or

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. S. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,
Fort Wayn, Ind'a.

Best Work Done at J. & P. PIERS,

Calhoun Street, - Fort Wayne,

We are selling all our Spring and Summer Goods at a great reduction Heney silks 35c per yard, worth 50 to 60; Heney silks 50c per yard, worth 75 to $1; Plain and striped silks in all colors at $1 per yard, worth 75 to $1; white goods, satin, &c., at a great bargain Great decline in

MILLINERY.

Bonnets for $2.50, worth $4.00 to $5.00; Ladies and Misses hats for 35, 40 and 50c. All our goods are of the very best quality and the latest fashion. Please notice the difference between the old Piers and the present one. Give them a call before purchasing as you will save half your money, and money saved is money made.

DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS
J. & P. PIERS
Dress Goods & Millinery Headquarters.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb county to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES

[illegible] ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD. E. E. WILLIAMS. Auburn, Ohio.

J. A. BOOZER. [illegible] BLATTNER.

Boozer & Blattner

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Groceries,

CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as

"Dolly Varden"
Porgee Poplins,
French Poplins
Grenadines,
Lyonnaise,
Union
Summer Suitings,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
[illegible]
Bird's Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS! Great Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated
JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS.
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

[illegible]

CLOTHING

And Furnishing Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 Est Maine-st.

Notice of Insolvency.

At the May term of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, Indiana, the estate of Joseph Penny, was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly.

JAMES L. PENNY, Adm'r.

June 17, 1872.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on

Saturday, July 27th, A. D. 1872.

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate to-wit: Lots numbered one hundred and eighty-one, 181, one hundred and eighty-two, 182, two hundred and three, 203, two hundred and four, 204, two hundred and sixty-one [illegible] hundred and four, 304, two hundred and seventy-five, 275, and one hundred and twenty-seven, except twenty-eight feet off the west end of said lot, one hundred and twenty seven, 127, all of the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest at six per cent, waving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws and secured by [illegible] freehold security. Sale to begin at one o'clock [illegible]

JAMES L. PENNY, Adm'r.

H. C. [illegible], Att'y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the last will of Thomas Lock, late of DeKalb County, Deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE WOLF, Ex'r.

June [illegible]

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term, 1872

Benjamin Bowman vs. Lydia A. Miller, Hiram Miller and Simon Miller. } Complaint No. 57, Partition

Now comes the Plaintiff, by L. J. Blair, his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Lydia Miller, Hiram Miller and Simon Miller are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the first Monday of August A. D. 1872, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in their absence

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 10th day of June A. D. 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

L. J. Blair, Att'y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Snyder, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to solvent.

ALEXANDER PROVINES.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Snyder, deceased, will on the 5th day of July, 1872, at the late residence of said deceased, in Jackson township, DeKalb county, Indiana, sell at public auction the personal property of said decedent, consisting of Horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, Saddles, harness, farming utensils, such as, Reaper, Sled, Mower, sulky Rake, etc., grain in the bushel, grain in the ground, also a set of carpenter tools, together with household and kitchen furniture, etc. On all sales of three dollars and under cash must be paid in [illegible] and on all sales over three dollars purchasers must on the day of sale, give notes with approved security, nine months after date, payable with interest from date, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

A. PROVINES, Adm'r.

June 11, 1872.

A farmer north of Wabash recently killed 250 cut worms within a space of three feet square, and it wasn't a good day for [illegible]

It is considered doubtful by some whether the Fort Wayne & Pacific R. R. is built this year or not.

A Yankee was boasting of his decent to an Irishman, and claimed that his ancestors came over in the ship *May-Flower*; and mine, said Paddy, came over in the ship *Jamebug*, only a month later.

"Why, Emily, how do you do?" "I am very well, Julia. I celebrated my wooden wedding last week." "Why, I didn't know you were married.—How did you celebrate it?" 'By marrying a blockhead.'

An elderly maiden lady, hearing for the first time that matches are made in Heaven, declared that she didn't care a straw how soon she left this sinful world for a better land.

A Week Day Marriage.—One day last week, in Chickasaw county, Mr. Lorenzo Day, married Miss Martha, Week whereupon a local "Poie,' got off the following:

A day is made, a week is lost,
But time should not complain,
There will soon be little days enough,
To make the week again

The lady (?) who yesterday called the attention of another to our patched breeches, whereat they both laughed so hartily, is informed that a new pair will be purchaced when her husband's "little bill" is settled; it has been due nearly a year. Don't criticise a printers dress to closely while wearing silks purchased with money due him. Tell your husband to send us $23.70 at once, and save the cost of an entire suit.—*Exchange.*

"He who would thrive must rise at five." So says the proverb, though there is more rhyme than reason in it: for if

He who'd thrive must rise at five,
It must follow, literally, that
He who'd thrive more must rise at
four, and it will insure a consequence,
that,
He who'd still more thriving be
Must leave his bed at turn of three,
And who this latter would outdo,
Will rouse him at the strike of two.
And by wax of climate to it all it
[illegible] good, that
[illegible]
Must ever rise as soon as one.
But the best illustration would be,
He who'd flourish best of all,
Should never go to bed at all.

"Dat Ish Goot."

[illegible] was [illegible] Louis corner of Freeman and Hopkins streets, Cincinnati, about three weeks ago, he observed that at another table, seated with several others, a German, who seemed uneasy and anxious as if there might have been a Franco-Prussian disturbance between his beer and himself. Presently in ran a little girl, her face radient with smiles exclaiming—

"Oh, father? we've got a little baby at home!"

"Dat ish goot," said the Dutchman as the anxiety disappeared from his countenance; "fill up der glasses."

Not many minutes elapsed before in rushed the little girl again with the announcement—

"Oh, father, we've got *two little boys* at home!"

The Duchman looked a great deal astonished and not at all gratified at this little family redundancy, but rising at length to the magnutude of the occasion, he said—

"Vell den, dat ish also goot. Fill up der glasses."

In a few moments again appeared the radient messenger, with the astounding proclamation—

"Oh, father we've got *three little boys* at home!"

This was to much even for Teutonic impressiveness. There was no farther call for glasses.

"Vell, den," says he, "I goes up dere and stops der whole tam pisness!"

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chinr House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

THE

EAGLE MILLS,

AUBURN, IND'A.

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. [illegible] attention to [illegible]

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Price will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Brandriff & Roberts

[illegible] Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering spec'al inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money. We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " ill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
3 " ill Saws;
20 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " Butt do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
400 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
12 Platform Scales;
3 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Rood;
10 " ill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
500 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
5500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
[illegible] horse nails;
10 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
[illegible] Set Cast Yard Boxes;
5000 Pounds Cable Chains, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons aleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] assorted, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Block tin;
1000 " pig lead;
1000 " copper pitts;
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
20 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
10 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Spokes;
50 Buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Z. C. CALLINGER,

Successor to

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 37, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,

FORT WAYNE IND

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Because it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
Puffs,
Ruffles,
Plaits,
Braids,
Tucks,
Fells,
Hems,
Frills,
Quilts,
Cords,
Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt and Walnut ... All of which will be sold at bottom [illegible] public is respectfully [illegible]

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse we resp ectfully solicit the patronage of the publ prom ising to use ur bes t ndeavors to give gene satisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from [illegible] as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations [illegible] o'clock [illegible] Teachers must come [illegible] branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character quired in all cases. Trustees should see that Techers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW SPRING GOODS

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all [illegible] sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

WE GIVE THE PEOPLE PARTICULAR FITS.

We Give the Public More Satisfaction

WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MORE MONEY!

We have always the largest and best stock of

Men and Boys Clothing,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS!

IN THE WEST!

The Place Where a

CAN BUY

AS CHEAP

AS A

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!

IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES

Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!

Men and Boys' Linens

In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the

PALACE OF FSHION

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

MARTIN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

Grand Spring Opening

AT THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mameth Stock of Winter Dry purchased by our Mr. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c.
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 2oc, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50 Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUSER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquor

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 00
Ca'awba Wire	1 00	Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish,
ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Macoral ½ bu s 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $3 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

yer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20
rrants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17
ron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25
unes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, WHE AT FRUITS, ETC.

Hvnn Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $300

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

CALL AT

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISES AND CHILDREN!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Mises Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Boots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the plac

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Wm McIntyre

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 11, 1872. No. 28.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	[illegible]	4.00	5.00	[illegible]	12.00
2 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.00	[illegible]	16.00
3 Squares	3.00	[illegible]	6.50	7.50	10.00	12.00	[illegible]	20.00
4 Squares	4.00	6.00	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	6.00	[illegible]	11.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	15.00	18.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly tend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. F. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. R. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Beyer & Co.'s store. 3-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. E. BEST. 3-24 C. A. O. McCLELLAN.

R. H. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
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MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the fullmoon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

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MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
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CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
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Advertising alone does not produce success. The thing which is advertised must have intrinsic merit, or else large advertising will eventually do it more harm than good. If you have anything which you know to be good, advertise it thoroughly, and you will be sure to succeed; if it is poor, don't praise it, for people will soon discover you are lying.

Such is the policy of the Burlington route, which runs to three great regions in the West: 1st, to Omaha, connecting with the great Pacific roads. 2d, to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and all that beautiful region south of the Platte, filled with railroad lands and homesteads. 3d, to St. Joseph, Kansas City and all Kansas points.

The roads are splendidly built, have the best bridges, finest cars, the Miller platform and coupler, and the safety air brake (to prevent the loss of life that is everywhere else happening); Pullman's sleeper's, Pullman dining cars, large and powerful engines (to make quick time and good connections), and are in a word the best equipped roads in the west. So that if you desire to go safely, surely, quickly and comfortably to any point in Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, or on the Pacific roads, be sure that you go "By Way of Burlington."

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Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9,30 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,35 P. M.	3,05 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,20 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11,30 A M	5,50 "	4,30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A. M.	11,05 "	3,29 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12,10 A.M.	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.
CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	expres
Fort Wayne, leave	11 10a.m	4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m	5 13
Waterloo	12 20	5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49	5 54
Angola	1 20	6 20
Fremont	1 42	6 43
Reading	2 21	7 05
Jonesville	2 50	7 45
Hanover	3 18	8 13
Jackson ... Arr	3 55	8 50
Lansing	6 05	7 40a. m
Saginaw	9 15	10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15	
Detroit	6 45	3 35

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	expres
Detroit	9 30 p.m	9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....	6 30
Saginaw	4 15	7 30
Lansing	7 35	10 15
Jackson	7 15 a.m	12 17p m
Hanover	7 55	12 52
Jonesville	8 25	1 17
Reading	8 55	1 47
Fremont	9 31	2 25
Angola	9 53	2 49
Pleasant	10 05	3 02
Waterloo	10 34	3 29
Auburn	10 48	3 42
Ft Wayne ... Arr	11 45	4 45

Connections are made at Jackson with trains on the M. C. R. R., J. L. & S. R. R., G. R. V. R. R., and the Mich. Air Line Road. At Jonesville with the L. S. & M. S. R. R. At Waterloo with the L. S. & M. S. Air Line. At Ft. Wayne with the T. W. & W., P. Ft. W. & C., and Cincinnati and Muncie Road.
Wm. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:52 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m.	2:11 "

For full details, see the Company's posters, and Time Tables at the depot and other public places.

Trains are run by Cleveland Time, which is twenty minutes faster than the local time; and twenty-five minutes faster than Chicago time.

H. M. WRIGHT, Supt. Air Line Div., Toledo.
CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen. Supt., Cleveland, O.
GARVW Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Kicked by a Mule.

Jake Johnson had a mule. There was nothing remarkable in the mere fact of his being the possessor of such an animal but there was something peculiar about the mule. He, the animal, could kick higher, hit harder on the slighest provocation, and act uglier than other mule on record.

One morning, riding on his property to market, Jake met Jim Boggs, against whom he had an old but concealed grudge. He knew that Boggs' weakness lay in bragging and betting; therefore he saluted him accordingly:

How are you, Jim? Fine morning.

Hearty, Squire, replied Jim. Fine weather. Nice mule that you have. Will he do to bet on?

Bet on? Guess he will that. I tell you, Boggs, he is the best mule in this country. Paid five hundred dollars for him.

Great smash! Is that so? ejaculated Jim.

Solid truth, every word of it. Tell you confidential, Jim, I'm taking him down for better purposes. I'll bet he can kick a fly off from any man without hurting him.

Now, look here, Squire, said Jim, I'm not a betting man, but I'll bet you on that myself.

Jim, there is no use; don't bet; I don't want your money.

Don't be alarmed, Squire; I will take such bets as them every time.

Well, if you are determined to bet, I will risk a small stake—say about five dollars.

All right, Squire, you're my man. But who will he kick the fly off? There is none but and I; you try it.

No, said Johnson, I have to be by the mule's head to order him.

Oh, yass, said Jim. Then probable I am the man. Well, I will do it; but you are to bet ten against my five if I risk the thing.

All right, quoth the Squire. Now, here is a fly on your shoulder; stand still—And Johnson adjusted the mule. Whist, Jervey, said he.

The mule raised his heels with such velocity and force that Boggs rose in the air like a bird, and alighted on all fours in a muddy ditch bang up against a rail fence.

Rising in a towering rage he exclaimed:

Yass, that is smart! I knew the darned mule couldn't do it. You had that all put up. I would not be kicked like that again for fifty dollars. You can just fork over them stakes.

Not so fast, Jim; Jervey did just what I said he could; that is, kick a fly off a man without hurting him. You see the mule is not hurt by the operation. However, if you are not satisfied we will try it again.

The duce take you! growled Jim. I'd rather have a barn fall on me than try it again. Keep the stakes, but don't say anything about it.

And Boggs trudged on in bitterness of soul, murmuring to himself, Sold, by thunder, and kicked by a mule.

Fashion Gosip.

All the light dresses this summer will be looped up with large velvet bows with black ends.

The feathered-edged ribbons are very much used this season for sashes, bows and bonnet strings.

The most beautiful belle in New York society at present is a Spanish lady, said to be the most beautiful woman in America.

The most fashionable style of coiffure at present is known as the Louis Quinze dressed high with a coron of flowers and a small aigrette.

A new style of trimming round hats is with a long scarf of tulle edged with wide fringe, which is wound loosely around and fastened with a jet anchor or cross.

It is now proposed that those ladies who wish to wear real hair mattresses on their heads surmounted by several stories of hat, with a parterre of flowers to crown the whole, shall insert in their head dress for the theater an opera glass to rest on the top of the head, ranging fore and aft so that gentlemen sitting behind them can see through it to the stage.

Dr. Cox was going out of my church one evening, there was a shower of rain falling outside, and the people were therefore detained at the door and did not pass out as rapidly as usual; and he said to a distinguished clergyman of the Baptist denomination, then in Pierrepoint street, who was walking out with him:

Brother what is the reason of this delay?

I think, answered the other, there is a shower outside.

Ah said the Doctor, there are quite a number of your persuasion here; they out not to be afraid of water.

No, said the brother, it is not the water but the sprinkling that they are afraid of.

Ah, said Dr Cox, I know they are afraid of that; and yet it comes from heaven.—*Dr. Storrs.*

A subscriber to the St. Louis Republican in Madison county, Arkansas, who says he has passed his three score and ten years, writes that Greeley stock is raising rapidly in his county and that he has never witnessed so thorough a revolution in the minds of the people, the campaign of 1840 approaching more nearly to this movement than any other he ecollects.

Subscribe for your county paper

Three Chances to get Married.

A Yankee old bachelor was once bantered on the subject of matrimony by a young girl, who told him she didn't believe he ever found a woman who would have him.

Yes I did, replied he, I had three chances to get married, and they blusted so I never tried a fourth.

Pray, how was that? inquired the young lady.

Why you see, I courted deacon Hawkin's darter Deborah—Deb, they used to call her—and so one night we made it up between us to get married. Well, while we were going to the parson's, I accidentally slouched my foot into a mud puddle and spattered mud all over Deb's new ground, it was made out of one of her grandmother's chintz petticoats, and she was so proud of the rig that she got mad as hops.

Wa'al, we got to the parson's the ceremony began, and he asked Deb if she would take me for her lawful wedded husband. No, says she, I've taken a mislikin to him since I left home.

The parson laughed, and so did his wife and darter, and I felt streaked as thunder while Deb went off in a miff.

Wa'al, it was all up, of course, for the time being; but I was determined to have some satisfaction for such mean treatment, so I began to shine up to her again, I gin her a new string of beeds, a few kisses and some other notions, until finally we made it all up, and we went to the parson's a second time. We was stood out in the middle of the room, and he axed me if I would take Debrah for my lawful weded wife? No! said I, I have taken a mislikin to her since I was here last.

This was a stunner to poor Deb., who turned white as a sheet, and the parson's wife ran for her smellin salts.

I began to relint a little when I saw how she took it; but it proved to be only a mad fit after all, for in a few minutes more she was skitting away for home, lively as a cricket.

It was some weeks before I could bring round the gal agin to let me spark her, and it proved rather an expensive job too, for I had to buy her a new calker grown which cost nigh on to four dollars. That fotched her, and made a sure thing of it So we went a third time to the parson's, expecting to be tied so fast that all natur couldn't separate us. We axed him to be gin the ceremony, as everything was now ready.

I shan't do any such thing! said he, for I've taken a mislikin to both of you since you were here last.

Thereupon Deb burst out crying and the parson burst out scolding; and I burst out the front door and put for home.—Next day, hearing that Deb had licked the parson and pulled out nearly all of his wife's hair, I concluded that my chances with such a fillybuster would be rather squally, so I let her slide.

Judge Baker Will Sing for Greeley.

Our interviewer met Judge Baker, of Vincennes, yesterday, and informed him that Colonel Allen had stated that at least half of the Republicans in Knox Co., were in favor of the Cincinnati nominations, and that he (the Judge) was entitled to the distinction of being the only Democrat in that county who did not go for Honest Old Horace.

The Judge is a fine story teller, and proceeded to explain his position by the following good one:

Once there was a good old Baptist preacher, whose custom it was every Sunday morning on entering his pulpit to open his well worn hymn book at random and read the first hymn that caught his eye. Some wicked boys one day got hold of his hymn book and pasted in a leaf containing the famous, but not very orthodox hymn, 'Old father Grimes.'

Next Sunday morning the good parson entered his sanctuary, carefully adjusted his spectacles, picked up his book and read to the congregation:

Old Grimes is dead, that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more.

He stopped, rubbed his glasses, examined his book to see that he had made no mistake, and proceeded:

He used to wear an old grey coat,
All buttoned down before.

He then laid down the book, and tearfully but firmly addressed the congregation:

Bretheren, I've used that book twenty years. I never came across that hymn before, but it's thar, in the book and it's all right. Sing.

So, said the Judge, I've been a Democrat a long while, and never thought of such a thing as being asked to vote for Greeley, but make the best music I can for him under the circumstances.

The Reason Why.

The Mormons tell a good story of Brigham Young. Among the applicants for the special privilege of taking a second wife, there came, one day, a brother of very doubtful character; and something like the following dialogue ensued:

So you want another wife?

Yes, if you please, Brother Brigham.

Well, the short of the matter is, that you can't have one.

Why can't I have one as well as the other Saints?

So you want to know the whole story, do you?

Yes, I should like to know why I can't have more than one wife, as well as the rest of 'em?

Well, you shall know, then, in short order. I want your race to die out!

AMUSING.

The passengers on one of the Baker street cars laughed some yesterday morning at a scene between the conductor and a well dressed young man from Georgetown. As the car was passing the avenue the young man at the time standing on the platform taking easy, it with one foot on a trunk, he was approached by the conductor and his fare demanded. He quietly passed over his five cents.

I demand twenty-five cents for that trunk.

Twenty-five cents, you say? I will not pay it.

Then I shall put it off.

You had better not or you may be sorry for it.

Conductor pulls strap, stops car, dumps trunk on avenue, starts car, and after going some two squares, approaches the young man, who was as still as a Summer morning, and in an angry mood says: Now I have put your trunk off what are you going to do about it?

Well I don't propose to do anything about it: it's no concern of mine; it was not my trunk.

Then why did'nt you tell me?

Because you did not ask me, and I told you you'd be sorry for it.

Then go inside the car.

Oh, no, you're good enought company for me out here.

At this juncture a portly German emerges from the car, and angrily says, Mine Gott? you feller, where is mine drunk,

My friend, I think that is your trunk down on the avenue.

Who puts him off? I will see about dot.

The car was stopped, and shortly afterwards the conductor was seen to come sweating up with the trunk on his back—a part of the performance he did not enjoy half as well as the passengers.

An Unfortunate Mercantile Venture.

Luke Lurk and Jonah Pitfall sat astride of a cotton bale, on a North River pier, and debated their desperate fortunes.—The form of Tom Swallowtail, the tailor, staggering down the street, suggested an idea. They would run Tom's shop while spree lasted; and this sketch tells how they were

SUITED AND NONSUITED.

Accordingly they opened the shop of the absent Swallo tail, a tailor, more devoted to his turkey than his goose, and then walked down the Bowery to Chatham street for a victim. Soon they espied a countryman feeling of the tails of coats and the bottoms of pantaloons, which hung and swung, wooing purchasers. Lurk and Pitfall soon out talked the Hebrew salesman, and convinced the rustic that his best policy was to go at once with them to the extensive establishment of Messrs. Lurk & Pitfall, and there be measured for a suit by the famous cutter, the great Luke Lurk himself. The countryman complied, on arrival at the shap Pitfall assumed great loftiness toward the intended victim, but showed the most profound reverence for Mr. Lurk, who, as head of the firm, put on a look of tremendous dignity, and pulling out a dirty handkerchief, wiped his forehead leisurely, and then proceeded to take the man's measure.

Put down his name, said Lurk, with the tape in his hand. What name?

Rufus Raw.

Put down Rufus Raw, Esq, Mr. Pitfall, and be careful to take everything correctly.

Certainly, Mr. Lurk, certainly.

Our system is peculiar, Mr. Raw, as you will readily perceive. We make it a point to guage a man thoroughly; get his bearings, some knowledge of his character, and so fourth, and then sir, you understand, we take his measure, and know how to suit both his form and his feelings—you understand.

Ya a-as, said Raw, looking confused.

Where were you raised?

In Vermont.

Will you be so kind as to give me your age?

Swallowing a Sword.

It looks like a hazardous exploit to push a steel blade from the mouth down into the stomach. It is one of those astonishing feats which take well with the multitude.

In the first place, instead of a sword, a polished bar of steel with smooth edges is carefully measured, so that when the bar of the hilt rests on the front teeth, the end extremity exactly reaches the lower level of the stomach. Throwing the head back so as to make a straght line, the instrument glides down about twenty-two inches without the slightest difficulty.—Anybody who has moral courage enough to imitate professed sword-swallowers can do so with impunity.

Surgeons are constantly performing a vastly greater feat without exciting admiration, and sometimes without being thanked or paid. They direct a flexible tube into the stomach and actually pump out materials that would end life tragically if allowed to remain.

A stomach pump is of such importance in meeting with the contingencies of humanity that both physicians and druggists should always have them in good working order, ready for any emergency. Many valuable lives have been lost just because a stomach pump could not be procured before some deleterious article, perhaps by mistake, was absorbed into the system.

Connersville church-members ask an extension of time on quarterage, because they have just returned from the races, and are out of funds.

Hager's Revenge.

"Rolf, you have not done your duty to-night; you have, been out here smoking instead of smoking. Come, I shall not let you off any longer, I want some one to dance with Miss Lenox; she is a stranger, and we must be polite to her."

"Have mercy on me, Kate, it is too warm to dance to-night."

"Nonsense! You mean you are too lazy."

"Well, I don't know which would be the worse, to dance or to have you talk to me."

"Impudent!"

"If you won't go away I suppose I must come."

Rising languidly, Rolf offered his arm to his sister, and together they entered the dancing saloon.

"There she is, the young girl by the window," said Mrs. Adams to Rolf.

"Heavens! Kate, why must I always dance with the ugliest girls in you rooms?"

"Well, she is not pretty, Rolf, but then beauty is not everything. No doubt she talks well," returned Mrs. Adams in that gently pitying tone which a pretty woman affects when speaking of a lack of beauty in another woman.

"Upon the principle that an ugly person is always virtuous. Lead on, Kate! The victim is ready."

"Hush, Rolf! I'm afraid she heard you."

In a few seconds more the introduction was performed, and Rolf and Miss Lenox were seated alone.

"You are are a stranger in our part of the universe, I believe?" said Rolf, seaing thet she evinced no intention to begin the conversation.

Her eyes had been fastened on the floor, and at his words she blushed deeply; apparantly with a great effort she pronounced the word "Yes."

"Evidentlp from the country, painfully shy, and not at all pretty," was his inward comment.

"Have you liked your visit here, so far?"

"No—Yes! I mean yes, very much," she answered, turning red and white by turns.

Rolf Ranleigh looked at her curiously. "By Jove, I might almost think that she is in love with me; love at first sight!" How the girl blushes! thought he.

"Have you been living in the country, Miss Lenox?" She'll I'm deuced inquisitive! I don't want to know where she lives, but she won't talk, and I must say something. The latter part of this speech was delivered internally.

"In the country, I believe," returned Hagar, confusedly.

"She believes," Is the girl a fool?" This was also to himself.

A few more effectual efforts on his part, anp the conversation ceased. Rolf was getting slightly piqued at his failure to draw her ott, and he reflected wrathfully that he was not playing a very brilliant part.

At length in desperatson he proposed that they should join the dance; to his infinite relief she consented. After a few turns he led her to a seat, and in a short time excused himself. Passing out upon the piazza he threw himself into a chair and gave a sigh of intense relief.

"Rolf, old fellow, you look as if a mountain had been lifted from your shoulders," said a young man who was standing near him.

"You show infinite penetration. A mountain, in the shape of a girl, *has* just been taken off them.

"The girl you were dancing with?"

"Yes, the same. You witnessed the sacrifice, then. When Kate gives parties, I always dance with the ugly girls. This one was not only ugly, but a fool." In a like strain Rolf gave free vent to his thoughts, and, as fortune would have it, Miss Lenox was seated inside, at the very window outside of which he was. At the sound of her own name she rose to her feet, but seeing that the throng was so great that she could not pass, she quietly reseated herself. As she listened to his candid expression of his opinion of herself, a slightly sarcastic smile rested on her face, but it was the only evidence she heard.

That evening, when she had closed her door, she walked straight to the mirror, and pushing back her black hair, gazed intently at her face.

"No, it is certainly not a pretty face," she answered, composedly, as if in an answer to a question. "But I did not know that I could be such a fool as to care for a man's opinion of me. Hagar Lenox, I am ashamed of you. My lord thinks that I must be in love with him, because I blushed when he spoke. I think, before we part, sir, I will undeceive you." For a long time she sat with her hands folded and her splendid dark eyes looking dreamily before her; at length she rose to her feet, and laughing in a low tone, said, while her eyes glittered brilliantly, "I think Mr. Ranleigh, before we part, you will a knowledge that I am not quite a fool, neither am I in love with you.

Next morning Hagar entered the breakfast room rather late—there was only one vacant seat, and that by Mr. Ranleigh. She seated herself by him, smiling inwardly at his half concealed dissatisfaction. At first they merely exchanged good morning, but Hagar exerted herself, and in a few minutes he found himself, to his great surprise drawn into a lively conversation with the woman who the night before could not open her lips. As he talked to her he marveled why he could have called her ugly; but, truth to say, Hagar Lenox silent, and Hagar Lenox talking, were two different persons. Perhaps, as she talked to Rolf, she raished her 'midnight eyes oftener to his face than was absolutely necessary. Few men can resist a woman who is detemined to please, and Rolf was not an exception to the rule.

Before breakfast was over he acknowledged that Miss Lenox was a very charming girl, and in week he called himself a fool for ever thinking her stupid. So the golden summer days slipped by, filled up with all kinds of gayeties and pleasures. Rolf managed to be always near Hagar, and as his masculine friends rallied him about his flirtation with Miss Lenox, and all, his feminine looked daggers at Hagar who smiled sweetly, and seemed perfectly unconscious of their jealousy, and encouraged Rolf the more.

Rolf was soon forced to acknowledge to himself that his flirtation was no longer a flirtation, but verging rapidly to real love. At first he put aside the inca angrily. He in love with a penniless school teacher. He determined not to go near her until this idle fancy had died out—he would leave the house that morning. But, alas, for human nature! when he entered the breakfast-room, and she smiled at him, he discovered that there was no need for his speedy departure, and so he lingered on, each day becoming more perilously sweet.

One evening they strolled down together to the sea shore. The pale moon had just risen, and her silver rays flooded berch and ocean with light. The low murmur of the waves as they lapped the shore was the only sound that broke the silence. Presently Miss Lenox spoke: "How peaceful and calm the sea looks I have often wished I could go to sleep beneath those cool, glittering waves and wake up again."

"It is hardly a natural wish from the lips of a young girl, Miss Lenox. I confess I should not like to give life up as this." And he looked at her tenderly.

Hagar noted the look, and complimented him upon his flirting, in her thoughts.

Perhaps it does not sound well, but please remember that a village school marm does not naturally find her path strewn with roses," returned she laughing rather bitterly.

"God knows, Miss Hagar, that I would willingly take all your troubles on my shoulders, and leave only the roses of life, were it possible," said he, earnestly.

"I hardly think you would be accepted as schoolmistress in M——. I doubt your qualifications for teaching, and your patience to drum A A C into the heads of stupid children, and that is my particular burden," laughed she, lightly.

"Hagar, I must speak. You must hear me—I love you better than my life. Give me the right to make your path smooth through life."

"Admirably spoken! Tather high flown though, was it net, Mr. Ranleigh?" suid Hagar, believing him to be only flirting.

"Hagar!—"

"Miss Lennox, if you please.'

"Miss Lennox—Hagar, you wrong me. I love you truly, devotedly, and earnestly as man ever loved woman."

"That is certainly an honor done me; it would be greater if I could believe it," returned Hagar scornfully.

"Hagar, Hagar have you no mercy, no pity? Aare you a woman, or only stone, to stand there and taunt a man who pleaps before you for life or death,' cried he passionately.

"Do you really do me the honor to love me? Excuse me if I doubt it. I have grown no better looking since that night you spoke of me in such a complimentary manner on the piazza," she answered coldly.

"Hagar, that was before I knew you. You will not take such a cruel revenge on me for words thoughtlessly spoken? I thought you liked me a little, Hagar; out of pity answer me."

"You are mistaken. I do not care for you. My only answer is NO," she returned nonchalantly.

He had been standing before her, and nw he came nearer, caught her hands tightly in his own and said sternly:

"Hagar, look into my eyes, straight into them, and tell me that you do not oare for me."

"Does it not strike you that you are taking an unfair advantage of me? Remove you hands. I do *not* care for you." Answered Hagar, haughtily throwing back her head and looking into his eyes.

His face blanched, but he held her hands tighter. Then he loosed them but it was only to throw his arms around her and press her to his heart. Closer, and still closer he strained him his lips clung to hers in a long, burning kiss—and then his arms fell at his side.

'I ask your pardon; shall we return?'

Hagar, too much surprised and stunned to speak or even realize what had happened, silently retraced her steps. At the hall door he raised his hat, saying, coldly—

Good-bye, Miss Lexon; allow me to compliment you on your revenge.

That night Rolf Ranleigh left, and in a few days Hagan returned to her school and to the weary drudgery of her life. A nameless something seemed to have gone from her life, leaving it cold add void, what it was she knew not. The glorious glowing autumn days which followed were ever after remembered as the dearest, saddest in her life. Gradually came the conviction that she loved the man whom she had so heartlessly, cruelly repulsed; loved him as a woman loves but once in her life, and loved him hopelessly too, for he would never return after what had passed. Ah, I deserve it, she would moan to herself aily after day.

Whether she had loved him all along, or whether the burning kiss he had pressed on her lips wakened all her clumbering soul he knew not she was on stone, but a true-hearted woman who had discovered when too late that she had a heart by the bitter pain gnawing at it.

So the year passed and once more it was the golden summer time. Hagar's little cottage faced the sea, and one evening as the sun cast his last quivering rays on the water, she stole out and going down to the beach she placed up and down, thinking of the year before. Her eyes were bent on the ground, and after some time had passed in this way, she raised them and saw a gentleman standing a few feet from her; it was Rolf Ranleigh. For some time they stood looking at each other. Hagar's mind was in perfect chaos, the only distinct thought was that she could now ask Rolf's pardon for her conduct to him. Acting on the impulse she came quickly to his side and said—

Mr. Ranliegh, I behaved shamefully to you; will you forgive me? she raised her eyes to his, and something she saw there impolled her to say in a broken, hesitating voice, blushing deeply the while.

And Mr. Ranleigh—Rolf—if you care—for my—love now—it is yours.' At these last words she shyly extended her hands to him. Rolf caught her in his arms, and drew her closely to him, so close that she could feel the tumultuous throb of his heart against her own, and once more his lips clung to hers, and his eyes looked into hers with a world of passionate tenderness.

At length his happiness found words. Hagar, "I thought I would come and catch one more glimpse of your dear face before I left America forever, but I need not go now, need I little girl?

Not if my love can keep you, Rolf?

'And Hagar, are you satisfied with your revenge, or will you make me wretched for a few more years? asked he teasingly.

Now, Rolf, I will if you don't—but Rolf stopped all further threats by by pressing his lips to hers.

Horrible Suicide.

Two remarkable suicides recently took place in Paris. A strong, able-bodied man, who wished to shuffle off his mortal coil, took a large rope, reaching about half down from the fourth story. He then secured one end of the rope firmly, and tied the other end not about his ankle.—Fastened in this manner he made a leap from the window. Of course, when he reached the end of the rope he came crashing against the wall of she house with such force that his brains were scattered upon the wall and the people below. The other sought death by tying his hands and feet, and then sticking his head between his bed slats. He was found upright, but reversed, and appears to have made great efforts to escape from the trap he had so carefully prepared.

What it was About.

Well, now that puts me in mind of two old fellows down in Kentucky that had been the best friends in the world—for thirty years—never had a cross word, and would do anything for each other. They got into a top buggy and rode down to Lexington on business. You see they lived about six miles out of Lexington.—One was named Burr, and the other Clark About four miles from Lexington they passed a tract of land which belonged to a man named Baker. It had a brook running through a gully on it.

Tom, says Burr, coming to the gully, if Baker wanted to build a pond, all he would have to do would be to throw a wall across that gully.

Yes, says Clark, but Baker don't want a pond.

Well, replied Burr, raising himself up, I didn't say he wanted a pond, did I? say if he wanted a pond, all he would have to do would be to throw a wall across that gully.

Well, exclaimed Clark, firing up in his turn, I did'nt say that you did say he wanted a pond, did I? All that I said was that Baker did'nt want any pond.

Well, shouted Burr, in an angry tone, I did'nt say that you did say that I said he wanted a pond. I said *if* he wanted a pond, all he would have to do would be to throw a wall across the gully.

Well, said Clark now thoroughly enraged, you are a blamed old fool and I won't ride with you any further. Stop the wagon.

So Burr stopped the wagon, said the Blue-grass man and Clark wa ked all the way to Lexing before he would ride with him. That was seven years ago, and the cussed old fools have never spoken to one another since.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A young man at a wedding in Bedford Connecticut, recently, promenading with a lady, chanced to approach the officiating clergyman, who happening to be deaf, and supposing them to be the couple he had come to unite immediately married them in spite of their remonstance They accepted ted the situation, and commenced housekeeping.

It requires five millions of men, half a million of horses, and eight thousand cannon, maintained at an annual expense of seven hundred millions of dollars, to reserve the peace in Europe. This is exclusive of the cost of forts, arsenals wagons, tents, hospitals, etc.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JULY 11, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Lieut. Governor,
WASHINGTON C. DePAW.
Congressmen-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.
Auditor of State,
JOHN B. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JOHN B. RYAN.
Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
E. J. PRICE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democracy of DeKalb county will meet in Convention at the Court House, in Auburn, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1872. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

One Representative.
One Sheriff.
One Treasurer.
One Recorder.
Two Commissioners.
One Surveyor.
One Real Estate Appraiser.
One Coroner.

Each township and precinct will be entitled to one vote, for every ten votes and fraction of five and over cast for Eddy, for Secretary of State.

Butler, 12.	Jackson, 14,
Concord, 16,	Newville, 5,
Stafford, 6,	Wellington. 17,
Auburn, 18,	Waterloo, 12,
South Richland, 13,	North Rich'd, 10
Fairfield, 18,	Smithfield, 14,
Franklin, 12,	Troy. 3.

By order of County Committee

TOWNSHIP MEETING.

At a meeting of the Central Committee, May 4th, 1872, it was decided that each township and precinct held their meeting for the selection of delegates to the County Convention, on Saturday, July 20th, at 3 o'clock p.m.

GUY PLUM, Chairman.

We have delayed our paper over three hours waiting for news from the Baltimore Convention, but nothing of much importance has been received as yet. Next week we will give them in full.

Our Republican friends are greatly distressed at the prospect of having Greeley against Grant. They are furnishing a thousand reasons why honest Democrats cannot and ought not to vote for him—Some of them insist he is still a double breasted dyed in the wool Radical, but if that is the case, they should not object to having him elected. There is dreadful amount of consternation somewhere.

The Philadelphia *Post*, a Republican paper of influence, has changed front and is now giving a hearty support to Horace Greeley. It remarks that the preliminary Presidential campaign is ended, and the people must choose between Horace Greeley and Ulysses S. Grant. "Our choice is Greeley. It has not been made in haste. —Against hope we have awaited the Philadelphia Convention, giving it the benefit of the doubt that it might represent the wishes of so many earnest and independent Republicans, and nominate for the Presidency a man upon whom the whole party could unite. This would have been the event had the Convention been chosen by the people. But the people had very little to do with it. It was the creation of the administration, the expression of the President's will, and in our deliberate opinion an insult to American manhood and independence. We cannot support Gen. Grant, for we do not believe him to be fit to be President of the United States."

—The Cincinnati movement is rolling up accreations like a snow-ball, and already assumes a formidable size. A committee of Germans waited upon Mr. Greeley on Monday of last week to inform him that a German Democratic Convention would meet at Baltimore July 7th, to urge his endorsement upon the National Convention. The committee was composed of distinguished German journalists and others. The colored men who have been roped into "Grant Clubs" are also repudiating the allegiance thrust upon them and sending letters by the score to the Liberal headquarters in New York announcing their determination to "go for Greeley. As many as fifteen presidents of Grant Clubs sent in such statement in one day, among them one who is a Federal office-holder Mean time Judge Davis has written a letter to the Labor Reformers, absolutely withdrawing his name from the ticket, and stating in addition that he will not appear at Baltimore as a rival to Greeley. In short, the canvass is narrowing down to Grant and Greeley, with wholesome desertions from the former to the latter, and with the enthusiasm increasing in the Democratic party in favor of an endorsement of the Cincinnati movement in Baltimore.

Hon. James M. Ashley addressed thousands of Liberal Republicans at Toledo, on Friday evening last. His speech was a most scathing review of the corruptions of the present administration, and his hearers were wild with enthusiasm for the old farmer of Chappaqua. Notwithstanding the Greeley and Reform army is coming as the fire sweeps the prairie, carrying everything in its work, the office-holders and old fogy apologists for Grant's corruption stick to their deserted and sinking ship.

Carl Schurz closed his speech in the Senate upon the sale of arms to France with the following eloquent and appropriate sentiment:

"As for me, I have fulfilled what I consider a solemn duty in warning the Senate and the American people of their danger. I rejoice to see a spirit sweeping over the land which makes the patriotic citizen rise above the partisan, breaking the fetters which have so long cramped every free movement and promising to restore to all the full liberty of political conscience. May that spirit be victorious, for surely the republic stands in great need of its speedy triumph, and I fervently hope that in the struggle which is now upon us the surest means will be found to unite, upon the most honorable and most fruitful ground, for a common, irresistible effort, all the forces that can and ought to work together for that end."

WHO FOR CONGRESS.

The near approach of the time when the Democratic Congressional Convention will meet, naturally makes Democrats of the district inquire, who for Congress? The desire of all who want an able Representative in Congress is to select a candidate upon whom the Democratic and Liberal sentiment of the district can unite. In looking over the district we know of no one who would more completely fill the bill than our old friend Hon. E. V. Long of Kosciusko County. His name has been suggested by a large number of Democrats and Liberals over the district and we have no doubt if nominated he would command more votes than any other candidate which could be named. He is a gentleman of large ability, a ready and brilliant debater, and a man of unexceptionable character Whitley County is heart and soul for him, and we think the entire district will be when his claims are considered. —*Columbia City Post.*

Pennsylvania and Indiana.

These two States may be regarded as pivots upon which the Presidential election will turn. As they go in October, so will the great contest go in November. They have been closely contested for years, and a few thousand votes will decide the fate of both. In 1868 the Republican candidate for Governor in Indiana was elected by 961 majority, and Grant by 9,572. In 1870 the Democratic Secretary of State was choosen by a majority of 2,568.—The latter, however, was not regarded as a severe party test. In Pennsylvania Governor Geary, Republican, carried the State in 1869 by 4.596 and in 1871 the Republican Auditor General had a majority of 11,315 net.—These figures speak for themselves.

The Democratic tickets in both States are of the very best, and the contrast with the Republican side is so striking as to excite general remark.—The candidates for Governor are men of national repute, the purest character, and of conspicuous ability. Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Buckalew are known throughout the country for their qualities as statesmen, and their eminence as citizens. They deservedly command the confidence of the public and are worthy of the higest distinction. If the election was to come off to-day in Pennsylvania and Indiana, there is hardly a doubt that both would be carried by the Democrats with strong majorities. Disaffection towards the Administration, the loosening of party ties, and the excesses of Radicalism, have disgusted and alienated multitudes of reflecting men.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Greeley Expected to be Nominated on the First Ballot.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Baltimore gives evident signs to-night of the coming convention. Delegates, politicians, journalists and even lookers on have been arriving freely since noon, and to-night it is estimated that quite two hundred delegates were on the ground. The

MISSOURI DELEGATION,

however, is the only one here in anything like full force. They have flung the first flag to the breeze, and are engaged in working the first demonstration in favor of the Cincinnati ticket. About one-half of the

NEW YORK

delegation, headed by Governor Hoffman and S. S. Cox, and attended by Dean Richmond, Jr., and Hon. John Cochrane and others, came to-night.

THE PENNSYLVANIANS

are not expected before Monday.

FROM THE SOUTH,

ex-Senator Chestnut, of South Carolina, ex-Congressman Shorter, of Alabama, and Judge Dox, of the House of Representatives, and Hon. James

INDIANA POLITICS.

The New York *Times* is principally edited by Englishmen and, as is well known, persons of that nationality have no regard for Republican institutions or can they, in fact, speak disinterestedly in regard to anything American. In its issue of last Tuesday this English organ pronounces the Indiana Democratic State ticket, "rank Copperhead." Refering to Mr. Hendricks, the *Times* says:

"In spite of his national reputation, he has never been a strong man in Indiana and has invariably ran behind his ticket. In 1868, the nomination of Conrad Baker, the Republican candidate for Governor, caused a considerable dissatisfaction, and it was confidently expected that Hendricks, his Democratic competitor, would be elected. Nevertheless, Baker defeated him."

If the facts could be made known in regard to the election of 1868, there is not a doubt but Mr Hendricks was elected and if the votes cast for him had been fairly counted out and returned or published, he would have a very handsome majority. But when the fact became evident the day after the election that Mr. Hendricks had been fairly elected, then word was sent to the leading Republican counties that the returns must be doctored so as to change the result. No doubt this was done, the parties who committed the crime justifying themselves under the plea that they were doing God service.

* * * * * * *

About an hour after the nomination of Mr. Hendricks he came around upon our side of the house, and while in conversation with O. H. Main, Esq., and ourself, the attention of the ex-Senator was called by a gentleman who approached and said he had a man with him who wished to be introduced as he had a bit of information to impart concerning the last Gubernatorial election.

After being introduced, the man stated that he had the facts at hand to show that Mr. Hendricks was elected by four thousand majority over Baker, the present acting Governor of Indiana, and that the man who was the leading instrument in perpetrating the fraud, which was by ballot-box stuffing and manipulations, is now in Nebraska; having been kept secreted in Indianapolis for some length of time while the charge of fraud was charged and agitated when the final result was announced that Baker was Governor elect. The informant further stated that the man would come back from Nebraska, now that the time had gone by to arrest and hold him for the crime, and not long hence there would be an *expose* that will plainly show that Baker is and has been during the entire term thus far, only Governor of this State by fraud and ballot-box stuffing, and that this was fully known to the ringleaders of the Republican party of the State of Indiana. If the statement of the man be true, it exhibits a rotten and disgusting basis for an upright Governor, such as they claim Baker to be.

A MEAN LIE.

We clip the following from the Elkhart *Review:*

Hon. J. B. Stoll made a speech on his return to Ligonier the burden of which was that the man belonging to the Democratic party, who would not endorse Greeley, was a madman, a fool and was not fit to be a citizen of free America.

The falsehood contained in the above was invented by a miserable, lying scalawag in this town. There is not one word of truth about the whole statement. Not a sentence, not a word, not a syllable of our speech on the occasion referred to was devoted to Horace Greeley or the Cincinnati ticket, as every one present will bear us witness. It remained for a mean, dirty, rascally, unprincipled pimp and bar-room loafer to invent and circulate this contemptible lie. If this buzzard craves an airing, we will agree to perform that job to perfection.

Will the *Review*, Waterloo *Press*, and Kendallville *Standard* please correct.—Ligonier *Banner*.

How readily a Radical lie will find favor with a certain class of journalists.

The Democratic Senatorial District composed of the counties of Allen and Adams, met in delegate Convention, last week, and nominated Hon. John D. Sarnighousch for the State Senate.

Says Oliver J. Dickey, successor of Thad. Stevens in Congress. "Notwithstanding my district gave 7.000 majority for Grant in 1861, it will be 2.000 for Greeley this fall. Therefore I shall not be a candidate for re-election."

In looking over our exchanges we notice that nearly all the Scandinavians in the country are in favor of Greeley—a fact which leads us to believe that he will be supported by nearly the unanimous Teutonic vote—owing to the kinship between the two peoplehoods.

Dr. Scott, a physician of Napoleon, Ohio, will probably be elected to the United States Senate from South Carolina, by means of negro votes, and carpet-bag influence. At home, he would be defeated for the lowest office to which he might aspire. Is it any wonder that the Southern people complain of the manner in which they

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The ballot can elect a Democrat, but the bayonet may elect a Republican to the next Presidency of the United States.

By the exercise of military power, by stuffing ballot-boxes, by repeating, and by threats, the party in power have succeeded in maintaining their ascendency for many years—the most deplorable and unhappy years of our history as a people.

But at last, the better and less prejudiced classes of that organization—disgusted with the tyranny and dishonesty of their associates, have manifested a willingness to join their political fortunes with ours, and the signs are propitious that this combination of the patriotic and conservative element of voters will be successful, unless prevented by the strong hand of force, and the hidden plots of fraud.

The Republican party has lost its brains. Its most brilliant statesmen in the Senate, its most shrewd and popular editors, its most able and influential local leaders have deserted Grant, and are now enthusiastic in their support of Greeley,—have manifested their patriotism and purity of character by breaking loose from partisan prejudices, and casting their lot with the only party that can save our country from bankruptcy and centralization.

Democrats have met these Republicans half way. The former are willing to forget all past differences and animosities, providing the latter will permit the dead past to bury its own corpses. It is by and through compromises of this character that the integrity and liberty of nations have invariably been saved, when they have fallen in to the hands of corruptionists and oppressors

No political organization can expect to maintain an unchanged and unchangeable creed. Events must necessarily modify ideas. The laws must keep step with the increase of wealth and culture of a government. The discipline that is good for a child wo'd ruin a man, and the system that benefits a country in its infancy would hamper and cripple it if continued through its maturity.

We do not assert, however, that a party naturally looses its identity, or that its cardinal principles are destroyed by the lapse of time, or occurrences of whatever nature. The Democrats have not relinquished one original vital plank of their platform. They stand to-day where they stood at the beginning, in favor of the States of the Union and Union of the States, in favor of tariff for revenue only, in favor of the Constitution, with all the rights which it confers, and all the duties which it commands. They do not indorse carpet bagging, nor consolidation nor prohibition, nor military supremacy, nor the higher law that overrides the work of legislators, nor any of the features which have characterized the Administration of Grant, but which will be speedily corrected when Greeley becomes the occupant of the White House.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

A well-kown Ohio Judge, who lives in a part of our State near Wayne Co., Indiana, said to us, on our way to Cleveland. "There is Wayne county, Indiana. It gave Morton 2.800 majority at the lat election. I am willing to bet now that Hendricks and Greeley will carry it next fall." Things are in motion in the Hoosier State.—*Exchange.*

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Emily Randoll is Plaintiff and Ernest C. R. Ryer and Mary Ann Ryer are Defendants require me make the sum of three hundred and seventy-four dollars, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder

ON SATURDRY AUG. 3d, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south-est quarter of section twenty-eight, 28, township thirty-four, 34, range 14 twelve east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valution and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dept'y.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that J. C. Trump, administrator, and Catharine Weaver administratrix of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased, have filed their petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Dills atttorney for petitioners.

Notice Of Administratio.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of David Perkey, late of said county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GILBERT C. EVERTS, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County.

In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1872.

Mary E. Reed,
vs.
William Reed. } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by Guy Plum, her Attorney and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant William Reed is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, af-

THE PEOPLES' PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government.

1. We recognize the equality of all before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to meet out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity crea, color or persuation, religious or

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of the States, emancipation and franchisement, and oppose any reopening of the question settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the *habeas corpus.* We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institution, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the prosperity of Republican Government.

6 We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necesities of the hour that honesty, capacity, fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employmnet: that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and shall provide sufficient means to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; but recognizing the existence in our midst of honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion upon the merits of the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts and to the decision of Congress thereon wholly free from Executive interference of dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the government in its intercourse with other nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

13. From the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidate nominated by this Convention we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc; always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chirt House.

M. E. WOODWARD

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, asthma, bronchitis, etc. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn. Street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County.

In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1872.

William O. Porter,
vs.
Samuel Gibson,
Martha Callihan,
Lorenzo Callihan,
Lucila Porter and Frances R. Burns. } Complaint No. 62.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by H. C. Peterson his Attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants Samuel Gibson, Martha Callihan, Lorenzo Callihan, Lucila Porter and Frances R. Burns are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1872, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 28th day of June A. D. 1872

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 73 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
294 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Snyder, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to solvent.

ALEXANDER PROVINES.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersignd has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Executor of the last will of Thomas Lock, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE WOLF, Ex'r.

June 8, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s.s
DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term, 1872

Benjamin Bowman
vs
Lydia A. Miller, Hiram Miller and Simon Miller. } Complaint No. 57, Partition

Now comes the Plaintiff, by L. J. Blair, his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendents, Lydia Miller, Hiram Miller and Simon Miller are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the first Monday of August. A. D. 1872, at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county and. State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in their absence

Witness my name and the Seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 10th day of June A. D. 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

S. W. Sprott, Dep'y.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure of certain weakness, the effects of errors and abuses in early life. The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal machine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in plain envelope, to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office.

PIANO!

For Sale.

A fine 7½ Octave Piano for sale Cheap.

☞ Inquire at this office ☜

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

In all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the bear of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the teams' and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

We give the People Particular Fits.

We Give the Public More Satisfaction

WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MORE MONEY!

We have always the largest and best stock of

Men and Boys Clothing,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

IN THE WEST!

The Place Where a

CAN BUY

AS CHEAP

AS A

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!

IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES

Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!

Men and Boys' Linens

In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the

PALACE OF FASHION

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WAYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET,

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!

For this are we doctors.

Honesty and Perseverence!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c. &c. ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

THEY MUST GO!

No humbugging in giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00
1.25, 1.50, 2.00
and upward
Coats at
$2.50, 4.75, 3.00,
3.50, 4.00 and upward,
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25,
2.00 and upward. Pants at
$1.00, 1.25, 1 50, 1.75, and upwards.
These goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the—

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast Corner Columbia and Calhoun sts. Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

"Fearful" hot.

Watermelons plenty.

Cut down the thistles.

Rain wanted very bad.

Candidates as busy as bees.

The apple crop promises well.

[illegible] on the 4th.

The evenings are getting cool.

White hats are growing in favor.

A good crop of wheat this year.

We advise everybody to keep cool.

Flies and musketoes are luxuriating.

Large crowd at the circus last week.

Steady hot weather for the past fortnight.

Cherries are selling at ten cents per quart.

The shrubbery in the Court Yard is doing well.

Work is now being pushed on the new brick block.

The farmers are busy cutting their wheat.

Business a little dull since the Fourth of July.

A large crowd attended the lecture last Sunday evening.

Auburn, DeKalb County, is beautifully situated.—*Angola Times.*

There were only two fights here on the 4th. Benzine caused them.

The Bower dances were well patronized on the 4th and 5th of July.

We are under many obligations to M. F. Long, Jr., for favors received.

We would like to add to our subscription list about two hundred new names during the present month.

The creek is very low at present, and nothing but a good shower will help it—"honest injun."

A new style of broad brimmed hats is out. The brim can be taken off, or "en-smalled" at will.

A family that fails to keep less than six cats and two dogs, in this town, is grossly unfashionable.

Our sprinkling wagon is a success. Mr. Roth has lots of enterprise and will run the wagon in a first-class style.

We have been overrun with job work for a while past, a good omen that our work gives satisfaction.

Send us your orders for any kind of job work and we will convince you that we can do it as neat and cheap as it can be done anywhere.

Prof. Penfield, of Adrain College, Michigan, made a very fine Oration here on the Fourth, which we will publish next week.

The choir singing at the grove, on the 4th of July, was one of the best parts of the programme. Auburn can boast of some splendid singers.

Mad dogs in various parts of the State. Look out for the purps and when they show signs of sickness tie them up and await results or shoot them on the spot.

The political atmosphere does not suit our Radical friends in this county. The manipulators can not have things their own way, and they feel rather discouraged.

Henry Romer, commonly called Brick, of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, gave us a call last week. When Brick comes to Auburn, the girls here are happy.—Come some more, Brick.

Our fashionable barber, over Habel's saloon, is making some necessary improvements to his shop. After Bill gets fairly started we can boast of one of the best shops in the county.

The political excitement ran pretty high here last week. This thing of abusing men for giving their opinions should be stopped, and the man that is guilty of the deed should be severely punished.

The weather has been of on the mercurial order for some days past, the profane say "hot as h—ll." To moderate and modify ideas thus prevalent, needs only some of Davenport & Co's. Crystal Ice.

The Colorado potato bugs are chewing up the vines of the murphies somewhat.—Humbug.

The next term of the Auburn School will commence Monday, August twelve, under the management of Professor McIntosh.

The editor has gone to Baltimore to attend the Convention held there this week. "Since he's bin gone" we've had cigars, soda-water, ice-cream and sich, 'till you can't rest. But don't be in a hurry, Tom, about getting back, we'll begin to lay it on the shelf now.

Mr. Depew, a dry goods man at Corunna, had his store broken into last week.—We learn that he had quite a number of articles stolen, and most of them being his best goods. Parties living in the town are blamed for it, but there is no certainty as yet to whom the theives were.

While many of our neighboring towns are being visited by the destroying element—fire—this summer, we have been remarkably fortunate in that respect. Our citizens cannot exercise too much care however, to prevent the breaking out of a conflagration during the dry season.

The *Herald* notes that a woman recently went into one of the city saloons, and, after apologizing for being seen in such a place, proceeded to "blow up" the bar-keeping savagely for selling liquor to her husband—threatening him with her "big brother" who she said was a leading lawyer in Michigan. Two hours later, the same woman was seen in another saloon disgustingly drunk. Such is life.

County Orders at Par.—We are authorized to say that all County Orders issued prior to the first of June 1872, will be redeemed at par when presented at the County Treasurer's office. We are glad to note this great improvement in the financial condition of our county. As DeKalb County has prospered under Democratic rule there is no good reason why it should be changed.

Butler township and Waterloo banded together to beat McKay. The delegates from Butler township claimed that they voted for Mease because he was a Methodist. Is that township inhabited by Methodists alone, and if not, were they fairly represented? It was a put up job, and McKey, the best man named, was beat. A ring makes the nomination, and the party lash is raised for its support.

Accident.—As the procession was marching from the grove on the Fourth, one team became frightened, and commenced to back causing the one in the rear of it to turn around suddenly up setting the carriage containing the family of Rev. Mr. Petticord, of Allen County. Mr. P. held to the horses while Mrs. P. extricated one of her little sons from under the vehicle. The yonger child was thrown some distance and was severely but not dangerously hurt.

There is a clique in this place—not very intelligent—that are everlastingly reporting some of the boys drunk. They make this their business, and the very moment a young man is seen in a saloon, this report goes 'round the circle. We are not acquainted with the parties names or we would give them in full. Any person, or persons, that have nothing else to do but run down their neighbors had better find other employment, if its nothing better than to go a fishing.

Farmers have mostly finished their haying so far as their clover crop is concerned, and it is now generally secure and in fine condition. Wheat harvest commenced with some last week, but Saturday last may be termed the grand advance along the whole line. We noticed a great many machines at work on this day, in fact, almost every field between Waterloo and Corunna had men and machines at work cutting down the wheat. We are glad to state that DeKalb County will reap a good crop, and the farmers in general are feeling happy over the result.

Our gentlemanly and clever Omnibus man, Henry Mader, informs us that he received over sixteen dollars from one buss, on the Fourth of July. Hank might of made twice this amount had he put on a big price like the rest, but he is too much of a gentleman to take the advantage of anyone. He is now engaged by F. D. Ryan, Esq., to conduct the livery stable, and we can assure the public that all orders or contracts made with Hank will be attended to in a business like manner, and he will give you nothing but a good substantial rig.

WATERLOO, Indiana, July 1st, 1872.

Editor Courier,

Dear Sir:—In regard to the matter mentioned by Mr. McIntosh in last weeks paper, I would say that he is correct in saying that I agreed to print the Proceedings of the Teachers Institute in pamphlet form for $25. This sum might not have paid the entire expense, but I should have done the work, even at a loss, as I supposed the teachers wished the proceedings published, and as I believed that it would add a fresh impetus to the cause of education in our county.

Yours Truly,
JAMES A. BARNS.

Two of our young ladies, acting on a committee for the dinner to be given on the 4th, met with a very daring accident while performing their duty. It was a very dusty day and they would just as leave ride as walk, you know, so they secured Mr. Snyder's horse and buggy and drove around to the different houses where their business called them. After riding awhile in an open buggy, the sun came down a little too hot, and one of them raised an umbrella, when the horse took fright and run-a-way. Oh, my, how the dust did fly—but we are glad to say that neither of them was hurt much.

Chas. Rivers, the aeronaut, left us on Saturday last. It was plain to be seen from Charley's actions that he felt bad for not making his ascension. But we can't blame him, or at least had not ought to, for not filling that part of the programme. The balloon was torn accidently, and it was not safe for him to go three or four miles high while it was in this condition. He was urged by some to make the ascension anyhow, and if Charley had done this and broken his neck in the attempt, we have no doubt but that some would have been satisfied with the balloon ascension. Glad you didn't go, Charley.

An exchange says, the safest and most efficient remedy for destroying potato bugs is found in the refuse lime which has been used in the manufacture of burning gas. This can be procured at any place where gas is made. Pulverize and scatter over the potato vines. This is reported to be a sure exterminator of bugs, and without any poisonous effects on the potatoes. Try it, somebody, and report your success.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says:

A few mornings since just after daylight, a wagon passed up Berry street with a coffin in the box, and followed by several country wagons. The melancholy procession was noticed by a number of our early rising citizens, and a great deal of speculation has been indulged in by them as to the probable circumstances of the disgraceful affair. No one of the persons who took part in the procession could be recognized as ever having been in the city before, and the entire affair seems shrouded in mystery.

Burglars Around.—The Post-office at this place was entered on Sunday night last, and relieved of what postage-stamps it contained, also several boxes of cigars, and other notions of value belonging to the News Depot. We are sorry for our postmaster—he is a clever, genial fellow, and trying to make an honest living. He has just started the news depot and was meeting with abundant success, but we hope he will not get discouraged from this and still linger on. The persons that done the low contemptible act, had ought to be punished severely, if found out. They were not experienced hands, we think, for they performed the theft in a very awkard way. No letters were disturbed.

A Young gentleman, living in Fort Wayne, desiring to look well on the 4th purchased some piece goods a couple of weeks ago and carried them to a tailor to be made up into a nobby suit of clothes. Sad to relate, upon calling for his new suit on Wednesday evening, he found the tailor's door closed and a notice there on that said house was for rent. He wore his old clothes on the Fourth and is dilligently hunting for the aforesaid tailor.—We withhold names for the present at his request, for he has not yet made up his mind that the man of stitches will not give a satisfactory explanation and the desired suit when he finds his whereabouts.

We wonder who that lady was who wore a blue dress, trimmed in white, on the Fourth of July. Her fellow had a pillow-slip on for a shirt—we know a girl that helped him put it on—But oh, how they did enjoy that day, and for fear they would get seperated, they put their arms around each other—and she looked into his face so lovingly, and smiled contemptuously on his agonies—for she weighed about two hundred, and it was "fearful hot." They both seemed willing to be comforted thus, and we have no doubt but that it afforded them much pleasure. About five o'clock in the evening they were seen wending their way down the Saginaw track not to return—still clinched.

Baltimore Convention.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will issue Round trip tickets to all persons wishing to attend the Democratic Convention which meets at Baltimore on the 9th of July. Tickets will be good for thirty days after their date, and include a free trip to Washington City. Fare from Cincinnati to Baltimore, including trip to Washington City and return to Cincinnati, sixteen dollars. Anybody and everybody who desires to do so can avail themselves of this opportunity to travel over a road which traverses one of the most picturesque regions of America, and to visit the finest city on the continent. It is an infinite pleasure to travel over such a road as the Baltimore & Ohio, which is distinguished alike for comfort and safety, while the scenery along the route, taking in Cheat River, the almost countless mountain fastness, and historic Harper's Ferry, will amply compensate for time and money.

To the Teachers of DeKalb County.

At a meeting of the Examiners of Indiana, held in Indianapolis last winter, it was voted to make the examination of teachers more rigid than heretofore, and for that purpose the State Board of Education has prepared lists of questions to be used by Examiners at their monthly examinations. The questions for this Fall and Winter are to be made more difficult than those already issued, and unless some steps are taken to secure greater thoroughness on the part of teachers, there will be difficulty in procuring teachers for our Fall and Winter schools. To save our county from such a discredit, I will organize at Waterloo, a Training School and Normal Class for teachers, and those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, term to commence August 19th and continue ten weeks. Tuition for the eight branches required by law, will be $5,00. An extra fee of one dollar will be required of those studying additional branches.

The questions issued by the State Board during the last year will be reviewed, and the principles contained in them fully explained. It is hoped that trustees, parents and teachers will feel a sufficient interest in the matter, to assist in making this effort a successful one, that our county may not only retain its present high standing, but take still higher ground in the cause of popular education. Arrangements will also be made to receive other students who may not wish to fit themselves for teaching. Such will be received on same terms as teachers, and organized into classes according to grade.—County Institute will be held at close of term. All wishing to enter the class should send in their names as soon as possible. For further information address,

JAMES A. BARNS, Exm'r.
Waterloo, Ind., July 2nd, 1872.

We take Austin's Ague Drops for the ague. They are a sure cure. Only 50 cents.

If you want the best Ague Cure, get Austin's Ague Drops.

Ginger-bread was largely indulged in on the 4th.

THE 4th OF JULY AT AUBURN.

The Ninety-Sixth Birthday of American Liberty was celebrated at Auburn, by the largest crowd ever assembled together on any occasion in DeKalb County. From early morn until late in the afternoon, the people poured into town from all directions till their numbers reached ten thousand.

The procession, as was previously announced, formed on Main street in front of the Court House, at 10 o'clock, in the following order.

Butler Band, Carriage containing the Soldiers of 1812; J. B. Fowler, Chaplain; H. P. Colegrove, Esq., Reader of the day; Zouave Company, of Angola; Ladies Car; Soldiers of the late war, and citizens generally.

The following was the line of march: South on Main-st to Eleventh, West on Eleventh to Jackson, North on Jackson to Ninth, East on Ninth to Main, North on Main to Fourth, thence West to Brandon's Grove.

After arriving at their destination the assemblage collected around the speaker's stand and were favored with music by the choir, after which the Rev. J. B. Fowler delivered an eloquent prayer.

After music by the choir, H. P. Colegrove, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence in a manner satisfactory to every one present.

After music by the choir Prof. W. L. Penfield, of Michigan, delivered a well written address in an eloquent manner.

Music by the band.

Song "Star Spangled Banner" by the audience, after which the procession reformed and marched back to town, where a sumptuous dinner was served by the members of the M. E. Church, to all who were the happy posessors of forty cents.

At 2 o'clock the vast concourse wended its way to the grove, to witness a grand Balloon Ascension, by Prof. Charles Rivers. After the balloon had been inflated and the aeronaut ready to step into the basket, and the expectations of the people raised to a fever heat, the balloon was blown over against the fence and a hole torn in its side about eight inches square, and thus ended the balloon ascension for the day, to the disappointment of everybody present.

The people now returned to town expecting a brilliant display of fire-works, but the manager being indisposed in the evening they were again disappointed. About the time the report was circulated that we would have no fireworks the grumbling became audible. Some said it was a "put up job," others that the Committee of arrangements had swindled them and others that the aeronaut did not intend to go up, but only wanted their money. We think the committee and aeronaut acted in good faith. The aeronaut was told by the committee to make the ascension, but he replied that it would be unsafe to do so, and therefore refused.—He has not been paid for what he has done and will not until he makes an ascension in Auburn, which we understand he now proposes to do on Thursday, the first day of August, 1872, the day of the Democratic Convention. We are now determined to have a *free* balloon ascension in order, if for nothing else, to convince the unbeliever that we meant just what we advertised in the first instance.—Next week we will publish the contract entered into between the balloonist and citizens of this place which we think will convince all that the citizens of Auburn were worse disappointed than those from a distance.

The Crowd, behavior, patriotism, and everything else was a success save that caused by the failure of the aeronaut, which we hope he will make right hereafter.

An Ordinance to Plank Sidewalks.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, Ind., that it shall be the duty of all persons owning lots or parts of lots, lying on or adjoining the west side of Jackson street, between Fourth and North streets to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or parts of lots along, and adjoining said street, with a walk of good and sound plank, not less than one and a half inches in thickness nor more than eight inches in width. Said walk to be six feet in width and placed on three stringers, three by five inches—all lumber to be of oak. Said walks are to be completed in sixty day from the publication of this ordinance. By order of Town Board.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.
July 1st, '72.

Communication.

Mr. Editor:—As the time approaches for holding the Democratic County Convention I wish to put in a plea for the North Commissioners district (composed of the townships of Fairfield, Smithfield, Franklin and Troy) for its share of the candidates this fall, and, in addition, something to make up for defecinces in time past. A just division of the six principal offices, elected by the people of the county, to-wit: Clerk, Auditor, Treasurer, Recorder, Sheriff and Representative, would be to give each of the three commissioners districts two of said offices.

I cannot conceive of a reasonable objection that can be raised to that division, as all agree that a fair distribution, of the candidates, over the county adds strength to the ticket, and removes any cause of complaint on that score.

But how we been dealt with in the past. We will take ten years for instance, during that time we have had the candidate for Representative three times, or six official years, while we should of had twenty (ten years for each of the two we were entitled to) and previous to that time we found not much better. Thus it will be seen that if we have all the candidates to be nominated this fall, and the same number for the next ten years, we would be no more than even. The Democrats up here have heretofore acquiesced in the way they have been treated without serious objection, but is said that sometimes forbearance ceases to be a virture. Another reason why our claim should be taken under sirious consideration is that we give the Democratic majority that elected the ticket.

I refer to this matter at this to put the Democracy in mind of the true state of the case, so that they will not pledge their support to candidates in other portions of the county, that is, if they wish to do us justice, and we feel disposed to believe they do. "But we shall see, what we shall see."

NORTH FIELD.

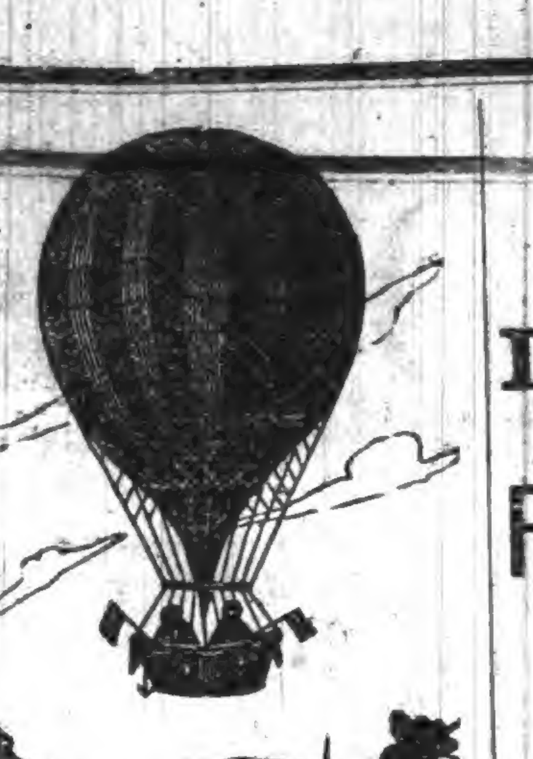

Just as we go to press we received the following telegram:

LAFAYETTE, IND., July 10.—Mr. J. L. Davis, I will be on hand in time to superintend the Ascension, August 1st. Rivers will be there this week,

J. M. KINNEY.

We have received a communication from S. [illegible], Esq., of [illegible], Ind., which was received too late for this issue. Will appear in our next.

Good Fine-cut Tobacco for sixty cents at Smith & Hare's.

A good tea for fifty cents a pound at Smith & Hare's.

The best Teas in town are kept at Smith & Hare's.

A nice way to spend these warm evenings—take your lady to Smith & Hare's Ice Cream Saloon and enjoy a dish.

MARRIAGES.

MEYERS—FISHER—At the office of Drs. Ford & Spooner in this place, July 4th, by the Rev. Mr. Cone, Cyrus Meyers, of Elkhart Co., to Miss Mary C. Fisher, of his county.

The above parties were attending the Methodist festival on that day, held in the third story of Case's brick, and after being regaled with the good things set before them, thought that "then and there" was the place. So they, with a select company, retired to the Drs. office and were made of "one blood and one flesh." Why this should be thus, can only be accounted for on general principles, that accidents in due course of time, will occur, of which the M. D.'s will have due and timely [illegible]. No cake—no cards—and no charge.

How high up is that for a dedication of M. D's. new office—the coziest, nicest and coolest in town.

DEATHS.

SHERLOCK—On the morning of the 29th day of June, of consumption, Mrs. Annie E., wife of J. O. P. Sherlock, aged 28 years.

Funeral services were held at the Presbyterian church on Sunday at 3 o'clock. A large concourse of people assembled and listened to a very able discourse by Rev. A. B. Goodale. Mrs. Sherlock was beloved by all who knew her, having been an invalid for the last five or six years, and for the past nine weeks confined to her room where she quietly and patiently suffered out her days. To Mr. Sherlock we extend our sympathies, and also the sympathies of the entire community.—*Marshall (Iowa) Republican.*

With sorrow and regret we publish the death of the above named lady—who for a number of years resided in our village, and maintained an estimable character in every particular, and whose death will cause many a saddened heart. We extend the sympathy of this community to the bereaved ones who with them deplore the irreparable loss.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements for Sheriff and Treasurer $5, Recorder and Commissioner $4, all others $3; invariably in advance.

Mr. Editor:—The friends of John C. Somers will present his name to the Democratic Convention for the nomination of Sheriff of DeKalb county. Please announce and oblige,

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce the name of A. J. Ralston, as a candidate for treasurer subject to the decision of the Democratic Co. Convention, and oblige,

DEMOCRACY

Ed. Courier.—Please announce that Freeman Kelly will be a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of that body.

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor, Please announce the name of Dr. J. J. Hoopingarner as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of DeKalb Co., subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige

MANY VOTERS.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Rainier & F. D. Ryan, under the firm name of Rainier and Ryan, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All notes and accounts of said firm will be settled by Joe Rainier.

JOSEPH RAINIER,
F. D. RYAN.

Abright & Shephard.

Auburn, In., June 24, 1872.

Gents.—In reply to your favor of the 22nd, would say that we have given Auburn and vicinity to Mr. Clark for the sale of the Estey Organ and could not honorably take the same from him so long as he keeps his contract with us. We would refer you to him on the subject.

Yours
STORY & CLARK.

Auburn, Ind., June 22nd, 1872.

Story & Clark

Chicago, Illinois.

Sirs.—We are going to engaged in the Piano, Organ and Music trade and we want to sell the Estey organ, we have been referred to you by the Co. I have handled the Estey for a number of years in Ohio, and think I understand the business pretty well. I have formed a partnership with Abright and we are going to make the organ business a speciality. We want the exclusive right for the conuty of DeKalb and others if we can get them.—We propose to advertise and we don't propose advertising for some one else. A fellow by the name of Clark is handling them but don't understand the business, neither can he perform on an organ or show it off. We will furnish instruments to Clark if you will give us exclusive territory and try and work the thing harmoniously. If we don't get the Estey we will run something else. We are bound to run some organ *lively.* We are going to keep a full stock of instruments of all kinds and run a wagon, advertise and and make it a permanent business. Tell us your best terms and time and whether you will give teritory or not. We don't want it unless we can control this county. Write and let us know the best you will do, and if necessary one of us will run up and see you.

Yours &c.,
ABRIGHT & SHEPHARD.

GREAT OFFERING.

SUMMER

Dry Goods!

ROOT & Co.,

90 COLUMBIA St.

We shall open this week a full line of

Summer Suitings

in Buff, Ecru and Dun Colored Linens, Chinese Grass Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Wash Poplins also handsome line of White Stripe Victoria Lawns, Arighton Stripe Suitings, Stripe Piques, Figured Swisses and Organdies for Polonaise and Full Suits, 8c, 20c and 25c per yard and upward.

We have added this week to our

PARASOL STOCK

A great variety with Alpine and Tourist handles, also buff pongee parasols and sun umbrellas, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1,25 each forming altogether the biggest and cheapest line in the city.

We would call especial attention to our [illegible] assortment of

SUMMER HOSIERY.

[illegible] and children's w[illegible] English [illegible] hose, lisle thread length, and in every [illegible] inches, [illegible] com Ger- hose, size [illegible] ordinary [illegible] from four to [illegible]

Our new room in second story, devoted to the sale of ready made

SUIT AND SHAWLS

Has been a great success. We open daily new and desirable suits [made in the best manner and warranted to fit well] of white victoria, lawn, linen, seersucker and other materials, at very low prices

We add this week to our stock a few pieces of very handsome

JAPANESE SILKS

in checks, stripes and broche figures, to which especial attention is called. We also have a choice line of neat stripe summer silks in black and white and colored stripes at $1, $1,25 and $1,50 per yard

We are now showing by far the largest and most valuable collection of

REAL LACES.

we have shown, in block thread trimming laces black Guipure laces, also black thread barbes, point lace barbes and Collars, point lace handkerchiefs, valenciennes lace handkerchiefs and collars, also new styles of ruffles for the neck, etc.

We have now open a magnificent line of House-keeping

LINENS AND COTTENS,

in sheetings and pillow casings, table linens and napkins, table covers, curtain goods, toilet quilts, honey comb quilts, etc. Also our usual fine line of domestic cotton goods, comprising the best known and most popular brands.

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayn, Ind'a.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.
J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
R. B. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

Boozer & Blattner

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Croceries,

CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisis,
Chaily,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Var den Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

Notice of Insolvency.

At the May term of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, Indiana, the estate of Joseph Penny, was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly.

JAMES L. PENNY, Adm'r.
June 17, 1872.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on

Saturday, July 27th, A. D. 1872.

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described real estate to-wit: Lots numbered one hundred and eighty-one, 181, one hundred and eighty-two, 182, two hundred and three, 203, two hundred and four, 204, two hundred and sixty-one, three hundred and four, 304, two hundred and seventy-five, 275 and one hundred and twenty-seven, 127, except twenty-eight feet off the west end of said lot, one hundred and twenty seven, 127, all of the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

TERMS:—One third cash, the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest at six per cent. waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws and secured by good freehold surety. Sale to begin at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES L. PENNY, Adm'r.
H. C. Peterson, Att'y.

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S.

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE,

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.
East of Methodist Church,
Auburn, Ind

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 Est Maine-st.

MARTIN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE.

Short Catechism.

Who got Grant a commission in the army, and stuck by him when the Western Governors wanted to turn him out for drunkenness? Washburne—Minister to France.

Who contributed most liberally for the purchase of the house presented to Grant in Philadelphia? Adolph E. Borie—late Secretary of the Navy.

Who headed the list for the purchase of a house presented Grant in Washington? Alexander T. Stewart—appointed Secretary of the Treasury though ineligible.

Who gave Grant the cot by the sea at Long Branch? Tom Murphy—late collector at New York.

Who presented Grant his interest in the Seneca sandstone quarry at Washington? Henry D. Cooke—Govenor of Washington.

Who refused to take the Democratic nomination against Grant in 1858, because, as he said, Grant always stood by me when I was crazy, and I by him when he was drunk? W. T. Sherman—Lieu. Gen. of the army.

Who ever made Grant a present, form a browne stone front to a yaller dog, without being presented with an office in return? Nobody that we know of.

* * *

A place which gives it attention mainly to one branch of business will a remarkable degree of celerity in dispatching it. In Cannelton, Indiana, for instance—a woman rode into town one da the wife of one man and rode out before night the wife of another. She obtained a divorce, a marriage license and a husband between sunrise and sunset. It was a mere shopping excursion. Surely Indiana has worked up the marriage and divorce business to a high degree of perfection.

* * *

A very curious business enterprise has been recently discovered in Austria, carried on by insurance companies which undertake to pay certain sums to policy holders on getting married. Of course it was a swindle, but that was no reason why it should not flourish until the projectors had lined their pockets. There were policies enough issued, but the members of the company did the most of the marrying, and and the officers received large fees, and then there was little left for outsiders, and they didn't even get that.

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 40

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Detroit, Eel River & Ill. R. R,

CHICAGO TIME.

WESTWARD.		STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
7 50 a.m	7.00p.	L. Detroit A.	A 6.25 p.m	9.25a
6,15	2.12p.	Auburn.	L 11.08	5.40p
6.25	2.16	Junction	11.05	5.35
6.55	2.41	Cedar Creek	10.82	5.05
7.10	2.55	G.R.Crosing	10.15	4.50
7.26	3.08	Potters	9.57	4.30
7.46	3.30	Churubusco	9.35	4.07
8.05	3.45	Collins	9.15	3.45
8.35		Col. City	8.45	3.05
8.50	4.15	A. Col. City	8.40	2.55
9.16	4.33	Taylors	8.25	2.30
9.45	4.50	S. Whitley	8.13	2.07
9.55	4.57	Collamer	8.08	1.58
10.25	5.17	Libr'y Mills	7.52	1.30
10.45	5. 0	N. Manch'r	7.40	1.10
1.10	5.46	Laketon.	7.20	12.49
1.45	6.10	A. Roann.	6.50	12.15

F. B. JAMES, Supt.
JNO. J. GRAFTON, Ass't. Sup't.

THE EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modeat all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

HAED QUARTERS
FOR
WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS
AND OTHER KINDS OF
WATCHES,
—AT—
J. ABRIGHT'S.

Oppoisite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks, Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH,
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Brandriff & Roberts

Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering special inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks,
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " Assorted Spoons;
50 Doz. Pocket Knives;
55 " Ill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " Ill Saws;
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Pinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " Augers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
17 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " English Cast steel;
" American do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " Il I Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat
3500 Carriage Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Assorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Fled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons aleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Black tin;
1000 " pig lead
1000 " copper pitts,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
29 " tin drip pans;
10000 pieces tinware assorted.

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

500 Seasoned Pine Doors;
10000 Light Sash;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10 Bbls. Putty;
16 " Linseed oil;
500 Set Wagon Lpokes;
50 buggy Seats;
20 Sets Sleigh Stuff;
20 " Buggy Wheels;

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
FACTORY

Z. C. OALLINGER,

Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,
FORT WAYNE IND

Grover & Baker's
Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and sti, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Gathers,
Cords,
Quilts,
Frills,
Hems,
Fells,
Tucks,
Braids,
Plaits,
Ruffles,
Puffs.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut Moulaings. All of which will be sold at bottom [illegible] The public is respectfully

W. GORDON, Artist.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!

RAINIER & RYAN, Pro's.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery Horses we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use our best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see

---

THE
PIONEER
STORE!

HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE
FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK,
AUBURN, - IND.

NEW SPRING GOODS
C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

LAUFERTY
ON THE
War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

Grand Spring Opening
A THE GREAT WESTERN
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Kind [illegible] purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries
GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces Cheap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and Comforts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaws and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50 Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & NHOUER,
No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!
AT THE
Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquor

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 00
Ca'awba Wine	1 00	Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish,
ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Mackerel ½ bbs $ 00; Mackerel in Kitts $1 50 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

yer Raisins, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20
rrants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17
ron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25
unes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, W. I. FRUITS, ETC.

Hvnn Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 and $3

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	20c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO
FORT WAYNE!
—CALL AT—
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISES AND CHILDRENS!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

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The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year.......$2.00
Six months.......1.00
Three months.......50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 25, 1872. No. 30.

RA

1 Square....
2 Squares....
3 Squares....
4 Squares....
¼ Column....
½ Column....
1 Column....

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a S

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insert cents each additional insertion.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for [illegible] Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morris, proprietors.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-26

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-26 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. R. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
[illegible] E. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Auburn Lodge, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting [illegible] invited.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

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VOLLMER'S Elixir of
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND
PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines. It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite, gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
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E. Davenport & Co. Agent
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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
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Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
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Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6¼ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
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WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
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SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A. M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P. M	6.1 "
Orrville...	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line...lv	9.30 "	6,10 A. M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest.....	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima.....	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P. M	11,40 "	12,30 A. M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,35 P. M	3,05 "	5,10 "
Chicago...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,50 A. M	8,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M.
Ft. Wayne	12,05 P. M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima.....	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest.....	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11.30 A. M	5,50 "	4.30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P. M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A. M.	11,00 "	[illegible]
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12,00 A. M.	4.3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.
CHICAGO TIME.
GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	expres
Fort Wayne, leave...	11 10a.m	4 10 p.m
Auburn	12 08p-m	5 13
Waterloo	12 20	5 27
Pleasant Lake	12 49	5 54
Angola	1 20	6 20
Fremont	1 42	6 43
Reading	2 21	7 05
Jonesville	2 50	7 45
Hanover	3 18	8 13
Jackson .... Arr	3 55	8 50
Lansing	6 05	7 40a.m
Saginaw	9 15	10 50
Grand Rapids	9 15	......
Detroit	6 45	3 35

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 30 p.m	9 30 a.m
Grand Rapids	....	6 30
Saginaw	4 15	7 30
Lansing	7 35	10.15
Jackson	7 15 a.m	12 17p m
Hanover	7 55	12 52
Jonesville	8 25	1 17
Reading	8 55	1 47
Fremont	9 31	2 25
Angola	9 53	2 40
Pleasant	10 05	3 02
Waterloo	10 34	3 29
Auburn	10 48	3 42
Ft Wayne...... Arr	11 45	4 45

WM. A. ERNST, Supt
I. C. Thomas, Agent Auburn.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.......	1:50 a. m.	x 1:58 a. m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan.......	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna.....	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna......	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan.......	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo.....	2:59 "	11:56 "	1:40 "
Butler.......	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 20	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 20 p m	6 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	[illegible]
Hartford City	2 40	7 50
Muncie	3 20	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

A POEM.

From the German.

When I was young and tender, too,
I had to mind and had to do
Whatever mother bade me.
She used to have a walnut stick
Which kept me on the double quick—
And that's where she had me.

When older grown, and quite a beau
Among the girls I used to know
A Miss Priscella Cadmy;
And with the help of smiles and nods
I fell in love at forty rods—
And that is where she had me.

When I was older, say sixteen,
I thought it time to have a Queen,
An I asked her if sh'd wed me.
She said she did not much object,
Or words something to that effect—
And that is where she had me.

And when to make the matter straight,
I went down to negotiate
Affairs with Colonel Cadmy,
He said he did not care to sell,
He told me I might go to—well—
That was where she had me.

I drowned my sorrow in the cup,
Until I got my dander up—
I could not have been madder.
When she proposed that we be one,
In spite of Pa the thing was done—
And that is where I had her.

Two lovely children, on my knee,
I'm proud to say, belong to me—
That is, to me and madam;
For when we left our native sod
We spent a year or two abroad—
And that's where we had 'em.

ORATION!

DELIVERED BY

Prof. W. L. Penfield

On July 4th, 1872, at

Auburn, Indiana.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We are assembled to-day to commemorate the ninety-sixth anniversary of our national independence For, ninety-six years ago to-day our fathers declared this a free and independent nation; and after eight years of war our independence and government were established and became facts of history.

What was that government? It was a confederation of States with hardly enough of cohesive force to hold them together. It was christened a Republic. It embodied all that the practical wisdom of our fathers could devise of justice, of liberty, of human rights. But in this embodiment of wisdom and liberty and patriotism were the large gems of African slavery which they had sought in vain to eradicate.

But perhaps the course of events has justified the sagacity and forsight of our forefathers. For the alternative then was, union and slavery now and liberty finally, or, perpetual disunion, discord and war, with perpetual servitude in a large portion of the country. There can now scarcely be a doubt that their solution of the problem was the wisest and the cheapest in the ultimate expenditure of blood and treasure.

Again in 1812 did the Republic vindicate her liberties, for up to that time Great Britain had not whooly relinquished the idea of the resubjugation of the colonies to her rule. By that war our independence of the mother country was reaffirmed. By it we gained much in political and still more in moral effect; for it gave the Republic dignity and position abroad and was for it respect and stability at home.

Meanwhile, slavery grew in wealth and power. We enjoyed a long period of peace and prosperity. The country became rich and presperous. But slavery begot strife and hatred. Sectional animosities multiplied and intensified, till at last "dogged war" began to 'bristle his angry crest.' But we ought to avert for the time the impending calamity; and success crowned our efforts. But ever, under new shapes and upon fresh occasions, did the evil threaten us in all its frightful aspects Still we temporize and compromised the rights of the slaves for the sake of the preservation of peace. Still we vacillated sacrificing human rights to the peace of the country, making the worse appear the better reason, till at last Heaven gave compassion to their moans and prayers their bloody sweat and agony, and afar off we beheld the dread approach of war.

"With harsh resounding trumpets, dreadful bray, and grating shock of wrathful iron arms, for their master, God omnipotent, was mustering his armies of pestilence on their behalf and the fresh green lap of our fair land was now enrolled in flames and bedrenched with showers of blood. All over our country were heard and seen groans and tears, desolation, blood and massacre.

Finally the war was closed, the monster, slavery, that had spewed out of her filthy maw upon our country her blood of poison, was annihilated, together with her thousand young ones—"a fruitful brood of monstrous chaps." Liberty was proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof. To-day our country is enjoying that liberty with all its sweet aspirations and hopes and influences—a liberty bounded and regulated by law, not leading to excess and license and insolence but, in the language of Burke, "tempered with an awful gravity." Now is the equality of men established. Now do we have a Republic in fact as in name. Now are we in the full enjoyment of peace restored; and

> "Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
> Our bruised arms hung up for monuments;
> Our stern alarms changed to merry greetings;
> Our dreadful marches to delightful measures."

And not only has come bringing prosperity and plenty in her train. Never was our country so happy in riches and prosperity. Our industries are rapidly multiplying, our harvests are bountiful, all our laws, all arts and institutions are vigorous and flourishing under the benign reign of peace—profound peace at home—peace, undisturbed and unthreatened abroad.

Fellow citizens: I have alluded briefly to the course of our national existence up to this time; and now let us consider for a few moments the present status of our country, material, intellectual and social or political. For what is it that makes this 4th day of July a great national holiday? Why is it that we celebrate this anniversary with all the popmp and circumstances of patriotic joy, with decorations and speech and music's sweet harmony that plays through the trembling leaves above us? It is not because of all the blessings and joys that sweeten and adorn our life; and do we not owe these to our fathers who transmitted to us a free government with all its attendant blessings, with all the unbought graces and charities which liberty bestows, as a heritage for us and ours forever? It is a day on which of all others it is most becoming to vanish low, sordid, ungenerous thoughts for the grand, swelling sentiments of patriotism which warm the heart and animate faith and exalt the character of the American citizen.

In considering the present state of the nation in its manifold aspects, observe first the condition of agriculture over all our country. Everywhere throughout the Republic you witness unmistakable proofs of the prosperity of our agriculture—the plains yellow with the ripening grain, the valleys flowing with luxuriant vendure On all sides the hum of industry rises and floats upon the air; on all sides do we behold the signs of thrift and increasing wealth. When were our noble husbandmen, our farming population, so properous? When were their toils as light or so well rewarded? When were their financial burdens so small or their means so abundant? When were their wants so easily, so swiftly or so cheaply supplied? When did they ever enjoy so much of ease and even of luxury? The condition of the peasant is ever a fair exponent of the prosperity and happiness of a great agricultural people. Compare the condition of the American husbandmen with that of Europeans, or even with that of our neighbors upon our Northern or Southern borders; and then you will say that not so much to the fertility of our soil, the easy bounty and beneficence of nature, not to the accidents of time or place, the goods fortune or the gifts of Providence but to the institutions bequeathed us by our fathers do we owe the independence the opulence, the nobility and dignity of the American farmer.

Equally flattering is the state of American commerce. Our merchants look sleek, plump and solid, their counters are laden with bales of goods. Their shelves are crowded with costly textures, precious fabrics—the products of the genius and magnificence of all nations. Their intercourse extends throughout the world, savage and civilized, thus bidding all people in closer bands of union by the ties of commercial interest and friendships—the ties which, as Burke beautifully says, though light as air are strong as links of steel. And we can not too much emphasize the importance and influence, politically and morally, of American commercial intercourse upon the world at large; for the channels, through which flow in upon all nations the currents of American ideas. They are thus disseminated through all lands and contain the gems of liberty which are fast taking root in monarchical countries, in Europe in Asia and Japan. Had it not been for American commercial intercourse, Japad would never have known the freedom and happiness of our institutions; and to-day we behold the spectacle of the oldest of nations sending her wisest and greatest representatives to gather wisdom at the feet of the youngest. "Westward, the stare of empire," said Berkley; and who knows but that when the time comes, as Macauley foretels, that England shall be known no more among the nations, when the New Zealander shall paddle his boat under the broken arches of London Bridge, and when the Republic itself shall be known and written of as a mouldering monument of antiquity,—who knows but that the seeds which Japan is now gathering here will have been planted there to blossom out into a finer flower of liberty and civilization?

Contemplate also the handicrafts. In no other country have the useful arts been so developed and perfected as in our own In what land and age was the condition of the artisan so favorable as in our own? What people can point, to such a long list of illustrious names that have been taken from the laboring classes? Where was labor so dignified? All this we owe, under the blessing of heaven, to American institutions which have fostered and matured the inventive genius of man. Why is it that our mechanics' daily toils are so light, so brief and so amply remunerative? It is because American inventive genius has devised implements which will do the work of hand, felling the grass and grain as the leaves are swept from the trees by the winds of autumn; the sewing machine that does the work of a dozen women that "weary-laden mourn;" our looms pouring out their rich music like the soft melody of flutes; our spinning and knitting machine whose flashing, busy needles relieve the heavy toils of our grandmothers at the winter fireside. Why our ancient grandmother is vanished. She is not the same woman she way fifty years ago, telling from early dawn till late at night, furrowed with care and worn with toil. Now she is a quiet old lady with folded arms and caps and nothing else to do but drink tea and gossip about her neighbors.

Consider also our Railroads, like a mammoth spider, pushing out their iron threads and weaving a mighty network over all our land; and our steamboats, floating mansions, palaces of luxury and ease.—But of vastly greater influence upon civilization, as well as of pride to our country, is the telegraph—the fruit of American genius solely. And right here we may know what has transpired ten minutes ago upon the remotest parts of the globe. But the chief glory and hope of our age is the printing press. We find the newspaper everywhere—by the fireside, in the counting room, and workshop. Thus are intelligence and knowledge universally diffused, and by this means our school boys are better informed of the relations of nations and of contemporaneous events than were the most accomplished statesmen in the time of our fathers.

But it is when we compare our general advantages and acquirements of education with those that the contrast is most striking. Our school boys could teach our grandfathers their A. B. C's in the sciences; and this general property in knowledge and ideas is to be attributed to the general diffusion of our common schools. The district school is the inseparable institution of every community. It is so omnipresent that we are apt to forget its complex and incalculable influence upon our country. How differently, with what different emotions do we regard the district school house from what we did 25 years ago! We then regarded them with something of the awe with which we should now look upon Oxford or Cambridge, or with which we should behold the architectual splendor and glory of the old world—St. Paul's cathedral or St. Peter's or the Porthenon. I remember when I looked upon the district school house as the seminary of all wisdom, the academy of all science. And the village school master, our fathers looked up to him with pious awe and reverence and solemn gravity. They regarded him as the prodigy of genius and learning, the bright particular flower of the communnity. They gazed at him with reverent, open-eyed wonder.

> "And still they gazed and still the wonder grew
> That one small head should hold all he knew."

Quite different is it now. The school-master is no longer a marked individual; he is no longer an illustrious personage, a distinguished character. Happily, the opportunities of culture are so ample that we are expected to imbibe it as we drink the water or breathe the air all about us Thus does the best mind of our country possess abundant means of nutriment and culture, of normal, expansive, imfettered growth. The result is seen in a wider and higher development of our national literature. Europeans have formerly reproached us with having no literature, no literati, no poets, no orators. But behold now the monuments of American literary genius—the names and works. Time would fail me to enumerate the long catalogue but they are surely worthy of a patriotic and honest pride.

Compare our political status with that of our fathers in '76. Then there were four elements in American society—each hostile to every other. There were the Indians swarming upon our western borders; and there were the negroes under our feet. There was homogeneity and no general harmony in society. There were few just nations of government least of all of representative government. Among our States and statesmen were discordant and dissimilar political views, Democratic and Republican, while each was laboring to mould and fashion the government according to his own ideal. But witness our social States to-day. Loyalty is exorcised, the Indians may be said to exist no longer and the negroes are no more a disturbing element in our politics. They are lifted to the same social plane with ourselves—diffused, blended, absorbed in the vast body politic,—our political system is placed in just correspondence and symmetry with the polity and genius of the Republic, and we are a free, a united people living harmoniously under Democratic government. This growth, these changes and improvements in our institutions have been the slow achivements of time; they are the fruit of the dear bought wisdom of experience.

I said we were living harmoniously—yes, almost harimoniously, for we can not disguise the fact, and would not if we could, that in some sections of our country exists a wide and deep dissatisfaction towards the government. I do not regard it as in the least dangerous or alarming yet high patriotism and a pure sense of justice demand a pious solicitude and the use of all honorable means to tranquilize and fraternize all sections of the country This is the highest interest of all; it is the behest of patriotism; it is the stern voice of duty. The chief wants of the nation and of the hour are purity in government and profound reconciliation of all parts of the country. And we should preach the law not from the hoarse, brazen throat of cannon, but the gospel of peace and good will; for as Burke has said, laws which should never be silent, are commanded to hold their tongues among arms; and tribunals fall to the ground with the peace they are no longer able to uphold. I care not what party or parties achieve this object but tranquility and political purity are the supreme consomation for which all good men should devotly labor and pray. I speak not as a partisan—not as a Republican or Democrat but as a citizen—an American citizen, and on this day, from this elevation of patriotism and American citizenship, I look over our great land—wider in domain than the empire of Rome in its palmiest days—and I behold everywhere lettered in gold on the high calendars of our constitutions; liberty, equality, fraternity, for fellow citizens, all men are now equal before the law, and the animosities, the votes, the arrows and political crimes of the past must be buried, and all parties and men who would fan the fires of insurrection and rebellion on the other hand, or who on the other hand, would tear open afresh the healing wounds of the past—all men and parties of this stamp and character must go down. To-day henceforward let parties, as parties, be forgotton in the love and pride and welfare of our common country. Parties, what are they good for but as instruments to promote the happiness of our country? So long as a party holds country above party, so long will it live in the deserved confidence of the people. The Democratic party in its day has made a splendid, a glorious history; and so has the Republican party made a record of deeds which will shine as long as the stars in the sky And now it is the duty of every citizen to see to it that the Republic be preserved in profoundest peace, in the freshness of her purity and in her integrity, by whichever party secured. Thank God, the slaves are free, and nowhere within the boundaries of the Republic has any one the right to be called master or the necessity to be called slave. And to-day let us open wide the portals to the Republic and to the repentant rebel say come, to the legal negro, come, to all who love America, come, thrice welcome!

Continued on page 2nd.

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,

of Wisconsin, President of the

Baltimore Convention!

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for this great honor—words can hardly tell how, much. But you will allow me to pass at once from what is personal to speak of the great occasion, the duty and the purpose which brings us here. Two years ago—nearly five years after the bloody period of the civil war had closed—the liberal republicans of Missouri, [applause] feeling keenly all the evil of the proscription, test oaths, the hates and strifes, the passions the war had left upon them long after the war itself had ceased, and feeling keenly the executive federal dictation in their local elections, determined to organize a movement to restore equal rights to all our citizens [applause,] white as well as black [applause,] to restore local self-government and to arrest the farther centralization of federal power.—[Applause.] They then said: "This thing has gone far enough, if not already to far. The time has come when all honest and patriotic republicans must say 'Halt!'" and the present vital doctrine of republican government—under the constitution, the powers of the radical government are defined and limited, [applause,] and cries of "good!" 'good!"] and that the people of the States have the right to govern themselves in their own domestic affairs upon the basis of the equality all the States before the higher law before the constitution and the equality of all men before the law, [applause,] of universal loyalty amnesty suffrage and peace. Taking no step backward, taking no right and no franchise which had been secured to the blacks, pledging themselves to support them all in their full vigor, they at the same time demanded in the name of peace, in the name of liberty, in the name of Republican government itself, that freedom and equal rights should be restored to the people. [Great applause.]

They organized nearly forty thousand strong and called upon B. Gratz Brown [applause] to lead the movement. They placed him in nomination for Governer, and then what followed? Eighty thousand democratic republicans, [cheers] looking upon the success of that movement above any party triumph, [cheers,] resolved to sustain it with their whole strength. Love of country, love of republican love, liberty of equal rights of all men, inspired that union and taught men to act together who had been politically opposed to each other all their lives upon other questions and other times, and without violating either honor, logic, concicnce or consistency on either side. This patriotic union was based upon higher grounds than ordinary control political action. [Great applause.] Even those who had fought against each other in battle clasped hands over the bloody chasm. (Renewed applause,) and side by side like brothers with hearts beating in unison, beating strong, with the same high purpose, they helped to bear its flag to a glorious victory.

That gentlemen, is liberal republicanism, (enthusiasm,) and that is democratic republicanism. (Great enthusiasm.) The victory which came from that union was the end of proscription, test oaths, of pain and of strife and of all disloyalty. In a word, the real end of the civil war came with that victory and did not come until then in Missouri. (Intense applause.) It redeemed that State. It gave the rights of freemen to seventy thousand men who have been bound and fettered. Missouri is now a free State in this Union with all her rights, dignity and equality under the constitution, and not one murmur of disloyalty is anywhere heard. By that union federal dictation in Missouri at their local elections was overthrown, and by that union strife and hate has given place to peace and to good will. By that union liberty, with equal rights for all, have given to the State, unbounded prosperity, and to her people a joy almost unspeakable. So great was their joy and so complete their success, the liberal republicans of that State were not content without making an effort to extend the same union of liberal democratic republicans, and with it the same blessing of liberty, peace, and fraternity to all other States. (Rounds of applause.)

Accordingly, in State Convention, on the 24th of March last, they resolved to invite the Liberal Republicans in all the States to meet them in mass convention at Cincinnati on the first day of May. That invitation was accepted. There was indeed, a great response. They came by thousands, in such vast numbers that a delegate convention of representatives of all the States was formed, both from principle and from necessity, to give form to its proceedings. Many of the ablest men of the country, lately leaders in the republican party, were there, and took part in its deliberations. They were assured large numbers of liberal republicans in every State, and from all portions of the country, stood behind them, ready to sustain them, and they were morally certain that if the millions whom we this day represent [Cheers] would only come to their support, the number of liberal republicans would reach half a million or more. [Cheers]

That convention presented a platform and presented candidates for the country—for President, Horace Greeley, [long and continued cheering] and for Vice President, B. Gratz Brown, [more enthusiasm;] and that convention for the promotion and success of the principles declared in that platform there enunciated, and the support of the candidates nominated by that convention, have invited and cordially welcomed the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations. Those principles were so clearly and concisely stated in the platform itself, and restated in the letter of acceptance of Mr. Greeley, [more cheering] and they are so well-known to you all, that I will not restate them. For weeks that platform and those candidates have been before the country.

Meanwhile the convention called to nominate Gen. Grant [hisses] and to endorse and continue the principles, practices and policy of his administration has done its work. [Hisses]. As between the liberal republicans and the followers of the Grant administration the issue is now clearly made up. It is Greeley or Grant. [Immense enthusiasm, and cries of "Greeley,"] While these events were passing the democratic republicans, whom we represent, held their conventions in all the States. The liberal republican movement, the example of Missouri, the Cincinnati convention, its platform and its candidates, with their letters of acceptance, were all before those conventions, which were very largely attended by their ablest men, and the paramount questions before all these conventions were, "Shall we accept this invitation to co-operate with the [Great applause) liberal republicans?" Shall we adopt their platform? (Loud cries of "Yes! Yes!" and some cries of "Never!") Shall we nominate the same candidate, ('Yes! yes!') and shall we elect them? ('Yes! yes! yes!" and loud cheering;) or shall we refuse to co-operate, ('No!') nominate other candidates, ('No! no! Greeley! Greeley!"] and strive to elect them over both tickets already in the field?—Gentelmen, these are the questions which you are to decide now and here. That you will decide them wisely I cannot doubt, nor can any one who looks over this body of men, representing as they do, three millions of citizens, and who feels, as every one here must feel, the high and patriotic purpose which inspires you. Gentlemen, what means this great and rising movement which we everywhere see?—What means this proposed union of three millions of democratic republicans, with a million, it may be, of liberal republicans?

What means this union upon a common platform, and this proposed union upon the same candidates—a union so sudden, so compact, so earnest, as to surprise its friends and to confound its enemies, (applause,) which "comes as the winds comes," which, to borrow a figure, overwhelms the the ordinary currents of public opinion as the great storms always run counter to the surface currents. What means all this? There are some things, gentlemen, it does not mean. It means no abandonment of what is true, what is just, or what is good in human government. (Applause.) It means no union of the dead upon dead issues, but a union of the living upon the living issues of the present. (Applause.)

It was no union for the spoils of office, (applause) but it means a union of men with the same faith, upon the great and paramount issue of the present hour—a frank, manly, honorable and equal union of men who have the sagacity to see and the moral courage to accept the situation. [Good! good! and loud cheering.) It means a union of men who have the sagicity to see what is past and to deal with the issue of the present, and for the future to do their duty to their country, their god and their fellow-men. (Applause.) The issue of to day is not the repeal of the Missouri compromise nor the question of lavery in the Territories, upon which alone the republican party was organzed in 1856. It is not upon that which followed when the Lecampton constitution for Kansas divided the democratic party in twain and elected Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860. It is not the question of secession nor of war to put down rebellion, nor the abolition of slavery in the States by military order or by constitutional amendment, upon which Mr. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864. Nor yet is it the question of reconstruction or of the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment, nor the question of negro suffrage, nor of the establishment of Federal power of universal negro suffrage as a condition precedent to the States of the South having any rights or any existence, even as States in the Union—it is none of these questions that is now in issue.—All these have been issues in the past—great issues, sufficient in themselves to create and dissolve political parties, because ideas are stronger than men or parties; but they are all past issues. They have been brought out and fought to the end, in the forum or on the field, and they are no more in issue to-day than the Mexican war or the war of rebellion. [Aplause.] We could not reopen them if we would, and they falsely misrepresent our purpose who say that we would reopen them if we could. [Loud cheering.] This great Union therefore, means no step backward. [Cheers] 'Forward!' is the word.—[Loud cheering.] And first of all it means to do for all the other States of the South what it has already done in Missouri. [Cheers.] Instead of proscription, test-oaths, suspension of habeas corpus, and military despotism, it means personal freedom for the individual and republican government for all. [Loud Applause.] It means another thing, and perhaps the most important of them all; it means to arrest the centralization of power in the Federal government. [Loud cheering.] It means to assert the vital principle of our republican system, in which it lives and moves and has its very being—that constitutions are made by the people in their sovereign capacity for the express purpose of defining and limiting the powers of government—[applause.] the powers of all governments, State or national. It means that we are determined that Presidents and Governors, Congresses and State Legislatures, and every department of the government shall obey the constitution. [Prolonged applause.] It means, also, a genuine civil service reform, beginning with the Presidential office. [Applause.]

It means to give strength and stability to our financial affairs and our national credit by bringing honesty and economy and fidelity to every position, federal, State and municipal, where public moneys are collected and disbursed. [Cheers.] It means also, the honest payment of all our obligations. [Renewed applause.) It means to give higher tone and greater vigor to the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs, so as to command the respect and the confidence of our own people and of all the civilized world. It means to place in the highest offices of our government men of whom all the world will say they are honest and they are capable. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I have thus briefly stated the situation, the duties and the purpose which bring us here. A great responsibility rests upon this convention. If its action shall be such (and I doubt not it will be,) as to put an end to the misrule which for the last few years has afflicted our beloved country, this generation and generations to come after us will remember with pride and gratitude the convention at Baltimore of the 9th of July, 1872.

Amid loud and long continued applause, Mr. Doolittle took his seat.

An old woman, on being examined before a magistrate, as to the place of legal settlement, when asked what reason she had of supposing her husband had a legal settlement in that town

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"Do you mean to say" said a traveler to a Missouri sheriff, "that a man was shot here yesterday because he was caught in the act of carrying off a rope?" "Yes," quietly answered the sheriff, "but there was a horse at the end of the rope."

Anxious parent in the rural district—"John I suppose the students learn a great deal of astronomy at the Harvard Observatory." Innocent Son—"Well, the Observatory isn't quite so convenient as one of the Athenæums in Boston where we saw new stars every week." Parent—"Bless me, what advantages you boys do have!"

Mr. Nordhoff writes as follows from Visalia, California, to the New York *Tribune*: 'They showed me a man down there, who refused some years ago, to let the telegraph wires pass over his farm. 'He didn't want to let the whole country know when he whipped his children,' he said; and when it was explained to him that the wires did not of themselves take cognizance of passing events, he replied: "Well anyhow, he'd always heard that it killed corn."

An exchange regrets the removal of a family whose boy started out a year ago by shooting himself. Two months ago he choked himself with a fish bone. A few days after he built a fire in the barn and called out the steamers. He then swallowed a top, got run over by an ice wagon, fell into the river, was lost for three days, and first and last he has been a fountain of local news whose value cannot be estimated on a slate four feet square.

An Indiana editor refuses to support Greeley on the ground that it is as much as he can do to support himself.

Whoever wishes the welfare of others has already advanced toward securing his own.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., JULY 25, 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Lieut. Governor,
WASHINGTON C. DePAW.
Congressmen-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.
Auditor of State,
JOHN B. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JOHN B. RYAN.
Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
E. J. PRICE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democracy of DeKalb county will meet in Convencion at the Court House, in Auburn, on THURSDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1872. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

One Representative.
One Sheriff.
One Treasurer.
One Recorder.
Two Commissioners.
One Surveyor.
One Real Estate Appraiser.
One Coroner.

Each township and precinct will be entitled to one vote, for every ten votes and fraction of five and over cast for Eddy, for Secretary of State.

Butler, 12,	Jackson, 14,
Concord, 16,	Newville, 5,
Stafford, 6,	Welmington, 17
Auburn, 18,	Waterloo, 12,
South Richland, 13,	North Rich'd, 10
Fairfield, 18,	Smithfield, 14,
Franklin, 12,	Trey, 3,

By order of County Committee
GUY PLUM, Chairman.

Democratic and Liberal Republican Congressional Convention.

To the Voters of the Tenth District:

There will be a Mass Convention, at Columbia City, Whitley county, Ind., August 6, 1872, of all Democrats and Liberal Republicans, to nominate candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

For Congressman, 10th Congressional District.

For Presidental Elector, 10th Electoral District.

For Judge Circuit Court, 14th Judicial Circuit.

For Judge Common Pleas Court, 19th District.

For Common Pleas Prosecutor, 10th District.

Also to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

All those who are opposed to the present administration and in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, are invited to be present and participate in the proceedings of the convention.

Convention to assemble at the court house at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Committee.
H. D. WILSON,
Chairman Central Committee.

Beecher won't fight Greeley; Forney won't fight Greeley; Gerritt Smith won't fight Greeley. Will Grant's other admirers notice these interesting facts, and follow these distinguished examples?

A $100,000 Bet.

Geo. Wilkes, the famous editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, has entered a wager with Grant's former Collector, Tom Murphy, that Horace Greeley will be the next President of the United States. Tom thought he could bluff the chivalrous Wilkes, but found himself mistaken in the man. Grant is understood to have encouraged his friend Murphy to make this bet.

The Grant party in Indiana are earnestly striving to retain the control of the State Government, and, like the Administration at Washington, put forth as one of their principal claims to public confidence the assertion that they have made great progress in paying off the public debt. It is true that they have taxed the people heavily, ostensibly for the purpose of clearing off the liabilities of the State; but the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, by a careful examination of the annual reports of the State Auditors for the last ten years, finds out of total receipts in 10 years of $11,441,238,68, the sum of $1,350-982.40 has mysteriously disappeared and remains unaccounted for. Unless this extraordinary deficiency is explained in a satisfactory manner, which would appear to be rather a difficult undertaking, the political leaders who have permitted one-tenth of the money collected for the payment of the public debt to slip through their fingers without leaving a trace behind will not be likely to gain much support in the coming contest on account of their prudent financial policy. When the affairs of the National Administration for the last four years come be investigated by honest officials, it is to be feared that the sums that will figure in the "leakage" account on the general balance sheet will attain proportions of startling magnitude.

The West Virginia election for Governor, and Congressmen, etc, is to be held on Thursday. August 22.

A farmer in Monticello, Iowa, writing to a Chicago commission merchant says: "This town gave 300 majority for Grant; it will now give Greeley a majority.

There are but 52 Grant men in the town of Lansing, Iowa. All the old "stiff backs" of the Republican party are for Greeley, and the rank and file go with him.

D. S. Freeman of Smithport, Pensylvania, a Grant elector for the Fifteenth District. sent in his resignation as elector, on Tuesday, and will support Greeley.

The German sentiment is in full accord with the Liberal movement, ex-Lieutenant Governor Hoffman who filled the place when Yates was Governor, lends his hearty aid to reform, and will throw all his influence in favor of the Liberal candidates.

Judge George W. Cate, who has been on the Wisconsin Bench since 1854, and who has voted the Republican ticket, beginning with Fremont's candjdacy, has announced his preference for Horace Greeley over Grant for next President.

Mr Colfax says he "intends, this year, to have a season of rest and quiet for the first time in twenty years, free from the toil and excitement of public speaking." His selection of the year of a Presidential canvass forest and seclusion does not argue much enthusiasm for Grant and Wilson.

The Liberal Republicans.

On Friday last the National Central Committee of the Liberal Republican party met in New York, Col. E. Allen was elected permanent chair man, and made an elaborate address which was a ringing indictment against Grant and the radical party.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Democratic party have adopted unanimously the platform and nominated the candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency of the Liberal Republican party, and,

Whereas, These parties should unite on all matters necessary to secure a common triumph, therefore,

Resolved, That the Liberal Republicans in the various States are hereby recommended to hold their State and Congressional Conventions, when posible to do so, at the same time and place with the Democracy, in order that conference may unite the two parties on one electoral, State and Congressional ticket.

After a long discussion the preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

During the meeting of the Committee Mr. Greeley was introduced and received with great cheering. Afterwards Carl Schurz was announced, and also received with cheers, and introduced to each member of the Committee. Before the meeting of the Committee at twelve o'clock, Gov. B. Gratz Brown came into the room, and the enthusiasm with which he was hailed gave token of the hold he has upon the affections of the people.

The committee visited Chappaqua, the next day to meet Mr. Greeley at his own home. In the evening they attended the Rink to hear the music of the national French band. The Committee will generally leave for home on Monday.

It was announced by Colonel Ethan Allen, President of the Committee, that Charles Sumner has consented to deliver half a dozen speeches in favor of Greeley and Brown in the Southern States, and the Colonel is confident they will prove of great advantage to the cause.

Senator Bayard for Greely.

In the Baltimore Convention Senator Bayard, of delaware, opposed the nomination of Greeley in a dignified able and eloquent speech, but his efforts made no impression whatever.—Since the Convention Mr. Bayard has reconsidered the hole matter, and in a letter to a friend in Delaware, which found its way into the public prints, refering to the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore, he says:

"Events as they now confront us were shaped in opposition to our efforts and as they are we are not responsible for them; but we are responsible for our mode of dealing with them now; and I hope that our State Convention will promptly and decidedly nominate an electorial ticket in opposition to Grant and Wilson and in favor of the only candidates who, as matters now stand, can be hopefuly expected to defeat them. I mean Horace Greeley and Brown, for whom I expect to vote the 5th day of November next.

If there is a Democrat who is holding back from supporting Greeley and Brown we direct him to the letter of Senator Bayard, ask him to consider attentively the many excellent reasons he gives why a Democrat can honestly and conscientiously sustain the action of the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Bayard will give his hearty support to the Greeley and Brown ticket, and on his return from abroad, with, be hopes restored health, he will take part in the political canvass. And he wants the entire Democracy to reach the same conclusion that he has done—yield whatever opposition they may have entertained against the Liberal Republican movement, and do all in their power to give it success.

Hon. Washington C. Depauw, candidate on the Democratic State ticket for Lieutenant Governer, has declined the nomination. The State Central Committee, it is understood, will supply the place

Before the war the debt of Alabama Arkansas, Florida Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South-Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, was $76,415,890. And at the present time under carpet-bag government, the debts of these same States has swelled to $291,626,015. Now it must be borne in mind that these States had nothing to do with contributing a farthing to the expenses of the rebellion, but have contracted this quadrupled indebtedness since the war through the carpet-bag goverments. Nearly all of this money has gone into the pocket of scalawag politicians who were sent there by Grant to rob the Southeren people.

Indiana.

The great battle field of the campaign is to be the State of Indiana.—Already preperations for a thorough campaign are being made by both parties. The Radicals have declared that, if Indiana is lost to them, all hopes of re-electing Grant is at an end. Money and all the appliances of the Federal government, are to be used in this State without stint. The crack of the party lash is heard on every hand, and all the office holders under Mr. Grant are charged with the especial duty of whipping in reluctant and obstinate members of the party. The defeat of the Radical state ticket is the defeat of Morton, and the pestiferous crew that hang upon his power. He has no longer that control over them that he once had, and which he exercised with so much despotism.

He no longer has one hand upon the state treasury, and the other upon the soldiery, as in 1864. He no longer has his tools to take posession of the ballot boxes and increase majorities at pleasure. He has no longer thousands of illegal voters who obey his command with discipline and obedience of regular troops, who vote and repeat votes at will.

The old days of d spotic power have gone, let us hope, never to come again, and with a victory this fall in the state and nation, we will send to keep them company, the corrupt men who used their power to advance their ambition.

There is a popular revolution abroad in the land. The air is rife with it, and that movement, originated on the 1st day of May at Cincinnati, will gath er in momentum until it sweeps from power the last vestige of radicalism and its intende nt evils. It is a movement that no party can withstand, and the effort that is to be made in Indiana to stay the mighty wave, will end in engulfing of every man who joins his political fortunes to the party of despotism, of corruption, and imbecility.

Some of The Ways.

The anxietby exhibited y the anxous supporters of Grant, which arises from their earnest desire to preserve intact the consistency of the Democratic party, is only equalled by their uneasiness at the tendency of those who have until now, been considered as part and parcel of their own flocks, to break from the folds of the great military shepherd, and take refuge under the guidance of the Chappaqua farmer and philosopher.

A Grant-ite meets a Democrat acquaintance and button-holes him at once. Of course he has a great respect for one of the uniform Democrats; he differs in opinion from his friend; but then you know. he likes to see a party of such grand tradition preserve itself from utter destruction. How his Democrat friend can make up his mind to support Greeley is what troubles his anxious soul, as Greeley is one of the bitter sort of Republicans, and up to all sorts of devilment.

The Democrat listens to his distressed friend, and most probably leaves him unconsoled with a reference to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and the great importance of defeating the party of political bribery and corruption, which has been for so long a time robbing the people of their money and the protection the Constitution vouchsafes unto every American citizens.

Scarcely has the Democrat escaped being washed away by the flood of crocodile tears, which flowed like a torrent from the eyes of the distressed Grant-ite, than a liberal republican is "button-holed," and stopped upon the high way to listen to the lamentations of this political Jeremiah over his fall of political grace.

To the liberal, Greeley is pictured as a traitor, who has abandoned the Republican party and thrown himself into the embraces of the Democrats.—He is told that it would be better to elect a straight out Democrat, than one who has turned away from his old friends, &c &c., while to the Democrat Greeley is portrayed as the greatest enemy his party ever had, and if elected will annihilate the Democratic party. This inconsistency will avail these tricksters nothing, for so surely as the fourth day of next November comes so surely will the old Chappaqua farmer be the next President of the United states

The Roll of Grant's Honest Supporters.

The Administration organs and the advocates of General Grant are claiming that they have the supporting of the honest portion of the people, and that the corrupt rings are against them. The following embraces a few of the many honest supporters of Ulysses I., which we give as the commencement of the roll of Grant's virtuous supporters:

The Custom House Ring.
The General Order Swindle Ring.
The Santo Domingo Ring.
The District of Columbia Ring.
The Seneca Sandstone Ring.
The Indiana Ring.
The Navy department Ring.
The Land Grabbing Ring.
The Chorpenning Fraud Ring.
The Cameron Ring.
The Washington Lobby Ring.
The Office-selling Ring.
The Internal Revenue Ring.
The Whisky Ring.
The Philadelphia Muncipal Ring.
The Carpet-bag Ring.
The Cameron Kemble "Ads" Ring.
The Monopolist Rings everywhere.
The Great Railroad Rings.
The National Bank Rings.
The Southern Plunders' Rings.
The Officeholders' Ring.

These embrace a few of the selfish supporters of Grant's re-election, who are drawn to that side believing that with his succes they can plunder the people and fill their pockets better and more successfully than with any other person for President. The list of rings can be continued indefinitely. With such an array the less that the Grant organs say about rings on the other side the better for themselves.

Greeley's Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination.

The Committee appointed by the Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore on the 9th inst., through Hon. J. R. Doolittle, the Chairman, on the 12th inst., notified Mr. Horace Greeley of his nomination for President by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. Mr. Doolittle, accompanied by the members of the entire Committee, shook hands with Mr. Greeley, and addressed him as follows:

MR. DOOLITTLE'S ADDRESS.

MR. GREELEY: By the late action of the Democratic National Convention held in Baltimore it has become my pleasing duty to notify you of its nomination, and we have come here in a body, in response to your expressed desire to place in your hands its final action nominating you as its candidate for the office of President of the United States. The published proceedings of our Convention show the great unanimity which prevailed, but those only who took part in them can realize the enthusiasm and cordality with which it resolved to sustain the Liberal Republican platform adopted at Cincinnati, and with which also they resolved, as the surest mode of giving expression to those principles, to put you in nomination for the high office of President. We have both witnessed and felt that cordiality and enthusiasm, and can assure you that it was genuine. Without detaining you further, you will allow me to present to you the members of the committee of that Convention.

The members were then severally presented to Mr. Greeley, and it was a sight long to be remembered by those who witnessed it to see those who had been life-long enemies of the Liberal candidate now coming up and shaking him cordially by the hand and pledging him their support.

After the presentations had all been made and to which Mr. Greeley had some remark to make, appearing to know most of the gentlemen either personally or by reputation, Mr. Greeley addressed the committee as follows:

GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONVENTION: I shall require time to consider how to reply fitly to the very important and, I need not say, gratifying communication that you have presented to me. It may be that I should present in writing some reply to this However, as I addressed the Liberal Convention of Cincinnati in a letter somewhat widely considered, it is, perhaps, unnecessary that I should make any formal reply to the communication made other than to say I accept your nomination and accept gratefully with it the spirit in which it has been presented. My position is one which many would consider a proud one, which, at the same time, is embarassing, because it subjects me to temporay—I trust only temporary—misconstruction on the part of some old and life-long friends. I feel assured that time only is necessary to vindicate not only the disinterestedness, but the patriotism of the course which I determined to pursue, which I had determined on long before I had received so much sympathy and support as has so unexpectedly been bestowed upon me. I feel certain that time and in the good providence of God an opportunity will be afforded me to show that while you, in making this nomination, are not less Democratic but rather more democratic—[great applause]—than you would have been in taking an opposite course, that I am no less thoroughly and earnestly a Republican than ever I was. But these matters require grave consideration before I should make anything that seems a formal response. I am not much accustomed to receiving nominations for the Presidency—[laughter]—and cannot make responses so fluently as some others might do. (Great laughter.)

I can only say that I hope some or all of you, if you can make it convenient, will come to my humble farm home, not far distant in the country, where I shall be glad to meet all of you, and where we can converse more freeley and deliberately than we can here, and where I shall be glad to make you welcome—well, to do the best the farm affords. [More laughter] I hope that many of you, all of you, will be able to accept this invitation, and I now simply thank you, and say farewell.

(Fourth of July oration—continued from the first page.)

And now, follow citizens, let us view our country as a whole, and contemplate her probable destiny as indicated and determined by the laws of national evolution by the tendencies of the age and the currents of contemporaneous thought. If in a narrow strip, peninsula a little Republic of antiquity of a few thousand souls, enjoying a measure of liberty, has made some of the most splendid achievements and contributed some of the brightest names to history are we not justified in the concept ion of high hopes for our country? I am aware that we Americans accused of extravagance in our 4th of July orations; but why is it so? It is because it is a fact and not a mere device of rhetoric that ours is the happiest of all countries for the common people in the character of its institutions. The proof of it is simply this—when the laboring classes of the old world wish to emigrate a large majority of them come to this country. And when Europeans hear us recite the blessings we enjoy and recognize the intrinsic dignity and aristocracy of manhood, they can not comprehend us and denominate it bombast! It is true, as a general principle, that we ourselves are the measure by which we judge others; and monarchists, judging the eulogies of our country by the degree of estimation which their own governments merit, imagine that we are drawing upon the fancy and have passed the domain of facts into the region of fiction. Therefore narration of facts with us would be for them extravagant panegyries; for what Cicero of his consulship might be applied to our own history that it is most adorned when unadorned. It is right to be proud of our country. It is right to foster this national idea; and even though offensive, because reproachful, to the monarchist, it is also in pure taste on these national occasions to dwell upon the blessings of our liberty and even to decorate it with the flowers of rhetoric and the gildings of the fancy. For consider the naked facts simply. We are apeople of forty millions, and we are multiplying with unparalleled rapidity. We have a scenery whose diversity, nobility and magnificence rival any in the world,—vast chains of mountains—"monarchs of a thousand storms"—mighty rivers sweeping in majestic curves to the sea, broad prairies and valleys of inexhaustible richness studded with a thousand lakes as with clasps of silver, and the Republic, reposing like a Titan between the two oceans. Such a climate, such scenery and institutions must logically and naturally produce a great people. Here meet and mingle in friendly concourse the inimical Gaul and Teuton, the implacable Celt and Briton, the uncultured negro and Chinese celestial.—The loins of all nations are pouring their mighty hosts into the lap of the Republic This will cause increased activity and emulation of thought. This commerce of ideas and interchange of knowledge will purify and enlarge the general mass of public wisdom; for all bring here their peculiar ideas of government and society, paying a tribute of wisdom to the Republic, and ignoring the fallacies and errors they had imbibed. Thus will political ideas concentre here and flower out in higher beauty and perfection. This will become the centre of civilization as necessarly and logically as Rome was when she was the mistress and capital of the world. And may the Republic ever be the asylum of the oppressed, the nursery of learning, the abode of the arts, the home of great ideas!

I regard as one of the most auspicious omens of our future, the present universal fermentation of political and philosophic thought. Somebody has denominated an audience a sea of upturned faces; and looking over the angry sea of politics we behold the waves of thought ebbing and flowing in mighty tides of intelligence For what a throng of ideas come forth, thick as the leaves of Vallambrosa, from these high national debates! No two agree upon any complete set of principles which all are seeking to evolve. some great principle which shall give direction to the national politics and thought. This all will result in the purification of politics, the elevation and ennoblement of thought. This diversity and attrition of thought with thought will enlarge and liberalize the understanding; it will produce greater breath of views, enlightenment and toleration of opinion; and it will inaugurate the day of reconciliation and national good feeling.

Such is the present state of the Republic and such the hopes we entertain of her future with promise of wondrous beauty and enlarged bounty to man. What American can contemplate her without feelings of pride and gratulation and joy? Always the hopes, and the realization too of statesmen wiser and better, of a religion more pure, a morality more austere, purer politics and a more noble government with a liberty broad as the dome of the Republic.

All hail, then, the Republic, thrice baptised in blood, Hope of mankind, crown of civilization! Hail, thrice hail, Fountain of all our liberties and all our joys, the magazine of all our rights and privileges, thy name we cherish and for thy perpetuity will ever pray!

The Republican party offered an insult to the naturalized citizens of the United States when it presented Jeremiah Coleaith alias Henry Wilson for their suffrages. Wilson boasted that he was the father of the Know Nothing party of Massachusetts, declared time and again before the people of that state that "the time had come when the uniform of the state militia should no longer be disgraced by being seen on the back of a Catholic Irishman or an infidel Dutchman!. He drafted and advocated the passage of a law prohibiting any foreigner from holding a commission in the militia of Massachusetts. In a speech in Worcester, in the fall of 1854, while referring to the enormities committed by the Know Nothings of Louisville and St. Louis during the riots of that summer, he declared that "By the light of these burning shanties the Teuton and Celt may tread the certain doom that will overtake them in the attempt to compete with the native-born Americen for political supremacy on this continent."

If a man possessed of such a damning record can be elected Vice President of the United States, then foreign-born citizens have but little appreciation of what it is to be insulted.
—*Ex.*

Letters from Kansas report great activity in the Liberal cause, in every county in that State. Greeley Republicans are confident that their ticket will in many places squarely divide the Republican vote with Grant, and carry the electorial vote of the State by a fair majority.

Clayton county, Iowa, which gave Grant 800 majority, is claimed for Greeley by a full thousand; and the claim is attested by a list of well known names. There are four Greeley papers in the county. The "land slide," from Grant has been heard, and felt, and seen in that quarter.

From a trustworthy canvass it is ascertained that from twenty to forty per cent. of the Republicans in the counties of Orange, Sullivan, Broome and Tioga have decided to vote the Liberal Republican ticket for President and Vice President. We look soon for equally encouraging news from other counties.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,
SIGN.
CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

In all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the bear of the machime. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chire House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

We give the People Particular Fits.

We Give the Public More Satisfaction

WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MOE MONEY!

We have always the largest and best stock of

Men and Boys Clothing,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
IN THE WEST!

The Place Where a

CAN BUY AS CHEAP AS A

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!

IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES

Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!

Men and Boys' Linens

In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the

PALACE OF FASHION

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

IN

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET,

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!
For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!
For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

THEY MUST GO!

Nothing [illegible] giving goods to [illegible] their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00 1.25, 1.50., 2.00 and upward.
Coats at $2.50, 4.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and upward.
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25, 2.00 and upward. Pants at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and upwards.
These goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast Corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Painters are very busy.

Wheat about all cut.

Balloon ascension on the 1st of August.

Balloon ascension at Hicksville on Saturday next

You can have cheep colic now by eating green apples.

Saw-mills are doing a lively business in this place.

Capt. Kinney will make a balloon ascension at Hicksville next Saturday.

It is estimated that 10,000 people visited Barnam's show at Toledo.

We must look for dull times in all departments of business for the the next month.

The frames of quite a number of new buildings are seen in almost every locality in our place.

Thomas A. Hendricks will address the citizens of Auburn, and vicinity, on the first of August.

We are indebted to Professors Rivers & Palmer, aeronauts, for helping our boys with the paper this week.

We are obliged to Jas. M. Goetschius, Esq., for a basket of nice ripe apples, the first of the season.

Our better half returns thanks to Mrs. W. H. Dills, for a handsome present of delicious ripe apples.

The wheat harvest is ended, and with few exceptions a better crop has been secured than was expected in the Spring.

On Wheels.—The Courier office was placed on wheels last week and moved a few yards east to make room for the mammoth new block now in course of erection.

There is to be a bower dance here on the first of August, under the supervision of the great bowerists, Messrs. Puff & Culver. A fine string band has been secured and a jolly time may be expected.

The Detroit *Free Press* heretofore opposed to Greeley has declared for the Baltimore nominees. The Chicago *Times* stands alone in the west in its opposition to Greeley.

The Liberal cause is perceptibly growing in this county. Most every day we hear of some Republican who has the moral courage to pronounce against the frauds and misdemeanors of the Grant administration. They are none the less Republicans, but not of that stripe that believe in robbing the people. They are tax-payers and are no longer in favor of putting money in pockets of office-holders until they become wealthy.

A rousing meeting was held at Corunna, last Saturday, and over one hundred voters took part in the proceedings. A good ticket was nominated and the anti-administration party went to work in earnest. This is the way it should be done in every township in the county.— Let all come forward who are opposed to extravagance and corruption in high places of the government to-day. Let every man do his duty and there is no fear of the result.

Billy Williams, Williams William, Hon. Wm. Williams has been nominated for Congressman at large. The irrepressible Billy is still for office. Billy was nominated over Gen. Kimball. Soldiers stand no chance against the greed of Billy. Republicans care nothing for soldiers when Billy is around. They want representatives, who go to Congress poor and soon get rich, and Billy is their man. Kimball was offered elector at large, to pacify him, but the General could not see it, and hurled it back in their teeth. Thus Radicals reward the brave and worthy.

Grand and Petit Jurors.

The following is the list of Grand Jurors for the August term of the DeKalb Circuit Court: John Shutt, Jonathan Simons, Samuel Cornell, William Young John Smith, George Swartz, Jacob McEnterffer, John York, Jr., Jesse M. Brumbeck, James Clark, Henry Wise, Miles Waterman.

The following is the list of Petit Jurors for the August term of the DeKalb Circuit Court: Samuel Plattner, Isaac Timberlain, Peter Lanning, Andrew Baxter, George Egnew, Joseph Walters, Daniel Mottinger, Charles Grimm, John Freeby, Benjamin Wise, Alexander Hammon, Isaac Sawvel.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING!

Let all Good Men Strike Hands For an Honest and Statesmanlike Administration of Public Affairs!

Hon. THOMAS A.

HENDRICKS!

Candidate for Governor.

Will positively be present and make one his able speeches in defence of Justice, Honesty and Economy.

COME OUT!

and hear the FACTS.

A GRAND

Balloon Ascension!

Will take place about four o'clock. Mr. Kinney, the manager, is here himself, and weather permitting we are confident there will be no failure this time.

Man's own inherent meanness sometimes prevents him from indulging even in a glass of soda water. Did they know the excellent effects produced by this beverage, they would resort to it as an economical measure. Go to the Pioneer Drug Store.

New Wagon.—J. W. Britton has placed upon the road a fine new transfer wagon and is now ready to attend to all demands made for hauling of all descriptions. It is a good spring wagon, and articles can be transfered from one place to another without danger of injury or breaking.

A Balloon Ascension.—In addition to the democratic county convention, on the 1st of next month, a speech from Mr. Hendricks and a balloon ascension is offered as an inducement to get the unterrified to turn out. If these should fail to draw, the democratic committee might add a wheel barrow race, a soaped pole and a monkey show to the list of attractions.—*Press.*

It has been decided to adopt the suggestion as to extending the programme so as to embrace the monkey "business," providing the editors of the *Press* will be on hand to do the monkey with their usual ability.

A party of "Roosters" went to Kendallville, the other day, and one of their number was stricken with the "jim-jams" by an over indulgence in soda water, lemonade, etc. By the time the party got to Corunna, on their return, this irrepressible patient imagined he was an Aeronaut, and with his long arms cleaving the air, hat off, and hair standing on end, he actually thought himself going up in a balloon. He made for the woods in double quick, and was left by the party to come home, on foot, which he did in good order by the next morning, singing, "I had dear companions,—boo-oo."

From Franklin Township.

Ed. Courier:— Having understood, since the announcement of my name for County Recorder that some person or persons have gotten up the idea that "it was a plan calculated to get one of my sons into office." I wish to say to the people through the columns of your paper, that *that idea* is a false one. I have been an operator in the ranks of the Democratic party, in this county, for thirty years, and never before asked for any office.— Now, if in the judgement of the people I am not entitled to any I submit my claim, and will not resort to any underhanded game to get myself or any of my family into office. I will, if elected, attend to it myself.

Respectfully yours.
Andrew Baxter, Sen.

"Brainard's Musical World" for July is on our table, and is a noteworthy number. Brimful of good things to the musical disposed, it contains in addition to its usual amount of interesting matter, an eight page supplement, giving a full and complete report of the Boston Peace Jubilee and the St. Lovis Saengerfest, with a full programme of each day's proceedings.

The *World* is the only paper, outside of the Boston dailies, that has had the enterprise to publish a full report of this great musical event.

The *World* also contains its usual spicy table of contents, and is a necessity to any one who wishes to keep well posted in the musical doings of the country.

Subscription, $100 a yer. Single copies, ten cents. Published by S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, O.

Bound to Win.—A prominent Republican of Corunna, has boasted, upon several occasions, that his party were bound to win, though they had to lie, cheat and steal to accomplish their ends. We do not know whether this is the sentiment of the party throughout the county, but it is the watch word with them at the above place. It comes from a prominent Radical, to judge from the amount of noise he makes, and though we do not know whether he can read or write, which he says receives the endorsement of those who are always ready to do the dirty work for the party. Henry Quince is the name of this conglomerated individual—has long been a howling representative of the party of great moral ideas, and should be elevated by this party as a fair specimen of Grant Republicanism. We would suggest that the yeomanry and good people stand aside and let this "lordly duke" have his strut out. Grant is doing the same thing down at Long Branch, and how can you blame poor Henry. Go in, Henry, and threaten bayonets and Gatlin guns, if they don't mind you.

Remember the Democratic convention next Thursday.

Davenport & Co. can furnish you with a glass of as good soda as [illegible] drink.

[illegible] on foot to hear the next Governor of Indiana. Come in delegations with drums beating and banners flying.

Lippincott's [illegible] for August is on hand, containing many beautiful illustrations, and many choice articles. We regard it as one of the best magazines now published.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Notice is hereby given that I will let to the lowest, responsible, bidder on Saturday the third day of August, 1872, at two o'clock p. m. at the the School House in District No. 7, two miles east of Auburn, [illegible] township, DeKalb County, Ind., the building of a School House for said District. Said house to be of stone and brick. For terms, etc., inquire at Auburn of

I. M. THOMAS, Trustee.

FROM OHIO.

Bucyrus, Ohio, July 21, 1872.

Editor Courier:— The drouth that was prevailing at Auburn when I left, not only extended from there to Fort Wayne, but far into Ohio, and there began to be a change in vegetation showing evidently that showers had been more frequent. There has been heavy rains here for the last week. Fears were entertained that wheat would grow in the shock The wheat harvest has been completed. The grain is well filled, but not heavy on the ground.

From Van West, east, corn is excellent, equal to anything ever known before.— Oats and grass also very heavy. Potatoes plenty, with an abudance of apples, cherries and small fruits.

Wm. Mallory.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the owners or part owners of lots numbered 2, 40, 50, 51, 73, 79, 80, 83, 85, 86, 101, 102, 103, 104 105, 106, 107 and 108 of the original plat of the town of Auburn, and lots numbered 31 and 32, Ralston's addition. Also lots numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, in Parker's addition. Also lots numbered 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, in the [illegible] eastern addition to said town; that unless they shall plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their respective lots, within thirty days from the date of this notice that the Marshal will proceed to advertise and let the planking thereof to the lowest bidder, the expense of which will be charged to the respective lots.

By order of the Town Board.
Albert Robbins, Town Clerk.
July 1, '72.

Appointment of Delegates.

The following townships and precincts have sent in the lists of delegates, appointed last Saturday as follows:

AUBURN PRECINCT.

Samuel Davis,
D. D. Metcalf,
Arnold Blodgett,
Wm. Smith,
George [illegible],
W. W. Humes,
John Brandon,
C. Baker,
Lyman Oldsey,
Wm. Asselman,
J. J. Latson,
Sylvester Kutzner,
John [illegible],
Jacob Walbord,
Chas. Fulk,
C. C. Shaffer,
A. J. Little.

WATERLOO PRECINCT.

John Butt,
Jacob McEnterffer,
Jas. A. Barns,
Jacob Amstutz,
Geo. Wolf,
D. Y. Husselman,
Chas. Goshen,
J. A. Boozer,
Nick Mcintyre,
Charles Kelly,
John W. Miser,
Ryan Clutter,

RICHLAND PRECINCT (south.)

G. J. Patterson,
Peter Treesh,
C. A. Mead,
Jacob Becher,
S. Swihart,
Harvey Moody,
J. M. Geotschius,
C. B. Kagey,
George Beard,
J. Brandon,
W. Teeters,
Cyrus Cateil,
E. Kelham.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

David McDaniel,
John Hollinger,
John Shoub,
Chas. Justin,
D. B. Bordner,
Philander Smith.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, July 25,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. Casebeer, Pres't.

To the Teachers of DeKalb County.

At a meeting of the Examiners of Indiana, held in Indianapolis last winter, it was voted to make the examination of teachers more rigid than heretofore, and for that purpose the State Board of Education has prepared lists of questions to be used by Examiners at their monthly examinations. The questions for this Fall and Winter are to be made more difficult than those already issued, and unless some steps are taken to secure greater thoroughness on the part of teachers, there will be difficulty in procuring teachers for our Fall and Winter schools. To save our county from such a discredit, I will organize at Waterloo, a Training School and Normal Class for teachers, and those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, term to commence August 19th and continue ten weeks. Tuition for the eight branches required by law, will be $5,00. An extra fee of one dollar will be required of those studying additional branches.

The questions issued by the State Board during the last year will be reviewed, and the principles contained in them fully explained. It is hoped that trustees parents and teachers will feel a sufficient interest in the matter, to assist in making this effort a successful one, that our county may not only retain its present high standing but take still higher ground in the cause of popular education. Arrangements will also be made to receive other students who may not wish to fit themselves for teaching. Such will be received on same terms as teachers, and organized into classes according to grade— County Institute will be held at close of term. All wishing to enter the class should send in their names as soon as possible. For further information address,

James A. Barns, Exm'r.
Waterloo, Ind., July 20, 1872.

POEM.

BY CHARLEY E.

[illegible] your name
[illegible] them [illegible]
Or may chisel them in marble
With a firm and skillful hand.

But the pages soon are soiled,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Like all earthly hopes decay.

But, dear friend, there is an album
Full of leaves of snowy white,
Where no name is ever tarnished
But [illegible] pure and bright.

In that book of life, God's Album
May your name be penned with care
And may all who've [illegible] faithful
Write there names forever there.

July 10, 1872.

Smith & Hare still [illegible]

If you want a cool drink or lemonade go to Smith & Hare's.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements for Sheriff and Treasurer $5 Recorder and Commissioner $4, all others $3; invariably in advance.

Editor Courier:—Please announce the name of L. D. Britton as a candidate for Representative subject to the decision of the county convention.

MANY VOTERS.

Ed. Courier:—Please announce the name of Miles Waterman as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the County Convention and oblige.

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce that John Treesh, of Fairfield township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff subject to the decision of the County Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

Editor Courier—The name of D. Z. Hoffman, our present efficient Recorder, will be presented to the Democratic Co., Convention as a candidate for re-nomination.

MANY FRIENDS.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of J. C. St. Clair, of Union township as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige.

MANY VOTERS.

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name Geo. W. Maxwell, of Wilmington township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY VOTERS.

Editor Courier.—Please announce the name of Andrew Baxter, Sr., of Franklin Township, as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the dicision of the County Convention.

[illegible]

Mr. Editor:—The friends of John C. Somers will present his name to the Democratic Convention for the nomination of Sheriff of DeKalb county. Please announce and oblige,

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce the name of A. J. Ralston as a candidate for treasurer subject to the decision of the Democratic Co. Convention, and oblige,

DEMOCRACY

Ed. Courier.—Please announce that [illegible] will be a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of that body.

MANY VOTERS.

Mr. Editor.—Please announce the name of Dr. J. J. Hoopingarner as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of DeKalb Co., subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige.

MANY VOTERS.

Stamps to be Abolished on and after 1st of October next.

The following stamps are abolished by the new tax, after the 1st of October next:

Contracts for insurance against accidental injuries.

Affidavits.

All agreements or contracts, or renewals of the same.

Appraisements, of value or damage, or for any other purpose.

Assignments of a lease, mortgage, policy of insurance, or anything else.

Bills of exchange, foreign, inland, letters of credit, or anything of that kind now taxed by stamps.

Bills of lading and receipts, in the United States or for anywhere else.

Bills of sale, of any kind.

Bills of identification, of any kind.

Bond, administrator or guardian; or anything that has the name of bond in it, and now taxed by stamp.

Broker's notes.

Certificates of measurement of anything.

Certificates of stock, profit, damage, deposit, or any other kind of certificate, now taxed by stamp.

Charter, or its renewal, or a charter party of any kind.

Conveyance, any part of the work of conveying.

Endorsements of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument.

Entry, for consumption, warehousing or withdrawel.

Gauger's returns.

Insurance on policies, contracts, tickets, renewal, &c., (life, marine, inland and fire.)

Lease. All through the lease list is abolished.

Legal documents. Writ of any other process, confession of judgment, cognovit, appeals, warrants, &c., letters of administration, testamentary, &c.

Manifests at custom house, or anywhere else, or for any purpose.

Mortgage of any kind.

Passage ticket to any place in the world.

Pawner's checks.

Power of attorney, for any purpose.

Probate will of any kind.

Promissory note for anything.

Protest of any kind.

Quit claim deed.

Receipt. Now generally exempt, and, if included in present law in any case will be hereafter exempt.

Surveys.

Trust deed.

Warehouse receipt.

Warrent of attorney.

Weigher's return of any character.

Forty Republicans joined the Greeley and Brown Club of Elizabeth, New Jersey, at its first [illegible]

So great has been the demand for houses in our place that several of our citizens have concluded to put up a number to meet this demand. Mr. Wm. McIntyre has contracted for two nice frame houses, on which work has already commenced. Mr. Babcock is gathering together the material for several new ones, and several others will embark the same enterprise before long.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County.

In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1872.

Jeddy Ross vs Joseph Ross — Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by W. H. Dills, her Attorney and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant Joseph Ross is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1872.

J. R. DANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Jonas Sommerlott, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE WOLF, Adm'r.

An Ordiance to Construct Ditch.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of the owners of lots numbered 2 and 14 of McFarland's additions to said town, to construct a covered ditch or drain through their respective lots, of either plank or tile, if of plank, to be oak with an opening of not less than four inches square. If of tile to be five inches in diameter. Said drain to be [illegible] within [illegible] days from the publication of this ordinance. By order of the Board.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.
July 1st, '72.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. ss.

In the Common Pleas Court, September term, 1872.

Samuel Haverstock vs. Andrew J. Strohl, Ransom Sergeant and Jonathan Haverstock. Complaint No. 64.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Ransom Sergent is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence. Witness my name and the seal of said court at Auburn this [illegible] day of July 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Emily Randall is Plaintiff and Ernest C. R. Eyer and Mary Ann Eyer are Defendants, requiring me to make the sum of three hundred and seventy-four dollars, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder

ON SATURDRY AUG. 31, 1872,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south-est quarter of section twenty-eight, 28, township thirty-four, 34, range 14 twelve east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valution and appraisement laws.

[illegible] M, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Depty.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address L. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri [illegible] or [illegible] Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
204 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. ss

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] administrator, and [illegible] Weaver, administratrix of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased, have filed their petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition, will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Dills atttorney for petitioners.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
11
11
FACTORY

Z. C. ZOLLINGER,

Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURE OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
FORT WAYNE IND

AUBURN LIVERY

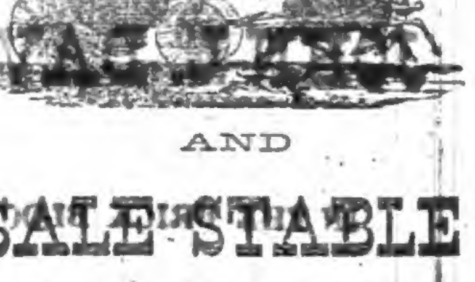

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horses I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county, best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at [illegible] price.

W. GORDON, Artist.

GREAT OFFERING.

SUMMER
Dry [illegible]
AT
[illegible] & Co.,
[illegible] COLUMBIA ST.

We shall open this week a full line of

Summer Suitings

in Buff, Rose [illegible] Chinese Grass Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Wash Poplins also handsome line of White Stripe Victoria Lawns, Arighton Stripe Suitings, Stripe Piques, Figured Swisses and Organdies for Polonaise and Full Suits, 5c, 20c and 25c per yard and upward.

We have added this week to our

PARASOL STOCK

A great variety with Alpine and Tourist handles, also buff pongee parasols and sun umbrellas, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1,25 each forming altogether the largest and cheapest line in the city.

We would call especial attention to our [illegible] assortment of

SUMMER HOSIERY.

[illegible]

Our new room in second story, devoted to the sale of ready made

SUIT AND SHAWLS

Has been a great success. We open daily new and desirable suits [made in the best manner and warranted to fit well] of white victoria, lawn, linen, seersucker and other materials, at very low prices

We add this week to our stock a few pieces of very handsome

JAPANESE SILKS

in checks, stripes and broche figures, to which especial attention is called. We also have a choice line of neat stripe summer silks in black and white and colored stripes at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard

We are now showing by far the largest and most valuable collection of

REAL LACES

we have shown, in black thread trimming laces, black Guipure laces, also black thread barbes, point lace barbes and Collars, point lace handkerchiefs, valenciennes lace handkerchiefs and collars, also new styles of ruffles for the neck, etc.

[illegible] in sheetings and pillow casings, table linens and napkins, table covers, curtain goods, toilet quilts, honey comb [illegible] the best known and most popular brands.

ROOT & CO's Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 50 Columbia-st.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.— They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, [illegible] lowest

FOR CASH

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage [illegible] continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE

[illegible] LOAG. [illegible] BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,
Fort Wayn, Ind'a.

[illegible]

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. S. WOOD, [illegible] WILLIAMS.

J. H. BOOZER. E. B. BLATTNER.

Boozer & Blattler

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Croceries,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Var den Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We pay all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

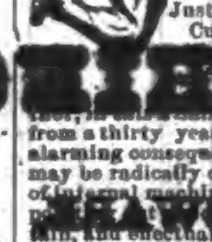

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's celebrated Essay on [illegible]

[illegible] from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of such errors and abuses may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; [illegible] at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. [illegible] to any address, post paid on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office [illegible]

Notice Of Administration

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of David Ferkey, late of said county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GILBERT C. EVERETT, Adm'r.

HAED QUARTERS

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS [illegible]

WATCHES,

[illegible]

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House

I have just received and offer a large lot of

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

East of Methodist Church,
Auburn, - - Ind

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishing Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. [illegible]

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

[illegible] making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 Est Maine-st.

MARTIN & SON

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes of

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

[illegible] Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself, [illegible] BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

Grand Balloon Ascensions, at Lafayette, Ind.

At about half-past six o'clock Prof. Kinney, who made the successful ascension from the Fair Grounds on the Fourth, went "up in a balloon," from the enclosure [illegible] on the Circus Grounds, near the Valley Depot, witnessed by a large concourse. There being but a light wind, the balloon was slow in ascending, much to the satisfaction of those present who witnessed his daring and dangerous feats on the trapeze. It sailed slowly away to the southwest, the daring æronaut still continuing his performances on the trapeze, much to the amazement and delight of anxious spectators, who watched his every movement, many of whom expected to see him fall to the earth. But no, he sailed on in triumph, and landed with fearful rapidity in a yard in front of Hine's carriage shop, corner of Alabama and sixth streets, stunned but not injured by the velocity of his descent on hard ground. In a few minutes the streets adjoining were thronged with animated nature, eager to see how he looked, and many were the inquiries regarding the extent of his injuries. He assured them again and again that he was not hurt, and after considerable delay he managed to get away from the jostling crowd. It is pronounced by all to be the best ascension ever witnessed in our city.

Next came the torchlight procession and fire works. The procession was formed near Newman's brewery, on Fourth street, and numbered about two hundred persons of all sizes and places in life, and headed by the Lafayette Cornet Band, marched to the enclosure aforesaid. Arriving there they dispersed, and each went to look for himself at what was to be seen.

The display of fire works was the grandest ever witnessed in this city, and though there were not as many present as there would have been had it been given on the evening of the Fourth—although it has not brought as many greenbacks into the coffers of Mr. Kinney as it would on that evening, still it has proved that Mr. Kinney is what he has shown himself to be while in our city, a man of his word, who understands his business, and fulfills his contracts for balloon ascensions, etc., to the letter.—*Lafayette, Ind., Dispatch.*

The most useful thing in a long run—Breath.

The United States has now 65,000 miles of complete railroads.

The whipping-post is again revived in Virginia.

Tyndall is coming to lecture in America next autumn.

The Apache Indians are reported to be dying off by the scores, every day, from the small-pox.

A Terre Haute paper says that Morton foams at mouth. This is a new symptom of his disease.

The Indianapolis *Journal* mildly characterizes the inhabitants of the neighboring city of Terre Haute, as "Terre Hautentots."

It is said that Gen. Longstreet, of New Orleans, is a stockholder to the amount of $275,000 in the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

A newspaper in Missouri, the *Caucasian* hoists the name of Horace Greeley for President, and has for its motto, "Repudiation is Liberty."

They fired two shots at him, wrote an Irish reporter; the first shot killed him, the second was not fatal.

It is reported that the Massachusetts shoemakers propose striking. If so, they will probably hold on to the last, unless their action is forced to wax to an end by more Chinese competition.

Fame is like a shaved pig with a greased tail, and it is only after it has slipped through the hands of some thousands that some fellow, by good luck, holds on to it himself.

A Wisconsin girl was so anxious to know who was making the music under her window, the other night, that she fell out of the window, and so scared her serenader that he fled and left her to her fate.

Is this seat unoccupid? asked an exquisite of an elderly lady of rustic design in the cars at Norwalk.

I don't know she hastily said, running her hand over the surface. It feels mostly like plush, but you can't always tell."

Connecticut is excited because a young lady of Branford has been caught at robbing the mails. Why, bless the unsophisticated Yankee heart, this is what women have been persistently doing ever since. Eve robbed Adam of his share of the Paradise.

John Gill, an enamored Mississippi youth recently assaulted with a deadly weapon the object of his adoration because she declined to be Gill to his Jack. As she would'nt make a match with him, he took that method to show himself more than a match for her.

Johnny, where is your pa?
Gone fishing, sir.
He was fishing yesterday, was he not?
Yes, sir.
What did he catch?
One cat-fish, the rheumatism, two eels, the toothache, and some little ones. Ma says he'll catch the devil to-night Just wait till he gets home!

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to attend to all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

THE PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government.

1. We recognize the equality of all before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity race, color or persuasion, religious or

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of the States, emancipation and franchisement, and oppose any reopening of the question settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institution, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the prosperity of Republican Government.

.6 We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour that honesty, capacity, fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employmnet; that the offices of tee Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and shall provide sufficient means to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; but recognizing the existence in our midst of honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion upon the merits of the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts and to the decision of Congress thereon wholly free from Executive interference of dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the government in its intercourse with other nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

13. From the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidate nominated by this Convention we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me.

S. W. RALSTON.

Grover & Baker's
Sewing
Machine
IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and sti, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,
AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

Brandriff & Roberts
Nos. 56 58 & 60 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

We are offering spec'al inducements to cash buyers. Our stock is extensive and complete in every department and are bought for cash and will guarantee lower rates than any other house in the city.

Call and get the most for your money We will name but a few articles out of our immense stock.

SHELF HARDWARE.

500 Doz. Assorted door Locks;
50 Gross Table Cutlery;
50 " sserted Spoons;
50 Doz, Pocket Knives;
55 " ill Files;
50 Taper Files;
25 " Hand Saws;
20 " Wood Saws;
2 " ill Saws:
30 " Cross Cut Saws;
100 Pairs Trace Chains;
100 " But do
100 " Strap Hinges;
500 " Screw Hook and Eye Hinges;
600 " Wrought Butts;
1000 " Cast do
1500 " Gross Screws;
1000 " Kegs Nails;
1150 Dozen Auger Bits;
100 " ugers;
100 " Set Bench Planes,
50 " 'Ames' Shovels;
100 " Pair Barn Door Hangings;
20 " Pieces Leather Bolting;
10 Set Carpenter Tools;
10 Platform Scales;
2 Doz. Counter Scales;
100 " Chopping Axes;
100 Plows.

IRON.

Tons Assorted Bar Iron;
2 " Englise Cast steel;
" merican do
1 " German Steel;
6 " English Spring Steel;
5 " Nail Road;
10 " ill Shafting;
500 Set Thimble Skeins;
500 " Long Arm Iron Axles;
200 " Ives Short Arm do
500 " Buggy Springs, warranted
600 " Seat " "
5500 Carraige Bolts, best quality;
1000 Tire " "
1000 Set Seasoned Hubs;
500 Set horse shoes best quality;
100 Boxes horse nails;
20 Peter Wright's Patent Anvils;
10 Blacksmith's Bellows;
100 Screw Plates, Amorted;
50 Soldi Box Vices;
500 Set Cast Sled Soles;
1000 Pounds Cable Chain, assorted;
50 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
15 Set Blacksmith's tools;
100 Tons aleable Irons.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

1000 Cook stoves, best quality;
100 Russia Iron Stoves "
500 Box Stoves
50 Hard Coal Stoves
100 Parlor Cook Stoves.

TINNERS' STOCK.

500 Boxes Tinplate;
200 Bundles sheet iron;
50 Bundles wire;
5 Cases sheet copper
5 Cases zinc;
20 Bundles Russia Iron
1000 Lbs. Block tin;
1000 " pig lead;
1000 " copper plate,
100 " rivits, assorted;
100 Doz. pressed pans assorted
50 " tin drip pans;
[illegible]

WOODEN DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

BRANDRIFF & ROBERTS.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special [illegible] can be [illegible]. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see Techers do not commence their schools without license

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

THE
PIONEER
STORE!

HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE
FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK,
AUBURN, - IND.

NEW SPRING GOODS

C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

LAUFERTY
ON THE
War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats & Caps, etc.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,
Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

Grand Spring Opening
A THE GREAT WESTERN
DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter y purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces heap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and comfo rts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS A SPECIALTY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50 Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUER,
No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!
AT THE
Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans		-	9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality		-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquor

New whisky per gal.,	90c	WINES.	
One yearold do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 00
atawba Wine	1 00	Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish,
ALL KINDS RECEIVED

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ¼ bbls 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $3 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

yer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20
rrants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17
ron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25
unes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, W FRUITS, ETC.

Hvnn Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	-	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO
FORT WAYNE!
——CALL AT——
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISES AND CHILDRENS!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Bots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4
KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.
MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 1, 1872. No. 31.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year.......$2.00
Six months.......1.00
Three months.......50

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield,
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
N. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. W. D. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical [illegible]. Patients who suffer with [illegible] apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F
Auburn Lodge, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. B. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. B. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phospholous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ap. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

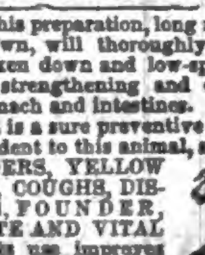

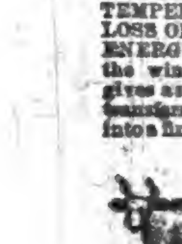

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

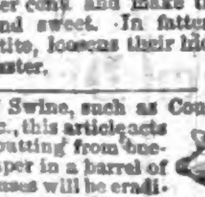

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
A. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8½ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. WILSON, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00 p.m	7 00 a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1· "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.30 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,35 P. M	3,06 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11,30 A M	5,50 "	4,30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A. M.	11,05 "	3,29 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12,10 A.M.	4,3· "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2:40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 30 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

ONLY A BABY.

"Only a baby
'Thout any hair,
'Cept just a little
Fuz here and there.

"Only a baby,
Name you have none
Bare-footed and dimpled,
Sweet little one.

"Only a baby,
Teeth none at all,
What are you good for—
Only to squall.

"Only a baby
Just a week old,
What are you hear for,
Only to scold.

"Only a baby,
What should I be!
Lots o' big folks
Been little like me.

"Aint dot any hair,
Es, I have, too;
S'pos'n I had'nt,
Dess it toon grow.

"Not any teeth—
Would'nt have none;
Don't dit my dinner
Gnawing a bone.

What'm I here for?
'Ats pretty mean,
Who's dot a better right,
'T eyer you've seen?

"What'm I dood for?
Did you say?
Eber so many tings
Ebery day.

"Tourse I squall sometimes,
Sometimes I bawl,
Zey dassent spank me
'Cause I'm so small.

"Only a baby!
'Es, sir, 'ats true;
'N if you only could,
You'd be one too.

"'At's all I've to say;
You're most too old,
Dess I dit into bed,
Toes dittin' told."

A Cool Robber.

Policeman Badger, of the Tenth station says the Newburg *Journal*, had a bit of experience the other night which he is not fond of talking about. It was past midnight as he was leisurely pushing his beat through Jessup street, and as he came opposite to Drayton & Fogg's jewelry store he observed gleams of light through the shutters, and he rapped at the door.

Is that you, policeman? asked a voice within.

Yes, answered Badger.

Well it's only me. It's all right. Kind o' chilly out, isn't it?

Yes.

Thought so. I was just fixing the fire. Good night.

Badger said 'good night," and pursued his way.

An hour afterward Badger passed up Jessup street again, and saw the light in the jewelry store. It did'nt look right, and he banged the door loudly.

Halloo! cried the voice within. Is it you, policeman?

Yes.

All right. Won't you come in and warm you? It won't hurt anything for you to slip from your beat a minute.

The door was opened and Policeman Badger entered, and he found the inmate to be a very gentlemanly-looking man in a linen duster.

Come right up to the stove, policeman. Excuse me a moment.

The man took the ash-pan from the bottom of the stove, and carried it down cellar and emptied it, and when he had returned and wiped his hands, he said with a smile:

Chilly night, isn't it?

Yes.

Chilly outside, and dull inside. (another smile.) New goods for the spring trade, and have to keep your eyes open. Lonesome work, this watching all night; but I manage to find some comfort it this. Won't you join me in a tip? You'll find it the pure thing.

And the man in the duster produced a black bottle.

The Policeman partook, and having wiped his lips, and given his fingers a new warming, he left the store and resumed his beat, satisfied that all was right at Drayton & Fogg's.

But morning brought a new revealment Drayton & Fogg's store had been robbed during the nigh of $6,000 worth of watches and jewelry; and though Policeman Badger carries in his mind an exact daguerrotype of the robber, the adroit rascal has not yet been found.

* * *

A man and wife living at Long Lake, in the Adirondack region, were, nearly two weeks since, fishing there at dusk. They were sitting on a rock in the lake—the woman with a handkerchief over her head. One Palmer, a guide, with a companion across the lake, and noticing the white handkerchief inquired what it was. The opinion was given that it was a gull, when Palmer, replying that he would soon decide, drew up his rifle and fired.—The distance was somewhat greater than he had thought, and the ball falling, struck the woman in the breast, killing her almost instantly.

* * *

Harrie, said a mother to her little boy you should'nt throw away nice bread like that; you may want it before you die.—How could I get it if I eat it now? Harrie asked.

* * *

I don't care much about the bugs, said Warmley to the head of a genteel boarding house; but the fact is, madam, I have not the blood to spare; you see that yourself.

* * *

One of the rarest and most pleasing flowers nowadays, is the pink of politeness.

Gen. HASCALL'S REJOINDER.

Some one of the many former admirers of Gen. Hascall, having in an article in the Goshen *Times*, taken him to task for deserting the rotten sinking hull of the Grantutes, he thus answers for himself, directing his remarks to the editor of the *Times*. The General talks thus:

"A Friendly Epistle" to William M. Starr.

Dear Sir:—Not knowing who my 'former admirer" is that addressed me the long and kindly letter through your columns last week, I will, with your permission, reply in a letter addressed to you.

The main trouble with my 'former admirer's' letter is, that he uses up a column and a half of your paper in showing that I have always been a straight Republican, and that I have been foremost in the ranks of those that were instrumental in establishing the principles of the Republican party on the firm foundation we now find them. It needed no argument to establish this. What every one knows to be true may safely be assumed. Once for all then, let it be understood that there is no one in this country who is a more sincere admirer of the vital principles of the Republican party than myself, or who did more, both on the forum and in the field, to establish them. The only point the letter of my 'former admirer' makes, is that I supported Grant four years ago, and this year support Greeley. This is true, and if the same conditions existed now as did then, I would support Grant again.—Gen. Grant never was my first choice for President, and I have never voted but once in my life for a President that was my first choice—that was Abraham Lincoln. Of two candidates and platforms presented we have to take the one that more nearly corresponds with our views. Mr. Greeley, I regard, a much better man for this crisis than Gen. Grant, and he is certainly running on a much better platform. He has been a much better Republican than Grant, because, while the latter was voting the Democratic ticket, Greeley was educating the public mind through long years up that standard of right and which rendered it posible for the Republican party to exist. If there had never been any better Republicans in the country than Gen. Grant, slavery would exist to-day, as it did twelve or fifteen years ago. All the principles of the Republican party are established, and, as Mr. Baker said in his speech at the Court House the other evening, 'in such a way that they can not be undone. Now, the question is can we have reform in the civil service? Can we prevent the Williams', the Idding's the Moon's, and the numerous other corrupt office-holders all over the country from perpetuating themselves eternally in office by virtue of the patronage they control. Mr. Greeley is in favor of the one term principal, which takes away all motive from the President for making appointments to office except for merit. This is the right beginning and is by all odds the most important principle at issue in this campaign.

Two years ago I opposed Williams in this district because, as I alleged, he was corrupt himself and was surrounded by a corrupt ring of office-holders and others, that could control his nominations in spite of every principle of justice and of right—You then denied this state of things. In your issue of last week you admit the existence of this corrupt ring of which I then spoke and charge upon them very properly the defeat of Mr. Baker. The same state of things that I was contending against in this Congressional District two years ago has now become co-extensive with the United States, and I oppose Mr. Grant now because he has himself surrounded by a corrupt ring consisting of Morton, Cameron, Tom Murphy and others who have not an honest hair in their heads, and who have absolute control of Grant, and who are running the government, not for the public good, but for the public good, but for their own private gain. The Democratic party having enthusiastically endorsed and approved of the principles of the Cincinnati platform and also its candidates, it motters not how they have been in the past. It is a blessed satisfaction to me to find them right now, and I pity the patriotism of that man that could wish them back upon their old platform with a representative man thereon simply because it would be easier to defeat them. On the contrary I say they are deserving of infinite credit for having taken the stand they have, and I propose to move on side by side with them, I that most bitter opposed when they were wrong until every corrupt carpet-bagger in the land, every sutler selling Williams, every Baker defeating ring of Moon and Iddings', every corrupt and demoralizing Cameron and Morton have been swept from the places they now occupy as the bosom of destruction. Thus my kind 'former friend,' will see that the reason why I now support Greeley instead of Grant, is not because I have lost faith in the glorious principle which the Republican party have contended for and established, but because I object to, see them prostituted to the base uses and purposes which would result from the election of Gen. Grant with his present surroundings.

MILO S. HASCALL.

* * *

An undertaker was passing by a fruit-stand. No one saw him, as he suppose. He stepped up and patted a large cucumber patronizingly, as much as to say; Good boy, Old *Cum*, Go for 'em. Steboy. Seize 'em. Gripe 'em.

* * *

A mine of mineral paint has been opened on the farm of James Henry, near Logansport.

Very bad Liquor.

The business of the court at one of the frontier Territories was drawing to a close when one morning a rough looking sort of a customer was arraigned on a charge of stealing. After the clerk had read the indictment to him, he put out the usual question:

Guilty?

Guilty, but drunk, your honor, he answered.

What is the plea? inquired the Judge, at the same time half dozing.

Oh pleads guilty but said he was drunk said the clerk.

What s the case?

May it please you honor, said the Prosecuting Attorney, the man is regularly indicted for stealing a large sum of money from the Columbus hotel.

He is, eh? and pleads—

Guilty but drunk, sir.

The Judge was now fully aroused, and said:

Guilty, but drunk. That is a most extraordinary plea. Young man, you are confident you were drunk?

Yes, sir.

State where you got your liquor.

At Sterrett's.

Did you get liquor any where else that day?

Not a drop, sir.

You got drunk on his liquor, and then stole his money?

Yes, sir.

Mr. Prosecutor, said the Judge, do me the favor to enter that man's case a 'noll prosequi.' That liquor at Sterrett's is enough to make a man do anything dirty; I got drunk on it myself the other day and stole all of Sterrett's spoons. Release the prisoner, Mr. Sheriff. Adjourn the court.

The Science of Advertising.

Judicious advertising pays.

If you have a good thing advertise it.—If not, don't

Large type isn't necessary in advertising. Blind folks don't read newspapers.

Never run down your opponent's good in public. Let him do his own advertising.

You can't eat enough in a week to last you a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan either.

It's as true of advertising as anything else in the world—if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well.

Small advertisements and plenty of them is a good rule.

Constant dropping will wear a rock.—Keep dropping your advertisements on the public as they will soon melt under it like rock salt.

Quitting advertising in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low. Either plan will prevent good times from ever coming.

'Dull times,' it is said 'are the best for advertisers.' Because when it is tight and the people are forced to economize they always read the advertisements to ascertain who sells the cheapest, and where they can trade to the best advantage.

According to the character and extent of you business, set aside a liberal percentage for advertising. Keep yourself unceasingly before the public, and it matters not what business of utility you may be engaged in, for if intelligently and industriously pursued a fortune will be the result.

Dat Ish Geot.

"As a gentleman from New York was taking a glass of wine at the 'St. Louis,' corner of Freeman and Hopkins streets, Cincinnati, about three weeks ago, and observed at another table, with several others, a German who seemed uneasy and anxious, as if there might have been a Franco-Prussian disturbance between the beer and himself. Presently in ran a little girl, her face radiant with smiles, exclaiming:

Oh, father! we've got a little baby at home.

Dat ish good, said the Dutchman, as the anxiety disappeared from his countenance Fill up der glasses.

Not many minutes elapsed before in rushed the little girl again with the announcement:

Oh, father! we've got two little boys at home.

The Dutchman looked a great deal astonished, and not at all satisfied at this little family redundancy; but rising at length to the magnitude of the occasion, he said;

Vell, den, dat ish also good. Fill up der glasses.

In a few minutes again appeared the radiant messenger, with the astounding proclamation:

Oh, father! we've got three little boys at home!

This was too much even for Teutonic impossibilities. There was no further call for glasses.

Vell, den, says he, I goes up der and stop der whole pizness!

* * *

A gray-hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours a few ago.

Oh, pray pull it out, she exclaimed.

If I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral, replied the lady who made the unwelcome discovery.

Pluck it out, nevertheless, said the dark-haired damsel; it's no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they all come in black.

* * *

My son, said an affectionate mother to her son, who was expected to be married very soon, you are getting very thin. Yes moth, when I come next time you will be able to see my rib.

ON GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Hear Senator Trumble on the Government Expenses, delivered in a speech at Springfield, Ill., a few days ago:

I could detain you here until daylight to-morrow morning in detailing cases of this same character which are justified by the action of partiisan committees appointed out for the purpose of sustaining the party. I was never a party man to the extent of being willing to serve it against my country. Parties are only useful to carry out measures for the good of the country. (Applause.) And if, today, I am acting with the Liberal Republican party, I have denounced these transactions at the hazard of being myself denounced. It was done in good faith upon my part, for the purpose of correcting abuses, and appealing from a dictatorial tyranny established by a Senatorial ring to the honest, inteligent, upright citizens of the country, who are bound by no such shackels as will compell them to cover up fraud and iniquity in behalf of anybody or any party. I must allude to one other publication, not the report of an investigating committee, but a table which has been put out and published broadcast throughout the land, in regard to the expenses of the National Government. The object of the table which has been published, and which was annexed to a speech which was delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the committee of ways and means, and also annexed to a speech delivered by my colleague (Mr. Logan) to the Senate, was to show that the expenses of the Government during the year 1871 were less per capital than the expenses of the Government in the year 1860, the year before the war. The purpose of that is to create the impression among the people that the finances of the country and the administration of the Government are economically managed, that the people may be made to believe that economy obtain and abuse do not exist. I was astonished when I read that statement. I knew that it could not be true, and I wondered that such a statement should be made up and published have twice taken occasion to compare that table with the official reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and have satisfied myself that so far from being true the expenses of the Government per capita in 1871 were nearly double what they were in 1860.

You have my statement against the one which is published as a part of the speeches of these gentlemen but which was never read either in the house or in the Senate, although it was stated in the speeches that there was such a table. It was published in the official paper The *Globe*. Will you attach any importance or give any credence to this table if it is shown that it is erroneous to the extent of many millions?

Voices—No, no.

Mr. Trumbull—Well, now, I propose to show that, in a word, the expenses of the general government of the United States, as stated in the table, in 1860 were $63,000,000, and in 1871 they are stated at $292,000,000 it is not fair, however, to charge the whole of this expenditure of 292,000,000, to the ordinary expenses of 1871 and I will directly tell you why.—But $292,000,000 is not the whole expenses of 1871. And how do you think it occured? If you were to look at the official report of the secretary of the treasury which I have in my hand you will find that he also in one place states the expenditures of the government in 1871 at 292,000,000, and gives the amount in each branch of the public service, so much for the civil service; so much for the navy; so much for the military establishment, —and so on; and you will find opposite the amount of the expenses set down for the military establishment to-wit. $35,790,991,82, a star which refers to a note at the bottom of the page, in small type, and if you will read it, you will find that it says, amount after deducing, $8,200,093,13 repaid into the treasury as the proceeds of the sale of ordnance, etc. The true expenditures were, $44,008,084 25, instead of $35,799,991 82. Now there is a difference of more than eight millions, not taken into the account. Why? Because the war department derived the money from the sale of the property of United States its ordnance which consisted in part of the arms, sold to the French. The government received for your property more than $8,000,000 and then spent it, and did not take it into the account in the gen general statement of the expenditures of the year.

A Voice—Did not any go to the Rusians?

Mr. Trumbull—I think the most of them went to France, and they only got to Russia when the Russians took them from the hands of the Frenchmen. (Laughter) But it is no matter where they went. I do not propose to discus that. My object was to show that the war department and the government of the United States in the year 1871, expended more than $300,000,000, instead of $295,000,000 and the evidence is conclusive.

In order to impose upon the country the idea of the expenses in 1871, were not greater than in 1860, in proportion to population, various deductions are made from this $292,000,000 as the table states it. In the first place $125,000,000 are deducted on account of interest paid upon the public debt.—That was right. The present administration is not responsible for any extravagance in paying the legal interest upon the puplic debt, and it is properly to be deducted from the gross expenditures of the year 1871. All agree that that is proper. But in 1860, is not deducted from the expeneses of the year. We paid over 3,000,000, in interest on the public debt in 1860 which in Mr. Dawes, table is not included in the ordinary expenses of that year, but the 125,000,000, is taken out of the expenses of 1871. Is that fair? In 1871 we paid $34,000,000, in pensions, I do not think that ought to be charged to the extravagance of any administration, because these pensions are provided for by law and must be paid, no matter who is in power The $34,000 000 is deducted properly, but if you deduct the amount paid for pensions in 1871, does not common fairness say that you must deduct the amount paid for pensions in 1860 and yet in this table it is not done. So when you make the proper deductions it will be found that the ordinary expenses of the government in 1871 are more than double what they were in 1860. The amount paid by every man woman and child for the ordinary expenditures of this government last year was $3 80 while in 1860 it was $185, instead of the amounts as stated in the foregoing table. other deductions made from the expenses of 1871 as chargeable to the war, are preposterous, such as 16,607,073 85 from expansion of military establishment.

Not to detain you with these details which although, important for the infoamation of the people, and necessary to understand and expose this attempt, to mislead them, I have said enough I trust to call the attention of this inteligent audience to the unfairnes unreliabilabilities of this table, which you will see scattered all over this state as a campaign document by the friends of the administration. When you see it examine for yourself and see if the interests and pensions are deducted from the expenses of 1871 and left in as part of the expenditures of 1860, you will not see in the table the fact about the money realized from the sale of ordinance That little sum of over 8,000,000, is omited from the table altogether.

Was I right when with a knowledge of the transaction I have exposed I took ground against the continuance of this system? Should I sit still, as the representative of the people of this great state, who have so often honored me with their confidence, and suffer such plunder of the treasury as I have exposed to you to-night to go on; such false statements to go out uncontradicted? And when I found it was impossible to make a correction through the republican organization because I was borne down and voted down and denounced by the Senatorial ring, was I wrong in my resolve to go to the people and call upon them to denounce and put down the Senatorial ring? (Applause.

A Laughable Love Story.

A rich old gentleman had only one daughter, possessed of the highest attractions, moral, personal and pecuniary. She was engaged and devotedly attached to a young man in every respect worthy of her choice. All the marriage preliminaries were arranged and the wedding was fixed to take place on a certain Thursday. On the Monday preceding the wedding-day the bridegroom elect (who was to have received $50,000 down on his wedding-day and a farther sum of $100,000 on his father-in-law's death, an event which would probably soon occur) had a little jealous squabble with his intended at an evening party. The "tiff" arose in consevuence of his paying more attention than she thought justifiable to a lady with sparkling eyes and inimitable ringlets.

The gentleman retorted, and spoke tauntingly of a certain cousin whose waistcoat was the admiration of the company, and hinted that it was embroidered by the fair heiress herself.—He added that it would be soon enough or him to be schooled after they were married; and that she had adopted the "breeches" a little to soon. After supper they became reconciled apparently, and the bridegroom elect, in taking leave, was kind and affectionate.—The next morning the swain regreted the angry feeling he had exhibited, and the cutting sarcasm with which he had given it vent; and as a part of the *amend honorable*, packed up a magnificient sattin dress which he had previously bespoken for his beloved (which had been sent home in the interval,) and sent it to the lady with the following note:—

"DEAR JANE—I have been unable to close my eyes all night, in thinking of our misunderstanding last evening. Pray pardon me; and in token of your forgiveness, deign to accept the accompanying dress, and wear it for the sake of your most affectionate
HENRY."

Having written the note, he gave it to his servant to deliver with the parcel. But as a pair of pantaloons happened to need repairing, he availed himself of the opportunity, (the servant having to pass the tailor's shop) to send in another package to the tailor. The man made the fatal blunder! left the satin dress with Snip, and took the note and damaged trowsers to the lady. So exasperated was she, at what she considered a determined and deliberate affront, that when her admireor called she ordered the door to be closed in his face, refused to listen to any explanation, and resolutely broke off the match.

* * *

How many men are there ov ye's down there? shouted an Irish overseer to some men in a coal pit. Five, was the answer. Well, then, the half ov ye's come right up here.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

¼ Column..	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	20.00	30.00	40.00
½ Column..	10.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	27.00	32.00	42.00	50.00
1 Column...	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	50.00	70.00	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Haytien Proverbs.

The day that the little chicken is pleased is the very day that the hawk takes hold of him.

Eggs ought not to dance with stones.

Before you speak, turn your tongue over seven times.

When you go to the donkey's house, don't ask if his ears are long.

A little dog may have courage before his mastre's door.

It s only the shoe that knows whether the stockings has holes.

Good soup may be made in an old sauce pan.

The cock wears spurs, but he is no horseman for all that.

Pardon does not heal the wound.

A pig that has two owners is sure to die with hunger.

Reproach is heavier than a barrel of salt.

A promise is a debt.

Flies are caught with syrup, but not with vinegar.

The 34th of October.

A funny scene occured in the Hocking County Court, of Common Pleas some years ago, Judge E—— presiding.

A man had been arrested for horse stealing, and set up an *alibi* in defence The defendant's main witness was an old farmer named Buchanan.

He claimed the prisoner was in his employ at the time the horse was stolen, at a point nearly a hundred miles distant, and consequently he could not be guilty.

The stealing was done on the 29th of October, and Buchanan had his 'book' of accounts in court to refresh his memory. Mr. S., who represented the State, knowing the witness was both unscrupulous and ignorant, concluded to test his knowledge of dates, and cross-examined in this wise.

You say that Mr. Ellis plowed for you all day on the 29th of October.

Yes. (referring to his book.)

What did he do on the 30th.

He chopped wood.

On the 31st?

That was Sunday and we went a squirrel hunting.

Well what did he do on the 32d?

He harrowed in wheat.

What did he do on the 33d?

It was raining and he shaved out some axe-handles.

What did he do on the 34th?

Chopped cord wood.

What did he do on the—

But before the question could be finished Buchanan's wife cleared the railing in front of the Judge's seat seized B. by the collar and whiskeyed him outside of the 'bar,' yelling in his affrighted ear:

'You blasted old fool, don't you know that there are only thirty-one days in October.'

Ellis' attempt at an alibi failed, as might be inferred.

An examination of Buchana's 'book showed that there were no entries made after the 29th of October, and that he had been drawing on his imagination as to the work done on each day.

ELECTIONS.

The elections during the present year will be held as follows:

North Carolina, August 1.
Kentucky, August 5.
Montana Territory, August 5.
Utah Territory, August 5.
New Mexico Territory, September 1.
California, September 2.
Vermont, September 3.
Maine, September 9.
Colorado Territory, September 10.
Dakota Territory, October 8.
Indiana, October 8.
Iowa, October 8.
Nebraska, October 8.
Ohio, October 8.
Pennsylvania, October 8.
South Carolina, October 16.
West Virginia, October 24.
Alabama, November 5.
Arkansas, November 5.
Delaware, November 5.
Florida, November 5.
Georgia, November 5.
Illinois, November 5.
Kansas, November 5
Louisiana, November 5
Maryland, November 5
Massachusetts, November 5
Michigan, November 5
Minnesota, Noqvmber 5
Mississippi, November 5
Misouri, November 5.
Nevada, November 5
New Jersey, November 5
New York, November 5
Tennessees, November 5
Virginia, Nonember 5
Wisconsin, November 5
Arizona Territory, Nov. 8
District of Columbia, Nov. 27

The Presidential election will occur in all the States on the 5th day of November.

* * *

Clerical gentleman, who objects to smoke, and means to make an example:

'May I inquire your name sir?'

'To be sure you may.

I'm Davis, from Bradford, in the stuff trade. What might yours be, sir?

'The spiritual.'

Is it though?

What an awful price you've got gin up to the last fortnight!' The clerical gentleman discovered he had a friend in another car.

* * *

An exchange says that the clip of wool in Indiana, this season, is the finest seen in fifteen years.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUG. 1, 1872.

For President and Vice President

FOR PRESIDENT

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Lieut. Governor,
JOHN R. CRAVENS.

Congressman-at-Large,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.

Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.

Auditor of State,
JOHN B. STOLL.

Treasurer of State,
JOHN B. RYAN.

Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.

Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.

Clerk of Supreme Court,
E. J. PRICE.

Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democracy of DeKalb county will meet in Convention at the Court House, in Auburn, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1872.

for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

One Representative.
One Sheriff.
One Treasurer.
One Recorder.
Two Commissioners.
One Surveyor.
One Real Estate Appraiser.
One Coroner.

Each township and precinct will be entitled to one vote, for every ten votes and fraction of five and over cast for Eddy, for Secretary of State.

Butler, 12,	Jackson, 14,
Concord, 16,	Newville, 5,
Stafford, 6,	Welmington, 17
Auburn, 18,	Waterloo, 12,
South Richland, 13,	North Rich'd, 10
Fairfield, 18,	Smithfield, 14,
Franklin, 12,	Troy, 3.

By order of County Committee
GUY PLUM, Chairman.

Democratic and Liberal Republican Congressional Convention.

To the Voters of the Tenth District:

There will be a Mass Convention, at Columbia City, Whitley county, Ind., August 6, 1872, of all Democrats and Liberal Republicans, to nominate candidates for the following offices, to-wit:

For Congressman, 10th Congressional District.

For Presidental Elector, 10th Electoral District.

For Judge Circuit Court, 14th Judicial Circuit.

For Judge Common Pleas Court, 19th District.

For Common Pleas Prosecutor, 19th District.

Also to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

All those who are opposed to the present administration and in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, are invited to be present and participate in the proceedings of the convention.

Convention to assemble at the court house at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Committee.
H. D. WILSON,
Chairman Central Committee.

Hon. D. W. Vorrhees, was nominated for Congress in this district on Thurday last unanimously by the Democracy and Liberal Republicans. In a good speech upon the occasion he declares unequivocally and emphatically for the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. Good.

The jury in the Stokes case failed to agree and have been discharged,—Seven were for bringing in a verdict of willful murder, while five were for a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Stokes was taken back to the tombs to await a new trial in October.

There is uproar at the Grant camp at Indianapolis. Colonel John F. Wood, Assistant Postmaster, and one of Morton's administration men, has been found short on his accounts 84 600. It's only a small steal however. Fortysix hundred dollars of the peoples money don't amount to much when the partisans of Grant are drawing money by the quarter of a million from the United States Treasury for electioneering purpose.

Only a short time ago the Radicals were denouncing the Democratic party as the sum of all villainies the very embodement of all that is low, treasonable and vile—but now we see these same virtuous Radicals patting Democrats on the back and telling them to "stand by their colors and not forsake their glorious old party." If a Democrat says he will not support Greeley they send up a howl of rejoicing and kill the fatted calf in honor of the event. What do Democrats think of an act that so pleases the men who once reviled them? Is it not obvious that the best way to defeat your enemies is to do just what they oppose your doing.

A countryman created quite a sensation in Troy, Kansas, by bringing two live skunks in a bag to the Republican Convention. The committee on credentials excluded him, and the motion to take the scents of the meeting in question of admitting him failed.

Liberalism in Pennsylvania.

Among the prominent Pennsylvania Republicans who have recently declared for Greeley and Brown, are Gen. J. K. Moorehead, for many years a member of Congress from the Allaghany District; Hon. John W. Riddle, a prominent republican politician; Hon. Thomas Marshall, the most eloquent orator in the State; ex-Congressman Wm. Stewart; ex-Senators Landon and Mason, of Bradford county, and all the leading republican politicians of Crawford county. Such prominent Republicans as Senator McClure, ex Speaker Galusha A. Grow, Congressman Cake, Col. Dick Coulter, Senator Morrow B. Lowry, and a number of others, have already taken the stump for Greeley and Brown.

Mr. Greeley's letter, accepting the proffer of the Democratic nomination which we have already published, is another frank declaration of the main issue of the present campaign—whether the white men of the South shall be accorded the same political freedom and consideration that have been given to the black men. Mr. Greeley fought for the enfranchisement of the negro and for his civil rights as long as the negro was enslaved; he now proposes to fight for the equal rights of white men as against military despotism, carpet baggism and virtual repeal of the *habeas corpus* law. Mr. Greeley makes no ambiguous or imbecile conditions about accepting a Democratic nomination. He really accepts the nomination of the people who will elect him and stands simply on the platform of reform and reconciliation not upon that of any party.

Senator A. G. Thurman.

Senator Thurman, who is one of the ablest men in America, and who is acknowledged by all to be one of the purest statesmen living, has this to say about the Baltimore nominations:

WASHINGTON, July 12, '72.

Col. P. T. Spencer, Cleveland, Ohio:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have been of the opinion, for more than a year, that to give us any chance of success in the election next fall, the movement indicating the policy and the man must come from the people and not from the politicians, and especially, that the democratic members of Congress abstain from entering into any coalitions, and from everything that might look like dictating the course of the party. And this was the view very generally taken by the members. Individually, I preforred fighting under the democratic banner, with a straight democratic ticket; but I could not shut my eyes to the fact that a great many good Democrats were of a different opinion. And to me it seemed clear that any couase that did not emanate from the masses of the party would surely fail. Acting on this principle, I have not answered a single one of the many letters that I have received upon the subject. Not that I was unwilling to express my opinions, or to take my share of the responsibility, but because, occupying the position that I do I thought it the part of wisdom and patriotism not to interfere with the formation of an opinion by the people—the only opinion that could be safely followed by the opponents of the radical party. I condemn no man who took a different view of his duty, but I think that time and events have shown that mine was correct. The nomination of Greeley and Brown at the Baltimore convention, was the work of the people. The politicians had little to do with it. It was a tidal wave that swallowed up every thing in its way.... The true explanation of it is that the people mean to have a change of administration and will not let pride nor prejudice stand in the way of success. Not that the democratic party abandons its principles, for it does nothing of the sort. On the contrary—alleging as it truly does that the course to the radical leaders, in the White House and in Congress, threatens to destroy all constitutional and democratic government—it is bound by its principles to seek the overthrow of those leaders. And if it cannot overthrow them in precisely the mode it would prefer, it is but common sense to take the next best mode. Therefore, although I would have been better pleased had our party unanimously resoived to make a straight democratic fight. I am now (since the party has so willed it, and believe that the welfare and liberty of the country require the defeat of the present administration) firmly resolved to work, with earnestness and zeal for the election of Greeley and Brown. What else can a Democrat do who believes what he has been saying for years, that the continance in power of Grant, and the radical majority in Congress, would endanger the very existnce of constitutional government?

We have to choose between these two men, or throw away our franchise by refusing to vote. But are we willing to throw their franchise away? Who is there who places so little value upon it that he refuses to exercise it? Who is there ready to acknowledge that he is so weak that he cannot make up his mind, and therefore will not vote? I trust that no Democrat will ever be found in any such category.—Let every man who hesitates reflect that any change of administration is likely to be for the better; and that certainly it cannot be for the worse.—Yours truly.

A. G. THURMAN.

The disaffected free traders who made themselves merry over Farmer Greeley's chopping, tried their hands at splitting, the other day, but found themselves badly cut up.

Schuyler has already began to retire from public life, a business with which he is tolerable familar. And already Mr. Morton has begun to shake in his shoes.

Logansport has a new Commandery of Knights Templars organized there.

Horace Greeley for the best Men.

Hon. Horace Greeley—*Sir*:—I have the honor to enclose you a scrap cut from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (a Grant paper) giving an imperfect account of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention of this State. I send you this for the purpose of calling your attention to the second paragraph of that platform (which is correctly reported) and of asking you whether the assurance it expressed is well founded.

It is my purpose to 'stump' this State, which I think we can carry, in behalf of the only man who can beat Grant, and desire, if you can properly give it, an affirmative answer to the above question for public use in the campaign.

Very respectfully yours, etc.
MOSES M. LTRONG.

The paragraph referred to, is as follows:

"That the exposition and elucidation of the platform of the Cincinnati Convention by Horace Greeley in his letter of acceptance of the nomination for President, furnish a satisfactory assurance to the American people that he will, if elected, administer the government upon the principles enunciated in that platform."

NEW YORK, June 24th '72.

Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 15th inst.—I did certainly intend in my letter of acceptance, to pledge myself unreservedly to the doctrines of the Cincinnati platform, and especially to the principle of choosing the best men to aid me in administering the executive branch of the government regardless of past differences.

Yours,
HORCE GREELEY.

Hon: MOSES M. STRONG,
Mineral Point, Wis:

Greeley's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention:

New York, July 18,1872

Gentlemen: Upon mature deliberation, it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst., some farther and fuller response than the hasty, unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at your meeting on the 12th.

That your Convention saw fit to accord its highest honors to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years, is essentially noteworthy. That many of you actually preferred that the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would have more readily united with us in the support of Adams or Trumble, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I have already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces upon any new ticket has been proved impracticable. Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nominations, certain as I am that that you would not have thus concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstances calculated to inflate vanity or nourish self-conceit.

But, that your convention saw fit, in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of profoundest satisfaction.—That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the Liberal Republicans upon grounds entirely its own, or it might have presented them (as the first Whig National Convention did Harrison and Tyler) without adopting any platform whatever.—That it chose to plant itself deliberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principle which are at once incontestable Republican and emphatically Democratic, gives trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long distracted country.

Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattel slavery—a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act for the most part on the defensive—in resistance to the diffusion rather than to direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage. Throughout most of those years, my vision was uncheered my exertions were rarely animated, by even as much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone.—The affirmance by your Convention of the Cincinnati platform is a conclusive proof that not merely slavery is abolished, but that its spirit is extinct—that, despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few, there remains among us no party and no formidable interests which regrets the overthrow or desires the re-establishment of human bondage, whether in letter or in spirit. I am thereby justified in my hope and trust that the first century of American independence will not close before the elemental truths on which its rightfullness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of 1776 will no longer be regarded as "glittering generalities," but will have become the universal accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric.

I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my white country-men, Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen to whom eligibilities to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundreds proscribed but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by the men of their unfettered choice Proscription were absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they have forbiden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born, in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capability and moral worth. But, while they do many things well, and some admirably there is one thing which I am sure they cannot wisely or safely undertake, and that is the selection, for States remote from and unlike their own, of the persons by whom those States shall be represented in Congress. If they could do this in good purpose then Republican institutions were unfit, and aristocracy the only true political system.

Yet what have we recently witnessed? Zebulon B. Vance, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the present Legislature of North Carolina—a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its elections—refused the seat in the Federal Senate to which he was fairly chosen, and the Legislature thus constrained to choose another in his stead, or leave the State unrepresented for years.—The votes, of New England deprived North Carolina of the Senator of her choice, and compelled her to send another in his stead—another who, in our late contest was like Vance was arebed, and a fighting rebel, but who had not served in congress before the war, as Vance had, though the latter remained faithful to the Union till after the close of his term. I protest against the disenfranchisement of a State—presumptively of a number of States—on grounds so narrow and technical as this: The fact that the same Senate which refused Vance his seat proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in a stronger light the indignity to North Caralina, and the arbitrary, capricious tyrrany which dictated it. I thank you gentlemen that my name is to be conspiciously associated with yours in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal, in spirit as well as in letter, Even defeat in such a cause would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy.

Gentlemen, your platform which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforch to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics, as they always have meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing—namely, equal rights, regardless of creed, or clime, or color.—I hail this as a genuine new departure from outworn feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the Liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated is to be determined not by words but by deeds.—With me if I steadily advance, over me if I falter, its grand array moves on to achieve for our country her glorious beneficent destiny.

I remain, gentlemen yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

To James R. Doolittle, chairman of the Convention, and Messrs F. W. Sykes, John C McCabe, and others Committee.

John R. Cravens For Lieutenant Governor.

The Democrat State Central Committee met last evening, and at the suggestion of of the Liberal Republican State executive committee, unanimously selected Hon. John R. Cravens of Jefferson county, a liberal Republican, as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the place of Hon W. C. Depaw, who, for personal reasons declined the nomination for that position tendered him by the Deomcratic State Convention.

Mr. Cravens is well and favorably known throughout the State as a gentleman of fine ability and accomplishments, in every way qualified for the position; and of this he has given practical evidence by having served most acceptably as the presiding officer of the Senate, and, consequently, acting Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Cravens was a Whig, then a Van Buren elector, upon the Free Soil ticket, from whence he slid into the Republican party. He was elected to the State Senate by the Republicans of Jefferson county, and at the last 22d of February Republican State convention he was appointed elector for the Third Congressional District, which he resigned a few weeks ago.

Mr. Cravens is an honest man.—His public career is without a blemish upon his official integrity. And he has followed his convictions of duty regardless of party obligations. He would not depart from what he regarded to be right, to gain a party of personal advantage. And this fidelity to principle sometimes led him to oppose the caucus dictations of his party.—In identiying himself with the Liberal Republican party, Mr. Cravens is governed by what he regards to be duty and convictions of right. He hartily endorses the Liberal Republican platform and nominees, and he will devote his abilities his energy, and his time to the cause which he is identified in the canvass now pending.—He will be heard on the stump through out Indiana in the advocacy of Greeley and Brown, and in support of the State ticket upon which he is now enrolled as a candidate.—*State Sentinel.*

North Carolina votes next Thursday. It is difficult to guess what the result may be, owing to the vast amount of money being expended by the Administration at Washington to carry the State. North Carolina has been giving a radical majority of something like 10,000, but if the people, under the present issues, were left to act for themselves they would undoubtedly vote against corruption and misrule.—The governor has also the power to appoint Judges of election for each county, and he being a Radical carpet bagger, the order of the day, will be to stuff ballot boxes, and there is no telling what the result may be. Had the people a chance of an honest expression, there would be no more carpet baggers in office in that State.

Mr. Bowels calls an Senator Chandler for his sober sense upon the situation. Which is rather cruel.

Judge Frazier—$10,000.

One Judge Frazier, we believe whilom of the Supreme Bench and now a Grant officeholder—some foreign appointment—instead of attending to his official duties is being used by the officeholders ring to lecture the people about their public duties. The Lafayatte Dispatch says he is advertised to speak at all the cross-roads in Tippecanoe county, and in this way he is compensating for his office of $10,000 a year. This is getting down pretty low for an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, who was supposed to entertain some rather elevated notions of his personal dignity—but Mr. Morton, Grant's hench-man, marks out his work, and like the sow wallowing in the mire, he lauds the ability and purity of this corrupt administration—the administration that has for its warm supporters those pure men and disinterested patriots—Morton, Cameron, Chandler, Nye, Casey, Tom Murphy and the special pets of Grant and Morton, the New York storekeepers, Leet and Stocking. Judge Frazer gets his ten thousand dollars a year and he is bound to do whatever dirty work Morton & Co., map out for him.—*Sentinel.*

An Eye to the Future.

Schofield, the Radical Congressman from Erie (Pa.) district, who addressed a Radical meeting in Circleville, durging the campaign of 1867, is somewhat noted for his 'soft scaping' qualities. He has an extraordinary faculty of rubbing his acquaintances down and making a palaver over them Some time ago after he had returned from a visit to the Congressional 'refreshment room' he met the well known Judge Black, of Pa., who besides being one of the greatest men is also one of the plainest speaking men in the country, when the following scene is reported to have occurred:

Schofield—Ah, Judge, glad to see you; how well you are looking, you look younger than you did fifteen years ago.

Judge Black—A fine day, Mr. Schofield.

Schofield—It's a pity Judge that a man of your splendid mind should not be in the public service; you are too great a man to remain in the minority.

The Judge responded with a shrug and grunt.

Judge, you had better come over to us; we would do handsomely by you, Judge.

I have thought sometimes about it, Mr. Schofield, but there is one obstacle in the way.

Schofield (eagerly). Ah, Judge, what can that be? Is it a seriousone? Can't something be done to remove it? You are too great—

Judge (impatiently). Yes sir a serious one—a very serious one—I believe in a hell!

Josh Billings' Advice to young Doctors.

Hire an offiss on the main street of the village and stay in the offiss.

When you do go out, always go on the jump.

Don't talk much on enny subjek but always look misterious.

Seldum go to church, but when yu do, always leave before the church duz

Charge everybody like thunder and lightening.

If you pholler these rules closely, and don't suckceed, you can kum to the konklusion that the doctrine business ain't as good as it waz last year.

The Chicago *Tribune* is authority for the statement that it is the intention of Grant's administration to use the funds in the Treasury in the hazard game of attempting to elect the Unpopular and Incapable party now luxurating at Long Branch. This item of profit and loss is not to be included in the regular monthly statement of the Treasury Department.

A rousing big ratificatiotn meeting had at Goshen, which was participated in by the Liberal Republicans as well as Democrats.

Even a Radical paper says: 'No wonder that Mosby goes for Grant. It's a habit he got into during the late war.

They call it by a new name. With Gen Tom Brown it is "eating meat," but Dich Oglesby calls it "direct rays of the sun.'

Among the Liberals in Connecticut are twenty-one leading Republicans of the highest standing. 'Men whom we are sorry to lose,' says the Hartford *Post*.

'I know what General Sherman thinks,' writes Joe Hooker, 'and I knew that he left for Europe solely because he wanted to take no part in the Grant campaign.'

Albert Scheffer, of St. Paul, brother of the State Treasurer of Minnesota, reports that at places in Wisconsin visited by him the Germans are generally for Greeley.

Thomas W. Hayden, of Boston, writes from there: 'The Liberal movement has steadily gained in strength since the nomination, and I think is rapidly gaining day by day.'

'It is amusing to see the organ of General Grant quoting the endorsement of him by the London press, That endorsement has cost the country too much. We doubt not, the British government would always like to have Grant so negotiate with.

C. H. Granger, of Rutland, Vermont, shows that the same state of things exists there, as follows:

'I think I am within bounds in stating our strength is from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the Republicans, and all of the Democrats.'

Mark Twain says Franklin was always proud of telling how he entered Philadelphia for the first time, with nothing in the world but two shillings in his pocket and four rolls of bread under his arm.—But really it was nothing. Anybody could have done it.

LAND FOR SALE!
Or Lease.

I will sell low and on fair terms 100 acres of land in Wilmington-tp., of this county, or will lease with privilege of timber on advantageous terms. Land well timbered. Lies on two roads, a school house on one corner, and not far from a church and saw mill. About half way between Auburn and Butler, and two miles from the Air Line R. R.—Lies between Abraham Enkright and Wm. Funk's farms. Good soil. Inquire at the place of Mr Enkright or address,

JOHN H THOMAS.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following persons called and paid the amount set opposite their names as subscription to the COURIER:

Samuel Davis	$2 00
John Grube	2 60
B. F. Greenwood	2 00
John Heble	2 00
Dr. Goeritz	1 00
W. H. McConnell	2 00
Geo. McCord	2 00
J. B. Lobmiller	2 00
J. P. Widney	1 00
H. C. Rohm	1 00
John Potts	1 00
A. Conrad & Bro	4 00
Wm. Nelson	2 00
John Norman	2 00
Jacob Walborn	2 00
W. A. Lowry	1 00
Henry Klinger	3 75
Jno. M Campbell	2 00
G. McFarland	50
J. Gross	3 00
John King	1 00
W. Sherlock	2 60
Peter Bowman	3 50
John Treesh	2 00
S. W. Treesh	2 00
H. Harwood	2 00
M. A. Glazier	2 00
S. B. Husselman	5 00
W. Richmond	1 00
Henry Maxwell	2 00
Isaac Timberlain	1 00
D. J. Wood	50
M. J. Adams	50
W. W. Griswold	2 00
S. W. Sprott	3 50

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Christain Barkey in Fairfield township DeKalb County, Indiana, on the 5th day of July, 1872, an estray horse, described as follows: A dark sorrel, three white feet, blind of one eye, supposed to be seven years old and appraised at fifty dollars.

JOHN POTTS, Justice.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quanity than a quart at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, viz: The west half of Lot No. 28, old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

CHARLES FOX.

Aug. 29, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September term, 1872.

Pliney Roby,
vs. } Complaint No. 97.
Patrick McLaughlin

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellan, his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Patrick McLaughlin, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D., 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 34th day of July 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

The Great Cause OF Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, involuntary emission and impediments to Marriage generally; conruption, &c.—By Rob J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 50 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office box 4,535.

SMOLANDER'S EXT. BUCHU, The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy. SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU, *Insist upon having it, and take no other.*

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, METAL,

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell

DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS,
PUTTY,
WHITE LEAD, &c.

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers

Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:

SANE YOUR MONEY.

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

We give the People Particular Fits.

We Give the Public More Satisfaction

WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MOE MONEY!

We have always the largest and best stock of

Men and Boys Clothing,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

IN THE WEST!

The Place Where a

CAN BUY AS CHEAP AS A

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!

IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES

Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!

Men and Boys' Linens

In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the

PALACE OF FASHION

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

IN

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET,

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Hearts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverence!
For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Prices!
For this do we excell

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pio-

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50,
6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00
1.25, 1.50, 2.00
and upward
Coats at
$2.50, 4.75, 3.00,
3.50, 4.00 and upward
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25,
2.00 and upward. Pants at
$1.00, 1.25, 1 50, 1.75, and upwards
These goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast Corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Dog days, now.

New wheat coming in.

No empty dwelling houses in Auburn.

Don't fail to hear Hendricks' speech on August 1st.

THE new Baptist church is nearly ready for the roof.

Don't forget the balloon ascension on the 1st of August.

THE brick work on the new block commenced last Monday.

The Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5, Ft. Wayne is the place to buy cheap.

A SON of Dr. Littlefield, a sprightly young man, is visiting our place.

THE whereabouts of Montgomery, late of the Mishawaka *Enterprise*, has not yet been discovered.

Mrs. Kate Thompson, daughter of our postmaster, is spending a few days under the parental roof.

THE DeKalb Circuit Court will convene next Monday. There are but few new cases on this docket.

Spotted Tail, Colonel Mosby and the London Times have declared for Grant. Two of these have no vote.

OUR friend, John Hall, has just returned from a visit to Iowa, reporting crops and Greeleyites quite abundant.

THE Republicans talk of getting up a list of subscribers for the Chicago *Times*. Several Democrats will be embraced in the list.

Grady's circus passed through here last Tuesday morning en route for Spencerville, Auburn not being large enough for a first-class bore. Glad of it.

Senator Hendricks will speak here today, and we want to see all, liberal Republicans and Democrats, on hand to hear the great statesman. Come everybody.

Rev. Mr. Lamport, of Angola, preached at the M. E. Church last Sabbath evening and the attendance was so large that a large number were compelled to listen from the outside.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price lists before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders.

S. Lauferty, our popular dry goods merchant, intends entering into the clothing trade exclusively, and is now effecting arrangements to bring on one of the largest stocks ever seen in the county.

THE show at Spencerville, last Tuesday, did not give general satisfaction. The balloon ascension was made better than at Waterloo, going about a quarter of a mile high.

JACK DEVOR, has sold the LaGrange *Standard* to John B. Rerick, former editor. We are sorry to loose Jack, but trust that his loss will be our gain, in the person of Mr. R. Success to both.

Gov. Oglesby, in his speech on Monday spoke in glowing terms of the beauty, of the "Land of Goshen."—*Times.*

Did he say anything about the "meat" of Indianapolis?

MCNIECE, of the Fort Wayne *Gazette* is to reply to Senator Hendricks' speech.—In order to offset this Sergeant, Ed. Kennedy, a lunatic is to reply to Senator Wilson's speech soon to be delivered.

THE Rads, of Fort Wayne, are in a bad way. Their best man for Sheriff has declined the nomination, because he can't stand the pressure of the balance of the ticket. He is for Greeley. Hurrah for Greeley!

Remember the grand bowar dance to be given on the first of August. It will, no doubt, be better than the one on the 4th of July. The propritors are working hard to improve the floor, etc., so as to please all.

THERE is talk of erecting a large tank on an elevation high enough so that when filled with water it can be used in cases of fire, sprinkling streets, etc. We believe it would be found advantageous, and hope it will meet with encouragement.

An old lady, who don't come to town very often, on entering one of our stores the other day said: "Why, do you keep this store yet? I thought you had gone out of business; I hain't seen your name in the paper for ever so long, and I s'p'ose you had sold out."

THE Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have negotiated in England a loan of $10,000,000, with which they propose at once to build their extension from Pittsburg to Chicago.

If you want the worth of your money, be treated by gentlemanly clerks, and not be asked for goods three times more than they are worth, go to the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5. Keystone block, Fort Wayne.

We learn that a young lady living near Goshen recently had the misfortune to lose her bustle, which dropped to the ground as she was walking along the street. A file of the Goshen *Times* rolled therefrom as it "lit." "Anything to beat Greeley!"

THE Goshen *Times* excuses the small attendance at Oglesby's speech, because of the busy season. Played out. Come over to Auburn next Thursday, and we'll show you a crowd to hear an honest man, Gov. Hendricks, if it don't rain.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne, should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

THE meanest woman in the State of Indiana lives near Ligonier. She charges preachers 40 cents for a bowl of bread and milk, and her sister is required to pay her board while there visiting. A religious revival might be made servicable in that locality.

THE funeral of Mr. Michael Hedekin, who died in Fort Wayne last week, took place on Wednesday. A large number of citizens followed his remains to the tomb. The services at the Cathedral were performed by Bishop Dwenger and Rev. W. Brammer, and were very impressive.

Lots of people that has never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar. Every article is marked in plain figures.

Another lot of Indians have gone to interview the President, with Spotted Tail, who killed Big Mouth, at the head of the party. It is not stated what they want this time, probably tomahawks and scalping knives, though. They passed through Fort Wayne on Saturday last.

To Judge from the length of the article in the last *Commercial*, Hendrick's speech at Columbia City, must have hurt the Radical heart somewhat. Doubtless old Moxa will be around to revive their drooping spirits, with his story of what I know about the war. O. P. is right on it.

WHEN our friends at Waterloo have another balloon ascension, they should put a guard over the alcohol, and not allow it to be drank up. No wonder the balloon colasped so soon, it did not have the ascending power by burning alcohol. It is a mistake to drink it, it should be burnt.

FRUITS of various kinds are plenty now, but, as yet the apples and peaches are rather puny, and look as though, notwithstanding their size, it would not take any more than five cents worth of them to create a $25 doctor's bill, or perhaps a funeral procession. The most of it should be eaten with great care

THE biggest fool of a paper is the Fort Wayne *Free Press.* It supports Hendricks and the State and county ticket on a liberal platform, and yet is opposed to Greeley. It goes for men, not principle.—Come, neighbor, there is a chance yet to climb up the wall and rub out those chalk marks. "A Nass."

THE neat dry goods and grocery establishment of Goe Barney & son, at Spencerville, is wide awake in all the enterprises, and is enjoying a fine trade. We were shown a fine grade of sugar at 12½ cents per pound and other articles equally as cheap. The proprietors understand their business.

Spencerville, though still without railroad communication, is nevertheless gradually improving. Several fine additions in the way of builaings having recently been made. Located in the beautiful fertile valley of the St. Joe, it is destined from its location alone to make an important point in business and trade at an early day.

CHANGE.—The running time of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana, and Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad, has been changed, as will be seen by referring to corrected time table on first page. The Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw Railroad table has also been corrected, a change in the running of trains having recently been made on that road.

THE editors of the *Press* have not stated yet which one of that talented duett, made the remark about Mr. Meese before his nomination. It must have been said, as two reliable citizens of Waterloo say so. Come, neighbor, don't try to evade answering by any soft solder about assertions. The people down this way want to know what you meant.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, spoke to the largest crowd ever assembled in Indianapolis on Tuesday evening.—*Ex.*

He did not speak very long, for he had got hold of some of Tom Browne's "meat" and the governor was wound up for only fifteen minutes when he immediately ran down. Anything (hic) to beat Greeley, were the last words of Oglesby.

THE Pioneer House, of Spencerville kept by Squire Rhodes, a most agreeable and excellent host, enjoys quite an extended reputation as a first-class hotel. It is not so pretentious as some, but the food dished up by the aimable hostess, is clean and palatable, more we cannot say of the best. When you go to Spencerville be sure to stope with the Squire, and get a good square meal.

MARRIAGES.—The following marrirge licenses were issued from the Clerk's office during July:

W. W. Woods and Paulina Freeman.
Hugh Anthrupt and Elizabeth Mochamar.
Cyrus Meyers and Mary C. Fisher,
Edward John and Elizabeth Ober.
A. C. Keating and E. M. Bevitt.
O. Ernst and Eleanor Penny.
Wm. Younglove and S. A. Harris.
J. O. Frank and Hattie Sanford.

GRAND

RATIFICATION

MEETING!

At Auburn, August 1st.

Let all Good Men Strike Hands
For an Honest and Statesmanlike Administration of Public Affairs!

Hon. THOMAS A.

HENDRICKS!

Candidate for Governor.

Will positively be present and make one his able speeches in defence of Justice, Honesty and Economy.

COME OUT!

and hear the FACTS.

A GRAND

Balloon Ascension!

IN THE AFTERNOON,
Under the Management of
Mr. J. M. KINNEY,
of Columbus, Ohio.

THE latest news we have of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is that contracts have been let from Defiance east and that it is determined to have the road in running order by the first of January next.—A new survey has been made from this point east bearing south, but the company regard it as being too far south for their purpose. Spencerville made an effort to have it touch that place, and that was the answer given.

THIS is the way it is done in Grand Haven, according to the *Herald*: "The other night a young man propounded the usual question to the idol of his heart.—She laid her soft, snow-white hand in his puther head upon his manly shoulder, hore a sweet sight of resignation, and in dulcet accents that sounded like sweet music upon the water, whispered: "Yes, dear; anything to beat Grant." They were married.

Mr. C. P. Houser has been engaged to take charge of the Spencerville Seminary, the fall term opening Aug. 19th. A better selection of principal could not have been made as Mr. Houser not only possesses all the qualifications of a good teacher but has a large experience in the profession, and is well known in every district in the county. Miss Sylvia Orr, of Corunna, will assist him, and we have not the least doubt but that the coming term will be a very successful one. Terms $2, $3 and $5 according to department.

The democratic county treasurer of Ripley county, in this State, is a defaulter to the amount of five thousand dollars, and the democratic auditor of Seneca county Ohio, recently ran away to Canada with a large sum of the people's money. We mention these facts to show that democratic officials, in the few places they remain in power, are not allowing their old repution to suffer.—*Waterloo Press.*

And just to show that the Radical officials even where they are not in power will steal, we refer to the case of Durgin, of Fort Wayne, just to show that they will swindle whether they are in power or not.

THE NEW POSTAL CARDS.—The Post Office Department, in answer to many inquiries relating to the new postal card system provided for by Congress, states that a printed business card will be charged one cent for transmission provided it has only an address written on it; for more than that regular postage will be charged. A person cannot make postal cards for himself by attaching a one cent stamp on a blank card and then writing on it. No card will be recognised but the one issued by the department. The cards will be ready for sale and distribution by the Post-masters some time in September.

EDITOR COURIER:

I see a card in your paper, of July 25, denying the charge of Mr. Baxter substituting his son in office, if nominated and elected. I also understood, by report, that I should have manufactured said report. I also say that *the charge*, as made, is false. The report of that idea come to me from the North part of the county by two different sourses. I simply have to say that if Mr. Baxter was so informed, that the person so informing him was mistaken. I have lived in the county for 28 years and have never manufactured anything for the purpose of injuring any man's popularity and I do not intend to commence at this time.

Yours respectfully
DANL. Z. HOFFMAN.

SUCCESSFUL.

We are pleased to state that the balloon ascension made at Hicksville under the management of J. M. Kinney, Esq., last Saturday was one of the grandest ever made in this country. Several of our citizens were present, and they pronounce it a splendid affair. It was several times superior to that at Waterloo, because it went higher and only went up once. Prof Palmer made the ascenson and startled the people with his wonderful trapeze acts There was a large crowd present, and everybody went home well pleased, more than we can say of those at Waterloo or Auburn.

Everything promises well for a grand ascension here to-day (Aug. 1st) and as there are two balloons and two Aeronauts Profs. Rivers and Palmer, we think there will be a slim chance for a failure. Kinney will manage the inflation and that alone assures us. Come in, then, everybody, and weather permitting you will see something in the way of a grand balloon ascension.

THAT ASCENSION.

Having a special invitation from our neighbors of the *Press* to attend, to see "our balloon" at Waterloo last Saturday, we did not go over, only, however, for the want of time. "A large number of our citizens attended, and from their accounts, the scene must have been appalling. Think of a human being going up—actually right up in a balloon, at least two hundred feet, and then come right down again, and live. It was magnificently thrilling, and caused everybody to stare with wonder—at the stupid affair—There is only one question not settled yet, and we are at a loss to know which horn of the dilemma to take. Some of those in attendance asservate that the hightest altitude attained was two hundred feet, while those of a more romantic turn of mind, claim that the word "miles" ought to be substituted in place of feet. The great disparity as to this point is not astonishing, to be sure, and the slight shade of difference as to heighth, ought to be harmonised in the question, pertinately asked, How is that for high? Taking it for granted that the latter are correct just think of the sublime beauty of a balloon with or without a man, two hundred miles high! Then see the aeronaut wave something white, can't tell whether its a handkerchief, or something else, two hundred miles so directly above you, that you can't see it unless you lie—on your back. And then, if this is grand just think what two hundred feet would be, with the additional attraction of coming down against a warehouse, and then shooting off by itself so innocently miles away over the housetops to Uniontown. No wonder the people yelled and cried 'till they were hoarse—with chagrin at their disappointment, but of course it was the show's fault in not performing what they advertised. Doubtless the show folks done the best they could under the circumstances, as it is recognized all over the country as a one-horse affair.

The system of toning and stimulating the nerve structure through the agency of the curative properties of Smolander's Buchu, is fully approved of by family physicians, who have discovered that for kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, maladies of the urino-genital organs, gravel and diabetes, it is a safe and efficacious remedy, as well as for all uterine complaints.

BALLOONS.—Tommy Mays, went into the balloon business. It wasn't a success, and he is as inconsolable as a little boy who has lost his playthings. We always did sympathize with boys in this predicament, and to prove it we will give Tommy a free ticket to the show, if he will come up here and see our balloon on the 27th. There, now, Tommy, be a good boy, and quit crying about your balloon.—*Press.*

We could not come over, neighbor, and congratulate you on your signal triumph at Ballooning, but nevertheless our thanks are due, as we are assured that had you had control of the matter it would have been a good deal worse. But we're done crying, and our sorrow is turned to joy. We can assure you, we are laughing, and in first-rate humor on the balloon question. As you have been so kind allow us to reciprocate, by extending an invitation to be present August 1st, to an ascension what is an ascension, providing it don't bust, the weather is favorable, etc.

Says the Detroit *Free Press*: 'Having purchased the Confederate archives, won't the Government be good enough to inform the country just how many General Logan recruited in Illinois for the rebel army.'

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Notice is hereby given that I will let to the lowest, responsible, bidder on Saturday the third day of August, 1872, at two o'clock p. m. at the the School House in District No. 7, two miles east of Auburn, in Union township, DeKalb county, Ind., the building of a School House in said District. Said house to be of stone and brick. For terms, etc., inquire at Auburn of

I. M. THOMAS, Trustee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Announcements for Sheriff and Treasurer $5 Recorder and Commissioner $4, all others $3; invariably in advance.

THE name of S. S. Shutt, of Concord-tp, will be presented to the County Convention as a candidate for Representative, subject to its decision.

MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER:—Please announce the name of L. D. Britton as a candidate for Representative subject to the decision of the county convention.

MANY VOTERS.

ED. COURIER:—Please announce the name of Miles Waterman as a candidate for Representative, subject to the decision of the County Convention and oblige.

MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce that John Treesh, of Fairfield township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff subject to the decision of the County Convention.

MANY FRIENDS.

EDITOR COURIER—The name of D. Z. Hoffman, our present efficient Recorder, will be presented to the Democratic Co., Convention as a candidate for re-nomination.

MANY FRIENDS.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce the name of J. C. St. Clair, of Union township as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige.

MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER.—Please announce the name Geo. W. Maxwell, of Wilmington township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MANY VOTERS.

EDITOR COURIER.—Please announce the name of Andrew Baxter, Sr., of Franklin Township, as a candidate for Recorder, subject to the decision of the County Convention, and oblige,

MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR:—The friends of John C. Somers will present his name to the Democratic Convention for the nomination of Sheriff of DeKalb county. Please announce and oblige,

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of A. J. Ralston, as a candidate for treasurer subject to the decision of the Democratic Co. Convention, and oblige,

DEMOCRACY

ED. COURIER.—Please announce that Freeman Kelly will be a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of that body.

MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR, Please announce the name of Dr. J. J. HOOPINGARNER as a candidate for the office of Treasurer of DeKalb Co., subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, and oblige

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court; September term 1872.

Jeddy Rose, } vs } Complaint for Divorce.
Joseph Rose }

Now comes the plaintiff by W. H. Dills, her Attorney, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant Joseph Rose is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to, said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1872.

J. R. DANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Jonas Sommerlott, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE WOLF, Adm'r.

An Ordiance to Construct Ditch.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of the owners of lots numbered 2 and 14 of McFarland's additions to said town, to construct a covered ditch or drain through their respective lots, of either plank or tile, if of plank, to be oak with an opening of not less than four inches square. If of tile to be five inches in diameter. Said drain to be built within sixty days from the publication of this ordinance. By order of the Board.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

July 1st, '72.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. } s.s

In the Common Please Court, September term, 1872.

Samuel Haverstock. } vs. } Complaint No. 64,
Andrew J. Strohl. }
Ransom Sergeant and }
Jonathan Hoverstock, }

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Ransom Sergent is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 17th day of July 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Emily Randall is Plaintiff and Ernest C. R. Ryer and Mary Ann Ryer are Defendants require me make the sum of three hundred and seventy-four dollars, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder

ON SATURDRY AUG. 3d, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south-est quarter of section twenty-eight, 28, township thirty-four, 34, range 14 twelve east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valution and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dept'y.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches [especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. } ss

Notice is hereby given, that J. C. Trump, administrator, and Catharine Weaver administratrix of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased, have filed their petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Dills atttorney for petitioners.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the owners or part owners of lots numbered 2, 49, 50, 51, 73, 79, 80, 83, 85, 86, 101, 102, 103, 104 105, 106, 107 and 108 of the original plat of the town of Auburn, and lots numbered 31 and 32, Ralston's addition. Also lots numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, in Park's addition. Also lots numbered 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, of western addition to said town; that unless they shall plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their respective lots, within thirty days from the date of this notice that the Marshal will proceed to advertise and let the planking of the same to the lowest bidder, the expense of which will be charged to the respective lots.

By order of the Town Board.

GREAT OFFERING.

SUMMER

Dry Goods!

—AT—

ROOT & Co.,

90 COLUMBIA St.

We shall open this week a full line of

Summer Suitings

in Buff, Ecru and Dun Colored Linens, Chinese Grass Cloths, Seersucker Stripes, Wash Poplins also handsome line of White Stripe Victoria Lawns, Arighton Stripe Suitings, Stripe Piques, Figured wimes and Organdies for Polonaise and Full Suits, 8c, 20c and 25c per yard and upward.

We have added this week to our

PARASOL STOCK

A great variety with Alpine and Tourist handles, also buff pongee parasols and sun umbrellas, 75c, 90c, $1 and $1,25 each forming altogether the largest and cheapest line in the city.

We would call especial attention to our unequaled assortment of

SUMMER HOSIERY.

For gentlemen's, ladies' and children's wear, including full lines of regular made English goods, nBalbriggan hose, lisle thread ordinary length, and in every com Gerhose, size m four to inches.

Our new room in second story, devoted to the sale of ready made

SUIT AND SHAWLS

Has been a great success. We open daily new and desirable suits [made in the best manner and warranted to fit well] of white victoria, lawn, linen, feersucker and other materials, at very low prices

We add this week to oTr stock a few pieces of very handsome

JAPANESE SILKS

in checks, stripes and broche figures, to which especial attention is called. We also have a choice line of neat stripe summer silks in black and white and colored stripes at $1, $1,25 and $1,50 per yard

We are now showing by far the largest and most valuable collection of

REAL LACES.

we have shown, in block thread trimming laces black Guipure laces, also black thread barbes, point lace barbes and Collars, point lace handkerchiefs, valenciennes lace handkerchiefs and collars, also new styles of ruffles for the neck, etc.

We have now open a magnificent line of House-Keeping

LINENS AND COTTENS,

in sheetings and pillow casiags, table linens and napkins, table covers, curtain goods, toilet quilts, honey comb quilts, etc. Also our usual fine line of domestic cotton goods, comprising the best known and most popular brands.

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Peiladelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freihgt
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 06a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 3	9 12
Waterloo	8 18	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 35
Fremont			
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	7 45
Hanover			
Jackson Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	3 35	3 85	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freihgt
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	4 40 p.m		
Jackson	7 15 a.m	7 15	8 20a m
Hanover			
Jonesville	6 50	8 25	12 40p m
Reading	6 18	8 55	1 47
Fremont			
Angola	7 35	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 49	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4 05
Auburn	8 29	10 47	4 45
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 43	5 33
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM. A. ERNST, Supt

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied & enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Pic ts frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMS

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

J. A. BOOZER. E. E. BLATTNER

Boozer & Blattner

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Croceries,

CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Varden"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Whalane,
Taralatine,
Jap. Stripes,

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Var den Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

in all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the rear of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever. We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE.

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.

Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

East of Methodist Church,

Auburn, Ind

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Increase of Bounties

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS.

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone

What is that, children, asked a young pastor, exhibiting to his Sunday school a magic-lantern picture of a poor sinner clinging to the cross towering out of stormy waves in mid-ocean. Robinson Crusoe! was the instant reply.

* * *

A Quaker who had been troubled with rats, informs a friend that he greased a thirty-foot board, filled it full of fish hooks set it up at an angle of forty five degrees and put an old cheese at the top. The rats went up, slid back, and he caught 30 of 'em the first night.

* * *

It is related of Lessing that he was occasionally so absent-minded that once he knocked at his own door, when the servant, not recognizing her master, looked out of the window and said: The Prof. is not at home. Very well, replied Lessing, composedly walking away, I will call again.

* * *

A New Use for Rum.

The seizure of liquor by the State constables in Massachusetts furnishes many refreshing little incidents, which help to make life tolerable in a dry and thirsty land. At North Adams, the other day, a resolute officer seized a jar of something and took it before a magistrate, when the following interesting conversation took place:

The attorney for the prisoner asked the constable if he knew it was liquor. He replied:

Yes, it is rum; I drank some of it.

The prisoner, a woman, was then called.

Did you have any liquor in your house when the State constable called there?

Yes, I had some in a jar.

How long have you had it?

About six months.

Did you have it for sale?

No, I don't sell liquor.

What did you keep this rum for?

I keep it to wash the baby.

Had you ever washed the baby in this rum?

Oh, yes, often; I used to turn the rum out in a dish, wash the baby in it, and then turn it back into the jar.

There was laughter in the court, and the State constable declared that he would never seize no more liquor kept in a jar.

* * *

The Jewels—A Rabbinical Tradition.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath day in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber, laid them upon the marraige-bed and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening, the Rabbi Meir came home.

Where are my two sons, he asked, that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly walked round the school, and did not see them there.

She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath drank, and again asked:

Where are my sons, that they too, may drink of the cup of blessing?

They will not be far off, she said, and placed food before him that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood; and when he said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:

Rabbi, with thy permission I would fain propose to thee one question.

Ask it, then, my love he replied.

A few days ago a person intrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again; should I give them back?

This is a question, said Rabbi, which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What! wouldst thou hesitate, or be reluctant to restore to every one of his own?

No, she replied, but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting you therewith:

She then led him to the chamber, and, stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.

Ah, my sons, my sons! thus loudly lamented the father; my sons! the light of my eyes, and the light of my understanding. I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law.

The mother turned away, and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand and said:

Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was intrusted to our keeping? To us the Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord.

Blessed be the name of the Lord! echoed Rabbi; and blessed be His name for thy sake, too, for well it is written, Whoso hath found a virtuous wife, hath a greater treasure than costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, METAL,

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell

DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS,
PUTTY,
WHITE LEAD, &c.

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers

Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting,
PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:

SANE YOUR MONEY.

By examining and purchasins your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's Chira House)

M E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER.
11
11
FACTORY.

Z. C. ZOLLINGER,

Successor to

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURE OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,

FORT WAYNE IND

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible: I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEES WRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me

S W. RALSTON.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license

JAMES A BARNS, Ex'm.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and sti, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
Puffs,
Ruffles,
Plaits,
Braids,
Tucks,
Fells,
Hems,
Frills,
Quilts,
Cords,
Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

BAKER BROS.

PROPLIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnichings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 Est Maine-st.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW SPRING GOODS

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

Grand Spring Opening

A THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Winter y purchased by our MR. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces heap Dress Goods 25; former price 40c
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and omforts we defy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards Shaw and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1.50.

FURS SPECIALTIY.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3,50 Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans		-	9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality		-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10 Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00 Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquor

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One-year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 00
atawba Wine	1 00	Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish,

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ¼ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbls 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 50 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

yer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20
rrants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17
ron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25
unes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, W FRUITS, ETC.

Hvnn Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	-	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

——CALL AT——

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISES AND CHILDRENS!

Shoes in serge, Kid. French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Bots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS;

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 8, 1872. No. 32.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square	[illegible]
2 Squares	[illegible]
3 Squares	[illegible]
4 Squares	[illegible]
¼ Column	[illegible]
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Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.

HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.

WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. L. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,

No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.

DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O O. F

Auburn Lodge, No. 116,

MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

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DEALER IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,

PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,

FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED **Horse and Cattle Powders.**

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

The Great Short Line from EAST!

Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at

BALTIMORE.

Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at

WASHINGTON.

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES

Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of

Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars

Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,

WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. WILSON, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 46	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.30 "	6,10 A M	6,36 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,35 P. M	3,05 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A. M,	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11.30 A M	5,50 "	4,30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A. M.	11,05 "	3,29 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12,'0 A.M.	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:10 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "
GOING EAST.			
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 33
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	6 10 a m
Bluffton	1 36	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	2 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Germany's War Speculation.

The war expenses of the German Empire, in its recent 'raid' into France, were $277,000,000, or, including tax-paying value of Alsace and Lorane, to $1,440,000,000. This leaves a net cash profit to Germany on the war of $1,162,000,000, or nearly five millions of dollars a day for every day of the war. The utmost that had ever before been done was to make a war pay its expenses out of enemy. But since the incursions of the hardy and vigorous Goths and Vandals into decrepit and demoralized Rome, there has been no such magnificent return even from wars of conquest. The France German war being a self-defense on the part of Germany, and of aggresion on that of France, the net result is all the more astounding.

How a Printer got his Pay.

A circus company in Iowa owed an editor a bill for advertising and refused to pay it. Thereupon the editor called on the sheriff, who attached the Bengal tigar and him around to the newspaper office in his cage. He was placed in the composing room, and during the first two days he not only consumed fifteen dollars worth of beef, but he scratched six dollars worth of trowsers from the leg of a local reporter who endeavored to stir him up with a broom-handle to make him roar. On the third day the tigar broke loose, and the entire force of compositors descended the staircase with judicious suddenness. The editor was alarmed to find his exit through the composing room cut off, and that the latch upon the sanctum door was broken. So he climbed out of the window and sought safety upon the roof. The paper was not issued for a week, and even after the tiger was shot the editor had to slide down the water spout because he was afraid to descend by the rout by which he came.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who labored earnestly for a straight Democratic nomination at Baltimore, has gracefully yielded to the inevitable, and written a letter in favor of Greeley and Brown. If the issues of the campaign, says Mr. Bayard 'were those only of revenue reform, or of civil service reform, I might be willing to take no part in the presidential contest but allow the demoralizing course pursued by Grant and his administration to be continued four years longer; but the destruction of the limitations upon power which our written constitution of government was designed to create, and which General Grant and those who assist him in administering the government, seem to totally disregard, or take scornful pleasure in trampling under foot, are wrongs which cannot be endured and must be reformed. He will support Mr. Greeley as the most likely or practical means of restoring a better condititition of feeling in the North toward the South and security and justice to that oppressed region.

An old farmer was out one fine day looking over his broad acres, with an ax on his shoulder, and a small dog at his heels They espied a wood chuck. The dog gave chase and drove him into a stone wall, when action immediately commenced.—The dog would draw the woodchuck partly out from the wall, and the woodchuck would take the dog back. The old gentleman's sympathy getting high on the side of the dog, he thought he would help him. So putting himself in position with the ax above the dog, he waiting for the extrication of the woodchuch, when he would cut him down. Soon an opportunity offered, and the old man struck, but the woodchuck gathered up at the same time took the dog in a far enough to receive the blow, and the dog was killed on the spot. For year's after the old gentleman, relating the story, would add: 'And that don't know to this day but what the wood chuch killed him.'

A New Theory.

Prof. Gunning, of New York, has recently put forth an interesting theory in regard to the drainage of lakes in United States, which he believes was originally through the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico. The Niagara river, according to his statement, has an existence of not more than 200,000 years. Before that period a barrier more than thirty feet high across the Ningra plateau threw the waters of Lake Erie back upon Michigan, and father west to the Mississippi western geologists have found an old river channel from the lakes to the Illinois river, and a great barrieronce stretched across the plateau. The old river bed in Illinois and the broken bridge across the Niagara plateau account for the comparatively recent creation of the falls. Such is the theory of Prof. Gunning. It is in some respects plausible enough, but we expect to see a grand descent of the geologists upon it, and a thorough refutation of premises and deduction. Until then it is as good any other.

Two urchins, Tom and Jack, went to school for the first time. The teacher asked Tom what his name was:

'Taum,' was the reply.

'No, my boy, you should not say Tom, but Thomas."

"Taumas," repeated the boy.

'That's better.'

Now, my lad,' said he, turning to the other, whose face suddenly brightened up with a new conceived idea, 'What's your name?'

'Jackas!' replied the hopeful urchin promptly.

My notion of a wife at forty is, said Jerrold, that a man should be able to change her like a bank-note—for two twenties.

Railroad Adventures in Ohio.

'John' in the New York Sun.

I was riding in the cars some days ago, and I sat alongside a fellow who was weather beaten as if he had been sitting six weeks astradle of a watermellon trying to put out the sun by spitting at it.—We conversed. I said to him what's your name?

Said he, Adolphus.

Your Mother's name?

Mary.

I looked amased, and says I, Mary! Mary! can it be possible that you are the lamb?

The what, says he.

Yes, the lamb that Mary had. He reveal-ed the fact that he was not the lamb, and he further observed, 't is all-fired hot to-day.

Did you ever visit a tropical clime, says I".

A what?

A hot clime.

Jimming crix stranger I've plowed up a side hill Fourth of July when the sun set my straw hat on fire, and if that ain't a hot climb why I hain't been to one as yet

Before I had to reply, the conductor shouted tickets.

Greeny—I've got none.

Conductor—Money then.

I hain't got any.

Got a pass.

No, I hain't got no pass.

Thunder and spikes; you don't expect to travel on the cars for nothing, do you, sir?

You advertise to take a fellow for nothing anyhow.

How so?

Why, down there in your office in Cincinnati, you've got a great big sign stuck up in store writing, it says, Through to New York without change.

The conductor dropped his anchor and put that felow ashore by a white post with some black litters on it which read C 30 miles.

Something Tifferent—A Large Beer Story.

I pese glad to see you, like ash never vas Mister Cris; when did Zinzinnaty goome away from you?

Such was the warm salutation of a Teutonic friend whom we met the other day in a distant city, where he had recently gone to reside. The reader might guess in a long time what business our friend from Cincinnati was engaged in, so we will tell you; he kept a lager-beer saloon.

How do you like your new location? we inquired after his raptures at meeting a Cincinnatian had somewhat abated.

Nice poys in this town; nish poys. The first night vot I opens me saloon, they goomes in and galls for lager peer, doo eight, seex, half a tozzen of 'em; unt ven I says, 'Who makes pay for this too zoon already? by dam, dey say, put it on te schlate. I dole tem, I don't geep no schlate, Den dey says, you better as send out unt puy a schlate. Vel, I vants to aggommodate—there's no principal in dose tings—so, I pought a schlate. The peer gopt calling for more poys, unt I gept putting the schlate onto dem. Pooty quick already I dells tem the schlate it pese full on poth sides, unt dem dey dells me if the schlate pese full I petter ash fill my dam Tuch head mit 'em! Vell, dat ish all right—there's no brincipal in dose tings—dey are nish poys.

Pooty bime by after leedle, dey makes smash mime par, preaks mine pottles, unt knocks hail tamanation out of mine looking glass mit mine head. Mine Cott! I vash mad, I radder you kive me ten dollar so much ash I vash mad. But dat pese all right—ther's no principal in doze—that makes nix tifference. Nice poys, dem.

Then they galls me a tam Tuch son 'f kun, unt I dells 'em they petter as go to the tuyful, their own tam American sconagun! Vash I right? Vell, that makes nottings tifferent

They knocks the staircase town mine frow, unt throws the widow out of the papy. That's all right—makes nottin tifference—there's no brincipal in that—nice poys—but (growing very much excited, and emphailing each word on the bar with his fist) they puts water in mine class of peer—there's some brincipal in dose tings—that makes sometings tifferent!

In New York there is a mill which makes from paper such articles as milk pans, cups, bread pans, wash bowls, etc., which are said to superior to wood or metal. The paper being ruled, is pressed to shape, dried, enameled, and subjected to a heat would destroy some utensils of the kind. The material is light and easily handled, and does not rust, shrink, leak or easily break.

The Teutonic tailor of a Pennsylvania village having married a second wife indecently soon after the funeral of the first, the young men of the place notified their disapproval by the tin-horn serenade during the progress of the wedding feast—The vulgar fraction of a man expostulated in the following style:

'I say poys you ought to be ashamed to be making all dis noise ven dare vas a funeral here so soon.'

What a picture of anxious love defending its objects against a siege of importunities is brought before the mind by the following advertisement taken from a western paper:

Enlarged—Miss Anna Gould to John Candall, City Marshal, of Leavenworth, Kansas. From this time henceforth and forever—until Miss Anna Gould becomes a widow—all young men are requested to withdraw their particular attentions.

Willing and Fathful.

A few years ago a large drug firm in a provincial city advertised for a boy. Next day the place was thronged with applicants, and among them was a queer-looking little fellow, accompanied by a women who proved to be his aunt, in lieu of faithless parents by whom he had been abandoned. Looking at the little waif, the merchant promptly said:

Can't take him—places all full; besides he is too small.

I know he is small, said the woman but he is willing and faithful.

There was a twinkle in the boy's eyes that made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered the remark that he did not see what they wanted of such a boy; he wasn't big enough. But after a consultation the boy was set to work.

A few days latter a call was made on the boys in the warehouse for some one to stay all night. The prompt response of the little fellow contrasted well with the reluctance of the others. In the middle of the night the merchant looked in to see if all was right at the warehouse, and presently discovered his youthful protege busily cutting out labels.

What are you doing? said he; I did not tell you to work during the night, my boy.

I know you did't tell me, but I thought I might as well be doing something.

In the morning the cashier received orders to double that boy's wages, for he is willing.

Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild beasts passed through the streets, and, very naturally, all hands in the ware house rushed to see the spectacle. A theif saw his opportunity, and entered at the back door to seize something, but in a twinkling found himself clutched by the diminutive clerk, and after a severe struggle was captured. Not only was a robbery prevented, but valuable articles taken from other shops were recovered. When asked why he watched when all the others quitted their work, he said:

You told me never to leave the warehouse when others were absent, and so I staid.

Orders were immediately given once more.

Double that boy's wages; he is willing and faithful.

To-day that boy is getting a large salary.

Senator Trumbull

AND THE

Cincinnati Platform

What is this Liberal movement? I have its Platform with me. In some respect it does not differ from the Philadelphia platform, which for short I will call 'the regular' The liberal platform is for equality of civil rights, emancipation, freedom, maintaining the plighted faith of the government, paying its honest debts; and in these respects the two platforms do not essentially differ. But there are material difference between them when you come to compare them carefully and the great differnce perhaps is this.—The liberal platform is an appeal to the people, and the whole people of the country. The regular platform is narrow and contracted, an appeal from beginning to end. (applause.)

Let me point out this direction in one or two, or perhaps half a dozen, of these resolutions. The liberals, in their first resolution, say that it is the duty of government, in its dealings with the people to meet out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, color, or persuasion, religious or political." That is as broad as the country, and embraces all its people. It is the duty of the government, not of a party, to do this. Let us compare this resolution with the first resolution of the regulars. It is this: First during 11 years of supremacy, it (the republican party) has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the times, therefore you must vote for Gen. Grant. I suppose this might properly be styled the self-glorification resolution. (laughter.)

The Liberals declare in their platform that they demand immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion." The Illiberals or regulars declared on this subject: We heartily approve the action of congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion." Congress has only partially done it. Those iliberal are eternally prating about something that is past and gone. We want to know what your present policy is, and what your future policy is to be? What matters it to you fellow-citizens or is any reason why you should vote for either Grant or Greeley whether Ceasar or Pompey were victorious in a certain battle. In regard to amnesty the regulars heartily approve the passage of a bill by congress. Well it is only a partial amnesty. It does not fully relieve political disabilities, for various classes are excepted.

Another resolution of the liberals declares 'We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; for the state self-government, and for a nation, a return to the methods of peace, and to constitutional limits of power." Every body can understand that. It demands for the individual the largest liberty consistant with public order! Governments are only established for the purpose of protecting the weak against the strong, and preserving public order and when government goes beyond this, and undertakes to interfere with the natural rights of the citizens, and to control his profession, creed or persuit, it departs from the object for which governments was created. (Applause)

We are a liberal party, and we are opposed to restrictive, unjust, and discriminate laws, which are not required for preserving the public and protecting each one in his own individual rights. What does the regular platform say upon this subject? It says! "It disapproves of a resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the state or national government. There is a certain kind of unconstitutional laws that these regulars are opposed to. What kind of unconstitutional laws? Why such as interfere with the rights not surrendered to the state or nation? But the regulars have no sort of opposition to unconstitutional laws interfering with the rights granted to the state or to the nation—the exception of one thing you all know is always the conclusion of another. If you say that child is not of age to transact bus for himself until he arrives at 21, it is as much as saying that after he is 21 he may transact business for himself. If you say that you are opposed unconstitutional interferance with rights not surrendered by the state or the nation, and stop there, why you mean thereby that you are willing for unconstitutional interference with the rights of the states and the rights surrendered to the nation.

Again the liberal platform says the civil service of the government has become the instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfishness and greed. We therefore regard such thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necesities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claim to public employment. This is clear and spacific. What says the regulars on this subject. They say "any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the government are considered reward for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing." Now notice that 'any system under which the subordinate positions in the government are considered as mere rewards for partisan zeal is demoralizing." This is to say that any system under which position not subordinate are made the mere rewards of partisan zeal, does not demoralize. It is very demoralizing to appoint a village postmaster as a reward for partisan zeal, but it is perfectly moral and right to appoint a postmaster general who is not a subordinate officer, as a reward for his partisan zeal.

Another resolution adopted by the Liberals was this:

"A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government." Now see what the regulars say on that subject: "We confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by the speedy resumption of specie payments." They confidently expect that, and yet the truth is, that we are further from specie payments to-day, this 27th day of June, 1872, than we were two years ago, at this time. Gold to-day commands a higher premium than it did then, and yet the regulars confidently expect a speedy return to specie payments, under their excellent management. This reminds me of the boy who, when reproved for being late at school, excused himself upon the ground that every time he took one step forward, he slipped back two, the snow was so smooth, and when asked by the teacher how he got to school at all, replied: "Don't you suppose I could turn round and go t'other way?" (Laughter.) Now, if these gentlemen are confidently expecting a return to specie payments, they must turn round and go t'other way, that they can accomplish it.

Another resolution adopted by the Liberals was this: "That it is the duty of government in its intercourse with foreign nations to secure the friendship and peace of all by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong." That is what the liberals say—demand nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong from a foreign nation.—What say the Illiberals? Their print like these principle, is in such fine type that I can hardly read it. They are almost boasting of the Republican party; now what is it they say it has done? Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honerably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. How? By trying to buy San Domingo, a worthless island down here? Is that it?—By undertaking to settle with Great Britain, and making a treaty with her and then presenting claims for consequential damages to the arbitrators; and when Great Britain objected to them, the administration went to the Senate and asked it to agree to some proposition, to allow them to back out of the consequential claims. (Laughter.) These consequential claims were either right or wrong. If they were right, they should have been presented and insisted upon; if wrong, the honor of this nation would be promoted throughout the world by presenting false claims. How unlike is such conduct to that of Old Hickory when he was President, forty years ago, and when France refused to pay some just claims. He announced that his administration would demand of France nothing but what was right and would submit to nothing wrong. And the French claims were settled years ago.

in this platform adopted at Philadelphia to which it would be interesting to call your attention. but it is very inconvenient to read from this fine print, and I hope that if we have to discuss this platform much, that the liberals will loan these Illiberals some good sized type at least, to publish their narrow and contracted views upon these points.

Now, the issue is between these two sets of principles, so far as they differ; one, broad, liberal comprehensive; the other narrow, selfish, contracted, and partizan; and if you desire to continue the policy of the present administration, if you desire to have your foreign relations in such a muddle as we now have them in; if you desire to prevent honest investigation, if you desire to endorse corruption and plunder, if you desire to leave the Presidency of the United States to take care of itself while its great head is somewhere else; and if you desire your civil service reform to go for naught, if you desire it to be a mere pretence, an examining board created as if the whole object were to examine a set of schoolmasters, instead of having a substantial and thorough reform then vote for Gen. Grant, and continue in power the Senatorial ring that runs your government.

But if you desire honesty reform in the civil service, if you desire to correct abuses, if you desire to reduce the expenditures of your government, if you desire to stop plunder; if you desire, in a word, purity in your government and honesty in all its transactions you will then vote for Horace Greeley, an honest, pure, incorruptible man.—(Applause.)

There is the issue. I say little about candidates. I am not going attack Grant personally. I speak of the acts of his administration, and I have endeavored to-night fairly and candidly to lay before you some of the transactions of the government for the last few years, and to show you the efforts that have been made to correct abuses, and how ineffectual they have been. I have told you but a few. I wish I had time to tell you of the interference of this administration with the politics of the various states; its interference in Missouri to remove men from office, because they were for the liberal policy and restoring peace and good will and social and friendly intercourse between the people of that State, the results of which you now witness in its advancing prosperity. I would like to refer you to the condition of things in New Orleans where the administration through its custom-house, presided over by Mr. Casey, has been guilty of interfering with the local politics of that State. I would like to refer you to the encroachments upon the constitution of your country, of the attempts to destroy the privilege of the great writ of habeas corpus, the only protection that the citizen has, that great privilege coming from the crown centures ago, for the protection of the individual, and which furnishes to every man, woman and child in this broad land the means by which, when seized by arbitray power and confined in prison, they may appeal to the judicial tribunals of the country and know the cause of imprisonment, and be discharged; if it is unjust. It is the only protection the citizen has. Destroy the privileges of that writ, and arbitrary power and military force may seize any one of you, and put you into prison, and hold you there, and even, by your child or your wife, you shall never know the cause of your arrest or imprisonment.

And so highly did our fathers value the privilege of this great writ, that they put it into the constitution which they formed for the government of themselves and their posterity, that never should the privileges of that writ be denied to any citizen in all the land, except it be in time of rebellion or of invasion—and not then unless the public safety required. Do you see any such indications in this country within the last year? Has there been any rebellion in this country within the last year? And the soldiers here to-night, who marched in triumph from the Ohio to the Gulf and subdued the late rebels in arms, since they put them down. There have been disturbances and violations of law. There is more or less of that all over the country, but is that rebellion? You call it rebellion for the purpose of usurping the power to arrest the citizen without cause, and hold him indefinitely at the will of arbitrary power; and yet at the very session of Congress that has just closed under the auspices of this Senatorial ring, a bill passed to authorize the President at his will to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, when he thought there were violations of law in the country, either of the laws of the State or of the United States, and they were not put down by the State authority—giving him in his discretion, virtually the right to suspend the privileges of this writ.

There were other bills passed which if my strength permitted, I should like to refer to to-night, particularly to one by which the elections of this country were to be controlled by, and to be virtually under the direction of, the President of the United States. When the people of this country shall become so far indifferent to their rights as to confer upon the President of the United States the power to control and supervise your elections, and then to suspend the privilege of the habes corpus, your liberties are gone, and you have only to wait until a man sufficiently ambitious reaches the presidency for him to grasp and maintain absolute power.

I would like to refer you to violations of law on the part of this admin-

I have referred to the Secor case, as plain a violation of the law as could be conceived of, but there is another. In 1870, Congress passed a law prohibiting any officer on the active list in the army of the United States from performing the functions of a civil officer, and there is the statute, and yet in defiance of that plain statute the White House at Washington is filled with Porters and Dents and others, officers upon the active list of the army of the United States, performing the duties of civilians. What is the excuse for that? Why my good friend, Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, said in a speech in the Senate that Andrew Johnson had the White House full of officers and soldiers, and that was his excuse. I do not know that it would help it any; if Andrew Johnson did violate the law, that is no reason why Grant should. But the difficulty about Mr. Carpenter is that there was no law against it when Johnson was President (Laughter.) We did not pass it until 1820. But my strength and voice will not allow me to continue these remarks, and I bring them to a close.

I have only to say to you, in conclusion, that Mr. Greeley is a man of the highest character and intelligence. No man in this land is better acquainted with the public men of the country than he, a man of purity of character, of strict honesty, and who would not look upon corruption and dishonesty with the least degree of allowance.—You may rely upon that, and upon his bringing about him the ablest men of the land to form a strong and able administration, because he knows who the able men of the land are, and no one better. As I said before I am not in the habit of talking about individuals, but I think I may say to you that he will not usurp unconstitutional authority, and that is what the people of this country want. You may trust him above almost all other men in this land, for bringing about that State of good feeling between the North and the South, so essential to the peace and prosperity of the country. You may trust him as a man who will administer the government of the country for the country, and not in the interest of a party merely, and that is a great deal. If elected, he is to be elected by the honest, intelligent upright citizens of the country, who have the boldness to break loose from party shackles, and vote for him in order to bring about purity and reform in the administration of the Government. (Applause.)

I believe the people to be honest, and to desire an honest administration purity, and a higher standard of morality throughout the country in official positions. I think I see the signs of it all the way from Washington to Illinois; I have seen here to-day the signs of the coming revolution which shall sweep plunderers from power, and substitute honest men in their places. (Great Applause.)

The Earth Opens and Swallows up a Team of Horses.

The community in the neighborhood of Joseph Boor's in Snake Spring Valley, Bedford County Pa., was thrown into a fever of excitement on Friday by a report that the earth had suddenly opened and swallowed two horses belonging to Mr. Boor. Several of the neighbors repaired to the spot, only to find the story to true. It seems that two sons of Mr. Boor were engaged in hauling rails from a piece of woodland, and as they were driving along at a certain spot, without any warning, the ground suddenly gave away under one of the horses and he disappeared dragging the other animal after him.

The boys were terribly frightened and gave the alarm. Ropes were provided and several gentlemen decended into the cavern. One of the horses was found lodged about twenty feet from the surface where the cavity changed direction, and the other about thirty feet under ground. The extent of the opening has not been ascertained, but from the indications it seems almost bottomless.

An editor says he once partook of a beverage so very strong that he could not tell whether it was brandy or a torchlight procession that was going down his throat.

An afflicted husband was returning from the funeral of his wife, when a friend asked how he was.

Well, said he, pathetically, I think I feel the better for that little walk.

What do you ask for that article? inquired an old gentleman of a pretty shop girl.

Two dollars.

Ain't you a little dear?

Why, she replied, blushing, all the young men tell me so.

John Bunyan was once asked a question about heaven which he could not answer, because the matter was not revealed in the Scriptures, and he therefor advised the inquirer to live a holy life and go and see.

Emma, my love! said a much enamored, newly-weded husband, you have such pretty feet, that I wonder you do not wear shorter dresses.

I declare, George, she replied, you're a greater noodle than I ever thought you were.

Don't you see, if I wear long dresses, I can have an excuse to lift my skirts much higher than I dare have them if made short. Exit wife for a walk. Husband sits down to reflect upon the subtleties of feminine strategy.

How to handle a red hot iron—

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUG. 8, 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT
HORACE GREELEY,
Of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,
Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Lieut.-Governor,
JOHN R. CRAVENS.
Congressman-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.
Auditor of State,
JOHN B. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JOHN B. RYAN.
Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
R. J. PRICE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress
E VAN LONG,
Of Kosciusko co.

Judicial Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
L. H. GOODWIN, of Noble
For Prosecutor,
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN of DeKalb.

County Ticket.

For Representative,
SAUMEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. MAXWELL, of Wilmington
For Treasurer
FREEMAN KELLY, of Smithfield
For Recorder,
DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN, of Butler tp.
For Commissioner, south-western district,
NELSON GRIFFITH of Richland
For Commissioner, south-eastern district,
WILLIAM RICHMOND, of Newville
For Surveyor,
CHAUNCEY C. CLARK, of Union
For Land Appraiser,
SAMUEL LEARNED, of Troy
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The latest dispatches we have of the election in North Carolina, are Aug. 6, which indicate that Merriman is elected by a small majority. A majority of the Congressmen are Democratic, and they have a majority of 18 in the legislature, which makes it a signal Democratic victory, and repudiates Grant.

County Convention.

The Democracy met in Convention, last Thursday, and organized by appointing Hon. L. D. Britton, of Richland township, Chairman, J. A. Barns Esq., of Union tp., Vice President and C. A. O. McClellen and T. C. Mays, Secretaries.

Mr. Conrad, of Richland, moved that a committee of three be appointed on Resolutions. Amended by the appointment of one from each township.

On motion it was decided to refer all resolutions to the Committee on resolutions. The names of candidates for various offices were then announced.

On motion the Convention proceeded to vote for candidates.

B. F. Blair, Esq., of Newville tp., called for the reading of resolutions, which the chair decided out of order, and that township *refused* to vote for candidates.

L. D. Britton, of Richland, and S. S. Shutt, of Concord, were put in nomination for Representative. Before the vote was annouced, Mr. Britton withdrew and Mr. Shutt was unanimously nominated.

The names of G. W. Maxwell, of Wilmington, John C. Sommers, of Jackson and John Treesh, of Fairfield, were put in nomination for Sheriff.

FIRST BALLOT.

Maxwell	82
Sommers	38
Treesh	53

Mr. Maxwell was declared the choice of the Convention and his nomination was made unanimous.

The names of Freeman Kelly, of Smithfield, J. J. Hoopingarner, of Wilmington, A. J. Ralston and J. C. St. Clair, of Union, were annouuced as candidates for Treasurer,

FIRST BALLOT.

Kelly	67
Hoopingarner	16
Ralston	59
St Clair	23

There being no choice Mr. St Clair withdrew and the Convention proceeded to the

SECOND BALLOT.

Kelly	103
Ralston	54
Hoopingarner	8

Mr Kelly was declared the choice and Mr Ralston moved to make it unanimous. Carred.

The names of D. Z. Hoffman, of Butler township, and Andrew Baxter, of Franklin township, were presented as candidates for Recorder.

Hoffman	83
Baxter	82

Mr Hoffman was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The names of Nelson Griffith, of Richland, Geo Ensley, of Union and W Smith, of Butler, were presented as candidates for Commissioner for the South-western district.

Griffith	85
Ensley	42
Smith	38

Mr Griffith was unanimously nominated.

The names of David McDaniel, of Stafford, Wm Richmond, of Newville, and Wm Smith, of Union township, were presented as candidates for Commissioner for the South-eastern district.

Richmond	130
McDaniel	32
Smith	13

Mr. Richmond was nominated by a unanimous vote.

C. Clark, of Union township, was declered the nominee for Surveyor by acclamation.

The names of Samuel Learned, of Troy, Emanuel Neidiek, of Fairfield, and John R. Moody, of Butler were presented for the office of Land Appraiser.

Learned	71
Neidick	27
Moody	67

There being no choice, a second ballot was taken.

Learned	105
Neidick	3
Moody	57

Mr. Learned was unanimously nominated.

The names of J. J. Latson and Hiram Cupp were presented for the office of Coroner.

Latson	148
Cupp	17

Mr Latson was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The following names were announced to constitute the Central Committee of the county, with D. Z. Hoffman as Chairman.

Butler township	H. H. Houser.
Concord,	Geo Barney.
Stafford,	John Shcub.
Auburn,	A. J. Little.
S. Richland,	Jas Geotschius.
Fairfield	Geo Metcalf.
Franklin	M. Waterman.
Jackson	Cyrus Walters.
Newville	Geo Headly
Wilmington	Saml Stoy.
Waterloo	John Butt.
N. Richland	J. M. Urie.
Smithfield	S. B. Mottinger
Troy	John Stearns.

A report from the Committee on resolutions was called for, but the Committee not having met to make a report, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

L. D. BRITTON,
Chairman.
C. A. O. McClellan, } Secy's.
T. C. Mays, }

Congressional Convention.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention was held at Columbia City, last Tuesday, for the Tenth district and resulted in the nomination of E. Van Long, of Warsaw, for Congress, Milo S. Hascall, of Goshen, for Presidential Elector, L. H. Goodwin, of Kendallville, for Common Pleas Judge and D. Y. Husselman, of Waterloo, for Prosecutor. Full proceedings next week.

General Banks for Greeley.

In yesterday's issue we briefly called attention to the fact that General Banks had given in his adhesion to the Liberal cause and cut loose from Grantism. His letter which was witton to Jas. S. Lewis, of Lynn, giving reasons why he could not advocate the re-election of President Grant, deserves mere than a passing notice. It will exert great influence in the coming Presidential campaign, and will have the effect of inducing many honest Republicans who are now hesitating between supposed duty to party and their honest conviction to espouse the liberal cause, and enter with zeal into the work of reform and reconciliation.

General Banks, in his letter, takes high grounds. He casts his lot with the Liberal movement from reasons of no ordinary moment. No charges of sore-headism or of ungratified ambition—empty and unmeaning as they are—can be made against him. As his letter indicates he is compelled to take action against his personal wishes because he believes that 'the perpetuation of the present policy of the government is not for the advantage of the country and that it will not tend to establish its former good and prosperity, nor to promote the interest of any class of citizens. The voice of General Bank is not of war. He recognizes that the policy pursued by Grant has been one of vindictivness— of hate and proscription—and he knows full well that where those have not been its ruling features corruption and incompetency stood out in bold relief.

That portion of Senator Schurz's speech, recently delivered at St Louis, respecting the offer of patronage in consideration of the Senator's support of the Santo Domingo scheme, is amply substantiated by a letter from Gen Pleasanton, who acted as mediator on the occasion referred to. General Pleasanton says: "Your statement is correct, that the President wanted your support for his Santo Domingo scheme, and that you could have had the patronage of the Goverment for giving it. That was the distinct impression made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had such conversation, I regret it. I may console myself with reflection that this is the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollections,

Days are shortening some.

Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

In accepting the Democratic nomination for congress, at the Convention at Spencer, Mr. Voorhees made a long and elaborated prepared speech, in which he said the convention, in nominating him had done him the greatest honor he had ever received. They had refused to listen to what had been said against him, and had demanded that he remain in their service.—They had bestowed on him already ten years of official life, and if, after so much experience of each other, they had found him worthy of such confidence as is here manifested, he might indeed feel that he had not lived altogether in vain. He called on them to witness that he had not sought this nomination, but urged that it might be given to some one else. Mr. Voorhees spoke of his declaring two years ago that he was making his last race for Congress, and of his repeating his desire to retire to private life one year ago, so that with reluctance he manifestly regarded the present contest could not be of recent date. Continuing he said a close observation of the lawless and outrageous conduct of the present Administration, and the great and increasing disgust in the public minds long ago convinced me that any easy opportunity would be presented this year for the Democratic party by presenting one of its ablest and purest men for the Presidency, to regain the control of the Government, and to re-establish civil liberty and equality. In the brudens as well as in the blessings of the republic, I gave honest Republicans the same credit which they now give us, in believing that they would sufficiently arise above the party, to vote against a corrupt administration without regard to the company in which they preformed so gallant an act. I still believe they would have done so, and that any one of four or five statesmen who might be named eminent for ability and purity of character could have been elected to the Presidency, over the present very unpopular incumbent. Entertaining this opinion with the force of an absolute conviction, I made an earnest effort to have it prevail in the minds of others in view of an approaching National Convention. I exercised my right as a member of this Democratic party which right I am beholden to no one. I hold that all men have a duty to preform in assisting to create a perfect public opinion by expressing their own on all proper occasions. In opposing the nomination of Mr. Greeley I acted on this principle, and no one will expect me now or hereafter to retract a word that I have spoken or written on that subject. The influence of my words if they had any, was direct to the Baltimore Convention and not beyond that body. They must stand as my sincere utterance in behalf of an object over which that body had legitimate authority and ultimate authority. But I will doubtless be reminded that my views were not adopted at that time, and my opinions disregarded.—All is true. I do not pretend to disguise my deep regret.

I would gladly have it other wise, and have given this subject as careful and concientious an examination in order to ascertain the truth of duty as it has been in my power to make. We must look the present and future cooly and resolutely in the face, and in the light of the recent result at Baltimore.—Whenever and wherever men have associated themselves together for common objects, the power of a final decision over matters in controvercies amongst themselves have been specially lodged somewhere. Without this authority no bond would be strong enough to produce united action. Let me say to those who have so warmly coincided in opinion with me on the prospreity of Mr. Greeley's nomination and their name is legion, that the Democratic party is infinitely purer and ahead in my judgement with Horace Greeley as its candidate, of that portion of the Republican party, which acknowledges the leadership of Grant and the profligate managers which he is leading to his own and his country's ruin.

Bowen Hardly for Grant.

The Auburn (N. Y.) Democrat publishes the following letter. The writer is no less a personage than ex-Mayor and late Postmaster of the Capital of the United States, Sayles J. Bowen. It will explain itself as well as one of the dishonest acts of him whom the Republican party have elected to the Presidency, and whom a portion of the same men are trying to elect again.

Washington, July 18, 1872.

G. L. Watkins—*My Dear Sir*: I was much pleased to receive from your kind and encouraging letter of the 15t inst. You were right in stating that I know something of General Grant's business qualifications as well as his character for honor, honesty, and truth. I had a business transaction with him, in which he cheated me out of $25,000 with a coolness and delierbation that would do credit to any black leg. In the mail that carries this letter I send a copy of the Transcript a paper published in this city containing an article relating to the transaction alluded to, every word of which is true, as I stand ready to prove by Gran's letter and the original contract in my possesion. Indeed the Transcript has dared the Grant papers here and elswhere to deny a single allegation in the article, which they have not had the temerity to do, as every body in Washington knows it is true in every letter. I intend to prosecute Grant before our Courts, and have made arrangements to commence suit against him at the next term, when the whole matter will be shown up to the world in evedence that cannot be disputed. This affair is only an index to Grant's private character. He is a miserly sordid man and will resort to any thing; evasion or invasion of law and justice, or any thing else that an honerable person would despise, to put money in his pocket. By his speculations in Seneca stone rings and other scandalous jobs, through the military *coterie* about the White House his presents, and farming out of official position he will leave the Presidency on the 4th of March next as rich as a Jew and as infamous as he who betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver. His habits are of the worst possible kind, and his associates of the lowest order. Indeed his instincts are low and vulgar, and he is never so well satisfied as when in company with horse jockeys, smoking cigars drinking whisky, and "talking horse." Demoralization and corruption are the order of the day in all sections of the country, and these have their origin in the White House and at Long Branch. Examples set there are followed by their parasites until their influence has ramified every town and county in the nation. Greeley will end this in a trice.

Your friend and etc.
S. J. Bowen.

lection and he will be found on hand at

Another General for Greeley.

Boston, July 31. 1872.

My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge by this note, in addition to our conversation to-day the receipt of invitation to address the citizens of Lynn on Thursday evening, in support of the re-election of General Grant and the policy of his administration. No invitation could have greater weight with me from any part of the country nor from any portion of my fellow citizens, and it gives me great pleasure to assure you that nothing could be added to your suggestions as representative of the citizens of Lynn to acceed to the request. Their kindness to me many years since is a continuing life remembrance, and nothing could give me greater satisfaction than to renew my assosiations with them, but I regret to say that I am not in accord with them in regard to the Presidential canvass.

Against my wishes and my personal interests, I am compelled to say that the perpetuation of the present policy of the Government is not for the advantage of the country and that it will not tend to establish its former good and prosperity nor to promote the interests of any class of citizens. No personal feeling of any form or character enters into this judgment. It is in view of general principles and public interest alone that I am led to this conclusion. The uniting of the masses of people of all parties, sections and races in support of the grand result of the war is indispensible to the permanent establishment and general recognition of those results. It can be secured by no other means and we shall all be forced to this conclusion sooner or later. This united action upon this basis has been the hope of my life. I frequently desired it during the war and in the reconstruction of States before the war. I believe it is now tendered in good faith in the nomination of Mr. Greeley and for one I can not reject him. It was what I desired and its consummation, although sudden and startling it does not alarm me. My duty to myself and my country requires me to give him my support and I cannot advocate before your friends a different cause which neither my judgement nor my heart can permit.

It grieves me most deeply to separate myself in thought or act from any of those with whom I have been so long associated and to whom I am so greatly indebted but I believe that the result, will justify my action and give to the country that peace and prosperity which is the object of all our labor and secure to every citizen the civil and political equality and freedom which was won by the sacrifice of so many valued lives.

Accept the assurances of my lasting friendship and esteem and believe me,
Yours, etc.,
(Signed) N. P. Banks
To James S. Lewis, Esq.,

The Huntington *Democrat* says, "Henry Wilson, the Grant candidate for Vice-President, was a fierce and revengeful Know-Nothing and elected to the United States Senate in 1855, by a Legislature composed of 412 Know-Notnings and 4 others. Moreover, as late as 1861, he indulged in a gratuitous fling at the race which Grant tried to proscribe. In the *Globe* of Feb. 21, 1861, is a speech by Wilson, in which he denounces J. P. Benjamin for his treason to "a country which gives equality of rights even to that race that stoned the prophets and crucified the Redeemer of the world." This utterly uncalled-for attack is now circulating in the Jewish press. It will not increase the popularity of the Philadelphia ticket.

The war between the houses of Forney and Cameron, in Pennsylvania, is assuming a bitter and violent personal form. The son of Col Forney writes a letter in which he charges Simon Cameron, the bosom friend of General Grant, with "immense frauds and with systematically debauching public morals." He says that the associates of Cameron are of "the lowest and worst political characters—of the old Fagan school of Bill Sykeses and Artful Dodgers." These are facts well-known throughout the country, and yet Cameron is a confidential adviser of our President.

A monster meeting, ratifying the nomination of Greeley and Brown, was held in Chicago last week. The *Tribune* estimates the crowd at twelve thousand, while the *Times* puts it at seven thousand, and adds that it was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in that city. Speeches were made by Senator Trumbull, Governor Koerner, Hon. Austin Blair, Hon. W. F. Colbaugh, and others.

In his letter, published last week in this paper, Judge Biddle says Grant is a Republican by accident. That is very true. Without the war Grant never would have been President, or General, but would have been left to guzzle and doze with his "damned old bar room cronies," as Ben Wade called his associates, at St. Louis. Indeed Judge Biddle happily expresses it, when he says Grant is an accident so far as his Republicanism is concerned, and he might have added, so far as all other things are concerned.—*Pharos*

on the street.

Meeting at Mishawaka.

Last Saturday evening the Democrats Liberals held a meeting in Mishawaka, which was well attended. It was one of the most interesting political meetings held this campaign in this part of the country.

J. B. Stoll, candidate for State Auditor, and Dr. Henricks, liberal candidate for Congress for the 9th district addressed the audience, and all passed og pleasantly and enthusiastically. The large German vote of Mishawaka, which has always been nearly equally divided, is now almost unanimously for Greeley and Brown.—*Ligonier Banner*.

The anti-Packard Republicans of the Ninth District met in convention at Laporte, on the 17th inst., and nominated Dr. J. A. Henricks for Gongress. He will be supported by the Democsats, and will in all probability be elected. The Porter county *Vidette* a Grant paper, supports Mr. Henricks in preference to Packard.

One of the miserable Lowry gang, of Robeson county, North Carolina, got his dues the other day, and the "devil got his own," by a brother of one of the victims of this hellish gang killing him. It is a pity that every one of the whole villainous pack had not been sent to their long home before this.

One by one the prominent men who think that Greeley's election will kill the financial prosperity of the country are being heard of. The last one was Mr Collins, pension agent at Washington. His defalcation is nearly 100,000.

The Monroe Michigan Monitor, speaking of the political revolution now going on in the country, says that there will be at least three hundred Republicans in Monroe county, who voted for Grant four years ago who are now for Greeley.

Dr. H. C. Fessenden, brother of the late Senator Fessenden, and a prominent Republican, pronounces for Greeley and Brown, and was one of the officers at a ratification meeting at Eastport, Maine, on Saturday.

The only Grant paper in Fort Scott Kansas, has come out for Greeley and Brown, and out of two hundred German voters not more than three will vote for Grant

A. T. Stewart, who gave twenty thousand dollars to aid in Gen Grant's election three years ago now gives thirty thousand dollars as a campaign fund to aid in Mr. Greeley's election.

The borough election in Stonington, Connecticut, resulted in a significant Liberal victory, the vote standing 139 for the Greeley ticket and 49 for the Administration.

The Decor (Iowa) Press, heretofore a strong Grant paper, lowers his name and goes for Greeley.

Allentown, Pennsylvania, has a Greeley Club which numbers 368 Liberals and every Democrat in the place.

In every Northern State where the Radicals can point to one Democrat that will not support Greeley, one can off him with five Liberals.

It is the Bennington, Vermont, Free Press and not the Burlington Free Press that has repudiated Grant and declared its allegiance to Greeley.

The staats Zeitung, of New York City, the most influential German paper in the east has come out squarely for Greeley and Brown.

Among prominent army officers who support Greeley are Generals Shields, McClernand, Hooker, Custar, Torbett, McMillan, Davis, Kilpatrick, McClellan and many others.

A Liberal canvass of Monroe county, Florida, shows 1,050 votes for Greeley against 150 for Grant. It is a curious fact that the Cuban refugees at Key West are all zealous Greeley men.

There is one family in Detroit which polled seven votes for Grant in 1868. The seven will all be cast for Greeley this fall, as will the Republican votes of several relatives by marriage.

The defeat of John A. Bingham for renomination for Congress was a cruel blow especially after he had, in his Elyria speech, defended the nepotism of the President, and nailed it with Scripture.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 Est Main-st

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

LIVER STIMULANT AND CATHARTIC

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
W. B. HURD & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at and with the privilege of having the same drank of the following premises, viz: Lot No. 76, old plat of the town of Auburn in said county.

Aug. 8th, 1872.
HENRY ZONGKER.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the owners or part owners of lots numbered 2, 49, 50, 51, 73, 79, 80, 83, 85, 86, 101, 102, 103, 104 105, 106, 107 and 108 of the original plat of the town of Auburn, and lots numbered 31 and 32, Ralston's addition. Also lots numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, in Park's addition. Also lots numbered 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, of western addition to said town; that unless they shall plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their respective lots, within thirty days from the date of this notice that the Marshal will proceed to advertise and let the planking of the same to the lowest bidder, the expense of which will be charged to the respective lots.

By order of the Town Board.
Albert Robbins, Town Clerk.
July 1, '72.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Christain Barkey in Fairfield township DeKalb County, Indiana, on the 5th day of July, 1872, an estray horse, described as follows: A dark sorrel, three white feet, blind of one eye, supposed to be seven years old and appraised at fifty dollars.
JOHN POTTS, Justice.
Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quanity than a quart at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, via: The west half of Lot No. 28, old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.
CHARLES FOX.
Aug. 29, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September term, 1872.

Flizey Roby,
vs.
Patrick McLaughlin } Complaint No. 97.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellen his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Patrick McLaughlin, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D., 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of July 1872.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

The Great Cause OF Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, involuntary emission and impediments to Marriage generally; couruption, &c.—By Rob J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 50 cents. Address the publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
Post-office box 4,525.

LAND FOR SALE! Or Lease.

I will sell low and on fair terms 160 acres of land in Wilmington-tp., of this county, or will lease with privilege of timber on advantageous terms. Land well timbered. Lies on two roads, a school house on one corner, and not far from a church and saw mill. About half way between Auburn and Butler, and two miles from the Air Line R. R.—Lies between Abraham Eakright and Wm. Funk's farms. Good soil. Inquire at the place of Mr Eakright or address,
JOHN H. THOMAN,
3t Butler, Ind.

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, METAL,
Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell

DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS,
PUTTY,
WHITE LEAD, &c.

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers

Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy compeetion.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting,
PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:

SANE YOUR MONEY.

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

We give the People Particular Fits.

We Give the Public More Satifaction

WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MOE MONEY!

We have always the largest and best stock of

Men and Boys Clothing,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

IN THE WEST!

The Place Where a

CAN BUY

AS CHEAP

AS A

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!

IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES

Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!

Men and Boys' Linens

In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the

PALACE OF FASHION

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

IN

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET,

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Harts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverenc!
For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Pices!
For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Stone!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pic-

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50,
6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00
1.25, 1.50., 2.00
and upward
Coats at
$2.50, 4.75, 3.00,
3.50, 4.00 and upward
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25,
2.00 and upward. Pants at
$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and upwards
These goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast Corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

New wheat $1.30.

Court in session.

Brick work lively here.

Camp meetings are commencing.

The bower dance was a success.

DeKalb county is going for Horace Greeley, sure.

If you want a glass of lemonade, go to Smith & Hare's.

A large crowd present at the Convention last Thursday.

Buy Root's "school for the organ," at Abright & Shepherd's.

Buy an organ of Abright & Shepheard and get primary instructions free.

A glass of good lemonade this very warm weather is quite a luxury. Smith & Hare keep it always on hand.

Mike Long, Jr., came so near being son stroke,—it was a girl—last week, that there's no fun in it. Hurrah for Greeley.

Alex. Hall lost a valuable horse a few days ago, by bleeding to death. No one could conjecture what caused the hemorrhage.

John Tigar, Esq, the veteran editor of For Wayne, gave us a call last Saturday, in company with the agreeable Fowles of the firm of W. B. Young & Co.

Our popular drayman, Isaac Roth, seems to take the lead in this business. Mr. R. is an honest, clever, fellow and worthy of the public patronage. Give him a call.

If you want a piano, organ, accordeon, violin or any musical instruments, go to Abright & Shepherd's. They have instruction books for each of these instruments

Don't forget that ice-cream is nightly served up by Smith & Hare, in quantities to suit the purchaser. Go to their fine saloon over their store with your ladies and enjoy a dish.

What has become of all those old inhabitants who last spring predicted a cold rainy, chill, and a very wet summer.—These old weather-cocks seem to be scarce now.

The recent fine rains here made the corn take a big shoot, and put itself past the liability of destruction by drouth. The crops throughout the west never looked better than now.

Morning naps are now very materially interfered with by the flies. They are busy little reminders that time flies, and it is the early bird that catches the worm on the fly.

Enos G. Fefy, of Randolph county, has been selected by the Democrats and Liberals of the ninth district to clean out John Peter Cleaver Shanks. And he'll do it.

The excursion over the D., E. R. & I. R R., last week, from Detroit to Indianapolis, was a great success. The Detroit & Eel River Railroad will be one of the most important lines in the country.—*Col. City Post.*

Saturday Night, a new paper started at Cincinnati, by the Fat Contributor, is on our table. Everybody knows Griswold by the above cognomen and that alone will insure success. Take a copy, laugh and grow fat.

The Angola Band accompanied the delegation from Steuben and this county to the Congressional Convention, and discoursed most excellent music. It is a first-class institution, and won many golden opinions from those who heard it.

Billy Williams, who voted for $5000 a year to Congressmen, and all the land grants ever passed was selected over a man who was at that time fighting in the army. And the Radicals talk about their love for the soldier!

The *Standard* is the name of a new Democratic paper at Hobart Lake county, this State, E. Zimmerman proprietor. That's right, send out the facts and there is no fear but that the people will correct the abuses of the present administration.

When the Scotch minister told his neighbor that he spoke two hours and a half the day previous, the neighbor said:

Why, minister, were you not tired to death?

Ah, no, I was fresh as a rose; but it would have done your heart good to see how tired the congregation was.

A Western editor report money 'close, but not close enough to be reached.

Prof. Rivers did not make the ascension the other day, from the fact that he had but little practice on the trapese. Mr. Palmer was selected only because of this feature in his ascensions.

Major Sailor, the Republican candidate for Congress, gave us a call last week. The Major is working hard, but he'll find it still harder when he meets Van Long the peop'e's candidate.

The Livery and Sale Stable of F. D. Ryan, Esq., is doing a rushing business. Mr. R. being an agreeable, socialable, fellow, together with his good and substantial rigs, promises him in the future the largest trade, in this line, in Northern Indiana.

Root & Company, the extensive dry goods merchants of Fort Wayne are offering great inducements, as will be seen by advertisement in another column.—They are reliable merchants and can be depended upon.

The annual meeting of the Disciples of DeKalb county, will be held in Platter's grove, at Newville. the 4th Thursday of August. Elder Carpenter, of Wabash, will be present.

T. P. Sutton, Pastor.

The fall meeting of the Columbia City Driving Park Association, will be held August 28, 29 and 30. There will be $2,500 in premiums, and a grand time is expected for all lovers of such sport. One hundred fast horses are expected to be present. Everybody is invited to attend.

"Well, that beats me," said an old toper, whose face was fairly astream with perspiration. I don't remember to have drank any water in six weeks, and just see how it streams out of every pore in my body. "Now, what I would like to know, is, where all that water comes from?"

Morton spoke at Kendallville last Wednesday night, in order to get the crowd away from Hendricks who spoke in the afternoon. A meeting was gotten up, however, to offset Morton, and though Morton had the most women and children to hear him, Hendricks was far ahead on voters, as he will be in the election.

The Courier man seems worried because Grady did not take up a two shilling collection here, to see the balloon "go up," and then have it fall over on a stake and collapse.—*Press.*

There may have been no collection but there was plenty of "collapse."

The St. John Reform Church, of this place, has "wheeled into line" and now fronts south, resting on a stone, and not sandy, foundation. The floods may come but it will stand, as has been promised. It is being renovated and overhauled on the inside, and will recieve a white coat on the outside in a few days.

Big Johnny Baker, of the Columbia City *Commercial*, is offended because we said Billy Williams was nominated for Congress over a soldier. Can't help it Johnny Billy has been to Congress two terms, and yet Johnny don't see anything wrong about putting him ahead of a soldier. Oh, where is your love for the soldier that you so much talk about.

Morton recited his old war speech at Angola and Kendallville, last week. We heard him a few minutes at the latter place, and he was then laboring to show that Jeff Davis was responsible for the war. He did not state who was responsible for the present corruption and profligacy in governmental affairs. Oh, no, that would never do.

Reub. Williams, of the Warsaw *Indianian*, the indomitable General, has been sequelched for once, by a Liberal Republican of that place, by the name of Hays. Reuben has been going for this Hays because of his liberal proclivities, and finally Hays responded in a communication that so thoroughly used Reub. up, that he has been compelled to seek redress through the baby act. Aint that a little thin, General?

NOTICE.

The members of the Democratic County Committee, of DeKalb County, will meet at the Recorders office in said county on,

THURSDAY AUG. 15, 1872.

at two o'clock p. m. Also all the candidates on the Democratic County ticket together with all persons who are interested in the present political campaign are invited to attend.

Danl. Z. Hoffman, Chairman.

"Willard," a traveling correspondent of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, met Major Saylor, at Goshen last week. He was "pleased to find him an accomplished and genial fellow, but possessed of that nervous anxiety and restlessness which shows that fate has marked him for a crushing defeat." "Willard" reads the signs aright for if there is anything the people of this district have determined upon doing, it is to send a representative to Congress of whom they will have no occasion to be ashamed.

The above is from the Huntington *Democrat*, published at the home of Mr. Saylor.

The unterrified Democracy of DeKalb county hold their County Convention on Thursday, the 1st of August. In order to get together a crowd of people to add to the outward show, they advertise a grand balloon ascension at Auburn on that day. The idea is laughable; but the DeKalb county Democracy are bound to "keep up appearances."—*Bastard sheet at Angola.*

Another Radical lie nailed. The day of the Convention was selected weeks before there was anything known of a balloon ascension. The citizens of Auburn, and not the Democracy, selected the same day for the ascension. The above fraud on a newspaper don't know any better, and we forgive him

The health-restoring properties of Smolander's Buchu strengthen and invigorate the entire system, and remove or counteract kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, diabetes, gravel, general prostration of the nerve structure, and all maladies of the urinogenital organs in either sex. Every one should investigate the merits of this valuable vegetable preparation.

Lots of people that has never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar. Every article is marked in plain figures.

Days are shortening some.

3000 VOTERS IN COUNCIL!

GRAND RALLY!

OF THE

Anti GRANT MEN.

A Splendid Ovation to the next Governor.

The ratification meeting at this place, last Thursday, was a complete success.—Between three and four thousand persons listened attentively to a splendid effort by Mr. Hendricks in the cause of liberty and reform. For nearly two hours he held the vast audience as if spell bound by his matchless eloquence and by the fair, candid and honest statement of facts, showing up the corruptions of the present administration. We never saw a crowd more attentive under the circumstances. There were many things to attract their attention, yet they remained quietly and heard him through. It was in striking contrast to the handful of men that greeted Tom Browne at Waterloo. The people know Mr. Hendricks—he has a national reputation and in his honesty of purpose and purity of character, they have the utmost confidence. He compared the Cincinnati with the Philadelphia platform, taking each plank in detail, and met the issues of the day in a fair and manly argument. Unlike Morton he does not go back to the issues of ten years ago, but spoke of the present and hopeful future.

At the conclusion three cheers were given Thomas A. Hendricks, the next Governor of Indiana.

OUR COUNTY CONVENTION!

The Utmost Harmony Prevails!

AN EXCELLENT TICKET NOMINATED!

NO BARTER & SALE.

Our County Convention did its work most completely last Thursday, presenting for the suffrages of the people a ticket in striking contrast to the one nominated by the Radicals a few weeks ago. The utmost harmony prevailed, a great disappointment to a number of spectators, who were in attendance to see a "red hot" time as the *Press* terms it. It was quite a disappointment to them and instead of the members of the Convention wearing long faces, it was our enemies, those in favor of Grant, those in favor of a President taking presents, and of appointing relations to office. We can congratulate ourselves on the excellent ticket nominated—one that will sweep the county with a largely increased majority. They stand upon the principles of honesty and reform, and will prove themselves worthy the confidence of the people.

Our candidate for Representative, Mr. Shutt of Spencerville, is a representative man, and we propose that he shall attend to that business for DeKalb County during the next two years. He is a farmer born and raised in the county, and identified with the interests of the masses. He knows what their interests are, and no man in the county is better qualified to represent them than he. His private, character is unimpeachable, and morally he has no superior. Not a single objection can be advanced against his election and we feel that he will be elected by a large majority.

Mr. Maxwell, our candidate for Sheriff, is well known throughout the county. He has practically filled the position for several years, and in point of qualification no questions will be asked. He has labored hard in the past and we trust tha all will assist in giving him a victory this time, that shall reward him for all former efforts.

Mr. Kelly, our next Treasurer, is also known by every voter in the county. He is a gentleman of experience and ability and uncompromisingly honest in all his dealings. He is also a farmer, and has the good sense to know what will serve that class of people the best. Those who want an honest man to handle their money will vote for Kelly.

Mr. Hoffman, our present Recorder, is to be re-elected. He is also well known, but if you have any doubt of his capability just step into the Recorder's office and find there a set of books that will challenge competition in the State. He is always at his post, and has ever found it pleasant to wait upon the people in an obliging and gentlemanly way. All know that he is a good officer, and for this reason he will be returned for two years longer.

The gentlemen nominated for Commissioners, Messrs. Griffith and Richmond, are recognized as eminently fit for the position. Mr. Richmond is perhaps the most enterprising farmer in DeKalb county. He has done more for the county, as a farmer, than any other single individual in it. As fast as he made a dollar, it was not laid up like the accumulations of many, but immediately put to use, in the development of lands, until now he stands pre-eminent as a farmer, and, through experience and hard work, possessing those requisites inseperable from a position of this kind.—His excellent judgement, broad views, and early identification with the interests of the county, appeal to the good sence of every voter, and if they consult their own interests the appeal will not be in vain.—Mr. Griffith is an old settler also, and well qualified for the position.

Our candidate for Surveyor, Mr. Clark, is a young man of fine education, and one that will prove zealous and accommodating in the discharge of his duties. With a little practical experience, he will be able to attend to the duties of that office as well as any other in the county.

Mr. Latson, for Coroner, is a good selection and he will be found on hand at all places requiring his official [illegible].

For Land Appraiser, Mr. Learn[illegible], one of the best men in the county has been selected, and no one acquainted [illegible] will say that he is not fitted for the position.

And we have thus named the men that comprise one of the best tickets ever presented to the county by any party. It was a sorry day for the Grantites [illegible] nominated for we feel it in our bones that it will be triumphant—victorious to a greater extent than ever was known before.—Let us have peace, not Grant's kind, but such as we have had under a Democratic administration.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.

Those who were so sadly disappoint on the Fourth, through the accident in inflating the balloon were amply repaid for their trouble in attending to witness the ascension last Thursday. The affair was not very extensively advertised, for fear of another disappointment, but the presence of Mr. Kinney, the Manager, seemed to restore confidence, and none anticipated a failure under his superintendence.—The crowd was immense, nearly if not equally as large as that on the Fourth.—Though a brisk breeze was blowing, yet the inflation proceeded, a difficult job, and in due time the crowd were gratified with as fine an ascension is as usually seen.

Prof. Palmer made the ascension on the trapeze, and as the monster balloon lifted from the earth, and darted upward like a mighty bird, he could be seen going through his daring acts with an intrepidity almost appalling.

The balloon ascended to the heigth of a mile, the brisk wind bearing it eastward, and in a short time was out of sight. It finally touched ground over two miles from the starting point, balloon and aeronaut coming down without injury.

Everybody was satisfied. There were numerous evidences of this, and it was gratifying to our citizens to know that they had accomplished what had been promised, and all were happy. Some felt like charging the failure on the Fourth to our citizens, and this ascension was arranged at considerable expense to satisfy what seemed to be a public demand. Their efforts were crowned with success, and creditable alike to their enterprise and liberality.

Major Saylor addressed the Republicans of Smithfield township at Summit, on Monday evening. The house was filled to overflowing, many being unable to gain admittance. The people were much pleased with the appearance of their new Congressman, and unless we are greatly in error, a good account will be given, by the Republicans of that township in October, notwithstanding the disgraceful dickering of the would be democratic treasurer who lives in their midst.—*Press.*

Well, neighbor you greatly err. The house was not filled to overflowing with Republicans, as we have it from an honest man. Nearly half were Anti-Grant men, Liberal Republicans and Democrats. The house is 22x28 and any one can easily imagine the extent of the meeting as far as numbers were concerned. There was no enthusaism at the meeting except at the close, a few boys, on the outside gave three cheers for honest Old Horace and that ended it. The fact is the Major is developing considerable weakness under the pressing influence of the times, too much anti-Grant feeling for any man to stand, and we don't wonder at the Major fainting in the heat of the day. Senator Wilson said last week, in North Carolina, that if that State went Democratic it would place a burden upon the shoulders of the Grant party that would make them stagger. The Major is now staggering, in compliance with orders from headquarters.

But what does the *Press* mean by the very definite phrase, "disgraceful dickering" of Mr. Kelley. If it means that Mr. K. has been guilty of encouraging the liberal Republican sentiment in that township, he says he wants some more disgrace in his, and hopes to get quite a lot by the time of election.

Now, always give the Democrats and Liberal Republicans credit when they come out to hear your speaker, and don't call them all Republicans, which now means for Grant, a President that takes presents and rewards in official patronage, and appoints his own relations to office.

Louisville Industrial Exposition.

We have received an invitation to attend the Grand National Industrial Exposition, which opens in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3d, and continues until October 8th, 1872. This Exposition will attract to Louisville thousands of people from every section of the West and South-west, and an opportunity will be enjoyed of examining the evidences of the great progress made in this country in the arts, inventions and manufactures. Nearly every State in the Union will exhibit its work, and consumer and manufacturer will be enabled to judge of the wants and resources of the country. Reduced fares on railroads and steamboats have been arranged, and ample hotel accommodations secured for all who attend. The Louisville Exposition Building covers nearly an entire square in the heart of the city, is built of brick, and will seat on the first floor nearly 20,000 people The natural beauty of Louisville at this season of the year, her perfected arrangements for entertaining her visitors economically and agreeably, and the opportunity of seeing the business men of the country—the men who are the basis of its unexampled progress—will attract all classes to the Exposition during the season.

If you want the worth of your money, be treated by gentlemanly clerks, and not be asked for goods three times more than they are worth, go to the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block, Fort Wayne.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price lists before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prisces and not be cheated by outsiders.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—McGONIGAL—On Sunday, Aug. 4th, by Eld. T. P. Sutton, Mr. D. G. Bell, of Utica, Ohio, and Miss Tillia McGonigal, of Flint, Steuben Co. Indiana.

DUNN—THOMAS—At the Reformed Parsonage, by Rev. W. B. Sandoe, August 6th, 1872. Mr. John Dunn to Miss Sarah Thomas, both of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

We notice a new dray drawn by one horse, which is the neatest looking one on the street.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the will of James Wallace, late of DeKalb county, deceased, by virtue of a provision contained in the will of said decedent, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on the 10th day of September, 1872, the following real estate, situated in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to-wit: Commencing at the point on the section line eighty, 80, rods west of the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section nineteen, 19, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, running thence west seventy rods to the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence no[illegible] fifty rods, thence east seventy rods parallel with the road running from Auburn to Butler, thence south to the place of beginning. Terms of sale one-third cash the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with good freehold surety. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1872.

Joddy Ross, vs Joseph Ross } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by W. H. Dills, her Attorney and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant Joseph Ross is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of September A, D. 18.2, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1872.

J. R. DANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Jonas Sommerlott, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE WOLF, *Adm'r.*

An Ordiance to Construct Ditch.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees, of the town of Auburn, Indiana, that it shall be the duty of the owners of lots numbered 3 and 14 of McFarland's additions to said town, to construct a covered ditch or drain through their respective lots, of either plank or tile, if of plank, to be oak with an opening of not less than four inches square. If of tile to be five inches in diameter. Said drain to be built within sixty days from the publication of this ordinanc. By order of the Board.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

July 1st, '72.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } s.s

In the Common Please Court, September term, 1872.

Samuel Haverstock. vs. Andrew J. Strohl. Ransom Sergeant and Jonathan Hoverstock. } Complaint No. 64,

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, his attorney, and files his compaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Ransom Sergent is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice, is therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 17th day of July 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Emily Randall is Plaintiff and Ernest C. R. Ryer and Mary Ann Ryer are Defendants require me make the sum of three hundred and seventy-four dollars, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder

ON SATURDAY AUG. 3d, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The east half of the south-est quarter of section twenty-eight, 28, township thirty-four, 34, range 14 twelve east in DeKalb county Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valution and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep'y.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers) equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } ss

Notice is hereby given, that J. C. Trump, administrator, and Catharine Weaver administratrix of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased, have filed their petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Dills atttorney for petitioners.

AUBURN LIVERY

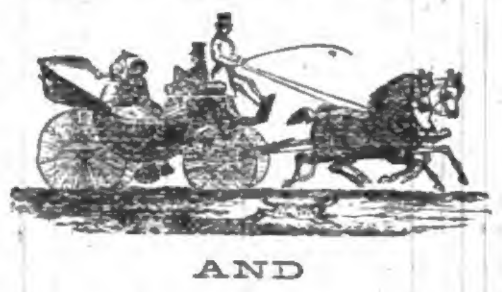

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, e

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to accommodact all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

GREAT CLOSING SALE!

OF THE SEASON.

ROOT & Co.,

For the next 40 days will offer the entire balance of Spring and Summer purchases at a reduction of fully one-third from regular prices.

Summer Dress Goods,
Summer Shawls,
Ladies' ready-made suits,

Childrens' Suits,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Sacques,

Parasols & Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Silks,
Japanese Silks,

Traveling Dress Goods,
Suting Linens,
Chinese Grass Cloths,

White Goods & Linens,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ready-made Underwear,

Fancy Goods & Notions,
Summer Gloves,
Summer Hosiery,

Housekeeping Linens,
Housekeeping Cottons,
Domestic goods,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

All offered at greatly reduced prides to to close out,

N. B.—Our prices in wholesale department guaranteed as Low as Chicago, Cincinnati and New York.

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.
GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington;
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freihgt
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianoplis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave,	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 3	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 35
Fremont			
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	14 18	8 02	7 45
Hanover			
Jackson Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 85	

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	4 40 p.m		
Jackson	7 15 a.m	7 15	8 20a m
Hanover			
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	12 40p m
Reading	6 18	8 53	1 47
Fremont			
Angola	7 36	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 40	10 05	3 36
Waterloo	8 15	10 35	4 05
Auburn	8 29	10 47	4 45
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 43	5 33
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

Wm. A. ERNST. Supt

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.
J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
R. R. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

Boozner & Blattner

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Crocerie,
CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Varden"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chaly,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes,

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separatich with the

Rake Head

In all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the rear of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. R. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

HAED QUARTERS FOR WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULTERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIGHT.
Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.
East of Methodist Church,
Auburn, Ind

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselve to be indebted to him, either by note or accoun come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Increas of Bountis To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking my Customers for past favors, I still [illegible]

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE.

McDOUGAL'S CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,
Fort Wayne, Ind'.

Read, Read.

The following are the expressed opinions of our leading statesmen and journalists, concerning Mr. Useless Grant:

"He is a man without sufficient knowledge to preside over caucus."

"He is not fit to govern this country," were Stanton's dying words.

"He has no more soul than a dog," said Ben Butler, less than a year ago.

"No man can hold offices under Grant and maintain his self-respect," said Forney, a year ago.

"Grant has no more capability than a horse," said Fighting Joe Hooker, a month since.

"He is not controlled by constitutional laws but by political rings," remarked Trumbull.

"His San Domingo business stamps him as a first-class conspirator," said Gov. Palmer.

"There are sixteen weighty reasons why Grant should not be President," wrote Colfax, in 1868.

"Grant was so blind drunk that he could'nt lie down decently at the battle of Pittsburg," said Gen. John A. Logan.

"He is making money out of his position, and that's all he cares about," said Senator Carpenter to a *Herald* correspondent.

Appearance Deceptive.

Speaking of temperance reformers, some one tells a good story at the expense of one of the most ardent of them—a person whose whole heart was working in the work to such an extent that he hadn't time to mend his fences or take care of his farm.

A distinguished temperance lecturer was to address the citizens in the town where the reformer lived, and the latter took it upon himself to meet at the station and take him home with him to entertain him. The lecturer was talkative, and full of 'the cause.'

There, now, said he, as they drove by a handsome farmhouse anybody can see at once that a temperance man lives there. Everything indicates it; there's thrift, and industry and contentment, and no doubt a happy home there. Is that not so.

Yes, was the reply; Squire — is a temperance man, and has a very pleasant home and family.

I was certain of it, said the lecturer.—But here is a place, he continued, as they came to an old house with a dilapidated fence and a neglected appearance, that you'd pick out anywhere as the house of a drunkard—see the old hats in the windows and the neglected appearance every thing has—you can't make any mistake about such a place—it sticks out all over that it's the home of a sot.

He was about to appeal to his entertainer for the truth of his surmises when that gentleman pulled rein, and turned the team up to the neglected fence remarked, with something of a sigh, I live in this place.

* * *

The advantage of being a chimey-sweep s, that his calling soots him.

* * *

Lucy Stone likens boys to vinegar; the more 'mother' in them the sharper they are.

* * *

The farmers are very backward about contracting their new wheat being dissatisfied with the prices now offered.

* * *

Father, said a sporting youth to his revered parent, they say trout will bite now. Well, was the crushing reply, mind your work, and then you'll be sure they wont bit you.

* * *

A maiden lady, alluding to her youthful accomplishments, said that at six months of age she went alone A malicious individual present remarked, Yes, and you have been going alone every since that time.

* * *

An opponent of 'Woman's Rights' says it is a great convenience to have women for postmistresses; they can not only inform an applicant if there is a letter without looking, but can also tell him what's in it.

* * *

A pair of twins, born in Lowndes Co., Miss., the other—a boy and a girl—were named 'respectively' Gen. Grant and Dolly Varden.

* * *

A returned Australian found the baby he had left at home a miss of five summers One day he offended her, and she fretfully exclaimed:

I wish you had never married into our family!

* * *

A band which serenaded a young married couple, in one of our suburban towns the other evening, selected a peculiarly happy and flattering piece, known as 'The Monkey Married the Baboon's Sister.'

* * *

Two friends meeting, one remarked;

'I have just met a man who told me I looked exactly like you.

Tell me who it was, that I may knock him down, replied his friend.

Don't trouble yourself, said he, 'I did that myself at once.

* * *

A bad lookout for some one—Family Oracle:

Yes, my dear, this, a mere toy, may become, in my hands, a death-dealing instrument to the birds of the air and the beasts of the fields, even to the biggest beast. Little Wife: Oh, dear, then pray take care you don't hurt yourself.

* * *

Fred, said a father to his son, I hear that you and your wife quarrel and wrangle every day. Let me warn you against such a fatal practice.

Whoever told you that, father, was totally mistaken; my wife and I haven't spoken to one another for more than two months.

* * *

An exchange says:

'Ole Bull, when young, attempted suicide, and now he is the best violinist in the world. There is a young man in our neighborhood who plays a mouth organ, and he is not successful. Probably if he were to attempt suicide he would learn much faster. Should he succeed in his attempt at suicide, we would be just as well satisfied.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied at Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER

11 11

FACTORY

Z. C. ZOLLINGER,

Successor to

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURE OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,

FORT WAYNE IND

SELLING OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing opt my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEES W RE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me

S W. RALSTON.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

in the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY, of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and sti, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 Est Maine-st.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW SPRING GOOD S

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. OR F & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

Grand Spring Opening

A THE GREAT WESTERN

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

We are now daily receiving our Mamoth Stock of Wintery purchased by our Mr. FRANK in New York.

Great Deline in Pries

GOODS FEARFULLY SLAUGTERED IN NEW YORK!

We shall keep the Ball in motion in Fort Wayne.

Look at These Prices:

100 Pieces Wrapper Delains at 18c.
300 Pieces heap Dress Goods 25; former price 40e
75 Pieces all wool Empress at 50c.
50 Pieces Beautiful Plads at 20c, 25c and 35c.
100 Pieces of Black Alpaca at all prices.
Very handsome Poplins only 50c.
A splendid Gros Grain Black Silk, $1,50.

In Prints, Muslins, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, and omforts we de fy a competion and lay all opposition in the shade. The same as regards 5Sham and Cloaks. Our kid gloves are all warranted—prices 75c, $1.00 & 1. 0.

The largest and cheapest stock in the city. Furs have not advanced but are much cheaper than last year. Black Coney, $1.75. Extra fine Ladies' Furs, $2 25 to $3.50 Alaska Mink, $3.50 to $5 00 Finer Furs such as Ermine, Fitch and Mink at proportionately low prices

FRANK & THANHOUER,

No. 7 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans		-	9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality		-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquor

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 00
a'awba Wine	1 00	Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish.

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Macoral ½ bbls 8 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 50 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 [illegible]

yer Raisins, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	25
rrants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17
ron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 20
unes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, W FRUITS, ETC.

Hvnn Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds,	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	-	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

——CALL AT——

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISES AND CHILDRENS!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Bots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—by—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
[illegible] 1.00
Three months .50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 15, 1872. No. 33.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield,
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

RICKEL & MOODY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Notaries Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.
JOHN W. RICKEL. D. D. MOODY

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. S. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Auburn Lodge, No. 116,
MEETS WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or citydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6¾ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. WILSON, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872. trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10-20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A. M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P. M	6,1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M.	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line...lv	9.30 "	6,10 A. M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P. M	11,40 "	12,30 A. M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,36 P. M.	3,05 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A. M	8,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P. M	1,25 "	11,38 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,60 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11.30 A. M	5,50 "	4.30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P. M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A. M.	11,05 "	3,29 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12,10 A.M.	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a. m.	x 1:58 a. m.	2:11 p. m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a. m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 39 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Mr. Greeley in the Street.

From a New York Letter.

The masses of the people in New York, young and old, men and women, boys and girls, everybody, recognizes him as he trundles along about his business, never loitering, but going ahead in true Yankee style, as if he knew what he was about, and was intent upon accomplishing it—these throngs on our thoroughfares turn as he passes, and stand gazing at the philosopher and coming President with silent satisfaction till he is hidden among the crowd or turns a corner. I have seen a good many public men walk along the streets of cities, but I never before saw such a curious sight as when Greeley goes about New York. As I said, the whole mass of pedestrains stop and turn, and contemplate the form and face of the Sage of Chappaqua as he passes along. So the spectacle is presented of a thronged sidewalk becoming a kind of whirlwind of humanity, a multiplied series of eddies, turning, turning, as far as the eye can see, and as far as Greeley goes. Thousands of men touch the hat and bow; thousands of women recognize him by a graceful courtesy.

The Texas Cattle Herder.

The herder is a character. He is begotten of necessity, as was the army bummer. He is sent to fulfill a mission, and that mission is 'herdin' steers,' no one who has ever seen him can not for a moment doubt.

His penigree is as much a matter of doubt as that of his steers. His relationship to the 'gentle cow-herd' of the story books and the pastoral poets is certainly very remote. The cow-herd of the books is depicted as a mild-mannered young man with melancholy air, lolling about in the shade, reading his testament, or the Sorrows of Werter, lying on his back on the velvet turf, or walking hand in hand with his dove-eyed Phyllis, yourning sentimental nonse into her listening ears.

The Texas herder, provided that he can read at all, takes along a stray copy o the 'Police Gazette, or Beedle's No. 753, with which to fill up the intervals between poker and three-card monte.

We know nothing of his antecedents—As to when or where he was born, or whether, like Topsy, he 'jest growed,' are unsolved problems. He may have had a babyhood and a boyhood, but we have no proof of those facts. Our first acquaintance with him is in the prime of manhood.

In morals the herder is not a model among man for the sunday school books. He posesses all the vices that his limited education permits, and if he omits any it is not his fault. As a profane swearer he has few equals; as a gambler he is not surpased.

Prodigal of his money, heedless for the future, he lives for the day only; and his brief life is usually brought up with a sharp turn by a pistol shot in a drunken brawl.

His vices are counterbalanced by some virtues. Generous and open hearted, he will spend his last dollar for a friend, or risk his life for a comrade in danger.—Living his whole life without the pale of civilized society, associated with vile men and viler women, it is only a wonder that not worse than he is.

A Funny Honneymoon.

A recent number of the Memphis 'Avalanche' announces the marrage of Mr. Geo. Christy and Miss Fanny Duane, both of whom are said to be bright and shining lights on the variety stage. The paper says:

The nuptials were of a decided 'tonnish nature' as will be remembered, and when over, they made a bridal tour to a hotel.

Returning from there to the room of Madam Fanny, the happy couple separated with mutual vows of love and affection.

That night, about the witching hour of twelve, the happy bridegroom returned, only to find the door of his wife's room securely locked. A few gentle raps with an ale bottle which he was carrying to his home, and the door opened.

Who are you? inquired the bride, in a loud tone.

It's me, my own ducky dear. I have come, answered Mr. Christy, walking into the room and setting the ale bottle down while he lighted his pipe, a rusty, stumpy clay.

You git out of here, you nasty thing, roared the gentle madam, in a voice of thunder, as she pulled from a bureau a six-shooter.

Mr. Christy, the banjoist 'got.' Before he got down stairs, however, his loving wife of eight short hours shot three times at him. A nervousness on the part of the female shootist, and the agility of the bridegroom, alone prevented the necessity of the intervention of the coroner.

Notwithstanding his rather warm reception, Mr. Christy again visited his charming bride yesterday morning. She saw him coming up the stairs and sent down her card in the shape of a skillet to let him know she was not in.

Last evening Mr. Christy was inconsolable—also drunk. Mrs. Christy is resolute and anxious for a fight.

At a late hour he embarked on a southward bound boat, being satisfied that distance—and a good deal of it—lends enchantment to the view, so far as his bride is concerned.

A Fort Wayne man who has invented a new receipe for cleaning clothes, pargdes it on his advertisements under the standing head of "Every Man His Owh Washerwoman!"

$250,000.

We believe that is the amount of the people's money expended for court expenses in North Carolina so far, in this year 1872. When one learns that $5,000 has been enough for all such purposes in any previous year, it is easy guessing where the odd $245,000 of Uncle Sam's money goes in this Presidential election year

Besides this enormous steal from the public money, the Secretary of the Treasury has gone there, and two more Cabinet officers are about two start along with Jeremiah Wilson or Henry Colbaith—or whatever is the name of Grant's candidate for Vice President.

Taking all things into the count, and adding thereto the fact that Grant has the Army and that new process of law—The Sword, his defeat on the 1st of August will be the precusor of his utter route in November.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Class in Geography, stand up. Now, then, Lam, how am the United States bounded?

Bounded on the north by Fenian raids and short Kanucks; on the south by Alx. Stevens and Q. Klux; on the west by Greeley and Schurz, and on the east by Sumner and Ben Butler.

Next. Wat are its chief products?

Big swindles, divorces, rum and morelasses, Brigham Young, small-pox, Black Crook, and South Carolina cocktails.

Next. Who discovered America?

Injins.

Wrong—next.

George Washington did with his little hatchet.

Next.

Christover Clumbuster.

Class in Geography, go to your seats.—Class in Biblical History stand up. Who is the wisest man mentioned in the Bible?

Soloman, thir.

Right, What did he do to show his wisdom?

Dunno, thir.

Next.

Had a thousand wives, thir.

Did he live with them all?

No, thir; he went where the concubine twineth and—

I say, master did Solomon have a thous and wives?

Yes, my son, he did.

Whew! Ef he'd lived in these days and got hold of our Sal Skinner, she'd a hugged the daylights outen the old fellow in two minutes.

Silence.

Who was the strongest man?

Thampson, thir.

What did he do to show his strength?

Killed the Philistones.

How did he kill them?

Jabbed 'em in behind, thir.

No, sir,—with the jaw bone of on ass.

Well, thir, that's what I thaid, thir—jabbed them in the—

Class dismissed.

The French Method.

A Paris correspondent decribes as follows the present mode of inflicting punishment upon offending editors in that city. The judicial bestowal upon the convict of a sort of claim to a period of imprisonment, of which he may at his convenience avail himself, is a novelty which only the French could have invented.

About a fortnight ago, Mr. Edward Portallis, of the Verite, was condemned to a months imprisonment for having published the letter in which Mr. Lalvye brought an infamous charge against Mr. Jules Fovre. I thought I would go and visit Portallis in prison. As the prison is at some distant, I went first of all to his office, to ascertain how and when I could most easily see him.

I am sorry you cannot see him, said the gentleman I addressed; he is not here just now.

Of course he is not here—he is in prison; it is in the prison that I want to see him, I replied.

My interlocutor replied, with a smile, Well, he may be in prison, but I did not know it. He was here last evening and we expect him here to-night.

Why, said I, he was condemned a months imprisonment.

Exactly so.

And the sentence has not been executed?

No.'

Has it been remitted?

Not at all.

And what then? What does it all mean?

He will have to go to prison all the same; But for offences such as his the authorities are not very exacting; they allow a man to choose, within certain limits his own time.

It is like a debt that will have to be paid—they do not press for instant payment. Mr. Portallis will go and deliver himself up one of these days when he has a little leisure; it may be a month hence, it may be two months hence—I do not know.

One of the members of the Republican State Central Committee of New York, in a letter to the Chairman withdrawing his name as a member, thus defines his position:

'A large proportion of the Republicans, and a great majority of the electors of this District, have resolved to vote for Mr Greeley at the approaching Presidential election. Not wishing to occupy a position antagonistic to that of a majority of my Republican friends in the District, and being earnestly in favor of the election of Greeley for President, I have to request that you will accept my resignation as a member of the Republican State and Executive Committee.

Sharp Financiering—How the" Great War Governor' Fed His Hearse And Cow at the Expense of the State—

The friends of Governor Morton claim great creditfor him as an able financier, thoroughly acquainted with the money question of the day, and many of them regard his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury in case of Grant's re-election and the retirement of Boutwell as a fixed fact. The Governor has indeed shown some little diplomacy in money matters as the vouchers on file in the State Auditor's office amply demonstrate; whether it is of such a character as to warrent the claim of his peculiar admirers and commend him to public favor we will leave the people to judge. We give one case in point to-day.

In our investigation we were prepared to find Governor Morton supplying himself with newspapers ice, coal wood etc., for his residence, out of the State Treasury, but when it came to keeping a couple of horses and a cow at the expenses of the people of Indiana we confess we were somewhat surprised. That was a piece of financiering that we did not look for. It was an innovation upon all usage. It was inflagrant violation of the law. And yet the evidence of our 'great war Governor" having done this thing is of reccord and is clear and convulsive.

The following bill rendered by Mr. Charles Glazier, will speak for itself.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 27th, 1865.
Mr. O. Morton bought of Charles Glazier, Commission Merchant, etc 1864.

June 4	To ten bushels cron	$2,50
20	To ten bushels corn	11'60
20	To ten bushels oats	9,00
20	To ten bushels bran	2,50
July 5	To ten bushels bran	2,50
21	To ten bushels corn	11,50
21	To ten bushels oats	9,50
21	To ten bushels bran	2,50
Aug 29	To five bushels corn	7,50
30	To eighty pounds shorts	1,20
Sept. 7	To 133 pounds bran	2,00
14	To ten bushels oats	10,00
14	To five bushels corn	7,00
14	200 pounds bran & shorts	3,00
Oct. 4	To 200 pounds shorts	3,50
10	To ten bushels oats	9,00
10	To six bushels corn	8,40
17	200 pounds shorts & bran	3,00
Nov. 4	200 pounds shorts & bran	2,50
5	To five bushels corn	6,50
19	To 200 pounds shorts	3,00
22	To ten bushels oats	9,00
23	To six bushels corn	7,80
Dec. 6	To 200 pounds shorts	3,00
22	To 200 pounds shorts	3,00
1865.		
Jan. 3	To six bushels corn	7,00
3	To six bushels oats	5,40
3	To 200 pounds shorts	2,00
10	To five bushels corn	5,00
		$161,30
Jan. 28	To ten bushels oats	9,00
8	To five bushels corn	6,00
Feb. 1	To 240 pounds hay	3,60
Total		$180 00

The footing up of different items shows 63 bushels of corn and 66 bushels of oats a total of 129 bushels of oats and corn for the horses; and 40 bushels and 133 pounds of bran, 1,070 pounds of shorts, and 600 pounds of bran and shorts for the cow, all furnished within a period of less than eight months. The amount of corn and oats, we are informed by those conversant with the keeping of horses, was sufficient to feed four horses for seven months but as the Governor we understand, had but two horses the feed furnished was sufficient to keep them for fourteen months.

It will be observed that Mr. Glazier considers this a personal account against 'Mr. O. P. Morton." He did not bring it in against the State of Indiana for he knew that the State of Indiana had nothing ro do with it, and we presume that he was as much surprised as the good people of this State will be surprised, when they learn that Governor Morton, after keeping the account for nearly a month issued the following order for its payment.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPATMENT.

Indianapolis, February 18, 64.
Auditor of State—Draw a warrent on the Treasury of State in favor of Chas Glazier for one hundred and eighty dollars and ten cents on general funds, for hay and feed for Governor's house, as per annexed acct.
$180, 10. O. T. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

There is a master-strokes of genius for you! This single maneuver is enough of a certainty to establish the claim of O. P. M. as no common debt in the mysteries of financial diplomacy.—Who but our 'noble Governor would have concived the noble idea of making the State pay for the feed of his horses and cow? And who but him would have done the unblushing effrontery to execute the idea? His salary had a few years before been doubled and the Legislature then in session had voted him $5,000 a year extra in lieu of a residence. But this only served to whet the appetite of the 'great war governor.' Like the daughter of the hoise leech his, cry was still Give! Give!"

Paddy O'Flanagan has been immortalized in doggerel as a gentleman for having 'kept a pig, and fed it on his neighbors. What will be said of Governor Morton who kept two horses and a cow on the State? What poet will write his name on the highest nich in temple of fame by immortalizing in 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn," this great financial exploit of Indiana's noble Governor.—*Ind Sentinel.*

Grant's Long Branch Cottage.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, the president's boon companion, stated over his own signature, a few days ago, that Gen. Grant himself paid for the cottage he occupies at Long Branch, and that he, Murphy, did not contribute a cent towards that gift enterprise. Mr. Alex. T. Steward, who had Grant's confidence at one time sufficiently for the latter to nominate the former for Secretary of the treasury, and whose statement upon questions of fact will not be questioned, seems to have a different impression, or, in fact, knowledge, of the President's real estate operations at Long branch. No, doubt, as he states, Stewart was very much surprised to read Mr. Murphy's letter, published last week, denying that he had anything to do with the Long Branch cottage gift to Mr. Grant. And why these denials, this effort to deceive the people in regard to the Long Branch property, if there was not something exceedingly indelicate or improper connected with the transaction? Mr. Stewart said he had read Murphy's letter this week, denying he had anything to do with the Long Branch gift to Grant. Stewart states that a subscription paper for a fund to buy a Long Branah cottage to be given to President Grant was presented to him for a subscription of $5,000 to complete the full amount. On this paper were the names of Murphy, Grant's Collector at New York, John Hoey, Childs, Borie, and those of four or five more for $5,000 each. Stewart says he declined to sign.

In this statement Stewart contradicts Murphy flatly. He says that Mr Murphy not only took $5,000 stock in the President's cottage by the sea, but that property was a gift to Grant. As Thomas Murphy alleges, Grant may have been his check for the cost of the property, but the money to make the purchase was given him, and we give the names of some of the donors. If Stewart tells the truth, and noone will question his veracity, then Mr. Murphy deliberately and wilfully lied to shield the President, and the President by consenting to the misrepresentation if he did not suggest it, becomes responsible for the acts or expressions of his friend Murphy, upon the principle that the receiver of stolen goods is as criminal as the theif.

The foot-and-mouth disease is again bothering English horned cattle.

The luxurious offices in the Grand Opera-house have cost the Erie Railway Company $55,000 per annum.

A member of the German band has wrote home that their reception in Boston was like their triumphal entry into Berlin after Sedan.

England paid the United States last year for cotten $184,000,000 of net profit,

Commodore Vanderbilt has concieved the desperate reolve of getting up a corner in religion. He is going to build a Methodist church.

Private letters from Mr. Joseph Jefferson state that his recovery has not been as rapid as the newspapers are good enough to make it. His eyes are still feeble and cause him much pain. He will have to wear glasses until the opening of his engagement next season,

Little Robbie's mother reached for him with her slipper the other day for purloning the raspberry jelly, and was surprised to hear him laugh soon after. "I was thinking how I fooled you by keeping my mouth shut," said Robbie; "it was Susie that hooked the jelly, sir."

The Maine lumbermen predict that five years hence, at the present rate of destruction, the forests of that State will be wholly cleared of timber. The lumber crop this year is estimated at 7,000,000,000. Of which amount the Penobscot lumbermen cut 225,000,000 and the Kennebec men over 100,000,000.

A thrifty Bostonian recently 'placed' $10,000 insurance on the life of his wife, took home a box of little red Maryland plums, and enjoyed a whole evening in seeing his wife eat them.—His enterprise had its reward. Deducting $298 for funeral expenses, he is now $9,702 richer than he was a week ago.

People accustom themselves to almost everything in the world. It is related of Martin Luther that he constantly heard the devil making a noise in the monastery of Wittenberg, and that at last he became so accustomed to the fact that on one occasion, having been awakened by the sound, he perceived that it was "only the devil," and went quietly to sleep again. So now, when the people hear any blatant ravings in politics, they discover that it's only Morton or Wilson, and proceed quietly on their way again.

Take the COURIER.

North Carolina has seventy-seven newspapers.

Billinngs-Good Rezoluthuns for 1872 & 1873.

That i wont smoke enny more cigars, only at somebody else's expense.

That i wont borry nor lend—especily lend.

That i will liv within my inkum, if i have tew get trusted two do it.

That i will be polite tew everybody, except muskeeteers and bed bugs.

That i wont advise enny body, until i kno the kind of advise they are anxious to follow.

That i wont wear eny more tite boots if i have to go barefooted.

That i wont eat enny more chicken soup with a one-tined fork.

That i wont swop dogs with no man unless i kan sow two for one

This i wont object tew enny man on ackount of his color, unless he happens tew be blue.

That i wont sware enny, unless i am put under oath.

That i wont beleave in total depravity, only in gin at 4 shillings per gallon.

That poverty may be a blessing, but if it iz, it iz a blessing to disguise.

That i will take mi whiskey hereafter straight—straight tew the gutter.

That the world owes me a living—provided i earn it.

That i will stick to mi taylor as long az he will to me.

That i wont swop horses with a deakon.

That no man shalt beat me in politeness, not so long as politeness kontinues as cheap as it now.

That i wont have enny religious creed myself, but will respekt every body else's.

That if a lovely woman smacks me on one cheek, i will turn her the other also.

That if a man calls me a phool i wont ask him to prove it.

That i will lead a moral life i loose a good deal of fun by it.

That if a man tells me a mule wont kik i will believe what he says without trying it.

That if anybody loozes even a goose i will weep with, for it is a tuff business to loose a goose.

That if i ever do git a hen that kin lay two eggs a day, i shall insist upon her keeping one of the eggs on hand as a sinking phund.

Thrt it is no disgrace to be bit bi a dog unless he does it the sekund or third time.

That it is just as natural to be born rich az poor, but it iz seldom so convenient.

That one of the riskyest things tew straddle iz the back ov a sixty day note.

That the best time tew repent ov a blunder iz just before the blunder is made.

That i will tri hard tew be honest but it will be just my darn luk tew miss it.

That i wont grow enny kats. Spontaneous kats hav killed the bizness.

That i will love mi mother-in-law if it takes all that i kan earn tew do it

That i believe real good lies are gitting skarser every day.

That i will respekt publick opinyun just az long as i kan respekt myself in doing it.

That when i hear a man bragging on his ancesters i wont envy him, but will pity the ancesters.

That i won't believe in enny ghost or gostesses unless they weigh about 140 lbs., and can eat a good square meal.

I won't bet on nothing, for things that require betting on lak sumthing, generall.

I will brag on my wife but i will do it silently.

That i won't be surprised at ennything, not even to be told that Ben. Franklin was a spendthrift, or Lazarus died rich.

I will dispize most things that i see, not ov malice, but out ov wisdum.

I won't hanker for happiness, but if i see ennything that i think is a bargin i will shut up one eye and go for it.

I won't wish i waz as phure az King David, but that i was a little purer than i am.

I won't kovet enny man's wife nor his oxen, nor his kornstalks, nor color ov his mustash.

I will laff every good chance i kan git, whether it makes me grow phat or not.

Finally, i will sarch for things that are little, for things that are lonesum, avoiding all torch lite proseshions, bands ov brass musick, wimmens' rights convenshions and grass widders generaly.

Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, one of the most active Republicans in that section, a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867, is bitterly denounced by the Grant organ at Syracuse for his activity in behalf of Greeley and Brown.

The offer of certain Southern men to bet largely upon the results of the pending Presidential canvass, provokes the New York *Commercial* to remark, "We are glad to notice these signs of increased prosperity at the South."

A Georgia paper suspended for a week in order that all hands might enjoy the Fourth and a hanging.

As Dickens worked in a blacking factory when he was a boy, it was natural he should shine afterward.

A Massachusetts woman has invented a machine for folding bags by which two girls can make thirty thousand bags per day. She expects to bag a hansome fortune from it.

The Reason Why.

The Mormons tell a good story of Brigham Young. Among the applicants for the special privilege of taking second wife, there came one day a brother, of very doubtful character, when something like the following dialogue ensued:

'So you want another wife do you?

'Yes if you please, Brother Brigham."

"Well, the shor tof the matter is you can't have one.'

'Why can't I have one as well as the other saints.'

'So you want to know the whole story, do you.'

'Yes; I should like to know why I can't have more than one wife as well as the rest of them?'

Well you shall know then, in short order, I want your race to die out."

The most touching eulogyh and the most comprehensive probably, was uttered at the grave of Daniel Webster at the close of the funeral rites. A plain man, probably one of the neighbors of the diseased came forward and said with quivering lips.

"Daniel Webster the world will be lonesome without you."

The vuality which won for Daniel Webster this touching eulogy was not his great and brililiant intellect, but his neighborly kindness.

A Powder Mill.

Says a visitor to one of these dangerous places, a powder mill is not a place you wish to go through twice. But though you realy feel like holding your breath while looking at it, it is realy an interesting process to see

The powder is made, perhaps you know of charcoal saltpeter and brimstone. Each of these articles are prepared in a house by itself, but the house where they are mixed is the first terrible one. In this building there is an immense millstone rolling round in an iron bed and under the stone are put the three fearful ingredients of gunpowder. These are thoroughly mixed and ground together. This is a very dangerous opperation for if the stone came in contact with the iron bed it is very apt to strike fire, and the merest suspicion of a spark would set the whole. The materials are spread three or four inches thick in the bed. The wheel which goes by water power is started and every man leaves the place. The door is shut and the machinery is left to its terrible work alone. When it has run long enough the mill is stopped and the men come back.

Strange and Fatal Hallucination.

A resident of York county, Pa, who was the posessor of a competency sufficient to support himself and family during their natural lives, became possessed of the idea that they were all coming to want and would die of starvation. This hallusination took such firm hold upon his mind that no persuasions on the part of his friends was sufficient to divest him of it.—Day after day it grew stronger for years. His greatest anxiety seemed to be for his family, and he determined in order to save them he would be compelled to starve himself. This he carried into execution and recently became a victim of this all absorbing and fatal illusion of his life, and death occurred of actual starvation volunterily and persistently imposed upon himself. For several days he refused all sustenance, and although efforts were made to force food into his mouth, his strength commenced to decline and soon after he died in a starving condition. His dying words a few moments before his death were: 'I knew that I would starve!"

A Political Photograph.

We held a brief but interesting conversation the other day with a Grant man—one of the "unswerving.' We came upon him unawares and discovered that he was not only blue but wroth over the aspect of things. Said we, by way of opening conversation.

"Have you read Sumner's letter?

'No I havn't, I never thought much of Sumner.'

'Well, there is Shurz. You remember Shurz. Presume you have read his St. Louis speech, especially that part refering to—'

"No, I dont feel much interested in Shurs he's dishonest"

"But Trumbull you heard him speak here on—"

"No, I didn't. I dislike Trumpull. I don't believe any thing he says.

"H'm. How about the Governor; you are thoroughly posted on him certainly.'

'I never set any store by the Governor.'

'Well, there is Banks of Massachesetts. He is out in a—'

'Banks! Banks! Well the fact is—d——n Banks." And our Grant friend turned off down street evidently in high dudgeon, because we had cited a few influential authorities on, 'Thou shalt not covet,' nor steal, nor be in collusion with thieves.

It does not require much religion to cry salvation, or hallelujah, or glory to God, or praise the Lord at the top of your voice. Most any one can do that and use all the vain repetitions you can, and not have religion. It is the pure in heart who shall see God, and them only.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUG. 15, 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT
HORACE GREELEY,
Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,
Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
For Lieut. Governor,
JOHN R. CRAVENS.
Congressman-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.
Auditor of State,
JOHN D. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JOHN B. RYAN.
Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
E. J. PRICE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress
E VAN LONG,
Of Kosciusko co.

Judicial Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
L. H. GOODWIN, of Noble
For Prosecutor,
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN of DeKalb.

County Ticket.

For Representative,
SAUMEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. MAXWELL, of Wilmington
For Treasurer
FREEMAN KELLY, of Smithfield
For Recorder,
DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN, of Butler tp.
For Commissioner, south-western district,
NELSON GRIFFITH of Richland
For Commissioner, south-eastern district,
WILL'AM RICHMOND, of Newville
For Surveyor,
CHAUNCEY C. CLARK, of Union
For Land Appraiser,
SAMUEL LEARNED, of Troy
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union

The Grant pill is rolling very slowly over the country.

Grant is to be kept out of the way till elected President. Good buy, Gen. we ne'er shall see you more.

In Salt Lake when a reporter for the City Council does not report the truth they shut him out. Good.

The state elections that are to take place in September are Maine, Vermont and California.

—Judge Hancock, Chairman of the Grant Committee at Memphis Tennessee has resigned and will support Horace Greeley.

General Banks has offered his service as speaker for the campaign to the National Liberal Republican Committee.

Five sevenths of the business men of Madison, Wisconsin, are members of the Greeley club. More than 200 Republicans have joined.

Colonel Jesse F. Warner of Nebraska, who gave an Electorial vote for Grant in 1868, will now give his individual vote for Greeley.

We cannot fail—but if we do, is the way Senator Wilson speaks. First positive and then conditional. He saw his mistake and hastened to correct it.

Mr. Greeley is one of the bondsmen of General Jones the Grant postmaster of New York. Cannot some Radical smell out a little disloyalty in this circumstance.

Grant is now disposed to clasp hands over the bloody chasm with every ex Rebel who will vote for him. But he is disgusted at the thought of Greeley doing such a thing.

Morton made an accidental admiss in his Rushville speech. He said, speaking of the freedom of the negroes that 'it was the war that made them free' and not the Republican party.

The assistant Postmaster at Indianapolis has defaulted to the amount of $4,600. He was one of Morton's pets. Another man paying the deficency does not lessen the crime.

A Greeley club was organized at Sherman city, Cansas, on the 27th ultimo, with sixty-one members. Within one week the membership increased to one hundred and twenty-three, many of whom voted for Grant in 1868.

Thomas Settle, one of the orignal secessionists of North Carolina has been taken in by the Grant party, and consequently the people have turned him out of office. He was defeated the late election, and its now settled that he will remain at home unless he makes Grant a present.

The Murfreesboro, Tennessee Monitor of the 11th instant says. "We run up the names of Greeley and Brown this week to our masthead.—Now boys off with your coats and at the Radical plunderers." That is worth a column of twaddle. Work is now in order.

It is claimed by the Radical press that Greeley has said all manner of hard things about the Democratic party. Perhaps he did, but it was said at a time when such men as Logan, Butler, Morton, Cameron and a few more corrupt men disgraced it by being members thereof.

The following are the electors at Large, as selected by the Liberal and Democratic Central Committee at their late meeting:

Electors—Hon. George W. Julian, of Wayne county; Cyrus M. Allen, of Knox county; John R. Coffroth, of Tippecanoe county; James Gavin, of Decatur county.

Contingents—John B. Niles, of Laport county; Eliha E. Rose, of Green county; John Lee, of Montgomery county; Alexander D. Lemon, of Lawrence county.

Before General Banks announced himself for Greeley, he was spoken of as "the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts." Since that he is called the cotton thief of the Red River Expedition. Which goes to show that a man may be dishonest and remain in the Republican party. We know that Banks was a brave soldier, and we would prefer trusting him to a dozen of Grant birelings that now infest government offices.

Senator Wilson, the Know Nothing candidate for Vice President—if we can go back to the war, we can go a little further and bring in this question—said at Kendallvalle, that he loved the Republican party because it was baptized in fire and blood!

Well, he is the only man that we ever heard exult over the graves of thousands of soldiers, who according to his opinion, died for the Republican party. And he wants to be Vice President!

The largest political meeting held in Michigan thus far, was held at the opera house at Detroit, on the 22d inst to ratify the Cincinnati-Baltimore nominations. The opera house was crowded and the meeting was presided over by Hon. Robert McClelland, and addressed by him Congressman Blair and Duncan Stewart, Liberal of Detroit. About 4,000 people were in attendance and every thing passed off harmoniously and great enthusiasm was a noticeable feature of the meeting.

Wilson at Kendallville said that Grant possesses more knowledge of the affairs of State than any other man in the country. Yes, such as they are at the present Doubtless Grant knows a good deal about the presents of bull pups, horses, bonds and houses, and his "what I know about official patronage" must be extensive. This is the sense in which Wilson meant it to be taken. He did not mean Grant's Statesmanship, because it would be putting four years of Grant against thirty years of himself, which Wilson would acknowledge under no consideration.

Nearly every Radical paper in Indiana has published the statement that Thomas A. Hendricks voted against furnishing supplies to the Union army during the rebellion. It is scarcely necessary to refute the statement of these carbuncles on the literary world but fearing that they may deceiv the ignorant, we will say that there is not one word of truth in the statement. Mr. Hendricks voted on all occasions, for supplies for the army, as the records will show, and these who report to the contrary state that which the most of them knew to be false.

Pendleton for Greeley.

The St. Louis Republican says a correspondent writing from Hamburg, Germany, informs it that in a conversation on the 22d of July last with Hon George H. Pendleton he was gratified to hear that Mr. P. speak favorably and encouragingly of Mr. Greeley's election. The correspondent adds that Mr. Pendleton will return home from Germany in time to take part in the presidential canvass. The prevailing opinions among Americans in Europe is that a change of Administration is needed for the correction of great abuses.

If North Carolina has elected Caldwell the Radical candidate fr governor, even by a fair vote it only continues in office a Republican Governor.—It is no change; it is no gain for the Republicans; it only keeps the state Government in the Republican hands, just where it has been since the war—The so-called Republican victory affords very little aid or comfort to the Grantites. The Governor is almost powerless unless he has a Legislature of like faith with himself, to co operate with him. The Legislature is Democratic or Anti-Grant, and that secures the election of a United States Senator opposed to the administration ring.—The Conservatives of North Carolina have achieved a substantial victory.

The Democracy of Louisville have been purifying themselves. At the local election yesterday, a Citizens' Ticket, composed of Democrats, was elected over the regular nominated ticket. The people this year seem inclined to elect good men to office regardless of party managers and rings —*Enquirer.*

Still Another.

A telegraph dispatch says that Hon. John A Farnsworth, at present a member of congress from Illinois, and one of the ablest Republicans in that body, declared for Greeley and Brown on last Saturday. Every day we have such intelligence. Where will it stop? Grant ought to declare the Radical party in a state of insurrection, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and arrest every mutineer. He should insist upon a discipline in the party ranks for without that, his calling and election is not sure.

It is reported that there is a perfect revolution in Illinois, and that the Radicals will hardly save a congressional district. The ablest and best Republicans in the state are declaring daily against the tan-vat ticket.

☞Hon. Martin M. Ray one of the purest and ablest men in the State, a lawyer by profession, died suddenly on Monday, at his home in Indianapolis. The death of Mr. Ray, caused a profound gloom over the city of his home, and his many friends throughout the State will deeply regret this sad occurrence. Only the other day we met Mr. Ray and had a long conversation with him in which he manifested the greatest interest in political affairs. He was a Democrat of the strictest sect, and had made his arrangements to stump the State during the campaign. In the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Ray, was the Chairman of the Indiana delegation, and during his long life has held several important political positions. As a lawyer he stood in the foremost rank, and as a man he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

The able and exaustive letter of Senator Sumner, giving his reasons for prefering Mr. Greeley to Mr. Grant for President, and advising the collored people to stand by Mr. Greeley, has drawn from Mr. Blaine a letter in which he undertakes to revive in Mr. Sumner all his old animosities and prejudices against the prominent men of the South. To this letter of Blaine's, so unbecoming a gentleman who aspires to the honor and reputation of a statesman Mr. Sumner replies nobly and magnanimously, as follows. You are greatly concerned with the company I keep. To quiet your solicitude I beg to say that, in joining the Republicans who brought forward an original Abolitionist I find myself with so many others devoted to the cause I have served always, that I have not missed you until you hastened to report your absence; nor had I taken account of the Southern Secessionists, who as you aver are now co-operating with me in support of this original Abolitionist, except to rejoice that, if among my former associates some like yourself hesitate, their places are supplied from an unexpected quarter. You entirely misunderstand me when you introduce an incident of the past and build on it an argument why I should not support Horace Greeley. What has Preston Brooks to do with the Presidential election? Never, while a sufferer did anybody hear me speak of him in unkindness; and now after the lapse of more than half a generation, I will not unite with you in dragging him from the grave where he sleeps to aggravate the passions of political conflict and arrest the longing for concord.—And here is the essential difference between you and me at this juncture; I seize the opportunity to make the equal rights of all secure through peace and reconciliation. But this infinite boon you would postpone. Seven years have passed since we laid aside out arms, but unhapily during all this period there has been a hostile spirit towards each other while the rights of collored fellow-citizens have been in perpetual question. Seven years mark a natural period of human life. Should not the spirit be changed with the body? Can not we, after seven years, commence a new life, especially when those once our foes repeat the saying: 'Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God.' I declare my preference for an original Abolitionist as President, and you seek to create diversion by crying out that Democrats will support him; to which I reply, So much the better. Their support is assurance that the cause which he has so constantly guarded, whether of equal rights or reconciliation, is accepted by Democrats, and this is a pledge of true union beyond any thing in our history. It is a victory of ideas without which all other victories must fail to intenisfy your allegation.

Senator Sumner of Mass. is for Greeley.

Senator Schurz of Mo. is for Greeley.

Senator Trumbull of Ill., is for Greeley.

Senator Tipton of Iowa is for Greeley.

Senator Fenton of N. Y. is for Greeley.

General Banks of Mass. is for Greeley.

Hon. W. Winans of Xenia. Hon. P. Powel of Delaware. Gen. R. Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, Hon. J. T. Brooks, of Salem. Judge Towner, of Cleveland, Judge Paine of Celveland, Hon. J. Buckingham, of Cleveland, Hon. S. H. Dickson of Lorain and more than a hundred other Republican leaders in Ohio are for Greeley.

The Fitting of the Grant Collar At Waterloo, Saturday Aug. 8, 1872.

Mr. Editor.—Lest this memorable enterprise, devised for the purpose of holding on to those Republican voters who are yet regarded faithful; and if possible to reclaim the many who are looking wistfully to the swelling ranks of the liberal Democracy—with Greeley as their candidate—should be lost to history, we propose to save it from oblivion by giving an elaborate account of that "meeting," had in pursuance of a hand bill "call," signed "200 voters."

Scarcely had the sun disappeared below the western horizon, e'er the quiet of the streets was broken by the sound of marshal music, directly in front of the head quarters of the U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue. A crowd soon gathered. There was the Pension agent, Postmaster, Government Doctor, quondum government Revenue Assessor, Administrator Printer, Gen. Ex-Treasurer, Substitute Brokers, with plenty of boys anxious to know what was up.

Darkness came; the crowd repaired to the school house, preceded by the band, and as our day's work was ended, curiosity led us thitherward.

Promptly the meeting was organized,—for the importance of adjusting the collar, was an operation which permitted of no delay.

The important ceremony was prefaced by a speech, somewhat after this sort:

"Fellow citizens; you have assembled here for the purpose of doing the behests of the first Captain of the age. (applause.) You have often heard the reviers of our candidate, in attempting to belittle him, refer to his frequent visits to the sea side, and other fashionable resorts, where such innocent sports, as horse-racing, and gambling, are indulged in to a moderate extent; forgetting how necessary such recreation is to one, whose *herculean* labors in reducing the public debt; (?) in prosecuting Brigham Young; (?) exterminating the blood thirsty Pegan Indian Squaws and Pappooses; in avenging the wrongs of American citizens, outraged by the monarchical goverments of the old world; (?) who is now fast covering this nation with a mantel of eternal glory, in the settlement of the Alabama question; (?) who forgets not his or his wife's relations, when he knows,—much better than anybody else—that their services are wanted by the government; (?) who has ever maintained the consistency of the Republican party, by the aid and sympathy which he has extended to strugling freedom in Cuba, (?) who,—to whom ingratitude is a stranger has ever remembered those noble patriots, who bro't him gifts; and officially compensated them at the country's expense.

"My fellow citizens: The time is too short to relate but a little of the great exploits of our Statesman President during his official term. Has he not made the nation famous—in the eyes of the aristocracy of the old world—by sending his son and daughter—convoyed by Gen. Sherman with a half dozen Iron Clads, to the courts of European Monarchies?—Have they not been presented to victor Emanuel, to the Pope, to Queen Victoria, to Alexander of Russia, and to the new made Emperor of Germany—wickedly called by some Greeley men "Old Dutch Bill." And has he not so managed his administration, that worthless members of the once glorious party have been allowed to slough off, and has he not retained those of whose integrity and standing—of all parties and sections—there was not the least shadow of doubt? Has he not retained Morton and Chandler, is he not on the most amicable relation with John Morrissy and Tom Murphy? Did he not—that we might have peace—extend courtecies to Gen. Lee, and call another secesh Gen. to his cabinet? And is not Gov. Wise of Virginia, and Gov. Orr of South Carolina, among his most warmest supporters?

"Fellow Citizens: With all this array of great exploits staring you in the face, are you not most anxious to "put on the collar?" I tell you the honor far exceeds the honor of the the Knights of the Golden Circle? or the Sons of Malta!"

Whereupon, some twenty-five stepped forward, bowed the neck, and received the precious jewels.

It was also thought advisable in order that no stone should be left unturned,—to organize a '*Tanners' Club*' to be ready to make a demonstration when the Know Nothing Senator Wilson should speak at Kendallville.—Whereupon it was agreed that, in the fitness of things, it would be best, that inasmuch as the regalia suitable to represent a "tanner" viz: A bask stained shirt and trowsers an odorous sheepskin apron, knives & scrapers; would not become a gentleman who, sought to live by his wits; they very generously invited, among others, some poor laborers to become members thereof while all the expenses for regalia and travel, should be borne by those who might very properly be denominated leaders.

One after another of these latter volunteered to furnish 1, 2, and some as high as 5 regalia suits. Some 25 were caughtby this senseless bait.

But by far the best of the performance, was the raking which the Right Hon. gave to the silver band, something after this sort: He wished to know why we are not to have the services of the silver band for this cam- we advance the money to buy the 'horns?' and have we not $150 in the company concern at present? I guess we will have the music; if by no other means, then we will try the law.

This campaign is to be run with music, with demonstrations, with mammouth processions. Why, when we were up in this country in '56 the Democrats said we could get up no demonstration—did'nt we just saw out at our mill some plank 56 feet long, and make a wagon, and did'nt we get the longest tamarack poles we could find, and did'nt we get a flag 300x150 feet and hitch 32 yoke of oxen to it, and get a democrat to drive? We did those things then, we can do them again—But we must have some music, we must have the band, if we have to get up a company. These fellows can go to the towns around, attend dances, get drunk, injure the 'horns' and when we want some music we cant have it. We will have it and that is the end of it.

After this highfalutin, the meeting adjorned to meet at the office of one of the leaders to perfect the organization of a Tanners Club.

SQUIB.

His Acceptance of gifts and birds.

General Grant was a notorious, and President Grant has never been known to refuse a present. It has been denied that he ever accepted a gift after he was eleced President, but here is one among many proofs to the contrary. Four months after his election to the Presidency, $105,000 were transmitted to him in the following cash and securities.

Mortgage and interest	$40,437,50
Fifty thousand 7 30 United States bonds, first series	45,725,00
Cash	19,837,50
Total	$105,000,00

The receipt was duly acknowledged in the following letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C, Feb. 17, 1869
Dear General—Your letter of the 15th incloring me the handsome testimonial of the citizens of New York with the names of all the too generous contributors to it is received. * * *

Through you I wish to thank the gentlemen whose names you have enclosed to me individually and collectively. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

U. S. Grant.

For the purchase of the President's cottage at Long Branch presented to him after he became President, there were eight subscribers. This is the direct personal statement of Alexander T. Stewart who said significantly that he knew of one gentleman who was invited to become a contributor to that fund.

There were three members of Grant's Cabinet as first appointed who had made him presents. Stewart Borie and Hoar. Stewarts givings are well known. Borie had contributed to the Philadelphia house and Hoar to the library presented the President by citizens of Massachusetts. and Daniel Butterfield who was appointed sub-Treasury in New York and was driven from office by the Black Friday exposure was the man who got up the New York subscription of 105,000 for Grant while Grinnell appointed Collector was one of the subscribers.

Two individuals who have hitherto called themselves Democrats and acted with the Democratic party, have declared for Grant and Wilson. These fellows are known to the world as 'Boss' Tweed of New York and Jason B. Brown of this State, or 'Bazoo' Brown as our neighbor used to call him. No two men in the country have done more to bring disgrace upon the Democratic name than these two, and the Democracy is to be congratulated upon getting rid of them. They have now found their proper company.—*Pharos.*

NOTICE.

The members of the Democratic County Committee, of DeKalb County, will meet at the Recorders office in said county on,

THURSDAY AUG. 15, 1872.

at two o'clock p. m. Also all the candidates on the Democratic County ticket together with all persons who are interested in the present political campaign are invited to attend.

DANL. Z. HOFFMAN, Chairman.

☞A South Bend newspaper reports that "Mr. Coalfax's health will prevent him from taking a very active part in urging publicly the election of the Republican ticket during the Presidential campaign." From Illinois we learn that Senator John A. Logan has gone to Utah to spend some time for his health, though there have been frequent and urging calls for him in North Carolina, Indiana and Pennsyl- It bad health is contagious among the respectable leaders of the present campaign? What of such men as Blaine Garfield and Dawes? Are they sick too? It seems very much as though the brains of the Republican party, who have not already joined the Liberal movement, at least propose to do nothing to secure the re-election of Grant. —*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Jonas Sommerlott, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEORGE WOLF, Adm'r.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Christain Barkey in Fairfield township DeKalb County, Indiana, on the 5th day of July, 1872, an estray horse, described as follows: A dark sorrel, three white feet, blind of one eye, supposed to be seven years old and [illegible]

SMOLANDER'S
EXT. BUCHU,
The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy. SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU,
Insist upon having it, and take no other.
PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to, the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at and with the privilege of having the same drank of the following premises, viz: Lot No. 5. old plat of the town of Auburn in said county.

HENRY ZONOKER.

Aug. 8th, 1872.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, viz: The west half of Lot No. 28, old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

CHARLES FOX.

Aug. 29, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September term, 1872.

Pliney Roby, vs. Patrick McLaughlin } Complaint No. 97.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellen his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Patrick McLaughlin, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D., 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of July 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

The Great Cause
OF
Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, involuntary emission and impediments to Marriage generally; conruption, &c.—By Rob J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 50 cents. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office box 4,535.

LAND FOR SALE!
Or Lease.

I will sell low and on fair terms 180 acres of land in Wilmington-tp, of this county, or will lease with privilege of timber on advantageous terms. Land well timbered. Lies on two roads, a school house on one corner, and not far from a church and saw mill. About half way between Auburn and Butler, and two miles from the Air Line R. R.—Lies between Abraham Eakright and Wm. Funk's farms. Good soil. Inquire at the place of Mr Eakright or address,

JOHN H. THOMAN,
Butler, Ind.

3t

New Departure!
We have the largest and finest stock of
HARDWARE!
At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st
FORT WAYNE, IND.
BRONZE, METAL,
Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell
DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS,
PU Y.
WHIE LEAD, &c.
Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers
Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.
Leather Belting, Rubber Belting,
PACKING, &C.
All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:
SANE YOUR MONEY.
By examining and purchasins your Hardware of
BRANDRIFF, PRESCO & Co.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

LOOK OUT.
FLEDDERMAN
can and will sell
CLOTHING
And Furnishing Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His
Merchant Tailoring
Department is
Chuck Full
of goods and he is making the
Nicest Fits!
In the City.

We give the People Particular Fits.
We Give the Public More Satifaction
WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MORE MONEY!
We have always the largest and best stock of
Men and Boys Clothing,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS!
IN THE WEST!
The Place Where a
CAN BUY
AS CHEAP
AS A
EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!
IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES
Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!
Men and Boys' Linens
In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the
PALACE OF FASHION
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS
GEO. eWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL A HE S ORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET,
he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR.
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,
Harts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.
Honesty and Perseverenc!
For this are we famous.
Good Goods and Low Pices!
For this do we excell.
The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Stoae!
WHY?
Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.
Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.
All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money. [illegible] the Pio-

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and upward
Coats at $2.50, 4.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and upward
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25, 2.00 and upward. Pants at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and upwards
these goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Lookout for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast Corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Fine rain on last Monday.

See advertisement of farm for sale.

The Eagle Flouring Mill is running day and night.

Mr. Wilson slid into the Senate on the Know Nothing hobby.

You ought to see the sick rooster in the Whitley *Commercial*.

Large quantities of wheat are daily received and shipped at this place.

An extensive fire at Plymouth distroyed $32,000 worth of property.

The yield of wheat is reported quite good in this county.

Read the communication from Waterloo in another column.

Our county is to suffer another terrible infliction. Major Sailor is to make six more speeches next month.

Senator Wilson dilivered his eulogy on Grant at Kendallville last Friday. It was no great shakes either.

Miss Annie Rainier, has returned from Mt Union, Ohio, where she has been attending college for several months past.

Hendricks' speech at Kendallville hurt the Rads pretty bad. The *Standard* goes two columns so as to ease down the effect.

The best way to kill fleas and bed bugs is to set the bed on fire and when the "varmits" run out kill them with a tomihatchet or a pitch-fork.

Hank Ford is around on a crutch and a smashed foot. If the foot had been heavier than the saw log the saw log would have been smashed. But it wasn't.

From what we have heard of the dedication of the Wigwam, at Warsaw, it was a failure. Because Morton was there no doubt. Reub will make a big thing out of it, however.

An excursion will take place from Fort Wayne to Pleasant Lake, on the 22nd of this month, and those wishing to join it from this place can do so. Half fare rates will be charged.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price lists before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prisces and not be cheated by outsiders.

Several of our town "roosters" enjoyed the entertainments given at Corunna, the other day. There was no balloon ascension, however, this time, as pea-nuts failed to inflate.

The New York *Day Book*, a leading paper that has been holding out against Mr. Greeley has this week put the name of Horace Greeley at its head, and is now going in to win.

Col. Poe, of Plymouth, a descendant of the man of the same name that pulverized Big Foot, came very near being gobbled in by the fire in that place last week. We are glad to see, from the *Democrat*, that he still lives.

We are in receipt of a copy of Lights and Shadows of New York Life, giving the sights and sensations of the great city. It is the most interesting book yet out, and an agent is wanted in every county. Address National Publishing Co. Chicago, Ills.

Sewing Machines.—The Sewing Machine agency of the Grover and Baker is now represented by Mr. C. Klotz, and the place of business changed from the jewelry store to Mr. K's. establishment. He will keep up a similar stock as heretofore, and and needles, oils and findings for all machines will be found always on hand.

Why did not the Whitley *Commercial* say something about the excellent nomination made by the Convention last week, for Congress, instead of spending all its force to prove that it was a less noisy and therefore more respectable an affair than the Kendallville soiree. It knows full well that Mr. Long is a much superior man in every way to their nominee.

A correspondent of the *Press* last week, from this place who names himself P. and we think well named, has [illegible] a cock and bull story about a ring which he says met at Waterloo. The editor of the *Press* didn't know anything about it until the writer [illegible] the [illegible] news, and now he is doubtless ready to swear to it with the same ease and grace that [illegible]

The most talented and experienced journalist perhaps, in the west is T. J. Foster of the Fort Wayne *Free Press*. He was schooled at Monroeville, Ind., and has been promoted to Fort Wayne. Nuff ced

It has been decided that Durgin—Geo. W. Durgin, the great Radical leader, of Allen county, shall go to Michigan city for the next two years, to serve the State in a more useful capacity than swindling the poor out of their hard earned money.

A Democratic paper was started in Ft. Wayne last spring, and a great many Democrats lent their assistance to its support. After the Baltimore Convention the editor was bought up, and it now goes contrary to the wishes of a majority who support it. The editor haint got long ears or brains either.

Frames.—We have had several large pictures handsomely framed lately at Mr. Gordon's picture gallery, and for beauty and style, we pronounce them first-class Mr. G. always keeps a good assortment of all kinds of frames, and if you have pictures to frame you will get good satisfaction by leaving them with him.

The boys that attended the Sunday school concert at Corunna, last Sunday eve., extend thanks to Mr. Adams, Esq., the popular hardware merchant of that place, for favors received. Mr. A. is a clever genial fellow, and without further remarks we will just say he stands on his tip toes for Horace Greeley, and that's enough.

The infant son of F. E. Davenport, our popular druggist, was badly scalded one day, last week, though not of such an extent that fears are entertained for its recovery. Mrs. D. had placed a tin-cup full of hot milk on the table, and had stepped in an adjoining room. Soon she heard the child scream, and running to the rescue found that it had upturned the cup, empting the contents upon its face and breast.

The Whitley *Commercial* says, because we did not have a rabble at our District Convention, like that at Kendallville, therefore it was a failure. Every county was represented, all with good delegations except LaGrange, most all of whom missed the train at the crossing, and what more is needed. DeKalb had twenty there, a man for every vote. Because we did not disgrace ourselves with a pandemonium similar to that at Kendallville, it is called a failure. We would like to see the Radical press make a fair statement once. But they are in their last throes, and will resort to anything to gain their ends. Lying is the most natural.

Quite a number of our young folks attended the Sunday school concert given at Corunna last Sabbath evening. The entertainment proved to be a grand success, with the exception of too lengthy a programme. The audience became very restless at 10 o'clock and many retired to their homes before the exercises were finished. The singing and music was the prominent features of the occasion. Miss Cissle, the organist, handled the instrument "as if she'd been their before" and Miss Molly Orr, assisted by two other ladies and two gentlemen performed their part equally as well.

Union Sunday Shcool Pic-nic.

The Sunday schools of Wilmington and adjoining townships will meet at the Birch Church, in Butler, on Saturday Aug 31st 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., and preceded by the Butler silver band march to the grove east of town where ample preparations have been made for the occasion. The exercises at the grove will consist of music, singing and speeches, as follows

1st. Singing by the congregation.
2nd. Prayer.
3. Singing.
4th. Oration by Rev. Levi White, of Butler.
5th Music by the band.
Recess of one hour for refreshments.
8th. Music by the band followed by short speeches. Music and singing by the different schools represented.

By order of
Lewis Plansin
Vice President of Wilmington-tp.

A gay young gentleman of this place was recently walking out with a couple of young ladies at the quiet hour of "early candle lighting," when one of the damsels discovered that she had lost her false curls. The gallant at once began a search for the lost treasures, and looking along the sidewalk he thought he discovered them. Pleased with the idea of his success and delighted with the bright prospect of receiving the smiling plaudits of the lady, he pounced down on the supposed curls and triumphantly turned to deliver them to the owner. A gentle breath of air wafted an exceedingly unpleasant odor to the olfactories of all the party, and the young man suddenly discovered that he had not found the curls, but had been decieved by being in a locality where the cows frequented the sidewalks

A very fair and gentlemanly (?) correspondent under the signature of "P." wrote what he doubless regarded as a very funy article to the *Press* last week. He proposes to go down into personalities. We had thought that a more honorable warfare would made—that personal abuse would for once be set aside, and more fair and generous discussion take its place. It is pretty hard for us to stoop low enough to answer this blackguardism, but propose to keep up our side and pay back in the same coin. Talking about Mormons, people living in glass houses should not throw stones. For further particulars see the Mormon of Butler township and when you sift it down, be sure and notice the consanquinity in the case. One bad act does not justify another, but one good turn deserves another. If such arguments are insisted upon, we are ready with abundant material.

Lots of people that has never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted [illegible] find the Red Front clothing hall No 5 Keystone block [illegible] can find the place, and you [illegible] from [illegible] If you want the worth of your [illegible]

The Republicans Hold Service!

Godlove S. Orth Officiates!

A MOURNFUL SPECTACLE.

Religious services were held at the Court House last Tuesday, presided over by G. S. Orth said to be a candidate for Congress. Ninety-seven immortal souls, Democrats included, were present at one time, not counting Gen. Blair, who did the applause. Godlove swayed over the benches, and did the business in true Methodist style. If Bro. Sandoe will forgive us we will say that we would be much more agreeably entertained, in point of logic, by a sermon from his pulpit than we were at the above meeting. G. S. commenced by putting Jeff Davis and Julian in the cabinet, a very probable event, seeing that J. Davis cannot hold office. But we mention this just to show the argument of the learned politician and divine.

He said the Administration and Republican party had paid so much on the national debt, and that no one else should have credit for it. He said there was nothing affirmed in the Cincinnati platform that was not affirmed in the Philadelphia platform, but he branched off here without making a showing of the two We noticed one man thoroughly converted to this reasoning. He was sound asleep. It was all in all one of the most conclusive fizzles we have seen or heard of.

ANGOLA.

We paid a short visit to Angola last week, and found it well worthy the excellent reputation it has abroad for its neatness and beauty, while the substantial brick buildings and its public improvements, in general, speak for the liberality and enterprise of its citizens. We called at the law offices of Messrs. Woodhull & Croxton, superbly furnished with every convenience and containing two as worthy gentlemen as one desires to meet.

We visited the jewelry and music establishment of Mr. Jones, across the way, and were pleased to learn of his great prosperity. In the evening our agreeable friend, W. B. McConnell, Esq., a rising young attorney of that place took us through the suburbs, to see the many attractive features of the place, in the way of fine residences, in which it abounds.

We also made a short call on our friend Weamer, of the *Times*. Altogether, we left with a good impression of our sister county seat.

We were also pleased to meet Messrs. Brown and McCartney, Clerk and Treasurer of the county, Mr. Kinney of the bank, and Mr. Dawson a dry goods merchant—for Greeley.

The Battle of Waterloo.

Mr. Editor:—A red-hot skirmish took place here last Wednesday, between the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee and our poplar candidate for Treasurer. Mr Baxter, the editor of the *Press*, called Mr. Kelly a liar, which Mr. Kelly treated with contempt, and only when the epithet was applied the second time prefixed with the words G—d d—m. Mr. Kelly resent the insult by knocking him down. Its an allegation that few men of honor will stand and though we do not commend this method of retaliation, Mr. Kelly stands fully vindicated. We learn that the fracas has been amicably adjusted, by each going the other's bail for their appearance at the next term of court.

STILL ANOTHER.

We also learn that another soiree occurred on Friday, in which our friend R. Wes. McBride became unmanageable.—Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Mac struck for Horace Greeley with his little cane, and the response was manly and generous, because no blow was given in return. The wicked flee when no man pursueth, is the lesson taught in this instance.

Nero.

Teachers and Students.

The next term of the Butler Union School will open Monday Aug. 19th. There will be a normal class organized for the instruction and drill of the teachers of the common schools. The instruction in this class will not be confined simply "to preparation for examination" but will extend beyond this to the vastly more important subject of preparation for teaching. The instruction will be thorough systematic and practical. In addition to the regular work of the school room there will be evening lectures upon various topics for the instruction of those in attendance. There will also be regular classes in the higher mathematics and in Greek and Latin, for those who are preparing for college, or are desirous of more thoroughly fitting themselves for their duties as teachers. The school is well furnished with apparatus, and, having employed an able assistant, we will spare neither time nor labor, not only in maintaining the reputation which it has already won, but if possible, in excelling it. We invite the attention of all those who think of attending a school of this class this fall. The tuition for a term of twelve weeks will be five dollars, with an extra fee for the higher mathematics and languages. Catalogues will be furnished free on application.

L. L. Lamlin, Principal.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the owners or part owners of lots numbered 43, 44, 113, 114, 115, 116, 67 and 72 on Van Buren-st. and lots numbered [illegible] on 4th-st., be notified that unless they plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their respective lots or part lots, within thirty days of such notice the marshal shall proceed to advertise and let the same to the lowest [illegible]

Court Proceedings.

State of Indiana vs. D. Bender, violation of liquor laws. Three cases continued.

Same vs. Dwight Moody, assault and battery. Non pross.

Same vs. Geo. Dahoof, assault and battery, two cases. Continued.

Same vs. Wm. Haines, assault and battery. Fined $5 and costs.

Same vs. J. Geotschius, assault and battery. Fined $5 and cost.

Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 continued.

Nos. 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50 and 51 continued.

Nos. 38, 47, 52, 53 and 78 dismissed.

No. [illegible], judgment for deft.

No. [illegible] default, judgment [illegible]

No. [illegible] judgment against [illegible] Zerwes $209.75.

No 56, Cressinger, divorce granted.

No. 58. Appealed from Kosciusko Co. on application for liquor license. Granted.

No. 59. Judgment for plaintiff $832.09.

No. 60. Defaulted.

Nos. 61, 62, 63, 65, [illegible] 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 86. Defaulted.

If our citizens desire to read a truthful paper they should obtain just one copy of the Kendallville *Standard*—that would satisfy them. In fact a look at Meyers, the talented editor, at this truthful sheet would impress any one that nothing but pure, double distilled truth would ever find access to his sheet. In fact he has got to be so truthful that we find on examination, that the *Standard* is now the only sheet in the United States that publishes anything of the kind. To give an inkling of its beauty in this direction we give the following taken from the last issue:

"At Auburn, DeKalb county, the Democrats advertised a balloon ascension, in order to get a crowd out to hear Tom Hendricks.

We give this to show our citizens here—our Grant friends, how fair a Grant paper can be.

Truthful Meyers says:

"Hendricks said it was not honest, for one man to make a present to another; said he: 'If you give me a horse, people will think there is something dirty between you and me.'" Well, they might; that's so. But where the gifts are made by loyal men, to a loyal General of the army, who has stood between us and the enemies of our country and saved it from destruction, it is quite another matter.—There is nothing 'dirty' between such men."

That's similar to Mark Twain's drink, "slum gullion." Its good for Republicans to take presents and reward them in patronage, but its "dirty" for Democrats to do so. Forcible logic, but its from truthful Meyers and must be believed. We trust he will keep this line of argument up as we know the people will draw the correct inference, and vote for Hendricks.

The Liberal movement in Fort Wayne is rapidly gaining strength. The *Gazette*, of that city, is forced to acknowledge the loss of the very best men from the Republican ranks. Hon. L. M Ninde, the very ablest lawyer in the place, and a life-long Republican is now making speeches in favor of Greeley.

Hon. Sol D. Bayless, one of the old stand bys of that party is also a liberal, and is bound to make his influence felt.

D. B. Strope, a prominent railroad man is also out for Greeley and means business.

Col. Zollinger, for the past two years, the Republican Sheriff of that county, elected through his great personal popularity, hangs his banner on the outer wall for Greeley. The Republicans put him on their ticket again this season, but he declined. The Colonel told us several things of Morton during the war, which we would like to make public, but we hold private conversation as sacred.

Charles H. McCulloch, Esq., son of our Ex-Secretary McCulloch under Lincoln and a member of Allen Hamilton & Co's bank, of that city, is for Greeley and Brown and will do good work in the cause.

W. H. Miller, Esq, of the law firm of Coombs & Miller, a brilliant lawyer and eloquent speaker, stands from under the corruption and imbecility of the Grant administration and is striking out from the shoulder for Greeley. And many others perhaps not so prominent but equally zealous, are united with the Democracy for the farmer of Chappaqua and the banner county will roll up a larger majority than ever. The Democrats are united notwithstanding the efforts of a weak sheet published in the interest of a half dozen politicans of the Peter Kiser stripe.

Editor Courier:—As some of your readers may be somewhat interested in the subject matter of the following communication, I wish you would do me the favor to publish it:

Messrs. Baxter & Kennedy,
Editors of the Waterloo *Press*.

I notice, in your paper of August 8, '72, a communication from Auburn, signed 'P' in which my name is used pretty freeley, in describing a terrible "mare's nest," and in which the author *pretends* to have discovered that certain persons have formed a ring to parcel out the offices of this Co. for 1872 and 1874, and I see that you say editorially, that 'The whole story comes from the best Democratic sources.'

Now, as the 'whole story' is a base fabrication, in so far as I am concerned, I demand the name of the author of said communication, as well as your authority for your assertion above quoted.

Fairness, it would seem to me, would require a compliance on your part, with the above demand.

Please answer this as soon as convenient, either through the Postoffice or otherwise as best suits you.

Respectfully,
Miles Waterman.

And to those who have read the communication, and editorial, refered to in the foregoing letter, I wish to make a short statement: My name was announced for Representation, by, and at the request of an old, and much esteemed friend residing in Jackson township. I gave my consent without due consideration, and for fear the announcement of my name might be considered as damaging the candidates already named, residing in the north part of the county, on the morning of the 27th I went to Mr. Baxter whose [illegible]

I consulted no one as to the propriety of my withdral, except Mr. Baxter. Nor did I see, or hear, from Messrs. Kelly, Shutt and Maxwell, from the time my name was announced until it was withdrawn. Nor did Messrs. Kelly, Shutt and Maxwell on the 27th of July 1872, or at any other time, say one word to me about who should be placed on the ticket in 1874. Nor did I see Mr. Shutt on that day, or in any way communicate with him on any subject. Nor did I consent that my name be withdrawn in consideration that it might be placed on the ticket of 1874, nor for any other consideration, other than above stated in connection with the Northern candidates.

I stated to the *Press* men, when I last paid up for the paper, that I would continue to take it, so as to know when it lied about me, as it never had said anything about me without lying. I suppose my year is about up, hence etc.

P. S. Is the author of the communication in the *Press*, the same that has heretofore taken occasion to "P" in that paper? The puddle looks like he is only more so.

M. W.

For the Courier.

PRAYERS I DO NOT LIKE.

I do not like to hear him pray
Who loans at twenty-five per cent,
For that I think should be applied
To pay the load and rent
For in that book we all should heed
Which says, The person shall be blest,
Who loans to buy the hungry bread
But does not say "take interest".

I do not like to hear him pray
On bended knees about an hour,
For grace to spend aright the day
When he knows his neighbors has no flour
But rather see him go to mill
And buy the luckless brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray
Let blessings on the poor widow be
Who never seeks her home to say
If want overtakes you "Come to me."
I do not like to hear her pray
With jeweled ear and silky dress
Whose washerwoman toils hard all day
At night is asked to work for less.

Such pious shaver's I despise—
With folded hands and upturned face,
They lift to heaven their thin-angle eyes
Then steal the earnings of the poor
Such souless prayers I do not like,
If wrong—I pray to be forgiven,
No angle wings will upward fear,
Your lost a million miles from heaven.

Copied from an ancient journal by A. W. Baltz, of Springfield.

We had the pleasure of taking dinner at the Main Street Exchange yesterday. It is undoubtedly one of the best hotels in Northern Indiana.—The prices are low, and the tables are loaded down with the delicacies of the season, the servants are attentive, and everything combines to make it a very attractive stopping place.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the will of James Wallace, late of DeKalb county, deceased, by virtue of a provision contained in the will of said decedent, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on the 18th day of September, 1872, the following real estate situated in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to-wit: Commencing at the point on the section line eighty, 80, rods west of the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section nineteen, 19, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, running thence west seventy rods to the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence north fifty rods, thence east seventy rods parallel with the road running from Auburn to Butler thence south to the place of beginning. Terms of sale one-third cash the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months with notes at interest without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with good freehold surety. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Ex'r.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES!

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
164 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

Together with a number of first-class Livery horses I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having perfected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All orders attended to promptly.

GREAT CLOSING SALE!

ROOT & Co.,

For the next 40 days will offer the entire balrnce of Spring and Summer purchases at a reduction of fully one-third from regular prices.

Summer Dress Goods,
Summer Shawls,
Ladies' ready-made suits,

Childrens' Suits,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Sacques,

Parasols & Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Silks,
Japanese Silks,

Traveling Dress Goods,
Suting Linens,
Chinese Grass Cloths,

White Goods & Linens,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ready-made Underwear,
Fancy Goods & Notions,
Summer Gloves,
Summer Hosiery,
Housekeeping Linens,
Housekeeping Cottons,
Domestic goods,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

All offered at greatly reduced prides to to close out.

N. B.—Our prices in wholesale department guaranteed as Low as Chicago, Cincinnati and New York.

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage they further earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Pei'adelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianoplis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 ;3	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 36	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 35
Fremont			
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	14 18	8 02	7 45
Hanover			
Jackson ... Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 20	
Detroit	6 35	9 85	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	4 40 p.m		
Jackson	7 15 a.m	7 15	8 20a m
Hanover			
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	12 40p m
Reading	6 18	8 55	1 47
Fremont			
Angola	7 35	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 49	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4 05
Auburn	8 29	10 47	4 45
Ft Wayne ... Arr	9 25	11 48	5 23
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

Wm. A. ERNST, Supt

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

Boozner & Blattner

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Crocerie,

CLOTHINC,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon",
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Var den Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

[illegible]

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

AT

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS

ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
CLOCKS,
POCKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

East of Methodist Church,
Auburn, Ind

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

Increas of Bountis To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Galters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE.

McDOUGAL'S CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL.
75 Columbia street.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,

[illegible]

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Agricultural Items.

"Every cow should fatten one pig." is an old rule and a good one; that is the daily produce of a good cow should be in buttermilk and whey enough to feed the pig, after the cream and cheese are extracted.

The cash value of farms in New York has doubled during the last ten years, while the value of the implements have increased from twenty-five to forty-five millions of dollars in value.

Years ago we had Spitzenburgh and Baldwin apples for fifty cents per bushel, peaches by the wagon loads and plums without end. People were not educastd then in the great art of horti culture. Now we have abundance of science and no fruit; a great amount of knoledge, and no apples; long catalogues with hard names, but no plums. A change in the programme is loudly called for, and scientific horticulturists should inform us how to overcome disease, insects, and climate influences.

'Know all men by these present."—Gen. Grant.

Advices from Texas claim that State for Greeley by 50,000 majority.

The Washington "patriot" makes out a list of 2,104 papers which support Greeley to 1,497 which support Grant.

Eighty-nine Republicans of Binghamton, N. Y., signed a call for a Greeley and Brown meeting.

Senator Thurman predicts that Greeley will secure two hundred electoral votes without counting Ohio.

Eighty Republicans of Honesdale, Pa. have signed a call for a meeting for the purpose of forming a Greeley and Brown club.

It is reported that not a Republican vote will be cast for Grant in Bethany, Pa:, which has heretofore given decided Republican majorities.

Captain John H. Reece withdraws from the Executive Committee of the Grant party in Georgia, in order to support Greeley.

The Providence 'Press,' Republican goes for Horace Greeley and Brown. It is the largest and most influential newspaper in Rhode Island.

Of the German papers of the United States, eighty-three are for Greeley' thirty for Grant, and one—the Cincinnati 'Volksblatt—is non-committal.

Attaches of the New York Custom House have been notified that they are expected to 'come down' for campaign purposes, the assessments levied being from $5 to $15.

One hundred and twelve Republicans of Franklin County, Vt, who favor the election of Greeley and Brown, signed the call for a mass meeting, to be held at Sheldon on the 7th of August.

The Board of Public Works in Washington have discharged workmen who favor Greeley's election, and notified all concerned that none but Grant man will be employed.

The Boston 'Globe,' defend the administration, admits that 'there have been many irregularities in financial matters.' The people are going to look over the books.

Chief Justice Chaze has written a letter to D. F. Worcester, of Rochester, N. Y., in which he says: 'If I live and am able to go to Cincinnati in November, I shall vote for Greeley.

In 1868, the last year of Mr. Johnson's Administration, the Indian Service cost $3,988,354. In 1871, the third year of General Grant's Administration, this same service cost $7,426,879.

Alembert Pond, one of the Republican members of the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1867, and subsequently a member of the Legislature, headed the call for a Liberal Republican County Convention in Saratogo County.

'I would as soon steal the money outright as to take it in that way,' was the prompt reply of an honest North Carolina lawyer when offered a $1,000 sinecure by one of Grant's agents for his influence a the State election.

Gen. Conrad Krez, one of the alternate delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, has resigned his position on the staff of Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, and and declared himself for Greeley. He says he does not know a single German Republican in Wisconsin will vote for Gen. Grant.

A Cool Relation.

How touching was the grief displed in B——at a funeral a little out of town! The undertaker, who was directing matters in a very professional and proper way, noticed a man giving orders, and, as he thought, rather encroaching upon the duties and privileges of his own office!

And who are you, my friend, that are so busy about here?

Oh! you don't know me?

No, I don't.

Well, I'm the corpse's brother.

Three of the dirtiest most ragged little ragamuffins in town entered one of the magnificient drug stores. Marching up to the counter one said; I want a cent,s worth of rock candy." Get out you ragamuffins; we don't sell a cent's worth of rock candy." Slowly and sadly they filed out of the store. On the outside consultation took place.—They re-entered the door. 'Mister do you sell three cents worth of rock candy? "Yes," Well we ain't got him," and the procession mooved again.

We happened in a store, not a thousand miles from here a few days ago, when a little boy came in with a basket on his arm and asked the merchant if he bought butter, and what price he paid. The merchant looked at the fellow a minute and then asked:

Is your butter good?

Well, Johnny answered, it ought to be for before churning, mother and sister spent four hours picking the hairs out of the cream.

Watch cases are now made of India rubber.

Men say Longfellow will recover nd run just as well as ever.

How to make a clean sweep—wash him.

The doctors say green apples and green corn mean 'business.'

In Courtland Village, New York, there are about 800 Republicans. Nearly half are announced for Greeley.

The New Brunswick [N. J.] 'Times says that Govener Olden has decided to declare for Greeley and Brown.

Judge E. D. Culver, formerly of Brooklyn, now residing in Waukesha, Wis., has taken the stump for Greeley.

A report comes from Des Moines that Samuel Merrill, ex-Governor of Iowa, will supports Greeley.

The call for the liberal republican meeting in Columbus, O., had 150 Republican names.

The Brooklyn 'Times,' heretofor Radical, has come out in favar of Greeley and Brown.

The last Congress appropriated $50,000 for the express of the White House, thus making Grant's salary for this year $75,000.

Peter Cantin, the surrogate of Ulster Co elected by the Republicans last fall, earnestly supports Greeley.

The Princess Imperial of Germany, the oldest daughter of Queen Victoria, has seven children, of whom three are sons.

One of the Greeley electors in Arkansas is Colonel Sidney M. Barnes, who was once the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucy.

The rebel General Mosby says that he will support Grant; but he also says that Greeley and Brown will carry the South almost unamimously.

Some of our Radical are very anxious to have the integrity of the Democratic party maintained and it grieves them to see Democrats support Greeley. Poor souls!

Another German daily has placed the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its columns. This time it is the Wisconsin 'Telegraph,' at Oshkosh. The editor says: Grant's corrupt Administration has been long enough.'

It is well enough for Greeley men to rejoice over the numerous and valeable accessions which daily come to their ranks but the Bible tells us of a better rejoicing than this when it says:

'Let every man prove his own work and then he shall have rejoicing in himself alone, and not in another.

A rustic youth visiting Nashville for the first time, the other day, mistook the elevator in a hotel for a bed room and got half undressed before the machine started. He ascended in terror, and roared out as the second story was reach, 'Earthquake! O Lord have mercy upon me!" A bottle of apple-jack comforted him.

A California lady, whom the earthquakes have inspired, writes that "he torogenos parallaxes prismrtically converging are not due to the silicious introductions of phospherical asteriods, but rather to a parabolic seratification of the igneour zygema." Why they have earthquakes there is no longer a mystery.

In the Alps glaciers flow down into the valley where they melt and become rivers; whereas in Greenland although pressod forward to the water's edge they cannot melt, but break off in large bodies and become iceburgs. The glacier is like a river because the central part moves faster than the outsides; because its top moves faster than its bottom; and because the point of swiftest motion follow the sinuosities of its sides.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

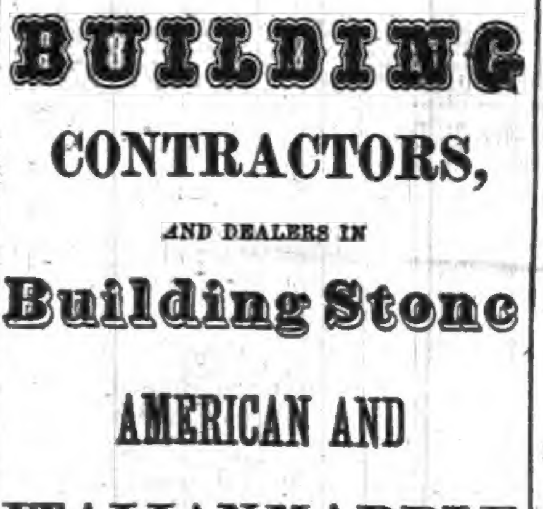

Z. C. ZOLLINGER,

Successor to

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURE OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,

FORT WAYNE IND

Grover & Baker's

Sewing

Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and sti, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AGENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods,

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEESWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me

S. W. RALSTON.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN HE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW PRING GOODS

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

EXTRAORDINARY RUSH!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "C" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 10 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell Two or Three chests a day. Our large purchases of TWO HUNDRED CHESTS at a time direct of the Importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the Jobber, Speculator and Wholesale Houses to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' handf, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality. All are warranted to please or money refunded

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquor

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
wo do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 00
a'awba Wine	1 00	Wine in bottles	35 and 50

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ¼ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ¼ bbs 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

yer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	25
rrants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17
ron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 20
unes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Brazils, and English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENGLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, W FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Chice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00 | Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

WHEN YOU GO TO

FORT WAYNE!

——CALL AT——

MARKLEY, SCHRADER & CO.

And Examine their Mammoth Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

They sell at low prices. A full line of

WOMEN, MISES AND CHILDRENS!

Shoes in serge, Kid, French Kid, Pebble Goat, Children & Misses Colored Shoes, the best assortment in the city

Mens Rubber Bots

The best Made, at lowest prices. Remember the place

NO. 4

KEYSTONE BLOCK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

MARKLEY, SCHRADER& CO.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'n.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M E. WOODWARD.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 22, 1872. No. 34.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

Business Cards.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-24 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. R. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. R. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn. Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!
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The Great Short Line from
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Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
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Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.
Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.
Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
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SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

—Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 10a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 46	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1[illegible]
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.30 "	6,10 A. M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,35 P. M	3,05 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7,20 "	6,20 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,03 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	[illegible] 30 A M	5,50 "	4,30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,12 "	11,54 A. M.	11,05 "	3,20
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12,[illegible]0 A.M.	4,3[illegible] "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2:40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

FortWayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartford City	1 26	7 [illegible]
Bluffton	2 11	8 3[illegible]
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 [illegible] p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 [illegible]	7 2[illegible]
Muncie	[illegible]	8 10
Indianapolis	[illegible]	1[illegible] 1[illegible]
Connersville		
Cincinnati Ar.	[illegible]	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Eating Crow.

An Amusing Account of the Origin of the Term.

CHAPTER I.

Near the camp of the old Pennsylvania Bucktail regiment, in Virginia, early in the war, lived an old, aristocratic, exclusive and pompous Virginian, in true baronial style. His Mansion, of very old age was made of imported brick, his chimneys were tall and massive, and the rooms were large and pleasant. The chief attractions of the old place, however, were the grounds that surrounded the mansion. Large trees gave luxuriant shade, and the underbrush in portions of the ground afforded shelter for rabbits and other small game. There were walks, and orchards, and arbors, and the whole bore such a scene of general peacefulness and repose that it was no wonder the wild Bucktails were charmed with the wild prospect, and anxious to penetrate into a spot which gave such enjoyment.

The Bucktails were not the most tractable soldiers They came from the stepping off place—the Wilderness of Pennsylvania—McKean, Potter, Forest and Tioga counties—and they obtained their name, which clung to them during the entire war, through a fancy of Col. Kane, brother of the Arctic explorer, who became their commander. He recuited the regiment in the early part of 1861 (beginning on the day of the arrival of the news of the fall of Fort Sumpter) from the back woodsmen who were famous marksmen.—They were all deer hunters, and as a designation each man was furnished with the tail of a buck by Colonel Kane, and when they marched from Camp Curtin with bucktails in their caps it was a novel sight.

Col. Charles J. Bibble, of Philadelphia, was made the Colonel, and Col. Kane the Lieutenant-colonel of the regiment.—both men noted for their short, attenuated forms. Neither was scarcely more than five feet high, and their combined weight was less than two hundred and twenty pounds.

It may be readily guessed that these soldiers had little respect for Virginia aristocracy, and the tent pols had hardly got settled in the ground before a noted rider named—well, Smith—shouldered his deer killer and started out on a little expedition. He was a sergeant, and of immense size, and went by the name of 'The Big Sergeant.' He made a straight march for the old Virginian's manor. Now, the old gentleman had many pets about the ground and among them a tame crow which he valued very highly. He also had tame rabbits doves, etc. The sergeant climbed the stone wall, and dropped himself and his gun on the inside of the grounds. The first thing his eye struck was the tame crow, who unconcernedly flew near him, and alighted on a limb and began caw at him. The sergeant put his rifle to his shoulder and banged away, and Mr. Crow came fluttering to the ground. The soldier loaded his gun, leaned it against the wall, and went to get his game.

Instantly there came running from the house, in a high state of excitement, the old Virginian, and when he saw that his pet crow had been killed his rage had no bounds. He rushed for the sergeant's gun and, swearing that he would'nt have given the crow for the whole Yankee army, vowed that he would blow the soldier's brains out. With this he brought the the piece to a cock and glanced along the barrel. The sergeant begged for his life, and the Virginian swore that he would take it.

The Virginian finally thought of a compromise, and with a half look between amazement and rage, told the sergeant that he must eat the crow. In vain the other protested; the Virginian insited on the price of his adversary's life. So the sergeant pulled off feathers and began to gag and eat.

How do you like crow? hissed the Virginian through his teeth.

The only answer the other gave was to beg to be let off. He was sorry he had shot the crow; did'nt know it was a tame one, and he would'nt do such a thing again Finally the old man took the gun from its aim and told the sergeant he need't eat any more. His heart full of joy, the soldier threw the bird upon the ground and said:

Well, I kin eat crow, but I don't like it.

The story might stop here if it was only to show the origin of the phrase, but the rest of it is the best.

CHAPTER II.

The old Virginian, after surveying his dead pet for an instant in a sorrowful manner, returned the gun and started for his manshion. The other quickly brought his piece to his shoulder and called out:

Hold on there, Mister.

What do you want? asked the other, as he turned and beheld a 'bead' drawn on him.

I'd like to have you eat the rest of this crow.

The old man fumed and swore, and tore about in a frantic manner, saying he be would, d——d if he would, and that he did'nt want any of the young man's jokes. The cocking of the gun and the assurance on the part of the soldier that he would certainly put a ball through the old man's shoulder unless he complied, with the demand, induced the Virginian to retrace his steps. Now, said the sergeant, I want you to eat the rest of that crow, and no nonsense.

A punch of the rifle on the shoulder of the old man [illegible] him to a quick sense of his position, and picking [illegible] he undeavored to bite [illegible]. He grew pale, the prespiration stood upon his face, he trembled like a [illegible], his mouth watered, his eyes filled, he gagged, and it seemed a physical impossibility for him to touch the crow. The sergeant compelled him to take a bite and it was the only one he did take, for his breakfast came up so rapidly to protest [illegible] that the soldier relented and told him he [illegible] trouble a Bucktail again.

Here would seem to be another proper place to end this story, but there is still another chapter.

CHAPTER III.

The next day, the old Virginian, smarting under the indignities he had suffered in not only having his pet crow killed, but being compelled to eat a portion of it, went to the head quarters of the Bucktails and made complaint to the Colonel against the big sergeant. The Colonel at once sent an orderly for sergeant Smith, rightly supposing he must be the person referred to. He obeyed the summons at once. He pushed the door of the tent aside and entered the presence. Snapping his heels together and standing erect in the position of 'attention,' he brought his right hand quickly to the visor of his military cap, and gave the customary salute to his Colonel.

Sergeant, said his commander very gravely, 'do you known that gentleman, pointing to the old Virginian.

Yes, sir, promptly answered the other.

How did you become acquainted with him, sergeant?

We dined together yesterday, sir, answered the culprit.

The roar of laughter which followed this reply need not be described, nor the manner in which even the old Virginian joined. The sergeant was sent back to his quarters, and the interview between the old aristocrat and the Colonel was ended by an invitation to the latter to dine next day at the old mansion.

A wit once asked a peasant what part he performed in the great drama of life. I mind my own business, was the reply.

A minister made an interminable call upon a lady of his acquaintance. Her little daughter grew very weary of his conversation, and at last whispered in a just audible key, 'Mamma, did'nt he bring his amen with him?

A man out West says he moved so many times during one year that whenever covered wagon stopped at the gate, his chickens would fall on their backs and hold up their feet, in order to tied and thrown in.

Mamma, said a wee pet, they sung 'I want to be an angel' in Sunday-school this morning, and I sung with them.

Why, Nelly, exclaimed mamy, could you keep time with the rest?

I guess I could, proudly answered little Nelly; I kept ahead of 'em most all the way through.

The Irishman had a correct appreciation of the business who, being asked by the Judge, when he applied for a license to sell whisky, if he was of a good moral character, replied, Faith, yer honor, I do not see the necessity of a good moral character to sell whisky.

Sharp Shooting.

The following dialogue on sharp shooting took place between a Virginian and a Yankee picket:

I say can you fellows shoot?

Well I reckond we can some. Down in Mississippi we knock a bumble-bees eye out at three hundred yards:

Oh, that ain't nothing to the way we shoot up in Vermont. I belong to a military company up there of a hundred men, and we went out for practice every week. The cap'n draws us up in single file, and sets a cider barrel rolling down hill, and each man takes a shot at the bung hole as it turns up. It is afterwards examined and if there is a shot that did'nt go in the bung hole, the member who missed it is expelled. I belonged to the company ten years, and there ain't been nobody expelled yet.

Josh Billings on the Bat.

The bat is a winged mouse.

They liv very retired during the day, but at nite cum out for a frolik.

They fli very much uncertain, and ackt as tho they had taken a little tu much gin.

They look out ov their face like a yung owl, and will bight like a snappin turtel.

What they are good fur i kant tell, and i don't believe they kan tell neither.

They don't seem to be bird, beast nor insekt, but a kind of live hash, made out ov all three.

If there want any bats in this world, i don't suppose the earth would refuse to resolv on its axis, once in a while, just for fun.

But when you cum tu think that there an't on the face ov the the earth one bat tu mutch, and that thare han't bin sints the daiz ov Adam, a single surplus mus keeter's egg lade bi aksident, we kan form sum kind ov an idee how little we kno, and what a poor job we would make ov it running the mashinery ov kreashun.

Man is a phool enny how, and the best ov the joke iz, he don't seem to kno it.

Bats have a destiny tu fill, and i will bet 4 dollars they fill it better than we do ours.

Bats liv on flies and hawks liv on bats, but who lives on hawks i kant tell.

Biled hawk may be good, i never herd anny body say it wasn't but i don't hope i shall ever be called on tew decide it.

Tew save life i would eat boiled hawk, but if it tasts like i think it [illegible]

[illegible] live in deeds, not in years, in [illegible]

A disposition to appeal [illegible] betrays [illegible] an anxious spirit.

One's own heart, and not other men's [illegible] forms our true honor.

[illegible] no other model but themselves to copy after.

It is a higher exhibition of christian manliness to be able to bear trouble than to get rid of it.

An industrious and virtuous education of children is a better inheritance for them than a great estate.

Let no one count the number of his friends till they are bolted in the sieve of his own adversity, for there is much bran in prosperous friendship.

Happiness is a perfume which one cannot shed over another without a few drops falling on one's self. He that would make others happy must be happy himself.

Good words like the golden ear rings of the Israelites, are valuable in themselves; but if once erected into a golden calf to be worshipped and relied upon, are pernicious.

A Quaker who had been troubled by rats informs a friend that he greased a thirty-foot board, filled it with fish hooks set up at an angle of 45 degrees and placed an old cheese at the top. The rats crawled up, slid down and he caught 30 the first night.

Richness of the Soil in Michigan.

A man in Michigan gave me some idea of the richness of that soil. He said there was no place on earth where things grow as they do there. He said his wife never made bread. She always made little biscuit the size of an egg, and she would leave them an hour to swell by themselves and they would grow into twelve-pound loaves. I thought to myself, You are a loafer. He continued his growing tale, and said:

Once there was a man. He went into the woods and chopped down four trees.—He used the four stumps for corner posts and he buit him a nice log house on those stumps. Then he and his family went to bed in the house. The next morning he found himself and family up sixty feet in the air, with a lot of Indians down cellar waiting to cut their hair off, and the Indians did scalp the whole of 'em.

Stranger, said I, you don't mean to tell me that those trees grew sixty feet in one night.

Sir, I do, says he, and not only that, they hoisted the house up with 'em.

Are you sure it wasn't sixty-one feet? I asked.

Sir, said he, I never prevaricate, especially on one foot.

So they took and scalped 'em, all did they?

They did sir.

How, in the name of Mary who had the little lamb, did they get up to 'em? I asked.

Says he:

Respected sir, these Indians each one sawed off a tree; then each Indian sat on a stump, and these drew the Indians up to the house, and they scalped the family.

It certainly was the greatest case of up a tree I ever heard of.

Stranger, that story is pretty tough, but I believe it, because I know something about growing trees, and I know they grow darned fast, sometimes. My father had some good soil on his place; good soil for trees. He could'nt afford to keep a dog because there were so many young 'uns. He had to boil what bones was left to make soup for us. He had some trees, and in the place of a dog he kept some of the bark of those trees in the house to scare away robbers, because that bark would last all night. One day I used some of the wood to make some toothpicks, and as sure as sour allspice, those toothpicks grew so that next day I sold 'em for telegraph poles, and they had to be sawed in two before they could be used.

The stranger got up. Says I,

Where are you going?

Says he:

Good-day, sir.

Says I:

Good-day, sir.

A correspondent gives a touching instance of insect: I found a cockroach wiggling in a bowl of water. I took a half peanut shell for a boat. I put him into it and gave him two wooden toothpicks for oars and left him. The next morning I visited him and he put a piece of white cotton thread on one of the tooth picks and set the toothpick up on end as a signal of distress. He had a hair on the other toothpick, and there that cockroach sat a-fishing. The cockroach, exhausted, had gone to sleep. The sight melted me to tears.

Nervous old lady (to a deck hand on a steamer(—Mr. Steamboat man, is there any fear of danger?

Deck hand (carelessly)—Plenty of fear madam, but not a bit of danger.

A fashionable mother's advice to a married daughter was, Never take your husband to an evening party; there is nothing that is always so much in the way.

An Indiana bride, after the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, asked the minister to give out the hymn, This is the way I long have sought.

The Geneva arbitrators are the first men on record who successfully [illegible]

Congressional Convention.

Pursuent to the call issued by the Chairman of the District Committee Hon. H. D. Wilson the Democracy and Liberal Republicans, of the 10th Congressional District of Indiana, met in Convention, at Columbia City on the 6th day of August 1872.

The Chairman of the District Committee being absent the Convention was called to order by Col. I. B. McDonald of Whitley County, in a few pertinent remarks. On motion J. A. S. Mitchell, Esq., of Goshen was chosen Chairman.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Mictholl addressed the Convention in an able and telling speech. He said that he saw before him men of both political parties, and that he recognized them as now joining hands and working together for one common end. The establishment of Reform Reconciliation and a pure and honest government; which glorious result could and would be brought about by the combined efforts of the honest men of the country.

On motiom J. A. Campbell, Esq., of Columbia City, was chosen Reading and Recording Secretary, and all the Democratic editors of the District Secretaries.

Upon motion the following gentlemen were selected as a Committee on Resolutions, one from each county.

DeKalb C. A. O. McClellan; Steuben, Geo. W. McConnel; Noble Dr. A. S. Parker; Lagrange, Dr. Griffith; Elkhart, W. W. McVitty; Kosciusko, W. S. Marshall; Whitley Eli W. Browh; Huntington, Gen. Jas. R. Slack.

Upon motion the several Counties, then selected the following Committee to select a Congressional Committee for the ensuing two years.

DeKalb, T. C. Mays.; Steuben, Wm. G. Croxston; Noble Henry C. Stanley; Lagrange, J. B. Wade; Elkhart W. C. Wilson; Koscinsko, Dr. F. M. Marshall; Whitley E. L. McLellan; Huntington Thos. Roach.

Upon motion it was then resolved that the names of candidates for Congress be announced, whereupon the names of Hon. E. V. Long of Kosciusko, and S. E Alvord of Noble were announced.

Convention then adjourned to 1 o clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention assembled at 1 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on Resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we do hereby endorse and reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Liberal Convention of May 1st 1872, as explained in Greeley's letter of acceptance and also reindorsed by the National Democratic convention at Baltimore, and also the resolution of the late Convention at Indianapolis, adopted June 12th 1872; and that we hereby pledge our selves to carry out and make effective the same in their fullest and broadest application.

Resolved, That the Cincinnati Platform having submitted to the respective Congressional Districts the subject of the Tariff, we the Liberal Reform party of the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana, hereby declare that we are in favor of a Tariff for revenue only, and opposed to all discriminations whereby the necessaries of life are highly taxed for the benefit of a few monopolists at the expense of the tax payers and consumers of the country.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our selves with unanimity to a cordial support of the National State and district nomination heretofore and to-day made by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Union, State and District.

The Committee on selection of Congressional Committee reported the following names.

Kosciusko, W. S. Marshall; Steuben, Joseph Woodhull; Lagrange William Hill; Elkhart W. C. Wilson; Noble, O. D. Willett; Whitley, Theodore Reed; Huntington Wm. Hendricks; Dekalb, T. C. Mays.

Report accepted and approved.

Upon motion it was resolved that the first ballot on candidates for Congress be an informal one, which resulted as follows.

E. V Long..........82½
E. S. Alvord..........45½

Before announcing the informal vote Mr. Alvord withdrew. When upon motion Hon. E. V. Long, of Kosciusko county was declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention for Congress. Mr. Long was here called upon responded in a brief but happy effort accepting the nomination.

Upon motion it was then resolved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of an Elector for the 10th District. The following names were put in nomination. Gen. Milo S. Hascall and Dr. F. P. Griffith. The results of the Ballot for Elector stood as follows.

Gen. Milo S Hascall..........58
Dr. F. P Griffith..........60

Upon motion, the nomination of Mr. Hascall was made unanimous. And upon further motion Dr. F. P. Griffith was unanimously selected as Contingent Elector.

It was moved that the nomination of a Circuit Judge and a Circuit prosecutor for the 14th Judicial circuit be refered to the Congressional Committee this day selected, and to the Attorneys of the district. Caried.

Upon motion L. E. Goodwin, of No- [illegible]

19th Judicial district, and D. Y Husselman, of Dekalb county, District Prosecutor.

After passing Resolutions of thanks to the Chasrman for the able manner in which he presided; thanks to the citizens of Columbia City for their hospitality, and a request that the proceedings of the Convention be published in all the Liberal papers in the District and the *Sentinel*, Convetion then adjourned *sine die.*

J. A. S. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL,
Rec. Secretary.

Ten thousand loads of gravel have been deposited on a piece of road in Pittsfield, Mass., four rods in length, and as fast as it is put on, from some unexplained reason, it settles below the level of the road. The place was formerly a marsh, and the adjacent sides rise as the road settles.

The year seems to be a most unusually hot one everywhere. In India the heat has been intolerable, the themometer in stations like Secunderabad—a hot place always—making occasionally 107 deg., and 105 deg. for fifteen continuous days. In Paris old residents declare that they are grilling and can only live by bathing; from Brussels we hear of 95 deg. in the shade, and in London it has been 88 deg., while the water in the public baths, without any aid from furnaces, has been 76 deg.

A beggar asked for a piece of bread and butter at a house the other day, and on a couple of slices being brought to him he immediately refused.

'What's the matter,' asked the doctor, 'isn't this good bread?'

'Yes, the bread's good enough,' said the beggar.

'Isn't the butter good too?'

'Yes, I've no fault to find with the butter.

'What't the matter, then.

'I don't like the way it's spread on,' growled the fastidious mendicant.

Grant has given away seventy-five thousand dollars of the peoples money for an old letter of the war times that he hopes conduce to his re-election by reviving sectional hate and stiring up bad blood. If he had never done any thing else to condemn him that ought to be sufficient. In heaven's name, let us have an Administration that will not use the public treasury for partisan purposes and personal preferment—an Administration that will look to the interests of the people and to nationality. The war concluded seven years ago. Now "let us have peace.'—*Courier Journal.*

NOVEL SLINDLE—At a fair at Friburg a man tried on a pair of boots and put his old boots on one side. The right boot fitted excellently; the left however was a little to tight. The bargain lasted for sometime, when suddenly another man came up, and with the words, 'I have got you,' administered to the first comer a smart box on the ear, and forthwith darted off. To dash his foot into the boot and to pursue the purpetrator of this outrage, was for the new comer but the affair of a minute. To the bystanders and to the shomaker himself this behavior seemed the most natural thing in the world, and it was only when the shoemaker found that the man who wore the new boots did not return that he made the best of a bad bargain, and hung up the old pair of boots as a lasting warning for all future time.

A Physician having visited a sick lady during a storm, she expressed concern at his having come so far in bad weather, to which the doctor unquickly replied:

Oh, madam, I have another patient in this neighborhood, and by that means, you see I kill two birds with one stone.

Doctor, replied the lady, you are too good a shot for me, and dispensed with his further attendance.

Parson L., inquired uncle Olin, a pleasant man who was at work one day this summer cutting the grass in the large yard of the Baptist Church in a Franklin county town and spied his minister who was of the Congregational order, how do you suppose my old cow will winter on this Baptist hay?

Oh. Well, was the quick reply, I think she may live through on it, but she'll probably give rather thin milk.

A Cynthiana father has furnished his daughter with a music box which plays Home Sweet Home, at 11 p. m., precisely. The beaux are all gone and the house closed up in five minutes after.

A shoddy matron told a gentleman friend that one of her lovely daughters was a 'bluenet,' and the other a 'bronze.'

Saratoga is very crowed, but the class of people there is promiscuous and cosmopolitan.

Moonlight sailing parties and straw rides are now in vogue at the fashionable watering places.

Cattle blindness is a prevailing disease among the cows at Robeson, Berks county Pennsylvania.

One of the saddest things about human nature is that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself, that he may be a pilot and yet a castaway.

The Prussian Government has publicly called attention to the presence of [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	2.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.00	14.00	[illegible]
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	[illegible]	7.50	10.00	13.00	18.00	20.[illegible]
4 Squares	4.00	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27.[illegible]
¼ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.00	[illegible]	17.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	40.00
½ Column	10.00	15.00	18.00	20.00	27.00	32.00	42.00	[illegible]
1 Column	15.00	22.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.00	[illegible]	70.00	80.00

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Corn Biscuits.

One pint of corn flour; three pints of sweet milk, four eggs and a little salt. Bake in tin cups.

Cooking Beets.

Bake them; it requires about two hours to bake a medium sized beet.—Hardly any person will restore to the old method of boiling them after eating one meal of baked beets.

Boiling Meat.

All kinds of poultry and meat can be cooked quicker by adding to the quart of water in which they are boiled a little vinegar or a piece of lemon.—By the use of an acid there will be a considerable saving of fuel as well as shortening of time. Its action is beneficial on old tough meets, rendered them quite tender and easy to be digested.

A few days ago an attorney called upon another member of the profession and asked his opinion upon a certain point of law. The lawyer to whom the question was addressed drew himself up and said, 'I generaly get paid for what I know.' The questioner drew a half a dollar 'fractional' from his pocket handed it to the other and coolly remarked 'Tell me all you know and give me the change.'—There is coldness between the parties now.

Vegetables.

Potatoes are good with all meats.—With fowls they should be mashed.—Carrots parsnips, greens and cabbage, are eaten with boiled meats. Beets peas, and beans are appropriate with either boiled or roasted meats. Mashed turnips are good with roast pork.—Tomatoes are good with every kind of meat especially with roast. Apple sauce with roast pork. Cranberry or currens sauce with beef, fowls veal and ham. Currant jelly is used by many persons with roast mutton. Pickles are good with all kinds of roast meats and capers, or nasturtiums with boiled lamb or mutton. Horseradish and lemons are excellent with roast veal.

Sweet Milk.

A teaspoonful of fine salt or horse radish, in a pan of milk, will keep it sweet for several days. Milk can be kept a year or more as sweet as when taken from the cow by the following method. Procure bottles which must be perfectly sweet clean and dry, draw the milk from the cow into the bottles and as they are filled immeditaely cork them well, and fasten them with pack thread or wire. Then spread a little straw in the bottom of a boiler, on which place the bottles with straw between, until the boiler contains a sufficient quantity. Fill up with clean water, heat the water, and as soon as it begins to boil, draw the fire and let the whole gradually cool. When quite cool, take out the bottles and pack them in sawdust in hampers, and stow them away in the coolest part of the house.

Milwaukee has had a wedding.—Henry Block was married to Amada Board.

A Connecticut amateur farmer swings the scythe with one hand and bears aloft his trusty umbrella with the other.

Carefully-prepared statistics show that during the last six years upward of thirteen thousand collisions at sea have taken place between vessels in all parts of the world.

A Salem, Massachusetts, man swallowed his teeth, and came near going toothless to the grave, but a doctor with a set of grappling irons fished them up, and the patient now wears them tied to his ear with a string.

Sozzle, who was standing lost in admiration before the ostrich cage at the caravan, ejaculated at last, as the bird lifted its head up to its full height, 'Good gracious!' what a neck that would be for a gin cocktail!"

A bucolic editor is forced to the conclusion that the young ladies of his village are not alarmingly like St. Paul inasmuch as they pay rather more attention 'to things which are behind,' than he did.

An inquiring citizen of Madison, Ind., thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had The horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

A remarkable character of the Californian mountain climate is an extreme intensity and viridness of atmospheric coloring. The deep blue of an Alpine sky is startling on first acquaintance; but in the Sierra Nevada it deepens still further into violet.

Vegetable pills! exclaimed an old lady. Don't talk to me of such stuff. The best vegetable pill ever made is an apple dumpling; for destroying a gnawing in the stomach there is nothing like it; it always can be relied on.

Arthur, said a good-natured father to his young hopeful.

I did not know till to-day that you had [illegible]

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUG. 22, 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT
HORACE GREELEY,
Of New York.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,
Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Lieut. Governor,
JOHN R. CRAVENS.
Congressman-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.
Auditor of State,
JOHN B. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN.
Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
E. J. PRICE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress
E. VAN LONG,
of Kosciusko co.

Judicial Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
L. H. GOODWIN, of Noble
For Prosecutor,
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN of DeKalb.

County Ticket.

For Representative,
SAMUEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. MAXWELL, of Wilmington
For Treasurer
FREEMAN KELLY, of Smithfield
For Recorder,
DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN, of Butler tp.
For Commissioner, south-western district,
NELSON GRIFFITH of Richland
For Commissioner, south-eastern district,
WILLIAM RICHMOND, of Newville
For Surveyor,
CHAUNCEY C. CLARK, of Union
For Land Appraiser,
SAMUEL LEARNED, of Troy
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union

Our Candidate for Congress.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Candidate for Congress, Hon E. V. Long, is one of the very best selection that could have been made under the circumstances. He is a young man of acknowledged ability and as a public speaker has no superior in the district. He is an active worker. Believing in a civil service reform, we are proud to present him to the people as one capable and honest, knowing that he will discarge his duties accordly if elected. Those who stand on the principal of voting for the best man will vote for Long.

* * *

If any have been in doubt as to the real character of the "straight" movement in this county they must be satisfied by this time that, so far at least as its leaders are concerned, it is really a movement made in the interest of Gen Grant. Why is it that all the administration papers are publishing the call for the Convention at Louisville? They know that this convention, if they can make it a success, will materially assist them in electing Grant. Without this aid they are gone up. Will Democrats aid them in keeping in office one that is notoriously unfit for the position? We shall see.

* * *

Resolved, That while as law-abiding citizens we accept the amendments added to the Constitution by the party in power, we still condemn and hold as infamous the illegal manner by which their adoption was secured, and that we will not join hands to-day with the authors of that infamy in a paltry scramble for office.

The above is one of the resolutions adopted by the "straight" Democracy at Fort Wayne, last Saturday. It is very fine, so fine that it requires a pair of goggles to see the point. Its so generous and liberal too, that it will doubtless bring tears to the eyes of all who read it. It sounds as though Tom Morgan of Fort Wayne, wrote it. If so, the "Straights" should endorse it for Tom is a great man—in his own opinion.

* * *

If the Tribune philosopher had offered to take command of Sherman's army at Atlanta, Kilpatrick would have broken his sword in disgust; yet to-day he wants to put him in position as commander-in-chief of the American army to face even greater danger than ever threatened the nation before.

The above is from a Radical sheet published at Columbia City. It is the first paper to admit that it wants a military President to crush out all exhibitions of peace and friendship in the south, and tyranize over a handful of men who went with their State in the secession movement. But the beautiful allegory in the first is bent. Of course the general would have broken his sword because he would have known that the Philosopher was incapable. And now the General has broken his connection with the corruption party because he knows that Grant is incompetent. Grant, assuming a position he cannot fill no better than Greeley could that of General, has disgusted the people generally, and they are breaking their swords now, and intend going at him with their strong right arm, to hurl him from the high position he cannot fill.

Congressional Committee Meeting.

The Central Committee of this (tenth) Congressional district met at Goshen on Wednesday the 14th inst., W. S. Marshall, the Chairman of the Committee, presiding. On motion of W. C. Wilson, of Elkhard, J. R. Baker was chosen Secretary. Capt. Mitchel offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention, held at Columbia City on the 6th day of August, 1872, referred the subject of the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the 14th Judicial Circuit to the Central Committee, and

WHEREAS James I. Best is now a candidate for that position, and,

WHEREAS, It is belived by this Committee that the office of Judge should be kept from politics and political influences, and all candidates for Judicial positions should abstain from political and partisan controversies. Therefore,

Resolved, By this Committee, that no nomination be made for the offices of Circuit Judge.

On motion of W. C. Wilson, the selection of a candidate for Common Pleas Prosecutor was postponed till the next meeting. Several appointments were made for public speaking throughout the District, and the Committee adjourned to meet at Kendallville on the 27th of this month. It is desired that each member of the Committee and the members of the press of the district be present at all the conferences of the Committee.

J. R. BAKER, Sec'y.

* * *

The United States steamer Tallapoosa has just been employed by Robeson the jolly and dishonest Secretary of the Navy, to transport his horses and carriage to Portsmouth N. H., near which place he is reposing from his official labors in paying fraudulent claims.

The Tallapoosa is a public vessel belonging to the people and her expenses are paid by the Treasury of the United States; but Robeson uses her for his own private gratification and convenience.

The time required to make a voyage from Washington to Portsmouth is about 4 days. The Tallapoosa on this occasion stopped at New York in order that Secretary Robeson's horses might be taken on shore at the Navy Yard and driven around sufficiently to limber them after the confinement of the voyage from Washington. They were then taken on board again, and the vessel continued upon her mission.

The cost to the people of the United States of transporting Robeson's horses and carriage from Washington to his summer watering-place is about two thousand dollars.

If the people like this sort of thing, and wish to have it kept up, they will vote for U. S. Grant. If not they will not.

Still They Come.

Not one day has passed since the Cincinnati convention, says the Chicago *Tribune*, in which we have not had to announce the assession of new Republicans to Greeley. Yesterday we recorded the announcement of James Watson Webb, an old Seward journalist and politician, formerly editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* of New York and ex Minister to Brazil, under President Lincon; of Horatio King, of Maine ex-Postmaster. General under Buchanan, but a supporter of Grant in 1868; of ex-United States, Senator Stearns, of Minnesota; of Judge Viele, President of the first Republican State Convention of Iowa; of Hon. Samuel W. Moulton, ex-member of Congress, from Central Illinois, one of the Grant Elector in 1868, and one of the strongest public speakers in the State. He has been President of the State Board of Education since its organization, and also of the State Normal University, and has been identified with the Educational progressive interests of the State for thirty years.

Still Another.

Ex-Governor S. S. Harding, heretofore a stanch Republican, comes out in a long letter in favor of Greeley. We give the following extract from his letter:

I look on Mr. Greeley as being among the first of our great men. He has been compared to Franklin, the parallel will hold good with this exception, that Franklin was never President of the United states. What encouragement is found in the example of his life to the young men of America, especially the humblest class.—Trace his history from his boyhood to the present time, and we may discover the guerdon of his great success, in his habits of industry, his untiring pursuit after knowledge, temperance in all things, coupled with an unswerving honesty, that has stood proof against all temptation of evil. And yet this man who has laid the foundation of his popularity so deep in the confidence of his countrymen is made the butt of ridicule and cartoon by the supporters of President Grant. I saw in a late Harper's Weekley what was supposed perhaps, by the 'artist' a wonderful 'sharp thing,' with the story of Uncle Samuel. I thought what a pity it is that the great publishing house of the Harpers should be guilty of so flat and mean a thing.

And Still they Come.

Ex-United States Senator O. P. Stearns, formerly of Rochester, but now of Duluth, declares himself a Graaley man.

The venerable Judge Viele, who was President of the first Republican State Convention of Iowa, 16 years ago and who was an influential supporter of Grant in 1868, was last Wednesday night elected Chairman of the Greeley and Brown Club of this city, and accepted the position in an eloquent and energetic speech.

Greeley's Speech at Portland Me.

He had struggled throughout life for, first impartial and universal liberty second, for the unity and greatness of our common country; third, but by no means the least, when the former end was attained, for an early and harty reconciliation, peace and harmony among our countrymen. He recognized the propriety of a candidate for Presidency making no speeches, yet there is a truth to be uttered in behalf of those who placed me before the American people in my present attitude, which does them such honor, that I claim the privilege of stating it now. This truth is that no person has ever yet made the fact that he proposed to support or actually did support my nomination whether at Cincinnati or Baltimore or in action which resulted in sending delegates to either Convention the basis to claim for office. No one who was in favor of my nomination, before either Convention has sought office by my hand either for himself or someone else. Nor has ever anyone suggested to me that I might strengthen myself as a candidate by promising support to anyone to any important office whatever. In very few instances I am certain of the smaller fry of politicians have since my double nomination hinted to me, by letter that I may increase my chances by providing them a postoffice or some such place. To my voluntary correspondents respectively I have not usually responded, to these overtures but I now give general notice that should I be elected I will consider the claims of these untimely aspirants after those more modest and reticent shall have been fully satisfied. (Applause.) In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would or would not if elected confine my appointments to the Republicans. I answer those by pointing to that plank on the Cincinnati platform wherein all who concur in the principles therin set forth are cordially invited to participate for their establishment and vindication. I never yet heard of a man who invited his neighbors to raise a house preceeding to kick them out of it as soon as the roof was fairly over his head. For my own part I recognize every honest man who approves and adheres to the Cincinnati platform as my political brother, and as such fully entitled to my confidence and friendly regards.

One other point demands a word.—Those adverse to me ask what pledges I have given to those lately hostile to the Union to receive their favor and support. I answer that no man or woman in all the South has even asked of me whether, directly or through another, any other pledge than is given in all my acts and words. From the hour of Lee's surrender down to this moment no Southern man ever hinted to me an expectation, hope or wish that the rebel debt whether Confederate or State, should be assumed or paid by the Union. No Southern man who could be elected to the Legislature or made a colonel of a militia regiment ever suggested the pensioning of the rebel soldiers nor any of them even as a remote possibilty.—All who nominated me were perfectly aware that I had upheld and justified Federal legislation to repress the Ku-Klux conspiracy and outrages though I had long ago insisted as strenuously as I now do that complete amenest and genuine oblivion of the bloody and hateful past would do more for the suppression and utter exticision of such outrages that all forced bills of suspension of the habeas corpus ever devised by men. Wrong and crime must be suppressed and punished; but far wiser and nobler is a legislative policy by which they are prevented. From those who supported me in the South I have but one demand, justice; but one desire, reconciliation. They wish to be heartily united and at peace with the North on any terms which do not involve the surrender of their manhood. So long as they obey and uphold every law consistent with equality and right they desire a rule which alike for white and black, shall encourage industry and thrift, and in which I fully concur. Between the 5th of November and the 4th of March next quite a number of governors and other dignitaries, who, in the abused name of republicanism and loyalty, have for years been piling debts and taxes on their war-wasted States will follow the wholesome example of Bullock of Georgia and seek the shades of private life. The darker and darker those shades the better for themselves, and for mankind, and the hope that my election may hasten the much desired hygeria of thieving carpet-baggers has reconciled to the necessity of supporting me many who would otherwise have hesitated and probably refused.

Fellow-citizens, the deposed and partinily exiled Tammany ring has stolen about thirty millions from the city of New York. That was a most gigantic robbery, but it hurled its contrivers and abetters from power and splendor to infamy. But the thirsty carpet baggers have stolen at least three times that amount, stolen it from the already impoverished and needy. They still found their prosperous villainy in the highest place in the land, and are addressed as honorable and excellency.—(Applause.)

I think I hear a voice from the honest people of the States ordering that their iniquity shall be insolent no longer at the farthest till the 4th of March next. By that time those criminals will have heard of the national verdict pronounced that will cause them to fold their tents like Arabs, and as silently steal away. That I trust, will be the end of their stealing at the cost of the good of our country and the well being of our people.

* * *

January—"Boss' Tweed, the great Democratic Tammany thief.

June—"Boss" Tweed, the great Tammany leader."

This is the way our Radical friends spoke of Tweed; a few weeks ago.

This is the way they speak of him now.

August—"The Hon. William M. Tweed, of New York."

He has joined the Grant dynasty.—Anything to beat Grant.

* * *

Tom Murphy, of Grant-Cottage notoriety will be a candidate for Congress this fall in one of the New York city districts. Tom understands 'addition, division and silence.'

"The Great Conspiracy."

Under the above heading the radical papers and speakers are cackling over the discovery of a tremendous mares nest, and are trying to make the people believe that Horace Greeley is in league with Southern politicians to pay the rebel debt, and give pensions to the rebel soldiers. The trifling fact that the Constitution of the United States forbids these things is not taken into account by them, they are so in the habit of violating that instrument themselves that they do not appreciate its binding obligation upon others.

This whole 'mares nest' is a scare and a fiction, and rests for its only support upon the affidavit of one C. S. Carpenter of Oneonta, N. Y. to the effect that he had seen letters from Greeley to one Carmichael, stating that he (Greeley) would favor the payment of pensions to the rebel soldiers. This affidavit was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, and a few days after it was made, Mr. Carpenter made and published the following statement concerning it:

MR. P. B. ROGERS—*Dear Sir*:—There appeared in the Binghamton Daily *Republican* of July 19th an affidavit made by Carpenter, stating, among other things, that I had seen a letter written by Horace Greeley, of N. Y., to Lewis Carmichael, of Unadilla, in which letter Mr. Greeley said he favored the pensioning of Southern disabled soldiers, &c. The last time I talked with Carmichael in relation to Greeley and political matters was no later than Nov. 15, 1871. Several gentlemen residing in Unadilla, of unquestioned integrity, who have seen all of Carmichael's letters from Greeley, inform me that no such letter was written by Mr. Greeley; therefore I conclude I may be mistaken, and that my impression of the purport of the letters was obtained from Carmichael personally, in stating what he had written to Mr. Greeley, or intended to write. At the time of Carmichael's visits to the *Herald* office, I did not regard the matter he was working up as possible, and gave but little attention. I make this statement thinking I may be mistaken and hope for a public production of the whole correspondence between Carmichael and Greeley, until which time I retract the statement made in my affidavit?

"C. S. CARPENTER.

"Binghamton, July 24, 1872.

We presume not one of the Radical sheets, many of which profess to guided by the principles of justice and religion, will publish this retraction, but will give the utmost publicity to the original statement of Carpenter. Mr. Greeley's reputation is too well established to be at all affected by any such humbug and political trickery. Not one of the radical editors who are giving publicity to these foolish charges believe a single word of it, and the slanders fall harmless to the ground.

Drunkenness in Politics.

The statement that Gov. Brown of Missouri, who is running for Vice-President along with Horace Greeley, was drunk when he was recently in New Haven, is efficiently refuted! Gov Brown himself repels the accusation.—Gov. English who was with him all the time that he was in New Haven emphatically confirms the denial. So does Capt. Richard Peck; and the clerk of the hotel where Gov. Brown lodged, also joins in the contradiction.

On the other hand nobody comes up to deny the assertion that since he had been President Gen. Grant has been repeatedly verry drunk both in public and in private. There is also authoritative statement that he has been disgustingly so during his recent excursion to the Thousand Islands and especially when he was at Ogdensburg. The fact is that Gen. Grant, though in the army he was habitually temperate cannot overcome his passions for liquor and every month or so he has to set the example of getting very drunk indeed. One gentleman who was present at the time of Presidnt Grants famous visit to Senator Cameron when they all went trout fishing, has stated that on that occasion they all got drunk as fools, the President being about the drunkest of the lot. In fact it is impossible for any friend of President Grant to dispute the fact that he was originally compelled to leave the army because he was a habitual drunkard or that afterward at St. Louis and Galena he indulged in the same habit. After he began his active campaigs in the field he endeavored to stop drinking; but though to a considerable extent he then experienced a reform, he has never been able so far to conquer his appetite as to getting drunk altogether and permanent.

* * *

The Laporte *Herald*, a Republican paper, speaking of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks last week says:

In the downward tendancy of public morals, every good man ought to give his influence to truth and right, as against falsehood and wrong. Mr. Hendricks has the reputation of being a man of truth, and is, I believe, a member of one of the leading churches of the land. The *Argus* of Aug. 8th bears testimony to his good qualities in the following manner: "He is a ripe scholar, a profound thinker, and a sober stright-forward, upright gentleman * * There is not a stain to be found upon his public record * * If ever a party had reasons for feeling proud of its leader, certainly the Democrats and Liberals of Indiana to-day have a just reason to be prowd." People are likely to be pleased with that which strikes the cords of sympathy in their own being. The pure in mind love purity, while the vulgar and licentious love the opposite. (Morton for instance)

The Radicals of Fort Wayne indulged in a torch light procession and tried to "enthuse the crowd on Saturday evening, to celebrate the election in North Carolina. Since the *Gazette* is fond of asking questions,—though it has refrained for the last few days,—we should like to profound the following.

Did the local Radicals celebrate the North Carolina election because the Liberals admitted beforehand that it would go for Grant?

Or did they celebrate it because Grant carried it this time by about 12,000 or 15,000 *less* than he did in 1868.

Or did they celebrate it because the Democrats gained a United States Senator; in place of the disreputible Radical Poole?

Or did they celebrate it because one Rutherford an official in the treasury Department, went into North Carolina took charge of the polls in his voting precinct, and, consequently brought in some 1,000 or more votes than had ever been cast there before.

Or did they celebrate it because the Administration waited until it was discovered how many votes were needed and then brought them in?

Or did they celebrate because negro voters were brought there from South Carolina and Virginia to hep out?

—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel.*

* * *

Schuyler Colfax administered a severe but well-deserved rebuke to Senator Morton in his South Bend speech, when he declared that he never indulged in personal invective against his opponents, and that he never used the word 'copperhead' in the hundreds of speeches he made during the war.—This severe rebuke to Senator Morton who had just concluded a vituperative speech against the Democrats must have cut the War Governor to the quick.—*Ex.*

No it did'nt. He has'nt got any. You understand.

* * *

The recent defection of General Banks from the Grant cause is only an indication to many others, who will ere long declare on the same side. Senator Sumner says he has the namse of quite a number of prominent Repuplicans in Massachusetts, which at present he does not care about announcing. They will all be heard of in good time.

* * *

—The prediction that this little world upon the crust of which we are clingingwould be knocked into pi by the tail of Plantamour's comit has proved a failure. Many of our Republican friends no doubt feel disappointed as had the prediction been verified, it would have spared them the bitter humiliation of voting for the man who is sure to be defeated.

* * *

Grant carried North Carolina, in 1868 by a majority of 7262 and in 1872 the Democracy and Liberals have elected 5 out of 8 Congressmen a large majority on joint ballot in the Legislature and a United States Senator.—And yet the Grant Rebeblicans seem happy. But it is the happiness of the midnight walker through the graveyard.

* * *

The North Carolin election instead of being a magnificient victory for the Grant party has turned out a defeat.—The returns are not all in but enough is known to warrant the statement that the administration has sustained an inglorious defeat.

* * *

The Aurora Volksfreund, a Republican paper, and the only German paper in Fourth Illinois District, puts up the Greeley flag.

Senator Rice of Arkansas, says that more than 5,000 colored men in that State have joined Greeley clubs.

Grant had 46,000 majority in Iowa in 1868. No Iowa Republican dare wager that he will have above twenty thousand.

In Boston the Post, Herald, Times, Express Courier and Gazette are Liberal.

We give it up. Grant has forty-five relatives, but Greeley has millions. He is 'Uncle' Horace to four million voters.

Efforts are now being made to revive the Freedmen's beauro swindle and establish offices in every Southern State so as to help control Grant votes.—The people will be taxed millions to carry out this scheme.

Grant papers can't call Judge Black a sore-heap. On the cautrary the Buffalo Express admits.

'Judge Black of Pennsylvania, is a man of ability and has a national reputation."

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between John W. Rickel and Daniel D. Moody, under the firm name of Rickel & Moody, attorneys at law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
D. D. MOODY.
August 12, 1872.

Notice of Letting.

Sealed Proposals for constructing a Stone Gutter in front of and adjoining the Public Square, in the Town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana, will be received at the office of the Board of Trustees until one o'clock p. m., September 16th, 1872, at which time the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The plans and specifications of said gutter can be seen on file at the Town Clerk's office.

By order of the Board.
ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the last Will of John Hall, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Wilmington Township, in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, on Saturday, September 21st, 1872, the personal property of the decedent, consisting of household furniture, and numerous other articles. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

Terms—Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note at interest, waving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security.

ALFRED W. HALL, Executor.
Butler, August 16, 187?.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord, formerly Republican Lout. Gov. of New York, whom the Republicans offered to nominate for Gov., yields to the Greeley storm: He says "the storm will sweep all before it and wreck all that resist.'

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods!

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures.

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
R. R. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

McDOUGAL'S CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. }
In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1872.
Pliney Roby, vs. Patrick McLaughlin } Complaint No. 97.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellen his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Patrick McLaughlin, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D., 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 34th day of July 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

LAND FOR SALE! Or Lease.

I will sell low and on fair terms 160 acres of land in Wilmington-tp., of this county, or will lease with privilege of timber on advantageous terms, Land well timbered. Lies on two roads, a school house on one corner, and not far from a church and saw mill. About half way between Auburn and Butler, and two miles from the Air Line R. R.—Lies between Abraham Eakright and Wm. Funk's farms. Good soil. Inquire at the place of Mr Eakright or address,

JOHN H. THOMAN,
Butler, Ind.
3t

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quanity than a quart at and with the privilege of haying the same drank on the following premises, viz: The west half of Lot No. 28, old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

CHARLES FOX.
Aug. 29, 1872.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.
East of Methodist Church,
Auburn, - - Ind

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN,
CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G
Particular attention paid to
GLASS GILDING
No 88 & 90 East Main Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

The Great Cause OF Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, involuntary emission and impediments to Marriage generally; conruption, &c.—By Rob J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 50 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office box 4,586.

Increas of Bountis To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st
FORT WAYNE, IND.
BRONZE, METAL,
Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell
DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS,
PUTTY,
WHITE LEAD, &c.
Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers
Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.
Leather Belting, Rubber Belting,
PACKING, &C.
All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:
SANE YOUR MONEY.
By examining and purchasing your Hardware of
BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishing Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN.
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
AUBURN, IND.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

SMOLANDER'S EXT. BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU,
Insist upon having it, and take no other.
PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.
Davenport & Co., Agt's.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

in all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the beat of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine the next round and without any Littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The Jonesson CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows. Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

C. SHEETS, Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. B. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50,
6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00
1.25, 1.50., 2.00
and upward
Coats at
$2.50, 4.75, 3.00,
3.50, 4.00 and upward
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25,
2.00 and upward. Pants at
$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and upwards
these goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

MATCHES are plenty. So are billious attacks.

THE school here, at present, is doing splendid.

Look at the Fruit House advertisement this week.

Business, this week, has been extraordinary good.

Copious showers of rain have fallen within the last ten days.

THE "Gaunt Club" marched three squares last night and adjourned.

Go to Smith & Hare's for queensware.

THERE are evidences of thrift and prosperity in every part of our town.

WE notice Hank Long, of the Kendallvill *Standard*, in town this week.

C. P. Houser, Esq., takes charge of the Spencerville school in a few days.

A gentleman from this place is going to start the Corunna hotel again, in a week or two.

MR. PICKER has sent abroad for bricklayers, in order to supply the demands of buildings going up.

Most anything you wish, in the notion line, can be had at the store, in the Post-office building.

MRS. MATHEWS, mother of Vice-President Colfax died Sunday, Aug. 11th, at South Bend.

SMITH & HARE has the best and cheapest groceries in town.

PROF. L. L. HAMLIN has taken charge of the Butler Union School. The present term opened last Monday.

IRA CROW, slipped up quietly and caught a young crow, the other morning, while rosting on a fence by his residence.

HAS the Goshen *Democrat* an extra paper that they could possibly send to this office. We haven't seen a copy for a month.

THE public will, no doubt, be gratified to know that the great Barnum will pitch the tents of his monster exhibition at Ft. Wayne next month.

A notice of Letting will be found in another column for the construction of a stone gutter on Main street. Let it be done immediately.

TURN out to the grand party to be given at the Sedan Hotel on Friday this week — Preparations have been made to make it far superior to any dance ever given in the place.

THE best chewing tobacco in the place can be found at Smith & Hare's grocery.

The Democracy of DeKalb County held their convention last week, placing in nomination a most excellent county ticket The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed.—*Col. City Post.*

THE demand for livery, on Sundays, is frightful. Two of our 'gay boys' went to Waterloo last Sunday and got a "one-horse rig." We wonder if they missed the train in the evening.

AUCTION.—S. Lauferty will offer his entire stock of dry goods at auction, during the present week. He intends to open an exclusive clothing trade, and now offers his present stock at auction.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

WE learn that the "Tobblers and Conders," of Waterloo, made a grand parade last Saturday night, there being all the way up as high as thirty, among whom were some ten voters. Balance, Children.

THE Odd Fellows Hall building has advanced to the second story, and at the present rate the brick work will soon be finished. The Messrs. Picker are doing a good job of work and the building when finished will be a model one.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

DON'T forget that Bill, over John Hebel's, can give you a splendid shave and do it up quick.

Laporte Heefner, County Clerk of Elkhart county, has purchased an interest in the Goshen *Democrat*, and will assist Billy Beal in conducting that paper. Mr. Heefner is a pleasant gentleman and a writer of ability, and we welcome him to the corps editorial.

Hon. Geo. W. Julian, the great Liberal Republican statesman of Indiana, will speak in Angola, Thursday, Aug. 29th at 1 o'clock p. m. He will be received by a large crowd. Half fare trains will be run Spread the news and get out your neighbors.

A TRAIN of seven cars, of excursionist went through on the Eel River road from Indianapolis, last Tuesday. Among the excursionist were the Board of Trade, of that city and Cincinnati. They go Niagra Falls and Buffalo.

THE Rads now admit that they have been slightly beaten in North Carolina.—From the report of frauds coming in, there is no doubt but that Merrimon will be declared the next Govenor. We also gained one Congressman and a largely increased majority in the Legislature.

Three dollars and thirty cents worth of new music can be had for thirty cents by sending for the August number of Peters' Musical Monthly. Five back numbers will be mailed post-paid on receipt of one dollar. Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

Gen. M. S. Hascall

Candidate for Presidential Elector for the Tenth District, will address the people as follows:

Angola, Tuesday, Aug. 27.
Orland, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
Waterloo, Thursday, Aug. 29.

SOLDIER'S REUNION.—The 429th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry will have their anual reunion at Kendallville. Ind., on the 29th day of August. A good time is anticipated, and members of all Indiana regiments and batteries are cordially invited to be present.

Col. C. C. CASE, President,
Capt. JAS. HARPER, Sec'y.

MR. GEO. ENSLY informs us that he has just laid out another addition to the town, south-west of his residence. The new addition contains about twenty five lots, all finely located on an elevation, making them quite desirable for building purposes. Those who want a cheap lot in a good locality should apply soon.

MUSICAL.—A musical society was organized at the Presbyterian church last Monday evening, in the name of the Auburn Chorel Union. The object is to advance the musical interest in our midst, by thorough practice. Those who sign the constitution and pay the usual fee, will become members. All lovers of music should attend.

MR. ADAMS, of Corunna, informs us that the political sky at that place is clear and promising, and all feel confident of good results. Let this be the case everywhere. Work and organize to overthrow this vast army of Radical office holders, who are now stealing you blind. Let their be a united effort all around and we shall be more than victorious.

THE Ensly block is progressing favorably. This consists of three business rooms 3 stories high, 80 feet in length, front south on Seventh-st., and adjoining the Odd Fellows' building on the west. No improvement that has yet been made will add so much to our place as this will be when completed. It will be by far the best and most expensive block of buildings in the county.

Hon. Wm. Williams, is winning golden opinions as a popular and effective speaker, in the southern part of the State, at each and all of his appointments. His nomination for Congressman-at-Large is conceded by all to have been just the right thing.—*Ind anian.*

Certainly. He was chosen over an old soldier. Such men are always acceptable to the Rads.

Reliable intelligence from Detrit indicates that the Democrats of Michigan will send a large delegation to the Louisville Convention.—*Chicago Journal.*

A mere substitution of the word 'Republicans' for 'Democrats' will give the item more truth. It is the Grant men who are engineering the Convention.—*Free Press.*

On the same principle, we suppose that Gen. Blair and Moon, and a few more Rads from this district will be in attendance.

THE RACES.—Don't forget that a grand time is to be had at Columbia City, next week. We are told that quite a number of fine horses will be in attendence—several that make their mile away down in the twenties. The Driving Park is the best in the country, with a very fine track The races will commence on Wednesday for premiums of $2,500. Half fare on the railroad.

NEW ARRIVAL.—C. S. Hare, our popular boot and shoe merchant, has just received about seventy-five cases of boots and shoes, from the east, and has this immense stock ready for the inspection of his numerous customers. Many of these have been manufactured to his order, and will meet with the wants of our people generally.—By all means go and see the new goods, in the brick block.

Messrs. Rickel & Moody have dissolved their law partnership, and each will now be found conducting the business seperately. We are glad to know that they prospered as a firm, and have individually bright prospects for the future, Knowing them to be possessed of the requisite ability, and learning to meet with success they have naught to do but wait patiently for the arrival of greatness and wealth and pray that it may be abundant.

OUR town has caught the infection.—Some of the small boys want to organize a Grant club. We heard a tramping in Case's hall the other night, that sounded like marching, perhaps they were only home guards. The fact is our friends are getting desperate and they are determined to make a show of some kind to keep the disaffection from spreading in their ranks. They are like the boy that had to whistle to keep his courage up. Mighty hard work, though.

HANK WOLF will conduct his barber shop alone, as Billy Latson has gone to shoemaking. Give Hank a call.

NUISANCES!

We would call the attention of the proper offices to this word, the things and persons termed nuisances.

Now, there are several kinds—some are persons, some are things—some are animate, some inanimate, some local, some transient, some mortal, some immortal.—Some can be abated, some cannot.

We have a few of them in our town that can be abated, if law and duty are carried out. We have a Court House built at the expense of the people of the county, a county public square for the benefit of the whole county, occupied by the public officers. The whole of that building, except the offices of the public officers are open day and night, and scandalously abused by ruffins and marandus loafers and gophers, and no one seemes to pay the least bit of attention to it. The fence is broken down, hogs and cattle roam at large in the public square, wood scattered and rotting, and all conceivable trash and filth lying around to annoy and infect the public. Why is it? It is a shame, a burning shame, to our town and people, to have our public buildings and grounds go to rack, and in such a miserable, filthy and loathsome condition.—Why, a farmer's barn yard, that did not cost one hundredth part, would be kept in better condition. Shame on the man who has control of these matters, and will not do his duty. We blame not the Commissioners, for we are informed that every bill for any such purposes has always been readily and freely paid.

ANOTHER NUISANCE.

This lies along the entire west side of the public square, and immediately in front of the two main business blocks in town. Waters by rain and the town pump flow each way from 8th street, which is a summit. The wallowing of hogs, the hitching of horses, have during this wet, warm weather produced a mud-hole along the entire side of the square, and whenever a hog or horse happens to stir it up, the stench is intollerable—in fact, were a yellow dog to live long enough near it, he could walk across on the green scum that collects on its surface. It has already cost the citizens more of suffering, sickness and expense, than it would to place a good substantial stone gutter along its entire length. Was such a nuisance to be erected by a private individual in the county every doctor and person would swear that it would infect the neighborhood for miles, and the man creating it would barely escape lynching. Now, who is to blame for this? Every part of our town has good drainage, and is improved. Hundreds of dollars are yearly expended to hunt up hogs, and other matters of small import, but here an eye sore to community, a disgrace to our town an element of disease and death, is permitted—which is seen, smelt and felt by all, and permitted by our town authorities to continue and increase, and nothing is being done. For shame on such official conduct. Why do you not do your duty, or resign and make way for some who will. Instead of being a disgrace to our town and yourselves resign or go to work.

ANOTHER.

Is not there one in the south part part of town that needs routing up? Should not the inmates all be sent to jail and every miserable wretch who frequents the place be compelled to testify as to what he knows, or leave the place. The citizens have withstood these outrages and nuisances long enough, and should there be an outbreak some night or day and serious results happen, no one will be to blame but the officials of our town, "who knew their duty but did it not."

Personally we have nothing against the officials spoken of, but we will condemn their official conduct whenever the public require, and they violate the law and their duty.

GONE EAST.—E. E. Williams, of the firm of Wood & Williams, the live, wide awake dry goods merchants, now occupying Case's old stand, has gone east to purchase a full fall and winter stock. To say that it will be large, varied and extensive is to assert that which will be found true on the arrival of the goods, which are expected in a few days. They have added a new feature to the dry goods trade by keeping a fine assortment of beautiful dress goods which cannot be found at any other place in town except at Ralston's. No shoddy or second handed goods at cheap prices, but good goods at a living price.

SINKING OF THE R. R. TRACK.—Last Saturday trains on the Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad were detained, owing to a bad sink of the track between Summit and Pleasant Lake. We learn that directly after the down express passed over the spot they discovered the track sinking, a space of several hundred feet in length going down some eight feet below the grade. Work was commenced to fill it up immediately but it sank again by Sunday morning about the same distance. Passengers and baggage were transferred across the brake and trains have been running to and from the break on each side. These sink holes have been rather expensive, and this seems to be an entirely new one. It is thought that an under current exists connecting with the lakes, and it is hard to find bottom to any of them.

Lippincot's Magazine, for September, is at hand. It contains many interesting articles. It also has a good deal to say about the political campaign. The political writer seems to be well versed in words, perhaps much more so than he is in regard to facts.

A PARTY of "roosters" started last Sunday for camp meeting, well supplied with "hymns," and other necessaries that are required for such occasions. On arriving at the camp ground they found, to their sorrow, that the meeting had been abjourned three or four days previous. The boys then arranged a little camp of their own, as follows: Bill camped on the Corunna bridge, with a death grasp to the banister; Dave camped under the Post-office awning, and for two hours did'nt care "whether school kept or not;" Tom. camped in a place unknown, and the driver of the conveyance spent all of his time gathering together his dear brothers. They reached home in the evening about 8 o'clock, showing every evidence that sorrow had crossed their brow.

THE Baptist church is just about completed, and gives a finer appearance than any other structure, of this kind, in the place.

THE postoffice at Glasgow, Missouri, has been locked up. The Grant postmaster got the Greeley fever, and as his resignation was not accepted, he concluded to "let the old thing run herself."

If postmasters and other office holders generally could be assured of Greeley's election there would be quite a number of resignations. Many are undecided now and may fire the sinking ship in time to save themselves.

Indications of Liberalism are rapidly increasing and among other things the circulation of Liberal papers form a pretty good index of the drift of popular feeling. Last week, without an effort, one hundred and twenty copies of the *Chicago Tribune* were subscribed for by the employees of the Singer Manufacturing Company. It may be safely relied on that the vote of the mechanics of this city will not be 'solid for the Gift Taker' this year.—*South Bend Union.*

Baxter, of the Waterloo *Press*, and Freeman Kelly, a candidate on the Democratic county ticket, had a little "discussion with fist," at Waterloo, a few days ago.—Bystanders interfered, or 'one Democrat would have got 'cleaned out,' before election.—*Standard.*

From truthful Meyers. We will be perfectly satisfied if Kelly has as easy a job at election as he had in his hands the other day. But its wonderful to see how bold these Rads are when they are a good peace off.

THE Eagle Flouring mill is doing a good business under the efficient management of the new firm, Thomas & Elson. Since they have taken charge over five hundred barrels of flour have been shipped east, besides the large home patronage which has been supplied, and their large list of grist customers. We like to hear of our manufactories being prosperous. Their prosperity contributes largely to the prosperity of the town. Let a few more be established and our town will grow in size and importance.

There are no diseases of the urino-genital organs, be what they may, but what can be expelled from the system by Smolander's Buchu. Aggravated cases of kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, diabetes, gravel and femal irregularities readily succumb by an occasional dose of this extraordinary medicine. In a word, it restores health to the human frame.

THE Nebraska State Fair will be held this year at Lincoln, the capital of the State, situated on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, from September 3d to September 7th. Every arrangement has been effected, for making it a great success, and procuring a thorough exhibition of the products and resources of the State.

No better opportunity will ever be had for obtaining a correct idea of the country and its products, and for examining the lands of the B. & M. R. R., U. P. R. R., and the government lands still open to Homesteads and Pre-emptions.

Tickets will be sold by the Burlington route and connections, from Indianapolis, Chicago, Peoria and Burlington, to Lincoln and return, on September 3d and 4th at half rates, good to go and come for two weeks. People wishing further particulars can address, A. E. Touzlin, General Pass Agent, B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

Morton spoke in Kendallville last Wednesday night, in order to get the crowd away from Hendricks who spoke in the afternoon. A meeting was gotten up, however, to offset Morton, and though Morton had the most women and children to hear him, Hendricks was far ahead on voters, as he will be in the election.—AUBURN COURIER.

That 'meeting gotten up to offset Morton," wasn't a success, as far as heard from. At least the Democrats here were "mighty cross," next morning, and the amount of cuss words used would have done honor to Horace Greeley, in his palm lest days.—*Standard.*

If there were any hard feelings next morning it was because of the discourtesy of the Rads in trying to reap the benefit of a crowd for Morton, after it had been gathered for Hendricks. In other words Hendricks drew the crowd, and Morton tried to monopolize it. He had the most of the crowd, but he did not have the most of the voters. At Indianapolis the Rads brought in a speaker to injure Carl Shurts, but they were properly punished by its being a failure. The discourtesy of the Rads in politics is becoming notorious They are resorting to any means as a last chance, and are becoming desperate.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

If you want the worth of your money, be treated by gentlemanly clerks, and not be asked for goods three times more than they are worth, go to the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5. Keystone block, Fort Wayne.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

MR. DRY HOUGHTON, has made seme valuable improvements on his property. He intends to erect a fine residence next spring, which will add largely to that locality.

THE social, at the residence of Mr. Rush, was well attended and every one present enjoyed themselves hugely. The entertainment was opened with "snap-and-catch-'em."

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the owners or part owners of lots numbered 43, 44, 113, 114, 115, 116, 67 and 72 on Van Buren-st. and lots numbered 152 on 4th-st., be notified that unless they plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their respective lots or part lots, within thirty days of such notice the marshal shall proceed to advertise and let the same to the lowest bidder, the expense of which shall be charged against the respective lots.

By order of board.
ALBERT ROBBINS, T. C.

Parton's Life of Greeley.

This is one of the most notable books of the times, and decidedly one of the best written and remarkably interesting of American biographies. We do not propose to review it from a political standpoint, for it is not designed as a mere campaign book, but a work of standard value from the pen of a writer of established reputation, whose biographies of eminent Americans, are well known and highly valued. Mr. Parton's writings are all attractive on account of the care he exercises in collecting incidents, and the ingenuity with which he waves them into the story of a life, to relieve the tedium of dry facts and monotinous narration.

Such a work cannot be reviewed in the compass of an ordinary book notice, and it is therefore best to simply inform the reader, that it was commenced several years ago, before Mr. Greeley was thought of as a presidential candidate, and faithfully written as one volume in the series of Parton biographies, simply for its general interest and intimate connection with the history of the country, for near half a century. Commencing with his birth, and following him through all the vicissitudes of early years of trial and adversity, the school which developed the wonderful power that marks his riper years and carried him forward to the time when the people honored him with the nomination for the highest place in our land. Not written in the interest Party, it is a full and Impartial History, entirely free from partisan bias, and worthy a place in every library in the land. As a book of reference, a guide to young men and an incentive to renewed activity for every aspiring mind.

The volume is a large duodecimo, elegantly bound and appropalately illustrated, and is sold through the canvassing agents of Jones Brothers & Co., *Chicago*, at two dollars. All things considered, old all anpitical predilections aside, it appears to us one of the best, most generally desirable, and cheapest books of the year.

MARRIAGES.

CLOY—PALMER.—At the residence of Mrs. Palmer [deceased] Aug. 20th, 1872, by Rev. W. B. Sandoe, Mr. Christopher Cloy to Miss Matilla Palmer, both of the Auburn, DeKalb County.

"Dot ish goot." And long may they enjoy the change.

Wanted. We will give energetic men and women

Business That Will Pay!

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued at your own homes, and is strictly honorable. Send for sample that will enable you to go to work at once. Address J. LATHAM & CO.
292 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the estate of John Hall, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALFRED W. HALL, Executor.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the will of James Wallace, late of DeKalb county, deceased, by virtue of a provision contained in the will of said decedent, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on the 10th day of September, 1872, the following real estate, situated in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to-wit: Commencing at the point on the section line eighty, 80, rods west of the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section nineteen, 19, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, running thence west seventy rods to the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence north fifty-rods, thence east seventy rods parallel with the road running from Auburn to Butler, thence south to the place of beginning. Terms of sale one-third cash the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with good freehold surety. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Ex'r.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for travelers equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
254 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

THE EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to accommodate all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

Kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

GREAT

CLOSING SALE!

ROOT & Co.,

For the next 40 days will offer the entire balrnce of Spring and Summer purchases at a reduction of fully one-third from regular prices.

Summer Dress Goods,
Summer Shawls,
Ladies' ready-made suits,

Childrens' Suits,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Sacques,

Parasols & Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Silks,
Japanese Silks,

Traveling Dress Goods,
Suting Linens,
Chinese Grass Cloths,

White Goods & Linens,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ready-made Underwear,
Fancy Goods & Notions,
Summer Gloves,
Summer Hosiery,
Housekeeping Linens,
Housekeeping Cottons,
Domestic goods,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

All offered at greatly reduced prides to close out.

N. B.—Our prices in wholesale department guaranteed as Low as Chicago, Cincinnati and New York.

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Peiladelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 35
Fremont	9 08	6 55	12 25
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	8 22	
Jackson Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 35	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 20a m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 25
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p m
Fremont	6 56	9 32	2 03
Angola	7 35	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 43	6 55
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM. A. ERNST, Supt

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut moulings. All of which will be sold at bottom pries.

W. GORDON, Artist.

Extraordinary Rush!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13	cents
White "A" Sugar,		12	"
Choice "A" Sugar		11	"
New Orleans		9 & 10	"
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27	"
Best Rio		25	"
Second Quality		22	"

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculater and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 90, best $1,10
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,00
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 50
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 50
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Cherry Wine,	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 50
Catawba Wine	1 00		

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Macerel ½ bbs $ 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $3 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisins, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Braziland English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havana Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

Boozner & Blattner

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Crocerie,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Whalats,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS
ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
LOKS,
POKET BOOKS,
TABLE CUTLERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need;

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

The Peace Reunion.

Arrangements for a national reunion at the falls of the Ohio river are at length set on foot; and organization has been effected; working committees have been appointed; the 11th and 12th of September have been chosen as the time, and there is no reason to doubt that the proposed peace-meeting will be [illegible]. Kentucky and Indiana, represented directly by Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany, will do their part. The season and the point are propitious. No stint of money in the equipment, and no lack of wormth in the welcome, will mark this honest effort to revive old-time memories, sentiments and associations.

Carl Schurz and John Quincy Adams, Emerson Etheridge and Ben Hill, Charles Sumner and Austin Blair, Lyman Trumbull and Horatio Seymour, Hendricks, Voorhe's Doolittle, Vance, Bradley Johnston, Groesbeck, Walker of Virginia, and many others eminent in the North and south will be present.

We hope the Liberal press will everywhere aid us in giving the occasion universality and significance. It is our design to make it simply, old-fashioned and hearty. It is our wish to have it represent the spirit of hospitality and peace which marked the ancient era of sectional good-will, when there was a union of hearts no less than of States. The time for such a revival has come, and we shall provide the means—*Courier Journal.*

Grreeley and Jeff Davis.

The only important event of Mr. Greeley's political life concerning which the Grant party profess that he acted disloyally. was his signing the bail bond of Jeff. Davis, along with Gerrit Smith, at Richmond, in May. 1867. Mr. Greeley has nevee repented of this act: on the contrary has always avowed his willingness to accept all the consequences.

But Mr. Greeley was anticipated in even this act by Mr. Henry Wilson the candidate for the Grant party for Vice-President. That gentleman on the 22d of March, 1867, introduced the following joint resolution in the Senate of the United States:

Whereas, Jefferson Davis, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, was captured by a military force in the service of the United States on the 11th day of May, 1865. and was held in confinement as a prisoner of war and prisoner of state in Fortress Monroe, Virginia; and

Whereas, The said Jefferson Davis stands charged on the highest authority with the heinous crime of conspiracy to murder the late president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and is also indicted for treason; and;

Whereas, The said Jefferson Davis has persistently declared his innocence of the offences charged against him, and, through his legal advisers by all means known to the law has sought and demanded a speedy and public trial by due process of law before a civil tribunal of competent jurisdiction; therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives concurring: That the longer confinement of the said Jeff Davis without a trial or the assignment of a specific time for a trial is not in accordance with the demands of justice, the spirit of the laws, and the requirements of the constitution; and that common justice, sound public policy and the national honor unite in recommending that the said Jefferson Davis be brought to a speedy and public trial, or that he be released from confinement on bail on his own recognizance.

The act of Mr. Greeley, in going bail for Jeff. Davis was demanded in the language of Henry Wilson, by "common justice, sound public policy, and the national honor." When these Grantites yell about Greeley's bailing Jeff. Davis, let them read, in this resolution of Henry Wilson's, that Greeley and Smith were prompted by the demands of 'national honor' and of 'common justice.'

Mr. Greeley's bond was in the sum of $100,000. He stands pledged to this day in the sum of $100,000 that Jeff. Davis shall appear and stand trial when called for. Which one of his accusers has furnished better security, or more of it, that Jeff. shall be forthcoming when wanted for this purpose? If Grant party want try Jeff., why don't they call for him and declare Greeley's bond forfeited if he don't appear?

* * *

If you let the cat out of the bag, never try to cram it back again, it only makes matters worse.

'What's the use,' asked an idol fellow, 'of a man's working himself to death to get a living?'

All at one time three little Hirths joined the other little Hirths around the hearth of P. Hirth, of St. Louis.

Eligible young men are in great demand at all the watering places—the usual complaint year after year.

A house was haunted in Saginaw, Michigan, and a thorough investigation revealed a venerable wood-pecker in an inner room.

Jezebel Mansfield has sold the property she wheedled Fisk into giving her for $35,000, and inflicst herself on San Francisco.

An Iowa lady has made $50,000 on two husbands by insuring their lives, and is now looking around for a third who has a hectic flush and wants some one to love and plant him when he dies.

An Ohio baggage-master was knocked down by lightning the other day, but never let go the trunk he was operating on, and upon coming to his senses proceed with the work of destruction.

A West Point barber manages to earn his shaving, playing the cornet, drum, and French harp, sells canary birds, amputates rat-tarriers' ears, leads a church choir, and plays a healthy game of draw-poker.

The man who don't know anything is sure to tell it the [illegible] he gets a good chance.

The best reason for not supporting a certain candidate is that by a poor Georgia editor, who says he has as much as he can do to support himself.

* * *

Death is continually walking the rounds of this great city, and sooner or later he will stop at every man's door. But [illegible] the shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life too short if it does not.

* * *

A Horrible fly.—One of the most extraordinary facts revealed to us by Dr. Livingstone's exploration in Africa is that the high table land of the interior with its rich agricultural resources, its noble flora, its fine temperature, broad inland seas, and inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth, is rendered all but impenetrable to civilized men, certainly beyond all reach of colonization by one ot the most apparrently insignificant of causes, a fly. This terrible insect is a little brown, yellow-striped fly, called the tsetze, scarcely larger than our common household pests, but whose sting is absolutely fatal. So deadly is its poison that it is said three or four flies will kill the largest ox.—Soon after the bite which gives little or no pain, staggering and blindness comes on; the body swells to an enormous size; the coat turns rough, and in a few hours follow convulsions and death. And yet this deadly poison, under the effect of which the horse and ox, the sheep and the dog fall as if plague-stricken, is perfectly harmless to man, to wild animals, to the pig, mule, ass and goat. Here is an achievement of science that would bring glory to the discovery—the discovery of some antidote to the sting of this venomous fly which would open up the treasury of Central Africa to the use of the world.

* * *

The Kansas toads are holding dress parade about six squares long.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS.
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retaied at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's Chin House.
M E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER.
FACTORY
Z. C. ZOLLINGER,
Successor to
C. L. SCHIRMEYER,
THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,
MANUFACTURE OF
FINE SILK HATS
AND DEALER IN
Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.
FORT WAYNE IND

Grover & Baker's
Sewing
Machine
IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and sti, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,
AENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

SELLING
OFF at COST.
S. W. RALSTON.
As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of
Dry Goods
as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of
Dry Goods!
of every variety,
CLOTHING
QUEENSWRE,
GROCERIES!
and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of
Country Produce
taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me
S W. RALSTON.

THE
PIONEER
STORE!
HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.
Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!
PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!
STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!
TINWARE
FOR EVERYBODY
Building Material for Everybody!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN HE BRICK BLOCK,
AUBURN, - IND.

NEW PRING GOODS
C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,
Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of
Spring Goods
They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of
Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods
AND
MILLINERY
Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C.
Domestics.
We always keep the leading brands of
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.
Which we all times sell
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.
C. ORF & CO.
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

LAUFERTY
ON THE
War Path!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
FAY MADE CLOTHING,
Hats & Caps, etc.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
The Highest Market Price paid for
GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUE.
One door south of the Hardware Store,
Auburn, Ind.
S. LAUFERTY.

We give the People Particular Fits.
We Give the Public More Satifaction
WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MOE MONEY!
We have always the largest and best stock of
Men and Boys Clothing,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS!
IN THE WEST!
The Place Where a

CAN BUY
AS CHEAP

AS A
EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!
IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES
Goods sold strietly at ONE PRICE!
Men and Boys' Linens
In Immense Quantitics. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the
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DRY GOODS
GEO. DeWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL A BE SORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET,
he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR.
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,
Harts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.
Honesty and Perseverenc!
For this are we famous.
Good Goods and Low Pices!
For this do we excell.
The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Stoae!
WHY?
Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.
Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writiag Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.
All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.
We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

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Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Business Cards, $6 per annum.

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HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
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R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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AGENTS FOR
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No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
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MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 20, '70.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co Agent
Auburn, Ind

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.
Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.
Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. WILSON, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.
This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.
The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through South ern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.
All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.
ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R
ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains, will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,43 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,15 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,05 "	9,32 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9.30 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,35 P. M	3,05 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11 30 A M	5,50 "	4.30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A. M.	11,05 "	3,29 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12,'0 A.M.	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division
ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R
THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	[illegible] Ex.
Cincinnati Lve	7 00 a m	[illegible]
Connersville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muncie	[illegible] p m	[illegible]
Hartford city	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	[illegible]
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muncie	[illegible]	[illegible]

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Wonders.

Lewinbeck tells us of an insect seen with a microscope, of which twenty-seven millions would only equal a mite.

Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand.

Mold is a forest of buitiful trees, with branches, leaves and fruit.

Butterflies are fully feathered.

Hairs are hollow tubes.

The surface of our bodies is covered with scales, like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings the prespiration forces itself, like water through a sieve.

The mites take five hundred steps a second.

Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it, like cows in a meadow.

MORAL—Have some care as to the air you breathe, the food you eat, and the water you drink.

◆

Once on a time, at the funeral of a wife the undertaker arranged for the husband and mother-in-law to ride in the same carriage.

Must I, said the broken hearted man, must I ride with that awful woman?

I think you will have to, answered the undertaker. It will disturb every carriage of the procession to make a change, and you must ride here.

Well, if I must I must, said the stricken man: but to ride with her destroys all my pleasure on this occasion.

◆

Judge—I fine Tim Leary $5 for assault and battery on Tom Maloy.

Tom—But yer honor, I want more damages. He blacked me eye, and if I had been invited to a tea party I couldn't have gone.

Judge—The Court knows nothing about consequential damages. You must carry your case to Geneva. The Court adjourned.

The Dooryard.

Let the trees or shrubs you plant in your dooryard be in proportion to its size. never put large or tall-growing trees in a small yard; it is not in good taste in the first instance, and in a very few years it will be found to be so near a nuisance that you will be tempted to cut it down; but as this would bring you back to a treeless yard, you allow it remain till it completely overshadows everything else, preventing even your favorite flowers from half perfecting their bloom or the green grass from growing, when at last you are compelled to remove it and begin anew. Determine, when you begin, whether you will have the green and ever beautiful grass plat, with a few choice plants here and there, or whether you will devote it to the more elaborate and artistic flower parterre, requiring much more time to dress and keep it, but daily giving out its profusion of delights, greatly in excess of what the simple grass plat or the summer evergreens can do. You cannot well have them both in a small doaryard, or, if having them, you cannot have them both in perfection. In all cases let the extent of your grounds determine the varieties and qualities of the trees and plants that are to occupy them, and then have a care that you do not crowd in too many large trees.

Roasted Alive.

The San Francisco Chronicle relates the particulars of a horible accident that occurred while some workmen were undertaking to make a connection of gas pipes. At 8:30 p. m. Hassard, the foreman, together with Cusack and Mahony, got down in the whole, and set to work to make the connection. A lamp or candle was left standing on the bank, and when the cap was removed from the pipe, a full head of gas rushed out and was instantaneously ignited by the candle on the bank. A loud explosion followed, and the hole was at once converted into a pit of fire. Hassard and Mahoney scrambled out of the hole, and escaped with a few burns. A crowd immediately gathered, and were busied with the two men, when some one cried out:

"My God! there's a man in the hole yet."

A cry of horror went up from the crowd as the fact was verified. A gust of wind blew the flame aside, and revealed poor Cusack standing in the hole, facing toward Market street. His hands were uplifted above his head, and waving wildly in his agony. One of the bystander, Mr. Delaney, sprang forward, and catching the unfortunate man by his hands, endeavored to drag him from the terrible flaming pit, but the charred flesh crackled from the bones, and sickened and almost fainting with horror, Delaney saw the victim slip from his grasp and fall back into the flames. Almost crazed by the appalling event, some of those present grasped shovels and began throwing sand into the whole, hoping to smother the fiery torrent that was rushing from the pipe, and forgetting that they would inevitably smother the man before their object could be accomplished. Delaney made another attempt to drag Cusack out and this time, aided by others, the effort was successful. A frightful sight was presented when the flames which [illegible] the poor man were [illegible] his features were charred and all resemblance [illegible] his nose and lips being literally burned off. He was laid on the sidewalk, breathing, but [illegible] hands.

A Mississippi River Story.

A couple of flat-boatmen on the Mississippi river having made an extraordinary good speculation, concluded that while they were in New Orleans they would go for a real first-class hotel dinner at the St. Charles Hotel. Having eaten their bill. The waiter in attendance misunderstood them, and, supposing that they wanted the bill of fare, laid it before them, with the wine list uppermost.

Whew, Bill! said Jerry, here's a bill Just look at it! Here, you add up one side and I'll add up the other, and find what the old thing comes to. So Bill added up the prices of wines on one side of the list and Jerry added them up on the other side and they made the sum total $584.

Wh—ew, Bill! said Jerry, that's pretty nigh all we've got! What are we going to do about it?

We can't pay that, said Bill, it 'an clean us right out. The waiter ain't here now, let's jump out o' the window and put!

No, sir-ee, said Jerry, I'd never do sich a mean thing as that. Let's pay the bill and then go down stairs and shot the old landlord.

What will be Gained by Electing Greeley.

The election of Greeley, it is claimed, will bring about the following results:

General amnesty, and not partial, as adopted, a measure that would overcome the animosities that the policy of the Republican party has kept alive and intensified.

The breaking up of the oppressive military rule in the south and the carpet-bag governments that have disgraced the nation.

It would bring to an end the nepotism and favoritism that have brought reproach upon this administration and dishonor, if not disgrace, upon the country.

It would stop the corruption that has been developed in the custom houses in New York, New Orleans, and whatever there has been a chance to steal.

There would be no more white washing of officials for robbing the Treasury under any pretence, divide Roberson and others.

The policy of the administration would aim to local self-government, and not to centralization, as now.

The civil authority would be supreme over the military.

The writ of habes corpus would be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom.

There would be no federal supervision of the internal policy of the several states and municipalities, but each left free to enforce the rights and promote the well being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its people may prescribe.

There would be a real and not simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic.

The disbuising of the vast official patronage would be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election to a second term.

◆

There is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

Religion can be more learned out of books than seamanship, or engineering, or painting or any other practical trade whatsoever.

A Micigan Indian was promptly ushered into the happy hunting grounds by a can of nitro-glycerine, which he [illegible] to open with [illegible] hatchet.

On a Denver bridge is this notice: 'No vehicle drawn by more than one animal is allowed to cross this bridge in opopposite directions at the same time.'

Some men make a great flourish about always doing what they believe to be right, but always manage to believe that is right which is for their own interest.

A young lady who was recently out driving became alarmed when the horse began to kick and naively requested her beau to get out and hold the mean animal's leg.

The despondent looking man who suddenly started on seeing new apples for sale, Saturday, and cried, Now my children shall have bread, was a doctor.

It is proposed to substitute iron supports for timbers in coal and other mines, in order to secure strength and remove a fruitful source of disaster in case of fire and such.

A California lady, desirous of condemning the culinary arrangement of a hotel in the Yo Semite valley, said that the landlord was "not hig-toned on grub."

A Chicago congregation picked up its ears when the minister said, I have land to sell, but dropped off to sleep again when he added, the beautiful land on high.

The marriage service, in the opinion of a western paper, should be changed to read. Who dares take this woman? And the groom shall answer, I dare, For shame!

An English gentleman recently applied to a magistrate for summons against his son, because he would never come down to breakfast till eleven o'clock in the morning.

We are all sculptors and painters, and our material is our own flesh and blood and bones. Any nobleness begins at once to [illegible] features, any meanness or sensuality to imbrute them.

The editor of a country contemporary told an apprentice to abbreviate the name of Rev. James Dougherty in a local notice. [illegible] put it in Rev. Jim, [illegible] he had to [illegible]

A Fish Story.

A very staid and worthy old gentleman resided in New Haven, whom a successful merchantile career of more than thirty years had placed in independent, if not affluent circumstances, but, through either custom or a desire to add to his already ample store, he still continued his business and his anteprandial visits to the counting-house. One morning the good wife had postponed the matutinal meal in consequence of his absence, until that rare and valuable thing in a woman—her patience—was well-nigh exhausted. At last he made his appearance; and without any excuse for his tardiness, but looking especially glum and out of humor, he sat him down to eat. A cup of coffee restord him, he spake:

Most extraordinary circumstance, indeed!

What do you mean, my dear? demanded the lady.

Mean? Here have I had to open the shop with my own hands, and after sitting in the doorway a full hour, waiting for my boys, not one of them made his appearance, and I was forced to close the shop again to come to breakfast!

Good heavens! exclaimed the lady with unfeigned horror, you have not been to the shop. Why, sir, don't you know its Sunday!

Sunday! returned he; Sunday! Impossible, madam; we did not have fish for dinner yesterday.

By the Name of Potman.

I am a barber, and some time ago I took an apprentice.

He was a cheerful blue-eyed youth, with a habit of whistling out of tune. I fell into a habit of smacking his head for doing so, but that is neither here nor there, you know.

His mother brought him to me, paid the premium, and said I should find him a good boy. I set him to the lathering as a start, and tried to show him how to set the edge on a razor. He set the edges off the razors, on the contrary, tell him what I might, and I never came across his equal for vexatious lathering. The way he filled the customers' ears and got the bristles up their noses, you would hardly credit. If one chanced to gape, the gaper got a mouthful to a certainty, and more than one very narrowly escaped loss of sight.

Of course, as I had taken the old woman's money, I was bound, some time or other, to show him how the scraping was to be done; but that sort of knowledge cannot exactly be picked theoretically, and who was I to let him loose upon to start with?

I had been doing a good steady sort of of trade for the last five years or so, and had got a genteel little circle of customers who came daily. It was not likely I could let him hack and hew at any of them. If a harmless sort of stranger would only drop in when the shop was empty, the poor boy might have a chance A harmless stranger dropped in, unfortunately for himself, before long, and I gave young Potman a good sharp razor, and went and bolted myself in my bedroom and put my fingers into my ears.

Before very long there was an awful howling in the shop. Then more howling. Then some crockery went, and I began to get excited. I ran in, therefore, to see what it was all about, and the sight of that mutilated stranger made me almost weep.

When I think Saint Whats-his-name they are flaying alive in a corner of the picture-galleries at Hampton Court, I rather take it he was let off lightly in comparison with this stranger. When I say that he could just manage to open his eyes, and that he might have kept his mouth shut and taken in his food without an effort, at two other places, I trust I shan't be thought to be exaggerating.—Happily he had no friends in London and was an orphan. I bound up his wounds, and charged him nothing for the shave, and he went away limping, but seemingly not so dissatisfied as he might have been about it.

After that, young Potman tried his hand once or twice. When I was out, he got hold of some of my regular customers; and several strangers he happened to get unawares, were moved out of all human likeness. I had some pounds to pay for noses and ears, and things of that sort, he lopped off prom scnous.

At last I began to think he was injuring the trade, and I put him down to milly—

You fiend incarnate,' I said, you're utterly blasted all my earthly reputation.—You've brought my gray hairs with infamy to the mire. You're crushed me utterly, and bust up for evermore what was once a respectable business. You lopsided, putty-headed, left-handed, butter-fingered, imbecile jackass, get out!

I led him with these gentle words to the threshold of my establishment and fixed him up to have a good kick at him. The ungrateful wretch swerved to the right, and squirmed to the left, and wriggled in a mean and shuffling manner.

When I had unjointed both legs at the knee and hip I gave up the notion of killing him, and returning to my shop, threw three shillings' worth of scented soaps at his head.

I have never seen him since, or the [illegible]

[illegible] That's so.

◆

[illegible]

A French inventor recently made a public trial of boots designed to aid one to walk on water. Nothing ever floated more beautifully than those boots did, but the trifling circumstance that they floated wrong side up nearly caused the inventor's death.

◆

A Chinaman in Waterville, Cal., whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt by falling from a wagon.—There was some doubt of his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company, Charley half dead, likee half money.

His Lookout.

Mrs Brown's pretty Irish waitress got married the other day.

I hear that you are going to Australia with your husband, Kitty, said her mistress. Are you not afraid of such a long, dangerous voyage?

Well, ma'am, that his look out. I belong to him now, an' if anything happens to me, sure it'll be his own dear loss, not mine.

NEWS.

News did nor travel very quickly in the sixteeth century. The descent of the Spanish armada on the English coast was only generally made known to the people of Great Britain through the modium of a paper that was circulated by Lord Burleigh, then Prime Minister of Queen Elizabeth, being in fact the first instance of the printing of important intelligence. Such an event in the present day would be known to every newspaper throughout the civilized would in less than twenty four hours, or even as soon as the undertaing itself had been resolved upon.

Found him at Last.

There was always something irrosistibly funny in what they used to tell about a foppish passenger on a Mississippi boat, who, 'just for a little fun.' jumped on shore at a landing, and rushed up to a gawky-looking fellow at a wood pile, exclaiming, 'I've found you at last! You're the man I've been looking for.' The gawky looked at him for half a second, then straight ened out his arm like a jibboom, and knocked the fellow overboard into ten feet of water. Resuming his position against the wood-pile, he drawled out, 'Is there anybody else on this boat looking for me?

Office Seekers's Paradise.

It is not at all surprising that revolutions are chronic in Spain. On the retirement of every Cabinet all the officeholders are changed, and as there are no less than 30,000 in the city of Madrid alone, it may be imagined that the commotion caused by those going out and the rivalry of those desirous of going in must be fearful. As soon as the members of the new Cabinet are known they are literally worried to death by office seekers, are compelled to go in hiding, to deny themselves, to steal home like thieves in the night. No wonder that Spain is a land of conspiracies.

The Smiths and the Browns.

'I'll tell you what it is, wife,' said [illegible], and he emphacized the remark by a wise shake of the forefinger 'things have got into a very bad way The farm is mortgaged to the very last cent it is worth, and I owe a heap of money besides—more by a long shot than I know how to pay.—What is to be done?

"I'm sure I don't know Peter," replied the bothered wife! "but it seems too awful bad to be turned out of house and home at our time of life. Now if our son John would marry Jonas Brown's daughter Sally it would help us out amazingly. The Browns you see are well off, and the connection would be a perfect goldmine to us.—Of course they would give Sally the hundred acres of land and things that they've always said they would.

'That's a good idea wife, and Peter brightened up amazingly. "You were always a cute woman and the notion does you credit. But do you think the young folks would take to it?'

'I don't know but it seems to me that they've always taken a great notion to each other ever since they were children—been more like brother and sister than anything else."

'But suppose the Browns would object, as most likely they would. You know we ai'nt on good terms, thick as the young folks have been.'

'I'll tell you what is just the thing for us to do—put up John to elope with Sally."

'Agreed I'll leave it all for you to manage."

Thus the matter was settled, and the scheming couple went to bed to dream of a speedy release from their financial embarrassments.

Coincidences are sometimes of the most curious character—almost surpassing belief in some instances. About the time of the above conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Smith their neighbors Mr and Mrs Jonas Brown held an important conference.

"Do you remember that note for six hundred dollars I gave for stock last spring?" asked Jonas.

'Yes' [illegible]

'Well, its coming due in about a month, and how under the sun we're going to pay it I don't know,

"Mortgage the farm."

'We [illegible] mortgage [illegible] dismiss [illegible]

a piano." Where the money is coming from is more than I know. We're on the verge of bankruptcy."

'I wish Sally would marry John Smith—gracious knows they're together enough to take a notion that way.'

'Yes, but I don't see how that would help us any."

'You don't eh?' Well I do. Ain't his folks rich? and would'nt they set him up handsomely? then we could stand some chance of getting help through Sally."

'Thats a good plan,' was Jonas conclusion after profound meditation, "but the difficulty is that, the Smiths are not on good terms with us, and would be likely to oppose the match.'

"Then the best plan is to set the young folks up to an elopement.

So it chanced that the Browns and the Smiths planed to dispose of their children in their own pecuniary advantage. The next step in each case was to mould the young ones in the proper shape.

John Smith a handsome brawny, country fellow, with plenty of good sense and an ocean of love for Sally. When his parents proposed his marrying her, he informed them that he would gladly do so, but he feared her parents would object. Then his father slyly suggested an elopement and offered to aid in carrying out such an exploit. John said he would think about it.

Sally Brown was a rustic maiden with much redness of cheeks and rejoicing in the possession of the lasting comliness which is derived from a bright smile, sweet temper and a pair of clear earnest eyes, made none the less expressive by a near neighbor of a saucy little retrouesse nose. Her wavy brown hair had not a ripple out of place, and her plump little figure was encased in a well fitting dress, which was neatness itself. When her parents spoke to her about John, she blushed becomingly and after close questioning admitted that she would be "tickled to death" to marry him. She farther stated that they were running over with love for eachother; that they had long settled the question of ultimate union but that they feared parental parental objection.

'Now, I'll tell you what Sally,' said Mrs. Brown, "you know pa and I dote on you, and would do anything to make you happy."

"We would do any thing to make you happy." echoed Mr. Brown.

'And if you were to hint to John the idea of an elopement we wouldn't lift our finger to prevent it.

"No," repeated Mr. Brown 'we wouldn't lift our fingers to prevent it.'

In thus instructing their children the Smiths and Browns displayed very little knowledge of human nature.—they should have known that John and Sally would upon the first occasion possible unbosom themselves for how could true lovers keep a secret and such a secret? And they didn't.—At the next meeting each told the other all she or he had been told by parental lips, but neither could conceive the object of the old folks. However they were not over disposed to question the matter. They were too glad that the consummation so devoutly wished seemed so near at hand to question how it had been brought about. Concious that their progenitors were up to the same kind of trickery, they resolved to avail themselves of the opportunity to elope before any change in the aspect should occur. Having thus concluded, they proceeded to lead their parents astray.

"I've been talking to John," said Sally demurely, to Mr. and Mrs. Brown 'and we have concluded to elope its all settled, and we're ready just as soon as it can be arranged.

"I saw Sally last night," said John to Mr. and Mr. Smith, "and she agreed to elope with me; so I think the thing had better be hurried right along."

One week from this time all the preliminaries had been arranged. Sally had been supplied with a bran new dress, and all the other fixings, and John had been given enough money to buy a suit of wedding toggery. The respective parents were laughing in their respective sleeves at their own cunning. The Browns were overjoyed at outwiting the Smiths, the Smiths were happy at fooling the Browns, and both chuakled over a speedy relief from financial embarrassment.

The eventful night came and John hitched up one of his father's horses and drove over to Sally's domicile. When within a dozen rods of the house he gave a signal whistle, and Sally came out. Under the peculiar circumstances they feared no interference and did not deem it necessary to exercise any great amount of caution. John gave Sally a resounding kiss, helped her into the wagon, and away they went.

Shortly after their departure two scenes occurred which must here be recorded.

Jonas Brown returned from the village store, and entered his house in a state of great mental and bodily excitement. The latter was caused by fast walking, and the former—but the conversation that ensued will best explain.

"They're gone!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown exultingly "and they'll be hitched in an hour or less.

"The deuce they have," cried Mr. Brown. 'I hoped to get here time to stop 'em.'

'To stop 'em?'

'Yes, that's what I said.'

"What for?"

'Just this. Old Smith ain't worth a cent; can't pay what he owes; will be sold out within a month; it's the [illegible] village."

"Goodness gracious!" gasped Mrs. Brown. 'What shall we do.'

"I'll tell you what I'll do. Sally shan't marry the beggar; I'll follow em, to Squire Jones," and git there before the ceremony."

With this he hurriedly hitched up a horse and spun away to 'Squire Jones house about 5 miles distant.

The other important scene mentioned was at the Smith residence and was opened by the precipitate entrance of Mrs. S. with the breathless exclamation.

"Has he gone?"

"Who?" inquired Mr. Smith.

'John."

"Yes," and Mr. Smith rubbed his hands with glee. "He went all of half an hour ago."

"Don't stand there rubbing your hands," screamed the lady, "but harness up the old mare just as quick as you can and follow em. The Browns ain't worth a dollar in the world; Mrs. Robinson just told me so—and a mortgage on their farm going to be foreclosed. so Sally won't get a solitary cent.'

Smith hurried the old mare in the harness, and rattled away toward Squire Jones' residence.

John and Sally had proceeded leisurely about 4 miles the former driving with one arm, and holding Sally on the seat with the other when they heard the sound of wheels a short distance in the rear. They had just passed a long bend in the road and looking across they saw revealed by moonlight the pursuing Brown.

"Why, that's pa!" exclaimed Sally.

'Yes and he means mischief, I'll bet. said John.

"What shall we do." squealed Sally.

"I'll show you," said John

Jumping from the wagon, he removed a long rail from the fence, and placed it across the roadway. Then he drove on again, at a gait that made the horses steam like a boiler.

Brown came on at a furious rate only to be summarily checked by the rail. The horse jumped the rail but the front wheels collapsed under the collision. Brown was tumbled out and the frightened horse ran off with the wreck of the vehicle.

Just as Mr. Brown was picking himself from the ditch he saw the accident repeated; this time Mr. Smith being the leading actor, and Mr. Smith's mare galloping away with the fore wheels.

Brown and Smith were inveterate enemies, and neither would speak; but both started for the Squire's, about a mile off where they arrived very much out of breath. They burst in the house like a whirlwind, just in time to hear the words.

"I now pronounce you man and wife.'

'Hold on!" yelled Brown, 'I object.'

'So do I,' screamed Smith.

"You are a little too late,' remarked the 'Squire "Nothing but a divorce can fix it now."

The parents fumed and glared at each other.

"I'm sure pa," pleaded the daughter, 'that you and ma both said——'

"Daughter," hurriedly interposed Mr. Brown turning very red but striving to appear dignified. 'I am not disposed to be tyrannical; now that you are married I shall not refuse my blessing.

"And you father," said John, "we would never have eloped if you and mother hadn't said——"

"Never mind interupted Mr. Smith; "I forgive you both.'

Brown and Smith thereupon became reconciled, and all rode home in the elopers wagon.

Pathos Profitable.

A touching incident is reported from Chattanooga. An utter stranger called on a respectable farmer last week and asked him if his house had not been robbed during the war.

The farmer replied that it had. 'I,' said the stranger, 'was one of a marauding party that took it. I took a little silver locket. 'That locket,' said the farmer, 'had been worn by my dear, dead child.' 'Here it is,' replied the stranger, visibly affected; 'I am rich; let me make restitution; here are $20 for your little son. He gave the farmer a $50 bill and received $30 in change. He then wrung the farmer's hand warmly and left. The farmer has since dried his tears and loaded his shotgun. The bill was good for nothing.

Abandoning Mexico.

Several gentlemen recently in business in Mexico have abandoned all their affairs there and returned to N. Y. They say the hostility to Americans is steadily increasing and makes it unprofitable to remain there. One of these men, who was running a silver mine, says the Mexicans made no objection to the investment of money, but as soon as the mine became profitable large contributions under the name of loans were exacted. All the profit of the mine were thus swallowed up, and finally the superintendent, on refusing to pay, was imprisoned. He was obliged to pay for his release.—Several others were subjected to similar treatment. Several mining and other enterprises in Central and Northern Mexico have been given up.

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What relation is a loaf of bread to a steam engine? A steam engine is an invention, and bread a necessity; therefore necessity is the mother of invention.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., AUG. 29, 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Lieut. Governor,
JOHN R. CRAVENS.
Congressmen-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.
Auditor of State,
JOHN B. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN.
Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
B. J. PRICE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress
E VAN LONG,
Of Kosciusko co.

Judicial Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
L. H. GODWIN, of Noble
For Prosecutor,
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN of DeKalb.

County Ticket.

For Representative,
SAUMEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. MAXWELL, of Wilmington
For Treasurer
FREEMAN KELLY, of Smithfield
For Recorder,
DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN, of Butler tp.
For Commissioner, south-western district,
NELSON GRIFFITH of Richland
For Commissioner, south-eastern district,
WILLIAM RICHMOND, of Newville
For Surveyor,
CHAUNCEY C. CLARK, of Union
For Land Appraiser,
SAMUEL LEARNED, of Troy
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union

Horace Morrow Postmaster at Tipton Iowa, has resigned in order to support Greeley through the columns of the *Advocate* a newspaper to be issued by him.

Out for Greeley.

Ex-Governor Stone, Iowa's best stumper and most perminent Radical leader, is squarely out for Greeley and Brown.

* * *

Mr. Schwartz, candidate for Elector for the State at large on the Grant ticket addressed a German audience of 82 persons at Logansport last Thursday night and was so overcome by the effort that he didn't get away from the place till the following Monday.—It was evidently a case of Grant-tight.

Montana all Right.

Official returns from the Territorial election in Montana, elect Major Maginnis, Liberal Democrat, delegate to Congress by 300 majority. Last year the Grantites carried the election by a good round majority. The supporters of U. S. G. ought to fire cannons over the result. They could do so with the same propriety as they did over the North Carolina election.

Two years ago Morton made a speech in Louisville in which he most highly extoled the few Democratic newspapers that had in advance of the party, advocated the very source that the Baltimore Convention pursued and said that he would thank the Almighty if all the Democracy would follow their lead.—But he was most infamously bitter against Bourbonism. Now he goes again to the Falls, and will tenderly nurse the Bourbon spirit, and launch his most fiery darts at those he praised the most formerly.

* * *

—Do you know Blanton Duncan? I have known him for 21 years. He was a Know-Nothing. He was the chief organizer of that party. He was the head of those who mobbed houses, and burned women and children, and slaughtered men in cold blood in the streets. Shame upon the Democrat who takes council of him in preference to acting with three thousand patriotic men who have heretofore acted with you and you with them.—Extracts from Hon. M. C. Keers speech at Fort Wayne.

The Government Revenue.

The committee of seven gentlemen appointed by President Grant to devise means for the reform of our miserable Civil Service system, and presided over by George William Curtis, reported that "it is calculated by those who have made a careful study of all the facts, than one-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection; and for a large part of this loss a system of the service which is fatally unsound may reasonably be held responsable.

That is what Grant's own Committee reports as to the honesty of his administration. What higher authority is wanted to prove the flagrant swindling practised upon the people by the presing imbecile administration. What do our Grant friend think of this showing of their favorite.

Grant Paying the Debt.

We suppose from the constant manner in which some of the Grant papers and the small-fry orators of the Radical party prate about the paying of the public debt, that many are led to believe that we have not only one of the most economical governments in the world, but the most scrupulously honest of all Administrations. The truth is that the people will have placed in the hands of Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury since his election about 1,647,579,192, out of this vast sum only about 8,346,823, has been paid monthly on the debt. The Administration of Andrew Johnson paid on an average monthly sum of $10,936,201,—So that after all the boasting of the Radical press and Radical orators it will be seen that the model government falls nearly $3,000,000, monthly behind that of an Administration which they charged with corruption in squandering public money. That Grant's Administration has been extravagant beyond any proceeding Administration may be seen from the great sum which it demands yearly for the support of the government. The last year of Democratic rule under Buchanan cost the country only $62,676,557 whilst that of Grant for the year 1871 was $156,420,028,—making a difference of $63,743,468! It will be well for the people when they hear such demagogues as Morton and Brown boasting of the economy of the Grant Administration, and the wonderful sum the party has paid in reduction of the public debt, to remember the almost fabulous sums of money furnished them by willing people and the actual amount which went for that purpose; and when they boast of their economy, to remind them that it costs $93,743,468 more for the "Sea side loiterer" to run the Government one year, than it did for Mr. Buchanan any one year of his Administration.

"Morton Put It There."

General John A. Farnsworth a Representative in Congress from the 4th Congressional district of Illinois, made a speech recently at St. Charles in that State in which he illustrated some of the beauties of Grantism in the most vigorous Saxon. Farnsworth has been a Republican all his life, and now supports the Liberal movement. During the course of his speech Mr. Farnsworth recited a little incident that most aptly illustrates Mr Grant's capacity. Grant had sent a message to Congress in relation to certain legislation relating to the test oath being enforced in Georgia. One passage in the message was a little obscure in its meaning besides containing a suggestion, if observed would compel Congress to violate a plain provision of the constitution. Mr. Farnsworth called upon the President and politely asked him to explain what he meant by the suggestion. Grant removed the cigar from his mouth a moment and replied "that really he did not know, that Morton put it there." Mr. Farnsworth took his hat and retired, asking himself the question, by what authority Morton had writen a message to Congress when he himself was a member of Congress.

The Blue and the Grey.

Senator Morton said in his speech in Goshen that the contest this fall between Greeley and Grant is "between rebel [illegible] and union soldiers, between the boys in blue and the boys in gray." Of the most earnest supporters of Mr. Greeley among the Generals or "boys in blue," are

General	Banks,	Massachusetts
"	McClernand,	Illinois
"	Whitley,	"
"	Palmer,	"
"	Farnsworth,	"
"	Mead,	Pennsylvania
"	Kirby Smith,	"
"	Hancock,	
"	Schurz,	Missouri
"	Blair,	
"	Steadman,	Ohio
"	Wiley,	"
"	Morgan,	"
"	Burns,	"
"	Heat,	"
"	Banning,	"
"	More,	"
"	Buell,	"
"	Ward,	"
"	Hagen,	"
"	McCook,	"
"	"	"
"	Cox,	"
"	Ewing,	"
"	"	"
"	Slocum,	New York
"	Pleasanton,	"
"	Hooker,	California
"	Manson,	Indiana
"	Slack,	"
"	Hascall,	"
"	Burbridge,	Kentucky
"	Tuttle,	Iowa
"	Kilpatrick,	New Jersey
"	McClellan,	
"	Mitchell,	Kansas
"	Fitz Henry Warren,	——
"	Averill,	——

Five of Lincon's cabinet and ten of his Senators, and a large proportion of the Republican Governors and Lieu. Governors holding office under that administration, now are supporting Greeley. How does that look "Moxy?" It shows that you are trying to gull and mislead the people.

The son of Governor Blair, of Michigan—who is the leader of the Liberal Republicans in that State—has been discharged from a mail agency because he refused to give 50 dollars to the Grant campaign fund. That is Civil Service Reform.

Extracts from Hon. J. F. Farnsworth's Great Speech at St. Charles Illinois.

But Grant, they say, is paying the debt. This is very much like that other statement, that he saved the country—though with less truth. He is at the head of an Administration, while the people are paying the debt. Grant has just about as much to do with paying the debt as my friend Barry there, or myself. He probably pays a larger tax than we do. I suppose that he pays his tax, like any other man; but, aside from that, he has little more to do with paying the debt of the United States than any other man in the United States,—not a bit. Congress passes laws providing for taxing the people. The people pay those taxes into the Treasury—what is not stolen by the way; and, after it gets into the Treasury, it is paid out in the manner in which I shall tell you, towards reducing the public debt. Now, you say, we must continue the present Administration in power because it don't steal the money. Did you ever hear of a merchant continuing a clerk in h's store simply because he would not steal? Did you ever know of a cashier being retained in a bank merely because he did not steal? If that is the only qualification requisite, it is a new rule among merchants and business men.

But how is the public debt being paid? I desire to say a few words upon that subject; and, in connection with it, I desire to call your attention to the subject of the public expenditures of the government.

It is said by some—and speeches of that kind are being circulated broadcast over the country—that the expenditures of the Nation have been reduced, and that it costs less to carry on the Government now, in proportion to population now in the United States, than it did ten or twelve years ago, and all that. I take my figures from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury:

The expenses of the last year of Buchanan's Administration, in 1860-'61, were, $51,581,456 05, which included pensions and interest on the public debt 5,068,757 03,—leaving for actual expenses for that year 66,512,699 02. The appropriations for the first year of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, made by a Republican Congress, before the war began, and believed by that Congress to be sufficient, amounted to but the sum of 71,,094, 953 09, and this includes the postal revenues, while the ordinary expenses of the Government for 1871, leaving out pensions, interest on public debt, sinking fund, and postal revenues, amounted to 123,149,932 70; add postal revenue 30,000,000, and ordnance stores sold, 8,280,093 13—making $161,220,025-83. And the appropriations for 1872, for ordinary expenses, were 127,566,763 29 and postal revenues at least 30,000,000, make 157,566,763 26; and the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year amount to nearly as much. The whole amount expended for the army in 1860, was 16,472,202 62, while for 1871 the amount expended for the War Department, including the eight billions realized from the sale of ordnances stores and with that expended, was, 44,080,684 05,—nearly three times as much as the War Department cost in 1865.

Now, let me call your attention to some of the reasons why the war department cost so much, and I refer you to the evidence that you will not dispute. I will read from the speach of John A. Logan, made two years ago when he was chairman of the Committee of Military Affairs in the House of Representatives. What does he say?

"Now, sir, I ask, why do we spend 37,090,000 on thirty-seven regiments? I will explain why some of the great expense arises. The army has a great staff for which they have but little use All these staff officers require to have horses, forage, commutation of rations —everything of this kind.

"Mark that three or four of them are Private Secretaries to the President; and what they have to do with horses and forage [illegible] House, it is difficult to say, but they draw their communication, nevertheless.

"For instance, you have a Quartermaster s establishment in New York. There are not 500 troops to-day in the department, and yet they have allowed for rent of buildings for headquarters and other offices an amount reaching over 30,000 a year. I speak merely of offices rent. Why it is I do not know, but that is the fact. In some military departments the rent of headquarters alone is 15,000. I believe it costs a great deal more than that in San Francisco. That is the way in which the public money is spent for rental of offices and for quarters at extravagant prices, for a gentleman who is perhaps a Lieutenant Colonel or a Colonel."

That is the way the money goes in the War Department, according to Mr Logan.

Again, upon the subject of these expenditures, I read from another gentleman, whose authority you will not dispute, for he is now making speeches for Grant. I read from a speech made by the then Chairman of the Committee on Appropriation in the House, and at present Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts—a year ago last winter. He says:

"Now, sir, what did Andrew Johnson, in the last year of his Administration, estimate that he could carry on this Government for? He estimated that he could carry it on foa 303,000,000.

That means to pay the interest and pensions, and everything of that sort

Forty-nine millions more is estimated for under Grant and Boutwell than it cost to carry on the Government the last year of Johnson's Administration according to Daws who was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. And he goes on:

'There is not one of those Departments that does not estimate to-day in the book I have before me, for an increase of expenditures over the appropriations of last year, save only one, and that is the poor, unpopular Attorney General. I hope it is not because of this remarkable trait in his character (economy) that it is contemplated at the other end of the Capitol to relieve him from further public service.'

Dawes hopes it is not because of the economy of the Attorney General that he is to be turned out of office—ironically. He was turned out shortly afterwards. We had greatly reduced the objects of the expenses of the Government after 1869; we had reduced the army somewhat; we had paid off a great many debts; we had reduced very largely the of the nation; and yet their estimate forty-nine millions more for carrying on the Government under Grant than for the last year of Johnson. And yet they talk about the economy in the Administration of the Government and in its expenditures. It is rank humbug.

* * *

NORTH CAROLINA.—Debt in 1861, $12 686,245; debt in 1871, $34,887,464; increase 22,193,219. Bonds sold at 10 to 30 cents on the dollar.—Nothing to show for the debt. Taxes $1 80 on the 100.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Debt in 1861, 4,407,958; debt in 1871, so far as can be ascertained, 531 000,000; local taxes in 1871 $1,200,000; in 1870 2,700,000. Decrease in area of improved land, one third; decrease in value of farms, from 139,000,000, to 145,000,000.

FLORIDA.—Debt in 1861, $370,617; in 1871, 15,797,237. State taxes averaged, before the war, $3,000 per annum; in 1871, were 471,811. Local taxation increased from 23 cents in 1860 to 1 50 on the dollar in 1870.

GEORGIA.—Debt in 1871, 2,670,750. In 1871, no man knows or can guess how great it is. Bullock and his confederates have bolted; what quantity of bonds they carried off can only be guessed. The known liabilities are about 20,000,000.

ALABAMA.—Debt in 1861, 7,945,000; in 1371, 36,761,9117, with a farther indebtedness for railway bonds of 16,000,000.

MISSISSIPPI.—Cost of the State government in 1850 was 350,000 yearly in 1860, over 2,000,000.

TEXAS.—Debt in 1861, was 2,000,000; in 1871 it was 14,930,000.—Cost of government yearly in 1860-61 was 250,000, and in 1870-71 1,876,437. Rate of taxation in 1860 was 16½ cents on the 100; in 1881 it was 208.

ARKANSAS.—Debt in 1860 was 2,084,169, and in 1871 in was 7,098,000 with over 11,000,000, of railroad indebtedness besides. The rate of taxation has increased from 40 cents to 300 on the 100.

General Farnsworth on Political Records.

General J. F. Farnsworth spoke to a large audience at St. Charles Illinois last week. The following are extracts from his speech.

It is not the first time I have been denounced because I exercised the great high prerogative of every American citizen to think and act for myself. Some twenty-five or six years ago, I was denounced because I left an old Pro-Slavery party and united with a little handful of, an unpopular hand ful, of Anti-Slavery men in defence of the right. But strange to say, the denunciation of even the old Pro-Slavery party of twenty five years ago, were not as bitter or as personal, or its intolerance so great as those of the Grant party today. This comes from a personal Government. As in a monarchy, any refusal to support the king and the State, so now refusal to support the pretentions of General Grant and his adherents becomes treason to the Republican party and to the State. When you go back to records they are ugly things, and cut both ways. I was in Congress in the Spring of 1861; went out of Congress on the 4th of March. During that last session when the Southern States, one after another [illegible] seceding a Committee, composed of 13 gentlemen [illegible] the House of Representatives called a Committee upon the State of the Union to devise some means of maintaining the Union. That Committee through its Chairman, Mr. Corwin of Ohio reported a resolution amending the Constitution of the United States. I have it here and I want to call your attention to that amendment and the votes upon it. Let us see about these records. This was mark you in the spring of 1861, about the time that they say Mr. Lincon was saying that it was impossible to tell how we could coerce States into the Union if they were disposed to stay out of it, and there were a good many speeches made in Congress to that purport. They propose to amend the Constitution by forever puting it out of the power of the people to amend so as to abolish slavery thus fastening the chains upon the blacks forever and forever, by a provision of the Constitution. What was the vote upon that in the House of Representatives? I will read the names of those who voted for it and against it. Of those who voted for it the first name I notice of much prominence is that of Schuyler Colfax.—(Laughter.) Well he is a pretty good Republican is he not? Yet he was willing to fasten the chains of slavery forever on the slaves in order to avoid war. Who else? John A. Logan—A good Republican and a Grant man sometimes. McPherson of Pennsylvania the man who gets up the political manuals for the Republican party, and now Clerk of the House of Representatives and a Grant man. And then too there were Morrill of Vermont a good Grant man; and Dan Sickles, and Maynard of Tennessee, and Windom—all Grant men. They all voted for that, with a good many others. Who voted in the negative in the House? I will read a few names. There is Ashley of Ohio a Greeley man today.—(Applause.) there is Blair of Missouri—Frank blair even voted against it—another Greeley man. And not to speak of him as a man of any prominence, perhaps you may be a little interested in knowing about the vote of Farnsworth of Illinois. (Applause.) He voted against it. And then Fenton of New York, Governor Fenton now a Greeley man—voted against it. Then there was Sedgwick of New York—another Greeley man—Tappan of New Hampshire, who was on the Committee and made a minority report; he voted against it, and he recently came out for Greeley. Both Hickman and Grow of Pennsylvania voted against it and they are both Greeley men to-day. So much for the record in the House of Representatives. How was in in the Senate? Among the members of the Senate who voted for it were Anthony of Rhode Island and Harlem of Iowa—good Grant men. There are not many Senators now who was in the Senate at that time. Then of those who voted against it were Bingham of Michigan who is now dead. Doolittle of Wisconsin Sumner of Massachusetts (cheers) and Trumbull of Illinois.—(Cheers.) That is the record made in those days and now you denounce Greeley because he was willing in 1861 to pay $400,000,000, for the emancipated slaves, and stop the war. Would to God he could have done it. We could have saved $1,000,000,000, and 100,000 precious lives.

Judge Hoge, of South Carolina a carpet-bagger, at a Grant rally at Newberry, S. C., last week called Senator Schurz "a red-whiskered Dutch puppy." Perhaps this will win German votes for his master.

* * *

General George W. Jones was a prominent Democrat and violent opponent of Greeley and denunciator of all who did support him, Saturday joined the Greeley club and seems to feel mighty good over it.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the estate of Calvin Dewett, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

NANCY W. DEWETT, Adm'x.
Aug. 24, 72. Guy Plum att'y for estate.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at public auction, on Friday, September 13th, 1872, at my residence, in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Ind., all the personal property of Polly Bullard, late of said county, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, beds clothing, &c.

A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and bearing interest.

MILES WATERMAN, Adm'r.
Aug. 17, 72.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive controll of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1878.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between John W. Rickel and Daniel D. Moody, under the firm name of Rickel & Moody, attorneys at law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
August 12, 1872. D. D. MOODY.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the last Will of John Hall, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Wilmington Township, in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, on Saturday, September 21st, 1872, the personal property of the decedent, consisting of household furniture, and numerous other articles. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

Terms—Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note at interest, waving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security.

ALFRED W. HALL, Executor.
Butler, August 16, 1872.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his follow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
204 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spiritous liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at and with the privilege of having the same drank of the following premises, viz: [illegible] old plat of the town of Auburn in said county.

HENRY ZONGKER.
Aug. 8th, 1872.

Wanted. We will give energetic men and women

Business That Will Pay!

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued at your own homes, and is strictly honorable. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.
81 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quanity than a quart at and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises, via: The west half of Lot No. 23, old plat of the town of Auburn, in said county.

CHARLES FOX.
Aug. 29, 1872.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the estate of John Hall, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ALFRED W. HALL, Executor.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the will of James Wallace, late of DeKalb county, deceased, by virtue of a provision contained in the will of said decedent, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on the 10th day of September, 1872, the following real estate, situated in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to-wit: Commencing at the point on the section line eighty, 80, rods west of the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section nineteen, 19, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, running thence west seventy rods to the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence north fifty-rods, thence east seventy rods parallel with the road running from Auburn to Butler, thence south to the place of beginning. Terms of sale one-third cash the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with good freehold surety. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Ex'r.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address E. C. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

-o-

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.
J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
R. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to accommodate all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

Together with a number of first-class Livery horses I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Notice of Letting.

Sealed Proposals for constructing a Stone Gutter in front of and adjoining the Public Square, in the Town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana, will be received at the office of the Board of Trustees until one o'clock p. m., September 16th, 1872, at which time the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The plans and specifications of said gutter can be seen on file at the Town Clerk's office.

By order of the Board.
ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 16, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the Branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN,

CARRIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

The Great Cause OF Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, involuntary emission and impediments to Marriage generally; consumption, &c.—By Rob J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 50 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office box 4,586.

Increas of Bountis To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

-o-

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and ezime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, METAL,.

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock,
Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies;
also, Sheaves, Door Bells,
Drawer Pulls, Brackets
&c. We sell
DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS,
PUTTY,
WHITE LEAD, &c.

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers

Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:

SANE YOUR MONEY

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

LOOK OUT.

-o-

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

LIVER STIMULANT AND CATHARTIC

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
W. B. HURD & CO,
NASHUA, N. H.
Davenport & Co., Agt's.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

In all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED lying or short, and delivering it in compact bundles out of the way of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine for the next round. [illegible] any Littering whatever. We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE, The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows. [illegible] Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. E. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50,
6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1 00
1.25, 1.50, 2.00
and upward
Coats at
$2.50, 4.75, 3.00,
3.50, 4.00 and upward
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25,
2 00 and upward. Pants at
$1.00, 1.25, 1 50, 1.75, and upwards
hese goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast [illegible] Columbia and al houn-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The jail is full.

Ms. Hollipeter is again at his post.

The Fort Wayne *Republican* has played out.

Go to Smith & Hare's for your groceries and provisions.

Farmers are thrashing their wheat, and report a good yield.

The Ensly block is progressing finely, and will soon reach the second floor.

The Corunna hotel is now in running order, and the public will find it a good place to get their "grub."

Personal.—W. G. Toman, Esq., city editor of the *Statesman*, Columbus, Ohio, gave us a call yesterday.

Remember the appointments of Hon E. V. Long our candidate for Congress, in this county next week.

Remember the appointment to-morrow (Friday) evening, of Hon. S F. Smart, of Fort Wayne, on the political issues of the day.

The Casius M. Clay meeting at Warsaw, beat Morton's gathering considerably, in respectability and number of voters.

The Hotel-de-Sheriff is receiving an increased business. There are now five inmates in this delectable abode, four male and one female.

The new brick Baptist church is under roof and one more steeple now towers toward the sky. The building is a fine one and a substantial addition to our town.

Half Fare.—The Eel River will run an excursion train to Columbia City during the races this week at half the regular rates. Go down to-day and see the attractions.

From all accounts the meeting at Columbia city, to hear Gen. Harlem eulogize Grant would have been quite a success, if about three thousand more people would have attended.

Wanted.—We want to secure a good stout boy to learn the printing trade. A boy from the country of good size, with common school education and good morals is desired.

CARL SCHURZ.

The Great German Senator will speak in Fort Wayne in a very few days. The date will be given in due time.

Where is Pelubius V. Hoffman? His absence for several days would indicate that the United States Grant Committee had ordered his august presence in some of the doubtful States.

Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN.

One of the most prominent statesmen of the Radical party, now Anti-Grant, will speak at Angola to-day, Thursday. Every body should hear him.

On the 17th of February, 1869, just before his inaugration Grant received a present of $105,000. After his inauguration he bestowed offices upon the men who made up this amount. Comment is unnecessary.

Sewing Machines.—*Charley Klotz* has fixed up his establishment, and has things nicely arranged for the exhibition of the fine Sewing Machine for which he now holds the agency. Those wanting a good maching should give him a call.

TURN OUT.

Let a large attendance from the surrounding towns, be on hand at the meeting at Waterloo to-night, Thursday evening, to hear the eloquent congressman from Illinois, and Gen. Hascall, of Goshen

The Lent House, at Waterloo, changed hands, sometime ago, Mr. Case, well and favorably know as being posted in the hotel business, is now running the establishment. We know that Mr. C. will make it first-class, and the traveling public will find it the best in the place.

The "Straight-out" Democrats are pretty sick over their "grand demonstration" at Fort Wayne on the 17th inst. None but Grant papers abroad give it any significance. The *Journal* of that place an Anti-Greeley paper says: "The thinest political demonstration of the season was the so called Anti-Greeley District Mass Convention held at Hamilton Hall on Saturday last, to elect delegates to the Louisville convention to be held on the 3d of September next.

As we go to press we learn that Mr. Orth did not put in an appearance at Lima, on Tuesday. The reason we have not learned, but are sure it will be a satisfactory one, when known.—*LaGrange Standard.*

You ought to be thankful that the worst speaker in the canvass did not appear.—You can count a few votes ahead.

The Ladies Association of the Presbyterian church will meet at Mr. Wm. McIntyre, on Thursday evening Aug 29th. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Mrs. L. Abright, Pres
H. J. Ralston, Sec.'

The Violett House, at Elkhart, Jery Knight the popular landlord, John Bull, clerk, is one of the best establishments of the kind in the country. Goshen should be proud of having as good a hotel as there is in the capitol of the State and a good deal better. When you go to there stop at the Violet and verify our words.

A very unreliable and incorrect article on State Finances, sent out by the Grant Sate Central Committee, appears in the *Press* of last week. It don't say anything about the $18,000 stolen by the late Chairman of that Committee, Ham Conner. If it is desired that the people should believe these reports, they should be gotten up by honest men.

We gave our popular friend, L. H. Creditor, dentist, a call at Angola, last week, and found him fixed up in most excellent style. He has the best furnished dentist rooms we have seen lately, and possesses all the modern appliances for doing work in his line in the very best order. Being a good workman, we have no fear but that he will meet with abundant success.

F. F. Boltz, of Fort Wayne, signed a call for the organization of a Greeley Club and because he could not be Colonel he swallowed all he had said about an "imbecile president" and joined a Grant club. To make him fast they made him Colonel and the probability is that he will stick, until he is appointed a Brigadier General by the other side.

Fair.—We learn that the first annual fair of the North Eastern, Ind., Agricultural Society, will be held at Waterloo during the first week of October. A fine track has been laid out and the necessary buildings will be constructed for fair purposes. Three thousand dollars will be offered in premiums and the list will be issued in a few days. Everything looks favorable for making the inauguration a success.

John Gestenslagen was arrested last Thursday on a charge of stealing about seventeen dollars from the person of Adam Lizy. It is claimed that the money was taken from the side pocket of Lizey, while they were fooling around the saloon and drinking together. Part of the money was recovered the remainder, it is said was used to pay off several debts constructed by the accused.

The one-horse editor of the Fort Wayne *Free Press* has announced himself for Sheriff. He has heretofore supported the regular Democratic county Ticket, placed it in his paper, and spoken flatteringly of the candidates, and now to show his perfidy, recants all he said, chaws his own words, and in a sneaking and cowardly way, shows what a tool the Grant men have made him. How dirty and condemned he must feel.

Hon. S. F. SMART.

Mr. S., of Fort Wayne, is one of the finest speakers in the State. He will address the citizens at this place to-morrow, Friday evening, at 7 o'clock p. m. We know Mr. Smart to be an excellent speaker, and we trust that many of our friends from the country will attend. Other speakers will also be present.

The Stealings.

Tom Brown admitted, at Waterloo, that the stealings of the government as he called it amounted to only *eleven hundred thousands of dollars.* This is about the one hundreth part, but they say this is all. Ought an administration to be sustained that would fraudulently take from the people Eleven Hundred Thousands of dollars.—Does it not go to show that it is incapable, dishonest and unworthy? Eleven Hundred Thousands of Dollars! just think of it.

F. J. Foster, the short horned editor of the Fort Wayne *Free Press*, has an announcement put in the *Journal* that he will be a candidate for sheriff. He also announces that he is the bold editor and proprietor of the *Free Press*, and Monroeville *Democrat.* Several months ago he was burnt out and was in debt. How he can now be proprietor of two papers, both "weakly," can only be accounted for by the fact that Radical gold has made him so bold. These papers are now run in the interest of the Radical party.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says that Perry Fitch, Esq., of Butler township, DeKalb county, informs them that the Liberalism is fast gaining ground in his neighborhood, large numbers of Radicals having joined the Greeley movement.

It also says that Gen. Thos. Ewing has informed Col. Zollars that he will deliver a Liberal speech in that city, sometime during the campaign, providing he can find the leisure. He says that he has heard so much of Fort Wayne that he is anxious to see it for himself.

Our Visitors.—Last Tuesday the Liberty Mills Band paid our place a visit, on a little excursion of their own, and furnished thus gratuitously most excellent music during their stay. At night the Grant club demonstrated and the band kindly volunteered their services and added much to the procession. Afterwards they were taken to Mr. Baker's Restaurant and furnished with a substantial lunch and a good time had generally.

We must return thanks for a beautiful serenade rendered by them in most excellent style. The boys play splendidly, and won many compliments from our citizens. They also gave Dr. Spooner, for a while one of their fellow townsmen, a call in which music, and melons and the baby came in for their share, and the boys returned this morning feeling that our folks had not treated them entirely with indifference.

PUBLIC MEETINGS!

Hon. James C. ROBINSON!

Member of Congress from Illinois, and

Gen. Milo S. HASCALL

Our candidate for Presidential Elector will address the citizens of

WATERLOO,

THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1872

at 8 o'clock p. m., upon the political issues of the day.

Hon. S. F. SMART!

will speak at

Auburn,

Friday Even'g Aug. 30, '72.

HON. E. V. LONG!

Our candidate for Congress will address the citizens of

New Era, Monday, Sept. 2nd, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Spencerville, Tuesday, Sept. 3d, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Newville, Tuesday, Sept. 3d, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Butler, Wednesday, 4th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Summit, Thursday, Sept 5th at 2 o'clock p. m.

Sedan, Thursday, Sept. 5th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Hon. B. B. DAILY,

of Delphi, Ind., one of the finest speakers in the States will address the citizens at Corunna, Friday, Sept. 13th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Auburn, Tuesday, Sept. 17th, at eight o'clock p. m.

Franklin, Wednesday, 18th at 2 o'clock p. m.

Fairfield, Thursday, 19th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Our friends should keep these appointments in mind and do all they can to get out good crowds.

A Clear Backdown.

The ridiculously small hole through which the editor of the *Press* is trying to crawl in his endeavor to escape from the responsibility of the lie he told in regard to the "democratic authority," of a communication about a ring meeting is something like Billy Williams Story of some Emperor putting the Colossus of Rhodes in the Vactican, the Pope's residence. The communication was full of falsehood, which was bad enough, but the editor desired to have it still more so, and in his editorial comment, he stated it was from good "democratic authority." Mr. Waterman denied the statement in toto, and demanded to know the author. They have not responded, because they knew it was a lie in the first place, and back clear down by a sickly attempt at something without sense, which they doubtless regard as very funny. We nail the lie to their mast head, and pronounce the whole as a base fabrication, the beautiful conception of which is only equalled by the brilliant failure they have made in getting the public to believe it.

NEWVILLE P. O. ROBBERY.

The Postoffice at Newville was robbed of a lot of stamps about two weeks ago in open day. After the theft was disclosed an effort was made to discover the thief, and by a fortuitous circumstance last Saturday it was crowned with success. At Coburn & Fetter's store the money box is so located that a person can reach it from over the counter, and they discovered on this day that it had been reached and that a ten dollar bill had stuck to the fingers of the one who done the reaching. A young man by the name of L. McClellan, living near Hicksville, Ohio, but employed in Newville, was suspicioned. The authorities made a decent upon him when he unhesitately disgorged, and owned up that he had taken the money, and also banded over about six dollars' worth of postage stamps, as the result of his forage on the postoffice. He had been loafing round the postoffice and laid down on the counter, and when no one was looking he reached forth and got a handful of stamps which he put in his pocket and kept them there until the time he was arrested, evidently not finding any use for them in the meantime. He confessed all and was brought to this place and put in jail last Sunday morning. His mother is said to be quite simple and the son seems to have inherited quite largely of the same article. He don't seem to realize where he stands, and may be playing off for effect.

The Radical papers are now tapping the old live Democrats on the back and calling them the 'honest Democracy.' During the war it was "Copperhead" and 'traitor.' They now want to prevent the defeat of our military President, and, they call on our Democratic friends to help them. How do you like it?

HEAVY!

Formation of an As-tonishing Grant Club!

One Postmaster, One Sundy-school Superintendent!

AND

Seventeen Pensioners, All in a Line.

Thousand of hearts beat in lively response to a grand procession of twenty-six torches the other evening, not all for Grant. Just think of the effect, a marshal band heading a procession of 26 men, and you may form an idea of the exasperated condition of our populace. See them with their gleaming caps and gorgeous housings. Heads up, gentlemen. Don't go along the streets as if you were ashamed of yourselves. You are in the midst of a mighty conglomeration. The watchword is corruption with dishonesty for an alternate. Let it be yours. Inscribe it on the tablets of your hearts, providing there's room. Onward, not in the path of reform and peace, but onward to a nobler crown, for Grant.

THIN.

Meeting of "Straight Outs."

THE BLOODY TENTH

Only Two Counties Represented.

We fear that we will not be able to treat with becoming gravity the solemn concourse that met at Kendallville last Tuesday, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Louisville Convention for the Tenth District.

There are occasions where solemnity is appropriate but that it should constitute the main feature of a political meeting, is something so original and unique in its design, that even the most circumspect may indulge in a smile without impropriety.—One should behold such a scene to appreciate it. But to the meeting. How a county, within whose sacred borders an august body is to assemble, can only muster two persons to do honor to her visits is a problem that can only be solved by special reference to the good sense of her citizens. Ten representatives from a great and prosperous district, teeming with her thousands speaks volumes for the cause thus represented.

There were good men among these, men of solid worth and high social standing, and we believe honest but misguided members of a party which has thrown aloft the banner of progress and is now marching along in one solid phalanx for honesty and reform. They have disagreed with the popular will, and while we respect them as men and citizens, we cannot but look upon them as antagonists to the great advancements now demanded by the country. Their meeting at Kendallville would indicate to all reasonable minds that such movements are not of the people, neither in sympathy with, nor provoked by them, and that when a few men attempt to arrogate to themselves the right to dictate to the many, they simply transcend the bounds of custom and enter into the ridiculous. Below we give the proceedings and call particular attention to the resolutions. In the first the word "submit" is inserted instead of "accept" as at Fort Wayne. Accept may do well enough for Fort Wayne, but Kendallville prefers submit. That word makes us feel good and we can roll it under our tongue as a sweet morsel. Then it shows pluck, and we can make a grand flourish and say we "submit." Its a big point gained and we stand here to-day the mighty conquerors.

PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting called to order and S. W. Sprott appointed Chairman and John Butt Secretary.

On motion a committee of three was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions, consisting of Messrs. C. M. Philips and B. F. Blair, of DeKalb, and Jas McConnell, of Noble. The following report was made and adopted:

Believing that the government of the United States is limited to the powers delegated by the States for specific purposes, having no original inherent power whatever, that the Union is Federal in character and incapable of existence without the States, that the perpetuation of the Union depends upon the preservation of the integrity of the States.

Resolved, That while as law abiding citizens we submit to the so called amendments to the constitution added by the party in power, we still condemn and hold as infamous the illegal manner by which their adoption was secured.

2nd. That we repudiate with scorn and indignation the corrupt bargain at Baltimore whereby the Democratic party was handed over to a handful of disaffected Radicals, headed by Horace Greeley.

3d. That we favor a tariff for revenue only, that we regard as vicious and oppressive, the whole theory of protection, and, therefore, cannot support for President the most violent advocate of that theory.

On motion S. W. Sprott, of DeKalb, and Jas. McConnell, of Noble, were appointed as delegates to the Louisville convention, and John Butt, of DeKalb, and J. B. Kelly were appointed a committee to confer with others in each county of the district and a point electors and act as a central committee. All papers in the district were requested to publish proceedings.

S. W. Sprott, Chairman.
John Butt, Sec'y.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. -No. 5 Keystone block.

A NEW PARTY IN THE FIELD!

OR A

Coalition of all Parties!

Calculated to surpass the Grant or Greeley Dynasty. Its adaptation to the wants of both parties are such that scores of people will flock to its support. A grand universal meeting will be held from day to day at the popular store of Messrs. Wood & Williams, Auburn, Indiana, where all may participate. Let there be a grand turn out. Men, women and children are expected to meet and join the enterprise. It needs no long political frothy speech to demonstrate that this is the place for all parties, all creeds and tongues to feast their eyes and satisfy their minds that goods of all classes are sold cheaper here than at any other place in the county.

And be it further remembered that Wood & Williams are selling goods which they buy directly in New York,—of the latest styles—bought since the taking off of the duty, and consequently can sell cheaper than those who replenish their stocks with shoddy goods from Fort Wayne, with the duty added. We hope that all will avail themselves of the privilege of examing our stocks so that they may know how it is themselves.

A CARD.

To the people of DeKalb County and adjourning counties, we extend our sincere thanks for the kind and liberal patronage, and treatment received at your hands since we have come in your midst, and thrust that we may be worthy of a continuance of the same, promising, as in the past, to deal fairly and honorably with you in all our transactions. With our best wishes we are,

Yours Respectfully,
Wood & Williams.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

Buffalo Land.

We are in receipt of this new and most agreeable volume of over 500 pages from the press of E. Hannaford & Co., (Publishers of first-class subscription books, Cin. & Chicago) The author is Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas, long and widely known from his connection with the interests of emigration, and a strikingly original and popular humorist.

It describes the wealth and wonders, the mysteries and marvels of the boundless West. It is superbly illustrated, containing no less than fifty-three original and striking engravings, from actual photographs and designs by Prof. Henry Worrall, and executed (the enterprising publishers assure us) at a total cost of over $2,000.

In a short review like this, it is, of course, impossible to convey a perfect idea of this admirable work. To any one who has the least touch of the 'Western Fever,' it must prove really invaluable; and for all classes of readers, without exception, it is the liveliest and most laugh-provoking book we have seen for many a day. It abounds with valuable information, the reliability of which is vouched for by Governor Harvey, of Kansas, and others.

'Buffalo Land' embraces a wide and varied range of topics, among them the following:

Details of great interest and importance concerning the natural features, vast resources, rapid development and almost incredible progress of the far western States and Territories, with glimpses of their mighty future.

Fresh and authentic information, from official sources, respecting the supply of fuel and lumber available for use on the great plains; the cost of a farm, what the emigrant should bring with him, stock-raising at the west, &c.

A full summary of the Homestead and Preemption laws and regulations, prepared by a former Register of the U. S. Land office.

Full and accurate descriptions of the habits, characteristics, &c., of the savage red man, buffalo, wolf, &c., is found in their native wilds and on the out-skirts of civilization.

Graphic and thrilling narratives of hunting adventures, stalking the bison, encounters with Indians, &c.

Vivid pictures of life on the frontiers; the past and present of the Great Plains; the vast inland sea, and the marvelous animal with which it once teemed.

Highly interesting account of the geological wonders of the west, antiquarian and scientific researches, &c.

The publishers desire agents for everywhere, allowing exclusive territory and the most liberal commissions. The firm is a prompt and reliable one. We give their address in full: E. Hannaford & Co., 192 West Madison-st., Chicago. Many of our readers will want this book, and agents will make money rapidly in its sale.

The Folio has come again—this time the September number. It is 'just the thing' to read during these warm Summer hours. The contents are admirable. Embracing the conclusion of the 'Sweet Bye and Bye;' 'Anton Rubinstein;' 'Strauss and Lothian; 'Wagner's Beethoven;' 'How Barnum paid the Trombone Player.' The music in the number is excellent, and comprises Strauss' famous Waltz, 'Wine Wife and song;' C. A. White's beautiful ballad, 'Kitty May,' (published in sheet form, with highly colored lithographic title), and Bayley's 'Softly now the Light of Day,'—in all nine pages of the very best music. The premium Chromo 'Two to one,' is going like wildfire. The Folio and Chromo is only $1.00 a year. Single copies 10 cents. Address the publishers, White, Smith & Perry, Boston.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the owners or part owners of lots numbered 43, 44, 113 114, 115, 116, 67 and 72 on Van Buren-st. and lots numbered 152 on 4th-st., be notified that unless they plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their respective lots or part lots, within thirty days of such notice the marshal shall proceed to advertise and let the same to the lowest bidder, the expense of which shall be charged against the respective lots.

By order of board.

Albert Robbins, T. C.

GREAT

CLOSING SALE!

ROOT & Co.,

For the next 40 days will offer the entire balance of Spring and Summer purchases at a reduction of fully one-third from regular prices.

Summer Dress Goods,
Summer Shawls,
Ladies' ready-made suits,

Childrens' Suits,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Sacques,
Parasols & Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Silks,
Japanese Silks,

Traveling Dress Goods,
Suting Linens,
Chinese Grass Cloths,

White Goods & Linens,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ready-made Underwear,
Fancy Goods & Notions,
Summer Gloves,
Summer Hosiery,
Housekeeping Linens,
Housekeeping Cottons,
Domestic goods,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

All offered at greatly reduced prides to to close out.

N. B.—Our prices in wholesale department guaranteed as Low as Chicago, Cincinnati and New York.

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Peiladelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	0 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 38	11 35
Fremont	9 08	6 55	12 25
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	8 22	
Jackson Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 85	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 20a.m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 35
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p.m
Fremont	6 55	9 33	2 03
Angola	7 35	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6 55
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

Wm. A. Ernst, Supt

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order. Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom price.

W. GORDON, Artist.

Extraordinary Rush!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ET

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 13 cents
White "A" Sugar, 12 "
Choice "A" Sugar 11 "
New Orleans 9 & [illegible] "
Best Roasted Coffee 25c formerly 27 "
Best Rio 25 "
Second Quality 22

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 9 best $1,1
Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, Best $1,
Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

New whisky per gal., 90c
One year old do $1 25
Two do 1 75
Old 76 do medical 3 oo
Bottled Whisky 35
Ca'awba Wine 1 oo

WINES.
Shery per gal. $1 50 & [illegible]
Port Wine per gal 1 50 & 2 oo
Black Berry Wine 1 oo
Cherry Wine, 1 oo
Wine in bottles 35 and 5o

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls. $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Mackeral ½ bbs $ 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and $1 75

Layer Raisins, per lb. 15c
Currants, per lb. 12c
Citron, per lb. 60c
Prunes, per lb. 9c

Peaches, per can, 20c
Tomatoes, do 17c
Candies, per lb. 20c and 25c
Filberts, Braziland English Nuts 15

ALL KINDS OF ENLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds 50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco 25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb 30c
Fine Cut Tobacco 70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

J. J. BOOZER. K. R. BLATTNER.

Booznér & Blattne

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Crocerie,

CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Whalans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes,

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indieno,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Var den Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid, Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
LOKS,
POKET BOOKS,
TABLE ULERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIHT.
Oppsite Tourt House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect outstanding debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

The Mosquito.

[illegible] hundred years ago [illegible] Barbut, writing enthusiastically of the perfect construction of the mosquito, says;

It is impossible to behold, and not admire the amazing structure of its sting. One undergoes with pleasure a puncture that enables us to observe how this [illegible] acts. Of course the world contains few who feel the [illegible] of the naturalist, when the poisonous sting follows the irritating hum of the hated and dreaded mosquito; still there are many who will find very interesting a lengthy article about it and its habits in a late numer of the Scientifi. American.—The male mosquito lives a short, idle life, doing little harm, and subsisting upon the sweets gathered from flowers, having a dainty preference for lilies, in whose creamy petalled bells he pensively swings. The female is the noisy, aggressive sex, and makes life a burden to those unfortunate mortals encountering her. She stings them and 'brags' about it, and, not content with her own evil career, every month deposits one hundred eggs in some cool, damp place, thus multiplying and perpetuating her kind.

Help Yourself.

Fight your own battles. Hoe your own row. Ask no favors of anyone, and you'll succeed five thousand times better than one who is always beseeching some one's influence or patronage. No one will ever help you as you can help yourself, because no one will be so heartily interested in your affairs.—The first step will not be such a long one, perhaps; but carving your own way up the mountain, you make one lead to another, and stand firm in that while you chop another out.

Men who have made fortunes are not those who have had five thousand dollars give them to start with, but boys who have started fair with a well earned dollar or two. Men who have acquired fame have never been thrust into popularity by pulls begged or paid for, or given in friendly spirit. They have outstretched their own hands and touch the public heart.

Men who win love do their own wooing, and I never knew a man fall so signally as one who induced his affectionate grand-mother to speak a good word for him. Whether you work for fame, for love, for money, or for any thing else, wo.k with your hands and heart and brain. So 'I will,' and some day you will conquer. Never let any man say, 'I have dragged you up,' Too many friends sometimes hurt a man more than none at all.—*Grace Greenwood*.

An Acrobat in Luck.

A wonderful acrobat has recently been discovered in California in the person of a miner named L. P. Ward. He was offered an opportunity to locate a mining claim in Tuolumne Co., and get part of the proceeds. The next morning he found himself one of a half dozen in search of the same spot, but a swollen torrent rushed madly across their path, and they were compelled to stop. To try to ford or swim was certain death. While standing on the bank Ward descried a wire high in the air by means of which an iron water pipe had once been carried across the stream, and in a moment more he had reached it and began to walk toward the other shore. Just above the deepest part of the whirling stream the man slipped and fell.—He caught himself by one hand, and amid the hush of terrible expectancy he lightly regained the wire. In another moment he revealed the 'trick' by hanging on one leg, hanging by his [illegible] to the other side. Poetic justice was satisfied by the discovery of a claim of fabulous value, by means of which Ward was freed from all necessity of doing the 'tight rope' act hereafter as a means of livelihood.

Fisk as a Financier.

I have observed going the rounds lately an extract purporting to be from a New York letter, to the effect that, if James Fisk, Jr., had not been killed when he was, he would have become a street-loafer; that his capacity as a business man had been vastly overrate; and that he was just on the eve of financial collapse. Nothing could be absurder than this to any one at all acquainted with Fisk's shrewdness, perspicacity, and extraordinary executive ability. On moral goounds, no one could well defend Fisk; but, merely as a man of business, independent of principle and integrity, much may be said in his behalf. He was a money-maker, if there ever was one.—It was as natural for him to make money as it was to breathe, or boast, or swagger. He understood his kind, at least its weaknesses; he was very far sighted, and had a keen understanding of character, whenever his inordinate vanity was not involved. It was coarsely and profanely said of Fisk, on the announcement of his death, that he had gone to Tophet, and would soon get up a corner in brimstone. Barring the brutality of the jest, the spirit of is was true in respect to Fisk. Had Fisk been left on an uninhabited island, where he could have had only monkeys for companions, I am sure he would have contrived some means to turn them to his profit, even if he had been compelled to buy them of themselves at a discount, and sell them back to themselves at par. He had, in an eminent degree, all the mental qualities which constitue a successful fiancier. No operator in Wall street was more astute, quicker to percive any possible advantage in a trade, or more capable of informing a profitable combination for any purpose of gain. The most experienced and prosperous speculaters stood in awe of him; and it has frequently been said, with truth, that he was the only man in New York who ever frighten Cornolius Vanderbilt, and compelled him to 'back down' —*Chicago Tribune*.

The London bootblacks were a regular uniform, and, under the direction of the policy authorities, are posted at convenient points thoroughout the city.

The girls of the St. Louis Normal school all wear calico dresses.

Effects of Tomatoes.

The tomato is one of the most healthful as well as most universally liked of all the vegetables. Its healthy qualities do not depend on the mode of preparation for the table; it may be eaten three times a day, cold or hot, cooked or raw, alone, or with salt, pepper, vinegar, or altogether, to a like advantage, and in the utmost quantity that can be taken with an appetite. Its healthful quality arises from its slight acidity; in this respect as valuable, perhaps, as berries, currants, and similar fruits. The tomato season ends with the frost; if hung up in a well-ventilated cellar, with the tomatoes handing to the vines, the 'love-apple' will continue to ripen until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry, nor too warm. The knowledge of this may be improved to great advantage for the benefit of invalids, and of all who are fond of the tomato.

Brave Baltimoreans they are who die in their native city, and take the risk of obituary poetry in the Sun.

A mother's heart gives 4th joy at her baby's 1sth 2th.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's Chin House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

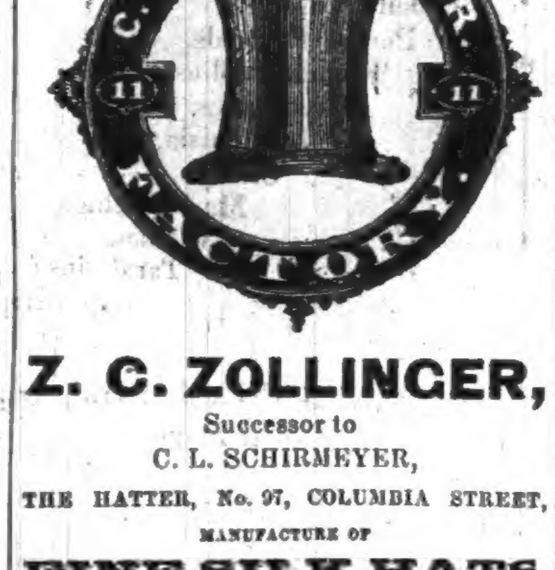

Z. C. ZOLLINGER,

Successor to

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURE OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes,

FORT WAYNE IND

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,

SHOT GUNS,

PISTOLS, &c, &c.

East of Methodist Church,

Auburn, - - Ind

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing

Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and sti, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me

S. W. RALSTON.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN HE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW PRING GOODS

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

RFADY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

We give the People Particular Fits.

We Give the Public More Satifaction

WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MOE MONEY!

We have always the largest and best stock of

Men and Boys Clothing,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS!

IN THE WEST!

The Place Where a

CAN BUY

AS CHEAP

AS A

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!

IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES

Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!

Men and Boys' Linens

In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the

PALACE OF FASHION

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL A HE SORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co..

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET,

he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Harts Made Happy!

For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverenc!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Pices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Stoae!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushesin town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year............$2.00
Six months............1.00
Three months............50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 5, 1872. No. 36.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.00	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.00
4 Squares	4.50	6.00	8.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.00	50.00
1 Column	15.00	22.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.00	60.00	70.00	80.00

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind. Recorder's office. Will practice in all the courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
E. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO, J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-38

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-38 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-38

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' Hardware Store, Auburn, Ind.

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-38

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this mixture are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn Ind

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. WILSON, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872. trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 15a.m	1 59	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 10
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest-line ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line lv	9.30 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,35 P. M	3.05 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A. M,	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11 30 A M	5,50 "	4.30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7.17 "	11,54 A. M,	11,05 "	3,29 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12,10 A.M.	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:40 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	6 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY!

AS TO

GRANT'S DRINKING HABITS!

The Grant papers have been making a great ado of late, over an accusation that the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Liberal candidate for Vice President, was guilty, recently, at New Haven, Conn., of placing himself under the influence of liquor. This accusation, originating from an obscure quarter, has been thoroughly refuted by the testimony of Governor English and other prominent gentlemen, who were with Governor Brown during the whole of his sojourn in that city; and the State officers of Missouri and a large number of leading citizens of the capitol of that State, have, of their own accord borne public testimony to the extremely temperate habits of the Governor. The organs of the Administration, pay no attention to the disproof of the charge, but continue to circulate and comment upon the original slander.

People who live in glass houses should not throw stones; and the question of temperance, in connection with the habits of National candidates is one that the Administrationists would do well to avoid discussing as they will discover by a perusal of the following letter:

OFFEE OF THE NATIONAL HARBINGER WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30th, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: I am this morning in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., asking for the exact truth with regard to the drinking habits of President Grant.

In giving you the information of the facts that are known to exist in this important national matter, allow me to promise that I have always, at all times, and in all places been a friend of our Chief Magistrate.

I was one of the first to advocate his being brought from his command at the West to the front end of Richmond.

I wrote a book of his life, known as "The Tanner Boy," which had a wide circulation.

I was extremely anxious to to vindicate him on the temperance question, and was glad on his coming to Washington to learn that for one year immediately prreceding and connected with his inagration he almost entirely abstained from the habitual use of strong drink.

It was during this period, and for a short interim succeeding, that he was recognized in the manner spoken of by the excellent woman (Mrs. Mary J R. Buell), to whom you refer in your letter.

But I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that an unfavorable change has come over the personal habits of President Grant in this respect.

I am solemnly bound in honor to say, from the facts of which I have possession, that no consistent temperance man can support him.

It cannot be denied in Washington that he has on several occasions been seen under the influence of liquor.—The times and places can be specified if they are demanded. The parties who saw him in this condition can be produced.

In a conversation last winter with Senator Henry Wilson, that gentleman said to me:

'President Grant drinks to much;' and concluded with the remark:

'I have told him so.'

Senator Wilson will not deny this fact.

Many other similar facts can be adduced.

A gentleman well and favorably known in Washington, one who has long occupied a public position at the National Capitol, informs me that on the night immediately following the last great speech of Senator Sumner, two respectable citizens, walking together in Jackson Square, encountered Grant.

He was in a state of intoxication, his hat was slouched over his eyes, he had a lighted cigar in his mouth, and he was staggering along, muttering to himself.

The names of all these parties are at command.

Another Washington resident, of unimpeachable veracity, has also informed me, within the last ten days that there is good evidence for stating that the real reason why President Grant made such a hurried exit from the capitol for Long Branch, when so much important public business demanded his attention, and when several Senators and Representatives were so ditterly disappointed at not meeting him, according to appointments he himself had made, was this:

That he was so much under the influence of liquor that he was not fit for interviews in the Executive Mansion.

Names of responsible parties are at hand who will substantiate this statement.

A scholar of established reputation and high moral character writes, within a short time past, to one the most distinguished men of the country on this subject of the drinking habits of President Grant.

The letter is dated at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and I have been permitted to copy from it the facts that are well known to many, to-wit; that the last appearance of Grant in connection with the exercises of Harvard University, was such as to excite a general feeling of anxiety and disgust among all who witnessed it. He was carefully observed by those immediately around him, and the aspects of his inebriety cannot be mistaken.

An old resident of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, only a few weeks ago accompanied a party of friends to the Presidential mansion, where, on being admitted to an audience with Grant, they found him to be so much under the influence of liquor that they immediately closed the interview and withdrew.

An officer in the Civil Service, now a permanent inhabitant of Washington states that during one of his trips on a steamer from New York to the East, President Grant was known by several parties to be excited by strong drink to a disgusting extent.

Should any of these facts be denied by responsible parties the proof will be produced. I make these statements with sincere regret.

I am accountable to my God for the truth of every word.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

C. W. DENISON,
Editor and proprietor of the "National Harbinger, Washington, D. C.
J. T. Yarrington, Esq., Carbondale, Pa.

OFFICE OF HON. JAMES BLACK }
DANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 8, '72. }

DEAR SIR: I have he pleasure to acknowledge you several recent letters, forwarded to me from Washington, for which favors be pleased to accept my thanks.

The statements of facts I submitted, at your request, proving "the truth, the whold truth, and nothing but the truth," with regard to the drinking habits of Grant, were placed entirely at your disposal.

If, therefore, you think their publication will do good at the present time, you are at liberty to publish them.

Yours, truly,
CHARLES WHEELER DENISON.

Fifty years ago tomatoes were known as love apples.

Chloral is being successfully used in cholera cases in Russia.

An Illinois firm will pickle the product of 120 acres of cucumbers.

A female horse-thief, in male attire, was recently caught in Michigan.

An army of toads, extending three-fourths of a mile, is reported on the move in Kansas.

The mother of a charming Danbury girl would not let her marry a conductor because she didn't want her doors slammed off.

A cotemporary thinks that the much used phrase, 'boys will be boys,' is all nonsense, because boys will be men if they live long enough.

A Peoria man cooled off in an ice-house He will never get warm again.

Mrs. Hays' child drank some scalding hot milk at Dubuque, Iowa, and died.

Mrs. Robert Adams expired at Chester, Ill., the other evening from the effects of a spider bite.

A bright little two-year-old son of John Dunlap, of Springville, Iowa, was drowned in a swill barrel.

A Nashville man recently shot one of his most intimate friends, mistaking him for a policeman who had come to arrest him.

A pocket-book containing $100,000 in old State bank bills was recently found under a log in the old camping-grounds at Indianapolis.

A party of young ladies who were bathing in the sea at Gloucester, Va., were driven to the shore by a shark, barely escaping life.

A little German boy in Buffalo bled to death from the effects of a wound in the leg, caused by a glass bottle which, was thrown at him.

A harvest band at Sandstone, Mich., knocked the ashes out of his pipe, and burned two haystacks which his employer had carelessly left in the way.

A Squall.

By a squall in Delaware Bay last week, while sailing in a yacht, two young men were overtaken. At Nazareth church, on on Twelfth street, Philadelphia, at public worship they had occasionally looked the capsizing of their shallop was very nearly inevitable.

Bill, said one to the other, this is serious business; can you pray?

No, I can't; I've heard Joe Quinn do it, and I've listened to Bill Post; but I can't do it myself.

Well, you can sing a hymn, can't you? For God's sake do something.

No I can't sing here. How can I sing when this boat at any moment may drown us both?

Well we must do something religious.—If you can't pray and can't sing let's take up a collection.

To this Bill consented. In his companion's hat he deposited thirteen pennies, a corkscrew and a broken-bladed knife. As he did this the wind lulled and the shallop made a successful landing.

A Vermont undertaker who was not used to conducting funerals, recently rose at the conclusion of a funeral address, and said that the corpse would now go round and take a last look at the mourners.

An exchange says: A clock in a New York factory has been seized by the workingmen, because it has not struck for 8 hours.

Changing the Subject.

An attentive "little pitcher" had heard her father instruct older brothers and sisters that when, in course of conversation, a subject came up that seemed to be disagreeable to any one present, etiquette demanded that it should be cahnged as quickly as possible. Some days after, her fater said to her,

Mary, papa wants you to be very careful, if you play in the garden to-day, not to touch the hyacinths. Will you remember?

Of course she would, but on papa's return in the evening he found his hyacinths picked, and the marks of the little feet in the garden bed.

Calling Mary up to him he looked very grave and said:

My dear, you remember that I told you particularly not to touch the hyacinths, and now I find them picked and no one has been in the garden but you. How is this?

Mary laughed and said:

Oh, papa, it was splendid in the garden to-day. I say a beautiful little bird's nest, and there was a very large butterfly——

Wait, my child. I am talking to you about something else now. Don't you understand me? I am very seriously displessed with you. I told you not to touch the hyacinths, and now I find them picked and your foot-prints all about.

Oh, papa, I did have the loveliest time in the garden to-day. Don't you think it was a beautiful day?

Mary, how dare you answer me so impertinently! I am talking to you about your disobedience. Why do you not attend to me, Mary? I shall have to make you.

Rather sobered at this suggestion, 'little pitcher's countenance fell, and she faltered out:

Why, papa, you said that when a subject became unpleasant to any one, the only way was to change it. Papa saw the point, and the unpleasant subject was dropped for that once.

The Railroad Hog.

'This seat is taken sir.' All persons who have traveled to any extent are familiar with this formula. It tells the story of the railroad hog—the small-souled, mean, selfish brute, who pays grudgingly for one seat and strains his small wit to hold two. This particular hog wore a plug hat shiny with the genuine Boston gloss, an enameled shirt and closely-cropped iron grey beard. I know his kind. He is an eminently respectable beast who always pays his debts promptly, takes an interest in Sunday schools, administers to his deceased brother's children out of their patrimony, is the President of joint stock companies, and has biographical eulogies published in the newspapers when he finally kicks the bucket.

I knew the hog lied when he said 'This seat is taken, sir,' but I found one 'that was not taken, sir,' and watched him to see how many times he would reproduce the falsehood. The coach was rather full and would you believe me, the miserable hog told sixteen separate and distinct lies in order to gratify his mean selfishness.—Enough to sink a healthier soul to perdition. He varied the formula; one time it was the wave of the hand and a look to the rear of the car to indicate that the holder of the seat had gone for a drink of water and would be back soon. Another time to the inquiry of a mild-mannered and timid questioner, he replied by a solid stare, and then spreading himself a little wider he resumed the perusal of his newspaper.

I was tempted to crawl up behind him and hiss in his ear, 'You're an awful liar.' But I had my revenge. A big red-faced two hundred pounder, in a dirty linen coat, came in at a way station. He was sweaty to a fearful condition. His feet smelt like valcaisnate of ammonia and rotten fish, and his breath was a hot, stinking sirrocco, based on bad whisky and onions. This bemoth preferred to settle himself in the seat that was taken. This seat is———began the hog.

Well, I guess I'll take it till the other fellow comes, returned the sweetsmelling heavy weight, and down he plumped, partially crushing the hog in his descent.

The latter frowned and began to bluster, but the red-faced ruffian soon took that out of him with a threat to swallow him whole—to chaw him up and spit him out—to pitch him out of the window and to make various other dispositions of him in case he did'nt simmer down.

Our porcine friend simmered, and then the barbarian grew good humored. He told funny anecdotes and poked the hog in the ribs. He wanted to know where he was going. He spit quarts of tobacco juice across him out of the window, spattering his shirt front, between his boots and all around. He offered him a chaw every time he took out his plug of navy. The hog perspired freely, and shivered with disgust. Finally he crawled out and stood up for forty miles until another seat was vacated.

A store in Melpomene street, New Orleans, has out a sign: Old furniture what ain't no use made just as good as new.

The land of a Western farm is so wet that the owner hoes his corn with a dipper and digs his potatoes with a hook and line.

The Boston *Globe* advertises for 'a few hundred people who will walk by on the other side without stopping to stare while a safe is hoisted into a fourth-story window.

THE POT OF GOLD!

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

Lieutenant Calderwood was at his sister's house on a visit during his two week's furlough. He was sitting with her one evening in the parlor, while her two children were studying their lessons at the table in an adjoining room.

"So Paul is a lazy scholar eh?" said the Lieutenant lowering his voice.

"No, not at all. He is diligent enough providing his studies suit his fancy.—But what are they?" If you look over his shoulder now, you'll find him poring over some 'Book of dreams,' or the 'History of Captain Kidd and his treasures' instead of his school books.—The boy is deranged on the subject of growing rich sudenly at some master-stroke. I wish you would talk to him. You are supreme with him just now.—It may be you could ridicule him out of his absurdity; I cannot.

"But ought he to be ridiculed?"

'James!"

"Well call Clara in and I'll go and talk to him."

Mrs. Forbes beconed her little girl to her, and the Lieutenant sauntered away into the back room, and, I am sorry to say, lighted a cigar.

"Well Paul my boy, hard at it? What's the book—Latin or algebra.'

Paul colored a little. "Oh I can run over my lessons in the morning. the're so horrible dull. "I'm reading now."

"Head of your classes, I hope aren't you?"

Paul laughed "No indeed; nearer the other end. Well the truth is," throwing down his book and leaning over confidential, "I've got it into my head to make money." Mother has hard work to get along with Clara and me"

"I know, Paul, said the Lieutenant, gravely.

"Now what good does this scanning of dead languages and poring over cube roots do? How much meat will that put in the pot?"

"How do you intend to aid your mother.

"Well sir," whispered Paul eagerly for this was his first patient listener, "if I had a lange sum of money that I could get all at once without any delay— a large sum—then afterward I could make a scholar or anything else of myself.'

The Lieutenant drew the book Paul had been reading toward him, "Revelations by Clairvoyance and Spiritualism regarding Hidden Treasures.". Paul watched him keenly as he read the title over, but not the vestige of a smile flitted over the Lieutenants face.

"I'll tell you candidly; uncle about it." (hithing his chair nearer). 'Fred Parker came from Jersy near where Kidd buried his treasure. You know the place?'

"Not precisely, do you?"

"Not the exact spot; but it is near Burlington. Kidd burried the chest and then called on his men to know who would stand guard over it for a hundred years. So one fellow stepped out and stood firm while Kidd shot him through the heart. So they burried him standing over the chest with a drawn sword in his hand. You've heard the incident?"

"Yes but"—

'How will I find the place? Well,"—Paul began to fidget a little turning over the leaves of the book.

"Perhaps you will laugh at me uncle, qut I don't see why you should.—The ancients called in the aids of oracles and dreams. They knew how to read coming events in the flight of birds or by the entrails of beasts. If we cannot do so it seems to me it is because we have lost the power, not because the signs are not there to read.—The wisest men have not been ashamed to be superstitious. It is only fools who think there is nothing in the world but what they can see and handle."

"I quite agree with you with regard to the fools, Paul."

Paul, who was defiant hitherto blushed with pleasure. 'I don't know' he continued, "what credit to give to spiritual mediums. Fact is I've run after them till I'm about tired. They've got all my last two quarters allowances, and so I've got to go without new clothes this winter. But if I could succeed! If I could only find the pot or chest! Just think it would make mother easy life.

'Very true.' said his uncle.

They were both silent for a while, the Lieutenant smoking and Paul turning over the leaves of his book with a feverish haste glancing up now and then at his uncle.

"What first put this matter into your head. Haul.'

"I don't know. And then Fred Parker told his stories of Kidd's treasures, and I see these clairvoyant advertisements in the papers every day.—"

"As to these mediums," said Lieutenant Calderwood thoughtfully, "my opinion is that they will take your money and you will get information in return. I have no belief in their ability to tell you anything you do not know already yourself. A friend of mine Captain Johns told me of a woman, a fortune teller, who made some remarkable predictions—very remarkable indeed.—She schetched out his whole career for him.'

"Who was she? where is she to be found?" cried Paul, forgetting to ask whether the prophesies proved true or not—and they were most ridiculously absurd and untrue.

"At No 81 Poplar street." said his uncle after several minutes hesitation. "She was only to be consulted at night. But that was several years ago."

"I'll go and see her tomorrow night" said Paul. He was more nervous and unsettled than usual that evening and sat looking into the fire for a long time.

"The boy is ruined," sighed his mother; nothing will ever restore him to common sense and usefulness."

"It is a long day until sunset," said her brother quoting his favor to proverb.

The next night Paul put on his over coat just after supper, and his last dollar in his pocket. His uncle had not been home during the afternoon. Paul kised his mother goop-by once or twice.

'Where are you going my son?'

"To make our fortune," he said gayly as he ran out.

No 81 Poplar street was soon found. It was a narrow dark entry lighted by a red lamp, which gave a ghostly and murderous light. Paul went up the the winding stairs, and found at the top a door with a placard, on which was printed with a common pen:

"MADAM D'AUBREY, SEERESS,'.

Paul tapped. No answer. He tapped again.

"Enter." said a hoarse voice within.

He pushed the door open and went in. The room was bare of furniture except another red lamp which shed its bloody glare over the gray walls, and a black antibue chain in which sat a tall gaunt woman. She was robed in a loose falling habit from head to foot. Her face of which Paul could see but little but the chin was deathly pale. Now and then he caught the glimps of a pair of keen eyes which he thought was both fierce and threatening.

"I came to consult you," he stammered.

The black covered head nodded.—"It is unnecessary to explain yourself further. Your name is paul Forbes.—You want to know by what means you may obtain a certain treasure,

Paul was terrified. The other mediums that he had consulted had never told him actual facts.

"When do you hold asseance?"

"Now in a hoarse grating voice. I need no trumpery tables nor cards, nor machinery. Do you ask if I can see into futurity? You have a scar on your shoulder beneath your clothes, an unhealed wound below your knee. If I can tell you about these things that others eyes cannot see, you can afford to trust me to whatever else I may say.. Ask what you will and I will answer."

'How am I to obtain the treasure?" said Paul,

"How should I know what treasure you mean? But pause." The figure moved her hand slowly to her forehead muttered for a few moments, then slowly took it down and looked pierceingly at the terrified Paul.

'The pot of gold waits for you enough to give you fortune and power. Here are the directions by which you are to obtain it.' She placed a small slip of paper in his hand.

"On these conditions," she said in a hollow whisper, "that you solve the mystery of this paper alone. You are to receive no assistance in reading it; if you do all is lost. Begone; you are answered."

Paul placed the money in her outstretched hand, and went stumbling down stairs under the red lamp.

The next morning at daybreak he was knocking at the door of his uncles chamber.

"What is this?' showing him a paper full of figures, lines, and diagrams "don't read it to me. Only tell me what sort of a puzzle it is."

The Lieutenant raised himself upon his elboe, smothering a yawn. "It seems to be a mathemathical puzzle, Paul—the description of some locality I think. I wont interpret it to you. It would need a good topographical engineer to do that. Where did you pick it up?"

Paul muttered out something and disappeared.

A week afterward the Lieutenant returned to his regiment. He noticed Paul busy with his mathematics and his slate and pencil. The dream-book was laid upon the shelf.

Several months after, Mrs. Forbes writing to her brohter said.

"I have something to tell you of Paul which I know will please you. Much to my surprise he took the first prize in mathematics at school last term.—Finding prize taking agreeable, I presume he has devoted himself to all his studies with renewed aciduity. But mathematics seem to be a passion with the boy. He told me that he designed studying topographical engineering.—The very profession I would have chosen for him. I cannot tell you how thankful I was at his sudden change"

The Lieutenant laughed but made no other sign,

He heard from his sister but at long intervals as he was stationed on the frounteer; but every letter brought accounts of Paul's incessant study labor, in the one direction.

Whether the hope of the treasure still urged him on or whether he found that mathematics were his proper work and that for which his talents and real tastes best fited him, we cannot say.—But it is certain that at the end of three years he was ready to enter the highest class in practicle surveying of the Polytechnic College.

A year later, Lieutenant Calderwood was seated in the door of his tent when two or three strangers dashed up, and a stout bearded, bright eyed young fellow jumped of his horse, caught him by the sholder, shook him and laughed, and ended by kissing him like a girl.

"Paul Forbes! Bless you boy! How did you come here?"

Paul jumped to his feet turned red, and then burst into a shout of laughter.

'You were the seeress? I know you were!"

The Lieutenant nodded. Do you begrudge the dollar for the prophecy? he said "As I look back now, I don't quite approve of my manner of teaching you your lesson, but you have showed yourself a better scholar than I feared."

"Been appointed Assistant Surveyor of this Territory, sir. Attached to the exploration party under General Hay. I can't tell you all now, only that I have the position for ten years, at a fine salary, and mother and Clara are snug and happy as they were before.—What do you think of that, Uncle Jem?

Uncle Jem wrung his hand. 'Think? Why that you must have worked hard to achieve so much Paul.'

"Yes, yes, it took hard work! Nodding. It's queer to, what trifles will drive a fellow on the rode, eh!"

Several months after, the Lieutenant came upon Paul one day, who was looking at a bit of yellow paper, covered with figures and lines.

'Do you know,' said he, looking up, 'there's a puzzle that took me years to make out? I did it just before I left home, and I found the answer to it—nothing.

The Lieutenant smiled. 'Hard, healthful study, a good profession and a good income will not serve for a pot of gold, then, Paul?' he said with a shrewd twinkling in his eye.

The Fraudulent Voting in North Carolina—Some of the Proof.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

The amount of fraudulent voting that was done by the Radicals in the late election staggers belief. Read the following from the Wilmington *Journal*. This is merely the begining. Let our friends hunt up every instance of fraud, intimidation, or bribery:

In Bladen County the voting is put down at 2,610. The number of votes actually cast is 2,656.

In Cumberland County the voting strength is put down at 3,222. The number of votes actually cast is 3,733.

In Duplin County, the voting population is put down at 2,969. The number of votes actually cast is 3,485.

In Franklin County the voting strength is put down at 2,270. The number of votes actually cast is 3,035.

In Halifax County the voting strength is put down at 4,455. The actual number of votes cast for Governor in the late election is 5,307, Be it remembered that it was in Halifax County the registration books were said to have been lost.

In Lenior County the voting strength is put down at 2,081, The number of votes cast was 2,264.

In Nashville County the voting strength is put down at 2,181. The number of votes cast is 2,577. The increase is, in part, however, accounted for by the recent annexation of a part of Edgecomb Co., to Nash.

In Northampton County the voting strength is put down at 2,901. The number of votes actually cast is 3,214.

In Robeson County the voting strength is put down at 3,043. The number of votes actually cast is 3,214.

In Sampson County the voting strength is put down at 2,986. The vote actually cast is 3 131.

How's This.

A dinner party was in progress during the brilliant display of northern lights, and a gentleman, stepping out to cool his burning brow, was startled about the display about the frosty pole. He stood perfectly amazed, then turning to the window he saw within the wife of his bosom sitting with the ladies waiting for their liege lords to end their champagne and cigars. Pushing aside the lace curtain he beckoned Mrs. Agnes ——to come out. She complied, when he said to her solemnly:

Wagnes, d'er see anything extronery now?

Yes, Dolly, I see that you have been drinking too much wine.'

No, not that, Wagnes; I mean extronory phernomonums in the amosphere, you know?

Why—where, Dolly?

Upper yonder, sir.

Why, dear me, yes; I do indeed—the most brilliant aurora I ever saw.

Wagnes, are things a-shootin'?

Yes, dear.

And a-flashin', Wagnes?

Yes, Dolly.

An' a sorter spreadin' and dancin', eh, Wagnes?

All that, my dear.

Ho! ho: laughed the husband, much relieved. Do you know,—Wagnes—when I come out an' saw the celestial phenomonums glowin' upper yonder, damn, me effer I did'nt think I was drunk.

A love-lorn youth in Ohio, with a mathematical turn of mind, has discovered that five patient attentions to his sweetheart has cost him 13,252 miles of pedestrianism.

A writer asks of a contemporary, if any one can inform a poor man the best way to start up a small nursery? Get married!

A country girl, coming from a walk, was told that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by the dew—to which she innocently replied, You've got my name right, Daisy; but his isn't Dew.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., SEPT 5, 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT

HORCE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Lieut. Governor,
JOHN R. CRAVENS.
Congressman-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.
Auditor of State,
JOHN B. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN.
Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
R. J. PRICE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress
E VAN LONG,
Of Kosciusko co.

Judicial Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
L. H. GOGDWIN, of Noble
For Prosecutor,
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN of DeKalb.

County Ticket.

For Representative,
SAUMEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. MAXWELL, of Wilmington
For Treasurer
FREEMAN KELLY, of Smithfield
For Recorder,
DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN, of Butler tp.
For Commissioner, south-western district,
NELSON GRIFFITH of Richland
For Commissioner, south-eastern district,
WILL'AM RICHMOND, of Newville
For Surveyor,
CHAUNCEY C. CLARK, of Union
For Land Appraiser,
SAMUEL LEARNED, of Troy
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Democratic Central Committee of the county will meet at the Court House, on next

Saturday, Sept. 7th,'72

at 3 o'clock P. M. Every member should be present as business of importance will come before the meeting.

D. Z. HOFFMAN,
Chairman.

The Vermont election took place last Tuesday. There are no returns as yet to indicate the result.

The Louisville Convention assembled Tuesday, when O'Conor's letter declining the nomination was read.

Congressman Getz, Representative from the Burks District of Pennsylvania, denies that he is in sympathy with Grantites, but upon the contrary declares himself in favor of the Liberal movement and supports Greeley and Brown.

THE reason of the close connection between the Grant and Blanton Duncan movement is now explained. Henry Wilson and Duncan were both Know-Nothings in 1855. The remembrance of the oath they both voluntarily took, binding themselves to keep all foreign-born citizens out of office, and to make them live in this country for twenty-one years before even voting, has been a bond of union. They were together in the party of Hate then; they are in the party of Hate now.

L. P. MILLIGAN says, in a letter to the Huntington *Democrat*, "that it would be foreign to the purpose of this letter to state the reasons why I intend to vote for Mr. Greeley. I will, perhaps do this in some other form before the State election. For the present suffice it to say that it is not from any admiration of Mr. Greeley's record or attainments as a statesman; nor, on the other hand, is it from any defects in the private character of Gen. Grant. And still I hope to be able to satisfy those who have thought as I have, and feel as I have, on this subject, that it is the best we can do, however much we may regret the circumstances, or doubt the wisdom of the management which forces upon us the unpleasant alternative.

L. P. M.

We have received a letter from Gen Williams, of Warsaw, stating that the Republicans will hold *the* rally of the season at Warsaw on the 26th of Sept. that there will be present from five to seven speakers of national reputation. They want to have present on that occasion not less than 25,000 people and of that number they expect Whitley county to contribute from five hundred to one thousand. Let us turn out and help, citizens of Whitley.—*Whitley Com.*

Yes, things look bad in Kosciusko, and Rough Williams makes a personal appeal to all his friends outside to get up a show. But the great backbone of corruption and thieving has been broken in that county, and honest men have risen up from both parties and declared that honesty and capability hereafter shall be recognized. The big meeting which greeted Clay warries them and now they propose to show off.

The Maine Election.

A correspondent of the Springfield Massachusetts, Republican, who has spent several weeks in Maine, writes under date of August 20, what he thinks will be the result of the political campaign in that State. Maine always casts a larger vote in September than in November. In 1856 the whole vote was 119,814; In 1860 it was 124,135; and in 1868 it reached 132.782. It is possible that this vote may be increased to 135,000.

In the Fourth District, the Republican candidate is Mr. S. F. Hersey, who is feebly opposed, and who will be elected by at least 2,000 majority.

In the Fifth District Mr. Hale son-in-law of Senator Chandler, and present member, is opposed by Mr. Fridric A. Pike. The contest is close.—Hale who has been aided by all the political machinery and by large money contributions, is also supported by one Perry Supervisor of Internal Revenue in North Carolina whose business it is to purchase votes and manage the corruption. It is considered that, unless Perry can buy a considerable number of Democratic votes, Pike will be elected. The general result as indicated at the date of the letter, was: Republican majorities—First District 500; Second 2,000; Third 1,5‘0; Fourth, 2,000; total 6,000. Liberal—Fifth District, 500. Net Republican majority, 5,500. It is possible that the Liberals may carry the First District and lose the Fifth, as there will be many changes before the date of election.

The conclusion of the writer is that the Republican party may maintain its supremacy in Maine this year, but that a revolution is not far off. The Republican editorial says that a reduction of Perham's majority to 5,000 or thereabouts, will give the State to Greeley in November.

Henry Wilson and Grant's Drinking Habits.

Hon. J. M. Usher, one of the most prominent men in Massachusetts, has written a letter to Henry Wilson in regard to Grant's drinking habits, in which he severely criticises Mr. Wilson's reply to Rev. Charles W. Denison, and puts to that gentleman the following plump questions, which will tax him to the utmost to answer, notwithstanding his well known experience in squeezing out of small places.

"I ask, was Mr. Denison's statement unqualifiedly false, taking your own explanation into the account? Do you not believe in a total abstinance? If used at all as a beverage by the President, does he not use too much.

Why did you regret that he used intoxicating liquors at all? Why did you wish him to take the pledge?

Why did you have a mind to ask him to join the Congressional Temperance Society?

Was it not honestly because you had good reasons to believe that he could not use it at all without using it "too much?" Was it not that you believed the pledge would be a restraint, and, that if he were a member of the Congressional Temperance Society, that would serve as aid to keep him from drinking "too much?"

Do you not admit, substantially, every statement attributed to you by Mr. Denison? No man can fairly read and impartially judge without believing that he stated the facts, if he did not use your words."

The Whitley County "ring" went over to Pierceton last Saturday, and defeated Col. McDonald, of this place for the Senatorship. Dr. Marshal, of Pierceton, received the nomination, and is far inferior to McDonald as regards to statesmanship, learning &c. McDonald and his friends worked hard but it was no go. Kosciusko county with the assistance of the Whitley "ring" done the business.—*Whitley Com.*

From the way things are working in Whitley there is danger of an upheaval in the Democratic party, and by the very wise manoevering of some, the county will be given to the Republicans. The leaders of a party get very smart sometimes, and think they know all about it, but the people will not be managed by rings, from any party.—Better work for harmony than defeat. As to Mr. Marshal, the Grant men have not a single man that would represent them more ably than he, and we can say this without disparagement to Col. McDonald.

A Card From Albert Pike.

The New York Tribune publishes the following incisive card from Gen. Albert Pike:

"SIR—Was Henry Wilson a Know Nothing? You say that you are constantly receiving letters asking an answer to this question. I will answer it. I was a delegate and a member of the National council of the Know Nothing party in the summer of 1855, at Philadelphia, and one of seven delegates from a Southern State. I found present Senator Wilson in that body when I entered. He sat in it during the whole session, and he helped settle the platform, being one of the seven delegates of Massachusetts. To be there he had to have the sign, word and grip, and necessarily had taken the same oath that we had all taken on entering the order, *i. e*, not to assist in any way in elevating to any office of trust or profit any person of foreign birth or any Roman Catholics. The oath is as binding on him now as it was then. My name will assure you that I know that of which I speak. I object to Mr. Wilson's sneaking out of the scrape, both "suppressio veri and suggestio faesi."

ALBERT PIKE.

Synopsis

OF THE ADMIRABLE SPEECH

Of Hon. James C.

ROBINSON!

At Waterloo.

I shall speak to-night on national politics only. There is nothing new in the fact that we are now preparing to elect a President of the United States. We have done so every four years since the organization of the Government. But is is said; How strange it is that Democrats should support a life-long Republican. But let us think over these objects. All the great issues that divided us in the past are dead. We are united now. Can we quarrel over things that no longer interest us? How much sense or profit would there be in talking of negro suffrage or the manner in which the war was inaugurated? We are not children to quarrel over toys. What object would we have in reviving matters that we have no longer any interests in?

When men come to us and endeavor to arouse all of our bad passions we should beware of them? I come among you to allay all evil passions.

This is a peculiar government.—Our legislation is left particularly to the local government. The further that the central government is taken from us the freer we are.

I have been surprised to hear certain men talk within the last three weeks about "our rulers" Our rulers indeed! They are our servants, and they have not proven themselves very good servants of late either.—(Cheers.)

During the war the Government was administered outside of the Constitution. Whether this was right or not I am not here to argue; but I can say that whatever unconstitutional acts have occurred since the war they have no safe or reasonable foundation.

I was struck when a boy, with that clause in the Constitution which says, "that all power not therein granted are reserved for the people."

I want the Government once more recognized as the instrument of the people.

I have this to say, if Grant's Administration has proven economical and prudent, it should be indorsed. If not and we have unanswerable proofs that it has not been it should be condemned and the people will condemn it.—(Cheers.)

I want to call your attention to the act of Congress where it says that upon the complaint of two citizens, in a place of 20,000 inhabitants made before the United States District Judge, that there has been an illegality in the elections, the accused can be arrested and thrown into prison, with the right to the writ of liberty suspended. Under this act of Congress, Marshals and Deputy Marshals can be appointed at $5 per day to arrest anyone whom they consider their enemy, themselves to be the Judges.

Let us look a moment at the Ku-Klux law. It was approved by a message from President Grant. Among other things it says that whoever to the number of two interferes with the rights or immunities of another whether the State Court interferes or not the president has the right to interfere with the army and navy.

The writ of *habeas corpus* can also be suspended by the President according to this law. Why was this law passed? It was said that there was a set of Ku-Kluxes in the South. Perhaps there were a lot of bad men there for we find one or two now and then in the North, But what was the state of affairs? Every State with the exceptions of one were under the control of Republican carpet-baggers.—(Cheers.) But the evil effects of that law is not alone extended to the South. The President of the United States, under that law, can suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in any state in the Union—in this State as well as in South Carolina. He can suspend the writ in this city throw your citizens into jail, and cause a reign of terror throughout your community. You can have no redress whatever. Is there a lawyer within hearing of my voice who can release a man who is arrested and held by the federal Government? By no technicality can he do that.

Over a year ago there was grumbling against the administration of Grant. And it sprang from the act that gave him power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. The citizens had no right left. He could not defend himself by the aid of attorneys witnesses, or whatever, to secure liberty. Does this make you freemen or slaves?

Morton tells you that Grant has paid the public debt What has he done in that direction? Nothing more than you have. You, the people liquidate the indebtedness. The taxes were paid out by you—from taxes raised on your property, and these taxes went in as a sinking fund for the benefit of the United States.

And then again there is great talk by the opposition, about the purity of the present Administration. But suppose the same charges were brought against your county officials that have been brought against the Federal Government—charges of corruption and theft. You would investigate the matter. Of course you would. But, although our Republican friends claim that General Grant has paid a large portion of the public debt, we must remember that he paid just as little on his property, by way of taxes as he could, just like the rest of us: that the money paid on the Government debt was wrung from the people by taxation. If it had collected half as much taxes it could only have paid half as much debt. If double the amount a proper increase in extinguishing the debt. The claim about Grant paying the taxes is the merest balderdash.—The officers of the Government collected the taxes and paid over what they did not steal to the United States Treasurer and his retinue of retainers, and they in turn what they [illegible] steal was applied upon the National debt—and that is how the National debt is being paid.

Morton has made the presumption to speak to you about the purity of this Administration. With him it is not hard for anything to be pure.—But when such men as Trumbull tried to investigate the work and inside of this Administration they were denounced for their impudence in disturbing the equanimity of the Grant Republican party. When the Administration was forced to pay some little attention to the corruption in the New York Custom House, a white washing Committee was appointed, which gave the thieves an opportunity to remain in their places, and to-day Leet and Stocking are the pets of General Grant.

Who was the first man to have the frauds at New York investigated—Horace Greeley. (Cheers.) He searched out the Government thieves at Washington and at other places for the old hero is death on thieves wherever they are found. (Cheers.)

President Grant regards this as a personal Government. I begin to think that he looks upon every office and officer as belonging to him.—When elected he was quiet and said nothing about whom he should appoint in his Cabinet.

The first man who was appointed was Washburn,—for Secretary of State,—who was utterly and entirely unfit for the office.

He also appointed Stewart for Treasurer of State. But this man was not qualified, owing to the fact that he was an importer of goods, and constitutionally unqualified. It is said that Grant did not know that this disqualification existed in the Constitution, but when he did understand the fact wanted congress to repeal it.

He appointed Hoar Attorney General and Bourie for Secretary—men whose names we were unable to pronounce for at least six weeks after their appointment.

But how did Grant become acquainted with the members of his Cabinet? Every one of them had given him handsome and valuable presents and the appointments were to repay the favors.

One more thing and I am done.—This Administration has kept in power in the South a set of thieves and plunderers,—through the KuKlux and Freedmens Bureau laws. These men have stolen $250,000,000, since the close of the war. These States have been bankrupt. But, say the Republicans, the rebels are only receiving their just dues. In answer we will put the meanest argument first—which is one of selfishness. We need their help to pay the debt of our Republic. Can they do this while we keep them insolvent?

The opposition says that we must not "clasp hands across the bloody chasm."

We drove the rebel flag form the country, never to be seen again. The Blue and the Gray are now willing to march with us shoulder to shoulder under the Star-Spangled Banner.—(Cheers.)

Gentlemen 14 years ago I was in the U. S. Congress. Than no Senator lived in Washington. To-day one third of them live in magnificent houses. On a snowy day they will drive up to the doors of their mansions, and have carpet spread by their servants from their sleighs to their thresholds.

Where does all this money come from, my friends? Why let me tell you that there is a corruption of $150.000,000, lying in the Treasury, to influence the money market in behalf of gold manipulators. These Senators take a part in this profitable amusement.

Grant is always surrounded by military rings. He is always attending races, watering places, and the weddings of rich men's daughters, but is never seen at a poor man's wedding.

Who, on the other hand is Horace Greeley? (Cheers.) A man who works. (Cheers.) One of the best men in the nation. (Cheers.) One who is always found at the post of duty. (Cheers.) One who has reached the highest place in the heart of every American who is not looking for office, or is governed by prejudice. (Cheers.)

In this contest, money and corruption is on one side, the people and honest Government on the other.—Which will you have? (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Robinson concluded with a fervent and convincing appeal for each man is do his duty his whole duty in the present contest, the most eloquent peroration we have ever listened to.

The latest discovery by some of the Republican papers is now going the rounds, and is nothing less than that Horace Greeley was concerned in the Confederate plots to burn the Northern cities and massacre the women and children. The Chicago Tribune has it upon good authority, that Greeley sold the cow to Mrs. O Leary that kicked over the kerosene lamp, that set the shanty on fire, that resulted in Chicago's distruction. And it argues that Greeley is the culprit incendiary, because in telling what he knows about farming, he has a chapter on milking, in which he recommends dairy-maids to take kerosene lamps with them to the stable whenever they have occasion to milk at nights. The same paper hints that Greeley, having shown a decided hospitality to Erie corruption may not be ignorant of the cause of the recent burning of the work-shops of that Company. "And as he is also accused of intention to go down South and murder all the women and children, is it not conclusive that he is the author of the floods now devastating Alabama."

The Difference.

Democratic papers have had much to say about Senator Morton being compelled to sit down while delivering a speech. Well, what of it? Even in that position he towers head and shoulders above Hendricks—the latter standing up, and stretching to his full height.—*Indianian.*

Empty heads turn upward, a good head never towers.

South Bend has formally determined to have water works.

The Excursion of Colored Brethren.

The New York Tribune announces that it has received from Washington the following remarkable statement from a gentleman who held a high office under president Lincoln. The gentleman alluded to writes that the election of North Carolina took place on the 1st of August. The Vanderbilt a steamer not now engaged in the Washington trade, was brought there under a temporary commander for special service. The berths and best furniture were removed and a contract made to make a trip to Norfolk and return with as many passengers as could be stowed away. Five hundred dollars were paid down in greenbacks by a colored man for the round trip, who was put forward to make the bargain and conceal his employers. Between five and six hundred and some say seven hundred men composed the party. Not a woman was of the crowd. The Vanderbilt left Washington on the evening of the 26th of July 4 days before the election. The voyage consumed seven and a half days. Cotemperaneously with this incident large numbers of negroes employed by contractors of the Board of Public Works mysteriously disappeared and reappeared when the Vanderbilt returned. A poor attempt has been made to explain this migration of repeaters by calling it a religeous excursion. That thin disguise has deceived nobody. Who ever heard of a negro excursion, religious or social, extending over such a length of time and without the presence of the female element which always preponderates on such occasions? It also appears that about two hundred repeaters were transported by railroad, taking a different rout into North Carolina. A force of 800 or 900 men was thus scattered by a preconcerted plan, and North Carolina returned for the Grant candidate.—These trained mercenaries are now to be thrown into Pennsylvania to be utilized there for a similar purpose. Negroes now in the employ of boards of public works here are to be sent to Pennsylvania under contracts high wages and expenses paid. Cameron was here yesterday and has visited Washington twice recently to perfect his unscrupulous work. As Grant men have no hopes for Kentucky, negroes can be shared without disadvantage,

The 23d anual fair of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, will be held at Mansfield, of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of September.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1872.

Margaretta Brandon } vs. } Complaint for Divorce.
Jacob Brandon. }

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellen her attorney and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D., 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 30th day of August, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Robert Cummings and John Cummings are plaintiffs and Joseph DePew, and Ellen DePew are Defendants required me to make the sum of Three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fourteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY SEPT. 20, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Sixty acres of land off of the east side of the south-west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township thirty-four, north of range twelve (12) East beginning at the south, at the south-east corner of said quarter, thence running west along the south line of said quarter sixty rods, thence north parallel with the east line of said quarter to the north line of the same, thence east along the north line of said quarter sixty rods to the north-east corner of said quarter, thence south along the east line of said quarter to the place of beginning, excepting two acres of land heretofore sold by Benjamin Miller and wife to Joseph S. Bentley out of the south-west corner of said land and one-fourth of an acre of land sold by said Miller and wife to John Zonker in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valution and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dept'y.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at public auction, on Friday, September 13th, 1872, at my residence, in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Ind., all the personal property of Polly Bullard, late of said county, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, beds clothing, &c.

A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and bearing interest.

MILES WATERMAN, Adm'r.

Aug. 17, '72.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the last Will of John Hall, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Wilmington Township, in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, on Saturday, September 21st, 1872, the personal property of the decedent, consisting of household furniture, and numerous other articles. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

Terms—Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note at interest, waving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security.

ALFRED W. HALL, Executor.

Butler, August 16, 1872.

Wanted. We will give energetic men and women

Business That Will Pay!

from $1 to $8 per day, can be pursued at your own homes, and is strictly honorable. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.
64 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the will of James Wallace, late of DeKalb county, deceased, by virtue of a provision contained in the will of said decedent, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, on the 10th day of September, 1872, the following real estate, situated in DeKalb County in the State of Indiana to-wit:—Commencing at the point on the section line eighty, 80, rods west of the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section nineteen, 19, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen 14, east, running thence west seventy rods to the south-west corner of said quarter section, thence north fifty rods, thence east seventy rods parallel with the road running from Auburn to Butler, thence south to the place of beginning. Terms of sale one-third cash the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, with good freehold surety. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day.

WILLIAM LESSIG, Ex'r.

The Economical Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
E. C. LOUGALIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive controll of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county.

Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1878.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between John W. Rickel and Daniel D. Moody, under the firm name of Rickel & Moody, attorneys at law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
D. D. MOODY.

August 12, 1872.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. R. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &

Together with a number of first-class Livery horses I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Notice of Letting.

Sealed Proposals for constructing a Stone Gutter in front of and adjoining the Public Square, in the Town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana, will be received at the office of the Board of Trustees until one o'clock p. m., September 10th, 1872, at which time the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The plans and specifications of said gutter can be seen on file at the Town Clerk's office.

By order of the Board.
ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN,

CAIRAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

The Great Cause OF Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, involuntary emissions and impediments to Marriage generally; consumption, &c.—By Rob J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 20 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office box 4,586.

Increas of Bountis To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exmine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, METAL,

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. e sell

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS, PUTTY.

HITE LEAD, &c.

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers

Our Tin & oodenware Stock at prices that defy competion,

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:

SANE YOUR MONEY

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

SMOLANDER'S EXT. BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the **Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs,** existing either in male or female. As, **Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints,** and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.

Insist upon having it, and take no other.

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Davenport & Co., Agt's.

ATTENTION FARMERS

The OHIO REAPER and MOWER!

Is the only Machine that makes a perfect separation with the

Rake Head

In all kinds of grain whether TANGLED or LODGED long or short, and delivering it in compact bundles at the rear of the machine. Entirely out of the way of the team and machine on its next round and without any littering whatever.

We also sell the celebrated LOCK LEVER HAY and GRAIN SULKY RAKE. The American CORN PLANTER, also Cultivators and Plows, Threshing Machines and Clover Hullers.

[illegible], Agt., Auburn, Ind.
A. R. DUNCAN, Agt., Waterloo, Ind.

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00
1.25, 1.50., 2.00
and upward
Coats at
$2.50, 4.75, 3.00,
3.50, 4.00 and upward
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25,
2.00 and upward. Pants at
$1.00, 1.25, 1 50, 1.75, and upwards
hese goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast corner Columbia and al houn-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Mellons are scarce.

New potatoes plenty.

The wood market is dull.

Go to Beard's for your tea.

Soda water at Davenport & Co's.

The Commissioners are in session

Go to Smith & Hare's for nice new potaoes.

Our farmers are busy this good weather getting their crops in.

Our friends who enjoy a good cigar should go to Smith & Hare's.

The Eagle flouring Mills have got a fine span of new horses.

Wood & Williams' new goods are here. Everybody go and see them.

Hank Mader is doing good business for F. D. Ryan, Esq., in the livery line.

Mr. Lauferty will soon receive the largest stock of clothing in the county.

Mr Ashleman's new brick dwelling, east of town is progressing finely.

A dance is talked of amoung some of our fast young men.

A special train will run to Fort Wayne to the Logan meeting to-night, Thursday, and return after the meeting.

The 'running geer' of one of our drays got hold of Greeley whisky the other night. It fetched 'em.

Lamb & Co. are running two wagons. They are promising produce merchants, and will make business lively in the future.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* don't believe Hendricks, and that is evidence to our minds that Mr. Hendricks statements are correct.

We are obliged to Hon. I. D. G. Nelson of Fort Wayne, member of the State Board of Agricultural, for a complimentary to the coming affair.

Our Grant club visited Waterloo, last Saturday evening, and returned home in a beastly state of sobriety, but the wagon wheels were awful loose. Where were our Superintendents.

We apologise to our friends for using the word pensioners last week, and if we have occasion to use the word again, we shall adopt Mr. Lauferty's improvement by calling it "pension-eers."

The Fort Wayne *Free Press* announces the name of A. P. Edgerton. That will be sufficient to defeat him. Tom Meagan, runs that paper, and anything under his blighting influence cannot stand long.

Jurors.—The following persons were selected as Petit Jurors for the Sept. term of Common Pleas Court:

Daniel Cool, Solomon Shilling, Henry Tintsman, John Lehman, Wm. Getz, J.W. Barber, Wm. Draggoo, John Conrad, John Treesh, Jacob Cupp, R. S. S. Reed and Geo. Slayman.

The Grant club, of this place, went to Waterloo, last Saturday night, and were met by the club of that place. Our boys took the shine out of them as having the best and largest club. None but voters should be admitted, yet two thirds of them are minors. Our boys understand their business and have good officers which is more than can be said of the Waterloo club.

HON. JAMES C. ROBINSON.

The most convincing and powerful speech we ever listened to was delivered at Waterloo, last Thursday evening, by the above gentleman from Illinois. Had all been aware of the great treat in hearing this speech, it would have been listened to by thousands. He is decidedly the best speaker that has appeared in our county, and there is a general desire by every one that he return, and speak in day-time at this place.

S. F. SMART, Esq.

This gentleman spoke at the Court House, last Friday evening to a very good audience, for a night meeting, and showed up in a plain comprehensive way, the shamelessness and prodigacy of the Grant dynasty. Though feeling worn out from frequent speaking, he spoke for an hour and a half upon the vital issues of the day, and his convincing arguments were received with great attention by the meeting.

JULIAN AT ANGOLA.

The Grant men of Angola were greatly worked up over the speech of Julian the other day. It troubles them that one who knows so much should leave their sinking ship. He knows just where they live, and the scoring they receive at his hands unmasks their corrupt motives, which chagrins them very much. He made a most forcible speech and never faltered in his expose of the administration, though he had at one time been allied with that party. He settled the lie that Morton has been peddling about in regard to the North Pacific Land Swindle, and clearly sustained Hendricks in his statement of the facts. He also exposed a new feature in the duplicity of the Grant party that may not be generally known. He said while the Grant press was teeming with lies about Horace Greeley intending to pay the rebel debt, they forgot that the question of paying pensions to the widows and orphans of deceased rebels was debated before the committee on resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention.—Put that in your pipe and smoke it. It nonplussed the Rads considerably, but there was no help for it. It made Elder Green, of cotton handkerchief notoriety, so mad that he called for three cheers for Grant, and a drunken fellow thinking he meant for Greeley gave three groans. The scene was ludicrous in the extreme, and half a dozen were busy with pencil trying to catch the inspired truths of the old war horse. The attendence was good, and three cheers were given for the speaker at the close. The brains of Steuben county are for Greeley and we may look for a largely increased vote in that county.

THE SPEECHES.

An impromptu meeting of only six hours notice was held at the Court House in this place, last Monday evening, and addressed by Hon. E. V. Long, and Freeman Kelly.

Notwithstanding Mr. Long's recent labors in the State, speaking days and nights, traveling days and nights, his health and voice is in good condition. Mr Kelly's health has been such that he has not been actively engaged in the campaign, but will from this time until the election.

Of the many speeches we have heard and read thus far in the campaign, we unhesitatingly say that the several points presented, the arguments sustained and the speeches generally, were second to none; and were highly appreciated by all present, both by Democrats and Republicans The court room was well filled, and the strictest attention was given the speakers.

HON. E. V. LONG.

This gentleman, our candidate for Congress, had a little talk at New Era last Monday, to a very good crowd, considering how busy each farmer is in getting in his full crop. Nevertheless a number turned out for a few hours and Mr. Long talked to them in that plain, earnest, way that carried conviction with ever word.—He spoke of the present issues of the day such as the tariff, taxing the bonds, the land grabs, and did not go back and make a war speech like his competitor. The best of feeling prevailed and everybody felt that it was good to be there.

Mr. Long spoke at Spencerville Tuesday afternoon, to a fair crowd, and made an excellent speech, which was listened to with great attention. The Grant men of this place have some respect and courtesy for those entertaining different political opinions, but the action of one Col. DeLong at Newville, where Mr. Long spoke in the evening, disregards all courtesy and common decency, and stamps him as anything but a gentleman. A Democrat that would attempt to do what DeLong did, call for three cheers for his candidate, even before the speaker had fairly finished, has no good claim upon his party, and contributes nothing to the cause but injury. DeLong is said to be a preacher but we regard him as a bad man, one who would do bad things to accomplish his purposes. DeLong has, perhaps, to learn yet that a man can be a politician and a gentleman at the same time. A ward bummer could not show more disrespect to his neighbors than did DeLong. But we ought to be thankful to him for this kind of opposition, as it will convince every candid thinking mind that something more than inflaming the passions and appealing to hatred and excitement is required to check the great movement now going on by the people for economy and reform.

Tommy Mays complains of three nuisances, with which Auburn is afflicted. He does not include the Courier, and that is worst nuisance Auburn has suffered from in late years.—*Press.*

No doubt our neighbor thinks so. It has sorely worked him up, and he is generous enough to admit, and "for this are we doctors." Now, we think the people would know a great deal more of Waterloo and its interests if it only had a nuisance, say half of the "worstness" of the Courier. Some of its citizens thinks so, too, and that's where it pinches.

State Fair.—The twentieth Annual State Fair of Indiana will take place from Sept. 30th to October 6th, at Indianapolis. The Detroit & Eel River Railroad will carry passengers at half fare, and a through tickets will be issued by them, from this point over the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago R. R., and return, for about five dollars. Everybody should avail themselves of this cheap and easy manner of seeing the State Fair, a feature in the great State of Indiana in which all may fell proud.

Marriage Licenses.—The follow marriage licenses were issued from the Clerk's office during the month of August.

Geo. W. Newcomer and B. E. Vandorn.
John Dunn and Sarah Thomas.
Henry Taylor and Lydia Everheart.
Wm. Summerlott and M. J. Lightner.
T. C. Fuller and A. H. Reed.
Joseph Ritter and W. Lucas.
John Olinger and E. R. Hamman.
Wm. Jones and Emma Scranton.
Christopher Cloy and Matilda Palmer.
J. B. Roberts and H. Scranton.
Edward Mathews and Emma Baker.
W. H. Beard and Cassie Shimp.
John Deam and Mary J. Kain.
Solomon Beidler and Hattie Shaffer.
Wm. Porter Eliza Miller.
Jason W. Long and E. J. Fadely.

Good Tea at Smith & Hare's for 50c.

Fine cut Tobacco for 60c at Smith & Hare's.

At the Lutheran church in Bucyrus, O., a few days ago, there were six children brought in to undergo the baptismal ceremonies and when all together it was discovered that there were three pairs of twins in the number. It pleased Rev. J. B. Baltzly, that he was inspired by the twins and wrote the following:

Six little ones from Mansfield street
Did round this sacred altar meet,
In garments rich and white as snow
To yield themselves to Christ below.

First came in order Ella A.
And by her side was Stella May,
Both pure and sweet and white as chalk
The twins of George and Lizzie Lauck.

And next appeared Louisa May
With brother Lewis bright and Gay,
In raiments white and glittering
The twins of M. and W. Pickering.

When Blanche Gertrude, and Julia Grace
Before the altar took their place,
These are the twins as all aver
Of C. W. and Hettie Fisher.

In answer to parental vows
Baptismal water touched their brows,
In name [in view of heavenly host]
Of Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

"Stop My Paper."

Illustrating the fearful consequences of this highly retributive measures the Philadelphia *Post* tells the following upon the *Ledger* of that city:

This fearful threat reminds up of a story about Mr. Swain years ago, when he was the proprietor of the *Ledger*. By his course in regard to some public matter he had offended a number of readers, one of whom he met on Chestnut street, and thus accosted him:

'Mr. Swain, I've stopped the *Ledger*.'

'What is that, sir?'

'I've stopped the *Ledger*,' was the stern reply.

'Great heavens!' said Mr. Swain, 'my dear sir, that won't do. Come with me to the office. This must be looked into.'—And, taking the man with him he entered the office at Third and Chestnut sts.—There they found the clerks busy at their desks; then they ascended to the editorial rooms and composing rooms, where all was as usual; finally they descended to the press rooms, where the engineers were at work.

'I thought you told me you had stopped the *Ledger*.'

'So I have,' so I have said the offended subscriber.

'Don't see the stoppage. The *Ledger* seems to be going on.'

'Oh! I mean to say—that is, that I—ah—had stopped taking it.'

'Is that all!' exclaimed Mr. Swain, 'Why my dear sir, you don't know how you alarmed me. As for your individual subscription I care very little. Good day sir, and never make such rash assertions again.'

Our Grant friends are somewhat incensed at our remarks in regard to the Tanner Club of this place. Some were quite wrathy and one little souled individual stopped his paper. This is only an indication to us that it cut, and that hurts considerable. "Let the galded jade wince." Politically we have no favors to ask of those opposed to us, and socially we think just as much of them as their most intimate friends. They certainly make a mistake when they expect us to withhold any thing of a political character that can be used against them. We propose to deal with them fairly and squarely, and do not intend to resort to lies, and base fabrications to further our ends. The article referred to does not from the spirit in which it was written, claim to be a fact, but simply a burlesque of the whole affair. If it had been taken in the spirit it was written, no one would have been angered, and no more would have been thought of it, If our Grant friends want to get mad, however we shall humor them, and dish the thing up as hot as possible.

When we mentioned our postmaster, we did not mean that he was dishonest and incapable, but rather regard him as an efficient and attentive officer, discharging his duties very acceptably, and according to our view of civil service reform, as liable to be retained in his position under a Greeley as well as Grant administration When we mentioned our Sunday School Superintendent, we thought he ought to be at better business than training with boys, and several of the members of his church have endorsed us in that opinion. When we said pensioners, we included as brave soldiers as any that can be found in the land. They must remember that we are diametrically opposed to them politically, and that no threats will deter us from figting for what we think is right. In the language of Mr. Julian at Angola, "you can have peace or war. One thing is certain, we cannot favor the election of Grant in order to retain the support of Republicans, and we think no reasonable one will ask us so to do. If we were fabricating lies like the following they would have just cause to go back on us. This item is from the Waterloo *Press*, stolen no doubt, as the editors don't seem to have brains sufficient to write such an article. It is a fabrication from beginning to end as we find upon investigation, and we dare them to prove it:

"At Leesburg, Kosciusko county, Ind., on Monday evening of last week, 27 men, who have hitherto been democrats, signed the roll of the Grant and Wilson club.—"They renounced their allegiance to the party which has sold them out, but was not able to deliver them." So it goes."

This is published in a Grant paper but if we jest in regard to a parade, oh, it hurts, and you must not do it any more Be fair, gentlemen, before you are so generous.

Shortly after the fall of Vicksburg when some one told President Lincoln that Gen Grant drank to much, Mr. Lincoln said 'Do you know where he gets his whisky?' The informant said he did not, and asked why he wanted to know. 'Because' said the President, 'I would like to send some of the same article to a few of my other generals.'—*Indianian.*

Wonder if Mr. Lincoln included in the "few," Gen. Reuben Williams?

Personal.—We were pleased to meet our friends, Drs. B. S. Woodworth and T. J. Dills, of Fort Wayne, in our town yesterday. The former gentleman delivered a very interesting lecture before the North-east Indiana Medical Society, on Tuesday evening.

Wanted.—We want to secure a good stout boy to learn the printing trade. A boy from the country of good size, with common school education and good morals is desired.

A NEW FEATURE IN DeKALB COUNTY!

Something That Interests all the People!

A GRAND FAIR TO BE HELD IN OCTOBER.

The Fair Grounds, Track, Etc.

So thouroughly has the system of holding fairs been identified with the great progress made in the agricultural interests of our country, that they are now regarded as the true exponents of the achievements made by each locality where they exist, and it is now an index to the public mind that where they are not, there the great interests of our farming and mechanical classes have not attained that perfection so surely arrived at under their auspices.

A COUNTY FAIR

is now an established fact not only in our best farming districts, but also in many localities where the hardy pioneer has had but a few years to develope the resources and cultivate the soil, and so thoroughly are the citizens in such cases awake to their interests, that the annual return of the week that gives an opportunity to compare in a spirit of emulation, the varied products of the soil, and their own handiwork is hailed with the same anticipations of joy, as a

FESTAL OCCASION

in the olden time, where the yeomanry were want to indulge in games and trials of skill and dexterity, and an almost total abandonment, for a time, to pleasure and good cheer. But the custom is not as yet universal throughout our broad domain, partly because of the great area of country that has had to be brought under cultivation and gradually advanced until its

GENERAL PROSPERITY

would warrant the establishment of towns and cities, and manufactories and commerce forced to followed in their trains.—And partly from the want of the necessary enterprise upon the part of the citizens to inaugurate its usefulness in their midst.—In Indiana almost every county holds an annual fair. Even in our own a few years ago, this was the custom, but owing to the war, and a lack of interest, it finally gave way before the united indifferences of the people. But a

NEW ERA

(we have no reference to Butler tp.) is dawning, and we as a county and district, are again to be favored in this direction. A corporation called the North-east Indiana Agricultural Association has been organized, with head-quarters

AT WATERLOO,

where thirty-one acres of ground have been purchased. In the organization of the society the very best citizens of the district were selected as its officers and the enterprise, has every indication of its entire success. They are men of energy and perseverance, and will leave no stone unturned to secure to

OUR COUNTY

one of the best institutions of modern times. It is only necessary to say that such men as Dr. Chamberlain, Gust Lease, F. D. Ryan, J. M. Norford, J. I. Best and many others have set to work for its accomplishment, and all that is now required is the hearty

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

The grounds are located a short distance east of Uniontown, a name which now designates the north suburbs of Waterloo.

We visited them last Saturday in company with Mr. Lease, and found the great fence, which is now nearly completed, enclosing as fine a tract of land as could be desired for this purpose. In the northwest corner is to be found a spring of water unexhaustable in its supply, and of a quality unequaled in the County. But the great feature that attracts the eyes is the

HALF MILE TRACK

already graded and rolled, until it is a fair duplicate of the Jackson track now recognized as one of the best in the country. It is sixty feet wide with a swell of greater breadth at the curves, which are gradual and not unduly abrupt. The outer edge is raised gradually from the inner one to a highth of three feet, and is even now so thoroughly packed that a buggy runs over it without the least jar. Where the

GRAND STAND

is to be located is an elevation several feet high, giving an excellent view of the entire track and grounds. The Judges stand will be just opposite with similar advantages. The home stretch is very fine, and will suit the fancy of the most exacting. The necessary

BUILDINGS

will be erected. in time, and every convenience added that will contribute to the comfort of those who attend.

And now that the gentlemen directly interested are pushing forward the good work, it behooves every farmer of our county to come forward and give the enterprise their hearty endorsement, by not only attending in person, but also in bringing any article, or animal, they may possess to add to the attraction. We are surely in need of

BLOODED STOCK

of all kinds in this county, and nothing will conduce so much to this end as this enterprise. And in every department I. will be found of great advantage. Owing to the State Fair and Elections during the first two weeks in October, it is thought advisable to hold the first fair in the third week of that month. The premium list will be issued in a few days, furnished gratuitously, and every farmer should obtain a copy.

New Lamps and Fixtures just received at Smith and Hare's.

Rev. J. C. Stoughton, the celebrated Methodist preacher, of Illinois, is stumping this State for Grant.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following gentleman have paid the amount set opposite their names as subscription to the Courier, during August.

H. B. Saylor	2,00
John Downs	1,00
C. Cool	1,00
E. J. Boyle	2,00
Geo. Kuhlman	2,00
Wm McIntyre	2,00
E. Randall	1,00
B. B. Dearborn	1,00
Peter Fisher	4,00
Saml Hatch	1,00
Geo Motter	1,00
Gust Lease	2,00
W. Work	2,00
Geo Apple	1,00
J. H. VanAuken	4,00
John Lease, Jr	3,00
Mary A. Mott	1,00
Jacob Hissong	2,00
E. Van Long	2,00
G. Houser	2,00
Chas Merryweather	2,00
David Weaver	2,00
Joe Burnier	50
W. A. Goodrich	1,00
Henry Reed	1,00

Some of our Greeley friends get unnecessarily exercised over the organization of Grant Clubs. They should recollect that, hereever their party is sufficiently numerous to furnish officers for such organizations, they have Greeley clubs, too.—*Press.*

They were pretty hard up, however, for this material in Waterloo, for we noticed in the procession of the small boys, that both the editors walked along the files as big as Major Generals As they passed, Charley Gillitt remarked that it was a good place for cripples and fools, the file representing one and the rank the other.

The Medical Association.

One of the most agreeable and pleasant meetings held for many years, was that of the N. E. Ind., M. A. at this place last Tuesday. The day was consumed in the business of the association, and social intercourse. In the evening the members and a large number of citizens repaired to the M. E. church, and listened to one of the most well-timed lectures that could have been delivered, by Dr. B. S. Woodworth, of Ft. Wayne, which for versatility wit, sound judgement and advice was beyond comparison—considering the members of the association present. The proceedings and lecture have been suggested to be published in our and other papers, which we will be glad to do, when furnished with the proper copies.

After the lecture the members, Dentists, Druggits, choir, clergymen and press, with their families, were invited to, and repaired to the Ice-cream rooms of Smith & Hare's for refreshments, whose rooms being insufficient to accommodate all those of Drs. Ford & Spooner, Knerr, Cowan Littlefield and Casebeer were brought into requisition.

This indeed was a happy reunion and gives us much pleasure to record it, although unable to be personally present.

Thanks, gentlemen, for the many courtesies extended to us and ours during your session and our absence.

Drs. Woodworth and P. J. Dills, of Fort Wayne were the guests of W. H. Dills, Esq of this place, whose estimable wife knows how to "broil a steak without pounding it,"—which Dr. Woodworth so utterly abhors and condemns.

MARRIAGES.

LONG—FADLY—On Aug. 31st, 1872, by Elder T. P. Sutton, Mr. J. W. Long, of Butler, to Miss Ella J. Fadly, of Newville.

Strayed or Stolen.

On the night of August 31st, 1872, a small light dapple gray horse, about 14½ hands high, nine years old, with two warts on the inside of the left hind leg.

A liberal reward will be given for the return of said horse to the subscriber.

J. B. Fowler.

Waterloo, Ind., Sept. 2d '72.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that Albert A. Dawson, Administrator of the estate of Lorenzo Dawson, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. Lanning, Clerk.
J. & Rose, att'y for estate.

Agents Wanted

For the livest and most agreeable and instructiv book of the year,

Buffalo Land!

By Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas. The wealth and wildness, mysteries and marvels, of the boundless West, fully and truthfully described.—A complete guide for sportsmen and emigrants.—Profusely and splendidly illustrated. Immensely popular and selling beyond precedent. Send for illustrated circular, terms etc., at once, to the publishers. E. HANNAFORD & CO., 192 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ills. 3t Sept 5,

Public Sale!

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Calvin Dewitt, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of the deceased, in Richland tp., DeKalb County, Ind., on

Saturday, September 21st, 1872.

The Personal Property, Consisting of:

Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, one set of Bob-sleds, Hay, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn in the field Farming Implements, Household Goods, and numerous other articles.

Terms.—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with approved security.

NANCY DEWITT, Adm'x,

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the estate of Calvin Dewett, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

NANCY W. DEWETT, Adm'x.
Aug. 21, '72. Guy Plum att'y for estate.

GREAT

CLOSING SALE!

ROOT & Co.,

For the next 40 days will offer the entire balance of Spring and Summer purchases at a reduction of fully one-third from regular prices.

Summer Dress Goods,
Summer Shawls,
Ladies' ready-made suits,

Childrens' Suits,
Black Lace Shawls,
Black Lace Sacques,
Parasols & Sun Umbrellas,
Summer Silks,
Japanese Silks,

Traveling Dress Goods,
Suting Linens,
Chinese Grass Cloths,

White Goods & Linens,
Embroideries and Laces,
Ready-made Underwear,
Fancy Goods & Notions,
Summer Gloves,
Summer Hosiery,
Housekeeping Linens,
Housekeeping Cottons,
Domestic goods,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

All offered at greatly reduced prides to to close out.

N. B.—Our prices in whoesalo department guaranteed as Low as Chicago, Cincinnati and New York.

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c., &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	0 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 06a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 35
Fremont	9 08	6 55	12 25
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	8 32	
Jackson Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 85	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 20a m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 25
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p m
Fremont	6 55	9 32	2 03
Angola	7 35	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6 55
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM. A. ERNST, Supt

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut moulaings. All of which will be sold at bottom price.

W. GORDON, Artist.

Extraordinary Rush!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ET

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "A" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 1 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 50c, 0 best $1,1 Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1; Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 0
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 00
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Cherry Wine,	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 50
Catawba Wine	1 00		

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls, $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1,50; Mackeral ½ bbls 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisins, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	[illegible]
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Braziland English Nuts	1[illegible]

ALL KINDS OF ENLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havana Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

J. J. BOOZER. F. E. BLATTNER.

Boozner & Blattne

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Crocerie,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisis,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
halans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indieno,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Var den Slip'r
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

HAED QUARTERS

FOR

WALTHAM, ELGIN and SWISS

AND OTHER KINDS OF

WATCHES,

—AT—

J. ABRIGHT'S,

Opposite the Court House.

I have also just received new patterns in

Solid Gold, Enameled and Plated

JEWELRY

New styles in OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS ALSO A LARGE LOT OF

SILVER WARE

DOLLS,
LOKS,
POKET BOOKS,
TABLE CULERY,

Musical Instruments

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and WARRANTED.

J. ABRIHT.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ

Marriages of Great Men.

Byron married Miss Millbank to get money to pay his bebts. It turned out a bad shift.

Robert Burns married a farm girl with whom he fell in love while they worked together in the plowfield. He was irregular in his life, and committed the most serious mistakes in conducting his domestic affairs.

Milton married the daughter of a country squire, but lived with her but a short time. He was an austere, exacting literary recluse, while she was a rosy, romping country lass that could not endure the restraint imposed upon her, so they separated. Subsequently she returned, and they lived tolerably happy.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the martial vows were sacredly observed, and sincere affection existed.

Shakespeare loved and weded a farmer's daughter. She was faithful to her vows, but we could hardly say the same of the great bard himself. Like most of the great poets, he showed too little discrimination in bestowing his affections on the other sex.

Washington married a woman with two children. It is enough to say that she was worthy of him, and they lived as married folks should—in perfect harmony.

John Adams married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Her father objected on account of John's being a lawer—he had a bad opinion of the morals of the profession.

John Howard, the great philanthropist married his nurse. She was altogether beneath him in social life and intellectual capacity, and, besides this, was 52 years old while he was but 25. He would not take 'No' for an answer, and they were married and lived happily together until she died, which occurred two years afterward.

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant girl. She made an excellent wife and a sagacious Empress.

Humboldt married a poor girl because he loved her. Of course they were happy.

It is not generally known that Andrew Jackson married a lady whose husband was still living. She was an uneducated but amiable woman, and was most devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

John C. Calhoun married his cousin and their children, fortunately, were neither diseased nor idiotic, but they do not evince the talent of the great 'State Rights' advocate.

Edward Lytton Bulwer, the English statesman and novelist, married a girl much his inferior in position, and got a shrew for a wife. She is now insane.

How to Fatten Horses.

Many good horses devour large quantities of grain and hay, and still continue thin and poor—the food eaten is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been uncrushed grain and hay, nothing but a change will effect any desirable alteration in the appearance of the animal [illegible] cannot be obtained readily, mingle a bushel of flax seed with a bushel of barley, one of oats, and another of Indian corn, and let it be ground into a fine meal. This will be a fair proportion [illegible]. Or meal of the barley, oats and corn in equal quantities may first be procured, and one-fourth part of oil cake mingled with it when the meal is [illegible] cut feed. Feed two or three quarts of the mixture two or three times daily, mingled with a peck of cut hay or straw. If the horse will eat that greedily let the quantity be gradually increased [illegible] quarts at every feeding three times a day. But avoid the practice of allowing the horse to stand at a rack well filled with hay.—In order to fatten a horse that has run [illegible] should be very [illegible] no more than he will eat up clean, and then lick his manger for more.

Stop the Interest.

Daniel Webster once dined with an old Boston merchant, and when they came the wine, a dusty old bottle was carefully decanted by Peter a passed to the host. Taking the bottle he poured out Mr. Webster's glass and handed it to him. Then pouring out another for himself, he held it up before the light and said:

How do you like wine, Webster?

I think it a fine specimen of old Port, sir.

You can't guess what that cost me?

Surely not, I only know that it is excellent.

Yes, I can tell you, for I made a careful estimate the other day. When I add the interest to the first price, I find that it cost me the sum of just one dollar and twenty cents per glass!

Good gracious! you don't say so, said Mr. Webster; and then draining his glass he hastily presented it again with the remark:

[illegible] up again as quick as you can, for I want to stop that confounded big interest.

Made Him Pay.

When General Jackson was President heartless clerk in the Treasury Department ran up an indebtedness with a poor landlady of $60 and then turned her off as he did other creditors. She finely went to the President with her complaint, and asked him if he could not compel him to pay the bill.

He offers his note, she said, but that is good for nothing.

[illegible] the President, get his note and bring it to me.

The clerk gave her the note, with the jeering request, she would let him know when she got the money on it.

Taking it to the President, he worte 'Andrew Jackson' on the back of it, and told her she would get the money at the bank.

When it became due the clerk refused to pay the note, but when he leared who was the indorser he made haste to raise the wind.

The next morning he found a note on his desk saying that his services were no longer required by the government—and it served him right.

A Down-East shop-keeper advertises quart bowls of all sizes for sale cheap—the smaller sizes are to measure berries with.

An Omaha paper says there is no use in making such a fuss about the shooting of a constable, as there are forty candidates for the office.

Milwaukee has had a wooden wedding. Henry Block was married to Amanda Board. It was a very plain affair. We hope neither party got shaved.

Mrs. Miffin, said a visitor, Emma has you features, but I think she has got her father's hair. Oh, now, I see, said the dear little Emma, it's because I have father's hair that he has to wear a wig.

A boy put a lighted match into a nearly empty powder keg, to see what would happen. He won't do so again as his curiosity is satisfied, but the girl who sits next him in school thinks he looks better with his nose on.

A little girl up town joyfully told her mother, the other day, that she had found out where they made horses—she had seen a man in a shop just finishing one of them for he was just nailing on his last foot.

A little three year old gave a reason for his infant brother's good behavior as follows:

Baby doesn't cry tears because he does'nt drink any water, and he can't cry milk.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR [illegible]. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AND [illegible] OF ALL KINDS

Retaied at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's Chin House.

M. E. WOODWARD

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. L. SCHIRMEYER
11
11
FACTORY

Z. C. ZOLLINGER,

Successor to

C. L. SCHIRMEYER,

THE HATTER, No. 97, COLUMBIA STREET,

MANUFACTURE OF

FINE SILK HATS

AND DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs & Buffalo Robes.

FORT WAYNE IND

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,

SHOT GUNS,

PISTOLS, &c, &c.

East of Methodist Church,

Auburn, - - Ind

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN,

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keystone Block,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and sti, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Puffs,
Ruffles,
Plaits,
Braids,
Tucks,
Fells,
Hems,
Frills,
Quilts,
Cords,
Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AENT G. & B. S. M. Co.

Auburn, Ind.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!

of every variety;

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me

S. W. RALSTON.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN HE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW PRING GOODS

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we at all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

RFA Y MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

G RAIN, WOOL AND PRODUE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

We give the People Particular Fits.

We Give the Public More Satifaction

WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MOE MONEY!

We have always the largest and best stock of

Men and Boys Clothing,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING

GOODS!

IN THE WEST!

The Place Where a

CAN BUY

AS CHEAP

AS A

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!

IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES

Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!

Men and Boys' Linens

In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the

PALACE OF FASHION

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL A HE SORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co..

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET,

he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Harts Made Happy!

For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverenc!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Pices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Stoae!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brush csin town, and sell them cheap.

Because we have the finest lot of Writiag Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

VOL. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 12, 1872. No. 37.

VINEGAR BITTERS

Business Cards.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible]

J. W. [illegible],
ATTORNEY [illegible]

Woodhull & Cruxton,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

[illegible]
ATTORNEY [illegible] Real Estate [illegible]

D. D. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, [illegible] I am giving [illegible] of Asthma, [illegible] Chronic [illegible] Sore Throat and Cancer.

JAMES C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary [illegible]

GRAY'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO, J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. [illegible] fine Sample [illegible]

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, [illegible] SCHNEIDERS, Prop. [illegible] Good sample [illegible]

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend [illegible] profession. [illegible] Auburn, Ind.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, [illegible] Court House, [illegible] C. SWINEFORD, [illegible]

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent [illegible] Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. [illegible] Calhoun street [illegible] Main and Co[illegible]

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, IND. [illegible]

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in all the courts of the State. [illegible] Boyer & [illegible] 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] A. C. M'CLELLAN.

D. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. [illegible] 2-28

W. H. DILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Davis' [illegible]

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents [illegible]

AGENTS FOR [illegible] Collecting and Advertising Bureau, [illegible] Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections [illegible]

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR [illegible] RESTAURANT, opposite [illegible] Confectionery, &c., &c.

DR. LEHMAN,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, [illegible] Office and Residence [illegible] Waterloo City, [illegible] 2-28

MASONIC. [illegible] Wednesday evening. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal [illegible] constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery [illegible] near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER, PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND [illegible]

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the form of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in [illegible] generally in weak and debilitated states of the system [illegible] into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable [illegible]

[illegible] and by its cathartic properties purges the [illegible]

Horse and Cattle Powders

[illegible] FEVER, GLANDERS, [illegible] WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite, [illegible] transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. [illegible]

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

The Great Short Line from the West [illegible]

NEW YORK [illegible] BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Bellaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. WILSON, Master Transport'n, Baltimore, Md.
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which every one should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money. The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. [illegible] through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passengers starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, AND DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

	Express.	Mail.	Mixed.
Detroit	5 00 p m	7 [illegible]	12 45
Ypsilanti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	10 20	11 38	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 45
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	12 [illegible]	1 52	11 10
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 15
Indianapolis	[illegible]	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	5 00	8 00	
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 15 p m
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 50
Waterloo	[illegible]	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	[illegible]	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 10
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 00 am
Ipsilanti	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 30
Detroit	[illegible]	7 00	

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Nov. 13, 1871, Trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL	PAC. EX	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	5,05	11,55	1,35 P M	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	8,35	4,22	5,35	9,42
Crestline	9,05	5,00	6,10	10,10
Forest	10,53	7,50	8,28	11,43
Lima	11,52	9,00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	2,10 P M	[illegible]	12,10 A M	[illegible]
Plymouth	4,12	[illegible]	3,05	[illegible]
Chicago	7,20	6,30	6,50	8,20

Going East.

STATIONS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50	[illegible]	5,35	[illegible]
Plymouth	9,10	11,03	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25	11,35	3,15
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	12,06 P M	6,18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	2,25	[illegible]	5,00	9,00
Alliance	4,40	[illegible]	7,00	11,08
Rochester	7,17	11,54	8,50	1,10 P. M
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and daily except Sunday; Nos. 4 and 6, daily; No. 2, daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 19, 1871, trains will leave [illegible] and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m	x 1:56 a m	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05	2:12	[illegible]
[illegible]	2:16	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2:19	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2:40 a m	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53	[illegible]	1:31
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	1:40
Butler	3:10	x12:15 a m	2:11

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati R. R.

THE following is the running time of the road, to take effect Dec. 3d, 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	[illegible]	
Muncie	[illegible]	3 [illegible] p m
Hartford City	1 26	[illegible]
Bluffton	2 41	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 [illegible] p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	[illegible]	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Home, Sweet Home—Its Author and [illegible]

John H. Payne, the author of that touching [illegible] 'Home, Sweet Home,' was not only poor in pocket, but [illegible] homeless [illegible] conversation [illegible] occasion to the following [illegible]

How often have I been in the heart of Paris, Berlin and London, or some other city, and heard persons singing, or hand-organs playing 'Sweet Home,' without a shilling to buy the next meal, or a place to lay my head. The world has literally sung my song until every heart is familiar with its melody, yet I have been a poor wanderer from my boyhood. My country has turned me ruthlessly from office, and in my old age I have to submit to humilation for my daily bread.

He had the most exact and beautiful expression of the heart's emotion regarding home, always personally a stranger to all its tender loving influences. A wanderer, and sometimes a vagabond, he has touched the human heart to the very depths by his lines.

Disgusted with his treatment, [illegible] impelled by his own disposition [illegible] only wish was to die in a foreign land, and to be buried by strangers and sleep in obscurity. He obtained an appointment as United States Council at Tunis, where he died.

We now turn to a period antecedent to the composition of his song. At times [illegible] most acutely his utter loneliness. One day a friend called to see him, and on [illegible]

How are you to-day, Payne?

Down-hearted enough, [illegible] last night I had one of the most glorious [illegible] in a [illegible] what [illegible]

Well, I will tell you. I suppose [illegible] think it isa scene of vast weath, of a palace [illegible] that kind that man's desires are set upon. It was nothing of the kind. I don't often have dreams [illegible] in this dream I was in a home of most transcendent rural beauty. It was all that poem and painter could imagine. The landscape was composed of gently rolling hills and sweet, still valleys, with meandering streams. There were flowers and birds, crops, flocks and herds. In the midst of this stood various habitation of men, women and children, and I heard pleasant voices, laughter, music and splendid songs.

Truly, a beautiful picture of human contentment, said the friend.

The life long [illegible] cried the poet of home sweet home. Ah, gradually it foded from my sight. I was transfixed. I strained my eyes to catch its outlines as they grew fainter and fainter; but at last it had faded. I then looked up and saw a dark cloud gathering which grew dark and terrible.

Ah, said I, that cloud is significant of my own lot. [illegible] words [illegible] the Almighty to another miserable man: A fugitive and vagabond shalt thou be on earth.

In terror I recognized my doom, and awoke to find it both a dream and a sad reality.

The unhappy man buried his face in his hands, and for some time he seemed to be [illegible]

Well do you know what I am going to do? said Payne looking up. I'll tell you. I've been thinking a great deal over the matter, and I intend to write a song, called Home, Sweet Home. The picture of my dream shall be my inspiration for the task, and my lonely heart will give a touching pathos to any words.

Not long after, the song of Home, Sweet Home was given to the world by John Howard Payne.

Three of the dirtiest, most ragged little [illegible] drug store, marching up to the counter, one said:

I want a cent's worth of rock candy.

Get out you ragamuffins, we don't sell a cent's worth of rock candy.

Slowly and sadly they filed out of the store.

On the side walk consultation took place. [illegible]

Mister, do you sell three cents' worth of rock candy?

Yes, said Davenport.

Well, we ain't got him, and the procession moved again.

[illegible] valleys, where they are melted by the sun and become rivers; whereas in Greenland, although pressed forward to the water's edge, they cannot melt, but break off in large bodies, and become icebergs. The glacier is like a river, because the central part moves faster than its bottom; and because the point of swiftest motion follows the sinuosities of its sides.

It is mentioned [illegible] by the old woodsmen that the beech and sycamore trees are never struck by lightning, though found in close proximity to oak, hickory, and trees of other species that have been [illegible] by the subtle fluid.

A white girl at Niles, Michigan, desiring to marry a negro, and being unable to take the oath, that she had negro blood in her, tapped Sambo's arm with a pen knife, sopped a piece of bread in his blood, swallowed it, hurried to the Squire's office, swore that she had negro blood in her, and was duly made Mrs. Sambo.

A Contract Not Accepted.

[illegible] employed as engineer in Buchanan & Lyall's tobacco factory, South Brooklyn, while in [illegible] lager-beer saloon, [illegible] enterprising painter with whom he was acquainted. The painter stated that business was dull and that he would soon have to discharge most of his employees.

I think I can get you a big job at the tobacco factory, said Low, who was anxious to assist him.

If you can I'll be very grateful, replied the painter, his eyes sparkling at the prospect of getting a contract from Buchanan & Lyall.

Yes, continued Low, reflectively, I am sure I can throw some work in your way. You know the firm has been short of work [illegible]

Oh, yes, I heard of that, interrupted the painter [illegible] but drop the darkey [illegible] job you expect to get for me [illegible] dead.

Well, resumed the engineer, the firm feel disgraced at the ragged condition of their new workmen. In fact, it is reported that they impart a strange odor to the [illegible] they handle, in consequence of their being infested with bed-bugs and other small game.

But I can't see what connection there is between the darkeys and the work that you promised to obtain [illegible] the painter.

As I have intimated, continued Low, deliberately, the darkeys have spoiled some of the tobacco. The firm want to prevent this; and as green paint is poisonous to bed-bugs they want to engage a painter to paint green breeches and shirts on the darkeys.

The painter has not yet accepted the contract.

Subjects for Discussion.

The Waltham, Mass., Farmers' Club has published the following topics for thought and discussion during this year. The idea is a good one and should be generally imitated.

The result of farming in 1871, and what has been learned that will be beneficial to the future.

Has the importation of foreign breeds of cattle, horses and other stock been a benefit to the community?

Trades and trade unions; their influence on the business of the community.—Would a combination of the farming interests be a benefit to their general prosperity?

Woodland and forest trees; their advantages or disadvantages to the farm and community.

Farm and farmers; what are the indications of good farming? [illegible]

[illegible] and poultry; [illegible] the best method of keeping and feeding.

[illegible] proper time to gather, and the best method of preserving them.

Milch cows; feeding and management in regard to health and the production of milk.

The raising, feeding and training of horses for speed, on the road, and farm work.

The Duk.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

The duk is a fool. There aint no doubt about this; [illegible] kommon sense teaches it.

They are bilt sumthing like a hen, and are an up-and-down, flat-footed [illegible] They don't [illegible] like the rooster, nor [illegible] like the turkey: but they quack [illegible]

They have a woven fut, [illegible]

They are pretty [illegible] all feathers, and [illegible]

Wild duks are [illegible] shooting, and are very good to miss also, unless you understand the biznes.

You should aim about three foot ahead ov them and let them fly up to the spot.

I hav shot at them all day, and got [illegible] all kind ov sport, you know.

There are sum kind ov duks that are very-har tew kill, even if you do hit them. [illegible] ago at sum duks, and never got one ov them. I hav never told ov this before, and hope no one will repeat it—this is strikly confidenshall.

The women of Massachusetts are to have a college of their own at Northampton.

[illegible] nothing like a good definition, as the teacher thought, when he explained the meaning of old maid as a woman who had been made a long time.

Ah, Mr. Simpkins, we have not enough chairs for our company, said a gay wife to her frugal husband. Plenty of chairs, dear, but too much company, replied he, with a knowing wink.

A blind woman in Iowa has learned to thread a cambric needle with her teeth and tongue. Is there anything in the world that a woman's tongue cannot do—or undo? asks an exchange. We will think about it.

A close line—The End.

Pretty Good.

A funny joke, and all the more laughable [illegible] New Jersey [illegible] church in that State. It seems that a worthy deacon had been very industrious in selling a new church book, costing 75 cents. At the service in question, the minister, just before dismissing the congregation said:

All you who have children to baptize will please to present them next Sunday.

The deacon, who, by the way, was a little deaf, having an eye to selling the books, and supposing the pastor was referring to them, immediately jumped up and shouted:

All who haven't any can get as many as you want by calling on me, at 75 cents each.

Didn't Give It Up.

One of our citizens is blessed, or otherwise, with a very stubborn wife. In his case, he finds that when a woman will, she will, you may depend on't, and when she won't, she won't, and that's an end on't. This peculiarity of his disposition in his wife is no secret among his associates, and one of them meeting him the other day, asked:

'Well, W—, do you know why you are like a donkey?'

'Like a donkey?' opening his eyes wide. 'No I don't.'

'Do you give it up?'

'I do.'

'Because your better half is stubbornness itself.'

'That's not bad. Ha! ha! I'll give that to my wife when I go home to-night.'

'Mrs. W—,' he asked, 'do you know why I am like a donkey?'

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up, but she did not; she looked at him somewhat [illegible] as she answered:

'I suppose it's because you were born so.'

W— has abjured the habit of putting conundrums to his wife.

Chaffing Negroes.

A correspondent of the New York Post, while traveling on a railroad train in Virginia, a few days since, overheard this conversation.

At the station several miles beyond Farmville, where clay pipe and fried chicken appeared to be the principal articles of African trade, the New Yorker always in the lead, put his head out of the window and said.

Helo, aunty, what have you there?

Chicken sir—fried.

Spring chicken?

Yes, sir.

This spring's or last spring's?

Dis spring's sah sartin.

Where did they spring from?

After a moment's hesitation the woman said.

Dunno, sar, unless dey sprung from aigs (eggs)

At this a dark eyed little girl who sat in front of me laughed outright and said.

That was an excellent reply, aunty.

Well, said the New Yorker, nothing abashed, I wish you would tell Horace Greeley to step this way a minute. I [illegible]

What, Don't Horace Greeley live here?

No sar, he done move away.

Grant lives here, don't he?

No sar, he done gone away too. All dem people gone.

Who are you going to vote for, my friend?

Me, Boss? I ain't gwine to vote for nobody. I gwine to vote for bread and meat. [illegible] the New Yorker drew his head in [illegible] the negroes alone.

[illegible] 8,000 diameters [illegible]

There are about 330,000 stars in the northern, and 60,000 in the southern hemisphere whose places have been recorded, and yet the facility for observing is much more favorable in the south on account of the clearness of the sky.

An old lawyer says that the three most troublesome clients he ever had were a young woman who wanted to be married, a married woman who wanted to be unmarried, and an old maid who did'nt know what she wanted.

An Indiana woman just divorced has written a letter of advice to her sex in which she says:

I would say to young girls not to marry young, and when you are married live at least fifty miles from your relations.

A little boy after watching the burning of the school house till the novelty of the thing had ceased, started down the street, saying 'I am glad the old thing burned down; I did'nt have my jogfry lesson, no how.'

At Northampton, Mass., a few nights ago, a young couple were billing and cooing in a hotel parlor, with the gas turned off, when a barber, who boarded at the house, came in, and lighting the gas, settled himself to read. The young folks resented the intrusion; barber didn't care; young Romeo said saucy things; barber asked if he meant him, and at last the fair Juliet bade her cavalier 'go for him.' He went, and the result was strongly in favor [illegible]

A Sister's Revenge.

Lord Redmond was riding slowly along [illegible] Valley, when the slow [illegible] gloom of night seemed to suddenly deepen. The light died along the slopes of the mountains, and the little tarn beside which his horse had leisurely walked for the last hour seemed actually to have grown into a black [illegible]

"The storm is on us, Kitty, and we're stalled in this confounded rut of a valley,' said Lord Redmond. I have been trying to get out of it for [illegible] he muttured, dismounting and leading his horse.

The [illegible] seemed [illegible] his anxiety, following him obediently and with an occasional glance [illegible] Suddenly she gave a shrill whinny, and at the same moment Redmond thought he heard a [illegible] Looking up eagerly, [illegible] a boy standing on a point of one of the bluffs [illegible] gesticulating wildly [illegible]

[illegible] to follow the path [illegible] lead [illegible] Hallo, or you will be [illegible]

[illegible] and the boy [illegible] suspicious that he was half [illegible] and when he gained the rock on which he stood, [illegible] in [illegible] half-crazed [illegible] staring eyes [illegible] yet [illegible] poor [illegible]

'Come—come [illegible]' cried, [illegible]

And Redmond followed leading his horse.

Kitty [illegible] again at the [illegible] which she perceived as they turned a sharp angle and faced an old stone structure with out-buildings, more gloomy in its appearance than the surrounding scene.

'Go in to the fire,' cried the boy, pointing to the door and grasping Kitty's bridle.

No! I will see her put up first, answered Lord Redmond, leading the horse round to the stable.

The animal was too valuable a one to be left to chance care. He was surprised at the readiness with which the half-crazed boy rubbed down her glossy flanks and covered her with an old blanket, showing a gleeful satisfaction in her beauty, [illegible] He left her [illegible] the house.

It was a good stone building, showing [illegible] of decay where decay could touch it. [illegible] windows though [illegible]

[illegible] in which an old woman [illegible] rusty rifle, and two [illegible] pointers lay at [illegible] the fire [illegible] lower order [illegible] serving woman, as she showed by the awkward haste to obey the old man's command to bring a seat to the fire. He did not speak, but commanded by gesture.

Redmond addressed him courteously. He smiled sadly, shook his head and touched his ear in token of helpless deafness.

And so the weary Lord detained from his waiting bride and marriage feast sat in the old dreary house, looking [illegible] from the fire to the serving woman, and from the dogs to the passive and fatigued face of his silent host.

When the woman came and wheeled the old man's chair to the board, he [illegible] The [illegible] turned to him.

"Will you sit by, sir?" she asked.

As he rose the door was opened and he stood arrested in the movement. A lady entered, so fair, so pure, so cold, that she might be made of snow. She had a loose black mantle about her which she threw off showing a regal form clad in a rich black [illegible] the brocade of a former generation. [illegible] her still face lighted with a look of surprise as she beheld the stranger. Redmond stepped forward with the grace of courts revealed in [illegible]

"I hope I am not intruding, lady; I have been overtaken by the storm in these mountains."

"What is your name," she asked, looking him in the face, nor giving other sign of interest in his handsome presence.

"I am the Lord of Redmond. I will trouble you no longer than I can avoid," he added a little haughtily.

"Lord Redmond," said the lady, you are welcome—you are very welcome, Lord Redmond."

She spoke with energy—not with warmth; but Redmond, confused at the strangeness of his position, observed only that her manner was a peculiar one; and though wishing himself well out of the place, he took his seat at the table as she desired.

The meal was good and she served him bountifully, while the old man for the first time breaking the silence, began telling a rambling incoherent, yet not uninteresting way, the story of some storm among those hills.

'It was five years ago, Barbara, you [illegible] carried home in my arms. Do you mind her hair curling over my arm in the way [illegible] was too heavy for me?'

He paused and looked across at the young lady [illegible] his face, showing some dim remembered pain in his broken mind.

"Where is Bess, Barbara?" he asked suddenly.

She [illegible] answered his daughter with a strange smile.

"Dead," said the old man drinking from his pewter cup [illegible] satisfied child.

In spite of a long fast, Redmond could not eat. These strange people had risen among his rosy bridegroom visage like ghosts at a feast.

'I am very tired [illegible]' he said rising from the table. I would like to go to rest, for I must be on my way early in the morning.

[illegible] beautiful [illegible] face.

'Kathy will show you [illegible]—her room! He shall sleep there, [illegible] sleep!' she murmured turning [illegible] leaving the room.

The chamber into which the old woman ushered him was large, irregular, full of nooks and shelves, on which [illegible]

'Has Miss Barbara [illegible] her own bed-room, I wonder?' he asked, looking about him [illegible] was left alone.

At the head of the bed hung a family portrait, a hale man and 3 children [illegible] girls. In the dark [illegible] nize the childhood [illegible] he had just left, but [illegible] of the youngest girl had in it something familiar.

[illegible]

His eyes wandered [illegible] upon a scarlet cloak flung over a chair, and then to a pair of dainty shoes [illegible] a peg. There was a knot of pink ribbon beneath the little round mirror of burnished steel, and [illegible] hat hung out from the [illegible] chest.

[illegible] said Redmond [illegible] chair [illegible] throwing his cloak over it [illegible] tired enough to sleep anywhere. I wonder what my little bride will think,' was his last thought as he composed himself to sleep.

He awoke with the dawn, and sprang up. Early as it was breakfast was awaiting him, and his horse was saddled at the door.

'I am afraid you have been put to some trouble on my account,' he said as Barbara appeared and took her place at the table. 'I meant to have taken my leave without disturbing any one in the house.'

'You could not have done that,' she answered, with the same [illegible]

[illegible]

In vain he protested. She brought [illegible] black horse, and rode by his side down the path. She wore a black cloak—her pale chiseled face under its hood. Redmond looked at her covertly, pondering how she could be so [illegible] yet so repulsive to him.

'Your father [illegible]?' he asked by way of conversation.

'No. He sits all day [illegible] dogs trying to clean the [illegible] that will never be used again.'

'Your brother is dead then?'

'He died of a broken heart.'

'Your family have seen trouble,' said Redmond carelessly.

'We have seen bitter trouble,' she answered.

After a moment she resumed.

'We had a sister [illegible] our darling and our pride, the boy's [illegible] she was murdered. [illegible] together you know. She could not die and [illegible] followed her weakness. We [illegible] to poverty, desolation and despair. Where are you going, Lord Redmond?'

He was [illegible] and told the truth [illegible] my mind.

'I am going home to [illegible]

'Where?'

'At Redmond Castle.'

'Is your bride young?'

'Young and lovely [illegible] Lady Ann Delaney.'

'She loves you?'

'Yes, see this little [illegible] I bought it for her to ride over the hills with, when the Spring comes.'

'Lord Redmond stop!' she cried. 'Do you know where you stand? You stand before my sister's grave, my sister whom you murdered three years ago, by false vows as surely as the knife murders. You know who I am now—I can see it in your face! You remember Bess McCrea. You won her love; she came home to die. It is you who have ruined us. Do you think I will let you go to happiness? Never! There is her grave. You shall go over it to your death.'

The mound was on the very edge of a cliff.

He held his horse desperately but she urged hers forward a step pressing [illegible] upon her with an oath.

'You must never go back!' She cried, with a mocking laugh at the horror in his face.

She had a thong in her hand, which [illegible] on her own horse. He was terrified by his position.

'[illegible] across the ravine!' he exclaimed.

'Go [illegible]' she said.

He [illegible] the little filly instantly [illegible] would strike the [illegible] creature—and he spurred her to the leap. The distance [illegible] struck the opposite ledge with her fore feet, slipped and horse and rider went spinning into the gulf below.

Three days later his friends found him [illegible] of all recognition [illegible] his garments and the [illegible] It was never known that he came to his death [illegible]

* * *

My friend, said a seedy person to an acquaintance [illegible] I wish you would [illegible] across the ferry; I haint got [illegible]

Well, would like to know, was the reply, what [illegible] to a man who has but a dollar in the world which [illegible]

[illegible] the daughter of [illegible] Indians [illegible] Salt Lake [illegible] the bride [illegible] in a blanket [illegible] of friends [illegible]

George, dear, said a lady just before the marriage [illegible] I have [illegible] shall [illegible] show 'em to me and I'll kick 'em out doors.

[illegible] said the head of the household, growing impatient.

[illegible] country [illegible] to clean 'em, [illegible] and threw all the insides into the swill bucket.

A couple [illegible] in Terre Haute who have only been engaged fourteen years, the [illegible] having spent that time in [illegible] they have written each other [illegible] and nine hundred [illegible] and retain them all yet.

The Countess [illegible] wife of the King of [illegible] is described as attending a court [illegible] laden with golden fringe and trailing a train of [illegible] six yards in length [illegible] the dining room [illegible]

[illegible] in this [illegible]

Col. Tennille [illegible] company [illegible] killed. The war will [illegible] the Woodhull family [illegible] is very numerous and has [illegible] Blood [illegible]

More Liberal Recruits.

WASHINGTON, Aug. [illegible]

Wm. M. Coleman, who was elected the Republican Attorney General of North Carolina in 1868, [illegible] party have just written a letter [illegible] for Greeley.

Since the State [illegible] another prominent Republican [illegible]

[illegible] by the malpractices of the administration party, [illegible]

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. [illegible]

Gen. Geo. W. Jones, ex-U. S. Senator, a prominent Democrat [illegible] the Greeley Club [illegible]

[illegible] Postmaster at [illegible] Iowa, has resigned in order to support Greeley.

PELLA, Iowa, Aug. [illegible]

Ex-Governor Stone, Iowa's best stumper and most prominent [illegible] leader, is out squarely for Greeley and Brown.

Two of Ben. Perley's [illegible] Newburyport, the other [illegible] Boutwell and Mr. Joaquin Miller.

Mary Clemmer Ames thinks that [illegible] pin-money is the most [illegible] of matrimonial unhappiness. [illegible] should stick a pin there.

John Hoey, a Chinaman in [illegible] Barlow's family in New York, was murdered at Glencove, Long Island, by a drunken captain of a sloop named David Ayres, who was arrested.

The Courier.

[illegible] 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR PRESIDENT

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
[illegible]
Lieut. Governor,
JOHN R. CRAVENS.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
E. VAN LONG
[illegible]
[illegible]
L. M. GOODWIN, of Noble
For Senator,
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN of DeKalb.

County Ticket.
For Representative,
[illegible], of Concord
For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. MAXWELL, of Wilmington
For Treasurer,
[illegible] KELLY, of Smithfield
DANIEL D. HUFFMAN, of Butler tp.
[illegible]
[illegible], of Richland
[illegible]
[illegible], of Stafford?
[illegible]
[illegible] CLARK, of Union
For Land Appraiser,
SAMUEL LEARNED, of Troy
For Coroner,
JAMES J. [illegible], of Union

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Grant's Majority Reduced!

The Maine election took place last Monday. The Radicals carried the State by about 15,000, a reduction of 5,000 on the vote of 1868. The Grant cause is getting weak, while our prospects are becoming brighter every day.

Lincoln's entire cabinet, with the exception of Simon Cameron, who was kicked out of his position in six weeks for corruption, is strong for Greeley.

Fifty thousand dollars have been stolen from the State Department fund to build the palatial stables for the [illegible] of Ulysses I. This is civil service reform.

Judge Settle, who presided over the Philadelphia Convention, drew ten thousand dollars as Minister to Peru. He [illegible] that country and in all probability, never will.

[illegible] day, who had a pretty good [illegible] of General Grant, [illegible] during his recent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which was [illegible]. "See the [illegible]."

When [illegible] wants to Voorhees to [illegible] Louisville, Voorhees [illegible]. "If I want to vote for Grant, I [illegible] and square, without [illegible] any tom-fool convention as [illegible]."

[illegible] makes an earnest appeal to Mr. Wilson and Governor Hawley to ask themselves the question whether they would support a proved rogue, like Hartranft, for Governors of their own States. If not, [illegible] is honest or decent [illegible] to Pennsylvania and ask the people of that State to vote for him.

John A. Dix, the Grant candidate for Governor of New York, has been a [illegible] all his life. He was for Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, and has managed to hold [illegible] under all of them. He was President of the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia in 1866, which was called "to organize opposition to Congressional usurpation."

According to Secretary McCulloch's report, submitted in December, 1868, the whole amount of the reduction of the public debt during the three years and seven months of Johnson's administration was over $470,000,000. This shows that the average rate of reduction under Johnson was nearly $2,000,000 a month more than the average rate under Grant.

There is no doubt, whatever, that the importation of negro votes has already commenced. The State Central Committee are in possession of facts that leave no doubt upon this question. Even in Fort Wayne there have [illegible] some strange black faces [illegible] the past week or two. It will do no good, gentlemen, you can't sustain your failing cause in that way in Indiana. It worked well in North Carolina, but won't avail you here.

As was expected, the Vermont election, last Tuesday, resulted in the usual Radical majority. As the Greeleyites have about four votes to one for the opposition, there was no contest and the Radicals practically had a clear field. The election for Congressmen in Wyoming resulted in the defeat of the present Grant incumbent and the election of the Liberal candidate by a large majority.

The steamer [illegible] collided on the 2d, in the sound, with a schooner, and went to pieces. The boat was a palace almost, and ran in the Stonington and Boston line, and had a heavy passenger list, principally of families on their way [illegible]. Over forty passengers are supposed to have been drowned—a large portion of them women and children.

How an Old Democrat Talks.

The following is an extract of a private letter from an old Democrat of Switzerland county:

"If I live to vote at the next Presidential election, it will be the twelfth vote cast for President by me, two for Jackson, two for Van Buren, one for Polk, one for Douglas, one for McClellan, one for Seymour, and if I live to cast my vote next November it will be for Horace Greeley as the regularly nominated candidate of the old Democracy."

It is stated by Gen. Farnsworth, of Illinois, member of Congress, who is now a Liberal Republican, that at the beginning of the session, upon the reception of the President's message in the House, he (Farnsworth) being on the Committee on Reconstruction, called the attention of the President to certain sentences in the message which referred to reconstruction, and asked him what he meant by it, and this was the answer of the great soldier and civilian, Ulysses S. Grant: "Well, I really cannot say, exactly. Morton put that in."

Francis Kernan, of Utica, Oneida county, New York, who is the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for Governor, is one of the ablest and most eminent lawyers in the State. His purity of character, his unchallenged integrity, are as widely known as his name. There is no position in the State that he could not have had years ago if he would have accepted it. He has declined more offers of honor and emolument than generally fall to the lot of one man to accept. After the development of rascality in the city of New York and at Albany, the people demanded a man who would afford a guarantee that there should be no stealing in Legislatures, and they have found such a one in Mr. Kernan. His election by an immense majority over the octogenarian General Dix is as certain as that November rolls round.

Hauled Down the Flag.

Bro. Brown, the able editor of the Cardington (O.) *Republican*, has changed the name of his to the *Independent* and hauled down the names of Grant and Wilson. He says in his letter last week:

"Gen. U. S. Grant has been put in nomination for President of these United States, by the Republican party, and I say I say, verily, [illegible] but by a [illegible] ring of [illegible] politicians at the White House [illegible] to the Republicans [illegible] United States [illegible] [illegible] Grant, we have put him in position [illegible] you must vote for him for the [illegible] in the gift of the people, or a Republican you dare not say you will not vote for him, if you do you [illegible] a scrub, a traitor to your party, and by these thongs of anathemas poured upon your backs you are whipped into the ring. Oh! shame upon such independence."

Hendricks Sustained.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has been trying to prejudice the people against Thomas A. Hendricks, by charging him with dishonesty, while connected with the Water Works Company of that city. Mayor Mitchell, a Grant Republican, has this to say of the matter.

A CARD.

As the affairs of the Water Works Company are being brought into public discussion by reason I presume, of the fact that one of its members Hon. T. A. Hendricks, is in politics, I deem it but an act of justice to the company and to Mr. Hendricks personally, to state some of the facts that are in my personal knowledge.

The stock sold to Mr. William C. Smock and General George F. McGinnis was stock owned by Mr. James O. Woodruff. He had purchased it from a party in New York. No person else than Mr. Woodruff had any interest in it whatever when it was sold. I made the sale to Mr. Smock myself as the agent of Mr. Woodruff, and was cognizant to the sale to General McGinnis. Neither the Water Works Company nor Mr. Hendricks had any interest in the transaction. I have no reason to believe and do not believe, that Mr. Hendricks had any knowledge whatever, that either of the sales were being made or was contemplated.

I know personally that neither Mr. Hendricks nor the Water Works Company, ever recieved one cent of the proceeds of either of those sales, and that neither of them care to have the slightest pretext for making any such claim.

DANIEL MACAULEY.

Indianapolis, September 5, 1872.

There is another card of similar report signed by a prominent Grant man of that city. But this is sufficient to show that Mr. Hendricks is recognized by all who know him, as an honest man without regard to party.

The Louisville Farce.

[illegible] adjourning on Wednesday night, after the nomination had been made, the Louisville sideshow adjourning until Thursday morning, when they affirmed the work of the day previous, notwithstanding the continued declination of Mr. O'Conor and the refusal of J. Q. Adams to go on with the farce unless the former would accept the doubtful compliment, and lead the way. A committee was appointed to meet in New York and inform Mr. O'Conor of his nomination on the 10th instant. If Mr O'Conor has any self respect he will refuse to lend his name to one of the greatest frauds ever attempted upon the people. Those who witnessed the Convention and some of the scenes that transpired say that language can not give any adequate idea of the scalawags and political dead head beats who had been hired to enact the farce. The Convention excited the disgust of every decent person who looked upon it. A few incidents transpired during the session of Wednesday will give some idea of the parties engaged in it which we gather from the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"The fact that there was a ring working the Convention for its own purpose became so apparent that the dulest delegate could have shut his eyes to it, and the ill-feeling that resulted broke out every now and then. One of the ugliest incidents of the confusion was the expulsion of Geo. Francis Train. He had better credentials than any other delegate whose papers we saw, and a thousand times better than many who remained without question. But, notwithstanding this fact, he was, nevertheless hustled out on attempting to sustain his rights as a delegate. Somebody remarked that Col. Duncan was envious of his prototype. Mr. Moore of New York made a speech, arguing that the labor reformers should be represented on the ticket. Mr. Train arose and commenced to speak on the subject, when he was interrupted by loud cries and the Chairman called him to order.—Several shouted that he was no delegate, and there were cries of "Put him out," etc., when Duncan explained that he had given Train a ticket, and the affair was finally quieted down, but not before Mr. Train was forcibly ejected by the police.

Mr. Train came to Louisville on the invitation of Duncan to be present at the Convention. He represented four States, traveled at his own expense and will settle his own bills while in the city, which cannot be said of all the delegates. Dr. Field, of Jeffersonville a Grant man, was well supplied with tickets of admission.

A citizen of Jeffersonville was in Louisville yesterday and met a man who ran off from Seymour some months since owing him about seventy dollars. The citizen asked the gentleman for the amount he owed, but he refused to pay it, stating that he had no money. A warrant was issued but the money was paid. The man who owed the money was a delegate from Ohio, and an intense Radical.

Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, was in the city with his family. The Duncanites seeing him started the report that he was in attendance upon the convention. It was a grave mistake. The Judge is a warm Greeley man, and feels hurt at being classed among the indignant Grantites.

During the struggle over the nomination for the Vice Presidency, McCullagh, of the St. Louis Democrat, who was in the room, and who was deeply interested in the success of the Grant party of Indiana, engineered [illegible] for Edgerton. Duncan [illegible] very big seller [illegible] and being in favor of Adams, went over to McCullagh.

"Mac," said he, "you are not a delegate, and if you don't quit interfering I will call the attention of the convention to the fact."

"But I want to help Grant in Indiana," persisted Mac.

"This is not a Grant convention," said Duncan.

Mac looked up in his face with a sort of quizzical smile, and said in a confidential tone:

"Pshaw, now, Colonel, what's the use of talking that way to me. That's too thin. The convention is either for Grant or Greeley, and you know you are not for Greeley. It'l do to tell to outsiders, but it won't do to talk to an old stager like me."

Duncan looked at him for a moment with speculation in his eyes and walked off, not too soon, however, to hear the parting shot:

"Grant pays for this thing, and he has a right to be considered."

Another Republican Journal for Mr. Greeley.

The Gloversville *Standard*, for many years the only Republican paper in Fulton County, New York, has taken down the head of its columns and substituted those of Greeley and Brown.

In announcing this change that paper says.

"The time has arrived when the strongest conviction of duty impel us to declare that from to-day, the *Standard* will advocate the election of Messrs Greeley and Brown to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. * * * Horace Greeley, with tens of thousands of his Republican fellow citizens, and hundreds of thousands of his Democratic countrymen, honestly believed that President Grant and his councellors were conducting the Government in a manner detrimental to the best interests of the country. They endeavored—as they had the unquestioned right to do to arrest this state of things, and, as the result, of their deliberations, Mr. Greeley, himself, was nominated for the Presidency, first by a convention of Republicans, and subsequently by the unanimous decision of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. At the time of his nomination by the Democracy, that historic party, by a solemn act, the very unanimity of which commends its sincerity, adopted a platform that ought to be satisfactory to every honest Republican. Before Mr. Greeley's nomination by Liberal Republicans and Democrats, none stood fairer with the great Republican party than he; since that significant event, none has been so fiercely assailed. We cannot agree with those who persistently attack him and malign his motives. The Republican party was the advocate of reform, and of the reduction of governmental expenditures, and consequently of the immense load of taxation under which the people toil. It is no longer what it was in the days of its early promise. We can look for no reform at the hands of those who now control its action; hence we turn with earnest hope to the new party of the people, that the necessity of the times has originated, into which are gathering the enlightened and patriots, the best element of the parties of the past.

Louisville Refugees.

Samuel Clem, an old and respected citizen of Allen county, and we believe President of the Straight out Convention, at Fort Wayne, and also a delegate to the Louisville Convention, has this to say in a card, to the *Sentinel* on his return;

"I desire to say to my Democratic friends in Allen county, that I went to the Louisville Convention as a delegate from the Ninth Congressional District of the State of Indiana, honestly believing that that Convention was called for the furtherance of sound Democratic principles. Intercourse with the managers of that affair, at Louisville, has satisfied me that it was instigated and managed by men wholly for selfish purposes, and to secure the re-election of General Grant.

SAMUEL CLEM.

The prospects don't seem to be very flattering according to Mr. Clem.

HERE is another from C. C. Hicks. Our merchants know Mr. Hicks, as the gentlemanly agent for a long time of the Trentman grocery establishment of Fort Wayne. Mr. Hicks was a Straight Out and attended the convention at Fort Wayne, and comes down on the Louisville affair pretty hard.

Communicated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept 3, '72.

Editors Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel:

GENTLEMEN:—I am convinced, satisfied and fully converted. The "Straigh-out Convention," or rather the self appointed delegates, composingthe Convention, are the shabbiest, dirty shirt crowdthat ever disgraced a political gathering. Falstaff's ragged guard, which even he, was ashamed to march through the country with, were genteel, compared with these rapscallions assembled here to-day. Every body is drunk, and the thing will resolve itself into a stupendous farce. One delegate, from Arkansas, (a Fedal office-holder) is in jail for obtaining money upon false representations. Another from Ohio has been turned out of his hotel as a common nuisance, and scores of them are having a big drunk generally, at the expense of Grant, Morton & Co. Am sorry I cannot remain until to-morrow to give you the result of this day's proceedings. Last night at the Galt House, a gentleman charged Blanton Duncan, to his face, with having sold out to Grant. Duncan said that any man who said so lied, whereupon Dr. Keller, a Prof. of Surgery in the Louisville College, jumped up, saying, "I say so!" and immediately knocked Duncan as flat as a flounder. Keller is a Greeley Democrat.

To-night I leave for Corinth, Miss., thence south through Alabama and Georgia.

Hurrah for Greeley!

Believe me, etc.,

C. CARROLL HICKS.

Honorable J. E. Edgerton.

The gentleman writes an interesting communication to the *Fort Wayne Sentinel*, from which we take the following.

Personally and as a Democrat, I would prefer other men to Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President. Most Democrats could have chosen other men from among the candidates before the Cincinnati Convention, who would have suited them better—and I can certainly name many men in the Democratic party whom I would greatly prefer to Greeley and Brown. With such men as Seymour, Hoffman Pendleton Thurman, Groesbeck and Hendricks in its ranks the Democratic party was not at a loss for able and true men to fill the Presidential office. But the people did not select them. No spontaneous and united voice of the party or the people called for them. The Cincinnati convention, led by the highest intelligence and ability of the Republican party, did not choose them. The Baltimore Convention, the recognized representative of the Democratic party, as a national organization, did not choose them. What then shall I do? Shall I from mere pride of opinion, of obstinate self-will, or because of personal preference, or from any baser motive fail to cooperate with the great mass of men of my own party and principles to secure peace and good Government to my country? Shall I vote for Grant, or fail to vote for Greeley, and thus give strength and success to a party, and to men who, I honestly believe, will not give the country peace and good Government? For one as a citizen and a democrat, faithful to the principle of the party, as I understand them, I have from the first announcement of the Cincinnati nomination and platform believed it to be wise and patriotic, for the Democratic party to support Greeley and Brown.

Patriotism is above party. Democratic organizations and policy are not ends but means. Fidelity to the Constitution, capacity for administration, and incorruptable integrity and wisdom, in administration are what we want in our Government now. I will join hands with any and all who, in my opinion, will lead us most quickly and surely to that end! History has seen few higher examples of patriotic magnanimity than that illustrated by the Democratic party of the United States powerful as it is, in numbers and able leadership, in its spontaneous and cordial support of men long opposed to it, but now ready to co-operate with it, in establishing the future hope of our country on the solid basis of fraternal good will, constitutional right, and honest and capable administration. In view of these grand, personal considerations sink to insignificance. Therefore it is that Democrats are for Greeley and Brown, not because they love them much but because they love their country more.

SHERIFF'S
Proclamation

ELECTION
NOTICE!

In pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, which is as follows to-wit:

State of Indiana, } s. s.
DeKalb County, }

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice, that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county, at the usual place of holding elections in the several townships and precincts in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY!
OF
October, A. D. 1872.

(Tuesday, October 8th, 1872) to elect persons to fill the following offices to-wit:

One Governor for the State of Indiana.

One Lieutenant Governor for the State of Indiana.

Two members of Congress for the State of Indiana at Large.

One Secretary of State.

One Auditor of State.

One Treasurer of State.

One Attorney General for the State of Indiana.

One Reporter of the Supreme Court.

One Clerk of the Supreme Court.

One Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana.

Two Presidential Electors for the State of Indiana at Large.

One Presidential Elector for the Tenth Congressional district of the State of Indiana.

One member of Congress for the Tenth Congressional district of Indiana.

One joint Senator for the DeKalb and Steuben Senatorial district of the State of Indiana.

One Judge of the Circuit Court for the 14th Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana.

One Prosecuting Attorney for the 14th Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana.

One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the 19th Judicial district for the State of Indiana.

One Prosecuting Attorney for the 19th Judicial district of the State of Indiana.

One Representative to the State Legislature.

One Sheriff for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Treasurer for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Recorder for DeKalb county Indiana.

One County Commissioner for the South-western district of DeKalb Co.

One County Commissioner for the South-eastern district of DeKalb county.

One Surveyor for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Land Appraiser for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Coroner for DeKalb county Indiana.

WITNESS, My hand and official seal, at Auburn, this 10th day of September A. D. 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court.

You will meet at your usual places of holding elections in said county, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1872, to elect the offices as designated in said order. Sheriff's office, DeKalb county, September 10th, 1872.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

ELECTION
NOTICE!

In pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court, which is as follows to-wit:

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County. }

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County Greeting:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of the several townships in said county, at the usual place of holding elections therein, on the Second Tuesday of

OCTOBER, A. D. 1872.

[Tuesday, October 8th, 1872] to elect persons to fill the offices of Justice of the Peace; and Assessor, as follows to-wit:

One Justice of the Peace for Butler township.
Two Justices of the Peace for Jackson tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Concord tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Newville tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Wilmington tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Union tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Richland tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Smithfield tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Franklin tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Troy township.
One Assessor for each of the townships in said county?

WITNESS, My hand and official seal, at Auburn, this 10th day of September, 1872.

J. R. LANNING Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court.

You will meet at your usual places of holding elections in said county, on Tuesday, October 8th, 1872, to elect the officers as designated in said order. Sheriffs office, DeKalb County, September 10th, 1872.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Robert Cummings and John Cummings are plaintiffs and Joseph DePew and Ellen DePew are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of Three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fourteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY SEPT. 28, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Sixty acres of land off of the east side of the south-east quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township thirty-four, north of range twelve (12) East beginning at the south, at the south-east corner of said quarter, thence running west along the south line of said quarter sixty rods, thence north parallel with the east line of said quarter to the north line of the same, thence east along the north line of said quarter sixty rods to the north-east corner of said quarter, thence south along the east line of said quarter to the place of beginning, excepting two acres of land heretofore sold by Benjamin Miller and wife to Joseph S. Bentley out of the south-west corner of said land and one-fourth of an acre of land sold by said Miller and wife to John Zeeker in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dept'y.

Notice of Letting.

Sealed Proposals for constructing a Stone Gutter in front of and adjoining the Public Square, in the Town of Auburn, in DeKalb County, Indiana, will be received at the office of the Board of Trustees until one o'clock p. m., September 16th, 1872, at which time the contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The plans and specifications of said gutter can be seen on file at the Town Clerk's office.

By order of the Board.

ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

The Economical Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
OF
Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the
ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana,are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGALIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive controll of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Godora's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between John W. Rickel and Daniel D. Moody, under the firm name of Rickel & Moody, attorneys at law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

August 12, 1872.

JOHN W. RICKEL,
D. D. MOODY.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. R. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1872, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,
SIGN,
CAIRAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G
Particular attention paid to
GLASS GILDING
No 20 & 30 East Main Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

The Great Cause
OF
Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, Involuntary emission and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] &c.—By Rob J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 50 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office box 4,586.

Increas of Bountis
To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, METAL,

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Shearers, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell

DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS,
PUTTY,
WHITE LEAD, &c.

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers

Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:

SANE YOUR MONEY.

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts. San Francisco, Cal.,
& cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts. N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

LIVER
STIMULANT
AND
CATHARTIC

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED BY
W. B. HURD & CO.,
NASHUA, N. H.
Davenport & Co., Agt's.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches on daily [illegible] equipped with Miller's Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R., 72 Lloyd St., Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 South Third-st. Williamsburg, N. Y.

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and upward
Coats at $2.50, 4.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and upward
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25, 2.00 and upward. Pants at $1.00, 1.25, 1 50, 1.75, and upwards here goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast [illegible] Columbia and [illegible], Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Money is plenty.

Grapes are ripe.

A HEAVY rain last Sunday.

The melancholy days have come.

Spring chickens seem to be scarce.

The Grant club is getting thined out.

Evening parties, among the small fry are numerous.

The District Fair at Waterloo 3d week in October.

A DANCE will be given at Newville, tomorrow evening.

Boots and shoes of every variety just received fresh from the east at Humes'.

Go to Smith & Hare's when you want good bargains.

A BAD 'rooster' in this town says 'that Auburn is getting a few good-looking girls

The audience was not very large, at the M. E. Church, last Sabbath evening.

If you want a good pair of boots you will fine them at Humes'.

Look out for Miss Katy Did—she always comes six weeks before frost, to arrange her domestic affairs for winter.

'J. N.' the Immortal, is said to be traveling with Barnum's show as a Digger Indian. This is his last dodge in the veil and pressure business.

'Dolly Varden' is played. Her successor in popular favor with the gentleman is 'Polly Tikes' but the ladies abhor the creature.

Some of the sidewalks on Main street are being repaired. Several are in a wretched condition.

Go and see that splendid new stock of boots and shoes just received by W. W. Humes.

Always purchase a good article at a fair price. You will find this kind at Humes' shoe store.

Auburn has done more building this summer than any place it's equal, in Northern Indiana.

Look on the Rainier hotel fence, if you want to know what to do with your butter, eggs, &c.

QUITE a number of our Grant friends condemn the course of Col. DeLong, at Newville, at the Democratic meeting.

The brick work of the third story will soon be commenced on the Odd Fellows building.

BELLED cows are a nuisance. One of our neighbors indulges in this luxury, and we are reminded of the fact almost every night.

THAT young man who walks, with his gal, down the depot side walk had to 'run his face' for a new pair of gate hinges, last Monday morning.

THE Rainier House has undergone several fine improvements. This house is first-class and the public can fully satisfy themselves by stopping there.

The new brick block has received another addition. D. D. Snyder, has purchased ground on the west for a store room and is now laying the foundation.

The young folks should remember the social, at Mr. Beard's, east of town, tonight. A large number of young folks are expected to be present, and a general good time is anticipated.

HON R. V. LONG's appointments for this county, closed at Sedan, last Thursday evening. He expects to be back to give a few more speeches before the State election.

CHAS. FOX, one of our saloonists, failed to get license at the Commissioners Court last week, and we are now one less off in saloons, which will not materially retard our future growth.

Notice the change in Root & Co's, advertisement. This firm does a fare square business with every person, and we would recommend them to our friends when they go to Fort Wayne.

Abright & Shepherd have before the public, this week, their advertisement, and those wishing to purchase musical instrument, of any kind, or clocks, watches and jewelry, should, by all means give them a call. They deal in nothing but first-class goods, and to satisfy our friends of this fact we would ask you to call and see for yourselves.

READ the advertisment headed Organs, in another column. Mr. Hoffman makes the Estey Organ a speciality, and those wishing to purchase an instrument should call on him.

A GENTLEMAN from Butler says that the Grant clubs from Waterloo and this place made so much noise at the meeting, at that place Friday evening, that he got but little satisfaction out of the speech.

IF you want to obtain an excellent quality of drugs, go to Davenport & Co., but if they have not what you want go to Woesner, Williams & Co., corner Main and Calhoun streets, Fort Wayne, where you can obtain a pure article at a reasonable price. They are obliging, agreeable gentlemen, and one can rely on their representations.

Messrs. Abright & Shepherd have opened up a large stock of organs, of all styles and prices, and are now ready to supply the public with all kinds of musical instruments and goods. Jewelry, silverware, etc., at the lowest prices. Mr. Shepherd is an excellent musician and will give you the advantage of a long experience in the purchase of an instrument.

Nearly 3,000,000 letters went to the Dead Letter Office last year. 50,000 had no county or State direction, 100,000 lacked stamps, and 3,000 had no address at all. $191,000 in cash and more than $3,000,000 in drafts, checks, etc., were found in these letters. The Department reports that, on an average, every letter that goes to the Dead Letter Office contains one dollar.

A HOUSE divided against itself cannot stand. That's scripture. The Weaver House in this place is now in that condition. It has been divided and the rear part removed to the rear several rods, and the other will follow in a few days. Old things must give way. A handsome new brick is to go up in the place of the present one, and ere long we trust we can boast of a nice new commodious hotel.

An old Farmer by the name of Stayley, came into our office yesterday, and complained about the conduct of the Grant club of this place, in passing his house on their return from Butler. He says they stopped at his house for a drink, made a great noise and called him a 'd—d old traitor.' We do not know anything about the matter more than he told us, and it is to be hoped that it is not so bad as he makes out.

The Setember Number of Peters' Musical Monthly, price 30 cents, contains the following music, worth in sheet-form, $3.40:

Father of All. Sacred Song, 50c; Lay me where my mother's Sleeping, 40c; Little Dan, song and chorus, 35c; Love Chase Galop, four hands, 35c; School Girl's Waltz, 35c; Willie's Schottische, 35c; Laughing Wave Mazurka, 50.

Mr. Peters offers to send July, August, and September numbers, post-paid, for 75 cents, or the nine back numbers for 1872 for $2. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

REMEMBER that Hon. B. B. Daily speaks at the Court House next Tuesday evening Mr. Daily is said to be a good speaker and we hope the attendance will be good.—Major Saylor will speak on Monday evening and a general attendance is requested We trust on these occasions there will be less going out than has heretofore been the case. If you cannot go and stay, it would be better if you would not go at all. Running out every minute disturbs a speaker, and it is not good manners.—There are but few things that will excuse a person in leaving a hall during a public meeting and ill manners is not one of them.

MR. CURRY, at Butler, tried to show that the tax levy is higher in counties where Democrats are in power. If all the counties are like our own, this may be so, and we are led then to seek the cause. A loss *Twenty Thousand Dollars* under Radical rule is the main cause of the high levy at present. Since the Democrats have came into power, then, they have been compelled to make these high levies to pay up the robberies, the stealings, the defalcations which took place while the Radicals were in power. Mr. Curry had better not say too much about this matter, it awakens old recollection and will make people think.

Some of our exchanges are publishing as a curious item a statement to the effect that 'A horse in Iowa pulled the plug out of the bung hole of a barrel, and slaked his thirst with the water that ran out.'—We do not see anything extraordinary in the occurrence. Now, if the horse had pulled the barrel out of the bung hole and slaked its thirst with the plug, or if the plug had pulled the horse out of the barrel and slaked its thirst with the bunghole, or if the bung hole had pulled the thirst out of the horse or slaked its plug with the barrel, or if the barrel had pulled its thirst with a stake, it might be worth while to make a fuss over it.

LIVELY TIMES AT FAIRFIELD.

One of the most enthusiastic meeting that has yet taken place in the county, came off at Fairfield Center, last Monday evening. It was addressed by Hon. Allen Zollars, of Fort Wayne, and for two hours a crowded audience gave an individed attention, and repeatedly applauded the speaker. The best joke was that the citizens there had judged that it was to be a German speech from the name of the speaker, and several of our German friends had prepared a few songs in that language to sing on the occasion. Well, we had the songs, any way, and they were good and sang in excellent style. The meeting was a grand success in every particular.

LEET & STOCKING.—We hardly know what the opposition would do if they were to lose the Leet and Stocking items out of their speeches. Yet these men have not been, and are not now Government officers. They do not hold, and never have held, any civil appointment under Gen. Grant.—*LaGrange Standard.*

Another style of Radical argument.—Who was it recommended, Leet to the collector of New York! General Grant. Who was instrumental in the removal of Collector General? Col. Leet. Who was it that appointed Tom Murphy? General Grant. Who was it that controlled the money order business under Murphy?—Leet and Stocking. And Grant is not responsible, is that what you want the people to understand? A beautiful argument truly, but its all we can expect from that side.

THE *Press*, last week, says, there was very little said by the COURIER, concerning the apportionment of officers except that it was a fabrication, and that it was our job to say so. Certainly it is, and we intend to keep it before the people that the *Press* has lied in the matter. If not, give us the proof. Regarding the gift received by Grant of $105,000, we have not seen it denied by any respectable paper.—The Kendallville *Standard* and the *Press*, should bring proof to sustain their assertions. When they show us that it is not so, then we will admit it.

Sunday School Pic-nic.

The following report of a very interesting Sunday School pic-nic was handed in last week for publication, but not in time for that issue:

The several schools of Jackson township met at the Cedar Creek school house on Saturday, Aug 30th, for the purpose of holding a pic-nic. The following named schools were present:

Hopewell, Cedar Creek and Bethel. The exercises were opened by singing and prayer by Elder Ward, followed by an address by Prof. McIntosh, and an oration from P. V. Hoffman, and short addresses from others. Then came a sumptuous repast in the grove, which was greatly enjoyed. After dinner came declamations, songs, essays, etc. Freeman's band enlivened the occasion with good music.

H. N. Ward is now headquarters in the Crockery Trade. He has an immense stock, and sells very low. We call attention to his Pictorial in this issue. When you go to Fort Wayne give him a call.

PREPARE FOR THE FAIR.

Our friends should get things ready for the first fair of the North-east Indiana Agricultural Society to be held at Waterloo, the third week in October. Commence now to prepare your articles for exhibition and get everything up in good style. This is an enterprise that should receive our entire attention because in contributes largely to the interests of our county.—Every farmer and mechanic can assist by brining forward articles of unusual merit, to make up a display that will be a credit to our county. This not only does us good at home but gives us a reputation abroad, and we [illegible] among the most prosperous counties in the State.—There is no reason why DeKalb should not take her rank with them, as she posesses every thing within her borders to entitle her to a position of this kind.—Therefore, begin now, and do all you can to this end.

Another Radical Lie.

The Goshen *Times* gives a list of the towns in this part of the State, and the number of business men who are for Greeley. We notice that Auburn is credited with 34 business men, four of whom, it claims are for Greeley. Now, what are the facts. Auburn has twice that number of business men, and half of them are for Greeley. And in Butler and Waterloo the same proportion is mentioned in this list, yet the facts in such cases will prove almost the reverse. If the Rads count up their majorities on this basis their chances to elect Grant are worse than ever. We are perfectly satisfied that they shall do this. It says there are two business men in Waterloo for Greeley! and all the rest are for Grant. This is Radical argument. How truthful! It is like the assertion of Mr. Curry, at Butler, last week, when he said that the tax levies were more in counties where Democrats were in authority than where Radicals ruled. It is worthy of about as much consideration.

THAT SPEECH.

The *Press* of last week gives a very flattering account of the speech delivered at Waterloo on the 30th of August, 1872, by Hon. W. H. Withers. The figure is so much overdrawn that we cannot help noticing it; besides the *Press* wholly failed in giving an account of what occurred immediately after the speech. It was so consistent. After lecturing the people and telling them what to do, the speaker left the stand and was soon surrounded by a few of his political friends who were waiting to escort him to a place where he might lie down and rest his wearied frame But his teachings were not yet finished.—Looking around he spied a fine looking "Democrat" in the crowd, and longing for better company he cut loose from his Republican friends and stepping up to his Democratic friend and taking him by the arm says to him: Let's go and smile Well, he was right from Fort Wayne, and come up here to tell the people what to do, and how to act, and what else could a fellow do than to just go right along like a nice little man, and have something. The two started and entered the popular saloon of Mr. Lock, in full view of all present, and oiled their tonsils. His friends stared, looked disgusted and bewildered, save one whose name is Joseph who has never as yet been known to fail in being on hand when anybody is going to treat. Being well posted in this kind of business he poped in just at the right time and as a matter of courtesy was invited to take a nip. His ability is beyond question, in this business, and if we are to judge him by his record he can furnish 'Benzine' better than criminals as the aforesaid document shows that he has 'Non-prossed' thirty-six cases in DeKalb county alone during his term of office.—But to the speaker, after imbibing, the Hon. W. H W. says to his 'Democratic' friend. Let us go and play billiards. Of course he was the right Hon. direct and fresh from Fort Wayne and again there was nothing that a fellow could well do but accept. So arm in arm they started for the billiard room. In a very short time, however, the aforesaid Joseph again put in an appearance, to be followed in a short time by "R. Wes" who in the forepart of the evening exercises attended the meeting on top of a horse and just 'bossed' things, but was now dismounted and anxious to entertain his friend W. H. W. but he was too much interested in his little game, with his Democratic friend, to pay any attention. His Republican friends soon retired, and thus ended the great speech.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

FRIGHTFULL OCCURENCE!

A Little Boy Falls Upon his Knife and Bleeds to Death, in Ten Minutes.

We are called upon to chronicle one of the saddest accidents that can be inflicted upon a happy and contented family. So suddenly and under such heart rending circumstances did death do his work, that a general gloom fell upon our place, and do what we might the terrible occurrence seemed ever to be present.

Master Charlie Bloom, only son of Charles [illegible], Esq., merchant of this place, went across the street last Saturday morning to neighbor Palmer's, to play with the children, taking with him a pocket knife, which he had lost several days before, and which he again came in possession of that morning. He had been in the habit of climbing an apple tree in the garden of this neighbor, and it is supposed, for there was no one present, that he had done so this morning, with the knife open, losing his hold fell from the tree.—When discovered he was near the kitchen door. He said to one of the women of the house that he had fallen and he was going to die. She laid him down and ran quickly for his mother and they found him rapidly sinking. His father and the Doctors were sent for but he only gasped once or twice after their arrival. The cause of his death was not yet known, and Mr. Totten who happened to be near, went to the spot and found the knife, still open and blood upon the blade and ground. He went back, and on examination, a small incision just large enough to admit the blade was found between the right shoulder and breast. In its course it had severed an artery, and little Charlie actually bled to dead internally.

He was a sprightly little lad of some seven summers, of an excellent disposition, and the joy and pride of the household.—There is not a heart in the place but what beats in sympathy with the stricken family and we trust that never again will such a terrible calamity startle our people with such frightful suddenness as this.

Now a glorious spirit hovers
Just above our Charlie's head,
While beneath the snowy covers
Lies our darling still and dead.

On the face of alabaster
Still a smile seraphic plays,
'Tis the work of the great Master;
Question not his wondrous ways

Clasp the hand so small and and tender,
On the still and lifeless breast,
All the service we can render
Is to give it final rest.

Weep not, O father, mother,
He has flown to realms of day,
For the angels home are bringing
Charlie's spirit, while they say:

"Glory be to God, the Master,
Glory to our Lord, the King,
He has saved thee from disaster,
And we now his praises sing."

PUBLIC METTINGS!

HON. B. B.

DAILY!

Of Delphi, Ind., will address the citizens of DeKalb County,

—AT—

CORUNNA,

—ON—

FRIDAY EVEN'G,
Sept. 13th, 1872.

AT

AUBURN,
Tuesday Evening,
September 17, 1872.

AT

FRANKLIN!

ON

Wednesday
EVENING,
SEPTEMBER 18, '72.

AT

Fairfield Center!
Thursday Evn'g.
September 19, '72

Let All Turn Out!

TALK about a woman without a bang, a man without a wife, a ship without a rudder. What is the lack of each of those individuals or things to that of a man without an advertisement? He is a hope less cuss, a "goner in community." Talk of him being successful in business. You might as well talk of ascending to the moon on a greased moonbeam. People point at him in the street and say: "You Cassius has a lean hungry look." It may, however, be consoling to him to reflect that, when he dies, he will be advertised at last, and gratuitously at that.

Go to Smith & Hare's for your sugars and teas.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday, Sept. 2d, a full Board present.

Viewers reported against location of road in Butler tp.

Viewers appointed to locate road in Union tp. on petition of Joshua Fragler James McClellan, C. Sheets, J. A. Ditmars

Viewers appointed to locate a road in Union tp. on petition of Samuel McEntaffer and others, Lewis Spangler, Peter Ditmars, John Sheffer.

Viewers appointed to locate a road in Troy tp on petition of B. F. Cornelius and others, Miles Waterman, John Clark and Martin Book.

Viewers appointed to locate a road in Stafford tp, Thomas Nelson, D. H. Murray and A. W. Allen.

Viewers appointed to locate a road in Auburn on petition of C. S. Hare and others, S. W. Sprott, John McCune and M. Steele.

Viewers appointed to change a road in Smithfield tp. on petition of John Bell and others, A. Buss, F. Ensley, John Coonrad

Viewers appointed to locate a road in Smithfield tp. on petition of John Bell and others.

The matter of an appropriation to build bridge in Franklin tp. referred to Dan' [illegible].

IF Van Long or any one else in this county has induced the editor of the Valpariso *Messenger* to take up the cudgel in his defence, while his brother here remains silent, we have only to say to him and a number of others now aiding in conductin the *Union*, that they may expect lively times from this forward. No man in this place, perhaps, is better acquainted with 'facts and figures' in and about this region, than the editor of the *Indianian*, and it will, perhaps, be just as well for Van. to 'call off his hounds' unless he desires some very unpleasant revelations. Take your choice, gentlemen.

The above is from the *Indianian*, edited by Gen. Reub. Williams, one of the Union Generals that lacked some of the whisky that Grant drank. He can't do much with Zimmerman, of the *Messenger*, so he wants to go for Zimmerman of the *Union* to catch up. What a detestable spirit, but we can't expect much else, from Grant-tights. What does Tom Taylor say of Reub. now that he has stuck his nose in against Zimmerman.

If you want the worth of your money, be treated by gentlemanly clerks, and not be asked for goods three times more than they are worth, go to the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5. Keystone block, For Wayne.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the last will of [illegible] Hall, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Wilmington Township, in DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, on Saturday, September 21st, 1872, the personal property of the decedent, consisting of household furniture, and numerous other articles. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m.

Terms—Sums of three dollars and under, cash; over three dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his note at interest, waving valuation and appraisement laws, with approved security.

ALFRED W. HALL, Executor.
Butler, August 16, 1872.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1872.

Margaretta Brandon vs. Jacob Brandon. } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellen her attorney and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D., 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 30th day of August, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Pianos AND ORGAN

WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fanco Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of Toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Pianos, Organs!
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
PIANO STOODS!
Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical ine.
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and warranted.
ABIGHT & CO.
Oppsite Court House, Auburn Ind.

[illegible]

FALL TRADE
1872.
ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident New York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of both

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels cloths, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, INDA.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

Public Sale!

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Calvin Dewitt, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of the deceased, in Richland tp., DeKalb County, Ind., on

Saturday, September 21st, 1872.

The Personal Property, Consisting of, [illegible], Hay, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn in the Shock, Farming Implements, Household Goods, and numerous other articles.

TERMS.—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with approved security.

NANCY DEWITT, Adm'x.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell, at public auction, on Friday, September 13th, 1872, at my residence, in Franklin township, DeKalb county, Ind., all the personal property of Polly Bullard, late of said county, deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, beds clothing, &c.

A credit of 9 months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved surety waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and bearing interest.

MILES WATERMAN, Adm'r.
Aug. 17, 72.

Agents Wanted

For the livest and most agreeable and instructive book of the year,

Buffalo Land!

By Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas. The wealth and wildness, mysteries and marvels, of the boundless West, fully and truthfully described.—A complete guide for sportsmen and emigrants.—Profusely and splendidly illustrated. Immensely popular and selling beyond precedent. Send for illustrated circular, terms etc., at once, to the publishers, E. HANNAFORD & CO., 193 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ills. 3t Sept 5,

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,
Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures.

FOR CASH
OR
Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Extraordinary Rush!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ET

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13	cents
White "A" Sugar,		12	"
Choice "A" Sugar		11	"
New Orleans		9 & 1	"
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27	"
Best Rio		25	"
Second Quality		22	"

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell [illegible] of these chests a day. Our large purchases of one hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 80c, 9 best $1,1 Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1, Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & [illegible]
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & [illegible]
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Old 76 do medical	3 00	Cherry Wine,	1 00
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 50
Catawba Wine	1 00		

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $[illegible] 00 and 3 50; White Fish in kitts 1 [illegible]; Mackerel ½ bbls [illegible]; Mackerel in Kitts $1 5 0 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 8c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisins, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	30c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Braziland English Nuts	16

ALL KINDS OF ENLISH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	60c best 90c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	20c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

J. A. BOOZER. B. E. BLATTNER.

Boozner & Blattne

Dealers in

Dry Goods
Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Crocerie,
CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand these fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards;
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyodnaisia,
Chaily,
Mari Suitings,
[illegible]hilans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiens,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all fooms free of charge.

Dolly Var den Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

McDougal's

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at Very Low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
76 Columbia street.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

As he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and cheap prices.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, to come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTS.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer,

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order [illegible] of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county. [illegible] variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom price.

The American Desert.

From Mr. C. H. Dorot we learn of the death in the Colorado Desert of Mr. Wm. Kirk, formerly a resident of this city, under the most melancholy circumstances. Mr. [illegible] gentleman whose name we did not learn, started a few days since from Mountain Springs, with a view of crossing the desert to the Colorado river, a distance of forty-five miles.—They had but a small canteen of water with them, which was exhausted before reaching their destination. Mr. [illegible] for the purpose of allaying his own thirst and procuring water to allay Mr Kirk's thirst likewise. Reaching the river and quenching his thirst, he [illegible] returned with water for Mr. Kirk, whose body he found twelve miles off, where he had evently died from exhaustion. On the same day the body of a G[illegible] found [illegible] between Ivanhan and the river. He is supposed to have perished from tho same cause.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

In a Balloon.

A perilous balloon ascension was performed in Chicago, July 4th, from the corner of Madison and Elizabeth sts. No basket was used, a trapeze of the size commonly used by circus performers being suspended below. When the balloon was filled, thirty persons kept it to the earth with difficulty. The aeronaut took his position, and the guys loosed, it shot up into the air with extraordinary rapidity. The athlete held by one leg [illegible] the level of the earth. At the height of a 1000 feet, he performed a summersault, and [illegible] continued, he performed a variety of feats, ending when the height of nearly a mile had been reached, by sliding head downward [illegible] ring and catching his toes upon the bar. He kept this position for a while and carefully drew himself up, seated himself upon the bar, and so continued through the remainder of the voyage. The atmosphere war almost too fresh for comfort upon the surface of the earth, but at the height of a mile and a half, which was soon reached, the cold became intense. Clouds were around him, and occasionally, a field of mist passed beneath his feet. From below, only the great gray body of the balloon was visable. Those who looked intently could just espy a little speck below it.

Until the height of a mile was gained, the fresh Northern was sweeping the balloon rapidly toward the east and Lake Michigan. The danger was imminent, and he had made preparations The balloon was spedily carried over the lake, which was reached near 16th street.

The last weight was loosened and a large part of the gas having escaped, the balloon began to descend rapidly, and at last struck the water about [illegible] miles from shore.

Being encumbered by the cord of the trapeze, he disentangled himself and cut it loose from the balloon, and clung to the ring and network. The wind carried the balloon rapidly in a southwest direction to the shore, and he was recued stiff, almost dead with cold.

A Russion Ghost Story.

In a certain village, the story runs, there [illegible] who hated work but loved gossip. So she never span herself, [illegible] to [illegible] girls to her house, where she feasted them, and they span for her. During one of these spinning feasts a dispute arose as to who of all the party was the boldest.

[illegible]

'Well, then,' said the spinners, 'if you're not afraid go through the grave yard into the church, take down the holy picture from the door, and bring [illegible]'

'Very Good,' said she. 'I'll bring it: only each of you must spin me a distaff-full.'

Well, [illegible] church, took down the picture, and brought it home with her. But then [illegible] to be taken back again, and the midnight hour had arrived. Who was to take it?

'Go [illegible] girls,' said the lazy-bones; 'I'll take it back myself.—I'm not afraid of anything.'

So she went to the church and replaced the picture. As she passed through the graveyard on her return, she saw a corpse in a white shroud sitting [illegible] moonlight night, and everything was visible.—She went up to the corpse and [illegible] han nt arrived, perhaps.) Then she went home, carrying the shroud with her. [illegible], when everybody had gone to bed, all of a sudden the corpse tapped at the window, saying, 'Give me my shroud! Give me my shroud!' The other girls were frightened out of their wits. But the lazy-bones took the shroud, [illegible] the window [illegible]

'There, take it!'

'No,' replied the corpse; 'take it to the place you took it from.'

[illegible] the cocks crowed, the corpse vanished.

Next night, at the same hour, after all the spinners had gone to their own homes, the corpse came again, tapped at the window, and cried,—

"Give me my shroud!"

Well, the girl's father and mother opened the window, and offered the corpse its shroud, but it cried,—

'No! Let her carry it back where she took it from.'

Just then the cocks began to crow and the [illegible]. Well, next day they sent for the priest, told him the whole story, and implored him [illegible]. The priest reflected a while, and then told the girl to come to mass next day. So in the morning she went to mass. There [illegible] people came to it; but just as they were going to sing the 'Cherubim Song,' a terrible whirlwind arose: and it caught up that girl in the air, and then [illegible] on the ground, and straight way the girl disappeared from sight. Nothing was ever found of her except her black hair.

Connected with the Ring—The bell handle.

Why [illegible] sets.

[illegible] while bathing at Long Branch, the other day.

Miss Longfellow is an independent candidate for the office of Recorder in [illegible]ton, Iowa.

There are now six ships with yellow fever on board at anchor [illegible] New York [illegible] city.

[illegible] the fear of war between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation is being disipated.

A Texas patriarch has done his best to strike a general average with Massachusetts in giving patvruity to fifty children.

The city council of Rome, Ga., have [illegible] ordinance exempting from city taxation, for [illegible] years, all machinery propelled by steam or water power.

It is decreed that all Roman Catholic cemeteries in [illegible] a portion of the ground is to be set apart hereafter for the interment of the [illegible] dead.

Another outbreak is threatened in Spain. The partisans of ex-Queen Isabelle, are active, and the Carlists holy themselves ready to assist in and movement that may be inaugurated by the form

---

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

[illegible]

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St. FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Aard's Chin House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

[illegible]

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

[illegible]

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

[illegible]

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

Together with a number of first-class Livery horse I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use mybest endeavors to give general satisfaction.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,

SHOT GUNS,

PISTOLS, &c, &c.

East of Methodist Church,

Auburn, - - Ind

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion, Keyst e Block,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Grover & Baker's

Sewing Machine

IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT

Binds, Ruffles, Plaits, Braids, Tucks, Fells, Hems, Frills, Quilts, Cords, Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,

AENT G. & B. S. M. CO.

Auburn, Ind.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!

of every variety,

CLOTHING,

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me

S. RALSTON.

THE

PIONEER

HARDWARE

STORE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN HE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

NEW SPRING GOODS

C. ORFF & CO.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of

Spring Goods

They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

AND

MILLINERY

Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.

We always keep the leading brands of

Bleached and Brown Muslins,

Denims, Ticks, &c.

Which we all times sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUE.

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

We give the People Particular Fits.

We Give the Public More Satifaction

WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MORE MONEY!

We have always the largest and best stock of

Men and Boys Clothing

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IN THE WEST.

The Place Where a

CAN BUY

AS CHEAP

AS A

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!

IN PLAIN SELLING FIGURES.

Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!

Men and Boys' Linens

In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the

PALACE OF FASHION

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

IN

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St, Ft. WYNE.

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE 'HATTIE' CORSET

[illegible] best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,

Harts Made Happy!

For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverenc!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Pices!

For this do we excell!

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Stoae!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, Because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

[illegible]e don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

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Published Every Thursday,
BY
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year.....$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three months.....50

Business Cards.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind. Recorder's office. Will practice in all the courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

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HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind. will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. W. A. O. McCLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited. JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. R. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. R. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Pearl-st., near railroad.

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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
[illegible] Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6¼ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
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One Train the Quickest.
THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Bellaire are completed.
Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.
Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md. J. L. WILSON, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.
This is an inquiry which everyone should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble time and money.
The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the great [illegible] from the great Burlington route which runs through South ern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.
All who wish particular information and a large map, showing correctly the Great West and all its railroad connections can obtain them and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.
ON and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	2 45 p.m
Ypsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 50 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 15a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	2 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R
ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1.15 A M	7.10 A. M.	9.20 A M	2.30 P. M.
Rochester	2.52 "	8.45 "	10.42 "	3.38 "
Alliance	5.05 "	11.45 "	1.35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville	6.33 "	1.53 P. M.	3.23 "	7.47 "
Mansfield	8.35 "	4.22 "	5.25 "	9.42 "
Crest- ar	9.05 "	5.00 "	6.10 "	10.10 "
line lv	9.30 "	6.10 A M	6.35 "	10.20 "
Forest	10.53 "	7.50 "	8.28 "	11.43 "
Lima	11.52 "	9.00 "	9.50 "	12.43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2.70 P M	11.40 "	12.30 A M	2.55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2.35 P. M.	3.05 "	5.10 "
Chicago	7.20 "	6.30 "	6.50 "	8.20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5.50 A M	8.20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9.20 P. M
Plymouth	9.10 "	11.03 P. M.	9.05 "	12.40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12.05 P M	1.30 "	11.35 "	3.15 "
Lima	2.25 "	3.13 "	1.42 A. M.	5.05 "
Forest	3.43 "	5.14 "	2.50 "	6.20 "
Crest- ar	5.20 "	4.30 "	4.20 "	8.00 "
line lv	11.30 A M	5.50 "	4.30 "	8.25 "
Mansfield	12.05 P M	6.18 "	5.00 "	9.00 "
Orrville	2.25 "	8.12 "	7.00 "	11.08 "
Alliance	4.40 "	9.50 "	8.50 "	1.10 P. M
Rochester	7.17 "	11.54 A. M.	11.05 "	3.29 "
Pittsburg	8.35 "	1.00 "	12.10 A. M.	4.3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division
ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:0[illegible] p m
Waterloo	2:05	2:12 "	2:20 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:40 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2:40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:5[illegible] "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R
THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

		Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati	Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville		10 00	
Indianapolis		10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie		12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity		1 26	7 36
Bluffton		2 41	8 [illegible]
Fort Wayne		4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne	Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton		1 25	6 10
Hartford City		2 40	7 20
Muncie		3 30	8 10
Indianapolis		6 25	10 45
Connersville		6 25	
Cincinnati	Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CRUSING.

BY CA'L SPENCER.

What a wide days but islands,
So many little islands,
And sleep the sea of silence
That flows about them all?
There, when the moon is risen,
The peaceful waters glisten,
But yonder splashing—list and listen!
It is the souls that fall.

The little boats are skimming
The wind led boats are skimming,
Each in its silver rimming,
[illegible] from shoal and shore.
There, not a oar is dipping—
With just a cable's slipping
Glides out the phantom shipping!
That wanders evermore.

Every day's an island,
A green or barren island,
A lowland or a highland,
That looks upon the sea.
There fruitful groves are crowning!
There barren cliffs are frowning,
And rocky channels drowning
The little boats that flee.

How many are the islands,
The teeming, talking islands,
That in the sea of silence
The roving vessels find?
Their number no man knoweth,
Their way the current showeth
The tide returneth [illegible]
As each is left behind.

The sailors long to tarry—
For rest they long to tarry—
When at some isle of fairy
They touch and go ashore.
With songs of wistful pleading
They follow the unheeding,
And with the tide's receding
Are drifting as before.

But sometime, in the sailing,
The blind and endless sailing,
They pass beyond the bailing
Of land upon the lee:
The lowlands and the highlands
And all beyond the islands,
Behold the sea of silence—
Behold the great white sea.

The Pigeon Pie.

Mother, will you make a pigeon pie to-morrow? asked father, when the silence in the bed-room showed that sleep had at last conquered the frolicers.

A pigeon pie? said mother.

Yes, replied father. I have told the children time enough that if they did not give these doves away I would kill them all.

But they knew you would't, suggested Mary.

Father pretended not to hear. They are all over in the barn; have just ruined that buckwheat, and I can't stand it any longer. I have got them shut up to-night, and Mrs. Clark will kill them and dress them over there for you if you make a pie of them to-morrow morning early.

Why, yes; I suppose I can, said mother, if I can only manage it so the children wont know it; they'll feel so badly, you know.

Let them go chestnuting, said Mary

That will do, said mother.

They wanted to go to-day. I will let them take their dinner, so they'll stay all day, and they wont know what became of the doves.

Say, Fan, said Ella, early the next morning, wake up, mother says we may go a chestnuting, and take our dinner.

Good, said Fanny, wide awake in a minute.

You'd better hurry up after breakfast, said Mary, so as to have a nice long day of it.

That's good! said Ella, if you will wash the dishes for me, for that was the trial of her life.

What may we have for dinner, mother? asked Fannie.

Go, get anything you are a mind to, said she. There's some pie, and some ginger cake, and take these tarts, if you want them

I thought something was up, said Ella afterwards. You were all so wonderful good, and so anxious we should have a long day of it.

But it did seem as if they would never get started that morning. I do believe all four shoestrings broke, and the red basket could'nt be found high nor low, and nothing else would do to hold the nuts, and we expected every moment Mrs. Clark would bring in the doves, and then! But at last the shoes were all tied, and the basket found, and Fannie ready, but then, where was Ella?

Oh, she has found some old paper of course, said Fannie, and she must stop and read it. Come Ella, oh, come along. You've read that old story forty times. I know you have.

Do wait one minute, please, Fan said Ella; I'll finish it in just one minute.

Oh, dear! Just one minute. It's always the way.

Come. Ella, I'll save the paper till you get home, said Mary. Don't keep Fannie waiting so. And at last they were fairly out of sight.

Mrs. Clark brought the birds already dressed, and mother had the pie ready for the oven, when—There, said Mary, the children are coming back.

Oh, we shall have a fuss now, said her mother.

What did you come home for girls? ask Mary.

Oh, we did'nt feel like staying one bit' said Fannie, and there wasn't any chestnuts, either.

There was no help for it now, so we must make the best of it. Ella caught a glimpse of the pie as it went into the oven and exclaimed:

Chicken pie for dinner! Oh, I'm glad I came home.

Mother could'nt quite say she was glad too. It was a wonder Fannie did not go to feed the doves, but she did'nt happen to think of it, and all went on right till dinner time. Ella took some pie and pronounced it splendid. Fannie did'nt eat chicken, but she wanted to know which chicken was killed?

How can I tell you which one! said father.

Was it Top-knot?

No.

Was it Yellow-legs?

No.

Was it Blackey?

No.

Well, then, I don't care which one you did kill, said Fannie.

It must have been a very small chicken, said Ella

We grown folks were very busy eating, and did't look at each other. Ella had commenced on her third plateful, when she exclaimed:

Well, if this ain't the funniest chicken I ever did see! I can't find the wish bone or anything.

We did'nt answer. A minute after Ell's knife and fork went down on the table—not very softly—I knew very well what was coming.

Fannie, do you know what we are eating?

Poor Fannie, she thought in an instant. Her knife and fork fell slowly out of her hands; the large black eyes filled with tears, and with a sob she ran out of the room.

We were so sorry for her, and for Ella, too; only it was so funny that Ella had eaten them, and called them good, she could not help laughing herself, though she was crying, too. She kept still till father had gone out.

It was a shame to make me eat them.—It was mean to make a pie of my doves. I suppose we shall have a pie made out of my kitten next.

Poor little Fannie cried all afternoon' till at last Mary told her she might look over her box of pretty things, and have whatever she wanted if she wouldn't cry any more. She chose a little needle book which Mary gave her, calling it a 'peace offering. In the evening I heard them yelling it all over.

It is too bad to kill our little pets, said Fannie.

I tell you what, Ella, let us have father arrested for murder.

No we can't do that, said Ella, for you know he didn't kill them.

Well, said Fannie, I tell you what we can do. We can have him arrested for false imprisonment, for he shut them up for Mrs. Clark to kill.

Don't Do It.

Don't get your teeth pulled when a traveling dentist comes to town; simply because you can have the work done cheap. It discourages home enterprise.

Don't strain your eyes in looking for an honest politician. You will appreciate your eye sight when you grow old.

Don't tell your child that he is the brightest boy in school. It is unjust to your neighbor's children.

Don't drive a fast horse at the expense of your creditors. They might make unkind remarks.

Don't sell strong butter to a little boy. His parents might lose confidence in his sagacity.

Don't speak disrespectfully of all your neighbors. It is wrong for one man to blast the reputation of an entire community.

Don't attempt to 'paddle your own canoe' unless you are a good swimmer. The word is slow to render assistance to a man in deep water.

Don't crowd a lady off the side walk.—His big brother might present the result.

Don't waste your breath in trying to convice the world that you are honest because you denounce other men as thieves. A great many men are too stupid to see the point.

Don't ask the Lord to forgive your enemies so long as you hate them yourself. It isn't manly to be outdone in generosity.

Don't go home at midnight, go to bed with your boots on, and tell your wife next morning that you was duly sober.—It's cruel to deceive a woman so.

Don't borrow trouble and parcel it out to your neighbors. 'Tis wrong to be so lavish of borrowed capital.

Once on a time, at the funeral of a wife the undertaker arranged for the husband and mother-in-law to ride in the same carriage.

Must I, said the broken hearted man, must I ride with that awful woman?

I think you will have to, answered the undertaker. It will disturb every carriage of the profession to make a change, and you must ride here.

Well, if I must, said the stricken man; but to ride with her detroys all my pleasure on this occasion.

Montana grasshoppers are more ravenous than usual this season. They eat wagons, have been known to tickle a mule in the ribs until he kicked, and devour his shoes while his feet were high in the air.

A witness, describing certain events, said: The person that I saw at the top of the stairs was a man with one eye named Jacob Wilkons. What was the full name of the other eye? spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted with levity of the audience.

Success in life is very apt to make us forget the time when we weren't much.—It is just so with a frog on a jump; he can't remember when he was a tadpole, but other folks can.

An Irish advertisement:

If the gentleman who keeps a shoe store with a red head, will return the umbrella of a young lady with the ivory handle, he will hear something to her best advantage.

Red Tape.

One of the celebrities of the Moscow ballet lately called upon a local official with a request that he would give her the usual formal permission to take a month's tour in the provinces for the benefit of her health, retaining her salary during the time of furlough. The man in office received her very politely, and asked for her written petition.

I have no written petition answered the artist; I had no idea that such a thing was neccessary.

Not necessary? Nothing can be done without it.

What am I to do, then?

Here are pens, ink and paper; be so good as to sit down and write while I dictate.

The lady obeyed; the petition was written, and signed.

And now, said the representative of justice, you have only to deliver it, madan.

To whom?

To whom? said the official, with a slight smile at her simplicity. To me, of course.

And taking the petition which he had himself dictated, he produced his spectacles; wiped them carefully, adjusted them upon his nose, read over the whole document as though it were perfectly new to him, docketed and filled it in due form, and then, turning to the impatient dansense, said, with the utmost gravity:

Madame, I have read your petition, and regret extremely that I can not grant it!

Lying and Swearing.

Old Parson S., of Connecticut, was a particular kind of a person. One day he had a man plowing in his field, and he went out to see how the work was going on. The ground was very stony and every time the plow struck a stone the man took occasion to swear a little.

'Look here, crid Parson S., 'you must'nt swear that way in my field.

'Well, I reckon you'd swear too,' said the man, 'if you had to plow such a stony field as this'

'Not a bit of it,' said Mr. S. Just let me show you.'

So the parson took hold of the plow but he very soon had great trouble with the stones. As stone after stone caught the plowshare. Mr. S. ejaculated:

"Well, I never saw the like!"

And this he repeated every time a stone stopped his onward way. When he had plowed around once, he stopped and said to the man,

'There now! You see I can plow without swearing.'

'But I guess it's pretty near as bad to lie,' said the man, 'and you told dozens o' lies. Every time the plow struck a stone, you said, 'I never saw the like, when the same thing had happened the minute before.

Col. Fisk's Partner.

A correspondent of the *Post* tells a pleasant story:

Col. Fisk had often noticed in Twenty-third street a little crippled newsboy, and one day he spoke to him in his bluff offhand manner:

Well, my boy, how's business?

Not very good, sir, was the boy's reply.

What's the matter?

Why, you see I'm lame and I can't run, and the other boys get ahead of me, and I can't sell my papers very well.

Not a very good lookout for you, is it? I say, my boy, how would like to go into business with me.

The boy looked perplexed and eyed the Col. curiously

I think we might strike up a bargain.—You come to the Opera House at 11 this morning. I've got a plan for you; now be on time.

At 11 o'clock the boy was there, quite curious to know what the Colonel wanted.

Hulloa, boy, you're a good one. Now see here; do you know a good place for a paper-stand?

Yes, sir; tip-top.

Where is it?

Down here at the corner.

How much will a stand cost?

Lots of money; much as fifty or a hundred dollars.

You don't say so; why that's a fortune. Do you think there's money to be made there?

Yes, I do.

Well, I'll get a carpenter to make the stand and I'll stock it; then you shall take care of it, and we'll be partners; you and I will go into the paper business, and try it.

Col. Fisk then arranged with the boy what part of the profits he should receive, told him when the stand should be ready, and sent him on his way rejoicing.

The plan was very successful. Trade was good, and every week the boy carried his share of the money to his partner. Seeing the boy's determination, Col. Fisk quietly put the money aside, and one day gave it all to him, releasing him from his contract to pay any part of the money to himself.

When Fisk died there was nowhere a sincerer mourner than this little newsboy and the little stand on the corner was heavily draped on the day of Mr. Fisk' burial.

If seven days will make one week how many days will make one strong?

When is money damp? When it is dew early in the morning and midst at night.

BESSY HAY.

The fragrant wild roses lifted their pink chalices up towards the sunshine and dew of the July heavens; the robins sang uproarious glees in the branches of the old apple orchard; and neither rose nor robin was fairer or sweeter voiced than Bessy Hay, as she stood among the bushes culling the red ripe fruit under the shade of a huge old peartree, where the stone wall of the garden was draped with the emerald festoons as a wild grape vine, while Paul Estcott stood leaning against the mossy trunk of the pear tree, twisting a stem of blue bells in his hand.

"I know I'm poor Bessy," he said resuming a conversation which had apparently lapsed into silence for a moment or so; "but I suppose that poor people have a right to live and be happy as well as rich ones."

"I suppose so to, Paul,"

"And I am sure that I am willing to work, if only I could find some thing to do."

Bessy glanced deprecatingly at him.

"Mr. Elton wants some one to take the farm, and work it—'

"That is mere drudgery, and besides, the pay would not enable me to marry and support a wife comfortably."

"We could wait, Paul,"

"You are very willing," said the young man bitterly. "I don't believe you care for me, Bessy as much as I do for you."

"Oh, Paul!"

And a pained look came over the fair young face.

"Well, then, what do you, think of becoming tutor to Mr. Sinclairs little boys."

"Thank you, I don't fancy the idea of being toad-eater to a pompous arristocrat like Henry Sinclair."

"But Paul, we cannot alwrys do and be as we like in this world," pleaded Bessy, a troubled look shining in her tender garnet-brown eyes.

"Easy philosophy for you,"

And the young man flung down his stem of blue bells

"I suppose you would like to have me break stone upon the roads. I thought at least that you could sympathize with a gentleman's feelings.

"So I do Paul, but I believe in the Scripture doctrine of a man's doing with all his might whatever his hands finds to do."

"I see how it is,' said Paul Estcott, haughtily, "you are weary of our engagement; you want to break the worldly fetters that bind you Very well, so let it be. You are free

And he strode over the high grass, muttering to himself something about having suspected how it would turn out ever since Norton Van Brugh had come down from London to sketch the scenery and turn the heads of all the girls'

Bessy Hay made a step or two to over take him, but she checked herself in an instant, with a scarlet stain on her cheek and a gathering mist in her eyes.

"He ought to know better," she thought "and he does. No I will not follow him. He will come back to me when the momentary pique has worn itself away."

In the meantime, Paul vaulting over the low stone wall a few Paces below, had nearly stumbled over the prostrate form of a man lying among the red clover blossoms, in the island of shade cast by an unbrageous tree, and reading.

"Mr. Van Burgh,"

The young artist glanced up with a sort of lazy scorn showing under his long dark eye lashes. Paul bit his lips.

"Engaged in the noble occupation of evesdropping, eh?"

"Come now Estcott dont be crusty; I didn't mean to overhear your conversation, but what was a fellow to do? this is the jolliest place on the whole farm, and I was not to blame because Miss Hay came out looking like Hebe's self, to gather red currens and you followed like her shadow. Come, let's go down to the trout stream, and talk over matters and things in general.—Are you realy in earnest about wanting something to do?"

"Of course I do."

"Then suppose you glance over this letter that I received this morning from my uncle. I've no idea of expatriating myself among the pig-tailed celestials for all the fortunes that ever were made. But for an ambitious man—read this letter, that's all.

Paul Estcott obeyed almost dazzled for a moment by the brilient prospect it seemed to open to him.

'You realy give me the privilege of accepting or refusing this situation? he exclaimed.

"I realy do and consider that I don't want it mytelf it is no great stretch of generosity on my part. Only, you see that you have to decide at once, and be in the city to report yourself, at my uncle's counting-house within twenty-four hours.'

Paul sprang up flushed and eager 'I'll do it. I'll show Bessy Hay that I'm no do-nothing after all, when a motive realy worth my while presents itself. But," glancing at his old fashioned silver watch, which contrasted so remarkedly with Mr. Nan Burgh's elegant fulljeweled chronometer.—"I have no time to loose."

"Not a seccond."

"But my trunk?"

"You can get what you need in town; my uncle supplies the out-fit

"But Bessy—"

"Write to her to-night; my uncle will forward the letter under cover to me, and I will see that she gets it.'

Paul Estcott wrung his companions hand.

"You are very kind," he said huskily. I had almost grown to regard you with distrust.'

Van Burgh laughed, showing his dainty pearl white teeth under a brown mustache.

"Never judge by appearence," he said, "take my word for it, Miss Hay will excuse all lack of ceremony when she knows all."

Mr. Van Burgh accompanied Paul to the railway station, and saw him off with a smilingly uttered profusion of good wishes.

'The best friend a fellow ever had.' thought Paul as the train moved off

But he did not the sardonic grin into which the curves of the farewell smile altered, when the little country station was left once more to silence and lonliness.

"Now," said Norton Van Burgh, "I have the field all to my self. Strange how facinated I have allowed myself to become, with a mere country girl but there certainly is something winning in her type of beauty."

Bessy Hay never answered Paul's Estcotts farewell letter; nor did the latter ever suspect that it was because Mr. Van Burgh had never delivered it.

Paul firing up under the fevered impulse of his old enemy, jealousy took place in silence. Nor did a long epistle from his aunt Jemima, which contained more news—possible, probably, and impossible—that any government bulletin, serve to cool the flames.

"Folks say," wrote the epistolary spinster 'that Eliza Hay is going to marry the widower Sinclair, because he's rich. There was a deal of talk about her and that young Van Burgh but he went away all of a sudden folks thought it likely with a flea in his ear. Eliza knows pretty well which side her bread's buttered on. and Sinclair can't live long with that cough of his."

It is no wonder that when pretty Bessy Hay made an excuse to come to Aunt Jemima's, and ask wistfully and with a certain quiver in her voice, if Paul's letter contained no message for her, the elderly gossip-monger answered:

"Dear me no! You didn't expect to here, did you?"

Bessy went home very little heart cold as lead.

She had refused Norton Van Burgh; she said 'No.' to Mr. Sinclair in spite of Aunt Jemima's knowing prognostication.; and people began to wonder if pretty Bessy Hay was going to be an old maid after all.

'Why dont he write to me, or send me at least one word to show that he has not utterly forgotten me?' thought Bessy.

'Why dosen't she answer my letter? thought Paul.

So the world wagged on until Mr. Estcott came home from the far-off flowery land—not indeed with the fortune he had dreamed in such sanguine fashion—but with a sufficient competence to live well, and comfortably in a place as modest as his native village.

It was a stormy November evening, with the threatening of snow in the chill air, and a low wind stiring the last withered leaves upon the boughs, when he alighted at the station looking almost into the eyes of Bessy Hay, who had come to the post office to ask once again for the letter that never came.

How seldom are our vissions realized!

Bessy had dreamed a thousand times of meeting Paul Estcott but never in such a way as this.

"Paul," she quavered.

"Ah?" said Paul doffing his stylish fur traveling cap. "I hope you are, well!"

For he did not like to call her Mrs. Sinclair, as yet.

The res stains of sunset had almost faded out of the sky when he overtook her, about a hundred yards from the station.

His heart smote him as he saw the look of meek endurence in her face.

"Are you alone Besy?"

"Yes, Paul."

"I suppose," he said with an effort, 'that I must call you by some new name now?"

'Call me Bessy Hay,' she answered quietly.

"You are not married?"

"No, Paul.'

He drew a long breath that was almost like a sob.

'Aunt Jemima said—but Bessy why did you not answer my letter?"

"Why did you not write to me Paul?"

Before they had reached the old hay farm, where the curren bushes had long since lost their leaves, and the garden wall was already beinging to be whitened with the falling snow-flakes, the mists of doubt and misunderstanding were all cleared up, and Bessy Hay had promised to forgive and forget all her lovers seeming neglect.

"Van Burgh was a scoundrel." uttered Paul, "but, without his aid, I could scarcely have been in a position to marry you. It was a long time to wait. But it's all right after all.'

"It's like a story Paul." said Bessy, trials and tribultions, but are happy at the last? Oh, Paul I never thought I should live a story."

The Liberal Democratic majority in the North Carolina Legislature will be 24 on joint ballot.

The Grant organs have already begun to discuss the probabilities of Mr. Greeley's Cabinet.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.00	[illegible]	8.00	12.[illegible]
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3 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Ten lines of Nonpariel to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Grant and His System.

In the approaching Presidential election the people of the United States are called upon to decide between two competing candidates, but between two different and irreconcilable systems of administratoring the government.—Those who vote for General Grant will thereby approve his system and make themselves responsible for its continuence, while those who vote for Horace Greeley will thereby declare their opposition to this system, and their preferences of methods of administration, totally opposite, to that of Grant.

To vote for Grant is to vote in favor of the following characteristic features of his system.

1 Appointments to office in return for presents.

2 Appointments to office of relation of the president or of some members of his family, without regard to their qualifications or merits.

3 The sale of appointments to office as in case of William D. Ferband, appointed Counsel at Callon, by President Grant for $2,500, paid to Judge Lewis Dent, and 1,000 paid to F. T. Dent the president's brother-in-law.

4 The surrender of the Soscol Branch military reservation of the Bank of California for 5,282 the value of the property being $10,000,000 and its posession by the Government being essential to the safety of Mare Island Navy Yard.

5 The payment of forged bounty claims out of the Treasury of the U. S.; such payment have been made knowingly and deliberately by Paymaster General Brice, and General Grant having supported Brice in the payment of such forged claims, and restored him to office after President Johnson had dismissed him for his connection with these forgeries.

6 The payment to fraudulent army contractors of large sums of money half a million or thereabouts withheld from them by Secretary Edwin M. Stanton by reason of their frauds, detected and proved at Elexandria Virginia.

7 A deficancy of 1.500 in the stamp account of the Internal Revenue Bureau the money having been recieved, for stamps furnished, but never paid over or accounted for to the Treasury.

8 The Chorpenning fraud by which Postmaster General Creswell, with the direct support and cooperation of General Grant, arranged to pay $244,000 out of the Treasury, when the Government owed Chorpenning nothing. Creswell's law partner who being the attorney of Chorpenning in the case.

9 The various frauds of George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, of which $313,719 58 have been proved upon him, these frauds being merely indicators of others not yet discovered,

10 The San Domingo job with the usurpations of the war power [illegible] Congress, its inexcusable attact upon the Republic of Hayti and its lawless appropriation of the public money in payment for the unauthorized lease of the Bay of Samana.

11 The frauds in the New York Custom House and the general under extortation practiced by Leet, Grant's Adjutant levying vast sums of money upon the commerce of New York.

12 The outrages of Brother-in-law Casey of New Orleans in breaking up a Republican Convention with armed force, and in attempting to break up the State Legislature of Louisina, by the clandestine use of the power of the Federal Government, all for the purpose of promoting the re-election of Grant.

13 The oppression and robbery of the Southern States by the carpet-bag governments, adding $250,000,000 to their debt, and by the laws for the oppression of the habeas corpus and for military interference at elections.

14 Prostituting the influence and power of the United States to sustain Spanish despotism in Cuba, and to preserve slavery and the slave there.

15 Humiliating the United States before the powers of Europe, as in sacrificing Amerrican citizens in Cuba, to Spanish malignity and violence, in setling the Alabama question in the interest of England and in attempting to compel Rusia to pay the swindling Perkins claim.

Such are some of the more conspicuous and general features of the system be which Mr. Grant identifies himself. To vote for him is to vote for these things and to express a desire for their cotinuence and perpetuation.

The New York 'Sun's' Jobb reports the following conversation between himself and a noble Briton:

Says I 'Where are you going?'

To hide a hoe.

What are you going [illegible] for sir?

I going to hide a hoe, [illegible].

Spell it.

Idaho.

Oh! says I, Idaho.

Yes, Hide a hoe.

During the late civil war some children were talking of their fathers and brothers who had been captured as prisoners of war. Many tales of forts and camps were told, the speakers evidently priding themselves very much on the sufferings of their relatives, when a little fellow who had been silent now spoke up:

That's nuthin, said he, I've got an uncle in prison, too, and he ain't been to war, nuther.

A tender-hearted [illegible] driver says he hates to run over a [illegible] because it hurts the springs.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., SEPT., 19 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Lieut. Governor,
JOHN R. CRAVENS.
Congressmen-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.
Auditor of State,
JOHN B. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN.
Sept. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
E. J. PRICE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress
E VAN LONG,
Of Kosciusko co.

Judicial Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
L. H. GOGDWIN, of Noble
For Prosecutor,
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN of DeKalb.

County Ticket.

For Representative,
SAUMEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. MAXWELL, of Wilmington
For Treasurer
FREEMAN KELLY, of Smithfield
For Recorder,
DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN, of Butler tp.
For Commissioner, south-western district,
NELSON GRIFFITH, of Richland
For Commissioner, south-eastern district,
WILLIAM RICHMOND, of Newville
For Surveyor,
CHAUNCEY C. CLARK, of Union
For Land Appraiser,
SAMUEL LEARNED, of Troy
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union

SENATORIAL CONVENTION!

A Senatorial Convention composed of the counties of Steuben and DeKalb will be held at Auburn, on

Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1872

to nominate a candidate for Senator. The following are the names of the delegates of this county:

Butler Township	B. F. Moody.
Jackson "	Cyrus Walters
Concord "	S. S. Shutt.
Newville "	Geo. Headley.
Stafford "	John Shoub
Wilmington,	J.B. Shaffer, W. L. Blair
Union " (north)	J. A. Barns.
" (south)	F. D. Rayan, A. J. Ralston
Richland " (north)	L. D. Britton.
" (south)	M. Gretchius, G. Patterson
Fairfield "	John Treesh.
Smithfield "	S B. Mottinger
Franklin "	M. Waterman
Troy "	Saml Learned.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Central Committee will meet at Auburn, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28th, 1872.

Every member is requested to be present.

By order of the Chairman.

The Reed House the largest hotel in Erie Pa., and a block of stores were burned last Wednesday night involving a loss of $500,000.

—Memphis Tennessee, was visited by a destructive conflagration last Sunday, which destroyed $260,000, worth of property in the business center of the city.

Shurz says 1,402 warrants had been issued under the Ku-Klux Law in North Carolina alone, and but two had been put into execution, while the rest were kept pending over the heads of victims, with a threat to have them carried out if they did not vote for Grant.

This is what the Rev. Mr. Dinison of Washington city, says of General Grants habits:

"I am solemnly bound in honor to say, from the facts of which I have possession that no consistent temperance man can support him."

Mr. Hendricks received an ovation at New Albany, last week, that eclipses anything ever before seen in the State Just think of 2,500 men in uniform on foot, and 1,000 men in uniform on horseback, and the whole city illuminated with calcium lights and enlivened by fire-works! It must have been magnificent.

There is no lack of Presidential candidates this year, and the platforms are sufficiently diversified to suit the most fastidious. Heading the list we have Greeley and Brown, for the people; then follows Grant and Wilson, on the corruption line; O'Connor and Adams, straight Democratic; Black and Russell, Temperance; Woodhull and Douglass, Woman's Rights; Adams and Barlow, Anti-Secret Society; Davis and Parker, Labor Reform; Georgefrancistrain, on his own hook. You pays your money, you takes your choice.

The Maine Election.

The latest returns from Maine shows a gain in favor of the Democrats and Liberals of about 3000. So it goes.—We gain 7,000 in North Carolina, carry West virginia, gain 2,000 in Vermont, and 3,000 in Maine, and completely rout Grantism in Montana.—Already the power of the Grantites trembles. Liberalism advances. Indiana Pennsylvania, and Nebraska are sure to give us large majorities in October, and even Ohio is conceded to us by the frightened Rads.

The Liberals of Pennsylvania are organizing Vigilance Committees, to prevent illegal voting at the polls in that State in October. This has been done since the discovery of an organized plan on the part of the Cameron ring to carry the State upon illegal votes. The infamous Morton is doing the same thing in this State. Let the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Indiana initiate the course of their brother in Pennsylvania, and organize their Committees also. We want only a fair election, and are determined to have it.

The Slow Poison at Work.

"In every Department in the Government the slow poison of corruption seems to have pervaded the whole civil and political administration of the country, from head to foot."

Such was the earnest language of Stanley Mathews on accepting the temporary Presidency of the Cincinnatti Convention. And he did no more than give public utterance to the conviction of every member of that body. Indeed, it was because of the general prevailence of that conviction throughout the country, that the Cincinnati Convention came into being, and grew to the proportion it now ocupies in the minds of the people.

Tax Payers, Read!

Since the Democracy have come into power in this State there have been saved in one year,

One Hundred and Fourteen Thousand Dollars!

to the tax payer. This was done by economy, and retrenchment. The Radicals spent that much more than they should have done as demonstrated by our State officers.

The Terre Haute *Journal*, heretofore against Greeley has come out since the Louisville Convention and says, "We shall made no further warfare on the Greeley ticket. If he can be elected, and the good of the country is to be subserved thereby, we shall hail the event as earnestly as any other person who desires good government and the safety and glory of the country, and who has no selfish or office-seeking in the result.

Democrats who have read our paper will readily understand our meaning. We are left adrift by the failure to have a Democratic Presidential ticket. None of us can or will support Grant. Whether or not to vote for Greeley every man must determine for himself, but our judment should be takeg carefully and considerately in view of surrounding circumstances."

Reducing Expenditures.

The Grant papers and orators insist that the present is a reform and economising administration. It is claimed by them that General Grant is not only reducing taxation, but is likewise diminishing the ordinary expenditures.—Here is a table taken from official resources by ex-Congressman Wells which shows that instead of the ordinary expenses diminishing, they have increased from year to year ever since 1866.

1866	$43,900,000
1867	55,652,000
1868	57,109,000
1869	63,516,000
1870	56,644,000
1871	67,907,000

The average annual increase are about nine per cent., and the figures show that this rate of increase is fully maintained under Mr. Grant. Just the ordinary expenses of 1871, are about equal to the average annual total expenditures under the administration of Mr. Buchanan. If there is any economy or retrenchment under the Grant Administration, it is exceeding difficult to tell where it is.

Pennsylvania Politics.

The position of Governor Curtin is no longer in doubt. He declined a Grant Republican nomination for Congress, and has accepted the nomination from the Liberal Republicans as delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention. This settle the question as to Pennsylvania, as it is conceded that Governor Curtin's adhesion to the Liberal movement will add ten thousand votes to the Liberal ticket. A special dispatch from Washington says that it was stated in Grant's presence at the Executive Mansion that five millions had been raised as a corruption fund to buy up Pennsylvania, and thereupon his Excellency, Ulysses the First, expressed great confidence that the ring ticket would be elected. It is stated by those well informed in Pennsylvania politics that Mr. Buckalew will come into Philadelphia with thirty thousand majority, and nothing but the most extraordinary frauds can defeat him. All hail the Keystone State!

Maine all Right.

Here is what the pullett of the Press cackled over last week,

Maine.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thus reviews the result in Maine.

We claim the result of the election in Maine as indicating, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the choice of Greeley and Brown as President and Vice President, of the United States. In September 1868, just before the last Presidential election, when, as now a full vote was polled—and no full vote as been given since—when the struggle was collored by the Presidential preference of the voters, the majority for the Grant candidate for Governor in Maine was 20,403. It is now admitted that the majority for Governor Perham will not be over 15 000, and may be less. but we will take the higher number as the figure.—Thus it stands.

Grant's majority, in September, 1868	20,400
Grant's majority in September, 1872	15,000
Grant's loss	5,400

The total vote of Maine is 125,000 The only supposed value of a State election in a Presidentirl contest is the thermometer which it exhibits of the pulse of the people, Let us suppose that the Grant men do as well in all the States as they have just done in Maine, what would be the result? How would Ohio go? At the October election in 1868, the following was the vote for Secretary of State.

Grant candidate	287,065
Seymour candidate	249,682
Grants majority	17,373

The full vote in Ohio, it will be preceived, was 517,000. The Grant men on the Maine vote just cast, are loosing 5,400, on every 125,000 On the vote of Ohio they would therefore lose 22,000 votes. This would give us the State by a majority of, between 4,000. and 5,000. In October 1868 the Grant majority in Indiana for Governor was 960, on 340,000 votes. The Grant loss in Maine sustained in Indiana would be over 15,000. In Pennsylvania the Grant majority was 9,667, on a poll of 650,000. If the Maine election is a test, if we make corresponding gains in the old keystone State, our majority would be over 20,000 for Buckalew. What chattering idiots those must be, who find any consolation for Grant in the Maine election. If they can't do better elswhere than they have in Maine, they are "gone up." That is the only lesson which is taught by it.

How the Radicals Run the Louisville Convention.

The following card was published in the Louisville *Ledger* of September 4th. It will show who run the convention and what a contemptable farce it was:

"Card from Fisk Conrad. To the True Democracy of the United States. Representing the Seventeenth District of Pensylvania in the Convention assembled in the city under the call of Blanton Duncan, I made several attempts to-day in the Conventson to be heard. This was denied me, and in the most discourteous manner, by the President who himself occupied at least two hours in a foolish gasconade about Dicken's Dolly Varden. My object was to expose the treachery of Cameron Hatrauft thieves of my own State. The Grant men excepting myself, not one who ever intended to vote for the nominee of this Convention. Their transportation to the Convention was obtained and paid for by the Grant people. My own those of five others, each representing a District in Pennsylvania, I procured in the office of the Grant State Central Committee of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, over a well known tailoring establishment.—For this transportation I had an order from Sypes, Chairman of the Bourbon State Central Committee of Pensylvania. That order was obeyed by the State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, Bob Mackey, who is well known as one of the Cameron subjects. The band of music which accompanied us was furnished and paid for by the same Grant people, and our little banner which was carried by George Mountjoy is the same that designated the seats in the Radical Convention of the 5th of June of the Pennsylvania delegation that nominated Grant, and presided over by Thomas Settle the Rebel of North Carolina. This is the sum and substance of which I intended to say, had the President allowed me to proceed, and now I assure all my Democratic friends who may chance to see this communication, that what I have stated here are facts all of which I am prepared to prove.

W. Fisk Conrad.

Is there a man who ever called himself a Democrat, who will disgrace himself by acknowledging any sympathy with such a contemptable movement?

—An excursion train returning from the Ohio State Fair at Mansfield collided with a regular passenger train on the Erie Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Indipendence, Ohio, last Thursday evening killing seven or eight passengers, and seriously injuring 28 others.

Massachusetts.

Worcester, September, 11—Liberal Republican State Conention met here to-day, and was called to order by B. F. Bird. General N. P. Banks was chosen Permanent Chairman. Six hundred delegates were in attendence. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Committee from the Democrats and a recess was taken.

The Democratic State convention was called to order by Hon. R. S. Spinney. Eleven hundred and sixty-six delegates were present. Edward Avery was chosen Permanent Chairman, and then a recess was taken.

The Democratic Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, It was agreed upon. For Governor, Charles Sumner; for Lieutenant Governor, George M. Stearns; Secretary of State George H. Munroe; Treasurer Levi Haywood; Auditor, P. A. Collins; Attorney General, Waldo, Coburn; Electors at Large, Chester Chapman, and F. W. Bird, Sumner and Munroe, are Liberals, the others Democrats The Convention adopted only two resolutions The first endorses the platform and candidates adopted at Cincinnati and accepted at Baltimore. The second endorses the candidates put in nomination here to-day, and recomends them to voters.

—Mishawaka has been visited by a fire calamity, which in comparison with the size of the place surpasses the Chicago disaster. Four buildings are all that remain of the business portion of the place, These were saved by the help of the steam fire engines, from South Bend and Elkhart. Over sixty buildings were burned, causing a loss of nearly $200,000 covered by only $54,000 Insurence. The citizens are reported as hopeful and gritty, and propose to rebuild immediately. The South Bend *Tribune* has the following.

During the fire scenes of the wildest disorder ensued. Household goods, and the contents of stores, and buildings were strewn along the streets, in inexhaustible confusion. Women and children were running hither and thither, mothers searching for their little ones, and children hunting for parents. Teams loaded with goods dashed rapidly along the glaring streets; men struggling under heavy loads tottered along the sidewalks to find places of safety for them. Later in the evening, when the contents of the saloons had been rolled into the streets, the roughs became wild with liquor, and while in that condition some of them were guilty of the grosest outrages, paying no respect to persons or things. Of course the thieves were busy, and they had plenty of opportunities which they were quick to take the advantage of, and goods were taken away by armsfull and cartloads. It is to be hoped that some of them have been recognized, and will be brought to justice.

Tammany Supports Greeley!

The above ejaculation was the substance of Curry's eloquent (?) peroration. "Tammany supports Greeley!" On this point alone, the gentleman seemed willing to rest the controversy. What are the facts? Mr. Curry would be secretary of State under Tom Browne the Temperance candidete for Governor, knew very well that most of his hearers had forgotten that the downfall of the Tammany ring was followed by a complete revolution in the Tammany society. He was well aware that "Tammany" to those who heard him would suggested Tweed Connolly, Sweeney, Garvin and A. Oakey Hall, why didn't the would-be-Secretary tell his hearers that the "Tammany" that supports Greeley, is the Tammany that partially redeemed the great chief-ridden city, and not the Tammany of Connolly, and Co. Here are the two Tammanys:—

1871	1872.
Grand Sachem.	*Grand Sachem*
Wm. M. Tweed.	Augustus Schell.
Sachems	Sachems.
R. B Connolly,	C. O'Conno,
P. B. Sweeney,	S. J. Tilden,
L. B. Garvin,	A. S. Hewitt,
Jos. Dowling,	H. Seymour,
A. Oakeo Hall,	S. E. Church
Mat. T. Brennen,	John Kelly,
Isaac Bell,	C. Ottendorfer,
J. J. Bradley,	A. Belmont,
C. C. Cornell,	E. B. Andrus,
N. Jarvis Jr.	J. W. Chanler,
E. B. Hart,	E. L. Donnelly,
Douglas Taylor,	John Fox.
J. B. Nicholson.	

Now good men every where, hold your noses while the Tammany thieves pass to the support of Greeley. Who fancies that Boss Tweed controls more than one vote in New York city, and who believes that he'el cast that one for Greeley. Yes, Tammany will throw part of its influence for Greeley. but that means the Tammany that is and not the Tammany that was.

A lively time at Fort Wayne, next Saturday.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARRAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Greeley and Brown CLUB AT CORUNNA, INDIANA

The following resolutions were adopted on the organization of Greeley and Brown Club at Corunna.

Resolved, 1st. That this organization be known by the name of Greeley and Brown club and shall be governed by a constitution and by laws containing the general rules of all similar organized bodies.

2nd That as Democrats and Liberals we are united in principles, and regard the present administration as corrupt and dangerous to the prosperity of free government.

3d. That we as a body indorse freely the platform of Principals as set forth in The People's Convention, held at Cincinati and afterwards adopted at National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore, wherein we recognize the true principles of Democracy as taught by Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

4th. That we hereby pledge ourselves as true and honest citizens to labor for the achievement of all principles herein set forth and that with Horace Greeley and Benjamin Gratz Brown as our standard bearers we will make sure the election of the entire National and State ticket as nominated by the Liberals and Democrats. There by securing peace and prosperity throughout our land.

A. Conrad,
Ed. Orr,
S. Masters,
} Committee.

The Economical Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGALIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods

SHERIFF'S Proclamation

ELECTION NOTICE!

In pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, which is as follows to-wit:

State of Indiana, DeKalb County. } s. s.

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice, that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county, at the usual place of holding elections in the several townships and precincts in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY!

OF

October, A. D. 1872.

(Tuesday, October 8th, 1872) to elect persons to fill the following offices to-wit:

One Govenor for the State of Indiana.

One Lieutenant Governor for the State of Indiana.

Two members of Congress for the State of Indiana at Large.

One Secretary of State.

One Auditor of State.

One Treasurer of State.

One Attorney General for the State of Indiana.

One Reporter of the Supreme Court.

One Clerk of the Supreme Court.

One Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana.

Two Presidential Electors for the State of Indiana at Large.

One Presidental Elector for the Tenth Congressional district of the State of Indiana.

One member of Congress for the Tenth Congressional district of Indiana.

One joint Senator for the DeKalb and Steuben Senatorial district of the State of Indiana.

One Judge of the Circuit Court for the 14th Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana.

One Prosecuting Attorney for the 14th Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana.

One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the 19th Judicial district for the State of Indiana.

One Prosecuting Attorney for the 19th Judicial district of the State of Indiana

One Representative to the State Legislature.

One Sheriff for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Treasurer for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Recorder for DeKalb county Indiana.

One County Commissioner for the South-western district of DeKalb Co

One County Commissioner for the South-eastern district of DeKalb county.

One Surveyor for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Land Appraiser for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Coroner for DeKalb county Indiana.

Witness, My hand and official seal, at Auburn, this 10th day of September A. D. 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court.

You wil. meet at your usual places of holding elections in said county, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, A. D 1872, to elect the offices as designated in said order. Sheriffs office, DeKalb county, September 10th, 1872.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

ELECTION NOTICE!

In pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court, which is as follows to-wit:

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } ss

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County Greeting:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of the several townships in said county, at the usual place of holding elections therein, on the Second Tuesday of

OCTOBER, A. D. 1872.

[Tuesday, October 8th, 1872] to elect persons to fill the offices of Justice of the Peace, and Assessor, as follows to-wit:

One Justice of the Peace for Butler township.
Two Justices of the Peace for Jackson tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Concord tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Newville tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Wilmington tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Union tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Richland tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Smithfield tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Franklin tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Troy township.
One Assessor for each of the townships in said county.

Witness, My hand and official seal, at Auburn, this 10th day of September, 1872.

J. R. LANNING Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court.

You will meet at your usual places of holding elections in said county, on Tuesday, October 8th, 1872, to elect the officers as designated in said order. Sheriffs office, DeKalb County, September 10th, 1872.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r.

The Great Cause OF Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, involuntary emission and impediments to Marriage generally; eruption, &c.—by Rob J Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 50 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office Box 4,586.

Increas of Bountis To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, METAL,

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell,

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS,

PUTTY. WHITE LEAD, &c.

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers

Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competition,

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting,

PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented.

SANE YOUR MONEY.

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Robert Cummings and John Cummings are plaintiffs and Joseph DePew and Ellen DePew are Defendants requires me to make the sum of Three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fourteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY SEPT. 28, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Sixty acres of land off of the east side of the south-west quarter of section twenty-nine (29) in township thirty-four, north of range twelve (12) East beginning at the south, at the south-east corner of said quarter, thence running west along the south line of said quarter sixty rods, thence north parallel with the east line of said quarter to the north line of the same thence east along the north line of said quarter sixty rods to the north-east corner of said quarter, thence south along the east line of said quarter to the place of beginning, excepting two acres of land heretofore sold by Benjamin Miller and wife to Joseph S. Bentley out of the south-west corner of said land and one-fourth of an acre of land sold by said Miller and wife to John Zonker in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep'y.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

SMOLANDER'S EXT. BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy. SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU, *Insist upon having it, and take no other.*

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Davenport & Co., Agt's.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

THEY MUST GO!

No holding on, if giving goods to people at almost their own prices will do it. We are going out of the trade, and shall, therefore, sell our large and attractive stock of Men and Boy's Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Shirts, Men's Furnishing Goods, etc., at

ORIGINAL COST

which means goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in the State will sell them, for they must be sold, as we are determined to make a Clean Sweep.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

Whole suits at $4.50, 5.00, 5.50,
6.00, 7.00 and upward.
Vests at 50c, 75c, $1.00
1.25, 1.50., 2.00
and upward
Coats at
$2.50, 4.75, 3.00,
3.50, 4.00 and upward
Hats at 75c, $1.00 1.25,
2.00 and upward. Pants at
$1.00, 1.25, 1 50, 1.75, and upwards
these goods are sold

20 Per Cent Higher

elsewhere. Look out for the

Red Flag.

I. LAUFERTY & SON,
Southeast corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Apples are very plenty.

Egg buyers are plenty.

Oysters are now in season.

Everybody seems to be busy.

Another new store room going up on Main street.

Don't fail to go to Fort Wayne, next Saturday.

The Corunna Greeley club numbers sixty three.

Rush & Hall are building a furniture room.

We have a fair apple crop in this county.

A new grocery has started on Seventh street.

Go to Smith & Hare's and get what you want in the grocery line.

Organ grinders on the streets pleases our juveniles.

Geo. Picker is the fastest bricklayer in town.

The 'bus will not run to and from trains for a while.

Mr. Lauferty has the best assortment of hats in town.

Stock raisers are interested in advertisement headed 'Durhams for Sale.'

The stone is already on the ground to pave the gutter in front of the Court House.

The Grant men of Auburn show courtesy to their opponents by acting as gentlemen at their meetings and we believe they will say the same of us.

The first annual fair of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Society will be held at Waterloo on October 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

The whisky story of the *Press* about Newville, is a little like the one about "Democratic authority" of the same sheet—they can't prove either of them to be true.

We learn from two Grant men that Hon R. V. Long made a splendid speech at Sedan, and hence the communication in the *Press* last week, by the erudite office seeker of Fairfield.

Jno. L. Davis, has now in his employ an experienced workman, one who understands the business, and those wanting a good job done in tin roofing, spouting, etc., should give him a call.

We are now in receipt of the Cincinnati Daily *Enquirer*, the best paper now published in the west. The weekly is just what many of our farmer friends would enjoy, and a club should be formed at once. The daily can be obtained for fifty cents per month during the campaign.

There was only one Grant Rooster that crowed because of the election in Maine, and that is owned by the big blonde of the Waterloo *Press*. Its like the darky's coon, it gets a fool notion now and then and seems to have a special stroke on this occasion.

I. O. O. F.

Notice is hereby given that an election will take place at the next regular meeting of Cedar Encampment, No. 65, for the purpose of electing three Trustees. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Encampment
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe

FAIRFIELD O. K.

Hon. Allen Zollars, of Fort Wayne spoke to quite a large audience at Fairfield Center, last week, and made some good points aga'nst the present administration in its rapacity to steal the peoples money. Fairfield is awake and we look for good work at the October election.—Last Saturday a caucus was held for the selection of a township ticket The following gentlemen were nominated.

For Trustee—George W. Downs, Constable—Wm. A. Goodrich, Westley Seder, Assessor—David Bair.

To produce that permanent elasticity of the nerve structure, so essential to the healthy action of the nervous system, tone and stimulate it with Smolander's glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, diabetes, gravel, female weakness and uterine maladies. It has the emphatic endorsement of family physicians.

Col. I. B. McDonald, of Columbia City, met with quite a serious accident while engaged in measuring lumber last week. A pile of joice fell upon him crushing his foot and otherwise injuring him. He no doubt felt that there was another vote saved, and thought of Greeley.

Our County Finances.

When the Democracy came in power in this county there was a debt of some Twenty Thousand Dollars. What is the condition of things to-day? The county does not owe a dollar and county orders are now at par. So much for an honest administration.

The *Press* approves of Col. DeLong or any other man disturbing Greeley meetings and yelling for Grant. The members of its party do not, as a general thing, but as the *Press* does not represent the sentiment of its party in this county, Why of course, it makes no difference what it does say. Bloviate, neighbor, upon anything, you'll be excused, on account of lack of brains if for nothing more.

Hon. J. B. Hoover, you have heard of him, no doubt. Well, J. B. has at last found an office. The Grantites finding that they could now get a vote had the judge appoint J. B. as bailiff, and J. B. is now all right. The Democrats have made a legal tender of him several times to the Rads, and they now have mustered up courage to take this elephant off our hands. Farewell, J. B. and may you be happy.

The speaker announced for Corunna, last Friday evening, did not appear, for some reason unknown to us and our local speakers had to fill his place as the crowd would not be disappointed in a speech.—Mr. Britton introduced S. S. Shutt, Esq., who though not anticipating any such a result acquitted himself very favorably, in an impromptu effort followed by D. D. Moody, Esq., who by the way is destined to make one of the best stumpers in the county.

Some of the Courier's subscribers have stopped taking that paper, whereupon the editor flatters himself that he has said something that hurts, or they would not have done so.—*Press.*

Say one instead of some. We have not found it necessary yet to stop one of our own party on the street, as the big blonde of the *Press* did, on Sunday, just as the people were going to church, and call him a d—d liar, because he had become disgusted with that sheet, and ordered it stopped. Glass houses, neighbor.

Gus. Helmey, a former citizen of this place, but now at Fort Wayne, quietly came into our county the other day, and quietly stole away again, but not, however, until he had captured one of our most beautiful young ladies, Miss Lehman Gust told us he was coming up here to enter into the campaign, and we infer from the time that it was a short one,—that he stormed the citadel and onwardly marched, over the breast works, when the enemy surrendered. Well, Gust is a good fellow and deserves the excellent wife he has secured.

T'was early dawn, Aurora in her rosy chariot, had just started upon her daily tour of the heavens, when in a certain locality of our sleeping city the pleading voice of a woman might have been heard, in tones so pitiful and tender as to melt obdurate heart. Before her stood, that fiend in human shape, her husband, his fierce eyes blazing in wrath, his shaggy brows knit, his hands clenched, and in a voice of thunder yelled Harriet! woman, what wouldst thou have? In a voice subdued and melancholy as the echoes of the gentle lute she replied, John. my love, to render my life blissful and happy you must get me a pair of those handsome gaitors at Here's shoe store, for they are the latest style and have just been received, together with a large lot of boots and shoes of all descriptions.

Senator Schurz!

—AT—

FORT WAYNE!

Saturday, Sept. 21.

Hon Carl Schurz, the most eloquent German orator in the country, will speak at Fort Wayne. Every German in the county should be there. A special train will accommodate all who may want to go, and we want to see DeKalb county largely represented. Go and hear what an honest Republican says of the corrupt administration of Gen. Grant. He speaks in both German and English.

A correspondent in the west who knows how it is himself writes us the following on

HOME.

"When some individual more daring, or more ambitious than his fellow, leaves the peaceful enjoyments of his home to breast the perils of some unknow sea, or wander wearily throughout a distant land, all his thoughts, his hopes, his fears, his, is still concentrated in that little spot so distant and so small, but which to him seems greater than an empire. Every useful invention that meets his eye, every work of arts that strikes his imagination, every wise law, or scientific phenomenon by which men learn new things, is treasured up carefully in his mind, and after years of toilsome wanderings, of long days and nights spent in the painful acquisition of knowledge, the wayfarer turns his step at last to that spot where his heart has ever been, and where once more he rests his weary limbs beneath the shadows of his household gods—shadows that fell across his brow in the springtime of youth, and which now darken again the silvered tresses of his hair; he pours forth upon the land of his birth with an unsparing hand the hard earned fruits of his labor; he enlarges men's minds with narrations of what he has seen he adds to their laws and contributes to their science; improves and directs their attention; and if at length when time has dimmed his powers of instruction, no other reward crowns his useful life, he sinks into the grave, happy in the conviction that he has contributed his mite to the wisdom and glory of that land which contains his Home!

HON. W. H. WIER,

of Laporte, addressed a large audience at the Court House last Tuesday evening, and made an excellent speech, one full of fact and argument and not composed entirely of jokes and declamation as was the case with Saylor. He gave authority for what he said had the figures and saying right with him and read them so there would be no mistake about it. He is a Liberal and doing excellent service in the cause. He explained the condition of the Southern States differently and more hideously than has been presented heretofore He was at Salsbury when the Klu-Klux raid, as reported by the administration, took place there, and he did not know of any excitement in the place upon which to found so base a report. He said the administration manufactured these reports out of nothing and then cried "Rebels" "Klu-Klux," etc. He answered Maj. Saylor in regard to the Southern debt only being sixty million and showed from the records that it was over two hundred millions.

SAILOR SPEAKS HIS PEACE.

H. B. Saylor, the Grant candidate for Congress spoke to a fair audience last Monday evening, at the Court House, for which he was indebted principally to the Grant clubs of the county. Of all the wishy washy, trashy declamations we have yet heard this takes the lead. Not one word of argument, not one single authority given, except a few extracts from the New York *Tribune* to prejudice voters against Greeley. That is what his speech mainly consisted of, an appeal to prejudice series of stories and jokes that fell without any good effect. There was nothing convincing in it, but the speaker seemed to prefer driving all those who differed with him still further away. To show his fairness in statements he said the increase in the southern debt was sixty million, instead of two hundred. He said Gov. Warmouth was for Greeley, but failed to state that Boss Tweed was for Grant. He spoke of our national currency but forgot to mention that the author of that system is now for Greeley. He spoke in glaring terms of the terrible war Grant had averted by the Geneva Arbitration, but forgot to state that about half of the bill demanded by this Administration was all that was allowed. A few more such speeches will give strength to our ticket and we hope the Major will be retained.

The Five Senses!

—BY—

J. W. Williams, M. D.

—OF—

Ada, Ohio

While it is universally understood and taught that there are five senses, arising of course from as many kinds of nerve action, each having its own distict influence, we undertake to show in this article, that there is, in fact, but one kind of nerve influence or action that produces the phenomena known as the five senses.

Were the tissues all alike as skin muscle &c., these nerves supply, and the nerves themselves of different origin and structure, then, it might be reasonably supposed that their action would be different, and thus produce different results. But this is not the case, they all arise from ganglions essentially alike in structure and properties, and that too throughout the whole cerebro—spinal tract. In a word they are of like action, but supply unlike tissues, hence the difference in their phenomena. To illustrate; the fifth pair of nerves is not only a nerve of common sensation, but also of special sensation, and motion. Its sensatory properties are derived from the casserion glangliors and its moter from the pons valol's. There is no difference whatever in the branch that supplies the tongue—the gustatory—and those that supply the integument of the head and face, yet the former is called a nerve of special sensation, while the latter belongs to that class known as nerves of common sensation or feeling.

Thus by the same nerve we taste and feel. Taste is therefore but a modified term for feeling, for we feel the sensation produced by the action of a foreign body on the tongue thus supplied by a nerve of common feeling, that conveys sensation and pain to the brain. The difference is therefore not in the nerve so much, as in the tissues it supplies, one of these being tongue and the other, the integument.

Again, we have a branch of this same fifth pain—the opthalmic division—performing the office of smell in connection with the olfactory proper; latter being distributed to the superior and middle turbinated bones and upper portion of the septumnasi, while the former—the fifth—supplied the remainder of the nasal passage.

This opthalmic branch of the fifth, that so often becomes extremely painful—neuralgia—performs the same office in this that its fellow of the lingual, does the tongue. They appear not only to perform the function of common sensation but also that of special sensation. They are also like the spinal nerves in having motor filaments in the same sheath with the sensative, at their place of origion. Is it not reasonable to suppose that these phenomena—tasting and smelling—are more the result arising from form, texture, vascularity &c., of the tissue, than from the nerves they supply, and also, that special sensation is merely a modification of common sensation or feeling arising from the causes above stated.

Again, hearing is the sensation conveyed to the brain by the ganglionic nerve, portio Mollis, caused by the wave action of the atmosphere. We express this feeling or sensation as that of noise or sound but it must be remembered it is a sensation only, for there is no such thing in nature as sound.

The peculiarity of the action of this nerve doubtless arises from the form, character, &c., of the tissue it supplies, for it is like the other nerves of its class in retaining sensation after the cause is removed, its limit of perceiving distinct impressions, and of its capacity like nerves of common sensation, by improvement of education, attention and practice.

It is also like the other nerves of general and special sensation in being compound in its action, by having motor, filaments that responds to sensatory action which it receives from the seventh or facial.

A flood of light cannot be pored in upon the sensative retina without the immediate action of the motor oculi in drawing a curtain—the iris—over the pupil to cut off the excess of sensation that gives pain, and obscurity to vision. So also has the sense of taste and smell their motor guards that immediately respond to every sensation to protect them from injury But further with regard to the sense of vision It is nothing else than a sensation or feeling, caused by the impression of a foreign body by means of light that imparts sensation to the apounratic filaments of the optic nerve—the retani—which also arises from a ganglion called guadrigemina. By the retina we feel the sensation of the object, and thus obtain a knowledge of its size, form, &c., so does the blind person through the feeling of touch from common sensation obtain a knowledge of the same object even to color itself.

Thus the five sensations so called are actually the result or production of but one *common sensation*; that is, the action of all ganglionic nerves are essentially the same in sensation or feeling, as much so as the monganglonic to that of motion, and also, the difference in their phenomena is the result of the different form and tissue structure of the parts supplied by these nerves.

The laws of Nature are simple in character—when rightly understood—and are divested of mystic complications, however great and sublime the phenomena they produce. But human wisdom has to often perverted her character in this respect from being rightly understood, and thus marred to a certain extent their inexpressable grandeur and sublimity.

We see order, beauty, harmony and design displayed in the great and varied phenomena before us, in all organic matter; and yet they are all the result of a simple law that governs life, and growth, and death.

Can it be possible that the organic history of man, animals and plants is the same! Yes. for when we look upon the humble herb in its growth and bloom, the harvest crowned fields of ripening grain and the towering oak whose boughs are want to skim the clouds, or as it lies with prostrate trunk mouldering back to dust, or upon the slimy worm of earth, behemeth of the floods, and all of animal life to that of exalted man, we see they have one common life origin, a simple cell with its vital germ or living speck that growes by the same law of nutrition, completes its course in life, and dies to return again to earth

Why then should nature depart from her law of simplicity, and make five or more varieties of nerves for as many varieties of tissues! We see in this a simple cause produce a variety of modified results which is highly calculated to lead the contemplative mind to the admiration of "Him, who hath in wisdom, made them all."

The only hope we have Is preventing the Democrats from voting for Greeley.

SENATOR MORTON."

The other night, two countrymen went into the telegraph office at Aroostook, Maine, for the purpose of sending a dispatch. The message was taken by the operator, and the pair proceded down stairs. They had just reached the sidewalk, when the gong at the 'Snell House' was sounded for tea. Whereupon one of pair went into the air several feet, exclaiming, 'By Jerusalem, there it goes, Jim!'

The special merits of Smolander's Buchu are that it thoroughly invigorates an enervated system, and that it is a perfect and truthful specific for kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, gravel, diabetes, all complaints of the urino-genital organs so frequent in the female sex, whether married or single, and the fact of its being prescribed by family physicians, should be enough to endorse its superiority.

ALWAYS AHEAD.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Far-Famed Palace of Fashion.

One of the institutions of Fort Wayne is the far-famed Palace of Fashion, situated in Keystone Block, at the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets. This establishment has been in full blast for a number of years, and has always advanced with the growth of the city until it is now a thoroughly metropolitan establishment in all of its departments. Mr. Jacob Nirdlinger, the proprietor, is determined that the old popularity of the Palace of Fashion shall be maintained in the future and that the wholesale and retail trade, which has already reached mammoth proportions shall continue to increase apace. The arrangements of this house are such as to warrant the expectation of greater success in the future even than in the past. The fact that a heavy jobbing trade is done, causes them to purchase immense stocks of goods, and as this is the only concern in the city, which wholesales to any considerable extent, it may readily be seen that the Palace of Fashion enjoys an advantage over every other similar establishment of securing a reduction of at least fifty per cent, in cost price. Mr. Nirdlinger gives his customers the benefit of this, which, added to the fact that the variety is large, and that every article is guaranteed to be as represented, is the great secret of his heavy patronage. The Palace of Fashion has long had a reputation among the fashionable gentlemen of Fort Wayne as the great headquarters for stylish furnishing goods. This department is now more complete than ever, and includes all the novelties in collars, neck wear, shirts, etc., which have recently made their appearance in the eastern cities. Mr. Max. Nirdlinger showed us a sample of Richardson's celebrated New York shirts. These were ordered by particular request for some customers, and were found to give such good satisfaction that a large stock was purchased. They are made of the finest materials, cut in newest style, warranted to fit, and are sold at a low figure. We shall be surprised if they do not become very popular among Fort Wayne gentlemen 'of high estate,' and in closing this article let us advise those of our readers who like to see a handsome sight, to call and examine the assortment of choice goods at the Palace of Fashion.

If you want the worth of your money be treated by gentlemanly clerks, and not be asked for goods three times more than they are worth, go to the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5. Keystone block, Fort Wayne.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

Durhams for Sale!

The undersigned offers at private sale. Fifteen thorough-bred Durham Bulls; twelve of which are calves, two yearlings, and one two year old. The sire of all is my Duke of Wabash county, and he was sired by Duncan's Duke of Airdrie; his dam, Louan 7th, which Mr. Jeremiah Duncan, of Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., told me was the best milker he ever owned, and had been breeding Durhams for Forty Years. A full sister to my Duke Louan 19th was sold at Duncan's sale for $1,275. Several of Duncan's Louan's were purchased by McMillen, of Xenia, O., and were re-sold at McMillen's great sale at the following prices. $475, $800, 3,000 $1,750, $2.625, $1,050, the lower priced ones being old ones, one being over 30 years. Some of my cows, the dams of stock offered, are Louans and Fashions bred by Mr. Duncan, of Ky. Some are of the Duchess milker family, which are excellent milkers.

I propose showing a sample of my stock at the Wabash and Huntington county fair and shall take pleasure in showing them to all who call on me at home, near Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Ind.

6w JOHN COMSTOCK.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1872.

Margaretta Brandon }
vs. } Complaint for Divorce.
Jacob Brandon. }

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellen, her attorney and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D., 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 30th day of August, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of Toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

PIANO STOOLS!

Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and warranted.

Abright & Shepherd

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 35
Fremont	9 08	6 55	12 25
Reading	9 46	7 34	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	8 [illegible]	
Jackson Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 55	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 20a.m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 25
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p.m
Fremont	6 55	9 32	2 08
Angola	7 35	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 23
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6 55
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM. A. ERNST. Supt

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the estate of Calvin Dewett, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

NANCY W. DEWETT, Adm'x.
Aug. 24, '72. Guy Plum att'y for estate.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between John W. Rickel and Daniel D. Moody, under the firm name of Rickel & Moody, attorneys at law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

August 12, 1872.
JOHN W. RICKEL,
D. D. MOODY.

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.

FALL TRAE

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling
Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident New York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of both

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modeet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

Public Sale!

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Calvin Dowitt, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of the deceased, in Richland tp., DeKalb County, Ind., on

Saturday, September 21st, 1872.

The Personal Property, Consisting of:

Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, one set of Bobsleds, Hay, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn in the field Farming Implements, Household Goods, and numerous other articles.

TERMS.—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest, waiving valuation and apprisement laws with approved security.

NANCY DEWITT, Adm'x,

Agents Wanted

For the livest and most agreeable and instructiv book of the year,

Buffalo Land!

By Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas. The wealth and wildness, mysteries and marvels, of the boundless West, fully and truthfully described.—A complete guide for sportsmen and emigrants.—Profusely and splendidly illustrated. Immensely popular and selling beyond precedent. Send for illustrated circular, terms etc., at once, to the publishers, E. HANNAFORD & CO., 192 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ills. 3t Sept 5,

---

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,
Woodenware,
&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage this far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Wanted. We will give energetic men and women

Business That Will Pay!

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued at your own homes, and is strictly honorable. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.
6t 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

Extraordinary Rush!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ET

ushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
hite "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "A" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 1 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 60c, 80c, $1, best $125; Oolong 80c, $1 best $1,1 Gun Powder, 80c, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1, Imperial, 60c, 80c, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 2 5 o
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 oo
Old 76 do medical	3 oo	Black Berry Wine	1, oo
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 oo
Catawba Wine	1 oo	Wine in bottles	35 and 5o

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls. $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Mackeral ½ bbls $ 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 50 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisins, per lb.	25c	Peaches, per can,	30c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Braziland English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENLISH PICKLES OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	20c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

Boozner & Blattne

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Crocerie,

CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Ialans,
Taralatins,
Jap, Stripes,

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indieno,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Var den Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselv to be indebted to him, either by note or account, come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive controll of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Goderon's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

Agricultural Items.

W. Tatum, of New Jersey, fed his steers twelve quarts of corn and cob-meal each day, and thought it better than pure [illegible]

Now is the time [illegible] Burdocks, milkweed, thistles, and other rank growing plants should be cut down and then burned before the seed ripens.

Chas B. Leonard, of Woodbury, N. J., has twelve cows which last year averaged 238 pounds of butter each. They were fed corn meal and bran all the year round.

In Washington Territory there were raised last year, and exhibited in New Cork, a turnip weiging 34 pounds, which measured nearly four feet in circumference airuta-baga which weighed 30 pounds.

A New York farmer saved a calf which was choking with a potato in its throat, by bending a fence wire, putting it down the calf's throat, and working it behind the potato, thus was enabled to draw it out.

A cows's age may be determined by the teeth, but the horns is the surest. Count the rings around the horn and add to this number three years, which is the lapse of time before any rings make their appearance.

Californian has another new industry. It has just been found that the opium popy flourishes there to perfection. A field of them is growing near San Jose; they are about five feet high with seed balls of the size of an ordinary teacup.

Lots of fun has been made of New Hampshire land. At one place, they say, the seed is forced in between the stones by being discharged from a gun and upon another tract of land a mullen stalk and two bull thistles make a grove; and somewhere else the soil is so poor that you can't raise a disturbance on it. But Mr. Goodale, of Laucaster, has a field which has been mowed upward of sixty-five years in succession, and has never borne less than two tons of hay to the acre. This year it will yield two and a half.

The Traitors and the True Men.

Every Liberal Republican, according to the organs of the office-holders party, is in some way a person of bad character, whose departure from the organization is matter of congratulation, and whose support of Mr. Greeley will be of no service What a lot of isreputable men, then the Republican party in the past must have had in its chief places! Thus:

Speaker of the house of Representatives, Thirty-seven congress, Galusha A. Grow of Penn.

Speak r of the house of representatives of the Thirty-fourth congress, and chairman foreign relations committee since, Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts.

Chairman of foreign relations committee, United States senate, for many years, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts.

Chairman of th judiciary, United States senate, for many years, Lyman Trumbull of Illi.

Chairman of committee on claims house of representatives, ex-Gov. Austin Blair, of Mich.

Chairman of the post office committee, house of representatives, Gen. J. Farnsworth, of Illi.

Chairman of the committee on manufactures, U. S. senate, ex-Gov. Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Member foreign relations committee U. S. senate, and since 1860 one of the most successful and valuable orators and editors of the Republican party, Maj. Gen. Schurz.

Chairman public lands committee house of representatives, Thirty-eight and Thirty-ninth congresses, Geo. W. Julian of Indiana, father of the homestead bill, original and long life abolitionist, son-in-law of Joshua R. Giddins and one of the fathers of the Republican party.

Chairman of the judiciary committee house of representatives, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eight congresses, John Kickman, of Penn.

Gov. of Illinois, and former commander of the fourteenth army corpse Gen. J. M. Palmor.

Chief Justice of the supreme court of the United States, former governor of Ohio, senator, and secretary of treasury S. P. Chase.

Associate justice of the supreme court, one of the founders of the Republican party of the west, David Davis, of Illinois.

Finally, of the five free soil senators who helped organize the Republican party, one is for Grant, one is taking no part in the contest, and the other three are for Greeley; of the Republican electors in the state of N. Y. in 1868 over one-half are already declared for Greeley; of the four surviving members of Lincoln's cabinet, three ardently support the Liberal cause. The people are asked to believe all these men traitors to Republicanism of which they have been prophets, and to the Reyublican party which they founded and led. They are asked to accept instead of these traitors, as the only true men now, and the rightful Republican leaders, Roscoe Conkling, Simon Cameron, O. P. Morton, Zachariah Chandler, and Mat ew H. Carpenter.—*N. Y. Triquue.*

Temperance.

A high officer of the sons of Temperance presenting himself with the smell of grog he had been drinking, at the door of a "Division" for admission, was waited upon by an Irish sentinel, to whom he gave the pass-word, when the following passed.

Sir, said he, and ye are Mister O'-Wright, the Grand Worth Patriarch of the State of Khaintucky, I do be after belavin.

Yes, said Jim, you are perfectly right, my friend, but why do you ask the question?

To tell ye the truth, then, sir, and shame the deevil, said Pat, ye do be having the right pass word for a Son of Temperance, entirely; but by the Holy Virgin and the blessed Saint Patherick ye've got the wrong shell, ye know.

The air grew twenty degrees colder during the rain on Monday last.

The preacher who said he could preach without notes did'nt mean bank notes.

A little girl being asked what dust was, said that it was mud with the juice squeezed out.

Can a man who has been fined by magistrate again and again be considered a refined man?

How to dress beets—A horsewhip is a good thing to dress beets with especially a dead deat.

Patients on a monument has no reference to doctor's patients. You will find them under a monument.

One Missouri editor says of another, that his ears would do for awnings to a ten story wholesale hog-packing establishment.

An old man suggests that when men break their heart it is all the same as when a lobster breaks one of its claws—another sprouts immediately and grows in its place.

A School-master, on being asked what was meant by the word fortification, when he answered, Two twentifications makes a fortification.

What a nuisance, exclaimed a gentleman at a concert, as a young fop in front of him kept talking in a loud voice to a lady at his side.

Did you refer to me, sir?

Oh no; I meant the mean musicians here, who keep up such a noise with their instruments that I can't hear your conversation.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retaied at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 alhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., ext door to a. C. hir House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
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MANTELS,
GRATES, &.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN LIVERY

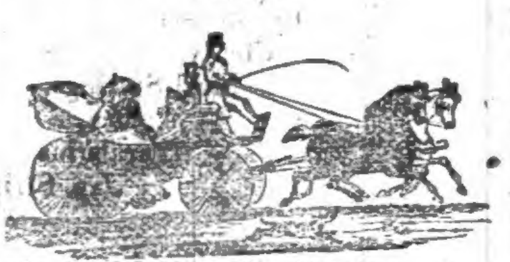

AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
Together with a number of first-class Livery horse I respectfully solicit the patrogage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH,
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.
East of Methodist Church,
Auburn, - - Ind

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion, Keyst e Block,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Grover & Baker's
Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
Puffs,
Ruffles,
Plaits,
Braids,
Tucks,
Fells,
Hems,
Frills,
Quilts,
Cords,
Gathers,

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,
AENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of losing out my entire stock of
Dry Goods
as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of
Dry Goods!
of every variety,
CLOTHING
QUEENSWRE,
GROCERIES!
and all other goods ept in a ountry Store. All kind of
ountry Produce
taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me
S. RALSTON.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied a enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order Pic re frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMs
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom price.
W. GORDON, Artist.

THE
PIONEER
HARDWARE
STORE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE
FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN HE BRIK BLO K,
AUBURN, - IND.

NEW SPRING GOODS
C. ORFF & CO.
Fort Wayne, Ind.,
Have been receiving for the last ten days their immense stock of
Spring Goods
They are as usual the first on hand with their spring goods, and have now the largest stock of
Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods
AND
MILLINERY
Ever brought to Fort Wayne. We call especial attention to our immense stock of
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &C.

Domestics.
We always keep the leading brands of
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
Denims, Ticks, &c.
Which we all times sell
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Grand Opening of Millniery Goods.
C. ORFF & CO.
No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

LAUFERTY
ON THE
War Path!

AN IMMENSE STO K OF
DRY GOODS,
READY MAE CLOTHING,
Hats & Caps, etc.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for
GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.
One door south of the Hardware Store,
Auburn, Ind.
S. LAUFERTY.

We give the People Particular Fits.
We Give the Public More fnoatiacti
WE SAVE OUR CUSTOMERS MOE MONEY!
We have always the largest and best stock of
Men and Boys Clothing
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS!
IN THE WEST!
The Place Where a

CAN BUY
AS CHEAP

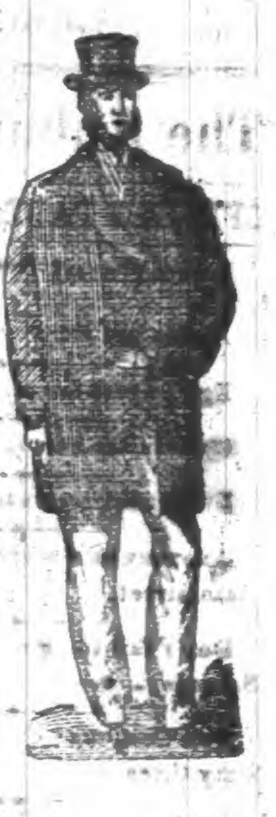

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EVERY ARTICLE MARKED!
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Goods sold strictly at ONE PRICE!
Men and Boys' Linens
In Immense Quantities. Notwithstanding the Advance of Wool, all Goods sold at Old Prices, at the
PALACE OF FASHION
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DRY GOODS
GEO. DeWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
IN
Dry Goods or Notions,
ALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR.
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE
F. B. DAVENPORT & CO,
Harts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.
Honesty and Perseverenc!
For this are we famous.
Good Goods and Low Pices!
For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Stone!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge. Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

e don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 26, 1872. No. 39.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares	4.00	6.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $[illegible] per annum.

Local Notices, [illegible] cents per line, [illegible] cents each additional insertion.

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LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the courts of the State.

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Having associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
J. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

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Physician & Surgeon, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
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LENT'S HOTEL.
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AMERICAN HOUSE,
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J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
Corner Main and Ninth Streets, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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Attorneys at Law, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

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Corner Berry and Calhoun Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
Attorneys at Law, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
Attorneys at Law, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
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Dealers in Lumber of Every description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times. 2-28

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GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
Proprietor Restaurant, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-24

MASONIC.
DeKalb Lodge, No. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Auburn Lodge No. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. R. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

Cedar Encampment, No. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
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DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
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Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
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Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Bellaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
J. L. WILSON, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

On and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00 p.m	7 00 a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 10 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	3 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 47
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 16a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 35	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 50	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 40 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	3 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 55	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

On and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M.	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,36 "	4,22 "	5,25 "	9,42 "
Crestline ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line lv	9,30 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,35 P. M	3,05 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crestline ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11 30 A M	5,50 "	4.30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A. M.	11,05 "	3,20 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:38 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

The following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	-
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 20 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Mother Goose Modified.

There was a man in Washington,
And he wondrous wise,
He used his office as a bait
For gifts of every size;
And when his term was out he strove,
With all his might and main,
To take another four years' chance
Of getting gifts again.

Little Beau Grant
Has lost his "plant,"
And had better never mind it,
But cease to roam
And go quietly home,
For Horace is gone to find it,

What care I how high I be,
Little gifts can lower me;
If little can't, why larger can,
For I'm the nation's gifted man.

Bah, bah, black man,
Have you any wool?
Yes, yes, massa, two bags full;
One for Mass' Grant to disguise,
And one to pull o'er older persons eyes

Great Bribery and Corruption Unearthed at Washington.

Nothing has appeared which throws so much light upon the corruption and profligacy of our present rulers at Washington as the expose of Pa philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Sun* printed a few days since. It has connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, one of those monster corporations that completely owns this rotton Administration and its friends in Congress. As is well known, grants of public land were made by Congress to it—grants that equaled in amount several States like Ohio. In addition, it received bonds sufficient to build and equip the road. When rogues fall out honest men get their dues. This old maxim has not been exactly verified in this case, but should be changed, we think, to the expression that when rogues fall out honest men are informed of who the rogues are, and what they are about. A lawsuit in equity is before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, brought by one Henry S. McCombs, of Philadelphia, who was one of the original incorporators of the road, to obtain some stock which belongs to him. He had made a good thing out of it, and had subscribed for 250 shares, worth $250 000, for one H. G. Fant, now of Washington city. Fant did not come to time, and the whole thing was thrown on McCombs. Still McCombs agreed to take it, but was never able to get it made out to him. The other directors were determined to cheat him out of it. The excuse given by the controllers of the road, at the head of whom was Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, a well-known lobbyist of Washington, was that they had to distribute his (McCombs') stock and a great deal more among certain influential members of Congress to get everything to work satisfactorily to the interests of the road in Congress.—Now, who are these members of Congress whom it was necessary to quiet by a liberal distribution of this valuable stock.

The following is in pencil on the Ames letter:

"Oaks Ames' list of names, as shown to day to me for Credit Moiblir, is:

	Shares.
Blaine, of Maine	3,000
Patterson, of New Hampshire	2,000
Wilson, of Massachusetts	2,000
Painter. (Rep.) for Quigley	3,000
Colfax, speaker	2,000
Scofield and Kelley, of Penn., each	2,000
Elliot, of Massachusetts	3,000
Daws, of Mass	2,000
Fowler, of Tennessee	2,000
Boutwell, of Massachusetts	2,000
Bingham and Garfield, of Ohio, each	2,000

'Indorsed: Oakes Ames, January 30th, 1868.'

Does the reader know any of these names? There is Wilson, of Massachusetts, candidate for Vice-President on the Grant ticket. He is down for 2,000 shares or $200,000 worth. Colfax, then Speaker of the House, and now Vice-Posident, obtains 2,000 shares. The present Speaker, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, who rendered himself so officious in accusing Charles Sumner—he is credited with 3,000. Boutwell, Grant's Secretary of the Treasury, got 2,000, and our virtuous members, Garfield and Bingham, from Ohio, also received 2,000 each. Then General Kelley, of Penn., was not forgotten; nor was Mr. Daws, of Mass., or Patterson, of N. H.—Every one of these representatives to Washington was then a Republican.—There is not a Democrat on the list. Now these men may deny this, but the manner in which it has been brought about satisfies us that it is true. Oh, what thievery will be unmasked when we have Horace Greeley President and an honest Secretary of the Treasury! No wonder Morton, Cameron and the rest of them are fighting like grim death to prevent it. The alternative would probably be, to most of them, by a change of Administration, an early flight from the country or confinement in some of the National prisons.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

A young woman once married a man by the name of Dust, against the wish of her parents. After a short time they began to quarrel, and she attempts to return to her father's house, but he refused to receive her, saying:

'Dust thou art, and unto Dust thou shalt return.' And she got up and 'dusted, then.

When was Rome built? asked a school committeeman of the first class in ancient history

In the night, answered a bright little girl,

In the night! exclaimed the astonished examiner. How do you make that out, sir?

Why I thought everybody knew that Rome wasn't built in a day.

Political Notes.

In the town of Orange, New Jersey 175 Republicans have organized a Liberal club.

In Texas the election will run through four days, the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of November.

There are 500 Greeley Republicans in Auburn, the home of Mr. Seward. Not bad for the 'loveliest villiage of the plain.

The St. Louis Press, a Grant paper, says that every negro has as much brains as 2,000 ordinary Dutchmen put together.

Eight hundred and fourteen voters of Titusville, Pennsylvania, signed a call for the organization of a Greeley club.

The Fort Smith, Kansas, Monitor prints a list of more than one hundred Republicans of that town who are supporting Greeley.

The Galveston Bulletin, a Grant paper says: 'The Grant party might as well call a coroner to hold an inquest on its remains in Texas.

The Presidential stables cost $40,000, but are so arranged that Greeley can turn the building into an industrial school for orphan children.

The great army of tax gatherers is for Grant. This is an important straw The great army of tax payers if for Greeley. Another straw.

The whole colored population of the United States is 5 220, 489. Estimating the number of voters at one-fifth, we find the aggregate colored vote to be 1,044 099.

Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, states positively that Governor Jacob is a Greeley man, and that the State is sure for Greeley by 10,000 to 42,000 majority in Nov.

General William Birney, of Florida son of James G. Birney, the first candidate of the Abolitionists for the Presidency, has written a letter repudiating Grant and declaring for Harace Greeley.

Henry Wilson holds shares in the Union Pacific Railroad which were made out and sent to him by mail at the time when the road wanted a favorable vote of Congress. He paid for the shares by voting 'aye.'

The Pittsburg Post has a standing offer to name five Republicans who will vote for Greeley for every Democrat who will vote for Grant, and ten Republicans who will vote for Buckalew for every Democrat who will vote for Hartranft.

The New York Tribune has advices from Ohio on which is based a claim of 10,000 Liberal majority in October, with ten of the twenty Congressmen sure, and an even chance in five closely contested districts. The present delegation in Congress, under the old apportionment, is 14 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

The Louisville sideshow cost the Grantites not less than $100 000. The net results of the investment thus far are a black eye for Blanton Duncan, a coffin for John Quincy Adams, the persistent boring of Charles O'Conor, and a general disgust throughout the whole Bourbon fraternity. The only ones hurt are the parties who paid the money—'and yet they are not happy!'—*St Louis Republican.*

Gev. Vance represents the sentiment of the Southern people correctly when he declares that they regard the status of the negro as settled finally and forever. The negroes are free and invested with the right of suffrage, and notwithstanding all that has come and gone, they and their former masters will get on peacefully and prosperously together if, in consequence of Mr. Greeley's election, the carpet baggers are expelled from the south.

The cost of carrying Maine for the Administration, says the Bangor correspondent of the New York Sun, will exceed $200,000, besides the money contributed by private individuals; but the office-holders have observed that it is a simple question of life or death, and so the money has flowed like water.' He adds, 'on the other hand, the Liberals have scarcely had money enough to pay the gas and stationary bills of their committee rooms.

A gentleman residing at East St. Louis, and who lately held the office of postmaster at a town of Illinois, had a circular addressed to him a day or two since from the Grant and Wilson headquarters, Chicago, assessing him forty-eight dollars toward the expenses of the present campaign. The circular states that the contest is a close one in Illinois, and expensive. It states further that money is specially wanted to secure German speakers and documents in German for circulation.

ITEMS.

Thomas Home, has bequeathed to the British Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals £55,000.

Among the remarkable mineral discoveries recently made are the Joplin lead mies in, Jasper county, Mo.

In ten years there were built in the United States 23,113 miles of good railroad.

Bierstandt is 'going for' another valley recently discovered, that beats the Yosemite.

A pair of twins were born recently in Tennessee, joined together after the manner of the Siamese twins.

London letter carriers work eight hours a day, and on an average, travel twenty miles during that time.

The belle of Newport is a Philadelphia lady whose hair is white—whitened by nature, too, and honorable age.

About thirty collieries in the Schuylkill region are said to have stopped for want of remunerative prices for coal

An English court has recently decided that the presence of ghosts in a house is sufficient reason for annuling the contract between landlord and tenant.

Kaiser William, Emperor of United Germany, lost his favorite walking stick the other day, and advertised for it in the daily papers, like an ordinary plebian.

An old bachelor in Greenwich avenue, New York, is utilizing the hot weather by cooking his meals with a burning glass.—He says the mutton tasts of sulpher, and the steak is strongly impregnated with magnesium.

Cantelopes are an excellent vegetable in their way He as an introductory dish to a substantial breakfast they find their proper sphere; but to convert them into whisky is altogether a mistake. It is being done, however.

A piece of bituminous coal lying on dry pine boards against the side of a building in Millport, N. Y., spontaneously burst into flames on one of the recent hot days. It had been exposed to the rays of the sun nearly all day, the thermometer ranging from 100 to 105 degrees, in shade.

Fifty-six colored men in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, have joined the Greeley club.

Thackeray tells of an Irish woman begging of him, who, when she saw him putting his hands in his pockets, cried out:—May the blessings of God follow you all the days of your life—but, when he pulled out his snuff box, immediately added and never overtake you.

I am afraid, said a lady to her husband, that I am going to have a stiff neck.

Not at all improbable, my dear, replied her spouse, I have seen strong symptoms of it ever since we were married.

Why does the operation of hanging kill a man? asked a medical professor of his class.

Because, replied one of the students, inspiration is checked, circulation is stopped, and the blood suffuses and congests the brain.

Fudge, said another, it is simply because the rope isn't long enough to let his feet touch the ground.

Corpulent old lady—I should like a ticket for the train,

Booking clerk (who thinks he will make a joke)—Yes'm; will you go in the passenger train, or in the cattle train?

Lady—Well, if you are a specimen of what I shall experience in the passenger train, give me a ticket for the cattle train by all means. The smart agent said no more.

The most extraordinary instance of patience on record, is that of an American Judge who listened silently for two days while a couple of wordy lawyers contended about the construction of an act of the Legislature, and then ending the controversy by quietly remarking, Gentlemen, the law is repealed.

A Scotchman, observing that the once white linen of one of his employes had, through long absence of soap and water, became a hazy black, inquired, as a prelude to a homily on cleanliness, how often he had his shirt washed. Once a month, was the reply.

Why I require two shirts a week.

Twa sarks in a wiek, ejaculated Robbie Ye must be a dirty deevil!.

B. C. and A. D.

I talked with a male man here about patriotism. He claimed he had a commission all through the war, and he talked awful big. On inquiring I found that he got five per cent. for selling salt mackeral by the barrel, and that was the commission he held during the war. I was at his house. He had two sprouts—James and George. He got them to read his history for me. James read first and he read B. C. 1802, and A. D. 1861.

James you read very well but tell me what B. C. stands for?

His face brightened up, and he exclaimed Butter Crackers.

No, no, says I. Come here, Georgie, and tell your brother what B. C. itself stands for.

He replied Buckwheat cakes.

No, that is wrong.

Then I asked James, what does A. D stand for? and he said 'Apple dumplings. So asking Georgie he said it was for aunt Dinah.

Says I to the fond parent, You ought to teach your boys what those letters stand for, and he offered to bet me a basket of lagar beer that the boys were right. I'd have lost.

AUNT POLLY QUIMBY'S BURGLAR

Oh my, but didn't the wind blow! When I went around the house that night, locking doors and windows before going to bed, there was just a breath of a breeze sighing about—nothing more; but by the time I had fairly poped my head into the pillow, the gale was going it like mad. When I first came to this Western country I used to be surprised at the quick unceremonious way storms had of coming on to people—half the time it seemed to me out of a clear innocent sky.

In my old home I prided myself upon reading the signs of the skies; but here, goodness me! when I thougt it would snow, it was sure to rain, and when I could have taken a solemn oath that the clouds were going to pour why whisk they'd go, and the sun would shine out as though it was in high glee at having fooled me. so I gave up being a weather-prophet, and took it just as it came.

That night every thing out of doors seemed to be in commotion. The loose shingles on the house clattered up and down, the windows shook and the blinds rattled and half the time it seemed to me that the bed on which I lay would be blown through the side of the house. I know I'm a foolish old woman, but at the thought, I couldn't help sitting my ruffled nightcap straight and smothing back my hair, because if I should go, why there was Deacon Altees house right opposite, and—but Lord bless me what am I saying?

Well naturaly I was lonesome enough without child or chick to speak to, but I did very well until somehow I got it into my head that burglars always choose just such nights to do their mischief in. After that I started at every sound, and as there were thumps and clatters on all sides, and in every direction, it isn't to be supposed that I got much rest.

I didn't stop to reason that there was very little in my poor little house to tempt evil doers. I knew I had $40,80 laid away in my poor departed Jason's old wooden chest, and I felt that to lose that it would be a terrible thing to me.

The house was a cottage with a hall running the length of the two rooms—an "L" being built beyond. My room was at the back opening into the hall and the front room adjoining. So my eyes went from one room to the other, lingering I must say with more dread upon the one leading to the hall.

If I should be robbed of that forty dollars and eighty cents——" I said to myself. Just then a blind went whack, and springing up in bed, I began to say the prayer my mother learned me—

"Now I lay me down to sleep." though it looked a great deal more like sitting up to sleep than lying down.

"What an old fool you are, Polly Quimby!" I begun to say aloud trying to get up courage at the sound of my own voice.

At that moment I was sure I heard a step in the little hall, and before I had time to move from my place the door latch lifted and the door swung back, and there he stood the very object I had been dreading, Mr. Burglar himself.

"Good evening ma'am, he said in such a polite way, that I found myself in the notion of bowing back and saying good evening too.

He was a middle aged man, with mustache and whiskers, and he had the brightest eyes that I ever saw in a person's head. The hair on his temples was quite gray. All in all he looked like a respectable Christian gentleman, and not a midnight thief.

'Quite a windy evening, ma'am, he went on, as he stopped into the room "You must be lonely here all by your self.

Somehow, this touched my temper—I forgot who was speaking and answered as tart as could be.

"I prefer to choose my company, sir!"

He laughed and shrugged his shoulders.

"Do you indeed! So do I. In this case I have my preference, not you,"

Then he sat down leisurely in my rocking chair, and streached out his feet as though he intended to stay awhile.

"will you be so kind sir as to go about your business? What do you think of yourself sir, to be intruding upon the privacy of my room, at this hour of the night sir?"

He leaned his head back against my bright worsted tidy and laughed fit to kill himself.

'No harm is intended you, my charming woman," he said. I swear it—no harm is intended you.

And saying this he laughed louder and longer than ever.

'do you come into my house to make game of me before my very eyes?" I asked, my temper pretty well stirred up. "if you were a gentleman——"

This was too much for him.

"A gentleman? Oh aw—that's too good! If I professed to be a gentleman, you'd stand a good chance of getting your throat cut without as much as 'by your leaf ma'am,' to begin with! A gentleman? With all my faults thank heaven that is not one of them."

'You need not have gone on that to prove it," I said tartly.

'Well you are a smart old damsel, arren't you, turning his big eyes upon me, and twisting up his mouth in a comical way which I shall never forget. "I swear you'd be pretty good looking, if you didnt wear such a wide ruffle on your night-cap. Jolly isn't it a lunker. big enough for a grave yard fence!',

"Sir," I said looking very savage

"Ma'am," he said imitating my voice to perfection.

"Oh, if I were only out of this bed, sir!' I begun.

"And pray madam what is there to hinder you from getting out I'd like to know?"

"do you intend to insult me, you good-for-nothing creature! Oh, if the wind would only blow you away!"

'If one goes the other is sure to go too.' he said stolidly.

"If brother Joe would only waken I said.

He cocked his eye knowingly.

"You want to make me believe that he is in this house somewhere eh? My dear madam you are as transparent as air! Had he been under this roof, you would have screamed blue murder long before this time."

"Oh, oh you varmint!" I groaned in pure agony of spirit. What do you want.'

"Well ma'am since that's a fair honest question, I will attempt to answer it. To begin with, my financial affairs are in a complicated condition. Money I have but little of—credit I have none; so I am forced to levy a trifling tax upon my friends in this and other neighborhoods to extricate me from this disastrous condition. As soon as I collect a certain amount. I intend leaving this country for France or Italy, never perhaps to return. Do not shed tears over this madam, for wherever my footsteps tend, your image—ruffled nightcap and all—will remain forever imprinted upon my heart."

"You old goose!" I said.

"Please don't interrupt me ma'am, I have but a few moments longer to stay, and I must to business at once. I have learned that you have deposited in a trunk in an adjoining closit, forty dollars and eighty cents. The forty forty dollars I would like to borrow of you for an indefinite length of time.—The eighty cents I do not care anything about. You can retain that as a trifling evidence of my generosity, in this great emergency of my life."

"You are a robber, a thief then," I said spitefully.

'Either at your service, madam," rising and making a bow for all the world like a French dancing-master.—'Now the money if you please.'

He wasen't joking now. there was a determined look in his eyes and around his mouth.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.' he said speaking just like a preacher.

"And he that steels of the poor, what of him?'

'My Bible does not dispose of his case, especially, madam.'

"And you came here to rob me—a poor woman.'

'I came to borrow of you for an uncertain length of time.

I saw it was useless to waste words with him, besides I didn't altogether like the look of his eyes. I closed my lips tightly together resolving that I would not speak again.

'If you've no objections ma'am I'll look around a bit." he said taking up the lamp as he spoke. 'If I hear any noise from you, my dear, or if I see that in any way you are becoming nervous, I shall be obliged to quiet you with the use of——"

He held up a small vial.

'Chloroform!' I gasped.

'At your service madam.'

'It would be the death of me I moaned.

'I should be sorry to bring such a loss to the world, but believe me all that lays in your own hands This is the door that leads into the closet, where the trunk is, I believe.' he said making straight for the closet where my forty dollars were put away for safe keeping,

I didn't say a word. To tell the truth the chloroform had scared me nearly out of my wits. He turned the key in the door (I had always kept it locked), and glanced into the closet. It was large and the trunk was at the farther end of it Let me say here that the closet or storeroom was in the "L" part of the house fully a foot lower than my room. Mr. Burglar was not acquainted with this fact. Glancing towards me with his sharp eyes to see if I was quiet he took a step forward, and went sprawling on all fours. I don't know to this day how he saved the lamp, as he did but it was not broken in the fall and burned as brightly as ever. My wits came to me here—I sprang as lightly as a cat out of bed and before he could get upon his feet, I had the door of the closet closed and locked upon him. He grew lamblike in a moment.

'You've done it now haven't you, my charming creature? I swear I'm in love with you from this hour to the end of time You've come a splendid dodge. You've got me tight and fast. What's the use of money now? I'll take the eighty cents and you may have the forty dollars, if you will let me out.'

'No sir. I am going to call in the neighbors.' I said.

'Going with that night cap on? You'll make a fortune, But don't hurry, that's a dear. Lets have a litle friendly talk. Say I'll give you a hundred dollars if you'll let me out.'

'Yes and leave you free to scare some other woman nearly to death—no sir!"

"Well then I'll give you two hundred.'

'No sir.'

"Name your price then, dear girl. I suppose every woman has her price—they say every man has!'

'No it wouldn't be right. I said hesitatingly.

I heard him chuckle.

'First step toward it. she begins to talk of what's right."'

I thought of my poor girl out to work by the week, and so anxious to get an education, and I'm sure it isn't to be wondered at if I did begin to think about setting a price, but I said not a word.

"Look here I'll put five hundred dollars in good sound gold under the door and you can count it as I push it through piece by piece if you'll only let me out of this accursed hole, I'm smothering.'

'Try some chloroform.' I whispered through the key hole.

Curse the chloroform! Will you let me out?

I had a light by this time and had slipped into a callico-wrapper, and my slippers.

If I got the money how was I to let him out of the closet? I wondered. I shouldn't dare to meet him; He'd rob me again and perhaps murder me.—But I said 'I'll take the gold' resolving to get out of it some way, just for the sake of my poor Rebecca, who so much wanted to go to school.

'Your heart is in the right place' he said, and the next moment a big round gold piece came through the wide crack under the door.

I couldn't withhold an exclamation of delight.

It's right now isn't it?' he sneered. 'There's nothing like gilding over our sins a little. Bah! All this world's alike. Here goes another and another. Count fast my pious damsel. I dare say there's no confessional in your Church.'

'Is there in yours?'

'Well if there was, gold gets into that sometimes, they say. Hold fast there, you've got the last clinker; now let me free.'

'Wait a minute.'

'But I wont wait. I swear I wont.'

'Can you help yourself?' I asked cooly.

'Well, no not much, but I'm smothering in here. Can't you take pity on a poor fellow?'

'Sit down flat on the floor I said.

I heard him plump down as obedient as a schoolboy.

'What next?'

I turned to the kitchen door to see if the lock was all right. Then I turned the key with a sharp click, which sounded to me like the report of a pistol.

'There!' I cried and sprang into the kitchen locking the door behind me.

He came out of his prison swearing like a trooper.

'Sharp old Satan, she's locked her self up somewhere,' trying the kitchen door as he spoke. 'Good night, madam De'il—good night! You've got the best of this. You have robed me. Good-night—get down and say your prayers'

And I did. What is more I cried like a baby over my money thinking what it would bring to us.

I never saw the strange burglar again, and in a few weeks Rebecca was comfortably established at school. No one ever knew where the money came from. An uncle died about that time, and some of my neighbors shrewdly suspected that he had left us something but I had nothing to say on the subject.

About six months after my adventure, brother Joe came to me, and said that he had been stopped in the street by a strange man, that morning and that he had begged him to say to Madam Quimby that the frill on her night-cap was just a little too wide! So say i[illegible] be passed on. What did it mean! asked Joe.

Nothing only he was crazy; I answered quickly but my face was as red as a blaze.

Germany gives eight pairs of gloves and a white hat to each one of her enlisted men.

Austrain army officers are forbidden to wear their beards more than an inch in length.

Parepa Rosa has received the Beethoven gold medal from the London Philharmonic Society.

A female circus clown is the latest development of woman's intellectual supremacy in England.

Queen Victoria's eyesight is still unimpaired. She discovers 'growing prosperity in Ireland.

Ludgate Hill, London, England, is to be paved with an American wooden pavement.

The Messrs. Low, of London, will publish Stanley's book. The expedition cost the Herald over $40,000.

The 'Figaro,' in Paris, pays its assistant editors 15,000 francs a year for two hours labor daily.

The statues of Francis I. and Louis XIV. has been discovered under a lot of rubbish in the cellar of the Hotel de Ville at Paris.

John F. Dee, prominent Republican of Syracuse, New York, is making Greeley speeches.

G. H. Schofield, one of the Iowa Grant electors in 1868, repudiates Grant and has declared for Greeley.

To clear a well of carbonic acid gas, lower a red-hot iron to the water, so as to produce a little steam.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., SEPT. 26, 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Lieut. Governor,
JOHN R. CRAVENS.
Congressmen-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.
Auditor of State,
JOHN R. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN.
Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
B. J. TRICE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress
E VAN LONG,
Of Kosciusko co.

Judicial Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
L. H. GOODWIN, of Noble
For Prosecutor,
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN of DeKalb.

Senatorial Ticket.

For Joint Senator,
WILLIAM G. CROXTON
Of Steuben county.

County Ticket.

For Representative,
SAUMEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. MAXWELL, of *Wilmington*
For Treasurer
FREEMAN KELLY, of Smithfield
For Recorder,
DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN, of Butler tp.
For Commissioner, south-western district,
NELSON GRIFFITH, of Richland
For Commissioner, south-eastern district,
WILL'AM RICHMOND, of Newville
For Surveyor,
CHAUNCEY C. CLARK, of Union
For Land Appraiser,
SAMUEL LEARNED, of Troy
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union

SENATORIAL CONVENTION!

The delegates of Steuben and DeKalb Counties met in Convention last Tuesday at the Court House, in Auburn, and organized by selecting A. Patterson, Esq., of Clear Lake, as Chairman, and T. C. Mays, of DeKalb as Secretary.

W. G. McConnell, Esq., of Angola, presented the name of W. G. Croxton, in a neat little speech as a suitable person for that office, and there being no other names proposed, Wm. G. Croxton was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Joint Senator.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Auburn COURIER, Ligonier *Banner*, Fort Wayne *Sentinel* and Indiana State *Sentinel*.

A. PATTERSON, Chairman.
T. C. MAYS, Sec'y.

Indiana Sure for Hendricks.

From every indication there is little doubt of the triumph of our State ticket. We were informed by the State Central Committee that the advices from all sections is most encouraging. The Grant men are importing large numbers of negres from Kentucky and are determined to perpetrate every species of fraud to carry the election, but they are without hope. Morton is going over his old track again, and is trying to carry the Legislature now that there are no hopes for the State. He has visited this section twice, and is working with the energy of dispair. Let every man who wants an honest administration, go to work with a will and there are no fears but that these political satraps will be retired effectually.

* * *

Let the Grantites rejoice! They have secured the active service of another Communist ajitater, in Wendell Philips. In a speech a few days ago he said he hoped Grant would continue to be President, until every white man over forty years of age who lives south of Mason and Dixon's Line has been forever put under the ground. 'This atrocious sentiment of hate was loudly applauded by his Grant audience. And the above with J B. Hoover and the Rads they may count on a large increase of Sh—ysters in their stock.

* * *

The following is one of Ben. Butler's spicy letters on Grant:

"BAY VUE, NEAR LANESVILLE, MASS.
August 25, 1867.

"MY DEAR SIR. I have read your letter to Mr. Smith on the proposed nomination of Grant with much interest. Its criticisms on Grant are just; but what will you do? You can not get it, or anything else concerning Mr. Grant that is not laudatory, published; and why? Because both sides are courting him for the Presidency, and so the truth must be told. We are, I fear, to try the experiment again that we did with Johnson; that is, nominate a man for supposed availability, without knowing his principles or fitness. Grant's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without head or heart, indifferent to human suffering, and impotent to govern. I am, yours, truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

"W. JONES, Neenah, Wis."

It appears that Ben, nevertheless, is supporting the man he declares to be "without head or heart, indifferent to human suffering, and impotent to govern."

An Immense Fraud

Thirteen Men Call Themselves A Convention!

Thirteen of the Moreau followers, met at Indianapolis last Thursday to nominate a State ticket in opposition to Hendricks and to help Morton. A miserable fraud by the name of McConnell living at Ligonier, claimed to represent this district. According to accounts he could represents more debts of his contracting than any other man in it. Hi Iddings furnished the money it is said, to carry the carcass of this political carrion to the capitol.

Well, we were in the city at the time, and found only thirteen dead beats there to compose this Convention.

There was J. G. Smith, of Wells county, we knew him personally, and can say with all kindness to him that he has failed in everything he undertook. He published a paper at Bluffton for a number of years, and just managed to live, being too lazy to do much work. He bought a little boat called the 'Sarah E Nie," at Fort Wayne, and started down the Wabash for Texas. He failed, of course, and is now back at Bluffton trying to disorganize the Democracy. He was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction!

Another fellow, Worcester, of Muncie, we knew. A dead beat of the lowest order, owes everybody, loafs around saloons, gambles, and does all kinds of naughty things, yet they nominate him for Reporter for Supreme Court!

T. J. Foster, another fraud seems to have wormed himself into the good graces of the Convention, and he was put off with State Elector. The citizens of Monroeville, Ind., clubbed together, raised him a bonus and started him in the printing business in that town. He was burnt out, went to Ft. Wayne without a cent, and the Democrats again came to his relief, started him again, and two months after he abandoned his friends, and is now going for Grant, Morton & Co., to get some of the spoils. He has eaten his own words, about the State ticket, and stands convicted in his own paper of being a liar and a villian.

And these are the kind of men that composed this august assemblage! a drunken worthless set paid by Morton to defeat the State ticket. Where is there a Democrat with the least manhood that would give them his vote, not one we trust in the State.

A. P. Edgerton was nominated for Governor, without his consent, and will most positively decline running with such a set of scalawags.

* * *

What a Republican says of Hendricks.

In his excellent speech at Indianapolis, last week Sept. 11th, Hon. B. Gratz Brown said:

A distinguished statesman, worthy of high position from his pure private character, his extensive knowledge of public affairs, his briliant tallent and wise forecast, is presented for the gubernatorial office. A gentleman of pure record and admirable fitness, is named for the second place on the ticket. With the latter, I have not a personal acquaintance but with your distinguished leader Mr. Hendricks, I had the pleasure of serving in the Senate of the United States, and can bear my testimony to the fact, that few if any there won a more enviable reputation for fairness, clearness, vigor of speech and action, purity in the discharge of his high office, and unswerving devotion to the general interest of of his country. Although the acknowledged leader of a great party that differed widely from the Administration of Mr. Lincoln in the conduct of the war, yet whenever the question came upon the voting of supplies, or any essential requisite to maintaining the honor of the nation in the great contest in which it was involved, he could never hesitate, but sustained the flag of the Union by his vote and counsel. And now that war is ended and we are returned upon the policies of peace now that "just laws and public virtue," not arbitrary personal government, is the creed to be enforced, I can truly say that of all our public men of any party, I know of none who may be more safely entrusted with the executive office of the great State of Indiana. His eminent service in the past outside of all polite al consideration, justifies it, and the influence which such a decision at this time will have on national affairs demands it. Remember that every vote cast against the State ticket, and every vote withheld from it, in just so far is a corresponding endorsment and direct encouragement to the venture of President Grant in extorting another Presidential term from the people of the United States.—Whatever therefor, may have been the hostilities of the past, and whatever lingering prejudice may embarrass the present, cast them from you my friends and go forward to October, and its decision, resolute to pronounce for reconcilliation and reform!

Financial Follies.

The Republican platform of 1868, condemned the administration of Andrew Johnson for its extravagance,—We be'ieve that Grant's administration despite its boasted economy, has been more extravagant than Johnson's. All the figures quoted in this article are taken from official reports. Anyone who doubts these can easily verify them.—The Indiana department cost in 1866. $3,295,000; in 1867 there was a sudden rise, and in 1871 the cost was 7 426,000, an increase of 125 per cent over the expenditures which the Convention of 1868 declared to be extravagant. Again, since 1866, the ratio of the cost of assessing and collecting the Internal Revenue has increased 326 per cent. In a speech in the House, January 16th, 1871 Hon. H. L. Dawes (Grant) pointed to the astounding fact that the estimate for Grants administration that year was 49,632,587, more than the annual cost of Johnson's administration, indicted for extravagance by the Convintion that nominated Grant; commenting on this fact Mr. Dawes said. "The expenditures of the nation are unjustifiable, and without proper regard to economy, or to the necessity of the case. This speech can be found in the "Congressional Globe" by anyone who choses to to look for it. Let us now compare the reduction of expenses under the selfsame law; the army expenses were reduced under Johnson, 188,000, 000 in one year, and under Grant only 34,000,000 in two years. The navy expenses were reduced under Johnson, 23,000,000 in three years and under Grant, only 569,757, in two years. Now it is on the public debt which the party of state is trying to play its strongest card. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, elected August 1st 1872, declared that the reduction of the debt from Grant's inauguration to that date had been including cash in the Treasury, 337,404,603,57. The same report shows that the cash in the Treasury was 85.358,044,39—The actual reduction, then, in three years and five months, of Grant's administration has been the difference between these two suns or 252,046,559. 18- This is an average monthly reduction of 5,147,477. A glance at the official report of Hon. Hugh McCulloch Secretary of the Treasury, submitted in December, 1868, will show anyone that the actual reduction of the public debt in three years and seven months of Johnson, from April 1st 1865, to November 1st 1868, was 470,256,650. this is an average monthly reduction of 10 936,201. In other words the "profligate Johnson" rebuked for extravagance by the Convention that nominated Grant reduced the public debt 4,781,724 a month, and 57,344,688, a year faster than the "economical Grant."

At the risk of much repetition, we again call attention to the fact that these figures are not 'cooked up" for the occasion, but that they are taken from official reports of the Treasury Department. They will be found there in black and white. They prove beyond cavil, that the present administration has been grossly extravagant, and we defy anyone in the face of these facts to deny the assertion.

* * *

Busy Importing votes.

We have information says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, from various points of the Ohio River, and on the railroads leading thence, that the Grantites are busy importing negroes from Kentucky to be used as voters at the coming election. and we are informed by good authority that negroes are being brought into this vicinity, in quite large numbers, all of whom expect to vote here at the October election and repeat as often as they can. This is one of the means by which the Grantites intend to debauch the ballot-box. and importing voters will not be confined to a supply of colored brethren, from Kentucky, but Illinois, as it has been heretofore, will be laid under contribution as there is no election in that State until the Presidential election. As we have already said importing is only one of the many corrupt agencies by which the Grantites propose to carry the State in October The old election swindles such as a ballot-box stuffings, false counting, changed returns, and tissue paper ballots, a dozen looking no thicker than one ordinary ballot will be brought into requisition to defeat the will of the people.

We warn the Liberals and Democrats in every election precinct to be on the lookout for election frauds, for unscrupulous partisans, are making a desperate struggle to retain their hold upon power. We get our information from heretofore Radicals who have been cognizant of the election frauds, by which the will of the people have been defeated in the elections of the past sixteen years, but are now anxious to have a fair vote. When the people make up their minds that election frauds must cease, cost what it may, then we may look for an approximation to fair and free election, but not until the honest voters say that election swindlers shall be punished on the spot will election frauds cease entirely, for the men who instigate the frauds understand full well, that it is only by fraud that they can retain their hold upon power.

GREELEY

AT PITTSBURG!

A Sensible Speech!

FELLOW CITIZENS: The wise King says there is a time for peace. The city of Pittsburg has recently witnessed a rehearsal of the pomp and pageantry, the blazonry and circumstance of civil war. A very large number of men were collected at vast expense, with the single purpose of rekindling the bitterness and hatred, the animosity and antipathies, the fears and exultations of civil war for the advantage of a political party. I take you to witness that the greater portion of the journals of Pittsburg, as well as the orators on this occasion, have been trying their best to make us, the people, hate each other for the sake of partisan advantage.

A stranger would imagine, who was reading the journals of Pittsburg for the last few days, that we were still at war, and that their purpose was to revive and exasperate the hatred and animosity of civil war. In order to intensify and invigorate their side of the conflict they talk about rebels and traitors.

Fellow-citizens, are we to be done with this? We demanded, of our adversaries in the great civil war that they surrender their arms and go to their homes. They surrendered them. We demanded that they enfranchise the blacks, and the blacks are enfranchised. None but white men now stand disfranchised on the soil of our country.

We demand that they stipulate that the emancipated slaves shal not be paid for, and that the Rebel debt shall never be paid by the Government or by the States, and they assented to that. So far that I can see every demand made on the part of the loyal States and the loyal people has been fully complied with.

On the part of those lately in rebellion every thing has been done that we asked; every thing has been conceded. And still they tell us, 'Why, we want to repent.' Have they not brought forth words meet for repentance? and this coming together in solemn convention of the represtatives of the Southern people have given their assent to the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, which was the most intense, the most complete Republican platform that had ever been presented by any National Convention.

All this being done, we are told by these gentlemen who met here, all this is mockery; all this is fraud; you don't mean any thing by it, and the cry goes on, 'Rebels and traitors! Denunciation proscription, the same as ever.

Four years ago, in the Republican National Convention, it was declared that this proscription should speedily cease. Four years have passed, and and still it is maintained that there are this day thousand of people of Arkansas alone prohibited—the most intelligent of that State—forbidden to exercise the right of suffrage; forbidden exclusively by the party that meets here and shouts for Grant. Nobody else asks for proscription but them. No one doubts, no other party requires, that any human being should stand proscribed on our soil for a rebellion that ceased seven and a half years ago No party, no men of any party, doubts this.

The very party that held a great military parade in order to farther and farther separate and divide the hearts of American people from each other—they hold essential to their triumph that hatred should continue; that distrust, suspicion and alienation, should continue. Do what you will do what you may, they are determined not to be satisfied.

Now fellow-citizens, it is not enough that those who fought against the Union should be proscribed. Those of us who stood for it are equally denounced if we do not happen to agree with them in our present politics. Here is one who is charged for being a secessionist. Could that be true fellow citizens? look facts in the face.

I know that the Southern people that the great majority, would have voted as they did that winter—not for secession, but for clinging to the Union. And now, to-day if the Nation were to be imperiled, and there were just two methods of saving it; to trust to the chances of civil war, or to the chances of a free fair vote of the Southern people, I would very greatly prefer the latter chances rather than the former. For fellow-sitizens they do greatly misunderstand and malign this American people when they assume that in cold blood before there had been any clash of arms the people in the South anymore than people in the North, desired disunion. In its inception in its origin, the great masses of those who consented to the secession movement, meant nothing by it only to back down the North, and make us consent to the extention of slavery. That was their purpose and that purpose. I tried my best to defeat.

Well the war is ended. And I think it ought to be ended. We had a great a terrible, a bloody, a destructive civil war. Our success was perfect. The defeat of the adversary was more complete than any defeat recorded in history. They have suffered much. They have conceded all. Cannot we afford to be magnanimous at least? They see fellow-citizen that the Southern people may vote. Some of them may; but the instant they vote, the cry is raised. "See how these fellows vote." They cry, "You must vote the other way." Is this an election? It is only the fashion of war in another aspect.

Fellow citizens you belong to one of the great hives of American industry I plead here for peace and reconciliation—for the interest especially of this busy prosperous, energetic people.—How I have sympathised with Pittsburg. How I have rejoiced in her prosperity! How I have admired her magnificent growth. You surely do know, no place on this continent has been dearer to me than Pittsburg.—There is no spot in whose prosperity I have more hartily rejoiced, and this is because I believed her prosperity was firmly linked and bound together with the prosperity of the whole country.

Now I appeal to her business men I appeal to her merchants, I appeal to her manufacturers, to stop this war.—It has gone on long enough. You cannot afford to teach part of your countrymen to hate you—to feel that your success, your greatness, is identical to your humiliation.

People of Pittsburg, I ask you to take a generous part in this work of reconciliation. You are countrymen to each other. I ask you to take the hand held out to you by our Southern brethren in the adoption of the Cincinnati platform by those who were our enemies. I ask you to grasp that hand and say, "Brothers we differed we fought. The war is ended, let us again be countrymen, and forget that we have been enemies." Friends and fellow citizens I bid you good night

* * *

The Grant Soldiers met at Pittsburg last week. They called it a soldiers re-union, until the people saw that none but Grant soldiers need apply. Senator Wilson, who never struck a blow at the armed foe in the field was there—for votes.

* * *

Senator Schurz is now in Pennsylvania, making speeches and votes for Buckalew.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of Toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

PIANO STOOLS!

Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and warranted.

Abright & Shepherd

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.
J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. H. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

SHERIFF'S

Proclamation

ELECTION

NOTICE!

In pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, which is as follows to-wit:

State of Indiana, } s. s.
DeKalb County. }

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice, that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county, at the usual place of holding elections in the several townships and precints in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY!

OF

October, A. D. 1872.

(Tuesday, October 8th, 1872) to elect persons to fill the following offices to-wit:

One Govenor for the State of Indiana.
One Lieutenant Governor for the State of Indiana.
Two members of Congress for the State of Indiana at Large.
One Secretary of State.
One Auditor of State.
One Treasurer of State.
One Attorney General for the State of Indiana.
One Reporter of the Supreme Court.
One Clerk of the Supreme Court.
One Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana.
Two Presidential Electors for the State of Indiana at Large.
One Presidental Elector for the Tenth Congressional district of the State of Indiana.
One member of Congress for the Tenth Congressional district of Indiana.
One joint Senator for the DeKalb and Steuben Senatorial district of the State of Indiana.
One Judge of the Circuit Court for the 14th Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana.
One Prosecuting Attorney for the 14th Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana.
One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the 19th Judicial district for the State of Indiana.
One Prosecuting Attorney for the 19th Judicial district of the State of Indiana
One Representative to the State Legislature.
One Sheriff for DeKalb county Indiana.
One Treasurer for DeKalb county Indiana.
One Recorder for DeKalb county Indiana.
One County Commissioner for the South-western district of DeKalb Co
One County Commissioner for the South-eastern district of DeKalb county.
One Surveyor for DeKalb county Indiana.
One Land Appraiser for DeKalb county Indiana.
One Coroner for DeKalb county Indiana.

WITNESS, My hand and official seal, at Auburn, this 10th day of September A. D. 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court.

You will meet at your usual places of holding elections in said county, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1872, to elect the offices as designated in said order. Sheriff's office, DeKalb county, September 10th, 1872.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

* * *

ELECTION

NOTICE!

In pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court, which is as follows to-wit:

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County. }

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County Greeting:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of the several townships in said county, at the usual place of holding elections therein, on the Second Tuesday of

OCTOBER, A. D. 1872.

[Tuesday, October 8th, 1872] to elect persons to fill the offices of Justice of the Peace, and Assessor, as follows to-wit:

One Justice of the Peace for Butler township.
Two Justices of the Peace for Jackson tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Concord tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Newville tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Wilmington tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Union tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Richland tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Smithfield tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Franklin tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Troy township.
One Assessor for each of the townships in said county.

WITNESS, My hand and official seal, at Auburn, this 10th day of September, 1872.

J. R. LANNING Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court.

You will meet at your usual places of holding elections in said county, on Tuesday, October 8th, 1872, to elect the officers as designated in said order. Sheriff's office, DeKalb County, September 10th, 1872.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

In the Common Pleas Court, September term 1872.

Margaretta Brandon }
vs. } Complaint for Divorce.
Jacob Brandon. }

Now comes the plaintiff, by Best & McClellan her attorney and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 30th day of August, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

The Great Cause OF Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse. Involuntary emission and inpediments to Marriage generally; coruption, &c.—By Rob J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine. and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also. Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 30 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office box 4,585.

Increas of Bountis

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, METAL,

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell

DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS,
PUTTY.
WHITE LEAD, &c.

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers

Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:

SANE YOUR MONEY.

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Bilious-

LIVER

ness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect

STIMULANT

Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

AND

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic prop-

CATHARTIC

erties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

W. B. HURD & CO.,
NASHUA, N. H.

Davenport & Co., Agt's.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Gilbert McFarland is Plaintiff and John A. Cowan is Defendant require me to make the sum of Nineteen hundred dollars with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY. OCT. 19, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number Eight [8] in McFarland's addition to the town of Auburn.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dept'y.

September 25, 1872.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

No trouble to answer questions

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN,

CAIRAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the Branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r.

120 DAYS MORE.

3 Months Ago

we first announced our intention of quitting the trade and commencing selling our stock at cost.—Now as the odd draws near and we are determined to be out of trade by the 1st day of

Jan. 1873,

We now say that our goods must be sold by that time

Regardless of Cost!

We are determined to quit business and therefore will sell for

CASH ONLY.

Our entire stock of

Clothing,

Mens' Furnishing Goods,

HATS and CAP !

at the most

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!

ever offered in Northern Indiana.

I. LAUFERTY & SON

South east corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

Sign of the

Red Flag.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Don't forget the dance.

Davenport & Co. are fixing up their new quarters.

Essley's block is going up slowly but surely.

I. Lauferty & son are selling at cost.—See advertisement.

Read the advertisement headed 'People's Convention.

Notice the charge in C. Orff & Co's. advertisement.

A grand dance will be given at Case's Hall next Tuesday evening.

Remember the grand dance at Case's Hall, next Tuesday evening.

Farmers are interested in advertisement headed Durhams for Sale. 6w

The new brick business houses in Waterloo will soon be ready for occupation.

Every member of the Central Committee should be in attendence next Saturday.

Everybody go to the dance next Tuesday, at Case's Hall. There is room for six set at a time.

The Odd Fellows Hall is rapidly approaching completion as far as the brick work is concerned.

For a good cigar go to Smith & Hare's. They have a large trade in this line and keep a good stock.

The largest party ever before given in Auburn, will come off next Tuesday evening, at Case's Hall. Supper at the Weaver House.

The Saginaw road will not give half fare rates on political occasions. The Grand Rapids, Eel River and other roads do. That's the difference.

The *Press* talks about the great 'War Governor,' We do not want war Governors but peace Governors. There is no war, yet peace does not exist.

It is perfectly ridiculous the way the Corunna juveniles use profane language, at the church door. Where are their parents about this time?

Some fellow was driving Phin's 'stove up sorrel, and boasted of making good time. Why, Mike Long, Jr., has a horse that "walks wright away from him."

Three-fourths of the crowd at Waterloo was composed of Democrats, Liberals, women and children. A grand rally, truly, for the great "War Governor."

Our family has been the recipient of special favors from Mrs. Wm. McIntyre, in the shape of several fine varieties of vegetables. Many thanks.

Whenever you see a man walking along with his eye on his feet, and occasionally throwing overbeard an oath, you may reasonably conclude that he is wrestling with a new pair of boots.

The Mishawaka *Enterprise* has been revived, and now looks as attractive, if not more so than ever. E. A. Jernegan supplies the place of the lamented Mont. May he be more successful.

We are obliged to our excellent farmer friend, T. C. Elson, Esq., for a nice lot of fine apples. Mr. E. is now a farmer, and enjoys the change from a life of bustle to that of ease and independence.

The Court of Common Pleas, Judge Clapp presiding, adjourned last Saturday, after an ardorous weeks work, in clearing out the docket. Something that has not been done for a good while.

Music.—You can get nine pieces of music by sending 30 cents to J. L. Peters' 599 Broadway, N. Y. There are five instrumental, three songs and one duett.—Get a number of the Musical Monthly, one of the best publications now printed.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says, that the Grant Tanners marched up Calhoun-st., to the tune of the 'Dead March.' Fact! and we can demonstrate it to the satisfaction of all.

Half Fare.

The Eel River road will issue tickets from this point at half fare over the I. P. & C. R. R. to Indianapolis, during the State Fair. This is now the shortest line to the capitol, and only one change of cars making it some better than the Muncie route.

Nick Essley is building a large brick house in South Auburn. He will be a resident of our place whether an elder or not.

S. Lauferty, Esq., left last Monday for the east, where he intends purchasing the largest stock of Ready Made Clothing ever brought to this market. He means business.

Wood.—We want some wood immediately, and those intend paying their subscription in this article will please bring it in.

We are in receipt of some sheet music from the Benham Brothers, at Indianapolis, entitled 'Hendricks' Triumphant March' and 'Tom Brown's Grand March.' The titles are expressive.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28th, 1872.

The great spirit of Hate and Revenge, the only issue upon which the Grant party stands to announce their "speakers they picture a cannon and call attention to the great "War Governor." Let us keep up this spirit of the war, they say, for it is our only hope. Peace will defeat us!

S. S. Pic-nic.

A Sunday-school pic-nic will be held at North Benton Grove in Smithfield township, on the first Saturday in October, composed of the Fairfield Center, Barker's Disciple, Albright and the North Benton Union Schools. A general attendance is requested.

The *Press* admits by not denying our county has had the burden of twenty thousand dollars to pay off, since the Democracy came into power, the legacy of the Republican party. And yet it asks the people of the county to vote against honest officials. Out upon such knavery.

HON JOHN R. COFFROTH

Of Lafayette, one of the most tallented lawyers in the State will address the people at Spencerville this (Thursday) afternoon, on the political issues of the day. Those that can attend will be pleased with him as a speaker.

Old professional jurors around again.—Last Saturday we went into court and found a jury composed of men who had waited patiently all week that they might be called to fill up the jury box. We would like to give the names but some of them might thrash us and that would make us feel bad.

By request of Prof. McIntosh and assistant teachers Charles H. Elson, formerly of Wooster, Ohio, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture before the students of High School, of this place, on last Friday afternoon, upon the subject of Moral and Physical Culture The lecture was well delivered and its sentiments we would pronounce *Ne plus ultra*.

The editor of the Whitley *Commercial* is just out denying that Henry Wilson is a Know Nothing. He has not reed Pike's letter yet, or he must have an unusal amount of brazenness to attempt to mislead the people in this matter. Brother Johny should waken up, and learn from his exchanges that it wont do to deny this fact in face of the evidence before the people.

The *Press* brings no proof to sustain its assertion that Grant did not receive a present of $105,000 after his election, and we are, therefore, correct. We have asked them for the proof, and they have failed to give it. It is generally known that he did actually receive such a present, and we have seen no denial with facts to substitute it. The *Press* can make assertions but it cannot sustain itself in them.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Sept. 26,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. Casebeer, Pres't.

EEL RIVER ROAD.

We are pleased to state that work has again been resumed on the Eel River road at the present western terminus from Denver to Logansport. A large force, with our friend Mansfield included, has been put to work and it is to be completed in 60 days. D. L. Quirk & Co. are doing the work and that alone insures success.

In speaking of Maj. Saylors speech last week, we used no word disrespectful to the speaker. In the remarks make by the *Press* relative to Mr. Wier's speech last week, it calls him an "inflated squirt," Which paper is the most fair and honorable to its opponents in this particular. Mr Wier is a Liberal Republican, and it makes our neighbor awful sick to see so good a man leave them, and so it throws dirt.—Let 'em wince!

The October Number of Lippincott's Magazine opens with a highly interesting article discriptive of the route from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. This article is bueatifully illustrated, and abounds in novel and value information relative to the character, resources, and capabilities of the country throug which the North Pacific Railway will pass. There are also many other articles of an amusing and instructive character. Specimen number 25 cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., 715 Market-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale.

The handsome residence of Mrs. Mary Mott. The house contains thirteen rooms and is particularly desirable for a boarding house. The price is twenty seven hundred dollars. If not sold soon one half of the house will be to let. Inquire at the residence on Cedar street. 4t

So rapidly does health decline when attacked by kidney bladder and glandar diseases, mental and physical debility, diabetes, female irregularities and maladies of the urino-genital organs, that no time should be lost in partaking of an occasional dose of Smolander's Buchu, which will drive the above complaints out of the system, and a restoration to health will surely ensue.

GRAND

Rally!

HON. J. B.

Grinnell

Ex-Senator from Iowa, will address the People at

BUTLER, IND'A.

Next Friday

SEPTEMBER 27, '72.

In the Afternoon.

MR. GRINNELL!

is a Liberal Republican and has been a great light in the Republican party for year. He one of those

Sore Heads,

that the Grant talk about although he has not asked for office since he was a Senator to Congress. Let the People of every party turn out and hear Iowa's Greatest Chieftain.

GRAND

RALLY!

AT

AUBURN,

ON

OCTOBER 4th 1872.

Hon. BAYLESS W.

HANNA

The official that made Ham Conner, the Chairman of the Republican party in this State, shell out

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

and our Candidate for

Attorney General!

AND

HON. W. W.

CONNERS

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN

From Hamilton County, will address the People on the political issues of the day. Let there be a Grand Rally from all points to hear these distinguished speakers. Remember the dates.

SCHURZ AT FORT WAYNE.

Last Saturday was a grand day in the history of Fort Wayne. Carl Schurz spoke in the afternoon in English to a crowd of twenty thousand people, and the torchlight procession at night was the largest we ever saw, about three thousand in line. It was a perfect ovation for the honest Senator that dared to refuse a bribe from Grant on the San Domingo scheme.

Mr. Schurz also spoke in the evening, at the Rink, in German, and to judge from the expression of that German audience it was received with telling effect. He is one of the finest speakers in the country, and no one that listens to him but what feels that he is earnest and honest in what he says. The procession and illumination at night were the grandest ever known in that city.

Mr. Hamil, of Waterloo, a Liberal Republican has made several good speeches in the county. From his standpoint, heretofore, he has had ample opportunity to note the corruptions of the Grant party even in our own county, and he stands forth to-day and warns the people of the frauds and swindling of this rotten organization. The *Press* seems to be worried in the fact that he has taken a stand for honesty.

For the Courier.

Bro. Mays. Permit me through the columns of the Courier to return the thank of the members of the St. Johns Reform church, to the citizens of Auburn for their assistance in repairing their church building. May God, the giver of all good and perfect gifts, bless them in basket and store, in life and death.

Respectfully,

W. B. Sandoe, Pastor.

Last Sunday evening the M. E. Church at Corunna was crowded with people, to witness a marriage ceremony. The parties appeared at about 8 o'clock, and in a few moments were pronounced 'man and wife, when they returned the residence of Mr. Toppings', the bride's father, and partook of the pleasure always resulting from such occasions. The bride's attire was neat and tasty, and from this we can say that Samuel has secured, by his good behavor, industry, &c, a woman, worthy of any man.

The *Press* says that the best of feeling prevailed at Saylor's meeting at Newville. Was the speaker insulted by having a Greeley man calling for three cheers for Greeley, as Col. DeLong did for his party when Long spoke? We believe not. Our friends have more respect for an opponent than that. They have some claim to common decency, and we believe that there are many Grantites in this county that condemn the course of DeLong, though the *Press* does endorse it. This vindictiveness, and hate and jealousy seems to be the component part of its creed.

Painful.—We are grieved to learn that the sensitive souls of some of our Greeley friends are troubled about the picture of the cannon, on the bills for Senator Morton's meeting next Monday. They are assured that it has no signification whatever, relating to them, and that if it had, the 'gun isn't loaded;' therefore it will not be necessary for them to visit Canada until after the election.—*Press.*

It is only necessary to state that this "cannon" was made at the *Press* office to assure all that it is perfectly harmless.—We never saw anything yet come from that office that was "loaded.'

Meeting at Corunna.

Next Monday evening, Sept. 30, S. M. Hench, Esq., of Fort Wayne, and Joseph Woodhull, of Angola, will address the people at Corunna. Let there be a rousing meeting from all surrounding points.

A Debt of Twenty Thousand Dollars has been removed in DeKalb County since the Democracy came into power, and today the county is out of debt. Is there a farmer or taxpayer, no matter of what party but what must rejoice over this acheivement. That party has been honest in its administration and now comes before us for a new lease and contrasting the present with the former administration, it will be to the pecuniary interest of the farmer and mechanic and taxpayer to give it to them. If you want to see your county prosper, vote for the Democratic ticket.

Greeley Campaign Music, with a picture of Greeley and Brow, mailed, post paid on receipt of marked price.

Good-bye, Ulysses, Song and chorus, 35; He always Wears an Old White Hat, song and chorus 35c; The Farmer goes Chopping on his Way, song and chorus, 35c; Greeley and Brown's Gallop to the White House, 40c; Greeley's Grand March, 40c; Greeley's favorite Polka, 40c. Send 30c for the last number of Peterson's Musical Monthly, and you will get eight or nine pieces of new music. Address, J. L. Peters, 590 Broadway, N. Y.

PROSCRIPTION.

We have received a communication from Mr. Hamil, of Waterloo, a Liberal Republican, showing how the Grant party of this county intends to proscribe and persecute him if he attempts to make speeches for the Liberal cause in this county. They have manufactured certain letters with which they have tried to blackmail him, but he has stood the test, and is not to be bullied from his course.—The *Press* is very anxious to have his character tested by Democrats, but while Mr. Hamil was with them he was all right. The fact is, Mr. Hamil's reputation for veracity stands about as high as that of the editors of the *Press*, especially in the 'Democratic authority case," only Mr. Hamil has come out from the corrupting influences of these Grant men and consequently is entitled to more credit than his late associates.

We propose to stick to Mr. Hamil for his independence. If he has done wrong in the past, he has now given us a tangible evidence of his repentance, and like Tom Brown he says, "by drinking whisky in the past I have offended my brother I will drink no more forever. But we don't want Hamil to go off, like Tom Brown did to Rome City, and indulge in a drunken spree of three days, and then come back and talk scripture to the people. Hamil, if you play off on us that way, we will regard you as totally depraved. We propose to stand by the side of all these Liberal Republicans and they are legion, in this county, because they have had the manliness to step out from under the party lash, and are now proscribed and persecuted because they would not go for party against the people. Let them get out their letters to black mail with, they cannot compel freemen to vote as they shall dictate.

If you want the worth of your money be treated by gentlemanly clerks, and not be asked for goods three times more than they are worth, go to the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5. Keystone block, For Wayne.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Senator Morton!

ON THE

War Path!

He still Insists Upon Talking War! War! War!!

The Great Statesman, profound thinker, and terrific orator, the gorgeous Oliver P. regaled himself and the denizens of Waterloo with his Great War Speech! Six years ago and again in '68 did this Demosthenes, rain down the same chain lightning and now he is a fighting those terrible battles over again.

"When I was Governor" is a familiar phrase with O. P. Julian says says that Morton was not wounded in an actual engagement in the field!

Oliver Pels still telling the people that Horace Greeley will pay the rebel debt and pension rebel soldiers! Yes, and not only that, but he will increase our National army to two hundred thousand men whose duty it shall be to go down south and dig up every dead rebel and put $1,00 in gold in the coffin and bury it again! The one is just as probable as the other He spoke of Horace Greeley's efforts to prevent the war, but did not say anything about Lincoln's views on the subjects. It would not have done, as that would have exposed Morton's little game.

He went into an argument about Jeff Davis and several other subjects that happened years ago, but did not allude to a single vital issue of the day with any show of argument. It seemed to be his mission to work up all the hate and prejudice he could that sprung out of the late war, and he appealed to soldiers to remember the rebels of the south, the mass of whom had no responsibility in the war.

The party of Hate and prejudice want the spirit of the war aroused in a time when there is no war, and then they appeal to the issues of seven years ago to help them in their time of trouble now.

But it will not avail. Morton is frightened, and is laboring with might and main to save himself regardless of the fate of State. He talks now about "When I was Governor," and makes a personal appeal to the soldiers. But its no go. He could only keep about one third of the crowd together at Waterloo, while the other part was on the streets. In fact this speech helped the Liberal cause here and we would be glad if he should get a little scared so as to come back again Let him come to Auburn and we will be satisfied. We met one Republican that was disgusted with his arguments, and he said though he intended to vote for Grant he did not see why Morton, the great light of the Grant party, still harps on the war.

Morton ought not to be frightened about losing his seat as he is about the best hand to keep his seat we have seen in the canvass. Put Indiana down against this war spirit in October!

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Lydia Ann Grube has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. All persons are hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debt of her contracting from and after this date, nor be in any manner responsible for her maintainance.

Philip Grube.

Semptember 23d, 1872.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing, in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

Durhams for Sale!

The undersigned offers at private sale, Fifteen thorough-bred Durham Bulls; twelve of which are calves, two yearlings, and one two year old. The sire of all is my Duke of Wabash county, and he was sired by Duncan's Duke of Airdre: his dam, Louan 7th, which Mr. Jeremiah Duncan, of Paris, Bourton County, Ky., told me was the best milker he ever owned, and had been breeding Durhams for forty years. A full sister to my Duke Louan 19th was sold at Duncan's sale for $1,225. Several of Duncan's Louan's were purchased by McMillen, of Xenia O., and were re-sold at McMillen's great sale at the following prices. $475, $800, 3,000 $1,750, $2.625, $1,650, the lower priced ones being old ones, one being over 30 years. Some of my cows, the dams of stock offered, are Louans and Fashions bred by Mr. Duncan, of Ky. Some are of the Duchess milker family, which are excellent milkers.

I propose showing a sample of my stock at the Wabash and Huntington county fairs and shall take pleasure in showing them to all who call on me at home, near Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Ind.

6w JOHN COMSTOCK.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 35
Fremont	9 08	6 55	12 25
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 00 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	8 .2	
Jackson Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 85	

GOING SOUTH.

Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	3 00	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 20a m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 25
Reading	6 18	8 53	12 40p m
Fremont	6 55	9 32	2 03
Angola	7 35	9 58	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 22
Ft. Wayne Arr	9 15	11 45	6 55
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

Wm. A. Ernst, Supt

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.

FALL TRAE

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident New York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at al times, the largest and most attractive stock of both

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOOD!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,

New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the pepular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

Public Sale!

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Calvin Dewitt, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of the deceased, in Richland tp., DeKalb County, Ind., on

Saturday, September 21st, 1872.

The Personal Property, Consisting of:

Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, one set of Bobsleds, Hay, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn in the field Farming Implements, Household Goods, and numerous other articles.

TERMS.—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving his note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws with approved security.

NANCY DEWITT, Adm'x,

Agents Wanted

For the livest and most agreeable and instructive book of the year,

Buffalo Land!

By Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas. The wealth and wildness, mysteries and marvels, of the boundless West, fully and truthfully described.—A complete guide for sportsmen and emigrants.—Profusely and splendidly illustrated. Immensely popular and selling beyond precedent. Send for illustrated circular, terms etc., at once, to the publishers, E. HANNAFORD & CO., 192 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ills. 3t Sept 5,

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Wanted. We will give energetic men and women

Business That Will Pay!

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued at your own homes, and is strictly honorable. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once. Address

6t J. LATHAM & CO. 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

FALL OF 1872.

GRAND

OPENING!

COMMENCING

Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 1872

And Continuing for the balance of the Week

Grand opening of the finest stock of

MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS

Together with the largest stock of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Ever offered to the Public.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have taken special pains to secure a stack of dress goods which in point of variety and diversity of style has never been equalled in this city and will make special bargains during our opening.

100 pieces Black and White Plaids	25 cents per yard;	price 50 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Japanese Stripes	37½ cts per yard;	price 50 cents.
50 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Poplins	25 cents per yard;	price 40 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	50 cents per yard,	price 75 cents.
10 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	75 cents per yard;	price $1.00.

Silks, Irish and Japanese Poplins,

In all the new and desirable shades, at prices that cannot fail to please.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

We will sell until October 1st, all of our domestics at less than whole-sale prices

500 pieces extra quality Bleached Muslin	25¼ cents.
Best heavy brown sheeting	12½ cents.
Best fine brown sheeting	12½ cents.
Best pruits, all Makes	10 cents.

We have concluded all arrangements to make this the largest opening of Millinery, fancy and Rich Dress Goods ever had in Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

People's

Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC'S SAVINGS BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FSHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuck full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money and Buy at Head-quarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnishing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Why Irishmen go for Greeley.

The New York Metropolitan Record (Catholic) is enthusiastically for Greeley and even goes so far as to propose a short catechism, from which we make the following extracts.

Who was the unflinching friend of Irish independence in the dark days of '48? Horace Greeley.

Who gave his time and money to help them? Greeley.

Who raised his voice in behalf of Irish patriots in British prisons? Greeley.

Who came to the rescue of Ireland when famine was sore in the land?—Greeley.

Who has ever been the avowed enemy of bigotry and intolerance? Greeley.

Housekeeper's Guide.

A party who proposes to establish a new housekeeper's guide, send to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* the following extarcts from the forthcoming work.

Plain sauce—an interview with a Saratoga hotel clerk.

To make a good jam—ask any horse car conductor.

To boil a tongue—drink scalding coffee.

To make a good broil—leave a letter from one of your sweethearts where your wife can find it.

How to make an Indian loaf—give him a gallon of whiskey.

How to make good puffs—send the publisher fifty cents a line for them.

A plain loaf—a visit to the prarie.

How to make pi—jostle the printer's elbow.

To 'bone' a turkey—take it when the poulterer is not looking.

To corn beef—feed your cattle at a brewery.

How to select a foul—ask the umpire of a base ball match.

How to dress beats—a horse whip is a good thing to dress beats with, especially if he be a dead beat.

HUMOROUS.

A smart thing—A mustard plaster.

The children's kingdom—Lapland.

The rock that topers split on—quartz

You can't marry amiss if you marry a widow.

Carpets bought by the yard are worn out by the foot.

Cool proceeding—An ice man eloping with a nice girl.

A hindrance to marriage—Goverment tax on matches.

A sure way to make an impression—Fall down in the mud.

Never undertake to fasten a door with a lock from your own head.

Don't take too much interest in the affairs of your neighbors. Six per cent. is enough.

A tender hearted driver in Chicago hates to run over a man, the jolt injures the springs of the 'bus so.

A lady wrote of her lover, who had become insane, that he had gone out of his mind, but he had never as yet gone out hers.

The people of Wyoming don't know whether to call their female judge a justicess of the peace, or a justice of pieces.

The prisoner has a very smooth countenance. Yes; he was ironed just before he was brought in. That accounts for it all.

The young widow who was buried in grief is now alive and doing well. It is another instance of premature interment.

A little girl wanting a fan, but not being able to remember the word, said she wanted a thing to brush the warmth off with.

Why are ladies out 'shopping' like birds on the wing? Because it takes them a long time to settle upon their purchase (perches.)

A Detroit journal says an old man of that city has played ninety thousand games of checkers. What a checkered career that old man must have had.

A snob once asked an honest laboring man what part he performed in the great drama of life. I mind my own business, and pay my way he replied.

Ef de white folks be as dark as dat out dar, said a negro, who was gazing at some Japaneze in Califorgia, I wonder what is de color ob de black folks?

In the absence of globes, how do you illustrate the shape of the earth to your scholars? asked a committee of a school teacher in Illinois. I shows 'em my head was the reply.

A young lady wrote some verses for a newspaper about her birthday, and headed them 'May 30th.' It almost made her hair turn grey when it appeared in print 'my 30th.'

A gentleman named Dunlop remarked that he had never heard his name pounned upon, and did not believe it could be done. There is nothing more easy, said a punster, Just lop off half the name, and it is Dun.

Fight.

Sarah, have any of those mischevious children been playing with the piano while I have been out of town? Some keys went around.

Please mum, I don't know nothing about it—leastwise, Master Tom said there was something wrong wid it, which he was sure there was a mouse in it. So he got Joe to hold up the cover. while he put the dorg and cat into it; but instead of catching the mouse, mum, they went to fighting, and did make such a funny noise in among the wires—so, mum, the mouse is in there still, mum.

Mobile has two twins who cannot be punished for any offense, because neither can be identified.

Recently one of these young ladies put to flight a policeman. In courts she proved to be her sister. An officer accompanied her home to arrest the other, but on arriving could not tell which he had brought and which was already there, and went away sorrowing without either.

Shakespear was a Free Mason.

A slice of lemon improves [illegible]

Queen Victoria has ordered a supply of seventy barrels of Michigan winter apples.

A railroad collision is described as a 'bump of destructiveness.'

Open hostilities between Corea and Japan and not improbable.

I wonder what causes my eyes to be so weak? said a fop to a gentleman. They are in a weak place, replied the gentleman.

A bank of excellent meerschaum clay has been discovered in Southern California, and workmen are to be imported from Europe to manufacture in into pipes.

Miss Sallie Shan[illegible], the belle of Kansas to whom Alexis took a tremendous shine, is to be married some time this month to a St. Louis gent.

A drunken Scotchman, returning from a fair, fell asleep by the roadside, when a pig found him and began licking his mouth. Sawney roared:

What's kissing me noo! Ye see what it is to be weel liket amang the lassies.

A wealthy but miserable old man, dining in London one day with his son at a restaurant, whispered in his ear, Tom, you must eat for to-day and to-morrow.

Oh, yes, retorted the half starved lad, but I han't eaten for yesterday and day before yet, father.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,
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And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
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Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retaied at Wholesale Prices
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BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AME ICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &.,
orner Main and Fulton Streets,
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AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN, Pro.

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
ogether with a number of first-class Livery horse respectfully solicit the patrognge of the public romising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH,
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
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Auburn, - - Ind

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DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Block, Keyst e.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Grover & Baker's
Sewing
Machine
IS THE BEST!

WHY?

1st. Because it runs easy and still, and does not tire a lady of delicate health.

2d. Because it has the largest and latest improved shuttle of any Family Sewing Machine made.

3d. Because it has the capacity of sewing heavier thread and heavier goods than any other machine in use.

4th. Becaus it has a larger space under the needle arm, affording the operator greater facilities for quilting, working bulky goods, or applying patent attachments.

5th. Because it is the simplest and most perfect machine in the market, giving a lady no trouble to learn to operate it successfully, and not liable to get out of order.

6th. Because we are responsible to every person that purchases a machine of us, and guarantee every one we put out to be of No. 1 material, and that it will do its work as well as any other sewing machine made.

IT
Puffs. Ruffles. Plaits. Braids. Tucks. Fells. Hems. Frills. Quilts. Cords. Gathers.

It makes the Stitch alike on both sides, and does not rip nor ravel.

T. C. ELSON,
AENT G. & B. S. M. Co.
Auburn, Ind.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, aks etc., always on hadd. Good lunche served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

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OFF at COST.
S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of
Dry Goods
as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of
Dry Goods!
of every variety,
CLOTHING
QUEENSWRE,
GROCERIES!
and all other goods kept in a ountry Store. All kind of
ountry Produce
taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me
S. RALSTON.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMs
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut moulaings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices.
W. GORDON, Artist.

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PIONEER
HARDWARE
STORE!
FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE
FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN HE BRI K BLO K,
AUBURN, - IND.

Extraordinary Rush!
AT THE
Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.
Reduction on
SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ET

ushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
hite "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "A" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans		9 & 1	"
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality		-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $125; Oolong 5oc, 9 best $1,1 Gun Powder, 8oc, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1, Imperial, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 25 o
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 oo
Old 76 do medical	3 oo	Black Berry Wine	1 oo
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 oo
Ca'awba Wine	1 oo	Wine in bottles	35 and 5o

Fish, Fish
ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbls 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 76

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Braziland English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENLISH PICKLES OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	-	20c
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

LAUFERTY
ON THE
War Path!

AN IMMENE TOK OF
DRY GOODS,
READY MAE CLOTHING,
Hats & Caps, etc.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for
GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE.
One door south of the Hardware Store,
Auburn, Ind.
S. LAUFERTY.

DRY GOODS
GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
ALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR.
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Harts Made Happy!
For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverenc!
For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Pices!
For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Stoae

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

We don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

J. A. BOOZER. M. E. BLATTNER.
Boozner & Blattne
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods
Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Croceries,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chaily,
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halans,
Taralatins,
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Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
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SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,
We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.
Dolly Var den Slip'r
HATS and CAPS,
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Of all kinds.
We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.
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McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themsel to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

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Published Every Thursday,
by
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year $2.00
Six months 1.00
Three months .50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 3, 1872. No. 40.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.
Business Cards, $5 per annum.
Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

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Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

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Corner MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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Attorney AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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Corner BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morite, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
Attorneys AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 3-25

BEST & McCLELLAN,
Attorneys AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 9-24 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

E. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
Dealers IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times. 3-28

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Proprietor RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

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Homeopathic PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DeKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited. JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.
F. B. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. B. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

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DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER.
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
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STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
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Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 8½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

On and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 50p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 25	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 10a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10.15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 50 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	8 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

On and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1- "
Orrville	6 33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line lv	9.30 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,35 P. M	3.05 "	5,16 "
Chicago	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,60 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11 30 A M	5,50 "	4,30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A. M.	11,05 "	3,29 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	x 2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:10 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2:40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:50 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

The following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	2 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 31
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

THE OLD, OLD HOME.

When I long for sainted memories,
Like angel troops they come.
If I fold my arms to ponder
On the old, old home;
The heart has many passages
Through which the feelings roam,
But its middle isle is sacred
To the thoughts of old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered
Like rose buds from the blast,
Where girlhood's brief elysiam,
In joyousness was passed;
To that sweet spot forever,
As to some hollowed dome.
Life's pilgrim bends her vision—
'Tis her old, old home.

A father sat how proudly,
By his hearthstone's rays,
And told his children stories
Of his early manhood days;
And one soft eye was beaming
From child to child 'twould roam;
Thus her mother counts her treasures,
In the old, old home.

The birthday gifts and festivals,
The blended vesper hymn
(Some dear one who was swelling it
Is with the seraphim.)
The fond good nights at bed time,
How quiet sleep would come,
And hold us all together
In the old, old home.

Like a wreath of scented flowers
Closed intertwined each heart,
But time and change in concert
Have glown the wreath apart,
But dear and sainted memories
Like angles ever dome,
If I fold my eyes and ponder
On the old, old home.

Horace Greeley!

—AT—

CINCINNATI!

In response to repeated calls from an immense assemblage of the people in front of the Burnet House, on Friday night last, Mr. Greeley said:

CITIZENS OF OHIO: I am here a guest, at the invitation of the Common Council of Cincinnati. It is there desire, as it was my wish, that I should while their guest, abstain from any remarks which might seem to serve a partisan purpose. And I should have chosen, had I been left at liberty, so to speak, that none of any party could possibly have taken objection. But there has been made an attack upon me since I came here which I will trust to the hospitality and generosity of my entertainers to enable me to permit me to repel here and now.

Last evening at Pittsburgh, in the course of some off-hand remark to a vast assemblage like this, I took pains to explain the circumstances—the extraordinarily unprecedented circumstances—under which I was impelled in the winter of 1860—61 to offer in good faith to submit the whole question of Union or disunion to a free, fair and unconstrained vote of the Southern people, after due deliberation and discussion. It was my belief then, and is now, that if that people had been allowed such free and fair opportunity, they would have decided, as you have decided, that the Union shall be maintained. (Cheers.)

Those remarks which I made last evening have been misrepresented—have been, I think, perverted into an expression of a present belief, a present conviction, that any State has the right to resolve this Union at its own good pleasure. Fellow citizens, I utterly repudiate and condemn that sentiment. (Cheers.) I do not believe that one State, or that ten States, has a right to dissolve our Union. (Cheers That Union is founded on a constitution which is a charter, or government —not a mere league. It does not contemplate a confederacy merely, but a union; not a government of limited and defined power but of unlimited duration. I believe that the Union was not only destined, but was intended to be perpetual. I believe our great civil war—if there ever was any reasonable doubt as to the nature of that Union—has settled that doubt for ever (cheers); that slavery is dead, and that the Union abides now forever.

Such is the sum and substance of the verdict pronounced through the issues of our great contest. There is no longer a question, there can never again arise the question as to the perpetuity of the Union.

The apple of discord, the only thing that ever made any American hostile to his own country and Constitution, has utterly perished. Henceforth, the American Union abides forever, grounded in the affections, in the necessities, and in the fervent devotion of the whole American people. If there ever again shall arise that question in this Union, it will be presented, not from the Southern sections of this country. But no such question will again arise. As perpetual as the hills, as solid as the everlasting rocks, the Union of the States abides, and must abide forever. (Cheers) One sentiment, one desire, animates the American heart, and that is that the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.—(Cheers.)

Now, my fellow citizens, if I may be allowed, let me say a few words more generally with regard to your position your tasts and your prosperity.

Cincinnati may be regarded as very nearly the industrial and commercial ceter of our present population. What the future may bring forth we can not tell. But to day this city is nearly in the middle of the great commercial movement and the industrial activity of the American people.

These hills, smiling in their summer abundance, look lovingly on each other from the north to the south. This mighty river, which leaves them with its gentle currents, is a persuasion to union and reconciliation. We are to be forevermore one people. Let us, then, be a harmonious people, united in heart as well as in biography and in political associations. Let us resolve to cultivate the graces and the charities of our fellow citizenship. Let us resolve that from this city shall go forth an influence to the North and to the South which shall bind all people together in the cords of sweeter and a stronger affection, than they have ever yet known. (Cheers.)

Fellow-citizens I rejoice to stand in your city, which has been honored by the presence of the Cincinnati Convention, from which went forth the noblest platform of principles, ever presented to the American people. (Cheers.) Those principles recommend themselves to my judgement; they are dear to my heart. If I could do any thing to give accendency and perpetuity, complete, to those principles I would gladly do it. If the success of this platform is my success, or if its success were my defeat, I should rejoice alike at its success or any defeat. I believe that platform represents the best thought, the best purposes the best aspirations of the American people. As such I accept them. As such I am proud to be even in any capacity identified with their presentation.

It was my fortune to be presented as a candidate by that Convention.—That honor was confered upon me and I thankfully and hartily accepted it.—And I thank you my fellow-citizens for the cordiality, or the unanimity, for the majestic strength in which you have responded to it.

As one of your number I take my place in your ranks which has been assigned me, and I will endeavor to bear your banner with honor, with truth and with justice wherever fortune may lead, and wherever a good Providence may enable me to carry it.

And so fellow-citizens unable to make myself heard I will relieve your attention, and ask Governor Randolph to speak to you in my stead. (Loud cheering.)

◆

My dear boy, honesty is the best policy. Well, you ought to know, father, for you have tried 'em both.

Tricks and treachery are the practice of fools that have not sense enough to be honest.

Liquor is the worst thing in the world to carry around with you during hot weather.

It is said that after Lot's wife was turned to salt he could not find a fresh one again.

What have you to remark, madame, about my singing? Nothing, sir, it is not remarkable.

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

So many need help, that those who have power and means, and use them not, lose the noblest luxury of life.

There is one rule for great men: Do nothing; another for little ones: Say nothing.

Learn to say 'no.' No necessity of snapping it out, dog-fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

He who closes the door of his heart against a brother's needs, will miss the presence and benediction of angel-guests.

Many are weary of existence; but no one who has ever caught a glimpse of life can conceive of anything more to be desired.

If Our Father's tender eyes follow the faltering wing of a sparrow, there is no burden under which we can fall unnoticed.

Nothing created has such a glorious assurance of immortality as Man, and no being so hesitates to open the gates and enter in.

Dean Swift said: It is with narrow-souled people as it is with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

I say, Mick, what sort of potatoes are those you are planting? Raw ones, to be sure; your honor would'nt be thinking I would plant boiled ones?

Seven thousand operators, in 5,000 offices, manipulate the keys in sending off 11,5000,000 messages over 75,000 miles of telegraph in the U. S.

◆

The Sioux are very observant. One of Spotted Tail's followers who speaks a little English, seeing one of the servant girls of the hotel take of her chignon, exclaimed, How White woman raised her own scalp!' Indian no good here.

A fellow in Norwich was bitten by a dog. As soon as he recovered from fright he declared he would kill the animal.—But the dog is'nt mad, said the owner Mad! shouted victim, what in thunder has he got to be mad about? He evidently miscanstrued the explanation.

◆

A Witness in describing certain events said: 'The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Jacob Wilkings. What was the name of the other eye? spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted with the levity of the audience.

◆

That was a very tender hearted man, near Pittsburg, who had left the house only an hour before, was drowned, and that her body was found a mile or so below, he said She must have floated down right lively.

A Swindle in Charcoal.

A Hartford paper recalls the fact that several years ago a charcoal pedler in the city had a New Foundland dog, which he learned to jump into his basket and lie low while he filled in the charcoal. When the peddler carried the baskets, very full into the cellar, the purchaser, looking out of the window and checking the basket, was quite satisfied. The dog, well trained, walked out with his master as if nothing had happened. The daughter of this old charcoal peddler has spent several summers at Saratoga with two large 'solitaries' on her person.

◆

Life of a London Cabby.

A London cab-driver describes his personal existence thus:

I got on this box at eight o'clock this morning. I shall get off at half past eleven to-night. I have had about half an hour for my meals. By the time I get at home it will be nearly one. Am I then to tumble into bed like a brute? I want to wash myself, and I must have a bit o' food, howlever paltry. Then when I get to bed I'm almost too tired to sleep. The reins all night seem to be in my hands, and Hold hard, is ringing in my ears. So you see sir, when I'm not fishing I'm mending nets. Then I must be up by six o'clock to get ready to begin again. It's no use a lot o' lords and gents legislating for us if we don't legislate for ourselves—I've been a coachman these 42 years, and I'm used to it; but the long hours kills some o' the young 'uns.

◆

American Flag.

One Sergeant Bates, who earns his living by carrying the American flag on a nine foot pole, proposes to do so some more, this time in England.

Three years ago he carried it through the Southern States 'without insult or injury,' and was so delighted with this tremendous achievement that he is now about starting, on a wager, to 'carry the flag of the United States in the daytime and on foot, said flag to be of large size and displayed from a nine foot flag staff, from the dividing line between Scotland and England to the Mayor's Hall in the city of London, without molestation or insult to himself or the flag. We trust that our English brethern will not take this speculative patriot for a fair sample of his countrymen.

A Snake Story.

A correspondent of the London 'Times' tells this story:

I happened to know a lady and gentleman against whom a complaint was recently made because of the snakes they kept, and I should like to give a short account of my first visit to them:

Mr. M., after we had talked to him for a little while, asked if I had any fear of snakes, and after a timid 'No, not very,' he produced out of the cupboard a large boa constrictor, a python, and several small snakes, which at once made themselves at home on the writing tables among pens, ink, &c.

I was first a good deal startled, especially when the two large snakes coiled round my friend, and began to notice me with their black eyes and forked tongues; but soon, finding how tame they were, I ceased to feel frightened. After a short time Mr. M. expressed a wish to call Mrs. M., and left me with the boa deposited on an arm chair. I felt a little queer when the animal gradually began to come near, but the entrance of my host and hostess, followed by two charming little children put me at my ease again.

After the first interchange of civilities, she and the children went at once to the boa, and calling it by the most endearing names, allowed it to entwine itself most gracefully about them. I sat talking for a long time, lost in wonder at the picture before me. Two beautiful girls, with their charming mother, sat before me with a boa constructor twinking playfully 'round the lady's waist, expecting to be petted, and made much of like a kitten.

The children, over and over again, took its head in their hands and kissed its mouth, pushing aside its forked tongue in doing so.

The animal seemed much pleased, but kept turning its head continually towards me with a curious gaze, until I allowed it to nestle for a moment upon my sleeve.—Nothing could be prettier than to see this splendid serpent coiled around Mrs. M. as she moved about the room, and when she stood to pour out coffee.

It was long before I could make up my mind to end the visit, and I returned soon after with a friend to see my snake-taming acquaintance.

About a year ago Mr. and Mrs. M. were away for six weeks, and left the boa in charge of a keeper at Zoo. The poor reptile moped, slept and refused to be comforted, but when his master and mistress appeared, he sprang upon them with delight. The children are entirely devoted to their 'darling Cleo' as they call the snake, and they smiled when I asked if they were ever frightened by it.

◆

The oldest Mason ranks next to the oldest inhabitant as a permanent nuisance, for no sooner does he die than he pops up again. At present he is David Stiles, living near St. Paul, Minn., is 103 years old, and has been a Mason 80 years.

◆

An Illinois boy ten years old was recently bitten six times by a rattlesnake. In outrageous defiance of all the proprieties of the occasion, he still lives. Are rattlesnakes to be trifled with in this way we should like to know?

OUR LITTLE WOMEN AND MEN.

Sitting on rustic benches,
Conning their lessons o'er;
Some so short their bare brown feet
Can scarcely reach the floor.
Busy with book and pencil,
These are who'll rule the State—
Our little women and men.

Under the shaddy maples
They are busy as bees.
All the noontime keeping house,
Keeping house under the trees;
Then again at their lessons,
Puzzling o'er two times ten,
Yes, these are our future rulers—
Our little women and men.

Little worn frocks and aprons,
And hats with half a rim,
Little eager, sunbrowned faces,
With dimple in cheek and chin;
Saucy and full of mischief,
Scolded again and again,
Never they mind the scoldings—
Our little women and men.

All the great of the nation
Were little once like these,
Now some of them rule the land,
And some of them rule the seas;
They'll win who toil the hardest,
With sword, book or pen;
There waits a golden harvest
For our little women and men.

A SOUTHERNOR'S OPINION.

—For the Henry County Register.

TO MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—As one of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, whose deliberation resulted in the adoption of the nominees and platform of the 'Cincinnati Convention,' a brief statement of the motives, which impelled me to pursue the course I did may not be amiss, and I trust may not be egotisticle. To those whom and with those whom my life has been passed from early boyhood to the afternoon of existance, it is entirely unnecessary to say that I could have had any selfish personal ends to observe. Office never had many attractions for me and though not ungrateful to those who have honored me with their confidence and whose partial friendship desires to confer on me a place of honor and trust, I can truthfully say the shadows of existence lengthen, the few questoionable charms that officeholding ever thad, proportionably diminished. The good of my country and the best interests of my fellow citizens, were the guiding star of my conduct, and these shall ever be the controlling incentives with me.

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention recognised the fact, and eagerly acted upon it, that the great the paramount want of the country was substantial peace—peace in fact in truth and in practice. Not the deceptive words that were not much longer lived than the sound which followed their utterence, by the personage now at the head of the Government, but that sort of peace that will give tangible evidence of its existance whenever it is practiced by the building up of the waste places in our land, and the restoration of harmony. The golden opportuny of attaining this desireable end, was in easy reach of the Convention by adopting the wise conciliatory cousre it did, and with a unanimity of sentiment unparaleled in the history of Conventions Greeley and Brown as the standard bearers, pledged to peace and reform, which cannot fail to bring innumerable blessings in their wake, and restore the Government to something like its former integrity. These men are a fit ting pair. Greeley was the first to raise the flag of universal amnesty and Brown was the first to raise the standard of reform.

In all this broad land there is no one whose history is better known than that of Horace Greeley. It runs through nearly half a century, but it is free from the stains of dishonesty. There it stands bold, fearless, earnest, zealous, intensified by the labor of nearly fifty years, unblotted by any charge of corruption, unblamed by the faintest suspicion of double dealing. Such a man and such a character all men are bound to admire and respect. There is no mistaking such a man, when he gives uttereuce to a sentiment we know that he means what the words imply.

When he says "I want peace, I want universal amnesty for past political offenses; I want the taxes wrung from the laboring community appropriated to the purpose for which they was created; I want no thieves in office, and will have none; to them I will say.—Rogues to the rear, make room for honest men." We are bouned to believe just what he says, and that his acts when in power would, correspond with the voluntary declarations he has made as a private citizen.

We are not trying Greeley on his anti-war record. Those issues which then possessed vitality are now dead, and have for years been consigned to the tomb. There let them remain.—We could not resurrect them if we would, and I for one would not if I could.

'Oh! But Greeley was such an intence abolitionist,' cries some zealous 'straight out' Democrat Well, what if he was? That has nothing to do with the present contest. Abolitionism is an accomplished fact, and cannot now be an issu. But there is more things than I have space to enumerate that Mr. Greeley wishes to abolish and I think that most of you desire to aid him in the good work. He wants to abolish the accepting of gigantic gifts by high officials, which is only a thin veil for the coarsest and grossest bribery. He wants to abolish stealing by officials, and so do you. He wants above all things to abolish the rule of the bayonet, and with it the oppressive tyranny that have weighed down the South for years, and well nigh crushed the energy of her sons. These are a few of the things Mr. Greeley wants today to abolish, and I hope my fellow Democrats who want to do the very same thing will not be slow to give him aid and comfort. He wants to lift the yoke from the neck of the Southern people and I trust my Democratic friends will aid to place him in a position where he can remove the yoke ef factually.

Amnesty is not a song of yesterda with Greeley. He sang it loud and clear, when it cost a Northern man something to even hum that tune in low notes.—But he knew he was wright, and faltered not in his course. There is where he exhibited nerve and true pluck.—The tracks made by the toil worn Confederate soldiers who first surrendered in Virginia, had not been obliterated by the invention of a shower of rain, true to the instinct of humanity, and the presence that marked the gifted statesman, proclaimed the doctrine of universal unconditional amnesty, which without irreverence may be said to have been 'glad tidings of great joy' to many of us. Standing at the edge of the bloody chasm anxious to fill it up, to consign to forgetfulness as far as may be and bridge over with the timbers of fellowship, and good neighborhood; extending to us the hand of forgetfulness for what is unpleasant in the past; friendship and fraternity for the present; cheer, hope courage and resolution for the future—the Convention would have been criminally culpritable and untrue to the intereit of those they represented, had they ignored these voluntary overtures, or failed to have siezed the hand thus extended to those on the Southern side of the chasm. The olive branch thus tendered was accepted, not in the mean, cringing spirit of cravens; but in the open manly, generous, patriotic spirit in which it was offered. This is not the time to closely sift the recoeds of the past, and search with lynx eyes for the expression of some sentiments and opinions, inimical to the South," uttered more than a century ago by Mr. Greeley in the pressure and hurry of preparing articles for the press, in heat of fierce political contests. It is not what the man was twenty or thirty years ago, that we should scrutinize, but what is the sentiments he now entertains, the principle by which he promises to be governed when President, on the matters that concern us, and which, when honestly canvassed will be found to come fully up to the requirements of the times. Tried by this standard, weighed by these ballances. Mr. Greeley occupies a position worthy of all confidence. No man ever impugned his integrity or the rectitude of his motives. His escutcheon is untarnished, by even the breath of suspicion, after having passed through fiery ordeals of temptation, from which nothing but the purest gold could inerge unscathed.

In rallying around the standard of the great Liberal Conservatives, Mr Greeley and Brown the Southern people show and demonstrate, to the world that they accept the results of the war in all their details, in as good faith and in as shivalrous a spirit as that displayed by the Military Chieftain, when he and his faint, but still unconquered followers submitted with such lofty and heroic grace, to the fortunes of war and the limitless resources of their adversary, when they furled forever near the historic apple tree at Appomattox Court house the banners which they had so long borne and had so often waved in proud and exulting triumph over many battle fields where every neck of ground had been fiercly contested, for it was "Greek against Greek" These men lost none of their glory and renown, when they succomed to the inevitable, at Appomattox.—It was no blot on their fame and Democrats sacrifice no principle of political integrity, when they march arm in arm with Liberal Republicans, to overturn the most corrupt and despotic party, that ever held the reins of this Government. This may be a new departure but it is one that should be promptly made, if we intend to even preserve the semblance of republican institutions.

No Democart, ever stultifies himself or goes back on his record, by giving his earnest enthusiastic support to the Liberal movement. It is no disbanding of the party. The party organization is preserved firm and intact in all the States. Mr. Greeley wants the Government honestly administered, and in the direct interest of the whole people. So do all Democrats. Mr Greeley promises to punish all defaulters and official rogues. Democrats want the same thing done. Mr. Greeley wants the bayonet returned to the armories and barracks, or employed in the protection of our frontier. All Democrets pray for the same thing.—Mr. Greeley wants to put a stop to prossecution by prejured informers, under the Ku-Klux law of Congress.—To this all good men of whatever name or party will respond a harty, AMEN. In a word my counerymen there is not an asperation you feel for good government administered by honest officials, there is not a wish you entertain for the restoration of harmony friendship and fraternity, between the lately enstranged sections that does not meet with an honest cordial and native response from the clear head comprehensing intellect and benignant heart of Horace Greeley.

As one of your representatives to the Baltimore Convention and in difference to opinions of those with whom I have spent my life, in political accord and party harmony, but who may now differ with me as to the correct policy to be pursued in the present emergency. I have given you some of the reasons, crudelity it is true, that conduced to shape my course in the Convention, and that will govern me in the election.

Knowing that I discharged my trust honestly as one of your delegates, and satisfactorily, also I hope I will not trespass no farther than to thank the Democratic Convention for the honor confered upon your obedient servant.

A. C. GORDON.

◆

Henry Wilson alias Jeremiah Colbath comes before the American public in the popular and funny character of the Artful Dodger. Wilson a few years go was a Know Nothing. This has been distinctly proved by a speech he made, by a letter he rote, and by the testimony of men who have met him as a member at the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention, of 1855. But Henry Wilson come out West and dened that he was ever a Know-Nothing. Then a letter was written under his frank, to the Germans of Brooklyn over his name in which a general denial of the fact was also entered. For some time Henry Wilson allowed the public to believe that he had written this letter of denial. But the proof of his Know-Nothingism, having become stronger until he now says that he didn't write the letter of deinal.—Here we have a candidate who is a Know-Nothing and a man who lies about his own lies.

ITEMS.

A child was badly poisoned at Mattoon, Ill., by eating of Jamestown weed, the medical extract of which is stramonia.

Mrs. Edward Grimes, of Greed county, Iowa, was recently killed by the house blowing down.

A buggy hunter in the Wapsie bottom, Iowa, shot at a bird, and blew the top of his horse's head off.

The first log house ever built in Boone county, Ind., tumbled down the other day and killed a boy.

Three men were willed and several others injured, the other day, by the explosion of a boiler at McCullogh's iron rolling mills, at Northeast Maryland.

George Loring, a boy nine years of age, while stealing a ride on a horse-car at N. Y. fell off, and had his head nearly severed from his body.

Miss Alice Dotson, of Wenona, Mich., was seized with a fit while lifting a kettle of boiling water from the stove, and was fatally scalded.

It was at Poseyville, Indiana, Johnson held the trigger back, and Williams blew in the barrel to see if it was loaded. The trigger slipped, and Williams—oh, where was he?

A young lady in Chicago, while standing in a buggy talking to a friend, was thrown to the ground by the sudden starting of the horse, and injured so badly that she died in a few hours.

Little boys, if they must fly kites on the tops of houses, should not walk backward toward the edge of the roof. Joseph Kress, of New York, tried it and broke his neck.

Mrs. Hausen, of Omaha, Neb., met death bravely, the other evening. She held the lighted match among the kindlings with one hand, and tipped up the kerosene can with the other.

Caleb Holden jumped from the door of a warehouse at Olin, Mich., the other day to the top of a slowly passing freight car, fell between the cars, was run over and horribly mangled.

A little daughter of Joseph Bray, while riding on the cowcatcher of an engine at the Franklin Mine, Lake Superior, Mich. was thrown upon the track and run over receiving terrible injuries.

Who shall dare say that the race of heroes and martyrs is extinct? A man and his four boys were lately capsized on a barge near Wheeling, Va., and the father kept his four sons up until the were rescued and then fell back and was drowned.

Two children in Pottawatomie county, Kansas, being left alone in the house, were missing upon the return of their parents. Search was immediately made, but no trace was discovered until the next day when they were found in a large trunk, both dead.

A ten year old son of Edward Bennett, the village of Erie, Ill., was placed on a horse to ride him to water, the halter being wound around his body and the end tucked in, when the horse took fright and ran away, throwing the boy off and dragging him or rather carying him, eighty rods before the halter unwound and released the then lifeless boy.

◆

A New York firm cans 'shadines'—that is, young shad.

◆

Crops have been splendid now for 3 years hand-running.

◆

Grundy county, Iowa, is 'hanging on the verge of a frost.

◆

Further trouble is apprehended with Indians in Southern Utah.

◆

Thomas Home has bequeathed to the British Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals $55,000.

◆

Gold is but a relative good. Yet mankind exchange God, truth and honor, which are positive goods, for gold.

◆

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCT. 3 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.
Lieut. Governor,
JOHN R. CRAVENS.
Congressmen-at-Large,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS and M. C. KERR.
Secretary of State,
OWEN M. EDDY.
Auditor of State,
JOHN B. STOLL.
Treasurer of State,
JAMES B. RYAN.
Supt. of Education and Instruction,
MILTON B. HOPKINS.
Attorney General,
B. W. HANNA.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
N. J. PRICE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
J. C. ROBINSON.

Congressional Ticket.

For Congress
E VAN LONG,
Of Kosciusko co.

Judicial Ticket.

For Common Pleas Judge,
L. H. GOODWIN, of Noble
For Prosecutor,
DANIEL Y. HUSSELMAN of DeKalb.

Senatorial Ticket.

For Joint Senator,
WILLIAM G. CROXTON
Of Steuben county.

County Ticket.

For Representative,
SAUMEL S. SHUTT, of Concord tp.
For Sheriff,
GEORGE W. MAXWELL, of Wilmington
For Treasurer
FREEMAN KELLY, of Smithfield
For Recorder,
DANIEL Z. HOFFMAN, of Butler tp.
For Commissioner, south-western district,
NELSON GRIFFITH, of Richland
For Commissioner, south-eastern district,
WILLIAM RICHMOND, of Newville
For Surveyor,
CHAUNCEY C. CLARK, of Union
For Land Appraiser,
SAMUEL LEARNED, of Troy
For Coroner,
JAMES J. LATSON, of Union

A Greeley and Brown soldiers' club consisting of honerably discharged soldiers, has been organized in Albany. The organization starts out with 200 members.

The Pennsylvania Radicals concede the election of Buckalew, Democratic and Liberal Republican for Governor but the Cameron party are trying to save the Legislature by trading two votes for one; two radical votes for Buckalew for one Democratic vote for a Cameron Senator or Representative.

What Vermont Has Taught.

An inteligent correspondent of the New York *World* applies the, persentage of Liberal gains in Verment to the Central States and find that it yields a Liberal majority in Pennsylvania of 15,698; in Indiana, of 12,379, and New York, 64,584. The percentage in Maine, of course, is greater, and gives promise of larger majorities for the Liberal tickets in all the above States.

Honest Old Horace.

By invitation of prominent citizens, Horace Greeley attended the Exposition in the city of Cincinnati. Everywhere along the route the old Philosopher was received with the wildest enthusiasm. He made a number of eloquent speeches, notable at Harrisburg Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati. From the latter point he proceeded to Columbus Louisville, Indianapolis, and Cleveland addressing immense audiences in each of the above cities. His utterance give great satisfaction and will accomplish much good.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in his late speech at Boston Mass., said.

'The reason why I support the Republcian party is to my utter surprise, to my unuterable surprise, to my indescribable delight, to my relief, I have at last found a party that is willing to execute all the laws that is given them. It is for that reason that I say, "Long live Ulysses Grant! May he continue to be President of the United States until every white man over forty years of age, who lives south of Mason's and Dixons Line may be forever put into the ground.

Young Man!

Remember in selecting your position in the present political contest, that you may choose between honesty and reform on one side, and corruption anp official debauchery on the other. It ought to be a matter of pride with every young man in the land to cast his first vote on the right side, and for those candidates whose election would contribute most largely to the welfare and prosperity of the country. Greeley and Brown are pledged to honesty and reform, while Grant's re-election cannot inspire the remotest hope of reforming the public service or relieving the country from the grasp of the monopolists and the rapatious plunderers of the people.

Pennsylvania.

General Banks, who has been speaking in Pennsylvania, gives the most encouraging accounts of the political prospects in that State. It is confidently expected that Buckalew will be elected by 30,000 majority. Colonel Forney estimates that the accession of Governor Curtin assures the Liberals a majority of 25,000. Even old Simon Cameron openly admits the doubtfulness of the contest, and that means all that Forney claims for Buckalew. Indiana must not be behind Pennsylvania in a rousing majority for Thomas A Hendricks.

Rally for Hendricks!

It has been the policy of the Grant party to set all their big dogs and little dogs to barking at the heels of Tom Hendricks. From the day of his nomination the whole kennel has been turned loose wich instructions to howl at Hendricks, and so it will continue until the day of election.

Morton is said to have paid out of the corruption fund which he brought to this State and controls, $50,000, for the purpose of getting up an opposition straight out ticket, and by that means work his defeat.

Thomas A. Hendricks stands preeminent as a statesman and a christian gentleman. He commands the unqualified respect of the people of the whole nation. Yet a man like O. P. Morton, whose character is a stench in the nostrils of decent people, has pursued Mr. Hendricks over the State like an infuriated fiend for the purpose of defeating him.

Democrats and Liberals! we call upon you to rally to the polsl on the 8th of October, and vindicate a pure man from the attacks of the infamous Morton and his followers. Elect Hendricks triumphantly in October and the November battle will be won.

Liberal Republicans.

The whole administration press has teemed with abuse of Liberal Republicans from the day of the Cincinnati Convention until now. 'Soreheads,' 'Bolters,' 'Dupes,' 'Ku-Klux,' and every conceivable epithet calculated to wound and insult, has been hurled in their faces. The leading men of the nation—Greeley, Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, Tipton, Palmer, Koerner, Cassius M. Clay, Galusha A. Grow, Julian, Moorhead, Blair, of Michigan—and hundreds of others, the purest and best men of the Republican party—have been caricatured, vilified slandered, maligned and insulted, until people blushed over the conduct of the Grant press.

Now, then, let our liberal friends stand by the Liberal State and county tickets at the October election. Vindicate Cravens, Osborn, Harper and Bowen, and at the November election the Liberal Democrats will stand by Greeley and Reconciliation, and vindicate him from the lies and slanders and all the assaults of the Grant Press and the unprincipled and corrupt demagogues.

Democrats and Liberal Republicans arouse for action, and victory is sure for you.

Victory Rests With you!

Democrats and Liberals of Indiana:—Victory is within your grasp

Will you seize it?

Will you labor as you should to win it?

The prospect of carrying both Indiana and Pennsylvania, at the October election could not be better, and our friends in Ohio are more than sanguine of redeeming the old Buckeye State.

Arouse, and prepare for action—for the greatest political battle that has ever been fought since governments were organized—a battle of right against might—of the people against their oppressors—a battle for constitutional government against those who disregard the constitution and the laws of the land, and who are aiming to establish a centralized power.

Arouse from your lethargy!

Awake to the reality of the situation.

Devote at least ten days to the cause of your country.

Brave men—Democrats and liberal Republicans! Buckle on your armor! Let us make unitedly one grand struggle for civil liberty for honesty, and for reform! All the chances are in our favor; we must succeed if we do our duty.

Mr Greeley has acquired a reputation in this campaign, or rather has developed an aptitude, as a public speaker which few supposed he possessed.—As a man ready on all occasions to talk, and to talk well, he has no superiors and few equals in the country.—He can deliver one day an agricultural address in Indiana County Penn., the next make a political speech in Pittsburg, and the third make an address before the great Mechanical and Manufactoring Exposition in Cincinnati.—He is equally at home in any department of intellectual effort.

Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat* is now gratuitously circulated by Grant's collar-men as an electioneering document. To what base uses we come and how strangely the bedfellows these days accommodate themselves.

In Indiana, says the Cincinnati *Enquire*, there is being waged this year, a political contest that is unexampled, in the history of elections in that State so distinguished for fierce political convultions. It is in a large degree a contest between the forces of corruption, and imperial power and those of honesty and fair dealing. That morally rotten monster Morton, sits upon his throne at Indianapolis, and draws upon the Administration at Washington, means without stent to bribe and corrupt the voters. Never before were such quantities of money known to be employed in an election in a single State. There is no doubt but that the sum runs into millions of dollars. How that money is obtained we can easily conjecture, for back of Morton is the Treasury of the United States. It is probable the tens of millions of dollars in different States that have been taken from it that causes the discrepancies in the Secretary's report to the extent of millions in regard to the amount of the debt of the country. The whole relience of Morton and other desperate Grant managers rest upon the money and the frauds it may produce in the elections. When such exertions are made by a party to retain power as we see going on in Indiana, it should greatly stimulate the efforts of all honest men to prevent that result. We believe it will. Despite all of Morton's money we have not the slightest doubt that the corruptionists, will be scattered and overwhelmed in the election. and that both Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Greeley. will be successful by large majorities in October and November.

One More

Rally!

—AT—

AUBURN,

—ON—

OCTOBER 4th, 1872.

Hon. J. P.

Garesche

OF

St. Louis,

Hon. BAYLESS W.

HANNA

The officer who made Ham Connor the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, stealings to the amount of

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

and our Candidate for

Attorney General

AND

HON. W. W.

CONNERS

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN

Will all be present and address the people on the political issues of the day

TURN OUT!

Edgerton Declines,

Saturday's New York *World* contained the following authentic statement.

Letters have been recieved from Indiana conveying the news that pools were sold at Indianapolis on Monday last at two to one that Hendricks would recieve 5,000 majority, and afterwards greater odds were offered but no takers. Another importent fact connected with Indiana politics is that A. P. Edgerton who was nominated on the 19th by the Straight-outers against Hendricks is at present in this city, and temporarily stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He expressly repudiates all connection to the movement, and says that under no considerations wil he premit his name to be used, but, on the contrary he intends not only to vote for Mr. Hendricks, but will do every thing in his power to insure his election. This dodge of nominating Mr. Edgerton was Mortons last card, and it signally fails by the gentleman's prompt declination.

Two or three of the other nominees of Mercan's convention heavy also declined.

The Credit Mobilier Scandal Again.

Colonel McComb, whose sworn testimony, lately made public, implicated certain leading Senators and Representatives, in Congress, in a case of shameful bribery, has been interviewed, and makes the following astounding statement viz: That he can 'produce a letter not yet printed or proffered in the testimony' which would 'make the present unfortunate disclosure seconda ry only.'

That is, that he can if necessary, produce a letter which he withheld from his testimony before the Commissioner of the Court, that for the magnitude of its scandall of Senators and Members of Congress, for the acceptance of bribes would throw into the shade the scandal, already made public.

He says that the letter which he can produce would "extend the area of implication, anddraw in other names, of persons not suspected of collusion in any gainful matter." That is piling on the agony of humiliation every right-minded citizen must have endured at the disclosure first made public, and which implicated leading public men into bribery—recieving pay for their votes. The first list was bad enough. Let us restate it:

Blaine of Maine	3,000
Patterson of New Hamshire	3,000
Wilson of Massachusetts	2,000
Painter, (Rep) for Quigley	3,000
S. Colfax, Speaker	2,000
Scofield, and Kelley, of Penn.	4,000
Eliot of Massachusetts	3,000
Dawes of Massachusetts	2,000
Fowler of Tennessee	2,000
Boutwell of Massachusetts	2,000
Bingham and Garfield of O	4,000

To the above the withheld letter of Colonel McComb states would add other names of persons not suspected of collusion in any gainful matter. Who are they? That don't mean John Sherman, nor Logan, nor Morton nor Orth, for they are suspected. Who then are they?

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is one of its honest moods—it gets into such once in a while—in an article depricating the way Senatorial candidates manipulate Republican legislative bodies, said, not long ago.

"And then what can be expected of legislators who sell their votes for money or patronage? By the latter the Senate of the United States is now controlled, and hence the corruption for which that body has became noted. The most profligate scheme pass the Senate without serious difficulty, and Members can hold their seats unquestioned whose characters are notoriously disreputable.

Few citizens then thought that such Senators as Wilson and Patterson, and such Representatives as Colfax, Boutwell and Garfield had been contributing to corrupt the Legislative Department of the Government, and make it a common scandal on account of its rottenness.

How long is this to last? Have the people no longer any sense of manhood, pride or duty? And they dead to all memories of the past, and all hopes of the future? Must the American Republic become the shame of history for its rottenness and corruption and the indifference of the citizen to his country's dishonor? When is reform and honest government to be commenced?

Vote for Hendricks if you are in favor of honesty and reform.

Curtin to the Front.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The determination of the liberals to disregard party preference in their nominations has nowhere been more significantly expressed than in Pennsylvania. Their nomination of Andrew G. Curtin, "The Soldiers' Friend," as Delegate-at-Large to the Constitutional Convention, is just such an illustration of that spirit as we might expect.

It is a choice of great wisdom and its acceptance by Ex-Governor Curtin must be an assurance of the success of the ticket. Nowhere has the tyranny and corruption of this Administration been more severely felt than in Pennsylvania; and to no man in that State could the eyes of the people be more readily turned for relief and comfort than to Andrew G. Curtin, the blameless patriot and gratefully-remembered War Governor.

With Buckalew at the State ticket and Curtin leading the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the Liberals have completed a list of nominations which will command the respect of the whole country, and will never know defeat. "Andy Curtin," as the Pennsylvanians love to call their favorite Governor, is a tower of strength to any party; all of the embassies which have gone over the seas to beg and implore his adhesion to the Grant combination, have returned emptyhanded. He could natually go nowhere else than the Libral camp.

The address of the Pennsylvania Liberals, which is signed by some of the best names in Pennsylvania politics, is a stirring document—Taken with the nomination of Curtin, it alarms the souls of the Grant leaders. Even The *Press*, a devoted Grant organ, which publishes the document in full is compelled to say that the selection of Curtin by the Liberals aggravates the misfortunes of the Republicans; and that the Liberal Address is signed by men of the Republican party can not afford to loose. Its brief biographical sketches of the signers of the address are like lamentations over lost riches. If we needed any testimony to the dignity and strength of the Liberal movement in Pennsylvania, we should find it in the comments of the *Press*, the editor of which knows the men to whose value he so reluctantly testifies.

And now, citizens of "the State prayer-founded!" you have the tickets and the men that make them, before you. On one side stand foremost Simon Cameron and J. F. Hartranft; on the other Charles R. Buckalew and Andrew G. Curtin. Choose ye now whom you will honor and trust.

A Happy State.

Maine is one of the best States in the Union for the exercise of the political virtues that shine with so much splendor under the Grant Administration. For example: Frenchman's Bay, a Customhouse District, records the following transaction for one year

Entire imports	$398
Entire exports	000

Such heavy transactions must of course, need an immense number of officials to see that they are properly performed, and an ample pay-roll to satisfy the parties for their laborious services. Yet we have the following insignificant showing.

	Salary.
N. K. Sawyer, Collector	$1,310 10
Moses Hale, Special Deputy	1,200 00
D. P Mareyes, Deputy	730 00
John U. Hill, Deputy	600 00
H. D Coombs, Deputy	600 00
Samuel Dutton, Jr.	600 00
W. B. Peters, Inspector	1,095 00
S. A. Holden, Inspector	500 00
S. M. McFarland	300 00
Total	$ 6,935 10

And Main continues happy under Grant!

The sudden, and, we may say, the shocking death of General William Harrow will be read with painful interest by the people of Indiana, without distinction of party, for he had served the State and his country honorbly and gallantly, both as a soldier. General Harrow was a candidate for Elector on the Greeley and Brown ticket, and on his way from New Albany to Jeffersonville to fill an appointment for public speaking, riding in a caboose on the railroad, the car was thrown off the track, caused by a broken rail. General Harrow was thrown out of the car and then the car on him receiving injuries from which he died in a few hours. General Harrow lived in Mont Vernon, Posey county, and he was a lawyer of fine practice. The warm hearted, impulsive and genial qualities of the deceased made him a pleasant companion and attached to him many devoted friends.

Liberals and Democrats, remember that there is less than a week's work previous to the State election. Keep the ball rolling as it has been going for the past few weeks, and we shall be able to announce to you on the morning of the 9th of October the cheering news of a glorious Liberal and Democratic victory.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co., for the election of Director for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come upon. Such meeting will be held at the office of James S. Collins, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

By order of the Board of Directors
EDWIN UHL, Sec'y.
October 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Henry W. Hogue, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry, at the late residence of the decedent, in Butler township DeKalb county, on Saturday, October 26th, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, cattle, wagons, and farming implements, and a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture, carpenter tools, and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS:—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be give the purchaser giving his note with interest, waving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws with good security.

EFFA HOGUE, Adm'x.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. B. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

SHERIFF'S

Proclamation

ELECTION

NOTICE!

In pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, which is as follows to-wit:

State of Indiana, } s. s.
DeKalb County. }

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice, that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county, at the usual place of holding elections in the several townships and precints in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY!

OF

October, A. D. 1872.

(Tuesday, October 8th, 1872) to elect persons to fill the following offices to-wit:

One Govenor for the State of Indiana.

One Lieutenant Governor for the State of Indiana.

Two members of Congress for the State of Indiana at Large.

One Secretary of State.

One Auditor of State.

One Treasurer of State.

One Attorney General for the State of Indiana.

One Reporter of the Supreme Court.

One Clerk of the Supreme Court.

One Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana.

Two Presidential Electors for the State of Indiana at Large.

One Presidental Elector for the Tenth Congressional district of the State of Indiana.

One member of Congress for the Tenth Congressional district of Indiana.

One joint Senator for the DeKalb and Steuben Senatorial district of the State of Indiana.

One Judge of the Circuit Court for the 14th Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana.

One Prosecuting Attorney for the 14th Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana.

One Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the 19th Judicial district for the State of Indiana.

One Prosecuting Attorney for the 19th Judicial district of the State of Indiana.

One Representative to the State Legislature.

One Sheriff for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Treasurer for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Recorder for DeKalb county Indiana.

One County Commissioner for the South-western district of DeKalb Co

One County Commissioner for the South-eastern district of DeKalb county.

One Surveyor for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Land Appraiser for DeKalb county Indiana.

One Coroner for DeKalb county Indiana.

WITNESS, My hand and official seal, at Auburn, this 10th day of September A. D. 1872.

J. R. LANNNG, Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court.

You will meet at your usual places of holding elections in said county, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1872, to elect the offices as designated in said order. Sheriffs office, DeKalb county, September 10th, 1872.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

ELECTION

NOTICE!

In pursuance to an order to me directed from the Clerk of DeKalb Circuit Court, which is as follows to-wit:

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County. }

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County Greeting:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of the several townships in said county, at the usual place of holding elections therein, on the Second Tuesday of

OCTOBER, A. D. 1872.

[Tuesday, October 8th, 1872] to elect persons to fill the offices of Justice of the Peace, and Assessor, as follows to-wit:

One Justice of the Peace for Butler towship.
Two Justices of the Peace for Jackson tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Concord tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Newville tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Wilmington tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Union tp.
Three Justices of the Peace for Richland tp.
Two Justices of the Peace for Smithfield tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Franklin tp.
One Justice of the Peace for Troy township.
One Assessor for each of the townships in said county.

WITNESS, My hand and official seal, at Auburn, this 10th day of September, 1872.

J. R. LANNING Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court.

You will meet at your usual places of holding elections in said county, on Tuesday, October 8th, 1872, to elect the officers as designated in said order. Sheriffs office, DeKalb County, September 10th, 1872.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modest all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

The Great Cause

OF

Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, involuntary emissions and impediments to Marriage generally; consumption, &c.—By Rob J Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 20 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office box 4,586.

Increas of Bountis

To Soldiers.

And all others who buy their Boots and Shoes at

C. S. HARE'S

I keep on hand all the latest styles of

Boots AND Shoes

and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking Customers for past favors, I will hereafter

Sell Goods Cheaper

than they can be bought at any other store

IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Beuret House.

C. S. HARE,

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, METAL,

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell

DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS
PUTTY.
WHITE LEAD, &c.

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting,
PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented.

SANE YOUR MONEY.

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

PianoS AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of Toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

PIANO STOOLS!

Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and warranted.

Abright & Shepherd

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

DREK

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billous Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Billous, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billous Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

SMOLANDER'S

EXT. BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the **Kidney, Bladder,** and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, **Gravel, Stone in Bladder,** Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in **Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine,** Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU,

Insist upon having it, and take no other.

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Davenport & Co., Agt's.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Gilbert McFarland is Plaintiff and John A. Cowan is Defendant requiring me to make the sum of Nineteen hundred dollars with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number Eight [8] in McFarland's addition to the town of Auburn.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep'y.
September 25, 1872.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address L. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CAIRAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r.

120 DAYS MORE.

3 Months Ago

we first announced our intention of quitting in trade and commencing selling our stock at cost.—Now as the old draws near and we are determined to be out of trade by the 1st day of

Jan. 1873,

We now say that our goods must be sold by that time

Regardless of Cost!

We are determined to quit business and therefore will sell for

CASH ONLY.

Our entire stock of

Clothing, Mens' Furnishing Goods, HATS and CAPS!

at the most

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!

ever offered in Northern Indiana.

I. LAUFERTY & SON

South east corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

Sign of the

Red Flag.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

WHEAT is nearly all up and looks nice and green.

THE days and nights are now of about equal length.

NEARLY all vegetables are beyond the reach of frost.

Packages of 12 ounces may now be sent through the mails for the moderate sum of six cents.

THE Odd Fellows building looks discourageing.

THERE is some talk of an amateur minstrel troupe.

Many of our friends sympathize with the Odd Fellows in their great loss.

FROST, Jack Frost, has come. How perceptibly short the days are growing.

Everybody come to Auburn, next Friday.

Davenport & Co., have got into their new store room

Remember that Smith & Hare have a large stock of groceries.

THE Ranier hotel changed hands last Tuesday.

Now is the time to can your peaches.

DRY cordwood pretty scarce in this place.

Peaches are very scarce in this market just at present.

Go to Butler next Monday and hear Senator Trumbull.

F. D. RYAN, Esq., has added a fine span of bay horses to his livery.

Go to Smith & Hare's for a good article in the grocery line.

A large force at work cleaning away the rubbish, to build the O. F. hall again.

Hon, JOHN R. COFFROTH, addressed a large meeting at Spencerville last Thurrday.

The steam saw mill, of Messrs. Hollipeter & Clark has been repaired, and the log yard arranged in a convenient manner.

The dance on last Tuesday evening was largely attended, and all seemed to enjoy it.

We hope the 'rooster' that stole two knives from this office, will slip and cut his finger with one, and cut his toe off with the other. Time.

Several new hands have been to work on the new brick block, and it is expected to be ready for the plaster in about twenty days.

REMEMBER the Grand Rally here next Friday. Three eminent speakers will be present, and we want to see a large crowd in attendance.

M. V. B. SPENCER,

of Fort Wayne, will speak at Franklin Center, Friday evening, Oct. 4, 1872. Let everybody turn out.

Capt. CHARLES HERTIG,

will address the Germans one mile north of Sedan to-night, Thursday evening, in English and German.

Meeting at Jackson Center.

M. L. Graff, Esq., and Dr. Metcalf, of Fort Wayne will address the people at Jackson Center, next Friday evening, October 4th.

Let everybody give a few days to the good of their country by coming out to hear the various speakers announced, to speak in our county before election. Come out and hear the truth.

We would suggest to the brethern of the Press that the next session of our editorial association be held at Laporte, say, Thursday Nov. 14th. This will bring it the next week after the election which we think desirable. What say the brethern of the Press.

POSTPONED.

The appointment for Hon. John B. Stoll at Butler is withdrawn owing to his being at Wabash next Saturday night.—When he promised us to be present he did not know of this Wabash appointment, but as the State Committee have appointed him there he must go. Perhaps he will be at Butler next Monday.

Farmers are interested in advertisement headed Durhams for Sale.

Come to Auburn next Friday without fail.

Pinchin and Peterson and Pulubus held a camp meeting in Stafford last week, and went through their usual role of misrepresenting. It is represented as being a sick affair, as one would naturally judge from the speakers in attendance.

Peterson says we charged $25 for Sheriff's Proclamation We have not got that for along. Wait until our Bill is presented. He, however, so we learn, actually tried to get a poor woman in this town to deed her property to him as a fee for little professional services! How's that for economy?

JNO. L. DAVIS, has the right for this county to manufacture a new patent top for chimneys, obviating all the annoyance from these pesky things on windy and other days. It is the best thing out, and will effectually cure these refactory institutions.

WILL H. KERNAN, Esq. lately the accomplished city editor, of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, has accepted a similar position on the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. With as good a paper as the *Sentinel* and as spicy and clever a writer as Mr. K. it ought to have numerous friends in every locality.

GEN. CARTER,

speaks to-night (Wednesday) at Waterloo Mr. Carter spoke at Laporte, last Monday and being present we pronounce him the finest sperker we have yet heard. Mr Carter is from Lousiana, and enters largely into the condition of things in the south Let all turn out, for he abuses no one, and deals fairly in everything.

We called upon our friend Wadsworth of the *Argus*, while in Laporte last Monday, and found him still the same genial clever and accomplished gentleman, full of good sense and sound judgement. We thank him for special favors.

We also gave Messrs. Powell and Major, of the *Herald* a brief call. They are the best of fellows, accomplished and dignified in their business relations, and such as we would like to have for our neighbors.

THE *Press* says that Mr. Shutt went to the mountains for safety when the war broke out. The editor of the *Press*, it seems, cannot even write a short item without basing it upon falsehood. It fact unless he has a lie to work on he can't work at all. Mr. Shutt left this county for the west in 1859, before the prospect of a war. The same paper states that he made a "stake" of $100,000. If the editor it so certain of the correctness of this figure he had better go down to Spencerville and see where this money, brought from a distance, is invested. The people down there will tell him whether most of his "great wealth" is invested outside of the county.

For a specimen of Tammany advertising, see the Sheriff's election proclamation in the COURIER. The printer has spread it over almost an entire column. Other counties get along by paying for about one fourth as much space.—*Press*.

We happened to be at Laporte this week and found that the *Herald*, Republican, put it the same space we did. But we don't propose to charge them with making out 'Tammany bills' until they do it. Now the *Press* is quite virtuous in pretensions, let's see what it *has* done.

In June '71, an advertisement of 'Notice to Trustee," 2½ squares, the *Press* charges $6.25 while COURIER only presents a 'Tammany bill' $4 50. How does it do for a thief to hollow stop thief? You ought to be ashamed of yourselves.

COUNTY FINANCES,

When Auditor McIntyre succeeded Auditor Griswold, Republican, there was a debt of $10,001 04 hanging over the county. During the first year this was reduced, as the report of Auditor for June 1st, '71 will show, to 3,305 06. From 1871 to 1872 there was paid in interest on county orders issued during Republican rule, 8,000-00. The debt of 1872, as reported by the Auditor, was $1,269 09

By examination of the figures we find that the County debt has been reduced.

In 1871	$6,635 95
In 1872	10,095 37
Total in 2 years	16,731 35

How do our tax-payeas like that? And yet a few scalawags will prowl around over the county and prate about finances, when they really know nothing about them. Let an honest examination of the records be made and all will be convinced that we have an honest county administration.

At Corunna.

MR. EDITOR:

The Grant meeting at Corunna, on last Saturday evening proved to be rather a drive on the Tanners, of Waterloo. Early in the day it was announced that Messrs. Baxter, Leckhart, Morlan, Renoehl, Peterson, Best and others would discuss the political issues of the campaign. The Grantites were indeed aroused. About ten in number, posted themselves on the Railroad bridge, patiently awaiting the arrival of the speakers, who in due time made their appearance, with torches in hand, all told fifteen in number. At about nine o'clock the great gun from Fairfield called the meeting to order, and Mr. Lockhart was introduced, who at once took the stand, and delivered, with pride, a poem out of Greeley's History of the War, occasionally refering to Baxter for information. Next was Mr. Best, who made quite an interesting speech, charging the Democratic party with the extravagance of President Johnson's Administration, the income tax, etc., appealing to the audience whether they did not remember the time when F. Willis was after them every other day for license money, etc. Next came the Fairfield orator reading some letters written to himself, or some one else, touching the personal character of parties in Waterloo. Upon the whole the meeting was a fair represcntation of the Grant meetings all over the county, a failure.

O. C.

If you want the worth of your money be treated by gentlemanly clerks, and not be asked for goods three times more than they are worth, go to the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5. Keystone block, For Wayne.

GRAND Rally!

THE GREAT STATESMAN!

The Champion of Right!

THE HON.

LYMAN TRUMBULL

Of Illinois, and

V. B. DENSLOW!

The best Speaker in the Campaign will Positively be at

BUTLER, IND.

On Monday

OCTOBER 7th, 1872.

Owing to the fact that Judge Trumbull desires to leave for Chicago on the 2 o'clock train, everybody should be present as early as possible so as to commence the speaking in good time Say 12 o'clock, noon.

Mr. Trumbull made the best speech of the season at Laporte, last Monday, and every voter in DeKalb County and adjoining counties should be present. Let us show this champion of right and justice that his efforts are appreciated by the people. Circulate the news, then, that Senator Trumbull will be at Butler, next Monday.

Democrats of DeKalb County.

Can the Democrats of DeKalb County afford to jeopardise the success of the State ticket? Can you afford to risk the chances of having O. P. Morton misrepresent your State and every principle of honest manhood in the United States Senate another six years? Can you afford to have our noble State give its voice in favor of the doctrine of hate and disunion, proclaimed by Morton and his imitators? Can you afford to render a verdict in favor of his base charges against your chosen and time honored leader, Thomas A. Hendricks, whom he called a political dead-beat from every stump in Indiana? Can you afford to swallow all the base charges made by him against you as Democrats? If you cannot, then prove your manhood and integrity by defeating these slanders at the ballot box on the 8th of Oct. next. Remember there are Democrats enough in the State, and have been for years to carry the State, in an honest, fair election—vindicate this and yourselvss at the polls on Tuesday next. Democrats to the rescue, fill the breach with your incorruptible ballots; let the voice of Indiana be heard in tones that cannot be misunderstood—in favor of the great principles of peace and reconciliation.

Liberal Republicans.

We hold the balance of power in the State of Indiana—our action on Tuesday next determine the weal or woe of the great movement we inaugerated at Cincinnati in May 1st. The hopes of the county are in your hands. our great leader trusts to our activity and industry to rescue by our verdict at the polls, the unparalelled cause. How are we to do this? I answer in one way only and that is to vote for Thomas A. Hendricks and the ballance of the State ticket, in no other way can we vindicate ourselves. The path of duty is plain shall we prove ourselves equal to our professions and meet the expectation of our friends. Our former political associates pour out the vitals of wrath upon our heads. They have no respect for any who differ from them, and hence are entitled to no respect themselves. They deny that we are honest in purpose, and hence have no right to claim or be respected as honest themselves. Every vote we give their candidate, will be counted throughout the country as a vote for Gen Grant. Don't hesitate what course to pursue, the path of duty, and justice lies one way—the opposite one leads to failure and disgrace—this one to honor and victory.

LIB. REP.

Great Calaminty!

The Boast of Auburn in Ruins!

Total Demolition of the New Odd Fellows' Hall!

ENSLEY'S BLOCK SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

A DISASTROUS STORM.

The beautiful temple of Friendship, Love and Truth, the Odd Fellows' Hall, which had been brought under so many difficulties to a point almost of completion, as far as the outward edifice is concerned, and which had began to be looked upon as the most interesting feature of our town, from its beauty and elegance is now but a heap of rubbish. Last Saturday night, a terrible gale sprung up from the south-west and came down upon the building, whose wall, was now ready for the roof, and succumbing to the fury of the tempest fell to the ground with a great crash, completely demolishing all the timbers and woodwork, and damaging the M. E. Church on the east to the extent of several hundred dollars. This occurred between three and four o'clock Sunday morning. The scene in the morning was most gloomy and desolate. For several rods on either side great heaps of broken stone, brick and crushed timbers lay in profusion, little of which indicated that it could be used again.

The middle walls of Ensley's block, were also badly damaged especially the one next the Hall. Had this block been completed one story higher, the other building would have been saved, but the brick work has been tardily prosecuted and the result is the dread calminity.

The M. E. Church on the east is badly damaged the whole of the west side being forced in by the crushing weight of the wall, there being nothing left of the windows, sash, shutters, &c. Our Methodist friends have been at great expense in getting this edifice in good shape, and repairing the parsonage, so, that they can but illy meet this great loss and it will be to the credit of all to lend them a helping hand.

This leaves the Lodge of Odd Fellows' in this place worse than bankrupt. They had gathered together every means, both by contributions from their own membership and by borrowing, to create a fund to erect this fine building, and without this great calamnity would have had to financier excellently well to have kept their heads above water, but now they have gone down, and unless the brethern throughout the State come to their relief they perish as a lodge.

We desire to say in this connection, although they will not approve of us doing so, that when the news of the Chicago's great calamnity reached them, the appeal for relief was not unheeded. We doubt whether it ever has been coming from that source.

There are a large number of lodges in this State and a small sum donated from each would be but a recognition of the great principles of Friendship, Love and Truth, which hold this great army of humanity in one common brotherhood. No appeal is necessary. A simple and truthful statement of their condition can not fail to bring a prompt and tangible response from all who may be so informed.

DEBATE AT NEW ERA.

H. C. Peterson and J. D. Leighty challenged S. S. Shutt and D. D. Moody to a joint discussion at New Era, which took place last Saturday night. When the meeting was called to order, Peterson proposed a violation of the arrangement, and wanted Hoffman to take Leighty's place, as Leighty could not make a speech After some words this point was conceded to them. Mr. Moody then asked that Mr. Peterson open the debate. To this he demurred and claimed that he would not concede a single point. The prospects now were that there would be no debate, and had it not been for the magnanimity of Mr. Shutt, this would have been the result. This gentlemen then stated that he had already conceded one point to them, and requested that Mr. Peterson open the debate. No, sir, he was not there to be brow beat, and showed conclusively that he had not one speck of manliness about him. Finally Mr. Shutt told them that as a large crowd had been gathered together he would not disappoint them and told the opposite party that they could have everything they wanted, which was loudly applauded. Mr. Hoffman opened the debate. You know Hoffman? Bunkerhill Hoffman, we mean. You could have seen him in all his glory in one of the best spread, buzzard declamations you ever saw. They were not there for argument but for oratory, and he gave it to them until everybody was chuch full, and himself pumped so dry that he had hard work to fill his time. 45 minutes.

Mr. Shutt followed and knocked his opponent's, Bunkerhill, oratory into a cocked hat, and presented his arguments in a masterly, in a fair, candid and honest manner, decidedly the best speech of the evening.

Mr Peterson, attorney at law, and the great Grant leader in this place, then assumed a position which he graces about as well as a rooster on an out-house. Of all the frivilous, twaddle, egotistical balderdash, and incorrect statements we ever heard, was most unelegantly, and uncrupulously gushed forth by this champion office seeker. He seemed to appreciate his standing with his party, and like Uriah Heep, he was very humble, and seemed ready to lick the ground in obedience to commands. A more contemptible effort could not be imagined. In the start he showed a want of generosity, but in his speech, brains was about the only thing that was lacking. No wonder he don't like Horace Greeley, because Greeley is a man of generous impulses and brains, two things necessary to appreciate the great philosopher.

Mr. Moody followed by saying, that he thought the buzzard would represent the last orator, especially in its peculiar characteristic of pouncing down upon putrid carcasses, foul with stench and corruption and there feasting to its hearts content.—Mr. Moody brought proof from the ablest men in the Republican party, to show up the corruptions and rottenness of the Grant administration sufficient to convince the most doubting. Mr. Peterson stated here as he has in several other places in the county, that we have charged $25 dollars for the election notice in another column. If he can show that we have charged such a price against the county, we will surrender the point. It is a lie maliciously circulated to help them in their hour of need. But truth is mighty and will prevail. As Peterson does not possess any of the latter commodity, he will find himself somewhat Petered out at the election. Our friends should go to work and defeat a ticket, by a large majority, that will place such unscrupulous men thereon. Charging us with an offence we have not committed. He says our rates require that price, and on this he asserts that we *have* charged the county to such an extent. They are compelled to anticipate fraud, on our side, but say nothing about the great fraud that *has* been perpetrated upon the county while they were in power. Of such is the Grant party. We have never made a charge against the county more than a fair, reasonable compensation, and we don't expect to. We charge DeKalb Co like we do an individual and we believe our citizens do not object to paying a fair and reasonable price. They will please wait until we make such a charge as they claim before they peddle it over the county, through their boss donkey.

The Finance Question.

Rev. W. W. Curry who desires to be the Hon. Secretary of State, proclaims that the only issue in this campaign is a financial one, and that the Republican party is the only one capable of dealing with two such questions because it contains all the financirl brains of the country. He asserts also that the old Democratic party was noted for its want of financial ability in the past, and that it maintains the same position now also that that portion of the Republican party now cooperating with it is in the same proverty stricken condition. To prove his assertion in regard to the Democratic party he contrasts certain Democratic and Republican counties in the State, and affirms that it invariably costs more to run the Democratic than the Republican counties, and that Democratic counties are more heavily taxed that Republican.—Among those cited was the Democratic county of Allen, and the Republican county of Wayne, had to test the truthfulness of his assertion we have made a few comparisons, between the same. In the year of 1866 as shown by the report of the Auditor of State, Allen county was taxed, for county purposes, the sum of $108,376,-32; Wayne county was taxed the same year, for the same purpose $148,530.47, an excess of over $41,000.000 paid by Wayne county over Allen. Again contrast Allen with Tippecanoe which is a strong Republican county of about an averge population and valuation, and we find as before Allen county tax $108,376,34 while Tippecanoe for the same year is taxed $250,454,50, exceeding Allen county by over $1 2,000,00, or more than double the amount of tax paid in one year by a Republican county than by a Democratic.—We have made comparisons between the same counties in other years and find as a result, that the Republican counties above named have been more heavily taxed than the Democratic county of Allen. So the proof fails and the baseless assumptions of the Rev. gentleman falls to the ground—Desperate must be the cause, indeed, that could induce a minister to make figures tell such stories. He claims also that there is more integrity in the Republican party than in the Democratic party. Let us see: The people of DeKalb county were so unfortunate a few years ago as to have their treasury robbed of about $20,000, 00 while it was under the control and watchful care of a brigadier Republican. Whether it was a misfortune to the treaserer or not, time will show—certainly it was to the people, for though he is no doubt legally liable, the money has not been forthcoming, and when suit was brought against him and his Republican bondsman they exemplified their integrity by resorting to every quibble and technicality of law to escape liability, and so far have been successful. If there is any good reason why bondsmen should not be liable for the default of their principal why go through the useless form of taking a bond at all, if they do intend to be bound according to its condition. Why not stand by their bond and pay it like honest men? Certainly the people of DeKalb county can understand what the Radical idea of financial ability and integrity means when they are called upon to pay out of their hard earnings for the defalcation of a defaulting Radical county treasurer. If they are honest let them pay into the treasury the $20,000,00 stolen from the people, and until they do this, let them stop talking about honesty and financial ability, unless they mean that ability that robs the people of their money, and than honesty, that refuses to pay their bond.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

For Sale.

The handsome residence of Mrs. Mary Mott. The house contains thirteen rooms and is particularly desirable for a boarding house. The price is twenty seven hundred dollars. If not sold soon one half of the house will be to let. Inquire at the residence on Cedar street. 4t

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

MARRIAGES.

PICKER—JONES—At Corunna on Sunday evening, Sept. 28th, 1862, by Rev. B. J. Kissel, Mr. G. H. Picker and Miss. Lucy Jones.

George has our thanks for his remembrance of the printer. May the happy pair find pleasure and enjoyment throughout the days of a long and contented life, with numerous little P.'s to gladden the threshold of a happy and joyous home

DEATHS.

HARE—Winnie Bell, daughter of C. S. and Emma E. Hare, died Sept. 30th, 1872, aged three years 11 months and 16 days.

The day is ended, ere I sink to sleep,
My weary spirit seeks repose in thine
Father, forgive my footsteps and keep
This little life of mine.

With loving kindness curtain thou my bed
And cool in rest my burning pilgrim feet,
Thy pardon be the pillow for my head
So shall my sleep be sweet.

At peace with all the world dear lord and Thee
No fears my soul's unwavering faith can shake
All's well whichever side the grave for me
The morning light may break.

The parents of the deceased desire through this medium to return thanks to the citizens for their kindness and assistance during her sickness. Also to the Physicians for their earnest efforts to save Winnie.

SPOONER—Infant daughter of Mary and Jeared Spooner, aged 4 months and 8 days,

Dear little Blanchie
Gone from our home,
Gone up to heaven
Where flowers forever bloom.

Dear little Blanchie
Gone like a flower,
That bloomed and faded
In one short hour.

Four short months God spared her
To gladden our heart,
But now he has taken her
Where friends never part.

SADIE A. MUNTZ.

SHEFFER—On Sept. 25th, 1872, Milton E. Sheffer, son of John and Martha Sheffer, died of flux. Aged 10 months and 12 days.

Yes, it is well with the child
As the angel came down and smiled,
And whispers this world is too sinful for thee
Come to heaven and live with me.

CAMPBELL—Butler, Ind., Sept. 27th, 1872, after an illness of 5 days, Arvilla Blanche, Daughter of J. A. and M. A. Campbell, aged 2 years and 13 days.

Durhams for Sale!

The undersigned offers at private sale, Fifteen through-bred Durham Bulls; twelve of which are calves, two yearlings, and one two year old. The sire of all is my Duke of Wabash county, and he was sired by Duncan's Duke of Airdre: his dam, Louan 7th, which Mr. Jeremiah Duncan, of Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., told me was the best milker he ever owned, and had been breeding Durhams for Forty Years. A full sister to my Duke Louan 19th was sold at Duncan's sale for $1,275. Several of Duncan's Louan's were purchased by McMillen, of Xen'a' O., and were re-sold at McMillen's great sale at the following prices. $475, $600, 3,000 $1,750, $2,625, $1,650, the lower priced ones being old ones, one being over 30 years. Some of my cows, the dams of stock offered, are Louans and Fashions bred by Mr. Duncan, of Ky. Some are of the Duchess milker family, which are excellent milkers.

I propose showing a sample of my stock at the Wabash and Huntington county fair and shall take pleasure in showing them to all who call on me at home, near Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Ind.

6w JOHN COMSTOCK.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianoplis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 12	8 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 38
Fremont	9 08	6 55	12 25
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	8 2	
Jackson Ar	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 85	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 20a.m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 25
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p m
Fremont	6 55	9 32	2 03
Angola	7 35	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 06	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne Ar	9 25	11 45	6 55
Indianapols	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

Agents Wanted

For the livest and most agreeable and instructive book of the year,

Buffalo Land!

By Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas. The wealth and wildness, mysteries and marvels, of the boundless West, fully and truthfully described.—A complete guide for sportsmen and emigrants.—Sumptuously and splendidly illustrated. Immensely popular and selling beyond precedent. Send for illustrated circular, terms etc., at once, to the publishers, E. HANNAFORD & CO., 192 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ills. 3t Sept 5,

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfull announce to the people of Auburn, and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Wanted. We will give energetic men and women

Business That Will Pay!

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued at your own homes, and is strictly honorable. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once. Address J. LATHAM & CO.

6t 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

FALL OF 1872.

GRAND

OPENING!

COMMENCING

Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 1872

And Continuing for the balance of the Week

Grand opening of the finest stock of

MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS

Together with the largest stock of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Ever offered to the Public.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have taken special pains to secure a stack of dress goods which in point of variety and diversity of style has never been equalled in this city and will make special bargains during our opening.

100 pieces Black and White Plaids	25 cents per yard;	price 50 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Japanese Stripes,	37½cts per yard;	price 50 cents.
50 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Poplins,	25 cents per yard;	price 40 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	50 cents per yard;	price 75 cents.
10 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	75 cents per yard;	price $1.00.

Silks, Irish and Japanese Poplins,

In all the new and desirrble shades, at prices that cannot fail to please.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

We will sell until October 1st, all of our domestics at less than wholesale prices

500 pieces extra quality Bleached Muslin	25½ cents.
Best heavy brown sheeting	12½ cents.
Best fine brown sheeting	12½ cents.
Best prnits, all Makes	10 cents.

☞ We have concluded all arrangements to make this the largest opening of Millinery, fancy and Rich Dress Goods ever had in Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

People's

Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC'S SAVINGS BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnishing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

What Causes Hard Times.

Too many spend money and too few earn it.

Too much money is spent wastfully and [illegible] and too little saved and made productive and accumulative by those who need it.

We buy too much abroad that we ought to produce at home.

We buy too much that we cannot and do not pay for cash down—too much of what we buy being what we do not actually need.

We [illegible] wasteful, know too little how to [illegible] and have too little disposition to [illegible].

We are too speculative, unscrupulous and actually dishonest in our efforts to make money.

Too many of us prefer idleness to industry, and too few of us know how to work and derive pleasure and profit from our labor.

We spend too much time learning what is not useful, and too little informing ourselves upon the best methods of promoting our material prosperity.

We know too much of politics, spend too much time and money as politicians, and know too little about political economy and the science of a stable and economical, successful public policy.

Our actions are governed too much by passion, prejudice and partisan feeling, and not enough by a broad, intelligent, liberal and patriotic conception of the duties which American citizenship involves.

We are too superficial and impatient, and lack the clear purpose and persistent, patient application necessary to permanent success.

We depend too much upon our 'sharpness,' and rediness to take advantage of circumstances, and not enough upon earnest, honest labor.

We talk and read too much and think and act too little.

We spread ourselves over too great a surface and thus fail to dig deep enough in one place for the nuggets that will surely enrich us.

We lack in that higher morality which frowns down venality and elevates and encourages purity of life, probity of conduct and a scrupulous regard for a good and honorable name.

We do not teach our children that they must, nor how to, earn their own living, and are too willing to commit them to a life of easy unscrupulousness, depending on their skill as make-shifts rather than upon their solid acquirements as men and women.

We roll about like stones that gather no moss, enriching carrying corporations and speculating capitalists, and defrauding ourselves of the substantial profits of our own industry.

We are devotees of show rather than substance, and pay homage to the glitter of a 'success' which is but a rope covering filth, rottenness and corruption, social commercial and political.

We build too many churches and cultivate the Christain virtues and spirit too little; we have too many schools and too few real teachers; we have too many false theories and too few true ones; we are too undivided in certain directions and not enough so in others. We adhere too closely to what we ought to depart from, and refuse to take hold of that to which we ought to cling.

In short, we are too much what we ought not, and not enough what we ought to be!

Frand Dowley, of Tipton, Ind., while riding on top of a freight car, near Kokomo, the other day, was struck by the timber of a bridge and fatally injured.

The farmers of Alabama plough through about four feet of caterpillars before they reach the earth. These Southern farmers always were shiftless; a moderate smart Yankee would raise his crops on top of the caterpillars and have gunano.

A singularly painful circumstance attends the death of a Monroe gentleman, which occurred last week. Last winter he made an agreement with his wife to the effect that should she kindle the fire mornings for six months he would do it for the same length of time. She had just completed her part of the contract when he died. It is a very sad affair.

A most important bit of news, not however surprising to our readers, is that the Internationals have decided to move headquarters to New York. We would respectfully suggest the lease of the Moffatt mansion, for the sake of the local atmosphere History seems likely to be repeated in that quarter.

There [illegible] fields for enjoyable blackguarding on the interesting political question as to how ——— would have voted if he had'nt died. Certain of our exchanges are very much exercised as to how Mr. Lincoln's vote would have been cast in the present emergency. As soon as that is satisfactorily decided we may expect a discussion on the late G. Washington, and his predecessor, Adam. But that question is in for a long run.

A Horse Case.

Down in Maine the intercourse between Judges and witnesses seems now and then to be of that pleasant colloquial sort that might be emulated with advantage elsewhere.

Judge T—, for example, who held a late term of the Supreme Court at Saco, besides being learned in matters legal, is also an excellent judge of horse-flesh. On the trial of a horse case, one of the parties who was a witness, Grace by name, not being so clear in his testimony as the Judge though desirable, was asked by him to describe the animal more minutely.

Why, Judge, all you Saco fellers know that air hoss. 'Twas the Bill Littlefield hoss that [illegible] used to drive, was the minute, clear, and ready reply, in a patronizing tone.

Saco feller on the bench smiled audibly till the Sheriff 'fellow' called Order in the Court.

Punchie's cortoon represents a German trooper, who, on looking at the subscription to the French loan, exclaims;

'Mein Gott, mein Gott! and dey say we plondered dem!!!'

Nearly all the wool out west has remained in the hands of the growers.

A moustache cannot properly be called a curl of the lip.

Smith and Jones were at the menagerie and the conversation turned on Darwin's theory.

Look at that monkey, said Smith; and think of its being an undeveloped human, sir!

Human, said Jones, contemptuously; Its no more human than I am.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENT RE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 alhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., ext do or to Aaid's hip House.

M E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITETS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMEICAN AND

ITALIANMARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &.,

orner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN, Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

ogether with a number of first-class Livery horse respectfully solicit the patrogage of the public romising to use mybest endeavors to give gener l satisfaction.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN

RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

East of Methodist Church,

Auburn, - - Ind

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,
Block, Keyst e

Fort Wayne, Ind.

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.

FALL TRA E

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling
Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident ew York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at al times, the largest and most attractive stock of both

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOOD!

At Lower Prices than any competing house m the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,

Mew stock Black Silks,
Now line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, aks etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible: I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a ountry Store. All kind of

ountry Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

S. RALSTON.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Pic t re frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut moulaings. All of which will be sold at bottom prics.

W. GORDON, Artist.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN HE B RIK B K,

AUBURN, - IND.

Extraordinary Rush!

AT THE

Fruit House!

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ET

ushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
hite "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "A" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans		-	9 & 1 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality		-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $125; Oolong 5oc, 9 best $1,1 Gun Powder, 8oc, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1, Imperial, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 25 o
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 oo
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 oo
Old 76 do medical	3 oo	Cherry Wine,	1 oo
Bottled Whisky	- 35	Wine in bottles	35 and 5o
Ca'awba Wine	1 oo		

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbls 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 76

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatocs, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Braziland English Nuts	15

ALL KINDS OF ENLISH PICKLES. OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	-	80c
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENE TOK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PRODUCE

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry oods or Notions,

ALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Harts Made Happy!

For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverenc!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Pices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Store

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

e don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

J. A. BOOZER. H. R. BLATTNER.

Boozner & Blattne

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Croceries,

CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chaily,
Marl Suitings,
balans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets;

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

B OOZER & BLATTNER

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themsel to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTS.

ORGAAS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive contro'l of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice, enquire at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 10, 1872. No. 41.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—[illegible]

TERMS:

One Year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

Business Cards.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Schaney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public Auburn, Ind. Recorder's office. Will practice in all the Courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
Attorneys at Law, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
Having associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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Attorney at Law, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
Waterloo. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
Fort Wayne. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
Corner Main and Ninth Streets, opposite the Court House. S. U. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Aetna Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
Attorneys at Law, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
Corner Berry and Calhoun Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind. Miller & Morlan, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
Attorneys at Law, Waterloo City, Ind. will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co's store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
Attorneys at Law, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-24 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
Dealers in Lumber of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

JAS. R. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
Proprietor Restaurant, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 7-38

MASONIC.
DeKalb Lodge, No. 214.—Regular Communication Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon in each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend with this lodge. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Auburn Lodge No. 11[illegible], Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JOHN [illegible] MAYS, N. G.

Cedar Encampment, No. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. R. DAVENPORT, Scribe

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment and delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron [illegible] Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and [illegible] The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use. ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. [illegible]

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. [illegible]

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. [illegible]

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and South America.
[illegible] & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST.
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8½ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

On and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 10a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	8 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 40 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 28 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	9 80
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

On and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,20 A M	2,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6,1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5.50 A.M	8,20 A.M	5,35 P.M	9,20 P.M
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crest- ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
line lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 3, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a.m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	[illegible]
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOING EAST.			
Corunna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sedan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

The following is the running time of the above road, in effect, Dec. 3rd [illegible]

Going North.

	Mail.	Acc.
Cincinnati Lve.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connersville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muncie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne Ar.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going South.

	Mail.	Acc.
Fort Wayne Lve	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bluffton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muncie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connersville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Time is Passing.

Time is running in his Chariot,
Rapidly his wheels go 'round;
Though they leave no dust behind them,
Though they leave no rumbling sound,
Swiftly they bear us onward,
Soon our journey will be o'er,
Soon our feet will press the meadows
Of the vast eternal shore.

Flying months and years remind us
Of the world we are passing to;
Let us leave the good behind us,
In this world we're passing through,
Which shall be the seeds of kindness,
Watered by celestial dew,
And shall bear good fruit for others—
Fruits of joy, and peace and love—
Years long after we are sleeping
In the [illegible] land above.
Men are born and men are dying,
Thousands came, not one to stay;
Time is swift, his wheels are flying,
Never ceasing, night or day,
For the laughter, nor the crying,
For the stricken, or the gay
Gushing down the God-defying—
They who laugh at death's delay—
And for sorrow, sin, and sighing,
Bearing gentle souls away.

Plans and schemes of men and nations,
Hearts and homes and homesteads free,
Granite walls and art's creations,
All the eye delights to see,
All the ear delights in hearing—
Crumble, tumble, fall and fade,
Oh! we need a world more cheering,
Free from grave and cypress shade;
Thanks to God! that world we're nearing,
In the eternal sapphires laid.

The Five Pound Note.

BY HELEN E. THORNTON.

My dear, what do you think, said the wife of the Rev. Mr. Vivian, almost in tears, Jane, whom we thought so much of is a thief!

Impossible, my love, was the husbands answer.

It seems incredible, I know, replied Mrs Vivian, excitedly. But there is no doubt of it!

No doubt of it!

Yes. You remember giving me, as usual, the marriage fee after Lord and Lady Howard's wedding, don't you?

Yes, he nodded.

Well, my dear, I was tired and sleepy, for we came home very late, and instead of locking up the money as I ought to have done, I pinned it, by one corner, to the pin cushion on my table. Yesterday morning, when I came to look for it, it was gone. I have searched everywhere, but cannot find it. Now nobody had been in the room but ourselves and Jane.

By this time Mr. Vivian himself began to look almost as serious as his wife.

You are sure, he said, that nobody else has been in the chamber?

Why, my dear, Jane is the only servant who ever does go there No burglar could get in.

You have looked everywhere. Through all my drawers, in the pocket of the dress I wore, on the floor, under the bed, in every possible place. Jane had been doing her chamber work as usual, while we were at breakfast, and is the only person who could have stolen it.

Have you spoken to Jane yet?

No. I thought I had better consult you first. Had'nt we better have her trunk searched secretly? If we let her know she is suspected, she will find some way to hide the note.

I am glad you have not spoken to her. It is no little matter to take away a girl's character.

But the proof, my dear.

The proof looks strong, but is not conclusive. Suppose that after discharging Jane, and so destroying her character, you should discover some day that she was innocent. I think I will take a look at the room myself.

It's realy a wast of time, my dear, I have looked everywhere. Still, hesitatingly, it is but right to give the poor girl every chance.

An hour's search only confirmed Mrs Vivian's story. The note was nowhere to be found. Mr. Vivian had been so thorough in his examination, that he had even looked under the lining of his wife's dress.

Sometimes, he said, money slips out of a pocket, and gets between the lining and the silk. I know of a case where a diamond ring was lost in that way for several weeks

But no note was concealed beneath the lining. Mr. Vivian desisted at last.

I cannot believe it, he said. I will not give up my faith in Jane.

But who else could have done it? I would not believe it, either. Let us go up stairs and search her room. She is busy in the kitchen, and will not know it at all.

No, my dear If we search her room it is due to her to tell her first of our intention. Let us do nothing under-handed.

Then shall I call her?

I suppose there is nothing else to be done, said Mrs. Vivian, wearily, but as if he only half assented to the proposition.

Mrs. Vivian moved towards the door but before she had reached it her husband started to his feet.

Stop! he said I have it.

His face lightened up.

I have it, he said. My dear, have you never seen mice about? They generally infest every house.

Mrs. Vivian laughed. Why my dear are you crazy? Mice don't eat bank notes.

But have you ever seen mice in this room?

I have heard them at night occasionally but I have never seen them. But what can they have to do with the money?

I am certain now. I have searched everywhere in any event; but now I feel sure the mice have done it. Don't look so incredulous, my dear. A mouse would'nt eat a bank-note; she would rather have a piece of cheese; but she might think the note would make a very nice nest for her little ones. We must have the carpet taken up.

Oh, Mr. Vivian, what you mean? Take up the carpet and have the room cleaned again, and everthing turned upside down, and—

But dear, I will begin at the most likely place by the hearth, say. I will take out the tacks myself, and very carefully: there shall be no dust made, I assure you. Perhaps we shall not have to look very far.

Mrs Vivian knew, when her husband spoke in this mild yet decided manner, that there was nothing to do but to yield gracefully. She went therefore to the closet, and brought out a hammer. Mr. Vivian, clergyman as he was, did not disdain to get on his hands and knees and began to draw the tacks. He had loosened the carpet for about a yard; he cried suddenly, Ah, here is a mouse hole, at any rate.

Mrs. Vivian by this time began to catch the infection of his excitement. She leaned over him breathlessly.

I will feel down this hole said her husband. The handle of the hammer is thin and this iron at the end will catch the note if it is there. He, there's a rustle gentle now. Bless my soul, if this isn't the very note.

Sure enough there it was. A bank of England five pound. A bit of one corner was gone about a quarter of an inch, but otherwise the note was perfect.

Mrs. Vivian burst into tears.

To think, she said, at last, that I was so near discharging Jane unjustly. I never again will believe my own eyes.

My dear, answered Mr. Vivian, we were both to blame. We ought to have had more faith in Jane. It will teach, I hope, never to be hasty in forming opinions. Especially should be careful not to condemn others without, at least, more ample evidence.

How to Keep Cool.

Stew around as much as you can before breakfast. Find fault with you wife. Upbraid the help, and jaw the children.

Don't permit yourself to be suited with the morning meal.

If you ride down town in the street car, fret all you can because it chances to be crowded. If you walk, see if you can't beat the car down town.

On reaching your place of business, fume around because some trifling thing hasn't been attended to.

Make it warm as you can for your partner, and he will probably reciprocate by making it warm for you.

Run out every half hour and get a drink.

Along about the middle of the day run around after delinquent creditors; the worse cases the better.

Swear a little.

Growl about the heat.

Take another drink.

Work yourself into a lather trying to get a full day's work out of your workmen.

Wipe your face vigorously with your pocket-handkerchief every two or three minutes.

Get into a dispute on politics

Write dunning letters.

Drop around to the gas office and dispute your gas bill.

Go home to a cold dinner and have your wife make it hot.

Keep up a quarrel with all your neighbors.

Hope, growl, swear and drink until bed time, and spend the night fighting musquitoes to save the expense of a musquito bar.

If by following the above rules faithfully you are unable to keep cool, your' case is hopeless.

The Original Crow Eater.

Old Tompkins was a farmer in the mountain region, who during the summer turned his house into a hotel for the accomodation of city people seeking refuge from the heat and dust. On one occasion the old fellow's boarders found fault with the food.

You city folks are mighty particular, said the old chap. Now, for my part, I can eat anything.

Can you eat crow? demanded one of the grumblers.

Of course I kin, replied Tompkins—jist as lief as not—most anything. 'Taint bad eating nohow.

The boarders conspired, a crow was shot, plucked and prepared for the table. While it was being cooked one of the conspirators obtained access to the kitchen, and contrived to base the bird with a copious dressing of Scotch snuff.

The game was served up, and all hands assembled to see the old man carry out his boast. Knife and fork in hand he seated himself, boldly carved a morsel and thrust it between his capacious jaws. A small tear gathered in each eye, and a subdued titter ran around the expectant crowd, but the old man was game.

Crow, of course I kin eat crow, said Mr Tompkins, and with a gulp the dainty morsel disappeared. Another bit was raised—a smaller one this time—and passed slowly into his mouth. The titter became more audible.

Crow, said the old man with a gasp, sartin I kin eat crow, and half choked another morsel down.

The laughing grew more decided. Crow, exclaimed the old man, rising in disgust and thrusting his plate away, I kin eat crow, but I'm blamed if I hanker arter it!

Does not Daniel Kitch claim a monopoly for supplying the county poor farm with hay, potatoes, &c., instead of letting the same to the lowest bidder?

DE WITT CLINTON.

An Account of his Duel with John Swartwout.

If you wish to know what manner of the young man De Witt Clinton was, you have only to read the official report of the duel which he fought in 1802, with John Swartwout, at Weehawken. Clinton was then opposing Aaron Burr, and Swartwout accused him of being actuated in his opposition only by personal and selfish motives.

He is a liar, a scoundrel, and a villian, exclaimed Clinton.

A challenge followed and the duel was fought. I suppose that it was the most remarkable affair of the kind that ever occurred—out of Ireland. The first fire doing no harm to either antagonist, one of the seconds asked Swartwout:

Are you satisfied sir?

I am not, said he, with more bluntness than courtesy.

They fired a second time without any effect

Are you satisfied, sir? asked the second.

No! thundered Swartwout.

The men fired the third time, without effect, when the same gentleman again politely asked Mr. Swartwout if he was satisfied.

I am not, was the reply; neither shall be until that apology is made which I have demanded. Until then, sir, I must proceed.

Swartwout's second then presented a paper containing the apology demanded, for Clinton's signature, saying:

We can not spend our time in conversation; this paper must be signed or proceed.

I will not sign any paper on the subject, said Clinton, with firmness and dignity, I have no animosity against Mr. S. I will willingly shake hands and agree to meet on the score of former friendship.

The fourth fire then took place, when Clinton's ball struck his obstinate antagonist in the left leg below the knee.

Are you satisfied, sir? the wounded man was again asked.

Standing firmly at his post, he answered and said: It is useless to repeat. My determination is fixed, and I beg we may proceed.

While the surgeon was extracting the ball from the side of Mr. Swartwout's leg Clinton again declared he had no animosity against Swartwout, and that he was sorry for what had passed, and he was ready to go forward, shake hands and bury the circumstances in oblivion. Swartwout, however, standing erect at his place insisted upon the written apology. A 5th time was fired, and Clinton's ball struck his antagonist in the same leg, a little below the former wound.

Are you satisfied, sir? asked the second.

I am not, sir! replied Swartwout, proceed.

Clinton then left his station, threw down his pistol, and declared that he would not fight any more.

Whereupon Swartwout, turning to his second asked what he should do; when he replied:

There is nothing further for you now, but to have your wounds dressed.

So the combat ended, and both parties returned in their barges to the city.

Such was Clinton at thirty-three when he had already been a member of the Legislature, and was about to enter the Senate of the United States. He was brave to rashness, and ambitious beyond measure; but he lived up to the standard of his day, and acquitted himself of every trust with honor and distinction.

Eight Children at a Birth.

On the 21st of August, Mrs. Timothy Bredlee, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children, three boys and five girls. They are all living and are healthy but quite small Mr. Bradlee was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed two hundred and seventy-three pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pair of twins and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. Mrs. Bradlee was a triplet, her mother and father both being twins and her grandmother the mother of five pair of twins.

Care of Horses' Feet.

Few men who handle horses give proper attention to their feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing and smothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now be it known that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons generally are legs of horses, and unless these buildings can afford a dry room, where a horse can walk around, lie down, or roll over, they are not half so healthy and comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and that should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.

The Grantites concede the election of Hendricks and the State ticket, but hope to elect a majority in the Legislature. Friends in close or doubtful legislative districts, look out for imported votes and other election frauds.

A youthful warrior—A baby in arms.

The Widow's Wager.

Widow Deane sat at the front window of her little parlor one morning, busy with some kind of fancy work which showed off her plump well shaped hands with the wedding ring sparkling on the left one, to the best advantage.—She was a very pretty widow, and no one was better acquainted with the fact than she was. Her snug fitting dress set off as plump and trim a figure as any in Downsborough and no where in the whole neighborhood could you find a brighter pair of brown eyes, or a more kissable charming face. I wonder why young widows are so charming? No matter how plain they are before their husbands "go the way of all flesh," straightway after that event takes place and they come out in black dresses and the other etceteras of a mourning toilet, they are voted so pretty! It is strange that such should be the case, but it seems to be the effect which widow hood has on them.

Widow Deane heard steps coming down the road, and leaned out to see who was going by, just as a man came opposite her gate.

"Is that you Mr. Fields?" she called out cherrily. Good-morning; pleasant weather isn't it after the shower last night?

"Beautiful," stammered Mr. Fields, blushing up as delightfully as a woman could have done and appearing as awkward as an over grown schoolboy, on his first morning at school.

"Won't you come in?" asked the widow, smiling very sweetly as she brushed back her curls which would presist in falling about her rosy face in the most charmgng confusion as she leaned out of the window.

"I—I can't this morning," stammered Mr. Fields. "I'd like to—," with a look of admiration into the widows pretty face, "but I'm rather in a hurry you see."

"Come in this evening then, urged the widow, "can't you? It's real lonesome. I wish you would now really Mr. Fields,"

"I—I will,' answered Mr. Fields.—"I'll bring my chess-board and men along, if you've no objections. Mrs. Deane."

"I should be delighted to have you," answered the widow, smilingly, I'm sure I can beat you."

"I shouldn't wonder," answered Mr. Fields. "I—I'm no match for women,' he added with a very rosy face, and wondering how he was ever so bold enough to say it.

"Oh you naughty man! exclaimed the widow. 'I shall beat you just to pay for that! See if I don't."

"I dare say," responded Mr. Fields as he bowed good morning. "What a charming creature she is," he thought as he passed on. I'd be perfectly happy if she was Mrs. Fields." Here he blushed at the thought of any woman's being Mrs. Fields. "I do believe she loves me but I wouldn't dare to ask her for anything. Every time I think of such a thing my heart thumps just like a trip-hammer against my ribs. I—I wish the women had there rights Then they would have to do their share of popping the question and the like. What if Marthy Jones or Miss Spooner or some of them old maids should take it into their heads to ask a fellow to have them? Of course they would! Good gracious! I'd never dare to tell them no! and I'd sooner be in the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico, than to have any of them.

Mr. Fields broke out in a cold prespitatson all over at the bare idea of such a thing.

"What a funny man!" said the pretty little widow to herself with a soft little laugh, as Mr. Fields went on down the road. I'm sure he'd like to ask me to be Mrs. Feilds, if he dared but he hasn't spunk enough. How he does blush when I look at him! I came near laughing in his face he looked so confused. I like him ever so much and I don't think I'd answered him, no, if he'd asked me a certain question but I don't believe he'd muster up courage enough so ask it. I don't see why he should be so bashful! I'm sure I'm not at all dignified, and distant.

The widow looked more charming than ever when she sat in the parlor waiting for Mr. Fields that evening she had on a neat brown dress of just the precise shade to show off her clear complexion, and the little knot of blue ribbon at her throat was the least bit coquettish in its appearence. Her curls were tied up with a ribbon of the same pretty color, and the white rosebud which she fastened over her pink ear made her look as youthful as she did the day she married Archie Deane six years before. She sighed softly as she looked at the plain wedding ring on her finger. Archie had been dead three years and over.

A step on the path announced that some one was coming. Pretty soon some one knocked. She went to the door and admitted Mr. Fields.

'I thought it was you,' she said taking his hat. "Take that easy chair Mr. Fields. I'm ever so glad you come over, I got so lonesome,' and a little sigh gave emphasis to the words.

Mr. Fields sighed too. He got lonesome sometimes in his bachelor quarters—but he wouldn't dare to say so for the world, with the widow's bright eyes looking him full in the face.

The widow sat down and chatted away in her lively fashion. Mr. Fields kept watching her, when he could do so without her seeing him. Once she looked up suddenly and caught his eyes fixed on her face, and then he turned as red as the tea roses in the window, and just the faintest tinge of carnation came into her face. It made her look ever so much prettier, Mr. Fields thought. He almost wished she'd look up again and catch him watching her, if she'd blush that way. Innocent man he never dreamed that the widow was as well aware of his admiring glances as he was.

"Oh! our game of chess," cried the widow, suddenly, "I came near forgetting all about it. Did you bring your men and board, Mr. Fields?"

"I put them on the center table,' answered Mr. Fields.

The widow fluttered about and got the chess board and men, and drew her chair up opposite Mr. Fields.

"I promised to beat you she said arranging the board on a little stand between them. "I'm going to do so if I possibly can Mr. Fields,' with an arch glance into his face. Mr. Fields happened to be admiring her brown curls as she looked up, and the fact that she detected him in the act so disconcerted him that he knocked over the chess men she had arranged and then he had to help her set them up again and their hands came in contact on the board; somehow the touch of the widows plump white hand made him thrill all over with a delightful sensation and he wondered if the accidental touch of her fingers affected him so delightfully, what it must be to hold that hand in his? Poor Mr. Fields! He was very deeply in love but he didn't dare to say so.

At length the board was arranged, and they were ready to open the game.

"Oh!" cried the widow suddenly.—"Wouldn't it be nice to have a wager? It would make the game so much more interesting! Don't you think so Mr. Fields?"

Mr. Fields didn't know but it would.

I'll tell you what said the widow, blushing like a guilty flower pink, and looking every bit as sweet, Mr. Fields thought; "I read a story not long ago of two persons playing on a wager, and the stake was a kiss! Now I'll kiss you if you beat and if I beat you shall kiss me! Isn't that fair?"

"Yes," stammered Mr. Fields, but,—but I'm afraid you'll beat.'

"Why then you'll have to kiss me—that's all," laughed the widow, "If you beat I'd just as lief kiss you as not. As likely as not you'll beat!"

"Well, I—I'll take the wager,' said Mr. Fields, in desperation.

And so the game commenced. If ever he played to win it was then.—There was something very facinating about kissing the widow; but he didn't believe he could muster up courage enough to do so, if he won the game. He much prefered that she should kiss him. He could stand it to be kissed with considerable fortitude, but to kiss was rather more than he could think of with composure. He never had kissed a woman that he could remember and he was sure that he would make some awful mistakes if he tried to. But from the first the game went against him. His pawns were captured right and left, and then his bishops were taken from him. Then his king got in check and he had to sacrifice his queen to get him out, and then by one masterly move the widow planted a knight directly in front of his king's block, and left him in check with her castle, and cried out, "Checkmate!" her eyes sparkling with mischief

Something that was almost a groan broke from Mr. Field's lips. How was he ever going to pay his wager? It made him shiver to think of it

"I'm waiting for you to pay your debts,' said the widow smiling bewitchingly into the bachelor's face.

"I—I wish I'd won the game," stammered Mr. Fields bursting out in a cold sweat.

'Why then I'd have had to kiss you' said the widow coquetishly,

"I—I know that cried Mr. Fields, That's why I wish I'd got the game!

'What a selfish man!' laughed the widow. "I didn't think you was so selfish, Mr. Fields, upon my word I didn't!"

"I—I ain't selfish," cried the poor man, driven to desperation, "but—but I dassent!"

"What an excuse!" cried the widow "I wont accept it. You don't want to kiss me. That's the reason! but I'm going to insist on your paying your debts like a man Mr. Fields. I should like to know why you are afraid of me. I know better! You'll have to get up some other excuse before I let you off. I wouldn't have been afraid to kiss you if you'd won the game, I'm sure.'

"I—I wish you'd kiss me and call it square!" said Mr. Fields feeling that he was being cornered pretty closely.

'I would if it wasn't for encouraging you in your selfishness, answered the widow with an arch smile into her face which set the blood tingling clear to his toes, and made him feel almost bold enough to pay his wager.

I'll dare you!" cried the bachelor—"if you'll kiss me, I—I'll kiss you!"

"Done!" cried the widow and kissed Mr. Fields plump on the mouth before he could say Jack Robinson! "Now you can't back out,' cried she as rosy as the pinks in the garden again.

"I—I won't!" cried Mr. Fields and caught her and kissed her on the cherry lips. And then suddenly grown bold and courageous, he kissed her three or four times for interest, I suppose on the debt he had contracted, and somehow every kiss seemed to give him additional courage, for before he left her he managed to squeeze her hand in a decidedly lover like way and the widow didn't seem to object, but rather returned the gentle pressure.

After that there was a little silence,—but for some reason Mr. Fields wasn't so bashful as he had been. He began to think it was best to follow up the advantage he gained over his timidity, and so he by and by, after a good deal of self encouragement to do the deed, managed to scare up bravery enough to kiss the widow again, and she didn't seem at all put out about it he thought. And then—Mr Fields couldn't tell how for the life of him—he actually asked the widow to be Mrs. Fields. He felt great wonder, after the deed was done how he ever got bold enough to ask a woman to marry him, and she did not answer him no!

I rather think the widow did her full share in making the proposal; but since they are as happy as two turtle doves it dosen't make much difference who furnished the necessary courage to ask the important question. He isn't as bashful as he used to be. The widow, or rather Mrs Fields is curing him of that.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

Josh Billings on Oats.

All you have to do to raise oats is to plow the land deep, then manure it well, then sprinkle the oats all over the ground, one in a place, then worry up the ground with a drag all over, then set up nites to keep the chickins and woodchucks out of them, then kradle them with a cradle, then rake them together with a rake, then bind them with a band then stack them with a stack, then thrash them with a flail, then clean them with a mill, then sharpen both ends of them with a knife, then stow them away in a granery, then spend wet days and Sundays trapping for rats and mice, It ain't nothing but play to raise oats—try it.

A Fool for Luck.

John the fool of the New York *Sun*, was made rich in spite of himself at Long Branch, and this is the way it was done:

"Just as I was the hungriest, Longfellow and Harry Bassett were brought out and they went around the corner like two Colt's revolvers. All the nice young men around men stood up and bowed and scraped and held up one finger as if they were stopping an omnibus. They all yelled; "A hundred to eighty on Harry Bassett." They all appeard to be so very polite, then I held up my finger too, and I smiled bowed back to all of them. I never saw such a polite lot of young men before You would have thought I was the Grand Duke Alexes. I kept up the bowing just as long as they did, and pretty soon the race was over, and I confess I was agreeably surprised to see about four hundred young men file up and each one chuck a $100 bill into my lap. Then I thought that lot of young men just about the nicest lot of yobng men I had ever met. There I sat with $40,000 in my lap, and, much to my astonishment, I found out that all the time I was pointing my finger and bowing back to 'em, darned if I wasn't taking every darned bet that was made, and durned if I know it. I only had eight dollars in my pocket, and if I had lost I'd slept in an oyster bed that night sure"

Something About Yourself.

Supposing your age to be fifteen years or thereabouts, I can figure you up to a dot. You have 160 bones and 500 muscles; your blood weighs 25 pounds; your heart is five inches in length and the three inches in diameter it beats 70 times a minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day, and 26,725,200 per year. At each beat a little over two ounces of blood is thrown out of it; and each day it receives and discharges over seven tons of that wonder full fluid. Your lungs will contain a gallon of air, and you inhale 24,000 gallons a day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of your lungs, supposing them to be spread out, exceed 20,000 square inches. The weight of your brain is three pounds; when you are a man it will weigh about eight ounces more. Your nerves exceeded 10,000,000 in number.

Your skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The area of your skin is about 1,700 square inches, and you are subjected to an atmospheric presure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. Each square inch of your skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or prespiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a drain tile one-fourth of an inch long, making the aggregate length of the entire surface of your body of 201,366 feet or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

Grant's Speech at Philadelphia.

"Gentlemen and Merchants of Philadelphia. You have heard much better speeches to-night than I could make were I so inclined. I am very glad to see you, and am pleased to hear that you have been to hear such fine speeches, and how you have been engaged to night."

Mr Greeley's trip through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, has been a perfect ovation. Crowds meet him at all the stations, and greet the future President with hearty cheers. His frequent speeches are judicious and have the happiest effect.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. [illegible]

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCT. 10, 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

State Election.

[illegible] have indicate that things have gone pretty much all over the country. The news from Pennsylvania is good—for Republicans, Hartranft being elected by only about 35,000 [illegible], we thought Buckalew would win on the same figures.

Ohio has not kicked out of the traces any, but gives her usual Western Reserve Majorities.

Indiana is close, so close that we can feel the effect of the election without the least difficulty. Both sides claim their Governor as elected. It is rumored that Voorhees and Niblack are defeated for Congress, and Neff Democrat of the ninth district elected. The Legislature is reported Republican by a small majority.

"And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
"And stars to set, and all thou hast all seasons
"For thine own, Oh, death!"

Of this we are reminded as the yellow leaf loosened from the twig falls to the ground fit emblem of morality. Around us we see the sad ravages of autumn's sickle, and wherever we look, winter's grim visage is thrust upon our vision. Summer, happy, joyous summer has gone and with it "many a throng of happy dreams." Its hours have been harbingers of peace and plenty; they have brought to us sorrow, perhaps, but we have forgotten our grief, and beautiful like the golden hues of a rainbow has driven away the dark clouds of our sadness. On its wings our deeds are laden, and be they good or bad they can never haunt us only by their remembrance. If we have wasted past hours, we may make amends by faithfully improving the future, and dealing with its moments so that we will not be again chastened with regret.

[illegible] Laura D. Fair, the admirable lady who [illegible] excellent family man for kissing his wife in public has been acquitted [illegible]. Some very scrupulous people with enlarged ideas, may feel disposed to look upon Mrs. Fair, as a good kind of a woman for society in general, but speaking for ourselves we now publicly express the opinion, that California law is a farce.—*Enquirer.*

GENERAL GRANT.

His Well Known Temperance Proclivities.

[From the Washington Capital.]

It is a question upon which many seem to be exercised, whether General Grant drinks; whether the President of the United States tipples; whether the Chief Magistrate of this Republic ever gets tight—indulges in a superfluity of exciting potables and loses himself under their influence. We suppose not. It is questionable whether the personage in question ever took a drop of intoxicating liquor in his life. Stories do get about wonderfully. The world is strangely given to defamation. There are people so base and heartless as to affirm that the Hon. Henry Wilson was a Know-Nothing; but Henry has vindicated himself nobly—nobly—and somebody feels streaked about it. We have no doubt that 50,000 persons of the highest respectability, holding offices of trust and profit in the United States—or wanting to hold them—would make a solemn affidavit that they never saw General Grant drunk in their lives. For a moderate compensation, we agree to find fifty orthodox clergyman in regular standing for forty years, who would depose that General Grant has all his life been a teetotaler, hopeful, pious, and a paying member of a Christian church; that he prays in his family daily, and brings up his household in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

General Grant has for a long period been subjected to fits, which infirmity has been the cause of much reproach and misconstruction. He was severely afflicted in that way in the army, so much so that it was thought best to dispose of his Captaincy. They followed him to his retirement near St. Louis, where they interfered seriously with his pursuit of the wood and watermelon trade, in which he embarked; and at Galena, where, the same effect [illegible] on the hide and leather business, to which his energies were devoted. He was, it has been said, severely affected in the same way on the 6th day of April, 1862, at a place called Shiloh, where about one o'clock in the afternoon, he was compelled to retire on board the steamer Tigress for rest and recuperation.

It is surprising how this notion that General Grant is a hard drinker has got abroad and deceived mankind. Wendell Philips was a victim to this [illegible] in the Anti-Slavery Standard, of January 1, 1869, he said "New rumors reach us from Washington, coming from different and trustworthy sources, that General Grant has been [illegible] drunk in the streets of that city within a few weeks." Now Wendell is better informed. He sees that it was only a recurrence of the old malady—fits. Ex-President Johnson was misled in the same way. He said that Grant had been in his room at the White House "so drunk that he could not stand straight on his legs." Theodore Tilton, not knowing the General's idiosyncrasy, saw him walking along the streets one Sunday, coming from church—at least while others were coming—and pronounced him "fuddled." And Susan B. Anthony, in the Revolution said "General Grant is drunk half the time, and has been seen steadying himself in another's arms on Pennsylvania avenue," but as Susan now goes for Grant, it is probable that she has had the matter explained. Some suppose that these fits are wearing off; that they do not occur as frequently as they did once [illegible]. It is to be hoped that such is the case. People who are thus affected, however, we are told, at length come to know when they are coming on, and go to bed until they are over, which is a serious advantage.

We say these things from a sense of justice to the President. In this city, where he is thoroughly known, it would be very unsafe for the publisher of a newspaper to suggest that General Grant was addicted to any thing stronger than weak tea and mild lemonade. It would be a great misfortune to the country to have a Chief Magistrate in the habit of getting tight, and it gives pleasure to remark that, so far as we are informed, the President is as loose in his habits as his most zealous supporters could desire.

We are aware how tender the conscience of the Republican party is upon the subject of beverages. We remember very distinctly how, after the great shock, as to his constitution which the late President Buchanan received at the beginning of term, it came to be noised about that he did now and then himself with drinks stronger than water; and we remember how horrified the conductors of the Republican press and the tenants of the Republican party were at the circumstance. The public dangers from a drunken President was enlarged upon with an unction and an amplification that was highly creditable—giving assurance that, under no circumstances whatever, could the Republican party be brought to support a man who indulged in tonics of any discription.

The constitutional diathesis of the late President Johnson was a little like that of his successor; it may be that fits run with Presidential qualifications. But he was unfortunate in having no one, like ourselves to give the true explanation. How—especially after he broke with the Republican party—the conscientious journals and orators of that party did pounce upon him! The picture they drew of the perils of a drunken Chief Magistrate were heart-rending. If we should say such things of General Grant we do not know what would happen. Happily we comprehend the case, and it rejoices us to be able to explain it to the rest of mankind.

We feel that we can speak positively upon the subject. If General Grant were a drunkard, the Republican party would not support him. It is a great party, a virtuous party, a conscientious party, an honest and honorable party, a temperant and continent party, a pious party. The idea that is would support a man addicted to rioting and drunkingenness, or to chambering and wantonness, is preposterous. Its members all lead pious and holy lives, and their candidates are all pure and immaculate. It stands to reason.

PENDLETON'S FIRST SPEECH.

I thank you for this friendly reception. I know how far to appreciate it as a personal compliment, and how far I ought to attribute it to the cause in which we are all engaged. I am so often and so greatly indebted to my friends and neighbors for personal kindness, that I can never repay the obligation. I must hope that the simple "I thank you" will convey all the feelings of my heart.

It is wonderful what effect absence from home produces on the mind and on the heart. Three thousand miles of intervening ocean, makes us love our [illegible] whole country better, and feel a closer relationship to all our countrymen. They seem to abate the bitterness of strife, and make us feel that all our people are actuated by a patriotic spirit, however widely they may differ in methods. In this spirit I would speak to you to-night. I would not willingly do injustice to General Grant or his Cabinet, or his adherents. Many of them I know; some of them I admire. All of them I would treat with that consideration which fair dealing and honest discussion demand. When I speak of him or them, I intend rather to speak of the tendency and significance of their opinions and the system of administration which they approve and enforce than of their personal characteristics and particular actions.

When I left home in June this Liberal movement seemed to have just commenced. To borrow the figures of another it was then the easy movement and gentle whisper of a coming tide in a calm sea. To-day it is the dashing surf and deep toned roar of an incoming ocean.

What does this mean? Why this liberal movement? Why have Republicans left the organization which they built up and loved? Why are Democrats—not isolated men—but the party with all its pursursive authority of its recommendation and all the power of its discipline supporting Horace Greeley. Surely there is striking reasons for this wonderful phenomenon.

I have read the speeches of Horace Greeley on his Western trip. I read carefully also the speeches made at Cincinnati on Saturday. They were from the leading men of the Republican party. They were brought here to follow Mr. Greeley, to counteract the influence of his visit, and if possible to destroy both by comparison, and contrast, the force of his speeches Cabinet officers and Military generals and civil generals were present. The highest in rank, the highest in their own estimation the highest in the estimation of their party, were there.—Mr. Delano General Butler, and Governor Hawley, were put forward to present the best shape, the best phase, of the policy of the Republican party and its effect upon the country.

They have a double and perplexing office to preform. They must at once and at the same time laud the popularity, and power and success of the party to win your sympathy and admiration and show that it has failed in its work—fallen short of its promises—and must be continued in power in order to accomplish it.

Strip these speeches of their verbiage and what are they? I condense them. They tell us the Republican party has had the entire confidence of the people; it has been in power twelve years, of war! years of peace! They tell us the rebels were conquered by force of arms in battle; the Democrats sympathized with the rebels and were conquered by ballots at the polls; it has had absolute power in the Federal and in the State Government; in Congress it had two thirds majority; in the Presidency it has had the men of its choice, in the Judiciary it has found or it has made a majority of the Judges. Seven years have elapsed since the war. Seven years of peace. Seven years of Republicanism. Seven years of absolute party ascendency. Four years of General Grant's Presidency. This has been its opportunity. Behold its works.

Fellow citizens what has been accomplished? What claim to public gratitude? What title to longer power.

Read these speeches farther.

We promised you peace but there is no peace. We promised you concord but there is no concord. We promised you a more perfect Union, but there is no hearty Union. We promised you freedom throughout the land but there can be no freedom; there must be persecution; there must be disfranchisement; the South is still rebelious; the habeas corpus must be suspended; the elections must be supervised; the reconstructed governments must be sustained; the whites are disloyal and must be subjected; the negroes are loyal and must be put over them.

This is their own testimony. Yes, gentlemen, after twelve years of power, after seven years of peace, this is their testimony of their own success—this is their claim as they themselves state it to a renewal of power. And they are right. This is their claim—their only claim. They state it properly and fully. They have exercised absolute power—President Congress, Judiciary; they have done their best. And they have so far beggared the people of the South so far exasperated the races so far despoiled the owners of property and the children of industry, so far upturned the foundation of civil order and prosperous labor, that they need the power of war, the presence of an army, the suspension of habeas corpus, disfranchisement of the strong, proscription of the timid, to carry one single State of the South; and to justify themselves in your eyes, and obtain your support, they do not hesitate to invoke the bitterness of hate, and to influence the passions and animosities of flagrant war.

Read these speeches for yourselves. This is their interpretation; their philosophy; no man can deny it.

Read them more closely. They furnish incontestable proof that this Administration has done more than all others to degrade the public service, and to debauch the public morals.

The President has recieved money and houses and other presents of large value, from aspirants for public offices, and has appointed those same men to office. I do not say that he done it corruptly. I only say that he has done it.

The President has appointed his family and relations to high offices to an extent without parallel in our history. I do not say because they were his relatives, but I do say they had no other visible qualification.

The President has surrounded himself with a ring of military secretaries—without law, and in violation of law—and sycophantic adherents, whose influence in appointments and jobs has been a scandal and a by word.

The President has treated his high office as if it had been created, and ought to be administered for his own personal benefit, the rewards of his merits, or his industry, and that neither his political advertisers nor the people at large have any interest in it.

The legitimate results of this conduct are apparent on every hand.

Corruption pervades every department of the Government. Defalcations are as common as the days. Neglect of duty is made universal by the example of the President. Absence from their posts is the rule amongst the highest officers.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior the Postmaster-General the Attorney-General—five of the seven members of the Cabinet—are announced to take an active part in the pending canvass in Ohio. Every exertion of every employer of every office, is called into requisition to re-elect the President. The expenditures of every office are made with reference to the same result. Every slavery paid by the Government, from the money collected by taxation is made to contribute for this purpose. The work in the Navy yards; the contract for supplies; the mails of the country; the surplus millions in the Treasury, are used to the same end; and so universal is the demoralization that every officer is believed to be influenced in his exertion by the desire to retain office rather than by any other conviction of public duty or sentiment of personal fidelity.

I do not say that Mr. Delano nor Mr. Boutwell nor Mr. Cresswell, are not sincere in their opinions they express on the stump in Ohio, but I do say that if they expressed different opinions, or were silent they could not hold office an hour. They work for their chief. They hold his offices at the price of their personal allegiance. They are the tenants of his property, and the rent they pay is service in his re-election.

Our constitutional government is personal Government in its worst form and necessarily inevitable, follows centralization. By usurpation, by absorption, by open and shameless graspings, by secret and stealthy outstreachings, the Federal Government is drawning to itself all the power of the States and by that mysterious process, by which the power steals from the many, to the few, the President is drawing all power from Congress to himself.

I am no alarmist—I do not magnify the evil to myself—I would nor exaggerate it in speaking to you, but out of this seething mass of corruption, demoralization, trading in office, neglect of duty, personal government, military rings rises a figure shadowy and vague now, portentious of dire calamity.

Wise men of all parties have seen this state of affairs—good men of all parties fear it—candid men of all parties have admitted it.

It was this conviction of an all pervading corruption, and of its dangers, which startled the heart and conscience of the people and gave rise to the Cincinnati Convention. It is this conviction which has dwarfed antagonism, and softened asperities, and hushed even the voices of prejudices in the presence of the country's peril. It is this conviction which has dwarfed antagonism, and softened asperites, and hushed the voices even of prejudices, in the presence of th's country's peril. It is this conviction which underlies the wonderful combination of men of many minds and differing creeds, in this supreme struggle for reconciliation and purification.

The Convention met at Cincinnati. It was composed solely of Republicans—representative men, [illegible] ing in numbers, united in their purposes, divided as to men.

It declared as essential to the preservation of the republic, that there should be impartial suffrage, and universal amnesty, equal rights and equal protection to all classes and all races of our people, local government, limitations of executive power, the supremacy of the Constitution over martial law and military power.

It declared that the reconciliation of all our people purity of purpose, in public service, must proceed all other reforms, and are our supreme necessity, and waving all other questions it invited all who agreed on these to a hearty and zealous co-operation.

* * * * * *

Heroic, patriotic party! worthy its founders! [illegible] degenerated in the hands of their sons!! it has proven itself great in the triumphs of its wisdom and its power. Greater still in its unflinching constancy amid dangers and defeats, greatest of all when in this sublime self-abnegation of sacrificed every selfish aspiration, every human weakness, to the hope of averting calamity from our country I do not know that the effort will succeed, but it was an act worthy the faith of a martyr, worthy the courage of a devotee, worthy the favor of God.

Gentlemen, the significance of this mighty movement is—we have been told—reconciliation and purification. It is this and it is more. It is we have been told—a pure Administration constitutional legislation. It is this, and it is more. Its highest significance, its cheafest value is, that beneath the struggles of parties, and animating them, too there is in the American heart a love of country, a spirit of patriotism, which rises in the presence of the country peril, and speaks to stillness every aspiration except for its safety.

That spirit is abroad now; that spirit call and consolidates its force now; it appeals to you all Democrats and Republicans alike. While it appeals to your patriotism it promises safety to your material interests; to commerce, protection abroad and freedom from oppression at home, to manufactures, stability in legislation; to agriculture, exemtion from the weight of an unequaled taxation; to capital, freedom from gouvernmental interference, and subjection to the laws of trade; to labor, the free enjoyments of the results of its industry—and to all laborers, merchants, manufacturers capitalists, bankers, professional men, the rich rewards to be gathered in the field of industry throughout a reunited and peaceful county.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co., for the election of Director for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come upon, Such meeting will be held at the office of James S. Collins, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 31st day of October A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

By order of the Board of Directors
EDWIN UHL, Sec'y.

October 1, 1872.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Block, Keystone
Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed at Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Aard's hir House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITETS,
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
[illegible], &.,
Corner [illegible] and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.
[illegible], Ambrotypes, [illegible], Gems and [illegible], at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures [illegible] enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
[illegible] frames of all sizes [illegible] in the county the best variety of
ALBUMS
[illegible] Rosewood, Gilt and Walnut [illegible] all of which will be sold at bottom prices.
W. GORDON, Artist.

SELLING
OFF at COST.
S. W. RALSTON.
As I am desirous of Closing out my entire stock of
Dry Goods
as soon as posible, I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of
Dry Goods
of every variety,
CLOTHING
QUEENSWRE,
GROCERIES!
and all other goods kept in a country Store. All kind of
Country Produce
taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me
S. W. RALSTON.

Another Explosion
IN
High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS
Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of
Dry Goods
GROCERIES,
HATS and CAPS!
BOOPS & SHOES
&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also
Dress Goods,
of all kinds, at the lowest figures,
FOR CASH.
Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.
WOOD & WILLIAMS.
J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

J. L. BONHAM,
PRACTICAL
GUN SMITH,
AND DEALER IN
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.
East of Methodist Church,
Auburn, - - - Ind

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

ORGANS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition. I make the
ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN
a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs in DeKalb co.
Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and in merits.
Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.
For the present and until further notice can be found at Godorn's Gallery.
GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.
Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.
Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.
CHARLEY KLOTZ.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPET STORE
A FULL LINE OF
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

J. A. BOOZER. E. E. BLATTNER.
Boozner & Blattner
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods
Boots & Shoes,
Carpets, Croceries,
CLOTHING,
WATERLOO, IND.
We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:
"Dolly Vardon"
Pongee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Italians,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.
Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,
Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett and Organdies,
American & French prints
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,
We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.
Dolly Varden Slip'r
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
Of all kinds.
We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

The Great Cause
of
Human Misery
Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea induced by self abuse, involuntary emission and impediments to Marriage generally; consumption, &c.— By Robert Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.
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To Soldiers.
And all others wishing the'r Boots and Shoes at
C. S. HARE'S
I keep on hand all the latest styles of
Boots AND Shoes
and Gaiters. Please call and exime my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thanking Customers for past favors, I will hereafter
Sell Goods Cheaper
than they can be bought at any other store
NORTH END.
Call and see for yourself. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.
C. S. HARE,

New Departure!
We have the largest and finest stock of
HARDWARE!
At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st
FORT WAYNE, IND.
BRONZE, STEEL,
Nickle or Silver Plated Door Locks, Latches, Knobs, Butts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell
DOORS, SASH,
BLINDS, GLASS,
PUTTY,
WHITE LEAD, &c.
Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers
Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion,
Leather Belting, Rubber Belting,
PACKING, &C.
All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:
SANE YOUR MONEY.
By examining and purchasing your Hardware of
BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

LOOK OUT.
FLEDDERMAN
can and will sell
CLOTHING
And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His
Merchant Tailoring
Department is
Chuck Full
of goods and he is making the
Nicest Fits!
In the city.
No. 27 East Main-st.

Pianos
AND
ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
AT
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of Toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
[illegible]
Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and warranted.
Abright & Shepherd
Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.
They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.
Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

SMOLANDER'S
EXT. BUCHU,
The Great Diuretic Compound,
Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.
Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.
For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy. SMOLANDER'S BUCHU braces up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.
Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU. Insist upon having it, and take no other.
PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.
Davenport & Co., Agt's.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me, directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein Gilbert McFarland is Plaintiff and John A. Cowan is Defendant require me to make the sum of Nineteen hundred dollars with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1872,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, towit:

Town lot number Eight [8] in McFarland's addition to the town of Auburn.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valution and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep'y.

September 25, 1872.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.
If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which, runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address T. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
254 South Third st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,
SIGN,
CAIRAGE & HOUSE PAING
Particular attention paid to
GLASS GILDING
No. 88 [illegible] East Main Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

MARTIN & SONS
SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN,
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
AUBURN, IND.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE
Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r.

120 DAYS MORE.

3 Months Ago

we first announced our intention of quitting the trade and commencing selling our stock at cost. Now as the odd draws near and we are determined to be out of trade by the 1st day of

Jan, 1873,

We now say that our goods must be sold by that time

Regardless of Cost!

We [illegible] and therefore will sell for

CASH ONLY.

Our [illegible] stock of

Clothing,

Mens' Furnishing Goods,

HATS and CAPS

at the most

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

offered in Northern Indiana.

I. LAUFERTY & SON

South east corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

Sign of the

Red Flag.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Fresh oysters are becoming plenty.

The Methodist church is being repaired.

Another dance is talked of about the first of next month.

The Corunna Greeley club was here on last Friday.

A large crowd from this place attended the rally, at Butler, last Monday.

A nice shirt is certainly desirable. Go and see the fine stock at Lauferty's.

Mr. Totte[illegible]'s store room is being repaired and will soon show a tasty appearance.

We delay our paper one day this week in order to give our readers the election news.

Mr. Roth is very busy this week hauling Mr. Lauferty's large stock of clothing from the depot.

Lauferty wants you to come in and see his all wool casimere suits for twelve dollars.

If you want a good hat or cap go and see the new stock brought on by Lauferty this week.

Go to Smith & Hare have got a large stock of groceries, which they are selling very cheap.

The best temperance lecture ever delivered in this place, was heard last Sunday evening, at the M. E. church.

The Ensly and Snyder block is being pushed forward rapidly and a few days more will see the brick work finished.

We were pleased to see the two Miss [illegible], from Corunna, last Friday afternoon. Come some more, girls.

Cold weather is coming on and you will be wise if you go to Lauferty's and buy a new suit of clothes for winter.

Next Saturday is observed by the Jews as a day of atonement, and in consequence Mr. Lauferty will close his store on that day.

The Principal will address the Auburn school, Friday Oct. 18, 'Blessing of Labor.' Friends and patrons are invited to be present.

Corn is excellent, potatoes first class crop, vegetables never better; who does not recognize the benefit of Horace's rule?

We have no other way to apologize for our small amount of reading matter, only that we had two tramp printers subing this week.

A team of horses caused considerable excitement in town last Friday, by running away. They were stopped before doing much damage.

The debris of the Odd Fellows' Hall calamity has been cleared away and if the necessary funds can be raised it will be built up again this fall.

A horse fell dead on our streets last [illegible] disease said to be the cause. [illegible] property of J. [illegible], who can handly afford to loose so good an animal.

Bill, the barber over John [illegible], has been unable to work for several days on account of a boil on his wrist. He's alright now, and will continue to do first-class work in his line.

The stone necessary for the paving of the gutter along Main street, opposite the Court House, have been delivered some time, but the work has not yet been commenced. Perhaps it is destined for a winter's job.

Work on the large brick hotel is going forward rapidly and ere many days Auburn can boast of the best hotel, in every particular, in this part of the State. Mr. Swi[illegible] the [illegible] is generally given credit for.

We wish Bill and Fattie would let us see the contents of that express package they got last Sunday morning. O, my! how good they did feel in about a half an hour after they received it. Your [illegible] boys, or else you would have divided with Mart.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price lists before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Clothing.—S. Lauferty, [illegible] returned from the east is now receiving the advance shipments of that mammoth stock of ready made clothing, which he recently purchased, and is now ready to show up as nice styles in this line as you may want. The stock is large and fashionable, and all are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Now that the county election is over, everybody should get ready for the fair at Waterloo. The prospects are good for a fine exhibition of all articles and animals. Several fine horses will be there, among them one that makes his mile away down in the Twenties. Get ready and be ready to attend from first to last.

We have beaten Chicago at last. A prominent citizen of that burg, on a visit to our town yesterday, was astonished with the building enterprises going on here. "You beat the [illegible]" and out I said he. "There is occasionally an unobstructed block there, but your streets here are so crowded with brick, stone, lumber and trash that it is a wonder to me that the whole town don't break their necks tonight."

A party of 'youngsters' went to a neighboring town, the other Sunday, and while there a couple of ladies captured their bottle. They were very considerate, however, so much so that they left half of the contents remaining in the bottle, and last week returned it by express C. O. D. The boys requested us not to mention the ladies names until further investigation was had of the affair. "Naughty girls."

The positive cure of kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, diabetes, gravel and female irregularities, as well as complaints of the urino-genital organs in either sex, can be effected by the aid of Smolander's Buchu. It acts at once on the nervous system and is a diaphoretic, deobstruent, alterative, diuretic solvent and tonic. It excites general action of the dormant state of the system, and all the avenues of health are restored by its occasional use.

Red Front.—The drug store of Davenport & Co. having been removed to the corner building opposite the court house, Messrs. Martin & Sons now occupy the whole of the building, and as an improvement have painted the windows red to designate their popular establishment. They have consequently received a large invoice of groceries, hardware such as nails, glass, shelf hardware, willow-ware, baskets of all kinds, wooden ware, &c. They keep an assortment of everything in their line, and will sell cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Our County Ticket.—We have succeeded in electing our county ticket excepting Treasurer and Sheriff notwithstanding our Radical friends counted on 130 majority on their whole ticket. Taking advantage of the disaffection among Democrats, they tried every means to succeed. Morton gave orders to elect their candidate for Representative, but they failed badly.—Mr. Shu[illegible], our candidate, run ahead of his ticket. We are sorry to lose Kelly and Maxwell, but we know that they were beaten by their own party and not by the Radicals, although they will evidently claim it as a great victory.

There are many among us suffering from derangement of the Liver and Bowels, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers and diseases arising from a torpid or imperfect action of the Liver. To all such we would recommend the use of "Liver Stimulant and Cathartic," which is advertised in our columns. It has been used with wonderful success in sections where these diseases prevail, and we feel confident it will prove a blessing to many a household. As a medicine to be kept in the family, to be used in place of pills, it has no equal.

It is for sale by all our druggists and dealers in medicine.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

FAIR NEXT WEEK.

The first annual fair of the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural society will commence on next Tuesday at Waterloo, and continue four days. The prospects for a favorable opening are flattering, and it will only need the attendance that it merits to make it a grand success. The entries for exhibition will be greater than at first expected, and no pains will be spared to put everything in order. There will be some fine stock on the ground, and a number of horses from other States will be present. Let everybody make arrangements to attend, and thus encourage the good work. See premium list which can be had on application.

THE PRINCE OF HUMBUGS COMING.

P. T. Barnum's Last Sensation.

Saturday, Oct. 21st, will be an eventful day for Fort Wayne. P. T. Barnum's mammoth exposition, with the whole material universe and its bestowments, for its offerings, will come sweeping down like the great tidal wave now turning in favor of the Liberal cause which is manifest all over the country. Only think of 100,000 curiosities, 500 animals birds reptiles and marine monsters, 1,000 men and horses, a procession the like of which the world has never seen, 100 first-class artists, five colossal tents covering five acres and capable of holding 20,000 people; all transported by three massive trains of cars extending a full mile, and all this to be seen for only 50 cents. Free admission to all who buy Barnum's book. Did anybody ever hear of such a thing since the world began? No wonder people will go a hundred miles to see Barnum and his big show. We are positively assured by Mr Barnum himself that his gigantic exhibition will never divide under any circumstance whatever.

For Sale.

The handsome residence of Mrs. Mary Mott. The house contains thirteen rooms and is particularly desirable for a boarding house. The price is twenty seven hundred dollars. If not sold soon one half of the house will be to let. Inquire at the residence on Cedar street. 4t

To-morrow a grand party will be given at Hamilton, Ind.

A bower dance will be run during the fair next week, at Waterloo.

We take the following from the Ada, O., *Record*, as the expression of an opinion held by an outsider, who has been visiting our place:

Mr. Editor:—This is the county seat of DeKalb county, Indiana. For years it appeared to be in a state of decline in consequence of the failure of the Eel River Railroad, being completed some twenty years ago, while the neighboring towns Waterloo [illegible] the Southern [illegible] a change has taken place for the better that will make it one of the most thriving and pleasant places in that section of the State.

The location of the Ft. Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad through it and which has been in operation some two years, also the completion of the Detroit and Eel River Railroad to within a short distance, and the almost certainty of the Baltimore & Ohio extension to Chicago being located through it has given the town an impetus wholly unexpected to one who had not seen the place for the last six years.

It has now over twenty business stores five or more factories, including a scroll factory, conducted by Case & Mock, and a woolen factory by Gross & Co., consisting of twelve looms and two hundred and twenty spindles. I noticed that of the three dry goods stores, our Ada friends, Wood & Williams, were doing a thriving business in that line, although they have been there but a few months, knowing them to be men of good business tact and upright character they will without doubt do well.

There are in this place some ten or more Lawyers and Physicians, the latter I found to be gentlemen, fully up with the progress of Medical Science which cannot be said of this profession in *every* town of the age and population of this, without finding some of the old calomel and dover, castor oil and turpentine style of practice.

With regard to some of the business houses there is room for improvement, and I was pleased to learn that progress in this respect would be made in due time. The town for years, being in a state of doubtful existence as to the permanency of the county seat, made little progress and therefore no effort to put on that style compatable with the times, and hence it will take a little time to make the required change in the old business districts.

Many nice brick and frame residences have already been erected in the old portion of the town, that relieves the great contrast that otherwise would have appeared with the new, bright and clean portion of the town recently built. The population is now about double what it was two or three years ago, being near two thousand.

The court house presents a very good appearance, being of brick covered with tile and having a large tower that is easily ascended and the town and country viewed from its veranda. While there I was told it was court week, otherwise it is doubtful whether I would have known it, so few the attendance, and so little the excitement consequent on occasions of this kind. I was told there was little business done in this line in the county, which speaks well for the law abiding character of the people.

The jail is an old frame that contrasts badly with the house of justice. There were within its cells one or two prisoners awaiting trial, who to relieve the tediousness of restraint, kept shouting "hurrah for Grant!" If the keeper of the jail had been a Grant man I think he would have had them stop that noise. I was informed the commissioners intend erecting a new jail of more respectable appearance. The people of the county are not burdened with heavy taxes, judging from the per cent. of levy taken from the Auditor's book, being $1.25 on the $100 for the town of Auburn, and $1.37 the average for the county; nearly four times less than here.

The surrounding country presents a fine appearance with beautiful farms and fine buildings that tells of wealth and affluence. The soil is a black, sandy or gravelly loam and must be very productive, else the bank-barns and fine houses, &c, would not appear.

The State is not behind in its arrangement for the education of the youth, and comfortable school houses everywhere appear. The school house in Auburn however, is *not* what it ought to be; but I was told that the citizens know it, and intend building a new one.

We must not overlook another of the most important features of the place, and that is the Courier, conducted by our old friend, Tom Mays, formerly of this State. He is one of those wide-a-wake fellows that generally mean business.

Finally, Auburn has received new life and vigor from her railroads that furnish a ready and easy market for the products of a fertile country. J. H. W.

Worth.

The most successful merchant in America, who does a larger business than any other of his class, and who was selected by General Grant as his Secretary of the Treasury, gives an opinion on the financial probabilities consequent upon Mr. Greeley's election that are of commanding importance just now. Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York, was interviewed by a *Herald* reporter, and to the question whether he had any fear that the election of Greeley would produce any financial difficulty, he promptly answered: "*None whatever.*" As to the tariff Mr. Stewart said a change of tariff would lead to no confusion with merchants. The tariff laws, he said to which our country looks for its revenue, should be dictated wholly by the rules of equity [illegible] equal [illegible] application [illegible] all interests and classes, [illegible] the adjustment of the tariff to Congress, as suggested by the Liberal and Democratic Conventions, he considered the proper course.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

The new brick hotel is going up rapidly and will make a splendid appearance when completed.

I wish to say in advance to all lovers of dogs that [illegible] them—I mean the dogs—that can be found, so far as I know, in any land. They grow larger, get to be fatter, enjoy laziness more supremely, are more utterly worthless and more numerous than can be found elsewhere in the same population [illegible] are allowed to idly roam and live in great numbers without being called upon to do so much as catch a rat or chase a pig. During all of my sojourn in this territory, in my various wanderings I have seen great numbers of dogs; many of them fat enough and large enough to make a Chinaman's mouth water, but have failed, as yet, to find one with energy enough to bark at me; hence I do not carry a club for them, but pass them as I do the rocks, and they never notice me. Now, if these circumstances are not favorable to dogs, I am greatly deceived, and therefore advise all persons who are attached to dogs more than to citizens, and who regard their lives as more sacred than the lives of our helpless women and children, to send them at once to this delightful climate, where their poison tooth seems to be extracted, and they always live and prosper and are perfectly harmless.

Four dogs in one house are decided to be "detrimental to health," and the Board of Health has a law declared to that effect. If you want to make the people mad "on the other floor" who keep dogs, just summon them for a violation of the rules of the Board of Health, and there will be no more peace in that home, even if the dogs go out. Mary Draker cleared Adam Pollock's dogs out of 244 Elizabeth street one day, but there's less quiet in the house than when the canines were present.

Fort Edward is the dog-gondest place I ever saw. Let two dogs get in a fight and in five minutes there will be thirty dogs on the ground.

P. T. BARNUM'S

TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR!

Museum,

Menagerie,

Caravan!

Hippocrome, Polytechnic Institute, International Zoological Garden and Dan. Castello's chaste and refined circus, In six separate colossal Tents.—Everything will be exhibited as advertised. Will exhibit at Fort Wayne,

on

Monday, Oct. 21st, '72.

Giving three full and undivided exhibitions each day of the entire seven shows, morning, afternoon and evening.

Doors open at 10 a. m., 1 and 7 p. m., Hippodrome performances at 11 a. m., 2 and 8 p. m.

Admission to the seven colossal shows, only 50c, children half price.

This is positively the largest and most attractive combination of exhibitions ever known, and remains absolutely without a parallel in the history of the world, it embraces in the various departments of the exposition.

One hundred thousand living and representative curiosities.

One thousand men and horses.

Five hundred rare living wild animals, birds, reptiles and Marine monsters. One hundred of the best performers in the world.

Ten tents cover five acres; 3 trains of 38 cars each; Two locomotives to each train. Seven superior exhibitions in six separate colossal tents.

Ten times more than ever seen in any ordinary show. More than a Million capital invested.

Daily expenses exceed five thousand dollars.

The entire pavillions are brilliantly illuminated in the evening by 1,000 gas jets. Excursion trains will run on all the railroads for a distance of 75 miles to convey passengers to P. T. Barnum's great show at half fare.

Free admission to all who purchase the Life of P. T. Barnum, written by himself, [illegible] steel portrait, $2 [illegible] reduced from $3.50 to $1.50 [illegible] tickets given to each purchaser. [illegible] agent on the day of exhibition. Nothing like it ever seen on earth.

Go to Davenport's for your drugs and wall paper.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of goods.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Henry W. Hogue, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry, at the late residence of the decedent, in Butler township DeKalb county, on Saturday, October 26th, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, cattle, wagons, and farming implements, and a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture, carpenter tools, and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms:—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given the purchaser giving his note with interest, waving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws with good security.

EFFA HOGUE, Adm'x.

Durham Bulls for Sale!

The undersigned offers at private sale fifteen thorough-bred Durham Bulls, twelve of which are calves, two yearlings, and one two year old. The sire of all is my Duke of Wabash county, and he was sired by Duncan's Duke of Airdrie: his dam, Juan 7th, which Mr. Jeremiah Duncan, of Paris, Burbon County, Ky., told me she was the best milker he ever owned, and had been breeding Durhams for Forty Years. A full sister to my Duke Louan 19th was sold at Duncan's sale for $1,[illegible]. Several of Duncan's Louan's were purchased by McMillen, of Xenia, O., and were re-sold at McMillen's great sale at the following prices. $475, $400, 3,000 $1,750, $2,025, $1,030, the lower priced ones being old ones, one being over 10 years. Some of my cows, the dams of stock offered, are Louans and Fashions bred by Mr. Duncan, of Ky. Some are of the Duchess milker family, which are excellent milkers.

I propose showing a sample of my stock at the Wabash and Huntington county fair and shall take pleasure in showing them to all who call on me at home, near Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Ind.

6w JOHN COMSTOCK.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located at

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where applications [illegible]

L. O. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.

Sept. 5, '72.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use their best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Balusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHANGE OF TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	9 25 p m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 09	5 22	9 18
Waterloo	8 [illegible]	6 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 01	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 33
Fremont	9 06	6 55	12 26
Reading	9 46	7 31	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	8 [illegible]	
Jackson ... Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Saginaw	4 20	5 30	
Grand Rapids	6 33	3 35	
Detroit			

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freight
Detroit	[illegible] a.m	3 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 30a m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 28
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p m
Fremont	6 5[illegible]	[illegible]	2 03
Angola	7 [illegible]	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne ... Arr	9 25	11 45	6 55
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	5 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM.A. ERNST, Sup

Agents Wanted

For the livest and most agreeable and instructive book of the year,

Buffalo Land!

By Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas. The wealth and wildness, mysteries and marvels, of the boundless West, fully and truthfully described.—A complete guide for sportsmen and emigrants.—Profusely and splendidly illustrated. Immensely popular and selling beyond precedent. Send for illustrated circular, terms etc., at once, to the publishers, E. HANNAFORD & CO., [illegible] Street, [illegible] Ill.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c.

[illegible] They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

which they will sell [illegible]

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Wanted.

We will give energetic men and women

Business That Will Pay!

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued at your own homes, and is strictly honorable. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once.

Address
J. LATHAM & CO.
6t 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

TOVES

Dry Goods

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

FALL OF 1872.

GRAND

OPENING!

COMMENCING

Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 1872,

and Continuing for the balance of the Week.

Grand opening of the finest stock of

MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS

Together with the largest stock of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

Ever offered to the Public.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have taken special pains to secure a stock of dress goods which in point of variety and diversity of style has never been equalled in this city and will make special bargains during our opening.

100 pieces Black and White Plaids, [illegible] cents per yard; price 30 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Japanese Stripes, 37½ cts per yard; price 50 cents.
20 pieces Fancy [illegible] Striped Poplins, 25 cents per yard; price [illegible] cents.
20 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese, 50 cents per yard; price 75 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese, 75 cents per yard; price $1.00.

Silks, Irish and Japanese Poplins,

in all the new and desirable shades, at prices that cannot fail to please.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS

We will sell until October 1st, all of our domestics at less than wholesale prices

500 pieces extra quality Bleached Muslin ... 25 cents.
Best heavy brown sheeting ... 12½ cents.
Best fine brown sheeting ... 12½ cents.
Best prints, all styles ... 10 cents.

We have concluded all arrangements to make this the largest opening of Millinery, fancy and Rich Dress Goods ever had in Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

People's

Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC'S SAVINGS BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuck full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money and Buy at Head-quarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnishing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ingenious Device of a Nevada Sportsman.

[From the Virginia City Enterprise.]

Alexander Hammil, of Silver City, Lyon county, day before yesterday performed a most ingenious experiment with a United States breech loading rifle with [illegible] sets of catridges into the gun, and discovering this to be the situation he did not care to fire off the double charge. Having duly studied over the matter he took the gun to the blacksmith shop, screwed the barrel fast to a vise, and [illegible] the lower ball. Then he heated an iron rod hot, and with it commenced to melt the ball out. By frequently heating the rod he succeded admirably till he melted a hole clear through the ball and touched the powder of the cartridge beyond, when there was a sharp and unexpected explosion. It shot both ways, one ball going out at the muzzle and the other at the rear. The ball which came out at the rear took but a small piece out of Aleck's cheek, and Dr. Kirby has every confidence that the poultice in which Mr. Alo k's head is now bound up will draw out the ounce or two of powder blown into his face. Aleck is as yet undecided as to whether his experiment in melting out the bullets was a grand success or a disasterous failure but he swears his plan was most ingenious.

ITEMS.

[illegible] Steer right onward.

An Irish paper advertises the following: Lost by a gentleman a white tarrier dog except the head, which is black.

There is one slave owned in Washington That is the property of the banker Corcoran, and is popularly known as Powers' Greek slave.

A Danbury stove dealer has engaged a man to put up stoves, who can swear in five different languages, and is getting a monopoly of the business.

Miss Kellog, while abroad, expended, as it is reported, over $10,000 in gold toward replenishing her different wardrobes for the coming operatic season in New York city.

There is a stage driver on the White Mountains who has been driving a stage over the very same road every day for the past thirty-seven years. He says his lines have fallen in pleasant places.

Papa—I'm sorry to hear, though, my, dear boy, that you have faild again in obtaining a prize this season. You must be very wooden headed. Dear boy—Yes,pa, I'm afraid I'm a chip off the old block ain't you.

A sharp old gentleman traveling out west got a seat beside his wife in a crowded railway car by requesting the young man who sat by her to please watch that woman while he went into another car as she had fits.

An Iowa man recently died from swallowing a pocket-knife and injurious medical treatment combined. He got along very [illegible] the knife was closed but when the doctor gave him opening medicine, it k'lled him.

An engineer lately saved a child's life by running along his engine, and pushing the boy off the track where he was walking. The enraptured father of the infant [illegible] the [illegible] to take a drink.

In Arkansas a man was sentenced to be hanged, but all the carpenters in the neighborhood refused to build the scaffold. As the demanded man was himself a carpenter by trade, the Sheriff tried to induce him to put up a gallows, but he resolutely declared he'd be hanged if he did.

A country merchant went to Chicago a few days ago to purchase a bill of goods. The last that was heard of him he was in his room, surrounded by seventeen drummers, who had crawled through the transom, while an energetic reporter below stairs was pumping the clerk for the age of the unfortunate man and the probable circumstances of his family.

We do not want precepts so much as patterns, says Pliny; an example is the softest and most invidious way of commanding.

A [illegible] Giddings the life-long Abolitionists, is Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee of Ashtabula county, Ohio He has enrolled the names of more than a thausand Liberals in Ashtabula, which is one of the strongest Republican counties in General Garfield's district

Can Anyone Tell.

Can any one tell why men who cannot pay small bills, can always find money to buy liquor and treat when happening among friends.

Can any one tell how young men who dodge their washerwomen, and are always behind with their landlords, can play billiards night and day and are always ready for a game of cards?

Can any one tell why two-thirds of the young women prefer a brainless fop [illegible] man with some brains.

When does a man sneeze three times? When he can't help it.

The favorite fan at Kansas City is made of a tumbler and two straws.

A man and woman each eight feet high, recently visited Indianapolis.

A bed contains two sheets; a quire 24. It takes twelve beds to make a quire.

About the best schism that a man can be guilty of is witticism.

When autumn is married to winter, the wedding cake is always frosted.

Getting into a grain corner is the latest phrase for getting corned.

A bachelor compares a shirt button to life, because it hangs by a thread.

A fellow who sees a girl home under an umbrella is certainly a rain beau.

Miscellaneous.

There are eighteen murderers confined in the Toombs, in the city of N. Y.

There was quite a snow fall on the Colerado mountains, on Sunday the eigth ult.

[illegible]

Mr. Schuyler Colfax is spoken of as the prospective editor of the Chicago, (Ill.) [illegible]

Mr. Stanley has selected the modest title, How I found Livingstone, for his forth coming book.

[illegible] Joaquin valley whose respective areas are 20,000 23,000 and 17,000 acres.

Since the 28th of June last, forty-one ships have left San Francisco, loaded with wheat for European markets.

Lieu. Hauck, Von Haffien, a battle scar red veteran of the Prussian army, has eloped to Utah with two daughters of a Berlin banker.

Mr. Hiram Ainsly of Watertown, Mich., harvested [illegible] bushels of wheat from nine acres of land. It is the third wheat crop grown in succession on the field.

The yield of grain in the west, so far as heard from, is generally good. In threhsing the grain turns out well, though some inflicted by the recent rains.

When a young lady in Cincinati went to White Sulphur springs, she had more than fifty gentleman to the railroad station with her look at their watches and say farwel.

The governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant of George Grant for the murder of Mrs. Spence last October. The day of execution is fixed for the Sept. 15th.

A farmer in Concord, Mich., has kept accout of the potato bugs he has gathered this season from an 8 acre piece, and he says they amounted to twenty-one bushels actual measure.

The Texas cattle fever has appeared among the native cattle in Sangamon and Morgan counties, Ill. Fifteen valuable milch cows have already died from the disease in the first named county.

A western journal thus alludes to an editorial neighbor:

He was too weak to eat crow, but seven columns of government advertisements each week made him relish bull-pup most wonderfully.

A one-armed Irishman at Salem, Mass., having got into trouble with his wife, applied for a divorce recently, and claimed that the he was free from her, on the ground that the hand which he had given her in marriage was now gone.

A half century ago tomatoes were called love-apples, and considered poisonous.

Our butcher says no one can beat his steaks. Unfortunately our cook is obliged to.

"I promise to love, honor, and be gay is the way Peiladelphia brides get around the nuptial vows.

An accomplished youth, being asked whether a hat could be called a utile article, replied, "Yes. I chapeau

Salt sprinkled upon the carpet before sweeping will make it look bright and clean. This is also a good preventive against moths.

Why is coal the most contradictory article known to commerce? Because when purchased, instead of going to the buyer, it goes to the cellar

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENT RE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana,are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where applications for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public [illegible] to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.

FALL TRdAE

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling
Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the experience of excellent York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at al times, the largest and most attractive stock of both

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOOD!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia st.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, aks etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirous of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a ountry Store. All kind of

ountry Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

S. RALSTON.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A,

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied a enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Pic [illegible] all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt,and Walnut moulaings. All of which will be sold at bottom prics.

W. GORDON, Artist.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN

R FLES,
SHOT GUNS,
PISTOLS, &c, &c.

East of Methodist Church,

Auburn, - - Ind

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

TOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN HE B RIK B K,

AUBURN, - IND.

Extraordinary Rush!

AT THE

Fruit House

SELLING MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FIRE

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ET

ushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
hite "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "A" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 1 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $125; Oolong 5oc, 9 best $1,1 Gun Powder, 8oc, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1, Imperial, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 25 o
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 oo
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 oo
Old 76 do medical	3 oo	Cherry Wine,	1 oo
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 5o
Ca'awba Wine	1 oo		

Fish, Fish

ALL KID S RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbls 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Braziland English uts	15

ALL KIDS OF EN LISH PICKLES. OAT MEAL, FA RNIA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	20c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PODUCE

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

DRY GOODS

GEO. deWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry oods or Notions,

ALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. R. DAVENPORT & CO,

Harts Made Happy!

For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverenc!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Pices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug Stoae!

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge. Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn. All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.

e don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

J. A. BOOZER. F. R. BLATTNER.

Boozner & Blattne

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Croceries,

CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Porgee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chally,
Marl Suitings,
Lalans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LINEN CHAMBRIES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
merican & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTS.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition. I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice can be found at Godoran's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Second St.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 17, 1872. No. 42.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

Business Cards.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTOTEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the norts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly ttend to all professional calls. Office, first door to he right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. E. H. SCHNIEDER, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. E. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-24

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-24 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. H. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-24

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.,
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.

CEDAR ENCAMPENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attendour meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Scribe

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Co f all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment tydelivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroa

DANIEL VOLLMER.
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.

The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

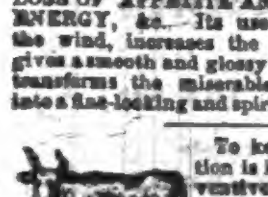

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

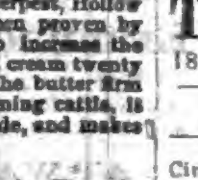

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

[illegible] & Co. Agent
Auburn Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
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One Train the Quickest.

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Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

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Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
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L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
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SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 25	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 49	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	3 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 41	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 05	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg.	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	3,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville ...	6,21 "	1,53 P. M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield.	8,35 "	1,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,40 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line ...lv	9,30 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,30 "
Forest...	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima......	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,30 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,35 P. M	3,05 "	5,10 "
Chicago...	7,20 "	6,20 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,30 A M	8,20 A. M.	5,35 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,05 P. M.	9,05 "	12,40 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima........	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A. M.	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11 30 A M	5,50 "	4,30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	6,13 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville ...	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance...	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,51 A. M.	11,05 "	3,20 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12, 0 A.M.	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:40 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

FortWayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 39
Bluffton	2 41	8 57
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	2 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

THE FALLEN PINE.

A voice from the fallen pine—
A cry [illegible]
Woe for the glory that once was mine,
And the pride of a kinghood slain!
And oh, for my branches tall!
For the vigor of youth and strength,
To riot in fibre and vein through all
My ragged and glorious length.

No more in my blasted boughs
Shall the [illegible] of the summer play,
And never again my withered brows
Shall shine with the gold of day!
No more in my rocking peak
Shall the eyried eagles scream,
When I hear the swooping tempest shriek
Far off, in the [illegible] dream.

I sigh to the winds for aye,
I cry to the wandering stars,
To snap the bonds of my slow decay,
And open my prison bars,
But the eyrie stars sail on,
The blast sweeps by with a moan;
I lie with the wrecks of a grandeur gone,
And the shadows of dreams, alone.

* * * * * * *

Woe for the fallen glory—
For the kingly head laid low—
For the rapture and strife that are but a story
Told of the Long Ago,
When Cloud and Crag and Cataract,
And the giant pines of yore
Chanted the pean of Nature
With a wild triumphal roar.

Apples as a Nourishment.

The value of apples (not however, the green, hard wards of cholera morbus first sold in the market for apples,) in a medicinal point of view, should be well understood. Besides containing much nutritive matter, they act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics and antiseptics, and when used judiciously they no doubt prevent debility, indigestion and many other disorders of the system. The operaters of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread in the year of 1810, which was a year of much scarcity, apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor, and the laborers asserted that they could stand their work on baked apples without meat, whereas a potato diet required either meat or some other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively, as do all the European nations. The laborers depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread.

Sheep for Food.

The cost of producing mutton, after allowing for the food, is much less than that of beef; yet good mutton sells in the market for nearly as much as beef. The demand for sheep in this country for butchers is active, and near large towns the mutton and early lambs can be made the largest source of profit. There the grades of the combing wools will be found most profitable, owing to the greater size and early maturity. The Southdowns will pay equally well for lambs and mutton, but will not pay as well for wool. In England, where the population is dense, it is one of their chief sources of animal food for its inhabitants. Even in Australia it is beginning to furnish a source of profit instead of this being confined entirely to the wool. Some idea may be formed of the demand in this country when we reflect that there were sold in the markets of New York city, for the year 1871, an average of over 25,000 sheep weekly, one million three hundred thousand during the year.

The Cow Tree.

Among the many curious phenomena which presented themselves to me in the course of my travels, says Hemboldt, I confess there were few by which my imagination was so powerfully affected as by the cow tree. On the parched side of a rock on the mountains of Venezuela grows a tree with dry and leathery foliage its large woody roots scarcely penetrating into the ground. For several months in the year its leaves are not moistened by a shower; its branches look as if dead and withered; but when the trunk is bored, a blank and flourishing milk flows from it. It is at sunrise that the blacks and natives are seen coming from all parts, provided with large bowls to receives the milk, which grows yellow and thickens at its surface. Some empty their vessels on the spot, while others carry them to their children. One imagines he sees the family of a shepherd who is distributing the milk of his flock.

An Accurate Boy.

There was a young man once in the office of a western railway superintendent who occupied a position that four hundred boys in that city would have wished to get. It was honorable and it paid well besides being in the line of promotion.—How did he get it? Not by having a rich father, for he was the son of a poor laborer. The secret was his beautiful accuracy.

He began as errand boy, and did his work accurately—his writing and arithmetic. After a while he learned to telegraph; and each step his employer commended his accuracy and relied on what he did, because he was just right.

It is thus with every occupation. The accurate boy is the favored one. Those who employ men do not wish to be on the constant lookout as though they were rogues or fools. If a carpenter must stand at his journeyman's elbow to be sure that his work is right, or if a cashier must run over his bookeeper's column, he might as well do the work himself as to employ another to do it in that way; and it is very certain that an employer will get rid of such an inaccurate workman as soon as he can.

One way to Build a Bridge.

The Grand Duke of Florence, it is said, once proclaimed that every beggar who would appear in the grand plaza at a certain designated time should be provided with a new suit of clothes, free of cost.—At the appointed hour the beggars of the city all assembled, whereupon the officers caused each avenue of the public square to be closed, and then compelled the beggars to strip off their old clothes, and gave to each one according to promise, a new suit. In the old clothes thus collected enough money was found concealed to build a beautiful bridge over the Arno, still called the Begger's Bridge.

How to Treat a Horse.

Some English grooms at Saratoga are teaching the 'Yankees' how to take care of a horse.

To-day I asked one of these grooms, who has spent twenty years in the stable of royalty, what he had to say about our American way of taking good care of horses.

Why, sir, said he, you don't take good care of your horses; you think you do, but you don't.

Why? I asked.

Because when a horse comes in all wet with perspiration, you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England, we take the horse as he comes in from a drive and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, from his head to his feet. Then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his face and legs dry. Thus, in an hour he is clean and dry, and ready to take a good feed, while in your way, he will stand swelter for hours, and finally dry, sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder and never take cold. We never use a curry-comb. You scratch your horses too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not very cold, then bathe them quick and blanket them instantly, while you are rubbing the horses legs.

KEEP COOL.

About this time sell the zero of your thermometer, as you will have no use for it for some time—in fact, for summer time to come.

If you can't keep cool, keep a cooler; if you can't do this, keep a school as you can, try to rent a celler, (a cellery celler will be the best at dinner time), but if a cellar is not procurable an ice cool parlor, containing an ice little sofa, and an ice little girl, will do. If she rejects you so much the better, as that process is liable to be cooling, and the main thing is to keep cool, you know.

If you desire to travel, charter a cool barge, as that style of conveyance is always cooled.

South America will do for a summer resort, they have such Chili weatner over there.

But don't marry with the thermometer at 95°, as in that case matrimonial bliss is likely to prove a matrimonial blister, you know.

You need not go far from home for seabathing, as you can see bathing most any time by taking a stroll along the river bank.

Fighting Snakes.

The editor of an Iowa paper recently visited, with others, a gypsum quarry owned by Mr. Cummings, of Fort Dodge, Iowa. He thus decribes the place:

From out the crevices the snakes were crawling in all directions, and 'swash swash' went the huge clubs of the men who were defending their fellow workmen and every blow was the death of a large snake.

Just at our feet crawled a deadly moccasin, while to the right and left spotted adders and chasers squirmed and hissed as they twined among the stones or escaped up the bluff. Directly in front of us lay a pile of dead serpents, as large as a two bushel basket, while on the face of the sloping bluff, were probably three hundred reptiles which had escaped the clubs of the men and were hastening away to the prairie, their elevated heads and writhing bodies transforming the bluff into no mythical Gorgon head. Just above us, on a lege of rocks, was a huge adder, and Mr Cummings, picking up a piece of rock, heaved it at him, pinning him to the ledge But the snake was game: some three feet of his body was free, and gathering himself up he would leap full at us with all force, hissing and opening his jaws in a way that made the blood run cold. The next leap he made, a blow from our cane on his head spinning a score of feet, and the bleeding trunk dropped to the earth below. The snakes are said to retire into their dens about 2 p. m. every day, after which all is quiet until the sun's rays again reach the quarry, when the same thing is repeated. Two hundred and seventy-five snakes were killed that day the number for two weeks footing up 6-500, while it is supposed that ten times that number escaped. On the 14th of October the snakes commence to return and enter again their dens for the winter. Nothing but the seaserpent can beat or swallow this, the greatest of snake stories.

Judge Hoar denies that he secured a place in the Cabinet by making President Grant the present of a library. But he did present the library and got the office. A prominent Boston Radical remarked, the other day, one 'would as soon think of a eunuch with a harem as giving the President a library.' Yes, and when Gen. Grant looked at the gift he turned the giver out.

ANECDOTE.

We are given to understand, that the following anecdote of Chas. Mathews the elder, has not hitherto been in print in this country. Mathews and Tattersall were very intimate, and the great comedian was frequently in the habit of accompanying his friends to Newmarket, where on one occasion, Mathews indulged in his well known taste for mimicry, at the expense of Tattersall, during a sale of blood stock conducted by the latter gentleman.

The first lot, gentlemen, said Mr. Tattersall, is a bay filly by Smolensko, etc.

The first lot, gentlemen, echoed Mr. Mathews, in precisely the same tone of voice, is a bay filly by Smolensko, etc.

The auctioneer looked somewhat annoyed, but proceeded:

What shall we say to begin with?

What shall we say to begin with? replied the echo.

Still endeavoring to conceal his vexation, Mr. Tattersall inquiringly called out, One hundred guineas?

One hundred guineas, echoed Mr. Mathews.

Thank you, sir cried Tattersall, bringing down the hammer: the filly is yours sir.

Mathews was considerably taken aback by his sudden acquisition of blood stock, and the company enjoyed the joke immensely.

Religious News.

The LaPorte District Conference met last week.

Rev. Mr. Nevins of South Bend is seriously ill of typhoid fever.

The Catolics opened their grand fair at Peru last Monday evening.

The episcopals of Goshen design purchasing a good bell for their church.

Efforts are being made to bring about a union of the two Advent churches at Buchanan.

The U. P. church at Idaville has a membership of 208—four converts have been lately added.

Rev. Samuel S. Yundt, of the Episcopal church of Plymouth, is taking a few week's recreation.

The Christian church at Winamac have employed Eld. John H. Kohrer as pastor of the congregation.

Rev. R. Toby has resigned the charge of the Main street M. E. church, Peru, on account of ill health.

Rev. Mr. Lopes, late of Michigan City, has gone to Mishawaka to take charge of the Baptist society there.

A correspondent says Rev. Mr. Crapp is 'making a highly favorable impression' in his new charge at Wheeler.

Rev. M. M. Stolz has been appointed chaplain of the Western Seamen's Friend society, Washington Island, Green Bay Wis.

The Presbytery of Logansport was in session at South Bend, last week. Rev. Mr. Beer preached the opening sermon.

Rev. Samuel Rohrer a well known local Methodist preacher of Elkhart county, and an old and respected citizen, died the other week.

Main street M. E church Peru, which has received a new coat of paint and been repaired both inside and outside, is without a pastor.

The St. Johns Reform church, at Auburn, has been repaired and it now makes a very attractive appearance. A new bell has also been added.

A plat of ground, 20x28 feet, on the Presbyterian parsonage lot, Valparaiso has yielded during the present season over 4,000 cucumbers.

Rev. V. M. Beamer, P. E. of the Peru district, and wife, celebrated their silver wedding last week, and received many elegant and costly presents.

The support of the Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church is thrown directly upon the church as is that of the other pastors, and should be of the chief Shepherd. The amount apportioned to LaPorte district is $135.

Rev. W. W. Wells was formally installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Buchanan, last Tuesday. Dr. Eddy, of Niles, and Rev's. A. H. Gaston of Burr Oak, and T. B. Haskell of *Cassopolis*, officiated.

Auburn has a splendid new Baptist church, which is almost completed, built of brick. Rev. S. B. Ward, of that place, pastor.

There was probably a greater number of people at the Greeley ratification meeting in New York last week, than at all the Grant meetings that have yet been held in the State.

An interview is said to be approaching between Louis Noe and Henry Stanley.—Introduction will be necessary, as Louis will hardly Noe Stanly to his face.

Long John Wentworth is in New Hampshire, it is supposed, for the purpose of trying conclusions with the white mountains

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George Saunders, of Epsom, N. H., was savagely gored by a bull a few days ago. The animal was so fierce that no one dare enter the pasture, and he was finally shot at long range.

A few days ago a boy at Davenport, Iowa, while attempting to get on a moving freight train missed his footing and fell under the wheels. He was horribly mangled and died instantly.

Henry Sohler, a German, while intoxicated, fell out of a third story window, in Cincinnati, and was killed

Sealed Instructions.

I had served twenty-five years on board an East Indiaman, and for the last ten years had commanded the Belle, one of the finest crafts that ever floated. I was an old sea dog, and had dwelt so long on salt water that I felt almost a hatred for the land.

On the 25th of October, 1824, I received orders to put myself in readiness to sail for Cayenne. I was to transport seventy-five soldiers and a convict. I had orders to treat this individual well, and the letter I had received from the directory inclosed another with a huge red seal, which I was not to open until between 27 and 28 degrees west longitude, that is just before we were about to cross the line.

The letter was a long packet, so well closed on every side that it was impossible to catch the slighest glimpse of its contents. I am not naturally superstitious, but there was something in the look of the letter that I did not altogether like, though I could give no reason why. However I carried it into the cabin, and stuck it under the little shabby English clock, which was fastened above my head. I was busy fixing the letter under the clock, when who should come into my cabin but the convict and his wife! This was the first time I had seen either of them, and I may say a more prepossessing couple I never met. The woman was scarcely more than fifteen, and as handsome as a picture, while the husband was an intelligent, magnificently formed man, on whose features nature had never written "villain."

His crime, to be plain, was the misfortune of being a hundred years ahead of his age. He and others had attempted something which our government called treason, and which is punished with death. It, therefore, occasioned me considerable wonder that he should be placed under my charge; but more of this afterward.

He had, as I said, his wife hanging on his arm. She was as merry as a bird; she looked like a turtle dove cooing and nestling beneath his great wing.

Before a month had passed over our heads I looked upon them as my own children. Every morn I used to call them into my cabin. The young fellow would sit writing at my table, that is to say my chest, which was my bed He would often help me at reckoning and soon learned to do better than I could. I was amazed at his ability. His wife would sit up on one of the round stools in my cabin working at her needle.

One day we were sitting in this way when I said.

"Do you know, my young ones, as it seems to me we make a very pretty family picture? Mind. I don't mean to ask questions, but may be you have not much money to spare, and you are both of you, as I think, to handsome to dig in the burning sun of Cayenne, like many a poor wretch before you. It's a bad country—a bad country take my word for it. I who have roughed it through the tempest and sunshine till I've the skin of a rhinoceros, might get along there; but you—I am afraid of you. So, if you should chance to have a bit of foolish friendship for your poor old captain, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll get rid of this old brig; she's not much better than an old tub after all, so I'll settle myself down there with you if you like. You see I have not a living soul in the world to care for, or that cares for me. I want relations, I want a home I want a family. I should like to make my home with you, my pretty young ones! What say ye?"

They said nothing at all, but sat looking at each other and then at me as if they doubted whether they understood what I had said.

At last the little bird threw her arms around my neck and cried like a bady.

"But," said she, suddenly pausing, "you have not looked at the letter with the big red seal."

"Hang it!" I exclaimed, "it had slipped my mind entirely."

With a cold, dreadful sensation. I went to my chest to see where we were. I found that we had several days remaining before we should reach the propper longitude for opening the letter.

Well there we stood, all three of us, looking up at the letter as if it could have spoken to us. As it happened the sun was shining full upon the face of the clock case, and fell upon the great glaring red seal of the letter, I could not help fancying it looked something like a big monster, an ogre's face grinning from the middle of the fire; it looked horrid.

"Could not one fancy," said I to make them laugh, "its great big eyes were starting out of his head?"

"Ah, my love," said the wife, "looks like blood."

"Pooh, pooh!" said her husband, taking her arm under his, "it looks like a letter of invitation to a wedding. Come, come. let the letter alone if it troubles you so. Let's go to our room and prepare for going to bed."

And off they went upon deck and left me with that beast of a letter. I remember that I kept looking at it as I smoked my pipe; it seemed to fix its great red eyes upon mine, fascinating like the eye of a serpent. It was red, wide, raw, staring like the maw of a fierce wolf. I took my great coat and hung it over both clock and letter, and went upon deck to finish my pipe.

We are now in the vicinity of Cape de Verde Islands—the Belle was running before fair wind at the rate of ten miles an hour. It was a splendid tropical night, the stars large and shining, the moon rising above the horizon as large as the sun of silver, the line of ocean parting it and long streams of bare glistening light falling on the waves, which, as they broke, sparkled like jewels. I sat upon the deck smoking my pipe and looking at them.

All was still, except the footfall of the officer of the watch, as he paced the deck, gazing, as I was on the shadow of the vessels stealing over the silent ocean.

I love silence and order. I hate noise and confusion. The lights should all have been extinguished by this time, but when I looked upon deck I thought I saw a little red line of light beneath my feet. At another time this would have made me angry, but knowing the light came from the cabin of my little deporties, I determined to see what they were about.

I had only to look down—I could see into the cabin from the skylight.

The young girl was upon her knees, she was saying her prayers. A lamp swinging from the ceiling lighted her room. She had on a long white night dress and her fair, golden floated over her shoulders, and almost touched the little bare feet which were peeping from under her white dress, so pretty, I turned away; but pshaw! said I, I am an old sailor! What matters it? So I stayed.

The husband was sitting upon a little trunk, his head resting upon his hands looking at her as she prayed. She raised her face to Heaven, and then I saw that her eyes were filled with tears. She looked like a Magdalene. As she rose, he said;

"Ah, my sweet Laurette, as we approach America, I cannot help being anxious—I do not know why—but I feel as though this voyage has been the happiest part of our lives."

"So it seems to me," she answered. "I only wish it might last forever."

Suddenly clasping his hands, in a transport of love and affection, he said; "And yet my little angel, I see you cry when you say your prayers, and that I cannot stand, for I know what causes it, and then I fear you must repent what you have done."

"Repent," she said, in a sad, rebuking tone. "Repent of having come with you? Do you think because I have been yours only a short time, that I should not love you? Was I not your wife? How can you be sorry that I should be with you, if you live, and to die with you if you are to die!"

The young man began to sigh, striking the floor impatiently with his feet while he kissed repeatedly the little hand and arm which she was holding out.

"Ah, Laurette! When I think if our marrage had been delayed only five days, that then I should have been arrested and transported alone, I cannot forgive myself."

At this the little one stretched out her round, white arms, clasped his head, pressed his forehead, his hair, his eyes, smiling like a chirub and murmuring all sorts of woman's fond things. I was quite affected, and considered it one of the prettiest scenes I had ever witnessed.

"And besides, we are so very rich, too!" said she, bursting out laughing. "Look at my purse, one gold louis d'or—all my worldly wealth."

He began to laugh too.

"Yes, dear, I spent my last half crown. I gave it to the fellow who carried our trunks on board."

"Ah, poor," she cried, "what matters it? No body is merry as those that have nothing at all; besides I have my two diamond rings that my mother gave me; they are good for something all the world over; we can sell them when you like; and besides, I am sure that the captain means kindly by us, and I suspect he knows very well what is in the letter. It is a recomend to the Governor of Cayenne."

"Perhaps so, who knows?"

"To be sure it is," continued the charming little wife. "You are so good I am sure the government has banished you only for a short time. I know they have no feeling against you."

It was high time the light was stricken out, and now I rapped on the deck and told them so.

They instantly obeyed and and I heard them laughing and chattering like two innocent schoolfellows.

One morning when I awoke I was surprised not to feel the slightest motion of the vessel. Hurrying on deck I found that we were becalmed. Latitude one degree north; longitude, between twenty-seven and twenty-eight degrees west.

I waited until night, when I descended to my cabin and opened the letter, with a dull, awful feeling. I held my breath while I broke the big red seal, and read;

"Captain Fontainbleau. The Convict Antoine Hindsclear, stands convicted of treason against the Republic. The Directory order that he be shot in mid ocean, and you are hereby instructed to see these orders carried into effect."

I read the letter backward and forward, I went upon deck. There they were, she looking upon the ocean, and he gazing upon her with an expression of unutterable fondness. Catching his eye, I signed for him to come into the cabin, and, bidding her good bye, he came down, his face all smiles.

I was bathed in cold sweat; I felt as if deadly sick; I handed him the letter, and he read it, together with the death warrant, which was drawn up in due form and attached. I gathered voice as he finished.

He colored slightly and bowed.

"I ask nothing, captain," he said, in the same gentle voice that always characterized his speech, "no man can be expected to swerve from his duty. I only wish to speak a few words to Laurette and to entreat you to take care of her if she survives—I hardly think she will."

"All that is fair, my good fellow," I cried. "If you request it, I will carry her to France, to her family. I will never leave her till she wishes to be rid of me, but do not think she will survive it."

He took my hand and pressed it.

It was getting to much for me, and I began to knit my brows.

"One word is as good as a thousand," I said; "we understand each other. Go to her."

I squeezed his hand; he looked wistfully at me, and I added: "Stay a moment; let me give you a word of advice. Don't say a word to her; be easy; that is my business. It shall be managed in the best manner."

"Ah!" said he, "I don't understand you, much better. Besides, the leave-taking, this leave taking."

"Yes," said I, "don't behave like a child—much better. No leave-taking if you can help it, or you are lost."

I kept my seat. I saw them walking arm in arm upon deck for about half an hour.

I called the mate to me, and when he had read the letter, I said.

"Garley, this is bad business—bad business. I put it in your hands. I obey their orders but I remain in the cabin until it is over. Garley sat five minutes looking at me without saying a word. He was a strange fellow. I didn't know what to make of him.

Night came at last. "Man a boat; go a quarter of a mile; be quick."

She was dragged into her berth, and the boat rowed away in darkness.

Days passed; I saw nothing of Laurette. I would not see her. She avoided me, and I was glad of it I could not bear the sight of that woe stricken face.

The mate, Garley, how I hated him! He was as cool and unconcerned as though he had no remembrance of shooting the poor wretch.

At Cayenne I resigned my ship.—Going to the city, I made all my arrangements, and took the steamer for New York. I placed ample funds in the hands of a trusty friend, and told him to send Laurette to me at the end of six months. I could not see her until her grief had lost its edge.

Weary, sick, and careless of my life, I wandered off into New York, State, and finally bought a liitle place where I hoped I should lie down and die.

I sent for Laurette. Poor bird, I must see her. I could wait no longer.

One summer night I sat in the porch of my house smoking my pipe and gazing down the road. Soon the rumble of wheels were heard, and the stage halted.

The next moment a pair of soft arms were around my neck, and the head of my sobbing Laurette was on my bosom

"Oh! you dear excellent Captain,—"

"Heavens! who is that behind you?"

There stood the manly form of Antoine Henselear, the convict.

"What does this mean I demanded, hardly knowing whether I was dreaming or not.

Are you glad to see me?"

"Thank God! thank God was all I could ejaculate.

I understood it all. The mate Garley had read my letter better than I did myself. After leaving the brig in the boat, he arranged the whole affair. The valley was fired, but no bullet touched Antoine Hindsetear. He was smuggled into his berth again, and took good care to avoid my sight. The whole crew were in the plot, and, thank God I was duped.

I sent Garley a thousand dollars as a reward.

I am now an old man; but I am happy. My children and my grandchildren (I call them nothing else) seem to think old Captain Fontainbleau is not such a wreck after all.

RED TAPE.

One of the celebrities of the Moscow ballet lately called upon a local official, with a request that he would give her the usual formal permission to take a month's tour in the provinces for the benefit of her health, retaining her salary during the time of furlough. The man in office received her politely, and asked for her written petition.

I have no written petition answered the artist.

Here are pens, ink, and paper; be so good as to write while I dictate.

The lady obeyed.

Now, you have only to deliver it.

To whom?

To me, said the official, with a smile.

And taking the petition which he had himself dictated, he produced his spectacles, wiped them carefully, read it over, as though it were perfectly new to him, and then said: Madam, I have read your petition, and regret extremely that I cannot grant it.

To make a girl love you, coax her to love somebody else. If there be anything that a woman relishes, in this world, it is the contrary.

At Cambria, Wisconsin, a few days ago another elevator for boys to play in.—Another missing boy. Another little coffin in a desolate household.

A negro woman was found dead in a field of corn in Macon county, Georgia, recently, her body lying upon a large rattlesnake, whose fangs were tightly fastened in her breast.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCT. 17, 1872.

For Presid nt and Vice President

FOR PRESIDENT

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

Hon, John A. Bingham, of Ohio, says Grant should be elected as often as the Constitution permits. As there is no Constitutional limit, Mr Bingham of course means to have him President for life. This is clearly the object of the Radicals, and the one in which great danger lies.

It will take the official vote to determine who is the Governor elect of Indiana. If a fair election had been held, Hendricks' majority would rise to 10,000. With the importation of negroes and a plentiful use of corruption funds by Morton, the result may be different.

The body of Barclay, who was hung at Columbus Ohio, a few days ago, was given up to the doctors for the purpose of experimenting with it in the interest of science, he having given his consent previous to the execution of his sentence. Thirty seven minutes after death, operations were commenced.—Two powerful eclectric corrents were used—one applied to the feet the other conducted along the arm, neck, face and breast. The eyes opened the mouth put on an expression as if in pain, the arm raised, the hand clenched, and various other indications of semi-consciousness. These motions continued under the influence of the electrical currents for 5 hours and 25 minutes.

The city in which the great Liberal movement had its origin as a National party, attested its appreciaton of Liberal principles by giving them a splendid victory on Tuesday last. Hamilton county, in which Cincinnati is situated has been giving Administration majorities, but she wheeled in the Liberal tire at the Ohio State election, rolling up a Liberal majority of 4,500, and electing two Liberal Congressmen. The Liberal Reformers of Cincinnati, Hoadley, Matthews and Stalle bolted the movement they helped to organize, but they find by experiment that they were strong when with it, but weak when they left it. The movement went forward without their help and achieved a splendid triumph, again illustrating the adage that prophets are without honor save in their own country.

The present party leaders have been running the Government for the past twelve years, and there has been no investigation of the books during that period. The tendency of a long lease of power is to corruption, hence it is high time that the inside operations of the party in power should be examined by their opponents. In a recent speech Governor Seymour, of New York, explains the necessity or the advantage of such an examination. He says;

"We only ask of Mr. Greeley, when he goes to Washington that he shows us the books. [Applause.] I do not want any exposure for vandictive purposes, but only for direction in the future. You used to say there was something wrong in New York, and you were right. So we say there is something wrong in Washington, and we demand to see the books. If this great reform movment shall result in laying bare all the corruption and wrong of the present Administration, so that the nation shall be improved, it will be well for the whole people."

Grant's Great Effort.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that "President Grant's great speech at Newark New Jersey, has been printed in large type, in handbill form, for general circulation," Notwithstanding the press upon our columns, we give a full report of this great effort of President Grant, as a summary might mar its matchless eloquence and logic. Now read:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I could not feel greatful for the reception I have recieved at the hands of the citizent of Newark New Jersey. To-day I had the pleasure of visiting the State Fair at Elizabeth, where I saw little else than people. I was at your exposition to-night and again I saw but little of what they had there to see. I hope to see to-morrow what I wanted to-night to see."

Bully for Grant! If you can't see eloquence and wisdom and statesmanship in that production of Mr. Grant, upon the first reading perhaps you may see to-morrow what you try to see today

Death-Bed Speeches.

How would it do for us to say to-day some of the things we intend to say in our last illness? Honor, bright! are you not saving up several fine generous speeches to be made on your death bed: all the scenery set, full company on the stage, grand final tableau? Ten chances to one you will forget them or have a rattling in your throat that will shake them out of shape. Forth with them now like a man—"My dear boy you have been the light and comfort of my life;" "My dear girl without you I should have been nothing in this world."

Indiana and Illinois.

The result in Indiana, beyond a doubt, is indicative of a triumph for Greeley in the great State of Illinois in November. The two States lay side by side, and have a similarity of interests. What affects the one affects the other. They have no rascals in Illinois of the dimensions and capacity of Morton, and the election there will be much fairer than it was in Indiana, where 10,000 fraudulent votes were "poled in" on Hendricks beyond a doubt. A month ago a leading Grant told a friend of his in this city that they were making no fight in Illinois as they regarded it as hopeless for Grant, but were concentrating all their energies on Indiana, which, he said they would carry beyond a doubt. With Indiana and Illinois in the West and New York in the East, there can not be the slightest question of Greeley's election.

The Victory in Indiana.

The Liberals and Democrats in this State achieved a tryumph on Tuesday of which they may well feel proud.—Every device had been resorted to by Morton and his corrupt clique to prevent the people from expressing their honest convictions. Frauds of the most damnable, were restored to, and voters imported to overawe the will of the people of the State, but all to no avail. The people arose in their might and showed these corruptionists that they were yet masters, and elected that pure, honest and incorruptable Statesman, Thomas A. Hendricks, as their Governor thereby giving a pledge to her Sister States that she is in favor of Reform, and that she will stand by the party that has for its object the purification of the Government.

The victory won on Tuesday should stimulate you to further action. Frauds will undoubtedly again be restored to by the opposition in November, but with defeat staring them in the face, they will not be so bold, and we can carry the State for Greeley and Brown by 10,000. Let not our courage falter now, but improve the victory of Tuesday, and push on to the work of reform Let Indiana be the advance guard, and let her go forward in the good work she commenced on the 8th inst.

Henry Wilson the Grant candidate for Vice President, since he has commenced swinging around the circle, has been siezed with a devotional fever, as warm and strong as that which animated Rev. Mr. Chadband, of Black House fame. In a recent speech Mr. Wilson said:

"I like a find horse, though I have not been able to keep one for many a year. I like a beautiful flower tree, or animal, a beautiful man or a bautiful child a beautiful woman [laughter]; and I think we ought to lift our hearts in gratitude to God every day that He has made so much of beauty to be loved by his children.'

Mr. Wilson's tastes are orthodox enough, but we fail to see what particular connection such sentimental effusions as the above have with the Presidential Campaign, or the political issues before the people. No one has presumed to deny that either Mr. Wilson or General Grant like fine horses. beautiful animals and beautiful women. It would have been more to the point if Mr. Wilson had informed his audit ors whether he lifted his heart in gratitude to God every day that his friend Mr. Oakes Ames has spread abroad such damaging statements concerning his (Wilson's) connection with Credit Mobilier; or whether he lifted his heart etc, that he joined the Know Nothings; or whether he was devoutly thankful that Yerkes is out of the Penitentiary. On general principles, it is cheering to know that Mr. Wilson although 'born in extreme poverty' has so much devout thankfulness. His pretotype, Chadband was afflicted in the same manner, but it did not help poor Joe much. We fail to see how he is going to help the Grant cause by being thankful to God that he has made beautiful horses and beautiful women.

The Presidential Election on the 5th of November.

Whatever may be the exact result of the elections Tuesday in the three great States of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania. they must not, in any event, be premitted to relax the energies of the friends of Greeley and Brown. In comparison with the great battle in November, when thirty seven States are to be heard from, the fight yesterday was but a heavy skirmish along the lines. If we had been successful in the main, it would not do to rest upon our laurels or intermit our exertions as an organization, for if we did we might, and probably would, find that we had a victory at Ligny only to be decidedly and forever beaten at Waterloo. Trite as it may be, there is no motto which should be held so prominently before the people as that 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Even if we had won the most glorious victory, we could not safely allow the watchfires to burn less brightly, or to have our sentinels less strongly posted in front of our lines.—But if defeated in any part of the field or in all of it, we must the more sternly prepare for the great conflict of November. We may rely upon it that Greeley and Brown are far stronger than any of our local candidates.—There are, as we have shown from the beginning thousands of Republicans who have made up there minds to vote against Grant and in favor of Greeley, who are such bitter partisans that nothing would induce them to vote for any local or State ticket that was not labelled and understood to be Republican. We shall have the advantage of this vote in November, and it is far larger than the Grant men calculate upon, as they will find to their sorrow.

In the election just past the Grant men had every advantage. They have put into them their millions of dollars in money, and exercised all the arts and appliances of corruption, in order that, by favorable results, they might have a great effect upon the States that were to vote afterward,

There are the last State elections before the Presidential, and we call upon our friends every where to be ready for the issue. Pay not the least heed to the mere talk of the enemy, that you have no chance of success; the wish is father to the thought. Strengthen your lines and deepen your columns, and press on the enemy's works.—What has been done thus far in the election is nothing compared with that to come. Let every eye now be fixed upon November as the month which is to assure, by the election of Greeley the prolongation of American freedom.

ONWARD.

Let Indiana Lead the Van of Reform.

The elections of last Tuesday were somewhat averse to the success of the Liberals. It is not surprising that such was the case when the fearful odds against which they fought are considered. The party in power is thoroughly organized, with an army of office holders directly and largely interested in its success, to do its bidding. Not to take into consideration the corrupt means by which it can obtain money for party uses, the assessments upon the office holder's dependent upon the Administration alone yields an i mense sum. Then the capital of the country interested in the nationl banks, and the monopolists who are dependent upon the legislation Congress for their priveleges, wield a great influence, and it is mainly for the perpetuation of the rule by which they have been developed, and maintained and made seccessful and strong. The party of reform has none of these advantages, none of these powerful adjuncts to wield for success. The money that is raised to keep up the necessary party machinery comes by voluntary contributions, and they have to rely for their strength and success upon the moral sentiment of the people upon their opposition to extravigance and corruption and upon the restoration and maintenance of just laws and pure government. In the recent canvass reconciliation and purification were the leading ideas presented to the people by the opponents of the Administration party, and they could have no more fiting or able representative than the standard bearer of the reform party, Horace Greeley. The principles and the purposes for which the Liberals made a most gallant and determined contest on Tuesday have not deminished in importance by the adverse results of the State elections held on that day, and the obligaton of the party of reform to contend for their supremacy in the administration of the Government has not abated one jot or title but remains in full force. The results of Tuesday are not so disastrous as the first reports made them. We have lost Pennsylvania by the most infamous frauds Ohio failed to come up to the expectations that the Liberals of that State predicted, and Nebraska is rejoined to her Radical idols Of the four States that voted on Tuesday, Indiana stands alone in condemnation of the Grant ring, and her verdict will assure the party of reform. of reconciliation and purification to renewed and more strenuous efforts for success in the Presidential election. Let the Liberals of Indiana, let the Democrats of Indiana, let the friends of reform in Indiana by whatever name designated, not flag or falter in the glorious revolution they have inaugurated, but under the rallying cry of onward, confirm the victory of October in November confiding to an honest, an able man, one without a superior if he has an equal in all the qualities of elevated statesmanship, the destinies of the Great Republic for the next four years. in the firm belief that his administration of the Government will reform existing evils and restore to the country peace, harmony, unity, honesty and purity, from which will flow prosperity and substancial progress.—*State Sentinel.*

Another Gun Silenced!

Among the numerous falsehoods uttered by Senator Morton in his 'pivot' harrangues, is the slanderous one that Horace Greeley declared at Vicksburg sometime during the year 1871, that the time would come when the soldiers that fought with Lee and Jackson would occupy as proud a position in the hearts of the American people as the soldiers that fought under Grant and Sherman. Senator Morton knows full wel' that Greeley never uttered this language, and that is is a deliberate falsehood coined out of whole cloth Mr. Greeley himself has taken pains to deny this calumny in one of his speeches. "No such thought," said Mr. Greeley, "as that ever entered my heart. What I did say, speaking of that war-wasted, heart-broken people, is this; that I trusted the day would come when the soldierly qualites and military genius of Lee and Stonewall Jackson would be regarded as a part of the heritage of the American people. That they would be spoken of as American soldiers, who, though in a cause which I think a bad cause, illustrated the military capacity, genius and energy of the American people; for, after all, fellow-citizens they were our countrymen, our mistaken countrymen, our misguided countrymen; that they are our brave but fatally erring countrymen; they are dead, and are now our dead coutryn.en. I did say that and if any man grudged that little word of consolation to that heart broken people, let him vote against me."

The Result in Pennsylvania.

There is som thing, says the *State Sentinel* about the election in Pennsylvania not so much disappointing to the defeated as disgraceful to the successful party, and discouraging to every honest man. This assertion is not made in a mere spirit of petulant invective, but dispassionately as the statement of a fact.

Aside from the party issues at stake in that canvass there was one question of parimount interest decided, namely, whether the leading political organization of the country had became so degraded as to vote for a man convicted beyond all reasonable doubt of official dishonesty. From sad experience the people know that men undesired and untrusted by the community can contrive through nice management at caucuses and conventions to be put in nomination for office; and by means of this system voters are often called upon to cast their ballots for candidates whom they would never, otherwise, have dreamed of naming as the party representatives. The people were in a measure reconciled to this trickery at primary meetings, and had given up the idea of getting just the candidates they wanted, consoling themselves with the notion that one check of over unscrupulous politicians remained in their hands. If scoundrels were put up for office their names could be stricken from the ballots. The Pennsylvania election shows that this last reserved right of individual action has been abandoned by the members of the administration party. The old exaggeration uttered by John Cochrane, that he would vote for the devil if his satanic majesty could get the regular nomination, is the practical conduct now openly adopted by our opponents. Whoever can secure the control of a convention, secures with it the slavish allegiance of the rank and file of the party. We can proudly point to the action of the Democrats of New York in contrast to the course of the Republicans of Pensylvania. The struggle against Tammany offers many features of resemblance to the attack agains the Cameron ring. The rascalities commited by the accused were in each instance startling, and the proofs of their guilt undoubted. But in the one case, a great party denounce and displace the scoundrels; in the other, it defended them, and has set them once more in the high places of the State. In paliation of the conduct of the Pennsylvania Republicans, it may be said that the success of the party depended on supporting the rascals nominated and they could not afford a defeat.

The Result.

The official vote of seventy-seven counties, recieved at the Secretary of State's office with semi-official returns from the other 18 counties gives Hendricks democrat for Governor, 804 majority.

Leonidas Saxton, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor, has 1,313 majority. W. W. Curry, Republican, for Secretary of State, 1,163 majority; J. A. Wildman, Republican for Auditor of State, 1,254 majority; J. B. Glover Republican, for Treasury of State, 1,520 majority.

G. S. Orth, Republican for Congress man at Large, 1,147, majority Wm. Williams, Republican, for Congressman at Large, 1,474 majority.

The ballance of the State ticket except Superintendent of Public Instructions, is Republican.

For the latter office Milton B. Hopkins, Democrat is elected.

The Legislature, from the official returns, will stand 54 Reupbblicans to 46 Democrats in the House, and 27 Republicans to 23 Democrats in the Senate, the official vote of the Ninth Congressional District elect Neff over Shanks Republican, by 28 votes; but in one Township, in Adams county of Shanks' district, 47 Republican votes were thrown out on the account of the name "Republican ticket" printed at the head of the ticket. If these votes are allowed in the final count, Shanks' will be elected by 19 votes. Both parties are preparing to renew the contest for the Presidential election.—*Ft. Wayne Gazette.*

A young man named Fields, looking at a game of base ball at Millville, Me., the other day was struck by a ball on the side of the neck, killing him instantly.

A lady, eighty years of age recently strayed from her daughter's home, at Henry, Ill., and passed forty-eight hours without a mouthful of food before she was found.

To keep apples from rotting—make them [illegible] pies.

A Word to the Liberals.

You allied yourselves with the patriotic movement like honest men. Now fight for it like brave men. We appeal to you to review the situation. Is there the slightest reason for discouragement? We have held our own every where, and have made large gains in many places. A party not six months old met an army of experienced veterans, and withstood its assaults, and now hold many of the most important point of the battlefield. Will you now retreat and cover yourselves with dishonor forever? or will you renew the battle with increased energy and triumph gloriously?

The enemy is depleted in purse by the enormous sums expended in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Their poor victims in the Government employ will pay no more, and with the Administration in danger they dare not continue there barefaced stealing, for the day of retribution is nigh. They are disheartened, discouraged, demoralized. There is no doubt of this. The very roaring with which they fill the country shows that their game is bluster. They began the fight like lions; they are now bleating like sheep.

Read their sickly appeals in their loyal press, like this:

"A cheerful and hearty support of General Grant by Southern Democrats will enable Republicans and Democrats alike, both in the States interested and in the nation at large, to work harmoniously and sincerely in the effort to remedy the evils which hostility and disagreement have introduced into the results of reconstruction."

A united South they know will elect Horace Greeley in next November. They must avert this danger by their hypocritical cant. Have not the people of the South already bowed their necks to the yoke? Have not they already suffered themselves to be plundered without resistance and almost without complaint? Has this softened the wants of their tyrants or satisfied their avarice? No! They will only desist and repent when the plundered have nothing more to yield.

What great work has the Grant hurricane accomplished that threatened so much in Ohio? Carried Ohio by a few thousand, when Grant, four years ago, carried it by 41,000 and more, and to this they have added a solid negro vote of 12,000, so that we entered the campaign with a majority of over 53,000 to overcome. Remember that the Liberal Repub.icans were under no obligation to support our State ticket because it was put in nomination before the coalition was consumated, and in many parts of the State we know that men who will vote for Greeley and Brown in November, voted against us in October. Enough too, to carry the State.

Mottoes For the Grantites.

We commenced the following statement of political facts to the attention of the Republican party for use during the present campaign:

It was William Lloid Garrison who declared the Constitution "a covenant with hell."

It was General Grant who threatened to take his regiment over to the robels if slavery was interfered with.

It was John A. J. Crosswell who urged Maryland to secede from the Union in 1861.

It was John A. Logan who recruited fifty-one, in Illinois for Beauregard's army.

It was william Lloyd Garrison who "thanked God that he had worked for 30 years to break up the Union as it was,"

It was Judge Settle, President of the Grant Convention, who was kicked out of the rebel army for robbing sick soldiers of their hospital stores.

It was the Presidents father who got a permit from his son to steal cotton during the war.

It was Senator Morton who spoke of Germans at the 'Dutchman who is only fit to eat cabpage and drink lager beer.

It was Henry Wilson who took a solemn oath never to vote for a Catholic or a foreigner.

It was Governor Noyes of Ohio who said that the "Republican party could get along without the whisky drinking Irish."

It was Mrs. General Grant who recieved a $25.000 check for "the Government's share in Black Friday.

It was Oglesby of Illinois, who said that "he hoped for a law to sweep the Dutch and Irish out of America."

It was Henry Ward Beecher who said that Grant knew more about horses than Statesmanship.

It was Wendell Phillips who rote from Galena, that "Grant is owing several old whisky bills there."

It was Ben Butler who said a year ago "Grant has no more soul than a dog."

It was Zach Chandler who statede d Charles A. Dana that, "we never had such an ignoramous in the White House."

It was Robeson who paid a claim of $75,000 over a law made on purpose to prevent it.

Grace Greenwood is paying her respects to the Michiganders.

Somebody says a wife should be like a roasted lamb, tender, and nicely dressed. A scamp adds, and without any sauce.

Some women have no memory; when they want to remember a thing they should write it down and stick it on the looking-glass.

Under the head of How we assist the devil, a religious paper says, We consume millions of gallons of distilled spirits yearly. The editorial 'we' in this case makes an awkward confession.

East Saginaw, Michigan, has let the contract for the construction of her water-works for 9,200, Not much money in that job.

California has 30 daily and 141 weekly newspapers. San Francisco has ten of the former and 33 of the latter.

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, ETL,

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell

DOORS, SHI. BLDI CLSS.

PUTTY.

WHITE L D, &c.

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting.

PACKING, &C.

ll warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:

SANE YOUR MONEY.

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

PianoS AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,

Opera guard & vest chains,

AT

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

lso a full line of Toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and warranted.

Abright & Shepherd

Opposite Court House, auburn Ind

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

Dr WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

SMOLANDER'S

EXT. BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU,

Insist upon having it, and take no other.

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Davenport & Co., Agt's.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein Gilbert McFarland is Plaintiff and John A. Cowen is Defendant, requiring me to make the sum of Nineteen hundred dollars with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY OCT. 19, 1872.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number Eight [8] in McFarland's addition to the town of Auburn.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff.
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dept'y,

September 25, 1872.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address L. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN,

CAIRAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

BURN, ND.

OPPOSTE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

J. A. BARNS, Ex'm

120 DAYS MORE.

3 Months Ago

we first announced our intention of quitting the trade and commencing selling our stock at cost. Now as the end draws near and we are determined to be out of trade by the 1st day of

Jan. 1873,

We now say that our goods must be sold by that time

Regardless of Cost!

We are determined to quit business and therefore will sell for

CASH ONLY.

Our entire stock of

Clothing,

Mens' Furnishing Goods,

HATS and CAPS !

at the most

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS !

ever offered in Northern Indiana.

I. LAUFERTY & SON

[illegible]

South east corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

Sign of the

Red Flag.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

APPLE juice plenty.

HURRAH! for Hendricks.

ALL should attend the fair to-day.

The M. E. Church is being repaired.

Cigars at Smith & Hare's for 5 cents.

How varigated the leaves of the forest are.

THE Odd Fellows' Hall is going up rapidly.

It will soon be time for buckwheat cakes. Good.

THE 'bus is again running to and from trains.

New corn has made its appearance on our streets.

THE Editorial Association meets at Laporte, Friday, Nov. 14.

THE new brick block has again reached the second story.

The farmers say they need rain very badly for wheat purposes.

Goshen is to invest $50,000 in the New York and Chicago Air Line R. R.

WOOD.—Bring along your wood now as this cold weather necessitates its use.

PHILADELPHIA is the largest city in the world according to the late election returns.

The fair is being largely attended. The largest crowd, however, is expected today.

THAT cobble stone gutter don't seem to progress much in front of the Court House.

A NEW billard hall is being erected by Charles Fox. No boys should be allowed to participate in the game.

The bridge over Cedar Creek, east of town, is being repaired. It needed this improvement some time ago.

HAD Democrats done their duty on election day we would have scooped up the Grantits by one hundred majority easily.

The Presbyterian Synod of Indiana, North, will meet in Crawfordsville, Oct. 24. A large attendance is expected.

REMEMBER the fair at Waterloo is now in operation, and to-day (Thursday) is the big time for all.

W. C. Fluke, Esq., who is now a student in the Medical College at Detroit, has been visiting his home at this place for several days past.

WHAT if Pennsylvania and Ohio have gone 25,000 and 15,000. Hasn't Georgia gone 50,000? We're ahead yet.

A FARMER in this county is engaged in tanning buck skins. He whips three unruly boys every morning before breakfast.

A KIND hearted father in Lawrence, Kansas, sold his cooking stove for $10.00 and took his thirteen children to the circus.

James Griswould, of this place, is to act as judge on bread and butter, at the Waterloo fair. Make your loaves large, ladies.

The Cannelton *Enquirer* says: A horse belonging to Thomas Gross committed suicide one day last week, by beating his brains out against a stable wall.

Those melancholy days have come
 The saddest of the year,
With wanting winds and naked woods
 And meadows brown and sear.

OUR new landlord, though a voter for years in this State, could not vote because we had no one on our side who would swear that he was a *bona fide* resident.

THE fellow who bet all his stamps on Tom Browne, is now ruminating one of Will. Carleton's poems. We believe it commences, "Over the hill to the poor house."

THE meeting at Butler last Monday a week was a grand success, delegations coming in from all parts and filling the town with one dense mass of people. Mr. Trumbull made an admirable speech, followed by Mr. Denslow, of the Chicago *Tribune*, a very forcible and eloquent speaker. Our Butler friends were gratified over the success of the meeting and the good speakers.

Work on the Odd Fellows' Hall was again resumed on last Monday. It is hoped that no more accidents may be-fall it and that it will be completed before winter sets in. A large force is to work and a few days will complete the brick work.

Our friends should not fail to examine the large stock of dry goods and clothing, just received by Charles Kiess. He has also a large stock of groceries and notions which he will sell at reduced prices. Give him a call.

Corunna has the hardest working temperance girls in Northern Indiana. They send whisky to the boys that take it, now and then, and say they take this method of grassing it from the land.

EXCELLENT boarding house cake can be made mixing the whites of three eggs with one cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one-half cup of milk and two cups of flour. Let it stand over night, add one cup of coal oil and bake in a warm stove.

ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, 1872, in Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F., to elect a Trustee for the ensuing year.

By order of the Lodge.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Sec'y.

A RADICAL paper says: 'We have carried Pennsylvania for the Administration by $30,000 majority.' Indeed, you have But don't you place the sum too low?—The Administration spent more than $30,000 to get possession of the Keystone State.

An exchange says: A Pennsylvania man was struck by lightning and cured of chronic rheumatism the other day.' In less than thirty days some wide-awake pill-peddler will be advertising the lightning cure' for rheumatism, and will get plenty of business. American invalids have a fondness for new remedies.

THE *Press* intimates that there was importations in Fairfield. If there was, it was done on their side. And there could not have been more of it done there than right here in Auburn. We know of several that had no right to vote here, but as long as there was somebody here to answer for them, the law was complied with, no matter about conscience.

ALL hail Fairfield, Smithfield and Franklin townships. They done splendid, and little Stafford, too. With the exception of Newville and Troy, the rest held their own well. Auburn and Richland defeated our candidates for Sheriff and Treasurer. If there is any glory in a few members of their party defeating their candidates they can have it. We'll have none of it.

'Give me the money,' said a leading Radical to a Democratic acquaintance yesterday, 'and I'll carry Massachusetts for you.' This of course was merely the expression of an honest opinion of how elections were carried now-a-days by his party, by a Radical politician, who had been favored with a view of the 'inside of politics from a Radical stand-point.

SEVERAL of our Grant friends have asked us if we still intend to vote for Greeley Most assuredly we do. We believe the Liberal Republicans have stood by us generally, and it is not their fault if we have not been successful. The defeat of our men for Sheriff and Treasurer was caused by Democrats and is not a Grant victory. We are for Horace Greeley for President and there is not an honest man in the country but what will be with us.

We believe there were but few Liberals but what voted our State ticket, and it is the duty of every Democrat who supported Greeley before the election to stand by Honest old Horace now. The frauds and corruption practiced by the Grantites in the late elections, will convince ever honest man that he should vote for Greeley. There is no chance for importations, and if all do their duty we can carry Indiana in November.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.—We want none but the ladies to read this item, because its private. We want to tell them that instead of looking forward with gloom and dispair, they can now anticipate with joy the coming of the wash-day, because Tyler's steam washer does away with the hard work and makes wash-day pleasant. Our friends all around us have tried it and they say they would not do without it. Mrs. AsKew will supply you with one at a moderate price, and you will surely find it a blessing in the household. Oct. 17,-4t.

SCANDALL.—If you cannot speak well of a man say nothing about him. This is the diamond rule and it is almost as good as the golden. Republican editors and stump speakers observe this rule in speaking of Horace Greeley; Democrats apply it to Ben. Butler, and homely women should remember it when talking of their good looking young men This rule is strictly adhered to by attorneys, who, but for their great respect for its teachings, would sometimes abuse witnesses.—A large majority of political editors adopt it for their motto.

PAY UP.—Some of our subscribers are still in arrears for the COURIER, and we would like to have our money. We have published the COURIER nearly two years and yet there are a few who have never paid us a cent. This will not do. We insist upon them coming up and paying like other men. A large number of subscribers pay us before the year is out, which is all we ask. As we don't believe there is a man in the county that would swindle the printer out of his subscription, we trust they will take this gentle hint and come in and pay us.

The New York *Times* says you might nearly as well forget your churches, your academies and school houses as to forget your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience that your local minister does It is read eagerly each week from beginning to end. It reaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chances at you. Laying, as it does, on the table, in almost every house, you owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, hightoned a character as you do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—unless you yourself are beneath notice and care—for is is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.

BASE BALL is a good thing in its place but the business interest of the country would not suffer if Alaska should be designated as the proper place to play our 'national game.' Playing croquet is harmless amusement, but the muscles will be fully as well exercised by sawing a little wood or sweeping the sidewalk. The plea of 'recreation' is made an excuse for gross neglect of duty. If a young man needs exercise in the open air let him collect a few bills for his employer. If he is working in a printing office we are very sure this will give him 'exercise' enough, both physical and mental.

FROM the number of votes cast it would seem that we now have nearly as many voters in Auburn as in Waterloo. This would show not that Waterloo is going backward, for its population is yearly increasing, but that Auburn is taking very rapid strides toward the position she should occupy in the county, being the county seat. In 1870 her population was assessed at 686, but now she will more than double that in two years. Her growing interests are such as to convince the most skeptical that but a few years will find her one of the best towns in Northern Indiana, or as Goldsmith says, "The loveliest village of the plain."

DO IT WELL.—If young men will make it a point to do well whatever they undertake it will ensure their success in the world. It is an easy matter for a bright, intelligent young man to make his way up if he will but attend strictly to his business, always keeping in view the interest of his employer. Let him conduct himself properly and he will soon become a necessity, a 'fixture' and his employer will realize the fact that he cannot dispense with the services of such a man. Young men who pursue this course are always sought after. When a change is made in the firm the partnership is offered to the employe who best attends to his own and his employer's business.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says:

Fort Wayne has the best natured people in the world. Their amiable qualities are not surpassed by any other people in any other country. Just look at it, and remark their wonderful dispositions. Yesterday forenoon, Republicans were around the city, tape line in hand, taking actual measurement of loco-foco countenances, and we must say that they were rather long. But, in the afternoon, the 'tidal-wave' came to time, and what do you think? The Republicans gracefully handed over their tape-lines, submitted to the test, but implored their loco-foco friends not to *guage* on measurement as they had done. Are we not divine people? No wonder Allen county gives 3,000 majority

In the defeat of Kelly and Maxwell a few Democrats may take a little comfort, but it will not pay in the end. Quite a number of Democrats in this town vented their spite on these two men when they know that both of them have done a hundred times more work for the party than they have While the Republicans went solid for their ticket, a few of our own party assisted them in defeating two as good men as there are in the county for the positisions to which they aspired.—Had the Grantites gained the victory themselves, then all could have submitted cheerfully, but to have Democrats assist them, is an outrage that cannot fail to meet with a just rebuke. It was a dirty trick and our Republican friends are laughing now over the clever trick they have played in this little game.

Go to the Best.

The best institution for the cultivation of music in Fort Wayne, is the Indiana Conservatory of Music. This has been lately organized under the most favorable auspices and has now connected with the best talent in the country. A similar institution was organized some time ago, but it does not meet the wants of the people, and this last one has been instituted with a special view to this end. Prof. Morse, from Berlin, one of the finest performers in the country, assisted by Profs. Jones and Hodgdon, of Fort Wayne, preside over the piano and organ, while Prof. Bartlett, of Boston, whose singing has fairly captivated Fort Wayneites, has charge of vocal culture. And our friends who contemplate educating their children in this line, are assured that their object will be more satisfactorily attained by sending to the Indiana Conservatory of music.

The Result.

From a careful glance over the late battle field, the probabilities are that we have met the enemy and they have somewhat gobbled us in. That's nothing.—Twelve years experience has taught us that Salt River is a navigable stream.—The air at its head waters is pure but not so very 'healthy.' The country is inhabited by white men exclusively, and although many of these are barefooted they submit with christian fortitude. There is not a post office in the neighborhood. National banks are as scarce as hen teeth, and there is not a very large number of Brigadier Generals in the country. A few army contractors are there but they are poor to day, as they were ten years ago.

Our boat on this occasion started from the Ohio river and was propelled by Kentucky darkies. When we shall leave the country is not yet determined. It is only a question of time. We shall return to plague our enemies who have contributed so freely to send us 'up the river.'

Success in business is easily won by proper application. It is not won by visiting the theatre when your services are needed in the shop or store. It is not won by spending your time with worthless associates, or reading Beadle's dime novels. It is not won by seeking 'recreation' during business hours. It is not won by neglecting your employer's interest. It is not won by smoking Havana cigars or drinking sherry cobblers. But close attention to business, correct habits, gentlemanly conduct and strict integrity will ensure pecuniary success, and do it speedily. The young man who adopts this course will not grow gray in poverty or obscurity.—Shrewd business men, who appreciate such conduct, will pave the way for him, and start him on the road to fortune. It is quite common for boys to find fault because their employers do not offer them a 'chance.' As a rule an investigation of the grumbler's character will demonstrate that he has done nothing to induce the offer. A good business boy will not long occupy the position of an underling

Brainard's Musical World for October comes to our table in an entire new dress and is a model of handsome typography. It has always been the best; and now is the most beautiful of all our musical exchanges. The publishers have also added a beautiful tinted cover to it, thus giving to its readers four more pages of reading matter.

The result in the States that voted on Tuesday, fully demonstrates that with the same effort and diligence by the Democrats and Liberals we can sweep Indiana, Pennsylvania and, perhaps, Ohio for Mr. Greeley. The Presidential election being on the same day all over the country, there will be no opportunity for importing votes from one State to another.

$75,000 in cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in a public legal drawing and at the same time help a noble, and worthy institution. Oct. 17—8t.

Teachers' Institute.

The Institute will be held this at Waterloo, commencing on Monday, November 4th. Ample accommodations will be provided for. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

2t. J. A. BARNS, Ex'm.

Church's Musical Visitor for Oct. has reached our table. It is a splendid number. Its contents embrace a beautiful original poem, a continuation of the serial, 'Side by Side,' Going to Sleep, Extract of Opera, etc, which is worth the whole amount of the year's subscription. $1.50 per annum. Address John Church & Co. 66, West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, O.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is the official vote of this county:

GOVERNOR.	
Hendricks	1918
Browne	1886
Edgerton	15
Hendricks' Majority	32
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Eddy	1934
Curry	1882
Eddy's majority	52
CONGRESSMAN	
Long	1930
Saylor	1886
Long's majority	44
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.	
Hasselman	1939
Merlan	1873
Hasselman's majority	56
STATE SENATOR.	
Croxton	1934
Howard	1883
Croxton's majority	51
REPRESENTATIVE.	
Shutt	1952
Leighty	1865
Shutt's majority	87
SHERIFF.	
Meese	1909
Maxwell	1889
Meese's majority	20
TREASURER.	
Ensley	1920
Kelly	1869
Ensley's majority	51
RECORDER.	
D. Hoffman	1961
G. Hoffman	1839
Hoffman's majority	122
REAL ESTATE APPRAISOR.	
Learned	1943
Buchanon	1882
Learned's majority	61
COMMISSIONER.	
Wannemaker	1914
Richmond	1898
Wannemaker's majority	16
COMMISSIONER.	
Griffith	1932
Britton	1886
Griffith's majority	46
CORONER.	
Latson	1942
Kinney	1873
Latson's majority	66
SURVEYOR.	
Clark	1920
Peterson	1880
Clark's majority	30
Total number of votes	3844

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Go to Davenport's for your drugs and wall paper.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

For Sale.

The handsome residence of Mrs. Mary Mott. The house contains thirteen rooms and is particularly desirable for a boarding house. The price is twenty seven hundred dollars. If not sold soon one half of the house will be to let. Inquire at the residence on Cedar street. 44

THERE are many among us suffering from derangement of the Liver and Bowels, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers and diseases arising from a torpid or imperfect action of the Liver. To all such we would recommend the use of "LIVER STIMULANT AND CATHARTIC," which is advertised in our column. It has been used with wonderful success in sections where these diseases prevail, and we feel confident it will prove a blessing to many a household. As a medicine to be kept in the family, to be used in place of pills, it has no equal.

It is for sale by all our druggists and dealers in medicine.—*Nashua Telegraph*

SHERIFF'S

Proclamation

ELECTION

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and precincts in DeKalb County, Indiana, on

Tuesday, Nov. 5th, 72.

for the purpose of electing

Fifteen Electors !

to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

JEREMIAH PLUM,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

Auburn, Oct. 14, 1872.

Omaha Lottery !

A NOBLE CHARITY.

[illegible] the

Nebraska State Orphan Asylum,

To be Drawn in Public,

December 30, 1872

$230,505.00.

TICKETS $1. EACH or SIX for $5.

Tickets sent by express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Grand Cash Prize	$75,000
1 Grand Cash Prize	25,000
1 Grand Cash Prize	15,000
1 Grand Cash Prize	10,000
1 Grand Cash Prize	5,000
1 Cash Prize	4,000
2 Cash Prizes $3,000 each	6,000
4 Cash Prizes, $2,000 each	8,000
2 Cash Prizes, $1,000 each	2,000
50 Cash Prizes, $100 each	5,000
100 " " 50 each	5,000
200 " " 25 "	5,000
5000 " " 10 "	50,000
3101 " " 5 "	15,505
8465 cash prizes amounting to	$230,505

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by the highest authority of the State and best business men. Over one-half of the tickets taken before Oct. 1st This limited number on hand will be furnished those who apply first. Money can be sent by mail in registered letters, postoffice orders or by express All prizes will be paid in full. Agents Wanted. Address, [illegible] M. PATTEE, G.M., Omaha, Neb. Oct 17-8t

P. T. BANRNUM'S

GREAT

TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR !

CONSISTING OF

Museum,

Menagerie,

Caravan !

Hippodrome, Polytechnic Institute, International Zoological Garden and Dan. Castello's chaste and refined circus, In six separate collossal Tents.—Everything will be exhibited as advertised. Will exhibit at Fort Wayne,

ON

Monday, Oct. 21st, '72.

Giving three full and undivided exhibitions each day of the entire seven shows, morning, afternoon and evening.

Doors open at 10 a. m., 1 and 7 p. m., Hippodrome performances at 11 a. m., 2 and 8 p. m.

Admission to the seven colossal shows, only 50c, children half price.

This is positively the largest and most attractive combination of exhibitions ever known, and remains absolutely without a parallel in the history of the world, it embraces in the various departments of the Exposition.

One hundred thousand living and representative curiosities.

One thousand men and horses.

Five hundred rare living wild animals, birds, reptiles and Marine monsters. One hundred of the best performers in the world.

Ten tents cover five acres; 3 trains of 38 cars each; Two locomotives to each train. Seven super for exhibition in six separate colossal tents.

Ten times more than ever seen in any ordinary show. More than a Million capital invested.

Daily expenses exceed five thousand dollars.

The entire pavilions are brilliantly illuminated in the evening by 1,000 gas jets. Excursion trains will run on all the railroads for a distance of 75 miles to convey passengers to P. T. Barnum's great show at half fare.

Free admission to all who purchase the Life of P. T. Barnum, written by himself, nearly 900 pages, muslin gilt, steel portraits, 32 full page engravings, reduced from $3.50 to $1.50, and a 50 cent ticket given to each purchaser. To be had of the agent on the day of exhibition. Nothing like it ever seen on earth.

Go to the

FAIR!

To-Morrow.

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

LIVER STIMULANT AND CATHARTIC

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

W. B. HURD & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer,

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed !

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment, and finest and best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices.

G. W. GORDON, Artist.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Henry E. Hogue, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the decedent, in Union township, DeKalb county, on Saturday, October 26th, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, cattle, wagons, and farming implements, and a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture, carpenter tools, and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS.—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be give the purchaser giving his note with interest, waiving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws with good security.

EFFA HOGUE, Adm'x.

Durhams for Sale !

The undersigned offers at private sale of Fifteen thorough-bred Durham Bulls; twelve of which are calves, two yearlings, and one two year old. The sire of all is my Duke of Wabash county, and he was sired by Duncan's Duke of Airdrie: his dam, Juno 7th which Mr. Jeremiah Duncan, of Paris, Bourbon County, Ky., told me one was the best milker he ever owned, and had been breeding Durhams for Forty Years. A full sister to my Duke Louan 19th was sold at Duncan's sale for $1,275. Several of Duncan's Louan's were purchased by McMillen, of Xenia, O., and were re-sold at McMillen's great sale at the following prices. $475, $800, 3,000 $1,750, $2,025, $1,650, the lower priced ones being old ones, one being over 30 years. Some of my cows, the dams of stock offered, are Louans and Rosebuds bred by Mr. Duncan, of Ky. Some are of the Duchess milker family, which are excellent milkers.

I propose showing a sample of my stock at the Wabash and Huntington county fair and shall take pleasure in showing them to all who call on me at home, near Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Ind.

JOHN COMSTOCK.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7-40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 35
Fremont	9 08	6 55	12 25
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	8 32	
Jackson Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	5 35	3 35	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 20a m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 25
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p m
Fremont	6 55	9 32	2 03
Angola	7 06	9 33	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6 55
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM.A. ERNST, Sup

Agents Wanted

For the livest and most agreeable and instructive book of the year,

Buffalo Land!

By Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas. The wealth and wildness, mysteries and marvels, of the boundless West, fully and truthfully described.—A complete guide for sportsmen and emigrants.—Profusely and splendidly illustrated. Immensely popular and selling beyond precedent. Send for illustrated circular, terms etc., at once, to the publishers, E. HANNAFORD & CO., 192 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ills. 31 Sept 5.

SMITH & HARE

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,

Queensware,

Woodenware,

&c, &c,

Respectfully announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity that they have removed their stock of goods to their new building in the Brick Block.—They have greatly increased their stock and flatter themselves that they have the best and most complete stock of

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

in Auburn, which they will sell at the very lowest figures,

FOR CASH

OR

Country Produce.

Thanking their customers for their liberal patronage thus far they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.

SMITH & HARE.

Wanted. We will give energetic men and women

Business That Will Pay !

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued at your own homes, and is strictly honorable. Send for sample that will enable you to go to work at once. Address J. LATHAM & CO.

6t 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mas

FALL OF 1872.

GRAND

OPENING!

COMMENCING

Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 1872

and continuing for the balance of the Week

Grand opening of the finest stock of

MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS

Together with the largest stock of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Ever offered to the Public.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have taken special pains to secure a stock of dress goods which in point of variety and diversity of style has never been equalled in this city and will make special Bargains during our opening.

100 pieces Black and White Plaids	25 cents per yard ; price 50 cents.
30 pieces Fancy Japanese Stripes,	27½ cts per yard ; price 50 cents.
50 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Poplins,	25 cents per yard ; price 50 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	50 cents per yard ; price 75 cents.
10 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	75 cents per yard ; price $1.00.

Silks, Irish and Japanese Poplins,

in all the new and desirable shades, at prices that cannot fail to please.

DOMESTICS ! DOMESTICS

We will sell until October 1st, all of our domestics at less than wholesale prices

500 pieces extra quality Bleached Muslin..........25¼ cents.
Best heavy brown sheeting..........12½ cents.
Best fine brown sheeting..........12½ cents.
Best prints, all makes..........10 cents.

☞ We have concluded all arrangements to make this the largest opening of Millinery, fancy and Rich Dress Goods ever had in Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, F yne.

People's

Convention

Everybody's Ticket !

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC'S SAVINGS BANK !

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION !

The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices !

The two floors of our One store is chuck full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters !

Hats, Caps, & Furnishing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

Facts For Farmers.

A series of experience, instituted to test the average loss in weight by drying, shows that corn loses one fifth, and wheat one fourteenth by the process. From this statement [illegible] made, that farmers will make more by selling unshelled corn in the fall at seventy-five cents than the following summer at one dollar a bushel, and that wheat at $1.[illegible] in December is equal to $1.50 for the [illegible] wheat in June following. This estimate is made on the basis of interest at seven per cent., and takes no loss on account of vermin. These facts are worthy of consideration.

W[illegible] Nothingism.

The Cincinnati Israelite, reproduces from the Golden Age the following presentation of the case of Henry Wilson as to his Know Nothing record:

"Mr. Henry Wilson has made an explanation of his German letter. He says it was unauthorized.' He admits that he was a Know Nothing for a while, but never uttered any of the of the bad sentiments against foreigners that have been attributed to him, and in fact never sympathized with the ideas and objects of the order. But this does not relieve him. He either joined the order in good faith or he did not. If he did not, why not own it in man fashion, and not equivocate about it and try to explain it away? If he did not, he was simply a traitor. If he went into the order and took its solemn and horid oath upon his lips while he repudiated it with his heart, he was a perjuror; if he stooped to such a measure for the sake of getting an office, he was an unprincipled adventurer. Mr. Wilson's worst enemies could not possibly injure him so much by any thing they could say against him, as he has injured hinself by his own cowardly equivocations. The portrait he has painted of himself, and writen his own name under are a sufficient retribution for any crime short of murder.'

How Politicians Work It.

At a political meeting the speaker and audience were very much disturbed by a man who constantly called for Mr. Henry. Whenever a new speaker came on, this man bawled out, "Mr. Henry, Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry."

After several interruptions of this this kind at each speech a young man ascended the platform and was soon airing his eloquence in a magnilobuent style, striking out powerfully in his jestures, when the old cry was heard for Mr. Henry.

Putting his hands to his mouth like a speaking trumpet, this man was bawling out at the top of his voice Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry to make a speech.

The Chairman now arose and remarked that it would oblige the audience if the gentleman would refrain from any farther calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now speaking.

'Is that Mr. Henry?" said the disturber of the meeting. "Thunder, that can't be Mr. Henry? Why that's the little cuss that told me to holler!"

Be Courtious at Home.

Why not be polite? How much does it cost you to say, 'I thank you?' Why not practice at home—to your husband, to your children, your domestics? If a stranger does you some little act of courtesy, how sweet the smiling acknowledgment! If it is your husband, ah, it is a matter of course—no need of thanks.

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress, your best very best, and by accident tear it a little, how profuse you are with your, "Never mind—don't think of it—I don't care at all." If a husband does it he gets a frown—if a child it is chastised,

"Ah, these are little things" say you, but they tell mightily on the heart, let me assure you, little as they are.

A gentleman stops at a friends house and finds it in confusion. He sees nothing for which to apologize,—never thinks of such matters. Every thing is right—cold supper cold room, crying children—perfectly comfortable Goes home where his wife has been taking care of sick ones and working her life almost out:—"Don't see why things can't be cept in order,—there never was such cross children before."

No apoligies accept at home. Why not be polite at home? Why not use freeley that gulden coin of courtesy!—How sweetly they sound, those little words, "I thank you" or 'You are very kind!" double yes, thrice sweet from the lips we love when the smile makes the eye sparkle with the light of affection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare, to grow glad at your approach, to bound away to do your pleasure before the request is half spoken? Then with all your dignity and authority, mingle politeness; give it a nich in your household temple.—*Christian Treasury.*

Novel Rat Trap.

There is no patent on the following "rat trap" which any one can use that wishes.

A gentleman whose barn was troubled with rats, greatly to the detriment of the coreals stored therein, loaded a double barreled shot gun with fine shot he then procured a long narrow plank made a train of coarse corn meal along the center, then shoved the plank under the barn, slightly elevating the outer end to give the better range. He then seated himself, lying the muzzle of the gun on the plank, quietly awaiting the arrival of the game, which soon appeared in "quantities to suit" covering the plank from both sides; when the gentleman with more resolution than discretion, took deliberate aim and fired. The fire engines did not arrive in time to subdue the flames. Loss, $3,000. No insurence.

—At Dayton, Ohio, recently, a boy named Wishing playfully pointed a gun at a playmate named Whaley; it went off and Whaley was dead.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN HEB RIK BLOK,

AUBURN, - IND.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied & enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order. Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices.

W. GORDON, Artist.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at great reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

S. RALSTON.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLI MS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. R. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

J. L. BONHAM,

PRACTICAL

GUN SMITH,

AND DEALER IN

R FLES,
SHOT GUNS,
P STOLS, &c, &c.

East of Methodist Church,

Auburn, - - Ind

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.

FALL TRAdE

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

and for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

a Popular and well known

New York Store!

Great Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident the York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at al times, the largest and most attractive stock of be

FOREGN & DOMESTC

DRY GOOD!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia st.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having affected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modate all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co., for the election of Director for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come upon it. Such meeting will be held at the office of James S. Collins, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 31st day of October A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

By order of the Board of Directors

EDWIN UHL, Secy.

October 1, 1872.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,
Block, Keys e

Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 alhoun St., FORT WAYNE ND., at do or o Aaid's hir House.

M E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITETS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMEI CAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANTE,
TOO BSTONES,
O NU ENT S,
MANTELS,
G TES, &.,

orner C ain and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Extraordinary Rush

AT THE

FruitHouse

SELLNG MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ET!

ushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
hite "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "A" Sugar,		-	11 "
New Orleans		-	9 & 1 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality		-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $125; Oolong 5oc, 9 best $1,1
Gun Powder, 8oc, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,
Imperial, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 25 o
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 oo
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 oo
Old 76 do medical	3 oo	Cherry Wine,	1 oo
Botled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 5o
Ca'awba Wiee	1 oo		

Fish, Fish

AIL I IS I ICEVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbls 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0 and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.,	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Bra ziland English uts	15

AI L KDS OF ENLSH P OKLES OAT MEAL, FARNA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	-	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	-	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	-	80c
Fine Cut Tobacco	-	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

LAUFERTY

ON THE

War Path!

AN IMMENSE STOK OF

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Caps, etc.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Highest Market Price paid for

GRAIN, WOOL AND PODUCE

One door south of the Hardware Store,

Auburn, Ind.

S. LAUFERTY.

DRY GOODS

GEO. deWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

ALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

THE PIONEER DRUG STORE

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO,

Harts Made Happy!

For this are we doctor.

Honesty and Perseverenc!

For this are we famous.

Good Goods and Low Pices!

For this do we excell.

The Ladies like the Pioneer Drug S tcae

WHY?

Because we sell WALL PAPER cheap, and trim it without extra charge.

Because we keep the choicest Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Tooth and Hair Brushes in town, and sell them cheap. Because we have the finest lot of Writing Paper, Tinted and Initial Paper, Envelopes &c., &c., ever offered in Auburn.

All the children like us, because we have such a fine lot of SCHOOL and BLANK BOOKS and sell such a big slate for such little money.,

e don't wish you sick, but if you are so unfortunate, remember the Pioneer Drug Store is the place to get pure fresh drugs and medicines.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MA N STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themse to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread, Pies, Caks, etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb co.

Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.

Sept. 5, '72.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro -

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

ogether with a number of first-class Livery horse respectfully solicit the patronage of the public romising to use my best endeavors to give gener

Auburn [illegible]

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
by
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 24, 1872. No. 43.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, [illegible] cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
ATTORNEY at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind. Recorder's office. Will practice in all the courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public, Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-24

BEST & McCLELLAN,
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JAS. I. BEST. 2-24 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-23

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited. JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. R. DAVENPORT, Scribe

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DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
[illegible] & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST.

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 1fla.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 58	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A M	9,30 A M	2,30 P M
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1 "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,33 "	9,42 "
Crest-line ar	9,06 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line lv	9.30 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,28 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A M
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4.17 "	2,35 P M	3.05 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A M	5,35 P M	9,20 P M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P M	9,05 "	12,40 A M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A M	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11 30 A M	5,50 "	4,30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,08 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A M	11,05 "	3,29 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12, 0 A M	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1.50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m.	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 20	7 30
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

IDLE WORDS.

BY S. JENNIE JONES.

I know a little blue-eyed boy—
Or brown-eyed—I forget,
Indeed, I am not sure his eyes
Are not as black as jet.
At all events, this little boy
Comes in sometimes from play,
And says, I want a piece of pie.
Please get it right away.

And if his mother doesn't run
And fetch it in a breath,
He adds, 'Oh, hurry, hurry, please,
I'm nearly starved to death.'
Do you believe an hour could bring
A boy so near starvation?
Or don't you think his hasty words
A gross exaggeration!

I know a clever little girl,
Her name, perhaps, is Kate;
It may be Mary, Jane or Sue—
My memory's bad of late;
But howsoever they may be,
One thing I'm sure I know;
She has a friend, 'the darlingest
That ever lived below:'
And yet sometimes they disagree,
I'm very sad to say,

And Mary, Kate, Jane or Sue
Comes flouncing in from play,
And says—I've heard her, I am sure,
Of times at least full five—
"I'll never speak to her again
As long as I'm alive.'
And yet she seeks her friend next day
Before 'tis fairly light,
Although 'tis useless to remark
She did not die that night.

I know a boy who, coming home
From school one summer day,
Declared he saw a hundred dogs
All fighting by the way
The same one said a thousand miles
You'd hear the lions' roars,
And that he saw an elephant
As bid as all out-doors.

CZAR IVAN!

A Pleasing Leaf From History.

Czar Ivan, who resigned over Russia about the middle of the sixteenth century frequently went out disguised, in order to disbover the opinion which the people had of his administration. One day in a solitary walk near Moscow, he entered a solitary village, and pretending to be over come by fatigue, he implored relief from several of the inhabitants. His dress was ragged; his appearance mean; and what ought to have excited the compassion of the villagers, and insured his reception, was productive of refusal. Full of indignation at such inhuman treatment, he was about to leave the place, when he perceived another habitation to which he had not yet applied for aid. It was the poorest cottage in the village. The Czar hastened to it, and knocked at the door; a peasant opened it, and asked him what he wanted.

I am almost dying with fatigue and hunger, replied the Czar. Can you give me lodging for one night.

Alas! said the peasant taking him by the hand, you will have but poor fare; you come at an unlucky time. My wife is about to become a mother; but come in You will at least be sheltered from the cold; and such as we have you are welcome to.

The peasant then made the Czar enter a little room full of children. In a cradle were two infants sleeping soundly; a girl three years old was sleeping on a rug near the craddle; while her two sisters, the one five and the other seven years old, were crying and praying to heaven for their mother, who was in an a room adjoining.

Stay here, said the peasant to the Czar I will go and get something for your supper.

He went out and soon returned with some black bread, eggs and honey.

You see all I have to give you, said the peasant; you are welcome to partake of it, with my children—I must go to my wife.

Your charity, your hospitality, said the Czar, must bring down blessings upon your house I am sure heaven will reward you.

Pray to Heaven, my good friend, said the peasant, pray to Heaven that my good wife may get well. That is all I wish for now.

And is that all you wish my friend to make you happy.

Happy! judge for yourself; I have five fine children, a wife that loves me; a father and mother, both in health, and my labor is quite sufficient to support them all.

Do your father and mother live with you?

Yes; they are in the next room with my wife.

But your cottage here is so very, very small.

It is large enough; it can hold us all easily.

The peasant then went to his wife, who an hour after, was happily past all danger. Her husband, in a transport of joy, brought the new-born child to the Czar.

Look, said he, what a fine, hearty child he is. May heaven preserve him as he has done my others.

The Czar, sensibly affected by the scene took the infant child in his arms, and then said:

I know from the physiognomy of the child, that he will be quite fortunate. He will arrive, I am certain, at great eminence.

The peasant smiled at the prediction; and that instant the two eldest girls came to their new-born brother, and their old grandmother came, also, to take him back The little ones followed her And the peasant, laying himself down upon his bed of straw, invited the stranger to do the same. In a moment the peasant was in a sound and peaceful sleep; but the Czar, stirring up, looked around, and contemplated everything with an eye of tenderness and emotion—the sleeping children, and their sleeping father. An undisturbed silence reigned in the cottage.

What a happy calm! what a delightful tranquility! thought the Czar. Avarice and ambition, suspicion and remorse, never enter here. How sweet is the sleep of innocence.

If such reflection and on such a bed, did the Emperor of the Russian spend the night. The peasant awoke at the break of day, and his guest, taking leave of him said:

I must go to Moscow, my friend. I am acquainted there with a very benevolent man, to whom I shall take care to mention your kind treatment to me. I can prevail upon him to stand godfather to your child. Promise me, therefore, that you will want for me, that I may be present at the christening. I will be back in three hours.

The peasant did not think much of this mighty promise, but, in the good nature of his heart, he consented to the stranger's request.

The Czar immediately took his leave.—The three hours were soon gone, and nobody appeared. The peasant therefore, followed by his family, was preparing to carry his child to church; but, as he was leaving his cottage, he heard on a sudden the tramping of horses, and the rattling of many vehicles. He knew the Imperial Guards, and called his family to come and see the Czar go by. They all run out in a hurry, and stood before the door.—The horsemen and carriages soon formed a circular line, and at last the stagecoach of the Czar stopped outside the good peasant's door. The guards kept back the crowd, which the hope of seeing their sovereign had collected together.

The chariot door was opened, the Czar aligted, and, advancing to his host, thus addressed him.

I promise you a god-father. I am come to fulfill my pledge. Give me your child, and follow me to church.

The peasant stood like a statute; now looking at the Czar with the mingled emotions of astonishment and joy; now observing his magnificent robes and the costly jewels with which they were adorned, and now turning to the crowd of nobles that surrounded him. In this profusion of pomp he could not discover the poor stranger who had laid all night with him upon the straw. The Czar silently enjoyed his perplexity for some moments, then said:

Yesterday you performed the duties of humanity; to-day I came to discharge the most faithful duty of a sovereign—of recompensing virtue. I shall not remove you from a situation to which you do so much honor, and the innocence and tranquility of which I envy, but I will bestow upon you such things as may be useful to you.

You shall have numerous flocks, rich pastures, and a house that will enable you to exercise the duties of hospitality with pleasure. Your new born child shall be my ward, for you remember, he continued that I prophesied he would be ever so fortunate.

The good peasant could not speak; but tears of grateful sensibility in his eyes, he ran instantly to fetch the child, brought him to the Czar, and laid him respectfully at his feet.

This excellent sovereign was quite, affected; he took the child in his arms, and carried it to church; and after the ceremony was over, unwilling to deprive him of his mother's care, he took him to the cottage, and ordered him to be sent to him as soon as he could be weaned.

The Czar faithfully fulfilled his engagement, caused the boy to be educated in his palace, provided amply for his future settlement in life, and continued over after to heap favors upon the virtuous peasant and his family.

Going a Fishing.

The following is an 'order for supplies' sent to a city grocer by a fishing excursion party, that once upon a time chartered the Restless.

DEAR SIR:—Myself and a few friends leave this morning on a fishing excursion, and you will please send us the following articles, which you can charge to either—or,—Either is the safest.

Four pounds of salt, and a small cask of whisky.

One pound of ground black pepper, and a denijon of whisky.

Ten pounds of lard, and a large jug of whisky.

One canvassed ham, and six quart bottles of whisky.

Three good, stout, fishing lines, and 3 pocket flasks of whisky.

One paper of large Limerick hooks, and a gallon of Whiskey in an old vessel you don't use.

Also, send one pound of white sugar, and a small jug of whisky.

Hurridly, yours, ——.

The Consumption of Timber.

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture says:

If for twenty years to come the demand for lumber shall advance in the same ratio to the population as in the past twenty, more than $200,000,000 worth of American sawed lumber will be needed each year, denuding more than ten million acres of land. About 7,000 acres are cleared of timber each week, day in this country. Of the annual crop $75,000,000 worth goes to fuel, and twice as much to fencing. The locomotives in this country consume no less than 7,000,000 cords a year, or 500 acres a day.

This is a startling revelation, but there is no doubt that it is substantially true, and the day is not far distant when every acre of timber land will be immensely valuable.

An Englishman's Mistake.

The Continental papers are circulating a story of an Englishman and his wife, who, not knowing a word of German, but being able to express themselves well in French, resolved to visit Berlin and Dresden. At Berlin they had been recommended to a hotel, whether they were riding in a hack, when all at once the lady espied an imposing edifice, upon which were inscribed, in large letters, the words 'Hotel Radzieviil.

She cried out: There is a beautiful hotel, and the situation is splendid.

Suppose we go there? suggested the husband.

It was done as soon as said. The driver was stopped. There were several ladies about the hotel, but none of them spoke either English or French. However, the servants were made to understand by gestures that they were to take in the luggage, and the travelers were ceremoniously conducted into an apartment.

The lady asked by signs for a sleeping-room, said to her husband:

I never saw in all my life a hotel so admirably furnished. Come and see the chamber and sleeping room.

Having dressed, our English folks luched and announced to the servant that they would dine at five.

They went to walk. On their return, a gentleman of distinguished appearance entered their room, saluted, and said something in German, which they did not understand.

The Englishman thinking him a little familiar, replied carelessly, in English: Good-morning. How do you do? And the stranger withdrew.

A delicious dinner was served.

When the servants had gone. My dear said the gentleman to his wife, all this is excellent. This hotel is evidently first-class. But it must be dear, and, as a matter of prudence, it will be well to ask for the bill to-morrow.

But he neglected to do so, and two days more passed like the first.

At last the bill was asked for, but it was not brought.

I am beginning to be a little uneasy, my dear, said the husband. Surely no one could be better cared for than we are, but I am persuaded the charges will be frightful.

At that moment the gentleman of distinguished appearance entered, and the following dialogue took place in French between them:

The stranger: I am Prince Radzieville.

The Englishman (rising and bringing a chair): To what may I attribute the honor of this visit?

You have evidently taken this house for a public hotel.

Certainly.

Well this is my private house, my hotel.

The English was so astounded that he could make no reply, and could not explain the mistake of his wife, who, in the greatest consternation, began to tell the prince in English, that the word 'hotel' over the door had caused her error. The prince, who saw their comusion, politely expressed his satisfaction at having given hospitality to English people, and begged them to remain a few days longer that he might enjoy their society. Of course, the invitation was politely declined. The Englishman succeed in making the servants accept a few presents, and the prince insisted upon accompanying them to a real hotel in his own carriage. Prince Radzieville is the Russian embassador at Berlin.

The story is an old one, as all readers of Goldsmith's comedies will remember, but is said to have occurred in Ireland.

How They Shave in China.

A fellow who has been shaved in China says that the barbour first stropped the razor on his leg and then did the shaving without any lather. The customer remonstrated, but was told that the lather was entierly useless, and a tendency to make the hair stiff and tough, and was therefore never used by persons who had any knowledge of the face and its appendages.

After the beard had been taken off—and it was taken off in a very sort time—the barber took a long sharp needle-shaped spoon and began to explore his customers' ears. He brought up from numerous little crevices bits of wax and dirt that had been accumulating since his childhood. The barber suddenly twisted his subjects neck to one side in such a manner that it racked as though the vertebrae had been dislocated.

"Hold on!" cried the party, alarmed for the safety of his neck.

"All right, said the tonsor, 'me no hurt you," and he continued to jerk and twist the neck, until it was as limber as an old ladie's dish-rag. He then fell to beating the back, breast, arms and sides with his fists; he then pummeled the muscles until they fairly glowed with the beating they recieved. He then dashed a bucket of cold water over his man, dried the skin with towels and declare his work was done. Price two cents.

* * *

Our defeat in Pennsylvania is owing wholly to the enormous frauds that have been perpetrated in the city of Philadelphia. In that city there was a registration of 162,000 votes, 6,000, more than was given in New York—yet that city has more people than Philadelphia and Cincinnati combined. This fraud cannot be repeated twice. There must be a reaction in our favor at the Presidential election.

* * *

This line was set in the dark.

The Little Savoyard.

It was the twelfth night after Christmas—an evening selebrated in England, France and Germany by fetes and entertainments, in which the children bear a prominent part.

I must ask the reader to accompany me to an elegant mansion in the arristocratic Boulivard of Malesherbes, in the city of Paris. It was easy to see that something was going on inside, for it was brilliently illuminated, and from time to time elegant dressed figures were seen through the opening of the curtain.

It was a Twelfth night Festival.—The saloon was fairly ablaze with light. Multitudes of children dressed with taste, moved about gracefully in childish dances, or eagerly partook of the bonbons which on those occasions are liberally supplied. Among them moved elegant ladies, most of them being the parents of the children present, who with smiles watched the enjoyment of the little ones.

At last came the grand ceremony of the evening. This was the cutting of the Twelfth Night cake, which was of mammoth proportions, and of which each guest was entitled to a share.—The cutting of the cake was watched with interest, and pieces were drawn by lot. Just before this was done, however the Countess de Charney said to the hostess.

"Will you gratify me in a little caprice?"

"Certainly." said the hostess complacently.

"It is this: I wish my portion of the cake to be given to the poorest little boy we can find in the streets."

The French are always fond of novelty, and this "caprice" struck the hostess as a promising variety.

"It is a good thought," she said. I will at once dispatch Antoine on your errand."

Antoine was at hand, his service being liable to be called upon at any moment. He shrugged his shoulders as the message was given him and thought there was no accounting for the caprices of fine ladies. But of course it was not for him to remonstrate, and he went out to execute his errand Reaching the street he loocked around him hoping that he might not have to go far in the cold, for it was one of the coldest nights of the winter.

"Ah there's a little vagabond, luckily! Now to capture him."

The boy refered to was a ragged little Savoyard, of ten years old, apparently, who was standing opposite with a little violin under his arm. He had been wandering around the streets all day, playing wherever he could get listeners. From some places he had been driven with abuse, for his instrument was far from being a superior one, and poor little Carlo was only a passible player. The poor little fellow had not only suffered a little with cold for his clothes were thin and by no means sufficient for the season; and he had nothing to eat since the crust of bread which was given him in the morning, by the speculator who had brought him, with several others to Paris, and now lived on their earnings deling them out the smallets allowence of food that would keep soul and body together.

After wandering about the whole day, little Carlo had strayed into the Boulevard des Malesherbes, and had paused in front of the beautiful mansion where the festival was going on. He could see distinctly the forms of the children who were participating in the entertainment, and it is quite likely that the poor little fellow felt a sorrowful envy of those whose lot was so much brighter than his. His gaze was so intent that he did not notice the appearence of the servent until Antoine having crossed the street laid his hand on his shoulder. Carlo started in alarm and tried to tear himself from the servants grasp.

"Not so fast little chap," said Antoine, I want you."

"I didn't do any harm,' said the little-Savoyard trembling; for he supposed antoindes's intentions were unfriendly.

"Who said you did? I only said I wanted you.'

The little Savoyard looked at him distrustfully. He had met with so little kindness in his life, that he regarded strangers as enemies, than as friends.

"You are to came with me into yonders mansion." said Antuine.

'Where the lights are?' asked the boy in surprise.

"Yes, come hurry along, I don't want to stay out here in the cold.'

"But why am I to go up there?" asked Carlo puzzled.

You will know when you get there. All I can tell you is that my mistress wants you.'

'Perhaps I am wanted to play on my violin.' thought the boy; and with this idea he followed the servent to the entrance of the mansion.

A moment later he was ushered into the briliant saloon, blazing with lights. He looked around him dazzled and nearly blinded by the glare.—There was a chorus of ejaculations, and the young gentlemen and ladies gathered around the timid little Savoyard who stood bewildered in the midst of the magnificent.

In the midst of it the Countes of Charny, whose caprice had been the cause of his appearence advanced, towards the boy and gently removed his tattered cap.

"Ah, he is indeed pretty," she said as his chesnut hair fell in a natural wave over a fine brow, which seemed white in comparison with his sunburnt looks.' His eyes were a bright hazel, his features were exquisitely turned only thin from want of sufficient food. In spite of his rags it was easy to see that he was gifted with beauty.

'Countes you wi'l soil your gloves," said a guest as she took the little boy by the hand and led him forward into the center of the saloon.

"Then I can buy another pair," she said indifferently. It is I who sent for you,' she said to Carlo. I will tell you what to do.

The drawing commenced. The little Savoyard followed the directions of the Countess, and his share of cake was handed him.

"Whoever finds the ring in his slice shall be king of the party; said the Countes, in explanation; or if a young lady she shall be queen. The king or queen has a right to choose one of the opposite sex to share the honor of royalty."

"May I eat it madam? asked the Savoyard with a longing look at the cake he held in his hand.

'Yes my child; but have a care not to swallow the ring, should it be within.

All the children were eagerly examining the slices in the hope of finding the ring which was the prize of the evening.

In the midst of it the little Savoyard drew the glittering circlet from the cake, saying to the Countes, "I have it madam,'

'The king! The king! The little Savoyard is king! shouted the children.

'You are the king of the festival," said the hostes advancing and leading forward Caslo who seemed bewildered by the enthusiasm.

It was a strange scene—the little ragamuffin in the center of the saloon, surrounded by elegantly dressed children, over whom he was called to exercise sovereignty. The children enjoyed it better than if one of themselves had been chosen.

'A queen! A queen! He must name a queen! shouted all.

'Look around you,' said the hostess. 'It is for you to choose a queen from those present.

The little Savoyard looked around him a moment, and went back to the Countess de Charny.

"I want you to be queen," he said.

'But, said the Countess it is the custom to choose a young girl.'

'I want you to be queen," he presisted.

'Why do you choose me?" she asked.

"Because you are kind to me,' said Carlo, "besides, you look like my mother."

Like your mother. Is she living?"

'I don't know madam, but I have er picture.'

'Show it to me,' said Countess who eemed to be moved by a strange interest.

Carlo drew from under his ragged vest a small locket suspended by a plain white string. The picture though stained and discollored, presented the face of a beautiful young lady of twenty. No sooner did the Countess cast her eyes upon it than she uttered a cry of joy, and threw her arms around the astonished boy.

"My boy! My boy!—my own little Victor! Are you again restored to me?'

All the guests gazed in astonishment at this unexpected tableau. The Countess quickly recovering herself, said, while an expression of joy irradiated her sweet face. "The picture is mine as you can perhaps discover by examining it. Eight years ago I was journeying through the northern part of Italy, with my husband and little Victor, then four years of age, when he suddenly disappeared from me. We had no doubt that he was stolen, and offered a large reward for his recovery, but without success. From that day I have mourned for him as one I never expected to see again in this world. It is doubtless that Providence who by such strange means has restored him to me.'

'Are you my mother then?' asked Carlo.

"Yes my child," and again the mother clasped the boy, ragged and dirty though he was to her bosom.

This time he returned her caress.

"Then I shall not be hungry any more?' he said.

'No my poor child."

"Let him tell his story,' demanded the children.

So seated on a chair in their midst, the little Savoyard told his story in answer to the many questions that were poured in upon him. As far back as he could remember he had wandered about with his little violin in Italy first, but for the two last years in Paris, where he had suffered every discomfort and privation He was in charge of an Italian named Giacomo Battoni who professed to take care of him and to whom his violin belonged.

'We will send for him in the to-morrow,' said the Countess. 'I must buy the violin of him as a memorial of the years of terrible privation through which you have passed.

That night the little Savoyard who was accostomed to sleep on a bed of straw, rested his wearied limbs on a bed of down in the beautiful mansion of the Countes de Charny. The next morning he was arrayed in an elegant suit of boys clothing, in which he looked transformed. Scracely was the metamorphesis complete than his Italian master who had been summond made his appearence, and bowing almost to the ground, was admitted into the presence of the Countess.

"Do you recognize this young gentleman?' asked the Countess, pointing to Carlo who now looked like a little prince.

"No, madam."

"Yet you ought to know him well. It is the little Savoyard, Carlo.'

Giacomo was overwhelmed with astonishment.

"But I do not understand.'

The explanation was briefly made. The Italian was paid a munificent sum for the violin, which is now the only link that unites the little Count Victor with the little Savoyard of former years. He is now at a military school and bids fair to maintain by his tallents the distinction of the illustrious family to which he belongs.

* * *

"My dear boy, honesty is the best policy." "Well you ought to know father you have tried 'em both."

* * *

We are told that the "evening wore on," but we are never told what the evening wore on that occasion. Was it the 'close' of a summer day?

* * *

'I am speaking' said a long winded orator, 'for the benefit of prosperity." 'Yes, said one of his hearers "and if you keep on much longer your audience will be here.'

* * *

A Western editor keeps the following notice posted conspicuously in his office. "Shut the door as soon as you have done talking business, serve your mouth in the same way."

* * *

Foreign gossip states that General Sickles is quite a noted man in Madrid. He entertains a style, equal to the best noble in the land and drives about in a equipage that would do credit to the king of Spain himself. His wife leads the ton, and is authority on all matters pertaining dress society and etiquet.

* * *

Near Grisfield, Maryland last week, Cordelia king, a collored girl, went with her little brother to feed a pig having several needles and pins in her dress, the pen, she fell one of the needles entering her breast, killed her almost instantly,

* * *

The strife is narrowed down to one, between Greeley and Grant. It is the duty of every citizen to use the suffrage his country gives him. At the worst, it is a choice of the lesser evil. We trust that the people will all vote and we trust that the greater majority of them will vote for the party of progress, under the leadership of the great editor. To compass this result however we must labor unceasingly. We may paraphrase the old fable, by saying that the first exquisite to the triumph of a party is Work; the second WORK, and the third WORK!

Insect Songsters.

The chirping and singing of the cricket and grasshopper, are frequently spoken of; but they do not sing—they fiddle. By rubbing wings and legs together—each in a manner peculiar to the species—these insects produce the sounds which characterise them. Perhaps some of our best instrumental preformers is the 'katy-did.' Each wing contains a little tambourine and by the opening and shutting of the wings these are rubbed against each other, and produce the sound of "katy-did-she-did," which can be heard a long distance and gives the insect its name.

* * *

Ohio went Radical as usual, but by a greatly reduced majority. Hamilton County, in which Cincinnati is situated done nobly, it elected the entire Democratic-Liberal ticket, with the two members of Congress by majorities ranging from two to five thousand majorities, and gave the State ticket a majority of 6,000. Would to God every county in the State would do as well in November.

The Sage's Reproof.

Alhakem, the sage whom all people honored for his great wisdom and his many virtues, sat in the market place giving instruction. A youth named Soyed, who had recently inherted vast wealth, passed that way, and shared with the teacher the attention of the multitude.

"See," cried Seyd, "how my good fortune has lifted me up in a day to claim a public attention which Alhakem has been long years in gaining." And he smiled proudly as he spoke.

Alhakem had heard his words, and motioned him to draw near.

"My son," said the sage, let me speak unto thee a fable. Once upon a time a gourd wound itself around a lofty palm, and in a very few weeks climbed to its very top.

"How old mayest thou be?" inquired the gourd.

"A hundred years," answered the palm.

"A hundred years!" cried the gourd in derision. "Only look: I have grown as tall as thou art in fewer days than thou countest years!"

"I new that very well," the palm made answer. "Every summer of my life a gourd has climed up around me as proud as thou art, and as short-lived as thou wilt be!"

Seyed heard, and then went away with head lowered.

* * *

A bachelor compares a shirt button to life, because it hangs by a thread.

A fellow who sees a girl home under an umbrella is certainly a rain beau.

A half century ago tomatoes were called love-apples, and considered poisonous.

Our butcher says no one can beat his steaks. Unfortunately our cook is obliged to.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCT. 24, 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

of Missouri.

The Election.

The official returns have been recieved by the Secretary of State, from all but two counties, Delaware and Pike. The official returns from the ninety counties and the reported returns from the two counties make the majority for Mr. Hendricks 1,14?.

North Carolina

The Democratic State Central Committee of North Carolina has gathered sufficient facts to show that 6000 fraudulent votes were cast for the Radical candidate for Governor at the late election in that State—just 4000 more than the alleged majority for Caldwell. The latter election will be contested before the Legislature at its next session.

The round number of the fourteen States, carried at the last elections, the seven States carried by the Grantites, show a loss for the Administration, since the last election, immediately preceeding the election of Grant, in 1868, of 10,000 votes, while the seven States carried by the Liberals show a gain for us, over said vote of 1868, of 40,000 votes, making a total gain for the Liberals in the fourteen States, of 50,000 votes. How is this for Grant's prospects?

Every voter that looks upon the right of suffrage as a sacred privilege, that favors an honest election, that is against stuffing the ballot-box, will vote for Greeley. Why? Because such men as Cameron and Morton who are the advisers of Grant, have openly ignored the right, by stuffing ballot-boxes in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Who will dare to say that the vote in Philadelphia and Pitsburg was legal? Yet Cameron and Hantranft managed the whole thing, and they are the men that back Grant.

The Estimate of the Presidential Result.

We shall carry all the South, probably, with the exceptions of Mississippi and South Carolina.

Southern vote	124
New York	35
New Jersey	9
Indiana	15
California	6
Connecticut	6
Total	195

There was but 367 electorial votes. This would give Grant 172 votes—a majority of 23 for Mr. Greeley; but we will carry Illinois, which has an electorial vote of 21, which would give us a majority of 44.

Gen. Tom. Browne is reported to have "soured" on Mr. Morton, (the man who opposed the investigation of alleged frauds, because it would hurt "the party") Indeed Mr. Browne is in an unpleasant frame of mind, generally if gossip is any indication. He, it is hinted, threatens to be dangerous next winter, when the Legislature meets. Morton, the naughty man, in order to achieve a great wrong. viz: get himself elected to the Senate, has traded votes in such a way as to secure a little right, viz: defeat Mr. Browne for Governor.

The stirring speech of Carl Schurz, says the Chicago *Tribune*, at St. Charles Missouri, sounds the key-note of the hour. It is the bugle-call to advance in the critical moment when to hesitate might lose a victory half won. Terribly true is his reminder that we are fighting not only for a change of rulers but for the right and power to change them. If Grant wins in this contest he wins, not as the leader of the Republican party, for that is a thing of the past. It is the victory of a personal party, whose sole bond of cohesion is fealty to Grant. From that party every man had previously been expelled who holds any other principle to be of any importance. The remainder are "culls," "picked men," warranted impenetrable to all objections that can be urged to Grant. They had not a leader left who dared to propose another candidate at the Philadelphia Convention, and they have none left who would dare to vote for another now. We see no reason to hope the Grant party will attain to any independence of Grant in the next four years. For if Conklin, Cameron, Morton, Logan, Colfax, Blaine and Garfield should venture to oppose Grant during the next four years, what is there about them that would prevent their being kicked out of the party as Sumner, Greeley, Trumbull, Schurz, Blair, Brown, Palmer, and others have been? The Grant party boast of its inability to be led by party hacks, and under this boast it concedes an abject flunkeyism to power unprecedented in our history. They have set out on the principle that Grant cannot err, and they will fight it out on that line apparently through as many terms as Grant may propose to run.

The Situation.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* takes up the figures of its contemporary, the *Gazette*, on the probability of the electoral vote, and shows that its own exhibit will beat Grant. The Cincinnati *Gazette* very generously gives the following States to Grant:

Maine	7	Minnesota	5
New Hampshire	5	Kansas	5
Vermont	5	Nebraska	3
Massachusetts	13	Illinois	21
Rhode Island	4	California	6
Pennsylvania	29	Oregon	3
South Carolina	7	Nevada	3
Mississippi	8	New York	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Michigan	11	Indiana	15
Iowa	11	Louisiana	8
Wisconsin	10	Connecticut	6

Total certain for Grant	[illegible]
Necessary to a choice	184

Now, remarks the *Enquirer*, there is not a sensible politician of either party who does not concede New York to Greeley by a large majority. In all the United States we have heard of no one but the editor of the "Gazette" and a fool in the New York 'Times' who had the effrontery to put it down for Grant. The claim itself is an insult to the public inteligence. Who believes after the late election, that Indiana is going for Grant? Deduct these 50 votes from its estimate, and we have 202 only remaining. Louisiana voted for our candidate against Grant in 1868 by a large majority, and she is nearly certain to do it again. This cuts down the "Gazette" figures to 192, or only 8 more than is necessary. But, we enquire, upon what earthly reason does the "Gazette" claim Connecticut? There are as many Democrats in that State as there are Republicans of al sorts. For years it has been nearly a tie, we carrying it as the Republicans. But it contains thousands of Liberal Republicans, and is therefore certain for Greeley. We have just carried it for the Greeley ticket at the town elections by a majority of from 5,000 to 7,000. Thus we have run down Grant to a figure where he has but two to spare. But he is not going to get North Carolina, with 10 votes, nor California, with 6. North Carolina will go in November like Georgia, and in California Grant four years ago had only 500 majority. It is safe to estimate that there are fully 5,000 Liberal Republicans there. Then the "Gazette" claims Oregon, which went for Seymour, and Illinois, that its friends admit to be doubtful. Our contemporary professess to regard the following States as doubtful:

New Jersey	9	Alabama	10
Missouri	15	West Virginia	5
Virginia	11	Arkansas	6
Florida	4	Delaware	3
Total			63

New Jersey and Delaware voted against Lincoln twice, in favor of Douglas and McClellan, and both voted against Grant before and for Seymour and Blair, and both have Democratic Governors and Democratic Legislatures. Are they not beautiful States to claim as "doubtful?" As for Virginia and west Virginia, we have this to say: In the latter there are two Democrats to one Republican. The Grant men at the last election did not run a single State officer, but allowed the whole fight to between two sets of Greeley candidates, from Governor down. In Virginia no one puts the majority less than 20,000, and even the fool of the New York "Times" gives it to Greeley. In Missouri our candidate for Vice-President had 40,000 majority for Governor two years ago, and we have since enfranchised 60,000 Democrats who were not then permitted to vote. Very doubtful that State! In Alabama we have the Governor and Legislature, and the Grant men generally give it up. In Arkansas the villainy of Clayton has, like that of Bullock in Georgia, made the coming election a sure thing for us. Take it all in all, the "Gazette" has made a bad showing for its own side.

Hon. M. C. Kerr in a letter to E. S. Alvord' says:

We must not abate our effort to advance the right, and overthrow incompetence, lawlessness and corruption. In Indiana we have been subjected to partial defeat by the lavish and infamous use of money, and by gross and multiplied frauds practiced by our enemies, and by their very reprehensible indifference and absentism of many political friends. Let us hope that these dangers will be less extensive and formidable in November than they were in October. But whether less or greater, our duty will be the same. We should omit no lawful effort of intelligent freeman to save our country from four more years of misrule and corruption. The Administration at Washington is only surpassed in its vices, its evil passions and its unworthy motives, by a few of its leading friends and apologists in Indiana. Both, and all such people, should be rebuked. It is not to late. Let us rally with manly zeal and unfaltering courage. The election of Mr. Greeley this year means regeneration and purification in our public service; it means genuine and generous peace and reconciliation; it means the equal and impartial enforcement of the Constitution and laws in the interest of all the people; it means at least, the intelligent and sincere commencement of reform in practical administration, and the setting of the face of the Government toward honest men and honest ways. These are considerations of vast importance to the welfare of every citizen. These are achievements that can never be accomplished under any Administration over which Mr. Grant presides. These great objects should arouse the utmost energies of every Democrat and Liberal Republican to struggle for a triumph in November. We owe such an effort to our country. Especially does the great Democratic party owe it to their faithful Liberal Republican allies. In good faith the latter stood by us, fought bravely and consistently in the late bitter contest in our State, and now well deserve, as our country does, our best efforts in behalf of Mr. Greeley. I am sorry I cannot be with you to-morrow. I shall do all in my power, in view of the condition of my health, to secure victory for our great cause in next month.

The November Contest in Indiana.

We can see no reason why the Grant men should profess any confidence in their ability to carry Indiana in the November election. They turned over every stone against Hendricks that it was possible for them to do. There was not a card in their hands that they neglected to play. They did their very best. They had the advantage of every fraudulent device that it is possible for them to have next month. They polled at least 10,000 illegal votes against Hendricks. They spent millions of dollars out of the Treasury of the United States. They bribed all that could be bribed. Still with all this they were beaten. Where can they possibly improve their vote? There will be more votes for Greeley than for Hendricks, because thousands of Republicans who could not make up their minds to vote for a Democrat will vote for one of their own party like Greeley. The Democrats will stand true for they voted for Hendricks with the understanding that it was to be regarded as a test of Greeley's strength. Say what we will, the prestige of victory is with the Democrats and Liberals in Indiana, and that is worth considerable to them. The popular vote of the State is known to be in their favor, for it was on Governor and on no other State office that the big fight was made. Although by trickery and fraud they have lost the Legislature it is offset by the fact that, having the majority on Governor, they can carry the State for President, and a President is worth several United States Senators. We have every confidence, then, in the figures of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which proved by the record a few days since, that Indiana was never known to elect a Governor of one party in October, and vote for a President of the opposite party in November. From this it will be seen that the "Gazette" gives up the State, and when it gives up, who will hold on?—*Enquirer*.

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Age* thus describes the *modus operandi* of the New York repeaters:

"The' Allen brags of having made $6,000 out of his gang after having paid them liberally for their votes. He was describing how the work was done to some friends on Friday, stating that it beat any thing that he ever saw or heard of before. 'The men,' said he, 'would deposit their ballots, and as soon as they got outside of the room where the ballot-box was the money would be handed them and off they would go to the next polling place, where the same programme would be gone through with.' One of the parties listening to Allen's story asked him if they did not have trouble in evading the officers, 'Not a bit,' responded Allen; 'we were all protected by the police and United States Marshals. If any person challenged us or attempted to interfere with our voting, they were taking care of by either the police or marshals.' The parties who went to Philadelphia from the Fifth Ward of this city have since their return been bragging that they voted forty-five times each in Philadelphia on Tuesday. They state that they were divided into parties of twenty and twenty-five each, and each party was provided with an omnibus. They would back up to one polling place, all go in and vote, go out and get their pay, jump into the omnibus again and drive to the next polling place where they had been ticketed to vote, and go through with the same performance, keeping it up from morning until night."

As to the number of "repeaters" who went from New York to Philadelphia, it is known that more than 500 went on the railroad. These 500 voting forty times, would make 20,000 fraudulent votes in all. This New York correspondent adds:

"One of the leading manufacturers of Philadelphia was in this city on Friday. He is a Republican and voted for the Republican ticket. In a conversation with a friend here he said that the general belief was that there are not les than twenty-five thousand fraudulent votes polled for Hartranft on Tuesday, for which was paid from ten to twenty-five dollars per vote."

To those honest men in the Grant party who have been rejoicing over the "great victory," as they call it, at the October election in Pennsylvania, we commend the following. It shows the kind of a great victory it was:

"To the Reform Association of Philadelphia:

"Gents—In the official count of votes for Governor in the Fifteenth Ward, it is represented the vote for Governor was as follows; For Hartranft, 4,490; for Buckalew, 2,893; majority 1,597. The undersigned judges of election signed no such return or paper. The true vote for Governor was as follows, the having signed the same; Hartranft, 4,390; for Buckalew, 2,993; majority, 1,397. By exposing the above fraud you will oblige the friends of reform in the Fifteenth Ward, and show how our election judges alter the returns to suit their own partizan way of fixing up election returns.

Respectfully yours,
John Prither, Judge First Division.
Jas. Nash, Judge Second Division.
W. J. Murray, Judge Seventh Div'n
Alf. Murray, Judge Twenty-sec'd D.
"Philadelphia, October 11, 1872."

Two hundred votes were counted more than polled in each ward. In twenty-nine wards there were 5,800 fraudulent votes, but the Nineteenth Ward polled 1,500 fraudulent votes; the twentieth 500, the Tenth 500; the Fourth sold out to Hartranft; the Sixteenth 500, the Seventeenth the same, etc. The fraudulent votes and false counts in Philadelphia amounted to 15,000.

These "tactics" of Cameron, which changed about 30,000 votes in Philadelphia after they were put in the box were not confined to that city. They extended to Pittsburg, Lancaster, Harrisburg and other large cities and villages that were under the dominion of the Ring. There never was so complete a farce as the Pennsylvania election. The people elected Buckalew Governor by a large majority. But after they put their votes in the boxes, Cameron's candidate, General Hartranft, was elected by 35,000 majority in the manner above indicated. This is the point to which free institutions have been reduced in the Keystone State.

Death of Fanny Fern.

Sarah Payson Willis, otherwise known as Fanny Fern, wife of James Parton the historian, died in New York on Thursday. Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

Many hearts will be saddened by the death of Fanny Fern. Among the lady writers of the present day she held, if not a high place, a respectable and a warm one in the hearts of thousands of readers. Her little volume of "Fern Leaves" had an extraordinary sale in its day, as did also her later volume of "Ruth Hall," whose principle male character was supposed to stand for her brother N. P. Willis who appeared under the character of Hyacinth, as a selfish and heartless dandy. Her latter writings have appeared in the New York *Ledger*, to which she has been a regular contributor for some years.

On what principle can any Democrat preserve hostility in such a contest? He cannot act as a strict member of the party since he refuses to support its regular nominees. He cannot act as an opponent to corruption and tyranny of the Administration, since he is doing all he can to insure its continued case in power. To spite a former enemy, who sues for an honorable alliance, he is willing to witness the triumph of his most inveterate foe. Because his friends neglect, while glad to contend for his leading ideas, to adopt his more minute articles of faith, he is willing to aid all that is dangerous to his country to continue in power. He professes friendship for the South, but turns his back to its out-stretched petitioning hands, and by his silent approbation gives countenance to its oppressors' tyranny. Because he cannot save the victim in his own way he is willing to let her perish. To all such we can only recommend the words of the Democratic leader of the times, Horatio Seymour, in his recent speech at his own home.

"My relationship to Mr. Greeley has not been of a friendly character. He has been a sharp political opponent all my life long, and I can only stand up before you now and urge you to vote for him as President of the United States, because I feel myself called upon as one that would advance the interest of his country, to lay aside my natural pride, and to lay aside my passions, to stand here to-day to urge you to that course, because, I deem it my duty."

The Weather.

We are aware that of all other subjects that of "the weather" is far from the latest and the best; that it has been elaborated in prose and sung in poesy, and that it is daily 'cussed' and discussed by almost every mundane sphere. Yet, such has been the vexity of its past few weeks' career, that we deem it worthy of more than a passing notice. Our warm weather of two short weeks since has been succeeded by a climate decidedly Alaskian in its proclivites, and one well-timed, may-be, to cool down the 'heat' of the present political contest; fires have become a prime necessity; the linen duster has given place to the over-coat, and the 'chip' hat seen its best days for the year '72; the forest and the field have donned their sere and yellow leaf; Jack Frost put in an able-bodied appearence nightly, touching the face of nature with his delicate tracery of virgin white. The winds are incessent and chill, and 'whistle around our lonely door,' with that peculiar shrillness which makes the heartstone brighter and cherier and seems to send the ruddy warmth of the fire-light further out into the cheerless world beyond, as if to take within its generous grasp any who might perchance

"Bide the peltings' of the pitiless storm"

But this particular season has a double significence. Ancient historians (we do not say Josephus nor Rollin) informs us that this transitory epoch in the weather effects the moral as well as the physical man; that this is a most opportune occasion for the formation of a first-class set of habits, by quitting smoking, drinking, swearing lying, stealing, and voting the Radical ticket, and such like eccentricities—Philosophers also instruct us that at this time it is the most auspicious period in which to commence a ceaseless winter's vigil—a long continued series of "sitting up 'o nights" as it were with somebody's good-looking sister or cousin, or some able-bodied female orphan, or some poor soldiers bright-eyed widow. Our young men will do well to heed the truth, of the above, for "now is the time, and now's the hour" and they will be sure to find that at just this time, "Barkis is always willing.'

The carrying of Indiana for Hendricks for Governor, assures the success of Greeley at the Presidential election. With New York, Indiana, and the South, victory is assured for our ticket. Illinois Indiana, and New York, more than do the business, without Pennsylvania or Ohio. Press on the columns!

The Tall Sycamore.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Dan Voorhees talks it out like a man. He says that when Horace Greeley was first nominated he shared with the rank and file of his party the prejudices of thirty years, of bitter partisan warfare. He did not believe that these prejudices could be dissipated in the period of a short Presidential canvass. But he adds that as far as he is concerned, the conduct and speeches of Mr. Greeley have been conclusive; they have entirely [illegible] him. As to the issue of Liberalism versus Radicalism that is right, and he indorses it on principle and will stand to it. He says furthermore that he does not care a fig to go back to Congress, for his defeat will throw him on a profession which would have enriched him years ago if he had stuck to it.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

To the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Indiana.

In a contest of great bitterness and determination, we have met the organized and compact forces of the National Administration, and have achieved much. Our victory in the State would be complete, and without occasion for regret had all rallied to the support of the State and Congressional tickets, who feel that the welfare of the country require a change of administration. Surely that small element in our party which remained away from the polls on last Tuesday will now appreciate the importance of entire union in our ranks, to accomplish a general good; and they will overcome all prejudices that have been a hindrance in their way. General Grant's sixty thousand office-holders, in a solid body, have thrown themselves into the contest, and with money in such sums and quantities as was never known in an election before, have struck at and resisted the popular will, yet we came out of the strife with unbroken ranks and with such fruits of victory as encourage us to march onward to a complete triumph in November. The unscrupulous men who invoked the corrupting influence of money have not accomplished all they hoped. The genius of public virtue has proven stronger in Indiana than the dark spirit of corruption, and stands ready to lead us on in the struggle for reform. Will any of us hesitate or be misled? Many were imported from other States and voted who had no right to vote, many votes were repeated in different precincts and in different counties, yet the result shows that a majority of the legal voters of the State are opposed to General Grant and the corrupt ring by which his administration is controlled, and it requires but a united effort to secure the electoral vote of Indiana in favor of reconciliation and reform.

Amidst unmerited calumny the Liberal Republicans have stood faithful and true to the cause represented by our tickets. They have given an unwavering support to the State ticket, in the selection of which they had no voice.

The Democratic masses stood in almost unbroken line in support of the principles of constitutional liberty and good government, as declared in the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms.

The late elections fully demonstrate that if all who are opposed to continuing the present corrupt Administration and the more corrupt ring which controls it in power will act together, it can, and will be defeated, and the nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions elected in its stead. This is a great contest—a contest between the people on one hand, and a corrupt army of office holders on the other. It is to be determined in this contest whether an Administration which has lost the confidence and respect of a vast majority of the people can perpetuate its power by the corrupting influence of its patronage and the free use of money, or whether the people are yet strong enough to defeat the combined effort of bad men, and once more place their Government on the sound basis of fraternity, honesty and economy.

Democrats and Liberals, in the struggle that yet remains let us move forward as one man. Let there be from this time forward but one party—standing on a common platform the platform of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and doing battle for a common object—the redemption of our country from misrule, and the restoration of harmony and brotherly love throughout all our borders and victory must perch on our standard.

E. S. ALVORD,
Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.
INDIANAPOLIS, October 18, 1872.

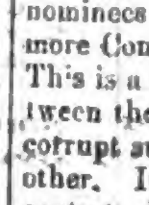

The Great Cause
OF
Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse, involuntary emission and impediments to Marriage generally; corruption, &c.—By Rob J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 50 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office box 4,533.

WOOD!

WANTED ON

SUBSCRIPTION!

AT THIS OFFICE.

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

As am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at great reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a Country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. Call and see me

S. RALSTON.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb co.

Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and in ments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at God[illegible]rn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

J. A. BOOZER. R. R. BLATTNER.

Boozner & Blattner

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods

Boots & Shoes,

Carpets, Croceries,

CLOTHING,

WATERLOO, IND.

We have now on hand those fashionable Dress Goods, such as:

"Dolly Vardon"
Pargee Foulards,
French Poplins,
Grenadines,
Lyonnaisia,
Chaily,
Marl Suitings,
halans,
Taralatins,
Jap. Stripes.

Also LNE N CHAMBRES, striped and Plain,

Pure Indiene,
Drap DeBismark,
Birds Eye Linen,
Linen Damask,
Jaconett ond Organdies,
erican & French prints

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Tapestry and Ingrian Carpets,

We cut and match carpets to suit all rooms free of charge.

Dolly Varden Slip'r

HATS and CAPS,

GROCERIES,

Of all kinds.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

Pianos
AN
ORGAN

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,

AT

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

lso a full line of Toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and warranted.

Abright & Shepherd

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind

New Departure!

We have the large and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, ETI.,

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell

DOORS, SH.
[illegible] [illegible]
PUTTY.
WHITE L[illegible] D, &c

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented.

SANE YOUR MONEY.

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

THE

EAGLE MILLS,

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modeet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co., for the election of Director for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come upon. Such meeting will be held at the office of James B. Collins, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 31st day of October A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

By order of the Board of Directors
EDWIN DILL, Sec'y.

October 1, 1872.

[illegible] made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a case wherein Gilbert McFarland is Plaintiff and John A. Cowan is Defendant requiring me to make the sum of Nineteen hundred dollars with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1872,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Town lot number Eight [8] in McFarland's addition to the town of Auburn.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and cost.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

J. PLUM, Sheriff,
Geo. W. Maxwell, Dep't'y.

September 25, 1872.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARIAGE & HOUSE PAIN'G

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 19, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'm

120 DAYS MORE.

3 Months Ago

we first announced our intention of quitting the trade and commencing selling our stock at cost.—Now as the old draws near and we are determined to be out of trade by the 1st day of

Jan. 1873,

We now say that our goods must be sold by that time

Regardless of Cost

We are determined to quit business and therefore will sell for

CASH ONLY.

Our entire stock of

Clothing,

Mens' Furnishing Goods,

HATS and CAPS!

at the most

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS!

ever offered in Northern Indiana.

I. LAUFERTY & SON

South east corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

Sign of the

Red Flag.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

WEATHER 'kinder chilly.

NAILS, glass and putty, at Martin & Son's

BARNUM showed at Fort Wayne, last Monday.

Esquire Widney is around again after a painful illness of several weeks.

THE total receipts at the fair last week were twenty-five hundred and two dollars and one cent. Good.

No smell of fire on the groceries, but fresh and pure at Martin & Son's.

C. S. HARE has the largest and best selected stock of boots and shoes in this place. Go and see.

Change is made in Smith & Hare's advertisement this week. They have just received a fresh supply of groceries.

The foundations for new houses are going up, nothwithstanding the lateness of the season.

Hall & Rush are now accupying their new furniture store, one door north of the post-office.

READ J. G. Fledderman's advertisement He is offering splendid inducements to those wanting clothing.

Another dance at Sedan next Friday.—Wonder if some of the same crowd will attend that did the last time. For the benefit of the community, we hope not.

Two young men started for Corunna, last Sunday evening, to see some gals, but the 'old hose' stumbled, and fell, about a mile from town. Repairing $5.

AN excellent stone gutter has been put down on Main street, in front of the Court House. It is a good job and one that will be appreciated by our farmers as well as our town people.

PROF. FASH, of Paris, the celebrated cutter, has been engaged by Mr. Lauferty, to take charge of his Merchant Tailoring department. Those wanting a good fit can now be accommodated at this establishment.

SEE the new advertisement of Mr. Lauferty's in another column. He has on hand the largest stock of ready-made clothing in this county, which he will dispose of at very low figures.

WE are sorry to learn of the serious illness of our fellow townsmen, C. S. Hare, Esq., and Dr. C. Knorr, from typhoid fever. We hope to see them around again in a few days.

BARNUM'S show was a magnificent humbug, and was well worth the money to see it. The crowd in attendance was large, and everybody delighted. The American people love to be humbugged.

ANY thing you want in shelf hardware, Martin & Son's.

THAT prince of good fellows, Gust Lease, of Waterloo, has our thanks for special favors. He keeps a number one livery, is a good judge of horse flesh, and is up to snuff, besides being the most pleasant and agreeable fellow in the world to meet with.

The Odd Fellows' Hall is rising again and the brick walls are growing high up over the rubbish that has marked the place for several weeks past. A few more days will see it not only as far completed as it was, but a much better building in every respect.

Davenport & Co., are now displaying some very beautiful samples of Lap Window Shades far superior to all others heretofore introduced. These lap over each other so as to make it impossible to see through them. They have all styles and colors and sell them very cheap.

The happiest man politically is Bob. Dumm, of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*. Having carried Allen County by 3000 majority, he is utterly oblivious to any thing like the blues, and believes that charity should begin at home and all would be well generally.

This is the way the Kendallville *Standard* speaks of the temperance party in our State:

"The defeat of Gen. Thomas M. Browne for Governor, is doubtless owing to the fanatical temperance element in this State that has always been endeavoring to bite its own nose off to spite its face.

The Champion Cross Cut and Wood saws, at Martin & Son's.

About the best schism that a man can be guilty of is witticism.

Trotting Match.

A trotting match between the celebrated horses Greenwood and Tom Hunter will take place, at the fair grounds near Waterloo, on next Saturday, Oct. 26. A purse of one hundred dollars has been made up and an exciting time may be expected. Greenwood is now at Waterloo, and Tom Hunter will be on hand in time. Go and see the fun.

SPENCER DILLS, Esq., formerly of this place, died from that terrible disease small pox, at Toledo, last Saturday. Though not personally acquainted with the deceased, we have heard many compliments passed in his favor. He was a graduate of the medical college at Ann Arbor, Mich and had entered upon a life full of promise and hope, when this dread disease seized him as its victim.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—We are pained to learn of the death of Mrs. Geo. W. Maxwell, which took place last Sabbath.—Only a short time ago, Mr. Maxwell lost a little daughter from typhoid fever, and another was attacked with the same disease but recovered. And now the same fever has taken the wife and mother and all is sad and lonely around the hearthstone.—Every one far and near deeply sympathize with the stricken family.

PAY UP.

All subscribers indebted to us for a year or more for the COURIER must pay up by January 1st, or the paper will be discontinued, and the accounts placed in proper hands for collection. We can't afford to wait longer than two years for our money.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We must have them. We want one in every town and village in the county. We want local news. It takes local happenings to make a local paper, and in order to secure these happenings we must have a good correspondent in every locality. How many letters can we have next week for publication. We should have twelve, or more. Now let some one enlist and send in the items. It is you, reader, we are talking to.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—A man by the name of Mike Sullivan, was shot through the heart last Sunday night in Angola, while standing in his door, late in the evening. He had retired but got up and went to the door and steped on the outside when the family heard the report of a gun or pistol, and soon after found her husband dying near the door. It is said that a feud existed between the head of this family and another neighbor near by, but there is nothing to show yet who done the cowardly act.

Tenth District.

The following is the vote on Congressman for this district:

	Saylor.	Long.
Kosciusko	2,720	2,215
Whitley	1,434	2,215
Huntington	2,267	2,040
Noble	2,353	2,277
DeKalb	1,886	1,930
Steuben	1,831	957
LaGrange	1,854	1,005
Elkhart	3,030	2,871
Total	17,334	15,149

Saylor's majority, 2,185.

Knowledge.

Knowledge in its most extended sense is the cognizance of the existence and relations of all the phenomena of matter and mind. When we consider knowledge in reference to the known and the unknown two very obvious divisions present themselves. The first is the result of past observation, and embraces the sciences in their present imperfect state of development; the second lies within the illimitable field of original investigation. We have no knowledge of anything except properties. We know nothing of the essence of either matter or mind. We only know matter as something extended, divisible, colored, &c., and mind as something that perceives, reflects, wills, &c.—Thus we say of a price of gold it is yellow heavy, or valuable, but what this subject is of which we predicate these qualities, we cannot tell. We know that it must be something, for we cannot predicate a quality of nothing. Likewise we attribute to the mind the functions of thought, feeling, and action, but this is as far as we can go. This inability to comprehend matter and mind in themselves, we regard as a necessity established by the Creator for his own wise purpose. Here, then, lies the whole field of knowledge. In all of our investigations we must be confined to the examination comparison, and generalization of phenomena. All of the sciences have arisen from these few simple operations. The discovery of any new truth in philosophy, is only perceiving a certain relation to exist of which we were before ignorant. The truth itself is not new, for it has existed from the beginning It is only new to us because we did not know of its existence before. Thus the immutable law of gravitation which in its origin was coeval with the creation of matter, when discovered by Newton, became a new truth in philosophy. Science verifies the declaration of revelation, that there is no new thing under the sun. That there is an infinity of these relations yet undiscovered, is not to be questioned—And we believe that it will be the work of an eternity to understand them all—With the acquisitions of six thousand years left to us as a legacy, we feel that what is know is as a drop to the ocean when compared to that which is concealed from us. The ultimatum of human knowledge is found in the conviction that we know nothing. Yet we would not have it otherwise. Were it possible in a limited portion of of time to become acquainted with all the wonders of nature, we would sit weeping like Alexander because there were no more worlds to conquer. To discover a new principle in the natural or spiritual world, affords as much triumph to the philosopher as the conquest of a city does to a general. But even this is not half so delightful as to wander in the great unknown in search of new truths.—Shall the mariner find pleasure upon the great ocean with its wild sublimities, and shall not he who lets loose the soul on the boundless sea of thought encounter scenes of higher grandeur? There is so much happiness in thinking upon and studying the curiosities of nature, that we cannot help praising the Creator for making them and us as we are.

R. V. H.

GRAND SUCCESS.

First Annual Fair!

OF THE

N. E. INDIANA!

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY!

The entire success of the fair at Waterloo last week, is now an admitted fact.—The weather though somewhat threatening at first finally turned out favorable, closing on Friday with as beautiful an autumal day as one could wish for.

TUESDAY.

This being the first day it was mainly devoted to making entries and arranging articles for exhibition. A number of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., were brought in and entered for the various premiums offered. Our special attention was called to several fine head of short horns, owned by B. F. Greenwood, Esq., of this county. We were gratified to know that our county could afford such excellent stock and that the excellent example of Mr. G. will be adopted by many others without delay. A five month's calf was with this number which took the first premium, weighing over four hundred.

There were several fine Devonshires from Ohio on exhibition. The sheep and hog department was not numerously represented, but it is hoped by another year great improvement will be made in this respect. There was some very fine poultry on the ground of different varieties and of good grades.

The display of Agricultural Implements was very good, among them a large number of patent rights of almost every conceivable kind.

Floral hall was well filled with many articles of every character.

The exhibition of vegetables was very fine, when we remember the lateness of the season, and was also very creditable A large number of apples, potatoes, grain etc., were there in abundance. Owing to there having but one hall finished the managment were compelled to use it for the exhibition of all smaller articles and it was densly packed with varieties, and made up an excellent variety hall. Each class was kept distinct and this made an interesting feature of the fair. We noticed a beautiful doll, dressed with artistic skill and enclosed in a fine glass case, and the card on top did not have to tell us that the excellent taste and admirable style, were from the popular establishment of Boozer & Blattner. They made a fine display of dry goods, also, which the busy throng admired with many flattering remarks.

Lockhart and Van Fleet made the only display of furniture on the ground. It was complete, however, and embraced everything from a fine parlor set down to a common chair. We noticed particularly some very fine bedsteads and bureaus and Secretary's desks, the result of their handiwork that were creditable indeed.

A very beautiful draped monument of most excellent marble, the work of J. H Hamil, was displayed on the outside, which seemed to receive the attention of all. Mr Knoelich also made an exhibition in the same line.

The display of wagons and carriage. was quite extensive some of home and others of foreign manufacture.

But the most interesting feature to all was, doubtles, the excellent disply of horses, not only of trotters but also of roadsters, carriage horses and for all purposes.

First came the stallions, some very fine ones, and then draft horses, and colts from one to three years old, all well graded and generally of good stock. Mr Moore showed us a fine yearling of large size, and two draft horses all of whom took the blue ribbon, first premium, afterwards. There is no department so interesting, in our opinion, as this department and we believe that is the fact generally. A fair display of horses of all kinds will prevent a failure in any exhibition of this character.

WEDNESDAY.

The regular programme of the fair commenced by the exhibition of stock, and the awarding of premiums.

The afternoon was devoted to two races pacing and trotting. We were not present but learn that everything went off pleasantly, the Waterloo horse winning the pacing race, in easy time.

THURSDAY.

The day opened with threating clouds being heavy and lowering almost within reach, and many a heart was disappointed as they thought of being prevented from attending by rain. Even at eight o'clock it still looked threatening, yet hundreds were on their way to the grounds, despite the apparent prospect for a rainy day. By nine o'clock every road leading to town was lined with wagons, and a constant stream kept the road leading to the fair grounds, densly packed, and soon the enclosure was filled with a moving mass of human beings. The crowd was variously estimated from five to six thousand, and the sale from tickets amounted to about twelve hundred dollars. This stamped the enterprize as a success, and the management felt gratified over the result. The fornoon was spent in the examination of the various grades of stock all of which were exhibited on the track.

THE RACES.

After dinner, trotting for all horses that had not beaten three minutes, was called Seven entries were made, including the following horses:

Little Jack, Sparkle, Ploughboy, Benny Reconstruction, Tom Hunter and Robert Tom Hunter was withdrawn. Little Jack took the first heat, time 3 minutes. Benny came in a head the next three heats winning the race, best time 2 54.

A running race was also announced at the same time, the following horses being entered:

Frank, Pilgrim, Perry Girl, Sand, Pitcher and Young Printer. In the first heat Sand Pitcher bolted the track and was withdrawn, Perry Girl coming in winner. On the third head Pilgrim gave the Girl a close race, but she reached the score in time to save herself.

FRIDAY.

The day opened most beautifully, but the attendance was not near so large as on the day previous. The final awards were made in the forenoon and the trotting race, sweepsteaks, came off in the afternoon, together with a fine pacing race.

Tom Hunter was the favorite on the first and Benny second. Hunter won the race in three straight heats, 2.44½. Greenwood was excluded from the race on some technicality and a special match was gotted up after the regular race, between this horse and Tom Hunter. Greenwood took the first heat, after some skipping and breaking, in which he seemed to lose ground. As the horses came in on the second heat, Greenwood ahead, the crowd with one accord began to move toward home, and the judges were thus constrained to decide in favor of Greenwood, though it would have been decided a dead head, owing to Greenwood running a considerable distance, but it was getting late, and the people were moving rapidly from the ground.

Thus ended the first annual fair of the N. E. Indiana Agricultural Society. This flattering financial success will do much for our county, and the substantial encouragement it has received will be of general benefit to the people at large.

The officers of the Association deserve special credit for the excellent management throughout. All labored zealously and faithfully for its success. President Chamberlain seemed to be ubiquitous, now here, now there, attending to the wants of all. Secretary McBride was always at his post, and we doubt whether the ate one single dinner during the whole fair. Treasurer Long and Executive Committeemen, McClellan, Bowman, Lease and Blair seemed to be just where they were wanted. The Revs. Baker and Fowler, done good service in their capacity as Superintendents of the different halls, and to all of these officers and their assistants may be ascribed, the excellent management of the fair without a single accident, or unpleasantness to ruffle the temper or disturb the comfort of the most exacting.

THE sere and yellow leaf is falling all around us, and reminds us that walnut and hickory nut time is near at hand, and that 'the winter of our discontent' will soon be here, when we shall want all that wood that has been promised us on subscription, Bring it in.

Muncipal Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the muncipal taxes of the town of Auburn for the year A. D. 1872, are due and will be received at the Marshal's office in said town at any time on or before the 31st day of January 1873.

MURRY C. MARKLE, Marshal.

OUR venerable friend John Somers, Esq has our thanks for a lot of nice rambo apples, the best variety now known. We are glad to know that he is improving some in his condition, having been nearly bed-ridden for a long time He is now able to be up a little, and we hope before long he will be amongst us again, enjoying that greatest of all blessings—good health.

THE Liberals and Democrats, of Laporte county, scooped up the Grantites quite excessively at the late election Our citizens will remember one Hon. M. H. Wier, who made a telling speech at the Court House before the election and whom the *Press* called an "inflated squirt."—Such inflations as that don't go bad, especially in Republican counties. Morg. went for 'em, he reached his hand forth and they come like little men.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Oct. 31,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. CASEBEER, Pres't.

MR. ROSENTHAL, of the firm of Lamly & Resenthal, of Fort Wayne, was in town last week with samples of their fine cigars which they manufacture. Their celebrated brands "The Hunter" and "Fanchion" knock the red bird into a cocked hat. They are the best cigars that have been sold in this place for a long time. "Uncle Toby" is a common cigar, also a superior brand. One trial will convince that you have been humbugged long enough by red birds

GOOD BAND.—The Angola silver band played for the fair, at Waterloo. the two last days, and entertained the people with most excellent music. A good band does more for enjoyment of the crowd on these occasions than most persons are aware of, and we heard many remarks complimentary, our neighboring county on the excellence of their production in this particular. The members are all good, clever fellows, too, and conduct themselves like gentleman. But where were they fifteen hundred years ago! Where? yes they were.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* gets off the following in regard to the editorial fight now going on between Tom Taylor, of the *Journal*, and Alexander, of the *Gazette*, both Republican papers:

"Once upon a time a jackass wanted to be a little camel, which is as much as to say, that he got his back up, and at a safe distance, kicked at a lion. The old lion thought it a freak of pleasantry, and in great good humor rolled over on his back and stuck up the point of his tail for the jackmule to fondle with, but the jackmule was not on the fondle, and insinuated himself further by punching the lion in the ribs. King of beasts (be particular and follow the allegory, and don't mistake this Beast for Butler,) crawled to a horizontal perpendicular, reached forth one paw for the jackmule; poised him in the air, examined his ears with considerable curiosity, and decided, without benefit of clergy, that it was one little mouse, and laughed at its sport. The jackmule ran away and swore how he had whaled the lion, and the lion laid down to peaceful slumber. The author of this fable is Alexander Æsop, of Connecticut.

Go to Davenport's for your drugs and wall paper.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It was all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

$75,000 in cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in a public legal drawing and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution. Oct. 17.–8t.

For Sale.

The handsome residence of Mrs. Mary Mott. The house contains thirteen rooms and is particularly desirable for a boarding house. The price is twenty seven hundred dollars. If not sold soon one half of the house will be to let. Inquire at the residence on Cedar street. 4t

Teachers Institute.

The Institute will be held this at Waterloo, commencing on Monday, November 4th. Ample accommodations will be provided for. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

2t. J. A. BARNS, Ex'm.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.—We want none but the ladies to read this item, because its private. We want to tell them that instead of looking forward with gloom and dispair, they can now anticipate with joy the coming of the wash-day, because Tyler's steam washer does away with the hard work and makes wash-day pleasant. Our friends all around us have tried it and they say they would not do without it. Mrs. Askew will supply you with one at a moderate price, and you will surely find it a blessing in the household. Oct. 17,-4t.

THERE are many among us suffering from derangement of the Liver and Bowels, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers and diseases arising from a torpid or imperfect action of the Liver. To all such we would recommend the use of "LIVER STIMULANT AND CATHARTIC," which is advertised in our column. It has been used with wonderful success in sections where these diseases prevail, and we feel confident it will prove a blessing to many a household. As a medicine to be kept in the family, to be used in place of pills, it has no equal.

It is for sale by all our druggists and dealers in medicine.—*Nashua Telegraph*

Do bats ever fly in the daytime? asked a teacher of his class in their natural history lesson.

Yes, sir, all the boys very quickly replied.

What kind of bats—class.

Brick-bats, yelled the boys.

A marble barrel full of beer was one of Bismarck's silver-wedding presents.

ONLY FOR

CASH!

AND AT THE

Very Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF

ProvisionS

WOODENWARE,

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

& GLASSWARE.

Notions, All Kinds,

—AT—

SMITH & HARE'S

WANTED!

Butter, Potatoes Dried Apples, &c, &c Which the highest market price will be paid in cash or trade.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED, But for

Boots AND Shoes

GO TO

C. S. HARE

AND SEE HIS LARGE STOCK OF

GOODS!

For Fall and Winter Wear

He offers inducements equal to any house in the trade in assortment and prices. He has, as usual, the celebrated

Stoga Kip Boot!

Which he can say with confidence are equal to any brand sold, and are as good a Boot as can be found. Also a large supply of

Men's Calf Boot!

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES in large varieties. In the BRICK BLOCK, opposite the Court House,

C. S. HARE,

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom price.

W. GORDON, Artist.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administratrix of the estate of Henry W. Hogue, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry, at the late residence of the decedent, in Butler township DeKalb county, on Saturday, October 26th, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, hogs, cattle, wagons, and farming implements, and a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture, carpenter tools, and various other articles. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS:—Sums of three dollars and under cash, over three dollars a credit of nine months will be give the purchaser giving his note with interest, waving benefit of valuation and appraisement laws with good security.

EFFA HOGUE, Adm'x.

Durhams for Sale!

The undersigned offers at private sale of Fifteen thorough-bred Durham Bulls; twelve of which are calves, two yearlings, and one two year old. The sire of all is my Duke of Wabash county, and he was sired by Duncan's Duke of Airdre: his dam, Juan 7th. which Mr. Jeremiah Duncan, of Paris, Barton County, Ky., told me she was the best milker he ever owned, and had been breeding Durham for Forty Years. A full sister to my Duke Louan 19th was sold at Duncan's sale for $1,275. Several of Duncan's Louan's were purchased by McMillen, of Xen's O., and were re-sold at McMillen's great sale at the following prices. $475, $800, 3,000 $1,-750, $2,625, $1,650, the lowest priced ones being old ones, one being over 10 years. Some of my cows, the dams of stock offered, are Louans and Fashions bred by Mr. Duncan, of Ky. Some are of the Duchess milker family, which are excellent milkers.

I propose showing a sample of my stock at the Wabash and Huntington county fair and shall take pleasure in showing them to all who call on me at home, near Liberty Mills, Wabash county, Ind.

6w JOHN COMSTOCK.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianoplis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 28 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 35
Fremont	9 08	6 55	12 25
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 09	3 30
Hanover	10 50	8 [illegible]	
Jackson ... Arr	11 20	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 55	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 0p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 27a m
Hanover	5 20	54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 25
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p m
Fremont	6 55	9 32	2 03
Angola	7 35	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 06	3 33
Waterloo	8 15	10 32	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne ... Arr	9 25	11 45	6 53
Indianapolis	10 20a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

Agents Wanted

For the livest and most agreeable and instructive book of the year,

Buffalo Land!

By Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas. The wealth and wildness, mysteries and marvels of the boundless West, fully and truthfully described.—A complete guide for sportsmen and emigrants.—Densely and splendidly illustrated. Immensely popular and selling beyond precedent. Send for illustrated circular, terms etc., at once, to the publishers, E. HANNAFORD & CO., 192 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ills. 3t Sept 5

SMOLANDER'S

EXT. BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the **Kidney, Bladder,** and **Urinary Organs**, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU,

Insist upon having it, and take no other.

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Davenport & Co., Ag't's.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the Westinghouse steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. O. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

No trouble to answer questions.

GRAND OPENING!

OF THE

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT THE

BEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS

Clothing and Tailoring!

Establishment in DeKalb County. Just received the latest novelty in Ready-Made

CLOTHING!

For Men and Boys, at prices that Defy Competition

Nobby Hats and Caps!

Gloves and Mittens,

SHIRTS, COLLAS, ETC.

SAML. LAUFERTY.

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Wanted. We will give energetic men and women

Business That Will Pay!

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued at your own homes, and is strictly honorable. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once.

Address J. LATHAM & CO.
6t 292 Washington-st., Boston, Mas

SHERIFF'S

Proclamation

ELECTION NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and precincts in DeKalb County, Indiana, on

Tuesday, Nov. 5th, 72.

for the purpose of electing

Fifteen Electors!

to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

JEREMIAH PLUM,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

Auburn, Oct. 14, 1872.

Omaha Lottery!

A NOBLE CHARITY.

To erect the

Nebraska State Orphan Asylum,

To be Drawn in Public,

December 30, 1872

$230,505.00.

TICKETS $1. EACH or SIX for $5.

Tickets sent by express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Grand Cash Prize	$[illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize	25,000
1 Grand Cash Prize	15,000
1 Grand Cash Prize	10,000
1 Grand Cash Prize	5,000
1 Cash Prize	4,000
2 Cash Prizes $3,000 each	6,000
4 Cash Prizes, $2,000 each	8,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
50 Cash Prizes, $[illegible] each	[illegible]
100 " " 50 each	5,000
200 " " [illegible]	[illegible]
5000 " " 10	50,000
3,000 " " 5	15,000
[illegible] cash prizes amounting to	$[illegible]

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by the highest authority of the State and best business men, [illegible] The limited number on hand will be furnished those who apply first. Money can be sent by mail in registered letters, post office orders or by express. All prizes will be paid in full. Agents Wanted.

Address, J. M. PATTERSON, Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 17.—8t

J. G. FLEDDERMAN!

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

Ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see a large stock of Piece Goods.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL.

75 Columbia street.

A Reminiscence of Piqua.

A correspondent, writing from Piqua, relates the following incident which happened here in 1812, the relator of which, Mr. W. S. Storms, is a decedent of one of the parties named:

General Harrison, then at St. Marys had called for recruits, and they were coming to him from every direction, in squads of from five to ten each. Thus a party of six stopped for breakfast in Piqua, at the only tavern here. After all had their breakfast, they called upon the landlord to know the amount of their bills; but the unusally large number of his guests had completely confused the man's powers for ready calculation, and a sheet of paper was necessarily brought into requisition, and their respective names were written down as they were called, and the amount of each individual's bill set opposite his name.

What is your name? beginning the questioning part.

Allen Trimble. And yours? John Winter. And yours? Daniel Storms. And yours? John C. Death. And now, Mister, you are the last one, and for God's sake give me an easy one. What is it?

Hell, said the remaining party.

Here, stranger, don't be making a fool of me. What is your name?

Hell, I tell you—Jacob Hell.

Well, if that be your names gentlemen, said the astounded landlord, it's just this with me: I never was known to Tremble any fight, and have fought many a Winter and weathered a dozen Storms, and suffered a great amount of Pain, bu I'll be d——d if Death and Hell together ain't just a little too much for me to tackle.

All of these men are well remembered by surviving pioneers, the first named having served as Governor of Ohio, while John John C.D[illegible] h is scarcely less familarly known.

M[illegible]ellaneous.

To boil a to[illegible]ue—Drink scalding coffee.

The place for a pic-nic—The Sandwich Islands.

Rations not wasted in the army—[illegible]terations.

Hint to Topers. [illegible] w to —keep sober.

Railway aphorism—Every milk train has a cow-catcher.

Half pay officers are generally of a retiring disposition.

An ungrammatical judge is apt to pass an incorrect sentence.

Eye-water mark—The tear of beauty in its pocket-handerchief.

The St. Louis Republican published a marriage notice headed, Huggins—Pleasant,

A poet begins an apostrophe to the ocean with Prodigious campness!

Teach your children to help themrelves —but not to what does not justly belong to them.

An artificial florist who lives upon the second floor may be called a second Flora

It is hard to respect old age when one gets sold on a venerable pair of chickens!

Hudibras calls matrimony a perverse fever, beginning with heat and ending with frost

Insoles made of goose feathers are the latest invention for keeping the feet warm

There is a shoe-maker's journal lately started—be sure that you ask for the LAST edition.

They say female compoitors get through their copy very rapidly, being anxious to get the last word.

There is a popular tree in Muhlenburg County, Ky., that measures forty-eight feet in circumference,

A California politician says that the path of rectitude has been traveled so little in that State of late years that it has all run to grass.

Tin cards for tin weddings are in style. If the mode should extend to providing gold cards for golden weddings it might prove expensive.

A man who had his leg broken by a patent flax carder, says that mash-shinery is the most appropriate name that could be given the darned thing.

You are writing out my affidavit on very rough paper, said a bis to his attorney.—Never mind, was the reply. It has to be filed before it comes into court.

There is a law in Pennsylvania imposing a fine of five dollars for every insectiverous bird shot by any one within a period of five years only of which have passed.

A man and woman each eight feet high recently visited Indianapolis.

When does a man sneeze three times? When he can't help it.

The Latest Sensation—A Mosquito bite at 11:59 p. m.

A bed contains two sheets; a quire 24. It takes 12 beds to make a quire.

Getting into a grain corner is the latest phrase for getting corner.

I promise to love, honor, and be gay is the way Philadelphia brides get around the nuptial vows.

A Hint for Bores.

Sometime ago there lived a gentleman of indolent habits in Sussex, who made a business in the winter season, of visiting his friends extensively. After wearing out his welcome in his own immediate vicinity last winter, he thought he would visit an old Quaker friend, some twenty miles distant, who had been a school fellow of his. On his arrival he was cordially received by the Quaker, he thinking his visitor had taking much pains to come so far to see him. He treated his friend with great attention and politeness for several days, and, as he did not see any signs of his leaving, he become uneasy, but he bore it with patience till the morning of the eight day, when he said to him:

"My friend, I am afraid thee will never visit me again."

"Oh, yes, I shall," said the visitor; "I have enjoyed my visit very much; I shall certainly come again."

"Nay," said the Quaker "I think thee will not visit me again."

"What makes you think I will not come again?" asked the visitor.

"If thee does never leave," said the Quaker, "how can't thee come again?"

Hic visitor left.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

[illegible]ant the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLI[illegible]MS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh [illegible]ead, Pies, [illegible]aks etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providenee, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

LOOK OUT.

FLEDDERMAN

can and will sell

CLOTHING

And Furnishings Goods cheaper than any other house in Ft. Wayne. His

Merchant Tailoring

Department is

Chuck Full

of goods and he is making the

Nicest Fits!

In the city.

No. 27 East Main-st.

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.

FALL TRADE

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling
Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive st[illegible]ck of [illegible]

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co., for the election of Director for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come upon. Such meeting will be held at the office of James S. Collins, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

By order of the Board of Directors
EDWIN UHL, Sec'y.

October 1, 1872.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,
Block, Keyst[illegible]e

Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied at Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's Chira House.

M E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITETS,

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE,

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

FALL OF 1872.

GRAND

OPENING

Grand opening of the finest stock of

MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS

Together with the largest stock of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Ever offered to the Public.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have taken special pains to secure a stack of dress goods which in point of variety and diversity of style has never been equalled in this city and will make special bargains during our opening.

100 pieces Black and White Plaids	25 cents per yard;	price 50 cents.
30 pieces Fancy Japanese Stripes,	37½ cts per yard;	price 50 cents.
50 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Poplins,	25 cents per yard;	price 40 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	50 cents per yard,	price 75 cents.
10 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	75 cents per yard;	price $1.00.

Silks, Irish and Japanese Poplins,

[illegible]n all the new and desirrble shades, at prices that cannot fail to please,

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS

We will sell until October 1st, all of our domestics at less than wholesale prices

500 pieces extra quality Bleached Muslin	25½ cents.
Best heavy brown sheeting	12½ cents.
Best fine brown [illegible]eeting	12½ cents.
Best prnits, all [illegible]akes	10 cents.

☞ We have concluded all arrangements to make this the laagest opening of Millinery, fancy and Rich Dress Goods ever had in Fort Wayne..

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

Extraordinary Rush

AT THE

Fruit House

SELLNG MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "A" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 1 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $125; Oolong 5oc, 9 best $1,1
Gun-Powder, 8oc, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1,
Imperial, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $1,25; Chinese
Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 25 o
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 oo
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 oo
Old 76 do medical	3 oo	Cherry Wine,	1 oo
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	25 and 5o
Ca'awba Wine	1 oo		

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbls 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Bra zil and English [illegible]uts	15

ALL KINDS OF E[illegible]LSH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00: Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	20c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

DRY GOODS.

GEO. deWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

ALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

People's

Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC'S SAVINGS BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Blothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuck full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPFR, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money [illegible]nd Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themse to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts:

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 31, 1872. No. 44.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Squares	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.00	11.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	6.00	9.00	11.00	12.00	17.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	15.00	22.00	25.00	30.00	42.00	60.00	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, [illegible] cents per line first insertion, [illegible] cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
Attorneys at Law, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
Attorney at Law, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
Waterloo. J. W. Beecher, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
Fort Wayne. B. H. Schnieders, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
Corner Main and Ninth Streets, opposite the Court House. S. C. Swineford, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
Attorneys at Law, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
Corner Berry and Calhoun Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
Attorneys at Law, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
Attorneys at Law, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-24 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
Dealers in Lumber of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

JAS. E. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
Attorneys at Law, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
Proprietor Restaurant, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DeKalb Lodge, No. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
Auburn Lodge No. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.

Cedar Encampment, No 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. B. DAVENPORT, Scribe

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment and delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroad.

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
Corner Calhoun & Berry Sts.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of
PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use. ar. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8½ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST

This is an inquiry which everyone should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

On and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	2 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 16a.m	1 52	11 15
Deaver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Deaver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

On and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A M	9,30 A M	2,30 P M
Rochester	2,52 "	8,45 "	10,42 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,05 "	11,45 "	1,35 P M	6.1- "
Orrville	6,33 "	1,53 P M	3,23 "	7,47 "
Mansfield	8,35 "	4,22 "	5,35 "	9,42 "
Crest- ar	9,05 "	5,00 "	6,10 "	10,10 "
line lv	9.30 "	6,10 A M	6,35 "	10,20 "
Forest	10,53 "	7,50 "	8,26 "	11,43 "
Lima	11,52 "	9,00 "	9,50 "	12,43 A M
Ft Wayne	2,10 P M	11,40 "	12,30 A M	2,55 "
Plymouth	4,17 "	2,35 P M	3.05 "	5,10 "
Chicago	7.20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,50 A M	8,20 A M	5,35 P M	9,20 P M
Plymouth	9,10 "	11,03 P M	9,05 "	12,40 A M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	1,25 "	11,35 "	3,15 "
Lima	2,25 "	3,15 "	1,42 A M	5,05 "
Forest	3,43 "	5,14 "	2,50 "	6,20 "
Crest- ar	5,20 "	4,30 "	4,20 "	8,00 "
line lv	11 30 A M	5,50 "	4.30 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,06 P M	6,18 "	5,00 "	9,00 "
Orrville	2,25 "	8,12 "	7,00 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,40 "	9,50 "	8,50 "	1,10 P M
Rochester	7,17 "	11,54 A M	11,05 "	3,29 "
Pittsburg	8,35 "	1,00 "	12,'0 A.M.	4,3 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8, and 2 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily; No. 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

On and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:40 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:58 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

FortWayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

The following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	[illegible] p m	6 [illegible] a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 49
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 30
Indianapolis	5 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

THE MERRY HEART.

'Tis well to have a merry heart
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
What'er the world may say.
Philosophy may lift its head,
And find out many a flaw;
But give me the Philosopher
That's happy with a straw!

If life brings us but happiness,
It brings us, we are told,
What's hard to buy, though rich ones try
With all their heaps of gold.
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most, may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

There's beauty in a merry heart,
A moral beauty too;
It shows the heart's an honest heart,
That's paid each man his due,
And lent a share of what's to spare,
Despite of wisdom's fears,
And made the cheek less sorrow speak,
The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud,
The tempest wrath begin,
It finds a spark to cheer the dark,
Its sunlight is within!
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

The Eye Trade.

A French paper gives a detailed account of the manufacture of false eyes in Paris, from which the curious fact appears that the average sale per week for eyes intended for the human head amounts to 400:

One of the leading dealers in this article carries on the business in a saloon of great magnificence; his servant has but one eye, and the effect of any of the eyes wanted by customers is conveniently tried in this servant's head, so that the customer can judge very readily as to the appearance it will produce in his own eye. The change is about $16 per eye. For the poor there are second-hand visual organs which have been worn for a time and exchanged for new ones; they are sold at reduced prices, and large quantities are sent off to India and the Sandwich Islands.

How to Get Along.

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be there when wanted

No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons.

Never "fool" in business matters.

Have order, system, regularity and promptness.

Do not meddle with a business you know nothing of.

Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities.

Do not kick every stone in the path.—More smiles can be made in one day by going steadily on than by stopping.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out like dog-fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Learn to think and act for yourself

Keep ahead of rather than behind the times.

Young men cut this out, and if there be folly in the argument, let us know.

A Verb 'To Break.'

I begin to understand your language better, said my French friend, Mr. Arcourt to me: but your verbs trouble me still, you mix them so with your prepositions.

I am sorry you find them troublesome, was all I could say.

I saw our friend Mrs. James just now, continued he. She says she intends to break down housekeeping.

Break up housekeeping, she must of have said.

O, yes, I remember. Break up housekeeping.

What for?

Because her health is so much broken into.

Broken down, you should say.

Broken down, O, yes. And indeed since the small-pox has broken up in your city—

Broken out.

She thinks she will leave it for a while at least.

Indeed! And will she close up her house?

No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken—How do I say that?

Broken into.

Yes, your right.

Is her son to be married soon?

No; that engagement is broken—broken—

Broken off.

Ah! I had not heard that. She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week. Am I right? I am so anxious to speak the English well.

He merely broke the news; no preposition this time.

It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine fellow; a breaker, I think.

A broker, and a very fine fellow. Good day.

So much, thought I, for the verb to break.

* * *

Messrs. James and Pendelton have been renominated for Congress in Rhode Island.

* * *

The fear of ill concedes the ill we ca[illegible].

Pretty Good.

This story is told of a father who was one evening teaching his little boy to recite his Sunday school lesson. It was from the fourteenth chapter of Mathew, wherein is related the parable of a malicious individual who went about sowing the tares.

What is a tare? Tell me, my son, what a tare is, asked the anxious parent.

You had 'em.

Johnny, what do you mean? asked the father, opening his eyes rather wide.

Why, last week, when you didn't come home for three days, said Johnny, I heard mother tell Aunt Susan that you were on a tare.

Johnny was immediately sent off to his bed.

New Method.

A plan has been subbmitted to the French Academy for storing wheat in portable sheet-iron granaries, in which a vacum is maintained equal to at least from three to four inches of mercury, this being found sufficient to distroy all insect life (although a more perfect vacum is preferred) and to insure the evaporation of any moisture in the grain. The apparatus is of cylindrical form, placed verticially and with convex top and bottom.—The top is provided with an opening, through which the inlet of the grain is led with a valved pipe through which the air is exhausted, and with a gague by which the degree of exhaustation is indicated.—The grain is removed through an opening in the bottom. In an experiment where living insects were introduced in large quantities with the grain it was found that they were all killed before doing mischief, and at the end of six months the wheat was found to be in as fine a condition as at the outset.

Sound Logic.

During the progress of the present political campaign many would-be politicians, of the Radical persuasion, have prided themselves upon the unanswerability of the question, are Liberal Republicans Democrats, or are Democrats Liberal Republicans. We had the pleasure of hearing this question very forcibly and ludicrously answered by Mr. J. Y. Ballou at a political meeting in this county.

At the termination of Mr. B.'s speech, a sturdy son of toil stood and demanded an answer as to the question, in a voice that would have done credit to a drover, of the first order, adding in an interogative tone: —You vote with Democrats?

Yes.

Then ain't you Democrats; and, he continued, without giving Joe a chance to reply, Democrats vote with you.

Yes.

Then aint they Liberal Republicans, my friend.

Mr. B., said Joe, in a sarcastic tone, but with his customary seriousness of manner permit me to ask a question or two. You are a Republican?

Yes.

The niger votes with you?

Yes.

Then he is a Republican?

Certainly.

You vote with the nigger?

Yes.

Then aint you a nigger?

The reply of the amateur politician was drowned amid the laughter of the audience.—*Ex.*

A Good Story.

A good story is told of a parrot who had always lived on board of a ship, but who who escaped at some seaport, and took refuge in a church. Soon afterwards the congregation assembled, and the clergyman began preaching, saying that there was no virtue in them; that every one of them would be lost unless the speedily repented. Just as he uttered the sentence, up spoke the parrot from his hiding place—

All hands below!

To say that 'all hands' were startled would be but a mild way of putting it.—The peculiar voice, from its unknow source, had much more effect upon them than the parson's voice ever had. He waited a moment and then, a shade paler, he repeated the warning.

All hands below! again rang out from somewhere.

The preacher started from his pulpit and looked anxiously around, inquiring if anybody had spoken.

All hands below! was the only reply at which the panic-stricken congregation go up and a moment after, they had all bolted for the doors the preacher trying his bast to be first, and during the time the mischievous bird kept up his yelling

All hands below!

There was one old woman who was lame, and could not get out so fast as the rest, and in a very short time she was left alone. Just as she was about to hobble out the parrot flew down and alighted on her shoulder, yelled very loud in the woman's ear—

All hands below!

No, no, Mr. Devil, shrieked the woman, you can't mean me. I don't belong here. I go to the other church,

* * *

The following thrilling conversation between two English tourists at the Sherman House, Chicago, was accidently over heard by a Times reporter:

I say, Charley, what do you suppose I saw to-day?

I cawn't imagine.

By gad, I saw one of these Yankees eating potatoes with his fish.

Ah! And did he die?

A Green Countryman.

Years ago, into a wholesale grocery store in Boston, walked a tall, muscular-looking, raw-boned man, evidently a fresh comer from some back town in Maine or new hampshire. Accosting the first person he met, who happened to be the merchant himself, he asked:

You don't want to hire a man in your store, do you?

Well, said the merchant, I don't know, what can you do?

Do! said the man. I rather guess I can turn my hand to almost anything. What do you want me to do?

Well, if I was to hire a man, it would be one that could lift well, a strong wiry fellow—one for instance that could shoulder a sack of coffee, like that yonder, and carry it across the store and never lay it down.

There, now, captain, said our countryman, that's just me. What will you give a man that can suit you?

I tell you, said the merchant, if you will shoulder that sack of coffee and carry it across the store, and never lay it down, I will hire you for one year at a hundred dollars per month.

Done, said the stranger, and by this time every clerk in the store had gathered around and were waiting to join in the laugh against the man who, walking to the sack, threw it across his shoulder with perfect ease, as it was not extremely heavy, and walking with it twice across the store, went quietly up to a large hook which was fastened in the wall, and hanging the sack upon it, turned to the merchant and said:

There, now, it may hang there till doomsday, I shan't never lay it down—What shall I go about, master? Just give me a plenty to do and a hundred dollars per month and it's all right.

The clerks broke into a laugh, but it was on the other side of their mouths, for the merchant, discomfitted, yet satisfied, kept his agreement, and to day the green countryman is a senior partner in the firm and is worth a half a million of dollars today.

Humorous.

Why is capital punishment like Long Branch? Because it is a summary sort.

The gassionate are like men standing on their heads; they see all things the wrong way.

Why is the tread-mill like a true convert? Because its turning is the result of conviction.

A Chicago dry goods dealer advertises, 'the most alarming sacrifice since the days of Abraham and Isaac.

'Tis useless to expect to find a stylish dressed young lady who, after the party, won't know what most of the 'other girls had on.

A little girl of eight or ten summers being ask what dust was, replied that it was mud with the juice squeezed out.

An exuberant youth of Pittsburg, thus, to a supposed friend: Hello, Zene! Oh, excuse me; I thought you were another man! Laconic stranger; I am!

A model surgical operation—To take the cheek out of a young man, and the jaw out of a woman.

An Indiana man recently had a monstrous saw log drawn clear across his body by a yoke of oxen. It didn't hurt him any, but he objects on the whole to going into the corduroy business with his good clothes on.

The difference between a Christain and a cannibal was described by a Sunday-school boy as follows: One enjoys hisself and t'other enjoys other people.

Of a miserly man who died of softening of the brain a local paper said:

'His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened, but his heart could'nt.

I am speaking, said a long-winded orator, for the benefit of prosterity.

Yes, said one of his hearers, and if you keep on much longer your audience will be here.

An Illinois editor was impressed with a recent aurora borealis, saying:

Here we lean over the verge of the infinite, longing to grasp its mysteries, lost in the profundities of immensity.

A new dish is grape leaves, fried in egg batter. It is called a French dish, and is imported from Lake Mahopac. We can't think of anything would be more delicious than fried grapes leaves, unless it is a circusposter on toast.

Spinks says he knows just the kind of dwelling his wife wants, because she has described it to him. She want a house large enough to accommodate eight persons, with a parlor, dining-room, five bedrooms, nursery, bath-room, closets in all the rooms, basement kitchen, cemented celler, and high attics all on the first floor.

Two Cardinals found fault with an eminent painter for having in one of his pictures given too florid a complexion to St. Peter and St. Paul.

Gentlemen, replied the artist, ill-pleased with the criticism, do not be surprised; I paint them just as they look in heaven. They are blushing to see the church so badly governed.

Mudy Lamb, one afternoon, in returning from a dinner party, took his seat in a crowded omnibus, when a stout gentleman subsequently looked in and politely asked:

All full inside?

I don't know how it may be, sir, with these passengers, answered Lamb, but I know I'm conveniently full.

* * *

Children are the to-morrow of society.

IN THE WRONG HOUSE.

Major John Parkinson was a good looking bachelor, who had lived forty-five years, but he had taken such good care of himself that he was really quite a young man.

He had gone to India, when only fifteen years old, and was now returning after thirty years' absence, the posesser of an ample fortune the most of which he had already sent to America for investment.

The Major did not like boarding-houses, and had therefore writen to his agent in New York, to purchase and have fited up for him a comfortable residence in a good neighborhood.

On a cold rainy, November evening the Ghundaree entered the harbour,—bringing the Major once more to his native land. He eagerly hastened to the office of his agent, for information regarding the location of his new home determined to pass the first night, of his arrival under his own roof.

On reaching the office of Mr. Smith his agent—he learned that he was absent, but the key had been left for him, accompanied with a note regretting that business in the country compelled the writer to relinquish the pleasure of personally greeting the Major on his arrival, but assure him that he would find his house in complete order, with servants to minister to his wants.

Though sorry that the agent had not been able to meet him personally, the Major made the best of it, and turned to the card attached to the key, for instructions as to the location of his residence, and saw writen thereon. "No—, Wakefield Street," but what number, unfortunately the card did not say. "However, muttered the Major 'I can't go very wrong, as it says between Hudson and Vandam streets. At the worst it is only trying the doors with the key until I come to the right one,"

And the Major strolled briskly through the rain, humming to himself "Home sweet home"

After much inquiry of policeman, and consulting directories at corner drug stores and cabalistic characters on street lamps our Major succeeded in finding Wakefield Street—a broad handsome street linked on each side, with substantial looking, brown stone houses.

"A very good neighborhood,' thought the Major approvingly, very good indeed. I don't object to this kind of thing at all Smith is certainly a capital judge of real estate. Now I wonder which of these houses belongs to me.

They were all painfully alike—all with handsome bay windows on the first floor, imposing flights of stone steps, and vestibules of white checked marble. The Major crept softly up the steps of one and applied his key under the silver plated knob.

It wouldn't fit. This certainly could not be the house, moreover he felt unpleasant, like a burglar as he sneaked down the steps again.

He tried the second door and then, the third. Both obstinately declined to yield to the general pursuasions of the key.

"This is begining to get awkward," thought the preturbed Major, wiping the beady drops from his brow. "Supposing I should be obliged to spend the night here trying to get in. Besides if I'm not careful I'll be arrested and spend my first night for thirty years in my native land in the station house. I'll try one more door, and if that doesn't prove to be the right one I'll go to the hotel."

He slipped the key in the key-hole, and it revolved noiselessly, and the door swung softly open, on its polished hinges.

"The right one at last as I live," chuckled the Major. 'That good-hearted rascall Smith, means to give me a surprise. I see through it all now;—but I don't intend to be surprised at any thing after this.

He looked around. The gas-lights were burning brightly through hall, dining room and parlors, the soft summer-like atmosphere of a furnace, dispelled all lingering ideas of cold or wet and there were groups of merry guests moving to and fro to the inspiring notes of a grand piano.

"Smith never told me a word of the place,' thought Major Parkinson; 'but it's a good idea—a capital idea. Called unexpectedly to the country eh? Ah he's a sly Smith.

He placed his dripping umberela in the stand, and deliberately hung up his hat and overcoat on the elegant black walnut hall-rack, and then he came and stood in the doorway, both hands joined serenely beneath his coat tails, and a beaming countenance, which showed all his white teeth to good advantage.

'Goodness gracious,' said a lady in black velvet, "who is that in the doorway.

"Aha," laughed Major Parkinson, complacently rubbing his hand. "You intended to surprise me but you didn't after all. My dear madam how do you do?

"Sir, I don't know who you are,'—said the lady in black velvet, rather grimly failing to recognize the Major's profered hand.

"Dear me, Aunt Rosa," chirped a younger lady—she certainly couldn't have been more than eighteen years old and was as fresh as a rosebud—sipping forward "don't you see its cousin John.'

The Major looked puzzled. But it would have been rude for him to back charlishly out, when such a pair of cherry lips were put up for him to kiss such a dimpled pair of arm were around his capacious waist.

"I never new that I had such a pretty cousin,' was the Majors internal reflection; but I dare say it's all right; Smith knows."

"And here's cousin George and Stephen, and Aunt Margaret and her girls," cried the cherry liped damsel, eagerly pulling him forward.

Major Parkinson shook hands with them all around, feeling that he had just come into a large unexpected inheritance of relations.

"I knew the Ghundaree would be in to-night.' cried one of the girls clapping her hands. 'We have been counting the days, cousin John."

"The Ghundaree! Then I'm all right after all,' thought the perplexed Major. I was begining to think there was some awkward mistake here, but the Ghundaree settled matters.'

"Oh, and here's mamma!' exclaimed irresistable cherry lips, dancing backward and forward, like a pretty little Darvish. "Grandma, he's come! I knew he would be here to-night! Come quick and speak to Grandma, cousin John."

And the Major was pulled along by the sleves of his coat towards the silver haired old lady, with a white lace cap, and a string of enormous gold beads around her shriveled throat.

"Well John, I do declare! who would have thought that the climate of India would have changed you? Why you used to be tall and slim like a bean pole; but I suppose it's huricanes and earthquakes, and all that sort of thing that has settled you down so short and stout.

Major Parkinson did not exactly know what to say to this, so he shook the old lady's hand saying:

"How do you find yourself this morning ma'am?'

"And you havent asked for Clara.—Poor Clara!" chimed the eighteen year old girl.

Oh, ah, pardon me," stammered out our hero, 'I was just going to inquire after Clara.'

The lass with the cherry lips beconed to a tall graceful girl in the bay window, not exactly young, but still passing pleasant to look upon, with large grey eyes and soft drooping curls of glossy brown.

"Clara,' she cried "hav'n't you a word of welcome for your cousin John?'

But the graceful girl shrank back. blushing and confused.

"No I won't." said the Major.

"She'll be all right presently,"

"I dare say she will," answered our hero.

"But it is such nonsence," went on the elf, whom the matron addressed as Gracie.

"Now Clara, you know who it is, when you are going to marry him in less than a week.'

"Oho!" this was begining to grow a little serious.

Married! In less than a week! He Major John Parkinson, who had lived a life of contented celibacy, for five-and forty years!

In spite of his resolution not to be surprised, the Major felt the sensation rapidly creeping over him, not only of surprise but a species of dismay.—Married! He blushes more than Clara's self.

Surely it was time for an explenation now; and he was just opening his lips when Gracie whirled him around standing on tip-toe to whisper knowingly in his ear.

"Don't you want to see the weding cake cousin John? and the wreath? and the veil?"

Without waiting for an answer, she tiptoces him off into another room. pulling him along by the coat tail.

It was very embarrassing to be sure. But then how pleasant it was. The veil was a heap of snowy lace, like a cloud of vapor; the wreath was all orange blossoms wove in with tiny green buds: but the cake. The cake was a miniture mountain of icing and frosted flowers, and cupids chisseled in sparkling white sugar clinging around the boquet of white flowers on its crest.

"Only think of it!' said Grace, a little thoughtfully, as she pulled an orange blossom into its place in the chaplet, to have the weding day so near at hand, after an engagement of fifteen years! Oh cousin John, you ought to be a happy man."

"I will explain,' thought the bewildered Major, breaking into a cold perspiration. "Yes' he begun aloud, "but I—"

'You'll show me the ring won't you?' coaxed Grace. "That's a darling! for of course you've got it in your vest pocket. And what have you got for Clara? An India shawl of course, and I hope it is very splendid, for there's nothing in the whole world, too good for Clara.'

"Grace,' said the Major confidently, taking her hand in his, "I want to tell you something. It's very awkward but it isn't realy my fault, and I'm sure you'll forgive me, when you know how entirely I have been the victim of circumstances.'

Grac's eyes grew big, her lips parted—what could it be?

"Well,' she said.

"I'm not cousin John at all said the Major with a jerk. 'It's a mistake! I'm Major Parkinson.'

"You—are—not—John Milward?"

'Not I, nothing of the sort,' said our Major visbly brightening up. But I know John Milward very well. Came over, with him in the Ghundaree—if he's your cousin John, you've got a fine gellow for a cousin."

And then Major Parkinson told Grace exactly how it happened. And she blushed and laughed, and wondered how they all could have been so stupid—and confessed that, "after all she did not think he was so much to blame."

"Except you hadn't ought to have kissed me back so hartily,' Grace added maliciously.

"I won't next time said the Major humbly.

'But fifteen years in India it would of course alter any one so compleatly," she said, but what can have become of the real John?"

She took him back to the parlor—where he made his excuses as fluently as he could. Grandma was a little inclined to be angry at first and Stephen—a muscular young man, muttered some half audible words about punching the Majors head for him. But fuller explanation restored a friendly feeling once more, and the 'pater' familias, sensible man, insisted on the major to remain.

'For, if you are not our cousin John, you came over in the same steamer with him, and that ought to insure you a welcome, he said cheerily!

This 'wooden' devil of ours has lost the balance of this story. He says, however, 'he thinks John came the next morning, and they were married, had lots of fun, etc.

Pat and the Pig.

A countryman having killed a pig, and not wishing to divide with his neighbors, as was the custom in that country, said to his man (who by the way, was a son of the Emerald Isle):

Pat, if I give the neighbors who have given to me a piece of my pork I'll have none left to myself. Can you tell me what I am to?

Be dad, sir, said Pat, it's myself that can do that.

Good, says the countryman, rubbing his hands and looking at Pat. Now tell me what I can do.

Faith, sir, said Pat, sure and when the craythur is cleaned, just be afther hanging it against the door where ivery mother's son of thim will see it, and early in the morning, before any one is about, get up an take in your pig, and hide it away. Thin, when your neighbors come, just be afther telling them the pig was stole last night.

Capital idea, Pat, exclaimed the countryman; I'll do it, by St. George!

So when the pig was cleaned, it was hung outside the door, so the neighbors might see it. The countryman anxiously awaited the approaching night, and at last retired to bed, but not to sleep. Pat, under cover of darkness of the night, crept round the house and stole the man's pig.

What was the astonisment of the countryman, when at early dawn he rose to hide away his pig, but found no pig there, can be better imagined than described.—In the midst of his bewilderment, Pat came in, and giving him a knowing wink, said:

Masther, how about the pig?

Well, Pat, the pig was stolen in reality.

Faith and that sounds just as natural as if you lost your pig.

But you blockhead, I tell you the pig was stolen.

Just stick to that, Masther, its as natural as life.

By George, that there pig was stolen.

Och! be jabers, says Pat, stick to it, and your neighbors will believe you, and a devil a bit of it they'll get. Faith I did't think ye could do so well.

* * *

My dearest uncle, says a humorous writer, was the most polite man in the world. He was making a voyage on the Danube, and the boat sunk. My uncle was just at the poin of drowning. He got his head above the water for once, took off his hat and said,

Ladies and gentlemen, will you please excuse me? and down he went.

* * *

I should think, said a customer, to a green boy in an apothecary's shop, that they couldn't catch fish enough to supply all the cod-liver oil that is sold now-a-days.

Oh, replied the boy, you see they make it now out of any kind liver, and when they can't get fish enough, dogs and cats come in splendid!

* * *

An old gentleman remonstrated with his married son; who did not live on good terms with his wife, on the impropriety of their contentions, since, in the eye of human and divine law, they were one.

Don't know how that may be, replied the young man; but I an certain that if you had passed our door when we were quarreling, you'd think that there was at least twenty.

* * *

Now, Johnny, said a venerable lady, to a six-year old nephew, who was persistently denying an offence of which she accused, I know you are not telling me truth, I see it in your eye!

Pulling down the lower lid of the organ that so nearly betrayed his veracity, Johnny exultingly said

You can't tell anything about it, coz that eye always was a little streak, you know.

* * *

Our brains are seventy-year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once all, then closes the case, and gives the key into the hands of the angel of resurrection.

* * *

The question of suppressing crime in Chicago by enforcing the Sunday liquor law has been declared by the mayor to be a failure, giving as a reason that the police force in the city was too small.

* * *

The ushers at a New York wedding lately were all ladies.

* * *

Chance is an unseen cause.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., OCT. 31, 1872.

For President and Vice President.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN,

of Missouri.

Extra Session.

The Govenor has issued his proclamation convening in extra session the General Assembly of Indiana. The day fixed is November 13th, '72.

They report thirty odd thousand majority for Hartranft in Pennsylvania Such moderation deserves notice.—They might just as easily have made it sixty or seventy thousand. It would'nt have cost a cent more.

Princess Nelly the President's charming daughter, has torn herself away from the royal blandishments upon the other side of the water. She set foot on her native soil yesterday. She will be likely to find snobs and flunkeys enough around her to prevent the change from being oppressively sudden.

Queer.

It is queer to see a Democrat so wonderfully, not to say supiciously, pure that he cannot vote for the Nominees who received the unanimous vote of a regular Democratic, National Convention composed of Delegates clothed with authority by other Democracy of thirty-seven free sovereign, independent States! Especially so, when the stricken, bleeding, mangled and manacled South holds out her hand to him, imploring his aid to deliver her from Grant, her worst enemy,—Grant, the insatiable millitary Tyrant, who is destroying her by piece-meal.

He who is not for us, in this Campaign, is against us. There is no middle ground. The Democrat who stays from the polls, gives half a vote for Grant and lends him his influence besides.

"Boss" Tweed has finally got down off the fence and arrayed himself on the side of Grant. Tweed understands his business An indictment is hanging over him, which, had it ever came to a trial, would resulted in sending him to the penitentiary; but with all his bad record, Tweed still possesses much of former vast influence in New York city, and has agreed to give it to Grant, provided he is never brought to trial, which promise has been guaranteed him, and his tool "Jimmy" O'Brien, has received the Radical, or Grant nomination for Mayor. When jails and penitentiaries are defrauded as in Pennsylvania and New York, to carry Grant through, it is hard for honest people to contend with the supporters of the great renominationists.—Tweed ought to be rewarded with a place in Grant's cabinet, if he should be re-elected. He is just such a man as Grant likes to have around.

How we Progress.

The following table shows the progressive expenditure in keeping up the establishment of the President from the beginning of the century to the present year. The items included under each Administration are what has been appropriated for furniture, repairs, fuel, attendants, Presidential grounds and greenhouse, fences, stable and contingent expenses. It does not include, under any Administration all the appropriations for the President, secretaries or clerical service of any kind:

Administrations.	Expended on White House.
John Adams, 1797—1800	$ 14,000
Jefferson, 1801—1808	14,000
Madison, 1809—1816	43,000
Monroe, 1817—1824	24,250
J. Q. Adams, 1825—1828	30,000
Jackson, 1829—1836	71,100
Van Buren, 1837—1840	[illegible]
Harrison and Tyler, 1841—1844	18,629
Polk, 1845—1848	35,038
Taylor and Fillmore, 1849—1852	27,361
Pierce, 1853—1856	100,033
Buchanan, 1857—1860	94,300
Lincoln, 1861—1864	108,728
Johnson, 1865—1868	174,590
Grant, 1869—1872	323,931
Total	$1,140,376

It will be seen that this million of dollars, in round numbers, more than one-half, or $617,107, has been expended during the last eleven years.—There was a great outcry and some scandal during Mr. Lincoln's administration, at the necessity of appropriating a considerable sum beyond the estimates to make good a deficiency in the furnishing and repairs of the White House. And when Mr. Johnson came in there was another scandal hushed up at the time, but strongly animadverted upon by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, about the stripping of the White House after Mr. Lincoln's decease, by an unfaithful steward, or the pillaging of unwatched servants, or something of the kind. It was this that to the heavy appropriations for refurnishing of $30,000 in 1865, supplemented by $33,500 for furniture and repairs in 1866.

Mrs. Mary Maverty, of Stanton, has recovered $600 for her late husband, who was killed by a railroad accident.

It is estimated by the physicians of Louisville that there are not less than a thousand cases of small-pox in that city.

Hendrick's Majority

1,148!

M. D. Hopkins Elected

WE GAIN 8,000 IN OHIO!

Deleware Has Gone for Us!

Connecticut 5,000 Democratic!

Georgia Only 62,000 Democratic!

The results of the October elections may be thus summed up: We elect the above named gentleman and lose the balance of the State ticket and two Congressmen, Voorhees and Manson. In Ohio we reduce their majority from 20,000 to 10,000, on part of the ticket and to 15,000 on the balance, and gain three Congressmen. We lose Pennsylvania by 35,000, with a loss of several Congressmen. We acknowledge this to be an astonishing majority but when we take notice that ever the infamous registry law more votes were polled in the city of Philadelphia with her 750,000 people, than have ever been polled in the two cities of New York and Cincinnati, with 1,200 000 population, we are not affected by the result there. We have gained in North Carolina, Maine, Vermont and Ohio, and carried West Virgina, Connecticut, Delaware, Montana, Georgia and Indiana. We gain as many Congressmen as we lose, and make a clear gain of a United States Senator in Carolina. We have much to encourage, little to discourage, us. We are going to vote in November to wit:—We have 128 electoral votes in the South to start on, and if we carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, and Indiana we are safe and some to spare.

The Last Appeal!

Democrats and Liberals Read!

WHICH WILL YOU HAVE?

President Grant has proved himself unworthy to retain power by his deliberate choice of the Camerons, Harlans, Pomeroys and other corrupt men, as his advisors; by the extravagance of his administration; by his bungling diplomacy in regard to the Treaty of Washington; by his suffrances of enormous frauds, such as the Secor claim, the Chorpening claim, and the systematic stealing, which obliged the Civil Service Commission composed wholly of Grant men to report: "It is calculated that one fourth of the revenue of the United States is annually lost, in the collection; by his repeated violation of the laws, the most conspicuous examples of which are the San Domingo affair and the French arms sales; and by his steady support of the carpet-baggers, who have increased the debt of the nine carpet-bag States, by over $200,000,00, and made their politics sinkholes of corruption. This is a grave indictment yet many more specifications might be added. Horace Greeley is the only opposing candidate that can be elected, despite all other tickets; The people know that either Grant or Greeley will be our next President. Since then, the philosopher of Chappaqua is the only man who can put an end to the present regime, the people should give him a chance to do so. Secondly, Horace Greeley is one of the people. He understands their needs. He is not a soldier, but a great civilian, with a civilian's love for law. He will not turn the White House into a military head-quarters nor surround himself with military secretaries and retainers. He will shrink from Grant's deliberate violation of law, and will give us what we have not had for the last three years—constitutional government. Thirdly, Mr. Greeley is especially fited for the Presidency, by his remarkable mental powers, which will make his messages ring with strikeing suggestions, by his very wide acquaintenceship which will allow him to appoint men whom he knows, by personal knowledge, to be fit for their places; and by his great executive talents, which have made the "New York Tribune" such a power in the land. Fourthly, Mr. Greeley's election will insure many reforms. Since Grant is pledged by his platform, to enforce the policy of protection, or the legalized robbery of the people by monopolists, and Greeley is pledged to leave the question wholly to Congress. The revenue reformers will only have to get a majority in Congress, if the latter is elected, in order to win our right to buy and sell where we choose, without impertinent interfering. Again by his election, the one-term principle will be established. Thereafter no President will be tempted to use the 85,000 offices he controls in order to secure his own re-election. This will remove the greatest hindrance to the genuine Civil Service Reform and will practically insure its accomplishments. Horace Greeley's election will be the signal for that heartfelt reconciliation without which the union which we fought to save is an impossibilety. The South has suffered five years of defeat three of chaos, four of oppression and robbery. This should state our thirst for revenge. It is to the interest of both sections that gapping wounds should be healed. To effect this—to bring around the Union as it was under the constitution that it is,—the people propose to elect the great American who struck the key-note of the campaign of 1872 by saying: "I accept your nomination in the confident trust that that the masses of countrymen, North and South, are ready to clasp hands across the bloody chasm that has to long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemy's in the joyful conciousness that they are and must henceforth and forever remain friends."

Important Trial!

BEFORE THE

High Court of Public Opinion!

Decision, Nov. 5, '72

THE PEOPLE!

VERSUS

ULYSSES S. GRANT!

Unfaithfulness to his Trust.
Corruption.
Nepotism.
Gift Taking.
Usurpation.

CARL SCHURZ—

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:—"I charge the prisoner with an attempt to subvert the government, and establish a personal and military power.

"I charge him with receiving munificent presents from men distinguished only for their wealth, and then appointing those same men to office.

"I charge that at this very moment the whole civil service of the country, from the Cabinet Minister down to the meanest Postmaster, is converted into a vast political agency to secure the President's re-election.

"I charge him with usurping the war power, by ordering the navy of the United States to belabor, with shot and shell, any one who might attack President Baez, of Santo Domingo, even though it were that usurper's own subject. I charge him with placing the war ships of the United State virtually at the disposal of a foreign potentates in the violation of the Constitution and laws.

CHARLES SUMNER—

I charge that "He appoints relations to office, and repays gifts by official patronage

"He makes his presidency a gift enterprise.

"He treats his trust as a plaything and perquisite.

"He disregards the Constitution and law in the pursuit of personal objects.

"He sets up pretentions, without number repugnant to republican constitution.

"He is stubborn obstinate and perserve,

"He is radically unfit for the Presidential office, being essentially military in nature, without experience in civil life, without aptitude for civil duties and without knowledge of republican constitutions."

Mr. GROSVENOR—

I charge that "Grant is a bad and dangerous man, said a great New York merchant the other day. Then why don't you oppose him openly? 'Because if I did those scoundrels in the custom house would ruin me in less than a year.' he replied. Tell me fellow-citizens how long shall we call this a free country?

LYMAN TRUMBULL—

I charge that "corruption and extravagance greater than any one subject, pervade all the departments of the government.

"Hundreds of millions of property have been sold and spent in addition to all appropriations of which Congress knows but little, and the country less—an honest expose of the books of the department would astonish the world.

JAMES B. BECK—

"If this system of encroachment is premited to go on, the day is not distant when our republican system based on the idea of a division of power, will be transformed into an imperialism with all the power at the city of Washington."

JOHN H. KEATLEY—*Chairman Liberal Republican State Central Committee of Iowa.*

I charge that he called to his Cabinet men who were wholly in inexperienced in public affairs—men who owed their high stations to the personal attachments of the President and not to reasons of State. He dismissed them through caprice, and suplied their places with men of ordinary capacity, and inexperience, to whom were intrusted the affairs of a great nation.

He demanded from congress, the renewal of the bayonet law, by which in time of profound peace, he could by his own will, in any State, suspend the sacred writ of *habeas corpus*.

He has unlawfully interfered with the domestic affairs of respective States by sending his entire Cabinet from their official posts of duty to control State elections, and to intimidate the people or to corrupt them by money surreptitiously taken from the Public Treasury.

He has suffered American citizens to languish in foreign prisons, and permitted the confiscation of their property, without an earnest protest against the outrage.

He has given his influence to schemes by which hundreds of millions of acres of public lands have passed into the hands of gigantic and oppressive corporations.

FREEMEN! UP AND AT THEM!

THE WHOLE COUNTRY!

Greeley's adjutant-general the eloquent Augustus Schell chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, issues this address.—

To the people of the United States—The October elections are over. They enable us to form a tolerable accurate idea of the true political situation of the country. In Georgia we have to recount a victory to the Liberal ticket so unexampled as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance, the decision of at least 125 votes in the electoral college. To this number it is only necessary to add 60 votes to elect Greeley and Browne. In Pennsylvania the distinguished chairman of the Liberal Committee has eloquently characterized the method by which the result of the election there was accomplished. We commend his statement to the thoughtful attention of the country. In Ohio, despite most unprecedented gains for the Liberal Democratic ticket, the Grant managers have carried the elections by a reduced majority, having brought to the polls their entire reserved vote. Had our democratic friends in certain localities of that great commonwealth shown the same earnestness and activity, and enable us like our enemies to record our entire strength, they would now be exulting over a brilient victory. In Indiana the Democratic and Liberal forces have achieved a most important success on the Pennsylvania tactics, most unscrupulously employed by the Administration and its allies, showing thus that a free people when aroused know their rights, and dare to maintain them. Indiana has fully demonstrated that she can neither be bought nor bullied. The moral of these results, is that victory is still in plain view for our national ticket and that energy and courage will assure it. The event in Pennsylvania on Tuesday last, when considered in its causes, is the most appaling political catastrephe than has ever taken place in this country. Should the system through which this catastrephe was brought about be condored by the people, and foisted on the other States it would seal the doom of freedom in America, a sad contrast it is surely, that the city in which our Republic was born, amid the anthems of a free people, should now be the first to toll the knell of its liberties. It is for the free unbought people of all the States to calmly review the fearful crime against suffrage in Pennsylvania, and to decide whether it shall be repeated within their own borders. For the first time, the system of free government, and sanctity of the ballot are really on trial in the United States. From this hour forward, the preservation of the franchise in its integrity dwarfs all other issues. Let our friends in each of the States, catch inspiration from the heroic conduct of our fellow-citizens in Georgia and in Indiana, from now until November let their work be manful and unceasing for liberty and an untainted ballot-box, for reform and an honest administration of the government.

The Horse Disease.

BOSTON, Oct 24.—The horse malady has invalided thousands of horses in the city, and neighboring towns and cities. It apears to be spreading through New England. Dispatches from Portland announce the distemper in that city.

BUFFALO Oct. 24.—The horse disease has passed its crisis here, and is now abating. But few horses have died, and these, more from hard usage than from effect of the disease. The canal horses here have almost entirely escaped.

New-York, Oct. 24.—Business manufactures, and industry are partially paralyzed in this city and Brooklyn, in consequence of the sudden deprival of large numbers of horses. In Brooklyn it is said the horse cars have stopped running. The desease has made the most alarming progress among railroad stage, and livery stable horses, and while these were suffering at the rate of 70 per cent, coach and truck horses were better cared for and not so hard-worked only suffered at the rate of 45 per cent. The street railroads have suspended trips. Only about one fourth the usual amount of teams are seen on the streets, and almost every horse is closely wrapped in woolen blankets. It is probable that the mail service will be seriously affected. It requires 200 horses daily, and unless the severity of the epidemic be mitigated, the supply cannot be kept up. The horse disease made its appearance on the Stock Exchange to-day, and Wall street operators are begining to calculate what the effects of the equine epidemic would be, if it should continue a few days longer. The lack of horses to move freight to and from the depots would cause a terrible interruption of all the railroad business.—The business of the express companies is almost prostrated, and great quantities of freight is laying in the warehouses, waiting shipment.

Benjamin Malcolm, of Jefferson Co., fell from the top of a tree sixty feet high and was not killed.

A circular from President Tuttle, of Wabash College, states that the Institution is in a better condition than ever before.

A well informed correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Indianapolis says that $200,000 were invested by the Radical party to elect Tom Browne. This sum was expended in close and doubtful districts chiefly. Between 8,000 and 10,000 were expended in this county. What Democrat will not support Greeley when they know that the Grant party is using the United States Treasury to keep itself and its adherents in power and in place.

Don't give up the good ship Ohio because the pirates have captured Pennsylvania. Every man to his post! Stand by the guns! Victory is surely ours.

J. A. BOOZER. E. B. BLATTNER.

BOOZER AND BLATTNER

South-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as;

Arcola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittanna "	Brocades,
Balerno "	Silk Stripes,
Turko, "	Corded Maes

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

I am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at great reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

S. RALSTON.

ONLY FOR

CASH!

AND AT THE

Very Lowest Prices,

ALL KINDS OF

ProvisionS

WOODENWARE,

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE

& GLASSWARE,

Notions, All Kinds,

—AT—

SMITH & HARE'S

WANTED!

Butter, Potatoes, Dried Apples, &c. &c. Which the highest market price will be paid in cash or trade.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS SASH, Stair Rail, Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED, But for

Boots AND Shoes

GO TO

C. S. HARE

AND SEE HIS LARGE STOCK OF

GOODS!

For Fall and Winter Wear

He offers inducements equal to any house in the trade in assortment and prices. He has, as usual, the celebrated

Stoga Kip Boot!

Which he can say with confidence are equal to any brand sold, and are as good a Boot as can be found. Also a large supply of

Men's Calf Boot!

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES, in large varieties. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSTE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive contract of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb co Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and in ments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

Muncipal Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the muncipal taxes of the town of Auburn for the year A. D. 1872, are due and will be received at the Marshal's office in said town at any time on or before the 31st day of January 1873.

MURRY C. MARKLE, Marshal.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

$75,000 in cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in a public legal drawing and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution. Oct. 17.-8t.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of Toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and warranted.

Abright & Shepherd

Opposite Court House. Auburn Ind

New Departure!

We have the largest and finest stock of

HARDWARE!

At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRONZE, ETC.,

Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c, We sell

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, GLASS,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &c

Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers. Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.

Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, PACKING, &C.

All warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

By examining and purchasing your Hardware of

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to modset all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come upon. Such meeting will be held at the office of James S. Collins, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 31st day of October A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. By order of the Board of Directors

EDWIN UHL, Secy.

October 1, 1872.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

LIVER STIMULANT AND CATHARTIC

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

W. B. HURD & CO.,

NASHUA, N.H.

Davenport & Co., Agt's.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographer.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied & enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order. Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMS

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom price.

W. GORDON, Artist.

120 DAYS MORE.

3 Months Ago

we first announced our intention of quitting the trade and commencing selling our stock at cost.—Now as the odd draws near and we are determined to be out of trade by the 1st day of

Jan. 1873,

We now say that our goods must be sold by that time

Regardless of Cost

We are determined to quit business and therefore will sell for

CASH ONLY.

Our entire stock of

Clothing,

Mens' Furnishing Goods,

HATS and CAPS!

at the most

UNPRECEDENTED BRGINS!

ever offered in Northern Indiana.

I. LAUFERTY & SON

South east corner Columbia and Calhoun sts., Fort Wayne.

Sign of the

Red Flag.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Go to Humes' if you want a good pair of boots.

The Odd Fellows' Hall goes up slow but sure. This week will doubtless see the second story finished.

Ladies' fine gaiters and children and Misses shoes in great abundance at Humes' Go and see the new stock.

The trotting race between Greenwood and Tom Hunter, at the fair grounds, last Saturday afternoon, resulted in favor of the latter. Time, 2:52, 2:52, 2:45. The attendance was quite large.

The horse disease does not prevent W. W. Humes from offering great bargains in Boots & Shoes. A large stock can now be seen at his establishment cheaper than the cheapest.

Just Arrived.—A large assortment of Boots & Shoes has just been received by W. W. Humes.

The Horse Disease.—This epidemic has made its appearance in our place. Clerk Lanning's horse showed symptons the other day, and has been discharging at the nose and eyes. It will doubtless extend throughout the entire country.

Prof. Fasen, the new cutter engaged by Mr. Lauferty, gave us a call yesterday. He is certainly skilled in his profession and is highly spoken of in Fort Wayne where he has been engaged for some time. If you want a good suit made to order, he can do it.

J. R. Keys, is now making things lively in the brick work of the new Hall He is a master hand and can make a combination of brick and mortar that is really pretty to look at. J. R. means business and has practical experience and thoroughly understands his profession.

Stolen.—We are informed by Mrs. Mott that some sneak thief entered the cellar under her new house, several days ago, and took therefrom a case of Port Wine sent as a present to her from a son in California. A reward of five dollars will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves.

G. W. Gordon, Esq., who is now seriously ill, desires us to say that in his absence from gallery no one need conclude that pictures cannot be had, as he has a good artist engaged to attend to all calls in this line. Photographs, Ambrotypes, etc. can still be had at his very low prices.—Go and see.

The S. S. Concert, last Sunday evening, was largely attended. Our citizens are not very good to attend the Sunday school proper, but when the word "concert" is added, look out for a big jam.—We suggest an admission of ten cents be charged to defray church expenses.

A man by the name of Strauser, living near Avilla, and formerly of Butler Center accidently shot himself last Saturday morning. He was in the act of handing a gun from the second-story to some one below when the trigger caught on the floor, discharging the contents into his side, from which he died in a short time.

House Burned.—We learn that the residence of Dr. D. A. Sebring, at Sedan was burned to the ground with all its contents last Monday morning at about 4 o'clock. The Doctor and family were absent at the time, having left the Saturday previous and it was clearly the work of an incendiary.

Miss. Laura Keene will appear at Colerick's Opera House, Fort Wayne, Thursday evening, Oct. 31st, in a series of costume recitals and illustrated poems, assisted by several other stars, and tragedy, comedy and music will be attractively introduced Reserved seats for sale at Stockbridge's book store, Columbia-st.

House Robbed.—On Thursday last, while the family of Esquire Wolf, living near this place, were attending the fair, their dwelling house was entered by robbers, who took away with them about $20 in [illegible] and a considerable amount of clothing An entrance was effected by breaking through a window in the rear of the building.—*Press.*

Laura Keene.

"This eminent artiste and a full comedy company will commence an engagement at the Opera House, in this city, on the evening of the 31st of this month, to last one week. Miss Keene is one of the greatest in her line, and she will be ably supported. The Opera House is now under the able management of J. W. Stockbridge, who is deserving of great credit for the interest he has taken to furnish our people with first-class dramatic amusements.—*Ft Wayne Sentinel.*

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD

Another impetus has been given to this enterprise in our vicinity by the arrival of Mr. Hampshire, Right-of-way agent for Company. A meeting was held at the Court House last Thursday morning for the purpose of determining upon some action in the premises. Mr. Hampshire addressed the meeting stating that he was empowered by the company to secure the right-of-way on the line which has been adopted by the Company, known as the Southern line.

There is some dissatisfaction in regard to its location on this line, and some of our citizens at first felt like remaining masterly inactive, believing that there was still a chance of its being built upon the Northern line. But it is now generally conceded that no change will be made in the location. A Committee of five was appointed to act with Mr. Hampshire in securing the right-of-way. Part of the line has been gone over, and the report therefrom is more favorable than was expected.

After due deliberation we cannot see but that our interest lies in giving the enterprise all the encouragement we can.—By crossing of the junction it will have a tendency to build up the space between our town and that point, but it can never change the business centre from where it is now established. If we do all we can for the road, we will increase our chances for the location of the division shops at this place, and if we are disposed to be indifferent about the matter, the road will be built without our aid and we may then expect no favors. Let us take hold of the matter then with a will and reap the greatest practical results we can under the circumstances.

MUSICAL.

A musical Convention will be held by Prof Straub, of Lansing, at Waterloo, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1872, and continuing twelve days, four days in each week, three lessons per day. Attendance throughout Convention, two dollars per scholar. He will give private lessons in voice culture, Instrumental and Thorough Bass.

Auburn School.

The Auburn School closes this week, after an unusually, prosperous and useful term. There has been a large attendance in all the rooms and the teachers have been faithful in doing their duty, and well worthy of the patronage given them.

Young people from abroad have flocked in which added much to the prosperity of the school.

The closing exercises of the school will be given at the M. E. Church, next Friday evening.

The winter term will commence after a brief interval, with the same teachers engaged.

Queensware is going fast at Smith & Hare's. Come in soon.

Splendid.—A fifty pound sack of flour arrived from Waterloo, the other morning addressed to us, and upon inspection our better half pronounced it a very fine grade of flour, well worthy the first premiums at the fair the other week. There was nothing to indicate where it was manufactured, but there was no occasion to be in doubt very long as to who the donors were, for the excellent quality of the flour coupled with the energy and enterprise of those popular gentlemen, Messrs. Best & McClellan, of the Steam mill, at that place, stamp them as the guilty parties. Gentlemen, we owe you one.

Come in and see our stock of Queens ware. Smith & Hare.

The meeting at the Court House, on Monday evening, on the occasion of Col. Milligan's speech, was largely attended.—There were many people present from the north and south parts of the county, and all were anxious to learn how so ult a Democrat as Milligan can support so radical a Republican as Greeley for President The address was able, logical and effective If any Democrat present had any doubts as to their course in this crisis they had them dispelled, and there were none who did not agree with the speaker that it was the plain duty of all to give Greeley a warm support.—*Huntington Democrat.*

Smith & Hare are selling Queensware at wholesale prices.

Another gun from a juvenile. Oxen is a very slow animal, they are good to break ground up. I would rather have horses if they didn't have kolick, which they say is wind collected in a bunch, which makes it dangerous to keep horses than an ox. If there was no horses the people would have to wheel there wood on a wheelbarrow. I have herd some say that if they had to be tother or an ox they would be a cow. But I think when it cum to have their tits pulled on a cold morning they would wish they wasn't for oxen don't generally have to raise calves. If I had to be any I would rather be a heffer, but if I had to be any I and coodent be a heffer and had to be both, I would be an ox."

The following genius we read about did'nt evidently feel christian-like over his mother-in-law—hence his name; but read:

He stood on his head on the wild seashore, and joy was the cause of the act; for he felt as he felt as he never had felt before—insanely glad, in fact. And why? In that vessel that left the bay his mother in-law had sailed to a tropical country far away, where tigers and snakes prevailed. And more than one of his creditors, too—these objects of his constant dread—had taken berths in the ship Curlew, whose sails were so blithely spread. Oh now he might look for a quiet life, which he never had known as yet ('tis true that he still possessed a wife, and was not quite out of debt). But he watched the vessel, this singular chap, o'er the waves, as she upped and downed; and he felt as if 'the edifice was crowned.' Till over the blue horizon's edge she disappeared from view; then up he leaped on a chalky ledge, and danced like a kangaroo! And many and many a joyous lay he pleaded o'er the sunset sea, till down with a fizz sank the orb of day, and—then he went home to tea.

Queensware at cost at Smith & Hare's

List of Premiums.

Awarded at the First Annual Fair of the North-Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association, held on the Grounds of the Association at Waterloo, Ind., October 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th—1872.

Division A—Cattle class one—Short Horn	
David Gratz, Spencerville, Ind. best two year old bull,	$10 00
same best yearling heifer,	4 00
B. F. Greenwood, Stafford tp. Best cow over 4 yrs old,	8 00
same best heifer 2 years old,	5 00
same best bull calf,	4 00
Class Five—Devons.	
W. B. Perkins, Bryan, best bull 4 years old, Pr. George,	6 00
same best bull calf, Gen. Warren	3 00
same 2d do Cassio	2 00
same best cow 4 yr old, Sophia	5 00
same 2d do Ruth	4 00
same 3d do Adelaide	3 00
same best heifer 3 yr old, Daisy	4 00
same do 1 yr old, Desdemona	3 00
same 2d do. Flora	2 00
same best heifer calf, Carlotta,	3 00
Class Six—Grades.	
J. R. Moody, Auburn, best bull over four years old,	5 00
W. H. Whitford, Kendallville, best bull two years old,	4 00
J. W. Clark, Waterloo, Ind., best bull one year old	4 00
Charles Haines, Butler, Ind. 2d best bull one year old	2 00
O. C. Clark, Avilla, Ind. best bull calf,	3 00
J. W. Jeffords, Waterloo, Ind. best cow 3 years old	4 00
J. W. Clark, Waterloo, Ind best heifer one year old	3 00
B. F. Greenwood, Stafford-tp. 2d best 1 year old heifer	2 00
Class Eight—Milch Cows.	
M. B. Willis, Corunna, Ind. best milch cow	6 00
Division B—Horses Class One Thoroughbreds.	
L. D. Jones, Angola, best stallion over four years old	15 00
A. M. Ringle, Kendallville 2d best	7 50
B. F. Greenwood, Stafford-tp. best filly two years old,	6 00
Class Two—Part Throughbreds.	
J. A. Madden, Butler, best stallion over four years old	10 00
J. Miller LaGrange, 2d best	5 00
D. Atwater Hillsdale, Mich. best mare over 4 year old	4 00
Class Three—Roadsters and Carriage Horses.	
J. D. Aldrich, Butler, best stallion over four years old	4 00
J. A. Madden Butler 2d best	3 00
C. D. Andrews, Hillsdale Mich. best span over 4 years old	4 00
J. N. Chamberlain, Waterloo 2d best span over 4 yr old	3 00
C. D. Andrews, Hillsdale best single horse over 4 yr old	3 00
J. Whittington, Auburn 2d best gelding three year old	2 00
Class Four—Heavy Draught,	
A. D. Moore, Butler Ind. best span over 4 year old	4 00
John Burrell, Butler 2d best	3 00
David Gratz, Spencerville Ind. best single horse over 4	3 00
Christain Cool, Auburn 2d best	2 00
Wm. McAnairffer, LaGrange best stallion over 4 year old	4 00
J. D. Aldrich, Butler 2d best	3 00
John Parnell, Waterloo best single horse 3 years old	3 00
O. A. Kingsley, Waterloo best stallion one year old	3 00
A. D. Moore, Butler 2d best	2 00
do do 3d best	1 00
Class Five—Stallions for all Work.	
John A. Madden, Butler best stallion over four years	$4 00
H. I. Gee, Concord-tp. 2d best	3 00
Wm. Saylor, Spencerville best stallion 1 year old	3 00
O. A Kingsley, Waterloo 2d best	2 00
Samuel Smith " 3d best	1 00
Class Six—Spans for all Works.	
C. D. Andrews, Hillsdale Mich, best span over 4 years	$4 00
John Burrell, Butler 2d best	3 00
Jas. W. Clark, Waterloo 3d best	2 00
Class Seven—Fillies Under Four Years.	
A. D. More, Butler best 2 year old	$3 00
Class Eight—Geldings Under Four Years	
P. B. Nimmons, Butler bes 3 years	$2 00
Class Nine—Blood Mares and Sucking Colts.	
Wm, Saylor, Spencerville best brood mare	$4 00
A. D. Moor, Butler 2d best,	3 00
Wm. Saylor, Spencerville best sucking colt	2 00
J. D. Aldrich, Butler 2d best	1 50
M. A. Buck, Hamilton 3d best	1 00
Class Ten—Jacks. Jennies and Mules.	
Wm. Knapp, Pleasant Lake best span mules	$4 00
Byron B. Beard, Waterloo best two year old mule	2 00
J. W. Jeffords " 2d best	1 00
Division C—Sheep Class Two—Coming Wools.	
Jno Lipsett, Corunna Ind., best fleece of wool	2 00
M. B. Willis, Corunna 2d best	1 00
Henry Quince, Corunna Ind. best buck lamb, diploma	2 00
T. D. Daily, Corunna 2d best	2 00
same best 1 year old buck	3 00
Jno. Lipsett, Corunna 2d best	2 00
F. Sattison, Waterloo 3d best	1 00
Edward Orr, Corunna best 5 Cotswold ewes, diploma	3 00
Division D—Swine Class One—Larged Boned Animals.	
A. D. Moore Butler best sow	4 00
same best litter of pigs	4 00
J. C. St Clair, Waterloo 2d best	3 00
Class Two—Small Boned Animals.	
Dr. Bricker, Fairfield, best boar	4 00
Division E—Poultry.	
W. Macartney, Waterloo Ind. best coop light bramahs	50
Ed Long, Waterloo 2d best	25
G. D. & G. O. Dennison best polands	50
same best dominiqua	50
same best muscovy ducks	50
same best coop guineas	50
Eli Wildasin, Waterloo best coop black Spanish	50
Albert Wilcox, Waterloo best coop white Spanish	
Frank Morse, Angola best pair white Leghorns,	50
Mechanics Hall—Class One.	
Henry Frank, Waterloo best farm Wagon	$5 00
J. W. Shaffer, Auburn 2d best	3 00
J. T. Barr, Plymouth Ohio best Democrat wagon	4 00

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Taxes of DeKalb County, Ind., for 1872, are as follows:

TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	State Levies: State Tax on each $100 valuation.	State Levies: State Tax on each Poll	State Levies: School Tax on each $100 valuation	State Levies: School Tax on each Poll	State Levies: Road Tax on each $100 valuation	Town & Township Levies: Common School Tax on each $100 val.	Town & Township Levies: Common School Tax on each Poll	Town & Township Levies: Township Tax on each $100 valuation	Town & Township Levies: Special School Tax on each $100 val.	Town & Township Levies: Special School Tax on each Poll	County Levy	Total Tax on each $400 valuation	Total Tax on each Poll
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	$ c	$ c
Auburn	05	50	16	50	25	25	25		10	25	60	1 41	1 50
Waterloo	05	50	16	50	25	25	25		25	50	60	1 36	1 75
Butler	05	50	16	50	25	25	25		25	50	60	1 66	1 75
Butler Township	05	50	16	50	25						60	1 06	1 00
Jackson "	05	50	16	50	25	15		05		25	60	1 20	1 25
Concord "	05	50	16	50	25	20	25		25	50	60	1 51	1 75
Newville "	05	50	16	50	25	05	25	05	25	50	60	1 41	1 75
Stafford "	05	50	16	50	25			05	25		60	1 36	1 00
Wilmington "	05	50	16	50	25	10		10	25	50	60	1 51	1 50
Union "	05	50	16	50	25	10			25	50	60	1 41	1 50
Richland "	05	50	16	50	25	05	25	10	20	25	60	1 41	1 50
Fairfield "	05	50	16	50	25	10					60	1 16	1 00
Smithfield "	05	50	10	50	25			05	25		60	1 36	1 00
Franklin "	05	50	16	50	25	10			25	50	60	1 41	1 50
Troy "	05	50	16	50	25				05	50	60	1 11	1 50

In addition to the above there is charged:

Upon each Male Dog owned, kept or harbored within the county,	$1.00
Upon each Female Dog " " "	2.00
Upon each Dog, more than one, owned, kept or harbored within the county,	2.00

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at my office in Auburn, from the 15th of October until the third Monday in April, 1873, for the purpose of collecting the above Taxes.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the third Monday of April, 1873, the law requires ten per cent. penalty, and six per cent. interest, besides cost of collection to be added. Each tax-payer will, therefore, find it to his or her advantage to call and pay their taxes before they become delinquent, as by so doing they will save themselves the penalty and costs, and me an unpleasant duty.

On the 15th of December I am required by law to advertise real estate for sale for all unpaid delinquincies for 1871, and former years, and all persons interested are requested to call and pay their delinquent tax before that date, and save expenses.

Tax-payers will please remember the Third Monday in April is the extent of time that can be given for receiving taxes without the penalty, as my settlement must be completed at a time fixed by law, and cannot be delayed a single day.

FRANCIS D. RYAN.
Treasurer of DeKalb co., Ind.

Treasurer's Office, Auburn, Oct. 14, '72.

Porter & Berget, Butler Ind. 2d best	2 00
J. T. Barr, best double carriage	6 00
same " Single carriage	5 00
same " covered Phaeton	5 00
same " open buggy	4 00
J. W. Shaffer, best skeleton buggy	2 00
Class Two—Farm and Barn.	
J. D. McAnally, Waterloo best ground rollers	2 00
same best ground pulverizer	Dip.
A. B. Duncan, Waterloo best two horse cultivator	2 00
same best single shovel plow	1 00
same 2d best double "	50
same best side "	2 00
same best hand corn planter	1 00
Flint, Walling & Co. Kendallville, best combination plow	2 00
same 2d best sod plow	1 00
same best jointer plow	2 00
same 2d best crossing plow	50
same best double shovel plow	1 00
same best Harrow	1 00
same best wheel cultivator	2 00
same best road Scraper	1 00
same best apparatus for cooking food for stock	2 00
same best hay rake	1 00
Taylor & Williamson, Waterloo best fanning mill	2 00
C. E. Parker, Waterloo Ind. 2d best corn sheller	50
D. H. Smith, Avilla best farm gate	1 00
J. J. Heston, Butler best bee hive	2 00
Soloman Rogers, Butler 2d best bee hive	1 00
Scott & Lavinas, LaPorte Indiana best ground rollers	1 00
P. Calkins, Corunna best drain tile	1 00
Morrison & Fay, Bryan O., best sod plow	1 00
same 2d best combination plow	1 00
same best crossing plow	1 00
same best corn sheller	1 00
best disply of manufactured articles, mounted	Dip.
Class Three—Furniture and Household Implements.	
F. Schlosser, Waterloo best broom	1 00
same best clothes broom	50
J. Stamets, Auburn best churn	1 00
Bates Brothers, Toledo O. best hair spring bed bottom	1 00
J. Pollitt, Eden O. 2d best	50
Lockhart & Van Fleet, Waterloo best parlor set furniture	5 00
same 2d best do do	4 00
same best bed room set do	5 00
same 2d best do do	3 00
same best dining do	3 00
same best hall furniture	3 00
same best kitchen furniture	3 00
same best office desk	3 00
same best book case	3 00
same best spring bed bottom	1 00
same best bed mattress	1 00
same best milk safe	2 00
Albert Wilcox, Waterloo best flour barrel	50
Class Four—Miscellaneous and Ornamental, Wood and Iron Work.	
C. M. Philips, Waterloo best specimen horse shoeing	$2 00
same best set Horse Shoes	1 00
same awarded Diploma for threes set of shoes for the road, for trotting and for running	
F. W. Willis, Waterloo best bracket	1 00
A. B. Shirts, " 2d best	50
Class Five—Leather.	
John F Dittman Waterloo best double carriage harness	$3 00
Richard Reiners 2d best	1 00
same best single carriage harness	2 00
same best heavy harness	2 00
Agricultural Hall—Class 1—Grains.	
A McCoy Waterloo best bushel white wheat	$1 00
same 2d best amber	50
same 2d best Corn	50
Star Mills Waterloo best white wheat flour	1 00
same best red wheat flour	1 00
Spencer & Bartholomew 2d best while	50
same 2d best amber	50
same 2d best red	50
G D & G O Dennison best bu amber wheat	1 00
S P Imhoof Waterloo best oats	1 00
Short & Bower Fairfield best amber wh't flour	1 00
E R Shoemaker Waterloo best flaxseed	1 00
same 2d best oats	50
W Stroh Waterloo best bu corn	1 00
Class 2—Vegetables.	
M B Willis Corunna best early Rose potatoes	50
same best Garnet Chili potatoes	50
G D & G O Dennison 2d best	25
Henry Hood Waterloo best Russets	50
D W Gaylord Pleasant Lake best peach blows	50
same best Buckeye	50
B Wenrick Waterloo best early peerless	50
D W. Gaylord best globe Beets	50
A D Moore Butler best drum cabbage	50
E Nelson Franklin best pop corn	50
J E Dennison best white Spanish radish	50
J Stamets Auburn 2d best	25
same best black Spanish radish	50
same best scarlet	50
S. P. Imhoff, Waterloo best half dozen field pumpkins	50
D. M, Knisely, Butler best Boston marrow squash	50
J. Stamets, Auburn best hubb squash	50
Wm Macartney, best trophy tomatoes	50
D. W. Gaylord, best early flat turnip	50
Floral Hall. First Division. Class One. Domestics.	
Mrs J R Duncan, best quilt pieced in all colors	1 00
Mrs P. J. Keefer, Butler 2d best	50
Mrs J Griswold, Auburn best pair socks	50
T. J. Saxton do best wool coverlet	2 00
Mrs G. B. VanFleet Waterloo 2d best	1 00
Mrs G J Duncan, " best pair wool stockings	50
same 2d best pair stockings	25
Mrs M J Hoffman best patch work quilt	50
Mrs Celia Brumbeck, Corunna best ornamental needle work	50
K Bressman, Summit 2d best	25
Mrs P. J. Keefer, Butler best tidy	1 00
W Carpenter best machine knitting	1 00
Mrs H P Colgrove 2d best	50

J S Holly 2d best machine sewing	50
Mrs John Shall best moss work	1 00
Mrs McClary 2d best worsted work	50
Josie S Griswold Auburn 2d best crochet needle work	50
Misses O A & C M Knisely Butler best specimen needle work	1 00
same best specimen tatting	1 00
Mrs J I Best worst crochet tidy	1 00
Mrs C Hanes best hair work	1 00
J N Chamberlain 2d best	50
C Basset artificial flowers	1 00
Anna Story 2d	50
Miss Ida Blair 2d best tatting	50
Orlena Ettinger 2d cotton crochet work	50
Mrs A S Lease 2d needle work	50
P J Keefer Butler Best lady's hat	1 00
same 2d Bonnet	50
DeWolf Angola silk bonnet	1 00
[illegible] velvet [illegible]	1 00
Miss E Daniels oil painting, portrait	3 00
same oil painting, fruit	
J G Johnson painting in water colors	2 00
same 2d best	1 00
same best photograph in in ink	2 00
same best collection sun pictures	3 00
Mrs Lena Zerkle best crayon sketching	2 00
same best linear drawing	2 00
Mrs B Work 2d best crayon sketching	1 00
J B Blair 2d best sun pictures	2 00
same best photograph in oil	Dip
Isaac Fisher best specimen graining	2 00
Class Two. Minerals and Shells.	
H Froelich best specimen marble work	$3 00
J G Hamil 2d	2 00
Willis & Co. best collection shells	3 00
J. S Holly best organ	3 00
Mrs P Dickinson best collection plants	$5 00
Mrs M D Wareham 2d	3 00
Third Division.—Fruit and Produce.	
A D Moore 2d best winter apples	$1 00
John Lease, Jr. 2d tulp shockens	25
same best black gilliflower	50
Alex Provines green pippins	50
Wm Stroh yellow gate	50
same York greening	50
H Hood 2d [illegible]	25
same best bellemont	50
John Lipsett 2d esopus spitzenberg	25
R G Daniels best steels red	50
same best roxbury russets	50
same newtown pippins	50
E R Shoemaker 2d pippins	25
same best northern spy	50
same 2d tallman's sweets	25
same best golden pippins	50
John Parnell 14 1st prem. [illegible] apples	7 50
[illegible] 5 1st prem. [illegible]	3 75
B W Willis best fall rambo apples	50
S P Imhoff best apice do	50
H B Chapman best pairs, diplomas	1 00
Charles Bassett 2d do	50
A D Moore best carigue pair	50
L D [illegible] Flemish beauty	50
D D [illegible] best orange quinces	50
D D [illegible] 2d	25
D D Knisely catawba grapes	50
D W Gaylord 1st prem. on 6 kinds of grapes	3 00
O C Clark best crock butter	2 00
[illegible]	25
R S Reed best roll	1 00
M [illegible] Shoemaker 2d	50
[illegible] 2d [illegible]	50
S Stamets best cheese	3 00
Fred Fowler 2d and 3d best	1 50
Henry Hood best honey	50
John Pierson 2d	25
[illegible] best hop yeast bread	50
same 2d " biscuit	50
J N Chamberlain best salt rising bread	50
same biscuit	50
same 2d corn biscuit	25
B Brenise [illegible] rising biscuit	50
same [illegible]	25
S D Long best corn bread	50
Fannie Stroh [illegible] maple molasses	50
G D & G O Dennison can sorghum	50
F Showalter can jelly	50
Esther Showalter currant sauce	50
John Lease Jr. best dried apples	50
J I Best 1st prem., on 8 article canned fruit	4 50
J E Thomstn 3 1st and 1 2d on wines	1 75
Frank Morse best large canned fruits	2 00

Non-Enummerated Articles.

G S Allen nut and coffee roaster; Fred Schlosser broom corn scraper, H Hentzinger spring wagon seat; Flint Walling & Co. pair cider screws; A D Whitford hay hoister; H B Chapman colby washer and wringer; M. A Spink self clean plow; Frank Bills pruning knife; M A Spink dynamometer; P Calkins brick; F M Priest stencil printing; Dr Johnson teeth on [illegible]; Mrs [illegible] McClellan thread cake cover; Miss Ida Blair cushion; Mrs J. A Barns medley; S D McNeil skipper trap; J Pollitt spring lounge bottom. Diplomas.

Something for the Ladies.—We want none but the ladies to read this item, because its private. We want to tell them that instead of looking forward with gloom and dispair, they can now anticipate with joy the coming of the wash-day, because Tyler's steam washer does away with the hard work and makes wash-day pleasant. Our friends all around us have tried it and they say they would not do without it. Mrs. Askew will supply you with one at a moderate price, and you will surely find it a blessing in the household. Oct. 17,-4t.

There are many among us suffering from derangement of the Liver and Bowels, Fever and Ague, Billious Fevers and diseases arising from a torpid or imperfect action of the Liver. To all such we would recommend the use of "Liver Stimulant and Cathartic," which is advertised in our columns. It has been used with wonderful success in sections where these diseases prevail, and we feel confident it will prove a blessing to many a household. As a medicine to be kept in the family, to be used in place of pills, it has no equal.

It is for sale by all our druggists and dealers in medicine.—*Nashua Telegraph*

Pumpkin time has come again. There is an abundance of this delicious fruit in the market this year, and the city hash factories are enabled to present the hungry with New England's greatest boast—pumkin pies.

DEATHS.

DILLS—On Sunday, Oct. 20, 1872, in Toledo, Spencer Dills, M. D. aged 23 years 5 months and 16 days.

Doctor Dills was born in Warren Co., Ind. He was a graduate of Ollerbian O. College, and also of the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, were he studied medicine under Dr. Cheever He was also school examiner of this county and was recognized as a successful and popular teacher wherever he assumed the duties of that calling He leaves a breaved wife, formerly Miss Maggie Seawright, of Auburn, and a child about nine months old. He died as a good, true and consistent christain can die without the fear of the sting of death. May God in his tender mercies, protect the afflicted widow, and shield the tender lamb from the chilly blasts of this cold and uncharitable world.

MAXWELL—On Monday morning, Oct. 21st, of typhoid fever, Hanna C., wife of G. W. Maxwell, of Butler, Ind., about 41 years of age.

There's a beautiful face in the silent air,
Which follows me ever and near,
With her smiling eyes always near,
With voiceless lips, yet with the breath of prayer,
That I feel, but cannot hear.

But now that form so chilly and cold,
Lies low in a marble sleep,
I stretch my arms for the clasp of old,
But the empty air I strangely fold,
And my vigil alone I keep.

There's a sinless brow with a radiant crown,
And a cross laid down in the dust.
There's a smile where never a shade comes now
Tears no more from those dears eyes flow
So sweet in their innocent trust.

Ah, well! the summer is coming again,
Singing her same old song;
But, oh! it sounds like a sob of pain,
As it floats in the sunshine and the rain,
O'er hearts of the world's great throng.

There's a beautiful region above the skies,
And I long to reach its shore,
For I know I shall find my treasure there,
The loving heart and gladsomeness
Of the loved one gone before.

PAY UP.

All subscribers indebted to us for a year or more for the Courier must pay up by January 1st, or the paper will be discontinued, and the accounts placed in proper hands for collection. We can't afford to wait longer than two years for our money.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Oct. 31,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. D. Casebeer, Pres't

For Sale.

The handsome residence of Mrs. Mary Mott. The house contains thirteen rooms and is particularly desirable for a boarding house. The price is twenty seven hundred dollars. If not sold soon one half of the house will be to let. Inquire at the residence on Cedar street. 4t

Teachers Institute.

The Institute will be held this at Waterloo, commencing on Monday, November 4th. Ample accommodations will be provided for. It is hoped there will be a full-attendance.

2t. J. A. Barns, Ex'm.

Administrator's Sale

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Samuel Hasselman, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence of the decedent, one mile north of Auburn on

November 21, 1872.

The Following Property:

Horses, Hogs, Wagon, Farming Utensils and other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Oct. 30, 1872. J. C. St CLAIR, Adm.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Hasselman, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Oct. 30, 1872. J. C. St CLAIR, Adm.

GRAND OPENING!

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT THE

BEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS

Clothing and Tailoring!

Establishment in DeKalb County. Just received the latest novelty in Ready-Made

CLOTHING!

For Men and Boys, at prices that Defy Competition

Nobby Hats and Caps!

Gloves and Mittens,

SHIRTS, COLLAS, ETC.

SAML. LAUFERTY.

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S Proclamation

ELECTION NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships and precincts in DeKalb County, Indiana, on

Tuesday, Nov. 5th, 72.

for the purpose of electing

Fifteen Electors!

to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

JEREMIAH PLUM,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

Auburn, Oct. 14, 1872.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mail	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 30 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	10 20	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 22	9 13
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 08	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 25	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 33	8 8	
Jackson Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing	2 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 20	
Detroit	6 35	8 35	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	Mail	Freight
Detroit	9 30 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 20a.m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 38	8 25	11 25
Reading	6 10	8 53	[illegible]
Fremont	6 56	9 32	2 10
Angola	7 26	9 43	2 40
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 32
Waterloo	8 15	10 29	4 15
Auburn	8 30	10 47	4 45
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6 55
Indianapolis	10 30 a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

Wm. A. [illegible], Sup.

Omaha Lottery!

A NOBLE CHARITY.

To erect the

Nebraska State Orphan Asylum,

To be Drawn in Public,

December 30, 1872

$230,505.00.

TICKETS $1. EACH or SIX for $5.

Tickets sent by express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Cash Prize [illegible]
2 Cash Prizes $5,000 each [illegible]
4 Cash Prizes, $2,000 each [illegible]
2 Cash Prizes, $1,000 each [illegible]
50 Cash Prizes, $100 each [illegible]
[illegible]

5465 cash prizes amounting to [illegible]

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by the highest authority of the State and best business men. Over one-half of the tickets taken before Oct. 1st The limited number on hand will be furnished those who apply first. Money can be sent by mail in registered letters, postoffice orders or by express. All prizes will be paid in full. Agents Wanted Address, J. M. PATTEE, G. M., Omaha, Neb. Oct. 17, 1872.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN,

CARIAGE & HOUSE PAINTG.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No. 28 & 30 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Agents Wanted

For the livest and most agreeable and fast selling book of the year,

Buffalo Land!

By Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas. The wealth and wildness, mysteries and marvels, of the boundless West, fully and truthfully described. A complete guide for sportsmen and emigrants. Profusely and splendidly illustrated. Immensely popular and selling beyond precedent. Send for illustrated circular, terms etc., at once, to Hannaford & Co., [illegible] Street, Chicago, Ills. [illegible]

ARE YOU GOING WEST?

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City, and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches, especially for our own use, equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., at any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 79 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y., or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

Examiner's Notice.

Examinations will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special license will be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should not allow Teachers to commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex'r.

Stanley and an Omaha Actress.

From the Omaha Dispatch.

While the bewitching little actress, Annie Ward, was at the height of popular favor with the Omaha theatre-goers, Stanley arrived. He became so enamored of the the light-haired vixen that he offered a certain lawyer a fifty dollar note if he would intercede in his behalf and induce Miss Ward to become Mrs. Stanley. The lawyer declined, but nothing daunted, Stanley pressed his suit. It is necessary to say that Stanley had rivals, for it is well known that half the young men in Omaha were crazy about Annie Ward. And what dupes she did make of them! To buy expensive bouquets they would disappoint their landlady Saturday nights, and send their tailor's children to bed supperless. Well, Mr Stanley failed. Annie refused him.—She might have gone further and fared worse. But she did'nt know then that the dapper little chap was destined to make for himself a name and fame that no other newspaper correspondent should posess.

Can a Dog Reason.

A tradesman in Lawrence, Mass., owner of a dog and cat, has been in the habit of letting the dog go to market and buy his own meat. The dog would bring the meat home and deposit it somewhere in the store, and when feeling the gnawings of hunger would go and get it. The cat acquired a habit of stealing its meat, and the dog would lie down near it, watch for the thief, and when the cat came, would drive her away. But at last he became tired of this business, carried the meat down cellar and covered it up in the sand.

One day the owner of the dog thought he would get the meat, bring it up stairs, and see what the dog would do. After taking a nap, the dog went down cellar in search of his meat, and commenced digging, as usual, but there was no meat to be found. He laid himself down a minute, as if in thought. and then rushed up stairs and espying the cat, 'went for her,' and chased her all around the store, as closely as a police officer in pursuit of a thief.

What Kind of Food to Eat.

Innutrient solid material, as well as elements of nourishment, are essential in food. Neither cattle nor horses could be kept alive long on fine flour, meal, or grain of any kind. Mixed, however, with grass, dry hay, or straw, they thrive. The walls of the stomach and bowels must be kept apart by solid material, on which friction may be exerted, in order to have perfect digestion. A dog lived twenty-one days the only survivor of a wrecked vessel at sea, closely shut up in the cabin, by eating the thick, strong wood and leather binding of a Bible, while experiments with dogs fed on soft food, as thin soups, etc., proved that could not live a single week on such diet.—Those persons who diet is rather coarse, as bread of unbolted flour, large fruit-eaters. bread and milk people in the country, etc., are exempt from the pains of dyspepsia. Those sustained mainly on very fine, concentrated, delicate food, washed down with tea, are gaunt in form, weak in muscle and always taking medicine. Their food should have more bulk and solid, hard ingredients. A poor man's family never lack for an appetite with a crust of brown-bread. His neighbors' children, surfeited on rich cakes, highly seasoned dishes and natured in luxury, are the life of doctors and druggists, says science.

Stewed or Fried.

Dick G., was incorrigible. He was a bummer, and no discipline could make him anything else.

At a time when the soldiers considered it wrong to steal a chicken Dick confiscated them with a flourish. He would do this with impunity, although he was frequently punished for leaving the ranks. On one occasion he entered a yard ostenaibly, to get some water. While at the well he hissed the farmer's dog on the chickens. As the mistress of the house came to the door, Dick, in pursuit of the dog and chicken, was close upon a fine foul.—It fluttered toward the door, and the woman caught it. Dick reached out his hands and taking it from her, said cooly, with a bow,

Thank you, thank you.

The colonel thundered out, 'Take that chicken back, sir,

She gave it to me, sir—said I was welcome to take it—ask her if she didn't, and the poor bewildered woman could not say no.

The next day Dick was notified that if he fell out of ranks he would be punish at night sure. He kept up untill noon. Then, giving one of the boys his gun, he slipped out for a moment, but he did not come back, and the captain was furious.

At three o'clock a carriage driven by a stylish negro, passed the regiment at race-course speed. Dick reclined gracefully on the back seat, and as he passed, lifted his hat and made a most elaborate bow to the captain and company.

When the regiment went into quarters for the night, they found Dick with fire made, and chicken, potatoes, etc., cooking.

The captain sent for him and orderdered him tied hand and foot. Dick came limping up, dressed chichen in hand.

I'm sorry, Captain, doggoned if I ain't. I could't catch up, and so rather than disobey your orders, I hired a darkey to bring me on, and here I am in good time. I thought you'd be hungry, and I made a fire. I have this chicken, its very fat, ready to cook.—Will you have it stewed or fried, Captain?

Hang the chicken! I was talking about you, roared the Captain. After all my cautions and threats you dropped out.

But lardy, Cap., I was into camp afore you was, responded Dick. Will you have the chicken stewed or fried, Cap? and Dick showed the Captain how nice it was.

The officer glared at him a moment and then snapped out, Fried, curse it!" And Dick served the chichen in triumph, and escaped all punishment, as usual.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

AUBURN, - IND.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

ant the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLI MS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
R. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh Bread Pies, akes etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

The Great Cause of Human Misery

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by self abuse. involuntary emission and impediments to Marriage generally; corruption, &c.—By Rob J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the 'Green Book,' &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can privately cure himself. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of 6 cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's 'Marriage Guide,' price 25 cents. Address the publishers:

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-office box 4,586.

FALL TRADE 1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at al times, the largest and most attractive st ck of bo

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,
Block, Keyst e
Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied at Wholesale Prices For Cash.

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

FALL OF 1872.

GRAND OPENING

Grand opening of the finest stock of

MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS

Together with the largest stock of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Ever offered to the Public.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have taken special pains to secure a stack of dress goods which in point of variety and diversity of style has never been equalled in this city and will make special bargains during our opening.

100 pieces Black and White Plaids	25 cents per yard;	price 50 cents.
25 pieces Fancy Japanese Stripes,	37½cts per yard;	price 50 cents.
50 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Poplins,	25 cents per yard;	price 40 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	50 cents per yard,	price 75 cents.
10 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	75 cents per yard;	price $1.00.

Silks, Irish and Japanese Poplins,

n all the new and desirrble shades, at prices that cannot fail to please.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS

We will sell until October 1st, all of our domestics at less than wholesale prices

500 pieces extra quality Bleached Muslin	25½ cents.
Best heavy brown sheeting	12½ cents.
Best fine brown eeting	12½ cents.
Best prnits, all akes	10 cents.

☞ We have concluded all arrangements to make this the lasgest opening of Millinery, fancy and Rich Dress Goods ever had in Fort Wayne..

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, FortWayne.

Extraordinary Rush

AT THE

Fruit House

SELLNG MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "A" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 1 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $125; Oolong 5oc, 9 best $1,1 Gun Powder, 8oc, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1, Imperial, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 25 o
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 oo
Old 76 do medical	3 oo	Black Berry Wine	1 oo
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 oo
Ca'awba Wine	1 oo	Wine in bottles	85 and 5e

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bble $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ bbls 6 60; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisins, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Bra siland English uts	15

ALL KINDS OF E LSH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $5 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

DRY GOODS

GEO. deWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

ALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

People's

Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Blothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPFR, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money ud Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

MR. G. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that be is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN!

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

Ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see h s large stock of Piece Goods.

THE AUBURN COURIER
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:
One year $2.00
Six months 1.00
Three months .... .50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 7, 1872. No. 45.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square...	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.00	14.00	16.00
3 Squares...	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	12.00	18.00	21.00
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27.00
¼ Column.	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.00	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.00	[illegible]
1 Column...	15.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70.00	[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.
[illegible]
Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion, 5 cents each additional insertion.

Business Cards.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite [illegible] Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morris, Proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-25

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street, [illegible] BEST. 2-24 [illegible] McCLELLAN.

R. H. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and sell Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-25

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Hosshard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

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PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union Street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited. JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth Friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings. S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. L. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

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—DEALER IN—
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
L. Davenport & Co. Agent
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STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
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Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8½ Hours in Advance at
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Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, AND DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 24th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00 p.m	7 00 a.m	12 45 p.m
Ypsilanti	7 25	8 55	2 30 p.m
Bankers	10 30	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 20	12 41	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 45	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 28	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 10
Bankers	7 08	2 51	8 00 a.m
Ypsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 20	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	[illegible]	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	8,35 "	10,22 "	3,08 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	11,35 "	1,10 P M	5,30 "
Orrville...	6,46 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,25 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	4,32 "	5,09 "	9,26 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	6,56 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	10,05 "
Forest....	10,50 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,28 "
Lima.....	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2.20 P M	11,35 "	11,55 A M	7,40 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2,35 P. M	2 05 "	5,05 "
Chicago ...	7.50 "	6,30 "	5,00 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,08 P. M.	9,10 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,50 P M	2,20 "	11,45 "	3,25 "
Lima.....	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,50 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	3,00 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,30 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4,40 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,71 "	5,15 "	8,55
Orrville ...	2,13 "	[illegible]	7,12 "	11,06 "
Alliance...	4,20 "	11,00 "	9,00 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A. M.	11,30 "	3,39
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20 "	12,2 A. M.	4,2 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily;
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:06 "	2:12 "	2:28 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	2 35 p m
Muncie	12 30 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 25	7 30
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 55	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHORINGTON, Supt.

WARM MEALS AT HOURS.

A Colored Epicure who Licks Red-hot Pokers, Swallows Boiling Oil, and Pours Molten Lead into his Mouth

San Francisco Chronicle.

Yesterday afternoon the reporters of the city press and about a dozen less prominent citizens were invited to participate in a private luncheon party given be 'Delhi, the African Fire King,' under the auspices of the manager of Woodward's Gardens. The collation took place at Desaway Hall.

About half-past one o'clock the guests were all assembled in the large hall, when a short, thick-set negro entered the room followed by two other sombre-hued myrmidons, one of whom carried a small oblong furnace, and the other a sack of charcoal and a variety of iron bars, rods, etc. The first was his majesty, King Delhi; the others his *chefs de cuisine*.

The furnace was placed on the floor in the center of the hall, and soon a fierce fire was in full blast. Four flat bars of iron, in size and shape very much like ordinary lath, were slipped through the bars of the furnace, so that the ends protruded from each side, which the center of each was surrounded by the live coals, and soon became red hot. A small fire shovel and some iron rods were also placed among the coals to warm up.

While the 'pot was a bilin'' the chief performer retired to one of the undressing rooms. 'He's jes gone in dar to shuck hissef,' remarked the chief cook in answer to one of the inquisitive reporters—a funny fellow.

What is he going to do with those hot irons? asked the reporter.

He's gwine to rub them over his face an' hands, and his feet

Hump, remarked the funny reporter; the whole thing will be apt to result in a fizzle, if that's the case.

The darkey didn't appear to see the point but continued his interesting disclosure.

He's born in Abyssinia, dis man was—used to know King Theodorus fust-rate.

Reporter—Indeed! Well, do you suppose he has seen Livingstone, or Stanley, or George Roberts, or any of those other explorers?

Chief Cook—Dunno, sah—dunno nuffin 'bout dat.

Further conversation was interrupted by the entrance of the Fire King in full African costume—to-wit:

A blue flannel undershirt and drawers, bespangled with several stars of our Union forever. The shirt was rather short waisted in the sleeves, and so were the drawers. His big black arms were bare from the biceps down, and below the knee his sable shanks were visible in all their primitive beauty. His feet—ah! here the pen must pause—for it can not do justice to those sublime feet. They looked like a pair of twin alligators, and the great national characteristic heels were the finest specimens that have yet appeared on these shores. They protruded astern to an unusual extent—so much so that if the 'subject' were standing erect and a guillotine blade dropped vertically from the back of the head, it would amputate about three inches of heel from each limb, if not prevented by intermediate obstructions

(N. B.) This calculation was made without the aid of a theodolite—without the aid of any light in fact, beyond that furnished by the charcoal fire.

After a few preliminary assurances that there was no deception about this performance, etc., the visitors were allowed to inspect the fire-proof African. The soles of his feet, his arms, shins—very fine shi nes; and the calves of his legs were examined by all who felt a sufficient interest to avail themselves of his offer. Then he advanced to the furnace, and taking out the shovel, began the first course.

The blade of the shovel was fairly red-hot, yet this cloudy salamander deliberately rubbed it over his hands, arms and legs without evincing any sign of pain whatever. The hot iron which would have burned its way through an inch board in a very short time, seemed to have no effect upon the man's skin. There was a light blue smoke emitted during the contact of iron and hide, but no scar or blister was left behind. The only inconvenience about the whole affair was manifested by those of the spectators who happened to be on the leeward side of the man, and to whose nostrils was wafted the delicate aroma. It smelt worse than Yorick's skull, when Hamlet, in his pitiful mood, made use of that ghastly relic for a nosegay, and evolved his brilliant fancy about stopping the bungholes of beer barrels with the dust of dead emperors. It more nearly resembled the odor of a horse's hoof when singed by the blacksmith's iron than any other perfume that is known to science. It was a very pervading stench.

The next illustration of the Fire King's in combustibility (copyright secured), was given with the iron bars, or slats. Each of these bars were red hot in the centre, and Delhi took them one at a time in his hand, laid one end on the floor, and then, placing his naked right foot on the hissing hot iron, bent it to an angle of forty-five degrees. Then turning the iron over he placed his left foot in the center and straightened it.

A small iron poker about a quarter of an inch in diameter, was next taken from the fiery furnace, and, opening his mouth the Fire King inserted the rod some five inches therein and closed his lips on the seething iron. After holding it in this position for a few moments, he drew it out, and remarked that this was one of the most difficult of all his performances, and that very frequently it rendered him quite hoarse—scarcely able to speak audibly.

The attendants next lifted from the the coals a section of gaspipe, about one inch in diameter and eight inches in length. By way of varying the entertainment, Delhi rolled this over the floor with his bare feet—sending forth the familiar old horse-hoof perfume again in generous profuseness, and causing a young lady who witnessed the feat and sniffed to retire in disorder. The Chronicle reporter meanwhile held his nose and gazed on in speechless admiration.

The spectators were next edified by an exhibition of Delhi's skill as a ball-tosser. A small globe of iron, similar in appearance to an ordinary base-ball, was pried out of its plutonic resting place among the coals. It was not exactly red-hot, but it was warm enough to burn a hole in the floor if allowed to stand awhile in one spot. This the salamander tossed in the air and caught first in one hand and then in the other, with as much nonchalance as the best catcher in the Eagle Club would manifest in handling a 'regulation' ball.

Another iron rod, somewhat larger than the palate-tickler, was now handed to the fire eater. One end of the rod was blazing hot, and this portion he licked with his tongue until the red heat faded out and the iron resumed its ordinary color. Taking hold of the hot end of the iron, and assuring 'de gemmen' that it was now comparatively cool, he offered it to one after another. A doubting Thomas reached forth and closed his fingers gingerly over the iron. A little of it seem to go a long way with the curious individual. He was not tenacious in his grip. He drew back his hand with a spasmodic jerk, and spent the next half hour in breathing on it and watching with commendable interest the development of a substantial blister.

The spectators were, of course, greatly amazed at these surprising exhibitions, and in the breasts of those who were not well grounded in Bible truths arose a doubt the efficacy of the blazing hereafter so vividly depicted in our Sunday schools as the punishment of sinners.

Much more likely, sir, that he's a descendant of either Shadrach, Meshac or Abednego, who were thrown into the fiery furnace and came forth unsinged. This is a stern tone of the Elevator, who was an interested spectator.

The colloquy was cut short by Delhi, who announced he would next warm his heart with melted lead. After taking in a quiver of the stalwart frame was noticeable and directly he opened his capacious bread-trap and dropped the 'medal.

There was one more astonishing performance—the swallowing of about a drachm of boiling oil. This cheering draught was poured from a sauce pan into a small tumbler, and quaffed with much apparent gusto. After getting this aperient down he seemed to be overcome by some tender emotion, for his eyes filled with tears

He next set fire to a spoonful of alcohol, and with a teaspoon poured the flaming liquid down his throat.

Everybody present was greatly astonished at the whole performance. There was no trick or slight of hand about any part of it. The fellow is certainly more thoroughly fire proof than any mortal we have ever heard or read of. He has been engaged to appear at Woodward's Gardens where he proposes to vary his entertainment by pouring molten lead over his bare arms.

A Parson's Strgalegy.

The following is old—it belonged to the last generation—but it may be new to many of the present. Old Parson Manson of Worcester, had occasionally to be absent from his flock on missionary tours into distant States. Upon a certain summer Sabbath, having just returned from one of these occasions, he found his congregation quite drowsy, and for the purpose of waking them up he broke off in the midst of his sermon and began to tell them of what wonderful things he had seen in York State. Among other wonders he said he had there seen the largest musquitoes it had ever been his fortune to fall in with—so large, in fact, that they would weigh a pound.

The good people were by this time wide awake.

Yes continued the parson; and moreover, they have been known to climb up a tree and bark!

The congregation were sleepy no more on that day. On the day following, two of the deacons of the church waited upon Parson Manson, and informed him that the members of his parish were much scandalized by the big stories he had told them from the pulpit.

What stories? said the parson with innocent surprise.

Why, sir, you said that you had seen musquitoes in York State that would weigh a pound.

I said, returned the parson explanatorily, many of them would weigh a pound; and I really think that a great many of them would weigh a pound.

Well—but continued the older deacon, with a slight choking in his utterance, you said they had been known to climb up a tree and bark.

Certainly, said the parson with an assuring nod. As to their climbing up on a tree I have seen them do that here in Worcester, haven't you deacon?

Oh, yes.

Well, how could they climb a tree without climbing on the bark?

The good deacons went away with something very like a musquito humming in their ears.

An undertaker's office recently bore the following inscription: Gone for a dead man—back soon.

He was Forgotten.

There is a fellow up in St. Lawrence county who is without doubt a lost case and confirmed sot. One of his eccentricities during the warm weather consists in getting drunk at night. This mortified his wife very much, and at last she attempted, with the assistance of a couple of neighbors, to break him of this habit, if not to frighten him into leading a more sober life. So one night these men dug a deep hole in the graveyard, and while he lay asleep, they took and placed him in it. Throwing a few shovelsful of dirt over him, they hid behind some shrubbery and awaited his waking.

About sunrise he gradually rose, and shook off his drunken sleep. Opening his eyes, and seeing where he was, and remembering where he went to sleep, he started up in a sitting posture, and looked up out of the hole.

Good Gracious! said he, just my luck. Resurrection's all over and I'm surely forgotten.

Badly Mixed.

What's the matter, Bob?

Sam, who am I?

Why, you are yourself, Bob Harrison, ain't you?

No, far from it.

What's the matter?

Well, sir, I'm so mixed up, I don't know who I am.

Don't take it so hard to heart.

I ain't I'm taking it in my handkerchief.

Well, what's the matter?

I am married.

Married? ha! ha! ha! why, sir, you should be happy.

Yes, but I ain't.

Why, all married men are supposed to be happy.

But how many are so?

Well, as I said before, don't take it hard—tell us all about it.

Well, Sam, I'll tell you how it is. You see I married a widder, and this widder had a daughter.

Oh yes! I see how it is. You have been making love to this daughter.

No! worse than that. You see my father was a widower, and be married this daughter, so that makes my father my son in law, don't it? Well, don't you see how I am mixed up?

Well, sir, is that all?

No, I only wish it was. Don't you see my stepdaughter is my stepmother, ain't she? Well, then, her mother is my grand mother, ain't she? So that makes me my own grandfather, doesn't it?

An Arkansas Letter.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Dover, Ark., Oct. 23, 1872.

My Dear Bay:—The double-barrel that you sent came safely to hand, and I was only shot at once while I was carrying it home. Bill Silvers popped at me from behind the fence as I was passing his house, but I had loaded the two shooter as soon as I got it and he did'nt jump up from behind that fence but once.

I am glad that one of the barrels is a rifle, as I needed it for long range practice. The other I can fill with buck shot, and can riddle a man nicely at close quarters. I mean to try both barrels on those Jetts when I meet them. You see, old man Jett stole a mule from us in the war and when it was over pap laid for him and killed him. Then nigger Tom Jett, as we called him—the black faced one—he laid for pap and plugged him. Then I picked a fuss with Tom and cut him into giblets, and since that time his brother Sam has been laying for me. I know it is his turn but I think my double barrel will prove too much for him.

If you want to see fun come down for a while and bring a rifle. It don't make any difference which side you belong to, and it isn't even necessary to join the militia. It is easy to get up a grudge against somebody, and all you have to do is to lay for your man and knock him over.—Behind my pig pen is one of the sweetest hiding places I know of, and it is so handy. A good many people come within range in the course of a week, and a man can pass his time right pleasantly.

I wish you would send me a catalogue of Sunday school books, with the prices if there are any in St. Louis. If we can get them on time we will take a big lot of books. I am Superintendent of the Baptist Sunday school now, and am running it under a full head of steam. Old man Byers, who was turned out, is right mad about it, and swears that he will chaw me up; but he will chaw lead if he don't keep clear of me.

My wife wants to know if you can't send her a set of teeth without her getting measured for them. Her twenty-five dollar set was busted all to flinders by a pistol shot that went through her mouth; but it did'nt hurt her tongue. Write soon to your friend and part,

G——.

P. S.—That sneaking, ornery cuss, Sam Jett, crept up last night and fired at me through the window, but he did'nt happen to kill anybody except a nigger girl. I mean to go for him, though, to-day; will be ever so glad of a chance to try the double barrel.

The grammarian's question as to which is preferable, The house is building, or The house is being built, can be definitely settled in three ways. In favor of the former: The missionary is eating; The missionary is being eaten. Of the latter (according to the eternal fitness of things) Jonny is spanking; Johnny is being spanked. Immaterial: Hanna is kissing; Hannah is being kissed.

A GOOD STORY.

"I never did see such a sight in all my life," quoth Mrs. Narly, elevating her two rheumatism twisted old hands in the air 'Dust on those beautiful velvet carpets; glass in the conservatory windows all broken; chickens schratching up all the geraniums in the front lawn, and the lazy servants dawdling away their precious time while poor dear Mr. Avenel and Harry don't know any more what's going on than if they were boarders. Says I, 'Dear heart alive, Mr. Avenel, this is enough to make your poor wife turn in the grave.' Says he—you know his pleasant way, 'Well, I know it isn't just right, but what can I do?' And I answers, says I get a house-keeper,' says he, Where?' says I, Advertise.' says he Mrs. Narley, you've hit the nail on the head.' I'll advertise to-morrow.' And that's how that paragraph happened to be in the papers.

Here Mrs. Narley stopped to catch breath and nodded emphatically to her auditor, a pale woman dressed in deep mourning, with the becoming framework of a widow's cap, around her face.

"And you think I would suit the gentleman?" the latter asked timidly.

"You can try,' was Mrs. Narley's encouraging response. 'Mr. Avenel's as easy as a lamb, and not one of them as is everlasting checking off bills, and nickle pennies, and Harry's dreadfu' pleasant tempered. Any how, if I were you Mrs. Hawkhurst I'd go up and see'

And Mrs. Hawkhurst holding her pretty little daughter by the hand, went up accordingly to the handsome stone house on the hill.

There she found Mr. Avenel in a state of temporary siege, for others besides herself had seen the tempting advertisement, and made haste to answer it. There were fat women, and lean, tall women and short, Scotch and German, smiling slovenly, women and trim sharp visaged women, women who had seen better days and women who evidently hadn't.

Mrs. Hawkhurst looked around almost discouraged, by the formidable array of rivals.

'There's no hope for me,' she tho't despairingly, and was just about to turn away with the timid Juliet clinging to her hand hand, when Harry Avenel advanced.

'Do you wish to see my uncle, madam,' he asked courteously.

'I—I called about the housekeeper's situation, sir,' meekly murmured the widow.

And Harry showed her in at once.

The fat and the tall, the German and the Scotch, the sour and the sweet went. Avenel decided to engage Mrs. Hawkhurst as his house-keeper, with permission to keep Juliet with her.

"She is all I have,' said the house-keeper apologetically, "and she will try to be useful around the house.

'How old is she?' asked Mr. Avenel.

"Fifteen sir."

"Well, let her stay,' said the widower, good humordly. "She'll eat no more than a chicken, and I dare say she can do a great many odd things about the place.'

Mrs. Hawkhurst proved herself an executive officeress, of the greatest ability. Gradually the 'chaos and old tree' were reduced to system and order. The wheels of house keeping revolved so softly that no one knew they moved yet these were the results. You scarcely ever saw the housekeeper glide about the halls, yet the servants declared her to be omnipresent. Mr. Avenel actually found himself the inhabitant of a home, once more as the years passed away.

He was sitting on a piazza one day, smoking his sigar and watching the graceful movements of Juliet Hawkhurst as she was planting training vines in a marble vase that occupied the center of the lawn, when Mrs. Narley came out.

'A nice evening,' said Mrs. Narley. Oh there she is!

"Who?' Mr. Avenel asked.

"Why that foolish child Juliet. answered the old lady sharply. "I hain't got no patience with her that I hain't'

"What has she been doing now?" asked the widower, with an amused face.

"Why she's refused Ben Nickles oldest son, as likely and bef rehanded a young feller as there is in the country.'

Mr. Avenel stared.

"Ben Nickles! Why Mrs. Narley she is only a child.

"She's seventeen next week," nodded Mrs. Narley, and high time she thought of setting.'

Mr. Avenel looked across to where Juliet stood in her pink gingham dress the soft summer wind stiring her curls and her cheeks as softly tinted as the standard rose, on the lawn. Seventeen! Was it possible that little Juliet Hawkhurst had grown to be seventeen years old! Oh, relentless Time, that would not stand still! Oh cruel years, that went by and stole the fair brightness of childhood away! So Ben Nichols has asked Juliet Hawkhurst to be his wife.

"I wish you and Harry'd talk serious to her bout' it,' went on Mrs. Narley, Tain't likely she'll have many more such chances.'

'No, to be sure not,' said Avenel, abstractedly.

'And of course she'd oughter think it over well, added she.

'Oh, certainly—to be sure.'

When Harry Avenel came home from the city that evening he found his uncle in a brown study.

'Harry said, he.

'Yes uncle.

"I have been thinking—

'So I should conclude sir, by the ill shaped wrinkles between your brows,' laughed the young merchant. 'Well and what has been the topic of your meditations, uncl Joe?'

'Why I was thinking what would become of us if Mrs. Hawkhurst should take it into her head to leave us.

Harry opened wide his hazel eyes at the idea.

"What made you think of such a thing?' he asked.

'Oh, I don't know, she has a good place here, but one couldn't expect her to be contented with a housekeepers situation always Harry.'

"No to be sure not.

"She has become very essential in our domestic happiness, Harry'" went on Mr. Avenel

'Yes—I grant that Uncle Joe.

"And I realy don't know how we could manage to exist without her.'

"Raise her salary Uncle,' suggested Harry.

"No, I hardly think that would answer my purpose; but Harry—"

"Well Uncle'

Mr. Avenel looked slightly sheepish.

"Can't you imagine any other way of keeping her here?"

Harry stared at his uncle. Mr. Avenel felt disposed to give him a hearty shake for his stupidity.

"Oh, cried the young man with a sudden dawning of lucidity over the darkness of his brain. 'You don't mean—matrimony uncle?'

'Yes I do,' quoth Mr. Avenel, stoutly. Would you object Harry?'

"I uncle?'

'Because you are the only person interested besides myself and her.'

"My greatest interest uncle, is to see you happy, he answered wringing the elder's hand. And if I too should conclude to marry at no very distant day—"

"Why then replied Mr. Avenel gaily, 'we can all live together just as we do now, and be the happiest family in the world.

And he went into the house, whistling as he went "John Anderson, my Jo, John,' as blithly as a boy of sixteen.

Juliet Hawkhurst was standing by the little garden gate, that evening, thoughtfully watching over her right shoulder, of course, the slender silver crescent of the moon. Juliet had certainly blossomed into a perfect little rose of a maiden, during the years she had been an inmate of Avenel place,—she was fair haired and rosy, with long eyelashes, and deep blue eyes, full of shadowy purple gleams, and a complexion like rose colored satin; and moreover there was in her every movements a self possessed grace and dignity of mein, that was inexpressibly charming. Juliet Hawkhurst had beed born a lady, but untoward fate had made her a housekeepers daughter

As she stood there leaning over the [illegible] a footstep sounded behind her.

"Juliet!"

She turned with a little rose blush and a smile she fain would have concealed and Harry came and stood close beside her.

"Little elf, you thought you had hidden away from me, but you see I have contrived to find you out, even here! what makes you blush and look so confused."

"Do I?'

And she fixed her gaze very steadfastly at the green turf at her feet, where a single yellow dandelion was closing its eyes of dewy gold for the night.

"Listen cried Harry tryumphantly, I've got a piece of good news for you!'

'What is it?"

'What should you think of a step-father eh, little one?'

Juliet looked up this time in real and genuine astonishment.

'A stepfather, Harry?"

"My uncle has confided to me this evening that he thinks of marrying, Juliet, and from all that I can gather the bride is none other than your mother. So, when we are married there will be a nice little family circle of us eh?"

And the audacious young man belted her waist with his arm, and ventured to draw her a little closer to his side.

"Oh, but Harry, you are all wrong,' cried Juliet blushing and smiling like a June flower. 'I—I meant to tell you about it, but somehow the words would not come to my lips. Your uncle to'd me also that he intended to marry again, and he—asked me to be his wife."

"The—mischief he did! cried Harry, starting back as though some one had struck him a blow. 'You! Why Juliet you are young enough to be his daughter.

"Perhaps I am," said Juliet meekly

"And what did you tell him? You accepted him of course, he is rich and I am poor, and all of the girls like gold.'

'Harry!'

'Tell me quickly Juliet," he cried almost passionately. Don't keep me longer in suspence.'

'I told him, nsward Juliet innocently, 'that I had already promised to marry you."

"My little dove!" and Harry Avenel's dark face brightened into sunshine once again. "And you were right for May and November was never yet happily mated. My uncle is an old fool; and yet I can't blame him Juliet, when I look at your sweet face.'

The countenance of Mr. Avenel was slightly confused, when he met his nephew at the breakfast table, next morning, but farther than there was no sign of the discomfiture he had undergone. He gave Juliet an exquisite set of wedding pearls when she was married, and congratulated Harry after a very cordial fashion. But he never proposed to Mrs. Hawkhurst, and as she had never expected anything of the sort, there was no harm done.

And every thing goes on at Avenel Place just as it ought to. Mr. Avenel keeps his housekeeper, and Harry has gained a wife.

Owners of pearl jewelry should be careful to keep them from exposure to greasy surfaces, as contact of this kind destroys their lustre.

Ivory can be whitened by washing or boiling in a solution of alum in water keeping in a damp cloth afterward for a little while.

A silly country squire asked a merry-andrew why he played the fool?—For the same reason that you do, answered he; for want—you for want of wit, and I for want of money.

In an article on a recent fair in that city, the editor of a Macon paper, says a brother editor took a valuable premium; but an unkind policeman made him put it eight back where he took it from.

A new tin kettle takes a longer time to boil than an old one, because the bright surface reflects or throws off the heat of the fire; but the old one, having a dark surface, absorbs the heat.

We will meet in heaven, husband, dear is the affectionate epitaph which a Ohio woman has had inscribed upon the tombstone of each of three departed husbands. Trouble ahead in that family, certain.

Henry Ward Beecher, indorses Darwin, and remarks that he would just as lief spring from a monkey as from some men he knows of. He wants to know where he is going to, and dosn't care where he came from.

Some years ago, a fat fellow asked old Sir Francis Burdett, while in Parliament, for some position, saying:

Don't you remember me? I used to be a page.

Well, responded Sir Francis, you have grown into a volume.

Here is a good business-like epitaph.—Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, marble cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and a specimen of his [illegible]. Monuments of this same style [illegible].

"What time is it, my dear?" asked a wife of her husband, who she suspected of being drunk, but who was doing his best to look sober. "Well, darling, I can't tell, 'cause you see there are two hands on my watch, and each point to different figures, and I don't know which to believe."

People who honor their fathers and mothers have the comforting promise that their days shall be long in the land. They are not sufficiently numerous to make the life insurance companies think it worth their while to offer them special rates.

Josh Billings says that the difference between a blunder and a mistake is this:

When a man puts down a bad umbrella and takes up a good one, he makes a mistake; but when he puts down a good one and takes up a bad one, he makes a blunder.

An old carpenter who had been employed by a old woman to do some job work, was asked why people of his trade always charged more in proportion for coffins than they did for chairs and tables. "Well, you see ma'am its just because people won't bring coffins back to us to be repaired."

Hearing some one quoting the metrical expression,

"I would not live always,"

Marcus Aurelius said that he thought so too. Some ways of living must be very disagreeable. He would not care particularly about confining himself to one way of living, but as to living all ways, he had rather not.

This is how the Louisville Courier-Journal looks at it:

They should quit abusing Pere Hyacinthe for marrying. They should remember that the fascinations of a Yankee widow traveling as the agent of a patent corset are not to be whistled down the wind as you would the charms of an ordinary woman traveling merely for fun.

Between Baxter and Leavenworth the stage from Oskaloosa crosses the track of the Kansas Central Railway. The driver considers it dangerous for the narrow gauge cars, and to prevent their being run down, he is going to put up a warning for the engineer, like this: Crossing—Look out for the Oskaloosa hack.

She tripped lightly over the crossing, lisping dear Augustus, and was on the point of embracing him, when a rude boy ran up and holding out a bundle of papers cried out, Missus you dropped your reading room, and [illegible] down a dark alley.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOV. 7, 1872.

THE ELECTION

As we go to press the news indicate, that Grant has carried this State with several other smaller ones.

The Republicans claim New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. They have also had the brass to claim Iowa, and Wisconsin.

The Errors of Mankind.

Dr. Chalmers beautifully gives the following: The light that I have seen in the world and knew of the history of mankind teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and sundered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through—the brief pulsation of joy, the tears of regret, the feebleness of purpose, the scorn of the world that has little charity, the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening voice within, health gone, happiness gone—would fain leave the erring soul of my man with Him from whose hand it came.

Potent Poison.

M. Davaine read at the meeting of the French Academy of Medicine September 17, a paper on Septicæmia, some of the statements which startled the attention of the few auditors who, at this time of the year continued to attend. He described remarked the London, *Medical Times and Gazette* the various experience he had been making by the sub-cutaneous injections of septicæmetic blood—*i. e.*, blood driven from an animal poisoned by putrified blood. He has practified 25 series of experiments on rabits and guinea-pigs thus finding that the virus acquires increased intensity of power and activity by passing through the animal organism. This becomes so tremendious that to quote the effects of the last passage, the "blood of the rabit killed by the ten millionth part of a drop was injected into five rabits in doses of one hundred millionth the billionth, the ten billionth the hundred billionth and the trillionth part of a drop. All died within twenty-five hours." The home-apathists will surely prick up their ears, at this announcement from so staid on experimental phisologist.

* * *

It is hardly a surprise for the country to learn from the advance sheets of the Postmaster General's report, that the expenses of the department have been increased nearly three millions of dollars over the same time last year.—It could not be otherwise, and it is a comfort to the tax-payers to reflect that General Grant is not up for election every year, or the postoffice would in time beggar us. General Grant, who boasts of paying the public debt, is more than any other man responsible for this additional postoffice expenditure, for it has been increased almost exclusively through extra demands of clerical force and transportation for the wrapping and transmission of those soul stirring campaign documents, which taught the nation how to "vote as it shot," and defined the ways of H. G. to the Democracy in the days of old. What Mr. Postmaster General Creswell knows about postoffices, concerns the country only to the extent of learning just how much it takes to run one department as an electioneering bureau.

A Female Elector.

A letter from Connecticut says that "Old Norwalk, long the Gibraltar of Republicanism in Connecticut, but which was carried by the Greeley party at the recent town election, has still further advanced, and to-day admitted to all the rights of an elector, Mrs. Sarah M. L. Huntington. The lady appeared before the Board of Selectmen, Messrs. Jas. P. Hanford Andrew Selbeck, Wm. A. Benton and Henry R. Selbeck, town Clerk, the officials by law required to examine and admit all persons legally entitled to suffrage, and demanded her rights by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Her argument was clear and logical, and could only be answered by the plea that in the opinion of most persons the law did not contemplate women's voting. Mrs. Hurtington so ably and dexterously knocked aside the argument that the Board were forced to the unanimous judgement that she had proved herself equally entitled with the negroes to vote under the fifteenth amendment, and Selectman Selbeck administered to her the customary freeman's oath, her name was placed by the town clerk upon the voting list, and as a legally registered vote nothing can now prevent her voting at the coming election as she is absolutely determined to do. Thus Norwalk will be entitled to the distinction of being the first place in any State of the Union where a female has been permitted to vote and advanced to all the rights and privileges of an American citizen.

FOR SALE—Those Democrats who sold out so cheap at the late election, is now in the market.

A Well Merrited Rebuke.

A certain writer administers a sharp rebuke to those persons who are lavish in every thing but charity, and says—I have seen a woman professing to love Christ more than the world, clad in a silk dress costing $75, make up and trimming of the same, $40, bonnet or apology for one, 36, velvet mantle, $150, diamond ring, 500, watch chain, ring, and other trappings, 300, total, 1,100—all hung upon one frail, dying worm. I have seen her at a meeting in behalf of homeless wanderers in New York, wipe her eyes upon an expensive embroidered handkerchief at the story of their sufferings, and when the contribution box came round, take from a well fitted portmonnaie, of costly workmanship, 25 cents to aid the society to promote their welfare."

* * *

The Hoosac Tunnel contractors have at length discovered an explosive, the handling of which will not cause instant death to miners. An idea of its safety, compared with similar agents that have hitherto been used with such fatal consequences, may be formed from the fact that it requires three revolutions of an electrical machine to discharge it, whereas most of the others could be discharged with half a revolution. Since the boring of this tunnel was commenced, many lives have been lost through a failure to procure an explosive that might be carried from place to place without being a cause of continual apprehension to the men employing it. No matter how great and useful an undertaking may be, it is always unpleasant to be reminded that it has been accomplished at the expense of much human life. The assurance that the remainder of the work of the Hoosac Tunnel is likely to be done without further sacrifices is, therefore, encouraging.

* * *

The following is a synopsis of the report of the statistician, of the Department of Agriculture, upon the condition of the cotton crop in October.—the cotton prospect has undergone no serious change, since the September report. The condition is reduced from 91 in the first week of September, to 82 in October. In October of last year the average was 70, which was a material reduction from that of the previous month. It will be seen that the condition is still placed higher than in last year's report for October while the area according to our judgement was 13 per cent greater. The state averages are as follows: Virginia, 87, North Carolina, 90; South Carolina, 86; Florida, 75; Georgia, 88; Alabama, 82, Mississidpi, 78; Louisana 72; Texas, 85; Arkansas 75; Tennessee, 90. The local disparity existing in the condition of cotton is perhaps more marked than usual. Of the two counties in Alabama, producing most largely, both together yielding one ninth of the cotton in the State, Montgomery reports 100, and Dallas 50. In Georgia, Dawson, the first in amount of production returns, 100, while Sumter and Lee, both large producers, give only 66. In Mississippi, a few prominent counties report a high condition—Washington 60, Madison, 66, Warren, 65, and Hines, 60, while Noxubee, and Claiborne, report 100.

Death of Mrs. Horace Greeley

Our candidate for President of the United States, has been deeply afflicted yea, afflicted in a manner, beyond all other human misfortunes, in the loss of a true confiding and affectionate wife. In comparison to that what is the loss of the Presidency, the loss of any temporial power or gain! Mrs. Horace Greeley is dead; dying after a long and lingering illness of the most painful character. We have not before us a biography of Mr. Greeley, but we make no mistake when we assert that he married the lady whom he has just lost, in 1836 in North Carolina. She was employed as a school-teacher, having gone there in that comparatively early day, when but feeble facilities of education were given in that State and throughout the South, and when they were by no means extensive even in the North. She who was to be the wife of the greatest journalist, this country has ever produced, if indeed he is not to be considered its ablest man of his generation is to be commended for her enterprise and moral courage in going so far beyond the parental home in search of a fortune, or for means to relieve the necessities of its inmates. Mr. Greeley knew her in New York before she started, and probably an engagement subsisted, which was ratified a few years after.

This blow will fall with terrible severity, upon Mr. Greeley. There was never a better or more affectionate husband. He was as true as a needle to the pole. She was the mother of quite a number of children of whom alas but two survive.

While the barbed javelin of death is thus being launched at the most important person, in his household at the great object of his affection, the companion of his youth, the personal attacts of the Grant Press upon him, ought to cease, but they will not.—They will be the more bitter and envenomed, and it will be luckily if they in order to make political capital for Grant do not assail the memory of the departed

* * *

An exchange contains the following queer fantasy: "The restless Yankee has set his wife to work again, and this time, with the intention of imposing upon the trusting nature of trees. The bare condition of the trees during the bleak months of winter, strikes him as being far from pleasing to the general eye, and he proposes to remedy it by a system of steam pipes twining around the roots of shade trees and kept warm by steam from an ordinary furnace boiler. He doubtless thinks that he may thus cause the trees to immagine themselves in the midst of summer, and to suppose the bleak winds of December are merely passing eccentricities, not worth noticing, and above all not sufficient consequence to cause them to cast of their summer attire. We do not believe the trees can be imposed on to that extent, but the intention of the ingenious inventer, who by the way lives in Connecticut is none the less commendable. If this gentleman would turn his mind to some means of pursuading flies and mosquitoes that winter reigned all the year round, he would confer a greater bone fit to his suffering species, that by trying to take advantage of the trees.

Fire Burning a Hundred Years!

At Parkgate, near Sheffield England, a most extraordinary phenomenon can be seen by all interested in colliery wonders. About 100 years ago several Parkgate gentlemen sank a shaft known as the Old Basset Pit. They at once found a rich seam of coal—the Barnsley bed—nine feet in thickness. The coal was worked in a very careful fashion, for several years—great blocks and pillars of coal, containing many tons, being left to support the roof in place of the wooden props. For several seasons everything proceeded smoothly; but one day the pit caught fire.—Nobody knows how it was ignited and the ancient miners appear to have been dismayed, by the unexpected disaster, and left the pit to burn at will instead of closing up the shaft and commencing anew, as they had ought have done.

Many years afterwards the "burning pit was again approached, be the lord of the manor, Earl of Fitzwilliam, who began to work out the coal in that locality. A shaft was sunk at some distance from the Old Basset pit, and the coal in the direction of Rawmarch was got at—the new workings, being kept at what was considered a safe distance from the fiery pit. Every thing proceeded satisfactorily until 1868, a minor named Parkins decended the Bank Pit shaft—the name by which the new shaft was known—and was alarmed to find fire only ten feet from the pit bottom. He at once gave the alarm, the principle officers were upon the spot, and efforts was made to extinguish the fire: "Parkins flames were soon put out; but it was found that the whole pit was on fire, and as the Earl's collieries extended for miles, it was feared that the fire would spread over the entire workings. The Old Basset shaft was at once filled up; the old Bank shaft was also closed a third shaft, the Top Stubbin Pit was also filled up. A long and thick wall was built up to separate the old Basset shaft from the newly made opening of the pit. Explorations had to be conducted by crawling on hands and knees in the midst of suffocating smoke but the wall was at length completed at tremendious expenses, and great labor, it being 1,000 yards in length, and from one to five feet thick. Cross walls were also built to cut off airways, and help in choking the fire. Thick iron pipes with iron plugs, were inserted in the walls at intervals of 50 yards, so that views could be obtained of the interior of the old Basset workings by looking through these pipes. The great wall occupied the time of a large body of workmen for a whole year. A new "futtrel"—the entrance to a coal mine—had to be constructed. It had to be brick arched above and below with strong brick walls Entering by this place the wall is inspected daily, to get information if the old fire has reached it in any way.

The last fire was seen in 1871 and on being examined last week nothing but 'black damp' came through the orifices but the most dangerous places—where the workmen labored at a great wall at the peril of their lives—is believed to be the fiery stronghole. Here the flames are still believed to be raging, although securely imprisoned by the work of the underground heroes who built its prison walls. Until a year ago the farmers found that their crops, over this pit were materially accelerated in growth by the heat; and the fact that this acceleration is not so apparent now is the strongest proof to professional minds that the burning pit has about spent its strength after a 'long fire" of 100 years.

THE HEATHEN AT HOME.

Here is what that bad paper the Lexington *Caucaston* has to say of heathens at home:

Yes, countless multitudes of them. A quarter of a million of children in New York city alone, who never entered a house of worship. Wander through the long dismal slopy garbage strewn, back streets, and alleys of our great cities, and behold the swarms of filthy little caricatures of humanity—miserable little wretches—scarce three removes from the pigs and puppy's, their companions. Can it be possible that God made them? If so, what for? Have they within those tattering carcasses, souls, deathless souls that are destined to glow with radiance divine in heaven, or dying, never die in hell, forever? Can it, can it be? Oh, the emptiness of all our boasted enlightening, and christianising agencies! The hollow mockery of our foreign gospel spreading efforts! Ship loads of red flannel shirts and tracts of predestination, for the sportive young canibals on the banks of the Niger or Nyanza. Gushes of sympathy and cargoes of testaments, for the benighted Hindoes and Siamese. Fat tender juicy missionaries in prime order for barbecuing, for the Caribs, Feejees, and New Zelanders Barrels of crocodile tears, and bounteous shipments of hymn books, Parley's geography's, and school-marms. All this long range, solicitude for perishing humanity. And yet, here and there and every where, at our own doors, amid the blaze of gospel light, in hearing of the bells of a thousand glittering spires, wallowing in the reeking slums of all our great Babels, are millions of wretched little beings of our own race, our own flesh and blood native born Americans, who never heard of a heaven, a hell, a God or a devil, except in blasphemies, Millions of pitiable little creatures with skin beneath their clots of filth as white as ours, or yours, madam, who never saw the inside of a school-house, or a church; who are as deeply, darkly, terribly ignorant, debased, and brutalized as the young savages, who to-day worship the Cobra-de-Cadello, and eat their own lice on the sun scorched shores of Zamberi, or Lake Ngami—American heathen—American pagans! Away with Freed men's Evangelizing Societies, Polynesian Bible Associations, and Senegambia, Madagascar, or Terre Del Fuego Missions! Away with them! And let us begin our work at home—enlighten the heathen, reclaim the Arabs of our own streets and allies! Thronging all around us, even in our own highly favored, beautiful and beloved Lexington Meeting us daily on all our streets and high-ways; jostling us in every turn in all our lanes and byways. Scores of young immortals perishing fellow beings upon whose ears Christ's gospel never fell; whose erring death-bound feet have never crossed a sanctuary's threshold; into whose dark rayless homes a Bible never came! See them all through the week hanging around doggery or gambling hell doors; their only business, what Satan always finds for willing hands to do; their only language obscenity and profanity. See them on the holy Sabbath morning, dodging off to the woods or river, to to desecrate the sacred house of the one hallowed day in seven, by hunting, fishing, skating or boating. Heathens pagans, sitting in the darkness and shadow of death.

But these hopless ones are not all our gropers in the darkness of heathenism. Go to any of our large city churches. Enter the large folding door.—Have the dandified usher show you to a pew, among modern Zion's chtest children. Note the softly tinted light which falls on costumes georgeous and vulgar enough, for a fansy ball dress. See the coquetting, the wanton tossing of brainless heads; the alluring motion of jeweled fans; the whispering of indelicate compliments, and ill-natured criticism; the stroking of dyed and scented mustaches; and the nibbling of licentious cane-heads. Think you they came there to worship an infinitely pure and holy Jehovah, a meek and and lowly Savior? Nay, verily, God is not in all their thoughts.—They are there merely because opera-houses theaters, and club rooms are closed; because it's fashionable and an agreeable change from the revalries and disipations of other days. Humility—they're vain and scornful. Faith—they believe only in Mamon. Love—they care only for themselves and their pleasure. Adoration—they bow only to the shrine of luxury and lust. They're heathens. Keep your missionary at home.

See that blazing femanine, oriflamme of commingled rainbows, ostrich feathers, and grecian cinocsities. Behold her kneel with her false calves bow her painted face in her enameled hands; turn up her stunning array of false hair to the skies; and pretending to suplicate heaven to put a new heart in her bosom of saw dust, cotton batton, and pattent wire palpitators.—She is thinking only of herself and the display she is making.

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J. C. BARTLETT, Secretary.

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NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co., for the election of Director for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting will be held at the office of James B. Collins, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday, the 31st day of October A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

By order of the Board of Directors
EDWIN UHL, Sec.
October 1, 1872.

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Fort Wayne, Ind.

DON'T
BE DECEIVED, But for
Boots AND Shoes
GO TO
C. S. HARE
AND SEE HIS LARGE STOCK OF
GOODS!
For Fall and Winter Wear
He offers inducements equal to any house in the trade in assortment and prices. He has, as usual, the celebrated
Stoga Kip Boot!
Which he can say with confidence are equal to any brand sold, and are as good a Boot as can be found. Also a large supply of
Men's Calf Boot!
RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES, in large varieties. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.
C. S. HARE,

MARTIN & SONS
SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN.
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
BURN, ND.
OPPOSTE THE COURT HOUSE
Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

ORGANS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the
ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN
a specialty, having secured the exclusive cont of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb co Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and in ments.
Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will fi greatly t their advantage to give me a call b ordering elsewhere.
For the present and until furth er notice enqu at Godorn's Gallery.
GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1878.

Municipal Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the municipal taxes of the town of Auburn for the year A. D. 1872, are due and will be received at the Marshal's office in said town at any time on or before the 31st day of January 1873.

MURRY C. MARKLE, Marshal.

* * *

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

$75,000 in cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in a public legal drawing and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution. Oct. 17.—8t.

* * *

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

* * *

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Pianos AND ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
lso a full line of Toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and warranted.
Abright & Shepherd
Opposite Court House. Auburn Ind

New Departure!
We have the large and finest stock of
HARDWARE!
At Nos. 50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st
FORT WAYNE, IND.
BRONZE, ETC,
Nickle or Silver Plated Door Lock, Latches, Knobs, Bolts & Pullies; also, Sheaves, Door Bells, Drawer Pulls, Brackets &c. We sell
DOORS, SSH, BLDS, G SS,
PUTTY, WHITE L D, &c
Just as Cheap as the Manufacturers Our Tin & Woodenware Stock at prices that defy competion.
Leather Belting, Rubber Belting,
PACKING, &C.
ll warranted, and can be returned at our expense if not as represented:
SANE YOUR MONEY.
By examining and purchasins your Hardware of
BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT & Co.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hardware of every kind.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modest all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYN Pro
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
ogether with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public romising to use mybest endeavors to give gener satisfaction.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retaied Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM PURELY ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetisers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Bilious-
LIVER
ness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect
STIMULANT
Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.
AND
It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic prop-
CATHARTIC
erties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED BY
W. B. HURD & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.
Davenport & Co., Agt's.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMS
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom prices.
W GORDON, Artist.

120 DAYS MORE.

3 Months Ago

we first announced our intention of quitting the trade and commencing selling our stock at cost—but at the old stand now and we are determined to go out of trade by the 1st day of

Jan. 1873,

We now say that our goods must be sold by that time

Regardless of Cost

We are determined to quit business and therefore will sell for

CASH ONLY.

Our entire stock of

Clothing,

Mens' Furnishing Goods,

HATS and CAPS!

at the most

UNPRECEDENTED BRGINS!

ever offered in Northern Indiana.

I. LAUFERTY & SON

South east corner Columbia and Calhoun-sts., Fort Wayne.

Sign of the

Red Flag.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Rainy day for election.

The live hog trade is lively.

Wood wanted at this office.

Go to Lauferty's for your clothing.

Go to Humes' if you want a good pair of boots.

The horse disease has excited many of our farmers

Parties and mite societies are "dead in the shell."

The Teachers' Institute is in session, this week, at Waterloo.

The brick block is almost ready for the roof.

Thanksgiving on the 28th of this month.

The weather has been favorable for building so far.

The new bridge across Cedar Creek makes a very nice appearance.

We are under obligations to W. H. McIntosh, Esq., for a lot of nice vegetables.

Three weddings took place at the Weaver House, all the same day, last week.—How's that?

Winter schools now agitate the minds of our young teachers. Several, to hear them tell it, are going to teach the first school west of town.

Any person wanting to rent a dwelling house can be accommodated by calling at the residence of Mr. Little, one door north of the Rainier House, on Main-st.

The Sedan hotel is to make a change in a week or so. Mrs. Shimp, now the proprietor, will occupy the large dwelling across the way, and turn it into a boarding house.

Chickens and turkeys will consult their earthly interests by fasting until after Thanksgiving, lest they get fat and fall a prey to the results of Grant's recent proclamation.

The straight out paper at Fort Wayne, has abandoned its late filed of uselessness and gone to New Haven, to seek an existence, it is hoped a wiser and a better man.

A change in the running of trains on the Air Line road, was made a few days ago. We have as yet seen no time card but will correct our table as soon as received.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A meeting will be held at the Court House this (Wednesday) evening in the interest of the Eel River Road. Our citizens should be on hand promptly.

We are glad to learn that Sheriff Miller and Auditor Reed have been reelected to their several positions in Whitley county by a handsome majority. From personal acquaintance we know them to be good and efficient officers.

Corunna girls are making application for an agency of the Grover & Baker sewing machine. We received our information through a letter picked up on the street. They will prove a success, sure, if talking will aid that business.

Personal.—We were pleased to receive a visit from Col. H M. Wright, the efficient Superintendent of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad with headquarters at Toledo.—Mr. W. is a gentleman, as well as an officer, and knows how to be agreeable and run a railroad.

Fresh Oysters.—If you want a good article of fresh oysters go to Christ Baker's. He recives the very best brands every day from the market. For sale by the can or dish. They are good, cheap and wholesome, and our people should eat more of them.

The Grantites in Chicago kicked up a fuss in regard to the Sunday laws at the wrong time. People can see no consistency in advocating temperance, as long as the "God and morality" party will support a man like Grant. The two things wont work together.

Selling peanuts at a cent a quart, would not be more satisfactory to the purchaser than is the way Davenport & Co, are selling blinds, window shades, wall paper, slates and a host of other things. They keep a cigar now, the best in the market and if you want a good one try their new brands.

The dance at Sedan, last Saturday evening, was patronized pretty well for such notice

See change in running time in table of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.—This is one of the best roads we have in the west. The system which characterize the whole machinery makes it like clock work, and trains, therefore, are never late except through accident which seldom occurs.

The Eel River road is looking up. A meeting is to be held here Wednesday evening, Nov. 6th, and at Butler Thursday evening, Nov. 7th. This will be the last attempt to get this road through, and every man interested in the project should go to work, and it will result in a grand success.

The longest 'straight' we know of is that on the Peninsular railway, which makes a bee-line shoot of seventeen consecutive miles after leaving this city.—*South Bend Union.*

We can show you one in a few months on the Baltimore and Ohio that will knock that all hollow. An air line from Defiance Ohio to Syracuse, Ind a distance of seventy miles with only one slight curve.

The work in getting Right-of-way for the Baltimore and Ohio line is progressing favorbly and we may soon expect work to begin after this is obtained. There are a few holding out yet, hoping to profit by demanding more than the right-of-way 's worth but we think this can be surmounted. Let us secure the road at any rate.

Mr Williams, of the firm of Wood & Williams, has just returned from the east, where he has purchased an immense stock of new dress goods, and a fine assortment of miscellaneous dry goods. They are not the kind of merchants that stay at home and send off to Fort Wayne, or some other inland town for old goods, but want new, fresh supplies, and go and see what they want, and thus satisfy the public

The "pleasure of Saturday night" is a delusion and a snare. It means simply butter, eggs, tea, caffe, sugar, 'and sich.' It is the night you must face your grocer and 'stand him off' for another week. It is the night you must invent some plausible story for your butcher, and render an excuse to your children for your failure to bring home a basket full of toys. Any evening in the week is preferable to Saturday night.

The Aldine for November is a handsome number and its publishers cannot receive too great encouragement from the American public. They should be liberally patronized by all lovers of art and their journal should find its way into every cultivated American household. We never feel that we can commend this handsome and valuable magazine in too strong terms.—It is worthy of the highest praise and must be seen and read to be appreciated.

A young man from this place picked up a pocet-book, lying on the step of the hotel at Corunna, last Sunday, containing $11. He was busted at the time of finding it, but owing to the "splendid reputation" he has secured among that people and "wanting" it more thoroughly established he rushed frantically down Main-st. in pursuit of the loser. His "wind" was almost exhausted when he had the "good luck" to meet his man, and for the want of breath 'shelled' the money over without saying a word.

Something for the Ladies.—We want none but the ladies to read this item, because its private. We want to tell them that instead of looking forward with gloom and dispair, they can now anticipate with joy the coming of the wash-day, because Tyler's steam washer does away with the hard work and makes wash-day pleasant. Our friends all around us have tried it and they say they would not do without it. Mrs. AsKew will supply you with one at a moderate price, and you will surely find it a blessing in the household. Oct. 17,-4t.

Peters' Musical Monthly for November, price 30 cents, contains the following choice collection of new music. The prices are also published in sheet form at the prices annexed:

Save one Bright Crown for Me. Song and Chorus, 40cts; Asking a Blessing from Mother. Song and Chorus, 30c;—Thou art no longer Mine. Ballad 30c;—Lost and Found. Ballad, 30c; Lord forever at thy Side. Solo and Quartet, 35c; A Night in Venic. Vocal Duet, 50c;—Wracie's Waltz 35; Rosebud Schottische 35; L'Africaine 35; Canary Schottische 50c. You can get all this music for 30cts by sending for the November number of Peters' Musical Monthly, or the Publisher will send the last four numbers for $1.—Address J. L. Peters, Music Publisher, 599 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Editor:—

With your permission I would like to make a statement of some facts in regard to the calamity of the Odd Fellows' hall. There has been considerable talk among small mechanics, and others. with respect to my work on that building, which, if believed, would be to my injury. As self commendation may be allowed in defense of false accusations, I would state, that I never slighted a job, however much I may have been the loser. My work on the hall was inspected day by day by a building committee, and frequent payments made on the same, without one word of disapprobation until it was demolished by no act or neglect of man.

My work speaks for itself and can be seen all over this part of the country; in DeKalb, Noble, Steuben, Allen and other counties, and in many parts of Ohio, and for any one to condemn it in this place, is simply ridiculous.

Now, I will wager fifty dollars, and leave it to the decision of any competent mechanics, that my son George, will do as much and as good work, in any given time, as any brick-layer in DeKalb County; and further, I will wager fifty dollars more, that Harlow Bumpus, who learned the trade under my instruction, will do the same.

Although I have one arm in the grave I ask no sympathy, but simply invite all blow-guns to come to the scratch, or forever after hold their peace.

Respectfully, yours,
F. Pickes.

The election passed off very quietly in this place.

The roads are very muddy.

To our Delinquent Subscribers.

We are compelled dear friends to the writing of this article, or it would not be writen. Many of you are not aware of the fact that the paper on which the Courier is printed is a cash article and has to be paid promptly on its purchase—that our compositors that set the type, make up the paper put it to press, &c., have to be paid every Saturday night for their skill and toil. Everything connected with the business is cash. But how can we pay without we are paid by our patrons? how can we pump water out of a well that is dry?

Friends we need the money and need it now! Many of you, warm personal friends of ours, have not paid us a cent since we took charge of the paper. Why not pay us now? We have a heavy payment to make, and we therefore solicit, not only solicit but urge you to pay us what you owe us. This is writen in a spirit of kindness, and hope it will be so recieved by all our patrons, who through inattention or neglect, have hitherto forgotten us when they had the money in their pocket books. Necessity, and necessity only compels this candid appeal. Who will not reach down immediately for his purse to do us justice.

Subscriptions Paid.

Isaac Cool	$2,00
John Conrad	1,00
T J Dills	1,00
A B Mathews	1,00
C S Stay	3,00
Harvey Moody	2,00
Lamb & Co	1,00
J P Goetschius	1,00
John Potts	1,00
Nelson Griffith	4,00
Geo Metcalf	50
G McFarland	1,00
B F Gaskell	2,00
D D Metcalf	3,00
Max Grubb	2,00
F C Walterman	2,00
Jacob Deetz	2,00
Frank Beard	2,00
Eli Weaver	2,00
Danl Lintz	2,00
Adam Leizig	1,00
Jas Dragoo	2,00
J A Danten	1,00
J N AsKew	2,00
J R Lanning	5,00
J Bachtel	4,00
L Bowers	1,00
John Porter	2,00
J H Campbell	1,00
Dr Jacob Hull	2,00
John Somers	75
H Wolf	1,00
P Morell	2,00
Thomas Kelly	2,00
H H Cupp	2,00

THE RAIL ROAD.

Mr. Grosh, of the lower mill has handed us the second number of a spicy little sheet called *The New Era*, published at Albion by S. E. Alvord, Esq., from which we take the following;

"The Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railway Company have recently taken a loan of several millions, to be used in the speedy construction and completion of this great road. We understand it is the intention of the company to push the work forward, so that a continuous line will be ready for operation a year from the coming winter.

To effect this, it will be necessary only to build the road from Chicago to Havana in Huron county, Ohio, where they will connect with the Baltimore Newark and Sandusky road—giving a continuous line from Baltimore to Chicago. The remaining link of the direct line to Pittsburgh to be completed as soon as possible.

It is worthy of remark that, from the inception of this great enterprise there has been no delusive pretence, no shamming, or by-play on the part of the Company.—Every assurance given to the people has been carried out. The preliminary work has been prosecuted with the deliberation and prudence befittiting the great ends to be attained, viz:

The obtaining of the shortest, straitest line from Chicago to the Eastern cities, the easiest grades, and the most promising route for the development of a permanent and increasing local traffic. These things, combined, would made the road immeasurably superior to all its competitors—the favorite and leading line from the east to the west. These advantages, combined, would make the enterprise an unparalleled success—at once the most remunerative and honorable to its projectors and managers, and beneficial to the people, and to the great business interests of the country.

To grasp and secure such a combination of advantages, required patent investigation, and careful revision of surveys; and this course has been steadily pursued despite the clamorings of impatience, and the croakings of hostile interests. The result, is ample vindication. The line now virtually adopted, does combine all those grand advantages, in nearly the highest degree. We mean, of course, the general aspect of the line. That some unimportant variations, and changes in detail may occur, is possible. The general result having been reached—certain details, affecting individuals and localities, may well be subject to minor conditions and stipulations. The cordial co-operation of the people along the line, is a matter of great importance to an enterprise intended for permanent and honorable success.

This Company intends neither to swindle, nor be swindled. Wherever the general advantages of route will not thereby be sacrificed, it is both just and politic that they avoid contact with communities controlled by a spirit of narrow selfishness and avarice, and seek to establish relations with those where the prevalence of a different spirit promises future co-operation. good will and fair dealing. To suffer petty extortion, now, would be to invite petty annoyances, vexations and extortions in the future.

PAY UP.

All subscribers indebted to us for a year or more for the Courier must pay up by January 1st, or the paper will be discontinued, and the accounts placed in proper hands for collection. We can't afford to wait longer than two years for our money.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Taxes of DeKalb County, Ind., for 1872, are as follows:

TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	State Levies					Town & Township Levies							
	State Tax on each $100 valuation	State Tax on each Poll	School Tax on each $100 valuation	School Tax on each Poll	Road Tax on each $100 valuation	Common School Tax on each $100 val.	Common School Tax on each Poll	Township Tax on each $100 valuation	Special School Tax on each $100 val.	Special School Tax on each Poll	County Levy	Total Tax on each $100 valuation	Total Tax on each Poll
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	$ c	$ c
Auburn	05	50	16	50	25	25	25		10	25	60	1 41	1 50
Waterloo	05	50	16	50	25	25	25		25	50	60	1 36	1 75
Butler	05	50	16	50	25	25	25		25	50	60	1 66	1 75
Butler Township	05	50	16	50	25						60	1 06	1 00
Jackson "	05	50	16	50	25	15		05		25	60	1 20	1 25
Concord "	05	50	16	50	25	20	25		25	50	60	1 51	1 75
Newville "	05	50	16	50	25	05	25	05	25	50	60	1 41	1 75
Stafford "	05	50	16	50	25			05	25		60	1 36	1 00
Wilmington "	05	50	16	50	25	10		10	25	50	60	1 51	1 50
Union "	05	50	16	50	25	10			25	50	60	1 41	1 50
Richland "	05	50	16	50	25	05	25	10	20	25	60	1 41	1 50
Fairfield "	05	50	16	50	25	10					60	1 16	1 00
Smithfield "	05	50	16	50	25			05	25		60	1 36	1 00
Franklin "	05	50	16	50	25	10			25	50	60	1 41	1 50
Troy "	05	50	16	50	25				05	50	60	1 11	1 50

In addition to the above there is charged:

Upon each Male Dog owned, kept or harbored within the county,	$1.00
Upon each Female Dog " " "	2.00
Upon each Dog, more than one, owned, kept or harbored within the county,	2.00

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at my office in Auburn, from the 15th of October until the third Monday in April, 1873, for the purpose of collecting the above Taxes.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the third Monday of April, 1873, the law requires ten per cent. penalty, and six per cent. interest, besides cost of collection to be added. Each tax-payer will, therefore, find it to his or her advantage to call and pay their taxes before they become delinquent, as by so doing they will save themselves the penalty and costs, and me an unpleasant duty.

On the 15th of December I am required by law to advertise real estate for sale for all unpaid delinquincies for 1871, and former years, and all persons interested are requested to call and pay their delinquent tax before that date, and save expenses.

Tax-payers will please remember the Third Monday in April is the extent of time that can be given for receiving taxes without the penalty, as my settlement must be completed at a time fixed by law, and cannot be delayed a single day.

FRANCIS D. RYAN,
Treasurer of DeKalb co., Ind

Treasurer's Office, Auburn, Oct. 14, '72.

DEATHS.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

Sad and startling as it may be, we are compelled to announce the death of one of our most valued citizens, C. S. Hare, Esq., well and favorably known as one of the most enterprising merchants in our community. His death took place at about seven o'clock last Monday evening, after an illness of several weeks, from typhoid fever. Just previous to his illness he lost his youngest daughter, and from wearing influence of both mind and body over this sad episode, Mr. Hare was soon contined to his bed, from which he was never more to rise.

Mr. Hare came to this county, from Cary, O., about eighteen years ago, full of hope and energy, and for a time was engaged as a contractor on the Eel River and Air Line Railroads. He was married about a year after to his now widowed wife, Miss Emma Abright. He entered the Boot & Shoe business a few years after which he successfully followed until the time of his death. In his business relations he was prompt, reliable and very attentive, and through his indomitable will and perseverance, established a good trade, through the revenues of which he has left a pleasant home to his afflicted family.

Socially he was always pleasant and affable with a warm heart, yet positive in his likes and dislikes. In fact he was a positive man and never flinched from doing what he thought was right. Always cheerful, with a peculiar humor, always finding expression, he had endeared himself not only to his family, whom he dearly loved, but to all with whom he met.—He was looked up to as a citizen, and held a high place in the esteem of all.

And now the excellent friend, the pleasant comrade, the reliable citizen is no more. But a few days ago he was with us, full of courage and buoyant with hope To-day the pale tenement of him we all loved has been consigned to its last resting place, and up out of the gloom of this bleak November day comes the sad refrain, never more shall earthly eyes behold him, yet even in our sadness there is a bright hope "springing eternal," of his having passed through the portals of the Heavenly mansion, and all is well.

The sympathy of the entire community is extended to his bereaved wife and children who have suffered so much from death's doings in the last few days. God grant that the light of peace may break in upon their hearts once more, and that they may feel that their loved ones have only gone before, soon, at the most, to be joined to them in a union that knows no severance, never more to part.

The deceased was a prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows, had filled the highest and most honorable place of trust and distinction, and was an exemplary member in all respects. He was buried with the honors of that order, a large number of visiting brethern being present. His funeral took place at one o'clock p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 6th.

Oh, how sweet it will be in that beautiful land
So free from all sorrow and pain,
With songs on our lips and harps in our hands
To meet one another again.

There are many among us suffering from derangement of the Liver and Bowels, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers and diseases arising from a torpid or imperfect action of the Liver. To all such we would recommend the use of "Liver Stimulant and Cathartic," which is advertised in our colums. It has been used with wonderful success in sections where these diseases prevail, and we feel confident it will prove a blessing to many a household. As a medicine to be kept in the family, to be used in place of pills, it has no equal.

It is for sale by all our druggists and dealers in medicine.—*Nashua Telegraph*

A blind man can be seen drunk on our streets to-day. Shame on the dealer who gave it to him.

Closing Exercises.

The closing exercises of the Auburn schools took place at the M.E. Church last Friday evening, before a crowded house Those who participated acquitted themselves splendidly and Mr. McIntosh and his assistants may feel gratified over the result. The programme was not a varied one, but consisted of declamations and music, as follows:

Music—Our Greeting.
Frank Griswold; Change and Decay.
William Hoagland; Hardest time of All
Martin Hoffman; Murder's Secret.
J. W. McClellan; Meet Again in Morning.
Harley Miller; Incentives to Culture.
Albert Case; Methods of Knowledge.
Music—Life and Labor.
Monroe Merica; Grandeur of the Sea.
Howard Cassbeer; Memory of Fathers
William Spangler; Knowledge.
Wilson Nailor; Our own Country.
Julia Plum; Maniac.
Byron Grube; Poetry of Science.
Music—O! What a World this Might be.
Abby Potter; Duties of Woman
Alice Widney; Life Lessons
C. Emanuel; Rienzi to the Romans
M F Long; Historian's Reflections.
G Detrick; Teacher, the hope of America
Walter Horn; Palace, Prison, The Earth
Music—Only Waiting
Thomas Kelly; Common Schools
Oliver Greenwalt; Learning to the Young
John Eakright; The two Roads
Wm Vanzyle; Autumn and Nature
Philetus Shirts; End of Perfection
Music—There is Music.
Joseph Stilling; Duties of Citizens
I H Cool; Formation of Character
Lorenzo Nelson; End of Time
D B Garfield; Wonderful Contrast
J W Hippenhammer; March of Mine
Music—Good Night

STRAUSS' We have just issued Strauss' Waltzes in two volumes, price $4 each in boards $5 each in cloth. Two volumes contain over 40 beautiful Waltzes, worth at least $35 in sheet form. In ordering FAVORITE from other dealers be particular to ask for Peters' Edition of Strauss' Waltzes, as it is the only correct and complete edition. Address, J. L. PETERS, Music Publisher, 599 Broadway, N. Y. WALTZES.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Gilbert C. Everett, Administrator of Estate of David Perkey, deceased has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The west half of lot number 28, old plat of the town of Auburn.

LEWIS TESS.

Nov. 4, '72.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will at the December session, 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises. The north third of lot No. 63, old plat of Auburn, in said county.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Wilmington township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will at the Dec. session 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to rhtail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: In the building situated on the North two thirds of lot number one in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county.

E. F. GENGNAGLE, Appl't.

Nov. 4, '72.

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Samuel Husselman, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence of the decedent, one mile north of Auburn on

November 21, 1872.

The Following Property:

Horses, Hogs, Wagon, Farming Utensils and other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Oct. 30, 1872. J. C. St CLAIR, Adm.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Husselman, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Oct. 30, 1872. J. C. St CLAIR, Adm.

Manhood; How Lost, & Restored

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a 30 year practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of medicine or application of the knife, but by means which every sufferer may cure himself cheaply and privately.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and man.

Lent, under seal, to any address, in a plain envelope, postpaid on receipt of six cents.

Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, 50 cent Address, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co. 127 Bowery. New York, Postoffice box, 4,586.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein Lafayette Miller is Plaintiff and Benjamin F. Osborn and Joseph Denew are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy nine dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, Nov. 30th, '72.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following property to-wit: The North-east quarter of Section number Thirty (30) Township Thirty-four (34) North of range Twelve (12) East and also the West half of the North-west quarter of section No. twenty-nine (29), Town and range aforesaid, containing two hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUMB, Sheriff.

Nov. 6, 1872.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest stock of

Made up Clothing!

Ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Piece Goods.

The handsome residence of Mrs. Mary Mott. The house contains thirteen rooms and is particularly desirable for a boarding house. The price is twenty seven hundred dollars. If not sold soon one half of the house will be to let. Inquire at the residence on Cedar street. 4t

Pumpkin time has come again. There is an abundance of this delicious fruit in the market this year and the city nash factories are enabled to present the hungry with New England's greatest boast—pumkin pies.

GRAND OPENING!

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT THE

BEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS

Clothing and Tailoring!

Establishment in DeKalb County. Just received the latest styles in Ready-Made

CLOTHING

For Men and Boys, at prices that Defy Competition.

Nobby Hats and Caps!

Gloves and Mittens,

SHIRTS, COLLAS, ETC.

SAML. LAUFERTY,

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

[illegible]

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	10 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianoplis	4 00a.m	10 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 22	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	9 06	6 45	12 [illegible]
Reading	9 46	7 32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 56	8 32	
Jackson Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Saginaw	[illegible]	11 10a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	8 30	
Detroit	5 45	5 45	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	4 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15a.m	6 30a.m
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 53
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 20
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p m
Fremont	6 56	9 22	2 03
Angola	7 25	9 43	2 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 26
Waterloo	8 18	10 32	4 45
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6 55
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cincinnati		6 30	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

BARRICK BLOCK.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street

Omaha Lottery!

A NOBLE CHARITY.

To erect the

Nebraska State Orphan Asylum,

To be Drawn in Public,

December 30, 1872

$230,505.00.

TICKETS $1. EACH or SIX for $5.

Tickets sent by express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Cash Prize [illegible]
3 Cash Prizes $2,000 each [illegible]
[illegible]
3 Cash Prizes, $1,000 each [illegible]
50 Cash Prizes, $100 each [illegible]
100 " " 50 each [illegible]
200 " " 25 " [illegible]
5000 " " 10 " [illegible]
3101 " " 5 " [illegible]

8465 cash prizes amounting to [illegible]

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by the highest authority of the State and best business men. Over one-half of the tickets taken before Oct. 1st. The limited number on hand will be furnished those who apply first. Money can be sent by mail in registered letters, postoffice orders or by express.

All prizes will be paid in full. Agents Wanted Address, J. M. PATTEE, G. M., Omaha, Neb. Oct. 17.—3t

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARIAGE & HOUSE PAINTS.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Agents Wanted

For the livest and most agreeable and instructive book of the year,

Buffalo Land!

By Hon. W. E. Webb, of Topeka, Kansas. The wealth and wildness, mysteries and marvels, of the boundless West, fully and truthfully described. A complete guide for sportsmen and emigrants. Profusely and splendidly illustrated. Immensely popular and selling beyond precedent. Send for illustrated circular, terms etc., at once, to the publishers, E. HANNAFORD & CO., [illegible] Street, Chicago, Ills. 31 [illegible]

ARE YOU GOING WEST

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers, equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 12 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y., or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building on the [illegible] SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. [illegible]

Wonders of a Boarding House.

A carving knife that is not shaky in the handle, and which on great persuasion can be induced to cut.

A silver fork on which the precious metal is still extant and which has its proper complement of prongs.

A chamber looking glass which, if not propped up with hair brush never turns its back upon you when you go to shave.

[illegible] which does not leak, a[illegible] very dang[illegible]

A (very) grand piano whereof the key's don't rattle like the bones of negro minstrels, and whereof you can imagine, by a powerful flight, that the notes have in their infancy been ever heard in tune.

Door mat which is provided with a [illegible]

A table cloth or napkin without [illegible]

Window that has not at the least one sash cord broken, and that does not vibrate noisely with the very slightest breeze.

An easy chair which gives you an ease when sitting in it, and wherein you may take your usual after-dinner nap without any apprehension of a caster coming off.

Teapot out of which, with excessive [illegible] and patience, you can contrive to pour a cupful without dropping the lid into it.

Sitting room wherein, to avoid smoke and suffcation, you need not keep window and door open when you light the fire.

Half the day unmolested by an organ grinder.

Curtains which you can manage to pull up, even to the very top, without a wrinkle, and then not find it come down with a rattle on your head.

Have your waiter look as if she sometimes used a nail brush.

Ceiling and chimneys ornamented which are neither of them cracked.

Sofa a little softer than a hard deal board, and which has not its springs fractured exactly in the place whereon you want to sit.

Pictures or engraving hung up by way of ornament, which with any candor you can call a work of art.

Pair of decanters which are not an odd couple, and half a score of wine glasses that not to of which will match themselves.

Doors which does not let a hurricane of draught through it, and which you can actually shut without a slam.

Finally, a bed you may go to without trembling, and a bill that you may pay without a fear of be fleeced.

Away Down in the Sea.

The submarine investigations carried on at government expenses, under the direction of the British Association of Science, have disclosed some most interesting facts in regord to the bottom of the sea.

These researches have been carried on by means of a simple dredge—a rectangular iron frame forming the mouth of a bag of netting which is protected from wear by a leather or canvass flap. The whole aparatus attached to a rope of suitable length is dropped to the bottom of the sea and is draged along the surface a certain distance, scriping off the superficious layer of mud and sand in the bag, the meshes of which premit the dirt to be washed through while the larger substances are retained and brought up.

The depth at which the bottom of the sea has been thus explored has been really enormous, amounting in one instance to 3 miles, far exceeding that of any previous with the dredged though small quantities of sea bottom have been brought up at equally great distance from the surface, by means of the sounding line.

At this depth many species of marine animals have been found, some entirely new and others rare, and the temperature at the bottom indicates about thirty degrees. The surface water is shown to be effected by the heat of the sun, only to a depth of about 20 fathoms, but the Gulf stream influence the heat to a farther depth of 6 to 700 fathoms.

Philadelphia will build a $2,000,000 bridge over the Schuylkill.

California wants 500 large ships to carry off the wheat she has raised this year.

The nut crop is said to be good, and the boys are correspondingly happy.

The Grant candidate for Congress against James Brooks, of New York, is [illegible] G. Dung!

The N. Y. 'Post' cannot recommend the Pennsylvania election as the proper way to secure national reform.

The three cardinal virtues of Grantism in Pennsylvania have been 'addition, division and silence.' To these the saintly Simon Cameron has added multiplication.

A Western editor has come to the conclusion that the young ladies in his village are not at all like St. Paul, because they pay so much attention to 'things that are behind.'

When a Cleveland sewing-machine agent is attacked by an infuriated customer he smiles and lets the latter hit him on hi[illegible]. That is proof against any blow.

A barber of Circlevill, while cutting the hair of a rural customer, ran his shears against some hard substance, which proved to be a whet stone. The old farmer said he had missed that whetstone ever since haying time last July, and had looked all over a ten acre lot for it, but now remembered sticking it up over his ear.

The richest instance of humbug we have met with in a long time is that of an individual who advertises for sale a Siberian bloodhound which he calls A 1 when every one possessing the ordinary rudiments of an English education ought to know that the best is K 9.

A. T. Stewart, who knows Ulysses pretty well, pronounces him a stupidly, selfish and unprincipled cormorant.

It is with narrow-souled people, as with narrow necked bottles—the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices!

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

OOD & WILLIMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh [illegible]ed Pies, [illegible]akes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

McDOUGAL'S

CARPET STORE

A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

THE ECONOMICALMUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. R. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Co., for the election of Director for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come upon. Such meeting will be held at the office of James S. Collins, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Ind., on Thursday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

By order of the Board of Directors
EDWIN UHL, Sec.

October 1, 1872.

XO—N. Y. S.—XO.

FALL TRADE 1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident New York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the pepular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

GEC. W: LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,
Block, Keyst[illegible]e

Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed at Wholesale Price,

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M E. WOODWARD.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITETS,

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

FALL OF 1872.

GRAND

OPENING

Grand opening of the finest stock of

MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS

Together with the largest stock of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods

Ever offered to the Public.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have taken special pains to secure a stock of dress goods which in point of variety and diversity of style has never been equalled in this city and will make special bargains during our opening.

100 pieces Black and White Plaids	25 cents per yard;	price 50 cents.
50 pieces Fancy Japanese Stripes,	37½ cts per yard;	price 50 cents.
50 pieces Fancy [illegible] Striped Poplins,	25 cents per yard;	price 40 cents.
10 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	50 cents per yard;	price 75 cents.
10 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	75 cents per yard;	price $1.00.

Silks, Irish and Japanese Poplins,

n all the new and desirrble shades, at prices that cannot fail to please.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS

We will sell until October 1st, all of our domestics at less than wholesale prices

500 pieces extra quality Bleached Muslin	25½ cents.
Best heavy brown sheeting	12½ cents.
Best fine brown [illegible]eting	12½ cents.
Best pruits, all [illegible]akes	10 cents.

We have concluded all arrangements to make this the lnagest opening of Millinery, fancy and Rich Dress Goods ever had in Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, Fort Wayne.

Extraordinary Rush

AT THE

Fruit House

SELLNG MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "A" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 1 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $125; Oolong 5oc, 9 best $1,1 Gun Powder, 8oc, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1, Imperial, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 25 o
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 oo
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 oo
Old 76 do medical	3 oo	Cherry Wine,	1 oo
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 5o
Ca'awba Wine	1 oo		

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ½ b[illegible] 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Bra ziland English [illegible]uts	15

KINDS OF E[illegible]LSH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

ORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

DRY GOODS

GEO. deWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

Dry Goods or Notions,

ALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

People's

Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPFR, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money [illegible]d Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND'

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

Ever shown in Fort Wayne.

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see His large stock of Piece Goods.

Auditor Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 14, 1872. No. 46.

Business Cards.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTOTEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the norts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Offices in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly tend to all professional calls. Office, first door to he right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
D. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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LENT'S HOTEL,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. E. BEST. 2-28 G. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

JAS. M. GRAHAM, Justice of the Peace. M. V. B. GOTSHALL, Notary Public.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau, 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

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PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court-House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

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HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary. GUY PLUM, W. M.

I. O. O. F.
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.

CEDAR ENCAMPMENT, NO. 65.—Regular meetings second and fourth friday evenings of each month. Visitors cordially invited to attend our meetings.
S. L. YANDES, C. P.
F. B. DAVENPORT, Scribe.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Co[illegible] all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment by delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroa[illegible]

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorous and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
C. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn, Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON.
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are Completed.

Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00 p.m	7 00 a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 20 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 28	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18 a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	8,35 "	10,23 "	3,08 "
Alliance	5,10 "	11,25 "	1,10 P M	5,30 "
Orrville	6,46 "	1,46 P. M	3,07 "	7,25 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,26 "
Crestline ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,55 "
Crestline lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	10,05 "
Forest	10,50 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,28 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,06 "	9,15 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,20 P M	11,35 "	11,55 A M	2,40 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	5,60 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	9,10 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,[illegible]0 P M	2,20 "	11,45 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,50 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	3,00 "	6,28 "
Crestline ar	5,35 "	6,20 "	4,30 "	8,05 "
Crestline lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4,40 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,71	5,10 "	8,55
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	7,12 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	9,00 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,13 A. M.	11,30 "	3,30 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20 "	12,25 A. M.	4,2[illegible] "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily;

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec, 3rd 1871

Going North.

		Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati	Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville		10 00	
Indianapolis		10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie		12 36 p m	6 45
Hartford city		1 26	7 36
Bluffton		2 41	8 31
Fort Wayne		4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne	Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton		1 35	6 19
Hartford City		2 40	7 20
Muncie		2 30	8 10
Indianapolis		6 25	10 45
Connersville		5 25	
Cincinnati	Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHOIN[illegible]GTON, Supt.

A Conscienscious Thief.

Those who do not know me may, perhaps, believe the following story. Those who do know me will not. Still, it is nearly true.

Reginald was a pleasant old gentleman with a fine sense of humor. He had considerale property, and lived on Wimbledon Common.

He had one beautiful daughter—but that is not to the point.

One afternoon as old Reginald was reading books in his drawing room, it was announced to him that a common man desired to speak with him.

He gave orders that the common man should be admitted. And admitted the man was.

He was a very common man, indeed.—A tall, shambling, ill-looking fellow, with an irresolute manner and a shrinking eye He was dressed as costemongers are dressed when following their calling.

What is your pleasure, good sir? said old Reginald.

Beg pardon, gav'nor, said the common man. I hope you wont be hard with me, sir.

Not at all.

I'm—I'm a burglar, said the common man.

Indeed, said Reginald. Will you take a chair?

Thank you, kindly gov'nor, but I had rather stand.

And he did stand.

So far there is nothing incredible in my story, but it gets more remarkable as it goes on.

How do you like your profession? said old Reginald.

Well, gov'nor, said the common man, I don't like it noways.

That's what?

That's why I'm here. I belong to a gang of twelve wot's working these parts just now. We crack cribs by turns. Its my turn to-night.

And the man wept like a child.

This, I presume, is remorse, said old Reginald.

No, gov'nor, it ain't remorce, it's funk, said he.

The same thing, sir.

It ain't the being a burglar that I object to; its the having to commit burglaries. I like the credit of it; the danger I object to.

I see

Now, by the laws of our gang, we're bound to crack cribs in turn. That is to say, one of us cracks the crib, while the other eleven stop outside and give the office.

I thought burglars always worked in twos or threes?

P'raps I ought to know best, suggested the burglar.

Perhaps you are right. Indeed, I am sure you ought to know. What crib do you propose to crack to-night?

This here one.

Mine?

Yourn.

Go, and old Reginald prepared to ring the bell.

Please don't do that gov'nor. You aint a goin' to give me into custody?

I think I had better.

No, no, gov'nor, dont do that. Listen to me first:

I ain't going to hurt you. Its my turn to crack your crib to-night. Now, will you help me?

I hardly see my way, said old Reginald, thoughtfully. Still, if I can be of any use—

Look here, gov'nor, each member of our gang is bound to get fifty pounds worth of swag from each crib he cracks; if he don't he's shot. I see a handsome salver and coffee-pot and cream jug as I came in here. Wot might be the value of that handsome silver salver and a coffee-pot?

The cream jug is electro. The coffee-pot with sugar basin and salver, may be worth five and forty pounds.

That is near enough. I'll take 'em.—Here is a flimsy for fifty quid.

And he handed old Reginald a bank note for the amount.

Still I don't quite understand—

I want you, guv'nor, to be so good as to leave your bed room window open to-night, and place that salver and them silver traps where I can get 'em. I shall have cracked my crib, bagged my swag, and made myself safe until my turn comes again.

Certainly, said old Reginald, holding up the note to the light. But let me ask you how can you afford to pay so handsomely for your depredation?

There are a dozen on us, sir. Each of us cracks a crib once in three months, and each swags at least fifty pounds worth—often more, but at least that. After each plant the profits are divided. Last quarter the twelve cribs cracked brought us in elenen hundred pounds—ninety odd pounds apiece. When my turn comes I pay a fair price for my fifty pounds worth of swag, for I have been honorably brought up, and I gets forty pounds to good. And forty pounds to the quarter is one hundred and sixty pounds a year. And I lives on it. Sometimes its more—now and then its less, but whatever it is I lives on it.

And the honest fellow took a receipt for the note and departed.

Old Reginald was as good as his word He left his bed-room window open and placed the salver there, and about two o'clock the honest burglar came and got it.

So far all was simple and straightforward enough. But now comes the curious and incredible part of my story.

The fifty pound note was part of the proceeds of a previous burglary. The number of the note was known, and traced to old Reginald, who had to account for its being in his possession.

Now the twelve burglars had in meantime been arrested by the police (this is also incredible) and were condemned to penal servitude for life.

So old Reginald had no hesitation in stating the facts.

No one believed him, as no one will me And the honest burglar having discovered the whole thing, coffee-pot, salver and all, was the commonest electro, was so shocked at old Reginald's dishonesty that not only did he decline to corroborate his story, but actually, and I think very properly, identified him as an accomplice.

And old Reginal was also sentenced to penal servitude, and he and the honest burglar worked for many years together on the same works, and had many opportunities of talking the matter over from its social, moral and political point of view.

Death of a wild Man.

Twenty-two years ago the people of Deering Maine, had their cows milked every night, and their corn, soap grease and other articles stolen. One morning a woman going to milk discovered a repulsive human being in the hay-mow, with hair grown over his eyes, and both feet frozen. He was taken to the alms-house, and for twenty years has only spoken in monosyllable. He was extremely filthy in his habits, and nothing has ever been known of his history. Recently, to the surprise of all, he pronounced the word, England, and on being asked if he same from there, and would like to go back again, he said: Yes Then he refused to speak, refused food, and died last week—He has died and preserved his life's secret and the doctors cannot tell what ailed him, or if he was insane

* * *

A certain Dr. T——, of a town north of the Clyde, was a strong and decided Presbyterian, and his lady love was as strong and decided a Baptist. They were sitting together one evening, talking of their approaching nuptials, when the doctor remarked to her:

I am thinking, my dear, of two events which I shall number among the happiest of my life.

And pray what may they be, doctor? said the lady.

One is the hour when I shall call you my wife.

And the other?

It is when we shall present our first bairn for baptism.

What! sprinkled? Never shall a bairn of mine be sprinkled, Dr. T—?

Every bairn of mine, Miss McDan—shall be sprinkled.

They shall be, hey?

Yes, my love.

Well, sir, I can tell you, then, that your bairns won't be my bairns. So good-night, sir.

The lady left the room, and the doctor left the house. The sequel was no marriage, no bairns.

Stories of Peter Cartwright.

A DISPUTE WITH A DOCTOR.

Many anecdotes could be told of this eccentric and talented man, and there is one too good to let pass. He once had a dispute with a doctor relative to religion The doctor said he wanted honest and unequivocal answers to a few questions.

Did you ever hear religion?

No

Did you ever smell religion?

No

Did you ever taste religion?

No

Did you ever feel it?

Yes

Now, then, said the doctor, with apparent triumph, I have proved, beyond a doubt, by four respectable witnesses, that religion is not seen, heard, smelled, or tasted, and but one solitary witness, feeling, has testified that it is an experimental fact. The weight of evidence is overwhelming, and you must give it up

Cartwright asked.

Did you ever see a pain?

No

Did you ever hear a pain?

No

Did you ever smell a pain?

No.

Did you ever feel a pain?

Certainly I did

The doctor and his family were converted.

BLAZING HIS WAY.

Cartwright, having been brought up in a log cabin, did not like climbing stairs, and when he took up his quarters in a hotel he preferred rooms on a lower floor.—He once went to Chicago, and booked himself at the Tremont House. The preacher was assigned to a room on the eighth or ninth story.

Soon after being shown to his room Cartwright rang the bell. A waiter was promptly in attendance.

I want an ax, said Cartwright.

The astonished servant said he would procure one. Having obtained an ax, Cartwright asked the waiter to guide him down stairs. At the first turn in the stairs Cartwright blazed his mark in the walnut balaster. The dumbfounded waiter asked him what he meant.

I want to know my way back to my room again, said Cartwright.

The preacher was assigned to a room at a more reasonable distance from mother earth.

* * *

A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love; pleasure bestowed upon a grateful mind was never sterile, but generally gratitude begets reward

In vain do they talk of happiness who never subdued an impulse in obedience of a principle. He who never sacrificed a present to a future good, or a personal to a general one, can speak of happiness only as the blind do of colors.

A western editor, in announcing the demise of his peper, says:

The brilliancy of our career has only been equaled by it's brevity; and the lack of business management has only been excelled by the lack of business itself.

* * *

A man asked a boy who was digging in a hill-side what he was digging for.

A Woodchuck.

You can't get him, said the man, he can dig faster than you.

I must get him, said the boy, our folks are out of meat.

* * *

George Smith do you recollect the story of David and Goliah?

Yes, sir, David was a tavern keeper, and Goliah was an intemperate man.

Who told that?

Nobody, I read it—and it said that David fixed a sling for Goliah, and Goliah got slewed with it.

* * *

An old man who believed that, what was to be would be, but who was very particular to have his gun with him when he went among the Indians, was once disappointed in one of his usual trips because his gun was not within reach. Tantalizing by the suggestion that he would not die till his time came, and that the want of his gun made no matter, But, said he, suppose I should meet an Indian whose time came, I would not like to be without my gun.

* * *

It is always safe to joke, even with the benighted Celestials. A fine young lady of Portland, Oregon, on hearing from one of her Chinese domestics his determination to return to his native land twitted him upon the subject of matrimony.

Well, Wam is going back to get a wife, I suppose?

Me?

Yes.

What sort of a girl is she?

Belly nice woman, hice woman.

Well, tell us, Wam, is she one of the aristocratic sort—A No. 1, you know—nice girls who have such little wee feet?

Ah Wam (very innocently) Oh, no, not little feet! great big feet—all the same as yours.

A "Fighting Editor."

The John Bull newspaper, edited by Theodore Hook, frequently indulged in offensive personalities in remarking on the conduct and character of public men. A military hero, who would persist in placing himself conspicuously before the world's gaze, received a copious share of what he consid red malignant and libellous abuse in the columns of said paper. His souldier's spirit resolved on revenge. An officer and a gentleman could not demean himself by calling up a hireling scribbler for honorable satisfaction. No! he would horsewhip the miscreant in his own den—the Bull would be taken by the horn!

Donning his uniform and arming himself with a huge whip, he called at the office, and scarcely concealing his agitation inquired for the editor. He was invited by the clerk to take a seat in the room.—He complied and was kept waiting while the clerk, who recognized the visitor ran up stairs and informed the editorial responsibility of his name and evident purport. After an aggravating delay, which served considerably to increase the ill-temper of the officer, the door opened, and a coarse, rough-looking man, over six feet in height, with a proportionate bredth of shoulder, and armed with a bludgeon, entered the room.

Walking up to the surprised and angry visitor, he said, in a voice of thunder:

Are you the chap as wants to see me, sir?

You! No. I wish to see the editor of the paper.

That's me.

There must be some mistake.

Not a morse! I'm the head hitter of this Bull, said the follow bringing the nobbed end of his bludgeon in fearful proxmity.

You the editor? Impossible.

Do you mean to say I'm telling a lie? roared the ruffian, as he agained raised his knotty argument.

Certainly not—by no means, said the officer rapidly cooling down and dropping the whip and his wrath at the same time.

Werry well, then. What are you wanting wi' me?

A mistake, my dear sir, all a mistake. I expected to meet another person. I'll call some other day, and the complaint backed to the door, bowing to the drawn stick before him.

And don't let me ketch you coming again without knowing who and what you want. We're always ready for all sorts of customers—army or naval, civil or military, horse, foot and dragon.

The officer retired, resolving to undergo another goring by the Bull before he again ventured to encounter the horse lean proportions of the fighting editor.

When the clerk informed the occupants of the editorial sanctum of the visit of the irate colonel, neither Hook nor the publishers cared to face the horsewhip.

A well known pugilist, the landlord of a tavern in the vicinity, was immediately sent for; a slight preparation fitted him for the part, in which he acquitted himself with complete success.

The story rapidly circulated, and the reputation of the fighting editor of the John Bull prevented further remonstrances from persons who felt themselves aggrived by the liberty of the press.

UNCLE JAP'S GHOST.

I suppose that there is no doubt that one good honest ghost, one that could be seen and touched, would do more towards making the world at large believe in the future life of the soul, than all the sermons and treatics ever writen. Indeed the world seems always to have been in a manner concious of this. Hence, the eager facination with which mankind even after being fooled for thousands of years still catch at anything like a plausible ghost story. In fact ghost-seeing has always been one of the worlds weak spots.

Of course nobody believe in ghosts now-a days; yet let any thing like a decently probable ghost story get a going, and it is a little surprising to see how curious people will become. Take the "haunted house" of Boston, for example. And almost every town or village has its spector.

I well remember the sensation which came up in the little parish where I used to live some yeary ago. It was a quaint little neighborhood, away back from the rest of the world—a church, (Baptist) a parsonage, a "tavern" some dozen or twenty houses, with a wild unsettled region stretching away on all sides.

At the period I refer to, old Elder McKay had just died and the new 'Elder," Mr. Granger, a pale, grave faced young man, had just come bringing a wife as pale and grave faced as himsel Both were of the calm spiritual sort—models in all respects.

But in marked distinction from them was the wifes sister, a girl of fifteen or sixteen who made her home with them. Nell Burnham, as we soon come to know her, was of quite a different sort. In Parish language she wasn't a "professor," and most certainly not a professor of much of that somber-visaged piety, more in vogue then, than now, perhaps.

In short, without being in any bad. Nell was a trump among girls—was "hail fellow well met," with any one who had a spark of fun about him and was always bent on having a good time.

The young folks liked Nell universaliy—all the more from the fact that she was known to be a subject of the most profound grief and solicitude, on the part of the reverend pair at the parsonage, as well as an object of distrust among all the deacons and deaconesses. Wherever she went, there was sure to be a good time and something to laugh at afterwards

This little neighborhood had also another unexpected characterin the shape of an old Mississippi negro known as Uncle Jap (an abbreviate form of Japan). He had come to the tavern one bleak winter evening some years previous—how, nobody knew exactly; had been a passenger on the "Underground Railway," probably sent in here for safe residence. For those were the days when 'Abolition" raised its cress against the "Fugitive Slave Law."—(What an ancient sound these terms do have). Uncle Jap's case was dimly understood. People sympathized with him. He built fires at the tavern where an attic had been given him for a lodging-place, and in process of time came to be sexton at the church and dug graves—when any body died.—and about this time one Martha Wilkins, did actually die; and uncle Jap, had the digging of her grave on his hands.

It was a late October evening, moon light, and the old fellow had gone up to the church yard to see something about it. One of my boy friend Zeke Edwards and I were playing "backgammon" down in the bar room at the tavern, with several others looking on, when all at once in rushed Uncle Jap, bareheaded and with a countenance frescoed with terror.

"Hello! Uncle Jap! What's the matter? What is it?" we all exclaimed.

He had fairly leaped behind the stove, in his fright and was turning the whites of his eyes towards the door.

'De Lord sabe us,' was his first words.

'Why, Uncle Jap, what is it?'

'De Lord knows! but I 'specs it was a spook.'

'A spook! what's a spook?'

'A spook or a bogey!' cried the old darkey, shivering. 'De Lord knows which.'

'Why where have you been?' asked Zeke.

"Up to de church-yard only. Wus jes a lookin along de side ub de Wilking lot, thinkin' how hard de frozen groun' would be to break up for ole' Martha to-morrow, when de spook ris right up all white and almos cotched me.'

This was the sum and substance of his story; the main point of which was that something had frightened him nearly to death, and Zeke and I ran out to see what it was. There was nothing in sight of the tavern, so we kept on up to the grave yard. But all was now still and quiet there—motionless as the dim moon-light which lay upon it. We were about going back laughing at Uncle Jap's stampede, when I suddenly caught the glimps of something white flitting around the corner of the church.

'D'ye see that,' whispered I.

'I did see something—I thought,' said Zeke. But gracious!' said he suddenly, jerking my arm, "look there."

I looked. Out of the shadow of one side of the church a dim white form was moving slowly towards us, not 20 rods off.

We were boys then; and I consider it no disgrace to say that we ran off in a perfect panic, never stopping until we reached the tavern.

We had seen a ghost. By the next day every body knew it, and talked of nothing else.

And when Sunday came, the congregation in the church kept casting fugitive glances out in the church-yard, and at noon little groups could be seen examining the places where the spector had appeared.

Good Mr. Granger was scandalized; and all the deacons—especially old deacon Grover—denounced the 'spook' as mockery, or a devise of Satan.

But only the next night, as the worthy deacon was going to call on his pastor, the spook suddenly arose in the path in front of him, and waved him back. At first the old man—if we may credit his accounts—and withstood it, abjuring it in the name of Heaven to give place. But it wouldn't budge.—And the deacon had in the end fled back to his dwelling in as great a fright as we had fled from the church yard.

The last 'scare' was a signal for a general hubbub throughout the parish. Every body was on the lookout; and during the next fortnight more than a dozen persons had got a glimpse of the spook. The most absurd and ridiculous accounts were current respecting it. The church yard seemed to be the favorite resort—Friday nights at least.

Indeed, so rampant grew the stories as to endanger the faith and spiritual wellfare of the church; so at least parson Granger thought. And after consultation with his deacons, it was decided that, as God's servants, it was their duty to confront and appease the spirit, if it were a good one; or by virtue of the piety and parochial office, to drive it off, if as most suspected it was a foul one and as the spook was nearly nocturnal in its habbits, and must be met on its own ground, they agreed, to go to the church yard on the next Friday evening, and there "confront' it.

Zeke and I heard of this decision, and determined to be one of the party. Or as they might (very properly) object to such an unsanctified addition as ourselves, we concluded to follow them unknown, and watch the proceedings from some safe covert. I realy don't think we would have cared to go there alone, but with so many good Christains ahead of us there would be but little danger; for in case of any sudden manifestation we judged that we could get off as fast as any of them.

I well recall that Friday evening.—Zeke and I were on the lookout, and at 8 'o clock, saw Mr. Granger and his deacons sally forth from the parsonage, and take their way to the church-yard.

The moon had not risen and we followed them unobserved as far as the gate, where we concealed ourselves in a clump of raspberry bushes, in such a way as to command a view of what went on inside of the yard, through the chinks of the fense. But the spook was in no hurry. For a long time, its would be interviewers, had nothing better to do than to sit on the tombstones and pace up and down the walk through the center of the yard.

An hour or two passed; but meanwhile the moon arose making it a little lighter.

'Call rather too early,' whispered Zeke.

"May not appear at all," said I.

Another hour passed. We were begining to wish ourselves at home when a sudden exclamation from Mr. Granger came to our ears.

'There! there 't is,' whispered Zeke.

Sure enough, just emerging from some low cedars bordering one of the lots, was the form in white. For a moment it paused as if uncertain then glided straight towards the intruding party.

'Pause, spirit!' cried Granger nervously; "Whether good or evil, stand still and answer us.

But with solemn gestures the spook came straight for the speaker, its arms extended as if to clasp him. Mr. Granger shrank back upon the nearest deacon, who shrank in turn behind his fellow. In short they all shrank; and by was of shrinking a little faster, turned and ran. In a trice, and before we could get up out of the briers, they were scampering out of the gate with the spook not two rods behind them.

We crouched down and watched them.

At the gate the figure stopped a moment, threw a hasty glance around, then darted on after the fugitive deacons, who were bounding along down the frozen road, trying to keep up with their pastor. But as it sprang away something white fluttered in the moon light, and fell to the ground—something that looked like a handkerchief.

A sudden suspicion shot through my head and as the phantom disappeared behind the church, I bounded out and secured the—yes it was a handkerchief.

In a jiffy we were out of the briers, and hiding behind a couple of headstones. We hadn't long to wait either for, in a few moments the spook came back shaking with suppressed laughter. We waited until she was almost abreast of us, then rose up in our turn. The ghost jumped back.

'Oho! old lady,' cried Zeke, leaping out and snatching off her tall paper cap. "Your little game is up, now!"

"Is that you Zeke,—and Kit too?" cried Nell laughing in spite of herself. "Well I am caught at last."

'Of course you are?'

'Yes, but now Zeke—and Kit don't tell the old folks. Say that you won't, now?'

'Don't [illegible]

'I know—such fun too! But please don't tell of this!'

'What will you give us?'

'Oh, any thing[illegible]

We thought that would do [illegible] and closed the bargain.

There were no more 'spooks' in that church-yard. But we kept the secret all three of us, and Mr. Granger and his deacons [illegible] that it was their [illegible] Nell Burnham who sent them [illegible] down the road that ghostly Friday evening.

Starting in Married Life.

I will tell you a story of my own experience in starting in the world.—When I was very young and very poor I married a very poor young [illegible] worked out by the day on the farms, and in [illegible] that the stormy days should not consume the income of the fair ones, something must be done.—What should it be? He had no trade for indoor labor, except making shingles. [illegible] build one. Heretofore he had spent the stormy days, like hundreds of young men in the country, lounging about public places in the village or at some neighbor's. [illegible] habit, and liked it.

Now, said I, James, if you ever get anything ahead, the winter must not consume what the summer yields.

True, replied he, but what can we do?

I hesitated a moment, looked at the neatly scoured floor of our little log cabin, and snow-white [illegible] window curtains, which, by the way, were pieced out from worn-out garments.

Get neighbor [illegible] some timber, get it sawed, and make the shingles for half.

Where? said he, right here in the house?

Yes, here in the house.

Year after year passed; [illegible] kitchen barrels were bottomed, barley forks were made and sold, and I used to pack the shingles. [illegible] was done in bad weather, and our children were growing up, enjoying the liberty of making all the litter desirable, whenever they were released from their hours of study. No one on earth loves neatness more than I; but I learned in time to sacrifice it, in a measure, to prosperity and happiness.

Husband is nervous and irritable by nature, and it will not do in all cases to try and [illegible] so I have picked up after him, hats and clothing, [illegible] him almost every Sunday morning and so to the boys, they made all sorts of farming implements in the house when they could not [illegible] whatever improvements they might wish to engage in [illegible] many efforts to teach the boys order about the house, but never fairly succeeded.

Now for the result of our course. We have a farm of [illegible] hundred acres, well stocked; there are several rooms in our house, but shingles are not made in any of them.—Sometimes when husband brings a barrel to hoop for our [illegible] I tell him to be careful not to scratch the paint of the floor. Husband is a hard working man, and when night comes he is at home, and so are the younger boys. [illegible] home-loving boys. No smoking cigars, or taking a glass, or [illegible] about with [illegible] good and true.

Beecher Outwitted.

Sometimes witty men get [illegible] with. At a certain [illegible] which Rev Henry Ward Beecher was spending the summer, Thursday evening was devoted to [illegible] were several [illegible] place, among [illegible] ly little Doctor of Divinity, whose dignity and dress were absolutely [illegible] fied. Nobody dreamed that it was possible to [illegible] until one Thursday evening [illegible] Beecher seized [illegible] been a child, [illegible] the fence. The little man [illegible] his ruffled dress [illegible] laughing bystanders [illegible] of the triumph of matter over mind.

It is not after [illegible] newspaper in [illegible] knights of the quill [illegible] been fined and imprisoned [illegible] lading in their [illegible] Grand Duke Alexis [illegible] while traveling [illegible] co.

It is pleasant to do [illegible] without reward.

A man recently [illegible] about. He was [illegible]

How is your [illegible] sir, was the [illegible]

Knowledge is [illegible] be not educated [illegible]

To deal frankly, honestly, and [illegible] with all men [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, [illegible] per annum.

Local Notices, [illegible] cents per line, first insertion, [illegible] cents each [illegible]

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOV. 14, 1872.

The Presidential Election.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday has the following appropriate and suggestive article on the Presidential election, which we take privilege of giving in full. "The most remarkable Presidential election ever known in our history is closed. It was extraordinary in the party associations which in produced, the personal character of the candidates, the means employ'd to elect them and the issues involved It now belongs to the past, and can be regarded only in that light. Never before did a great party, numbering its three or four millions of voters, and controlling half of the States in the Union, surrender its organizations, and support of its highest offices in the country, gentlemen who have hitherto been the most bitter opponents, and who have not profes ed to have changed. It can easily be imagined what were the feelings of this vast body of men, when they were called upon to make this sacrifice Nevertheless, as we have said, it was done. What must be the condition of the country and its future prospects, that would induce this? Must they not be in the judgement of a large number, if not of a majority, most deplorable? Nothing like it has never before been known. The Democracy and Liberal Republicans have felt, in this canvass, that the perpetuity of the Republic depended upon their efforts. They have felt no confidence in General Grant.—They have believed from his antecedents, associations and supporters, that he was a dangerous man to be trusted with National affairs. They have had confidence that if re-elected, he would continue, by the force of powerful agencies with which he is now surrounded, and which are daily becoming greater, and which he has employed in this canvass, that he would be above any such thing as the form of an election hereafter. In this they may have done him injustice. He may not have had the ambition to crush out the liberties of the country, on the altar of his own personal interest. Nevertheless, it looks that way.

General Grant was nominated against the wishes of his own party, by the power and influence of his office-holders. He has been re-elected by the influence of the same character. It will therefore be implied that Presidents of the United States can continue themselves in office at their own pleasure. If General Grant did not avail himself of that knowledge others will at the first opportunity. To this, of course there will be a powerful opposition. We do not doubt that a majority that voted for Grant, are sincerely friends to our Republican system, and opposed to its overthrow. But they have been mistaken a nd they are likely to be counted in some effort tending to that end, in a way precluding them from opposing it. The last ten years have been fruitful in showing how men have been let down, step by step, to favoring measures from which they at first revolted with great indignation. We hope we have been mistaken, and trust that we have done General Grant in his character injustice. But we cannot dismiss from our minds the great apprehensions which have been excited by the course of the campaign, and the policy resorted to, by his supporters by endeavoring to gain victory. They are evil omens to the perpetuity of the Republic.

"We are more than ever convinced of the mistakes made in the Federal Constitution, in not formally restricting the office of President to one term. It is to be deplored that General Washington did not set the example, as he intended, and the importance of which he recognized in all his official documents and and communications.—There is no law more vital to the preservation of our institution. A President under the present system, only makes his four years an opportunity for re-electing himself and selects every appointment and sustain every measure to that end. This power of corruption should be taken from him, by an amendment to the constitution, which was proposed by the honorable Senator of Massachusetts, Charles Sumner last winter. That went really to the foundation of all our difficulties. We truly are in great danger. There never has been such a corrupt President as General Grant. In the earlier part of our history he would have been ignominiously dismissed without the formality of a popular support.

"The party which opposed Grant will be the party of the future; that is if we are permitted to have elections hereafter. That party was a coalition of antagonistic and diverse elements, and as such was exposed to all the weakness naturally engendered by such a p sition. It was understood in the larger cities and towns, but in the country districts, there was not sufficient time to explain the motives, which led to its formation, and what was expected from it. Thousands and tens of thousands of friends were lost by this want of time, who next winter or spring will be warmly in favor of it. There is much truth in the remark of the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana, to this end as executory of his first speech in Congress,

"For those men claiming to be Democrats in the past, who have declined to support Mr. Greeley on the grounds of their peculiar purity of Democracy, we have no charity, and farther we will say we have no respect. The issue of the continuence of the Government in its present constitutional form, has been made to appear, and yet they, for some miserable contemptable reason, having only relation to their own personal prejudices and passions, they refuse to take any step to that end, but on the contrary, support directly or indirectly, the President in his usurpation. Extremes will meet. It is not the first time, that those pretending to be opposed have come together, and cordially co-operated on a common platform.

"Unless we are deprived of popular election altogether, what is now known as the Democratic and Liberal party, is hereafter to be known as the LIBERAL PARTY, and will be the predominant organization. Despite all opposition, it would really have won the victory, even over the corruption of the Administration, had it not been for election frauds, open and palpable, perpetrated in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and other States, which deprived us of a legal victory. Those unlawful advantages cannot long continue. We therefore bid the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, who have so fraternally united in this campaign, to be of good cheer—to continue united, whatever may be the result—for local and State purposes, until another opportunity offers, unless indeed, they are deprived of it, by the forcible military usurpation of the present incumbent to make a change in our National affairs.

Greeley, And the Tribune.

The undersigned resumes the editorship of the Tribune, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business six months ago, Henceforth it shall be his endeaver to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor but courting the favor and depreciateing the worth of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily unite the whole American people, on the broad platform of universal amnesty, and impartial suffrage he will gladly do so. For the present however, he can best commend that consummation by silence and forbearance. The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them for the present, he remits it. Since he will never again be a candidate for any office and is not fully in accord with either of the great parties, which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able and will endeaver to give wider and studier regard to the progress of science, industry, and the arts, than a partisan journal can do, and he will not be provoked to indulge in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism.—Sustained by a generous public he will do his best to make the Tribune a power in the broader field it now contemplates; as when human freedom was in peril it was in the arena of political partnership.

[Signed] Horace Greeley.
New York, Nov. 6, 1872.

"A lively sermon of the "Vice of the Age," was preached in St. Louis on Sunday last by Rev. Dr. Holland, of that city, and in the course of his remarks he said: "The middle classes spend their income in keeping up false appearances. They, too, must wear dove colored pantaloons and shiny boots. They must wear diamond studs and seal rings, and carry young ladies to the opera in hired carriages at the rate of three hours' use for three days' wages. They must take a turn now and then at billiards, stand treat to the cocktails, bet upon their veracity when called in question, and, last of all, lest they should be deemed timid, must demonstrate their nerve by "fighting the tiger," until it claws the last dime out of their pockets, and claws lasting scratches upon their souls What a fearful picture this is! Let our young readers remember that the only safeguard against this horrible vice is work; not work as the slave who works to eat and eats to work, but work to reach a higher plane of effort, not only of the body but of the mind. Work whatever it be, whether for a day, a week, a month, or a lifetime, honestly and cheerfully, as one who expects to contemplate its results forever. Think not of danger or hardship; press onward and onward, determined to triumph.

The telegraph vouchsafes us the pleasing tidings that General Grant is greatly gratified with this result—we should think so—not because he is elected—he don't care for such a trivial thing as that—he could elect himself any day, and not try very hard but as the honest man puts it 'because his private character has been indorsed." Now Simon Cameron could have saved him the trouble of a campaign, if a certificate of character was all that he required. Didn't Yerkes come from the Pennsylvania penitentiary, and give Hartranft a title clear to mansions at the State Capital, and didn't the mild-mannered Quakers straightway elect the ex-white washed convict!

Boston Chicagoed!

A TERRIBLE FIRE!

CONSUMES MILLIONS OF PROPERTY!

Boston, Nov. 10.—A terrible fire is raging in this city, and it is feared that the whole area from Summit street on the north to Washington on street on the west, and from Milk street on the north to the water on the east, will be laid waste.

Boston has been visited by the most disastrous fire ever known in New England. About 200 acres of the business portion of the city are in ashes.—There is not a wholesale boot and shoe house left standing and hide and leather stores are scarce. The leading newspaper and churches have been destroyed. The losses are estimated at 150,000,000. The fire was stopped by the blowing up of buildings.

Boston, Nov. 9, *Midnight.*—The greatest fire ever known in New England is now raging among the large wholesale stores in the very heart of the business portion of the city. I will not cease until it reaches the wharves. There was hardly a breath of wind stiring when the alarm was sounded, about 7:30 o'clock. The first alarm was followed by the second, third and fourth, in rapid succession, but the first engine was hardly on the ground, when the fire broke out from the fourth story of a large four-story granite store, on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, occupied in the first story, by Tibbits Baldwin, & Davis, wholesale dry goods dealers.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

It had caught in the engine room, and had spread with lightening rapidity up the large elevator, and were first seen climbing under the woodwork before any store caught. The buildings in the vicinity were all granite, four stories high, and each surmounted with a Mansard roof none of them were over five years old.

Detached splinters flew rapidly, as the air was set in motion, by the terrible heat, and soon the flames began to lick the Mansard roof, on the opposite side, far above the reach of streams directed upon them. From all quarters the fire was constantly in the air; one building after another, caught at the roof. The flames skipped lightly along, from one window sill to another so that in less than thirty minutes every cheek was blanched as it became evident than the whole city in one direction was at the mercy of the flames, which was leaping gaily from roof, to roof, and from one building to another.

The loss of property is by no means the only sad feature, but the fact that the flames cut down in their fiery swath, many of those historic land marks which were preserved with such jealous tenderness and pointed to with such laudible pride, by the people of "The Hub." These can never be restored. And in fact it is losses of this kind, both public and private, the gathered treasures of many generations which no abundance of wealth can ever replace, that lend to such a disaster its most severe blow.

For example, there was the Old South church, a noble historic monument connecting the past with the presend—a second Faneuil Hall. The first church building was erected more than two hundred years ago in 1669. The last building was erected as long ago as 1730, more than forty years before the Revolutionary.

The very atmosphere around it was full of cherished historic associations. When the old Faneuil Hall would not accommodate the Revolutionary fathers on account of its limited capacity they were accustomed to adjourn to the old South Church. It was in this church that the "Tea" meetings were held by the patriots, and its walls echoed to the fiery eloquence of Joseph Warren and old Sam Adams as they thundered forth their denounciations against Brittish tyranny. But it seems that the old South Church is no more, and with it went squares of massive granite buildings, which were the pride of Boston, and an honor to the whole country.

Afternoon Report.

Boston. November 11.—The fire was got fairly under control about 4 o'clock this morning.

The New Surveys.

The two naval expeditions organized to continue the surveys for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the Darien and Nicaragua routes and reported preparing to start, Commodore Selfridge in charge of the Darien, and Commander Lull in charge of the Nicaragua project. The first will begin on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, at the point from which the navigable waters of the Atrato River can be easiest reached. The second will start from Greytown, on the Atlantic side. The Navy Department expects to decide whether there are practicable routes for a canal within six months, though Commander Selfridge considers the question already decided affirmatively by his last survey, and goes out this time chiefly to find a cheaper route, the estimated cost of canal over the route already found being $48,000,000.

Moral—An old Spanish writer says:—To return evil for good is devilish; to return good for good is human; but to return good for evil is godlike.

If a man be gracious to strangers it shows he is a citizen of the world; and his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them—Lord Bacon.

Horace Greeley men should go west immediately.

The horse disease has reached Valparaiso.

Death of Gen. Meade.

This distinguished soldier whose name will be remembered as long as the battle of Gettysburg and the turning part it formed, in the famous invasion of Lee, died at his residence in Philadelphia, last Wednesday evening, of pneumonia. General Meade was born at Cadiz, in Spain, in 1816 entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, from the district of Columbia, and was graduated there June 30th, 1835, and was appointed seccond Lieutenant in the Third Artilery. He resigned his commission October 20, 1836, but after living six years in retirement, he re-entered the service, and received the appointment of second Lieutenant, in the Topographicall Engineers, May 19, 1842. He was breveted first-lieutenant, for his galantry at Monterey, in 1846, became first-lieutenant, in August, 1851, and was made Captain May 19, 1856. On the 31st of August, 1891, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers, and received the commission of Major. in the regular army in June, 1862 He commanded a brigade in McCall's division of Pennsylvania, reserves in the Army of the Potomac until september 1862, when he took command of a divission in the army corps under General Reynolds. General Meade took part in the battle of Mechanicsville June 26; of Gain's Mills, June 27 (a few days after he was wounded. but not seriously); of Antietam, September, 17, in which he was slightly wounded, and had two horses shot from under him; and at Fredricksburg, in December, 1862, when the Union forces under General Burnside, were defeated with so much slaughter. Two days after this repulse he superceded General Butterfield, in in the command of the Fifth Army Corps; was appointed Commander-in-Chief, of the army of the Potomac, June 26, 1863, and fought the famous battle of Gettysburg. After this battle, and the retreat of Lee, General Mead continued at the head of the Union army, until General Grant took his position as Commander-in-Chief, in April, 1864, General Meade serving under him. He was soon intrusted in the execution of one of the earliest of the most important operations of the campaign, which resulted in the down fall of Richmond—the passage of the Rapidan, in attempting which he was almost utterly defeated. In the later operations conducted by General Grant, in that memorable campaign in which General Meade played a prominent part. Among his soldiers, although he is noted for great severity and strictness, in the execution of every measure of decipline, he was very much beloved, perhaps more so than most officers of the war.

The Girdle of the Earth.

"I'll put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes."

Said Mr. Puck, in Shakespeare's play—the Midsummer Night's Dream: and his declared intention has remained, like a dream, unsubstantial and unaccomplished. But the girdle is extending now, and we may soon see the day when its two ends will be united in a complete magnetic circle around the globe.

A few days ago, the morning papers published a telegraphic despatch which came direct from Melbourne, in Australia,—an English city lying in latitude 37 degs, 48 mins. south of the equator, and in longitude 144 degs. 58 mins, east of Greenwich. This telegram came across the Australian Continent, under the Indian Ocean, through the Sunda Islands to Hindostan; under the Arabian Sea, up the Red Sea, across the Isthmus of Suez, under the Mediterranean, across Western Europe to London; under the Atlantic Ocean to New York, whence it flashed across the American Continent to San Francisco, where it was published on the same date that it brought from Melbourne,—sixteen thousand miles distant by its route. San Francisco lies in latitude 37 degs. 47 mins. north of the equator, and in longitude 122 degs. 26 mins. west of Greenwich; separted from Melbourne by about three-fourths of the earth's circumference.

This is the first telegraphic message that ever travelled so great a distance. The magnetic line on which it traveled, begins and ends on remote shores of the Pacific Ocean, in Protestant countries, in English speaking communities, and is a type of the enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The difference in mean time between Melbourne and San Francisco, by the present route of the telegraph line, is about fifteen hours. If the forwarding machinery were perfect and expeditions in its workings, such a telegram out to reach our Pacific coast within a few moments after its departure from Australia; which would be, by our solar time, nearly fifteen hours before it was sent! As, if it was despatched at six o'clock in the morning, from Melbourne, it would reach San Francisco at three o'clock in the afternoon of our previous day. So slow is the sun!

And when the girdle is completed by a telegraphic cable across the Pacific Ocean, a telegram, flying west from Melbourne, encircling the earth, will return to its starting point in less time than Puck's "forty minutes." Indeed, why will it not reach its original twenty-four hours before it was written? This will be bringing the ends of the earth together in a manner that destroys all time.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY!
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs disease, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the September term, 1872, of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, Indiana, the Estate of David Dixon was declared probably insolvent. Those interested will be notified that said estate will be settled accordingly.

THOMAS D. GROSS, Adm'r.
Nov. 14, 1872.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

BOOZER
AND
BLATTNER
Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.
Waterloo, Ind.
Have now opened for the
FALL & WINTER
TRADE
those Fashionable styles of
Dress Goods
Such as:
Arcola Cloth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " Corded Maca
Also
Ottoman Scarfs
And
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Brown and Bleached
Cotton Flanels
CARPETS & VANDYKES
Boots & Shoes,
And the latest styles of
HATS and CAPS,
We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

ONLY FOR
CASH!
AND AT THE
Very Lowest Prices.
ALL KINDS OF
ProvisionS
WOODENWARE,
GROCERIES &
QUEENSWARE
GLASSWARE.
Notions, All Kinds,
—AT—
SMITH & HARE'S

WANTED!
Butter, Potatoes, Dried Apples, &c. &c. Which the highest market price will be paid in cash or trade.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

DON'T
BE DECEIVED, But for
Boots AND Shoes
GO TO
C. S. HARE
AND SEE HIS LARGE STOCK OF
GOODS!
For Fall and Winter Wear

He offers inducements equal to any house in the trade in assortment and prices. He has, as usual, the celebrated

Stoga Kip Boot!

Which he can say with confidence are equal to any brand sold, and are as good a Boot as can be found. Also a large supply of

Men's Calf Boot!

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES, in large varieties. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.
C. S. HARE,

MARTIN & SONS
SUCCESSORS TO
T. B. TOTTEN.
DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions & Queensware
BURN, ND.
OPPOSTE THE COURT HOUSE
Country Produce taken in exchage for goods

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive cont of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb co Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and in ments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

Muncipal Taxes.

Notice is hereby given that the muncipal taxes of the town of Auburn for the year A. D. 1872, are due and will be received at the Marshal's office in said town at any time on or before the 31st day of January 1873.

MURRY C. MARKLE, Marshal.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

$75,000 in cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in a public legal drawing and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution. Oct. 17.-8t.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

If You Want
Early Breakfast
—OR—
GREENBACK,
Young America, Native, or a Cooking Stove with Reservoir or without, with Low or Elevated Oven, Heating Stoves for wood or coal, or a stove of any description.
CALL ON
BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
DEALERS IN
Builders
HARDWARE!
Of the finest qualits,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, At reduced Prices.
Leather, Rubber Belting, Packing, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Mechanics Tools.
Heavy Hardware,
Carriage Makers' Stock, &c.

Pianos AND Organs
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of Toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.
Watches & Clocks,
Repaired on short notice and warranted.
Abright & Shepherd
Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to modest all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYN Pro
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retaied Wholesale Prices
For Cash.
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

SMOLANDER'S
EXT. BUCHU,
The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs. Thousands can attest to the wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy. SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU, *Insist upon having it; take no other.*
PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.
Davenport & Co., Agt's.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Son Types in latest possible figures. Old Pictures copied & enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order. Also frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMS
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at lowest price.
W. GORDON, Art'st.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE roads need repairing badly.

Bring on the rest of that wood you promised us.

A fine brick house, across from Mr. Ensley's, is almost completed.

The roof ing of the brick block has begun, and the buildings will soon be occupied.

We attended the Institute a few minutes at Waterloo, and found quite a large number present.

AFTER numerous drawbacks the Odd Fellows' Hall is finally approaching a second completion.

THE County Commissioners met in special session Monday, to approve of the bonds of the incoming officers.

Mr. Snow has not put in a very positive appearance yet, but Jack Frost has been quite faithful.

THE new Sheriff and Treasure, presented their bonds to the Commissioners last Monday.

THE Alleghenians want to come here and give us a concert. Agreed, if a place can be found large enough. If not, wait until the new Hall is ready.

JOHN W. BAKER, editor of the Columbia City *Commercial* is a candidate for director of Northern Prison. We hope John will succeed.

TOBY.—Uncle Toby has arrived in the shape of fine cigars just received by Smith & Hare. Toby or not Toby is now the question.

Now is a splendid time to have a dance in Snyder's new building. Some of the dancists should look up the matter, and take advantage of this opportunity.

THE brick work of the Snyder building adjoining the Ensley block was finished last Tuesday. A few days more will see the whole block completed.

THE nicest and best oysters we have ate this season came from the popular establishment of the Baker Bros. They receive them daily, and warrant them fresh For sale by the dish or can.

Trotting Match.

A citizens purse of fifty dollars is offered to all three year olds in DeKalb county at a match to come off next Friday, Nov. 15. This being for our local interest we hope all will be out in good time and make it interesting. Admission free.

THE Indiana Conservatory of Music is in a prosperous condition, and a large number of pupils are in daily attendance.—The managment are spraing no efforts to make it the most thorough institution of the kind in Fort Wayne. See card.

VOCAL MUSIC.—Why do not our friends, interested in good music, organize a society or club and get up practices each week like other civilized people? Let Auburn have something above mediocre in this line, for she has abundant material. Get together in this matter and you will find it beneficial.

WE are to have a regular silver band.—There has not been much excitement about the matter as the project was quietly conceived and as silently accomplished The instruments have "arroven" and here's a toot, there's a toot, and yonder is another toot, comes up from this howling wilderness. Make it first class, boys.

JAMES E. ROSE, Esq., attorney at law, is now permanently located at this place. His office will now be found in Case's building up stairs, first door to left. His apartments are fitted up with an eye to neatness and comfort, and his numerous friends will find him just as agreeable and affable as ever.

The "unofficial organ" at Waterloo says that Treasurer Ryan is a month ahead with his notice to tax-payers, and insinuates that it should have been left for his successor. Mistaken as usual. Last year it was published on the 19th of October, and this year on the 31st, so that instead of being a month ahead, he is ten days behind this year.

Baltimore & Ohio.

The work of securing the right-of-way for the Baltimore & Ohio line is slowly but surely going forward. A little more energy upon the part of the people will do much towards this end. All should take hold of the matter in earnest and give it their personal attention.

WE don't believe that all young ladies depend upon moonshine and love as a standard article of diet. In fact we know they don't for did'nt we see several at [illegible] the other day, waiting for the [illegible] with a hunk of bologna sausage in one hand and a Boston cracker in the other. Vell, vot of it.

H. D. CARL, the gentleman who published a paper in this place a few years ago, has started a new paper at Roanoke, Huntington Co., called Roanoke *Register*. A political paper not being Mr. Carl's forte just now, he goes it on the neutral. We hope he may succeed, but his neutrality [illegible] don't auger much success.

THE newspaper is just as necessary to fit a man for his true position in life as food or raiment. Show us a ragged, barefoot boy, rather than an ignorant one.—His head will never his feet in after life if he is well supplied with newspapers. Show us the child that is eager for newspapers. He will make the man of mark in after life if you gratify that desire for knowledge. Other things being equal, it is a rule that never fails. Give the children newspapers.

SPENCERVILLE SCHOOL.—We learn that James Burrier, Esq., a graduate of Bethany College, West Virginia, takes charge of [illegible] during the coming winter term, commencing Monday Nov. 18th, '72. Mr. Burrier comes highly recommended as a teacher, and from what we saw of him at the institute last week, we feel safe in assuring our friends at the above place that they have secured the services of one who is capable and earnest, and who having the energy, will bring their interest to the highest point of success.

Detroit & Eel River Railroad.

A meeting was held at the Court House last Wednesday evening, James E. Rose, Esq., presiding. President Collins made some very interesting remarks, in which he stated that the road would be built eastward, providing the citizens along the line would give the encouragement it merited. After a brief review of the affairs of the road, he gave assurance that if a subscription of about $4,000 a mile was raised the road would be built to the Ohio line without delay. This should be ascertained by January 1st, so that the necessary ties could be got out during the winter. A Committee of five was appointed composed of the following gentlemen: Geo. Ensley, E. Weaver, F. D. Ryan, Wm. McIntyre and A. L. Hollopeter.

There are but few citizens in Auburn and vicinity but what can do something towards this project. It will be of great local importance to us, and will contribute largely to our material prosperity.—Let every one give what they can, and there will be no difficulty in securing the required amount.

THE editors of the Republican paper at Fort Wayne, are going for the Postoffice, the name of one is T. S. Taylor, and Alexander in the other. We bet on T. S. for when he goes for anything, he never fails to bring it. For instance that cake pyramid, railroad passes, &c. Dumm, of the *Sentinel*, neutralizes the matter thusly:

"The happiest man in the city is T. S. He has a document in hand which he reads in silence, and over which he grins as never T. S. grinned before. In fact he out *Schuylers Colfax* as a grinnist. Said document is a letter, said letter bears a frank in token of respect for a certain resolution in the Philadelphia platform, and the contents of said letter smell of Jay Count, and the rooms beneath the reader's feet. T. S. has been faithful, persistent, liberal, and why should he not be reward ed? A better fellow does not live in the city, or a more deserving one."

The Natural Method of Teaching.

Nature has her method of teaching, which is pleasant as well as instructive.—If the student will only persue nature's method, he need not complain of the tediousness of the journey to the temple of knowledge. And the teacher who adopts this method never fails to awaken an interest in the minds of his pupils. Man is made to learn as well as to eat, drink and sleep. Why, then, should so many remain in ignorance? The reason is found in the unnatural and mechanical processes generally taken to impart instruction. They commonly consist of such a hash of abstract rules and isolated facts, that the child which is compelled to swallow them must have an unusually strong mental constitution if it does not become heartily disgusted at the end of two or three terms of such teaching. Now, it is a fact patent to all, that the mind loves knowledge as the stomach craves food. The difficulty consists in not knowing how to feed the mind. As this is the first impediment in the way to successful instruction, it behooves the faithful teacher to study how he may remove it.

The ultimate rule of art, that nothing which is unnatural is agreeable, or lovely, must be applied to the practice of teaching as well as the other professions. In order to understand how to present truth in the most natural and easy manner, it is necessary to have a thorough acquaintance with the principles and habits of mental faculties, and the order in which they proceed in the discovery of truth, must be thoroughly understood. There is a certain order of connection, observed by the different powers of the mind, which leads from the known to the unknown.—And he who does not follow the natural order of mental action may study very diligently, and yet make but little progress in securing a practical education.—In our subsequent papers on this subject we shall endeavor, in as far as we are able, to show what the natural order of mental development is.

JOEL BIRCH.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is the vote for President in the various townships of this county:

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Grant	110
Greeley	114
O'Connor	4

JACKSON.

Grant	84
Greeley	108
O'Conor	15

CONCORD.

Grant	158
Greeley	98
O'Conor	17

NEWVILLE.

Grant	115
Greeley	29
O'Conor	27

STAFFORD.

Grant	64
Greeley	59
O'Conor	00

WILMINGTON.

Grant	318
Greeley	163
O'Conor	60

AUBURN.

Grant	188
Greeley	176
O'Conor	17

WATERLOO.

Grant	258
Greeley	176
O'Conor	06

RICHLAND SOUTH

Grant	77
Greeley	96
O'Conor	6

RICHLAND NORTH

Grant	86
Greeley	85
O'Conor	2

FAIRFIELD

Grant	103
Greeley	190
O'Conor	2

SMITHFIELD

Grant	100
Greeley	142
O'Conor	

FRANKLIN

Grant	117
Greeley	121
O'Conor	

TROY

Grant	84
Greeley	34
O'Conor	
Grant's majority	318

GREELEY

Entirely Defeated!

AND

Falls in the Bloody Chasm!

We have a mournful pleasure, or a pleasing magnanimity, we don't know which, to perform. Greeley, you know Greeley. He was for President. Now he ain't. Well, Greeley he wore running for an office, and Grant, being on horseback, beat him. You see there was a hole or a chasm as H. G. called it, in the way and he thought it was nothing, that he could reach across it just as easy as falling off a log. But he reckoned without a host (of voters). When U. S. came to it he jumped it with his horse, but uncle Horace in attempting to shake with a fellow on the side, fell in, and that was the eend on him. The main reason why H. G. was not elected was that he did not get enough States. If Grant hadn't been round, Greeley would have been ahead, as he beat O'Conner in every State. There was another reason, the hor(ace)se disease was bad in New York, and it kept spreading until it was everywhere. Whenever a thing spreads, then you may know it gets thin, and thus you may account for H. G's. vote. We'll be opposed hereafter to having elections when such things are around.

For the Courier.

Teachers' Institute.

The Teachers' Institute was held at Waterloo, Nov. 4th, 1872. Organized by Superintendent J. A. Barns, on Monday at 1½ o'clock p. m. Opened with prayer by Rev. E M Baker, and song by the Institute choir, composed of Miss Jennie Hamil, Ella Bachelor Messers Ezra Patterson and Jim Bacheldr. H P Colgrove was appointed critic for the first day, O H Lease, was elected Secretary. On motion of J J VanAuken the power was given to the Superintendent to appoint one person to take charge of all questions handed in for answers. Miss Eva Hadsell was appointed for Monday evening. First exercise was Physiology, taught by Wm H Hoffman. Recess. Class in Orthography taught by H P Colgrove; lecture on History by W H McIntosh.

MONDAY EVENING.

Opening exercise, singing by the choir. Roll-call and responses. Reading of the criticisms by H P Colgrove. Recess.—Query box was then opened and answers given.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Opening exercises, singing by the choir and reading from the Bible by H P Colgrove. Elocution class conducted by J Burrier, lecture on Arithmetic by J J Van Auken. Recess. Lecture on Penmanship by J Burrier, Lecture on Grammar by P V Hoffman.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Song by the choir. Class in Physiology by W H Hoffman, class in Orthography by H P Colgrove. Recess. History by Wm. H McIntosh.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Song by the choir. Roll-call and responses. Questions and answers. Good-Night song by the choir.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Opening exercises, singing by the choir and prayer by Rev J B Fowler.—Elocution class by J Burrier, Arithmetic class by J J VanAuken. Recess. Lecture on Language, by W J Button, of Indianapolis.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Opening song by the choir. Lecture on the Teeth by Dr. S B Johnston, of Waterloo, remarks by Cyrus Smith, of South Bend. Recess. Lecture on Theory and Practice by W J Button. In the evening of the same day Rev A Cone, of Auburn, delivered an interesting lecture in the M. E. Church.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Singing. Prayer by Rev Curacon, Elocution class by Burrier, Lecture on Arithmetic and How to Teach it, by Smith.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Singing. Physiology class by W H Hoffman, Arithmetic by Smith. Recess. History class by McIntosh, Description of a battle by the same, Lecture on Composition by Smith.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Singing. Roll-call and responses, questions and answers. Song, after which W H McIntosh delivered an address on Power of Thought, Declamation by D S Littlefield.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Song. Prayer by Rev Henry Bair, Elocution class by J Burrier.

AFTERNOON.

Singing. Physiology by W H Hoffman Geography by Burrier. After recess a question of having a County Teachers' Association was brought before the Institute. The Exam'r appointed J. VanAuken to draft resolutions in regard to it. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That we request the Legislature of this State to enact a law establishing County Superintendency.

Resolved, That the State Legislature be requested to so amend our school law as to make the present public fund contingent upon its being supplemented by a local tax sufficient to keep the schools in session at least six months in the year.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the gentlemen who have instructed us during the session of the Institute—to the choir for their excellent music, and to Trustees of the Presbyterian and M. E. Churches for the use of their rooms.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to the citizens of Waterloo for the very pleasant and liberal manner in which they have entertained the members of the Institute.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to our member of the House of Representatives, that they be published in the Auburn COURIER and Waterloo *Press*.

J. W. WANLOW,
J. J. VANAUKEN, } Committee.
L. L. HAMLIN,

A poetical selection, entitled The Bells was read by H P Colgrove, a short address to the teachers by the Examiner.—Closed.

In the evening, a song by the choir questions and answers, reading by L L Hamil and H P Colgrove, the Institute adjourned. The whole number in attendance was 138.

O. H. LEAS, Sec'y.
MRS. J. A. BARNS, Ass't Sec'y.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Taxes of DeKalb County, Ind., for 1872, are as follows:

TOWNSHIPS AND INCORPORATED TOWNS.	State Levies					Town & Township Levies.							
	State Tax on each $100 valuation	State Tax on each Poll	School Tax on each $100 valuation	School Tax on each Poll	Road Tax on each $100 valuation	Common School Tax on each $100 val.	Common School Tax on each Poll	Township Tax on each $100 valuation	Special School Tax on each $100 val.	Special School Tax on each Poll	County Levy.	Total Tax on each $100 Valuation	Total Tax on each Poll
	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	$ c	$ c
Auburn	05	50	16	50	25	25	25		10	25	60	1 41	1 50
Waterloo	05	50	16	50	25	25	25		25	50	60	1 36	1 75
Butler	05	50	16	50	25	25	25		25	50	60	1 66	1 75
Butler Township	05	50	16	50	25						60	1 06	1 00
Jackson "	05	50	16	50	25	16	-	05		25	60	1 20	1 25
Concord "	05	50	16	50	25	20	25		25	50	60	1 51	1 75
Newville "	05	50	16	50	25	05	25	05	25	50	60	1 41	1 75
Stafford "	05	50	16	50	25			05	25		60	1 36	1 00
Wilmington "	05	50	16	50	25	10		10	25	50	60	1 51	1 50
Union "	05	50	16	50	25	10			25	50	60	1 41	1 50
Richland "	05	50	16	50	25	05	25	10	20	25	60	1 41	1 50
Fairfield "	05	50	16	50	25	10					60	1 16	1 00
Smithfield "	05	50	16	50	25			05	25		60	1 36	1 00
Franklin "	05	50	16	50	25	10			25	50	60	1 41	1 50
Troy "	05	50	16	50	25				05	50	60	1 11	1 59

In addition to the above there is charged:

Upon each Male Dog owned, kept or harbored within the county,	$1.00
Upon each Female Dog " " "	2.00
Upon each Dog, more than one, owned, kept or harbored within the county,	2.00

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at my office in Auburn, from the 15th of October until the third Monday in April, 1873, for the purpose of collecting the above Taxes.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on the third Monday of April, 1873, the law requires ten per cent. penalty, and six per cent. interest, besides cost of collection to be added. Each tax-payer will, therefore, find it to his or her advantage to call and pay their taxes before they become delinquent, as by so doing they will save themselves the penalty and costs, and me an unpleasant duty.

On the 15th of December I am required by law to advertise real estate for sale for all unpaid delinquincies for 1871, and former years, and all persons interested are requested to call and pay their delinquent tax before that date, and save expenses.

Tax-payers will please remember the Third Monday in April is the extent of time that can be given for receiving taxes without the penalty, as my settlement must be completed at a time fixed by law, and cannot be delayed a single day.

FRANCIS D. RYAN,
Treasurer of DeKalb co., Ind.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Auburn, Oct. 14, '72.

Resolutions.

Hall of Auburn Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F November 6th, 1872.

WHEREAS, We have just returned from the burial services of our departed brother C. S. HARE, and that in his death we have lost a respected member, one who thus recently, yet heartily endorsed the principles and teachings of our noble order, our community a highly and esteemed citizen, to his family a kind husband and tender parent, therefore,

Resolved, That while we feel heavily smitten in this bereavement we acknowledge the hand of a righteous Providence who holds the destinies of individuals and nations in his own hands and "who doeth all things well."

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow and fatherless children, and pledge our Brotherhood to watch over and care for them in all their afflictions.

Resolved, That the Wardens chair, having been made vacant by the death of our Brother together with our Lodge room, be draped in mourning thirty days, as a token of respect to our departed Brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the family of the deceased, a copy be placed on file in this Lodge and that they be published in the Auburn COURIER.

W. GRISWOLD,
J. B. CASEBEER, } Committee.
A. ROBBINS,

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says:

WE have a letter from Claude De Haven poet and sketch writer, that Mrs. Josie Mansfield who was several times introduced to the late lamented Jim Fisk, and who is also slightly acquainted with Edward Stokes, gentleman, cell No. 44, Tombs, will deliver a lecture in Fort Wayne, in the early part of December. Her subject—not Jim Fisk—but the title of her lecture will be "Put yourself in her Place." That's what created all the disturbance. But let Josie come—Josie is pretty. New York will give her an audience—the *elite* of Boston will do her honor by a rousing attendance, and why shouldn't Ft. Wayne shake hands across the bloody chasm.

Brainard's Musical World, for November, fully sustains its high reputation as a literary and artistic Journal of the first rank, and is a welcome addition to our table.

This number contains three beautiful pieces of music. My own Bright Island home, a song and chorus of unusual excellence; Too Late, too late, Ye cannot enter now; Miss Lindsay's famous sacred song, and Mountain Sylph Schottische, one of the most sparkling compositions of the talented Charles Kinkel.

Subscription price $1.00 a year. Send ten cents to S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, for a specimen copy and a copy of their new and attractive list of premiums for new subscribers.

A Representative House.

Among the multitude of different branches of trade in Fort Wayne, none are of more importance than the boot and shoe trade. This branch is well represented; prominent among them all is the shoe house of Markley, Schrader & Co. They came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and by their gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business, they have acquired a trade perhaps not excelled by any house in their line. Not satisfied with bargains given their customers heretofore, they propose to do still better for them in the future. Their stock is very large, being a full line of everything needed for mens, boys and youths, women, Misses and children's wear. They are giving great bargains; one cannot know how cheap they are selling, unless they call. Examine the goods and learn prices. We advise all in want of boots, shoes or rubbers to give them a call. tf.

PAY UP.

All subscribers indebted to us for a year or more for the COURIER must pay up by January 1st, or the paper will be discontinued, and the accounts placed in proper hands for collection. We can't afford to wait longer than two years for our money.

POCKET DICTIONARY.—*Webster's* pocket dictionary in its present shape, is a great improvement over all previous editions and all similar works. In the first place it is neatly printed, and bound in morocco Then it contains 200 pictorial illustrations which give a much clearer idea of the meaning of many words than could possibly be conveyed by the usual definition. The little volume, while being no larger than an ordinary pocket-book, embraces in its vocabulary a careful selection of over 18 000 of the most important words of the language, with definitions sufficiently clear, though necessarily brief, to meet the wants of any one. Prefixed to the work are tables of money, weight and measure, abbreviations, word and phrases from foreign languages, rules for spelling, etc. It is in fact a most valuable little book, and is doubly worth the dollar it costs. It is very beautifully and substantially bound, with tucks and gilt edges.—The Publishers Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand-st., New York will forward it by mail on receipt of One Dollar, or it can be bought almost anywhere.

To restore the impaired nervous system without injury to the constitution; and to eradicate kidney, bladder and glandular disease, diabetes, gravel, retention or incontinence of urine, female weakness and uterine complaints generally, and to tone and stimulate the nervous system, administer Smolander's Buchu. It will surely produce the desired effect and counteract any of the ills arising from any of these maladies.

Rather Slow.

A Railroad runs from Oswego to Syracuse. It is thirty miles long. I rode on it, and those cars moved so slow that if you want the draft in your face you have to ride backward to get it. They never have hot journals on that road; the great danger is the stuffing and gravy around the axles will freeze. The screech of the locomotive is very faint kind o' like the warble of a four-year-old boy blowing through a knot-hole in a board fence. It is capable of giving a grasshopper a thrill of alarm, but won't scare a crow worth a leather cuss. The conductor, engineer and fireman always walk ahead of the train to look for broken rails, and the cows always run on ahead of them to keep out of the dust. I tried an experiment.—Two trains were passing, and I stuck a match out of the window and let the head of it rub against a passenger car. It went so slow I couldn't strike a light. If you ever take a trip from Oswego to Syracuse over that road you want to take lots of clothes, a whole ham and barrel of corned beef along with you.—*Ex.*

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. WM. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,

Block, Keyst

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Hunsicker, late of said county, deceased. Said estate supposed to be solvent.

Oct. 30, 1872. J. C. St CLAIR, Adm

Manhood; How Lost, & Restored

Just published, a new addition of Dr Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœy or Seminal weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in sealed envelope only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a 30 year practice that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of medicine or application of the knife, but by means which every sufferer may cure himself cheaply and privately.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and man.

Lent, under seal, to any address, in a plain envelope, postpaid on receipt of six cents.

Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, 50 cent

Address, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co. 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box, 4,586.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein Lafayette Miller is Plaintiff and Benjamin F. Osborn and Joseph Bepew are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred end seventy nine dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder,

Saturday, Nov. 30. '72.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House for DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following property to-wit: The North-east quarter of section number Thirty [30], Township Thirty-four [34] North of range Twelve [12], East and also the west half of the North-west quarter of section No. twenty-nine [29], Town and range aforesaid, containing two hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Nov. 6, 1872.

STRAUSS' We have just issued Strauss' Waltzes in two volumes, price $1 each in boards $5 each in cloth. Any volume contains over 40 beautiful waltzes, worth at least $25 in sheet form. [illegible] FAVORITE [illegible] other dealers be particular to ask for Peters' Edition of Strauss' Waltzes, as it is the only correct and complete edition. Address, J. L. PETERS, Music Publisher, 599 Broadway, N. Y. WALTZES.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Gilbert C. Everett, Administrator of Estate of David Perkey, deceased has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. [illegible] LAFFING [illegible]

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will, at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The west half of lot number 23, old plat of the town of Auburn.

LEWIS TESS.

Nov. 4, '72.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will at the December session, 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises. The South third of lot No. 63 old plat of Auburn, in said county.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Wilmington township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will at the Dec. session 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to rhtail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: In the building situated on the North two thirds of lot number [illegible] in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county.

N. F. GENGNAGLE, Appl't.

Nov. 4, '72.

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel Hunsicker, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence of the decedent, one mile north of Auburn on

November 21, 1872,

The following Property

Horses, Hogs, Wagon, Farming Utensils and other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Oct. 30, 1872. J. C. St CLAIR, Adm.

GRAND

OPENING!

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT THE

BEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS

Clothing and Tailoring!

Establishment in DeKalb County. Just received the latest novelty in Ready-Made

CLOTHING!

For Men and Boys, at prices that Defy Competition

Nobby Hats and Caps!

Gloves and Mittens,

SHIRTS, COLLAS,

ETC.

SAML. LAUFERTY,

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freigh
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Indianapolis	4 [illegible] m	[illegible]	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	4 25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	5 22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	5 37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	6 03	10 40
Angola	8 50	6 35	11 35
Fremont	9 08	6 55	12 25
Reading	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	2 08 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	8 02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	8 32	
Jackson, Arr	11 30	9 10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	2 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 35	

GOING SOUTH.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	3 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 2[illegible] a.m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 53
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 25
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p.m
Fremont	6 56	9 22	2 02
Angola	7 15	9 53	2 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 06	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 32	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6 55
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
194 South Third-st Williamsburg, N. Y.

Omaha Lottery!

A NOBLE CHARITY.

To erect the

Nebraska State Orphan Asylum,

To be Drawn in Public,

December 30, 1872

$230,505.00.

TICKETS $1 EACH or SIX for $5.

Tickets sent by express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Grand Cash Prize $100,000
1 Grand Cash Prize 25,000
1 Grand Cash Prize 15,000
1 Grand Cash Prize 10,000
1 Grand Cash Prize 5,000
1 Cash Prize 4,000
[illegible] Cash Prizes $3,000 each [illegible]
[illegible] Prizes, $2,000 each [illegible]
[illegible] Prizes, $1,000 each [illegible]
[illegible] Cash Prizes, $100 each [illegible]
100 " " 50 each [illegible]
200 " " 25 [illegible]
5000 " " 10 [illegible]
$101 " " 5 [illegible]
8465 cash prizes amounting to [illegible]

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by the highest authority of the State and best business men.

Over one-half of the tickets taken before Oct. 1st The limited number on hand will be furnished those who apply first. Money can be sent by mail in registered letters, postoffice orders or by express.

All prizes will be paid in full. Agents Wanted.

Address J. M. PATTEE, G. M. Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 17, —'81

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN,

CARIAGE & HOUSE PAINTS

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so, take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and [illegible] Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers [illegible] with Miller's Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc. without change. For information in regard to [illegible] any [illegible] call upon or address L. C. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 12 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y. [illegible] Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, [illegible] No trouble to answer questions.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each Month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April and May. Examinations to commence at [illegible] Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law. [illegible] Satisfactory evidence of good moral [illegible] required in all cases. Trustees [illegible] that Teachers do not commence [illegible] should [illegible] out license

JAMES [illegible]

Elegance Does Not Make a Home.

I never saw a garment to fine for man or a maid; there never was a chair too good for a cobler a cooper or a king; never a house too fine to shelter a humane head. These elements above us, the gorgeous sky, the imperial sun, are not too good for the human race. Elegance fits the man. But do we not value these little tools of house keeping more than they are worth and sometime mortgage a home for the mahogany that is in it? I had rather eat my meals off the head of a barrel, or dress after the fashion of John the Baptist in the wilderness, or sit on a block of wood all my lifetime, before I got to a home and take so much pains with the outside that the inside was as hollow as an empty nut shell. Beauty is a great thing but beauty of garments, house and furniture, is a very tawdry ornament compared with domestic love. All the elegance in the world will not make a house, and I would give more for a spoonfull of real hearty love, than for a whole shipload of furniture, and all the gorgeousness that all the upholsterers in the world can gather together.—*Theodore Parker.*

Hydrophobia.

Whatever charlatans may say there is no known remedy for canine madness. When bitten, the surest means to escape infection is the aplication of a red hot iron, with a firm hand, and as soon as possible. A curtain-rod, a small poker, a bit of stout wire a knife or any iron, nearest at hand, heated to a bright red will suffice. With this the wound must be sounded and burned. It is good to put the iron into the fire again and repeat the operation effectually. The pain is quite supportable. M. Leblanc, senior, says, that the cauterization, gives the person bitten, not exactly pleasure, but decided satisfaction, because the sense of preservation and safety completely overpowers the pain inflicted. In Hayti, where canine madness is common they apply gun powder to the wonded parts and then set fire to it. After this, a blister and mercurial treatment, carried to salivation, complete the cure or rather prevent the disease. Of course after these necessary precautions, any known nostrum may be employed.—Old women's precepts, and popular prescriptions can do no harm, and may do good in keeping up the patients spirits, and inspire him with hopes of a favorable result.

Out of twenty persons that is bitten it is uncertain how many will go mad perhaps none. But it is quite certain they will not all go mad. The cause of their escape is unknown; but such escapes makes the fortunes of charlatans, cunning men and practicers of superstitions. But it is a reassuring thought, likely to have a favorable influence, without hindering the employment of rational precaution, to know that, although bitten, it is quite possible not to be touched by the poison.

Sambo and the Rat.

The partiality of the darkey for the sun is proverbial. At noonday, with the fierce rays shining down on his bare head the musketoes singing round him, and the flies making amorous dalliancel with his nose and lips, he sleeps and dreams.

One old darkey, in New Orleans, has daily, for some months past, selected the doorstep of a prominent resident for his noonday nap.

Being driven off one day he comes the next.

With his head thrown back and his mouth wide open, he snores away to the exceeding discomfort of the inmates.

Called to the door by this novel diapason, a few days since, the lady of the house concluded she would try an experiment.

For this purpose she procured a small piece of ice and dropped it into the huge orifice that served as Sambo's mouth.

It disappeared like a shot, and with a cough and a snort Sambo started to his feet.

Ugh, he grunted, as the ice sent violent thrills through his stomach. What dis? and his fingers clutched nervously at the afflicted parts.

Just then some one in the house cried out that a big rat had run down Uncle Sam's throat.

This added terror to his pain. He rolled on the ground and called lustily for help.

For goodness, missus, he's knawin' out of me. I fee him. Oh, golly, he kill'n me.

And the whites of the darkey's eyes protruding like saucers, and the convulsed and anguished face showed that real pain was strongly enhanced by his imaginary terror.

Oh, golly, how he do jump and kick about.

And Sambo again gave himself up to a paroxysm of lamentation.

Drink warm water, Uncle Sam, and drown him, said the lady.

Without a moment's hesitation Sam started for the water plug.

He turned on the crank and the water started.

Sam glued his lips to the gozzle until his sides were puffed out like an inflated balloon.

How do you feel now, Uncle Sam, the lady inquired, as Sam staggered back to his feet.

I guess he's drowned, missus; but here's what's troublin' dis chile; how's dat rat gwine to git out'n dar?

A specimen of the 'coming obituary:—Died, in thirty-fifth year of his age, John Smith, husband of the Hon. Jane Smith, at her residence in Franklin, at 6 o'clock. Mr. Smith was a meek and quiet husband, beloved for the graces of a cultivated nature. He excelled the domestic virtues; as a cook he was surpassed by few; as a nurse he was equaled by none.

Jones, who never could understand a plain statement, always used to interrupt the conversation by the inquiry,

'How so?'

This peculiarity having come to the knowledge of an inventive genius he at once engaged Jones, and has applied for a patent on a new How-so-ing machine.

Call a lady a 'chicken,' and ten to one she will be angry with you. Tell her she is 'no chicken,' and twenty to one she will be more angry still.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

ant the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.

E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh ed Pies, aks etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

A am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a ountry Store. All kind of

ountry Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

S. RALSTON.

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.

FALL TRADE

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

T e Popular and well known

New York Store!

Th Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling Strictly :or CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at al times, the largest and most attractive st ck of bo

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
Mew stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the pepular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITETS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIANMARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC!

BURGESS' BLOCK,

Corner of Main & Court-sts., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. C. BARTLETT, Secretary.

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Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.

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Send for Circular.

P. O. BOX, 1850. Nov. 6, 1872.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,

Block, Keyst e

Fort Wayne, Ind.

FALL OF 1872.

GRAND

OPENING

Grand opening of the finest stock of

MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS

Together with the largest stock of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Ever offered to the Public.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have taken special pains to secure a stack of dress goods which in point of variety and diversity of style has never been equalled in this city and will make special bargains during our opening.

100 pieces Black and White Plaids	25 cents per yard;	price 50 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Japanese Stripes,	37½cts per yard;	price 50 cents.
50 pieces Fancy [illegible] Striped Poplins,	25 cents per yard;	price 40 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	50 cents per yard,	price 75 cents.
10 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	75 cents per yard;	price $1.00.

Silks, Irish and Japanese Poplins,

n all the new and desirrble shades, at prices that cannot fail to please.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS

We will sell until October 1st, all of our domestics at less than wholesale prices

500 pieces extra quality Bleached Muslin.........25½ cents.
Best heavy brown sheeting..........................12½ cents.
Best fine brown eeting..............................12½ cents.
Best prnits, all akes.................................10 cents.

We have concluded all arrangements to make this the laagest opening of Millinery, fancy and Rich Dress Goods ever had in Fort Wayne..

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, FortWayne.

Extraordinary Rush

AT THE

Fruit House

SELLNG MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		-	13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		-	12 "
Choice "A" Sugar		-	11 "
New Orleans		-	9 & 1 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	-	27 "
Best Rio		-	25 "
Second Quality		-	22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculater and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $125; Oolong 5oc, 9 best $1,1 Gun Powder, 8oc, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1, Imperial, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 25 o
One year old do	$1 25	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 oo
Two do	1 75	Black Berry Wine	1 00
Old 76 do medical	3 oo	Cherry Wine,	1 oo
Bottled Whisky	35	Wine in bottles	35 and 5c
Ca'awba Wine	1 oo		

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 50; Maceral ¼ bs s 6 00; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisens, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per cau,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and 25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Bra ziland English uts	15

S OF E LSH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Per Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

DRY GOODS

GEO. deWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

ALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

People's

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Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Blothing is

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The two floors of our fine store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPFR, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money nd Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits,

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE IND

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

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CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

Ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

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In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Piece Goods.

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Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
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Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 21, 1872. No. 47.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.00	8.00
2 Squares	2.00	3.50	4.50	5.50	8.00	10.00	14.00
3 Squares	3.00	5.00	6.50	7.50	10.00	12.00	[illegible]
4 Squares	4.00	6.50	8.00	12.00	16.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
¼ Column	6.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	17.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
½ Column	10.00	15.00	16.00	20.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Column	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Business Cards, $6 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each additional insertion.

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JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

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HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
B. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
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McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
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DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times. 2-28

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
J. A. COWAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited. JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.

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VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phospholeus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system.
The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use. Oc. 30, '70.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.
This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
E. Davenport & Co. Agent
Auburn. Ind.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6¼ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.

THE GREAT IRON RAILWAY BRIDGES
Over the Ohio River at Parkersburg and Ballaire are completed.
Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.
Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md. W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

HOW TO GO WEST

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, AND DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed.
Detroit	5 00 p.m	7 00 a.m	12 45 p.m
Ypsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 16a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 40	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed.
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 40 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ypsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	8,35 "	10,23 "	3,08 "
Alliance	5,10 "	11,25 "	1,10 P M	5,30 "
Orrville	6,46 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,25 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,26 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,55 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	10,05 "
Forest	10,50 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,28 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,20 P M	11,35 "	11,55 A M	2,40 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2 65 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	5,60 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	9,10 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,45 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,50 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	3,00 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,30 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4,40 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,71 "	5,10 "	8,55
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	7,12 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	9,00 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1 12 A. M.	11,20 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,30 "	12,25 A. M.	4,2 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily;
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p'm
Muncie	12 36 p m	5 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	[illegible]
Bluffton	2 41	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	4 00	[illegible]

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve.	12 30 p.m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	[illegible]
Hartford City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muncie	2 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

A Man who knew Ann Street

In coming from Syracuse I met with a contretemps, or rather a country temps.

Says he, Be you from York?

Says I, I'm your vinegar.

Says he, Much acquainted down in that part?

That's me exactly.

Do you know Ann Street?

Unusally so.

Well, I declare, I want to know if you really do know Ann Street?

Sure as a pickery.

Well, how does she get along?

She is flourishing.

I suppose she is growing finely?

Growing. I suppose she is a growing! They are putting up a building seven or eight stories high on one of her corners for the 'Herald.'

He looked at me amazed, and says he,

Putting up a building on one of her cornors?

Yes.

Look here, stranger there's some mistake. I guess the Ann Street I mean and the Ann Street you mean are two different people. I was talking about a niece of mine who went to New York a year ago to learn the millinery business.

Why in thunder didn't you say so, says I?

I did.

BEFORE THE FLOOD.

Antediluvian life had its advantages; there is no denying that. With an existence of nine hundred sixty and nine years before him man could do much. He could be his own 'oldest inhabitant,' and never remember anything; if a Shakespeare, he could celebrate his own tercentenary; he could look back with pride upon at least two hundred constitutional crises, and nine hundred successive seasons which brought the green pea of the spring and the fresh oyster of the fall. In those blissful ages, when time was reckoned by months instead of hours, and men set their eight year clocks by the sixty-three year comets, a fellow could, if lazily inclined, lay in bed till September, or go on a ten years' drunk. When he went out to make a friendly call he could say to his family:

So-long; I'm just going to drop into Methusaleh's for a couple of years; don't wait dinner for me; or, addressing his toddling infant of eighty, he might give him permission to go out and play till 1895, but insist on his coming home then, so as not to keep his fond parents sitting up for him.

Life assurance would be cheaper under such a system, and the rate of interest, when a man gave notes at six hundred years renewable for three hundred years more, must necessarily have been proportionately low.

The peculiarities of pre-Noachic existence would have been made most strikingly manifest had three or four of these old sinners paddled their own canoe through the flood, survived, increased and multiplied.

So, would observe a hale old man of nine hundred to his companion, a jolly, middled aged septcenterarian, they are at it again, prating of reforms and amendments, and constitutionality, to us, who remembered the Heptarchy. Alfred died the year I was born, but I remember Wm as if it was only yesterday. I was only a child then. Well, Bill was a good fellow Once—

Yes, might interrupt here a beardless youth of four hundred and eighty, my uncle often told me that—

Little boys, would interpose the senior, in tones of dignified rebuke, must be seen not heard. If you cannot keep still while your elders are speaking, Elem, my son, the nurse must put you to bed. Well, as I was saying—

True, here would observe Lamech, and what snobbishness it is in folks to talk of their long decent, and Norman or Knickerbocker ancestors. We remember all that, don't we? Well, everybody had ancestors then, only they can't all trace them.

Parvenus, Lamech, parvenus, all of them Talk of your old families to me, whose great grandfather remembers Adam.—We've seen a thing or two in our century. Confound this rheumatism, I caught cold sitting in a draft about the end of the 15th century, and every hundred years or so I have a twinge of it.

That was about the time Christopher Columbus sailed to discovered America.

The same year. Poor Chris! I knew him well. You knew Smith?

Kirby?

No, John, the fellow that Pocahontas got struck with. But you were only a boy at that time.

The revival of these happy days has, however, not yet come. It is the error, not the fault, of many truly great and good men and women that they discount the future, and are abused for laboring under what appears to the vulgar and unsentimental hallucination. To play the antediluvian nonsense. It would be well, for pew-holder and preacher, reader and writer, could all remember that there has been a flood, and the duration of human life is dwindled to a span.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Jonathan Abroad.

The other evening, during the playing of 'Yankee Doodle,' an immense American rose on his seat in the Champs Elysees, and roared out an accompaniment.

The musical critic says it sounded very much like the agony cry of a tom cat held up by the tail or a dog howling after a kicking.

On the termination of his little barkarolle, or else his cat scream, he sank in his seat overcome, exclaiming,

Hurrah for the United States.

Antidote for Poson.

We find the following commended:

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or has fallen into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy, more efficient and applicable in a larger number of cases than any half a dozen medicines we can now think of, is a heaping teaspoon of common salt, and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of warm or cold water, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach, and lest there be any remnant of a poison, however small, let the white of an egg, or a teacup of strong coffee, be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet; because these very common articles nullify a large number of virulent poisions than any medicines in all the shops.

Advice for a Dinner.

At the restaurant of a wealthy and jolly old caterer in Hamburg, a gourmand who had not a shilling in his pocket feasted sumptuously on all the delicacies the bill of fare afforded. When he had finished his repast and also drank his bottle of Rudesheimer, he quietly said to his landlord:

I have no money to pay your bill, my friend; but if you will let me do so, I will give you a piece of advice that is worth more than the money.

The landlord, though taken aback at the cool effrontery of his impecunious guest, laughed and said to him:

Well, sir, if you have no money to pay for what you have eaten and drunk, let us have your advice.'

All right replied the stranger, now, listen:

If you ever should be sent to the penitentiary, and have there to walk on the treadmill, always be sure to choose the left side. You will find it, my friend, much easier.

Progress of Agriculture.

Our increase in all the chief articless of agricultural produce during the last decade, as shown by the census report, is something enormous.

Wine has increased fourteen-fold since 1850, and nearly double in the last decade, California being its chief producer.

Hops have increased ten-fold in the time, and more than doubled in the last ten years, New York growing two-thirds of the whole crop.

Barley has increased six-fold.

Flax six-fold.

Flaxseed trebled.

Wheat trebled.

Oats doubled.

Irish patotoes have only increased one-third.

Sweet potatoes have decreased one-half.

Live stock have doubled in value, and now amount to the handsome total of one thousand five hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, or an average of nearly two hundred dollars for every family in the nation.

Animals slaughtered have nearly quadrupled in value, now amounting to four hundred millions of dollars annually.

Wool has increased from sixty to one hundred millions of pounds.

Cotton is half a million of bales above what it was in 1850, and three-fifth of its amount in 1860.

In only one instance is there a decrease of an important product, and that is in Indian corn, which falls short of the amount reported in 1860 by seventy-eight millions of bushels, or ten per cent. of the whole.

In some of the lesser products, however, the downcome is considerable Silk cocoons are only a third of their former amount; hemp a sixth; peas and beans and rice about a third each. Buckwheat has decreased from seventeen millions of bushels to nine, and rye from twenty one millions of bushels to sixteen.

Don't do it.

Don't throw brick-bats in your neighbor's garden. You might need them to patch your chimney.

Don't bite a ten-penny nail into in your anger. In view of the recent advance in the price of nails, it might be considered extravagant.

Don't wear nankeen pants in January. It isn't fashionable.

Don't ask a poor man to endorse your note at a bank. Poor men have trouble enough.

Don't throw a full jeweled gold watch at a dog. You might cripple the dog for life.

Don't bite off your nose to spite your face. A man looks so odd without any nose.

Don't speak ill of your neighbor. He might resent it.

Don't go to church to show your new clothes. Inquisitive boys might ask what tailor had been victimized.

Don't quarrel with a mad bull when you are drunk. You might get a horn too much.

Don't chop down a hickory tree with a dull axe. It spoils the looks of the wood entirely.

Don't never cheat your boot-black. 'Tis wrong to teach the young to distrust mankind.

Don't spank the baby in your wife's presence. Mothers prefer to monopolize that business.

Don't ask a miser for charity. The statute against cruelty to animals protects hogs.

Don't try to beat a butcher out of a steak. 'Tis foolish to stake your reputation for a trifle.

Brains.

Dickens in an old number of his paper, All the Year Round, says:

The part of the holding of a farmer or land owner which pays best for cultivation, is the small estate within the ring fence of his skull. Let him begin with the right tillage of his brains, and it shall be well with his grains, roots, herbage and forage, sheep and cattle; they shall thrive and he shall thrive. Practice with science, is now the adopted motto of the Royal Agricultural Society.

A clerical passenger by the Metis who floated around all night, and reached land at last, with vived thoughts of his wife's anxiety, rushed to the nearest telegraph office and sent his message:

Dear P, I am saved. Break it gently to my wife!

Of all the reverses experienced by me, said a penurious Croesus dwelling in a fashionable avenue, the only one that gave me satisfaction was my discovery that I could reverse paper shirt colars and wear them again.

A very genteel and aimable young man is now insane. He splits his hair in the middle. The other day in combing it he chanced to get two more hairs on one side than on the other. This destroyed the balance of the head and overturned his brain. He makes a very gentle lunatic, however.

Anecdote of the Road.

A lawyer riding through a town, stoppep at a cottage to inquire the way. The lady of the house told him he must keep straight on for some time, and then turn to the right; but said that she herself was going to pass the road he must take, and that if he would wait a few minutes she would show him the way.

Well, bad company is better than none—make haste.

After jogging on five or six miles, the gentleman asked if he had yet come to the road he must take.

Oh. yes, said she, we passed it two or three miles back, but I thought, as bad company was better than none, I would keep you along with me.

A Good Hitching Post.

The following anecdote, which first appeared in the newspapers many years ago is said to have been founded on an actual occurrence. Although it may not illustrate the democratic simplicity of the people of Vermont to-day, it is nevertheless a good story, and also good for many years longer life in the newspapers:

Hallo, you man with a pail and frock, can you inform me whether his honor the Governor of Vermont resides here? said a British officer, as he brought his fiery horse to a stand in front of Governor Chittenden's dwelling.

He does, was the respose of the man, still wending his way to a pig-sty.

Is his honor at home? continued the man of spurs.

Most certainly, sir.

Take my horse by the bit, then, said the officer. I have business to transact with your master.

Yes, sir.

Without a secon bidding, the man did as requested, and the officer alighted, and made his way to the door, giving the panel several hearty raps with the butt of of his whip. The good dame answered the summons in person; and having seated the officer and ascertained his desire to see the Governor, departed to inform her husband of the guest's arrival; but on ascertaining that the officer had made a hitching post of her husbaed, she immediately returned and informed him that her husband was engaged in the yard, and could not well wait upon him and his horse at the same time. The predicament can be better imagined than it can be described.

Flashes of Wit and Wisdom.

Silence iz one ov the lost arts.

Ridcule that aint true haz no particular power.

Politness iz not only the cheapest but the most powerful argument that i know ov.

Take all ov the phools and good luk out ov the world, and it would bother the rest ov us tew git a living.

Sins are the only things that i repent of I never kould make anything repenting ov blunders.

Human knowledge is not very con prehensive after all—i have seen men who kould kalkulate an eklipse tew a square inch, who kould'nt cum within 30 feet ov harnessing a hoss.

Integrity in youth iz almost certain tew bekum wisdom and honor in old age.

Thare aint nothing that is a sure kure for lazy ness, but i hav known a second wife tew hurry it sum.

It iz the surprizes ov life after all that give it its zest—even a rat mames things interesting bi the natural suddenness with which he cums out and goes into his little hole.

The greatest problem ever given to a man to solve, and the one which he has made the least progress in, iz "know thy self."

Whenever you see a dokter that alwuz trvels on a run, you kin bet he is out ov a gob.

When a man haz got a fust rait opiny un ov himself, the next best thing tew hav iz the good opinyun ov others.

I dont know az i want to bet enny money and give odds no the man that iz alwuz anxus to pra out loud, every chance he gits.

Gambling for a Life.

BY COLONEL PRENTISS INGRAHAM

All was a scene of gaity at the pretty village of F——, situated in one of the most fertile districts in the rich State of Kentuckey. The occasion of the joyous demonstration was one of mingled pleasure and pain. The United States had called on her sons to brave the dangers of war, the country was aroused, and an army under the starry flag was about to invade Mexico.

In F—, a gallant company of citizen soldiers had been raised, and upon the morrow were to leave their pleasant homes for the scene of war.

It was the night before their departure, and one of the wealthy citizens of of the town had given a grand entertainment in their honor, and thus all was pleased confusion, in preparing for the gay scene, at Judge Bonner's large and handsome mansion.

The generous Judge had spared neither pains nor expense to make their entertainment one of great magnificence, and when the evening arrived, he recieved his numerous guests aided by his only child, a child of seventeen years of age.

Lida Bonner was the acknowledged belle of F—' and she was beloved for her beauty, and lovely character, not only by her young gallants of the village, but also by her school companions for at the opening of this story she was yet a schoolgirl.

The company from F—, was commanded by Captain Roy Worthington, a planter of means, and as handsome as he was popular. His first Lieutenant was one of his most intimate friends and yet between the two there came a slight feud for both Roy Worthington and Dart Bradford loved Lida Bonner To both of the young men the beautiful girl listened, for she was a sad coquette, but toward the gallant young captain her heart had awakened, with feelings of love, and yet neither knew his fate at her hands upon that day. the eve of their departure for the far off Mexico.

"Lida, are you totally indifferent to me? Can I not hope, even if I may hope to return to dear old F—, that you will not have forgotten me?" said Roy.

Indeed you are dear to me Roy, and I promise that you shall not be forgotten.

"Do you love me Lida? Will you promise me this little hand of my return?'

"I promise, Roy."

And thus the two pledged their love and once more they entered the briliently illuminated parlors, of the mansion, for they had wandered of in the garden.

"Miss Lida this is my dance, I believe?" and Dart Bradford stood before the lovers.

'Yes, I'll see you again, Roy,'

And the young girl was whirled away in the dance.

"Will you promenade once around the garden Lida?"

'Yes Dart, for how could I refuse you soldiers any thing,"

The blue eyes were turned with full force upon her companion.

For some moments they walked in silence, and then Dart stopped suddenly and said:

'Lida I asked you to come here that I might tell you that I love you,; that I—"

"Oh Dart do not pain me, let me be frank with you, for I would not raise a hope in your heart that I cannot fulfill. I am engaged to another.' said she.

'The other is—'

"Roy Worthington, your best friend.'

'Be it so, Miss Bonner, shall we return to the mansion?'

And offering her his arm they were soon again mingling mid the gay dances.

From the villiage in Kentuckey the scene is changed to sunny Mexico.—seated in a tent within the Mexican lines are two young officers unarmed, and their surroundings prove that they are prisoners. Though pale, and with saddened faces, easily to be recognized is Roy Worthington and Dart Bradford. The former wears his arm in a sling, and appears to be suffering, although his face looks brave and determined.

'Well Dart, this will settle the ambition of one of us,'

'Yes, Roy. Our poor company sacrificed in the last desperate charge and ourselves prisoners, you wounded, and one of us condemned to die, in retaliation of that officer spy whom General Taylor shot some days since it is really too bad"

An officer entered, dressed in gorgeous Mexican uniform.

"Gentlemen, he said, it is the dicition that one of you must die. The commanding officer has determined not to make a selection, but that you shall play a game of chance—that is gamble for your lives—the victor is to be spared.

"That is useless. Let me be the victim.' And Roy Worthington stepped forward, while a gleam of hope overspread Dart's face.

'You are brave and generous, but I prefer a game of chance to settle it, said the commanding officer entering the tent, accompanied by his aids.

'What say you, Dart?'

'Very well, let this end the farce'

And Dart Bradford's face darkened.

Seated at the table dice were placed before the two young officers and while the Mexicans stood around eagerly watching the result, the throwing for life or death commenced. Three dice were used, and three throws allowed to each officer, the one throwing the highest number escaped. Roy Worthington was the first to throw the dice, and with a firm hand he rattled the dice in the box, and threw them upon the table.

Three, five, and six—fourteen! Throw again, sir," said the Mexican commander, 'You throw well sir.—Once more. Two sixes and a three—

Fifteen! Twice fifteen and fourteen are forty four. Now it is your turn sir,' and the box as handed to Dart Bradford, who took it with a hand that slightly trembled and threw the dice on the table.

'One to, and—" But before the number could be counted, Dart's hat fell upon the table, and one of them was knocked to the ground.

'How unluckey! You'll have to commence over again.'

Again taking the box, Dart made another throw, and the Mexican called out.

'Two three, four—nine! A decided pallor spread over the young mans face. He again threw the dice on the table. 'Three sixes! You are lucky, sir, that throw may save your life.—Now try again.'

The hand holding the dice box visibly shook, as the last throw was made; but ere the dice could be counted, the table gave way, with the weight upon it, and again the little regular blocks upon whose numbers a life hung, were scattered.

A frown darkened the commander's brow, and several of the staff conversed together in low tones, as the table was being set up again and the last chance was made.

Three sixes! Eighteen and twenty seven are forty five. You have won. A close game of chance,' said the Mexican, as Dart sprang to his feet, unable to conceal his great joy of having escaped.

'Well Dart, I have lost. Here old fellow are my papers, watch and pocket book. This ring now belongs to Lida. I made my will in her favor before I left F—. Good bye, old fellow, and tell them that I died bravely.—Gentlemen I am ready.' And with a firm pearing the American turned to his captors and was led away for execution, while Dart Bradford was forwarded to the lines, to be exchanged for a Mexican officer of equal rank with himself.

Three years went by. Peace once more reigned in the land, and the shattered remnants of the F— guards returned home, crowned with a glorious victory.

Dart bradford returned with them with the rank of Colonel, for he had been promoted to that grade.

After reaching the American lines, after the game of chance he had played with Roy Worthington, he had forwarded the things to Lida Bonner, entrusted to his care, and told her what had happened, and that he had begged Roy to die in his stead, as no ties of requited love bound him to the world with aticipations of future happiness

Lida deeply mourned for him and wrote Dart a beautiful letter, thanking him for the noble part he had acted, toward his rival and his friend, for she believed all he had said, and upon the return of the gallant Colonel, it was not many weeks before he gained the promise of Lida Bonner to become his wife.

The joy of her bridal eve was dimmed to Lida Bonner, by the thought of poor Roy lying far away in a foreign land; for although she loved Dart with a true affection, she could not feel for him the same deep love she had given to his friend Roy Worthington.

All was in readiness for the ceremony; the minister stood book in hand, ready to join Dart Bradford and Lida Bonner together as man and wife when the maiden uttered a shriek just as she entered the parlor, leaned upon the arm of her farther, and swooned away.

All present was transfixed with amasement, for there before them, before the open balcony window stood Roy Worthington, emancipated and pale, as if by long suffering, and dressed in his blue uniform. He stood before them, and gazed upon his former friend.

'Why Roy we all thougnt you dead! what does this mean?" asked Dart stepping forward.

'It means sir, that by false representation, you are now standing where I should be, the promssed husband of Lida Bonner—"

'Sir, you presume, I—'

'Pardon me—not that I anticipate that I shall ever again win the affections of Miss Bonner, but to open her eyes to the character of the man she is about to marry, I now say what I do,' and as Roy Worthington spoke, he stepped forward, and faced the assembled guests, while Lida having returned to concieusness was an attentive listener.

'When a prisoner in Mexico with Col. Bradford, one of us was doomed to die. A game of chance was decided between us, I lost fairly, I believe, for I trusted my friend was honorable; he won life, and was exchanged the same day. The commander of the Mexicans spared my life; long years was I a prisoner, but now that the was is over, I have returned home, and with me is my friend, General Valdo de, Riva. who will now explain the conduct of Col. Bradford, when he gambled for our lives.

Roy Worthington ceased speaking as he did so, a gorgeously uniformed officer stepped from the balcony and stood beside him. The dark skin, and quick black eyes, donoted his nation, as well as did his uniform, and in broken accounts said:

"This gentleman and that one were my prisoners; my government demanded one shot in retaliation for a Mexican officer, shot by General Taylor. I wished not to make a choice of them, so I left it to a game of chance, who should die. Captain Worthington acted most honorably, that one dishonorably and a coward, for he cheated, as my staff and I will verify, while his friend nobly offered to take his place. Then I saved Captain Worthington's life, and confined him a prisoner for the war. Now we stand here to face that coward." and the Mexican's eyes fell on Dart.

'Go! Never come near me again!" and Lida Bonner pointed to the door, while her angry eyes fell on the man, who, in a few moments more would have been her husband.

'Captain Worthington, you have my warmest welcome home; Colonel Bradford leave my house.' and as Judge Bonner spoke he grasped Roy Worthington's hand.

'Curse you for all this," exclaimed Dart Bradford, as he left the house. Nay, more, he left the State, and has never been heard from; while the brave man he had deceived, soon after married Lida Bonner, the only woman he had ever loved, and General De Riva was the groomsman, for between the American and Mexican a strong friendship had sprung into existance.

'Necessary' Articles

A few years ago a cow, a pig, the family Bible, with one suit of clothes, a knife and fork, plate, cup and saucer, for each member of the family, were all that were exempt from execution in a matter of debt in most States of this Union. But now by legislative enactments or the decisions of the courts, there is little that can be taken from an unwilling debtor by process of law. In most of the Western States the homestead is exempt from execution, and if the owner is a farmer such stock, instruments and seed as are necessary for carrying on the farm, together with suitable provisions for the family till the next harvest.

In the case of a mechanic he is entitled to the tools that are needed to carry on his trade. So, too, professional men can hold their libraries, or such portions of them as are necessary for carrying on their business. By slow degrees the courts have greatly enlarged the number of things that shall be regarded as necessaries.

Quite recently Judge Ingraham, of New York, decided that watches are necessary, and that they are therefore exempt, under the statute of the State from seizure and sale on execution.—He based his decision on the ground that the laws of that State exepted clothing and 'other necessary articles.' As this is a progressive age, and one in which creditors have few rights that debtor are bound to respect, it is by no means improbable that the coming judge shall include diamond breastpins, dogs and trotting horses among the 'necessary things' that may be exempt from execution.

Marriage Ceremony.

A Dutch Justice of Sullivan county New York, was called upon a few days since to join a loving couple in the holy bonds of wedlock' which ceremony he performed in the following words, as taken down by our corresdent.

Justice—We mite shust so vell go on mit dings. Stfland up a leedle here. But your hands together.—Herr Grospy, do you like dees young voman vell enuff to pe your vife?

A.—Yes.

Justice.—Vill you sherish und norish her in sickness und in health, und off dis yound vomans have anydings to do mit aundder man, vill you sherish her und share mit her?

A.—Yes.

Justice.—Mees Miller, do you like dis mans vell enuff to pe your husband?

A.—Yes.

Justice.—Vill you sherish and norish him in sickness und in health, und off dis young mans has anydings to do mit anodder vomans, vill you sherish and share mit him is dis?

A.—Yes.

Justice.—Vell, stick to it! I pronounce you man und vife, so help me Gott, mit der United States of America.

In Court.

In the Paris Court of Correctional Police, a woman, by no means young, advanced coquettishly to the witness stand to give her testimon.

'What is your name?'

'Virginia Loustatot.'

'Your age?'

'Twenth five,' (explanations of incredulity from the audience).

The woman's evidence being taken she regained her place, and the next witness was introduced. This was an over-grown young man.

'Your name?' said the Judge.

'Isadore Loustatot.'

'Your age?'

'Twenty seven.'

'Are you a relative to the other witness?'

'I'm her son.'

Ah, murmured the magistrate, your mother must have married when she was young.

It is just as impossible to get along without advertising as it is for a cross-eyed man to borrow a gun.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOV. 21, 1872.

Gov. Baker and T. A. Hendricks will change places on January 1. Mr Hendricks become Governor of Indiana, and Gov. Baker takes Mr. Hendricks' place in his law firm.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says: 'An old hunter informs us that deer will be almost as plenty as sheep this winter. This is, perhaps one of his flourishes, tending towards exaggeration but we believe there is a good deal in what he says. All ready our market is supplied with venison.

Shooting of W. C. Moreau at Logansport.

Logansport, Ind., Nov 13.—Judge Dykeman, a prominent citizen of this place, shot W. C. Moreau, to day, late sponsor to Mr. O'Conner, from the Louisville Convention, and new editor of the Logansport *Sun*. The cause of the shooting was the appearance of an article in last week's issue of the *Sun*, denouncing Dykeman! Moreau's wound is serious, but not fatal. Last evening a mob comprising of about 50 attempted to tar and feather Moreau, but were foiled by the police. 6 were arrested.

Grant vs. The Gallant Hancock.

With characteristic smallness of soul, says an exchange, Grant gives out that he means to keep up his ignoble spite against General Hancock. The death of General Meade gave General Hancock, as next in rank on the list of Major Generals, thro' right, by military custom and law, of the place vacated by his senior. And the Washington rumor is to the effect that Terry or Ord, both excellent officers, but incomparably the inferiors, in record and achievements, of Hancock, are discussed by the Kitchen Ring for the place to which Hancock is inviolably entitled Grant has been guilty of some petty dastardly revenges in a small way, and he should be warned by the result of his Thomas' action that the business of battling such men as Hancock does not tend to raise him in the esteem of the country. It is useless for an army officer to expect justice at the hand of Grant's military cabal, but the country should protest against this additional affront upon one of the most brilliant soldiers of his time.

The Horse Disease.

According to the Toronto papers, the disease is a kind of catarrhal fever of an epizootic nature, the result of some atmospheric influence, as is shown by the fact that it appears in various places at once, and attacks horses of all conditions—whether young or old, weak or strong. The best vettinary surgeons pronounce it epizootic influenza. The premonitory symptoms are dullness, a staring coat and a watery discharge from the nose. These are followed by a sore throat, slight swelling of the glands, loss of appetite, a severe hacking cough, with a discharge of brownish-yellow matter from the nostrils, a quickened pulse and respiration, feebleness of the eyes, and an unnatural coldness of the ears and legs. The respiratory organs are the principal parts affected, but the disease, being a blood poison, any animal which has had previous diseases affected certain organs, will be sure to show a derangement of those organs when attacked by the influenza.

Concerning the remedies, the London (O. W.) *Free Press* says:

With medicine given by advice of a surgeon, the following treatment will, it is said, hardly fail to cure.

The horses quite well, or only slightly affected with the disorder, should not be taken out in wet weather; or, if they must be used, they should be warmly covered and carefully worked. All affected animals should be kept in a well ventilated stable and be fed upon hot, soft food that can be easily digested, such as linseed tea, oat meal, gruel and boiled oats and barley. The appetite of the invalid or convalescent horse should be tempted by carrots, apples, or any other delicacy our sick quadruped is known to have a failing for. All excrements should be speedily and thoroughly removed; the stable and premises carefully cleansed and kept as quiet as possible. In all stables a carbolic acid disinfectant should be freely and frequently used.

Pies.

Girls! They make pies in New York. One firm in this city makes and bakes one hundred thousand pies per day, and sell all they make. Some of them are good pies, but they never taste so good as do some of the mince apple berry, or pumpkin pies, made at these home like homes in the country. We used to help the girls make pies, It was fun. First, we had to take the girls out to the orchard, to see which fruit would do the best, and then we had to climb the tree, and shake off a few apples. Then we must help pear and slice the apples—then stand around while Delida Jane would mix the dough, put in the shortning, and rolled out the crust. Then came the crimping edges, and stamped tops, on the pies, with "key holes"—then the baking and telling of pretty little stories, or stealing sweet little kisses, from pert little lips, just in flavor the pies and turnovers. Pies! We know all about them, but they don't beat them that are made in the country, not at all.

Floods in Italy.

The London *Times* of the 15th, in an editorial on the floods in Italy, says two-thirds of the province of Mantua and one third of that of Ferrara have been flooded. More than twenty thousand families are homeless, and vast tracts in the territories of Porma Nggeoe are turned into lakes, on the surface of which may be seen the tops of trees, roofs of houses, and floating carcasses of drowned cattle. Not only the solid barns and substantial farm houses, peculiar to these districts, but even churches have in many cases been unable to withstand the violence of the flood. Many human beings have perished both of those who allowed themselves to be caught within the lower buildings and of those who fled for safety to loftier edifices. But hardly less wretched is the condition of the survivors. The cattle, then that have been rescued from the flood are perishing from want of fodder, and they themselves are thrown for sustenance on their neighbor's charity. The harvest they have lately garnered, the fields they have just sown are laid waste, and was a month ago the richest of plains is now a chaotic marsh, not unlikely to bear for many years, the marks of a few hour's havoc. Nor are the ravages limited to the lower lands of the Po, but all around over the vast level and up to the mountain sides the devastation extends. The rivers are everywhere breaking bounds and the waters are out throughout the Peninsula. The distress is immense and threatens to exhaust the ordinary resources of public and private charity To repair the damages done to their lakes by the Po and the Aglio, in the Province of Mantua alone during the present inundation. It is reckoned that the sum of $120,000 will be required.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We give below a few extracts from the Governor's message delivered last Thursday, before the Indiana Legislature,

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The growth of the State, in population and wealth, and the consequent increased diversities and importance of the subjects and interests requiring legislative supervisions and protection, render it impracticable to the General Assembly, to transact all the business demanding its attention, during the regular bieniel sessions, (limited as these are by the Constitution to the term of sixty-one days each.) even when nothing extraordinary occurs to impede or prevent legislation.—When, however, to these considerations the fact is added, that the last three sessions were prematurely and abruptly terminated, by the resignation of members, and by reasons thereof, much important and necessary legislation, failed to be enacted. No other reasons need to be offered in explanation of the exercise of the constitutional power of calling you together at this time, in special session.

The Garret suit against the Wabash ann Eric canal.

Those of you who are members of the late General Assembly will remember that my regular message, at the commencement of this session, I called special attention to the fact that a suit has been commenced in the Circuit Court of Carroll County, by John W. Garrett, Esq., to enforce against the Wabash and Erie Canal, an alledged lien created by the State prior to 1841 and held by Garrett and others, for whose benefit the suit is brought. The State, between the years 1834 and 1841, issued a large number of bonds, for internal improvement purposes One hundred and ninety-one of these bonds or thereabouts, of $1,000 each, exclusive of interest, are still outstanding, the rest having been surrendered under the legislation of 1846 and 1847, commonly called "the Butler bill." Mr. Garrett assumes to be, and I suppose is, the holder of forty one of these hundred and ninety-one old bonds, and he sues for himself as well as for the holders of the residue, to enforce a lien on the Canal, and its revenues, which, it is alleged was created by legislation, under which the bonds were issued.—Horace P. Biddle Judge of the Court, on the hearing of a demurer in the cause, decided that the bonds was a lien on the canal paramount to the title of the Trustees derived from the State in 1847, under the "Butler Bill" and I am fully satisfied that the decision was a correct one. Garrett's action has been removed by change of venue, from the Circuit Court of Carrol County to the Circuit Court of Cass County, where it is now pending. The term of the Cass Circuit Court commenced two days ago, viz: on the 11, instant, and a judgement may be rendered in a very short time, subjecting the canal or its revenues to the satisfaction of the claim. The State is not a party to the suit, and cannot therefore exercise the right of appeal, nor can she under existing legislation, insist that the Trustees shall appeal if they do not desire to do so; and if ever the Trustees do desire to appeal, they may not be able to stay the execution of the judgement, by giving the necessary appeal bond, and security, in the absence of any provisions by the State for indemnifying the sureties in appeal bond.

The last General Assembly passed a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this State, in relation to the debt charged to the Wabash and Erie Canal under the adjustment made by the State with its creditors in 1847. The proposed amendment, provides that no law nor resolution, shall ever be passed by the General Assembly to the State of Indiana, that shall recognize any liability of the State, to pay or redeem any certificate issued in pursuance of "An act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal as far as Evansville," passed January 19, 1846, and an act supplemental to said act, passed January 29, 1847, which, by the provision of the said act or either of them shall be payable exclusive from the proceeds of the canal lands, and the tolls and revenue of the canal in said acts mentioned, and no such certificates of stock shall ever be paid by the State. I earnestly recommend the amendment the substance of which I have just stated be promptly agreed to and adopted by the present General Assembly at this session, and that provisions be made by law for its speedy submission to the people for ratification.

On the 28 of January of the present year, Col. Norman Eddy, Secretary of State departed his life at his residence in this city, after having faithfully discharged his duties, for about one year or half of the term for which he was elected. The singular beauty and integrity, of Colonel Eddy's public and private life, his gallant service as a soldier of the Union, in the war to suppress the late rebellion, and the industry, fidelity, and skill with which he performed the duties of the many public trusts to which he was called, render it fitting that I should leave on record this brief tribute to his memory He died in circumstances by no means affluent, and Col John H. Farquhar whom I appointed to fill the vacancy, appointed Mr Owen M. Eddy son of, the deceased Secretary, his deputy, and generously allowed the entire salary, and all of the perquisites of the office to go to the widow and family of his deceased predecessor. Although the labors of the office have been mainly preformed by the deputy its responsibilities and some of its cares, and duties have necessarily fallen upon Col. Farquhar, and I would consider myself remiss of duty if I did not publicly express my greatful appreciation of his conduct. May the bread which he has cast upon the water, be found by him or his, though it be after many days.

FEES AND SALARIES

The act of Febuary 21, 1871 entitled, "An Act regulating the Fees and Salaries and Duties of certain officers therein named, and prescribing penalties for the violations of its provision' has proved to be a very defective and ill-considered piece of legislation. Some of the provisions of the act are of such doubtful constitutionality that a portion of the Circuit and Common Pleas Judges have held them to be null and void while the Judges of other districts have adjudged the same provisions to be constitutional. The judges of the Supreme Court itself, are equally divided on one or more of these questions and therefore, unable to reverse confliction and contradictory decisions of the lower Courts. The result is not only that we have all the evils of local legislation, by having one law or rule of action in one county, or circuit, and another law or rule of action in an adjoining county or circuit, but diverse rules prevail in the same country where the Judges of the court thereof, differ in opinion as to the constitutionality of certain provisions of the act. This evil is even greater than the extortions that were practised under the former law, and if questionable constitutionality cannot be affected, and passed at the present session, it would be better to appeal the act alluded to, and revive the old law which was supplanted by it, than to suffer longer under existing evils. There can be no question that the former law needed revis on and its revival could nobly be justified as a temporary expedient until a just, Constitutional and satisfactory measure can be perfected and passed. I respectfully recommend that a commission to consist of five or more experienced and competent persons be appointed without the least practicable delay, to prepare and report a fee and salary bill to the General assembly, for its consideration.

It is now twenty one years since the present Constitution became the fundamental law of Indiana, and in my judgment, the time has come, when the best interest of the State should require that provisions should be made, for calling a Convention, to be elected by the people, for the purpose of revising and amending that instrument.

The Indiana Hospital for the Insane has a capacity for about 490, patients, although by crowding it, 520, patients have been in the institution at the same time. Experience proves that it ought not to be thus crowded. By making the addition and improvements suggested by the Superintendent, in his report the capacity of the institution can be so enlarged as to accommodate 600 patients, that being an addition to the present capacity of the building of rooms sufficient for 110 patients. The estimate cost of these additions and improvements is $50,000 a much less sum than would provide for the same number of patients in the erection of a new institution. For this reason, and because of the pressing necessity for increased accommodations to the insane, I urgently reccommend that the sum named above be made at the present session, and with as little delay as practicable so that the capacity of the hospital may be increased, at the first opportunity.

TIPPECANOE BATTLE GROUND

The Constitution of Indiana declares that it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, to provide for the permanent inclosure and preservation of the Tippecanoe Battle Ground. Allow me to call your attention to the fact, that this duty has never been performed by our predecessors. The Battle Ground never was permanently inclosed by the State, and the temporary fence by which it was once surrounded, has long since disappeared. It is the property of the State and is full of historic interest; and as the people have enjoined in their Constitution, that it shall be enclosed, I cannot imagine any valid excuse, for a longer failure to obey this junction.

- Colonel S. Evans, who went down with the steamer, Missouri, was the last of four brothers, all of whom came to violent ends. Two were killed by the Indians on the plains, and one was drowned.

Miss Marian Emers, of Hamtranck, Michigan, having discovered after 86 years experience, the delusiveness of the pleasures of spinsterhood has been matrimonially united to Mr. John Hinster, who having arrived at the age of eighty seven, thinks it is time to marry.

A Boston Merchant's Story.

Mr. Isaac Fenno, a heavy dealer in whole sale clothing, whose place was sacrificed, tells this story of the fire, as given in the New York Tribune:

I was aroused about 10:30 o'clock, Saturday night, while preparing to retire, by a neighbor, who informed me that there was a large fire down town. Though aprehending no danger of the destruction of my own store, yet the lurlid light in the heavens was undoubted evidence that the conflagration was one of unusual magnitude. I immediately proceeded to the spot, and there witnessed a scene which I believe was never surpassed in any of the great fires that have occurred. The night was a splended one for a fire. The moon shone brightly, though it was paled by the glare below, and the sky was perfectly cloudless. The wind was light, though the moving air evidently fed the flames. But instead of driving the fire in one direction, it rather aided its progress towards all points of the compass. Directly in the teeth of the wind the flames ate their way. Solid granite, and hard marble could not stay them; stone actually cracked and crumbled, and the iron shutters curled up like so many shavens. The fire would catch hold of a block of granite structures and one after another would be consumed the ruined walls crashed down as their support was destroyed. In less than an hour the whole block would be leveled to the ground. I went to my store and found that every one in the neighborhood like myself, had not the slightest apprehensions of danger. the fire then being several blocks away. Dozens of massive buildings stood between my place and the fire, and the wind was blowing in an opposite direction; but the fire drew nearer, and soon after midnight, the flames crossed the street and worked their way towards my store. Before the columns of flames the firemen worked with a will and merchants and their clerks throwed water on the roofs of their stores. Almost before we were aware of it, our stores were blazing, and we retired in good order, from the conflict. I never saw before, so terrible an occasion, where such extreme order was preserved. The military, police, and firemen were perfectly organized, and they labored as in one cause, as allies in battle and spent their strength to the best advantage. Suddenly morning dawned, and thousands of people flocked to the ruins. Newspaper extras were sold up town in enumerous numbers, and the sole topic of conversation was the conflagration. I saw no scene of distress or suffering, for—with the exceptions of a few tenement houses—there were no dwellings destroyed, The streets that were devastated are completely blocked up, and no one is allowed to enter among the ruins. The thieves were hard at work, and I saw many persons commit robery, right before the eyes of the whole crowd, and no effort was made to stop them. This morning I stood on Washington street, at the outskirts of the burned district, and I could look plainly out on the harbor, something that had not been done for years. As we left the city the smoke overhead could be plainly seen until we were miles away.

Princess Napoleon is said to be making a fortune, out of the noble patrons of her milliuery establishment.

The receipts of the Catholic fair at Fort Wayne, recently, were $10,000, and the expences less than $2,000

Thirty thousand dollars have been subscribed in Philadelphia for a memorial of General Meade, and in is proposed to increase the sum to one hundred thousand dollars.

An enterprising and wealthy Japanese gentleman is prospecting Western Missouri, for the rich location for an industrial town for his countrymen, of whom he expects to inport about 500.

Warrents for the arrest of Susan B Anthony, and fourteen other females, who voted at the late election, have been issued by the United States Commissioner Storrs, which is a very idiotic way of canonizing Susan and her followers as martyrs.

A country youth inquired at a city drug store, for ten cents worth of love powders." "Something that wouldn't stir her up much, but make her dream of him at nights." The urbane druggist's clerk put up some magaisia, and cautioned the purchaser to not give his victim too much at a time but win her affections by degrees.

Mrs Fair has recovered possession of her little pistol, and it is said that when the weapon was handed to her, she wept tears of joy, and declared her cup of joy to be full. She is undecided which to go for first, a judge, lawyer, or a juror. She is in sane, and can therefore perforate the stomach of any other man, with perfect impunity, says the Alta California.

The most extraordinary instance of patience on record is that of an American judge, who listened silently for two days while a couple of lawyers contended 'bout the construction of an act of the legislature, and then ended the controversy by quietly saying:

'Gentleman, the law is appealed.'

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

BOOZER AND BLATTNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as!

Arcola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittanna "	Brocades,
Balerno "	Silk Stripes,
Turko, "	Corded Muca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the September term, 1872, of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, Indiana, the Estate of David Dixon was declared probably insolvent. Those interested will be notified that said estate will be settled accordingly.

Nov. 14, 1872. THOMAS D. GROSS, Adm'r.

THE

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

ONLY FOR

CASH!

AND AT THE

Very Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF

ProvisionS

WOODENWARE,

GROCERIES &

QUEENSWARE

GLASSWARE.

Notions, All Kinds,

—AT—

SMITH & HARE'S

WANTED!

Butter, Potatoes, Dried Apples, &c. &c. Which the highest market price will be paid in cash or trade.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED, But for

Boots AND Shoes

GO TO

C. S. HARE

AND SEE HIS LARGE STOCK OF

GOODS!

For Fall and Winter Wear

He offers inducements equal to any house in the trade in assortment and prices. He has, as usual, the celebrated

Stoga Kip Boot!

Which he can say with confidence are equal to any brand sold, and are as good a Boot as can be found. Also a large supply of

Men's Calf Boot!

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES, in large varieties. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSTE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchage for goods

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive cont of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb co Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and in ments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

THE ECONOMICALMUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Islnd!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

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Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.

Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.

L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.

Sept. 5, '72.

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LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,

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If You Want

Early Breakfast

—OR—

GREENBACK,

Young America, Native, or a Cooking Stove with Reservoir or without, with Low or Elevated Oven, Heating stoves for wood or coal, or a stove of any description.

CALL ON

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.

DEALERS IN

Builders

HARDWARE!

Of the finest quality,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, At reduced Prices.

Leather, Rubber Belting, Packing, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Mechanics Tools,

Heavy Hardware,

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Pianos AND Organs

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,

Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of Toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and warranted.

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THE

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Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modest all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give perfect satisfaction.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied Wholesale Pris

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M E. WOODWARD.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

[illegible] cording to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing [illegible] a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

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SMOLANDER'S

EXT. BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU,

Insist upon having it, and take no other.

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

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Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Gems and Bon Tons at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

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for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom price.

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PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While we publish less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS

AND

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET,

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The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Horse disease raging.

Thanksgiving on the 28th.

Fat your Thanksgiving turkeys.

Keep your horses warm and dry.

Coal Oil at Davenport's Drug Store.

Turnips and potatoes are plenty.

We are having some pretty frosty nights

'Crow' gives way to thanksgiving turkeys.

Business in Auburn is on the increase rapidly.

The election excitement has entirely subsided.

Give us a call if you want good job printing done.

October was dry and November is just the other way—wet.

Corn is selling for 30 cents per bushel on the street.

Head-Light Oil, fire test, 175 degrees warranted.

Cigars, best in Auburn, at Davenport's Drug Store.

The seasons for the jolly Mite societies is at hand.

It is about time for the oyster supper season to set in.

The snow, the beautiful snow, fell quite plentiful last Tuesday.

There are a good many families in the agonies of house cleaning.

We are still in need of wood, and would like to have that promised us.

The Sedan hotel has changed hands.—Mr. Durham is now the proprietor.

Wood, in this market, is selling for $2 an "arm-full," and scarce at that.

The work on the brick block has been going on slowly for a week back.

Our sportsmen are enjoying themselves hugely, and bring in lots of game.

It is said that ordinary oxen have been selling at $500 per yoke in Chicago.

Winter set in last Thursday in earnest, since which time we have had a very good article of cold weather.

Already do we hear the noise of Santa Claus, although he can't possibly get here for about eight weeks.

J. Lobmiller, received a severe wound on the forehead, last Tuesday, from an iron wedge while splitting wood.

Young ladies, from the order of Good Templars, are going from house to house trying to save the fallen and the young.

Public entertainments have been scarce in this place for quite a while. Can't some organ-grinder be induced to come this way

The P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad company have commenced burning coal instead of wood on their engines and at all the stations.

Chicago was the first city to answer Boston's unspoken appeal. She sent $100 000 as her first instalment. They knew how 'tis themselves.

The late fire in Boston will break up Insurance Companies, no doubt. Two fires, like that of Chicago and that of Boston is too much for them.

Side-walk should be repaired now.—Those who have not enough pride to keep their walks in good condition, should be compelled to repair them.

The number of business houses and firms burned out by the Boston fire is nine hundred and thirty, and the number of private dwellings sixty-three.

The crops are good. Corn is abundant Pork can easily be made so. Potatoes also are plenty. In fact farmers should rejoice over this prosperous year.

If the boys don't soon stop climbing on the walls of the new brick block, we are afraid that, some day, about an hour will be devoted to a funeral discourse.

We saw a member of the Corunna Greeley club, the other day, with part of his uniform on, and a gun on his shoulder, wending his way toward the Michigan Southern Railroad. May-be he's going west.

A young man was trying the other day to stop the grist mill at Silver Lake by holding fast to the belt. For his trouble he had the flesh taken off of his hand to the bone.

Now, has glorious winter set in, and the cheer of the household is made doubly attractive by a thousand little arrangements with which to enjoy ourselves during the long happy winter evenings

Dr. Langworthy, is delivering a course of lectures at the M. E. Church, but from the attendance we should judge that but very few knew it. They are instructing and interesting, and every one should attend.

Now is the time to examine your chimneys, stove-pipes, ash-barrels, etc. Also, keep your eye on the coal oil. If you get "on it" Saturday night, and stay in your barn till mid-night never strike a match to find yourself. A little "look out" may save thousands.

We got to Laporte last Thurday evening in time to see the tail end of the Editorial Convention. We were under the impression that it was to be on Friday, instead of Thursday. The session was said to be an interesting one and the representation very good.

The Defiance *Democrat* says that the B & O. Extension from Havana to Defiance is now under contract. The contractors are around preparing for operations—work on the line, clearing, ditching, embanking will be commenced this fall. The bridge work will be deferred until spring The engineers west of this nearly ready for letting, of which notice will shortly be published.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad are making arrangements to assume control of all the dining halls on the line of their road. This feature will be under the supervision of a Superintendent, who knows how to run a hotel, and the best meals in America will be given at all places.

The Musical Convention, at Waterloo, is progressing finely. A deep interest is manifested by a large number of the citizens, and the attendance is good. The Convention will close its work by a grand Concert, on Friday evening, Nov. 29th.

Though good weather has prolonged its stay with us this fall, yet its successor has come a little too soon for the completion of the brick buildings now in course of erection. Two weeks more would have put them under roof. We hope that Old Boreas will blow gently for a brief time that this may be accomplished.

Epizootic.—The horse disease has no abiding place here at present. There are no evidences of its presence yet, though we expect it, from the fact that all firstclass towns have it. The transfer business has not therefore been in the least impeded, and street railroads continue their runs as before.

Notice.—Owing to the bad weather and interruptions by meeting, we will defer our Lectures to Friday night, when we will give a private Lecture to gentlemen, and a double Lecture Saturday night to close the course.

A. Langworthy.

The Rev. Mr. Fowler, of Waterloo, advertised a few weeks ago that his grey horse had strayed or was stolen away. It now transpires that the horse was stolen, and the thief was arrested a few days ago at Marshal, and is now in our county jail. His name is Snyder, and the horse is now at Cold Water, and is undergoing an attack of the epizootic

Cold freezing winter is upon us, and as we sit by our cosy fires, with many comforts around us, do we think of the poor? Perhaps there are some near us that need a helping hand,—they may not have the necessaries of life, and the cold weather is upon them without their having the means to meet it. We say, God have mercy on the poor! but that don't help them much Let us make our sympathy more tangible.

One of our brick masons, not finding anything for his hands to do this cold weather, disguised himself as an old man, by donning a flaxen wig, clothes to match and with a cane, he held forth his trembling hand, with a countenance that said, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man" and by this means raised 60 cents in three days. Had he been a genuine beggar, he would have starved to death. This sum was sufficient, however, to start on a 'bust' and he's been busted ever since.

Important Meeting.

We are requested to announce that a meeting will be held at the Court House, next Tuesday at 1 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of getting up a Colony to go west and locate land. Soldiers and all others should attend. By an exchange of opinion on the subject, and the means for accomplishing this end decided upon, a great interest may be built up for the good of all interested.

The following named gentlemen were elected directors of the D. E. R. & I. R. R. for the ensuing year at the 31st of October:

C. H. Buell, James F. Joy, Harvey E. Baldwin, Detroit; Allen Sheldon, D. L. Quirk, Ypsilanti; Elijah Smith, Boston; W. W. Crapo, West Bedford, Mass.; James S. Collins, Columbia City; John L. Davis, Auburn; Cornelius Hallerman, Roann and George E. Adams, Logansport.

Turkey for Thanksgiving.

It has arrived. One of these great big gobble, gobble fellows, away up in the twenties. He's a buster, and stands three feet without shoes on. If he lives and has good health our prospects are flattering, for a good roast, though its death to the turkey. We are under obligations to our best farmer for this handsome present, D. D. Metcalf, Esq., Knowing of the uncertain life led by the printer, this gentleman whose heart is as big as the turkey, almost, felt like doing something for humanity's sake. We admire his excellent judgment in the selection he made to further this great object. We feel like doing something for this cause ourselves, and, therefore, announce that similar inflictions will be submitted to upon our part without a murmur. Many thanks, Daniel, for your fine donation.

There seems to be a general satisfaction over the fact that the elections are all past and all political excitement has died away. Although the general campaign has been conducted on personalities to a lamentable extent, we believe there is an unusal good feeling throughout the country. The bitter and lasting animosities which former campaigns have engendered are only applicable to this one in isolated cases and peculiarly exceptional places. It is not probable that the next quarter of a century will witness such bitter political contests as the last ten years developed, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it may not.

The Laporte *Argus* says, it can hardly be said that the Alleghanians are a success as concertists. None of them excel as vocalists, and their instrumental music is notably bad. In most cases they appear ill at ease on the stage and impress an observer with the belief that they are novices at the business. Their entertainment would be fair for a parlor and is pleasant enough for small towns like Elkhart or South bend, but in a city like Laporte such concerts don't take very well. We have a score of local singers who are far superior to any member of the troupe in question.

This troupe wants to come here bad, but if they are not first-class they had better stay away. The old Alleghenains are good but we notice the above troupe do not use the word "old" and consequently are trying to humbug the people on some one elses reputation.

California, with more wheat than she knows what to with, is preparing to raise more the coming year than she did this

Splendid Lectures.

Dr. Langworthy is giving a series of lectures in this place at the M. E. Church, on the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. To say that they are interesting is but drawing it mildly, for the Dr. is thoroughly master of his subjects, and introduces many attractive features, not attempted by others who lecture in these courses.

The English Diagrams, of which he has a complete set, are exhibited by him for the first time in this part of the country. He is the most pleasing lecturer we have heard, and delivers his ideas in a plain common sense manner.

He has not been very well patronized as yet, but we still hope that there are yet enough people in Auburn, who are willing to patronize any affair of merit, that will pay back in facts and important information, not to be computed by dollar and cents. We think it only necessary to apprise them of the great intellectual treat offered them in these lectures to see the house well filled. Come out and hear them, and we will guarantee you will not regret it.

Dr. Langworthy

By request will make his

Friday Evening

Lecture a Private

Special Lecture to Gentlemen.

No one under 16 years old admitted. The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, will be frankly and freely spoken. Those who are afraid he will say something to make them condemn themselves, or their habits, hab better stay away.

Oh, wad the power some giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us;
It wad from many an error free us,
And foolish notion.

The lectures will be continued Friday and Saturday evenings. Afternoon free lectures to children by Dr. Butler, every day at 3 o'clock, or ringing of the bell, at the M. E. Church Lectures 25 cents, children 15 cts.

Continental Railroad.

Newark, O., Nov. 15th, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

I am credibly informed that the Baltimore & Ohio Company have in contemplation the building of a branch road from their road to Lake Michigan, and if they do, as a matter of course, will want a road from Newark, Ohio, to connect with it, and I suppose that Auburn will be the starting point for the said branch, and I will give a few reasons why I think so:

First. I suppose Auburn will make a much larger and more business place than Defiance or other points along the road

Second. It would make a shorter route between Baltimore and Chicago on the Auburn route than the Defiance route.

Third. The Auburn route would run through Ohio, a very heavy timbered country.

I suppose the branch road will run via Kendallville, Goshen, Elkhart, Niles and St. Joe, Michigan, and as for the road from Newark the subject has been carried out, Thus far they have voted at Delaware one hundred dollars, and at Ada, fifty thousand dollars. I will give you the following items from several papers in Ohio which will be read, I suppose, with interest.

J. H. Shinn.

The south part of Perry county contains that wonderful development of coal known as the great, or twelve foot vein in the same Fills, and almost the whole of this magnificent showing of coal, so easy of access and so ready to the miners' hands, that it can be mined at the least possible cost.

Shawnee is the name of a new town located at the present terminus of the Newark and Straitsville Railroad, and is in the midst of the great coal vein. The town was started about a month ago, and already numbers some twenty houses, while lots which sold at the sale for $135 are now selling for $600. Some eight large coal companies are organized and are now driving entries, and it is thought that the place will soon become quite a mining center.

Great preparations are making for mining coal at Shawnee, Perry county. The shipments from that place the coming fall and winter will be immese.

Cleveland capitalists have bought seven thousand acres of coal lands in the great fields of Hocking county, and propose to spend a million dollars in developing this land.

The Hickory *Sentinel* states that within the last few weeks, Col. James Taylor, of Perry county, as trustee, has executed deeds for mineral lands in Perry and Athens counties to the amount of $2,371-000. The lands embraced in Taylor's original purchases are equal in area to town ships, and include the richest coal and iron regions of Sunday Creek. At the lowest estimate, these lands contain fifteen thousand million tons of coal, and even a greater number of tons of iron ore.

The probabilities for the building, and that, too, at a very early day, of the railroad from Logan, on the C. & H. V. R., to Gallipolis, on the Ohio River, by way of McArthur in Vinton county, have become more than probabilities—a fixed fact.—Gallia county has voted a tax for the building of the same through that county It will be a valuable feature to our road, and will open up a vast coal and iron region.

Nature is completely relieved from the prostrating influences of kidney, bladder and glandular diseases mental and physical debility, female weakness, and, in fact all maladies of the urino-genital organs, in either-sex, by partaking of Smolander's Buchu, which has proved itself to be a valuable vegetable remedial agent.

The are muddy and slopy after the snow storm.

The Natural Method of Teaching.

We have said that it is necessary for him who would be a successful teacher, to have a thorough knowledge of the different mental faculties, and the order and manner in which they proceed in the discovery of truth. What sensible person would think of employing as a physician a man entirely ignorant of anatomy and physiology, and the laws which determine the conditions of sickness and health? And shall the care of the mind whose sound action and healthy development is of much greater consequence, be committed to those who are wholly unacquainted with its powers and their object? The useful instructor must know both what to teach, and how to teach.—Let us proceed, then, to consider the order and manner of mental development. And first, as to the order in which the mind advances in the discovery of truth. Our first knowledge is of the world external to ourselves denominated the material world. We become acquainted with the qualities and relations of material existence through the operations of the senses.—That is, we have five different mediums of communication with things external to us which give rise to as many different kinds of knowledge.

These media are denominated the senses of which there are five. Each of these gives us a peculiar kind of knowledge, which cannot be acquired by any of the others. The action of the senses is called perception, and is the first condition of mental exercise. If it were possible for an individual to live without the possession of sense, that individual would be wholly unconscious of his existence, and, consequently, without thought. Perception belongs to the mind in infancy, youth and age, and the knowledge acquired by it is the most pleasing to the inquirer, and at the same time, is the most easily retained, and the most readily recalled.—This results from the subjects of its investigation being tangible objects, with which we are brought in immediate contact. The child uses perception long before it abstracts and reasons to any great extent. By the employment of this faculty, children in the short period of four or five years, become acquainted with all the various objects by which they are surrounded. They learn to distinguish their different uses, and the names that belong to them; so that at the age of five, most children have mastered the language of their parents.

Why is it that the mind at this tender age, and in this imperfect state of development, advances so much more rapidly in the aquisition of knowledge than at any subsequent stage in life? Because, the natural order of mental development is observed. Instead of conforming to the establishment of nature, the most of our instructors have entirely overlooked the necessity and importance of employing the powers of perception in the acquisition of knowledge. They have proceeded to the more mechanical and difficult operations of abstraction and reasoning, before the mind is sufficiently matured to understand or apply them. Abstraction and reasoning should always be preceded by a careful observation of the phenomena from which they are deduced, No one can become a good reasoner without first becoming a good observer. They who think that education consists in cramming the mind with abstract rules and incoherent facts have entirely mistaken the object of schools, and are not worthy the name of teachers.

Education means to lead out, and its chief end is to develop the mind And this can only be done by pursuing the easy and pleasant course pointed out by nature. We lay it down, then, as a fundamental maxim of instruction that the first duty of the teacher is to train and develop the perceptive faculties. And so much for perception, as to the order which it occupies in mental action.

Joel Birch.

Meeting of the Editorial Association.

A regular meeting of the Editors' and Publishers Association of the Tenth and Eleventh Congressional Districts of Indiana, was held at LaPorte on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1872. A quorum being present, the meeting was called to order by the President who announced that the election of officers would be in order.

President—C. G. Powell, LePorte *Herald*.

Vice Presidents—Dr. J. H. Rerick, LaGrange *Standard*; J. B. Connor, Kentland *Gazette*.

Recording Secretary—Platt McDonald Plymoth *Democrat*.

Corresponding Secretary—Q. A. Hossler *Indianian*, Warsaw.

Treasurer—A. Beal, South Bend *Register*.

The treasurer was directed to notify all members of the association that the annual dues of one dollar is ordered to be paid which amount is to be remitted to him, and that all who do not pay before the first of January, will be considered as not wishing to continue their membership.—The following payment of dues was made: C. G. Powell, $1; P. McDonald, $1; H. E. Wadsworth, $1; G. K. Baxter, $1; J. Millikan, $1; J. B. Stoll, $1; D. Van Valkenburgh, $1; T. C. Mays, $1. D. E. Van Valkenburgh paid into the treasury $22, balance due.

The treasurer was directed to procure certificates of membership and forward to each member of the Association.

The following resolution offered by H. E. Wadsworth, of the LaPorte *Argus*, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to the Wide Awake hose company of the LaPorte firemen, for the use of their rooms for the meeting of the association.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we deprecate the practice, by members of the association, of cutting under established rates, for the purpose of taking work from other members who adhere to the rules of the association and that they should either cease to violate the rules which they were careful to observe when it was to their advantage to do so, or cease to be members.

On motion of D. E. Van Valkenburg, a committee, consisting of J. B. Stoll, C. G. Powell, and A. Beal, was appointed to work, in conjunction with a committee of the State Editorial Association, to secure the legislation contemplated in Mr. Wadsworth's suggestion.

At the request of Stoll, Ligonier was selected as the place of holding the next meeting of the association, which will be on the second Friday of April, 1873.

And on motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. B. STOLL, Pres't

Platt McDonald, Sec'y.

A Representative House.

Among the multitude of different branches of trade in Fort Wayne, none are of more importance than the boot and shoe trade. This branch is well represented; prominent among them all is the shoe house of Markley, Schrader & Co. They came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and by their gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business, they have acquired a trade perhaps not excelled by any house in their line. Not satisfied with bargains given their customers heretofore, they propose to do still better for them in the future. Their stock is very large, being a full line of everything needed for mens, boys and youths, women, Misses and children's wear. They are giving great bargains; one cannot know how cheap they are selling, unless they call. Examine the goods and learn prices. We advise all in want of boots, shoes or rubbers to give them a call. tf.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

$75,000 in cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in a public legal drawing and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution. Oct. 17.—8t.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Palmer, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Adm'r.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County }

Notice is hereby given, that James R. Cooper, Administrator of the Estate of Walter Burton, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING,
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of William Strouser, late of said county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.

Nov. 19, 1872.

A Great Offer

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. will dispose of New Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash or part cash, and balance in small monthly instalments.—New 7-octave first-class Pianos, modern improvements, for $275 cash. Now ready a Concerto Parlor Organ, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Catharine Palmer, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1872, at the late residence of said decedent, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, sell at public auction, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of two milch cows, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. All sums of $5 and under cash in hand; all sums over that amount 9 months credit will be given, the purchaser giving note with 10 per cent. interest and approved security, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws. No property to be removed until the above conditions are complied with. SAM'L W. SPROTT,
Auburn, Nov. 20, 1872. Administrator

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

Harper's Magazine.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved taste.—*Boston Globe*.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year $4.00. An extra copy of Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of 5, at $4.00 each; or 6 for $20.00 without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, for one year $10.00, or two of Harper's Periodicals, for one year $7.00. Back numbers on hand.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, comprising 45 volumes, cloth binding, will be sent, freight at expense of purchaser for $2.50 per volume, by mail postpaid $3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, to be paid at subscriber's postoffice.

Address HARPER & BROS., N. Y.

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber!

265 Archer Ave.,

CHIC'GO.

Ash, Oak, Hickory,
Blackwalnut, Butternut
Chery, Maple and
WHITE WOOD LUMBER.

We are now receiving shipments of Hardwood Lumber, and are ready to contract for delivery by rail at any time during this fall or winter.

We pay cash and the highest market rates for. Parties having any of the above for sale will find it to their advantage to write us, before shipping elsewhere.

Nov. 21,—3m

St. Nicholas SALOON and RESTAURANT.

Open Day and Night.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS!

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

No. 89 Calhoun-st., North of Mayer House,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Husselman, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Oct. 30, 1872. J. C. St CLAIR, Adm

Manhood; How Lost, & Restored

Just published, a new addition of Dr Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in sealed envelope only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a 30 year practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of medicine or application of the knife, but by means which every sufferer may cure himself cheaply and privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and man.

Sent, under seal, to any address, in a plain envelope, postpaid on receipt of six cents.

Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, 50 cent Address, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box, 4,586.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a Decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in which [illegible] Lafayette [illegible] Plaintiff and Benjamin F. [illegible] and Joseph [illegible] are Defendants requiring me to make the sum of one hundred and seventy nine dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on said Decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder,

Saturday, Nov. 30, '72.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following property to-wit: The North-east quarter of section number Thirty [30], Township Thirty-four [31] North of range Twelve [12], East and also the west half of the North-west quarter of section No. twenty-nine [29], Town and range aforesaid, containing one hundred and forty acres of land, more or less, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said Decree, interest and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

JEREMIAH PLUM, Sheriff.

Nov. 6, 1872.

STRAUSS' We have just issued Strauss' Waltzes in two volumes, price $4 each in boards $5 each in cloth. Two volumes contain over 40 beautiful Waltzes, worth at least $35 in sheet form In ordering **FAVORITE** from other dealers be particular to ask for Peters' Edition of Strauss' Waltzes, as it is the only correct and complete edition. Address, J. L. PETERS, Music Publisher, 599 Broadway, N. Y. **WALTZES.**

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County. }

Notice is hereby given, that Gilbert C. Everett, Administrator of Estate of David Perkey, deceased has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, that I will at the next session of the Board of Commissioners of said county apply for license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: The west half of lot number 28, old plat of the town of Auburn.

LEWIS TESS.

Nov. 4, 72.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Union township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will at the December Session, 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises. The north third of lot No. 63, old plat of Auburn, in said county.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Wilmington township, in DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will at the Dec. session 1872, of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for license to retail intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises to-wit: In the building situated on the North two thirds of lot number one in Norris' addition to the town of Butler, in said county.

Nov. 4, '72. N. F. GENGNAGLE, Appl't.

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.

FALL TRADE

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

A Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident New York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and best attractive stock of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels cloths, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chains, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

GRAND OPENING!

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT THE

BEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS

Clothing and Tailoring

Establishment in DeKalb County. Just received the latest novelties in Ready-Made

CLOTHING

For Men and Boys, at prices that Defy Competition

Nobby Hats and Caps!

Gloves and Mittens,

SHIRTS, COLLAS, ETC.

SAML. LAUFERTY.

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 10a.m	9 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianopolis	4 00a.m	9 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	20 p.m	7 00 a.m
Auburn	8 00	22	8 12
Waterloo	8 13	37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 28	03	10 [illegible]
Angola	8 50	35	11 25
Fremont	9 08	55	12 [illegible]
Reading	9 46	32	2 08 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	02	2 30
Hanover	10 50	72	
Jackson Arr	11 30	10	3 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	6 20	
Detroit	6 35	8 05	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 2[illegible] a.m
Hanover	5 20	54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 20
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40 p.m
Fremont	6 55	9 32	2 05
Angola	7 35	9 53	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 06	3 34
Waterloo	8 15	10 38	4 45
Auburn	8 30	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	9 15	11 45	6 50
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
206 South Third-st Williamsburg, N.Y.

Omaha Lottery!

A NOBLE CHARITY,

To erect the

Nebraska State Orphan Asylum,

To be Drawn in Public,

December 30, 1872

$230,505.00.

TICKETS $1. EACH or SIX for $5.

Tickets sent by express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Grand Cash Prize......$75,000
1 Grand Cash Prize......25,000
1 Grand Cash Prize......15,000
1 Grand Cash Prize......10,000
1 Grand Cash Prize......5,000
[illegible] Cash Prize......6,000
[illegible] Prizes $2,000 each......[illegible]
[illegible] Prizes, $1,000 each......[illegible]
[illegible] Prizes, $1 000 each......7,000
[illegible] Prizes, $100 each......[illegible]
[illegible] " " 50 each......[illegible]
200 " " 25......[illegible]
3000 " " 10......[illegible]
5101 " " 5......[illegible]

8465 cash prizes amounting to......[illegible]

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by the highest authority of the State and best business men.

Over one-half of the tickets taken before Oct. 1st. The limited number on hand will be furnished those who apply first. Money can be sent by mail in registered letters, postoffice orders or by express. All prizes will be paid in full. Agents wanted. Address, J. M. PATTEE, G. [illegible]

Oct. 17.—8t

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN,

CARIAGE & HOUSE PAINT'G.

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 8s & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches, especially for passengers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, [illegible] Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y., or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools with a license

Billings—Good Resolushuns For 1872 and 1873.

That i won't smoke enny more cigars only on sumbody elses' expence.

That i won't borry nor lend—especially lend.

That i will live within my inkum, if i have tew get trusted to do it

That i will be purlite tew every budy, but muskeeter and bed bugs.

That i wont advise enny body, until i [illegible] the kind of advise they like tew follow.

That i wont wear enny more tite boots, if i hav tew go bare footed tew do so.

That i wont ete enny more chicken supe with a one tined fork.

That i wont swop dogs with no man unless i can swop two for one.

That i wont objekt tew enny man on akount of his collor, unless he happens to be [illegible].

That i wont sware enny, unless i am put [illegible].

That i wont beleve in enny total depravity, only in gin at 4 cents a gallon.

That poverty may be a blessing but if it is, it is a blessing in disguise.

That i will tak mi whiske hereafter, strate—strate tew the gutter.

That the world ese me a living—provided i urn it.

That i will stick to mi talor as long as he sticks to me.

That i wont swop enny hoses with a deacon.

That no man will beat me in politeness.

That i wont have enny religus creed myself but i will respekt every budy else's.

That if a party woman would smack me on one cheek i will turn her the other also.

That if a man calls me a phool i wont ask him tew prove it.

That i will lead a moral life, if i lose lots of phun bi it.

That if a man tells me that a mule dont kik i will beleve him without trying it.

That if enny body loozes even a goos i will weep with him for it is tuff bizness to loose a goos.

That if i kin ever git a hen that kin lay two eggs a day, i will insist on her to keep one of the eggs as a sinking phund.

That it is no disgrace tew be bit bi a dog unless he dus it the seccond time.

That it is just as natural tew be born ritch as it is to be born poor, but it is seldum that it is quite so convenient.

One of the riskiest things tew straddle is the back of a 60 day note.

That the best time to repent of a blunder, is just before the blunder is made.

That i will try hard tew be honest, but it will be just lik my darn luk tew miss it.

That i wont grow enny kats. Spontaneous kats is just what always kills the business.

That i will love my mother-in law if it takes all the money that i kan earn tew do it.

I beleve that real good lies are begining tew get skarcer and skarcer, every day.

That i will respekt public opinyun just as long as i can respect myself in doing it.

That when i hear a man braging on his ancestors i will not blame him, but would pity the ancestors.

That i wont beleve in enny ghosts without it weighs 140 lbs., and can ete a good square meal.

That i will not bet on nothing, for things that require betting lack something.

That i wont brag on mi wife all the time.

That i wont be surprised at enny thing, not even tew be told that Ben Franklin was a spendthrift, or that Lazarus died rich.

I will despise most things that i see not out of malice, but out of pure wisdom.

I wont hanker after happyness but if i see enny that i think is a bargain i will shutt up one eye and go for it, sure.

I wont wish i was as pure as King David, but i was purer than i am.

I wont kovet enny man's wife; nor his cane, nor his kornstalks, nor the color of his mustash.

I will laff every good chance i kan git, whether it makes me grow phat or not.

Finaly, search for things that are little for things that are lonesum avoiding torch lite processhuns bands ov bras musick, wimmins rites, convenshuns, and green widders generally,—*New York Weekly.*

"This is the rock of ages," said the father, after rocking two hours and the baby still awake.

New York thieves, in bread-cloth and broad day, go to church and steal the costly lace trimming of ladies' dresses, while the wearers are absorbed in devotionally scrutinizing the toggery of their neighbors.

Mark Twain contemplates writing a third book, it is said, devoting himself this time to the oddities and eccentricities of the English people among whom he expects to reside for the next 12 month.

They seem to be converting people very thoroughly at Waterburg, Conn. The 'American' says:

Of the five lady converts baptized by the Rev. Bailey on Sunday, three were gentlemen.

A young woman by the name of Mary E. Armstrong, committed suicide on Friday night at Logansport, Indiana, by taking 15 grains of strychnine.—She was divorced recently from her husband, and left a letter stating that this was her reason for committing the act.

The Colgates, the soap men have built a Baptist church worth $200,000 and given it to the society with which they worship, at Yonkers, New York, Soap and water makes an excellent combination, and cleanliness is next to godliness.

Many follies and not a few crimes may be traced to romance reading.

Some people are so full of valor that they [illegible] the air for blowing in their faces.

Miscellaneous.

Whaling Ground—School-houses.

Gilt Frames—Prison-windows.

The Best Cosmetic—Soap and water

Velocipede riding is becoming fashionable in Louisville.

There are more than 50,000 Scandinavians in New York.

There are more than 100 railway stations in London.

A Marylander [illegible] woman for backing out from marrying.

Sealskin will be used [illegible] than ever this winter for trimming overcoats.

A Detroit policeman has an eleven year old cat which weighs 30 lbs.

Six water-spouts appeared on Lake Erie, a few days ago, and lasted half an hour.

A man in [illegible], O., [illegible] tunes.

Minnesota has an Anti-Colt-Snatchers' Society. The working tool of the order is a rope.

A young lady up town (New York) recently paid $350 for having a single dress made.

Why are ripe potatoes in the ground like thieves? Because they ought to be taken up.

What ancient implement of war does a petviant lover most resemble? A cross-bow.

In Phillips County, Kansas, at a late election, they used a scooped-out pumpkin for a ballot-box.

Washington is overrun with gravestone manufactures, desirous of contracting to supply the national cemeteries.

An exchange announces, on the death of a lady, that she lived fifty years with her husband, and died in confident hope of a better life.

The alumni of Harvard challenge the present class to a test of proficiency in oaral exercises—meaning thereby a boat-race.

In the foyer of the Academy of Music:

What singular bass voice B. has, ain't he?

Do you call that a bass voice? It is simply a neglected cold.

Mama, do you know what the largest species of ants are? You shake your head:

Well they are eleph ants.

The highest office in the gift of the government is the superintendency of the weather signal station on Pike's Peak which is 14,000 feet above the sea level.

A tourist, who was asked in what part of Switzerland he felt the heat most, replied 'when I was going to Berne.

Judge Thompson, the surveyor of the original town site of Chicago, recently died at Preston, Ill.

In 1657 a man was prosecuted in London for selling coffee, just then introduced as 'a nuisance and a prejudice to the neighborhood. Not a little of the so-called coffee at the present day is a nuisance and a fraud.

What a man seeks, that he finds; what he wills, that he can. What he prays for himself, that he attains only he must not desire incompatible things, not wish to sail north and south at the same moment.

An English paper was received at the Boston Postoffice, a few days ago, addressed to 'Ralph Waldo Emmerson, Esq., Philosopher, Massachusetts, New England U. S. North America.

The blosson cannot tell what becomes of its odor, and no man can tell what becomes of his influence and example, that roll away from him and go beyond his ken on their mission.

Madame Melgueil, one of Queen Marie Antonette's maids of honor, who accompanied her unfortunate friend to the foot of the scaffold, has just died at the age of 102 years.

One hundred and twenty-five ox teams were in procession at the forty-ninth fair of the Merrimac, N. H., Society, attached to large farm wagons filled with farmers' daughters, and beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens, and the fruits of the earth.

The Sherman (Texas) 'Courier' takes a jealous census of Red River City, viz:

Two long, hungry Americans, two Irish men, one Indian, two cadaverous looking individuals of unknown nationality, a Mexican mule, John Q. A. Carter, and a dog.

A correspondent of the Delhi 'Gazette' at Kumaon says:

There is a perfect reign of terror in these parts at present, on account of the depredations of a family of tigers that seem to be slaying men and women indiscriminately.

A subscriber worte to an editor to ask the meaning of the phrase "mors omnibus communis. The editor said that it was a French sentence, intended to explain something about Morse's omnibus being of service to the community.

'Tis with our judgements as our watches; none go the same, yet each belives his own.

Profuse ornament in painting, gardening or architecture, as well as in dressor in language, shows a mean or corrupted taste.

The Swiss suffer no peacocks to live because the Duke of Austria, their ancient enemy, wears a peacock's tail in his crest.

A colored man in North Carolina, was playing with a mule's tail to show his docility. His funeral sermon was an hour long.

The Winter of Adam's discontent came directly his Fall.

Chew tobacco if you want to make the medical student sick when he dissects you,

Frankling did not commence his phisolophical pursuits till he reached his 50th year.

Council Bluffs papers record extensive and destructive fires in several directions in that vicinity.

Young married people who have a house built should have it build round so that discontent can find no corner in it.

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

ant the people of DeKalb and surrounding cities to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. B. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh [illegible]ed Pies, akes, etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

A am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

S. RALSON.

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.

FALL TRADE

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling
Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident New York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of lo

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITETS

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

INDIANA

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC!

BURGESS' BLOCK,

Corner of Main & Court sts., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. C. BARTLETT, Secretary.

REFERENCES:

Hon. F P Randall, Dr. B S Woodworth, H Burgess
Hon. F Hoagland, Dr B S Brown, A S Evans, [illegible]
Hon C B Gorham, Dr. Th. Hensching, Chas Hanna,
Chas McCulloch, M Sweetser, A Oppenheimer,
H C Hoartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger,
Rev S Wagenhals, J O Williams, Jas B McDonald,
Chas D Bond, John Gilbert, S J Beeler,
Rev A Marine, M Graff, John Hayden,
Rev J B Fairband, W L Carnahan,

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Piano and Organ

Prof S B Morse—From Conservatory of Music Berlin.

Prof Albert Joost—Pupil of the celebrated Pianist Tivendel.

Prof Wm A Hodgdon—Late Director of Music in the Public Schools of St. Louis, Mo., and Ft Wayne

Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.

Prof Wm A Hodgdon.

Prof J C Bartlett—Tenor Vocalist, Graduate of New England Conservatory of Music, Pupil of Dr. H B Streeter, Boston Mass.

Send for Circular

P. O. BOX, 1850. Nov. 6, 1872.

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of Samuel Husselman, deceased, will offer for sale at the late residence of the decedent, one mile north of Auburn on

November 21, 1872.

The Following Property:

Horses, Hogs, Wagon, Farming Utensils and other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Oct. 30, 1872. J. C. St CLAIR, Adm.

FALL OF 1872.

GRAND

OPENING

Grand opening of the finest stock of

MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS

Together with the largest stock of Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods Ever offered to the Public.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have taken special pains to secure a stack of dress goods which in point of variety and diversity of style has never been equalled in this city and will make special bargains during our opening.

100 pieces Black and White Plaids	25 cents per yard;	price 50 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Japanese Stripes,	37½cts per yard;	price 50 cents.
40 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Poplins,	25 cents per yard;	price 40 cents.
20 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	50 cents per yard,	price 75 cents.
10 pieces Fancy Silk Striped Japanese	75 cents per yard;	prise $1.00.

Silks, Irish and Japanese Poplins,

In all the new and desirrble shades, at prices that cannot fail to please.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS.

We will sell until October 1st, all of our domestics at less than wholesale prices

500 pieces extra quality Bleached Muslin	25½ cents.
Best heavy brown sheeting	12½ cents.
Best fine brown eeting	12½ cents.
Best prnits, all kes	10 cents.

We have concluded all arrangements to make this the laagest opening of Millinery, fancy and Rich Dress Goods ever had in Fort Wayne.

C. ORFF & CO.

No. 3 and 5 Columbia street, For Wayne.

Extraordinary Rush

AT THE

Fruit House

SELLNG MORE GOODS THAN BEFORE THE FRE.

Reduction on

SUGAR, PRUNES, COFFEE, ETC

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated,		13 cents
White "A" Sugar,		12 "
Choice "A" Sugar		11 "
New Orleans		9 & 1 "
Best Roasted Coffee	25c formerly	27 "
Best Rio		25 "
Second Quality		22 "

Our Tea Trade is continually on the increase. We now sell two or three chests a day. Our large purchases of two hundred chests at a time direct from the importers, is the reason we can undersell all others, as there is no intermediate profits of the jobber, speculator and wholesale house to eat it up. Our Teas go direct into the consumers' hands, at a small profit. No charge for trying any quality.

Young Hyson per pound, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $125; Oolong 5oc, 9 best $1,1 Gun Powder, 8oc, $1, best $125; Japan, 80c, best $1, Imperial, 6oc, 8oc, $1, best $1,25; Chinese Mixture per pound $1, best $1,10

BEST PRUNES PER POUND 9 CENTS

Liquors

		WINES.	
New whisky per gal.,	90c		
One year old do	$1 25	Shery per gal.	$1 50 & 25 o
Two do	1 75	Port Wine per gal	1 50 & 2 oo
Old 76 do medical	3 oo	Black Berry Wine	1 oo
Bottled Whisky	35	Cherry Wine,	1 oe
Ca'awba Wine	1 oe	Wine in bottles	35 and 5c

Fish, Fish

ALL KINDS RECEIVED.

White Fish ½ bbls $4 00 and 5 50; White Fish in kitts 1 5o; Maceral ½ bbls 6 50; Mackeral in Kitts $1 5 0and 1 75; Cod Fish per lb 6c and 7c; Herring each 1c; Herring ½ bbl $2 00; Holland Herring per keg $1 25 and 1 75

Layer Raisns, per lb.	15c	Peaches, per can,	20c
Currants, per lb.	12c	Tomatoes, do	17c
Citron, per lb.	60c	Candies, per lb.	20c and25c
Prunes, per lb.	9c	Filberts, Braziland English uts	15

S OF E LSH PICKLES, OAT MEAL, FARINA, Wheat, FRUITS, ETC.

Havnan Choice Cigars

Por Box $4 00 and $6 00. Good Cigars, per Box, $2 00 & $3 00

Tobacco

Plug Tobacco, all kinds	50c best 60c
Smoking Tobacco	25c " 30c
Shorts Tobacco lb	30c
Fine Cut Tobacco	70c best 1 00

All Goods at One-Half the usual Price. You can save at least 25 cents on the Dollar at the

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

DRY GOODS

GEO. deWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

ALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

he best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

People's

Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Blothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnishing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account, come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOTZ

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings; Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

Ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles promptly attended to. Or stock of Piece Goo

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER,
Published Every Thursday,
—BY—
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 28, 1872. No. 48.

Business Cards.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the courts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

Drs. Casebeer & Littlefield.
HAVING associated themselves together for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will promptly attend to all professional calls. Office, first door to the right Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store, Auburn.
J. CASEBEER, M. D. J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO, J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
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MASONIC.
DEKALB LODGE, NO. 214.—Regular Communications Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon of each month. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. GUY PLUM, W. M.
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The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended into a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
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CELEBRATED
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This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.
It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.
To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.
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BALTIMORE, Md.
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Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
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Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
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WITHOUT CHANGE.

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HOW TO GO WEST

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00 p.m	7 00 a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 25	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 10 a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 20	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	8 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 20
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A. M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	8,25 "	10,23 "	3,08 "
Alliance	5,10 "	11,25 "	1,10 P. M	5,30 "
Orrville	6,46 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,25 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,16 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	6,55 "
line lv	9,40 "	5,00 A. M	6,00 "	10,05 "
Forest	10,50 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,28 "
Lima	12,06 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,20 P. M	11,35 "	11,55 A. M	2,40 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,55 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	5,00 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	9,10 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12, 0 P. M	2,20 "	11,45 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,50 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	3,00 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,30 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A. M	6,50 "	4,40 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P. M	7,71 "	5,10 "	"8,55
Orrville	2,13 "	9,23 "	7,12 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	9,00 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	112 A. M.	11,30 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20 "	12,25 A. M.	4,2 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily;
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:50 a. m.	x 1:58 a m.	2:11 p m
Waterloo	2:05 "	2:12 "	2:29 "
Sedan	2:14 "	x 2:19 "	2:36 "
Corunna	2:19 "	x 2:24 "	2:49 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:45 p m	1:25 p m
Sedan	2:53 "	x11:50 "	1:31 "
Waterloo	2:59 "	11:58 "	1:40 "
Butler	3:10 "	x12:15 a m	2:11 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 28 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 48
Hartford city	1 26	7 38
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve.	[illegible]	5 10 a m
Bluffton	4 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 10	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	9 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

Read.

A very worthy fisherman by the name of Grizzle was drowned some time since, and all search of his body provved unavailing. After it had been in the water some months, however, it was discovered floating on the surface and taken to the shore, whereupon Mr. Smith was dispatched to convey the intelligence to the much afflicted widow.

Well, Mrs. Grizzle, we have found Mr. Grizzle's body?

You don't say so!

Yes we have—the jury has sat on it and found it full of eels!

You don't say so!

Yes, it is; and we want to know what you will have done with it?

Why, how many eels do you think there is in him?

Oh, about a bushel.

Well, then, I think you had better send the eels up to the house and then set him agaic.

Presidential Nags.

In President Grant's stables seven horses are quartered at present. 'Cincinnati' the old wor-worn animal which the General rode during so many of his fatiguing campaigns, is quietly resting on his noble earned laurels, and patiently awaits day by day his liberal rations of provender.—He is a thoroughbred animal, sired directly by Lexington, is dark bay, and some 15 years of age.

Egypt is Miss Nellie Grant's favorite horse, and is generally used by her before her park phaeton. He is a handsome dark bay, about seventeen years old, and is highly valued by the ladies of the Presidential mansion.

The carriage or family team is a pair of dark bays. Their names are St. Louis and Washington. The former is eleven and the latter eight years of age. Together they form a very gentle, kind and exceedingly handsome carriage accompaniment.

The President's single driving horse is a Hambletonian colt—a mare—named Rebecca, three years old. She is a great favorite of the President and the ribbons attached to her bits are those most frequently handled by him in his dashes up and down the avenue.

A pair of handsome grays—one steel, the other a brighter shade—also occupy the Executive stables. These horses are generally reserved for cases of a more special feature. They are tolerably well matched and are aged respectively thirteen and fourteen years.

A Dutchman's Strike.

A German, called Jacob, who had lately arrived in this country, got a situation in a planing mill, at a salary of $10 per week. Returning home one evening with one of the young hands of the mill, whom he called John, he told him that he got $15 per week.

Vot? cried Jake, you vas gotten fifdeen toolars a week? Thunder and plixen, I was so old like you a couple off dimes, un I get me only ten toolars. How des vas, eh?

Well, replied John, if you don't get enough, you strike the boss for more.

Vot you say? Strike the boss for more? You dink I vos got more bier. vages if I vos strink ter boss ain id?

Yes, I think you would.

So on Monday Jacob went to work as usual; he took his station by the door, and as the proprietor came down the way, Jacob stepped out in front of him, and struck him with all his force, felling him to the ground, saying at the same time he done it.

Dare! I vos strike you for more higher vages.

The proprietor brawled Police! which had the effect of bringing an officer, and Jacob was arrainged for assault and battery. When the Mayor asked him what he had to say, he replied,

Vell, ves could find me out vot der matter vos. I go me home mit a man vot work by me. He tole me to got more vages I vas petter go strike der boss he vos come dish mording. I striken him for dot vages higher and now I vas got here for salt und batter; I don't quite understand me dot.

During the laughter which followed, the German was informed that when he wanted to stricke again, not to make such a striking demand, and the employer withdrawing the charge, he was then discharged.

Why is a dressing gown the most lasting garment in a gentleman's wardrobe? Because he never wears it out.

Do not get drunk. It is wicked, and besides you are liable to wake up with a new head on you in the morning.

Too close intimacy with other men's wives brings ruin and disgrace upon you unless you are a clergyman. Beware!

Hard up says the report of a debut always reminds him of his record at the bank, because it is generally an 'overdraw account.'

An innocent minded Brooklyn girl said to a gentleman, the other night: The mosquitoes are terrible. I wish you could see my back!

I wish I could, was the reply.

Never beat your wife, save with a poker stove leg or like trifling weapon. This rule will not apply to mother-in-law. Man is justified in treating them with all possible cruelty.

A Lowell girl claims that she won her husband by a stratagem. He fell in the river, she grabbled him, and, when he came to the surface he was very much excited, and proposed marrying.

How to Get Along

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If your have a place of business, be there when wanted.

No man can get rich by sitting 'round stores and saloons.

Never 'fool' in business matter of any kind.

Have order, system, regularity and promptness.

Do not meddle with a business you know nothing of.

Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities.

Do not kick every stone in the path More smiles can be made in one by going on than by stopping.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as does his bond.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford, simply because it is fashionable.

Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Learn to think and act for yourself Keep ahead of rather than behind the times.

Let whisky alone in all business transactions.

Young men cut this out, and if there be folly in the argument, let us know.

Good Advice to Mothers.

What do we do with our daughters?—Send them to school? Yes, and they learn Latin and French, mathematics and history—all useful and valuable to give mental breadth and depth and also add strength.

What do they do when they come home study their lessons? Yes, and in the intervals, worsted work crochet—a novel, perhaps—something always that keeps their hands close to their breasts, and their sight and energy concentrated in a narrow point—a game of authors, conversation, or a pretty little drawing under the evening lamp, always the cramped position, the narrow, concentrated field.

Throw away the crochet and the crewel work—scatter the cards! Shorten the study hours at home. You are the buyer in school matters; insist on your choice; fewer studies—more room to breathe, in between the 'ologies. Drop an exercise here, a theorem there. Insist that in five or six mortal hours the lessons should all be done.

Then, in and out of school time, let your daughters take part in the steady business of home. When tea time comes a dainty tea table is a pretty thing. Let not your daughters come to it as though in a hotel, unobserved and uninteresting. If they have helped to make, to have the toast crisp, to arrange the china and silver, and have it all fresh and bright, think you they have no enjoyment of the occasion?

Then comes the Saturday holliday; devoted, as girls go, to unmeaning calls, or refreshing themselves with a novel by the parlor 'register.'

Make diversion here. The Saturday sweeping and baking; an hour in the linen closet, those lavender sanctuaries, dear to every woman's heart; the marketing, the grocer's orders; here is a wide field of variety for young interest and young energy.

I would give a girl household ambition I would make her positively unhappy until she could produce a loaf of bread lighter than Bridget's. I would make the order and neatness of her own room, or the library or parlor, her especial accountability and charge.

Would you leave no time for play?

Yes, time for play, time to dance, time for skating and croquet. But I would fill in the hours ingeniously.

But how will servants stand it to have children bothering round, interfering with their work? My dear madam, are you mistress of the house? Do you give or take orders? It will require tact and judgement on your part, of course, so to adjust matters in the outlying provinces, but it has its reward.

But this shortening of the study hours will surely keep the girls years longer at school than they would otherwise be!—Very like, very like. What if it add a full decade to their lives as well?

Instead of being shot out on Commencement Day, utterly finished in more senses than one; you will have balance and fitness, readiness for any place in the wide world.

* * *

A typo, whose nose shone like a beacon from the copious libation of stimulants, having been asked why his craft were dissipated, made the following poetic reply:

When others shunned the murky sky,
Where flash on flash was brightening,
Great Franklin went to fly his kite
And bottle up the lightning.

And since his time, when cares oppress,
And the hard times are tightning,
The printer seeks to drown his woes
In draughts of "bottle lightning."

When badly tattered—his warm heart
A place for grief to rankle in—
He takes the "lightning," flies his kite,
And thinks himself a Franklin.

* * *

A servant of an old maiden lady patient of Dr. — —, of Edinburg, has been under orders to go to the doctor every morning to report the state of her mistress' health, how she slept, etc., with strict injunctions to add, With her compliments. At length the girl brought the following startling message:

Miss S———'s compliments, and she's deied last night at 8 o'clock.

The Diplomatic Corps.

From a Washington letter to the Boston Post.

Speaking of the foreigners reminds me of the impertinencies in which the secretaries and attaches of the legations are prone to indulge. You see they are so rapidly spoiled after their arrival here by by the attentions they receive. But then it is true it is very easy to spoil them.—They imagine no one in America understands French, and sometimes a lady standing at her window will first receive an insolent stare from two or three of them who happen to be passing by, and will overhear herself critised aloud in French. Again, they have an idea they can say what they please to American girls.

Said one to a lovely young girl whom he met at a party the second time he had talked with her:

You have very handsome eyes, Madamoiselle.

Sir, exclaimed the lady in amazment at his assurance, what do you mean?

Don't you like that? he asked. But I think so. I admire your eyes but your noise I do not like.

You are very impertinent, said the lady indignantly, and turned away.

The man burst into a laugh and exclaimed,

How very funny; I really believe you are angry.

I am, indeed, answered the lady; I consider your impertinence in presuming to criticise my face unbearable.

How droll, said the other, and laughed again.

Of course, the next time she met him the lady refused to speak, but she told the matter to another young lady she was surprised by hearing,

Oh, you mustn't mind that; these foreigners say all sorts of queer things.

Snipe on Toast.

I had some snipe on toast in Phil. I saw a bill of fare:

SNIPE ON TOAST, 50 CENTS.

Snipe on toast would be almost too hearty food to feed people on who had been floating on a raft three weeks, feeding on old boot legs.

Says I to the waiter, Give me snipe on toast.

Yes, sir.

By-and-bye he came in and put down some toast, and I kept on reading about what an almighty donkey Grant was, and what a cussed set every one is who is running for office; and I sat there an hour—Then I rang the gong. The waiter entered, and says I, Where in thunder is my meat?

Says he, They've been on the table an hour.

Says I, I did'nt order plain toast; I want a snipe on it.

There is a snipe on it.

Then I drew up to the table, and I saw a little black speck on the toast, and says I, You'll swear that's a snipe?

Yes.

Says I, You'd make a good linen buyer, you would.

Says he, It's a snipe on toast, sir, any how.

How did it get on?

That snipe is all right. It's a full sized one, too.

Says I, I am glad of it. I'm glad you told me that's a full-sized snipe, for do you know, young man, when I sat there reading I saw a black speck on that toast but I took it for a fly, and I am glad to be informed it's a snipe. Now you can take that snipe away and bring me a turkey on toast; and darn it! I want a full sized turkey, too.

I aint hankering after snipe since that episode. I swear I could have blown that snipe through a putty-blower without hurting the snipe or the putty blower either.

Snipe on toast may be game, but it's a mean game.

Cider and stewed snipe is ripe.

* * *

A little boy attending the Episcopal church for the first time, innocently whispered to his mother, as the rector appeared in his white robe.

Does he put that on to look like the Holy Ghost?

* * *

Two years ago a Connecticut man received a gross insult from a neighbor who lives a quarter of a mile or more from him After long meditation he has now purchased a peacock and a jackass, and anchored them in a field adjoining his neighbor's back yard.

* * *

A man is on trial in Massachusetts for killing his mother-in-law. If it has come to that point in New England that one must be caught up and put in the prisoner's dock, like a common felon, for simply killing his mother-in-law, then farewell to all the liberty on this continent.

* * *

An old lady of Lowell, Mass., died at an almost centerian age a few days ago. Before her death she gave minute directions for her funeral. Among other things, she said she wanted to be 'laid out' in her black silk gown; and they must not take out the back breadth, as they did when Sally Smith was laid out. For, said the old lady, deprecatingly but seriously, what a figure Sally will cut at the resurrection without any back breadth in her gown.

* * *

A physician examining a student as to his progress, asked him:

Should a man fall into his well forty feet deep, and strike his head against one of the tools with which he had been digging, what would be your course if called in as a surgeon?

I would advise them to let the man be and fill the well up, the student calmly replied.

MARRYING A WIFE AND A FORTUNE!

'Have you heard the news about Miss Temple, Ned?' said Charley Ashton as he sauntered leisurely up to the desk, which Edward Farnham occupied in Messrs. Smith & Jones, office on Wall Street.

The warm blood colored Ned's cheek in spite of his struggles to prevent it, as he replied.

"No, no harm I hope.'

'Well I should guess it wasn't.—Put up your books, and as we go up town I'll tell you.'

'No, I can't leave yet. I have not finished my balanee'

'Oh' pshaw; finish to-morrow before ten o'clock. I wouldn't work as hard as you do for any man living much less, these bankers, who think that all a man is made for is to work and make money for them. Come along.

'No, I can't go.'

'Well then, the tale in short is, she had a big fortune left her, some say $500,000.

An involuntaoy sigh escaped Ned, and he said.

'I'm sorry to hear it.'

'Why, what's got into you, you ninny?' Sorry! What, I havn't heard anything to please me so much in many a day. I always liked the girl, but I'm not philosopher enough to marry her for love alone. My doctrine is that when poverty comes in at the door love goes out at the window.

'I am afraid that I don't agree with you in all things, however, I have no time to discuss it now. Miss Temple in my opinion, is fortune enough for any man though she did not have a cent of money.'

'Pshaw, Ned; that's old foggy.—Love in a cottage! Ha! ha! Well, I liked her pretty well before, but I can't help thinking her attractions pretty considerably enlarged, since I heard that news. Never should have thought of anything but a pleasant acquaintance—guess I'll go in for her now. Good bye, don't hurt your self working.'

Ned made no reply but felt as though he would like to grind beneath his heel one who would speak so irreverently of her, who to his idea, combined every grace of heart, and perfection of form and feature which would make up a perfect woman. His thoughts turned to action, and he caught himself stamping his heel on the desk stool with such force as to almost dent a hole in it, and looking up saw Mr. Smith's steady gaze fixed on him.

Back to his work he tried to bring his thoughts, but they were not subject to his will, and he found himself in great danger of writing the thought which passed through his mind. "She is lost to me now! Oh how I wish it had never happened.' He shut his book, put away his papers, and with that dreary, just far away kind of look passed unheedingly out of the throng of the money mart of the newly made world.

Charley Ashton lost no time in improving his opportunities, for that night found him seated *tete a tete* with Miss Temple in 21st Street.

Miss Temple was an orphan and had for years lived with an aunt—her father's sister. An income of four hundred dollars a year had been left for her, which at least supplied all necessary wants. She was not ashamed to assist her aunt about a great many things, some would call menial, and in form and feature, heart, and mind, all her acquaintances said, fully sustained the high opinion Ned Farnham had of her.

Er'e the evening was over Charley Ashton had succeeded in appearing deeply in love, and not many days, ere he had proposed and was accepted. Of all her mail acquaintances, Miss Temple had always prefered the two young men just mentioned. It was true she had leaned to the quiet side of steady Mr. Farnham but of late he had ceased to visit her, while Mr. Ashton's presence was almost constant. Hence she persuaded that she loved and had accepted him.

Charley urged a speedy marriage why, came in a conversation too long for me to discribe, within it appeared that some of the 'boys' on the 'street" were fixing up a pool to buy a certain stock, and our friend Ashton wanted some of the five hundred thousand dollars to put in it. Anna Temple prefered a longer time; urged that time would make them know each other better, especially in the intimate relation they now stood. Charley vowed that he would never change, and he knew that time could not develop any fault in her.

"But, said Miss Temple 'there is another reason and I think I can be free with you now; I have spent so much of my little income—and aunt has no spare money—that I have no means of defraying the necessary expenses.

"But you have the fortune left you by your Australian uncle, and even if you have not received it your agents will make an advance.

"I have no fortune, my dear Charley. Some thought it was mine, but the fortune to which you probably allude was left to my cousin, Miss Anna Thompson Temple to whom I introduced you.

'Ah, it was, indeed! She is a favored young lady, how much does she receive?'

'Report said, five hundred thousand dollars, but cousin Nan has been informed by the agents, that there is but ten thousand dollars in money, the rest in houses and lots at Melbourne. valued at ninety thousand dollars.

'Ah, well realy! How things do spread. But to out matters; I guess Miss Anna, you had better have your way.

The hours of that evening dragged heavily along, and as they lengthened. Mr. Charles Ashton's manner became more and more formal, He left, and Anna's warm heart as softened as she thought over his cool manner and still cooler parting. No sleep came to her eyes that night.

'Can it be?' she said to herself a thousand times, and yet it must be, for his manner changed almost from my telling him of Nannie's fortune.

The next night, and Charley was not in his usual place, and the next, and still more. About a week afterward, a short note informed Miss Temple that, "having lost all his savings in a bad speculation, he could not think of holding her to an engagement which would be out of his power to fulfill.

To say this did not grieve her would be false, but it did not take many days to teach her that she had not loved Charles Ashton as she would the man she was to marry.

Again our two young men met.—This time on breadway. Charley gravely sauntering along hailed Ned in his old way.

'Well old boy, off to-day?'

'I have been promoted and am not obliged to work so late, though I do often; then I think of taking a ride to the park. My head has ached much of late.

'Shouldn't work so hard; don't get any thanks for it. By-the-by, that fortune of Miss Temple's turned out to be all in my eye.

'How—what's that, was the eager reply.

'Well a Miss somebody Temple had about a hundred thousand dollars left to her but it was not our pretty little friend.'

'But I heard you were very attentive, some said engaged.'

'There is no telling what might have happened, but for that fool of an uncle, making mistakes in names.—However, it's all over now. You know that I at least cannot afford to marry a poor woman, no matter if she is a Pearl. I know that you entertain some foolish sort of notions, what love etc., will do, but its all bosh. Give me the dimes my boy. When poverty comes in at the door, etc., you know. Take my advice and drop all such foolishness.

Ashton might as well have talked to the lamp post for all the hearing Ned Farnham did. What he was thinking of we cannot sap, but he did go to the park that afternoon, but that night found him in the little parlor, which had so often been graced by Charley's presence. Ere the evening was over he had explained his long absence, told of his better prospects, and offered his heart and hand. She asked three weeks to consider, he to visit her as often as he pleased. At the end of that time he was accepted, and Anna learned what true love was.

Here my story might end, but there is a sequel. Some months after the engagement Smith tapped Ned on the shoulder, and motioned him to the private office.

'Going to marry my niece?" he asked.

'I am engaged to Miss Anna Temple, sir, and we expect in a quiet way, to be married one month from to-day. But I was not aware that she was your niece'

'Neither was I until a few days since. As to your quiet way, understand me, sir—the child of my only sister, can be married no place else than in my own house. Come now, no flinching. I've heard all about it. But she's poor—poor as Sob's turkey and I've too many children to give her more than a decent wedding.

Ned did not understand the expression of Mr. Smith's face, but felt a little answered and said.

'I should never have addressed her, and I would release her this moment, were she an heiress.

'No you don't, no you don't. I know you, and I know the whole story. You can go.

Ned pondered long over this singular conversation, but got no satisfaction from his own thoughts, or Anna. she replied only by a smile and a kiss.

Notwithstanding all the urging of her newly found uncle, Anna refused to leave her aunt until the time for the wedding. That event came and the ceremony was over. Then Mr. Smith called the young complete in his library, and drawing a strong iron box from his safe, said:

'Now young man, you're tied hard and fast, and I tell you you've got an heiress, and a rich one too. A foolish brother of her father's would go Australia, took it into his head to die, not long since, and left such a batched up will, that it has taken six months to get at the straight of it. We were his agents, and kept the matter to our selves, because it was a large sum, and might create imposition. We soon disposed of the one hundred thousand dollars to Miss Anna Thompson Temple, but the contents of this pox, one hundred thousand pounds, in consuls, we used more scrutany in assigning, and in the course of our investigations, I not only found the rightful owner of our trust, but the child of my only sister. Sir, you are worthy of her, and what is of less value, her fortune. The morning papers will announce you a partner in our house.

* * *

It requires more delicacy of touch, a better acquaintance with the inner motions of the heart, and grander pathos of sentiment to make a declartion of love than it does to put up a stove.

The Courier.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Ten lines of Nonpareil to constitute a Square.

Business Cards, $5 per annum.

Local Notices, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents each additional insertion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mobile, Alabama, had its first [illegible] Friday night.

The one dollar gold piece is to be withdrawn from circulation.

The first volume of the census report is now printed and ready for distribution.

Charleston, South Carolina, has been free from yellow fever this season, not one death from that disease having occurred.

The largest load of cotton of the season arrived at [illegible] Demopolis, 568 bales.

Returns in at Kennebec Maine, on Monday, from the entire State, except twenty small towns, give Grant's majority at 31,739. This is the smallest Presidential vote cast there any time since 1820.

St. Paul polled 4,889 votes at the late election, and Minneapolis polled 4,869, so there is a pretty fight as to the relative size of the cities. Minneapolis must have ballot counters of experience.

Hall's North Pole expedition has reached Tessiusak, the most northern Danish settlement in Greenland.—Sledges-dogs, sixty or seventy in number, were required to carry it still further.

The Japanese Consul at N. Y., has engaged several veterinary surgeons to write a treatise on the cause and nature of the horse disease, which will be forwarded to Japan, to be used if epizootic breaks out.

The printing and engraving department of the Treasury, at Washington now employs over eighteen hundred hands, and is working day and night on the new fractional currency and internal revenue stamps, authorized by the recent act of Congress.

The fire of the Michigan Central Car Worgs, at Detroit, Sunday evening, made a clean sweep of everything—materials, machinery and tools. The building was of brick, one hundred and eighty feet long and sixty feet wide. Loss $100,000.

A preliminary meeting of business men was held in Philadelphia, Monday to provide for subscriptions to the Central fund, in conformity to the act of Congress. An impromptu subscription, in a few minutes, raised $100,000 It is expected that that city alone will raise over a million—more than is allotted to the whole State.

The delegation of the Sacs and Fox Indians, now in Washington, told Commissioner of Indian Affairs Meaker that they wanted half of the fund arising from the sale of their present reservation, which is soon to take place to be held bp the Government as a school fund for their children.

No-Brains.

Judge Ray, the temperance lecturer, in one of his efforts got off the following hard hit at 'moderate drinkers.'

All those who in youth acquire a habit of drinking whiskey, at forty years of age will be total abstainers or drunkards. No person can use whiskey for years with moderation. If there is a person in the audience before me whose experience disputes this, let him make it known. I will account for it, or acknowledge that I am mistaken.

A tall large man arose, folding his arms across his breast, said:

I offer myself as one whose experience contradicts your statements.

Are you a moderate drinker?

I am.

And never were intoxicated?

Never.

Not once?

No, sir, never.

Well, remarked the Judge, scanning the subject from head to foot, yours is a singular case; yet I think it is easily accounted for. I am reminded by it of a little story.

A colored man, with a loaf of bread and a bottle of whiskey, sat down to dine, on the bank of a clear stream. In breaking the bread he dropped some crumbs into the water. The fish seized them. That circumstance gave the darkey the idea of dipping the bread into whiskey and feeding it to them. Some of the fish ate it, and became drunk. In this way he easily caught a large number. But in the school was a large fish, very unlike the rest. It partook freely of the bread with no perceptible effect. It was shy of every effort of the darkey to take it. He resolved to take it all hazards, that he might learn its name and nature. He procured a net, and after much effort caught the fish, carried it to a colored neighbor, and asked his opinion of the matter. The other surveyed the wonder and said:

Sambo, I understand dis here; dat fish is a mullet head, it aint got no brains.

In other words, added the judge, alcohol affects only the brain, and, of course those having none, may drink without injury.

The storm of laughter which followed this story, drove the "moderate drinker" from the house.

* * *

How m-m-many t-t-turkeys have you g-g-got?

Eight, sir.

T-t-tough or t-t-tender?

Some are tender and some are tough, was the reply.

I k-k-keep b-b-bording house, said the new customer. Pick out the f-four t-t-toughest t-t-turkeys, if you please.

The delighted grocer was very willing to do so.

The Courier.

AUBURN, IND., NOV. 28, 1872.

The horse disease, in mild form, has reached Indianapolis and Fort Wayne.

The 'epizootic' is playing havoc with the [illegible] in Pennsylvania and New York.

Thirty-two prisoners charged with murder, are lying in the New York city jail, awaiting trial.

Over 100 horses have died of the "epizootic" in Cincinnati. Few or no equines are seen on the streets.

The Illinois female college, Methodist, at Jacksonville, was burned Monday night. Loss $50,000—insured for $35,000.

As Grant owes his large popular majority to the negroes, the question is, will he give that element in the Radical party, a seat in the Cabinet. If not why not.

Senator Williams (Democrat) of Knox County, has introduced a bill in the Senate, regulating the charges on passenger and freights, on the several roads of this State. A most righteous act.

Fighting Joe Hooker says: I do not pretend to be a prophet, but I tell you that Grant aches for another war, and that he will make one if there is the slightest pretext.

They propose now to increase the salary of General Grant, from 25,000, to 50,000, a year; It makes no difference you know, as it all comes out of the people.

The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has organized. The members of the Convention were elected upon the system of proportional representation, and stand politically, 68 Republicans, to 64 Democrats, and Liberal Republicans. Among those that are members, we name in the list such eminent statesmen as Ex-Senator Buckalew, Gov. Curtin, Attourney General Black, upon the Liberal side of the House, and many very able men on the Republican side. The deliberations of of this body will be watched with much interest.

The colored men are urging the claims of Langston, a colored lawyer for Attourney General in Grant's new Cabinet. We suppose the position was claimed solely on the basis of color for Langston has never been charged with with posessing any legal ability. He is a young man, of "silver drip" complexion, and in point of ability, is considerable inferior to Fred. Douglas but as he would be associated with Grant, Robeson, & co., his inferiority would be noticeable only compared with the able men who have in past administrations filled the very important office of chief law officer of the government.

The telegraph says the Chinese autherities have issued a proclamation against the practice of drowning female children, which has been carried on to an alarming extent in that counury. The world is moving even in China. The law of mental and moral progress, seems every where to govern, except among a few politicians in the United States, who imagine it possible to return to an old order of things and who themselves stand where they were twenty years ago, and where we presume they will stand twenty years from now. Let them learn a lesson from the Chinese, and be at least intelligent.

We hear a great deal said about the tremendous sweep which Grant has made of the political field. It is true that General Grant has acheived a decided victory, but not a decicive one—The total vote will be about 7,500,000 and Grant's majority is about six per cent, of the whole. Where Grant gets 100 votes, Greeley gets about 93.—Grant owes his entire re-election to the negro vote, which, for the first time has been cast for President. Out of the one million of negro voters, probably not a hundred thousand of them can read or write, and of course, they voted with no inteligent understanding of the principles at issue in the contest. Of the white men of the country—the element which has heretofore made Presidents, Greeley will have a majority of fully five hundred thousand.

The notorious Will. C. Moreau who was a leader in the O'Conor movement if it would be dignified by the name of "a movement," has come to grief. For some time he has been editing a Bourbon paper at Logansport and has been shamefully abusive in his attacks upon Judge Dykeman, a member of the city council. The matter finally became unbearable, and the Judge wrote Moreau a note, warning him to desist or take the consequences of his outrageous course. The note brought forth a tirade of invective such as are rarely witnessed in the columns of a journal, that makes any pretentions to respectibility. The conclusion was, the parties met on the street, and Dykeman shot his assailant, in a serious, but not fatal manner. Dykeman has been placed under bonds, and so the matter rests. The city authorities have had great difficulty to restrain the populace from mobbing Moreau.

The popular vote of the United States may be pretty nearly approximated in the following estimate:

White for Greeley	3,300,000
White for Grant	2,900,000
White majority for Greeley	400,000
Negroes for Grant	950,000
Negroes for Greeley	50,000
Negro majority for Grant	900,000

Grant's total majority, white and negro combined. is 500,000. The total vote is fully 7,500,000. Grant's majority on this is about 7 per cent.—in other words, he has 100 votes to Greeley's 93. This is the extent of the tremendous sweep we hear so much about.

The Legislature.

The special session of the Indiana Legislature, met on Wednesday of last week. In the House, 95 members responded to the roll call. W. K. Edwards was chosen speaker, and C. T. Nixen cheif clerk. In the Senate, Jos. W. Friedley, was elected president, and D. H. Oliver prinicpal Secretary. These gentlemen were all nominees of the Republican caucus, and chosen by a strict party vote—53, to 43 in the House, and and 26 to 21 in the Senate.

Quite a number of bills have been introduced; among the more important, is one to modify the Fee and Salary bill, and one to raise the salary of all the Judges in the State, also bills to repeal the Kankakee Drainage Law and to change the time for the fall election to the second Tuesday in November.

Joke on a Joker.

One of the best dressed and most brilliant young men in Chicago, who parts his hair in the middle essayed to please a party of select young ladies and gentlemen, by a few flashes of wit. The most noticeable scintillation of his wit, was a conundrum. "Haw—," said he, 'Aw—when is a lady not a lady?' Nobody could tell, and the propounder of the conundrum gave the answer. "When she's a little buggy" he said. A dead silence fell upon the company, and the funny man was the focus of a good many singular glances. He soon became conscious that "some one had blundered." So he dived into a vest pocket, and brought out a news paper scrap, and read it attentively three or four times and then brightened up. "Haw—yes of course,—Haw, yes of course, he said, when she's a sulkey. Knew it was some kind of a wagon.'

National Telegraph.

It is already foreshadowed that an effort will again be made, at this winter's session, of Congress, to place in in the hands of the Government, the telegraph business of the country. The measure had many friends at the last session, and its adoption was vigorously urged by the opposition party, but never regularly brought up for legislative action. Washington advices concur that the Postmaster General will recommend the project in his forthcoming report and the President favor it in his message.

The scheme is one that should meet the stern opposition of every one who prizes individual rights and is a foe to the centralization of power in the general government. If the precedent be established in this instance, of the federal head assuming the control of private business, it will be difficult to fix the limits of its encroachments. A warrent would be found in it to direct the management of stages, railroads, steam boats, express companies and all common cariers, as a member of congress stated, last winter, was the case in Prusia, and other countries, in Europe where the first step has been taken, and where the scheme was adopted to establish a more thorough system of spying over all private business, and political messages. This condition of affairs is not desirable on the part of individuals, nor is it necessary in our republican system.

It is alleged in behalf of the project that public and private business alike, would be attended to with more promptness regularity and accuracy than under the present system. This is to be questioned seriously. The administration of our existing postal service, in the hands of the government officials exclusively does not show anymore expedition or punctuality, than the telegraph service in private hands and the latter system is certainly to be prefered since it is liable to indemnities, for losses and inconveniences, while the former refuses to be responsible for the losses of any mail matter. And on the score of cheap transmission, the arrangement now existing, is again entitled to the preference, for the reason that the seeming reduction, would be an imposition to them who do not use the telegraph, to be made up by them in increased taxes. The most alarming feature of this centralizing project, is the immence army of federal office holders, in addition to the postmasters, revenue assessors, and collectors, it would create in each county throughout the Union—adding at least 20,000 to the multitude who are now holding places upon their tenure of their allegiance to the administration. No sound reason exists for the project and there are many reasons why it should not find favor,

Missouri, like New York, is in the height of the shooting season. Five shooting affrays are reported in one week as occurring in different parts of the State. Three were the results of political quarrels, and the other two of long standing feuds. The victims represent both political parties. The State authorities, however, have shown themselves fully competent to deal with such offenders, and the indictment of the Cass county lynchers indicates a healthy feeling of respect for the majesty of the law.

The Diamond Excitement at Denver.

DENVER, Col., Nob. 20—Mr. Stanton, the man with the $250,000 ruby, arrived here from Arizona last night and freeley exhibited the gem, which is very beautiful, though the jewelers are in doubt as to its being anything more than a garnet. He also shows what he calls a $15,000 diamond Another diamond company is organizing here, and the excitement is growing, although much mystery surrounds the whole subject, and but little or no positive evidence is to be obtained as to any substatial basis for it.

Pork is selling at Cincinnati and other hog-centres at 3½ @ 4c. If any change in price the supposition is that there will be decline rather than an advance. Corn in the far West is so plenty that it has no market value, and but little better, is the condition in Ohio. Corn and hogs are the main reliance of Western farmers for tax-money and other winter outlays. These are abundant, and with fair and remunerative prices, immense sales would be made. With the present depression of prices and difficulty in marketing, money is likely to be scarce during the the winter, and serious trouble may therefore be anticipated by all classes, particularly the mercantile.

There is a great deal of just animadversion on the system of duelling, once prevalent and not yet entirely extinct in the South. But duelling is fair play compared to the fashionable style of murder in New York. In a duel a man has a chance for his life. Here the pistol bullet bears at once the challenge and the doom. In a duel both parties might happily be killed, and the public spared the expense and unpleasantness of detaining a murderer for several months in a cell where, if he is at all consumptive, the disease is likely to take a fatal hold upon him.—After all, the system of dueling has its advantages.

Does Advertising Pay.

The question is answered in a sensible manner by the Maquoketa *Sentinel*. A grocer of that town, kept a column advertisement in that paper, the year around, but went to the office saying that he must cut it down, as he did'nt see as it was paying him; his neighbor in the same business did not advertise at all, and he claimed that he sold as many goods as he did. The newspaper man doubted this, and proposed to settle the mattor by having the advertiser go to the railroad freight office and get the number of pounds of goods received by each, during the past six months. This was done, and resulted in the following aggregate result: Number of pounds received by the advertiser, 367,860. Number of pounds received by the dealer who didn't advertise, 159,629. Leaving a ballance in favor of the advertiser, of 208,260 pounds. The advertiser did'nt take out, nor cut down his advertisement.

HORACE GREELEY.

New York, Nov. 25.—A morning newspaper publishes to-day the story. current in all news paper circles for nearly a week, that Horace Greeley is insane, and an inmate of the asylum at White Plains. The same paper makes public, an interview with Whitelaw Reid managing editor of the Tribune in which that gentleman is made to say in answer to a question, that Greeley has been under medical treatment, for some time. He is always eccentric in his manner, and very likely could be considered by some, stark mad, but, he is simply nervously prostrated. For months prior to the death of his wife, he did not sleep an hour a night, and since her death he has been in the same condition. In answer to the question, Is it true that Greeley drew a knife on one of his friends?" Ried. was made to answer by the interview "I tell you that Greeley has done nothing which to those who know him, seems strange. He was always an eccentric man, and at best acts as if he was queer, but now, when nearvously prostrated, strangers might think him crazy. I have seen him positively furious, when a first proof has been brought him instead of a revise; but I know and understand him. Reid said that notwithstanding the loss of appetite, Greeley was in general good health, and made a request of the reporter to say, that he was only nervously, prostrated, as there is no use in saying more, as Greeley has enough to weary him, what he needs is quiet and rest.

During the last few years thousands of cattle have been driven into Montany from Texas, Colorado, and Wyoming. It is estimated that over 100,000 head are now in the Territory, the owners intending to let their herds increase, until the Northern Pacific Road gives them an outlet to market.

The Iowa *Homestead* advocates the burning of corn for fuel in the western counties of the State, where coal can not be bought for less than 20 cents a bushel.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* makes the following suggestion to the Legislature now in session which we think is worthy of attention at the hands of our lawmakers. It says:

"This session of the Legislature should by no means fail to pass, at this session, a bill making it the duty of township assessors to collect the agricultural statistics of their respective townships, taking a complete statement of the condition of the crops, and the yield of each. This was formerly the duty of the assessors, but for some reason the section requiring that statistical information to be made was repealed. There are no means now, except direct inquiry by letter, to ascertain the condition or yield of the corps of the State, and thus our people are left at the mercy of the bulls and bears, who can inflate or depress the markets by exaggerated reports, and from 'rings' whereby the people may be deceived and caused to dispose of their products at unprofitable prices. It is to be hoped that this Legislature, which seems a practical body, will give due attention to this matter.

The New York *Sun* is the first to enter the field for the campaign of 1876. Read its platform.

1 No centralization. No extension of the functions, of the Federal Government.

2 Congress and the President to be deprived of all excessive and unauthorized powers, assumed during and since the war, and to be brought back within the limits of the Constitution.

3 The State to control their own affairs, and especially their own elections.

4 Reform of the civil service.

5 Restoration of specie payments.

6 Revenue reform, all internal taxes to be put on a revenue basis.

7 Only one term for the President.

8 No re-election of Grant in 1876

News Items.

The Second Adventists of San Francisco, have arranged for a general combustion, with fervent heat in 1893.

For the last nine months, ending Sept. 1st, Switzerland exported over $2,000,000 worth of watches to the United States.

The wife of Jack Grant, Representative from Polk County to the Oregon Legislature, last year shot and trapped 358 squirrels.

In the provinces of Mantua and Farrara, Italy, more than 20,000 families were rendered destitute and homeless by the recent floods.

General McClellen, has followed the reduction examples of the Grand Vizer of Turkey. His salary as Engineer of the Docks at New York, has been reduced from 20,000 to 10,000, at his own request.

At Portland, Oregon, on a recent Sunday morning, a courtesan named Belle Martin, was found dead in a house of ill-fame, on her knees at her bed side, and her arms resting on the bed as if in the atitude of prayer.

The lectures will be continued Friday and Saturday evenings. Afternoon free lectures to children by Dr. Butler, every day at 3 o'clock, on ringing of the bell, at the M. E. Church Lectures 25 cents, children 15 cts.

One of the most deplorable features of the Boston fire, is the large number of working girls thrown out of employment, in the tailoring establishments. It is estimated that about ten thousand are thus thrown out upon the world. There is great danger that many of them will be driven to sell themselves for bread, unless means are taken for their relief.

Thousands upon thousands of buffalo hides are being brought in here by hunters. In some places, whole acres of ground are covered with hides spread out, with the fleshy side up to dry. It is estimated that there are south of Arkansas and west of Wichita, from one to two thousand men, shooting buffalo for the hide alone. Is it any wonder that the red man sometimes protest against this wanton destruction of his cattle.

ONLY FOR
CASH!
AND AT THE
Very Lowest Prices.
ALL KINDS OF
ProvisionS
WOODENWARE,
GROERIES &
QUEENSWARE
GLASSWARE.
Notions, All Kinds,
—AT—
SMITH & HARE'S

WANTED!
Butter, Potatoes, Dried Apples, &c. &c. Which the highest market price will be paid in cash or trade.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

BOOZER AND BLATTNER
Southwest cor. Wayne and Marion sts.
Waterloo, Ind.
Have now opened for the
FALL & WINTER
TRADE
those Fashionable styles of
Dress Goods
Such as!
Areola Cloth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balorno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " Corded Maca
Also
Ottoman Scarfs
And
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Brown and Bleached
Cotton Flanels
CARPETS & VANDYKES
Boots & hoes,
And the latest styles of
HATS and CAPS,
We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.
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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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HARDWARE!
FOR EVERYBODY.
Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!
PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

Fruit House!
BULLETIN!
Prices for the Holidays!

GREAT REDUCTION ON
Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No 1. Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits of the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y has broken the tea market. We have taken advantage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former price.

Young Hyson	30, 50, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00
COFFEES.	
Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c
SUGARS. At Old Prices. No Advance.	
Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	2[illegible]c
Coffee A	1[illegible]½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	[illegible] best 10c
DRIED and CANED FRUITS.	
Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	15c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	2[illegible]c
Damsons	20c
NUTS—ALL KINDS.	
Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Olong	4[illegible], 50, 80, and 90c
Japan	40, 50, and 90c
Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c
TOBACCOS. 10c Lower per Pound.	
Best Mahogany double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	
Shorts	or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	
Second quality	
WINES and LIQUORS	
California port and shery	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old 76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Liquor	80c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	25c to 50c a bottle

All the above Liquors are highly recommended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
We have an extra large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	25c	Imperial all kinds	25c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, in all different kinds	25c

Wax Candles for Christmas Trees.
All different sizes, from 1½c to 3c each. All kinds of goods for Santa Claus, at one half the usual Price.
Fine Fresh Oysters,
AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.
Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box
You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

EXTRORDINARY SLAUGHTER
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
—AT—
C. ORFF & CO'S.
We will offer for sale for 60 days some of the greatest
BARGAINS!
Ever Offered in FORT WAYNE.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!
We have just received a splendid line of new Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres in all new shades, Empress, Satins, Serges, all wool Diagonals, Albanian Cloths in shades, etc., which, by having purchase so late in the season, we can afford to sell for less than they were sold in New York City four weeks ago by the Jobbers; and we have marked all of our other Dress Goods to correspond with these prices.

Cashmere, all the new shades, 1½ yards wide, reduced to $1.25, which is less than they have ever been sold for

All wool Diagonals, for	75 cents;	worth $1.00 to 125
New Sades in Albanian Cloths,	75,	1.00 to 1·25
Silks and Wool Velours,	2.00	1 50
20 pieces Irish Poplins,	1·35	1.75
20 pieces 28-inch Velours,	1.35	150 to 175
Satins in new shades,	1.00	125
	75	1.00
	50	75
100 pieces Japanese Stripes at	30	40 to 50

We have picked out a large lot of Dress Goods which we will sell for 25 cents per yard. Amongst which will be the cheapest lot of Dress Goods ever in Ft. Wayne.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
Black and Colored SilKs!
We have made a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. on our stock of Silks

Shawl, Cloak and Fur Department!
We have in this department the largest stock of the above goods of any house in the city, and we have the greatest bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and furs ever seen in the city.

New Ottoman Shawls!

At	$9.00,	worth $12.00
At	8.00,	worth 11.00
At	7.50,	worth 10.00
At	4.00,	worth 6.00

Plaid Shawls long and square, in immense quantities, and at prices less than before the war.
☞ Once more, we have BARGAINS for you in every Department, and mean what we say.

You want the Goods and we want the Money; so give us a call.
C. ORFF & CO.,
No. 5 and 7 COLUMBIA-st., FORT WAYNE, IND.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

SMOLANDER'S
EXT. BUCHU,
The Great Diuretic Compound,
Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.
Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.
For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy. SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.
Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU, Insist upon having it, and take no other.
PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.
Davenport & Co., Agt's.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and thin Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of
ALBUMs
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut moulaings. All of which will be sold at bottom pries.
W GORDON, Artist.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT next week.

"Ep-miz-zoo-tic" is what they call it in Fort Wayne.

Live turkeys are numerous on our streets.

THE chicken "epizootic" is spreading rapidly. Beware.

A GREAT many 'roosters' will crow their last this morning.

OATS has raised five cents on the bushel—making it 35 cents.

OUR business men are making preparation for the holidays. Look at their advertisements.

THE weather has opened pleasant again, and now work should be pushed forward on the buildings not yet finished.

A PRINTER named Malcomb beat the horse disease at Goshen last week. He lit out, leaving a number of unpaid bills behind.

The brick-layers' commenced working again on last Tuesday. It is hoped that good weather will prevail for a week or two yet.

A Greeley girl in Ohio would'nt have her bustle made with a paper containing election returns, She said the figures were bad.

Music Lessons.

Instruction given on the Piano and Organ at the M. E. Parsonage, by Mrs. S. M. Cone.

Fort Wayne is now a first-class city.—It has a variety theater. G. G. Grady, of circus notoriety, is the manager.—From what the papers say it is doing a good business.

M. John Hamil, forer proprietor of the Waterloo Marble Works, has disposed of his interest in that establishment and removed his family to this city, where he intends to make it his future home.—*Fort Wayne Journal.*

You may dig potatoes all day and all night, but you cannot look over the advertising columns of your local paper without finding the names of the most enterprising men in your place. And you cannot look them over without finding something that you want.

C. ORFF & Co., at Fort Wayne, are out in a new advertisement, announcing greater bargains than ever. For the holidays they offer extra bargains, and those wanting to make a nice present to their friends will find just what they want at their popular establishment.

THE dedication of the new Baptist church takes place on Wednesday evening, Debember 11th. Rev. J. R. Stone, of Fort Wayne, and Elder Ward officiating. Dr. Stone is one of the first ministers in the city, and those desiring to hear a pleasing and eloquent discourse should attend

The cars on the Eel River road are running within three miles of this city. The managers are building a first-class road and they are pushing the work rapidly.—Mr. Geo. E. Adams, director, deserves great credit for untiring energy in working for the completion of this important line to our city.—*Logansport Pharos.*

A draft of wind may bring unpleasant results. A draft horse will draw large loads or break a trace; but a draught of Capt. White's good Teas brings nothing but pleasure. If you don't believe it, try it. The fruit house announces a new price list for the holidays. See advertisement in another colum.

Gen. Mansfield, the heavy man and wit of the D., E. R. & I. Railroad, called on us last Saturday. Buttons flew in all directions and we are now laid up for repairs. He is the most jovial, mirth inspiring, whole souled, genial Michigander we ever met. An hour with him will effectually cure the worst kind of a case dyspepsia.—*Pharos.*

The General Assembly at Indianapolis, moved and instigated by one Butts, has tried to transmogrify itself into a brevet prayer meeting. We understand that the aforesaid Butts intends to introduce a bil, making it obligatory upon all public officers, above the rank of School Director, to have at least ten minutes worship each morning.—*Col. City Post.*

LECTURES.—Dr. Langworthy's Lecture Friday afternoon will be to the ladies at at 3 o'clock precisely. Friday evening on the Lungs, Consumption etc. Saturday evening a Lecture to gentlemen only.—Parties holding tickets will bear in mind that they admit to all Lectures. Tickets to single Lectures 25 cents; children 15, but not admitted to private Lectures.

Church Dedication.

The Baptists of this place expect to dedicate their new church building to the worship of God, on Wdnesday evening, December 11th. Sermon by Dr. J. R Stone, of Fort Wayne.

There will also be services on Sabbath morning, December 8th, and on the following Tuesday evening and Wednesday afternoon. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

S. B. WARD, Pastor.

Horse Disease.

The following is a recipe for making a remedy for the horse distemper which has proved efficacious in several cases of New York City:

"Take of powdered camphor, tartar emetic, powdered niter, powdered resin and powdered licorice root, each two ounces; of powdered copperas, chlorite of potassa and powdered elecampane, one ounce each; of powdered digitalis, half an ounce. Mix well and give a tablespoonful two times a day in warm bran mash."

Uncle L——. Sammy, tell me, have you read that beautiful story of Joseph?

O yes, uncle.

Uncle L——. Well sir, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother?

Sam—They sold him too awful cheap I think.

No one has accepted the $50 wager Mr Pinker offered in regard to fast brick-laying; consequently his hands are as plastic in that business.

THE Auburn girls have become so modest that they remain home from the mites, because the boys want ten cents worth of "snap-and-catch-'em."

IN a neighboring town we frequently hear of parties and oyster suppers, indulged in by the young folks. The young society in Auburn used to do likewise, but of late they give signs of "epizootic." Disturb not its slumbers.

ELECTION.—The election of a Director of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will take place at the meeting of the stockholders this (Thursday) evening A full attendance is desired.

AN Amateur Minstrel troupe will give us a first-class entertainment, providing a Hall can be procured at a reasonable price. Let's have a show if possible, and every one ought to encourage the new beginners.

EPIZOOTIC.—We've got it. We mean the horses. The horses of our livery stable are all suffering more or less with the disease, except one—that one is dead. He died at 4 o'clock in the morning, and her name was Flora. Mr. Ryan, the proprietor informs us that the patients are getting along very well.

Indiana State Teachers' Association.

The State Teachers' Association will meet at Logansport, December 31, and January 1st, 2nd and 31, 1872—'73. Teachers attending the association, will be taken at half fare on all railroads leading into the city. Hotels and boarding houses will entertain the members of the association as half the usual rates. Let all attend who can. JAMES A. BARNS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We learn that a peddler was robbed of about sixty dollars by two young scamps from the country through the means of that ever popular sensation—the horse disease. These young men prevailed upon the peddler to accompany them into the country to see several sick horses, he being an ameteur veterinary. When at the lower end of town they presented a pistol, and he came down with several pounds, and escaped without wounds. He is a wiser but a poorer man to-day.

THE hen disease will soon take the place of the horse disease. New York State and city are already afflicted. It is calculated that this will spread at the same rate as the Epizootic disease. The disease runs its course very swiftly, and the fowls are taken with staggering fits, a running at the beak, and in fact bearing all the symptoms of the epizooty. These fits recur with decreasing intervals and increasing violence until death, which generally ensues a few hours after the attack. As soon as the chickens are attacked they hide in holes or crawl off to some corner and then die.

THAT great blatherskite, Morean, the head and front of the O'Conor party in this State, got shot at Logansport, the other day, for publishing a column like the following, against Judge Dykeman, the shooter:

"In his mother's womb, Omniscience knew the vile imposition that was assuming shape, knew the unbounded liar, the base panderer, the licentious lecher, the unstinted thief, embodied in the human form, developing there, and in His infinite pity for humanity, sent him forth so marked by deformity, that the world should know the villain, and be on its guard."

A correspondent of the Goshen *Times* in that paper last week says, I am credibly informed that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company contemplate building a Branch road, from their new extension road to Lake Michigan, and I am satisfied that Auburn, in DeKalb County, in this State, is the proper starting point; thence passing Kendallville, Goshen, Elkhart and Miles, and terminating at St. Joseph, Mich. I have also reason to believe that they will built a road from Newwark, Ohio, to connect with their branch road at Auburn. This would give one continuous line of new railroad from St. Joseph to the coal fields of Ohio, and would, I think, no doubt, be one of the most important roads in the State.

DARING ROBBERY.—While our exchanges have from time to time given the details of every class of robbery, we have enjoyed an immunity from the presence of the light fingered gentry, until now. But our record in this respect is no longer clear. A daring robbery has been perpetrated in our midst. The residence of W. H. McIntosh was entered during the absence of the family, and $400 in cash taken therefrom. The money was placed in a cup and covered with rice, but even this precaution did not suffice. The family being absent several days, could not tell when the robbery took place. Mr. M. seems to be unfortunate in the loss of large sums, as but a year or so ago he was bled to the tune of $1000. But it is an ill-wind that blows nobody good, and our citizens should take advantage of it by securing their premises, and guarding themselves against the exploits of theives and burglars.

AN editor is a man who lives on what other men owe him, until he starves to death. A subscriber is a person who takes a paper and says he is very much pleased with it, and he tells everybody else that ought to "subscribe." After he has "subscribed" about seven years the editor writes to him and asks him to let him have $2.60 (two dollars and fifty cents,) and then the subscriber writes back to the editor and tells him not to send him his old paper any more, for there is nothing in it, and then the poor editor goes and starves some more.

A remarkable instance of resuscitation has lately occurred near Pine Creek, Elkhart county. A young lady named Parks it seems, died last week and was laid out Her brothers and sisters refused to be comforted. They were loud and impassionate in their manifestations of grief. The supposed dead came to, and, rising from her bier, asked why they called her back to earth. She said she had been to the other land. She sat up and talked a full hour better than she had before for months, and then expired after bidding them all good-bye.—*Ligonier Banner.*

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Dr. Langworthy, the eminent professor who has been delivering a course of lectures at this place, during the past week, varied programme one evening by special request; by touching briefly upon the symptoms and treatment of the new sensation, the horse disease. We are permitted to give the following as his views upon the subject:

On the first appearance of the disease give the horse a thorough steaming with boiled oats in a bag and so fastened to the head that the steam from the oats will be inhaled. Repeat until the nostrils are free, of a natural color. Then take leather, or what is better, carbolic disinfectant, in grains like large sized cannon powder place it in a shallow pan and burn it where the horse will be obliged to breathe it. If the throat is sore [which generally will be the case] apply frequently hot vinegar, rubbing it well in with the hand, and wrap the throat in flannel dipped in vinegar. Sponge out the nostrils frequently with warm vinegar. Blanket well night and day, but not enough to produce sweating, and give plenty of fresh, clean bedding. Give several bran mashes, with from one half to one ounce of powdered nitre in each, and use linseed meal or flax seed in the oats. Use tepid water in the mash. The hay and oats should be moistened with water—preferable tar water.—Most cases, if taken in time, will yield to the above treatment; but should the attack be very severe, accompanied with considerable fever and very sore throat, instead of the vinegar an embrocation of equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine, tincture of cantharides and hartshorn should be rubbed in night and morning. Give as a drench, night and morning, the following:

Spirit of nitre ether, 1 ounce; laudanum, 4 drachums; nitrate of potassa, 3 drachms; water, 1 pint Mix.

Should the horse refuse his feed, offer him frequently thin gruel with a handful of pulverized slippery elm bark and licorice root stirred in it.

When convalescing exercise gently daily and stimulate the appetite with the following ball:

Extract of gentian, 6 drachms; powdered ginger, 2 dranchms. Mix.

A handful of wood ashes mixed with a little salt thrown into the feed trough for the horse to lick up will be relished by him and will be beneficial.

The Central Hotel.

Fort Wayne has just been provided with a new feature in the hotel line. The O'Connell Brothers had a grand opening of their new Central Hotel, which is to be conducted on the European plan, with excellent dining rooms attached. By this arrangement you can engage a room at this hotel by the day or week and board where you please. It is very convenient for business men, and will be found a great convenience by all.

The formal opening of the Central took place last Thursday evening, which we had the pleasure of attending. One of the halls was prepared for those who delight in a hop, Leifel's band being present, but for our part we enjoyed the other hal which said supper. We had a seat about the center of the table, because it was the "Central," and reached both ways. And what good things from a delicious viralze up through a long list of animals and birds with entres of every kind, to satisfy the most delicate. Dan and John know how to cater to the public taste, and we have not the least doubt of their entire success. When you go to the city, try the Central.

IN MEMORIAM.

Bt a regular meeting of Butler Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind., the following premble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in his wise providence to take from our midst our worthy Sister, Hannah Maxwell, wife of Brother George W. Maxwell, therefore

Resolved, That in our bereavement we have lost a dear, much beloved, faithful and kind Sister, a warm hearted and generous friend.

Resolued, That although to us darkness and mystery encompass the removal of one so kind, whose life seemed so full of usefullness, yet in the deepest humility we recognize the hand of a Divine Master who doth all things well.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our dear Brother, the husband, the children and friends in their loss of an affectionate wife, kind mother and dear friend, and invoke the divine blessing in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That although we greatly mourn her loss, yet we feel that our great loss is her great gain.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect our Lodge room shall be draped in mourning thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Auburn COURIER and one copy be presented to the husband of the Sister and one be kept on the files of the Lodge.

A. F. PINCHIN,
JAMES F. FISHER, } Committee.
CHAS. HAYNES,

There was a terrible suicide near Hanna Station on Monday morning last. A short time ago a German named Jacob Schmidt a machinist from Chicago (so he said), came to Morgan station, where he remained a little while. Leaving his watch and his baggage checks at Morgan (with orders to send the same to his children at Chicago), he came to Hanna the first of last week. He was plainly deranged in mind, and being almost naked, was supplied with some articles of clothing by Mr Phipps, and kindly looked after by the villagers. On Sunday he went out and laid down on the railroad track—evidently with the intention of having the cars run over him; but he was observed by the engineer of a freight train and brought back to the station. Monday morning he went quietly out of town, it seems, and hid himself in a clump of bushes close to the track, a little west of Hanna. When the express train came up, and just a few moments before it reached the where he was lying, he issued from the cover, put his neck on the rail and in an instant the trucks severed his head from his body.—The insanity of the deceased was perhaps owing to some domestic or business infelicity.—*Laporte Herald.*

$75,000 in cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in a public legal drawing and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution. Oct. 17.-8t.

The Melancholy Days.

The melancholy days have come,
And though their rather late,
The boys and girls do just the same—
Still swing on the gate.

The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year;
Too warm for whisky punches,
Too cold for lager beer.

The melancholy days have come,
The elections made them so;
And Massa Greeley hangs right up
Do shubbel and de hoe.

Peters' Musical Monthly completes its tenth Volume with the December number and it is doing Mr. Peters but simple justice to state that his excellent magazine is improving with age.

The December number, price 30 cents contains three Ballads, a Christmas Song, an Anthem, a Four-hand Piece, as played at Theodore Thomas' Orchestral Concerts and three splendid Piano Pieces, any single piece being worth in sheet-music from more than Mr. Peters asks for the entire lot.

Giving so much real good music for such a small sum, it is no wonder that Peters' Musical Monthly has hosts of friends among our music loving people.—Send the Publisher, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, $1, and secure the last four numbers as sample copies, or $3 for a years' subscription.

Dr. Langworthy

By request, will make his

Saturday Evening

Lecture a Private

Special Lecture to Gentlemen.

No one under 16 years old admitted. The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, will be frankly and freely spoken. Those who are afraid he will say something to make them condemn themselves, or their habits, hab better stay away.

Oh, wad the power some giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us;
It wad from many an error free us,
And foolish notion.

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. Casebeer and Littlefield is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All knowing themselves indebted to said firm will find their accounts for settlement in the hands of Dr. Casebeer, who will continue business in the same office.

J B. CASEBEER.
J J. LITTLEFIELD.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 26, 1872.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Nov. 28th,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. CASEBEER, Pres't

So potent are the toning and stimulating properties of Smolander's Buchu that it removes or counteracts kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, diabetes, gravel female complaints, retention or incontinence of urine and other maladies of the urino-genital organs which have baffled medical men of distintion, in Europe as well as in this country. In a word, it restores the impaired constitution to perfect health.

An Active BUSINESS MAN

IN THIS COUNTY

IS WANTED to Secure Canvassers

FOR

Our Own Fireside

He will be furnished with samples of papers, Chromos and premium lists to canvassers Advertising circulars of his regular business will be furnished him free for distribution, and on same a notice for canvassers to call at his store and examine chromos and premium list, and see if they do not wish to obtain something nice by securing a few subscribers. The pay will be in cash. Full particulars will be given by addressing W. E. Gump, room No. 7, Sun building, New York.

Our Own Fireside

Is a large 16-page Illustrated paper, full of good serials, fashion pages, and miscellaneous literature—price, $1.50.

Every subscriber has choice of one of three Chromos. 1st. Edmonson's Fruit Chromo, 14x17, pronounced one of the best fruit chromos made, equal to any $6.00 chromo. 2d. Cross Triumphant, equal to any Easter morning chromo selling for $6.00 or $7.50. 3d. The Attack, 17x20 painted by B. F. Reinhart, artist of New York, and for which painting the publisher has been offered $800. The Chromo will equal any $10 chromo published.

For sample, terms and particulars, send stamp to WILLIAM E. GUMP,
Room No. 7, Sun Building, N. Y.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSON—DEARBORN—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Mott, Mr. Ambrose Johnson to Miss Georgia Dearborn, all of Corunna, DeKalb County, Indiana.

May success go with them through the toils and hardships of life, and the bloom that now o'er spreads the brow be visible for many years hence, is the wish of a host of friends.

DEATHS.

In memory of Mrs. Ellen Fetterly, who was born November 10th, 1853, and departed this life November 18th, 1872.

Ella possesed a genial spirit, flowing like the current of youth with buoyancy that secured the warmest friendship of those who knew her best.

That terrible destryer, consumption, like a worm in the bud fed upon her damask cheek, until happily released, her new fledged spirit took its upward flight.

She bore her affliction with christian fortitude, and gave the happiest assurance to her friends that the promised place possessed her soul.

Repose gentle spirit, the life has been won,
Though lost for a while on the billowy wave
Thine anchor was cast, and its hold is secure
In the morning we'll meet thee, Jesus will save

A Representative House.

Among the multitude of different branches of trade in Fort Wayne, none are of more importance than the boot and shoe trade. This branch is well represented; prominent among them all is the shoe house of Markley, Schrader & Co. They came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and by their gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business, they have acquired a trade perhaps not excelled by any house in their line. Not satisfied with bargains given their customers heretofore, they propose to do still better for them in the future. Their stock is very large, being a full line of everything needed for mens, boys and youths, women, Misses and children's wear. They are giving great bargains; one cannot know how cheap they are selling, unless they call. Examine the goods and learn prices. We advise all in want of boots, shoes or rubbers to give them a call. tf.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swinford's hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line.—Call and see.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William H. Strousser will offer for sale at Public Out-cry, at the residence of Paul Halliett in Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1862.

the personal property of said real estate consisting of, Horses Mule, Jack, Cows, wagon, Wheat in the ground, Household and Kitchen furniture and various other articles.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m.

TERMS:—All sums of three dollars cash over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given by purchaser giving note with interest waving valuation, and appraisement laws with good security

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January term, 1873.

Peter H. Brandon, }
versus } Complaint No. 57.
Jacob Brandon.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Morris & Withers, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of November, 1862.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County,

In the Common Pleas Court, January term, 1873.

Caroline Schimpff }
vs. } Complaint for Divorce.
Henry Schimpff,

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Henry Schimpff is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January, a. d, 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of November 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County.

In the Common Pleas Court, January Term, 1873

David A. Wolf,
versus

Eugene Lenard, Nettie J. Lenard, George W. Young Jacob Ferrier, William Buckmaster, William J. Jones, John A. Ross, Sanford Bassett, Ephriam C. Handy, Henry Linsoffer, Jeremiah Lewis, administrator of the estate of Joseph Lewis, Erastus A. Wannemaker, William L. Holton, Arial Rude, George Williams, George Casebeer, Henry Miller, Jacob J. Gunsenhouser, Daniel Keefer, John J. Hoopingarner, Jinney H. Boon, Abraham Scott, Cyrus S. Stoy, Hambright Reese, Martin Hook, David Fay, Jonathan Hazlett, Joseph V. Richardson, Daniel Kinsley, George W. Haines, George Dalanger, John Tomlinson, Stewart P. Wartenbee and Elias Fisher. Complaint No. 61

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James E. Rose, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, William Buckmaster, George Williams, Henry Miller and Daniel Kinsley are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 26th day of November, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Administration

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Palmer, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Seid Estate is supposed to be solvent.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Adm'r.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County

Notice is hereby given, that James R. Cooper, Administrator of the Estate of Walter Burton, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING,
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

A Great Offer

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. will dispose of New Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, including waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly instalments,—New 7-octave first-class Pianos, modern improvements, for $275 cash Now ready a Concerto Parlor Organ, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever make. Illustrated Catalogues mailed 3h at Music and Music Merchandise.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Catharine Palmer, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1872, at the late residence of said decedent, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, sell at public auction, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of, two milch cows, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. All sums of $3 and under cash in hand; all sums over that amount 9 months credit will be given, the purchaser giving note with 10 per cent. interest and approved security, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws. No property to be removed until the above conditions are complied with. SAM'L W. SPROTT,
Auburn, Nov. 29, 1872. Administrator

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the world."

Harper's Magazine.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year $4.00. An extra copy of Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of 5, at $4.00 each; or 6 for $20 without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, for one year $10 00, or two of Harper's Periodicals, for one year $7 00. Back numbers on hand.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, comprising 45 volumes, cloth binding, will be sent, freight at expense of purchaser for $2 50 per volume, by mail postpaid $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, to be paid at subscriber's postoffice.

Address HARPER & BROS., N. Y.

Manhood: How Lost, & Restored

Just published, a new edition of Dr Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in sealed envelope only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a 30 year practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of medicine or application of the knife, but by means which every sufferer may cure himself cheaply and privately.

☞This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and man.

Sent, under seal, to any address, in a plain envelope, postpaid on receipt of six cents.

Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, 50 cent

Address, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice-box, 4,586.

STRAUSS' We have just issued Strauss' Waltzes in two volumes, price $4 each in boards $5 each in cloth. Two volumes contain over 50 beautiful Waltzes, worth at least $35 in sheet form. In ordering FAVORITE from other dealers be particular to ask for Peters' Edition of Strauss' Waltzes, as it is the only correct and complete edition. Address, J. L. PETERS, Music Publisher, 599 Broadway, N. Y. WALTZES

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Gilbert C. Everett, Administrator of Estate of David Perkey, deceased has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for these equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y., or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD WILSON,
264 South Third-st Williamsburg, NY.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,

Keystone Block,

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

HATCH, HELBROOK & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber!

265 Archer Ave.,

CHIC'GO.

Ash, Oak, Hickory,
Blackwalnut, Butternut
Chery, Maple and
WHITE WOOD LUMBER.

We are now receiving shipments of Hardwood Lumber, and are ready to contract for delivery by rail at any time during this fall or winter.

We pay cash and the highest market rates for

☞Parties having any of the above for sale will find it to their advantage to write us before shipping elsewhere.

Nov. 21,—3m

St. Nicholas SALOON and RESTAURANT.

Open Day and Night.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS!

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

No. 89 Calhoun-st., North of Mayer House,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

XO. N. Y. S.—XO.

FALL TRADE

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling
Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of a resident New York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freight
Louisville	9 30a.m	12 50 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00 a.m	10 00 a.m	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	8 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson ... Arr	11 30	[illegible]	6 00
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	mail.	Freight
Detroit	9 20 a.m	10 00 a.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40 p.m	[illegible]	
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lansing	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	[illegible]
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne ... Arr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Louisville	10 44	[illegible]	

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should not employ Teachers who do not present licenses with [illegible].

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex.

If You Want

Early BreakfasT

—OR—

GREENBACK,

Young America, Native, or a Cooking Stove with Reservoir or without, with Low or Elevated Oven, Heating stoves for wood or coal, or a stove of any description.

CALL ON

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.

DEALERS IN

Builders

HARDWARE!

Of the finest quality,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, At reduced Prices.

Leather, Rubber Belting, Packing, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Mechanics Tools.

Heavy Hardware,

Carriage Makers' Stock, &c.

Omaha Lottery!

A NOBLE CHARITY.

To erect the

Nebraska State Orphan Asylum,

To be Drawn in Public,

December 30, 1872

$230,505.00.

TICKETS $1. EACH or SIX for $5.

Tickets sent by express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Grand Cash Prize [illegible]
1 Cash Prize [illegible]
5 Cash Prizes $2,000 each [illegible]
6 Cash Prizes, $2,000 each [illegible]
6 Cash Prizes, $1,000 each [illegible]
6 Cash Prizes, $100 each [illegible]
100 " 50 each [illegible]
200 " 25 [illegible]
5000 " 10 [illegible]
3161 " 5 [illegible]

8465 cash prizes amounting to [illegible]

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by the highest authority of the State and best business men. Over one-half of the tickets taken before Oct. 1st. The limited number on hand will be furnished those who apply first. Money can be sent by mail in registered letters, postoffice orders or by express. All prizes will be paid in full. Agents Wanted.

Address, J. M. PATTEE, G. M., Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 17.—8t

Municipal Taxes.

November 21, 1872.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ARCHITETS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Chas. Rivers & Co.,

SIGN.

CARIAGE & HOUSE PAINTG

Particular attention paid to

GLASS GILDING

No 88 & 90 East Main Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive agency for the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb co. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and in quality.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice can be seen at Godown's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail, Moulding,

AND

Newell's, Ballusters and Brackets.

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Menagerie Misteries.

A New York curiosity seeker penetrated the menagerie misteries, and brings forth some points of general interest. One dealer, who confided that he imported every species of wild animal, from the ghoul to the guinea pig, developed some of the tricks of the show trade in a way Mr. Barnum would not appreciate. Does the proprietor of a menagerie lose his elephant he repairs to this gentleman's repository. He states which he would prefer, an African or an Asiatic, elephant.—He gives his orders according to his fancy, and in due time the animal arrives, and is immediately shipped to wherever his new owner's caravan may happen to be. If an African lion is wanted, a dispatch is sent at once to Cape town; If horned horses, giraffes, or rhinoceroses are in demand, orders are at once sent out to ship to New York, all that can be bought or found. So complete are all his arrangements, that none are found to compete with him in the business. He has the entire trade to himself, and supplies every menagerie in the country with such animals as they need, from time to time. There are ever thirty menageries traveling about this country every year. Every year they lose a certain per cent. of their animals, from natural death or by accident. Some of the more rare animals are generally delicate and never become acclimatized, and consequently do not live long. This makes them very costly. Others, like the giraffe, often die of seasickness on the voyage. The giraffe, too, is so awkwardly built that it does not lie down with its legs under it like others of the antelope tribe; consequently if the vessel rolls at sea, it loses its balance, is swung against the side of the cage and frequently breaks its long ungainly neck. The risk runs up the price of giraffes to a high figure. A year or two ago a well known showman, who had imported four giraffes through this gentleman's agency, but who took the sea risk on himself, lost them all on the voyage. He could not now get four equally good specimens under $25 000. But when a cargo does come safely across, the profit is a very large one.

THE FOREST MONARCHS.

It is a great mistake to suppose that any of these animals are captured when full grown. A full grown lion, could he be trapped and put into a cage, would soon pine away and die. A full grown wild elephant, is the most savagely treacherous of all animals. Even when captured young and trained in a circus, the elephant betrays these inborn qualities more and more as he grows older. It is only of late years, that elephants have been imported from Africa. Our monopolist dealer in wild beasts, obtained four young elephants from Africa, and retailed them here, at about $8,000 apiece. They were "babies." The elephant is an animal of very slow growth. When five years old, it does not stand more than three feet high; and one out of the four alluded to above, was only thirty inches high. They were however a perfect godsend to the showmen, in the way of startling novelties. One the thirty inch one, was coolly exhibited as a dwarf. Another was shown as the offspring of an old female elephant, which had been in this country years before the young one had first saw the light of his native African jungle. Three of these young elephants are still alive, and in this country, but they have grown out of all knowledge, especially the dwarf. The showman who exhibits the young calf, asserted to have been born here, made a great hit, as it is pretty generally known, that elephants do not breed in this country. Lions breed freely, in fact there are few menageries but what have a litter of cubs every year. But the mother always destroys or deserts them and they are obliged to be brought up on milk given to them in bottles, similar to that used in rearing babies by hand. The hippopopotamus has also been known to breed, in the Zoological gardens in Londen. Like the lioness, she destroys her young as soon as they are born; but the attendants in Londen did succeed in rescuing one young one from its mother, and in bringing it up by hand. But animals brought up in this artificial way, and born in a confined cage never grow up to be such fine specimens as those born in a state of nature. As a general thing, all animals are captured when young, by the natives, acting under instructions from the white agents. If lions are wanted, the natives sally up the country and either kill the parents and secure the cubs, or track the lioness to her den and waiting till she goes out hunting for food, and seize the opportunity of stealing the cubs. In capturing elephants, they drove them, old and young into an enclosure, hamstring the old ones so that they are unable to protect their calves and then easily secure their young ones. An African lion commands a higher price in the market than an Asiatic lion, on account of his more noble and commanding appearance; his mane is much longer and thicker than that of his Asiatic brother, and is black. The quantity and length of the mane is the test of the value of lions. An African lion sells for about three thousand dollars. An Asiatic lion sells at only two thousand. The same with tigers. Royal Bengal tigers commands about $6000 a pair. Brazilion, about $4,000 a pair. Camels and dromedaries bring about $1,200 apiece. White camels have been sold at two thousand five hundred each. Horned horses or as they are so called, though they are only a variety of antelope from $1,500 upward. The aggregate value of all the wild animals in different caravans, in this country must approximate $2,500,000. In no other country in the world, are there so many kept in confinement. The show business, is essentially American, and as a general thing a profitable one.

* * *

A model bill, made out by an old farmer against his neighbor, read thus:

Neighbor A. Dr. to B. to horse and wagon going to mill once since and twice before, one dollar.

* * *

On Monday evening the Board of Public Works, at Washington City, put a large force of laborers at work removing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad track, running from First street to Sixth. In a few hours the whole track was removed with no threats or disturbance from the railroad officials.

* * *

A political orator in new Orleans recently quoted history by referring to the iron coffin of De Soto, containing the gold trumpet presented to the illustrious discoverer by Queen Victoria.

Why, you fool, exclaimed an intelligent auditor, Queen Victoria wasn't born for more'n two hundred years after De Soto died; an' how could she give him a gold trumpet?

She left it to him in her will, solemnly replied the orator.

ONLY FOR

CASH!

AND AT THE

Very Lowest Prices.

ALL KINDS OF

ProvisionS

WOODENWARE,

GROERIES &

QUEENSWARE

GLASSWARE.

Notions, All Kinds,

—AT—

SMITH & HARE'S

WANTED!

Butner, Potatoes, Dried Apples, &c. &c. Which the highest market price will be paid in cash or trade.

J. A. BOOZER. E. R. BLATTNER.

BOOZER AND BLATNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as:

Areola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittana "	Brocades,
Balerno "	Silk Stripes,
Turko, "	Corded Maea

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

THE

PIONEER

TORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

Pianos AND ORGAN

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,

Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

also a full line of Toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Singing Books, Sheet Music and everything in the Jewelry & Musical line.

Watches & Clocks,

Repaired on short notice and warranted.

Abright & Shepherd

Opposite Court House, Auburn Ind

GRAND

OPENING!

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

AT THE

BEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS

Clothing and Tailoring

Establishment in DeKalb County. Just received the latest novelty in Ready-Made

CLOTHING

For Men and Boys, at prices that Defy Competition

Nobby Hats and Caps!

Gloves and Mittens,

SHIRTS, COLLAS, ETC.

SAML. LAUFERTY,

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied AT Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M E. WOODWARD.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.

Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.

L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.

Sept. 5, '72.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

A am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

S. RALSTON.

MARTIN & SONS

SUCCESSORS TO

T. B. TOTTEN.

DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions & Queensware

AUBURN, IND.

OPPOSTE THE COURT HOUSE

Country Produce taken in exchange for goods

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.

R. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

DON'T

BE DECEIVED, But for

Boots AND Shoes

GO TO

C. S. HARE

AND SEE HIS LARGE STOCK OF

GOODS!

For Fall and Winter Wear

He offers inducements equal to any house in the trade in assortment and prices. He has, as usual, the celebrated

Stoga Kip Boot!

Which he can say with confidence are equal to any brand sold, and are as good a Boot as can be found. Also a large supply of

Men's Calf Boot!

RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES, in large varieties. In the BRICK BLOCK opposite the Court House.

C. S. HARE,

INDIANA

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC!

BURGESS' BLOCK,

Corner of Main & Court sts, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

J. C. BARTLETT, Secretary.

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Send for Circular

P. O. BOX, 1850. Nov. 6, 1873.

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PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh cakes, pies, cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

ALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

the best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

People's

Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our one store is chuck full of the best clothing for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPFR, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnishing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits,

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account to come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOZT

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE, The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

Ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 5, 1872. No. 49.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS;

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

Business Cards.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, Office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,

Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

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ATTOTEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the courts of the State.

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D. E. MASON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially inviteed
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.d

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 3-24

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
J. E. BEST. 3-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 3-28

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR

Blanshard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,

No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,

PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

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HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

BASS & SMITH,

DEALER IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Co all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment and delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroa

DANIEL VOLLMER,

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'ORT WAYNE IND'A

VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. The Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and especially in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir areskillfully blended in a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use. Oct. 30, '72.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 25	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 10a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	8,35 "	10,23 "	3,08 "
Alliance	5,10 "	11,25 "	1,10 P M	5,30 "
Orrville	6,46 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,25 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,26 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	6,55 "
line ... lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	10,05 "
Forest	10,50 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,28 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2.20 P M	11,35 "	11,55 A M	2,40 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,65 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	5,60 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	9,10 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,00 P M	2,20 "	11,45 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,50 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	3,00 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,30 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4,40 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,71 "	5,10 "	"8,55
Orrville	2,13 "	9,29 "	7,12 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	9,00 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1 12 A. M.	11,20 "	3,30 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20 "	12,25 A. M.	4,2 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 daily ecept Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily;

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2: 5 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:43 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2 39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12 03 a m	1:14 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10.10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	[illegible]	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHOIN GTON, Supt.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

The Great Short Line from

EAST!

Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at

BALTIMORE.

Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8½ Hours in Advance at

WASHINGTON

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One Train the Quickest.

Morning and Night Lines of Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars

Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,

WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Peiladelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points, South and South-west

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freigh
Louisville	9 10a.m	0 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	0 10	
Fort Wayne, leave	7 05a.m	25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	03	10 40
Angola	8 50	35	11 25
Fremont	9 08	55	12 25
Reading	9 46	32	2 05 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	:2	
Jackson Arr	11 30	10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	5 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 35	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freigh
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 23	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 20a m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 35	11 25
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p m
Fremont	6 55	9 32	2 03
Angola	7 35	9 58	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 30	4 45
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6 55
Indianapolis	10 30a.m	3 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 40	

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

AUBURN LIVERY

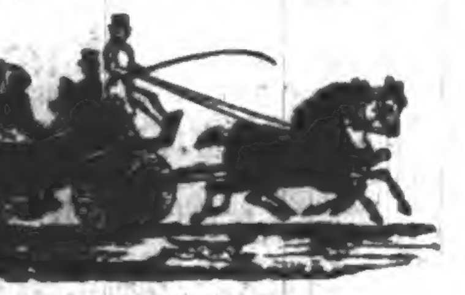

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patrogage of the public promising to use mybest endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modate all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS

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ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Squars

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for READY PAY, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOZ.T

Married For Money.

'Oh, dear, I do wish he would come.

Kate Talbot looked at her watch, and then ran out in the hall to compare its enameled hands with the ponderous hands on the dial of the old clock on the landing, and then she looked down the elm-shadowed prospective of the quiet road and took yet a second glance at the watch with an impatient sort of a sigh.

She was a tall, handsome girl, with bright brown hair, coiled around her head in a coronet fashion, that harmonised with the oval way she had of throwing back her slender white throat and the stately grace of her every motion Her eyes, large and soft, of a peculiar hazel tint, were full of dreamy languer, and the pink and white bloom of her cheeks betokened very plainly that she had never turned day into night and night into day, after the approved fashion of metropolitan belles. No, Kate Talbot was a rustic beauty, fresh and uncontaminated by the sinisinfluences of city life.

'Here he comes, and he is not all alone!"

And within thifty seconds Miss Talbot was on the steps of the Ionic portico, inclined her head to Mr. Rossmore Wylie, and holding out an eager, fluttering hand toward her father. He shook his head.

"No letter papa?"

"None.'

Rossmore's quick eye scanned Kate's countenance as she stood there, a single rose among her dark tresses, and one hand slightly holding together the folds of her blue cashmere shawl, How plainly he saw the expression of keen disappointment that flitted across her face.

"Kate," said Mr. Talbot, quietly dismounting from his horse somehow it is difficult for me to believe in this gay caviler of yours.'

"Papa,'

'Out of sight, out of mind," is a very old proverb, you know, and it is just possible among the attractions of a fashionable watering place that he has forgot the little wild flower of Weldington hills.'

'Never, papa!' You and Rossmore were always unjustly prejudiced against him.'

Kate spoke with genuine enthusiasm. She believed in Bruce Gaynor, just as implicitely as she believed in the liquid gold of the sunshine at her feet, and it seemed impossible that any one else should for a second doubt his cincerity and truth.

Rossmore Wylie looked at her with grave intentness. Suppose—suppose for an instant—that Bruce was faithless! He sternly checked with him self the upspringing of his heart. Was it for him to build up a palace of happines on the wreck of Kate's first love?

'He never cared for her as I do!" was the rebellious outcry of his whole nature.

And Rossmore Wylie resolved to go to Saratogo and survey the field for himself.

Mr. Bruce Gaynor was walking up and down the broad pizza, in the afternoon sunshine. It was certainly very considerate of him to give the young ladies such a fine opportunity of admiring his dark eyes, rich Spanish complexion, and exquisite feature.—'the glass of fashion, and the mould of form.' Bruce felt that he was captivating, and completely forgot that he had intended to devote that particular after noon in writing to Miss Talbot, the pretty Weddington girl who had made such an impression on him.

'Have you heard who arrived to-day Gaynor?"

Col. Melford's hand laid on Gaynors, shoulder, arrested his sauutering movements.

'No; any one worth cultivating?'

"Miss Montressor."

'Miss Montressor. the heiress? Why I thought she was to be among the White Mountains.'

'She has changed her mind, apparrently, at all events, here she is, with nineteen trunks, and no end to the hat boxes. There's a chance for you old boy,'

Bruce Gaynor's handsome eyes sparkled.

"Introduce me.'

'Can't, unfortunately, havn't the honor of a personal acquaintance, but I can tell you who can."

'Who?'

'Wylie; he came yesterday—Rossmore Wylie, you know he's a cousin or something of that golden damsel, And there she is.

Gaynor winced.

"What! that fat downy concern by the door? Why I thought that she was a beauty!'

'So she is considered by a financial view. My dear fellow don't be hypocritical.

'Why she's forty, if she's a day, and I'll wager my diamond shirt studs, her teeth are false.'

"Very possible; but only think of her bank shares, and rai'road stock! I tell you I'd go in for the prize quick enough, if I wasn't already mortgaged to Mrs. Melford, bless her dear little heart. You're the best 'ooking fellow here! Why don't you think over the matter?'

Gaynor did think the matter over, and made up his mind in very short order.

'Good evening Mr. Wylie," said he in honeyed accents, half an hour later, as he encountered Rossmore. 'I believe I had the pleasure of meeting you at Weldington.'

Mr. Wylie inclined his head frigedly.

'I understand that Miss Montressor is your cousin, and I have resolved to ask at your hand, the privilege of an introduction.'

"I shall be happy to oblige you Mr. Gaynor,' said Rossmore, with the slightest preceptable shrug of his shoulders; and I presume my cousin Emily will be gratified with the acquaintenance.

So Mr. Gaynor was formally presented in the list, as a candidate to the smiles of Miss Montressor.

She certainly was not handsome,—Her hair was thin, and rusty brown, her eyes didn't both look in the same direction, and she undoubtedly wore false teeth. But then Bruce remembered her money, and looked at her through a deceptive golden gaze, that made her very lovely.

"I really don't know what to do with Katy Talbot," thought Gaynor to himself, uneasily twisting up the pink envelope, that had enwrapped her last glowing, loving, impulsive little epistle. 'I was a great fool to allow myself to get so entangled. But in is not too late to back out gracefully. I guess that I wont answer her last letter, women are pretty quick to take a hint of that sort. Katy is very pretty, and very much in earnest; but then Katy hasn't got the cash, and it is realy every man's duty to look out for number one.

Thus cogitating, Bruce Gaynor lighted a cigar with the little pink envelope while poor Kate Talbot looking out through the amethyst glow of the August twilight wondered and wondered, and grew heartsick at her lovers silence-

And Rossmore Wylie watched the curious development of the little life drama that was being enacted under his eyes, with contemptuous indignation,

"A heartless wretch!' he thought, Kate will be well rid of him. And yet, poor girl, she did believe in him. Well, this is a strange world, that we live in. If a man steals a five dollar bill, he is sent to prison; if he steals a woman's heart to threw it away when he gets tired of the plaything, he is a hero and a *preux* chevalier! Bon voyage, Mr. Bruce Gaynor. I shall not interfere with any of your nice little arrangements.

August was gone and over; the golden orb of the full September moon was looking calmly into the curtained recess of the huge bay window, where Mr. Bruce Gaynor had gone down upon his knees to Miss Emily Montressor after the most romantic fashion;

"My Emily, my hearts own peerless treasure!'

'Do you really love me?' lisped the middle-aged charmer, trying to be arch,

'Ah, Emily, I have felt of late how utterable impossible it will be for me to be happy without your smiles. You will marry me dearest?' You will give me the right to call you mine?'

"But Bruce, faltered she, I am so much older than you!'

'A year or so, perhaps but what does that signify to hearts that are congenial?'

"And then my niece would think it so rediculous, she has always opposed my marrying'

"My Emily should not sacrifice the happiness of her lifetime, in the interested methods of others, you will be mine?'

Ah, Bruce, you are so winning! I don't know what to say.'

'Say yes, darling.'

And she said 'yes.'

But I am really afraid to let my niece know it; I am sure she will oppose it."

'My love, we will spare her the opportnity; we will go to the church to-morrow and be married.'

'Oh, Bruce!'

'Emily darling, I am aware that this is not a common proceeding; but then you know that our love is not a common love.'

"I—know it, Bruce,' turning a large emerald ring round and round on her dumpy little finger, "and if you insist on it—"

Mr. Gaynor's handsome eyes flashed in triumph, he was sure of his prise at last.

The sudden wedding of the middle aged Miss Montressor, with the cheif exquisite of the season, made a nine day's sensation at Saratoga. Kate Talbot heard of it in due time, and cried a day and a night, before she began to realize that she had made a fortunate escape. Rossmore Wylie came back just in time to catch her heart on the rebound.

While Mr. Wylie and Kate were gathering grapes and whispering exceeding interesting little nothings, under the green tremulous shadow of the arbors at Weldington, after the most approved style of love making, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Gaynor were enjoying the grandeur of Niagra.

"Sublime! soul entrancing!' ejaculated Bruce, gently pressing the hand that lay upon his arm, and looking enthusiastically upward toward the blinding spray of the cataract.

"Very nice," said Emily, but I am so disappointed about the latter from Emily.

'Who's Emily?'

"My niece, dear, I thought of course she'd send me something very nice, for a wedding pressent. But—

'Dearest, do not weep, let me brush the diamond drops away from that cheek,' murmured Bruce, flourishing his pocket handkercheif romantically around her face.

'I—I can't help it,' sobbed Mrs. Gaynor. 'It's too mean of Emmy.—She always did oppose my marrying; but I never thought she would be so spiteful.'

'We care not for her good or bad opinion, dear, your husband is all the world to you.'

"That's what she says, the hateful thing.

"Calm your self my love, what do we want with her paltry wedding presents?'

'It isn't that Bruce but—'

'But what?'

'She's cut off all my allowance, and she's so rich.'

"What! are there two heiresses in the Montressor family?'

'Two heiresses? No. What do you mean?'

"Do I understand that—that your niece—"

'Why you must have often heard of my niece, Emily Mortressor—she was named after me—the rich heiress? And she's a great beauty too; at least some folks call her so, but for my part, I never could bear these yellow haired blondes.'

Bruce Gaynor stood staring at the everlasting tumult of the "American fall," with eyes that seemed turned to stone, while his fair bride prattled on.

"And now she's cut off my allowance, and left me without a penny in the world, the disgraceful thing!—Well, it's lucky I've got a husband to take care of me now, ain't it, Brucie, dear?

Bruce Gaynor did not answer; he literally could not, His tongue seemed to cleve to the roof of his mouth; every drop of blood in his body stood still. Had he sacrificed his youth and beauty and brilliant prospects for this? The gentle Emily had never looked as coarse and unattractive as she did at this moment, clinging confidingly to his arm, with all a wife's sweet confidence.

And then he remembered sweet Kake Talbot, and thought vindictively of Rossmore Wylie.

"He knew—he must have known that there were two Emily Montressors," thought Gaynor, clenching his teeth. "He saw me walk into the trap and never opened his lips to warn me.

Oh, what a fool! what a double distilled blockhead I have been!'

So he had, but unfortunately it was too late for this self appreciation to be any use. He was safely married to Miss Emily Moutressor, but not to the Emily. And Mr. Gaynor felt, with a bitter pang of humiliation, that his snug litle piece of diplomacy had been an utter failure.

It is reported that 30,000 pounds of domestic, 30,000 of California and 2,500,000 of foreign wool was destroyed by the Boston fire. The entire clippings in the United States is estimated at 100,000,000 pounds, annually. There has been an advance of 10 cents on wool, since the fire. Eight thousand bales of flannels were consumed. This had the effect of raising the price of flannel two cents a yard. Boston was a storehouse for the woolen mills of New England, and the fabrick was immediately hurried from the mills to the city for safe keeping.

The finest compliment that can be paid to a womam of sense is to address her as such.

From a folio to a quarto

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1872.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

JAY GOULD has been arrested in New York, on the complaint of President Watson, of the Erie railroad, who charges him with having defrauded that corporation out of about ten millions of dollars......Mrs. Putnam, of New York, has recovered $5,000 damages from the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company for the loss of her husband, who was murdered by one Foster on a car belonging to that line.

ANOTHER of these fearful nitro-glycerine explosions has occurred at Scrub Grass, Pa., on the Allegheny Valley railroad. A large lot of the powerful compound exploded, shaking the earth for miles around, and blowing to atoms Henry J. Wolfe, a telegraph operator, and B. A. Wright, a torpedo agent, not a piece of whom larger than a man's hand could be found. Bits of flesh were found fastened to trees a long distance from the scene of the disaster, and a watch belonging to one of the unfortunate men was picked up a considerable distance off......An ingenious but audacious scamp named Henry S. Bogart has just been arrested in New York. His plan of operations was to go to a wealthy banker or merchant, and, representing himself as a newspaper reporter, allege that he was in possession of information concerning some of his personal peccadilloes, which he would publish unless paid for suppressing it. A. T. Stewart, Claflin, and other noted men, it is said, have at different times been bled by the rascal......The Boston Jubilee building has been sold at auction for $10,500......The Erie railway has brought suit against Daniel Drew for the recovery of $5,000,000, alleged to have been embezzled by him while treasurer of the company in 1868, by the sale of 50,000 shares of watered stock......No little excitement has been caused in New York by the recent "corner" in Northwestern stock, and the signal failure of the big "bears" of Wall street in their scheme to control the market. The triumph of the Jay Gould and Vanderbilt party over Daniel Drew, Henry N. Smith, W. B. Travers, Wm. B. Duncan and other leaders in the "bear" movement is complete and overwhelming. The latter have lost enormous sums. Smith alone is said to be out $4,000,000, while Drew's losses will not fall short of $2,500,000. Others lose from $100,000 to $500,000 each.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer, was banqueted the other night at Delmonico's, in New York, by the *Herald* Club. Among the attendants was Dr. John Livingstone, a brother of the great traveler. Mr. Stanley made a speech referring to his travels in search of Livingstone, to the doubts which have been thrown on his statements, and said he defied any of his assailants to prove that he had not met Livingstone at Ujiji. He said among all the charges of being a thief, adulterer, murderer and forger, he wondered if he could forget Livingstone's cap. Mr. Stanley then placed on his head, amid tremendous cheers, a cap purporting to be one formerly worn by Dr. Livingstone......A terrible nitro-glycerine explosion occurred near Yonkers, N. Y., the other day, resulting in the instant death of two young men, and probable fatal injury of two others. The explosive material, it appears, was in wooden boxes, with the necks of the cans projecting out. The place was surrounded by a fence made of hemlock boards, upon each side of which was the notice: "Danger! Danger! Danger! Let nothing tempt you to touch or even go near the contents of the inclosure. It is nitro-glycerine." Notwithstanding this warning, four young men of Yonkers resolved to satisfy their curiosity regarding the effects of nitro-glycerine, and in pursuance of this object two of the party shielded themselves behind large trees for protection, while the other two amused themselves by throwing stones at the powerful compound. After repeated trials one of the cans was struck, and instantly a terrific explosion followed, resulting in blowing the two youths who were uncovered literally to atoms, not a vestige of them being found, fragments of their clothing only being lodged among the branches of the trees beneath which they stood. The two who were protected by the trees were dreadfully lacerated from head to foot, and both will probably die......A rumor was telegraphed from New York, the other day, that Horace Greeley was insane, and had been committed to an asylum. The story is promptly denied by New York journals. It is admitted, however, that Mr. Greeley is in a dangerous condition from excessive nervous prostration, brought on by the excitement and anxiety of the late campaign, by the death of his wife, and by an affliction which has overtaken his eldest daughter. He has performed no mental labor since writing the card announcing his return to the *Tribune*, but it does not appear that his intellect is impaired, though his mental and physical organization are seeking much-needed rest out of New York.

IT is stated that the victors in the recent speculation in Northwestern stock realize from five to seven millions of dollars. All the losers have settled except Henry N. Smith, who seeks to escape his losses by delivering Northwestern "preferred," instead of "common."

The West.

THE question of calling a convention to form a State Constitution for Washington Territory has been voted down......A tremendous sensation has been caused in San Francisco by the publication of the particulars of an alleged plot by Laura D. Fair and a restaurant waiter named Frank to poison Judge Dwinelle and the counsel for the people, Alex. Campbell. The plot was formed before the second trial, and was revealed by Frank. He said that Mrs. Fair tried to induce him to put poison in a decanter at Dwinelle's house or a milk can at the door. A plan of Judge Dwinelle's house was found in the possession of Frank.

THE arrival of Stanton and others in San Francisco with a ruby reputed to be worth $150,000, and precious stones which they valued at $1,000,000, caused intense excitement. Stanton insisted as to the genuineness of his discoveries, and described the grounds where the diamonds were found with great particularity. The general opinion is that it is a stupendous fraud, and a meeting was held of the Trustees of the San Francisco and New York Mining Company. Reports were received from Clarence King, of the Geological Survey, D. D. Colton, Surveyor Bost and Mr. Fry denouncing the whole thing as a gigantic fraud. The trustees adopted a resolution to that effect, warning the people that all stock sold should be placed in the hands of W. C. Ralston, of the Bank of California. None are losers except the original incorporators. The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes an expose of the operations of Arnold, who sold the discovery to the Harpending Company for $150,000.

THE Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction railroad has been sold at auction for $1,000,000. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road was the purchaser......Oliver Cromwell, who has been on trial at Pontiac, Mich., for the murder of Walter Scott, his father-in-law, has been adjudged innocent......Western Minnesota has been visited by another severe snow-storm.

The South.

THERE have been over 1,000 deaths from small-pox in St. Louis since May....William J. Wiggins, an old and popular comedian of St. Louis, has just died of small-pox.

THE steamer H. M. Shreve was burned, recently, at Chester, 50 miles below St. Louis. ......The horse distemper has seriously interfered with business at Memphis, nearly all the horses and mules being sick.

Washington.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has become so seriously incumbered with business that some measure of relief is required at the hands of Congress, and it is said a bill for this purpose has been drawn, and will be introduced early in the session. It contemplates an intermediate court, which shall possess the ordinary powers of the present Supreme Court, and before which all cases shall be argued. The Supreme Court proper shall be made stationary, and justices relieved of all circuit duty, which shall be performed by the judges of the intermediate court, the Supreme Court to give its entire attention to passing upon and deciding questions of law which shall come before it from the intermediate court. The bill will also provide that the intermediate court shall not construe any law, but decide cases which come before it in accordance with the construction placed upon the laws by the Supreme Court......The November report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture gives the cotton prospects substantially the same interpretation as the October statement. The comparison by States with last year's crops is as follows: North Carolina, 121; South Carolina, 124; Georgia, 119; Florida, 102; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 112; Louisiana, 121; Texas, 126; Arkansas, 115; Tennessee, 116. The total production as indicated by the returns of the first week in November is made nearly 3,450,000 commercial bales......The Commissioners appointed to investigate the depredations of Mexicans on the Rio Grande will soon submit their report to Congress. It is stated that they place the damage done by these marauders at $30,000,000......The report of the Secretary of the Interior is a long document, devoted almost exclusively to summarizing the year's work of the various branches of the public service under his charge. It maintains that the present Indian policy is the most successful one that can be devised, and will recommend no change in regard to it......The work of laying down the experimental pneumatic tunnel has been commenced at Washington.

THE President has appointed Brig. Gen. McDowell, whose name heads the list of officers of that grade, to be Major General in place of Gen. Meade, deceased.

IT is announced that the Comptroller of the Currency will hereafter entertain no application for the organization of new national banks, all of the currency authorized by Congress having been absorbed by those already authorized.

Foreign.

LATE advices from Paris indicate that the political complications in the National Assembly, which at one time seriously threatened the peace and harmony of the new Republic, have been brought to a happy termination, and friendly relations established between President Thiers and the Conservatives. The former pledges himself to make all reasonable concessions to secure harmony in the Government. A bill has been drawn up—to which it is said there will be little or no opposition—prolonging his term four years, and providing for a Vice-President; the President and Vice-President to be re-eligible to office only for a second term, and one-third of the Assembly to be renewed annually; the President to be entitled to suspend the promulgation of bills passed by any Assembly until after the annual election, then, if the Assembly insists on the law, it must be promulgated. It is understood that this project of the law meets the approval of Thiers......The German Government has pledged itself to aid Great Britain in the suppression of the slave trade in Eastern Africa. ......The latest news from San Domingo is, that President Baez has succeeded in capturing two of President Cabral's Generals, and has, as is the custom in that climate, murdered them both......Italy is becoming alarmed at the increased emigration from that country to the United States.

THE health of the King of Spain is gradually improving......A serious outbreak of the Republicans is threatened in Italy......The New York *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, in regard to the division of the political forces in the French National Assembly, that there are six distinct groups, classified thus: First, the extreme left or republican union; second, the republican left or moderate republicans; third, the left center or still more moderate republicans; fourth, the center of the right, who prefer Orleanism; fifth, the right, who desire a monarchy, preferring Henry V.; and sixth, the extreme right, who believe in extreme legitimist notions, the white flag of the Pope, and no dynasty not a thousand years old. No party has a majority, and M. Thiers exists by dealing with six parties like a juggler with six eggs on six plates in his hands. He never holds more than one part at a time, and keeps the rest spinning through the air.

PRESIDENT THIERS is told by the Committee of the French Assembly appointed to answer his message that it needs no reply, as he is only the delegate of that body. The appointment of a select committee of fifteen is suggested for the preparation of a bill to give France a responsible ministry, but no other solution is offered of constitutional questions. If Thiers tenders his resignation—which he threatens to do on certain contingencies—it is said the faction known as the Right is ready to accept it, and make Gen. Changarnier Dictator of France......Terrific gales have prevailed in the English Channel. Many vessels were wrecked, and the loss of life was considerable......Eliza Cook, the English poetess, is hopelessly ill......American and German vessels are rendezvousing at Aden, in Arabia, preparatory to sailing for Zanzibar to suppress the slave trade.

THE Marquis of Londonderry is dead...... Robert Bowles, the American banker who recently failed, is in a London jail......Queen Victoria gave $2,000 to the sufferers by the inundation of the river Po......Political disturbances are reported at various points in Spain......The lower house of the Prussian Diet has passed the Country Reform bill by a large vote......The differences between the executive and legislative departments of the French Government still continue, and the situation is regarded as very serious. The Radical journals are violent in their language, and declare that a terrible revolution will follow the overthrow of the Government of Thiers. The same journals accuse the Legitimists, Orleanists and Imperialists of having formed a coalition for the downfall of the present Government. Gen. Changarnier is also charged with aiming to secure power.

Political.

THE official vote of Ohio for President stands: Grant, 281,815; Greeley, 244,321; Black, 2,100; O'Conor, 1,163. Grant's majority over Greeley, 37,531......The official returns from Virginia give Grant, 93,468; Greeley, 91,652.

AND now comes the announcement that Senator Trumbull will *not* resign the Chairmanship of the Senate Judiciary Committee. ......The vote of New York is as follows: Grant, 440,809; Greeley, 382,279; O'Conor, 1,454......Official vote of Tennessee: Greeley, 94,219; Grant, 85,683. Majority for Greeley, 8,576......Grant's official majority in Wisconsin is 18,512, in a total vote of 191,462.

MINISTER WASHBURNE declared in a public speech at Chicago, the other day, that he was not a candidate for Judge Trumbull's seat in the Senate......Official vote of Iowa: Grant, 130,130; Greeley, 71,121; O'Conor, 2,202......The total vote of Minnesota, at the late election, was [illegible], and Grant's majority [illegible]. ......The official vote of Indiana stands: Grant, [illegible]; Greeley, [illegible]; O'Conor, 1,416. Grant's majority, [illegible].

A colored delegation from Pennsylvania called on President Grant the other day, and made a formal appeal to him to "raise his all-powerful arm in behalf of the extension to the colored people of this country of more civil and equal rights," from which they declare they are deterred, especially in "the cars on highways." The President replied substantially as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: In your desire to obtain all the rights of citizens, I fully sympathize. That you should have all that other citizens have I know, and I wish that every voter of the United States should stand in all respects alike. It must come. A ticket on a railroad or other conveyance should entitle you to all that it does other men. I wish it to be so. I think, gentlemen, that your very earnest recommendation, however, belongs more properly to the next administration. All citizens, undoubtedly, in all respects, should be equal. Gentlemen, I thank you for the compliment you have paid me."

Edwards Pierrepont, Charles Francis Adams and George William Curtis are prominently mentioned by the Washington gossips in connection with the portfolio of the State Department......Hon. O. P. Morton has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Indiana, he having received the vote of every Republican member, 54 in number. The Democrats voted for Hon. James D. Williams, who received 41 votes......Official vote of Missouri: Greeley, 151,423; Grant, 119,196; O'Conor, 2,429......The official returns from New York make Grant's majority 53,525......Grant's majority in New Jersey is 14,591, in a total vote of 171,625......The corrected canvass in Iowa makes Grant's majority over Greeley 60,114......It seems to be finally settled that Gov. Oglesby will succeed, without any opposition further than what may be interposed by the Democracy, to Judge Trumbull's seat in the Senate from Illinois......Hon. Roscoe Conkling will be re-elected to the Senate from New York almost without opposition.

General.

THE National Board of Underwriters, in session in New York last week, made a very considerable advance in the rates of insurance, being 30 per cent. for cities of less than 50,000 inhabitants, and 50 per cent. for cities of a larger population. In addition to this, an increase of 50 per cent. was ordered for buildings with Mansard roofs made of other than fire-proof materials......Another of the boats in which the passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Missouri embarked has been picked up at sea, and several persons who had been counted as lost have reached Nassau in safety, but in an almost famished condition, having gone eight days without food or water. Their sufferings are described as almost incredible, and a number of those who embarked in the boat became crazed with their terrible privations and jumped overboard.

THE English flag, on the 23d of November, disappeared from the Island of San Juan, which, in compliance with the decision of the Emperor William, John Bull abandons to Brother Jonathan.

SENATOR SUMNER, who arrived in the steamer Baltic last week, had an uncomfortably rough voyage, having encountered a terrific gale on the fourth day, which continued without intermission for six days. The commander of the vessel declares it the roughest passage he ever made across the Atlantic......Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., reports the discovery of a new planet, which he says shines like a star of the tenth magnitude.

What I Am.

This passage, from Train's great London speech, is too good to be lost:

"I am, to-day, the livest man in England (cheers), the only man that can make kings tremble, churches shake, and fraud shiver in his hideous depravity; abolishing American slavery with my army of braves, leveling the Tuileries, the emblem of kings, and the Vendome column as the monument of crime! My frame is surcharged with the coming change—all lands speak through me—all nature backs me. I like in the roar of the tempest—the roll of the ocean on the rockbound beach—the burning lava of the volcano—the thundering artillery of the earthquake—as well as in the chirp of insects—the moaning of the tide—the rustling of the corn—the songs of the birds—the prattle of young children, and the happy laugh of school girls. I am young—younger than most men of twenty; a constitution of Bessemer steel, and, before I am the age of Chase, Wade, or Seward, I have eight fair chances for the White House. And I shall not wait so long. I shall live to fourscore years and ten, and my name will ring down all the ages. Indebted to nobody, spotless in character and courage, despising the hypocrisy of the Christian, I wrap my Pagan cloak around me as the stormy petrel of the skeptical ocean."

A Lesson in Brotherly Kindness.

We have yet to see in the Southern newspapers any expression of feeling called forth by the Boston fire other than the most sympathetic and kindly. Remembering that Boston was, for a long time, to the Southern mind, the representative of the anti-slavery movement, and afterward of loyalty to the Union; and that her animus and policy were antagonistic to the South, in a large measure, these warm and cordial expressions of sympathy from that quarter call for a recognition equally pronounced and heartfelt. The donation from Chicago has been felt to be peculiarly sympathetic and full of meaning. But the intelligence that in Charleston, S. C., and other places in the South efforts are being made to send relief to our fire sufferers, and the receipt on Saturday of a check from the late Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, are facts of deeper significance. They show that political barriers and animosities cannot stand before the claims of brotherhood which a great calamity, like the present, brings home to all hearts. Our brothers of the South have taught us a lesson of brotherly kindness which will not be easily forgotten. Boston has a warm heart, and knows how to appreciate generosity.—*Boston Journal.*

THIS is the way they do up an Enoch Arden romance in Oshkosh, Wis.: The Western Arden did not come back and gaze through the window at the felicity of the reconstructed household and then go into the green and yellow melancholy business; not any. He kicked the new husband out, sorted over the children and sent his brats after him, and then, after thrashing his wife, settled down into a peaceful and happy head of a family.

WESTERN POLITICS.

Dividing the Spoils—Senatorial Slates and Schemes of the Radicals—A Disappointed and Disgruntled Grant Editor—The Latest Colfax Story, etc., etc.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York World furnishes the following interesting and gossipy letter:

In the West, on the 4th of March, 1873, Senators will be elected as follows: Illinois, to replace Lyman Trumbull (Lib.); Indiana, to replace O. P. Morton (Rep.); Missouri, to replace F. P. Blair (Dem.); Wisconsin, to replace Timothy O. Howe (Rep.). Senators in Michigan and Minnesota hold over till 1875. In Iowa, Mr. Allison succeeds Senator Harlan.

WISCONSIN.

The Legislature, giving all the Independent and doubtful members to the Democrats, will probably stand:

	Rep.	Dem.	Total.
Senate	21	12	33
House	64	36	100
Total	85	48	133

Necessary to a choice, 67.
Republican majority on joint ballot, 37.

Mr. Howe is sure of re-election if he desires another term, but rumor has it that he is meant for the Supreme Court, in which a vacancy is confidently expected this winter. In that case Gov. Washburn has the best show; but the people of Wisconsin seem in no hurry at present about making up their minds.

MISSOURI.

The Legislature will, in all probability, stand something like this:

	Rep.	Dem.	Total.
Senate	13	21	34
House	41	54	95
Total	54	75	129

Necessary to a choice, 65.
Democratic majority on joint ballot, 21.

In this table all the doubtful seats have been given to the Republicans.

No doubts whatever are entertained of Mr. Blair's return for another term; at least thus writes a well-posted correspondent in the Radical camp, and I believe his statement, inasmuch as Missouri has proved itself almost the only State in the Union in which Liberals and Democrats abode faithfully by their compact, and put forth their utmost efforts in their common cause. The Republicans are understood to be somewhat divided between John B. Henderson and Henry T. Blow, each of whom claims to be the original Jacobs of Radicalism in Missouri—the former as the standard-bearer of the party in the recent canvass, the latter as the Chairman of the State Central Committee and a man who has bled (as to his pocket-book) for the cause. Each wanted the Senatorship in case the State were "redeemed," and each wanted a seat in the Cabinet in any case. Indeed, both want the same portfolio—that of the Interior—and their friends noisily proclaim that Missouri must be represented in the new Cabinet. However, from what I hear in Chicago, Blow or Henderson, according as the Administration may be pleased to recognize the *Globe* or *Democrat* wing of the party, must be content with at best a foreign mission.

INDIANA.

The Legislature is closely balanced, but the Radicals have a sufficient majority to elect their Senatorial nominee. The man who would naturally have the reversion of Mr. Morton were not in the field is Mr. Colfax. There are few more popular men in the West—perhaps I should say few men less unpopular, because Mr. Colfax (familiarly known as "the smiler") has no very decided enemies if he has no particularly attached friends. Mr. Colfax, however, is not so highly esteemed in the Radical ranks in Indiana, as he is not believed to possess the pluck and energy necessary for the control of the party in a State where the Democracy is so powerful and has such an excellent statesman as Mr. Hendricks at its head. However, *faute de mieux*, Mr. Colfax must succeed Mr. Morton if Mr. Morton goes to the Cabinet. There is another reason for stowing Mr. Colfax away. He is an adroit and tireless pipe-layer, and has been suspected, ever since he was beaten at Philadelphia, of having sinister designs on the Radical nomination for the Presidency in 1876. It may, therefore, be as well to put him quietly out of harm's way for the present. The story that he was wire-pulling for Morton's place, which he hoped to secure by uniting the Democratic votes in the Legislature with some of his followers, is without any foundation. Mr. Colfax has one redeeming trait—a hearty fear of Morton I., Emperor of Hoosierdom.

ILLINOIS.

In this State the political complexion of the Legislature is as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Total.
Senate	34	17	51
House	86	67	153
Total	120	84	204

Necessary to a choice, 103.
Republican majority on joint ballot, 36.

On paper this looks a dead sure thing for the Republican nominee, and up to a day or two since it looked as if Oglesby, the Republican Governor-elect, was going to "win in a walk," as the turfmen say. I have already called attention to the fact that once before "Fighting Dick" came signally to grief as to his Senatorial aspirations after surmounting safely the gubernatorial step, owing to the unfortunate selection of Deacon Bross as Lieutenant-Governor. Rather than have Bross Governor they preferred paying the price of depriving themselves of Oglesby's services in the Senate. History, as I predicted, is repeating itself. Mr. Beveridge ran behind his ticket—in Cook county Grant had 8,396 majority, and Beveridge was beaten by 1,006—and already the Republicans are growling that he hasn't enough character to fill the place of Governor of so large a State.

Here let me go back a bit. Since Mr. Trumbull's defection the State has been run by Gen. Logan, who said about a year ago that Grant would run for a second term "like hell, with a tin kettle tied to his tail." Beveridge was elected Congressman-at-large when Logan went to the Senate. In 1870 Mr. C. B. Farwell was elected to Congress in the First District, beating Long John Wentworth, though the latter was supported by the *Tribune* and *Times*. Mr. Farwell is yet a young man, clever, wealthy, with a penchant for politics and no small share of ambition. These are the dramatis personæ.

While Oglesby was brought out for the Governorship last spring, with the understanding that he was really going to the Senate, there was considerable speculation as to the Lieutenant-Governorship, and a lively contest between Farwell and Beveridge was expected. All at once it was announced that Mr. Farwell did not want the Governorship, and so they put Beveridge in without any fight. It did look a little odd to see the ambitious Farwell let slip a Governorship in the second year of his political life, but the shock was somewhat mitigated when people discovered that Mr. Farwell had a hand in distributing the Federal patronage along with Logan, thanks to the defection of Mr. Trumbull, and that by adroitly letting Mr. Beveridge have free course and be glorified with the Springfield nomination he had "bottled" him as effectually as ever Grant bottled Butler. And now, unless your correspondent is egregiously mistaken, the "bottling" process is being repeated on Gen. Oglesby.

ENTER WASHBURNE.

It is not very long since Mr. Washburne, Minister to the French Republic at Galena, made his appearance in Illinois. Rumor at once appointed him to the Department of State in place of Mr. Fish, but the world was astonished to hear that Mr. Washburne wouldn't take the Secretaryship. (Fancy a man named Washburne who wouldn't take an office!) The popular curiosity was then excited painfully as to what on earth Mr. Washburne was doing in Illinois if he wasn't after something. To-day the tail of the cat is partly out of the bag, and in a day or two the whole thing will be seen.

As early as the 6th of November, when it was seen that Mr. Trumbull was beaten for the Senatorship, people began to say, "Soft thing for Oglesby." To which other people replied, "Pity; it leaves Beveridge Governor." To which the first parties replied, "Yes, but they can't get any one else for the Senate." To which the second parties replied, "Oh, yes; there's Washburne."

If this outcropping of public sentiment in favor of Washburne is spontaneous it is remarkably wide-spread. Already a couple of the Cook county members have declared for him, others are non-committal, and all exhibit considerable surprise and no little satisfaction at the mention of his name. If Mr. Washburne agrees to run he will beat Oglesby out of sight, and I am given to understand that he will run.

Putting all these rumors together it appears to me that the Morton theory is of the most plausible character. Missouri is fobbed off with a mission, so as to give the Western seat in the Cabinet to Morton; Washburne declines seeking that Secretaryship so as not to interfere with Morton; Colfax succeeds Morton in the Senate and is put out of harm's way; Washburne goes to the Senate from Illinois and probably leads the Senate; the Illinois Republicans are saved the infliction of Beveridge as Governor, and everybody is happy, except Oglesby and Beveridge, who are "bottled" for two years. If all this turns out correct, and Charley Farwell is at the bottom of it, he will deserve credit for playing politics better than ever he played poker.

Methinks, however, there are three Republican Richmonds in the field, for Jonathan Young Scammon, proprietor of the *Inter-Ocean*, has blown his own trumpet, and is mustering his "trusty followers, few but undismayed." Mr. Scammon is an eminent Radical editor, possessing considerable money. Since he purchased the *Inter-Ocean* he has assumed the leadership of the party in the State and on the National Committee, and has invested (permanently) some $50,000 in the cause of Grant and godliness. The singular unselfishness with which Messrs. Logan and Farwell have sat at the feet of this Gamaliel and allowed him to act as their chief and leader was refreshing, not to say inexplicable. It leaked out that there has been a fair division of the spoils—Mr. Scammon taking the honor and Messrs. Logan and Farwell taking the patronage. To say that Mr. Scammon is disgusted is to understate the case, and he may be consigned to the limbo of the "bottled" along with the mild Beveridge and the heroic Oglesby.

When Mr. Scammon bought the *Inter-Ocean* his avowed intention was to secure the place now filled by Mr. Boutwell. It grieves me to state that Mr. Scammon will not be the next Secretary of the Treasury. I am further pained to hear that Mr. Scammon's offer to compromise on a first-class mission has been treated with neglect. I am, finally, grieved to announce that Mr. Scammon will not be returned to the Senate in place of Mr. Trumbull.

But the ways of Providence are mysterious, and even a Radical editor like Mr. Scammon may subserve some useful purpose in the economy of nature. Mr. Scammon has no earthly chance of being elected Senator, but he is in the enviable frame of mind of a man who has worked ten months and spent $50,000 for the simple satisfaction of finding himself the worst sold man in Illinois, and is about mad enough to burst up the Washburne or Oglesby slate for sheer spite. Here lies his last hope of getting anything out of the Administration, and it looks very much as if he intended trying it. But as he couldn't get more than a consulship at best, the Democrats think that he may be made an unworthy instrument in the hands of Providence to beat the Radicals. The Democrats are all for Trumbull, not because they bear him any love, but because his re-election would be a terrible blow to the Grantites. They want seventeen votes to secure the State Legislature. It is understood that two or three of the Republican representatives are secretly in favor of Trumbull, and that they would either vote for him or take dangerously sick if such action on their part would help him. There are several other Republican legislators elect who are open to conviction. For instance, the Radicals in this city have elected to the Senate as their chosen representative an Alderman who was indicted for bribery and corrupt practices, indeed who is still under indictment, and whose character is so notorious that the Mayor broke all engagements which would have taken him from Chicago rather than permit this man to serve as acting Mayor. If Mr. Scammon's friends will only run him, or if a half dozen disgusted Oglesby men or Beveridgers only hold out, Mr. Trumbull and the Democrats have a triumph assured them.

THE SENATORIAL SUCCESSION

is further complicated by the action of the friends of Shelby M. Cullom, who intend making a warm canvass for him in the Legislature. Between Washburne, Cullom and Scammon, Mr. Oglesby's chances are going down to zero, and it seems very much as if "Fighting Dick's" experience will be that the paths of glory lead but to the State House. Mr. Trumbull declines to be interviewed until the events of the recent canvass are further removed from the public mind and all parties have assumed a calmer frame.

THE LAST COLFAX STORY.

I hear from St. Louis that a good story on the late Mr. Colfax is circulating in journalistic circles there, having its origin, of course, in the fertile malevolence of "Mack," of the *Democrat*, who headed the campaign against him at Philadelphia, on account of some social misunderstanding which they once had at the capital. "Mack's" persecutions have been going on for two years, taking the form of inventions of patent articles, such as basswood cooking-stoves and cast-iron baby-linen, in the manufacture of which Mr. Colfax was to engage on the occasion of his actual retirement from public life. Of late "Mack" set afloat a circumstantial rumor that Mr. Colfax was to edit the *Inter-Ocean* after the 4th of March, 1873, and was even now contributing to its columns. Indeed he identified several articles defending Mr. Colfax in the Credit Mobilier business, to which the *Inter-Ocean* gave particular prominence as possessing all the characteristics of the Colfaxian composition. He went so far as to make the proprietor build and furnish a house for Mr. Colfax, and half of the Republican press gorged the bait, to the disgust of Mr. Colfax and Mr. Scammon. The last and most audacious trick is as follows: Some month or six weeks before the election a sublimated ass holding some position in the Treasury or Custom House called on "Mack" and entertained him with his views at length on the political situation, adding that he was the special guide, philosopher, and friend of Mr. Colfax. Instead of treating him with his usual coldness, "Mack" suddenly warmed towards this friend of Vice Presidents and opened his heart to him. He remark that Mr. Colfax had only spoken once this campaign, and then in his own county. This had been noted with pain by the party, and the more censorious had been heard to remarked that Mr. Colfax was not only sore over his defeat, but was plotting to sacrifice his native State to the Liberals. By way of corroboration, "Mack" summoned one of his staff, just returned from Illinois, who, entering promptly into the mood of his chief, detailed at length the uncomplimentary opinions which he had heard expressed openly in Administration circles concerning Mr. Colfax's loyalty. The Treasury agent was astonished, and pledged himself sacredly to induce Mr. Colfax to give the lie to these aspersions of his character. He shook hands with "Mack," who modestly desired that the Treasury agent would not mention his informant, as Mr. Colfax and himself were not on the friendliest of terms, and Mr. Colfax might accuse him of malevolence. It would be better to say that the Treasury agent himself had observed so and so, and the impression on Mr. Colfax would be much stronger, as he knew the Treasury agent's probity, experience, and firm friendship. The Treasury agent dropped a tear of silent regard at the shrine of such unselfish worth, "Mack" commended him to the God of Battles, and they parted. The story goes that the Treasury agent went to South Bend express, declared that the prairies were all ablaze with doubt and indignation, gave all of "Mack's" inventions as his own personal experience, and scared Mr. Colfax so that, a tardy Achilles, he issued from his tent and worked like a horse till the end of the campaign.

OUR total production of copper in 1871 amounted to 27,000,000 pounds. The surplus at the beginning of the year was 10,700,000 pounds, and at its close 5,700,000 pounds. The consumption is thus shown to be increasing faster than the production.

The King of Wall Street.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* furnishes the following sketch of Henry N. Smith, the man who lost $4,000,000 in the recent "corner" in Northwestern stock, and who may be justly described as the King of Wall street:

Henry N. Smith is known throughout the country as one of the most desperate and successful operators in Wall street. It was he who became so noted at the Black Friday time as the head of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin; it was he who was in with Fisk in the bold operations against the Erie railroad; and it was he who made a corner on greenbacks last winter by carrying $4,000,000 on his person and locking it it up in the Tenth National Bank—which last operation became the subject of Congressional inquiry. Smith came on to Washington and was examined. The committee did not get much comfort out of his answers. They asked him if he had locked up $5,000,000 in greenbacks. He frankly said he had. They asked him why he did it. He freely acknowledged that he did it to make money by the operation, and wanted to know what the committee intended to do about it. Without answering, the members of the committee asked what right he had to lock up that amount of money. Then he got angry and told them that it was none of their business; that the money was his own and he could do with it as he liked; and it was about this time that the committee found they had made a mistake. Smith collected about $50 witness fees and returned to New York, and that was the last of the silly investigation. A gentleman who was a witness before the committee said subsequently that Smith actually carried the $5,000,000 on his person for two days. The lining of his overcoat was filled with pockets, and into these the money was stored. Smith is about thirty-five or thirty-eight years old, short of stature, slight of frame, and red of hair. The latter he wears cut close and his whiskers *a la militaire* or mutton chop, with mustache. His name is not Henry M. nor Henry N. Smith, but Norman Henry Smith. He is a native of Tioga, Penn., a little village which is shut in with charming grace from the outside world by a circle of hills, which in fall present such an enchanting appearance that it clings to one's memory forever. In this pretty little village this monster operator was born, and here he is to this day called plain Tom Smith, a nickname he got when a baby. It is nothing against Tom that he spent his young days about as other village boys do, and it is nothing against him that he learned the shoemaker's trade and was an excellent workman. It is said there that Tom Smith can make the best "fine" boot of any man in America. A love scrape, if I am correctly informed, drove him from his hammer and lap-stone and took him to Buffalo a year or two before the war. While there he attended a course of instruction in one of the "Business Colleges" which were so common then. From this he operated in Buffalo in a small way, going finally to Albany. He could not long remain in such a place, and he turned his eyes towards New York. His career as a money maker is without a parallel in history. It would be idle to estimate his wealth, for to-day it might be twenty millions and to-morrow ten. He is called the successor of Jim Fisk, but that is an insult to him. He possesses the same reckless daring, but he brought to his experience a keener and more deliberate judgment and intelligence than Fisk had. Besides he has none of the "fast" qualities which Fisk possessed. He has no desire to display his wealth ostentatiously; he does not care to build an opera-house that he may have the privilege of the green-room, and he is not likely to run a line of steamers merely to show himself in an admiral's uniform, nor to show himself at the head of a regiment at the cost of thousands of dollars. He lives as becomes a very wealthy man, and owns a number of the best horses that money can buy merely for his own driving. He has considerable money invested in real estate in his native town, where he has provided handsomely for his father and mother.

Mansard.

Mansard, whose roofs are the subject of so much obloquy at present, was Superintendent of Public Buildings in the reign of Louis XIV. It is told of him that he possessed to a remarkable amount the power of subtle flattery, which he used to practice with great ingenuity upon the King. He would sometimes submit plans portions of which were purposely made so impracticable, not to say absurd, that the King could not avoid detecting and pointing out the inconsistencies, whereupon Mansard would declare that if his Majesty had not been a King he would have made a first-class architect, blaming himself the while for having made such blunders. It is not stated whether the famous roof was one of these latter, nor whether the King took fire at it when it was shown to him.

Best Time for Painting Houses.

The best time for painting the exterior of buildings is late in autumn or during the winter. Paint then applied will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer or in hot weather. In the former it dries slowly and becomes hard, like a glazed surface, not easily affected afterward by the weather, or worn off by the beating of storms. But in very hot weather the oil in the paint soaks into the wood at once, as into a sponge, leaving the lead nearly dry and nearly ready to crumble off. The last difficulty, however, might in a measure be guarded against, though at an increased expense, by first going over the surface with raw oil. By painting in cold weather, one annoyance might certainly be escaped, namely, the collection of small flies on the fresh paint.—*The Technologist.*

TORPEDOES were invented by Benjamin Franklin. The first experiment in war was made in the harbor of Brest in 1801, under the orders of Napoleon, by Robert Fulton, an American. The attempt failed to blow up an English man-of-war and Napoleon dropped the scheme. It was next tried by Russia, in 1854, with partial success, and afterward in our own civil war.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MANS, Publisher.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency reviews at length the working of the national banking system since its inauguration.

Of the whole amount of circulation appropriated by Congress, $342,000,000 have been issued, and a balance of $12,000,000 promised to associations that have filed their applications and taken preliminary steps toward organizing as national banks.

The Comptroller considers that part of the recent act which calls for the redistribution of $25,000,000 in currency by withdrawing that amount from the Middle and Eastern States, and giving it to the South and West, as impracticable, and recommends its repeal; and also that an amendment be made in lieu thereof providing for the issue of $5,000,000 bank circulation annually for the next five years, to meet the wants of such States as have not had their full proportion.

He is opposed to any change in the law in reference to the reserve which banks are required to hold, and shows by statistical tables that a law which has become a rule with all cautiously-managed banks should not be hastily repealed. He suggests, however, that it would be to the interest of banks to keep a larger proportion of their reserve in their own hands instead of placing it on deposit with city banks, and points out the way by which this end may be accomplished to the general benefit.

Congress is informed of various complaints which have been made of usurious transactions, and the Comptroller incidentally suggests the propriety of the repeal of all usury laws, so far as they apply to the national banks.

Full information is given in relation to banks which have failed, showing the average dividend upon the aggregate of claims proved, which amounts to about 86 per cent.—leaving 14 per cent., which the law provides shall be assessed upon shareholders.

The locking up of greenbacks in New York city is referred to, and attention called to the resolution passed by the Clearing-House; and the belief expressed that its enforcement will do more to prevent such illegitimate transactions among banks than any legislation by Congress.

Amendments to the act are suggested as follows: The organization of banks without circulation, upon the deposit of $10,000 in United States bonds, instead of one-third of the capital; the imposing of a penalty on, and withholding of interest from, banks whose capital is impaired, and who refuse to go into liquidation under section 42 of the act; to prevent the circulation of shinplasters by railroads and other corporations of the South; defining more fully the duties of the Comptroller and Receiver in the final closing of insolvent banks; and an amendment permitting banks to loan 10 per cent. on capital and surplus. The proportion of taxation is believed to be much greater than upon other property.

Full statistical tables are given, exhibiting the amount of dividends and earnings of national banks for the last four years. The ratio of net earnings of the national banks of the country to capital and surplus, without making allowance for bad debts, is about 10 per cent. annually, and the ratio of dividends to capital and surplus is less than 4½ per cent.

The appendix will contain much new statistical information in reference to the kind of funds held as reserve by banks and their net profits; also, comparative tables showing the amount of authorized circulation, together with population and wealth in 1870, circulation *per capita*, the ratio of circulation to wealth, to capital and to deposits under the present system and under the State banking system in the year 1862.

The importance of frequent examinations by competent and courteous examiners is stated, and a small appropriation is asked to defray the expenses of special examinations, in order that such investigations may be promptly made as may be considered expedient for the protection of creditors. Increased compensation for gentlemen holding responsible positions in office is also urged.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of Secretary Robeson—Important Recommendations Concerning the Efficiency of the Navy.

Important recommendations concerning the efficiency of the navy are made in the report of Secretary Robeson, predicated in part upon the reports of the chiefs of bureaus of that department. It has been found that more money has often been spent in the repair of old vessels, as authorized by Congress, than would serve in the construction of new ones of greater strength and improved model and appurtenances. As an instance of this, the Pensacola cost $325,000, and the repairs more than twice as much, namely, $760,000. As to the other vessels of the navy, including the Guerriere, Nevada, Iowa, and Vanderbilt, to put them into thoroughly good condition would require an amount of money far exceeding their original cost. Their timbers are much decayed, the ships having been built of unsound white oak. The necessities of the situation, however, have required expenditures upon them to meet emergencies without permanent benefit. Congress at the late session authorized the Secretary of the Navy to sell the worn-out vessels and useless material at the several navy-yards. It is known that there are such accumulations there which originally cost millions of dollars, and which were for the most part never applied to practical purposes. Several of the worn-out vessels are soon to be sold at auction, and others of like character will be afterward offered to the highest bidders. The opinion of naval officers is that there should be at least twenty good active steam vessels always in condition to be immediately used.

About a year ago, when there was such an excitement at Havana as induced the Consul General at that city to telegraph our Government to send vessels thither for the protection of American citizens, it was difficult to immediately find vessels suitable for such an emergency, and the Secretary was therefore obliged to dispatch an iron-clad from Key West, together with four other vessels not of formidable proportions, to that locality. Spain, at the time to which reference is made, had twenty-three vessels in the Gulf and in the vicinity of the Island of Cuba. Our vessels, owing to this disparity of force, would have been unable to contend with those of Spain in case of hostile movements on her part.

The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs will, it is understood, recommend that compound engines be placed in all our vessels, both as to economy of fuel and increase of speed, and that he will support his views by careful argument. It has been ascertained from naval officers that not more than ten of the fifty iron-clad vessels can be rendered useful for naval purposes. Therefore the Government will dispose of the remainder of them. The twenty light-draft monitors, built during the war at a cost of $15,000,000, never fired a gun, not having been called into active service. A bill is now pending before the House of Representatives appropriating $3,000,000 for building ten sloops of war.

In view of the facts concerning the inefficiency of the navy, efforts will be made at the approaching session of Congress to completely reorganize it. A part of Secretary Robeson's report is devoted to this subject, and he repeats the recommendation in his last annual report to supply the places of vessels which have become useless with those of good and sound construction, and urge that unless something is done in this direction our cruising navy, now by no means powerful indeed, scarcely respectable for a nation of our rank and responsibilities, will soon almost wholly pass out of existence as an arm of the national power.

The only surviving relative of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," is Mrs. Lugner, the wife of a clergyman at Bedford Station, Westchester county, N. Y.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

An Address by the United States Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States:—

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the one hundredth year of American independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "Commemorate the first century of our existence by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of our progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission looks for aid which is necessary to make the Centennial Celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the birthday of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self-governed people is capable.

In this "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being international. Europe will display her arts and manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof will the South display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North in miniature the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration such a success as the patriotism and the pride of every American demands will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The Commission look to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophesy that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President.

Journalism in the United States.

The New York Advertising Agency of Messrs. Rowell & Co. have recently issued a catalogue of American publications which presents some interesting information. There are 6,432 periodical publications in the United States, of which only 507 are daily newspapers. The bulk of this number is made up of weekly newspapers, amounting, in the aggregate, to 4,75[illegible]; there are 685 monthlies, and [illegible] quarterlies, the remaining [illegible] being divided among the weekly, semi-weekly, and other occasional publications. Florida has no daily newspaper. The Territories have 87 publications, including 18 dailies, and the British Dominions have 403 periodicals all told. The number of daily newspapers in the country has decreased 74 during the past year—a circumstance that may be useful as a warning. New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago are the great centers. The State of Illinois takes high rank in the comparative amount of the current literature it furnishes, issuing 518 periodical publications,—a larger number than any other State except New York and Pennsylvania. Among the journalistic specialties, religion has more organs than anything else, agriculture, education, Free Masonry, and Odd Fellowship following in this order. There are 74 medical periodicals and 80 that are published for the children.

Henri Rochefort.

France promises us another "Iron-Mask" mystery. The hero in this modern case is said to be M. Henri Rochefort. Everybody supposed that this bedlamite was rusticating in New Caledonia. At least, we had vivid accounts, several months ago, of his voyage, eye witnesses of his departure, and a touching story that a lady had joined him from the coast of England, ready to sacrifice the comforts and pleasures of civilized life to share with him the trials and sufferings of a penal colony. Now the London *Standard* tells us that Rochefort recently turned up at Versailles, still a prisoner, but voluntarily a bridegroom. The occasion of his appearance is said to have been that of marrying a woman with whom he had lived for many years for the purpose of making their children legitimate in the eyes of the law. As it is scarcely supposable that the authorities would allow Rochefort to come all the way back from New Caledonia to take part in the ceremony, the conclusion is that he has been stowed away in some one of the many State prisons of France, where his presence has been concealed from the public.

A method of preparing artificial fuel from coal dust has been invented by a resident of Philadelphia, and is favorably reported upon by a committee of the Franklin Institute, in that city, who examined the process at the request of the inventor. It is asserted that the cost of manufacture will not exceed one dollar per ton.

A constant dropping will wear out a rock. Keep dropping your advertisement on the public and they will soon melt under it like rock salt.

Current Items.

The peddled milk of Pittsburgh is said to make excellent writing fluid of a pale blue shade.

It is designed to build the spire to the Cathedral in Dubuque entirely of stone, and carry it 300 feet high.

The Methodists of Lawrence, Kansas, are about to erect a church to cost $50,000, with a spire 210 feet high.

It has been found that in nearly every civilized country the tree that bears the most fruit for the market is the axle-tree.

In Maryland, Grant carried seventeen counties, and Greeley five; and the city of Baltimore turned the scale in Greeley's favor.

Forty German farmers form the Sauk County (Wis.) Beet Sugar Company, which expects to use 1,600 tons of beets this winter.

The salaries of the Methodist Episcopal preachers of the California Conference for the year 1872, range from $240 to $3,250, gold.

During the past summer vast herds of sheep and goats have been pastured upon the Sierra mountains, at an elevation of 9,000 feet above the sea.

There are 7,400 groggeries in New York, equal to one for every 730 persons, and over $40,000,000 are spent annually in the purchase of liquor.

Massachusetts is in a bad way. She has got to have a new Episcopal Bishop, but can't find a man to take the place who is not either too "High," too Broad" or too "Low."

Two iron furnaces, which will have a capacity of 90 tons of pig iron per day, are building in Carondelet (now a part of St. Louis, Mo.) by a wealthy firm recently formed.

A tract of land in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, 28,000 acres in extent, was recently purchased for the purpose of developing the iron deposits with which it is underlaid.

A father and mother at Decatur, Mich., left their two little boys a gun to play with. As it had but one barrel, they still have one boy to cheer their declining years.

The offer which Boston made of $10,000 is still open to the person who shall invent a warning signal to be used on railway cars and at crossings, and which may safely be substituted for the steam whistle. There have already been between thirty and forty models offered the committee, but none of them were considered practical.

The remnant of the Seminole tribe in Florida is divided into three families of about twenty persons each. One of these, of which Young Tiger Tail is chief, is located about eight miles from the mouth of the Miami river; another, under Old Tiger Tail, lives on Little river, and the other, presided over by Jumper, has settled near Biscayne Bay.

"If all the cities in the world were reduced to ashes, you'd have a new set of millionaires in a couple of years or so, out of the trade in potash," says the philosopher Oliver Wendell Holmes in his just published "Poet at the Breakfast Table." The Columbus *Journal* says: "Boston can now take home such consolation as is contained in this sage remark of one of its literary idols."

Surveys for Baltimore's pet project of a ship canal connecting Chesapeake Bay with Delaware Bay have shown that the generally level character of the country through which it is intended to pass offers no very formidable obstacle to the work, which is roughly estimated to cost four million dollars. Such a canal would save three hundred miles of navigation between New York and Baltimore around the eastern shore peninsula.

The damages sustained by Americans on the Mexican frontier within the last six years are estimated at six million dollars. Besides this, over three hundred American citizens have been killed by Mexican marauders. All the facts touching this destruction of life and property will appear in the forthcoming report to Congress.

Here is a Texan item. The assessed value of "stock," as rendered per each county, is $30,936,651, being $3,200,000 in excess of the value of all the town and city lots in the entire State. The merchandise, the total money on hand and at interest, and the total miscellaneous property of the State amount to $32,638,962.

Republicanism in England.

The English Republican agitator, Bradlaugh, has written a letter to an American correspondent in London, giving his views of the progress and prospects of Republican ideas in England. He says the English Republican Clubs will soon combine to form a National Association. He does not favor an alliance with the Communists. In his opinion, it is perfectly lawful to dethrone the reigning family by Parliamentary means. Bradlaugh claims that Republican ideas are having a steady growth throughout that country. If landed proprietors will make liberal concessions, he hopes a Republic may be postponed, since he regards the land question as the real battlefield in Great Britain. He says the agricultural laborers have been aroused by hunger and misery from political lethargy. "Empty bellies think fiercely," and it will require much more than a Bishop of Gloucester's sneer at the agitators, or a Duke of Marlborough's threat against the malcontents, to check this movement amongst farm laborers. One of them told me the other day, "There are hundreds of us who want to join you, if you will come amongst us, and tell us how." Bradlaugh concludes by advocating perfect religious freedom.

Three large companies in Westphalia (Germany) have combined themselves into one association, which is perhaps the greatest connected with the iron trade in the world. The annual production of the works which it controls is 20,000 tons of steel and 250,000 tons of iron in various forms, pig, rails, etc.

Some Princeton College students did a very disgraceful thing, the other night, in smearing with tar all the seats in the college chapel, and even the Bible.

Experimenting with Hens.

In the *Poultry World*, Isaac Lynde, of Ohio, gives the result of an experiment with different breeds of pullets in laying for six months, and the cost of their feed. On September 1 he took ten pullets of each of the breeds mentioned below, about six months old, gave them a yard forty feet square, with a comfortable house, and kept an exact account of eggs and feed, as follows: The dark Brahmas ate 369½ quarts of corn, oats and wheat screenings, laid 605 eggs, and weighed seventy pounds. The buff Cochins ate 406 quarts, laid 591 eggs, and weighed seventy-three pounds. The gray Dorkings ate 409½ quarts, laid 523 eggs, and weighed fifty-nine and a half pounds. The Houdans ate 214½ quarts, laid 783 eggs, and weighed forty-five and a half pounds. The Leghorns ate 221½ quarts, laid 807 eggs, and weighed thirty-six and a half pounds. To make this experiment more complete, and to show which lot gave the most profit, including both eggs and flesh, we had supposed the fowls to be dressed and sold at the end of six months at 20 cents per pound; also, that the eggs were worth 24 cents per dozen (two cents each), and that the cost of the feed was 2¼ cents per quart, or 80 cents per bushel. The figures would then be:

	Cost of feed.	Value eggs.	Value meat.	Total value.	Total profit.
Brahmas	$9.22	$12.10	$14.00	$26.10	$16.88
Cochins	10.15	11.82	14.60	26.42	16.27
Dorkings	7.72	10.48	11.90	22.38	14.00
Houdans	5.36	15.66	9.10	24.76	19.40
Leghorns	6.77	16.14	7.30	23.44	17.67

The greatest profit on the investment is in favor of the Houdans, with the Leghorns next, and the Dorkings least. It would have been interesting, however, to know the weight of the eggs laid by the several varieties, to see what actual difference there was in the amount of food furnished by them, and its value at a fair estimate of weight. On such a basis it is quite probable that the Brahmas would have shown the greatest profit.

Yeast.

Very few people know that yeast is a plant. To the ordinary observer, it is nothing more than a thick, creamy froth, which makes the bread rise and the beer work; but to the man of science, examining it with the aid of a microscope, it reveals itself as the simplest form of a large and very interesting class of plants. The yeast plant is, in fact, a species of fungus. It is the simplest form of these growths of which molds and mildews on the one hand, puff-balls, mushrooms and truffles on the other hand, are the more highly organised ones. Yeast and the vinegar plant, or "mother," as it is sometimes called, are the forms in which it vegetates under various circumstances, when well supplied with food. Mildew, or mold, is its fruit, and its appearance upon preserved vegetable substances or liquids is an indication that the mischief is far advanced; for these are the fruits of the fungus, which it only bears when arrived at maturity. The seeds, or "spores," from which all these plants are developed, are so minute that they are constantly wafted about by every current of air, and deposited in every spot where they can find a resting place. Their growth is very rapid, and so tenacious are they of life that only the extremes of heat and cold can affect them.

The Fever Tree.

Dr. Pedro L. N. Chernovis, of Bahai, in a late number of the *Gazetta Medica da Bahai*, gives a very interesting account of the history, uses, propagation, medical and miscellaneous properties of the *Eucalyptus Globulus*, an immense tree introduced into various provinces of Brazil from Australia, and called, as in Spain, *arvore da febre*, from its "marvelous results in the treatment of intermittent fevers." The tree is colossal, sometimes attaining a height of 300 feet, and a diameter of 30 feet; ranging often from fifty to seventy feet in height, and ten to twenty feet in diameter. All parts are aromatic, less so in the trunk and bark, more so in the small roots, flowers and leaves. It is a comparatively new medicine of much promise, and is given internally for intermittent fever, in doses of from one to four drachms of the powdered leaves—twice during the intermissions—or in infusion (two drachms in four ounces of boiling water), morning and evening. Aqueous and alcoholic extracts, in doses of from two to eight grains, are also used for the same disease. One or two drops of its essential oil, on sugar, in pill or capsule, are advised in bronchial and pulmonary affections, laryngytis and catarrhal aphonia.

Butter.

A farmer's wife, writing to the *Ohio Farmer*, says: "Of all the products of the farm, butter is the most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some veal in the cellar, from which a little blood flowed out, and was neglected until it commenced to smell. The result was that a jar of butter which I was then packing smelled and tasted like spoiled beef. Another lady reader observes that there is a filthy, stagnant water, a few hundred feet from their house, from which an offensive effluvium would be borne on the breeze directly to the milk room when the wind was in a certain direction, the result of which was that cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from that pond. As soon as the pond was drained we had no more damaged butter."

White Apple Tomato.

In the *Rural Southland* we find a tomato mentioned as new, with this name. This is its first year of fruiting, and it is declared promising. Dr. Swasey says of it: "The plant is a hardy, vigorous, drought defying grower, and a prolific and continuous bearer—equaling in all these respects the common red and yellow plum tomato. The fruit is of a beautiful creamy white color, medium in size, of a regular, slightly oblate, apple shape, with a smooth, tender skin and a flesh at once so almost melting in texture, so deliciously fruity in flavor, so devoid of that rank tomato twang that most people are not particularly partial to, so solid and so rich, that one will have to look long and wide before finding another variety that will so completely come up to the highest standard of a first-class table tomato."

During the year 1871, more than 326,000,000 persons, exclusive of season-ticket holders, traveled over the railroads of England and Wales. Out of the whole number only six persons were killed by causes beyond their own control.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Keep tea in a close chest or canister.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles.

California cannot get oak casks enough for the wine crop.

Two theatrical halls at Berlin, Wis., are being used for cranberry warehouses.

Fifty bushels of corn to the acre is said to be the average yield in Knox county, Ill.

Corn planted as late as June 20, in the cotton lands of Green, Scott and Calhoun counties, Texas, fully matured before the frosts.

The Census Bureau, it is stated, has announced that the agricultural implements manufactured in the United States in 1870 were valued at $52,000,000.

Our Canadian neighbors seem to be excelling us in the magnitude of their fairs. At the recent fair at London, Ontario, there were 2,444 entries of live stock, of which 1,193 were of horses; 432 of cattle; 534 of sheep; 285 of swine. There were in addition 455 fowls exhibited.

When poultry or other meat is fresh and good, it has a firm, hard feel, and is elastic; tainted meat feels soft, and returns to its shape slowly when indented, like dough when pressed with the finger. Fresh meat, well killed, does not moisten the finger; tainted meat does and has a slimy feel.

For removing grease spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting paper over the spot, and iron lightly. In washing lace put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot suds. Put in your silverware, and wash, using an old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose.

To impart a flavor to the flesh of fowls, such as constitute the "game flavor" of the wild state, the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* recommends cayenne pepper, ground mustard, or ginger to be added to the common food of fowls. As to cleanliness of henneries, it recommends great care in summer. Carbolic acid dissolved in water should be sprinkled over the wood work of the insides, and a little added to the whitewash, which should be used each season. The nest material should be often changed, that being specially liable to become foul when the birds are confined.

Important Meteorological Discovery.

The researches of the signal office have just been rewarded by a beautiful and highly important meteorological discovery. On the coast of England, from time immemorial, the phenomenon of the great November atmospheric wave has been the speculation of scientists and seamen, but Sir John Herschel and others have supposed it was peculiar, and confined to England and western Europe, which it reaches from the south Atlantic, and over which it rolls in long-continued undulations from October to January, constituting an important element in the phenominal character of the European winter. On the 12th of Nov., a similar atmospheric wave began to break over the shores of Oregon and British Columbia, as shown by the weather telegrams. By the evening of the 13th it had spread over nearly all of the Pacific States and Territories, Utah and Nevada, and at midnight was pouring through the passes of the Rocky mountains. On Thursday, the 14th, it descended upon Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory. On Friday morning it extended in unbroken magnitude and magnificence from Oregon and Washington Territory eastward through the great trough or depression of the Rocky mountain backbone in Idaho and Montana, and stretched thence to the lower Missouri and lower Mississippi valleys and over the western shores of the Mexican Gulf. This discovery will enable meteorologists to anticipate by many days the approach of winter as it advances from the Pacific coast eastward in the current of the westerly winds. It seems to clear up the old mystery of the American winter storms, showing that they originated in the Rocky mountains, upon whose cold and loftiest summits in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and southern Wyoming the vapor-laden air of this wave, coming from over the warm Pacific, is now seen to be condensed into the overwhelming snows of the forty-first parallel. As this vast aerial wave is probably like the English wave, continued in successive undulations for two or three months, it may assist in explaining the comparatively high temperature and light precipitation in winter along Puget sound and eastward.

The Burning of Moscow.

The Boston fire has excited research by some newspapers into the history of fires in general, and one of them says: "The fire next in order was the burning of Moscow by its own people (during the French occupation) in 1812. It is estimated that Moscow paid for her patriotism with 30,000 houses and about £30,000,000 of property." When a statement gets into history it is next to impossible to get it out; but it may as well be remembered that the Russians utterly disclaim the burning of Moscow as an act of the authorities, and that the conflagration is now more properly attributed, in the first instance, to the carelessness of the French soldiers, and afterward to incendiaries bent on plunder. It is most probable that there was no "patriotism" about the affair at all.—*New York Tribune.*

How to Save Your Shoe Soles.

Melt together tallow and common rosin in the proportion of two parts of the former to two of the latter, and apply the preparation hot to the soles of the boots or shoes. One farmer declares that this little recipe alone has been worth more than five years' subscription to the paper publishing it.

Through passengers on the Central Pacific railroad in October: To the East, 2,322; to the West, 4,213. Total, 6,535.

Foreign Gossip.

Policemen in Berlin receive $1.25 per day.

Bazaine's trial is positively to proceed in December.

An editor has been nominated to a Bishopric by the Pope.

Rome is to have a daily English newspaper, edited by a Yankee.

England uses 85,000 tons of rags every year in the manufacture of paper.

The study of German is made obligatory in the French public schools.

Milan, in Italy, is about to establish a ladies' commercial college. The world moves.

The Vienna Exposition building is the largest structure of the kind ever erected.

The maelstrom has been found by navigators this summer to be as quiet as a fish-pool.

The gilded gambling saloons of Ems are closed, to the intense disgust of many old habitues.

The annual product of the sale in Paris of snails for food is computed at more than 12,000 francs.

Queen Victoria has this year received very many parcels of lamb's wool yarn from royal matrons in Canada.

A law has been passed forbidding the erection of any new buildings in Vienna during the Exposition of 1873.

No wonder the relatives of Marshal Bazaine are anxious to have him shot. The old gentleman is worth $2,000,000.

The galvanic battery is recommended, by some English journals, as a mode of punishing criminals instead of flogging.

The first railway in Tunis has just been successfully opened. The passengers on the first day numbered 2,496.

There were 117,439,251 tons of coal raised last year in England—the largest quantity ever yet raised there in a year.

A London firm recently imported, by way of Rotterdam, the first cargo of Prussian coal ever brought into England.

A firm of opticians at Manchester, England, has presented 1,500 pairs of spectacles for distribution to the poor of the workhouses.

The *Univers* of Paris made use lately of what seems to be a really original figure of speech. It called Prince Bismarck one of the horns of the devil.

It is stated that the King of Hanover is in treaty for the purchase of a considerable estate in England, where he will probably reside henceforth.

The Japanese are very proud of their thirteen miles of railway, which occupied three years in construction. Their trains run at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour.

It is said the odors of Cologne are not such as we might expect from the name, and by a like unfitness the exceedingly dirty city of Antioch does a considerable business in soap manufacturing.

The cholera has already progressed two-thirds of the way across the European continent, and is still on its westward line of march. At last accounts it had reached Berlin, Prague and Vienna.

An English druggist was the other day convicted, for the fifteenth time, of neglecting to vaccinate his child. He has already paid nearly £24 in fines and law charges, but is still obdurate. The fine was repeated.

The Bank of France will issue $50,000,000 of ten-franc notes, to avert any monetary crisis, and to provide a substitute in paper money for the specie circulation, of which the payment of the indemnity to Germany has drained the country.

Sentence and Execution of John Fisher.

It was a swift sentence, and swiftly to be executed. Five days were allowed him to prepare himself; and the more austere features of the penalty were remitted with some show of pity. He was to die by the ax!

Mercy was not to be hoped for. It does not seem to have been sought. He was past eighty. The earth on the edge of the grave was crumbling under his feet, and death had little to make it fearful. When the last morning dawned, he dressed himself carefully,—as he said, for his marriage-day.

The distance to Tower Hill was short. He was able to walk; and he tottered out of the prison gates, holding in his hand a closed volume of the New Testament. The crowd flocked about him, and he was heard to pray that, as this book had been his best comfort and companion, so in that hour it might give him some special strength, and speak to him as from his Lord. Then, opening it at a venture, he read: "This is life eternal, to know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." It was the answer to his prayer; and he continued to repeat the words as he was led forward.

On the scaffold he chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a few prayers, knelt down, and meekly laid his head upon a pillow where neither care, nor fear, nor sickness would ever vex it more. Many a spectacle of sorrow had been witnessed on that tragic spot, but never one more sad than this—never one more painful to think of or speak of.

When a nation is in the throes of revolution, wild spirits are abroad in the storm; and poor human nature presses blindly forward with the burden which is laid upon it, tossing aside the obstacles in its path with a recklessness which, in calmer hours, it would fear to contemplate.—*Froude.*

The Walter Printing Machine.

The Walter press derives its name from the Hon John Walter, M. P., proprietor and conductor of the London *Times*, who is entitled to the honor of maturing and perfecting this great invention.

There are but three newspaper offices where this celebrated press is employed. The London *Times* employs five in printing its monster editions; there are two of them used in the office of the Edinburgh *Scotsman*, and one now employed in printing the St. Louis *Republican*—these are the only presses of this patent in the whole world, except one forwarded to the Vienna Exposition.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, December 5, 1872.

ENLARGEMENT.

We present the COURIER to our readers this week in an enlarged form While many of our exchanges are cutting down the size of their paper, we have concluded to enlarge. Not that we are pecuniarly justified in doing so but that we want to ascertain whether our citizens will come forward and sustain a good county paper.

There are nearly two thousand Democratic voters in the county and yet our subscription list, taking out all others, will not include one fourth of that number. Now we intend to make one mere effort to become worthy of hei patronage and we will publish the COURIER in this form in the coming year and we want every reader of our paper to make an effort to establish it upon a basis that will enable it to still improve instead of diminishing.

Death of Horace Greeley.

Hon. Horace Greeley, the great journalist of New York, died last Friday evening, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was the third son of a not very well-to-do farmer, of Amherst New Hampshire.

For the first seven years of his life the lad Horace grew sturdily, but was not a robust child. It is the testimony of the family and neighbors, that the young Greeley exhibited a natural aptitude for learning, and studied such things as come in his way, with intelligent, discriminating, avidity. He was fortunate in possessing a mother of rare inteligence and prudent control who took him in hands with his earliest developments and guided him in a mentally wholesome way. Indeed Mrs. Greeley was a woman not less remarkable in her way, than her son. whose fame and name, are the nations legacy. The cause he plead for triumphed, and the people he brought from bondage turned ingrates to him, in the hour of his need; the men he made were the instruments of his own undoing, and traduced to the day of his death, one, whose life was an unrelaxing public benefaction. The nation he had enabled, abandoned him, and believed without proof, and rejected without compunction, the man, who of all others, was most deserving of its devotion.

His mind seemed an enormous storehouse, of the most varied information, and his brain a perfect receptacle where he found at will the things he needed. He could set down without memorandum of any kind, and write a two column article, discussing past events and traversing laws and utterances without a verification or re-reading. In that essential escence of a Christain life, which best reconciles God's handiwork to his inscrutibte repuirements Mr. Greeley was a pre-eminent illustration. He accorded the largest liberty to all, and demanded the same for himself—the great ministers—indeed all men struggling for the building up of all such things as enlighten mankind, or alleviate human woes—received instant co-operation from the untiring philanthropist. He lived to see his three great rivals buried, Bennet, Raymond, and Seward. The last two, he was largely instrumental in making—Raymond's first effort was under his guidence, and Seward was largely his debtor, for his early political triumph. It is a suggestive lesson—in recalling the marked events, of the busiest and most eventful life of all the annals of public men, that he never received an office of emolument from the people.—He made Governors, Senators, and Presidents. Yet himself put up for inconspicueus office, Congressman and controller of New York, was rejected. He never craved these offices. It is one among the many calumnies that degraded the infamous campaign just ended that his life was a continual thirst after office. He was fond to being before the public, but he never craved an office, and never asked for one. Does any one suppose that within the last ten years that he could not have dictated his desire to the republican party? Greeley was greater than office; he was greater than his day and generation, and no tribute can fellow mortal man than his living illustrated his time, and that his life was an incalculable, inextinguishable debt to the nation.

The horse disease has disappeared in Scranton Pennsylvania, and werk has been resumed in the coal regions.—The rolling mill hands are all on a strike.

NEW APPORTIONMENT.

On the 19 inst., Mr. John E Thompson, Representative for the county of Elkhart, introduced a bill to re-apportion the State in new Congressional Districts as follows:

First District—To be composed of the counties of Pesey, Vanderburg, Gibson, Knox, Sulivan and Clay.

Second District—Crawford, Perry Dupoise, Spencer, Martin, Green, Daviess, Pike, and Warrick.

Third District—Jackson, Clark, Harrison, Floyd, Washington, Lawrence, and Orange.

Fourth District—Jennings, Brown, Bartholomew, Johnson, Monroe, Morgan, and Putnam.

Fifth District—Franklin, Dearborn, Decatur, Ohio, Ripley, Scott and Jefferson

Sixth District—Hancock, Henry, Wayne, Union, Fayette, Rush, and Shelby.

Seventh District—Marion Hendricks and Boone.

Eighth District—Vigo, Parke, Fountain, Vermillion, and Montgumery.

Ninth District—Cass, Miama, Carrol, Tippecanoe, Howard, and Warren.

Tenth District—St. Joseph, Laport, Porter, Lake, Stark, Newton, Jasper, Fulton, Benton, White, and Pulaski.

Eleventh District—Elkhart, Kosiusko, Lagrange, Noble, Steuban and DeKalb.

Twelfth District—Allen, Adams, Wells, Jay, Blackford, Randolph, and Delaware.

Thirteenth District— Huntington, Wabash, Whitley, Tipton, Grant, and Hamilton.

The political complexion of these proposed Districts, is indicated by the following figures of the recent State election.

Districts.	Hendricks,	Browne,	Total
First	15.772	13725	29.497
Second	26,023	13,299	59,322
Third	15,696	12,334	28,040
Fourth	15,446	13,494	28,940
Fifth	15,671	13,461	29 132
Sixth	13,504	16,275	19,779
Seventh	13,031	12,233	28,284
Eighth	13,761	14,389	28,150
Ninth	13,714	14,389	28,150
Tenth	14,176	25,557	29,738
Eleventh	13,622	15.503	29,125
Twelfth	15,191	13,947	19,138
Thirteenth	13,791	15,797	29,570

Oliver P. Morton was, on Tuesday morning, re-elected United States Senator by the State Legislature.—His competitor was J. D. Williams.—The vote stood: Senator Morton, 27 Williams, 21; House, Morton, 54; Williams, 41. Morton's majority on joint ballot, 19.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Christopher S. Hare, late of said county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

C. D. HARE,
EMMA HARE.

Nov. 20. 72.

J. C WICOFF,
Auctioneer!
Waterloo, Ind.

Holds himself in readiness to Auctioneer, Sell or Trade Propertp at any time Headquarters at Leas' Livery Stable.
3m. Dec. 5.

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

A am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!
of every variety,

CLOTHING
QUEENSWRE,
GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a ountry Store. All kind of

ountry Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

J. A. BOOZER. E. E. BLATTNER.

BOOZER
AND
BLATNER
Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.
Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the
FALL & WINTER
TRADE
those Fashionable styles of
Dress Goods
Such as:

Arcola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittana "	Brocades,
Balerno "	Silk Stripes,
Turko, "	Corded Maca

Also
Ottoman Scarfs
And
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Brown and Bleached
Cotton Flanels
CARPETS & VANDYKES
Boots & Shoes,
And the latest styles of
HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN. IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied a enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best vaciety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut moulaings. All of which will be sold at bottom pries.

W. GORDON, Artist

McDOUGAL'S
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of whish will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citisens of Anburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice an qu at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1872.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Fruit House!
BULLETIN!

Prices for the Holidays!

CREAT REDUCTION ON
Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits of the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advahtage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than fermer prices

Young Hyson	30, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.
At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	9 best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	135
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Olong	4, 50, 80, and 95c
Japan	40, 50, and 95c
Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.
10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahaquny double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	35 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and shery	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old '76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Diquor	90c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	35c to 50c a bottle

All the above Liquors are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have an extra large assortment, 25 cent, below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, in all different kinds	25c

Wax Candles for Christmas Trees.

All different sizes, from 1½c to 3c each. All kinds of goods for Santa Claus, at one half the usual Price.

Fine Fresh Oysters,
AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.
Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box

You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

People's
Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!
The People's Choice.
The Mother's Help.
The Children's Friend.
MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great
PALACE OF FASHION!
The only One Price Clothing House where Blothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
Save Your Money nd Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

FALL TRADE
1872.
ROOT & Co.,
Prepared for a Vigorous
CAMPAIGN!!
The Popular and well known
New York Store!
The Great "Headquarters for
Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling
Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS!
At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening
New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls.
New fall Calicos,
Mew stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks.

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimures, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, batting &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

PianoS
AND
ORGAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
AT
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
and all kinds of singing books, sheet music, and every thing in the musical and jewelry line.
Abright & Shepherd
Repared on short notice and warranted, Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

If You Want
EarlyBreakfasT
—OR—
GREENBACK,
Young America, Native, or a Cooking Stove with Reservoir or without, with Low or Elevated Oven, Heating stoves for wood or coal, or a stove of any description.
CALL ON
BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
DEALERS IN
Builders Hardware,
Of the finest qualits,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, At reduced Prices.
Leather, Rubber Belting, Packing, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Mechanics Tools.
Heavy Hardware,
Carriage Makers' Stock, &c.

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Christmas is coming.

Pretty good sleighing.

The schools opened last Monday.

Some of our day horses has the episcootic.

If you want a good cigar, get a Toby at Smith & Hare's. Only five cents.

The horse business seems to be very dull. No trading or buying is indulged in.

Packages of "almost anything," under 12 ounces, can now be sent by mail—the postage being one cent an ounce.

Gen. Reuben Kise, well know in this State, and one of the editors of the Vincennes *Sun*, died last week after a protracted illness.

A heavy snow fell last Sunday. In fact it snowed uncessingly during the greater part of the day, depositing about eight inches.

The performance of Mrs. Bowers, at the Opera House, in Fort Wayne, last Friday evening was the finest ever presented in that city.

Lauferty is doing a good trade in the Clothing line. He has a fine stock, ready made, and can get you up a nice suit in good style.

The youngsters are already counting the days till Christmas. Old Santa Claus should advertise his coming to let the little fellows know where to find him.

We hear of some cases of complaint because the Marshal is compelling those living in the suburbs to put down side walks when the interior of the town wants a little attention of that kind.

Would'nt it be awful if that disease, epizootic, would attack that class of people who "stick their nose" into other people's business every chance they can get. Whew!

The right-of-way on the Baltimore & Ohio line has not yet all been secured, and Fort Wayne is now making an effort to secure the road. Unless our people look sharp we may yet allow this enterprise to slip out of our fingers.

Davenport & Co., the popular druggists are offering inducements in their different lines of goods that cannot be excelled in the county. They have beautiful wall paper, curtains, shades, etc. School books, stationary, and a large assortment of attractive holiday goods that must be seen to be admired.

Subscriptions to the Eel River road are creeping up very slowly, and though the committee are working hard, we may yet have to report a failure in the enterprise Our farmer friends as well as town people are interested, and unless all do their duty, it will go by default.

G. G. Grady, is meeting with great success in his new enterprise at Fort Wayne. The house is crowded nightly. Don't fail to see the attractions when you go to the city. We are obliged to G. G. Marlow, editor of the *Opera Bulletin* for special favors.

Will our friends now try to assist us in the circulation of the Courier? We are laboring to produce a good paper, and we must have the support of the citizens.—Let every one ask his neighbor who does not already take it and thus further the good work.

Smith & Hare, have had such a run on their fine brands of tobacco lately that they found themselves without a supply, though an order had been forwarded, it was thought, in good time. A new lot has been received and they are again ready for their customers.

House Burned.—On Monday afternoon, a farm house, belonging to Mr. John Taylor of Franklin, and occupied by Mr. Benj Hammon, caught fire and burned to the ground. Mr. Taylor's loss is about $1,000 and the occupants lost considerable in household goods. There was no insurance on the property destroyed. The fire caught from a defective flue or pipe.—*Press.*

The influence on the system of Smolander's Buchu is such, that no case of kidney, bladder and glandular disease, mental and physical debility, exhaustion of the vital force, lassitude, lack of nervous energy, debility, and maladies incidental to the female sex, can withstand its curative properties. It renews the nervous system to a sanitary state.

We are informed by Mr. Hamsher, of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Extension, that the difference between a perfect air line, and that of the road, from Havana, Ohio to Syracuse, Indiana, is only 496 rods.—The air line distance being 159 miles, whilst the distance by the road survey is only a 160 miles and 176 rods! Where else, in the United States, can the equal of that be found?—*New Era.*

It is understood, we believe, that the Radicals in the northern part of this Congressional District, are disposed to shove this county out of the present District in the new apportionment, and thus to choke Major Saylor off for a renomination. On this subject the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* speaketh thusly: "Iddings and Moon insist that Huntington co. shall be tacked on to Adams, Allen, Whitley and Wells, their great desire paramount to every other interest is to get rid of Saylor." This is unkind to Major Saylor; and it is to be hoped that the "immortal forty" who stood by him so grandly at Kendallville, will at once take steps to counteract the efforts Iddings and Moon.

We are authorized by the School Board to offer the above reward to any one who will discover the perpetrators of the vile nuisances at the School House, during vacation. This will be paid upon application to the Trustees, giving the names of the parties concerned.

Delightful.—We are obliged to the new Auburn Silver Cornet Band for a delightful serenade last evening. The beautiful solo from the opera of the Bohemian Girl, was admirably executed, while the bass drum came in on the chorus with an impetuosity that will some day decide its fate. The baritone duet, in F sharp has no equal. The florid expression was grand.

Colonel Tom Mays is contemplating large improvements in his already flourishing office. The Courier will soon come out in a new dress. Tom is one of the best newspaper men in the State. He is always alive to the occasion.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

If there ever was an individual who has suffered an infliction of successive titles it is that same Tom.

J. H. Barns, School Examiner, will hold an examination at Auburn, next Saturday at the school house.

Dr. Langworthy concluded his second course of lectures last Saturday evening. To say that they were interesting and instructive does not convey half an idea of their importance to the public. We hope that the doctor will favor us again in due time, and that our citizens will turn out and more generally encourage this class of entertainments. The little folks highly appreciated the special lectures of Dr. Butler, and the Doctor may feel gratified that he has contributed so largely to their enjoyment.

The Concert at Waterloo, last Friday evening, was largely attended, and the programme rendered in a style at once pleasing and entertaining.

Grand Benefit.—The amatuer Minstrel Company, of this place, propose giving an exhibition, on Friday December 13th for the benefit of the Odd Fellows.—We are assured that nothing indecent or vulgar will be permitted, the performance being mainly composed of songs, quartetts, burlesques and laughable incidents. The boys have been prepating for some time and a pleasant time is anticipated.—The net proceeds will be donated to the Odd Fellows, and as that order are in need of great assistance, caused by the destruction of their new Hall, it behooves every one, who desires to contribute to a worthy object and at the same time get the worth of their money in a pleasant entertainment to extend their patronage and swell the proceeds. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents. Free list suspended.

Vicks' Floral Guide for 1873.

The Guide is now published quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of one dollar or more for seeds may also order twenty-five cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The January number is beautiful, giving plans for making rural homes, designs for dining table decorations, window gardens, etc., and containing a mass of information invaluable to lovers of flowers. One hundred and fifty pages, on fine tinted paper, some five hundred engravings and a superb colored plate and chromo cover. The first edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German, and ready to send out. James Vick, Rochester, N. York.

Outrageous.—The way some of our boys are being brought up in this place does not speak very flatteringly of the coming reduction of the attendance at our jail and penitentiaries. Parents are either very ignorant or else very indifferent as to the doings of their children. A more profane set of young boys never disgraced a town, while many mean, low dirty tricks seem to transpire almost daily. The last is the outrage at the School House during vacation. The vilest nuisances were committed upon the benches and even desks, the furniture, windows, etc., broken and destroyed, and to crown the barbarous act, a pig, even more decent than its tormenters, was quartered therein, the authors, whoever they were, bowing, when taking their leave of this hogship, in deference to his eminent superority to occupy a position so far above them. A reward is offered to discover them and we hope for the sake of the citizens at large that they will be exposed and punished for their nastiness.

George J. E. Mayer and F. Voinol "Jewelers," No. 29 East Main Street, Opposite First National Bank, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Invite the people of Auburn and vicinity to call and examine their goods—appropriate for holliday presents. It will afford them pleasure to exhibit their extensive stock of gold watches, chains, jewelry, solid and silver-plated ware, etc.—Special invitation to call and see their wonderful singing birds and boquet-vase just received from Europe.

$75,000 in cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in a public legal drawing and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution. Oct. 17,–8t.

[illegible]

[illegible] We think there are those who have not paid us a cent since we have been connected with the Courier. Whitherward are you drifting? Have you not yet awakened from that moral indifference that says money is due and let her be d—ned. Have you thought of that small sum that would make us happy, and as incandescent as the dying groans of a fried oyster. Then come forth from your holes, and bless. In other words chuck down and feel the electricity of a clear conscience.

Be thou as chaste as ice
As poor as snow thou can't not escape calomel
Get the to a brewery.

With all thy faults we'll still love thee, if thou wilt but reach o'er this chasm, and put money in our purse. We don't believe there are any that would willingly defraud us. If there is they belong to that class that object to spelling "taters" with a P. All the rest will pay us, if they've got the money—if they haven't the money they'll bring us something—if they hain't anything they ll, well, they'll never pay us a cent, that's clear. But there are other things not quite so clear, and one is, why those who are able do not pay for their paper. That is a problem that has troubled the minds of our best [editorial] philosophers for years, and they haven't got the money yet.

We hope our friends will take this as a broad hint, and if they can't, and let us know, we'll find some one to give them a kick. Just read your future below:

The man who cheats the Printer
Out of a single cent,
Will never reach the heavenly land
Where old Elijah went.
He will not gain admittance there,
By devils he'll be driven,
And made to loaf his time away
Outside the walls of heaven.

Without a man to greet him
Without a pleasant grin,
The happiness that he will reap
Will be almighty thin.
He'll have to eat the thistle
Of sorrow and regret,
He'll have to buck around right smart
With cussedness, "You bet."

The Temperance Cause.

We gave notice a few weeks ago that a meeting of the friends of Temperance would be held at the M. E. Church on Thanksgiving day. The attendance was good considering the time and surroundings. We dropped in a short time and were not long in arriving at the conclusion that large bodies were not always the most enthusiastic and determined. Those who lay the flattering unction to their soul that the temperance element in this county, is imbecile and without power, or influence, will be awakened some morning by the triumphant shouts of this now quiet but puissant band, and another era will dawn upon humanity or at least a better freedom, that shall forever banish more woes and miseries than has ever been caused by the power of the sword.

We know that the mass of our citizens are temperate, and when the question comes up directly before them, they will decide in favor of that which is now the minority. The question is sure to be made an issue, a national issue, and at no distant day. And the videttes of this movement, who are steadily advancing in every social and business department, advancing by the inherent force of the main body that has sent them fourth, are but indications that, arrived with a good cause, and a few firm and unflinching advocates it is gradually, but surely working out its own salvation, and that of mankind. Such enthusiastic and spirited meetings as this one will exert a good influence in this direction. Our temperance friends are fast coming to the conclusion that it requires something more than talk and are responding with their money and hard work in the cause. It is a healthy sign and if all act with good judgment and tact, we may look for considerable accession, and increase of power in a short time.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of S. Basset to the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cone.

Rev. Mr. Ward moved that this meeting at its close should adjourn to meet on the last Monday of December, which was carried.

Remarks were made by W. Griswold, R. M. Lockhart, Colbrook, Hogue, Clark President Bassett and others.

On motion a contribution was taken up to defray expenses, etc. Quite a sum was raised, but we noticed that the one who had talked so much about getting up the meeting, give the least money. It wont do to run "der machine" in this way.—Members must pay, as well as talk. In fact there will be a necessity after while of classifying the membership into workers, payers and talkers. The first we quote at 100 per cent. premium, the second at 95 per cent premium and the last at 95 per cent disconnt.

The following resolutions was then passed:

That we as an organization are opposed to the granting of licence to any applicant to sell spirituous liquors.

On motion the chair appointed a committee of three to petition the State Legislature to enact a law embracing all the good qualities of the Ohio liquor law. The chair appointed, Rev. S. B. Ward, R. M. Lockhart and D. D. Moody. Adjourned to the last Monday in December.

When you go to Fort Wayne to buy clothing ask for one of our price list before you purchase your goods, and get posted on prices and not be cheated by outsiders. No. 5 Keystone block.

Among the multitude of different branches of trade in Fort Wayne, none are of more importance than the boot and shoe trade. This branch is well represented; prominent among them all is the shoe house of Markley, Schrader & Co. They came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and by their gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business, they have acquired a trade perhaps not excelled by any house in their line. Not satisfied with bargains given their customers heretofore, they propose to do still better for them in the future. Their stock is very large, being a full line of everything needed for mens, boys and youths, women, Misses and children's wear. They are giving great bargains; one cannot know how cheap they are selling, unless they call. Examine the goods and learn prices. We advise all in want of boots, shoes or rubbers to give them a call. tf.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. Casebeer and Littlefeld is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All knowing themselves indebted to said firm will find their accounts for settlement in the hands of Dr. Casebeer, who will continue business in the same office.

J. B. CASEBEER.
J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 26, 1872.

SHELF
HardwareE,
NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swineford's hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line.—Call and see.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William H. Strowser will offer for sale at Public Out-cry, at the residence of Paul Balliett in Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1582.

the personal property of said real estate, consisting of, Horses Mule, Jack, Cows, wagon, Wheat in the ground, Household and Kitchen furniture and various other articles.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m.

TERMS:—All sums of three dollars cash over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given by purchaser giving note with interest waving valuation, and appraisment laws with good security.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s.s
DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January term, 1873,

Peter H. Brandon, versus Jacob Brandon. } Complaint No. 57.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Morris & Withers. his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D 1872, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of November, 1882.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s.s
DeKalb County,

In the Common Pleas Court, January term, 1873.

Caroline Schimpff, vs. Henry Schimpff, } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Henry Schimpff is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January, a. d, 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 29th, day of November 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Administration

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Palmer, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Adm'r.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s.s
DeKalb County

Notice is hereby given, that James R. Cooper, Administrator of the Estate of Walter Burton, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING,
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

EXTRAORDINARY SLAUGHTER
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
AT
C. ORFF & CO'S.
We will offer for 30 days some of the greatest
BARGAINS!
Ever Offered in FORT WAYNE.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have just received a splendid line of new Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres in all new shades, Empress, Satins, Serges, all wool Diagonals, Albanian Cloths in shades, etc., which, by being purchased so late in the season, we can afford to sell for less than they were sold in New York City [illegible] by the Jobbers; and we have marked all of our other Dress Goods to correspond with these prices.

Cashmere, all the new shades, 1¼ yards wide, reduced to $1.25, which is less than they have ever been sold for

All-wool Diagonals, for	75 cents	worth $1.00 to 125
New Sades in Albanian Cloths,	75,	1.00 to 1.25
Silks and Wool Velours,	1.00	1.50
20 pieces Irish Popline,	1.35	1.75
20 pieces 28-inch Velours,	1.35	150 to 175
Satins in new shades,	1.00	125
	75	1.00
	50	75
100 pieces Japanese Stripes at	30	40 to 50

We have picked out a large lot of Dress Goods which we will sell for 25 cents per yard. Amongst which will be the cheapest lot of Dress Goods ever in Ft. Wayne.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
Black and Colored Silks!

We have made a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. on our stock of Silks

Shawl, Cloak and Fur Department!

We have in this department the largest stock of the above goods of any house in the city, and we have the greatest bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and furs ever seen in the city.

New Ottoman Shawls!

At	$9.00,	worth $12.00
At	8.00,	worth 11.00
At	7.50,	worth 10.00
At	4.00,	worth 6.00

Plaid Shawls long and square, in immense quantities and at prices less than before the war.

Once more, we have BARGAINS for you in every Department, and mean what we say.

You want the Goods and we want the Money; so give us a call.

C. ORFF & CO.,
No. 5 and 7 COLUMBIA-St., FORT WAYNE, IND

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County.

In the Common Pleas Court, January Term, 1872

David A. Wolf,
versus

Eugene Lenard, Nellie J. Lenard, George W. Young Jacob Ferrier, William Buckmaster, William J. Jones, John A. Rose, Sanford Bassett, Ephriam C. Handy, Henry Linsceffer, Jeremiah Lewis, administrator of the estate of Joseph Lewis, Erastus A. Wannemaker, William L. Holton, Arial Rude, George Williams, George Casebeer, Henry Miller, Jacob J. Gunsenhouser, Daniel Keefer, John J Hoopingarner, Jinnsey H. Boon, Abraham Scott, Cyrus S. Stoy, Hambright Reese, Martin Hook, David Fay, Jonathan Hazlett, Joseph V. Richardson, Daniel Kinsley, George W. Haines, George Ballanger, John Tomlinson, Stewart P. Wartenbee and Elias Fisher. Complaint No. 61

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James R. Rose, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, William Buckmaster, George Williams, Henry Miller and Daniel Kinsley are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 26th day of November, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Catharine Palmer, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1872, at the late residence of said decedent, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, sell at public auction, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of two milch cows, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. All sums of $3 and under cash in hand; all sums over that amount 9 months credit will be given, the purchaser giving note with 10 per cent. interest and approved security, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws. No property to be removed until the above conditions are complied with.

SAM'L W. SPROTT,
Auburn, Nov. 20, 1872. Administrator

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your ticket over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches (especially for movers) equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
No trouble to answer questions.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keyst eBlock,

Chas. Rivers & Co.,
SIGN,
CARIAGE & HOUSE PAINT'G
Particular attention paid to
GLASS GILDING
No 88 & 90 East Main Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Another Explosion
IN
High Prices
Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods
GROCERIES,
HATS and CAPS!
BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

J. J. WOOD, [illegible], Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, [illegible], Ohio.

Thanksgiving Litany.

O, God, the Father—who hast wrought us—
O, God, the Savior—who hast bought us—
O, God, the Spirit—who hast sought us—
[illegible]

For all the [illegible]
For [illegible]
For [illegible] and for [illegible]—
We thank Thee, O Lord.

For that we live and hope for life—
For health (itself with blessings rife)—
For strength to [illegible] with toil and strife—
We thank Thee, O Lord.

For home and all the loved ones there—
For blessings found no other where—
For the home altar-place of prayer—
We thank Thee, O Lord.

For blessed peace through all our land—
For rights sustained at law's command—
For great wrongs righted by Thy hand—
We thank Thee, O Lord.

For spring time and the autumn glow—
For summer's rain and winter's snow—
For time to reap and time to sow—
We thank Thee, O Lord.

For plenty in the harvest field—
For bounty of the orchard's yield—
For vine and fig tree's fruit and shield—
We thank Thee, O Lord.

O, God, the Father—never erring—
O, God, the Savior—peace conferring—
O, God, the Spirit—Long enduring—
We praise Thee.

Praise the glory of Thy face—
Praise the giving of Thy grace—
Praise the Promise of Thy word;

Praise Thy love that suffereth long—
Praise with never ending song—
"Hosanna to the Lord."

For Thy judgments they are just—
For Thy purposes we trust
Now and ever.

For Thy promises are sure—
For Thy mercies will endure—
Ending never.

O God, the Father—throned above—
O God, the Savior—gift of love—
O God, the Spirit—heavenly dove—
We pray Thee:

From foes within and foes without—
From the rabble and the rout—
O Lord, deliver us.

From the hot and hasty word—
From the drawing of the sword—
O Lord, deliver us.

From the parching of the earth—
From the desolated hearth—
O Lord, deliver us.

From the pestilential breath—
From the famine's wasting death—
O Lord, deliver us.

O God, the Father—all-wise, glorious—
O God, the Savior—o'er death victorious—
O God, the Spirit—given to comfort us—
Grant us Thy peace.

Turn not Thy face away—
Help us in trust to pray—
"Thy will be done alway"—
For Thy love is the hope of our endeavor;

Send Thy grace as a shower—
Every day, every hour—
For in Thee is the power—
And the honor and the glory forever,
AMEN.

A MODEL ROMANCE.

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "let me show you a model."

"Oh, Mr. Ormond, I am tired of this position. I wish you could let me have a rest. Do—there's a good fellow—please."

"Wait just five minutes, Polly, till I've done this bit of your head. Don't move—just one minute more. I'm getting it right now, and then we'll knock off for a bit."

The request was the request of a model; the answer was the answer of a painter. The model reclined, in a half kneeling attitude, apparently at the foot of a cross. Her clasped hands were uplifted; her eyes were upraised pathetically; her long hair streamed down, flowingly, over neck and shoulders; a loose white sort of shirt clothed her to the waist; below was a reddish brown skirt, skillfully disposed as "drapery," in artful folds. The whole attitude and expression represented—and represented well—imploring agony combined with tender despair. The bare arms were beautifully posed; the eyes gleamed with a sublime splendor.

The painter, my friend, Frank Ormond, A. R. A.—is working with quiet excitement at his easel. His figure is tall; he wears the velvet coat of his craft; he—but why describe him? Everybody knows Frank Ormond. Let that pass.

And now, reader, while painter and model (the attitude was a trying one) have "knocked off" work for a little rest, while he lights a pipe and she, yawningly, stretches her stiff and weary limbs, let us look round us at the delicious litter of a painter's studio.

The house is old, and dates probably from Queen Anne's days. It has, no doubt, been the habitation of nobles of that period. You cannot see much of the walls, but look at the doors, at the painted ceiling, at the splendid marble mantelpiece. Look at the deep window places and tall, thickly-sashed windows. It is a house which Hogarth might have used for the residence of Lord Squanderfield.

The studio is a large, three-windowed room, cold and bare of aspect. The backs of canvases framed with deal lie about like bits of scenes out of use, and suggest somewhat the coulisses of a theater. A lay figure, with a wooden fixedness of aspect, its head reminding one of a ship's figurehead, sits in a renaissance chair, and wears a thirteenth-century costume. This figure forms the principal still-life object in the room. In one corner reposes the major part of an old suit of armor, the dull and tinted breast-plate surmounted, in a rather drunken way, by a rusted helmet. A belt-hilted rapier, temp. Elizabeth, which, says Frank, might have belonged to Raleigh, leans against the wall, and near it is a small-sword which suggests the tea-cup times of Anne, the flowing wig and stiff skirts, the figure of Addison, or the brawling Mohocks who stopped Swift's chair. From the open door of a richly carved dark *armoire* depends a Japanese robe. Plaster casts of feet and hands, busts, masks and a torso, with the muscles strongly accented by dust, are sprinkled about, and contrast chalkily with the color of hangings, bits of silk dresses, and a remnant of tapestry. Two old foils, one broken and both grievously damaged, lie across the arms of a magnificent antique chair, which has a seat of crimson velvet, on which rest a Spanish mandolin and one boxing glove; while a strip of yellow Chinese silk has slipped down on the floor. A stuffed monkey, with a perennially diabolical smile upon a swollen visage, balances uneasily upon legs with a padded look about them, while a stuffed owl stares glassily in sullen gravity. The bust of one Roman Emperor is crowned with a Vandyke hat, and a white petticoat is supported by two Velasquez boar-spears. A very handsome oak table, with massive legs, is covered with Venetian glasses and Flemish bottles, with "pots" of various sorts, comprising Gris de Flandres, Satsuma jars, and the blue Linen, or six-mark Japanese ware, while an exquisite little Japanese cabinet is crested by a handful of peacock's feathers. Sketches in charcoal and in oils, copies of world-renowned pictures, studies, unfinished paintings, are strewn about in picturesque and grotesque confusion; and, at one end of the room, with the best light falling full upon it, stands the guillotine-like easel, on which rests the picture of the hour, the canvas which absorbs all Frank Ormond's thoughts and is freighted with all his ambition, the picture upon which he is now working.

And so the happy painter works from year to year—labor, completion, weariness, fruition, recommencement. His whole work and hope are concentrated, for the time, upon the picture, with which he remains face to face for many lonely months. It is finished at last; finished just when it must be completed, in order to be sent to the Academy, and then the reaction of lassitude, after a long tension, begins. His work has gone out from him; the painter feels weary of the picture over which he has felt so many fluctuations of depression and delight. It has absorbed so much of himself that he cannot judge it truly; he alternates between confidence and despondency; he sighs half with regret; half in relief, as his distracting darling is carried forth from his doors. Then he relaxes the long strain of anxious labor; he amuses himself, and half forgets his art; he works but little, if at all. The picture gets well hung; then comes the private view, with the critics; then the public crowding about the shining rows in the splendid gallery; then follow the favorable notice, the praise of friends, the sneer of "brother" rivals; then all this passes away, until, after due relaxation, the painter recommences with renewed ardor his work so beautiful and loved. A painter, by the way, has one great advantage over an author—he is sure of his spectators, of his public. If his work be hung in a good exhibition, it is sure to be seen by all those whom the painter wishes to see it. An author has to go to his readers; but his spectators always come to a painter.

Meanwhile Frank, twisting his mustache as he gazes on his picture, and now and then throwing in a deft and rapid touch of the brush, is waiting until his model shall have rested in order to go on.

"Bother the skirt!" cries that young person, who, with a view to warming herself, has been dancing about the studio trying a burlesque pas which she had seen on the previous evening at the the theater. "There, Mr. Ormond, I'm rested now. On we go again!"

The little model interested me, both in her individualism and as a member of a class which furnishes to the artist the materialism of the romantic. I tried to learn something of her history, but I succeeded only sketchily, and in a piecemeal manner. Her name was Polly Brown. She was distinctly pretty and piquant. She possessed, among her various merits as a model, very long and beautiful brown hair, which she knew how to dishevel and tumble down far below her waist, in a flow of romantic distress. Her eyes, brown also, were large, and full of soft fire; and the little monkey had a trick of rendering them plaintive and pathetic in expression, so that she was particularly valuable as a model for young heroines in distress, virgin martyrs, betrayed beauties, and the like. Her complexion was that of a light brunette; had she lived more in the country, her cheeks would, it is probable, have shown a little flush of tender red through the pale, soft olive of her *teint*. She had a nice little nose; the mouth was good, though perhaps a little large, but she knew how to purse it up and to draw the corners down so as partially to conceal this little defect. The shape of the little half arch, half tender face was a fine oval, and the head was remarkably well set on. She was good in profile, but better as a three-quarter face with upturned eyes. Her hands and feet were small, and the figure, though a trifle *petite*, was round and well shaped. Her manner was always merry, but never boisterous, and the girl had innate tact and taste.

"Yes," observed Frank, critically, "she is a first-rate model, in her line. It is only when you see a good deal of her that you detect the least little trifle of vulgarity, which comes, no doubt, from her mother. Do you know I rather like that little suspicion of plebeianism; it shows that her base touches the people. She is good, you know, for historical heroines. She is, in fact, fit for what actors call the juvenile tragedy line of business. Do you remember my Olivia in the Vicar of Wakefield? Well, she sat, and did splendidly, for that. She's always punctual, and pleasant to deal with; she's lively and frisky, but never rude, and she's really a good little girl. Out of all the models I know, she's about the best. I like little Polly; if you want to please her, you've only got to send her to the play."

The little model had considerable imitative and dramatic talent, and readily picked up the trick of her trade. She quickly caught a painter's idea, and produced the expression, or caught the attitude, which his purpose required. She had a little feminine voice, almost as exquisitely dainty as Marie Wilton's, and had conquered that difficulty, so great to one of her class, of a good pronunciation.

Polly's mother was housekeeper in a set of chambers. She had been on the stage in her youth, and retained a strong passion for the theater. Of her father I could learn nothing. Polly herself, in her early girlhood, had been theatrical. She danced as a fairy in pantomimes, and formed one of a child-group of peasants, or what not, as required by the ballet-master; but, to her great disappointment, she never could obtain a "speaking part." One winter a severe illness threw her out of her usual employment. When she recovered she found no opening in the theater, and she was, for a short time, driven to resort to sewing. She was then engaged in the extensive and prosperous establishment of Messrs. Abednego and Melchisedek; but this miserably-paid drudgery did not long suit Miss Polly. She was unhappy, and grew desperate, or rather determined. Sanguine in her youthful hopefulness, she suddenly discharged herself, and trusted to the chapter of accidents. One day, when very poor, Polly strolled into the park. Sitting down upon a bench, still and quiet as an Arctic winter night, she thought and thought what she could do, what she should do, to earn her living. It was early spring; the painters were hard at work for the Academy, and good models were scarce. Frank Ormond happened to be passing by. He wanted a girl-model, and his painter's eye was struck by little Polly's face and figure. He spoke to her, and proposed that she should come and sit for him. Polly consented, and went the next morning to his studio. She had found a new trade, which she rather liked, and which, as she gradually acquired a connection among painters, paid her moderately well. She grew attached to the free and easy Bohemian ways of the studio, and was soon launched as a well known and popular "model," in which capacity, while sitting for Joan of Arc, I first made her acquaintance. Polly, by the way, always had a superstition about the park, and believed that it was a place which "brought her good luck." "I first met you, Mr. Ormond, in the park," she used at times to say, "and I am sure that some day some great good fortune will happen to me in that dear old park. I often sit upon that bench where you first saw me. Ah, I was badly off then."

The life of a model is not without perils and temptations to a young girl; but Polly trod safely her rather dangerous path with a firm, light step. Her innocence was not ignorance; for she saw and heard a great deal, and understood all that she saw or heard. Without protectors or advisers, lonely but self-reliant, the girl walked along the edge of unfenced precipices circumspectly and shrewdly. She was ardent, and perhaps ambitious, but had a certain integrity of will and quiet force of character which held her upright. Very unconsciously, the little lowly thing was a sort of worldly heroine.

Natural character, and the influences of the circumstances which surrounded and molded it, produced some rather complex contradictions and problems in our model. Seen in some aspects you would have pronounced her to be a little good-for-nothing; merry and pleasant, indeed, but worthless. Yet you would have judged her wrongly had you based an opinion upon the superficial trivialities which she turned outside. She never made any pretense of goodness; she rather took pains to show her worst side, to appear worse than she really was. She had naturally a light side to her character, and she emphasized her levity in all that she showed of herself to others. Nor was she, at times, wholly free from passing thrills of temptation; but, like the needle of the compass, which, though it vibrates tremulously, yet ultimately points always rightly, she gravitated back infallibly to good. A creature by no means too bright or good for human nature's daily food, there was in her that "mystic sense of right" which so stirred the enthusiasm of the German philosopher. Exposed to so much danger, sustained by so little help against evil, some unseen power kept this girl always really pure and good. She had, no doubt, a tendresse for Frank Ormond, but then her shrewd, practical sense showed her that there was, as she termed it, "no use" in indulging such a feeling; and, taught by her the hard lessons of her life, she had learned to repress, to restrain and to forego.

One morning, when Frank was just finishing his well-known picture of the execution of Lady Jane Gray, in which Polly, of course, "sat" for the victim Queen, the young lady, at the conclusion of the sitting, said very quietly:

"You won't want me any more, Mr. Ormond. You've finished that picture, head and all, now. I'm glad of it, because I shouldn't be able to come to you again."

"Now come again, Polly, why not? I suppose you are very full of engagements just now; but you mustn't throw me over. I shall want you next or my Dorothea."

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Ormodd, but I shan't ever be able to come again."

"Not be able to come again—what the deuce do you mean, Polly?" asked Frank, rather pettishly, as he "relieved" the headsman with a deft touch. "I suppose you're getting too rich?—no, it can't be that. You must come. There's no model at all like you for some of my work. Ah, I see! You've been spooning with some fellow, or in trouble, eh, Miss Poll?"

"No," replied the young lady, with demure dignity, "no trouble, thank you, Mr. Frank. The fact is—I can't come, because—because I'm going to get married."

"Married—whew!" cried the painter, facing around from the easel and taking his pipe out of his mouth. "Married, Polly! I never heard about that—who is it? What sort of a fellow? A good one, I hope, for your sake."

"Never mind, Mr. Frank," responded Miss Polly, composedly. "Perhaps you'll know some day, but not now. Thank you for all your kindness, Mr. Ormond. You've always been very kind to me, and I—I like you very much. Yes; I'm doing very well, thank you. He is a good fellow—I like him, and I mean that we shall be very happy. But when I am married I can't ever sit any more, if you please."

Frank Ormond growled discontentedly. He did not like losing his model, and he felt a vague jealousy of the unknown. There was a sneer in his tone as he said:

"I suppose, Polly, you have caught some old fool, who is taken with a pretty face, and your union will be about as incongruous as a woodbine twining round a wooden leg."

"Think what you like, Mr. Ormond," said little Polly, calmly. "I know what you do think; but never mind that. I shall tell you just nothing about it. I only come to-day" (Polly was tying on her bonnet) "because I knew you wanted me to finish your Lady Jane Gray. That's done now, and I must say good by. I'm very grateful to you, Frank, I am, indeed, for all your kindness. I'm sorry to have to give up coming to the studio—I liked the life—but it's all over now. Thank you—six shillings; yes, that's right. My career as a model is ended. Once more—good-by, Mr. Frank!"

She shook hands cheerily, and then she shut the studio door for the last time.

The strange thing was, that the little witch really made a good marriage. She had won the affections of a good man, of position and property. The reticent little monkey never, I believe, told any one of her courtship, or the progress of it; but once, some time after, she betrayed herself so far as smilingly to tell Frank, when she met him in society, that the whole thing began "in the Park, in that dear old Park; on the old bench, you know;" and this was the alpha and omega of her confession. Many studios were for a time corroded by curiosity; but time had to wear this feeling away without other artificial solacement. Some painters expressed anger at losing their little model; others expressed perplexity at her rise in life; but no one could drop a hint against her fair fame, and, as she had been generally liked, many good wishes accompanied her change of position.

Like that Mattie, sometimes a 'near cousin o' the Laird of Limmerfield's,' and who, when elevated to the position of Mrs. Bailie Nicol Jarvie, behaved excellently in her exultation, little Polly made a model wife. She had all a woman's pliability, adaptability and tact; and she soon picked up the style and manners necessary to her new position. She was naturally grateful, and she had a little touch of woman's pride; pride in herself, and pride for her husband. She wished to make her husband happy, and was determined that he should not have to blush for his choice. She set to work, too, to educate herself in her way. Having a strong motive to impel her, and great natural quickness, she soon succeeded in acquiring a respectable veneer of culture; and Frank Ormond, who meets her from time to time, told me that she had developed and improved in an altogether surprising manner. I believe that she succeeded, without apparent effort, in educing from Mr. Frank the respect due to her new position, rather than the familiarity likely to arise from their old relations, and yet she was quite frank, and kind, and natural with him.

"By Jove!" cried Frank, "when I took her down to dinner the other day, at the 'Howards,' I could hardly believe the self-possessed, lady-like woman by whom I was sitting had ever been the little monkey that used so often to dance burlesque dances about my studio! But women are wonderful creatures, sir. Their knowledge of the world beats ours. If they were only as good actresses on the stage as they are off it, the dramatic art would be in a fine way."

Success ripens and improves some natures; and little Polly was decidedly improved by good fortune. She was always petty, but as I saw her the other day in the Park (looking out probably not without thoughts for a certain bench), reclining easily in her carriage, she appeared positively elegant and *distingue*. She was particularly well dressed, and had a piquant touch of *grande dame* in her manner.

Does any one who has ever really belonged to Bohemia pass out of it into Philistia, or even into higher regions, without an occasional retrospect of regret, and a backward glance, coupled with a sigh?

Did our Polly, lolling upon her easy carriage cushion, ever look back with a tinge of sadness to the days in which she used to trudge on foot, through mud and rain, to the stage door, or to the painter's studio? What does she think when she visits the Royal Academy? How does she feel when she goes to the theater? Does she ever speculate upon the new model (the golden-haired one) who now sits for Frank Ormond? Does she, as she gazes upon the "amaranthine bowers of boundless joy," recall the feelings of the *figurantes* who, clothed in sheeney tinsel, float ethereally upon iron supports in the ideal atmosphere of blue and red lights? I do not know; I have no hint which would enable me to solve the problem; but I am assured that she is gratefully happy in her married life; and that, as a wife, she is still a model.

Electro-Magnetism and Type-Setting.

The *American Artisan* says: Among the most recent of the devices for mechanically setting type is an English invention, in which magnets are so arranged in relation to a system of grippers as to transfer the types to the latter in regular order, the grippers in turn carrying the types to a guide, whence they may be readily conveyed to the galley. A plan is also suggested for making the guide itself magnetic, so that it may draw the types from conducting tubes and retain them in the requisite vertical position, and in proper reference to each other. In order to be acted on in this way, the type must be of materials susceptible to magnetic attraction, which ordinary type metal is not. The British inventor proposes to imbed a small piece of iron or steel in the base of each separate type, a method difficult to execute, and more than likely to prove only partially effective for the purpose. A better way would be to make the types by machinery from steel wire, and use volatile hydro-carbons instead of soap for cleaning them after use in printing, to avoid the corrosion to which, by the more usual manner of cleansing, steel type would be exposed.

South American Railway Enterprise.

Within the next ten years South America is likely to possess a Mount Cenis tunnel of its own. A prominent engineer, Juan de Quartel, has secured the co operation of a number of heavy capitalists for the construction of a railway, the bonds of which the Peruvian Government will guarantee. This road is to be built from Payta, the principal port between Panama and Callao, to Sullans, thence continue under the Cordilleras at Huancabamba with a double track, cross the Amazon at Bellavista, and terminate at St. Cruz, where the Huallaga joins the latter river. The work is to be completed in 1883, and will immediately lead to the establishment of a new line of steamers on the Amazon, by which the shortest route from the west coast of South America and Europe will be secured.

NINE States which in 1860 stood above Iowa in population now rank below her, to-wit: Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Michigan, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Maryland.

Blundering Into Wealth.

An advertisement in the Boston newspapers announcing the sale at auction of the Dexter property in Newburyport brings to mind numerous stories current in that city respecting the eccentric individual who flourished there in the latter part of the last century under the self-assumed title of Lord Timothy Dexter. This was the fortunate merchant who, with brains either so scant or disordered that he was continually making himself an object of derision, still blundered into what in those days was considered a stupendous fortune. It was Lord Dexter who, on consulting a waggish acquaintance as to a profitable way of investing certain moneys, was advised to ship a cargo of warming-pans to the West Indies, and availed himself of the advice to the great mirth of all who heard of the transaction. The cream of the joke, however, was, the warming-pans found sale to the sugar manufacturers for ladles, and Dexter realized a great profit on the venture. A shipment of red woolen night-caps to the coast of Guinea, suggested as a joke, turned out as a most fortunate speculation. Somebody wishing to humbug the old fellow, told him one day that news had come that all the whales were dying off. Dexter went to work and bought up all the whalebone he could get hold of, fairly cornering the market, after which he unloaded at an immense profit. Having at last blundered into great wealth, he assumed the title of Lord Dexter, and spent a great deal of money in laying out attractive grounds about his house, but ruined the effects produced by skillful gardeners by setting up in every direction carved wooden figures of the most hideous description. Twenty-five years ago some of these figures were still to be seen on the grounds. Lord Dexter, becoming ambitious of literary distinction, published a book with the title of "A Pickle for the Knowing Ones;" but being conscious of weakness in the matter of punctuation, put all the periods, commas, semi-colons and the like at the end of the book, telling his readers that they might pepper and salt his production to suit themselves. A few years before his death he had a mock funeral, and afterward beat his wife because she did not exhibit sufficient grief over his fictitious demise. Some time ago the house and grounds once occupied by this strange character came into the possession of a wealthy citizen of Newburyport, who has made the place one of the most beautiful residences in New England.

Under-Clothing for Cold Weather.

I have written on this subject before, but there seems to be need of precept upon precept. Of late I have been learning better ways than I knew before.

For children of three years and over there is nothing better, perhaps, than an under-garment clothing the body from the neck and wrists to the heels, much like the night-drawers children wear. They may be made with a plain, easy, high-necked waist, with long, straight sleeves, and with open drawers sewed to the waist. The drawers should be rather full at the top, but small enough at the lower part of the leg to go inside the stocking, reaching to the heel, or leaving no gap above the shoe. "Doctors disagree" about the material of this under-garment, some recommending woolen and some cotton. Taking into account the difficulty of washing woolen without shrinking it, and the disagreeable sensation many skins experience in wearing it, probably the best way in most cases is to have this under-garment made either of cotton flannel or of thin cotton cloth, with a similar garment of warm woolen material over it. Buttons at the waist support the other under-clothing.

There are many sensible ladies in the United States now wearing under-garments similar to those just described. Among them preference is usually given to thin cotton material for the suit next the body, with a suit made of woolen (white flannel, gray ladies'-cloth, or red firemens' flannel) in the same fashion worn over the cotton suit in winter weather. With two such woolen suits for frequent changes, to give opportunity for thorough airing and sunning of the woolens, they require very little washing. The cotton next the body takes up the perspiration, etc., and this gets the good weekly washing. The woolen suit when taken off weekly for a change need only be exposed for a day or two to purify it properly, washing it only when it visibly requires it.

If men wear cotton under their woolen shirts, the woolen may be treated in the same way, and men who are not engaged in dirty work can wear their woolen shirts all winter with very little washing, purifying them by air and sunshine each week when changes are made. Ladies'-cloth shirts shrink less than common flannel.—*American Agriculturist.*

To Grass a Bank.

A German method is: For each square rod to be planted take half a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it intimately, and thoroughly, with six cubic feet of good dry garden earth and loam. This is placed in a tub, and liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, is added and well stirred in, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope is to be cleaned and made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste just mentioned is to be applied with a trowel and made even and thin as possible. Should it crack by exposure to the air, it is to be again watered and smoothed up, day by day, until the grass makes its appearance, which will be in from eight to fourteen days, and the whole declivity will soon be covered with a close carpet of green.

Epizootic Deer.

Hunters in Minnesota report the deer afflicted with epizooty; and a party deer-hunting in Isle of Wight county, Va., a few days ago, suddenly came upon four deer whose appearance indicated that they were suffering with the prevailing malady. Capt. Adams walked right up to the deer, which made no attempt to escape, being evidently in the last stages of the disease.

AN editor who received a letter in which weather was written "wether," says it was the worst spell of weather he had ever seen.

The Merry Heart.

'Tis well to have a merry heart,
However short we stay;
There's wisdom in a merry heart,
Whate'er the world may say.
Philosophy may lift its head,
And find out many a flaw;
But give me the philosopher
That's happy with a straw!

If life brings us but happiness,
It brings us, we are told,
What's hard to buy, though rich ones try
With all their heaps of gold;
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth:
Who laughs the most, may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

There's beauty in a merry heart,
A moral beauty too:
It shows the heart is an honest heart,
That's paid each man his due,
And lent a share of what's to spare,
Despite of wisdom's fears,
And made the cheek less sorrow speak,
The eye weep fewer tears.

The sun may shroud itself in cloud,
The tempest wrath begin,
It finds a spark to cheer the dark,
Its sunlight is within!
Then laugh away, let others say
Whate'er they will of mirth;
Who laughs the most, may truly boast
He's got the wealth of earth.

Empty.

Your cozy crib is in the corner yet;
I sit and watch it, just as day is dead;
You cannot press again, my vanished pet,
Its pillow with your drowsy, golden head.

You cannot reach plump arms to get my kiss,
Or dart about with rosy, naked feet,
Babbling soft syllables of that and this,
A tiny night-gowned fairy, blithe and sweet.

Once and for all you have lain down to rest,
Not to rise up because of birds or beams—
Once and for all, with white flowers on your breast,
To slumber coldly, and to dream no dreams.

Empty the home where, frolicsome and fair,
Your precious presence made so bright a part;
Empty your little crib, your clothes, your chair,
But emptiest of all your mother's heart!
—*Atlantic.*

Varieties.

MAN over-bored—An editor.

QUACK—A doctor whose silence lies in his bill.

"STILL LIFE"—The whisky manufacturing business.

DOBBINS says that courtship is *bliss*, but matrimony is *blister*.

WHAT grows the less tired the more it works? A carriage-wheel.

WHY is a shoemaker like a true-lover? Because he is faithful to the last.

WHEN will water stop running down hill? Why, when it gets to the bottom.

IF a tree were to break a window, what would the window say? Tree-mendus!

WHEN does a leopard change his spots? When he moves from one spot to another!

MODEL surgical operations—To take the cheek out of a man and the jaw out of a woman.

WHY is a man who never lays a wager as bad as a regular gambler? Because he's no better.

WHY are lawyers like shears? Because they don't cut each other, but only what comes between them!

WHY can you never expect a fisherman to be generous? Because his business makes him sell-fish.

"THE dearest spot on earth" has at last been located. Those wishing to find that "spot" will find it at the store that does not advertise.

WHY was the whale that swallowed Jonah like a milkman who has retired on an independence? Because he took a great profit (prophet) out of the water!

A SCHOOL inspector visiting a school said, "Now, children, who loves all men?" The question was hardly put before a little four year old girl answered, "All women!"

"IF," says Beecher, "you are walking down the street, and a chambermaid empties a slop-pail on your head, what can you do about it but wash yourself and move on?"

A YOUNG man advertises in a country paper for a place as a salesman, and says he has had a great deal of experience, having been discharged from seven different situations within the year.

TITUSVILLE girls now refuse to go boat-riding with Points, of the *Press*. He took a party out recently and persisted in moving his quid of tobacco from one jaw to the other, thus rocking the boat and frightening the girls.

A TITUSVILLE wife placed a toy snake in her husband's boots, and then could hardly get breakfast because of her snickering at his performances when he discovered it. He first looked in the mirror, then went and threw his demijohn of old rye into the mill race.

JONES and his wife were always quarreling about their comparative talent for keeping a fire. She insisted that just as surely as he attempted to rearange the sticks with the tongs he put the fire out. One night the church bell sounded an alarm, and Jones sprang for his fire bucket, eager to rush to the conflagration. "Mr. Jones," cried his wife, as he reached the door, "Mr. Jones, take the tongs!"

A CITY youth, disposed to be facetious at the expense of a countryman, asked him why sheep staid white when they eat so much green grass. The countryman said he did not know, and asked the city-bred which was the best side to milk a cow. The city-bred, in his turn, said he did not know, and asked the countryman which side was the best. "The outside, of course," said the countryman. City-bred had nothing more to say.

A Strike Curiosity.

Among the curiosities of the literature of strikes in England, the following is, we think, unparalleled. A correspondent says: "A few days ago, two colliers got into a first-class carriage of a train traveling north from Manchester, they being in their working clothes, which were begrimed with dirt and coal-dust. When the train stopped at the next station, some discomfited occupants of the same compartment called the guard, who demanded the men's tickets. They were immediately produced, first-class, and these 'gentlemen' colliers insisted,—and rightly enough,—that they would stay where they were; soon after which they pulled out a bottle of champagne, which they proceeded to discuss, boasting that they were on a strike, and were receiving a strike allowance of £1 a day."

Horace Greeley as a Worker and Sleeper.

The New-York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

All his life Horace Greeley has been a herculean worker. He has often told me how utterly tired he was, and how he longed for rest. I have never known an editor who wrote as much, though I have known nearly all the New York editors for many years. An article of a thousand words (mixed with thoughts) would exhaust most men's intellectual powers for a day; but Greeley will write twice or thrice this quantity every day or nearly in the week. Then his editorial writing is but a tithe of his work. He is busy every wide-awake hour with one thing or another. One might think his mind and body would be wholly exhausted by writing alone; but he has always strength and time for each of the other hundred demands constantly pressing upon them. It has often been said, and I believe truly, that his remarkable ability of going to sleep at any moment has saved him from breaking down. I have many times seen this ability illustrated in amusing ways. He will write an article, and as soon as he has put the last word on paper, he will be sound asleep. He will deliver a speech at a meeting and then retire to a chair in the rear of the platform and sleep all through the other speeches. When perplexed by the visit of a bore or blatherskite, he will quietly drop off to sleep. He will take little naps at a public dinner, during the post-prandial speeches. He is famous for sleeping at Dr. Chapin's church, during the flowery sermons. He will sleep in the street cars, omnibuses, and all sorts of public places. There is no sham about it. I investigated this point not long ago, at a public lecture, when I happened to sit beside him. The moment the lecturer said "Ladies and Gentlemen," Greeley closed his eyes, and it was easy to see by the nervous twitchings of the muscles of his face that the sleep, which continued till disturbed by the applause at the close of the lecture, was genuine. He then remarked that he was tired, and found his way into a street car, where he again dozed till it reached the door of his house. I should not have been surprised to hear that, when he got to his room that night, he had written several columns of powerful editorials for next morning's *Tribune*. It is evident that the old god Somnus presided at Greeley's birth, and conferred on him that boon which the poet Young describes as "Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," and which Shakespeare eulogized as "Gentle sleep, nature's soft nurse."

Crystallizing Grasses.

The long, feathery grasses are the best for this purpose. They must be thoroughly dry, formed in the desired shape, and fastened securely before being put in the bath. To make the solution, take one pound of the best alum, pound it quite fine, and dissolve it in a quart of clear water, over a slow fire, but do not let it boil. Take a deep jar and suspend the bouquet in it by a string from a stick laid across the jar. When the solution is milk warm, pour it over the grasses, cover it up, and set it away for twenty-four hours. Then take them out carefully and let them hang several hours in the sun till all the water is drained away. Then set them away and do not move them for two or three days, when they will be entirely dry. The solution may be heated over and used as before.

For blue crystals use a saturated solution of sulphate of copper in hot water. For yellow use the yellow prussiate of potash; for ruby use the red prussiate of potash. These crystalized bouquets should be kept under glass shades, or their beauty will soon fade.

Golden Mottoes.

The Vain Man's: Win gold and wear it.

The Generous Man's: Win gold and share it.

The Miser's: Win gold and spare it.

The Profligate's: Win gold and spend it.

The Pawnbroker's: Win gold and lend it.

The Fool's: Win gold and spend it.

The Gambler's: Win gold and lose it.

The Sailor's: Win gold and cruise it.

The Merchant's: Win gold and use it.

Mrs. Swisshelm presents her ideas about architecture briefly in words to this effect: "Your crook-spined, hump-shouldered house, with a wen on one side, a wart on the other, a factory chimney on the door, and pilot-house on the roof, may make an interesting feature in a landscape; but for a house to live in, commend me to the generous old square mansion, such as most abound in the rural districts of the Keystone State. The wide center hall, rooms on each side, and L kitchen, for homestead architecture, never has been and never can be equaled."

If a cat doth meet a cat upon the garden wall and if a cat doth greet a cat, oh, need there be a squall? Every Tommy has his Tabby, waiting on the wall, and yet she welcomes his approach with an unearthly yawl. And if a kitten wish to court a cat upon a wall, why don't he sit and sweetly smile, and not stand up and bawl and lift his precious teeth, and moan and moan, as if 'twere colic more than love that made the feller groan?

Henry Ward Beecher says: "If Darwin is right in thinking that men ascended from monads by gradual evolution, then it is very certain that some men came up by the way of the musquito, the flea and the biting fly, and that their ancestral traits still linger in the blood."

The centenary of Linnaeus' death will be celebrated at Stockholm on the 16th of January, 1873, when a statue of the great Swedish naturalist will be unveiled. He died at Upsala (in the university of which city he was for many years Professor of Botany) in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

One of the German papers has attained the great age of 242 years, having been established in the year 1631. Two others, the oldest in Berlin, are the *Voss Gazette* (*Vossische Zeitung*) and the *Spenner Gazette* (*Spenner Zeitung*). The former was established in 1720 and the latter in 1740.

Western Patents.

The following Western patents were issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending October 22, 1872, as reported by Gridley & Warner, Patent Attorneys, No. 135 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.:

ILLINOIS.

Printing press—Charles F. Batchelder and Walter R. Gard, Chicago.

Washing machine—Warren Chaffee, La Harpe.

Cultivator—Reuben Elwood and Richard L. Pitcher, Sycamore.

Baker's oven—Joseph Taylor, Galesburg.

Folding bedstead—[illegible], Chicago.

Corn-stalk chopper—James Holdsworth, Chicago.

Machine for bending cane—Edwin Norton and Alton H. Faucher, Chicago.

Wind wheel—James A. Risdon, Genoa.

Post hole digger—Edward R. Sumner, Freeport.

Tent—William W. Wells, Chicago.

Paddle wheel—Geo. W. Dickinson, Charleston.

Planing machine—C. L. and L. P. Hoyt, Aurora.

Grain cleaner—Andrew Hunter, Rockford.

Cigar mold—[illegible], Chicago.

Overshoe—[illegible].

Fire proof shutter—Samuel S. Munson, Jr., Chicago.

MICHIGAN.

Horse collar cap—Richard J. Algeo, Kalamazoo.

Cider mills and press—Monroe Jones, East Saginaw.

Saw mill—Henry D., Edward N. and Charles T. Wicbes, East Saginaw.

Pegging jack—John G. Zeigler, Salt River.

Clothes wringer—James A. Park, Lansing.

Lifting jack—Amos S. Skinner, Windsor.

Basket—Roscoe E. Wheeler, Dowagiac.

INDIANA.

Car coupling—Thos. A. Renta, Bloomington.

Kitchen safe—Adam S. Brown, Delphi.

MISSOURI.

Swinging gate—Levi Hatchitt, Jr., Louisiana.

Sawing machine—William C. Daniel, Point Pleasant.

Blind slat adjuster—Oliver L. Houghland, Holden.

Earth auger—Joseph Wilson, Cameron.

KANSAS.

Portable fence—George M. Hume, Paola.

Grain separator—John L. La Rose, Leavenworth.

IOWA.

Elevated wire-way—George Killam, Fort Dodge.

Switch-locking device—Remembrance L. Patton, Hamburg.

Shuttle fastener—John C. Hanna, Rossville.

Shrinkage of Grain.

A series of experiments, instituted to test the average loss in weight by drying, shows that corn loses one-fifth, and wheat one-fourteenth by the process. From this the statement is made that farmers will make more by selling unshelled corn in the fall at 75 cents than the following summer at $1 per bushel and that $1.32 per bushel in December is equal to $1.50 for the same wheat in the following June. This estimate is made on the basis of interest at 7 per cent, and takes no account of loss from the depredations of vermin. These facts are worthy of consideration.

Intoxicating Nostrums.—The persons who have scruples of conscience against "perpendicular drinking" at tavern bars, can become blind drunk on almost any of the advertised "tonics" or "invigorants" in half an hour. There is, however, one exception to this rule. Nobody can "get over the bay" on Vinegar Bitters, for the simple reason that this famous renovating and regulating medicine contains no diffusive stimulants of any kind. Yet its strength-reserving properties are marvelous. It restores the relish for feed when all other appetizers fail; imparts unwonted vigor to the digestive functions; regulates the flow of bile; soothes the nervous system; promotes healthful sleep; and tends to produce that condition of body and brain which is supposed to be most conducive to longevity and the enjoyment of life. Its specific effects in acute and chronic disorders affecting the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, the flesh fiber, the muscles and the lungs, are considered by competent judges the most extraordinary medical phenomena of the age. Vinegar Bitters has now a larger sale than any of the spirituous astringents, and its immense popularity in a land where the people observe closely, test thoroughly, and act independently, is in itself a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the medicine. We recommend it to all.

The *Mercury*, of San Jose, Cal., of a recent date, says that the advent of Goldsmith Maid and Lucy in the Golden State "is a moral calamity, the evils of which it will take years to counteract. It has turned the heads of the people, and they are fast becoming a community of horse-jockeys."

Poor Complexions restored, and good Complexions retained, by using "The Queen's Toilet."—[Com.

Brain work costs more food than hand work. According to careful estimates and analyses of the excretions, three hours of hard study wear out the body more than a whole day of severe physical labor. Another evidence of the cost of brain work is obtained from the fact that though the brain is only one-fortieth the weight of the body, it receives about one-fifth of all the blood sent by the heart into the system. Brain workers, therefore, require a more liberal supply of food, and richer food, than manual laborers.

What Unspeakable Relief is afforded to the burning and throbbing flesh by a single application of that unequaled balsam for human or brute suffering, Mexican Mustang Liniment. The tormenting and sleep-destroying pains of rheumatism, gout and neuralgia, are completely banished by its use; stiffness of the joints and painful swellings quickly yield to its emollient influence; it heals bruises, cuts, scalds, etc., with astonishing rapidity. For strains, spring halt, scratches, saddle, collar and harness galls, as well as the more serious external maladies of the horse, it is a swift and thorough remedy.—[Com.

Humbug Dissected.

Quaint old Burton has favored us with an "Anatomy of Melancholy," but who shall dissect the melancholy fallacies and fibs with which knaves and fanatics endeavor to delude the sick and feeble of this generation? Charlatans, through the newspaper press, recommend to the strengthless victim of disease convulsing purgatives which, if taken, are sure to turn his shattered system almost inside out, and sink him into the uttermost depths of helplessness and despondency! Fanatics, on the other hand, assure the prostrate patient that no medicine containing a diffusive stimulant ought to pass his lips. If he elects to be guided by the advice of impostors and lunatics, let him make his will and order his coffin; but if there is a spark of common sense in his composition, let him resort in his extremity to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most potent of vegetable tonics and alteratives—the purest and most entirely wholesome of medicated stimulants. The wonderful cures of dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, physical prostration and malarious fevers which this rare specific has effected during the last twenty-two years, are the most conclusive answers that can be given to the enemies of mankind who offer volcanic cathartics as tonics, and to the mistaken beings who would refuse a medicinal stimulant to a poor, broken-down invalid, who is literally dying by inches for the want of judicious stimulation. Temperance, properly understood, countenances no such folly as this. The State laws enacted to put down the abhorrent vice of drunkenness provide for the sale of brandy, whisky, and other liquors as medicines; and if these adulterated liquors of trade are accepted by temperance legislators as remedies, what ought to be the general verdict of the temperance public as regards the peerless vegetable tonic based upon a stimulant absolutely pure?—[Com.

Senator Sumner loses about $10,000 by the Boston fire.

Man and wife are generally called one. Some people, though, reckon them two. But ten is the present calculation of some couple—the wife one, and the husband a cypher.

King of the Blood.

For Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Scald Head, Etc.—Sirs:—I have been troubled for the last thirty years with Salt Rheum on my hands. They have been so at times that I have been unable to use them for any purpose for which they were intended. I was advised by a friend of mine, who had used the K. of the B., to try it. I did so. Have used seven bottles, and to all appearances my hands are well. They look and feel as though an entirely new skin had been formed.

H. L. Hulbert,
Druggist, 44 South St., Utica.

Write for circulars, to D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—[Com.

Herring's Safes Again Triumphant.

A telegram says: "Another Herring's safe rescued from the Boston ruins. Everything saved. Nothing lost in Herring's safes in this fire." [illegible] Herring & Co.'s office is at 46 State St., Chicago.

Cable Screw Wire Boots and Shoes.—A word of explanation may not be out of place. The cable wire acts as a screw, is strong and firm, and at the same time is elastic and comfortable. It is much preferable to the old method of pegging, and quite as soft and elastic as sewed work, but much stronger and less liable to rip, and much less expensive. We have tried the cable screw shoe, which has proved all that is claimed for it. The increase in this new method of manufacturing boots and shoes is very rapid, and promises to supersede the wood peg and waxed thread.—*The Standard, Chicago.*

Millions of pairs of shoes tipped with metal are sold every year. For children's shoes they are absolutely indispensable, unless one can afford the waste of buying two pairs when only one would be needed; and few can easily submit to such a constant leak. With most people it is the little economies of the household that supply its members with comfort, and at the same time make the load of the father of moderate means a lighter one to bear. Cents invested in the purchase of metal-tipped shoes save many a hard-earned dollar.—*American Workman.*

Johnson's *Anodyne Liniment* may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.—[Com.

The purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

Chills and Fever are very prevalent. Shallenberger's Pills seem to give the best satisfaction of any remedy within our knowledge.—[Com.

Oppression after eating, headache, nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will give immediate relief.—[Com.

Coughs and Colds are often over looked; a continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are an effectual Cough Remedy.—[Com.

Do not be deceived with imitation collars with folded edges, but ask for the Elmwood with all the edges folded.—[Com.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

A CHALLENGE

It is extended to the world to place before the public a better cough or lung remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Verily it Hath No Equal.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS

READ THE FOLLOWING:

WHAT WELL KNOWN DRUGGISTS SAY ABOUT ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Springfield, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1872.

Gentlemen:—Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our Store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.

Very truly yours,
HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ, THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely.

L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of Allen's Lung Balsam; send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with coughs."

It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by Medicine-dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,
PROPRIETORS.

☞ Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

TO CONSUMPTIVES!!

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat or Lung difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves—Prime	13½	@	14½
Common	10	@	11
Hogs—Dressed	5½	@	7
Cotton—Middling Upland	19¾	@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 75	@	6 20
Wheat No. 2 Spring	1 48	@	1 51
Corn—Mixed Western	63½	@	65
Oats—Western	48	@	51
Rye—Western	..	@	..
Barley—State	..	@	..
Pork—Mess	15 40	@	16 00
Lard	8¼	@	8¾

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	5 75	@	6 50
Good	5 25	@	5 75
Medium Grades	4 25	@	5 00
Stock Cattle—Common	3 00	@	4 25
Inferior	2 00	@	2 50
Hogs—Live	4 00	@	4 25
Butter—Choice	24	@	26
Eggs—Fresh	25	@	26
Flour—White Winter Extra	6 00	@	7 50
Spring Extra	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 19	@	1 20
No. 2 Spring	1 10	@	1 10½
Corn—No. 2	32	@	32½
Oats—No. 2	23¼	@	23½
Rye—No. 2	55	@	55½
Barley—No. 2	70	@	71
Pork—Mess	14 50	@	15 00
Lard	7½	@	..

ST. LOUIS.

Flour—XX	6 00	@	6 [illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	..	@	..
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	31	@	32
Oats	25	@	26½
Rye	54	@	..
Barley	68	@	..
Pork—Mess	15 00	@	..
Lard	7¼	@	7½
Cattle	3 00	@	6 00
Hogs	3 60	@	3 80

CINCINNATI.

Flour	7 15	@	7 30
Wheat—Red	1 48	@	1 55
Corn	37	@	42
Oats	27	@	33
Rye	68	@	70
Barley	..	@	..
Pork—Mess	15 50	@	..
Lard	7½	@	7¾
Hogs	4 00	@	4 05

MILWAUKEE

Flour—Spring Extra	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Wheat—No. 1	[illegible]	@	..
No. 2	[illegible]	@	..
Corn—No. 2	37½	@	..
Oats—No. 2	25½	@	..
Rye—No. 1	[illegible]	@	..
Barley—No. 2	71½	@	..

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 58	@	..
No. 2 Red	1 45	@	..
Corn	46	@	..
Oats	35	@	..

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 60	@	..
Amber Michigan	1 45½	@	..
Corn—High Mixed	39½	@	..
Low do	36½	@	..
Oats	28	@	29

For Family Use.

THE

HALFORD

LEICESTERSHIRE

TABLE SAUCE,

The Best Sauce and Relish

MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD

FOR

FAMILY USE.

Pints, ... 50 Cents.
Half Pints, ... 30 Cents.

For Sale by all Grocers.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!
MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY in THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN NEW ENGLAND FOR THE LAST 45 YEARS.
"NOTHING BETTER."
CUTLER BROS. & CO., BOSTON.
PRICE 35 CTS & $1.00
Sold by the Druggists

FOR COUGHS COLDS & CONSUMPTION.

ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER FOR THE TRANSATLANTIC MAGAZINE $3.00 Per YEAR

Agents Wanted

$75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

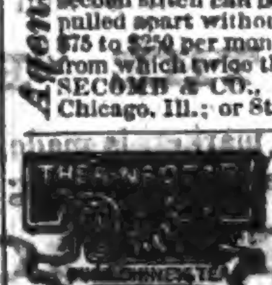

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$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

$10 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

ASTONISHING.—Mme. La Rue produces a true picture of future husband or wife, with name, occupation, date of marriage, felicity of married life, etc. Send your age, color of hair and eyes, with 50 cents, and receive picture. Mme. La RUE, Box 538, Chicago.

Apple Parer and Slicer at $2 and $1: "Union" Apple Parer, $1; Peach Parer, $1.50; Peach Stoner and Halver, 75c; Nut Cracker, 25c. Sold by dealers. Manufactured by D. H. Whittemore, Worcester, Mass.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages, for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

COMFORT & CURE FOR THE RUPTURED
Sent by mail for 10 cts. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.
120 Lexington Ave., New York City.

$50—VALUABLE—Send three cent Stamp for particulars. DOBSON, HAYNES & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SHEEP.—WEBB SOUTHDOWNS FOR SALE—GEO. H. BROWN, Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

JAPANESE PAPER WARE, a great success. Pails, Basins, Spittoons, Trays, etc., etc. Trade supplied by Jennings Brothers, Manufacturers, 352 Pearl street, New York.

MUCH practice has given great value to the advice of the undersigned in an foreign estates claim.
J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

263 RECEIPTS WHICH COST $135
Sent on receipt of 10 cents.
Address HY. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Mo.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed
Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

K. B.

KING OF THE BLOOD.

THE MOST THOROUGH PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD YET DISCOVERED.

CURES ALL HUMORS, FROM A COMMON ERUPTION TO THE WORST SCROFULA.

By its use Cancers are cured, and Cancerous tumors are dispersed without the surgeon's knife—Scrofula conquered, and Consumption prevented and cured.

Venereal Diseases, Mercurial and Mineral Poisons, and their effects eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established.

Female Weakness and Disease; Dropsy, general or partial; Swellings, external or internal; and Tumors are reduced and dispersed in a very short time.

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, and Fever Sores are soon removed by this powerful detergent medicine.

Scorbutic Diseases, Dandruff, Scaly or Rough Skin, and Pimples quickly give way, leaving the skin smooth and fair.

Chronic Diseases, Fever and Ague, Disordered Liver, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, General Debility, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood are conquered, and give way before this most powerful corrector, the King of the Blood.

Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar.

From one to four or five bottles will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, ordinary Eruptions, etc.

From two to eight bottles will cure Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcers, Sores, and Canker in the Mouth and Stomach, Erysipelas, etc.

From two to ten bottles will restore healthy action to the Liver and Spleen, will regulate the Bowels and Kidneys.

From two to six bottles will be found effectual in curing Neuralgia, Sick-Headache, St. Vitus' Dance, and Epilepsy.

From five to twelve bottles will cure the worst cases of Scrofula.

From three to twelve bottles will cure severe and obstinate cases of Catarrh.

From two to four bottles will cure the worst cases of Piles, and regulate Costive Bowels.

From two to ten bottles will cure bad cases of Dropsy.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Sold by all Druggists

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's,
See testimonials in local column. Buffalo, N. Y.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,
Chilblains,
Sprains and Bruises,
Chapped Hands,
Flesh Wounds,
Frost Bites,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks,
Galls of All Kinds,
Sitfast, Ringbone,
Poll Evil,
Animal & Insect Bites,
Toothache, &c., &c.

Rheumatism,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sore Nipples,
Caked Breasts,
Fistula, Mange,
Spavins, Sweeney,
Scratches, or Grease,
Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Foundered Feet,
Cracked Heels,
Foot Rot in Sheep,
Roup in Poultry,
Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions. Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries*.

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited*. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture

"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by
MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMP'Y
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

THE QUEEN'S TOILET
FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed
Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

GRAIN can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principle points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address
LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH AV., COR. NINTH ST., NEW YORK.

THE NEW SCALE

27 Union Square, N. Y.
Undoubtedly the best Square Piano made.
Send for Circular with Illustrations.
Prices ranging from 350 to 700 dollars.
Every Piano WARRANTED for Five Years.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

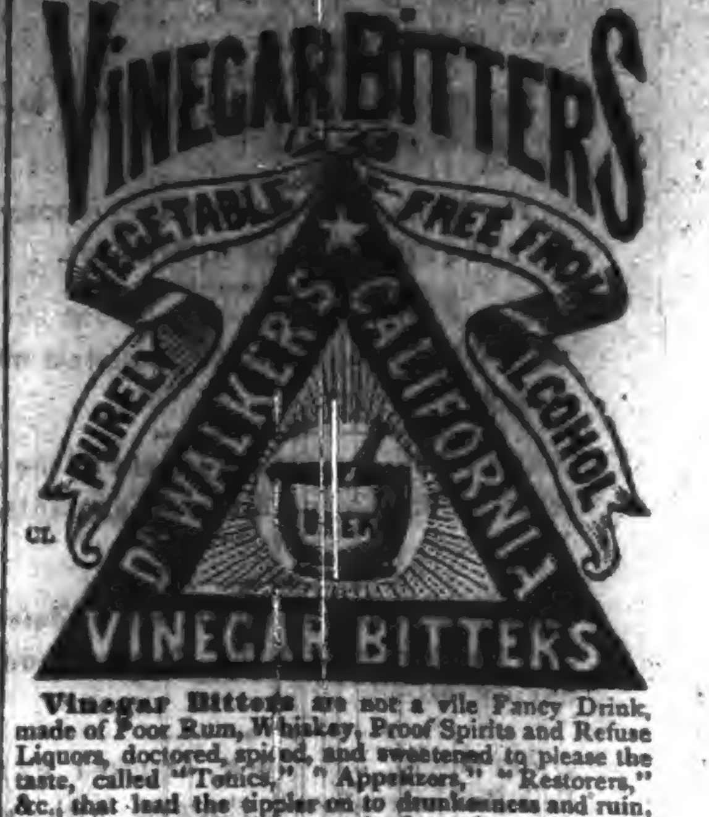

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!

On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD 12,000,000 Acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil,

for Grain Growing and Stock Raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Cheaper in Price, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies.—Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Com'r, U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, B. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOOLEY'S THE BEST YEAST POWDER
TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS

THE best selling book in the market is The Struggles of

Petroleum V. Nasby

It is illustrated by THOMAS NAST, the greatest of American artists, and contains an introduction by Hon. Charles Sumner. Agents wanted for this and other popular books. Address I. N. Richardson & Co., Boston, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boston is indignant because people want to help her.

Lieutenant Fred Grant has been ordered to join his regiment.

The Bishop of Philadelphia proposes to cure the horse disease with prayer.

A new Sunday paper is about to be started in Indianapolis, to "supply a want long felt."

The relief fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the Boston fire, now amounts to [illegible].

Stokes, in his next trial, will be defended by a new counsel, the former counsel having retired.

Jay Gould, has been arrested by the Erie Railway officers, charged with embezzling, only $9,000,000.

The saloon-keepers of Indianapolis are organizing against the dnforcement of the Sunday liquor law.

The widow of the late Major-General Thomas sailed for Europe last week, and will pass the winter in Florence.

The Legislature made a *pay*triotic effort last week, to increase the pay of its members from five to eight dollars a day

The subscription-books of the Centennial Board of Finance were opened last week throughout the United States.

The Epizootic is on the wane in Nashville, but on the increase at Memphis. It has also struck Atlanta, Georgia.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against King, the New Yorker who shot O'Neill for testifying against him,

A Boston man is going around New York armed with a club, looking everywhere for the ruffians who introduced the Mansard roof.

New Cabinet speculations disturb the minds of Radical politicians. Fish it is said will go out of the State Department of his own accord.

An exchange announces, on the death of a lady, that she lived fifty years with her husband, and died in confident hope of a better life.

Men often appear to lie when most truthful, and often seem to tell the truth when most false; the most terrible of lies is not that which is uttered, but that which is lived.

Congress meets on Monday next. Advance copies of the Presidents Message will be furnished the press to be published simultaneous with its reading in the House

A subscriber wrote to an editor to ask the meaning of the phrase "mors omnibus communis." The editor said that it was a [illegible] sentence, intended to explain something about Morse's omnibus being of sevice to the community.

About Women.

An English woman is running for Parliament.

A prudent match-making mamma gave the following candid advice to her daughter: Oh, marry the man you love, girl, if he is as rich as Croesus.

Speaking of a beautiful brunette belle of an Illinois city, a wag accounts for the browness of her complexion by the fact that she had been so often toasted.

A Western editor has come to the conclusion that the young ladies in his village are not at all like St. Paul, because they pay so much attention to things that are behind.'

Two lovely women savagely fighting for the possession of an apparently unconcerned man, and each claiming him as her husband, amused a street crowd in Turin, Italy, recently,

A lady of Cincinnati has challenged her rival to mortal combat. The affair is to come off next week, and a St. Louis mechanic has engaged to furnish both principals a complete set of artificial talons.

A knowing one says it may be set down as a rule that the sentimental young ladies who scratch off poems about death and the grave have holes in their stockings. And the young gentlemen who do the same thing.

A colored woman in New Jersey is under arrest for trying to kill a neighbor's baby by feeding it bent pins. An emetic was administered to the innocent, and the pins came to the surface. If the woman had only used fish-hooks they couldn't have circumvented her in that way.

A loving couple called on a St. Louis justice, recently, to get married. On examination the justice learned that the would-be bride had not reached the significant age of 18, and he told her to go up street to another justice, and by the time she reached there she would probably be old enough. Upon this hint the lovers brightened up, and the next trial accomplish their purpose.

A dashing and not wholly decorous young woman, who is said to be accomplished in music and acting, has been passing herself off at Omaha hotels as Rose Hersee for several weeks past. The Omaha *Bee* says: "It is hinted that she is the main witness in the Tammany Ring cases, and has been sent West for the purpose of keeping her out of the way for the present.

THE

PIONEER

STROE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE

FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

GRAND

OPENING!

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

AT THE

BEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS

Clothing and Tailoring

Establishment in DeKalb County. Just received the latest novelty in Ready-Made

CLOTHING

For Men and Boys, at prices that Defy Competition

Nobby Hats and Caps!

Gloves and Mittens,

SHIRTS, COLLAS, ETC.

SAML. LAUFERTY.

Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR.

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITETS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulten Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied AT Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M E. WOODWARD.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 37, East Main Street

FORT WAYNE IND

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

Ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. [illegible]

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber!

265 Archer Ave.,

CHIC'GO.

Ash, Oak, Hickory,

Blackwalnut, Butternut

Chery, Maple and

WHITE WOOD LUMBER.

We are now receiving shipments of Hardwood Lumber, and are ready to contract for delivery by rail at any time during this fall or winter.

We pay cash and the highest market rates for ☞Parties having any of the above for sale will find it to their advantage to write us before shipping elsewhere.

Nov. 21,—3m

WISHART'S

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

☞ ☞ ☞

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor,

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY

DR WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

SMOLANDER'S

EXT. BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU tones up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.

Insist upon having it, and take no other.

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

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Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

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Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

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Hon. Wm. S. WALTER, Sec.

L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.

Sept. 5, '71.

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Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.

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☞Send for Circular.☜

P. O. BOX, 1330. Nov. 6, 1872.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 12, 1872. No. 50.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS;

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year.........$2.00
Six months.........1.00
Three months.........50

Business Cards.

Dr. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTOTEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the uerts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly a'tended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I an giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample ooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

I. O. O F.
AUBURN LODGE NO. 116. Meets Wednesday evenings. Visiting brethren cordially invited
JNO. L. DAVIS, N. G.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. E. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*
GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and
AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Co all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroa

DANIEL VOLLMER.
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended to a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable and palatable combination to the taste, in use.
Nov. 30, '70.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 15a.m	1 53	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	8,35 "	10,23 "	3,08 "
Alliance	5,10 "	11,25 "	1,10 P M	5,30 "
Orrville	6,46 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,25 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,26 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	6,55 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	10,05 "
Forest	10,50 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,28 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2.20 P M	11,35 "	11,55 A M	2,40 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	5,60 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	9,10 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,45 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,50 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	3,00 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,30 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4.40 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,71 "	5,10 "	8,55
Orville	2,13 "	9,29 "	7,12 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	9,00 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1 12 A. M.	11,20 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2 20 "	12,25 A. M.	4,2 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily;
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2: 5 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Cornnna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 39 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 30
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHORINGTON, Supt.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.
Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.
Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Pelladelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freigh
Louisville	9 10a.m	0 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	0 10	
Fort Wayne, leave,	7 05a.m	25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	03	10 40
Angola	8 50	35	11 35
Fremont	9 08	55	12 25
Reading	9 46	32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	28	
Jackson Arr	11 30	10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 35	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Freigh
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 20a m
Hanover	5 20	54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11 25
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 40p m
Fremont	6 55	9 32	2 08
Angola	7 25	9 58	3 10
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3 38
Waterloo	8 15	10 23	4 45
Auburn	8 20	10 47	5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6 56
Indianapolis	10 50a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM. A. ERNST. Sup

AUBURN LIVERY

AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYN Pro
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horse respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that be is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business!
But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.
Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.
Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.
CHARLEY KLOZT

FUNERAL OF HORACE GREELEY.

Imposing Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The *Herald* proposes a Press Fund for the endowment of the children of the late Greeley, and offers $100,000 as its own subscription.

Various clubs and organizations met last evening and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Greeley.

The number of applications for tickets of admission to witness the funeral servicis at Dr. Chaplin's church is enormous. The church accommodates 1,800 persons in all. Many prominent persons had great difficulty in procuring tickets.—Some persons offered a high prices for tickets, but found none. Several prominent journalists arrived last evening from Philadelphia and other places, among them Col. Forney, to take part in the obsequies.

The crowd that visited the City Hall yesterday is estimated at 40,000.

A dispatch from Washington states that 20 Democratic members of Congress left that city last evening to attend the funeral. Senators Fenton, Tipton, Schurz and Trumbul will be present. Charles Sumner telegraphs that his health prevented him from being present.

The distribution of tickets for admission to Greeley's obsequies was made at the Common Council Chamber this afternoon to the distinguished personages previously determined upon, President Grant's ticket being sent him at the hotel. At about half past 10, the party took carriages and left for the church, according to the programme. Broadway is lined with spectators waiting the funeral procession, and flags are suspended at half mast from nearly all buildings on either side of the whole length of the thoroughfare.

The interior of the Church of the Divine Paternity, where Greeley's obsequies were held, presented a soberly beautiful appearance. Crape was suspended in profusion, and floral offerings were displayed, having appropriate designs. At the rear of the pulpit was a sheaf of wheat from Chappaqua, in the form of a crown, and suspended over head was a pen and and axe A floral wreath at the left of the pulpit bore the letter "H."

Outside the church were throngs of people in respectful waiting. A section of police stood in front of the church as a guard.

The church was opened at about half past 10, although ladies had previously been admitted, and filled the galleries during the hour which elapsed before the arrival of the procession, while strains of music were discoursed by the choir.

Among the first celebrities to arrive were Gov. Hoffman and President Grant. Roscoe Conkling soon after entered, and immediately following were Henry Wilson Minister Washburne, and Secretary Belknap: also Gen. Schurz, Lyman Trumbull and Vice-Presidend Colfax, who took a seat near the President.

The crowd outside extended as far as the eye could reach on either side of 5th Avenue, awaiting the arrival of the procession.

At 11, the funeral procession started from Mr. Sinclair's house, in Forty-fifth street. Many affecting scenes took place there during the morning. Mr. Greeley's daughters were inconsolable in their grief. The corpse was borne by ten men. Next came the chief mourners, then the *Tribune* Association, and next the *Herald* Club.

Then followed, in succession, military and civil officers, according to programme

At twenty minutes past 11 the procession entered the church. The solemnity of the scene was most impressive. The stillness was such that it seemed that the people in the church scarcely breathed.

Prominent among those who slowly wended their way up the central aisle were Thurlow Weed, Wm. M. Evarts, Mayor Hall, Postmaster General Cresswell, Gen. Dix, ex-Governor Morgan, General Sheridan, Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and the committee of the Union League Club.

Rev. Dr. Chapin opened the ceremony by reading appropriate selections from the Scriptures. Miss. Clara Louisa Kellogg next sang, very touchingly, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." After which Henry Ward Beecher delivered the funeral oration. A quartette from the St. Francis Xavers Church then sang, after which Dr. Chapin delivered an address.

The procession then started from Dr. Chapin's church, en route to Greenwood Cemetery.

It is the most imposing funeral procession, both in point of numbers and representative persons and bodies, ever witnessed in this city. The line of the route is down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street and down Broadway to South Ferry. The route is lined with not fewer than one houndred thousand persons.

A large number of stores and public buildings are draped in mourning.

The procession was headed by Major Hall and the Superintendent of Police on foot.

The carriages were drawn three abreast and extended four squares. President Grant and Vice President Colfax rode in an open carriage, following close to the hearse.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the procession reached South Ferry, after which President Grant and Senator Wilson returned and passed up Broadway to their hotel.

Report of the Committee of the Indiana State Board of Education.

Your Committee respectfully report that they are unable to prescribe definitely any course of study for Ungraded Schools. Their inability arises from the diversity of the conditions necessary to secure uniform. These are:

1. The inequality in the length of school terms.

2 The shortness of the terms generally.

3 The experience and inefficiency of many of the teachers, and

4 The want of thorough, systematic, intelligent supervision of the schools:

First. It is evident that unless there is uniformity in the length of the school terms, there can not be much uniformity in the studies or the rate of progress. The remedy for this is with the people.

Second. The shortness of the school terms generally precludes the idea of securing a sufficient number of matured men and women as teachers. Teaching is a temporary employment rather than a profession, consequently comparatively few, except young, undeveloped and inexperienced persons are engaged in it, and many of these leave the schools as soon as they secure more permanent and remunerative employment. Constant employment is necessary to induce young people to make teaching a profession.—The remedy for this lies with the people.

Third. The want of constant employment prevents, to a considerable extent, a profeshional preparation, and as a consequence many persons are selected to teach who are unable to organize, discipline govern, or restrict a school. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that the selections of the studies, and the rate of progress, are determined by the children or their parents, and not by the teacher. The remedy for this, is in a more rigid scrutiny of the qualification of the teachers,

Fourth. As long as teachers are elected by the people, they will conform to the wishes of their constituents in all that partains in the management of their schools. It will therefore, be impossible to secure any uniformity in organization, classification, and method of instruction, until the direction of the schools is transfered from the parents to the hands of an intelligent and efficient County Superintendent. The remedy for this evil, lies with the Legislature.

All that your committee feel justified in doing under present circumstances, is to make a few suggestions, which if adopted, will economize the time of the teachers, and increase the efficiency of their schools:

First. There should be but one series of books of any kind in the same school. The diversity in readers, arithmetics, geographies, etc., is detrimental to progress because it consumes the teachers time unnecessarily, and prevents thorough classification, and instruction. The remedy for the diversity of schoolbooks, lies with the Trustee.

Second. Every pupil should be expected to read, write and spell, every day.—These studies are the basis of a good education, and should receive constant attention No one can be too proficient in these branches.

Third. As the Fifth and Sixth Readers of every series, in use contains the choicest and at the same time the most difficult selections of English literature, the time that is usually spent by immature pupils, in attempting to read them, is worse than wasted. The true test if every reading exercise is not the fluency with which the words are repeated, but in the intelligent appreciation of the thoughts of the author. If childred read the Fourth Reader fluently, and understand the sentiments it contains, spell and define its words, they are doing all that can well be done ordinarily in an ungraded school.

Fourth. Little children of ordinary intelligence, six years of age, may be taught to read with considerable fluency, and spell the first thirty pages of any of our First Readers in use, during the first four months of school. Every child should be furnished with a slate, and should be taught to count, make figures, and print the letters of the book, the best teaching is done by the aid of the blackboard. The spelling book should not be used by little childred, as the primer or First Reader is all that is necessary.

Fifth. Spelling should be made an instrumentality for the intelligent study of language. Prefference should be given to the words in common use, such as are found in the readers. Advance pupils should have their knowledge of the reading lesson tested, by requiring them to write an analysis of it. The spelling lesson should be written from dictation. In oral spelling, every word spelled, should have its correct use illustrated, by being put in a sentence.

Sixth. In Arithmetic pupils should be drilled thoroughly to write numbers, to add, subtract, multiply and divide with ease and acuracy before they are permited to proceed to the more complex opporations. It is not unusual to find pupils working in per centage, or the extraction of roots, who can not write simple numbers, or recite the multiplication table with accuracy.

Seventh. Pupil's who have *mastered* the Second and Third Readers, should commence the systematic study of primary Geography.

Eighth. A text book in Grammar should not be introduced until the pupils are able to read fluently and intelligently in the Fourth Reader.

Ninth. The tendency to put pupils into more advanced studies particularly the higher Arithmetics, should be discouraged A thorough knowledge of the common school arithmetic is preferable to a superficial knowledge of the higher book.

Tenth. Much of the succes of any school depends upon wisdom shown in its classification. The fewer the classes, the more time there will be for thorough instruction by the teacher and practice by the pupils.

Respectfully submitted,
ALEX. M. GOW, Supt. Evansville Public School.
WM. A. JONES, Prest. State Normal School.

The above Report is published by request of the State State Superintendent, although some portions of it may be liable to objections, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to state them now. It is not intended to advise Trustees to change text book on any one subject. And instead of printing the reading lessons, teachers who prefer, may have them written instead. A copy of this report should be preserved.

JAMES A. BARNS.

Death from Hydrophobia.

A fatal case of hydrophobia occurred in Chicago on Monday, which was curious, on account of their being no outside agency, to give rise to the disease. The victim was Willie Grosvener Stevens, a boy of ten years. a nephew of the Col Grosvenor, who was shot just after the Chicago fire. Mrs. Stephens, the boy's mother is living with her sister, Mrs. Grosvenor On last Friday evening, when Willie went home to supper, he complained of a soreness in his throat, his mother did what she considered best for the child, and before he fell asleep that night his sufferings increased to such an extent that the family became alarmed, and a physician was summoned. Saturday morning Dr. Streeter arrived, and when shown his patient. he at once pronounced it a case of hydrophobia. Then another surgeon was called in to Dr. Streeter's assistance. Every thing possible was done for Willie, but he rapidly grew worse, until finally he was seized at intervals with terrible paroxysms His sufferings now became intense. but he endured them with heroic fortitude. Frequently he made desparate efforts to tear his own flesh with his finger nails and occasionly managed to bite himself. But never a word of complaint fell from his youthful lips. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could swallow his medicine. He desired to feed it to himself but several times he found it impossible to bend his arm sufficient to put a spoon to his mouth. At such times, with the most sublime courage, he would bend his head towards his hand and force himself to swallow the nauseous compound. Rapidly he grew worse, and on Tuesday forenoon he died. His death struggles are pronounced by those who witnessed them, as the most fearful sight they ever witnessed. The cause leading to Willie's sickness is not known. It was related however of Willie some time ago, that he assisted in the burial of a neighbor's dog, which had been killed by an unknown person, The doctors who attended him in his last illness. are of the opinion that Willie might have accidently touched the carcas of the dead canine with a hand or a finger, the skin of which was broken, and thus became inoculated, with the poison. The doctors also hold to the opinion that the boy may have been bitten at any time in his life, and then finally become a victim of hydrophobia.

Thrice the age of a horse is the age of a man.

A Study.

BY ALICE MARLAND WELLINGTON.

I think, indeed, 'twas only this that made
Her seem peculiar: namely, she had no
Peculiarity. The world to-day,
Expects us to be odd; to wear our hair
Extremely long or else extremely short;
To have decided views on some one point,
Or else unsettled views on all. But she
Was living simply what she wished to live—
A lovely life of rounded womanhood,
With no sharp salient points for eye or ear
To seize and pass quick judgment on. She was
Not quite content to let the golden days
Slip from her fingers like the well worn beads
Of some long rosary, told o'er and o'er
Each night with dull, mechanical routine.
But yet she had no "central purpose," no
Absorbing aim to which all else must yield;
And so the weary sweetness of her life,
Its exquisite simplicity and calm,
Musical in its silence, struck the ear
More sharply than a discord would have done.
Just as at sea, we grow accustomed to
The jar and clang of harsh machinery,
And sleep profoundly in our narrow berths
Amid the turmoil; but if suddenly
The noisy wheel is silent, and the deep
Low murmur of the moonlit sea is all
That stirs the air, we waken with a start,
And ask in terror what has happened; then
Sink back again and smile to think, indeed,
That silence should have wakened us!
Alas!
The world has grown so feverishly hot,
With restless aims and small ambitions, that
A life which has the cold and temperate flow
Of healthful purpose in its veins will seem
Peculiar! —*Galaxy.*

FIGHT OF A MAN WITH A RAILROAD.

BY JOHN A. COLEMAN.

The road has no personal animosity against you, Mr. Coleman, but you represent the public; and the road is determined to make it so terrible for the public to fight it, right or wrong, that they will stop it. We are not going to be attacked in this way.—*Railroad Official.*

Unfortunately for the great army of those who go up and down the land upon railroads, the public has been so busy in this new country that it has unwittingly permitted the railroad men to steal away its liberties. The corporations promise to construct and operate roads for the convenience of the public. This promise is broken at the start. The public convenience is not consulted. The public is informed that the fare shall be just what the road chooses to exact; the equivalent for the fare shall be taken by the passenger in such manner and at such times as pleases not him but the railroad; the voucher for the money it has received—the ticket—shall be "good for this day only," "good for this trip and train only," "good for six days after date," etc. That is, the road will keep the money and render nothing in return except upon its own conditions. The roads also say they will redress their own grievances. They deem it less trouble, or it is more to their taste, to punish offenders against their rules upon the spot than to seek the remedy prescribed for private individuals in like circumstances. Accordingly the comfort and tranquillity of peaceful passengers are rudely broken in upon and their lives endangered by a brutal assault upon an offender in a car. Pistols are sometimes drawn in a scuffle, and innocent people are as liable to be shot as the combatants; ladies in delicate health may be put in sudden peril through fright; but the barbarism of the railroad must be carried out, and none but juries seem to recognize the impropriety of the proceedings in a court of law.

About four years ago I purchased a ticket from Providence to New York, *via* Hartford and New Haven. At New Haven my business detained me until too late in the evening to resume my journey by rail. I therefore took the eleven o'clock boat in order to pass a comfortable night and to be able to meet my engagements the next day. That left the railway coupon ticket from New Haven to New York on my hands. I afterwards had no opportunity to use the ticket in the direction in which it was marked, always happening thereafter to travel with through tickets from Boston to New York. In returning to Boston from New York, June 11, 1868, I applied at the office of the New York and New Haven railroad in Twenty-seventh street, New York, for a ticket to Boston *via* Springfield. The ticket master refused to sell me one unless I would wait three hours for the train, which left at three o'clock p. m., going through to Boston. He said he would sell me a local ticket to Springfield, and I could buy another from there to Boston. This would cost more than $7 to Boston instead of $6, the regular through fare, which of course I did not want to pay. I told him expressly that I wished to stop over at a way station one train to do some telegraphing, but without avail; he would not sell the ticket. As I could not wait three hours, I thought it would be a good time to use up my old coupon, as I was accustomed to do upon other roads under similar circumstances. Accordingly I presented the coupon to the guard stationed at the entrance to the cars. He rudely and imperiously refused me admittance, stating that the ticket was "good for nothing." Some warm words passed between us, and he finally called the conductor, who stood near. The conductor was, if possible, more imperious than the guard. He said the ticket was "good for nothing," and peremptorily ordered me not to go on board the cars. I told him I thought the ticket was good, and that I was accustomed to use coupons in that way upon all other roads over which I traveled. He replied that "it was no such thing; he traveled more than I did and knew all about it;" and concluded by saying that if I "attempted to get upon the cars" he "would put me off." Severe remarks were made by several gentlemen standing near to the conductor during this time to the effect that this was another manifestation of the general spirit of insolence and meanness towards passengers for which that road was noted. I then purchased a ticket to Providence *via* New Haven and Hartford, and got on board the train. I felt irritated at the treatment I had received, and having a constitutional objection to being brow-beaten, I determined to ascertain why the practice with regard to tickets on this road was so unlike that upon other roads. Having had time to recover my equanimity somewhat after the cars had started, and supposing the conductor might be still angry and unreasonable, I determined to put the case to him, as one gentleman would to another, and to exercise self-control, that my manner should be quiet and give him no cause for offense. Accordingly, as he approached me in taking up his tickets I said, "Mr. Conductor, there is no use for you and me to quarrel about this ticket. This is a plain business matter, an affair of dollars and cents only. The case stands like this: I am traveling nearly all the time; and being frequently compelled to diverge from the route that I intended to take in starting I am left with unused coupons. These coupons all cost me money; and by the end of the year they would accumulate to such an extent that they would represent too large a sum for me to lose." The conductor replied, "That coupon is good from New Haven to New York, but it is not good from New York to New Haven. My directors ordered me three years ago not to take such tickets, and I shall not do it." I then said, "My position is this: I have paid this road a certain amount of money for a certain amount of service, whether my face is turned east or west. You say this ticket is good from New Haven to New York, which is seventy-four miles; I think it is good from New York to New Haven, which is also seventy-four miles; and I cannot understand the distinction which you make." A gentleman who sat before me remarked at this moment, "If there is any meanness which has ever been discovered upon a railroad, it is sure to be found upon this one, for it is the meanest railroad ever laid out of doors." I replied, "If this is so I hope they will make an exception in my case, as all I require are the common courtesies of the road and an equivalent for my money." The conductor said, "I see you are all linked together to make me trouble." And he went along. The gentleman who had spoken to me requested to see my coupon, and remarked that he had never heard the question raised before, and certainly had never heard the case put in that way. He further remarked that "whether it was law or not, it was common sense." A part of the Board of Trade delegation of Boston was in the car, returning from the Philadelphia Convention. Several of these gentlemen, who had become interested in the discussion, requested to see the coupon, and they took the same view of the matter that I did. As we were approaching Stamford the conductor again came to me and said in a very abrupt manner, "Well, sir, how shall we settle this matter?" I said, "Just as before; there is the ticket, and I wish to go to New Haven; the circumstances have not altered in the least." I had determined to take the matter quietly. The conductor saw that it was useless to attempt to frighten me by his imperious manner, and he then began to remonstrate, saying, "You have no business to make me disobey my directors and make me lose my place upon the road; I have to get my living in this way, and it is mean for you to do so." This was a new aspect of the case, and I replied, "That is the only embarrassing question which has arisen in this discussion. I have no quarrel with you, and I would not do you a personal injury upon any consideration; but you and I both have traveled long enough to know that this matter is wholly within your discretion. You can take this coupon and turn it in at New York, where you turn in your other tickets, and no one will know whether it is taken going east or going west, and no one will care." My meaning was that, as no injury was done, no injury could be known. He took the remark the other way, and said in a sneering tone, evidently for the benefit of the other passengers, "You might just as well ask me to steal ten dollars from the Company, because they would not know it." I replied, "Theoretically, that may be true, but practically it is nonsense. You very well know that I have no intention to defraud this road, but in order to relieve you of all embarrassment about your position I will make you a proposition. Here is my address, and these gentlemen know that I am responsible. You take the ticket and turn it in, and if you are even reprimanded for it by your directors write to me and I will send you the money for the ticket, upon your promise as a gentleman that you will send the ticket to me again, for I shall want the ticket. The passengers said, "That is fair and would avoid all trouble." The conductor said, "It is very fair, but I shan't do it, that's all; want another ticket out of you, sir." I said, "I shall not give you one." He said, "Then I shall request you to get off this train at Stamford." I replied, "I shall just as politely decline to do so." He said, "Then I will put you off." I replied in general terms and with some natural heat that I did not believe he was able to do it. He said, "I guess I can put you off if I get help enough." I told him that was undoubtedly true, but warned him that I would pursue the matter further if he brought his roughs into the car and laid hands upon me. At this moment the elderly gentleman who sat in front of me rose and said, "Mr. Conductor, I am a 'railroad man,' and in my judgment this gentleman's position is correct. If he brings it to an issue I think he will beat you; but if you think he is not correct, but trying to evade his fare, the proper way is to telegraph to New Haven and have a policeman come aboard and quietly arrest him; that is business-like; but don't take the law into your own hands and throw him off the train, for that is not done now-a-days upon any respectable railroad." I said, "Certainly, I will submit to a policeman, but I will not be thrown off by him." The conductor sneeringly, replied "We don't do business in that style on this road." I said, "I have been aware of that for ten years past; and I propose to see if you cannot be compelled to do business in that style upon this road." He said we were all against him, and he would leave it to the Superintendent. I paid no further atention to the conductor, but commenced reading. Very soon some one shouted, "They are coming for you." The conductor came in at the head of five or six rough brakemen and baggage-men, and said, pointing to me, "This is the man; pull him out and put him on the platform. They seized my coat and tried to roll me out of the seat. My coat tore, and they did not move me. This seemed to enrage them, and they sprang upon me like so many tigers. Two of them seized me by the legs, and, as many as could, got back of my seat and seized me by the shoulders and commenced violently wrenching me from the seat. I instinctively grasped the arms of the seat, and they took the cushion and frame up with me. When they got me into the aisle, and had me completely at their mercy, three heavy blows with the clenched fist were struck upon the back of my head. Every individual in the car jumped to his feet the instant the blows were struck. The ladies screamed, and one of the gentlemen rushed to stop the conductor and his roughs from striking me. Fearing for my life, I struck one of the ruffians under the chin, and planted a blow square in the face of another. We had a hard struggle until they overpowered me. They carried me horizontally until they reached the car door, when they dropped my feet a little to pass through singly. I struck another away from me, and he went over between the cars. They fiercely grasped me again and threw me broadside from the platform of the car down upon the platform of the depot. I struck heavily on my side, my whole length. In this struggle they tore the flesh from my arms and legs, and they ruptured me for life. The passengers swarmed out of the cars, and gave me their addresses. The Superintendent came up, and I told him I would give him a dose of common law, and see if I could not teach him something. He said he would give me all the law I wanted, if I wished to test the case. I then ran and jumped on the train when it was in motion. The Superintendent, his son, and another man, ran after and seized me around the body, stripped me off the car, and held me by main strength until the train was clear of the depot. As soon as they released me, I drew my through ticket from my pocket, and asked them why they held me. The Superintendent started as though I had struck him, and said, "Why did you not show that ticket before, sir?" I said, "Because it is not customary to show tickets in getting on at way stations, and you did not give me a chance." He said, "If you had been a gentleman, you would have shown that ticket." I replied, "I do not ask your opinion as to who is a gentleman, for you are no judge." He said, "You tried to steal your ride to New Haven and sell your ticket; and now we will give you all the law you want; and we'll show you that the laws in Connecticut are different from where you came from." I took that for granted, and returned to New York. When I reached Boston again I attached the New York and Boston express train, partly owned by the New Haven road, in the Boston and Albany depot, and brought suit against them in the Superior Court of Massachusetts for $10,000 damages. The first trial of the case occurred in April, 1869. The judge charged directly against passengers upon every point. He ruled that the ticket was a contract; that the road had a right to make any rule it pleased for its own government, and if a passenger broke a rule he was a trespasser, and being a trespasser the road had the same right to eject him from its cars that one of the jurymen had to eject a man from his private house if he did not want him there. The only question for the jury to consider was whether an excess of violence had been used by the road in the maintenance of a right. The jury, after being out only one hour, awarded me $3,300 damages. The judge, at the request of the road, after several weeks' delay, set the verdict aside on the exclusive ground that the amount was excessive. The second trial occurred in the same court in January, 1870, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. They stood eleven to one for me, and it was afterward understood that the man who disagreed had been connected in some capacity with the road. The third trial took place in May, 1870, and resulted in an award of $3,450 damages. Again the road demanded a new trial, which the judge refused to grant. The road then appealed to the Supreme Court upon the points of law. The judge in charging the jury had happened to say that if the resistance of the plaintiff to ejectment from the car consisted in simply refusing to walk out when he was told to go by the conductor, of course blows on the head, such as had been testified to, were unnecessary, and if the jury were satisfied that such blows had been given a verdict should be rendered accordingly. This bit of common sense gave a new opportunity for the exhibition of that wonderful subtlety called "law." The Supreme Court, after the usual tedious delay of several months, in which plaintiff and witnesses had abundant time to die, gave the New York and New Haven Railway Corporation another opportunity to fulfill their threat of making it "terrible for the public to fight it, right or wrong." It decreed that the judge had no right to give an opinion as above, but should have left the question for the jury. Accordingly a new trial was granted, which took place in June, 1871. Up to this time three people connected with the suit had died, and one witness for the plaintiff had moved to Kansas, while young girls who were on the train when the outrage was committed had passed from girlhood through long courtships, and were already matrons. However, with the impetuosity of a youthful temperament, and the knowledge of a just cause, I made another onslaught upon the corporation after only fourteen months' delay since the last trial, and obtained a verdict of $3,500 damages, after one hour's deliberation by the jury. For the fifth time the road demanded another trial, which being refused by the judge they again appealed from his ruling to the Supreme Court. They asked the judge to charge the jury that if the plaintiff had a tendency to hernia, or any physical disability that was liable to be increased by violence, the plaintiff ought to have so informed the employes of the road, and failing in that he, and not the road, was responsible for the consequences. According to the railroad theory, therefore, if a gentleman is attacked by a scoundrel, unless the victim gives a complete diagnosis of his condition to the ruffian he, and not the villian who struck him, is responsible for consequences when his skull is broken. To obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts upon this important point has taken twelve months more; but I am happy to be able to state that at last one point is established by the Massachusetts courts in favor of the rights of railroad passengers, namely, that it is not necessary for a man to inform a ruffianly aggressor what his grandmothar died of, nor to describe his hereditary symptoms, even though it is the employe of a railsoad corporation who comes to strike him.

The case was one of simple brutal assault in a public railroad car. The witnesses for the plaintiff were well-known merchants of Boston, who were members of the Board of Trade, railroad directors, and steamboat men, as well as others, including ladies. Their testimony was clear and consistent throughout every trial. Pitted against their testimony was that of the brakemen, the baggage-men, and the conductor, every one of whom was in the employment of the road and a party to the assault. Not a passenger who saw the outrage committed in the car was brought forward by the road. The testimony of the employees was so absurd upon the first trial, that the Court was frequently interrupted by laughter. No testimony of theirs upon any after trial has been like that of the first, but was manufactured to suit the theory of the railroad. It has been privately admitted by the road that "the facts were with me, but the law," meaning, I suppose, the judge's rulings, "was with them." So simple a case would have been disposed of at a single hearing in a minor court, had it occurred between two poor men. But I have been compelled to pass through four weary trials, lasting four years, gaining quick verdicts from juries, and being defeated only by the first judge, who granted a new trial to this railroad corporation, because thirty-three hundred dollars were excessive damages for the beating and rupturing of a man by their servant. Being the Chief Justice, his rulings, of course, were taken as the law governing the case by the associate judges who presided at the subsequent trials, and from whom I received great courtesy and fairness.

But the contest is finished after the exhaustion of every legal device, and there is something to be said about it in the interest of the public. I have been repeatedly told by parties interested in the road that the company had too much money to be beaten by me, and they would spend enough to defeat me. The paragraph at the head of this article is quoted from a statement made to me by an influential person connected with the corporation. These threats were of no consequence as applied to me, for their object was intimidation. They did not succeed. The corporation is beaten. I have received the money for damages which they said they never would pay, and my personal contest is ended. But these threats were not directed against myself alone, but against the public. This expensive suit was prolonged to prove that "right or wrong they would make it so terrible for the public to fight the road that they would stop it." If a limb is crushed by the negligence of the railroad men, fight instead of pay the victim is their theory of dealing with the public; and they will remove all opposition by the power of wealth, influence with courts, and sheer terrorism. "They may make any rules they please" for the public, and may carry out their arbitrary designs against the people in spite of decency or common sense.

The only advantage to be derived from this story is to open the question whether the people or the corporations are the rulers of this country. Are the railroads and the courts the masters or the servants of the people who pay for both? Are we quietly to allow railroad corporations to go on forever taking possession of legislatures and establishing the law for our courts? Are we to allow only the extreme railroad view of a case to be the law of our courts? Or are there two sides to a railroad question as well as to others? If so, where shall we go that both sides may be fully considered? Law is said to be common sense. Does it fairly represent the common sense of the intelligent people of Massachusetts, that a private individual shall be kept in her courts for four years at enormous expense in a case of simple assault, merely because the assailant was a rich railroad corporation.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Personal.

FERNANDO WOOD is worth $10,000,000.

ANDY JOHNSON will reside in Nashville, Tenn.

THE subscription for Gen. Meade's family has reached $74,000.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS now owns and runs the Atlanta *Sun* alone.

DOUBLEBLOWER is the suggestive name of an Illinois editor. He double leads all his editorials.

PAT GILMORE, the jubilee man, didn't lose anything by the Boston fire. He hadn't anything to lose.

THE fund to set up Mr. Greeley in bronze has reached the sum of $17,000. Only $13,000 more are wanted.

A POLITICAL opponent mentions an Iowa paper as being "printed on a cheese press, with shoe-pegs for type."

A LETTER from Dr. Livingstone, dated at Unyamyembe on the 14th of June last, has been received by Mr. Bertram at Salem, Mass.

THE latest rumor in regard to the New York *Tribune* is, that George W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the paper, is to succeed Whitelaw Reid as managing editor.

THE Rev. John Tonner, D.D., of Canton, Ohio, is the only local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States on whom the degree of D.D. has been conferred.

THE Connecticut agriculturist who last week found a five-dollar gold piece in the crop of one of his chickens remarks that for its size it's the most profitable crop ever produced on his farm.

THE new President of Mexico, Lerdo de Tejada, is a comparatively young man, being but 45 years of age. He possesses energy, courage, eloquence, and is withal a man of considerable educational acquirements.

THE Titusville *Press* says that Stanley, when he lectures in this country this winter, will be dressed in his suit of clothes made by a Ujiji tailor, consisting of a twine string wound around his big toe, and a straw hat cut low in the corsage.

MR. STANLEY did not hesitate to start on the long, doubtful, and dangerous journey to Africa, and was not afraid to fight after he got there; and he bravely met the wise men of the world when he came back to civilization—but he did run when 2,000 Scotch girls wanted to kiss him at his reception at Paisley.

Second Comptroller's Report.

The following are the most important points of the annual report of Hon. J. M. Brodhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872:

The total accounts of expenditure of the War and Navy Departments, and the Indian and Pension Office, as settled and adjusted at the Treasury Department, during the above period, amounts to $37,945,123. This sum embraces the accounts of disbursing officers of the War and Navy Departments, and Indian and Pension Offices, in part for war expenditures of the rebellion, as well as those incurred since the war; claims for bounty and prize money; claims of States for war expenses, and of private persons for property used, impressed, or left in the military service of the United States. The above accounts of expenditures are, with the vouchers, examined by the Second, Third, or Fourth Auditors of the Treasury, who have, by law, primary jurisdiction in their settlement. When examined by the Auditors and the balances certified, all of these accounts, with vouchers and certificates, are reported by them to the Second Comptroller for his decision. This office causes a revision of each settlement thus reported, to be made and a certified balance sent to the Secretary of the Department in which the expenditure has been incurred. During the fiscal year the amounts of settlements thus far acted on and adjusted are as follows: From Second Auditor, $175,299,896; Third Auditor, $170,955,764; Fourth Auditor, $23,689,462. The above accounts have been duly entered, revised, and the balances found thereon certified to the Secretary of the Department in which the expenditure has been incurred, viz.: Those from the Second and Third Auditors to the Secretary of War, excepting the accounts of the Indian Agents, which are certified to the Secretary of the Interior, and those from the Fourth Auditor to the Secretary of the Navy, which are classified thus: From the Second Auditor, embracing the accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department for collecting, organizing, and drilling volunteers, $751,448; Paymasters' accounts for the pay of officers and the pay and rations of soldiers of the army, $132,779,140; special and referred accounts, $10,051,429; accounts of army recruiting officers for clothing, equipments, and bounty to recruits, etc., $262,287; ordnance, embracing the accounts of disbursing officers of the Ordnance Department for arsenals, armories, armaments for fortifications, arming militia, etc., $4,742,448; Indian Department, accounts of Indian Agents, including the pay of Indian annuities, presents to Indians, expenses of holding treaties, pay of interpreters, pay of Indian Agents, and the settlement of personal claims for miscellaneous service of agents and others in connection with Indian affairs, $24,042,904; medical and hospital aid accounts, including the purchase of medicines, drugs, surgical instruments, hospital stores, the claims of private physicians for services, and surgeons employed under contract, $429,816; expenses of the War Department, including expenses for military contracts, secret service, etc., $235,729; Freedmen's Bureau, pay and bounty, $2,143,284; Soldiers' Home, $432,694; National Volunteer Asylum, $417,713. Total, $176,299,896.

From the Third Auditor, Quartermaster's accounts for transportation of the army and the transportation of all descriptions of army supplies and ordnance, and for the settlement of personal claims for services in the Quartermaster's Department, $125,380,593; Commissioners' accounts for rations and substance of the army and navy, and for the settlement of personal claims in the Commissary Department, $7,015,145; accounts of Pension Agents for the payment of military pensions, including the entries of the monthly reports of new pensioners added to the rolls, and the statement from the Commissioner of Pensions respecting the changes arising from deaths, transfers, etc., and for pension claims presented for adjustment, $34,327,896; accounts of the Engineer Department for military surveys, the construction of fortifications, for river and harbor surveys and improvements, $2,670,470; accounts for the relief of freedmen and refugees, $1,561,655. Total, $170,955,764.

From the Fourth Auditor, Marine Corps; first, Quartermasters of the Marine Corps, embracing accounts for the expenses of officers' quarters, fuel, forage for horses, attendance on courts-martial and courts of inquiry, transportation of officers, and marines' supplies of provisions, clothing, medical stores and military stores, for baraacks, and incidental supplies for marines on shore; second, accounts of Paymasters of the Marine Corps for the pay of the officers and the pay and rations of the marines, $609,594.

Paymasters of the navy, accounts for the pay and rations of officers and crew, of the ship supplies, of provisions, of clothing, and repairs of vessels on foreign stations, $4,494,161; Paymasters at navy yards, accounts for the pay of officers on duty at navy yards, or on leave of absence, and the pay of mechanics and laborers on the various works, $10,040,264; Paymasters acting as navy agents, accounts for their advances to Paymasters, purchases of timber, provisions, clothing, and naval stores, $7,203,866.

Navy Pension Agents' accounts for the pay of pensions of officers and seamen, etc., of the navy, and officers and privates of the Marine Corps, $341,572. Total, $23,689,462.

Naval prize lists, claims revised during the year, soldiers' pay and bounty, $1,202,754; sailors' pay and bounty, $482,020; prize money, $110,003; Quartermasters' stores under the act of July 4, 1864; property lost, or destroyed, or captured, etc., under the act of March 3, 1849; rent of buildings and land for the use of the armory, and other military claims against the War Department, $1,605,246.

Oregon and Washington Territory war claims, $12,157; claims of States for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting their troops in defense of the United States, $239,643; subsistence, $82,228. Total, $3,904,282.

These settlements have been effected and requisitions for the same, except for soldiers' and sailors' pay and bounty, have been issued by War, Treasury, and Interior Departments to the number of 8,454.

With the Second Comptroller are filed the contracts of the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary of Subsistence, the Navy Deprrtment, the Engineer Department, the Indian Department, the Adjutant General's Department, the Freedman's Bureau, Ordnance Department, Surgeon General, charter parties, contracts and leases. Total during the year, 1,130; also, the official bonds of disbursing officers of the War and Navy Departments, and the Indian Department, number 68.

The pensions have slightly decreased from the preceding year, the decrease being $440,224. Total for the last fiscal year, $34,768,120.

The bounty to soldiers has decreased from $2,522,690 in 1871, to $1,202,754 in 1872.

Varieties.

WHEN a man has no mind of his own, his wife generally gives him a piece of hers.

FLIPKINS says there are three sexes—the male sex, the female sex, and the insects.

HUDIBRAS calls matrimony a perverse fever, beginning with heat and ending with frost.

SMIRKINS looked at a painting of a pig and pleasantly asked who was that pigment for?

WOMAN ought to do all she can to make this earth a paradise for man, as it was all her fault he lost the other.

"THE prisoner has a very smooth countenance." "Yes. He was ironed before he was brought in. That accounts for it."

"DO YOU call this a trunk?" growled a dejected porter. "It only needs a lightning rod to be mistaken for a boarding-house."

A GENTLEMAN in a Boston horse-car was heard to remark that he knew upward of fifty native Americans who had Tartars for wives.

A RURAL MISS stepped into a drug store the other day and asked for a bottle of "jack of clubs." She wanted jockey club perfumery.

OF all the vessels which ply the lakes, the Lake Superior craft are most liable to sink, as they are always, on their passage down, ore laden.

THE lover of a South street girl didn't know her father's gate was hung with leather, and nearly broke his neck in consequence.—*Danbury News.*

AN exchange says that the correct answer to the gentleman who wrote the song, "Why did I marry?" would be, "Because you met a woman who was a first-class fool."

SOME useful person has taken the trouble to count the seeds in the head of a poppy and found 32,000 of them. Topsy said that is nothing to what he "seed" in her head.

"SAY, Jones, what's the matter with your eye?" "Oh, nothin', only my wife said this morning I'd better get up and make a fire; I told her to make it herself—that's all."

A FRENCHWOMAN said she never loved anything. "You loved your children?" suggested a friend. "When they were little," she replied. "And you love diamonds?" "When they are large."

"GOOD MORNING," said a printer in search of female compositors. "Have you any daughters who would make good type setters?" "No, but I have a wife who would make a fine devil," said the monster.

AN Indian complained to a rumseller that the price of his liquor was too high. The latter, in justification, said "that it cost as much to keep a hogshead of brandy as to keep a cow." "Maybe he drink as much water," replied the Indian, "but he no eat so much hay."

A YOUNG LADY, who has just returned from Europe, advises her friends not to go there, "unless you are sure that you know enough to appreciate the beauties of Europe. It lends such a charm to remember that Beethoven sculptured the Medicean Venus, and Shakespeare composed the sublime poem of Paradise Lost!"

"UNLESS you give me aid," said a beggar to a benevolent lady, "I am afraid I shall have to resort to something which I should greatly dislike to do." The lady handed him a dollar, and compassionately asked: "What is it, poor man, that I have saved you from?" "Work," was the mournful answer.

The Mitrailleuse.

It is not the case that the French have determined to abandon the mitrailleuse. The idea was entertained, but has been abandoned, as it is believed they were injudiciously handled during the war. It has been since proved by experiments that they can be employed to produce disastrous effects. The President of the Republic has just signed a decree for the establishment of works for the construction of artillery at Tarbes, where a number of new mitrailleuses are to be made on a slightly modified and improved plan. Fresh experiments, with an entire battery, and according to a wholly new programme, are to be carried out immediately at Tarbes.

Smoke and Frost.

The practice of building smoke fires in orchards as preventive of injury from frost is an old one, but recently we note that a congress of fruit growers in France have tested the value of a composition, principally of tar, which, burned in iron vessels, gave thick clouds of smoke that hovered over the land for miles around them.

BRYANT, the poet, passes most of his time out of doors, wandering about the hills which surround his lovely residence at Roslyn, Long Island, and feasting his eyes with the beautiful scenery which encompasses him on every side. Recently he stopped in a store at the steamboat landing, for the purpose of being weighed, and turning the scale close in the neighborhood of 130 pounds, he expressed himself well contented.

Foreign Gossip.

IN the city of Naples there are 405 Catholic churches and 5,000 ordained priests.

SEVASTOPOL is being repaired, and will become again the strongest fort and the most important town on the Black Sea.

BETTER rations and better pay are to be the rule henceforth in the French army. The soldier's allowance of food has been increased nearly a pound a day, and his pay has been raised from five sous to seven and a half sous a day.

LEONARD BACON is not very hopeful of the Old Catholic movement. He says there is not a bishop among them, and it is mostly confined to scholars and the universities. He thinks it may in time grow to something, but at present the common people cannot understand the fine distinction raised, and the masses give it litle attention.

IT has been generally supposed that railway traveling in Great Britain is safer than in other countries, and especially in the United States. The official returns of the several railway companies in Great Britain to Parliament shows that from 1861 to 1871 inclusive, a period of eleven years, there were 2,674 persons killed and 9,660 wounded.

THE first Christian church built in modern times in Constantinople was erected in 1864. There are now in Turkey 75 churches, many of which are self-supporting. There are four Evangelical Associations in the Empire—one at Harpoot, in Mesopotamia, with 26 churches; another in Southern Asia Minor, with 23 churches; a third in Central Asia Minor, with eight churches, and the fourth in Bythini, with 11 churches.

A CONTRACT has lately been signed between the directors of the St. Gothard railway, Switzerland, and M. LeFavre, of Geneva, for the boring of a new railway tunnel through the Alps, which promises to surpass anything of the kind yet attempted. The length of the tunnel will be a little more than nine miles. Cost $10,000,000. The work is to be finished within eight years; and if sooner finished the contractor is to receive $1,000 a day for each day in advance of the contract time. If the completion of the work is from any reason delayed beyond the contract time, $1,000 a day are to be forfeited.

LADY WRIXON BEECHER (Miss O'Neil), who died in England, the other day, was the actress whom Byron would not see for fear of disenchantment with Mrs. Siddons. As her career upon the stage was one of unparalleled brilliancy, so was the occasion of her first success one of brilliant accident. Wholly unknown to the stage, she stepped in to fill the *role* of a great metropolitan actress, who had disappointed the manager of a provincial theater. The next morning she found herself famous, and for five years reigned on the English stage without a rival she need fear.

Curious Surgical Operation.

Dr. Lane, of this city, is credited with the successful performance of one of the most remarkable surgical operations ever recorded in the annals of the profession. In December, in 1869, Luther Corey, head sawyer at Treat's mill, Santa Cruz county, had his arm broken in two places above the elbow. One of the fractures knitted and healed, the other, owing to a splint of the bone being between the ends of the fracture, did not, and after suffering great pain for some time, Mr. Corey came to San Francisco, and placed himself under the care of skillful surgeons. They opened the flesh on his arm, and cut the callous part from off the end of the bones, pressing the ends together, and binding the arm in splints, in which condition it remained for one year and a half, but stil the bones did not knit, and the muscles of the arm became shriveled up and useless. Some eight months ago Mr. Corey opened the arm, sprung out the end of the bones, and cutting off the callous parts, beveled the ends of the bones, so that each would lap a little over the other. He then riveted them together with silver wire, and set the arm in a case. The bone then knitted and healed, leaving the arm two inches shorter. Mr. Corey has been at work for the last two months, in his old position, and is rejoicing in having a sound arm to support his family with. He had spent about $400 with other surgeons, and lost two and a half year's time. When he asked Dr. Lane for his bill, the Doctor replied: "When you can spare the money, and the arm is worth anything to you, you can pay men what you think the operation is worth." He again visited the city last week, for the purpose of having the wires which had bound the fractured bone extracted from his arm.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Peculiar Predicament of a Printer.

John Shepherd was found by Mr. Bybee and H. H. G. Baxter, on last Monday, suspended by his neck, which had become fastened between two of the slats of the picket fence in front of the cemetery. When taken down he had no pulse, but by prompt medical aid he was at last revived, and is, we understand, recovering. John is a printer by trade, and is much like many others of that ancient and honorable vocation in one particular. It is supposed that while leaning over the fence, pensively contemplating this last quiet resting place of frail humanity, and reading unto himself a homily from the charnel city, he weakened under its silent eloquence, and his neck being chucked into the wedge-shaped space,

The more he tried to pull it loose,
The more it stuck the faster.

—*Richmond (Ky.) Register.*

Deep Wells in Chicago.

Artesian wells are multiplying in Chicago, twenty-one of them having already been bored, and in no instance has a failure to obtain a plentiful supply occurred. The well at Kenwood, just south of Chicago, 1,255 feet deep and five and a half inches in diameter at the bottom, yields 650 gallons per minute. It costs about $6,000. Another well in the business center of Chicago is 1,600 feet deep, yields 525 gallons per minute, and cost $7,000. The usual depth of the wells is from 1,200 to 1,300 feet, and the average cost is $6,000 for a five and a half inch well 1,200 feet deep, and $6,000 for a four and a half inch bore to the same depth.

A SAFETY MATCH—Ten thousand per annum settled on the wife.

The Congressional Printing Office.

The report of the Congressional Printer contains much interesting matter in regard to the Government. The entire cost of the office for the year was $1,802,343, which is largely in excess of any previous year for the past ten, except the year 1865, which was $2,327,069. Of all executive and miscellaneous documents and reports there are printed the usual number, 1,625 copies for the Senate and 1,650 for the House, and also 825 copies of bills and resolutions for the Senate and House each. The aggregate cost of the paper used in the office for the year was $698,989. The amount paid for lithographing and engraving for Congressional documents was $42,257, and the cost of maps for the Supreme Court was $1,331. The public binding alone cost $541,663. As previously stated, the orders made by Congress and executed in the Government office for Congressional printing and binding, during the past year, ending Sept. 30, amount to $893,189.97. The year preceding was $779,819 for the same class of work. This shows an increase during the last year over its predecessor within a fraction of 25 per cent. The office has completed during the past year 119,284 pages of documentary composition, and 7,869, volumes of that class of work, many of which exceed 1,000 pages each, on the subject of Patent Office reports, which, with their costly engravings, were so expensive a publication and so lightly regarded by the public. The printing office building, owing to the immense increase of work, is found to be too small for the purpose, notwithstanding that a wing costing $40,000 was finished a year ago. Mr. Clapp asks for an appropriation to erect another wing, which, he says, is urgently demanded. The printing for the House of Representatives amounted to $205,909; and for the Senate, $125,645. The following shows the cost of printing for each department: State Department, $24,106; Treasury Department, $322,861; Interior Department, $225,798; War Department, 143,406; Navy Department, $88,001; Judiciary Department, $42,742; Postoffice Department' $169,366; Department of Agriculture, $21,790; office of Congressional Printer, $1,503; total, $1,036,307. Charging the Government for the materials, the machinery, the labor, and everything used in the prosecution of the business, it appears that the earnings of the office for the year were $2,267,946, while the expenses of the office were $2,134,771. There are over 1,000 employes, male and female.

A Temperance Railroad.

The officers of the new European and North American railroad, connecting Boston and Halifax, have sent to all the employes of the road a form of pledge, for them to sign, whereby they agree to abstain from using intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, and the use of profane or ungentlemanly language. Accompanying the blank pledge is a circular informing the employes that this step is taken in consequence of frequent complaints at the office, and requesting those declining to sign to give notice of their intentions, that their places may be filled by others.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.—Who of our readers has not suffered from the ills and varied forms of this hydra-headed tormentor, which originates from loss of tone in the stomach, or more particularly in its muscular or fibrous coating, which becomes pale and feeble. It would require pages to describe all the symptoms and various sympathetic affections of indigestion, and the torture to which the dyspeptic is subjected, but which may be compressed into one brief comprehensive sentence: *You feel sick, depressed, and unfit for the duties of life.* Nevertheless, there is nothing more certain than that dyspepsia in all its phases can be thoroughly eradicated.

There is but one way to cure indigestion, viz.: by toning and strengthening the stomach and general system, gently relaxing the bowels if constipated, and regulating the liver if disordered. A remedy for this human peace-destryoer is CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, which have the rare merit of containing *no alcohol*, the virtues of the medicinal California Plants, which constitute their healing and curing agencies, being extracted by a new chemical process. The popular verdict is that they are the *most perfect article* for the *stomach*, and are to be taken as circumstances may require, with the fullest confidence, and that by their means can the return of this distressing malady be prevented. We are satisfied this remedy is of great value.

OFFICERS of the "Old Guard" are marrying at a fearful rate that threatens to destroy the old system of "messes" in camp and barrack. Under the Empire the officers of the Guard were obliged to remain single; if they married they were speedily transferred to the line. But since Napoleon's downfall, the Guard which for Mars and Cupid would "die but not surrender," no longer exists. The officers are required to ask permission for the ceremony, but this is merely a form. All that the authorities insist upon is that the bride should possess 26,000 francs ($5,000) standing in her name in the French funds. The purpose of this requirement is to insure that the widows of military men shall have something to live upon at the death of their husbands and prevent improvident marriages in the army.

BAERLE & Co., of Worms, recommend the use of soluble glass in washing wool. The operation is conducted as follows: Forty parts of water are mixed with one of soluble glass at a temperature of 50 to 70 deg. Cent. The The wool is then plunged into the mixture and stirred about for a few minutes; it is then rinsed in tepid water and is found to be clean, white and devoid of color. After the operation the wool is said to be perfectly soft, and not to have lost any of the properties that fit it for the purposes to which it is applied.

THE number of booksellers in France and her dependencies is returned at 5,674, that of printing offices at 1,339, and that of lithograph establishments at 1,624. About one-fifth of the first-class, one-eighth of the second, and one-fourth of the third are at Paris. There are 2,303 periodicals, of which 843 are in Paris.

STREET gas costs Gotham $1,000,000 a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Only $1 a Year. 8 Pages.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

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THE BEST PAPER IN EVERY RESPECT.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar. Address, THE SUN, New York city.

Herring's Safes Again Triumphant.

A telegram says: "Another Herring's safe rescued from the Boston ruins. Everything saved. Nothing lost in Herring's safes in this fire." Such facts need no comment. Herring & Co.'s office is at 46 State St., Chicago.

THE total number of horses in the Russian Empire is twenty millions, "Which," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "is equivalent to twenty-five per cent. of the population."

FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.—[Com.

SUDDEN changes in the weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"—[Com.

MILLIONS OF PAIRS of shoes, tipped with metal, are sold every year. For children's shoes they are absolutely indispensable, unless one can afford the waste of buying two pairs, when only one would be needed: and few can safely submit to such a constant leak. With most people it is the little economies of the household that supply its members with comfort, and at the same time make the load of the father of moderate means a lighter one to bear. Cents invested in the purchase of metal-tipped shoes save many a hard-earned dollar.—*American Workman.*

OUR BOYS, for December, is enlarged to sixteen pages and sixty-four columns, making it one of the largest and most wide-awake journals for the youth in America. It contains two grand serials, "Sturdy and Steady," and "Lance and Lasso," with fifteen complete sketches, poetry, games, head-work, editorials, etc. Illustrated. Edited by CHARLES DIEHL. $1 a year. Twenty-five cents allowed on small clubs. Send stamp for specimen to *Our Boys*, Chicago.

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES.—A word of explanation may not be out of place. The cable wire acts as a screw, is strong and firm, and at the same time is elastic and comfortable. It is much preferable to the old method of pegging, and quite as soft and elastic as sewed work, but much stronger and less liable to rip, and much less expensive. We have tried the cable screw shoe, which has proved all that is claimed for it. The increase in this new method of manufacturing boots and shoes is very rapid, and promises to supersede the wood peg and waxed thread.—*The Standard, Chicago.*

THERE is to be a Methodist Episcopal church in Philadelphia in which the prayer-book proposed by John Wesley is to be used after the manner of the Episcopal service.

WINTER is now fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, is to take along a good stock of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* Many months of labor (in the aggregate) may be saved by this precaution.—[Com.

DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder is the cheapest, but not lowest priced, Baking Powder. Elegant Biscuits, Rolls, etc., prepared in a few minutes.—[Com.

WIDE AWAKE YOUTH'S PAPER.—For judicious editing, select and popular contributors, and sprightly, entertaining reading, the *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, has no superior among the youths' publications.—[Com.

BAD enough to look and feel bad yourself; but no excuse for having your horse look and feel badly, when for a small sum you can buy *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, which, given in grains two or three times a week, will make him look and feel well.—[Com

RURAL BEAUTIES AND CITY BELLES.—Country girls are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural elements of loveliness, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features lose half their attraction unless the complexion is properly cared for, and if the pretty girls of the rural districts wish to compete with the "Fairstars" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point. They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts to the skin a delicate pearly appearance unproducible by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened by exposure or discolored by the sun, the Balm will render it soft and pliable, and remove every blemish.—[Com.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

Living Advertisements.

A medicine that has done more than all the prescriptions of the pharmacopoeia to protect the human system against the bodily ills superinduced by unhealthy surroundings is certainly worthy of universal confidence. It is mainly on account of its extraordinary preventive properties that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is so exceedingly popular in localities subject to the visitation of miasmatic fevers and other diseases produced by empoisoned air. A family that has escaped sickness during a sickly season in consequence of using the Bitters as a safeguard is a living advertisement of the virtues of the preparation. The whole neighborhood realise the fact. "I couldn't have believed it," says one. "I scarcely credited the advertisements; but one must believe what one sees,' says another. "It is the very thing we need in this unwholesome section of country," remarks a third. And the result is that the instinct of self-defense, the first law of nature, induces three-fourths of that community to obtain a supply of the great vegetable antidote before the next sickly season sets in. In winter, when the system requires extra vigor and elasticity to enable it to baffle the effects of damp and cold, the Bitters will be found particularly serviceable. Rheumatism will not be apt to fasten upon muscles and nerves that have been braced up by this excellent invigorant and nervine; nor will the severities of the season, which have such a disastrous effect on the pulmonary organs of the feeble and delicate, be likely to exercise the same untoward influence in cases where the stomach and the external surface of the body (which always sympathizes with the digestive organs) have been toned and stimulated by a course of the restorative. The fits of indigestion and irregularities of the bowels which proceed from sudden changes of weather may always be averted by a timely use of the Bitters.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.

A CHALLENGE

Is extended to the world to place before the public a better cough or lung remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

VERILY IT HATH NO EQUAL.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

WHAT WELL-KNOWN DRUGGISTS SAY ABOUT ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.

Very truly yours,
HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely:

L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of Allen's Lung Balsam; send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough."

It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by Medicine-dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,

PROPRIETORS.

☞ Sold by all Medicine-Dealers.

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NEW YORK.			
BEEVES—Prime	13	@	14
Common	10	@	11
HOGS—Dressed	5½	@	6½
COTTON—Middling Upland	19¾	@	.
FLOUR—Extra Western	6 90	@	7 05
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 50	@	1 51
CORN—Mixed Western	62½	@	64
OATS—Western	51	@	53½
RYE—Western	..	@	..
BARLEY—State	..	@	..
PORK—Mess	16 00	@	..
LARD	7¾	@	8½
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice	5 75	@	6 50
Good	5 25	@	5 75
Medium Grades	4 25	@	5 00
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3 00	@	4 25
Inferior	2 00	@	2 50
HOGS—Live	3 90	@	4 30
BUTTER—Choice	26	@	28
EGGS—Fresh	26	@	27
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	6 00	@	8 50
Spring Extra	5 50	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 17	@	1 17½
No. 2 Spring	1 09	@	1 09¾
CORN—No. 2	32	@	32½
OATS—No. 2	24	@	24½
RYE—No. 2	56½	@	57
BARLEY—No. 2	60	@	61
PORK—Old Mess	14 50	@	14 75
New Mess	12 37½	@	12 50
LARD	7¼	@	7½
ST. LOUIS.			
FLOUR—XX	6 00	@	6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 17	@	..
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	32½	@	33
OATS	24	@	25
RYE	58	@	60
BARLEY	62½	@	..
PORK—Mess	13 00	@	.
LARD	7¾	@	7½
CATTLE	3 60	@	6 00
HOGS	3 75	@	4 00
CINCINNATI.			
FLOUR	7 25	@	7 50
WHEAT—	1 52	@	1 57
CORN	39	@	43
OATS	27	@	33
RYE	68	@	70
BARLEY	..	@	..
PORK—Mess	12 50	@	.
LARD	7¼	@	7½
HOGS	3 70	@	3 85
MILWAUKEE.			
FLOUR—Spring Extra	..	@	..
WHEAT—No. 1	1 18	@	..
No. 2	1 15	@	.
CORN—No. 2	38	@	.
OATS—No. 2	..	@	..
RYE—No. 1	60	@	..
BARLEY—No. 2	66	@	..
CLEVELAND			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 58	@	..
No. 2 Red	1 45	@	..
CORN	46	@	..
OATS	37	@	..
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 61	@	..
Amber Michigan	1 46½	@	..
CORN—High Mixed	36½	@	37½
Low do	37	@	..
OATS	28	@	29

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The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Throat or Lung difficulties.

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SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY.

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Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

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We believe it is the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your selves and

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Be sure and call for

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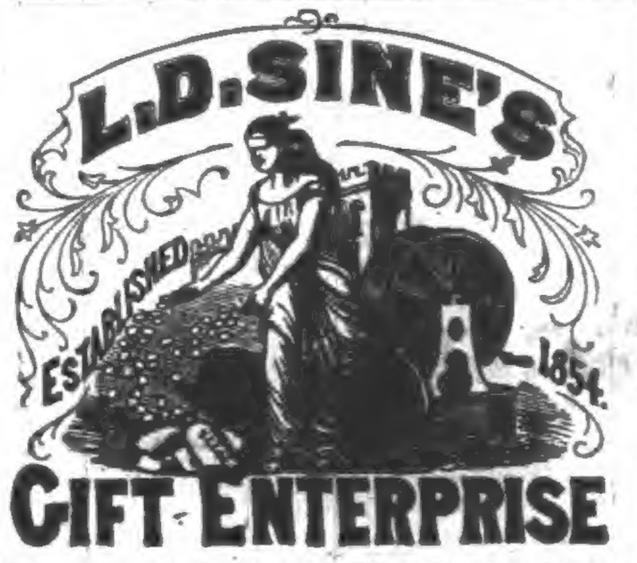

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Five Prizes $1,000 each } GREENBACKS!
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Number Gifts, 25,000. Tickets limited to 100,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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$64,260

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Legalized by an act of the Legislature.

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To be drawn Dec. 28th, 1872, in Covington, Ky.

One Capital Prize of - - $25,000

1 Prize of	$5,000	13 Prizes of	$250
1 do.	2,150	30 do.	60
2 do.	1,900	420 do.	20
2 do.	500	2,610 do.	6
3,080 Prizes amounting to			$64,260

Tickets, $12. Halves, $6. Quarters, $3.

☞ Our Lotteries are chartered by the State, and drawn at the time named, under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

☞ The drawings will be published in the New York, Chicago and Louisville papers.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last Saturday of every month during the years 1872 and 1873.

☞ Remit at our risk by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letters, Draft or Express.

☞ Send for a circular.

Address SMITH, SIMMONS & CO.,
Box 827, Covington, Ky.

$300,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY!

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class M, to be Drawn Dec. 31st, 1872.

5,880 Prizes amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts., 2.50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for a circular.

Address MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Postoffice Box 2446 St. Louis, Mo.

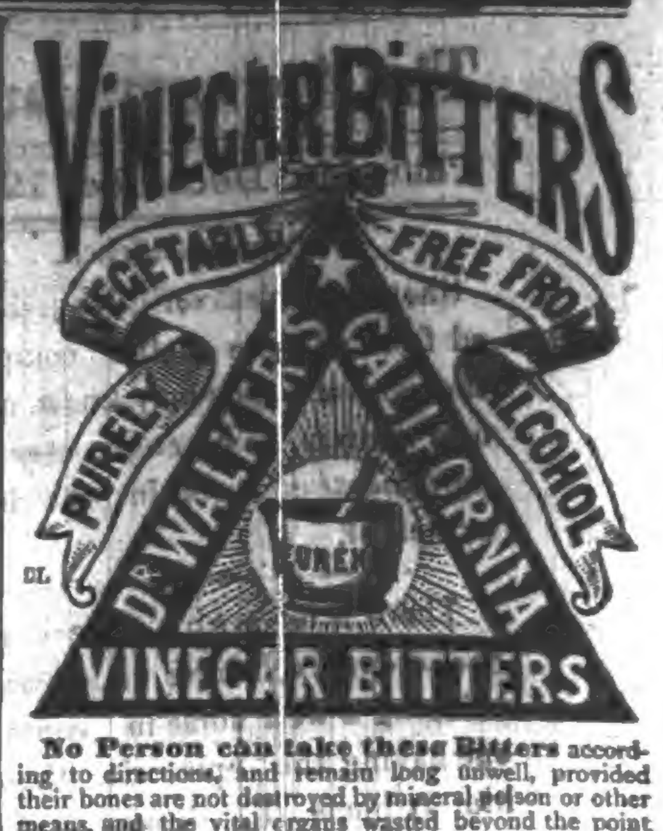

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FAMILY

THE COMPANION aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for eagerly by the young folks, and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible; and to have really permanent worth, while it attracts for an hour.

It is handsomely illustrated, and has for contributors some of the most attractive writers in the country. Among these are

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Louisa M. Alcott,
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C. W. Flanders,
S. S. Robbins.
Louise C. Moulton,
"Sophie May,"
C. A. Stephens,
Ruth Chesterfield,
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Its reading is adapted to the old and young, is very varied in its character, sprightly and entertaining. It gives

Stories of Adventure,
Letters of Travel,
Editorials upon Current Topics,
Historical Articles,
Biographical Sketches,
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Stories of Home and School Life,
Tales, Poetry,
Selections for Declamation,
Anecdotes, Puzzles,
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Subscription Price, $1.50. Specimen copies sent free. Address

PERRY MASON & CO.,
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$25 to $100 per Week made easy by any lady. 20,000 sold in six months. The most wonderfully rapid selling article ever invented for married or single ladies' use. Address MISS WILLIAMS, 142 Fulton St., N. Y. P. O. Box 2438.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the Nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!!

On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. 12,000,000 Acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America. 3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil,

for Grain Growing and Stock Raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies.—Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Com'r, U. P. R. R. Co., OMAHA, NEB.

THE best selling book in the market is The Struggles of

Petroleum V. Nasby

It is illustrated by THOMAS NAST, the greatest of American artists, and contains an introduction by Hon. Charles Sumner. Agents wanted for this and other popular books. Address I. N. Richardson & Co., Boston, Mass., and St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, December 12, 1872

Correspondence.

Short graphic descriptive letters wanted from all parts of the county, that the general public may know of business matters, new enterprises and improvements going on in the localities written of.

◆

There is not a whit more danger, as one of our exchanges understand it, in bringing a well horse in contact with one having the episzootic, than using him at home. The disease is epidemic, and not contagious.

◆

Japan seems to be taking hold of the education of its youth in right earnest. Fifty thousand public schools the number to be established at once, according to advices received at Washington, will soon make that keenly receptive people a power on the earth.

◆

Mexico now affrights the air with new tumult. Because there happens to be no political revolution in progress just now, the State of Michigan must needs have an earthquake, and set up a new volcano. Nothing short of annexation will ever reduce Mexico to an orderly condition.

◆

General Hartranft will be 'mustered out" of service as Auditor General of Pennsylvania, Monday, and take his place as Governor. He will have a better chance as Governor, than in his former office and Simon will get all his expenses back probably, in a moderate time.

◆

The Terre Haute *Express* concludes an able article on the mondern laxity of justice with the assertion that "there is no part of Western Europe in which honest citizens are not more certainly punished, than in Indiana." The remark is true not merely as to Indiana, but as to every other State.—Reform in this direction is loudly called for.

◆

An exchange well remarks: "We don't make any pretentions to the gift of prophecy, but we venture to predict that if Grant sticks to the Civil Service rule, so well commended by the appointment of Fairman, to the Philadelphia Postoffice, there will be an attempt to Johnsonise him. The Radicals will stand no such nonsense. It was all very well before the election, but they don't see any use of any such thing now.

◆

The Radicals who bet their money that Grant would receive more votes in Indiana, than Browne, have lost their money. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of yesterday, contains the official vote in full. The vote for Browne in October, was 188,276, and the vote in November, for Grant was 186.144.—The vote for Hendricks in October was 189,424, so that if all those who voted for Hendricks had cast their votes for Mr Greeley, his majority would have been 3,280. There was 1,417 votes east for O'Conor.

◆

Merely as a matter of historic interest the vote of the Electors on Wednesday last, is of importance. The Grant vote in thirty States was, 296; while the others scattered in this fashion. Liberals, 58; not reported twelve total, 70. For Vice President—Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, received the same vote as President Grant. The scattering vote, so far as was heard from is as follows:

For B. Gratz Browne, Tennessee, 12 Kentucky, 8, Georgia 5, and Missouri 6. For Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky; Kentucky 1. For Willis B. Machen of Kentucky; Kentucky 3. For N. P. Banks of Massachusetts; Georgia, 1. For A. H. Colquit, of Georgia; Georgia, 5. For G. W. Julian of Indiana; Missouri, 5. For J. M. Palmer of Illinois; Missouri 3. For W. S. Grosbeck, of Ohio; Missouri, 1. President—For Thomas A. Hendricks, 24; Greeley, 3; B. Gratz Browne, 13; Charles M. Jenkins, 2; D. Davis, 1.

◆

The political situation in Arkansas, is exceedingly critical. The 'Brindles' and 'Minstrels,' as the parties are respectfully called, are preparing to contest the elections to the last point. A Brindle convention (Brooks) has been called for the day of meeting of the Legislature, and there are fears that it will resolve itself into an organization to instal Brooks as Governor by force.—Clayton's Minstrels have called for federal troops, and a large force is said to be enroute for Little Rock.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, February term, 1873.

Thomas I. Jones,
vs
Hannah M. Jones } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Hannah M. Jones is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of February, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 11th day of December, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE! FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is now published Quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of one dollar or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The January number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural homes, Designs for Dining Table Decoration, Window Gardens, &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. One hundred and fifty pages, on fine tinted paper, some Five Hundred engravings and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The first edition of two hundred thousand just printed in English and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours.
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
No. 89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

J. C WICOFF,
Auctioneer
Waterloo, Ind.

Holds himself in readiness to Auctioneer, Sell or Trade Propertp at any time Headquarters at Leas' Livery Stable. 3m. Dec. 5.

SELLING OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

A am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!

of every variety,

CLOTHING
QUEENSWRE,
GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a country Store, All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

---

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
Davenport & Co., Agt's.

J. J. BOOZER. E. E. BLATTNER.

BOOZER AND BLATNER
Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.
Waterloo, Ind.
Have now opened for the
FALL & WINTER TRADE
those Fashionable styles of
Dress Goods
Such as:

Areola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittanna "	Brecades,
Balerno "	Siik Stripes,
Turke, "	Corded Maca

Also
Ottoman Scarfs
And
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Brown and Bleached
Cotton Flanels
CARPETS & VANDYKES
Boots & Shoes,
And the latest styles of
HATS and CAPS,
We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN. IND'A.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.
Pictures Framed!
to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best vaeiety of
ALBUMs
for sale, also Rosewood, Gilt, and Walnut moulaings. All of which will be sold at bottom pries.
W. GORDON, Artist.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice on qu at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1872.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Fruit House!
BULLETIN!
Prices for the Holidays!

GREAT REDUCTION ON
Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits ot the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advahtage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices

Young Hyson	30, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.
At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	9 best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	13c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per ponud	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Olong	4, 50, 80, and 95c
Japan	40, 50, and 95c
Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.
10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahaquey double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	35 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and chery	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old '76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Diquor	90c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	35c to 50c a bottle

All the above Liquors are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what yon will pey double the money for.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have an extre large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, in all different kinds	25c

Wax Candles for Christmas Trees.

All different sizes, from 1½c to 3c each. All kinds of goods for Santa Claus, at one half the usual Price.

Fine Fresh Oysters, AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.
Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box
You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

People's Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!
The People's Choice.
The Mother's Help.
The Children's Friend.
MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great PALACE OF FASHION!
The only One Price Clothing House where Blothing is
Retailed at Wholesale Prices!
The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.
CHEAP, CHEAPFR, CHEAPEST.
Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters!
Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.
PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.
FALL TRADE 1872.
ROOT & Co.,
Prepared for a Vigorous
CAMPAIGN!!
The Popular and well known
New York Store!
The Great "Headquarters for
Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of be

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS!
At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening
New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks.

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Pianos AND ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
and all kinds of singing books, sheet music, and every thing in the musical and jewelry line.
Abright & Shepherd
Repared on short notice and warranted. Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

If You Want
Early BreakfasT
—OR—
GREENBACK,
Young America, Native, or a Cooking Stove with Reservoir or without, with Low or Elevated Oven, Heating stoves for wood or coal, or a stove of any description.

CALL ON
BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
DEALERS IN
Builders Hardware,
Of the finest qualita,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, At reduced Prices
Leather, Rubber Belting, Packing, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Mechanics Tools.
Heavy Hardware,
Carriage Makers' Stock, &c.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

WINTER apples are rotting.

SLEIGH-BELLS are jingling.

CHRISTMAS trees are sprouting.

TAX-PAYING time has come.

MINSTRELS to-morrow night.

LARGE audiences at the Baptist church this week.

Thrice the age of a dog is the age of a horse.

PAINTERS have ceased to daub houses.

THE boys are enjoying skating, on Cedar Creek.

RABBIT slayers rejoice over the last snow.

SATURDAY last was a very busy day in this place.

THE epizootic has seized upon the four legged donkeys.

AUBURN will soon be a good market for sweet cider.

REMEMBER the Minstrel show next Friday evening.

WOOD.—Bring along that wood you promised us.

OUR thanks are due Hon. S. S. Shutt, for valuable State documents.

NOTICE who advertises holiday goods and you will get the best.

REMEMBER the benefit Friday evening, at the Court House.

A SHOEMAKER give the "up-his-snoo-tic to a would-be saloonist, last week.

THE livery horses have recovered from the epizoo, and are feeling tip-top.

THE happiest men take the COURIER.

THE hog cholera prevails in some parts of the country.

THE epizootic is disappearing rapidly, and horses are again at work.

THE public schools are closed at South Bend on account of wood.

THE Colony, for the far west, proved to be a decided failure. The reason was, scarcity of men.

THE Silver Coronet Band has been doing good playing, for the small amount of practice they have had.

C. A. O. MCCLELLAN, Esq., of Waterloo, has purchased the Star Steam Flouring Mills at that place Price $18,000.

SHERIFF MEESE, lost an over-coat in Waterloo, the other day, with valuable papers in the pockets thereof. He stopped at the hotel, and some one by mistake took his coat, supposing it to be theirs.

JUDGE JAMES I. BEST, of Waterloo, will not assume the duties of Judge of the Circuit Court until next fall, and in the interim will still continue the practice as heretofore.

THE new school house at Waterloo was opened last Monday by the commencement of the schools. It is a handsome edifice, well furnished both inside and out, and is a credit to the enterprise of the town. Professor Bowersox is principal, with a corps of good teachers as his assistants.

THE burnt cork troupe will give an excellent programme at the Court House to-morrow evening.

The largest and most elegant stock of Toys ever brought to market, at Ehlers' Drug Store. Go and see them.

Smith & Hare are doing a rushing business in the grocery and privision line. Fresh goods received every week.

SMITH & HARE have received a large lot of No. 1 cigars of the best brands and quality, and if you want to smoke, you now know where to go.

JOHN RALSTON, Esq., of Aberdeen, Miss. formerly Clerk of this county is paying a brief visit to his many friends here. He speaks encouragingly of the future of the South, minus carpet baggers.

Men's and boys' overshoes by the dozen at Hume's shoe store. A large assortment of good boots and shoes always on hand. Remember he sells cheap, and gives you good work.

A RAILROAD man was killed last week at Marion, Ind. Sheriff Meese was notified that the murder was supposed to have come this way, A man was arrested at Jonesville, but it is thought he is not the one.

Davenport & Co. are receiving new supplies for the Holidays, and if you want drugs, medicines, books, wall paper, window shades, or anything else, go to their establishment and you will be received kindly and fairly dealt with.

CHRISTMAS is coming and the little hearts of the children are expanding in anticipation of some nice present. Go and see Ehler's beautiful stock, where you can make a selection, at a small cost that will make the eyes of your children spark with delight.

DANCE.—On next Christmas Eve, in the evening, a grand dance will be given in Snyder's new brick building The proprietors, Messrs. Sprott and Zern, have spared no pains to make this the best and most successful dance ever known in this vicinity. They intend to manage it on an exclusively new plan, and have engaged eight selected musicians.

W. W. HUMES has just received a large stock of goods in the boot & Shoe line, which he guarantees equal to anything ever brought to the county. He has a large supply of ladies winter goods that are just the thing for both looks and comfort. They are made of good material, warm as well as fashionable, and cheap, as well as durable. The styles are new, and every lady that desires good health should have a pair. Also a large lot of childrens shoes for winter ware, at the lowest prices.

THE LIQUOR EXCITEMENT!

No License Granted for Auburn.

We are everywhere taught that we should do good and shun evil; but we are nowhere taught definitely how to distinguish. The ten commandments enjoin and forbid certain acts and principles; but when this comes to be applied to practical life they are found to be greatly wanting. The golden rule says that we should "do as we would be done by;" but even this comes far short of a distinct statement of the difference between what is right and what is wrong. No subject seems to require so nice a distinction as that of the liquor question. Even our temperance bodies often disagree as to the best mode of advancing their cause while there are scarcely two persons of the great body politic that entertain exactly the same opinion on this subject.—But our remark in the last issue, that the temperance cause in this county was gaining ground, has been since that, substantiated by the great victory which they achieved before the Commissioners' Court, during its last session Three applicants were before the Board for license to sell intoxicating liquors, and each were successively defeated. Two were new aspirants for that honor, and the other has been successful in his application for several years past. As to the new applicants we congratulate our citizens upon the fate of their application, and though they may not have proven worse than others, the result relieves the public from all anxiety in the matter.

There seems to be a varied difference of opinion, as to the case of Mr. Eldridge.—To look at it from a temperance standpoint, it has reduced the saloon capacity, of our town, to one-half its former strength and taken from our midst an establishment that was largely patronized because of its respectability. It has pronounced a warning to all coming applicants, that will surely be heeded, and cannot fail to result in good. It is the establishment of a precedent that gives the cause of temperance a better and firmer foothold in its contests with its enemy, and encourages the battle of the weak against the strong. It breathes new vigor and enthusiasm into the advocates of temperance, and illustrates what can be accomplished by the active and the brave, though they lack in strength. They have much cause for rejoicing, not only because of their victory, but also that they have set an example to their friends in every county far and near that is worthy of emulation.

The public at large look at it somewhat differently. While there is little sympathy expressed for the rejection of the new applicants, yet under existing liquor laws, it is claimed that an injustice has been done Mr. Eldridge. We do not set ourself up as judge in this matter, though it would not be difficult to decide, if public sentiment was to be taken into consideration. We believe that Mr. Eldridge tried to keep an orderly place and discharged his duty before the law as faithfully as one can under the circumstances. We believe that he is as fit person to engage in this traffic as any other that would engage in the same. The Commissioners are bound to grant license to any male inhabitant of the county over twenty-one, of good character. One or two witnesses swore that they saw him sell to persons in a state of intoxication. That would disqualify him before the law. His own statement, under oath, that he did not know Mr. Showers was in the habit of getting drunk, was unfortunate, and doubtless was the hair that broke the camel's back, in the opinion of the Commissioners.

As long as the law remains as it is, we doubt whether there are much better men than Mr. Eldridge to engage in the traffic and we believe the system of selling by the quart is even more pernicious in its effects than by the drink. We hope, however, that the present Legislature will change, or amend, the law so as to embrace the main points of the Ohio law, holding both retailer and the owner of the property in which it is sold, responsible for all injuries sustained in its sale.

A large number of witnesses were examined, among them several ladies, whose persistent efforts to defeat the applicant, entitle them to a great share of the victory The excitement attendant upon the trial was unusual, and the friends of both sides watched with great anxiety the progress of the trial. Messrs. Moody and Peterson for prosecution, and Plum and Rickle for the defense. The attorneys made able arguments on both sides which were listened to by a large number of our citizens It put us in mind of the days of Webster and Choate, and—Shakespeare.

PROFESSOR HALL and his lady, who are stopping here a few days, have tendered their services and will contribute something to the programme, Friday night, at the benefit performance. These parties are awaiting the arrival of the balance of their troupe, and will start on a theatrical tour westward in a few days.

Toys for Everybody.

Toys for the Holidays! Toys for the children, in great variety, and cheaper than the cheapest, at Ehlers' Drug Store, Main street. Beautiful presents, the best and neatest assortment in the market.—Go and see them before purchasing.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

PETITIONS.

By Philip Parnell and others for vacation of road in Smithfield township. Viewers appointed, John Lease, Jr., R. J. Daniels and Geo. B. Henning.

By Lewis Heiges and others for change of road in Smithfield. Viewers appointed Henry McOllah J. W. Clark, Jacob Meyers.

By Elias Schoff and others for a ditch in Butler township. Viewers appointed, I Simon, L. Holbrook, Wm. Gorell.

By Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad for extension of time for completion. Granted.

By John Behler and others for location and vacation of road in Smithfield. Viewers appointed, John Camp, Philip Parnel, Abraham McCoy.

By G. H. Duncan and others for location of road in Smithfield. Viewers appointed, A. Stout, H. N. Clark, Danl Slagbaugh.

By Ed. Eldrige, Wm. Tess, Wm. Miller for liquor license. Not Granted.

By N. F. Gengnagle, M. Zerwes, S. J. Lock and Eli Wildasin for liquor license. Granted.

The reports of viewers on the petition of Jno, Bell J. H. Pile, J. P. Jadwin, R. F. Correlius, Saml McEntaffer, for location of roads in Smithfield, Union Stafford and Troy townships, received and approved. Report of the condition of the County Asylum received and approved.

Grand Benefit Concert.

Don't forget that our Ameteur Minstrels will give an entertainment at the Court House, Friday evening, Dec. 13, the net proceeds of which are to be given to Auburn Lodge, I. O. O. F. Every one should attend, in order that the sum donated may be a handsome one, as that order certainly need it. We are promised a proper, and interesting programme, by our own boys and who but what delights to support home talent.

A Grand Concert will come off at Colerick's Opera House, next Tuesday evening, Dec. 17. Rubinstein, the greatest Pianist, and Weiniawski, the greatest Violinist, together with several first class singers, will appear.

We find the following prophecy in an almanic for 1873, but published some time ago:

> The relative positions of the planets, Saturn, Jupiter and Uranus towards the close of May, 1873, seem to portend evil to America, probably a visitation from some virulent epidemic, and perhaps domestic discord. The probabilities, however, are that the trouble whatever it may be, will not be of long duration. As the opinion is entertained by many persons that the Presidential election in November will be marked with violence and bloodshed, it is proper to state that the stars do not foreshadow any such disastrous disturbances of the public peace. In fact, the celestial signs for the month of November, are especially favorable to this county. The moon, near the Tenth Cusp, on the 15th of November denotes public quiet throughout the Union, and the acquiescence of all parties in the decision of the majority.—Nevertheless, about this time, there appears to be some misfortune im'ending over a person occupying a very prominent position in the public service. The siderial indictions are somewhat confused and afford no positive clue to the individual menaced, or to the nature of the threatened evil. Possibly the President may be the personage at whom the finger of destiny points, but this is by no means certain.

THOSE who want a good pair of boots should try Hume's. He gets up a good article, and warrants his work.

Peterson's Magazine for January, 1873, is already on our table. In spite of competition "Peterson" more than holds his own. It is hard to tell which of its two steel engravings is the best, Cherry Ripe or The Initials of the Tree, they are both so beautiful. The price is but Two Dollars a year, with libeaal deductions to clubs, and a five dollar engraving to those getting up clubs. Specimens are sent gratis. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

George J. E. Mayer and F. Voinol "Jewelers," No. 29 East Main Street, Opposite First National Bank, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Invite the people of Auburn and vicinity to call and examine their goods—appropriate for holliday presents. It will afford them pleasure to exhibit their extensive stock of gold watches, chains, jewelry, solid and silver-plated ware, etc.—Special invitation to call and see their wonderful singing birds and boquet-vase just received from Europe.

$75,000 in cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in a public legal drawing and at the same time help a noble and worthy institution. Oct. 17-8.

LET it not be forgotten that, for the complete cure of kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, loss of vigor, and to keep the human structure in a healthy and vigorous condition, no better remedy can be found than Smolander's Extract of Buchu. It is a grand panacea for female complaints, and is not unpleasant to the palate.

MARRIAGES.

RUSH—MURRAY—On Monday, Dec. 9th, by the Rev. Mr. Crary, at the U. B. Church in Pleasant Lake, Mr. John Rush, of this place, and Miss Cina V. Murray, of Pleasant Lake.

We congratulate John on his securing so beautiful a prize while we admire the good taste of the bride in taking a Rush in this matter. A host of friends join in wishing them a Murray and a Rushing time. May their days be long and full of pleasure, and happiness.

A Great Offer Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. will dispose of New Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, including waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly instalments,—New 7-octave first-class Pianos, modern improvements, for $275 cash Now ready a Concerto Parlor Organ, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever make. Illustrated Catalogues mailed Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

A Representative House.

Among the multitude of different branches of trade in Fort Wayne, none are of more importance than the boot and shoe trade. This branch is well represented; prominent among them all is the shoe house of Markley, Schrader & Co. They came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and by their gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business, they have acquired a trade perhaps not excelled by any house in their line. Not satisfied with bargains given their customers heretofore, they propose to do still better for them in the future. Their stock is very large, being a full line of everything needed for mens, boys and youths, women, Misses and children's wear. They are giving great bargains; one cannot know how cheap they are selling, unless they call. Examine the goods and learn prices, We advise all in want of boots, shoes or rubbers to give them a call. tf.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Dissolution Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. Casebeer and Littlefeld is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All knowing themselves indebted to said firm will find their accounts for settlement in the hands of Dr. Casebeer, who will continue business in the same office.

J. B. CASEBEER.
J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

Auburn, Ind., Oct. 26, 1872.

SHELF
HardwareE,
NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swinefords hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line.—Call and see.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William H. Strowse-r will offer for sale at Public Out-cry, at the residence of Paul Balliett in Butler Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1582.

the personal property of said real estate, consisting of, Horses Mule, Jack, Cows, wagon, Wheat in the ground, Household and Kitchen Furniture and various other articles.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m.

TERMS:—All sums of three dollars cash over three dollars a credit of nine months will be given by purchaser giving note with interest waving valuation, and appraisment laws with good security

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s.s
DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, January term, 1873,

Peter H. Brandon,
versus } Complaint No. 57.
Jacob Brandon.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Morris & Withers. his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 25th day of November, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s.s
DeKalb County,

In the Common Pleas Court, January term, 1873.

Caroline Schimpff,
vs. } Complaint for Divorce.
Henry Schimpff,

Now comes the plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, her attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Henry Schimpff is not a resident of the State of Indiana

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January, a. d, 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 29th, day of November 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice of Administration

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Catharine Palmer, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Adm'r.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s.s
DeKalb County

Notice is hereby given, that James R. Cooper, Administrator of the Estate of Walter Burton, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest:

J. R. LANNING,
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.

EXTRORDINARY SLAUGHTER
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
—AT—
C. ORFF & CO'S.

We will offer for sale for 60 days some of the greatest
BARGAINS!
Ever Offered in FORT WAYNE.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have just received a splendid line of new Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres in all new shades, Empress, Satins, Serges, all wool Diagonals, Albanian Cloths in shades, etc., which, by having purchased so late in the season, we can afford to sell for less than they were sold in New York City four weeks ago by the Jobbers; and we have marked all of our other Dress Goods to correspond with these prices.

Cashmere, all the new shades, 1¼ yards wide, reduced to $1.25, which is less than they have ever been sold for

All-wool Diagonals, for	75 cents;	worth $1.00 to 125
New Sades in Albanian Cloths,	75,	1.00 to 1·25
Silks and Wool Velours,	1.00	1.50
20 pieces Irish Poplins,	1·35	1.75
20 pieces 28-inch Velours,	1.35	150 to 175
Satins in new shades,	1.00	125
	75	1.00
	50	75
100 pieces Japanese Stripes at	30	40 to 50

We have picked out a large lot of Dress Goods which we will sell for 25 cents per yard. Amongst which will be the cheapest lot of Dress Goods ever in Ft. Wayne.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
Black and Colored SilKs!

We have made a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. on our stock of Silks

Shawl, Cloak and Fur Department!

We have in this department the largest stock of the above goods of any house in the city, and we have the greatest bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and furs ever seen in the city.

New Ottoman Shawls!

At	$9.00,	worth $12.00
At	8.00,	worth 11.00
At	7.50,	worth 10.00
At	4.00,	worth 6.00

Plaid Shawls long and square, in immense quantities, and at prices less than before the war.

☞Once more, we have BARGAINS for you in every Department, and mean what we say.

You want the Goods and we want the Money; so give us a call.

C. ORFF & CO.,
No. 5 and 7 COLUMBIA-St., FORT WAYNE, IND

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County.

In the Common Pleas Court, January Term, 1872

David A. Wolf,
versus.

Eugene Lenard, Nellie J. Lenard, George W. Young Jacob Ferrier, William Buckmaster, William J. Jones, John A. Rose, Sanford Bassett, Ephriam C. Handy, Henry Lindeaffer, Jeremiah Lewis, administrator of the estate of Joseph Lewis, Erastus A. Wannemaker, William L. Holton, Arial Rude, George Williams, George Casebeer, Henry Miller, Jacob J. Gunsenhouser, Daniel Keefer, John J Hoopingarner, Jinnsey H. Boon, Abraham Scott, Cyrus S. Stoy, Hambright Reese, Martin Hook, David Fay, Jonathan Hazlett, Joseph V. Richardson, Daniel Kinsley, George W. Haines, George Ballanger, John Tomlinson, Stewart P. Wartenbee and Elias Fisher. Complaint No. 61

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James R. Rose, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, William Buckmaster, George Williams, Henry Miller and Daniel Kinsley are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of January A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 26th day of November, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Catharine Palmer, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1872, at the late residence of said decedent, in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, sell at public auction, all the personal property of said decedent, consisting of two milch cows, household and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. All sums of $3 and under cash in hand; all sums over that amount 9 months credit will be given, the purchaser giving note with 10 per cent. interest and approved security, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws. No property to be removed until the above conditions are complied with.

SAM'L W. SPROTT,
Auburn, Nov. 30, 1872. Administrator

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your ticket over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches [especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

GEO. W: LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

Chas. Rivers & Co.,
SIGN.
CARIAGE & HOUSE PAINT'G
Particular attention paid to
GLASS GILDING
No 88 & 90 East Main Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Another Explosion
IN
High Prices
Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods
GROCERIES,
HATS and CAPS!
BOOPS & SHOES
&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also
Dress Goods,
of all kinds, at the lowest figures,
FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIMS.
J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
R. E. WILLIAMS

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1872.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

HORACE GREELEY'S life was insured for $100,000 for the benefit of the *Tribune* Association.....Miss Lina Edwin's Theater, in New York, has been burned. Loss, $100,000.

TWENTY-NINE persons are supposed to have fallen under the ruins of the Boston fire, only nine of whom have thus far been recovered. ......Jay Gould and Henry N. Smith have satisfactorily arranged their differences in Northwestern stock. Every contract has been met, there is not a single failure, and Wall street is as quiet as usual......In the second trial of the celebrated Jumel will case, just commenced in New York, in view of the enormous interests involved, a "struck" jury has been ordered, consisting of a panel of 48 prominent citizens, including merchants, bankers and publishers.

THE wills of Mr. and Mrs. Greeley leave all their property to their two daughters...... Woodhull and Claflin have been released on bail.

THE property left by Mr. and Mrs. Greeley is less than $100,000. A subscription has been started in New York to raise $100,000 for their children......A report is current in New York that Harper & Brother contemplate the purchase of the *Tribune*, and making George William Curtis editor-in-chief. It is understood that they are ready to offer $1,000,000 for the establishment as it now stands. The last sale of stock in the *Tribune* was on an estimated value of $1,100,000. Shares are still held at that figure......A terrible collision occurred on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, 50 miles west of Harrisburg, last week, resulting in the death of five persons, and the wounding of several others. The killed were all Western people—Matthew Knowles and J. W. Bacon, of Chicago, and W. W. Dantz, wife and child, of Green Bay, Wis.

The West.

CUMMINGS' dualine manufactory, at Milwaukee, exploded recently, killing four persons and badly wounding a fifth......Mrs Priestly, of Des Moines, Iowa, has recovered $2,500 from a saloon-keeper for selling liquor to her husband......Two of the boilers of the new Springfield (Ill.) rolling mills exploded the other day, killing two persons......Over 35,000 hogs were received at the Chicago stock yards in one day, last week.

THE steamer Souvenir went ashore at Ludington, Mich., in the recent severe gale, and every member of the crew perished........ Measures are being taken in San Francisco to bring the authors of the diamond hoax to justice.......The recent visitation of the cold weather has had the effect of virtually closing navigation on the Western lakes.

THE celebrated Stanton ruby, claimed to be worth $200,000, which created such an excitement in San Francisco and the far West, was tested the other day, at St. Louis, and found to be a soft garnet, worth $100...... White men will be banished from the territory of the Cherokee Nation, if the bill to that effect, which has been passed by the Cherokee National Council, receives the signature of their Chief.

WILLIAM WILLNEBRING murdered his father, aged 60, at Davenport, Iowa, recently, by stabbing him to the heart......The Bee-Keepers' Association, at Indianapolis, the other day, unanimously resolved that the Italian bee is superior to the black......The Modoc Indians, of Oregon, seem to have resolved on a war of extermination against the white settlers. In addition to the soldiers killed in battle, they have slain over a dozen whites. At last accounts the settlers were abandoning their homes and fleeing to the forts......The exposure of the stupendous diamond fraud continues to excite considerable agitation in San Francisco, and steps are being taken to prosecute those engaged in the swindle, one of whom has made a clean breast of the matter, and names all the parties concerned......Gen. O. C. Maxwell committed suicide at Dayton, Ohio, the other day, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

The South.

THE venerable Gen. Leslie Combs was shot through the heart and instantly killed by a noted desperado named George Merrill, in Grant county, Ky., last week.

Washington.

THE following are the estimates for the fiscal year 1873 and '74:

Legislative establishment	$ 2,973,274
Executive establishment	17,129,261
Judicial establishment	3,587,050
Foreign intercourse	1,326,754
Military establishment	32,894,854
Naval establishment	20,154,220
Indian affairs	5,700,975
Pensions	30,500,000
Public works	29,687,345
Postal service	7,410,602
Miscellaneous	9,596,974
Permanent appropriation	147,361,943
Total	$308,323,253

It is very generally agreed among members of Congress that there will be an investigation into the Credit Mobilier scandal.

THE following is the public debt statement for the month of November:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,345,134,950	
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300	
		$1,759,702,250
Lawful money debt	$ 18,708,000	
Matured debt	4,210,440	
Legal tender notes	358,135,643	
Certificates of deposit	24,465,000	
Fractional currency	43,726,689	
Coin certificates	20,276,900	
		$ 446,604,232
Total debt		$2,229,224,922
Total interest		34,529,859
Cash in Treasury, coin	$ 68,603,640	
Cash in Treasury, currency	10,118,111	
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	24,465,000	
		$ 103,186,751
Debt less cash in Treasury		$2,160,568,030
Decrease during month		1,198,229
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,587
Interest paid by United States		16,570,575
Interest repaid by transportation of mails		3,953,450
Balance of interest paid by the United States		12,617,124

GEN. SHERMAN delivered a lecture at Washington, the other day, on his travels among the Greek islands, before an audience composed of a large number of Washington savans, professors and invited guests...... The President has appointed ex-Gov. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, to be Minister to Russia. Mr. Orr will be remembered as former Speaker of the House of Representatives, which position he subsequently held in the lower house of the Confederate Congress......Gen. Julius White, of Chicago, has been named by the President as Minister to the Argentine Confederation......Secretary Boutwell has still on his hands a large amount of the bonds of the funding loan, and he has informed the Committee of Ways and Means that unless Congress takes some steps in the matter, he will form another Syndicate in order to get rid of the balance at 5 and 4½ per cent.

Foreign.

THIERS and his friends have won a needed victory in the French National Assembly. By a majority of 24 in a vote of 704, they have carried the resolution to refer to a committee of 30 the drafting of a law establishing ministerial responsibility. In the debate which preceded this vote President Thiers spoke for an hour and a half, acknowledging the supremacy of the Assembly, and his own individual preference for a constitutional monarchy, but asserting that the only salvation of France lay in the maintenance of the Republic, which must be made conservative. ......One farthing is the amount of damages awarded to Hepworth Dixon in his suit for libel against the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE latest advices from Paris represent the situation as exceedingly grave. All the ministers have tendered their resignations, but Thiers accepted only that of Lefranc, Minister of the Interior...... The Emperor of Germany has executed his threat to reconstruct the upper house of the Diet in such a manner as to ensure the passage of the county reform bill, by creating new peers to the number of twenty-five.

JOSIE MANSFIELD, now living in Paris, lost $37,000 by the failure of Bowles Brothers...... We are advised from Paris that the determination of Thiers not to resign has had a quieting influence on the country, and that everything is now tranquil.

THE storm which ravaged the coast of Northern Europe last month is said to have been the most severe in the last two hundred years......London was frightened but a short time ago by a formidable strike among its policemen. Now comes the news that it has been plunged into darkness by the striking of several thousand stokers employed by the gas companies. The dispatch states that all the theaters were closed, and candles were regarded as luxuries, that the inhabitants were filled with consternation and dread, and that the irration against the stokers was very great.

PARIS is again convulsed by a vote of the Assembly, and Frenchmen are evidently getting ready to go down into the streets and throw up barricades. The army is under McMahon, and he considers himself under the Assembly, not under Thiers. Meanwhile, the German army watches, and Napoleon, at Chiselhurst, waits......Another destructive inundation of the River Po, in Italy, is reported......The Italian Government recently ordered the closing of the four English schools in Rome, on the pretext that they had failed to comply with the prescribed sanitary regulations.

Political.

IT is said John A. Bingham, of Ohio, will be appointed Minister to Rome......Grant's official majority over Greely in Michigan is 58,368......Official vote of Alabama: Grant, 90,272; Greeley, 79,441; O'Conor, none...... The official majority for Grant and Wilson in California is 13,660......Senator Sumner and Vice President-elect Wilson met in the office of the New York *Tribune* the other day, and had a friendly chat, during which the former entertained his colleague with an account of his travels and the impressions received from men and matters abroad. The meeting was very cordial and politics were entirely ignored during the interview...... The President, according to all accounts from Washington, stands firm, and openly declares his purpose to enforce reform in the civil service by the promotion, in every instance of a vacancy, of the subordinate who is the most competent to discharge the duties of the position.........Charles Francis Adams, as the candidate of the Anti-Secret Society party, received one vote for President in Indiana........The vote of Indiana (official): Grant, 186,131; Greeley, 163,622. ......Illinois cast 20,000 less votes for President in 1872 than were returned in 1868...... The Republicans of Berrien county, Mich., seizing Old Time by the forelock, have nominated Schuyler Colfax for President in 1876.

JUDGE MERRIMAN, late Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, has been elected United States Senator from that State in place of Pool........Senator Spencer has been re-elected to the Senate from Alabama.

IT is announced from Washington that, in the event that Mr. Fish retires from the State Department, the President has determined to offer the portfolio to Mr. Charles Francis Adams......Ward Hunt, the newly appointed Supreme Judge, is a prominent lawyer of Utica, N. Y., where he was born in 1810, and where his whole life has been spent.

SOUTHERN Republicans are urging Senator Pool, of North Carolina, for a Cabinet position......The revision of the Senate committees, as agreed upon by the Republican caucus the other day, reduces the anti-Administration representation on several of the important committees from two to one. The Liberal Republicans are almost wholly ignored in the new composition, Mr. Schurz being retained on the Foreign Relations' Committee only through the courtesy of Senator Casserly, who declined in order that the Democrats might nominate him as their representative. Fenton is removed from the Finance, and Bayard, Democrat, remains. Mr. Trumbull is removed entirely from the head of the Judiciary, where he has served for twelve years, and put at the tail of the Retrenchment Committee. The Chairmen determined upon are: Judiciary, Edmunds; Finance, Sherman; Elections, Morton; Foreign Relations, Cameron; Military, Wilson; District of Columbia, Patterson; Public Buildings and Grounds, Morrill, of Vermont; Patents, Ferry; Commerce, Chandler; Claims, Howe; Indian Affairs, Harlan; Pensions, Pratt; Contingent Expenses, Carpenter; Public Lands, Pomeroy; Pacific Railroads, Stewart; Disabilities, Boreman; Mines and Mining, Hamlin; Revision of Laws, Conkling; Territories, Nye; Enrolled Bills, Windom; Levees of the Mississippi, Kellogg; Naval Affairs, Cragin. Senator Logan is placed second on the Military Committee, with a view to his being made Chairman when Mr. Wilson resigns.

General.

THE billiard match for the championship of America, played at New York, between Cyrille Dion and John Deery, resulted in a victory for the former. Score: Dion, 1,502; Deery, 1,201.

SENATOR SUMNER says Thiers is the "right man in the right place."......The money-order business of the Postoffice Department, during the year ending June 30, 1872, exceeded $98,000,000. Of this vast sum, sent in small remittances, averaging about $20, not a cent was lost.

JUSTICE NELSON, of the United States Supreme Court, having resigned, the President has named Ward Hunt, of New York, as his successor.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

CONGRESS reassembled on Monday, Dec. 2, in the old formal way. The Senate showed a good many absentees, while the House had barely a quorum, nearly a hundred being absent. Among those who were present the greetings were very cordial. Mr. Sumner was welcomed by everybody. Conkling and Schurz shook hands and joked over events since last they met. Morton, Sumner and Fenton held a triangular confab long before the Senate came to order, and the best of feeling prevailed on all sides.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution to strike from the United States flags and the army register all record of battles fought with our fellow-citizens.....Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the benefit of the sufferers by the Boston fire.....After the reading of the message and reports of the departments, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Banks offered his resignation as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, but that body, by a vote of 75 to 89, refused to accept it.....Mr. Blaine (Mr. Cox in the chair) offered a resolution providing for a committee to investigate the Credit Mobilier scandal, which was adopted. Messrs. Poland, Banks, Beck, Niblack and McCrary were appointed on the committee.....Mr. Dawes offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That in view of the recent death of Horace Greeley, for whom at the late election 3,000,000 votes were cast for President, that a record be made on the journals of Congress of appreciation for the eminent services and personal purity and worth of the deceased, and of the sad impression created by his death, following a keen family bereavement."......The Indian and Pension Appropriation bills were reported. The amount appropriated under the former was $5,3[illegible]6, 65, while the Pension bill appropriates $30,480,000.....Bills were introduced and referred for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire, and for the reduction of the officers and expenses of the Internal Revenue Department, after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.—SENATE.—The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced to repeal the stamp tax on bank checks and notes; for the relief of the State of Tennessee; authorizing the construction of ten steam vessels of war, and appropriating $3,000,000 therefor. The latter bill, which was introduced by Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, gave rise to a long discussion.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.—SENATE.—The Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Donan—To provide for the speedy construction of a ship canal of large capacity around the Falls of Niagara, on the American side. By Mr. Archer—To amend the act of 27th May, 1872, for the abatement and repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond, destroyed by casualty. By Mr. Kerr—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river, between New Albany and Louisville......The consideration of the bill providing for the construction of ten sloops of war was resumed, and the discussion was continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill went over......The House, at 2:20 p. m., went into Committee of the Whole, and distributed the President's annual message among appropriate committees. The question of referring the subject of Postal Telegraphy provoked considerable discussion, but it was finally agreed to commit the matter to the Appropriation Committee......The Centennial Celebration was referred to a select committee of nine, after which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: Lewis (Va.), to amend the Bankrupt law; Ferry (Mich.), for a Court-House and Postoffice at Grand Rapids, Mich.; Logan (Ill.), to facilitate the administration of justice; Wright (Iowa), extending time for construction of the railroad from McGregor to the west end of O'Brien county, Iowa.....Petitions for a prohibitory liquor law were presented.....A resolution was passed requesting the President to furnish information as to the African slave trade, and the action of Great Britain and other powers for its suppression.....Mr. Sumner asked to be excused from service on any committee.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: Wheeler, to incorporate a banking association (capital $100,000,000), with the name of the "Exchequer of the United States;" Dawes, for the relief of Boston—similar to the Chicago bill; Myers, giving a $2,000 pension to the widow of Gen. Meade; Harris, to allow farmers to sell leaf tobacco without restrictions......The bill for the construction of steam sloops of war was amended so as to provide that but six shall be built, and that the armament of each shall not exceed ten guns. Passed as amended.

The Government Printing Office.

The report of the Congressional Printer contains much interesting matter in regard to the Government printing. The entire cost of the office for the year was $1,802,343, which is largely in excess of any previous year for the past ten, except the year 1865, which was $2,227,099. Of all executive and miscellaneous documents and reports, there are printed the usual number, 1,625 copies for the Senate and 1,650 for the House, and also 825 copies of bills and resolutions for the Senate and House each. The aggregate cost of the paper used in the office for the year was $498,989. The amount paid for lithographing and engraving for Congressional documents was $42 257, and the cost of maps for the Supreme Court was $1,331. The public binding alone cost $541,663. As previously stated, the orders made by Congress and executed in the Government office for Congressional printing and binding, during the past year, ending Sept. 30, amount to $893,189.97. The year preceding was $679,819 for the same class of work. This shows an increase during the last year over its predecessor within a fraction of 25 per cent. The office has completed during the past year 119,284 pages of documentary composition, and 7,869, volumes of that class of work, many of which exceed 1,000 pages each, on the subject of Patent Office reports, which, with their costly engravings, were so expensive a publication and so lightly regarded by the public. The printing office building, owing to the immense increase of work, is found to be too small for the purpose, notwithstanding that a wing costing $40,000 was finished a year ago. Mr. Clapp asks for an appropriation to erect another wing, which, he says, is urgently demanded. The printing for the House of Representates amounted to $205,909; and for the Senate, $125,645. The following shows the cost of printing for each department: State Department, $24,106; Treasury Department, $322,861; Interior Department, $225,798; War Department, $142,406; Navy Department, $88,001; Judiciary Department, $42,742; Postoffice Department, $167,366; Department of Agriculture, $21,790; office of Congressional Printer, $1,503; total, $1,036,307. Charging the Government for the materials, the machinery, the labor, and everything used in the prosecution of the business, it appears that the earnings of the office for the year were $2,367,946, while the expenses of the office were $2,134,771. There are over 1,000 employes, male and female.

Susan B. Anthony Hoisted 1,100 Feet.

Susan B. Anthony, one of the mules used in hauling car loads of ore from the 1,100-feet level of the Belcher mine through to the Yellow Jacket shaft for some time past, was hoisted out Saturday afternoon, her services being no longer required in the subterranean line. The boys tied all her heels together and did her up securely in canvas, but she behaved so rebelliously that she had to be hoisted up slow, therefore was nearly half an hour in coming up the shaft, and she finally arrived at the surface in a perfect smoking lather of sweat. Susan had not seen daylight for over six months, and it was some time before she could get used to it again. She couldn't stand for an hour when she reached the surface, but this was owing to her having strained her legs trying to kick loose while coming up the shaft, on the cage. Susan came up fat and saucy, and in much better order than when she went down. Victoria Woodhull and Horace Greeley, the other two mules working at the lower levels, will be required there a little longer. Both are in fine condition like Susan B. Anthony.—*Gold Hill (Nev.) News.*

THUS far during the present year 520,000,000 postage stamps have been completed, those made in January numbering 76,000,000; 38,500,000 have been completed in a week, and 13,000,000 in a single day. Three times as many three cent stamps are used as of all denominations combined; after them come the one cent and then the two and six cent.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Total Receipts from all Sources for the Year, $131,770,946—Whisky Tax, $49,475,576—Receipts from Tobacco, $33,736,170.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states that the aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of the duty on the capital, circulation and deposits of National Banks were for the following fiscal years ending June 30:

1870	$185,235,867
1871	144,011,176
1872	131 770 946

These amounts include sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The decrease in the aggregate receipts for the last two years is due to the legislation approved July 14, 1870, which reduced the revenue to the estimated amount of $55,000,000 per annum, but which did not go into full operation before the close of the fiscal year 1871. The receipts from spirits show an increase over the last year of $3,992,046. The total is given at $49,475,576.

The number of grain distilleries registered the last year was 511; fruit distilleries, 338; making a grand total of 3,649. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production in taxable gallons from materials other than fruit, of 68,275,745; from fruit, 757,788; total yearly production, 69,083,533.

By the act of June 6, 1872, the act of July 13, 1866, so far as it relates to fermented liquors, was re-enacted with some amendments made at the solicitation of the principal brewers of the United States, designed to afford brewers better facilities than heretofore for the conduct of their business under the Internal Revenue laws. These concessions do not appear to have been of a character to endanger the public interests, as the following statement will show: The tax received on fermented liquors, at $1 per barrel, during the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $2,217,191, while the receipts from the same source during the first three months of the present fiscal year amount to $2,684,241, an increase of $466,949. The average increase of about a million dollars annually during the last three fiscal years, as contrasted with the stationary character of the receipts during the four years next preceding, is certainly gratifying, but the increase during the first three months of the present fiscal year, as above stated, far exceeds that of any corresponding period in any other year since the organization of this office. The tax received on fermented liquors at $1 per barrel was for the years.

1867	$5,819,345
1868	5,685,663
1869	5,866,400
1870	6,081,520
1871	7,115,974
1872	8,009,969

The number of persons engaged in the manufacture of fermented liquors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was 3,421, distributed as follows:

Alabama	5	Mississippi	2
Arizona	10	Missouri	124
Arkansas	1	Montana	36
California	226	Nebraska	23
Colorado	38	Nevada	41
Connecticut	25	New Hampshire	5
Dakota	6	New Jersey	53
Delaware	2	New Mexico	8
District Columbia	15	New York	479
Florida	2	North Carolina	1
Georgia	4	Ohio	288
Idaho	12	Oregon	31
Illinois	216	Pennsylvania	443
Indiana	169	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	171	South Carolina	1
Kansas	46	Tennessee	11
Kentucky	45	Texas	44
Louisiana	16	Utah	16
Maine	1	Vermont	4
Maryland	72	Virginia	13
Massachusetts	56	Washington	14
Michigan	189	West Virginia	17
Minnesota	114	Wisconsin	293

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1872, were $33,736,170, showing an increase over the previous year of $157,263. The Commissioner says that, so far as he is able to judge, the law providing for a uniform rate of tax on all manufactured tobacco, whether chewing or smoking, is operating very satisfactorily. There is now no reason why revenue officers should examine into the modes of manufacturing tobacco employed by any one, or for opening or examining any package, to ascertain the character of its contents. If the package is a legal one, and has upon it a proper revenue stamp, denoting the payment of the tax, with such additional marks, and brands, and labels as the law prescribes, no officer is authorized to examine it further.

Owing to the disturbing causes which have affected the trade for some months past, it is now too early to predict with entire certainty what will be the actual result of the present uniform tax on the amount of revenue to be collected. He has reason to believe that, with the additional safeguards provided by the new law against the sale of manufactured tobacco in fraud of the revenue, and with the taxes imposed upon the sale at retail of raw or leaf tobacco for consumption without its being subjected to any process of manufacture, collections from tobacco, under the uniform rate of twenty cents a pound (which is a reduction of more than six cents a pound from the average rate for the last two fiscal years), will reach nearly, if not quite, the sums realized for either of the same years. In making this estimate I am relying upon making collections of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 of pounds more of manufactured tobacco in consequence of the restrictians which the act of June 6, 1872, has placed upon the sale for consumption of raw or leaf tobacco.

Colfax.

Miss Laura Ream writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* an account of an interview with Schuyler Colfax, in the course of which the retiring Vice-President remarked: "I stood to-day on the very spot in the Senate Chamber where I made my first reports to the Indianapolis *Journal*. It was then owned by Mr. Douglas, and he gave me $2.00 a day for my services. I remember pleading with him for another dollar. I had to pay $4.00 a week for my board, and with that and the expense of clothes and coming here and returning home I could not very well see my way clear. When I insisted on the other dollar Mr. Douglas said to me: 'You don't seem to consider the advantages you enjoy; you are in a way to make valuable acquaintances. See what Albert S. White has come to. He was once a reporter. You may be a member of Congress some day. Who knows?'" "I frankly confess," continued Mr. Colfax, "that I said to him in reply, I will give all my chances of being a member of Congress for the other dollar a day."

Mark Twain in a Railroad Car.

I got into the cars and took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. That female's face was a perfect insurance company for her—it insured her against ever getting married to anybody except a blind man. Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression than there is in a cup of cold mustard. She appeared as if she had been through one famine and got about two-thirds through another. She was old enough to be a great grandmother to Mary that had a little lamb. She was chewing prize pop-corn, and carried in her hand a yellow rose, while a band-box and cotton umbrella nestled sweetly by her side. I couldn't guess whether she was on a mission of charity, or going West to start a saw-mill. I was full of curiosity to hear her speak, so I said:

"The exigencies of the time require great circumspection in a person who is traveling."

"Says she, "What?"

Says I, "The orb of day shines resplendent in the vault above."

She hitched around uneasy like, then she raised her umbrella, and said, "I don't want any of your sass—get out;" and I got out.

Then I took a seat alongside a male fellow who looked like the ghost of Hamlet lengthened out. He was a stately cuss, and he was reading.

Said I, "Mister, did you ever see a camel-leopard?" I said camel-leopard because it is a pious animal, and never eats any grass without getting down on its knees. He said he hadn't seen a camel-leopard.

Then said I, "Do you chew?"

He said, "No, sir."

Then I said, "How sweet is nature."

He took this for a conundrum and said he didn't know. Then he said he was deeply interested in the history of a great man. "Alas!" he exclaimed, we are but few."

I told him I knew one; "the man that made my cooking stove was a great man."

Then he asked, "Would I read?"

Says I, "What have you got?"

He replied, "Waltz Hymans," "Reveries by Moonlight," and "How to Spend the Sabbath."

I said, "None of them for Hannah," but if he had an unabridged Business Directory of New York city, I would take a little read.

Then he said, "Young man, look at these gray hairs."

I told him I saw them, and when a man got as old as he was he ought to dye. Said I, "You needn't think these hairs are any signs of wisdom, it is only a sign that your system lacks iron, and I advise you to go home and swallow a crowbar."

He took this for irony, and what little *entente cordiale* there was between us was spoiled. It turned out that he was chaplain of a base-ball club.

When we got to Rochester I called for a bowl of bean soup. It ought to be called lead soup. I send you the receipt for making it:

"Take a lot of water, wash it well, and broil it until it is done on both sides; then very carefully pour one bean into it and let it simmer. When the bean begins to get restless, sweeten with salt, then put it up into air-tight cans, hitch each can to a brick, and chuck them overboard, and the soup is done."

The above receipt originated with a man in Iowa, who got up suppers on odd occasions for Odd Fellows. He has a receipt for oyster soup, leaving out the salt.

Speaking of Iowa reminds me of the way I got money to pay for that fellow's supper. I bet a fellow a dollar that I could tell him how much water to a quart went under the railroad bridge at Dubuque in a year. He bet, and I said two pints to a quart.

I won the bet. After all, that supper was an awful swindle. If the city didn't settle faster than the coffee did, its old settlers' club would be a failure, and the city too.

Dubuque is celebrated for its fine turnouts on the streets. While I was there a wagon upset and spilled a lot of women. I didn't see it—I looked the other way. No cards.

Sebastopol.

A St. Petersburg letter says: "There is every reason to believe that Sebastopol is destined to a future not less brilliant than was the past of the ports in Taurida at the period of the commercial and maritime power of Genoa, and when the Crimea was the chief seat of the trade between Europe and India. You may remember that in November last the Emperor of Russia charged the Ministers of War, Finance, Interior, Public Works, and Marine, to study, under the presidency of the Grand Duke Constantine, what should be done with the port. At the end of the winter plans for the reconstruction of Sebastopol had been drawn up, and in the following summer a commission, at the head of which was Admiral Arcas, of the Black Sea fleet, was sent to the Crimea to examine the question on the spot. That body began by taking the opinion of the inhabitants themselves. The delegates of the city pronounced in favor of the establishment of a commercial port, and insisted especially on the necessity of in any case giving up the Southern bay to merchant shipping. The port of Sebastopol is in fact situated 150 miles farther south than Odessa. It is also much nearer the Dardanelles than the port of Taganrog, which, besides, presents great inconveniences for loading and unloading vessels. Lastly, unlike Odessa and Taganrog, the harbor of Sebastopol is never frozen over, and is accessible in all weather. A correspondent of the *Globe* writes to that journal that the commission presided over by Admiral Arcas has expressed an opinion that a military port would be better situated at Balaslava. The fact is incontestible, by the presence of all the English fleet quietly anchored there, of the superiority of that harbor, from a military point of view. In any case, the question cannot long remain undecided. In the meantime, the works of the Sebastopol railway are being rapidly carried forward, and the construction of the arrival station has already been commenced."

MR. JOHN L. BOWLES of London (may his tribe increase), incloses £5,000 for burned-out Boston.

An Intruder.

BY HIRAM RICH.

Baby has been here, it seems—
Baby Annie on the wing—
In my little library,
Plundering and reveling.

Annie dear, the darling witch—
See how innocent she looks—
But she has a world of wiles
When she gets among my books.

Half the time I own she seems
Less a being than a star;
Then again I cry, "My books:
Annie, what a rogue you are!"

"No, no—" papa cries in vain:
Down the dainty volumes come:
Papa, here you are no king,
I am queen in baby-dom.

Stately Johnson lies in grief
Under laughing Rabelais;
Emerson is flat for once:
Heine's thumbing Thackeray.

Whittier, O poet rare!
Thou hast many pages less;
But if all were gone but one,
That would hold and charm or bless.

Baby with the double crown,
And the laughter-haunted eyes,
Papa's sanctum, volume-strewn,
Is to thee a Paradise.

I forgive thee when I feel
Breath and lips upon me pressed,
Sweet as any alien air,
Blown from harbors of the blest.

"Papa," something whispers me,
"Better every laden shelf
Emptied by her baby hands
Than the house all to thyself."

—*Scribner's for December.*

Current Items.

A RICH tin mine has been discovered near San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA will build $4,000,000 worth of bridges in five years.

ONLY two churches, both Episcopal, were burned in the Boston fire.

THERE are 700 Japanese students in the schools and colleges of America.

THE Chicago fire was caused by a cow. The Boston fire by the want of a horse.

AN exchange has taken an impression of a keno board, and tries to pass it off as a map of Boston.

A FARMER of Chester county, Pennsylvania, has actually been fined for allowing noxious weeds to grow on his farm.

THE Boston *Advertiser* came out the week after the great fire permanently enlarged by the addition of a column to each page.

IN New York oysters afford business to about 10,000 men. Fulton market alone handles 250,000 of these amatory bivalves.

AMHERST COLLEGE has abolished the system of government whereby peccadilloes of deportment and personal behavior influence the class rank of students.

THE girls of the Portland, Me., high school have appeared in uniform, and are said to be "neat and attractive." Only four colors are allowed—black, blue, brown, and drab.

A DISSATISFIED editor does not see how the failure of the vintage in France can affect the New England cider, or the New Jersey turnip fields, and consequently raise the price of champagne in America.

AT Owensboro', Ky., a den of 110 rattlesnakes, all heads of families, was discovered the other day, and the inmates laid out straight. Their hive was littered deep with the skeletons of birds, rabbits, and even coons.

PROF. TYNDALL'S proposal to put the efficacy of prayer for merely material blessings, like recovery from illness, to a practical test, is pronounced impious and atheistical by a meeting of Methodist preachers in New York.

THE Delaware Indians have come over to civilzation so completely that they have now adopted our dress and customs. The daughters of the tribe are receiving, with their other schooling, instruction in music, and it is said that pianos and melodeons are quite plentifully scattered through their homes, giving them an opportunity to test the long expected belief that "music hath"—

THE National Capital is cursed with an idiotic system of street nomenclature, which makes a considerable number of respectable thoroughfares bear the names of letters of the alphabet. It is now proposed by the Washington Board of Public Works to remedy this by naming all the lettered streets after some of our own eminent public men, retaining the present order of the letters as a convenience to the memory. Thus, A street would become Adams street; B street, Benton street; C street, Clay street; and so on, as long as the streets and statesmen hold out.

Western Patents.

The following Western patents were issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending November 5, 1872, as reported by Gridley & Warner, Patent Attorneys, No. 135 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.:

ILLINOIS.

Draft equalizer for wagons—Lorens Kendlie and others, Rochelle.

Windmill—George C. Morgan, Chicago, and John H. Morgan, Ashkum.

Steam vacuum pump—George H. Ney, Monmouth.

Fly catcher—John Olson, Chicago.

Steam pump—James V. Pangburn, Galesburg.

Blind hinge—Daniel Hill, Amboy.

Barrel head—William W. Crooker, Waukegan.

Corn planter—William J. Wallingsford, Portland.

Corn planter—Alden Barnes, Bloomington.

Wrench—Pierre L. Gibbs, Chicago.

Bunching and pressing tobacco—Daniel Harris, Quincy.

Bridge—Hamlin G. Russell, Lincoln.

Oil can—Augustus C. Stoessiger, Chicago.

INDIANA.

Plow—David M. Allen, Jeffersonville.

Belt for freight cars, etc.—Charles E. Shannon, South Bend.

Churn dasher—Alice W. McClure, Richmond.

Corn planter—Andrew Jackson Noe, Mitchell.

Vice—Joseph Ridge, Richmond.

Fire kindler—Warren H. Thomas, Goshen.

Device for lasting and nailing boots and shoes—Lyman R. Blake, Fort Wayne.

Gate—James Curry, South Bend.

Gang plow—Joseph Lane, Eugene.

Axle for vehicles—William Purcell, Princeton.

Machine for making splints—Jacob D. Shelton, Fort Branch.

IOWA.

Wind wheel—James J. McDill, Des Moines.

Washing machine—William H. Derebear, Primrose.

Earth auger—Thomas C. Harris, Dresden Deep River.

Nut and bolt fastening—Albert C. Smith, Fort Madison.

WISCONSIN.

Spring bed bottom—Royal W. McIntyre, Oregon.

Track sprinkler for horse powers—Whitman Brown, Oshkosh.

Feather renovator—Charles Kindall, Beloit.

MICHIGAN.

Harrow—Levi L. Wilson, Denmark.

CANADA'S Lieutenant-Governor is buying real estate in North Carolina.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you my fourth annual message it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good, that as a nation we have been blessed for the last year with peace at home and abroad, and a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few peoples. With the exception of the recent devastating fire which swept from the earth at a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there has been no overshadowing calamities within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how like their fellow-citizens of Chicago, under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, and the prospect is that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles and show the same prosperity soon that they would have had, had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise, we have been free from pestilence, war and the calamities which often overtake nations. And, as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

When Congress adjourned in June last, a question had been raised by Great Britain, and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperilled the settlement, by friendly arbitration, of the differences existing between this Government and that of her Britannic Majesty, which, by the Treaty of Washington, had been referred to the tribunal of arbitration which had met at Geneva, in Switzerland. The arbitrators, however, disposed of the question which had jeopardised the whole of the treaty and threatened to involve the two nations in most unhappy relations toward each other, in a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government, and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained. The tribunal which had convened in Geneva, in December, concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision whereby it awarded the sum of $15,500,000 in gold, as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to its consideration. This decision, happily, disposes of a long standing difference between the two Governments, and in connection with another award made by the German Emperor under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves the two Governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations, which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded.

The report of the agent of the United States, appointed to attend the Geneva tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both governments, the award of the tribunal, and the opinions given by the several arbitrators is transmitted herewith.

I have caused to be communicated to the heads of the three friendly powers who complied to the joint request made to them under the treaty the thanks of this Goverment for appointment of arbitrators made by them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impartiality and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions.

Her Majesty's Government has communicated to me the appreciation by her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry displayed by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of this Government, during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the tribunal. I cordially unite with her Majesty in this appreciation.

It is due to the agent of the United States before the tribunal, to record my appreciation of the marked ability, unwearied patience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties committed to him. And it is also due to the learned and eminent counsel who attended the tribunal on the part of this Government, to express my sense of the talent and wisdom which they brought to bear in the argument of the result so happily reached. It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution, among those who are entitled to it, of their respective shares of the money to be paid.

Although the sum awarded is not payable until the year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a Board of Commissioners for the purpose. By the Thirty-fourth article of the Treaty of Washington the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain in their construction of the treaty of the 15th June, 1846, defining the boundary line between their respective territories, were submitted to the arbitration and award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846. His Majesty the Emperor of Germany having been pleased to undertake the arbitration has the earnest thanks of this Government and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long-pending difference. I have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to his Majesty.

Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this Government at Berlin, conducted the case and prepared the statement on the part of the United States with the ability that his past service justified the public in expecting at his hands. As members of the Cabinet at the date of the treaty which has given rise to this discussion between the two Governments; as the Minister to Great Britain when the construction now pronounced unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question in all of its phases, and in every stage has manifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in maintenance of the claim of the United States. He is entitled to much credit for the success which has attended the submission. After a patient investigation of the case, and of the statements of each party, his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, on the 21st day of October last, signed his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States that the boundary line between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro channel, is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the agents of her Britannic Majesty and of the United States.

Copies of the case presented on behalf of each Government and of the statement in reply to each, and a translation of the award, are transmitted herewith. This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important Archipelago Islands lying between the continent and Vancouver's Island, which for twenty-six years—ever since the ratification of the treaty—Great Britain has contested, and leaves us for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this continent.

It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award. In anticipation of any request from this Government, and before the reception in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, her Majesty had given instructions for the removal of her troops, which had been stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction so as to leave the United States in exclusive possession of the lately disputed territory. I am grateful to be able to announce that the orders for the removal of the troops have been executed, and the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States. It now becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boundary line through the Haro channel, upon which the Commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree.

I recommend the appointment of a Commission to act jointly with one which may be named by her Majesty for that purpose. Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of the territory and its settlement by by those owing allegiance to the respective Governments, points to the importance of establishing, by natural objects or other monuments, the actual line between the territory acquired by purchase from Russia, and the adjoining possessions of her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals, or of jurisdiction, are likely to interfere to the delay or embarrassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until population shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of neighbors may again array the two Governments in antagonism. I therefore recommend the appointment of a Commission to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great Britain, to determine the line between our territory of Alaska and the coterminous possessions of Great Britain.

In my last annual message I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty of Washington of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and the possessions. That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised, which for the time raised a doubt whether any action by Congress in the direction indicated would become important—a question which has since been disposed of, and I have received notice that the Imperial Parliament and the Legislature of the Provincial Government have passed laws to carry the provisions of the treaty on the matters referred to into operation, I therefore recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this Government.

The Joint Commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions, between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased, in order that the completion of the survey and the determination of the boundary line may be sooner attended to. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made.

With France, our earliest ally; Russia, the constant and steady friend of the United States; Germany, with whose Goverament and people we have so many causes of friendship and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms. Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty with the Austro-Hungary Empire, relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire, respecting Consuls and trade-marks; also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, relating to naturalization; all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

Congress, at its last session, having made an appropriation to defray the expenses of commissioners on the part of the United States to the International and Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, the persons appointed in that character proceeded to their destination and attended the sessions of the Congress. Reports shall in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals of about three years and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The centennial celebration, to be held in 1876, would afford an appropriate occasion for such a meeting.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition, to be held during the next year in Vienna, on a scale of very great magnitude. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization and the elevation of industry, of labor, and the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good-will between nations. As this exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection. At the last session of Congress authority was given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the Exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised, but in the absence of any appropriation there is danger that the important benefits which the Exposition offers will, in a large degree, be lost to citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your consideration, and recommend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose. To further aid the American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, I would recommend, in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Trieste, or the most convenient port to Vienna, and back, their articles for exhibition.

Since your last session, the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people—a proof of confidence on their part in this patriotism and wisdom which, it is believed, will be confirmed by the results of his administration.

It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Government of either Republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends. It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrong to American citizens in parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring Republic has so long been involved has, in some degree, contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that with a more settled rule of order through the Republic, which may be expected from the present Government, the acts of which just complaint is made will cease.

The proceedings of the Commission under the convention with Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two Governments which, it is believed, will prove successful. The Commissioners appointed pursuant to the joint resolutions of Congress of the 7th of May last, to inquire into the depredations on the Texas frontier, have diligently made investigations in that quarter. Their report upon the subject will be communicated to you. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed a similar commission to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made, at the earliest day practicable to enable the Commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

It is with regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented portion of the population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantages, and exhibits no more of the elements of power or of the prospect of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood we might be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents whenever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the Administration of the Government in Cuba could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is especially to be hoped that the present liberal Government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted in the absence of regulations for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step toward emancipation, but it was the recognition of right, and was hailed as such and exhibited Spain in harmony with sentiments of humanity and of justice, and in sympathy with the other Powers of the Christian and civilized world. Within the past few weeks the regulations for carrying out the laws of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of the sincerity of the intention of present Government to carry into effect the law of 1370. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy, and the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which has oppressed a race and continues a bloody and destructive contest close to our border, as well as the expediency and the justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned. Deeply impressed with the conviction that the continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition in Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance o the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuance of this distressing and sickening contest. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to denounce and, if not prevent, at least to discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves.

It is gratifying to announce that the ratification of the convention concluded under the auspices of this Government, between Spain on the one part and the allied Republics of the Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice, have been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is herewith submitted. It is hoped that this may be followed by a permanent peace between the same parties.

The differences which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is hoped, are in the way of satisfactory adjustment. With these States, as with the Republics of Central and South America, we continue to maintain the most friendly relation. It is with regret, however, I announce that the Governor of Venezuela has made no further payments on account of the awards under the Convention of the 25th of April, 1866. That Republic is understood to be now almost, if not quite, tranquilized. It is hoped, therefore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balances of its debt to the United States, which having originated in injuries to its citizens by the Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form known among nations, would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different origin and contracted in a different manner. This subject is again recommended to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

Our treaty relations with Japan remain unchanged. An imposing embassy from that interesting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing, but being unprovided with powers for the signing of a convention in this country, no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinions which took place during their stay in this country had led to a mutual appreciation of the interests which may be promoted when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken.

In this connection I renew my recommendation of one year ago that to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in maintaining the good opinion of these people, and secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between these nations and the balance of the commercial world, an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of these countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our Minister there. Our representatives would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain or some other powers. As now situated, our representatives in Japan and China have to depend for interpreters and translaters upon natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasion the services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign Ministers.

I renew the recommendation made on a previous occasion of the transfer to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more appropriately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to the territories with which the Department of State is now changed by law or by custom.

Congress, from the beginning of the Government, has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries. No similar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad other than seamen. It is understood to be customary with other Governments to authorize Consuls to extend such relief to their citizens or subjects in certain cases. A similar authority and an appropriation to carry it into effect are commended in cases of citizens of the United States, destitute or sick, under such circumstances. It is well known that such citizens resort to foreign countries in great numbers; though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locomotion, there are some who, through accident or otherwise, becoming penniless, and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charge of our officers, who usually, even with the most benevolent disposition, have nothing to spare for such purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be given, care will be taken to carry the beneficence of Congress into effect, that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthily bestowed.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the next reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was $99,960,253.54. The source of the reduction is as follows: Net ordinary receipts during the year, $364,694,229.91; net ordinary expenditures, including interest on public debt, $270,559,695.91; total, $94,134,534. Add amount of receipts from premium on sales of gold, in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased, $2,454,470.89; add amount of reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied with the sales at the commencement of the year, [illegible]; total, $99,960,253.54. This statement treats solely of the public debt. By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal and interest due and unpaid and the interest accrued to date due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury, as ascertained on the day of publication the reduction was $100,544,491.28. The source of this reduction is as follows: Reduction in principal account, $99,960,253.54; reduction in unpaid interest account, $3,330,952.96; total, $103,290,956.50. Reduction in cash on hand, $2,746,465.22; total, $100,544,491.28. On the basis of the last table the statements show a reduction of the public debt from the 1st of March, 1869, to the present time as follows: From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, $87,134,782.84; from March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871, $117,619,630.25; from March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, $94,895,348.94; from March 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1872, eight months, $64,047,237.84. Total, $363,696,999.87. With the great reduction of taxation by the acts of Congress at its last session the expenditures of the Government in collecting the revenue will be much reduced for the next fiscal year. It is very doubtful, however, whether any further reduction of so vexatious a burden upon any people will be practicable for the present. At all events, as a measure of justice to the holders of the nation's certificates of indebtedness, I would recommend that no more legislation be had on the subject unless it be to correct errors of omission in the present laws, until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and still have sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the Government, pay interest on the public debt, and provide for the sinking fund established by law. The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next in importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency, of fixed, unvaryingv alue as compared with gold; and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class and the vicissititudes of trade and commerce, and convertible into gold at par.

The report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, to be $35,799,991.82; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, to be $35,372,157.20, showing a reduction in favor of the last fiscal year of $427,834.62.

The attention of Congress will be called during its present session to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of the Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the Government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equitable and just legislation. The route connecting the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic, at Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., by water, by the way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers and canals and slack water navigation to the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers, has been surveyed and report made by an accomplished engineer of the army. Second and third new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by an extension of the Kanawha and James river canal to the Ohio, and by extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to those or other enterprises, until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national interest, but that when complete they will be of a value commensurate with their cost. That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country, has been demonstrated by past experience. That the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities and cheaper means for the more bulky articles of commerce to reach tide water and a market will be demanded in the near future is equally demonstrable. I would therefore suggest either that a committee or commissioner be authorized to consider this whole question, and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legislating on the important subject. The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years to meet the growing demands of producers, and reflect much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in this construction. In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will no doubt be called to your attention this session. Looking to the great future of the country and the increasing demands of commerce, it might be well, while on this subject, not only to have examined and reported upon, the various practicable routes for connecting the Mississippi with tide-water, but the feasibility of an almost continuous land-locked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times, and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route, and the obstacles to be overcome are easily within the skill of the engineer.

I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of public money, at this time, than may be necessary to procure and place the necessary information before Congress in an authentic form to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith accompanying, explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiencies, expenses incurred during the past year, and appropriations for the same. It also gives a complete history of the service of the Navy for the past year, in addition to its regular services. It is evident that unless steps are taken to preserve our Navy, that in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all the great powers. With an energetic, progressive, business people like ours, penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full protection of their rights. I recommend careful consideration by Congress of the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy.

The accompanying report of the Postmaster General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year. The ordinary revenues of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, amounted to $21,915,426.37, and the expenditures $26,658,192.21. Compared with the previous fiscal year, the increase of revenue was $1,878,380.95, or 9.37 per cent., and the increase of expenditures $2,268,088 23, or 9.29 per cent. Adding to the ordinary revenues the annual appropriation of $700,000 for free matter, and the amounts paid in subsidies on mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the general Treasury was $3,317,765.94—an excess of $389,707.28 over the deficiency for the year 1871. Other interesting statistical information, relating to our rapidly extending postal service, is furnished in this report. The total length of railroad mail routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 57,911 miles; 8,077 miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway postal service have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 3,066,502, or 20 per cent. over the number in 1871, and the postage thereon amounts to $1,871,257.25. The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic mail steamship service was $220,301.70. The total cost of the United States ocean steamship service, including the amounts paid to the subsidized lines of mail steamers was $1,027,020.97. The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under special acts of Congress: The Pacific Mail Steamship Company receive $500,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan, and China, which will be increased to $1,000,000 per annum, and a semi-monthly mail on and after October 1, 1873. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company receive $150,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between New York and Rio Janeiro, Brazil; and the California, Oregon, and Mexico Steamship Company receive $75,000 per annum for carrying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Honolulu, and Hawayan Islands. Making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies at present $725,000 per annum. Our postal communication with all parts of the civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America, and the gratifying statement is made that, with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the head of the French Postal Department, subject to the approval of the Minister of France, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come, in respect to reduction of rate, or improved facilities for postal intercourse.

I have heretofore commended the abolition of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege to correct its glaring and costly abuses.

I would recommend also the appointment of a committee or commission to take into considerations the best method, equitable to private corporation who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines, of acquiring the title to all telegraph lines now in operation, and of connecting this service with the postal service of the nation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session in Congress, but it may be initiated, so that further action may be fair to the Government and to private parties concerned.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade, for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that the public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of five million dollars per annum for the next five years, if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world would be profitably expended. The price of labor in Europe has so much enhanced with the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe that I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into serious consideration.

Detailed statements of the disbursements, though the Department of Justice will be furnished by the Attorney General, and though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of Congress to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and to force the provisions of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the amendment thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of these enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some locali'ies to deprive other citizens of the right guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of violence, but the prevention and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people of all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of these rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and the laws, and to invoke aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with those rights. I look with confidence to the time not far distant when the obvious advantages of good order and peace will induce an abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on the prosecutions or inflict punishments to protect citizens from the lawless doings of such combinations. Applications have been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a violation of said acts upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilise the public mind, and to test the virtue of that policy I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give to these applications a favorable consideration, but any action thereon is not to be constructed as indicating any change in my determination to enforce with vigor such act so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by none more than myself that a necessity has ever existed to execute the enforcement act. No one can desire more than that necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progression in each of the several bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition. The work which in some of them for some years has been in arrears has been brought down to a recent date, and in all the current business has been promptly despatched.

The policy which was adopted at the beginning of the Administration with regard to the management of the Indians has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated within so short a time. It has reduced the expense of their management, decreased their forage upon the white settlements, tended to give the largest opportunity to the extension of the great railways through the public domain and the pushing of settlements into the more remote distr cts of the country and at the same time improve the condition of the Indians.

The policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient. The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory, south of Kansas, into a home for the Indians, and entering thereon a Territorial form of government, is one of great importance as a compliment of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to the Territory has within the past year been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other and less favorable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them as a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory will be necessary to confine the Indians now resident therein to farms of proper size, which should be secured to them in fee, the residue to be used for the settlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts will be made in the immediate future to induce the removal of as many peaceable-disposed Indians only to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly without disturbing the harmony of those already there. There is no other location now available where a people who are endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pursuits can be as well accommodated as upon the unoccupied lands of the Indian Territory.

Affairs in the Territories are generally satisfactory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast domain not yet incorporated into States, are keeping pace in internal improvements and civil government with the older communities. In but one of them, Utah, is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizens may be disturbed by the real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities. It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the laws of the Territory by Congress and the enactment of such a law as the one proposed in Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it, as will secure peace, the equality of all citizens before the law and the ultimate relinquishment of polygamy. Within the Territories where mining is the principal business, agricultural products have exceeded the local demand and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

The ninth census is about completed. Its completion is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that a census be taken in 1857, which recommendation should receive the ready attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the Federal census is so long that the information obtained at the decimal periods to the material condition, wants and resources of the nation is of little practical value. After the expiration of the first half of that period, it would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding the decimal census, if a census taken in 1875 should be divested of all political character, and no apportionment of Congressional representation be made under it. Such a census, coming as it would in the last year of the first century of our national existence, would furnish a noble monument of the progress of the United States during that century.

The rapidly increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences which abundantly proves its efficiency, from the various institutions of learning and educators of all kinds throughout the country. The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details of great interest. The bill now pending before Congress, providing for the appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of public lands for education of their rising generation, is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by the leading friends of education, that commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture gives a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department. The horticultural, agricultural, statistical, entomological and chemical, and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural interests of the country. The whole reports a complete history in total of the workings of that department in all its branches, showing the manner in which the farmer, merchant and miner is informed and the extent to which he is aided in his pursuits. The Commissioner makes one recommendation that measures be taken by Congress to protect and reduce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be disposed without the condition that one-tenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists, and where it does not exist inducements should be offered by planting it.

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, a Commission has been organized, consisting of the two members from each of the States and Territories. The Commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of the act, and for exceeding the provisions also of the act of June 1, 1871, creating a continual Board of Finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the President of the Commission, and is herewith transmitted.

It will be the duty of the Commission at your coming session to transmit a report of the progress made, and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products and manufactures which, by the term of the act, is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great interest, as making a century of greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and proving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil the people of all the commercial nations of the earth, in a manner calculated to secure international good feeling.

An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country, through the defective method of making appointments to office, which have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under the authority of Congress rules have been established to regulate the terms of office and the mode of appointment. It cannot be expected that any system of rule can be entirely effective and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils till they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice and amended according to the requirements of the service. During my term of office it shall be my best endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the Government. But it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my successors, and I hope that the experience of the past year, together with appropriate legislation by Congress, may reach a satisfactory solution of this question, and secure to the public service for all time a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employes.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 2, 1872.

Scientific and Practical.

A REMARKABLE fossil bird was lately discovered in Western Kansas that is creating not a little sensation among the savans. It differs widely from all known birds. It is about as large as a pigeon, and has been named *ichthy-ornis dispar*, which signifies a fish bird.

ONE of the novelties of the American Institute, in New York, is a saw with diamond teeth. It cuts its way through all opposition in rapidly sliding a marble block into thin sheets. Only a few of these precious stones are set several inches apart, but steam force drives them to and fro vigorously without wearing off their sharp angles.

A WRITER in *The Country Gentleman* recommends that late winter and early spring celery should not be earthed up at all. Just before winter sets in have all the plants carefully lifted with a spade and the earth partly shaken out from the roots. Place them in a trench in a place protected from the winds, and cover them over with a foot of dead leaves.

AT a recent meeting of the French Academy of Science a paper was contributed by a Dr. Gournier, detailing a process by which he can destroy any portion of the brain that might be desired without killing the animal. A little hole is made in the skull, and a blue solution of the chloride of zinc injected on that part of the brain selected, which at once becomes petrified. The experiments were successfully tried on rabbits.

M. PAUL BERT, an eminent French scientist, has discovered that the difficulty of respiration experienced by aeronauts at high altitudes is due, not to the mere rarefaction of the air, but to the comparative deficiency of oxygen supplied to the blood. He therefore asserts that by the simple expedient of providing a balloon with a reservoir of oxygen gas for annihilation, an ascent may be made with impunity to a far higher elevation than has hitherto been reached.

Facts for the Household.

To Remove Pimples from the Face.—Take the bark of an elder stalk and put it in a pint of rhubarb wine, then take a tea spoonful once a day, an ounce of the elder bark is sufficient.

Peach Pudding.—One quart of peaches, cut fine and well flavored, one desert plate of bread crumbs three eggs one pound of suit chopped fine, one nutmeg, and one glass of wine. Serve with wine sauce.

Apple Float.—To one quart of apples partially stewed, and well mashed, put in the whites of three eggs well beaten and four heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, beat them together for about fifteen minutes, and eat with milk and nutmeg.

To Cure Enlarged Neck.—Take two table spoonfuls of salt, two of borax, two of alum: and mix enough water to dissolve them; (two tablespoonfuls of water is sufficient to dissolve them); apply to the neck every day for about three weeks.

To Wash Calico.—To prevent calico from fading when washing infuse three gills of salt into four quarts of water; put the calico in while hot. and leave it in until cold. In this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by washing.

Preserving Sausages.—After they have been hung three weeks in a dry, moderately dry room, pack them in a box or cask between layers of clean dry oats. in this way, they will keep dry and moist, until warm weather. Keep them in a cool dry place:

Dish for Breakfast.—Take half a dozen good cooking apples, cut them in slices of about a quarter of an inch thick and drop them in fresh hot lard; fry brown, serve hot with sugar sprinkled over.

Beautiful Pink Dye.—Take three parts cream tartar and one of cochineal nicely rubbed together; tie a teaspoonful in a mustard bag; put this with a quart of boiling water; dip in the articles to be colored, previously cleaned, and dipped into alum water: if it is wished stiff, put in a little gum of aradic.

* * *

What greater thing is there for two souls than to feel that they are joined for life, to strengthen each other in all labor, to rest on each other in all sorrow, to minister to each other in all pain, to be one with each other in silent, unspeakable memories at the moment of the last parting.

* * *

The most peculiar American form of humor yet developed is that which has lately become so popular, among editorial paragraph writers in our Western States. It is indiscribable, and we can indicate what it is only by giving one or two examples.

'Mrs. Owen, of Davenport, assisted the fire one day last week, with the kerosene can. The heavy rain kept a good many people from attending the funeral."

A Chicago man ate ten dozen eggs on a wager last week, The money he won, was paid to his widow.'

"A man out in Kansas, said he could drink a quart of Cincinnati whisky, and did it. The silver mountings on his coffin cost 13,75.

We cannot fail to discover at once, the parentage of anything of the sort. It is evidently too indigenous to be mistaken for an exotic.

* * *

HOW TO GO WEST

This is an inquiry which everyone should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

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Very Lowest Prices.
ALL KINDS OF
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WOODENWARE,
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GLASSWARE.
Notions, All Kinds,
—AT—
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Butner, Potatoes, Dried Apples, &c. &c. Which the highest market price will be paid in cash or trade.

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FOR EVERYBODY.

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Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
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GRAND
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—OF—
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
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BEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS
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Establishment in DeKalb County. Just received the latest novelty in Ready-Made
CLOTHING
For Men and Boys, at prices that Defy Competition
Nobby Hats and Caps
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SHIRTS, COLLAS, ETC.
SAML. LAUFERTY,
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WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
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No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR.
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

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Chery, Maple and
WHITE WOOD LUMBER.

We are now receiving shipments of Hardwood Lumber, and are ready to contract for delivery by rail at any time during this fall or winter.

We pay cash and the highest market rates for ☞Parties having any of the above for sale will find it to their advantage to write us before shipping elsewhere.

Nov. 21,—3m.

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PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

☞ ☞ ☞

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First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
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Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

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Proprietor.

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All letters must be addressed to

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Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

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A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Bilious-
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Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.
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P. O. BOX, 1850. Nov. 6, 1873.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 2. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 19, 1872. No. 51.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

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Editor and Proprietor.

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In this preparation are combined the valuable properties and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phosphorus and Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron. This Elixir will be found of great advantage in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, weak and delicate Stomachs, and generally in weak and delicate states of the system. The ingredients in this Elixir are skillfully blended in a delightful Cordial, making it the most agreeable palatable combination to the taste, in use. Dec. 30, '70.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, AND DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872. trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	6 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 1fia.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 40	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 08	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and, after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,00 P. M
Rochester	2,50 "	8,35 "	10,23 "	3,08 "
Alliance	5,10 "	11,25 "	1,10 P M	5.30 "
Orrville	6,46 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,25 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,26 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	6,55 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	10,05 "
Forest	10,50 "	6,10 "	7,56 "	11,28 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2.20 P M	11,35 "	11,35 A M	2,40 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2.65 "	5,65 "
Chicago	7.50	6,30 "	5,60 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15	12,02 P. M.	9,10 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,50 P M	2,20 "	11,45 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,50 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	3,00 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,30 "	8,05 "
line lv	11.30 A M	6,50 "	4.40 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,71 "	5,10 "	"8,55
Orrville	2,13 "	9,29 "	7,12 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,29 "	11,00 "	9,00 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	[illegible]2 A. M.	11,20 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2 20	12,25 A.M.	4,2 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:.5 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Cornnna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	2 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 38
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 60	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 39 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHOINGTON, Supt.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

The Great Short Line from

EAST!

Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at

BALTIMORE.

Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at

WASHINGTON

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One Train the Quickest.

Morning and Night Lines of Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars

Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,

WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md. W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md

SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Peiladelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Fegh
Louisville	9 10a.m	0 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianapolis	4 00a.m	0 10	
Fort Wayne, leave,	7 05a.m	25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	22	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	03	10 40
Angola	8 50	25	11 35
Fremont	9 08	45	12 25
Reading	9 46	32	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	28	
Jackson Arr	11 30	10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50 p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 30	
Detroit	6 35	3 35	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Fegh
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15a.m	8 20a m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9 55
Jonesville	5 50	8 35	11 25
Reading	6 15	8 55	12 40p. m
Fremont	6 55	9 32	2
Angola	7 25	9 55	3
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3
Waterloo	8 15	10 35	4
Auburn	8 30	10 47	5
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6
Indianapols	10 30a.m	5 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Liveryhorse respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that be is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business!

But sells for *READY PAY*, and small profits.

Would also request all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him, either by note or account come and settle, as he is determined to collect out standing debts.

Thankful for past patronage he hopes still to receive a share of the same, by strict attention to business.

CHARLEY KLOZ.T

Mrs. Daniels, of Shawnee, Kansas, wrote Mr. Fortner a note inviting him to meet her by moonlight alone, there or thereabouts. Mr. Daniels got hold of the note but had it delivered, and then went and kept the tryst instead of his wife. Mr. Fortner immediately sent for the doctor who at once went to exploring that gentleman's anatomy in search of a lead mine His official report of the exploration places the number of buck-shot at thirty-eight.

◆

The people of Indiana are not likely to longer enjoy the benefits of the low State taxation inaugurated by the Democratic Legislature of 1871. The munificent appropriations made by the Radical majority in both branches of the Legislature will soon drain the Treasury to its last cent. The Benevolent, Charitable, Reformatory and Educational institutions of the State all ask large sums of money. And last and greatest comes the fastening upon the people of a million dollars of the infomous Canal Bond swindle.—Cheerful prospect.

◆

A Surprise Party that Failed.

One night last week ten Stearnsville couples, with heads full of fun, went to Richmond to 'su prise' a friend. They had'nt the least doubt of a cordial welcome. They arrived in good time, laughing in the greatest glee. Provisions, furs shawls, etc., were thrown off without hesitation. By this time the party began to give some attention to the master of the house. He inquired if they hadn't got into the wrong pew. He was answered that the cheerful occasion was intended for his benefit—they said this smilingly, expecting he would welcome them. He didn't welcome worth a cent. He told his son to load his double-barrel gun and let the dog out o' the woodshed. The lady of the house reached the mop from behind the cellar door. The party began to think they were getting too warm a welcome and slip for their garments. The radical farmer told them not to hurry, as he'd have the other barrel loaded in a minute, and then he'd help 'em off. They didn't wait. The ladies said it was mean, and the men said dammit.

◆

Some Significant Figures,

The annual report of the Treasurer of State, Hon. James B. Ryan, which will be found in the advertising department of this moring's *Sentinel*, is worthy of a careful perusal, presenting as it does, a clear and succinct statement of the financial condition of the State. The receipts of the year [including amount on hand Nov. 1, 1871,] have been $3,450,558,22, and the disbursements $2'587,201 85. Against the creaking predictions of our advarsaries that the heavy decrease in the rate of taxation, inaugurated by the Democratic Legislature in 1871. would compel the officers of the State to borrow money to meet the necessary expenses, the Treasurer submits the unanswerable and satisfactory exhibit of $793.356 37 in the Treasury. A careful examination of the figures presented by the Treasurer will furnish gentlemen of both parties food for whole sale reflection. It will be well for partisans and the people at large to examine in detail the items of expenditures in which the Democratic State officers have so admirably succeeded in largely reducing the expenses without impairing the efficiency or usefulness of any of the institutions or departments of the State administration. The reports of the Treasurers' of State for 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872, have been carefully examined and the following estimates and comparison found on the records of these officers for the years 1869 and 1870, under Republican State officers, and the expenses for 1871 and 1872 under Democratic State officers, as illustrating the extravagance which marked the Administration of the former, and the economy which was inaugrated by the latter.

	1869 and 1870,	1871 and 1872,
Insane Asylum	$298,352 10	$283,661 08
Daf and Dumb Asium	140,721 67	127,822 61
State Library	3,886 16	3,226 43
Blind Asylum	84,265 81	69,048 77
State Prison South	147,798 20	125,836 32
General Fund	236,647 66	58,933 63
Contingent Fund	3,929 18	2,684 48
Secretary of State, office expenses	2,000 00	476 00
Auditor of State, office expenses	3,000 00	750 00
Treasurer of State, office expenses	1,750 00	505 00
Attorney General, office expenses	1,875 00	500 00
Governor's office expenses	6,814 96	5,480 50
Adjutant Gen.'s office	1,146 70	Nothing
Superintendent of Public Instruction	1,880 48	499 99
Expences Agt. of State	8,478 88	1,250 00
Miscellaneous	1,823 66	Nothing
Adjutant Gen.'s pay	6,922 97	1,660 00
Expenses state debt sinking fund	4,556 24	1.991 14
Millitary Agencies	1,318 86	Nothing
Attorney General, traveling expenses	125 00	Nothing
Law Library	13,411 11	8,162 93
Total	$987,738 65 692,434 80	$692,432 80
Decrease in expenses	$259,306 84	

—Indianopolis Sentinel.

◆

There were fourty-five deaths in Fort Wayne in November.

U. S. M.—Postal Regulations—A Few Suggestions.

If there is anything more absurb than some of the rulings and instructions of the post office department, we should like to see it. For instance the following:

Mail matter deposited in a post-office for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid, should be forwarded to its destination charged with the unpaid rate to be collected on delivery. The unpaid rate is double the prepaid rate which should have been paid at the mailing office.

That is to say, if A writes B a letter so bulky that the postage is six cents, and only affixes one three cent stamp, B has to pay six cents on delivery of the letter. In this way B is punished for the ignorance or neglect of his correspondent.

We have a few improved rulings to submit to the department:

Monthly magazines, published weekly, must be charged letter postage when delivered daily. Powder magazines, except to regular subscribers, are not permitted to frank their reports.

If no stamp is affixed to a letter, retain it. If, however, the postage is overpaid, letter rip!

If you feel any debut about a paper going with a one cent stamp, have two sent.

Seeds can go through the mails as merchandise. The postmasters are cautioned agriust allowing any old seeds to go through their mail.

Signs cannot be sent without paying letter postage, three cents on every letter.

Calico prints, any foreign prince, reprints and footprints, all go as printed matter, and pay tax accordingly. Vaccine matter must be properly (pock) marked.

Poetry in its various stages, including Edgar A. Poe stage, must be sent postage paid, whether read or not.

A postmaster is not permitted to make a material change in the site of his post-office without affixing a two cent stamp for every two ounces. He can charge double postage for a sight of the postmaster.

Shirts may be mailed at the rate of two cents for every two ounces of shirt. If the owner's name is on the shirt, letter postage must be charge. This rule is indelible.

A subscriber residing in the county in which a paper is printed, can take the paper provided he pays in advance, and urges his neighbors to subscribe. If he does not live in the county in which he resides, and the paper is not printed in the same county where it has its press work done, then the county must pay double postage on the man—we mean a two cent county must be affixed to every postage stamp—that is to say, every two ounces of man—we mean the paper county—the man—well, we must leave this ruling to the discretion of the postmaster.—*Sat. Night.*

◆

The Danger of Letter Writing.

It is not political candidates alone who should be careful about writing letters.—Candidates for matrimony, as well, should make their communications as exclusively verbal as possible; for under certain circumstances a love letter may become an ugly thing to deal with.

An Iowa bride learned this by costly experience a few days ago. The church was full of people, silks rustled, jewels flashed, eager expectation and unfrigned delight were everywhere manifested.—But when the holy man came to the usually meaningless words:

"Let him speak now, or forever after hold his peace."

Lo! a strong limed, dark haired, fierce-eyed man among the congregation rose and forbade the bans, giving as his reason that the fair but false one was 'engaged' to himself. And lest these words should be deemed the mere idle utterances of a jealous rival, he immediately drew from his pocket and began to read aloud, the letters which the bride had written him. The tender and gushing character of these epistles made it evident that his claim was just. The friends of the young woman tried to silence him with a storm of hisses and yells, while a strong party of his own friends sent forth a counter blast and a charming uproar was the rapid result. The clergyman made his escape by the vestry door, the crowd surged out at front, and the battle was renewed in the yard. The bridegroom disappeared, and the bride expressed her willingness to settle the dispute by marrying her first lover —an offer which is likely to be accepted.

◆

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Indiana State teachers' Association, will be held at Logansport, the present season, commencing on the 21st of December, and continuing in session 4 days.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Session.

The Senate Monday, passed Mr. Taylor's bill, amending the Supreme Court act of 1852 so as to make the Supreme Bench consist of five Judges, three of whom shall constitute a quorum. The majority report offering a substitute for the bill, dividing the State into 5 Judicial districts, also passed. A bill was passed to the second reading providing for getting the sense of the qualified voters, upon the need of a Constitutional Convention. A bill was also passed restraining all persons under 21 years of age, from making, selling, or giving away liquor. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House a bill was passed to its second reading, providing against cruelty to animals. Another bill was passed to its second reading, amending the act, regulating the apportionment of estates. It provides that where husband or wife dies intestate, one half of the property shall go to the deceased party's heirs, and the other half to the survivor, provided that the estate does not exceed 10,000. A bill was ordered to engrossment, rendering wives competent to testify in actions brought for injury done to them in person or character. Several private claims were reported and concurred in, and a bill was ordered, to be engrossed, prohibiting township trustees from levying taxes on the inhabitants of incorporarated towns. The Soldier's Monument bill, appropriating $100,000 for a monument in Governor's Circle was reported with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed. On the call of counties for new bills and resolutions, a number were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees. Among them —a joint resolution requesting an act of Congress giving 160 acres of bounty land to all soldiers or seamen of ninety days service; a resolution instructing the Judiciary, Committee to consider and report, on the expediency of substituting imprisonment for life, for the penalty of death; a bill regulating the change of venue; regulating sales of drugs and medecines; reorganize the Supreme Court; a temperance bill.—The Senate joint resolution was adopted, instructing congressmen to vote for the passage of the bill relating to the two per cent claims of Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri on the sale of public lands, and reservations, the house then adjourned.

TUESDAY

The Senate in assembling, engaged in a discussion of the railroad bills, to fix the freight and passenger tariffs of roads doing business in the State, and to prevent extortionate charges and unjust discriminations by railroads, and other common carriers. Against the latter Mr Scott made an objection that it would be just as proper to regulate the prices of labor and of meat, as of railroad tariffs. He thought that if people could not afford to pay railroad prices, the carrying would be done by horses or oxen. Other Senators thought that the extortion practiced for carrying freights a short distance, was a wrong that demanded a remedy, more than anything else, and Mr. Brown said, concerning the constitutionality of the bill, that Governor Baker had spent three weeks in getting it up, and that he would trust the Governor's legal knowledge. A motion to make both bills a special order for Fridry, was lost, yeas 16, nays, 26. The special order for the afternoon session was Mr. Dwiggings' bill repealing the drainage act of 1859 and the suplemental act of 1871. The next special order was Mr. Chapmans bill outhorizing the organization of companies for the reclamation of wet or of overflowed lands.

In the House the special order was Mr. Kimballs' bill and the bill to protect the Wabash and Erie Canal. A motion to lay Mr. Kimball's bill on the table was seconded by himself, and prevailed by 81 yeas to one nay. Mr. Bowser then made a motion that the bill should be recommitted and the Canal Trustees instructed to appeal the Garrett case to the Supreme Court.—the motion after some debate, was laid on the table. The question recurring, on the passage of the bill, Mr. Wynn demanded the previous question, and the bill was passed by 55 yeas, to 41 nays. The bill rendering uniform the interest on the common school fund was favorably reported and ordered to be engrossed.

◆

There is a man in one of the suburbs who supports his family in handsome style by simply tying an able-bodied cat by the tail to a clothes line every night, and then going out in the morning to collect the soup, shaving cups, brushes &c., thrown into the yard by dwellers of adjoining houses.

Sir John Moore Buried Epizootically.

Not a sound was heard on the silent street,
As home from the concert we hurried;
For we found not a street car, carriage, or 'bus,
And we felt [illegible]

We hailed a driver we used to know,
And hurriedly asked the reason;
He said, as he sadly shook his head,
That the horses were all a sneezin'.

And so we silently went our way,
To the place where we kept our filly:
We found her weeping at eyes and nose,
And shaking as though 'twere chilly—

In vain we offered her tempting oats,
And ; "bran mash" warm and smoking:
She turned her head from the fragrant bait,
And swallowed as if she was choking.

We shook down a bed of fresh new hay,
With a bag of corn for a bolster;
And we gazed at the saddle overhead,
With its shining stirrups and holster.

We thought, as we looked in the glazing eye,
That her troubles would soon be over;
Never more would she crop the grass,
Or graze on the crimson clover.

Slowly we turned from the stable door,
With heart that was sadly beating;
And when we went in the early morn,
We found her quietly eating.

Repentance.

He kissed me, and I knew 'twas wrong,
For he was neither kith nor kin:
Need one do penance very long
For such a tiny little sin?

He pressed my hand; that wasn't right:
Why will men have such wicked ways?
It wasn't for a minute—quite—
But in it there were days and days.

There's mischief in the moon, I know—
I'm positive I saw her wink
When I requested him to go:
I meant it, too—I almost think.

But, after all, I'm not to blame:
He *took* the kiss. I do think men
Are quite without a sense of shame.
I wonder when he'll come again!

—*Harper's Bazar.*

DR. SPENCER'S GREAT CRIME.

I was sitting in my office, half dozing over an interminable article on defective nutrition, in the best medical review.

The fire in the grate was low, the night was stormy and the clock was on the stroke of eleven. I was just about to turn off the gas and retire, for, being a bachelor, I slept in the room connected with my office, when there was a pull at the bell.

I started up suddenly, for this was something new. Middlebury was a decorous sort of place, and the people usually managed to be taken sick at seasonable hours.

Old Mrs. Jerome had been threatening to die for the past five years, and at every visit I paid her she solemnly informed me that when the decisive moment did come she desired me present. But, as nothing ailed the old lady beyond now and then an indigestion from too much high living, I had never yet been called upon to be present at her death.

Now, I thought, it must be old Mrs. Jerome is going.

I took up my night-lamp and went to the door. A strong gust of damp, sleety wind nearly extinguished the light, but shading it with my hand, I dimly discerned the form of a woman.

"Come in," said I, holding open the door, but she declined, with a gesture of impatience.

"You must come out," she said, in a sharp, decisive voice, "and be quick about it."

I put on my overcoat without demur, locked the surgery door, and stepped into the storm. As I did so the woman laid laid a firm hand on my arm, and, putting her face close to mine, said:

"Dr. Lockwood, can you keep a secret?"

"I think so, madam."

"Swear it."

"Is this secret of a professional character?—that is, is it anything you wish to confide in me as a medical man?"

"It is."

"Very well, then, I swear it."

"That is right."

A man respects an oath, though why he should is a mystery, since men's mouths are running over with them.

"Whither are you taking me, and for what purpose?"

"To the Clifton House, to see the mistress."

I started.

Clifton House was the old mansion recently taken by Dr. Spencer, a stranger to every one in Middlebury. Spencer was a tall, dark, rather distinguished-looking man, who had hung out his sign in the village, only a few doors above mine, but as yet he had got no practice.

He was unsocial in the extreme, avoiding his neighbors persistently, and when he did speak it was in such a curt, half-savage way, that one was not likely to attempt prolonging the conversation.

The doctor had a wife, it was said, but no one ever saw her. She was an invalid, and Miss Melrose, a friend of the family, presided over the establishment and sat at the head of the table.

Miss Melrose was yet beautiful, and won the admiration of all who visited Clifton House, by her grace of manner and fascinating conversation.

"As we walk along," said my companion, "let me explain to you just what it is necessary you should know. My mistress is very ill."

"I beg your pardon—is it Mrs. Spencer or Miss Melrose?"

She laughed bitterly.

"Miss Melrose! I would stab her to the heart sooner than own her as a mistress. My mistress is a lady—noble, royal and of gentle birth. It is an honor to serve my mistress."

"And is she ill? How long since?"

"Ever since she married him—curse him!" she muttered, in a fierce tone; "but I must not get excited. I must tell my story, or rather hers. Two years ago, through the desire of her dying father, Alice Herndon became James Spencer's wife. Before that she was a healthy, blooming girl; immediately after this marriage she began to fail. Do you see anything strange in that?"

"Not necessarily."

"Let me enlighten you further. Dr. Spencer was at one time engaged to Miss Lucilie Melrose, but he broke the engagement and married my mistress instead. Miss Melrose was as poor as Job's turkey; Miss Herndon was an heiress, and Dr. Spencer was deeply in debt and and hard pressed by his creditors. Do you see anything strange in that?"

"Perhaps. Go on."

"When my mistress married Spencer she was only seventeen, and had been taught to obey her father in everything. She was a gentle, affectionate child, and it would have been easy for Spencer to have won her love. But he did not care for that. It was her money he wanted. It paid his debts and bought him fast horses; it set his table with nice, costly dishes, and put it in his power to keep Miss Melrose robed like a queen. And all this time my mistress has been slowly but surely sinking; and, look you, Dr. Lockwood, I believe she is not dying of disease, but of——" she lowered her voice to a whisper as she spoke the word—"poison!"

"Impossible! This is a grave charge."

"Of poison given her by her husband, who, at her death, will have sole control of her property and be free to marry Miss Melrose. There is no time to explain to you in detail the thousand and one circumstances which have led me to the belief, for we are almost at the door. It is never the case that Miss Melrose and Spencer are out at the same time, or I should have called another physician before; but to-night they are called away by the death of Miss Melrose's sister, and will not be back until to-morrow. With the consent of my mistress. I came for you, and oh! Dr. Lockwood, I pray you save my dear mistress! I nursed her when her mother died and left her a helpless infant; all through her innocent youth she was like an own child to me; and now to see her fading hour by hour before my eyes! Good heavens! if I knew beyond doubt that he was guilty, his life should pay the forfeit."

I was already beginning to feel a deep interest in Mrs. Spencer, although I had never seen her, and, like her old nurse, I was inclined to feel a great animosity for Dr. Spencer.

Mrs. Spencer received me in her bedchamber. It was on the second floor, and was furnished with exquisite elegance.

Everything in the room bespoke the taste and delicacy of the occupant. The warm air was fragrant with the faint odor of the heliotrope; and, glancing around, I saw the purple blossoms and green leaves in an alabaster case on the ledge of the south window.

She was a woman who, when once seen, could never be forgotten. I have met in my life many beautiful women, but never one so lovely.

She was tall and straight, with a purely oval face, liquid brown eyes, and a dash of hectic in her cheeks, which is never seen in perfect health. She received me, as I know she received everybody, gracefully, and though there was a slight embarrassment in her manner when I spoke of her illness, she answered my professional inquiries without hesitation.

As to myself, I laid aside all false delicacy and questioned her plainly as to her symptoms. Mrs. Hurd, her nurse, remained in the room and added many little important items of information.

When she spoke of her husband it was with a sort of hopeless sadness, which distressed me greatly.

Not a breath of suspicion against him in her answer to my questions, and I felt sure that at present she knew nothing of what Mrs. Hurd had such serious apprehensions. I was glad that it was so, for, with her finely strung organization, it might have produced serious results. I made my examination of the patient as closely as I could, and drew my own conclusions. I could have sworn that Mrs. Spencer daily swallowed arsenic in small quantities, and the deadly drug was telling fearfully on a constitution never robust.

She said, answering my questions, that she had no physician except her husband. He had thought himself better acquainted with her case, and, therefore, better qualified to treat it. He never left medicine with her to take; he always brought it fresh from his office, and administered it promptly.

There was little enough I could do in such a case. Anxious to do everything, the circumstances of the affair left me nearly powerless.

A charge of such a nature, of course, I could not make out against Dr. Spencer without the amplest proof. If I hinted a suspicion, every one would at once set it down to my professional prejudice, and if I could not substantiate my statement, the doctor could make me pay dearly for such a slander uttered against his character.

The only dependence seemed to be in Mrs. Hurd. To her I unbound myself freely. I told her, without reserve, that I believed Dr. Spencer was killing his wife by slow poison, and besought her to be constantly on the watch to save the victim, and to discover some proof by which we could fasten the guilt upon him.

She smiled grimly, and promised obedience. I gave her a powerful antidote for the poison I suspected, and went home perturbed and anxious in mind. I did not sleep that night, and all the next day I was in a high fever of excitement. A ring at the bell made me tremble—a step on the gravel outside my office stopped my breath, and I hardly knew what I expected to hear, yet, I felt sure that before I slept I should hear something.

And now, I must tell the story as it was told to me:

Dr. Spencer returned home in the morning after my visit to Clifton House. He looked wretchedly, the nurse said, appeared gloomy and depressed. Miss Melrose came with him, and was decorously sad over the death of her sister. Women of stamp always do mourn to perfection. They neither overdo nor underdo the thing, as women of feeling are likely to do.

Dr. Spencer came at once to his wife's chamber. He thought she looked ill, and prescribed a cordial at once, saying he would go and fetch it.

"You are always ordering cordials for her," said Mrs. Hurd, musingly. "Why not take something yourself? You look like a ghost."

He eyed her keenly, but replied, composedly:

"I think I will take some of the cordial myself, for I do not feel quite well. Alicia, dear, shall I bring it here and drink your health?"

Mrs. Spencer smiled sadly in assent—she never disputed her husband—and he went out. Presently he returned with two glasses. Both contained liquid, colorless and odorless. Mrs. Hurd was watching him with her heart in her throat, for, as she told me, she felt that the decisive moment had come. There was something in the gray pallor in the doctor's rigid face that told her of a desperate purpose in the man's soul.

He lifted the glass on the right of the tray and gave it to his wife.

"Drink it, dear," he said; "it is a panacea for all evils. I also am going to take a glass of it," and he pointed to a glass still on the tray.

Mrs. Spencer accepted it, and was putting it to her lips, when Mrs. Hurd interrupted.

"If you will bring her a tumbler of water, doctor, Mrs. Spencer complains that the cordial leaves a bad taste in her mouth, and my old bones are so full of rheumatism that it nearly kills me to go down stairs."

The doctor turned and bent on her a look as if he would read her through. But she kept her face passive. If he had any suspicions her manner quieted them, and, putting down the glass, he left the room. Then Mrs. Hurd changed the position of the glasses.

When he came back—and he was gone but a moment—the nurse stood just exactly where he had left her, and Mrs. Spencer was laying back in her chair with her eyes closed.

Again he lifted the glass—this time it was the one intended for himself—and placed it at the lips of his wife. She drank the contents, swallowed a little of the water he had brought her and thanked him in her sad, seeming way.

"Now, for my own cordial," said he, with affected gayety. "I indulge in something a little stronger," and as he spoke he tossed off the mixture.

"It made me stone cold to my fingers' ends to see him do it," said Mrs. Hurd, relating the circumstances to me; "but, Heaven is my witness, I felt not a twinge of conscience. I argued like this: If it was a simple cordial, as he said, it would do him no harm. If it was poison, his blood would be upon his own sinful head."

He went to bed half an hour after complaining of fatigue. In the morning they found him dead!

I was called to the *post mortem* examination, and we discovered in the stomach of the deceased a sufficient quantity of the deadliest poison known to modern science to kill half a dozen men.

My brother physicians agreed that the man was insane, and had probably taken the dose in one of his unsettled fits of mind. I did not dispute them, but even before Mrs. Hurd told her story I had my own theory in regard to his death.

There was no public exposure, however. Mrs. Hurd and I agreed that it would profit no one to make the affair public, and so we kept our own counsel.

Miss Melrose, in spite of my conviction that she had been an active party in the conspiracy against Mrs. Spencer's life, I could not help pitying. Such a miserable, worn and haggard face as hers I have never seen; and when they buried Dr. Spencer she was confined to her chamber with brain fever.

I attended her in her illness, but although she recovered her health, she never was herself again. She was a harmless maniac, whose delight was in gathering flowers and decorating the doctor's grave with them.

She is living still, and still gathers flowers and lays them on that grave, singing to herself meanwhile a sort of low incantation, which no one ever pretends to understand.

Not until Mrs. Spencer had been many days my wife, and the faithful Mrs. Hurd slept under the violets, did Alicia ever know the perfidy of her former husband.

And when I told her, after the first shock was over, she crept into my arms and whispered:

"But if it had not been for James' crime, I should not have found you, Herbert. So good sometimes does come out of evil."

How the President Prepares his Messages.

The Washington *Star* says: "The President, in preparing his annual messages for Congress, usually commences about ten days before the opening of the session, and devotes about two hours each day, in the forenoon, to the work. He writes rapidly, and with no reference to notes, further than to refresh his memory as to subjects which he proposes to write about. Devoting two hours each day to it, he usually completes it in about four days, or eight hours' work. He examines thoroughly the various departmental reports, statistics included, before he begins work, and carefully stores his mind with the contents. After he prepares the document he reads it to the Cabinet, and requests the members to make such suggestions as they desire concerning their respective departments. If such suggestions meet his approval they are incorporated in the message, and the document is then handed to Messrs. Luckey and Sniffen, who prepare two perfect copies for the Senate and House, after which they manifold six or eight copies for the press."

To Clean Smoky Paper-Hangings.

Take a piece of wood of the shape of a scrubbing-brush, nail a handle on the back, then upon the face nail a piece of dried sheepskin, with the wool upon it, or flax or tow will do, or cotton-flannel of several thicknesses will answer very well. Dip this brush into dry whiting, and rub the smoke lightly with the brush on the upper parts of the room first—protecting the carpet with matting or newspapers, as the whiting dust is hard to sweep off a carpet. The whiting that remains on the wall is easily brushed off with a soft cloth attached to a stick. It is very effectual if the room is not damp and the whiting is dry.—*Agriculturist.*

The deficiency of the wheat crop of Great Britain, according to one English authority, is 22,079,200 bushels, not taking into account the inferior quality of a large portion of that saved. Another authority places the crop twenty per cent. below the average in England proper, and not half an average in Scotland. Add to this the deficiency in the potato crop, and the widespread disease among live stock, and the winter prospect is not a hopeful one for the poor of the British Isles.

Carpenter's picture of Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation will soon be finished and taken to Washington, when Congress will have a chance to buy it.

Personal.

Longfellow, the poet, pays an income tax of $2,500.

We read that Charlotte Patti is a capital hand at euchre.

The claimant in the Tichborne case had to pay $200,000 law costs.

Mr. Grau pays Rubinstein $10,000 a month, and Wieniawski $5,000 a month.

During the latter part of his life Dickens made from $40,000 to 45,000 a year.

Edmund Spenser wrote his "Faerie Queene" by the beautiful Lakes of Killarney.

Madame Nilsson-Rouzeauld has determined to make another tour throughout the United States.

The indictment against Boss Tweed covers 1,050 pages.

Helmbold, the bankrupt Buchu man, is now clerk in a New York drug store.

Ole Bull is giving "farewell concerts" through the South.

Parepa-Rosa is living in Florence, Italy.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has just wedded a wealthy New Orleans widow.

Thiers doesn't want a statue of himself until the war indemnity is paid and the other disasters of the conflict repaired.

Maj. Gen. Kautz was married at Cincinnati, recently, to Miss Markbreit. Gen. Sheridan officiated as one of the groomsmen.

Dickens considered "David Copperfield" his best novel. Its sale continues at an almost undiminished rate. Lately there were 83,000 copies sold in one week.

Verdi, as well as Offenbach, contemplates a visit to this country, to lead in the presentation of his own operas.

Mark Twain is fond of jokes; but he thinks a joke, to be good, must be inflicted on some other man.

Miss Nilsson purchased some property in Peoria, Ill., two years ago, the deed for which has only just been recorded.

Hans. Christian Andersen is ill and infirm. His eyes are failing, and he will write no more.

Miss Karnell, a Long Island woman, is engaged in exercising herself to Omaha.

It has been said of the Rev. H. W. Beecher that he has "wasted voice enough to make two thunder storms," by talking so loud.

Dio Lewis having successfully demonstrated that he can live at an average cost of fifty-four cents a week, has started a newspaper.

Tom Scott says he does not want to be Senator in place of Simon Cameron. He prefers railroading to politics, like a wise man that he is.

Carlyle, now nearly eighty years old, has abandoned writing, but still appears in society occasionally, and talks as vigorously as ever. He frequents the Kensington district of London, walking with William Allingham, the poet, who, with James Anthony Froude, edits *Fraser's Magazine.*

The question is raised in Kentucky whether Daniel Boone could write. The inquiry is interesting, as sundry turtles marked with his name and the date 1790 have been discovered. It is claimed that Daniel wrote his name with his own little trusty blade. The question is a "sweet boon" to the controversialists of Kentucky, who have lost all interest in political affairs.

Care of the Eyes.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too frequent use of the eyesight reading fine print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that on waking the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light of a window or door.

It is best to have light fall from above obliquely over the left shoulder. Too much light creates a glare and pain and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment stop and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the ceiling should be a bluish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking, do not forcibly upon them, but apply the saliva with the finger and then wash your eyes and face with warm water.

Civil Service Rules.

Since the President's inforcement of the Civil Service rules in the selection of a Postmaster for Philadelphia, there has been some curiosity to know exactly what those rules are. We quote that which relates to the Postoffice Department:

"8. When a vacancy occurs in the office of postmaster of cities, according to the census of 1870, in a population of twenty thousand or more, the Postmaster General shall ascertain if any of the subordinates in such office are suitable persons qualified to discharge efficiently the duties of postmaster, and, if such one be found, he shall certify to the President the name or names of those subordinates, not exceeding three in number, who, in his judgment, are best qualified for the position, from which list the President will make the nomination to fill the vacancy. But if no such subordinate be found so qualified, or if the nomination be not confirmed by the Senate, the nomination will be made at the discretion of the President."

The school lands of Nebraska embrace one-eighteenth part of the entire domain.

A Heavy Contract.

Last Fourth of July, a young man in the employ of a wholesale house in Dubuque, in conversation with his employer, was induced to enter upon a simple task, at what seemed a high salary. He was offered $500 per annum, in addition to what he was then receiving, if he would merely carry from any place on Main street to the river shore, and throw into the Mississippi the first week, one single shot, No. 6; the second week, two shots; the third week, four shots; the fourth week, eight shots; and so on, doubling the number of shot each week—the young man who took the contract to find the shot.

Well, he entered upon his contract. The first month, as will be noted above, his work was easy—simply to go to the river four times, carrying with him the aggregate fifteen No. 6 shot. The fifth week, he carried 16 shot; the sixth week, 32; the seventh week, 64; the eighth week, 128; the ninth week, 256; the tenth week, 812; the eleventh week, 1,024; the twelfth week, 2,048; the thirteenth week, 4,096. At this juncture, from curiosity, and to save the labor of counting the shot, which was getting to be troublesome, he weighed his 4,096 shot, and found that they balanced just 1½ pounds. He had now carried and deposited something less than three pounds of shot. He congratulated himself that this was earning $125 very easily.

The fourteenth week he deposited—still doubling the amount—3 pounds; the fifteenth week, 6 pounds; the sixteenth week, 12 pounds; the seventeenth week, 24 pounds; the eighteenth week, 48 pounds. That brings him to date. This week, the nineteenth of his contract, he made a little calculation in regard to the matter, as follows:

He finds that next week, the twentieth of his contract, he will have to deposit 192 pounds; the twenty-first week, 384 pounds; the twenty-second week, 768 pounds; the twenty-third week, 1,536 pounds; the twenty-fourth week, 3,072 pounds, something over 1½ tons; twenty-fifth week, 3 tons; the twenty-sixth week, 6 tons; the twenty-seventh week, 12 tons; the twenty-eighth week, 24 tons; the twenty-ninth week, 48 tons; the thirtieth week, 96 tons; the thirty-first week, 192 tons; the thirty-second week, 384 tons; the thirty-third week, 768 tons; the thirty-fourth week, 1,536 tons; the thirty fifth week, 3,072 tons; the thirty-sixth, 6,144 tons; the thirty-seventh week, 12,228 tons; the thirty-eighth week, 24,576 tons; the thirty-ninth week, 49,152 tons; the fortieth week, 98,304 tons; the forty-first week, 196,208 tons; the forty-second week, 393,216 tons; the forty-third week, 786,432 tons; the forty-fourth week, 1,572,864 tons; the forty-fifth week, 3,145,782 tons; the forty-sixth week, 6,291,456 tons; the forty-seventh week, 12,582,912 tons; the forty-eighth week, 25,165,824 tons; the forty-ninth week, 50,321,648 tons; the fiftieth week, 100,643,296 tons; the fifty-first week, 201,286,592 tons; the fifty-second week, 402,573,184 tons.

The young man has thrown up his contract.—*Dubuque Times.*

Swallowing Pennies.

If a child swallows a penny, should not some purgative be given at once to help expel it? No. It is very rare that any harm comes in such cases, but there is more danger when a purgative is given than when not given. We have had occasion to observe this many times, and no doubt others have. The first thought of most parents, after a child has swallowed insoluble substance, is to give physic. This stimulates the bowels, inducing contraction, which in some instances is dangerous, and so softens the fecal matter that the penny is more likely to be entangled or lodged in the folds of the intestines, in which case great danger may result. It is far better for the child to eat freely of such food as shall produce a large fecal formation to surround the insoluble substance, in which case the danger is very slight. We once knew a child to swallow a key an inch and a half long, which passed through the body in forty-eight hours without harm. On the other hand, we have known a cherry stone to produce death, and grape seeds to produce serious intestinal disorders. Children should early be taught to use care and precaution in what they take into their stomachs. Still, the accidental swallowing of insoluble substances should never lead to the unwise practice of trying to physic it away. The reason why there is little danger when no physic is given us because the thick lining membrane of the bowels and the fecal matter around the foreign body prevents entanglement and bears it on till expelled.

Lager Beer.

Only a few years ago German lager beer was entirely unknown in this country, and even the English strong beer was but little known. The little that was used was chiefly imported in bottles, either because the demand for it was so small, or the reason that Englishmen gave that "Hamericans 'ad no 'ops to brew it with." But now beer is getting to be used here almost to the extent that it is in England or Bavaria. According to statements made before the Brewers' Congress, which lately met at New York, there are over 3,000 breweries in operation in this country, employing over $100,000,000 capital. The amount of fermented liquors brewed in this country during the year ending June 30, 1871, was 7,159,740 barrels. This would furnish nearly one hundred glasses to every inhabitant. The revenue derived from malt liquors, in 1870, exceeded $6,500,000; in 1871, it was over $7,800,000; and it is said there will be a very large increase this year. To make the beer manufactured in the United States last year required, it is stated, 25,000,000 bushels of barley, and 18,000,000 lbs. of hops. It is gratifying to know that this traffic, which drains so many millions of dollars from the pockets of the people living chiefly in towns and cities, does something to replenish the pockets of farmers, who use very little of fermented or distilled liquors.

In India the following remark has been ventilated, a remark being the only thing that would ventilate in the prevailing heat: "If the weather does not grow cooler very soon, Fahrenheit, in justice to his patrons, should at once add a second story with a Mansard roof to his thermometer."

Lays of Labor.

From the early dawn of morning
Till the closing of the day,
Helping to enrich another,
Toiling hard for little pay;
Living in a pent-up alley,
On the coarsest kind of food,
Whilst the rich man lives in luxury:
Is this human brotherhood?

Better far to be a savage,
In the desert roaming free,
Than to live a life degraded,
And a mere machine to be.
But, cry preachers, be contented,
It is only for your good,
Man was made to toil and suffer—
Is this human brotherhood?

Vain it is to talk of freedom,
Whilst distinctions thus remain,
Slaves of wealth are slaves as truly
As the slave that wears the chain.
Though God's earth was made for all men,
Owning not a single rood,
Robbed of all, and blamed for toiling,
Is this human brotherhood?

Arouse yourselves, ye toiling millions!
Join together in your might,
Cast off sleep—be up and doing,
If you would obtain your right,
And oppression sweep before you
Like the torrent of a flood,
Be your watchword truth and justice,
Universal brotherhood.

Varieties.

In press—Apples.

Loose habits—Dressing gowns.

A stamp you can't buy—The stamp of a gentleman.

A romantic death—A young lady drowned in tears.

An intoxicated man was detected last night in an attempt to pick the pocket of a billiard table.

The first exclamation of an American belle on entering the cathedral at Milan, was "Oh, what a church to get married in!"

"Anythin' (hic) set up?" inquired an inebriated editor, as he came among his printers. Quoth the foreman, "Yes; the editor."

"Is that marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to the bust of Kentucky's great statesman. "No, sir; that's Clay!" quietly replied the dealer.

"Ain't it wicked to rob dis 'ere hen roost, Jim?" "Dat's a great moral question, Gumbo; we ain't got time to argue it now—hand down another pullet."

An Irishman, on being told that a newly invented stove would save just half his usual fuel, replied: "Arrah, then, I'll have two, and save it all, my jewel."

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Confederate Vice President, is now sole editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun*, Mr. J. Healy Smith, the managing editor, having retired.

When Shakspeare wrote about patience on a monument, did he refer to doctors' patients? No. How do you know he didn't? Because you always find them under a monument.

The editor of a Western paper writes: "My wife and I have separated. As we both wanted to be boss, and as she was likely to beat me, I left her. She says she will nail me yet, and I believe her."

As a gentleman was telling his friend that a mutual acquaintance was sent to the penitentiary for gross intoxication, he was asked why he did not bail him out. "Bail him out!" he replied, "why, you couldn't pump him out."

A grocer being solicited to contribute to the building of a church, promptly subscribed his name to the paper in the following eccentric manner: "John Jones (the only place in town where you can get eleven pounds of good sugar for a dollar), twenty-five cents."

Queen Elizabeth died leaving 3,000 dresses, but before her death she issued a proclamation against extravagance in dress. Her wardrobe was the work of the woman, her proclamation was the work of the Queen. Women have admired her dress, but neglected her address.

A clear-headed Kentucky editor says: "A venerable gentleman of this city was run into on Second street, a day or two ago, and tumbled into a mud-puddle by a pig. The gentleman was promptly taken up and lodged in the pound, and his owner fined twenty dollars. He was afterward sold, as the law requires."

A handsome young Yankee peddler made love to a buxom widow of Pennsylvania, but accompanied his declaration with an allusion to two impediments to their union. "Name them," said the widow. "The want of means to set up a retail store is one of them," he replied. They parted, and the widow sent the peddler ample means. When they met again the peddler had hired and stocked his store, and the smiling fair one begged to know the other impediment. "I have a wife already," cried the peddler.

A lawyer, who was sometimes forgetful, having been engaged to plead the cause of an offender, began by saying: "I know the prisoner at the bar, and he bears the character of being a most consummate and impudent scoundrel." Here somebody whispered to him that the prisoner was his client, when he immediately continued: "But what great and good man ever lived who was not calumniated by his contemporaries?"

Valuable Rubbish.

The value of metallurgic skill has recently been strikingly demonstrated in Greece. Some time ago the Greek Government parted for a mere trifle, to two enterprising foreigners, their rights over the rubbish heaps of the Laurium mines, which were first worked 3,300 years ago by the King of Athens. It was soon found that even the *debris*, which had been cast aside by the ancients as worthless, possessed great value, and the Government, repenting of their bargain, assessed the property at $200,000,000, and are demanding more money for their rights.

The funny man of the *Danbury News*, whose quaint paragraphs are having such a run through the facetious columns of all the newspapers in the country, denies the statement now circulating, that his name is Riley. He says he was born with the good old New England name of Bailey, and that he still retains it, in spite of the leap years that have rolled over his head. He is as clear as a mountain rill, with nothing "Riley" about him.

The Supreme Question.—Health is the most important of earthly blessings, and therefore the nervous anxiety of the sick to ascertain the relative merits of the various medicines in use is not surprising. Within the last two years many thousands of invalids have abandoned the preparations of the pharmacopolist for the remedy introduced by Dr. Walker, of California, under the somewhat eccentric name of VINEGAR BITTERS. That this new Vegetable medicine is "winning golden opinions of all sorts of people" is beyond a doubt. The accounts we hear of its extraordinary effects in cases of chronic dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaints, malarious fevers, nervous prostrations, and many other distressing diseases, certainly justify the popularity which it has everywhere acquired.

Dr. Walker claims for his specific a remedial power over all disorders that do not involve an irreparable destruction of bone and fiber, and results so far appear to have justified the claim. In this age of wonders we are not disposed to deny the possibility of any phenomena not directly at variance with the laws of nature, and as it is held by many physiologists that all maladies proceed from the same generic cause, we see no reason for the incredulity with which some people regard the idea of a Universal Medicine. Dr. Walker's preparation seems destined to be universally approved.—[Com.

EARTHQUAKES are accounted for by some recent philosophers on the principle that the earth is cooling, and therefore contracting. It will be too cold to sustain animal life in A. D. 1888888876!

The New York Weekly Tribune Agriculturally Considered.

The Weekly Tribune, now more than thirty years old, has kept up with the progress of the age in improvement and in enterprise. It devotes a large share of its columns to Agriculture as the most essential and general of human pursuits. It employs the ablest and most successful cultivators to set forth in brief, clear essays their practical views of the farmer's work. It reports public discussions which elucidated that work; gathers from every source agricultural news, the reports of the latest experiments, the stories of the latest successes and failures, and whatever may tend at once to better Agriculture, and to commend it as the first and most important of progressive Arts, based on natural science.

There are hundreds of thousands engaged in diverse pursuits who own or rent a "place," and give some portion of their time to its culture and improvement. *The Weekly Tribune* shows them how to make the most of their roods and their hours, both by direction and example. No information equal in quality or quantity can be elsewhere obtained for the price of this journal.

The Weekly Tribune also appeals to Teachers, Students, and persons of inquiring minds, by the character of its Literary contents, which include reviews of all the works proceeding from the master minds of the Old or of the New World, with liberal extracts from those of especial interest. Imaginative Literature also claims attention, but in a subordinate degree. "Home Interests" are discussed weekly by a lady specially qualified to instruct and interest her own sex, and the younger portion of the other. No column is more eagerly sought or perused with greater average profit than hers. The News of the day, elucidated by brief comments, is so condensed that no reader can deem it diffuse, while given sufficiently in detail to satisfy the wants of the average reader. Selections are regularly made from the extensive Correspondence of *The Daily Tribune* from every country, and its editorials of more permanent value are here reproduced. In short, *The Weekly Tribune* commends itself to Millions by ministering to their intellectual wants more fully than they are met by any other journal, while its regular reports of the Cattle, Country Produce, and other Markets, will of themselves save the farmer who regularly notes them far more than his journal's price.

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Herring's Safes Again Triumphant.

A telegram says: "Another Herring's safe rescued from the Boston ruins. Everything saved. Nothing lost in Herring's safes in this fire." Such facts need no comment. Herring & Co.'s office is at 46 State St., Chicago.

THE proprietors of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Parsons' Purgative Pills*, and *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had *free* at the stores.—[Com.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.—Twelve years ago a few modest lines in a New York journal invited public attention to a new Vegetable Restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, PLANTATION BITTERS was introduced to the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, a corrective and antidote to malarious fever, was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over *One Million of Bottles*. A few years more and the demand had swelled to *five millions*. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of SIX MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and for every bottle sold a copy of the ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL ANNUAL, published by the proprietors, at a cost of $150,000, is given away.—[Com.

MAGNETISM—THE MOVER AND MYSTERY OF THE WORLD!—New facts are constantly coming to light in regard to this potent agent in nature. The Magnetic Springs of Michigan and other localities are attracting the profound attention of Scientific Men. Many cures are claimed to have been accomplished through the agency of the "Magnetic" waters. If those waters are impregnated with magnetism, is it at all wonderful that Dr. Trask should be able to combine magnetism with vegetable extracts, and present to the world an "Electric" or "Magnetic Ointment?"

Dr. Trask claims to have discovered and accomplished this result. From its powerful penetrating qualities it seems to possess strong magnetic qualities and is worthy a trial by the public.

See advertisement in this paper.—[Com.

THE purest and sweetest Cod-Liver Oil in the world is HAZARD & CASWELL'S, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.—[Com.

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness*, and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs*.—[Com.

The Chicago Tribune

Now occupies its rebuilt premises with greatly improved facilities, and appears in a new quarto form of fifty-six columns, the largest, handsomest and best newspaper published west of New York. Its distinguishing features are: the earliest and fullest news from all quarters, at whatever cost; full and accurate commercial, real estate and general market reports, and great ability in its editorial, literary and agricultural departments. It is independent and outspoken in its views, with full faith that Time, which sooner or later gives to right the victory, will vindicate its principles. It has been the most powerful agency in the Northwest in inspiring and moulding that strong, free public sentiment, which, at last, has united all parties in maintaining the equal rights of all, irrespective of race, creed or color. The advocate of Progress, the friend of Virtue, the fosterer of Art, Education and general culture, its great success is largely due to its high character as the best representative of the Industrial and Business interests, and the marvellous enterprise, of the West. Its advertising columns reveal the *great fact*—more convincing than words—that, whoever wishes to know, or to make known, anything patronizes the *Tribune*. It is emphatically the *peoples' Tribune*, which no Western man of business or culture can afford to be without.

The Tri-Weekly contains, in each issue, the substance of two Dailies.

The Weekly will contain the cream of the Dailies, the unrivalled articles of Rural on "The Farm and Garden," so eagerly looked for by Western readers, and original and selected sketches, tales and articles of special interest to the Home and the Fireside. In the copiousness and freshness of its news, literary excellence and adaptation to the wants of Western people, it has no equal.—[Com.

A Palatial Jewelry House.

N. Matson & Co., the oldest and wealthiest jewelry house in Chicago, have removed to their spacious new marble building, cor. State and Monroe Sts., which is superbly finished in carved woods, marble, silver-plate, and plate glass, grandly lighted and is doubtless the handsomest jewelry house in the world. Mr. Geo. E. Johnson, a successful and wealthy Boston merchant, has become an active partner in the firm. With large capital, an immense stock of the best assorted goods to be found East or West, all purchased from the manufacturers for cash, the firm challenges competition in the prices and quality of their goods. Those who would see the richest and most extensive display of jewelry, watches, gold chains, diamonds, solid and plated silverware, bronzes, Russia leather, toilet and fancy goods ever exhibited in the West, should visit Matson & Co.'s jewelry store, the ornament and pride of the New Chicago.—*Chicago Trib.*

Epizooty.

MR. EDITOR:—Among all the many remedies for the Epizooty, or horse disease, we have found in our experience that what is good for humanity is good for the horse; we therefore used Davis' Pain Killer for bathing and for them to inhale, and in some cases where Bronchitis is bad, have given 1 ounce of Pain Killer in a pint of warm water and molasses, drank with this, the results in bad cases have been beneficial. In bad cases, where the animal does not expectorate freely, give about 1 ounce of Allen's Lung Balsam three times a day. It will act on the horse as on man. Let those having an occasion try it. We have cured fourteen horses with this treatment, some of which were very sick. A.

CINCINNATI, O., November 27.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

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"What can't be cured must be endured," says the proverb; but indigestion *can* be cured, and therefore it is the merest stupidity to endure it. Dyspeptics have certainly a right to continue dyspeptics to the end of their days if they choose; but as it is not supposed that any rational being prefers physical torment to ease and health, the probability is that if all sufferers from indigestion were convinced that an absolute, infallible remedy for their complaint existed, they would with one accord resort to it. We most emphatically declare that such a remedy does exist, and that its name is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The record of its success extends over a period of more than twenty years, and it is fearlessly alleged that during the whole of that time it has never failed to afford permanent relief in any disorder or derangement of the stomach that was not organic, malignant and incurable. The testimonials that go to establish this important fact can be counted by the thousand. Stomach complaints that had been aggravated by a total disregard of all dietary rules, and intensified and rendered chronic by medicinal treatment or drastic purgation, have in hundreds of instances been cured within three months by the systematic use of this celebrated stomachic and alterative. It should be remembered that weakness of the digestive organs involve many other ailments. Biliousness, headache, nervous debility, spasms, palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, nausea, vertigo and sleeplessness are among its concomitants and results; and for all these the great vegetable tonic is a specific. It acts first upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the secretory and nervous systems and the bowels, its general effect being always genial and beneficent.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES—Prime	13	@ [illegible]
Common	10	@ 11
HOGS—Dressed	5 25	@ 5 75
COTTON—Middling Upland	19½	@ ..
FLOUR—Extra	6 90	@ 7 05
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 50	@ 1 54
CORN—Mixed Western	63	@ 64½
OATS—Western	50	@ 55
RYE—Western	..	@ ..
BARLEY—State	..	@ ..
PORK—Mess	15 25	@15 50
LARD	7⅞	@ 8⅝
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	[illegible] 75	@ 6 50
Good	5 25	@ 5 75
Medium Grades	4 25	@ 5 00
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3 00	@ 4 25
Inferior	2 00	@ 2 50
HOGS—Live	3 90	@ 4 00
BUTTER—Choice	26	@ 28
EGGS—Fresh	26	@ 27
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7 50	@ 9 00
Spring Extra	5 50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2 Spring	1 09	@ 1 09½
CORN—No. 2	30	@ 30½
OATS—No. 2	25	@ 25½
RYE—No. 2	59½	@ 60
BARLEY—No. 2	61½	@ 62
PORK—Old Mess	12 75	@13 00
New Mess	11 87½	@ ..
LARD	7½	@ 8
ST. LOUIS.		
FLOUR—XX	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 17	@ ..
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	28	@ 29
OATS	24	@ ..
RYE	58	@ 62
BARLEY	63	@ ..
PORK—Mess	12 50	@ ..
LARD	7¼	@ 7⅝
CATTLE	3 00	@ 6 00
HOGS	3 25	@ 3 50
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	7 35	@ 7 50
WHEAT	1 52	@ 1 57
CORN	39	@ 43
OATS	27	@ 33
RYE	68	@ 70
BARLEY	..	@ ..
PORK—Mess	12 00	@12 25
LARD	7¼	@ 7½
HOGS	3 65	@ 3 80
MILWAUKEE.		
FLOUR—Spring Extra	..	@ ..
WHEAT—No. 1	1 15	@ ..
No. 2	1 09¼	@ ..
CORN—No. 2	36½	@ ..
OATS—No. 2	27½	@ ..
RYE—No. 1	61	@ ..
BARLEY—No. 2	64	@ ..
CLEVELAND		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 65	@ ..
No. 2 Red	1 52	@ ..
CORN	44	@ ..
OATS	37	@ ..
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan	1 70	@ ..
Amber Michigan	1 57	@ ..
CORN—High Mixed	38	@ ..
Low do	36	@ ..
OATS	28	@ 29

A CHALLENGE

IS extended to the *world* to place before the public a better *cough* or *lung* remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

VERILY IT HATH NO EQUAL.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS

READ THE FOLLOWING!

WHAT WELL KNOWN DRUGGISTS SAY ABOUT ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN., Sept. 11, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our Store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.

Very truly yours,
HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely.

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It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by Medicine-dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Be not deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.,
PROPRIETORS.

☞ Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

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YEAST
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TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS.

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Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.
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Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
50,000 NUMBERS,
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5,880 Prizes amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
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1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
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Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrs., 2.50.
☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
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☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.
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IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
$10,000 IN AMERICAN GOLD!
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One span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500! Five Horses and Buggies, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600 each! Five Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Twenty-five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 2,300 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, etc., etc.
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FOR THE CURE OF
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Dr. Trask was engaged for twenty years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and power of vegetables, separate and combined. At the age of seventy years he succeeded in presenting to the world, as the result of his experiments, a combination of Vegetable extracts, the power of which in removing diseases is unequaled in the annals of Medicine.
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Certain, it is, that the remarkable and unprecedented success which has attended its application in the cure of diseases, stamps it at once as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a trial and close investigation of its properties.
It never fails, while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of disease, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy.
Such is the power of this combination, that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of its purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with internal as external disease.
Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in Inflammation of the Bowels.
No patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.
For Inflammatory Rheumatism this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat it is unrivaled.
In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of Nervous Headache in thirty minutes.
For Nervous Diseases this medicine is of immense value.
Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, Sores, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.
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GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Rheumatism,
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Chapped Hands,	Caked Breasts,
Flesh Wounds,	Fistula, Mange,
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Sand Cracks,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Galls of All Kinds,	Foundered Feet,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Cracked Heels,
Poll Evil,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Animal & Insect Bites,	Roup in Poultry,
Toothache, &c., &c.	Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.
The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.
Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the *people* say about the Oil.
The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries*.
Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited*. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture
"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."
We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*
Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by
MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMP'Y.
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

THE QUEEN'S TOILET,
For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion, and removing
Tan, Sunburn, Freckles and all Eruptions on the Skin
This preparation is the only one of its class which is prepared from a PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION, and of which a bona-fide analysis accompanies each bottle as a guarantee of its
PURITY AND GENUINENESS.
Printed on the wrapper of every bottle is the following certificate from Prof. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer and Chemist for Massachusetts.
DRS. S. S. FITCH & SON:
GENTLEMEN: "The Queen's Toilet" received from you has been analyzed with the following results; This is a purely vegetable preparation, free from poisonous metals or injurious substances of any kind; and it is composed of ingredients having known emollient and healing properties. Respectfully,
S. DANA HAYES,
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Price $1 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.
These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

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TEETHING
MOTHERS! MOTHERS!
MOTHERS!!!
DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your selves, and
Relief and Health to Your Infants
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2461.

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PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.
Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.
Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.
The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.
Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.
J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

Agents Wanted. $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

THE RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH.

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled.
BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS, under other names, but resembling ours in shape and color of wrapper intended to deceive.
THE RISING SUN POLISH IN BULK, for stove dealers' use, at twelve cents per pound—twenty-five and fifty pound boxes. "Cheaper than any other Bulk Polish for nothing."
THE RISING SUN LEADED PENCIL.—No Sharpening Cheap and Durable—supersedes other articles for purpose.
THE RISING SUN BLACK LEAD LUBRICATOR. For axles, bearings and machinery. Lasts six times as long as oil alone. 25 lb. and 50 lb. boxes, 15 cents per lb. Try it.
MORSE BROS., Prop'rs., Canton, Mass.

263 RECEIPTS WHICH COST $135
Sent on receipt of 10 cents.
Address DY. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Mo.

ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER FOR THE
TRANSATLANTIC MAGAZINE
$3.00 Per YEAR
[illegible]
S. W. HAMERSLY PUB. 1000 GERMANTOWN AV. PHILA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, December 19, 1872

That able German newspaper, the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* makes the following felicitous comments upon the Postmaster General's report:

'It is expected to take charge of the telegraph, and establish postal saving banks. Why should it not also help maidens of nebile age to husbands and fix the price of bread? Go is, we are prepared for any thing.

'The postal Department is the least self-sustaining of all the branches of the Government. Its deficit instead of diminishing, increases every year. Our Postal services cannot sustain itself and defray it's own expenses, and for that inviting reason, it seems, still other administrative branches are to be intrusted to that department It is to be put into possession of the telegraph lines and also, as the Postmaster General preposes, to the report just published, to be formed into a savings bank. To the gentlemen in Washington, our army of officers do not seem large enough. They want it increased so that the people may finally be entirely saved of the trouble of self-government.'

There is an item for those persons to ponder over, who believe in the doctrine of Protection to Home Industry. We find it going the round of the press though we believe that it first appeared in the Warsaw *Indianian*. 'If those persons who, each year, take so much pains to make up clubs for distant papers and periodicals would turn their attention in the direction of home, and labor as faithfully for their home paper, many of them would not present the sickly, half-starved appearance they now do, owing to the lack of support of people who should take a deep interest in their welfare. We repeat the request, that the home paper every where, should not be neglected at this season of the year, when distant publishers are making strenuous exertions to procure the names of new subscribers at every post office in the land.—A united support would make nearly every country paper now published the equal of most of the city weeklies.—Think of this for a moment, and ask yourself the question whether it is not so.'

HOW TO LIVE LONG.—They live longest as a class, who live calm and even lives mentally and physically who are most exempt from the turmoils and shocks and strains that are incident to human existence, and are assured of to-morrow's bread. There is no one thing which has such a direct influence of promoting longevity as an assurance felt to be well grounded, of a comfortable provision for life for all ordinary wants of station. Not long ago, a man died in the poorhouse in England, where he had been taken care of for ninety years; he had no anxiety for to-morrow's bread; he had no quarter's day to provide against, in default of which wife and children would be turned into the street, from the doors of elegant brown mansions. He had no notes to meet in the bank, which if not paid by a day or hour, would involve, protest, and financial ruin.—Ah, this load of debt! how it grinds one's manhood to powder—how it shames a man's honor—how it has driven to desparation, to drunkenness, to suicide, to murder! How the anguish of it, takes the energy and health out of man, and makes him pine and languish for weary days and weeks, on beds of thorns that pierce through the body into the soul! So one good way to avoid sickness and premature death is to avoid debt as you would the evil one.

'There is no such man as Horace Greeley, in existence, since the Presidential election, but in looking over our exchanges we saw a name like this "damn Greeley." Wonder who gave our legislators the authority to change his name. Gentlemen, the poor fellow is sick, and it is wrong for you to go ahead and make such a change. You ought to have made a motion to lay it on the table. It is too late now, and we will surely have to call the old Gent., by his right name.—*Plymouth Republican.*

This is the return accorded for years of service rendered by the foremost man in the Republican party, by one of the whangdoodles of journalism, in Indiana whose attempt to even unlatch the shoes of Horace Greeley would be contamination and an insult to him whose integrity of purpose no honorable man would question.—*Elkhart Union.*

The Liberal Electoral vote for President is according to the above divided among the following gentlemen:

Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana	34
B. Gratz Browne, of Missouri	24
Blank, [Lousiana]	8
Horace Greeley	3
Ex-Gov. C. Jenkins of Georgia	2
D. Davis, of Illinois	1

A Cincinnati Widow.

It is said that the following letter was written by a bereaved widow in Cincinnati.

'DEAREST LOUISA:—Darling John died last night. Conjestion of the lungs. Our loss is his gain. I shall join him on the other shore. I have ordered the lovliest mohair for the funeral—made with polonaise, and trimmed with real point lace. Loss covered by insurance on the ten year plan; will be paid in sixty days. I know your sorrow with me. We had four doctors at two dollars a visit. Aunt Maria will not go into mourning, because she has just bought her fall and winter goods. Her bonnet is a straw. There is a balm in Gilead, but my heart is nearly broken. Send me a cut paper pattern of that casque of yours. Your devoted

SARAH.'

REMEMBER
THE
OYSTER
SUPPER
AT
Case's Hall
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Silver Cornet Band
Christmas Eve.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE!
FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is now published Quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of one dollar or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The January number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural homes, Designs for Dining Table Decoration, Window Gardens, &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. One hundred and fifty pages, on fine tinted paper, some Five Hundred engravings and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The first edition of two hundred thousand just printed in English and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

J. C WICOFF,
Auctioneer
Waterloo, Ind.

Holds himself in readiness to Auctioneer, Sell or Trade Propertp at any time Headquarters at Leas' Livery Stable. 3m. Dec. 5.

SELLING
OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

A am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!

of every variety,

CLOTHING
QUEENSWRE,
GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

BOOZER
AND
BLATNER
South-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.
Waterloo, Ind.
Have now opened for the
FALL & WINTER
TRADE
those Fashionable styles of
Dress Goods
Such as:

Areola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittanna "	Brocades,
Balerno "	Silk Stripes,
Turko, "	Corded Maca

Also
Ottoman Scarfs
And
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Brown and Bleached
Cotton Flanels
CARPETS & VANDYKES
Boots & Shoes,
And the latest styles of
HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

G. W. GORDON,
Photographer.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melaniotypes, Gems and Bon Tons, at lowest possible figures. Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Pictures Framed!

to order Picture frames of all sizes and styles, the best assortment in the county the best variety of

ALBUMs

for sale, also Rosswood, Gilt, and Walnut mouldings. All of which will be sold at bottom price.

W. GORDON, Artist

McDOUGAL'S
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice ea qu at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 26, 1872.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Fruit House!
BULLETIN
Prices for the Holidays!

GREAT REDUCTION ON
Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits of the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advahtage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices

Young Hyson	30, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.
At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	9 best 10

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	13c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Olong	4, 50, 80, and 95c
Japan	40, 50, and 95c

Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.
10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahaquay double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	35 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and chery	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old '76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Diqnor	90c
Bettled Wines and Brandies	35c to 50c a bettle

All the above Liquors are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have an extra large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, in all different kinds	25c

Wax Candles for Christmas Trees.

All different sizes, from 1½c to 3c each. All kinds of goods for Santa Claus, at one half the usual Price.

Fine Fresh Oysters,
AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.
Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box

You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

People's
Convention

Everybody's Ticket!
The People's Choice.
The Mother's Help.
The Children's Friend.
MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great
PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Blothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.
FALL TRADE
1872.
ROOT & Co.,
Prepared for a Vigorous
CAMPAIGN!
The Popular and well known
New York Store!
The Great "Headquarters for
Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling
Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of be

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS!
At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening
New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
Mew stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks,

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the pepular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

PianoS
AND
ORGAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
AT
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
and all kinds of singing books, sheet music, and every thing in the musical and jewelry line.
Abright & Shepherd
Repared on short notice and warranted. Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

If You Want
Early BreakfasT
—OR—
GREENBACK,
Young America, Native, or a Cooking Stove with Reservoir or without, with Low or Elevated Oven, Heating stoves for wood or coal, or a stove of any description.
CALL ON
BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
DEALERS IN
Builders Hardware,
Of the finest qualits,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, At reduced Prices.
Leather, Rubber Belting, Packing, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Mechanics Tools.
Heavy Hardware,
Carriage Makers' Stock, &c.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.

Owing to the fact that our boys want a short season of rest, after a long year's work, we will issue no paper next week. Bear this in mind or you will be asking for your paper next week.

How are your horses?

The skating is splendid.

Christmas next Wednesday

Have you paid for the Courier?

See that your neighbor takes the Courier.

Remember the dance. Tickets only one dollar.

Beautiful winter weather but the roads are fearful icy.

J. O. St. Clair, returned last week from a visit to his old home in the Keystone State.

J. B. Stoll has sold his interest in the Laporte *Argus*, and Wadsworth & Kessler are now the proprietors.

H. W. Ford, has been in Iowa for several weeks past, but is now at home. He reports the condition of the west somewhat epizootic.

The minstrel performace last Friday evening was quite well attended, and went off as well as was expected. With a little practice the boys will do well.

The most shocking instance of modesty that we have heard of lately is that of a lady who refused to carry a watch in her bosom simply because it had hands.

The great tragedienne, Mrs Scott Siddons, will appear at Colerick's Opera House, Fort Wayne, next Friday evening. If you want to hear something grand, you should attend.

Now is the time to prepare for passing the winter evening pleasantly. Let socials and other entertainments be prepared. They will be a benefit as well as a pleasure.

English currants, raisins and prunes at the Bakery for christmas. 3t.

Deserve friends and you will have them The world is teeming with kind hearted sympathetic heart in your own bosom to call out goodness and friendship from others.

Gents go to Humes' and get yourselves a nice pair of boots made in the best of style.

Mr. Hamshire who has been working up to right of way for the Baltimore line returned from the west last Monday where he has been for two weeks past and reports everthing favorable in that direction.

Go to Smith & Hare's to buy your christmas presents.

Abright & Shepherd have just opened one of the prettiest as well as the largest stocks of jewelry, vases and holiday presents ever brought to town. If you want to get a nice ornament to present to your friend, give them a call.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of C. S. Hare, deceased, either by note or book account are hereby notified to call and settle immedirtely.

Emma Hare, }
C. D. Hare, } Adm's.

It is again asserted that Schuyler Colfax is to be managiug editor of the N. Y. *Tribune.* He might do to shake hands and smile on the farmers when they brought in their elm wood on subscription, but he never could be a Horace Greeley.—*Goshen Dem.*

Ladies go to Humes' and purchase a nice pair of shoes for the holidays, of the latest styles.

Go to the Bakery for fancy candies—the best assortment in town. 3t

Mrs. Samuel Colt, made $800,000 profit out of revolvers last year. She has a lovely daughter who will inherit $9,000,000. A friend suggests this would not be a bad colt to have.

Have you seen those beautiful musical Albums just received by Abright & Shepherd. Go in and hear them, and see them and buy one.

Mr. Davis has been doing quite a heavy business in the sale of drafts and in collections and other banking business during the last year, and this is a still greater reason why we should have a regular organized bank. Let some captalist come in and join with our citizens in establishing one.

Figs by the box or piece at the Bakery

Another effort will be made this week to finish up the work of right of away for the Baltimore line. This is the last chance and we trust there are none put what will act liberally towards this line. There is such a thing as its adopting another line farther away from us, and perhaps through Fort Waye, and if we want this road we will strike now while the iron is hot.

The cheapest place to buy candy is at Smith & Hare's.

If ever there was a dance that will prove satisfactory, it is the one to given at this place on next Tuesday evening.—The programme will be different from any ever yet had in this place, and those who delight in this will miss a great treat by remaining at home or going elsewhere Remember your ticket will only cost one dollar.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Northeast Indiana Agricultural Society will meet at Waterloo, the first Monday in January 1873. A full attendance is requested.

These beautiful harmonicas just received at Abright & Shepherd's.

Administrator's Sale.

The administrators of the estate of C. S. Hare, deceased, are now selling, at private sale the immense stock of boots & shoes, belonging to the estate. The object is to sell at the lowest figures for cash only. Call and see their goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

—The Warsaw *Union* is grievously mistaken in its statement that the Alvord who is editing the *New Era* is the chairman of the Democratic state central committee.—*Plymouth Democrat.*

To be sure he is. The *Era* man don't gamble.—*Indianian.*

Nor get drunk.

W. W. Humes, has just received a large stock of winter goods, consisting of gents ladies' Misses and children's winter ware.

Reader, are you a subscriber to the Courier? Have you paid your subscription for the last two years? If so your are happy. If not, why not? There are some who have not paid us a cent since we have been here. We want *them* to come up to the scratch by the first of January next. We cannot wait any longer. We are preparing a list to publs so that all may know who are delinquen

A fine assortment of Albums, suitable for holiday presents, just received at Gordon's Gallery.

The dedicatory ceremonies at the Baptist church last Wednesday evening, were quite largely attended. The edifice is a fine one, and all take a pride in its success. The debt, about $750, was about all lifted by a liberal subscription during the evening. Our Baptist friends may well feel proud over the achivement of so grand a result.

Fresh oysters by the can or dish at the Bakery.

Oyster Supper,

A grand oyster supper will be given at Case's Hall on Christmas Eve, Dec. 24th, for the benefit of the new Silver Cornet Band. The boys have been to considerable expense in purchasing new horns, and intend having a band that will be a credit to our place. There is no one but what ought to feel an interest in this matter, and patronize this affair to the extent of their means. They should receive every encouragement, and our citizens can be generous in this matter.

Go to Humes' and get yourself a nice pair of overshoes of the latest style.

—The Auburn Courier turns one column rule for Greeley. Mays has got a patent backside, thus enlarging his sheet and giving a large amount of reading matter—such as it is.—*Kendallville Standard.*

The editor of the *Standard* has not said patent, which accounts for the superabundence of dirt on hand. The fondest, dearest greatest hope of our lives has been that we would escape the playful sarcasm of the *Standard*. Now, that the hope is blasted, we feel that we have lived in vain.

The Darwinian theory is important if true; but what concerns the people vastly more is to know beyond peradventure that the place to go to get a good picture is at Gordon's gallery and now is the time to do it. Mr. Gordon has been sick for a long time, but is now at work again and is taking a hold of the picture business with a new zest. New improvements are being made, and now is the time to get good pictures cheap.

Handsome Toys, not easily broken, just the thing for children, at Abright & Shepherd's.

The backbone of the Fluke property has at last been broken. Our produce dealers, Messrs. Totten & Wood have purchased a business lot off of the west half of the east lot, facing south. They are already to work putting up a frame building for present use, until they can get material to build a nice brick. Now somebody buy the other lots, and in this way we will finally get our town improved. If Fluke was not so poor he might improve that fronting on Main street.

Go to Humes' and get a number No. 1 rubber boot and shoes, for the lowest prices.

Our Poor.—"God pity the poor," is a general expression, often used, and means with a great many, that He ought to do all the pitying, and relieve them from any action in the matter. One of our most worthy families have been brought down to want by a fearful seige of sickness and suffering, and a subscription was started, and over fifty dollars obtained for their relief. Some of our business men signed 25 and 50 cents. "God have mercy on their poor stingy souls," is another expression that comes in just now. But we are glad that we have a few liberal, whole souled, warm-hearted citizens, men and even boys that love to respond to a worthy cause with a generosity that ought to put to shame the niggardly donations of the former.

Go to Humes' and you can get anything in the Boot & Shoe line.

Go to Humes' and get a pair of winter cloth boots.

Fire at the Poor Farm!

Last Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given in our place. It proved to be at the Poor Farm, about a mile and a half away. A large number turned out, and it was well they did for through their exertions the main building was saved. The fire originated in a small put-house used as a kitchen. This and a new building adjoining, used as a kind of jail for unruly members, was entirely destroyed. Loss estimated at $1000. There was considerable blowing by the time our folks got there, especially by the corpulent portion of our citizens.

Those handsome sets just recived for the ladies, at Abright & Shepherd's jewelry store. New styles at cheap rates.

Swindled.—We hear many complaints from persons, who bought cloths of the peddlers, who perambulated this county a week or two ago. The buyers generally aver that the goods they bought are worth less, and the patterns are almost always short. Some of the individuals who bought on time, talk of resisting payment. This course will hardly pay, however, and these victims ought to consider what they have learned as worth something to them.—*Press.*

Go to Humes' and get your repairing done in good style.

Waterloo has been indulging in a prize fight. Two belligerant disposed individuals, got to fighting in the corporation, but were kindly interfered with, when an adjournment was made to the suburbs to fight it out. De Long and short of the matter was that a Summer lot was pulverized in a jiffey.

Go to Humes' and let Mart make you a pair of those nice tongue morroco legged sewed or pegged, boots.

What Paper to Take.

As the present year is drawing to a close, the reading public are looking the field over for good family papers for the year 1873, and just here we wish to say a word relative to the selection of such.—Every person, of course, has a right to select such a journal as he or she may choose, but notwithstanding that, every citizen is in a certain sense, obligated to the support of his home newspaper, for the interest of the two are closely allied. And yet how many of our farmers and citizens generally take a county paper. Out of nearly two thousand Democratic voters there is about one-fourth who take the Courier in this county. Great efforts are taken to make up clubs for foreign papers, and we don't see why the county paper ought not to come in for a share of attention. If all who take their county paper would say a word to neighbor who do not, it would result in good to all concerned.

Go and see the many new things just received by Abright & Shepherd for the holidays. No trouble to show them.

Just recived at Martin & Sons, a nice selection of holiday goods, embracing china tipped dolls, wax dolls, sets of china dishes, horses and riders, and many other articles to suit the little folks. Also a nice lot of mouth-organs, hair brushes, cloth brushes, etc., all to be sold at bottom prices. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All persons ought to be instructed how to shut a door. Few know how. As the rule, the door is shut by the wind, or it is pushed, slamed or banged shut. How delightful to the sensitive ear of a nervous invalid! Then the heavy step like horse on a bridge which some people have.—Another glides about the house so sylph-like that it is indeed the poetry of motion What a difference! Reader do try to learn how to shut a door, and to move around in the house, especially in a sick room.

The nicest assortment of candy in town is at Smith & Hare's.

A verdant youth, not more than a thousand miles from this portion of the original "foot.stool" is very anxious to know which is grammatically correct. To say, 'Boston is burning' or 'Boston is being burnt,' to say the 'street is paving' or the 'street is being paved. We are inclined to favor the opinion that 'is being burnt,' and 'is being paved,' are proper, for the following reasons. Suppose you wanted to express and idea like the following would say, 'Johny is spanking or Johny is being spanked? The difference to you may seem immaterial, but is certainly a matter of no little importance to Johny; and it is probable that if any choice were given him he would suddenly select the former alternative. Again, you say the 'missionary is eating,' which is very pleasant for the missionary, but a little change of syntax, if you say, 'the missionary is being eaten,' you yourself are not affected, but the missionary experiences a painful sensation.

The derangement of such sensitive and delicate organs as the kidney and bladder must be approached with tenderness, and the best, surest and safest medicine is without doubt Smolander's Buchu. It is soothing, healing and strengthening. It is also a special remedy for mental and physical debility, diabetes, gravel, loss of vitality, retention or incontinence of urine, female irregularities, and all debilitating, nervous maladies. It acts at once on the nervous structure, and is a positive cure for the above diseases.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Dec. 26th,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. Casebeer, Pres't

Happiness Procured Cheaply.

Millions are spent annually in holiday presents which bring neither pleasure nor comfort, yet the same money expended judiciously will produce joy to giver and recipient. If you wish to present your parent, friend, brother or son with that which will be a credit to you and valuable to the receiver, go at once, and stand not upon the order of your going, but buy your presents at the

Palace of Fashion,
The Great One Price Clothing House,
No. 1, Keystone Block,
FORT WAYNE, IND'A.

A Representative House.

Among the multitude of different branches of trade in Fort Wayne, none are of more importance than the boot and shoe trade. This branch is well represented; prominent among them all is the shoe house of Markley, Schrader & Co. They came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and by their gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business, they have acquired a trade perhaps not excelled by any house in their line. Not satisfied with bargains given their customers heretofore, they propose to do still better for them in the future. Their stock is very large, being a full line of everything needed for mens, boys and youths, women, Misses and children's wear. They are giving great bargains; one cannot know how cheap they are selling, unless they call. Examine the goods and learn prices, We advise all in want of boots, shoes or rubbers o give them a call. tf.

Lots of people that have never been in Fort Wayne and are not acquainted can find the Red Front clothing hall, No. 5, Keystone block. Any woman or child can find this place, and you will save from 20 to 25 cents on each dollar.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Ruth Chapman, late of said county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to solvent.

Dec. 14, 1874. JOHN BEMENDERFER, Adm'r.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, } Noice is hereby given, that George Barney, executor of the will of Jacob Mourer, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal property being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

A Great Offer Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. will dispose of New Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, including waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cosh, and balance in small monthly instalments,—New 7-octave first-class Pianos, modern improvements, for $275 cash Now ready a Concerto Parlor Organ, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever make. Illustrated Catalogues mailed Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

$20,000

[Twenty thousand Dollars] in Premiums, for Distribution among the $2.00 subscribers of the

CINCINNATI
Weekly Enquirer.
In April, 1873.

The number of premiums are always increased when the number of names exceed the number calculated upon. We offer the following:

1 Cash Premium of	$1,000
20 Cash Premiums of $100 Each	2,000
60 Stem-winding watch 80 each	4,800
100 Cash Premiums of 20 each	2,000
200 Cash Premiums of 10 each	2,000
100 Cash Premiums of 5 each	500
100 Cash Premiums of 3 each	300
100 Cash Premiums of 2 each	200
1319 Miscellaneous Pre., 2 to 10 Each	7,200

Making a total of Two Thousand Premiums, worth Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Every subscriber who remits $2 00 for a year's subscription will have his name registered, and will be furnished by return mail a receipt giving the date and number being represented by a duplicate in the distribution.

Agents sending 10 names and $20,00 at one time receive a free paper one year and have their names registered as participants for premiums. Specimen Copies Posters, Premiums, Phamphlet and Subscription Blanks sent free to persons desiring them. Address

FARAN & McLEAN, Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. } ss.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, February term, 1873

Thomas I. Jones, }
vs } Complaint for Divorce.
Hannah M. Jones }

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defedant, Hannah M. Jones is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of February, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur so said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 11th day of December, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours.
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
No. 89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

EXTRAORDINARY SLAUGHTER
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
C. ORFF & CO'S.

We will offer for sale for 60 days some of the greatest

BARGAIN!

Ever Offered in FORT WAYNE.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have just received a splendid line of new Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres in all new shades, Empress, Satins, Serges, all wool Diagonals, Albanian Cloths in shades, etc., which, by having purchased late in the season, we can afford to sell for less than they were sold in New York City four weeks ago by the Jobbers; and we have marked all of our other Dress Goods to correspond with these prices.

Cashmere, all the new shades, 1½ yards wide, reduced to $1.25, which is less than they have ever been sold for.

All-wool Diagonals, for	75 cents;	worth $1.00 to 1.25
New Sades in Albanian Cloths,	75,	1.00 to 1.25
Silks and Wool Velours,	1.00,	1.50
20 pieces Irish Poplins,	1.35	
20 pieces 28-inch Velours,	1.35	150 to 1.75
Satins in new shades,	1.00	1.25
	75	1.00
	50	75
100 pieces Japanese Stripes at	30	40 to 50

We have picked out a large lot of Dress Goods which we will sell for 25 cents per yard. Amongst which will be the cheapest lot of Dress Goods ever in Ft. Wayne.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Black and Colored Silks!

We have made a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. on our stock of Silks

Shawl, Cloak and Fur Department!

We have in this department the largest stock of the above goods of any house in the city, and we have the greatest bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and furs ever seen in the city.

New Ottoman Shawls!

At	$9.00,	worth $12.00
At	8.00,	worth 11.00
At	7.50,	worth 10.00
At	4.00,	worth 6.00

Plaid Shawls long and square, in immense quantities, and at prices less than before the war.

☞Once more, we have BARGAINS for you in every Department, and mean what we say.

You want the Goods and we want the Money; so give us a call.

C. ORFF & CO.,
No. 5 and 7 COLUMBIA-St., FORT WAYNE, IND

ARE YOU GOING WEST

If so take our advice, and purchase your ticket over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches [especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or, E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS.
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

Chas. Rivers & Co.,
SIGN.
CARIAGE & HOUSE PAINT'G
Particular attention paid to
GLASS GILDING
No 88 & 90 East Main Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swineford's hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line. Call and see.

SHELF
HardwareE,
NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind.

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Another Explosion
IN
High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods
GROCERIES,
HATS and CAPS!
BOOTS & SHOES
&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also
Dress Goods,
of all kinds, at the lowest figures,
FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.
J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
R. H. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has been compelled to discontinue his lectures in New York on his African adventures, for the reason that the receipts fell short of the expense. It is stated that his failure is owing to poor elocution and badly written lectures......Rogers, the murderer of Policeman Donohue, was hung in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week......A proposition has been started in New York to erect a printers' monument to Mr. Greeley.

Near St. Joseph, Mo., a few days ago, an express train ran into a wagon crowded with people, which was attempting to cross the track, killing three persons, and fatally injuring two others......The owners of the lucky ticket which drew the capital prize ($75,000) in the Louisville lottery is a party of ten, most of whom live at Columbus, Ind.

A Greeley National Monument Association is forming at Boston, to raise $500,000 for the erection of an enduring testimonial to Mr. Greeley's memory; $175,000 have already been promised to the fund......Maj. Gen. Hancock, who succeeds Gen. Meade in the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, will make New York his headquarters instead of Philadelphia, as heretofore......The editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, has brought Postmaster-General Creswell into Court, to see what right he has to demand full postage upon letters half-prepaid at the starting point. Mr. Stone will push the case to a legal decision......Mayor Hall, of New York, denies the story that he is to assume editorial management of the *Herald*......The New York Fifth Avenue Hotel was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $150,000, last week......The daughters of the late Mr. Greeley appeared before the Surrogate, at White Plains, N. Y., the other day, to offer for probate the last will of their father, executed Nov. 20, 1872. At the same time counsel appeared to contest this will, offering in its stead one dated January, 1871. The contestants are Samuel Sinclair, Richard H. Manning and Charles Storrs. Counsel for the contestants thought the will executed by Mr. Greeley before his death did great injustice, inasmuch as it gave all his property to Miss Ida, with the qualification that one-half of it was to be used by her at her own discression, to support and educate her sister Gabrielle, and that some relatives would be deprived of property intended for them. The Misses Greeley then declined to consider any proposals for compromise, and regular proceedings for the contest will ensue, on the ground of the incapacity of the testater to execute the will of 1872.

The Italians who intrusted themselves to a band of emigrant swindlers, who contracted to take them to South America but abandoned them in New York in hopeless destitution, are now lying at Castle Garden in a starving condition. Most of them do not know that they are not in Buenos Ayres. Immediate action on the part of Secretary Fish in their behalf has been called for by the authorities of New York.

The West.

The office of the New York *Express* has been destroyed by fire......S. N. Pike, the well-known liquor dealer, formerly of Cincinnati, died in New York last week......According to the "best authority," Mr. Greeley's vacant place on the New York *Tribune* has been offered to Vice-President Colfax......Rumor connects the name of Mayor A. Oakey Hall with the managing editorship of the New York *Herald*, at the expiration of his official term.

Cincinnati was the scene of a horrible accident the other day. A scaffolding at the water works gave way, precipitating eight men a distance of eight feet, killing four of them, and wounding the other four......Cairo has been convulsed by a $20,000 robbery, perpetrated upon one of her leading dry goods firm—Messrs. Blum & Amesar......The Scandinavian National Bank, of Chicago, has collapsed......Capt. Thompson, an old lake navigator, says the recent storm on Lake Superior was the severest he ever experienced.

The steamer Emma was burned in the Ohio river, below Evansville, a few days ago. Loss on boat and cargo about $40,000......Capt. Bogardus, champion pigeon-shooter, while out hunting near Elkhart, Ind., recently, received an ugly wound in the thigh by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece.

The South.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., a few days ago, a desperado knocked down Mr. Colwell, a merchant, and, sitting down upon the prostrate man, stabbed and carved him in a horrible manner, killing him. Then, when his arrest was attempted, he shot and killed two policemen and wounded a third, afterward escaping across the river in a canoe......Two chivalrous editors—James H. Heyward and Malcolm J. Browning—conductors of rival sheets at Orangeburg, S. C., fought a duel the other day. We read that after the exchange of two shots without bloodshed the parties saluted and left the field......The Louisiana political muddle grows more complicated. The Pinchback or Custom-House Legislature convened in the State House on Monday, the 10th, and, after organising, immediately proceeded to pass resolutions impeaching Gov. Warmoth for high crimes and misdemeanors, Lieut. Gov. Pinchback assuming the duties of Governor. The Senate was organized as a High Court of Impeachment, Chief Justice Ludeling being sworn in as Presiding Judge of the Court. There was much excitement in the city, and serious apprehensions of bloodshed prevailed.

The large statue of Chief Justice Taney was unveiled at the Capitol building, in Baltimore, the other day......A large meeting was held in New Orleans, on the 11th, of citizens who regard the action of Judge Durell and the Custom House faction as an invasion of their rights. The speeches, one of which was by Gov. Warmoth, were temperate in tone. The Governor advised that an appeal be made to Congress for redress. A committee of 100 was appointed to visit Washington, lay their grievances before the President and Congress, and ask that the Federal troops be withdrawn from the State House and the people be left to govern themselves, or else that the present unbearable conflict of authority be quieted by the establishment of a Military Government over the State.

Washington.

Barney Woods was hung at Washington, last week, for the murder of Samuel N. Cheeseman, in August last......It is said an attempt will be made during the present session of Congress to secure the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States.

Judge McArthur, of the Criminal Court of Washington, rules that a landlord is the proper judge of who shall be received into his house......The President has appointed Gen. Croxton, of Kentucky, Minister to Ecuador.

Wm. Carey, of Galena, Ill., has been appointed United States District Attorney for Utah, vice George C. Bates, removed......The Commission appointed to inspect the Minnesota division of the Northern Pacific railroad in their report to the Secretary of the Interior, say they have found it judiciously located, well constructed and adequately equipped......The House has passed a bill removing the political disabilities of Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar, recently elected to Congress from Mississippi......The President and family attended the wedding of ex-Secretary Borie's niece, at Philadelphia, last week.

Foreign.

The new President of Mexico, Lerdo de Tejada, was formally inducted into his office on the 7th of December.

A terrific gale swept over England on the 9th inst., which proved very disastrous on land and water. In London it was particularly severe. Houses were unroofed, street-lamps and signs blown down, awnings demolished, and pedestrians dashed violently to the ground. Three pinnacles of the tower of St. Thomas' church were blown down while the congregation were at worship, and, falling on the roof, crushed through into the body of the church, creating a wild panic, and many people were injured in the rush which followed. Many marine disasters are reported. Eight ships were blown ashore at Plymouth alone. Ireland and Wales were visited by the same gale, many towns being flooded. In Cork the damage was very great, several vessels being blown ashore......The Duke of Noailles, French Minister at Washington, has received telegrams from Paris assuring him that President Thiers will be sustained, but that he will have to make some concessions......Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report a fierce battle in the interior between two factions of native Africans, many of whom, it is stated, were armed with Enfield rifles, and other improved weapons. About 1,000 natives were slaughtered......The Committees Reform bill has passed the upper house of the Prussian Diet by a vote of 116 to 91......A Paris telegram announces the appointment of Goulard as Minister of the Interior; Leon Say, Minister of Finance; Fourtier, Minister of Public Works; and Colmont, Prefect of the Department of the Seine. It is added that these appointments indicate the termination of the crisis, and secure to the Government the support of the Right Center and Left Center.

In London, six houses were blown down and forty persons injured by the late gale......Jules Favre and fourteen other moderate Republicans, with ninety-two members of the Left Center, have given to the National Assembly their views of reforms needed to assure peace to France. They suggest the prolongation of Thiers' term four years, the election of Vice-President, the partial renewal of the Assembly yearly, the establishment of the principle of Ministerial responsibility, the creation of a second Chamber, and the settlement of the relation between the Executive and Legislative Departments.

Gambetta, together with Louis Blanc and 86 other French Radicals, has issued a manifesto, in which he demands that the National Assembly be dissolved and a new election held, in order to secure an Assembly free from the factions that disable the present body, and undivided in its support of Thiers and the Republic.

Political.

It is said the Prisident is greatly disgusted at the disgraceful political squabble in Louisiana, and that he is opposed to any interference, save so far as may be necessary to prevent open revolution and bloodshed.

The name of Henry Clews, the New York banker, is being urged in connection with the Secretaryship of the Treasury....It is announced that Senator Sumner is preparing a speech in support of his resolution proposing to erase the names of the battles of the civil war from the Army Register and regimental flags. It is added that an Administration Senator has prepared an amendment to his resolution, proposing to abolish Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexington.

The official vote of Michigan for President has just been published, and foots up: Grant, 138,811; Greeley, 78,650; others, 4,118; majority for Grant, 60,161. The whole vote of the State is 4,040 less than in 1868......John J. Patterson has been elected to succeed Sawyer as Senator from South Carolina. The Hon. John J. P. was arrested on a charge of bribery a few hours after his election.

J. J. Patterson, the new Senator from South Carolina, hails from Pennsylvania, and was formerly editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Cameron's home organ......The next House of Representatives will consist of 292 members, an increase of 48 over any previous Congress.

General.

The New York *World* is authority for the statement that a number of business men have formed a joint stock company for the purchase of Samana Bay, in San Dominao.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Friday, Dec. 6.—Senate.—Bills introduced: Cole, to withdraw from circulation national bank notes, instituting therefor legal tenders; Morton, to refund to the States the interest on the money borrowed to equip United States troops in the late war; Morton, creating a commission to settle claims under the Geneva award; Ferry, for the repeal of the iron-clad oath......Wright (Iowa) offered a resolution directing the Finance Committee to inquire as to the relief of the stringency in the money market, and the propriety of providing for the further issue of legal tender notes......Rice called up the resolution asking the President for information regarding the application for sending troops to Arkansas, and the action thereon. Referred to Military Committee.

House.—The bill abolishing the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, and transferring their duties to the Collectors, was passed......Harris introduced a bill for payment for property destroyed by authority of Government during the war......The Centennial Committee was instructed to inquire into the feasibility of taking the census in 1875.

Monday, Dec. 9.—Senate.—Bills introduced: Pomeroy, for the relief of settlers on the Cherokee lands of Kansas; Wright (Iowa), for a military road in New Mexico; Morton, refunding to the States interest on moneys borrowed to equip United States troops in the late war; Cole, relating to the payment of duties; Fenton, providing for the payment of pensions to pensioners' widows or heirs in case of death during the pendency of application; Carpenter, providing that the annual session of the Supreme Court shall convene on the first Monday of October in each year......Referred: Sumner's Presidential one-term joint resolution......Passed: The Ohio River Bridges bill; for the relief of Lizzie Gilmer, Postmistress at Pittsfield, Ill.

House.—Banks (Mass.) offered a resolution fixing the salary of the President at $50,000 per annum; restricting the term of office of the President and Vice President to six years, the President to be ineligible to re-election; and providing for their election by the people at the same time that Congressmen are chosen......Hibbard (N. H.) offered an amendment to the Constitution authorizing Congress to fix a uniform day for State elections......Bills introduced: Shellabarger, facilitating postal telegraphic communication; Morgan (Ohio), to secure justice to the wool-growers of the United States; Claggett (Montana), to promote education in the Territories, also to secure a more efficient administration of Indian affairs, also for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the upper Missouri river; Blair (Mich.), extending for four years the Southern Claims Commission; Dunnell (Minn.), authorizing the bridging of the Mississippi, at LaCrosse, by the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad; Negley, to complete the James River and Kanawha canal. Bills were also introduced to repeal the tax on spirits from fruit; to reduce taxes; repealing the usury section of the Currency act; amending the Postal act; and providing for the collection of statistics of inland and coastwise trade between the States......Mr. Hooper's bill proposing an appropriation of $20,000 to the Boston firemen for their heroic conduct in saving the $13,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury during the late fire gave rise to considerable discussion. It was referred to the Appropriation Committee......A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing all political disabilities was negatived......The Speaker announced the select Centennial Committee, as follows: Kelley (Pa.), Dawes (Mass.), Maynard (Tenn.), Sargent (Cal.), Hawley (Ct.), Havens (Mo.), Cox (N. Y.), Marshall (Ill.), and Hancock (Texas.)

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Senate.—Bills introduced: By Sherman, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupons in exchange for registered bonds; Cameron, upon the claim against Japan for indemnity......The Finance Committee reported in favor of the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia; referred back to the Judiciary Committee......Cole offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

House.—Bills introduced and referred: Establishing a new scale of fees and salaries of customs officers; repealing the Bankruptcy act; repealing the special tax on retailers of leaf tobacco; repealing the Enforcement act; abolishing the stamp duty on bank checks; for a railroad bridge across the Ohio river at Owensboro, Ky......The Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead bill came up, and was discussed at length without action......The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.—Senate.—Bills passed: Placing colored soldiers on the same footing with white soldiers as to bounty lands; establishing an assay office at Helena, Montana......The House bill abolishing the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue was reported, with amendments that the office shall cease only in such districts as the Commissioner shall deem practicable, and authorizing the appointment of twenty-five additional revenue agents.

House.—Passed: The Indian Appropriation bill......The Judiciary Committee was instructed to report as to the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States as relates to oppressive freight charges......The House resumed the consideration of the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill. A long and acrimonious discussion of the merits of the bill ensued, and the bill finally went over.

THE LAST HORROR.

Burning of a Portion of the New York Fifth Avenue Hotel—Eleven Servant Girls Burned to Death.

The list of horrors that are charged to the account of the closing year has had a most deplorable addition in the fire at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York. Eleven human cinders, and pecuniary damage to the amount of $150,000, are the net results of the calamity. A New York paper gives the following particulars of the terrible affair:

The fire originated in the Twenty-third street wing, occupied by the 500 servants employed in the hotel, through which a wooden spiral staircase runs from top to bottom, and also the laundry elevator. The smoke was first detected by a gentleman boarder about retiring to bed, who informed the clerk. The alarm was given, and when the employes of the house reached the upper stories, occupied by the servants, the flames had gained furious headway on the top floor where the spiral staircase was ablaze. The servants in the fifth and sixth stories were roused with difficulty, and escaped hurriedly in their night dresses. By this time consternation had spread among the guests, nearly all of whom vacated the premises more or less panic-stricken.

The scrub-women, occupying two rooms in the seventh story, were completely cut off from escape by the stairway. A window opened on the roof, a few feet below, but it was barred up by a strong iron grating, intended to prevent any ingress from the quarters of the late servants. It is said this grating could have been readily wrenched loose, but the women who perished had doubtless lost all presence of mind, for their roasted bodies were found huddled together in the center of the room.

The fire originated probably through the carelessness of some of the female servants, and crept rapidly upward between the lath partition to the wooden cockloft, covered with tarred roof, where the unfortunate women perished. It must have been burning some time before the alarm was given.

The bodies of the victims were taken in ambulances to the Morgue. The scene at the Morgue was truly heartrending. From 8 o'clock until 5 a constant stream of men and women viewed the bodies of the unfortunate women who were burned or scalded to death in the fire-trap attic. It is estimated that over 25,000 persons viewed the charred remains, most of whom were attracted by morbid curiosity, though many were searching for relatives and friends who had been employed in the hotel. The police had great difficulty in restraining women, thousands of whom clamored for admission. When many of them confronted the terrible sight, they began a terrible weeping, praying, and deported themselves extravagantly. Several were led off in a fainting condition, and one young woman, who was accompanied by her mother, fell in a fit and was removed by force.

The bodies were ranged side by side, in rough pine coffins, in the yard at the western end of the Morgue. Several among the deceased had been burned almost to cinders, while others had been literally roasted. In some instances the flesh was scalded from the bones.

The *Herald* editorially says it is stated that gross carelessness was apparent in the condition of the warming apparatus, and that there was too much anxiety to keep the fire a secret, and too little effort made to save the unfortunate girls. The whole subject will no doubt be thoroughly investigated.

The losses are estimated at from $130,000 to $150,000.

Western Patents.

The following Western patents were issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending November 12, 1872, as reported by Gridley & Warner, Patent Attorneys and Solicitors of Patents, No. 135 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.:

ILLINOIS.

Bottoming shot metal ware—William C. Bruson, Chicago.

Printing telegraph instrument—Elisha Gray, Chicago.

Portable fence—Joseph J. McMakin, Middletown.

Construction of step-ladder—Calvin G. Udell, Chicago.

Harvester—William R. Low, Sandwich.

Machine for tapping gas-fittings—Richard T. Crane, Chicago.

Uterine supporter—George Dirkin, Freeport.

Wheel for vehicles—William A. Lewis, Chicago.

Reversible pinion for watches—Nicholas Staflin, Chicago.

Cultivator—James G. Stowe, Bloomington.

MICHIGAN.

Railway cross-tie—Daniel C. Kallam, Pontiac.

Grain thrasher—Frederick Leadbeter, Ypsilanti.

Washing fluid—Martha A. Sanderson, Fremont.

INDIANA.

Hub for carriage wheels—Joseph Ridge, Richmond.

Hand corn-sheller—Julius O. Frasier, Werthington.

Fly-catcher—Charles E. Penny, Fort Wayne.

Baby-jumper—Seth G. Bigelow, Silver Lake.

Corn-planter—James Rice, Prairie Creek.

MISSOURI.

Washing machine—William Parker, Rolla.

KANSAS.

Steam wash-boiler—John C. Nobles, Lawrence.

Girder and cord for iron bridges—Theodore B. Mills and Byron M. Smith, Iola.

Vault light—Thaddeus Hyatt, Atchison.

MINNESOTA.

Fruit-knife gauge—Charles H. Howe, Minneapolis.

Queer Amputation.

For some time past Mr. John Rafferty, one of the most responsible and skillful engineers on the Rock Island railroad, has been seriously inconvenienced by what many considered a tumor over one of his eyes. He was treated for a tumor, and one operator made a local application and warranted a cure. But for all the difficulty was not removed and the pain became intense. Sunday afternoon Drs. Grimes and Ulrich made an examination of the case and found another eyebrow underneath the true eyebrow. The hair on the duplicate was nearly as long and thick as on the original. The physicians cut out the extra member, concluding that two eyebrows were enough for one man. We are informed that the case is without a parallel in medical history.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register.*

Youthful Precocity.

Several months ago, a little boy named Seger became interested in the children of the Howard Mission, and determined to do what he could for them. It is not much, apparently, a boy of seven years can accomplish in this diaection, but he went to work with a will, saved the pennies given him, ran off errands, and picked up bits of iron and sold them. On Saturday he opened his treasure-box, and found therein two dollars and eighty-three cents, with which he bought a broken-lock pistol, and has twenty-eight cents left. So much for perseverance.—*Danbury News.*

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury.

The Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Postal Telegraphy—Views of the Postmaster General.

THE ARMY.

Summary of the Report of Secretary Belknap.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the expenditures of that department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were $36,372,157.20, being a reduction of $427,834.62 on the previous year.

The total estimate for military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, is $33,801,378.78.

The estimates of the Chief Engineer are submitted separately, as presented by that officer, namely:

Fortifications and other works of defense....	$3,725,000
River and harbor improvements....	12,302,800
Public buildings and grounds and Washington aqueduct....	612,024
Total....	$16,639,824

About one-sixth of the army is stationed in the Southern States. The Secretary states that "it is hoped that an improved condition of affairs in that section may permit the withdrawal, at an early day, of a portion of the forces."

The expenditures for the service of the Quartermaster's Department during the year have been $12,517,631.37.

The number of artillery horses purchased during the year is estimated at 3,277; mules, 209; number of horses in service, 9,729; mules, 8,758.

The expenditures for clothing during the year were $667,529.63; for railroad transportation, $1,300,000; wagon transportation, $1,100,000; water transportation, $[illegible],373.52; stage transportation, $48,975.84.

Under the act of Congress providing for the relief of loyal citizens in certain loyal districts of the South, the Quartermaster General has examined and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement 665 claims for Quartermasters' stores taken during the war, amounting, as allowed, to $367,102.72; 274 others, amounting to $396,100.75, have been rejected. There are still 10,351 of these claims on file, amounting in the aggregate to $6,857,006.56.

The 74 National Cemeteries contain the remains of 317,962 deceased soldiers. Fifty-eight of these cemeteries have been permanently inclosed.

Subsistence stores to the amount of $192,186.11 have been issued to the Indian tribes of the West.

The monthly army reports of sick and wounded during the year represent an annual mean strength of 24,101 white and 2,494 colored soldiers. The total number of deaths during the year was 367 white and 54 colored soldiers.

The Rock Island bridge has been completed, and will be immediately opened for railroad and wagon use.

In conformity to the two acts of Congress, passed last spring, relating to the bridging of the Mississippi river, the proper site for the bridge at La Crosse, Wis., has been determined.

A satisfactory state of proficiency in discipline and study at the West Point Military Academy is reported. The number of failures to master the academic course, including original rejections, was 87; the number of admissions, 95; the total number of cadets now at the academy is 240. There are 53 vacancies, caused by failures upon preliminary examinations, discharge of cadets for deficiency, and the failure of Congressional representatives to select suitable candidates for the past September examination. The standard of proficiency in the corps of cadets has much improved, but great obstruction to the usefulness which the academy might otherwise attain in fitting scientific and highly educated young men for the public service is experienced, because of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the mere elementary branches of learning, which they should have acquired before entering the academy. Under the present system a large percentage of the candidates who seek admission to the academy fail in their preliminary examination, or are found incapable of mastering the academic course during the first year. Many of those who go to West Point with the prestige of high scholarship obtained elsewhere, fail, under examination, in the very rudiments of an education. That such failure cannot be charged to a too severe examination is shown by the fact that the qualifications demanded of candidates are less than those established by perhaps a majority of the higher scholastic institutions of the country; and the examinations are not conducted more rigidly than is absolutely necessary. A considerable modification of the existing mode of selection of cadets seems to be demanded, as the only effectual remedy for this evil.

THE TREASURY.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of Secretary Boutwell.

The annual report of the Secretary is too lengthy a document to admit of its reproduction in full in our columns. It opens with a recommendation that the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries be increased, with a view of retaining competent and faithful officers in the public service. The report gives in detail the figures showing the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the fiscal year, which, as they were amply summarized in the President's message, it is unnecessary to present here. The total reduction of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1872, was, in round figures, $363,696,999.87, and the reduction in the annual interest, $24,187,851. The receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the fiscal year are estimated at $218,000,000, and the expenditures at $173,700,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the revenue is estimated at $320,300,000, the expenditures at $286,600,000, and the surplus for reduction of the debt, $33,700,000. The reduction of taxation since the close of the war, secured by various acts, is estimated at $248,651,000 in the internal revenue, and $60,699,171 in customs.

Since the institution of the sinking fund in 1869, and in accordance with the act of Feb. 25, 1862, there has been purchased on this account, up to and including June 30, 1872, $98,367,600 in bonds of the various issues known as 5-20s, at a net cost in gold of $94,097,243.82. In addition to these purchases for the sinking funds, bonds have been purchased to the amount of $178,237,950, at a net cost in currency of $195,008,288.53, or an estimated cost in gold of $163,376,054.35.

The imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year were $1,070,641,163, and of this vast trade only 27½ per cent. was in American vessels. The acts of Congress allowing a drawback on foreign articles used in the construction of American vessels have given encouragement to ship-building, but Mr. Boutwell is of the opinion that this measure is inadequate to the revival of our decaying commerce. "When," he says, "we consider that nearly three-fourths of the foreign commerce of the country is under foreign flags, it is plain that there can be no considerable and speedy change unless the Government shall act at once, and in a liberal and comprehensive spirit."

The details of our trade with foreign countries are also represented as unsatisfactory. The imports on merchandise for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were $626,595,077, and the exports, estimated in gold, were $444,046,086, showing a balance against the country of $182,548,991. The imports of merchandise for the year 1872 were $13,298,983 less than for the year 1871. The exports of wheat, flour, raw cotton, cotton manufactures, gold and silver, firearms, manufactures of leather, illuminating oil and beef fell off $82,066,325, while there was a gain of $68,767,392 in the exports of corn, furs, hides, skins, bacon, hams, lard, leaf tobacco, manufactures of iron, wood, leather, and many minor articles. There was an increase of exports in every branch of manufactures except cotton, leather, and firearms. The decrease of our exports in wheat and wheat flour was $12,000,000; raw cotton, $37,000,000; manufactured cotton, $1,250,000; gold and silver, $11,800,000; firearms, $12,000,000; manufactures of leather, $600,000; illuminating oils, $3,500,000, and beef, $2,000,000. The statistics of imports show an increase of $700,000 in coffee, $18,000,000 in sugar, nearly $6,000,000 in tea, nearly $8,000,000 in raw wool, $2,000,000 in pig iron, $10,000,000 in manufactures of iron, $5,000,000 in manufactures of cotton, $8,000,000 in manufactures of silk, and about $20,000,000 in manufactures of wool.

On account of an expected continuance of the depreciation of the value of silver, the Secretary recommends the discontinuance of the use of silver coinage for home circulation. He says:

"In the last ten years the commercial value of silver has depreciated about 3 per cent. as compared with gold, and its use as currency has been discontinued by Germany and some other countries. The financial condition of the United States has prevented the use of silver as currency for more than ten years, and I am of opinion that upon grounds of public policy no attempt should be made to introduce it, but that the coinage should be limited to commercial purposes and designed exclusively for commercial uses with other nations. The intrinsic value of a metallic currency should correspond to its commercial value, or metal should be used only for the coinage of tokens redeemable by the Government at their nominal value. As the depreciation of silver is likely to continue, it is impossible to issue coin redeemable in gold without ultimate loss to the Government, for when the difference becomes considerable holders will present the silver for redemption and leave it in the hands of the Government to be disposed of, subsequently, at a loss. If the policy should be adopted of issuing silver coin irredeemable, but whose intrinsic value should correspond to gold, the time must come when the country would suffer from the presence of a depreciated silver currency, not redeemable by Government nor current in the channels of trade."

The Secretary advises that authority be given for the coinage of a silver dollar that shall be as valuable as the Mexican dollar for use in the China trade, as a means of facilitating trade with our Celestial friends.

The Secretary presents strong arguments against the abandonment of our national banking system, which has been sometimes proposed. He considers the bank paper and our greenback currency the necessary complements of each other. If the banks alone furnished the circulating medium, they would be able to increase or diminish its volume at pleasure, and thus hold the most important business interests of the country at their mercy. But, argues the Secretary, there should be provision for a certain degree of elasticity in the currency, on account of the regular recurrence of a large temporary demand for money to move the crops to market every autumn. The power to meet this demand, he insists, should be lodged in the financial department of the Government. As to a return to specie payments, that can be reached by relative or actual contraction of the currency. As the country is not now prepared for the actual withdrawal of any part of the circulating medium, the only course is to await a growth and development of the country and its trade which, if there is no proportionate increase of paper, will gradually equalize the two kinds of currency. This point, the Secretary thinks, will be reached at no distant day, through the increase of our population, and the more general use of paper money in the Pacific States, Texas, and the South generally.

THE CURRENCY.

Extracts from the Report of the Comptroller.

The following extracts from the report of the Comptroller of the Currancy will be found of interest:

The National Currency act became a law on the 25th of February, 1863, and nearly ten years have therefore elapsed since the organization of the system. Since then two thousand and sixty-one national banks have been organized; twenty-one of these have failed, and ninety-six gone into voluntary liquidation, leaving nineteen hundred and forty-four banks in existence on Nov. 1, 1872.

The following table will exhibit the progress of the system from October, 1863, to October, 1872. [Only the first and last years are given below.—Ed.]

	Oct., 1863.	Oct., 1872.
Resources—	66 banks.	1,919 banks.
Loans and discounts....	$5,466,088	$872,520,104
United States bonds....	5,662,600	409,668,700
Due from banks and bankers....	2,625,597	128,180,543
Bills of national banks....	764,725	15,734,098
Specie....	....	10,229,756
Lawful money....	1,446,607	118,971,104
Liabilities—		
Capital stock....	7,188,393	479,629,756
Surplus....	....	110,257,516
National bank notes outstanding....	....	333,495,027
Deposits....	8,497,681	625,708,307
Due to banks and bankers....	981,178	143,836,431

The whole amount of circulation issued and unredeemed on Nov. 1, 1872, including circulation of banks which have ceased to do business, was $342,593,470.

The act of June 3, 1864, limited the issue of notes of circulation to three hundred millions of dollars. The act of March 3, 1865, provided that one-half of this amount shall be apportioned according to "the representative population," and the remainder among associations formed in the different States, District of Columbia, and Territories, "having due regard to the existing banking capital resources and business of each State, District, and Territory." The three hundred millions of circulation authorized were not, however, distributed in accordance with the act of March 3, 1865, already quoted. To remedy this inequality, the act of July 12, 1870, was passed, providing for an additional issue of circulating notes, amounting to fifty-four millions of dollars, to be distributed among those States having less than their proportion. This additional circulation has been distributed to associations already organized, or in process of organization.

The following table will exhibit the amount of circulation outstanding and authorized to be issued to each State, and the amount to which each State is entitled upon the basis of population and wealth:

States and Territories.	Apportionment on population.	Apportionment on wealth.
Maine....	$2,877,818	$2,053,200
New Hampshire....	1,461,138	1,486,800
Vermont....	1,517,376	1,380,600
Massachusetts....	6,689,889	12,549,300
Rhode Island....	997,747	1,752,300
Connecticut....	2,467,152	4,566,600
New York....	20,118,813	38,267,400
New Jersey....	4,159,383	5,540,100
Pennsylvania....	16,167,317	22,425,900
Delaware....	573,873	566,400
Maryland....	3,584,651	3,787,800
District of Columbia....	604,560	743,400
Virginia....	5,624,042	2,407,300
West Virginia....	2,029,041	1,115,100
North Carolina....	4,918,922	1,539,900
South Carolina....	3,239,045	1,221,300
Georgia....	6,435,567	1,575,300
Florida....	861,846	265,500
Alabama....	4,576,646	1,185,900
Mississippi....	3,809,529	1,239,000
Louisiana....	3,336,863	1,893,900
Texas....	3,757,640	938,100
Arkansas....	2,223,936	990,400
Kentucky....	6,064,027	3,557,700
Tennessee....	5,777,118	2,938,200
Ohio....	12,234,726	13,151,100
Indiana....	7,714,871	7,469,400
Illinois....	11,659,230	12,496,200
Michigan....	5,435,357	4,230,300
Wisconsin....	4,841,403	4,141,800
Iowa....	5,481,061	4,230,300
Minnesota....	2,018,445	1,345,200
Missouri....	7,901,509	7,557,900
Kansas....	1,672,754	1,115,100
Nebraska....	564,592	407,100
Nevada....	195,052	177,000
Oregon....	417,377	300,900
California....	2,571,783	3,752,400
Colorado....	182,993	123,900
Utah....	398,396	88,500
Idaho....	68,852	35,400
Montana....	94,640	88,500
Wyoming....	41,852	35,400
New Mexico....	421,742	194,700
Arizona....	44,334	17,700
Dakota....	65,096	35,400
Washington Territory....	109,964	88,500
	$178,000,000	$176,000,000

States and Territories.	Aggregate apportionment.	Outstanding and authorized circulation.
Maine....	$4,931,018	$7,612,792
New Hampshire....	2,947,938	4,550,878
Vermont....	2,897,976	6,642,170
Massachusetts....	19,239,189	58,506,686
Rhode Island....	2,750,047	13,379,900
Connecticut....	7,033,752	17,955,858
New York....	58,386,213	61,719,254
New Jersey....	9,699,483	10,663,320
Pennsylvania....	38,593,217	41,479,049
Delaware....	1,140,273	1,299,005
Maryland....	7,372,451	9,233,097
District of Columbia....	1,347,960	1,577,996
Virginia....	8,031,342	3,906,946
West Virginia....	3,144,141	2,303,907
North Carolina....	6,458,822	1,728,430
South Carolina....	4,460,345	2,315,560
Georgia....	8,010,867	2,282,361
Florida....	1,127,346	....
Alabama....	5,762,546	1,806,965
Mississippi....	5,048,529	8,576
Louisiana....	5,230,763	4,489,834
Texas....	4,695,740	449,220
Arkansas....	3,144,336	304,750
Kentucky....	9,621,727	7,874,332
Tennessee....	8,715,318	3,791,851
Ohio....	25,385,826	24,063,947
Indiana....	15,184,271	14,965,369
Illinois....	24,155,430	18,175,352
Michigan....	9,665,657	7,362,943
Wisconsin....	8,983,203	3,283,792
Iowa....	9,711,361	5,796,267
Minnesota....	3,363,645	2,407,470
Missouri....	15,459,409	8,835,926
Kansas....	2,787,854	1,689,750
Nebraska....	971,692	796,400
Nevada....	372,052	34,363
Oregon....	718,277	225,000
California....	6,324,183	....
Colorado....	306,893	475,500
Utah....	486,896	433,339
Idaho....	104,252	81,000
Montana....	183,040	210,500
Wyoming....	77,252	27,500
New Mexico....	616,442	270,000
Arizona....	62,034	....
Dakota....	100,496	45,000
Washington Territory....	198,464	....
Fractional redemptions added....	....	8
	$354,000,000	$353,917,470

The final distribution of the fifty-four millions will still leave a deficiency of forty millions in different States of the Union, which will require to be filled before the proportion among the several States will be equalized upon the basis of wealth and population. This deficiency arises from the fact that while fifty-four millions of new circulation were authorised, there was, at the time of the passage of the act, a deficiency existing of ninety-four millions of dollars.

Section 6 of the act of July, 1870, provides that, after the whole fifty-four millions of circulation shall have been distributed, twenty-five millions additional shall be withdrawn from banking associations organized in States having an excess, and distributed among States having less than their proportion, first, by reducing, in such States, the circulation of all banks having more than one million of dollars, to that amount; and, secondly, by withdrawing from other banks having a circulation exceeding $300,000 their circulation *pro rata* in excess of that amount. Under this act it will be the duty of the Comptroller, as soon as the amount of circulation authorized shall have been issued to make requisition upon the banks indicated as prescribed. The twenty-five millions of circulation would be withdrawn from the following cities and States: From four banks in the city of New York, $5,018,000; from thirty-six banks in the city of Boston, $11,493,000; from fifty-three country banks in Massachusetts, $2,894,000; from fifteen banks in Connecticut, $2,997,000; from sixteen banks in the city of Providence, $2,688,000. This would reduce the circulation of all the banks of Massachusetts, of Rhode Island, and of Connecticut to $300,000, without reference to the business of each. If the banks do not respond to these requisitions—and, as their notes are scattered throughout the whole country, it will be impracticable for them to do so—the Comptroller is required at the end of one year to sell a sufficient amount of bonds and redeem their notes as they come into the Treasury, until the whole amount required shall have been returned. The notes will not come to the Treasury for redemption unless first asserted by the brokers and resold by them to new national banks about to be organized. This will encourage the the objectionable practice of authorizing new national banks with circulation upon the condition that currency shall be purchased of brokers in the market at from four to six per cent. premium—a practice which should not be encouraged or authorized by law. The Comptroller therefore recommends the repeal of this section, and the authorization of the issue of five millions of dollars of additional circulation annually for the next five years, to be distributed among the States which are deficient.

This, with the fifty-four millions of circulation recently authorized, will probably furnish all the additional currency required during the next five years for the establishment of new national banks in the States which are deficient, and virtually inaugurate a free banking system.

The Comptroller also recommends that the law be so amended that national banks may be organized in accordance with its provisions, without circulation, upon the deposit of ten thousand dollars of United States bonds with the Treasurer, instead of the deposit of one-third of the capital paid up, as now required.

Section 24 of the act provides that the worn-out and mutilated circulating notes of the national banks "shall be burned to ashes in the presence of four persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Comptroller of the currency, one by the Treasurer of the United States, and one from the association, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe." From the organization of the system in 1868 to Nov. 1, 1872, $86,695,305, more than one-fourth of the whole amount issued, has been returned to this office for destruction, as follows:

Previous to Nov. 1, 1865....	$175,490
During the year ended Oct. 31, 1866....	1,050,382
During the year ended Oct. 31, 1867....	3,401,325
During the year ended Oct. 31, 1868....	4,602,825
During the year ended Oct. 31, 1869....	8,603,729
During the year ended Oct. 31, 1870....	14,305,689
During the year ended Oct. 31, 1871....	24,344,047
During the year ended Oct. 31, 1872....	30,211,720

It is probable that the amount of mutilated currency to be returned hereafter for reissue will exceed thirty millions of dollars annually, and that the whole amount of national bank circulation will be reissued as often as once in ten years.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The Postmaster-General's Annual Report.

Postmaster General Creswell's report is chiefly devoted to postal telegraphy. A formidable array of facts is submitted, showing—

That the Government originally built and owned the telegraph, and only relinquished its management because its facilities were then so imperfectly appreciated.

That all the arguments offered now against postal telegraphy were offered originally to the carrying of the mails, and that sending messages by telegraph is but a legitimate sequence of mail carrying, since the only difference is in speed of transmission.

That so long as telegraphy remains in the hands of a private monopoly, neither the Government nor the public can receive the accommodation to which they are entitled, nor at at a cost reasonable when compared with the profits of the telegraphic business, nor with the rates paid in every other country.

That the objection to placing important secrets in the hands of Government agents is transparently silly when it is remembered that the temptations to misuse the telegraph now, managed by men having enormous business interests, is far greater than it could be if conducted by Government employes, sworn to fidelity, and bound by law governing the Government as well as private persons.

That no existing corporation has sought to adapt itself to public wants; that facilities have only been supplied where they were certain to be privately profitable, and not where they were most needed.

That the Government can purchase any of the existing lines at a fair appraisal, and pay the whole cost within a few years, at largely reduced rates.

It will be observed that the President recommends the postal telegraphy, but believes it may be expedient to postpone it to the next Congress.

One of Mr. Greeley's Last Letters.

One of Mr. Greeley's last letters was to Alex. K. McClure, bearing date of the last day Mr. Greeley was at his editorial office. It was written in reply to one expressing sympathy with Mr. Greeley for the loss of his wife and the political misfrotune that so suddenly followed:

New York, Nov. 10, 1872.

My Dear Friend: I am a man of many sorrows, and doubtless have deserved them; but I beg to say that I do not forget the gallant though luckless struggle you made in my behalf. I am not well.

Yours, etc.,

Horace Greeley.

To Col. A. K. McClure.

The members of the New York Conference pay thirty cents apiece for the support of aged and infirm ministers.

AUBURN COURIER

T. P. MAYS, Publisher.

Good Points of a Cow.

Observation and experience have taught some rules to be observed in the choice of good milkers, which, though not infallible, are by no means to be despised. A few doggerel verses, which appeared some months since in the *Farmers' Magazine*, states what are popularly considered in England the points of a good cow, though, as already remarked, it is a rare thing to find them all combined in one animal; and, therefore, this brief cow poem is to some little extent a fancy sketch. As now quoted, it is slightly altered from the original:

She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn;
She's clean in her jaws, and full in her chine,
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin.

She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump,
She's straight flat-backed, without e'er a hump;
She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes,
She's fine in her shoulders, and thin in her thighs.

She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast, and will fill the milk pail,
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin,
She's fry without—a meat market within.

To state in prose the characteristics of a good milker, as a guide in purchasing dairy stock:

1. Youth. A cow is in her prime at from four to six years, and the best paying time to buy is just after the birth of her second or third calf.

2. Prominence and fullness of milk veins, and velvety softness of skin. The milk veins run down on either side of the animal toward the udder, and are easily perceptible to the eye, or can be readily found by pressure of the hand, if the animal is not over-fat. The skin should be soft and mellow, not hard, rough and "staring."

3. Symmetry, fullness and softness of the udder. It should be broad, well spread out, projecting behind the legs, and also reaching forward under the belly. There should be a softness and thinness to the touch, and an absence of fleshiness and thickness.

4. Perfect number and condition of teats. If one teat is wanting, about a fourth less milk will be the result. A cow's udder is not, as some suppose, a barrel with four taps, but is divided into four different compartments, called "milk glands," each of which has its own tap or teat. It is not only important that the full number of teats be present and in working order, but it is desirable that they be well placed, not crowded together, but pretty far and uniformly apart; rather long and tapering; all pointing out and downwards; equal in size and even in appearance.

5. Docility and quietness of disposition. These are indicated by large, mild and clear eyes, and an air of contentment generally. A cow that is quiet and contented feeds at ease, chews her cud with entire satisfaction, and will secrete and yield more milk than any restless and turbulent animal having similar milking characteristics in other respects.

Rules for Measurement.

The following rules for measuring corn and liquids will be useful to many of our readers:

1. Shocked corn: Measure the length, width and depth of the crib in feet; multiply the three dimensions and their product by eight; then cut off two figures to the right; those on the left will be so many barrels, and those on the right so many hundredth of a barrel.

2. Unshocked corn: Multiply as in rule first in the above example, and the product obtained by five and a half; then cut off two figures on the right; those on the left will be so many barrels, and those on the right so many hundredths of a barrel.

For grain, fruit, herbs, in house or box, find the length, breadth and depth; multiply them together; then annex two ciphers and divide the product by four hundred and twenty-four. Answer in bushels, pecks and quarts.

3. Liquors: Find the length in inches from the bung, the under edge of the chime, multiply it into itself twice, and the product by five hundred and seventy. Answer in gallons, quarts, pints and gills.

Measure three hundred and seventy feet on each side, and you have, lacking one inch, one square mile.

Sweeney in Horses.

Sweeneyed shoulder in horses is not a disease of the shoulder originally, but is a representative of other diseased parts, through sympathetic action of the limbs from the feet.

A horse suffering severe pain from bone spavin for months will exhibit sweeney or shrunken hip as a result of the morbid action of the diseased parts. All diseases of the fore feet affect the shoulders. Canker, contraction, founder, gravel, prick from a nail, are affections of the feet only. Some people will say that such a horse is chest-foundered while the horse apparently perishes in the chest. This is caused by the horse standing with his fore feet stretched out forward. If a man were to remain with his arms stretched forward, his chest would suffer the same way. Contraction is not so much a disease as the result of bad management on the part of the smith in shoeing the horse.

"Sericulture, or How to Make £100 Per Acre of Ground."

A new treatise on rearing silkworms, is just out in London. It gives the palm to the white mulberry tree as a food producer, against the *morus multicaulis*, which once created such a furore in England and America. It shows how to accomplish the difficult feat of making silkworm culture profitable. China earns by its silk $85,000,000 annually; Japan, $25,000,000; Italy, $11,000,000; and France over $4,000,000, while England and America (outside of California) produce almost no silk. With six million mulberry trees and three crops of silk a year, the Californians expect to produce two million pounds of silk within two or three years.

Useful Recipes.

A BIT of glue, dissolved in skimmed milk, will restore crape.

STRONG lye put in hard water will make it as soft as rain water.

HERE is said to be a good cement for sealing cans: 2 ounces rosin, 1 ounce shellac, ½ ounce white wax.

THE following is excellent for spiced plums: 7 pounds plums, 3½ pounds sugar, 1 ounce ground cloves, 1 ounce cinnamon, 1 quart vinegar; boil one-half hour.

TAKE an old penny, or a piece of copper, put in a teacup, and pour enough vinegar on it to cover it; let it stand until verdigris appears; rub the verdigris on the ringworm, and I warrant a cure.

Alexis.

Alexis the young, the beautiful, has been toasting us in the wine of memory and the syllabub of gush. 'Twas in Singapore he did it. He protests that he doth love us much, and, like Romeo, hath lent love eyes. This is what he says of us: That we are a country of splendid men and handsome women, and that of all things he wants to visit us again. He declares that America has not only the most beautiful ladies in the world, but more in proportion to the population than any other country. Of our splendor and beauty we are already well aware; it needs not that a crowned head of effete, tyrannical, gore-stained and luxurious Yurrup should give us all this information; still it is gratifying. But it is with sorrow and with compassion that we observe the wild ingratitude of the Duke toward "newspaper interviewers." He says that they are the only things he doesn't like about us—that "they are very trying." After all the pains they took with him too! When they even described how he parted his hair, and what he had for dinner! Told how much his blankets cost and what he thought of our institutions, and how many towels he used of a morning! It is not everybody who can be "interviewed" with such Gothic height and breadth of vision, we can tell him. Why, then, oh why these Bragian words of disapproval? Alas! this is not the first time that a lanquid and luxurious crowned head has rumpled the feathers of the Bird o' Freedom and turned up an unprogressive and snail-like nose at the noble simplicity of our manners. It is to be expected.—*New York Tribune.*

How Paper Stood the Fire in Boston.

Curious results have followed some of the experiments made upon charred paper and documents, and the examinations of books in safes which proved worthless in the great fire. It has been found that what paper-makers call poor paper, paper considerably "clayed," stood the test best. Parchment paper, used for bonds and legal documents, shriveled up exceedingly, and the print blistered so that it could be read when writing was illegible. So it was with the engraved work on notes. The gilding on the account books burned and charred showed out as bright and clear as when the books were new, which brings up the question if to introduce gilt-edged books would not be well, on the ground that the gilt would stay the passage by fire of the pages within.

Books crammed into a safe so that it was difficult to get them out, suffered considerably less than those that were set in loosely, and in some instances came out from safes in which everything else was worthless, so far preserved that the figures on their pages could be deciphered. With charred papers, which could not be made transparent by any light whatever used, it was found, after the employment of vitriol, oxalic acid, chalk, glycerine, and other things, that anything that moistened them to a certain stage—to which it was delicate work to get and not pass—made the lines, words and figures legible through a magnifying glass. It has been the almost universal experience that lead-pencil marks show out all right where ink marks cannot be distinguished. The success of the use of photography has already been noted.

Sunk by a Swordfish.

A dispatch from Levuka, the capital of the Fiji Islands, announces the total wreck of the schooner Trent, after having been attacked by a monster sword fish. It appears that the Trent left Levuka on the 28th of December last, on a "labor" cruise, and called at Rewa, which she cleared on the 30th. On the 9th February something struck the vessel, and directly afterwards water rushed into the cabin from a large hole in the quarter. On looking over the side it was discovered that an immense swordfish had attacked the vessel, and was hanging by its sword to the ship's side. The fish was caught, and on its being hauled on board it was found to measure twelve feet in length, and four and a half feet round the body. Its sword, which was over two feet long, had been driven through the planking up to the fish's head with such force as to split the fish's lower jaw. On the 21st March, after experiencing a hurricane of four days, Boham's Island was sighted; and on June 9 the Trent commenced to take in water freely through the place where she had been struck by the swordfish. The vessel went ashore on a reef, and afterwards foundered, all efforts to stop the leak being futile. The crew escaped to the shore.—*Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.*

Sad Story of Gen. Loomis.

Another chapter is added to the sad and strange story regarding the late Gen. Loomis, of Michigan. He died in an insane asylum, at Washington, as before stated, and was buried in the potter's field. Owing to difficulty about a physician's certificate, his remains, after disinterment at Washington, was sent to the morgue in New York, and when they were finally obtained for transportation westward, it appears circumstances resulted in consigning the body to the flames. Freight had been piled on the coffin at Suspension Bridge, so that it was overlooked on arrival at Detroit. It went on in the train. When near Niles, Mich., a fire was discovered in the baggage car, catching from sparks thrown out by the locomotive. It had made such headway when discovered that there was no hope of saving anything, and the whole contents of the car were lost. The remains were nearly consumed, but the ashes were carefully collected and taken back to Detroit, where the funeral occurred Sunday.

THERE are over two million dollars' worth of new churches building in the city of New York.

DUST TO DUST.

Obsequies of Horace Greeley—A Solemn and Imposing Pageant—The Funeral Cortege Witnessed by Thousands.

New York (Dec. 4) Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.

The funeral of Horace Greeley to-day was a tribute befitting the memory of a man whose life and character have so strong a hold on the affections of the American people. The dense throng at the church; the long and solemn procession; the endless multitudes lining Broadway; the draped horses and flags; the tolling bells and the final rites at Greenwood, combined to form the most impressive obsequies in the history of the metropolis. The floral contributions that poured in from all sides were unexampled in number and novelty of design.

The interior of the Church of the Divine Paternity, where the obsequies were held, presented a somber and beautiful appearance. Outside of the church were throngs waiting in respectful silence. Police stood in front of the church as a guard. The church was opened at about half-past 10, although ladies had previously been admitted and filled the galleries. During the hour which elapsed before the arrival of the procession, a strain of music was discoursed by the choir.

Among the first celebrities to arrive were Governor Hoffman, President Grant and Roscoe Conkling; soon after entered, and immediately following them, were Henry Wilson, Minister Washburne, and Secretary Belknap, who sat at the right of the pulpit. There were also Gen. Schurz, Lyman Trumbull and Vice-President Colfax, who took a seat near the President. The crowds outside extended as far as the eye could reach on either side on Fifth avenue, awaiting the arival of the procession.

The church had been appropriately decorated. Over the door in front hung a flag draped with black. In the vestibule was a portrait of Greeley, with crape around the frame. The screen behind the pulpit was covered with black cloth, hanging in graceful folds and relieved by festoons, while from the top of it depended graceful strings of smilax. The pulpit itself and rail in front were fully draped. Drapery ran around the front of the galleries and from bracket to bracket along the side walls. Lengths of serge drooped from the center of the ceiling to the spring of each arch, twined about columns and hung from the pinnacles of the organ. The clock, stopped at 10 minutes before 7, the hour of Greeley's death, was surrounded with black, and above it, in a green wreath, was a white cross of flowers. The pew Mr. Greeley used to occupy about midway of the north aisle, next the wall, was draped with crape. The figure in flowers of a lyre with broken strings, hung at the head. The seat was thickly strewn with white flowers, camelias being placed in the spot which Greeley himself used to occupy. This pew will be left empty for thirty days. The most remarkable decorations of the church, however, were the flowers. There was a beautiful appropriateness and personal significance in many of the devices which surrounded his bier. At the back of the pulpit, under the words: "It is done," with which his great life closed, was a weath of ripened wheat, a fit emblem of the rich harvest the keen sickle of Death had so lately reaped. Below this was a shield of white flowers, with the arms of the State of New York in purple blossoms, the gift of the Common Council. Still below the last, an axe and a pen were arranged in the form of a cross. A magnificent arch of white flowers, presented by the ladies of Dr. Chapin's congregation, spanned the pulpit over the speaker's head. On its white ground was wrought in crimson blossoms the legend "I know that My Redeemer Liveth." Indeed, these words and "It is done," were repeated again and again in decorations, in all sorts of devices.

About the coffin itself were arranged gifts of the choicest kind from personal friends. The air was full of the sweet breath of flowers. They were thick under the foot which trod so reverently as they bore him away. They filled every available space with their beauty.

Thurlow Weed was a pall-bearer at his own request. Dudley S. Gregory, also a pall-bearer, was the man who loaned Mr. Greeley the thousand dollars with which he started the *Tribune.*

At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock the procession entered the church. The solemnity of the scene was most impressive. The stillness was such that it seemed as though the people in the church scarcely breathed.

Rev Dr. Chapin opened the ceremonies by reading an appropriate selection from the scriptures. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg next sang very touchingly, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth;" after which Henry Ward Beecher delivered the funeral oration.

The address was followed by earnest prayer and another hymn, "Angels ever bright and fair."

The Rev. Dr. Chapin then pronounced the benediction, and the choir sang a most beautiful and touching chant, "O, what is life?" after which the procession moved down Fifth avenue.

No music was in the line. The procession, as it slowly moved down the avenue, presented a magnificently imposing appearance.

The door-steps of all the houses along the avenue, without exception, were thickly crowded. The windows and balconies were full, and the hotels, clubhouses, and public buildings of all kinds presented a sea of human faces. The gathering was greater than the multitude which welcomed the Grand Duke Alexis, or watched the funeral of Abraham Lincoln. From Dr. Chapin's Church to Madison Square, a distance of just a mile, the avenue was nearly blockaded. On the outer edge of the sidewalk the crowd was huddled two and three deep, and on the walk within there was barely room to pass. In Madison Square and on the space before the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the concourse was still greater.

All along Broadway, from Fourteenth street, through which the procession moved, to Hamilton Ferry, there was a dense mass of people. About Bowling Green, the Battery, and the Ferry-house, the crowd stood patiently waiting.

On the Brooklyn side, the same scenes were repeated. Along Union street to Fourth avenue, and down the avenue to the cemetery, stretched the wonderful double lines of watchers. At Greenwood there was a still more surprising sight. Here an enormous concourse had gathered, standing about the entrance gates and fringing the winding roads, and concentrating about the open grave, so that the mourners, when they arrived, had great difficulty in following the hearse.

About one hundred and twenty-eight carriages followed the remains to Greenwood Cemetery. The body was deposited in Mr. Greeley's lot. There were no ceremonies of any kind further than laying the body in its last resting place.

Life and Services of the New Major General.

Brig. Gen. Irwin McDowell, who has just been appointed Major General United States Army, vice Meade, deceased, is a native of Ohio, from which State he was appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1834. He graduated in July, 1838, and was immediately promoted to the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assistant instructor in tactics at West Point, from September to November, 1841, and Adjutant to October, 1845; he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in October, 1842; Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Wool, from October, 1845, to May, 1847, and took an active part in the war with Mexico. He received the honorary rank of Brevet Captain for gallant conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847; promoted to post of Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain, in May, 1847, and relinquished rank in line in February, 1851; Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major, March 31, 1856; Brevet Brigadier General, May, 1861. He was the General first in command of the Army of the Potomac, and continued in that position until after the battle of Bull Run, when he was succeeded by McClellan. During the war he held many important commands, and since peace was restored has been in charge of the Department of the East, as senior Brigadier in the army.

A Little Boy Who Will Never Lick Skates any More.

Yesterday forenoon a boy about 12 years old, whose name we did not learn, met with an accident while coming down Michigan street, which should be a warning to all boys in the future. It seems that the boy was bringing his skates down town to have them repaired, and very foolishly touched his tongue to the iron of one of the skates, to ascertain, we presume, if it were cold. The result can be imagined. The tongue being very moist and warm and the iron cold, they froze together. The little fellow endeavored to withdraw his tongue, but could not. Several gentlemen went to the rescue, but it required the most careful handling to loosen the boy's organ of taste from the iron. They ejected saliva upon the iron and rubbed it fully five minutes before they succeeded, and then a piece of the skin of the tongue, about the size of a nickel, was left on the handle, leaving the surface of the tongue where it had come in contact with the iron, as white as though it had been seared with a hot iron. During the time he was fast, the boy gave vent to the most excruciating cries. —*South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.*

Narrow Gauge Railways.

A good deal has been said and written in regard to the narrow guage railroads, but the latest invention in that line has lately come to light in England. Mr. Fell, a Mont Cenis engineer, has put a narrow gauge line of only eight inches in width in successful operation as a conveyor of the heavy traffic of iron mines to a railway. After this accomplishment the Government engaged him to construct a line at Aldershott for military purposes. The gauge there is eighteen inches wide. The width of the line is ten feet, and the whole rests on posts. The road is a perfect success, and a speed of twenty miles an hour was attained, thirty miles being the maximum attainable. The London *News* says that the success of this little road will gradually lead to the introduction of the same means of communication at other military stations, to say nothing of the possible use of similar means of transit should England be again involved in war. The cost of a road like this, of 18 inch grade, is from $7,500 to $10,000 a mile. Such roads must yet come into use in the mining regions, and up and down the contracted valleys of streams.

Labor at Cornell.

Hon. Ezra Cornell, writing of the labor system among the students at Ithaca, says the University has paid students for their work about $10,000 per annum for the last four years, and estimates that they have earned about as much more by employment obtained outside of the institution. Mr. Cornell believes that experience demonstrates "that students can apply themselves to physical labor for three or four hours a day without detriment to their studies." "Our working students," he adds, "are prize-takers, and they are rarely found among 'rushers' or 'hazers.'" The difficulty is, however, to furnish suitable and profitable employment to all who wish it. "The farm and garden have afforded much work; our printing office has employment for some twenty or more students; we have students at carpenter-work, stone-cutting, mason-work, printing, etc.; but all this is not sufficient for all who apply for work. Our machine shop is more devoted to the labor of an educational character."

Cheap Decorations.

M. Thiers seems determined to make the legion of honor the laughing stock of Europe by distributing cart-loads of its ribbons and crosses and grand crosses among the military heroes who were routed by the Germans, or who signalized themselves by special ferocity against the unfortunate Communists of Paris. He has within two years created 232 commanders, 1,700 officers, and a multitudinous host of members of the legion. He has thus burlesqued the ancient military ideas of glory and honor and courage, and his decorations must furnish tempting material for the pungent wits and caricaturists of Paris.

At the Troy Conference session at Saratoga, Rev. Dr. Wentworth, now editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, gave a reason why the Baptist Church is like a beaver's hut: "There is only one entrance to it, and that is under water!"

Serio-Comic Itemizing.

What a relief it is to gain information of a serious accident without any of the horrible details that shock the senses and curdle one's blood. What can be more vivid than the following, and yet we smile rather than shudder in thoughts of the mistaken interloper who gets cut up:

"The gentleman who recently proceeded to 'clean out' the editor of the Sioux City *Times* has consented to postpone operations until the doctors have fixed half a dozen broken bones for him, and extracted three or four bullets."

Is not the following brief, comprehensive, and to the point:

"Mrs. Swan, of Cochrane, N. Y., lighted her fire with kerosene on Monday, leaving a husband and one child."

Of horrible accidents how pleasant it is to read and be left to imagine as much, or as little, horror as you please. Here is the whole story in a nutshell, and a full column of gostly particulars would not add to it:

"A Pennsylvanian, after lighting a match, threw it into a powder keg. The Coroners of three counties are collecting the shreds."

Here we have a conflagration done up in style:

"John Baldwin, of Grundy county, Iowa, owned a defective flue. He doesn't own it now. Loss, $600."

And here is another:

"A Kansas farmer fired at some rats under the barn and killed several. Loss, $3,000; uninsured."

Witness the following physiologial item. No exhaustive medical treatise could express more:

"A man in Galvaston, the other day, who complained of being over-heated, effected a permanent cure by drinking six glasses of ice-water, without the aid of a physician. He was cool when the Coroner came."

The following precautionary item tells a sad story of experience, and we may take the lesson without a shudder:

"An agricultural gentleman of Denver, Col., who, despite his wife's warning, persisted in smoking on a load of hay the other morning, returned home shortly afterward with his hair and eyebrows singed, and the iron work of his wagon in a potato sack."

Here is another equally good:

"Mr. Collins, of Hartford, bought a ferocious watch-dog. Mr. Collins came home late that night. His wife says that his trowsers can't be mended. The dog's skin is for sale cheap. Mr. Collins hopes to be able to sit down in a few weeks."

And here is a chapter of agricultural information, clear and concise, in five lines:

"A gentleman of Winooski, Vt., who recently tried a solution of lye as an antidote to cabbage worms, will not do so again, at least not with the several acres of cabbage plants that he experimented on the other day."

If we must have items of scandal published, commend us to the man who can satisfy himself with elucidating as follows:

"A lady in Atlanta tied her husband's hands and feet the other day, just for fun, and then went through his pockets for a certain billet doux, and found it. His physician tells him that his face won't be badly scarred, though he may remain permanently bald."

What a chapter of domestic unrest is brought to a climax in this bit of romance:

"A mother-in-law in Lansingburg, New York, is trying to rid her eyes of a quantity of red pepper which, in some strange way or other, came through the key-hole of her daughter-in-law's room."

Thus we see how the most serious and painful events may be made to present a surface of comicality, and if the lesson is conveyed all is gained. The man who invented a sugar-coating for nauseous pills did a humane thing.

A Real Fire Scene.

There is a great deal of inflammable material in a spectacular piece, and the only wonder is that theaters where these things are produced do not take fire every week or two. Every precaution is taken against fire at Niblo's, and during the transformation scene, and in fact during all the scenes, the firemen stand ready to save the house and its contents from destruction. The Black Crook was fortunate; it was never on fire but once, and then there was no serious damage. I can tell the story best in the language of one of the attaches, who narrated it to me:

"The house was full, and the curtain had risen on the transformation scene. The thing was unfolding slowly, the girls were all in their places—some up in the air, some at the fountain, some here and some there, where they belonged—and everything was going on all right, when some of the stuff at the wings took fire and was blazing in a second. Palmer, Jarrett, Zimmerman and the rest of us were behind the scenes looking on. Some of the girls in the scene saw the fire, and were ready to drop out of their places. Jarrett picked up a hammer and swung it as near to one of the girls as he could without being seen by the audience. 'If you move a muscle I'll break your head in,' he said, and he shook the hammer, and evidently meant every word of it. One of the girls near me began to look pale, and I grabbed a wrench and threatened to knock her down if she stirred. I kept shaking it over her, and all the time looked out of one corner of my eye to see how the fire was getting along. There were Palmer and Zimmerman, and three or four others, each with a club, or hammer, or something of the sort, threatening to pound the life out of the girls if they moved a hair's breadth. Vincent, the stage manager, gave a signal to the leader of the orchestra to stop the music. He did so; and then the curtain came down as slowly as if nothing was the matter. The firemen had the water on the fire and put it out. The blaze was pretty high before the curtain came down, but it was stopped in a minute or two. The audience never knew anything about it, but supposed the blaze was part of the performance. As soon as the curtain dropped the girls began to faint, and we had to sprinkle about a ton of them with water and carry them to their dressing-rooms."—*New York Letter.*

To prevent pie crust from soaking, glaze the under crust with beaten egg.

Foreign Gossip.

FRANCE has 14,051 miles of railroad.

SWITZERLAND imports annually $4,000,000 worth of watches to this country.

THE meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin cost Kaiser William $700,000.

TENNIE C. *alias* Col. Claflin has received a long obituary in the Vienna *Tageblatt* from the fact that the editor of that paper read in an American journal that "she was politically dead."

AT Venice a flute player, M. Aloysio, exhibits a new model for a violin. The strings are made of metal, and pass entirely around the drum. The sound is said to have four times the sonority of an ordinary violin.

FROM a census recently taken in Paris it appears that there are in that city 1,732,529 Catholics, 30,421 Jews, 17,281 Calvinists, 14,940 Lutherans, 9,482 Anglicans, Methodists and Quakers, 422 Mohammedans, Buddhists and Brahmins, and 2,500 who belong to no religious sect. The population is nearly 50,000 less than it was in 1866.

A CONGRESS of Dutch dancing masters lately assembled at Amsterdam. A great many questions were discussed at the meeting, and it was decided to establish an association of dancing masters, with a view of elevating the art to a height it has never yet attained.

TAKING it for granted that it is allowable to gossip about royalty, we pass this latest interesting bit on. The Princess Beatrice does not always fall in with family decisions and plans, and her proposed marriage to the Marquis of Stafford is a very improbable affair. She was very much opposed to her sister marrying the Marquis of Lorne, saying she supposed when *her* time came she would be offered a dry goods clerk. Germany, that inexhaustible field of royal Protestant husbands, she has refused to contemplate, as she "hates Germans," and even a Marquis may seem preferable to her by comparison.

Election Bets—A Sporting Man's Opinion.

The death of Mr. Greeley gives rise to a question of the liability of his backers for their bets on the election. A rule of the turf is, where there is no chance to win there can be no loss. Bets on Mr. Greeley are in that category. The different States have cast a vote for an electoral college. These electors meet in the capitals of the respective States on the first Wednesday of December following the general election and cast their votes in conformity to their idea of the wishes of the constituency electing them. An observance of the will of the constituency is not a legal obligation, but is complied with as a moral duty. Now Mr. Greeley being dead, he cannot be voted for, and his backers would have no chance to win, and technically, bets on him are considered as off, though the moral obligation to pay still holds. If the regulation holds good in the betting circle this will prove a nut for them to crack. One gentleman who has just paid $17,000 in bets on the election, said this morning that he would telegraph George Wilkes (in Europe) immediately on the subject.—*Cor. New York Herald.*

Fill Your Lamps in the Morning.

Scarcely a week passes but we read accounts of frightful accidents from kerosene lamps exploding and killing or scarring for life men, women and children. A simple knowledge of the inflammable nature of the liquid will probably put a stop to nearly all the accidents. As the oil burns down in the lamp, highly inflammable gas gathers over its surface, and as the oil decreases. When the oil is nearly consumed, a slight jar will inflame the gas, and an explosion is sure to follow—death and destruction. A bomb shell is no more to be dreaded. Now if the lamp is not allowed to burn more than half way down, such accidents are almost impossible. Always fill your lamps every morning, and then you need never fear an explosion.

THE Greeley family-lot in Greenwood Cemetery rests upon the crown of Locust Hill, and is one of the most commanding sites in the cemetery. There is no stone or monument to mark the spot—nothing but stakes driven into the ground to mark its boundaries. The resting-place of the dead is an under-ground vault; within the tomb repose the wife and children of Horace Greeley. The following inscriptions are on tablets within the vault: "Mary J. Greeley, May 8, 1847, aged 6 months and 7 days." "Arthur T. Greeley, July 13, 1849, aged 5 years, 3 months, and 21 days." "Ralph W. Greeley, Feb. 23, 1857, aged 6 years and 12 days." "Mary C. Greeley, Oct. 10, 1872, aged 58 years and 6 months."

COL. FORNEY discourses in his anecdotes for this week on "Washington as a Newspaper Sepulcher." In the old era of journalism at the Capital, he says: "Our editorials were all about the party; our news was heavy and our ways were the ways of leisure. The world moved slow and the newspapers were slow. We generally went to press about 10 p. m., and our matter was always early in hand. Organship died with the rebellion. The public printing wholly ceased to be a job under Mr. Lincoln, and those who came to make newspapers in Washington have had to do it by hard work, by heavy outlays for news and telegrams, and by a constant hand-to-hand struggle with a busy competition."

A SUBSTANCE called "naphaline" occurs in large quantities in the waste of gas works, and has always been rejected as worthless. Professor Asa Gray has discovered that it is an admirable substitute for camphor, as a protection against moths and other insects.

THE city editor of the Jacksonville *Journal* offered to send his girl the paper regularly, but she replied, with sweet innocence, that her "ma didn't allow her to wear bustles." The poor girl never supposed anybody could want to read the sheet.

THE question is raised in Kentucky whether Daniel Boone could write. The inquiry is interesting, as sundry turtles marked with his name and the date 1790 have been discovered.

PENNSYLVANIA deposited a ballot for Jefferson Davis in the recent Presidential election.

They had a 'blind turkey race'—whatever that is—at a church festival, at Pendleton, last week.

A thief recently stole $1,500, from Mrs. Joseph Richards in Salem township, Pulaski county.

A lady at Terre Haute is at work upon a quilt which already contains 2,300 pieces. It not half finished.

The morning train south has been discontinued on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railway.

There are five doctors, five lawers, five preachers, and five dram shops in Petersburg.

The Ligonier Banner says that the Michigan Southern contemplates building an air line Branch from that plase to Chicago.

A North Liberty correspondent says:—The Canada Southern railroad contractors have advertised for ties to be delivered before the first of May, 1873.

The Shelbyville Republican say:

A man came to town last week with about seventeen sticks of wood in hi wagon box, and asked just three dollar for it. Is there no hereafter?

It is reported that a very fatal disease has attacked the hogs in Harrison county, near Corydon. The hogs seem to be in perfect health until a few hours before their death, when they are suddenly taken sick, and death ensues in a very short time.

Some Thorntown men, in digging a well, found, at a depth of ninety-five feet pieces of 'elm' wood in fair preservation. At the depth of one hundred feet, pieces of 'walnut' wood were found as sound as if cut from a green tree.

A few days ago a couple of ladies of Sullivan were driving a horse of Mr. Dave Reed's attached to a buck-board, and when a mile below town they encountered a couple of cows fighting in the road. One of the cows fell just as they were passing, partially under the horse, and in rising quickly she run her horns into the horse's abdomen, which resulted in his death.

Willie Clingman, aged twelve years, left his home October 1st. He had on when he left a velvet cap, short waterproof sack coat, high goat leather shoes, complexion dark, large blue eyes, very reticent in speech. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sorrowing and grief-stricken parents Addres Frank Lee Otto postoffice Clark County, Indiana.

The Lafayette Journal says:

We are informed, upon what is deemed relioble authority, that the cattle in various parts of the country are becoming afflicted with a disease exactly similar to epizootic in horses. A Mr. Miller, living near Roseville, has already lost three head with several others sick, while George Koontz, southeast of Jefferson, has several head sick with it, including a bull valued at $250. The chickens in Carroll Co., and the northeast part of Clinton, have the disease, and are dying by hundreds.

* * *

The following letter, *verbatim literatim*, was received by an undertaker recently from an afflicted widower:

"Sur—my Waif is ded and Wonts to be berried tomorror, At woner klok U nose wair to dig the Hole—bi the said Of my too Other wiafs—Let it be deep!"

* * *

The President has not long to wait for echoes. A bill for the contraction of the Niagara Falls ship canal was introduced into the House Wednesday. Now then, who starts the "continuons land-locked communication, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico.

* * *

Says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the papers are generally making record, that Greeley carried but six States.—He carried seven, viz, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas. Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In Louisiana his majority was 9,157. The fact that, in order to defeat the Liberal State and county ticket, the Custom-house faction are trying the swindle of throwing the vote of New Orleans out, does not even if successful, which we think will not be, alter the fact. The people in seven States voted for him. This, the truth of history, requires us to state it, and it will be so writen.

* * *

The first class hotels in New York, make from $150,000 to 300,000 profit every year, but the man who pays $5 per day don't wonder at it.

* * *

Cold comfort for tax payers—the fourteen hundred and three appropriation bills Congress is asked to pass.

* * *

The Burnt Cork will start on a tour westward, in the course of a week or so.

HOW TO GO WEST

This is an inquiry which everyone should have satisfactorily answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B. & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

THE
PIONEER
STROE!

HARDWARE!
FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!

TINWARE
FOR EVERYBODY

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

GRAND
OPENING!
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
AT THE
BEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS
Clothing and Tailoring
Establishment in DeKalb County. Just received the latest novelty in Ready-Made
CLOTHING
For Men and Boys, at prices that Defy Competition
Nobby Hats and Caps
Gloves and Mittens,
SHIRTS, COLLAS, ETC.
SAML. LAUFERTY,
Opposite the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

DRY GOODS
GEO. DeWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
AC HI TETS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retaied AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M E. WOODWARD.

J. FLEDDERMAN
No. 27, E. Main Street,
FORT WAYNE IND
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.
DEALERS IN
Hardwood Lumber!
265 Archer Ave.,
CHIC'GO.
Ash, Oak, Hickory,
Blackwalnut, Butternut
Chery, Maple and
WHITE WOOD LUMBER.

We are now receiving shipments of Hardwood Lumber, and are ready to contract for delivery by rail at any time during this fall or winter.

We pay cash and the highest market rates for. ☞Parties having any of the above for sale will find it to their advantage to write us before shipping elsewhere.

Nov. 21,—3m

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to
L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County } ss

Notice is hereby given, that James R. Cooper, administrator of the Estate of Walter Burton, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest: J. R. LANNING,
Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.
Davenport & Co., Agt's.

SMOLANDER'S
EXT. BUCHU,
The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU, *Insist upon having it, and take no other.*
PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF
Providenee, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a
Home Company!
Inasmuch as the
ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!
Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.
The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.
Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

INDIANA
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC!
BURGESS' BLOCK,
Corner of Main & Court-sts., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
J. C. BARTLETT, Secretary.
REFERENCES:
Hon. F P Randall, Dr. H S Woodworth, H Burgess
Hon. P Heagland, Dr B S Brown, A S Evans.
Hon C E Gorham, Dr. Th. Heuchling, Chas Hanna,
Chas McCulloch, M Sweetser, A Oppenheimer,
H C Heartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger,
Rev S Wagenhals, J O Williams, Jas B McDonald,
Chas D Bond, John Gilbert, S J Beeler,
Rev A Marine, M Graf, John Hayden,
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—o—
BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
Piano and Organ
Prof S B Morse—From Conservatory of Music Berlin.
Prof Albert Joest—Pupil of the celebrated Pianist Tivendel.
Prof Wm A Hodgdon—Late Director of Music in the Public Schools of St. Louis, Mo., and Ft Wayne
Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.
Prof Wm A Hodgdon.
Prof J C Bartlett—Tenor Vocalist, Graduate of New England Conservatory of Music, Pupil of Dr. H R Streeter, Boston Mass.
☞Send for Circular.
P. O. BOX, 1650. Nov. 6, 1872.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License will be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

JAMES A. BARNS, Ex

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 2, 1873, No. 1.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

Business Cards.

Dr. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTOTRY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the crts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Aetna Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Merritt, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co's store. 3-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 3-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 3-28

JAS. E. GRAHAM, *Justice of the Peace.* M. V. B. GOTSHALL, *Notary Public.*

GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, and

AGENTS FOR
Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

E. ELDRIDGE,
PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

DR. LEHMANN,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who suffer with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential. Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 7-28

BASS & SMITH,
DEALER IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Co all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment delivery. Office on Hanna-st., near railroa

DANIEL VOLLMER,
PHARMACEUTIST & CHEMIST
CORNER CALHOUN & BERRY STS.,
FORT WAYNE IND'A
VOLLMER'S Elixir of PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.
his preparation are combined the valuable pro and virtues of Peruvian Bark, with Phospho d Iron, in the shape of Pyrophosphate of Iron lxir will be found of g at advantage in Dyspepsia digestion, weak and licate Stomachs, and in weak and delicate ates of the system. redients in this Elix reskillfully blended ghtful Cordial, mak it the most agreeable combination ble taste, in use.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, AND DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 28	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 1fa.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 60 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 20
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,30 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	8,35 "	10,23 "	3,08 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	11,25 "	1,10 P M	5.30 "
Orrville...	6,46 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,25 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,26 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	6,55 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A. M	6,00 "	10,05 "
Forest.....	10,50 "	6,10 "	7.55 "	11,28 "
Lima.....	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2.20 P M	11,36 "	11,55 A M	2,40 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2,35 P. M	2.65 "	5,08 "
Chicago...	7.50 "	6,30 "	5,60 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	9,10 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,50 P M	2,20 "	11,45 "	3,25 "
Lima.......	2,45 "	4.07 "	1,50 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4.00 "	5,08 "	3,00 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4.30 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4.40 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,71 "	5.10 "	"8,55
Orville	2,13 "	9.29 "	7,12 "	11,06 "
Alliance...	4.20 "	11.00 "	9.00 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	[illegible]	M.	11,20 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "		12,25 A. M.	4,2 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily:
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p.m.	x 1:10 a m.	2: 5 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 35
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 30
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHOINGTON, Supt.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

The Great Short Line from
EAST!
Saving 87 to 110 Miles, and arriving one Train in advance at
NEW YORK.
Saving 59 Miles, and arriving 6½ Hours in Advance at
BALTIMORE.
Saving 77 Miles, and arriving 8¾ Hours in Advance at
WASHINGTON
Reaching
PHILADELPHIA
One Train the Quickest.
Morning and Night Lines of
Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars
Are run on this Route from Cincinnati or Columbus to Baltimore or Washington City,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
By this Route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS TRANSFERS and FERRIES.
Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Baltimore, Md.
W. P. SMITH, Master Transport'n Baltimore, Md
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent. CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Peiladelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-we

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Fegh
Louisville	9 10a.m	0 25 p.m	
Cincinnati		7 10 a.m	
Indianoplis	4 00a.m	0 10	
Fort Wayne, leave,	7 05a.m	25 p.m	7 40 a.m
Auburn	8 00	23	9 12
Waterloo	8 13	37	9 47
Pleasant Lake	8 38	03	10 40
Angola	8 50	28	11 35
Fremont	9 08	55	12 28
Reading	9 46	22	2 03 p.m
Jonesville	10 18	02	3 30
Hanover	10 50	2	
Jackson Arr	11 30	10	6 00
Lansing			
Saginaw	9 50p.m	11 10 a.m	
Grand Rapids	4 20	5 20	
Detroit	6 35	8 55	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Exp	mail.	Fegh
Detroit	9 20 a.m	9 40p.m	
Grand Rapids	12 40p.m	10 00	
Saginaw	7 10 a.m	1 25	
Lansing	9 55	7 41	
Jackson	4 40 p.m	7 15 a.m	8 a m
Hanover	5 20	7 54	9
Jonesville	5 50	8 25	11
Reading	6 18	8 55	12 p m
Fremont	6 55	9 22	2
Angola	7 38	9 53	3
Pleasant	7 47	10 05	3
Waterloo	8 15	10 33	4
Auburn	8 29	10 47	5
Ft Wayne Arr	9 25	11 45	6
Indianapols	10 30a.m	6 00p.m	
Cincinnati		8 50	
Louisville	10 45	10 45	

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
ogether with a number of first-class Livery horse respectfully solicit the patrogage of the public romising to use mybest endeavors to give gener satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
FOR CASH OR GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business

Everybody that goes to Fort Wayne should not fail to call at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone block, and see the largest stock of clothing in the city. It has all been bought for cash before the late advance of wool.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. F. LEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
er shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS SASH, Stair Rail, Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

HOW TO GO WEST

This is an inquiry which everyone should have truthfully answered before he starts on his journey and a little care taken in examination of routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C., B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I., B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading passenger routes to the west. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and from the great Burlington route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories and passenger starting from DeKalb county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington route.

All who wish particular information, and a large map, showing correctly the Great West, and all its railroad connections, can obtain them, and any other knowledge, by addressing General Passenger Agent B & M. R. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.

SHELF HardwareE,
NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Has just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swineford's hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All work [illegible]

A Main street boy received a dollar for learning eight hundred bible verses and has bought with it a handsome deck of cards.

The epizootic has demonstrated its ability to cross the arid and homeless deserts, lying west of the Rocky mountains, and has appeared at Virginia City Nev.

It is stated that Congressman Cox is going on a long voyage next summer. He expects to travel through Norway, and Iceland, and as near to the North Pole as he can get. Two years ago, his search was for winter sunbeams; next year it will be for summer iceburgs.

The president has decided to pardon nearly all of the KuKlux prisoners now confined in Northern penitentiaries.—Better late than never, but without doubt, nearly all these victims should have been pardoned long before this time.

A Frenchman recently who saw the corpse of a young and beautiful girl in the Paris Morgue, conceived a violent attachment for it, and as he deemed it the hight of absurdity that he should be alive when such a beautiful creature was dead, he went off and drowned himself.

Garroters may be made useful members of society. It has been discovered by the medical officials of Gray's Hospital London that a judicious choking is of great benefit towards curing historical patients. The discovery conveys the valuable hint that a little judicious strangulation would do much to eradicate the hysteria that results in murder.

Louisville has a school-marm who whacks her pupils over the head with an instrument cunningly devised of leather with a forked end [illegible] es down into the face, drawing the blood at every lick. In extreme cases she lifts the child from the floor by the ear, and in one case recently the ear gave way, and the rascally juvenile fell to the floor.

The following is to be found on a gravestone in a graveyard at Shrewsburg. New Jersey. It was furnished us by Mr. E. L. Billings, who saw it.

'Here lieth, in the hopes of a joyful resurrection, the body of Samuel Dennis, who came from Great Britain to this place A. D. 1675, and lived here to the day of his death, which was the 7th day of June, 1723, aged 72 years, and 6 months; leaving issue 2 sons, and 3 daughters, by his only wife Increase, who departed this life 28 years before him.'

When three Irishmen dug a ditch for which they were to receive four dollars. The trouble was to divide four among three and have it *apual.*—One of them remained quiet, and the other two at last deferred to his judgement as he had been to school, and knew enough arithmetic to make the division. He did it at once saying. 'It's *aisy* enough! Shure there's two for yot two, and two for me too. 'Begora,' said one of his co-laberers 'what a great thing it is to have learning!' 'And,' said the other, as he pocketed his single dollar, 'to know 'rithmenic, too! The likes of us two'd never divided them four dollars *aqually.*'

The Santo Domingo project which many Radical gudgeons have supposed was too dead to ever kick again is still vigorous, and is about to turn up in a new garb, but with practically the same old hideously deformed anatomy. This time in comes in the form of a scheme of several New York speculators, who report that they have purchased, of the mongrel saddled colored Baez, certain territory, including Samana bay. Possibly this may all be true, and it may be well enough, for we suppose that any American has an undoubted right to purchase property wheresoever out it looks like a nice little trap, to involve the United States in a war for the protection of speculative citizens, and then the upshot would be the annexion of the island, as a compensation of indemnity. This plan might work admirably, and the poor party dupes would never see to what base uses they had so unconciously lent their aid.

A boarder remarked that he had always heard that the ground-hog didnot make its apearance until the second day of February; but that his landlady had been feeding him *ground* hog for breakfast, dinner, and supper, for some time. On being asked if he was sure it was *hog* he ceased to converse.

Mush and milk is said to be a seasonabl

Bill Giving 160 Acres of Land to all Soldiers of the Late War—Passed the House.

The following bill passed the House of Representatives on Thursday:

Section I. That every private soldier, musician, and officer, who served in the army of the United States, during the late war, for ninety days, and was honorably discharged, including troops mustered into the service of the United States, by virtue of the third section of an act entitled, "An act mading appropriations for the defense of Washington and for other purposes," approved Febuary 13, 1862 and every seaman, marine and officer, or other who served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the late war for ninety days, and who was honorably discharged, and the widow of any such soldier, musician, seaman or officer, or if there be no such widow, his orphan children, under 21 years of age, shall be entitled to enter a quantity of public lands, not mineral not exceeding 160 acres, which shall be composed of continuous tracts, according to legal subdivisions, including alternate reserved sections, if public lands along the line of any railroad or any other public work, or other land subjects to enter, under the homestead laws of the United States, and receive a certificate of such entry without the payment of any Government fees.

Sec 2. That such entry shall be made in the name of the person entitled, as above, to make the same in person or by agent, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior, shall prescribe, and the patent of the lands so entered shall be issued to such soldiers, seamen, musician, or officer, or to his widow or orphan children, provided for in the first section of this act, but no sale in such land, or any interest therein, or the power of Attorney authorizing such sale, or other contract of agreement in anywise affecting or concerning any such land, made, executed, or entered into prior to the issuing of the patent thereof, and the actual delivery of the same, to the person to whom issued, shall be of no effect whatever, but shall be null and void.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior, shall prescribe rules, and regulations, to carry the provisions of the act into effect.

A Cruel Sell.

Tom Hardin is a Cincinnati drummer He is an eccentric fellow, and something of a practical joker. Time hung heavy on Thomas' shoulders when he was here two or three weeks ago, and to beguile the tedium, he sauntered into a tailoring establishment, where they take great pride in the genious of their "cutter." Now instead of entering with his customary erect bearing, and as people usually walk, this facetous drummer elevated one shoulder, and depressed the other, until he was a most pitiful specimen of human deformity. He informed the proprietor that he wanted a coat made but owing to his unfortunate shape, he almost feared to trust a strange tailor to make it for him. He was assured that with such a cutter as that establishment had there was no occasion to fear a poor fit. He could fit any body. After much persuasion, to give this extraorpinary, and altogether infallible artist a trial, Thomas selected his goods, was measured, and assured that the coat would be ready in time, he ambled away, leaving the smiling proprietor happy over his prospective profits. Yesterday, he called for the coat, but this time for the sake of variety, he elevated the other shoulder, and drew down the one that had before been exalted. "Well got my coat done I suppose?" he remarked pleasantly. "Yes," stammered the proprietor, and he stared at Mr. Hardin and rubbed his eyes. 'Nothing wrong about it is there? you look as if you thought it wouldn't fit." Then the cutter came up, and there was some very loud and profane swearing for that coat was made high in the wrong shoulder, and couldn't be altered, and Mr. Hardin couldn't think of trusting them again. A cheap boy now stands in front of that store and he is looking for a man with a high shoulder.—When found, that man can get a coat cheap.—*Terre Haute Express.*

"Many hands make light work," is an old maxim, So if you want to see your local paper flourish, let every business man farmer, mechanic and laborer, do their duty towards subscribing and extending all the patronage in their power. By such a course, failure is impossible, and a great improvement would become pleasantly apparent.

Somebody says that every cord of wood given to the poor, is recorded above. Now is the time to have the record

UBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

A COMPROMISE has been effected between the Erie Railway Company and Jay Gould by the payment of $9,000,000, for which amount suit had been brought. All suits against Gould are withdrawn by the company......Prof. Tyndall's room at the Brevoort House, New York, was entered the other night by burglars, who relieved the distinguished scientist of a purse containing $300 in gold......The Boston Board of Aldermen have accepted the Legislative act empowering the city to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000,000.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was arrested the other day in New York, and locked up, on the charge of publishing obscene literature. ......George P. Putnam, the well-know New York publisher, and founder of *Putnam's Magazine*, is dead......The Boston Board of Aldermen have refused to grant a license to Woodhull and Claflin to lecture in that city. ......A New York dispatch says the "latest report in regard to the *Tribune* is, that Mr. Orton has tendered the chief editorship to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is said that Mr. Blaine was Mr. Orton's first choice, and that the negotiations with Mr. Colfax were due to Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Blaine has the proposition under advisement."......By the recount of the vote of Boston, which was made on account of the marked discrepancies in the returns of the late election, Mayor Gaston loses the Mayoralty, which is given to Mr. Henry L. Pierce. In one of the wards a mistake of 500 votes was discovered.

WILLIAM ORTON, after considerable negotiation, has resold Whitelaw Reid 50 shares out of the 100 constituting the capital stock of the *Tribune* Association, for a large advance on the price at which he purchased it. Orton retains one share......Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, one of the largest and most costly churches in the country, has been destroyed by fire.

GEORGE CATLIN, the celebrated Indian painter and traveler, died recently in Jersey City, aged 78......Further proceedings in the Greeley will case have by general consent been postponed till Jan. 13, before which time the counsel in the interest of the Misses Greeley is expected to effect an adjustment with the managers of the Childrens' Aid Society, who now appear to be the only contestants of the will.

The West.

THERE has been considerable excitement at Springfield, Ill., on account of the strike of laborers, to the number of 500, employed in the coal mines in that vicinity, who demanded an increase of pay from four to five cents per bushel.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in San Francisco for the erection of a vast cotton factory. It is said the cotton crop of California the coming year will be at least 500,000 pounds......Detroit has been compelled to secure a second pest house, owing to the great number of cases of small-pox at that place......Mrs. Maloy, of Davenport, Iowa, has recovered $3,075 damages from one Maloney, for the killing of her husband.

IT is stated that Gen. Crook has adopted the policy of enlisting friendly Indians to fight the warlike Apaches in Arizona. He claims that, if not interfered with in this course, he will make the campaign short and decisive......The total wheat crop of Minnesota for 1872 is 26,000,000 bushels, or an average of 17½ bushels to the acre...... Extensive coal fields have been discovered near San Diego, Cal.

PORTLAND, Oregon, was recently visited by a destructive conflagration. Loss estimated at $350,000......The epizootic has reached Manitoba, on its westward travels......The annual report of the Ohio Commissioner of Railroads shows that the earnings of the railways of that State for freight and passenger traffic during the past year were $34,257,799. The expenses, which include improvements of road beds, increase of rolling stock, depot buildings, new iron, etc., are set down at $23,502,739, leaving a net profit of $10,755,060, being over eight per cent. of the cost of construction, as reported by the companies themselves, which, for 3,787 miles of road in the State, is returned at $122,000,000......E. G. Eastman, a prominent Chicago banker, recently committed suicide by taking arsenic.

The South.

ST. LOUIS felicitates herself on having recovered from the epizootic.

FIFTEEN hundred and thirty-one buildings have been erected in St. Louis during the past year, at a cost of $5,684,000. Of these buildings only 86 are frame......Judge Orr, of South Carolina, accepts the Russian mission, and will sail for Europe in January.

GEN. AMBROSE R. WRIGHT, editor of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and member elect to Congress from the Eighth Georgia District, is dead......The New Orleans *Times*, the leading journal of that city, if not of the South, has been forced into bankruptcy, and the office closed......One-half of the business part of Dardanelle, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

A FIRE at Helena, Ark., recently destroyed $100,000 worth of property......Fifteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by the late fire at Dardanelle, Ark......Miss Amelia Pegram, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Owensboro, Ky., recently shot herself accidently through the heart with a pistol.

Washington.

DELEGATION of citizens of Louisiana, rep-
nting the commercial and business
rests of the State, called upon the Presi-
the other day. The delegation was
ed by Hon. John A. Campbell, formerly
sociate Justice of the Supreme Court,
cted as spokesman of the party. As a
of settling the disturbed condition of
in that unfortunate State, the Presi
as requested to send there an Associ-
tice of the Supreme Court and a
Judge from another State, to hold a
the Circuit Court, that the matters
rence may be fairly and impartially
ted......A bill for the admission of
e State of Deseret has been intro-
Congress......The President has
Senate the following nominations:
Wilkinson, Collector of Internal
the Sixth District of Missouri.
—B. M. Crawford, Wamego, Kan-
Whipps, New Lexington, Ohio;
, Delaware, Ill.; Mrs. Elisa Sel-
ll.; F. W. Tripp, Farmer City,
Mathews, Sidney, Ohio; John
hicago, Ill.

of Representatives has now on
000 bills, and the Senate about
estimated that the President
Bradley to New Orleans for
conferring with the Judiciary
to the situation.

hat the daily returns from
are reaching, toward the
year, quite $600,000 per day, and
aggregate an increase so far above the estimate [illegible] Congress in further re[illegible]n by abolishing the stamp [illegible] and matches. ......A Washington d[illegible] that Speaker Blaine expects his re-election by the next Congress, and a good deal of wire-pulling is likely to take place before that time. Freeman Clarke, of New York, is mentioned as a probable candidate for the Speakership. Some Southern members mention Horace Maynard for the position. Fernando Wood will be the candidate of the Democrats. Ordway will be dropped as Sergeant-at-Arms; also King, as Postmaster of the House...... It is announced that Mr. Boutwell will positively leave the Cabinet in March, and will run for the Senate in place of Henry Wilson. ......A model of the Franklin School building in Washington—one of the finest in the country—is being prepared for the Vienna Exposition.

Foreign.

SIX culprits are awaiting execution for murder in London......The ship Matchless, of Boston, was wrecked off the cost of Northumberland. All on board were lost......M. Roon, a distinguished member of the French Institute, has been struck from the jury list because he denied the existence of God...... Robert Bowles, the American banker who recently failed, went into bankruptcy, and was arrested on a charge of swindling and thrown into Newgate prison, has been released on $20,000 bail.

THIRTY lives were lost by the sinking of the ship Matchless, off the coast of Northumberland, England......The periodical Ministerial crisis in Spain has just occurred, three members of the Cabinet having resigned. The sitting of the Cortes was interrupted for a few hours, until the vacant places were filled......A gale of unprecedented violence lately swept over Naples, inflicting much damage to property and shipping......The King of Italy is ill with rheumatic fever...... The closing year will be notable for the number of disastrous floods that have visited the continent of Europe. Italy, Belgium, Denmark and parts of Germany have suffered from visitations of this character, and now the valley of the Seine in France and large areas in the counties of Leicester, Derby and Nottingham, England, are the scenes of destructive inundations. In the vicinity of Cambridge the River Cam overflowed its banks, and the streets of the city were flooded. In some sections the inhabitants were compelled to take refuge in the upper stories of their dwellings. The recent rain-fall was unprecedented, and is estimated at the extraordinary figure of 50,000,000 tons of water......Gen. Fairchild, our new Consul to Liverpool, has been waited upon by a deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce, who tendered him a hearty welcome to that city.

THE French Assembly has passed a law restoring to the Orleans Princes their confiscated property.......The Paris *Corsaire*, a Radical journal, has been suspended for advocating socialism......The notorious Cora Pearl has been expelled from France in consequence of the son of a wealthy Parisian attempting to commit suicide in her apartments......The recent inundation of the River Thames is said to have been the greatest since the flood of 1852......An explosion lately occurred in a coal mine at Silverdale, England, by which eight miners were suffocated. ......A serious crisis is predicted in France when the Assembly meets.

THE Liverpool packet Germania recently went ashore at the mouth of the River Gironde, France, and thirty of the passengers and crew were lost......The bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico has been introduced into the Spanish Cortes. There is no doubt but that it will pass both houses.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.—SENATE.—The House bill amendatory of the postal code was passed......The bill giving the suffrage to women in the Territories was reported adversely from the Judiciary Committee, and placed on the calendar......Ramsey, from the Postoffice Committee, reported the Postal Telegraph bill, known as the Hibbard bill, with some modifications. It provides for the establishment of telegraph post-offices at all [illegible] on the present telegraph routes, and at all other offices where the Postmaster's salary amounts to $300, and at other places where the wants of business require. The Postmaster-General is authorized to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company for the postal telegraph service for a term of ten years, and may take possession of the lines in case of failure of the company to perform the contract, and shall have the right to provide new lines, etc. The capital stock of the company shall consist of $20,000,000, to be increased to an amount equal to the cost of lines hereafter purchased or constructed. The telegraph companies in operation will be allowed to sell to the company at a valuation to be fixed by five appraisers appointed, two by the Postmaster-General, two by the seller and the fifth by the four. The company is also authorized to establish offices independent of those established by the Postmaster-General.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed directing the Banking Committee to inquire whether unlawful combinations exist for locking up gold and money, causing commercial and financial stringency, and to report what legislation is necessary to prevent and punish such unlawful combinations......Passed: The Deficiency bill; the bill appropriating $100,000 to aid a proper representation of American industry at the Vienna Exposition.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Extending time for completion of the Winona and St. Peter railroad; appropriating $18,790 for the Mexican Commission; authorizing the Kansas National Bank to change its name to the Topeka National Bank; the Deficiency Appropriation bill......Adjourned to Jan. 6.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: Lowe, to extend the time for entries on Osage lands in Kansas; Shanks, to secure a more efficient administration of Indian affairs; Porter, to amend the Constitution so as to elect the President, Vice-President and Senators by direct vote of the people......A call of the House showed less than a quorum present, whereupon an adjournment to Jan. 6 was voted.

A Good Word for the Country Publisher.

Mr. Josiah A. Noonan, a well-known paper manufacturer of Milwaukee, has recently gone into voluntary bankruptcy. In answer to a friendly reference in a Milwaukee paper to his misfortune, Mr. N. has published a card explanatory of his affairs, in which he utters some very wholesome truths.

Among the consequences of his bankruptcy he regrets the temporary interruption of his business relations with the publishers of Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, and Western Michigan, with whom he has had constant relations for twenty-two years. In his business with them, mostly on credit, and amounting to millions of dollars, and extending over nearly a quarter of a century, he states his entire loss by bad debts was less than $10,000. He questions whether a like showing could be made of the same amount of dealing with men in any other business or profession. Upon this point he says:

"I have many times felt my blood stir faster when I have presented the note of a customer-publisher to a bank to be cashed—outside of my place of business—to have some pinched-up squirt of a teller, cashier or President look up with that peculiarly sinister and supercilious smirk, known only to those of that calling, and inquire, "Is the maker of that paper an editor?" When told he was, then to hear him say, "We don't like those country printers' notes; they are not generally paid." The poor devil, in all probability, was, at the time of the dialogue, shinning around to raise means to cover up some of his own wheat or stock gambling losses. There were more brains, business integrity and tact in the northeast corner of the country editor's head who made the note than there ever was under the skulls of any three generations of the self-sufficient and narrow-gauged whelps who put the question."

The Night After Christmas.

ILLUSTRATED BY [illegible].

'Twas the night after Christmas, when all
through the house
Every soul was abed, and still as a mouse;

Those stockings so laid in St. Nicholas' care
Were empty of all that was eatable there.

The darlings had duly been tucked in their beds,
With very full stomachs, and pains in their
heads.

I was dozing away in my new cotton cap,
And Nancy was rather far gone in a nap,

When out in the nursery rose such a clatter,
I sprang from my sleep, crying, "What is the
matter?"

I flew to each bedside—still half in a doze—
Tore open the curtains, and threw off the clothes;

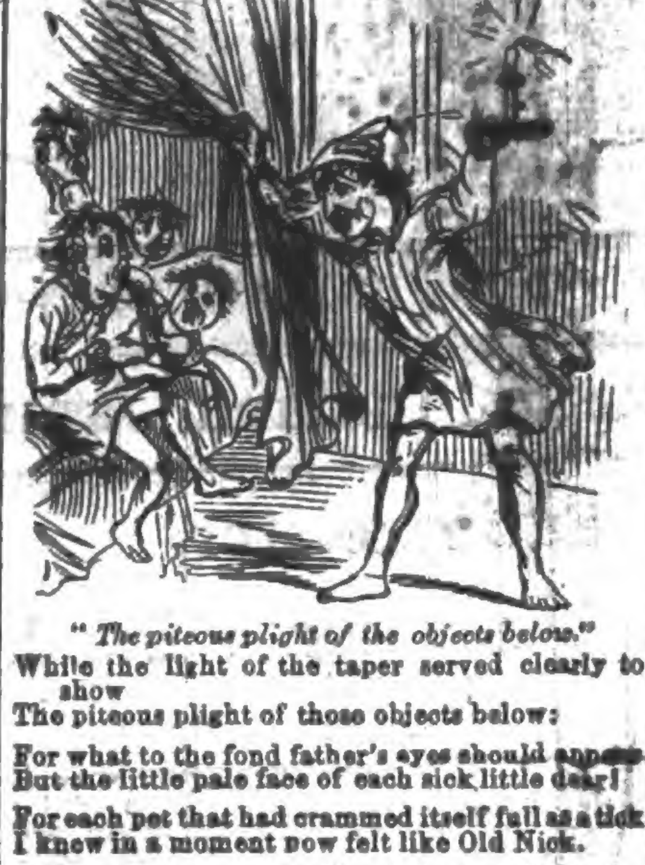

"The piteous plight of the objects below."

While the light of the taper served clearly to
show
The piteous plight of those objects below:

For what to the fond father's eyes should appear
But the little pale face of each sick little dear!

For each pet that had crammed itself full as a tick
I knew in a moment now felt like Old Nick.

Their pulses were rapid, their breathing the
same;
What their stomachs ejected I'll mention by
name;

Now turkey, now stuffing, plum-pudding, of
course,
And custards, and crullers, and cranberry sauce;

Before outraged nature all went to the wall,
Yes, lollypops, flapdeodle, dinner and all.

Like pellets which urchins from popguns let fly,
Went figs, nuts, and raisins, jam, jelly, and pie;

Till each error of diet was brought to my view,
To the shame of mamma and of Santa Claus, too.

I turned from the sight, to my bedroom stepped
back,
And brought out a vial marked "Pulv. Ipecac.;"

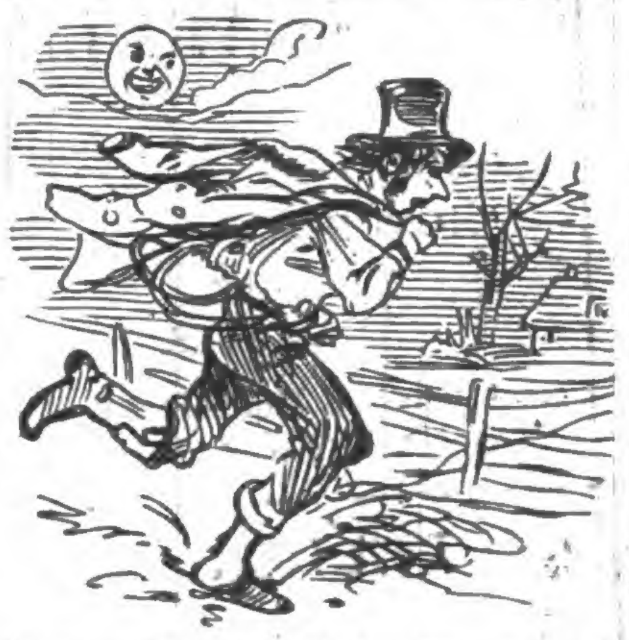

"Don't you think you had better, love, run for the Doctor?"

When my Nancy exclaimed, for their sufferings
shocked her,
"Don't you think you had better, love, run for
a doctor?"

I ran; and was scarcely back under my roof
When I heard the sharp clatter of old Jalap's
hoof;

I might say that I had scarcely turned myself
round
When the doctor came into the room with a
bound.

He was covered with mud from his head to his
foot,
And the suit he had on was his very worst suit;

He hardly had time to put that on his back,
And he looked like a Falstaff half fuddled with
sack;

His eyes, how they twinkled! Had the doctor
got merry?
His lips looked like port, and his breath smelt
like sherry.

He hadn't been shaved for a fortnight or so,
And the beard on his chin wasn't white as the
snow.

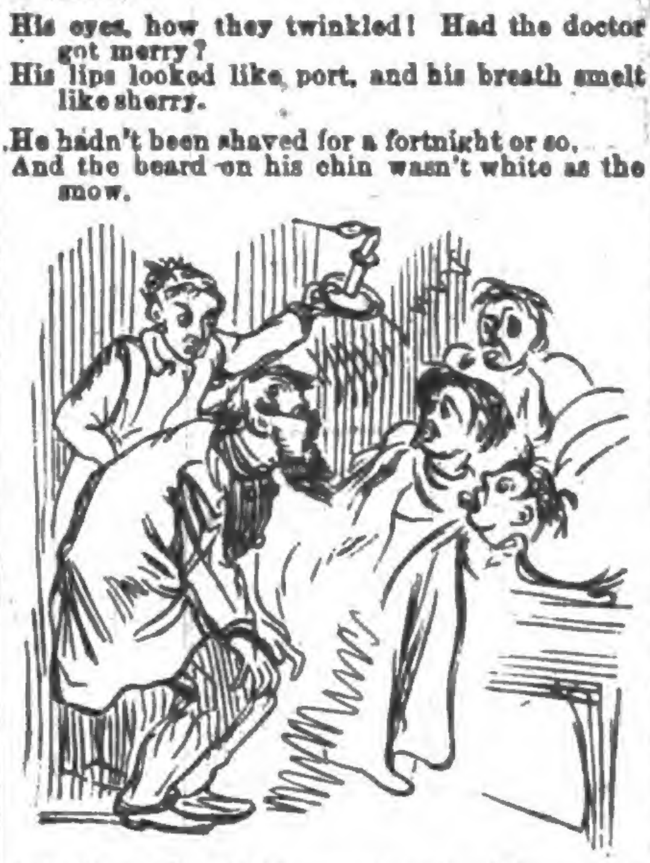

"But inspecting their tongues in spite of their teeth."

But, inspecting their tongues, in spite of their
teeth,
And drawing his watch from his waistcoat be-
neath,

He felt of each pulse, saying, "Each little belly
Must get rid"—here he laughed—"of the rest of
that jelly."

I gazed on each chubby, plump, sick little elf,
And groaned when he said so, in spite of myself;

But a wink of his eye, when he physicked our
Fred,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.

He didn't prescribe; but went straightway to
work,
And dosed all the rest—gave his trowsers a jerk—

And, adding directions while blowing his nose,
He buttoned his coat, from his chair he arose,

Then jumped in his gig, gave old Jalap a
whistle,
And Jalap dashed off as if pricked by a thistle.

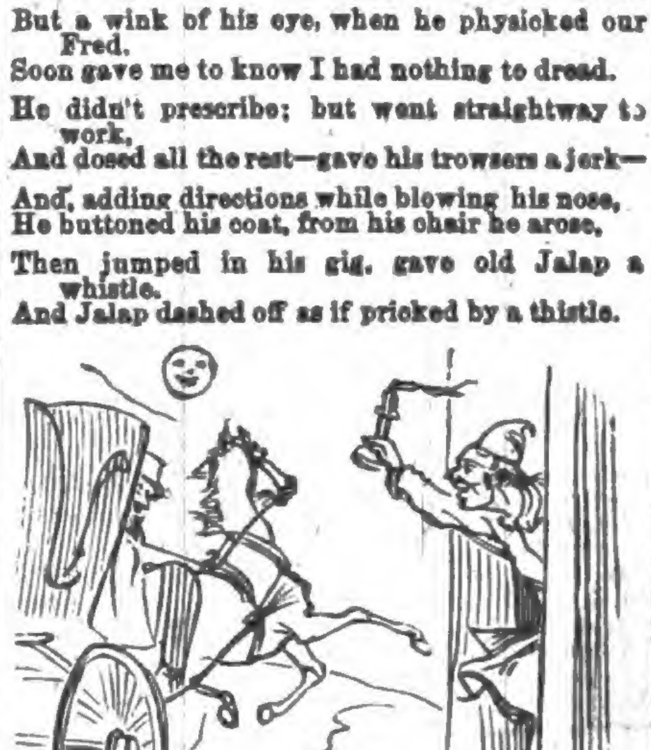

"The doctor exclaimed ere he drove out of sight."

But the doctor exclaimed, ere he drove out of
sight,
"They'll be well by to-morrow; good-night,
Jones, good-night."

WHEN Mrs. Stanton was delivering her lecture on the Coming Girl, in Green Bay, she told how her father, when they were going over the highlands of Scotland together, had a pair of boots made for her, and how she walked therein just as many miles as he, and just as well. After the lecture, a bronze-faced, furzy individual stepped around to the green room, and putting forth a knotted palm, said: "An' wi' ye shek haan's wi' the maan wha made the booties for ye?" and there he was. She did.

Dunning.

[We dislike dunning; we dislike to be dunned; we dislike to dun anybody; hence our debtors must not imagine that we take a delight in producing in our columns the following "parody" from an irate quill-driver of a passage in Longfellow's "Hiawatha:"]

Should you ask us why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmurs,
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of church affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instructions;
Read the table and the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly—
Should you ask us why this dunning,
We should answer, we should tell you.

From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind old paper maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who takes letters
With a stamp from Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him;
From them all there comes a message,
Message kind, but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us."

Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a specter from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper paid for?
Send us money—send us money,
Send the money that you owe us!

THE WORLD OF NUMBERS.

If a bad boy could have been a possibility in such a model village as Haylington, Tommy Spratt would have been that boy; but, as it was, overawed by the vicar, the vicar's wife, the vicar's three strong-minded daughters, the schoolmaster, the schoolmistress, and the six pupil teachers, the natural wickedness of his disposition only displayed itself in an intense hatred of study, especially of that division of the "three R's" known as arithmetic.

"I hate figgers, I do; I wish they was blowed," soliloquized that hardened youth of ten as one arithmetic afternoon he set off for school. As support for the outer man during the fatiguing journey he carried in his right hand a sodden piece of gingerbread, while with the other he restrained by a string a half-penny air-ball, colored orange, destined to beguile the tedious hours.

Tommy Spratt left his home with no other intention than that of going straight to school; but Tommy Spratt was mortal, and one hot, dusty lane led to the school-room, where a grimy slate and scrapy pencil awaited him, while the other meandered through green fields, he did not even hesitate, but turned at once into the shady paths of temptation.

He cast himself on the grass and prepared to take an invigorating taste of the delicious though crumbly refreshment he had provided, having first carefully secured his air-ball to the leathern belt, which, fastened by a brazen buckle in the shape of an uncoiled dragon, gathered his Holland blouse into graceful folds. Now, whether Master Tommy's dereliction from the paths of virtue rendered him no longer amenable to the laws of gravity, or whether the air-ball was endowed with supernatural powers, it is impossible to say; all that this veracious chronicle can tell is, that instead of Tommy keeping the miniature balloon down on earth, it, like Mr. Dryden's Timotheus,

"Raised a mortal to the skies."

"Hullo!" he cried in alarm; "I don't like this. Let me go."

But by degrees he grew accustomed to the sensation, and rather enjoyed it than otherwise; it was so pleasant it soothed him to slumber—a slumber from which he was aroused by a violent concussion of his head against a corner curbstone.

How long he lay in a state of semi-insensibility he never knew; but at last he struggled and sat upright, finding himself, the air-ball still attached to his belt, in a crowd of odd-looking creatures. They all of them varied in size, but they were as a rule below the stature of human beings, the most remarkable thing about them being that every one, like the sandwich men of London, carried a board on which was inscribed every description of number.

When they saw Tom open his eyes, there was one universal question: "Who divides him?"

"Oh! please don't," said Tommy, in mortal dread. "I ain't at all good to eat, but this here is," tendering them the remains of the gingerbread, which had been reduced, to a shapeless mass during the perils of his journey.

No one seemed to take any notice of Master Spratt's suggestion, but one stout old man, bearing the number 441, asked with dignity:

"Are you even or uneven?"

Tom scratched his head, unable to reply, and a second broke in with:

"What's your number?"

"16," replied Tom, readily, that being the number in Balaclava cottages, Victoria row, where Mrs. Spratt had lately taken up her humble abode.

"That you ain't," cried an indignant voice; and a short, fussy gentleman burst from the crowd, and pointed to the legend 16 inscribed upon his board. "Here, 2, 4, 8!"

In obedience to his call, three numbers bowed humbly before him.

"Chastise that fellow!"

"That's mean," blubbered Tom. "Three upon one! Yer ought to be ashamed of yerselves, yer ought. Give me a hand up, one of yer."

The cry again arose: "Who divides you?" and the first stout man added, with some contempt:

"I must. 2, run and fetch 1."

"Fetch him yourself," retorted 2. "I don't divide you."

441 cast an anxious glance around; then, catching sight of 3, he began promptly: "3, depart and seek for 1," when the hurried entrance of a new comer rendered the dispatch of the messenger unnecessary.

He was a jaded, harassed boy, whose countenance might have been pretty but for a certain strained look of attention. His whole body appeared worn out with fatigue as he feebly gasped.

"Where's 5? I've been all over the town looking for you, 5," he added, reproachfully, as the other drew near. "The army want you to black their boots."

5 immediately started off at a rapid pace, while 16 said:

"Come, look alive! help that youngster out of the gutter."

1 meekly obeyed; but when he caught a better view of Tom's figure, he answered, indignantly:

"He hasn't got a number. I don't see why I should wait on him any more than the others."

"But, my dear 1," murmured 3, in a tone of cutting contempt, "you know you divide everything."

And so saying the crowd moved on, 16 having first ordered 2, 4 and 8 to cut away the air-ball from Tommy's waist.

At any other time Master Spratt would have bewailed the loss, but that moment it passed unnoticed, as he was intent upon his new companion, who inquired of 8 what he was to do with this *unnumbered* boy, the adjective being uttered with as much contempt as an inhabitant of this world would throw into the term *unlettered*.

"Take him to the king to be registered," retorted 8, and flew off to answer a hasty summons from 24.

"What place is this?" asked Tommy, meekly.

"Multiplication lane, and that's Rule-of-Three market," returned his companion. "But come, now, what is your number?"

Tommy felt ashamed to confess he didn't know; he thought he'd like to be No. 1.

"Don't you!" replied the other, misanthropically. "I'm 1."

"Can't there be another 1?"

"I wish there could," retorted his friend.

Tommy ventured to ask, "Why?"

"Because it'd divide the work, but nothing can't divide 1."

"But what is all this about division?" inquired Tom, whose escape from the afternoon lesson had led him into a far wider field of figures.

"Why, don't you know that every figure may order about those that divide it? They're his slaves. 2, 4, and 8 have to wait on 16, and 16 has to wait on 32, and they all have to wait on 64. Some of them may have many servants, some have but few, but they all have me."

There was a world of pathos in his tone.

"Of course," said Tom, "1 divides everything."

"Yes, everything, even 2 and 3; and they're the hardest masters of all; they've a deal of waiting to do; but they shift most of it on to me. But here we are at arithmetical progression."

"What's that?" asked Master Spratt.

"The king's palace, of course. Stop a moment, though." And 1 drew respectfully back, as an elderly gentleman with a large board, on which was inscribed 482964, stopped up the doorway.

"Where are you going, 1, the indivisible?"

1 grew red at the taunt; his weak point was his indivisibility.

"I am going, O many-figured 482964, to the king, and bear with me the unnumbered boy."

482964 drew back his skirts to let them pass, and the boys hurried on through a long line of soldiers who, Tommy observed, were all uneven multiples of 5. On his requesting an explanation of this, 1 said:

"They're the army; all the 5's are soldiers, and all the 7's are sailors, and where the two meet, as in 34 or 105, they serve as marines on alternate days."

"Oh!" said Tommy, and the matter dropped.

They passed on through the outer courts into an inner chamber, where a large and merry party were assembled. In one corner a group of princesses, the very lowest of whom was at least a million, were playing at "buzz," with such rapidity and precision that Tommy's head swam with the effort of following them. In another portion of the room a little princess (whose number terminated in five noughts, such being the royal prerogative) was doing her sums by means of her father's subjects, who stood on one another's heads, and whirled in and out in a manner incomprehensible to ordinary mortals, accustomed to the comparatively tame use of slate and pencil.

The king reclined upon a couch, dedicating a new novel, entitled "Comic Sections," to four secretaries at once.

"Whence comes this numberless creature? And 1, too! 1, how darest thou intrude within the groves of arithmetical progression?"

"O thou of many numbers!" answered 1, prostrating himself, "I have brought hither this boy, who has descended on this earth by a strange conveyance, hitherto unknown, in order that thou, O most divisible, shouldst bestow on him a number and a place in the royal register."

The king frowned, the secretaries followed suit, and the unhappy 1 sank beneath the glowing storm of their eyes.

"What number shall we give him?" said the king, pensively. "Fetch hither the register."

A small detachment of subjects carried in with difficulty 8,900 volumes, and the four secretaries set to work with a will.

After looking for some hours, one of the secretaries, with a low bow, announced all were occupied—that the last number used was 89,999,999, and that therefore the new-comer must be 90,000,000.

The king for one moment foamed at the mouth; then, recovering his speech, flew at the secretary (71032), and, tearing off his number, cried:

"The traitor has dared to propose that this stranger, this indivisible boy, shall henceforth become one of the royal family—one of the nearest to our own person!"

Every one hooted 71032, who hid behind his fellow secretaries to escape the popular storm.

"No," continued the prince, "some other plan must be thought of. Whoever brings, before to-morrow at noon, an unoccupied number, not over 89,999,999, for this boy, shall have a nought added to his name."

The people shouted and withdrew; but Tommy, who had never before looked on royalty, lingered behind to stare open-mouthed at the gorgeous rooms and grand company.

The king continued his dictation, never observing the absence of 72032; so every 4th chapter of the novel was missing; but this, of course, only made it the more interesting.

Tommy's curiosity soon got the better of his manners, and he interrupted them with,

"What did you have for dinner? what's your name? and how old are you?"

"Boy," said the prince, "you are as yet unnumbered."

"Well, come now, that ain't my fault, you know," argued Tommy.

The king had never seen it in this light before, and his face grew milder and more gentle, so Tommy dared to add,

"What's your name, or number?"

"I," said the king, with pride, "I am the Innumerable Nought."

"Whatever is that?" thought Tommy; but he didn't ask, only went on to himself, "Nought into nought, nought remains; multiply by nought, and then divide by nought, and the answer is nought." But he soon became confused and gave it up.

"You do not seem to understand."

And so saying, the king unwound from his waist a white satin scarf of prodigious length, on which was embroidered in gold thread an endless succession of noughts—thus, 00000000, etc. Tom looked at him with awe.

"What divides you?" he asked, repeating the current phrase, and acting up to the spirit of that proverb which advises you what course to pursue when you find yourself in the city of the seven hills.

"Everyt'ing!" was the proud reply; on which Tommy resumed his former calculations, and relapsed into a temporary state of hopeless imbecility.

* * * * * * *

No. 1, and Tommy both passed a restless and feverish night; but ere they left for Arithmetical Progression in the morning, the mind of No. 1 was made up. He would gain the promised nought; and being thus promoted to 10 (while the original of that number was degraded to his humble position), he would have no less than three servants.

"And which of you," asked the Innumerable Nought, "has thought of a number to bestow on this waif of the skies?"

His majesty piqued himself on the poetical turn of his sentence.

"Please sir, I have." And I stepped forward with a little bow and flourish.

"Well," said 0, eyeing him scornfully, "proceed."

"O, 0 the infinate, what if he should be a fraction?"

"A what?" asked a chorus of voices. "What in the world of numbers do you mean?"

"May I never be divided," said the king, "if I can understand you!"

No. 1 began to explain what a fraction was, and suggested that Tommy should be ½.

"And 1 should not have dared to propose this if it had not been that the wretched boy had hitherto been numberless, and therefore half a loaf would be better than no bread."

The king, ever ready to encourage talent, by his example, and to reward it lavishly with smiles, held out his hand to No. 1, who knelt and humbly kissed it.

"Your ingenuity is—as virtue ever is—its own reward. You are no longer the lowest in the kingdom; for Tommy Spratt—" (that young gentleman had been careful, in the absence of any number to which he could lay claim, to inform them of his name), "for Tommy Spratt takes his place as the slave of slaves and divisor of 1.

Tommy was about to weep—he had actually gone so far as to lift his cuff for the purpose of drying his eyes, when a thought struck him.

"And where's ¼ then? He'd divide me, and ⅛, and 1-16, and 1-32, and 1-64?" he went on, taking a spiteful delight in seeing the grand blank of incomprehension which overspread the features of his listeners. "And I dare say, if the truth was known, you're some of your fractions yourselves!"

"Youth," said the king, in a tone of the utmost severity, "be silent!"

"And I have heard," continued Tommy, whose hitherto despised and hated arithmetic began to stand him in good stead, "and I have heard tell of decimals, and if you are innumerable, I believe you're neither more nor less than a circulating decimal yourself!"

For one moment only the king was stunned by Tommy's unexplained audacity; then his great mind rose to the occasion.

"He is convicted by his own mouth of treason," for though 0 was ignorant of the meaning of the word, he guessed no compliment was intended by the term. "Take him and one to the battlements, and cast them into the moat."

Once more Tommy found himself the center of a crowd of numbers, who, seizing on him and the hapless 1, bound them together hand and foot, and bore them in triumph to the battlements. They only met with one slight interruption, when a wrathful number, with a cruel laugh, fastened to them the air-ball, the faithful companion of Tom's perilous voyage to that inhospitable world.

Thus they proceeded in a procession to the ramparts, when a large crowd was assembled to witness their execution. With many a taunt and jeer they tossed them over, but, to the astonishment of the multitude, after sinking slowly for some seconds, the air-ball began to take effect, and, impelled by a favoring breeze, they arose out of reach of their tormenters.

Ere he could utter a word of thankfulness of joy at this unexpected deliverance, Tommy Spratt found himself lying in the grass under the shady tree, the gingerbread crumbled to nothing in his hand, and the air-ball floating serenely above him.

From that day Tommy Spratt became a changed boy, remarkable especially for two good qualities—his persevering attention to arithmetic, and his unremitting and tender care of No. 1.—*Hood's London Comic Annual.*

A New Chill Cure.

A writer in the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Journal* has discovered a new cure for the ague. He says to those afflicted with this provoking malady, crawl down stairs head foremost. Laugh at the idea if you please, but do your crawling first; you can then afford to laugh. Just as the chill is coming on, start at the top of a long flight of stairs, and crawl down on your hands and feet, head foremost. You never did harder work in your life, and when you arrive at the bottom, instead of shaking, you will find yourself puffing, red in the face, and perspiring freely, from the strong exertions made in the effort to support yourself. Try it. It won't cost you near as much as quinine or patent medicines, and if it fails it will only do what they do every day.

UBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

A compromise has been effected between the Erie Railway Company and Jay Gould by the payment of $9,000,000, for which amount suit had been brought. All suits against Gould are withdrawn by the company......Prof. Tyndall's room at the Brevoort House, New York, was entered the other night by burglars, who relieved the distinguished scientist of a purse containing $300 in gold......The Boston Board of Aldermen have accepted the Legislative act empowering the city to issue bonds to the amount of $20,000,000.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN was arrested the other day in New York, and locked up, on the charge of publishing obscene literature. ......George P. Putnam, the well-know New York publisher, and founder of *Putnam's Magazine*, is dead......The Boston Board of Aldermen have refused to grant a license to Woodhull and Claflin to lecture in that city. ......A New York dispatch says the "latest report in regard to the *Tribune* is, that Mr. Orton has tendered the chief editorship to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is said that Mr. Blaine was Mr. Orton's first choice, and that the negotiations with Mr. Colfax were due to Mr. Sinclair. Mr. Blaine has the proposition under advisement."......By the recount of the vote of Boston, which was made on account of the marked discrepancies in the returns of the late election, Mayor Gaston loses the Mayoralty, which is given to Mr. Henry L. Pierce. In one of the wards a mistake of 500 votes was discovered.

WILLIAM ORTON, after considerable negotiation, has resold Whitelaw Reid 50 shares out of the 100 constituting the capital stock of the *Tribune* Association, for a large advance on the price at which he purchased it. Orton retains one share......Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, in Brooklyn, one of the largest and most costly churches in the country, has been destroyed by fire.

GEORGE CATLIN, the celebrated Indian painter and traveler, died recently in Jersey City, aged 78......Further proceedings in the Greeley will case have by general consent been postponed till Jan. 13, before which time the counsel in the interest of the Misses Greeley is expected to effect an adjustment with the managers of the Childrens' Aid Society, who now appear to be the only contestants of the will.

The West.

THERE has been considerable excitement at Springfield, Ill., on account of the strike of laborers, to the number of 500, employed in the coal mines in that vicinity, who demanded an increase of pay from four to five cents per bushel.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in San Francisco for the erection of a vast cotton factory. It is said the cotton crop of California the coming year will be at least 500,000 pounds......Detroit has been compelled to secure a second pest house, owing to the great number of cases of small-pox at that place......Mrs. Maloy, of Davenport, Iowa, has recovered $8,075 damages from one Maloney, for the killing of her husband.

IT is stated that Gen. Crook has adopted the policy of enlisting friendly Indians to fight the warlike Apaches in Arizona. He claims that, if not interfered with in this course, he will make the campaign short and decisive......The total wheat crop of Minnesota for 1872 is 26,000,000 bushels, or an average of 17½ bushels to the acre...... Extensive coal fields have been discovered near San Diego, Cal.

PORTLAND, Oregon, was recently visited by a destructive conflagration. Loss estimated at $350,000......The epizootic has reached Manitoba, on its westward travels......The annual report of the Ohio Commissioner of Railroads shows that the earnings of the railways of that State for freight and passenger traffic during the past year were $34,257,799. The expenses, which include improvements of road beds, increase of rolling stock, depot buildings, new iron, etc., are set down at $23,502,739, leaving a net profit of $10,755,060, being over eight per cent. of the cost of construction, as reported by the companies themselves, which, for 3,787 miles of road in the State, is returned at $122,000,000......E. G. Eastman, a prominent Chicago banker, recently committed suicide by taking arsenic.

The South.

ST. LOUIS felicitates herself on having recovered from the epizootic.

FIFTEEN hundred and thirty-one buildings have been erected in St. Louis during the past year, at a cost of $5,684,000. Of these buildings only 86 are frame......Judge Orr, of South Carolina, accepts the Russian mission, and will sail for Europe in January.

GEN. AMBROSE R. WRIGHT, editor of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and member elect to Congress from the Eighth Georgia District, is dead......The New Orleans *Times*, the leading journal of that city, if not of the South, has been forced into bankruptcy, and the office closed......One-half of the business part of Dardanelle, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

A FIRE at Helena, Ark., recently destroyed $100,000 worth of property......Fifteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by the late fire at Dardanelle, Ark......Miss Amelia Pegram, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Owensboro, Ky., recently shot herself accidently through the heart with a pistol.

Washington.

A DELEGATION of citizens of Louisiana, representing the commercial and business interests of the State, called upon the President the other day. The delegation was headed by Hon. John A. Campbell, formerly an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who acted as spokesman of the party. As a means of settling the disturbed condition of affairs in that unfortunate State, the President was requested to send there an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and a Circuit Judge from another State, to hold a term of the Circuit Court, that the matters in difference may be fairly and impartially adjudicated......A bill for the admission of Utah as the State of Deseret has been introduced into Congress......The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: Charles B. Wilkinson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Missouri. Postmasters—B. M. Crawford, Wamego, Kansas; J. W. Whipps, New Lexington, Ohio; L. T. Chever, Delaware, Ill.; Mrs. Eliza Sellers, Pekin, Ill.; F. W. Tripp, Farmer City, Ill.; Samuel Mathews, Sidney, Ohio; John McArthur, Chicago, Ill.

THE House of Representatives has now on its file over 3,000 bills, and the Senate about 1,300......It is estimated that the President will send Judge Bradley to New Orleans for the purpose of conferring with the Judiciary there in regard to the situation.

IT is stated that the daily returns from internal revenue are reaching, toward the close of the year, quite $600,000 per day, and show in the aggregate an increase so far above the estimate [illegible] justify Congress in further r[illegible] by abolishing the stamp [illegible] and matches. ......A Washington [illegible] that Speaker Blaine expects his re-election by the next Congress, and a good deal of wire-pulling is likely to take place before that time. Freeman Clarke, of New York, is mentioned as a probable candidate for the Speakership. Some Southern members mention Horace Maynard for the position. Fernando Wood will be the candidate of the Democrats. Ordway will be dropped as Sergeant-at-Arms; also King, as Postmaster of the House...... It is announced that Mr. Boutwell will positively leave the Cabinet in March, and will run for the Senate in place of Henry Wilson. ......A model of the Franklin School building in Washington—one of the finest in the country—is being prepared for the Vienna Exposition.

Foreign.

SIX culprits are awaiting execution for murder in London......The ship Matchless, of Boston, was wrecked off the cost of Northumberland. All on board were lost......M. Roen, a distinguished member of the French Institute, has been struck from the jury list because he denied the existence of God...... Robert Bowles, the American banker who recently failed, went into bankruptcy, and was arrested on a charge of swindling and thrown into Newgate prison, has been released on $20,000 bail.

THIRTY lives were lost by the sinking of the ship Matchless, off the coast of Northumberland, England......The periodical Ministerial crisis in Spain has just occurred, three members of the Cabinet having resigned. The sitting of the Cortes was interrupted for a few hours, until the vacant places were filled......A gale of unprecedented violence lately swept over Naples, inflicting much damage to property and shipping......The King of Italy is ill with rheumatic fever...... The closing year will be notable for the number of disastrous floods that have visited the continent of Europe. Italy, Belgium, Denmark and parts of Germany have suffered from visitations of this character, and now the valley of the Seine in France and large areas in the counties of Leicester, Derby and Nottingham, England, are the scenes of destructive inundations. In the vicinity of Cambridge the River Cam overflowed its banks, and the streets of the city were flooded. In some sections the inhabitants were compelled to take refuge in the upper stories of their dwellings. The recent rain-fall was unprecedented, and is estimated at the extraordinary figure of 50,000,000 tons of water......Gen. Fairchild, our new Consul to Liverpool, has been waited upon by a deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce, who tendered him a hearty welcome to that city.

THE French Assembly has passed a law restoring to the Orleans Princes their confiscated property......The Paris *Corsaire*, a Radical journal, has been suspended for advocating socialism......The notorious Cora Pearl has been expelled from France in consequence of the son of a wealthy Parisian attempting to commit suicide in her apartments......The recent inundation of the River Thames is said to have been the greatest since the flood of 1852......An explosion lately occurred in a coal mine at Silverdale, England, by which eight miners were suffocated. ......A serious crisis is predicted in France when the Assembly meets.

THE Liverpool packet Germania recently went ashore at the mouth of the River Gironde, France, and thirty of the passengers and crew were lost......The bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico has been introduced into the Spanish Cortes. There is no doubt but that it will pass both houses.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.—SENATE.—The House bill amendatory of the postal code was passed......The bill giving the suffrage to women in the Territories was reported adversely from the Judiciary Committee, and placed on the calendar......Ramsey, from the Postoffice Committee, reported the Postal Telegraph bill, known as the Hibbard bill, with some modifications. It provides for the establishment of telegraph post-offices at all of the present telegraph routes, and at all other offices where the Postmaster's salary amounts to $300, and at other places where the wants of business require. The Postmaster-General is authorised to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company for the postal telegraph service for a term of ten years, and may take possession of the lines in case of failure of the company to perform the contract, and shall have the right to provide new lines, etc. The capital stock of the company shall consist of $20,000,000, to be increased to an amount equal to the cost of lines hereafter purchased or constructed. The telegraph companies in operation will be allowed to sell to the company at a valuation to be fixed by five appraisers appointed, two by the Postmaster-General, two by the seller and the fifth by the four. The company is also authorized to establish offices independent of those established by the Postmaster-General.

HOUSE.—A resolution was passed directing the Banking Committee to inquire whether unlawful combinations exist for locking up gold and money, causing commercial and financial stringency, and to report what legislation is necessary to prevent and punish such unlawful combinations......Passed: The Deficiency bill; the bill appropriating $100,000 to aid a proper representation of American industry at the Vienna Exposition.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Extending time for completion of the Winona and St. Peter railroad; appropriating $18,790 for the Mexican Commission; authorizing the Kansas National Bank to change its name to the Topeka National Bank; the Deficiency Appropriation bill......Adjourned to Jan. 6.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: Lowe, to extend the time for entries on Osage lands in Kansas; Shanks, to secure a more efficient administration of Indian affairs; Porter, to amend the Constitution so as to elect the President, Vice-President and Senators by direct vote of the people......A call of the House showed less than a quorum present, whereupon an adjournment to Jan. 6 was voted.

A Good Word for the Country Publisher.

Mr. Josiah A. Noonan, a well-known paper manufacturer of Milwaukee, has recently gone into voluntary bankruptcy. In answer to a friendly reference in a Milwaukee paper to his misfortune, Mr. N. has published a card explanatory of his affairs, in which he utters some very wholesome truths.

Among the consequences of his bankruptcy he regrets the temporary interruption of his business relations with the publishers of Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Minnesota, and Western Michigan, with whom he has had constant relations for twenty-two years. In his business with them, mostly on credit, and amounting to millions of dollars, and extending over nearly a quarter of a century, he states his entire loss by bad debts was less than $10,000. He questions whether a like showing could be made of the same amount of dealing with men in any other business or profession. Upon this point he says:

"I have many times felt my blood stir faster when I have presented the note of a customer-publisher to a bank to be cashed—outside of my place of business—to have some pinched-up squirt of a teller, cashier or President look up with that peculiarly sinister and supercilious smirk, known only to those of that calling, and inquire, "Is the maker of that paper an editor?" When told he was, then to hear him say, "We don't like those country printers' notes; they are not generally paid." The poor devil, in all probability, was, at the time of the dialogue, shinning around to raise means to cover up some of his own wheat or stock gambling losses. There were more brains, business integrity and tact in the northeast corner of the country editor's head who made the note than there ever was under the skulls of any three generations of the self-sufficient and narrow-gauged whelps who put the question."

The Night After Christmas.

ILLUSTRATED BY [illegible].

'Twas the night after Christmas, when all
through the house
Every soul was abed, and still as a mouse;

Those stockings so lately St. Nicholas' care
Were empty of all that was eatable there.

The darlings had duly been tucked in their beds,
With very full stomachs, and pains in their
heads.

I was dozing away in my new cotton cap,
And Nancy was rather far gone in a nap,

When out in the nursery rose such a clatter,
I sprang from my sleep, crying, "What is the
matter?"

I flew to each bedside—still half in a doze—
Tore open the curtains, and threw off the clothes;

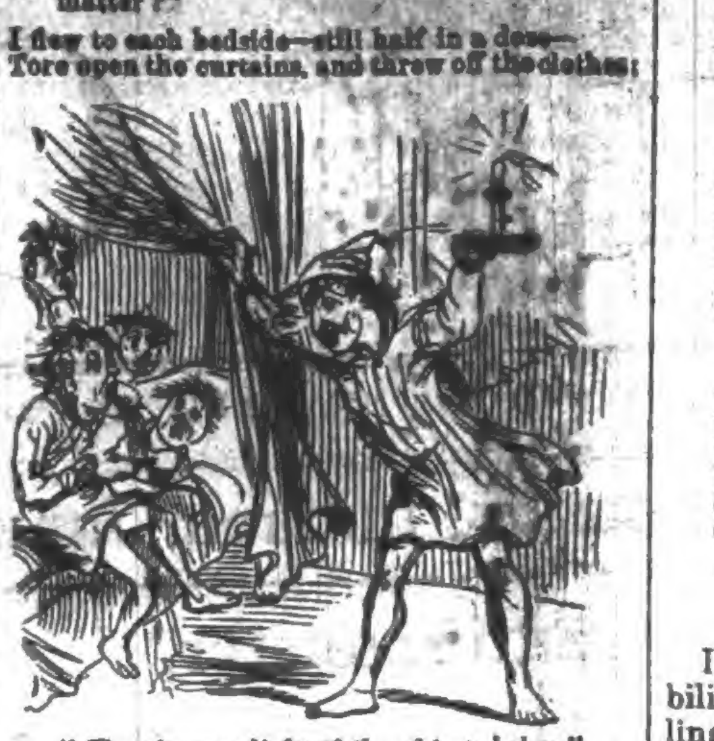

"The piteous plight of the objects below."

While the light of the taper served clearly to
show
The piteous plight of those objects below;

For what to the fond father's eyes should appear
But the little pale face of each sick little dear!

For each pet that had crammed itself full as a tick
I knew in a moment now felt like Old Nick.

Their pulses were rapid, their breathing the
same;
What their stomachs ejected I'll mention by
name;

Now turkey, now stuffing, plum-pudding, of
course,
And custards, and crullers, and cranberry sauce;

Before outraged nature all went to the wall,
Yes, lollypops, flapdoodle, dinner and all.

Like pellets which urchins from popguns let fly,
Went figs, nuts, and raisins, jam, jelly, and pie;

Till each error of diet was brought to my view,
To the shame of mamma and of Santa Claus, too.

I turned from the sight, to my bedroom stepped
back,
And brought out a vial marked "Pulv. Ipecac."

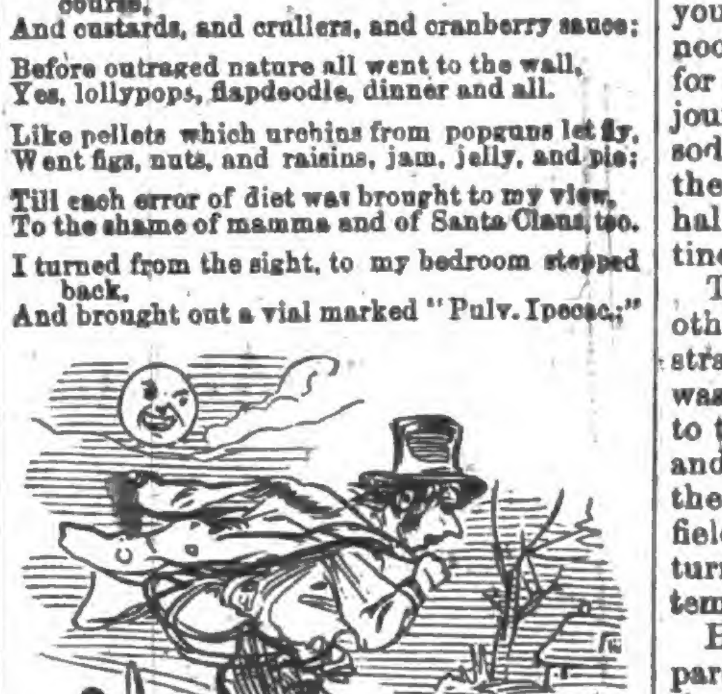

"Don't you think you had better, love, run for the Doctor?"

When my Nancy exclaimed, for their sufferings
shocked her,
"Don't you think you had better, love, run for
a doctor?"

I ran; and was scarcely back under my roof
When I heard the sharp clatter of old Jalap's
hoof;

I might say that I had scarcely turned myself
round
When the doctor came into the room with a
bound.

He was covered with mud from his head to his
foot,
And the suit he had on was his very worst suit;

He hardly had time to put that on his back,
And he looked like a Falstaff half fuddied with
sack;

His eyes, how they twinkled! Had the doctor
got merry?
His lips looked like port, and his breath smelt
like sherry.

He hadn't been shaved for a fortnight or so,
And the beard on his chin wasn't white as the
snow.

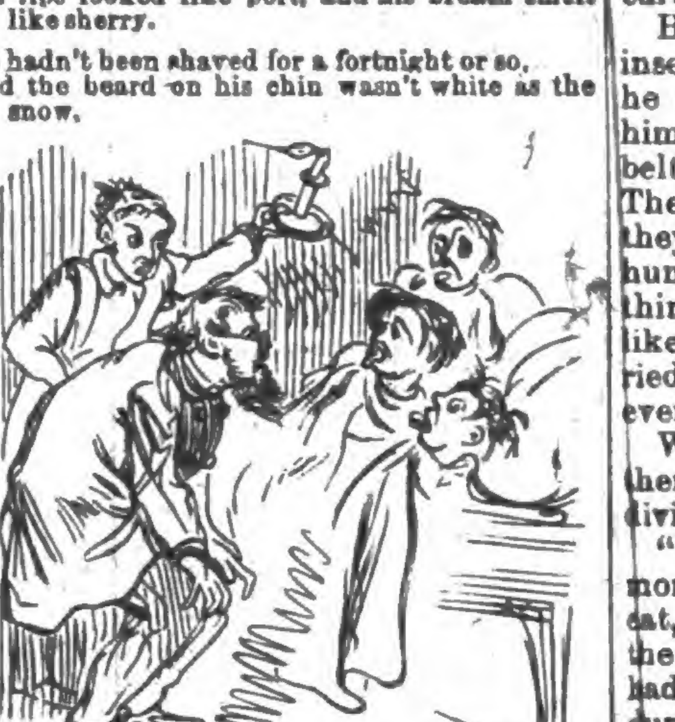

"But inspecting their tongues in spite of their teeth."

But, inspecting their tongues, in spite of their
teeth,
And drawing his watch from his waistcoat beneath,

He felt of each pulse, saying, "Each little belly
Must get rid"—here he laughed—"of the rest of
that jelly."

I gazed on each chubby, plump, sick little elf,
And groaned when he said so, in spite of myself;

But a wink of his eye, when he physicked our
Fred,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.

He didn't prescribe; but went straightway to
work,
And dosed all the rest—gave his trowsers a jerk—

And, adding directions while blowing his nose,
He buttoned his coat, from his chair he arose,

Then jumped in his gig, gave old Jalap a
whistle,
And Jalap dashed off as if pricked by a thistle.

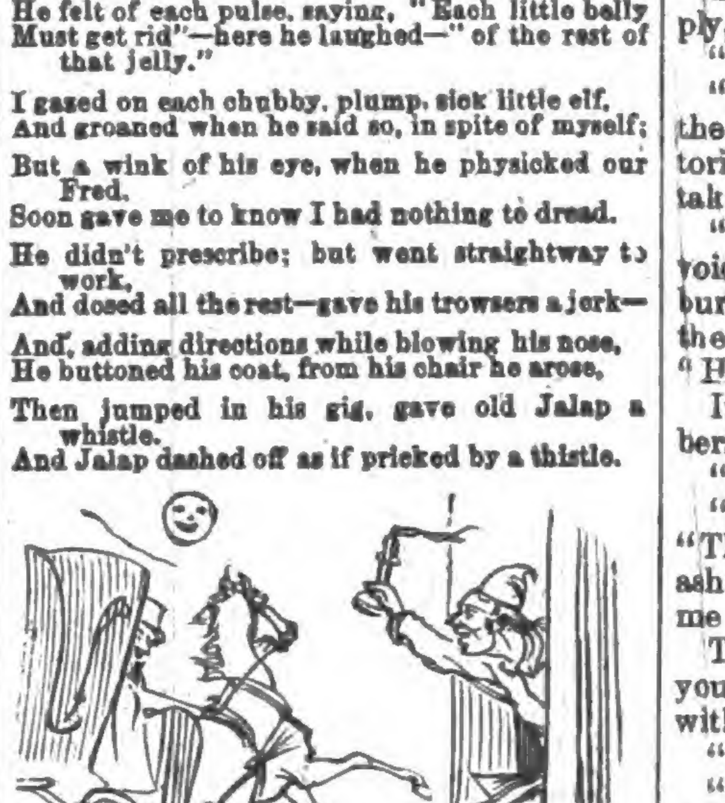

"The doctor exclaimed ere he drove out of sight."

But the doctor exclaimed, ere he drove out of
sight,
"They'll be well by to-morrow; good-night,
Jones, good-night."

WHEN Mrs. Stanton was delivering her lecture on the Coming Girl, in Green Bay, she told how her father, when they were going over the highlands of Scotland together, had a pair of boots made for her, and how she walked therein just as many miles as he, and just as well. After the lecture, a bronze-faced, furzy individual stepped around to the green room, and putting forth a knotted palm, said: "An' wi' ye shek haan's wi' the maan wha made the booties for ye?" and there he was. She did.

Dunning.

[We dislike dunning; we dislike to be dunned; we dislike to dun anybody; hence our debtors must not imagine that we take a delight in producing in our columns the following "parody" from an irate quill-driver on a passage in Longfellow's "Hiawatha:"]

Should you ask us why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmurs,
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of church affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instructions;
Read the table and the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly—
Should you ask us why this dunning,
We should answer, we should tell you.

From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind old paper maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who takes letters
With a stamp from Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him;
From them all there comes a message,
Message kind, but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us."

Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a specter from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper paid for?
Send us money—send us money,
Send the money that you owe us!

THE WORLD OF NUMBERS.

If a bad boy could have been a possibility in such a model village as Haylington, Tommy Spratt would have been that boy; but, as it was, overawed by the vicar, the vicar's wife, the vicar's three strong-minded daughters, the schoolmaster, the schoolmistress, and the six pupil teachers, the natural wickedness of his disposition only displayed itself in an intense hatred of study, especially of that division of the "three R's" known as arithmetic.

"I hate figgers, I do; I wish they was blowed," soliloquized that hardened youth of ten as one arithmetic afternoon he set off for school. As support for the outer man during the fatiguing journey he carried in his right hand a sodden piece of gingerbread, while with the other he restrained by a string a half-penny air-ball, colored orange, destined to beguile the tedious hours.

Tommy Spratt left his home with no other intention than that of going straight to school; but Tommy Spratt was mortal, and one hot, dusty lane led to the school-room, where a grimy slate and scrapy pencil awaited him, while the other meandered through green fields, he did not even hesitate, but turned at once into the shady paths of temptation.

He cast himself on the grass and prepared to take an invigorating taste of the delicious though crumbly refreshment he had provided, having first carefully secured his air-ball to the leathern belt, which, fastened by a brazen buckle in the shape of an uncoiled dragon, gathered his Holland blouse into graceful folds. Now, whether Master Tommy's dereliction from the paths of virtue rendered him no longer amenable to the laws of gravity, or whether the air-ball was endowed with supernatural powers, it is impossible to say; all that this veracious chronicle can tell is, that instead of Tommy keeping the miniature balloon down on earth, it, like Mr. Dryden's Timotheus,

> "Raised a mortal to the skies."

"Hullo!" he cried in alarm; "I don't like this. Let me go."

But by degrees he grew accustomed to the sensation, and rather enjoyed it than otherwise; it was so pleasant it soothed him to slumber—a slumber from which he was aroused by a violent concussion of his head against a corner curbstone.

How long he lay in a state of semi-insensibility he never knew; but at last he struggled and sat upright, finding himself, the air-ball still attached to his belt, in a crowd of odd-looking creatures. They all of them varied in size, but they were as a rule below the stature of human beings, the most remarkable thing about them being that every one, like the sandwich men of London, carried a board on which was inscribed every description of number.

When they saw Tom open his eyes, there was one universal question: "Who divides him?"

"Oh! please don't," said Tommy, in mortal dread. "I ain't at all good to eat, but this here is," tendering them the remains of the gingerbread, which had been reduced to a shapeless mass during the perils of his journey.

No one seemed to take any notice of Master Spratt's suggestion, but one stout old man, bearing the number 441, asked with dignity:

"Are you even or uneven?"

Tom scratched his head, unable to reply, and a second broke in with:

"What's your number?"

"16," replied Tom, readily, that being the number in Balaclava cottages, Victoria row, where Mrs. Spratt had lately taken up her humble abode.

"That you ain't," cried an indignant voice; and a short, fussy gentleman burst from the crowd, and pointed to the legend 16 inscribed upon his board. "Here, 2, 4, 8!"

In obedience to his call, three numbers bowed humbly before him.

"Chastise that fellow!"

"That's mean," blubbered Tom. "Three upon one! Yer ought to be ashamed of yerselves, yer ought. Give me a hand up, one of yer."

The cry again arose: "Who divides you?" and the first stout man added, with some contempt:

"I must. 2, run and fetch 1."

"Fetch him yourself," retorted 2. "I don't divide you."

441 cast an anxious glance around; then, catching sight of 3, he began promptly: "3, depart and seek for 1," when the hurried entrance of a new comer rendered the dispatch of the messenger unnecessary.

He was a jaded, harassed boy, whose countenance might have been pretty but for a certain strained look of attention. His whole body appeared worn out with fatigue as he feebly gasped.

"Where's 5? I've been all over the town looking for you, 5," he added, reproachfully, as the other drew near. "The army want you to black their boots."

5 immediately started off at a rapid pace, while 16 said:

"Come, look alive! help that youngster out of the gutter."

1 meekly obeyed; but when he caught a better view of Tom's figure, he answered, indignantly:

"He hasn't got a number. I don't see why I should wait on him any more than the others."

"But, my dear 1," murmured 3, in a tone of cutting contempt, "you know you divide everything."

And so saying the crowd moved on, 16 having first ordered 2, 4 and 8 to cut away the air-ball from Tommy's waist.

At any other time Master Spratt would have bewailed the loss, but that moment it passed unnoticed, as he was intent upon his new companion, who inquired of 8 what he was to do with this *unnumbered* boy, the adjective being uttered with as much contempt as an inhabitant of this world would throw into the term *unlettered*.

"Take him to the king to be registered," retorted 8, and flew off to answer a hasty summons from 24.

"What place is this?" asked Tommy, meekly.

"Multiplication lane, and that's Rule-of-Three market," returned his companion. "But come, now, what is your number?"

Tommy felt ashamed to confess he didn't know; he thought he'd like to be No. 1.

"Don't you!" replied the other, misanthropically. "I'm 1."

"Can't there be another 1?"

"I wish there could," retorted his friend.

Tommy ventured to ask, "Why?"

"Because it'd divide the work, but nothing can't divide 1."

"But what is all this about division?" inquired Tom, whose escape from the afternoon lesson had led him into a far wider field of figures.

"Why, don't you know that every figure may order about those that divide it? They're his slaves. 2, 4, and 8 have to wait on 16, and 16 has to wait on 32, and they all have to wait on 64. Some of them may have many servants, some have but few, but they all have me."

There was a world of pathos in his tone.

"Of course," said Tom, "1 divides everything."

"Yes, everything, even 2 and 3; and they're the hardest masters of all; they've a deal of waiting to do; but they shift most of it on to me. But here we are at arithmetical progression."

"What's that?" asked Master Spratt.

"The king's palace, of course. Stop a moment, though." And 1 drew respectfully back, as an elderly gentleman with a large board, on which was inscribed 482964, stopped up the doorway.

"Where are you going, 1, the indivisible?"

1 grew red at the taunt; his weak point was his indivisibility.

"I am going, O many-figured 482964, to the king, and bear with me the unnumbered boy."

482964 drew back his skirts to let them pass, and the boys hurried on through a long line of soldiers who, Tommy observed, were all uneven multiples of 5. On his requesting an explanation of this, 1 said:

"They're the army; all the 5's are soldiers, and all the 7's are sailors, and where the two meet, as in 34 or 105, they serve as marines on alternate days."

"Oh!" said Tommy, and the matter dropped.

They passed on through the outer courts into an inner chamber, where a large and merry party were assembled. In one corner a group of princesses, the very lowest of whom was at least a million, were playing at "buzz," with such rapidity and precision that Tommy's head swam with the effort of following them. In another portion of the room a little princess (whose number terminated in five noughts, such being the royal prerogative) was doing her sums by means of her father's subjects, who stood on one another's heads, and whirled in and out in a manner incomprehensible to ordinary mortals, accustomed to the comparatively tame use of slate and pencil.

The king reclined upon a couch, dedicating a new novel, entitled "Comic Sections," to four secretaries at once.

"Whence comes this numberless creature? And 1, too! 1, how darest thou intrude within the groves of arithmetical progression?"

"O thou of many numbers!" answered 1, prostrating himself, "I have brought hither this boy, who has descended on this earth by a strange conveyance, hitherto unknown, in order that thou, O most divisible, shouldst bestow on him a number and a place in the royal register."

The king frowned, the secretaries followed suit, and the unhappy 1 sank beneath the glowing storm of their eyes.

"What number shall we give him?" said the king, pensively. "Fetch hither the register."

A small detachment of subjects carried in with difficulty 8,900 volumes, and the four secretaries set to work with a will.

After looking for some hours, one of the secretaries, with a low bow, announced all were occupied—that the last number used was 89,999,999, and that therefore the new-comer must be 90,000,000.

The king for one moment foamed at the mouth; then, recovering his speech, flew at the secretary (71032), and, tearing off his number, cried:

"The traitor has dared to propose that this stranger, this indivisible boy, shall henceforth become one of the royal family—one of the nearest to our own person!"

Every one hooted 71032, who hid behind his fellow secretaries to escape the popular storm.

"No," continued the prince, "some other plan must be thought of. Whoever brings, before to-morrow at noon, an unoccupied number, not over 89,999,999, for this boy, shall have a nought added to his name."

The people shouted and withdrew; but Tommy, who had never before looked on royalty, lingered behind to stare open-mouthed at the gorgeous rooms and grand company.

The king continued his dictation, never observing the absence of 72032; so every 4th chapter of the novel was missing; but this, of course, only made it the more interesting.

Tommy's curiosity soon got the better of his manners, and he interrupted them with,

"What did you have for dinner? what's your name? and how old are you?"

"Boy," said the prince, "you are as yet unnumbered."

"Well, come now, that ain't my fault, you know," argued Tommy.

The king had never seen it in this light before, and his face grew milder and more gentle, so Tommy dared to add,

"What's your name, or number?"

"I," said the king, with pride, "I am the Innumerable Nought."

"Whatever is that?" thought Tommy; but he didn't ask, only went on to himself, "Nought into nought, nought remains; multiply by nought, and then divide by nought, and the answer is nought." But he soon became confused and gave it up.

"You do not seem to understand."

And so saying, the king unwound from his waist a white satin scarf of prodigious length, on which was embroidered in gold thread an endless succession of noughts—thus, 00000000, etc. Tom looked at him with awe.

"What divides you?" he asked, repeating the current phrase, and acting up to the spirit of that proverb which advises you what course to pursue when you find yourself in the city of the seven hills.

"Everything!" was the proud reply; on which Tommy resumed his former calculations, and relapsed into a temporary state of hopeless imbecility.

* * * * * * * * * *

No. 1, and Tommy both passed a restless and feverish night; but ere they left for Arithmetical Progression in the morning, the mind of No. 1 was made up. He would gain the promised nought; and being thus promoted to 10 (while the original of that number was degraded to his humble position), he would have no less than three servants.

"And which of you," asked the Innumerable Nought, "has thought of a number to bestow on this waif of the skies?"

His majesty piqued himself on the poetical turn of his sentence.

"Please sir, I have." And 1 stepped forward with a little bow and flourish.

"Well," said 0, eyeing him scornfully, "proceed."

"O, 0 the infinite, what if he should be a fraction?"

"A what?" asked a chorus of voices. "What in the world of numbers do you mean?"

"May I never be divided," said the king, "if I can understand you!"

No. 1 began to explain what a fraction was, and suggested that Tommy should be ½.

"And 1 should not have dared to propose this if it had not been that the wretched boy had hitherto been numberless, and therefore half a loaf would be better than no bread."

The king, ever ready to encourage talent, by his example, and to reward it lavishly with smiles, held out his hand to No. 1, who knelt and humbly kissed it.

"Your ingenuity is—as virtue ever is—its own reward. You are no longer the lowest in the kingdom; for Tommy Spratt—" (that young gentleman had been careful, in the absence of any number to which he could lay claim, to inform them of his name), "for Tommy Spratt takes his place as the slave of slaves and divisor of 1.

Tommy was about to weep—he had actually gone so far as to lift his cuff for the purpose of drying his eyes, when a thought struck him.

"And where's ¼ then? He'd divide me, and ⅛, and 1-16, and 1-32, and 1-64?" he went on, taking a spiteful delight in seeing the grand blank of incomprehension which overspread the features of his listeners. "And I dare say, if the truth was known, you're some of your fractions yourselves."

"Youth," said the king, in a tone of the utmost severity, "be silent!"

"And I have heard," continued Tommy, whose hitherto-despised and hated arithmetic began to stand him in good stead, "and I have heard tell of decimals, and if you are innumerable, I believe you're neither more nor less than a circulating decimal yourself!"

For one moment only the king was stunned by Tommy's unexplained audacity; then his great mind rose to the occasion.

"He is convicted by his own mouth of treason," for though 0 was ignorant of the meaning of the word, he guessed no compliment was intended by the term. "Take him and one to the battlements, and cast them into the moat."

Once more Tommy found himself the center of a crowd of numbers, who, seizing on him and the hapless 1, bound them together hand and foot, and bore them in triumph to the battlements. They only met with one slight interruption, when a wrathful number, with a cruel laugh, fastened to them the air-ball, the faithful companion of Tom's perilous voyage to that inhospitable world.

Thus they proceeded in a procession to the ramparts, when a large crowd was assembled to witness their execution. With many a taunt and jeer they tossed them over, but, to the astonishment of the multitude, after sinking slowly for some seconds, the air-ball began to take effect, and, impelled by a favoring breeze, they arose out of reach of their tormenters.

Ere he could utter a word of thankfulness of joy at this unexpected deliverance, Tommy Spratt found himself lying in the grass under the shady tree, the gingerbread crumbled to nothing in his hand, and the air-ball floating serenely above him.

From that day Tommy Spratt became a changed boy, remarkable especially for two good qualities—his persevering attention to arithmetic, and his unremitting and tender care of No. 1.—*Hood's London Comic Annual.*

A New Chill Cure.

A writer in the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Journal* has discovered a new cure for the ague. He says to those afflicted with this provoking malady, crawl down stairs head foremost. Laugh at the idea if you please, but do your crawling first; you can then afford to laugh. Just as the chill is coming on, start at the top of a long flight of stairs, and crawl down on your hands and feet, head foremost. You never did harder work in your life, and when you arrive at the bottom, instead of shaking, you will find yourself puffing, red in the face, and perspiring freely, from the strong exertions made in the effort to support yourself. Try it. It won't cost you near as much as quinine or patent medicines, and if it fails it will only do what they do every day.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

Heaven's Fallen Sister.

[In the appended pleasant sketch of the country juryman felicitating himself upon his liberation from jury duty and prospect of soon being upon the old farm again, the reader will recognize the peculiar genius of a writer whose previous "Farm Ballads" are worth this addition. The lines are from the Detroit *Tribune*, and express with appropriate simplicity the yearning and excellent feeling which must always come over good hearts abroad at thought of returning to what Dickens so beautifully calls "Heaven's Fallen Sister—Home:"]

GOIN' HOME TO-DAY.

My business on the jury's done—the quibblin' all is through—
I've watched the lawyers, right and left, and give my verdict true;
I stuck so long unto my chair, I thought I would grow in;
And if I do not know myself, they'll get me there ag'in.
But now the court's adjourned for good, and I have got my pay;
I'm loose at last, and, thank the Lord, I'm goin' home to-day.

I've somehow felt uneasy, like, since first day I come down;
It is an awkward game to play the gentleman in town;
And this 'ere Sunday suit of mine, on Sunday rightly sets,
But when I wear the stuff a week, it somehow galls and frets;
I'd rather wear my homespun rig of pepper, salt, and gray—
I'll have it on in half a jiff, when I get home to-day.

I have no doubt my wife looked out, as well as any one—
As well as any woman could—to see that things was done;
For though Melinda, when I'm there, won't set her foot out doors,
She's very careful, when I'm gone, to tend to all the chores.
But nothing prospers half so well when I go on to stay,
And I will put things into shape when I get home to-day.

The morning that I came away we had a little bout;
I coolly took my hat and left, before the show was out,
For what I said was naught whereat she ought to take offense;
And she was always quick at words, and ready to commence.
But then she's first one to give up when she has had her say,
And she will meet me with a kiss when I go home to-day.

My little boy—I'll give 'em leave to match him if they can;
It's fun to see him strut about, and try to be a man!
The gamest, cheeriest little chap you'd ever want to see!
And then they laugh because I think the child resembles me.
The little rogue! he goes for me like robbers for their prey;
He'll turn my pockets inside out when I get home to-day.

My little girl—I can't contrive how it should happen thus—
That God could pick that sweet bouquet and fling it down to us!
My wife, she says that han'some face will some day make a stir;
And then I laugh, because she thinks the child resembles her.
She'll meet me half way down the hill, and kiss me, any way,
And light my heart up with her smiles when I go home to-day!

If there's a heaven upon the earth, a fellow knows it when
He's been away from home a week, and then gets back again.
If there's a heaven above the earth, there often, I'll be bound,
Some homesick fellow meets his folks and hugs 'em all around.
But let my creed be right or wrong, or be it as it may,
My heaven is just ahead of me—I'm goin' home to-day!

—*W. M. Carleton.*

Current Items.

Boston was valued at six billions before the fire.

Paris, Ky., has a man who sheds his toe nails every year.

Chicago is to have a grand Crystal Palace, 200 by 600 feet.

Wool in Colorado is worth eighteen cents a pound. Go West.

San Francisco has a new paper with the pleasing title of *Grizzly*.

There has not been a conviction for gambling in New York for twenty-five years.

What an awful lonesome man that solitary Democrat in the Maine Senate must be.

Norwegians keep the small-pox away by wearing a bag of sunflower seeds around the neck.

The seventy-three Chinamen who first came to North Adams, Mass., have laid up $37,000 above all expenses since they began work.

Holbrook's Arizona expedition has left Denver. It carries a printing-press and other instruments of civilization, and proposes to found a new town in the diamond district.

Recently 7,000 kangaroo hides were brought to San Francisco, and a delicate, soft leather was manufactured, which is said to have been less brittle and less permeable to water than calfskin.

The geyser region of the upper Yellowstone, which Congress has wisely made sacred to the people, is unquestionably the most astonishing combination of natural wonders and of imposing and beautiful scenery in the world.

That portion of the Columbia basin lying within the Territory of Washington is capable of producing fifty million bushels of wheat annually, besides a due proportion of other cereals, vegetables, fruits, and an inexhaustible supply of the finest grass in the world.

The question is asked in New York, "Are the bets on Grant and Greeley off?" A rule of the turf is, where there is no chance to win there can be no loss. Bets on Mr. Greeley are in that category. If the turf regulation holds good in the betting circle, this will prove a nut for them to crack.

The Italian opera season came to a close in New York last week, after forty performances, at ten of which Miss Kellogg was the star and Lucca at the other thirty. The performances at which Miss Kellogg was the attraction gave a return of $21,620, and Lucca was worth $128,793, making the gross receipts $150,413. This exceeds by nearly $30,000 the sum that Nilsson brought to the treasury last year.

The great English chancery suit of Tomley vs. Chase heirs, involving an estate of £50,000,060 sterling, or about $260,000,000, which has been in the London courts for the last thirty years, has been decided in favor of the Chase heirs, who number about 100. Mr. B. F. Chase, of Louisville, received intelligence of his good fortune while watching the turning of the wheel in the late Louisville lottery.

How to Pickle Pork.

The first essential is a good, sweet barrel—not a molasses barrel, but a new barrel, made from well seasoned white oak staves, without any sap in them. If there is any sap in the staves the brine will leak through, and the pork will be spoiled with rust. Good salt is another requisite for pickling pork. Salt known in the West as "ground alum," or the salt made at Syracuse, N. Y., is good. When the hogs are killed and the flesh perfectly cold (not frozen), lay the hog on his side and cut straight down the center of the back until the knife strikes the bone. Then turn him on his back, and cut through the ribs close to the backbone, so as to meet the cut made from the other side. Cut off the head, and your pig will be in halves; cut the leaf lard from the ribs; cut off the shoulder and ham; cut out all the lean meat from the side; then cut the sides in strips about three inches wide, cutting across from the back to the belly. When you have your sides all cut in this way, take your barrel and cover the bottom three-fourths of an inch deep with salt; then take your pieces of pork and set them on edge, the skin next to the barrel, and bind them around in the barrel, making the circle smaller and smaller, until you have a perfect layer, and as close together as you can well press the pieces with the hand; then fill all open spaces with salt. Then, with a square ended stick or maul pound the pork down until it is smooth on the top. Then cover with salt about five-eighths of an inch deep. Then proceed with another layer, as before, and so on till the barrel is filled to within three or four inches of the top. Then make a brine as strong as can be made with salt and boiling soft water; skim the brine and let it cool. When cold, pour it on the meat until the barrel is filled within two inches of the top. Put a board, cut to fit the inside of the barrel, on top of the pork, and lay upon it a "nigger head" rock weighing about forty pounds. Keep the barrel in a cool place, if you have one; if not, keep it almost anywhere out of the sun, and you will have good pickled pork as long as you keep it completely covered with brine. I have never lost any pork put up in this way, and I have kept it in cellars, on the first floor, and in garrets.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

Charcoal for Sick Animals.

When one of our animals becomes sick, our rule has always been to give nothing unless we knew exactly what to do; and in the meantime attended to every exterior comfort practicable. If the weather is cold, place it in warm quarters, avoid all exposure, and attend to pure air and strict cleanliness. But there is one medicine that can never do harm, and is commonly beneficial. This is pulverized charcoal. Nearly all sick animals become so by improper eating in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure, in a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example of its use: The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill, and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from some over-eating, and ordered a teacupful of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward, and the water with its charcoal poured downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which became badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for the purpose of correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearances of bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.—*Cor. American Stock Journal.*

Cause of Potato Disease.

I have been watching the potato disease with interest for years. I am satisfied that the potato rot in this locality is caused by a small white insect eating through the skin of the potato during the growing season; it is too small to be seen by the naked eye. I have noticed where the rot is worst the potatoes are covered with little white specks; applying the microscope to these, they looked as if they were cut and chewed potato and pushed out in order to make an entrance for the little intruder. I took my knife and gently pared the skin away, watching all the time with the glass; my expectations were realized. I saw a small grub come out backward; with my knife I moved him on a piece of glass which I had ready to examine him; he never ceased kicking and flouncing till he died. I repeated it several times with the same result, concluding that the light caused almost instant death.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Liquids, Etc.

Sixteen large tablespoonfuls are half a pint.

Eight large tablespoonfuls are one gill.

Four large tablespoonfuls are half a gill.

Two gills are half a pint.

Two pints are one quart.

Four quarts are one gallon.

A common-sized tumbler holds half a pint.

A common-sized wine-glass is half a gill.

A teacup is one gill.

A large wine-glass is two ounces.

A tablespoonful is half an ounce.

Forty drops are equal to one teaspoonful.

Four teaspoonfuls are equal to one tablespoonful.

Lice on Cattle and Colts.

A correspondent from Nashwaaksis hands the *Colonist Farmer*, Canada, a simple method, long used in that locality, for killing lice on cattle: Make a strong brine with common salt, and apply it two or three times, rubbing in well with a brush. This never fails to remove the vermin. Scurvy on cattle can be successfully treated by the application of fresh hog's lard to the affected parts, previously washed clean with soap and water.

Helpful Hints for Housewives.

To Cook Apples and Rice.—Core and pare as many apples as will fill a pudding-dish; stew them so that they are nearly soft. Boil half a teacup of rice; when nearly soft, add sugar, salt and a pint of milk. Place the apples in the pudding-dish, turn the rice over them, filling up the core of each apple with sugar before putting in the rice. Bake until it is a nice brown. Serve with cream, or without any sauce.

Calicoes often fade simply because they are improperly washed. To insure their not fading, infuse three gills of salt into four quarts of water; put the calico in while it is hot, and let it remain there until cold. By this means the colors of the goods are made permanent, and will not fade with subsequent washings.

Meat is much better for family use when at least one week old, in cold weather. The English method for keeping meat for some time has great merit. Experts say, hang up a quarter of meat with the cut end up, being the reverse of the usual way, by the leg, and the juice will remain in the meat and not run down to the cut and dry up the evaporation. It is worth a trial, and when made will be continued.

Preserving Meat and Fish by Sugar.—To preserve fish by sugar, open them and rub the sugar in, the same manner as salt, leaving it there for a few days. If the fish be intended for long keeping, keep dry after this, taking care to expose new surface to the air frequently. Fish preserved in this manner will be found, when dressed, much superior to what has been cured by salt or smoke. For salmon of six pounds weight, a tablespoonful of brown sugar is sufficient.

Eggs in Case of Trouble.—The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs, which it will be well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs taken will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

Apple Tapioca Pudding.—One coffee-cup of tapioca, covered with three pints of cold water, and soaked over night. In the morning set it on the side of range, or stove, stirring it often, till it becomes transparent. If too thick, add more water, till it is as thin as good clear starch. Stir in a small teaspoonful of salt. Pare and core, without breaking, as many good apples as will set close on the bottom of a medium-sized pudding-dish. Fill the holes full of sugar, and a very little nutmeg and cinnamon; then pour over the tapioca, and bake slowly till the apples are soft and well done. To be eaten with hard sauce, which is made as follows: One cup of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, beaten together until perfectly smooth and white.

Dat Grubbing Hoe.

Many years ago, there lived in a beautiful little country town in North Alabama a genial, warm-hearted old gentleman, Judge H——, well known throughout the State as well for his marked generosity as his congeniality. Among his chattel possessions—for the time we are speaking of was long before the war—was an old negro named Jake, or, as he was more familiarly called, Uncle Jake, and there never lived a more provoking old darkey; for Uncle Jake, although a favorite, had many weaknesses, and among others he was particularly regardless of truth, to such an extent, in fact, that occasionally the good old Judge found it necessary to punish him. It was the custom in these days for the town constable to administer a flogging, for a consideration, whenever the master was disinclined to officiate, and the constable of this particular town had a severe reputation for proficiency among the darkies who had now and then been so unfortunate as to come under his hands. Jake, although he had never been there, was well posted, and had a great repugnance to Massa G——, who was the incumbent at that time. On one occasion, during the Christmas days, while the old Judge was quite severely indisposed, Uncle Jake had been guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishment was deemed necessary, so the Judge wrote as follows:

Mr. G——: Please give the bearer thirty-nine lashes and charge to me.

Judge H.

Calling up Uncle Jake, the Judge ordered him to carry the note to G——, who would give him a grubbing hoe!

Jake started off up town, but his suspicions were aroused. He couldn't understand what the Judge wanted with a grubbing hoe at Christmas time, and as his conscience was not as clear as it should have been, the result of his suspicion was that the truth suddenly flashed upon him—he was to be whipped. Seeing a boy approaching, he took out the note and said:

"Massa Bob, what's in dis note; got so many dis morning I got em mixed."

The boy read the note and explained its contents to Jake, who whistled and laughed to himself as a bright idea struck him. Calling a negro boy who was near, Jake said:

"Boy, does you want to make a quarter?"

"Of course I does."

"Well, take dis down dar, to Massa G——, and get a garden hoe, and I'll wait here till you comes back, and den gives you a quarter."

The boy hurried off to accomplish his errand, and in due course delivered the note to G——, who took him into the yard, locked the gate, and proceeded, despite all the boy's protestations of innocence, to administer the desired flogging, while Jake hurried off home, chuckling over the happy result of what might have been a serious business for him.

That evening the Judge called him up and inquired:

"Jake, did you get that grubbing hoe?"

"No, massa; I give a boy a quarter to fotch dat note to Massa G——, and I spec he got dat hoe."

The Toronto *Mail* announces the completion of arrangements for the organization of a company to build the Canadian Pacific railroad, authorized under an act of the last session of Parliament.

The Ideal of Christ's Person.

The Christ of painters is blue-eyed and golden-haired, and such a one never existed save in their imaginations. A blonde in the race of Syrian Jews is unknown. He was a *brun* (since we have no word in our language which describes a man with dark hair and eyes, and olive complexion) of that race. There are pious people who have recourse to a miracle to make him a blonde, with whom it is useless to argue. Generally, the stoutest defenders of his divinity believe that in taking on himself man's nature he subjected himself to the laws which govern it, and that he thus inherited the characteristics of the race from which he sprung. Leonardo, Guido, Raphael, and other masters, *created* their Christ regardless of historical requirements, and invested him with an ideal character which he never possessed, according to their idea of the beautiful in art. This model, once imposed, has since been perpetrated by all painters, because they think blue eyes more spiritual than dark, and golden hair more godlike than black.

They had an idea, too, that the Jewish type of face was ignoble, which may have had some foundation from the degradation to which the race was forced for so many centuries by persecuting Christians, and they thus had their prejudices against investing the Savior with the traits of a people whom they despised. But the Jew of Syria in the day of Jesus was, before his persecution and consequent debasement, perhaps the equal of the man of any other race in point of natural advantages. There are Syrian Jews now, in isolated habitations in Palestine, who are remarkable for their handsome traits.—*Albert Rhodes, in Appletons' Journal.*

Moles.

Ladies have a horror of those black eminences on the face called moles. Even homely men dislike them, but there they ordinarily remain as guides in giving a description of an applicant for a passport.

A mole is a thickening of the epidermis, or outer skin, probably induced by an obstruction in the outward ends of a cluster of sudorific ducts or sweat-tubes. To be clear of them readily, run a fine needle through one of them from one side to the other.

Let an assistant take hold of both ends of the needle and pull so as to make a neck of clear skin at the base. It is neither painful, difficult, nor attended with hardly a tinge of blood. Next ligate that neck behind the out-dragged mole with a delicate, strong, waxed silk thread, that cuts off the circulation; clip away the unused thread and await the result. A slight local inflammation ensues, which is the gluing together the new surface of the stretched skin.

In a few days the old offense drops off, deprived of nutrition, leaving no scar. If a little reddish by the remains of a subsiding inflammation, wash the spot occasionally with cold water. Proceed to the next, and the next, seriatim. Before aware of it, any mole disfigured face may become as good as new.

Capt. Burton and the Savages.

During one of Capt. Burton's voyages in the Essex he was becalmed off an island of the Society group, in the South Pacific, and one day a valuable case of surgical instruments was stolen from his cabin. A number of the savages, with the chief of the island at their head, had been on board, and he knew the thief was one of their number. On the following day he pulled ashore with the best part of his crew, and found the chief in company with several of the warriors, sitting before his hut. Burton made known his want through his interpreter, whereupon his sable monarch expressed unbounded surprise. Not only was he sure that none of his people had stolen the articles, but he could assure his milk-skinned brother that his people would not steal under any circumstances.

The captain assumed a confident attitude, and begged to inform his swarthy majesty that he (Burton) knew where the missing property was. He had the power to discover such things. It might save the chief a vast deal of trouble if he would at once produce the lost property.

Upon this the chief declared he would have nothing more to say upon the subject; and to add seeming weight to the assertion, he filled his pipe with tobacco and commenced to strike fire upon a piece of punk-wood with a flint and steel. Capt. Burton said to the interpreter to bid him to stop.

"Tell him," said he, "that I will bring down fire from heaven into his pipe."

The chief received the announcement with a look of incredulity, but nevertheless dropped his flint and steel, and suffered the captain to proceed.

Burton drew from his pocket a small sun-glass or magnifying lens, and concealed it in his hand; he bade the chief to smoke, and at the same time he turned the bowl of the pipe toward the sun, and brought the force point of the rays upon the tobacco. The dusty chieftain puffed out a fragrant cloud, then looked at the bowl of his pipe and then knelt in awe before the pale-faced captain. He would not tempt the wonderful power of the medicine man any further.

Burton obtained his case of instruments from the chief's own hands.

There is living in Birmingham, Eng., a boy with microscopic sight. When he was quite young he suffered from diseased eyes, which were left in this strange state when they were restored. His case is attracting much attention from scientists, who are almost baffled by it. He has a gift for sketching quite remarkable, and as he naturally draws with the minuteness of one studying the subject under a microscope, his sketches are very valuable. He is willing to examine and depict anything his friends bring to him, with the exception of water; but to look into it and magnify all its contents is too frightful to him, and no inducement can make him study it.

A Boston paper says: "J. S. Clarke, comedian, better known as 'Major Wellington De Boots,' was married two or three years ago to one of the prettiest actresses on the London stage." This will very much astonish Mr. Clarke's present wife and family. He has been for a long time married to Asia Booth, sister of Edwin Booth.

Too Much Credit.

Mr. Keene, a shrewd and thrifty farmer of Allenborough, owned a large flock of sheep, and one autumn, when it came housing time, he was greatly annoyed upon missing a number of his finest muttons; among them three or four wethers which he had raised and fattened for his own table. He was sure it was not the work of dogs, and the most he could do was to await further developements.

On the following spring, when his sheep were turned out to pasture, he instituted a careful watch, and ere long he detected Tom Stickney, a neighboring farmer, in the act of pilfering a sheep; but he made no noise about it at the time. Stickney was a man well-to-do, and Keene did not care to expose him.

Autumn came again, and upon counting up his flock, Mr. Keene found eight sheep missing. He made out a bill in due form to Thomas Stickney for the eight sheep, and presented it. Stickney choked and stammered, but did not back down. Like a prudent man he paid the bill and pocketed the receipt.

Another spring-time came, and Mr. Keene's sheep were again turned out. Another autumn came, and the farmer again took an account of his stock, and this time fifteen sheep were missing. As before, he made out the bill to Tom Stickney for the whole number missing; but this time Tom objected.

"It is too much of a good thing," said he. "Fifteen sheep! Why, bless your soul, I hadn't had a fifth part of 'em."

Mr. Keene was inexorable.

"There is the bill," said he, "and I have made it out in good faith. I have made no fuss when my sheep have been missing, because I deemed your credit good and sufficient."

"Well," groaned Tom, with a big gulp. "I suppose I must obey; but," he added, emphatically, "we'll close that account from this time. You have given me too much credit altogether—some other rascal has been stealing on the strength of it."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A Curious Mania.

The peculiar vagaries into which the lottery mania lead people are often as interesting as they are pitiable for contemplation. The intoxication of drink and of hope are equally fatal to success in life when too much indulged in; one will work nearly as much ruin as the other. A singular instance of the destructive tendency of the "policy" fever, and of its tenacity, too, has lately come to light in Baltimore. A few years ago a grocer died there, leaving his wife the store and property worth about $2,000, on which she managed to live comfortably. One day a customer mentioned to her that a friend had made $200 on a lottery ticket, and this so worked upon her mind that she began investing in that way until in a short time she had expended all she had owned and had received nothing. Since then she has opened a lodging room for men and boys, where a bed can be had for fifteen cents, a bench for ten cents, and an old blanket on the floor for four cents. The room is well filled every night, and as affording shelter, is the means of doing some good; but that is not the motive for which the establishment is opened. The poor woman is as ardent as ever in the belief that she will one day draw a fortune, and she requires of every lodger that he will try to dream of the lucky numbers, and must tell her of them in the morning. Whenever she draws anything on such information she gives a part to the dreamer. In this way she lives along from day to day, putting her few cents of surplus into worthless pasteboard tickets, and receiving her regular dividends of disappointment.

Texan Cattle—An Enormous Interest.

Texas is credited with 3,494,043 of the 23,820,608 cattle in the United States; and these cattle of ours are estimated to be worth $13,584,272, or less than $4 a head. It will readily be admitted, however, that the number of our cattle is much larger than the estimates given in for taxation from which the above figures are taken. Probably, after all the depletion of recent years, it would not be extravagant to set down the number of our cattle at 5,000,000.

The estimate of the value of our cattle at four dollars per head is ridiculously low. At least, in forming a proper idea of the wealth of our State in cattle, it may be justly said that if the improved process of cattle-tending now being introduced should reduce the number of cattle, they will increase the value per head. So that in putting down for Texas 5,000,0000 of cattle now as worth not less than $30,000,000, we are, in our own opinion, below the actual truth at the present time, and far below what will be the value in a very few years to come.

This sum of $30,000,000 is two and a half times more than the officially reported value of all the merchandise in the State, more than twice as much as the value of all the miscellaneous property, two and a half times more than the merchandise and miscellaneous property put together, six times as large as all the reported money on hand or at interest, and larger than all these other sources of wealth put together.—*Houston (Texas) Union.*

The Erie-Gould Compromise.

The settlement made by Jay Gould with the Directors of the company, which apparently terminates the Erie imbroglio, is perhaps the most remarkable of the eventful occurrences in the history of the Erie road. Gould, contrary to his usual practice of maintaining the contest in court till his opponents were exhausted, has surrendered to the Board $9,600,000 of securities, etc., for which he was sued, estimated at a cash value of between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000, and the proceedings against him have been withdrawn. The Grand Opera House, several tracts of real estate, and 60,000 shares of Erie stock are included in the transfer. The question now discussed in financial circles is for what consideration Gould surrendered this vast amount of property, and speculation is rife as to combinations between him and the directors, by which he receives, directly or indirectly, a full equivalent, and besides acquires a large share in the management of the company. It is also suspected that he has quietly cornered the stock, and that the directors will aid him in squeezing the "shorts."—*Inter-Ocean.*

Variety.

When is it right to take any one in? When it rains.

"**Transported**" for life—The man who marries happily.

The whole number of dead letters last year was 4,261,374.

Too full for utterance—The man who filled his mouth with hot baked apple.

Why is the inside of a thing unintelligible? Because we can't make it out.

An ill-natured, pussy man is like a tallow candle. He always sputters when he is put out.

Widows' mourning caps are now called "caps of liberty." Complimentary to the dear departed.

"**Keep** 'em alive, boy; keep 'em alive," said an old physician to his young brother practitioner. "Dead men pay no bills."

"**There**, now," cried little Bessie, the other day, rummaging a drawer in the bureau, "grandpa has gone to heaven without his spectacles."

It is with diseases of the mind as with those of the body; we are half dead before we understand our disorder, and half cured when we do.

Men are frequently like tea. The real strength and goodness is not properly drawn out of them until they have been a short time in hot water.

"**Is there** a letter here for Mike Howe?" asked a lady at the Springfield postoffice. "There is no letter here for anybody's cow," was the gruff reply.

A Western paper chronicles the hanging of a horse thief thus: "Mr. Jim Clemton, equine abductor, of Minnesota, was lately the victim of a necktie sociable."

Wendell Phillips' famous lecture on "The Lost Arts" has been captured at last by a phonographic reporter, and published in full in the New York *Tribune.*

What house pet is that so generally admired, sought after and valued, yet more abused, trampled upon, kicked about, looked down upon, and whipped than any other? A carpet.

A man lately made a wager that he had seen a horse going at his greatest speed and a dog sitting on his tail, and, strange as it may seem, he won, but the dog was sitting on his own tail.

Those marine boots, lately invented in Paris, by which the wearer could as easily walk upon water as land, have been tried. They were not a success, except where submarine observation is the object, for, although the boots float, the wearer is left to hang on the surface of the water by them in an inverted position.

On board the vessels of the Cunard line, says the London *Court Journal*, the church service is read every Sunday morning. The muster-roll of the crew is called over, and they attend service. A gentleman said to one of the sailors: "Are you obliged to attend public service?" "Not exactly obliged, sir, replied Jack; "we should lose our grog if we didn't."

"**I say**, ain't you going to send that boy to school?" "No, sir. He went one day and came 'ome sayin' it was wrong to get drunk. D'you think I'll have my p'rental feelin's outraged, and all the sweet infl'ences o' 'ome affecshun broken by swells a teachin' of 'im such things. Come, an't you goin' to stand a pint?"

Foreign Gossip.

The Mikado of Japan is 22 years old.

Prussia uses American paper for her bank notes.

Oxford University has a yearly income of $1,000,000.

Four thousand gondolas are in daily use in the city of Venice.

One of King Victor Emanuel's sons is in the banking business at Naples.

Paris has a shop-keeper who pastes advertisements on the backs of bank bills.

A single Parisian publisher has brought out two hundred varieties of almanacs for 1873.

Hans Christian Andersen has been obliged to abandon his pen on account of a failure of sight.

In Pesth, the other day, a youth of sixteen recited at an exhibition the Lord's Prayer in twenty-two languages.

Eight balloonists have been decorated by President Thiers for "hautes services" during the Franco Prussian campaign.

A journalist in Padua has been severely fined for saying that he never saw a more repulsive-looking man than King Victor Emanuel.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, it is said, is cogitating seriously whether or not it would be best for him to abdicate his crown in favor of his brother Henry.

Amelia B. Edwards, in a recent novel, talks of her hero "going backwards and forwards between the court-yard and vineyard like an overseer in a Massachusetts cotton-field!"

Mr. Holloway, the patent pill potentate, is about to build in England at a cost of nearly $500,000 an insane asylum; presumably to show his gratitude to the class from whom most of his fortune was derived.

The Crown-Prince of Sweden is a very sickly boy, and the general belief in Stockholm is that, at the death of the present King of Sweden, Scandinavia will be united again under the scepter of Frederick, now Crown-Prince of Denmark.

Queen Victoria has a favorite called Sharp, a shepherd's dog which plays the watch dog for her Majesty with the most fierce jealousy. He appropriates his mistress' chair and keeps it at pleasure. If she takes it in his absence he springs up and makes room for himself as best he can, when he sleeps with one eye open in virtue of his responsible position. He has a great aversion to cats and strangers, and is the reverse of another of the Queen's favorites, being dishonest and addicted to stealing.

Osborne P. Anderson, the last survivor of the John Brown raid, has just died at Washington.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, January 2, 1873

The epizootic killed the $1,000 Norman stallion, belonging to E. J. Green, at Porters Cross Roads, Porter county on the 27th of last month.

The Main papers tell of a man in that State named Gray who has slept on a hay mow every night for the last 22 years.

Dr. McCosh says that there are 20,000 Presbyterian congregations in the world, embracing a population of 34,000,000.

Sidney Rigdon, who is reported to have been the author of the Mormon Bible, and who at one time ranked next to Joe Smith, in the church of the Latter-day Saints, was stricken with paralysis recently, at his home in Allegany county N. Y.

Frank Walton of Campbellsburg Ind. won't hunt squirrels with a cocked gun any more. The bullet went into his mouth nicely enough, without disfiguring him in the least—but in coming out made an ugly hole in the back of his head.

We notice that Sergeant Ed. Kennedy the historical warior, and St. Joe poet, has received a flattering proposal for marriage. The fair damsel whose heart the Sergeant has won is said to weigh in the neighborhood of 400 pounds. sports fiery red hair, and ditto nose.

A portion of the Warmoth Committee in Washington called on the Attorney General on Saturday and announced their intention of issuing an address to the people of the United States, explaining their cause, and dialating on the action of the Government in the matter.

The weather all over the Northwest, during the past week has been the most severe known for years ; in many places standing 20° below in the middle of the day. Suffering in the citties and throughout the United States has been most intense. Railroad men pronounce it the coldest "snap' they ever experienced.

A heavy outside pressure is being brought to bear, to compel the Credit Mobiler Committee to make their sessions public. Disinterested members of both Houses have regarded the proposition to sit with closed doors, as virtually an admission, that matters were to be reached by the investigation which would cast a little reflection upon somebody.

A meeting was held in New York, this week, to promote the discontinuance of the use of intoxicating beverages, on New Year's day. Seeing that more young men probably are made drunk on than day, by the proffering of the wine cup by fair hands than are to be seen intoxicated on any other day in the year. This is a consumation devoutly to be wished for.

As "coming events cast their shadow before," we may expect Mr. Boutwell to retere from the Cabinet in March next, and become a candidate for the U. S. Senate, to occupy the vacancy made by the election of Henry Wilson to the Vice Presidency. What will Grant do for another and as efficient supporter of his plan of administration, upon the retiracy of Boutwell, is now a leading question in his mind.

There is one feature in the proposed monument to the memory of Horace Greeley which should command more active sympathy for it than that which is usually accorded to movements of this nature. Mr Greeley was a man of peace. Our distinguished generals have been rewarded for the service they have done. They have had valuable gifts of homes and money while living, and monuments are voted to them by congress when they die. Mr. Greeley was a peace-maker by nature, Many of the public acts of his life which were condemned by his opponents in the excitement of war, or the heat of political campaigns, were honest and earnest efforts to maintain the harmonious relations of a common people. He devoted himself to the healing of wounds when the war was over. Is it not nearly time that we should commemorate such a spirit as this ? Shall we preserve no monuments of our internal strife save those that shall remind the Americans of the future of its bitterness ?

The Cold Snap.

The papers give accounts of several persons having frozen to death in different localities : In South Bend a young man by the name of Reak, was found on the street last Monday morning so badly frozen that he died before noon. On Saturday night a locomotive became disabled on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad between Goshen and Warsaw and the engineer and fireman in attempting to reach a house a mile distant, were frozen to death. One man at Cincinnati, another at Evansville and a third at Detroit were found frozen to death on last Sunday morning.

The Auburn *Courier* has been enlarged to a six column quarto, and otherwise improved. We are glad to note the prosperity of friend Mays.—*Whitley Commercial.*

The Auburn *Courier* comes out in an enlarged quarto form. It is an excellent local paper and we rejoice to see friend Mays succeeding, as is shown by this last proof.—*Warsaw Indianian.*

The Auburd *Courier* comes to us enlarged and otherwise improved We wish you abundent success. Brother Mays.—*Logansport Pharos.*

The Auburn *Courier* is out in a quarto form, much enlarged and otherwise improved, and containing a much larger amount of reading matter, than ever before. We congratulate Tom. Mays, the genial editor, upon this substantial indication of prosperity, and also upon his success in getting up a wide awake reliable paper.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

The Auburn *Courier* has been enlarged to an 8-page 48 column paper. We are glad to see this indication of prosperity and success on the part of our friend Mays. It shows that the good people of Auburn, and of DeKalb County, generally appreciate a "good thing." and are ready to give enterprise at all times a harty support.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Every steam engine in town is more or less in trouble, either from want of water or breakage, on account of the severe cold. Most of the establishments have shut down for repairs.

J. C WICOFF,

Auctioneer

Waterloo, Ind.

Holds himself in readiness to Auctioneer, Sell or Trade Propertp at any time Headquarters at Leas' Livery Stable. 3m. Dec. 5.

SELLING

OFF at COST.

S. W. RALSTON.

A am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!

of every variety,

CLOTHING

QUEENSWRE,

GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a ountry Store. All kind of

ountry Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

---

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swineford's hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line.—Call and see.

J. A. BOOZER. B. B. BLATTNER.

BOOZER AND BLATTNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as;

Areola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittanna "	Brocades,
Balerno "	Silk Stripes,
Turko, "	Corded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice on qu at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1872.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Fruit House!

BULLETIN

Prices for the Holidays!

GREAT REDUCTION ON

Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits of the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advahtage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices

Young Hyson	30, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.

At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	9 best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	13c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roastod pea nuts	10c

Olong	4, 50, 80, and 95c
Japan	40, 50, and 95c

Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.

10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahaquoy double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	35 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and chery	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old '76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Diqnor	90c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	35c to 50c a bettle

All the above Liquors are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pey double the money for.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have an extra large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, in all different kinds	25c

Wax Candles for Christmas Trees.

All different sizes, from 1½c to 3c each. All kinds of goods for Santa Claus, at one half the usual Price.

Fine Fresh Oysters,

AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.

Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box

You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

People's

Convention

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

The Mother's Help.

The Children's Friend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money nd Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

XO—N. Y. S.—XO.

FALL TRADE

1872.

ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages of York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of bo

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,

New fall Shawls,

New fall Calicos,

Mew stock Black Silks,

New line Black Alpacas,

New Lot Fancy Silks.

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the pepular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Pianos AND Organs

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,

Opera guard & vest chains,

AT

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Base Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

and all kinds of singing books, sheet music, and every thing in the musical and jewelry line.

Abright & Shepherd

Repared on short notice and warranted. Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

If You Want

Early BreakfasT

—OR—

GREENBACK,

Young America, Native, or a Cooking Stove with Reservoir or without, with Low or Elevated Oven, Heating stoves for wood or coal, or a stove of any description.

CALL ON

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.

DEALERS IN

Builders Hardware,

Of the finest qualits,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, At reduced Prices.

Leather, Rubber Belting, Packing, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Mechanics Tools.

Heavy Hardware,

Carriage Makers' Stock, &c.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Holidays, farewell.

Sleighing tip top.

Saw logs are sliding in.

Three days last week were stingers.

Get your name on the next "roll of honor."

The dance, Christmas Eve, was largely attended.

Turkey raffles have been frequent of late.

Fresh oysters by the can or dish at the Bakery.

Call in and tell us the news of your locality.

The roads were never in better condition than now.

Not one case of "up-his-snoot-ic" has as yet proved fatal in this place.

The "merry sleigh bells" can yet be heard on our streets.

The delinquent tax list takes the space of reading matter.

If you are a drunkard, stop drinking and you will be a sober man.

We are obliged to some friend at Pleasant Lake for favors.

The ladies are prettier now that cold drecing winds fan their cheeks.

Again on the 22d of next Feburary the light fantastic can trip to its music.

Gust Leas, Esq, of Waterloo, has our thanks for hauling a package to the depot—gratis.

The trial of Stokes, the man who was present at the time Fisk committed suicide, is again being agitated.

The editor has gone to Ohio, this week and our readers will be minus their usual amount of local matter.

The belle of Auburn, "they say," is soon to be laid on the altar—of matrimony.

The good-looking faces of several of our lady friends appeared in the ball room, on Christmas Eve.

The coldest weather we have heard reliably reported, in this vicinity, was 26 degrees below Zero.

Several of our young ladies received rigns as a Christmas present, and their fingers are quite sociable with their mouths.

Some of our boys lost their over-shoes, caps and other articles, at the Christmas dance. Of course, they were taken through a mistake.

Last Monday the new school house at Waterloo took fire in the basement. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

Tuesday night last the school house at Feagler's Corners was entirely destroyed by fire. It is supposed to have caught from the flue.

Are the rights of no one to be respected. A Baltimore minister has been thrown out of the church just for playing whisky poker and pitch, for a few drinks in a lager beer saloon.

The exceeding cold wether, of last week has been great detriment to business, and has been very severe to railroad men. We have heard of no accidents, however, except through the daily papers.

Davenport & Co. have a fine stock of goods and are selling them right. They have the best green tea in town, we have tried it and know whereof we speak—They sell coal oil for 30 cents.

Colfax is not editor of the New York *Tribune* so much as he was. A recent turn of events has brought Whitelaw Reid to the top and he and the old editorial force will continue the paper in the same course marked out by Mr. Greeley.

A Vincennes man, not far away, chanced to kiss his hired girl in the milch house, while his wife saw the action through a window. It is hoped by great care and attention that his head may get well before the sleighing goes off.

The Christmas tree at the M. E. Church was largely attended, and the little folks seemed to enjoy it very much. Some valuable presents were placed upon the tree Those, of the children, whose parents could not give them a present had one from the good people of the church.

An observant young man, in this place, is constrained to make this observation: "It is disgusting to see young girls parading the streets of a modest and unassuming town like this with a tuckupbehindwiggleddarupbeolitiveness larger than they are."

"This is the place I long have sought and grieved because I found it not"—Davenport & Co.'s Drug Store, where I can get the most and best, and purest drugs for my money than any other place I know of in town.

You may dig potatoes all day, and all night, but you cannot look over the advertising colums of your local paper, without finding the names of the most enterprising men in your place. And you cannot look them over without finding something you want.

The *Press* is now the only paper published entirely within the county.—*Waterloo Press.*

We are glad to know that our neighbors have their paper of such a size that it can be published within the county. We are compelled to take in Chicago to enable us to send out the COURIER in its present enlarged form.

Notice is hereby given to the members of Auburn Lodge, No. 116, I. O. O. F. that at the regular meeting Jan 15 '73 there will be elected, three Trustees to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified.

By order of the lodge.
F. E. DAVENPORT, Sec'y.

Bleak winter and frosty nights, have bound up the diminutive waters of Cedar Creek, and make a beautiful sheet of ice, over which the juveniles skip from morn 'till night, with almost the swiftness of a swallow in summer air. It is well that there is something to relieve the dreariness of the wild waste, which the piercing frosts have wrought in field and forest; but, the return of the vernal season, will disolve the icy chains of the Cedar, and the boys will have to fish.

MR. EDITOR:—I had the pleasure of giving your school a short visit on last Friday, and I am enabled to say that I found every room in a thriving condition. Mr. McIntosh and his able assistants are laboring hard for a good result, and I expect ere long that Auburn will have the reputation of the best school in the county. It was amusing to hear the juveniles recite their lessons, taught by Miss Anna Rainier, and gratifying to see them so deeply interested in their begining.

The method of teaching indulged in, by the several teachers, is certainly a good one, and cannot help resulting in the prosperity of any school.

At some other time I will give a more lengthy article in this direction, but at present time compels me to be brief.—Wishing to visit your school again at no distant day, I wish you all a happy New Year.
S. O.

We feel like proffering a little well-meant advice, to young ladies and young gentlemen:

"If you experience a desire to write for the public press, do not allow the foolish notion to take possession of your mind, that your first liturary effort must be clothed in rhyme. Nothing can be more fallacious. Comparatively few writers, even those of experience, are capable of producing good poetry. Upon what assumption then, should a wholly inexperienced youth, hope to excel in that particular? Our advice to young people generally, is this: Write prose; take pains to construct your sentences correctly. Undertake but little in the start. A narrative of some local event is the best subject to begin with. Send your production to your home paper, and be sure to read it careful after it has passed through the printer's hands. If the latter be a competent person, he will make all necessary corrections, which will be a guide for future efforts.

IRON FENCE.—The County Commissioners, we understand, are examining iron fences in the vicinity, with the view to the construction of a fence of that character around the county buildings. Not very long ago, a substantial wooden fence was built on these grounds, and it was converted into hitching-posts, and thereby destroyed. Have the County Board any evidence that a more expensive fence will not be treated in the same manner? And had they not better devote a little time to ascertaining whether any considerable portion of the tax-payers desire the erection of so expensive an ornament about the present county buildings?—*Press*

Another evidence of those finer jealous feelings, so characteristic of the *Press*. It may think it is fun to be constantly employed in correcting its blundering statements, but it is not very pleasant. We call them to order on the Court Yard Fence. The County did not build a substantial wooden fence 'not very long ago,' but the town of Auburn did, and that is the fence which now graces the capitol of the county. The county moved the front fence some distance east, and put in hitching posts and railing, in front, at its own expense. This is all the County has done One would hardly think it would be necessary for the Commissioners to go over the county and ascertain from each tax-payer whether they are in favor of a new fence or not, especially as the county has been at no expence in the past, in this direction. If, however, the Commissioners think this is their duty, we would suggest that, in order to economize their work, they go immediately to the editors of the *Press* as we can assure these officers that our neighbors have lip enough for three-fourths of the people of the county, and that, you know, is a majority.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Nugent, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN COY, Adm'r.

Report of the Oyster Supper.

EDITOR COURIER:—For your last issue I presented for publication a notice for an Oyster Supper, to take place, at Case's Hall, on Christmas Eve, for the benefit of the Auburn Silver Cornet band. Now, in this, allow me to present to the public a report of the result of that effort. In the first place, let me say that only the oysters, tea, coffee, and their trimmings were furnished by the band, for it would be, most decidedly, a very wrong thing for us to take upon ourselves the whole honor of "fussing up," in such a neat tidy manner, all those beautiful cakes, pies, roasted chickens, and a host of other luxuries to compare; no, all the latter were donations from our friends in Auburn and vicinity. Our donations in this line were not only of the first quality, but there was almost a mountain of them, consequently we were enabled to furnish supper two evenings, the result of which I will now show you: Chrismas Eve there was taken in for supper, $92.25; the next evening for supper, cakes and pies sold at auction, $25.34. There were also three or four sums of money donated, which with a small amount resulting from other sales, added, made up about $3. more so that after all of our expenses were defrayed we had left in the hands of our Treasurer $79.13—not a very trifling sum for a dozen "boys" in limited circumstances, to apply on a payment for their new instruments, which cost them $480.59. This result would be much less, were it not for our exceedingly generous editor, who only half charged for his labor, and J. W Case who charged us but $5 for the use of his Hall. We wish to present our kindest regards to him and his family for so much forbearance and generosity, and the extreme kindness with which we were treated.

Since the supper we feel doubly encouraged, for we now see that every body takes an interest in the new band. We noticed several couple, who seldom take an interest in benefits, seated around our table, and to none are we more indebted than to the committee of women, made up of old and young, who labored for a whole week soliciting the donations. And to the committee composed of our leader and others we feel under renewed obligations. At our auction we noticed Dr. Ford paying $1 for a small cake, and other gentlemen 80 cts. for four pies, which showed an interest more than something to eat. To the people generally, we again tender our sincere thanks for the kindness they have have shown in this effort.

By order of the Band.
T. J. SAXTON, Sec'y.

NEWSPAPER MEN.—We regret to see so many of our exchanges grumbling about hard times, and Dame Fortune. No man in the wide world should be so happy as the publisher of a country newspaper—True, he is often out of flour, always out of money, and generally out of meat. He is frequently annoyed with little bills from his grocer hatter, tailor, butcher, druggist physician, woodsawyer, and washerwoman. His office is a place of resort for crack brained men, and sentimental women, He is constantly advised by a score of chronic grumblers, who know just how to conduct a newspaper. He burns a great deal of oil in deciphering a mess of trash from a "constant reader," usually headed "A Poem." and when he consigns it to the waste basket, he may incur the enmity of a man who owes him 75 cents. He sometimes sits for hours in a cold room dimly lighted by a tallow dip scratching his empty head with a curry comb for an "idea," The "world of letters," in which he revels, is found at the post office and they generally come in the shape of bills payable. He wears his honors, as he does his coat until they are both thread bare. His teeth are often wore out in his vain attempts to grow fat by gnawing a soup bone. But these are trifles, and should seriously annoy no one—much less a man who expects to succeed as a newspaper publisher. True, these things are a little inconvenient, but it is from the other side that the publisher draws comfort and consolation. He is never worried about the price of Government bonds. He is not troubled about the financial condition of insurance companies. He cares no more for the price of stocks, than does the king of the Cannibal Islands. The advance of diamonds, and precious stones does not effect him in the least. He is perfectly indifferent about the value of real estate, and don't care a straw for the tax-gatherer. His sleep is not disturbed by the fluctuations of the champagne market and he don't care a fig for the tax on whisky. The drouth takes nothing from his ghost of a pocket book, and the sound of fire bells does not cause a respectable yawn. He is not annoyed by delinquent tenants, and his brain is not wearied by computing interest on mortgages He does not fear the gout, nor has he any interest in the price of furs. Avarice finds no lodging place in his bosom, and the 'cankering care of glittering gold,' does not enslave him. He is perfectly indifferent to the allurements of wealth, and should be supremely happy. Surely newspaper men escape a world of trouble and anxiety.

MARRIED.—At the Weaver House, by Rev. Sandoe, S. S. Robbins and Mrs. Ruhannah Brown.

By the REV. SANDOE, at the Auburn House, Mr. Geo. Wilkison and Miss. Nattie Fansler.

The hog market is quiet.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein the Merchants National Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is Plaintiff and Thomas D. Grose and William H. Dills are defendants requiring me to make the sums of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1873,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: Lots No. eight, 8, nine, 9, ten, 10, nineteen, 19, twenty, 20, and twenty-one, 21, in Grose and Dills' addition to the town of Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and cost I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

WM. L. MEESE, Sheriff.
H. E. Altenburg, Dep'y.
Guy Plum, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Happiness Procured Cheaply.

Millions are spent annually in holiday presents which bring neither pleasure nor comfort, yet the same money expended judiciously will produce joy to giver and recipient. If you wish to present your parent, friend, brother or son with that which will be a credit to you and valuable to the receiver, go at once, and stand not upon the order of your going, but buy your presents at the

Palace of Fashion,
The Great One Price Clothing House,
No. 1, Keystone Blk,
FORT WAYNE, IND'A.

A Representative House.

Among the multitude of different branches of trade in Fort Wayne, none are of more importance than the boot and shoe trade. This branch is well represented; prominent among them all is the shoe house of Markley, Schrader & Co. They came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and by their gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business, they have acquired a trade perhaps not excelled by any house in their line. Not satisfied with bargains given their customers heretofore, they propose to do still better for them in the future. Their stock is very large, being a full line of everything needed for mens, boys and youths, women, Misses and children's wear. They are giving great bargains; one cannot know how cheap they are selling, unless they call. Examine the goods and learn prices, We advise all in want of boots, shoes or rubbers o give them a call. tf.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Ruth Chapman, late of said county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to solvent.

Dec. 14, 1874. JOHN BEMENDERFER, Adm'r.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, }

Noice is hereby given, that George Barney, executor of the will of Jacob Monrer, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal property being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

A Great Offer Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. will dispose of New Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, including waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly instalments,—New 7-octave first-class Plates, moderd improvements, for $275 cash Now ready a Concerto Parlor Organ, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever make. Illustrated Catalogues mailed Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

$20,000

[Twenty thousand Dollars] in Premiums, for Distribution among the $2.00 subscribers of the

CINCINNATI
Weekly Enquirer.
In April, 1873.

The number of premiums are always increased when the number of names exceed the number calculated upon. We offer the following:

1 Cash Premium of	$1,000
20 Cash Premiums of $100 Each	2,000
60 Stem-winding watch 80 each	4,800
100 Cash Premiums of 20 each	2,000
200 Cash Premiums of 10 each	2,000
100 Cash Premiums of 5 each	500
100 Cash Premiums of 3 each	300
100 Cash Premiums of 2 each	200
1319 Miscellaneous Pre., 3 to 10 Each	[illegible]

Making a total of Two Thousand Premiums, worth Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Every subscriber who remits $2 00 for a year's subscription will have his name registered, and will be furnished by return mail a receipt giving the date and number being represented by a duplicate in the distribution.

Agents sending 10 names and $20,00 at one time receive a free paper one year and have their names registered as participants for premiums. Specimen Copies Posters, Premiums, Pamphlets and Subscription Blanks sent free to persons desiring them. Address

FARAN & McLEAN, Cincinnati, O.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, February term, 1873

Thomas I. Jones, }
vs } Complaint for Divorce.
Hannah M. Jones }

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, Hannah M. Jones is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of February, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 11th day of December, 1872.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night,
Warm Meals at All Hours.
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
No. 89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

EXTRORDINARY SLAUGHTER
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
—AT—
C. ORFF & CO'S.

We will offer for sale for 60 days some of the greatest

BARGAIN!

Ever Offered in FORT WAYNE.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have just received a splendid line of new Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres in all new shades, Empress. Satins, Serges, all wool Diagonals, Albanian Cloths in shades, etc., which, by having purchased late in the season, we can afford to sell for less than they were sold in New York City four weeks ago by the Jobbers; and we have marked all of our other Dress Goods to correspond with these prices.

Cashmere, all the new shades, 1½ yards wide, reduce to $1.25, which is less than they have ever been sol for.

All-wool Diagonals, for	75 cents;	worth $1.00 to 125
New Sades in Albanian Cloths,	75,	1.00 to 1.25
Silks and Wool Velours,	1.00	1.50
20 pieces Irish Poplins,	1.35	1.75
20 pieces 28-inch Velours,	1.35	150 to 175
Satins in new shades,	1.00	125
	75	1.00
	50	75
100 pieces Japanese Stripes at	30	40 to 50

We have picked out a large lot of Dress Goods which we will sell for 25 cents per yard. Amongst which will be the cheapest lot of Dress Goods ever in Ft. Wayne.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Black and Colored SilKs!

We have made a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. on our stack of Silks

Shawl, Cloak and Fur Department!

We have in this department the largest stock of the above goods of any house in the city, and we have the greatest bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and furs ever seen in the city.

New Ottoman Shawls!

At	$9.00,	worth $12.00
At	8.00,	worth 11.00
At	7.50,	worth 10.00
At	4.00,	worth 6.00

Plaid Shawls long and square, in immense quantities, and at prices less than before the war.

☞Once more, we have BARGAINS for you in every Department, and mean what we say.

You want the Goods and we want the Money; so give us a call.

C. ORFF & CO.,
No. 5 and 7 COLUMBIA-St., FORT WAYNE, IND

ARE YOU GOING WEST

If so take our advice, and purchase your tickets over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y.; or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN.
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

Chas. Rivers & Co.,
SIGN.
CARIAGE & HOUSE PAINT'G
Particular attention paid to
GLASS GILDING
No 88 & 90 East Main Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retaied AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Another Explosion
IN
High Prices
Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS
Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of
Dry Goods
GROCERIES,
HATS and CAPS!
BOOPS & SHOES
&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also
Dress Goods,
of all kinds, at the lowest figures,
FOR CASH.
Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show goods. Produce taken at the market price.
WOOD & W
J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashla

BROKEN HEARTS.

Mr. [illegible] Scientifically Considered.

The advances of pathology demolish for us some of the most beautiful illusions of ancient times. The heart, for instance, is degraded from its position as the high altar for devotion and affection to a mere hydraulic machine. The liver no longer plays its old role in melancholy to which it gave the name. It makes simply some bile and some sugar. The eye, after all, is only a system of lenses and refracting media of different densities, and [illegible]. But in the course of still further and more extended observation became evident the close connecting links between these organs and the presiding brain, which explains to us the intimate relationship which exists between them; expression then still lingers in the eye; hypochondriasis still has its frequent seat beneath the cartilages of the ribs, and the heart still throbs and palpitates under the various emotions. Bernard has explained to us in detail the full significance of the cold and empty heart, the heart that is light or heavy, the heart that is full to bursting, and last of all the heart that breaks outright. The great batteries of the cerebral mass send special lines of innervation to the heart, and though the communication between the heart and brain is not so swift—being only at the rate of 112 feet per second—as electricity, yet its force and volume are even more intense. The broken heart, then, is no more poetic fiction, and several instances are recorded where rupture of its strained or more especially diseased fibers has taken place under powerful mental emotion.

It was less in the literal than in the metaphorical sense, however, that we have introduced this topic. Death from a "broken heart" is literally only very rarely true. The lesion of disappointment, crushed ambition, or other depressing emotion is far less often cardiac than cerebral. Prof. Tuke has shown, in his widely quoted essays upon the influence of the mind upon the body, how the various emotions act upon the calibre of the blood-vessels to induce inflammatory processes in the different tissues of the body, nowhere more frequently or more calamitously than upon the delicate structure of the brain.

Psychical causes beget insanity in its various forms according to all observation in two-thirds at least of all the cases, and Griesinger makes a special point of the fact that among all the psychical causes it is only those which concern the emotions that terminate in this way. Purely intellectual over-exertion, no matter how exhausting, unless it be connected with affection of the passions or emotions, or with somatic excesses, induces insanity only in the very rarest cases. Of these emotional disturbances, too, it is only those which are of a depressing character that act in this way. It is questionable whether the pleasurable emotions, however great their excess, have ever contributed a case to the insane asylum. Pinel was so well assured of this fact that his first question always was, "Have you suffered vexation, grief or disappointment?" and seldom was this question answered in the negative.

The case of Horace Greeley is a striking example in confirmation of these statements. The purely intellectual exercises of his daily avocation, though often protracted to excess, and sometimes to doubt to temporary exhaustion, left his brain clear and unaffected after a proper period of repose. But he was painfully susceptible to disturbances of his emotional nature. He is said to have become, though usually placid in the extreme, quite violent, even abusive when a wrong page of proof was handed in for correction. We are told of his profound depression and despondency after the battle of Bull Run.

Mr. Greeley had arrived at that period of life, further, at which the blood vessels themselves begin to show pathological changes. The rigidity of the tubes incident to age would favor the development of morbid processes, or, more strictly speaking, would prevent the vessels from counteracting the sudden changes in the heart's action, induced by mental emotional nature in age.

And lastly, the whole career of Horace Greeley was a record of a simple life; simple in the noble sense of a preservation of the child-like spirit. By his own confession he was always the creature of impulse, but by universal concession, never of intrigue. He was vulnerable thus in a double sense, by temperament and by age.

We have the testimony of the most skillful experts in the land—and it is a great satisfaction, always, to know that such service has been secured—that the immediate cause of death was an inflammation of the meninges and the brain. The acute mania hyperæsthesia, photophobia, etc., would clearly indicate such affection. The stupor, stertorous respiration and dilated pupils consecutive, indicated as clearly also that fatal exudation had quickly supervened.—*Cincinnati Clinic.*

Locusts as Food.

One naturally supposes that considerable courage was possessed by the first person who cooked and ate a locust, hence the theory that famine and starvation, caused by the terrible ravages of armies of locusts, first caused the insect invaders themselves to be eaten. As they were found to be nutritious and not unpalatable, they came in this way to be considered a staple article of diet. The earliest Asiatic or African history informs us of their use as food, and they are thus occasionally mentioned in Grecian annals. The Arabs and Africans now consume them in the greatest quantities. They are gathered from the trees where they alight, are brought down when flying low, by making a dense smoke. They are then roasted with salt in an underground oven, bruised and put away for use. For the table, they are pulverized and made into a pudding, or divested of their heads, wings and legs, are boiled in water or oil. They resemble in consistence and flavor the yolks of hard boiled eggs, and various English travelers agree that they are very good eating.

A PITTSBURGH paper wants a real printer's monument erected to Horace Greeley, to be cast from worn-out type, which newspaper offices from all over the country can contribute, and be mounted on a granite base.

Forrest's "Idiot Boy."

Col. Forney, in his "Reminiscences of Public Men," [illegible] the following interesting sketch of Mr. Forrest:

Edwin Forrest was always one of us whenever he visited Washington, and, as I said in a former number, was the toast and the star of the night. He gave liberally to the Union cause without being a Republican. Though he did not [illegible] with us when we sung "John Brown," none could have been more graceful and ready in contributing to the general pleasure. One dramatic night I shall never forget Forrest was in royal condition. He came early and stayed late. He seemed prepared to make everybody happy. He needed no solicitation to display his varied stores of humor and of information. Sketches of foreign travel, photographs of Southern manners, alike of the master and the slave; his celebrated French criticism of Shakespeare; his imitation of the old clergyman of Charleston, S. C., who, deaf himself, believed everybody else to be so; his thrilling account of his meeting with Edmund Kean, at Albany, when Forrest was a boy; his incidents of Gen. Jackson; his meeting with Lafayette at Richmond, in 1825. Few that heard him can ever forget that night. But nothing that he did will be remembered longer than the manner in which he recited "The Idiot Boy," a production up to that time unknown to everybody in the room except Forrest and myself, and to me only because I heard him repeat it seven years before, when I lived on Eighth street, in the house lately known as the Waverly. These lines are so beautiful and unique that I print them for the benefit of the readers of these hasty sketches:

THE IDIOT BOY.

It has pleased God to form poor Ned
A thing of idiot mind,
Yet, to the poor unreas'ning boy,
God had not been unkind.

Old Sarah loved her helpless child,
Whom helplessness made dear;
And he was everything to her,
Who knew no hope or fear.

She knew his wants, she understood
Each half-articulate call,
For he was everything to her,
And she to him was all.

And so for many a year they lived,
Nor knew a wish beside;
But age at last on Sarah came,
And she fell sick—and died.

He tried in vain to waken her,
He called her o'er and o'er;
They told him she was dead!
The words to him no import bore.

They closed her eyes and shrouded her,
While he stood wond'ring by,
And when they bore her to the grave,
He followed silently.

They [illegible] her in the narrow house,
Th[illegible] the fun'ral stave;
And [illegible] the fun'ral train dispersed
He [illegible] by the grave.

The ra[illegible] boys that used to jeer
Whene'er they saw poor Ned,
Now stood and watched him by the grave,
And not a word they said.

They came and went and came again,
Till night at last came on;
Yet still he lingered by the grave
Till every one had gone.

And when he found himself alone
He swift removed the clay,
Then raised the coffin up in haste,
And bore it swift away.

He bore it to his mother's cot,
And laid it on the floor,
And with the eagerness of joy
He barred the cottage door.

Then out he took his mother's corse,
And placed it in a chair;
And soon he heaped the hearth,
And made the kindling fire with care.

He put his mother in *her* chair,
And in its wonted place,
And then he blew the fire,
Which shone reflected in her face.

And pausing now, her hand would feel,
And then her face behold:
"*Why*, mother, do you look so pale,
And why are you so cold?"

It had pleased God from the poor wretch
His only friend to call;
Yet God was kind to him, and soon
In *death* restored him *all*.

And when the neighbors on next morn
Had burst the cottage door,
Old Sarah's corpse was in the chair,
And Ned's upon the floor.

Singular and Impressive.

In the *Golden Age* Theodore Tilton relates the following of his interviews with Horace Greeley:

"About three weeks ago, Mr. Greeley said to us (clasping our hand and holding it for the last time), 'My dear friend, for thirty days and nights I have not slept; I shall never sleep again; I pray for death.' From that touching interview we retired as if stunned by a prescience of the coming calamity; and on narrating the incident to a friend, we remarked, 'It would not be strange if Mr. Greeley did not live three weeks.' The prediction was all too sadly verified; the crumbling column fell within that time.

* * * * * *

"We have no sympathy with fatalism, and yet we are free to say that Mr. Greeley's destiny was on him, and he could not escape it. There were inward causes that gnawed their way outward to this effect. He had premonitions of it, not only a few weeks, but many months ago. During some idle hours in Brooklyn early in the campaign, he said to us, with a voice of sadness and a tone of unwonted pathos, 'I have but one great ambition, and that is not the Presidency, but death.' Later in the summer (or, perhaps, early in the fall) when some friends were talking with him at a merry supper table, and when one of us gaily asked 'how he enjoyed being praised by one political party and damned by the other,' he simply answered 'that 'nothing would gratify him so much as to receive from some celestial messenger an authoritative assurance that he must die the next morning.' About the middle of October, in a Sunday evening conversation with him, the same premonitory meditations on death and immortality broke forth from his lips."

Black Supremacy Imminent in Florida.

Martha Raffle, a negro woman, residing near Jacksonville, according to Napoleon's gauge, is the greatest of women. She has been married three times. Previous to her third marriage, no accurate record has been kept of the extent to which she helped to populate the earth. Ten years ago she started on her third matrimonial career, and since that time she has been blessed with fourteen children, having ushered into the world five pairs of twins, and once, in less than a year, she became the happy mother of four children—two pairs of twins. At this rate, we fear for the ultimate ascendancy of the white population of Florida.—*Savannah (Ga.) Republican.*

Corks.

Cork is the bark of the evergreen oak known as Quercus suber. It grows plentifully in the south of France, in parts of Italy, in Spain, Portugal, and Algiers. Commerce is indebted to Portugal for its largest supply. There the cork tree, majestic in size and rugged in covering, its branches sweeping gracefully over the flower studded green sward, and its foliage of brightest green, is monarch of the forest. The fawn-color of the lesser limbs and the tawny gray of the body furnish emphatic and pleasing contrasts to the leaves. Cork oaks form the royal parks, and shade the piazzas of palatial mansions. Single trees of gigantic size, sacred as manorial heirlooms or from historical associations, whose branches through centuries have been growing gray with moss, are regarded with almost superstitious veneration.

For constructive purposes the wood of the cork tree is almost valueless. It not only decays rapidly, but its sap, from which no drying ever quite frees it, corrodes nails driven into it. But the value of the bark fully compensates for the inferior quality of the wood; in fact the bark of the cork tree, although like other oaks it bears acorns, may be regarded as its fruit. In its native State, every few years, it sloughs its old covering and takes on a new. This natural yield is not commercially valuable, however, and hence a mechanical yield takes its place. Bark-stripping, done periodically when the material is in its best condition, and not the shedding of its coat from necessity, makes the cork tree one of the most valuable in the vegetable world.

When a healthy cork tree has reached the age of twenty-five years it is subjected to its first shearing. This is not done at a single process, else the life of the tree would be endangered. A circular incision is first made in the bark at or near the ground and another exactly similar to but above the former close by the branches. These cuts are followed by others equally deep, made longitudinally, and dividing the bark into broad planks. The tree is then left. The sap has been stopped from circulation; the bark begins to dry and curl outward, and shortly each strip is peeled off by the hand.

This process is repeated every ten years, and, as the cork tree lives to a great age, there are those now standing that have grown their twentieth crop. But the finest cork comes from the earliest yield. Every crop is less valuable than its predecessor. The best cork is known by its pliancy, elasticity, absence of porosity, and depth of color, and these qualities are gradually lost sight of by successive yields. The Spaniards keep their superior article for manufacture at home. Of late years Algeria is sending exceedingly good cork to market. The estate of M. le Duc de Montebello, presented to him by Louis Napoleon, is covered with cork oak forests, the yield from which is very great, and the quality unsurpassed. About 6,000 tons of the raw material of corks are annually shipped from cork producing countries, and probably an equal quantity is furnished for home consumption. —*Appleton's Journal.*

Facts in Natural History.

The fecundity of the salmon is very great, the roe of a single one amounting, as I have been informed (says Dr. Halliday) by a person who counted it, to about 600,000. The experiment was made in the usual way, namely, by first weighing and then counting a certain portion, and afterwards weighing the whole mass. Yet this increase bears no sort of proportion to the number of pea in many other fish. The sturgeon produces the greatest number that I ever read of, being no less, according to Leuwenhock, than 150,000 millions—an amount equal to that of all the inhabitants of the earth; the female codfish gives 9,340,000; and the common crab, 4,334,000. The porpoise produces only one, and yet porpoises are more plentiful than sturgeons. There seems to be no positive rule in nature upon this subject; such is the extent and variety of exceptions, that we are forced to the necessity of considering every animal distinctly and individually. What analogy proves to us, that if the claw of a crab be torn off another will supply its place; that the polypus may be cut in pieces, and yet the separated part shall produce a perfect animal; and a thousand other instances of exception operating against the general law of nature? All proves to us that we are to look for certainty to each animal individually, and that we shall seek in vain to elicit it from the similitude that one animal may bear to another.

Importance of Punctuation.

Punctuation not only serves to make an author's meaning plain, but often saves it from being entirely misconceived. There are many cases in which a change of points completely alters the sentiment.

An English statesman once took advantage of this fact, to free himself from an embarrassing position. Having charged an officer of government with dishonesty, he was required by Parliament, under a heavy penalty, publicly to retract the accusation in the House of Commons. At the appointed time he appeared with a written recantation, which he read aloud as follows: "I said he was dishonest, it is true; and I am sorry for it." This was satisfactory; but what was the surprise of Parliament, the following day, to see the retraction printed in the papers thus: "I said he was dishonest; it is true, and I am sorry for it." By a simple transposition of the comma and semicolon, the ingenious slanderer represented himself to the country, not only as having made no recantation, but even as having reiterated the charge in the very face of Parliament.

Sand.

If one should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of iron in it, I might look for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them; but let me take a magnet and sweep through it, and how it would draw to itself the most invisible particles by the mere power of attraction. The unthankful heart, like my finger in the sand, discovers no mercies! but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in every hour some heavenly blessing; only the iron in God's sand is gold.—*O. W. Holmes.*

A Pithy Sermon to Young Men.

You are the architects of your fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your motto, self-reliance, honesty and industry; for your star, faith, perseverance, and pluck, and inscribe on your banner, "Be just and fear not." Don't take too much advice. Keep at the helm and steer your own ship. Strike out. Think well of yourself. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Assume your position. Don't practice excessive humility, you can't get above your level—water don't run up hill—put potatoes in a cart over a rough road and the small ones will go to the bottom. Energy, invincible determination, with right motives, are the lovers that rule the world. The great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Civility costs nothing and buys everything. Don't swear; don't gamble; don't deceive; don't tattle. Be polite; be generous; be kind. Study hard; play hard. Be in earnest; be self-reliant. Read good books. Love your fellow men as your God; love your country and obey the laws; love virtue; love truth. Always do what your conscience tells you to be a duty, and leave the consequence with God.

The Best Joke of the Season.

New York (Dec. 20) Cor. Chicago Tribune.

A report appeared in a morning paper to the effect that the well-known actors, Sothern and W. J. Florence, were to fight a duel. The rumor has been traced to a gigantic practical joke played on Philip Lee, a newly arrived young Englishman, husband of Miss Neilson, the actress. Lee was invited to dine with Sothern, who promised he should meet a party of characteristic Americans. Lee accepted and sat down to dinner with Sothern and Neil Bryant, Chris. Connor, Billy Birch, Billy Florence, and Nelson Seymour, the last named five being under assumed names. Their costumes were very peculiar. They proceeded to eat with their fingers, tilt their legs on the table, and finally got into a quarrel, in which immense bowie-knives and Colt's navy revolvers were brandished. Sothern gave Florence a mock challenge, upon which Lee fled from the room, though Sothern tried to explain that it was "the custom of the country." One of the party had Sothern and Florence subpenaed to appear at the Tombs, to-day, which they did, explaining their joke to Justice Dowling, and receiving a discharge on their own recognizance.

French Theory of Fatal Maladies.

According to M. Alphonse de Candolle, when a fatal malady has seriously affected the younger portion of a population, the succeeding generation, descended from persons who escaped the disease, or were but little affected by it, will be found less liable to attack, as an ordinary effect of the law of descent, this continuing to be the case from generation to generation. This, therefore, constitutes one cause of the weakening of epidemics, and may serve to explain the reason why a disease is most injurious when it first attacks any people, and why it subsequently becomes rarer or less dangerous, as has frequently been observed. After the lapse of several generations, however, a population moderately affected by disease approaches the condition of one which has never had it, and increased intensity may then ensue.

Shelter for Swine.

For careful observation for several years, we are fully persuaded that the hog cholera was first caused and is still continued by improper feed, bad water, and inadequate shelter.

We are also persuaded that the common practice of keeping young hogs through the winter (especially in large numbers) without sufficient shelter, is a fruitful cause of disease, and although it may not prove fatal immediately, yet it so weakens the constitution, and predisposes the animal to all that swine flesh is heir to, that the coming fall it will require but a few malarious breezes, a few cold, damp, chilly nights, or a little impure water, to so develop the germ of disease already in the system, that no amount of care and drugs at that late day can possibly arrest the disease or save life.

Born with Two Sets of Teeth.

At birth the germs of two complete sets of teeth exist in the jaws of children and carnivorous animals. About the period when the system requires other aliment besides milk, the deciduous or first set are cut. When these are finally shed, the germs of the second, that have been lying quiescently several years in children, are quickened into activity and soon protrude through the gums. These are the permanent set. Nature's plan in this arrangement is to meet the expansion of the bones of the face, there being very many more teeth of the second crop, which are also larger, stronger, and deeper rooted in the sockets. The law of dentition presents a broad field for study.

Good Advice.

Parton, in his *Atlantic* article on Thomas Jefferson, states that in Mr. J.'s advice to his children and nephews this truth is often repeated: "If ever you find yourself in any difficulty, and doubt how to extricate yourself, do what is right, and you will find it the easiest way of getting out of the difficulty." To his nephew he wrote: "Give up money, give up fame, give up science, give the earth itself and all it contains, rather than do an immoral act. And never suppose that, in any possible situation or any circumstances, it is best for you to do a dishonorable thing."

MR. GREELEY was cut off in his 62d year. His temperate habits and custom of out-door exercise would have led one to expect for him a much longer life. Mr. Sumner is only of Mr. Greeley's age. Mr. Chase is 64; Bennett lived to be 71; Ben Wade is 72; Webster held out to 70, and Clay to 75; while Van Buren, though one of the worst beaten of Presidential candidates, was 80 when he died. Thurlow Weed is living at 75, and Mr. Seward has just died at 71. Mr. Greeley has perhaps worked harder than any one of these, but Lord Brougham worked severely and continually, and lived to 93; and M. Thiers is 75. Mr. Gladstone is 63, and Disraeli 67. Lord Palmerston lived to be 81.

Simplicity of Horace Greeley's Life.

A New York correspondent writes: Mr. Greeley was constitutionally exempt from the common weaknesses of mankind. He knew nothing of the pleasures of the table. He ate the simplest food, and it is probable that, taking his forty years in this city as a whole, it has not cost him more than $200 per year to board and clothe him. His sole idea concerning eating was in order that he might work. In other words, it was only supplying the machine with "wood and water." He never dreamed of sitting down and "enjoying" a dinner with a friend. I once saw him coming out of the *Tribune* building, when he met a friend to whom he exclaimed: "O, Mr. West, I am so glad to see you. I am going round to get a bit of dinner and you shall sit and talk while I eat." With regard to clothes he considered comfort all that was required, without regard to appearance. He wore a drab coat because he got used to that color, and then the style of goods did protracted service. All that eccentricity of dress which some accounted affectation was a part of his childlike nature. It was just as great an idiosyncracy for him to neglect his wardrobe as it was for Dickens to load himself with jewelry. Mr. Greeley was never known to use tobacco, or ardent spirits. His frame was supported on the simplest diet, yet he was the strongest, in point of muscle, of all the *literati* of his day. An impressive contrast is afforded between Greeley and Jim Fisk. The latter was the slave of appetite, he reveled in a luxury that had never been known here before. He was all in vice and sensuality that Greeley was not. Both were Yankees, and both have died within a year. But, oh, what difference! If an offer of one million had been made to any one who could prove a single mean act against Greeley, that reward would never be won. For forty years he has walked transparently before the world, and whatever may have been his follies, he never did anything to be ashamed of. Can this be said of any other veteran journalist of this city?

Ants.

In Brazil they have a very disagreeable species of ants. They come in countless numbers, frequently taking possession and overrunning a dwelling, when in their track, driving the inmates therefrom and destroying everything eatable on the premises. When seen approaching, they can only be stopped, or the head of the column turned, by fire; they will succeed in passing every other barrier. A traveler, alluding to them, says: "On ascending the Corcovardo we discovered a colony of them crossing the roadway high up on the mountains. They were coming from above, crossing the road, and descending on the other side. They came in a column three or four inches wide, thick as they could be packed, and rushing along with great rapidity. How long they had been passing before we saw them is of course unknown, but four hours later the stream was unabated and seemingly exhaustless. We found it impossible to break the line without its being immediately reformed. They seemed to know by instinct the direction taken by those passed, and never deviated in the slightest from the proper route. The attempt was also attended with some inconvenience if great care was not taken, for the stream never stopped; it kept pouring down, and in a very short time you found yourself surrounded, and in some danger of being overrun if not captured yourself. It is said they will remove the flesh from the carcass of an ox or horse in a few hours, leaving the bones perfectly polished."

Vitality of the Snake.

The vitality of the rattlesnake is a matter of observatiion with all acquainted with its habits. Some flat-boatmen on one occasion captured a large black snake in the Tallahatchie river, and put it in a cage for the sake of amusing themselves with its struggles to escape. Accidently finding a mole, about the size of a mouse, they put "the groundling" into the snake's cage. The reptile at once gulped it down, but the mole, making no difference between the sides of its prison-house and the solid earth, much to the astonishment of the flat-boatmen, ate its way out of the snake's side; whereupon it was swallowed again, and again gnawed its way into daylight. The snake, getting a dinner under difficulties, once more titillated its throat with the oft-repeated morsel, but with no more success of keeping on the stomach than the Irishman had with the emetic. The fourth time, the snake vainly attempted to engulf its dinner, but was too much exhausted, and gave it up as an impossible job. The mole, so well calculated to make its way through the world, was put on shore as a reward for its bravery; and, if it ever thinks at all, must be very much amused at its adventures with the flat-boatmen on the roaring river of the sunny land of Florida.

Beautiful Allegory.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was at one time defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offense. After an elaborate and powerful defense, he closed his effort with the following striking and beautiful allegory:

"When God in his eternal council conceived the thought of man's creation, he called to him the three ministers who constantly wait upon the throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy—and thus addressed them: 'Shall we make man?' Then said Justice, 'Oh, God, make him not, for he will trample upon the laws.' Truth made answer also, 'Oh, God, make him not, for he will pollute the sanctuaries.' But Mercy, dropping upon her knees, and looking up through her tears, exclaimed, 'Oh, God, make him; I will watch over him with care through all the dark paths which he may have to tread.' 'Oh, man, thou art the child of Mercy; go and deal with thy brother."

The jury when he had finished was drowned in tears, and against evidence, and what must have been their own convictions, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

JOHN R. G. HASSARD, who becomes managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, is a Catholic, and the author of the standard life of Archbishop Hughes

JAMES GORDON BENNETT finds a two years' trip to Europe indispensable.

Soap.

Great care should be taken in selecting toilet soap, as diseases of the skin are often brought on by its use. Many kinds of soap are manufactured in a large proportion from bone grease. Such bones as are of little value to the bone-turner or brush-maker are crushed and ground to a coarse powder in the soap factory, and then exposed to the action of boiling water, and subjected at the same time to a strong pressure, and the grease and marrow are in that way extracted from them. The grease is of a dark brown color, and has an abominable smell. It is bleached and deodorized by various processes, and separated into two or three different qualities. The most inferior of these is used for the formation of railway or other machinery grease. The better qualities are made into a hard brown soap, which still retains the unpleasant smell of the grease from which it was made. It is therefore remelted and perfumed. Now, the question is, whether the different processes through which the bone grease has passed have deprived it of the putrescent and morbific properties of which it was originally possessed. Physicians who make diseases of the skin a specialty, when a new patient comes to them, first inquire in regard to the kind of soap he is in the habit of using. If soap is dissolved in alcohol or in water, and then examined under a microscope, fine particles of ground bone may be found in it. If soap containing such particles is rubbed hard against a man's face, his skin is cut and scored by the bony particles, and prepared for absorption. A writer in the London paper called *Nature* says a cutaneous disease has been, to his positive knowledge, repeatedly produced upon his own face by the use of a particular kind of soap.

Literary "Fat."

One of the ruses of feuilletonists lies in the dialogue. A famous one of Dumas *pere* led to a revolution in the emoluments of romantic literature. Dumas was paid by the line, and one day he introduced in a romance the following passage:

"My son!
Mother!
Listen to me!
Go on!
Thou seest!
What?
This dagger!
It is steeped?
In blood.
Of whom?
Of thy father!
Ah!!"

After that Dumas was paid by the letter.

THEY have strange chambermaids at Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo (says a lady traveler). The one who waited on our room, and attended to all the various duties of the calling, even to the making of beds, was a Frenchman, dressed as if for a dinner party, white vest and dress coat, and having the air of a refined gentleman. It was really embarassing to accept his services in such a capacity. One of the ladies, on arriving at the hotel, rang for the chambermaid. This gentleman presented himself. Supposing him to be the proprietor or his chief clerk, she expressed her wish to see the chambermaid. He very politely replied, in the best English he could command, "Madame, I am she."

From 1786 to 1865, 205 reached the summit of Mont Blanc and returned safely from their foolhardy expedition. Of that number 187 were Englishmen, 9 Germans, 39 Frenchmen, 21 Americans, and 9 Swiss. The very first ascension was by Dr. Piccard and Jacob Balmat, in 1786. The first female ever so far up in the air on land was Maria Parodis, of Chamouny, in 1809. In 1865, 35 persons made the dangerous ascent, of whom 4 were ladies. The past traveling season of 1872 shows no abatement of furor for being distinguished for having risked life for nothing on that monument of terrestial grandeur. Not one of them have gathered a single fact of importance to science.

A METROPOLITAN hotel telegrah officer, early Monday morning—Young gentleman operator, after repeated calls for youny lady operator in a branch office, at last gets a response, and then, "click, click, click, click" (fortissimo), he telegraphs back to her vehemently, "I have been trying to catch you for the last half hour." In a moment the following spicy reply came tripping back to him over the wires from the telegraphic suburban maiden: "Pooh! That's nothing; there is a young man here who has been trying to do the same thing for the last two years, and he hasn't caught me yet."

A COUPLE of girls put a bullfrog into the hired man's bed to see if they couldn't make him talk. Davie threw it out of the window and never said a single word. Soon after he put a half bushel of chestnut burrs into the girls' bed. About the time he thought they would make the least shadow, Davie went to the door and rattled the latch furiously. Out went the candle and in went the girls; but they did not stick, though the burrs did. Calling on them, he begged them to keep quiet, for he only wanted to know if they had seen anything of that pesky bullfrog. He'd give two dollars to find it.

THE pitiful prices realized at the sale of Mr. Greeley's live stock, agricultural implements and household goods have dissipated much of the sentiment afloat in regard to the Chappaquans and their hearty regard and veneration for the philosopher. It seems like trifling with the memory of the distinguished departed to have the plows that he had handled sold for twenty-five and fifty cents each, and the memorable old Alderney cow that had given milk to his children knocked off at $7.50. Such is fame.

A MARYSVILLE, Cal., paper gives a graphic account of the manner in which emigrants are transported across the continent by the Pacific railroad. One family arrived there that had made the entire trip shut up in a common freight car along with horses, etc., and without a fire or any accommodations for cooking. They passed over the mountains while the thermometer was at zero, and it is a wonder that they were not frozen to death.

Personal.

Edwin Forrest left a fortune of upward of $1,000,000.

Joe Jefferson is wintering on his Louisiana plantation.

James T. Fields thinks we read too much and think too little.

A brother of John G. Saxe, the poet, is a cattle drover in California.

M. C. Mitchell, the new Senator from Oregon, is a five millionaire.

Joaquin Miller drew his first inspiration in Plainfield, Hendricks county, Ind.

All of Sir Walter Scott's race are gone now but a great granddaughter, a girl of 19.

In St. Louis there is a policeman named Heavens; in Chicago there is one named Ell.

The late Samuel N. Pike made his fortune of ten or twelve million dollars in less than twenty years.

Henry M. Stanley, having failed as a lecturer before a metropolitan audience, is about to make a raid on the provincial towns.

Augustus S. Merrimon, the newly elected Senator from North Carolina, is a native of Buncombe county, in the western part of that State.

The bequest of Mr. Horace Hawes, of San Francisco, of $1,000,000 to found a college, has been declared invalid, on the ground of the testator's insanity.

And now comes Lewis H. Noe, announcing his intention to mount the lecture rostrum and expose that "foreigner and fraud, Henry M. Stanley."

Father Tom Burke says that the highest title on earth is that of American citizen; and that next to the cross, "the greatest shadow is that of 'the stars and stripes' of free America."

The New World's Grand Remedy.—The Old World has played its part in vegetable medication. But the botany of the New World is, as yet, imperfectly explored. One new and most important revelation from that land of wonders—California—has astonished the scientific, and accomplished such cures of diseases of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints, malarious fevers, nervous affections, and all diseases proceeding from a vitiated condition of the blood, as have never before been witnessed.

Before **Walker's California Vinegar Bitters** all the alcoholic and mineral medicines are rapidly falling into disuse. They cannot resist the overpowering evidence brought forward every day of the immense superiority of this medicine. Not a drop of any variety of distilled or fermented liquor or mineral poison enters into its composition. It is a gentle aperient, a tonic, derived from entirely new vegetable sources, an unrivaled stomachic, admirable in all pulmonary diseases; and, in fact, as near to universal remedy as botanical discovery and scientific skill can hope to attain. Dr. Walker considers it a cure for all diseases not organic, and really the great variety of diseases in which it is successful seems to warrant the opinion. Every family needs such a remedy. It saves pain, anxiety and doctors' bills. We know what trouble it is to keep the bowels of children in order, and any remedy that will strengthen and regulate their weak and variable digestion must be a domestic blessing.—[Com.

A man in Youngstown, Ohio, bet $30 one bitter cold day last week that he could walk to Warren. He spoiled a $45 suit of clothes, a $14 pair of boots, paid a doctor $10 to thaw out his ears, and was arrested at Warren as a suspicious character and locked up two days in jail. He won his bet.

A Darien man discovered that the fumes of burning brimstone was a preventive of the epizootic, and fired some in his barn, and then went to dinner while it burned. He subsequently admitted to a neighbor that that barn never did suit him where it was, and that Cicero never owned a horse and yet was happy.—*Danbury News.*

Locke's National Monthly is a Magazine of 48 pages published by Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Locke (Nasby) writes for every Number, avoiding politics. Read his "Ambitious Young Man" in the January Number. To get it, ask your Newsdealer, or send 10 cents to Publishers. By the year, $1.00. Send for special circular to Agents. Sent free. An Agent wanted at every Postoffice.—[Com.

Attend to the first symptoms of Consumption, and, that the disease may be checked in its incipiency, use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia.—[Com.

Have the readers of this paper ever used any of *Parsons' Purgative Pills?* If not, why not? They are the best family physic, besides being the greatest anti-bilious remedy there is in this country.—[Com.

W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.'s magnificent new Book Store, 113 and 115 State street, is unrivaled for its wealth of books and stationery—including Holiday Gifts—and does credit to the leading book firm in the new Chicago.

A fine Complexion can be easily obtained by using "The Queen's Toilet."—[Com.

Any first-class Gent's Furnishing store can supply you with Elmwood Collars. Try them and you will wear no other.—[Com.

A Manual of Health.

An edition of between nine and ten millions of copies of a very useful work is now ready for gratuitous distribution, and can be had for the asking at any drug store in the United States, the British Colonies, Spanish America or Brazil. The work referred to is Hostetter's Almanac for 1873. The medical portion of it treats of the various ailments to which the human system is subject, and sets forth the peculiar properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—the purest and best tonic at present known—as a preservative of health and strength, and as a remedy for debility and disease. The Almanac is printed in all the principal languages of the civilized world, and reaches a larger number of families and individuals than any other medical treatise that ever issued from the press. No man or woman who has a due regard for that choicest of heaven's blessings, bodily vigor, should fail to read the plain, simple and convincing articles which this truly practical publication contains. The miscellaneous matter is varied, instructive and amusing, and the calendar department copious and comprehensive. Hostetter's Almanac is, in short, a household convenience, adapted to the use of all classes and callings. The farmer, the planter, the miner, the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer, the professional man, all need it; and to invalids of both sexes it is literally an article of prime necessity. The medical technicalities which render so many medical treatises intended for popular use unintelligible to the general reader, have been carefully avoided in this pamphlet. All is plain, explicit, forcible, and reconcilable with reason and common sense.

The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.—[Com.

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Address THE SUN, New York City.

Polar Regions.

Intensely cold, stormy and ice-bound as all nature is at the Arctic circle, there are evidences in multiplied forms to prove that the climate in those inhospitable abodes of the white bear and walrus was once as mild, warm and delightful as in the Island of Cuba.

Vegetable productions of the soil so ancient we have no data to reckon from are abundant. These grew luxuriantly where it is almost impossible to sustain either plants or animals with all the appliances of art, and from their structure are particularly fitted for a tropical climate. This statement requires no proof, since the archives of geology verify them by preserved specimens in the rocks, the land and caverns of the frozen North.

What forces produced the change from a mild to a terrific region of storms in their most fitful exhibitions of resistless fury? The polarity of the earth must have been suddenly changed.

The Harvest of the Head.—When the comb acts as a rake, bringing away a roll of parted fibers every time it passes through the hair, baldness would soon be inevitable. But even in this case, forlorn as it may seem, the mischief can be arrested, the loss repaired. Lyon's Kathairon, aided by a brisk application of the brush to promote the absorption of the fluid by the scalp, will stop the thinning-out process in forty-eight hours. The roots from which the dead filaments were shed will soon be re-endowed with vitality, and a new growth will speedily spring up on the denuded places. This work of reproduction will go on until the damage is completely repaired, and the luxuriant crop of hair thus produced will never wither or fall out as long as the vitalizing application is regularly continued.—[Com.

Miss Kate Barton, a young lady of Philadelphia, who has a penchant for practical mechanics, has invented an improvement on sewing-machines which will adapt them to the manufacture of sails and other heavy goods, something heretofore impossible.

How unnecessary the anguish many persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, toothache and earache. We say unnecessary, because the application of **Mexican Mustang Liniment** to the affected part, or a few drops of it in the ears or tooth, affords instantaneous, and, what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swellings, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere regarded as the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries or ailments of horses and cattle, it is infallible.—[Com.

If your horse is lame, sore or galled, you should use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*; wash the part with castile soap and warm water, rub dry with a clean cloth, then apply the liniment; rub in well with the hand.—[Com.

Lightning Cure.—The prompt relief afforded in numerous cases by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment has not only persuaded people that it contains Magnetism, but they call it the Lightning Cure.

In Rheumatism, Wandering Pains, Neuralgia, and Irritability, one application gives instant relief, and continued use will usually accomplish a permanent cure.

See advertisement in this paper.—[Com.

The *American Agriculturist*, speaking about the great merits of CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes, says: "A trial of these goods for several months past, and the testimony we have from dealers, prove this method of fastening soles to be a good improvement; there is no ripping, the wire holds until the sole of the shoe is fairly worn out."—[Com.

The Youth's Companion, of Boston, is a thoroughly wide-awake paper, having among its contributors such writers as Prof. De Mille, Louisa M. Alcott, Sophie May, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, and Mrs. Louisa Chandler Moulton. No writers more attractive in the country, and no publication for young people more enterprising and useful.—[Com.

A neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

A CHALLENGE

IS extended to the *world* to place before the public a better *cough* or *lung* remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

VERILY IT HATH NO EQUAL.

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Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

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SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1872.

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Very truly yours,
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AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely:

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It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by Medicine-dealers generally.

CAUTION.

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Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of Some of the Diseases Produced by It.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness, and frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of throat, and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat, constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities, rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flushes; kidney and urinary difficulties, female weakness, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise. Sold by all first-class druggists. 619

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CORN—Mixed Western	64 @	67
OATS—Western	53 @	57
RYE—Western	89 @	90
BARLEY—Western	57 @	58
PORK—Mess	10 75 @	14 00
LARD	7⅝ @	8⅛
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 25 @	5 75
Medium Grades	4 25 @	5 00
STOCK CATTLE—Common	3 00 @	4 25
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
HOGS—Live	3 40 @	3 75
BUTTER—Choice	26 @	28
EGGS—Fresh	28 @	29
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7 00 @	9 00
Spring Extra	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 20 @	1 20¼
No. 2 Spring	1 13 @	1 13⅛
CORN—No. 2	30 @	30⅛
OATS—No. 2	23¼ @	23⅜
RYE—No. 2	64 @	64½
BARLEY—No. 2	63 @	68
PORK—Old Mess	10 75 @	
New Mess	11 62½ @	11 75
LARD	7 @	7⅛
ST. LOUIS.		
FLOUR—XX	5 75 @	6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 15 @	1 16
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	31½ @	32¼
OATS	25½ @	
RYE	68 @	70
BARLEY	62 @	..
PORK—Mess	11 50 @	12 00
LARD	7 @	7⅛
CATTLE	3 00 @	5 75
HOGS	3 20 @	3 80
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	7 25 @	7 50
WHEAT	1 60 @	1 62
CORN	39 @	41
OATS	27 @	33
RYE	72 @	75
BARLEY	.. @	..
PORK—Mess	11 50 @	12 00
LARD	7 @	7⅜
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FLOUR—Spring Extra	.. @	..
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CORN—No. 2	35 @	..
OATS—No. 2	25⅛ @	..
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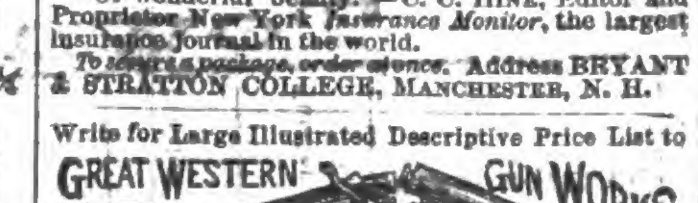

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!!

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This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

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We believe it is the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

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Be sure and call for
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Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

APPLE Parer and Slicer $2 and $1; "Union" Apple Parer, $1; Peach Parer, $1.50; Peach Stoner and Halver, 75c; Nut Cracker, 25c. Sold by dealers. Manufactured by D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

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His discovery consists in a combination of these powerful Vegetable Extracts with Electricity or Magnetism in the form of an Ointment.

Certain, it is, that the remarkable and unprecedented success which has attended its application in the cure of diseases, stamps it at once as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a trial and close investigation of its properties.

It never fails, while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of disease, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy.

Such is the power of this combination, that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of its purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with internal as external disease.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in Inflammation of the Bowels.

No patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.

For Inflammatory Rheumatism this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat it is unrivaled.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of Nervous Headache in thirty minutes.

For Nervous Diseases this medicine is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, Sores, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

D. RANSOM, SON & Co., Propr's, Buffalo, N. Y.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Rheumatism,
Chilblains,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sprains and Bruises,	Sore Nipples,
Chapped Hands,	Caked Breasts,
Flesh Wounds,	Fistula, Mange,
Frost Bites,	Spavins, Sweeney,
External Poisons,	Scratches, or Grease,
Sand Cracks,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Galls of All Kinds,	Foundered Feet,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Cracked Heels,
Poll Evil,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Animal & Insect Bites,	Roup in Poultry,
Toothache, &c., &c.	Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions. Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries.*

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited*. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture

"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by
MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMP'Y
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon scientific principles, by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, as this is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*" *Ozena* or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

THE
QUEEN'S TOILET
FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING
THE
COMPLEXION

DRUGGISTS.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

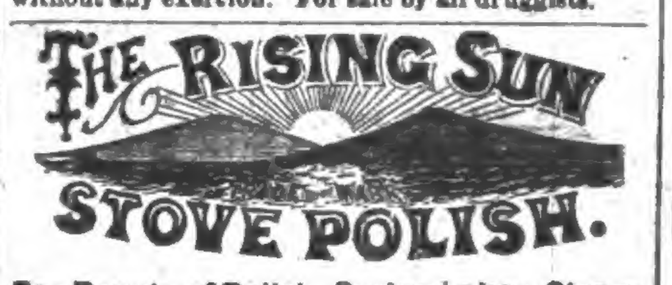

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS, under other names, but resembling ours in shape and color of wrapper intended to deceive.

THE RISING SUN POLISH IN BULK, for stove dealers' use, at twelve cents per pound—twenty-five and fifty pound boxes. "Cheaper than any other Bulk Polish for nothing."

THE RISING SUN LUMBER PENCIL.—No Sharpening. Cheap and Durable—supercedes other articles for purpose.

THE RISING SUN BLACK-LEAD LUBRICATOR. For axles, bearings and machinery. Lasts six times as long as oil alone. 25 lb. and 50 lb. boxes, 15 cents per lb. Try it.

MORSE BROS., Prop'rs., Canton, Mass.

Agents Wanted

$75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

JAPANESE PAPER WARE, a great success. Pails, Basins, Spittoons, Trays, etc., etc. Trade supplied by JENNINGS BROTHERS, Manufacturers, 352 Pearl street, New York.

SEND LOCK OF HAIR to Dr. A. DODGE, Red Ok Ia.

ANY ESTATE IN FRANCE, Belgium, or Holland, promptly collected by J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE
FREE FROM
PURELY
ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

THE NEW SCALE

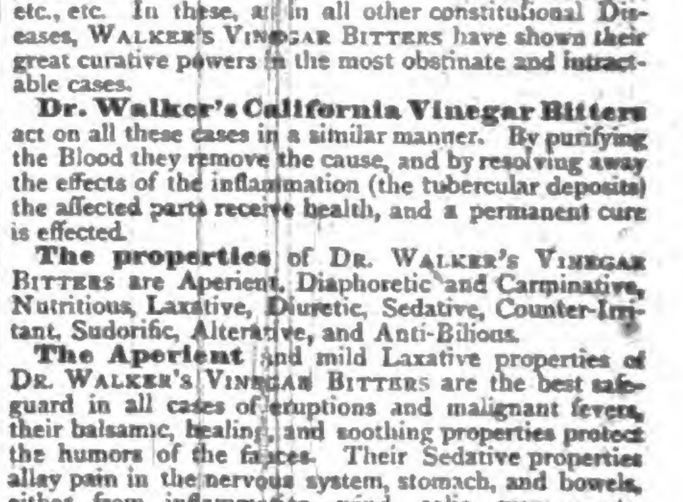

27 Union Square, N. Y.
Undoubtedly the best Square Piano made.
Send for Circular with Illustrations.
Prices ranging from 350 to 700 dollars.
Every Piano WARRANTED for Five Years.

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THE YEAST BEST
POWDER
TRY IT, SOLD BY GROCERS

BOOK AGENTS, and other Canvassers now at work, can learn how to increase their income $15 a week (*sure*), without interfering with their regular Canvassing, by addressing F. N. REED, 139 Eighth St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Illustrated Book WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST. 30 years of adventures among the Indians, &c. Thrillingly interesting and fast selling. For terms, Address F. A. HUTCHINSON, Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

LIST OF
DELINQUENT TAXES,
Lands and Town Lots
WITHIN THE
COUNTY OF DeKALB AND STATE OF IND'A.

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1871 including the Inter st and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1872.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Bell Jacob, heirs of	w. pt of s. e. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	880	880	15 60	9 32	45	25 37
Carnaham Clara L.	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	19	33	12	40	70	290	200	3 29	2 12	45	5 86
Feagler Henry	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr,	12	33	12	8	00	80	80	1 28	84	45	2 57
Fair Wm. H.	pt. of e. ½ of s. e. qr.	14	33	12	72	72	831	831	8 24	8 80	45	17 49
Leister Lefanus	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	76	704	704	11 59	7 46	45	19 50
Simon Peter	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	23	33	12	80	00	840	840	13 84	8 90	45	23 19
Wyant J. P.	in s. e. cor, of s. e. qr.	16	33	12	2	50	807	807	13 89	8 55	45	22 89
same	pt. of s. e. qr.	16	33	12	154	64	1250	1250	20 61	13 25	45	34 31

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Bowser J. C.	w. pt. of n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	33	13	25	00	40	40	61	48	45	1 54
same	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	33	13	40	00	120	120	1 87	1 44	45	3 76
Mison W. H.	e. ½ of s. e. qr	11	33	13	80	00	480	480	6 36	4 80	45	11 61
Feagler Henry	n. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr	7	33	13	17	68	1864	1864	4 43	22 36	45	27 24
George John	s. pt. of w. ½ of n. e, qr.	7	33	13	73	25	1570	1570	13 68	18 84	45	32 97
Hanna Oliver S.	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	40	00	160	160	2 53	1 92	45	4 90
same	n. e. ¼ of n. w. ¼	14	33	13	40	00	160	160	1 88	1 92	45	4 25
Hanna Wm. W.	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	22	33	13	40	00	160	160	1 88	1 44	45	3 77
Jones Sarah	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	3	33	13	40	00	80	80	1 26	96	45	2 67
McClellan Wm.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	1218	1218	20 24	16 86	45	37 55
Porter Wm. O.	und ½ of n. w. qr.	27	33	13	160	00	960	960	7 51	11 52	90	19 93
same	und ½ of s. w. qr.											
Porter Daniel W.	und 1-3 of n. w. qr.	27	33	13	80	00	480	480	4 29	5 76	90	10 95
same	und 1-3 of s. w. qr.											

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Dawson John W.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	20	33	14	80	80	567	567	10 30	8 56	45	19 31
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	23	33	14	71	10	671	671	12 20	10 13	45	22 78
same	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	33	14	80	00	710	710	12 91	10 72	45	24 08
Hanna Horace H.	s fracnl of s. w. qr	12	33	14	7	85	20	20	76	30	45	1 51
Howey Thomas H.	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr,	20	33	14	40	00	332	332	1 60	5 0	45	7 06
Johnson Thomas	w. ½ of s. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	14	40	00	277	277	97	4 18	45	5 60
Meese John	n. ½ of n. w. qr	3	33	14	73	20	440	440	4 34	6 64	45	11 43
same	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	4	33	14	73	93	430	430	4 25	6 49	45	11 19
Place Susan	in s. e. cor, of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	1	33	14	1	00	20	20	76	30	45	1 51
Rex Joseph M.	pt. e. ½ of n. e. qr.	13	33	14	78	00	1654	1654	26 48	24 97	45	51 90

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Andrew J. A.	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	7	33	15	40	40	923	923	21 25	13 01	45	34 71
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	33	15	78	50	1560	1560	33 59	21 99	45	56 03
same	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	7	33	15	40	00	600	600	12 94	8 46	45	21 85
Bally & Smith	n. fracnl of n. e. qr.	8	33	15	69	50	620	620	13 37	8 74	45	22 56
Bartlett Silas H.	s. pt. of s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		70	410	410	58 56	5 78	45	64 7
Dodge Mary P.	s. side of mid 1-3	4	33	15	26	09	227	227	4 89	3 20	45	8 59
Hawkins Wm. H.	n. pt. of mid. 1-3 of sec.	4	33	15	50	00	653	653	13 56	9 20	45	23 24
Johnson Sarah S.	in s. w. qr.	6	33	15		67	28	28	59	39	45	1 41
Kirkbirde G. W.	in s. ½ of n. w. fracnl qr.	6	33	15	8	00	20	20	33 38	28	45	34 13
McGonigal Susan	in section	6	33	15		86	170	170	19 22	2 39	45	22 01
Mogie Simon heirs of	in n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		15	50	50	1 08	70	45	2 26

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Coats & Petty	s. w. cor. of s. w. qr.	28	34	15	20	08	1900	1900	16 20	25 84	45	42 49
Loveland John P.	n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	34	15	79	00	954	964	15 16	12 97	45	28 58
Richmond Wm.	off n. side of n. ½ of s. e. qr.	18	34	15	40	00	1351	1351	13 86	19 37	45	33 68
Stoy Levi	n. w. ¼ of s. w qr.	17	34	15	40	00	615	615	7 15	8 36	45	15 96

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Aldrich Jason D.	pt of s. e. qr.	2	34	14		20	105	105	2 96	1 58	45	4 99
Allen Wm.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	24	34	14	80	00	1168	1168	60 76	19 13	45	80 34
same	pt. of n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	24	34	14	20	00	78	78	9 68	1 17	45	11 30
Blackwell Catharine	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	80	80	5 51	1 20	45	7 16
Blaker Wm.	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	20	20	13 97	45	45	14 87
Buchanan Frederick T.	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		20	220	220	51	4 82	45	5 78
Brown Wm.	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	22	34	14	76	00	879	879	2 18	13 27	45	15 90
Cutting David	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		22	55	55	97	83	45	2 25
Casebeer George	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	512	512	13 63	9 23	45	23 31
Coats Noyes	e. ⅔ of s. e. qr.	45	34	14	80	00	1519	1510	15 50	22 80	45	38 75
Drake C. M.	s. w. qr.	7	34	14	140	00	420	420	11 90	6 34	45	18 69
Fosdick R. W.	pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14		40	118	110	3 67	1 66	45	5 78
Freeborn J. R.	off s. side of s. e. qr.	24	34	14	60	00	730	730	32 92	11 02	45	44 39
Franke David	in n. w. qr.	29	34	14	85	00	565	565	40 40	8 53	45	49 38
Gingrish Samuel	mid pt of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	34	14	15	00	90	60	8 76	90	45	10 11
Huffman John A.	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	3	00	105	105	36 69	1 58	45	38 72
Hale Marshall	in n. w. cor of n. e. ¼ n. w. qr	12	34	14	1	00	300	300	19 47	4 53	45	24 45
Hoopingarner John J.	pt of s. e. qr.	2	34	14		20	270	270	24 05	4 07	45	28 57
Hale D. C.	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	23	34	14	80	00	820	820	23 24	12 38	45	36 07
Hunter Jefferson	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	30	34	14	80	00	900	900	35 48	18 09	45	54 02
Jones Wm. I.	pt of n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	15	00	361	361	8 62	6 95	45	16 02
John Asa	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	20	34	14	40	00	260	260	15 60	3 92	45	19 97
Jaques Warren	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	10	34	14	40	00	1027	1027	6 05	17 50	45	24 00
Kester Alonzo A.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	29	34	14	80	00	308	308	8 73	4 65	45	13 83
Kallner Charles	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	25	34	14	40	00	413	413	10 68	7 73	45	18 86
Linderfer Henry	pt of s. w. q r	1	34	14	2	40	709	709	34 73	13 20	45	48 38
Lower Wm. S.	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr	24	34	14	40	00	400	400	11 34	6 04	45	17 83
Lackey John A.	s. w. pt of n. w, qr	11	34	14	50	00	1013	1013	3 65	16 79	45	20 89
Leonard Eugene	in n. w. qr	12	34	14		50	1130	1130	34 02	17 06	45	51 53
Mosier & Hopkins	in w. ½ of s. w. qr	1	34	14	1	64	70	70	13 09	1 05	45	14 59
Moughler George	in s. e. cor of n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr	10	34	14	1	50	15	15	17 00	22	45	17 67
Moughler Jacob	n. w. pt of s. w. qr	12	34	14	94	00	1704	1704	44 54	27 23	45	72 22
same	s. w. pt of s. w. qr.	13	34	14	25	90	280	280	5 67	3 02	45	9 14
Moore Aaron D.	pt of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	19	34	14	75	50	528	528	14 97	7 97	45	23 39
Meese John	pt of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	19	34	14	73	50	1315	1315	14 97	19 85	45	35 27
Meese Laura E.	pt of e. side of w ½ of sw qr	28	34	14	50	00	385	385	10 91	5 81	45	17 17
Norford James M.	in s. e. qr	2	34	14		40	738	738	5 94	13 64	45	20 03
Norris Susan	n. e ¼ of n. e qr	10	34	14	33	00	306	306	8 67	4 62	45	13 74
Nelson Levi	e. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr	19	34	14	35	50	245	245	6 93	3 69	45	11 07
Reese Hambright	s. w. pt of n. w. ¼ of n. w qr	12	34	14		60	313	313	5 67	4 21	45	10 33
Scott Abraham	in s, w. qr	1	34	14		40	60	60	1 69	90	45	3 04
same	in n. e. ¼ of n. w, qr	12	34	14		30	200	200	5 68	3 02	45	9 15
Smith John	in s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	1	34	14		40	515	515	16	9 27	45	9 88
Shaffer Isaac	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr	17	34	14	40	00	398	398	17 13	7 50	45	25 08
Unknown owner	n. w. cor of n. w. ¼ of s. w qr	35	34	14	3	75	16	16	1 59	24	45	2 28
Weil Sylvanus	pt of s. w. q.	1	34	14		30	110	110	27	1 66	45	2 38
Wilson Wm. C.	in s ½ of s. e. qr	2	34	14		32	15	15	97	22	45	1 64
Whitman Adam	pt of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	35	34	14	38	28	280	280	1 27	4 22	45	5 94
Weise Gottfried	s. e. ¼ of s. e qr	26	34	14	40	00	790	790	16 72	11 92	45	29 09
Young George W. & Co.	pt of s. w. qr	1	34	14		20	90	90	6 14	1 35	45	7 94

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Bassett Sanford	in section	4	34	13	26	22	2103	2103	41 60	31 15	45	73 05
same	pt of s. e. qr	4	34	13								
Bemanderfer John	pt of s. e. qr	4	34	13	4	00	70	70	1 97	98	45	3 40
Brandon Jacob	in mid pt of s. w. qr	22	34	13	20	00	820	820	1 69	11 56	45	13 70
Colvin O. H.	in mid pt of n w ¼ s w qr	3	34	13		25	62	62	1 74	87	45	3 06
Clutter George W	pt of n ½ of s e qr	5	34	13	60	00	842	842	23 46	13 37	45	37 28
Cross Susannah	in n e cor of s e ¼ of s e qr	5	34	13	1	00	20	20	1 54	28	45	2 27
Grate Isaac	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	1	00	103	103	11 01	1 45	45	12 91
Gloyd & Bowser	s e ¼ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	240	240	6 80	3 38	45	10 63
same	n ½ of n e qr	13	34	13	80	00	640	640	18 14	9 02	45	27 61
Hale & Berry	in s w qr	3	34	13		40	1366	1366	205 66	19 26	45	225 37
Hamilton Arthur	in mid pt of s e ¼ of s e qr	3	34	13		25	108	108	1 63	1 52	45	3 60
Hanna Charles	s w ¼ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
same	s e ¼ of s w qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
same	n e ¼ of s e qr	22	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
same	e ½ of s w qr	23	34	13	80	00	560	560	15 87	7 89	45	24 21
same	s w ¼ of s w qr	23	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
Hanna Hugh T.	n e ¼ of n e qr	24	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
Jarvis & Crane	w side of w ½ of sw ¼ of se qr	3	34	13	13	50	1700	1700	16 77	23 97	45	41 19
Johnson & Davis	in s e pt of s e ¼ of n w qr	15	34	13	8	50	1035	1035	29 33	14 59	45	44 37
Kester A. A.	in mid of s e qr	4	34	13	1	00	41	41	6 99	57	45	8 01
Kryder Fred	s e ¼ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
Kuhlman George	n pt of s w qr.	24	34	13	66	00	528	528	14 96	7 44	45	22 85
same	s ½ of n w qr	24	34	13	60	90	660	660	18 71	9 30	45	28 46
Killing Henry	in n mid pt of w ¼ of sec qr	32	34	13		20	110	110	3 11	1 55	45	5 11
Lock Thomas	n e ¼ of s e qr	12	34	13	40	00	370	370	10 48	5 21	45	16 14
Mason L. S.	in n e ¼ of s e qr	4	34	13		50	233	233	19 08	3 28	45	22 81
Patterson Wm.	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	3	00	36	36	1 52	50	45	2 47
Roby A. & P. A.	s w pt of n e qr	3	34	13		20	228	228	6 46	3 21	45	10 12
Randall Hiram E.	mid pt of s ½ of s e qr	22	34	13	17	72	136	136	11 03	1 91	45	13 39
Smith Isaiah	in s w cor of se qr	3	34	13		50	43	43	7 26	60	45	8 31
Smith John L.	in s e qr	4	34	13		50	87	87	14 91	1 22	45	16 58
Shaffer Jacob B.	pt of s e qr	4	34	13	2	00	178	178	4 44	2 50	45	7 39
Shirts Albert E.	in n w qr	4	34	13	2	00	81	81	7 45	2 64	45	10 54
Trout Geo. W.	in section	4	34	13		50					45	
same	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	1	25	133	133	3 76	1 70	90	6 36

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Dove Cornelia M.	n w ¼ of s w qr	33	34	12	40	00	160	160	2 40	2 25	45	5 10
Earl Robert J.	off w end of s ½ of n e qr	4	34	12		50	30	30	1 57	42	45	2 44
Farrington A. S.	in s e ¼ of n e qr	3	34	12	2	75	40	40	69	56	45	1 70
Hosler Caroline	n e pt of s w ¼ of n e qr	4	34	12	1	50	150	150	9 54	2 11	45	12 10
Hornburger Isaac	in w side of n e qr	4	34	12		50	140	140	2 45	1 97	45	4 87
Helmer John W.	in n ½ of n w qr	4	34	12		15	10	10	1 45	14	45	2 04
Hughes Elizabeth	off n end of e ½ of s e qr	22	34	12	50	00	286	286	9 19	4 03	45	13 67
Kryder and Earl	in n e cor of s ½ of n e qr	4	34	12	1	00	65	65	40 21	91	45	41 57
Miller Peter	pt of s e ¼ of n e qr	2	34	12	17	00	289	289	5 08	4 07	45	9 60
Mohler Doratha M.	pt of n w qr	4	34	12		64	140	140	11 24	1 97	45	13 66
same	in s w cor of n e qr	4	34	12		75	140	140	5 77	1 97	45	8 19
Powell Levi E.	e ½ of e ½ of n w qr	27	34	12	40	00	702	702	7 68	12 39	45	20 52
Randall Milton	in w ½ of n w qr	1	34	12	1	00	55	55	2 05	77	45	3 27
Tompkins Alvira	in s e ¼ of of n w qr	4	34	12		30	15	15	3 16	21	45	3 82
Wernts Jacob	s e ¼ of s w qr	13	34	12	40	00	170	170	7 74	2 39	45	10 58

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Hanna Wm. W.	s w ¼ of n w qr	3	35	12	40	00	80	80	1 43	92	45	2 8
Howser Samuel	s end of w ½ of s w qr	14	35	12	30	00	205	205	3 51	2 37	45	6 33
Hartman Leonard	in n pt of s w qr	36	35	12	20	50	38	38	68	44	45	1 57
Kleber Henry	n e cor of n w qr	22	35	12		20	55	55	4 31	63	45	5 39
Miller Josiah & Barbara	pt of s ½ of n w qr	5	35	12	75	40	1000	1000	18 19	11 60	45	30 24
Myers Eli	und 2-3 of n e ¼ of s w qr	26	35	12	26	60	290	290	5 26	3 36	45	9 08
Reynolds Jerome	n w cor of n e qr	22	35	12		25	278	278	10 08	4 22	45	14 75
Row Jacob G.	pt of n ½ of n e qr	26	35	12	70	00	730	730	13 34	9 40	45	23 25
Reinoehl Jacob	in n e qr	27	35	12	80	00	1300	1300	47 03	15 19	45	62 65
Reinoehl Wm. W.	e ½ of n e ¼ of n e qr	27	35	12	20	00	250	250	4 54	2 90	45	7 89
Row Isaiah	in s e cor of n e ¼ of n e qr	26	35	12	10	00	65	65	2 30	75	45	3 50
Short A. W.	in w ½ of n e qr	22	35	12	78	00	2665	2665	52 11	33 28	45	85 79
same	n e ¼ of s w qr	23	35	12	40	00	420	420	7 64	4 87	45	12 96
same	und 3-4 of e ½ of n w qr	23	35	12	60	00	500	500	9 09	5 80	45	15 34
same	n e pt of s e qr	22	35	12		25	165	165	2 95	1 91	45	5 31
Vian Enos	s ½ of n e qr	26	35	12	80	00	963	963	11 54	12 17	45	24 16

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Ensley Frederick	in s w cor of n w qr	8	35	13	3	00	1042	1042	11 80	15 17	45	27 42
Ellinwood Joseph	s w ¼ of s w qr	20	35	13	40	00	506	506	19 97	8 08	45	28 48
Gramling Peter	n e ¼ of s w qr	10	35	13	40	00	536	536	11 12	8 29	45	19 86
Hanna Samuel S.	s e ¼ of s e qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s e ¼ of s w qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	e ½ of n e qr	12	35	13	80	00	160	160	2 70	2 17	45	5 32
Hanna Hugh T.	s w ¼ of n w qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s w ¼ of n e qr	12	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s e ¼ of n w qr	12	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
Hanna Eliza	s e qr	12	35	13	160	00	320	320	5 45	4 35	45	10 25
same	n ½ of n w qr	13	35	13	80	00	160	160	2 70	2 17	45	5 32
same	s e ¼ of s e qr	14	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s e ¼ of n w qr see	13	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
Mead Harlan P.	in n w cor of n w qr	28	35	13	55	80	974	974	4 08	15 24	45	19 77

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Albright Margaret	mid pt of s e qr	31	35	14	36	00	516	516	7 95	7 27	45	15 67
Clark Edward	s e ¼ of n e	12	35	14	40	00	744	744	13 58	11 49	45	25 52
Hanna Henry C.	w ½ of n w qr	7	35	14	63	82	160	160	2 89	2 25	45	5 59
Loutzenhiser Isaac	pt of w ½ of s w qr	5	35	14	60	00	238	238	5 67	4 06	45	10 18
Robinson John S.	pt of s w cor of s w ¼ of s e q	1	35	14	2	58	189	189	6 40	5 16	45	12 01
Rohrabaugh Adam	e ½ of n w qr	21	35	14	80	00	1016	1016	14 91	14 32	45	29 68
same	s w ¼ of s w qr	21	35	14	40	00	320	320	5 75	4 51	45	10 71
Slentz John R.	s e cor of s w ¼ of s e qr	1	35	14	5	24	90	90	2 62	2 76	45	5 83

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Zull John	n ½ of n w qr	9	35	15	80	47	267	267	4 69	2 96	45	8 10

Town Lots.

NEW ERA.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division			In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax of the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Wyant John P.	2					110	110	1 93	1 16	45	3 54

ORANGEVILLE.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division			In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax of the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Andrew W. P. & J. A.	118					25	25	63	52	45	1 60
Andrews, Hamilton & Co	110										
same	111										
same	114										
same	115										
same	116										
same	117					3030	3030	18 37	45 75	2 70	66 82

SPENCERVILLE.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division			In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax of the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Monroe Wm.	33 s. ½	O. P.				56	56	1 01	84	45	2 30
same	34 s. ½	O. P.				96	96	1 75	1 44	45	3 64

VIENNA.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division			In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax of the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Bartlett Silas H.	61					10	118	3 13	3 34	45	6 92
Bartlett Alvira A.	27					70	70	33	98	45	1 76
same	26					60	60	1 50	84	45	2 79
same	23					16	16	1 27	22	45	1 94
Miller John N.	62 n pt					90	149	2 33	2 10	45	4 88
Newville Hotel Co	50					415	415	8 94	5 85	45	15 24
same	51 s e ½ of					40	40	85	56	45	1 86
Rex Joseph	14					110	110	2 37	1 55	45	4 37
same	47 pt of					500	500	10 78	7 05	45	18 28
Thompson J. F.	51 n w ½					9	305	4 52	6 05	45	11 02
same	56					160	160	3 44	2 25	45	6 14
Yeagley A. J.	22 s pt of					106	106	9 43	1 49	45	11 37
same	57 s pt of					2	2	2 44	04	45	2 93

BUTLER.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division			In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax of the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Aldrich Jacob	64	R. A.				250	250	18 01	4 15	45	22 61
Arford Robert	61	R. A.				145	155	8 90	2 57	45	11 92
Boon J. H.	68 e pt of	R. A.				100	182	50 41	4 77	45	55 63
Blaker John	38	R. A.				100	415	7 68	9 63	45	17 76
Barnett J. S.	69	R. A.				220	1160	7 04	22 00	45	29 49
Boyer Daniel H.	3 n ½	D. A.				75	638	12 40	12 25	45	25 10
same	3	D. A.				450	450	12 78	7 47	45	20 70
Carpenter Geo. W.	146	R. 2d A.				400	525	11 24	8 71	45	20 40
Carr John, sen.	17	D. A.				30	30	84	49	45	1 78
same	16 s pt	D. A.				100	125	3 53	2 07	45	6 05
Carpenter Catharine A.	147	R 2d A				320	330	11 33	5 47	45	17 25
Champion John T.	79	E 2d A				90	164	6 11	4 47	45	11 03
Duel John L.	66	n w pt D A				300	200	19 33	3 82	45	23 60
Fisher Isaac	107	R. A.				115	159	2 03	5 38	45	7 86
Farrier Andrew	4 s pt	D. A.				230	239	6 51	3 81	45	10 77
Freburn John R.	60	D. A.				40	40	1 61	66	45	2 72
same	60	R. A.				205	205	6 80	3 40	45	10 65
Fanning F. W.	1	R. A.		2		310	419	13 03	12 02	45	25 50
Gordon M. B.	14 s pt	N. A.		1		230	230	6 23	3 73	45	10 41
Hall John	8	T. A.				189	306	13 02	6 57	45	20 04
Keefer Sarah J.	82	D. A.				140	555	4 94	9 21	45	14 60
Killmyer Chas	Out Lot					85	85	5 05	1 41	45	6 91
Kenen Michael	116	R. A.				30	30	7 69	49	45	8 63
Kniseley Ruhana	3	T. A.		4		260	260	7 36	4 31	45	12 12
Maxwell Geo. W.	57	D. A.				410	630	14 16	13 20	45	27 81
same	58	D. A.				40	40	1 68	66	45	2 79
McNall John	117	R. 2d A.				30	30	84	49	45	1 78
Madden John A.	39	D. A.				150	263	8 90	4 36	45	13 71
M. S. & N. I. R. R.	59	W pt	O. P.			30	30	45	49	45	1 39
same	127		O. P.			162	162	33	2 68	45	3 46
McIntyre Wm.	119 e ½	R. A.				20	20	3 11	33	45	3 89
same	120	R. A.				35	35	2 54	58	45	3 57
same	121	R. A.				115	212	7 38	5 26	45	13 09
Noel Nicholas	13 pt of n A.					70	70	1 97	1 16	45	3 58
Oberlin B.	61	D. A.				340	396	14 43	8 32	45	23 20
Oberlin Philip	74	R. A.				210	432	12 89	8 92	45	22 26
Plumley Alfred E.	1 mid pt	T. A.				65	165	1 83	4 48	45	6 76
Peck Carrie N.	130 E. 2d	A.				75	75	2 11	1 24	45	3 80
Pillsbury Nehemiah	3	P. A.				22	64	2 24	3 81	45	6 50
Prosser Wm. S.	Out Lot					225	262	10 75	6 09	45	17 29
Plotner Samuel B.	41	D. A.				105	105	4 13	1 74	45	6 32
Shoaff Daniel W.	110	R. A.				135	135	3 90	2 24	45	6 59
Stephens Lyda A.	93	R. A.				85	110	2 40	1 82	45	4 67
Strow Menerva J.	14	D. A.				175	175	4 95	2 90	45	8 30
Suively J. R.	88	R. D.				100	249	14 15	5 88	45	20 48
Thomas Wm. H.	7	T. A.		4		100	100	8 30	1 66	45	10 41
Tegardner A. W.	8 mid pt	D. R.				200	200	12 55	3 32	45	16 32
Tomlinson W. W.	3 mid pt	T. A.		1		230	265	26 91	7 14	45	34 50
Weise Charles	Out Lot					85	435	4 66	9 80	45	14 91
Wells W. S.	Out Lot					120	120	3 40	1 99	45	5 84
Wyckoff Peter Q	10 n pt	D. A.				375	375	23 13	6 22	45	29 80

AUBURN.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division			In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax of the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Beck Wm.	191	O. P				30	30	2 55	42	45	3 42
same	269	O. P				20	20	1 90	28	45	2 63
Buss Christian, heirs of	73	W A				150	150	3 65	2 11	45	6 21
same	74	W A				60	60	1 44	84	45	2 73
same	9	W A				400	400	7 93	5 64	45	14 02
Buss Margaret	13	R. A				20	20	1 95	28	45	2 68
same	14	R. A				20	20	1 95	28	45	2 68
Ellis W. P.	206	O. P				10	10	1 66	14	45	2 25
Eckenburg John	160	O. P.				160	175	3 89	2 46	45	6 80
same	235	O. P.				25	25	60	35	45	1 40
Fair Christena	93 n ½	O. P.				340	982	5 83	13 14	45	19 42
same	140 n ½ lf w ½	O. P.				70	70	1 69	98	45	3 12
Gestenslager Mary C.	33	R. A.				110	110	23	1 55	45	2 23
Lowry Wm. A.	46	O. P.				250	325	8 17	6 08	45	14 70
Long Michael	226	O. P.				10	10	1 63	14	45	2 22
Lung Noah	4	O. P.				30	30	71	42	45	1 58
Lauferty Samuel	17	R. A.				220	2345	48	35 42	45	36 35
Moore John	152	W A.				25	30	22 75	54	45	23 74
Park W.	199	O. P.				30	30	13 43	28	45	14 16
Showalter Jacob	9	K A.				20	30	1 38	1 92	45	3 75
Weaver David	45	W A.				30	30	2 55	42	45	3 41
Zern Abraham	120 00	O. P.				300	323	7 72	5 54	45	13 72

WATERLOO.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division			In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax of the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Anthony Mary	119	Hor 1st A.				250	250	10 23	3 90	45	14 58
same	155 n ½	Hor. 1st A.				85	85	2 48	1 32	45	4 25
Aldrich M. R.	75	O. P.				308	308	13 75	4 80	45	19 00
Bell & Emerson	218	Hor. A.				25	25	74 00	39	45	74 84
Blattner Adolphus W.	30 n 1-3	O. P.				1583	1583	83 64	24 69	45	108 78
Berry James L.	27 n ½	O. P.				278	292	3 06	6 30	45	9 81
Best James I.	35	L. A.				33	33	97	51	45	1 93
same	36	L. A.				33	33	97	51	45	1 93
same	37	L. A.				533	533	16 00	8 31	45	24 76
Corbett Artemon	71	O. P.				320	320	14 60	4 99	45	20 04
Cassner Elijah S.	47	Hop. A.				33	33	97	51	45	1 93
Cole Sarah A.	37	J. F. & C. A.				41	41	5 15	63	45	6 23
Fisher John	24	Hop. A.				33	33	97	51	45	1 93
Hamil Mary	60	O. P.				366	427	10 99	6 66	45	18 10
Henning Jennie	250	Hor. 2d A.				24	24	1 09	37	45	1 91
Jarvis & Frothingham	35	O. P.				200	200	6 00	3 12	45	9 57
same	3	F. 2d A.				133	133	3 98	2 07	45	6 50
Kennedy Josiah	33	F 1st A.				175	175	5 25	2 73	45	8 43
Lockhart Mary E.	22	L 1st A.				350	350	10 51	5 46	45	16 42
Lonutzenhiser E	23	L 1st A.				288	359	9 74	5 79	45	15 98
Lock Thomas	6	Hop. A.				350	475	9 39	7 41	45	17 25
same	7	Hop. A				66	66	1 97	1 02	45	3 44
same	15	Hop. A.				41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
same	16	pt of hop. a.				8	8	97	12	45	1 54
srme	22	Hop. A.				70	70	2 09	1 09	45	3 63
same	190	Hor. 2d A.				91	91	7 22	1 41	45	9 08
same	8	Hop. A.				50	50	1 49	78	45	2 30
Leavitt	14	Hop. A.				41	41	1 22	63	45	2 72
same	17	Hop. A.				41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
same	22	Hop. R.				41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
McClary Laura E	209	Hor. 1st A.				66	66	1 97	1 02	45	3 44
Miller Lydia A.	109	s pt Hor. 1st A				208	208	14 43	3 24	45	18 12
same	110	und ½ Hor. 1st A				266	266	9 60	4 14	45	14 19
McBride Emily L.	13	R. & M. A.				129	129	3 87	2 01	45	6 33
Moody Mary E.	252	Hor. 3d A.				50	50	13 00	73	45	14 23
Middleton Wm.	208	Hor. 2d A				50	50	1 49	78	45	2 72
Mason Elmira C,	9	F. & J. A.				320	320	9 61	4 99	45	15 05
Miller Oliver	198	Hor. 2d A.				103	103	6 41	1 60	45	8 46
Radcliff Mary F.	1	Haw. A.				41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
Walker James I.	34 w ½	O. P.				133	133	3 98	2 07	45	6 50
Williamson Norris	216	Hor. 2d A.				33	33	6 90	51	45	7 85
Zwilling Henry	197	Hor. 2d A.				266	266	7 98	4 14	45	12 57

UNION TOWN.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division			In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax of the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Colegrove M. D,	11	O. P.				26	26	77	40	45	1 62
same	12	O. P.				114	114	3 42	1 77	45	5 64
Long R. B.	26	O. P.				31	31	93	48	45	1 85
Wareham George	10	O. P.				88	121	5 50	3 63	45	9 58

LAWRENCE.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division			In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax of the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Alleman Samuel M.	72	O. P.				240	474	4 17	8 18	45	12 80
Brandt Jane C.	55	O. P.				115	118	4 82	1 62	45	6 89
Green Lyman	38	O. P.				240	240	15 55	3 38	45	19 38
Miller Peter	28 w ½	J. A.				50	50	87	70	45	2 02
same	30	J. A.				350	351	8 00	5 37	45	13 82
same	29	J. A.				30	30	49	42	45	1 36
same	35	J. A.				30	30	51	42	45	1 38
Odell James	57	O. P.				145	230	3 83	2 10	45	6 38

CORUNNA.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division			In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax of the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Bartlett & Bartlett	Mill Lot					1600	1600	60 94	22 56	45	83 95
Boughman Henry A	5	Orrs A.				115	115	2 01	1 62	45	4 08
Beaty Samuel	2	"				30	30	86 30	42	45	87 17
Depew Joseph	1 n pt	Mc 1st A				200	200	11 93	3 52	45	15 90
Earnest Henry N.	57	O. P.				75	277	7 60	5 60	45	13 66
Earl Robert J.	1 pt of	Mc 1st A				15	15	2 33	21	45	2 99
Fisher Esther A.	4	O. P.				150	150	9 07	2 11	45	11 63
Harding & Smith	4	O. P.				25	25	60	49	45	1 54
Heckathorn H. L.	9 w pt	T- A.				215	215	3 78	3 08	45	7 31
Hammond, Brant & Co.	2	O. P.				810	810	50 70	11 42	45	62 57
same	3	O. P.				10	10	3 37	14	45	3 96
same	4	O. P.				10	10	2 18	14	45	2 77
same	5	O. P.				10	10	2 18	14	45	2 77
same	6	O. P.				10	10	2 18	14	45	2 77
same	7	O. P.				10	10	2 18	14	45	2 77
same	8	O. P.				10	10	77 62	14	45	78 21
same	76	O. P.				75	75	13 99	1 05	45	15 49
Marsh Chauncey G.	1	Orrs A				670	670	70 89	9 44	45	80 78
Masters Moses B.	4	Orrs A				155	155	2 72	2 18	45	5 35
Smith Geo W. A	80	O. P.				115	115	2 01	1 62	45	4 08
Steward Maria	12	M 2d A				95	95	3 69	1 33	45	5 47
Shook Martin	3	M 3d A				75	75	15 13	1 05	45	16 63
Tarney Nathan	3	Top A				530	530	9 32	7 47	45	17 24
Waters Cyntha E.	4	Mc 2d A.				105	105	16 93	1 48	45	18 86
same	5	Mc 3d A.				25	25	15 77	35	45	16 57
Ward David	18	Mc 1st A				125	125	2 19	1 76	45	4 40
Williams Lucy A	17	Mc 1st A				150	150	5 69	2 11	45	8 25

STATH OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, } ss

I, WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor in and for said county of DeKalb do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1871 with the Delinquent tax, Penalty and Interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof at the time of sale, will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the town of Auburn, in said county, on the second Monday of February A. D. 1873 (the same being the tenth day of said month) unless such taxes, penalty interest and charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

Wm. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 13th, 1872.

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.
DEALERS IN
Hardwood Lumber!
265 Archer Ave.,
CHIC'GO.
Ash, Oak, Hickory,
Blackwalnut, Butternut
Chery, Maple and
WHITE WOOD LUMBER.

We are now receiving shipments of Hardwood Lumber, and are ready to contract for delivery by rail at any time during this fall or winter.

We pay cash and the highest market rates for ☞Parties having any of the above for sale will find it to their advantage to write us before shipping elsewhere.

Nov. 21,—3m

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunite is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF
Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

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Inasmuch as the
ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
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Sept. 5, '72.

INDIANA
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC!
BURGESS' BLOCK,
Corner of Main & Court-sts., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
J. C. BARTLETT, Secretary.
REFERENCES:
Hon. F P Randall, Dr. B S Woodworth, H Burgess
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H C Heartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger,
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—o—
BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
Piano and Organ
Prof S B Morse—From Conservatory of Music Berlin.
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Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.
Prof Wm A Hodgdon.
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☞Send for Circular.
P. O. BOX, 1856. Nov. 6, 1872.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special Licenses given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

JAMES A. BARNES.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retaied AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 9, 1873. No. 2.

THE AUBURN COURIER,

Published Every Thursday,

—BY—

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Seventh Sts.

TERMS:

One year	$2.00
Six months	1.00
Three months	.50

Business Cards.

G. W. GORDON, Artist, Auburn, Indiana. Rooms over Totten's grocery store.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTOTEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the erts of the State.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I an giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

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WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oems for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
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J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Beyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. L. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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Blanchard's Collecting and Advertising Bureau,
No. 7 East Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Collections made in all parts of the United States.

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PROPRIETOR RESTAURANT, opposite Court House. Seasonable Game, Oysters, &c., at all times.

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HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, and Practical Accoucheur. Patients who are with disease should apply to Dr. H. Lehmann. All consultations strictly confidential.
Office and Residence, Union street, Waterloo City, Indiana. 2-28

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DENTISTS,
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Particular attention paid to
GLASS GILDING
No 28 & 30 East Main Street,
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Pelladelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west

CAICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp.
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianoplis	6 60		10 50
Fort Wayne, leave,	11 55a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 9
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 a.m	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 08	8 33
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	8 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 35p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 15a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 60
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 12, 1871 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M.	9,30 A M	2,00 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	8,35 "	10,23 "	3,08 "
Alliance	5,10 "	11,25 "	1,10 P M	5,30 "
Orrville	6,46 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,25 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,26 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	6,55 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A. M	6,00 "	10,05 "
Forest	10,50 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,28 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,30 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2.20 P M	11,35 "	11,55 A M	2,40 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	5,60 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	9,10 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,45 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,50 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	3,00 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,20 "	4,30 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4,40 "	8,25 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	[illegible] "	5,10 "	"8,55
Orrville	2,13 "	9,29 "	7,13 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	9,00 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	M.	11,20 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "		12,25 A. M.	4,2 "

No. 1, daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 daily except Sunday; Nos. 3 and 6, daily;

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p.m.	x 1:10 a. m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a.m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 38
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 39 p.m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WHO[illegible]NGTON, Supt.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

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PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND'A.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
MAN TREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such good as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITETS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF
HardwareE,
NAILS. GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK & BOSTON.
At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent
CINCINNATI, O.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ORGANS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the
ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN
a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county
Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.
Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.
For the present and until further notice en qu at Godorn's Gallery.
GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1872.

If You Want
Early BreakfasT
—OR—
GREENBACK,
Young America, Native, or a Cooking Stove with Reservoir or without, with Low or Elevated Oven, Heating stoves for wood or coal, or a stove of any description.
CALL ON
BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
DEALERS IN
Builders Hardware,
Of the finest qualits,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, At reduced Prices.
Leather, Rubber Belting, Packing, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Mechanics Tools.
Heavy Hardware,
Carriage Makers' Stock, &c.

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retaied AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swinefords hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line.—Call and see.

THE OLD MAN IN THE STYLISH CHURCH.

Well, wife, I've been to church to-day—been to a stylish one—
And seein' you can't go from home, I'll tell you what was done:
You would have been surprised to see what I saw there to-day.
The sisters were fixed up so fine they hardly bowed to pray.

I had on these course clothes of mine—not much the worse for wear—
But, than, they knew I wasn't one they call a millionaire;
So they led the old man to a seat away back by the door;
'Twas bookless and uncushioned, a reserved seat for the poor.

Pretty soon in came a stranger with gold rings and clothing fine;
They led him to a cushioned seat far in advance of mine—
I thought that wa'nt exactly right to seat him up so near,
When he was young, and I was old, and very hard to hear.

But then there's no accountin' for what some people do;
The finest clothing now-a-days oft gets the finest pew;
But when we reached the blessed home, all undefiled by sin,
We'll see wealth begging at the gate while poverty goes in.

I could'nt hear the sermon, I sat so far away,
So, through the hours of service I could only watch and pray,
Watch the doin's of the Christians sitting near me, round about;
Pray that God would make them pure within as they were pure without.

While I sat there, lookin' all around upon the rich and great,
I kept thinkin' of the rich man and the beggar at his gate;
How, by all but dogs forsaken, the poor beggar's form grew cold,
And the angels bore his spirit to the mansions built of gold.

How at last the rich man perished, and his spirit took its flight
From the purple and fine linen to the home of endless night:
There he learned, as he stood gazin' at the beggar in the sky,
It isn't all of life to live, nor all of death to die.

I doubt not there were wealthy sires in that religious fold
Who went up from their dwellings like the Pharisee of old;
They returned home from their worship with a head uplifted high—
To spurn the hungry from their door with naught to satisfy.

Out, out! with such professions; they are doin more to-day
To stop the weary sinner from the gospel's shinin' way
Than all the books of infidels; than all that has been tried
Since Christ was born in Bethlehem—since Christ was crucified.

How simple are the works of God, and yet how very grand—
The shells in the ocean caverns, the flowers on the land—
He gilds the clouds of even with the gold light from his throne,
Not for the rich man only; not for the poor alone.

Then why should man look down on man because of lack of gold;
Why send him to the poorest pew because his clothes are old?
A heart with noble motives—a heart that God has blest—
May be beatin' Heaven's music 'neath the faded coat and vest.

I am old—I may be childish, but I love simplicity;
I love to see it shinin' in Christian's piety,
Jesus told us in his sermon, in Judea's mountain wild,
He that wants to go to heaven must be like a little child.

Our heads are growing gray, dear wife—our hearts are beating slow—
In a little while the Master will call for us to go:
When we reach the pearly gateways, and look in with joyful eyes.
We'll see no stylish worship in the temple of the skies.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF TAX PAYERS.

PARTISANSHIP IN A MOST HIDEOUS FORM!

INIQUITIES OF THE APPORTIONMENT BILL FULLY SET FORTH!

Address of the Democratic Members of the Indiana Legislature.

To the people of Indiana:

We, the Senators and Representatives in the present General Assembly feel constrained to make to the people of the State a statement of facts in regard to the passage of an act appropriating the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly among the several counties of the State. The act on that subject, which was passed on the 19th instant, is an outrage on the people of the State, without regard to party, passed at the bidding of partisan influence, and is a violation to the Constitution of the State of Indiana. The members of the General Assembly who voted for it cannot defend their action upon any principle of justice or right; and in the interest of party, have committed a great wrong upon the rights and privileges of the people in direct violation of their duty under the constitution.

Section four, or article four of the constitution requires that an enumeration of the white inhabitance of the State, shall be made at certain designated periods, and action five of the same articles requires *"that the Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly shall be apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants in each, over the age of* 21 *years."* This provision of the constitution is plain and easily understood, and is violated by the act in question. It is only necessary to refer to a few of the provisions of the bill disfranchising virtually the people in several counties of the State, to enable all fair minded men to understand the unfairness of the act. With this view we call attention to the following viz: Sullivan and Knox, with a voting population of 9,254 under said act are given one Senator and two Representatives while Lawrence and Monroe with a voting population of 6,646, are given under this act the same, with a voting population 2,608 less than Sullivan and Knox. Floyd and Clarke, with a voting population of 9,886, are given one Senator, and two Representatives, while Clarke and Vermillion, with a population of 6,305, are given one Senator and two and a half Representatives with a voting population 3,581 less than Floyd and Clarke. Shelby and Johnson with a voting population of 9,674, are given one Senator and two Representatives while Benton Newton, Jasper and White, with a voting population of 6,577 being, 2497 less, are given the same representation. Laporte with a voting population of 6,539, is given one Senator and one Representative while Lake and Porter with a voting population of 6,237, being 328 less, are given one Senator and two Representatives. Dearborn and Franklin with a voting population of 10,048, are given one Senator and two Representatives, while Miami and Howard, with a voting population of 8,458, being 1,590 less, are given one Senator and three Representatives.—Bartholomew and Brown, with a voting population of 6,515 are given one Senator and one Representative, while Randolph with a voting population of 4,804, being 1,711 less, is given the same representation. Allen, Adams, and Wells, with a voting population of 15,678, are given two Senators and three Representatives, while Marion, with a voting population of 15,113, being 565 less, are given two Senators and four Representatives, and one joint Senator with Morgan, and one joint Representative with Shelby.—Cass and Carrol, with a voting population of 9,677, are given one Senator and two representatives, while Decatur and Rush with a voting population of 8,586, being 1,092 less, are given one Senator and two Representatives, and Decatur a joint Senator with Jennings and Rush a joint Representative with Fayette and Union.

The above instances of injustice are sufficient to stamp the act.

The enumeration of the inhabitans of the State under which the appertionment should have been made, shows a total voting population of 378,871. The proper ratio for a Senator under this enumeration is 7,600, and for a Representative, 3,800. But under the act just passed the ratio to elect in certain districts is 7,322, for a Senator, while in other districts to elect a like Senator, the "ratio" is 7,990 a difference of 658. In certain districts to elect a Representative the ratio is 3,390 while in others to elect a like Representative. the ratio is 4,566, a difference of 1,176. And if the representation in the two Houses is combined, we find that the voters in certain districts can return 95 members upon a ratio of 2,255 each while voters in other districts can return only 55 members upon a ratio of 2,265 each, an unjust discrimination in favor of the former, requiring 623 more votes in one district to elect a member than in the other.—This is so manifestly unjust to the people of the State that it is only necessary to mention it without comment to accomplish our purposes.

The General Assembly possesses the power to tax the people, and upon the American doctrine that taxation and representation should go hand in hand this act is manifestly an outrage upon the rights of the people of the State. This act cannot be justified if viewed from a partisan stand point, or any principle of justice. Indiana is about equally divided in political sentiment, and after a hard fought canvass last fall, in which both parties put forth their best efforts, they severally left the field without either being able to claim a decisive victory. And yet in a State thus equally divided, this bill will give one party 95 members of the General Assembly and the other only 55.

We are satisfied with the record we made upon the act and content to let the fair minded people, of the State deal with the members who voted for it.

But we rely upon the discriminating justice of the people, and believe all fair minded citizens will revolt at this outrage upon popular rights, and speedily relieve the statue book of the disfranchising act.

(Signed by the Democratic Senators and Representatives.)

BALLAD OF THE BALL.

GUS.

"Come right in! How are you, Fred?
Find a chair, and have a light."

FRED.

"Well, old boy, recovered yet
From the Mather's ball last night?"

GUS.

"Didn't dance; the German's off."

FRED.

"Didn't you? I had to lead—
Awful bore; but where were you?"

GUS.

"Sat it out with Mollie Meade.

"Jolly little girl she is—
Said she didn't c-a-r-e to dance—
Rather have a quiet chat,
Then she gave me such a glance.

"So when you had cleared the room,
And had captured all the chairs,
Having nothing else, we two
Took possession of the stairs.

"I was on the lower step—
Mollie on the next above,
Gave me her bouquet to hold—
A-s-k-e-d me to draw on her glove.

"Then, of course, I squeezed her hand—
Talked about my wasted life—
Said my sole salvation must
Be a true and gentle wife.

"Then, you know, I used my eyes—
She believed me, every word,
Almost said she loved me—Jove!
Such a voice I never heard.

"Gave me some symbolic flower
With a meaning, oh, so sweet!
Don't know where it is, I'm sure,
Must have d-r-o-p-p-e-d it in the street.

"How I spooned! and she—the goose!
Well, I know it wasn't right,
But she did believe me so,
That I—k-i-s-s-e-d her; pass a light."

JULIA.

"Mollie Meade! Well, I declare!
And walking up the avenue!
After what occurred last night,
Who'd a-thought of seeing you?

"Oh, you awful wicked girl—
There, don't blush—I saw it all."

MOLLIE.

"Saw all what?"

JULIA.

"Saw you, last night,
At the Mather's—in the hall."

MOLLIE.

"Oh, you horrid! where were you?
Wasn't Gus an awful goose?
Most men must be caught; but he
Run his neck in the noose.

"I was almost dead to dance—
I'd have done it if I could—
But papa said I must stop,
And I promised ma I would.

"So I looked up sweet, and said
I didn't mind a talk with him.
Hope he didn't see my face—
Luckily the lights were dim.

"Then he gently squeezed my hand,
Looking sweetly in my face
With his handsome, loving eyes;
Really, he's a funny case!

"He was all so earnest, too;
But I thought I'd have to laugh
When he kissed a flower I gave,
Looking silly as a calf.

"I suppose Gus has it now,
In a wine-glass on his shelves;
It's a mystery to me
Why men will deceive themselves....

"Saw him kiss me? Oh! you wretch;
Well, he begged so hard for one,
And thought there'd no one know,
So—I l-e-t him—just for fun.

"I knew it wasn't really right
To trifle with his feelings dear,
But men are such funny things,
They need a Lesson once a year."

—*Eli Perkins.*

COLMAN & CO., "PER C."

I am Louis Colman, half of the firm, long and well known in the county as Colman & Co. I want to tell you how I worked my way to this position. At the age of fifteen, with my free consent, my father signed articles which bound me to give to William R. Lee, cabinet-maker, the labor of three years. In lieu of board, clothing, etc., the usual equivalent given, I was to receive the sum of one dollar per week, and, at the expiration of three years, fifty dollars in money. My home in the meantime was with my father, who boarded and clothed me.

A backward look of three, the years seem pleasant to me. I suppose many times during my apprenticeship I longed for more liberty, more leisure, more money, or something different from what I had. I should hardly have been an average boy if I had not, but in the main I was tolerably contented.

So eighteen came. The heir of an English estate, on the happy day when he was to take possession could hardly, I think, have felt happier than I. Upon the morning of the day when my indentures were to cease, Mr. Lee came to me and said:

"I suppose I shall not have to tell you that I have no farther claim upon your time after to-night."

I felt a certain amount of independence as I replied:

"I know it, sir," and drew a sigh of relief.

"Come to the office," he said, "after hours," and turned away.

In the office at night I meet my father, who, with me, saw the writings cancelled. I then received $50, shook hands with Mr. Lee, and turned to leave the office.

"One moment," said Mr. Lee; "have you any plans for the future?"

"No, sir," I said, promptly; "to-morrow is my eighteenth birthday, and I want to spend it without a thought of anything."

He smiled a little gravely, and then said:

"Well, take a week to think of nothing, and then come back to me."

Outside, I found my fellow workmen waiting to give me a cheer, for it was customary among us on such occasions to have a general hand-shake.

"Come, Colman, cannot we have beer?" said several voices.

This was also customary, and I hesitated a moment, but something said to me, "Begin now as you expect to go on," and I said:

"Three times the sum, boys, in anything else you like; but let us have no drinks."

"That's so," said one of the number; "remember poor Stearns."

Stearns was a man whom Mr. Lee had employed again and again. A week since he had been turned away because he came to his work intoxicated, and we knew he had had no work since.

Mears' remark gave me a thought, and I turned quickly and said:

"If the crowd will forego treats, oysters, or what it may be, we'll agree to send the money to Stearns' wife and family."

My plan took well, and was seconded not only with words but deeds, and we deputized "Little Tom," as he was called, to take the money to Stearns' house.

"And mind," said Mears again, "you give it to Stearns' wife, else it may go yet for drink."

Then I went home and spent the week after in idleness. Perhaps I ought to have felt guilty of waste of time. I do not think I did. I thoroughly enjoyed my respite and liberty to be out at any time in the day. A curious feeling, almost like seeing a new world, comes to a person, who, having been shut up from the sunshine for a considerable time, is suddenly given the freedom to walk, lounge or loiter, subject to no hours, times nor bells. My father and mother left me entirely to myself during that week, though I have since been told that my mother's heart beat anxiously for fear I was beginning a downward path. My judicious father restrained her fears, saying:

"Give him his time a week, wife mine, let him run to the end of his rope. I think he will begin to pull in then."

I even deserted the family pew on Sunday, a thing unheard of before, and looked in at the differing faiths around, but no comment was made. Until the appointed time I had actually taken no serious thought of my future. Punctually then, however, but with a sigh, I presented myself to Mr. Lee. My father was also there. Mr. Lee smiled as I came in, and said:

"Well, Louis, what do you call your last week's work?"

"Relaxation," I promptly replied.

"Does it pay?"

"It has so far," was again my prompt response.

"But I suppose you expect to go to work sometime," said he.

The satisfaction of returning to my every day work came suddenly to me then, and I said with animation:

"I do, indeed, and I am here hoping you have work to offer me."

He looked pleased and gratified. So did my father. Mr. Lee said presently:

"I have to offer you my office work. If you will engage with me for another three years, I will give you three hundred dollars per year, and at the end of that time an additional one hundred, making it one thousand dollars for the three years work. What think you?"

My father then spoke:

"Louis, the decision is your own; but the offer is fair. If you choose to take it, your board at home is just to pay your mother for extra care, say two dollars per week; and if you do well, I will cover Mr. Lee's one hundred dollars with another hundred the day you are twenty-one. Can you do better?"

I knew I could not. I said so. So again I was back in the familiar place, with three years before me, but they proved uneventful, save as the first links which connected me with the firm of Colman & Co.

The first duty assigned me in my new position was the opening of some letters; and the first letter I opened flaunted the bill-head of "Colman & Co." My own name! Just so, some day, I should send out large sheets and bills, with just such a heading! So I raised an air castle. But this letter contained beside the order some reference to a "superior casket," and a slip from a paper making public announcement that the decease of Colman, of the firm of Colman & Co., would not alter the business arrangement of the firm. It would still be carried on at the old stand, with the same name. Signed, Colman & Co., "*per C.*"

I handed the letter to Mr. Lee, who said:

"See to the order immediately, and make a note of the reference to casket, and file the letter on hook G."

He rose, took down a package of letters, saying to me:

"Look at these curious signatures; Colman always signed like that, with a long coil. The son has, I suppose, inherited or acquired the same curious coil to his signature."

I returned answer to the letter, and when finished a sudden fancy possessed me to make of my "per C." the same fanciful coil. After a few endeavors, I succeeded in doing this, and signed William R. Lee, "per C.," making of my "C." an exact imitation of the long-coiled C. appended to Colman & Co.

For the three succeeding years not a month elapsed that we did not receive an order of some kind, large or small, with the same Colman & Co., "per C.," and then the long coil; which I as invariably answered with my employer's signature, William R. Lee, "per C.," and a flourish of the same around my C.

I found myself at my majority in what I thought then, and think now, an enviable state. I had at twenty-one a fair address, good health, good habits, a good trade, an average education, moderate ambitions and a willingness to work, and three hundred dollars a year in ready money. Such was my start towards fortune. When my time expired with Mr. Lee, he again asked me my plans for the future. Though this time I had many and many a one, they were very indefinite, and none of them practical. Mr. Lee, as before, gave me advice and opportunity. He sent me upon business of his own through different parts of the State, saying: "Look out for yourself as you go, and if you find the right business point, let me know."

I liked this change. I was making a valuable acquaintance with business men and the country, and for a year longer found nothing which made me desire a change.

One night I took a branch road and a new route, to reach a certain point. Starting with (a most unusual thing for me) a racking headache, with the jar and rattle of the cars so increased, that by ten o'clock I determined to ask for a lay-over ticket at the next station; I stopped not to ask where, but threw myself into an omnibus, and arriving at the hotel, into a room and bed as quickly as possible. Next morning I awoke with my head clear, but with a feeling of exhaustion that decided me to remain where I was for that day.

After breakfast, I sauntered out, going slowly up the principal street, gazing idly at the signs, dreamily settling myself with a home, and a business, and a name, and my sign would read—I started, there it was: "Colman & Co." Yes, I read it aright, it was Colman & Co. "Is this Abbetown?" I said to a man who was passing. He looked hard at me, but said civilly enough, "It is, sir." I crossed the road quickly, curious to confront the bona-fide personages who had so many times appeared to me uder the jagged signature of "Colman & Co.," and the singularly coiled "per C."

I entered the open door and strolled through the rooms. Nothing but a nice lot of cabinet ware-rooms, with the arrangements, perhaps, in better taste than is usual in such establishments. A quiet, light-haired young man, about my own age, came forward. "Behold per C!" I said to myself. He politely waited till I had made a survey of the outer rooms, then asked if he could be of service? I said I would like to see Mr. Colman. A slight hesitation, then he said "Step this way."

Beyond the sales-room a green baize door opened into a room about twelve feet square, neatly carpeted, furnished with desk, chairs and sofa. Occupying the room were two young women. One at the desk did not raise her head at my entrance. The other rose and bowed, with the air of a business woman, and the grace of a cultured lady.

For myself, I could only strive to conceal the awkwardness I felt. Who could possibly expect to meet ladies and a ladies' parlor in a gentleman's counting room? I managed to bow and say: "Shall I beg pardon? I came in expecting to see 'Colman,' of the firm of Colman & Co."

"I represent that name," the lady said, quietly, then added, "Please be seated."

Now, if Colman had been a man, I should have had no difficulty in stepping up to him, shaking hands, and introducing myself and firm, and becoming business acquaintances in a moment. This, however, was a new programme, and I became still more involved by my next remark, which was that the person I wished particularly to see was "per C." Involuntarily I made a circling motion with my thumb. The girl's head at the desk bent low over the leaves of the ledger. The woman sitting opposite me, with a kept-back smile in her eyes and on her lips, indicated with her eyes the direction of the ledger, and said, "That is per C."

Was there ever such a position? I glanced towards the desk. The eyes of the girl were raised from the book and I met my doom! I yielded to fate. Henceforth, whatever befell me, my heart and destiny were at the mercy of "per C."

There was a pause, and growing desperate, I determined to explain matters. Rising, I said:

"Will you grant me grace for five minutes?"

I was turned away from "per C.," and was looking straight into the comely face of the older woman. She bowed, just raised her eyes toward the desk, and I knew then that "per C." was looking and listening as well.

"I am Louis Colman, of Maconville. I have written, I suppose, one hundred letters to 'Colman & Co.,' of Abbetown. The first I wrote was in reply to an order for a 'superior casket,' sent on the decease of 'Colman,' of Colman & Co. I signed it 'per C.,' and copied as nearly as I could the peculiar signature of the order sent. It has been a notion of mine never to put it on any other letter." (I wished then that I could have seen 'per C.s' face.) "I have come to Abbetown quite by accident. The sign it was which attracted my attention. I came in to see Colman. I wanted to see 'per C.' Please don't misunderstand. Believe me, I did not expect to find affairs conducted by women."

The lady I addressed, as soon as I had finished speaking, said:

"Mr. Colman," and bowed as she pronounced my name, "I give entire credence to what you have told me. Four years ago, when you commenced your business life, we, too, commenced ours. My father was Colman, of Colman & Co. He died suddenly. The Co. is Mr. Hicksey. He is, and has been for many years, helpless in body, but his mind is perfectly clear. He always advised, but the business was overlooked entirely by my father. Through my father's short illness, my sister and I took temporary charge of the correspondence, and when affairs called for a settlement, with the consent of Mr. Hicksey, we retained the name and the business. Mr. Hicksey's advice we followed, and have been so far successful. Of course, in our own town we are known; beyond that, people generally may naturally have come to your conclusion, that a son has succeeded the father in business. I am Colman, of Colman & Co., to the outside world; in proper person, I am Miss Eugenie Colman. As such," she said, with a smile, "as such, I introduce myself to you."

I arose, bowed, and turned to receive an introduction to the younger sister as Miss Caddie Colman. I felt that this was intended as a dismissal. Taking my hat in hand, I said:

"May I see you again before I leave?"

She bowed acquiescence. After leaving Miss Colman, I indulged in a long walk for the purpose of settling a plan which had suddenly presented itself to me and and upon which I was resolved to act. In short, I had suddenly determined to settle in Abbetown.

As soon as I had matured a plan, I called on Mr. Hicksey. I proposed to buy out his interest in the business. He thought he did not care to sell. I then went to Miss Colman. She said that Mr. Hicksey had been exceedingly kind to them, and she felt under obligations to him; and that he wished soon to advance Harley, his son, to his interest in the business and retire.

My jealousy took immediate alarm, and I sought Harley, the young man whom I had seen first in the salesroom. I was rather surprised to find that he agreed with me, until he gave as his reason that another hand would keep Caddie out of the place, and that would suit him. Caddie, indeed!

I coolly said: "I shall try to see that Miss Caddie has interests elsewhere, if I take an interest here."

He looked at me, I returned it; then we understood each other. I stayed in Abbetown three days longer, during which time I cultivated Miss Caddie's acquaintance as much as I dared. I also told Miss Colman that I desired to settle in Abbetown; that I loved her sister, and wanted to try and win her for my wife. I then returned to Maconville, for a week. I was somewhat uneasy at leaving Harley Hicksey alone in the field, for I thought if he loved the girl as well as I knew I did that he would not give her up without an effort.

In eight days I was again at Abbetown. Harley Hicksey had again offered himself to Miss Caddie Colman, and been refused. Mr. Hicksey, knowing this, was ready to conclude a bargain for sale, and Miss Colman desired to remain with me, as before with Mr. Hicksey.

All this seemed so entirely to my wishes that I began to fear that I might miss the one thing to which all these were made subservient—the loss of Caddie Colman. But as I had always tried to use my opportunities, so I was not remiss in this respect, and in one year from the time of my settlement at Abbetown I was a married man. We, Colman & Co., are prospering in our business. Mrs. Colman is a dignified, matronly little lady, but among her family she likes and I think will never lose the *sobriquet* of "per C."

There is a moral to my story. Every boy worth the name probably sees it. I will write it nevertheless: *When a good opportunity occurs don't stand idle and wait for a better.*

The Russian War.

The present hostile movement of the Russian Government against Khiva is but a repetition of the old-time determination of Russia to get a foothold in Central Asia. In the early part of the sixteenth century, Peter the Great contemplated the idea of reviving the old commercial route from India through Central Asia as it was in the days of the Roman Empire, and sent out two expeditions, both of which were foiled by the Khivans. A century later another attempt was made, which had to be relinquished. Three years later, another expedition set out, which succeeded in establishing the military post of Fort Alexandrovsk on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, and established commercial relations with the Toorkomans, which were eventually discontinued by the latter, as they threatened to involve their independence. In 1839, the Russians sent out another expedition towards Khiva, which failed, and they then set their faces in another direction. The Kirghis Steppe, between Asiatic Russia and Toorkistan, was invaded and captured. In 1853, they captured a fort at Akmusjid, and, in 1864, the towns of Toorkistan, Aulieata, Chumkund, and Tashkund, the largest town in Central Asia, and the whole conquered district was incorporated in the Russian dominions, under the name of Toorkistan. The next Russian war was with Bokhara, which resulted in the capture of Kokund, which was also incorporated with Toorkistan. Samarkund and Bokhara were the next districts to yield, and in their capture Russia became the virtual ruler of Central Asia. The immediate cause of the attack on Khiva is alleged to be a freebooting attack upon Fort Alexandrovsk, and the refusal of the Khan of Khiva to surrender some Russian subjects held in slavery by them. Meanwhile, a new complication has arisen in this attempt of Russia to extend its Asiatic dominion, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg having notified Prince Gortschakoff that if the Russian troops penetrate the countries between Khiva and Afghanistan, England will be compelled to interfere in support of Afghan independence. As it is impossible for Russia to advance without doing this, the movement begins to assume a serious aspect,—all the more serious that the remonstrance of England is not so much to maintain Afghan neutrality as to protect her own Central Asiatic trade. It touches John Bull in his most sensitive spot—his pocket.

Brawny Women.

Stories about brawny women working their own farms, chopping thier own wood, etc., are applauded by half of the American press, and that is the half which looks at a bare, bold fact, without regard to its surrounding circumstances. "It should be remembered," says the *Prairie Farmer* with rare good sense, "that such performances on the part of the females are only croppings out of barbarism that only a portion of the world has yet emerged from. England has plenty of it left in the agricultural districts, and it is not unknown in the manufacturing counties. A late writer in the London *Telegraph* describes a trip into Staffordshire, where the women work at the blacksmith's forge as long and as hard as the men. He says it is not uncommon to find a mother and three lusty daughters, fully of marriageable age, stripped to their stays, and, with a kerchief over their shoulders, wielding the hammers and tugging at the bellows, making twelve hundred nails for twelve pence, and working from 8 in the morning till 12 at night. At Lye Waste whole streets are made up of these smithies, in which these women and their children toil, year in and year out, besides their husbands and brothers. They have about as much refinement and intelligence as a 'Digger' Indian. Let our women take to the plow and hoe, and we should soon have districts in which they would rival these muscular females of the Staffordshire smithies. We are disgusted with all this talk about women farmers. Let our girls take all the prizes of our universities; drive all the men from the rostrum; run our banking and brokerage; keep our shops; become Governors and Presidents; vote and be happy according to their capabilities; but deliver us from female blacksmiths and farm laborers. If man is not fitted for this work, we don't know what his particular sphere can be." Here is pictured the rule which, if the half the press alluded to were influential, might follow commendation of pretty but isolated circumstances; and how does it look?

A Massive Telescope.

Mr. Clark, at Cambridgeport, is making the largest refracting telescope in the United States for the naval observatory in Washington. It has an object glass 26 inches in diameter, being eleven inches larger than the one at Harvard College, and when finished is worth $23,000. The two glasses—it requires two to make an object glass—weighed in the rough 250 pounds, and cost $7,000. They arrived in this country about six months ago from Birmingham, England, and ever since the work of polishing and repairing them has been continued unremittingly. Over fifty pounds have been cut from the flint glass, which now weighs 110 pounds, and the other when finished will weigh about 73 pounds. The total cost of the instrument will be $46,000.

THE amount that Gen. George B McClellan was swindled by the Arizona diamond speculation has not been ascertained, but it is stated that he was "severely victimized."

Curiosities of Animal Life.

There can be no doubt that dogs feel shame as distinct from fear, and something very like modesty, while begging too often for food. A great dog scorns the snarling of a little dog, and this may be called magnanimity. All animals feel wonder, and many exhibit curiosity, the latter quality affording opportunity for hunters to decoy the game into their power. The faculty of imitation, so strongly developed in man, especially in a barbarous State, is present in monkeys. A certain bull-terrier of our acquaintance, when he wishes to go out of the room, jumps at the handle. Parrots also reproduce with wonderful fidelity the tones of voice of different speakers, and puppies reared by cats have been known to lick their feet and wash their faces after the same manner as their foster mothers. Attention and memory also are present in the lower animals, and it is impossible to deny that the dreams of dogs and horses show the presence of imagination, or that a certain reason is also present. Animals also profit by experience, as any man realizes who sets traps. The young are much more easily caught than the old, and the adults gain caution by seeing the fate of those who are caught. Tools are also used by some of the higher apes. The chimpanzee uses a stone to crack a nut resembling a walnut, and the Abyssinian babooon fight troops of other species, and roll down stones in the attack before they finally close in a hand-to-hand encounter. The idea of property is common also to every dog with a bone, to all birds with their nests, and notable in the cases of rocks. Nor can a certain kind of language be denied to the brutes. The dog communicates his feelings by barks of different tones, which undoubtedly raise in his fellow-dogs ideas similar to those passing in his own mind.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Some Queer Statistics.

Great wars or other national convulsions are followed by an increase in the rate of sudden, violent and unnatural deaths. Oliver Wendell Holmes, soon after the outbreak of our own civil war, predicted that deaths from heart disease would, for many years, exceed their old proportion in the total mortality, and the result has verified his prophecy, which indeed was based on a familiar medical experience. We incline to think that the careful statistics would show a like increase in deaths from violence and from self-destruction. The fact is well attested, so far as concerns suicides, which in France, during the past year, have caused a death record unprecedented and prodigious. A calculation made for Paris alone shows the almost incredible result of 4,177 suicides in 1871. A detailed classification ascribes the larger number, 1,377, as might be expected, to derangement of the brain. Next come 930 suicides from "physical sufferings"—the strongest temptation, one would think, to defy the "cannon against self-slaughter," but one more prevalent in France than in our land, we judge. Disappointed love caused 701 suicides; family quarrels are credited with 512; extreme destitution with 383; fear of punishment with 22; while delirium tremens, resulting from the excessive use of absinthe, drove no less than 282 victims to voluntary death. Looking at this last fact, we may appreciate that *mot* of Trelat, who, contrasting the two stimulants, brandy and absinthe, declared that if one was *l'eau de vie*, the other was *l'eau de mort*. France, like the Rome to which she loves to compare herself, has always been prolific of suicides, but the extraordinary record of 1871 must be ascribed in some part to the disastrous and depressing effects of the war.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Editorial Triumvirate.

Three of the great editors who made the press of New York famous throughout the world, and a guiding star and bright exemplar to the journalistic fraternity everywhere, are now no more. The relentless harvester, death, has gathered them to his fold, and those who for a brief period survive them remain to mourn their loss. Raymond and Bennett preceded Greeley on the dark unknown voyage to the hereafter, but neither of the two former has left such a void as the last and greatest of the three. There is something philosophically peculiar in the thought that as in trigonometry, three united in one complete a problem, so in the rise and progress of American journalism to the present unapproachable high and commanding position, the genius and labors of these three eminent men concurred, each in his own characteristic and individual way. While Henry J. Raymond inculcated a style of controversial discussion, elevated in tone, terse in argument, mild in reproof, and rich in facts, James Gordon Bennett threw his whole inventive, restless energy into the domain of news, and challenged the world to follow him in this, his well chosen path, from which he never deviated. Horace Greeley combined in himself the earnestness of conviction and quickness of comprehension of Raymond, with the ceaseless activity and daring courage of Bennett, excelling both in the genius that molded his faultless sentences, in the heart which beat in warm sympathy with every human woe, and in the moral bravery that struck for the loftiest aims, in utter disregard of personal results. Thus the three journalists complemented each other, and together they presented to the world a triumvirate than which no country on earth was ever blessed with a greater, or capable of achieving more lasting results.

The Sanitary Relations of Water.

Dr. Letheby, one of the highest European authorities on the sanitary relations of water, considers water of moderate hardness preferable to very soft water for domestic purposes. About six grains of carbonate of lime per gallon is desirable. He finds that the death-rate is less in cities supplied with moderately hard water than those supplied with soft water. It is a familiar fact that it is a great advantage, in making tea or coffee, to use water of about five degrees of hardness; that is, containing about five grains of carbonate of lime or its equivalent in the gallon. The fine flavor of tea made with water possessing this quality is due to the fact that the carbonate of lime prevents the water from dissolving the astringent matter contained in the tea, without interfering with the extraction of the theine and the other desirable constituents of the leaf.

MACHINE POETRY.

The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year;
Gone are the pumpkin and the plumb,
The falling leaves are sere;
The partridge now forgets to drum,
The squirrel to uprear
His merry tail; the brooks are glum;
The anglers disappear;
The crow pursues the vagrant crumb,
Too grateful for the cheer;
The top has ceased its summer hum,
The kites are out of gear;
O'er Mother Earth a fierce autumn
Inverts its icy spear.
Each morning some imbibe their rum,
And some absorb their beer;
Young soldiers mumble "[illegible]!"
To drive away their fear.
Blithe, joyous, happy school girls thrum
Pianos far and near,
Or cut the cake of Sally Lum,
Or Clara Vere de Vere;
While others go to chewing gum
To check the truant tear.
A blind young man did once calum-
Niate his precious dear,
And railed, instead of being mum,
Because he did not see her;
But when with cold his feet grew numb,
He turned in his career,
And danced a polka on his thumb,
And walked off on his ear.
{Something broken ....plumb,
in the ....queer,
machine} ....tum-ti-tum,
K-ch-k-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-e-r!

—*Chicago Post.*

Humorous.

MEN of color—Painters.

THE last man—A cobbler.

PAINFUL suspense—Hanging.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW—The judges.

THE children's kingdom—Lap-land.

THE rock that topers split on—Quartz.

COMMON SCENTS—Musk and verbena.

FORCED politeness—Bowing to circumstances.

TRIALS for the human understanding—Long walks.

THE acrobats of every household—The pitcher and tumbler.

WHICH travels the fastest, heat or cold? Heat, of course, because you can catch cold.

THE entire tobacco crop of the United States last year was 263,196,100 pounds, over one-third of which was raised in Kentucky.

"WHY should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. "Because he never told a lie!" shouted a little boy.

A MAN advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that "it will prove highly lucrative to the undertaker.

A COUPLE of Hoosiers, one of whom was named Trooth, recently had a little quarrel over the division of some corn. Trooth was crushed to the earth, but he rose again and vanquished his assailant, and now the eternal ears (of corn) are his.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Because you haven't cash in hand,
To freely advertise your stand,
Don't be backward nor afraid
To offer us your goods in trade.
For anything but law or physic
We'll freely "set" our type "on tick"—
Advertisers, don't be afraid
To delve in mines, where fortune's made.

THE New York *Mail* says the law just passed in Kansas, giving mothers control of their children, is a capital measure, and should be imitated in other States. Children have had control of their mothers so long it is time for a change. We believe in rotation in the domestic offices.

A PREACHER, one slippery, frosty morning, going home with one of his elderly members, the old gentleman slipped and fell. When the minister saw that he was not hurt, he said: "My friend, sinners stand on slippery places." "Yes," replied the old man, looking at the preacher, "I see they do, but I can't."

A TROY man spent three-quarters of an hour, the other evening, in trying to pick up a piece of moonshine from his door-step, which he fondly fancied to be a newspaper. His afflicted wife came out, brought him to consciousness by the aid of a loose fence picket and steadied his tottering steps into the house.

BRET HARTE, in his lecture, tells a good story illustrative of early times in California, which originated in the trial of a horse-thief. The jury had occupied for an unpleasantly long time a room adjoining the one in which the trial had taken place, when the Judge, becoming impatient, opened the door and remarked, "Take your time, gentlemen; but remember that we want this room to lay out the corpse."

THERE ought to be a straight, square, stand-up-ativeness about an adveretisement that will convince without a doubt. Do not say, "My stock is certainly," or "is doubtless" the best; say it it is the best; you cannot get beyond that if you swear to it. It is worse yet to say, "One of the best," or, "Among the best," as though you wanted to be Washington with his little hatchet. Keep the best, and let every one know it, and the Lord will befriend you.

Krupp's Steel Works at Essen.

The great cast-steel works of Friedrich Krupp, at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, employed during the year 1871, 8,810 workmen, and turned out 75,000 metrical tons of cast steel, in the form of axles, tires, rails, shafts, rolls, boiler plates, springs, artillery, projectiles, etc. The plant consisted of 528 annealing and cementing furnaces; 260 heating, re-heating, and puddling furnaces; 245 coke furnaces; 130 miscellaneous furnaces; 169 forges; 174 steam boilers; 343 lathes; 73 shaping machines; 130 planing machines; 172 punching machines; 303 other machines of all kinds; and 58 steam hammers, varying in weight from two hundred weight up to 80 tons, the three larger being of about ten, twenty and thirty tons respectively. The steam engines on this establishment were 265 in number, varying in force from 2 up to 1,000 horse-power, and representing in the aggregate no less than 8,559 horse-power.

IT is gratifying to learn from the *Christian Observer* that not one person in millions is buried alive. The editor says: "We have asked at cemeteries in Europe, where bodies are always kept and tested, whether any one ever revived, and the answer invariably is, not one."

THE novel application was made in a New Haven court, recently, by an attorney, in his own behalf, for an injunction to prevent the holding of a wake over a dead relative. The petition was granted.

OUTCAST.

Was it a dream?
I walked one day down through a city's street:
The sun was shining dimly overhead,
While filth and vileness were beneath my feet,
And the houses on either side seemed red
To the bricks' core with wickedness untold;
[illegible]
Of want and suffering, of wretchedness
In young and old, of hunger pitiless,
And stenches foul, the very soul was sick,
And dared not harbor questions, crowding thick,
Of God's beneficence, and of His love.

[illegible] through those [illegible] streets
[illegible] garbage heap, [illegible]
[illegible] thrown by scornful hands aside—
[illegible] bud that a few days [illegible] hung
Upon its parent tree, purest among
Its sisters sweet and fair. The dew had blessed
Its opening morn; its odors had caressed
The ambient air, and [illegible] the lips of those
Who bowed their lips to kiss the budding rose,
And then one said he loved it more than all,
And tore it from its stem (did I see fall
A raindrop?), and bore it on his breast away.

Ah! how it joyed to lie there through the day,
Bright with fragrant beauty, sweetly asking
Love for its love—sure 'twas no hard tasking.
But soon, its freshness gone, it knew its fate—
Alas! how many learn it late, too late!
And he who wore it merely that it shed
Its first sweet odors circling round his head,
And with its beauty graced him as he walked,
Nor loved it for its sake alone, when balked
Of these, soon tore it from his breast away,
And, careless of its fate, left it the play
And toy of who should care a moment's space
To please him with its fleeting, fading grace.
And so 'twas soon, when festering and forlorn,
And soiled and torn, of all pure men the scorn;
This bud so fair, so sweet, so loved the while,
This withered bud, so faded, bruised and vile
Was thrown upon the garbage heap, to yield
Its little earth to enrich some Potter's field.

With reverent hand I look it from the pile
(I thought the heavens gave me back a smile)—
With reverent hand I brushed the filth away;
I gently pulled apart its petals fair,
And, even then, an odor faint but rare
Breathed from its inner heart and seemed to pray,
And colors bright and pure that heart disclosed
The rose-bud even yet contained the rose!
And then I thought 'twas wafted from my hand,
And blossomed full and sweet in Heaven's own land.
Was it a dream?

—*Harper's Magazine.*

Great Railroad Enterprise.

On Friday, the 20th of this month, there sailed from the port of New York for Callao, Peru, South America, an expedition composed of mechanics of different kinds, among whom are James Humphrey, of Windsor (formerly of Winsted), and Messrs. Chapman, Parsons and Barnard, of this city. They go out in the employ of the Peruvian Government, and take with them nine of Leffel's turbine wheels, which are to be placed at different points in the Peruvian Andes, on the line of the Callao, Lima and Oroyo railway. This road passes along the base of the Andes, rising gradually until it arrives at the remarkable altitude of 15,600 feet, when it pierces the summit, and passes through a tunnel 3,000 feet in length. This tunnel is to be operated upon similar to the Mont Cenis tunnel, by means of air compressors, which are placed in close proximity to the wheels, and are to be driven by them. The compressed air is then carried to the required point in pipes, and forms the motive power for the diamonds and Ballard drills; also, for blowers for ventilation and other purposes. This road, after passing the Andes, stretches away across the country in the direction of Brazil, and finally reaches a tributary of the Amazon, thus affording a line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific shores. It is believed that this line of road presents greater natural obstacles to be overcome by the engineer than any line in the annals of modern times, and when completed must remain a lasting monument to the energy and enterprise of the American engineer.—*Hartford (Conn.) Courant.*

The Words We Use.

It has been calculated that our language, including the nomenclature of the arts and sciences, contains 100,000 words; yet, of this immense number, it is surprising how few are in common use. To the great majority, even of educated men, three-fourths of these words are almost as unfamiliar as the Greek or Choctaw. Strike from the lexicon all the words nearly obsolete—all the words of special arts or professions—all the words confined in their usage to particular localities—all the words which even the educated speaker uses only in homeopathic doses—and it is astonishing into what a Lilliputian volume your Brobdignagian Webster or Worcester will have shrunk. It has been calculated that a child uses only about one hundred words; and unless he belong to the educated classes he will never employ more than three or four hundred. A distinguished American scholar estimates that few speakers or writers use as many as ten thousand words; ordinary persons of fair intelligence, not over three or four thousand. Even the great orator, who is able to bring into the field, in the war of words, half the vast array of light and heavy troops which the vocabulary affords, yet contents himself with a far less imposing display of verbal force. Even the all-knowing Milton, whose wealth of words seems amazing, and whom Dr. Johnson charges with using "a Babylonish dialect," uses only eight thousand; and Shakespeare himself, the "myriad-minded," only fifteen thousand. These facts show that the difficulty of mastering the vocabulary of a new tongue is greatly overrated.

Brewers in England.

A London correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says it is surprising how many brewers there are in Parliament and what a degree of respectability attaches to their calling.

The wine trade and brewing stand at the very head of reputable money-making callings in this country. The wine merchant gets access to society where the dry goods man would not be admitted, where even the exclusive silk dealer could not enter. A lower class of people wear silks than drink wine. Brewing is as much a staple industry here as wheat growing with us, and the brewer is above the wine merchant. He may not at present serve stately boards, but he got this position in a time when he filled a jovial bowl for the nobles; and a position once gained is never lost in this land of precedent. Besides, he is a man of wealth, his product is always in demand. The brewer that represents Great Barlow has inherited his business from several generations. All the wealthy families of the place are his kinsmen, and they come up in a right royal way to put him into Parliament. They all go and come at the "member's" beck, for on him rests the honorable fame of the house. The tradesmen follow suit from other motives. When one comes to know the servility and venality of English shopkeepers he is not surprised at the contempt that attaches to them in the general estimation. They are the most dishonest and servile class in the country, and notoriously open to political bribery.

Liver Complaint, Liver Disease, i. e. Biliousness.—Bilious complaints—by some termed liver disease—are very common in this country. The ordinary indications, such as yellowness of the skin [illegible] of the eyes, pain in the right side under the inferior ribs, with sometimes difficulty of respiration and troublesome cough—are familiar to a host of sufferers; but the liver, sometimes, is in [illegible] unsatisfactory state [illegible] the presence of such symptoms. When we reflect that the liver is the largest gland of the body, that it secretes the bile which lubricates the bowels and keeps them in order, is the great blood purifier or cleansing machine of our systems, it may truly be called the *Housekeeper of our Health.* Sudden transitions of climatic temperature, or impure *air*, or *water* are disturbing elements which arrest the functions of the liver, and render it torpid, producing *diarrhea, dysentery, bilious remittents, intermittent fevers,* and a general prostration, and unhealthy state of the whole organization.

It is not surprising that a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should command general attention. Such a medicine is California Vinegar Bitters, The Housekeeper's Towel and Broom.—[Com.

The Jews.

The first colony of Jews in New York arrived in 1610, the city being at that time still under the rule of the Dutch. In 1706 the first Jewish congregation was formed. They built the first synagogue in 1721. In 1844 there were four synagogues; in 1854 there were twenty; and at present there are at least forty synagogues in New York. The whole number of Jewish houses of prayer in the United States is about 220.

Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, &c. Depot, 69 New St., N. Y. At retail by all grocers.—[Com.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.—[Com.

We received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our friend Kendall, since his return home, for a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.—[Com.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills, constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superceded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or *multum in parvo* Physic. Modern chemical science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medical principles, which, when worked into little Pellets or Granules, *scarcely larger than mustard seeds,* renders each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect. 25 cents *a vial*, by druggists. 620

Fortunately for Prince Bismarck his membership of 141 different German societies is an honorary distinction not involving the payment of yearly dues.

On the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet, marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser, on opening the packet, read as follows: 'Keep the head cool, the bowels open and the feet warm." If physic is necessary, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills;* they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.—[Com.

One of the results of the restrictive policy of the German Government toward emigrants has been the forming of an association in Germany with a membership now numbering 82,000, and funds in hand of $150,000, for the purpose of stimulating the emigration which the Government would repress. This association, in co-operation with the London Agricultural Union, 200,000 strong, will send, it is said, half a million English and German workingmen and farmers to this country next spring. A Commission leaves Germany shortly to choose and buy the land best fitted for the uses of these people.

Our Boys for January opens chipperer and brighter than ever. A grand Christmas story, by Charles Diehl, "Myself—a memoir not after the Modern," with a fine illustration, leads off. A continuation of the two serials, "Sturdy and Steady," and "Lance and Lasso," with short stories, poetry, puzzles, etc. The number is illustrated with original designs. It is emphatically the "American Boys' Own Journal." The publishers allow 25 cents on each subscriber of three and over. Send stamp for specimen to *Our Boys*, Chicago. Subscription price, $1 a year.

A CHALLENGE

Is extended to the world to place before the public a better cough or lung remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Verily it Hath No Equal.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING

WHAT WELL-KNOWN DRUGGISTS SAY ABOUT ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Springfield, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1872.
Gentlemen: Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.
Very truly yours,
HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely:
L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of Allen's Lung Balsam. Send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough."
It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Do not be deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO, Cincinnati, O.,
PROPRIETORS.
Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

THE WEEKLY SUN.
Only $1 a Year. 8 Pages.
The Best Family Paper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
The Best Agricultural Paper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
The Best Political Paper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. Independent, [illegible] Faithful. [illegible] $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
The Best [illegible].—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
Has All the News.—The Weekly New York Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
The Best [illegible] Paper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
The Best Fashion Reports in the Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
The Best Market Reports in the Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
The Best Cattle Reports in the Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
The Best Paper in Every Respect.—The Weekly N.Y.Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
Address THE SUN, New York City.

A Memorial Gift.

The round of gifts for a holiday season is soon exhausted. Books, and jewels, and trifles repeat themselves with the return of every Christmas and New Year, so that we are weary of choosing from them. We want to find a remembrance for our friends, having something more than that temporary value which these customary gifts possess.

There is a new gift more graceful and useful than anything that is to be found in the shops. Its possession is not only a benefit for life, but it keeps its giver in perpetual remembrance. It is a Life Insurance policy, presented on New Year's day by the husband to his wife; by the parish to their pastor.

Can there be a better commemoration of this joyful season of the year than such a gift? It will bear fruit long after all other offerings are lost and forgotten, and it is one which the giver can never regret.

A Successful Company.

It is agreeable to hear our Life insurance companies well spoken of, but we feel much pride in the remarks of the New York Insurance Commissioner, regarding our most enterprising company —The Equitable Life Assurance Society—which, he says, "marks and distinguishes the commencement of the recent astounding progress in the business of Life insurance."

The Equitable Society took its position at the head of our companies some three or four years ago, and has since annually transacted more new business than any other company in the world. It has no longer an equal competitor. Its proud position is due not only to its usefulness, security, wealth, and liberality, but to the good will of the people, whose preferences it has gained because it has answered their requirements most completely in everything that pertains to Life insurance.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"Cheer Up, and Stand By!"

This advice, given by bluff Captain Cuttle to the forlorn Mr. Toots, is cordially tendered to all who are laboring under that cloud of depression and melancholy which usually accompanies chronic indigestion, biliousness, habitual constipation and nervous debility. "Cheer up!" woe-begone invalids. The causes of your gloomy feelings, though they may be chronic and of long standing, are not incurable. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most genial of all vegetable stimulants and correctives, and especially adapted to cases like yours, will relieve you of your bodily ailments and consequent mental misery, speedily, certainly, and without pain. The chills and damps of the present season, in fact all its atmospheric conditions, are unfavorable to dyspeptic, bilious and nervous sufferers. They need a stimulant, as well as a tonic and alterative. This wholesome vegetable preparation combines the three. While it increases the digestive capacity of the stomach, and changes and regulates the condition of the liver and the bowels, it gives an agreeable impulse to the mental faculties and steadies the nerves. Unmedicated stimulants are never advisable; they are too exciting, and often react disastrously. On the other hand, the sham tonics which contain no diffusive stimulant, and are surcharged with drastic evacuants that almost turn a man inside out, are dangerous. The system needs more vitality, and they prostrate it entirely. Hostetter's Bitters has no affinity either with the dangerous excitant or the still more dangerous depletent. It simply strengthens and regulates the body and clears the mind. This is the whole secret of its cures.

It is well to get clear of a Bad Cough or Cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne Expectorant.

Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves—Illinois	11 @	13¼
Thin	10 @	10¼
Hogs—Dressed	5 @	6¾
Cotton—Middling Upland	20½@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 65 @	6 25
Wheat—No. 3 Spring	1 41 @	1 42
Corn—Mixed Western	65 @	67
Oats—New	46 @	48
Lard	7½@	8¼

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	6 12½@	6 50
Good	5 75 @	6 00
Medium	5 25 @	5 75
Common	4 25 @	5 00
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
Hogs—Live	3 50 @	3 75
Butter—Good to Prime	20 @	28
Eggs—Fresh	28 @	30
Flour—Spring Extra	6 25 @	7 50
White Winter Extra	7 50 @	9 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 24½
No. 2 Spring	1 18 @	1 18¼
Corn—No. 2	30 @	31
Oats—No. 2	24½@	25
Rye—No. 2	69 @	70
Barley—No. 2	66 @	70
Pork—Mess	11 50 @	11 55
Lard	7 @	..

ST. LOUIS.

Flour—Extra	5 75 @	..
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 19½@	..
Corn—No. 2	34 @	35
Oats—No. 2	26 @	..
Rye—No. 2	75 @	..
Pork—Mess	11 50 @	11 75
Hogs	3 25 @	3 60
Cattle	3 00 @	5 75

CINCINNATI.

Pork—Mess	11 75 @	12 00
Lard	7½@	7¾
Hogs	3 75 @	3 85

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 24½@	.
No. 2	1 19 @	..
Oats—No. 2	26½@	..
Corn—No. 2	36 @	..
Rye	72 @	..
Barley	72 @	..

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 71 @	1 72
No. 2 Red	1 61 @	1 62
Corn—High Mixed	46 @	..
Oats—No. 1	37 @	..

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 White Michigan	1 68 @	..
Amber Michigan	1 66 @	..
Oats—No. 2	32 @	..

How to Quit Tobacco.

Hearth and Home says the thing to hold in the mouth is a mouthful of cold water, renewed every few minutes. It will take away the craving for tobacco quicker than anything else and is wholly unobjectionable. A pine stick is the best of anything to chew, but the objection to that, and to anything that is chewed, is that it over-excites and weakens the salivary glands. In quitting the use of tobacco, quit at once and not attempt to quit off gradually.

Mormon Secrets Sent Free. Address Andrew Henley, Omaha, Nebraska.

AGENTS Send Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue, Boston Novelty Co., Boston, Mass.

ALL KINDS OF COLLECTION Or advisory Foreign Law Business promptly attended to by J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

THE NEW SCALE

27 Union Square, N. Y.
Undoubtedly the best Square Piano made.
Send for Circular with Illustrations.
Prices ranging from 350 to 700 dollars.
Every Piano WARRANTED for Five Years.

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Containing Choice Selections from Foreign Current Literature. Specimen Numbers, [illegible]

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Great Medical Book & Secrets for Ladies & Gents. Sent free for 2 Stamps. Address Dr. Bonaparte & Co., Cincinnati, O.

$50—VALUABLE—Send three-cent stamp for particulars. DOBSON, HAYNES & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents Wanted $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

L.D.SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$60,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
159th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, Feb. 17th, 1873.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS!
Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100
One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Whole number Gifts 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86.
101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

THE
Mason & Hamlin
ORGAN CO.
Respectfully announce that they have opened
Their Own Warerooms
IN CHICAGO,
Which for the present (until the completion of a new building) will be at
281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st.,
In premises lately occupied by Messrs. Root & Cady.
It is the intention of the Company to keep in Chicago, for the direct supply of the Northwestern Trade and the Public, the
LARGEST STOCK OF ORGANS
IN THE COUNTRY.
TERMS AND PRICES WILL BE THE SAME IN BOSTON, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
Every purchaser of a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ may be sure that he is getting, according to its size, capacity, style and price, the best instrument which it is possible in the present state of the art to construct. The Manufacturers are willing to Warrant all their work as up to even this high standard.
A large stock of Organs now on the way to Chicago, including a number of NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE STYLES.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULARS FREE.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
Boston, New York & Chicago.

Something New. Novel Tea Kettle Spout. Send pattern for 25c. CHAS. E. EVERSON, Macedon, N.Y.

TO
CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Difficulties.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 194 Penn street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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Sent on receipt of 10 cents.
Address HY. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Mo.

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"THE GLEANERS"
A beautiful Chromo (17 1-2x23 1-2)
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MOTTLED GERMAN
SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

Send Lock of Hair to Dr. A. Dodge, Red Oak, Ia.

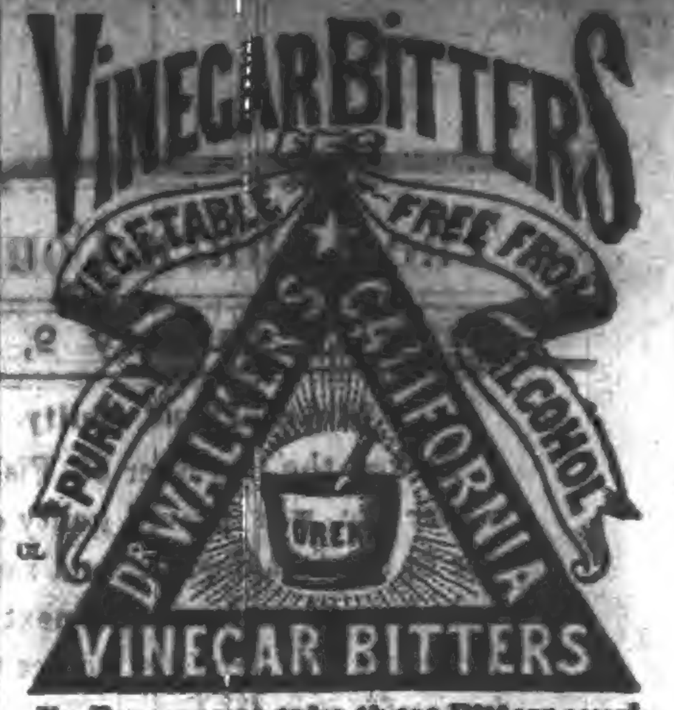

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.
Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

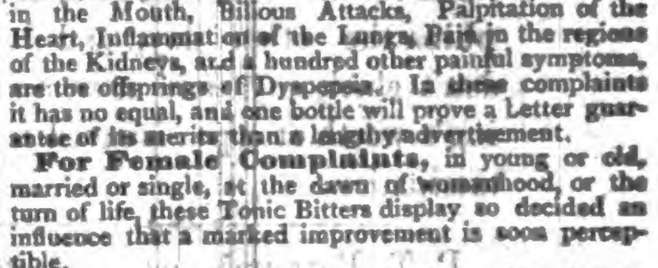
NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.
For Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.
For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.
For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the Nervous system.
The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.
In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public
Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Illustrated Book WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST. 30 years of adventures among the Indians, &c. Thrillingly interesting and fast selling. For terms, Address F. A. HUTCHINSON, Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

CHILDREN
TEETHING
MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

THEA-NECTAR
IS A
PURE BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!
On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
12,000,000 Acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.
3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.
Mild Climate, Fertile Soil.
For Grain Growing and Stock Raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.
Cheaper in Price, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.
Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.
The best location for Colonies.—Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 acres.
Send for the new descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish, and Danish, mailed free everywhere.
Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Com'r, U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.

EVERGREENS (6 to 15 inches) Transplanted. $2 to $5 for 100. Send stamp for descriptive list to BARNES & CO., Young America, Ill.

C. N. U. No. 1.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, January 9, 1873

Stokes Found Guilty.

Stokes, the murderer of Fisk about a year ago, was proved guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of next month. An effort will be made to get up the farce of a new trial.

Wm. Cluck, the wife murderer of Indianapolis, who was to hang next week for his crime, took a dose of morphine the other day, and his heart don't cluck any more now, and a shilling's worth of rope is saved from contamination:

P. T. Barnum's museum in New York City, was totally destroyed by fire last week. Loss estimated at $1,000,000. This is the third time Mr. Barnum's museum has been destroyed by the devouring elements. He is irrepressible.

One Charlemange Towers, a wealthy lawyer, of Schuylkill County Pa., has entered the lists and will contest for a seat in the United States Senate, with Simon Cameron. Both are republicans. The contest promises to be fierce, money being used without stint to win.

Old Honesty has at the special request and solicitation of the Radical managers and schemers that hovers around the State capitol permitted the disfranchising act to become law without his approval. In refusing to approve these acts, he has incurred the displeasure of those party hacks, and in failing to give expression to his well known opinion as to the injustice and iniquity of all the apportionment bills, by a strong veto message, he has lost the respect, which to a greater extent perhaps, that any other Radical officeholder in the State, has been accorded him by the opposition.

The New York *Tribune* matter, has at length been settled, and Whitelaw Reid having purchased a controling interest in the paper has become the editor-in-chief. In his salutotary he says it will be the ambition of the associates of the late chief to make the *Tribune* of the future what Horace Greeley would have made it had he been spared—a frank and fearless newspaper; speaking its mind freely on all questions of public concern, detesting neutrality in politics, the refuge of the weak minded and timid, but keeping indipendence as the best title to honor and usefulness. Mr. Reid has been managing editor of that paper for many years and the confidential friend of Mr. Greeley.

The United States houses of representatives, by a vote of 118 to 54, has lately passed a bill giving land warrents to soldiers and soldiers' families which it is calculated to satisfy, will only take from us 430,000,000 of acres of land! It is not made necessary that they should go and occupy the land, as few if any, would do. They would sell their land warrants or certificates and in a few months the whole 430,000,000 of acres would be in the hands of speculators and land sharks, who would largely advance the government price and hold in against those who, but for this bill, could get cheap homes in the far west.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Such a bill, unless proper provisions are made to carry it out, will work to the injury not only of the soldier, but to the country at large. When we reflect that the foreigner can after a brief time enter and occupy land as his own without any special service to the Government, we believe that every soldier ought to be entitled to the same, without the necessity of setling thereon.—But a bill that contains no provision in his favor, that will prevent speculators to get hold of this land by cheap purchases, ought never to be passed, and many would prefer that rather than this be the case, they will be content without this grant from the government.

We believe a bill can and should be passed, granting land to each soldier, providing a way for the protection of each, whether he may desire it or not, by making the title not transferable, until a certain lapse of time, and by requiring each soldier to make his own entry, with special provisions for widows and orphans. We think the smell and semblance of a job which seems to cling around the present proposed bill would be allayed, and speculators would be compelled to take a back seat

Another conflagration in New York this week, consumed the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and also damaged the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The loss is near 390,000.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* concedes a point in the following short article and draws it as mildly as circumstances will permit:

It is not pleasant to write about the Credit Mobiler. After taking an active part during the campaign in circulating all the denials that were made, of what was then believed here to be slander undiluted, and without even the foundation of distorted truth to rest upon; after ransacking the *Globe* for evidence that charges of even the slightest complicity could not be true; after writing, by direct authority from those interested, two of the denials so widely published; after a full belief, founded upon such information as could be obtained here, that the denials were all true, in the unqualified sense in which the public received them, it was very far from pleasant to know that "the Committee of Investigation had scarcely got the matter in hand, before the whole fabric of denial fell, and every one whose name appeared on the Oakes Ames list was found to be in greater or less degree involved. There is no intention of asserting here that all were disreputably involved; but in the very mildest form in which the matter can be stated, all are in a very embarrassing position.

There are several laws before Congress, brought by members of the dominant party, to this effect.

1. To purchase and run the telegraph, as a Government institution.
2. To assume jurisdiction over, and regulate the fares on the railroads.
3. To pass a National election law, and supervise and control the elections of the country.
4. To seize upon and exercise control of all the Common Schools in the different States.
5. To enter upon and condemn property in the States for the Federal government without the consent of the State Legislatures, or even against their remonstrance.
6. In addition a Federal Judge in Louisana, assumes to decide who are State Canvasser, of Votes, and thus foists upon the people a Governor, Legis'ature, &c.
7. The Washington Administration with the bayonets of the soldiers, sustains the Judge in this proposition.

Can anybody doubt where this policy is tending.

SMOLANDER'S
EXT. BUCHU,
The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU,
Insist upon having it, and take no other.
PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.
For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

Davenport & Co., Agt's.

Subscribe for the COURIER at the begining of the year.

J. A. BOOZER. E. B. SLATTNER.

BOOZER AND BLATNER
Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.
Waterloo, Ind.
Have now opened for the
FALL & WINTER
TRADE
those Fashionable styles of
Dress Goods
Such as:

Areola Cloth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Siik Stripes,
Turko, " Corded Maca

Also
Ottoman Scarfs
And
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Brown and Bleached
Cotton Flanels
CARPETS & VANDYKES
Boots & Shoes,
And the latest styles of
HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER.

J. C WICOFF,
Auctioneer
Waterloo, Ind.

Holds himself in readiness to Auctioneer, Sell or Trade Propertp at any time Headquarters at Leas' Livery Stable. 3m. Dec. 5

SELLING
OFF at COST.
S. W. RALSTON.

A am desirious of Closing out my entire stock of

Dry Goods

as soon as posible. I will offer my entire Stock at greatly reduced prices, which consists of

Dry Goods!
of every variety,
CLOTHING
QUEENSWRE,
GROCERIES!

and all other goods kept in a country Store. All kind of

Country Produce

taken in exchange for goods, for which the Highest Prices will be paid. all and see me

---

Fruit House!
BULLETIN
Prices for the Holidays!
GREAT REDUCTION ON
Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits of the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advahtage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices

Young Hyson	30, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.

At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	8 best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	13c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Olong	4, 50, 80, and 95c
Japan	40, 50, and 95c

Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.

10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahaquoy double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	35 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and chery	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old '76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Diquor	90c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	35c to 50c a bottle

All the above Liquors are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have an extra large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, in all different kinds	25c

Wax Candles for Christmas Trees.

All different sizes, from 1½c to 3c each. All kinds of goods for Santa Claus, at one half the usual Price.

Fine Fresh Oysters,
AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.
Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box

You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

People's
Convention

Everybody's Ticket!
The People's Choice.
The Mother's Help.
The Children's Friend.
MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great
PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Blothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.
Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.

FALL TRADE
1872.
ROOT & Co.,

Prepared for a Vigorous

CAMPAIGN!!

The Popular and well known

New York Store!

The Great "Headquarters for

Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling
Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of both

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening

New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks.

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Pianos AND Organs
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

AT

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Hen fruit is high.

Moan snow last Sabbath.

Sleighing magnificent.

Packing ice is now season.

Dance at Corunna, to-night.

The Farmer Almanac on hand at Davenport's drug store.

The Omaha Lottery has been postponed to March 31, 1873.

C. H. Sargent, Agent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, gave us a call last week.

Piederman at Fort Wayne, says he is now giving goods away. Go and see.

The first and most complete restaurant in Fort Wayne is the St. Nicholas.

We have lots of premises from many of wood, but it has not come yet. Bring it *now*.

I. Lauferty & Son, call attention of our readers to their new advertisement.—*Special* inducements offered.

Wood.—Now that the roads are good we do hope that somebody will bring us some good, dry wood. Don't fail.

Last year there was a great fatality among the old pioneers of the county.—This year they hold their own quite well.

Accident.—Mrs. Dills, lost her footing while walking in the garden near the house last Saturday night, fell and broke the small bone of her wrist.

S. Lauferty, our extensive clothing merchant, is supplying himself with an immense stock, and, and now if you want good clothing, give him a call.

A train on the Saginaw road killed a fine two year old colt, north of Waterloo, one evening last week. It was the property of J. D. Kelly, Esq, and was worth 85 dollars.

Messrs. Smith & Hare, have sold out to S. U. Tarney. While we regret to loose these gentlemen as grocers, we are pleased to know that as excellent a gentleman succeeds them.

The stock of the Auburn Building Loan and Savings Association is coming up rapidly. Application made inside of the next two months for the few share left, will be found advantageous.

Edwin Adams, the great tragedian appears at Colerick's Opera House, Jan. 15, being next Wednesday evening. Mr. Adams, in his "Enoch Arden" is like Jefferson in Rip Van Winkle, never to be excelled.

Notice to Subscribers of Stock.

Notice is hereby given to all subscribers of stock to the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad that they can obtain their certificates of the same by making application to Guy Plum, at his office in the Court House.

Messrs. Wood & Teters, our butter and egg merchants, have shipped during the last year, over twenty thousand dollars worth of that commodity. They are the principal packers in the place, and contemplate building a fine two story brick next season for their trade.

A dog broke a large pane of glass in the door of Basset's jewelry store, at Waterloo last Monday, and he was tied to a post outside to discover whose property he was. As the damage he had done amounted to about five dollars, no owner could be found.

Several business men having been seeking store room to commence business here, but as yet there is none. Had a little more energy been displayed in the building of the new block, five more store rooms might have been supplied with occupants.

The Lent House, at Waterloo, has changed hands, E. H. Cowles, Esq., of Ohio having recently taken charge. Under the auspices of this gentlemanly host there is every indication that this house will rise higher than ever before in the estimation of the public.

We are again at our post, after a brief visit to Stark Co., Ohio, our former home. A week of relaxation spent in riding over the fleecy snow, which now covers its beautiful valleys, to the music of the bells is an enjoyment only heightened by those glorious association of youth, which ever and anon force their presence upon us.

Bee Tree.—Peter Helwig, Esq., informs us that while felling trees on the farm of Peter Bachtel, in Troy township the other day, in company with the owner, they cut a large oak, which being hollow at the top, split open, disclosing a large bee from which they gathered about two gallons of strained honey. A great deal was lost before it could be secured.

Judge Sinclair, of the Common Pleas Court, married his first couple Saturday afternoon, and it is said done the work up to perfection, bachelor though he be. It is inferred by the *Gazette* that he is probably not guilty of the soft impeachment though entitled to the privilege of kissing the bride.—*Ft. Wayne Sun.*

Election.—The following officers were installed as officers for the ensuing year in Auburn Lodge No. 116 I. O. O. F. last Wednesday evening:

T. D. Gross, N. G.
F. E. Davenport, V. G.
W. McIntyre, R. S.
A. Robbins, P. S.
S. L. Yandes, Treas.

Lost.—Last Tuesday evening between Auburn and Newville, a collar box, tied in a handkerchief, containing Gold Necklace, pair of Bracelets, set of Ear-rings and breast-pin, two scarlet bows and a collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

One of our sentimental youths got under the window of his lady love, the other night, in the snow and was singing in one of those inharimonious strains:

So ft be thy-y slumber-ers
He-ude cares depar-art,

when a good sized dog in an adjoining lot scrambled over the fence, and our young amateur departed in a jiffy.

Notice is hereby given to the members of Auburn Lodge, No. 116, I. O. O.F. that at the regular meeting Jan 15 '73 there will be elected, three Trustees to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified.

By order of the lodge.
F. E. Davenport, Sec'y.

A large sleighing party went to Newville last Tuesday evening, where they met a similar party from Hicksville. Both being accompanied with good bands the fine Hall, adjoining the hotel, was made ready, and many joined in the mazy dance The hotel though large for the place, was over-crowded, but the new landlord, A. C Comparet, who has recently taken charge done all in his power to accommodate those present He keeps a good house, charges reasonable, and seems to be meeting with the success he deserves.

Furniture for Everybody.—Messrs. Lockhart & Vanfleet, the popular and extensive furniture dealers of Waterloo, are dealing in that line of business much more largely than the public generally would perhaps suppose. We were shown the bills of sale of this establishment for the last year, the other day, and were surprised to find that they exceeded one hundred thousand dollars. This we regard as an immense trade, and can only account for it in the enterprise and energy always displayed by these gentlemen in their calling Always courteous and agreeable, with a large and varied stock constantly on hand they deserve this generous patronage: It is not necessary to go to other places to buy good furniture, as a visit to their establishment will soon convince.

Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North-East Indiana Agricultural society was held at Waterloo, last Monday. On motion a dividend of twenty five per cent was declared upon all stock subscribed for before the 15th of October and paid in on or before Jan. 6th, 1873.

The following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Wm. Whiteford, of Noble county, O. C. Clark, of Butler tp., C. Sheets, Jackson; David Grats, Concord; B. F. Greenwood Stafford; Moses B. Willis, Richland; J. D. Kelly, Cyrus Bowman, Smithfield; John Buchanan, Fairfield; Miles Waterman, Franklin; David Gaylord, Steuben co.; I. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne; G. W McConnell, Angola; Hon. W. M. Clapp, Albion; J. N. Chamberlain, B. B. Long, R. Wes. McBride, C. A. O. McClellan, Waterloo; T. C Mays, Auburn.

At a meeting of the Directors the following offices were elected.

J. N. Chamberlain, President.
T. C. Mays, Vice President.
R. Wes. McBride, Secretary.
B B. Long, Treasurer.
Ex-Com. C. A. O. McClellan,
John Lease, Jr., J. N. Chamberlain,
Cyrus Bowman, A. S. Lease.

Railroad Matinee.—Quite a lively overture came off on the train just before starting from Fort Wayne, notherward the other evening. A pretty good kind of a well meaning chap from New Era, had been visiting the city and had met Ben several times. You know Ben—Benzine, a liquid chap, that stings like an asp. Well the meeting seems to have been mutual—in fact Ben got on the right side to make mischief—the inside—brewed considerable trouble for our usually good-natured friend. He arrived at the depot as happy as a lord, and boarded the train like a bold volunteer. Cursing the passenger car as not being just the thing, he sallied forward to the baggage department. By this time he had grown largely and the muscles on his arms looked like a stuffed pillow case—from his stand point. He assumed a war-like appearance, and threatened the destruction of six mortal men. We were so alarmed that we involuntarily grasped our tooth-pick. Others done the same. At length a torrent of vile words belched forth and we knew that Ben was talking.

Such beautiful sentiments as are usually indulged in by gentleman of the canal boat and bull whacker professions were discounted in no time, and our friend became so obstrepegous, that he actually ran against the fist of a fellow laborer in the cause of humanity, until the blood trickled down over his face. And then peace followed, and our friend went home a wiser, and it is hoped, a better man. If he had left whisky alone, he would have enjoyed a better Christmas gift; at least he would have been in the enjoyment of a better conscience and a bright and more cheerful face,

Some of Those Who Pay.

The following persons have paid the amount set opposite their names as subscription the Courier:

John McClellan	$2.00	J. C. Jackson	4.00
Fred Kelly	2.00	R. J. Lent	4.00
Geo Wolf	4.00	Best & McClellan	2.00
W. Teeters	1.00	John Ralston	4.00
Geo Apple	1.00	G. Killinger	4.00
S. B. Long	4.00	Ann U. Burdick	4.00
Peter Miser	1.25	J. McAntarfer	5.00
G. B. McGowan	3 00	John Bemenderfer	.00
A. J. Adams	50	Henry Becker	2.00
John Sommers	2.00	G. J. Patterson	2.00
J. J. Hoffman	2.00	J. G. Lowhead	2.00
Dry Haughton	1.00	Arnold Blodgett	2.00
A. B. Mathews	2.00	J L Ferguson	50
J. B. Hoffman	2.00	O C Neidig	2.50
M. Sheets	1.00	Jonas Wildason	2,00
Jas McCrum	2.00	O C Walter	1.00
J. H. Duncan	4.00	W. H Keeran	2.00
R. Ashly	2.00	W King	1.00
M. F. Gengnagle	2.00	Henry Lindurfer	2.00
R. Eldridge	2.00	C M Dawson	2.00
J. P. Widney	1.00	S C Evans	2.00
Wm. Richmond	2 00	W V B Spencer	2.00
F. Barclay	1.00	W. H Meyers	2 00
R Wes McBride	2.00	David Walborn	2.00
Jacob Kahn	2.00	H C Rohm	2.00
R M Lockhart	2.00	T Miller	2.00
T J McCormick	2.00	S K Ensor	2,00
Eli Wildasin	2.00	A Durbin	3.00
W H Zern	2.00	J O Brand	6.00
J B Frothingham	4.00	Wm Brand	4.00
J Beuret	2.00	A P Meyer	50
R S S Reed	1.00	C B Kagey	1.00
Conrad Miller	1.00	G W Rowe	2.00
T J Bennett	4.00	John Miser	2.00
A P Edgerton	2.00	John Morris	4.00
E R Shoemaker	2.00	P Helwig	4.00

Prominent Local Events of 1872.

January—The location of steam mill south part of town. Death of John Zimmerman, veteran of the war of 1812. Opening of Matson & Waterman's new store at Waterloo. Correspondence between Mr. J. P. Widney and Rev. A. W. Lamport. Revival at Leuthran church Fairfield Center, and German Methodist at Auburn.

February.—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad adopt the Auburn line. Scandal affair in Troy township. Grand fox hunt and fizzle. Explosion in Gettles' store at New Era. Musical Convention by Prof Straub Large donation to Methodist pastor at Butler. Anti-masonic lecture at Waterloo. Death of Daniel Moody and Jacob Shugars, pioneer citizens. Canada Southern runs a line in north part of county.—Organization of Sunday school at German church, Auburn. Closes exercises at the Academy Revival at M. E. Church.

March—A son of Danial Lyge killed by a falling tree. Grand concert by the Musical Convention. Grand festival at Butler by the I. O. O. F's. A man by the name of Brown killed near Waterloo by railroad. Visit of the agents of the New York & Chicago Air Line.

April.—Organization of the Auburn, Building Loan and Savings Association. Engineers on the B. & O. line.

May.—Advent of the small-pox. Candidates for Congress plenty. Mysterious death of Schelhorn's children, near Spencerville. Sudden death of Jacob Snyder Sabbath School Convention at Corunna. T. Baldock looses a thumb at the Machine Shop.

June—Small-pox played out. Work commenced on the Odd Fellows' Hall.—Female fight at Spencerville.—Organisation of the M. E. Indiana Agricultural Society at Waterloo. Preparing to celebrate the Fourth. Two boys shot while playing Ingua at Waterloo. Erection of Mock Bros scroll work factory. Republican County Convention.

July—Celebration at Auburn. Post-office robbed. The Ensley block commenced. Robbery at Corunna, of a dry goods store. Circus and balloon ascension at Waterloo.

August—Gov. Hendricks at Auburn.—Grand balloon ascension. Democratic County Convention. Post-office robbery at Newville. Grant club formed.

September—Sad and sudden death of Master Chas. Kleis. Commencement of the new brick hotel, and the Snyder building. Senatorial Convention. Destruction of the Odd Fellows' Hall by storm.—Morton at Waterloo.

October—Trumbull at Butler. Fair at Waterloo.

November—Death of C. S. Hare. Right-of-way wanted for the B. & M. Road. Teachers' Institute at Waterloo. The horse disease makes its appearance. Baptist church dedicated.

December—Temperance meeting at the M. E. Church. Enlargement of the Courier. Excitement on the license question. The amateurs perform. Fire a the Poor Farm. Auburn Silver Cornet Band organized.

A Representative House.

Among the multitude of different branches of trade in Fort Wayne, none are of more importance than the boot and shoe trade. This branch is well represented; prominent among them all is the shoe house of Markley, Schrader & Co. They came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and by their gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business, they have acquired a trade perhaps not excelled by any house in their line. Not satisfied with bargains given their customers heretofore, they propose to do still better for them in the future. Their stock is very large, being a full line of everything needed for mens, boys and youths, women, Misses and children's wear. They are giving great bargains; one cannot know how cheap they are selling, unless they call. Examine the goods and learn prices, We advise all in want of boots, shoes or rubbers to give them a call. tf.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Rebeca Nugen, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of the deceased in Jackson township DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, January 25, 1873, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows hogs, wagon, fanning-mill, and other farming utensils, corn and kitchen and household furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms, all sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given by purchaser giving note with interest and approved security, waiving valuation or appraisement laws. If not paid when due ten per cent from date. No goods allowed to be removed until above conditions are complied with.

Dec. 30. 1872. JOHN COY. Adm'r.

The following is the rank in population of the ten most populous States

1. New York.	6. Indiana.
2. Pennsylvania.	7. Massachusetts.
3. Ohio.	8. Kentucky.
4. Illinois.	9. Tennessee.
5. Missouri.	10. Virginia.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein the Merchants National Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is Plaintiff and Thomas D. Gross and William H. Dills are defendants requiring me to make the sums of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1873,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: Lots No. eight, 8, nine, 9, ten, 10, nineteen, 19, twenty, 20, and twenty-one, 21, in Gross and Dills' addition to the town or Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and cost I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

Wm. L. Meese, Sheriff.
H. E. Altenburg, Dep'y.
Guy Plum, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of Ruth Chapman, late of said county, deceased. Said Estate is supposed to solvent.

Dec. 14, 1874. JOHN BEMENDERFER, Adm'r.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, }

Noice is hereby given, that George Barney, executor of the will of Jacob Mourer, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal property being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

A Great Offer

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y. will dispose of New Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six first-class makers, including waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly instalments,—New 7 octave first-class Piates, modern improvements, for $275 cash Now ready a Concerto Parlor Organ, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever make. Illustrated Catalogues mailed Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

$20,000

[Twenty thousand Dollars] in Premiums, for Distribution among the $2.00 subscribers of the

CINCINNATI
Weekly Enquirer.
In April, 1873.

The number of premiums are always increased when the number of names exceed the number calculated upon. We offer the following:

1 Cash Premium of	$1,000
20 Cash Premiums of $100 Each	2,000
60 Stem-winding watch 80 each	4,800
100 Cash Premiums of 20 each	2,000
200 Cash Premiums of 10 each	2,000
100 Cash Premiums of 5 each	500
100 Cash Premiums of 3 each	300
100 Cash Premiums of 2 each	200
1319 Miscellaneous Pre., 2 to 10 Each	7,200

Making a total of Two Thousand Premiums, worth Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Every subscriber who remits $2 00 for a year's subscription will have his name registered, and will be furnished by return mail a receipt giving the date and number being represented by a duplicate in the distribution.

Agents sending 10 names and $20.00 at one time receive a free paper one year and have their names registered as participants for premiums. Specimen Copies Posters, Premiums, Pamphlet and Subscription Blanks sent free to persons desiring them. Address

FARAN & McLEAN, Cincinnati, O.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

No. 89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Rebecca Nugent, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent

John Coy, Adm'r.

Auction Sale.

I. Lauferty & Son.

South-east corner of Columdia and Calhoun Streets.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Will commence selling at Auction their entire stock of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods on

SATURDAY, JAN. 11th 8873.

at 10 o'clock a. m., and from day to day thereafter until the entire stock is sold

WE QUIT THE BUSINESS!

Now is your time to buy

GOOD GOODS!

at your own prices. Remember on Saturday morning Jan. 11th. Call soon as they will go fast.

I LAUFERTY & SON.

ARE YOU GOING WEST.

If so take our advice, and purchase your ticket over the old reliable Missouri Pacific Railroad, which is positively the only line that runs three daily express trains from St. Louis to Kansas City and is the only line which runs Pullman's Palace Sleepers and fine Day Coaches especially for movers] equipped with Millers Safety Platform and the patent steam brake, from St. Louis to Kansas City, Fort Scott, etc., without change. For information in regard to time tables, rates, etc., to any point, call upon or address I. G. WHEELER, Agent, Missouri Pacific R. R. 72 Lloyd St. Buffalo, N. Y., or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. No trouble to answer questions.

EXTRORDINARY SLAUGHTER

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

C. ORFF & CO'S.

We will offer for sale for 60 days some of the greatest

BARGAIN!

Ever Offered in FORT WAYNE.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have just received a splendid line of new Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres in all new shades, Empress, Satins, Serges, all wool Diagonals, Albanian Cloths in shades, etc., which, by having purchased late in the season, we can afford to sell for less than they were sold in New York City four weeks ago by the Jobbers; and we have marked all of our other Dress Goods to correspond with these prices.

Cashmere, all the new shades, 1¼ yards wide, reduce to $1.25, which is less than they have ever been sol for

All-wool Diagonals, for [illegible]5 cents;		worth $1.00 to 125
New Sades in Albanian Cloths,	75,	1.00 to 1·25
Silks and Wool Velours,	1.00	1.50
20 pieces Irish Poplins,	1·35	1.75
20 pieces 28-inch Velours,	1.35	150 to 175
Satins in new shades,	1.00	125
	75	1.00
	50	75
100 pieces Japanese Stripes at	30	40 to 50

We have picked out a large lot of Dress Goods which we will sell for 25 cents per yard. Amongst which will be the cheapest lot of Dress Goods ever in Ft. Wayne.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Black and Colored Silks!

We have made a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. on our stack of Silks

Shawl, Cloak and Fur Department!

We have in this department the largest stock of the above goods of any house in the city, and we have the greatest bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and furs ever seen in the city.

New Ottoman Shawls!

At	$9.00,	worth	$12.00
At	8.00,	worth	11.00
At	7.50,	worth	10.00
At	4.00,	worth	6.00

Plaid Shawls long and square, in immense quantities, and at prices less than before the war.

Once more, we have BARGAINS for you in every Department, and mean what we say.

You want the Goods and we want the Money; so give us a call.

C. ORFF & CO.,
No. 5 and 7 COLUMBIA St., FORT WAYNE, IND

THE

PIONEER

STROE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see a fine display. No trouble to show goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & W

J. J. WOOD, Ashland, Ohio.
R. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland,

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

P. T. BARNUM's loss by the destruction of his museum and menagerie, in New York, is upward of $250,000. Among the animals lost are several of the most rare in the country, which it will be difficult if not impossible to [illegible] third time the great American showman has been burned out—the first time in July, 1865, and again in March, 1868....Cathcart Taylor, city editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, has been convicted of libel.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY and thirteen other females who voted at the late election at Rochester, N. Y., have been bound over for trial before the United States District Court....It is now known that seven persons perished in the fire in Centre street, New York, on Christmas eve....The roof of a car-wheel factory fell in Philadelphia during the recent snow storm, burying a number of workmen, of whom three were killed outright and several others badly maimed....During the services in the Seventh Ward Baptist Church in Williamsport, Pa., on Christmas, the floor and ceiling gave way, precipitating 500 people into the basement below. Fourteen persons were killed outright and forty more injured, some of them seriously and probably fatally....In a wrestling match at New York, recently, for $500, between Harry Grace and Homer Lane, the former was victorious, and was declared champion of America.

NEW YORK CITY has decided to issue $5,000,000 worth of city bonds for the purchase of land for the Riverside Park.....In the Stokes trial at New York, the other day, the accused testified in his own behalf. He admitted that he shot Fisk, but did not intend to kill him, and said the shooting was in self-defense, Fisk having drawn his pistol first....The people of New York have been somewhat agitated of late over what they claim to be evidence of a concerted plan for the destruction of the city by the Internationalists. Many Communists, expelled from Paris, are lurking around, and their movements have excited much suspicion. The recent epidemic of fires they are unable to account for except on the theory of incendiarism. Extra men have been engaged by the fire department, and additional engines ordered; insurance managers are alarmed, and a further advance in insurance rates is hinted at; vigilance committees are talked about; and there is a probability of a vigorous movement for the suppression of the International Societies in New York and vicinity....The late snowstorm in New York was the heaviest experienced for twenty years.

STATE TREASURER MACKEY has purchased, for $100,000, a controlling interest in the Pittsburgh *Commercial*....New York had 45 fires for the week ending Dec. 28, involving a loss of $1,157,600....The source of the money that put the New York *Tribune* back in the hands of Whitelaw Reid is Hon. William Walter Phelps, a recently-elected Administration Congressman from New Jersey. He is a warm personal friend of the present editor of the *Tribune*, and is immensely rich. He has a banking-house on Wall street.

SAMUEL SINCLAIR has retired from the position of publisher of the New York *Tribune*. ....THE stockholders of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, at a meeting last week, unanimously voted to reduce the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000, and afterward voted to increase to the original amount, and assess the stockholders 33⅓ per cent.

THE highest price of gold in New York in 1872 was 115¼, and the lowest 108....John A. Brown, an old and wealthy banker of Philadelphia, is dead, aged 85....The buildings of Colt's Willow Ware Manufacturing Company, at Hartford, Ct., were recently burned. Loss, $75,000....Susan B. Anthony refuses to seek release from imprisonment by giving bail, and has been sent back to jail. Her companions gave the bail asked, and are at liberty until their trial for voting begins at Albany....In New York, during 1872, there were 8,445 marriages, and 11,898 births of living children. The deaths exceed the births by nearly 11,000. The total death roll is 22,941, being 6,000 in excess of last year....The new scheme for the Rapid Transit road in New York proposes to make the building thereof the province of the city. The road is expected to cost $36,000,000. ....The loss by the burning of Daly's Fifth Avenue Theater, in New York, on New Year's day, will reach $200,000. For a time the Fifth Avenue Hotel, adjoining, was in imminent danger, and a wild panic seized the guests and employes, who rushed helter-skelter in every direction; but by the strenuous exertions of the firemen the flames were restricted to the theater building, which was consumed in an incredibly short time.

The West.

MR. WILLIAM E. CRAMER, the veteran editor of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, made the hearts of the newsboys of that city exceeding glad on Christmas day, by tendering them a sumptuous dinner at the Newhall House.

THE Chicago, Millington and Western Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Chicago to Muscatine, Iowa, has been organized....The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad was recently sold at auction to George L. Schuyler, of New York, for $5,000....Twelve persons were recently buried by a snow-slide at Little Cottonwood, Utah....The heirs of John Bostwick, of Madison county, Ill., have brought suit in the Superior Court, at Chicago, for the recovery of the ownership of $2,000,000 worth of real estate in the southern suburbs of that city.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* publishes a list of disasters on the Western rivers during the year just closed. The pecuniary loss is set down at $3,225,200. Fifty-eight lives were lost by explosions, and 365 by falling overboard.... Mack Milligan, of Colorado, is the latest lunatic who claims to have discovered perpetual motion....Large deposits of coal have been discovered in the vicinity of Puget Sound, Oregon, near the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad....As an aid to the efforts of those who are working to get Colorado Territory admitted into the Union, it has been proposed to increase its population to an approximate standard by annexing to it the most thickly settled portion of Wyoming Territory. The Wyoming people have taken great alarm at this, and are sending to Washington indignant protests against such dismemberment. ....The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad has been completed to the west line of Kansas. This company has built 362 miles of road since March last. In August 50 miles of track were laid—the largest month's work ever done on any railroad in this country. The entire length of the road, including branches, is 470 miles, all graded, ironed, and equipped since 1869 ....The Ohio and Mississippi railroad is negotiating for the purchase of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad.

ELEVEN persons were buried by the recent snow-slide at Little Cottonwood, Utah....A letter from Arizona says that the Lee family, circus performers, eight persons well known on the Pacific coast, were all murdered by Apaches while on their way to Mexico through Arizona. ....Mrs. Christina Mack, an aged widow of 73, and the survivor of ten husbands, was burned to death in her shanty, near La Salle, Ill., recently.

A FIRE at Galesburg, Ill., recently, destroyed an entire block of buildings, involving a loss of $100,000....The damage to steamboats and barges at Cincinnati, by the breaking of the ice gorge is estimated at $200,000....Milwaukee shipped, last year, wheat and flour to the amount of 17,532,821 bushels. Its manufactures are claimed to foot up $20,000,000, of which iron and lager beer are the largest, the former yielding $4,000,000; the other, $3,000,000.

THE works of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, in South Chicago, were destroyed by fire recently, involving a loss of $175,000.

THE Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad [illegible] Denison, Texas, the southern terminus of the line.

FIVE colored women were shot in Memphis on Christmas day—two (fatally) by their husbands, and the other two by colored admirers. [illegible] in St. Louis [illegible] riot which occurred [illegible]....By the b[illegible] Memphis, last week, a number of steamers and coal barges were sunk, involving a loss of over a quarter of a million of dollars.

[illegible], one of the notorious Lowrey gang of outlaws, was recently killed near Scuffletown, N. C. The only villain of the band now alive is Steve Lowrey....Ten thousand Chinamen are at work on the Texas Pacific railroad in Upshur county, Texas.

A FERRYBOAT, with seven persons on board, was sunk by the breaking of the ice-gorge at Memphis, the other day. All were lost..... The publication of the New Orleans *Times* has been resumed.

ALL the prisoners confined in the Frankfort, Ky., jail recently escaped by cutting through the roof....Alexandria, Va., had a $100,000 blaze on New Year's eve.

Two passenger trains collided near Augusta, Ga., on the 2d instant. Eight persons, all colored, were killed, and ten or twelve injured. The Carlotta Patti concert troupe were on board. They lost their piano and a portion of their wardrobe.

Washington.

IT is said that a scheme is on foot at the capital to establish a National Bureau of Naturalization.

THE President has signed the bill to reduce the offices and expenses of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and the work of putting the new law into practical operation will be commenced at once.

IT is stated that the Government will decide in favor of Council Bluffs as the terminus of the Union Pacific railroad....It is believed there is no hope for the admission of Colorado as a State during the present session of Congress....The Washington *Republican* says a project will soon be brought forward in the House for the annexation of San Domingo.... Gen. Francis A. Walker has resigned the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

Judge McArthur, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, decides that dogs are not property, but that at common law they are simply nuisances.

It is rumored that Judge Settle, of North Carolina, will succeed Mr. Creswell as Postmaster General.

A pamphlet is now in course of preparation, intended to be laid before members of Congress, which reviews the workings of the telegraph lines, in the Territories and elsewhere, constructed by the Government, and which are worked under Government control. The animus of the document will tend to sustain the project of bringing all the telegraphs of the country under the control of the National Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy $1,000,000 in bonds and sell $1,000,000 in coin each week during the month of January.

JUDGE MCARTHUR, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, decides that dogs are not property, but that at common law they are simply nuisances....It is rumored that Judge Settle, of North Carolina, will succeed Mr. Creswell as Postmaster General....A pamphlet is now in course of preparation, intended to be laid before members of Congress, which reviews the workings of the telegraph lines, in the Territories and elsewhere, constructed by the Government, and which are worked under Government control. The animus of the document will tend to sustain the project of bringing all the telegraphs of the country under the control of the National Government....The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy $1,000,000 in bonds and sell $1,000,000 in coin each week during the month of January.

IT is "positively" announced that Secretary Boutwell will retire from the Treasury Department in February. Assistant Secretary Richardson, Henry Clews and Gov. Morgan are prominently mentioned as his successors. Per contra, it is announced with equal "positiveness" that Mr. Boutwell will not resign in February. "You pays your money and takes your choice."....Notwithstanding Secretary Boutwell's policy of disposing of two hundred millions of the five per cent. funded loan bonds to the Syndicate headed by Jay Cooke & Co. has met with much criticism, there is ample authority for saying that the Secretary intends to dispose of the remainder of the loan by the same process, he believing that a higher price is obtained for the bonds in this way than by offering them through a number of banks.... Speaker Blaine's friends have made a pretty thorough canvass of the next House of Representatives, and say that he will be re-elected by over a two-thirds vote. Many Southern members will give complimentary votes to Horace Maynard.

THE receipts from the internal revenue during the present fiscal year to Jan. 1, are over sixty-one millions....Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, of Chicago, will be appointed a member of the Commission to investigate the Mexican depredations on the Rio Grande....A Washington dispatch says there will undoubtedly be three vacancies in the Cabinet on the 4th of March—the State, Treasury, and Attorney-Generalship.

THE following is the December public debt statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,242,084,150
Five per cent. bonds	414,566,300
Total coin bonds	$1,756,651,450
Lawful money debt	$ 17,458,000
Matured debt	4,084,220
Legal tender notes	358,642,294
Certificates of deposit	25,370,000
Fractional currency	45,722,061
Coin certificates	23,263,000
Total without interest	$ 452,997,356
Total debt	$2,281,191,026
Total interest	$ 40,667,161
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 74,359,275
Currency	9,876,573
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	25,370,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 109,605,849
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,252,338
Increase during the month	$ 1,684,307
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	16,570,575
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,006,002
Balance of interest paid by United States	12,564,573

There was an increase of $1,684,307 in the public debt last month. In explanation, it is stated that, when the Treasury accounts are completed by the returns from distant banks and Custom Houses, this apparent addition to our indebtedness will be transformed into a decrease of some millions.

Foreign.

BY the terms of the bill introduced into the Spanish Cortes for the emancipation of slavery in Porto Rico, all slaves are to be free within four months from the passage of the measure, and their owners are to be remunerated for the human property thus confiscated....The King of the Sandwich Islands died Dec. 11.... The horse-disease, which has of late been ravaging the United States with such havoc, [illegible] appearance recently in Havana. Correspondents writing from that city state that the mortality is much greater there than in the United States, owing to the miserable stables, even the wealthiest residents having but very poorly ventilated places for the keeping of horses.

THE cable announces that hostilities have commenced between Russia and Khiva, and that 9,000 Khivese troops are besieging the Russian forts on the Euerba river. Another force of 10,000 Khivese are depredating on the Russian fisheries at the mouth of the Euerba.... Diplomatic relations between the Swiss Government and the Vatican have been broken off.

FRANCE will pay Germany 200,000,000 francs of her war indemnity on the 15th of January, and will continue to pay the same amount until May next....During the counting of the votes for municipal officers at Tampico, Mexico, recently, a row occurred, resulting in the killing of five or six persons....The French Minister to the Papal Court has resigned....The Austrian, French, and Prussian newspapers are engaged in a lively controversy over the disclosures made by Duke de Grammont in regard to the origin of the late war. The Duke brings documentary evidence to support the truth of his assertion that Austria promised to assist France in case of war with Prussia. He publishes an Austrian dispatch to the French Government, in which a pledge is given in the following words: "Your cause is ours. We will contribute to the success of the French arms."

THE Prussian Government threatens with immediate confiscation all Catholic journals in that country, if they publish the insulting references to Germany in the recent Papal allocution....The Czarovitch of Russia has recovered from his recent dangerous illness.

A RUMOR comes from London that a large Russian loan is about to be placed upon the market. This information will tend to confirm the belief that the Czar has determined to prosecute an aggressive policy in Asia upon a formidable scale....The revenue receipts fo Great Britain for the year ending Dec. 31 amounted to $78,000,000....Prosecutions have been instituted in Germany against the Roman Catholic journals which published the recent Papal allocution. The excitement on this subject is increasing throughout the empire.... Gen. Von Roon has been specially appointed as President of the Prussian Council of Ministers.

RUSSIA, in order to allay British uneasiness as to the possible reach of her Asiatic movements, and to gain for them a clear field, offers to lay her plans before the English Government, and even consents that English officers be allowed to accompany her expeditions.... A citizen of the United States has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Hungary for talking disrespectfully of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. An Englishman, who was traveling with him and resisted arrest, has been committed for three months.... Cuban news reports several fights, in all of which the insurgents have been whipped; but it is to be remembered that these accounts may be colored by the censorship under which they pass. The insurgents are certainly busy, and their activity has compelled the withdrawal of all regular troops from Havana for service in the field. In order to infuse a still greater vigor into the conduct of their affairs, the revolutionists propose to make Agramonte President at the next election, instead of Cespedes, their present chief.

General.

CHRISTMAS week was unusually prolific of railroad smashups and the slaughter of human life. A train on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh railroad was thrown down an embankment. The cars falling upside down, they immediately took fire, and, there being no means of egress, twenty-one persons were literally roasted to death. Many others were seriously wounded. A train on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail and twenty persons injured, of which at least three will die. A similar accident occurred to a passenger train near Cincinnati, resulting in the death of several persons. At Newton, Kansas, a train, imbedded in a snow-drift, was run into by a freight train, by which two lives were lost. By an accident to the through train from Washington to Philadelphia, near Baltimore, many persons were injured, two of them fatally. Men and animals were frozen to death on a train blocked up in Indiana by a lack of water, which had congealed all along the line of the road. Still other trains were frozen up elsewhere, and steamers were damaged by the rise of the water in the Ohio river. Many cases of death by exposure were reported, and from all parts of the country come the intelligence of misfortunes, constituting altogether the most unwelcome Christmas present within the memory of man.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, the English historian, has sailed for home....Ten more Ku-Klux from the South arrived at the Albany Penitentiary last week—among them a Baptist clergyman from South Carolina....The epizootic has broken out among the cattle in some parts of the Island of Cuba.

SENATOR SUMNER's condition is said to be growing worse....It is stated that George Francis Train is thoroughly conversant with all the mysteries of the Credit Mobilier scandal, and a strong effort is being made to induce him to tell what he knows about the matter....So far he has maintained a cunning reticence.

MONTREAL was visited by a destructive fire on New Year's eve. The loss is estimated at $500,000....The public are likely to be accommodated with another sensation in the way of what is called watering stocks. It is understood, says the New York *World*, that Commodore Vanderbilt intends selling New York Central stock to the extent of $40,000,000, instead of wasting further time in trying to negotiate the bonds in Europe....New York and North Carolina each celebrated New Year's day by inaugurating a new Governor—Gen. Dix in the former, and Judge Caldwell in the latter.

BY the 4th of March the army will be clothed in their new uniform, which is very like that of the Prussian army....A New York Court has decided that the United States cannot tax the salaries of State Judges.

Winter Clothing.

In his experiments to determine the heat conducting power of linen, cotton, wool, and silk, Sir Humphrey Davy found not only that materials conducted heat in the order above given, linen being the best, but that also the tightness or looseness possessed an important influence. It is therefore evident that in the selection of winter clothing, and especially of that to be worn next to the skin, the material of the least conducting power, as wool and silk, should be chosen, and the fabrics should be woven loosely. As regards the external garments the same rules apply with equal force, but in this case care should be taken to remove overcoats and shawls when in a warm room; especially should this be observed in the instance of furs worn by ladies. The habit of wearing these articles for hours in succession, while shopping and visiting, often so weakens the power of resistance in the wearers that they become the ready victims of inflammation of the throat and ungs.

"MEET me at the gate, love," has been changed to "Meet me at the grate."

Miscellaneous.

KANSAS is getting up an anti-tobacco colony.

THE most obstinate pig in the world—Pig-iron.

[illegible] United States.

INDIANA is raising two and a half millions of hogs.

A NEW evening paper, the *Ledger*, is to be published in St. Louis.

UNCLE SAM requires $301,705,036.99 to meet his expenses for 1873.

DUBUQUE boasts of a bridge that has borne a train of 87 loaded cars all at once.

THE heathen Chinee is taking the place of the colored laborer on the Texas railroads.

HARVARD COLLEGE proposes to abolish compulsory attendance at recitations and prayers, thus throwing the responsibility of scholarship and education upon the students themselves.

THE number of marriages in Chicago in the year since the fire have been greater, and the number of divorces less than ever before, the same being called by moralists a purification by fire.

BARNUM'S show collided with John Robinson's at Columbus, Ga., and Barnum rather got the best of the row, whereupon Robinson brought suit against Barnum for $3,000 damages.

THE only building left standing in the Boston burnt district, says the *Advertiser*, has a Mansard roof. So has the house of Mahlon D. Ogden, the only house left standing in the North Side burnt district of Chicago.

THE "Woolwich infants," those gentle pieces of English artillery, which weigh 35 tons apiece, have been delivered from the bottom of the sea, where they sank with the vessel Marlborough, and are doing as well as could be expected.

A SPRINGFIELD, Mass., negro has just invented an improved steam valve for locomotives, by means of which the steam pressure is removed from the top of the valve, and the wear and tear of the machinery is greatly reduced.

IT is believed the wheat which California will send abroad the present year will exceed in value that of the gold which the State will produce during the same period. The wheat crop will bring the State from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

THE New York man who invented a portable iron safe to carry under the clothing fell off a Hudson steamboat the other day, in full armor. The machine held his body firmly on the bottom of the river, and his heirs consider it a great success.

AN enterprising thief in Oil City lately stole over one hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine, and secreted it in his house just behind a roaring fire. It was discovered by the police, and thus the great labor of picking up the widely-scattered remains of the thief and his wife and seven small children was avoided. He was blown up by the Judge, however, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

THE Bostonian glass-blowers are manufacturing relics of the great fire. They blow bottles and other vessels into all sorts of shapes, resembling the result of intense heat, while the inside is ingeniously filled with all sorts of liquids, from cheap whisky to castor oil. Corks are inserted showing every degree of burning, from a slight scorch to half-consumption, while the contents have the appearance of having remained intact. These relics sell readily for from twenty-five cents upward.

The Iron Mines of Missouri.

The iron wealth of Missouri is generally supposed to be confined to Iron, Pilot Knob, and Shepherd mountains, but this is a great mistake. At the recent St. Louis fair, iron ores were exhibited from more than two hundred localities, in different counties of the State. Rich deposits of iron ore are found throughout the southeastern and southwestern sections, and are flanked by coal fields in Western Illinois and Western Missouri. The demand for Missouri iron is enormous and fast increasing, and the mountain supply is inadequate in consequence of the limitation of facilities of transportation. It is repeatedly asserted, without denial, that less than one hundred miles of railroad westwardly from Iron Mountain would develop a region of iron, copper, etc., far richer than that of Lake Superior, which now produces a million tons of iron ore annually. We have thus the uncontradicted statement that within one hundred and fifty miles of St. Louis lies a territory capable of yielding a million tons of ore yearly. The labor and transportation involved would call for an annual and profitable expenditure of seven million dollars. To work the ore would require five million tons of coal, more than double the present coal consumption of St. Louis; and, at three dollars per ton for coal mining and carriage, a business of fifteen millions more would be created. One million tons of ore would make 600,000 tons of pig iron, worth now at least thirty millions of dollars, or, made into rails and bars, over fifty million dollars, besides the increased value from the product of labor in every shape in which it is afterwards used. It may readily be shown that the earnings of labor from the iron ore in the bowels of the earth in Missouri can be made larger than all the other products of the State—more than double the gold of California.

A Young Lady Scalped.

In Baltimore, the other day, a man carrying an umbrella under his arm in a promiscuous manner, went rushing down the street. In passing a bevy of elegantly dressed ladies, the handle of the rain shedder caught in the head-gear of one of the fair ones. She gave a little scream of astonishment and alarm, but neither this nor the tension of the umbrella could check the headlong career of the hasty individual, and as the umbrella would not yield, both the bonnet and the whole elaborately arranged curls and other fixtures on the lady's head were pulled completely off, and she stood the very image of desolation and bereavement. Apology under such circumstances would only have been an insult, so the gentleman hurried away, and the lady, gathering as promptly as possible her scattered adornments, also retired from the scene of disaster.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Horror.

A letter from Erie, Pa., gives the following harrowing details of the recent terrible railroad accident at Prospect Station, Pa.:

The immediate cause of the accident at Prospect Station was a broken flange on the tender wheel. About 60 rods west of the station is a trestle work some 30 feet high, over which the locomotive and tender of the eastern bound train passed in safety, but the baggage and passenger cars, only two coaches being on the train, were thrown from the trestle, fell 30 feet, and struck top downward. The weight of the trucks crushed in the cars, closing up the windows, and to render the situation even more terrible, the passenger coach was partially tilted upon its side, so that for the occupants of that side there were no means of escape. Almost immediately the cars took fire, the passenger coach burning at both ends.

Some half a dozen persons waiting at the station were soon at the scene of the accident, but they worked at an immense disadvantage. No water could be had, and the snow that was scraped up had but little effect in staying the flames. Only two axes were available, and the wood work of the cars was bolted together so firmly and intricately that but little headway could be made with them.

All the time that these efforts were being put forth the flames were steadily gaining, and the shrieks of the imprisoned victims, as the scorching heat enveloped them, was appalling to the stoutest heart. Now and then a rope was put through a cornice, fastened to a form, and the sufferer pulled out by main strength. Sometimes it would be a lifeless body, and the charred arms, legs, or head would drop off in the struggle. In three or four instances the head was thus separated from the trunk, and in as many more cases the body was bereft of its limbs. The body of a lady was thus rescued from the flames, the head and one arm snapping off like a piece of charcoal, while the other arm remained untouched, a dainty kid glove covering the hand, and her fingers wearing their jeweled ornaments. The body will doubtless be recognized with the aid of the rings; but for these it would have been impossible to identify it. The bodies of three other ladies were taken out, neither of which can be recognized by their friends.

Adding these to the number of injured that will die, it is estimated that the total number of lives lost will not fall short of thirty, the whole number of persons in the two cars at the time of the accident being about 45.

Frank Taylor, of Corry, was leaning against some object, and seeing an acquaintance passing called him by name. The friend turned around and saw Taylor, apparently uninjured, but suddenly he said, "tell my wife," and fell over dead. He must have died from some internal injury. The inmates of the burning cars were crying for aid, and Mr. Taylor's friend did not see him again until his corpse was brought in and placed with the others.

After the groans of the dying were stilled in death, the stench arising from the burning bodies was sickening. With no means of extinguishing the flames, and the heat being too intense to admit of all the bodies being extricated, nothing could be done by the spectators but to stand quietly by and see the remains slowly consumed.

Believe in Yourself.

It is said that when John C. Calhoun was in Yale College he was ridiculed by his fellow-students for his intense application to study. "Why, sirs," said he, "I am forced to make the most of my time that I may acquit myself creditably when in Congress." A laugh followed, when he exclaimed, "Do you doubt it? I assure you if I were not convinced of my ability to reach the national capital as a Representative within the next three years, I would leave college this very day!" Let every young man thus have faith in himself and earnestly take hold of life, scorning all props and buttresses, all crutches and life-preservers. Let him believe, with Pestalozzi, that no man on God's earth is either willing or able to help any other man. Let him strive to be a creator, rather than to borrow. Instead of yielding the rusted sword of valorous forefathers, let him forge his own weapons, and, conscious of the God in him and the Providence over him, let him fight his own battles with his own good lance. Instead of sighing for an education, capital, or friends, and declaring that "if he only had these, he would be somebody," let him remember that, as Horace Greeley said, he is looking ing the wrong end of the telescope; that if he only were somebody, he would speedily have all the boons whose absence he is bewailing. Instead of being one of the foiled potentialities, of which the world is so full—one of the subjunctive heroes, who always might, could, would, or should do great things, but whose not doing great things is what nobody can understand—let him be in the imperative mood, and do that of which his talents are indicative. This lesson of self-reliance once learned and acted on, and every man will discover within himself, under God, the elements and capacities of usefulness and honor. —*Getting On in the World.*

Can a Woman Stand It?

George William Curtis has been lecturing on "Woman's Opportunities" before the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York city. Talking of the co-education of the sexes, and alluding to the fact that public educational institutions of the higher grade are opening their doors to women, he says: "If anybody asks the question, 'Can a woman endure a college course of study?' it is a woman herself who replies, 'I would like you to take 300 young men, lace them up and hang 10 or 20 pounds of clothes on their waists, perch them upon high, narrow heels, cover their heads with rats and mice, and stick 10,000 hair pins into their heads, and, if they can stand all this, as the women do, they will stand a college education.' [Laughter.] All the highest authorities on this subject in this country agree that co-education is better for both sexes. Already the bolts of prejudice are softly sliding back to admit a nobler, because a juster, future in the persons of women."

ONE can always find a sheet of water in the bed of the ocean.

Personal.

CALIFORNIA has an editor named Bushyhead.

OLIVE LOGAN (SYKES) is to retire permanently from the lecture field this [illegible] reside in Paris.

MRS. F[illegible] is described as having grown stout and gray, and never, in the days of her girlish beauty, was so fascinating as at the present time.

It is a [illegible] with the newspapers in printing the advertisement of Booth's Theater to print the name of the proprietor in small type, and not in capital letters.

THE "Aunty Lampson," whose name has become familiar to the American people in connection with Mr. Greeley's last days, is Miss Susan H. Lampson, of East Poultney, Vt.

THESE are in the refreshing Western style of personals: "Mr. Waggoner found fault with the beef at a Memphis hotel, the other morning, and the Coroner made $3 on him." "Peter Ink, an old citizen of Knox county, Ohio, was blotted out the other day, age 75."

IT is so nice of William Finn to be 107 years old, live in Bowling Green, and make wooden bowls for a living, for it gives his biographer an opportunity to say that he has doubtless resisted the tempting and "flowing bowl," and having worked at the trade for over seventy-five years, ought to *Finn*-ish the business.

THEY tell a good story of Col. Davidson, Adjutant-General of Texas. He received a bogus dispatch from Bell county, indicating his election to the State Senate, whereupon he promptly resigned his Adjutant's office, and his resignation was promptly accepted. If he had to do it again he would probably wait for the official returns.

STATEMENTS are current respecting two well-known humorists. One accounts for the orthography of Josh Billings, saying that he "did not write a line for publication until he was more than 45 years of age, when it was too late for him to learn to spell." The other mentions that "many who heard the Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby tell the story of Hannah Jane now have an additional horror of Locke-jaw."

THERE is said to have been a man at Port Jervis, lately, who was regarded as a curiosity even in that place of human monstrosities. He had the power to move his heart to any part of his body at will, and to stop its pulsations for a time altogether. He also rejoiced in an extra set of ribs, which he could shut down over the lower part of his body. He has a cousin who can change the relative position of his two hips. This story comes direct from Port Jervis, and may be regarded as among the best that it can produce.

HON. HENRY WILSON is the eleventh Senator who has been elected Vice-President. The others were Burr, Calhoun, R. M. Johnson, Van Buren, Tyler, Dallas, King, Breckinridge, Hamlin, and Andrew Johnson. Of these, Van Buren, Tyler and A. Johnson became Presidents, as did Senators Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Harrison and Pierce. The Vice-Presidents who became Presidents were John Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren, Tyler, Fillmore and A. Johnson, the last three succeeding to the office by the death of the Presidents with whom they were elected Vice-Presidents. Only one Vice-President has been elected as his own successor. This was Daniel D. Tompkins, who served during the two terms of President Monroe.

Foreign.

A FRENCHMAN boasts that he is prepared to establish a system of transportation of 14,000,000 tons a day around the earth by means of balloons. He requires a capital of only $4,000,000.

A GENERAL WAR is being waged against the use of slates in the schools of Germany. There is scarcely any sound more offensive to the human ear than the grating of the pencil on the slate, and when this is multiplied by numbers in the school, the effect is said to be extremely injurious to the nerves of many children, and to leave evil influences in life. In addition to this, the use of slates is attended with many other disadvantages.

EVERY DAY a new surprise is created by the Japanese to the world at large. Their progress is marvelous. Late news from that wonderful people is to the effect that the Government has ordered the organization of eight colleges and two hundred and fifty-six high schools. In addition to this, it is in contemplation to establish over fifty-three thousand public schools, in which the attendance of all children over six years of age shall be compulsory.

M. PAUL JANET, a French writer, has shown that since the year 1789 there have been twelve different governments in France, the average duration of which has been from seven to eight years. What is curious in this connection is that none of these governments has been the expression of the free will of the people, but all have been usurped. Every eight years, therefore, force in France overthrows the regular authority and creates a regime of violence which is itself better destroyed in time by the same weapons that raised it. Whether the Government of M. Thiers will survive the allotted eight years remains to be seen.

GAILLARD, Sr., one of the leaders of La Commune who contrived to escape recently, said: "When we shall return to Paris our first business will be to make reprisals for the wrongs done our friends. We have already resolved that 1,000 rich men shall be shot for each one of our friends shot on Satory plain. No rich man shall be allowed to vote. No rich man's child shall be allowed to attend school; poor men's children alone will have a right to be educated. All those who have hitherto hunted because they owned land, or rented shootings, or were able to pay for shooting licenses shall be interdicted shooting; this shall be reserved exclusively for poor men."

OF the workers in the first issue of the *Tribune* but two remain. These are the present foreman of the paper, Thomas L. Rooker, and McElrath, the publisher. Rooker was at the time referred to a poor printer just arrived from Albany, where he had learned the trade.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

The Manure Heap.

The prudent farmer will not permit the manure that is made through the winter season to go to waste, and if he is very wise he will not be content with simply hauling out a half dozen loads, when if it is carefully saved he might have 20 loads or more to put on his land.

Until one tries the experiment, it seems astonishing that so much manure could be saved as we have seen hauled out from one barn during a single winter. The secret of a large manure heap consists simply in cleaning out the stalls, stables, and pens *every day*, instead of once a week or once a month. By frequent additions, the value of the heap for fertilizing purposes is also greatly increased. When the manure has accumulated so as to be in the way, the better plan is to haul it at once to the field.

Practically, every load of manure hauled to the field, this winter, will add a load of corn to the crib. We believe that the good farmer can just as well get one hundred bushels of corn to the acre in Kansas, as to be getting but forty or fifty; and we belidve this result is to be obtained chiefly by using manure.

No matter whether the ground has been long in cultivation or not; no matter if it is the second year's ground; a good coat of manure will increase the yield of grain. Upon the Agricultural College farm we *saw* the effect of manure on new ground. We saw that the portion manured was nearly as high again (in June), and the stalks much larger and stronger, and the color better than upon an adjoining place that was not manured. We have not heard the difference in bushels of grain, but we will guarantee that the manure counted in the crib in proportion to its looks in the field.

We are satisfied that clover is a much cheaper fertilizer for our large Western farms, and our peculiar style of farming, than is stable manure, or, indeed, any other fertilizer; but this is no reason why we should waste the manure. Therefore, improve any leisure hours by distributing the manure—not one or two loads only, but twenty, thirty or fifty loads. It will pay.—*Kansas Farmer.*

To Prevent Sows Destroying Their Young.

Recently a correspondent inquired for a remedy in cases where sows ate their young. We find the following in a monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, which, although it does not seem to furnish a remedy likely to be generally applied, we give for what it is worth. No one but the breeder who had the misfortune to see a fine litter of pigs destroyed by their dam—herself perhaps the best sow in his pen—can have a realizing sense of the annoyance and bitter disappointment such an occurrence involves. The report says:

It is well known that sows not unfrequently attack and destroy their young; or, if prevented from this, will not let down their milk, so that the young pigs necessarily die from want of nourishment. When this condition of things is not caused by a diseased condition of the uterus, it is said that the sow can be brought to terms by pouring a mixture of ten to twenty grains of the spirits of camphor with one to three of the tincture of opium, into the ear. The sow will immediately lie down on the side of the ear to which the application was made, and remain quiet in this position for several hours without interfering with her pigs; and on recovery from the stupor will have lost her irritability in regard to them. The experiment has been tried in Germany hundreds of times, according to one of the agricultural journals, without any injurious effects. It is also said that the eating of pigs by the parent sow can be readily prevented by rubbing them all over with brandy, and making the same application about the nose of the sow herself.

Brood Sows.

Special attention should be paid to those sows that farrow in winter. A warm, sheltered bed is necessary to save the pigs; and if not already done, a pen should be constructed, and the sow placed in it, and supplied with abundance of straw or leaves. In building the pen, it is a good plan to fasten a six or eight inch board against the side of the pen, and about six inches from the floor, so that the sow cannot overlie the pigs. This board serves to keep the sow from the side of the pen, and enables the young ones to get under it, if in danger of being laid on.

If the sow is fed with turnips or potatoes, either cooked or raw, for a few days before farrowing, it will increase the flow of milk, and relieve constipation, with which they are often troubled at this season of the year.

The pen in which young pigs are confined should by all means be covered, to keep out both rain and snow; and they should be early taught to drink milk and slop. The pig is very easily stunted, and if once set back in its growth, it takes months to recover them.

While suckling, from the time of farrowing forward, the sow should be frequently given charcoal and salt, as these serve in a great measure to remove the morbid appetite that causes them to eat their pigs.

Agricultural Patents.

The total number of agricultural implements for which patents were granted during the year 1871 is 1,200, subdivided into classes as follows: Bee-hives, 73; churns, butter and cheese-making implements, 90; corn-huskers, 13; corn-shellers, 15; cotton-pickers, scrapers, cleaners, choppers, etc., 16; cultivators, 90; diggers, 21; egg-carriers, hatchers, detectors, etc., 10; feed and straw cutters, 30; forks, hay, manure, etc., 20; fruit-gatherers, 12; flower-stands, pots, etc., 10; harrows and rollers, 40; harvesters and attachments, reapers and mowers, 160; hay-tedders, loaders, etc., 25; hoes, 11; milk cans, coolers, stools, cow-milkers, 24; planters, drills, seeders, etc., 177; plows and attachments, 160; pruning implements, 20; racks, feed, hay, etc., 5; rakes, 36; thrashers, separators, and cleaners, 72; miscellaneous, 70; total, 1,200. Among the miscellaneous patents are coops, cattle-ties, flax-pullers, garden implements, grafting-tools, hog-snouters, hedge-trimmers, hair-clippers, insect-destroyers, pokes, root-cutters, sap-collectors, tree-protectors, transplanters, vases, vine-trellises, etc.

Feeding Swine.

The *New England Farmer* says: Feed regularly. Perhaps three times each twenty-four hours is better than twice. When fed only once or twice, they eat too ravenously, and crowd the system so as to impair digestion and make themselves uncomfortable. They will not grow fast, or fat fast, while in this condition. Never add fresh food to any that may be left in the trough from a former meal. If worth preserving, take it out, work it up with the fresh food, and clean out the trough with cold water and an old broom. This will not seem so painstaking to persons of methodical habits, and is the true course by which to make money on the animals fed. Add a little salt frequently to the food, and in warm days give them as much pure cold water as they want.

Desperate Encounter with a Panther.

A professional hunter, named Repzs, was out hunting this week on Martin's Island, down the Columbia. The hunter was accompanied by a young hound only, which started some animal a little distance away in the dense brush. Repzs ran from the thick timber in which he was standing toward the edge of the water. A clear space of several rods divided the brush and the river margin. On reaching the bank, Repzs halted and placed himself in an attitude of defense. In a few minutes, the hound emerged from the timber, and came running toward its master. Immediately following the dog, and in hot pursuit, a large and ferocious panther bounded in sight. Repzs raised his gun to his shoulder and fired. The ball took effect in the jaws of the animal, but did not inflict any serious injury, nor retard its advance toward the hunter. On firing, Repzs retreated into the water up to his arm-pits. The wounded and infuriated animal sprang after, and "tackled" the hunter. The dog came to the rescue of his master, and made it so warm for the panther that it abandoned Repzs and turned on the hound. Repzs waded out toward the bank, turned around and fired the second barrel of his gun at the panther. The load was large buckshot, and took effect in the panther's side. The wound was very severe, but did not entirely disable the animal, which was getting the best of the dog. Seeing that the hound would soon be drowned, Rep s resolved to rescue it, if possible. He had discharged both barrels of his gun, and cast aside his large bowie-knife in the edge of the timber when he started to retreat to the water. No time, however, was to be lost, and Repzs sprang into the river to save his dog. By this time the panther had lost much blood and was growing weak from exhaustion. The hunter, who was a powerful man, seized hold of the panther's head, and after a fierce "tussel," broke its hold on the hound. The panther now turned on Repzs. A long and desperate encounter ensued between the hunter, panther, and dog. At last Repzs succeeeed in keeping the animal's nose under water until it was quite dead, after which he drew the body to the shore, and fainted from his wounds and exhaustion. The hunter was severely lacerated in the conflict, and has scarcely been able to leave his bed since. The hound is also badly torn.—*Portland Oregonian.*

About Authors and Artists.

Homer trudged all over Greece to recite his poems.

Byron wrote his best poems while grinding his teeth over his deformed foot.

Savage was spurred to extraordinary efforts to gain renown because of his dubious origin.

Miss Landon, in her best days, never had two dresses at a time that were fit to wear.

The poet Gray often threw away fine verses because they failed to please his exacting genius.

The Patti family has made its mark in the musical world, for several generations.

For her last novel George Sand received forty gold dollars per page.

In one year Prescott once received $21,000 from his books.

The late Fanny Fern once received $100 per column for a newspaper story.

Most book manuscripts are bought for $25, $50 and $100 each.

Sir James Hannah expresses great admiration for John S. Clarke, the American comedian.

John S. Clarke, the comedian, is the husband of Edwin Booth's sister Asia. Hence he has not married "the prettiest actress on the London stage," as has been reported.

Lucca's husband has petitioned for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

"H. G." and the Beggars.

Horace Greeley was, until the last day of his life, the victim of impecunious cheats. He was opposed on principle to giving them a penny, and yet in practice he was a perpetual purveyor to their imaginary needs. For many years I doubt if any energetic applicant for a loan ever left the presence of the great journalist without carrying his point. During the last twenty-five years of his life Mr. Greeley must have lent to entirely irresponsible persons, without the slightest expectation of getting anything back, not far from $50,000. Every week he would berate himself for his encouragement of such "confounded loafers," as he styled them, and express his determination to reform his loose and lavish habit. But with the new week would be resumed the open-handed generosity, from the impossibilisy of saying "no," even to the most transparent impostor.

While entering the *Tribune* office, the editor would often notice a borrower lying in wait, and tell him beforehand there was no use of asking for money; that he could not get another penny under any circumstances. The cozener, however, knowing his man, would follow him into his sanctum, and, in less than a minute, Mr. Greeley would be seen opening his pocket-book, and be heard to say, "Now, take that, and don't come here any more; for I'm going to turn over a new leaf." Of course, the new leaf was never turned over, unless in a backward direction. The journalist's reputation as a succorer of suckers was so firmly established that he drew them from every quarter, and could not shake them off.—*New York Letter.*

EDWIN FORREST.

Some Interesting Reminiscences and Anecdotes of the Great Tragedian.

A writer in the St. Louis *Democrat* has the following pleasant gossip about the late Edwin Forrest:

BETTER TO WEAR OUT THAN RUST OUT.

I knew Mr. Forrest only for a short time. On my way to Washington, about five years ago, I stopped at Columbus, Ohio, and while there, was introduced to him. Next morning I met him at the depot. The trains were all snow-bound and late, and the weather was cold and gloomy. He was on his way to fulfill an engagement. "It seems to me," said I, "that a man as famous and as wealthy as you are ought to be able to keep out of these big storms and enjoy himself at home." "Yes," said Forrest, "I know a great many people think I am old enough and rich enough to retire from the stage; but I shall never retire until I retire into the grave. I have known a great many successful merchants to retire from business at sixty years of age, when they had a competence; but I was counting up, the other day, and found their average life of retirement was not five years. They might have lived to eighty in active business, but they all seem to rust out in a few years when they attempt to lie by—just like a ship—she'll last twice as long on the ocean as she will at the docks."

HIS BAD TEMPER.

Probably no star actor was ever as unpopular among secondaries and subordinates as Forrest. This was because of his bad temper and haughty disposition. He would curse men and women alike at rehearsal if they failed in his ideal of their parts—tell Desdemona she was a fool, and Iago that he was more fit for a bricklayer than an actor. He was conscious of this grave fault, but said he could not control it, and finally, more on this account than any other, he abandoned rehearsals altogether, and sent his agent to take his place at them. Even during the performance he would frequently let his bad temper get the better of him, and often cursed an actor in an undertone while holding a dialogue with him before a large audience, or get into a towering rage while waiting for his cue at the sides. Even to his friends in social life he was a man of curious moods. I believe it was at Peoria that he told a calling party of citizens, who sent up their cards to his room at the hotel, "to go to h—ll"—that he couldn't see anybody, and didn't want any courtesies.

HIS OPINION OF HIS OWN "LEAR."

He was playing at St. Louis about a year ago. You could tell from his humor at the breakfast table whether he had had a good audience and good support the night before. I met him at his coffee one morning, after he had played Othello the night before. "How did you like it?" said he. I replied that I thought he deserved unusual credit for having so good an Othello to such a poor Desdemona. "Yes," said he, "did you ever see such an abominable farce as she made of it? She gave the lie to the whole thing; she made Othello a laughing-stock for being jealous of such a creature as she? And I felt, all the way through, that I was making a fool of myself in trying to make it appear that I loved her. Othello has always been a very peculiar play to me, and I generally refuse to play it except to some Desdemona who comes near to what we all suppose the original was."

WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT MADMEN.

Forrest was great in many characters, but toward the close of his life he was greater in Lear than in anything else. In private conversation he was quite egotistical on the subject, and did not hesitate to say that he could play Lear better than any other living man. "I have made a special study of madness for twenty years," he said. "I have visited every great lunatic asylum in the world, and I know more about madmen than any other doctor or actor in America." He said he had seen a great many criticisms of his Lear, but he had never seen what he considered a just one. "Some of them talk of me being too loud and strong in the mad act. I used to think so myself until a madman, who was naturally older and weaker than Lear, threw me over his shoulder as he would toss an old broom. It was in an asylum in Paris. I was visiting there, and the superintendent showed me an old, white-headed man, who had been a soldier of the old Napoleon. He seemed to be perfectly quiet and peaceable. I talked to him for some time on a green sward behind the building, where he had been airing himself. He consented to all I said on general topics, and told me his life and history. I began to talk about French politics, and said something against old Napoleon, when suddenly he seized me and threw me into the air. He might have killed me if the keeper hadn't interfered to quiet him. He weighed less than 120 pounds, and was more than seventy years old, and I weighed 180 pounds and was young and active. Ten minutes before or ten minutes afterwards, a child could have knocked him down, but in the ecstasy of his madness he was a giant, and had a giant's strengto. From that day to this I have laughed at these mild and quiet Lears we hear about. They are untrue and unnatural."

SOME QUEER LUNATICS.

"What do you think," said Mr. Forrest, "of my speech in the fourth act, beginning, 'Aye, every inch a king?' I borrowed the make-up and conduct of that act from my observations in European asylums. I have seen, during my travels, at least a dozen madmen whose special mania was a belief that they had been unjustly deprived of a kingship. I saw a man in London who believed he was the rightful George III., and a man in Paris who believed he was Louis XVI. I have also seen a son of Henry Clay's, in Lexington, who believed himself to be a George Washington." "But," said I, "Theodore Clay became insane from disappointed love with a then beautiful young woman, who is now the second wife of a Pennsylvania politician, and why should he know anything about Kings or Presidents?" "Well, he does," said Mr. Forrest. "When once this idea of thwarted ambition gets into their heads, they all act alike, and you would be astonished to see how much a crazy George Washington resembles a crazy George III. I have seen them in the asylums and heard them talk by the hour, and I made up a great deal of my Lear from them by imitating them as closely as I could. I was only afraid at one time that in studying them so closely I would get crazy myself."

The Death Roll—Necrology for 1872.

The year just closed has been remarkable over most of its immediate predecessors for the number of persons who have died in it who were of unusual prominence before the world. A review of the death roll of 1872 would be interesting at this time. It would certainly recall many mournful thoughts inspired during the year, by the sudden taking off of this or that conspicuous public character, and which in the hurry and whirl of our busy lives were necessarily transitory. The great names which naturally occur to us the moment we begin to think of death's doings for the past twelve months are those of Greeley, Seward and Morse. These were our own countrymen, and it is worthy of notice that the old world had no losses of equal value and distinction. It is a curious coincidence that the founders of three leading metropolitan journals should die within five months of each other—Greeley of the *Tribune*; Bennett of the *Herald*; and Spalding of the *World*. A celebrated French journalist, Adolph Gueroult, editor of the Paris *Nationale*, and a well known American editor, Edward A. Pollard, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner*, also passed away. Among the distinguished soldiers who passed away were Major-Generals Meade and Halleck, of the regular army, both of them very conspicuous commanders in the late war. Lieutenant-Generals Ewell and Patten Anderson, of the Confederate army; Marshal Forey, of the French army, the man who beat the Austrians at Montebello; Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, K.C.B., Constable of the Tower, a veteran of the Indian wars, and General Pennefather, another British soldier of renown. Among American statesmen were Seward, ex-Postmaster-General Randall, ex-Minister to Russia Ingersoll; Humphrey Marshall, the rotund and jovial Kentucky Congressman; ex-Senators Wall, of New Jersey; Grimes, of Iowa; Walker, of Wisconsin; Bragg, of North Carolina; Van Winkle, of West Virginia; and Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, over whom eulogies were pronounced last week in the Senate. On the roll of foreign statesmen were Juarez, the President of Mexico; Earl Mayo, Governor-General of India, who was assassinated by a native religious fanatic in that country; Joseph Mazzini, the famous Italian agitator, who was planning another revolution when death quieted his restless brain; the Duke of Persigny, the Third Napoleon's favorite and right-hand man; Sir Henry Bulwer, formerly British Minister at Washington, and recently created Baron Dalling, and Bulwer, brother of the novelist; Lord Lonsdale, late Postmaster-General, and the Duke of Bedford. Royalty suffered in the loss of King Charles XV. of Sweden, a wise and industrious monarch; the Archduke Albrecht of Austria, known in history as "The Victor of Cusbozza;" the Duke of Guise, one of the the younger members of the Orleans family, and Don Angel Itubirde, the son of the first Emperor of Mexico. Among the noted writers of books were Charles Lever, author of "Charles O'Malley" and a host of other Irish novels which have given delight to millions of readers in both hemispheres; D'Aubigne, the famous author of the "History of the Reformation;" Theophile Gautier, the popular Parisian feuilletonist; Professor Halley, of Yale, the Greek and Oriental scholar; Sir John Bowring, who wrote on reform; "Fanny Fern" Parton; Norman McLeod, the theoligical author, and Fullom and Horace Mayhew, the English novelists. In the departments of science and philosophy deaths have been of the illustrious Prof. Morse, inventor of the magnetic telegraph; Feuerbach, the German philosopher; Babinet, the French scientist, and Dr. Francis Lieber, of our own country. Divinity has parted with the Roman Catholic prelates Cardinal Amat, Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, and Bishop McGill, of Richmond; the Episcopal, Dr. Francis Vinton, Rector of Trinity church in this city, and the eccentric Methodist, Peter Cartwright Among the actors who have died are, Forrest, the "Nestor" of the American stage; Hackett, the greatest of Falstaffs; Miss O'Neil, the greatest tragic actress in England fifty years ago, who died Lady Wrixon Beecher; Eliza Logan, McKean Buchanan and William H. (Sedley) Smith. Two eminent German tragedians, Bogumil Dawison and Emil Devrient, died in Dresden during the year; the former visited this country in 1869. Among the artists were Westmacott, the English sculptor; Kensett, Sully, Ames and T. Buchanan Reed, who was also celebrated as a poet. The dead lawyers were David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia; Gen. Howard, author of "Howard's United States Supreme Court Reports;" and James R. Whiting, Robert James Dillon, and John H. McCunn, of this city. The composers of music were Lowell Mason and Henry G. Chorley. The millionaires and speculators, James Fisk, Jr., Samuel N. Pike, Erastus Corning, John A. Griswold, and Joseph H. Scranton, the founder of Scranton, Pa. Last and not least among the useful members of society were two great hotel proprietors—Paran Stevens and Simeon Leland.

Localities of Silver.

Experienced miners know very well that silver mines of much value are only found in mountainous regions where the indications of the geologist are beyond a doubt. Volcanic agencies have in some remote period been exerted on a gigantic scale. Thus in Mexico and in the rich silver leads of Utah, the evidences of an upheaval force that elevated extensive ranges of frightfully rugged mountain ridges from profound depths, are so possible as to be admitted at sight, even by those who have no scientific qualifications for guiding them in that conclusion.

It seems that silver is thrown up from a vast depth in the earth, where, from the quantity commingled with rocks in a condition of liquefaction the quantity from which that on the surface was derived must be in great abundance in its primitive state below.

Scarcely more than superficial scratchings characterize silver mining in the West. The deeper the excavations the richer will probably be the product. For thousands of years to come, those bold, hard, bleak Utah mountains will be scenes of human industry and skill in pursuit of that which will make commerce thrive over the whole world.

Partridges are tame enough in Illinois to eat from the hand—when properly cooked.

Curiosities of the Census.

It has already been mentioned in commenting on the census that the six New England States with a white population of 3,445,043 have but 5,421 churches, while the six Southern States upon the Atlantic, with a white population of 3,450,903, or virtually the same, have 11,567 churches; but apart from this amazing revelation there are other items of interesting ecclesiastical information to be gathered from the report. The population of the thirty-seven States is 38,115,641, and the total number of churches for this multitude is 62,522, with 21,395,542 sittings, leaving 16,720,099 of our people apparently unprovided for. The truth is, however, that the population of ten years of age and over amounts to 27,899,535, which leaves but 6,503,993 persons of church age, so to speak, who could find no accommodation should every man, woman, and 10-year old child in the Union be simultaneously moved of a bright Sunday morning to attend religious worship. Still that as many as 6,503,993 persons, or about one-sixth of our entire population, have no church accommodation, is a pregnant reflection for divines. The aggregate value of the church property is $349,619,780. In the Territories and the District of Columbia there are 560 churches, with 269,520 sittings, and a church property worth $4,863,801.

Coming to particular denominations, the disciples of Wesley and Whitefield tower, in point of numbers, above all; the Baptists come next, the Presbyterians next, then the Catholics, the Christians (or Campbellites), the Lutherans, the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians, and the German Reformed, in the order named. The number of churches of these and some other less prominent denominations in 1870, 1860 and 1850 are as follows:

Denominations.	Churches. 1870.	1860.	1850.
Methodist	21,337	19,883	13,302
Baptist	13,962	12,150	9,563
Presbyterian	7,071	6,406	4,858
Catholic	3,806	2,550	1,222
Christian	2,822	2,068	875
Lutheran	2,776	2,128	1,231
Congregational	2,715	2,234	1,725
Episcopal	2,601	2,145	1,459
German Reformed	1,145	676	341
Friends	662	726	726
Universalist	602	664	530
Unitarian	310	264	245
Mormon	171	24	16
Jewish	152	77	36

The several rates of increase or decrease for the two decades are as follows:

	1850-60.	1860-70.
Methodist	.50	.07
Baptist	.27	.15
Presbyterian	.32	.10
Catholic	1.09	.49
Christian	1.36	.36
Lutheran	.73	.30
Congregational	.29	.22
Episcopal	.40	.21
German Reformed	.98	.69
Friends	dec.	.09
Universalist	.25 dec.	.09
Unitarian	.06	.17
Mormon	.50	5.29
Jewish	1.14	.97

It will be seen that none of these denominations, except the Mormon and Unitarian, maintain in the last census decade the rate of increase shown in the one prior. The falling off in the case of the Methodists, the leading denomination in point of numbers in the country, is particularly great—as notable, in fact, as the portentous growth of Mormonism. The wealth of the leading denominations compares as follows:

Denominations.	Churches.	Value.
Methodist	21,337	$69,854,121
Catholic	3,806	60,985,566
Presbyterian	7,071	53,265,256
Baptist	13,962	41,608,198
Episcopal	2,601	36,514,549
Congregational	2,715	25,069,698

It is a comforting deduction from the census that, while we may not build as many churches in proportion as we once did, they are every way more costly and respectable-looking edifices. The plain brick Ebenezer seems giving way to a more ornate structure. The number of churches in 1870 is not yet double the number in 18[illegible] the value of church property no[illegible]mes greater than it was twent[illegible]

Coming [illegible]ect of avocation, the census [illegible] some rare imaginings. Its d[illegible] body forth before us 12,335,17[illegible] women, boys and girls, worki[illegible] dear life at every imaginable [illegible]ion the country through. Two-thirds of the population of the United States are drones, according to the census, for whom the other third toils. How it toils can only be seen in its bewildering completeness in the serried columns of the census report, but here and there a fact—sometimes pathetic, sometimes humorous, but always suggestive—appears even to the hasty glance. One-half of the entire working population is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and of the 2,885,996 agricultural labors 373,332 are women, the brawny helpmates of the Scandinavian settlers of the Northwest or the Southern negress who has not yet laid down the shovel and the hoe to disport at the heels of her sooty lord in the halls of legislation. Among other curious avocations we find forty-five female stock-herders (how savage a calling none know but those who have seen the Texas "cow-boy" dash like lightning here and there through droves of half-wild cattle like a dragon in a charge), 6 female apprentices to barbers, 24 women dentists, 2 female hostlers, 2 female professional hunters and trappers, 5 she-lawyers, 525 she-physicians and surgeons, 67 female clergymen, 2 women scavengers, 7 female sextons, 10 female "canalmen," 196 women draymen, 1 female pilot, 6 female guano laborers, 4 she-gas-stokers, 33 women gunsmiths, 7 female gunpowder makers, and 16 female ship-riggers. Among the men appear 2,512,664 agricultural laborers, 2,995,030 farmers and planters, 1,046 florists, 22,756 barbers, 43,807 clergymen, 40,731 lawyers (an ecclesiastical preponderance sufficient to keep the legal mind down), 61,858 physicians, 1,976 undertakers, 1,144 sextons, 141,774 blacksmiths, 161,485 shoemakers, 152,061 miners, and so on by the army corps *ad infinitum.*—*New York World.*

The Catholics.

There are eight counties in Pennsylvania which do not contain a Roman Catholic church edifice. In the whole country there are but 3,806 of these edifices, but they will seat 1,999,515 persons. The Catholic increase for the last ten years is less than that of the preceding ten years. In 1850 there were reported 1,222 edifices, with room for 667,863 persons. In 1860 the numbers were 2,550 edifices and 1,404,437 sittings—more than double in each column. But in 1870 the increase was only a little over one-half in the number of buildings (up to 3,806) and a little over one-third in the accommodations (up to 1,999,515). Nor has there been any greater advance in the value of the properties.

The Lost Diamond.

The brilliants of the jewelers' shops give little or no notion of the appearance of diamonds in the rough. A few specimens are found that are by nature's own hand polished to a degree that shows something of their real beauty, but the majority of these stones are, when found in their native earth, covered with an uninviting crust which obscures their real character.

The diamonds of Brazil were for years thrown away by the gold-miners, who had no idea of what they were losing until taught by a traveler who had visited the diamond mines of India.

So, in the gold mines of Georgia, it is highly probable that many diamonds were found which were prized only as pretty pebbles, and consequently thrown away, or kept only for a time as curiosities. It is said that a few stones found when the mines were in full operation, some twenty or more years ago, were actually proved to be diamonds, and there is every reason to believe that the statement is true; not merely because of the frequent associations of diamonds with gold, but from the fact that in the Georgia gold region an immense ledge of itacolumite has been discovered. This itacolunite is a sort of elastic sandstone, which is recognized as the matrix of the diamond. But to our story:

A gentleman who was employed as overseer in a mine near Gainesville fre[illegible]ntly noticed "pretty stones" or peb[illegible] in the sands of the pannings for gold. When the day's work was over, he w[illegible] take some of these home to his wife, [illegible] in turn gave them to the children [illegible]ythings, and they were thus genera[illegible]t. Some of the larger ones were sa[illegible] for the time being, but no value was attached to them, and, as the sequel shows, they ultimately shared the fate of the others. The largest one of these stones was found in one of the pits by the same gentleman, who was working in the place of a sick hand, and no sooner found than lost. Being hard pushed to keep the wheelbarrows filled with the gold-gravel, so as to furnish constant work for the washers, he laid the stone on the bank by a gum-tree, intending to take it home at night, as being the largest of the "pretty stones" yet found. When night came, tired and hurried, he forgot all about it, and the stone was lost before he thought of looking for it again.

Soon after this occurrence, the mining operations at that place were discontinued, his family were separated by the death of his wife, and he went into business in a Southern city.

In about twelve years from that time he was shown a rough diamond, and at once decided that the stones he had found at the Gainesville gold mine were the same precious mineral. He sought his daughter, who had become possessed of the household effects which were brought from the mining district, but she had no knowledge of the stones that had been gathered. They were gone. He went to the mine, and looked long and anxiously for the stone by the gum-tree. No tree was there. The ground had been cleared and cultivated in corn for ten years. In vain he looked for any sign of the place. All traces of the spot he sought had vanished. For weeks and months he searched; he dug, and scraped, and washed the gravel, but to no purpose; the stone could not again be found.

From his description of its character, there are strong probabilities that this stone was a diamond, and, being as he said, about as large as a "guinea-egg," would, if perfect, have been valued, if the old rules should have been followed, at about $10,000,000.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Historical Items.

The first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, from Savannah, Ga., to Liverpool, in 1819. She sailed from Savannah on May 12, but her fuel having been consumed in ten days, she did not reach Liverpool until June 22. On April 23, 1828, the English steam packets, Great Western and Sirius, arrived in New York, commencing a new and expeditious mode of intercourse between England and America. The Great Western, measuring 1,340 tons, made the passage in fourteen days and a half, against head wind and a rough sea. Each of the three vessels above named were paddle or side-wheelers. The fastest passage from New York to Queenstown was made by the Cunard vessel Russia, the time a little short of eight days. The best time from Queenstown to New York was by the White Star vessel Adriatic, in seven days, eighteen hours, and fifty-five minutes. The vessels are generally timed to Queenstown and Liverpool.

The Jews have been long settled in England. There is mention of them as early as A. D. 750. William the Conqueror encouraged them to settle in the land of his conquest. Numbers of Jews resided at Oxford, A. D. 1076. They enjoyed considerable favor under the first three Norman kings, during which period they doubtless laid the foundation of their subsequent wealth. After the reign of King John they suffered much persecution, and were eventually banished from the country in 1294. They continued in legal exile for 357 years; but Cromwell allowed them to return in 1655, and in the same year erected their first synagogue in King-street, Duke's Place, London, and in 1664 founded a school called "The Tree of Life."

Thanksgiving Day in this country came in with the Puritans, who brought it from England, although it may be said to have originated among the Jews. It is quite apparent in the song of Moses and the dancing of Miriam, recorded in the 15th chapter of Exodus. The Psalms are suggestive of thanksgivings. But among the Puritans thanksgivings were ordered upon every small success, so that they became exceedingly common.

Recent discoveries in the South African Republic of Transvaal have led to the supposition that at one time the east coast of South Africa was inhabited by a race of men who were in the enjoyment of great wealth and far advanced in the arts of civilization. The ruins of several buried cities, which have been discovered and partially explored, have yielded specimens of ancient architecture which were evidently the work of a civilized and refined people.

LIST OF
DELINQUENT TAXES,
Lands and Town Lots
WITHIN THE
COUNTY OF DeKALB AND STATE OF IND'A.

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1871 including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1872.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Bell Jacob, heirs of	w. pt of s. e. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	880	880	15 60	9 32	45	25 37
Carnahan Clara L.	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	19	33	12	40	78	200	200	3 29	2 12	45	5 86
Feagler Henry	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	12	33	12	3	00	80	80	1 28	84	45	2 57
Fair Wm. H.	pt. of e. ½ of s. e. qr.	14	33	12	78	72	831	831	8 24	8 80	45	17 49
Leister Lefanus	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	76	704	704	11 59	7 46	45	19 50
Simon Peter	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	33	33	12	80	00	840	840	13 84	8 90	45	23 19
Wyant J. P.	in s. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	16	33	12	2	50	307	307	13 89	8 55	45	22 89
same	pt. of s. e. qr.	16	33	12	154	64	1250	1250	20 61	13 25	45	34 31

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Bowser J. C.	w. pt. [illegible] ½ of s. e. qr.	31	33	13	25	00	40	40	61	48	45	1 54
same	s. e. ¼ [illegible] n. e. qr.	31	33	13	40	00	120	120	1 87	1 44	45	3 76
Bison W. H.	e. ½ of s. e. qr	11	33	13	80	00	400	400	6 36	4 80	45	11 61
Feagler Henry	n. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr	7	33	13	17	68	1864	1864	4 43	22 36	45	27 24
George John	[illegible] of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	73	25	1570	1570	13 68	18 84	45	32 97
Hanna Oliver S.	[illegible] ½ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	40	00	160	160	2 58	1 92	45	4 90
same	[illegible] ½ of n. w. ¼	14	33	13	40	00	160	160	1 88	1 92	45	4 25
Hanna Wm. W.	[illegible] w. ½ of n. e. qr.	22	33	13	40	00	160	160	1 88	1 44	45	3 77
Jones Sarah	[illegible] e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	3	33	13	40	00	80	80	1 26	96	45	2 67
McClellan Wm.	[illegible] ½ of n. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	1218	1218	20 24	16 86	45	37 55
Porter Wm. O.	und ½ of n. w. qr.	27	33	13	160	00	960	960	7 51	11 52	90	19 98
same	und ½ of s. w. qr.											
Porter Daniel W.	und 1-3 of n. w. qr.											
same	und 1-3 of s. w. qr.	27	33	13	80	00	480	480	4 29	5 76	10	40 95

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Dawson John W.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	20	33	14	80	00	567	567	10 30	8 56	45	19 31
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	33	33	14	71	10	671	671	12 20	10 13	45	22 78
same	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	33	14	80	00	710	710	12 91	10 72	45	24 08
Hanna Horace H.	s fracnl of s. w. qr	12	33	14	7	85	20	20	76	30	45	1 51
Hewey Thomas H.	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr,	20	33	14	40	00	332	332	1 60	5 0	45	7 06
Johnson Thomas	w. ½ ol s. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	14	40	00	277	277	97	4 18	45	5 60
Mease John	n. ½ of n. w. qr	3	33	14	73	20	440	440	4 34	6 64	45	11 43
same	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	4	33	14	73	93	430	430	4 25	6 49	45	11 19
Place Susan	in s. e. cor. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	1	33	14	1	00	20	20	76	30	45	1 51
Rex Joseph M.	pt. e. ½ of n. e. qr.	13	33	14	73	00	1654	1654	26 48	24 97	45	51 90

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Andrew J. A.	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	7	33	15	40	40	923	923	21 25	13 01	45	34 71
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	33	15	78	50	1560	1560	33 59	21 99	45	56 03
same	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	7	33	15	40	00	600	600	12 94	8 46	45	21 85
Bally & Smith	n. fracnl of n. e. qr.	5	33	15	69	50	620	620	13 37	8 74	45	22 56
Bartlett Silas H.	s. pt. of s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		70	410	410	58 56	5 78	45	64 7
Hodge Mary P.	s. side of mid 1-3	4	33	15	26	09	227	227	4 89	3 20	45	8 59
Hawkins Wm. H.	n. pt. of mid. 1-3 of sec.	4	33	15	50	00	653	653	13 56	9 20	45	23 24
Johnson Sarah E.	in s. w. qr.	6	33	15		67	28	28	59	39	45	1 41
Kirkbirde G. W.	in s. ½ of n. w. fracnl qr.	6	33	15	3	00	20	20	33 38	28	45	34 13
McGonigal Susan	in section	6	33	15		86	170	170	19 22	2 39	45	22 01
Mogie Simon heirs of	in n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		15	50	50	1 06	70	45	2 26

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Coats & Petty	s. w. cor. of s. w. qr.	28	34	15	20	08	1900	1900	16 20	25 84	45	42 49
Loveland John P.	n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	34	15	79	00	954	954	15 16	12 97	45	28 58
Richmond Wm.	off n. side of n. ½ of s. e. qr.	18	34	15	40	00	1351	1351	13 86	19 37	45	33 68
Stoy Levi	n. w. ¼ of s. w qr.	17	34	15	40	00	615	615	7 18	8 36	45	15 96

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Aldrich Jason D.	pt of s. e. qr.	3	34	14		20	105	105	2 96	1 58	45	4 99
Allen Wm.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	34	34	14	80	00	1168	1168	69 76	19 13	45	89 34
same	pt. of n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	34	34	14	20	00	78	78	9 66	1 17	45	11 30
Blackwell Catharine	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	80	80	5 51	1 20	45	7 16
Blaker Wm.	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	30	80	13 97	45	45	14 87
Buchanan Frederick T.	in s. w. qr.	12	34	14		20	220	220	51	4 82	45	5 78
Brown Wm.	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	31	34	14	76	00	873	873	2 18	13 27	45	15 90
Cutting David	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	55	55	97	83	45	2 25
Casebeer George	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	512	512	18 63	9 23	45	28 31
Coats Noyes	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	45	34	14	80	00	1519	1510	15 50	22 80	45	38 75
Drake C. M.	s. w. qr.	7	34	14	140	00	420	420	11 90	6 34	45	18 69
Fosdick E. W.	pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14		40	110	110	3 67	1 66	45	5 78
Freeborn J. H.	off s. side of s. e. qr.	24	34	14	60	00	730	730	32 92	11 03	45	44 39
Franks David	in n. w. qr.	28	34	14	55	00	565	565	40 60	8 53	45	49 58
Gingrish Samuel	mid pt of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	34	14	15	00	90	60	8 76	90	45	10 11
Huffman John A.	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	3	00	105	105	36 69	1 58	45	38 72
Hale Marshall	in n. w. cor of n. e. ½ n. w. qr	12	34	14	1	00	300	300	19 47	4 53	45	24 45
Hoopingarner John J.	pt of s. e. qr.	2	34	14		20	270	270	24 05	4 07	45	28 57
Hale D. C.	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	29	34	14	80	00	820	820	23 24	12 38	45	36 07
Hunter Jefferson	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	30	34	14	80	00	900	900	35 48	18 00	45	54 62
Jones Wm. I.	pt of n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr,	12	34	14	15	00	361	361	8 62	6 96	45	16 02
John Asa	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	20	34	14	40	00	260	260	15 60	3 92	45	19 97
Jaques Warren	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	10	34	14	40	00	1027	1027	6 05	17 50	45	24 00
Kester Alonzo A.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	29	34	14	80	00	308	308	8 73	4 65	45	13 83
Kaliner Charles	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	25	34	14	40	00	413	413	10 68	7 73	45	18 86
Linderfer Henry	pt of s. w. qr	1	34	14	2	40	709	709	34 73	13 20	45	48 38
Lower Wm. S.	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr	24	34	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	460	11 34	6 04	45	17 83
Lackey John A.	s. [illegible] pt of n. w. qr	11	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1012	3 65	16 79	45	20 89
Leonard Eugene	in [illegible] qr	12	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1130	34 02	17 06	45	51 53
Mosier & Hopkins	in [illegible] of s. w. qr	1	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70	13 09	1 05	45	14 59
Monghler George	in s. e. cor of n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr	10	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	17 00	22	45	17 67
Monghler Jacob	n. w. pt of s. w. qr	13	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1704	44 54	27 23	45	72 22
same	s. w. pt of s. w. qr.	13	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	5 67	3 02	45	9 14
Moore Aaron D.	pt of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	19	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	528	14 97	7 97	45	23 39
Mease John	pt of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	19	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1315	14 97	19 85	45	35 27
Mease Laura E.	pt of e. side of w ½ of sw qr	25	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	385	10 91	5 81	45	17 17
Norford James M.	in s. e. qr	2	34	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	738	5 94	13 64	45	20 03
Norris Susan	n. e ¼ of n. e. qr	10	34	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	306	8 67	4 62	45	13 74
Nelson Levi,	s. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr	19	34	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	245	245	6 93	3 69	45	11 07
Reese Hambright	s. w. pt of n. w. ¼ of n. w qr	12	34	14		60	313	213	5 67	4 21	45	10 33
Scott Abraham	in s. w. qr	1	34	14		40	60	60	1 60	90	45	3 04
same	in n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr	12	34	14		20	200	200	5 68	3 02	45	9 15
Smith John	in s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	1	34	14		40	515	515	16	9 27	45	9 88
Shaffer Isaac	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr	17	34	14	40	00	398	398	17 13	7 50	45	25 08
Unknown owner	n. w. cor of n. w. ¼ of s. w qr	35	34	14	3	75	16	16	1 59	24	45	2 28
Weil Sylvanus	pt of s. w. q.	1	34	14		20	110	110	27	1 66	45	2 38
Wilson Wm. C.	in s ½ of s. e. qr	2	34	14		32	15	15	97	22	45	1 64
Whitman Adam	pt of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	35	34	14	36	25	280	280	1 27	4 22	45	5 94
Weiss Gottfried	s. e. ¼ of s. e qr	26	34	14	40	00	790	790	16 72	11 92	45	29 09
Young George W. & Co.	pt of s. w. qr	1	34	14		20	90	90	6 14	1 35	45	7 94

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Bassett Sanford	in section	4	34	13	26	22	2103	2103	41 00	31 15	45	73 06
same	pt of s. e. qr	4	34	13								
Bemanderfer John	pt of s. e. qr	4	34	13	4	00	70	70	1 97	98	45	3 40
Brandon Jacob	in mid pt of s. w. qr	32	34	13	20	00	820	820	1 69	11 56	45	13 70
Colvin O. H.	in mid pt of n w ¼ s w qr	3	34	13		25	62	62	1 74	87	45	3 06
Clutter George W.	pt of n ½ of s e qr	5	34	13	60	00	842	842	23 46	13 37	45	37 28
Cross Susannah	in n e cor of s e ¼ of s e qr	5	34	13	1	00	20	20	1 54	28	45	2 27
Grate Isaac	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	1	00	103	103	11 01	1 45	45	12 91
Gloyd & Bowser	s e ½ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	240	240	6 80	3 38	45	10 63
same	n ½ of n e qr	13	34	13	80	00	640	640	18 14	9 02	45	27 61
Hale & Berry	in s w qr	3	34	13		40	1366	1366	205 66	19 26	45	225 37
Hamilton Arthur	in mid pt of s e ¼ of s e qr	3	34	13		25	108	108	1 63	1 52	45	3 60
Hanna Charles	s w ¼ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
same	s e ¼ of s w qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
same	n e ¼ of s e qr	22	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
same	e ½ of s w qr	23	34	13	80	00	560	560	15 87	7 89	45	24 21
same	s w ¼ of s w qr	23	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
Hanna Hugh T.	n e ¼ of n e qr	24	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
Jarvis & Crane	w side of w ½ of sw ¼ of se qr	3	34	13	13	60	1700	1700	16 77	23 97	45	41 19
Johnson & Davis	in s e pt of s e ¼ of n w qr	15	34	13	3	50	1035	1035	29 83	14 59	45	44 37
Kester A. A.	in mid of s e qr	4	34	13	1	00	41	41	6 99	57	45	8 01
Kryder Fred.	s e ¼ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
Kuhlman George	n pt of s w qr.	21	34	13	66	00	528	528	14 96	7 44	45	22 85
same	s ½ of n w qr	24	34	13	80	00	660	660	18 71	9 30	45	28 46
Killing Henry	in e mid pt of w ¼ of sec qr	32	34	13		20	110	110	3 11	1 55	45	5 11
Lock Thomas	n e ¼ of s e qr	12	34	13	40	00	370	370	10 48	5 21	45	16 14
Mason L. S.	in n e ¼ of s e qr	4	34	13		50	233	233	19 08	3 28	45	22 81
Patterson Wm.	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	3	00	36	36	1 52	50	45	2 47
Roby A. & P. A.	s w pt of n e qr	3	34	13		20	228	228	6 46	3 21	45	10 12
Randall Hiram T.	mid pt of s ½ of s e qr	22	34	13	17	78	136	136	11 03	1 91	45	13 39
Smith Isaiah	in s w cor of s e qr	3	34	13		50	43	43	7 26	60	45	8 31
Smith John L.	in s e qr	4	34	13		50	87	87	14 91	1 22	45	16 58
Shaffer Jacob B.	pt of s e qr	4	34	13	2	00	178	178	4 44	2 50	45	7 39
Shirts Albert B.	in n w qr	4	34	13	2	00	81	81	7 45	2 64	45	10 54
Trout Geo. W.	in section	4	34	13		50					45	
same	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	1	25	133	133	3 76	1 70	90	6 53

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Dove Cornelia M.	n w ¼ of s w qr	33	34	12	40	00	160	160	2 40	2 25	45	5 10
Earl Robert J.	off w end of e ½ of n e qr	4	34	12		50	30	30	1 57	42	45	2 44
Farrington A. S.	in s e ¼ of n e qr	2	34	12	2	75	40	40	60	65	45	1 70
Hosler Caroline	n e pt of s w ¼ of n e qr	4	34	12	1	50	150	150	9 54	2 11	45	12 10
Hornburger Isaac	in w side of n e qr	4	34	12		50	140	140	2 45	1 97	45	4 87
Helmer John W.	in n ½ of n w qr	4	34	12		15	10	10	1 45	14	45	2 04
Hughes Elizabeth	off n end of e ½ of s e qr	32	34	12	60	00	286	286	9 19	4 03	45	13 67
Kryder and Earl	in n e cor of s ½ of n e qr	4	34	12	1	00	65	65	40 21	91	45	41 57
Miller Peter	pt of s e ¼ of n e qr	2	34	12	17	00	289	289	5 08	4 07	45	9 60
Mohler Doratha M.	pt of n w qr	4	34	12		64	140	140	11 24	1 97	45	13 66
same	in s w cor of n e qr	4	34	12		75	140	140	5 77	1 97	45	8 19
Powell Levi B.	e ½ of e ½ of n w qr	27	34	12	40	00	702	702	7 68	12 39	45	20 52
Randall Milton	in w ½ of n w qr	1	34	12	1	00	55	55	2 05	77	45	3 27
Tompkins Alvira	in s e ¼ of of n w qr	4	34	12		20	15	15	2 16	21	45	2 82
Wagnts Jacob	s e ¼ of s w qr	13	34	12	40	00	170	170	7 74	2 39	45	10 58

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Hanna Wm. W.	s w ¼ of n w qr	8	35	12	40	00	80	80	1 43	93	45	2 8
Howser Samuel	s end of w ½ of s w qr	14	35	12	30	00	205	205	3 81	2 37	45	6 60
Hardman Leonard	in n pt of s w qr	26	35	12	20	50	38	38	68	44	45	1 58
Klaber Henry	n e cor of n w qr	22	35	12		20	55	55	4 31	63	45	5 37
Miller Josiah & Barbara	pt of s ½ of n w qr	5	35	12	75	40	1000	1000	18 19	11 60	45	30 24
Myers Eli	und 2-3 of n e ½ of s w qr	20	35	12	26	60	290	290	5 36	3 36	45	9 06
Reynolds Jerome	n w cor of n e qr	22	35	12		25	278	278	10 08	4 22	45	14 75
Row Jacob G.	pt of n ½ of n e qr	26	35	12	70	00	730	730	13 34	9 46	45	23 25
Reinoehl Jacob	in n e qr	27	35	12	80	00	1200	1200	47 02	15 18	45	62 65
Reinoehl Wm. W.	e ½ of n e ¼ of n e qr	27	35	12	30	00	250	250	4 54	2 90	45	7 89
Row Isaiah	in s e cor of n e ½ of n e qr	26	35	12	10	00	45	65	2 30	75	45	3 50
Short A. W.	in w ½ of n e qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	73	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 11	[illegible] 23	45	[illegible] 79
same	n e ½ of s w qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	40	00	420	420	7 64	4 87	45	13 [illegible]
same	und [illegible] of e ½ of n w qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	80	00	500	500	9 08	5 80	45	15 34
same	s e pt of s e qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	12		25	[illegible]	165	2 98	1 91	45	5 34
Van [illegible]	e ½ of n e qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	80	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 34	12 17	45	24 16

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Easley Frederick	in s w cor of n w qr	8	35	13	4	00	1042	1042	11 [illegible]	15 17	45	27 42
Ellinwood Joseph	s w ¼ of s w qr	36	35	13	40	00	593	593	19 97	8 06	45	28 48
Gramling Peter	n e ¼ of n w qr	10	35	13	40	00	536	536	11 13	8 28	45	19 86
Hanna Samuel S.	s e ¼ of s e qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s e ¼ of s w qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	w ½ of n e qr	12	35	13	80	00	160	160	2 70	2 17	45	5 32
Hanna Hugh T.	s w ¼ of n w qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s w ¼ of n e qr	12	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s e ¼ of n w qr	12	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
Hanna Eliza	s e qr	12	35	13	160	00	320	320	5 45	4 35	45	10 25
same	n ½ of n w qr	13	35	13	80	00	160	160	2 70	2 17	45	5 32
same	s e ¼ of s e qr	14	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s e ¼ of n w qr	18	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 25	1 08	45	2 88
Mead Harlan P.	in s w cor of n w qr	23	35	13	68	80	974	974	4 08	15 24	45	19 77

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Albright Margaret	mid pt of s e qr	31	35	14	34	00	516	516	7 95	7 27	45	15 67
Clark Edward	s e ½ of n e	12	35	14	40	00	744	744	13 68	11 49	45	25 52
Hanna Henry C.	w ½ of n w qr	7	35	14	62	82	180	180	2 39	2 25	45	5 09
Loutzenhiser Isaac	pt of w ½ of s w qr	5	35	14	60	60	288	288	5 67	4 06	45	10 18
Robinson John S.	pt of s w cor of s w ¼ of s e qr	1	35	14	2	58	189	189	6 40	5 16	45	12 01
Rohrabaugh Adam	e ½ of n w qr	31	35	14	80	00	1016	1016	14 81	14 22	45	29 68
same	s w ¼ of s w qr	21	35	14	40	00	320	320	5 75	4 51	45	10 71
Slentz John R.	s e cor of s w ¼ of s e qr	1	35	14	5	24	90	90	2 62	2 76	45	5 83

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinqu'nt tax penalty & in't.	Amount of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
Zull John	s ½ of n w qr	9	35	15	63	47	267	267	4 69	2 96	45	8 10

Town Lots.

NEW ERA.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Wyant John P.	2				110	110	1 93	1 16	45	3 54

ORANGEVILLE.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Andrew W. P. & J. A.	112				35	35	63	52	45	1 60
Andrews, Hamilton & Co	110									
same	111									
same	114									
same	115									
same	116									
same	117				3030	3030	18 37	45 75	2 70	66 82

SPENCERVILLE.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Monroe Wm.	33 s. ¼	O. P.			56	56	1 01	84	45	2 30
same	34 s. ¼	O. P.			96	96	1 75	1 44	45	3 64

VIENNA.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Bartlett Silas H.	61				10	118	3 13	3 34	45	6 92
Bartlett Alvira A.	27				70	70	33	98	45	1 76
same	26				60	60	1 50	84	45	2 79
same	28				16	16	1 27	22	45	1 94
Miller John N.	63 n pt				90	149	2 38	2 10	45	4 88
Newville Hotel Co	60				415	415	8 94	5 85	45	15 24
same	61 s e ½ of				40	40	85	56	45	1 86
Rex Joseph	14				110	110	2 37	1 55	45	4 37
same	47 pt of				500	500	10 76	7 05	45	18 26
Thompson J. F.	51 n w ½				9	305	4 52	6 05	45	11 02
same	58				160	160	3 44	2 25	45	6 14
Yeagley A. J.	83 s pt of				106	106	9 43	1 49	45	11 37
same	87 s pt of				3	3	2 44	04	45	2 93

BUTLER.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Aldrich Jacob	84	R. A.			250	250	18 01	4 15	45	22 61
Arford Robert	81	R. A.			165	155	8 90	2 57	45	11 92
Boon J. H.	68 e pt of	R. A.			100	182	50 41	4 77	45	55 63
Blaker John	38	R. A.			100	415	7 68	9 63	45	17 76
Barnett J. S.	69	R. A.			220	1160	7 04	22 00	45	29 49
Boyer Daniel H.	2 n ½	D. A.			75	638	12 40	12 25	45	25 10
same	3	D. A.			450	450	12 78	7 47	45	20 70
Carpenter Geo. W.	148	R. 2d A.			400	525	11 34	8 71	45	20 50
Carr John, sen.	17	D. A.			30	30	84	49	45	1 78
same	16 s pt	D. A.			100	125	3 53	2 07	45	6 05
Carpenter Catharine A.	147	R 2d A			330	330	11 33	5 47	45	17 25
Champion John T.	79	R 2d A			90	164	6 11	4 47	45	11 03
Duel John L.	66	n w pt D A			200	200	19 83	3 32	45	23 60
Fisher Isaac	107	R. A.			115	159	2 03	5 38	45	7 86
Farrier Andrew	4 s pt	D. A.			230	239	6 51	3 81	45	10 77
Freburn John H.	59	D. A.			40	40	1 61	66	45	2 72
same	60	D. A.			205	205	6 80	3 40	45	10 65
Fanning F. W.	1	T. A.		8	310	619	13 03	12 02	45	25 50
Gordon M. B.	14 s pt	N. A.			220	230	6 23	3 73	45	10 41
Hall John	8	T. A.		1	180	396	13 02	6 57	45	20 04
Keefer Sarah J.	88	D. A.			140	555	4 94	9 21	45	14 60
Killmyer Chas	Out Lot				85	85	5 05	1 41	45	6 91
Kenon Michael	116	R. A.			30	30	7 69	49	45	8 63
Knisaley Ruhana	3	T. A.		4	260	260	7 38	4 31	45	12 12
Maxwell Geo. W.	57	D. A.			410	630	14 16	13 20	45	27 81
same	56	D. A.			40	40	1 68	66	45	2 79
McNall John	117	R. 2d A.			30	30	84	49	45	1 78
Madden John A.	39	D. A.			150	263	8 90	4 36	45	13 71
M. S. & N. I. R. R.	59	W pt	O. P.		30	30	45	49	45	1 39
same	127		O. P.		162	162	33	2 68	45	3 46
McIntyre Wm.	119 e ½	R. A.			20	20	3 11	33	45	3 89
same	120	R. A.			35	35	2 54	58	45	3 57
same	121	R. A.			115	212	7 38	5 26	45	13 09
Noel Nicholas	13 pt of n A.				70	70	1 97	1 16	45	3 58
Oberlin R.	61	D. A.			340	396	14 43	8 32	45	23 20
Oberlin Philip	74	R. A.			210	432	12 89	8 92	45	22 26
Plumley Alfred R.	1 mid pt	T. A.			65	165	1 83	4 48	45	6 76
Peck Carrie N.	130 R. 2d	A.			75	75	2 11	1 24	45	3 80
Pillsbury Nehemiah	8	P. A.			22	64	2 24	3 81	45	6 50
Prosser Wm. S.	Out Lot				225	262	10 75	6 09	45	17 29
Plotner Samuel B.	41	D. A.			105	105	4 13	1 74	45	6 32
Shoaff Daniel W.	110	R. A.			135	135	3 90	2 24	45	6 59
Stephens Lyda A.	93	R. A.			85	110	2 40	1 82	45	4 67
Strow Menerva J.	14	D. A.			175	175	4 95	2 90	45	8 30
Snively J. R.	88	R. D.			100	249	14 15	5 88	45	20 48
Thomas Wm. H.	7	T. A.		4	100	100	8 30	1 66	45	10 41
Tegardner A. W.	8 mid pt	D. E.			200	200	12 55	3 32	45	16 32
Tomlinson W. W.	3 mid pt	T. A.		1	230	265	26 91	7 14	45	34 50
Weiss Charles	Out Lot				55	485	4 66	9 80	45	14 91
Wells W. S.	Out Lot				120	120	3 40	1 99	45	5 84
Wyckoff Peter Q	10 n pt	D. A.			375	375	23 13	6 22	45	29 80

AUBURN.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Beck Wm.	191	O. P			30	30	2 55	42	45	3 42
same	209	O. P			20	20	1 90	28	45	2 63
Buss Christian, heirs of	73	W A			150	150	3 65	2 11	45	6 21
same	74	W A			60	60	1 44	84	45	2 73
same	9	W A			400	400	7 93	5 64	45	14 02
Bum Margaret	13	R. A			20	20	1 95	28	45	2 68
same	14	R. A			20	20	1 95	28	45	2 68
Ellis W. P.	206	O. P			10	10	1 66	14	45	2 25
Eckenburg John	160	O. P.			160	175	3 89	2 46	45	6 80
same	225	O. P.			25	25	60	35	45	1 40
Fair Christena	93 n ½	O. P.			240	932	5 83	13 14	45	19 42
same	140 n ½ lf w ½	O. P.			70	70	1 69	98	45	3 12
Gestenslager Mary C.	33	R. A.			110	110	23	1 55	45	2 23
Lowry Wm. A.	46	O. P.			250	325	8 17	6 08	45	14 70
Long Michael	226	O. P.			10	10	1 63	14	45	2 22
Lung Noah	4	O. P.			30	30	71	42	45	1 58
Lauferty Samuel	17	R. A.			220	2335	48	35 42	45	36 35
Moore John	152	W A.			25	39	22 75	54	45	23 74
Park W.	199	O. P.			20	20	13 43	23	45	14 16
Showalter Jacob	9	K A.			20	30	1 38	1 92	45	3 75
Weaver David	45	W A.			30	30	2 55	42	45	3 41
Zern Abraham	120 00	O. P.			300	322	7 72	5 54	45	13 72

WATERLOO.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Anthony Mary	119	Hor 1st A.			250	250	10 23	3 90	45	14 58
same	155 n ½	Hor. 1st A.			85	85	2 48	1 32	45	4 25
Aldrich M. R.	75	O. P.			308	308	13 75	4 80	45	19 00
Bell & Emerson	218	Hor. A.			25	25	74 00	39	45	74 84
Blattner Adolphus W.	30 n 1-3	O. P.			1583	1583	83 64	24 69	45	108 78
Berry James L.	27 n ½	O. P.			278	292	3 06	6 30	45	9 81
Best James I.	35	L. A.			33	33	97	51	45	1 93
same	36	L. A.			33	33	97	51	45	1 93
same	37	L. A.			533	533	16 00	8 31	45	24 76
Corbett Artemon	71	O. P.			320	320	14 60	4 99	45	20 04
Cassner Elijah S.	47	Hop. A.			33	33	97	51	45	1 93
Cole Sarah A.	37	J. F. & C. A.			41	41	5 15	63	45	6 23
Fisher John	24	Hop. A.			33	33	97	51	45	1 93
Hamil Mary	60	O. P.			366	427	10 99	6 66	45	18 10
Henning Jennie	250	Hor. 2d A.			24	24	1 09	37	45	1 91
Jarvis & Frothingham	35	O. P.			200	200	6 00	3 12	45	9 57
same	2	F. 2d A.			133	133	3 98	2 07	45	6 50
Kennedy Josiah	33	F 1st A.			175	175	5 25	2 73	45	8 43
Lockhart Mary E.	22	L 1st A.			350	350	10 51	5 46	45	16 42
Lonutezenhiser R	23	L 1st A.			233	259	9 74	5 79	45	15 98
Lock Thomas	6	Hop. A.			350	475	9 39	7 41	45	17 25
same	7	Hop. A			66	66	1 97	1 02	45	3 44
same	15	Hop. A.			41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
same	16	pt of hop. a.			8	8	97	12	45	1 54
same	22	Hop. A.			70	70	2 09	1 09	45	3 63
same	190	Hor. 2d A.			91	91	7 22	1 41	45	9 08
same	8	Hop. A.			50	50	1 49	78	45	2 30
Leavitt	14	Hop. A.			41	41	1 22	63	45	2 72
same	17	Hop. A.			41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
same	23	Hop B.			41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
McClary Laura E	206	Hor. 1st A.			66	66	1 97	1 02	45	3 44
Miller Lydia A.	109	s pt Hor. 1st A			208	208	14 43	3 24	45	18 12
same	110	und ½ Hor. 1st A			266	266	9 60	4 14	45	14 19
McBride Emily L.	13	B. & M. A			129	129	3 87	2 01	45	6 33
Moody Mary E.	232	Hor. 3d A.			50	50	13 00	78	45	14 23
Middleton Wm.	203	Hor. 2d A			50	50	1 49	78	45	2 72
Mason Elmira C,	9	F. & J. A.			320	320	9 61	4 99	45	15 05
Miller Oliver	198	Hor. 2d A.			103	103	6 41	1 60	45	8 46
Radcliff Mary F.	1	Haw. A.			41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
Walker James I.	34 w ½	O. P.			133	133	3 98	2 07	45	6 50
Williamson Norris	216	Hor. 2d A.			33	33	6 99	51	45	7 95
Zwilling Henry	197	Hor. 2d A.			266	266	7 98	4 14	45	12 57

UNION TOWN.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Colegrove M. D.	11	O. P.			26	26	77	40	45	1 62
same	12	O. P.			114	114	3 42	1 77	45	5 64
Long B. B.	28	O. P.			31	21	92	48	45	1 85
Wareham George	10	O. P.			88	121	5 50	3 63	45	9 58

LAWRENCE.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Alleman Samuel M.	72	O. P.			240	474	4 77	8 18	45	12 80
Brandt Jane C.	65	O. P.			115	118	4 83	1 82	45	6 89
Green Lyman	[illegible]	O. P.			240	240	15 55	3 38	45	19 38

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Miller Peter	29 w ½	J. A.			50	50	87	70	45	2 02
same	30	J. A.			300	381	9 09	8 37	45	[illegible] 91
same	19	J. A.			30	30	49	42	45	1 36
same	35	J. A.			30	30	51	42	45	[illegible] 38
Odell James	57	O. P.			15	220	2 83	3 10	45	6 39

CORUNNA.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax or the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
Bartlett & Bartlett	Mill Lot				1600	1630	60 94	22 56	45	83 95
Boughman Henry A	5	Orrs A.			115	115	2 01	1 62	45	4 08
Beaty Samuel	3	"			80	80	66 39	42	45	67 26
Depew Joseph	1 n pt	Mc 1st A			200	200	11 93	2 82	45	15 20
Earnest Henry N.	67	O. P.			75	277	7 68	5 40	45	13 54
Earl Robert J.	1 pt of	Mc 1st A			15	15	2 32	21	45	2 99
Fisher Esther A.	4	O. P.			130	130	8 07	3 11	45	11 63
Harding & Smith	4	O. P.			36	36	60	49	45	1 54
Heckathorn H. L.	9 w pt	T. A.			215	215	3 78	3 03	45	7 26
Hammond, Brant & Co.	2	O. P.			810	810	50 70	11 42	45	62 57
same	3	O. P.			10	10	2 37	14	45	2 96
same	4	O. P.			10	10	2 18	14	45	2 77
same	5	O. P.			10	10	2 16	14	45	2 75
same	6	O. P.			10	10	2 18	14	45	2 77
same	7	O. P.			10	10	2 16	14	45	2 75
same	8	O. P.			10	10	77 62	14	45	78 21
same	76	O. P.			75	75	13 99	1 05	45	15 45
Marsh Chauncy G.	1	Orrs A			670	670	70 89	9 44	45	80 78
Masters Moses B.	4	Orrs A			155	155	2 72	2 18	45	5 35
Smith Geo W. A	30	O. P.			115	115	2 01	1 62	45	4 08
Steward Maria	12	M 2d A			95	95	3 69	1 33	45	5 47
Shook Martin	3	M 3d A			75	75	15 13	1 05	45	16 63
Tarney Nathan	3	Top A			530	530	9 32	7 47	45	17 24
Waters Cyntha E.	4	Mc 2d A.			105	105	16 95	1 48	45	18 88
same	5	Mc 3d A.			95	25	15 77	35	45	16 57
Ward David	18	Mc 1st A			125	125	2 19	1 76	45	4 40
Williams Lucy A	17	Mc 1st A			150	150	5 69	2 11	45	8 25

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County, } ss

I, WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor in and for said county of DeKalb do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1871 with the Delinquent tax, Penalty and Interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof at the time of sale, will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the town of Auburn, in said county, on the second Monday of February A. D. 1873 (the same being the tenth day of said month) unless such taxes, penalty interest and charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

Wm. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 13th, 1872.

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.
DEALERS IN
Hardwood Lumber!
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CHIC'GO.
Ash, Oak, Hickory,
Blackwalnut, Butternut
Chery, Maple and
WHITE WOOD LUMBER.

We are now receiving shipments of Hardwood Lumber, and are ready to contract for delivery by rail at any time during this fall or winter.

We pay cash and the highest market rates for ☞ Parties having any of the above for sale will find it to their advantage to write us before shipping elsewhere.

Nov. 21,—3m

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PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

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The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

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Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
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Sept. 5, '72.

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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC!
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☞ Send for Circular ☜

P. O. BOX, 1850. Nov. 6, 1872.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October, November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

J. [illegible]

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No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
Has the largest and finest stock of
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IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
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Youths' and Children's Clothing!
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In all the late styles properly attended to. Give us a call. [illegible]

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Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 16, 1873. No. 3.

Auburn Courier

Published Every Thursday By
THOMAS C. MAYS
Editor and Proprietor.
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TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	13 00	30 00	40 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

G. W. GORDON,
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Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

D. D. MOODY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind., Recorder's office. Will practice in all the courts of the State.

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LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

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CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morris, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 3-28

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
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DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 3-28

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Keystone Block,

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THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianoplis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 39
Waterloo	10 33		8 18
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 53		6 18
Jonesville	8 35	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	4 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 40
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 48	8 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 a m	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 08	8 38
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	8 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	[illegible] "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,08 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,14 "
Crest- ar	8,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,09 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	1,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crest-	[illegible]	6,00 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11,20 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,48 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A M.	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	3,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 35	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	3 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	10 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 40
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	5 13
Summit	4 45	1 08	5 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 05	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:18 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	4 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 38
Bluffton	3 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 20 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 25	6 10
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	5 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. [illegible], Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horse respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND'A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business

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Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
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TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF
HardwareE,
NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL FOR 1873.

Press and pulpit; these are the powers of the present, these are the arbiters of man's best advancement. In this thought, and in the purpose to answer fully every legitimate expectation of a fair, free independent newspaper, the Indianapolis Sentinel appeals to the public for countenance and support. With the inauguration of the Liberal movement a new inpulse and a wider scope came to Journalism, and among a number of other journals the Sentinel saw the chance and seized it. In the adoption of this broader field the Sentinel has resolved to work out its salvation as a medium of news on a strictly business principle. We shall offer the consumer as perfect an article as the market affords, and all men irrespective of party or sect, can pay their money and take their choice. To this end the proprietors have set the machinery in motion for the production of a complete, trustworthy, newspaper which can be depended on to present from day to day the current events by mail and telegraph, as celarly and intelligibly as money and mind can collect and collate them.

Nothing that can interest or in any way aid the business man to the more intelligent understanding of the problems presented in his daily duty; nothing can lighten the burden of toil, or smooth the way of the teacher, political or scholastic shall be omitted in the Sentinel's columns

In being independent, the Sentinel is by no means neutral, It revives and maintains the ennobling truths, affirmed at Cincinnati, and in the maintenance of those truths, and their propogation and perpetuity, it pledges its best energies until the people shall be again called on to decide the question, unembarrassed by the outside issues which impeded the late campaign. To the party which has always supported it and which alone embodys its principles, it will maintain a cordial alliance, but not as the organ of any men or set of men, whose course is in opposition to the public advantage.

Literature, Science, Art, Religion—all shall have equal treatment in its columns and all shall have the best thought of the best minds in their presentation to the Sentinel's teaders.

Correspondence, varied and extended shall be presented fully and succinctly from all parts of the Union and from abrad, written by the most careful and trustworthy men and women that can be obtained. Telegraphic correspondence from the great cities shall be used to anticipate the leading points of vital news and every reader of this journal will find, [illegible] concerning such special emergency arising from time to time. The Sentinel, typographically, will be kept up to the best product of the printers art, printed on excellent paper and in such convenient shape, that its most valuable contributions, of a special nature may be preserved for reference.

With the begining of the New Year the Sentinel is desirous of extending its useful, and to that end offers the completest paper issued in the State for ten dollars a year, cheaper by two dollars than any first-class paper published in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois or Indiana. Some inducements of an advantageous kind are offered to clubs!

TERMS OF THE DAILY SENTINEL.

By mail, one year	$10.00
" six months	5.00
" three months	3.00
" one month	1.00
By the week, delivered by carier	20
One year, payable every 6 months	10.00

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

The Indiana State Sentinel, carefully edited and with a reference to the home circle of the farmer, is the largest, cheapest and most complete journal of its class in the West. In it the reader distant from the post office and railroad will find careful written reviews of the events of the week, agricultural miscellany, and a comprehensive abstract of the week's affairs put in the most readable fashion.—Full market reports from every business center in the country; intelligent review of home markets, and ample telegraphic supplements thereto make the Weekly Sentinel a fair epitome of the six issues of the Daily Sentinel, and admirably sufficient, when a daily paper cannot be procured.

Special terms and liberal inducements are offered for the new year.

To advertisers, the Weekly Sentinel, read as it is by the thoughtful home people of the rural districts, is a peculiarly advantageous channel for making known their wares. So well is this appreciated, that the New York Tribune's Weekly, which has a greater circulation than any other similar journal, demands and recives for a single line of space almost three times as much as the cost of the paper a year.

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Single copy, one year	$1.50
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Ten per cent commission, in cash, will be paid agents on all money sent for subscriptions.

Specimen copies of the Weekly Sentinel sent free, to application. Address,

THE SENTINEL CO.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Within the next 20 days there will be 30 State Legislatures in session—all the States in the Union except New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, California, and Oregon. Laws will be ground out by the cart load.

The National debt is not decreasing as fast as it was before the election, but, on the contrary the Treasury statement on the first of January, showed a quite a handsome increase. Treasurer Boutwell thinks the increase will not stop here, but will be augmented in the future, under the liberal appropriations of Congress.

Indiana News.

Sullivan county has a scalper who practices upon his mother-in-law with a butcher knife.

Indiana has four thousand miles of rail way, worth one hundred millions, upon which only $10,000 annual taxes are paid

Lagrange county bankers after $80,000 stock in the New York and Chicago Air Line Railway. The matter will be submitted to a vote of the people on the 25th inst

Thomas Catton and wife, of Elkhart county, returned home from a visit to White Pigeon, and found their home in ashes and their entire household effects destroyed. It is supposed to have taken fire accidently, and the children being at school, it was discovered until too late to save it. What wheat they had to bread the family was in the house and was destroyed.

A very amusing incident occurred in Vincennes a short time since. A gentleman coming home unexpectedly one night noticed that one of the windows of his wife's bed-room was opened, notwithstanding the cold weather. He was some what suspicious, and examining the premises found a man outside. He pointed his revolver at him, and ordered him to take position on the portico, and kept him there until daylight did appear, and then he allowed him to steal silently away.—All husbands are not so lenient.

The Sullivan county Union says: Our old friend Samuel Debann, Esq., of Fair banks township, informs us that on Christ mas eve, as a man and woman were passing his house on foot, the woman was taken into his house, a child was born. It appears that the man and his wife had walked from Kentucky, a distance of some two hundred miles, to go to some friends in the northern part of this State, and had been hurrying along as rapidly as possible every day, until the wife was taken sick. They were entirely destitute and the man in feeble health."

The price of grain is down. So is that of pork, beef and farm stock generally. But the price of necessary supplies are not down. Bonds are not down. Taxes are not down. Interest is not down. National credit, in citizens' hands as money, is worth 87½ cents on the dollar, and it is for that the surplus of the State is exchanged, but credit in a different form, in the hands of capitalists is worth from $112 to $120, and pays no taxes besides. It makes a great difference in the minds of our rulers whether money was made by industry, or used for speculation.—The laws made to favor one side are also used to plunder the other. But then, the pe[illegible] i[illegible]! Reforms are [illegible].

A co[illegible] as follows: While [illegible] Mr. Hebberd, [illegible]ennessee co., who s[illegible] his famous [illegible] thirty or for[illegible] years ago. [illegible] says that jump day [illegible] a great day in Rochester. The people gathered in for miles around to see this intermittent American jumper as he preformed his last feat,

Sam Patch had previously jumped over Niagara. Then saying "some things could be done as well as others,' he slashed around like Sergeant Bates through the Western part of the State to back up this proverb. Before his last jump he bought a big black bear of a circus man, and led him over the turnpipe to Rochestor.

The morning of the day came. Sam had arrived in town with his bear, and the crowd rushed into Rochester for miles around. Twelve o'clock was the hour to jump—to jump a hundred feet down the terrible fall, into the boiling cauldron below. A Staging had been built over the water, and Sam appeared on the staging dressed in a sailer's fancy jacket.

His friends now took up a collection on shore, whille Sam swung his hat and said that after jumping himself, he would return and throw the bear over. Then, amid a death-like stillness, he ran a few steps and gave one leap, and fell, cutting the mist like a lead sinker, two hundred feet into the seething whirlpool. As he left the staging his body assumed an oblique position, his head foremost, but above his feet. As he struck the water there was a dreadful silence, while the populace waited with choking breath his reappearance. One minute, two minutes, three minutes, and no signs of the daring jumper. The people set up a loud wail.

This was the end of Sam Patch

They say he had been drinking during the morning, and had failed to keep his feet together, and to keep his body perpendicular, as on previous occasions. So, when he struck the water the breath left his body, and he was knocked senseless. A month or so afterward, they discovered his body way down below Rochester, drifting upon the rocks.

Gen. Frank Blair, is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from Missouri. Some doubt is expressed as to his election.

Blood and Molasses.

(Chicago Tribune Washington letter.)

At great expense I have obtained a complete narrative of the celebrated fight between the Hon. Zach Chandler of Michigan, and Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, son of Ex-Senator Hannegan who was Minister in Prusia. It happened at the National Hotel at meal time. Zach took advantage of the fortuitous concourse of several persons [illegible]use Voorhees loudly while in his [illegible]nce. His remarks resounded all o[illegible] the dining room such as "Traitor" "S[illegible]l," etc, plentifully consorted wit[illegible]

'D[illegible] Hannegan 'I wouldn't stand [illegible] foul mouthed vituperation.

'I won't," said Dan, and he walked over to Chandler and struck him a back-handed blow, which resounded like a whipcrack.

Chandler, who had got up wrong end foremost, immediately struck out at Voorhees, and Mr. Hannegan interposing remarked:

"Gentlemen, this is not the place for personal collision—a dining room, where you disturb other people. Think of your positions, and do not disgrace your constituents.

'Who in h—ll are you?' exclaimed Chandler and with that he struck Mr Hannegan with all his force on the side of his face.

Hannegan was stunned by the blow, which he had not expected, being a peacemaker and not a fighter; but he picked up a molasses pitcher, and brought it down on Zach.'s forehead, so that he was covered by blood and molasses, which strange as it may appear seemed to improve his appearance. He took up the nearest jug he could find to strike Hannegan with it; but Zach. struck an entirely harmless person in the abdomen who forthwith got the cramps, and walked out of the room on his belly. Hannegan said that he now understood that Zach. meant business; so, forthwith he took that great patriot by the top-not, and pushing his head down towards the floor, draged him along, planting blows all over his frontispiece, and nearly making an intelligent countenance out of the Senator. Much-spent gasping and frothing, Zachariah followed his hair across the floor, and several ladies rushing in, cried:

"Oh! don't kill that man.'

"No, ladies," said Hannegan, I just want to keep him from injuring me, and if you will take care of him, I shall let him go.

With this Hannegan gave him a last shot, which effectually finished him, and the Michigan Ajax rolled over on his back and was wheelborrowed away by some of the servants.

According to the statistical report of the Secretary of State of Ohio, there is twenty-three thousand million tons of coal available in that State. Great Britain mines one hundred million tons annually. Ohio could mine that amount for two hundred and thirty-five years. At the rate her coal is now being mined three million tons annually, it will last ten thousand four hundred years.

Congress re-assembled again last week The holiday spree is over.

Columbus, and Dayton Ohio, were slightly shook up by an earthquake recently.

The damage to shipping by the break up of the ice, in the Ohio and Mississippi river, has been very great.

Cabinet speculations continue to disturb political circles at Washington. Who will go out, and who will come in, is the question?

An affray occurred on Thursday of last week, near Huntington, Whitley county, between James Barker and Samuel Carpenter, about a game of cards, when Barker attacked his brother-in-law Carpenter with an ax, and so cut and injured him that his life is despaired of. Baker was arrested and now in jail awaiting trial

THINGS are getting to be terrible in Iowa. The other day an old lady spanked a young man until he was red in the face, and only because he did'nt want to marry the old girl's daughter. What a mother-in-law she would make.

Those skeptical of the virtue of Smolander's Buchu for the positive cure of kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility loss of vigor diabetes, gravel, lack of nervous energy, female complaints and maladies of the urine-genital organs, incontinence and retention of urine, have but to administer a few doses of this valuable vegetable medicine and their doubts will vanish.

THE CUCKOO.

BY C. S. CALVERLEY.

Forth I wandered, [illegible] ago,
When the summer sun was low,
And the forest all aglow
With his light;
'Twas a day of cloudless [illegible]
When the trout declines to rise,
And in vain the angler sighs
For a bite.

And the cuckoo piped away—
How I love his simple lay,
O'er the cowslip fields of May
As it floats!
May was over, and of course
He was just a little hoarse,
And appeared to me to force
Certain notes.

Since mid-April, men averred,
People's pulses, inly stirred
By the music of the bird,
Had upleapt:
It was now the close of June;
I reflected that he'd soon
Sing entirely out of tune,
And I wept.

Looking up, I marked a maid
Float moon-like o'er the glade,
Casting evermore a staid
Glance around;
And I thrilled with sweet surprise
When she dropt, all virgin-wise,
First a courtesy, then her eyes
To the ground.

Others' eyes have p'raps to you
Seemed ethereally blue,
But, you see, you never knew
Kate Adair.
What a mien she had! Her hat
With with what dignity it sat
On the mystery, or mat,
Of her hair!

We were neighbors. I had doffed
Cap and hat to her so oft
That the latter had grown soft
In the brim;
I had gone out of my way
To bid e'en her sire good day,
Though I wasn't, I may say,
Fond of him.

And we'd met, in streets and [illegible]
But by rill or mazy copse,
Where your speech abrupt[illegible]
And you get
Incoherent ere you know it
Where, though nothing of a poet,
You intuitively go it,
Never yet.

So my love had ne'er been told!
Till the day when forth I strolled,
And the jolly cuckoo trolled
Out his song,
Naught had passed betwixt us two,
Save a bashful "How d'ye do?"
And a blushing "How do you
Get along?"

But that eve—how swift it passed—
Words that burned flew from me fast
For the first time and the last
In my life.
Low and lower dropped her chin,
As I murmured how I'd skin
Or behead myself to win
Such a wife.

There we stood. The squirrel leaped
Overhead; the throstle peeped
Through the leaves all sunshine steeped,
Of the lime.
There we stood alone; a third
Would have made the thing absurd;
And she scarcely spoke a word
All the time.

. . . .

We've a little Kate, a dear!
She's attained her thirteenth year,
And declares she feels a queer
Sort of shock—
Not unpleasant, though, at all—
When she hears a cuckoo call;
So I've purchased her a small
Cuckoo-clock. —*Scribner's.*

WHY BANGS HATED DOGS.

"Get out!"

"Bangs, that is my dog!"

"Yes, I know it. Get, you brute!" And he shied at him an iron paper-weight.

My face flushed. "Bangs," said I, "excuse me, but I've an affection for that dog."

"Excuse me, Pills, but I've an antipathy against all dogs. Get out, varmint!" And he gave my pet black-and-tan a vicious kick, that sent him howling into the corridor. Bangs shut the door, locked it, and put the key in his pocket.

"I wish, Pills, the next time you come to my office you would leave that brute behind. I've a most unconquerable antipathy against all canines, and—"

Bangs might have said more, but the look on my face must have convinced him that I was seriously angry.

"Suppose we let this pass," he said. "I was wrong, I'll admit; I ought not to have kicked your pup, but you don't know how I hate 'em, big and little. Sit down, Pills, and let me tell you something that heretofore has been a secret with me—a secret hidden from the gaze of the cold, unsympathizing world. I feel that now some explanation is proper for me to make, in the hopes that it may prevent a misunderstanding between two such firm friends as we have been in the past, and, I hope will be in the future."

I sat down in the chair Bangs pointed to, and said, "Go on!"

"I do not know," continued Bangs, "that I ever had any particular dislike to dogs previous to the circumstances which I am about to relate. Do you remember the spring I took a trip into the country?"

"Very well," I replied.

"That was some six years ago. I have confined myself very closely to business ever since my admittance to the bar, and I thought a month in the country would would freshen me up considerably."

"It did not seem to, if I remember rightfully," I said.

"You'll not wonder at it, Pills, when I tell you all about the facts. I went down to a little seaside resort, called San Marino—ever been there?"

"Never."

"Well, it's a queer sort of a place. There is a very fine stream of water courses down from the mountains and empties into the sea about half a mile from the town; although there is no town there, only a little hotel and blacksmith's shop. The stream empties into the sea in winter, during the heavy rains, but in the summer time the surf banks up the mouth with sand and forms quite a lake or lagoon. 'Laguna la Puritas' is the Spanish name. The proprietor of the hotel had a few little sail boats fitted up, and they were in constant use by his guests. Game is plenty in the hills about there, deer and quail; the creek is full of speckled trout, and the hotel is just far enough from the sea to render the climate delightful. The San Marino House was filled to its utmost capacity that season. It was a curious kind of a crowd gathered there. City sportsmen, with dogs, guns, fishing tackle, etc.; superannuated old women, and, for the benefit of the sea breeze, young boys fourteen or fifteen years old, making their first trip from home alone—two or three grass widows—a somewhat fast clergyman—rode down from the city on his velocipede—and three or four young ladies and a dozen frisky school girls. On the whole it was as jolly a crew as ever gathered together. With horseback riding, boating, fishing and hunting, the time passed rapidly enough. I said there were three or four young ladies, but, so far as I was concerned, there was only one, Miss Tootie Tusby—excuse me, Pills, but I cannot speak that name, even now, without emotion"—and Bangs drew forth his handkerchief and wiped his eyes vigorously.

"I cannot describe all of her charms; but Pills, if ever there was an angel in this world she was one. I devoted myself to her from the first. When Miss Tootie rode I rode, if she walked I walked; when she went fishing Bangs went fishing. If she sailed on the lake, Bangs was there also.—Pills, I loved that girl—and when I think of what separated us, you'll excuse me, but"—there the handkerchief again came into requisition, and Bangs' voice failed him completely.

"Did you propose?" I asked.

"No, Pills, no. Ah! if I only had; if I only had!"

"What prevented?"

"Well, nothing but my own folly. I was faint-hearted when it came to that. I had it in my mouth a dozen times, but my tongue failed me. There was another fellow there, too, that made me terrible jealous. She didn't show him any particular favors, but he was a great admirer of her, any one could see, and really I wasn't certain in my mind which she preferred. She might, in time, perhaps, have shown some preference and my doubts been dispelled had it not been for the affair that happened which I am about to relate, and which blighted all my future life."

"Bad as that?" I said.

"Pills, you never was in love; you never lost the one heaven assigned for you—you don't know anything at all about it."

"That is so; go on."

"There was a party at the San Marino House one evening, a soiree dansante, or something like that, they called it. They sent up to the city for music, and went in for a gay time. I was counted out somewhat, for you know I don't dance. The other fellow did. More than that, he danced with Tootie nearly all the time. Pills, you don't know anything at all about it; you never had the girl you love dancing with your rival all the evening right before your eyes, while you sit in a corner like a knot on a log—see him in the quadrilles, when all the rest of the couples simply take each other's hands and promenade, see that fellow just put his arm around that girl and then go waltzing or polkaing all about the room, every time right in front of you, and that cussed fellow treading on your corns every chance he can get—you don't know anything about it."

I admitted my ignorance.

"Well, I couldn't stand it; it was too much. I rushed out and started off toward the sea. I don't know as I had any intentions of suicide, but I was in a desperate mood. The path to the beach led along by the side of the lagoon, and by the time I had gone a hundred yards I changed my mind, and thought I would go down to the beach, but would take a swim in the lake. That is about all the accomplishment I possess, and one can't show that off before the ladies, you know—not in the same way you can dancing.

"I disrobed under the branches of a huge alder, or sycamore, or some such tree, and struck out for the other side of the lake. The moon was shining brightly, and the water was warm and delightful. I grew cool, and soon was enjoying to the utmost the luxury of the situation. I almost forgot for the time the Miss Tusby and her admirer. Having crossed to the opposite side, I swam along in the dark shadow of the alders until I came to the sea beach. Then I noticed that the moon was getting low. I must return soon, before I was missed at the party. After a sh[illegible] I plunged in again, and st[illegible] the place where I left m[illegible]ould find it easily by the [illegible] there. In fifteen m[illegible], and, Pills, I tell [illegible] things about that [illegible]

"How's th[illegible]

"I couldn[illegible] Gone, sir! every artic[illegible] rushed round[illegible] nettles, and poi[illegible] a se[illegible] after a quail. Jerusalem! Whew! [illegible] tell you I got a dose that lasted me for a month. Not a rag of clothing could I find. At length I happened to look up at the path to the hotel. What do you suppose I saw? A cursed greyhound that belonged to my rival, with my white vest, tossing it upon his nose, and dragging it about amongst the dirt and tar weed as though it had been an old dishcloth. The situation flashed upon me in an instant. The dog had stolen my clothes in sport, and there I was, out there in the night air, with no possible show of getting into the house without discovery. Pleasant, wasn't it?"

"Decidedly!"

"You don't know anything at all about it, sir. That was nothing to what followed. Just as I was wondering how in the dickens I was to get out of the scrape, I looked up toward the hotel again, and I saw something that fairly made my blood freeze in my veins. I saw three persons coming down the path, and I at once recognized them as my rival, Wilkins, Miss Tootie and another young lady. They met the dog when about half way between the lake and the hotel. I saw by their actions that the discovery of the vest had alarmed them. They all came hurriedly down the path toward the very spot where I stood. Pills, that was a situation I hope never to be placed in again!"

"Undoubtedly! Did you take to the water?"

"I dare not do it, but it would have been better if I had. You see I had been in the water too long already. I was in an awful shiver—goose-flesh all over me. There wasn't time to deliberate long. My first thought was to spring up into the tree, and I did so. They came rushing down to the water's edge, under the tree, just beneath me. I could hear their voices quite plainly. They were discussing the probability of my being drowned.

"I was roosted up there on a limb, shivering like sin, nothing on but my plug hat, you know.

"By and by they began to talk about going back to the hotel and giving the alarm. I could hear one of the young ladies weeping; but hang me if I could tell which one. I was anxious to know, of course, for if it was Miss Tootie, the fact would be significant, at least. In my anxiety to discover which one was crying, I crept noiselessly out a few feet further on the limb. I didn't stop to consider that the sycamore is a very brittle tree. Stretching my neck to the utmost, I peered down through the leaves, and crash!"

"The limb broke!"

"Yes, sir; and I found myself stretched out at full length on the sand, right in the midst of them. O Jupiter Ammon! Pills, you don't know anything at all about it! I prayed for an earthquake to open the earth and swallow me up; but it didn't."

"Well, the denouement?"

"The girls looked at me in astonishment a moment, and there was a tremendous fluttering of white dresses as they ran back toward the hotel. Wilkins burst into a roar of laughter and kept it up until I sprang up, collared him, and told him as he valued his life to go to the hotel and bring me my valise, which contained an extra suit of clothing. I made him promise to keep mum, too, until I was clear of the place. He was glad to do that, for if I left he would have the whole field to himself. He brought the valise as he promised, and I walked eight miles that night to the next hotel. The next day I took the stage for the city. Miss Tusby married Wilkins, and I never have seen her since that fatal night."

"And therefore you hate dogs?"

"And who wouldn't? If it hadn't been for that dog, I never should have met with that accident. I might have won Miss Tusby, I might now have been the father of a large and flourishing family, instead of a misanthropic bachelor. I might"—

Here Bangs was interrupted by some one rapping at his office door. He unlocked it, and ushered in a disconsolate looking fellow, who, on seeing me, intimated a wish to consult him privately. Bangs' private office is separated from his reception room by sliding doors. Bangs invited his visitor in there and closed the door, as he thought. But it happened that the track on which they run was out of order, and the doors slid open about three inches. Unavoidably I listened to the whole conversation.

"You are lawyer Bangs, are you not?" said the stranger.

"Yes, sir. Can I do anything for you?"

"I think so. I am unhappy in my marriage relations."

"Ah! that's bad. Thinking of a divorce?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ah! Perhaps it is best, where two cannot live together happily. Personally, I have always thought the marriage state the only happy one for a man in the world."

"You are not married?"

"Oh, no, sir; no, sir; might have been, possibly, had it not been for an unfortunate accident I once—"

"You ought to think yourself lucky, sir," interrupted the stranger.

"Perhaps so. But let us attend to this business of yours. On what grounds do you intend to proceed?"

"Incompatibility of temper, first."

"Can't agree, eh?"

"No, sir; could as soon agree with the devil."

"Anything else?"

"Yes, sir; deception. She claimed to be a maiden lady."

"Wasn't she?"

"She had been married three times, and was the mother of three children."

"That was bad."

"Her reputation, I now know, is not good. She was nothing but an adventuress."

"Let us get this thing in shape. I will take down your statements"—and immediately I could hear Bangs scratching away with his pen.

"Your name?"

"John Badger."

"Wife's name?"

"Susan Badger."

"Name when you married her?"

"Susan Tinkham. Tinkham committed suicide six months after their marriage?"

"Name before she married Tinkham?"

"Plunket. Plunket ran away and left her, and she got a divorce from him."

"Ah, ha! She's one of 'em, isn't she? What was her name before she married Plunket?"

"Wilkins. He lived with her about a year, when he got a divorce."

"Wilkins; name sounds familiar. Do you know her name before she married him?"

"Yes, sir. It was Tusby—Susan Tusby, or Tootie Tusby, as she was called."

I heard a dull thud on the floor, a cry of dismay from the stranger, and, throwing open the doors, I rushed in.

Bangs had fainted.

The Emerald Isle.

A traveler in Ireland says that of course he had known that Ireland was called the "Emerald Isle" because of its greenness, but says it had never entered his imagination that there was anywhere in the world such a verdure as charms all eyes in the rural districts of Ireland. The slopes, the knolls, the dells, fields of young grain, over which the breezes creep like playful spirits of the beautiful; the pastures, dotted with white sheep of the purest wool; the hillsides, rising up into mist-shrouded mountains, are all covered with thick carpets of smooth, velvet green. The same traveler says that Ireland can all be called the Flowery Isle. There is not a spot in the land, he thinks, where Nature can find an excuse for putting a flower, but she has put one—not only in the gardens and in the meadows, but upon the very walls and the crags of the sea, from the great blooming rhododendron down to the smallest flower that modestly peeps forth from its grassy cover. The Irish furze, so rich a yellow, covers all places that might otherwise be barren; the silk-worm delights everywhere, from thousands of trees, to drop its "web of gold;" the blooming hawthorn, with its sweet scent of pink, and especially the white, adorns the landscapes and the gardens; wild flowers of every hue and variety, clamber to hide the harshness of the mural supports; the beetling cliffs of the North Sea are fringed and softened with lovely flowers; and if you kneel anywhere almost on the yielding, velvety carpet, you will find little, well-nigh invisible flowerets—red, white, blue and yellow—wrought into the very woof and texture. Ireland ought to be called the Beautiful Isle. The spirit of the beautiful hovers over and touches to living loveliness every point.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON resembles a Roman Senator, more or less.

Miscellaneous.

LAKE ERIE is one vast icy mirror.

EVERY 47th Indianian is a Baptist.

THE whipping-post flourishes in Canada.

LOUISVILLE has 25,000 colored people.

A HOT-WATER gun is the latest invention.

PENSYLVANIA had a crazy Governor in 1817.

CHICAGO has had 100 murders in seven years.

NEAR-SIGHTED people are mostly great talkers.

APPLE-JACK distilleries are liable to explosion.

THE season for skating in air-holes is at hand.

TO KNOW how to wait is the secret of success.

CHLORAL, it is said, will cure delirium tremens.

THE California farmers are poisoning squirrels.

OPEN cellar windows keep the whole house cool.

THE original man had long arms and dumpy legs.

CHICAGO brews 200,000 barrels of lager beer annually.

THERE are 4,835,109 negroes in the United States.

THERE are 2,620,531 Methodists in the United States.

A GREAT many prominent people are in feeble health.

RED and blue are the stylish colors for noses this winter.

PETROLEUM was discovered in Pennsylvania in 1859.

PEANUT culture is pronounced a success in Michigan.

OVER $9,000,000 are invested in beer breweries in Chicago.

CALIFORNIA has a youthful negro who speaks five languages.

THE city of Mexico has ordered a $40,000 statue of Columbus.

TEA from an earthenware pot is more fragrant than any other.

CHICAGO boasts the largest water-pumping engine in the word.

A CHARITON, Iowa, hen is bringing up a kitten with marked success.

CANADA has 50,000 Presbyterians, and 308 ministers of that denomination.

SOUTH CAROLINA has less than 8,000 foreign-born persons among her 706,000 population.

THE clerks in the Pension Office at Washington yearly receive a Christmas present of a pen-knife from the Commissioner.

THE once dreaded horse-disease is now oozing out its strength upon the borders, and will soon be heard of no more; but what a revelation of gross public carelessness it has made! The horse interest is worth millions, and yet there is not a respectable veterinary college in the country.

THEY have compulsory education in Texas. The law requires that all persons under the age of 15 shall attend school. A married lady in Houston, who has not yet reached the age that would entitle her to exemption, attends school regularly and carries her baby with her.

How Jay Gould Captured $5,000,000 in London.

A New York paper says: A new leaf of Erie manipulation in the English market has just been developed, which exhibits a remarkably successful speculation on the part of Jay Gould in the London Stock Exchange. For several days past European cable dispatches have announced numerous failures among the speculators there, who have been selling calls on Erie stocks, which is equal to selling stock short for a decline. One large London house is announced to have failed on 40,000 shares. It turns out Jay Gould, just previous to the Boston fire, sent a prominent Broad street speculator to London with letters of credit to a large amount, with orders to quietly buy calls upon an immense number of shares. The stock in New York had been depressed by Gould about 10 per cent., and was made to look very weak, to induce the English speculators to sell calls at cheap rates. No dispatches were sent by cable for fear of the operation leaking out, and the market for Erie was kept down until the return of the New York agent two weeks ago, when the calls were all secured, the trap was sprung, and Erie shares ran up 10 per cent. within two days. Gould's profits in the London market are estimated at $5,000,000.

LOVE OF MONEY.—Lord Chancellor Hardwick, when worth $4,000,000, was as saving of half a crown as when worth only one hundred pounds. The celebrated Duke of Marlborough, in the last stage of life, walked in a dark, cold night to his lodgings at Bath to save sixpence, leaving more than a million and a half pounds sterling to a scapegrace relative who had always been an enemy. Sir James Lowther, whose income was $240,000 a year, old, lame, and infirm, went some way back to a coffee-house for a better half penny than had been given him in change. He looked about for an heir. Sir William Smith, of Bedfordshire, a vastly rich Englishman, totally blind, agreed to give an oculist sixty guineas if he restored his vision. The operation was successful, but the old miser pretended it was not exactly perfect, although he ever after could read and write; he got off with thirty. A rich New Yorker, not many years in the grave, who left a reputed fortune of sixteen millions of dollars, was in the habit of buying a single muffin for breakfast, which he carried home from the baker's in a bit of newspaper.

BERGH ON THE WAR PATH.—On the day of the great snow-storm in New York Mr. Bergh made his way through the town like a warrior. At dusk, when the storm was at its height, he decided that all horses should be relieved, and so with his aids he bore down upon drivers indiscriminately on Broadway, and ordered them to drop business and make their way direct to the stables.

Death of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

The news of the death of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, though not wholly unexpected, will startle a world which had not ceased to consider the probability of his restoration to the Imperial throne as the natural sequence to the agitation through which France has lately been passing. The Imperial exile died at Camden House, Chiselhurst, England, at 10.45 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, Jan. 9, even while his physicians were preparing for a third operation, in the hope of relieving him from the painful disease under which he suffered. A London dispatch gives the following particulars of the sad event:

The sudden death of ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst, as well as London, by surprise. The Empress, relatives, attendants and household, even the physicians were unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night. His strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear a third operation, which was finally determined upon. So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gull went to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends, who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes.

There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in the case up to 9 a. m., when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidty. A telegram was instantly dispatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for in the greatest haste to administer the last sacrament of the church. The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of the danger, and started for Chiselhurst. All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gull and the clergyman just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired.

The Empress, who has been most constant in her attendance, was at his bedside to the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson and Drs. Corvisart and Corer, the Emperor's friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household were also present.

Since the Emperor's death the residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but his nearest friends and relatives.

The physicians state that his death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operations to which the patient was subjected.

The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always personally very popular with the masses. The evening journals publish long obituaries full of expressions of mourning.

The Empress Eugenie weeps continually, and refuses consolation. Louis, the Prince Imperial, who arrived after his father died, is prostrated with grief.

The Emperor's death was caused by embolism. It was so sudden that the last sacraments were not administered, the priest arriving after all was over. The body will be interred at Chiselhurst until it can be removed to France. Universal sorrow prevails in London.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The news of the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect here. The Imperialists, of course, are profoundly affected, and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes. The only evening journal which has any editorial on the subject is the *Messager de Paris*, an influential finance organ. It closes a brief article with the following tribute: "The disasters which have made a shipwreck of the Empire will not cause to be forgotten the great services Napoleon has rendered to the nation in re-establishing order, and developing the prosperity of the country."

Changes in Population.

The full returns of population and social statistics have been completed and are printed. The changes are as follows in population and rank as States:

	1870.		1860.	
State.	*Population.*	*Rank.*	*Population.*	*Rank.*
Alabama	996,992	16	964,201	13
Arkansas	484,471	26	435,450	25
California	560,247	24	379,994	26
Connecticut	537,454	25	460,147	24
Delaware	125,015	34	112,216	32
Florida	187,748	33	140,124	31
Georgia	184,109	12	1,057,286	11
Illinois	2,539,891	4	1,711,951	4
Indiana	1,680,637,	6	1,350,428	6
Iowa	1,194,020	11	674,913	20
Kansas	364,399	29	107,206	33
Kentucky	1,155,684	8	1,321,011	9
Louisiana	726,915	21	708,001	17
Maine	626,915	23	628,279	22
Maryland	790,894	20	687,049	19
Massachusetts	1,457,351	7	1,231,066	7
Michigan	1,184,059	13	749,113	16
Minnesota	439,706	28	172,023	30
Mississippi	827,922	18	791,305	14
Missouri	1,721,295	5	1,182,012	8
New Hampshire.	318,300	31	326,073	27
New Jersey	906,096	17	672,035	21
New York	4,382,759	1	3,880,735	1
North Carolina	1,071,361	14	992,622	12
Ohio	2,665,260	3	2,339,511	3
Oregon	90,923	36	52,465	34
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	2	2,906,215	2
Rhode Island	217,353	32	174,620	29
South Carolina	705,606	22	703,708	18
Tennessee	1,258,520	9	1,109,801	10
Texas	818,579	19	604,515	23
Vermont	330,551	30	315,098	28
*Virginia	1,225,163	10	1,596,318	5
Wisconsin	1,054,670	15	775,881	15
West Virginia	442,014	..	......	..
Nebraska	122,993	..	......	..
Nevada	42,491	..	......	..

*Divided since the census of 1860.

PROPAGATION OF SOUND.—A locust may be heard one-sixteenth of a mile; a wren, weighing half an ounce—and a middling-sized man would be as heavy as 4,000 of them—could be heard about as far. But, if the voice of either bore a proportion to the mass of matter employed in its production, a man could be heard 1,000 miles, favored by a brisk wind.

A vessel at sea a few years since, 160 miles from land, heard distinctly the thrilling music of a band playing on shore. There must have been a peculiar condition of the atmosphere at the time, while the broad surface of the sails were equivalent to a great external ear to arrest and converge the aerial undulations.

A YOUNG lady writes to an exchange giving a recipe for having fun. She says, invite half a dozen boys and girls to your house when your pa and ma are away; put a half-dollar silver piece in a dish with molasses an inch deep in it, and offer it to the boy who gets it with his mouth. The more boys who try to get it, the more fun there will be. That girl surely deserves a diploma.

MY BALD HEAD.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I.

Good friends!—pray listen, if you please,
To Pleasure's licensed preacher:
Hold fast to Liberty and Ease;
So sage your reverend teacher,
To laugh at Care, be gay and free,
Her precepts I advise;
I'm bald because I'm sage you see,
So, listen to the wise!

II.

Good friends! when care assails a man,
To vex his soul and body,
I think it much the wisest plan
To drown it—in a toddy!
Nay not too much!—the glass should be
Of very dainty size;
I'm bald because I'm sage you see;
So listen to the wise!

III.

Good friends!—these hints will stand the test;
And shouldn't be neglected;
But what's the good of all the rest,
If Beauty is rejected?
Young love—true love must ever be
The richest earthly prize;
I'm bald because I'm sage you see;
So, listen to the wise!

IV.

Good friends!—believe me, only so
We save Life's truest treasures;
By just consenting, as they flow,
Youth's evanescent pleasures.
My sermon's done; who lists to me
The power of fate defies;
I'm bald because I'm sage you see;
So listen to the wise!

Humorous.

DE MEWER—The cat.

A SEA-SAW—The sword-fish.

GRAVE subjects—Tombstones.

CAPITAL affairs—National loans.

BROGUE Anns come from Ireland.

THE present day—Your birthday.

BELLE mettle—A young lady's temper.

CHURCH belles—The rector's daughters.

A LAZY cook—One that "fritters away her time.

WHEN "doctors differ" they're very apt to lose their patients.

WHY is the letter Y like a young lady? Because it makes pa pay.

A KANGAROO is a curious chap: when it's wide awake it's leaping.

THE worst kind of education—To be brought up by a policeman.

THE Phœnix was raised in a hot bed, and that's what made him soar.

AN Irish gentleman speaks of the Mississippi as "the father of McWaters."

A LITTLE girl at Dubuque amended the Lord's Prayer by asking for her daily gingerbread.

WHY is the alphabet like cutting the first teeth? Because it is taught yer (torture) when young.

WHEN a naughty little boy breaks a window he should be punished on the principle that pains and penalties go together.

MEN are frequently like tea: the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out of them until they have been for a short time in hot water.

THE *News* says a guileless Danbury man saw a beautiful chromo advertised "for fifty cents," and sent on the money and received the jack of clubs.

SOMEBODY inquiring at the Springfield, Ill., postoffice for a letter for Mike Howe, received the gruff answer that there was no letter there for anybody's cow.

M. PRUDHOMME, in the decline of life, was talking with his nephew, to whom he related stories of his youth. "But, uncle," suddenly exclaimed the young man, "what struck you most during your life?" "My dear boy, it was your aunt!"

THE Memphis *Appeal* tells of an Irishman who got laughed at for making faces over some persimmons, and who retorted thus: "Ye may grin, ye mutton-headed idiots! but I can lather the sowl out uv the man that spilt vinegar over thim plums.

AGONY.

Wheezing, sneezing all the day;
Eyes watery and streaming;
Coughing in a shatt'ring way;
Poor nose red and poor cheeks gray;
Now voiceless and now screaming.

Pains and aches in every limb;
Poor features sadly puffy;
Hearing gone and eyesight dim;
Sad, dejected, solemn, grim;
Head heavy, hot, stuffy.

To feel all this, and then be told,
"My dear, you're only got a cold."

A Test Case.

It will be remembered that the barn in which Wilkes Booth was captured was destroyed with its contents. The owner, Mr. R. H. Garrett, presents a claim of several thousand dollars to Congress for the loss he sustained on that occasion. The claim committee have decided that the Government cannot be responsible for the claim if the property was destroyed by the lawless acts of soldiers, or if its destruction was ordered by officers commanding troops. In the former case the circumstances were beyond the control of the Government, and in the latter the loss was one of the unavoidable casualties of the war. The committee substantially say, by this decision, that the only claims of this nature for which the Government is responsible are those in which the property is sold and the money paid into the treasury. This special claim was in itself unimportant, but in its decision it was intended to make it a precedent for a great mass of similar claims for destruction of property by military operations in the Southern States during the war.

Co-operation in England.

Co-operation is making rapid progress in England. Its most recent application has been to farming. Conservatives and Radicals have joined hands in forwarding the work of co-operative tillage, which is enlisting the attention of the best and wealthiest men of the realm. Sir John Pakington, Earl Nelson, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Mr. Walter Morrison, a member of Parliament, have all announced their intention of working their lands on this principle. Mr. Morrison has purchased one of the finest farms in the United Kingdom, and has actually begun operations; so that the results of co-operative farming, tested with special advantages for making it profitable, will be given to the world within a comparatively short time.

A PUBLIC benefactor at La Crosse, Wis., has invented a gun that is warranted not to go off by accident.

A Burglar Robs a Long-Lost Brother's House.

Some ten years ago two brothers left their home in Illinois and came to California. The elder was a man of the most steady habits, who had received a thorough business education in his native State, and who had made up his mind to prosper in the new country he had chosen. The other was inclined to be dissipated, and had figured in so many scrapes at home that he stood in very bad odor in his village. The brothers lived together for some time in San Francisco, while both looked for situations. The younger brother fell into bad company and bad habits, and after a few months they separated by mutual consent. The elder obtained a situation in a wholesale store as porter, and by his diligence and steadiness soon worked himself into the confidence of his employers. Of his brother he saw little. One day a note reached him from his wild relative, who was confined in the city prison on a charge of petit larceny. He bailed him out and employed counsel to defend him. Though circumstantially evident that the prisoner had committed the crime alleged, yet the actual proof was so meager that in his trial at the Municipal Court he was acquitted. The elder brother now renounced the criminal altogether, and until Christmas eve they had not met for nearly ten years. Advancing rapidly in the esteem of his employers the industrious young man soon found himself in the receipt of a good salary, and gradually rose to a partnership in the firm which he had entered as store-porter. He purchased a house on Bush street, married a lady with a considerable fortune of her own, and on last Christmas he saw three beautiful children around him to enjoy the wonders of the Christmas tree. That night the family retired about midnight. Toward 2 o'clock in the morning the gentleman heard a noise below stairs, and moving quietly out of bed, stood at the head of the stairs to assure himself that his suspicions of burglars being in the house were correct. The gleam of a candle in the parlor assured him, and returning to his bedroom and arming himself, he crept down stairs to capture the thief. He had proceeded so cautiously that the burglar was not aware of any one stirring in the household, and when he reached the parlor door he saw a man endeavoring to pry open the buffet where he kept his silver. Leveling his revolver at the thief, he shouted, "Stop, or you are a dead man," and he had the burglar completely at his mercy.

The "jimmy" dropped from his nervous hands, and the gentleman was advancing to secure him, when to his infinite horror he perceived that it was his younger brother whom he had thus detected in the act of crime. Both stood motionless for a moment, and then the unfortunate wretch, dropping on his knees, cried out: "As God is my judge, Robert, I did not know that you lived here!" The other believed him, and bidding him sit down, asked him what could have led to the commission of such a crime. 'Twas the old story. Liquor and evil companions. That night the would-be burglar slept under the roof of his forgiving brother, who, when he told this strange story to our reporter, declared with tears in his eyes that he intended to save him, if possible, and was going to give him employment in his own store. He said if he could only reclaim his erring brother it would be the best and dearest Christmas present he could expect. The reckless man appears to be truly penitent, and this extraordinary meeting may be the means of saving him from the State's prison or even the gallows.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The Presidential Election.

In the following table is given the actual vote for Grant and Greeley Presidential Electors in all the States in the Union. The highest vote cast on each ticket has been taken wherever attainable. In Georgia and a few other States the average vote is given. Under the head of "Scattering" are included the votes of O'Conor and Black, the straight-out Democratic and Temperance candidates. Their vote, however, has not been returned from all the States. In the cases of Louisiana the vote is given as declared by the Lynch-Longstreet Returning Board. The figures as declared by Warmoth's Returning Board, were: For Grant Electors, 58,352; Greeley Electors, 66,267:

	Grant.	*Greeley.*	*Scattering.*
Alabama	90,272	79,441	....
Arkansas	41,296	38,448	....
California	54,044	40,749	1,068
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	429
Delaware	11,146	10,208	....
Florida	17,765	15,428	8
Georgia	62,712	76,278	4,000
Illinois	241,248	184,770	3,058
Indiana	186,144	163,637	1,417
Iowa	131,233	71,119	2,202
Kansas	66,942	32,970	721
Kentucky	88,970	100,208	2,374
Louisiana	71,663	57,029	....
Maine	61,422	29,087	....
Maryland	66,760	67,687	....
Massachusetts	144,472	59,260	....
Michigan	138,455	78,355	4,144
Minnesota	54,558	34,327	94
Mississippi	82,403	47,287	....
Missouri	119,196	151,433	2,429
Nebraska	18,245	7,705	....
Nevada	8,413	6,236	....
New Hampshire	37,184	31,421	308
New Jersey	91,661	76,801	606
New York	440,719	387,279	1,655
North Carolina	94,304	69,494	....
Ohio	281,852	244,321	3,425
Oregon	11,813	7,745	587
Pennsylvania	349,689	211,901	....
Rhode Island	13,665	5,329	5
South Carolina	72,290	22,703	224
Tennessee	83,655	94,391	....
Texas	47,406	66,500	2,580
Vermont	41,480	10,926	553
Virginia	92,953	91,424	42
West Virginia	32,323	29,533	600
Wisconsin	104,993	86,477	834
Totals	3,592,984	2,833,847	23,293
Grant's majority	759,137		

Loss of Life on the Lakes.—From the statistics of the loss of life upon the great lakes during the present season, it appears that 189 persons were drowned, and of this number 113 were lost with the vessels upon which they were engaged. The other 76 cases were those of sailors who fell overboard and were washed off by heavy seas. This loss of life seems sufficiently large, but the total number of such casualties is 61 less than during the previous year. As we stated the other day, there were 863 disasters to vessels upon the lakes during the year, and this fact, taken in connection with the loss of life, shows that the navigation of the lakes is not less hazardous than that of the ocean. When the warnings of the Signal Service Bureau come to be more generally established and heeded at the lake ports, we may hope for a large reduction in this annual destruction of life and property. —*N. Y. Times.*

Methodism and Its Branches.

The *Northwestern*, in an article on "Thirty Methodist Branches are Too Many," gives the latest statistics of Methodism throughout the world:

Churches.	Ministers.	Mem. and Prob.
IN THE UNITED STATES.		
Methodist Episcopal	9,790	1,422,000
Methodist Episcopal, South	3,000	631,000
Methodist Episcopal, Colored	100	13,000
Evangelical Association	624	73,000
Methodist	694	68,000
Methodist Protestant	423	70,000
American Wesleyan	250	20,000
Free Methodist	90	6,000
African Methodist	20	2,000
African Methodist Episcopal	620	200,000
African Methodist Zion	700	164,000
Eleven churches	16,161	2,647,000
IN THE CANADAS AND BRITISH AMERICA.		
Wesleyan Methodist	600	69,600
Western Methodist East British America	170	16,120
Methodist Episcopal	280	21,500
New Connection Methodist	90	8,200
Primitive Methodist	70	7,100
Bible Christian	....	....
Methodist Episcopal of British America	....	....
Independent Methodist Episcopal	....	....
Eight churches	1,100	122,520
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, ETC.		
Wesleyan, England and Scotland	1,700	367,000
Wesleyan, Ireland	180	21,000
Wesleyan Missions	340	78,500
Primitive Methodist	373	162,000
United Free Methodist	390	67,000
New Connection	240	32,000
Reform Union	600	8,000
Bible Christian	250	27,000
Christian Methodist, Ireland	....	9,000
Seven Churches	4,673	771,500
AUSTRALIA, POLYNESIA, ETC.		
Wesleyan	350	67,500
United Free Methodist	12	700
New Connection	15	200
Three churches	377	68,400

Or, in the aggregate, there are not far from 30 Methodist divisions, literally dividing the services of 22,361 ministers and 3,609,420 members.

Editorial Opinions.—An advertisement is, as a general rule, an elaborate eulogium on the merits of something which the advertiser desires to sell. The editors and publishers of the paper in which it aspears are not responsible for its statements. Sometimes, however, highly important discoveries or inventions, announced to the world through the business department of the press, seem to *demand* a few words of editorial commendation. We have no hesitation in saying that the excellent medicine introduced by Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, under the name of Vinegar Bitters, belongs to this category, and has a just claim to a favorable notice. There can be no doubt as to its utility as a tonic, stomachic and alterative. We are cognizant of many instances in which it has cured cases of chronic dyspepsia, supposed to be incurable, and know that the estimation in which it is held as a remedy for bilious and nervous disorders, intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism and general debility, is founded on experience and well deserved. The testimony of "a cloud of witnesses" goes to show that it is eminently useful in a large majority of the disorders to which the human family are subject. The fact that it contains no alcohol commends it to the confidence of that large and increasing class of the community who insist that all spirituous stimulants are active poisons.—[Com.

High Living in Prison.—A New York paper says: Though G. F. Train is testing the regular prison fare at the Tombs, the murderers are found by visitors to be continually becoming more luxurious. The cells of Stokes, Scannell, and Sharkey are handsomely carpeted, papared, and provided with rugs. Stokes has a French set of furniture, dressing-case, library, and canary bird. Scannell and Sharkey, also, have libraries and rich furniture. All smoke the best cigars, and converse all day long through the gratings with their visitors. King's and Foster's rooms are not so imposing as the other salons, though they have carpets and library. Simmons is having a "Tombs parlor" fitted up, which will eclipse all others in luxury. The meals of this *elite* of murderers are supplied by the choicest caterers in the neighborhood.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea-shore, from fresh, selected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in the market.—[Com.

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* with them.—[Com.

The importance of giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.—[Com.

"You can't scold people out of their sins," but it is no trouble to coax gentlemen to wear the Elmwood Collar, for they all like it.—[Com.

Experience will teach any man that it is advantageous to patronize those who advertise in newspapers.

A Talk About Tonics.

The object of a tonic is to increase the elasticity and strength of the muscular fiber, and to invigorate the general system. As a means of accomplishing these ends, it is expected to improve the appetite and the digestive power of the stomach. These are certainly important considerations; but to cure dyspepsia, bilious affections, chronic debility, intermittent fever, and other complaints involving derangements of the liver, the bowels, the nerves, and the secretive organs generally, something more than a mere tonic is required. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be safely pronounced the best and most wholesome invigorant extant, but the other special medical properties which belong to this remarkable vegetable restorative have as much to do with the wonderful results it produces as its tonic virtues. For example, it has certain alterative qualities which literally change the habit or constitution, re-establishing the healthy functions of the body without causing any undue evacuation by perspiration, vomiting or purging. Its entire effect is to put the whole machinery of life in perfect order, to purify all the fluids, including the blood and the bile, and not only to operate as an antidote to disease, where it exists, but so to strengthen, regulate and otherwise improve the condition of the system as to render it proof against vicissitudes of temperature, change of water, infected air, and other predisposing causes of liver and bowel disturbances and epidemic disorders. Hence it is a medicine for all seasons and climes—useful alike to the traveler and the resident in an unhealthy region, and an invaluable safeguard against the physical disturbances which accrue from cold, damp, inclement weather, as well as against the mental depression which is apt to overwhelm the weak and nervous at this somewhat gloomy period of the year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Only $1 a Year. 8 Pages.

The Best Family Paper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Agricultural Paper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Political Paper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. Independent and Faithful. Against Public Plunder. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Newspaper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

Has All the News.—The Weekly New York Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Story Paper.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Fashion Reports in the Weekly N.Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Market Reports in the Weekly N.Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Cattle Reports in the Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

The Best Paper in Every Respect.—The Weekly N.Y.Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

Address THE SUN, New York City.

Pints and Quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane lining of the chambers of the nose and its little glands are diseased, so they draw from the blood its liquid and exposure to the air changes it to corruption. This life-liquid was to build up the system, but it is extracted and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them. Also apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and two medicines sold for $3 by all druggists.—[Com.

Poisonous Bites.—Prof. "Anderson's Dermador" instantly cures Bee Stings, Wasp Stings and Mosquito Bites. It neutralizes the poison and removes the Pain and Swelling in a few moments. It should be applied at once. The writer has used it many times without a single failure. It will be equally effectual in neutralizing and extracting the Poison from the Bites of all Venomous Insects or Reptiles. No one traveling in the woods should be without it.

See advertisement in this paper.—[Com.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief.—[Com.

"The Queen's Toilet," for the Complexion, is prepared from the prescription of a well known Physician.—[Com

The worst tax of all—Attacks of gout.

A CHALLENGE

Is extended to the world to place before the public a better cough or lung remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Verily it Hath No Equal.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

WHAT WELL-KNOWN DRUGGISTS SAY ABOUT ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Springfield, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1872.

Gentlemen: Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.

Very truly yours,

HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely:

L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of Allen's Lung Balsam. Send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough."

It is harmless to the most delicate child.

It contains no opium in any form.

It is sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Do not be deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.

Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO, Cincinnati, O.,

Proprietors.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

To let a Cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold you have only to use judiciously Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves—Good to Prime	12 @	13½
Common	9 @	11
Hogs—Dressed	5½@	6¼
Cotton—Middling Upland	20⅞@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 75 @	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 58 @	1 60
Barley—No. 2 Western	1 05 @	..
Corn	64 @	66
Oats	45 @	51
Pork—Mess	13 50 @	..
Lard	7½@	8½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 00 @	5 50
Medium	4 50 @	4 75
Common	3 00 @	4 00
Inferior	1 75 @	2 50
Hogs	3 55 @	3 85
Flour—White Winter Extra	7 50 @	9 50
Red Winter Extra	6 50 @	7 55
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 24½@	1 25
No. 2 Spring	1 20½@	1 22
Corn—No. 2	35½@	36
Oats—No. 2	24½@	25
Rye—No. 2	67 @	68
Barley—No. 2	64½@	65
Butter—Choice	25 @	28
Eggs—Fresh	28 @	30
Pork—Mess	11 00 @	11 40
Lard	7 @	7¼

ST. LOUIS.

Flour—Extra	5 50 @	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 24 @	1 25
Corn	31 @	35
Oats	26½@	27
Rye	75 @	..
Barley	70 @	..
Hogs	3 30 @	3 70

CINCINNATI.

Pork—Mess	12 00 @	..
Lard	7½@	7¾
Hogs	3 75 @	3 90

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 30 @	..
No. 2	1 22 @	..
Oats—No. 2	26 @	..
Corn—No. 2	33½@	..
Rye—No. 1	70 @	..
Barley—No. 2	70 @	..

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red Winter	1 70 @	..
Corn—Mixed	45 @	46
Oats—No. 1 State	36 @	37

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 68½@	..
No. 2 Red	1 63 @	..
Corn	37½ @	38
Oats	32 @	33

Mike McCoole, the pugilist, who in 1868 was married in a magnificent manner to Miss Mary Ann Naughton, is now seeking a divorce in a St. Louis court. He alleges that Mary Ann has been unfaithful.

What Next? "The January number of this sprightly juvenile magazine is crowded with excellent things that the young folks will like, and parents will approve. 30 cents a year, with a beautiful $1.00 chromo to each subscriber. A boy or girl is wanted in every neighborhood to raise a club. Specimen 3 cents. John B. Alden, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.—[Com.

DOOLEY'S THE YEAST BEST POWDER

TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS

Great Medical Book & Secrets for Ladies & Gents. Sent free for 2 Stamps. Address Dr. Bonaparte & Co., Cincinnati, O.

Write for large Illustrated Descriptive Price List of

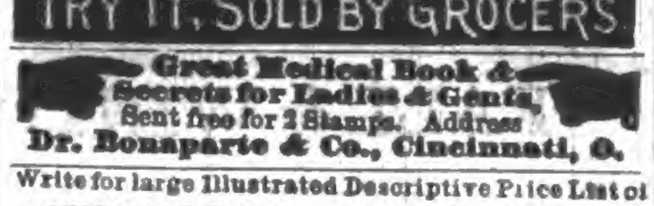

Double, Single, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, etc., of every kind, for men or boys, at very low prices. Guns, $3 to $300; Pistols, $1 to $25.

Agents Wanted. $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK AGENTS, and other Canvassers now at work, can learn how to increase their income $18 a week (sure), without interfering with their regular Canvassing, by addressing F. N. REED, 139 Eighth-st., N. Y.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

263 RECEIPTS WHICH COST $135

Sent on receipt of 10 cents.

Address HY. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Illustrated Book WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST. 30 years of adventures among the Indians, &c. Thrillingly interesting and fast selling. For terms, Address F. A. HUTCHINSON, Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

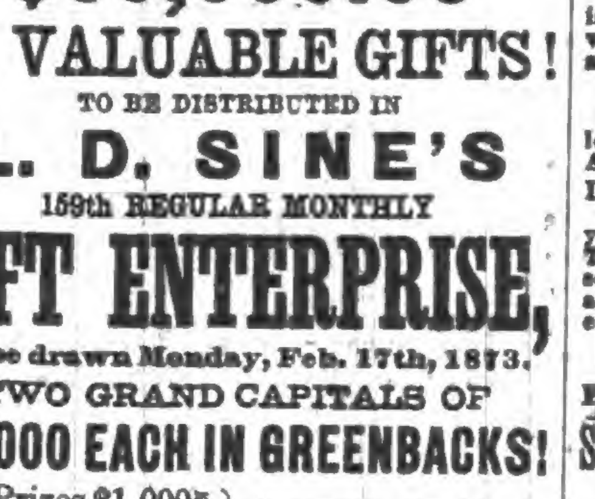

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$60,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

159th REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Feb. 17th, 1873.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS!

Two Prizes $1,000 EACH } GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY

TO ERECT THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To be Drawn in Public, March 31st, 1873.

Tickets $1 Each, or Six for $5.

Tickets sent by Express, C. O. D., if desired.

1 Cash Prize $75,000 | 1 Cash Prize $25,000
1 Cash Prize $15,000 | 1 Cash Prize $10,000
1 Cash Prize $5,000 | 1 Cash Prize $4,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by his Excellency Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished to those who apply first.

AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars, address

J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Throat and Lung Difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

PROF. ANDERSON'S

DERMADOR.

Good for Man.—Inflammation of all kinds, Diphtheria, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swelling of the Glands, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breast, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Piles, Bee Stings, and all Sores.

Good for Beast.—Fresh Wounds, Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Wind Galls, Spavins, Sweeney, Founder, Lameness, Sand Cracks, Scratches, or Grease, Mange, Horse Distemper.

This truly wonderful Liniment was discovered by HOMER ANDERSON, A.M., late Professor of Chemistry and Mathematics in the Clinton Liberal Institute, of Oneida County, N.Y. In experimenting for the purpose of making Prussic Acid, by uniting the independent gaseous bodies of which it is composed, a residuum was left, which, on being applied to bruises and inflamed parts, by the students of the Institute, was found to possess the remarkable property of cooling down and carrying off the inflammation and soreness at once, and restoring the parts to soundness and health in a few hours without pain or irritation.

It is not a heating Liniment, but acts by its peculiar specific or chemical qualities in dissolving and scattering the soreness and inflammation of the injured part. By a free application, the red surface soon becomes cool, moist and natural, and is restored to natural health without suppuration or destruction.

As a Liniment for Horse Flesh, for the cure of all the ailments named above, we challenge the world to find its equal.

Price 25 & 50 cents per bottle.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

See notice in local column.

MERCHANT'S

GARGLING OIL

IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Rheumatism,
Chilblains,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sprains and Bruises,	Sore Nipples,
Chapped Hands,	Caked Breasts,
Flesh Wounds,	Fistula, Mange,
Frost Bites,	Spavins, Sweeny,
External Poisons,	Scratches, or Grease,
Sand Cracks,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Galls of All Kinds,	Foundered Feet,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Cracked Heels,
Poll Evil,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Animal & Insect Bites,	Roup in Poultry,
Toothache, &c., &c.	Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other countries.*

Our testimonials date from 1833 to the present, and are unsolicited. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture

"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMP'Y

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

[illegible] er with [illegible] olden [illegible] hould be [illegible] system, [illegible] cifically, [illegible] d lining [illegible] unicating [illegible] uld be ap- [illegible] Douche, [illegible] yet invented [illegible] ch fluid medicine can be carried *high up* [illegible] *rfectly* applied to all parts of the affected passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*" *Ozena* or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

THE QUEEN'S TOILET,

For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion, and removing

Tan, Sunburn, Freckles and all Eruptions on the Skin

This preparation is the only one of its class which is prepared from a Physician's Prescription, and of which a bona-fide analysis accompanies each bottle as a guarantee of its

PURITY AND GENUINENESS.

Printed on the wrapper of every bottle is the following certificate from Prof. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer and Chemist for Massachusetts.

Drs. S. S. Fitch & Son:

Gentlemen: "The Queen's Toilet" received from you has been analyzed with the following results: This is a purely vegetable preparation, free from poisonous metals or injurious substances of any kind; and it is composed of ingredients having known emolient and healing properties. Respectfully,

S. DANA HAYES,
20 State street, Boston.

Price $1 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These are the only Medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

GOOD PAY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Subscribers wanted for

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.
THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

$3.00 per Annum, in Advance, including

"The Gleaners," a beautiful Chromo (17½x23½).

Send for Circular and Specimen copy.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE,
Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D.,
Rev. John Hall, D. D.,
T. Adolphus Trollope,

And other eminent persons write for

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

6 New Church-st., cor. Fulton, New York.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, D. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

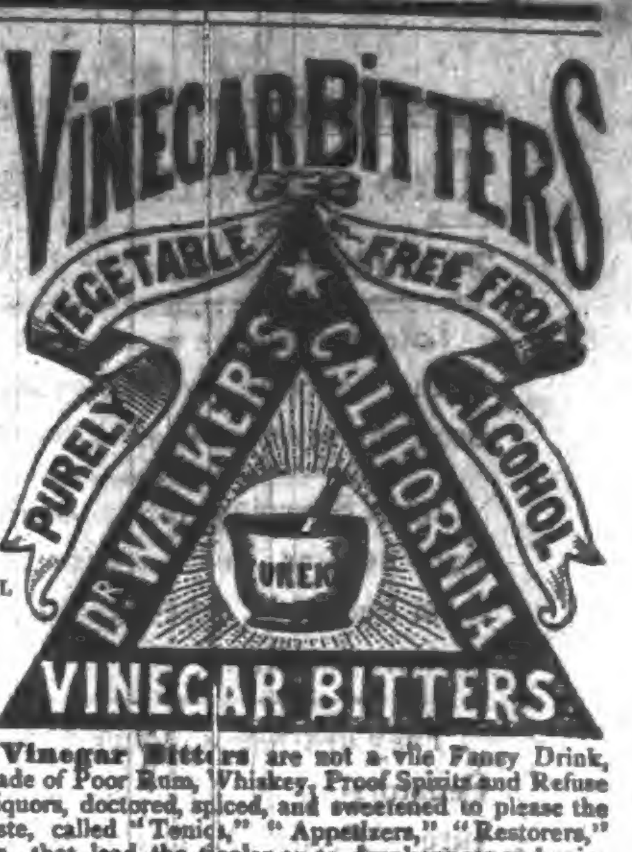

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it [illegible] equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

[illegible] Female Complaints, in young or old, [illegible] or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the tu[illegible] these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influen[illegible] marked improvement is soon perceptible.

Fo[illegible]atory and Chronic Rheuma[illegible]t, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remitte[illegible]mittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, [illegible] and Bladder, these Bitters have been most [illegible] Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blo[illegible] is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, [illegible], etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Dis[illegible]s, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their [illegible] curative powers in the most obstinate and intract[illegible]cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

THE NEW SCALE

HAINES
HAINES BRO'S

27 Union Square, N. Y.

Undoubtedly the best Square Piano made.

Send for Circular with Illustrations.

Prices ranging from 350 to 700 dollars.

Every Piano WARRANTED for Five Years.

SEND 10 cts. for sample copy and prospectus of the Matrimonial News. P. O. Box 807, Chicago, Ill.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$50—VALUABLE—Send three-cent stamp for particulars. DOBSON, HAYNES & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ALL KINDS OF COLLECTION Or advisory Foreign Law Business promptly attended to by J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier
Thursday, January 16, 1873

Late dispatches say that the winter in the extreme northern States has been the severest ever known.

Lyde Sherman, for poisoning only eight persons, in Connecticut, three of them husbands, was sentenced to penitentiary for life.

They are having a hot figh. over the Senatorship in the Missouri Legislature. Frank Blair is a candidate for re-election, but everything don't seem to be in his favor.

A statement of the public debt for December has been made which shows an increase of 1,364,000. Now since the election is over, the debt is increasing, though it was claimed all through the campaign that it was gradually decreasing. The fact is, that, now that there it nothing to gain by misrepresentation, the truth is giv[illegible]d the matter wears a different[illegible]lexion than it did before. W[illegible]at if the truth was known, th[illegible] be found in a worse state [illegible]erally imagined.

Charles Lewis Napoleon Bonaparte, died at Chiselhurst England, last Thursday. The remains laid in State until Wednesday, when they were buried with becoming pomp, Like his uncle he died an exile on English soil. But it was in the book of fate that, like Napoleon 1., he should die an exile. The coincidence between him and his uncle was extraordinary, and may well have caused him to believe that he was the heir of destiny Both were second sons of their father. One was 45 years old when he lost the Imperial Crown, and the other was 45 when he gained it. Both were elected Cheif Magistrate for France, for a term of years, then for life, and then were made Emporers. Both were married and had one child each by their marriage, and that child a son. It was on the second of December that the First Napoleon was declared Emperor, and that same day of the month, the Third Napoleon struck the blow that eventually gave him the Crown. The First Napoleon had an exile of one year and an imprisonment of six years after he lost the throne. The third Napoleon was also exiled for a year and imprisoned for six years, before he entered upon his imperial destiny.

How he was Caught.

Mr. Schuyler Colfax, is by all [illegible] the most remarkable of our pu[illegible] By an industrious cultivatio[illegible] art to please, he has cut a qu[illegible] pectable figure, in national politic[illegible]— Whenever a charge has been preferred against Colfax, that reflected upon his honor as a man or honesty as an official he had but to come among his old "neighbors and friends' in the 'Bloody IX,' with his hand upon his heart and that smile more of heaven than of earth, deny the soft impeachment, and there was an end of it. Indeed, so blandly did Mr, Colfax exorcise the evil spirit that was playing havoc with his reputation, that most of people were ashamed that they had ever entertained any doubt as to the good man's purity of heart, and rectitude of intentions. He was always serene—as 'child like and bland,' as Mr. Nye's Heathen Chinee. Mr Colfax repeated his old role of injured innocence, last summer at South Bend after it had been charged upon him that he was a holder of stocks in the Credit Mobiler. How he waved away the insinuation of dishonesty and was so ingenious in his statement, that the public, who were not up to the tricks of Mr. Colfax's rhetoric, imagined that he was laying bear his heart, and their eyes were reading all its inner workings. But there never was a prettier deception, It was so after the Colfax school of political jugglery, that it was easily recognized under the varnish of plausibility that was given the reputation of the Credit Mobiler scandal. Unfortunately for Mr. Colfax, a committee of Congress has been investigating this matter, and they find the charges made against him are true in substance and in fact, notwithstanding he turned his eyes towards Heaven and with his hand upon his heart, solemnly denied them at South Bend, last summer. He' has not been guilty of sharing the plunder of guilty men but lied like a villain in denying it.—But then his pious lie was "good enough Morgan, until after election," and this is what it was told for.—*Pharos.*

The telegraph informs us that there is no prospects for the passage of a Postal Telegraph bill this session of Congress. This may or may not be so.

Secretary Boutwell, of the Treasury department, is a candidate for the United States Senator, before the Massachusetts Legislature. It is thought he will be elected.

WASHINGTON January 3d.—The annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, made public to-day, says that the pressure of trade from the Northwest has constantly shown the desirableness and necesity of a line of railway, entirely under the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, from Chicago and through the extensive and fertile intermediate regions, to Baltimore. For the purpose of effecting this connection, with the least practical delay, it has been determined to construct a road from a point about ninety miles north of Newark, on the Lake Erie Division to Chicago a distance of 260 miles. The line has been located with low grades, and is singularly direct. It is expected that the entire road will be placed under construction, within a brief period, and thus through this extension, in connection with the Lake Erie and Central Ohio, Divisions, and the Baltimore and Ohio Road, an admirable, economical, and effective line from Chicago only 811 miles to Baltimore, and by the Metropolitan Branch but 784 miles to the city of Washington, can be built and in use, in 18 months. The point of divergence of this road from the Lake Erie Division, has also been selected as the proper location for a junction, of a proposed line from Pittsburg, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and between Wheeling and Pittsburg and Chicago, and the North west will ultimately be concentrated upon this route,

The Largest

CLOTHING

HOUSE

IN THE COUNTY.

S. Lauferty

[illegible]

R[illegible]DE

[illegible]

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

A large assortment always on hand.

Auburn, Ind.

Davenport & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMICALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,
Wall and Window Paper,
Tin'ed, Guilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Linen
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,
Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind'a

J. A. BOOZER. E. S. BLATTNER.

BOOZER AND BLATNER
Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.
Waterloo, Ind.
Have now opened for the
FALL & WINTER
TRADE
those Fashionable styles of
Dress Goods
Such as:

Areola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittanna "	Brocades,
Balerno "	Silk Stripes,
Turko, "	Corded Maca

Also
Ottoman Scarfs
And
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Brown and Bleached
Cotton Flanels
CARPETS & VANDYKES
Boots & Shoes,
And the latest styles of
HATS and CAPS,
We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

Another Explosion
IN
High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods
GROCERIES,
HATS and CAPS!
BOOPS & SHOES
&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also
Dress Goods,
of all kinds, at the lowest figures,
FOR CASH.
Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.
WOOD & WILLIMS.
J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

Fruit House!
BULLETIN
Prices for the Holidays!

GREAT REDUCTION ON
Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits ot the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advahtage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices

Young Hyson	30, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.
At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	9 best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	13c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Olong	4, 50, 80, and 95c
Japan	40, 50, and 95c
Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.
10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahaquey double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	35 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and chery	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old '76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Diquor	90c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	35c to 50c a bottle

All the above Liquors are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have an extra large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, in all different kinds	25c

Wax Candles for Christmas Trees.

All different sizes, from 1½c to 3c each. All kinds of goods for Santa Claus, at one half the usual Price.

Fine Fresh Oysters,
AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.
Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box
You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

EXTRAORDINARY SLAUGHTER
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
—AT—
C. ORFF & CO'S.

We will offer for sale for 60 days some of the greatest
BARGAIN!
Ever Offered in FORT WAYNE.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have just received a splendid line of new Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres in all new shades, Empress. Satins, Serges, all wool Dia[illegible]nals, Albanian Cloths in shades, etc., which, by having purchased late in the seasson, we can afford [illegible] sell for less than they were sold in New York City four weeks ago by the Jobbers; and we have m[illegible]ked all of our other Dress Goods to correspend with these pricef.

Cashme[illegible], all the new shades, 1¼ yards wide, reduce to $1.25 Pic h is less than they have ever been sol for

All-wool gonals, for 75 cents;	worth	$1.00 to 125
New Sades in Albanian Cloths,	75,	1.00 to 1·25
Silks and Wool Velours,	1.00	1.50
20 pieces Irish Poplins,	1·35	1.75
20pieces 28-inch Velours,	1.35	150 to 175
Satins in new shades,	1.00	125
	75	1.00
	50	75
100 pieces Japanese Stripes at	30	40 to 50

We have picked out a large lot of Dress Goods which we will sell for 25 cents per yard. Amongst which will be the cheapest lot of Dress Goods ever in Ft. Wayne.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
Black and Colored SilKs!

We have made a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. on our stack of Silks

Shawl, Cloak and Fur Departmnt!

We have in this department the largest stock of the above goods of any house in the city, and we have the greatest bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and furs ever seen in the city.

New Ottoman Shawls!

At	$9.00,	worth $12.00
At	8.00,	worth 11.00
At	7.50,	worth 10.00
At	4.00,	worth 6.00

Plaid Shawls long and square, in immense quantities and at prices less than before the war.

☞Once more, we have BARGAINS for you in every Department, and mean what we say.

You want the Goods and we want the Money; so give us a call.

C. ORFF & CO.,
No. 5 and 7 COLUMBIA-St., FORT WAYNE, IND

XC—N. Y. S.—XC.
FALL TRADE
1872.
ROOT & Co.,
Prepared for a Vigorous
CAMPAIGN!!
The Popular and well known
New York Store!
The Great "Headquarters for
Cheap dry Goods

Buying and Selling Strictly for CASH!

Combined with the advantages [illegible] York Buyer, enables us to offer our patrons, at all times, the largest and most attractive stock of be

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS!
At Lower Prices than any competing house in the Trade.

Now Opening
New Fall Dress Goods,
New fall Shawls,
New fall Calicos,
New stock Black Silks,
New line Black Alpacas,
New Lot Fancy Silks.

Also full lines of Blankets, Flannels clots, cassimeres, jeans, woolen yarns, colored and white carpet chain, cotton yarns, battings, &c.

Also, our usual large and complete stock of domestic cotton goods, including all the popular brands, at

Very Low Prices!

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

Pianos AND ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Base Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

McDOUGAL'S
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The snow has left us.

Daylight is increasing.

Go to Bill's for a good shave.

The weather, last week, was very cold.

Live porkers plenty last week and this week.

Tax sales will be valid five years according to the new law.

Hon. Wm. Williams has our thanks for valuable public documents.

Protracted meeting is now going on at the M. E. Church, in this place.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was inaugurated Govenor of Indiana last Monday.

From the stuff in some of our exchanges not very far off, we would suppose that locals were scarce.

The sleighing has been splendid for four weeks back. Little mercy was shown toward horses last Sunday.

The drifting snow caused some little delay on the trains of the Saginaw road last Thursday, for the first time this year.

Auburn has only one saloon. We dont believe there is a county seat in the State but what can beat that, doubtless to their discredit.

The Methodists are holding a protracted meeting at this place. Owing to the illness of Rev. Mr. Cone, for several days past, no special progress has been made.

Jacob Hibler, charged with shooting his wife, and whose trial has been in progress during the last two weeks at Fort Wayne, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

There is to be a grand fox hunt in Huntington county next week. We wish them as much success, at least, as we had in this county last winter—plenty of hunt, but no foxes.

The State Teachers Association at Logansport, last week, seems to have been largely attended, and though but little direct action was taken, the session was no doubt prolific of much good to all in attendance.

The dance at Corunna, last week, was not very largely attended, and resulted in what is commonly called a failure. But several of the Auburnites were there, which, no doubt, accounts for its poor success.

The Common Pleas Court will convene next Monday, Judge Clapp presiding. We hope that those of our subscribers who intend being present, will give us a call with a dollar or two, for there's nothing so handy as a dollar or two.

Maj. Sprott and Son have purchased the boot and shoe establishment lately owned by C. S. Hare, deceased. As the Major is well known in this part of the country, there is little doubt that he will receive a large and profitable trade.

A series of meetings is now going on at Sedan. Last Sabbath eve., while the church was thronged with people, sleighs could be seen coming from every direction.—The good feeling that prevails in this place will certainly result in great good.

A little daughter of Mr. Kime, of Ligonier, was burned to death a week ago.—The *Banner* says the little girl had gathered some shavings in her apron, and in attempting to place them in the stove, fire was communicated to her clothing.

Some of our subscribers complain about the greatest bore of our community, the paper borrower. We hope they will read this and then reflect that a paper worth reading is worth paying for, and step up and subscribe, and be an independent American citizen.

Justices of the peace should bear in mind that the law requires them on the first Monday of January and July of each year to pay into the county treasury, all fines collected by them. Those who have neglected this duty will perhaps save cost by attending to it before the next meeting of the county commissioners.

Edwin Adams, the great tragedian appears at Colericks Opera House, Thursday evening Jan. 16th. In the great play of Enoch Arden he stands unrivalled, and those of our citizens who want to see something grand in the way of acting, far above the ordinary, will find this the greatest treat of the season. Quite a number intend to be present.

Notice is hereby given to the members of Way Lodge, No. 238, I. O. G. T. that at the regular meeting Jan. 27th. '73, there will be elected three trustees to serve one year, or until their successors in office are elected and qualified.

By Order of the Lodge,
C. M. Browne, Sec'y.

A fellow was recently seen to get off the cars in this city, and appeared to be in a healthy condition. In a short time he was seen tying up his legs and otherwise disguising himself, as an unfortunate cripple. After arming himself with crutches, he sallied around town begging for money, and showing his unfortunate condition, by exhibiting his bandaged legs. He was finally detected and made to leave town. *Laporte Argus.*

A. E. Touzalin, Esq., one of the most efficient railroad men in the country, and for some years General Passenger Agent of the popular Burlington route, has been appointed to the position of General Manager of the Land Department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, with headquarters at Topeka.

Bryne's Dramatic Company have engaged the Good Templar Hall, for three nights, and will open next Saturday evening with Tennyson's admirable production of "Dora." The company is highly spoken of wherever they have exhibited, and all lovers of the drama will be pleased to know that we are to have a first-class entertainment

And now comes Mrs. Shultz and certifies that she is the wife of a shoemaker on Wayne street, in Fort Wayne, and there upon she is inflicted with $180,000 in gold. from the old country. Shultz, her husband, married her for the house and lot she had and see his reward. Boys, go for houses and lots—and ten to one you'll never get a cent in gold, like poor Mr Shultz.

S. U. Tarney has been installed as the successor of Smith & Hare in the grocery business, and is making new and extensive arrangements for an increased trad We think Mr. Tarney just the man for the business, and it wont be long before he will make things hum. This is the only store that does an exclusive grocery business, and we believe it can be made a feature of the place.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* the best paper now published in the State, comes to us, with a new head and dress, and presenting a typographical appearace not surpassed by any in the country. The *Sentenel* is an advocate of principles more than party, and has taken an independent stand politically as will be seen by prospectus in another column. *We* are glad to see this journal take the highest position in the State in the newspaper line

NOTICE.

After a brief absence, I have returned to settle permanently in the flourishing town of Auburn, to be one of her citizens in prosperity or adversity, hoping I may receive a fair share of the social and professional considerations of the people. I will say: any and all reposing professional confidence in me will receive prompt and earnest attention.

J. J. Littlefield, M. D.
Auburn, Ind., Jan. 14, '73.

It is a very difficult matter to change the old fogy notions of many of our people. They have always held it a sacred duty they owe themselves, not to exhibit the least public enterprise or do a single act that would not directly benefit themselves, hence they allow the snow and ice to remain on the sidewalks in front of their houses for no other cause than that their forefathers did the same.

The *Index*, a God-forsaken paper, published at Toledo, ask the country press to help it in spreading the following:

We demand that all laws directly or indirectly enforcing the observation of Sunday as the Sabbath shall be repealed.

We demand that the employment of chaplains in Congress, in State Legislatures in the navy and militia, and in prisons, asylums, and all other institutions supported by public money, shall be discontinued,

And several others equally absurd.—When such ideas as the above are advanced by men of good standing, brains, who have the common respect of their fellow beings, we may have more reason than at present for doing so. Selah.

Glorious good sleighing. Fun, enjoyment and good cheer every where. Sleigh and sled are brought into requsition, and load after load sallies forth to seek that which we have and yet know it not. The cold weather has a compressing effect, and how the girls do like it. Think of a dozen or more of both sexes huddled into a space of an ordinary wagon box all a giggling and fidgeting, each covered with a buffalo robe, hair side out, and you have the pleasant side of sleighing. Imagine a fellow sitting on a log in Cedar Creek for two hours with his feet in the water and you have the other. But there's fun in sleighing; oh yes, who cares for Zero or any other man, as long as we are told there's fun in sleighriding.

The *Press*, last week, says that the Commissioners feed us. If it is fair to say that the laborer, working hard every day, is fed by his employer, then are we fed. We work for a compensation, the same as any other person. This dodge, however, does not prevent all from seeing the very small hole which our neighbor has crawled into relative to their misrepresentations. The illiberal, bigoted and absurd ideas of the editors of that paper upon anything pertaining to respectability, especially when these interfere with the jealously which they have tried to work up between the two places, have become so proverbial that very little importance is attached to them. They actually imagine themselves four fifths of the county, according to the last paper, and now say that a Court House built under the Administration of their party, not ten years ago, is not fit to have a good fence around it. We would prefer the decision of a mind free of prejudice and disease, with a strength of a little more than that of a puking babe, not gangrened with jealousy, possessing an intelligence indicative of its training in a higher order of beings than that of a Choctaw Indian, and located in a trunk not so much resembling that of a Jackass, Selah.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

One of Our Citizens Killed.

Last Sabbath, Robt Hall in company with his sister and another lady, visited the town of Butler in a sleigh, driving a spirited animal, the property of Mr. Grimes of this place. In crossing the railroad track at that place, the grating of the sleigh upon the iron caused the horse to run throwing Mr. Hall out, but he still held on to the lines and was dragged the width of the street, when his head struck a post near the pavement. He lived but about three hours. The horse ran nearly a square when the girls were thrown out but in such a way to receive little injury.

Robert was a young man, the partner of Mr. Martin in the harness trade, of this place, a quiet, gentlemanly fellow, with a good reputation for honesty and sobriety so that his sudden demise is largely regretted, and all sympathize with the relatives of the decease in the terror of this sudden bereavement.

From the Logansport Pharos.

The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois R. R.

This important line is now in successful operation, and the business men of our city are reaping a rich reward in the way of trade from the fine country in opens up. The road bed is in excellent condition for a new road, and first-class rolling stock is being put on the track almost daily. Several new engines have been ordered and will be in operation in a few days. The road from Auburn, to Logansport, was built by D. L. Quirk & Co., of Detroit. They also built the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana road, which is run in connection with D. E. & I. road.—The work is done in a most substantial manner. In short, the road was not built to sell, and the firm of Quirk & Co. are largely interested in operating it. Next year the firm will build a road from Aubur to Saline, Michigan, which will give them a direct line, and will greatly lessen the distance between this point and Detroit. It is already the shortest line to Detroit by about fifteen miles. The D. & E. R., via Great Western and Erie & North Shore is as short as any other route from Logansport to New York, and the passengers have the pleasure of crossing Suspension Bridge.

The towns and villages along the line of the road are already showing signs of new life. New buildings are being erected and the surrounding country is rapidly improving. The first station of importance, east of Logansport, is Mexico.—Large quantities of lumber, stock, and all kinds of produce, are shipped from this point. Roan, eleven miles east of Mexico is also a good shipping point. North Manchester, ten miles east of Roan, is the largest town between Logansport and Columbia City. Its population is about fifteen hundred, and it is a lively place for business. It is growing rapidly, and a good class of buildings are being erected

Columbia city, 56 miles east of Logansport, is the county seat of Whitley Co. It has a population of three thousand, and is in the midst of a rich, fertile farming Co. Many substantial brick business houses have been built during the past two years, and preparations are making for extensive building next season. There are some fine church edifices and good school buildings in the city.

Auburn, the present terminus of the D., E. R. & I. road, is a pleasant, thriving town. The population is over two thousand, and a large number of first-class business and dwelling houses have been built during the past year. Its population is increasing rapidly and it will soon be numbered among the important cities of northeastern Indiana.

Good passenger depots and freight houses have been built at Auburn, Columbia City, North Manchester, Roan, Denver and all the points along the entire line except Mexico, Adamsborough and Logansport. Good buildings will erected at the latter points early in the spring.

The officers of the road are experienced railroad men, well fitted for their respective positions. H. C. Goodell is Superintendent—headquarters at Detroit. J. J. Grafton, Assistant Superintendent—head quarters at Denver. F. Milligan is general freight agent, and Robert Rills general ticket agent; both located at Detroit. C. B. Mattoon is ticket and freight agent at this point, with R. H. Davidson, assistant; office in Dolan's Opera House.

The completion of this important line, after years of patient waiting marks a new era in the history of our growing city. Nineteen years ago the road was projected and several miles graded. Work was suspended during the dark days of the Indiana free banking system, and was not resumed until recently when the enterprising firm of D. L. Quirk & Co. contracted the road to Logansport. James S. Collins, the Presidenhas worked zealously for its completion, and the citizens of the Eel River Valley owe him a debt of gratitude for his valuable services which they will not soon forget.

The papers that are published on the credit plan, are sending up their periodical howl for their debtors to settle up.—They beg for wood, they beg for pay in anything, but usually get nothing, and generally suspend for the want of support The only safe and satisfactory way is to sell your paper for cash, and pay cash for what you get. This makes it nice and satisfactory all around.—*Ligonier Banner*

Truer words were never spoken. The, credit system in the newspaper business has ruined many a deserving and qualified man. No "city" publication has been printed on that plan for years—then why should country publishers persist in so damaging a system.—*Indianian.*

Yes, but how consistent it is for publishers to pretend to adhere to the advance system, and credit just as much as others who make no such pretention. We *know* of such an instance, not a thousand miles from this county.—*Kendallville standard.*

You are right, Meyers. Many publishers claim the cash system when they actually credit as much as those who do not make such claims. In fact our system is as much a cash system as their's. We give our subscribers any time during the year to pay. *Some* have fooled us and a very few have run two years. *We* propose to drop these and put their accounts in good hands for collection. But we have a large proportion of as fine gentlemanly and honorable subscribers as we could wish and we are determined to have none but that kind hereafter.

Chromo.—Every subscriber to the Fireside Favorite for 1873, paying $1.00, will be entitled to a fine Chromo of Whittier's Barefooted Boy, that retails for $3.50—as a preium. The favorite is an eight page family paper. For specimen copies send to John P. Peabody, Salem, Massachusetts Agents wanted.

The Credit Mobiler job is being ventilated by a Committe of Congress. It did not amount to much before the election, but it assumes fearful proportion now.

A Representative House.

Among the multitude of different branches of trade in Fort Wayne, none are of more importance than the boot and shoe trade. This branch is well represented; prominent among them all is the shoe house of Markley, Schrader & Co. They came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and by their gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business, they have acquired a trade perhaps not excelled by any house in their line. Not satisfied with bargains given their customers heretofore, they propose to do still better for them in the future. Their stock is very large, being a full line of everything needed for mens, boys and youths, women, Misses and childrens wear. They are giving great bargains; one cannot know how cheap they are selling, unless they call. Examine the goods and learn prices, We advise all in want of boots, shoes or rubbers to give them a call. tf.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Rebeca Nugen, deceased, will offer for sale at public out-cry at the late residence of the deceased in Jackson township DeKalb county, Indiana, on Saturday, January 25, 1873, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows hogs, wagon, fanning-mill, and other farming utensils. corn and kitchen and household furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms, all sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given by purchaser giving note with interest and approved security, waiving valuation or appraisement laws. If not paid when due ten per cent from date No goods allowed to be removed until above conditions are complied with.

JOHN COY. Adm'r.
Dec. 20. 1872.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein the Merchants National Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is Plaintiff and Thomas D. Gross and William H. Dills are defendants requiring me to make the sume of one hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents., with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, JANURARY 25th, 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb county, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following reel estate, to-wit: Lots No. eight, 8, nine, 9, ten, 10, nineteen, 19, twenty, 20, and twen ty-one, 21, in Gross and Dills' addition to the town or Auburn, in DeKalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and cost I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

Wm. L. Meese, Sheriff.
H. E. Altenburg, Dep'y.
Guy Plum, Att'y for Plaintiff.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

No. 89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

J. C WICOFF,

Auctioneer
Waterloo, Ind.

Holds himself in readiness to Auctioneer, Sell or Trade Propertp at any time Headquarters at Leas' Livery Stable. 3m. Dec. 5

Auction Sale.

I. Lauferty & Son.

South-east corner of Columdia and Calhoun Streets.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Will commence selling at Auction their entire stock of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods on

SATURDAY, JAN. 11th 8873.

at 10 o'clock a. m., and from day to day thereafter until the entire stock is sold

WE QUIT THE BUSINESS!

Now is your time to buy

GOOD GOODS!

at your own prices. Remember on Saturday morning Jan. 11th. Call soon as they will go fast.

I LAUFERTY & SON.

People's Convention

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

CHEAP, CHEAPFR, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

The Mother's Help.

The Childen's Friend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Blothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

LIVER STIMULANT AND CATHARTIC

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
W. B. HURD & CO.,
NASHUA, N. H.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

Davenport & Co., Agt's.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

A passenger train on the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad ran off the track near Moravia, Pa., the other day, and was precipitated down an embankment thirty feet high. Two of the coaches were burned, but all the passengers succeeded in getting out alive. Twenty of them were injured, but none seriously.

The trial of Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., was brought to a close in New York on the 4th inst., and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. On retiring, the jury stood ten for murder and two for manslaughter. They were absent three hours. On the announcement of the verdict the prisoner was visibly affected. He turned ghastly pale, and threw his arms in the air with a gesture of utter despair....Financial advices from New York and the East express the belief that the ruling monetary stringency must soon give way to an easier feeling.

Stokes was brought into the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer, the other day, to receive his sentence. The prisoner was asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Stokes said that he had not violated the law intentionally; that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured and perjured. Judge Boardman, then, in a feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 28th day of February next, being the longest time that could be legally allowed the convicted man. The drisoner looked gentlemanly, and bore the scrutinizing gaze of the thousands of spectators led by morbid curiosity. He was ashy pale. The sympathy of most of the spectators was with Stokes, and it is believed that Gen. Dix will exert executive clemency.

A bitter and exciting journalistic war is raging in New York. A dispatch of the 9th inst. says: All the papers in the suit of the *Tribune* against the *Times* and the Brooklyn *Union* have been served, and the *Tribune* will press for trial as early as possible. There is a prospect of a lively row among the newspapers in the next few weeks. The *Tribune* and the *World* are making common cause against the *Times*, and savage compliments are exchanged daily. The *Herald* is not in the fight at present, but will probably take a hand on the side of the *Tribune* and *World*. The *Journal of Commerce* approves the *Tribune's* course in bringing the libel suit, and intimates that it has suffered from stories similar to that which causes the present row....Deaths in Brooklyn the past year numbered 12,648....Mrs. Sophia M. Hiltsman and William J. N. Sheppard were foully murdered at Moravia, N. Y., by John Hiltsman, husband of the former. ....Stokes has been taken from his luxurious quarters in the Tombs, and confined in the murderer's cell. One ground on which the verdict will be attacked by Stokes' counsel is the remark said to have been made by one of the jurors, between the first and second trials, that he would be "juror next time; then you will see what will happen to Stokes."

The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated James A. Weston for Governor.... It is said the Erie Railway Company is about to sue Drew and Vanderbilt for the restitution of money of which it is claimed they defrauded the company....Henry C. Bowen, of the Brooklyn *Union*, has sued the New York *Tribune* for a large amount because the *Tribune* copied from the Brooklyn *Eagle* an article alleging that Bowen was responsible for the scandal about Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in regard to the Woodhull-Claflin publication against him. ....Stokes, the murderer, has been removed to his old cell. It is said this is the first instance in 31 years in which a prisoner, confined in the Tombs and convicted of murder, has been allowed to occupy any but a condemned cell.... A diabolical attempt at wholesale incendiarism was discovered and frustrated in New York the other day. A twine merchant named Kidd had carefully prepared a train of fuse connecting his premises with adjoining buildings, whereby they could be set on fire. He was arrested, and his office boy testified to seeing him making the fuses. Three large warehouses were involved in this attempt, and but for the discovery a heavy conflagration would have ensued, as trains of fuse were nearly all laid in the upper stories and from roof to roof.... A meeting of old soldiers of the war of 1812 was held in Philadelphia on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Only twelve answered to roll-call.

Petitions are circulating in New York for signatures, praying Congress to annex the Sandwich Islands to the United States....The war among the New York newspapers waxes warmer daily, and some sanguine persons are anticipating duels in consequence. It is said the *Times* is about to bring a libel suit against the *World*, for a recent publication in which the private life of parties connected with the *Times* is freely ventilated. Mr. Bowen, of the Brooklyn *Union*, threatens half a dozen suits against the *Tribune*.... The compositors of the New York *Tribune*, at a meeting the other day, approved the proposition that the printing offices in the United States give one or more pounds of old type each for the purpose of making a statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected over his grave in Greenwood, and ask the compositors of the country to give the proceeds of 1,000 ems, set up on February 3 next, the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of Mr. Greeley, the money to be forwarded to the President of the New York Typographical Union No. 6, at 22 Duane street, New York, of which Union Mr. Greeley was the first President.... The billiard match for the championship of America, played at New York on the 9th inst., between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly, was won by the former, by a score of 1,500 to 1,147. Largest runs: Dion, 156, 141, 125 and 105; Daly, 159, 153, 117, 124 and 108. Fifty-nine innings were played....Napoleon, it is said, made several investments in New York during the past year, and owned nearly a million dollars' worth of property in that city....Mrs. Carr and her three children were burned to death, in Delaware county, Pa., last week, by the explosion of a lamp.

The West.

The fine residence of ex-Gov. Dewey, at Cassville, Wis., was burned recently. Loss, $75,000....The coal-miners' strike at Springfield, Ill., has ended, the workmen having accepted the old rates....Two brothers, named William and David Clarkson, both butchers, aged respectively 69 and 71, were found frozen to death in their beds in Pike county, Ill., recently. They were known to be extremely miserly, and it seems that, notwithstanding they were wealthy—being worth $20,000, had money in their pockets, and an abundant supply of coal at hand—they froze to death because they were too stingy to burn their wood. These deaths were certainly most extraordinary....A Morgan county, Ill., farmer, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for communicating the Texas cattle fever to his stock....Frederick Rupp, editor of the Belleville (Ill.) *Zeitung*, recently committed suicide by hanging himself in the doorway of his office....Decatur, Ill., has been excited over an attempt of some fiend to poison a family by putting arsenic in the well. All the family, consisting of seven persons, partook of coffee made from the poisoned water, and were only saved by the arrival of prompt medical aid.... Delphi, Ind., has had her little blaze, for which she pays $25,000....The officers of the Masonic Lodges of Omaha publish a card repudiating the gift concert scheme advertised in that city "to aid in building a Masonic Temple."....Two steamboats, a ferryboat and several coal barges were sunk by the ice at Madison, Ind. Loss, $75,000.

The town of Wadena, Clayton county, Iowa, was recently the scene of a horrible murder. A party of young men, while under the influence of liquor, seized a youth of 17 years, named [illegible] Durland, and, procuring a horse, they tied him, Mazeppa-like, on the back of the beast and galloped him up and down the streets of the village. Having satisfied their spirit of deviltry, the fiends finally cut the thongs that bound the now unconscious boy to the horse, and left him at a house near by. The next morning he was found dead, with blood and froth standing on his lips.

Utah last year shipped 10,957 tons of ore, 5,653½ tons of base bullion, and silver bars to the value of $6,000,000....A cattle disease has made its appearance in Western Ohio, which proves fatal in a very few minutes....Chicago has been the scene of another cold-blooded murder, the victim being an inoffensive Swede named Lars G. Larsen, who was assailed by a mob of roughs while quietly walking the street, and stabbed to the heart....A train was thrown from the track of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, near Peoria, last week, by which a number of persons were seriously injured.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad employes, disapproving of a ten per cent. reduction of their wages, recently went on a strike and locked up all the switches of the road.

Two children were scalded to death at Decatur, Ill., recently, by one of them pulling over a coffee-pot filled with the boiling fluid. ....Four persons were recently killed by the explosion of the boiler of a steam mill, in Hillsdale county, Mich....Advices from Arizona state that Gen. Crook is waging a war of extermination against the murderous Apaches.

The South.

New Orleans and Nashville each had a $75,000 fire on the 3d inst....Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson fell on the slippery pavement at Nashville, the other day, and was seriously injured.

The best portion of the town of Carlisle, Ky., has been destroyed by fire....The Arkansas State Reform Convention met at Little Rock on the 7th, and adjourned over to the 14th. The State House was closely guarded by Federal troops, on account of threats made by some of the Reformers to take possession of the building....The trial of Mrs. Wharton, for the murder of Eugene Van Ness, was commenced at Baltimore last week....The "Arkansas troubles" seem to have occasioned no trouble whatever so far as the inauguration of the Governor was concerned. The election returns were canvassed by the Legislature, and Baxter, the Republican nominee, declared elected and sworn in. Brooks, the opposition candidate who claims to have been elected, has brought suit to contest the election, and the question is left wholly to peaceful settlement by the law....The Fusion or anti-Pinchback Legislature assembled in New Orleans on the 6th, and, contrary to general expectation, their coming together was unproductive of riot and bloodshed. This result was due to the fact that Gen. Emory had received orders from Washington to notify Pinchback (who had threatened to disperse the Fusionists at the point of the bayonet) that no Federal troops would be furnished to break up any body of men claiming to be a Legislature, or otherwise assembling peaceably. An immense concourse of citizens, estimated as high as 30,000, assembled around Odd-Fellows' Hall, the place of meeting. The crowd were peaceable and orderly, but firm and determined. Troops were quartered in close proximity to quell any outbreak.

Col. William M. Grosvenor has retired from the chair editorial of the St. Louis *Dispatch*....The entire Republican State ticket has been declared elected in Arkansas, and the new officers have been sworn in....A New Orleans telegram of the 8th inst. says: "The city is very quiet. The Pinchback Legislature was in joint session, counting the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. In the House of the People's Legislature there were fifty-eight members and a quorum present. In the Senate there was no quorum."

New Orleans' oldest has just died—Andrew McDonald—age 104—native of Ireland.

Washington.

It is now generally believed at the capital that Hon. William M. Evarts will assume the portfolio of the State Department on the 4th of March....The President has intimated to Secretary Belknap that his presence in the Cabinet will be entirely acceptable after the 4th of March....Gen. Cowan will ask for a full investigation of the alleged Teton Sioux swindle....The Postmaster-General has decided that families, firms, or companies cannot combine to rent postoffice boxes concertly, but that the box rent must be collected for each firm, family or company enjoying such facilities....The internal revenue receipts for the last quarter of 1872 were $26,330,025.

A Washington dispatch says: "The President has directed the Secretary of State to prepare immediately an executive order in effect prohibiting persons holding United States commissions from occupying office under State authority."....It is stated that Secretary Boutwell adheres to his former opinion that Congress last year made too large a reduction in taxation, and that he expects further increases of the public debt hereafter....The President authorizes a contradiction of the statement relative to the proposed retirement of Secretary Fish and the appointment of Mr. Evarts as his successor....President Grant has pardoned two more Ku-Klux out of the Albany Penitentiary....A Washington correspondent says well-informed members of both houses of Congress express the opinion that there is no hope for the passage of the Postal Telegraph bill during this session.

Hon. Charles Sumner's health continues to decline, and his friends are becoming apprehensive. He is not able to take his seat in the Senate, nor to take part in public affairs. His chief trouble, as in the case of Mr. Greeley, appears to be sleeplessness....The President has expressed his intention of not calling an extra session of the Senate for executive business after the 4th of March, unless something of importance requiring it should transpire before that time.

The House Commerce Committee are busily engaged in perfecting Shellabarger's bill for the revival of American commerce....The House Committee on Public Lands have agreed to Ketchum's bill prohibiting the sale of public lands within the limits of any railroad grant at less than $2.50 per acre....A bill has been introduced into the House, providing for the issue of $25,000,000 of National Bank notes in addition to the amount authorized heretofore. These notes are to be distributed to banks in States and Territories which failed to receive their due proportion of currency under previous apportionments....The Finance Committee of the Senate has been instructed to report whether Secretary Boutwell has the right to issue legal-tender notes in place of the forty-five millions of bank notes cancelled by the act of 1866.

Foreign.

Randolph Stewart, ninth Earl of Galloway, died in London recently, aged 72....The coast of England has been visited by another violent tempest....Kaiser William has conferred the order of the Black Eagle upon Bismarck....It is stated that an understanding has been arrived at between England and Russia with regard to the war against Khiva, the Czar assuring the English Government that he has no hostile designs on Afghanistan.

John F. Pawson & Co., of London, dealers in Manchester goods, have failed for $15,000,000. It is feared other failures will follow

The British Government declines to aid the Royal Geographical Society in sending out an Arctic expedition....Greece has consented to submit the question of the Laurium mines to arbitration....The new census of France shows the population to be 36,102,921, a decrease of 366,935 since 1866....The commercial treaty between France and Great Britain has been finally concluded....The irrepressible Carlists are growing more troublesome in Spain.... The city of Bogota, in South America, has recently suffered a disastrous inundation, caused by the overflow of two small rivers.

President Morrales, of Bolivia, was shot dead by his nephew, on the 5th inst., on account, apparently, of political differences. A successor was at once elected by the Bolivian Congress....Louis Napoleon's condition is improving....Several Internationalists, with Orsini bombs in their possession, have been arrested at Paris....The French Assembly has ordered the prosecution of a Deputy for acting as second in a duel.

While Sir Charles Dilke was addressing a meeting in Derby, England, a few nights ago, a mob attempted to disperse the meeting. The adherents of Dilke resisted, and a severe struggle ensued, in which several persons were injured, and many windows broken, the fighting lasting over an hour. Great excitement prevailed. Order was at length restored, and the meeting brought to a close. A large crowd arrived with sticks and bludgeons, and escorted the speaker and his wife to their hotel....A dispatch from Chiselhurst, England, of Jan. 9, says: "The announcement that the ex-Emperor Napoleon is worse creates much alarm among the adherents of the family. His sufferings are acute, but his strength and endurance great."....It is said that M. Riviere will soon present his final report of the preliminary investigation in the case of Marshal Bazaine to the French Assembly. The conclusions arrived at by the investigating committee are decidedly unfavorable to the Marshal. His trial has, for political reasons, been postponed until the German troops have completely evacuated French territory....The Vienna *Post* contradicts the report that the Austrian Government is about to dispense with the services of Count Von Beust....The pioneer Protestant Church of Rome has just been consecrated in that city. Seven American clergymen took part in the ceremonies.

General.

Heavy snow-storms prevailed in Kansas and Missouri on the 3d, and in Kentucky and Tennessee on the 4th, being the heaviest snow-falls known in those regions for many years.

A bill to deal with murderous insanity has been brought before the Legislature of Ohio. It is similar to the bills prepared for the New York and Illinois Legislatures, in providing for the imprisonment of persons who escape conviction for murder on the plea of insanity.... Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, informs Congress that $2,887,462 has so far been spent on the canal around the Falls of the Ohio, and $2,769,200 on that around the Des Moines Rapids. The ship canal talked of to connect the Mississippi above the Delta with the deep waters of the Gulf will cost $7,500,000.... Senator Buckingham's bill, introduced into the United States Senate last week, adds another to the countless schemes for improving our currency. He proposes that banking be made free; that no interest be allowed on deposits; that banks may make United States bonds a part of their reserves, and may redeem their notes in coin, legal tenders, or National Bank notes. The bill further provides for the reciprocal convertibility of bonds and greenbacks.

The international pigeon-shooting match between Ira E. Payne, of New York, and James Ward, of Toronto, came off at Buffalo last week, and was won by Paine by three birds, he killing 43 out of 50....A horrible story of suffering at sea comes to us by way of New Orleans. Mr. Saville, first officer of the wrecked ship Golden Head, arrived in that city last week from Rio. The vessel was wrecked on the west coast of Patagonia in June last, and fourteen of the crew spent forty-eight days in two open boats in the Straits of Magellan. They were compelled, to save themselves from starvation, to devour the bodies of five of their companions who died from privation and exposure.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

Monday, Jan. 6.—Senate.—Sherman offered a resolution directing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the election troubles of Louisiana and Arkansas, with a view of determining who were chosen as Electors....Morton offered a resolution directing the same committee to report at the next session the most practicable mode of choosing a President and Vice-President of the United States. ....A resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of repealing the National Bankrupt law, from and after Jan. 1, 1874....Ferry introduced a bill to set apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac as a National Park.

House.—Bills introduced: Hawley (Ill.), for a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock rivers; Parker (Mo.), to give the officers of the Missouri militia three months' pay; also, to pension the widows and orphans of soldiers murdered in Missouri in 1864; Orr, making Sioux City, Iowa, a port of entry; Hooper, providing for the convertibility of United States notes into coin after May 1, 1874....Wilson (Ind.) offered a resolution providing for a secret committee of five to inquire whether any stockholders of the Credit Mobilier hold bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, whether they obtained them for valuable consideration, etc. Adopted....Smith (N. Y.) offered a resolution for the erection of a monument at Washington in commemoration of the Geneva peace arbitration. Rejected....Sargent offered a resolution calling for information as to the suitability of the White House for the President's official and family residence. Adopted....A resolution was passed providing for public sessions of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—Senate.—Bills introduced: By Buckingham, to amend the National Currency act so as to allow free banking, and provides that United States bonds be counted in making up the legal reserve, and that banks may redeem their notes in bonds at par with accrued interest; it also provides for the redemption of Treasury notes in coin or with currency bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent. coin interest, said bonds to be payable on demand; by Anthony, for improvement of overflowed lands of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn....Frelinghuysen offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the settlement of contests as to the election of Presidential Electors by the Supreme Court of the United States. ....Sherman's resolution of inquiry as to the late elections in Louisiana and Arkansas was adopted.

House.—The House Appropriation bill appropriating $18,884,933 was reported and made the special order for Saturday....House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill.... The Speaker announced the following select committee on the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific railroad questions: Wilson (Ind.), Shellabarger, Hoar, Swann and Slocum.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—Senate.—Bills were passed for the erection of public buildings at Evansville, Ind., and Grand Rapids, Mich.....A resolution was passed appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation into the Louisiana and Arkansas elections....A resolution was passed instructing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish information as to the Modoc Indian troubles in Oregon.

House.—Bills passed: To readjust the western boundary of Dakota; to transfer to the Territories the control of the Territorial penitentiaries....Butler introduced an amendment to the Bankrupt act, excepting State corporations from its operation....Sargent offered an amendment to the Executive Appropriation bill increasing the President's salary from $25,000 to $50,000. Holman objected that the amendment was out of order, as it repealed a law. The Speaker overruled the objection, but on appeal to the House the ruling was sustained, and the amendment was lost.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—Senate.—Bills introduced: To raise the salaries of bureau officers in the Executive Department at Washington; to authorize the sale of the reservation of the Ute Indians in Kansas and Nebraska, and of that portion of the reservation of the Sacs and Foxes lying in Kansas; to incorporate the North Central Railway Company of Minnesota, and granting the right of way for its construction; to incorporate the European and American Land and Emigration Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000; also, a number of other bills of minor importance....A bill was passed to prevent United States officers from practicing as attorneys in the United States Courts....Ramsey, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported the House bill for the abolition of the franking privilege; also, a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo.

House.—A bill was passed for the admission of Colorado as a State....An amendment was offered providing for the admission of Utah, which was rejected....The bill to establish a Bureau of Emigration was referred to the Committee of the Whole, practically killing it.

The latest mooted project in the interest of navigation is the construction of a ship canal across Southern Michigan, following the course of the Kalamazoo river. This enterprise is advocated by a Chicago paper, which asserts that Chicago capitalists are equal to the undertaking. It is estimated that the project can be accomplished at a cost of $3,000,000.

There are thirteen newspapers in the country edited and published by negroes in the interests of their race.

A NEW YEAR HORROR.

Scenes at the Center Street Ruins—Identifying the Bodies by Parents and Friends—Terrible Condition of the Remains.

Five bodies were found in the ruins of the Center street fire yesterday. At 7:30 a. m. Capt. Kennedy put seventy-five men to work. A few moments later they dug up the remains of a human foot, the bones of a hand held together by shreds of muscles, and a pair of thick-soled women's gaiters burned to a crisp. These were carefully wrapped up and taken to the Franklin street police station. Their discovery seemed to corroborate the theory that the intensity of the fire had completely destroyed the bodies. Two hours later Sergeant Joseph Douglass unearthed the remains of a human body. It was burned almost to a crisp, had lost every vestige of the human form, and was only recognizable by the putrid smell which it emitted. At that time probably two thousand persons were in the immediate neighborhood of the ruins. The majority were attracted mainly by curiosity, but among the most anxious appeared the relatives and friends of the missing girls. As soon as the announcement was made that a body had been found, the crowd attempted to penetrate to the midst of the workmen, and it required the most strenuous exertions of the police to keep them back. A stretcher was procured, and the remains, carefully covered with a blanket, were reverently carried to the station. It was then ten minutes to 10 o'clock. Within the two hours which followed, three more bodies were found and carried to the station, where they were visited by crowds of people, who examined them in the vain hope of being able to identify a familiar feature of some recognizable article of dress.

At noon the men ceased work for dinner—all except Sergeant Douglass and a few police officers. They worked incessantly until they discovered another body, making five in all. The same stretcher was used, the same blanket covered the remains, and the same stir was created when the march towards the police station was begun. By this time the news that the bodies had been found had been telegraphed all over the city by Capt. Kennedy, and as it become generally known, an immense concourse of people collected about the station and the ruins of the fire. The scene in the men's lodging room of the Franklin street police station was a thrilling one. Amid the crowds who thronged that room and gazed with horror upon the ill-shaped masses were the almost heart-broken relatives of the dead girls, searching among the remnants of charred clothing which still adhered to the bodies for some familiar garment by which the remains might be identified sufficiently to justify them in giving decent burial to the ones they mourned. Suddenly the air became rent with shrieks as an aged woman threw herself on her knees at the side of one of the bodies, and, making the signs of the cross, prayed that God might take her soul and join it with that of her dead daughter.

"I know her," she cried, "by this cloth sack. See this scapular, (tearing it from the dead girl's bosom), I put it on my child's neck when she was baptized. I have seen the vision of my darling girl burning in the flames. Oh, Bridget, what a Christmas that was for you! Oh, God! is this my New Year's?"

It was Mrs. McGrath, who had identified her daughter. She had to be removed by main force, and for nearly an hour afterward the poor woman raved with anguish, until she was taken home by her son, the devoted brother who had spent seven days in the ruins searching for his mothers's darling. And what a sad sight it was for that grief-stricken mother and brother to look upon those remains. Both thighs and arms were completely burned away, one half the skull was gone, the brains had become baked and blackened by the fire, the skin was wasted, and on many parts of the body the calcined ribs protruded. And yet the shapeless, almost headless trunk was identified as all that remained of Bridget McGrath, who, one short week ago, was the life of a happy little household at 331 First avenue.

The heart-rending incident was soon followed by another equally as mournful. Mrs. Donohue, accompanied by her crippled son and a male friend, was frantically searching among the corpses for her daughters, Margaret and Mary, aged respectively 16 and 14 years, two beautiful girls who had been their mother's sole support ever since the death of her husband, who fell from a scaffold two years ago and was almost instantly killed. "I want my children," the almost insane mother cried. "I know they are here. I made their clothes and can tell them. Oh, God! let me see them once that I may die to be buried with them. Have I lived so long to die childless? Must I now beg my bread and cry over my children's graves? Take pity, oh, Lord, on a poor widow who mourns her children. Good Lord, I'll die with them," and the poor woman swooned away. When taken into the open air she revived. Her only words were: "Take me home that I may die."

The body of Margaret Donohue, the elder, had been roasted until it resembled a huge lump of charcoal. Both legs were burned off below the knee, both hands had been broken off, but still hung on by shreds of burned flesh, which looked like leather thongs, the skin was blackened, the extremities of the bones were denuded of all flesh, and the top of the skull was gone. Neither flesh nor hair was to be found. The teeth, even, were blackened by the smoke, the sockets left eyeless, the mouth tongueless, and the face without a nose, all indicative of the fierce nature of the flames.

Mary Donohue's body was still more repulsive. The knees were drawn up until they almost reached the stomach; the right arm, almost fleshless, blackened and burned, was apparently struck lifeless while trying to keep off the scorching flames and the blinding smoke from the face, and the left arm was turned back, as though the poor child had been reaching backward to catch the hand of one of her companions in hopes of escaping the inevitable fate of destruction. Shreds of clothing stuck to the few remaining particles of flesh which had not been burned away, and coiled about the tiny bones were the wires of a hoop-skirt, which had apparently been melted and become part of the carcass.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Bell, of 337 East Ninth street, recognized the remains of Margaret and Charlotte Bell, also by their clothing, and the latter was more fully identified by the absence of a false tooth, which she usually wore next the eye tooth on the right side of the upper jaw. The cavity was there, but the tooth had dropped out. Mr. Bell had worked hard and constantly in the search for the remains of his only sisters. He spoke of them as children, though both were his seniors in years. He said they were devoted to each other in life, and he felt that they would not be found separated in death. And his prediction proved true. The sisters, when found by Sergeant Douglass, were clasped in each other's arms some distance from the other bodies. They, as well as the others, had doubtless attempted to descend the stairs. There, being cut off by the flames and the ascending smoke, they had tried to reach the fire escape. Then, probably blinded by the dense smoke and awed by the near and rapid approach of the flames, they embraced each other, and thus, as they had lived united, they died united. When separated, the elder, Margaret, had her left arm twisted over the back part of her head, and the right arm was doubled up, as though it had clafped her sister around the waist. Both feet had been burned away, but portions of the breast which had without doubt been in contact with her sister's breast, were only slightly discolored with smoke. The extremities of the body were blackened and charred, and a mass of crinoline almost surrounded the body. Charlotte Bell had lost both hands and the right leg. The trunk was a mass of blackened flesh and bone almost ground to powder. The skull was fractured into a hundred pieces and crumbled into dust when touched. Brain matter was effused through the fissures of the fractured skull, and the whole emitted a sickening odor. Its identification was considered impossible until Mr. Bell claimed it as the body of his youngest sister.

The charred and disfigured bodies of the victims were place in neat rosewood coffins, stvdded with silver nails. The remains of the Donohue sisters and of the Bell sisters were then removed to Mr. Kennedy's, 470 Pearl street.—*New York Sun, Jan. 2.*

Ease in Society.

"I'd rather thrash in the barn all day," said Reuben Riley to his sister, as he adjusted an uncomfortable collar about his neck, "than go to the pesky party. I never know what to do with myself, stuck up in the parlor all the evening. If the fellows would pull their coats off and go out and chop wood on a match, there'd be some sense in it."

"Well, I hate it as bad as you do, Reub," said sister Lucy. "The fact is, we never go nowhere, nor see anybody, and no wonder we feel so awkward when we happen to stir out."

The remarks of his brother and sister were but the echoes of the sentiment of many other farmers' boys and girls when invited out to spend a social evening. But poor Lucy had not hit the true cause of the difficulty. It was not because they seldom went to any place, but because there was home and company manners. The true way to feel at ease in any garb is to wear it often. If the pleasing garb of good manners is only put on upon rare occasions, it will never fit well and seem comfortable.

Learn to behave properly at home, to cultivate yourself. Do not sit or stand or lounge about in an ungainly attitude, but acquire a manly, erect bearing. I have never seen such vigorous, hardy manhood in any class as among cultivated farmers' sons. Let table manners be especially looked after. If you are so unfortunate as to have a mother who is careless in this regard, you must do the best you can to remedy the early defects in your home training. Note carefully how well-bred people behave, and do your best to imitate them. It is noble to be an imitator of that which is good and beautiful. Above all, if you wish to be at home in society, fill your brain with ideas. Set your mind at work. Wake it out of the sluggishness it would naturally sink into if you were only a plodder and nothing more, by good, stirring thought. Take the newspapers and read them thoroughly. Knowledge is a power in more senses than one. If you go into society with something in your mind worth talking about, you will not fail to find listeners who will treat you with respect; and where you are well received, you will not fail very soon to find yourself at ease.—*Country Gentleman.*

Growth of Liverpool.

If Liverpool continues to increase as a port at its present rate, it will soon be the largest in the world, and there can be little doubt that this will be the case, for the growth of American commerce means also the increase of every species of commercial activity in Liverpool. The very large scheme of dock extension which will probably be decided upon soon, has greater interest for others than the owners of ships who trade to and from the Mersey. It is a question whether application shall be made to Parliament to carry out all of three plans for the enlargement of the docks, or whether one, and if only one, then which, of the schemes that are known in Liverpool as the north, east, and south extensions. All three will have ultimately to be adopted for the increase of shipping making use of the docks is at present 236,000 tons per annum. With this very considerable annual increase, and a gross revenue which last year amounted to more than one million sterling, with enlarged accommodation bringing larger receipts, the Liverpool Dock Board are in a position to undertake quite as large an extension of their dock system as is designed. History presents few, if any, more wonderful examples of commercial growth than that of the port of Liverpool. In 1757 the dock dues amounted to only £336 15s; in 1850, very nearly a century later, they had reached £242,989 14s 9d, and now, in the year 1872, the great necessity is still for accommodation. The need will become greater as the colonies and independent States of the East and West continue to develop their latent resources.

The members of Congress from Wisconsin are moving in the important matter of returning the roving bands of Winnebago Indians to their reservations.

Why is a volume of Shakespeare bound in old calf like the rock of Gibraltar? Because it is *bound* to last.

Personal.

Moncure D. Conway is lecturing in Scotland on "The Devil."

[illegible] Greeley said to Tilton: "My great ambition is death."

Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, has had twenty children and been twice married.

W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," has resigned his position as member of the Legislature.

J. N., the wandering philosopher, was fined in Eufala, Ala., the other day, for drunkenness.

Bret Harte, in his lecture on the Argonauts of '49, says that stealing and civilization came together.

An Indiana man has five children, named Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Alex. Hemster, a negro barber of Portsmouth, O., has come out as a sculptor, and threatens to rival Edmonia Lewis.

Archbishop Bayley, the recently elevated successor to Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, is dying of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Fort Scott, Kan., wanted a church, and Tim Jackson, a leading gambler, turned in $2,000 toward the project, and will give more if they want it.

Rev. Dr. Haight declined the Bishopric of Massachusetts in obedience to medical advice warning him that his delicate health at his age—67 years—would fail under the labor and responsibility.

"Ned Buntline" has sweetly sold the morning press of St. Louis by procuring himself to be arrested on the stage. His profits are at least $1,000 of tip-top advertising, as all the papers worked the arrest into about three columns of sensation and bloody history.

Among the persons arrested in the recent raid on the leading gambling houses of Boston on Christmas eve were a number of prominent citizens, besides merchants, manufacturers, one prominent bank president of Boston and a clergyman of a neighboring city.

The *Saturday Review* thinks that Alexander H. Stephens is a very great man—for an American. It is further of the opinion that "there are not half a dozen men in the whole North who have the learning and ability necessary to give them a fair chance against such an adversary."

John M. Barclay, Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, has celebrated his twenty-fifth official anniversary, having first been appointed clerk on the 20th of December, 1847, when Robert C. Winthrop was Speaker, and T. C. Campbell, of Tennessee, Clerk of the House.

Foreign Items.

Russia has only 34 daily newspapers.

There are 1,300,766 Methodists in England.

Queen Victoria has $50,000 worth of horse flesh.

All the monarchs of Europe have promised to be in Vienna on the 15th of next July.

The King of Saxony is the author of eleven books. What a hold his enemies have upon him.

A religious census of Paris developed the fact that only two persons were willing to declare themselves "Freethinkers."

Warsaw, in Poland, has a larger Jewish population than any other city in the world—86,685. Vienna comes next, with 60,000 Jews.

The Queen of Holland is a good French scholar, a successful writer, a hater of the Germans, and a strong supporter of the Bonapartes.

Nine human beings drank themselves to death from sundry casks of liquor washed ashore near Portland, England, from the wreck of the Royal Adelaide.

Siberia constitutes perhaps one-half of the area of the Czar's domain, and contains no small fraction of his subjects; yet no member of the imperial family has ever set foot within that territory.

A Grab for a Hundred Millions.—A party of New York capitalists, lately arrived in this city, have in view the acquisition of the public lands of the District of Columbia. This scheme involves the plunder of property on and around this city, upon which the nation has already expended millions of money. They propose to carry out, at their own expense, all the improvements contemplated according to the plan of the Board of Public Works, the cost of which is estimated at about seven million dollars, if in return Congress donate them public lands worth a hundred millions. They argue that Congress has been tardy and reluctant to make the necessary appropriations, that the work is therefore going on slowly, while they would carry out all the improvements within the shortest time possible. They say they are prepared to spend $2,000,000 to beautify the city, in order to raise the value of the lands, if donated to them. They count as nothing the loss of all this property to the city and the nation, which would thus have spent millions of money upon the lands in order to give them away as at present. This is the outline of one of the most stupendous jobs ever conceived by audacious schemers.—*Washington Letter.*

Where Are They?—Where is the railway passenger who, when he leaves the train, is so uncommonly polite as to shut the door after him?

Where is the public orator who can ever keep his promise to "say a few words only"?

Where is the builder who never lets his bill exceed his given estimate?

Where are they born, the people who say cowcumber, hospitable, nayther, and advertisement?

Where is the organ-fiend who will move off from your door without your fetching a policeman?

Where is the barber who can manage to content himself by cutting your hair simply, without making any cutting observation on its scantiness?

And lastly—where is the young lady who can pack up her own boxes and not leave half her "things behind her"?

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Roots in Cellars.

Every farmer knows, or thinks he knows, how to take care of potatoes for winter use, but we will describe briefly our methods. Dig the potatoes, if possible, when the ground is dry; but if this cannot or has not been done, they should be allowed to dry on a barn floor, the adhering soil removed, and then the roots may be carrid to the cellar. We provide large boxes which will hold about twenty bushels each (cast-off tree boxes), raise them a few inches from the cement floor by cross-pieces of scantling, and then fill them with the clean and dry potatoes. A lid excludes them from the light. If there happens to be a few wide cracks in the bottom of the box the ventilation will be better; and if the tubers are clean and the cellar cool there will be little of the rot.

Beets, turnips, carrots, and parsnips will not keep fresh in this way, as they have not the impervious skin of the potato. Our plan is to pack them in barrels, or goods boxes procured from the country stores. They will shrivel and spoil if the moisture is not retained in them by some substance to pack them in or to fill interstices. Finely broken and moderately damp moss is best for this purpose; but in its absence, sawdust answers quite well. At this season of the year, there is a great deal of this material in the ice-house, after the removal of the ice, that is quite damp enough for use. Put in a layer or two of the roots; then scatter enough of the sawdust over them to fill the interstices, then another layer, and so on. In barrels, more roots may be put in at a time, the sawdust being shaken among them by rocking the barrels. Packed in this way, we have seen beets taken out one full year after they were put in as fresh as the day they were lifted from the soil; while those which were placed uncovered on the cellar bottom were spoiled in a month by drying up.

Cheap Gate.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says: I take five pieces of inch boards, each ten feet long, one-eighth inches wide for the bottom strip, and each of the others four inches wide. I then take one piece four inches wide for one end upright, and one piece eight inches wide for the end piece where the hinges ought to be. These strips are four feet long, that being high enough for any gate for ordinary purposes. Now lay down your pieces, then place the eight inch wide and ten feet long strip for the bottom; nail it at each end to the upright with wrought nails; now take three of the four inch wide strips and lay them on parallel with the bottom one, dividing the spaces so as to leave four inches between the lower two boards, and six inches each space between the upper ones; nail as before. Now turn the gate over, and take the remaining strip, lay it an angle from the bottom, at the hinge end, to the top of the latch end; cut it so that it will fit in and lay close to the long strips; nail it on, and hang gate with strong hinges.

Dry Food for Horses.

The *Spirit of the Times* says: "We never have believed and never shall believe that chopped hay and cornmeal, saturated with water, is proper for a working horse as a general diet. We firmly believe that the food of a working horse who cannot be pastured should be good sound oats and sweet hay for at least five days a week. Look at the South, where the common run of working horses are fed on corn. What is found there? Why, the big-head, a terrible and almost incurable complaint. We also think that wet cornmeal is the very worst way of feeding corn to a horse that ever was practiced. And the chopped wet hay is not half so good as fine, bright timothy from the mow. We like to hear the horse grinding up his good timothy hay like a grist mill, after he has finished his oats. A nice mash once in a while is good, and a very different thing from almost constant soft diet."

Leguminous Plants.

Leguminous crops, such as peas, beans, vetches, saintfoin, clover, etc., partake of the character of the pea, which may be accepted as the type of this family of plants. The prevailing mineral constituent of these plants is lime; for this reason they are sometimes called "lime plants." As we might for this reason expect, these plants flourish luxriantly on lime soils, and are cultivated most successfully in limestone districts. For the same reason, the addition of lime to soils containing but little of this substance greatly favors the growth of these crops. Another mineral constituent required by these plants is sulphur; hence, the addition of some combination of sulphur is generally attended with benefit to a crop of this description. A substance well fitted for purpose is gypsum, or plaster of Paris. This compound, as already noticed, contains sulphuric acid and lime, and on this account may be regarded as a special manure for leguminous plants.

Stock in Winter.

The *Rural Home* says: An experienced farmer can tell very quickly by glancing over his flock of sheep whether any are drooping, and if they are he will have them removed to a separate yard where they can have better nursing. Cattle should be fed in such a way that the strong ones cannot drive the weak away from their fodder and water. Stock should always have a plenty of clean, dry bedding to lie upon at night. It is perfectly cruel to allow a live animal to sleep at night upon a hard, cold plank, or upon wet, filthy straw. Dry straw, besides being soft to lie upon, is a poor conductor of *heat*, and consequently keeps within the animal his own heat.

Bots.

A correspondent of the *Journal of the Farm* says, in regard to bots:

Just as son as you discover that your horse is troubled with bots, commence to work on his stomach and bowels; get a live chicken, kill it, and drench the animal with the warm blood and entrails. The bots will let go their hold on the intestines, and commence to feed on the more attractive food. A few minutes after drenching administer a proper dose of castor oil, which will work off the bots.

Rural Brevities.

THE hog crop in Indiana is estimated at 1,500,000 head.

THE corn crop of McLean county, Ill., for the last season is estimated at upward of 10,000,000 bushels.

IN Nova Scotia the farmers yoke their oxen by the horns.

BEET SUGAR cultivation is regarded as a fixed success in California.

A SMALL farm well cultivated is better than a large one badly worked.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, has the champion calf—seven months old and weighs 740 pounds.

IT will require 24,000,000 bushels of corn to winter the 300,000 Texas cattle now in Kansas.

MANY Kansas farmers are saving their wood-piles and burning corn.

THE Alvarado, Cal., beet sugar factory daily uses sixty tons of beets. Six thousand tons will be used this season.

ENGLISH history records that out of every thirty colts from thoroughbred stock, but one proves extra fast.

CORN is a legal tender in the drinking saloons of Chetopa, Kansas. A bushel of corn for a drink of whisky is the rate of exchange.

A cow in litigation at Charleston, S. C., has cost $1,200 already, and neither party has her yet.

A FARMER in Gage county, Neb., recently cut and hauled to a lumber mill a cottonwood tree, the first 12-feet cut of which made 108 feet of lumber. This is remarkable only in connection with the fact that he planted the seed of the tree but eight years ago.

A PAXTON, Ill., farmer recently shipped 160 bushels of potatoes to Chicago for sale on commission, and received "cash to balance $10.24," or about sixpence per bushel net, $44.96 having vanished in freight and commission, besides a shortage of 22 bushels. It takes, therefore, five bushels of Paxton potatoes to get the sixth bushel to the Chicago market.

Five Hundred Counterfeiters on Trial at Once.

In the whole history of criminal jurisprudence there has probably never been anything equal to the gigantic trial which was concluded at Moscow, in Russia, on the 21st of November, and in which was arraigned five hundred prisoners, upward of two hundred of whom were convicted and sentenced to cruel penalties. Among the accused were persons of every station in life—gray-haired men and youths, men and women; among the latter some highly accomplished and prepossessing in appearance. All the prisoners were charged with one of the gravest offenses in the criminal code of Russia—that of counterfeiting. That code says: "The person that counterfeits the coin or currency of the Imperial Government shall suffer death." Notwithstanding this rigorous provision Russia has been flooded for several years past with well-executed counterfeits of the Government treasury notes. The prompt execution of several who were caught in passing the spurious currency did not check the evil, and for the last three years it became so great that the Minister of Finance was almost in despair. Offers of the largest rewards did not lead to the detection of the guilty parties. Changes in the appearance of the treasury notes did not do so much good either, for so vast is the extent of the Russian Empire that it takes the Imperial Government six months to communicate its decrees to the remotest parts of the country.

At length, in last July, a curious accident gave the Government the long-looked-for clue, which led to the discovery of an association of criminals of both sexes, banded together for the purpose of circulating spurious currency, and which extended from the bleak and frozen shores of the White Sea to the Volga and the Black Sea. In the course of the two following months 3,000 men and women were arrested, but after a preliminary examination 2,500 of them were discharged, and about 500 were held for trial. Among the latter were six Frenchmen, of St. Petersburg, who had been caught printing the counterfeit notes, and a comparatively large number of women. The prisoners were all conveyed to Moscow, where they were confined in the vast vaults underneath the Kremlin Palace. Criminal law in Russia is barbarous at the best, and the male prisoners were herded together like as many dogs. They received the coarsest of fare, and straw was their only couch. The women were treated but little better.

On the 20th of October the trial opened in the large hall of the Kremlin, which holds nearly five thousand persons. The proceedings were protracted for a month, and the prosecution succeeded in establishing the guilt of nearly one-third of the accused. Two hundred and three of them were found guilty, among them about fifty women. Sentence of death was passed upon the six French printers, and the other convicted parties were condemned to hard labor in the gold mines of the Ural Mountains for life, or for ten years. The doomed men and women burst into piercing shrieks and howls, and well they might, for, in case of the former, the sentence included barbarous flogging and branding on the forehead with red-hot iron; while the women, some of whom were of refined descent, shuddered at the idea of having to do the most menial work for life or ten years at the station house. In their despair some of the unfortunates threw themselves upon the ground, and their piercing cries, mingled with the clanking of their chains, produced a truly horrible effect. The excitement and frenzy of the condemned grew from minute to minute more intense, and the Judges, in order to restore quietude, had to call in the soldiers, who, with their kantschubs, beat the prisoners right and left, and then dragged them back to the vaults of the Kremlin.

MORE than 10,000,000 pounds of india rubber gum are used in one year in the 150 india rubber manufactories of America and Europe.

THERE are in the country 3,806 Catholic church edifices, with a seating capacity of 1,999,515 persons.

Associated Habitual Movements in the Lower Animals.

Dogs, when they wish to go to sleep on a carpet or other hard surface, generally turn round and round and scratch the ground with their forepaws in a senseless manner, as if they intended to trample down the grass and scoop out a hollow, as no doubt their wild parents did, when they lived on open grassy plains or in the woods. Jackals, fennecs, and other allied animals in the Zoological Gardens, treat their straw in this manner; but it is a rather odd circumstance that the keepers, after observing for some months, have never seen the wolves thus behave. A semi-idiotic dog—and an animal in this condition would be particularly liable to follow a senseless habit—was observed by a friend to turn completely round on a carpet thirteen times before going to sleep.

Many carnivorous animals, as they crawl toward their prey and prepare to rush or spring on it, lower their heads and crouch, partly, as it would appear, to hide themselves, and partly to get ready for their rush; and this habit in an exaggerated form has become hereditary in our pointers and setters. Now, I have noticed scores of times that, when two strange dogs meet on an open road, the one which first sees the other, though at the distance of one or two hundred yards, after the first glance always lowers its head, generally crouched a little, or even lies down; that is, he takes the proper attitude for concealing himself and for making a rush or spring, although the road is quite open and the distance great. Again, dogs of all kinds, when intently watching and slowly approaching their prey, frequently keep one of their fore-legs doubled up for the next cautious step; and this is eminently characteristic of the pointer. But from habit they behave in exactly the same manner when their attention is aroused. I have seen a dog at the foot of a high wall, listening attentively to a sound on the opposite side, with one leg doubled up; and in this there could have been no intention of making a cautious approach.

Dogs scratch themselves by a rapid movement of one of their hind feet; and, when their backs are rubbed with a stick, so strong is the habit that they cannot help rapidly scratching the air or the ground in a useless and ludicrous manner.

Horses scratch themselves by nibbling those parts of their bodies which they can reach with their teeth; but more commonly one horse shows another where he wants to be scratched, and they then nibble each other. A friend whose attention I had called to the subject observed that when he rubbed his horse's neck the animal protruded his head, uncovered his teeth and moved his jaws, exactly as if nibbling another horse's neck, for he could never have nibbled his own neck. If a horse is much tickled, as when currycombed, his wish to bite something becomes so intolerably strong that he will clatter his teeth together, and, though not vicious, bite his groom. At the same time, from habit, he closely depresses his ears, so as to protect them from being bitten, as if he were fighting with another horse.

A horse, when eager to start on a journey, makes the nearest approach which he can to the habitual movement of progression by pawing the ground. Now, when horses in their stalls are about to be fed and are eager for their corn, they paw the pavement or the straw. Two of my horses thus behave when they see or hear the corn given to their neighbors. But here we have what may almost be called a true expression, as pawing the ground is universally recognized as a sign of eagerness.—*Darwin's "Expression of the Emotions of Man and the Lower Animals."*

How to Preserve Dead Bodies.

In the course of investigating the destroying elements that affect dead bodies, Mr. Peter Craig, undertaker, perceived that oxygen was the element that causes decomposition; it struck him that if the element could be removed from the coffin where the body was incased, that preservation would be certain. How to accomplish this at first rather puzzled Mr. Craig, but, not to be baffled by trifles, he gave the subject great consideration; and knowing that combustion was caused by the union of the carbon of the material and the oxygen of the air, he tried the experiment of using up the oxygen in the casket by the aid of a lighted candle. He had an air-tight casket made, and placed a burning candle therein; he screwed down the lid perfectly air-tight. The candle continued to burn for eight hours, and then having consumed all the oxygen in the interior was extinguished. This proved he theory—and satified him that he had made an excellent discovery; but to carry out his ideas effectively he obtained the body of a dead man from the Coroner and placed it in the coffin, with the lighted candle, as before screwing down the lid, etc. In this case the candle burned for five hours and a half, and then became extinguished as before. To test the case Mr. Craig had the body removed to a back room, where it remained for three weeks in a perfect state of preservation. This satisfied him beyond a doubt that he had succeeded in discovering a new art, whereby bodies could be embalmed without the aid of chemicals,. After having succeeded so well with his invention, he drew the attention of Dr. Edwin Bently to the process, and that gentleman expressed his firm belief in its success. The new process is to be fully tested to-day, with the body of Mr. Gowenback, who died in this city on last Thursday, and whose body has been preserved in this manner. It is the intention of this gentleman's relatives to hae vhis remains taken to Scotland. This will test the process, and, should it prove satisfactory, which is not doubted, Mr. Craig will have added a new process of preserving bodies to science.—*San Francisco Alta.*

A MUCH MARRIED YOUTH.—The young Emperor of China, who is about to ascend the throne, recently took to himself four wives in one day, and they are only the advance guard of a small army of wives that are soon to follow. Only one, however, bears the title of Empress, and she is the beautiful Aluta, daughter of a doctor of the Imperial Academy. Great preparations were made for the wedding, and her *trousseau* is said to have cost $500,000. The bridegroom is but 17, and seems to be getting into difficulties at a very early age.

The Meeting of Stanley and Livingstone.

Descending the western slope of the mountain, the port of Ujiji lay below, embowered in palms.

"Unfurl your flags and load your guns!" cried Stanley.

"Ay wallaw, ay wallah, bana!" eagerly responded the men.

"One, two, three,"—and a volley from fifty muskets woke up the peaceful village below. The Kirangozi raised the American flag once more; the men stepped out bravely, as the crowds of villagers came flocking around them, shouting "*Bindera Mintkami!*" an American flag.

Suddenly Stanley heard a voice on his right say in English, "Good morning, sir."

The blood leaped fiercely to his heart. Was it then true? Livingstone was near at hand!

A black man, dressed in a long white shirt, announced himself to the young adventurer as "Susi, the servant of Dr. Livingstone."

"What? Is Dr. Livingstone here?"

"Yes, sir."

"In this village?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you sure?"

"Sure, sure, sir. Why I leave him just now.

Then another servant introduced himself; the crowds flocked around anew; Stanley scourged himself to keep down his furious emotions; and finally, at the head of his caravan, arrived before a semicircle of Arab magnates, in front of whom stood an old white man with a gray beard.

As Stanley advanced toward him he noticed that he was pale, looked wearied, had on his head a bluish cap, with a faded gold band around it, a red-sleeved waistcoat, and a pair of gray tweed trowsers. He would have run to him, but he remembered the traditional coldness of the English race; and so he walked deliberately to him, took off his hat, and said:

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

"Yes," said he, with a kind smile, lifting his cap slightly.

Then they clasped hands, and, after the necessary formalities with the Arab magnates, Mr. Stanley explained himself and his mission.

It was a great day for the old explorer. There were letters from his children! "Ah," he said, "patiently I have waited years for letters." There was a whole epic of pathos in his voice.

And you may picture for yourselves that strangely-met pair, seated in the explorer's house, Livingstone hearing for the first time of the great changes in Europe, and Stanley offering a brimming goblet of champagne, brought all the way from the Jesuit mission at Bagamoyo! They sat long together, with their faces, turning eastward, noting the dark shadows creeping up above the grove of palms beyond the village, and the rampart of mountains, listening to the sonorous thunder of the surf of the Tanganyika, and to the dreamy chorus which the night insects sang. When Livingstone bade Stanley "Good night," he added, "God bless you."

Mr. Stanley remained four months in the company of Dr. Livingstone, during which time an intimate and rich friendship grew up between the two men. Stanley brought youth, impulse, generous freedom of expression and long experience of travel to the veteran; Dr. Livingstone gave a deep gratitude, a thorough Christian love, and the wisdom of age to the companionship.—*Scribner's for January.*

King Cotton.

The United States annually produce 400,000 bales of cotton for the European market, or 120,000,000 of pounds, which sells at an average price of one franc per pound. Europe thus pays to the United States 120,000,000 of francs every year, simply for cotton, and the 120,000,000 pounds of cotton is spun by 500,000 of spinning jennies and wove by 625,000 looms. In the process of manufacture there is a waste of twenty-five per cent.; hence 120,000,000 pounds of raw material give only 90,000,000 pounds of manufactured cotton goods, worth two and one half francs per pound, being a total of about 225,000,000 francs. The process of manufacturing, therefore, does not even double the value of the raw material.

If, now, we estimate the number of workmen engaged in the cotton manufacture from beginning to end, on the basis of six workmen to every 160 spinning-jennies, we shall have 18,750 hands so employed. Add to these the number of those employed in raising the cotton crop, and the crews of the ships which bring it to Europe, and it will be no exaggeration if we estimate the number of employes at 3,000,000, and the amount of capital at 300,000 francs. No other industry can compare with this for magnitude, and the epithet of *King Cotton* is well deserved. If we do not take care, this industry will prove the ruin of Europe, whence it annually drains 120,000,000 francs, without making any return. Cotton alone is answerable for the ever-increasing wealth of the United States, and the relative misery of European countries. It is full time to put an end to this state of affairs, by compelling the manufacturers hereafter to produce only firm and durable textures. But, inasmuch as the State can scarcely interfere in such questions, it remains for individuals to apply the remedy. It is in the power of the consumer to apply this remedy, as he alone is accountable for the present painful crisis in the cotton-manufacturing industries of Europe.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

CIDER AND PICKLES FOR FEVER.—Some two months ago a resident of Detroit named Broef was taken ill with some sort of a fever, and for two weeks there was little hope of saving his life. He continued to sink, in spite of all the physicians could do, and they finally gave him up. All through his sickness the man had continually asked for pickles and cider, and when he had got so low that his death was considered only a question of a few hours, Mrs. Broef decided to gratify his wishes. A glass of sweet cider was given him, and he declared himself much better for it. More was given through the night, in place of medicine, and the next morning the doctor declared that almost favorable change had taken place. Some strong pickles were procured and given him, and he began to call for gruel and broth. To be brief, he is now able to move around the house, and everybody in the neighborhood, as well as the physician, gives the cider and pickles the credit of performing the cure.

Rather Exciting.

There is absolutely no safe way to carry a pistol except to carry it without a charge. A young man lost a wife recently by trusting to the directions of a friend who told him how he could carry a pistol without danger. His Mary Jane resided some distance from the city, and he had a great horror of dogs, so he put his revolver in the hip pocket of his Sunday clothes one evening when he started to see her. The prospective mother-in-law met him at the door and told him to take the rocking-chair, and as he did so, the report of fire-arms caused the old lady to scream and fall to the floor, while a fire in the rear claimed Charles Henry's attention and consumed a portion of his best doeskin "smalls." The old lady swooned, the girl ran in, forgetting her disordered hair and dress, and followed her mother's example. The old man and his double-fisted boys ran in, and, seeing mother and daughter lying on the floor, went for the young man, and he went through the window, carrying sash and glass with him as he went. A big dog, aroused by the noise, made for the fugitive, who in his turn made for the city, about a mile and a half or two miles distant, emptying his revolver at the dog as he went. The dog was dead for that young man in more than one sense, for he dare not approach the house now lest the old man may revenge the loss of his dog on him. Had he only shot the old woman he would have been forgiven, but the old man says he will never forgive the murderer of his dog. If any one asks that young man how he likes Amanda Jane, he says that her nerves are too delicate for a country girl, and betrays an anxiety to drop the subject, but he confided to a friend that in sitting down the hammer of his revolver caught on the arm of the rocker, and it was in that way discharged, whereupon that house and his clothes became too hot for him.—*Evansville Journal.*

Strange Scene in Church.

A New York paper of Tuesday says: The Rev. Mr. Mathews, pastor of the Free Methodist Church at Third avenue and Twenty-first street, Brooklyn, in his sermon last Sunday even described the mystic brotherhood of the square and compass as "hay, wood and stubble." Some of the congregation responded "Amen!" while others hitched uneasily in their seats. Encouraged by the stir he had created the pastor thundered anther anathema against Masonry. At this juncture a gentleman in the body of the house arose, and, addressing the pastor said, "Sir, that is false." Several ladies and two gentlemen, who seemed to be in sympathy with the bold challenger, arose, and following him, walked out of the church. Instantly there was a stir all over the congregation. The chorister was awakened from sleep by the shuffling, and, thinking the meeting had been dismissed, was about to strike up the doxology. Others who had been drowsy began pulling on their overshoes proparatory to retiring. In the midst of this disorder the pastor raised his voice and said exultantly:

"My dear brethren and sisters, I have driven the devils from the church, and I am glad of it."

Order was then restored; a sweet and holy calm pervaded the building, and the chorister went to sleep again. The gentleman who interrupted the pastor and insinuated that his language was conspicuously inexact, is the Rev. Mr. Willbridge, a Baptist clergyman of Chicopee, Mass., who is tarrying with friends in Brooklyn.

Curious Facts About India.

Strange as it may appear, India, which has been described as a country "where vegetation grows with tropical luxuriance, and where a few months' neglect causes land to be covered with impenetrable jungle, many feet in height," has a scarcity of timber for building vessels and houses, and does not, even in most parts of the country, produce enough fuel for warming houses and for cooking, the inhabitants resort to the use of dried dung, the same as the people of Northern Africa do. In the northwestern portions of the country it is said to be the chief occupation of the native peasant housewife, "after she has drawn the water and kneaded the dough, to make the cow-dung into pats and spread them to dry in the sun." It is subsequently stacked, or placed in long piles, and if not wanted for some considerable time, it is coated with mud made from clay, to preserve it from the wet. Tons of it, thus prepared, are sold in the large towns in the interior, where it forms the principal fuel of the masses. In cold weather, when a fire at night or in the morning is necessary, every available bit of horse, sheep, or goat dung is gathered up and placed on the fire. This destruction of nearly all the droppings of every kind of stock is said to result in impoverishing the land very greatly, and it is affirmed that this waste is one of the principai drawbacks to the successful cultivation of the plant in India.

TALKING TO HORSES AND MULES.—Mules seem to possess a superiority over horses in learning a language. Nothing is more common on the levee in New Orleans, than to see stalwart mules, harnessed in drays, that understand both French and English. If the driver speaks Spanish, or German, or French, and the animal has been long enough with him, it is quite evident he understands when told to do this or that in either tongue, by instant obedience. Even donkeys manifest a peculiar aptitude for accomplishing themselves in the same way, if reared with drivers speaking two or three dialects. A splendid opportunity offers for instituting experiments to determine how much a horse might be taught of a language—no severity would be necessary. Their innate approbativeness affords an unerring key-note to their cerebral powers. A gentleman of New York, two years ago, was in the habit of talking with his beautiful horse as he did with his friends, and promised a lump of sugar if he traveled when he rode out, which was invariably given on returning to the stable. When the sagacious quadruped had exerted himself in a particularly satisfactory manner, he had a way of expressing his consciousness of it to his owner, who acknowledged the hint by giving him two lumps.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Mr. Greeley as a Lover of Poetry and the Drama.

The London *Era*—theatrical journal publishes the subjoined letter, addressed to the editor of that paper:

"SIR: A great and good man,—nay, I may say in virtue a second "Cato"—has left us for another and a better world; died of a broken heart. I am sure that it will be of some interest to this profession, especially to those who strive after higher aims, to hear that he was one of the staunchest supporters of the legitimate drama. His political duties, and arduous labors as editor of the *Tribune*, left him little time to visit the theaters as often as he wished, but he gave them his fullest support. His critics were always experienced and highly educated literary men, and the New York *Tribune* was looked upon as the oracle in theatrical matters. Justice was there for every one, and none dreaded its opinion except the impostor and the charlatan. Mr. Greeley's sound and poetic views upon Shakspeare's heroes often astonished me. You could learn more in a short conversation with him than days of study and meditation could reveal. I never spent an hour in his presence without gaining some profound and beneficial information.

Mr. Greeley was a great reader and lover of poetry; his special delight was "Byron;" he revealed more in the beauty of his language and rhythm than in his philosophy. In fact, it was "rhythm and beauty of language" that he first looked to in every poet. Swinburne's verses he greatly admired; so did he Heinrich Heine's. One evening at one of the receptions of his beloved sister, Mrs. Cleveland, he read from an old folio a translation of Schiller's "Semele," a poem seldom read even in Germany. I was delighted and much astonished at it, for I doubt, with the exception of Bayard Taylor, that any one else in the room knew of its existence; and yet it gave pleasure to all, for he had a sweet voice, and, with his child-like, innocent face, crowned with his silver hair, he looked a regular truly God-like man. Peace to his ashes. Not only has America suffered a great loss in him, but the entire world. I admired and loved him dearly, and cannot refrain from paying this simple tribute to his memory, for he was "e'en as just a man as e'er my conversation coped withal." Yours truly,

DANIEL E. BANDMANN.

Puzzling a Doctor.

Dr. M., an army surgeon, was fond of a joke (unless perpetrated at his own expense), and had, moreover, a great contempt for citizen soldiers who were more renowned for their courage than their scholarship. One day at mess, after the decanter had performed sundry perambulations of the table, Capt. S., a brave and accomplished officer and a great wag, remarked to the Doctor, who had been somewhat severe in his remarks on the literary deficiencies of some of the new officers:

"Dr. M., are you acquainted with Capt. G.?"

"Yes, I know him well," replied the Doctor, "he is one of the new set. But what of him?"

"Nothing in particular; I have just received a letter from him, and I will wager you a dozen old port that you cannot guess in six guesses how he spells cat."

"Done! It's a wager."

"Well, commence guessing," said Capt. S.

"K, a, double t."

"No."

"K, a, double t, e."

"No."

"K, a, t, e,'

"No! Try again."

"C, a, double t, e."

"No, you have missed it again."

"Well then," returned the Doctor, "C, a, double t."

"No, that's not the way; try again—it's your last guess."

"C, a, g, h, t."

"No, that's not the way. You've lost your wager."

"Well," said the Doctor, with much petulance of manner, "how does he spell it?"

"Why, he spells it c, a, t," replied S., with the utmost gravity of manner, amid the roar of the mess; and almost choking with rage the Doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming very harshly:

"Capt. S., I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner!"

Railway Securities.

In a review of the financial record of 1872, the New York *Express* says, the Stock Exchange has grown wonderfully, and is now one of the greatest speculative marts in the world. A few of the leading operators who now occasionally combine, represent securities worth five hundred millions of dollars. Another feature of the year has been the disposition of the managers of the old railways to increase the volume of securities to double-track, extend and otherwise improve their lines. This assumed the form of a mania during the closing months of the year. New York Central authorized the issue of $40,000,000 bonds to lay another double track from New York to Buffalo. The Chicago and Northwestern authorized the issue of $45,000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds, of which $35,000,000 is reserved to take up outstanding mortgages, and $10,000,000 for new work, such as the completion of branch lines, which will give to the parent company valuable land grants. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company is now marketing $60,000,000 sinking fund bonds for improvement. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company has issued about $4,000,000 new bonds and $15,000,000 common stock, and has also recently given notice of a new issue of $2,000,000 common stock and $2,500,000 scrip preferred. The Chicago and Rock Island Company, a short time since, announced a new issue of $6,000,000 stock. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Company has issued $5,000,000 new stock during the year. The Erie Company authorized a large consolidated mortgage which increases the bonded debt, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company sold $2,700,000 at par which had been in the treasury a long time. The above list comprises only the leading companies which have increased their securities.

JEROME B. STILLSON, who succeeds Croly as manager of the New York *World*, is said to be the youngest managing editor and the handsomest man in the metropolitan press.

LIST OF

DELINQUENT TAXES,

Lands and Town Lots

WITHIN THE

COUNTY OF DeKALB AND STATE OF IND'A.

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1871 including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1872.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinq't tax penalty & in'st.	Am'nt of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.												
Bell Jacob, heirs of	w. pt of s. e. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	860	880	15 60	9 32	45	25 37
Carnahan Clara L.	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	19	33	12	40	70	200	200	3 29	2 12	45	5 86
Feagler Henry	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	13	33	12	3	00	80	80	1 28	84	45	2 57
Fair Wm. H.	pt. of e. ½ of s. e. qr.	14	33	12	78	72	831	831	8 34	8 80	45	17 49
Leister Lefanus	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	76	704	704	11 50	7 46	45	19 50
Simon Peter	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	23	33	12	80	00	840	840	18 84	8 90	45	28 19
Wyant J. P.	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	16	33	12	2	50	807	807	13 89	8 55	45	22 89
same	pt. of s. e. qr.	16	33	12	154	64	1250	1250	20 61	13 25	45	34 31
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.												
Bowser J. O.	w. pt. of n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	33	13	25	00	40	40	61	48	45	1 54
same	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	31	33	13	40	00	120	120	1 87	1 44	45	3 76
Elson W. H.	e. ½ of s. e. qr	11	33	13	80	00	400	400	6 36	4 80	45	11 61
Feagler Henry	n. end of w. ½ of n.e.qr	7	33	13	17	68	1864	1864	4 43	22 36	45	27 24
George John	s. pt. of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	34	13	73	25	1570	1570	13 68	18 84	45	32 97
Hanna Oliver S.	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	40	00	160	160	2 53	1 92	45	4 90
same	n. e. ¼ of n. w. ¼	14	33	13	40	00	160	160	1 88	1 92	45	4 25
Hanna Wm. W.	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	23	33	13	40	00	160	160	1 88	1 44	45	3 77
Jones Sarah	n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	3	33	13	40	00	80	80	1 26	96	45	2 67
McClellan Wm.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	1216	1216	20 24	16 86	45	37 55
Porter Wm. O.	und ⅔ of n. w. qr.	27	33	13	160	00	960	960	7 51	11 52	90	19 93
same	und ⅔ of s. w. qr.											
Porter Daniel W.	und 1-3 of n. w. qr.											
same	und 1-3 of s. w. qr.	27	33	13	80	00	480	480	4 29	5 76	10	40 95
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.												
Dawson John W.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	20	33	14	80	00	567	567	10 30	8 56	45	19 31
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	23	33	14	71	10	671	671	12 20	10 13	45	22 78
same	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	33	14	80	00	710	710	12 91	10 72	45	24 08
Hanna Horace H.	s fracnl of s. w. qr	12	33	14	7	85	20	20	76	30	45	1 51
Hewey Thomas H.	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	20	33	14	40	00	332	332	1 60	5 0	45	7 06
Johnson Thomas	w. ½ of s. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	14	40	00	277	277	97	4 18	45	5 60
Meese John	n. ½ of n. w. qr	3	33	14	73	20	440	440	4 34	6 64	45	11 43
same	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	4	33	14	73	93	430	430	4 25	6 49	45	11 19
Place Susan	in s. e. cor. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	1	33	14	1	00	20	20	76	30	45	1 51
Rex Joseph M.	pt. e. ½ of n. e. qr.	13	33	14	78	00	1654	1654	26 48	24 97	45	51 90
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.												
Andrew J. A.	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	7	33	15	40	40	923	923	21 25	13 01	45	34 71
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	33	15	78	50	1560	1560	33 59	21 99	45	56 03
same	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	7	33	15	40	00	600	600	12 94	8 46	45	21 85
Baily & Smith	n. fracnl of n. e. qr.	5	33	15	69	50	620	620	13 37	8 74	45	22 56
Bartlett Silas H.	s. pt. of s. w. ¼ of s.w. qr.	6	33	15		79	410	410	58 56	5 78	45	64 79
Hodge Mary P.	s. side of mid 1-3	4	33	15	26	00	227	227	4 89	3 20	45	8 59
Hawkins Wm. H.	n. pt. of mid. 1-3 of sec.	4	33	15	50	00	653	653	13 59	9 20	45	23 24
Johnson Sarah S.	in s. w. qr.	6	33	15		67	28	28	59	39	45	1 41
Kirkbirde G. W.	in e. ½ of n. w. fracnl qr.	6	33	15	2	00	20	20	33 38	28	45	34 13
McGonigal Susan	in section	6	33	15		56	170	170	19 22	2 39	45	22 07
Mogie Simon heirs of	in n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		15	50	50	1 06	70	45	2 26
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.												
Coats & Petty	s. w. cor. of s. w. qr.	28	34	15	20	08	1900	1900	16 20	25 84	45	42 49
Loveland John F.	n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	34	15	79	00	954	954	15 16	12 97	45	28 58
Richmond Wm.	off n. side of n. ½ of s.e.qr.	18	34	15	40	00	1351	1351	13 86	19 37	45	33 68
Stoy Levi	n. w. ¼ of s. w qr.	17	34	15	40	00	615	615	7 16	8 36	45	15 96
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.												
Aldrich Jason D.	pt of s. e. qr.	3	34	14		20	105	105	2 96	1 58	45	4 99
Allen Wm.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	34	34	14	80	00	1168	1168	69 76	19 13	45	89 34
same	pt. of n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	34	34	14	20	00	78	78	9 68	1 17	45	11 30
Blackwell Catharine	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	90	90	5 51	1 20	45	7 16
Blaker Wm.	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	30	30	13 97	45	45	14 87
Buchanan Frederick T.	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		20	220	220	51	4 22	45	5 78
Brown Wm.	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	31	34	14	78	00	879	879	2 18	13 27	45	15 90
Cutting David	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		32	56	56	97	83	45	2 25
Casebeer George	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	512	512	18 68	9 22	45	28 31
Coats Noyes	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	46	34	14	80	00	1519	1510	15 50	22 80	45	38 75
Drake C. M.	s. w. qr.	7	34	14	140	00	420	420	11 90	6 24	45	18 69
Fosdick R. W.	pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14		40	116	110	3 67	1 66	45	5 78
Freeborn J. E.	off s. side of s. e. qr.	34	34	14	60	00	780	730	33 92	11 02	45	44 39
Franks David	in n. w. qr.	30	34	14	55	00	565	835	40 60	8 53	45	49 58
Gingrich Samuel	mid pt of e. ½ of n.w. qr.	18	34	14	15	00	60	60	8 76	90	45	10 11
Huffman John A.	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	3	00	105	105	36 69	1 58	45	38 72
Hale Marshall	in n.w.cor of n.e.¼ n.w.qr	12	34	14	1	00	300	300	19 47	4 53	45	24 45
Hoopingarner John J.	pt of s. e. qr.	2	34	14		20	270	270	24 05	4 07	45	28 57
Hale D. C.	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	29	34	14	80	00	820	820	23 94	12 28	45	36 67
Hunter Jefferson	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	30	34	14	80	00	980	980	35 48	18 09	45	54 02
Jones Wm. I.	pt of n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	15	00	361	361	8 62	6 95	45	16 02
John Asa	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	29	34	14	40	00	280	280	15 60	3 92	45	19 97
Jaques Warren	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	10	34	14	40	00	1027	1027	6 05	17 50	45	24 00
Kester Alonzo A.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	29	34	14	80	00	308	308	8 73	4 65	45	13 83
Kallner Charles	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	25	34	14	40	00	413	413	10 68	7 73	45	18 86
Linderfer Henry	pt of s. w. q r	1	34	14	2	40	709	709	34 73	13 20	45	48 38
Lower Wm. S.	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr	24	34	14	40	00	400	400	11 34	6 04	45	17 83
Lackey John A.	s. w. pt of n. w. qr	11	34	14	50	00	1013	1013	3 65	16 79	45	20 89
Leonard Eugene	in n. w. qr	12	34	14		80	1130	1130	34 02	17 06	45	51 53
Mosier & Hopkins	in w. ½ of s. w. qr	1	34	14	1	64	70	70	13 09	1 05	45	14 59
Moughler George	in s. e. cor of n.e.¼ of n.e.qr	10	34	14	1	50	15	15	17 00	22	45	17 67
Moughler Jacob	n. w. pt of s. w. qr	13	34	14	94	00	1704	1704	44 54	27 23	45	72 22
same	s. w. pt of s. w. qr.	13	34	14	25	90	200	200	5 67	3 02	45	9 14
Moore Aaron D.	pt of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	19	34	14	75	00	528	528	14 97	7 97	45	23 39
Meese John	pt of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	19	34	14	73	50	1215	1215	14 97	19 95	45	35 37
Meese Laura B.	pt of e. side of w½ of swqr	28	34	14	50	00	385	385	10 91	5 81	45	17 17
Norford James M.	in s. e. qr	3	34	14		40	738	738	5 94	13 64	45	20 03
Norris Susan	n. e ¼ of n. e. qr	10	34	14	38	00	306	306	8 67	4 62	45	13 74
Nelson Levi	s. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr	19	34	14	38	50	245	245	6 93	3 69	45	11 07
Reese Hambright	s.w. pt of n.w.¼ of n.wqr	12	34	14		80	313	313	5 67	4 21	45	10 33
Scott Abraham	in s. w. qr	1	34	14		40	60	60	1 69	90	45	3 04
same	in n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr	12	34	14		20	200	200	5 68	3 02	45	9 15
Smith John	in s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	1	34	14		40	515	515	16	9 27	45	9 88
Shaffer Isaac	s. w. ½ of n. w. qr	17	34	14	40	00	398	398	17 13	7 50	45	25 08
Unknown owner	n.w. cor of n.w.¼ of s.wqr	35	34	14	3	75	16	16	1 59	24	45	2 28
Well Sylvanus	pt of s. w. q.	1	34	14		20	110	110	27	1 66	45	2 38
Wilson Wm. C.	in s. ½ of s. e. qr	2	34	14		32	15	15	97	22	45	1 64
Whitman Adam	pt of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	35	34	14	35	36	280	280	1 27	4 22	45	5 94
Weiss Gottfried	s. e. ¼ of s. e qr	26	34	14	40	00	790	790	16 72	11 92	45	29 09
Young George W. & Co.	pt of s. w. qr	1	34	14		20	90	90	6 14	1 35	45	7 94
UNION TOWNSHIP.												
Bassett Sanford	in section	4	34	13	26	22	2103	2103	41 00	31 15	45	72 60
same	pt of s. e. qr	4	34	13								
Bemanderfer John	pt of s. e. qr	4	34	13	4	00	70	70	1 97	98	45	3 40
Brandon Jacob	in mid pt of s. w. qr	32	34	13	20	00	820	820	1 69	11 56	45	13 70
Colvin O. H.	in mid pt of n w ¼ s w qr	3	34	13		25	62	62	1 74	87	45	3 06
Clutter George W.	pt of n ½ of s e qr	5	34	13	60	00	842	842	23 46	13 37	45	37 28
Cross Susannah	in n e cor of s e ¼ of s e qr	5	34	13	1	00	20	20	1 54	28	45	2 27
Grate Isaac	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	1	00	103	103	11 01	1 45	45	12 91
Gloyd & Bowser	s e ¼ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	240	240	6 80	3 38	45	10 63
same	n ½ of n e qr	18	34	13	80	00	640	640	18 14	9 02	45	27 61
Hale & Berry	in s w qr	3	34	13		40	1366	1366	205 66	19 26	45	225 37
Hamilton Arthur	in mid pt of s e ¼ of s e qr	3	34	13		25	108	108	1 63	1 52	45	3 60
Hanna Charles	s w ¼ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
same	s e ¼ of s w qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
same	n e ¼ of s e qr	23	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
same	e ½ of s w qr	23	34	13	80	00	560	560	15 87	7 89	45	24 21
same	s w ¼ of s w qr	23	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
Hanna Hugh T.	n e ¼ of n e qr	24	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
Jarvis & Crane	w side of w ½ of sw ¼ of se qr	3	34	13	12	50	1700	1700	16 77	23 97	45	41 19
Johnson & Davis	in s e pt of s e ¼ of n w qr	15	34	13	3	50	1035	1035	29 33	14 59	45	44 37
Kester A. A.	in mid of s e qr	4	34	13	1	00	41	41	6 99	57	45	8 01
Kryder Fred	s e ¼ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
Kuhlman George	n pt of s w qr.	24	34	13	66	00	528	528	14 96	7 44	45	22 85
same	s ½ of n w qr	24	34	13	80	00	660	660	18 71	9 30	45	28 46
Killing Henry	in e mid pt of w¼ of seqr	32	34	13		20	110	110	3 11	1 55	45	5 11
Lock Thomas	n e ¼ of s e qr	12	34	13	40	00	370	370	10 48	5 21	45	16 14
Mason L. S.	in n e ¼ of s e qr	4	34	13		50	233	233	19 08	3 28	45	22 81
Patterson Wm.	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	3	00	36	36	1 52	50	45	2 47
Roby A. & P. A.	s w pt of n e qr	3	34	13		20	226	226	6 46	3 21	45	10 12
Randall Hiram T.	mid pt of s ½ of s e qr	32	34	13	17	78	136	136	11 03	1 91	45	13 39
Smith Isaiah	in s w cor of s e qr	3	34	13		50	43	43	7 26	60	45	8 31
Smith John L.	in s e qr	4	34	13		50	87	87	14 91	1 22	45	16 58
Shaffer Jacob B.	pt of s e qr	4	34	13	2	00	178	178	4 44	2 50	45	7 39
Shirts Albert B.	in n w qr	4	34	13	2	00	81	81	7 45	2 64	45	10 54
Trout Geo. W.	in section	4	34	13		50					45	
same	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	1	26	133	133	3 76	1 70	90	6 52
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.												
Dove Cornelia M.	n w ¼ of s w qr	33	34	12	40	00	160	160	2 40	2 25	45	5 10
Earl Robert J.	off w end of s½ of n e qr	4	34	12		50	30	30	1 57	42	45	2 44
Farrington A. S.	in s e ¼ of n e qr	3	34	12	2	75	40	40	60	65	45	1 70
Hosler Caroline	n e pt of s w ¼ of n e qr	4	34	12	1	50	150	150	9 54	2 11	45	12 10
Hornbarger Isaac	in w side of n e qr	4	34	12		50	140	140	2 45	1 97	45	4 87
Helmer John W.	in n ½ of n w qr	4	34	12		15	10	10	1 45	14	45	2 04
Hughes Elizabeth	off n end of e ½ of s e qr	32	34	12	50	00	286	286	9 19	4 03	45	13 67
Kryder and Earl	in n e cor of s ½ of n e qr	4	34	12	1	00	65	65	40 21	91	45	41 57
Miller Peter	pt of s e ¼ of n e qr	3	34	12	17	00	289	289	5 08	4 07	45	9 60
Mohler Dorotha M.	pt of n w qr	4	34	12		64	140	140	11 24	1 97	45	13 66
same	in s w cor of n e qr	4	34	12		75	140	140	5 77	1 97	45	8 19
Powell Levi B.	e ½ of e ½ of n w qr	27	34	12	40	00	702	702	7 68	12 39	45	20 52
Randall Milton	in w ½ of n w qr	1	34	12	1	60	55	55	2 05	77	45	3 27
Tompkins Alvira	in s e ¼ of of n w qr	4	34	12		20	15	15	3 16	21	45	3 82
Wernitz Jacob	s e ¼ of s w qr	13	34	12	40	00	170	170	7 74	2 39	45	10 58
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP,												
Hanna Wm. W.	s w ¼ of n w qr	8	35	12	40	00	80	80	1 43	92	45	2 8
Hower Samuel	s end of w ½ of s w qr	14	35	12	20	00	205	205	3 81	2 37	45	6 60
Hartman Leonard	in n pt of s w qr	38	35	12	20	50	38	38	65	44	45	1 54
Klaber Henry	n e cor of n w qr	21	35	12		20	55	55	4 51	63	45	5 57
Miller Josiah & Barbara	pt of s ½ of n w qr	5	35	12	75	40	1000	1000	18 19	11 60	45	30 24
Myers Eli	und 2-3 of n e ¼ of s w qr	28	35	12	26	60	290	290	5 26	3 36	45	9 08
Reynolds Jerome	s w cor of n e qr	12	35	12		25	278	278	10 08	4 22	45	14 75
Row Jacob G.	pt of n ½ of n e qr	36	35	12	70	00	730	730	13 34	8 46	45	22 25
Reinoehl Jacob	in n e qr	37	35	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	1300	1300	67 03	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
Reinoehl Wm. W.	e ½ of n e ¼ of n e qr	37	35	12	20	00	250	250	4 54	2 90	45	7 89
Row Isaiah	in s e cor of n e ¼ of n e qr	28	35	12	10	00	65	65	2 30	75	45	3 50
Short A. W.	in w ½ of n e qr	[illegible]	35	12	75	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45	[illegible]
same	n e ¼ of s w qr	28	35	12	40	00	480	480	7 64	4 87	45	12 96
same	und 3-4 of s ½ of n w qr	28	35	12	60	00	500	500	9 08	5 80	45	15 34
same	n e pt of s e qr	22	35	12		25	165	165	2 98	1 91	45	5 34
Vian Rees	e ½ of n e qr	25	35	12	80	00	960	960	11 54	12 17	45	24 16
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Easley Frederick	in s w cor of n w qr	6	35	13	3	00	1042	1042	11 80	15 17	45	27 42
Ellinwood Joseph	s w ¼ of n w qr	30	35	13	40	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 97	8 06	45	19 48
Gramling Peter	n e ¼ of s w qr	10	35	13	40	00	636	636	11 13	8 26	45	19 85
Hanna Samuel S.	s e ¼ of s e qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s e ¼ of s w qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	w ½ of n e qr	18	35	13	80	00	160	160	2 70	2 17	45	5 32
Hanna Hugh T.	s w ¼ of n w qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s w ¼ of n e qr	13	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s e ¼ of n w qr	13	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
Hanna Eliza	s e qr	12	35	13	160	00	320	320	5 45	4 35	45	10 25
same	n ½ of n w qr	13	35	13	80	00	160	160	2 70	2 17	45	5 32
same	s e ¼ of s e qr	14	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
same	s e ¼ of n w qr	18	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 35	1 08	45	2 88
Mead Harlan P.	in n w cor of n w qr	26	35	13	86	20	974	974	6 68	15 24	45	[illegible]
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.												
Albright Margaret	mid pt of s e qr	21	35	14	84	00	516	516	7 95	7 27	45	15 67
Clark Edward	s e ¼ of n e	13	35	14	40	00	744	744	13 58	11 49	45	25 52
Hanna Henry C.	w ½ of n w qr	7	35	14	68	82	160	160	2 80	2 23	45	5 48
Loutzenhiser Isaac	pt of w ½ of s w qr	6	35	14	90	00	258	258	5 67	4 06	45	10 18
Robinson John S.	pt of s w cor of s w ¼ of s e qr	1	35	14	2	56	180	180	6 40	5 16	45	12 01
Rohrabaugh Adam	e ½ of n w qr	21	35	14	80	00	1016	1016	14 91	14 32	45	29 68
same	s w ¼ of s w qr	21	35	14	40	00	330	330	5 75	4 51	45	10 71
Slentz John R.	s e cor of s w ¼ of s e qr	1	35	14	5	24	90	90	2 62	2 76	45	5 83
TROY TOWNSHIP.												
Zull John	n ½ of n w qr	9	35	15	30	47	267	267	4 69	2 96	45	8 10

Town Lots.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division		In-Lots.	Value of Lots and improvements.	total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & inte's.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
NEW ERA.										
Wyant John P.	8				110	110	1 93	1 16	45	3 54
ORANGEVILLE.										
Andrew W. P. & J. A.	112				25	25	63	52	45	1 60
Andrews, Hamilton & Co	110									
same	111									
same	114									
same	115									
same	116									
same	117				5080	5080	18 37	44 75	270	66 82
SPENCERVILLE.										
Monroe Wm.	33 s. ½	O. P.			56	56	1 01	84	45	2 30
same	34 s. ½	O. P.			96	96	1 75	1 44	45	3 64
VIENNA.										
Bartlett Silas H.	61				10	118	3 13	3 34	45	6 92
Bartlett Alvira A.	27				70	70	33	98	45	1 76
same	26				60	60	1 50	84	45	2 79
same	23				16	16	1 27	22	45	1 94
Miller John N.	82 n pt				90	140	2 33	2 10	45	4 88
Newville Hotel Co	50				415	415	8 94	5 85	45	15 24
same	51 s e ½ of				40	40	85	56	45	1 86
Rex Joseph	14				110	110	2 37	1 55	45	4 37
same	47 pt of				500	500	10 78	7 05	45	18 28
Thompson J. F.	51 n w ½				9	305	4 52	6 05	45	11 02
same	56				160	160	3 44	2 25	45	6 14
Yeagley A. J.	83 s pt of				106	106	9 43	1 49	45	11 37
same	87 s pt of				3	3	2 44	04	45	2 93
BUTLER.										
Aldrich Jacob	94	B. A.			250	250	18 01	4 15	45	22 61
Arford Robert	81	B. A.			155	155	8 90	2 57	45	11 92
Boon J. H.	63 e pt of	B. A.			100	182	50 41	4 77	45	55 63
Blaker John	25	B. A.			100	415	7 68	9 63	45	17 76
Barnett J. S.	69	B. A.			220	1160	7 04	22 00	45	29 49
Boyer Daniel H.	2 n ½	D. A.			75	638	12 40	12 25	45	25 10
same	3	D. A.			450	450	12 78	7 47	45	20 70
Carpenter Geo. W.	146	B. 2d A.			490	535	11 34	8 71	45	20 50
Carr John, sen.	17	D. A.			30	30	84	49	45	1 78
same	16 s pt	D. A.			100	125	3 53	2 07	45	6 05
Carpenter Catharine A.	147	B 2d A			380	330	11 33	5 47	45	17 25
Champion John T.	78	B 2d A			90	164	6 11	4 47	45	11 03
Duel John L.	66	n w pt D A			200	200	19 83	3 32	45	23 60
Fisher Isaac	107	B. A.			115	159	2 03	5 38	45	7 86
Farrier Andrew	4 e pt	D. A.			230	239	6 51	3 81	45	10 77
Freburn John B.	50	D. A.			40	40	1 61	66	45	2 72
same	60	D. A.			205	205	6 80	3 40	45	10 65
Fanning F. W.	1	T. A.		8	310	619	13 03	12 02	45	25 50
Gordon M. B.	14 s pt	N. A.			230	230	6 22	3 78	45	10 41
Hall John	6	T. A.		1	180	386	13 02	6 57	45	20 04
Keefer Sarah J.	53	D. A.			140	555	4 94	9 21	45	14 60
Killmyer Chas	Out Lot				85	85	5 05	1 41	45	6 91
Kenan Michael	110	B. A.			30	30	7 69	49	45	8 63
Kniseley Ruhana	3	T. A.		4	260	260	7 36	4 31	45	12 12
Maxwell Geo. W.	57	D. A.			410	630	14 16	13 20	45	27 81
same	58	D. A.			40	40	1 68	66	45	2 79
McNall John	117	B. 2d A.			30	30	84	49	45	1 78
Madden John A.	29	D. A.			150	263	8 90	4 36	45	13 71
M. S. & N. I. R. R.	59	W pt	O. P.		30	30	45	49	45	1 39
same	127		O. P.		162	162	33	2 68	45	3 46
McIntyre Wm.	119 e ½	B. A.			20	20	3 11	33	45	3 89
same	120	B. A.			35	35	2 54	58	45	3 57
same	121	B. A.			115	212	7 38	5 26	45	13 09
Neel Nicholas	13 pt of n A.				70	70	1 97	1 16	45	3 58
Oberlin B.	61	D. A.			340	396	14 43	8 32	45	23 20
Oberlin Philip	74	B. A.			210	482	12 89	8 92	45	22 26
Plumley Alfred B.	1 mid pt	T. A.			65	165	1 83	4 48	45	6 76
Peck Carrie N.	139 B. 2d	A.			75	75	2 11	1 24	45	3 80
Pillsbury Nehemiah	8	P. A.			22	64	2 24	3 81	45	6 50
Prosser Wm. S.	Out Lot				225	262	10 75	6 09	45	17 29
Plotner Samuel B.	41	D. A.			100	105	4 13	1 74	45	6 32
Shoaff Daniel W.	110	B. A.			135	135	3 90	2 24	45	6 59
Stephens Lyda A.	95	B. A.			85	110	2 40	1 82	45	4 67
Strew Menerva J.	14	D. A.			175	175	4 95	2 90	45	8 30
Snively J. R.	85	B. D.			100	240	14 15	5 88	45	20 48
Thomas Wm. H.	7	T. A.		4	100	100	8 30	1 66	45	10 41
Tegardner A. W.	6 mid pt	D. B.			200	200	12 65	3 32	45	16 32
Tomlinson W. W.	3 mid pt	T. A.		1	380	265	26 91	7 14	45	34 50
Weiss Charles	Out Lot				85	485	4 66	9 80	45	14 91
Wells W. S.	Out Lot				190	190	3 40	1 99	45	5 84
Wyckoff Peter Q	10 n pt	D. A.			875	375	23 18	6 23	45	29 80
AUBURN.										
Beck Wm.	101	O. P			30	30	2 55	42	45	3 42
same	200	O. P			20	20	1 90	28	45	2 63
Buss Christian, heirs of	73	W A			150	150	3 65	2 11	45	6 21
same	74	W A			60	60	1 44	84	45	2 73
same	6	W A			400	400	7 93	5 64	45	14 02
Buss Margaret	13	B. A			20	20	1 95	28	45	2 68
same	14	B. A			20	20	1 95	28	45	2 68
Ellis E. P.	206	O. P			10	10	1 66	14	45	2 25
Eckenburg John	160	O. P.			160	175	3 89	2 46	45	6 80
same	225	O. P.			25	25	60	35	45	1 40
Fair Christena	28 n ½	O. P.			240	932	5 83	13 14	45	19 42
same	140 s ½ 1f w ½	O. P.			70	70	1 69	98	45	3 12
Gestenslager Mary C.	28	E. A.			110	110	23	1 55	45	2 23
Lowry Wm. A.	46	O. P.			240	325	8 17	5 08	45	14 70
Long Michael	236	O. P.			10	10	1 63	14	45	2 22
Lung Noah	4	O. P.			30	30	71	42	45	1 58
Lauferty Samuel	17	B. A.			220	2385	48	35 42	45	36 35
Moore John	168	W A.			95	39	22 75	54	45	23 74
Park W.	190	O. P.			20	20	13 43	28	45	14 16
Showalter Jacob	8	E A.			30	30	1 36	1 92	45	3 75
Weaver David	45	W A.			30	30	2 54	42	45	3 41
Zern Abraham	120 00	O. P.			300	332	7 72	5 54	45	13 72
WATERLOO.										
Anthony Mary	110	Hor 1st A.			250	250	10 23	3 90	45	14 58
same	158 n ½	Hor. 1st A.			85	88	2 48	1 32	45	4 25
Aldrich M. R.	78	O. P.			808	808	13 75	4 80	45	19 00
Bell & Emerson	218	Hor. A.			25	25	74 00	39	45	74 84
Blattner Adolphus W.	30 n 1-3	O. P.			1583	1583	83 64	24 69	45	108 78
Berry James L.	27 n ½	O. P.			278	292	5 06	4 30	45	9 81
Best James I.	25	L. A.			33	33	97	51	45	1 93
same	26	L. A.			33	33	97	51	45	1 93
same	27	L. A.			583	583	16 00	8 31	45	24 76
Corbett Artemen	71	O. P.			320	320	14 60	4 99	45	20 04
Cassner Elijah S.	67	Hop. A.			33	33	97	51	45	1 93
Cole Sarah A.	37	J. F. & G. A.			41	41	5 15	63	45	6 23
Fisher John	36	Hop. A.			33	33	97	51	45	1 93
Hamil Mary	60	O. P.			266	427	10 99	6 66	45	18 10
Henning Jennie	250	Hor. 2d A.			24	24	1 09	37	45	1 91
Jarvis & Frothingham	25	O. P.			200	200	6 00	3 12	45	9 57
same	3	F. 2d A.			133	133	3 98	2 07	45	6 50
Kennedy Josiah	26	F 1st A.			175	175	5 25	2 73	45	8 43
Lockhart Mary B.	22	L 1st A.			350	350	10 51	5 46	45	16 42
Lonutesenhiser B	23	L 1st A.			233	259	9 74	5 79	45	15 98
Lock Thomas	6	Hop. A.			350	475	9 39	7 41	45	17 25
same	7	Hop. A			66	66	1 97	1 02	45	3 44
same	14	Hop. A.			41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
same	16	pt of hop. a.			8	8	97	12	45	1 54
same	38	Hop. A.			70	70	2 00	1 09	45	3 53
same	100	Hor. 2d A.			91	91	7 22	1 41	45	9 08
same	8	Hop. A.			50	50	1 49	78	45	2 30
					41	41	1 22	63	45	2 72
Leavitt	14	Hop. A.			41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
same	17	Hop. A.			41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
same	22	Hop. B.			66	66	1 97	1 02	45	3 44
McClary Laura B	206	Hor. 1st A.			208	208	14 43	3 24	45	18 12
Miller Lydia A.	109	s pt Hor. 1st A			266	266	9 60	4 14	45	14 19
same	110	und ½ Hor. 1st A			129	129	3 87	2 01	45	6 33
McBride Emily L.	13	B. & H. A			50	50	13 00	78	45	14 23
Moody Mary E.	253	Hor. 3d A.			50	50	1 49	78	45	2 72
Middleton Wm.	203	Hor. 2d A			320	320	9 61	4 99	45	15 05
Mason Elmira C.	9	F. & J. A.			103	103	6 41	1 60	45	8 46
Miller Oliver	198	Hor. 2d A.			41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
Radcliff Mary F.	1	Haw. A.			133	133	3 98	2 07	45	6 50
Walker James I.	24 w ½	O. P.			33	33	6 99	51	45	7 95
Williamson Norris	216	Hor. 2d A.			266	266	7 98	4 14	45	12 57
Zwilling Henry	197	Hor. 2d A.								
UNION TOWN.										
Colegrove M. D.	11	O. P.			26	26	77	40	45	1 62
same	12	O. P.			114	114	3 42	1 77	45	5 64
Long R. R.	23	O. P.			31	31	92	48	45	1 85
Wareham George	10	O. P.			88	131	6 80	2 03	45	9 53
LAWRENCE.										
Alleman Samuel M.	73	O. P.			240	474	4 17	8 18	45	12 80
Brandt Jane G.	55	O. P.			118	118	4 82	1 62	45	6 89
Green Lyman	36	O. P.			240	250	15 55	3 36	45	19 36
Miller Peter	39 w ½	J. A.			40	60	87	70	45	2 02
same	30	J. A.			300	381	8 09	5 37	45	13 91
same	20	J. A.			20	30	49	42	45	1 36
same	25	J. A.			30	30	51	42	45	1 38
Odell James	57	O. P.			115	220	2 83	3 10	45	6 38
CORUNNA.										
Bartlett & Bartlett	Mill Lot				1630	1630	60 94	22 56	45	83 95
Boughman Henry A	5	Orrs A.			115	115	2 01	1 62	45	4 08
Beaty Samuel	3	"			30	30	66 39	42	45	67 26
Depew Joseph	1 n pt	Mc 1st A			200	200	11 96	2 88	45	15 29
Barnest Henry N.	57	O. P.			75	277	7 99	5 40	45	13 84
Earl Robert J.	1 pt of	Mc 1st A			16	16	2 33	21	45	2 99
Fisher Esther A.	4	O. P.			150	150	9 07	2 11	45	11 63
Harding & Smith	4	O. P.			35	35	60	49	45	1 54
Heckathorn H. L.	9 w pt	T. A.			215	215	3 78	3 03	45	7 26
Hammond, Brant & Co.	2	O. P.			810	810	60 70	11 42	45	72 57
same	3	O. P.			10	10	2 37	14	45	2 96
same	4	O. P.			10	10	2 18	14	45	2 77
same	5	O. P.			10	10	2 18	14	45	2 77
same	6	O. P.			10	10	2 18	14	45	2 77
same	7	O. P.			10	10	2 16	14	45	2 75
same	8	O. P.			10	10	77 62	14	45	78 21
same	76	O. P.			75	75	13 90	1 05	45	15 40
Marsh Chauncy G.	1	Orrs A			670	670	70 80	9 44	45	80 69
Masters Moses B.	4	Orrs A			155	155	2 72	2 18	45	5 35
Smith Geo W. A.	30	O. P.			115	115	2 01	1 62	45	4 08
Steward Maria	12	M 2d A			95	95	3 69	1 33	45	5 47
Shook Martin	3	M 3d A			75	75	15 13	1 05	45	16 63
Tarney Nathan	3	Top A			530	530	9 32	7 47	45	17 24
Waters Cyntha E.	4	Mc 2d A.			105	105	16 95	1 48	45	18 88
same	5	Mc 2d A.			25	25	15 77	35	45	16 57
Ward David	18	Mc 1st A			125	125	2 19	1 76	45	4 40
Williams Lucy A	17	Mc 1st A			150	150	5 60	2 11	45	8 16

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, } ss

I, WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor in and for said county of DeKalb do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1871 with the Delinquent tax, Penalty and Interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof at the time of sale, will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the town of Auburn, in said county, on the second Monday of February A. D. 1873 (the same being the tenth day of said month) unless such taxes, penalty interest and charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

Wm. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 13th, 1872.

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.
DEALERS IN
Hardwood Lumber!
265 Archer Ave.,
CHIC'GO.
Ash, Oak, Hickory,
Blackwalnut, Butternut
Chery, Maple and
WHITE WOOD LUMBER.

We are now receiving shipments of Hardwood Lumber, and are ready to contract for delivery by rail at any time during this fall or winter.

We pay cash and the highest market rates for

☞Parties having any of the above for sale will find it to their advantage to write us before shipping elsewhere.

Nov. 21,—3m

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

☞ ☞ ☞

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF
Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

J. F. LEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Give us a large See

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county

Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice, enqu at Gedorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1872.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swineford's hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in all work in his line.—Call and see.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 23, 1873. No. 4.

Auburn Courier

Published Every Thursday By

THOMAS C. MAYS

Editor and Proprietor.

Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year....$2 00
Six Months.... 1 00
Three Months.... 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	1 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J, J LITTLEFIELD, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Mars' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. M. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE Ind. Miller & Martin, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 3-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. J. E. BEST. 3-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 3-28

GEO. W: LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keyst eBlock,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK & BOSTON.
At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificent day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, with out change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent
CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R.R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianapolis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave,	11 34a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 38
Waterloo	10 33		8 18
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 58		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 58		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 30
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 35 a.m	6 45p.m	8 38
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 30
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 48	6 48
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 a.m	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 00	8 39
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 35
Angola	3 50		6.08
Pleasant	8 33		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 35p.m

Wm.A. Ernst, Sup

J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	,28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,15 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,29 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ..lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,06 "	6,10 "	7,36 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,46 "	2,85 P. M	2,65 "	4,56 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,50 "	6,50 "	8,30 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.30 A. M.	9.30 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,56 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,70 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,38 "
Lima	2,45 "	4.07 "	1,18 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,02 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,15 "	[illegible]
Mansfield	6,05 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,18 "	9.20 "	6.87 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A M.	11,42 "	3,30 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,3 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872. trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 24	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 08	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 48	4 45
Summit	11 44	1 28	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	2 40	8 40
Auburn	12 12a.m	1 58	11 18
Denver	8 16	8 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 18	

Eastward.

	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 30 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 35 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 28	6 40
Angola	5 48	1 48	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:16 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	1:28 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:43 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:30 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:06 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 36	7 38
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve.	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 10
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 35	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Sup't.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
UBUR, IN A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to accommodate all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
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Inaugural Address

OF

GOV. HENDRICKS

The Welfare of the People—The Ballot Box—Representative Reform.

An Able Document.

—Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

In assuming the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, I invoke God's blessing upon our people and State.

It is primary among our obligations to see that every duty which the State owes to the United States is faithfully discharged, and that the rights and powers of the state are maintained and upheld. Between the rightful authorities of the State and the power of the United States, there should be no conflict, and if they be asserted and exercised in the spirit of the Constitution, and with a proper appreciation, of their relations, there will be none.—Under the Constitution, each State, and the United States, are so related that support to one is fidelity to both, and hostility to either is hostility to both. The exercise of unwarranted authority of either provokes collision, and is a public wrong.

THE FEDERAL POWER

has become so great, the area of its operations so extended, and the allurements to its services so seductive, that our most watchful care is necessary, to preserve the proper dignity and just influence of the State. It should attract attention and excite serious concern, when local troubles and controvercies, growing out of matters wholy of State concern, was made the pretext for the interposition of Federal authority, and the [illegible] of national [illegible]. Surely you will agree with me that Indiana is so great a commonwealth, and her people are so entirely capable of self-government, that every question and controversy connected with her policy, or growing out of her action, and within the sphere of her reserved sovereignity of a State of the Union, must be settled and adjusted according to her pleasure, and by her authority.

My conduct upon all questions that touch the relations between the State and the United States, shall be governed by an earnest desire, to preserv the legitimate authority of both, and to maintain the most eincere harmony.

By the prompt and full discharge of every duty, and the exercise of a fraternal community I will labor to promote a cordial and enduring friendship between all the states.

THE WELLFARE OF THE PEOPLE

requires that there be harmony between the Legistative and the Executive departments of the State. For the recommendations I may make to you pursuent to the constitutional requirement, I ask your respeqtful consideration; and I assure you that when the result of your labor shall be presented for my examination, your judgement will have its proper weight and influence upon my action, and I will take care that the laws you may pass shall be faithfully executed in the spirit of their enactment, and of the Constitution.

It is not expected of me upon this occasion to consider, with any degree of particularity, the subjects of legislation, that may ocupy your attention at the present session. That duty has been discharged by my predecessor.—But I cannot avoid a reference to some subjects of special interest and importance.

EQUAL AND JUST REPRESENTATION

and the integrity of the popular vote lie at the foundation of public authority; and the perversion of one, or the corruption of the other, tends to the desstruction of republican and free institutions. The preservation of both is among the most sacred obligations of the Legislature.

The laws regulating our

ELECTIONS

requires your special attention. They do not restrain the corrupt, nor protect the votes of the people. Our elections must not become a reprorch. Their result must express the will of the people. Our system must eb made so efficient as to guarantee purity in the conduct and management of the elections, and also to inspire and establish public confidence. When the people know that a political result has been fairly brought about, all discontent disappears; they cheerfully acquiesce, and yield entire obedience, to the authority thereby established. I cannot new attempt to suggest all the provisions that may be essential to an efficient system,

BUT WITHOUT THE FOLLOWING

no system will prove efficient:

2. A fair and reasonable representation upon the board of election officers of all political parties, having candidates to be voted for.

2. Voting places so numerous, and the presinct so small, in respect to the voting population, that all who offer to vote, may be known by the people of the neighborhood, as well as by the officers.

3. A reasonable period of residence in the election presinct, as a qualification to vote so that persons may not pretend a residence not real, in fraud of the law.

You will find an amendment of the second article of the

CONSTITUTION

necessary to enable the Legislature to prescribe such period of residence.—The constitution wisely provides for its own amendments, by a convenient and economical proceeding, which rendres it unnecessary to throw upon the people the expence of a convention, and avoids the possibility of changes, not desired by the...

4. The exclusion of money as an influence and power from the election. If, in the contest for power, money shall become stronger than the people, we will have the worst government possible. It will be a reproach to us all, when wealth can buy what the loftiest talent and the purest virtue cannot attain.

In this connection I call attention to the subject of

REPRESENTATIVE REFORM

which, during the last ten years, have been advocated by some of the best minds, both in Europe and in this country, and is now undergoing the test of experience. I desire to make this the more emphatic, because in this State it seems yet to be regarded as right and proper, for the majority to deny to the minority even that representation, which an apportionment based upon population, and contiguity of counties would give. Representative reform rests upon the proposition that

MINORITIES OF CONSTITUENCIES

should have a representatson as nearly in proportion to numbers, as may be practicable. All the citizens contribute to the burdens of government and should yield obedience to the laws and it is just equal and fair that all should be represented. One of the ablest of English statesmen, in the debate in the House of Lords, on the reform bill of 1867, suggested this illustration: "Suppose a representative district, has ten thousand voters and six thousand are of one side in politics, and four thousand of the other, would not that district be bettor represented if both the six thousand and the four thousand were represented, than if the votes of either be wholly rejected and without influence or power?"—He added "I can well understand men who are extremely intolerent, and exclusive in politics, objecting to give any voice to those whose political views, are distasteful to them; but I cannot understand such an objection being urged by those who are in favor of having public opinion fairly represented.

The advantages of this reform are obvious. Political affairs would be modified; local satisfaction would be produced; the temptation to bribery and corruption, at elections would be greatly removed; and security and permanency would be given to the influence and power of the minority thus securing a check upon the majority, should it become arrogant and unscrupulous, so that legislation would proceed more for the people, and less for party.

This constituted a striking feature in the great reform measure of 1867 in England, a measure which greatly increased the powers and fortified the rights af the industrial classes in that country; it was particularly adopted in the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1867, in New York; it is recognized in the selection of jury commissioners and election officers in Pennsylvania; and is an important provision in the new Constitution of the great State of Illinois. This reform has also been the subject of careful consideration in Congress. On the 2d of March, 1869, Mr. Senator Wade, from a select committee reported a bill providing for its adoption in the election of Members of Congress. I will not undertake an examination of the different propositions whereby representation reform may be attained; that will be carefully considered by the Legislature, should a constitutional amendment on the subject be submitted to the people; but as a practical illustration of one of the modes, I quote the bill as reported to the Senate by Mr. Senater Wade, 'A bill to amend the representation of the people in Congress. Be it enacted, etc. That in the elections for the choice of Representatives to the Congress of the United States, whenever more than one Representative is to be chosen from a State, each electer of such State, duly qualified, shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of Representatives to be chosen from the State, and may give all such votes to one candidate, or may distribute them equally or unequally, among a greater number of candidates, and the candidates highest in vote upon the return shall be declared elected.

The people expect at your hands substantial reforms in the civil service of the State. The Legislature of 1871 attempted the correction of many abuses, by the act of the 21st of February of that year, but that legislation has failed to accomplish most of the purposes of its enactment. Many of the courts have held important provisions invalid, for want of constitutional sanction. Extortion and constructive fees and charges should be prohibited and prevented. Complete reform will require the abandonment, in a large degree, of the system of fees and perquisites as a mode of compensating public officers. As far as may be practical, fixed salaries should be established, and all other compensation prohibited. Thereby the temptation to make questionable and unlawful charges will be removed. The compensation which you may allow should be sufficient to secure the best ability and the highest qualifications, but not large enough to promote corruption in the contests for the offices.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of my predecessor of a liberal increase in the salaries of the judges of the supreme court; and I also recommend an increase in the compensation of the other Judges of the State. The welfare of society is involved, in the character of the judiciary. The people do not desire or can they well afford, the economy of cheap judges.—Causes delayed, with accumulating cost; the time of jurors, parties, and witnesses wasted; increased appeals to the Supreme Court; and the wrong done to private rights all forbid it—The judicial districts and circuits, have in many instances, been increased beyend the demands of the public interest It is becoming an embarrassment in the way of providing proper compensation for an adequate number of judges.

Personal and local importunity ought not to prevail over the public good.—This evil should be corrected.

Unnecessary circuits and Districts should be stricken out, and those that remain so adjusted, as to give full employment to competent judges, and to apportion the labor equally among them It this be thoroughly and intelligently, done upon a basis of population or business the judiciary may be strengthened and elevated the necessary number of judges may be well paid, and at small, if any, increase of cost to the people.

I am not prepared to say that our present judical system is inherently defective. Many of the evils complained of result from the legislation enlarging the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas, and thereby confusing the jurisdictions of that court and the Circuit Court; and perhaps the evils may be removed by your investigation and action. But if it be your judgment that a general revision and modification of the system is neccessary, then I recommend that a commission of men eminent in the law be provided, who shall report a plan of reform at the next session of the Legislature.

I recommend that provision be made for the more secure keeping of public moneys. It is not just to require public officers to retain a personal custody thereof, and to denounce degrading penalties against them if they fail therein, and at the same time to leave them without adequate protection.—But in no financial policy whatever, should the officers be allowed to make again to themselves out of the use of public money. That tends to corruption and the insecurity of the treasury.

I need not urge you to extend a protecting and fostering hand over our free schools, and to guard with anxious care the funds that support them Coming as you do from among the people, you cannot be indifferent to an influence so important to their welfare, add to the true dignity and strength of the State.

I trust the laws you may enact will promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the people.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

At Pekin China, a barber will cut your hair, shampoo you, shave, cut your nails, wash your feet and brush your clothes, all for a cent. But you must make your cent before you go to Pekin.

Sleighing is splendid as yet, and we may be thankful for it.

THE WOODEN WEDDING.

[illegible]

When earth was filled with fairy clans,
And every mirth was wrought in fable,
When every shady grove was Pan's,
Ere Persian Cyrus laid his plans,
Or Yankee Cyrus laid his cable,

"About these days," as Beckwith says,
The Wooden Wedding doubtless dated,
And if we trace the thread with care,
We may find how, and when, and where
The pretty thought originated.

Young Cupid, tired of petty art,
One day sought frolic more diverting;
And, aiming at Apollo's heart
A silver-tipped and dainty dart,
Cried, [illegible] strung!"

The shaft struck home; the urchin drew
A leaden arrow from his quiver,
And shot the maiden, Daphne, through.
Just then, Apollo came in view—
She shrieked and fled towards the river.

The glimpse of loveliness complete,
Urged the impassioned god to follow;
With wings of fear upon her feet
Poor Daphne fled; but still more fleet
Came rushing down mad Apollo.

Her wailing filled the startling air;
With amorous arms the lover sought her;
But old Peneus heard her prayer,
And changed into a laurel there,
As quick as flash, his frightened daughter.

No Daphne fair the wooer found;
Her arms were branches, shadow-laden;
Her white feet turned beneath the ground,
And shot their fibrant roots around—
A very ligneous sort of maiden.

Within rough bark the damsel shrunk,
Her waterfall to foliage spreading;
She had to make her lonely bunk,
Ginevra-like, within her trunk—
For her is held the Wooden Wedding.

Heroic Daphne, who avows
She'd rather be the tree she's gone to,
And see thoughtless asses browse,
And sheep take shelter 'neath her boughs,
Than wed a *god* she doesn't want to!

Though he is rich and fair, she grieves
When Love impels the god to follow,
And in the garb that Nature weaves
Politely makes her boughs, and leaves,
And says, "I'd rather not, Apollo."

How many, because Cupid's dart
Is gilded, marry when they shouldn't!
Brave Daphne played the better part,
Nor gave her hand without her heart—
Her wooden wedding was *wouldn't!*

Our sisters take us when they go
To don the fascinating fetter;
A gracious fate has fixed it so,
That if they wed at all, you know,
They cannot well do any better.

That's where we have 'em! What a muss
'Twould make through all the realms of Nature,
O, brothers! if the girls we buss,
Instead of taking clods like us,
Could marry some celestial creature!

Five years of happy wedded life!
Ah, in this era of divorces,
When many a luckless wight and wife,
Involved in hymenial strife,
Are seized by centrifugal forces;

When, unlike dame and Johnny Sprat
Or lured by some Utopian vision,
Pairs are unyoked for this, and that,
For absence, and for incompat-
Ibility of disposition;

How wise, in such an age, again
To meet and tie the silken tether,
And tell the friends who crowd amain
With goodly greetings, that the twain
Are still resolved to live together!

No need to wish them, for their sake,
A life of joy, unmixed with sorrow;
A stream of love no ripples break,
A bark that trails within its wake;
Only the raptures of to-morrow.

No faithful soul will seek to shun
The discipline of self-denial;
But may they, as the seasons run,
Be truer for each duty done,
And stronger for each hour of trial!

May every luster brighter be,
And full of summers warm and golden,
Till smaller craft shall crowd the sea,
And cluster on the sunny lea,
And wooden wedding grow to golden.

When Faith shall sink beneath the tide,
And Hope shall near the shining portal,
Then may the bridegroom and the bride
Pass on together, side by side,
Where love shall sing and soar immortal!

THE PIONEER STEAMSHIP AND ITS NAVIGATORS.

The noble fleet of steamships that every Saturday leaves our city wharves for nearly all the great ports of the world, naturally directs the mind to the origin of ocean steam-navigation, and will render interesting an account of the pioneer steamship and its navigators.

After the great principle of the application of steam to the propelling of vessels had been established by Robert Fulton, a few small steamers were built for coast-navigation, but the State of New York excluded them from her waters, upon the ground that she had the exclusive right of that kind of navigation. For the right to build the Walk-in-the-water, for the navigation of the Great Lakes—the first of the kind ever built—New York claimed and received the sum of five hundred dollars, but the Supreme Court promptly disposed of this claim, and steam-navigation in our waters became open to the world.

The navigation of the ocean by steam now became an important question; and, notwithstanding the disheartening prophecies of Dr. Lardner, there were people in this country who took a more hopeful view of the subject. In 1818 there flourished in Savannah, Ga., the wealthy and enterprising commercial house of Scarborough & Isaacs. The head of the house had great confidence that, at no distant day, the ocean would be navigated by steam. He went to New York and purchased a ship of about three hundred and fifty tons, then on the stocks, and, as a deserved compliment to his State and city, named her the Savannah, and determined, with her, to try the experiment of crossing the ocean without sails. In casting about for the right kind of men to assist him, he fixed upon Capt. Moses Rogers, a person of great mechanical skill and ingenuity, who had been familiar and identified with the experiments of Fulton, but he was not a *sea*-navigator. A thorough, experienced, and practical sailor was now wanted, and just such a man was found in the person of Capt. Stevens Rogers, the brother of Moses. After having been furnished with an engine by Stephen Vail, of Morristown, conjointly with Daniel Dodd, of Elizabethtown, the Savannah was placed under the command of the two Captains Rogers—the one to superintend and direct her machinery, the other to act as sailing-master. They were two as intrepid and able men as the country contained at that time, and, under their direction, the ship sailed for Savannah on the 29th of March, 1819. The trial-trip was highly successful. The vessel then proceeded to Charleston, and, after being lionized there for a short time, took James Monroe, the President of the United States, to Savannah. On the 26th of May she sailed direct for Liverpool, making the passage in twenty-two days, eighteen of which were under steam, some economy of fuel having been deemed advisable lest the supply should be exhausted.

During the voyage across the Atlantic several amusing incidents occurred, but we have room only for the two following, obtained directly from the officers in command.

When the ship was approaching Cape Clear under steam, she was discovered by the officers of the telegraph station, and was reported to the Admiral in command at Cork as a ship on fire. The Admiral at once dispatched a fast cutter, well manned, to her relief; but great was their wonder at their total inability, under all sail and with a good breeze, to come up with the ship *under bare poles*. After several shots had been fired from the cutter, the engine of the ship was stopped, and the cutter permitted to approach, when her officers were invited on board to examine and admire the new invention.

Soon after dropping her anchor in the harbor of Liverpool, a boat, manned with sailors in naval uniform, commanded by a lieutenant, came alongside, and the officer, in a tone more authoritative than pleasing, demanded of the first man he saw:

"Where's your master?"

"I have no master," replied the American.

"Where's your captain, then, sir?"

"He is below, sir," was the reply.

On reaching the deck, Capt. Rogers asked the Englishman what he wanted.

The officer replied:

"My commander wants to know by what authority you wear that pennant, sir?" pointing with his sword to a coach-whip pennant flying at the main-mast head.

To this the captain replied:

"By the authority of my Government, which is republican, and permits me to do so."

The officer then remarked that his commander considered it as an insult to him, and, commanding the American to haul down the pennant, intimated that if it was not quickly done, he would be supplied with help.

This was a little too much for Yankee spirit to endure, and Rogers instantly gave the order to haul down the coach-whip, and *supply its place with a broad blue pennant*, such as were worn by the commanders of squadrons in our own navy, and ranking with the highest grade in that of the British, and then, in a loud tone of voice, so that he might be heard by the English, he directed the engineer *to get the hot-water pipes ready*. This had the desired effect, although there was no such apparatus on board, and the gallant lieutenant and his crew pulled for dear life. The hot-water jeers, which were subsequently leveled at the British officers, caused them to start upon an early cruise.

The Savannah attracted great attention at Liverpool; was visited by the authorities, and, as her fame spread to London, the crown-officers, noblemen, and many leading merchants visited her. The officers were very anxious to ascertain her speed, her errand, and her destination. It was suspected by some that her design was to rescue Napoleon Bonaparte, then a prisoner at St. Helena, his brother Jerome having offered for that purpose a large sum. She was carefully watched by the British Government, and ships-of-war were stationed at certain points for that purpose, which, for a time, prevented her departure from Liverpool.

She finally proceeded to Copenhagen, where she excited great manifestations of wonder and curiosity. Thence she proceeded to Stockholm, where she was visited by the royal family, ministers of state, and naval officers, who, by invitation, dined on board, and took an excursion among the neighboring islands, with which all were delighted. She then proceeded to St. Petersburg, having on board, as passenger, one Lord Lyndock, who was so much pleased with the performance of the steamship, that he presented to each of her officers some token of his esteem. To her sailing-master was presented an elegant snuff-box of pure and massive gold, on the cover of which, inlaid with platina, was a representation of Peter the Great asleep upon his horse, standing on the rock from which he viewed the Swedish army, with the serpent biting the heel of the horse, which awoke him in time to successfully attack the Swedes. At the bottom of the box was this inscription: "Presented by Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lyndock, to Stevens Rogers, sailing-master of the steamship Savannah, at St. Petersburg, October 10, 1819." Lord Lyndock had taken passage on the steamer by invitation of Christopher Hughes, then American Minister to Sweden. Upon her arrival at St. Petersburg, the vessel was visited by the entire court, who tested her qualities by a trip to Cronstadt; and so well pleased was the Emperor that he caused the officers to be treated with marked attention. They were invited to be present at a review of eighty thousand troops by the Emperor in person; and a frigate of the largest class was launched on the "Camels," and taken down to Cronstadt as an exhibition of the progress of the arts in Russia. The Emperor solicited Capt. Stevens Rogers to remain in the Russian seas with his steamer, offering him the protection of the Government and the exclusive navigation of the Black and Baltic Seas for a number of years; and to Capt. Moses Rogers the Emperor presented a handsome silver tea-kettle. From St. Petersburg the Savannah sailed for Arendel, in Norway, and thence to Savannah, making the passage in twenty-five days. Thus ended the first voyage ever made across the Atlantic by a steamship. That was about fifty years ago, and the history of ocean steam-navigation during that eventful period will form one of the most important and interesting chapters in our annals of prosperity. With regard to Capt. Moses Rogers, he died many years ago.

The chart used by Capt. Rogers during his voyage, and the log-book of the Savannah, were solicited by the Navy Department about the year 1848, and it is believed that they are now in the safe keeping of the department in Washington. Having been unfortunate in losing much of their property by fire, the owners of the Savannah sent her to New York, where she was sold. Her engine was purchased and taken out by the proprietors of the Allaire Works, and, on the opening of the Crystal Palace in New York, her cylinder was presented by them for exhibition, and it remained until the place was consumed by fire, although a fac-simile of the cylinder and an engraving of the ship are in existence, which remained in the hands of the captain of the Savannah until his death.

Capt. Stevens Rogers was born in 1788, and resided, during the latter part of his life, in New London, Conn. He was a fine specimen of the old-fashioned type of ship-masters—some six feet in height, and of stalwart proportions; a most exemplary and excellent man, and universally respected and esteemed. When quite young, he was imprisoned by a British man-of-war, and, on being released, he determined afterward to have his credentials of citizenship always with him, so he had his name imprinted on his arm, the date and place of his birth, and the figure of a hand pointing to the American flag. These credentials were indelible, and remained until his strong arm was overcome by death in 1868. He died in New London, leaving behind him an unblemished reputation. *—Appletons' Journal.*

Foreign.

Street railroads are being rapidly constructed at Calcutta.

One is obliged to secure rooms at Nice a month in advance of his arrival.

The new swinging bell in the Cologne Cathedral weighs twenty-five tons.

Whenever an American is seen in Berlin hackmen fight to see who shall secure him.

The Parliament of Great Britain has 180 applications for railroad charters to consider.

It is rumored that Louis Napoleon and Eugenie will visit the United States next spring.

Stump is the very appropriate name of the principal manufacturer of wooden legs in London.

The fourth-rate cars in Germany have no seats, and passengers are huddled together like cattle.

Provisions are so scarce in Corea that the natives willingly pay two young women for a bushel of grain.

There are in Rome 126 monasteries and ninety-two nunneries, whose united net revenue is £2,978,408 per year.

England has built a steel steamboat ninety feet long, and drawing only twelve inches of water, for one of the rivers of Brazil.

Archbishop Dennison, who lately recommended the horse-pond as a remedy for discontent among English laborers, has been served by his parishioners with a pelting of stale eggs.

The peat deposits of Italy cover an area of about 100,000 acres. She pays $8,000,000 annually to other nations for fuel, and is now endeavoring to economise by using compressed peat.

The Paris *Figaro* attributes to M. Thiers the following *mot:* "The efforts of the Rights against the Republic resemble those of an infant who attempts to upset a railway train with a pin."

An English joint stock company, which proposes practically to realize Bessemer's antidote against sea-sickness by the construction of two steamers for the channel trade, has been organized in London.

The Khedive of Egypt has ordered the wedding outfit of his daughter to be made in Paris. One of the items of the order is flounce point d'Alencon at $800 a yard, and $30,000 worth of other laces are to be added.

At the Morgue in Paris there is always a detective in plain clothes, whose business it is to observe the impression which the sight of the bodies makes upon the spectators. Many murderers have thus been discovered.

A Paris publishing house having announced that it will speedily issue "The Letters of Eugenie de Montijo Prior to Her Marriage to Louis Napoleon," the Prefect of Police has prohibited the publication of the work.

Mlle. Berdon, a French dressmaker, tired of oppression, plunged into the Seine, with the words: "We have no liberties." When she was promptly pulled out she finished the idea: "They don't even allow us to drown ourselves."

The British Parliament, which meets next month at London, is four years old, having been summoned on the 10th of December, 1868. Since it assembled at Westminister, eighty-four peers and forty members of the House have died.

Terrible Encounter With a Deer.

The Litchfield (Minn.) *Ledger* says: About two weeks ago a Swede by the name of Torgilerson, who resides in Swift county, was proceeding to a neighbor's, some three miles distant from his own home, carrying a shovel on his shoulder, which he was returning to his neighbor, from whom he had borrowed it. He had accomplished about half his journey, and was passing through a small grove, when he heard a crashing in the underbrush, and, turning round, saw a stalwart deer of the buck persuasion making for him with every demonstration of hostile intentions.

There was but one course to pursue, and that was to fight for his life, and being a powerfully made man, he anticipated an easy conquest. Mistaken man! The deer charged with antlers lowered, even as an enraged bull would lower his head when dashing at his foes. Nels grasped his shovel and stood stoutly on the defensive. He aimed a desperate blow with his shovel full at his head.

It struck one of his antlers with such force as to break it, but the concussion was so strong that it forced Nels back several feet, and hurled him breathless against a tree. Just how the fight went after that Nels don't remember, but he knows that he fought with all the strength of desperation, and at last the deer and himself both fell to the ground, and Nels lost all consciousness for a time.

When he came "round to his soul again," the deer was lying stark dead near by him, and he could barely crawl away. His clothes were in rags, his left cheek torn open, a gash on the right side, where the deer had inserted one of the prongs of his antlers, and three fingers of his left hand jammed up. The shovel was a total wreck, and the carcass of the dear was pretty well hashed around the head and shoulders.

The blow that caused the animal's deathwas inflicted by a sharp corner of the shovel remaining on the handle after most of the blade had been broken off. The wounded man succeeded in crawling back to his home, which he reached in a terrible exhausted condition. It is thought that hewill survive his wounds.

Hurled Into a Gorge—A Horrible Execution.

One of the most shocking executions which ever took place in modern times, perhaps, was that of a handsome young girl who was put to death, on the 10th of December last, at San Marino, in Italy, for the murder of her new-born babe.

For nearly fifty years no murder had been committed in San Marino. So much the greater, then, was the horror of the people of the little republic, when, on the morning of the 10th of November last, they learned that the corpse of a child, which, to all appearances, was but a week old, had been found, covered with some rubbish, in a ditch near the Court-House, and its throat cut from ear to ear.

An investigation was at once set on foot by the presiding elder of the republic (such is his title), and in the course of a few hours it was discovered that a young girl named Felicita Pallavicini had probably committed the foul murder, and that the unfortunate and innocent victim of the fearful crime was her own little daughter.

Felicita was a tall, dark-haired and dark-eyed beauty of twenty-two years. Her features were as faultless as those of one of Raphael's Madonnas, and, although her parents, both of whom had died while she was still a child, were very poor, her hands and feet were as small as those of a duchess.

Felicita was at once arrested, and the remains of the murdered child were shown to her. She appeared greatly dejected, and said the child was hers, but refused to confess that she had taken its life. Vainly did the aged elder of the republic, who was also the presiding judge of San Marino, urge the wretched woman to atone, at least in a small part, for the fearful deed she had committed. She hung her head and refused to say anything. Absolute despair seemed to have seized her, and when she was formally tried for her offense, on the 19th of November, she appeared to be perfectly indifferent to what was going on.

Then he told her to stand up, and addressed her as follows:

"Felicita Pallavicini, you are a cruel murderess. Not only have you been guilty of the vilest of crimes, and heaped disgrace on our native country, but you have taken a human life, and, moreover, that of your of own offspring. Cruel, unnatural mother, you shall suffer death for your murderous deed. Prepare for your doom. Your last hour has come!"

The last sartling words aroused the prisoner from her torpor. She started up in dismay, as if thunderstruck by what she had heard.

"Your last hour has come!" repeated the presiding judge in a solemn tone.

And then the wretched Felicita realized her position at length, and she broke into wild screams.

"Oh, mercy, mercy!" she cried, "I was crazy when I did it; mercy, mercy!"

But the judges shook their heads, and the two officers of the court approached the prisoner upon a motion from the old judge.

"Take her to the gorge of Feri!" he said to them.

Felicita, who was a very strong woman, resisted the officers despreratety when they tried to tie her. She threw herself on the floor; she bit them and scratched them, but they soon mastered her, and a few minutes afterward she was bound so securely that she was as helpless as a child.

Then a priest was sent for to administer the last religious consolation to her, but she refused to listen to him, and uttered the most opprobrious sentiments, until it was finally found necessary to gag her.

And now she was carried out and placed on a litter, which the two officers took up. When they started for the scene where the last horror was to take place, the priest walked by the side of the helpless woman, holding up the crucifix to the face of her whose features were distorted with unbounded terror. A few citizens accompanied him. A more mournful procession could not be imagined.

At last they were close to the fatal precipice.

"May God have mercy on your poor soul," said the priest, fervently, and pressed the crucifix a last time to her face.

Then the two officials lifted her, and raising her up, hurled her into the depth.

Everybody shuddered when a second afterward they heard the body striking hard against the bottom of the gorge. Let us hope that death was instantaneous.

A Lead Pencil Run Through a Man's Body.

A remarkable accident occurred on New Year's night, one the narration of which would not be believed only that reliable parties tell the story, and the man hurt has been seen and interviewed. It appears that on the evening of the day mentioned, Wm. Lautier, driver of 5 engine, Jersey City Fire Department, started for supper, his residence being on Sixth street, near Coles street. When near home he slipped upon a piece of ice, falling backward, and the flesh near the shoulder blade was penetrated by the point of a well sharpened lead pencil, which stood upright imbedded in the hard incrusted snow. The pointed wooden dagger pierced through his two coats, under clothing, and then through the whole body, coming slightly out—the end—in his breast, near the armpit. He ate his supper and did not feel much pain until two hours later—though he thought he felt a little sore. He went back to the engine house, and there and then he said he though the had broken a bone in a fall. His coats were stripped off, and then his friends saw the sharp point of a pencil protruding slightly, the other and unsharpened end being imbedded in his back. All who saw the sight were astonished, as well they might be. Dr. Reeves was immediately sent for, and he and Foreman Hogan had to take pincers and cut and slash at the flesh before they could get a good hold of the pencil so as to pull it out. The job of extracting it was difficult. Lautier now lies at home, weak in condition, though he will recover. This must be set down as the most remarkable case of stabbing and of "pencilings by the way" on record.—*Jersey City Journal.*

An old bachelor compares life to a shirt button, because it so often hangs by a thread.

The Killing of Andrew Strong.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* gives the following particulars of the slaying of Andrew Strong, the last but one of the notorious band of outlaws known as the "Swamp Angels" that have so long infested Robeson county in that State:

One by one the band of Robeson county outlaws have dwindled down until there is now but one left of the entire formidable gang. For some time past Andrew Strong and Stephen Lowery have escaped the vengeance of the law, and have reigned unmolested over Scuffletown, but at length the former has been killed, and Stephen Lowery is the only one left of the entire gang.

At Eureka, a small station on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad, in the heart of the Scuffletown region, and about eighty miles from the city, there was a considerable Christmas gathering of the clans of the outlaws on Thursday. Steve Lowery was absent, but Andrew Strong was there with a number of his friends. About 2 o'clock of that day, while a number of negroes were in a store at the station, one of them stole a number of locks and secreted them in his pocket. He was charged with the theft by a young man by the name of Wm. Wilson, a clerk in the store, but he denied having taken them. Mr. Wilson then put his hand into the man's pocket and drew forth the locks. The crowd soon afterward left the store. About an hour after this Andrew Strong, who had evidently been drinking, came into the store and ordered Mr. Wilson to leave the county, swearing that if he did not he would kill him. The young man informed him that he would do so, when he (Strong) left the store. About 5 o'clock he returned, more intoxicated than before, and repeated his command, telling Mr. Wilson that if he found him there at 6 o'clock next morning he would certainly kill him. After saying this Strong turned to leave the store, and as he did so Wilson raised a double-barreled shot gun that was at hand and discharged one barrel at the outlaw, planting eighteen buckshot in his neck and head. Strong fell with scarcely a groan, and expired at once. The fall of the outlaw at once spread consternation and dismay throughout the group of his dusky followers, but no attempt was made to interfere with Mr. Wilson. Had Steve Lowery been there it might have been different, but he was absent, and no attempt was made to rescue the body. Rhoda Lowery, the widow of Henry Berry Lowery, the defunct outlaw leader, and sister to Andrew Strong, sent in a deputation requesting that the body might be delivered up to her, but this was, of course, refused, intelligence being conveyed, at the same time, by Mr. Wilson, that he would shoot the first man that dared to touch the body. Nevertheless, for fear that rescue might possibly be attempted, Mr. Wilson and a number of other gentlemen placed the body in a wagon and conveyed it to Lumberton, arriving at that town about 2 oclock, a. m. The body was at once surrendered to Sheriff McMillan, and was yesterday fully identified, whereupon the Sheriff paid over to the fortunate young man $1,000, the reward offered by the county for each of the outlaws, dead or alive. Besides this, $5,000 is to be paid by the State, as the reward offered by the Governor under authority of the Legislature, which can be obtained on application.

Mr. Wilson is quite a yong man, but of much nerve and determination. He is from the western part of the State, and has been clerking at Eureka for some time past. The rewards which he obtains for the killing of the outlaw will amount to quite a small fortune.

Insanity in Great Men.

The sad end of Horace Greeley should be a warning to friends in the treatment of premonitory symptoms of insanity in great men. When the late Hon. Preston King was stricken with a temporary mental malady, in 1839, his friends took him to an asylum at Hartford, Conn., and when he recovered, a short time after, he was so chagrined at the thought of having been confined in a lunatic asylum that he refused to return home till an old friend went and labored with him. Mr. K. always regarded this as a clog to his political preferment. When overworked in the New York Custom House his friends, supposing that they foresaw the return of the malady, made arrangements to take him to a private institution. But the man who had always been brooding over the confinement prefered death, and at the hour designated for his removal he made the fatal plunge from the North river ferry, having first taken the precaution to load himself with shot, so that he could not return within reach of a rescuing hand.

When Mr. Greeley's friends, with the kindliest motives, determined to take him to Pleasantville, they committed a grave error, and when he turned to Mr. Johnson and with tears streaming down his cheeks imploringly said, "Don't let them take me away! don't! don't!" he knew that the door which shut Horace Greeley into an insane asylum quenched the light of earthly hopes. He might have revived with quiet at his own friend's fireside, but the thought that he was adjudged a fit case for an asylum was unendurable.—*Ogdensburg Journal.*

For Boys.—It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade is compelled to follow it all his life. Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once, and began his political career as a constable in Macoupin county. A circuit judge in the central part of Illinois was once a tailor. Thomas Hoyne, a rich and eminent lawyer of Illinois, was once a bookbinder. Erastus Corning, of New York, was too lame to do hard labor, and commenced as a shop boy in Albany; when he applied for employment first, he was asked, "Why, my little boy, what can you do?" "Can do what I am bid," was the answer that secured him a place. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker. Thurlow Weed was a canal boat driver. Ex-Gov. Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet-maker, which trade the late Stephen A. Douglas also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence now living have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which talent is as useless as a gold coin on a barren island. Work alone makes men bright, and it does not alone depend on the kind of work you have to do whether you rise or not. It depends on how you do it.

AN ECHO SONG.

"If I address the Echo yonder
What will the answer be, I wonder?"
"I wonder!"

"Oh, wondrous Echo! Tell me, bless'ee,
Am I for marriage or celibacy?"
"Silly Bessy!"

"If then to win the maid I try
Shall I find her a property?"
"A proper tie!"

"If neither being grave nor funny
Will win this maid to matrimony?"
"Try money!"

"If I should try to gain her heart,
Shall I go plain, or rather smart?"
"Smart!"

"She mayn't love dress, and I again, then,
May come too smart, and she'll complain then."
"Come plain then."

"Then if to marry me I tease her,
What will she say if that should please her?"
"Please, sir!"

"When cross nor good words can appease her,
What if such naughty whims should seize her?'
"You'd see, sir!"

"When wed she'll change, for Love's no sticker,
And love her husband less than liquor!"
"Then lick her!"

"To leave me then I can't compel her,
Though every woman else excel her!"
"Sell her!"

Humorous.

Cloth for a baker—Dough-skin.

A thrilling tale—The rattlesnake's.

Forgers to be encouraged—Blacksmiths.

Spots on the sun—Freckles on your boy's face.

The best liquid—Liquidation of the public debt.

Corn-fields that require neither plowing nor sowing—The feet.

The next worst thing to raining pitchforks—Hailing omnibuses.

Why are religious people fit subjects for entomologists? Because they are in-sects.

"I want to know," said a creditor, fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what you owe me?" "When I'm going to pay? Why, you're a pretty fellow! Do you take me for a prophet?"

Another victim, snatched away in the prime of a useful life, is to be charged to the abominable vice of tobacco-using. He was a Virginian, and after smoking and chewing for 110 years, was finally fine-cut off at the tender age of 118.

A chemist announces his ability and readiness to convert the remains of any, dear departed at once into a powder, which may be used to dry up ink in writing. Droll idea to be able to dredge away a mother-in-law in daily correspondence.

"Get out of my way! What are you good for?" said a cross old man to a bright-eyed urchin who happened to be standing in the way. The little fellow, as he stepped one side, replied very gently: "They make men of such things as we are."

George W. Maley, a famous Methodist preacher, once in addressing himself especially to the colored people of his congregation, cried out: "You, my dear black brethren, God bless your black, greasy hides, when you get to heaven you will be japanned all over with glory!"

Personal.

George Ripley, of the New York *Tribune*, is seeing his 71st winter.

Stokes was sentenced to death just one year to a day from the time he shot Fisk.

Chief Justice Chase has five grandchildren—three little Spragues and two little Hoyts.

An autograph letter from Washington to his step-son's preceptor sold in London for $125.

It is thought in Salt Lake City that Brigham Young will never pass another summer above ground.

A biographical memoir of the late Edwin Forrest is in preparation by the Rev. W. Alger, of Boston.

Six of the signers of Jeff Davis' bail bond are dead, but Gerrit Smith, who headed the list, still lives.

Creswell says that he will not be satisfied until a letter can be sent to any part of the United States for a penny.

Two boys have been expelled from the Normal School at Brockport, N. Y., for cutting a curl of hair from a young lady's head.

Ebenezer Childs, of Farmington, Me., was wounded by a bayonet in 1814, and has since drawn $13,380 in pension money.

A Pennsylvania Dutchman has inscribed his name on the roll of fame by erecting a sausage of over two tons weight.

Maggie Mitchell crossed the Mississippi at Belmont in a skiff, in order to be at Memphis Christmas eve. She was just in time.

It is rumored that Rosa Bonheur is coming to America to make original sketches of the buffalo, the mustang, and the coyote.

Oakey Hall, retiring from the office of Mayor of New York, closed twenty-one years of official service, and resumes the practice of the law.

A Strange Fertilizer.—The *Scientific American* describes a strange fertilizer. At Stratford, Conn., where mosquitoes are as thick as a fog, lives an ingenious Yankee, so they say—believe it who may—who puts these insects to profitable uses. He has invented a large revolving scoop-net, covered with lace, which is put in motion by a windmill, water-power, or steam. The lower half of the scoop is placed in water. The upper half moves through the atmosphere, and at each rotation draws an immense number of the "squitoes" down into the water, where they drown and sink to the bottom. Every revolution draws in an ounce of mosquitoes, or a ton for 32,000 turns of the machine. The mosquitoes thus collected make a splendid manure for the land, worth $40 a ton.

Charles Fenno Hoffman, once a very popular song-writer and *litterateur*, is supposed to have been dead for some years. He would better have been, for he has long been an inmate of a lunatic asylum in Pennsylvania, and is unquestionably incurable.

Billings' Wit and Wisdom.

Kind Fortune, teach thi servant humility, but let no sneak of an upstart outshine him in things that are stylish.

Giv unto me morality copious; and may mi shirt kollars be stiffer than china and whiter than snowballs in winter.

Smile, thou goddess dear, at mi mustash, and may mi wisdom be grate—even like unto Solaman's.

Grant that i may a pattern be, worthy of all imitashun, and that i able may be tew wear a boot number 5 on these number 10 feet ov mine.

Fill up mi kup tew the brim's very top with honor and honesty, and make mi neckties mine enemies tew smite with sorrow and confushion.

Take away from me all vanity, but grant that my Sunday panterloons may fit me even as korn fitteth the kob.

Remove far from me, O gentle Fortune! all pride and vain ostentashun, but grant that my name amung wimmen may ever be spoken in acksents of gladness.

Make mi heart tew glisten with charity, but teach mi taylor and shumaker how tew wait for their munny and be happy.

Let mi heart feast on the truth, but smile thou upon mi kork leg and periwig nobby.

Remove far from me all gluttony, but preserve mi appetite for toast with a quail on it in all its original buty.

Teach me tew shun all decepshun, but help me tew marry a big pile at last, making sum maiden or young widdo happy.

Take away from mi heart all envy, but grant, kind Fortune, that mi hat kant be beat, nor the lavender tint ov my gloves be exceeded.

Fill me with courage true and reddy, but if enny man offers tew smote me, giv tew me the fleetness ov venison and mi legs the speed of the roebuck.

Remove all affektashun far from me, but enable me tew keep up appearance, if i hav tew cheat a little tew do it.

Take away out ov mi site all kinds ov kunning, but teach me tew keep a sekret, the grocer who sells me mi hair di.

Above all things with modesty shower me. Yes! make me all dripping wet, but don't let me looze a good chance mi nu koat to spread before the eyes of men filled with envy.

Make me at all times of the poor heathen thoughtful, at church not forgetting the plaiter to annoint with a 10 cent plaster.

Remove from me all gra hares and pimples, all bunyans and korn pestiverous, and grant that mi calfs still fatten on saw durst, and mi cheeks feed on plumpers, and mi harte ever bubble and bile over with mersy.

Teach me mi kane tew whirl so peculiar, and mi mustash tew twist into such long drawn out sweetness that all the people shall kall me "*Yung Purity.*"

Smile thou! upon all hatters and barbers, all shirt-makers and gloviers, all perfumers and dentists, all wash wimmen and shu blaks, and forgive them the dets i may owe them, and kauze me tew weep over man and hiz menny misfortins.

Bless all maids ov estate, all widdo's with munny, all mothers ov fashion with daughters tew marry, all good matches laying around loose, but chiefly giv me a conshience full ov aroma.

Lengthen out, kind Fortune, the days ov mi unkle, but should he happen tew slip away sudden, bow me down with sorrow bekuming.

Listen! dear Fortune, listen!—giv me the style of heart breaking Adonis, let the virtews all seek mi acquaintanse, and feed with nu fires exquisit the soltaire that burns on mi buzzom.

I will raize thee an altar, kind Fortune, an altar az hi az a lamp post, if theze mi prayers are answered—farewell far the present—don't go back on Beau Bennett, the beautiful.

Road Etiquette.

Perhaps there is good reason in deposing some of the rules of etiquette imposed by fashionable society. If a man wishes to eat his mashed potatoes with his knife, or prefers to pour his hot coffee into a saucer rather than burn his throat, we are willing he should have his liberty. But there are some things that no man has a right to do, and that no well-bred man will wish to do. No man will wish to put his fork into another man's plate, or drink from another person's cup. If two men sleep in the same bed, and one of them crowds the other to the rail, he is called a hog.

Now, there are certain rules of good breeding that apply to the road as well as at the table or at the fireside. We are not talking about any laws of common sense and good breeding. When two teams meet, good breeding requires that each give half the road. Yet we often meet teamsters who refuse to obey this simple rule, because they have the advantage at the time. A man with a heavy lumber wagon has no more right to crowd a light carriage into the ruts or bushes, than a burly lubber would have to force his weaker bed-fellow to sleep on the rail. If some peculiarity in his load requires him to keep the track, he can stop his team, and politely ask for it, and thank the other for giving it.

When one teamster wishes to pass another on a dusty road, he should ask the privilege of doing so, especially if there is a lady in the forward wagon. When the forward team finds that his own team travels slower than the other, he should hold his horses to their slowest pace till the other passes. A man has no more right, under these circumstances, to whip up his slow team just enough to keep the other in the rear, than he has to build a fence across the road, or do any ill-mannered, vulgar thing.

We suppose there are statute laws to regulate the conduct of teamsters, but we have not felt it necessary to refer to them; for we think a little attention on the part of teamsters to the simple rules of good breeding will do as much to prevent accidents and secure comfort and good feeling on the road as any set of laws that could be enacted.

The Moscow *Gazette* publishes statistics of literature and education in Russia that are by no means flattering. Of the entire population only nine per cent. know how to read. In Russia, outside of Moscow and St. Petersburg, there are 349 book-shops and 236 libraries—585 collections of books among a population of 55,000,000.

His Holiness the Pope has just lost two hundred thousand dollars—"Peter's Pence"—by the failure of the Brussels banking house of Jacob Freres & Co.

Enmity Between Swans and Geese.

Touching this enmity between the swans and the geese, it is curious to see how the long feud varies. In the spring the swans are victorious. The male plunges through the water at the geese directly they appear, and, single-handed, sends them all flying off with screams. Moreover, it will follow them far ashore, hunting them some 200 yards up the common, which pasture retains the name it had before inclosure. Some two years ago, I had not been home for twelve months. Before I left there had been great contests between the swan and the gander out on the grass, and on arriving in by the gate at the top of the common on my return after a year's absence, there they were on the same place, pounding and flapping at one another, as if they had not stopped since I saw them last. Nor do I suppose that there had been more than a short truce, which generally arrives in the severest part of the winter. Then all, friends and foes, come up to the house to be fed. In the autumn, the war does not cease, though the tables are turned. Then the gander gets a temporary pre-eminence. For a time, the efforts of the swan to drive off the geese grow fainter. He will come plunging up to the fleet of geese, which evade him, and swim further out. Presently they all set up a war-scream, and the old gander, with his neck as straight as a ruler, sallies out, challenging the swan to single combat. That is accepted. The other day—I write in September—I saw such a duel. The birds laid hold of each other by the throat, and there was a tremendious splashing and pother. The gander drew off after some three or four minutes of this intimate wrestle. But, if he follows the precedent of former years, he will soon win a victory, as thus: He will get on the swan's back, between his wings, and peg away at the nap, of his neck, the swan swimming away furiously all the time, until at last Mr. Gander gets off, returns to his flock, which set up a monstrous chorus of rejoicing, and congratulates himself on the first victory of the period in which he remains the master.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Killed by a Falsehood.—"He is dead," said a friend of ours the other day, in answer to an inquiry after the health of a mutual acquaintance. "Dead! you don't say so. Of what did he die?" "Of credulity," was the reply; "he believed in a patent medicine of which the chief ingredient was forty-rod rum, and it proved the death of him." This was true; the unfortunate man had taken for liver complaint a compound of fiery alcohol and root juice, and it killed him. Now, did that misguided invalid require a tonic? He did; but not a spirituous excitant. The writer of this brief statement is confident, from his own experience, that if the Martyr to Drugged Alcohol had resorted to Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, instead of to the *poison with a medical name* which proved fatal to him, he would to-day be in the land of the living. The justly popular vegetable specific contains no destructive element. It is a tonic that does not excite, a cathartic that does not weaken, an antiseptic that neutralizes the seeds of disease in the blood and other fluids of the body, and a general alterative which arrests diseased action in the secretive organs, and restores the functional regularity indispensable to health and vigor. We are no friend of indiscriminate praise, and believe that many patent medicines are merely poison, but the experience of thousands has proved the Vinegar Bitters to be all they claim.—[Com.

Our Food.—There is no country where there is so much dyspepsia as in America, because our people pay so little attention to food, and eat too much meat for the exercise they take. If one has mental labor, fish every second day at least is requisite. Soup sets all the glands at work, and prepares the stomach for the more important functions of digestion, and, therefore, should be taken at dinner every day. Beef broth is to the old what milk is to the young. Cookery, properly attended, keeps a man in health. If the stomach is out of order, the brain is affected. We should eat more fruit, vegetables, soup and fish. Good and well prepared food beautifies the physique, the same as good and well directed education beautifies the mind. Wrinkles are produced by want of the variety of food. The man who does not use his brain to select and prepare his food is not above the brutes, which take it in the raw state.—*Hearth and Home.*

Miss Alcott recives $10,000 copyright on her works.

A CHALLENGE

Is extended to the world to place before the public a better cough or lung remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Verily it Hath No Equal.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING

WHAT WELL-KNOWN DRUGGISTS SAY ABOUT ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

Springfield, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1872.

Gentlemen: Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.

Very truly yours,
HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely:

L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of Allen's Lung Balsam. Send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough."

It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Do not be deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO, Cincinnati, O.,
Proprietors.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

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Only $1 a Year. 8 Pages.

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The Best Paper in Every Respect.—The Weekly N.Y.Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

Address THE SUN. New York City.

Seventeen members of a pleasant brotherhood, calling itself "Bequillard's Assommeurs," have recently been arrested in Paris. They went about in side streets pretending to be soldiers maimed at Solferino, and begging for alms. When the victim felt in his pocket for money, the beggars would step behind him, slip off their wooden legs, and stun him with them so as to get all his valuables.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing the irritation and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. Sold by druggists.—[Com.

When is a soldier like a fired-off musket? When he is discharged.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the Chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are of value. For Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the Vocal Organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce beneficial results.—[Com.

For Dyspepsia.—Indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.—[Com.

If we can benefit the readers of this paper any by recommending *Parsons' Purgative Pills* to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.—[Com.

To have elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your Grocer for it. It is a pure Baking Powder.—[Com.

A nice present for Christmas! A bottle of "The Queen's Toilet," for the Complexion!—[Com.

The only genuine folded edge Collars are the Elmwood and Warwick. They are the best collars ever made.—[Com.

Shaken Constitutions.

General debility, and the despondency by which it is invariably accompanied, are often regarded as the symptoms of incurable physical decay. Of persons thus afflicted it is often said that their constitutions are undermined; that they have nothing left to fall back upon; that they are hopeless cases. This, in at least eight instances out of ten, is a false conclusion. A constitution may be shaken without being undermined; and even if undermined may be propped and strengthened; and in many so-called hopeless cases there are reserves of vitality and latent vigor in the system that only require stimulating and developing to render them equal to the work of repair. The best and surest stimulant and invigorant that can be given as a remedy for decay of the vital powers, whether natural or casual, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the faltering physique can be roused into healthy activity by any human means, this regenerating vegetable cordial will accomplish that object. Its effect upon the appetite, the digestion, the nervous system, the secretive organs and the bowels is most salutary. It not only acts directly upon the solids and fluids of the body, but indirectly upon the constitution itself. Persons left by fever in such a deplorably helpless condition that it would seem as if they could never recover, may be completely built up—it might almost be said, re-built—by this mighty, this well-nigh infallible, vegetable restorative. At this season of inclement winds and chilling damps the Bitters should be taken as a protective medicine.

Vegetine is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

It is Altogether Wrong to trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold, when the risk is so great and a remedy so sure, prompt and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily found.

The Markets.

NEW YORK		
Beeves—Good to Prime	12 @	13½
Common	9 @	11
Hogs—Dressed	5½@	6
Cotton—Middling Upland	20½@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 95 @	6 50
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 58 @	1 60
Barley—No. 2 Western	1 05 @	..
Corn	64 @	67
Oats	46 @	58
Pork—Mess	13 75 @	14 00
Lard	7½@	8½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 00 @	5 50
Medium	4 50 @	4 75
Common	3 00 @	4 50
Inferior	1 75 @	2 50
Hogs	3 75 @	4 10
Flour—White Winter Extra	7 50 @	9 75
Red Winter Extra	6 50 @	7 50
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 25 @	1 26
No. 2 Spring	1 21 @	1 21½
Corn—No. 2	30½@	30¾
Oats—No. 2	25 @	25½
Rye—No. 2	67 @	68
Barley—No. 2	65 @	66
Butter—Choice	25 @	28
Eggs—Fresh	28 @	29
Pork—Mess	11 80 @	11 85
Lard	7½@	7¾
ST. LOUIS.		
Corn	31 @	38
Oats	27½@	28
Rye	73 @	74
Barley	69 @	71
Hogs	3 60 @	4 00
Cattle	3 25 @	3 50
CINCINNATI.		
Pork—Mess	12 50 @	12 75
Lard	7½@	7¾
Hogs	4 00 @	4 20
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No 1	1 28½@	..
No. 2	1 21½@	..
Oats—No. 2	26½@	..
Corn—No. 2	33½@	..
Rye—No. 1	67 @	..
Barley—No. 2	72½@	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 72 @	..
No. 2	1 68 @	..
Corn—Mixed	45 @	46
Oats	35 @	37
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 70 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 68 @	..
Corn	37 @	39½
Oats	33 @	33

The other day a citizen of Hartford went to a dentist, accompanied by a friend, to have a tooth extracted. His power of endurance not being of the strongest character, he took ether. After the operation was performed, and he was beginning to regain consciousness, he asked his friend, "Where am I?" "You're in jail for killing your wife." "In jail for killing my wife? I always thought it would come to that!"

Worthy of Note.—An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.—[Com.

10,000 PRAIRIE FARMS,
16 hours from Chicago—with no change of cars—all in the
"MIDDLE REGION of WESTERN IOWA."

A rich, well-drained prairie soil of natural meadow and plow land, evenly distributed; pure running water abundant; climate unsurpassed (fever and ague being unknown). Compact bodies of land to be had to any desirable extent.

1,700,000 ACRES OF RAILROAD LANDS,

Free from mortgage, granted to build, and all adjacent to the Iowa lines of the Chicago and North-western, Illinois Central and S. C. & P. Railways, for sale in tracts to suit purchasers, by the IOWA RAILROAD LAND CO. Lands of the best quality, and near stations, only cost from $7 to $10 per acre, the more distant $4 to $6, on time, with 6 per cent. interest.

Agents at Railroad Stations are provided with plats, prices and teams to show lands, free to purchasers. Land Exploring Tickets, receivable for land purchased, can be had at the Chicago Branch Office, 65 S. Canal-st.; at the Railroad offices in Clinton and Dubuque; and at our main office as below. Land buyers should call or send and obtain a guide. It costs nothing, and gives descriptions, locations, prices, terms, and all needful information. County maps, showing lands for sale, also sent free. Call on or address,

JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

THE
Mason & Hamlin
ORGAN CO.

Respectfully announce that they have opened

Their Own Warerooms
IN CHICAGO

Which for the present (until the completion of a new building) will be at

281 Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st.,

In premises lately occupied by Messrs. Root & Cady.

It is the intention of the Company to keep in Chicago, for the direct supply of the Northwestern Trade and the Public, the

LARGEST STOCK OF ORGANS
IN TH COUNTRY.

TERMS AND PRICES WILL BE THE SAME IN BOSTON, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Every purchaser of a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ may be sure that he is getting, according to its size, capacity, style and price, the best instrument which it is possible in the present state of the art to construct. The manufacturers are willing to Warrant all their work as up to even this high standard.

A large stock of Organs now on the way to Chicago, including a number of NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE STYLES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULARS FREE.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
Boston, New York & Chicago.

Great Medical Book & Secrets for Ladies & Gents, Sent free for 2 Stamps. Address Dr. Bonaparte & Co., Cincinnati, O.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

THEA-NECTAR
IS A
PURE BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

ALL KINDS OF COLLECTION Or advisory Foreign Law Business promptly attended to by J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

$50—VALUABLE—Send three-cent stamp for particulars. DOBSON, HAYNES & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

EVERGREENS (6 to 15 Inches) Transplanted. $2 to $5 for 100. Send stamp for descriptive list to BARNES & CO., Young America, Ill.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

L.D.SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$60,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
159th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, Feb. 17th, 1873.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS!

Two Prizes $1,000 each } GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500 each }
Ten Prizes $100 each }

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

A NOBLE CHARITY.
OMAHA LOTTERY
TO ERECT THE
NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.
To be Drawn in Public, March 31st, 1873.
Tickets $1 Each, or Six for $5.

Tickets sent by Express, C. O. D., if desired.

1 Cash Prize	$75,000	1 Cash Prize	$20,000
1 Cash Prize	$15,000	1 Cash Prize	$10,000
1 Cash Prize	$5,000	1 Cash Prize	$4,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by his Excellency Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished to those who apply first.

Agents Wanted. For full particulars, address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

TO
CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Throat and Lung Difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY
RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you

THE NEW SCALE

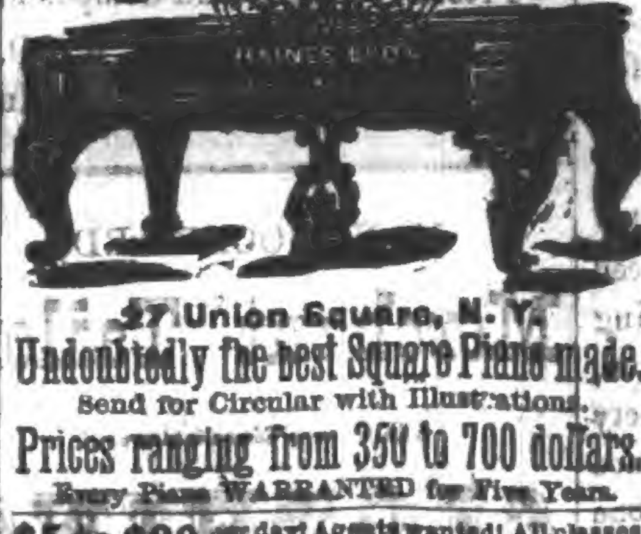

27 Union Square, N. Y.
Undoubtedly the best Square Piano made.
Send for Circular with Illustrations.
Prices ranging from 350 to 700 dollars.
Every Piano WARRANTED for Five Years.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.
Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, B. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

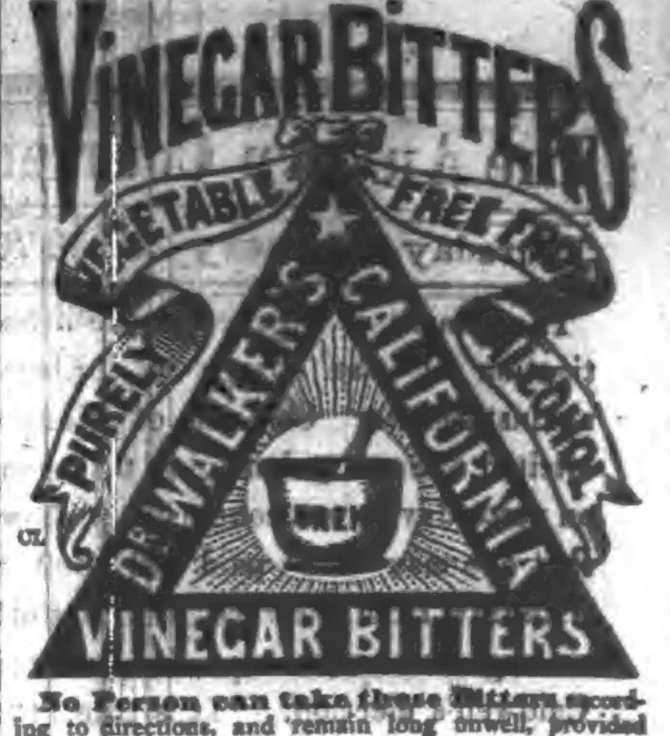

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

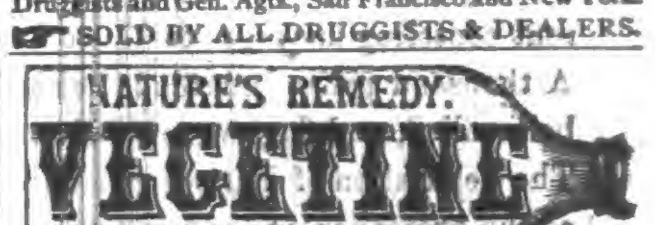
NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Everyone Speaks Favorably.

East Marshfield, Aug. 31, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with canker from childhood, causing my mouth to be so sore at times that I was unable to eat. Have taken many preparations, but with no effect until I tried your Vegetine. After taking a few doses, I found it relieved the faintness of the stomach that always accompanies canker humor, and by the time I had taken the third bottle, my mouth was entirely cured. Have not been troubled with it since that time, which is eight months ago. I have recommended it to several of my acquaintances, and everyone speaks favorably of its good effect.

Yours truly, F. S. SHERMAN.

Would Not be Without
Vegetine
FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST!

The great benefit I have received from the use of Dr. Cumming's Vegetine induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of disease peculiar to the spring and summer seasons.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost.

EDWIN TILDEN,
Attorney, and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, No. 40 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

CHILDREN
TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Agents Wanted. $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Illustrated Book WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST. 30 years of adventures among the Indians, &c. Thrillingly interesting and fast selling. For terms address F. A. HUTCHINSON, Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.
THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.
CHURCHES wanting an
ORGAN or
COMMUNION SERVICE,
Should send for
"Special" Circular.

Among the regular Contributors are:
Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE,
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Rev. Wm. ORMISTON, D. D.,
Rev. T. W. CHAMBERS, D. D., Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, and others.

Terms, $3.00 per Annum, in advance.
6 New Church-st., New York.

THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.
THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

263 RECEIPTS WHICH COST $135
Sent on receipt of 10 cents.
Address HY. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Mo.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

C. N. U. No. 3.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, January 23, 1873

The committee engaged in the investigation of the charge of bribery, against Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, elicited some very damaging testimony on yesterday, it was conclusively shown that one man was paid $15,000 to withdraw from the race, and that other large sums were expended to secure Caldwell's election. It is true that this is only one side of the case; but it seems hardly possible that Caldwell will be able to meet the testimony which has been given in—to say nothing of what is said to be in reserve—especially as much of it as has been the testimony of his personal friends, and who are unwilling witnesses. While he asserts that he will be able to clear himself, an impression prevails that he will be forced to resign or be expelled.

* * *

The funeral of ex-Emporor, Napoleon, took place on Wednesday last.—The remains were dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal, the same the Emporer wore at Sedan. Queen Victoria was represented at the funeral by Viscount Sidney, Lord Chamberlain. The Sheriffs of London and Edinburg, sent consoling messages to Eugenie.—A thousand police guarded the roads, bells tolled, and flags were at half mast. The deputation of Paris workmen headed the procession and wore immortelles in their coats, and carried wreaths of yellow flowers. On both sides of the hearse, were the Imperial Arms, surmounted by the letter "N."

The procession started from the chapel at 11 o'clock. It was very long. The hearse was at the chapel before the end of the cortege had left the family mansion. The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon returned from the chapel in one carriage. They were cheered by a crowd of 30,000 who witnessed the procession.

* * *

One of the most prevalent, of modern vices is drunkenness, and to this source many of the offenses against the laws can be traced. Another vice threatening the direct consequences upon unborn generations, is the public prostitution of females. For the mitigation of this crime, early marriages should be generally encouraged, and our legislators ought to pass laws which would equally punish the male and the female delinquents. Perhaps a general enforcement of the marriage law in this State, as interpeted by some of our judges, would be the most effectual remedy, and, let any single woman, irrespective of moral character, who can prove that a single man has cohibited with her be allowed to claim that man as her husband and if he refuses to live with her let her be entitled to alimony; but if the crime is adultry, in a community that pays any respect to morals, it should certainly be treated as the next highest crime to deliberate murder, and be punished with commensurate severity. That the public now regards it in this light, is now proven, by the frequent and almost general acquittal of men charged with killing the destroyers of their domestic happiness.—In connection with this question of female chastity, might also be mentioned the disinclination of married women to become the mothers of children. In these cases, where murder is proven, whatever punishment we attach to murder, should be vigorously executed, for the offence is one which is sapping our vitals, and might grow to such an extent, as to threaten the depopulation of the nation.

* * *

Baltimore Pittsburg and Chicago R. W

The Baltimore *Sun* of the 11th inst. has the following in regard to the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway: "This new road projected under the auspices, of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, with the view of securing a short direct and independent connection for our seaboard city with the great lake city of Chicago, is evidently being pushed earnestly and rapidly. Only some two months ago, we announced the contracts for 87 miles commencing at a point on the Lake Erie Division, of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, ninety miles from Newark and running thence west to Defiance and now another one hundred and twenty miles are offered for contract from Defiance to Walker's Station, Indiana, on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad. Proposals are to be received for this work, at Camden Station, Baltimore, until the 1st of Febuary. This leaves only sixty-two miles more to carry the road into Chicago, the whole length of the new road, as surveyed, being two hundred and sixty-nine miles, of which the Chief Engineer, Mr. J. L. Randolph, says the aggregate of the curved portions will not exceed fifteen miles. He also states that in the two hundred and fifty-five miles, from the Lake Erie Division, to the point where the line turns up north around, the end of Lake Michigan, the located line is but two and a half miles longer than an air line, while eighty miles of the line is level, and thirty miles with 26 feet grade per mile, and the rest less than 20 feet grade.

The Largest

CLOTHING

HOUSE

IN THE COUNTY.

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

e assortment always on hand.

Auburn, Ind.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,

Brushes, Patent Medicines

School and Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Paper

Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

Tinted, Guilt and Embossed Paper,

Oiled, slate and Linen

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,

Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind's

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

J. A. BOOZER. E. B. BLATTNER.

BOOZER AND BLATTNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as:

Arcola Cloth, Queen's Own,

Brittanna " Brocades,

Balerne " Silk Stripes,

Turko, " Corded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

G OCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOPS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

Fruit House!

BULLETIN

Prices for the Holidays!

GREAT REDUCTION ON

Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits or the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advahtage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices

Young Hyson	50, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	60, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.

At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	9 best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	13c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Olong	4, 50, 80, and 95c
Japan	40, 50, and 95c
Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.

10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahaquey double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	35 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and chery	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old '76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Diquor	90c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	35c to 50c a bottle

All the above Liquers are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have an extra large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, in all different kinds	25c

Wax Candles for Christmas Trees.

All different sizes, from 1½c to 3c each. All kinds of goods for Santa Claus, at one half the usual Price.

Fine Fresh Oysters, AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.

Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box

You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

EXTRORDINARY SLAUGHTER

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

C. ORFF & CO'S.

We will offer for sale for 60 days some of the greatest

BARGAIN!

Ever Offered in FORT WAYNE.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have just received a splendid line of new Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres in all new shades, Empress, Satins, Serges, all wool Diagonals, Albanian Cloths in shades, etc., which, by having purchased late in the season, we can afford to sell for less than they were sold in New York City four weeks ago by the Jobbers; and we have marked all of our other Dress Goods to correspond with these pricef.

Cashmere, all the new shades, 1¼ yards wide, reduce to $1.25 Dich is less than they have ever been sol for

All-wool gonals, for	75 cents;	worth $1 00 to 125
New Sades in Albanian Cloths,	75,	1.00 to 1.25
Silks and Wool Velours,	1.00	1.50
20 pieces Irish Peplins,	1.35	1.75
20pieces 28-inch Velours,	1.35	150 to 175
Satins in new shades,	1.00	125
	75	1.00
	50	75
100 pieces Japanese Stripes at	30	40 to 50

We have picked out a large lot of Dress Goods which we will sell for 25 cents per yard. Amongst which will be the cheapest lot of Dress Goods ever in Ft. Wayne.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Black and Colored SilKs!

We have made a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. on our stack of Silks

Shawl, Cloak and Fur Departmnt!

We have in this department the largest stock of the above goods of any house in the city, and we have the greatest bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and furs ever seen in the city.

New Ottoman Shawls!

At	$9.00,	worth $12.00
At	8.00,	worth 11.00
At	7.50,	worth 10.00
At	4.00,	worth 6.00

Plaid Shawls long and square, in immense quantities and at prices less than before the war.

☞ Once more, we have BARGAINS for you in every Department, and mean what we say.

You want the Goods and we want the Money; so give us a call.

C. ORFF & CO.,

No. 5 and 7 COLUMBIA-St., FORT WAYNE, IND

THE

New York Store!

Until Feb. 1st.

ROOT & Co.,

Will offer the entire balance of their large Wholesale and Retail Stock of

DRY GOODS!

AT A

Great Reduction!

In Price.

EXAMINE!

EXAMINE!

EXAMINE!

Reduced Prices
On balance of fine Furs.
Reduced Prices
On balance of our Cloaks
Reduced Prices
On Winter shawls and Scarfs
Reduced Prices
On black and colored dress silks
Reduced Prices
On rich winter dress goods.
Reduced Prices
On medium price dress goods.
Reduced Prices
On Scotch plaid dress goods
Reduced Prices
On hoods, Nubias and scarfs
Reduced Prices
On Blankets and flannels
Reduced Prices
On winter hosiery and underwear
Reduced Prices
On fine woolen SKIRTS

Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Now is the time for close buyers to take advantage of the situation, and

Secure a Bargain!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.
Opera guard & vest chains,

AT

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Sleighing parties plenty.

The streets are crowed to-day.

Saw logs are coming in rapidly.

Last Saturday was a very busy day in town.

Coal oil 30 cents per gallon at Davenport & Co's.

The *New Era* published at Albion has been enlarged.

Moonlight rambles have been postponed indefinitely.

Corunna has a dance club, and Auburn has the material for one—that's all.

Any person finding a gold pen will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Wm. Zern left our place on last Monday morning, for a tramp northwardly.—Adieu!

We came very near indulging in the luxury of a genuine January thaw. Old Boreas came, however, in time to save us.

The bill giving soldiers one hundred and sixty acres of land, has passed the House but has not yet passed the Senate.

There are 132 cases on the docket for the present term of the Common Pleas Court; and an unusal number of criminal case.

Is the inside material, such as. window frames, doors, sash, etc., ready for those buildings which were not completed last fall?

M. B. Hascall is now sole editor and preprietor of the Goshen *Democrat*. Mr. H. is getting up a splendid paper, and deserves every success.

The Indiana Conservatory of music, Ft. wayne, is said to be the finest institution of the kind, in this section of the west.—The Spring Term will commence Febuary 3d.

The Opera Hall was very much crawded the night that Rip Van Winkle was played. And it takes the Breyer troupe to draw a crowd, after their first night.

Sheriff Meese has done a good thing in cleaning out the filth, and dirt, which had so largely accummulated in the Court room. It looks clean and smells sweet, and all will enjoy the change.

The Hoosier Schoolmaster, a splendid story illustrative of the life of early doings in this State, and the difficulties surmounted in order to train the young idea how to shoot, now for sale at Davenport & Co's.

The Angola *Times* has been recusitated by its former proprietor, Mr. Weaver.—That county ought to support one good paper and as the *Times* promises to fill to the bill, we hope Mr. W. will meet with all success.

That Bond Case.—The "celebrated" Bond Case has had a hearing before the Supreme Court of the State, and the decision of Judge Clapp in regard to the bail, has been set aside. So much for a "vigorous prosecution."

A farmer named Thomas Chard, living near Benton, met with an accident while hauling logs. The team which he was driving ran away throwing him against a log, producing injuries from which he died last Sunday week.

Dekalb County Teachers Association

The teachers of DeKalb County are requested to meet at the school house in Auburn, on Saturday February 1st, 1873. at 9 o'clock a. m: Let us have a full attendance. J. A. Barns, Pres.

A very large crowd of people visited our place last Tuesday. The Court room was crowded, the streets were crowded and presented the appearance of a Donnybrook fair. The sleighing is splendid and the fine weather makes it convenient and pleasant for all to be out.

The Royal Yeddo, Japanese troupe are to be at the Opera House Fort Wayne next Thurday and Friday evenings, Jan. 23 and 24. They give the best performance to be seen in their line, in the country. They got immense houses on their last visit there, some two months ago.

We always thought Reub Williams, of the *Indianian*, a pretty fair kind of a fellow, but when he says that he cannot see how the bill redistructing the State could be much more fairly constructed he looses an independence politically that we always give him credit for.

We are in regular receipt of the Minerva *Commercial*, a crisp and spicy paper from the Buckye State. A short visit the other week convinced us of the enterprise and energy of its management, and with the recent addition of steam we look for it to rank among the first papers of that State.

A sleighing party from town surprised our excellent friend James McCrum and his estimable lady with a visit last Friday evening, and indulged in the home comforts so appreciable at this time of the year. A hearty welcome, and a good supper add largely, as was realized in this case, to the enjoyment of these occasions.

Several marriages took place last week on Wednesday, in this vicinity. We know of another one to come off shortly providing the "gal" will consent. It was told us confidential, that the professional gent. is sparing no time nor money to win her, and if this is the case she will more than likely "go up"—or he will.

Prof. Penfield, the gentleman who it will be remembered delivered the Oration, here on the Fourth of July, became so favorably impressed with our place that he has now permanently located here, and has formed a copartnership with D. D. Moody, Esq., in the legal business. These gentlemen are now ready to attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

Ligonier has been visited by a disastrous fire. The Conrad block, Helmer house, and other property to the amount of about $15,000 was destroyed. The *Banner* says without the rubber buckets and hooks and ladders it would have been impossible to save the adjoining buildings. Had we not better organize a company of that kind in Auburn. Now is the time.

Personal.—H. W. Bond, Esq., of the firm of Sutermeister, Becker & Bond gave us a call last week. H. W. is one of those pleant, agreeable fellows that all like to see.

Hon. W. H. Withers, also gave us a short visit last Tuesday. The law firm of Morris & Withers have a large practice at our courts.

We have entered upon the third volume of the Courier, with great encouragement. Many of our subscribers are coming in and paying up their arrearages.—When all do this we will be happy. We presume there are a few scalawags that never intend to pay up. If they will send in their names we will send a receipt in full.

We politely inform the fat men of the *Press* that we will insert whatever public documents we please in the Courier, all dictation of the'r's to the contrary notwithstanding, and display our advertisements to suit our taste rather than adopt the disgusting style of the genius of that great paper, all published in the county.

Change of Time.—The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw railroad have changed the time of the express train, leaving Jackson heretofore at 4:40 p. m. It will now leave at 5:10 so that persons leaving Detroit at 1:40 p. m. can make connections at Jackson, and arrive in Ft. Wayne the same evening. This arragement does not change the time of this train on this end of the road.

Some years ago, a young woman in the city of New York wore $50,000 worth of diamonds at her wedding, and to-day we find a poor sewing woman in New Orleans, who supports a disabled husband and a large family and pays rent by making sixteen pairs of pantaloons a week for only four dollars. However, the young woman who was married in New York is not the poor woman who lives in New Orleans.

A woman by the name of Clancey was frozen to death last week in Logansport. The *Pharos* says it was from want and attention. She left three small children.—And yet the rich and well-to-do, the christain, and moralist, will enjoy the comforts of an easy life, look out their French plate windows, see the howling storm, and *say*, God have mercy on the poor!

Proposals.—As will be seen in another column proposals will be received by the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company, at Defiance, Ohio, and Laporte, Indiana, for the Graduation, Masony and cross ties of this line from Defiance to Walkerton, this State, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The proposals must be sent in by the First of February. This looks like business and those that have had doubts as to the building of this line ought now to be convinced.

A Colored man by the name of Hinton has been elected Canal Commissioner of this State by the Legislature. Now, if Hinton had more brains, and was a decent intelligent, well-behaved colored man, we would have no objection. But he is represented as just the opposite, a loungey barber, of Indianapolis, full of impidence and ignoranse, and therefore qualified to be the leader of the colored troop in elections. This is the promised civil service reform so loudly spoken of by the Radicals in the late campaign.

Incendiarism.—Another case of incendiarism has occurred at Sedan in this county. It has not been long since Dr. Sebring was burnt out of house and home, and now Royal Grate, a wagon maker, has suffered the loss of his work shop in the same way. Last Tuesday evening the building was discovered to be on fire and was entirely consumed. Shavings had been used, we learn, to ignite the building and there is no doubt but that some fiend in human shape resides close to this locality. Let every effort be made to discover the villian.

One of the most remarkable remedial agents, either of ancient or modern times, is Smolander's Buchu. It should be in every household. It removes or counteracts kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, diabetes, gravel, mental and physical debility, loss of vigor caused by youthful indiscretions, all female complaints, and buoys up an enervated nervous system.

THEATER.

Bryer's excellent company has been playing to crowded houses for several nights. The troupe is far the best now on the road. The engagement opened with "Dora," with Miss Mary Bryer in the title role. Mr. Bryer as Farmer Allen was a fine effort.

Monday night Rip Van Winkle was presented, but not having the necessary room to give the proper scenery, this attractive feature of the play had to be omitted, and though the leading characters were good, it did not give as much satisfaction as the programme of the evening before.

Tuesday evening, the Hidden Hand was presented, and was by far the finest performance yet given. Miss Mary, as Capitola was superb, while Old Hurricane in the person of Mr. Bryer, exceeded all expectations. The other characters were well represented.

To-night, Wednesday, the splendid nautical play of "Black Eyed Susan, will be presented with a good cast, and one of Shakespear's Comedies as an afterpiece.

Thursday evening the great temperance play of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room" will be given with fire cast of characters.

The contract for the B. & O. Extension east of Tiffin was let last week. Gen. Gibson was awarded the thirty miles directly east of the city. The company, in the contracts, reserved the right to change the point of junction with the Newark & Sundusky road to Centreville or to New Haven—this matter to be determined by April. Centreville is five miles south of Havana and New Haven ten—the latter being near Richland county line. This reservation and uncertainty of present terminus, when determined, may also settle what route—whether by Canton or Akron—will be selected for the line through Eastern Ohio.—*Defiance Democrat.*

MARRIAGES.

DILLS—OLDS—At the residence of the bride's father, in Spencerville, Thursday evening, January 16th, by the Rev. D. W. Moffett, of Fort Wayne John W. Dills, Esq., and Miss Mollie Olds, eldest daughter of S. N. Olds, Esq.

We congratulate our friend Jack on the result he has just consummated, and trust that the happy couple may never grow old and that newer additions may be added from time to time.

LOWER—GROGG—By Rev. H. Bair, Thursday, Jan. 16, 1873, at the residence of Mr. Jacob Grogg's Mr. David Lower, of Wawaka Noble, Co. Ind. to Mrs. Emily Grogg, of Auburn.

Wednesday Evening

The Popular Nautical Drama

Black Eyed Susan

To conclude with Shakespeare's Comedy of

CATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Thursday Evening

The great Temperance play of

TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM

To conclude with the farce of

THE GHOST!

FRIDAY EVENI'G

The Comedy of

TAMING A WIFE

To conclude with the farce of

The Funny Father.

Saturday Evening

The capital play of

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Positively the Last Night.

A Representative House.

Among the multitude of different branches of trade in Fort Wayne, none are of more importance than the boot and shoe trade. This branch is well represented; prominent among them all is the shoe house of Markley, Schrader & Co. They came to Fort Wayne in 1866, and by their gentlemanly deportment and close attention to business, they have aequired a trade perhaps not excelled by any house in their line. Not satisfied with bargains given their customers heretofore, they propose to do still better for them in the future. Their stock is very large, being a full line of everything needed for mens, boys and youths, women, Misses and children's wear. They are giving great bargains; one cannot know how cheap they are selling, unless they call. Examine the goods and learn prices, We advise all in want of boots, shoes or rubbers to give them a call. tf.

Best Thing in the West

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Lands

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to setlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.

THE FACTS about this Giant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season: Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundent; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the Road. For Circulars and general information, address A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Dep't. 3m TOPEKA, KAN.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, of the estate of David Sollenberger, late of said county, deceased.—Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JACOB SOLLENBERGER, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas Court May Term, 1873.

James Hamilton vs Sam Rice and George Rice } Complaint No.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan his attorneys and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendants Sam Rice and George Rice are not residennts of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendan that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 17th day of January 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R. Company—Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the President of the company, in the city of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, on the second Tuesday, being the 11 day of February, a. d. 1873, at one o'clock p. m. on the Tuesday preceding such election, and remain closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meeting.

Dated at Jackson, January 9, 1873.

EUGENE PRINGLE, Sec'y.

NOTICE

—TO—

Contractors

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R.

Engineer's Office B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10, 1873

Proposals will be received until the 1st day of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore, Defiance, Ohio, and Laporte, Indiana, for the Graduation, Masonry and Cross Ties of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, from Defiance to Walkerton, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway, 120 sections, of one mile each.

Plans, profiles and specifications can be seen at Defiance, for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 73 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse, and Walkertown, 47 miles.

Proposals for cross ties will state price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals. James L. Randolph, Chief Enginneer, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to *Missouri*, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads farther West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

No. 89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

J. C WICOFF,

Auctioneer

Waterloo, Ind.

Holds himself in readiness to Auctioneer, Sell or Trade Propertp at any time Headquarters at Leas' Livery Stable. 3m. Dec. 5.

Auction Sale.

I. Lauferty & Son.

South-east corner of Columdia and Calhoun Streets.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Will commence selling at Auction their entire stock of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods on

SATURDAY, JAN. 11th 8873.

at 10 o'clock a. m., and from day to day thereafter until the entire stock is sold

WE QUIT THE BUSINESS!

Now is your time to buy

GOOD GOODS!

at your own prices. Remember on Saturday morning Jan. 11th. Call soon as they will go fast.

I LAUFERTY & SON.

People's Convention

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

CHEAP, CHEAPFR, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money nd Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

The Mother's Help.

The Childen's F iend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Blothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Bilious-

LIVER

ness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect

STIMULANT

Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

AND

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic prop-

CATHARTIC

erties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

W. B. HURD & CO.,

NASHUA, N.H.

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly re-invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas and South America.

Davenport & Co.,

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN have again been confined in jail at New York, in default of bail.... The statistics of enormous dealings on the New York Stock Exchange last year have been published. The registered sales of the twenty-seven most prominent stocks amounted to 55,000,000 shares, valued at nearly double the bonded debt of the United States. The largest transactions were in Pacific Mail, their extent covering fifty-five times the amount of its capital stock.

THOMAS C. DURANT, in behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has commenced suit in New York against Oakes Ames and James Brooks to recover shares of Credit Mobilier stock alleged to have been fraudulently obtained.... The debt of New York city increased $7,250,000 last year.... Ex-Mayor Daniel C. Kingsland, of New York, is dead, aged 85 years. ....The trial of William M. Tweed is in progress in New York. The "Boss" expresses himself confident of acquittal.... The widow of ex-President John Tyler is about to sell her estate on Staten Island, and repurchase the old Tyler estate in Virginia.

THE New Hampshire Republicans have nominated Gov. Straw for re-election.... The Directors of the Erie Railroad Company have authorized the issue of $10,000,000 seven per cent. convertible bonds, for the purpose of laying a double track along the line of the road.

MATILDA HERON, the once celebrated actress, is almost hopelessly demented. She is being treated in a New York hospital.... The New York Typographical Society has indorsed the proposition to erect a monument to Horace Greeley, of type metal, and requested printers to contribute the pay of 1,000 ems each, on the 3d of February.... All the conductors on the Harlem railroad have resigned, consequent upon being obliged to use books with coupons for tickets, to which they contend no person with manhood can submit.... A large force of laborers is engaged on the New York underground railroad.... B. C. Galvin, a New York banker, has commenced suit against Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to recover $2,000,000 alleged to be due to plaintiff for certain plans furnished the Secretary for the purpose of enabling him to equalize the price of gold and paper currency.

THE Mechanics' Bank, of Lancaster, Pa., was recently robbed of $46,000.

The West.

JOSEPH ROGERS, of Hazel Green, Wis., was recently blown to atoms by the explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine, which he was carelessly handling.... The Home Woolen Mills, at Jacksonville, Ill., were recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.... Charles Ducharme, one of the most prominent and active business men of Detroit, is dead, aged 54.

ADVICES from Arizona state that a battle had been fought between the command of Maj. Brown and a band of Apache Indians, lasting five hours. Fifty-seven of the red devils were sent to their happy hunting grounds, and twenty-three captured. Maj. Brown's only loss was one Lima Indian.... An explosion of gas which had leaked and filled the space between the ground floor and plastering below the office of the Western Union Telegraph, in Cincinnati, occurred the other day, tearing up the floor, extinguishing the lights, and creating a wild panic among the operators, who rushed pell-mell into the street.... Hibler, the Fort Wayne, Ind., wife-murderer, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

IN the battle of the companies of the 5th cavalry with the Apaches in Arizona, Dec. 29, near Salt river, not a warrior escaped. All the band were killed, and twenty-five women and children were captured.... A singular accident occurred at the Wisconsin State Normal School, in Oshkosh, the other day. Prof. H. C. Bowen was demonstrating the theory to the class in chemistry of using the compound blow-pipe. The magic-lantern was lighted with a calcium light and illuminating gas, and by some means fire was communicated to the gas, causing a terrific explosion, which was heard for a distance of two miles, sounding like an earthquake. Every window on one side of the school building was torn out, sash and all. Prof. Bowen and 15 students were badly injured. Bowen's clothes and boots were torn into fragments, stripping him completely naked. Several of the students were more or less injured, and all in the room were rendered entirely deaf. The door was torn off and forced through a window, and shivered into fragments; the plastering was torn off, furniture destroyed, floor ripped up, and the rooms looked as if they had been visited by an earthquake. All the injured will doubtless recover.... Leo Canman, a Chicago Postoffice clerk, has been convicted of robbing the mails.

THE accumulating reports of fatalities by the recent storm in Northern Minnesota, says the Chicago *Times*, intensify the horror of the dread calamity. The storm seems to have been unprecedented in its suddenness as well as severity, and for travelers who encountered it death seems to have been the rule and escape the exception, very few of the luckless wayfarers surviving to tell the story of their sufferings. Whole sleighing parties frozen to death upon the road, the horses standing stark upon their legs and the drivers sitting bolt upright; the farmer dying while hurrying to the succor of his stock; a husband, leaving his wife in the agonies of childbirth, dying by the roadside while hastening for assistance, the mother consigning the new-born infant to the icy grasp of death only to follow the husband and child—these are among the harrowing recitals. Death has few shapes more horrible. Similar reports come from all parts of the State, and the statement that the loss to life and property exceeds that by the Sioux massacre of 1862 is probably not an exaggeration.

GOV. HENDRICKS, in his message to the Indiana Legislature, advocates proportional representation.... A New York jeweler was robbed of $20,000 worth of jewelry while stopping at the Tremont House, in Chicago, last week.

CHICAGO is building the finest Turner Hall in the country.... The First Congregational Church, one of the finest and most costly church edifices in Chicago, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $170,000; insured for $118,000. ....Perteet, the Chicago colored wife murderer, has been found guilty, on his second trial, and again sentenced to be hanged.

The South.

THE "People's" Legislature of Louisiana has elected Gen. W. McMullin United States Senator. For the same position the Kellogg Legislature has elected P. B. S. Pinchback.... The Arkansas Legislature has passed a resolution doing away with the disfranchising clause of the State Constitution. It will be submitted to a vote of the people.... Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, has been elected to succeed Frank P. Blair in the Senate from Missouri.

Washington.

The health of Senator Sumner is slowly improving. His suffering is like that which followed the injuries by Preston S. Brooks, and is said to be from the same cause.... The dinner to Henry M. Stanley by the Washington journalists, which came off last week, was a brilliant affair.... The Senate Committee on elections have decided not to send a commission to either Arkansas or Louisiana to investigate the election muddles in those States, but to summon witnesses to the capital, where the investigations will be conducted.... The Senate Finance Committee have decided that Secretary Boutwell has no authority for issuing any portion of the $44,000,000 legal-tenders, which he claims as a legal reserve fund. This leaves the Treasury with but $4,500,000 available currency.

THE question of the construction of iron ship-building yards is to be revived during the present session of Congress.... It is understood that the charges of bribery and corruption in connection with the election of John J. Patterson as Senator from South Carolina have become so general that he will not be allowed to take his seat until the matter is rigidly investigated.... It has been decided to erect a new building, 400 by 120 feet, in the rear of the City Hall, capable of holding six thousand persons, in which to hold the inauguration ball.... North Carolinians are pressing the name of ex-Senator Poole for a Cabinet position.... The Judiciary Committee of the House have been instructed to inquire into the conduct of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, and to report articles of impeachment if they think them called for.

IT is said the House Military Committee will report in favor of giving bronze cannon for a monument to Gen. Thomas.

THE College Land Endowment bill, just passed the Senate, gives 500,000 acres of the public domain to each State and Territory which establishes agricultural or industrial schools in compliance with its provisions.

THE bill regulating the pay of Territorial officers, and limiting the duration of the sessions of the Legislatures to forty days, has passed the Senate, and only awaits the President's approval to become a law. The members of the Territorial Legislatures are to receive $6 per day and the present rate of mileage. The salary of Governors of the Territories is to be $3,500, and Secretaries $2,500.... A Washington telegram states that the Government has determined to institute suit against the Union Pacific railroad for the unpaid interest, unless prevented by legislation before the close of the investigation of the committees now in session.... Senators Wilson and Patterson, and Representatives Bingham, Scofield, and Kelley were before the Credit Mobilier Committee on the 16th. Wilson says that he bought twenty shares of the stock with his wife's money, on Ames' guarantee that it should pay 10 per cent., and his assurance that the company was not coming to Congress for aid. When he heard of the Pennsylvania litigation he returned the stock to Ames. He adds that all his property, exclusive of his home, does not amount to $3,500. Bingham gave Ames $2,000 to invest for him in Credit Mobilier and other stock, which he never asked to have delivered to him. He made $6,500. Scofield wanted some of the stock, but the negotiations failed and he did not get any. He voted against the act of 1864 giving the Pacific railroad first mortgage bonds preference over those of the United States. Kelley contracted with Ames for some of the stock, but afterwards declined to receive it. Senator Patterson was not in Congress when subsidies were granted to the Pacific railroad, but voted for the act of 1864. He never owned any Credit Mobilier stock. Each of these gentlemen expressed his opinion that transactions of this nature on the part of Congressmen were irreproachable.

Foreign.

THE *Independence Belge*, of Brussels, publishes a letter from Count Von Beust in answer to the assertions of the Duke de Grammont. The Count shows that Austria tried to dissuade France from going to war with Prussia, and explicitly reserved her right to remain neutral. France, after war was declared, asked for an alliance, and Austria refused.... The question which arose concerning the manner in which foreign representatives should enter the presence of the Emperor of China has been settled, the Chinese officials yielding to the demands of the foreigners.... Mori, the Japanese Minister at Washington, is in receipt of information from his Government, to the effect that the Western calendar has been adopted in Japan, beginning with the 1st of January.

A TELEGRAM from Chiselhurst, dated Jan. 12, says: "The Empress is overwhelmed with sorrow, and her prostration is so great as to alarm her attendants. The Prince Imperial does all in his power to comfort her. Although none but relations and intimate friends of the deceased are admitted, Chiselhurst is crowded with visitors. Benedetti arrived to-day at Chiselhurst, and was received by the Empress. M. Ollivier and Marshal McMahon are expected there to-morrow. The Princess Murat and suite arrived this afternoon. Great numbers of people from France are expected to come to the funeral. The Southeastern and Northern railways of France have reduced the rates of fare for the poorer classes attending the funeral. It is reported that the Prince Imperial has already assumed the title of Napoleon IV. This report is doubtless incorrect, but it is true that the Prince is now addressed as 'Sire' by all visitors at Chiselhurst. The impression is gaining ground that the Emperor died from the effects of chloroform, administered to assuage pain.".... It is said the French Government will permit the final interment of Napoleon's remains in France if the funeral is made strictly private, and the deceased buried as ex-Emperor, not as Emperor. The ceremonies must be simply of a religious character.... The will of Napoleon appoints the Empress, Cardinal Bonaparte and M. Rouher guardians of the Prince, now Napoleon IV.... Napoleon left two wills—one in London and one in Paris.... There is no truth in the report that Eugenie was about to issue a proclamation assuming the regency during the minority of the Prince Imperial.... No French officers were permitted to attend the funeral of Napoleon except those formerly connected with the Emperor's household.... Subscriptions have been opened in Milan, Italy, for a monument to Louis Napoleon.... One hundred and sixty-four thousand emigrants left Liverpool for America during 1872.... The failure of several Manchester cotton-spinners is announced.... The trial of the Tichborne claimant for perjury commences April 23.... Madrid has just been the scene of a great popular demonstration in favor of the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. ....The Carlist troubles in the north of Spain still continue.

A DISPATCH from Bombay says that a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake occurred at Soongubur, a town of India, 114 miles north of Bombay, and 1,500 persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there is much additional loss of life.... Spain promises to early effect emancipation in Cuba.... Another detachment of troops recently left Madrid for Havana.

THE London *Telegraph* publishes a letter from Duke de Grammont announcing an early refutation of Count Von Beust's statements as to Austria's policy towards France at the beginning of the Franco-German war. The Duke says he will prove that Austria, after the declaration of war, promised France material support. She only required time to arm herself, and find a pretext for hostilities with Prussia.... A London letter says that the retirement of Bismarck from the Prussian Cabinet is really due to the differences arising between him and the Emperor William on the Church question. The Kaiser became alarmed at Bismarck's course toward the Catholics, and declined to further follow the Prince in his policy.... The Shah of Persia will leave Teheran next April on a European tour. He will visit St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, London, Paris, and Constantinople.

THE funeral obsequies of the ex-Emperor Napoleon took place at Chiselhurst, England, on Wednesday, the 15th of January. A London dispatch of that date gives the following particulars of the imposing ceremonies: Although the funeral procession was to move at 10 o'clock this morning, the hearse was half an hour late in reaching the residence of the ex-Emperor. A deputation of Paris workmen, who were to head the procession, arrived at the same time. They wore *immortelles* in their coats, and carried wreaths of yellow flowers. On both sides of the hearse were the Imperial arms, surmounted by the letter "N." A great crowd surrounded the hearse. The funeral procession started for the chapel at 11 o'clock, and moved in the following order: A man bearing a tri-color, borne on an ash stick, cut at the last moment before the cortege moved. A deputation of workingmen from Paris. The chaplain of the family, bearing a golden crucifix. The hearse, drawn by eight horses, and, lastly, the mourners, who numbered 300 in all, including the Prince Imperial, uncovered; Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Joachim, Prince Achille, Rouher, and many distinguished Imperialists, English noblemen, Paris priests and others. The Prince Imperial was very pale. The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend the funeral. The coffin was covered with *immortelles* and violets. There was no sermon at the chapel. The Bishop of Southwark sang the requiem mass, assisted by Father Goddard and all the chaplains at the Tuileries during the reign of Napoleon. The remains were deposited in the sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary chapel until the removal of the body to France. The procession was very long. The hearse was at the chapel before the end of the cortege had left the family mansion. All carriages and pedestrians moved three abreast. The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon returned from chapel in one carriage. They were cheered by crowds. Thirty thousand people witnessed the procession.... One of the persons who went from France to attend the funeral of Napoleon took with him some soil dug from the garden of the Tuileries, which he strewed over the coffin after it was deposited in the sacristy of the chapel at Chiselhurst.... The steamer Colorado, which recently arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong, furnishes an interesting batch of news. The Japanese Government has notified actors and wrestlers that they can pursue their professions for three years longer, after which they must follow more useful and honorable employment. The male Japs have been informed that they are no longer required to shave their heads, but the top-knot must be retained. Native Japanese merchants and capitalists have received the necessary permission from the Government, and are going actively into the business of constructing railroads and telegraph lines. The reforms in the Judicial and Police Departments are being pushed forward rapidly. The new Mexican dollar has been officially adopted at Canton. The Chinese Emperor contemplates an internal journey throughout the Empire. The report is widely spread that he was greatly incensed against the foreigners, and the story is told that on the Imperial wedding day a foreigner at Pekin presented the Emperor with two enormous red candles. Suspicion being aroused, the Emperor ordered the candles to be cut open, and they were found to be full of bullets and powder. Another version is that the candles were experimented on in the open air, when one of them exploded, causing the death of many by-standers.... Eleven persons were instantly killed and a large number wounded by a boiler explosion in Brussels, last week.... The ship Chillingham Castle was recently wrecked while on a voyage from Shields to Malta, and 26 persons drowned.

NEWS from Livingstone, dated Nov. 30, states that the last train of supplies sent out had reached him, and that he has begun another march into the interior of Africa.... It is estimated that over 60,000 persons witnessed the funeral ceremonies of the ex-Emperor Napoleon. While the Prince Imperial was returning from the chapel, he was saluted with a cry of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The Prince exclaimed, "The Emperor is dead! *Vive la France!*" ....Advices from London and Paris state that the Imperialists are confident of a speedy restoration of the Empire, with the Empress as Regent.... The Italian Senate has approved the bill forbidding theological instruction in the public schools.... A report comes from Rome that the bodies of the Apostles Philip and James have been discovered in the Church of the Apostles.

General.

ANOTHER filibustering expedition has been successfully landed on the Island of Cuba.... The ship Tuscarora, from Mobile, loaded with cotton, recently foundered off Gibraltar. Eleven lives were lost.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Wilson, providing for a commission on prohibitory liquor legislation; Ames, to abolish all distinctions of race, color, etc., in the army.... The Senate resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. The appropriation for the Yankton Sioux was reduced from $1,000,000 to $900,000, and the bill passed.

HOUSE.—On motion of Niblack, the Credit Mobilier Committee was granted permission to sit during the sessions of the House.... The remainder of the day's session was devoted, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bills.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11.—SENATE.—The Senate held no session to-day.

HOUSE.—A number of private bills were acted upon.... A bill was passed authorizing the sale of the cemetery grounds at the Fort Gratiot (Mich.) military reservation.... The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the consideration, (in Committee of the Whole) of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill—the pending question being the amendment forbidding the payment of any claims for cotton captured prior to June, 1865, except by special appropriation. The amendment, after a long debate, was rejected.

MONDAY, Jan. 13.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced to except mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota from the operation of the mining act of 1872.... The Agricultural College bill, appropriating the proceeds of 500,000 acres of land at $1.25 per acre to each State to institute agricultural colleges, was taken up. An amendment was offered to apply the money to the support of common schools. Lost.... Pending the discussion of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: To authorize the Postmaster-General to establish post routes without requiring action of Congress; to reorganize the Treasury Department, fix salaries therein, and establish a system of civil service appointments; proposing an amendment to the Constitution for consolidation of the public debt and payment thereof; to provide for an increase of National Bank circulation; to abolish the tax of ten per cent. on circulation of State banks. ....A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the conduct of Judge Durell, of the United States District Court of Louisiana.... Hibbard, of New Hampshire, offered a bill repealing the section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1871, requiring the payment to the Pacific railroads of one-half their charges for transportation of mails, Government supplies, etc., instead of allowing a deduction for the whole against payment of interest on bonds loaned.... A motion to suspend the rules to pass a bill repealing the iron-clad oath was lost.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.—SENATE.—Bills passed: To amend the National Currency act; (it allows National Banks to loan ten per cent. upon their surplus profits, as well as upon their original capital;) the Agricultural and Industrial Arts College bill.... Memorials of soldiers were presented urging the passage of the House bill granting 160 acres of land to honorably discharged soldiers. It is said the bill would require 120,000,000 acres of land.... The Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire into the power of Congress over the subject of railroads between the States.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative, Executive and Judical Appropriation bill. The pending question was the amendment offered by Randall to repeal the 9th section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1871, which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to continue to pay the Pacific railroads in money one-half of the amount due them for transportation, and not withhold all of it for interest due the Government on the second mortgage bonds. After a long and spirited debate the amendment was adopted by a vote of 86 to 76.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: To amend the patent and copyright laws; to authorize the Secretary of War to settle claims of the Government against Southern railroad companies; to require National Banks to restore their capital.

HOUSE.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates $32,500,000, including $500,000 increased compensation to railroads, giving the Postmaster General authority to adjust the compensation.... A bill passed relieving State insurance companies from operation of the National Bankrupt act, where proceedings in bankruptcy are taken in State courts, under State laws.... A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a special Credit Mobilier committee to inquire whether moneys were paid Congressmen as counsel, or were paid or solicited from the Union Pacific or Credit Mobilier to aid the election of Congressmen.... The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment to the 9th section of the act of 1871, in reference to payments for transportation to the Pacific roads, was agreed to.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.—SENATE.—Logan introduced a bill authorizing the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers buried at Salisbury, N. C.... The bill was passed appropriating $200,000 for the representation of this country at the Vienna Exposition.... Sherman called up Buckingham's bill for the resumption of specie payment, offering a substitute therefor, which was ordered printed.... House bill incorporating the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company was passed.... Morton's resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire whether there is a legal Government in Louisiana, and if so, by whom constituted, was adopted.

HOUSE.—The House debated, without action, the bill for the admission of Colorado.... The bill creating the Territory of Oklahoma was killed—93 to 45.... The Senate's amendments to the Agricultural College bill were concurred in, and the bill passed.

Death of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

The news of the death of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, though not wholly unexpected, will startle a world which had not ceased to consider the probability of his restoration to the Imperial throne as the natural sequence to the agitation through which France has lately been passing. The Imperial exile died at Camden House, Chiselhurst, England, at 10.45 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, Jan. 9, even while his physicians were preparing for a third operation, in the hope of relieving him from the painful disease under which he suffered. A London dispatch gives the following particulars of the sad event:

The sudden death of ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst, as well as London, by surprise. The Empress, relatives, attendants and household, even the physicians, were unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night. His strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear a third operation, which was finally determined upon. So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gull went to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends, who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes.

There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in the case up to 9 a. m., when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidty. A telegram was instantly dispatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for in the greatest haste to administer the last sacrament of the church. The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of the danger, and started for Chiselhurst. All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gull and the clergyman just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired.

The Empress, who has been most constant in her attendance, was at his bedside to the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson and Drs. Corvisart and Corer, the Emperor's friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household were also present.

Since the Emperor's death the residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but his nearest friends and relatives.

The physicians state that his death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operations to which the patient was subjected.

The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always personally very popular with the masses. The evening journals publish long obituaries full of expressions of mourning.

The Empress Eugenie weeps continually, and refuses consolation. Louis, the Prince Imperial, who arrived after his father died, is prostrated with grief.

The Emperor's death was caused by embolism. It was so sudden that the last sacraments were not administered, the priest arriving after all was over. The body will be interred at Chiselhurst until it can be removed to France. Universal sorrow prevails in London.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The news of the Emperor's death was received at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate the effect here. The Imperialists, of course, are profoundly affected, and appear to regard the event as a final blow to their hopes. The only evening journal which has any editorial on the subject is the *Messager de Paris*, an influential finance organ. It closes a brief article with the following tribute: "The disasters which have made a shipwreck of the Empire will not cause to be forgotten the great services Napoleon has rendered to the nation in re-establishing order, and developing the prosperity of the country."

LATER DETAILS.

A London telegram of the 10th inst. says:

The Empress Eugenie and all the household of Chiselhurst were present at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness toward his last moments, and spoke to the Empress twice in a very feeble tone of voice. His last indication of life was a smile when the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband. She was completely overcome by her emotions, and fainted at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned by telegraph from Woolwich, arrived at Chiselhurst fifteen minutes after the death of the Emperor. He was greatly affected, and kissed the face of his dead father several times. The Emperor died peacefully. He passed away without the slightest sign of pain. His death is attributed to syncope or embolism.

Eugenie knelt at his bedside several hours after the death of the Emperor, engaged in prayer.

Telegraphic dispatches are being received from distinguished persons in all quarters, expressing the deepest sympathy with the Empress.

Empress Eugenie will soon issue a proclamation to the French people, announcing that she assumes the regency during her son's minority.

A London dispatch of the 11th says:

The *post mortem* examination of the Emperor's remains shows that the immediate cause of death was a failure of the action of the heart.

The report of the *post mortem* examination at Chiselhurst says the failure of circulation was due to the Emperor's general constitutional condition. The bladder was found to be diseased, and the kidneys were affected. The other organs were sound and healthy, but death was simply a question of time.

The Empress last night was calmer, and received several visitors from France. She went several times to the room in which the body lies.

Queen Victoria sent Col. Gardiner to Chiselhurst with an autograph letter. A telegram of condolence has been received by the Pope.

The Irish journals generally express sorrow for his loss.

The Bonapartist officers in the French army have asked leave to attend the funeral. Permission will probably be granted, if they agree to go in civilians' dress.

A dispatch from Paris says that the news caused a great impression in that city. There was a slight rise in the price of French rentes. The Bonapartist Deputies in the National Assembly left the Chamber upon the receipt of the intelligence. The news was received throughout the provinces with great regret. Much sympathy is expressed for the Empress.

Terrible Effects of the Late Snow-Storm.

The recent storm in the Northwest was of the most furious and terrible character. Nothing like it has been experienced for years past, and for years to come it will be an epoch from which chronological events may be reckoned. The storm came on so suddenly that people were wholly unprepared for the onset. It took them completely by surprise, and in numbers of instances it was disastrous to life and property. One instance is related of a farmer at New Ulm, Minn. On the day of the storm, not apprehending danger, he started to go to the village of Nicolet, a few miles distant. Nothing was heard of the man until the next day, when some citizens, in passing, discovered a dead horse's head protruding from a snow-drift. An excavation was made, and the missing man was found sitting in his wagon, frozen to death, with the reins in his hands. Another man, in the same vicinity, was found standing by his barn-door frozen stiff, and close by three more were found dead in a snow-drift.

The fury of the gale on the open prairie is said to have been appalling, exceeding in violence and duration anything ever before experienced. Near Wilmer, Minn., a party of five, each driving a two-horse team, were overtaken by the gale on the road to that town with wheat. Four of them, with their teams, were found frozen to death, and the fifth was so badly frozen as to preclude hope of recovery.

A dispatch from Wilmer, Minn., says: "Hourly news is brought in of frozen teams being found, and the supposition is that their owners fared the same fate. The storm commenced without a shadow of warning, and lasted 60 hours. Mr. Casserly, father of the station agent at Hermann, left the depot for the tank-house, a few rods distant, and was found frozen to death by his son. Undoubtedly hundreds have met the same fate." A boy on his way home from school was frozen to death near New Ulm, Minn. Near St. James, Minn., a man and three yoke of oxen were found dead. Two farmers were overtaken by the storm near Litchfield, Minn. One was subsequently found dead, and the other so badly frost-bitten that he will lose all his limbs. A party of five—two men, two women and a boy—were caught by the blast near Kirkhaven, Minn. Three of them were found dead, and the other two will lose their arms and legs.

Near Worthington, Minn., two teams were found with one of the drivers so frozen that there are no hopes of recovery. The other one had disappeared, and no trace can be found. A young couple living near Lemars, Iowa, went to Sioux City for the purpose of getting married. On returning they were lost in the storm, turned the horses loose, and turned the sleigh over to protect them from the storm. After staying there two days they were saved. The only unpleasant feature, they say, was that one of the mothers-in-law was along.

Elder Lee and his son were found dead in a snow-bank near Sioux City, Iowa.

A party of three men left Covington, Nebraska, for home on the day of the storm, since which time nothing has been heard of them. They have in all probability perished.

A. C. Jenkins, foreman of the Ohio Bridge Company, of Cleveland, was frozen to death in Lyons county, Iowa.

Numbers of other persons at various points were overtaken by the terrible blast and frozen to death. Taken all in all, it was undoubtedly the most furious and terribly destructive storms, both of life and property, that has ever swept over the Northwest.

A dispatch from St. Paul gives the following additional particulars of the late terrible snow-storm that swept over Northwestern Minnesota:

The remarkable polar hurricane which swept southward over this State on Tuesday last has left behind it a sad record of casualties, but from information now reaching the city, the number of deaths will not sustain the early estimates. The history of its first appearance and lamentable consequences may be briefly stated as follows: Tuesday was a mild, damp day, and those having occasion to leave their homes had little reason to anticipate the fierce gusts which set in during the afternoon, and in many instances no adequate provision had been made for such an unexpected situation. The weather continued mild until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour when its approaches were first observed by the residents in the frontier settlements, in suddenly increasing cloudiness and a very roaring sound in the distance, and for a few moments the earth was swept by a tremendous wind, and the temperature fell with wonderful rapidity. People living in the sparsely populated sections of the State were taken entirely by surprise, and many were long distance from home, and without sufficient clothing. It is not surprising, under the circumstances, that so many fell victims in its path, each a struggling ice-bound laccoon. The storm continued with only temporary lulls until Thursday morning, when it gradually abated its fury.

The velocity of the storm is reported between New Ulm and St. Peter as traveling from point to point in 30 minutes, a distance of 28 miles. Had the degree of cold been great the number of deaths would have been fearfully increased, but while it was at its height the mercury stood from 5 to 8 degrees below zero. It is entirely without precedent in the history of the State, and only finds a parallel in a polar storm which swept over the State of Illinois in 1836, destroying many lives and leaving an undeniable record in the minds of those who experienced its fury and terrific power.

It is impossible to make an accurate estimate of the number who have been frozen to death or seriously maimed. On the line of the St. Paul and Sioux City road, the number is variously estimated at from 17 to 84, with the probabilities in favor of the number first given. The authenticated deaths thus far do not reach 17. In that section of the State many reported lost have since returned home safely. On the line of the St. Paul and Pacific road the number of deaths will not vary greatly from the estimates for the region traversed by the Sioux City road. That country also being thinly settled, and owing to the difficulty in the way of obtaining reliable information, the estimates of deaths are larger than the facts will warrant, but the real fatality is sufficiently depressing. Notwithstanding the more hopeful news brought here to-night but few names accompany the reported losses of life. A large number of horses and cattle must also be included in the statement of the destruction which has characterized this storm.

Railway Building in 1872.

Notwithstanding the financial embarrassment of the past two years, the increased ratio of railway progress shown in in 1870 over the average of the previous years has been more than maintained. The number of miles added during 1872, and each of preceding five years, has been:

1867	2,297	1870	6,145
1868	3,083	1871	7,453
1869	4,999	1872	7,925

The number of miles of road actually under construction (in addition to that of bed on which track was laid) is given as 6,742. This figure falls materially below the actual amount. In the table below is given the results of construction in thirty-five States and Territories, and the Canadian Provinces. Progress was made on 353 roads; 7,925 miles of road were fully completed, and on 6,742 the preparation for the track was in advanced progress; in fine, work was done on 14,667 miles of road. The aggregates for each State are herewith given:

STATES.	No. of roads.	Miles completed.	Miles (without) under construction.	Total miles on which work was done.
Alabama	6	227	78	292
Arkansas	6	172	144	316
California	5	250	300	550
Canada	9	447	228	675
Colorado	3	104	213	317
Connecticut	3	53	......	53
Dakota	2	49	16	65
Florida	1	8½	......	8½
Georgia	3	40	98	138
Illinois	28	835½	564	1,399½
Indiana	11	290	104	394
Iowa	21	585	328	913
Kansas	9	511	262	773
Kentucky	7	130	333	463
Louisiana	1	......	106	106
Maine	3	42	......	42
Massachusetts	9	72	93	165
Maryland	11	288	130	418
Michigan	19	300	325	625
Minnesota	7	712	230	942
Mississippi	6	3	170	173
Missouri	18	332	252	584
Nebraska	5	218	15	233
New Hampshire	8	90	72½	162½
New Jersey	6	60½	10	70½
New York	32	741½	597	1,338½
North Carolina	3	252	14	266
Ohio	20	391½	363	754½
Oregon	2	86	50	136
Pennsylvania	39	347½	384½	732
Tennessee	7	50	296	346
Texas	8	369	268	637
Utah	5	73	50	123
Vermont	4	32	88	120
Virginia	9	195	256	451
Wisconsin	15	555	242	797
Total	353	7,925	6,742	14,667

National Debts.

It seems as if a spirit of recklessness had seized upon the governments of the earth, and that each was striving to outdo the other in the accumulation of public debts. The New York *Bulletin* gives the following tabular statement of the national debts of 27 Governments, in 1862 and 1872 respectively, showing the interest during the last decade:

	1862.	1872.	Increase.
Argentine Republic	£ 3,000,000	£ 17,500,000	£ 14,500,000
Austria	250,000,000	300,000,000	50,000,000
Germany	60,000,000	120,000,000	60,000,000
Bolivia	Nominal.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Belgium	26,200,000	30,000,000	3,800,000
Brazil	5,000,000	60,000,000	55,000,000
Chili	2,800,000	7,500,000	4,700,000
Costa Rica	Nominal.	3,400,000	3,400,000
Denmark	11,000,000	12,600,000	1,600,000
Danubian Principal's	....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Egypt	3,300,000	45,000,000	41,700,000
Spain	150,000,000	306,000,000	156,000,000
United St'es	75,000,000	470,000,000	395,000,000
France	396,000,000	470,000,000	74,000,000
Guatemala	300,000	600,000	300,000
Honduras	....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Holland	87,000,000	80,000,000	D. 7,000,000
Italy	100,000,000	275,000,000	175,000,000
Japan	....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mexico	20,000,000	60,000,000	40,000,000
Paraguay	....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Peru	5,500,000	37,000,000	31,500,000
Portugal	33,000,000	65,000,000	32,000,000
Russia	230,000,000	350,000,000	120,000,000
Sweden	3,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000
Turkey	23,000,000	130,000,000	107,000,000
Uruguay	4,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000
Venezuela	5,000,000	8,000,000	3,000,000
Total	£1,493,100,000	£3,375,800,000	£1,822,700,000

From this statement it will be seen that 27 governments have added to their debts about $10,000,000,000 since 1862, and that their total indebtedness is now nearly $17,000,000,000.

Melting of Gold.

A few days since the United States Mint began melting the first intallment (1,000,000) of the twenty million one dollar gold pieces, which during the ensuing month are to be recoined into larger denominations. These pieces were of inconvenient size, and the Government has experienced trouble in issuing them in large quantities. This induced them to take them from the sub-treasury in New York, where they have been idle the past few years, and place the metal in a more desirable shape. From 1849, when the first one dollar gold pieces were coined at the mint in Philadelphia, to 1867, when the coinage was stopped, there has been $17,709,442 made in Philadelphia mint alone. It is presumed that the whole issue of one dollar gold pieces will amount to over thirty millions. One million of gold dollars, when first issued by the mint, will weigh 3,686 pounds avoirdupois, or a fraction over one ton (twenty cwt) and four-fifths. In twenty million of dollars we have nearly thirty-three tons. The loss by abrasion in one million dollars is $6,408.37. In other words $20,000,000, used ten years, loses $81,667.40. If the twenty million pieces to be melted were piled in a perpendicular line, they would reach eleven and five-sixths miles. Were the pieces laid flat on a level plain, they would extend one hundred and fifty-eight miles.

NOT long since a young man named Hughes was horribly gored in Windsor Park by "Prince Leopold," a bull belonging to Queen Victoria. The Queen, upon hearing of the affair, opened her heart and her purse, and magnanimously gave the young man £3. No such instance of royal generosity was ever recorded.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

THE NEWSPAPER MAN.

Little they know, or ever think,
Of the work there is in shedding ink
By the busy wielders of pencil and pen—
Generally known as "newspaper men—
"Jottings," "In General," "Spice of Life,"
"Variations," and rumors rife,
"Saturday Notes," and Sunday news,
"All Sorts of Paragraphs," to amuse,
Market reports, and marine disasters,
Puffs of pills and patent plasters;
Now at the theater in white cravat,
Claw-hammer coat and opera hat;
Then to the prize-ring, where you write
Sickening details of a bloody fight—
Back to the city, just in time
To report the sermon of some divine;
Steamboat collision, smash up of trains,
Election returns to bother your brains;
Agents dramatic, with long-winded story,
To write up his star to theatrical glory,
Deaths and marriages, murders, rows,
Balls and parties, minstrel shows,
Stock speculations, bubbles of air,
Tossed about by bull and bear;
Praising the limb in the dancer's pose,
And next the calves in the cattle shows;
Pencil in hand at the racing course,
Taking the time of a trotting horse;
Jotting down each stroke and catch
Made in a famous base ball match;
Now of a street row taking a note—
And then of a row in a college boat.
These are a few of the many things
At which the tireless pencil swings.

MY LAST NIGHT IN THE OLD COUNTRY.

Long ago I lodged in rooms which looked out upon the river Thames in the front, and at the back upon a small sort of yard belonging to a public-house called the Fife and Drum, situated in an adjoining alley. This hostelry was not frequented by a very reputable class, but by a mixture of the low waterside population, itinerant musicians, jugglers, Punch-and-Judy men, and mountebanks of every description. There was a short cut in my door from the adjoining street by the alley where the public-house was, and in making it, I often had an opportunity of studying the manners and customs in private life of the bespangled and flesh-tighted tumblers, who, those days more frequently than now, I believe, were to be seen in the street, mounting on each other's shoulders, or clambering up a pole supported by one of their fellows.

By the time that midsummer had arrived, my stay in England was drawing to a close. In a week more I should be on my way to the Antipodes, and my mind be far too full of the future began now much heed to the miserable street to give r. Nearly all my connections humble friends had emigrated, and done well, so that, at the time I was leaving, scarcely any one in London knew me, except my landlady, and when I too should have departed her notion of my whereabouts would have been of the vaguest. Australia was my future address, and as I expected no letters which would require forwarding, I gave her no nearer clue to my future home.

The last night in the old country has arrived. All my preparations are complete. I have to leave very early in the morning to catch a train for Liverpool. Good-by has been said, bills have been paid, and with a small hand-bag, the only portion of my *impedimenta* not sent forward, I am to quit the house before any one is astir. It is intensely hot. I leave the window looking out upon the little yard wide open, despite its proximity to the foot of my bed. I hear St. Paul's and the myriad other clocks one after another, and some all together strike three, and it is broad daylight ere I drop off to sleep. I begin to dream, immediately awake with a start, close my eyes, drop off, dream again—this time a very bad dream.

I awake; at first with a sense of relief that it was only a dream, but a strange sort of cold shiver passes through me. I sit upright, trying to collect my scared wits, believing almost that I was still dreaming, when a large, dark, ominous-looking mark upon the white counterpane at the foot of the bed, which was not there before, catches my eye. I sprang out to examine it, and to my horror find that it is the imprint, in blood and dirt, of a human hand.

A closer observation verifies this fact, and on the window-sill I see even a more glaring token of the same kind. Shuddering, I threw the sash wider open and looked out. The drain-pipe which runs from the roof down the side of the house, close to my window, bears, as high up as where I stand, scratches and stains, showing to my now preternatural sharpened senses, that some one had recently gained an entrance by that way to my room. I gaze around it. The bright morning sun is streaming straight in, and as I instinctively stoop to look under the bed, I see evidence of footprints as far as the door leading on to the staircase. I try to open it, but it is locked on the outside. Bewildered, but not losing my presence of mind, I go through by the folding-doors into my sitting-room overlooking the river. The tide is high, and as I crane forward out of the window to catch a glimpse of the end of the street, a man is in the act of dropping from the iron railings there on to one of the barges. I cannot see his face, for in another second he is running and jumping with the agility of a cat from one boat to another, and is suddenly lost to my view behind a huge load of hay. My first impulse was to shout, but I am quickly checked by the striking of the clocks, and, as I count five, remember that I should be in another ten minutes on my way to the railway station.

The truth flashes across me that if I give an alarm I shall be detained, lose my train and ship, and all the prospects upon which I have built so many earnest hopes will be lost to me for ever. Whatever dark mystery I have thus unwittingly come upon must be cleared up by others, not by me!

Dressing in the direst haste, I pass out on the landing to my front room door, which is not locked.

"Who's that?" cries the well-known voice of my landlady from above.

"Only I. Good-by, Mrs. Hart, once more."

"Dear me! I thought I heard you go a quarter of an hour ago; somebody went down stairs!"

"It was not I; but I am late as it is. Good-by again and again!"

I cannot even give her a hint of what has happened, for doing so will cause fatal delay to me. I must risk all consequences to save my train, so I pass down the stairs and out by the street door, which I see has been left ajar. Not a soul is stirring; I took a farewell look at the old quarters, and rush away through the bright but silent streets.

* * * * * * *

Prosperity in the New World followed my every act.

I was well established in Melbourne as a merchant, and I walked to and fro between my suburban villa and my office daily. The old inclination to stop and watch all shows and street performances was as strong as ever, and, laudably or not, I never failed, as the profession expressed it, to "encourage talent;" but, at that time, there were but few of the "tumbling" fraternity to be seen in our thoroughfares. When, therefore, one afternoon as I was returning home, I saw a large crowd assembled and a huge pole rising from its midst, it is not to be supposed I passed by on the other side. A good deal of shouting and drum-beating was going on, and as I came up, I discovered that the pole was balanced and supported in the socket of a leathern belt, passed round the loins of a sturdy acrobat. Another of the tribe, slighter in figure, was preparing to ascend this sort of mast, and did so, even as I watched. It was the old trick which I had witnessed many a time before in England; but I do not remember that it was then dignified, as it has since been, by the high-sounding name of "la perche." When the mountebank had reached the top of the pole, he exhibited several feats of daring and strength, such as we are all familiar with; but at last he assumed, when at the utmost height, the attitude of a man swimming, supporting himself with one arm and hand, while his stomach rested on top of the pole, so that, in fact, man and pole together formed the letter T. Then he began to strike out with his legs and disengaged arm, while the balancer of the pole beneath walked round and round in a small circle. It was not badly done; the balance and position were steadily maintained for several minutes.

Presently the acrobat was just above where I was standing. I had at that moment removed my hat the easier to watch him. He appeared to observe my action, and our eyes met. Then suddenly he gave a sort of jerk, seemed to lose his balance, tried to recover himself, failed, and, in a second, fell straight down upon the ground head foremost, the pole at the same time also escaping from the grip of the holder!

A terrific shout and scene of wild excitement followed. The pole had, in its descent, felled several of the spectators like oxen, and they and the unhappy tumbler, who was apparently dead, were eventually carried off to the hospital.

Two days later, I was seated by the side of one of the small beds in the accident ward. On it lay the crushed and maimed but yet living acrobat. I had called the next morning to inquire after the sufferers, and had been told that this man was hopelessly injured in the spine, but that he might live for some weeks, though he could never move his legs again. His intellect, it was thought, had also sustained a shock; for when he recovered his speech he appeared to wander, and had talked about having been frightened; frightened by a ghost that he had seen in the crowd, which had taken off his hat to him, and had threatened him with its eyes. My action immediately recurred to me. I explained to the surgeon that I had taken my hat off the moment before the poor fellow fell. I was both irresistibly attracted to and repelled from that bedside.

"I fear from what they tell me," I began, "that I was in some way the cause of your losing your balance; that by taking my hat off I drew your attention from—"

"No, no!" hastily interrupted the sufferer, turning his haggard, pale face and wild eyes upon me. "No, it wasn't that. Many people take their hats off, but they haven't all got faces like yours! They haven't all been sent straight across here from England; they don't all bring back times as I'd wish to forget! They don't all seem to say to me as yours did, 'I know what you've done! I saw you just after you did it! I'll have you hanged for it!'

"I heard 'em say as I couldn't live long, and if so be that's true, I'd like to tell you what has lain heavy on my mind these six years past. I climbed into your bedroom just after I'd done it—just after I'd paid off old scores with Tom Smart; just after I'd murdered him down there in the tap-room of the Fife and Drum. I and he were sleeping there; he'd got more than a month's swag lying under his head, for he was a regular miser, and he had never so much as given me a tenth part of our earnings for weeks. I grew savage as I saw it there right within my reach, and he, seemingly, so dead asleep; but I never meant to murder him! No, I never did; only when he caught hold of me just as I'd got it, and saw what my game was, he'd have strangled me like a dog if I hadn't caught up a knife that was lying on the table and driven it straight into his throat. He dropped like a stone, and the blood spurted all over my hands! Then, when I saw what I'd done, I knew I must get off somehow. So I crept out into the yard, and I was like a rat in a pit; but I saw a window open just above, and I swarmed up the drain-pipe, feeling sure I could get out there somehow. As I was a-stepping into the room I stumbled, and, trying to save myself, put my hand right on your foot before I knew it. Then, for the first time, I saw there was some one in the bed. The sun shone straight on your face, or else I shouldn't have remembered it so well; and I thought you was a-going to wake, for you drew your legs up quite quick, but you never opened your eyes; and maybe it's well for you you didn't; and so I got away and locked your door to make all safe."

Here, then, was that horrible imprint on the foot of my bed accounted for. I told the authorities all about it, but the miserable creature died in a few days.

A TEXAS STORY.—The editor of a Texas paper professes to have seen a man who was hanged a short time ago. He said that when the cart was being drawn from under him, and he was being launched at last out of this world, he caught the rope in his teeth, and remained suspended in that manner until his would-be executioners were out of sight, when he ascended the rope and released himself. He says he cut down one of the other men, but was unable to resuscitate him.

NEXT summer's exodus to Europe will be greater than for many years past.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Why the Farmers are so Poor.

In Lynn money is tight when the boot and shoe trade is dull, for there they make only boots and shoes.

In Iowa money is tight when the trade in the products of the farm is dull, for only when the crops are in motion to market have we anything to sell for money.

The crops this year do not move, and the farmers are wondering where the money will come from to pay their tax, and business men are every day coming closer to the vortex.

Such times were never seen in this country before. We have gaily ridden high upon a false prosperity for many years, while the corporations were getting "under holds," and now we are thrown.

The mining and manufacturing corporations have it so arranged with the Congress of the United States that by a tariff there is legislated to their cotton and woolen goods, iron, coal and leather, an artificial profit.

Say the duty on iron is $9 per ton, that amount is the artificial profit poured into the iron-master's pocket over and above the natural profit on his production.

But whence comes the farmer's artificial profit? Where is the Congress which can legislate to his corn, wheat, oats and pork, and cattle an artificial value? There is none. His produce sells at prices as low as before the war, while everything he buys, by operation of the tariff, is at a war price.

A farmer would cheerfully sell his pork at $2.75 or $3.00 per hundred, if cotton and woolen goods, salt and other articles which he buys were at proportionate rates, but they are not. So, a farmer comes to town and puts two loads of potatoes on his feet, in the shape of his winter boots. If he stays all night he will eat a load of oats. His wife wears five acres of wheat, and the children each ten acres of corn, and are not very warmly clad then. For an overcoat he wears a good four-year-old steer, and if he sports a Sunday suit it is in the shape of at least twenty head of fat hogs. And on top of that his farm bears a mortgage that is worse than hard-pan to the soil, and the annual tax rots into his roof worse than rain.

He must eat and wear, and from the small price of his produce must pay to the manufacturer the artificial profit which the tariff puts upon his goods, while the profit which the farmer should realize goes to the railroad corporations for carrying his crops to market.

Should we be asked the process by which this state of things has been reached, we could only answer that it is by our Congress, courts, and legislature making moneyed corporations of all sorts supreme and superior to the people.

It was not so once. There was a time when the people were supreme, but that time is gone.—*Iowa City Press.*

Preparing Poultry for Market.

There is a large amount of money wasted in freights every year in the United States, and especially in the West, owing to the fact that farmers and others who send poultry to market do not take advantage of the season. During the warm months it is absolutely necessary that poultry be sent alive, for if sent dressed they will not keep. But with the advent of cold weather this is all changed. The dressed poultry brings the better price. Again, money is lost by not knowing just how to prepare and pack poultry; for there is as much in the manner of preparing the article as in the commodity itself. Birds carefully picked and packed will always command one or two cents per pound more than if the work is slovenly done, however fat the fowls may be.

Fowls, even chickens, should be dry-picked, leaving on the head and feet. Then, if fat, should be wrapped in clean straw paper, and packed with clean, dry straw, in clean boxes; thus they will always command a good price, however the market may be glutted with ordinary samples. If scalded, the temperature of the water should never be more than 190 deg. Fahrenheit, and after being picked they should be immediately dipped in pure cold water, and placed where they may dry and become cool. Never pack while moist or soft. This is one of the most fatal mistakes; and in packing be careful not to tear the skin. All that have had the skin broken should be thrown aside for family use, for they will inevitably reduce the price of the good ones.

The shrinkage on live poultry sent to market is considerable, sometimes equal to eight or ten per cent. of the original weight. This again is saved when the consignment is shipped dressed. And, as a rule, the freights are much more on live stock than on that which is packed, for the reason that it takes less room, and is more easily handled. A little care and attention in this direction will save money to the poultry keepers. And, as a rule, from the 1st of December to the 1st of March no poultry should be sent to market alive.

Woman's Right to a Wood-Pile.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* writes: Perhaps the family may live on a farm where wood may be had with little labor at the right time; but instead of that the woman may have small children, some of them sick, and but very little wood, if any. What can be more trying for a woman, when she can get very little time to work about the house, than to be hindered for the want of fuel? I think if her husband could be placed in her situation for a month, it would cure him of being so neglectful about providing good fuel—if he was not past curing. Besides all the discomfort, it looks very shiftless to see a man that cannot go to his work in the morning, because he has to stop and get some wood. And before he retires at night, he must get a rail off the fence to make fire in the morning. Such a man cannot be said to be a thrifty farmer. (I think the wood-pile a fair test of the father's love for the wife and children. If you want domestic peace and a warm dinner, get some dry wood, put it under cover, make a good fire, and let the tired wife rest awhile. Remember she is shut up with the children more than you are, and her mind and body need rest and relaxation.)

Machinery for Corn Cutting.

The *American Artizan* says: It is remarkable that, with all the inventions of an agricultural nature, there should be nothing in relation to cutting corn. The millions of acres in the United States have still to be cut down with the old corn-knife, made out of a piece of old scythe, just as it was cut a hundred years ago; and it all has to be gathered and shocked by hand in the same manner as it was in the olden time. Yet it seems as if something might easily be devised. Certainly a machine can be readily adopted to cutting it; but the shocking by machinery could not perhaps be as well done. Still, American genius ought to be equal to the accomplishment of such a machine to perfection; and, only that it has not yet been done, we might hazard a guess that at a future time some one will succeed in doing so.

The Home of Some Farmers.

Of all the dreary places, says Col. Curtis, deliver me from the farm houses which so many people call home. Bars for a front gate, chickens wallowing before the door, pig-pens elbowing the house in the rear, scraggy trees never cared for, or no trees at all, no cheering shrubs, no neatness, no trimness. And yet a lawn and trees and neat walk and pleasant fence don't cost a great deal. They can be secured little by little, at odd times, and the expense hardly felt. And if the time comes when it is best to sell the farm, $50 so invested will often bring $500.

Mulch the Young Trees.

All young trees (viz., those one and two years planted, and especially those planted this past autumn), should now have four to six inches of some coarse manure, litter, etc., spread around them, and at the same time each tree carefully looked after that none of the mulch be nearer than four inches to the body of the tree. This latter item is to prevent injury from mice.

THE PRODUCTS OF 1872.

The Average Yield per Acre and Price of the Principal Products—A Summing Up of the Year's Work.

The report of the United States Department of Agriculture for the months of November and December is one of unusual interest to all concerned in the development of our agricultural resources. Following is a synopsis of the document:

AVERAGE YIELD AND HOME PRICE.

The average yield of corn per acre, as reported by correspondents, stands highest in Iowa, 40.8 bushels, the Illinois average being 39.6, that of Indiana 39.8, and of Ohio 39.5. The average of the States of the 40th parallel is within a fraction of 40 bushels, those of Pennsylvania and Nebraska being 39 bushels, and that of New Jersey 39.5 bushels. New England, with her garden patches of corn, returns 31 bushels for Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 32 for Connecticut, 36.1 for Maine, and 38.2 for New Hampshire. In New York the average presented is 37.5. Texas makes the highest Southern average, 28.5 bushels, declining to 24.3 in Arkansas, and 24 in Tennessee, and to 17.5 in Mississippi, to 13 in Georgia; the lowest average being 9.6 in Florida.

The highest wheat returns are those of Minnesota, California and Texas; the lowest are those of South Carolina, the range being from 6.4 to 18.7 bushels per acre. The rate is materially higher in the Gulf-coast States than in the Southern Atlantic States, increasing from Georgia westward.

The rate of yield for rye stands lowest in South Carolina and highest in California, the range being from 6.2 bushels to 29.1 bushels. A reference to the tables will show the variation in these averages, which are in most cases higher than those of wheat.

The highest average for oats is 40 bushels for Nebraska; the lowest is 8 bushels for South Carolina. Averages ranging from 40 down to 30 bushels come in the following order: Nebraska, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Illinois, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Texas, Kansas, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

The average for hay ranges from seven-tenths of a ton in Maryland to 1.45 tons in Illinois.

Averaging the local prices of corn, the lowest rate is 18 cents per bushel in Nebraska and Iowa, while that of Kansas is 22, and Illinois 24. Going eastward, it rises to 29 in Indiana, 34 in Ohio, 60 in Pennsylvania, and 62 in New Jersey. The range in New England is from 84 in Vermont to 95 in New Hampshire. The average for New York is 70 cents. One bushel of corn in Massachusetts appears to be worth five in Iowa. In the South the rate is highest in Florida, at $1.20 per bushel, and lowest in Texas—43 cents. The price increases from Delaware to South Carolina, the rates being, in their order, respectively, 55, 57, 58, 62, and 96 cents; in Alabama 78, Georgia 86, and 88 in Mississippi and Louisiana.

The averages for wheat range between $1.95 in Massachusetts and 74 cents in Oregon, the next lower being, respectively, 78 cents for Nebraska, 83 cents for Minnesota, and 85 cents for Iowa. The crop being poor in Kansas and Missouri, local prices average in those States respectively, $1.42 and $1.41, about the same as in Tennessee and West Virginia.

CORN.

At the close of the season, the corn crops ripened, mostly gathered in all parts of the country, and a sufficient amount of it shucked, to determine its quality, it is manifest that a produce as large as 1870 (not that of 1869, as reported in the census, which was a partial failure), has been produced. When the returns from distant points are completed, and calculations are perfected, it is probable that a crop of about 1,000,000,000 bushels will be indicated. Very little failed to ripen. Greater success than usual has attended efforts at corn-growing at high elevations, as in the Rocky Mountain area, though it was injured at many points by frost, and is not deemed a safe crop at elevations of 5,000 feet north of 39 degrees.

The returns of "product compared with last year," which take into consideration both area and rate of yield per acre, average above 100 in all but seven States, viz.: Rhode Island, 96; Delaware, 92; Maryland, 98; Virginia, 93; Florida, 87; Wisconsin, 99; Minnesota, 98. Those giving an increase are: Maine, 113; New Hampshire, 108; Vermont, 114; Massachusetts, 103; Connecticut, 105; New York, 110; New Jersey, 120; Pennsylvania, 115; North Carolina, 116; South Carolina, 108; Georgia, 118; Alabama, 123; Mississippi, 120; Louisiana, 130; Texas, 134; Arkansas, 109; Tennessee, 102; West Virginia, 106; Kentucky, [illegible]; Ohio, 111; Michigan, 105; Indiana, 108; Illinois, 107; Iowa, 103; Missouri, [illegible]; Kansas, 120; Nebraska, 105; California, 127; Oregon, 105.

POTATOES.

The returns of correspondence point to a decrease of 5 per cent. from the product of last year, amounting to about six millions of bushels. The Western States, in which this crop has suffered for several years from the ravages of the Colorado beetle, report diminishing losses from this cause, and are the only States, North Carolina and Texas excepted, reporting increased production. The averages are as follows: Maine, 65; New Hampshire, 80; Vermont, 86; Massachusetts, 90; Rhode Island, 92; Connecticut, 94; New York, 90; New Jersey, 75; Pennsylvania, 95; Delaware, 75; Maryland, 75; Virginia, 92; North Carolina, 104; South Carolina, 87; Georgia, 89; Florida, 74; Alabama, 94; Mississippi, 94; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 123; Arkansas, 93; Tennessee, 100; West Virginia, 85; Kentucky, 101; Ohio, 90; Michigan, 101; Indiana, 115; Illinois, 135; Wisconsin, 35; Minnesota, 127; Iowa, 109; Missouri, 93; Kansas, 110; Nebraska, 104; California, 109; Oregon, 124.

PRODUCTS AND THEIR PRICES.

The following table shows the average yield per acre and price of the corn, wheat, rye and oats crop throughout the United States, for the year 1872. The prices taken to form the average were those ruling on the 1st of December last:

States.	Corn.		Wheat.		Rye.		Oats.	
	Avg. yield per acre in bus.	Average price per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average price per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average price per bushel.	Average yield per acre.	Average price per bushel.
Maine	34.1	0 94	17.3	1 92	18.1	1 09	29.5	0 50
N. Hampshire	38.2	95	18.1	1 84	19.5	1 04	33	59
Vermont	38	84	16	1 74	17.7	1 13	35.2	48
Massachusetts	31	90	17.4	1 95	18.8	1 03	30.4	61
Rhode Island	31	90	..	..	15.3	96	35.6	50
Connecticut	32.2	92	17	1 65	16.8	1 10	35.8	61
New York	37.5	70	12.5	1 65	13	89	35	44
New Jersey	39.5	62	13.5	1 73	13.8	88	28.4	45
Pennsylvania	39	60	11.2	1 67	13.4	86	38.5	53
Delaware	30	55	7.5	1 60	7.5	82	14	48
Maryland	23	57	8.5	1 66	11.6	79	16.5	40
Virginia	19	58	9	1 58	9.5	72	13.5	46
North Carolina	14.5	62	8.5	1 53	8.4	98	17.5	66
South Carolina	10.5	96	6.4	1 88	6.2	1 46	8	80
Georgia	13	86	9	1 73	10.2	1 56	11.5	83
Florida	9.6	1 20	..	..	..	..	11.2	98
Alabama	17.6	78	9.5	1 48	11	1 29	13.5	83
Mississippi	17.5	88	10.3	1 57	9	1 75	13	1 06
Louisiana	20.1	88	..	..	..	..	19.5	1 32
Texas	28.5	43	18.5	1 65	21	1 08	32.5	61
Arkansas	24.3	73	10.4	1 52	12.5	1 50	25.5	64
Tennessee	24	48	10.5	1 40	11.4	88	19.6	42
West Virginia	28.5	55	10.3	1 43	13.5	88	26.2	38
Kentucky	33.5	37	12	1 29	14.5	73	25.1	40
Ohio	39.5	34	11.7	1 42	11.9	73	30	29
Michigan	36	43	15.5	1 46	14	74	30	32
Indiana	39.6	29	13	1 32	15.5	65	30.5	25
Illinois	39.8	24	13.2	1 23	18.2	50	36.6	19
Wisconsin	38	40	15.8	1 08	16.7	57	33.5	32
Minnesota	35.2	30	18.7	83	19	49	37.5	26
Iowa	40.8	18	13.7	85	19.5	47	39	16
Missouri	37	32	10.6	1 41	16	71	33.7	23
Kansas	38.5	22	12.6	1 42	18.5	71	32.5	22
Nebraska	39	18	17.5	78	21.5	40	40	16
California	40.5	1 00	18.5	1 11	29.1	1 09	39.5	74
Oregon	29	93	18.3	74	23.2	78	28.2	51

Six Children at a Birth, and Triplets Twice.

While on a visit to Knowlesville, N. Y., in the latter part of August, 1871, I heard of a case of remarkable fecundity, and being somewhat incredulous in regard to the facts, determined to visit the parties, and herewith give you the particulars of my search for facts, which prove sometimes to be "more strange than fiction."

Jennie Amelia, when 19 years of age, was married to James Bushnell, of Orleans county, N. Y., then residing in Chicago. The parties were married in August, 1864. On the 2d of July, 1865, Mrs. Bushnell gave birth to three children, two boys and a girl. These children lived, one four, one six, and one eleven months. On the 8th of September, 1866, Mrs. Bushnell gave birth to six living children at one time, all of them living some time. I saw four of them. The names of the children struck me as being somewhat peculiar. I give them in the order of their birth: Noiberto James, Alberto James, Alinca Lucy, Alice Elizabeth, Lucy Alinca, and Laberto James. Mrs. Bushnell was unable to walk for two months prior to her confinement, and after the birth of the second one was unconscious several hours; she was horror-stricken on recovering her senses to find herself the mother of six children—three sons and as many girls. The event was so extraordinary that it was soon noised abroad, and brought a great many visitors, who supplied the children with clothing, and assisted the parents in providing nurses—seventeen hundred dollars being the amount paid for caring for them until they were weaned—six wet-nurses being required. Laberto James died when nineteen months old, and Lucy Alinca lived until twenty-three months of age. The four other children were five years old when I saw them, were all bright and healthy, none of them ever having been sick. Their united weight at birth was forty-five pounds. The mother was of French parents, and was born in London, England. On the 8th day of November, 1869, Mrs. Bushnell gave birth to three boys, all of whom died within an hour or two; Mrs. Bushnell having given birth to twelve living children at three births, in less than six years. Gov. Rice was instrumental in having our Congress appropriate the six children eighty acres of land, situated in Iowa, to be free from taxes until they were of age. Should I hear of any other remarkable occurrence at any future time, you may have another communication from me.—*Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

Twenty years ago Kentucky supplied nearly a third of all our flax product; Virginia and New York about 1,000,000 pounds each, making up together as much as Kentucky; and Ohio has supplied less than 500,000 pounds. But now Ohio has nearly forty times its former product, while Kentucky has only a tenth of its, and Virginia has gone down to a seventh. The chief flax-producing States are Ohio, 18,000,000 pounds, or two-thirds of our whole product of 27,182,039 pounds (the product in 1850 was only 7,209,676 pounds); New York, 3,000,000, and Illinois 2,000,000, while New England, with the exception of a little in Maine and Vermont, may be said to have ceased to be flax-producing, as have also Alabama, Delaware and Georgia.

A YANKEE has invented a patent bird's nest to keep the feathered songsters from spending their winters South.

Miscellaneous.

CINCINNATI had 22 suicides during the year.

ST. LOUIS is going to have extensive steel works.

PENNSYLVANIA has the only nickel mine in the country.

THERE are 1,000,000 Catholics in England and Wales.

THE funded debt of Massachusetts is $27,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA had 2,584 deaths from small-pox in 1872.

ST. PAUL built 934 houses last year, at a cost of $2,346,487.

AN Indian girl raised $1,800 worth of broomcorn last year.

THE manufacturing interest of Newark, N. J., is $90,000,000.

THE elephant of a bankrupt show sold for $10,000 at Selma, Ala.

ST. LOUIS had less than a million dollars' worth of fire in 1872.

NEW YORK has had 141 murders and one hanging in three years.

THE interest of the Philadelphia city debt, due Jan. 1, is $1,554,760.

TWENTY inches is the average thickness of the ice on the Maine rivers.

THERE are 250,000 square miles of the earth's surface underlaid with coal.

WE read that 1816 was the coldest year ever known in Europe or America.

PHILADELPHIA confesses that she is the worst lighted city in the Union.

THERE are fifty-six farmers in the Iowa Legislature—nearly one-half the whole number.

A SAN FRANCISCO man wants $50,000 from the Central Pacific road for killing his wife.

IT was a clay pipe, overturned in a dish of sawdust, which caused the Barnum fire.

THE steamship Australia recently took from Galveston, Texas, a cargo valued at $425,000.

A WOMAN has the contract for painting all the swords turned out of the Springfield armory.

EIGHT thousand and forty-seven deaths in St. Louis last year—4,390 males and 3,294 females.

THERE are more men injured in mining coal in Pennsylvania than in any other industrial pursuit.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., contains more fast horses for its size than any other city in the United States.

THE siege train of the future is to be composed of 64-pounders, 40-pounders, and 8-inch howitzers.

THE principal reference required by St. Louis boarding-house keepers, is a well-defined vaccination mark.

A NEW process for preserving meats consists in dipping the meat in melted butter and then packing it in salt.

THE press of Missouri calls for a law awarding death as the punishment for placing obstructions on railroad tracks.

HALF a dozen sand spots—columns of sand ten feet in diameter and 1,000 feet high—lately danced around Virginia City.

LITHOGRAPHIC stone, hitherto obtained exclusively from Bavaria, has been found in large quantities in Rockbridge county, Va.

IT is proposed to construct a railway across the Australian continent, from Adelaide to Port Darwin, 1,800 miles long.

DEATHS in 1872: Chicago, 10,000; St. Louis, 7,927; Cincinnati, 5,472; New York, 22,941; Philadelphia, 20,544; Baltimore, 8,703.

THE musicians of the Chinese Theater in San Francisco have been arrested and fined $20 each for making barbarous and unearthly noises.

THE city of Cleveland, Ohio, has now about $2,000,000 at its command as the result of an investment of $500,000 in the stock of railroads 20 years ago.

EVERY woman thinks her husband the worst in the world until she compares notes with other women, when she comes to the conclusion that hers is the best.

THE Masons have now taken hold of the work of completing the Washington monument, and the funds begin to accumulate with most encouraging rapidity.

DURING the year 1872, 684,075 cattle, 3,252,623 hogs, and 310,211 sheep were received at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Their aggregate value was $75,475,000. The average weight of the hogs was 249½ pounds.

THE production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania has been in round numbers, 5,000,000, 6,000,000, 22,000,000, 64,000,000, and 114,000,000 tons in the decades which ended in 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860 and 1870, respectively.

MR. JOHN CLEVELAND, who died a short time since at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., at the age of about 85 years, never drank a glass of strong liquor of any kind in his life—never used tobacco in any form—never fired a gun or pistol—and never caught a fish with a hook and line.

Strict Rules.

Our friend Jackson went the other day to Laurel Hill cemetery, with four bouquets. He was afterward going out with two of them, when he was stopped at the gate.

"Where are you going with those flowers?" asked the gatekeeper.

"To the Catholic cemetery."

"You can't take those flowers out of here."

"But I brought with me four bouquets. I can surely take out two with me."

"It is against the rules."

"Allow me to explain. I have placed two bouquets on the grave of my first wife, who lies here, and I am going to take these to the Catholic cemetery, where my second wife lies buried. I do not wish to make her jealous."

The gatekeeper was inflexible, and Jackson had to take the two bouquets back and place them with the others on the grave of Mrs. Jackson number one. This forced Jackson to buy four more bouquets to place on the grave of Mrs. Jackson No. two, in the Catholic cemetery, for unless he did so she would certainly be jealous.—*Figaro.*

LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES,

Lands and Town Lots

WITHIN THE

COUNTY OF DeKALB AND STATE OF IND'A.

Returned Delinquent by the Treasurer thereof, for the Taxes of the year 1871 including the Interest and Penalty thereon, and also the Taxes for the year 1872.

Names of Owners.	Description of Lands	Section.	Township.	Range.	Acres.	Hundredths.	Value of Lands & Improvements	Total value of taxables.	Am't of delinq't tax penalty & int.	Am't of tax for the current year.	Cost of advertis'g.	Total Amount of Taxes due.
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.												
Bell Jacob, heirs of	w. pt of s. e. qr.	7	33	12	100	00	880	880	15 86	9 22	45	25 67
Carnahan Clara L.	s. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	19	33	12	40	70	200	200	3 29	2 12	45	5 86
Feagler Henry	in n. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	18	33	12	8	00	80	80	1 28	84	45	2 57
Fair Wm. H.	pt. of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	14	33	12	78	73	831	831	8 24	8 80	45	17 49
Simon Peter	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	12	74	76	704	704	11 59	7 46	45	19 50
Wyant J. P.	s. ½ of s. w. qr.	36	33	12	80	00	840	840	18 84	8 90	45	28 19
same	in s. e. cor. of s. e. qr.	16	33	12	2	50	807	807	13 80	8 55	45	22 80
same	pt. of s. e. qr.	10	33	12	134	64	1350	1350	20 61	13 25	45	34 31
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.												
Bowser J. C.	w. pt. of n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	33	13	25	00	40	40	61	48	45	1 54
same	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	31	33	13	40	00	120	120	1 87	1 44	45	3 76
Nixon W. H.	e. ½ of s. e. qr	11	33	13	80	00	400	400	6 36	4 80	45	11 61
Feagler Henry	n. end of w. ½ of n. e. qr	7	33	13	17	88	1664	1664	4 43	22 36	45	27 24
George John	s. pt. of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	33	13	73	35	1570	1570	12 68	18 84	45	30 97
Hanna Oliver S.	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	11	33	13	40	00	160	160	2 53	1 92	45	4 90
same	n. e. ¼ of n. w. ¼	14	33	13	40	00	160	160	1 88	1 92	45	4 25
Hanna Wm. W.	n. w. ¼ of n. e. qr.	23	33	13	40	00	160	160	1 88	1 44	45	3 77
Jones Sarah	n. e. ½ of s. w. qr.	3	33	13	40	00	80	80	1 26	96	45	2 67
McClellan Wm.	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	3	33	13	80	00	1216	1216	20 24	16 86	45	27 54
Porter Wm. O.	und ½ of n. w. qr.	27	33	13	100	00	960	960	7 51	11 52	90	19 93
same	und ½ of s. w. qr.											
Porter Daniel W.	und 1-3 of n. w. qr.				80	00	480	480	4 29	5 76	90	10 95
same	und 1-3 of s. w. qr.	27	33	13								
CONCORD TOWNSHIP.												
Dawson John W.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	20	33	14	80	00	567	567	10 30	8 56	45	19 31
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	23	33	14	71	16	671	671	12 20	10 13	45	22 78
same	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	21	33	14	80	00	710	710	12 91	10 72	45	24 08
Hanna Horace H.	s fracnl of s. w. qr	13	33	14	7	85	30	30	76	30	45	1 51
Howey Thomas H.	n. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	20	33	14	40	00	332	332	1 60	5 01	45	7 06
Johnson Thomas	w. ½ of s. ½ of s. w. qr.	5	33	14	40	00	277	277	97	4 18	45	5 60
Mosse John	n. ½ of n. w. qr	8	33	14	73	20	440	440	4 34	6 64	45	11 43
same	n. ½ of n. e. qr.	4	33	14	73	93	430	430	4 25	6 49	45	11 19
Place Susan	in s. e. cor. of s. ½ of s. e. qr.	1	33	14	1	00	20	20	76	30	45	1 51
Rex Joseph M.	pt. e. ½ of n. e. qr.	18	33	14	78	00	1654	1654	26 48	24 97	45	51 90
NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP.												
Andrew J. A.	n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	7	33	15	40	40	923	923	21 25	13 01	45	34 71
same	w. ½ of n. e. qr.	7	33	15	78	50	1560	1560	33 59	21 99	45	56 03
same	n. w. ¼ of s. e. qr.	7	33	15	40	00	600	600	12 94	8 46	45	21 85
Baily & Smith	n. fracnl of n. e. qr.	6	33	15	69	50	620	620	13 37	8 74	45	22 56
Bartlett Silas H.	e. pt. of s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		70	410	410	58 50	5 78	45	64 73
Dodge Mary P.	s. side of mid 1-3	4	33	15	26	00	227	227	4 89	3 20	45	8 59
Hawkins Wm. H.	n. pt. of mid. 1-3 of sec.	4	33	15	50	00	653	653	13 66	9 20	45	23 24
Johnson Sarah S.	in s. w. qr.	6	33	15		67	28	28	59	39	45	1 41
Kirkbirde G. W.	in s. ½ of n. w. fracnl qr.	6	33	15	8	00	20	20	33 38	28	45	34 13
McGonigal Susan	in section	6	33	15		88	170	170	19 22	2 39	45	22 07
Mogie Simon heirs of	in n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	6	33	15		15	50	50	1 06	70	45	2 21
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.												
Coats & Petty	s. w. cor. of s. w. qr.	28	34	15	20	08	1900	1900	16 20	25 84	45	42 49
Loveland John P.	n. ½ of s. e. qr.	31	34	15	70	00	954	954	15 16	12 97	45	28 58
Richmond Wm.	off n. side of n. ½ of s. e. qr.	18	34	15	40	00	1351	1351	13 86	19 37	45	33 68
Stoy Levi	n. w. ¼ of s. w qr.	17	34	15	40	00	615	615	7 16	8 36	45	15 96
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.												
Aldrich Jason D.	pt of s. e. qr.	2	34	14		20	106	106	2 96	1 58	45	4 99
Allen Wm.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	34	34	14	80	00	1162	1162	69 76	19 13	45	89 34
same	pt. of n. e. ¼ of s. e. qr.	34	34	14	20	00	72	72	9 68	1 17	45	11 30
Blackwell Catharine	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	80	80	5 51	1 20	45	7 16
Blaker Wm.	in w. ½ of n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	30	80	13 97	45	45	14 87
Buchanan Frederick E.	in n. w. qr.	13	34	14		20	230	220	51	4 82	45	5 78
Brown Wm.	w. ½ of n. w. qr.	31	34	14	70	00	879	879	2 18	13 27	45	15 90
Cutting David	in s. w. qr.	1	34	14		38	44	58	97	83	45	2 25
Casebeer George	in n. w. qr.	12	34	14		40	512	512	18 58	9 28	45	28 31
Coats Noyes	e. ½ of s. e. qr.	45	34	14	80	00	1519	1519	15 60	22 80	45	38 85
Drake O. M.	s. w. qr.	7	34	14	240	00	420	420	11 30	6 34	45	18 09
Fosdick E. W.	pt. of s. w. qr.	1	34	14		40	116	110	6 67	1 66	45	8 78
Freeborn J. H.	off s. side of s. e. qr.	24	34	14	60	00	780	730	28 92	11 02	45	44 39
Franks David	in n. w. qr.	30	34	14	45	00	564	585	40 60	8 80	45	49 88
Gingrich Samuel	mid pt of e. ½ of n. w. qr.	18	34	14	15	00	90	90	8 74	90	45	10 11
Hullman John A.	in n. e. cor. of n. w. qr.	12	34	14	2	00	100	105	36 69	1 58	45	38 73
Hale Marshall	in n. w. cor of n. e. ½ n. w. qr	12	34	14	1	00	300	300	19 47	4 53	45	24 45
Hoopingarner John J.	pt of s. e. qr.	2	34	14		20	270	270	24 65	4 07	45	28 57
Hale D. C.	e. ½ of s. w. qr.	23	34	14	50	00	820	820	23 24	12 88	45	36 67
Hunter Jefferson	s. ½ of n. e. qr.	30	34	14	40	00	900	900	35 48	18 00	45	54 03
Jones Wm. I.	pt of n. e. ¼ of s. w. qr.	12	34	14	15	00	361	361	8 62	6 96	45	16 03
John Asa	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr.	10	34	14	40	00	260	260	15 60	3 32	45	19 37
Jaques Warren	s. e. ¼ of n. e. qr.	10	34	14	40	00	1027	1027	6 06	17 60	45	24 00
Kester Alonzo A.	e. ½ of n. e. qr.	29	34	14	80	00	808	308	8 73	4 65	45	13 83
Kallmer Charles	s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr.	25	34	14	40	00	413	413	10 68	7 73	45	18 86
Linderfer Henry	pt of s. w. q r	1	34	14	2	40	709	709	34 73	13 20	45	48 38
Lower Wm. S.	s. e. ¼ of s. w. qr	24	34	14	40	00	400	400	11 34	6 04	45	17 83
Lackey John A.	s. w. pt of n. w. qr	11	34	14	50	00	1013	1013	3 65	16 79	45	20 89
Leonard Eugene	in n. w. qr	12	34	14		80	1130	1130	34 02	17 06	45	51 53
Mosier & Hopkins	in w. ½ of s. w. qr	1	34	14	1	04	70	70	13 09	1 06	45	14 59
Moughler George	in s. e. cor of n. e. ¼ of n. e. qr	16	34	14	2	50	15	15	17 00	28	45	17 67
Moughler Jacob	n. w. pt of s. w. qr	18	34	14	94	00	1704	1704	44 54	27 23	45	72 22
same	s. w. pt of s. w. qr.	13	34	14	25	00	200	200	5 67	3 02	45	9 14
Moore Aaron D.	pt of w. ½ of n. e. qr.	19	34	14	75	00	528	528	14 97	7 97	45	23 39
Mosse John	pt of e. ½ of n. e. qr.	19	34	14	73	50	1515	1515	14 97	19 85	45	35 27
Mosse Laura E.	pt of e. side of w. ½ of s. w. qr	22	34	14	50	00	335	355	10 91	5 81	45	17 17
Norford James M.	in s. e. qr	2	34	14		40	738	738	5 94	13 64	45	20 03
Norris Susan	n. e. ½ of n. e. qr	10	34	14	33	00	300	300	8 07	4 03	45	18 74
Nelson Levi	s. ½ of e. ½ of n. w. qr	10	34	14	35	80	245	245	5 36	3 69	45	11 07
Reese Hambright	s. w. pt of n. w. ½ of n. w. qr	12	34	14		90	315	310	5 67	4 31	45	10 33
Scott Abraham	in s. w. qr	1	34	14		40	90	90	1 60	90	45	2 94
same	in n. e. ¼ of n. w. qr	18	34	14		20	200	200	5 68	3 02	45	9 15
Smith John	in s. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	1	34	14		40	518	518	16	9 27	45	9 88
Shaffer Isaac	s. w. ¼ of n. w. qr	17	34	14	40	00	308	308	17 13	7 50	45	25 08
Unknown owner	n. w. cor of n. w. ½ of s. w. qr	35	34	14	3	76	18	16	1 69	24	45	2 38
Well Sylvanus	pt of s. w. q.	1	34	14		20	110	110	27	1 66	45	2 38
Wilson Wm. C.	in s. ½ of s. e. qr	2	34	14		82	18	18	97	22	45	1 64
Whitman Adam	pt of n. w. ¼ of s. w. qr	35	34	14	26	25	280	280	1 27	4 22	45	5 94
Weiss Gottfried	s. e. ¼ of s. e qr	26	34	14	40	00	790	790	16 72	11 92	45	29 09
Young George W. & Co.	pt of s. w. qr	1	34	14		20	90	90	6 14	1 36	45	7 94
UNION TOWNSHIP.												
Bassett Sanford	in section	4	34	13	86	92	2103	2103	41 60	31 15	45	72 96
same	pt of n. e. qr	4	34	13								
Bemenderfer John	pt of s. e. qr	4	34	13	4	00	70	70	1 97	98	45	3 40
Brandon Jacob	in mid pt of s. w. qr	32	34	13	20	00	800	800	1 69	11 56	45	13 70
Colvin O. H.	in mid pt of n w ¼ s w qr	3	34	13		25	63	63	1 74	87	45	3 06
Clutter George W.	pt of n ½ of s e qr	5	34	13	40	00	842	842	23 46	13 27	45	37 18
Cross Susannah	in n e cor of s e ½ of s e qr	5	34	13	1	00	20	20	1 54	28	45	2 27
Grate Isaac	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	1	00	103	103	11 01	1 45	45	12 91
Gloyd & Bowser	s e ¼ of s e qr	12	34	13	40	00	240	240	6 80	3 38	45	10 63
same	n ½ of n e qr	13	34	13	80	00	640	640	18 14	9 02	45	27 61
Hale & Berry	in s w qr	3	34	13		40	1866	1866	205 66	19 26	45	225 37
Hamilton Arthur	in mid pt of s e ¼ of s e qr	3	34	13		25	105	105	1 63	1 52	45	3 60
Hanna Charles	s w ¼ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
same	s e ¼ of s w qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
same	n e ¼ of s e qr	23	34	13	40	00	240	240	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
same	e ½ of s w qr	23	34	13	80	00	560	560	15 87	7 89	45	24 21
same	s w ¼ of s w qr	26	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
Hanna Hugh T.	n e ¼ of n e qr	24	34	13	40	00	280	280	7 93	3 94	45	12 32
Jarvis & Crane	w side of w ½ of sw ¼ of se qr	3	34	13	13	50	1700	1700	16 77	23 97	45	41 19
Johnson & Davis	in s e pt of s e ¼ of n w qr	15	34	13	8	50	1036	1036	29 33	14 59	45	44 37
Kester A. A.	in mid of s e qr	4	34	13	1	00	41	41	6 99	57	45	8 01
Kryder Fred	s e ¼ of s e qr	13	34	13	40	00	320	320	9 07	4 51	45	14 03
Kuhlman George	n pt of s w qr.	24	34	13	66	00	528	528	14 96	7 44	45	22 85
same	e ½ of n w qr	24	34	13	80	00	660	660	18 71	9 30	45	28 46
Killing Henry	in s mid pt of w ½ of se qr	32	34	13		20	110	110	3 11	1 55	45	5 11
Lock Thomas	s e ¼ of s e qr	12	34	13	40	00	870	870	10 48	5 21	45	16 14
Mason L. S.	in n e ¼ of s e qr	4	34	13		60	233	233	19 08	3 28	45	22 81
Patterson Wm.	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	8	00	36	36	1 52	50	45	2 47
Roby A. & P. A.	s w pt of n e qr	3	34	13		20	222	222	6 46	3 21	45	10 12
Randall Hiram E.	mid pt of s ½ of s e qr	23	34	13	17	75	156	156	11 08	1 91	45	13 39
Smith Isaiah	in s w cor of se qr	3	34	13		50	43	43	7 26	60	45	8 31
Smith John L.	in s e qr	4	34	13		50	87	87	14 91	1 22	45	16 58
Shaffer Jacob E.	pt of s e qr	4	34	13	2	00	178	178	4 44	2 50	45	7 39
Shirts Albert E.	in n w qr	4	34	13	2	00	81	81	7 45	2 64	45	10 54
Trout Geo. W.	in section	4	34	13		50					45	
same	pt of s w qr	4	34	13	1	25	133	133	6 78	1 70	90	8 58
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.												
Dove Cornelia M.	n w ¼ of s w qr	23	34	12	40	00	160	160	3 40	2 25	45	5 10
Earl Robert J.	off w end of s ½ of n e qr	4	34	12		80	30	30	1 57	42	45	2 44
Farrington A. S.	in s e ¼ of n e qr	2	34	12	3	75	40	40	69	56	45	1 70
Hosler Caroline	n e pt of s w ¼ of n e qr	4	34	12	1	50	160	160	9 54	2 11	45	12 10
Hornburger Isaac	in w side of n e qr	4	34	12		58	140	140	2 45	1 97	45	4 87
Helmer John W.	in n ½ of n w qr	4	34	12		15	10	10	1 46	14	45	2 04
Hughes Elizabeth	off n end of e ½ of s e qr	22	34	12	60	00	286	286	9 19	4 03	45	13 67
Kryder and Earl	in n e cor of s ½ of n e qr	4	34	12	1	00	65	65	40 21	91	45	41 57
Miller Peter	pt of s e ¼ of n e qr	2	34	12	27	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 08	4 07	45	9 60
Mohler Dorothea M.	pt of n w qr	4	34	12		64	140	140	11 24	1 97	45	13 66
same	in s w cor of n e qr	4	34	12		75	140	140	5 77	1 97	45	8 19
Powell Levi E.	e ½ of e ½ of n w qr	27	34	12	40	00	702	702	7 68	12 39	45	20 52
Randall Milton	in w ½ of n w qr	1	34	12	1	00	55	55	2 05	77	45	3 27
Tompkins Alvira	in s e ½ of of n w qr	4	34	12		20	15	15	2 16	21	45	2 82
Wernts Jacob	s e ¼ of s w qr	13	34	12	40	00	170	170	7 74	2 39	45	10 58
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP,												
Hanna Wm. W.	s w ¼ of n w qr	8	35	12	40	00	80	80	1 43	93	45	2 81
Bowser Samuel	s end of w ½ of s w qr	14	35	12	80	00	205	205	3 21	2 37	45	6 00
Hartman Leonard	in n pt of s w qr	36	35	12	30	50	38	33	68	44	45	1 58
Klaber Henry	n e cor of n w qr	22	35	12		20	55	55	4 81	63	45	5 87
Miller Josiah & Barbara	pt of s ½ of n w qr	5	35	12	75	40	1000	1000	18 19	11 60	45	30 24
Myers Eli	und 3-8 of n e ¼ of s w qr	22	35	12	26	80	290	290	5 25	3 36	45	9 06
Reynolds Jerome	n w cor of n e qr	22	35	12		25	275	275	10 65	4 22	45	14 75
Row Jacob G.	pt of n ½ of n e qr	35	35	12	70	00	730	730	13 24	9 40	45	23 25
Reinoehl Jacob	in n e qr	37	35	12	80	00	1300	1300	47 08	15 18	45	62 65
Reinoehl Wm. W.	e ½ of n e ¼ of n e qr	37	35	12	20	00	250	250	4 54	2 90	45	7 89
Row Isaiah	in s e cor of n e ½ of n e qr	28	35	12	10	00	65	65	2 30	75	45	3 50
Short A. W.	in w ½ of n e qr	22	35	12	75	00	2885	2885	52 11	33 22	45	85 78
same	n e ½ of n w qr	29	35	12	40	00	420	420	7 64	4 87	45	12 96
same	und 3-4 of e ½ of n w qr	29	35	12	60	00	500	500	9 09	5 80	45	15 34
same	n e pt of s e qr	22	35	12		25	105	105	3 08	1 21	45	4 74
Vian [illegible]	e ½ of n e qr	25	35	12	80	60	965	965	11 84	12 17	45	24 16
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.												
Besley Frederick	in s w cor of n w qr	8	35	13	8	00	1042	1042	11 80	15 17	45	27 42
Ellinwood Joseph	e w ½ of s w qr	30	35	13	40	00	582	582	12 97	8 06	45	23 48
Grambling Peter	s e ½ of s w qr	10	35	13	40	00	530	530	11 12	8 33	45	19 90
Hanna Samuel	s e ½ of s e qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 25	1 06	45	2 76
same	s e ½ of s w qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 25	1 06	45	2 76
same	e ½ of n e qr	13	35	13	30	00	160	160	2 70	2 17	45	5 32
Hanna Hugh T.	s w ½ of n w qr	11	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 25	1 06	45	2 76
same	s w ½ of n e qr	12	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 25	1 06	45	2 76
same	s e ½ of n w qr	12	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 25	1 06	45	2 76
Hanna Eliza	s e qr	12	35	13	160	00	320	320	5 46	4 26	45	10 25
same	n ½ of n w qr	13	35	13	80	00	160	160	2 70	2 17	45	5 32
same	s e ½ of s e qr	14	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 25	1 06	45	2 76
same	s e ½ of n w qr	15	35	13	40	00	80	80	1 25	1 06	45	2 76
Mead Harlan P.	in n w cor of n w qr	25	35	13	55	30	974	974	4 05	15 24	45	19 74
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.												
Albright Margaret	mid pt of s e qr	31	35	14	36	00	516	516	7 95	7 37	45	15 77
Clark Edward	s e ½ of n e	18	35	14	47	00	744	744	12 86	11 40	45	22 82
Hanna Henry C.	w ½ of n w qr	7	35	14	66	82	160	160	2 09	2 25	45	5 59
Loutzenhiser Isaac	pt of w ½ of s w qr	5	35	14	80	60	258	258	6 67	3 06	45	10 18
Robinson John S.	pt of s w cor of s w ¼ of n e qr	23	35	14	2	86	189	189	6 40	5 16	45	12 01
Rohrabaugh Adam	e ½ of n w qr	31	35	14	80	00	1016	1016	14 91	14 32	45	29 68
same	s w ½ of s w qr	31	35	14	40	00	320	320	5 75	4 51	45	10 71
Sients John R.	s e cor of s w ½ of s e qr	1	35	14	6	24	90	90	2 62	2 76	45	5 83
TROY TOWNSHIP.												
Zell John	n ½ of n w qr	9	35	15	39	47	267	267	4 60	2 96	45	8 10

Town Lots.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Number	Division	In-lots	Value of Lots and improvements.	Total val. of taxables	Am't of Delinquent tax penalty & int's.	Amount of Tax for the current year.	Cost of Advertising.	Total amount of taxes due.
NEW ERA.									
Wyant John P.	2			110	110	1 93	1 16	45	3 54
ORANGEVILLE.									
Andrew W. P. & J. A.	118			80	80	63	32	45	1 60
Andrews, Hamilton & Co	110								
same	111								
same	114								
same	115								
same	116								
same	217			5080	5080	10 87	45 75	2 70	66 82
SPENCERVILLE.									
Monroe Wm.	56 e ½	O. P.		56	56	1 01	84	45	2 30
same	54 s ½	O. P.		96	96	1 75	1 44	45	3 64
VIENNA.									
Bartlett Silas H.	61			10	118	3 13	3 34	45	6 92
Bartlett Alvira A.	27			70	70	38	93	45	1 76
same	26			60	60	1 50	84	45	2 79
same	28			16	16	1 27	22	45	1 94
Miller John W.	52 n pt			90	140	2 33	2 10	45	4 88
Newville Hotel Co	60			415	415	8 94	5 85	45	15 24
same	61 s e ½ of			40	40	86	56	45	1 86
Rex Joseph	14			110	110	2 37	1 55	45	4 37
same	47 pt of			800	800	10 76	7 05	45	18 26
Thompson J. P.	51 n w ½			9	306	4 53	6 05	45	11 03
same	56			160	160	3 44	2 25	45	6 14
Yeagley A. J.	52 s pt of			106	106	9 43	1 49	45	11 37
same	57 s pt of			3	3	2 44	04	45	2 93
BUTLER.									
Aldrich Jacob	84	E. A.		250	250	18 01	4 15	45	22 61
Arford Robert	81	E. A.		155	155	8 90	2 57	45	11 92
Boon J. H.	56 e pt of	E. A.		100	182	50 41	4 77	45	55 63
Blaker John	36	E. A.		100	418	7 63	9 68	45	17 76
Barnett J. S.	60	E. A.		220	1100	7 04	22 00	45	29 49
Boyer Daniel H.	9 n ½	D. A.		75	638	12 40	12 25	45	25 10
same	3	D. A.		450	450	12 78	7 47	45	20 70
Carpenter Geo. W.	149	E. 2d A.		400	525	20 44	8 71	45	29 60
Carr John, sen.	17	D. A.		30	30	84	49	45	1 78
same	16 s pt	D. A.		100	125	3 58	2 07	45	6 05
Carpenter Catharine A.	147	E 2d A		220	830	11 33	5 47	45	17 25
Champion John T.	78	E 2d A		90	164	6 11	4 47	45	11 03
Duel John L.	69	s w pt D A		200	200	19 83	3 32	45	23 60
Fisher Isaac	207	E. A.		115	159	3 03	4 38	45	7 86
Farrier Andrew	4 s pt	D. A.		230	239	6 51	3 81	45	10 77
Freburn John E.	50	D. A.		40	40	1 61	66	45	2 72
same	60	D. A.		205	205	6 80	3 40	45	10 65
Fanning F. W.	1	T. A.		519	519	13 03	12 02	45	25 50
Gordon M. R.	14 s pt	N. A.		220	236	6 23	3 73	45	10 41
Hall John	6	T. A.		180	380	13 02	6 57	45	20 04
Keefer Sarah J.	58	D. A.		140	555	4 94	9 21	45	14 60
Killmyer Chas	Out Lot			85	85	5 05	1 41	45	6 91
Kenen Michael	110	E. A.		30	30	7 69	49	45	8 63
Kniseley Ruhane	9	T. A.	4	260	260	7 36	4 31	45	12 12
Maxwell Geo. W.	57	E. A.		410	630	14 16	13 20	45	27 81
same	58	D. A.		40	40	1 68	66	45	2 79
McNall John	117	E. 2d A.		30	30	84	49	45	1 78
Madden John A.	30	D. A.		150	263	8 90	4 36	45	13 71
M. S. & N. I. R. R.	40	W pt	O. P.	30	30	45	49	45	1 39
same	127		O. P.	162	162	35	2 66	45	3 46
McIntyre Wm.	110 e ½	E. A.		20	20	3 11	33	45	3 89
same	120	E. A.		35	35	2 54	58	45	3 57
same	121	E. A.		115	212	7 29	5 26	45	13 00
Neel Nicholas	13 pt of n A.			70	70	1 97	1 16	45	3 58
Oberlin B.	61	D. A.		340	398	14 43	8 32	45	23 20
Oberlin Philip	74	E. A.		210	482	12 89	8 92	45	22 26
Plumley Alfred R.	1 mid pt	T. A.		65	105	1 83	4 48	45	6 76
Peck Carrie N.	180	E. 2d A.		75	75	2 11	1 24	45	3 80
Pillsbury Nehemiah	8	P. A.		22	64	2 74	3 31	45	6 50
Prosser Wm. S.	Out Lot			225	262	10 75	6 09	45	17 29
Plotner Samuel B.	41	D. A.		105	105	4 13	1 74	45	6 32
Shoaff Daniel W.	110	E. A.		135	135	3 90	2 24	45	6 59
Stephens Lyda A.	98	E. A.		85	110	2 40	1 82	45	4 67
Strew Menerva J.	14	D. A.		175	175	4 95	2 90	45	8 30
Snively J. R.	89	E. D.		100	240	14 15	5 88	45	20 48
Thomas Wm. H.	7	T. A.	4	100	100	8 30	1 66	45	10 41
Tagardner A. W.	8 mid pt	D. E.		200	200	13 55	2 32	45	16 32
Tomlinson W. W.	8 mid pt	T. A.	2	230	285	26 91	7 14	45	34 50
Weiss Charles	Out Lot			85	488	4 66	9 80	45	14 91
Wells W. S.	Out Lot			130	120	3 40	1 99	45	5 84
Wyckoff Peter Q	10 n pt	D. A.		875	875	20 12	9 23	45	29 80
AUBURN.									
Beck Wm.	191	O. P		80	80	2 49	48	45	3 42
same	260	O. P		20	20	1 90	28	45	2 63
Buss Christian, heirs of	73	W A		150	150	2 65	3 11	45	6 21
same	74	W A		60	60	1 44	84	45	2 73
same	6	W A		400	400	7 88	5 69	45	14 02
Bum Margaret	12	E A		20	20	1 95	28	45	2 68
same	14	E A		20	20	1 95	28	45	2 68
Hillis E. P.	208	O. P		10	10	1 66	14	45	2 25
Eckenburg John	160	O. P.		160	175	3 89	2 46	45	6 80
same	268	O. P.		25	25	60	35	45	1 40
Fair Christena	98 n ½	O. P.		840	988	5 83	13 14	45	19 42
same	140 n ½ 1f w ½	O. P.		70	70	1 69	98	45	3 12
Gestenslager Mary C.	38	N. A.		110	110	28	1 55	45	2 28
Lowry Wm. A.	46	O. P.		850	328	8 17	6 08	45	14 70
Long Michael	226	O. P.		10	10	1 63	14	45	2 22
Lung Noah	4	O. P.		30	30	71	42	45	1 58
Lauferty Samuel	17	E. A.		230	2385	48	35 42	45	36 35
Moore John	162	W A.		86	30	22 75	44	45	23 74
Park W.	190	O. P.		80	80	13 48	23	45	14 16
Showalter Jacob	6	K A.		80	80	1 38	1 92	45	3 75
Weaver David	45	W A.		80	80	2 54	42	45	3 41
Zern Abraham	120 00	O. P.		800	322	7 72	5 54	45	13 72
WATERLOO.									
Anthony Mary	119	Hor 1st A.		250	330	10 23	3 90	45	14 58
same	155 n ½	Hor. 1st A.		55	55	2 48	1 32	45	4 25
Aldrich M. R.	73	O. P.		308	308	13 75	4 80	45	19 00
Bell & Emerson	216	Hor. A.		25	25	74 00	39	45	74 84
Blattner Adolphus W.	20 n 1-3	O. P.		1563	1563	83 64	24 69	45	108 78
Berry James L.	37 n ½	O. P.		275	202	3 06	6 30	45	9 81
Best James I.	56	L. A.		33	33	97	51	45	1 93
same	55	L. A.		33	33	97	51	45	1 93
same	57	L. A.		583	583	16 00	8 31	45	24 76
Corbett Artemus	71	O. P.		320	320	14 60	4 99	45	20 04
Cassner Elijah S.	47	Hop. A.		33	33	97	51	45	1 93
Cole Sarah A.	37	J. P. & C. A.		41	41	5 15	63	45	6 23
Fisher John	24	Hop. A.		33	33	97	51	45	1 93
Hamil Mary	60	O. P.		300	427	10 99	6 66	45	18 10
Henning Jennie	230	Hor. 2d A.		24	24	1 09	37	45	1 91
Jarvis & Frothingham	25	O. P.		200	200	6 00	3 12	45	9 57
same	3	F. 2d A.		133	133	3 98	2 07	45	6 50
Kennedy Josiah	29	F 1st A.		175	175	5 25	2 73	45	8 43
Lockhart Mary B.	22	L 1st A.		250	250	10 51	5 46	45	16 42
Lountzenhiser E.	29	L 1st A.		233	259	9 74	5 79	45	15 98
Lock Thomas	6	Hop. A.		350	475	9 39	7 41	45	17 25
same	7	Hop. A		66	66	1 97	1 02	45	3 44
same	15	Hop. A.		41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
same	16	pt of hop. a.		8	8	97	12	45	1 54
srme	26	Hop. A.		70	70	2 09	1 09	45	3 63
same	190	Hor. 2d A.		91	91	7 22	1 41	45	9 08
same	8	Hop. A.		50	50	1 40	78	45	2 30
Leavitt	14	Hop. A.		41	41	1 22	63	45	2 72
same	17	Hop. A.		41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
same	22	Hop. E.		41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
McClary Laura E	209	Hor. 1st A.		66	66	1 97	1 02	45	3 44
Miller Lydia A.	109	s pt Hor. 1st A		208	208	14 43	3 24	45	18 12
same	110	and ½ Hor. 1st A		286	286	9 60	4 14	45	14 19
McBride Emily L.	13	B. & M. A.		129	129	3 87	2 01	45	6 33
Moody Mary E.	248	Hor. 2d A.		50	50	13 00	78	45	14 23
Middleton Wm.	209	Hor. 2d A		50	50	1 49	78	45	2 72
Mason Elmira C.	9	E. & J. A.		320	320	9 61	4 99	45	15 05
Miller Oliver	198	Hor. 2d A.		108	103	6 41	1 60	45	8 46
Radcliff Mary E.	1	Haw. A.		41	41	1 22	63	45	2 30
Walker James I.	34 w ½	O. P.		133	133	3 98	2 07	45	6 50
Williamson Norris	216	Hor. 2d A.		53	53	6 90	81	45	7 96
Zwilling Henry	197	Hor. 2d A.		266	266	7 98	4 14	45	12 57
UNION TOWN.									
Colegrove M. D.	11	O. P.		26	26	77	40	45	1 62
same	12	O. P.		114	114	3 42	1 77	45	5 64
Long R. R.	28	O. P.		31	31	92	48	45	1 85
Warsham George	10	O. P.		85	121	5 50	2 63	45	8 58
LAWRENCE.									
Alleman Samuel M.	72	O. P.		240	474	4 17	8 18	45	12 80
Brandt Jane S.	55	O. P.		115	115	4 83	1 63	45	6 88
Green Lyman	56	O. P.		200	240	18 55	3 88	45	22 88
Miller Peter	28 w ½	J. A.		50	50	87	70	45	2 02
same	30	J. A.		290	381	8 09	5 37	45	13 91
same	29	J. A.		30	30	49	42	45	1 36
same	26	J. A.		30	30	51	42	45	1 38
Odell James	57	O. P.		115	220	2 83	3 16	45	6 25
CORUNNA.									
Bartlett & Bartlett	Mill Lot			1600	1600	30 94	22 66	45	53 95
Boughman Henry A	3	Orrs A.		115	115	2 01	1 62	45	4 08
Beaty Samuel	3	"		30	30	3 19	42	45	4 06
Depew Joseph	1 s pt	Mc 1st A		200	200	11 28	2 83	45	14 56
Earnest Henry N.	57	O. P.		95	277	7 69	6 40	45	14 54
Earl Robert J.	1 pt of	Mc 1st A		15	15	2 33	21	45	2 99
Fisher Esther A.	4	O. P.		150	150	8 07	2 11	45	10 63
Harding & Smith	4	O. P.		85	85	60	49	45	1 54
Hockathorn H. L.	3 w pt	T. A.		215	215	4 78	3 03	45	8 26
Hammond, Brant & Co.	1	O. P.		810	810	50 70	11 42	45	62 57
same	3	O. P.		10	10	2 37	14	45	2 96
same	4	O. P.		10	10	2 18	14	45	2 77
same	5	O. P.		10	10	2 16	14	45	2 75
same	6	O. P.		10	10	2 12	14	45	2 71
same	7	C. P.		10	10	2 16	14	45	2 75
same	8	O. P.		10	10	77 62	14	45	78 21
same	76	Q. P.		75	75	13 90	1 05	45	15 40
Marsh Chauncey G.	1	O.rrs A		670	670	70 80	9 44	45	80 69
Masters Moses B.	4	Orrs A		155	155	2 73	2 18	45	5 36
Smith Geo. W. A	60	O. P.		115	115	2 61	1 68	45	4 74
Steward Maria	13	M 2d A		95	95	2 60	1 33	45	4 38
Shook Martin	2	M 3d A		75	75	15 18	1 05	45	16 68
Tarney Nathan	2	Top A		530	530	9 32	7 47	45	17 24
Waters Cyntha E.	4	Mc 2d A.		105	105	15 65	1 46	45	17 56
same	5	Mc 3d A.		25	25	15 77	35	45	16 57
Ward David	18	Melst A		125	125	2 19	1 78	45	4 42
Williams Lucy A	17	Mc 1st A		150	150	5 60	2 11	45	8 16

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, } s.s

I, WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor in and for said county of DeKalb do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and complete list of all the Lands and Town Lots in said county, returned delinquent for the tax of the year 1871 with the Delinquent tax, Penalty and Interest, and also the taxes of the current year, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that so much of the foregoing lands and town lots as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest penalty and charges due thereon, or due from the owner thereof at the time of sale, will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the town of Auburn, in said county, on the second Monday of February A. D. 1873 (the same being the tenth day of said month) unless such taxes, penalty interest and charges are previously paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

Wm. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Auditor's Office, Auburn, Indiana, December 13th, 1872.

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.
DEALERS IN
Hardwood Lumber!
265 Archer Ave.,
CHIC'GO.
Ash, Oak, Hickory,
Blackwalnut, Butternut
Chery, Maple and
WHITE WOOD LUMBER.

We are now receiving shipments of Hardwood Lumber, and are ready to contract for delivery by rail at any time during this fall or winter.

We pay cash and the highest market rates for

☞Parties having any of the above for sale will find it to their advantage to write us before shipping elsewhere.

Nov. 21,—3m

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF
Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to [illegible] surance upon their lives, [illegible] contemplating In[illegible]stitution doing business in the [illegible] by no other In[illegible]ally a [illegible]ate. It is practi[illegible]

Home Company!
Inasmuch as the
ENTRE NET RECEIPTS
Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State, thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

J. [illegible]LEDDERMAN
No 27, E[illegible] Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to. [illegible] se; a large [illegible] See

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice organ at Gedorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 22, 1872.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swinefords hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line.—Call and see.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, January 30, 1873. No. 5.

Auburn Courier

Published Every Thursday By
THOMAS C. MAYS
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year.......................$2 00
Six Months.......................1 00
Three Months.......................50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. J LITTLEFIELD, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House! Auburn, Ind.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana. Office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I an giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma. Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, East Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent [illegible] Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Mestin, pro-

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 3-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. J. I. BEST. 3-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 3-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS.
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keyst eBlock,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE.
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, with out change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent
CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & SaginawR.R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	2 50		
Indianapolis	6 20		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 26
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 58		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 19
Jonesville	8 25	1 20pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 23	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	2 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 25 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 a.m	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 38
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 08
Pleasant	8 38		5 58
Waterloo	8 18		5 37
Auburn	8 09		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & ChicagoR.R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	.28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,28 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,30 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,56 "	12,30 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4.07 "	1,36 A. M.	6,16 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,06 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,25 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	7 30 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	6,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1.12 A M.	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	6,10 "	2,20 "	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 25	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 30	11 33	4 21
Angola	11 20	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 46	1 28	5 15
Waterloo	11 50	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 12a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 60 a.m	
Denver	12 30 p.m	9 25	
Auburn	4,15	12 33 p.m	12 15 p.m
Waterloo	4 42	12 50	5 30
Summit	4 45	1 08	6 13
Angola	5 46	1 45	6 40
Bankers	7 08	2 52	7 70
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	5 00 a.m
Detroit	11 30	7 00	10 30

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a. m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:30 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Coranna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Coranna	2:40 a. m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

FortWayne, Muncie & Cin.R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	5 35 p m
Muncie	12 56 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	3 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	5 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WHORTHINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

ogether with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public romising to use myhest endeavors to give gener satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

UBUR, IN A.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITETS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulten Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF
HardwareE,
NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

EQUAL AND JUST REPRESENTATION

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow
Filling the sky and the earth below;
Over the house-tops, over the streets,
Over the heads of the people you meet.
Dancing,
Flirting,
Skimming along;
Beautiful snow! it can do nothing wrong;
Flying to kiss a lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak,
Beautiful snow from the heaven above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow,
How the flakes gather and laugh as they go!
Whirling about in their maddening fun:
It plays in its glee with every one—
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by:
It lights on the face and sparkles the eye,
And the dogs with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals that eddy around—
The town is alive and the heart is aglow
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow!

How wildly the crowd goes swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song!
How the gay sledges like meteors flash by,
Bright for the moment then lost to the eye—
Ringing,
Swinging,
Dancing they go,
Over the crust of the beautiful snow!
Snow so pure when it falls from the sky,
To be trampled in mud by crowds rushing by!
To be trampled and traced by thousands of feet
Till it blends with the filth in the street.

Once I was pure as the beautiful snow—but fel
Fell like the snow-flakes, from heaven to hell
Fell to be trampled as filth in the street,
Fell to be scoffed at to be spit on and beat,
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die;
Selling my soul to whoever would buy;
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the dead,
Merciful God! have I fallen so low?
And yet I was once like the beautiful snow!

Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like its crystal, heart like its glow,
Once I was loved for my innocent grace—
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face
Father,
Mother,
Sister, all,
God and myself, I have lost by my fall!
The vilest wretch that goes shivering by
Will make a wide swoop less I wand'r too nigh
For all that is on or about me, I know
There is nothing so pure as the beautiful snow.

How strange it is that the beautiful snow
Shou'd fall on a sinner, with nowhere to go!
Strange it would be when night comes again,
The snow and the ice strike my desperate brain
Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying alone,
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for my moan
To be heard in the streets of the crazy town;
To lie there and die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow

INDIANA SCHOOLS.

The Status of the Schools—Exhibit of Superintendent Hopkins.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
January 14, 1873.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

In advance of my regular biennial report, permit me to place in your possession the following facts taken from the files of this office:

The amount of school revenue arising from State tax for the year 1872	$1,970,301 69
Interest on Common School Fund held in trust by the counties	100,840 10
Interest on State Bonds	223,740, 96
Interest on Congressional Township Fund	146,980 21
Revenue from liquor licenses	108,280 00
Revenue from uncleaned fees	500 00
Revenue from local tuition tax	411,978 64
Total	$2,122,621 99

This entire sum has been expended for tution in our common schools during the pas year, and has increased the average length of the terms to 5.8 months. Many of our schools continue their sessions eight or nine months; quite a number of them four, five, or six months; a few of them have not progressed beyond three months. An increase in the average duration of these terms is the one thing need ful.

How shall this be done?

I greatly disire that this question should arrest the attention of the representatives of the people, for all other questions connected with our common schools are insignificant, in point of importance, compared with this.

This object, to a certain degree, can be accomplished by any one of the following means, or by all combined.

First.—By a fair and equitable valuation of property. It is thought that the school revenue of the State will be augmented considerably by the act just past at the extra session: 'Providing for a uniform assessment of property,' etc.

Second—by requiring the Trustees to levy a local tuition tax, which, combined with their ordinary revenues, will increase the school terms to six months.

Third—By an increase in the rate of the State tax. It costs the State $41,430. 50 per day to educate her children. An additional tax of one cent on each one hundred dollars worth of property to the sixteen cents already authorized by law would increase the average school term three days; two cents, six days, and in the same ratio four cents [making the State tax twenty cents] would prolong our schools twelve days. May I not appeal to the Representatives of the wealthier counties to give another demonstration of their liberality, generosity and patriotism, by increasing this tax to twenty cents on each one hundred dollars?—This being done the Legislature can with great propriety demand self-aid of all school corporations. Climate, in some measure, regulates the length of the school term In Canada they are continued nearly the entire year, in our State nine months may be placed as the maximum time, and six months as the minimum · the average should be from seven and a half to eight months. It is now in the power of the General Assembly to place our schools upon a useful footing, never before attained by them. They have advanced in the quality of their work—why not in the quantity? Every day added to the length of our school term adds not only to the aggregate amount of intellectual and mental capital of the country, but also to its material wealth. Wealth is subjective rather than objective; more in the man than in the object.

MILTON B. HOPKINS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Some Washington Mysteries.

"Gath" has been poking his inquisitive nose into some of the impenetralia of Congress, and enlightens the world on a few points of interest. One of the curiosities of the Capitol is the Document-Room, where printed copies of bills are sent for distribution amongst the members, and where letters from the Executive end of the Capitol, and the Departments—and often memorals from States, cities, and corporations—are placed, fresh from the printing office. Of each document 265 copies are printed, and of each bill 340 copies, for the use of the House alone.—There are 6,000 to 8,000 bills per Congress in one day and nearly 1,000 documents. The House and Senate together have had, during the present Congress about 400 miscellaneous documents and about 300 reports. These figures show a vast printing business connected merely for the sake of simplifying the parliamentary routine and of preserving the suggestions of Congress in a durable form.—Many members introduce bil's for no other purpose than to remind their constituents that they are doing something. During the past week about 125 different bills and documents per diem came into the House Document Room; this would imply about 75,000 copies. To do all this work, as well as to recover, [illegible] past Congresses any documents needed by an inquisitive member, only [illegible] are employed. They are subordinate to the doorkeeper of the House, Mr. Buxton who comes from Wyoming county, N Y.; he is a modest and industrious official, who has been in Washington, filling this place since the rise of the Republican party — The Superintendent of Documents for the House is S. E. Duffield, of Pennsylvania.

Here is something omitted in all the histories of the rebellion. Amongst the terrible consequences was the loss of the Patent Office Report by the rebellions people, and such other sweet delusive compositions. They got at one room, in which it was believed about 3,000 Agricultural Reports were stowed away.

"And would you believe it? said Mr. Buxton. so deceptive was that little alcove, that we got 10,000 Agriculturals out of there."

What is the greatest number of copies of any one book printed, Mr. Buxton?

Well, sir, the Agriculturals. About 670 copies of them go to each member.—That seems very big, don't it? But, bless you, they don't make a show in some districts. In some of the agricultural districts of Texas, for example, there are 23 counties. What can a Representative accomplish in such districts with 670 copies? There have been as high as 750 copies of some books struck off:

How many departments come under your charge, Mr. Buxton?

Well, sir, I appoint the pages, the doorkeepers, the clerks of the Document room and the hands in the Folding room.

Your's must be the best position here, is it not so?

Oh, no! I think the best office is Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. He has the appointing of more than half the police, and the amount of money which passes through his hands to pay witnesses, members, etc., makes the place quite lucrative There was some excitement about the amount of his fees during the last Congress. Instead of giving him ten cents a as formerly, he was restricted to the necessary expenses. In my judgement the chance was in the interest of the Sergeant-at-Arms; for, in the South, ten cents a mile will not pay a messengers expenses, whereas now the Sergeant-at-Arms can make a contract with a man to go to New Orleans or Texas, and that must be settled for under the defition of expences. There is scarcely one of these utility departments under the Government which does not merit curious inquiry and yield instrution. Very often a document which has been exhausted, and the type distributed, must by entirely reset to serve some subsequent purpose.—The Commissioner of the late census found himself under the necessity of using about two hundred printed copies of the census of 1870. He applied to Mr. Buxton for them, and said it was absolutely necessary that they should be had.—The chief doorkeeper found that he was keeping for dead and departed members a sufficient excess of all the volumes of the Census to give the Commissioner 250 full sets. At the same time, so jealous are Congressmen of their property in public documents that frequently, when there thousands of books lying in the vaults not a single copy can be spared to satisfy a new member, all being accredited to members of former Congresses, who have left these books on free storage and design to recover them. Mr. Elihu Washburne, for example, has forty boxes of the more valuable class of public documents now under the Capitol. They are safe from fire, and they cost nothing to take care of them in this vast depository.

A member often comes to me who wants some book, said Mr. Buxton, and I tell him none are to be had of that kind, and then he goes down into the vaults and see thousands of the same books lying around, and thinks me very disobliging. I am merely keeping the quotum for absent people.

Mr. Buxton, I observe that each member of Congress has a box with his name upon it. Do those boxes go as mail-matter?

No, sir; those boxes have to go as express matter, and be paid for; but, a majority of the members of Congress have express passes presented to them, which cover everything in the Lord's name which they choose to send home. A Congressman is dead-headed on telegraph wires, freight cars, and in passenger cars. He very seldom pays gas bills or taxes.—Those boxes are cure and more easily handied than a trunk. Each member has three boxes. As they are strongly made and provided with a powerful lock, they cost about five dollars apiece. Two of these boxes are designed to carry documents, and the third is intended to transport flower-pots, plants, etc., from the Congress Public Garden.

By this time I found the subject so interesting that I was in danger of worrying my informant, and we concluded the interview with an expression of opinion that a Congressman was as heterogeneously and as wonderfully made up as a female in full dress; he is a flower-pot, a library, a dear-head, three trunks, a store house, and the franking privilege. When he gives up his official entity, and merges into private citizenship there can be no more left of him than of the most meagre bride when the time comes to disperse with her trousseau.

The woman Lydia Sherman, who was recently tried and convicted in Connecticut for the poisoning of a husband, was sentenced to imprisonment for life last Saturday. Since her trial she has made a full confession to her jailer, that she at various times poisoned two husbands and several children. It is hard to believe that even the most ignorant or depraved human wretch could be capable of the crimes to which this ignorant and depraved woman confesses.

And new it turns out that the pious Senator Harlan from the royal State of Iowa, got $10,000 from the managers of the Credit Mobilier, to aid in his election to the Senate. Durant was the Treasurer, and Durant ought to know. And then Harlan is one of the great big bull dogs of the Radical ring, and then the funny part in the whole arrangement is that the Credit Mobiler which is only another name for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, did not expect to make anything by paying Harlan's election expenses. Railroad corporations are such clever associations, they lay their money freely, without hope of reward. Yes, like the old woman kept tavern.

A man in Kansas, whose front name is John, tried a new experiment for cleaning the soot out of stove pipes the other day. He wrapped a lot of powder—some pounds more or less—in a paper, and put it in the stove, and, in order to compel it to go up the pipe, shut the door, and placed his foot against it, heroically awaiting the result, like a mule with a howitzer strapped on his back. In due time it went off, and so did John. It was an even race to the door but outside the powder was ahead. Whether it was disgusted at the vile uses to which it was put, or whether the soot was too compact to be moved, is not known. At any rate, as a cleansing method, John thinks it is a failure, but, as a private earthquake, where the excited population go up in a balloon, as it were, and come down more or less mangled, is free to maintain that is a decided success.

Gov. Richmond J. Oglesby, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Illinois Legislature, to succeed Lyman Trumbull, and Frank Blair failed to be returned from Missouri, Col. Bogy having been elected. The St. Louis *Republican* says of him:

Col. B. is not a great man, not a brilliant man, not a profound statesman, not a dazzling orator; but he will, we think, be a safe man in everything relating to Missouri's interest.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

ABRAHAM E. LYNCH, of Pittsburgh, is to hang for the murder of William Hatfield....There has been a great freshet on the Hudson, Mohawk, Susquehanna, Alleghany, and other streams in the East. Many bridges were swept away, causing much damage to railroads, and seriously interrupting travel....Senator Sherman's specie resumption proposition is the subject of widespread interest and discussion among New York bankers and merchants, whose opinions are widely at variance on the feasibility of the plan....The daily illustrated newspaper which has been contemplated in New York it is now stated will be published by Goodsell Bros., late of Chicago. It will be an evening paper, with two editions, called the *Graphic*. In size it is to be smaller than the *Sun*, but it is to have eight pages, with illustrations in four. The process of illustration will be by photography....W. H. Bumstead, the Boss Tweed of Jersey City, has been pardoned out of the penitentiary.

THE trial of Boss Tweed, at New York, is dragging its slow length along....The latest New York murder was committed by a printer—Marshall McGruder—who burst open the door of a fellow-compositor named Clarence Lockwood, and proceeded to empty the contents of a revolver into the body of the defenseless typo. The murderer was arrested. A woman was connected with the tragedy....Boston is suffering terribly from small-pox, 3,000 cases being reported last week.

THE report of the existence of a new horse epidemic in New York is a canard....Foster, the car-hook murderer, has failed to obtain a new trial, and will be hung.

THE nailers and feeders in the Pittsburgh nail mills are on a general strike....The Samana Bay Company held a meeting at New York, the other day, and ratified the contract made with the San Domingo Government. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. B. Stockwell, President; Paul N. Spofford, Vice-President; Henry Clews, Treasurer; R. R. Hazard, Secretary. The company intend purchasing or building three steamers besides the Tybee, which will run regularly between New York and Samana Bay, establishing weekly communication....Sanderson, a lawyer, has sued the Brooklyn *Union* for $50,000 worth of libel....A New York dispatch of the 22d says: It was a painful scene when the sisters, Mrs. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, and Col. Blood were for the fourth or fifth time taken to court to-day to plead to the indictment for the same libel, this time for a repetition of it. Strong-minded women and weak-minded men were conspicuous by their absence, and the prisoners, already under heavy bail, could not furnish new bail, and were let out on parole.

THE Hon. Wm. Cassidy, editor of the Albany *Evening Argus*, and one of the famous Albany Regency, is dead....The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has decided that the State elections shall be held on the Tuesday following the first Monday in November, and city and township elections on the third Tuesday in February.

The West.

The employes of the Southern Minnesota railroad have seized the road for non-payment of back pay.

MCNULTY, the Chillicothe, Ill., wife-murderer, is to be hung....The thermometer at Sparta, Wis., on the 18th of January, marked 45 degrees below zero.

AN air-line railroad is projected between Milwaukee and St. Louis....Advices from California state that a severe battle has been fought between the troops under command of Gen. Wheaton and the Modoc Indians. The troops fought the unseen foe from 8 a. m. to dark, under a terrific fire, during which scarcely one Indian was seen. The loss to the troops was 40 killed and wounded. The loss to the Modocs is unknown. The troops were finally obliged to retreat to their camps....J. K. Graves, President of the Iowa Pacific and two other railroads, has succeeded in obtaining the necessary funds to pay off the companies' indebtedness incurred in the construction during the fall, and to commence operations in the spring, when it is the intention at once to build the road from Dubuque to Fort Dodge. ....A nephew of George Francis Train has been sentenced, at Council Bluffs, to thirty days' imprisonment for swindling a rural gentleman out of $40 at three card monte.

TWO LADIES—Mrs. Rosa Duance and Miss Ida Majors—were suffocated by coal gas, at a Cleveland boarding-house, last week....A man named Kidder was recently killed near Epworth, Iowa, by the falling of a tree....Uriah Howa, one of the first settlers of Manistee, Mich., was recently frozen to death....Later intelligence from the scene of battle with the Modoc Indians, in California, states that 14 whites were killed and 23 wounded. The troops were obliged to leave their dead on the field.

THE well-known druggist, P. C. Samson, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Dubuque, Iowa, died recently, after a lingering illness, of consumption....John Crowder, one of the pioneers of Dubuque county, Iowa, was found dead in a field near his home, where he had gone to cut wood. He died from old age.

SIX persons were drowned at Evansville, Ind., recently, while attempting to cross the Ohio river in a skiff....Hammond, the revivalist, is converting the Bloomington (Ill.) sinners....The Grand Army of the Republic meeting, at Dayton, last week, was slimly attended....A disease similar to the late epizootic afflicts the Detroit horses.

The South.

S. W. DORSEY, Republican, has been elected United States Senator by the Arkansas Legislature, in place of Senator Rice, whose term expires on the 4th of March. This result was brought about by the action of the Democrats, nineteen of whom voted for Dorsey on the final ballot....St. Louis is preparing for a grand Industrial Exposition....The erection of the new St. Louis Merchants' Exchange will be commenced shortly.

J. J. MOULTON, Postmaster at Mobile, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000....At Little Rock, Ark., the other day, Henry Smith killed Jackson Pike, at a negro dance-house, by stabbing him with a bowie-knife. On the same day Enoch Jackson was knocked on the head with a dray-pin and killed by his wife. All were colored.

GEN. GORDON has been elected United States Senator from Georgia. The vote stood: Gordon, 112; Alexander H. Stephens, 86; ex-Attorney-General Akerman, 14....Alexander H. Stephens has been nominated to Congress in Georgia, and accepted. The Governor will order the election soon.

Washington.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that Congressmen consider the Samana Bay scheme impracticable, and the Haytien Minister thinks the American purchasers will find that they have made a bad speculation, being fit for nothing but a naval station....The House Committee on Patents have decided adversely to the revival of the Meller straw paper patent. ....The bill for the prepayment of all printed matter and the reduction of letter postage to two cents will in all probability be passed by Congress. The Postoffice Committee unanimously favor it, and the Postmaster-General also urges its passage....The House Committee on Elections has decided unanimously that Mr. Black, Democrat, is entitled to the seat from Florida, and that Walls (colored), who has thus far held the seat and drawn pay during nearly the whole Congress, must leave it.

THE House Post-office Committee has unanimously resolved that [illegible] Creswell's [illegible] McKinery, and a number of [illegible] have been summoned to Washington to give their testimony on the election muddle in that State.

IT is said the President will shortly issue a [illegible] of additional Ku-Klux pardons.

THE House Banking and Currency Committee have decided to report a bill relieving national banks from the operations of the local usury laws....The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that imitation wines of home manufacture are exempt from taxation.

THE Senate has voted, two to one, to abolish the franking privilege after July 1. The following is the vote: *Yeas*—Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Ferry (Ct.), Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnson, Kelly, Lewis, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—33. *Nays*—Ames, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Corbett, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hill, Machen, Norwood, Pool, Robertson, Spencer, Stevenson, and Tipton—16.....The Sloop bill has passed the Senate, with an amendment raising the number of vessels to ten, as it stood originally....Colorado, through her delegate, is still vigorously knocking at the doors of Congress for admission to the Union. ....The President has signed the bill incorporating the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

THE Senate has refused to increase the salary of Congressmen to $8,000 a year....Secretary Boutwell has sold the remaining $300,000,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds to a Syndicate of American and foreign bankers on substantially the same terms as to the preceding Syndicate....The House of Representatives has directed the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee to inquire what members of Congress have been interested in the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad, and in the Central Pacific railroad, each of which received subsidies from the Government....It is rumored that Vice-President Colfax will bring suit against Oakes Ames for perjury....The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed to allow nearly $2,000,000 for the continuation of the Court House and Postoffice work in New York, $2,000,000 for that at Chicago, and $1,000,000 for that at St. Louis....Secretary Delano has arrived at the capital, much improved in health.

Foreign.

THE Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly have agreed to the preamble of the constitutional project reported by its sub-committee, which declares that the Assembly integrally reserves to itself constituent power. The adoption of the preamble is regarded as a victory for the Right, as the question of a monarchy or a republic is left untouched....Prince Napoleon has left London for Switzerland. He has authorized the statement that he will take no part in political manifestations. He says he desires only to gain his lawsuit against the Government of France for his expulsion from that country; that he has no pretensions to the throne, and does not favor the Regency; and that he submits to the Government which France now has.

SAMUEL R. GRAVES, member of Parliament for Liverpool, is dead....The Turkish Government has sued the London *Times* for libel in publishing an article containing untrue statements with reference to Turkish finances.... Right Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton, the well-known English author, died in London, on Jan. 18, aged 67.

MESSRS. ONSLOW and Whaley, members of the British Parliament, have been fined £100 each for publicly accusing Sir John Duke Coleridge of conspiring to deprive the Tichborne claimant of his rights....Baptiste Wriothesley Noel, the well-known English theologian, is dead.

IT is said the English people are almost unanimous for Cuban independence....The World's Exhibition at Vienna will open in May. The American Commission is very active in securing space and providing accommodations for exhibitors from the United States....It is believed that the union of the Legitimists and Orleanists in Franse is thorough and complete. ....Three more Communists have just been butchered on the bloody plain of Satory.... The court-martial sitting at Algiers has condemned to death eight of the perpetrators of the Palestro massacre, and sentenced thirty-seven others to various terms of imprisonment.

THE small-pox is raging with unprecedented violence in Chili....The last words of Decamp, the Communist executed at Satory the other day, were: "I die assassinated. Down with false witnesses, lawyers, and Thiers!" Beust died cheering "the Republic, the Commune, and the army." Feronilly died without uttering a word. Only one volley was fired, as all died instantly. In the cases of ten other Communists, who were to have been executed about the same time, the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. ....A report comes from London that a conference has been held at Chiselhurst, at which it was decided that the Empress Eugenie and Prince Napoleon should be the political guardians of the Prince Imperial, and therefore direct the movements of the party. It is said that no manifesto announcing the intentions of the Bonapartists will be issued. The Prince Imperial will not be called Napoleon IV., but be known as Count Pierrefonds. He has adopted as his motto: "Strength, but not impatience."

THE cable brings news of a terrible marine disaster in the English Channel. The emigrant ship Northfleet, from London for Australia, with 412 passengers, exclusive of her crew, collided with an unknown steamer, and was cut to the water's edge. When the collision happened a panic occurred on the Northfleet. The passengers, who were asleep, rushed from their berths to every portion of the ship where they thought they might be safe, and utterly refused to obey the orders of the captain. That officer, as a last resort to enforce obedience to his commands, was compelled to fire upon the terror-stricken people. One of them was wounded. It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the captain, more of them would have been saved. The Northfleet was lying at anchor at the time the collision occurred. The cargo consisted of railway iron. Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned, including the captain of the ill-fated vessel. Only 97 persons are known to have been saved. It is believed that every other person who was on board has found a watery grave. No attention was paid by the steamship to the emigrant vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the sufferers to their fate. The English Government has ordered a preliminary investigation into the disaster....The Spanish Court goes into mourning nine days for the death of Napoleon....The French Assembly has passed a bill prescribing severe penalties for drunkenness....More arrests of Internationals have been made in France....A large public meeting was recently held in Birmingham, England, to protest against the African slave trade. Resolutions were adopted urging her Majesty's Government to support the American Government in the demand it makes on Spain for the abolition of slavery in the Antilles....A great anti-slavery meeting was lately held in the Royal Theater, Madrid, under the auspices of the Abolition Society. The theater was crowded from floor to dome. Brilliant speeches were made, and the enthusiasm was intense....The committee of the Spanish Cortes on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico estimate that the indemnity to be paid by the State to slave-owners in that island will amount to 140,000,000 reals.

General.

THE 17th of January was a good time for railroad accidents, no less than seven trains, on as many different roads, having been wrecked on that day, resulting in injury to forty-five persons. Fortunately these injuries were, with few exceptions, of a slight nature, and more of them may prove fatal.

THE Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railway have authorized the issue of $5,000,000 worth of mortgage bonds, to run 30 [illegible] per cent. gold interest, and [illegible] ....It is reported that another expedition of the friends of the Cuban revolutionists, with arms and ammunition, successfully landed on the island....A cargo of 700 coolies arrived at Havana recently, and were disposed of at $600 per head.

THE National Prison Reform Association convened at Baltimore on the 20th of January. Horatio Seymour presided....United States Senators have been elected as follows: Illinois, Richard J. Oglesby; New York, Roscoe Conkling (re-elected); Wisconsin, Timothy O. Howe (re-elected); Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron (re-elected)....It is said hundreds of adventurers are anxious to emigrate to Samana Bay, but the company will not forward them until a colonizing system is perfected.

SCORES of petitions, signed by thousands of names, are pouring into the Ontario Legislature, asking for a prohibitory liquor law.

THE Greeley National Statue Committee report that $15,000 have been subscribed for the statue to Mr. Greeley's memory. They need $40,000, and will take no action until that sum is raised. Contributions of any amount are solicited....The English steamship Himalaya has not been heard from. She left England for Halifax on the 2d of January, and had on board about 300 soldiers of various English regiments.

Fires.

JAN. 19.—Gloversville, N. Y. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000....Toledo, O. Loss, $30,000....Parker's Landing, Pa. Fifty buildings destroyed; loss, $75,000 to $100,000....Morning Sun, Iowa. Loss, $1,500.

JAN. 20.—At Ottumwa, Iowa; property to the value of $150,000 was destroyed....Montreal, Canada; loss, $35,000; insurance, $20,000.

JAN. 21.—Cobb's warehouse in Dey street, New York; loss, $100,000.

JAN. 22.—At Helena, Ark.; loss, $9,000.... Toledo, O.; loss, $5,000.

JAN. 23.—On Canal street, New York; loss, $25,000. At Devall's Bluff, Ark.; a large number of buildings destroyed; heavy loss.

The Credit Mobilier.

A Washington dispatch of the 17th says: The Wilson committe on the Credit Mobilier had a decidedly sensational session to-day. Mr. Durant was asked in regard to the large sums allowed him by the Union Pacific for expenses in Washington in 1864, and the committee, after some examination, obtained the statement that these accounts in gross, extending from August, 1864, to May, 1866, amounted to $435,000. As to their character, Mr. Durant testified that they were known as "preliminary expenses" that were to compromise claims of other roads, "and for other other purposes," including services of attorneys; that he brought one attorney with him from New York, and upon introduction to J. B. Stewart and Alexander Hay here, he employed them as attorneys, though he had no previous acquaintance; that he put into the hands of Stewart about $200,000 and into the hands of Hay about $100,000, and that he took no vouchers for what was received by them from the third parties they dealt with. This caused a great sensation, since both Stewart and Hay have long been noted lobbyists here. All these accounts were allowed by one Board of Directors of the road. They were suspended by a succeeding Board, and thus their character developed. The committee instructed Durant to produce all the vouchers of any kind taken by him in this transaction. He was also directed to produce the checks he gave Mr. Harlan in 1865. The testimony also developed the fact that Oakes Ames' contract covered 247 miles of road already completed, and that the Ames contract for the construction of this section was greater than the original cost of building it. This gave about $3,000,000 profit to divide among the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier the moment the contract was signed.

The evidence before the Credit Mobilier investigation on the 18th was in the main corroborative of what has gone before. Ex-Congressman Boyer, of Pennsylvania, appeared, and admitted that he had received 100 shares of the stock, for which he had paid, and saw no harm in the transaction, never having been called to vote on the railroad. Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, made a statement that he was offered and refused the stock, but afterward bought some for investment. Ames' book-keeper swore that Ames had a list of Congressmen to whom he sold stock in a book.

The testimony taken before the Credit Mobilier investigation on the 20th was rather cumulative than new. Mr. Dillon, the President of the Credit Mobilier, testified that Oakes Ames had said that he was under obligations to members of Congress, but he could not remember that Ames had mentioned any names to him, and was not positive as to the extent of these obligations. He testified that Brooks came to him one day, and told him that he had received 100 shares of stock from Durant, and under the rule authorizing the increase he was entitled to the 50 shares additional. He promised to consult the directors, did so, and they agreed to let him have them. Brooks then said he had transferred his interest in the shares to Neilson, who came to get the shares. At the same time he borrowed from Dillon $5,000 to pay for the stock. Mr. Durant paid for the stock transferred to him by the company. He declared that Brooks had nothing to do with the loan made to Neilson, and to the best of his recollection the latter paid par and interest for his stock. He could not recollect whether Brooks' name had been erased from the books and Neilson's inserted or not. The investigation in the second committee is about to turn on the deposition made by J. B. Stewart, of the immense sums paid him to influence legislation on the Pacific railroads.

Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, voluntarily appeared before the committee again, on the 21st, and insisted that what he had heretofore stated was correct, which was that he gave Ames money for investment in Union Pacific railroad stock and bonds, and was not aware that the latter had applied it to the purchase of Credit Mobilier stock. In proof of this he said that Ames had written him two letters last fall, relieving him of the charge made in the Senatorial campaign in New Hampshire that he (Patterson) had owned this stock, which letters were produced and read by the latter. Oakes Ames looked up with considerable astonishment, and at his request was at once placed on the stand. He said it was true that he had written these letters, but had been so importuned to save Patterson that he could not well get rid of writing them; that while they were true on their face, that Patterson's name did not appear on the books as an owner of the Mobilier stock, they were not true in spirit, as Ames had bought and carried the stock with Patterson's money, and he paid Patterton dividends on the same. It is understood that Ames has found his memorandum book and his memory, and is prepared now to overturn most of the evidence which Congressmen have given in their own behalf. Startling revelations are promised. Congressman James Brooks, of New York, made a statement in his own behalf, which created a favorable impression upon the committee. He showed that his interest was acquired when he was not a member of Congress, and before he became a Government Director, and that, when appointed Director, he transferred his stock to his son-in-law, rather than sell it and incur a suspicion of profit. He knew nothing of the dividends.

Ames' testimony on the 22d, fortified as it was by transcripts from his books, created more sensation than any incident of Congressional investigation for many years. It left Mr. Colfax in the same position as Senator Patterson, except that there was no final settlement. Both Garfield and Kelley took the shares, and Ames carried them, and let the dividends pay for the investment. Both received first dividends in bonds, which Ames sold, and applied on their purchase, and both received the balance due from the second cash dividend, $329, in a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms. He never had any talk with either about the transaction being one of borrowed money until since the investigation began. Garfield called on him and requested him to consider it as borrowed. Ames testified that he deposited $10,000 with the Sergeant-at-Arms, which he had drawn as dividends on the stock he was carrying for the various gentlemen interested, and that he paid them by such checks as have already been described, and the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms would show they had been paid and charged to him. He testified that the evidence of Speaker Blaine, Senator Wilson, Representatives Dawes, Scofield, and Bingham agreed with his books and his recollections. The evidence of James F. Wilson was also entirely correct. His evidence and that of Mr. Allison agreed, except on one point. Mr. Ames did not remember that Mr. Allison had included the amount of his cash dividend on the stock he had sent Mr. Ames in settlement of other business transactions. In other respects their statements agreed, and also corresponded substantially with a telegram sent by Mr. Allison to the committee before he had had an opportunity to examine any memoranda in the matter. He returned his stock and cash dividend to Mr. Ames last March, and settled the whole affair with him on Feb. 8, following. As to Mr. Boutwell, Ames understood that he agreed to take ten shares of stock, but afterward declined it.

Oliver Ames, once President of the Union Pacific railroad, and brother of Oakes, was before the committee on the 23d, and confessed that that portion of the road which the company contracted with Oakes Ames to build included 138 miles which had already been built, and for which the Government had already paid; that the Credit Mobilier made an enormous profit on it, and that the dividends which it soon afterwards declared were drawn from that source.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

President Grant's Order Against the Holding of State or Municipal Offices by Federal Appointees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

By the President of the United States—Executive Order.

Whereas, it has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that many persons holding civil office by appointment from him, or otherwise under the Constitution and laws of the United States, while holding Federal positions accept offices under the authority of the States and Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations under charters and ordinances of such corporations, thereby assuming duties of State, Territorial or municipal office at the same time they are charged with the duties of civil office held under Federal authority; and, whereas, it is believed, with few exceptions, the holding of two of such offices by the same person is incompatible with due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office, that it frequently gives rise to great inconvenience and often results in detriment to the public service, and, moreover, is not in harmony with the genius of the Government. In view of the premises, therefore, the President has deemed it proper thus and hereby to give public notice that from and after the 4th day of March, 1873, except as herein specified, persons holding any Federal civil office, by appointment under the Constitution and laws of the United States, will be excepted from holding such office under any State or Territorial Government, or under the charter or ordinance of any municipal corporation, and further, that acceptance or continued holding of any such State, Territorial or municipal office, whether elective or by appointment by any person holding civil office as aforesaid under the Government of the United States, other than judicial officers under the Constitution of the United States, will be deemed a vacation of the Federal office held by such person, and will be taken and will be treated as a resignation by such Federal officer of his commission or appointment in the service of the United States. The offices of justices of peace, of notaries public and commissioners to take acknowledgment of deeds, of bail, or administer oaths, shall not be deemed within the province of this order, and are excepted from its operation, and may be held by Federal officers. The appointment of Deputy Marshal of the United States may be conferred upon sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and deputy postmasters, the emoluments of whose offices do not exceed $600 per annum, are also excepted from the operations of this order, and may accept and hold appointments under State, Territorial or municipal authority, provided the same be found not to interfere with the discharge of their duties as Postmaster. Heads of departments and other officers of the Government who have appointment of subordinate officers are required to take notice of this order, and to see to the enforcement of its provisions and terms within the sphere of their respective departments or offices, and as relates to the several persons holding appointments under them respectively.

By order of the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.—SENATE.—The Vienna Exposition bill was passed.....Morton called up his resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the defects of the electoral system, and spoke at length in favor of the election of President by direct vote of the people....The Mint and Coinage bill was passed.

HOUSE.—A number of private bills were passed. ....The Senate bill confirming the title of the Mississippi and Missouri and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific to certain lands in Iowa, was taken up. A motion to layon the table was lost. No further action was taken on the bill.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.—SENATE.—The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed to revise the pension laws....A large number of bills of a private character were disposed of....The bill to quiet land titles in Iowa was passed.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—The majority of the Judiciary Committee reported a bill repealing the Bankrupt Act, to take effect July 1, the repeal not to affect any proceedings in bankruptcy commenced before that date....Bills introduced: Fixing the minimum price of the alternate sections reserved by the Government, where land grants are made to railroads, at $2.50 per acre, pre-emption and indemnity rights being excepted....The House amendment to the bill fixing the date of opening the annual session of the Supreme Court was concurred in....Carpenter, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a majority report adverse to the Boston Relief bill—Edmunds, for himself, submitting a minority report favoring the bill.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: To repeal the tax on deposits in savings banks; repealing the duty on liquorice used in the manufacture of tobacco; to punish pretended counterfeiters of United States currency; to prohibit the promotion in the army of any person who is addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs....A bill was passed to pay to census-takers in the Southern States fees due for taking the census of 1860....A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee amendatory of the Bankrupt act, when a substitute was offered and passed wholly repealing the Bankrupt act.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: Authorizing a reference to the Court of Claims of the claim of the book agents of the Methodist Church South; authorizing the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company to make payable in lawful money bonds which it has been authorized to issue; to provide for the construction of levees on the Mississippi river....Cragin's amendment to the bill for the construction of six sloops of war, limiting the aggregate tonnage to 10,000 tons, was agreed to.. The credentials of P. B. S. Pinchback, Senator elect from Louisiana, were presented.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Appropriations were instructed to inquire into the value of existing telegraph lines, the cost of their construction, and of the construction of new lines....The bill for the admission of Colorado was debated without action. ....The session was mainly occupied in debate upon the bill for the revival of American commerce. No action was taken on the bill.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22.—SENATE.—West (La.) presented the credentials of McMillan, elected by the McEnery Legislature to fill the unexpired Senatorial term; also, the credentials of Ray, elected for the same unexpired term by the Kellogg Legislature. The credentials of both were referred to the Committee on Credentials....A substitute was reported for Morton's bill for the distribution of the Geneva award....Bills passed: Abolishing the franking privilege; authorizing the construction of ten new sloops-of-war; abolishing the grades of Admiral and Rear Admiral of the Navy; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase from the Creek Indians a portion of the lands occupied by them.... Ames, from the Committee on Finance, reported an original bill, establishing $4.86 65-100 as the Custom House value of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain, and the par of exchange....The bill to allow women to vote and hold office in the Territories was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.—After long debate, the bill for the establishment of a Commission of Commerce to pay bounties to American shipbuilders was laid on the table...A message was received from the President vetoing the bill reducing the time in which new trials may be granted on application of the Government by the Court of Claims from ten years to six months.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.—SENATE.—The Finance Committee reported adversely Cole's bill to replace national bank notes with United States Treasury notes and authorize part payment of custom dues in the latter....The bill to fix the minimum price of public lands in the alternate sections reserved in railroad grants at $2.50 per acre was reported without amendment....A bill appropriating $30,000 to defray expenses of the Committee on Elections in the Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas cases was passed. ....An amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, raising the pay of Congressmen $3,000, was tabled.

HOUSE.—Stephenson's resolution directing an investigation of the allegations that the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad has been managed by a Credit Mobilier, and to report what members of Congress had been interested in that road, was adopted. The Central Pacific was included in the resolution.... The Vienna Exposition bill was amended by reducing the appropriation from $300,000 to $200,000, and sent back to the Senate for concurrence.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISGRACE.

How the Dabblers in Credit Mobilier Stand the Exposure—Terrible Examples for the Sunday-School Books.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

There were lively times when the proposition was made to Congress to open the doors of the Credit Mobilier Committee. Those, or at least a majority of those, who did not desire the doors thrown open, did not dare to vote against the resolution for fear their action would be misinterpreted. For, to tell the truth, I honestly believe that few men there were there who knew at the outstart just how virtuous they were. Being accustomed to a mild glow of the article at all times, they were not overcome as were many others, apparently, by a sudden outflow and overflow of it, all at once, as it were. Those of the mild glow were somewhat surprised at the tremendous vehemence of the unexpected reinforcement, and in their wonder and bewilderment they allowed themselves to be swept along with the sarge of the crowd. The individuals present most concerned in all the hubbub seemed generally aware of the fact. Dawes was absent, "setting of 'em up" for the Massachusetts Senatorship in Boston. Bingham didn't look at all well. He sat curled up in his chair, to all appearances revolving some disagreeable matter in his mind. Brooks looked even yellower than usual, and downcast and dispirited and gloomy. Ever since the first connection of his name with the matter, and more especially since his speech denying just such connection, he has seemed to lose more and more every day his vitality and energy. He is not the same Brooks that used to go walking about, laughing and talking with his friends what time he was not busy in watching and debating upon matters before the House. The expose, or the charges, the fact of being suspected, or else the fact of having been caught, one or the other, has had a terrible effect on him. You have observed square perjury in his case. Somehow somebody has lied. And McComb, in his cross-examination of Alley, has made that frisky little Yankee sharper blunder and halt very perceptibly in his efforts to clear Brooks.

Commend to your youth, my friends, Colfax and Scofield. If you don't print them in your Sunday-school books, you may at least put them down commendingly in your secular text-books, where the boys who will be business men one day will learn how shrewd business men take care of themselves. In the case of Schuyler they will learn to keep out of lawsuits. One may buy into a questionable speculation, joining one's friend, if everything seems clear and fair—the prospect for taking in a few pennies slyly and quietly, without a cloud; but, my dear boys, when adversity comes, when you are in a fair way to be caught, when troublesome lawsuits loom up, then sell out! Make your friend pay you back your money if you can; if not, let it go and get out of the scrape!

In brother Scofield's case we learn the same valuable lesson, only a little varied. He bought ten shares. When he found that the partner who owned ten shares was individually liable on account of the corporation, he made all haste to sell out. That is good. Embark in a swindle, but don't take any worldly risk (the moral part of this thing is not to be considered); if your partner fails to warn you of a risk in the swindle you are to embark in, and you subsequently find there is a liability, get out of it. You may steal, but be careful that there are no after-claps to it. Don't go in and bind the strong man if you wish to spoil him; peradventure he burst asunder the bonds wherewith you have bound him and do damage. But if the strong man be gone into a far country with all his household, then, my son, you may go through him and be glad.

Mr. Harlan's $10,000.

During the testimony of Mr. Durant, before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, the information was obtained that this gentleman contributed the sum of $10,000 to assist in securing the election of the Rev. Mr. Harlan to the United States Senate. This was after Mr. Harlan had been Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Durant was good enough to assign as a motive for his generous contribution that every man "ought to do something for his country." The inference was highly complimentary to Mr. Harlan. Mr. Durant said as plainly as he could, without offending Mr. Harlan's modesty, that it was for the country's good that Mr. Harlan was returned to the Senate. Mr. Harlan, however, failed to take the compliment in the same generous spirit with which it was given, though it does not appear that he declined the use of the $10,000 which had been donated with even greater magnanimity. Being now Senator, and the editor of a Washington newspaper, Mr. Harlan has taken advantage of his facilities for rushing into print to express the opinion that Mr. Durant's contribution in this instance was entirely foreign to the subject under investigation, and that nothing should have been said about it. The committee evidently does not agree with Mr. Harlan, for it has called upon Mr. Durant every day subsequently to give some more definite concerning the $10,000 donation. The statements have not agreed from day to day as thoroughly as might have been desired. Mr. Durant said on Wednesday that he had given two checks of $5,000 each to assist at Mr. Harlan's election. On Thursday he said that he had given these two checks to Mr. Harlan himself, payable to the latter's order, "supposing Harlan knew how to appropriate it;" but he added that he did not know whether Harlan was at that time Secretary of the Interior or not, and did not know whether he was at that time a candidate for the United States Senate or not. The recollections of Credit Mobilier witnesses seem to be singularly conflicting on different days.

Mr. Harlan's claim, that the Durant contribution of $10,000,—which was given certainly for use in Iowa, and about the time of Mr. Harlan's candidature for a return to the United States Senate—should not have been brought out before the committee, is not a good one. It would not be difficult to trace a connection between the subject under investigation and the position of Mr. Harlan at that time. Even if Mr. Harlan's assertion, that there was no more Pacific railroad legislation, after he returned to the Senate, be correct, it still remains that Mr. Harlan was Secretary of the Interior—a department which, from the very beginning, had intimate and important relations with the Pacific railroads. But, even setting this aside, it is a matter of so much public interest to know that one individual, representing a powerful corporation like the Union Pacific railroad, should have given $10,000 to assist in electing one Senator, that it should be brought before the public at any time and under any circumstances. It is well known that elections generally require money for what may be called legislative expenses, in order to distinguish them from corruption funds. There are the expenses of public speakers, the distribution of public documents, the printing of tickets, etc., which parties have assumed in their own interests. It is equally true, however, that Senatorial elections differ from all others in this respect: United States Senators are elected by Legislatures, after the legitimate expenses of the popular elections are over. The way in which money is generally used in Senatorial elections is that brought forth in the case of Mr. Caldwell, of Kansas, and charged in the case of Patterson.

We only know so much of this matter as Mr. Durant has stated in his testimony, and this is not altogether clear. As the matter stands now, the two checks for $5,000 each are left in Mr. Harlan's hands. We should think that it would be a wiser course for Mr. Harlan to explain what was done with the $10,000, rather than to assume the air of injured dignity, and assert the claim that the matter is not before the proper committee. No matter where it is, the public is just now interested in ascertaining where, when, and how money has been used in Senatorial elections; and this public interest ought to be satisfied in the case of Mr. Harlan as well as in that of Caldwell or Patterson.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Louisiana Usurpation.

There is manifestly, in both houses of Congress a disposition to inquire whether "revolution by injunction" is quite the correct thing in a republican form of government. Even recognized leaders in the Centralist party begin to perceive that the New Orleans "injuncter" has been pushing the central-absolutism business too recklessly, if not too rapidly. Mr. Kelley's resolution (instructing the House Judiciary Committee to inquire into the conduct of the man Durell, with a view to his impeachment if, "in the judgment of the committee," he has usurped jurisdiction, or been guilty of unlawful interference with the constitutional rights of the people of Louisiana), may be designed for white-washing purposes; but the debate upon Mr. Sheldon's proposition to raise a joint committee of inquiry very plainly shows that in the opinion of some very conspicuous members on the Administration side, the judicial Mogul of New Orleans, who improved upon all known Bonapartist and Cæsarian *coups d'etat* by inventing "revolution by injunction," overdid the business expected of him.

Whatever may be the upshot of this disgraceful Spanish-American business, the situation begins to present a more hopeful outlook for the ultimate vindication of the right of State self-government. There is no mistaking the fact that the Federal officeholders' usurpation in Louisiana has excited more general public interest, and tended more powerfully to direct the popular mind of the whole country to the imperialistic tendency of the Administration party policies and practices in the South, than any other event that has happened since the war. Though the popular "masses," who are not in the habit of thinking systematically, do not clearly perceive the why and wherefore of it, there is an undefined notion, of augmenting force, that these political disturbances which are transforming several of the Southern States to the character of Spanish-American "Republics," are the outcome of Federal interference with State rights. This is in reality the whole truth of the matter, and it is truth which is at least making a serious impression upon the public mind. Every occurrence in Louisiana, and every fact throwing any light upon the situation and meaning of affairs in that State, has tended to strengthen this feeling, as it has to further disclose the indefensible and inexcusable character of the high-handed proceedings of the Federal usupers, and their tools. This significant and unmistakable growth of an adverse public sentiment has unquestionably had a powerful effect upon the minds of Congressmen, and to its quickening influence the rather unexpected development of a disposition among the conspicuous members of the Administration side no longer to blink the Louisiana infamy, nor to defend the usurping scoundrels concerned in it, is without doubt very largely ascribable.—*Chicago Times*.

Oakes Ames.

"Gath" thus photographs the central figure in the Credit Mobilier scandal:

Oakes Ames is a very large man, of the type of a Yorkshire manufacturer—gnarled, spectacled, with great, bent shoulders, a slow walk, and prodigious limbs and feet. He will probably weigh 280 pounds, and he looks to be 6 feet 2 or 3. He has strong, coarse, brownish hair, and bristly beard around the long, stern-wheeled shaft of his jaws. His forehead is low, and the nose seems to be half of the race. The eyes behind the spectacles are small, and of a slow, searching look.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

"Stick to the Farm"—A Talk with the Boys.

I am sure that the more a man knows of life in great cities, the greater emphasis will he give to the title of this article. And I will tell you why.

The majority of country boys are in no sense of the word fitted or prepared for participation in the rivalry and competition of business in the city. They would find themselves as much out of their sphere or groove of usefulness, as a statesman would to be placed in command of a ship. Or, to make the illustration more pertinent, they would succeed in the city in about equal measure with the city men who go to the country to get rich farming; and you know how that is.

Hundreds of young men come from the country to the city weekly in search of work. I see them anxiously walking the streets, or standing at the street corners in a brown study. Oftentimes they are robbed of their little store of money; decoyed into hells where in a single hour they learn more of the ways of death than would have come to them in an entire lifetime elsewhere. Ah! but you wouldn't be seduced from truth and virtue! Perhaps not; but granting you to be firm as the everlasting hills in righteousness, what could you do to insure success? Can you set type? Can you keep books? Do you understand commercial business? Can you write a book review worthy of the book? What do you know of art and science, or any one branch of either? Have you a well-defined idea, or a half-defined idea, of just what you wish to do? If so, what qualification do you carry with it? To leave the farm for the city is as foolish and dangerous, in most cases, as to jump overboard far from shore, when you are morally certain you do not know how to swim.

But I do not mean to have you believe that to "stick to the farm" is always the best thing to do. I do not believe in sticking to anything that is utterly distasteful, and which you do not feel "drawn toward" in any sense, either from fitness or sympathy. But in leaving the farm I think it would be wiser to hope for success where competition is moderate, and where your untrained faculties will not be completely overwhelmed by skillful and disciplined workers, every place filled, and all vacancies applied for a decade in advance.—*Mary A. E. Wager, in Rural New Yorker.*

Measuring the Height of Trees.

In the last *American Agriculturist* is an illustrated article describing the mode of ascertaining the height of trees. The mode, although quite simple, is not always on hand when most wanted, and requires some nicety of management; and the extreme height of trees is less frequently desired to be found by farmers who wish to cut a stick of timber to some desired length from the timber woods. A more simple method, and one that can be put in practice at any time and place, when one has only a measuring rod, and has the experience of the writer, is as follows: A stick of timber is desired, say fifty feet long; select your tree, measure fifty feet in a direct line from the foot of the tree on as near level ground as possible; now cut a stick the exact height of the observer and stick it in the ground exactly perpendicular; now let the observer lie flat on his back, his feet against the stick, and head in line of tree and stick, and look directly over the top of the stick, and where the line of vision strikes the tree will be the length of stick, fifty feet, desired. If the ground is not level the measure will not be exact, but allowance must be made.

Application of Long Manures.

The New York *World* says: The economy of the application of long manures depends upon circumstances. We have applied them with satisfactory results to stiff clayey soils, plowing them under on sward land where we were going to plant corn or potatoes. The result attained by such a course was not so much manurial as mechanical. The decomposition of this long manure, thus buried, warmed and disintegrated the cold clay. But we would in no case apply such manure to light and sandy soils, except in this way: When a crop of corn is growing and after the last hoeing, when the corn shades the ground pretty nearly, we have seen excellent results from muzzling the horses to driving astride the row, spreading coarse strawy manure between the rows, covering the ground completely with a mulch. This benefits the corn, especially in a dry season, and on any kind of soil, especially on light ones; also on shallow-plowed, stiff soils.

Dietetic Hints.

Most chronic diseases, and many acute ones, are produced at the table. As a rule, no fluid of any kind should be taken at the table, especially if the stomach is weak. The stomach should never be overloaded; not more than two or three articles should be taken at one meal; no stimulants used before eating; tobacco arrests digestion. Milk is the best diet for infants and children. Tomatoes with cream and sugar are healthy and nutritious. Bread and butter is the staff of life, and easily digested. Too much salt irritates the stomach. Colds are frequently produced by drinking hot tea and exposure afterwards. Late suppers induce heart disease. Pastry and cake constipate the bowels. Boiled potatoes are not so healthy as baked ones. Fruits are to be eaten at breakfast and dinner. The stomach requires much rest to be healthy; purgative medicines weaken the bowels. Cheerful conversation promotes digestion; anger prevents it.

Horses versus Oxen.

A paragraph is going the rounds about a trial of speed which lately occurred in France between horses and oxen. The contending teams consisted of four animals, and the load was in each case ten thousand pounds of beet-pulp. This was to be drawn twenty-three kilometers, or about twelve miles. The race was apparently against me, and the four horses won by sevenminutes, time three hours and six minutes. But then you see the oxen can be fattened and sold to the butcher after they are worthless for work.

Rural Items.

The total potato crop of the country in 1871 was 121,000 bushels.

New York yields one-third of all the buckwheat grown in the United States.

The farmer who plows deep, manures liberally and keeps down weeds will prosper.

"M.," in the *Maine Farmer*, says that "the winter season is the most appropriate for pruning fruit trees."

The cultivation of the soil is fast becoming a science, and one that is of more value to mankind than any other.

California, with more wheat than she knows what to do with, is preparing to raise more next year than she raised this.

Mrs. Dr. Bartlett, of Kingston, N. H., raised 9,000 pounds of pop-corn upon two acres—worth four cents a pound, or $360.

There died last week in Walpole, Ct., an old hen which had attained the respectable age of 15½ years, having been hatched in 1857.

The number of acres reported in wheat in all the States and Territories in 1871 is 19,943,893; number of bushels produced, 230,772,400; value of crop, $290,411,820.

The aggregate number of bushels of grain produced in all the States and Territories in 1871 is reported as 1,649,237,800, showing a decrease from 1870 of 94,564,800 bushels.

The Game Laws.

As it may be a question of considerable importance to dealers and shippers as to the time when they are allowed to sell or expose for sale different descriptions of game, we have compiled the following synopsis of the laws of some of the States:

Minnesota.—Woodcock from July 4 to Dec. 1; prairie chicken, Aug. 1 to Dec. 1; quail and partridge, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1; elk and deer, buck, doe, etc., Aug. 1 to Jan. 1.

Michigan.—Elk and deer from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; wild turkeys, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; woodcock, July 5 to Feb. 1; prairie chicken, ruffed grouse or partridge, and wild duck, from Aug. 5 to Feb. 1; qual, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.

Indiana.—Wild deer from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1; quail or pheasants, Oct. 1 to Feb. 1; prairie chicken, Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.

Ohio.—Quail, ruffed grouse and wild turkey from Oct. 15 to Feb. 1; prairie chicken, Aug. 15 to Feb. 1; rabbits, hares and doves from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1; woodcock, July 4 to Feb. 1; wild geese, Sept. 1 to April 15; wild ducks, Sept. 1 to March 1.

Kentucky.—Quail, partridge or pheasant from Oct. 1 to March 1; wild geese and wild ducks from Sept. 15 to May 1; woodcock, June 1 to Jan. 1; female deer from Aug. 1 to March 1.

Kansas.—Grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, snipe, wild turkey, deer, and elk, Aug. 1 to March 1; quail or pheasants, Oct. 1 to March 1.

West Virginia.—Wild deer from Aug. 15 to Jan. 1.

Pennsylvania.—Rail or reed birds from Sept. 1 to June 1; partridge or pheasant, Aug. 1 to Dec. 20; woodcock, July 4 to Nov. 15; rabbits, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1; wild deer, Sept. 1 to Dec. 31; quail, Oct. 1 to Dec. 20; wild turkey, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.

Wisconsin.—Woodcock, July 4 to Dec. 1; grouse, prairie chicken, quail and partridge, Aug. 20 to Dec. 15; wild ducks, Aug. 1 to Jan. 15.

Illinois.—Wild deer, wild turkey, grouse, prairie chickens and quail, Aug. 15 to Jan. 1; woodcock, July 1 to Jan. 1; wild ducks and geese, Aug. 15 to April 15.

Iowa.—Wild deer, elk and prairie chickens, Aug. 15 to Jan. 1; woodcock, July 1 to Jan. 1; quail, ruffed grouse, or pheasant, Sept. 12 to Dec. 15; wild turkey, Sept. 1 to Feb. 1.

Nebraska.—Wild deer, elk and antelope, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; wild grouse, Aug. 1 to April 1; wild turkey and quail, Sept. 1 to Jan. 31.

Purchase of Samana Bay by American Capitalists.

Some months ago several business men, of the highest standing in the financial world, conceived the idea of purchasing Samana Bay and Peninsula, for which the Government attempted to negotiate in 1867. Correspondence took place between them and the Dominican Government, and the prospect appearing favorable for the realization of the design, a company was formed, with the following officers: President, Alden B. Stockwell; Vice-President, Paul N. Spofford; Treasurer, Henry Clews; Secretary, R. R. Hazard; Directors, Fred. Schachardt; George M. Pullman, C. K. Garrison; Oliver Ames, Samuel G. Howe, William G. Fargo, and S. L. M. Barlow. After several meetings held by these gentlemen, it was resolved to send a special steamer with three commissioners, bearing with them the amount of purchase money in gold, to consummate the transaction. The steamer Tybee was chartered for the purpose. On the 15th of December the convention was held by the commissioners representing the company, President Baez, and the Cabinet of the Dominican Government. After full deliberation a satisfactory result was arrived at and a purchase effected. The people of San Domingo ratified the arrangement, and a treaty between the Dominican Government was concluded, to go into effect Jan. 1, 1873. The company is granted almost all the right of an independent government, and will have its own flag, police, and revenue officers, the right to construct railroads, charter vessels, collect taxes, etc., etc. Any question arising between the company and the Dominican Government, it is stipulated, shall be referred to some European power for arbitration. On the treaty being completed the Tybee sailed for Puerto Principe, from whence the company received intelligence of the satisfactory result of negotiations. The capital of the company is $20,000,000. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company intend to run a regular special steamer between New York and Samana Bay next month.

New York produces one-fifth of the hay crop of the country.

Miscellaneous.

Canada leans more and more this way.

Floridians revel in luscious watermelons.

Texas has 140,000,000 acres of unoccupied land.

Over 2,500 Philadelphians died of small-pox last year.

Baltimore sends out $8,000,000 worth of oysters annually.

The average storm travels at the rate of 25 miles an hour.

At least twenty new paper mills are projected in Indiana.

A young lady is the most accomplished whistler in New York.

The Beecher mine in Nevada yields about $500,000 a month.

Monograms on envelopes are said to be no longer fashionable.

Lincoln, Neb., is the youngest city in the world lighted by gas.

A mechanic owns the best and largest library in Memphis, Tenn.

Railroad laborers consume three pounds of beef each per day.

A Pennsylvania woman has had seven pairs of twins in seven years.

New York boasts a three-months-old baby that weighs 75 pounds.

It costs a New Yorker $8,000 a year to dress a fashionable daughter.

The copper yield of the Lake Superior mines last year was $8,000,000.

Barnum's hired men are ransacking all Africa after nice fresh lions.

An air-line railroad is projected between Chicago and Kansas City.

Two of the pension agencies of this country are managed by women.

Sixty-three of the 330 citizens of Goshen, Vt., are over 60 years old.

A Lafayette, Ind., man has just shaved for the first time in 58 years.

Strawberries, large and luscious, are plenty in the San Francisco markets.

Velvet boots are worn by the New York fashionables, to match the dress.

In Philadelphia, last year, there were 701 fires, causing a loss of $6,588,419.

A California Chinaman committed suicide by cramming paper up his nose.

Eight hundred and eighty-seven Baltimorians died from consumption in 1872.

The whole number of acres in meadow in all the States and Territories is 20,000,000.

The balance of trade against the United States last year was, in round numbers, $118,000,000.

The Italian editor who said King Victor Emanuel was a repulsive looking man has no paper now.

A census at Denison, Texas, taken when the town was three months old, shows a population of 3,010.

David Brown, the Vermont hermit who died last week, left the largest collection of books in the State.

Lake Champlain was frozen over during the first week in January, for the first time in fifty-eight years.

The number of marriages in Ohio in 1872 was 26,303; divorces granted, 1,026; births, 61,210; deaths, 25,202.

The oldest inhabitant of Maine has made the attempt, but failed, to remember when there was such weather before.

The American-Merchants' Union Express Company will henceforth be known as simply the American Express Company.

A mathematician says that if Kansas was as densely peopled as Massachusetts it would contain a population of 17,000,000.

English papers predict that Americans won't use the postal cards more than a month before they will become disgusted.

In 1871 Ohio manufactured over 76,000 tons of rolled and hammered iron—one-tenth of the whole amount made in the United States.

The present Protestant population of the world is estimated at 121,000,000. Of this number 33,900,000 are in the United States.

A large quantity of sugar-cane cuttings from the East Indies has arrived in Louisiana to take the place of the degenerate native seed.

The propriety of knowing whom one marries is verified in the case of an aged couple in Iowa, who, as widow and widower, married, and who, it was afterward proven, were brother and sister, separated in childhood.

Bismarck and the Church Conflict.

The London correspondent of the New York *World* writes that the resignation of Bismarck means that he has received a very decided check from the court. According to his statement, the whole court became alarmed at Bismarck's conflict with the Catholic Church, and his attempt to make the entire Cabinet subservient to himself did not suit the other Ministers and the Emperor. The Emperor was weaned from his submission to Bismarck's will by the united influence of the Empress, Crown Prince and Princess, and his old friends, who foresaw that Bismarck's course would eventually alienate from the throne the nobility, the gentry, the clergy, and all the conservative interests of the Empire. The Chancellor then offered to resign, not expecting that the Emperor would accept the resignation. In this, however, he was disappointed, as the resignation was promptly accepted. If these are the real facts in the case, it signifies that the end of the church conflict is approaching.

An Extinguisher.

The Senate Committee on Patents have reported adversely to the Babcock Extinguisher Company's attempted revival of a patent on the old Graham application, filed in 1837. This virtually ends the contest between the Gardner and Babcock, leaving the public free to buy the former. After hearing from eighteen lawyers, the committee were unanimous in the rejection, which closes the case.—*Washington Letter.*

Napoleon and Miss Howard.

The death of Napoleon has brought to the surface a number of stories connected with his life. A melancholy interest attaches to the fate of Miss Howard, whose name is better known than the circumstances of her life. The story, as given in detail by Griscelli, assistant chief of the Paris police, is as follows: "On a night of such fog as they have in London a man was walking up and down the Haymarket. His height was five feet and several inches; he was thick-waisted, short-legged, with a pallid face, small eyes, mustaches, buttoned to the neck and carrying in his hand a loaded cane, without any hat. The passers-by might have taken him for a policeman. Suddenly a door gave entrance to a lady elegantly dressed. The man exclaimed, 'Hallo, madame, alone so late, and in such bad weather?'

"Without any invitation he followed the lady, who, arriving in her parlor and thinking him a civil policeman, offered him two shillings.

"'Madam! Money to me?'

"'And who are you?'

"'I am the Prince Louis Napoleon.'

"Next day the conspirator of Strasburg and Boulogne, the escaped from the fortress of Ham, recalled himself to the memory of of his followers by sending them some English gold with which to conspire against the Government that had twice left him his life. From this day the misery which had overwhelmed the son of Admiral Verhuel was driven away by the bank notes of Miss Howard. While he was President he had called Miss Howard to Paris and had taken for her a house, No. 14 Rue de Ciry. Miss Howard, who had given 8,000,000 (of francs) to Napoleon at the moment of his elevation, was considered and considered herself as the future Empress. But the daughter of Albion counted without him who 'when he speaks, lies; when he is silent, plots.'

"One day Napoleon sent Miss Howard to Havre in company with his accomplice, Mocquart, promising to come and see her upon the next Sunday. Saturday he married Mdlle. de Montijo. Taking her tea the morning of the day when she should receive the visit of him who owed everything to her, Miss Howard read of the marriage in the *Moniteur Officiel.* Precipitately leaving the Hotel Frascati, she engaged a special train and reached her home in Paris, where she saw the strangest spectacle. Furniture, cushions, papers, notes, letters, on tracts—some were broken, others emptied, and others stolen. Pietri, warned by a dispatch from Mocquart, had gone to No. 14 Rue de Ciry. He was able to hear, and others heard like him, the insulted Englishwoman call Napoleon assassin, swindler and robber. Next day upon her awakening Miss Howard was saluted by Mmes. Fould and Fleury with the title Countess of Beauregard. At the same time they gave her the deeds of ownership to a property bearing this name, situated upon the route to Versailles. Several months later the new countess left France and established herself in Florence, where she built a splendid palace upon the banks of the Arno. But ten years after ennui seized her, and she wished to see Paris. Every day, at the moment when Napoleon and the Empress came from the Tuileries, Miss Howard showed herself in a superb equipage and dazzling toilet. Rumor said that the Empress was furious. Some days after a performance at the Italiens, during which the Englishwoman, covered and occupied a box directly in front, had amused herself by eyeing through an opera-glass the woman who had stolen her 'Poleon. Miss Howard was found suffocated in her bed."

Nomadic Yankees.

One of the most striking facts which a comparison of the statistics of travel of this country with those of Europe suggests is the migratory character of the American people. Whereas the vast majority of the inhabitants of a district or county in England or on the Continent remain in the place where they were born, a large proportion of the people of the United States are constantly shifting their location. This fact is strikingly illustrated by a table recently prepared by Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census. From the table it appears that the State of Vermont, with a population of 330,551, has sent out 117,164 to other States, or more than half as many as are now living in the State. New York has a population of 4,382,754 persons, but of these only 2,487,776 were born in New York, while 1,073,542 persons born in New York now reside in other States. Of those born in Pennsylvania 674,544 live in other States. Kentucky, with a population of 1,321,011, has sent out to other States 403,126 persons; of these 92,607 went to Missouri, and 63,297 to Illinois. Of the 1,194,020 persons in Iowa, only 517,831 were born there.

These facts, displaying the grand movements by which American States are built up, may be further illustrated by pointing out where some of those born in a single State finally alight. From New York there will be found in California 33,426; Connecticut, 28,728; Illinois, 133,290; Michigan, 231,826; Minnesota, 39,845; Missouri, 31,736; New Jersey, 73,568; Ohio, 67,731; Pennsylvania, 87,700; Wisconsin, 135,496; Vermont, 11,235.

The little State of Vermont has sent forth a stream of emigration, not so large, but equally steady and fertilizing. The natives of this little State are scattered principally as follows: In Illinois, 18,501; Iowa, 12,195; Massachusetts, 22,110; Michigan, 14,434; New Hampshire, 12,823; New York, 36,077; Ohio, 9,034; Wisconsin, 16,416.

Senator Lewis.—*Harper's Magazine* is in error when, in an article upon fracases in Congress thirty or forty years ago, it alludes to Hon. Dixon H. Lewis as being from Mississippi. He was long in the House of Representatives from Alabama, and, we believe, he died a United States Senator from that State. He weighed 440 pounds, and was otherwise immense in his proportions. During the great debate between Daniel Webster and Robert Y. Hayne, in the United States Senate in 1830, he found himself wedged in back of the Vice-President's chair, where he was nearly suffocated for want of air,—the Senate Chamber being crowded to excess. He slowly made his way to the window and cut a hole in one of the great panes of glass, and thus obtained the desired respiration. In one sense, he was the greatest man ever in Congress.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

How a Bad Practice is Sustained.

There is a good deal said in censure of the custom of jumping off and on cars when in motion. It is righteous condemnation, but is not consistent when coming from railroad companies. If they truly desire a reform they must begin at home, for as long as employes will jump on a train when in motion, and persist in doing it as gracefully as they do, an imititative public will be the sufferers. People don't jump on a train before it stops, because they are in a hurry, but because they have seen a brakeman or conductor do it, and have a terrible dread of being surpassed. Now, at the station the other day, Conductor Phillips, of the Eastern train, after giving the word to start, waited until the last car reached him, and then, raising one hand to the rail, and one foot gently from the earth, he swung majestically around, and was at once firmly on the car. Mr. Phillips weighs 200 pounds, but there was such grace and poetry in his motion that he seemed to blend with the car. First, there was yellow paint, and then gold leaf and maroon and Phillips. There was an elderly person who saw Phillips do this, and his eyes glistened with anticipation. He was going on the Western train, and when it came along he waited until a fine rate of speed was gained, and then, raising his hand and leg just as he had seen Phillips do, and looking carelessly away, just as Phillips did, he reached out for the rail, and the next instant was trying to push his head through the platform planks, and fighting the air with his heels, and madly pawing around with his hands, and swearing and praying at an awful rate. They stood him up on his feet, and rubbed his head with some snow, but it was a long while before they could convince him that the locomotive had not exploded.—*Danbury News.*

Curious Phase of the Postal Law.

One of the curiosities of postal law, as interpreted by those who do not reason broadly, is thus stated in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune:*

"The Department will transport a daily newspaper printed here from Washington to San Francisco, and deliver it to a subscriber there for 30 cents a quarter; but if the subscriber lives here in Washington he must pay one cent for each copy, or rather this must be prepaid for him by the publishers of the paper. So with weekly papers, the postage on which is five cents a quarter. For this sum the mails will carry a paper from Maine to Texas, and the carrier will deliver it without extra charge at the subscriber's door; but a subscriber living in the place where the paper is published must pay 13 cents a quarter if he gets his paper through the mail. The absurdity of such a decision is too manifest for serious argument. The wonder is that any intelligent person could have interpreted the statutes in such a way. There is nothing in its letter or spirit that appears to warrant this construction."

The decision is unjust. It is difficult to understand why the citizens of New York should be required to pay nearly three times as much for the delivery of one say published in Boston. And yet for years this curious phase of postal law has challenged the criticism of the people. Let us have an end to such manifest absurdity.

An Interesting Volume.

We owe our thanks to Judge Kelley for the latest Patent Office report. We already have sixteen hundred of these interesting volumes in our little library, but they have been read and re-read so many times that we know every page of them by heart. This new volume came opportunely and gratefully on Christmas morning, and that night we gathered our little family around the fire and read it through to them. The affecting tale entitled "Improvement in Monkey Wrenches" seemed to touch every heart, and when we came to the climax of the little story about "Reversible Pie Boards," there was not a dry eye between the front door and the stable. During the reading of the piteous narrative entitled "Gum Washers for Carriage Axles" the whole family gave expression to boisterous emotion, and the hired girl was so much excited that she lost her presence of mind and went around to her mother's inadvertently with six pounds of sugar and a butter kettle full of flour, and came home at midnight intoxicated. We can never sufficiently thank Judge Kelley for the innocent enjoyment thus furnished us. The memory of that happy evening will linger in our minds very much longer than that hired girl ever lingers when she lights on a lot of sustenance which she thinks will suit the constitution of her aged parent.—*Max Adeler.*

Newspaper Property.—The Springfield *Republican* thinks that the prices paid for newspapers (the price paid for the New York *Tribune*, for instance) are too high, and that better use can be made of a million dollars, in a mere money point of view, than to buy a newspaper whose net profits are one hundred thousand. The *Republican* thinks that, considering the risks and hazards of the business, the capital should represent a sum upon which 20 or 30 per cent. is yielded rather than the larger sum from which only 10 per cent. is obtained. The old rule for estimating newspaper property was on the 20 per cent. basis—by virtue of which a newspaper whose average profits for five years have been $100,000 per year, would be estimated to be worth $500,000. But latterly this rule has been undergoing a change from the 20 per cent. to a 12 or 15 per cent. basis. This change has been the outgrowth of evidence furnished by the lapse of time, that the risks and hazards of this business are less, instead of greater, than those of business generally, for it has been observed that hardly anything is so indestructible as the value of a newspaper of twenty years' standing. The Chicago *Journal* is a noticeable proof of the value of mere longevity. The only article in the *Journal* that has attracted attention for many years was one for which it was fined $300 by the Supreme Court. And still it is one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property in the West.—*Chicago Tribune.*

We should bear in mind the fact that, while sudden wealth is rarely acquired in farming, neither will great or sudden losses be met with.

A French View of Napoleon's Death.

The article of which the following is a translation is published in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, the recognized organ of the French population of New York:

Napoleon III. is dead!

After the reception of this news, we yesterday visited several French establishments. We have seen many of our compatriots whose opinion has some weight; everywhere, among all the ranks, all the degrees of fortune and of intelligence, we have been able to verify a similar indifference, a similar bitter smile, composed equally of satisfaction and of disdain.

We are convinced that aside from the natural excitement most intense at the very heartstone of the great political interests of our country; we are convinced, we say, that the public sentiment ought to be in France, the due proportion observed, nearly the same as that which we have noticed in New York. Napoleon III. died at Sedan two years ago; the phantom of Chiselhurst existed no more for France, and it is only by means of an illusion ingeniously cherished by a handful of ambitious people, without fimpses and without echo, that there still exists—almost nominally—a Bonapartist party. We have said that often in reply to publications which appeared from time to time, and which represented this party as having an influence in the country districts and in the army. No, not even there. There was neither sympathy, nor affection, nor respect for the man who had placed France upon the brink of destruction. It would be almost equally true to say that there was no longer either hate or anger against him even among those who had the most execrated him. It seemed that the forgetfulness of death had already come upon him; that which remained of his memory had no longer authority or prestige, and the man who during nearly the quarter of a century had filled the world with the noise of his fame had found, before dying, the strangest, if not the severest, chastisement which could befall him—the punishment of silence.

Facts About Presidents.

There are some very curious facts connected with the Presidents of the United States. Gen. Washington, the first President, had no children. He was re-elected. John Adams, the second President, had children—sons and daughters. He was not re-elected. Thomas Jefferson, his successor, had no sons, but two daughters. He was rechosen. The fourth President, James Madison, like Washington, had no children. He was re-elected. The fifth, James Monroe, had a daughter, but no son. He was President eight years. After him came John Quincy Adams, who had children—sons, and, we think, daughters. He failed of re-election. The seventh President, Andrew Jackson, had the fate of Washington and Madison in being unfortunate as to have no descendants. Martin Van Buren, the eighth President, had sons, and was continued in office only a single term. Gen. William H. Harrison, his successor, had children of both sexes. He died in one month after his inauguration. After him came John Tyler, who had a family of sons and daughters. He was an aspirant for the Presidency, but was defeated. Then came. James K. Polk, whose domestic condition was that of Washington, Madison and Jackson—he had no children. General Taylor, who followed him, died in office in fifteen months after his accession. He had both sons and daughters, one of the latter of whom was the first wife of Jefferson Davis. The thirteenth President, Millard Fillmore had a daughter, but no son. He was not re-elected. Franklin Pierce when he came to the Presidential chair was a childless man. So also was the fifteenth President, James Buchanan, who was a bachelor. Abraham Lincoln, who succeeded him, had children, both sons and daughters, and he was the only man who had that was ever twice chosen President. Andrew Johnson had children of both sexes, but was not re-elected. Grant has both sons and daughters, and is chosen for the second term.

The Pacific Railroads.

Under the various acts of Congress which have been passed concerning the Pacific railroads, the United States have been left to pay the interest on their own bonds issued as a subsidy to the several roads. When the roads got into operation, the Secretary of the Treasury refused to pay the bills of the companies for the transportation of troops and supplies, and passed the amount of such bills to the credit of the several companies on their unpaid interest account. The railroads at once appealed to Congress, and the Senate attached to the Army Appropriation bill, two years ago, a proviso that the railroads should be paid 50 per cent. of their bills in cash, and this became the law. On Tuesday, the House in committee repealed this proviso. It may be of interest to the public to know how this interest account on these railways now stands. On the 1st of July, 1872, the account stood as follows:

Railroads.	Int. paid by U. S.	Deducted for transport'n.	Bal. due to U. S.
Central Pacific....	$6,368,376	$527,025	$5,841,351
Kansas Pacific....	1,969,353	973,905	995,448
Union Pacific.....	6,981,752	2,181,989	4,799,763
C. Branch U. P....	493,808	15,839	477,969
Western Pacific...	367,679	9,350	358,329
Sioux City and Pacific..........	389,606	826	388,780
Total.........	$16,570,575	$3,708,935	$12,861,640

At that time there had accrued, but had not been paid, interest to the amount of $1,585,614, making a total of interest then unpaid of $14,447,254. To this is now to be added interest for the six months that has intervened, making an aggregate of about $16,000,000. The effect of the action of the House on Tuesday, should it pass into a law, will be to have all the earnings of the roads, on Government business, applied to this interest account.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A good joke is told in Washington at the expense of a well-known Senator, who is notorious for taking two cocktails in succession before breakfast. One morning, while the Senator was practicing at the Metropolitan bar, a friend put to him the pertinent question: "Senator, why do you take two cocktails as a custom? Won't one tone you?" The Senator drew himself up: "I will tell you why I take two cocktails. When I have taken one it makes me feel like another man. Well, you see I'm bound by common courtesy to treat that man; so I take a second."

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, January 30, 1873

A bill has passed the Indiana House of Representatives, prescribing that dealers in drugs and medecines shall use labels of red to indicate prescriptions of inward medecines, and white ones for outward applications.

Of four hundred and twelve passengers, on board the ill-fated Northfleet, which was run down on the coast of England, by an unknown steamer, only ninety seven are known to have been saved.

The Temperance Bill.

We give below a few of the extracts from the temperance bill, now pending in the Legislature:

Sec. 3. Before the granting of a permit to the board of commissioners, the applicant shall cause to be executed and properly acknowledged, before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, a bond payable to the State of Indiana, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with good freehold security thereon of not less than two persons, to be approved by the board of commissioners, and conditioned for the payment of any and all fines, penalties and forfeitures, incurred by reason of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, and conditioned farther that the principals and sureties thereon named shall be jointly and severally liable, and shall pay to any person or persons any and all damages which shall in any manner be suffered by or inflicted upon, any such person or persons, either in person or property, or means of support, by reason of any sale or sales of intoxicating liquors to any person, by the person receiving such permit, or by any of his agents or employs.

Sec. 4. The number of votes cast for candidates for Congress at the last Congressional election in the ward, town or township in which the applicant for permit desires to sell intoxicating liquors, shall be deemed to be the whole number of legal voters of such ward, town or township, a majority of whose names shall be signed to the petition of such applications.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person, by agent or otherwise, to sell, barter, or give intoxicating liquor to miners or to persons intoxicated, or to persons who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

Sec. 8. Any person or persons, who shall by the sale of intoxicating liquor with or without permit, cause the intoxication in whole or in part, of any other person, shall be liable for and be compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge of, and provide for such intoxicated person, and two dollars per day, in addition thereto, for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept out of employment, in consequence of such intoxication.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to get intoxicated; any person found in a state of intoxication shall, upon conviction thereof be fined in the sum of five dollars, with the cost of prosecution; any person convicted of intoxication shall be required upon the trial, to designate the person, or persons, from whom the liquor, in whole or in part, was obtained; in default of so designating, such person shall, in addition to the fine, above mentioned, and as a part of his or her punishment for the offence, be imprisoned in the county jail not less than twenty nor more than fifty days.

Sec. 10. A permit granted under this act, shall not authorize the person so receiving it, to sell intoxicating liquor on Sunday, nor upon the day of any State county, township, or municipal election, in the township town or city, where the same may be holden, nor upon Christmas day nor upon the Fourth of July, nor upon any Thanksgiving day, nor upon any public holiday, nor after nine o'clock on any evening, and any and all sales made on any such day or after nine o'clock on any evening are hereby declared to be unlawful, and upon conviction thereof, he shall be imprisoned in the county jail, not less than ten, nor more than thirty days.

Sec. 12. In addition to the remedy and right of action provided for in section 8 of this act, every husband, wife child, parent, guardian or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her name severally or jointly against any person or persons who shall, by selling bartering or giving away intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication in whole or in part, of such person, or any person or persons, owning, renting, leasing, or permiting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquor is to be sold therein; or who, having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit therein the sale of intoxicating liquor, or who having been informed that intoxicating liquor is sold therein, that has caused in whole or in part the intoxication of any person, shall not, immediately after being so informed, take legal steps to disposess said tenant or lessee, shall be liable, severally or jointly with the person selling, bartering or giving away intoxicating liquor as aforesaid, to any person or persons injured, for all damages, and for exemplary damages.

The Assessment Law.

The property of railroad companies except track and railroad stock, is to be assessed by the State Board, which consists of the State officers.

All personal property is to be valued at its true cash value, and each tract or lot, of real property, to be valued at its real cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale.

Personal property shall be listed between the first day of June, each year when acquired by the Assessor, and with reference to the quality held or owned on the first day of April in the year for which the property is required to be listed. Personal property purchased or acquired on the first day of April, shall be listed by or for the person purchasing it.

All real property in the State, subject to taxation, under this act, including real estate, becoming taxable for the first time shall be listed and assessed to the owner, or owners thereof, by the Assessor for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and every two years thereafter, with reference to the amount owned on the first day of April, of the current years, including all property purchased on the first day of April.

The owners of property on the first day of April, in any year, shall be liable for the taxes of that year. The purchaser of property on the first day of April, shall be considered as the owner on that day.

The Assessor shall also between the first day of April and the first day of June, take a list of the taxable personal property in his county, and assess the value thereof, as in this act provided, or may hereafter be provided by the law.

In each year, in which the real property is listed and assessed the personal property shall be assessed at the same time such real property is assessed and by the same person, or persons.

Until the general election in 1874, when a county Assessor shall be elected, the Real estate Appraisors elected last fall will serve, and they, as well as the Assessors, may with the consent of the Auditor, appoint deputies."

A man thought a neighbor wasn't harnessing a mule right, and took hold to help, and immediately exchanged the role of a Samaritan, for a roll in the mud. He says no man need to look for happiness in this world.

When you have a bone on your plate and are obliged to take it up in your fingers, don't neglect to mention that "fingers were made before knives and forks." The novelty of this remark will immediately strike the company very hapily.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Jan. 30th,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. Casebeer, Pres't

Attention Creation!

Another Rebellion

IN

Boots, Shoes and Real Estate.

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit:

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. and lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of my stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

Sale of Household Furniture, etc., will be made known in time. No public sale of Boots & Shoes.

Now is the time to save money. $3000 worth of stock offered at cost. Sure nobody needs to go bare-footed with such an opportunity. Invitation given to all.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN OTTO.

Auburn, January 27, '73—2m.

NOTICE

—TO—

Contractors

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R.

Engineer's Office B. & O. R. R.,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10, 1873

Proposals will be received until the 1st day of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore. Defiance, Ohio, and Laporte, Indiana, for the Graduation, Masonry and Cross Ties of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, from Defiance to Walkerton, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway, 120 sections, of one mile each.

Plans, profiles and specifications can be seen at Defiance, for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 73 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse, and Walkertown, 47 miles.

Proposals for cross ties will state price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion.

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals.

James L. Randolph,
Chief Engineer, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The Largest

CLOTHING HOUSE

IN THE COUNTY.

—

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

ways on hand.

Auburn, Ind.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES.

Perfumery, Soaps,

Brushes, Patent Medicines

School and Blank Books.

Slates, Writing Paper

Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

Tinted, Guilt and Embossed Paper,

Oiled, slate and Linen

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,

Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind'a

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

No. 89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

J. J. Boozer. E. E. Blattner.

BOOZER AND BLATTNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Areola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittanna "	Brocades,
Balerno "	Silk Stripes,
Turko, "	Corded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

Fruit House!

BULLETIN

Prices for the Holidays!

GREAT REDUCTION ON

Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits of the Jobber speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advahtage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices

Young Hyson	30, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.

At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	9 best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	18c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	25c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roastod pea nuts	10c

Oolong	4, 50, 80, and 85c
Japan	40, 50, and 85c

Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.

10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahaquay double thick	80c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	25 or 5lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	60c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and chery	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old 76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Dinner	90c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	25c to 50c a bottle

All the above Liquers are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We have an extra large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, in all different kinds	25c

Wax Candles for Christmas Trees.

All different sizes, from 1½c to 3c each. All kinds of goods for Santa Claus, at one half the usual Price.

Fine Fresh Oysters,

AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.

Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box

You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

EXTRORDINARY SLAUGHTER

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

C. ORFF & CO'S.

We will offer for sale for 60 days some of the greatest

BARGAIN!

Ever Offered in FORT WAYNE.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS!

We have just received a splendid line of new Dress Goods, such as Cashmeres in all new shades, Empress, Satins, Serges, all wool Diagonals, Albanian Cloths in shades, etc., which, by having purchased late in the season, we can afford to sell for less than they were sold in New York City four weeks ago by the Jobbers; and we have marked all of our other Dress Goods to correspond with these prices.

Cashmeres, all the new shades, 1½ yards wide, reduce to $ 1.25 which is less than they have ever been sol for

All-wool Diagonals, for	75 cents;	worth $1.00 to 125
New Sades in Albanian Cloths,	75,	1.00 to 1.25
Silks and Wool Velours,	1.00	1.50
20 pieces Irish Poplins,	1.35	1.75
20pieces 28-inch Velours,	1.35	150 to 175
Satins in new shades,	1.00	125
	75	1.00
	50	75
100 pieces Japanese Stripes at	30	40 to 50

We have picked out a large lot of Dress Goods which we will sell for 25 cents per yard. Amongst which will be the cheapest lot of Dress Goods ever in Ft. Wayne.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

Black and Colored Silks!

We have made a reduction of 20 to 30 per cent. on our stack of Silks

Shawl, Cloak and Fur Departmnt

We have in this department the largest stock of the above goods of any house in the city, and we have the greatest bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and furs ever seen in the city.

New Ottoman Shawls!

At	$9.00,	worth $12.00
At	8.00,	worth 11.00
At	7.50,	worth 10.00
At	4.00,	worth 6.00

Plaid Shawls long and square, in immense quantities and at prices less than before the war.

☞ Once more, we have BARGAINS for you in every Department, and mean what we say.

You want the Goods and we want the Money; so give us a call.

C. ORFF & CO.,

No. 5 and 7 COLUMBIA St., FORT WAYNE, IND

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The [illegible]ing is grand.

Corunna and Sedan are to have a hop next month.

The snow in the woods is said to be from 15 to 18 inches deep.

See advertisement of John Otto in another column. A good bargain is offered.

The fox hunt in Huntington County had a very favorable result—for the foxes.

Martin & Easeley have formed a partnership in the harness business of this place.

During the terrible storm of last Thursday, the smoke stack of the Eagle Mills was blown down.

Pork, beef, dressed poultry, vegetables, groceries, &c., at Tarney's. Go and see the new stock at the new grocery.

We are obliged to G. Leas, attorney at law, Waterloo, for a ride behind his fine team over to Auburn.

The Circuit Court, Judge Tousley presiding, convenes next week. There are about one hundred cases on the docket.

We tender our thanks to Congressman Williams for a complete set of Congressional Globes of the 41st and 42nd Congress.

Next week the Circuit Court will be in session. We trust that those of our subscribers who are in arrears yet, will give us a call when in attendance upon court.

The *Press* noticed Messrs. Morris & Withers and Stahl as attorneys from abroad, but did not mention Chapin, of Albion. Reason, political complexion and partizan prejudice.

Ho, for fox hunt. Now's the time, the time, the snow is deep and foxes can't run fast, you know. Get out your cow bells and tin horns and move upon the enemy.

Hon. W. W. Conner, the gentleman who made the excellent speech at the Court House during the campaign has been appointed Adjutant General of the State by Gov. Hendricks.

Prof. Hall, who tried his game at this place has been dead-beating the verdant folks of Van Wert, O. He is the brassiest piece to meet with success we ever saw.

A musical entertainment and Festival at Case's Hall, Friday evening, Feb. 7th, for the Benefit of the Presbyterian Sunday School. A good social time is anticipated. Let everybody turn out.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of O. B. Hare, deceased, are requested to call at the old stand, now occupied by S. W. & T. H. Sprott, and settle the same, thereby saving cost. No further notice will be given.

C. D. Hare.

This item is to inform our friends that we were not elected one of the Directors of the Northern Prison. Shed not a tear.—*Col. City Com.*

Round our friend's early bier. Well, John, we wish you better luck next time.

Same meteoric, diabolical bummer from Pierceton has been lying around town nearly a week, drinking our whiskey. We wish he could be sent for at once.—*Col. City Post.*

By all means have him sent for. We would'nt have Campbell's supplies cut off for anything. Remember Omaha.

Installation.—At the regular session of Cedar Encampment No. 65 I. O. O. F. Jan. 24th, the following officers were installed:

T. B. Totten, C. P.; W. B. Sandoe, H. P.; F. E. Davenport, S. W.; Albert Robbins, J. W.; Wm. McIntyre, Scribe; Sam T. Galloway, Treas.

The Folio for February comes to us more than usually attractive in spicy news, and musical information. It also contains ten pages of music, both vocal and instrumental, worth thrice the price of the whole work. Only $1 a year.—White, Smith & Perry, 298 Washington street, Boston.

We take the following discription of a toilette at the Hebrew ball at Fort Wayne, from the *Journal*:

Pink silk, high corsage, *en traine* trimmed in white valenciennes, hair powdered *en mansard* Saphire, Jewelry. Great Ceasar, they're putting on mansards a ready.

We are obliged to the managers of the masquerade, at Angola, last Friday evening, for a special invitation. We should have been pleased to attended had circumstances permitted. We learned from the party from Fort Wayne, that it was a grand success, and they were feeling splendidly over the reception with which they were greeted.

Messrs. Beeser & Blattner, the popular dry goods firm of Waterloo, are offering splendid bargains in dry goods, and are receiving quite a liberal share of the public patronage. Their stock is complete and extensive, and the ladies will be especially delighted with the many new styles which they are offering at reduced prices. They are both capital, clever gentlemen and know how to run a store.

It is a little singular that Gov. Baker should have waited until the last moment of his term of office to recommend the passage of a strict temperance law by the Legislature of Indiana. During the six years that he occupied the Gubernatorial chair, not a word was uttered by him in the advocacy of such a measure. Was it cowardice, or did he 'swear off' on New Year?—*Banner.*

Messrs. Leas & Cool shipped a large number of hogs from this point last week. They shipped a large number from Waterloo the other week, and the *Press* gave the particular residence of each hog. We can't do this because our acquaintance is not so extensive with this class of our inhabitants as that of our neighbor. You know how it is myself.

Jno. L. Davis, Esq., and family returned home yesterday from a brief visit to Buffalo.

Terrible Storm.—Last Thursday one of the most terrible snow storms known to the oldest inhabitants, reigned during the day, blockading roads, piling up the snow in every imaginable shape, and disgusting everybody generally. Notwithstanding this the Odd Fellows turned out a large number at the funeral of Mr. Hornberger, but were snowed up at Waterloo until the next morning.

So great is the influence for toning and stimulating the nervous system, of Smolander's Buchu, that renewed energy and fresh vigor is imparted throughout the whole nerve fabric, and such maladies as affect the kidneys bladder and glands, as well as mental and physical debility, diabetes, gravel, want of vigor and female complaints are promptly expelled by this valuable vegetable medicine.

A Fable.—A woman was walking, and a man looked at her and followed her.—The woman said, 'why do you look at me? He answered, 'Because I have fallen in love with you. 'The woman said 'why are you in love with me?' My sister is much handsomer. She is coming after me; go and make love to her. 'The man turned back and saw a woman with an ugly face. Being greatly displeased he went again to the other woman and said, 'Why did you tell me a falsehood? The woman answered 'Neither did you speak the truth; for if you were in love with me, why did you go after another woman?

As the particulars of the terrible storm last week are received, the tale of suffering grows more frightful. Nothing in the history of the Northwest equals it. Probably not less than one hundred lives were lost by the storm. Men, women and children perished, and in one case an infant was frozen in its mother's arms. In another a mother and a new-born babe froze to death while waiting for the return of the husband, who had gone for a physician, and who was frozen on his way home. The account grows sickening as we read, and it is well said that the elements have proven less merciful than the savages.

The *Press* says that it is a great disappointment that Judge Clapp's decision in the Bond Case did not succeed in throwing the case out of the courts. As much as to say that it does not desire to recover an equivalent for money stolen while its party was in power. Now, we are not so partizan as that, because we would be in favor of prosecuting it to the very last if a Democrat was the offender, and would rather assist in keeping it open than to cover it up. But our neighbor is very consistant, and fights for its party right or wrong, while if we defend any of the acts of the present Commissioners, we are then charged with being fed. But then its the *Press* and we pass.

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA, BY DR. LIVINGSTONE AND OTHERS.

This work is now ready for delivery.—It is, in the first place, a work of a general nature. Nowhere else can so much information in regard to the African Continent be obtained in four times the space or five times the money. Comprehensive outlines of the Explorations of Mungo Park, Denham and Clapperton, Burton Speke, Grant, the celebrated Dr. Barth, Du Chaillu, and others, are contained in the work, with accounts of the most thrilling experiences of Cumming, Du Chaillu and others; also the great expiditions of Dr. Livingstone, the most extensive and most valuable of contributions to African knowledge, and the successful search expedition of the New York Herald, are set forth with great fullness and elaboration.

The work shows the agricultural and commercial advantages and wants of Africa in a clear and comprehensive manner, making it evident that this continent so long sitting in darkness, has many valuable capabilities of trade, of which America might greatly profit, especially upon the suppression of the slave trade.

Here will be found also, in connection with the New York Herald Expedition of Search which succeeded in finding Dr. Livingstone, a comprehensive history of the rise and development of modern journalism into its present position, with many interesting facts in regard thereto not heretofore generally known.

The book will be found of special interest to Christian people, to men of business and trade, and to all who desire to be informed upon a subject now exciting so much interest.

Address, The Union Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

W. J. Woolsey, of Waterloo, is agent for this work and is canvassing DeKalb County for subscriptions.

Court Proceedings.

The business before the Common Pleas Court is unusually large, and though Judge Clapp is using all expediency possible most of this week will be occupied in finishing up the docket. In the criminal cases the following were disposed of:

Eugene Lackey and Wm. Lannum, charged with assault battery, plea not guilty, were fined $5 and costs.

Chas Fox, violation of liquor law, $5 and costs.

For disturbing meeting, Hornberger, Wingant and Rosenbery, $5 and costs.

For assault and battery, Geo. Somerlott, $50, and costs.

Shoudell and another $5 and costs.

Oliver Camp for assault $5 and costs.

Assault and battery, Wm. Wallace $20 North and Staley $20 each and costs.

The State vs. J. P. Gestenslager, complaint, judgement for three hundred dollars.

Geo. Sientz, disturbing meeting, $5 and costs.

Our hands are sitting 'round the fire, waiting some relaxation from the icy grasp of this Wednesday morning.

Cold cold. Themometer 29° below Zero last Tuesday night in the shade.

We were mistaken as to the complextion of the Board of Commissioners of '64. But then we said nothing of a derogatory character relative to that body, and therefore have no apology to make.

We take pleasure now in correcting the cheerful idiots who preside over the *Press* in regard to the "poor being forced in contributing to our benefit." The law in force previous to the present demands that the Auditor shall make out a statement of the delinquent taxes between the 8th and 15th of December of each year and have the same published, and to not pay more than 60 cents per description. We agreed to do it for 45 cents, as we have the last two years. After this was set up and published in our paper two consecutive times, the new law was received limiting the pay to 30 cents a per description. That is a fair statement, and any person of ordinary intelligence can see that we are forcing no one to pay us one farthing. We are law abiding, and desire to comply with the law in every respect. If the present law has force in contracts made before its passage we will cheerfully submit. But we want other authority than that of the brace of infantile cyphers that preside over the *Press.*

THE EEL RIVER ROAD.

Subscription Must be Paid by February Fifteenth.

President Collins gave us a call last Monday in the interest of the Eel River Road. He authorized us to say to the people that unless the amount of subscription desired by the company to build this road through our county was not taken up and vouched for by the fifteenth of next month, the road would not be built. There is still about $25,000 yet to be subscribed, and this must be secured by that time. If it is done promptly then we are assured the road will be built, and if we fail, we fail forever as far as this road is concerned, as other offers are made by other lines.

Now what shall we do, lay around dormant and lazy, heeding not our own interests, or shall we come up promptly like men, and subscribe liberally until we have this amount. Sixty thousand dollars was subscribed once, and what has been done can be done again if we so will it.

Where is the Committee appointed to take charge of this work? Let them make a draft upon any citizen who can assist them for a day or two, and there are none who know their interest that will refuse. All should work for this end, and let us not be governed by what our neighbors do, but do what we can and that amount can be raised without much effort.

Another Fatal Accident.

We had scarcely recovered from the shock occasioned by the death of Robt Hall, but a few days ago, when that of another still more frightful, and ghastly in its details is announced in the mangling of Isaac Hornberger, a brakeman on the Airline road. This occurred last Wednesday forenoon, near Butler and as no one saw the accident, there is no knowing the exact manner in which he came to his death.

The following is the verdict of the Coroners jury:

"We the undersigned jurors empanaled and sworn on the 23d day of January 1873, at Butler, DeKalb county, Ind., J. J Latson, Coroner of said county to Enquire and true presentment make in what manner and by whom Isaac Hornberger, whose body was found on the 22nd day of January, 1873, came to his death. After having the evidence and examining the body, we do find that the decease came to his death by falling in front of cars, while in motion, and receiving mortal wounds and bruises. And that said body has upon the following wounds and marks inflicted by said cars: 1st, left arm mangled and cut off, one deep wound and heavy bruise in the left temple, one deep wound and brains oozing from the right ear.

Given under our hands at this time and place of said inquisition above mentioned."

J. Ferrier, Forman,
David Fay,
J. D. Moore,
Jacob Johnson,
John Plows,
T. C. Sargeant.

SEDAN BREVITIES.

Perhaps the editor of the Corunna misunderstood us, or somebody else, in regard to the incendiarism at this place.—Royal Grates' wagon shop was fired no doubt by some fiend, but the fire was extinguished before doing much damage.

We regret that the series of meeting that have been in progress in this place, under the management of Rev. Mr. Rice, ceased one evening last week, without any accessions to the church.

We, the people of Sedan, boast of one of the best schools in Richland township. For several year past the people of this district have been imposed upon, with two exceptions, by an inferior class of teachers, but fortunately this winter the Director has made a good selection and the school is in a prosperous condition.

A certain young lady, whose name we omit, requests us to gently hint to a well known bashful young man of this vicinity, that if he expects to see her home from church any more, she would be obliged if he would start a little sooner, and not wait until she is half way home before offering his arm. This request is based upon the principal that a "whole loaf is better than a half," and if he is too bashful to go all the way, perhaps some one else will be brave enough to go the "whole hog."

G. M. C.

Died at the residence of her Son, Lemuel R. Hartman, Esq., No. 241 West Wayne street, of Dropsy, Catharine, wife of Rev. David H. Hartman, of the Centenary M. E. Church.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Robert Hall, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

THOMAS HALL, Adm'r.

January 17, 1873.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator De bonis non of the estate of Calvin Dewitt, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WASHINGTON TEETERS, Adm'r.

January 27, 1873.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Richland Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will, at the March (1873) session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for a license to retail spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises: Lot No one, in A. Disler's addition to the town of Corunna, in said Township.

GEO. McMILLAN.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana of the estate of David Solenberger, late of said county, deceased.—Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JACOB SOLLENBERGER, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas Court May Term, 1873.

James Hamilton
vs
Sam Rice and George Rice } Complaint No.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan his attorneys and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendants Sam Rice and George Rice are not residenents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendan that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court-House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 17th day of January 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R. Company—Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the President of the company, in the city of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, on the second Tuesday, being the 11 day of February, a. d. 1873, at one o'clock p. m. on the Tuesday preceding such election, and remain closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meeting.

Dated at Jackson, January 9, 1873.

EUGENE PRINGLE, Sec'y.

Auction Sale.

I. Lauferty & Son.

South-east corner of Columdia and Calhoun Streets.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Will commence selling at Auction their entire stock of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods on

SATURDAY, JAN. 11th 8873.

at 10 o'clock a. m., and from day to day thereafter until the entire stock is sold

WE QUIT THE BUSINESS!

Now is your time to buy

GOOD GOODS!

at your own prises. Remember on Saturday morning Jan. 11th. Call soon as they will go fast.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

Best Thing in the West

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Lands

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the Road.

For Circulars and general Information, address

A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Dep't.
TOPEKA, KAN

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARING-OUT SALE!

—AT—

C. ORFF AND CO'S.

5 & 7 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne.

We will offer for the next forty-five days commencing January 11th, [and continuing until the forty-five days are up,] our entire stock of Fancy Domestic

DRY GOODS!

Including the whole of the Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, and Fancy Goods

At Actual Cost.

and many styles at even less. We must close out our entire stock of Dress Goods, Furs, Shawls and Fancy Goods and LOW PRICES must do it.

Look! Look!

at these prices of Dress Goods; they are 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the goods sold before the war

Our entire stock of Cashmeres, including the new shades, reduced			$1.00	worth 1.50
A full line of Colors in Silk and Woolen Velours at			90	" 1.50
All of our Irish and French Poplins reduced to			1.36	" 2.00
All-wool Serges reduced to	60 c		90	
All-wool Satines reduced to	75 c	worth	100	
All-wool Satines reduced to	50 c	worth	75	
A large line of Japanese Stripes reduced to	55 cents	worth	75	to 85

We shall have to tables in the center of the store filled with Dress Goods at 25, 30 and 40 cents, many of which are worth double the money.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We will close out our stock of Cloaks at actual first cost. We have some of our very best styles left, and this will be a rare opportunity to buy a handsome cloak for little money.

FURS. FURS.

We have reduced the price of our Sable, Mink, Fitch and Seal-skin Furs fully one-half, and are determined to close them out during the next thirty days

Our Entire Stock of Shawls.

Will be sold at less than they have been offered for the last ten years. We have left some very handsome Ottoman Stripes, also a good assortment of Paisely in long and square, which must be sold.

Beaver Clokings.

$5.00 Beaver reduced to $3.50. $6.00 Beaver reduced to 4.00. One price each of drab blue and brown silk plush, for ladies' and children's Sacques, reduced from $4.00 to 2.50.

Great Reduction in Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods. We have a large stock of this class of goods, and we want to clear them out.

We have the largest stock of Corsets in the city, and they have been reduced with all other goods.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

During our sale we will sell our best prints at 10c, our heaviest brown muslin 12½, our fine brown muslin 12½c, 200 pieces of soft-finished Bleached Muslin at 12½c

Remember this sale will continue for the next forty days, commencing January 11.

C. ORFF & CO.

People's

Convention

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

The Mother's Help.

The Childen's Fiend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

KEEPING PUBLIC SCHOOL.

[illegible] through the door,
Pushing, crowding, making
A tremendous roar;
Why don't you keep quiet?
Can't you mind the rule?
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Keeping public school.

Eighty little pilgrims
On the road to fame!
If they fail to reach it,
Who will be to blame?
High and lowly stations,
Birds of every feather,
On a common level
Here are brought together.

Dirty little faces,
[illegible] little hearts,
Eyes brimful of mischief,
Skilled in all the arts,
That's a precious darling!
What are you about?
"May I pass the water?"
"Please may I go out?"

Boots and shoes are shuffling,
Slates and books are rattling,
And in the corner yonder
Two pugilists are battling!
Others cutting didoes,
What a botheration!
No wonder we grow crusty
From such association.

Anxious parents drop in,
Merely to inquire
Why his olive branches
Do not shoot higher;
Says he wants his children
To mind their p's and q's,
And hopes their brilliant talents
Will not be abused

Spelling, reading, writing,
Putting up the young ones,
Fuming, scolding, fighting,
Spurring up the dumb ones,
Gymnast, vocal music!
How the heart rejoices
When the singer comes
To cultivate the voices.

Institute attending,
Making out reports,
Giving object lessons,
Class drills of all sorts;
Reading dissertations,
Feeling like a fool—
Oh, the untold blessing
Of keeping public school.

THE TRUMPETER'S HORSE.

I was nearly forty, and felt myself so securely anchored in my old-bachelor crotchets that on every occasion I swore, with all sincerity and by all the gods in the heathen calendar, I would never take a single risk in the matrimonial lottery; but—I counted without the trumpeter's horse.

It was toward the last of September, 1864. I was on my way back from Baden-Baden, and intended to spend, at most, a day in Paris. I had invited four or five of my friends, for the hunting season, to my estate in Piton. They were to arrive early in October, and at least a week was necessary to make preparations, at La Roche-Targe, for their reception. A letter from my steward, that awaited me in Paris, brought me unwelcome news. My hounds were all in good condition, but five of my twelve hunters had either fallen sick of some horse disorder or had become lame during my absence. I was, therefore, compelled to supply their places with others.

To this end I made a tour in the Elysian Fields among the dealers, who showed me any number of animals—some better, some worse—that they recommended as hunters, at a moderate price—about three thousand francs, on the average. I had experienced losses at Baden-Baden, and consequently I was in no humor to spend seven or eight hundred louis d'or without mature deliberation.

It was a Wednesday. Cheri, one of the principal dealers, had his first sale of the season. Without any further knowledge of the animals he offered than what I derived from the catalogue and from their appearance, I bought eight for ten thousand francs. Among them I hoped to find four or five, at least, that would do for relays, which would enable me to get through the season.

Among my purchases there was one horse that I bought almost solely on account of his color, which was truly beautiful. The catalogue attributed no special qualifications to him for the chase. He was entered simply as "Brutus, saddle-horse, well built, thoroughly broken, age unknown." He was a beautiful dapple-gray, large, and very handsomely formed. The next day I went home; and the day following, early in the forenoon, a servant came and informed me that the horses had arrived. I immediately went out to see them, or, rather, to see Brutus; for this handsome fellow had been in my head ever since I bought him, and I was singularly impatient to find out what kind of a comrade he was going to make, and what he was capable of doing.

I had brought him out of the stable first. He certainly had all the signs of being of a respectable age; but he was well made, had a very handsome neck and head, a powerful shoulder, and a well-turned quarter. But it was not his fine points that so much excited myr es miration as the intelligent manner als, which he observed all my movements. He seemed to be interested in what I said. He inclined his head toward me, in order, apparently, to hear better; and when I had done speaking, he uttered a low whinny, seemingly in response. I looked at the other horses hastily. They were ordinary animals, without anything to distinguish them from thousands of others. Not so with Brutus. He certainly differed widely from the vulgar herd, and I was impatient to make a little tour through my park in his company. He allowed himself to be saddled, bridled, and mounted, like a horse that knows his business; and we set out in the best possible humor with each other.

Cheri's catalogue had only told the truth. Brutus was exceedingly well broken; indeed, he was too well broken for my purposes. He would give me a slow trot or gallop at call, but would continually paw the ground with his fore-feet in a peculiar manner; and, when I tried to make him raise his head, which he carried very low, he would nearly tear my arm off. Finally, he took to prancing in grand style, like a horse-show in an arena.

"Humph!" said I to myself; "I have [illegible] in error—an old [illegible] school of Saumur. He will have to be gotten out of some of his fancy paces before he will do for the chase."

I was about to return home, having sufficiently satisfied my curiosity with regard to Brutus' accomplishments, when I heard the report of a gun discharged apparently within twenty yards of me. It was one of my keepers shooting a hare, and who subsequently received a handsome present for the shot from his wife.

I was at the moment exactly in the center of an open space formed by the junction of six long, shaded alleys. When Brutus heard the report of the gun he stopped short, planted his feet firmly in the sand, pricked up his ears, and raised his head high in the air. I was surprised to see him so disturbed by the report of fire-arms. I would have supposed that, after the liberal education he had received in his youth, no amount of firing would have excited his curiosity. I touched his flank with my heels, in order to urge him forward; but Brutus refused to budge. I tried to turn him to the right, to the left; not a foot would he move. He stood like a statue; and, nevertheless—you need not laugh, for, be assured, what I am telling you is strictly true—and, nevertheless, at every effort a made to induce him to go on, he would turn his head and glance at me with an expression of impatience and surprise; then he would relapse into his statue-like immobility. There was clearly some misunderstanding between us, for I read very distinctly in his glances that he would say: "I, the horse, but do my duty, and you, the cavalier, do not do yours."

I was more puzzled than angered.

"What manner of beast is this that I have bought of Cheri?" said I to myself. "And why does he look at me in this queer way?"

I was on the point of having recourse to extreme measures—that is, to administer a shower of well-laid-on blows with my riding-whip—when we heard another shot—Brutus and I—at which he made one bound, and only one. All my endeavors to induce him to go on were fruitless. He planted his feet anew in the sand, and more firmly, if possible, than at first. I began now to get out of patience, and, as a consequence, to ply my whip; but Brutus also lost patience, and, instead of submitting tamely to the punishment I inflicted, he pitched and kicked in the most furious manner imaginable. But while the battle was at its height, and I was dealing him heavy blows with the loaded handle of my whip, he found time to give me a look, now and then, full, not only of indignation, but of surprise. It was plain that, while I demanded of the horse what he refused, he expected something from me that I did not do.

And how, think you, did this end? To my shame—my great shame. I was ignominiously unhorsed—thrown! Brutus, it seemed, came to the conclusion that nothing was to be effected by violence, and that he must change his tactics. After a moment's pause, which was certainly a moment of reflection, he stood straight up in the air, not on his hind-legs but on his fore-feet, and that, too, with as much calmness and address as a clown walks on his hands. Of course I slid down over his head into the sand, which, fortunately, was tolerably deep.

I tried to rise, but one of my legs refused to do me service; I uttered a cry of pain, and fell forward flat into the sand. I had ruptured one of the smaller tendons of my right leg, which, although not a very serious matter, caused me great pain whenever I attempted to stir. Nevertheless, I succeeded in turning over and sitting up, but at the moment when I began to rub my eyes, which were full of sand, and to wonder what had become of my rascally dapple-gray, I saw a horse's foot descend on my head, then the foot was placed gently against my breast, and I was stretched out again on the sand; this time on my back.

I was now, and very naturally too, I think, exceedingly frightened, and, more, I felt that it would be useless to make any further effort. I therefore remained quietly on my back, asking myself, once more, what manner of beast was this that I had bought from Cheri; at the same time I closed my eyes and awaited death, for I expected to be killed. But, instead of receiving my *coup de grace*, I suddenly heard a strange stamping in the sand, and, at the same time, a quantity of dirt and gravel struck me in the face. I opened my eyes, and lo! there was Brutus, using all four feet with wonderful address, endeavoring to cover me up in the sand. He was doing his best, the dear fellow, and every now and then he would pause to see what progress he was making; then he would raise his head, give expressions of self-satisfaction in a low whinny, and resume his work. This continued four or five minutes, when, thinking me, doubtless, sufficiently covered, he approached respectfully and knelt—got down on both knees, and seemed actually to be uttering a prayer—while I looked on in wonder and amazement.

His prayer being finished, Brutus bowed his head slightly, rose, walked away a few steps, stopped, looked toward me, and then began to gallop round the open space in the center of which I was lying. This he did some twenty times—round—round—round—until I began to be dizzy from watching him, when I cried out, "Halt! halt!" He obeyed, but seemed embarrassed to know what he should do next. At this moment he noticed my hat, which had fallen off when I was dumped so unceremoniously into the sand, and lay a few feet from me. At the sight of it, Brutus seemed to be relieved of his embarrassment. He immediately went toward it, picked it up with his teeth, and started off at a brisk gallop down one of the six alleys that I have mentioned.

Brutus disappeared, and I remained alone. Never was a man more puzzled—confounded. What the strange conduct of the horse meant, was more than I could divine. I shook off the sand that partially covered me, and crawled on my hands to a little spot of grass at the corner of one of the alleys. Arrived there, I made myself as comfortable as possible, and then cried out at the top of my voice, in the hope of making myself heard by some one; but I got no response. The park, at least the part where I was, seemed to be entirely deserted. There was only one thing to do—to wait till some one came that way.

I had been a full half hour in this unenviable position, when I espied Brutus a long distance off, at the end of the alley by which he had disappeared, galloping toward me in a big cloud of dust. Little by little, as he came nearer, I discovered a pony-chaise in the cloud; then, in the chaise, a woman, who was driving herself, and behind the lady, a little groom.

A few minutes after making this welcome discovery, Brutus, covered with foam, stopped before me and let my hat fall at my feet, saluting me with a sympathetic whinny, which seemed to say: "I went for help, sir; and here it is." But I had no eyes for Brutus, or ears for his explanations. My senses were occupied with the ministering fairy, who sprang lightly from her little carriage and hastened toward me. She, too, on her part, looked at me very inquiringly, and suddenly we cried out in one breath, respectively:

"Madame de Noriolis!"

"Monsieur de La Roche-Targe!"

Now, I have an aunt, and for years between her and me, there has been a continued battle.

"Get married!" she has insisted.

"I don't want to marry!"

"Do you want a young girl? I have Mademoiselle A——, Mademoiselle B——, and Mademoiselle C——, etc."

"I don't want to marry!"

"Do you want a widow? I have Madame D——, Madame E——, Madame F——, and so on."

"I don't want to marry!"

Madame de Noriolis always figured among the first of my aunt's widows, and I noticed that she never failed to dwell at length on all the advantages I saw in this union. It was not necessary to tell me that Madame de Noriolis was pretty—any one could see that without prompting—or that she was rich. She chose, rather, to remind me ever and again that the late Monsieur de Noriolis was a fool, who was never happy as when he had succeeded in making his wife exceptionably miserable, and that consequently nothing would be easier than for her second husband to make himself adored.

Then, after a lengthy eulogy of Madame de Noriolis' virtues, graces, and merits, my aunt, who was very adroit, and knew my vulnerable points, would take from her secretary a map of the neighborhood and spread it on the table. The map was very exact and complete, and had been bought for the sole purpose of convincing me that, if I had any sense at all, I would marry Madame de Noriolis. The *chateaux* of Noriolis and of La Roche-Targe figured on the map, and were hardly five leagues apart. My aunt, having artfully drawn a red line around the two domains, would oblige me to look at it, saying:

"Two thousand one hundred acres, good measure, and not a single division hedge, if Noriolis were united to La Roche-Targe! Eh, isn't that sufficient to persuade my huntsman nephew?"

The temptation was so great that I could only turn away and take refuge in my usual refrain:

"I don't want to marry."

But I felt that I was in danger, nevertheless, really in danger; and, whenever I met Madame de Noriolis, I always saw her encircled by my aunt's red line, like an aureola, and couldn't help saying to myself:

"Exceedingly pretty—there's no denying it—and clever and sensible, too—two thousand one hundred acres without a division-hedge—humph! Fly, Monsieur de La Roche-Targe—fly, since you don't want to marry!"

And fly I would, and always did, but how could I fly this time? There I was, stretched out on the grass, covered with sand, my hair in disorder, my clothes torn, and one leg that refused to do me service; and now there stood Madame de Noriolis before me, dashing and fair, the red line wound all round her as usual; and asking, in her most seductive tones:

"*Mon Dieu!* is it you, Monsieur de La Roche-Targe? What are you doing here? What has happened to you?"

I frankly confessed that I had been ignominiously thrown.

"You are not hurt, I hope?"

"No; not seriously, at all events. I have strained my right leg a little; but it is not serious, I am sure."

"And what horse acted so badly—not this one, certainly?" pointing to Brutus, who was quietly browsing near at hand.

"Yes, that one; he is the culprit."

"What! this noble fellow? Well, he has fully made amends, I assure you; but I will tell you all about that by-and-by. We must first think about getting you home."

"I cannot take a step."

"Oh, I will drive you home, at the risk of compromising you."

And she called Bob, the little groom, who took me by one arm, while she took me by the other, and helped me into her chaise. Two minutes more, and we were on the road to La Roche-Targe. We were alone in the chaise, Bob having taken charge of Brutus, who had shown no unwillingness to be caught.

"Make yourself comfortable, and keep your leg as straight as you can," said Madame de Noriolis. "I will drive you as gently as possible."

In fact, she said a great many little, amiable, womanly things, that I found it very pleasant to listen to. Then, when she saw me in a comfortable position, she asked me to tell her how I came to be thrown, saying that afterward she would tell me how she chanced to come to my aid.

I began my narrative, to which she listened attentively until I commenced to describe Brutus' efforts to throw me, after the two shots, when she cried, laughing in her silveriest tones:

"Oh, I see it all! I see it all! You have bought the trumpeter's horse!"

"The trumpeter's horse?"

"Why, yes; and that explains the whole mystery. Have you not seen many a time, at the Cirque de l'Imperatrice, the feats of the horse of the trumpeter? A *chasseur d'Afrique* enters the arena on a large, gray horse; the Arabs follow, and shoot at the *chasseur*, who is wounded and falls—and, as you did not fall, the horse, indignant at this neglect of duty, threw you off. And what did he do when you were on the ground?"

I told her of the effort he made to give me a decent burial.

"The trumpeter's horse!" she continued—"*toujours* the trumpeter's horse! He sees that his master is wounded; the Arabs may come and dispatch him. So, what does he do? He buries him. And what did he do then? Started off on a gallop, did he not?"

"Yes, carrying my hat—"

"Instead of the colors, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. There being no flag, he took what he could find. And where does he go?"

"To find the *vivandiere*."

"Precisely. He goes to find the *vivandiere*; and the *vivandiere*, to-day, if you please, and I, the Countess of Noriolis. He entered my yard on a gallop. I was on the steps, putting on my gloves preparatory to driving out. The stable-boys, seeing a horse approach, saddled and bridled, a hat in his mouth, and without a rider, tried to catch him; but he avoids them, and, coming straight to the steps, he falls on his knees before me. The men try again to catch him, but he springs to his feet and starts off on a gallop. At the gate he stops, looks back, and calls me—"

"Calls you?"

"Yes, I assure you, calls me. I cry out to the men to let him go, jump into my chaise and follow him over roads not originally intended for carriages; but no matter—I arrive, and I find you."

Just as Madame de Noriolis had finished her narrative, the chaise received a fearful shock from the rear, and the next moment we saw Brutus' head towering proudly above and behind us. He and Bob had been following close behind, when, seeing the groom's seat vacant, he had availed himself of the opportunity thus offered to make a further exhibition to his new master of his accomplishments. He had reared up, and placed his fore-feet on the vacant seat; and now, with Bob clinging for dear life to his mane and the pommel of the saddle, he was trotting along on his hind-feet only, with all the nonchalance in the world.

As for Madame de Noriolis, she was so terrified that she dropped the reins and threw herself into my arms—dear, adorable Madame de Noriolis!—and rested her little head against my shoulder. With the left hand I caught up the reins, and with the right I supported Madame de Noriolis. My leg hurt me most fearfully; still I bore it without a murmur, and continued to support my lovely burden.

It was thus that Madame de Noriolis made her first visit to La Roche-Targe.

When she returned about midnight, some six weeks afterward, having during the day become Madame de La Roche-Targe, she said to me:

"What a strange thing life is, my dear! Nothing of all this would have been but for—the trumpeter's horse."—*Appletons' Journal.*

The House of Bonaparte.

The living members of the Bonaparte family are Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon), who married Princess Clothilde, daughter of the King of Italy. He constituted himself a sort of breakwater between the despotism of his cousin the Emperor and the liberalism of the party of progress. He lived in fine style in the Palais Royal until the Napoleonic fabric broke down. He is now among the dismounted cavalry of the Empire, and passes his time contemplating the beauties of Lake Leman.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who murdered Victor Noir and was acquitted of the crime, was born at Rome on the 11th of October, 1815. He was the son of Lucien Bonaparte by his second wife. At the age of 16 he took part in the Tuscan insurrection, was arrested, and shut up for six months in the citadel of Leghorn. On being set free he proceeded to the United States, as the doors of the Church were closed against him. In January, 1832, he arrived in New York in a Yankee commercial brig, and went up to Breeze Point, on the Delaware, where his Uncle Joseph was living. From that he turned to New Grenada, where a struggle for independence was going on, and Santamler being his uncle's friend, he received the commission of *Chef d'Escadron*. In 1833 he returned to Europe and was permitted by the Pope to settle at Canino, in the Maremma. After many infamous scrapes he finally pulled up in Paris with an intense loyalty for the Napoleonic *regime*. In a cowardly way he shot a promising young Frenchman, Victor Noir, and after being acquitted of the offense left France. He is now reported to be in Corsica.

Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, of the Order of Priests of the Sacred College of the Vatican, in which he stands twenty-eighth on the list, was born in Rome, Nov. 15, 1828. He was nominated Cardinal March 13, 1868. He is one of the private secretaries to Pope Pius the Ninth. He is a man of finished education, extremely taciturn, and has the reputation of being a consummate diplomatist.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, born Jan. 4, 1813, was Senator, with the title of Imperial Highness.

Prince Antoine Bonaparte, born Oct. 31, 1816, bears the title of Imperial Highness, and holds a position in the household of the Pope.

Princess Alexandrine Marie, born Oct. 12, 1818, married to Count Vincent Valentini de Canino.

Princess Constance, born Jan. 30, 1823, became Abbess of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Rome.

Princess Julie Charlotte Zenaide Pauline Letitia Desiree Bartholomee, born June 6, 1830; married August 30, 1847, to Alexandre Del Gallo, Marquis de Roccagiovine.

Princess Charlottee Honorine Josephine, born March 4, 1832; married Oct. 4, 1848, to Prince Pierre, Count of Primoli.

Princess Marie Desiree Eugenie Josephine Philomene, born March 18, 1835; married March 2, 1851, to Paul, Count de Campello.

Prince Napoleon Charles Gregoire Jacques Phillippe, born Feb. 5, 1839; President of the General Council of Corsica, Chief of the Battalion of Infantry in the service of France, Ordnance Officer under the Emperor; married Nov. 22, 1859, to the Princess Marie Christine, born July 25, 1842, daughter of Jean Nepomucene, Prince of Ruspoli and of Cerveteri and of Barsary, Princess of Masimo and d'Arsoli.

Princess Mathilde Letitia Wilhelmine, born May 27, 1820; married Oct. 21, 1841, to Annatole Demidoff, Prince of San Danato; became widow May 18, 1870. She is now residing in England, like a good many more of the family.—*New York Herald.*

Leather Losses by the Boston Fire.

The report of the New England Shoe and Leather Association just made gives the losses of the trade by the great fire as follows: Hides, $350,000; sole leather, $1,250,000; upper, including splits, $1,500,000; calf skins, $1,000,000; sheep skins, and linings, $1,000,000; morocco and goat skins, $600,000; boots and shoes, $4,500,000; findings, machinery, etc., $800,000; making the total loss, $11,250,000. The report says that, notwithstanding these heavy losses, the trade stood up firmly. A few jobbers have been unable to meet payments at maturity; some extensions have been granted, and some dividends have been accepted, yet the number of failures during the year has been quite small.

Foreign.

THE circulation of the London *Times* never varies.

SEVEN thousand women belong to the Belgian International.

IN Manilla the women at cigar-making get seven cents per day.

ALL the monarchs in Europe will attend the Vienna Exposition.

THERE are 50,000 foreigners hunting gold and diamonds in South Africa.

THE Melbourne (Australia) *Argus* yields an income of $200,000 a year.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S signature is beautifully formed, with each letter clearly cut.

THE Chinese claim that Noah's real name was Ah-boo, and that he lived near Pekin.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S autograph is more in demand in Europe than Napoleon's.

FRANCE and Germany are not going to beat each other any more, but both are going in to the beet-sugar tremendously.

BELGIUM is the most densely populated country of Europe, yet some provinces of India are even more densely populated than Belgium.

THE East India cotton crop is much larger this year than last. In four divisions reported the out-turn is 701,112, while last year it was only 534,579.

THE first Russian newspaper was published in 1703. Peter the Great not only took part personally in its editorial columns, but also in correcting proofs.

THE superintendent of a London workhouse has been convicted of manslaughter for refusing admission to a poor woman who afterward died of neglect.

THE agricultural statistics of Ireland for 1872 give the country 540,745 horses, valued at $40 each; 4,057,153 horned cattle, worth about $32 each; 4,262,177 sheep, and 1,386,386 pigs.

THE astronomers designated by France, Germany, England, and Russia to observe, in 1874, the transit of Venas, will meet next month in congress at Paris, in order to determine the exact points of observation.

Terrible Scene in a Menagerie.

The *Swiss Times* says that at the menagerie of Signori Bidel and Fairnali, at Turin, on Monday evening, Dec. 23, the audience were treated to a performance not announced in the bills. Signor Bidel, the famous lion-tamer, entered, as usual, a large cage in which were lions, lionesses, bears, hyenas, and a lamb. After the feats of leaping, etc., ordinarily shown in such exhibitions, the grand feature consisted in the simultaneous approach of the wild animals to the lamb, and the exchange of "the kiss of fraternity." This was accomplished successfully, the animals methodically touching noses, then gravely stalking back to their places. The performance was to close with putting the lamb's head in the mouth of a lion. No sooner had the jaws closed upon the head of the animal than it was evident by the eyes and movement of the tail of the lion that foul play was threatened, and before a word of command could be given streams of blood were running from his mouth. Children screamed and women fainted, but fortunately the panic was of short duration. Signor Bidel, with a tremendous blow on the throat of the lion and a shout of command, forced the half-wild animal to relinquish his victim, and, although roaring fearfully, he sullenly obeyed the fixed eye and gesture of his master, retiring into a corner of the cage. But, to the renewed horror of the people, in dealing with the lion he had turned his back on the lioness, who, with a howl of rage, leapt upon his back. Fortunately for Bidel, her claws and teeth entered his clothing only, and, with a spring and cry, he leapt from under her, at the same time striking right and left with his loaded whip, forcing the animals to the front of the cage. There was an instant of hesitation and submission on the part of the latter, during which Bidel, revolver in hand, unfastened the cage and backed himself out of it. Seeing him safe, the reaction of the audience was tremendous, and the cheers that greeted his appearance were deafening. Although perfectly quiet, the deadly pallor of his face gave evidence of the danger he had passed.

Frank Blair's Successor.

Col. Lewis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, the Senator elect of Missouri, was born in Ste. Genevieve, April 9, 1813, son of Joseph Bogy, who had been Territorial Secretary under Spanish dominion. He read law in the office of Judge Pope, at Kaskaskia, Ill., and in the same year (1832) was out in the Black Hawk war. In 1835 he settled in the practice of law at St. Louis. In 1847 he purchased an interest in Pilot Knob, and this interest he afterwards increased to one-half, and was for some years President of the Pilot Knob Iron Company, and of the Iron Mountain Railroad. The war destroyed his Pilot Knob property, and he sold out. He could not, however, resume the practice of law because of the Missouri "test oath," but he did not fail to make his influence felt as an avowed hard-shell Democrat. Col. Bogy was a member of the Missouri Legislature in 1840, and again in 1854-'55. He was a candidate for Congress in 1852 and 1862. In the spring election of 1872, he was made an Alderman, and is now President of the City Council.

No Salary for Contested Seats.

Among the amendments that passed the House of Representatives with the Appropriation bill was an important one by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, which provides that hereafter no money from the contingent fund of the House shall be paid to a contestant for a seat in the House. This will have the effect of stopping, in a great measure, the growing habit of contesting seats as a business, and obtaining an allowance of several thousand dollars for expenses, and also saving a large amount of money annually to the Government. The cost of the contests last year was $105,000. The contestants in deserving cases will doubtless be paid hereafter, and the money will come from a regular appropriation of the two Houses, with the sanction of the President, and not from the contingent fund of the House, where there is no accountability.

"MY HUSBAND."

Who grumbles when I ask for a cent,
And always inquires the way it is spent?
My husband.

Who, when I buy a dashing gown,
Will look upon it with a frown?
My husband.

Who finds fault with the bill of fare,
And says a donkey and I would make a pair?
My husband.

Who, if I request to kindle a fire,
Will hold up his hands in terrible ire?
My husband.

Who smokes cigars from morn till night
Then feels in the mood with me to fight?
My husband.

Who sits with his feet above his head,
And scolds me if a word is said?
My husband.

Who when at night will seek his rest,
And be snoring in bed when I'm half undrest?
My husband.

Who makes me be an unhappy wife,
And is the pester of my life?
My husband.

Who sits down to a cup of strong tea,
And drinks to the health of U. S. G.?
My husband.

Humorous.

A STINGING letter—B.

EAR long—A donkey.

A STERN duty—The rudder's.

A BLUE jay no more—Jay Gould.

CHILDREN of the blind school—Lovers.

THE best frontispiece—An honest face.

HIGH words—Those spoken in a balloon.

VESTED interest—Money in the vest pocket.

PEOPLE who sell hay do business on a large scale.

THE bump of destructiveness—A railway collision.

WHAT does a man see in the wild wave? Sea foam.

THE acrobats of every household—The pitcher and tumbler.

LEAVENWORTH has a divorce suit styled Jelly vs. Jelly. Family jars did it.

A "WESTERN poet" thinks—

'Tis sweet to court; but oh! how bitter,
To court a girl and not to git her.

WHY is a volume of Shakespeare bound in old calf like the rock of Gibraltar? Because it is bound to last.

AT Waterloo, a young man found the kerosene oil in a can frozen solid. He applied a red hot poker, and he is anxious to know what has become of the can.

"MAMMA," demanded three-year-old Emma, "what are those things?" "Sausages, dear." "Going to eat 'em?" "Yes, dear." "Eat 'em with the peel on?"

DANIEL DREW can lose three million dollars' worth of his greenbacks and not feel it, but the loss of five dollars' worth of his religion would probably bankrupt him.—*Danbury News.*

The English Language for the Japanese.

M. Mori, the Japanese *Charge d'Affaires* at Washington, has written an intelligent and very interesting letter to Prof. Whitney, in which he discusses the propriety of the adoption of the English language by the forty millions of Japanese, to the gradual exclusion of their own limited dialect and hieroglyphic writing. Mr. Mori thinks a phonetic form of English, with the verbs made as uniform as possible, would render this gigantic change practicable and of immense advantage to his countrymen, who have become conscious of the defects of their language and would prefer the English to any other. As the English stands, however, he thinks its orthography and etymology too irregular to be mastered by foreigners. He requests Prof. Whitney to give his opinion on the subject.

"How I Found Livingstone in Central Africa."

The following letter, addressed by Mr. Henry M. Stanley to Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., the well-known New York publishers, explains itself:

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that several books relating to the Stanley-Livingstone Expedition have been issued by various publishers in Chicago, Philadelphia, etc., as having been written by me.

I here take the earliest opportunity to declare all such works, or books, to be spurious, and wholly unauthorized. I have looked over one book, printed in Chicago, and I can positively affirm that there is not one original line from my pen in it; that the book is composed only of extracts from Livingstone and Anderson's books, and my letters which appeared in the New York *Herald*. In the extracts from my letters, which the enterprising but thoroughly unscrupulous publishers have issued under the form of a book, I detect over a hundred typographical errors, besides several absurd blunders about African geography, which those ignorant of Africa would naturally have committed.

The only book that I have written, and which is genuine and original, bears the title of "How I Found Livingstone in Central Africa," and is published only by your firm, and which is copyrighted according to law.

Hoping you will take the earliest steps to warn the public against this fraud, and encroachment upon my rights, and to inform them that there is nothing in the spurious works but a rehash of Livingstone's books, and my letters to the *Herald*, and that the pictures are also from Livingstone's books and from illustrated papers, I remain yours, very truly,

HENRY M. STANLEY.

The Printers' Monument to Greeley.

The compositors of the New York *Tribune* held a meeting recently and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been proposed that the several printing offices in the United States give one or more pounds of old type for the purpose of making a statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected in the lot in Greenwood where his remains are interred; and

WHEREAS, Type metal is specially adapted to reproduce sharp and definite outlines, and peculiarly fitted to speak in the mute form of an image to those who, in after years, visit his resting place, as it did beneath the training of his hand and the grandeur of his brain and the largeness of his heart; therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the idea of erecting a statue of Horace Greeley in Greenwood, made of type metal, which has been cast into type and worn out in the service of teaching the people; and further, be it

Resolved, That we ask of our fellow-craftsmen (many of whom, now scattered over the country, have, like ourselves, either worked with or for him during the forty years gone by) to set up, on Monday, February 3, 1873, the 62d anniversary of Mr. Greeley's birth, 1,000 ems, and give the receipts for the same to be expended in making and erecting the statue. The money to be forwarded to the President of the New York Typographical Union No. 6, 22 Duane street, New York city, of which Union Mr. Greeley was the first President.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be given to the press of the United States, with a request that they be printed and circulated as widely as possible.

Terrible Panic in a Cincinnati Theater.

"Divorce," by the New York company, has been attracting immense audiences to Wood's Theater for a week past. "Divorce" is a powerful society play, and it has been presented by a combination the like of which we have not seen since the days of the first Pike's Opera House. The crowd that packed Wood's Theater yesterday afternoon was the largest ever seen in that place. It left no room for even a glance at the backs of the audience. If the theater could be made to accommodate 2,000 persons with comfort, there must have been 3,000 human beings within its walls.

At about half-past 3 o'clock, with all this pack of people there, one of the hot-air registers on the first floor (a smoky register at all times) suddenly emitted a big cloud of smoke. The alarm that was created cannot be described. Those who saw the smoke quivered with fear, and in the next instant, as the cry of fire was heard, that dense mass of human beings, women of all ages, helpless children and strong men collapsed into a trembling bunch of terror-stricken humanity. A rush was made for the passages to the street. Down stairs from the balcony came women and children—down on top of women and children from the dress-circle. Out from the top-loft came a crash of men and boys. Down in the parquette and in the dress-circle crowds of people sprang to their feet, and with blanched faces looked at the crush of human beings that cut them off from escape. On a thousand others hope conflicted with fear in the condensed expression of escaping people. Others who had already comprehended the situation held to their places and watched the fear of the majority and the tumult they made. The musicians caught the panic early, but were restrained by somebody in authority who ordered them to play on, saying, "There's no danger—fiddle ahead, you sons of ——." With trembling hands and lips the members of the orchestra struck up a tune. This served to quiet the fears of those who were too closely blockaded to make a rush. Fortunately, men who understood the situation had prevented the terror-stricken women who sought to jump from the windows from accomplishing their desperate purpose. And there were those all over the house who had the presence of mind to cry, "Only a little smoke—no fire!" But as it was, the panic was terrible, and while the only injuries sustained were those of ribs coming suddenly and rudely in contact with elbows, hundreds of women were scared out of a year's growth. Many were carried down stairs in the pressing, rushing throng, and when they reached open air couldn't say how they had done it, or whether they had touched a step in the descent or not.

In the midst of all this confusion, a party of pickpockets had been hanging around, who attempted to get their work in, but people who understood them knocked a couple of them down and ended them for that job. Of course, numerous articles were lost in the crush—muffs, gloves, veils, furs, etc., but nearly everything was recovered when order was restored, and the play resumed. After all the excitement was over, it was discovered that a gas globe over the south side of the dress-circle had been demolished by a man who had jumped from the balcony down into the parquette. He was lucky in not injuring himself, and also in not jumping on anybody. Several ladies were frightened to the point of insensibility, and had to be carried out.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Aerial Telegraph Scheme.

The bill incorporating the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company has finally passed the Senate of the United States, and, with the signature of the President, will become a law. The plan of Dr. Loomis, the inventor, is to telegraph from a high peak of the Rocky Mountains to the highest attainable peak of the Alps, at which point a tower is to be erected, on the top of which a large mast is to be placed. An apparatus capable of collecting electricity is to be put on the upper end of this mast, by means of which, on such elevation, it is claimed a strata of the atmosphere will be reached which is charged with electricity. Ground connections, the same as in ordinary telegraphy, will be erected. This electrified stratum of the atmosphere will, as with the ordinary single wire and ground connection, make a complete circuit, and it is claimed that the slightest pulsation of the electricity at one tower will produce a similar pulsation at the other. The company is to have a capital stock of $200,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to two millions if the interest of the company shall require it. The business objects of the corporation are stated in the bill to be to develop and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity, to be used in telegraphy, generating light, heat, and motive power, and operate any machinery run by electricity for any purpose.

Unparalleled Surgical Operation.

On Monday, Dec. 2, a surgical operation was performed by Drs. Cable and Walters, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which is without parallel. A young man residing in Steubenville, O., was so unfortunate as to get a mouth-plate with five teeth thereon fastened in his throat. Medical assistance was summoned, and all efforts to withdraw the plate were unsuccessful, and the physicians in attendance pushed the plate further down the gullet. The patient suffered greatly, and efforts were made to employ a surgeon that would undertake to cut the man open and recover the plate, but a surgeon could not be found in the city who would risk the delicate operation. Finally Drs. Cable and Walters, of Pittsburgh, consented to perform the operation. Chloroform was administered to the patient, and an incision was made in the neck, and the surgeon cut steady to the top of the stomach. In the language of Dr. Cable, "the man's heart was beating against my right hand, while the lungs and arteries were throbbing against my left hand." An instrument was inserted and the plate successfully removed. Our informant left Pittsburgh on the seventh day after the operation and the patient was recovering rapidly, and a later report by letter informs him that he is entirely out of danger.

LOOSE HABITS—Dressing-gowns.

Astounding Mesmeric Power.

A curious case of mesmerism is recorded by the civil surgeon of Hoshungabad. A young woman named Nunnee, aged 24, was married some twelve years ago; she, however, did not go to her husband's house for two years afterward. After staying with him for eight days she became insensible, and remained so for two or three days. She was taken back to her mother, and soon got well. Then follows a very remarkable history. During the next four or five years she never entered her husband's house without falling insensible and remaining so. He was very kind and attentive to her; she liked him, but whenever he came into her presence she at once sank into this state. This went on till she became emaciated and exhausted, and at last her parents applied to the court for a separate maintenance for her. While she was in court the husband entered, and she instantly became insensible and was carried to the hospital, where the case was carefully attended to by Dr. Cullen, in March, last year. While in this state her pulse was even, breathing soft, her body pliant, but she could eat nothing. Experiments were carefully made to see if there was no trick about it. While she was in bed her husband was muffled up and made to walk through the ward. She said she felt he was near her, and she was by no means well, but had not seen him anywhere about. Next day this experiment was repeated, and she actually became insensible as before. When the husband left the place she recovered. The experiment as to the influence of the husband's presence was tried in all sorts of ways. He was made to pass behind her and to be near her in a separate ward, but this had no effect; but whenever he was brought to look on her face, though muffled up, or disguised as a policeman, as a sepoy, and so forth, she was at once influenced. The experiments continued for about a month, and the conclusion was that the husband unconsciously mesmerized her. The court came to the conclusion that it was impossible that she could live with him, and a separate allowance was ordered. The husband was asked to try if he could not remove the effect, seeing that he had the power to cause it, but he was quite frightened at the idea of having the power and could not control it in any way.—*Homeward Mail, of India.*

Another Old Vaccination Mark.

In our last issue we copied a paragraph from the *Yeoman* stating that Col. Edmund H. Taylor, of Frankfort, had probably the oldest vaccine mark in the United States. According to the *Yeoman*, Col. Taylor was vaccinated in 1802, seventy-one years ago. Capt. Jack Louett, a venerable and well-known citizen of our town, saw the *Yeoman's* statement in our paper, and came to our office on Thursday, where he exhibited to us a scar on his left arm, deep, large, and well defined, which was produced by vaccination in 1798, seventy-five years ago. The Captain was born in 1792, and was vaccinated when only six years of age. About eighteen years ago he was again vaccinated, on the right arm, and although the limb swelled up and presented the appearance of a "good take," it passed away without leaving a scar.—*Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Sentinel.*

MEDICAL GUESSWORK.—The professional treatment of disease is in a great measure experimental. If one medicine fails another is tried, and sometimes this hit-or-miss practice is pursued until the resources of the faculty is exhausted. This, in the truest sense of the word, is *empiricism*. But when the physician has made a valuable discovery, he is called by his professional brethren an *Empiric* because he advertises the result of his labor and research. When Dr. Walker, of California, introduced his celebrated VINEGAR BITTERS as a remedy for all blood diseases, he struck a tremendous blow at the *empirical system* as applied in our hospitals and in private practice. It was soon apparent that his medicine was not a mere palliative or alleviative that only modified the *symptoms* of a disorder, but that it *reached the* very *source of the malady* in the blood and the secretions, and literally *rooted it out*. The process of renovation and disinfection went on together, vigor was imparted to the organs from which the virus of disease had been expelled. That such is the effect of this popular vegetable remedy, no one who has had opportunities of observing its operation in cases of liver complaint, indigestion, affections of the bowels, gout, rheumatism and pulmonary disorders can possibly doubt.—[Com.

A MIXTURE of wood ashes and salt, three parts of the former to one of the latter, constitutes an excellent mixture for all domestic animals. Its alkalescent and saline qualities are both congenial to the animal system, and when used in proper quantities, and at proper times, are highly promotive of health.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE feast of imagination—Having no dinner, but reading a cookery book.

FOR an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.—[Com.

What the Season Suggests.

To assume warm clothing at the commencement of the cold season is only an act of common prudence. But something more than this is required to put the body in a state of defense against the searching atmosphere of winter. Damp has a depressing effect on the vital organs and the animal spirits. The amount of life power taken out of the strongest of us by the chilling vapors which frequently load the air at this period of the year is very considerable, and to the weak and languid they are extremely deleterious. To protect the system against their effects, it must be inwardly toned, regulated and reinforced, as well as shielded outwardly by appropriate garments. This essential service is more safely and satisfactorily accomplished by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other means within the province of medical science. The fact here stated is as incontrovertible as a demonstration in mathematics. Nobody disputes it. It is a matter of common belief and of general record. Here the case might be rested; but the public, naturally enough, wants to know why this famous vegetable specific is so far ahead of all other medicines of its class. This reasonable curiosity can be readily gratified. The Bitters comprise five important elements, viz.: a stimulant, a tonic, an aperient, and a blood depurent. Each of these components, as well as each of the other subordinate ingredients, is the purest and best of its kind. They are proportioned in accordance with a formula that has been in use for twenty years, and operate harmoniously and simultaneously. Hence the uniform success of the medicine.

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Only $1 a Year. 8 Pages.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
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THE BEST PAPER in Every Respect.—The Weekly N.Y.SUN. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.
Address THE SUN, New York City.

"P. P. P. P."

The above are the initials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *multum in parvo* Physic. They are scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet represent as much cathartic power as a large repulsive pill, being a *most searching and thorough yet gently and kindly operating cathartic*. Pleasant to take, powerful to cure. 25 cents per vial, by druggists. 623

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for February will contain a splendid story, "Two Criminals," two sketches by Nasby, and a vast amount of other matter. Ask your newsdealer for it, or send 10 cents to Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio. $1.00 per year. It is the best magazine for the money published. Send for circular to Agents.—[Com.

THERE is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending to them, for general use, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a Family Medicine; and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.—[Com.

THE propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep was discussed and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the State last Fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. Good judgment.—[Com.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.—Inflammation cannot exist where Prof. "ANDERSON'S DERMADOR" is applied. Fresh wounds, Galls, Caulks, Bruises, are dried down and healed without inflammation. Scratches, Sand Cracks, Swellings and Sprains cured by a few applications. A thorough use will also cure Sweeney, Poll Evil, Windgalls and Lameness, from whatever cause.

See advertisement in this paper.—[Com.

LADIES who have given "The Queen's Toilet," for the Complexion, a fair trial, say they would not be without it, for ten times its cost.—[Com.

A CHALLENGE

IS extended to the WORLD to place before the public a better COUGH or LUNG remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

VERILY IT HATH NO EQUAL.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

WHAT WELL-KNOWN DRUGGISTS SAY ABOUT ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.
Very truly yours,
HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely:

L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of Allen's Lung Balsam. Send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough."

It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Do not be deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO, Cincinnati, O.,
PROPRIETORS.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES—Good to Prime	12 @	13½
Common	9 @	11
HOGS—Dressed	5½@	6¼
COTTON—Middling Upland	19½@	
FLOUR—Superfine Western	6 00 @	6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 65 @	1 66
CORN	64 @	67
OATS	48 @	53
PORK—Mess	13 75 @	
LARD	8½@	8¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 25 @	5 75
Medium	4 25 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	4 25
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
HOGS	3 55 @	3 95
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7 50 @	10 00
Red Winter Extra	6 50 @	7 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 22 @	1 22½
No. 3 Spring	1 07½@	1 08
CORN—No. 2	30 @	30¼
OATS—No. 2	25 @	25¼
RYE—No. 2	67 @	68
BARLEY—No. 2	69 @	72
BUTTER—Choice	26 @	27
EGGS—Fresh	28 @	29
PORK—Mess	11 60 @	11 75
LARD	7¼@	7½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 95 @	1 97
CORN—Mixed	38½ @	39½
OATS	31 @	..
RYE	73 @	75
BARLEY	70 @	75
HOGS	3 40 @	3 75
CATTLE	2 00 @	4 50
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	8 15 @	8 40
WHEAT	1 73 @	1 75
PORK—Mess	12 50 @	..
LARD	7½@	7¾
HOGS	3 80 @	4 10
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 29½@	..
No. 2	1 23½@	..
OATS—No. 2	26½@	..
CORN—No. 2	34½@	..
RYE—No. 1	63½@	..
BARLEY—No. 2	80 @	..
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 69½@	..
No. 2 Red	1 63½@	1 64½
CORN	37 @	38
OATS	31½@	34

The Golden Opportunity.

John V. Farwell & Co., Monroe and Franklin streets, Chicago, having decided to retire from the Retail business and give their attention exclusively to the Jobbing trade, offer their whole retail stock of *One Million Dollars'* worth of Dry Goods, Carpetings and Upholstery at and *below actual cost*. Families having access by rail to Chicago will find the stock fresh and complete in all respects.—[Com.

IS IT NOT cheaper to wear one collar three or four days than one collar each day? If you think so try the Elmwood or Warwick.—[Com.

TO
CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Throat and Lung Difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM
THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
CUTLER BROS & CO.
PROPRIETORS BOSTON

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

GRAIN may be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principle points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address
LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
Or 23 FIFTH AV., cor. NINTH ST., NEW YORK.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2881.

3,000,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING, grazing, coal and other lands, in sight of the Rocky Mountains. Best in market and the most healthful climate in the world. LAND Low prices; long credit; nominal interest.—Send stamp for pamphlet to BYERS & PARKER, Denver, Col.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

L.D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED IN 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$60,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
159th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, Feb. 17th, 1873.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS!
Two Prizes $1,000 } GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500 }
Ten Prizes $100 }

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, B. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. ANDERSON'S

DERMADOR.

Good for Man.—Inflammation of all kinds, Diphtheria, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swelling of the Glands, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breast, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Piles, Bee Stings, and all Sores.

Good for Beast.—Fresh Wounds, Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Wind Galls, Spavins, Sweeney, Founder, Lameness, Sand Cracks, Scratches, or Grease, Mange, Horse Distemper.

This truly wonderful Liniment was discovered by HOMER ANDERSON, A.M., late Professor of Chemistry and Mathematics in the Clinton Liberal Institute, of Oneida County, N.Y. In experimenting for the purpose of making Prussic Acid, by uniting the independent gaseous bodies of which it is composed, a residuum was left, which, on being applied to bruises and inflamed parts, by the students of the Institute, was found to possess the remarkable property of cooling down and carrying off the inflammation and soreness at once, and restoring the parts to soundness and health in a few hours without pain or irritation.

It is not a heating Liniment, but acts by its peculiar specific or chemical qualities in dissolving and scattering the soreness and inflammation of the injured part. By a free application, the red surface soon becomes cool, moist and natural, and is restored to natural health without suppuration or destruction.

As a Liniment for Horse Flesh, for the cure of all the ailments named above, we challenge the world to find its equal.

Price 25 & 50 cents per bottle.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

See notice in local column.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,
Chilblains,
Sprains and Bruises,
Chapped Hands,
Flesh Wounds,
Frost Bites,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks,
Galls of All Kinds,
Sitfast, Ringbone,
Poll Evil,
Animal & Insect Bites,
Toothache, &c., &c.
Rheumatism,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sore Nipples,
Caked Breasts,
Fistula, Mange,
Spavins, Sweeney,
Scratches, or Grease,
Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Foundered Feet,
Cracked Heels,
Foot Rot in Sheep,
Roup in Poultry,
Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions. Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries*. Our testimonials date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited*. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture

"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*

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JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon scientific principles, by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, as this is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*" *Ozena* or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

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FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING
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Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These are the only Medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

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Or advisory Foreign Law Business promptly attended to by J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

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Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

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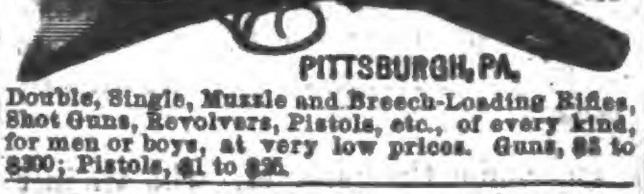

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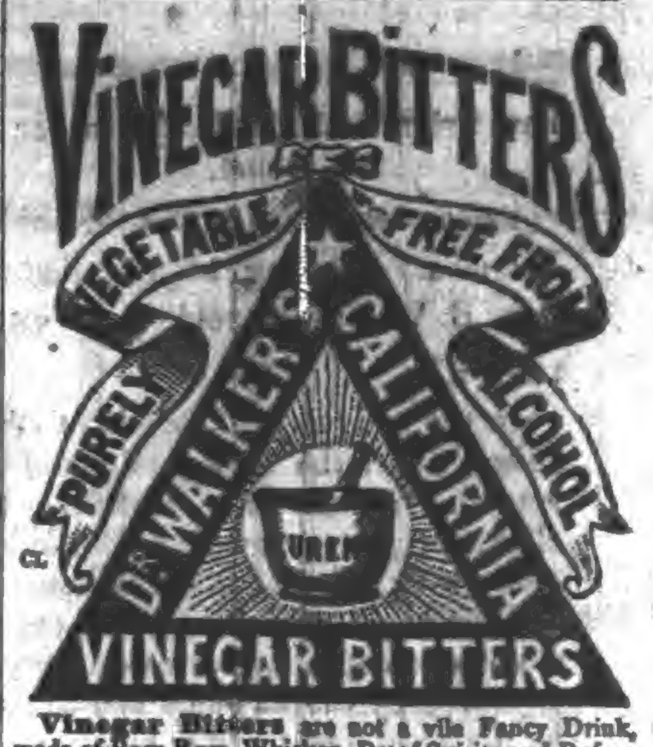

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

THE NEW SCALE

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27 Union Square, N. Y.
Undoubtedly the best Square Piano made.
Send for Circular with Illustrations.
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Every Piano WARRANTED for Five Years.

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THE BEST
YEAST
POWDER
TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS

EVERGREENS (6 to 15 inches) Transplanted. $2 to $5 for 100. Send stamp for descriptive list to BARNES & CO., Young America, Ill.

263 RECEIPTS WHICH COST $135
Sent on receipt of 10 cents.
Address HY. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Mo.

$50—VALUABLE—Send three-cent stamp for particulars. DOBSON, HAYNES & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

C. N. U. No. 4.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Primitive Methodist Preacher in Court.

At the recent Primitive Methodist Missionary meeting at Birmingham, Rev. B. W. Burnett told the following story:

"In the early days of Primitive Methodism, under the labors of one of our veteran missionaries, a notorious bad character got converted. Quite in harmony with the custom of those times, he soon began preaching. On one occasion he had a large crowd of people gathered by the way-side and to these he preached Jesus. An officious constable came up and took our friend into custody. The news spread like wild-fire, that old Tom was locked up for preaching. Had it been said it was for preaching, no one would have doubted it, but this preaching gave quite a different character to the affair. On the following morning, the Court was crowded to hear the trial. The charge was read over and the prisoner asked what he had to say in reply.—Now this man had been in that dock so often that he did not feel at all concerned; he seemed entirely at home. Very quietly folding his arms, he addressed the magistrate to the following effect:

"Gentleman, do you mean business?"

"Business! business! of course we do.

"Well gentlemen, please excuse me but if you mean business, allow me to say that of late a great change has come over me, and I never commence any business without first praying about it. If you please, we will all pray."

He did not wait to see whether they pleased or not, but with all the fervor of a new convert, poured out his soul in prayer.

All in the court and on the Magistrates bench were deeply moved, some to tears. But he prayed rather long, good as it was, and they thought he might close; so the presiding magistrate said in an undertone.

"That will do, just stop him.'

"The constable shaking our frienh's sleve, said 'stop,' but he prayed away. Pulling his sleve yet more vigorously, he said, 'stop man, stop!' but he prayed on with inceasing fervor.

'One of the magistrates saw one of our preachers in the body of the court and calling to him said, 'Mr—, you come and stop him.' But our dear old brother enjoyed this novel prayer-meeting too much, to be induced to stop it, so he replied.

"Nay, you've started him, I cannot stop him.'

'However our friend in the dock, drew his devotions to a close, stood on his feet, and folding his arms as before said with becoming meekness.

'Now gentlemen, I am ready for business.

The prisoner was ordered into an ante-room, while the case was considered.

One of the magistrates moved to tears said.

"We have often had this man before us, but never under such circumstances If this is a sample of the work achieved by the labors of the Primitive Methodists, I wish them success wherever they go.'

It did not take them long to decide that he had broken no law, and therefore they would very gladly acquit him.

"Well gentlemen, said an officer of the court, "shall we call him in and say he is acquitted?"

"What! call him in? No never, or you will have him on his knees returning thanks. Let him go out at a back door, but tell him he is fully at liberty to carry on his good work."—*London Methodist Recorder*.

* * *

The bloody riot on Prince Edward Island, where the rioters asserted that no British were wanted there, is a deeper and stronger indication of the strength of the annexation movement, than a thousand stump speecher or newspaper articles. The United States does not need Canada, and the day of annexation is probably distant. But that it will come, and come peaceably, is certain.

* * *

The Washington papers are discussing the question of the ventilation of the halls of Congress, of the necessity for which there seems to be no doubt. The atmosphere of Congress has been very foul for several years, but we apprehend some other remedy will have to be sought than amending architecture. Opening committee room doors will help it somewhat. There is more need of ventilating the members than the halls.

* * *

Ten thousand of the following circulars have been distributed in South Bend:

"Please don't swear in our streets. It hurts the feeling of every decent woman, bad for our children gives our town a bad name with strangers and is unkind to our Heavenly Father, besibes being unlawful.

If such an appeal would have any moral effect upon some of our smart young men and boys, whose every alternate word is blasphemy, it would be well to have a few thousand circulated in Rochester.—*Rochester Sentinel.*

* * *

Many strange faces can be seen in our place, and quite a number propose moving here in the spring.

Our last hope of the Christian statesmen is gone. When Colfax and Wilson acknowledged Credit Mobiler, and Howard feathered his pious nest out of the Freedmen's Bureau, we still had the great and good Harlan to fall back upon. We believed in Harlan and pinned our faith to him. An eminent Christian, who would keep the names of several hundred dead men on the pension rolls and draw their pensions regularly; who could secure an annual appropriation of $500,000 for a gang of Indians that never existed, in whose behalf Parson Newman piously invoked the brotherly co-operation of all the Methodist preachers in Iowa—surely this man was no ordinary sinner, And now our Harlan is gone. It transpires that he too, was tarred with the Pacific Railroad click. Oh, for a good square-shouldered broad chested man of sin.—*Enquire.*

A Boy's Letter.

The following specimen of a boy's letter, is from *Hood's Comic Anual* for 1873. There is such a truth of character in it—so much of that spirit of drollery mixed with mischief, which often prevails in the young human being of the male sex—that we cannot help declaring it to be, in its own words, "capital fun." The letter proceeds from a country boy, to what the polite letter writer, calls 'his friend in town,' "Now Bob, I'll tell you what I want; I want you to come down for the holidays. Don't be afraid, Ask your sister to ask your mother, to ask your father to let you come. It's only 90 miles. If you're out of pocket-money you can walk, and beg a lift now and then, or swing by the dickeys. Put on corduroys, and don't care for the cut behind, The two 'prentices George and Will, are here to be made farmers of; and brother Nick is took from school, to help in agriculture. We like farming very much, it is capital fun. Us four have got a gun, and go out shooting; it's a famous good one, and sure to go off if we don't full cock it. Tiger is our shooting dog as soon as he has left off killing the sheep,—He's a real savage, and worries cats beautiful. Before father comes down we mean to bait our bull with him.—There's plenty of New Rivers about, and we are going a fishing as soon as our top joint is mended. We've killed one of our sheep on the sly, to get gentles. We've a pony to ride upon, when we can catch him; but he's got neither mane or tail to signify to lay hold of, Isn't it prime Bob? You must come. If your mother won't give your father leave to allow you, run away. Remember you turn up Goswell street to go to Lincolnshire, and ask for Middleton Hall. There's a pond full of frogs, but we won't pelt them till you come; but let it be before Sunday, as there's our own orchard to rob and the fruits to be gathered on Monday. If you like sucking raw eggs, we know where the hens nests is, and mother don't, and I'm sure there's lots of birds nests. Do come Bob and I'll show you the wasps nest, and everything that will make you comfortable, I dare say you can borrow your fathers volunteer musket of him, without his knowing it; but, be sure to bring the ramrod, any how, as we have mislaid ours, by firing it off.

* * *

We regret to observe that the Turkish Government has entered suit against the London *Times* for libel. We had entertained the hope that these two great powers would be able to get on amicable, but now, that they have fallen out, we may anticipate complications of the most distressing character. We are not prepared to express an opinion as to the merits of this unhappy controvercy, but we fancy that the mythical personages who conduct the "Thunderer," are more than gratified with the recognition of their usefulness received at the hands of the Ottoman Empire. If governments and principalities and sovereign powers are to be allowed to interfere with the smooth working of public journals in this style there is no knowing what may fall to the lot of the humblest of us. We, our selves have indulged some severe strictures of late, upon the sovereign State of Louisiana. It would be just like these reckless fellows down there to cripple us with a libel.

* * *

In Boston, the best in the theatrical line is Charlotte LaClerque, in a variety of standard plays

Notwithstanding the temperature, Kate Fisher is riding the equine, old Mazeppa in Montreal.

New Orleans at present is wild with all sorts of amusements. The Swiss Family Bell Ringers being the highest toned.

In London the heroines, who are just saved from the burning wrecks, have their clothes steeped in a fire-proof liquid, which does away with the danger.

* * *

There are men who mean to live by their wit; men who minister to the passions of wealth for a consideration; men who are willing to be staves of capital; men who speculate in the necessities of life; thieves, who rob indiscriminately all who come within their reach; women who sell body and soul for luxury and ease; gamblers, suckers, swindlers, cutthroats, supernumeraries, and sinners generally. It is false character that is so brilliant and dashing and victorious to-day.

THE
New York Store!
Until Feb. 1st.
ROOT & Co.,
Will offer the entire balance of their large Wholesale and Retail Stock of
DRY GOODS!
AT A
Great Reduction !
In Price.
EXAMINE!
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Reduced Prices
On balance of fine Furs.
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Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
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Now is the time for close buyers to take advantage of the situation, and
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Also a full line of toys for
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Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
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Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
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HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
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For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
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STROE!
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FOR EVERYBODY.
Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!
PLOWS
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STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!
Building Material for Everybody!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

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Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, At reduced Prices.
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All of which will be sold at very low prices.
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WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
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Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co..
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.
DEALERS IN
Hardwood Lumber!
265 Archer Ave.,
CHIC'GO.
Ash, Oak, Hickory,
Blackwalnut, Butternut
Chery, Maple and
WHITE WOOD LUMBER.
We are now receiving shipments of Hardwood Lumber, and are ready to contract for delivery by rail at any time during this fall or winter.
We pay cash and the highest market rates for
☞ Parties having any of the above for sale will find it to their advantage to write us before shipping elsewhere.
Nov. 21,—3m

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.
☛ ☛ ☛
It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—
First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.
Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood
Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.
NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.
FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
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Inasmuch as the
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Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every social enterprise.
The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in
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Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.
Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '73.

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No 27, E. Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
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IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
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In all the late styles properly attended to. [illegible]

ORGANS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the
ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN
a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.
Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.
For the present and until further notice found at Gedorn's Gallery.
GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1873.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's, Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swineford's hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line. Call and see.

Terrible Panic in a Cincinnati Theater.

"Divorce," by the New York company, has been attracting immense audiences to Wood's Theater for a week past. "Divorce" is a powerful society play, and it has been presented by a combination the like of which we have not seen since the days of the first Pike's Opera House. The crowd that packed Wood's Theater yesterday afternoon was the largest ever seen in that place. It left no room for even a glance at the backs of the audience. If the theater could be made to accommodate 2,000 persons with comfort, there must have been 3,000 human beings within its walls.

At about half-past 3 o'clock, with all this pack of people there, one of the hot-air registers on the first floor (a smoky register at all times) suddenly emitted a big cloud of smoke. The alarm that was created cannot be described. Those who saw the smoke quivered with fear, and in the next instant, as the cry of fire was heard, that dense mass of human beings, women of all ages, helpless children and strong men collapsed into a trembling bunch of terror-stricken humanity. A rush was made for the passages to the street. Down stairs from the balcony came women and children—down on top of women and children from the dress-circle. Out from the top-loft came a crash of men and boys. Down in the parquette and in the dress-circle crowds of people sprang to their feet, and with blanched faces looked at the crush of human beings that cut them off from escape. On a thousand others hope conflicted with fear in the condensed expression of escaping people. Others who had already comprehended the situation held to their places and watched the fear of the majority and the tumult they made. The musicians caught the panic early, but were restrained by somebody in authority who ordered them to play on, saying, "There's no danger—fiddle ahead, you sons of ——." With trembling hands and lips the members of the orchestra struck up a tune. This served to quiet the fears of those who were too closely blockaded to make a rush. Fortunately, men who understood the situation had prevented the terror-stricken women who sought to jump from the windows from accomplishing their desperate purpose. And there were those all over the house who had the presence of mind to cry, "Only a little smoke—no fire!" But as it was, the panic was terrible, and while the only injuries sustained were those of ribs coming suddenly and rudely in contact with elbows, hundreds of women were scared out of a year's growth. Many were carried down stairs in the pressing, rushing throng, and when they reached open air couldn't say how they had done it, or whether they had touched a step in the descent or not.

In the midst of all this confusion, a party of pickpockets had been hanging around, who attempted to get their work in, but people who understood them knocked a couple of them down and ended them for that job. Of course, numerous articles were lost in the crush—muffs, gloves, veils, furs, etc., but nearly everything was recovered when order was restored, and the play resumed. After all the excitement was over, it was discovered that a gas globe over the south side of the dress-circle had been demolished by a man who had jumped from the balcony down into the parquette. He was lucky in not injuring himself, and also in not jumping on anybody. Several ladies were frightened to the point of insensibility, and had to be carried out.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Aerial Telegraph Scheme.

The bill incorporating the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company has finally passed the Senate of the United States, and, with the signature of the President, will become a law. The plan of Dr. Loomis, the inventor, is to telegraph from a high peak of the Rocky Mountains to the highest attainable peak of the Alps, at which point a tower is to be erected, on the top of which a large mast is to be placed. An apparatus capable of collecting electricity is to be put on the upper end of this mast, by means of which, on such elevation, it is claimed a strata of the atmosphere will be reached which is charged with electricity. Ground connections, the same as in ordinary telegraphy, will be erected. This electrified stratum of the atmosphere will, as with the ordinary single wire and ground connection, make a complete circuit, and it is claimed that the slightest pulsation of the electricity at one tower will produce a similar pulsation at the other. The company is to have a capital stock of $200,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to two millions if the interest of the company shall require it. The business objects of the corporation are stated in the bill to be to develop and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity, to be used in telegraphy, generating light, heat, and motive power, and operate any machinery run by electricity for any purpose.

Unparalleled Surgical Operation.

On Monday, Dec. 2, a surgical operation was performed by Drs. Cable and Walters, of Pittsburgh, Pa., which is without parallel. A young man residing in Steubenville, O., was so unfortunate as to get a mouth-plate with five teeth thereon fastened in his throat. Medical assistance was summoned, and all efforts to withdraw the plate were unsuccessful, and the physicians in attendance pushed the plate further down the gullet. The patient suffered greatly, and efforts were made to employ a surgeon that would undertake to cut the man open and recover the plate, but a surgeon could not be found in the city who would risk the delicate operation. Finally Drs. Cable and Walters, of Pittsburgh, consented to perform the operation. Chloroform was administered to the patient, and an incision was made in the neck, and the surgeon cut steady to the top of the stomach. In the language of Dr. Cable, "the man's heart was beating against my right hand, while the lungs and arteries were throbbing against my left hand." An instrument was inserted and the plate successfully removed. Our informant left Pittsburgh on the seventh day after the operation and the patient was recovering rapidly, and a later report by letter informs him that he is entirely out of danger.

LOOSE HABITS—Dressing-gowns.

Astounding Mesmeric Power.

A curious case of mesmerism is recorded by the civil surgeon of Hoshungabad. A young woman named Nunnee, aged 24, was married some twelve years ago; she, however, did not go to her husband's house for two years afterward. After staying with him for eight days she became insensible, and remained so for two or three days. She was taken back to her mother, and soon got well. Then follows a very remarkable history. During the next four or five years she never entered her husband's house without falling insensible and remaining so. He was very kind and attentive to her; she liked him, but whenever he came into her presence she at once sank into this state. This went on till she became emaciated and exhausted, and at last her parents applied to the court for a separate maintenance for her. While she was in court the husband entered, and she instantly became insensible and was carried to the hospital, where the case was carefully attended to by Dr. Cullen, in March, last year. While in this state her pulse was even, breathing soft, her body pliant, but she could eat nothing. Experiments were carefully made to see if there was no trick about it. While she was in bed her husband was muffled up and made to walk through the ward. She said she felt he was near her, and she was by no means well, but had not seen him anywhere about. Next day this experiment was repeated, and she actually became insensible as before. When the husband left the place she recovered. The experiment as to the influence of the husband's presence was tried in all sorts of ways. He was made to pass behind her and to be near her in a separate ward, but this had no effect; but whenever he was brought to look on her face, though muffled up, or disguised as a policeman, as a sepoy, and so forth, she was at once influenced. The experiments continued for about a month, and the conclusion was that the husband unconsciously mesmerized her. The court came to the conclusion that it was impossible that she could live with him, and a separate allowance was ordered. The husband was asked to try if he could not remove the effect, seeing that he had the power to cause it, but he was quite frightened at the idea of having the power and could not control it in any way.—*Homeward Mail, of India.*

Another Old Vaccination Mark.

In our last issue we copied a paragraph from the *Yeoman* stating that Col. Edmund H. Taylor, of Frankfort, had probably the oldest vaccine mark in the United States. According to the *Yeoman*, Col. Taylor was vaccinated in 1802, seventy-one years ago. Capt. Jack Louett, a venerable and well-known citizen of our town, saw the *Yeoman's* statement in our paper, and came to our office on Thursday, where he exhibited to us a scar on his left arm, deep, large, and well defined, which was produced by vaccination in 1798, seventy-five years ago. The Captain was born in 1792, and was vaccinated when only six years of age. About eighteen years ago he was again vaccinated, on the right arm, and although the limb swelled up and presented the appearance of a "good take," it passed away without leaving a scar.—*Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Sentinel.*

MEDICAL GUESSWORK.—The professional treatment of disease is in a great measure experimental. If one medicine fails another is tried, and sometimes this hit-or-miss practice is pursued until the resources of the faculty is exhausted. This, in the truest sense of the word, is *empiricism*. But when the physician has made a valuable discovery, he is called by his professional brethren an *Empiric* because he advertises the result of his labor and research. When Dr. Walker, of California, introduced his celebrated VINEGAR BITTERS as a remedy for all blood diseases, he struck a tremendous blow at the *empirical system* as applied in our hospitals and in private practice. It was soon apparent that his medicine was not a mere palliative or alleviative that only modified the *symptoms* of a disorder, but that it *reached the very source of the malady* in the blood and the secretions, and literally *rooted it out.* The process of renovation and disinfection went on together, vigor was imparted to the organs from which the virus of disease had been expelled. That such is the effect of this popular vegetable remedy, no one who has had opportunities of observing its operation in cases of liver complaint, indigestion, affections of the bowels, gout, rheumatism and pulmonary disorders can possibly doubt.—[Com.

A MIXTURE of wood ashes and salt, three parts of the former to one of the latter, constitutes an excellent mixture for all domestic animals. Its alkalescent and saline qualities are both congenial to the animal system, and when used in proper quantities, and at proper times, are highly promotive of health.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE feast of imagination—Having no dinner, but reading a cookery book.

FOR an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.—[Com.

What the Season Suggests.

To assume warm clothing at the commencement of the cold season is only an act of common prudence. But something more than this is required to put the body in a state of defense against the searching atmosphere of winter. Damp has a depressing effect on the vital organs and the animal spirits. The amount of life power taken out of the strongest of us by the chilling vapors which frequently load the air at this period of the year is very considerable, and to the weak and languid they are extremely deleterious. To protect the system against their effects, it must be inwardly toned, regulated and reinforced, as well as shielded outwardly by appropriate garments. This essential service is more safely and satisfactorily accomplished by the daily use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other means within the province of medical science. The fact here stated is as incontrovertible as a demonstration in mathematics. Nobody disputes it. It is a matter of common belief and of general record. Here the case might be rested; but the public, naturally enough, wants to know why this famous vegetable specific is so far ahead of all other medicines of its class. This reasonable curiosity can be readily gratified. The Bitters comprise five important elements, viz.: a stimulant, a tonic, an aperient, and a blood depurent. Each of these components, as well as each of the other subordinate ingredients, is the purest and best of its kind. They are proportioned in accordance with a formula that has been in use for twenty years, and operate harmoniously and simultaneously. Hence the uniform success of the medicine.

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Only $1 a Year. 8 Pages.

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.—The Weekly N. Y. Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

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THE BEST PAPER in Every Respect.—The Weekly N.Y.Sun. 8 pages. $1 a year. Send your Dollar.

Address THE SUN, New York City.

"P. P. P. P."

The above are the initials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *multum in parvo* Physic. They are scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet represent as much cathartic power as a large repulsive pill, being a *most searching and thorough yet gently and kindly operating cathartic.* Pleasant to take, powerful to cure. 25 cents per vial, by druggists. 623

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for February will contain a splendid story, "Two Criminals," two sketches by Nasby, and a vast amount of other matter. Ask your newsdealer for it, or send 10 cents to Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio. $1.00 per year. It is the best magazine for the money published. Send for circular to Agents.—[Com.

THERE is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending to them, for general use, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a Family Medicine; and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.—[Com.

THE propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep was discussed and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the State last Fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* Good judgment.—[Com.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.—Inflammation cannot exist where Prof. "ANDERSON'S DERMADOR" is applied. Fresh wounds, Galls, Caulks, Bruises, are dried down and healed without inflammation. Scratches, Sand Cracks, Swellings and Sprains cured by a few applications. A thorough use will also cure Sweeney, Poll Evil, Windgalls and Lameness, from whatever cause.

See advertisement in this paper.—[Com.

LADIES who have given "The Queen's Toilet," for the Complexion, a fair trial, say they would not be without it, for ten times its cost.—[Com.

A CHALLENGE

IS extended to the WORLD to place before the public a better COUGH or LUNG remedy than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

VERILY IT HATH NO EQUAL.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!

Would you cure that distressing cough, and bring back that healthy vigor till lately planted in your cheek? If you would, do not delay; for, ere you are aware, it will be too late.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is your hope. It has been tried by thousands such as you, who have been cured; many, in their gratitude, have lent their names to us, that suffering humanity can read their evidence and believe. Don't experiment with new and untried mixtures—you cannot afford it—but try at once this invaluable article. It is warranted to break up the most troublesome cough in a few hours, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction in all cases of lung and throat difficulties.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE OF ITS MERITS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

WHAT WELL-KNOWN DRUGGISTS SAY ABOUT ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Sept. 11, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Ship us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam at once. We have not a bottle left in our store. It has more reputation than any cough medicine we have ever sold, and we have been in the drug business twenty-seven years; we mean just what we say about the Balsam.

Very truly yours,
HURT & TANNER.

AGAIN READ THE EVIDENCE from a Druggist who was cured by use of the Balsam, and now sells it largely:

L. C. Cottrell, Druggist at Marine City, Michigan, writes, Sept. 12, 1872: "I am out of Allen's Lung Balsam. Send me half a gross as soon as you can; I would rather be out of any other medicine in my store. The Lung Balsam never fails to do good for those afflicted with a cough."

It is harmless to the most delicate child.
It contains no opium in any form.
It is sold by Medicine Dealers generally.

CAUTION.

Do not be deceived. Call for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and take no other.
Directions accompany each bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO, Cincinnati, O.,

PROPRIETORS.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections.

The Markets,

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES—Good to Prime	12 @ 13¼
Common	9 @ 11
HOGS—Dressed	5¾@ 6¼
COTTON—Middling Upland	19¾@
FLOUR—Superfine Western	6 00 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 65 @ 1 66
CORN	64 @ 67
OATS	48 @ 53
PORK—Mess	13 75 @ ..
LARD	8¼@ 8½
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @ 6 00
Good	5 25 @ 5 75
Medium	4 25 @ 5 00
Common	3 00 @ 4 25
Inferior	1 75 @ 2 25
HOGS	3 55 @ 3 95
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7 50 @10 00
Red Winter Extra	6 50 @ 7 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 22 @ 1 22½
No. 3 Spring	1 07½@ 1 08
CORN—No. 2	30 @ 30½
OATS—No. 2	25 @ 25½
RYE—No. 2	67 @ 68
BARLEY—No. 2	69 @ 72
BUTTER—Choice	26 @ 27
EGGS—Fresh	28 @ 29
PORK—Mess	11 60 @11 75
LARD	7½@ 7½
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 95 @ 1 97
CORN—Mixed	38½ @ 39½
OATS	31 @ ..
RYE	73 @ 75
BARLEY	70 @ 75
HOGS	3 40 @ 3 75
CATTLE	2 00 @ 4 50
CINCINNATI.	
FLOUR	8 15 @ 8 40
WHEAT	1 73 @ 1 75
PORK—Mess	12 50 @ ..
LARD	7½@ 7¾
HOGS	3 80 @ 4 10
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 29½@ ..
No. 2	1 23½@ ..
OATS—No. 2	26½@ ..
CORN—No. 2	34½@ ..
RYE—No. 1	68½@ ..
BARLEY—No. 2	80 @ ..
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 69½@ ..
No. 2 Red	1 63½@ 1 64½
CORN	37 @ 38
OATS	31½@ 34

The Golden Opportunity.

John V. Farwell & Co., Monroe and Franklin streets, Chicago, having decided to retire from the Retail business and give their attention exclusively to the Jobbing trade, offer their whole retail stock of *One Million Dollars'* worth of Dry Goods, Carpetings and Upholstery at and below *actual* cost. Families having access by rail to Chicago will find the stock fresh and complete in all respects.—[Com.

IS IT NOT cheaper to wear one collar three or four days than one collar each day? If you think so try the Elmwood or Warwick.—[Com.

TO
CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Throat and Lung Difficulties.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM
CUTLER BROS & CO.
PROPRIETORS, BOSTON

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

GRAIN may be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principle points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
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CHILDREN
TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!
MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

3,000,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING, grazing, coal and other lands, in sight of the Rocky Mountains. Best in market and the most healthful climate in the world. LAND Low prices; long credit; nominal interest.—Send stamp for pamphlet to BYERS & PARKER, Denver, Col.

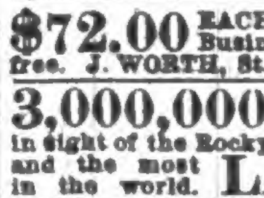

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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ESTABLISHED 1854

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The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$60,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

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159th REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Feb. 17th, 1873.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS!

Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH } GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500 }
Ten Prizes $100 }

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, B. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. ANDERSON'S

DERMADOR.

Good for Man.—Inflammation of all kinds, Diphtheria, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swelling of the Glands, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breast, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Piles, Bee Stings, and all Sores.

Good for Beast.—Fresh Wounds, Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Wind Galls, Spavins, Sweeney, Founder, Lameness, Sand Cracks, Scratches, or Grease, Mange, Horse Distemper.

This truly wonderful Liniment was discovered by HOMER ANDERSON, A.M., late Professor of Chemistry and Mathematics in the Clinton Liberal Institute, of Oneida County, N.Y. In experimenting for the purpose of making Prussic Acid, by uniting the independent gaseous bodies of which it is composed, a residuum was left, which, on being applied to bruises and inflamed parts, by the students of the Institute, was found to possess the remarkable property of cooling down and carrying off the inflammation and soreness at once, and restoring the parts to soundness and health in a few hours without pain or irritation.

It is not a heating Liniment, but acts by its peculiar specific or chemical qualities in dissolving and scattering the soreness and inflammation of the injured part. By a free application, the red surface soon becomes cool, moist and natural, and is restored to natural health without suppuration or destruction.

As a Liniment for Horse Flesh, for the cure of all the ailments named above, we challenge the world to find its equal.

Price 25 & 50 cents per bottle.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Prop'rs,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

See notice in local column.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Rheumatism,
Chilblains,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sprains and Bruises,	Sore Nipples,
Chapped Hands,	Caked Breasts,
Flesh Wounds,	Fistula, Mange,
Frost Bites,	Spavins, Sweeney,
External Poisons,	Scratches or Grease,
Sand Cracks,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Galls of All Kinds,	Foundered Feet,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Cracked Heels,
Poll Evil,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Animal & Insect Bites,	Roup in Poultry,
Toothache, &c., &c.	Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a fair trial, but be sure and follow directions. Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the people say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other Countries.

Our testimonials date from 1833 to the present, and are unsolicited. Use the Gargling Oil, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture

"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. Write for an Almanac.

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by
MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMP'Y
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

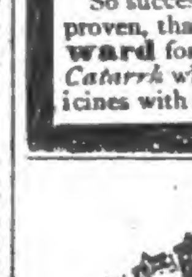

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon scientific principles, by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, as this is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*" *Ozena* or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

QUEEN'S TOILET
FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING
THE
COMPLEXION

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These are the only Medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

ALL KINDS OF COLLECTION

Or advisory Foreign Law Business promptly attended to by J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

Write for large Illustrated Descriptive Price List of

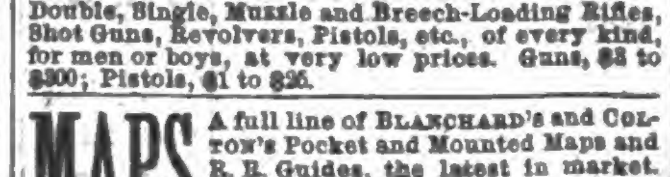

Doubles, Single, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, etc., of every kind, for men or boys, at very low prices. Guns, $3 to $300; Pistols, $1 to $25.

MAPS A full line of BLANCHARD'S and COLTON'S Pocket and Mounted Maps and R. R. Guides, the latest in market. Trade supplied. Send for Catalogue and Price List. Chicago Book Agency, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Drawer 580.

Great Medical Book & Secrets for Ladies & Gents, Sent free for 2 Stamps. Address Dr. Bonaparte & Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED for the New Illustrated Book WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST. 30 years of adventures among the Indians, &c. Thrillingly interesting and fast selling. For terms, Address F. A. HUTCHINSON, Chicago, Ill. or St. Louis.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

SEND 10 cts. for sample copy and prospectus of the Matrimonial News. P. O. Box 507, Chicago, Ill.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

THE NEW SCALE

HAINES

27 Union Square, N. Y.
Undoubtedly the best Square Piano made.
Send for Circular with Illustrations.
Prices ranging from 350 to 700 dollars,
Every Piano WARRANTED for Five Years.

DOOLEY'S
THE BEST
YEAST
POWDER
TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS

EVERGREENS (6 to 16 inches) Transplanted. $2 to $5 per 100. Send stamp for descriptive list to BARNES & CO., Young America, Ill.

263 RECEIPTS WHICH COST $135
Sent on receipt of 15 cents. Address T. BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Mo.

$50—VALUABLE—Send three-cent stamp for particulars. DOBSON, HAYNES & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

C. S. U. No. 4.

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Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 6, 1873. No. 6.

Auburn Courier

Published Every Thursday By
THOMAS C. MAYS
Editor and Proprietor.
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Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana. Office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. BICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

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D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. The house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, [illegible], Prop. 126, 130 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office over [illegible] Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. [illegible] street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. J. C. SWINEFORD, [illegible]. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent [illegible] Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER [illegible] AND CALHOUN STS., [illegible]

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Beyer & Co.'s store. 3-25

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street, [illegible] S. A. C. M'CLELLAN.

E. E. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER, of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the highest cash rates, at all times. 3-25

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keyser Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK & BOSTON.
At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificent day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent
CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianapolis	8 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 34a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 29
Waterloo	10 33		8 18
Pleasant Lake	10 06		7 47
Angola	9 52		7 35
Fremont	9 12		6 55
Reading	8 56		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	6 50
Hanover	7 51	1 00	6 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	10 45pm	8 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	8 15	10 40
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	8 45	8 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 a.m	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Frement	9 05		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		4 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft.Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23, 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	3,45a.m	7,10 A.M	9,10 A.M	1,30 P.M
Rochester	3,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	7,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P.M	,28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,05 P.M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,53 "	4,38 "	5,08 "	8,11 "
Creste ar	9,20 "	4,25 "	5,40 "	8,40 "
line lve	9,40 "	5,00 A.M	6,00 "	8,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,35 "	11,18 "
Lima	12,05 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A.M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P.M	11,50 "	11,05 A.M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,55 P.M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,50 "	6,30 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL.	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A.M	9,20 A.M	5,30 A.M	5,20 P.M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P.M	8,55 "	12,30 A.M
Ft Wayne	12,50 P.M	2,30 "	11,20 "	3,35 "
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,18 A.M	6,10 "
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,27 "	6,25 "
Crest ar	[illegible]	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,10 "
line lve	11,20 A.M	6,50 "	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P.M	7,15 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	[illegible]	11,00 "	8,35 "	1,10 P.M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A.M	11,02 "	3,30 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,30 "	11,45 A.M	4,3 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, AND DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	6 50p.m	7 00a.m	12 40 p.m
Ypsilanti	7 55	8 05	3 30a.m
Hillsdale	10 20	[illegible]	4 21
Angola	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 45
Summit	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 15
Waterloo	[illegible]	1 40	6 40
Auburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	9 15	[illegible]	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	[illegible]	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 25 p.m	5 40
Waterloo	4 45	12 40	6 15
Summit	4 45	1 00	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 05	3 35	9 00 a.m
Ypsilanti	10 20	6 20	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Butler	1:54 p.m	x 1:10 a.m	9:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:36 "	9:35 "
Sedan	2:00 "	x 2:34 "	2:53 "
Corunna	2:25 "	x 3:00 "	3:51 "

GOING EAST

Corunna	2:40 a.m	x11:34 p.m	1:40 p.m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:50	1:10 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:45 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:08 "	x12:08 a.m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 30 p m	6 45
Hartford City	1 36	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 44

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	6 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	5 35	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	3 30	

W. W. [illegible], Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

UBUR, IN A.

Having affected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to accommodate all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ACHITET S

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF

HardwareE,

NAILS GLASS & PUTTY.

QUEENSWARE!

Willow-ware, Glass-ware,

Choice Groceries & Provisions!

AT

MARTIN & SONS,

Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

EQUAL AND JUST REPRESENTATION

Eight Children at a Birth.

On the 21st of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradlee, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. Bradlee was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed two hundred and seventy-three pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and now eight more, making 12 children in six years. Mrs. Bradlee was a triplet, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins.—*Cin. Lancet.*

As the subject of the weather has been almost monoplized by conversation clubs, a friend suggests a substitute to be used in conversation. Why should not arithmetical observations be used in the place of those of a meteorological nature, so as to render unnecessary such time-worn and utter useless remarks as:

It is very hot this evening. Miss.

Yes, sir, I think it is hotter than it was this morning.

I really believe it is; but it's not as hot as it was last night.

If it is as hot to-morrow, I don't know what I shall do.

But I don't think it is possible for it to be hotter than it was yesterday.

We have something both novel and instructive to the mind. For instance, people of ordinary culture might thus converse: Good-morning, miss. Nine and eight make seventeen.

Yes, sir, they do; and three from seventeen leave fourteen.

And one more will make fifteen.

Yes, sir; but seven into fifty-three is very difficult.

The introduction of the terms 'Cretit Foncier' and 'Credit Mobilier' into America are due to Mr. George Francis Train. He established a 'Credit Foncier' with Omaha lands, which he hawked about the country some years ago. He gave the name of 'Credit Mobilier of America' to a coporation with universal privileges which was organized in Pennsylvania. It was [illegible] by Messrs. Oakes Ames, Durant & Co., to serve as the party of the third part in the famous 'triplicate agreement, by which the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad let out the contract for building the road to themselves, in payment for which they modestly took the road itself all the United States bonds all the first mortgage bonds, all the U. S. lands, at a profit of over 1,000 per cent. on an entirely fictitious capital. This is what Credit Mobilier means, in the modern American and Congressional use of the word. The title is not inappropriate. The transaction was literally a Credit on Movables,—the U. S. Government furnishing the credit and the money, and Oakes & Co. taking the profits.

Ames, finding that these very pure and high-minded Congressmen were helping to swell the public indignation against him, and that it was sought to make him the sluice way to carry all their filth out of sight, found his 'memoradum book,' and having refreshed his recollection from this, goes before the committee, and makes some of these 'pure and Christian states "men" look sick. Of Patterson, he says that he bought for him thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock, for which he received $3,000, and that he paid the annual dividends to Mr. Patterson directly.—He corroborates his statements by producing some of the checks which he gave Patterson, payable to order, with Patterson's endorsement on them, and since then he has been rumaging among his papers and found the following receipts;

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1868.

Received of Oakes Ames, eighteen hundred dollars on account of dividends received by him as trustee on stock held for my account.

[Signed] J. W. PATTERSON.

BOSTON, May 6, 1871.

Received of Oakes Ames, 200 shares Union Pacific Railroad stock and $757-24-100 in cash, on account of Credit Mobilier stock; and there is still due on the transaction thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, and $2,000 in the income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad.

J. W. PATTERSON.

And yet this sainted Senator swore that he had never received 'one penny's worth" of the stock of the Credit Mobilier. Would any jury in the land have taken this evidence, which we have collated from the New York Tribune, as true, hesitate to convict this learned professor of perjury? If he was a poor devil he would be on the road to the penitentiary now.

Senator Sumner is still unable to take his seat in the Senate, but is compelled to quitly occupy his time in his library, on account of his pretracted illness.—His illness does not prevent him from receiving visitors; and he still retains his accustomed cheerfulness, but he requires the use of morphine to enable him to procure a necessary amount of sleep.

A little girl, of Richmond, was somewhat injured by being struck in the face by a portion of a load of shot, which was fired toward the ground by Mr Matt Waterman. The ground being frozen quite hard the shot rebound and his little daughter who was standing near by received a portion of it.

The Huntington Herald says a man at Peru, paced up and down one of the streets of that place, one night last week and expressed himself thus; As that old moon looks down upon me, and sheds its affulgent rays athwart my benighted soul, I stoop to notice the utter heartlessness of a thing in the form of a man, who would turn a human being out to graze in the storm of a winter's night. It was Peru whisky that ailed him.

An infant daughter of Lewis Harris, of Richmond, died a frightful death the other day. The mother went to the cupboard to get some articles therefrom, and hearing screams from the child, she returned almost instantly and found it standing with both hands against the hot stove. She removed its hands, and the skin and flesh came off of them and remained sticking to the stove. The pain of the burns was so great as to cause spasms which resulted in the death of the little sufferer.

The councel for Stokes, in pressing for a new trial, will rely much upon the fact that two of the jurors went outside of the court for evidence, one having examined the ladies' staircase, at the Grand Central Hotel, and another having examined pistols at the gunsmith's to see whether a four-barrelled could be distinguished from a six-barrelled pistol. An affidavit is also to be embodied in the bill of exceptations that before the trial one of the jurors said that "Stokes ought to hang anyhow," and another that if he "were on the jury, he'd hang him (Stokes) anyhow."

Three Young Men.

On a certain day in the month of October, three arrests were made in the city of Boston, for murder, or attempt of murder. The public mind was excited, the people felt insecure, and the public journals on the following day contained alarming editorials on the sudden increase of crime, in that city.

The criminals arrested were young men, and in each case, intemperance, either directly or indirectly, was associated with the crime. But for the intoxicating cup the quarrels that led to the sheding of blood, would not have occurred.

One of the murderers a sailor, stabbed another man, who had offended him, with a sheath knife, in the street. As soon as the evil passion had subsided, and his brain became clear, he himself looked upon the deed with horror, and was shocked at himself when called a murderer. Looking up at an acquaintance piteously he said:

"It was not I that did it; it was rum!"

A young Englishman, in a fit of delirium, caused by intoxication, killed a younger brother whom he dearly loved. The morning revealed to him the bloody work of the night, and life to him was utter darkness from that hour. He was at last sentenced to be hanged. On the scaffold, he was asked if he had anything to say.

"Only this—'twas whisky did it all.'

Some years ago a young man in New York returned home intoxicated. His mother had waited for him all night, with prayer or her lips, and tears in her eyes. As he came in she ventured to expostulate. He called her by a name too vile to write, and seizing a stick, struck her upon the temple, and she fell dead. When the influence of strong drink had passed off he exclaimed:

"Nothing but liquor could have made me strike my mother."

Such incidents as these emphasize the trite admonition, "Beware of the first glass." Drinking is the swiftest of all aveunes to ruin. It is the covered way to crime where demons beckon and lights gleam. It sets the evil pasions over reason, it blinds the mind and steels the heart. What other vice would lead a young man to stab a companion, to kill his brother, or to strike down his mother?'—*Youth's Companion.*

Gentility is neither in birth, manner or fashion, but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, and adherency to truth, delicacy and politeness, towards those with whom you have dealings, are the essential characteristics of a gentleman.

IT is realy astonishing how the snow can stay so long. Eleven weeks have passed and still it comes. How shiftless.

The President's Salary.

Mr. Banks has introduced in the House a resolution raising the salary of the President, and making other changes in the mode of election, and the term of office of the President.—The resolution embodies the following propositions:

1. That the salary of the President shall be fixed at $50,000 per annum, commenceing in March, 1873.

2. That the term of President and Vice President shall be six years, instead of four.

3. That the President shall be ineligible for re-election.

4. That the President and Vice President shall be elected by the people at the same time the Congressmen are elected,

Josh Billings on [illegible].

Silence is a still noise.

One ov the hardest things for a man to do, is to keep still.

Everybody wants tew be heard furst and that iz just what fills the world full of nonsense.

Everybody wants to talk, few wants tew think and nobody wants tew listen.

The greatest talkers among the feathered tribe are the magpie, and ginny hens, and neither ov them are ov much account.

It a man ain't sure he is right, the best thing he can play, is a blank one.

I have nown menny a man tew beat in an argument by just noding his head once in a while and simply saying "jess so, jess so."

It takes a great menny blows to drive in a nail, but one blow will clinch it.

"Sum men talks just like a French pony trots, all day long in a half bushel.

Silence never makes enny blunders, and always gits az much credit az is due it.

When i see a man listening to me clus, i alwus say to myself, "look out John, that man iz taking your measure.

I have herd menny argy the pint tu ours and a half, and not git enny further from the place where they started, than a mule in a bark mill; they did a good deal of going round and round.

I have sat on the jurys and had the lawyer talk the law, facks and evidences ov the kase, all out ov me, besides starting the taps on mi butes.

I have been tew church hungry for sum gospel, and cum home so phull that i cud'nt draugh a long breth, without starting a button.

Brevity and silence, are the tew great kards, and next tew saying nothing saying a little, is the strength ov the game.

One thing is surtain, it is only the grate thinkers who kan afford tew be breaf, and there has been but phew columns yet published which could not be kut down too-thurds, and menny ov them could be cut clean back to the title page without hurting them at all.

It is hard tew find a man with good sense, who kan look back on enny occasion, and wished he had said more, but it is easy to find menny who wish they had said less.

A thing said, is hard tew recall, but unsed, it kan be spoken at enny time.

Brevity is a child of silence, and is a great credit tew the old man.

Darwin, or some other commentator, relates a story of a Parrot and a Monkey, that were in the possession of a lady in a certain village. They had contracted a mortal hatred for each other, and whenever they were permitted to come together, a terrible battle always took place. One day, the lady went from home, and thoughtlessly left the Parrot and Monkey in the same room. As usual on such occasions there was a fight. When the lady returned she found furniture misplaced, and things torn up generally. The Monkey was sitting on the mantlepiece much demoralized, and the Parrot completely plucked, crawled out of its hiding place, and after eyeing the lady a moment exclaimed, 'We've had a hell of a time.'

Men are frequently like tea, the real strength and goodness are not properly drawn out of them until they have been in hot water a while.

Lots of sproting youths were in full trim last Sunday. Games of various discriptions were brought into requisition and the entire day was passed in sin and and folly.

UNTO DEATH.

Oh! it is thou, the angel of my life,
The one faint voice from Heaven,
That filled my ear amid my hours of strife,
When hope, and joy, and light were all but riven
From me. My more than friend,
[illegible]
Wait with me till the end!

Thou'st waked me from sweet dreams; and yet 'tis well,
For thou than sweetest dreams
Are better far. And I would ever dwell
Within the glory of the tender gleams
Of those bright eyes, which send
Heaven's light to earth; and yet it cannot be.
Wait with me till the end!

And thou, my love, hast come to me from far;
From that deep, sheltered vale
Where first I met thee, my own guiding star,
And where in twilight hour love's early tale
[illegible]
Thy fair young face above me yet again!
Wait with me till the end.

For I would have the lips of love's first dream
Breathe kindly on me now,
And give their blessing, falling like a gleam
Of Heaven upon a death-o'ershadowed brow;
A blessing that shall lend
A glory that shall light me through the gloom!
Wait with me till the end!

Thy presence lent a beauty to the flower,
A sweetness to the dove,
A charm to all the sounds of twilight's hour;
And I had all thy heart's impassioned love!
But now my soul must rend
Itself from thee, and go its lonely way!
Wait with me till the end!

I left thee on that day now long gone by,
[illegible] I searched for fame,
My soul fed on the love in thy dark eye,
And burned that I might gain a noble name,
And that I might blend
Our lives in one renown; but all is o'er!
[illegible] till the end!

Thou knowest not how oft throughout the night
Thy presence hovered near,
And lent a luster to my lonely light,
As through the silent hours I seemed to hear
Thy voice a prayer send
To Heaven for me? Now, more than guardian one,
[illegible] till the end!

Dear love! I feel thy kiss upon my brow.
Weep not, my love and life!
I'll bless thee till we meet; be near me now,
While I am passing through this mortal strife!
No other hand can tend
Me like thine own amid this hour of need!
Wait with me till the end!

—*Chambers' Journal.*

DEATH-BLOW FROM AN UNSEEN HAND.

"What an odd idea, Florence—a bracelet instead of an engagement ring? Was it Victor's idea, or your own?"

"My own, mamma."

Florence Atherton turned from the window, out of which she had been gazing, and drew near her mother's side.

Even in the vague twilight glimmering that filled, just then, the sitting room at Eight Elms, it was easy to see what an exquisite softness of expression the young girl's face wore, framed in fleecy affluence of pale, golden hair, and lighted with deep blue, earnest eyes.

"You know, mamma, that most of my ideas are odd," Florence went on presently in mild, meditative tones. "I have a fancy that something which merely clasps the finger is not half so strong a love bond as something which clasps the arm. However this may be, Victor has yielded to my wish, and has promised that I shall have the bracelet by tonight."

"Victor would give you his head, Florence, if you were only to put the request persuasively enough!" a voice in the doorway now exclaimed; and Letitia Atherton entered the room a moment later.

She was, perhaps, two years the junior of her sister Florence, and though belonging to a wholly opposite type of beauty, was yet fair to look upon. Her eyes and hair were of oriental darkness; her figure, though yet scarcely developed to its utmost, prophetic of faultless symmetry and ripeness; and the *abandon* of her graceful carriage and gestures would have been sufficient to fascinate many a male heart, even if their accompanying charms had not existed.

"You are sure, Florence," asked Mrs. Atherton, "that Victor will arrive from the city this evening?"

"So he assured me," was the answer. "I always believe Victor's promises, mamma."

Late that evening Florence's lover made his appearance at Eight Elms, bringing with him the bracelet (an exquisite shackle shaped piece of Etruscan gold, studded with fine opals), which, as we know, his *fiancee* had considered preferable to the more conventional engagement ring.

This Victor Buchanan was a fine, manly looking fellow, whom Florence had met several months previously whilst on a visit to some relatives in New York; and the acquaintance then formed between herself and her present lover had rather speedily ripened into an attachment. The match was a brilliant one for Florence, as Victor Buchanan was already the possessor of a large forune, inherited from his deceased parents.

A month after the evening on which Florence's singular love gauge was brought to her she became the wife of Victor Buchanan, and bade her mother and sister farewell, for what promised to be at least a year's absence among the sights and diversions of a European tour.

The young bride was so perfectly happy at the thought of being finally united to one whom she almost worshiped as a god, that in her farewells there was little evidence of actual sorrow, while Mrs. Atherton bore up with admirable self-control in saying adieu to her first born and best loved daughter. Letitia, however, wept very bitterly.

"I am the most miserable creature in all Christendom," she wailed, on the afternoon of the day which had witnessed Florence's departure; "I don't care to live an hour longer."

"Nonsense, Letitia," said her mother, very reprovingly; "I am afraid, darling, that your sorrow springs more from envy of your sister's happiness than regret for her absence."

"Perhaps you're right," murmured the newly created Miss Atherton. "I suppose I shall have to mope here at dismal old Eight Elms all the rest of my days. Why can't Auntie Wilkinson invite me to go and visit her in New York, and at least run the chance of catching a splendid husband, like Florence? But, of course, she won't do it; it isn't my luck that she should."

Nor did she. And a very dreary, societyless year passed over the head of our despondent Letitia. At the end of that time a fearful blow was dealt her in the shape of her mother's sudden death.

"Auntie Wilkinson" made up for all past neglect then by offering the poor, friendless orphan a home in her handsome Madison avenue mansion. There the first month that followed Letitia's bereavement was passed, when, with the same suddenness that had attended her first affliction, she was called upon to bear a second.

Victor Buchanan wrote to her from Paris a letter filled with the wildest expressions of grief, and telling that his beloved Florence was no more. She had left a little boy, but the infant, had survived his mother's death by not longer [illegible].

Amid all her grief, Letitia could not but feel consoled at the intelligence which Victor's letter contained—of his purposed immediate return to New York. His face and character were more familiar than those of the comparative strangers by whom she was now surrounded, and it would be an inexpressible pleasure to meet him once more and to hear from his lips the details of poor Florence's dying moments.

Auntie Wilkinson, an elderly lady of rather strict social ideas, stood by when Victor and his young sister-in-law at length met; and it is safe to say that she felt immensely shocked at the affectionate fervor with which Mr. Buchanan was embraced and kissed by the beautiful young creature who seemed so overwhelmed with joy to see him.

Victor, in spite of his recent widowhood, was but a man; and it was hard, during the long interview that followed between himself and Letitia Atherton, to shut his eyes to the fact of how a year had ripened her charms into an ensemble of such wimanly loveliness as her somber costume could in no way conceal. Perhaps it was because she reminded him of the Florence whom he had adored so passionately that he now noted her with such depth of ill-concealed admiration.

Their interview, however, was of a mournful character. He described to Letitia the death-bed of his wife, and told how peacefully and resignedly her pure spirit had passed away. Her last words had concerned the opal bracelet given her on the day that their betrothal was sealed.

"Promise me, Victor," she had said, "that you will guard it sacredly as a memory of our life together, whatever changes the years may hereafter bring to you. Promise me that no arm save mine shall ever wear it, whatever new love time may console you with."

And Victor had solemnly promised.

The young widower's visits were quite frequent at Mrs. Wilkinson's house during a space of fully four months, and the uninterrupted interviews between himself and Letitia very frequent likewise.

To Mrs. Wilkinson nothing seemed more natural than that such visits and interviews should take place.

It was almost like the bursting of a bombshell when Victor Buchanan announced to her one evening that he had asked for the hand of her niece, and had received an affirmative answer.

Braving comments, they were married about three weeks later, and Letitia found herself the proud sharer of Victor's name and fortune.

It was not till after marriage, perhaps, that she confessed to herself the real truth concerning how she had loved Victor at a time when such love seemed capable of resulting in nothing except misery; nor was it till then, either, that a full realization of how perfectly her latent, though intense ambition had been gratified made itself clear to her.

Not long after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan were installed in a superb residence, and living at a rate of expenditure that, to say the least of it, harmonized perfectly with Mr. Buchanan's liberal income.

"Recent bereavement in the family," as Letitia euphuistically expressed it, "would prevent them from entertaining for at least a year to come; but at the end of that time they hoped to do so in a manner consistent with their wealth and social standing."

And at the end of the year Mrs. Buchanan so far kept her word as to send out cards for a grand ball. For many days before it was to happen, this ball formed the subject of countless on dits, and wass univerally prophecied to be the most important similar affair of the season.

On the evening when Letitia Buchanan, robed in a dress whose richness of lace and needlework seemed wholly unsurpassable, swept through the yet vacant but brilliantly lighted drawing-rooms of her splendid mansion; pride lent a richer color to the complexion for which many a woman would have spent thousands, and gave, perhaps, a more voluptuous swell to the superb bust, whose whiteness gleamed under sparkling diamonds and mist-like *point de Venise.*

"He loves me thoroughly," she murmured, in low, scarcely audible tones. "He has forgotten Florence's love, as though it had been the merest unsubstantial dream. I possess him utterly as my own." Then her lips were silent for a second or two, growing a trifle firmer as they continued: "And yet, for all that I am certain of his affection entirely, I still mean to test it. I shall never rest until I receive that one proof!"

She was knocking at the door of her husband's dressing-room; presently—

"May I come in, Victor? You're dreadfully late."

He opened the door and stood, dressed in full evening costume, before her.

"I am lost in admiration, Letitia," he murmured. "No houri was ever lovelier than you are now."

"And yet, Victor, I have a fancy that my costume needs one thing to complete it."

"What's that?"

She held up an arm, faultless enough for the Greek Phryne of old, saying:

"This needs an ornament of some kind, Victor."

"Pshaw! you're joking, love. You can count your bracelets by the scores."

"I know it; but"—her beautiful lips were very close to his ear now, and those marvelous arms of hers were wreathing his neck—"there is one bracelet, Victor, that you will not give me. I mean an opal bracelet, which you keep up stairs in that great, old-fashioned cabinet. Shall I tell you why you will not give me this?"

"I am amazed, Letitia. You well know that is because—"

"Because you loved Florence better in the old days than you love me now. Don't deny it. I know it, Victor!"

She had turned away from him, and buried her face in her hands.

Victor Buchanan's face was very pale, as he presently said:

"Surely, Letitia, you have not forgotten how Florence on her dying bed—"

She interrupted him in tremulous tones at this point, revealing her face again, which looked agitated and pain-wrung. Criticised as mere skillful acting, her behavior certainly deserves praise.

"You have forgotten nothing about Florence. You will never forget. Oh, no, Victor; I cannot believe that you love me as I wish to be loved until I receive this proof of it."

"You mean that I must let you wear the opal bracelet to-night?"

"Yes."

The monosyllable was pleadingly spoken, as with a childish, impulsive gesture she placed both hands upon his arm, and let the dark glory of her questioning eyes fall upon his face.

He met the look with one that was restless, anxious, uneasy—the sort of glance by which a man says, with all the distinctness of spoken words, "Do not implore me, or I must yield!"

"Consent, Victor—please consent. I only ask the favor of you for this single time. Afterward, I will return the bracelet to the cabinet, and let it remain there as long as you choose. Consider, it will be like sealing our love with a new and beautiful seal!"

She could scarcely disguise the smile of feminine triumph that rose to her lips, when, after a moment of hesitation, he murmured:

"You know, Letitia, that I can refuse you nothing. Get the bracelet, since you are bent upon wearing it."

Leaving an eagerly-given kiss upon the lips, she hurried up stairs as fast as her voluminous draperies would permit.

"Victory! victory!" a voice was whispering in her ears. "He loves you as though Florence had never been. He is all your own while life lasts; and even in heaven, after this proof of his devotion, Florence will hardly dare to claim him!"

Meanwhile Victor passed into his dressing-room, and began pacing the floor with impatient steps. He was acting faithlessly, treacherously, to the dead. He was insulting poor Florence's memory. He had even dealt his own self-respect an almost mortal blow. And yet—

At this point his meditatations were sharply broken by the sound as of some falling body on the floor directly above his chamber. He paused in the center of the floor, and turned white, as a strange presentiment of unknown evil flashed lightning-like through his mind.

An instant later he was standing at the foot of the staircase, up which his wife had hurried, and was calling, "Letitia! Letitia!" in somewhat unsteady tones.

No answer. Rapidly, and impelled by a now growing sense of alarm, he ascended the steps.

A quick passage through the brilliantly lighted upper hall brought him to the door of the room into which he knew that his wife had recently entered.

A low cry left his lips as he beheld the form of Letitia, prone in front of a massive, old-fashioned cabinet, one of whose drawers was wide open.

"Letitia, for God's sake, what has happened?" He was kneeling at her side now, and had placed one of her hands between both of his own. But while in the act of doing this, something had dropped with a faint sound from his wife's effortless fingers. It was the opal bracelet. A second cry, far louder than the first, left his white lips. With trembling hands he raised the beautiful fallen head, and saw upon one of its pearly blue-veined temples a deep purple mark, as of some heavy blow. Then he felt for her heart, and presently knew that it had ceased to beat.

Had the dead Florence dealt vengeance from beyond her grave?

Victor Buchanan believes so to this day, though friend after friend had tried to persuade him of the folly of so believing, and pointed to one of the sharp oaken abutments, at the foot of the cabinet, saying that his wife, in returning to close the cabinet drawer, had tripped and struck her head in falling.

He will not believe this explanation. His friends call him a monomaniac. Does he deserve the name?

Foreign.

TURIN, Italy, has produced a 38-ton cannon.

THE public charities of London amount to $35,000,000 a year.

BAYARD TAYLOR is lecturing in Germany and in German.

THE Lord Mayor of London sat down to his Christmas dinner with 186 relations—and none of them were poor.

ZINC is used very extensively as roof covering in France, Belgium and Germany. The area of roofs annually covered with this material is from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 square feet.

IN Germany, when the vote of the jury stands six against six the prisoner is acquitted. A vote of seven against five leaves the decision to the Court, and in a vote of eight against four the prisoner is convicted.

THERE is a slight moving of the dead bones of progress in Spain, as evidenced in the proposition to have an international exhibition at Madrid in 1875, for a display of the arts and industries of Spain of the present day.

THE confidential valet of the Grand Duke Alexis is said to have sold to a publisher in Brussels enough of American belles' letters to make a good-sized book; but, fortunately, he has been caught and bound in Russia, and the correspondence recovered before the printer had put it in covers.

AN Arab surgeon has been created a Pacha and rewarded with a fee of $5,000, for curing the mother of the Egyptian Khedive. And still, the practice of medicine and surgery there has some drawbacks, for if the old woman had died, instead of being made a "Pacha" he would have been packed in a sack and thrown into the Khedive's goose-pond.

PLINY says: "I have myself seen Lolla Paulino, once the wife of the Emperor Caligula, though it was on no great occasion, nor she in her full dress ceremony, but at an ordinary wedding dinner, and having seen her entirely covered with emeralds and pearls, strung alternately, glittering all over her head, hair, bandeau, ears, neck and fingers, the value of all of which put together, amounted to the sum of 40,000,000 sesterces" ($2,000,000).

A Woman Beheaded in Germany in the Presence of 20,000 People.

Although the 3d of December last was a bitter cold day, from the earliest hour in the morning vast crowds of people filled the streets of the little village of Stade, on the banks of the Elbe river, nearly opposite the great North German seaport of Hamburg. By 9 o'clock at least 20,000 people had arrived in Stade, and the police had the utmost difficulty in keeping order in the surging multitude. The occasion which had caused all these thousands to flock to Stade was the beheading of a woman, refined, attractive and intelligent.

The name of the doomed woman was Wilhelmina Woltman, and the career of this extraordinary woman, almost from her earliest youth, had been marked by an uncontrollable and wicked temper. When at school she had knocked out the eye of one of her young companions. A few years after she became the governess of the children of a wealthy landed proprietor, who had fallen in love with her and made her his mistress. Her lover's wife having discovered the liaison, the girl poisoned the woman; and there is suspicion that she also caused the death of her own child. She buried herself thereupon for a time in the whirl of fashionable dissipation in Hamburg, where her extraordinary beauty attracted numerous admirers. But, becoming very reckless, the police expelled her from the city and she went to Brunswick, where an officer of the ducal army fell in love with her and eventually married her. She returned his devotion by poisoning him. She next turned up in Hanover, where she became acquainted with a merchant named Wachter, who married her. Wilhelmina revenged herself upon the opposing parents by poisoning them. The cholera raged at the time, and, in consequence, it remained a secret for years. Wachter soon afterward became a bankrupt and deserted his wife, who went to Stade and married a widower named Woltman, who had two children. These also became the victims of the murderous passions of their step-mother, and then her criminal career was brought to a close. She was arrested, her antecedents closely examined into, and her victims exhumed. Her trial took place at Stade on the 2d of October, and the result was that she was convicted and sentenced to death.

Pastor Decker made, on the morning of the day on which she was to be executed, a determined effort to move her stony heart. The woman was fastened to the wall by a chain ten feet long, which was attached to her left wrist. After listening to the reverened gentleman for two or three minutes, she made a sudden attack on him, compelling him to make a hasty retreat. Reiffenbers, the executioner, saluted his victim respectfully, and informed her who he was. "What do you want of me?" she said to the headsman, fixing her large, lustrous eyes inquiringly upon him. "I want to prepare you for the scaffold," he answered. "Oh," she said, carelessly, "I am prepared." "Not quite," he rejoined. He then unchained her hand and began to cut off her hair. Then he threw a heavy fur cape over her shoulders, and the toilet for the scaffold was finished. He thereupon left her cell, and the next visitor was the warden of the prison, who asked her if she wished anything. "Only a glass of water," she said, dryly. It was then half-past 1, and her last moment rapidly drawing nigh. Ten minutes afterward the Judge and Clerk of the Criminal Court appeared before her, and the death-warrant was read to her a last time. The presiding Judge urged her in feeling words to confess her crimes and make her peace with God. She responded by shaking her head impatiently. They left her, and then the headsman and his assistants took her to the scaffold. When she appeared in the open air the biting cold caused her to shiver; but she bore the glance of the thousands of eyes, which the multitude riveted upon her, without flinching.

The scaffold was a coarse, wooden structure, about eight feet in diameter. Wilhelmina Woltman ascended it with a firm step, and walked to the fatal block in its middle without betraying any nervousness. The warden of the prison asked her if she had anything to say. "No, no!" she answered angrily. "Make haste! make haste!" The next moment two assistants of the executioner caused her to kneel in front of the block. They took the fur cape from her shoulders, and pressed her head upon the top of the block, to which they fastened it by means of a leather strap. She shook convulsively for a moment or two, until the executioner, who had meanwhile taken his flashing ax from a sort of scabbard, hastily stepped up to her. He took his position at the left side of the block, lifted up his ax, and struck heavily upon the beautiful white neck of the woman. He had done his work well, for the head fell down in front of the block, while the trunk raised itself convulsively, a stream of dark red blood spouting in the hair. The headsman and his assistants sprang to one side of the scaffold, in order not to be stained by the blood of the murderess.

State Debts.

From several gubernatorial messages lately delivered some curious facts are gleaned regarding the proportionate burden of the debts of various Eastern and Northwestern States. Exclusive of the New England and Southern, the most populous and least populous States, viz., New York and Nevada, keep the lead in the relative burden of their indebtedness. The funded debt of the former is $25,386,725, with a population, according to the census of 1870, of 4,382,759, which represents a burden of $5.79 to each individual. Nevada has a debt of $379,246, and a population of 42,491—a burden of $8.91 per capita. Pennsylvania has a debt of $16,521,029, and a population of 3,521,769, or $4.69 per head. Ohio, with her 2,665,260 people, owes $8,583,546, or $3.22 for each inhabitant. Wisconsin's debt is $2,252,057, and her population 1,054,670—$2.10 apiece. Michigan has a debt of $1,764,292, which would require $1.48 each from her 1,184,059 inhabitants to settle it. Indiana owes about $4,000,000, representing a burden of $2.34 per head. In contrast with these spendthrift commonwealths behold the economical eaamples of Iowa, which is entirely out of debt, and Illinois, which has none worth speaking of. —*Exchange.*

THERE are four negroes in the Memphis Common Council.

About Finger Rings.

The Jews first used the finger ring in marriage. For this purpose they required it to have a certain value, and to be finally purchased. If it was bought on credit or taken as a gift, its power was destroyed. In Pliny's time it was made of iron, with a loadstone inserted as a gem; but Tertullian says that in his day, it had become gold. The nuns of St. Ann, at Rome, however, show a rude silver ring which they say is the wedding ring of St. Ann and Joachim, the parents of the Virgin Mary. The Christian church early adopted the custom of the marriage ring. In ancient marriage rites it was placed first on the thumb in the name of the "Father," then removed to the first finger in the name of the "Son," to the third with the name of the "Holy Ghost," and the "Amen," fixed its place on the fourth. Among the Anglo-Saxons, when children were betrothed, a ring was given as a pledge to "wed," and hence our term "wedding." When this "wed" or pledge was made, the ring was put on the right hand, and when it was redeemed by actual marriage, it was removed to the left. Their ceremony was very much like that of the present day—the bride was taken for "fairer or fouler," and promised to be "buxom and bony" to her husband.

In the middle ages, solemn betrothal by means of a ring generally preceded marriage. Chaucer, in his "Troilus and Cressida," and Shakespeare, in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," describe the ceremony. The custom of inscribing short sentences, called "posies," on wedding rings—which has lately been revived—is also noticed by Shakespeare, and other dramatists of the next century. Collections of these quaint protestations are common in books of curious literature. One of the most whimsical is that inscribed on the inside of the wedding ring used by John Thomas, Bishop of London, 1753, for his fourth wife. It ran thus: "If I survive, I'll make them five."

It is to be presumed that this good bishop did not regard Timothy's matrimonial charge as strictly binding. The Gimmel ring, which has met with great favor lately as a marriage ring, is of comparatively modern origin, the earliest mention of it with which we are familiar being in the "Beggar's Bush," by Beaumont and Fletcher. It is composed of two hoops, which unite and form one, and was first made in France. Rings were also the emblem of spiritual marriage and dignity as early, certainly, as the fourth century. In the Romish church, the Episcopal ring is of gold, set with a rich gem—usually an amethyst, and engraved. The Pope has two rings, one bearing the likeness of St. Peter, used for ordinary business, and never except by the Pope's hand or in his own presence; the other bears a cross, the head of both Peter and Paul, and generally the reigning Pope's name and arms. It is used only for bulls, and is broken at the death of the Pontiff, and a new one given by the city of Rome to his successor.

Louis Napoleon.

Of the "Character of Napoleon," *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* writes: We hear France spoken of in contempt, because of her unrest and perpetual troubles; rather should she be loved as almost the only country of Europe that is not at peace, that cannot rest, that is forever struggling with herself and her rulers, that longs to be free, that cannot remain still and be enslaved. When she is thus at peace—then all Europe may despair. It was from this nation that Louis Napoleon accepted the trust of a defender of the rights of the people; not without doubt, but as a menace to legitimate royalty, the young and liberal France gave to him the guardianship of the Republic. What might he not have done with it, could he have been true to the golden opportunity of the century? Imagine the influence on Europe had the Republic of 1848 remained to this day, as it might have remained had its President kept his oath, and had he not been dazzled by the idea of founding a Napoleonic empire. Freedom in Europe has been put back fifty years by the treachery of this one man. Louis Napoleon had superior merits of his own, no doubt; but that which enabled him to gain the throne was the name of his predecessor, than whom no greater man of the world has perhaps ever lived. He did much in his way for France, and served Italy well when he rescued her fairest provinces from the Austrian. It is not strange that Milan should wish to build him a monument. But the history which will be written, which unlike the history of the past will not record the triumphs of monarchs, but the struggles of the people, will give him his place of bad eminence among the betrayers of liberty. That treason was his greatest deed.

How He Handled the Flail.

A young man from an Eastern city who had been visiting some friends in this vicinity, after seeing a farmer thrash out a "flooring" of oats the other morning, asked and received permission to swing the flail a few minutes, upon assuring the agriculturist that he was "perfectly familiar with the art of thrashing." Expectorating upon his hands, the young man went at the oats, but at the first pass knocked the horn off a new milch cow that was leisurely chewing her cud in a neighboring stall. The second swing caved in the head of the former, who thought he was safe enough as long as he roosted on the top of the fanning-mill in the end of the barn, but without discovering what havoc he was making, the city artist kept at his labors; the third blow fell upon the oats, the fourth killed a setting hen in the manger near by, and the fifth pass of the deadly weapon was the best of all, for it came round the young man boomerang fashion, and knocked him down, and thus put an end to the slaughter. The mere fact that the city "thrasher" returned to consciousness about an hour before the farmer allowed the former to get several miles out of town before his efforts at thrashing were discovered by his neighbors.—*Titusville Press.*

SOME notion of public amusements in the far West is conveyed by the following from the Pioche (Nev.) *Record* of January 8: "To-morrow afternoon some rare sport is offered at Mitchell's saloon, Meadow Valley street, being a butting match between two American citizens of African descent. The stakes are $200 a side, and the price of admission is $1."

FEMININE NAMES AND THEIR MEANING.

Frances is truly fair,
Bertha is purely bright,
Clara is clear as [illegible],
Lucy is a star of light
Felicia is happy as happy can be;
Catharine is pure,
Barbara from afar,
Mabel is very fair,
Henrietta is a star.
Margaret a pearl thrown up from the sea.

Muriel is sweetest myrrh,
Amelia is sincere,
Agatha is very good,
Bridget is shining here.
Matilda is a lady of honor true;
Susan is a lily,
Cecilia dim of sight,
Jane a graceful willow,
Beatrice gives delight,
Elizabeth an oath, pure as morning dew.

Sophia is wisdom,
Letitia is joy,
Eveline a princess,
Julia a jewel joy,
Rebecca is faithful as the light of day;
Constance is resolute,
Grace is favor meet,
Charlotte is nobility,
Harriet an odor sweet,
Abigail is joyful as the robin's lay.

Sarah is a lady,
Isabel is fair,
Lucinda is constant,
Jemima sounds in air,
Caroline is noble-spirited and brave
Lydia is well,
Judith a song of praise
Cornelia is harmony,
Priscilla ancient of days,
Selina a nightingale where branches wave.

Humorous.

SWEET home—A bee-hive.

A STOCK-IN trade—Hosiery.

A MARINE swell—The porpoise.

FANCY bread—A roll of the eye.

A YOUNG shaver—A barber's baby

BEER, like a flea, is subject to hops.

GENTLE and simple—The bait and the fish.

A WISE man changes his mind—a fool never.

A CRIMINAL COURT—Sparking another man's wife.

NEW book—"The Stray Wig," by the author of "The Wandering Heir."

BE temperate in diet—our first parents ate themselves out of house and home.

THEY say crocodiles do not really weep; a sailor, though, has seen whales blubber.

A SOCIETY man is said to have laughed so much in his sleeve that it is quite worn out.

TO KEEP out of debt—Acquire the reputation of a rascal, and none will trust you.

TO GET rid of red hair—Hold your head for a few minutes in a strong blaze of gas.

A CLEVELAND husband refused to buy his wife a new carpet, and she committed suicide.

HOW to get all the music out of a piano—Let a steam fire-engine play on it a few minutes.

AN Irish writer says: "I know of no earthly reason why women should not become medical men."

THE gentle turkey gobbler now roosts on the barnyard fence, with none to molest him or make him afraid.

"WE'RE in a pickle now," said a man in a crowd. "A regular jam," said another. "Heaven preserve us!" moaned an old lady.

"WHAT'S the use of trying to be honest?" asked a young man the other day of a friend. "Oh! you ought to try it once to see," was the reply.

"WHEN I put my foot down, I'll have you to understand," says Mrs. Noker, "that there's something there." On investigation it was found to be a No. 11 shoe.

IT was a North Carolinian who, in speaking of the extreme leanness of his hogs, said that he had to put overcoats on them to enable them to make a shadow in the sun.

"I THINK my hair's turning gray," said a customer to the hair-cutter. "Well," said the hair-cutter, "reely, sir, I can't say, but it do seem to be meditating a change of color."

PEOPLE who believe the current stories about intelligent dogs will read with pleasure that a lost dog in Norfolk, having seen his master's advertisement in a local print, promptly went home.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., recently had some awful excitement over some bloody clothes found on the ice, and several would-be detectives pawed them over, smelt of them, and cried for vengeance, until a doctor came along who pronounced them the cast-off clothing of a small-pox patient.

Josie Mansfield.

The report that the notorious Josie Mansfield had lost her fortune by the failure of the Bowles Brothers has been contradicted. This dangerous Circe is now in Paris, where she lives in her usual gay and sumptuous style, partly on her own means and partly on those supplied by a wealthy Englishman whom her mature charms have ensnared. Some time ago the Mansfield attended the performance of "Fra Diavolo" at the Opera Comique. Being dressed very "loud," the profusion of diamonds she wore, as well as her free and easy manners, naturally attracted the attention of the whole audience to the box in which she sat. A few days afterward the *Vert-Vert*, a Parisian evening journal, gave a very spicy description of Josie's behavior, together with a brief biography, in which it was stated that she had tried in vain to be admitted to good society in Paris, and that even the Grand Hotel du Louvre had refused to receive her as a guest. The result of this article was the challenge of M. Dupont, the editor of the *Vert-Vert*, by Josie's English gallant. They fought with sabers, and M. Dupont received a dangerous cut in his arm.

Disraeli.

Mr. Disraeli is not, after all, to receive that sympathy which attaches to impoverished greatness. "An Oxford Graduate," writing to the New York *Post*, remorselessly punctures the interesting story told by a late correspondent of that paper. Mr. Disraeli owns Huguenden in his own right, had a property of £40,000 bequeathed him a few years since, has a pension of £2,000, and moreover has the precedents of Canning and the second Pitt for continuing a party leader without money.

Miscellaneous.

Ship-building in Maine is again looking up.

Independence Hall is being re[illegible]

Sullivan is Pennsylvan[illegible] county on[illegible] once sold for a fiddle.

St. Louis claims to [illegible] 000 new buildings last year.

Baltimore annually exports $8,000,000 worth of canned oysters.

The surviving soldiers of the Mexican war are all to be pensioned.

There is one colored man in the Memphis Common Council.

A California man has collected, in 50 years, 14,000 different coins.

The Surveyor-General of California returns the population at 657,821.

Sitka has a public debt of $150, and only 70 cents in its public fund.

A Vienna microscopist has demonstrated that flies disseminate small-pox.

Dubuque has an insane woman who has not slept in a bed for seven years.

Satin is used more than any other silken fabric for ball and evening dresses.

Key West, Fla., sends its mail matter to Tampa, in the same State, by way of New York.

The debt of Milwaukee is larger than that of the State of Wisconsin, viz., $2,200,000.

The new style of bonnet is a cross between a locomotive smoke-stack and a custard cap.

Yale College now requires freshmen to be at least 15 years old, instead of 14, as formerly.

The latest blanket sheet newspaper to assume a quarto form is the Boston *Transcript*.

The expenses of New York City last year were $9,600,000 less than under Tammany rule.

The latest wonderful California product is a yearling baby that weighs more than his pa.

Stokes' lawyers say that if the press had kept still they could have cleared the murderer as slick as a pin.

The fragments of good resolutions made on New Year's day bestrew the streets of every city in the Union.

A machine is now in operation in Philadelphia which turns out 3,000 complete paper match-boxes per hour.

For more than twelve consecutive days, last month, the thermometer was below freezing point in Boston.

"**Peace**, peace, when there is no peace," made famous and popular by Patrick Henry, is from Jeremiah viii., 11.

In 1860 Iowa was twentieth in the roll of States. In 1870 it was the eleventh. In 1880 it is estimated it will be the sixth.

When a new town is started on the plains Chicago drummers camp out and wait for the new stores to be completed, to sell the owners goods.

Kalamazoo, Mich., will be forty-two years old next June. It enjoyed seven years of comparative happiness before receiving its present name.

Such is the rage for speculation in California that thirty-two mining companies, representing $9,250,000 in capital, were recently formed in one day.

Ten thousand bushels of Iowa corn was recently shipped to Liverpool and sold at a profit of ten cents per bushel. It was sent by the way of New Orleans.

How Horace Greeley was Mistaken for a Criminal.

Early risers in New York have frequently noticed the procession of prisoners on their way from the police courts to the boat which transports them to Blackwell's Island. One morning, while Mr. Greeley was walking down Fourth avenue, he was unconsciously entangled in one of these gangs of wretched prisoners. At the point where it turned off to go to the boat, Mr. Greeley pursued his onward course, whereat one of the officers having charge of the prisoners roughly said to him:

"Get in the line there, old man."

Horace, really puzzled, retorted:

"I am going down town."

"Come, old man," said the officer, still mistaking him for a prisoner, "we don't want any of your airs, but just move on."

"But I must go down town and attend to my business," retorted the philosopher.

"Oh! what business have you got down town?" queried the officer; "come, get along with you."

"Why, I am Horace Greeley, editor of the *Tribune*, and I have got work to do."

The officer called on the policemen assisting him, and told him the story about the prisoner, and with his forefinger tapping his forehead, and looking significantly at Mr. Greeley, said:

"He's a bad case; he's a goner."

Just then a reporter passed, and at a glance taking in Greeley's predicament, told the officers how ludicrous a blunder they had committed. The policemen apologized, and Horace, hurrying to his desk wrote a racy article on prison reform.

A Mechanical "Tell-Tale."

Many attempts have been made to devise a tell-tale to show whether a watchman goes on his rounds faithfully during the night, but few many have succeeded. Among the latest and best is the one now in use at the penitentiary, Lausanne, invented by Mr. Canderoy, which effects its object by electricity. A disk of paper, divided into twelve hours, is set in movement by clock-work. A number of electro-magnets are fixed in front of the disk, and these are connected in the usual way with buttons. These buttons indicate stations on the watchman's round, and he is expected to push each one as he passes it. The push excites the electro-magnets, and releases a pricker, which starts forward and makes a hole in the paper disk. This disk may be placed in any part of the building, in the inspector's office or Governor's room; consequently, any neglect or evasion on the part of the watchman is immediately detected.

The Quality of Minnesota Cold.

The present winter, which is one of unusual severity through a wide range of latitude, strikes recent comers to this State [illegible] inhabitants maintain that nothing like it has been experienced here [illegible] of [illegible] I expect the oldest [illegible] of Minnesota form no exception to this general rule of senility. The cold [illegible] must be once felt in order to [illegible] correct impression of its intensity. During Christmas week the thermometer here in St. Paul ranged from 23 to 30 degrees below zero; several railroad stations on the prairie west [illegible] thermometer [illegible] 42 degrees, while at [illegible], near the middle of the State, the mercury froze. Mention of a few of the visible effects of the cold will aid in forming an opinion of its severity. In this connection, perhaps I cannot do better than to give a bit of personal experience. Having never spent a winter here, I was caught napping. On rising, the Monday morning before Christmas, I discovered that every article of food in the house, the contents of the cellar not excepted, were frozen solid.

"This must be a pretty cold morning," I observed to my wife, who returned an emphatic assent, and added that the water-pipe had burst in two places. As no water was to be had, we dispensed with coffee for breakfast.

"You had better wrap up your ears," she said, as I prepared to go down town.

I wrapped up my ears and went out. On gaining the street the air seemed much less keen than I had anticipated, but I noticed that the snow creaked remarkably under my feet. When I had walked a square and a half I met a man, who said, "Look out for that nose when you get into the house." I regarded this remark as impertinent, and made no reply. I had walked another square, when I met another man who stared at me with such unfeigned commiseration in his eyes—I could not see his face—that I said:

"Well, sir, what is your great discovery?"

"Your nose is frozen," said the man.

"How do you know it?" I asked.

"It's as white as chicken meat," said the man, "and as solid as a stone. Put some snow on it quick, for God's sake."

The same morning there were many cases of frozen members, and even faces. A young man in the pineries, stalwart and robust, as full of vitality as a chestnut is full of meat, had his feet so badly frozen that amputation was necessary.

The intensely cold weather lasted about eight days. During that period probably nine-tenths of all the potatoes and apples in the city were frozen, and the same fact holds good throughout the State. Notwithstanding its severity, the winter has attractions. The air is certainly pure, dry, and invigorating. One has but to be well protected by clothing out of doors, and by warm fires within, in order to feel first rate. Headache and lassitude, except from special causes, are impossible. The nights are beautiful, generally there is not a cloud to be seen. The moon and stars shine resplendent. Even when the moon is in her quarter, it is light enough to read. No wind stirring, the smoke from the chimneys rises in white, vertical columns, that can be seen at a long distance. Under foot the snow creaked so loudly and musically that the tread of a man may be heard distinctly at a distance of a quarter of a mile. It glistens whitely on the roofs of the houses.

The cold weather causes our streets to present a really picturesque appearance. Fur caps and overcoats are much worn by the men. These garments vary in style and quality, according to the wealth or social position of the wearer. For instance, Gov. Austin, who, by the way, is a very estimable gentleman, wears a seal-skin overcoat worth $140, and a cap of the same material worth $15. A teamster wears a shaggy buffalo, costing perhaps $10. Between these two extremes are costumes of every conceivable style. Many of the laborers wear moccasins and boots of Indian-cured buckskin, the same being, when new, of a bright yellow color. Silk hats are almost as rare in the streets as are white foxes. Occasionally a Boston or New York drummer makes his appearance in a tall hat, but finding himself the object of derision on the part of hackmen and newsboys, he speedily invests in a cap. A due regard for his own comfort has equal influence, probably. The fact is, one must dress warmly here or freeze. The ladies bury themselves in wrappings to such an extent, finishing off with a white nubia about the head and face, which reveals nothing but the eyes, that to recognize one of them on the street is as difficult as it is to detect an acquaintance among the veiled women who walk the streets of Cairo.—*St. Paul Cor. Boston Globe.*

Necessity of Ventilation.

I hold that the breathing of impure air is a fruitful source of disease of the right heart occurring after middle age. How many people ignorantly favor its occurrence by confining themselves to closely shut, non-ventilated, hot, stifling rooms, in which the carbolic acid has accumulated to two or three per cent. of the air they respire! How many are thus destroyed by being compelled, through the exigencies of life, to pass the greater part of their time in pits and manufactories where ventilation is defective, or in which the air respired is poisoned by noxious fumes and offensive emanations from the materials undergoing the process of manufacture! How many are falling victims to the poisonous influence upon the heart of the atmosphere of an underground railway! What do these facts suggest? How are these evil results to be prevented? The simple answer is: Let the rooms in which you live be effectually ventilated by an incoming current of air filtered from all adventitious impurities, and so divided that no draught shall be felt; and by an outgoing current which shall remove from the apartments the carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, sulphurous-acid gas, sulphuretted hydrogen, and other noxious compounds, as rapidly as they are generated. Apply the same principle to public buildings, theatres, schools, manufactories, pits, and to all places in which people are accustomed to congregate.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Women Who Have Been Hanged.

The first white person executed in Minnesota was a woman. As an illustration of her class of intellect it was [illegible] she brought with her from [illegible] Illinois a bucket of butter, kept it in her stateroom on a first-class boat and carried it [illegible] the parlor and her bed-room, [illegible] leaving her other baggage to be handled by porters. She had heard that butter was scarce in that part of the country, and [illegible] her [illegible] to the belief that she was a person of weak mind. She married a man who treated her cruelly and died with symptoms of poison. A chemist thought he found arsenic in the stomach and a druggist had sold her some of that drug "to poison rats." There was no attempt to dispute the chemical test. This expedient was discovered lately for the benefit of a woman who has not outlived the charms which once drove rival claimants [illegible] and madness. Being old, unattractive and poor, none but the ladies of St. Paul took any special interest in her case; and [illegible] besiege the Governor for [illegible]. This one led a deputation of them, knelt at his feet, and with tears and passionate entreaty begged executive clemency; but the ugly woman was hanged by the neck until she was dead.

A poor German woman was executed in Philadelphia about [illegible] years ago; and her confession, in her broken English, was one of the saddest things I ever read. Her man had "peat" her, peat her so much, made her work in the field when she was sick and tired; peat her for not keeping up; peat her for stopping to nurse her baby; made her work in the house while he rested and smoked, and peat her if she was not ready to go out to work when he was! She was so tired; could "never get no rested;" she want to leave him and go away, but he take the children from her; she have four little children; he peat them, too; she could not leave her children; she was so tired that she gave her man stuff; she sorry she kill her man; but she no know what to do, she so tired.

The dailies made occasional news items out of the case, and the poor, old, worn-out slave was universally voted a monster of iniquity. The majesty of the law was vindicated by sending her from the gallows to the unerring judgment, where her toil-worn hands and tortured soul must have been very white compared to the bejeweled fingers of the charming monsters who slip so gracefully through the elastic meshes of our man-made laws.

Mrs. Sagaff, now under sentence of death in Butler county, Pa., who is to be hanged when the present treatment in the Rixmont Insane Hospital shall have so far restored her reason as to make her sensible of the solemnity of the occasion, is gray-haired and a grandmother, and in personal appearance the opposite of charming.

Mrs. Grinder, who was executed at Pittsburgh, some eight years ago, had studied the art of poisoning to the neglect of that of pleasing. She was not charming, and such charms as she had were reserved for her husband.—*Mrs. Swisshelm's Note-Book.*

Origin of a Phrase.

"To scrape acquaintance" comes to us from the Roman Emperor Adrian: He was at the public baths one day, when he saw one of his veteran soldiers scraping his body with a tile. That was such poor luxury that Adrian ordered that his old comrade should be supplied with more suitable cleansing materials, and also with money. On a subsequent occasion, when the Emperor again went to the bath, the spectacle before him was highly amusing. A score of old soldiers who had fought under Adrian were standing in the water, and each was currying himself with a tile and wincing at the self-inflicted rubbing. The Emperor perfectly understood what he saw and what was the purpose of the sight. "Ha, ha!" he exclaimed, "you had better scrape one another, my good fellows." He added: "You certanly shall not scrape acquaintance with me."

Millions on the Strike!—In spite of the enormous amount of capital invested in the promotion of Intemperance, the Missionaries of Sobriety have no reason to be disheartened. The strike against alcoholic drinks is not confined to the ordinary liquors of commerce. It is extending to all medicines of which ardent spirits form a component part. The belief that stimulants of this nature are *slow poisons* gains ground everywhere. Eminent physiologists preach the doctrine, and the dissecting knife and the microscope afford *post mortem* evidence of its truth. Fortunately at the very time when our distinguished surgeons were making the experiments which led to this conclusion, a sagacious member of the profession, Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, was perfecting a vegetable tonic, possessing all the restorative properties claimed for the spirituous astringents, and free from their deadly sting. To those demoralizing, health destroying potions his famous **Vinegar Bitters** seem to be giving the *coup de grace*. The demand for them declines, while the commercial and sanitary success of the new medicine is complete. And we hear daily of cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, malarious fever, rheumatism, constipation, general and local debility, gout, kidney disease, etc., etc., that have succumbed to the *great restorative* after resisting all others.—[Com.

Suzzoni, who was the adoration of the sentimental girls of Corsica, and who was killed by the police last month, had been four times sentenced to death. He was the ablest and most highly esteemed brigand who ever rifled a pocket on the island.

Lorenza Silva, a Mexican lady, has died with the aid of 150 years, less 11 days, on her head.

We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. Our Doctor, however, says a little ipecac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.—[Com.

Luxury, Health, Economy insured by using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant Light Rolls, Biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes. Try it.—[Com.

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The American speculators who engaged Edmund Yates and Froude as lecturers are said to have lost by their enterprise.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.—[Com.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. The instrument and two medicines sold for $2 by all Druggists. 624

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*.—[Com.

Some of our readers may not remember that John Milton is the author of the oft-quoted line "Of lingering sweetness long drawn out," but they will all remember that the Elmwood Collar can be bought at any furnishing store.—[Com.

The roughness of the skin caused by the cold winds is easily cured by using "The Queen's Toilet," for the Complexion!—[Com.

Prostration Practice.

Luckily for the sick, the idea that it is necessary to reduce their bodily strength in order to cure them, is fast dying out. Modern science recognizes the fact that disease is of itself more than sufficiently depressing to body and mind, and does not need to be assisted in its inroads upon the vital energy of the system by violent purgations and other debilitating mixtures. Prostration is, in short, "played out," and the practitioners who still cling to it are so few and far between that they cannot, like their predecessors of the same fatal school who flourished half a century ago, fill the graveyard with their victims. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in 1860 was the heaviest blow that the old practice of depletion had ever received, and from that time to the present, as the celebrity of the great vegetable invigorant has increased, the purging, blistering, bleeding, and mercurial practice has declined. The effect of this famous preventive and remedy is to strengthen, build up, regulate and tranquilize, not to weaken, break down and violently disturb the system. It is a tonic, alterative and nervine, with a pure stimulant as its propelling and distributing agent. This stimulant diffuses the curative and life-sustaining elements of the medicine through the whole organization, and brings them into contact with the sources of disease. Hence its cures of indigestion, constipation, bilious complaints, nervousness, languor, debility, low spirits, malarious disorders, &c., are complete and thorough, and as a protection against the ailments caused or aggravated by cold and damp it has no equal.

Nervous Sufferer.—A dose of **Vegetine**, taken just before going to bed, will insure a comfortable night's rest to the nervous sufferer.

Sooner or later a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung Affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves—Good to Prime	12¼@	13
Common	9 @	10
Hogs—Dressed	5¼@	6
Cotton—Middling Upland	20¼@	
Flour—Superfine Western	6 25 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 70 @	
Corn	64 @	67
Oats	51 @	53
Pork—Mess	13 50 @	
Lard	8¼@	8¾

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	[illegible] @	6 00
Good	5 25 @	5 75
Medium	4 25 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	3 75
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
Hogs	3 75 @	4 10
Flour—White Winter Extra	[illegible] @10	00
Red Winter Extra	[illegible] @	7 [illegible]
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 24 @	1 25¼
No. 3 Spring	1 11 @	1 12¼
Corn—No. 2	30 @	31
Oats—No. 2	25 @	26
Rye—No. 2	68 @	69
Barley—No. 2	75 @	76
Butter—Choice	25 @	26
Eggs—Fresh	30 @	31
Pork—Mess	12 00 @	12 05
Lard	7 35 @	7 35¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 Spring	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	29 @	
Rye	74 @	75
Hogs	3 80 @	4 00
Cattle	3 25 @	3 75

CINCINNATI.

Flour	8 25 @	8 50
Wheat	1 75 @	1 80
Corn	40 @	41
Rye	86 @	88
Pork—Mess	12 75 @	13 00
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	4 30 @	4 50

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 31 @	
No. 2	1 24¼@	
Oats—No. 2	26¼@	
Corn—No. 2	38 @	
Rye—No. 1	70 @	
Barley—No. 2	85 @	

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1	1 75 @	
No. 2	1 70 @	

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 79 @	
No. 2 Red	1 71 @	
Corn	[illegible]	
Oats	[illegible]	38¼

THEA-NECTAR
IS A
PURE BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere, and for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st. and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Or Advisory Foreign Law Business, promptly attended to by J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

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[illegible] Co. [illegible] NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO.

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[illegible] Committee. They [illegible] Send for full [illegible] Publishers, [illegible] Cornhill, Boston.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.
MOVABLE-TOOTHED CIRCULARS,
PERFORATED CROSS-CUTS,
AMERICAN SAW CO., NEW YORK.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys. Inflammation of the Bladder. Inflammation of the Bowels. Congestion of the Lungs. Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart. Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria. Catarrh, Influenza. Headache, Toothache. Neuralgia, Rheumatism. Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH, BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
[illegible]
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
[illegible]
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
[illegible]
Read "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$72.00 EACH WEEK.—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2001.

AGENTS WANTED for the new Illustrated Book
WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.
[illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.
Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, are entitled to $100 Bounty. Widows and heirs apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, B. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS
No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.
Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

10,000 PRAIRIE FARMS,
16 hours from Chicago, with no change of cars, in the
"MIDDLE REGION of WESTERN IOWA."
A rich, well-drained prairie soil of natural meadow and plow land, amply supplied with pure running water abundant; climate unsurpassed [illegible] to be had to any desirable extent.
1,700,000 ACRES OF RAILROAD LANDS,
[illegible] interest.
Agents at Railroad Stations are provided with plats, prices and teams to show lands free to purchasers. [illegible] Chicago Branch Office, 88 S. Canal st. [illegible] Clinton and [illegible] below. [illegible] JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM
CUTLER BROS. & CO. PROPRIETORS, BOSTON.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
What is Needed.
Boston, Feb. 13, 1871.
Henry R. Stevens, Esq.:
Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from General Debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.
Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co.,
No. 10 State street, Boston.
Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.
[illegible]
N. H. TILDEN,
[illegible] Building, Boston, Mass.
Heartily Recommends.
South Boston, [illegible] 1870.
Mr. Stevens:
[illegible]
Mrs. [illegible] 88 Athens St.
Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

CHILDREN TEETHING.
MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. [illegible]

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
[illegible] Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, February 6, 1873.

[illegible] The Legislature [illegible] office.

[illegible] repeal the Gravel Road Law [illegible] the legislature [illegible].

[illegible] the Legislature now get eight dollars a day. Is the laborer worthy of his hire.

The new divorce law threatened to be passed by the Legislature requires a two years' residence in the State.

President Grant has signed the bill abolishing the franking privilege, and the law will take effect from the first of July next.

A Boiler explosion occurred at Pittsburg last Monday, in the American Iron Works, killing seven workmen, and wounding a large number.

Our Legislature votes that we are under no obligations to the State of Ohio to maintain the Wabash and Erie Canal in a navigable condition.

Alex. H. Stevens, of Georgia, did not get to be U. S. Senator. Gen. J. B. Gordon was elected. Stevens will be a candidate for Congress, and will no doubt be elected.

The United States Senate says that Congressmen shall not have $8,000 a year, and that ends it. In these days to be a Congressman is greater than a king.

J. P. Jones, of Nevada, only paid $250,000 to be Senator. Cheap, provided he sees a Credit Mobiler in his day. Yet Morton says we have the best civil service the world ever saw. Best paying, no doubt.

A company has been formed with a capital of $10,000,000, whose object it is to tunnel the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers near their junction, in [illegible] Railway movements [illegible] has been presented to Congress.

The [illegible] Horace Greeley have withdrawn from the contest of their father's will, and the Jackals who have defamed his memory and thwarted his wishes, have succeeded in probating the will of 1871.

The daughters of the late Chief-Justice Taney, are in straitened circumstances, and are compelled to earn their subsistance by working as copyist for lawyers in Baltimore. Members of the legal profession, throughout the country are about starting a fund to relieve the necessities of these ladies—the children of a man who, for thirty years, held the highest judicial position in the country, and died poor.

It's astonishing what a stir the Credit Mobiler is making among the dry bones. Major Ben Perley Poore, one of the staunchest of the administration correspondents, is moved to murmur. "It is a mystery," he says, "why Congressmen, who are more or less enriched by the possession of this Credit Mobiler, stock should have denied it last fall, during the campaign, in letter or on the stump [illegible] then should have repeated [illegible] writen statements [illegible] sworn to, when they must have known that [illegible] in his possession proof [illegible] of this once much coveted, but now much repudiated stock.

That Apportionment

At the October election Hendricks received 189,424 votes, and Browne 188,276, while the vote of the other officers varied but little from these numbers, showing conclusively that the strength of the two parties is nearly equal. And yet the *Indianian* says that the late congressional apportionment cannot be done better than it has been done, giving the Republicans 9 out of 13 Congressmen. Perhaps not for its party. Had the Democrats carried the Legislature they would doubtless have taken the same advantage for their party. But to look at it from a non-partisan stand point, and without prejudice, is this right, and according to the voice of the people? We know that our friend Rauh, is a party man, and no one else will have any doubt as to this when they know that he endorses this act with all the gusto of the "truly loyal." Had the Radicals taken a simple majority their hogginess would not have been so apparent. The above figures are all we deem necessary, and now let Ruby show that this could not be done, or stop his blowing.

[illegible] Scoundrel Exposed.

Senator Pomeroy will not be reelected to the Senate as he expected last Wednesday. The Legislature met, and just before the vote was taken Senator York proceeded to detail three alleged interviews between himself and Pomeroy. He said these interviews were held in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by himself and other prominent opponents of Pomeroy. The first one was on Friday night last, at which several persons was present, and during which time the Ross letters were discussed. The second one was private, and at the solicitation of Pomeroy, on Monday night. At this Pomeroy offered him (York) $8,000 for his vote—$2,000 in cash, $5,000 on Tuesday, and the remainder on Thursday.—York accepted the offer, and took the $2,000. On Tuesday afternoon he met Pomeroy again by agreement, and received from him the $5,000 promised.

York then produced a roll of bank bills from his pocket and said: 'Here is the $7,000 paid to me by Pomeroy, which I now desire to place in the hands of the President of this Joint Convention.'

At the conclusion of York's speech, a motion was made for a recess, until five P. M., to give Pomeroy an opportunity to defend himself, which was defeated by a large majority, and a motion to proceed immediately to ballot for Senator was carried amid great excitement.

Before the Senate roll was finished, it was clearly evident that Mr. Ingalls would carry the great body of the Legislature, both Pomeroy, and anti-Pomeroy. Ingalls was declared elected, and the Convention adjourned.

Immediately after adjournment a complaint was entered in Court, against Senator Pomeroy, on a charge of bribery, and he was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to appear on Friday.

Grant, like a wise man, wasted no time, and put the last touch to the Franking bill, in short order. Horace Greeley will rest easier in his grave, for this final achievement whose first beginning he started in Congress more than thirty years ago. The faces of the members must have been a picture of lugubrious woe, when the bill came back signed in due form, and the vision of unlimited [illegible] passage forever undone. Where now will the impecunious and unbought Solon get clean linen? How now present an immaculate front to the galleries? How keep his frank fresh in the eyes of constituents? The [illegible] and grandeur of Congress eloquence, must find its way [illegible] after July, through the regular newspaper reports and many a meek and inglorious Pitt or Burke will bray away without honor or profit because he lives in the land of no papers or telegraphs. One good effect this will have—members will be more respectful to the press, and stand in more wholesome awe of the power that can do so much to make or mar them in a negative manner.—*Lake Sentinel.*

A Model State Officer.

Indiana has a model officer for Auditor of State. He has not been during his term, merely the auditor of public accounts, but it may be inferred from the admirable report of the General Assembly of Indiana, that he has had very much to do with the legislation. Being charged with the duty of suggesting plans for the improvement of the revenue he devoted himself attentively to the whole subject of State taxation and the proper assessment of property and has produced a bill that was so perfect and comprehensive, that it was nominated by the Legislature, without amendment or discussion. The previous legislation suffered a vast amount of property invested in corporate stocks and in other ways to escape taxation. This is all reached by the provisions of Mr. Shoemaker's bill, and over two thousand dollars of increased revenue will be secured to the State. Again this vigilent official detected the influence of insurance companies, that prevented wholesome legislation for the protection of the people against worthless and unsound companies, fully investigated the whole subject, and prepared a bill embracing all the safeguards, requisite to drive out worthless companies, and encouraging sound ones, and provide at the same time, that the State shall also derive a revenue from this extensive business, thus further increasing the revenues of the State. There has indeed been a general overhauling of the whole financial system of the State by this officer, and so proper and just have been his suggestions, that they have met with general approval, not only by the Legislature, but by the press of the State. It is to be regretted that in the mutations of party, so competent and faithful an officer should be misplaced, and his ability lost to the State, in these days of incompetency in civil service.—*Courier Journal.*

A Good [illegible]

Last Saturday, Senator Gleason, from the Joint Select Committee on redistricting the State for Judicial purposes, reported Bill No 238. It divides the State into 36 Judicial circuits, the counties of Northern Indiana being redistricted as follows:

16. Wells, Adams and Jay.
27. Huntington and Wabash.
28. Grant, Blackford and Miami.
29. Cass and Carroll.
30. Benton, Newton, Warren and Jasper.
31. Lake, Porter, Stark, and Pulaski.
32. Laporte and St. Joseph.
33. Marshall, Kosciusko and Fulton.
34. Elkhart and Lagrange.
35. Steuben, DeKalb and Noble.
36. Allen and Whitley.

The bill fixes the time of holding courts in the various counties, and provides for holding special terms, if necessary.

It also transfers the jurisdiction heretofore held in Common Pleas Court to the Circuits, and also abolishes the offices of Common Pleas Judge and district Attorney. All business pending in the Common Pleas Courts, is transferred to the Circuit Courts with the records, papers, etc. An election is ordered to be held October 2nd, 1873, to elect judges and Prosecuting Attorneys in place of such as may be holding by appointment of the Governor. Circuit, and Common Pleas Courts that may be in session on the taking effect of this act, are authorized to continue in session until the expiration of the term.

This bill is a most excellent one and should speedily be adopted by both Houses.

The Largest

CLOTHING

HOUSE

IN THE COUNTY.

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

ways on hand.

Auburn, Ind.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs the fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and [illegible] only line west of the Mississippi [illegible] with roads further West are [illegible] The Texas connection of this [illegible] and passengers are offered [illegible] route from St. Louis to Texas, [illegible] souri, Kansas & Texas R. R. [illegible] the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. [illegible] time tables, information [illegible] our readers to S. H. Thompson, [illegible] Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. [illegible] Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOZER AND BLATNER

South-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Arcola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittanna "	Brocades,
Balerno "	Silk Stripes,
Turko, "	Corded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATNER

Another Explosion

IN

High Prices

Messrs. WOOD & WILLIAMS

Want the people of DeKalb and surrounding counties to know that they have now the largest, finest and most extensive assortment of

Dry Goods

G OCERIES,

HATS and CAPS!

BOOTS & SHOES

&c., ever exhibited in Auburn. Also

Dress Goods,

of all kinds, at the lowest figures,

FOR CASH.

Call at Case's old stand, and see the fine display. No trouble to show you goods. Produce taken at the highest market price.

WOOD & WILLIMS.

J. J. WOOD, Ada, Ohio.
E. E. WILLIAMS, Ashland, Ohio.

Fruit House!

BULLETIN

Prices for the Holidays!

GREAT REDUCTION ON

Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits of the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advahtage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices

Young Hyson	80, 90, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	28c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.

At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	9, best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	13c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Olong	4, 50, 80, and 95c
Japan	40, 50, and 95c
Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.

10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahoqany double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	25 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and cherry	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old 76	3 50
3 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Dianer	90c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	35c to 50c a bottle

All the above Liquors are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS

We have an extra large assortment, 25 cents below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, all different kinds	25c

Wax Candles for Christmas Trees.

All different sizes, from 1½c to 3c each. All kinds of goods for Santa Claus, at one half the usual Price.

Fine Fresh Oysters, AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.

Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box

You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

Best Thing in the West

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Lands

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Interest, 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the Road. For Circulars and general information, address A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Dep't, TOPEKA, KAN.

Attention Creation!

Another Rebellion

IN

Boots, Shoes and Real Estate,

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit:

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. ane lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of my stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

Sale of Household Furniture, etc., will be made known in time. No public sale of Boots & Shoes.

Now is the time to save money. $3000 worth of stock offered at cost. Sure nobody needs to go bare-footed with such an opportunity. Invitation given to all.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN OTTO.

Auburn, January 27, '73—2m.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

No. 89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

Auction Sale.

I. Lauferty & Son.

South-east corner of Columbia and Calhoun Streets.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Will commence selling at Auction their entire stock of Fashionable Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods on

SATURDAY, JAN. 11th 1873.

at 10 o'clock a. m., and from day to day thereafter until the entire stock is sold

WE QUIT THE BUSINESS!

Now is your time to buy

GOOD GOODS!

at your own prices. Remember on Saturday morning Jan. 11th. Call soon as they will go fast.

I. LAUFERTY & SON.

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

LIVER

STIMULANT

AND

CATHARTIC

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
W. B. HURD & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Court in session.

Dance here the 22nd.

Sleighing is not so good.

Valentine day will soon be at hand—on the fourteenth.

See advertisement in another column about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

New subscribers are coming in every day. And that just what we want.

The attendance at the Circuit Court this week has been very large.

No more Quail or Pheasant hunting.—time expired Feb. 1st.

See in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

A boy by the name of Strah had a leg broken the other day at Waterloo while wrestling with another boy.

The Sabbath school of the Presbyterian church will give a festival and musical entertainment at Case's Hall next Friday evening.

The next session of the North Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church will be held in Logansport, commencing on Wednesday, the 16th day of April. Bishop Merril will preside.

Charlie Beagnot, of the stave factory had a leg broken the other day by scuffling. He has got a six weeks job now, and has plenty of time to reflect what might have been.

ALWAYS stop at the best. The Central Hotel at Fort Wayne is the neatest, cleanest and most comfortable one in the city. You get what you call for, and only pay for what you get. Conducted on the American and European plan.

THERE was a meeting of the teaches of DeKalb County held at this place last Saturday. The Secretary has failed to furnish a report for this paper. We could not possibly be present but learn that there was a good attendance.

Wood & Williams have established a branch of their dry goods store at St. Johns, where they propose to supply their customers at the usually low rates This point on the Railroad is rapidly improving and may yet develop into a good sized town.

QUITE a large sleighing party went to the fine residence of Wm. Whetsel's last Tuesday evening, and had a most splendid time, the attention and hospitality of the family assisting materially in the general enjoyment. All came away convinced that it was blessed to be there.

LAST Sunday was ground hog day, when it is said Mr. Hog comes forth and seeing his shadow rushes back again there to remain, sucking his thumb, until the middle of March. But owing to the great depth of the snow, the programme has been postponed on account of the weather.

OUR enterprising citizen, Ed. Long of Waterloo, has put upon the line in that place a splendid Omnibus, by which he will accommodate the travelling public and others with transportation to hotels and private houses at low fare. We hope his efforts will be appreciated and that he will meet with deserved success.

OUR friend Chas. A. Saunder has established a wholesale paper house in Ft. Wayne, and can now supply the trade with wraping paper and papers, bags, of all descriptions on short notice at prices far below those which are now being paid Those wanting anything in this line should give him a visit when in the city No. 191 Calhoun street.

The *Press* wants to wager that Negro Hinton, [illegible] canal Trustee, is a better man than we [illegible]. That may be, though we don't know it, and if so he can double discount the gentle blonde of the *Press* We did not call him an ignorant barber, but said that he was represented as such. We are opposed to Negro officers, where a majority of the people are whites. If the editor of the *Press*, however, regards himself as good as a nigger, we have no objections to our colored brethern governing all such.

OUR neighbor of the *Republican* at Angola, makes a suggestion in regard to the improvement which if we're to act upon would debar us from giving any local news, the greatest feature of a county paper. As we think one paper of this kind is sufficient for this part of the State we decline doing it for fear of rivaling our neighbor. However, we notice some improvement in the *Republican* lately, and now that it has honorable competition, which is more than we can say, we entertain hopes for its future usefulness.

IT is a very cute thing to pinch somebody on the back of his leg, and accompany the movement with a yelp in imitation of a dog. A lank individual tried the trick on a three hundred pound friend yesterday and the corpulent person lost his presence of mind and fell back on his tormentor. The lank individual was pried up from the pavement with a new spade, and escorted home on its edge He is now ravenously fond of dried apples and water, but it is doubtful if he comes round again.

THE Concert, given by the pupils of the Indiana Conservatory of Music, at Fort Wayne, last Friday evening, was largely attended, the audience being composed of the refined and intelligent. The programme presented was well received, and the pupils acquitted themselves to the great satisfaction of a critical audience. The professors of the institution, Messrs. Moses, Bartlett, Joest and Hodgdon, contributed pleasant features to the occasion Mr. Bartlett's excellent singing was repeatedly encored.

This Conservatory is rapidly advancing not only in efficiency and influence, but is surely establishing itself upon a firm basis, and is far a head of competitors of a like character in the State.

A Peep at the Stars.

While at Fort Wayne last Friday night we visited the popular jewelry establishment of Geo. J. E. Mayer & F. Voirol on east Main street and found out how they get the correct time. They do not depend entirely upon old Sol, but like the great magicians of the east consult the stars. They have a fine telescope placed upon the roof of their building where it commands a good view. At certain hours and minutes and seconds such and such stars cross the line, and by these observations they get exact time. We took a peep through "de machine" and were surprised to find these brilliant little sentinels, (not the daily) of the night traveling at almost railroad speed. The spider web on the glass looks like a base ball club, but any comparison that has base call in it falls without effect upon George This establishment supplies the correct time according to the most minute computation, which you can get at all hours by giving them a call.

IN the Circuit Court several cases of assault and battery were disposed of last Tuesday. The case of Free Kelly and Charlie Baxter came up, the former was fined $10 and costs and the latter $5 and costs. The question is, why this difference when both acknowledged that one was as bad as the other. One explanation is that a printer tells so many lies that it is worth twice the usual amount to knock him down. We'll accept this providing it is made a special rule.

Dr. Ford was fined ten cents, he having put in the plea of guilty. Had this been withdrawn, there would have be case against him.

See in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

BASTARDY CASE.—The great bastardy case of Margaret McDermand vs. Dr. Wheelock came up for hearing before Judge Clapp last week. Considerable testimony was taken on both sides, and a large and interesting audience was present. Judge Morris, for the defendant, made a strong argument in his usual impressive manner, and was followed by Judge elect Best, of Waterloo, for the plaintiff in an able plea before the jury.—There were different opinions entertained by those in attendance, but a majority were decidedly in favor of the defendant. There was one witness in attendance that did not add much to the plaintiff's case, and might have had some weight with the jury. The jury disagreed, seven for acquittal, and five for conviction.

Brick Pomeroy says—

His paper is not suspended;
The sheriff has not sold him out;
He has not failed;
Nor is he financially embarrassed;

But that Pomeroy's Democrat has today a larger number of readers than it ever had before.

Now, Brick may have been a little severe during the war, and since, but we believe he was honest, and that ought to commend him and his paper to the public. Besides he is uncompromisingly opposed to fraud and corru[illegible]o, and is giving hard licks fo[illegible] Get a copy of his [illegible] sending your name [illegible] Pomeroy, Box 5217, N. Y.

Advertised Letters Jan. 1st 1873.

The following are a list of letters remaining in the Auburn Post-office:

Casley Mrs. Lydia
Crow B.
Duncan G. W.
Jenking Alber J.
Jacob Kinnel
Lambrecht Rev. John
Lawson A.
Laters Wm.
McLarland Dan.
Nelson Miss D. J.
Nelson L. L.
Ruffner Benjamin
Shreve Mrs. Mercilla
Sauls Jacob [two]
Smally Jno.
Sanders James
Shaven Josiah
Swihart Louisa.
Sharpers W. L.
Weaver F. C.

SEDAN BREVITIES.

Last Wednesday a remarkable wedding took place at the Sedan Hotel. On Tuesday a young man whose cognomen shall be nameless here, came to our town, and as we understand, promised, without any former acquaintance, to marry the young lady the following day. Wednesday came and at 2 o'clock p. m. a large multitude assembled to witness the marriage ceremony which was solemnized by J. M. Urie, Esq. The happy couple was then entertained by the numerous guests present. After which they participated in the the consumption of the grand dinner that the accomplished land lady had prepared for the occassion. In the evening they left for their new home, the bridegroom singing, My wife and I live all alone, In a little log hut we call our own.

BETWEEN the years 1600 and 1650 it was the practice in this country for newspapers to print the initial letters of the compass, thus:

N
E-|-W
S

This sign meant that the papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. From this practice is rived the word n-e-w-s-paper.

IF you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it, when you are through with it, in front of the house with the handles toward the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man would fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else. He never knows when he is through falling over it, either; for it will tangle his legs and arms, turn over with him, and rear up in front of him, and just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn, and scoops more skin off from him, and he commences to evolute anew and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object there is, but is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold of the handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, no doubt, but in its leisure moments, it is the great blighting curse of true dignity.

We love women—old or young—simply because they are women. Our mothers spanked us; our sweethearts spoiled our joys by flirting with our rivals; our wives read us a genuine or moderate Caudle lecture, which we usually deserve—Women have laughed at our woes when indulging in the tender passions, riddled our heart with Erosiam arrows, depleted our pocket book, disturbed our slumbers, spoiled our coffee, rumpled our starched linen bosoms, hung to our arm with her whole precious weight when our corns hurt us most, danced us into a perspiration, and caused us to buy losengers for a cold; but, in spite of all these these things, we love her. We set her up as an idol and prostrate ourselves before her as before some divinity. We don't care a copper what dry goods cost, so she looks sweet. We will fight for her like a Prussian soldier. Let Mr. Holland say what he will to derogate from the sex, we shall hang our banners on the outer wall" and cry "Autrah for women!"

Peter's Musical Monthly, No. 66, for February, comes promptly to hand, and is, as usual, overflowing with melody.—This magazine is furnished at the low price of $3 per year, and contains more music in a single monthly number than can be bought in sheet-form for double that sum. The number before us contains: Our Little Pet, a beautiful ballad by the famous song-writer, Will S. Hays; also, Gone to the Heavenly Garden, Mattie May and Give my Love to all at Home; Two-part Songs, Fold we our hands in Prayer and Far from my Thoughts. Together with the following Instrumental pieces: Clear the Track, Christmas Gift March, Sweet Thoughts, and Silver Cloud Mazurka.

As a trial trip, the publishers offer to send, post paid, three back numbers of 1872 for 60 cents, or six back numbers for $1. Send on your orders, and our word for it, you will get ten times your money's worth of choice new music. Address,

J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N Y

Brainard's Musical World for February is on our table with commendable promptness and and is an unusually spicy and active number.

The music in this number is Two ballads gay and sad to sell, a cavatina from the oper Crispinoela Comare, the Wedding Waltz by B. Landmann, one of the most sparking and beautiful waltzes ever issued and the celebrated Redowa de Paris by F Burgmuller.

Subscription $1 a year; single copies 10 cents. S. Brainard's Sons, Publishers, Cleveland O.

FARM FOR SALE.

I will offer for sale my farm, situated in Butler township, DeKalb county, Ind., three miles south of Auburn, the county seat of said county, consisting of One Hundred Acres; sixty acres under cultivation, the balance good timber land, frame house and frame barn, and outbuildings, good bearing orchards of grafted fruit. For terms inquire of the owner on the premises. A. ROBERTS.

Feb. 6, '73—tf.

Estray Bull.

Taken up by the subscriber four and a half miles south of the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, an estray bull, on the 1st day of Dec. 1872, supposed to be two year old Pale red, large star in forward, left hind foot white, right hind foot white to paster joint and valued at $12.50.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk, DeKalb Circuit Court.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS.

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington & Mo. River Rail'd co.

On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this kind offer. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be. Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

Come West and thrive, Friends will follow.

A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS,

Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

☞ And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. Feb. 6—4t.

Great Reduction on Teas.

The late great fire of the largest tea importers of New York has broken the tea market. We have taken the advantage of the situation and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 10 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c 80c and $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50c and 80c, best 1 10. Imperial 50c, 80c and best 1 10. Oolong 40c, 50c and 80c, best 95c. Japan, 40c and 50c, best 95c Fruit House.

Coffee, Coffee!

No advance in prices. The excitement in the market is only temporary. We purchased a large stock before the advance and will continue to sell at our old prices:

Best Rio, 25 cents.
Good Rio, 25c.
Old Government Java, 28c
Best roasted Rio, 25c Feb 6.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of D. Ballard, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to solvent.

MILES WATERMAN, Adm'r.

Feb 6, '73.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s.s
DeKalb County. }
Miles Waterman }
vs. } In Attachment.
Miles W Ballard }

Whereas there is pending before me, the undersigned, a Justice of Union township, said county, an action by said plaintiff, Miles Waterman, in the above entitled cause for the recovery of eighty-five dollars and twelve cents [$85.12], and whereas the writ of summons has been returned "not found." Notice is, therefore, hereby given to said defendant, Miles W. Ballard to appear at my office on the 1st day of April 1873 at 10 o'clock a. m. and answer in said cause, or the same will be determined in his absence.

J. P. WIDNEY, J. P.

Feb. 6, '73.

BOSTON ON FIRE.

A SPLENDID COLORED ENGRAVING, 14 x 22 inches in size, representing the city when the fire was at its height and one-half of the city wrapped in flames. Our view was taken in the night from the river, and shows the whole city, buildings shipping, &c. This engraving is highly colored, and already in three weeks 10,000 have been sold. It usually sells at thirty cents, but we will send a sample copy (mounted on a roller) free on receipt of six postage stamps, or 3 copies for 50c.—Address J. C. & W. M. BURROW, 200 Main-st., Bristol, Tenn.

Agents wanted everywhere to sell our popular Pictures, Books, Charts, Photographs, etc. Catalogues sent free. Feb. 6.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Robert Hall, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

THOMAS HALL, Adm'r.

January 17, 1873.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator De bonis non of the estate of Calvin Dewitt, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. WASHINGTON TREFERN, Adm'r.

January 23, 1873.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Richland Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will, at the March 1873 session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for a license to retail spirituous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises: Lot No. [illegible] in A. Dirtor's addition to the town of Corunna, in said Township.

GEO. McMILLAN.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of David Sollenberger, late of said county, deceased.—Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JACOB SOLLENBERGER, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas Court May Term, 1873.

James Hamilton }
vs }
Sam Rice and } Complaint No.
George Rice }

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan his attorneys and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendants Sam Rice and George Rice are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, to be holden on the third Monday of May A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 17th day of January 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R. Company—Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, for the election of officers, will be held at the office of the President of the company, in the city of Jackson, in the State of Michigan, on the second Tuesday, being the 11th day of February, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock p. m. on the Tuesday preceding such election, and remain closed until after the final adjournment of such annual meeting.

Dated at Jackson, January 9, 1873.

EUGENE PRINGLE, Sec'y.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books,
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

Tinted, Guilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Linen

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,
Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind'a

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARING-OUT SALE!

—AT—

C. ORFF AND CO'S.

5 & 7 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne.

We will offer for the next forty-five days commencing January 11th, [and continuing until the forty-five days are up,] our entire stock of Fancy Dress &c.

DRY GOODS!

including the whole of our Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs and Fancy Goods

At Actual Cost.

and many styles at even less. We must close out our entire stock of Dress Goods, Furs, Shawls and Fancy Goods, and LOW PRICES must do it.

Look! Look!

at these prices of Dress Goods; they are 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the goods sold before the war

Our entire stock of Cashmeres, including the new shades, reduced			$1.00	worth 1.50		
A full line of Colors in Silk and Woolen Velours at			90	" 1.80		
All of our Irish and French Poplins reduced to			1.25	" 2.00		
All-wool Serges reduced to	60 c		90			
All-wool Satines reduced to	75 c	worth	100			
All-wool Satines reduced to	50 c	worth	75			
A large line of Japanese Stripes reduced to	55 cents	worth	75	to 85		

We shall have to tables in the center of the store filled with Dress Goods at 25, 30 and 40 cents, many of which are worth double the money.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We will close out our stock of Cloaks at actual first cost. We have some of our very best styles left, and this will be a rare opportunity to buy a handsome cloak for little money.

FURS. FURS.

We have reduced the price of our Sable, Mink, Fitch and Seal-skin Furs fully one-half, and are determined to close them out during the next thirty days.

Our Entire tock of Shawls.

Will be sold at less than they have been offered for the last ten years. We have left some very handsome Ottoman Stripes, also a good assortment of Paisely in long and square, which must be sold.

Beaver Clokings.

$5.00 Beaver reduced to $3.50. $6.00 Beaver reduced to 4.00. One price each of drab blue and brown silk plush, for ladies' and children's Sacques, reduced from $6.00 to 3.50.

Great Reduction in Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods. We have a large stock of this class of goods, and we want to clear them out.

We have the largest stock of Corsets in the city, and they have been reduced with all other goods.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

During our sale we will sell our best prints at 10c, our heaviest brown muslin 12½, our fine brown muslin 12½, 300 pieces of soft-finished Bleached Muslin at 12½

Remember this sale will continue for the next forty days, commencing January 11.

C. ORFF & CO.

People's

Convention

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

CHEAP, CHEPER, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnishing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

The Mother's Help.

The Childen's Fiend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

AUBURN COURIER

D. S. HAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Dry Times on the Prairies.

The ancient mariner, when suffering from thrist on the stagnant ocean, was in a plight scarcely worse than that of the dwellers on the prairies in times of drought. It is not too much to say that this trouble is very generally self-inflicted. The old story of Simon Easy, who would not mend his roof in dry weather because it was unnecessary, nor in wet weather because it was impossible, fits this case exactly. Was the history of Joseph in Egypt written for nothing? Why could we not learn from that and in season of plenty store up supply against time of drought. Throughout the year there falls on the roof of a born forty feet square 50,000 gallons of water. This would give nearly 140 gallons a day throughout the yea. A cistern 12 feet square and 20 feet deep would contain nearly half this large supply, and would cost not far from $100. It is reasonable to say that the cost would be repaid in one dry season. Again a well of large capacity, say 10 feet diameter or more, dug at a place where four fields come together, so as to be available for either of them, would hold over a considerable supply of water which would be available for a dry time; and in addition there are many hollows which the bottom might be puddled with clay, or little valleys across which earth dams might be built in which a large store of water might be preserved. Few farms are without some such possible means of securing a water supply which would make a dry fall a thing no more to be dreaded, and which would obviate the necessity, so injurious to cattle and so inconvenient to the owner, of driving them long distances to drink.

Dried Dung in Fumigating Bees.

Rev. L. L. Langstroth writes to the *Bee Journal*:

Nearly two thousand years ago Columella recommended the dried dung of cattle as the best thing for fumigating bees. Learning soon after importing the Egyptian bees that the Egyptians made use of the smoke from this substance in all their operations upon their irascible bees, we began to use it largely in our apiary. The smoke from burning cow dung, while very penetrating, is not offensive. It can be blown so as to diffuse itself very quickly through the hive, and yet it does not seem to irritate the bees, and our own experience confirms the very strong commendations of Columella. Wherever rotten wood is not easily procured, it will be found of very great value. When thoroughly dried it will burn slowly but steadily, and by slightly dampening the outside after lighting it, a piece not larger than the hand may often be made to last for several hours. It does not always ignite as readily as one could wish. Dr. E. Parmely has obviated this difficulty by dipping one corner in coal oil. The odor is so little offensive that it may be used instead of pastils in the sick room, a little sugar being sprinkled upon it while burning. Those who know how universally the dung of buffaloes, called buffalo chips, is used for cooking purposes on our great plains, will feel no prejudices against this seemingly uncleanly substance. We shall call it buffalo chips.

Manure for Orchards.

Wood ashes are doubtless excellent for orchards, but instead of being put round the trees they should be spread over the whole land. But where are the ashes to come from in this region? We have little or no wood, and of course little of no ashes. In our limited experience we have learned one thing in regard to orchards as well as fruit trees of every kind that we have cultivated, and we believe the principle can be applied pretty much to everything that grows upon the earth, which is, that the application of manure benefits them all.

Ground occupied with fruit trees should be manured as are other portions of the land used for the raising of wheat and corn. It is the neglect to do so, in connection with the general negligence with which orchards are treated in many sections, that makes them unprofitable and worn out prematurely. And as to the kind of manure with which orchards ought to be treated, while any kind, almost without exception, will prove of advantage, there is none in the world to be compared to stable or barn-yard manure. A liberal application of this only every third year, with careful pruning and scraping of the trees and ferreting out the borers, will make prodigious changes in an orchard. Autumn, and even in December, if the ground is not frozen, is perhaps the best time to apply it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

A Neat Room.

A neat, clean, fresh-aired, cheerful, well arranged house exerts a moral influence over its inmates, and makes the members of a family peaceable and considerate of each other's feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life are observed, contributes to make its inhabitants selfish, sensual and regardless of the feeling of others, and the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal.

Care of Cisterns.

Water may be preserved pure and whole in rainwater cistern, by letting the supply pipe connect at the bottom of the cistern. The fresh water being heavier than that alrerdy in the cistern, will force the stale water to the top so that it can be used before it becomes offensive. It is well known, however, that cistern water becomes impure from the organic matter it contains, and if this can be got rid of by destroying its vitality and precipitating it to the bottom, it will leave the water pure. It is claimed that there is nothing better to effect this than permanganate of potassa, used in the proportion of about an ounce to fifty sections of water. This causes the inorganic matter to sink to the bottom an innoxious sediment. But the permanganate must must be continued as long as the water has a purplish appearance, indicating that the offensive matter has not all been precipitated. Though this is not a poisonous drug, and is, we believe, in no way hurtful, still no more should be used than necessary. Every druggist has it for sale. Care must be taken to have the cistern thoroughly cleaned at least twice a year, as well as the troughs upon the buildings supplying the water.

Rural Items.

The Fourth Revenue District of New Jersey, consisting of four counties, has converted its apple crop into 159,000 gallons of "jack."

It is asserted that some Texans are killing their cattle, for the reason that "the hide brings more money than the whole animal on foot."

Three premiums were recently awarded by the Easton (Pa.) Experimental Farm Club for corn crops of 121, 111 and 100 bushels per acre.

An individual in Orange county, N. Y., declares himself able to husk 100 bushels of corn in ten consecutive hours. We have observed that the winter season is usually the chosen time for boasts of this character.

According to figures furnished by the London Board of Trade, $8,105,105 was paid for eggs imported into the United Kingdom from January to November, 1872.

The earliest prophet in the field this year is the editor of the *Bulletin*, Portland, Oregon, who, having taken "a run up the Willamette Valley," declares that the prospects for great crops of all grains are unusually bright.

James F. Serank, Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, Washington, has resigned, and Frederick Watts, Jr., has been appointed in his place.

The Vermont Dairymen's Association open a three days' session at St. Albans, Jan. 22. Addresses will be made by Messrs. X. A. Willard, T. S. Gold, J. S. Gould, F. D. Douglas, and H. Lewis.

There are more than a thousand named and described varieties of the pear raised in this country, in the gardens of pomologists and others, and about 2,500 varieties of the apple. But few practical cultivators will want more than a dozen of each.

San Francisco markets are now supplied by the neighboring farmers with string beans, peas, asparagus, green corn, and other productions seasonable at New Year's. Lettuce are 25 cents a dozen and cucumbers 15 cents.

The Economy of English Monarchy.

Monarchy may be the bulkwark of England's liberty, but we doubt it, and certainly think that the people pay a deal of money for the luxury of supporting an imported family in idleness. This bulwark costs no less than £1,000,000 annually—£700,000 being spent upon the royal family alone, £12,000 on furniture for their palaces, £40,000 for stabling purposes, £60,000 for the Queen's "pin-money," and £385,000 for the civil list, otherwise her Majesty's household expenses. We hear of Victoria's generosity. Do *naive* republicans remember that the Queen annually receives from Parliament £23,210 to expend in charity? The people are taxed this number of pounds that "the first lady in the land" may not put her hands into her plethoric pocket when the munificence of a Peabody and the daring of a Stanley suggest the presentation of a portrait or a snuff-box. The people—not the Queen—are responsible for these gracious acts, and it is about time for us to give credit where it is due. Generosity is not a peculiarity of the descendants of George I., whose one aim in life was to squeeze English money into Hanoverian chests.

Tweed's Trial.

The details of the trial of Tweed, in New York, are frightful. No other word can express the disgust and loathing produced by the sickening revelations of Garvey, the plasterer. His testimony shows that sixty-five per cent. of all his bills was fraudulent, and went directly into the hands of Tweed, Watson, and Woodward. Here is an abstract of a portion of his evidence:

"These bills were partially just, there was not thirty-five per cent. of any bill due from the county; each bill was presumed to bear the same proportion to my claims; of these claims only $241,000 was due from the county. No part of any bill was entirely true. Witness didn't definitely know how much was true; nobody saw the bills until witness rendered them; kept them entirely to himself; vouchers accompanied warrants for these bills; got directions from Watson how to make out the bills; Tweed's name was on some of the bills; the prices charged for work were regular, but the amounts were increased; put in $5,000 in one bill on his own hook to pay election expenses."

A New Silver Coinage.

Measures are pending in Congress, at Washington, seeking to secure an international coinage of silver, for the immediate use of nations in America and Europe, now embracing a population of more than 160,000,000, and for the eventual use of all the civilized countries of the world. An important report on this subject was presented to the National Board of Trade last summer by Samuel B. Ruggles, and the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, John Sherman, Chairman, has virtually adopted Mr. Ruggles' suggestions by reporting amendments to the pending Coinage bill, fixing the weight of the United States half-dollar at twelve and one-half metrical grammes, being half the weight of the five-franc coin of Europe, with the smaller silver coins in like proportion.

An American Daily Abroad.

It is rumored that one of the objects of James Gordon Bennett in going abroad was to make the necessary preparations for issuing a new daily in London, that should have all the enterprise, facilities, and variety of a leading New York or Chicago journal. This is said to have been a favorite project of the elder Bennett, who held that a daily conducted in London on American principles must eventually reach an enormous success. The son seems to share this opinion; and the story is, that he is willing to invest $500,000, or even $1,000,000, in such an enterprise.

THE EX-CONFEDERATES.

Some of the Leaders of the Lost Cause—What They Are and What They are Doing.

Jake Thompson is living in moderate circumstances at Memphis.

Beauregard is Superintendent of Street Railways at New Orleans, with a good salary.

The sons of Howell Cobb are farming, and get along tolerably since the decease of their father.

James Longstreet has a public position which suffices to maintain him and his numerous family.

Clement C. Clay is buried at Huntsville, where his property was pretty much torn up by the war.

Ex-Senator Chesnut is also a lawyer in the town of Camden, S. C., and makes a fair living.

Gen. P. D. Roddy, who had a cavalry brigade, is a banker in New York, in good circumstances.

Joe Johnston is thriving as a leading life insurance man at Savannah. He is growing old with composure.

Gen. Kershaw, of South Carolina, is a lawyer in the quiet town of Camden, and is making a livelihood.

Gen. D. H. Hill keeps a school at the town of Hillsborough, and meantime edits a periodical, published once a month, called *The Land We Love*.

Gen. Dick Taylor is probably the richest of the Confederate Generals, and is engaged in banking and other large operations in New Orleans, abetting Warmoth.

Gov. Isham G. Harris resides at Memphis, where he would have a very good worldly condition if he were not annoyed by some old lawsuits growing out of the war.

Gen. P. M. B. Young, a leading cavalry officer in the rebel army, is a planter at Cartersville, Ga., in moderate circumstances, and he has just been re-elected to Congress.

Gen. Albert Pike, a Brigadier from Arkansas, is practicing law at Washington city with ex-Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, and has just republished his delicate poems.

Ben Hill, ex-Confederate, is practicing law at Atlanta, and is said to be the best lawyer in the State. He was a Senator of the Confederate States, and had a personal collision with Yancey.

Joe Brown is 55 years old and is the Bismarck of Georgia. He is pretty rich—is worth anywhere between $100,000 and $2,000,000—and is President of the Western and Atlanta railroad.

Gen. Cheatham, having made an unsuccessful run for Congress against Horace Maynard, has retired to private life, breathing scorn upon Andrew Johnson, who divided the Democratic vote with him.

Ex-Senator Robert M. T. Hunter has a poor farm on the Rappahannock river, in the tide-water part of Virginia, and is said to be dispirited, although his counsel is cheerful at all times, and his intelligent retains its full vigor.

Jeff. Davis is President of the South Carolina Insurance Company in Memphis, under the patronage of a Mr. Wick, whose bank recently went up when the Southern Security Company drew a check upon it for an unforeseen amount.

The family of William H. Yancey resides on a farm near Montgomery, Ala., and are in only moderate circumstances. Yancey's tomb is a small affair. It is said that two of his sons are in Brazil, whither they emigrated at the close of the war.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge lives in Lexington, Ky., and was given an important place at one time by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. He shows good nature and a quiet disposition, but no great bounce in these piping times of peace.

Alexander H. Stephens lives near Crawfordsville, Ga., in a small and not very comfortable house, which he dignifies with the name of "Liberty Hall." He is charitable, and gives away all the excess he makes after providing for himself, and he writes long and abstract books, showing how nothing ought to be as it is, and what might have been the case had something else happened twelve years before.—*Philadelphia Free Press.*

Sod Houses in Iowa.

To those who were pioneers in the West years ago, the following description of the sod houses of [illegible] County, Iowa, taken from the Cedar Rapids *Republican*, will be of interest, while all will honor the persons who endure such privations for the hope of a decent home in the future; For the benefit of those who have never seen any of this style of architecture, we might say the mode of constructing these places is to dig down into mother earth about four feet, and with sod wall up the cave thus made, extending the wall some feet above the surface, and then arching over with sod. You now have an idea of the "sod house," and if you never have to dwell in one, you may be able to describe to your neighbor the method of its construction; but as to the style of architecture it is yet without a technical name. A quilt suffices for a heavy door and a twine fastening for a creaking hinge; and we doubt not there are as many happy hearts in these humble homes as are usually found in more pretentious dwellings. In many instances the horses stand tied to wagons, without even a tree for a shelter, and where stables for horses have been provided, they are of the same material as the houses—sod. A large quantity of the rank grass that grows along the river bottom and upon the large prairie was cut and matured for hay during the summer. Men, women and children are now busily engaged twisting the hay into ropes and racking the same as though it were wood. Our informant says the hay thus prepared imparts an intense heat, and that a stove full burns longer than would hardly be credited. The rosin weed, found in those parts in large quantities, burns like tinder, when dry, and leaves a coal like that from wood. Thus fixed in their cozy hovels surrounded by large quantities of twisted hay for fuel, these homesteaders will pass the winter, having provided sufficient provision for their own sustenance and provender for their stock. "This," you will say, "is pioneering or homesteading it with a vengeance," but be it remembered that, to people of such perseverance as that manifested, is due the settlement of the vast territory west of the Alleghenies, and the development of the latent wealth consequent upon that settlement.

Board of education—The blackboard.

Newspaper Gossip.

A New York letter says: Everybody knows that the *Herald* is the most profitable newspaper in the city, clearing about $500,000—a price few persons would be willing to give, and which the owner would not be tempted to take. A newspaper is such a very delicate piece of property. While a certain kind of management renders it extremely prosperous, another kind, that might seem even better, would ruin it. I have often heard speculated upon what might be the effect of printing the *Herald* in choice English; and the opinion generally entertained has been that such an unheard-of departure would prove disastrous. To make the *Tribune* like the *Herald*, or even like the *World* in tone and style, would be to deplete its exchequer; and to convert the *Journal of Commerce* into a genuine newspaper, would, doubtless, consign it to the tomb of the Capulets.

A journal is an educator either for good or ill—very often, I am afraid, for ill—and no alteration from its past can be undertaken without great peril. People get so accustomed to a daily or weekly that they consider any sort of change a deterioration. If it be bad, they like its badness as much as they would its excellence—just as those in the habit of smoking vile cigars are made ill by the best of Havanas. This is the reason why new papers have so hard a struggle. Meritorious as they may be, a long time is required by the public to discover their merit; and then it must be duly instructed in the principles with which they set out, in their mode of thought, and even in their manner of expression. The name of an established journal is, probably, worth more than anything else; but the name must be kept in harmony with its antecedents, or it will be of little avail.

The fashion of the time is to make the daily press what is called sensational; and yet sensation can scarcely be considered renumerative in the long run. There are two or three sensational dailies here (I prefer not to name them), which were quite prosperous for a while, but which now, I understand, have materially fallen off, both in circulation and advertising.

The two most profitable journals in town, after the *Herald*, are the most conservative—the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Evening Post*. It costs next to nothing to publish the first, and the expenses of the latter are comparatively very small. Still, both of them manage to clear, on an average, as much as $150,000 per annum—and this with a slender circulation, and very little of the fame so much coveted by journalists of the present day. Whatever the quality of their editing, their dividends are so extremely satisfactory that I have never known any of the stockholders to object in the slightest thereto.

Is not this one of the strongest (because financial) arguments against sensational journalism?

The Center of Gravity of the Population.

Gen. Garfield writes as follows to the New York *Nation*:

I notice an article in the *Nation* of November 21, entitled "A Sectional Review of the Late Canvass," in which this sentence occurs: "The center of gravity of this population has not, we believe, crossed the great Appalachian chain."

I think you are in error. I had occasion to consider that question a year since, and at my request Prof. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, made a series of calculations to ascertain the center of gravity of the population, as shown by each of the last four years censuses. He supposes a plane of the exact shape and size of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, loaded with the actual population, and ascertains the point on which it would balance.

By this process he found that, in 1840, the center of gravity of the population was at a point in Virginia near the eastern foot of the Appalachian chain, and near the parallel of 39 deg. north latitude.

In 1850 this center had moved westward fifty-seven miles across the mountains, to a point nearly south of Parkersburg, Va.

In 1860 it had moved westward eighty-two miles, to a point nearly south of Chillicothe, Ohio.

In 1870 it had reached a point near Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, about forty-five miles northeast of Cincinnati.

In no case had it widely departed from the 39th parallel.

If the same rate be maintained during the next three decades, which I doubt, it will fall in the neighborhood of Bloomington, Ind., by 1900.

Prof. Hilgard also found that a line drawn from Lake Erie, at the northeastern corner of Ohio to Pensacola, in Florida, would divide the population of the United States, as it stood in 1870, into two equal parts. This line is nearly parallel to the line of the Atlantic coast.

From these calculations it will appear that both the "center of gravity" and the line that divides the population in half are more than 150 miles west of the Appalachian chain.

Very truly yours,
J. A. Garfield.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1872.

Boston's Affliction.

Boston is suffering from the worst epidemic of small-pox that has ever been known in Massachusetts. There are now 3,000 cases of the disease reported to the authorities. Before vaccination was known, there were, in 1700, according to Cotton Mather, 1,200 fatal cases in one year, but now small-pox patients, notwithstanding all the aids of modern skill, are dying at the rate of 3,000 a year, or 60 a week. The mortality reaches the frightful proportion of one death in every four cases, which is worse than even the small-pox pestilence of 1816 in Europe. The sudden spread of the disease is attributed, in Massachusetts, to the repeal of the "head money tax," which has thrown the State open to Canadian immigration, which brings the infection with it. In the nine months which have passed since this repeal, there have been more deaths from small-pox in Boston than in the whole State in the preceding six years.

Stanley's photographs sell in London for a shilling at the book stores, while that of the long lost Livingstone only brings half that amount.

Bismarck's Fall.

I have advices from Berlin, from a source in which I have great confidence, to the effect that the resignation of Prince Bismarck means nothing less than that the great Chancellor has received a very heavy check and defeat. I am assured that the report that the defeat and check is due to the absence, through illness, of the Crown Prince is entirely false. This report makes it out that the Crown Prince is the especial friend and supporter of the Chancellor; but I am told that so far from this being the case, the truth is that his Imperial Highness agrees with his mother, his wife, and the other members of the family in viewing with alarm the conflict with the Catholic church which Bismarck has urged on, and in desiring to wean the Emperor from his submission to Bismarck's will. In this they have now succeeded, says my informant, and it is probable that the fight with the church will now be quietly abandoned.

Bismarck attempted to make the Prussian Cabinet entirely subservient to himself—but this did not suit the other ministers nor the King either; and when Bismarck, suddenly recovering from his pretended illness when he saw his scheme for swamping the House of Peers defeated, hastened to Berlin and tried to make the Emperor see through his spectacles, he found himself too late. The court, the Empress, the Crown Princess, the King's old friends, the other ministers and the King's own judgment were all against him. They all saw that his policy would inalienate from the throne the nobility, the gentry, the clergy, Lutheran as well as Catholic, and all the conservative interests in the Kingdom; and the old Emperor put down his foot and said he would go no further in the path that Bismarck had marked out for him.

The Chancellor then offered to resign. "He did not believe that the Emperor would accept it," says my informant; "he believed that the Emperor would become alarmed, and beg him to retain his office at any price. But the old man went out of the room for a few moments and consulted with Augusta, who was in an adjoining chamber, and when he came back his mind was quite made up. Bismarck might go—his health was not strong enough to enable him to bear the double burden of the Empire and the Kingdom; he had better be relieved from the work of taking care of Prussia, and give himself rest for a while." You will see how important and significant is this view of the case.—*London Cor. New York World.*

Chinese Servants a Failure.

Olive Harper, of the St. Louis *Globe*, says:

Chinese as servants are a failure. You cannot make them understand you entirely, and, in spite of all your teachings, though he may make your kitchen clean as possible for it to be, he will, nevertheless, surprise you some day by washing in the bread-pan or drying his head with your damask table-linen. He also has his own peculiar manner of doing all things, and he sprinkles the linen he is to iron by taking his mouth full of water and blowing it over the cloth, dampening it very evenly. We can stand that, even though it be towels and napkins, but we naturally object when he takes a mouthful of pudding sauce and spilters that all over your pudding. Then, too, they have a playful habit of picking up unconsidered trifles and hiding them away, and all the while wearing the most placid of smiles and innocent of looks; besides, they sometimes take a hatchet and chop you up a little if they think you have money. About a year ago Mr. Sauffly, in Oakland, let his cook know that he had $5,000 in the house, and that night said cook, with another Chinaman, went in and chopped Mr. and Mrs. Sauffly up pretty well—left both for dead, took the money, buried it, and the next morning the cook was at his post of duty. That cook looked as if he had been brought up to attend Sunday school regularly all his life. He now luxuriates at San Quentin for the rest of his days. So you can see something of what very valuable servants they become.

How Much the Hog Weighed.

A bluff looking man, in a farmer's work-day costume, entered a railway car at a way station. The car was well filled, all the seats being occupied but one, which was half filled by a finely dressed exquisite. The farmer, seeing his only chance for a seat, asked the exquisite if *tother* half of that seat was "took." Receiving a negative answer, he responded: "Waal, then, I reckon I'll squat."

Like most of our hardy yeomanry, he was inclined to be sociable.

"Snug winter morning," said he.

No response.

"Shouldn't wonder if we had some more snow afore night."

Still no response from exquisite, who looked out of the rear window, evidently much annoyed.

After several futile attempts to elicit some reply, the farmer gave a yawn, and quietly remarked, "Killed a hog yesterday; bet you can't guess how much he weighed?"

Driven almost to desperation, the poor fellow said tartly:

"Four hundred pounds."

Yawning again—"No, didn't weigh that."

"Well, three hundred and fifty, then."

Another yawn—"No, didn't weigh three and a half."

Very impatiently—"Three hundred."

Yawning still—"No, not that much."

Almost ready to explode—"How much did your old hog weigh, anyhow?"

"Waal, he wa'n't much of a hog, and I didn't weigh him."

The Iron Product.

The following table shows the comparative production of iron in the United States for the years 1850 and 1860:

States.	Tons of Ore Mined. 1850.	Tons of Ore Mined. 1860.	Tons of Pig Iron. 1850.	Tons of Pig Iron. 1860.
New Hampshire	5,000	1,000	200	8,224
Vermont	7,676	4,500	320	
Massachusetts	27,900	35,000	12,287	12,700
Connecticut	35,450	20,700	13,420	11,000
New York	66,365	176,875	23,022	68,145
Pennsylvania	877,283	1,706,476	285,702	553,560
New Jersey	51,266	57,800	24,631	29,048
Maryland	99,860	78,200	43,641	39,500
Ohio	140,610	228,794	52,658	94,647
Indiana	5,200		1,860	375
Michigan	2,700	17,909	660	10,400
Wisconsin	3,000	4,500	1,000	2,000
Missouri	37,900	42,000	19,259	22,000
Kentucky	72,010	73,600	24,245	23,362
Virginia	67,319	23,217	22,163	9,096
Tennessee	66,810	68,220	30,420	18,417
Total	1,563,066	2,514,282	555,469	884,474

Lilian Edgarton says education will cure gossip.

Personal.

Stokes suffers from nervous debility.

Fighting Joe Hooker is visiting the Tennessee coal fields.

Joe Jefferson's four nights in Baltimore produced $6,500.

A black and white man practice law together in Columbia, S. C.

Beecher's pews rent for more than sixty thousand dollars this year.

Amos R. Eno, proprietor of the New York Fifth Avenue Theater, is worth $4,000,000.

Gen. John C. [illegible] has gone into the manufacture of improved railroad cars at Erie, Pa.

Senator Wilson is working on the second volume of his "History of the Slave Power in America," which will be issued next fall.

Le Messager, a French paper in New York, determined to speak only good of the dead, says that the ex-Emperor was a good comedian.

Mrs. ex-President Tyler has become a resident of Georgetown, D. C. To gratify her children she will purchase her husband's old estate in Virginia.

It is said that the White Star Steamship Company offers to bring Sergeant Bates back to this countryfor nothing. It is a "blarsted" British corporation.

Howard Glyndon—Laura C. Redden—a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day, writes under several disadvantages, being partially deaf and blind.

Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, is in litigation. Its last owner bequeathed it to the United States for charitable purposes, but the will is contested.

Joaquin Miller, now in the city of London, is hard at work preparing a new poem for publication, though it will not be issued for many months. It is written in the Spencerian measure, and was mostly dashed off in the Sierras and on the plains. He is giving it a careful revisal.

We are afraid our English visitors will not retain pleasant recollections of this country. Tyndall was robbed of his valise and money, Miss Emily Faithfull ditto, Mr. Lee was nearly assassinated, and a "gutter-snipe" tried to spit tobacco juice on Froude's patent-leathers just as he was going on board the steamer.

Philadelphia editors are not very poor in pocket, for it is said that George W. Childs, of the *Ledger*, is worth $3,000,000; Wm. M. Swain, of the *Record*, $2,000,000; John W. Forney, of the *Press*, $2,000,000; Morton McMichael, of the *North American*, $150,000; John H. Taggart, of the *Times*, $75,000; William W. Harding, of the *Inquirer*, $300,000; E. W. C. Greene, of the *Transcript*, $50,000; E. J. Hicken, of the *Dispatch*, $100,000; Dennis F. Dealey, of the *Herald*, $75,000; William Meeser, of the *Mercury*, $60,000.

Bad Break of a Frenchman.

The following conversation, supposed to be reported *verbatim et literatim*, will give an idea how perplexing our use of prepositions with verbs is to foreigners:

"I begin to understand your language better," said a Frenchman to his friend; "but your verbs trouble me still, you mix things up so with your prepositions. I saw your friend, Mrs. James, just now," continued he; "she says she intended to break down housekeeping. Am I right there?"

"Break up housekeeping, she must have said."

"Yes, I remember—break up housekeeping."

"Why does she do that?" inquired the listener.

"Because her health is so broken into."

"Broken down, you must say."

"Broken down—oh yes. And, indeed, since the small-pox is broken up in your city—"

"Broken out, you mean."

"She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks."

"Indeed! And will she close her house?"

"No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken—how do I say that?"

"Broken into."

"Certainly; it is what I meant to say."

"Is her son to be married soon?"

"No; that engagement is broken—broken—"

"Broken off."

"Ah! I had not heard that. She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news to her last week. Am I right?—I am so anxious to speak the English well."

"He merely broke the news; no preposition this time."

"It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine fellow—a breaker, I think."

"A broker, and a very fine fellow. Good day."

Weeping for a Brave Pole.

The young ladies of Savannah are smart. One of 'em told me her father didn't keep any horses, but—

Says she, "He's a going to."

Says I, "Ah! when?"

Says she, "When gold gets to par."

I went to walk with her. Her father keeps a corner grocery in the middle of a block, and she showed it to me, and I had a chat with the old man. Then the young lady showed me the town, and,

Says she, "There's where Pulaski fell."

Says I, "Pulaski was a brave man."

Says she, "He was indeed."

Says I, "It wasn't strange that he fell, though."

Says she, "Why?"

Says I, "Because he was a Pole, and it's nothing strange that a pole should fall."

Her eyes lit up with patriotic fire, and,

Says she, "Sir, he was a Pole. He was a liberty pole."

Then we both stood there, and cried like everything, and then I took her home.—*John, in New York Sun.*

The English have some curious laws. A London whisky-seller lately refused to sell a man a drink, and the man went off and cut his throat. The saloon-keeper is now under arrest as responsible for the death.

THE BUFFALO.

HOW THEY CHASE HIM OVER THE PLAINS IN KANSAS.

The ordinary weight of a full-grown bull buffalo is about 1,500 or 1,600 pounds. They do not, however, yield the same proportion of available meat as the tame bovine, their skins being heavier, bones larger, and forequarters more massive and weighty. I have seen bulls, old fellows with horns full of wrinkles, that would incline the scale at nearly 2,500 pounds, but they were unusually large, and could readily be distinguished in a large herd.

The buffalo are now rapidly moving south for the warmer airs of Texas and Arkansas. In consequence the Wichita market is doing but little shipping compared with what was done six weeks ago. About that time I remember noticing a piece of ground containing over six acres covered with layers of dry hides awaiting shipment. These were all brought in by the townspeople and a few neighboring homesteaders. By the first of May the hunting season will open again. As the weather in this part of the State is most delightful at that season of the year, a great rush of pleasure parties is expected. The railroads will accordingly get up excursions to the buffalo grounds from all parts of the east at a real trifling expense to the excursionist. Hunting of course can be made as expensive as one may please. It depends entirely on the definition the hunter may put on the words "necessities" and "luxuries." A party of ten persons with moderate means, making Wichita a starting point, can obtain a full outfit, arms, ammunition, provisions, bedding, wagons, saddle-horses, and all at an expense to the party of not over $30 per day, or say $920 for a five day's trip. And each one of the party will have time enough to get as tired and rugged as he may please. He can experience the stirring excitement of a chase on horseback, and again, crawling on his hands and knees almost into the midst of an unsuspecting herd. The arms most in use are needle-guns and Spencer rifles: The former are to be preferred for "still" hunting, on account of their long range and heavy ball and the latter for hunting on horseback because of their holding several cartridges at once, and being handled.

It was my good fortune the other day to witness the passage of a heard of buffaloes larger, perhaps, than any seen for years past in Kansas. I was then on my way to the "front," that is to the extreme western end of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. As a construction train carried is, consisting of nothing but flat cars, we had a pefect view of all sides. The prairie was perfectly level, and our elevated position on the the piles of lumber and boxes, with which the car was loaded, enabled us to see the slightest moving object for miles around. We had gradually been nearing what at first seemed to be nothing but a long wavy, black line moving in a southerly direction, but as the miles flew rapidly by—for we had made a late start and were making up time—it assumed more distinct proportions and finally took the shape of an immense drove of buffalo packed together in so dense a mass that their gate was no faster than that of a man walking leisurely along.

Approaching to within one hundred yards of the flank of the column the engine whistled "down brakes" and we stopped. A few old bulls, the flankers of the herd, glared savagely at us as we moved slowly by them. One huge fellow with a monstrous head nearly hidden under masses of thick, sandy matted hair, we thought would charge us. His tail curled like that of a pig. He savagely pawed the ground and, with head lowered, finally moved toward the locomotive. The engineer, always ready for a little fun, purposely closed the steam pipes so that no sound could be heard. Suddenly, when the shaggy monster drew himself up as if to select the exact point for the attack, the valves were opened to their fullest extent, the whistle sent forth a most unearthly screech, the bell violently rung, and a cloud of smoke went up through the smoke-stack. The effect was indiscribable. Down went the buffalo on his haunches, literally scared off his feet, and into such a maze of bewilderment did he seem to have been thrown that before he could recover himself one of the track-layers had time to approach sufficiently near to give him a fatal shot. A great many buffaloes were killed during the hour it took the herd to pass. It was only necessary to fire a gun in the direction of the mass to secure a victim, for if not killed outright the wounded victim was quickly trampled under foot by his myriad companions. How many buffaloes passed over the line of rail in this herd it was impossible to estimate. The herd itself was at least ten miles long and two wide, and must have numbered millions.

* * *

Many years ago, Governor Dix of New York attempted to publish a newspaper in New Albany, but found that he could'nt do it, and, after sinking five thousand dollars, gave up the enterprise.

* * *

A machine is now in operation in Philadelphia, which turns out three thousand complete match boxes per hour.

Just Like Human Nature.

A certain deacon was very much interested in a revival that was taking place in the neighborhood. He had frequently importuned an old neighbor of his—who was not particularly noted for his profession of religion, but was nevertheless highly respected by all who knew him—to attend one of their evening meetings. Now the piety and honesty of the deacon, was a matter of doubt, among his fellow townsmen and particularly so, with the old man above mentioned, who, for convenience we will call Uncle Josh.

After repeated calls, Uncle Josh consented to accompany the deacon to one of the meetings, much to the surprise of all present. In the course of the evening the deacon arose with a penitential countenance, to tell his experience. He was the prince of sinners, he said. If he got his deserts he would be banished forever from divine favor. After making himself out all that is vile in man, according to his interpretation of, "he that humbleth himself shall be exalted," he sat down with the sublime sense of having done his duty, and asked Uncle Josh if he would'nt tell his experience. With some little reluctance, he meekly arose, amid the breathless attention of the assembly. It was an unknown occurrence for Uncle Josh to speak in meeting.—He said he had listened with great interest to the remarks of the deacon, and he could assure the brethren that from his long acquaintance with him, he could fully endorse all the deacon had said concerning his meanness and vileness for he was certainly the meanest man he ever knew. The wrath of the deacon was terific. He shook his fist under Uncle Josh's nose, and exclaimed:

"You're a confounded liar, and I'll whip you as soon as you get out of church."

A Sea Captain Meets two Sea Serpents.

Captain White of the Sea Serpent, which arrived in New York on Saturday, from Hong Kong, China, 99 days out, says:

'While on the outward passage from Sanfrancisco to Newcastle, New South Wales, on the afternoon of May fifth, when in latitude 29 deg. 38 min. south longitude 178 deg. 45 min. east, my attention was attracted to the cries of the seamen on the foretopsail yard who asked me to look over the side of the vessel at the 'monster.' On looking, I saw a large seaserpent passing within six feet of the ship's quarter. I called the entire crew on deck to witness the sight. When the serpent was some fifteen or twenty feet astern, he lifted his head out of the water opened his mouth and looked around after the ship in surprise, as though he had just awakened out of a sound sleep. As near as I could judge, he must have been at least fifty feet long and two feet in diameter. He was a deep brown color with a few black spots. Less than five minutes after, another of the same species passed on the other side of the ship, within 15 feet of us. It was coiled up, and seemed to be sleeping. It was about the same size as the other. The distance from the poop to the water is 18 feet. The weather was fine and all on board saw the sight.

The captain said that five years ago he saw a sea ser pent when near Juan Fernandez, which passed across the stern of his ship.

* * *

A darkey in Kansas City, named Pete Maybery—called Hannibal Cæsar for short—with his son, Henry Clay, went to the woods one day, last week to look after some rabbit traps they had set. While at work the fierce barking of the dog caused Henry Clay to cast his eyes heavenward, and he immediately sang out "possum, dad." Closer inspection showed a pair of glittering eyes glaring down upon them from the tree, which was prium facie evidence of the existance of the darkey's delight. Henry Clay at once stationed himself at the foot of the tree, ax in hand, ready to finish the enemy, while Hannible Cæsar retired a short distance, and took careful aim with an old blunderbuss, and presently down came the hammer, and shortly after the gun went off, and so likewise did Hannibal Cæsar, who for a few minutes gave as fine specimen of ground and lofty tumbling, as could be expected with a shoulder out of joint.—Meanwhile the vermint came down from the tree with a yell, and proved to be a mad cat, landing with a lung, plump on the top of Henry Clay's devoted head. In less than a minute, the place where the wool ought to grow was as bare as the cliffs of Dover and Henry Clay, with his heart full of agony and his mouth full of fur, struck right and left with his legs and arms, like a hurricane. The mongrel dog now set in, and the battle became general all along the line. Mistaken Henry Clay's revolving pedal extremities, as the primal cause of all the yells and commotion, he grabbed at a bell that waved over the scene of conflict, like the black flag in the sea fight preceded to chaw and tussle, and pull, with a zeal that in a short time promised to swallow Henry Clay bodily.—In the mean time, Hannible Cœsar, having got through with his circus preformance, seeing he had barked up the wrong tree, started off with the rapidity of a railroad train, and the noise of a steamboat whistle. This started the wildcat, and he left the scene, hissing and spitting and careening over the ground like a runaway Fire extinguisher.

THE
New York Store!
Until Feb. 1st.
ROOT & Co.,
Will offer the entire balance of their large Wholesale and Retail Stock of
DRY GOODS!
AT A
Great Reduction!
In Price.
EXAMINE!
EXAMINE!
EXAMINE!
Reduced Prices On balance of fine Furs.
Reduced Prices On balance of our Cloaks
Reduced Prices On Winter shawls and Scarfs
Reduced Prices On black and colored dress silks
Reduced Prices On rich winter dress goods
Reduced Prices On medium price dress goods.
Reduced Prices On Scotch plaid dress goods
Reduced Prices On hoods, Nubias and scarfs
Reduced Prices On Blankets and flannels
Reduced Prices On winter hosiery and underwear
Reduced Prices On fine woolen SKIRTS.
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Now is the time for close buyers to take advantage of the situation, and
Secure a Bargain!
ROOT & CO'S
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

Pianos
AND
ORGAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,
AT
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
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M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
etailed AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

THE
PIONEER
STROE!
HARDWARE!
FOR EVERYBODY!
Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!
PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!
STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!
Building Material for Everybody!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held, regularly from August 16, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 1 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law as the special License cannot be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their school without license. [illegible] BARNS, Exam'r.

If You Want
Early BreakfasT
GREENBACK,
Young America, Native, or a Cooking Stove with Reservoir or without, with Low or Elevated Oven, Heating stoves for wood or coal, or a stove of any description
CALL ON
BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
DEALERS IN
Builders Hardware,
Of the finest quality.
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, At reduced Prices.
Leather, Rubber Belting, Packing, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Mechanics Tools.
Heavy Hardware,
Carriage Makers' Stock, &c.

McDOUGAL'S
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

DRY GOODS
G. O. DeWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
IN
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WAYNE.
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.
☞ ☞ ☞
It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs disease, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—
First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.
Second. It removes the cause of irritation, of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.
Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.
NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
AND
Worm Sugar Drops!
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.
FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee, with him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D
No. [illegible] N. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE TO Contractors

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE B. & O. R. R.,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10, 1872

Proposals will be received until the 1st day of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore. Defiance, Ohio, and Laporte, Indiana, for the Graduation, Masonry and Cross Ties of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, from Defiance to Walkerton, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway, 120 sections, of one mile each.

Plans, profiles and specifications can be seen at Defiance, for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 73 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse, and Walkertown, 47 miles.

Proposals for cross ties will state price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion.

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals.
JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Engineer, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF
Providence, Rhode Island!
Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a
Home Company!
Inasmuch as the
ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!
Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.
The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.
Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
A. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

J. T. LEDDERMAN
No 27, E. Main Street,
FORT WAYNE IND.
Has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
[illegible]
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
Ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles, properly attended to. [illegible]

ORGANS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition. I make the
ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN
a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county.
Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.
Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.
For the present and until further notice, [illegible] at Godern's Gallery.
GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1872.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER.
Auburn, Indiana.
Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swineford's hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. All work in his line [illegible].

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 13, 1873. No. 7.

Auburn Courier
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THOMAS C. MAYS
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

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Six Months......1 00
Three Months......50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY
Attorneysat Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Unio. Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. No. 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morris, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. Jas. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keyst eBlock,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston, are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificent day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent
CINCINNATI.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianaplis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 28
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3.02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 48		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 18		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	,28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,00 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	9,40 "	5,00 A. M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	4,05 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,10 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11,30 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,15 "	[illegible] "	[illegible] "
Orville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A M,	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 2sth, 1872. trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 42	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Deaver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Deaver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connorsville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 28	7 38
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 36	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 00
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYN Pro
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
ogether with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patrogage of the public romising to use mybest endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies. Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
UBUR, IN A.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

MR. G. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accon modate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
FOR ASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF
HardwareE,
NAILS. GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
AT
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

Deaf as a fish may hereafter be used instead of 'deaf as an adder,' by those who regard the latter comparison as hack neyed. Seth Green, who is largely engaged in pisciculture under the auspices of the State of New York, says that fish can not hear, but are very sensitive through the sense of feeling to any concussion in the water about them.

* * *

We regret to have to chronicle the decease of Thomas Nast, the great political caricaturist, of Bavaria. We know he must be dead, for otherwise his 'manner-painting' pencil would just now be busy at Washington. Everybody remembers how he tore the disguise from the New York theives, and showed them up for the true carrion birds they were. Also how he exposed the plot of Greeley, Schurz, Sumner and the rest to get possession of the Government and re-enslave the negroes. But what were these as subjects for his art compared to the recent scenes in *Washington*—the unmasking of life-lifed hypocrites—the public auction of the United States Senatorships—the revelations of the inner workings of the Credit Mobilier Ring? Surely if Nast were alive, in the interests of 'civilization,' of which Harper's Weekly is the organ, he would be reading the moreal harvest of this teeming field? But not a stroke of his crayon has indicated even the existence of the great political scandal of the century. He must be dead.—*Buffalo Courier.*

* * *

Rolled to Death.

A parallel to the terrible accident that happened at St. Louis the other day—when a man was dragged through the rolls of a mill, is given by the Pittsburgh Dispatch. It occurred in a rolling mill in West Pittsburgh. A boy named James Welsh, was employed as a helper on the heavy rolls used for pressing the iron into flat bars. His turn was up at three oclock and he was preparing to go home. It was his duty, however, before he left to uncouple the roll, and being in a hurry he attempted to do so before the engine was stopped. His pants were caught in the machinery, and in an instant he was drawn through the rolls feet foremost and flung out on the opposite side a lifeless mass of flesh and bones, crushed almost flat. The space through which his body passed was only five inches, and it can be easily imagined how fearfully crushed and mangled it must have been. The skull was broken like an egg shell, and the brains scattered about the floor.—Deceased was eleven years of age a good industrious boy, and the only son of his parents. His father worked in the same mill, and it might almost be said that the lad was killed before his eyes.

* * *

BE HAPPY NOW.—How old are you? Twenty-five? Thirty? Are you happy to day? Were you happy yesterday? If so you have a reason to judge that you will by happy by and by. Are you so busy that you have no time to be happy? and are you going to be happy when you are old, and you have not much to do? No, you will not. You have a specimen of what you will be when you are old.—Look in the face of to-day. That is about the average. That will tell you what you are going to be. What you are carrying along with you is what you will have by and by. If you are so conducting yourself that you have peace with your conscience and with your fellow-men and with your faculties, if every day you insist that duty shall make you happy, and you take as much time as is needful for the culture of your social faculties, you will not be exhausting life, and it will be continually replenished. But if you are saving everything up till you get to be an old man, Health will stand like a tyrant, and say: You would not enjoy yourself before, and you shall not now. How many men there are who have labored to make money that they might be happy by and by; but who when they got to be fifty or sixty years old, had used up all the enjoyable nerve that was in them. During their early life they carried toil and economy and frugality to the excess of stinginess, and when the time came that they expected joy there was no joy for them.

* * *

On Sunday night Mr. Hiram Brockman, a brakeman on the G. R. & I. Railroad, who resides in the Eight Ward, met with an accident at Lima, in Steuben county, a few miles from this city, which resulted in his death on Monday. A rail broke and he attempted to jump out, when he was thrown violently against a pile of wood, fracturing his skull. He leaves a wife and children.

* * *

Twenty-four per cent. is what it costs to 'raise the wind' in Kansas City, and money is hard to find even at that rate.

* * *

Three diamonds in a row have supersed ed the solitaire as an engagement ring.

Indiana Items.

Small pox is reported to have broken out in the State Prison South.—

The game laws of the State are now in force. Sportsmen make a note of it.

Work on the government buildings in Evansville will commence in the spring

The effect of the late cold weather upon the country's fruit crop now agitates the mind of the anxious farmer.

A careful estimate places the value of buildings erected and improvements made at South Bend in 1872 at a trifle over $1,100,000.

A colored barber at Marion, says he once served as waiter at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, with Pinchback, the would-be Senator from Louisiana.

The Ladies' Christian Association, of Logansport, have undertaken theatricals as a financial enterprise. Of course it will be in order for all to attend such a theater.

A woman near Ashland informed her docter her arm was broken between the pig pen and the chicken coop. He hunted through his books two days to find what those terms meant.

The Laporte water works raise and distribute over the city about one million gallons of water per day—every 24 hours. The amount of coal used is about 2,500 pounds per diem costing $7, delivered at the works.

The South Bend Tribune says: The Milburn Wagon Company refused one order last week for 5,000 wagons, to be delivered in nine months. They have just completed a contract for $210,000 with a Southern house.

A certain man in this State, whose wife has bore him twelve sons and fifteen daughters, wants to know if such conduct on the part of his wife isn't sufficient ground for a divorce.

Laporte has had sleighing since Thanksgiving Day, in November last.

W. H. Morris, manager of the Morris Comedy Company, ran away from Evansville Monday, leaving a wife and several unpaid creditors.

A madison man got vaccinated on the nose by opening a boil thereon with a knife which a physician had used in vaccinating another party.

Josephus Collett owns the largest American pearl in this country. It was found in a muscle shell of the Wabash River.—It is as big as a good sized marble.

There can be no doubt but that a gang of burglars are operating extensively in this State. From various come reports of county safes being broken into and robbed, while stores, shops, &c., are entered almost nightly by these vagabond rascals Valuables of all kinds can not be too safely stowed away.

A grand temperance convention will be held in New Albany on the 26th and 27th of February, at which delegates from the temperance organizations of Floyd, Clark, Scott, Jennings, Jefferson, Harrison, Washington and Crawford counties, this State will be present. Invitations have been extended to Kentucky lodges to attend.

The Fort Wayne Gazette of Wednesday says:

Mother Goose not a Myth.

Mr. Wm. L. Stone, of New York city, writes as follows to the Providence Journal:

In the January number of the Braunonian appears a well written and interesting paper entitled "Mother Goose's Melodies" In the first paragraph is this sentence:—'Here the traditional bard is Mother Goose, of whom nothing certain is known But more than the name history does not reveal. In this statement, however, the writer is in error: for, so far from Mother Goose being a creature of fancy, she was, we beg to assure him, a veritable personage.

The mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, was editor in 1871, of the Boston Weekly Rehearsal, was none other than the original Mother Goose—the Mother Goose of the world famous melodies. Mother Goose belonged to a wealthy family in Boston, where her eldest daughter Elizabeth Goose, was married by Cotton Mother, in 1715, to Fleet, and in due time gave birth to a son. Like most mothers-in-law in our own day, the importance of Mrs. Goose increased with the appearance of her grand child, and poor Mr. Fleet, half distracted with her endless nursery ditties finding all other means fail, tried what ridicule could effect, and actually printed a book with the title: Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children printed by T. Fleet, at his printing house, Pudding Lane, Boston. Price ten coppers.

Mother Goose was the mother of nineteen children, and hence we may easily trace the origin of that famous classic:

"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe.
She had so many children she didn't know what to do.

The Terre Haute Express tells this story:

A farmer who came in the city yesterday reported that he found a countryman on top of a small hill in Sugar Creek tp. crying bitterly. The weeping one had a small sled to which a mule was attached by traces merely. He said he had been trying for two hours to get down the hill, and that at each time the sled had glided around to the front of the mule, and then he had to pull it up to the top. The mule looked discouraged and the man was broken-hearted.

The Laporte Herald says: A friend who has lived in this county forty-seven years, informs us that this is the severest winter experienced in this climate, since 1837. That season the snow fell on the 9th of November, and lay till the 15th of April—the voters going to the April election in sleighs. The snow was three feet deep on the 'dead level' in the woods, and in breaking the roads, the settlers used nine yoke of oxen hitched to heavy selds. In traveling, the people frequently drove over the tops of staked and double-ridered fences.

* * *

Between the sale of stock and loan of money and return of money and tearing up checks and all that sort of thing that went on between Oakes Ames and Wm. D. Kelley, the good old poland is liable to get into much the same state of mind with the old woman who traded in groceries and got involved in a complicated business transaction.

A customer came in one day and said, Old woman, what do you ask for your herring?

Three cents apiece.

I'll take one, said the customer, and the aged vender proceeded to do it up.

What do you ask for beer? said the customer as the parcel was handed him.

Three cents a glass.

On the hole said he, I'll take a glass of beer instead of the herring. So he took the beer and started to go.

Beg your pardon, said the old lady, but you haven't paid for the beer.

Paid for it. Of course not. Didn't I give you back the herring for it.

Well, but, persisted the old lady, you didn't pay for the herring?

Pay for the herring! Of course I did't I did'nt take it did I?

Well, said the old woman, after a pause in which she strove in vain to master the mathematics of it, I presume you're correct, but I wish you wouldn't trade here any more.

* * *

An old gentleman by the name of Maire died very suddenly in Warsaw, on Sunday morning. He had called to his son, a small boy, to get up and build a fire; the boy had complied, when he noticed that his father had turned over in his bed, and was groaning with pain. He went to the bed and asked him what was the matter, but the old gentleman expired before any reply was made. He was fifty-seven years old, and was in failing health for some years past.

* * *

The divorce law will be so amended the present legislature as to give these who would slip the hymenial knot a deal of trouble, compared with what it has been in this state. But seven causes are specified in the new law. These are—Abandonment [for three years], Adultery Crvelty, Drunkedness, Impotency, Failure to Provide, and Conviction of a Felony.—The bill contains a provision that the applicant must be an actual resident for three years prior to filling petition for divorce, and that any decree may be opened up and set aside, for any good and sufficient cause, within five years after its redition. It is to be hoped this bill will become a law.

THAT LAND GRAB.

The House of Representatives recently passed a bill giving to every honorable discharged soldier or sailor, who served ninety days in the late war 160 acres of land, or if deceased, to his widow or minor children. This bill sounds well: and the first thought that will occur to the reader will be one of "reward of patriotic service in the ranks of the country's defenders." But George W. Julian got at the matter, investigated it, and these were some of the results of his investigation:

1. If all entitled to the same avail themselves of the privilege, of this bill 320,000,000,000 acres of land will be required.

2. The public domain outside the Russian possession amounts to about 1,000,000,000 acres.

4. This includes swamp lands, water surfaces, mountain chains, mineral lands Indian reservations, grants to railroad corporations, &c.

4. He concludes that this 320,000,000 acres would include all the available *agricultural* land left, including millions of acres fit only for grazing.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 13, 1873. No. 7.

Auburn Courier

Published Every Thursday By
THOMAS C. MAYS
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year......$2 00
Six Months......1 00
Three Months......50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,

Attorney at Law, Swinney's Block, East Main Street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.

WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. No. 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
J. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,

Keyser Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston, are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificent day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, with out change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass Agent
CINCINNATI.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp.
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianoplis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 29
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 52		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Frement	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 18		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	4,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	,28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,46 "	2,36 P. M	2,65 "	4,09 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11,30 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	[illegible] "	[illegible] "
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A M,	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 24th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Deaver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 48	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 23	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	2 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 36	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

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AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

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PROPRIETORS OF

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AND

EATING HOUSE

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THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, INDIANA.

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kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

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FOR CASH

OR

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MARTIN & SONS,

Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

Deaf as a fish may hereafter be used instead of 'deaf as an adder,' by those who regard the latter comparison as hackneyed. Seth Green, who is largely engaged in pisciculture under the auspices of the State of New York, says that fish can not hear, but are very sensitive through the sense of feeling to any concussion in the water about them.

We regret to have to chronicle the decease of Thomas Nast, the great political caricaturist, of Bavaria. We know he must be dead, for otherwise his 'manner-painting' pencil would just now be busy at Washington. Everybody remembers how he tore the disguise from the New York theives, and showed them up for the true carrion birds they were. Also how he exposed the plot of Greeley, Schurz, Sumner and the rest to get possession of the Government and re-enslave the negroes. But what were these as subjects for his art compared to the recent scenes in Washington—the unmasking of life-lifed hypocrites—the public auction of the United States Senatorships—the revelations of the inner workings of the Credit Mobilier Ring? Surely if Nast were alive, in the interests of 'civilization,' of which Harper's Weekly is the organ, he would be reading the moreal harvest of this teeming field? But not a stroke of his crayon has indicated even the existence of the great political scandal of the century. He must be dead.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Rolled to Death.

A parallel to the terrible accident that happened at St. Louis the other day—when a man was dragged through the rolls of a mill, is given by the Pittsburgh Dispatch. It occurred in a rolling mill in West Pittsburgh. A boy named James Welsh, was employed as a helper on the heavy rolls used for pressing the iron into flat bars. His turn was up at three oclock and he was preparing to go home. It was his duty, however, before he left to uncouple the roll, and being in a hurry he attempted to do so before the engine was stopped. His pants were caught in the machinery, and in an instant he was drawn through the rolls feet foremost and flung out on the opposite side a lifeless mass of filesh and bones, crushed almost flat. The space through which his body passed was only five inches, and it can be easily imagined how fearfully crushed and mangled it must have been. The skull was broken like an egg shell, and the brains scattered about the floor.—Deceased was eleven years of age a good industrious boy, and the only son of his parents. His father worked in the same mill, and it might almost be said that the lad was killed before his eyes.

Be Happy Now.—How old are you? Twenty-five? Thirty? Are you happy to day? Were you happy yesterday? If so you have a reason to judge that you will by happy by and by. Are you so busy that you have no time to be happy? and are you going to be happy when you are old, and you have not much to do? No, you will not. You have a specimen of what you will be when you are old.—Look in the face of to-day. That is about the average. That will tell you what you are going to be. What you are carrying along with you is what you will have by and by. If you are so conducting yourself that you have peace with your conscience and with your fellow-men and with your faculties, if every day you insist that duty shall make you happy, and you take as much time as is needful for the culture of your social faculties, you will not be exhausting life, and it will be continually replenished. But if you are saving everything up till you get to be an old man, Health will stand like a tyrant, and say: You would not enjoy yourself before, and you shall not now. How many men there are who have labored to make money that they might be happy by and by; but who when they got to be fifty or sixty years old, had used up all the enjoyable nerve that was in them During their early life they carried toil and economy and frugality to the excess of stinginess, and when the time came that they expected joy there was no joy for them.

On Sunday night Mr. Hiram Brockman, a brakeman on the G. R. & I. Railroad, who resides in the Eight Ward, met with an accident at Lima, in Steuben county, a few miles from this city, which resulted in his death on Monday. A rail broke and he attempted to jump out, when he was thrown violently against a pile of wood, fracturing his skull. He leaves a wife and children.

Twenty-four per cent. is what it costs to 'raise the wind' in Kansas City, and money is hard to find even at that rate.

Three diamonds in a row have superseded the solitaire as an engagement ring.

Indiana Items.

Small pox is reported to have broken out in the State Prison South.

The game laws of the State are now in force. Sportsmen make a note of it.

Work on the government buildings in Evansville will commence in the spring

The effect of the late cold weather upon the country's fruit crop now agitates the mind of the anxious farmer.

A careful estimate places the value of buildings erected and improvements made at South Bend in 1872 at a trifle over $1,100,000.

A colored barber, at Marion, says he once served as waiter at the Spencer House, Cincinnati, with Pinchback, the would-be Senator from Louisiana.

The Ladies' Christian Association, of Logansport, have undertaken theatricals as a financial enterprise. Of course it will be in order for all to attend such a theater.

A woman near Ashland informed her docter her arm was broken between the pig pen and the chicken coop. He hunted through his books two days to find what those terms meant.

The Laporte water works raise and distribute over the city about one million gallons of water per day—every 24 hours. The amount of coal used is about 2,500 pounds per diem costing $7, delivered at the works.

The South Bend Tribune says: The Milburn Wagon Company refused one order last week for 5,000 wagons, to be delivered in nine months. They have just completed a contract for $210,000 with a Southern house.

A certain man in this State, whose wife has bore him twelve sons and fifteen daughters, wants to know if such conduct on the part of his wife isn't sufficient ground for a divorce.

Laporte has had sleighing since Thanksgiving Day, in November last.

W. H. Morris, manager of the Morris Comedy Company, ran away from Evansville Monday, leaving a wife and several unpaid creditors.

A madison man got vaccinated on the nose by opening a boil thereon with a knife which a physician had used in vaccinating another party.

Josephus Collett owns the largest American pearl in this country. It was found in a muscle shell of the Wabash River.—It is as big as a good sized marble.

There can be no doubt but that a gang of burglars are operating extensively in this State. From various come reports of county safes being broken into and robbed, while stores, shops, &c., are entered almost nightly by these vagabond rascals Valuables of all kinds can not be too safely stowed away.

A grand temperance convention will be held in New Albany on the 26th and 27th of February, at which delegates from the temperance organizations of Floyd, Clark, Scott, Jennings, Jefferson, Harrison, Washington and Crawford counties, this State will be present. Invitations have been extended to Kentucky lodges to attend.

The Fort Wayne Gazette of Wednesday says:

Mother Goose not a Myth.

Mr. Wm. L. Stone, of New York city. writes as follows to the Providence Journal:

In the January number of the Braunonian appears a well written and interesting paper entitled "Mother Goose's Melodies" In the first paragraph is this sentence:—'Here the traditional bard is Mother Goose, of whom nothing certain is known But more than the name history does not reveal. In this statement, however, the writer is in error: for, so far from Mother Goose being a creature of fancy, she was, we beg to assure him, a veritable personage.

The mother-in-law of Thomas Fleet, was editor in 1871, of the Boston Weekly Rehearsal, was none other than the original Mother Goose—the Mother Goose of the world famous melodies. Mother Goose belonged to a wealthy family in Boston, where her eldest daughter Elizabeth Goose, was married by Cotton Mother, in 1715, to Fleet, and in due time gave birth to a son. Like most mothers-in-law in our own day, the importance of Mrs. Goose increased with the appearance of her grand child, and poor Mr. Fleet, half distracted with her endless nursery ditties finding all other means fail, tried what ridicule could effect, and actually printed a book with the title: Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children printed by T. Fleet, at his printing house, Pudding Lane, Boston, Price ten coppers.

Mother Goose was the mother of nineteen children, and hence we may easily trace the origin of that famous classic:

"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,
She had so many children she didn't know what to do."

The Terre Haute Express tells this story:

A farmer who came in the city yesterday reported that he found a countryman on top of a small hill in Sugar Creek tp. crying bitterly. The weeping one had a small sled to which a mule was attached by traces merely. He said he had been trying for two hours to get down the hill, and that at each time the sled had glided around to the front of the mule, and then he had to pull it up to the top. The mule looked discouraged and the man was broken-hearted.

The Laporte Herald says: A friend who has lived in this county forty-seven years, informs us that this is the severest winter experienced in this climate, since 1837. That season the snow fell on the 9th of November, and lay till the 15th of April—the voters going to the April election in sleighs. The snow was three feet deep on the 'dead level' in the woods, and in breaking the roads, the settlers used nine yoke of oxen hitched to heavy selds. In traveling, the people frequently drove over the tops of staked and double-ridered fences.

Between the sale of stock and loan of money and return of money and tearing up checks and all that sort of thing that went on between Oakes Ames and Wm. D. Kelley, the good old poland is liable to get into much the same state of mind with the old woman who traded in groceries and got involved in a complicated business transaction.

A customer came in one day and said, Old woman, what do you ask for your herring?

Three cents apiece.

I'll take one, said the customer, and the aged vender proceeded to do it up.

What do you ask for beer? said the customer as the parcel was handed him.

Three cents a glass.

On the hole said he, I'll take a glass of beer instead of the herring. So he took the beer and started to go.

Beg your pardon, said the old lady, but you haven't paid for the beer.

Paid for it. Of course not. Didn't I give you back the herring for it.

Well, but, persisted the old lady, you didn't pay for the herring?

Pay for the herring! Of course I did't I did'nt take it did I?

Well, said the old woman, after a pause in which she strove in vain to master the mathematics of it, I presume you're correct, but I wish you wouldn't trade here any more.

An old gentleman by the name of Mairs died very suddenly in Warsay, on Sunday morning. He had called to his son, a small boy. to get up and build a fire; the boy had complied, when he noticed that his father had turned over in his bed, and was groaning with pain. He went to the bed and asked him what was the matter, but the old gentleman expired before any reply was made. He was fifty-seven years old, and was in failing health for some years past.

The divorce law will be so amended the present legislature as to give those who would slip the hymenial knot a deal of trouble, compared with what it has been in this state. But seven causes are specified in the new law. These are—Abandonment [for three years], Adultery Crvelty, Drunkenness, Impotency, Failure to Provide, and Conviction of a Felony.—The bill contains a provision that the applicant must be an actual resident for three years prior to filling petition for divorse, and that any decree may be opened up and set aside, for any good and sufficient cause, within five years after its rendition. It is to be hoped this bill will become a law.

THAT LAND GRAB.

The House of Representatives recently passed a bill giving to every honorable discharged soldier or sailor, who served ninety days in the late war 160 acres of land, or if deceased, to his widow or minor children. This bill sounds well; and the first thought that will occur to the reader will be one of "reward of patriotic service in the ranks of the country's defenders." But George W. Julian got at the matter, investigated it, and these were some of the results of his investigation:

1. If all entitled to the same avail themselves of the privilege, of this bill 320,000,000,000 acres of land will be required.

2. The public domain outside the Russian possession amounts to about 1,000,000,000 acres.

4. This includes swamp lands, water surfaces, mountain chains, mineral lands Indian "reservations," grants to railroad corporations, &c.

4. He concludes that this 320,000,000 acres would include all the available *agricultural* land left, including millions of acres fit only for grazing.

BOSS BAGSHAW.

Boss Bagshaw was a cobbler,
Once livin' at Bull's Head,
[illegible]
As well as his shoe thread.

And though he sowed not what he reaped,
He ripped what he had sowed;
And almost apostolic care
For way-worn soles he showed.

The boss a doctor never was,
Though often did he heal;
And kips and calfs he dug cut up,
As for the public weal.

Though he could neither write nor read,
The shoeless were aware
That for the understanding he
Did exercise a care.

No evil fortune, small or great,
Could make his spirits fall;
He even sang right merrily
When once he lost his awl.

And even to his dying day,
Of Bagshaw be it told,
He never sold a leaky boot,
Though such he oft half-soled.

Once he, from too much drink, was in
A state of lether-gy,
When thieves made booty of his shoes,
And with them they did flee.

When they came to, says he, if I
Get once upon their tracks,
For havin' stolen of my stock
They'll get shoemaker's whacks.

That afternoon one thief he ketched,
Which quickly came to grief;
For boss he went from weltin' shoes
To weltin' of the thief.

The M. P.'s ketched another one,
Makin' out of town,
And when the thief was taken up
He seemed quite taken down.

Boss plied his trade for thirty years,
Or somewhat thereabout,
For he, though long a peggin' in,
Was longer peggin' out.

But Bagshaw couldn't always live
Like cobblers in the past,
He one day from his last did go,
To come unto his last.

THE GIPSY'S WARNING.

"O Florence, you must go with me and have our fortunes told! All the girls have been and had theirs told. There are a lot of gipsies down at 'the crossing,' and Jenny Arnold says they look so romantic; and she had hers told; and they said she would fall in love with a light-haired gentleman, but she wouldn't marry him; and that her future husband had dark whiskers, and was awful rich—and O! such a lot of things! And then they told all about her brother, and how he ran away; and told her just how he looked—and so please won't you go and have them tell our fortunes?"

The speaker was a lovely girl of perhaps eighteen, with an animated face, beautiful hazel eyes, a rosebud of a mouth, long dark hair, which hung in braids far below her waist, and a form which rivaled that of Hebe.

Her cheek was slightly flushed with exercise and excitement, which added still more to her already beautiful face.

The person she addressed as Florence was a beauty of a rarer type.

A second glance at her features would disclose a mouth and chin which betokened a firm will, and eyes which, though at the time dreamily pensive, yet, when aroused, could light up with the warmest passion. She was some two years older than her eager questioner.

"But, Gussie," she replied, "you know that your guardian doesn't approve of spending your money so foolishly as getting your fortune told by vagrant gipsies."

"I know that; but then he wouldn't object if he knew I wanted to—and I do want to so much! So please do go with me, and I know he won't care."

"I don't care to have my fortune told—I don't believe in gipsies."

"O, well, no matter for that. You can have it told all the same, and not believe any more than you want to. Come, that's a good girl; I'll run and get your hat."

Above the medium height, she carried herself with such exquisite grace that no one would have noticed that she was tall when standing alone.

A wreath of golden hair was coiled around her regal head, surmounting a face of rich classic beauty.

She was skipping off in high glee when she was recalled by Florence, who asked:

"Isn't Mr. Thornton coming down to-night?"

"Yes," answered Gussie, demurely, "what of it?"

"I think you had better ask him about it."

"O, bother! He won't care. Come—I'm going now."

"No; I'm not going without you obtain his consent."

"O dear! Well, if you say a thing you mean it, so I must give it up till to-morrow. But I suppose the fortune will be just as good then," said Gussie, knowing that to argue with her friend would be in vain.

Gussie Hamilton was an heiress. Her mother died when she was a babe, and her father soon followed, leaving his daughter, then a child of five years, to the care of James Thornton, an old and tried friend.

She had been brought up by a maiden sister of Mr. Thornton, a very estimable lady, spending her winters in Boston, where she attended school, and her summers at the pleasant village of L——, where Mr. Thornton had a summer residence.

Her friend, Florence Lincoln, had fared harder in life than she. Brought up in every luxury, she found herself, upon the death of an indulgent father, two years previous to the opening of this sketch, forced to depend upon her own exertions for her support, and that of her widowed mother.

She was proficient in music, and had little trouble in obtaining a sufficient number of pupils to support herself and mother in comfort, if not in luxury.

Gussie Hamilton and Florence Lincoln had been inseparable friends previous to Mr. Lincoln's death, and their friendship had in nowise abated.

This summer Florence had accompanied her to L—— to spend a few weeks, and Mr. Thornton relied on her cool judgment to keep in check the giddiness of his ward.

Thus matters stood on the afternoon when the conversation concerning the gipsies took place.

Upon Mr. Thornton's arrival he was assailed by his ward, who, after a considerable amount of teasing, prevailed upon him to grant her request.

In her eagerness to obtain her end, she had not noticed that Mr. Thornton was accompanied by a young man, whom he now introduced as his son, Henry Thornton, who had been studying the past eight years in Europe, and had now returned—changed from a noisy boy of fourteen to a polished man of the world.

He had known Gussie Hamilton only as a romping school-girl before he left home, and she appeared all the more lovely to him from contrast when his father introduced him.

Together they returned to the house, where they found Florence helping to set the table for supper. After Henry had been duly presented to Miss Lincoln, they seated themselves to a splendid supper, their appetites whetted by their ride of two miles from the railroad station.

Henry Thornton decided to remain a week at ——, and the next morning found the trio en route for the gipsies' camp.

The camp, which had been struck at the fork of two roads, known as "the crossing," presented the usual appearance of such encampment. There was the complement of savage-looking men, haggard women, squalid children and dirt.

Upon their arrival they were immediately assailed by several old hags, who offered to tell their fortunes for fifty cents. They each surrendered themselves, and were borne off in triumph.

To Florence and Henry they recited the usual rigmarole about light-complected gentlemen and dark-eyed ladies—strangers and marriages—letters and journeys—riches and deaths;" but Gussie fared differently.

She had dropped her money tremblingly into the hand of a villainous-looking beldame, who drew her aside to a clump of bushes, out of sight of the camp; and then, looking her straight in the eye, till it seemed as if she would pierce her through and through, she repeated three times, in a hollow voice:

"Fair lady, beware of the water!"

Frightened at the strange manner of the gipsy, Gussie fled from her to her friends.

"Why, what's the matter, Gussie? you look scared to death!" exclaimed Florence, on seeing her pale face and frightened look.

"O, that horrid woman!" was all that she could articulate.

"Has she hurt you?" inquired Harry, tenderly, at the same time casting an indignant look at the old gipsy, who was seen approaching.

"No, no! take me away! take me away!"

Henry helped her into the carriage, and they started on their way home.

Gussie recounted to her friends the strange proceedings of the gipsy woman. They affected to laugh at her fears and the warning, and so much reassured her that she was in her usual spirits on their arrival at the house.

For three weeks Henry Thornton lingered at L——. Was it the joyous laugh and sparkling eyes of Gussie Hamilton, or the quiet smile and liquid eyes of Florence Lincoln, that attracted him, and prolonged his stay? Were he questioned, he could hardly have told. His father came up Saturday night and returned Monday morning, but Henry still tarried.

But one day he was obliged to go to the city on business, which required several days' absence.

How lonely it was at L——. Florence began to talk of returning to Boston, and Gussie, failing to obtain her friend's company, was fain to amuse herself out of doors.

About half a mile from the house was a pond, in which there was a quantity of water lilies. During her wanderings through the woods, Gussie had discovered this pond, and was struck with its romantic situation, surrounded by trees as it was.

At one end of it she found an old boat, fashioned out of a log, and which was still sound. This she bailed out and rigged a seat and paddle, so that she could go out and get pond lilies. Here she brought her work and books, and would sit for hours at a time in her little boat on the placid water of the pond—sometimes working or reading, but oftener dreaming away the time.

One day they received a dispatch at L—— from Henry, saying that he had finished his business and should be there the next day, and for them to send a carriage to the depot for him. Accordingly it was agreed that Gussie should take the pony phaeton and drive to town to receive him.

The time arrived for her to start, but she was nowhere to be found. The house and grounds were searched, but no traces of her could be had. The servants were questioned, but none of them could give any information of her whereabouts.

While the search was going on the cars arrived, and Henry found no one at the depot to receive him. Thinking that something must be wrong, he hastened to the house, only to find the servants talking excitedly about something. Going up to the group he inquired of the coachman:

"What is the trouble, Mike?"

"Plaze yer honor, sur, shure it's no fault o' mine. I haven't laid eyes on the young lady since I saw her swate face at the dinner-table as I passed the dure. Ant now she's gone entirely, an' she can't be found at all, at all!"

"What is it, Mike? Who is gone?"

"Shure it's the young Missus Hamilton as hasn't been seen sence dinner toime."

"Where was she seen last?" asked Henry, excitedly.

"Faith, 'twas with my own blessed eyes I seen her sittin' on the piazy arter dinner; and sez she: 'I guess I'll go,' sez she, 'and got some lilies,' and thin she went into the house afther her hat, and I hain't laid eyes on her blessed face sence."

Upon mention of lilies, the words of the gipsy's warning recurred to Henry with great force, and, without waiting to hear the last of Mike's harangue, he started off with long strides toward the pond, the only place where lilies were to be obtained.

On he hastened, picturing in his mind the cold, lifeless form of Gussie Hamilton, floating among the lilies of the pond, like a second Ophelia.

'Twas then the conviction forced itself upon him that he loved his father's ward; and the consciousness of his love for her hastened his footsteps. He broke into a run. Everything seemed to detain him and hold him back. With impatient hand he thrust aside the branches which obstructed his way. Would he never reach the pond? Surely he had been more than half a mile! At length he caught a glimpse of the water shining through the trees. He redoubled his pace, and in another moment was tremblingly parting the foliage which hid his view, fearing the worst.

A sight burst upon his vision, which made his heart leap for joy, and, falling on his knees, he thanked God that He had spared to him the life of the woman he loved. For there, in the middle of the pond, was Gussie Hamilton, sitting helplessly in her boat, having lost overboard her paddle, which had floated out of reach, and the seat was so firmly fastened in that she could not get it out to paddle with.

At the sight of Henry she uttered a cry of joy. Henry quickly constructed a raft of some logs, and was soon able to restore to her the lost paddle.

We will not intrude upon them during their walk home, as Henry asked her a question important to them alone; and she answered it satisfactorily, we should judge from her calling him darling Harry when they stepped on to the piazza.

The joy of Florence Lincoln and Miss Thornton at her safe return was unbounded.

Little remains to be told. Henry Thornton and Gussie Hamilton were married the following winter. Florence Lincoln was also married, and is now in Europe with her husband, a man in every way worthy of her love.

Let us take one glimpse of the home of Henry Thornton and his wife.

The old gentleman who is called grandpa by these two laughing children on his knee, and to whom he is showing his watch, is no other than James Thornton, the guardian of Gusse Hamilton.

"Henry dear," exclaimed Mrs. Thornton, suddenly, "did you know we have been married just ten years to-day?"

"No, have we?" replies Henry, glancing from his paper to his wife's happy face.

"And I haven't been drowned yet, have I?"

"No; and God grant that you may never be!" exclaimed Henry, drawing his wife on to his knee, and kissing her tenderly. "I guess that gipsy didn't want me to marry you," continues he, "and her 'beware of water,' was a little ruse to prevent it; but, if that was the case she signally failed, for I should never have thought where to have looked for you that day, had it not been for the gipsy's warning!"

Foreign.

GARIBALDI is going to make a tour of Scotland next summer.

THE Emperor of Austria has a collection of criminals' skulls comprising 400 specimens.

NORWEGIANS keep the small-pox away by wearing a bag of sunflower seeds around the neck.

PIUS IX. has witnessed the death of one hundred Cardinals during his pontificate of a quarter of a century.

PARIS pickpockets have dogs with them, and when the dog grabs the man by the leg, the thief gets into his pocket.

IN Vienna the streets are crowded with curious people all the day long, watching the progress of the Exhibition building.

"NAPOLEON IV." is tall, slim and of unprepossessing appearance. He pays very little attention to dress, and would easily pass for a Hebrew.

THE Chairman of the Relief Committee in Persia says that the assistance tendered by Sir Moses Montefiore, the rich London Jew, saved a thousand lives.

AN English Postmaster has gone ten thousand miles away, with a Government band around each hand and another around his leg, for five years, for embezzling $60.

DR. LIVINGSTONE found a tribe, living on the borders of one of the Central African lakes, the women of which were quite disgusted on hearing that in England a man had but one wife.

ITALIAN brigands, not content with merely murdering, have taken to mutilating their victims. A soldier was found in a mountain pass with his breast and abdomen cut open and his entrails torn out.

CHARLES LOWN POWLER, a London reporter who died lately, devoted his attention entirely, during a long life, to the "writing up" of fires. He pursued this line of reporting so eagerly that he was said to literally live upon a fire-engine.

THE London *Times* has a half column article on an extraordinary marriage at the parish church of old St. Marylebone. It was that of Miss Kate Fox, one of the Fox sisters, whose spiritual manifestations began at Rochester many years ago, and who were the founders of modern spiritualism, to Mr. Henry Diedrich Jencken, a barrister at law.

THE English Court of Chancery have at last made a decision in the Townly estate, which has been before the court for thirty years. It appears the estate was confiscated because three of the owners came over to this country and settled here. The estate is valued at the large sum of $250,000,000, and 100 heirs in the United States were interested in it.

A Crinoid.

The museum of Vassar College has just been enriched by the addition of an extremely rare specimen. It is a Pentacrinus, or stone-lily, the last of the Crinoids, once abounding at the bottom of the ocean—now almost extinct. It was obtained by dredging in the deep sea, off the Island of Barbadoes. Vassar College is particularly fortunate in possessing, besides the Great Auk, of which there are only three other specimens in the United States, this perfect and beautiful Crinoid, which, we believe, is not to be seen in any college museum in the country—not even in the Smithsonian Institute or Philadelphia Academy.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

HOW TO JUDGE A FOWL.—When poultry or other meat is fresh it has a firm, hard feel, and is elastic; tainted meat feels soft, and returns to its shape slowly when it is indented, like dough when pressed with the finger. Fresh meat, well killed, does not moisten with the finger; tainted meat does, and has a slimy feel.

Personal.

APATHY is the name of the Memphis chief of police.

EDMUND YATES has invested $2,000 in Chicago real estate.

THE wife of Gov. Stafford, of Arizona, is suing for a divorce.

AQUA SCAMMONIA is the latest name coined for a Chicago paper.

THE father-in-law of Ole Bull is a State Senator for Wisconsin.

THE famous W. H. McArdle has resumed charge of the Vicksburg *Herald.*

JEFFERSON DAVIS is President of the Carolina Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn.

JAMES ORD, the father of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, died at the General's residence, in Omaha, Jan. 25, aged 88.

A ST. LOUIS preacher defines a gentleman as a man who can put on a clean shirt-collar without being conspicuous.

FRANK BLAIR is said to take his defeat very hard, and some of his intimate friends predict that he will not live long.

GEN. BABCOCK reports that the White House, at Washington, is no longer fit for the private residence of the President.

GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS has arrived in Atlanta. He is now in favor of quietly permitting the Government to go to smash.

ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY, of Halifax, has issued a pastoral circular exhorting his flock to desist from selling liquor on Sunday.

A CHAIR used by Louis Napoleon at the old Napoleon Hotel, Hoboken, N. J., in 1837, is on exhibition at a Hoboken salooon.

WITHIN the past week the news has been sent of the death of Resolved Smith and Preserved Gardner, two leading New Englanders. Predestinated Jones and Glorified Robinson stil survive.

THE editor of the Wabash *Sentinel* wants to know if "the man who sent him a challenge to fight a duel means business," or whether "his buzzard soul laughs at the ghastly joke."

MIKE MCCOOLE, the pugilist, has been before a St. Louis court for charging a customer $1.95 for two drinks of whisky, then knocking him down and kicking him into the street, where he was so frozen that he has lost the use of both hands for life.

MARGARET OF NAVARRE, sister of Charles IX., was among the earliest ladies to wear locks borrowed from other crowns. She was bald from her youth, and footmen with blonde hair were specially retained to be shorn of their hair, from time to time, for their mistress, who, in dread of being deprived of her curls by an accident, always carried a supply in her pocket.

THE city physician of Springfield, Mass., is a woman. It is said that she has not made a single blunder during her officiai career; that she has attended 100 more patients than any of her predecessors in the same length of time, at $100 less expense; and that, acting as nurse as well as doctor, her practice among the poor has been specially beneficial.

What is in a Piece of Wood.

We now part with our "old violins" with feelings not unmingled with regret; the very sums of money given for them bear witness to their strange, indefinite value and importance—300 guineas is a common price for a fine Stradivarius. The owner of the "Messie" refused 600 guineas for that unique gem, while 800 and even 1,000 guineas have been offered by some who could not get their favorites for less. Fifteen hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania were on one occasion given for a Stainer; and as the city of Pittsburgh is now built upon that land, we may confidently say that this has turned out to be the heaviest price ever paid for a violin. And what is it that we pay for? A little wood, varnish, paint—a few shillings would buy all the materials; the simplest mechanical knowledge is sufficient to cut up and put together the common fiddle, which is now sold for ten or fifteen shillings, and looks to the novice so much more desirable than the "Messie," or "Pucelle," though not unlike them. Then what do we pay for? We pay for what no money can produce again; we pay for conditions that have passed away; we pay for the inspiration of a matchless workman, and a subtle will infused into elements which seem beggarly, but have become priceless; we pay for the concentrated experience of not one life, but many, put into a curve or a fluting—for a few thin plates of wood, fixed together with an instinct that is dead, but that ere it died made these slips of wood almost a living organism—in some respects more than a living organism, because immortal. There is no reason why the violin should ever wear out. It grows old with its perpetual youth. It sings over the grave of many generations. Time, that sometimes robs it of a little varnish, has no power over its anointed fabric—it need never be battered. The Joan Carlino viola is 320 years old, and still almost without a scratch. The hard perennial substance steeped in the silicate like varnish, has well nigh turned to stone, but without losing a single quality of sweetness or resonance. The violin is the only fossil that still lives, and lives with a fullness of life and freshness that contrasts mysteriously enough with the failing, sickly and withering generations of man. Even should mishaps bruise or break its beauty it can be endlessly restored—it is never fit for death, but survives a thousand calamities; nay, even when cut up, dismembered, its several parts scattered through a dozen workshops and through 500 years, it lives on with a kind of metempsychosis in new forms, and still clings strangely to its individuality, so that men taking up a patchwork violin, say it is fine, the front is poor, the head is tame; but then, see, here is a Stradivarius back. Thus human in its power and pathos, and superhuman in its immortal fabric, the violin reigns the prince of all instruments, and in the hands of a Paganini or a Joachim, the joy and wonder of the civilized world.—*Contemporary Review.*

AN Edinburgh telegrapher has discovered that messages may be transmitted from both ends of a single wire simultaneously.

The Woman's City.

Mrs. Leonowens thus describes, after a short sketch of Bangkok, capital of Siam and Venice of the East, the Woman's City:

"Not far from this is another semicircular space surrounded by a high wall, which defends all entrances to the part inclosed by the inner of the two parallel walls before mentioned; and here stands the city of the Nang Harem, or Veiled Women. In this city live none but women and children. Here the houses of royal princesses, the wives, concubines and relatives of the King, with their numerous slaves and personal attendants, form regular streets and avenues, with small parks, artificial lakes, and groups of fine trees scattered over the miniature lawns and beautiful flower-gardens. These are the residences of the Princesses of Siam. On the east, high above the trees, may be seen the many towered and gilded roofs of the grand royal palace, brilliant as sapphire in the sunlight, and next to this is the old palace, to both of which is a private covered entrance for the women; at the end of these passages is a bas-relief representing the head of an enormous sphinx, with a sword through the mouth, and this inscription: 'Better that a sword be thrust through thy mouth than that thou utter a word against Him who ruleth on high.' Not far from this are the barracks of the Amazons, she women's hall of justice, and the dungeons (where, as in the days of old, female judges daily administer justice to the inhabitants of this woman's city), the beautiful temple, with its long, dim gallery and antique style of architecture, in which I taught the royal children, the gymnasium, and the theater, where the princesses and great ladies assemble every afternoon to gossip, play games or watch the exercises of the dancing girls. In the southern part of this strange city, which is the most populous, the mechanical slaves of the wives, concubines and princesses live and ply their trades for the profit of their mistresses. This woman's city is as self-supporting as any other in the world. It has its own laws, its judges, its police, guards, prisons and executioners; its markets, brokers, teachers and mechanics of every kind and degree; and every function of every nature is exercised by women, and by them only. Into this inmost city no man is permitted to enter, except only the King and priests, who are admitted every morning under guard, in order that the inmates may perform the sacred duty of giving alms. The slave women are allowed to go ont to visit their mistresses; but the mistresses themselves never leave it, except by the covered passages to the palaces, temples and gardens, until they have by age and position attained a certain degree of freedom. The permanent population of the city is estimated at 9,000. Of the life passed therein volumes would not give an exact description."

A Backwoodsman's Magnificent Present to President Grant.

Yesterday afternoon there arrived in this city, by the Union Pacific, a magnificent piece of handiwork in the shape of a desk, which was being sent to Washington as a gift to Gen. Grant from the builder, Frederick E. Schultze, of Bozeman, one hundred miles from Helena, in Montana Territoay. It was shipped in four sections, or boxes, and a description of it, obtained from one who knew all about it, is well worth producing for the perusal of our readers. It was modeled after a rock at Wind River, and is four stories in height. In the first story there is a book-stand on each side, and in the center there is a place for a seat. The second story is a secretary, and is composed of three revolving cylinders, which, upon merely touching a spring, can be turned around, bringing into view six drawers, a mirror, inkstand, pigeon-holes, etc. A library for fine books composes the third story, while the fourth is an arch which can be revolved so as to show either side. The desk, when placed into position, is eleven feet high. Nine hundred feet of cedar and two hundred feet of pine were used in its construction, and it consists of 4,109 different pieces, and not a nail or screw can be found in it, none having been used. The weight is 2,300 pounds. The ornamental work is of the most ingenious design, being inlaid and of the finest polish.

Two years were consumed by Mr. Schultze, assisted by his son Fritz, in building this remarkable piece of furniture. It was all done by hand, there being no machinery in Bozeman, which is a place of only about three hundred inhabitants.

Prof. Hayden, who, when he was West, saw the desk, says that it is one of the finest pieces of workmanship in the world, and he is lending some assistance to Mr. Schultze in bringing it to Washington. An influential man named Beck has already gone on to Washington to make preparations for the reception of the desk upon its arrival there.—*Omaha Bee.*

Stimulus of Distension.

Bulk, as well as elements of nourishment, are essential in food. Neither cattle nor horses could be kept alive long on fine flour, meal, or grains of any kind. Mixed, however, with grass, dry hay, or straw, they thrive. The walls of the stomach and bowels must be kept apart in order to have perfect digestion. A dog lived twenty-one days, the only survivor of a wrecked vessel at sea, closely shut up in the cabin, by eating the thick, strong wood and leather binding of a Bible. Had he had plenty of hard bread, he would probably have died in about fifteen days, as the mucous surface of the digestive apparatus, by coming in contact, would have inflamed fearfully.

Those persons whose diet is rather coarse, as bread of unbolted flour, large fruit eaters, bread and milk people in the country, etc., are exempt from the pains of dyspepsia. Those sustained mainly on very fine, concentrated delicate food, washed down with tea, are gaunt in form, weak in muscle and always taking medicine. Their food should have more bulk.

A poor man's family never lack for an appetite with a crust of brown bread. His neighbor's darlings, surfeited on rich cake, highly seasoned dishes and nurtured in luxury, are the life of doctors and druggists. So says science.

BANCROFT is wandering in the direction of the Pyramids, gathering material for a forthcoming book.

"FORGET-ME-NOT."

BY J. AUGUSTINE SIGNAIGO.

Where beautiful the wild flowers grew,
By Danube's turbid stream,
And nature bloomed bright to the view,
Like youth's romantic dream,
There knelt, beneath the mellow light
Of Luna's golden hue,
Armed cap-a-pie, a gallant knight
Bidding his love adieu.

She said, "I give thee to our God,
For right to dare and do,"
Then plucked a violet from the sod,
A gift to bind the two.
Just then an idle zephyr's breath
The flower blew on the wave;
The knight plunged in, defying death,
That precious gift to save.

He madly dashed the waters by
Until he reached the flower;
He caught it up and held it high,
A token of love's power.
She saw him sink beneath the tide—
Unhappy was her lot;
He kissed the gift and dying sighed,
"Oh, love, *forget-me-not.*"

The knight was buried near the deep,
The lady by his side;
Together now they calmly sleep
Where she had pined and died.
The violet that he strove to save
Grew on that lonely spot,
The same flowers bloom above their grave—
They're called *forget-me-not.*

Humorous.

RULED paper—The French press.

PAPER for the roughs—Sandpaper.

DRAWING paper—The dentist's bill.

A TAKING paper—Sheriff's warrant.

SPIRITUALIST'S paper—(W)rapping paper.

THE paper that is full of rows—The paper of pins.

PAPER containing many fine points—The paper of needles.

THE paper having the largest circulation—The paper of tobacco.

THE paper that most resembles the reader—'Tis you (tissue) paper.

WHAT is the difference between a tortoise-shell tom and a burnt child? One is a brindled cat, the other a kindled brat.

A WESTERN journal offers this inducement: "All subscribers paying in advance will be entitled to a first-class obituary notice in case of death."

A GENTLEMAN lately entered a shop in which were books and various miscellaneous articles for sale, and asked the shopman if he had Goldsmith's Greece. "No," said he, "but have some splendid hair oil."

AN Irish housemaid who had been sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using a tooth-brush. "Well, is he coming?" asked the lady. "Yes, ma'am, directly; he is just sharpening his teeth."

A YOUNG lady in Western New York has just declined an offer of marriage from a wealthy lover whose name is Hussey. It is impossible not to admire the spunk of that woman, who refuses to be called a Hussey for any man.

A ROMPING 4-year old boy had been denied some trifling gratification by his mother, but it did not seem so trifling to him as to her. So, striking an attitude before her, he said with the utmost gravity, "Mother, were you ever a boy?"

AN old lady in a town of Worcester county, Mass., recently refused the gift of a load of wood from a tree which had been struck by lightning, through fear that some of the "fluid" might remain in the wood and cause disaster to her stove.

"OH, Mr. Butcher, what a quantity of bone there was in that last piece of meat we had from you," said a lady, very indignantly. "Was there, ma'am? But howsomever, the very fust fat bullock I kill without any bone, I'll let you have one joint for nothing."

"Do you cast things here?" inquired a chap the other day, as he sauntered into a foundry and addressed the proprietor. "Yes, we do." "You cast all kinds of things in iron, eh?" was the next query. "Certainly; don't you see it is our business?" "Ah! well, cast a shadow, will you?" He was cast out.

A PORTSMOUTH belle recently married a San Francisco millionaire, and the local paper says: "As she tucked away the deeds of $300,000 worth of property on the Pacific Slope, and gazed on her $5,000 solitaire diamond and other like tokens, she doubtless concluded that going to the Golden Gate for a spouse was equal to marrying a naval officer at home."

A Chinese Inn.

Passing through the great door, the visitor finds himself in a large unpaved yard, with buildings all around it. On one side are perhaps six or eight guest rooms, little boxes about twelve feet square, with paper in place of glass for windows, doors which do not fit, and through the openings of which wind and dust find their way. A very rickety old chair and an equally decrepit table are the only furniture, the bed being simply a brick or mud platform, filling nearly half the room, and raised about two feet from the floor. Underneath it is a flue, into which, in cold weather, dry grass or other fuel is pushed and fired, the heat or smoke passing a zigzag line just under the surface of the couch, and finally escaping up a vent in the wall. Other fire-place there is none; and if, as often happens, the chimney should be foul, the warmed bed is but a poor compensation for smarting eyes and partial suffocation. There are other rooms sometimes at the top of the yard, and it is always an object to secure them, as they are a trifle larger and cleaner and possibly in better repair. The charges are moderate—from ten to two hundred cents per night, with extras for food. On entering the inn, your cart is backed up close to the door of your room, the mules are unharnessed, and enjoy their roll in the dust; and the host appears, with the inevitable teapot, to receive your orders for food. The meal dispatched, the weary guest rolls himself up in his coverlet to sleep till daybreak, if he can; but rats and lesser vermin often disturb his rest.

A WOMAN named Stacey, whose business is performing on a trapeze attached to a balloon, fainted and fell in the trapeze at San Francisco, last week. Although the fall was upward of 60 feet she is still alive.

ST. PAUL and Duluth are trying to keep warm by keeping up a heated controversy as to which has had the most severe weather.

A State Prison Picture—Solitary Confinement for Life.

It is not every one who fully comprehends the meaning of the expression "sent to the State prison." There is a feeling that the criminal is thereby punished, that he is under restraint, and that, on the whole, such an episode is decidedly unpleasant and to be avoided; but the report of entertainments given by friends of the institution read too much like the narration of an evening's comfortable entertainment in some lecture course, and the narrations of the celebrations of Thanksgiving and Christmas serve to dull the estimation of the hardships of prison life in many minds. Many, doubtless, who are sentenced for short terms are so little affected by their punishment that with the fear of its repetition before their eyes they do not scruple to at once commit acts whose detection means another sentence. But the ones who are sentenced for 20 years or longer, and who, perhaps, have been brought up with the comforts and pleasures of home about them, are the persons on whom the discipline of prison life grates the hardest, and the ones who find the most severity in the strictness of its imperative orders.

One day during the last month the writer of this had occassion to visit the Massachusetts prison, and in course of conversation with the Warden, various interesting facts relative to several of the more celebrated prisoners were developed. One, the most peculiar and perhaps interesting prisoner in the institution, and one of whom perhaps more is known than any other, is James Wilson, the man who is now imprisoned for life for murdering a fellow convict. His life has been frequently written up, as the saying is, but a short sketch may find readers who have never seen previous accounts.

Wilson was born in England, and there passed his childhood and youth. He underwent a thorough tuition in crime, and was an inmate of several jails for minor offenses, finally becoming concerned in a crime which secured his transportation to Botany Bay. Soon afterward, however, he escaped with a companion, and, not daring to return to England, came to America; and undeterred by his previous experiences at once set about earning a dishonest living, and on July 19, 1853, was caught in the act of robbing the city treasury, and received a sentence of four years in the State prison. His conduct during his term of imprisonment was quite exceptional and exemplary, and, as is customary, a deduction of 30 days was made on that account. On the morning of the day when he was to be released, one-half hour before the time when he could have passed out of the prison door a free man, he was walking in a file of convicts to do his last piece of work, when he suddenly leaned forward by his immediate predecessor and stabbed the next man, William Adams, in the neck with a shoeknife which he had concealed about his person, killing him almost instantly. He was at once seized and confined, and at his trial was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. Every preparation for his execution was made, the gallows having been erected, when a commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life, with solitary confinement, was received. This had been obtained through the individual exertion of one of the bench of judges before whom he had been tried, his honor claiming that as no possible motive for the deed had been proved, and as every circumstance argued non-responsibility, the man must have been insane, and ought not to be hung.

Wilson, after his recommital, certanly showed signs of mental and physical weakness to such an extent that the rules of solitary confinement were considerably relaxed, to allow of proper exercise and treatment. Formerly he was a great philosopher in his reading, devoting himself to metaphysical and logical treatises, but at present and for some time his mental condition has been so weakened as to compel him to satisfy himself with lighter works. Prof. Bowen, of Harvard College, paid him several visits some ten years ago, to ascertain the depth of his logical researches, and on many occasions persons have inquired for and been anxious to see the "metaphysician," as he is called. In appearance Wilson is a demure-looking person, of kindly features, and not at all the conventional red-handed murderer of sensational literature. Although but 56, he appears much older, and shows the signs of his confinement both in appearance and conversation. He has not yet given up hopes of pardon, and any official of the State or National Government whom he may chance to see visiting the prison, is at once imagined to have come on business connected with his release. For the reason that his mind is rendered constantly uneasy and unhealthy by his nervous anxiety, but few visitors are allowed to see him, those being a few particular friends. He is at present in the hospital quarters, and spends considerable of his leisure time in caning, at which he is quite an adept. When he thinks of his solitude, how he recalls old scenes in the absence of any change in the future, and what a prospect opens before him, are sad speculations, and, in his case at least is the punishment to be considered heavy. Not many years ago, Wilson wrote quite a pathetic letter to the British Consul at this port, the Marquis Lousada, since deceased, in which he claimed his interference as a British subject; nothing, however, came of it, and he is gradually settling into a conviction that his life henceforward must be spent behind bars that separate him from his kind.—*Boston Teller.*

The European War Cloud.

The dispatches from St. Petersburg tend to confirm the opinion that Russia is preparing to encounter some more formidable enemy than the Khivans. Preparations for the campaign, the telegraph announces, are being pushed with great vigor; a force of 50,000 troops additional is being fitted out to be dispatched to Khiva, and a deep feeling of animation is being stirred up by publication of accounts of alleged cruelties practiced on Russian prisoners. Considering the relative strength of Russia and of the Khan, it would seem that no extraordinary preparations for the campaign were required on the part of the former, and the question which suggests itself is whether those preparations being pushed with "great vigor" are made to be ready for an anticipated armed intervention on the part of European powers.

Confession of the Murderer of President Morales, of Bolivia.

Frederico Lafaye, who shot Gen. Morales, the President of Bolivia, on the night of the 27th of November last, has given to the public of La Paz the following declaration, dated 30th November:

"At half-past 9 of that memorable night I was in the saloon of the Government Palace, where there are two tables for the game of rocambo, there being present Senor Medeiros, who was playing with Col. M. Baron, and also Lieut.-Col. Mohria and a Mr. Apiricio. I had scarcely been there a few minutes when Gen. Morales came in and asked for Com. La Vigna (his Aide-de-Camp). On presenting himself Morales commenced to strike him, and ordered that the window should be opened that he might throw him out of it into the plaza. Other Aides-de-Camp proceeded to execute the order. I then interfered between them, snatching away from Morales the sword he had taken from La Vigna, fearing that as he could not throw him out of the window he might use the weapon instead; I tried to get him to be calm and not give rise to such a scandal, but with no effect; he began to insult and strike every one within his reach; I begged him to desist and consider the honor of his family and the rank he held in the Republic, and that if he suspected misconduct on the part of his officers to have them tried; he then struck a blow which made me stagger back, but I still persisted in trying to persuade him, but all was of no avail. He began to attack Col. Lavandenz and others in the same way, when I received another blow harder than the first, telling me at the same time to "get out of the house." My indignation got the better of my reason, and drawing my revolver I fired at him seven shots, and then returned to the barracks and put the troops under arms. Col. Lavandenz arriving at the same time, I told him my object was that the rifles should take charge of the armory and prevent any disorder on the part of the other forces. Having arranged matters, with this object, I returned to my house."

WONDERFUL STATEMENTS.—Unless hundreds of our most responsible citizens have conspired to delude the community, a medicine has at last been introduced which is a specific for almost every human ailment, not involving the entire paralyzation or partial destruction of the organ or organs in which it exists. These witnesses testify (in some instances from their own personal experience, in others on behalf of others) that dyspepsia, liver complaint, remittent and intermittent fever, nervous debility, and numberless other diseases, are rapidly and radically cured by this new remedy. It hails from California, and has in two years overleaped all competitors among advertised tonics, and become *par excellence* the *medicine of the people.* California is an exceptional region. Its vegetable products, especially those of a medicinal nature, have no equivalent elsewhere, and it is from the choicest of these that Dr. J. Walker prepares his famous alcoholless VINEGAR BITTERS, the invaluable invigorant, nutrient, laxative and alterative to which we refer. Those who have tested the curative properties of this marvelous preparation pronounce it the most comprehensive remedy ever offered to mankind, and assert that there is no inorganic disease which it will not subdue. As a family medicine, we can recommend it without reserve.—[Com.

A South American Patriarch.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of Dec. 4 is responsible for the following statement: "A case of extreme old age is reported by one of the census takers of Cape Frio, in the province of Rio Janeiro. The name of the Cape Frio Methuselah is Jose Martinus Coutinho, born at Saquarema on the 20th of May, 1694, and therefore over 178 years old at this time. He is still in possession of his mental faculties, and his only bodily ailment is stiffness of the leg joints. In his youth Coutinho fought as a soldier in Pernambuco against the Dutch, and remembers the most notable facts of the reigns of Dom John V., Dom Jose, and Donna Maria I. The testimony to the extraordinary age of Coutinho is strengthened by the fact that he has had forty-two children by six wives, and that he can count 123 grandchildren, 86 great-grandchildren, 23 great-great-grandchildren, and 20 children by the last."

IF CONGRESS had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, for the use of the Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange.*

WE NOTICED in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hopkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as applied to consumption.—[Com.

PATIENT—"Doctor, I have a terrible cough, and my children are all down sick with coughs, sore throats and colds. What shall we do? DOCTOR—"Take Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tólu, or Honey Syrup. This will very soon relieve and cure you and all the children. It is an excellent family medicine. Full directions are on the bottles. You can get it at any drug store for thirty-five cents."—[Com.

JEM MACE is doing gladiatorial statues in a London show.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap,* made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

WHAT NEXT?—This favorite juvenile magazine is quite a wonder in its way. It gives 168 large pages of excellent reading, and a $1.00 Chromo, 10x12 inches, mounted for framing, to every subscriber, all for only 30 cents a year. Enough, certainly, for the price.

The February number, just received, is a real gem, every way. Specimen 3 cents. John B. Alden, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

A LADY writes: "I never knew any one to speak disparagingly of the "Queen's Toilet," for the Complexion, who had given it a fair trial. *Everybody likes it.*—[Com.

THE Elmwood Collar is decidedly the best ever worn. Every one that tries it likes it and will wear no other.—[Com.

Poisoned to Death.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid and congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc.; but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. The *blood itself* being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs spoken of, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhea, female weakness, and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results. As a remedy for all these manifestations of disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is positively unequaled. By it the liver and stomach are changed to an active and healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up new. Sold by all first-class Druggists. 625

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Address THE SUN, New York City.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the lungs.—[Com.

GOT the Sick Headache and Neuralgia? Take Dr. Miller's Magnetic Balm and get well. It will cure as if by magic. Only 25 cts. per bottle.

See advertisement in this paper.—[Com.

CUTLER'S Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam "Doubtless the best Cough Medicine in the world."—[Com.

Can any Medicine do More?

The art of changing the base metals into gold has not been discovered, but the happy results of a discovery infinitely more important are familiar to the community, and have been so for the past twenty years. To exchange debility for vigor, sickness for health, apathy for energy, gloom for cheerfulness, is a much more desirable operation than to transmute lead into the root of all evil. And this is what Hostetter's Stomach Bitters accomplish, and have been accomplishing daily, ever since their introduction. Dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, constipation, intermittent fevers, rheumatism, sick headache and general debility are no longer the bug-bears that they were a fifth of a century ago. The Bitters, taken as a protective medicine, prevent them, and taken as a remedy cures them, and the people know it. Hence their overshadowing reputation and enormous sale. The fame of the great vegetable specific is ever on the march, and at a pace that no competitor can live. It is to-day the foremost medicine of its class in the civilized world. Every now and then attempts are made to rival it, and sometimes a nostrum concocted in the idle hope of sharing its popularity, has a brief spurt of apparent success. But it is all illusion. One by one they sink like stones in the sea, while the great tonic, whose celebrity has been the cause of these blind ventures, continues to ride on the topmost wave of public favor, unapproached and unapproachable.

ONE COLD AFTER ANOTHER will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find Dr. Jayne's Expectorant always prompt, thorough and efficacious.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Good to Prime	12½@	14
Common	9 @	10½
HOGS—Dressed	5½@	6½
COTTON—Middling Upland	12½@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	6 35 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 70 @	1 72
CORN	64½@	67
OATS	53 @	57
PORK—Mess	14 25 @	14 37½
LARD	8¼@	8½

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 25 @	5 75
Medium	4 25 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	3 75
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
HOGS	3 80 @	4 25
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	7 50 @	10 75
Red Winter Extra	6 50 @	7 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 31 @	1 32½
No. 2 Spring	1 25½@	1 26½
No. 3 Spring	1 11½@	1 12½
CORN—No. 2	30 @	31
OATS—No. 2	25½@	27
RYE—No. 2	68 @	68½
BARLEY—No. 2	79 @	80
BUTTER—Choice	23 @	26
EGGS—Fresh	34 @	35
PORK—Mess	12 00 @	..
LARD	7 25 @	7 30

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 35 @	1 36
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	32 @	32½
OATS	29 @	30
PORK—Mess	12 50 @	..
HOGS	3 80 @	4 25
CATTLE	3 25 @	3 75

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	8 25 @	8 50
WHEAT	1 75 @	1 80
CORN	40 @	41
RYE	86 @	88
PORK—Mess	12 75 @	13 00
LARD	7½@	8
HOGS	4 60 @	4 70

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 33 @	..
No. 2	1 26 @	..
OATS—No. 2	26 @	..
CORN—No. 2	36 @	37
RYE—No. 1	70 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	87 @	..

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 75 @	..
No. 2	1 70 @	..
CORN	45 @	46
OATS	37 @	39

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 80½@	1 82
No. 2 Red	1 78 @	1 78½
CORN	38½@	39
OATS	34½@	39½

The Greeley Monument.

As a member of the Greeley Monument Association, I respectfully request the press and the people of the Northwest to send to me such sums as they may wish to contribute to that object. It would be best to send the money by check on some Chicago bank, by Post-office order, or draft on New York. All such sums received will be acknowledged in the newspapers of Chicago. It is hoped that every newspaper will contribute something, and that some one who honors the name of Mr. Greeley will take up a collection—be it ever small—in every town and city in the Northwest, and forward the amount as soon as possible. Probably no man ever contributed so much to the settlement and the prosperity of the Northwest as Mr. Greeley. Her people will be glad to contribute their full proportion to honor his memory.

Address WM. BROSS,
Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.
Jan. 25, 1873.
Northwestern papers please copy.

THE Government of Cuba has rented the embargoed plantations of Cuban rebels for $800,000 annually.

O.S.---2781.

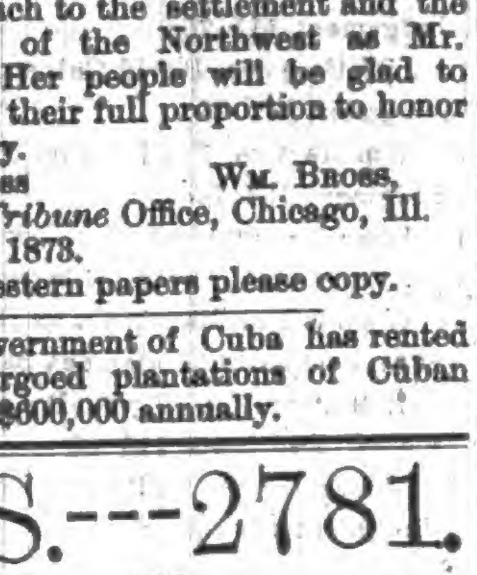

Dr. A. H. SMITH'S
CELEBRATED
Old Style Bitters!

The Best Tonic and Health Giver of the Age—The Famous Blood Purifier and Invigorator.

A Decided Improvement upon any Medicine ever Presented to the World!

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Having been thoroughly and well tried the proprietors have no hesitancy in saying that no preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. All who have used them once will take no other. They are pleasant to the taste and contain more Medicinal properties than any other Bitters made. For Dyspepsia of all kinds and for Liver Complaint, Billousness, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases, we defy the world to produce a preparation equal to this. For Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, and Fever and Ague, the Old Style Bitters are unrivalled. They are especially adapted for Females, and contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the weakest physical frame. They will build up and invigorate the weak and debilitated. The Ladies cannot find a Tonic superior to Old Style Bitters. Let all the afflicted give them a fair trial.

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Clear the Track Galop,
One Heart, One Soul,
Lob der Frauen, Mazurka,
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THE GREAT WONDER.—The New England Carpet Co., established over a quarter of a century ago, having expended much time, talent and money to produce a stylish and durable carpet at a low price, after years of experimenting with the best artisans have brought out a carpet which they have named and will be known as GERMAN TAPESTRY, being exact imitation of Solid Brussels, the first thousand pieces of which, in order to introduce them, will be sold for 37 1-2 cents per yard. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents, or 5 different patterns 30 cents.

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$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

To Book Canvassers A New way of running A BOOK.—Can sell a thousand copies per week. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 335 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

PERSONS wishing Correspondents send 25 cents and stamp to A. L., Boston.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

CANVASSERS, AGENTS and all who desire a profitable business will do well to send stamp for our Catalogue and Price List of over 60 popular Mounted and Pocket Maps. Address CHICAGO BOOK AGENCY, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Drawer 880.

DR. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU HONEY SYRUP

Dr. Cox's Hive (Croup) Syrup has been known and used by the medical profession over 100 years, and as a remedy for Colds and Coughs has an older and better reputation than any other Cough medicine ever offered to the public. It is known as the Compound Syrup of Squills, and a formula may be found in every medical dispensatory.

Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, in addition to the ingredients for Cox's Hive Syrup, contains Balsam of Tolu, decoction of Skunk Cabbage Root and Lobelia, a combination that must commend it to every one as a superior remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, indeed for all affections of the Throat and Lungs where a Cough Medicine is necessary.

This Syrup is Carefully Prepared under the personal direction of a regular Physician of over twenty years' practice, whose signature is attached to the directions on the bottle.

Its taste is very pleasant and children like it.

Every family should keep it as a ready remedy for Croup, Colds, etc., among the children.

D. RANSOM, SON & Co., Propr's, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. J. R. MILLER'S
UNIVERSAL
MAGNETIC BALM.

It cures as if by MAGNETIC INFLUENCE, Neuralgia and all pain, and is therefore very properly termed "Magnetic Balm." It is purely a vegetable preparation. It has no equal as a remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.

Its timely use will cure Colds, Croup, Diphtheria, Quinsy, and all Throat affections.

When properly used, Fever and Ague, and other complaints incident to our western and southern climates, are easily broken up.

Nervous Pain, Sick-Headache, and Rheumatism are cured by this medicine when all others have failed. Toothache, Earache, Burns, Chilblains and Bruises are relieved at once by its use.

The genuine has D. Ransom & Co.'s private Revenue Stamp on the outside, and Dr. J. R. Miller's Magnetic Balm blown in the bottle.

Examine closely, and buy none but the genuine.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.

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Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon scientific principles, by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, as this is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*" *Ozena* or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

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Sand Cracks,
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Sitfast, Ringbone,
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Toothache, &c., &c.
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Sore Nipples,
Caked Breasts,
Fistula, Mange,
Spavins, Sweeney,
Scratches, or Grease,
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Foundered Feet,
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Foot Rot in Sheep,
Roup in Poultry,
Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions. Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries.*

Our testimonials date from 1833 to the present, and are unsolicited. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture

"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by
MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMP'Y
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

THE QUEEN'S TOILET,
For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion, and removing
Tan, Sunburn, Freckles and all Eruptions on the Skin

This preparation is the only one of its class which is prepared from a PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION, and of which a bona-fide analysis accompanies each bottle as a guarantee of its

PURITY AND GENUINENESS.

Printed on the wrapper of every bottle is the following certificate from Prof. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer and Chemist for Massachusetts.

DRS. S. S. FITCH & SON:

GENTLEMEN: "The Queen's Toilet" received from you has been analyzed with the following results: This is a purely vegetable preparation, free from poisonous metals or injurious substances of any kind, and it is composed of ingredients having known emollient and healing properties. Respectfully,
S. DANA HAYES,
20 State street, Boston.

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Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These are the only Medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

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Double, Single, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, etc., of every kind, for men or boys, at very low prices. Guns, $3 to $300; Pistols, $1 to $25.

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PROPRIETORS BOSTON

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, B. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, February 13, 1873

The two rival Legislatures of Louisiana, met in together yesterday.

At a wedding in Fayette county Virginia the bride was accidently shot and killed by a shirivari party half an hour after the ceremony was performed. A tow wad done the business. Most of the party were arrested.

Up in New Hampshire, the Republicans say in their address that "no national issues distracts them." They're lucky. National issues—$8,000 of them—are what distracted Senator Pomeroy.

PROCLAMATION.

State of Indiana, Executive Department, Indianapolis, Jan 31, 1873.

Whereas, by the first section of this act, of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana approved January 23, 1873, entitled "An act to provide for the submission of the qualified electors of this State for their ratification or rejection, a proposed amendment to the Constitution of Indiana therein mentioned, and declaring an emergency." It is provided that an election shall be held at the several precincts, or places of holding elections, in the several counties of this State, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of this State, for their ratification or rejection a proposed amendment to the Constitution of Indiana, by adding to the tenth article thereof, a section in the words following, to-wit:

"No law or resolution shall ever be passed by the General Assembly of Indiana, that shall recognize any liability of this State to pay or redeem any certificate of stock issued in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to provide for the funded debt of the State of Indiana, and for the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal to Evansville,' passed January 19, 1846 and "An act supplemental to said act, passed January 19, 1846, which by the provision of said act, or either of them shall be payable, exclusively from the proceeds of the canal lands, and the tolls and revenues of the canal in said act mentioned, and no such certificate of stock shall ever be paid by this State."—And

Whereas, By the second section of the act aforesaid, it is provided that the said election shall be held on the 18th day of February A. D. 1873.—And

Whereas By a joint resolution of the General Assembly, passed January 30, 1873 it is provided that the Governor shall give notice of such election by proclamation.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas A. Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana, in pursuance of the provision of the said joint resolution, do issue this, my proclamation, hereby notifying the qualified electors of the State, of the holding of said election, on said 18th day of February, A. D. 1873, at the several places of holding elections, in the several counties in the State, for the purposes in the act aforesaid.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the State to be hereto affixed at the city of Indianapolis, the date first above written.

[SEAL.] Thomas A. Hendricks.

By the Governor—W. W. Curry, Secretary of state.

In obedience to the above proclamation of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana, I, William L. Meese, Sheriff of DeKalb county do hereby give notice that said special election shall be holden, in the several townships and precincts in said county at the usual places of holding elections, on the 18th day of February, 1873, said election to be governed and controlled, as in case of a general election,

Wm. L. Meese.
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

February, 6, 1873.

New Divorce Law.

The divorce bill passed by the House on Tuesday of last week, will probably be favorably considered by the Senate, as a similar bill was favorably reported upon, by a committee of that body on the same day. The bill limits the causes for divorce to seven, as follows. Adultery, impotency, abandonment by either party for three years, cruel and inhuman treatment, failure of the husband to provide for three years, habitual drunkenness for three years, or conviction of any infamous crime. The petitioner for a decree must be able to prove a *bona fide* residence in the State for two years. Parties against whom a divorce judgment has been rendered without other notice than publication in newspapers may have the same opened at any time within two years, so far as relates to the care, support and custody of the children, and they may farther, at any time within two years after the rendering of such judgment, have the same opened and be allowed to defend, as well on the granting of the divorce as in the disposition of property, and the allowance of all money.

Court Proceedings.

JANUARY TERM, COMMON PLEAS COURT.

State of Indiana vs. Geo. [illegible], malicious trespass. Non Pros.

Same vs. Dennis Bender, surety of the peace. Recognizance for one year.

Same vs. J. P. Gestenslager, surety of the Peace, Dismissed at Deft. cost.

Same vs. Eugene Backy, assault and battery. Fined $5 and costs.

Same vs. Dennis Lanham, assault and battery. Fined $5 and costs.

Same vs. Wm. Lanham, assault and battery. Non Pros.

Same vs. Chas Fox, violation of liquor law. Fined $5 and costs.

Same vs. Cyrus Ludwig, violation of liquor law. Continued.

Same vs. Jackson Brown et. al., assault and battery. Non Pros.

Same vs. Hornberger and Wingart, disturbing religious meeting. Fined $5 and costs each.

Same vs. Geo. Semerlott assault and battery. $'0 and costs.

Same vs. B. & M. Shoudell, assault and battery. Fined $5 and costs.

John P. Gould et. al. vs. W. P. Carpenter et. al., complaint. Continued.

Sarah M. Conklin et. al. vs. David Wilson et al., sale of Realty. Deed reported and approved.

Wm Lessig, Ex'r vs Elizabeth Franks et al, foreclosure. Continued.

John Fee vs Geo Zeigler, comp'laint. Continued.

C. L. Joy vs A. N. Joy, divorce. Continued.

John Fee vs B B Long, complaint.—Judgment for plff $150.

Jonathan Clutter vs Geo W. and Mary A. Clutter, foreclosure. Judgement for plff $25 75.

L. J. Bontrager, Guar. vs M E Bontrager, sale of realty. Continued

Eliza Shipley vs J R Shipley, divorce—Continued

H G Cauray vs Francis Cauray, divorce Granted

R M & W C Lockhart vs W & J Betts, complaint. Finding for deft.

J A Campbell, Adm, vs Eliza Campbell et al, sale of realty. Proceedings dismissed

Lewis Bowers vs Estate of J. Penny, claim. Dismissed

T J Matheny vs Estate of Thomas West, claim. Dismissed

J S Bowers vs estate of Elizabeth Bonham, claim. Dismissed

Catharine Weaver, adm'x vs Eli Weaver et al, petition to sell realty. Sale ordered.

Mary E. Reed vs Wm Reed, divorce.—Granted.

Chas Fox vs J L Penny, adm'r, claim—Dismissed

S Carey Evans vs Estate of Wm Campbell claim. Judgment $19 31

Alonzo Lockwood vs Isaac Hornberger, foreclosure. Continued.

B Treman vs J M Shutt, complaint.—Judgment $200

L B Root et al vs Chas Brand, attachment. Judgment $266 10.

Wm Webster vs W H Dills et al complaint. Judgment $113 97

Continental Improvement Co vs O Clark et. al, complaint. Judgment $230

Philip Grube vs Lydia Grube, divorce. Continued.

Robert Work vs Hiram Byrers, injunction. Dismissed.

G C Evarts vs Nancy Bethex et al, petition to sell realty. Sale ordered.

Wm Zurbrung vs Henry Lindorfer et al, foreclosure. Judgment $543

Chas Sherlock vs Andrew Carmer, appeal. Dismissed.

S C Swineford vs J P Wyant, complaint Judgment $355 86.

J R Cosper vs Elizabeth Barton et al, petition to sell realty. Sale ordered.

James Smith vs F Imler, appeal. Settled and dismissed.

David Wolf vs Thomas Carr et al, foreclosure. Judgment $325 12

P H Brandon vs Jacob Brandon, complaint. Dismissed

Catharine Abright vs Philip Abright, partition. Judgment for partition

David A. Wolf vs Eugene Leonard, foreclosure. Judgment for plff $10.18

Geo Wolf, exr, vs Elizabeth Lock, petition to sell realty. Sale ordered

Caroline Schimpff vs Henry Schimpff, divorce. Granted

John Hornberger vs Peter Hornberger, lunacy. Plaintiff appointed guardian

In the matter of Alice Cealy, a minor petition to sell realty. Sale granted.

E J Luce et al vs J M Norford et al, complaint. Judgment $699 [illegible]

National Bank of Napoleon vs R J and Lezzie Lent, foreclosure. Continued.

Chas Whitney et al vs J Vesley et al complaint. Continued

M E Chitenden et al vs G W Young et al complaint. Judgment $141 46

G. & B. S. M. Co. vs A L Gilmore, complaint. Judgment $78 56

Wm & Mary Wagoner vs R M Lockhart. Dismissed.

Wm Sumner et al vs A Spurgeon, complaint. Judgement 109 93.

Geo. Barney, Exr, vs Rebecca Weaver et al, petition to sell realty. Sale ordered

Andrew Stephen et al vs Wm Sprigle, complaint. Continued

Barbra Rosenberry vs [illegible] Neidig, Partition made final

S W Walton vs Ed Eldridge, complaint. Judgment for 114 60

State of Indiana vs Oliver Camp, assault and battery. Fined 5 dol and costs

Angela Manf'g Co vs C Barky, complaint. Judgment 108 42

L B Wood vs E J and S S Fitch, complaint. Dismissed

Ephriam Raub vs Roether and Wyant, partition. Judgment 155 70

Margarette Slentz et al vs E & B Noregon, partition. Sale order,

Lewis Reed vs W P Wiley, complaint—Judgment 125

Margaret McDermand vs E G Wheelock bastardy. Continued, jury disagree

James Betty et al vs Jacob Smith, complaint. Dismissed

J M Norford vs W E & T C Sargeant, complaint. Judgement 239 83

H Feagler vs E D & P Raub, complaint. Judgement 117 75

J W Case vs David Culver, complaint. Judgment 347 65

Wm Hart vs P & P Lung, complaint.—Judgment 167 76

Isaac Yarlotte vs L Neiswander et al petition to sell realty. Sale ordered.

Glem & Hall Manf'g Co vs F C Markly et al, complaint. Judgment 334 95

H M Merrill et al vs P J Keefer, complaint. Judgment 116 17

Henry Benson vs P J Keefer, complaint Judgment 114 71

S & P Fisher vs S B Mottinger et al, complaint. Judgment 433 88

Peter McIntosh vs Wm Fee, complaint. Judgment 130 16

Henry Wamer vs A M Depew, complaint. Continued

S W Walton vs P J Keefer, complaint. Judgment 63 17

J H & T Berry vs P Keefer, complaint—Judgment 91 42

G. & B. S. M. Co vs R Bell, complaint. Judgment 24 75

Same vs John Burrell, complaint Judgment 61 50

Same vs Odell and Hines. Judg't 81 31

Same vs Adam Conrad. Judg't 94 92

Same vs M Bishop, Dismissed

Same vs A Rodefer. Judg't 102 40

Same Loutsenheiser & Palmer. Judgment 68 81

Same vs J A Cowen. Judg't 60 96

Same vs G W Young. Judg't 91 46

Same vs David Houser. Judg't 94 17

G H K Moss vs Hopkins & Allen, complaint. Judgment 150 28

E A Patterson vs J W Boyle, complaint Judgment 283 56

Daniel Moody vs B F Osborn, complaint Judgment 106 39

J D Kelly vs Huyck & Oberlin, com—Judgment 170 50

Leas Zwilling & Co vs estate of Theo Lock, complaint. Judgement 18 03

John Lear, jr, vs estate of J F Zimmerman, claim. Judg. 5 20

Geo Somerlott vs estate of Ann Triplett, claim. Judg 58 00

Daniel Harmon vs Geo McNabb et al complaint. Judg 69 00

E M Fosdick vs Gates & Norford, com. Continued

A H and S B Hathaway vs Smith and Hare, com. Judg 273 13

H Pool et al vs G W Young et al, com. Judg 230 85

James Draggoo vs V T Jones et al com Judgment 259 00

Hunnis & Hamilton vs S B Mottinger com. Judg 485 65

F Picker vs Auburn Lodge I. O. O. F., com. Continued

Miles Waterman, Guar, vs D Krum, petition to sell realty. Sale ordered

Hiram Kreger vs Chas Brandt, com.—Judg 49.25

B Treman vs C Brandt, complaint. Judg 184 54

B H Warder et al vs B F Osborn, com. Judg 104 86

E J Crain vs Wm McIntyre et al, com—Judg 111 00

Administrator of estate of O S Hare, petition to sell personal property. Prayer granted

State of Indiana vs S Alleman, violation of liquor law. Continued

Caroline Girard vs Wm Girard, divorce Granted

Four cases against Isaac Tryon, violation of liquor law. Continued

First Nat. Bank of Toledo vs Henry Frank, complaint. Judg 56 70

State of Indiana vs John Hebel, violation of liquor law. Fined 5 dol. and costs, 2nd case continued

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It is hinted that the disgrace of Colfax affords Oliver P. Morton, "malicious satisfaction."—*Chicago Times.*

It has all along been surmised, by politicians in this State who knew the relations existing between Colfax and Morton, and the known figuring of both parties for the presidency in 1876, that Morton was setting things in motion to dispose of his formidable rival. Morton is shrewd and devilish.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Builders Hardware,
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
Glass, White Lead,
Stoves & Tin Ware,
Of every Description.
Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.
Heavy Hardware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and
Wood Stock,
Blacksmith and Mechanics
Tools,
Farming Implements
Rubber and Leather
Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c
Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

J. A. BOOZER. B. B. BLATTNER.

BOOZER AND BLATTNER
Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.
Waterloo, Ind.
Have now opened for the
FALL & WINTER
TRADE
those Fashionable styles of
Dress Goods
Such as

Arcola Cloth,	Queen's Own,
Brittanna "	Brocades,
Balerno "	Silk Stripes,
Turko, "	Corded Maca

Also
Ottoman Scarfs
And
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Brown and Bleached
Cotton Flanels
CARPETS & VANDYKES
Boots & Shoes,
And the latest styles of
HATS and CAPS,
We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.
BOOZER & BLATTNER

The Largest
CLOTHING
HOUSE
IN THE COUNTY.
S. Laufferty
WILL SELL
READY MADE
CLOTHING
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
ways on hand.
Auburn, Ind.

Fruit House!
BULLETIN
Prices to suit Everybody!

GREAT REDUCTION ON
Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever seen in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits of the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advahtage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices

Young Hyson	35, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	60, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	80, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.
At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	13c
Brown	9 best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	13c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Oloug	40, 60, 80, and 95c
Japan	40, 60, and 95c
Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.
10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahaquay double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	35 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	60c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and chery	$1 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old '76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Diquor	90c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	35c to 50c a bottle

All the above Liquors are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR EVERYBODY

We have an extra large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, i. all different kinds	25c

Fine Fresh Oysters,
AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.
Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box
You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

Best Thing in the West
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
Lands
THREE MILLION ACRES
Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Interest.
22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.
A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Throught Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the Road.
For Circulars and general information, address
A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Dep't.
TOPEKA, KAN

Attention Creation!
Another Rebellion
IN
Boots, Shoes and Real Estate.

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit:

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. and lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of my stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

Sale of Household Furniture, etc., will be made known in time. No public sale of Boots & Shoes.

Now is the time to save money. $3000 worth of stock offered at cost. Sure nobody needs to go bare-footed with such an opportunity. Invitation given to all.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN OTTO.

Auburn, January 27, '73—2m.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
No. 89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

Davenport & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMICALS
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,
Wall and Window
Paper,
Tinted, Guilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Linen
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,
Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind'a

SMOLANDER'S
EXT. BUCHU,
The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU, *Insist upon having it, and take no other.*

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Weather moderating

Days growing longer

Court still in session

Kendallville gives a masquarade on the 14th

The future looks bright and promising for Auburn

The scarlet fever is reported in several localities in this part of the State

See in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

The Teachers' Association, of DeKalb county, will meet at Butler, on Saturday, March 1st 1873

In the case of DeLong charged with stealing a watch, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty

The *Press* is coming down quite abundantly, though somewhat awkardly, in the delinquent tax matter

The DeKalb county Temperance society will meet at the M. E. church on Saturday Feb. 22. All are invited

Davenport & co. have just received a number of fine literary works, which must be read to be appreciated

There were one hundred and eighty seven marriage licenses issued in this county during last year.

The vote in LaGrange county for 98,000 dollars, to aid in the construction of the New York Air Line, did not win by 280

We have received a copy of the excellent annual report made by the late Auditor of State, John C Shoemaker, for which he has our thanks.

It is singular that there has not been a single literary society formed in our place for a year or so past. A well organized debating club is productive of good.

See advertisement in another column about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

The Corunna school, which has been in a promising condition for several weeks, has been indefinitely postponed owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the principals

Those popular French gentlemen, Messrs Eldridge & Weaver who have been rusticating down in Ohio, returned last week The fresh crimson glow on their no-cheeks indicate that they have had a good time.

We have one member in our Legislature that won't be biased by railroad passes. Several railroads sent him free passes, and he returned them. His name ist R. M. Slater, and he is an editor

J. P. Widney is deputy County Clerk.—The "liberal movement," you know.—*Waterloo Press*

J B Hoover has been appointed bailiff. The "illiberal movement," you know

St Valentine's day comes to-morrow. Grotesque valentines of large proportions representing remarkable feats in every trade and profession, for sale at Davenport & Co's drug store

Where is our deep bed of snow now? It has disappeared like a summer cloud.—Everbody thought there would be a grand freshet when it did make off, and again human foresight is at a discount.

Accident.—Jacob Walborn had the misfortune to receive the contents of axe in his left foot one day last week. Inflamation has set in and he is suffering a good deal. We hope to see him around again in a few days

It's a burning shame to allow cattle to destroy the trees which have been placed in the court yard at so much trouble.—Several have been destroyed, especially the evergreens, just because due measures have not been taken to keep out those great nuisances—town cows

There is to be a vote on Tuesday next, being the 18th of February, whether the State shall pay the indebtedness of the *Wabash* and Erie canal. Every tax-payer is interested in this matter and we hope to see a decided vote against the proposition.

We are glad to know that the Lent House, at Waterloo, is in good hands. Mr *Cowles* is receiving many compliments for the excellent manner in which he is conducting this house, and we are personally aware that a great improvement has been made

The Bondcase still troubles the spleeny editors of the *Press*. It says no progress has been made, yet there has been two decisions of Republican judges been made, and if justice can be had the bondsmen will be held for the loss to the county.—That's what the *Press* is afraid of

That excellent caterer to the public taste G. G. Darrow, Esq., has taken charge of the North side Lunch Rooms at the Saginaw depot in Fort Wayne. You can now be served with a good lunch, and it will be a clean one, for this amiable lady presides over the culinary department. Dont forget then to call there and refresh yourself on a weary journey.

Col. Battles, he of the ambrosial fur and the shoe brush moustache, has forgotten us. We took some stock in him, (five dollars), and it has'nt panned out.—*Col. City Post.*

We did'nt, and are correspondingly happy.

Dance at the Lent House, Waterloo, on Feb. 21.

That nash-ty fellow Nash, of Logansport *Pharos* has been here in our absence at dinner. Saw his ear marks. Stay longer next time.

Whitley county is getting up a joint stock agricultural society. The only correct way to organise an institution of that kind. The N. E. I. A. Society at Waterloo, started out on this principle, and paid 25 per cent. dividends the first year.

Our popular friend B. F. Dawson, has taken charge of the Morse House, near the depot at Angola And all that stop there do say that they set up the best hash to be found on the line A dance will take place on the 21st

A Curosity.—We saw a man the other day in town that actually asserted that he had not taken a paper in his family for twelve years past. He went into the post-office and wanted to buy a bedstead, and the next seen of him he was going into a butcher shop to get his wife a leg horn bonnet. How Shiftless.

See in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

One of our citizens is now busily engaged in perfecting a patent to be attached to hens for the purpose of numbering each egg consecutively each year, and thereby ascertain whether they are doing their 'deuty.' He does not cheep about the *modus operandi* of said machine, fearing somebody else will get a cyacat before him. His name is Hen-ry, as it should be

Circuit court convened last Monday week Judge Tousley on the bench. The case of Nelson Ernest charged with the larceny of a buffalo robe, was submitted to the jury, after a lengthy trial, who returned a verdict of not guilty. The testimony was quite contradictory, and the benefit of the doubt was given, as the law requires, in favor of the accused.

A young man by the name of Henry Turner, accompanied a charivari party, the other night near New Era, and in the effort of making a din with bells, kettles etc., this young man presided over a shot gun. It seems the gun did not like this for it "busted its biler" about six inches from the breach taking away part of the left hand of the young soldier. That arm is now hung up as a rude monument.

We learn from Mr Franks of Corunna, that the late term of musical instruction given to a large class in that place has just closed. Prof Irwin has had the class in charge and has given great satisfaction as a teacher in that art. A grand concert will take place some time next month.—We are requested to return thanks for the liberal patronage. Due notice will be given of the concert

Representative Shutt passed through town last Monday en route for the capitol Mr. S. stood squarely upon the temperance question and voted in favor of its adaption. The bill has passed the House, the vote of 53 against 36. He voted also against paying the *Wabash* & Erie Canal bonds, although it was charged upon him during the canvass that he was in favor of paying them. The Republican side of the House went unamiously for their payment.

A magnificient festival was held at Case's Hall last Friday and Saturday evenings for the benefit of the Presbyterian Sunday-school. The arrangements were most complete, and the attendance was large, as it should be. There was more good things on hand in the shape of refreshments than we've seen for a long time. No blighting features in the way of dish water, called oyster soup inflicted their presence, but good wholesome food to suit all tastes was there in abundance. So successful was the affair the first night that all wished it continued the second, and it was done. Then came the works of art and nature, such as the Skipper's home, so expressive in a hunk of cheese, and the sun that never sets so grandly evolved in that naughty rooster, etc. The ladies are particularly entitled to great credit for its success

Free Lecture.—A fellow by the name of Stoddard, said to be a clergyman, held a joint discussion between himself and good common sense, last Thursday evening, at *Case's* Hall. He is a learned individual, and can read a speech off with the nonchalance of a school boy. He didn't have any shirt collar, but we excused him because he may be preparing for future events which cast their shadows before, as he had a great deal to say about cable-tow. He challened a discussion with any person proposed by any fraternity, and thereupon the audience became convinced that Maj. Gen. Henry Prince would be the man to meet this wonderful logician. A telegrapic dispatch was immediately sent by grape-vine, to the amiable Henry and he replied, "make me no foolishness," and immediately subsided. Fears are entertained that our champion will decline, and where shall we find an advocate to put against this valorous knight. But we trust that Stoddy will visit us again and give us another cawdy story, it is so refining and elevating, especially to the juvenile class

More of Those Who Pay.

Since January 1st the following persons have paid the amount set opposite their names as subscription to the Courier.—There are a few names yet that we would like to get on this list for from two to four dollars and nothing will give us more pleasure than to place them on such a record, when the money is forthcoming. There is something about a list like this that encourages us, and we feel that our efforts to send out a good paper are appreciated.

M. Sheets	$2,00	D. McDaniels	2,00
H. L. Sheets	2,00	D. F. Greenwood	2,00
George Brandt	1,00	James Rowley	1,00
Geo. Hough	2,00	Edward Orr	2,00
Saml Swihart	1,00	H. Conkey	1,00
L. Bowers	1,00	John Stearns	50
Dr. J. J. Littlefield	2,00	John Swinehart	50
John Butt	2,00	Robt Culbertson	1,00
Danl Gonser	4,00	J. Rosenbery	2,00
Fred Sattison	4,00	A. F. Pinchin	4,00
J. Robbins	2,00	J. Potts	1,00
J. W. Dills	3,00	Geo. McMillin	2,00
John Camp	2,00	J. W. Huffman	2,00
H. N. Flower	50	Dr. J. V. Winslow	4,00
Jacob Cupp	2,00	H N Clark	2,00
Orris Danks	2,00	H. C. Peterson	2,00
Joel Brand	4,00	J. Woolsey	50
Saml Learned	2,00	J. M. Goetschius	4,00
Frank Moody	6,00	John Brandon	2,00
Levi Brown	2,00	John Sugars	2,00
Benj Gaskel	2,00	J. A. Ditmars	2,00
H. Jones	2,00	Jacob Dermott	2,00
Isaac Livergood	2,00	Zeb Miller	2,00
Gustavis Veil	2,00	Moses Brandon	4,00
A. D. Goetschius	[illegible]	L. H. Haymond	2,00
H. W. Ford	1,00	John Rowe	2,00
Jackson Andrews	4,00	Isaac Kutzner	2,00
J. H. Weaver	2,00	T. F. Franks	4,00
O. P. Learned	2,00	Stephen Masters	2,00
B. Moffett	2,00	Edgar Treeman	2,00
I. L. Clark	2,00	E. W. Beard	2,00
D. F. Ryher	60	A. Swineford	2,00
M. Kline	1,00	J. H. Berry	2,00
J. R. Moody	4,00	Henry Maxwell	2,00
Moses Deets	2,00	G. W. Cattell	1,00
David Weaver	2,00	Wm. Shutt	2,00
Guy Plum	2,00	S. J. Tarney	1,00
Danl Kinsly	2,00	Geo. Patterson	2,00
I. B. McDonald	2,00		

Hub and Spoke Factory.—*We* have a chance now to supply ourselves with a much needed manufactory. Two gentlemen from Hicksville connected with this business are here to establish one of these in our midst. Their desire is to form a joint stock company of $20.000 of which they will take $8,000 giving our citizens a controling interest by assuming the balance. It ought not to require much effort to get this amount, and yet there are croakers and old foggies to seriously annoy the enterprise of our town in establishing it here. *We* have a few citizens that will do nothing towards manufacturing enterprises, nor improvements; preferring to look and growl until their neighbors build up around them, and make their property valuable, and then ask fabulous sums for the same. *We* are sure we have enough of that go-ahead element to bring our place up to something near its proper standard Let us have this factory by all means. There are places where factories are in operation that have been largely benefited, and where the investment is paying a large dividends. Those who are for the improvement of the town will give every encouragement to this enterprise

At a regular meeting of Butler Lodge No. 282 I. O. O. F. held Feb. 5th, 1873, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove from earth, in the prime of life, our worthy brother, Isaac Horberger.

Resolved, That while we deplore his loss we bow in submission to the fiat of our Supreme Grand Master who doeth all things well and will treasure his memory in our hearts, and hereby extend to his bereaved friends our warmest sympathy.

Resolved That agreeable with the custom and usages of the order our Lodge be draped in mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Auburn Courier for publication and that they be filed with the papers of the Lodge for future reference.

Jabez Shaffer, Chairman Com.

Acknowledgment.

The Pastor of Butler pastorate, Evag. Lutheran Church, Butler, DeKalb county, Ind., acknowledges a donation on the 5th of Februrary, '73, consisting of a purse containing 125 dollars, and many other articles in the way of eatables. Many thanks to the kind donors, and may God bless the hearts and hands that so liberally ministered to the wants of his ministers in this world. May they have a rich reward, and in the world to come life ever lasting.

Jabez Shaffer, Pastor.

$75,000 in Cash for $1.—We call the attention of our readers to the ad. in another column of the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. Here is a chance to win a fortune in a public legal drawing, and aid a noble charity

Thirty Days Only.

Below will be found list of prices for goods, which we propose to sell at wonderfully reduced prices, for 30 days only. All desiring to avail themselves of good bargains of good goods, will do well to invest, as we intend to dispose of them at once to make room for our spring stock

Long Shawls, Square Blanket Shawls Empress cloths, French Marinoes, winter dress goods of heavy makes, Nubias, Scarfs Youths' knit saques and coats, Fur collars, capes, Muffs, Felt Shirts, Blankets, all wool, Heavy Flannels, Gents' Shirting, Flannel of all makes, Gents' under clothes knit and seamed, Lap Robes, Ready made clothing and Boots and Shoes at cost. A nice and desirable lot of French, Scotch American Cassimeres. Also Jeans and Tweeds, all of which will be sold at bargains for the purchaser. Call in and get prices.

WOOD & WILLIAMS.

Auburn, Feb. 12, 1873-2t

Great Reduction on Teas.

The failure of five of the largest tea importers of New York has broken the tea market. We have taken the advantage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c 80c and $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50c and 80c, best 1 10. Imperial, 50c, 80c and best 1 10. Oolong, 40c, 50c and 80c, best 95c. Japan, 40c and 50c, best 95c Fruit House.

Coffee, Coffee!

No advance in prices. The excitement in the market is only temporary. We purchased a large stock before the advance and will continue to sell at our old prices:

Best Rio, 25 cents.
Good Rio, 25c.
Old Government Java, 28c
Best roasted Rio, 25c Feb 6.
At the FRUIT HOUSE, Fort Wayne.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their March session, A. D. 1873, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit: On the south west corner of lot number ninety-four, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

JOHN HEBEL.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their March session, A. D. 1873, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit: The north third of lot number sixty-three, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE

Administrators' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, in said county, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1873, an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands: The east half of the north-east quarter, and the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 9, in township 33, north of range 12 east, containing 120 acres of land. Also twenty acres in the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section 25, in township 34, north of range 12 east. All in DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

Feb. 12, 1873. JACOB C. TRUMP, } Adm'rs.
CATHARINE WEAVER. }

Notices of Estrays.

Taken up by Israel Rose, of Union tp., DeKalb co., Ind., an estray heifer, of a red color, and about three years old, and appraised at twelve dollars.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
Feb 8, 1873 DeKalb cir court

Taken up by Daniel Till, of Waterloo DeKalb co., Indiana, an estray bull of a red color, about three years old, and appraised at sixteen dollars.

Attest. J. R. LANNING, Clerk
Feb 8, 1873 DeKalb cir court

Taken up by the subscriber four and a half miles south of the town of Butler, Wilmington township, DeKalb county, Indiana, an estray bull, on the 1st day of Dec. 1872, supposed to be two year old Pale red, large star in forward, left hind foot white, right hind foot white to paster joint and valued at $12.50.

PETER S. KESTER.
Attest J. R. Lanning, Clerk.
DeKalb Circuit Court.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Lauren O. Bullard, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Miles Waterman, Adm'r,
Feb 6, '73.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, } ss
DeKalb County. }
Miles Waterman }
vs. } In Attachment.
Miles W Bullard }

Whereas there is pending before me, the undersigned, a Justice of Union township, said county, an action by said plaintiff, Miles Waterman, in the above entitled cause for the recovery of eighty-five dollars and twelve cents [$85.12] and whereas the writ of summons has been returned "not found." Notice is, therefore, hereby given to said defendant, Miles W. Bullard to appear at my office, on the 1st day of April 1873 at 10 o'clock a. m. and answer in said cause, or the same will be determined in his absence.

J. P. WIDNEY, J. P.
Feb. 6, '73.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Robert Hall, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

THOMAS HALL, Adm'r.
January 17, 1873.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator De bonis non of the estate of Calvin Dewitt, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WASHINGTON TEETERS,
January 27, 1873. Adm'r.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Richland Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, that I will, at the March 1873 session of the Board of Commissioners of said county, apply for a license to retail spiritous liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and with the privilege of having the same drank on the following premises: Lot No one, in A. Disler's addition to the town of Corunna, in said Township.

GEO. McMILLAN.

A Noble Charity.
Omaha Lottery
TO ERECT THE
Nebraska State Orphan Assylum!
To be drawn in public March 31, 1873.
Tickets $1 each, or Six for 5 Dollars.

1 Cash prize	$75,000	1 Cash prize	$25,000
3 " "	15,000	1 " "	10,000
1 " "	5,000	1 " "	4,000

For balance of prizes send for circular.
This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by his Excellency Gov. W H. James, and the best business men of the State.
The limited number of tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager,
Agents wanted. fe13-4t Omaha, Neb.

BOSTON ON FIRE.
A SLENDID COLORED ENGRAVING, 14 x 18 inches in size, representing the city when the fire was at its height and one-half of the city wrapped in flames. Our view was taken in the night from the river, and shows the whole city, buildings shipping, &c. This engraving is highly colored, and already in three weeks, 10,000 have been sold. It usually sells at thirty cents, but we will send a sample copy (mounted on a roller) free on receipt of six postage stamps, or 3 copies for 50c.—Address J. C. & W. M. BURROW,
200 Main-st., Bristol, Tenn.
Agents wanted everywhere to sell our popular Pictures, Books, Charts, Photographs, etc. Catalogues sent free. Feb. 6.

MILLIONS OF ACRES
IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS.
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Mo. River Rail'd co.
On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.
Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limits of this kind offer. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.
Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.
Come West and thrive, Friends will follow.
A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.
☞ And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. Feb. 6—4t.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARING-OUT SALE!
—AT—
C. ORFF AND CO'S.
5 & 7 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne.

We will offer for the next forty-five days commencing January 11th, [and continuing until the forty-five days are up,] our entire stock of Fancy Domestic

DRY GOODS!
including the whole of our Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs and Fancy Goods,
At Actual Cost.
and many styles at even less. We must close out our entire stock of Dress Goods, Furs, Shawls and Fanny Goods, and LOW PRICES must do it.

Look! Look!
at these prices of Dress Goods; they are 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the goods sold before the war

Our entire stock of Cashmeres, including the new shades, reduced	$1.00	worth	1.50
A full line of Colors in Silk and Woolen Velours at	90		1.50
All of our Irish and French Poplins reduced to	1.25		2.00
All-wool Serges reduced to	60 c		90
All-wool Satines reduced to	75 c	worth	100
All-wool Satines reduced to	50 c	worth	100
A large line of Japanese Stripes reduced to	55 cents	worth	75

We shall have to tables in the center of the store filled with Dress Goods at 25, 30 and 40 cents, many of which are worth double the money.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
We will close out our stock of Cloaks at actual first cost. We have some of our very best styles left, and this will be a rare opportunity to buy a handsome cloak for little money.

FURS. FURS.
We have reduced the price of our Sable, Mink, Fitch and Seal-skin Furs fully one-half, and are determined to close them out during the next thirty days.

Our Entire tock of Shawls.
Will be sold at less than they have been offered for the last ten years. We have left some very handsome Ottoman Stripes, also a good assortment of Paisely in long and square, which must be sold.

Beaver Clokings.
$5.00 Beaver reduced to $3.50. $6.00 Beaver reduced to 4.00. One price each of fine blue and brown silk plush, for ladies' and children's Sacques, reduced from $8.00 to $5.00.

Great Reduction in Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods. We have a large stock of this class of goods, and we want to clear them out.
We have the largest stock of Corzets in the city, and they have been reduced with all other goods.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.
During our sale we will sell our best prints at 10c, our heaviest brown muslin 13½, our fine brown muslin 12½c, 200 pieces of soft-finished Bleached Muslin at 12½c.

Remember this sale will continue for the next forty days, commencing January 11.
C. ORFF & CO.

People's
Convent on

Everybody's Ticket!
The People's Choice.
CHEAP, HEPER, HEAPEST.
Save Your Money nd Buy at Headquarters!
Hats, Caps, & Furnithing Goods in endless variety.
PALACE OF FASHION,
No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind
The Mother's Help.
The Childen's Fiend.
MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!
The Great
PALACE OF FASHION!
The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is
Retailed at Wholesale Prices!
The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

THE Pennsylvania Senate has instructed, by a vote of 25 to 1, Senators Scott and Cameron to vote against the Postal Telegraph bill when it comes before the United States Senate.... The trial of Boss Tweed, of New York, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, who stood 11 for acquittal and 1 for conviction.

O. LOVE, of Boston, recently shot his little daughter and then killed himself. Cause—domestic trouble....Ben. Butler has written a sympathetic letter to Mrs. Woodhull.

A TELEGRAM from White Plains, N. Y., of the 3d inst. says: At the opening of the Greeley will case, Judge Hart stated that he had received a note from Miss Ida Greeley, which had been approved by her sister, in which they begged to withdraw from the contest, which their opponents were determined to wage over their father's grave. The contestants then proceeded to prove the will made by Mr. Greeley in 1871, without further opposition. It was stated that Mr. Greeley left property estimated to be worth $206,000, which, with the estate of Mrs. Greeley, would amount to $225,000....Four boilers in the American Iron Works, Pittsburgh, exploded on the 3d inst. with frightful effect. The concussion was so tremendous that three sections of the building were completely shattered, the roof being carried entirely away and scattered in all directions. There were about 3,000 laborers employed in the mill at the time of the explosion, and for a time it seemed as though a very large number had been either killed or wounded by the steam or by fragments of the boilers that were sent flying in all directions. Seven persons were killed outright, and over thirty seriously injured, many of whom will die.

NEW YORK has had another horrible double murder. Stephen Haas, a letter-carrier, quarreled with and murdered his mistress, Mrs. Barbara Schaffer, and then cut his own throat. ....It is stated that evidence has been obtained showing that the frauds under the old New York Board of Audit will amount to fully $10,000,000. Fresh frauds are continually coming to light....The boiler of Wood's rolling-mills, at Norristown, Pa., blew up on the 3d inst., killing eight persons and wounding thirteen more or less dangerously....John H. Selwyn, the well-known theatrical manager, died in Philadelphia last week.

THE Republicans of Connecticut have nominated H. P. Haven for Governor....Andrew Dalrymple, living near Tidoute, Pa., was clandestinely engaged in filling a torpedo with nitro-glycerine at his house, the other day, when it exploded, blowing him to atoms, killing his wife, and fatally injuring his children, who were in an adjoining apartment....Jacob Knoop, an eccentric German, was found dead in his room, in New York, the other day. When discovered, his dog was feeding on one of the legs, having eaten the flesh from the rest of the body.

The West.

A LOT of Chinamen, at Carson, Nevada, recently engaged in a fierce encounter with knives and pistols about a woman, in which three were killed and a number wounded.... The Liberals of Cincinnati have held a meeting and resolved to organize on the principles of the Cincinnati platform....San Francisco has had a slight earthquake shock....Two murderers were recently hung by a vigilance committee at Bozeman, Montana.

THE Mormons are feeling their way into Arizona; 200 Saints have been ordered on to open the way for colonies from Utah, which will range themselves along the route of the Thirty-fifth Parallel Pacific railroad.

MINNESOTA papers are filled with the arrivals of persons reported as having frozen to death by the great January storm. It appears that numerous parties supposed to have been lost had simply taken refuge at some house, and a few days after the storm turned up all right. It is now thought that the loss of life at the utmost limit will not exceed thirty for the entire State.

CHRIS. RAFFERTY, who murdered Policeman O'Mara, in Chicago, last spring, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung. ....Work has been commenced on the western end of the Texas Pacific railroad.

The South.

S. B. CONOVER, Republican, has been elected United States Senator from Florida. Twenty-seven Democrats voted for him....C. H. Slocomb, a leading merchant, and one of the most prominent citizens of New Orleans, is dead, aged 41. He was a Captain in the famous Washington Artillery.

COMMODORE MATTHEW FONTAIN MAURY, celebrated for his researches into the physical geography of the sea, and for the discovery of many laws of meteorological science, died on the 1st inst., at Lexington, Va., aged 67.

THE jury in the Wharton case, at Baltimore, being unable to agree, have been discharged. They stood eight to four in favor of a verdict of guilty....A few nights ago four highwaymen attacked the stage between Mitchellsburg and Harrodsburg, Ky. One of the passengers put his pistol through the window and shot one of the robbers dead, whereupon his companions fled, but were pursued by the passengers and two of them captured.

Washington.

IT is stated that the President has decided to appoint a commission to treat with the Modoc Indians....The President has signed the act abolishing the franking privilege, and it will go into effect July 1....The House, by an almost unanimous vote, has relieved several prominent rebels of disabilities, including William A. Graham, of North Carolina; Taylor, Secretary of the Confederate Navy; John Forsyth, editor of the Mobile *Register* and Buchanan's Minister to Mexico, and D. C. Dejarnette, formerly leading member of Congress of Virginia.

SENATOR SUMNER's health continues to improve slowly....The following is the public debt statement for January:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,341,448,000
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,756,016,000
Lawful money debt	$ 16,608,000
Matured debt	3,583,042
Legal tender notes	358,098,138
Certificates of deposit	28,935,000
Fractional currency	46,057,694
Coin certificates	24,246,500
Total without interest	$ 457,337,332
Total debt	$2,233,494,753
Total interest	$ 27,448,886
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 62,342,604
Currency	7,007,454
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	28,935,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 98,285,058
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,658,581
Increase during the month	$ 406,243
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117.00
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280.90
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,118,432.75
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,390,848.15

THE President is urging upon members of Congress the necessity of taking some decisive action this session upon the Utah problem.

CONGRESS having abolished the franking privilege, it now proposes to do away with the twin evil of mileage—a bill to that effect having been prepared....A pension of $50 per month has been granted by Congress to Mrs. Robert C. Ward, daughter of the late President Taylor, who, it appears, is in very destitute circumstances....The House Committee on Claims have reported a bill passing the awards of claims allowed by the Commissioners on Southern Claims. The bill embraced 1,309 names, and appropriates about $900,000.... The House Foreign Affairs Committee have agreed to recommend the passage of the bill incorporating the American, China and Japan Telegraph Company, with a capital of $10,000,000....Congress is being flooded with petitions in opposition to the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt act....President Grant, immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, will, in company with members of the Cabinet, make an extended Southern tour, visiting New Orleans (via Richmond), Raleigh, Columbia, Charleston, Mobile, and other places.

THE defeat of Senator Sherman's Specie Payment bill in the Senate, the other day, was altogether sudden and unexpected; but it fully confirms the general impression that there will be no financial legislation this session....The Postmaster General has issued advertisements for bids for the new penny postal cards. It is the intention of the department to have cards ready for issue by the 1st of May. The Postmaster General has already received orders for new cards in such numbers as to lead him to believe that 100,000,000 of them will be used the first year.

Foreign.

RUSSIAN feeling is being wrought into a war fever by stories of atrocious outrages committed by the Khivans upon their Russian prisoners. Expeditions are being formed to avenge these wrongs, and the excitement has spread among the nobility, many of whom have volunteered to accompany the army....Glasgow is subscribing liberally for a monument to the poet Campbell....It is reported that American bankers of London loaned Napoleon $200,000 to facilitate a *coup* he was meditating, and that since his death the money has been returned to them....News from Dr. Livingstone represents his health as much improved. ....The Queen of Spain has given birth to a bouncing boy....Thiers refuses to accept the constitutional project submitted to him by the Committee of Thirty of the Assembly....Over 120 Internationalists have been arrested in Montmartre, a suburb of Paris....Ex-Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, is reported in a dying condition at Dresden....Randolph Rogers, the American sculptor, has been made a member of the Roman Academy of St. Luke, the first citizen of the United States who has received the honor....Rustichuk, a fortified city of Bulgaria, has been the scene of a fierce street riot, in which 13 Bulgarians and 10 Greeks were slaughtered.

IT was the Spanish steamer Murillo, as was surmised from the first, that ran down the Northfleet in the English Channel, the other day. She was not damaged in the least by the collision, and has arrived at Cadiz in perfect condition. Lisbon was her real destination, but as her officers and crew on landing there would have been immediately arrested under the extradition law between Great Britain and Portugal, she carried her cargo to a Spanish port. This may enable her officers to escape all punishment for an act of cold-blooded inhumanity equal to the worst of those that rendered infamous the Spanish buccaneers of 300 years ago....The Spanish Government has officially notified Minister Sickles that no steps will be taken to abolish slavery in Cuba until the insurrection in that island has been suppressed. There are, according to the recent census returns, 269,000 slaves in the island.

THE great Vienna Exposition building is completed....An incipient revolution in Hayti has been discovered and suppressed, and five of the plotters executed....A strike among the engineers and firemen of the Portuguese railways has been ended by the interference of the Government, and the striking workmen forced, at the point of the bayonet, to resume their places....The British isles have been visited by a storm of extraordinary violence. In London, snow fell to a great depth, and travel was almost wholly suspended. The gale raged with great fury all around the English and Irish coasts. Many wrecks have already been reported, and there has been a fearful loss of life, especially off Torquay and around the Sicily Islands.

PRESIDENT THIERS attended the sitting of the Committee of Thirty, the other day, and presented his views on the constitutional project submitted to him. He agreed to accept the scheme if certain amendments which he declared indispensable were adopted. After a searching criticism of the project in detail, he urged the necessity of being free to address the Assembly on questions of general policy, and concluded as follows: "You humiliate me; I accept the humiliation, but I will not become a political mannikin. I am only a little bourgeois, but the power your conditions leave me would be contemptible."....News comes from San Domingo of a new movement of the insurgents, which may prove serious to the infant colony of Samana Bay.

PRINCE LUNALILO has been inaugurated King of the Sandwich Islands....Over 75,000 ironworkers in Wales are on a strike....Lehree, a town in India of 6,000 inhabitants, has been overwhelmed by an earthquake, and 500 people killed....There has been another rise in the price of coal in London. It is now selling for 53 shilling per ton....The British isles have been experiencing intensely cold weather. One hundred persons froze to death in England within two days.

THE cholera has again broken out in Russia and Hungary, in a violent form....Robert Bowles, of the firm of Bowles Brothers, American bankers, has been tried in London for the fraudulent conversion of securities deposited with the firm, and acquitted....The Spanish steamer Murillo is under detention at Cadiz, and her officers and crew are held in arrest upon the charge of having run down the emigrant ship Northfleet, in the English Channel. They deny all knowledge of the collision.... Advices from Spain give accounts of numerous encounters between the Government troops and Carlists, in different parts of the country, resulting uniformly in the success of the Royal arms. In one engagement 200 insurgents were killed and 1,100 improved rifles captured....The following is a brief sketch of the Queen's speech on the opening of the British Parliament on the 6th inst.: "England is at peace everywhere. The great powers have promised to co-operate effectually for the suppression of slavery on the coast of Africa. Friendly negotiations are in progress with Russia. Count Schouvaloff has assured her Majesty's Government of the friendship of the Czar for England. The new treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France is calculated to promote the friendship of the two countries. The President of the French Republic has been appointed to arbitrate the differences between Portugal and England relative to the possessions on the south coast of Africa. Copies of the Alabama and San Juan awards will be presented immediately. It is considered proper to hasten the payment of the Alabama award. The speech expresses regret at the rapid rise in prices, and the consequent disputes between the workmen and employers, and promises that bills will be introduced improving the system of higher education in Ireland, the reconstruction of the Supreme Appellate Courts, and the prevention of corrupt practices at elections."....Sir Alexander Cockburn has refused the Peerage, and has received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath....John C. Fremont has been indicted by the Criminal Court of Paris for frauds committed in negotiating the Memphis and El Paso railroad bonds in that city.

General.

IT is proposed to tunnel the Ohio and Mississippi rivers near their junction, in order to facilitate railway movements. A company for that purpose has been formed, with a capital of $10,000,000, and has applied to Congress for an act of incorporation....Preparations for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia have been intrusted to a committee of 300 leading citizens. At a meeting of this committee, the other day, $182,000 were subscribed, making $600,000 promised by Philadelphia for the celebration. The City Council is asked to appropriate $1,000 from the city funds, and subscriptions are invited from every citizen of the United States.

THERE is an increase in the public debt for the month of January of $406,243....Aspinwall was visited by a terrific hurricane on the 18th ult., causing the destruction of nearly $1,000,000 worth of property.

THE sewing machine patents are about to expire, and, according to the New York *Bulletin*, there is a formidable combination of interests to lobby their extension through Congress. The royalty alone has yielded several million dollars, which were divided among companies whose patents cover the essential points of the machine. These companies charge the American people one-half more for machines than the rates at which precisely the same articles are sold in Europe. The *Bulletin* tells that for a series of years the public has paid from $50 to $80 apiece for machines which never cost more than from $5 to $8 each, and which could be sold for $15 to $20 each, and leave a handsome profit....There was an epidemic of railroad accidents on Tuesday, the 4th of February. A train was thrown from the track near Russellville, Ky., and two coaches tumbled down a high embankment. The wife and child of Lieut. Webster, United States army, were killed, and some dozen others seriously injured. Near Lock Haven, Pa., a train was thrown from the track by a snow-slide, killing the engineer, and injuring two other employes. Near Little Rock, Ark., a number of passengers were injured by an accident on the Fort Smith road. A brakeman fell from the cars near Tiffin, O., and was horribly mangled.

Fires.

JAN. 30.—At Allegheny City, Pa.—The Excelsior Coffin Works; loss, $30,000....Clinton, Iowa; loss, $15,000....Uxbridge, Ontario; loss, $40,000....New Orleans—Thompson's Crescent Sugar Refinery; loss, $200,000....St. Paul, Minn.; loss about $15,000.

JAN. 31.—At Jackson, Tenn.—Nearly the entire business portion of the town was destroyed, involving a pecuniary loss of over $160,000.... Quincy, Ill.—A number of tenements were burned, rendering homeless some ten families.

FEB. 1.—At Northfield, Vt.—Gould & Son's woolen factory; loss, $100,000....New York—740 Broadway; loss, $125,000....New Jefferson, Iowa—The residence of Alexander Cairns; Mr. Cairns, his brother Henry, and two little children were burned to a crisp; supposed to be the work of an incendiary....Woolwich, England—A portion of the Royal Military Academy was destroyed; loss, $250,000....Cohoes, N. Y.—The Stark Knitting Mill; loss, $40,000.

FEB. 2.—At Brooklyn, N. Y.—Loss, $30,000. ....Omaha, Neb.—The Pacific Flouring Mills were totally destroyed; loss, $20,000....Cleveland, O.—The mill and forge of the Lake Erie Iron Company's Rolling Mills were burned; loss heavy.

FEB. 3.—At Quebec, Canada—The Court House was totally destroyed, entailing the loss of a very rich collection of official archives and historical and legal documents—among them all the records of the Province of Lower Canada.

FEB. 4.—At Cincinnati—The Globe Rolling Mills; estimated loss, $50,000.

FEB. 5.—At Springfield, Mass.—The Massachusetts Insurance building, valued at $75,000, was burned, and the office of the *Republican* seriously damaged....Lafayette, Ind.—A number of stores were destroyed, entailing a loss of about $50,000....Boone, Iowa—Several stores and shops burned; loss $15,000 to $20,000—well insured.

The Credit Mobilier.

Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific railroad, was examined before the Wilson committee on the 30th ult. He showed that he had never permitted the expenditure of a cent to influence the action of Congress. He introduced in evidence letters and dispatches written to him by one of Gen. Butler's secretaries, which he considered as an attempt to blackmail the company.

The Poland committee was devoted principally to hearing an explanation from Hon. Job Stevenson, as to his assertion that J. F. Wilson and Speaker Blaine were connected with the Dubuque and Sioux City railroad.

The Poland committee was mainly occupied, o nthe 31st ult., in listening to the revelations of Thomas C. Durant. He showed how the election of the Board of Directors had been controlled by fictitious subscriptions and legal maneuvers, under the direction of Gen. Butler, and threw additional light upon some of Oakes Ames' contracts. He said that Gen. Dodge, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Union Pacific railroad, was a member of Congress and spent his time in Washington, where, it was asserted, he could do more good than elsewhere. He received a salary of $10,000 a year, and his wife held 100 shares of the Credit Mobilier stock. Alley took the stand, and met Mr. Durant's statements by the somewhat familiar remark that the cry of "stop thief" was raised by the thieves themselves.

Considerable evidence was taken by the Wilson committee, but none of it was important except an incidental admission from President Clark, of the Union Pacific railroad, that Gen. Dix, now Governor of New York, received a fee of $50,000, while he was Minister to France during the Johnson Administration, to negotiate a sale of the Union Pacific bonds. He failed to sell any bonds, but kept the fee handed him.

A Washington dispatch of the 1st inst. says: The work of taking evidence has been practically completed by the Poland committee, there being no more witnesses to hear except Ames and Colfax, and the committee have made up their minds that nothing more can be got from either of them of vital importance to the investigation. The committee held a private session this afternoon, and determined to proceed directly to the work of preparing their report. This will take a week or ten days, and in the meantime, Mr. Colfax will have an opportunity to present any evidence which he may obtain, and Mr. Ames will be expected to produce his memorandum book. Whether he will do so is an open question, and if, when he returns, he says that he cannot find his papers, the committee will not press him.

There is much speculation and a wide variety of opinion as to the report of the Poland committee. It is argued by some of the ablest lawyers in Congress that no charges of bribery have been proved against Oakes Ames, nor against the men who took stock from him, and that if such charges were proved, it would be out of the province of the Forty-second Congress to discipline any members for what was done during the session of the Fortieth Congress. Nevertheless, Judge Poland has openly declared that the committee would not whitewash anybody, and they may perhaps declare Mr. Oakes Ames unfit to occupy a seat in Congress, and indirectly recommend his expulsion. The feeling against Ames is so great that he would be expelled in a moment if a decent pretext could be found.

A Washington telegram of the 3d inst. says: The sessions of the Wilson committee are drawing to a close, and it is probable that by the time the testimony is closed the report will be ready for presentation to the House, as the members have kept themselves thoroughly informed from day to day of the importance of the testimony, and the bearing of the information furnished by one witness on that of another. The testimony is printed from day to day, and thus it is before each member of the committee. The Chairman, Judge Wilson, left for the North to-night, and will take testimony and examine books in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. In the former city the records of the courts, where the Credit Mobilier trials occurred, will be examined, and all the books in the New York and Boston offices of the Union Pacific road will be gone over. While the Chairman is absent Mr. Alley will be examined, and also Gen. Dodge, if he arrives from Texas in time.

The Wilson committee had an uninteresting session on the 4th. John B. Alley was the only witness, and his testimony related almost wholly to the dry details of the Union Pacific railroad, and in an effort to show that nothing has been made out of the road; that those who built it look bankruptcy in the face, and all that. Pending the return of Oakes Ames, the committee is engaged in preparing a report on the evidence already in. This report will take up the case of each Congressman, and make special reference thereto. The report will be accompanied by no resolution, but will simply leave the House to take such action as the evidence submitted may justify.

The Poland committee reported to the House the evidence taken with regard to Senators Wilson, Harlan, Patterson, and Vice-President Colfax, and it was unanimously certified to the Senate for its action as the latter body shall deem proper.

At the Wilson Committee, on the 5th, F. C. Hoover appeared as a volunteer witness, and testified to certain matters of which he professes to have knowledge, implicating Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in the Credit Mobilier business. The fact was brought out that Hoover was arrested last year for a blackmailing operation, and other facts were proven showing such a notoriously bad character that all in the committee-room were satisfied that for some purpose or other he was manufacturing the story, which had no foundation in fact. Hoover is not believed to be sane.

An Episode of the Louisiana Investigation.

A Washington dispatch of the 3d inst. says: The monotony of investigations into the Louisiana election was varied to-day by the testimony of one Theodore Jaques, who was United States Supervisor under the Enforcement act at the last election in the State. He testified unblushingly that he stuffed the ballot-boxes, forged affidavits, and took false oaths in the Kellogg interest at the late election. In answer to a question by Mr. Carpenter as to whether he considered himself a corrupt man, he replied that he was in the same boat with other politicians and generally went with them in measures, believing that trickery and dishonesty in politics is excusable. Mr. Carpenter asked him if he did not regard himself in duty bound to tell the truth when he was under oath at the time he was an officer of elections. Witness replied, No. He regarded an oath as a mere matter of form. Mr. Carpenter then asked him why, after he had helped to secure Kellogg's election by forged election returns, false affidavits, etc., he had gone back on Kellogg, and witness replied; "Well, I never had no use for that man Kellogg."

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30.—SENATE.—The bill exempting mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota from the operation of the act to promote the mineral resources of the United States was passed....Morrill's amendment to the Legislative Appropriation act, prohibiting payment, unless by special act of Congress, of judgments of the Court of Claims to claimants whose loyalty during the rebellion had not been proved was reconsidered; the Morrill amendment was then agreed to, and the Legislative Appropriation bill passed.

HOUSE.—A bill restoring to the pension rolls the names of soldiers of the war of 1812, stricken off because of their aiding the rebellion, was passed. ....Stewart, the witness before the Credit Mobilier Committee who refused to answer questions, was brought to the bar by the Sergeant-at-Arms and heard in defense. He claimed his privilege as counsel exempted him from obligation to answer. A resolution was then adopted that his answer was insufficient, and that he be considered in contempt. A resolution was offered providing for the retention of Stewart in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he shall have appeared before the committee and answered all proper questions. A substitute ordering him to be committed to the jail of the District and kept in close confinement until released by purging himself of his contempt by answering the question or by order of the House was rejected, and the original resolution was adopted.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced authorizing the Northern Pacific railroad to bridge the St. Louis river....Harlan introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people....The bill for a subsidy for Webb's Australian line of steamships was discussed, but no action was taken on it....A message was received from the President vetoing the bill for the relief of the University of East Tennessee.

HOUSE.—The whole session was occupied in disposing of private bills.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The sub-committee of the select committee on the condition of the Pacific railroad and Credit Mobilier was authorized to take testimony in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston....A bill was passed "to secure a more efficient administration of Indian affairs."

MONDAY, Feb. 3.—SENATE.—Mr. Wright presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa, asking for the passage of a bill to relieve the people from oppressive railroad freight charges.... Messrs. Cragin, Morrill (Maine), and Bayard were appointed a committee of conference on the bill providing for six sloops-of-war....The bill for subsidy for an Australian (Webb's) steamship line was laid on the table....The third section of Buckingham's banking bill was amended so as to provide that after January, 1874, national banks shall redeem their notes in coin or in United States legal tenders. No action was taken on the bill.

HOUSE.—A resolution declaring it inexpedient to grant any part of Goat Island, in San Francisco Bay, to the Pacific railroad was passed....A bill was introduced for the establishment of a board of three railroad commissioners, to report at the next session the condition of all railroads that have received Government aid in lands or bonds....The Ways and Means Committee reported back adversely the various bills for refunding the cotton tax....A motion to suspend the rules to pass the bill of Hawley (Illinois) providing for the appointment of a board of railroad commissioners, to collect information as to rates for freight and passenger traffic on the various roads, and report whether the same are unequal and excessive, was lost—yeas, 75; nays, 99.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: To raise the salaries of the President and Vice-President to $50,000 and $10,000 respectively; to authorize the consolidation of national banks....A copy of the evidence taken in the Credit Mobilier investigation was received from the House. Mr. Patterson moved the appointment of a select committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers, to whom the matter should be referred, which was agreed to.

HOUSE.—The evidence taken before Poland's Credit Mobilier committee was reported and ordered printed. The bill for the payment of the Montana war claims was passed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.—SENATE.—Senator Anthony, in the chair, appointed Messrs. Morrill (Me.), Scott, Stockton, Wright, and Stevenson, a special committee to consider the testimony transmitted by the Credit Mobilier committee of the House....The Finance bill was laid on the table....The Committee on Indian Affairs reported favorably the House bill for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux reservation in Minnesota....Frelinghuysen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely the bill to refund 2 per cent. to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; Thurman submitted a minority report. Both ordered printed. ....A bill was introduced extending the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July, 1866....A resolution was introduced and laid over instructing the Election Committee to inquire whether Arkansas has a legal State Government.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed repealing the act of July, 1864, which prohibits the allowance of pensions unless prosecuted to successful issue within five years from the date of being filed, and allowing claims so barred to be granted upon parole evidence, within two years from the passage of the act....An amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill increasing the appropriation for carriers from $1,600,000 to $1,700,000, and allowing the employment of carriers in places having 20,000 population, was agreed to.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—He has been found at last—the oldest man in America. The discovery was made by a *Herald* correspondent—possibly Stanley. The old gentleman's name is George Le Barre; he lives at Delaware Water Gap, Pa.; was born in the same State in 1758, and is consequently 115 years old; he has been chewing tobacco and drinking whisky for the past 100 years, and is gradually wasting away under the blighting influences of these vices; he remembers Gen. Washington well, and shook hands with him when he (the old man) was 20 years old; and he was over 50 years old at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and consequently too old for enlistment in that campaign. He expresses himself freely on the great whisky rebellion, but is noncommittal as regards the Credit Mobilier.

A WELL-TO-DO farmer died near Lawrence, Mass., last week, who, it is asserted, had never had his hair cut since he was a boy, had never shaved, nor wore a collar.

Horrible Story of Suffering at Sea.

A most horrible account of want and suffering is narrated by the survivors of the ship Golden Horn, who recently arrived in New Orleans. This vessel, with a crew of twenty-one officers and men, left New York for San Francisco last February. A stormy passage was endured nearly through the month of March, but the vessel weathered it well until it reached the Pacific entrance of the Straits of Magellan. Here the sea broke the rudder from its fastenings and carried it away. Another steering apparatus made of spare spars lasted a few days, when that too was lost. The vessel was then in sight of the rocky inhospitable coast of Patagonia, against which it soon struck. There was little time for preparation, but three life boats were let down, the compass, guns and ammunition and a small quantity of provisions put on board, and the crew were divided equally among the boats. On the first day, one boat, in charge of the second mate, was capsized and all on board perished. After a few days the boat under the captain's charge was swamped, and the crew, together with the captain, went to the bottom. Seven men were now all that remained. It was in June, which answers to our mid-winter. There seemed to be no place for landing, and there was no hope of obtaining food in case they could land. They had a small bag of crackers soaked with salt water, twenty cans of beef and a little tea, coffee and tobacco. The survivors were put on an allowance of one cracker a day to each man, and a can of beef for the whole number; but as the store grew lower, half a cracker per day, and a can of beef once a week was the full allowance. They hoped by sailing north, finding their way only by the aid of the sun and stars, to reach Sandy Point, in the Southern part of Chili. But when their stock of food was so reduced that the men had only a quarter of a cracker a day, they had no strength to mange their boat; they therefore, landed, built a shelter of sticks, over which they stretched the sail of their boat, built a fire, and prepared for the worst. The camp was so small that they could not lie down in it, and to remain out of doors long was to perish with cold. Soon they began to be sick, first one then another; their limbs swelled so that they could not wear their clothing in the ordinary manner, and were obliged to wrap them about their legs and arms. Soon the carpenter of the party died, and as they could not dig a grave they carried him into the bushes and laid him down. Soon three others died and were placed by their late companion. Their crackers were all gone. Some one brought some shell fish from the shore, but they proved to be unwholesome. At length, the man who acted as steward went out into the bushes and returned with slices of meat. Every one knew whence they came, but they roasted them on the coals and eat them in silence. Nearly all of the last body was gone, when a schooner hove in sight, and one man dragged himself to the top of a cliff and waved an inverted flag. The signal was answered by the schooner, which proved to be a seal fisher from the Falkland Islands. The famished men were taken on board and carried to Sandy Point, where the Chilian Government provided for their wants. The U. S. sloop of war, Ossihee, soon came into port, took the men to Rio Janeiro, from whence they were sent to New Orleans.

Seward and the Sultan.

The following is told by an eye-witness: When Mr. Seward was in Constantinople he received higher honors than any prince or potentate had ever received from a Turkish Sultan. Such distinction was accorded to his age and distinguished service to his country. The Sultan not only granted a personal interview, an unprecedented favor to a private individual, but as a further token of good will and a compliment to "the nation of handshakers," extended his hand in greeting. Mr. Seward's right arm was entirely paralyzed, and he had not the slightest power to place his hand in the outstretched palm of the Sultan. His intense mortification and embarrassment may be imagined at thus being forced to appear even for a moment ungracious in his response to such remarkable courtesy. There was an awkward pause of brief duration until turning to Blacque Bey, who sat beside him, Mr. Seward exclaimed in an accent of irritation: "Raise my arm and put my hand in his." Mr. Seward was remarkable for his courtesy, and this untoward circumstance at the beginning of his interview with the Sultan must have detracted greatly from the pleasure and gratification his kindly reception gave him.

The Last Medical Murder.

Another case of killing, by so-called doctors, occurred at Colon, Mich., last week, which illustrates the importance of such laws fixing the qualifications of those who practice as physicians as will at least protect the victims of accidents against death at their hands. One Vaughn, at that place, had his leg broken in a saw-mill. Three "doctors" were called, neither of whom had any surgical instruments, and who, after examining the injury, decided to amputate the limb, which they undertook to do with a butcher knife and a carpenter's saw. After with these tools hacking off the lower portion of the limb, they determined a second amputation, higher up, must be made, and the hacking and sawing operation was forthwith repeated. The patient, when this was done, recovered from the effects of chloroform, and told them to be quick, as he could not endure the agony much longer. The trio of sawbones, who had not yet tied the arteries, stopped to discuss the question of giving him more chloroform, while the artery was left open, and he died, as they solemnly decidedly, "from loss of blood."—*Inter-Ocean.*

A HEALTH HINT.—The *Science of Health* repeats what we all ought to heed when it says: "The more a man bundles up to keep from colds the more more he may. Some persons do nothing but watch against exposures, and keep themselves very busy. The best safeguards are daily exercise in the open air, and the free use of cold water, taking care not to begin the use of mufflers."

THE compositors of the Louisville *Commercial* have formed a mutual small-pox insurance company. When one of the number is taken sick with small-pox the rest pay him a dollar a week until he recovers.

An Aggravated Death.

The average clergyman is disposed to be merciful to the criminal. In the recent discussion concerning capital punishment, to which we have opened the columns of the *American*, the tender regard of the question of inflicting death as a punishment for crime has generally come by way of the pulpit. But there is an advanced expounder of the Gospel in New York who is disposed to surround the death penalty with an intensified horror. He says:

"The victim might be removed quietly by some poisonous drug administered when he did not suspect it. Why need he know the precise day or hour when his summons is to come? Why need he be harrowed with ghostly fears? Why should priest or pastor be called in to prepare him for his end? Why all the ghastly show of qualifying him for the future? Let his last hour be hidden from him; let him glide out of the world as gently as the waters of the dark river will bear him, and let it never be known to the inquisitive outside world how he went. Let a mystery envelop his fate from all but those whose duty and right it is to inflict it, and to publish the fact of its infliction to the world. That mystery will make a deeper impression on the imagination and strike a deeper awe into the conscience than the most heart-rending exhibition of a fellow-creature's pain; no passion will be aroused by it; there will be no unmerited denunciation of society, no false compassion with the sufferer, no cry of defiance from his comrades, no irritation of the dangerous classes, no morbid horror, no brutifying images. The mind will follow the trespass as he glides out of existence and becomes lost in the vast ocean of the unknown, a sentiment of tenderness softening the memory of his guilt."

The suggestion is not new, for perhaps its lesson is enforced by the taking off of Socrates; but we do not know but that there is a great deal of common sense about it. To the beastly mind of the dullards, who constitute a majority of murderers, there is nothing so terrible as mystery. They may face a known death, but they are awed by a concealed possibility. At all events, we are ready for any suggestion which may embody a means of inspiring the dangerous classes with that horror of death which the fear of the gallows and future eternal punishment fails to convey to them.—*Baltimore American.*

A Hot Iron Makes Trouble in a Bed.

The intense cold of the past few nights has greatly worried a married couple in the West End, and the retirement to bed at night was a matter of much discomfort. A few evenings ago, the good wife hit upon having a heated brick at their feet, and this not being easily accessible, substituted a well-warmed flat-iron, snugly enwrapped in newspapers, and within a fragment of an old dress. The experiment was a charmed success at first. "This is cozy," murmured the wife, as her little "tossies" barely touched the package. "First-rate," ejaculated the husband, as he rested his broad heels plump upon this cheaply-prepared warming pan. "I say, wife, keep this thing up all winter." "Very well, my dear," and then followed in quick time the heavy nasal note and delicate snore, showing husband and wife sound asleep. Little imagined they that a volcano was "stirring a stew" at the foot of that bed. Unconsciously the lady's toes touched the hot bundle, grown doubly hot during their short nap, and, after a sharp nudge with her elbow upon her other half, she fairly screamed, "What is the matter with that iron?" "Eh? Iron?" and plank went his left foot on the articles in question. It rested there briefly. With a curse and a tremendous kick the bedclothes were heaved high in the air, and he tarried not in a hasty scramble to the door. The wife followed, landing on her head and shoulders; a dense smoke shot up, succeeded instantly by a flame, showing the paper and dress on fire. The husband kicked at the burning mass, struck with his hand and finally knocked it to the floor. There was a scramble to prevent the carpet from burning, and, when it ended, the husband was severely scorched on the hands, besides a burning, flying fragment of paper had damaged his hair and whiskers. The wife, poor thing, was paralyzed with terror while all this row lasted, and it was unanimously agreed, after quiet was restored, that hot irons were not such a cozy comfort after all, and that it wasn't necessary to "keep this thing up all winter."—*Indianapolis News.*

Sunshine in Dwellings.

The time very likely will come when sunshine or sunlight will be so utilized as to be the entire remedy used for very many diseases. That it is a wonderful vitalizer, none can doubt who know anything about it.

But how many houses are constructed with a view to getting all the sunshine possible, especially when so much is needed as in winter and spring? The living or sitting-room, at these seasons of the year, at least, should have a full southern exposure, with large windows to let in the sunshine. Sleeping-rooms, wardrobes, closets, passage ways should receive the cleansing, vivifying influence of the sun. Sickly persons should court the sunshine as much as possible—sit in it, lie in it, luxuriate in it. It doesn't cost anything, only appreciation.

A room warmed neither by sun nor by fire is unhealthy and not for human habitation. It is a poor theory that sends men, women or children off into a cold room to sleep, on health principles, when warmth has been excluded for a day or a week, or perhaps months. The change in the temperature of a room, having both fire and sunshine, after the sun goes down, is exceedingly marked. A perceptible chill is felt.

NANCY LUCE'S TRIBUTE TO HER HEN. —The proprietors of the New England Marble Works, in this city, have nearly completed a gravestone for Nancy Luce, of Tisbury, to be erected in honor of the hen whose life and death are portrayed in the book of poetry issued some time ago by that eccentric woman. The inscription on the stone is:

Poor Tweedle Dedel Bebbee Pinky, died June 17, 1871, at ½ past 7 o'clock in the evening, aged 4 years.

Poor dear little heart.
Sore broke in her.
I am left broken-hearted.
She was my own heart within me.
She had more than common wit.
She is taken from the evil to come.

—*New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

The West Point Scandal.

When, the other day, we gave room for the Washington rumor that it was proposed or determined to bring the lads from the Military Academy to the inauguration of the President, we did so with some doubt as to its being well founded. We sincerely hoped it was not. The following authoritative announcement of the Philadelphia *Press*—an Administration journal—however, removes the doubt and extinguishes the hope:

"Secretary Belknap's letter to the commandant of West Point, requiring the presence of the cadets in Washington on the occasion of President Grant's second inauguration, will undoubtedly meet with general approval. Bringing the cadets to Washington will afford opportunity for the large number of Americans who will be present at the inauguration to witness the admirable drill and soldierly bearing of the officers in embryo; and, beside this, it is not bad policy to show the representatives of foreign nations the men who will command our regiments and brigades in the event of our again dropping into a war: to show them that while the rank and file of our army is 'evolved from patriotism,' as the result of our volunteer system of recruiting has been termed, the officers who will guide and direct our forces are educated in the most thorough and admirable manner."

It is, then, by "an order from the Secretary of War" that this consummate folly is to be perpetrated, and the regular discipline of a great school, where more than anywhere steadiness and continuity of rule are needed, is to be broken up for the puerile purpose of sticking one other little feather in the Executive cap. Now, on this War Department "order" we have a word to say. A somewhat careful scrutiny of the acts of Congress organising the Department and the Academy satisfies us that if it be an "order" issued by the Secretary *proprio motu*, and without specific direction of the President, it is utterly irregular and unauthorized. We do not go so far as to say that Gen. Ruger, who as a good disciplinarian must be annoyed to death by this childish prank, should disobey the Department order; but we do say with emphasis that it is so clearly irregular that he would do no more than his duty were he to appeal to the President to interpose and stop the scandal. If the Commander-in-Chief affirms the order, there is an end of the matter, but then the public will have the pleasing reality before them of a President of the United States superintending the pageantry of his own installation—a thing, down to this day of shame, unprecedented. The Secretary of War, by the statute which creates him—the act of 1789—has no right to do anything but what "may from time to time be enjoined on him or intrusted to him by the President of the United States," and it is quite remarkable how carefully his direct interference with the Military Academy is specifically guarded against. The President is alone recognized. "The said corps," says the act of 1802, "when organized, shall be stationed at West Point, in the State of New York, and shall constitute a military academy; and the engineers, assistant engineers, and *cadets* of said corps shall be subject at all times to do duty at such places or such service *as the President of the United States shall direct*." So it is throughout; and hence it is that any attempt in this relation to distinguish the act of the Secretary from that of the President is perfectly illusory, and in law as in fact it is that, as we have said, for mere purposes of personal gratification and pageantry, it is the President himself that does this great wrong.

That it is a wrong—a wrong, we mean, to the public interests, and to the interests especially of the Academy—no sane man can question. It can do nothing but harm; and as to remote and possible good, when all that can be said is such nonsense as impressing the diplomatic corps at Washington by the sight of two or three hundred boys, some of very low stature, marching through the March mud of Pennsylvania avenue, it is beneath notice. Our Seventh Regiment would do it better. No worse season could be selected for an interruption of the West Point curriculum. It is the very period when the classes, especially the graduating class, are preparing for the examination which is to determine their position. Not a moment can well be spared. And yet no one, neither President nor Secretary, bestows a thought on this. We do not believe a single good student will do aught but regret it. The "demerit" folks, white and black, will hugely rejoice. And even for them it will be a dreary frolic, for in such a transit and in the midst of the incongruous, ill-assorted crowd which will then be precipitated in Washington there will have to be a rigor of discipline they have not tasted yet. And all this—and there are a hundred other obvious ways in which it is to be deplored—for the mere personal gratification of one man, and he, we may be permitted to say, one whose memories of military education we might think were not the most cheerful, and whose experiences of early military life are not exactly such as to be held up for the imitation of our country's young soldiers. The opinions which we have expressed on this unhappy proposition are not limited to any party in politics. They are held generally, and we trust may find expression in such a form that the mischief may yet be averted.—*New York World.*

Garfield Looking for Ames.

The fierceness with which the Honorable Oakes Ames was followed up and importuned by members of Congress for stock in the Credit Mobilier after they found it was a good thing and they could get it at par when it stood in the market at 200 and upward has but one parallel, and that is the eagerness with which they pursued him to get it taken back after they had squeezed it of the enormous dividends and had discovered there was danger of their being found out. Boutwell smelt woolen in the far distance and did not touch it. Dawes dipped in, and after one dividend fell back in the best order he could. Wilson held some in the name of his wife, but upon learning that his character for integrity, which, as he touchingly told Oakes Ames, was all his ready capital, was imperiled, implored that it be taken off his hands, and he was accommodated. Allison had some sent to him, but scenting rascality, returned it. Kelley had no money to buy stock, but found it handy to borrow $1,000 of Oakes Ames, which was perhaps the same; and Garfield, being in the same fix, borrowed $300 from the same opulent source. Then there was Schuyler, who stood up before a South Bend audience and, with humorous remarks about the Studebaker Wagon Company and the Birdsell Clover Separator Company, gave his fellow-citizens to understand that, so far as Credit Mobilier was concerned, butter would not melt in *his* mouth—he gave his stock right back to Mr. Ames, and paid him $600 to take it. Innocence! It's no name for it. There was no such thing as Credit Mobilier stock. It was a myth. But there never was such a scrambling as to get it, never such sudden dropping of it as when the *Sun* shone in on the transaction. Does any one remember—or rather, does any forget—what an innocent lot of schoolboys these Congressmen appeared last summer when the *Sun* showed up the Credit Mobilier business? Every mother's son of them raised up his white hands before the country and groaned "O-o-h! m-y-g-o-o-d-n-e-s-s! *Wh—a-t* a l-i-e!!" Unfortunately for the boys, they dropped the plunder right in their tracks, and there the committee, though it has tried hard to avoid seeing anything, could not help finding it.

Though the exhibition has not been a cheerful one to the patriot, there have been some features in it to amuse the American people. Not least of these is the spectacle afforded by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio. That gentleman maintained a discreet silence during the campaign, but it was generally alleged by his friends that he held no Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific stock; didn't know there was any such thing as Credit Mobilier; and knew very little about the Pacific road; while as to Mr. Oakes Ames, he didn't know no such person. But now this miserable investigation has brought out the fact that Garfield had borrowed money of Ames, and it was exceedingly doubtful whether he had ever paid it! Mr. Ames, who is blessed with the most convenient memory that ever sifted history, could not tell for the life of him whether he had or not. But Garfield came before the committee. George Francis Train was about the only man whose name he recalled distinctly, and the Credit Foncier, or some such thing, was the only thing he knew anything about, and that he knew nothing about except what Train in his volcanic way had told him. Incidentally—entirely incidentally—he had come into communication with Ames, and Ames offered him some stock. He didn't seem to know whether it was Mobilier or Foncier, or that it had anything to do with the Pacific road. Finding that there were dividends due to the amount of three times the par value of the stock, he concluded not to take it; but he borrowed $300 of Ames—also incidentally.

And then Mr. Garfield went out. Shortly afterward he received notice that Oakes Ames said he had borrowed of him $400 instead of $300, and had never paid it. For a little while Mr. Garfield skipped around quite lively. He wrote a note to Ames upbraiding him with having perpetrated a great wrong and cheated him out of $400. He left the note on his table, and inclosed $400 in a blank sheet to Ames. The great financier received it as conscience money, and in his facetious way said he was expecting to have a donation party. Garfield heard of it, and danced around in the most excited manner to find Ames and give him the note. He went to Ames' hotel and to all the correspondents in Newspaper Row, and took violent exercise in an uneasy, spasmodic way. Finally he found Ames and got back his $400, and the two became friends once more.

Well, in a dramatic way, this exhibition is getting to be quite entertaining.—*New York Sun.*

Colfax.

"Oakes Ames amused himself to-day," says a Washington telegram, by exhibiting the checks with which he paid Congressmen their Credit Mobilier dividends. They fully confirm Ames' testimony. In Senator Patterson's case, the check is made payable to his order, and is indorsed by him," which is in itself direct and conclusive proof that the New Hampshire Senator swore to a lie when he said, upon his oath, that Ames had never paid him a dividend. "The check for $1,200 paid to Colfax was drawn payable to 'S. C. or bearer.'"

Colfax still persists in denying that he ever had any interest in Credit Mobilier stock, and talks about instituting a criminal prosecution against Ames for perjury! He will probably not do anything of the kind. If he should do it, the result is easily anticipated.

The manifest fact is that Colfax is so badly demoralized by the unquestionable evidence of his guilt which has at last been brought to light, that he cannot contain himself. For a political demagogue who has been noted for the smoothness of his palaver and the pious unction of his sentimental speeches, he now "slashes about" wildly and incoherently. His mind is badly "tore up."

It was only last October that the smiling Colfax made a speech, denying in the most emphatic and perspicacious manner possible that he had ever in any way been interested in Credit Mobilier to the value of one cent, or that he had ever received in any way the value of one cent from that source. His declaration in October was made in the words following:

"Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave, or offered to give, me one share, or twenty shares, or two thousand shares in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent. dividends, nor the 800 per cent. dividends in cash, stock, and bonds, you have read about every day for the past month, nor 100 per cent. nor 1 per cent. nor the tenth of 1 per cent.?"

Now in every single statement here given in the words of Mr. Colfax, it is proven conclusively, not only by oral but by documentary evidence—by the evidence of facts that cannot possibly be disproved or explained away—that Schuyler Colfax lied. In the statement that neither Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give him an interest in Credit Mobilier stock, he lied. And in the reiteration of these statements, upon his oath, before the investigating committee, he lied again, and added perjury to the guilt of lying. The conclusion is inevitable that this man now disgraces the high office of Vice-President of the United States, is a corruptionist, a liar, and a scoundrel. It is best, always, to speak the truth in plain words. And this is it.—*Chicago Times.*

The Disappearance and Reappearance of Land.

It requires an immense amount of argument and strong proofs to convince some persons that any change is going on in the physical aspect of a country. They suppose and firmly believe that land and water appear to-day precisely as they did at the subsidence of the deluge.

Even the everlasting mountains, as they are poetically described by geographers, are gradually wearing away. They crumble and the winds and rains carry away the disintegrated particles to raise the common level of depressions and elevate the surface of adjacent plains.

By this never failing process the beds of all rivers are shallowing, while estuaries and the seas into which they waft the earth held in solution are gradually filling up with accumulated mud. By pressure from the great weight of water above, the soft bed slowly hardens, and in time, aided by other agencies in nature, becomes a stratum of stone.

But one fact is more valuable in the estimation of doubters in regard to the everchanging condition of matter than a whole volume of descriptive phenomena.

Where the Zuyder Zee now is, within historical times, was dry land in the thirteenth century. In that territory were two lakes. A mighty inundation broke through the neck of land between them, and the water rushed quite to the gates of Utrecht. From that period for two hundred years the water gained and finally got the ascendancy, swallowing up extensive forests and tracts of cultivated land; not only that, but the submerged ground seems to have sunk very considerably, as large vessels at this particular epoch sail freely over where were once fine roads and beautiful fields. Lastly, in 1309, the fresh water was wholly displaced by an influx of salt water, and those islands now marked on charts were cut off from the main land. Thus the Zuyder Zee became an arm of the sea. This is one example of the law of terrestial changes.

Southern State Debts.

The debts of the Southern States are as follows:

North Carolina	$30,000,000
South Carolina	15,000,000
Virginia	47,000,000
Georgia	10,500,000
Alabama	15,500,000
Mississippi	25,000,000
Louisiana	21,000,000
Tennessee	31,000,000
Florida	6,000,000
Making a grand total of	$202,000,000

A MAN WITHOUT IN'ARDS.—A young man recently died in Chester county, Pa., who had been suffering from enlargnment of the spleen and liver, followed by abdominal dropsy. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that the liver, spleen, kidneys, stomach and bowels were completely absorbed, without leaving any portion of them remaining—nothing being found in the abdomen but a portion of the omentum and the serous fluid.

THE GHOST OF BUCKLIN'S MILL.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

[Illustrated by O. J. Hopkins.]

Say, stranger, where are yer travelin' tu,
An' what is yer bisness, hey?
If you'll jest hold on, I'll ride with you,
If yer goin' down my way.

Is the old gray hoss yer drivin' yourn?
Hev yer bin in these parts afore?
Be you the feller that Hiram Crane
See over to Comstock's store?

No? Wal, that's curis. Now how did it come
That yer happened this way tu steer?
Hev yer strayed away from hum to-day,
Or got relations here?

So yer don't know nothin' about these parts?
That's queer enough to kill.
Hain't yer never heerd o' Moses Cole
An' the ghost o' Bucklin's Mill?

Moses Cole, that's me, yer know,
I've allus lived rite here;
Dad's been a livin' on his old farm
A goin on fifty year.

The fact is, stranger, the t'other night
I was over tu Goshen Gate
With a lot of the fellers, a loafin round,
Till it got to be kind o' late.

An' when I started tu travel hum
'Twas mitey dark and still,
An' I felt uncommonly lonesome down
In the holler by Bucklin's Mill.

I stood alone on the old stun bridge,
A leanin' agin the rail,
While the moonlite streakin' through the clouds
Looked tarnally queer and pale.

I heerd a mightey uncommon sound
Rite overhead in the air;
An' the holler round seemed lited up
With a sort of ghostly glare.

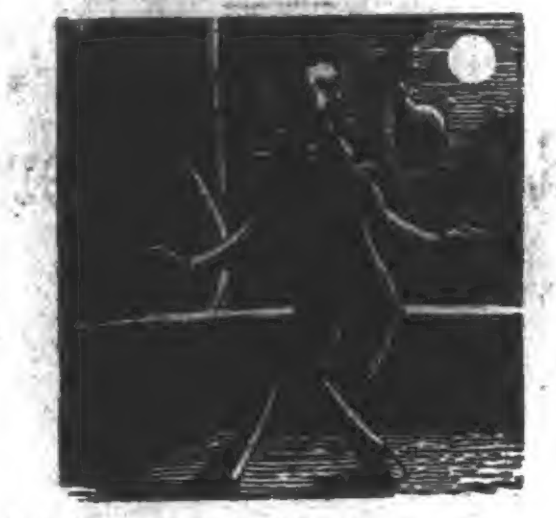

I started up like a frightened pup,
An' I tumbled over a log,
An' the hair on my head jest riz rite up
Like the brussels on a hog.

But I hopped to my feet and I cut and run
Like thunder over the hill,
An' told the nabors what I had heerd
In the holler by Bucklin's Mill.

We puttered around till mornin' cum,
An' we all went over there,
To find out jest what the critter was
That had give me sech a scare.

An', stranger, what d'ye think we saw
When we got down the hill?
The water was rushin' through the flume,
An' everything else was still.

An' jest rite over the old stun bridge
There sot on an old dead tree,
A wallopin great hoot owl that kept
A winkin his eyes on me.

An' stranger, I've jest made up my mind,—
I reckon I'm nearly right,
That ghosts don't travel around the world
A scarin' folks in the night.

The "Mystery of Edwin Drood."

We mentioned some time since a statement that a young man was engaged in the completion of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood," writing as a medium, at the dictation of the spirit of Charles Dickens. The medium, we learn further, is a German printer of Brattleboro, Vt., thirty or thirty-five years of age, intelligent, but without genius so far as his friends understand him. He says he has never read a single one of the works of Mr. Dickens, much less the one in course of publication at the time of the novelist's death; yet he has reproduced some of the peculiar features of the latter, and some of his manuscript bears evidence at least of a very good imitation of Dickens' style. We have been shown letters from two prominent citizens of Brattleboro, both of them disbelievers in spiritualism, and one of them especially cautious against all manner of isms, and they appear to be very much impressed with the work of the medium as far as it has progressed. One of them remarks that parts of the manuscript are "so unmistakly Dickens' style that no one not blind with prejudice would doubt it"—and of course we are reminded that it is one thing to have Dickens' style, and another to have his own work. The medium works three evenings a week, accomplishing eight to ten pages at a sitting, and he calculates—or, rather, the spirit of Mr. Dickens does—that it will take about six months to complete the mystery. He began on Christmas Eve last, according to the special request of the spirit—a period, remarks the latter, "the dearest, holiest to me of all the year when on earth." We have been shown several pages of manuscript, copied from the original, including the "Dedication," the "Preface—which treats of the whys and the wherefores," etc., and, to tell the truth, are not particularly impressed with them. Some expressions are in the style of Mr. Dickens, but many more are in decidedly unlike him; and the opening pages bearing a striking similarity to the commonplace work of most mediums, being a gushing tribute to spiritualism and a general invitation to the cold, unbelieving world to embrace the faith.—*Rochester Democrat.*

DUMAS exercises his muscles by throwing knives at a large wax doll, and has become so skillful that he can puncture the harmless effigy every time, like Mr. Quilp, naming it whichever one of his enemies he chooses.

GEN. ALBERT PIKE is practicing law in Washington city.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

If We Had Cheap Freights!

If we had cheap freights, we would keep on doing what we have been doing for many years. We would raise those crops, and only those, that are best suited to our soil and climate, and would leave producers in other regions to cultivate and supply us with those things that they can raise cheaper and easier than we can. We in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana would produce the corn and pork to supply all the States bordering on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. We would have corn fields stretching for miles, plowed by steam power produced by our inexhaustible coal deposits. We would bring to our aid in the cultivation of this crop all the appliances of machinery, and all the skill of men trained to the business. We would have hog pastures where the clover should blossom over a hundred acres in a single inclosure, and where water should be supplied at convenient places. We would have corn cribs and cooking apparatus on extensive scales, and concentrate our skill and capital on the production of a few things for which we have the greatest natural advantages. We would carry on our few branches of business with the same thrifty economy that a manufacturer of a single staple article shows in conducting his business.

If we had cheap freights we would not war against nature, or work to a disadvantage in the production of crops. We would not try to raise cotton in Illinois, sweet potatoes in Michigan, peanuts in Iowa, or tobacco in Minnesota. In the great corn region of the Mississippi Valley we might produce the wool, mutton and grain for our own consumption, but we would leave the grain markets of the world open to those regions of country especially adapted to these crops, and not well suited to producing what we can produce with greater ease. By this arrangement we would all become skilled, each in his own particular business. We would become eminent in our specialty, experts in our particular business. We would dispense with half our fences, half our barn buildings, and half our farm machinery; and in the place of what we now have, we would substitute those machines that are adapted to the one or two pursuits we engaged in. In short, we would be consumers of the crops raised in other sections of the country, as as well as the producers of those raised at home. We would buy as well as sell, and thereby we would all be gainers. Neither we, nor the farmers at a distance from us, would try to raise crops that are only produced at a disadvantage on account of soil and climate.

If we had cheap freights, we farmers would carry on a business as manufacturers and merchants do, and not simply work for a living. We would double the commerce of the country instead of doing as we now do, study to see how we can avoid buying what other men produce. As the matter stands, however, it seems that we must patiently wait for the good time, which we trust is coming, when the men who control our transportation lines shall see the propriety of encouraging trade between farmers in different sections of the country, and of fostering the exchange of production to the full extent that is demanded by peculiarities of soil and climate. While it costs four bushels of corn to get one bushel to market, farmers cannot afford to buy articles produced at a distance, and pay four times their value at the place of production. We must study to live as though we were cut off, or shut off, from the rest of the world. We must forego the luxuries of other lands and produce luxuries in our own gardens. We must give up some of the sweets obtained from the tropics, and gather honey from the flowers, and manufacture sirup from sorghum and sugar from forest trees. We must make the farm serve the purpose of the whole round earth in supplying us with whatever is needed for the support and enjoyment of life.

Hints for the Housewife.

HONEY FRUIT CAKE.—Four eggs, five cups flour, two cups honey, one cup sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one spoonful soda, one pound of raisins and currants, quarter pound citron, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg; bake in a large loaf in a slow oven. This will be nice months after baking.

REMEDY FOR HAIR FALLING OUT.—Wash the hair twice a week with castile soapsuds, then rinse thoroughly in tepid water. Use no pressing for the hair whatever. The same remedy is also used as a preventive of dandruff. As the scalp is cleansed, the hair soon grows rapidly, and you are well repaid for your trouble in seeing the fine new hair starting.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—An excellent soup can be made by putting a cupful of lima beans, a cupful of sliced potatoes, and five sliced carrots into one pint of milk; pepper and salt to taste. Simmer it for one hour and a half. Before serving, blend a teaspoonful of flour in half a cup of milk; bring the soup to a boil, and slowly stir in the thickened milk, until the soup becomes smooth.

CORRECT WAY TO SWEEP A CARPET.—There are three ways to sweep a carpet—one right and two wrong ways. One wrong way is to hold the broom nearly in front of the operator, with the handle inclined backward toward him, then press down as a forward thrust is given, thus throwing the heaviest dirt half way across the room, while the light particles are sent whirling about, covering, as they settle, every article of furniture. Another wrong way to sweep a carpet is to move the broom forward with a heavy, drawing stroke, by which the material to be removed is pressed into the carpet rather than worked gently along on the surface. If either of these wrong ways is adopted, the broom will wear out the carpet more than it is worn by the occupants of the dwelling. When a sweeper collects a dust-pan full of the nap of the carpet every time it is swept, a new one will soon be required.

CABBAGE SOUP.—Take a large cabbage, three carrots, two onions, five slices lean bacon, salt and pepper to taste, two quarts of medium stock. Scald the cabbage, cut it up, and drain it. Line the stew pan with the bacon, put in the cabbage, carrots and onions. Moisten with skimmings from the stock. Simmer very gently till the cabbage is tender. Add the stock, stew softly for half an hour, and carefully skim off every particle of fat. Season and serve. It takes one hour and a half to cook. This is a splendid soup for cool weather, and this quantity is sufficient for eight persons.

BOILED CHICKEN.—Plain, artless boiling are apt to produce a yellowish, slimy-looking chicken. Before cooking, the bird should always be washed in tepid water and lemon juice, and to insure whiteness, delicacy and succulence, should be boiled in a paste made of flour and water, and after being put in the boiling water, should be allowed to simmer slowly. This method is very effectual in preserving all the juices of the fowl, and the result is far more toothsome and nourishing than the luckless bird which has been "galloped to death" in plain boiling water. Mutton is also much better for being boiled in paste.

HOW TO SWEEP.—The right way to sweep is to incline the handle a little forward, then give a light drawing stroke, allowing the broom to hardly touch the carpet. Not one-half the weight of the broom should be allowed to press on the carpet as the dirt is moved forward. Let the dirt be moved and rolled along very lightly. If a generous supply of tea grounds, small bits of wet paper, or clean and wet sawdust can be spread over the carpet before the sweeping is commenced, all the fine dirt will adhere to the wet material. A little smart woman who is the terror to dirt will frequently hurl it about the room as if it were impelled by a whirlwind, and when the task is ended her dust pan will contain scarcely enough to pay for sweeping. But by using a good broom, having a long, elastic brush, and touching the carpet very lightly, it will scarcely require the strength of a child to sweep a large parlor in a few minutes. Scarcely one housekeeper in fifty understands how to sweep a carpet correctly.

FROZEN CUSTARD.—This is a nice dish for dessert, and very easily prepared: Boil two quarts of rich milk. Beat eight eggs and a teacupful of sugar together, and after the milk has boiled, pour it over the eggs and sugar, stirring all the while. Pour the whole into your kettle, and let it come to a boil, stirring it constantly. Then take it off the fire, and let it become cold. Flavor with whatever essence you prefer. Then freeze it.

APPLE SHORT-CAKE.—To one quart of sifted flour and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and one of soda, half a teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a pound of butter, sweet milk or cream, enough to mix it. Have the dough rather stiff, roll and bake in a sheet. As soon as baked split open the whole cake, spread one cake quickly with butter, cover with well sweetened apple sauce, pour over some thick sweet cream, grate on nutmeg, place the other half on this, crust side down, spread with butter, cover with apple sauce, cream and nutmeg.

Biting One's Nails.

It is a perverse habit children are prone to establish, destroying the beauty of their fingers. Boys more frequently than girls gnaw their digits, but the latter occasionally fall into the vulgarity, as though determined to eat them off at the palm.

It is a singularly morbid craving peculiar to some temperaments that cannot remain long at rest. Neither appeals to their pride of appearance or sense of propriety are of any avail with nail gnawers, consequently the only hope of success in breaking up such a pernicious course that destroys a nice perception of touch, is to compel nail biters to dip the tips of their fingers every night, on retiring to bed, in a strong solution of aloes, an intensely bitter drug, so offensive that a taste of it, even in sleep, generally obliges them to desist.

If that experiment fails, then plunge the stubs into strong wine of antimony or a solution of ten grains of sulphate of zinc in a teaspoonful of water, which speedily produces nausea and even vomiting. A decoction of tobacco accomplishes the same result.

Follow up your nail-biting children, mothers, if they vomit six nights out of seven. It is the only known method of saving their fingers from deformity. They had better suffer a little sickness of stomach than go through life, mortified at the sight of their own misshapen, distorted members. This is an elementary lesson in the science of organic preservation.

Vowel Sounds.

As no language can be articulated without the use of a vowel, it is curious that in writing many Oriental dialects, the reader must have scholarship enough to know where to place a, e, i, o, or u, as the case may be, to get at the complete meaning of a sentence. It is so with the Turkish, Arabic, and ancient Hebrew, for example. Since the introduction of points there is an indication where they should be placed, but without specifying the kind of sound.

All northern dialects are harsh and guttural. In mild climates almost all words end with a vowel, hence they are soft and musical. Pascagoula, Pensacola and Alabama contrast strangely with Passamaquoddy, Pickwacket and Penobscot, in the State of Mainn.

To write a language with more letters than are sounded in speaking it is very embarrassing to a beginner. Such is the French. The "t" in "depot" is not discoverable in conversation. So of a vast many words in that language which leads to laughable blunders with those who are ambitious, late in life, to become linguists.

Philologists say a cat is superior to man in one respect, as she can sound five vowels at once in y-a-e-u-i—l.

Regulating a Coal Stove.

Never fill a stove more than half or two-thirds full of coal, even in the coldest weather. When the fire is low never shake the grate or disturb the ashes, but add from ten to fifteen lumps of coal and set the draft on. When these are heated and somewhat ignited add the amount necessary for a new fire, but do not disturb the ashes yet. Let the draft be open half an hour. Then shake out the ashes. The coal has thoroughly ignited, hnd will keep the stove at a high heat from six to twelve hours, according to the coldness of the weather. In very cold weather, after the fire is made, add coal every hour.—*Coal Gazette.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S DISEASE.

Result of the Post Mortem Examination of the Body.

[From the London Times, Jan. 11.]

A *post mortem* examination of the body of the Emperor Napoleon was made yesterday. It was conducted with great care and completeness by Dr. Burdon Sanderson, Professor of Physiology in University College, London, in the presence of the physicians and surgeons lately in attendance upon the Emperor, and its results are given with medical fullness and precision in the following document:

The most important result of the examination was that the kidneys were found to be involved in the inflammatory effects produced by the irritation of the vesical calculus (which may have been in the bladder several years) to a degree which was not suspected; and if it had been suspected could not have been ascertained. The disease of the kidneys was of two kinds: There was, on the one hand, dilation of both ureters, and of the pelves of both kidneys. On the left side the dilation was excessive, and had given rise to atrophy of the glandular substance of the organ. On the other, there was subacute inflammation of the uriniferous tubes, which was of more recent origin. The parts in the neighborhood of the bladder were in a healthy state. The mucous membrane of the bladder and prostatic urethra exhibited signs of subacute inflammation, but not the slightest indication of injury. In the interior of the bladder was found a part of a calculus, the form of which indicated that half had been removed. Besides this, there were two or three extremely small fragments, none of them larger than a hempseed. This half calculus weighed three-quarters of an ounce, and measured 1¼ inch by 1 5-16 inch. There was no disease of the heart, nor of any other organ excepting the kidneys. The brain and its membranes were in a perfectly natural state. The blood was generally liquid, containing only a very few small clots. No trace of obstruction by coagula could be found either in the venous system, in the heart, or in the pulmonary artery. Death took place by failure of the circulation, and was attributable to the general constitutional state of the patient.

The disease of the kidneys, of which this state was the expression, was of such a nature and so advanced that it would in any case have shortly determined a fatal result.

Signed by all present.

J. BURDON SANDERSON, M. D.,
DR. CONNEAU,
DR. LE BARON CORVISART,
HENRY THOMPSON,
J. T. CLOVER,
JOHN FOSTER.

Camden Place, Chiselhurst, Jan. 10, 1873, 6:30 p. m.

Sir William Gull left Camden place as soon as the autopsy was over, and was not present at the careful consideration and discussion of the facts entered upon by the other medical men assembled. He records a separate opinion in one point only, viz., the origin of the calculus, in the following terms:

I desire you to express the opinion that the phosphate of lime calculus which formed the nucleus of the mass was the result of prior cystitis (*catarrhus visicæ*) and not the cause of it. This nucleus was of uncertain duration, and may have been more recent than supposed in the appended reports.

However this may be, it was incrusted by two distinct and more recent formations of crystalline phosphate. The inner incrustation around the amorphous phosphate of lime was dense, and separated from the outer incrustation by a looser cellular but crystalline deposit of triple phosphate. It seems to my judgment more in accordance with clinical experience to regard the cystitis as the prior lesion, and that this, by extension, as is common in such cases, affected subsequently the ureters and pelves of the kidneys. No doubt in the later stages of the malady the calculus became, by its formation and increase, an augmenting cause of the lesions. The other facts and statements I entirely indorse.

WILLIAM W. GULL, M. D.

Brook street, Jan. 10.

Curious Facts About Whales.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, upon the authority of Capt. John Pease, an old and observant whale-fisher, writes as follows in the January number of the *American Naturalist*, concerning the frequent struggles between the male sperm whales:

"The conflict between the males of sperm whales cause great damage to the lower jaw; the evidence goes to show that at least two per cent. are crooked more or less, and one in several hundred very badly bent by these struggles. There are two specimens in the small museum at Nantucket which are singularly contorted; one of them is bent laterally into one turn of a spiral. Capt. Pease tells me that he found one that was bent sideways at right angles to the proper position and firmly fixed there, seeming to be permanently fastened in this singular position. In fighting, the males rush at each other with open jaws and strike in passing. The great speed and power of these massive creatures must lead to the most serious results from such collisions. Capt. Pease once found a sperm whale nearly dead on the water, with the lower jaw hanging by a single band of ligament a few inches through. Sharks and crustaceans were devouring the creature, but the wrench which had crippled him must have come from one of his own kind."

In the same article Prof. Shaler mentions a fact which, if it can be proved, may certainly become a strong argument for the Darwinists. It is as follows:

"The Captain is convinced that the right whale has a trace of hair within the skin. He says that when the skin is fresh, if it be scraped with a knife so as to remove the superficial parts, there will then be seen a trace of hair in the inner section. This point is worthy of attention from those naturalists who have opportunities for such work. It is evident that if the whale is the descendant of some land mammal form, it would be likely to preserve a trace of the hairy covering. In this connection it is interesting to note that, in the museum at Nantucket, there is a tooth of a sperm whale with two fangs after the fashion of an ordinary mammalian canine. The specimen was taken many years ago, but with it is the statement that the other teeth of the whale were of the same fashion. This clearly looks like a reversion to some higher mammalian form of dentition."

EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The London *Telegraph* publishes special dispatches from Cairo and Zanzibar in reference to the anti-slave mission on the East African coast. Its Cairo correspondent contradicts the report of a new Egyptian expedition to Zanzibar, the simple truth being that an exploring party of one hundred men, in charge of stores, will push forward in the track of Sir Samuel Baker, with supplies, to reinforce him if necessary, and send back to the Khedive's Government authentic intelligence about him from Zanzibar. It is also announced that Capt. Wilson, of the United States Navy, has had an interview with the Sultan of Zanzibar, who has promised that he will make strong efforts to stop the kidnapping of slaves.

The militia officers are not the proudest men in the world, we always believed, and the following anecdote goes far to prove that their humility is occasionally imitated as well in its practical as in its preceptive sense.

"Cuff," said one of these dignitaries to a negro at his side, as he prepared to swallow his fifth invoice of "hardware"—"Cuff, you're a good honest fellow, and I like to compliment a fellow what's lived an honest life, if he is black—you shall take a glass o' sumthin' to drink eh ?"

"Well cappin'" replied Cuff, wiping his mouth with the neither end of his shining coat sleve, "I'se berry dry, so I won't be ugly 'bout it. Some niggers is to proud to drink wid a malishy ossifer—but I tink a milishy ossifer, when he is sober—is jes as good as a nigger—if *de nigger's dry*.

Don't do it.—Don't seize a red hot poker to chastise your wife with; better admonish her calmly with a boot-jack.

Don't ask the Lord to punish your enemies, it isn't manly to shift the responsibility.

Don't clime the hill of science alone. There will be no one to congratulate you when you get to the top.

Don't try to catch a bullet from a Derringer in your teeth. It shows a want of respech for your dentist.

Don't ask your physician to describe your malady. Kind hearted men dislike to harrow one's feelings.

Don't try to get on a train when it is in motion. Mangled limbs soil the track, and bother the engineer.

Don't ask a policeman to "take a drink. They know where to find the pump, and are always ready to help themselves."

Don't take a cross baby to a place of amusement. The little thing will not appretiate the entertainment.

Don't beat your children on the head with a stick of stove wood It will tire your arm, and you may run a splinter in your hand.

Don't carry water on both shoulders. You might wear holes in your coat.

Don't carry brick in your hat. It will ruin it in time.

Don't paint the end of your nose with brandy. Good artists paint with oil.

Don't grease your boots in turpentine. It isn't fashionable.

Don't spin street yarn. It wears out to quick.

Don't look over the congregation to see who the preacher hits, when he is reproving sinners. It has a tendency to draw your mind off the sermon.

Don't drink laudanum as a beverage. It encourages extravagant habits.

Don't lay up all your treasures in Heaven. You may not be fortunate enough to enjoy them.

The Salary Question.

There are no more admirable pictures in history than Cincinnatus going from the plow to the dictatorship, and Marion welcoming the English emissaries to his dinner of roasted potatoes. What would Marion have thought could he have foreseen that within a century, the President of the American Republic would have declared himself unable to live on $25,000 a year and free lodgings? Yet this is the picture now presented for the consideration of American tax-payers.

Theoretically, the President is but the equal of the humblest citizen in the United States. The great majority of the people are living on less than $10,000 a year. Why cannot the elected head of the nation manage to get along comfortably on twenty-five times that much.

The tendency of wages in common life is downward, instead of upward.

It is true that many of the subordinate officers of the Government are paid at low rates; or to speak more correctly, would be but a pittance for men competent to do their duties.—But as yet, there has never been any difficulty to find persons ready to take any place that becomes vacant.

But the President's salary is large. It is more than double the compensation allowed the golden State of California, more than five times the salary of the executive of this great Commonwealth, and twenty-five times the yearly stipend of the Governor of Rhode Island compasatively the richest State in the Union.

The idea that the nation is served for honor, and not for mere money, is a pleasant one. It is still lingering in many minds. Perhaps it should not be expelled too rudely.

Mark Twain delivered a lecture in Hartford the proceeds of which amounted to $1,500, were given to the City Infirmary society, for the benefit of the suffering poor. Previous to his lecture he published a card announcing his charitable intentions, which is decidedly racy reading "Several of us, he says, "have conceived that we could raise a thousand dollars through the medium of a lecture, to be given next Friday night by the undersigned. I will thoroughly and cheerfully lecture here, for such an object, though I would have serious objections to taking in my own town for the benefit of my own pocket we freebooters of the platform, consider it more graceful to fly the black flag in strange waters, and prey upon the remote and friendless communities.' Tickets for the lecture were placed at the high price of one dollar each, and Mark explains and excuses the extravagant figure in this way: 'The lecture itself being worth nearly twenty five cents, the purchaser would really be given twenty five to the charity, if the tickets were fifty cents but by making the price a dollar, the purchaser has a chance to make a good honest and undefiled contribution of seventy five cents.' Again we quote some of his remarks:

"Lucca charges $4 a ticket, and my first idea was to charge $4 too, and run opposition. But my friends said no there was a difference—Lucca sings I said, very well, I would sing too. I showed them what I could do. But they still objected, and I said that a mere disturbance was not singing.—So I have came down to a dollar, But I do it with reluctance.'.

"I must not deceive any one. There fore, I will say in parentheses, as it were, that I am going to deliver a lecture, that I delivered before the Young Men's Institute, two or three years ago—a lecture on the Sandwich Islands. I do this because father Hawley's need is so pressing that I have not time to prepare a new lecture. I happen to be just fixed and primed for this Sandwich Island talk, for the reason that I have been rubbing it up to deliver before the New York Mercantile Library, some days hence. Now we offer these following terms: All who have not heard the lecture can pay a dollar and come in; and all who have heard it, can commute for two dollars apiece, and remain at home if they prefer. In which place the police will be instructed not to disturb them. But if they come to the hall they must behave and not cry over old jokes that made them sad when they heard them three years ago.

The Mule and the Bear.

A FABLE IN REAL LIFE.

The Memphis Appeal tells a touching story of how a mule was affected at the sight of a bear. A farmer was riding through the country near there mounted on a decendent of Balaam's ass, when he encountered a black bear.—The bear was astonished, and without taking time to think, hurried up a scaly bark hickory, and seated himself on a limbs thirty or forty feet from the ground. The farmer was completely puzzled. If he rode back to his house to get his gun, the bear would surely escape. He therefore tied the mule a long eared melancholy mule, forty or fifty years old, to the body of the tree. the mule was bridal wise but no bridal would hold him, so a strong leathern cable was kept coiled around his neck. With this he was fastened to a tree. The farmer started to the house, and bruin divining his plan, deemed it proper to get away. He doubtless suspected that a gun was coming. He came slowly down tearing the bark from the body of the tree. It rattled about the sleepy mule's head, who had not yet seen the bear, and dreamed not of the proximity of the ugly beast. The bear descended slowly, untill he was within five feet of the mule's great ugly head Then it was that the stupid innocent unsuspecting mule looked up. He had never seen a bear before. His knees smote one another, and he grew pale in the face. His eyes projected from his head—the farmer said—half a foot. His tail was slowly lifted, the hair all turned awry, til they stood at forty-five degrees above his spinal column, and then it was that the mule "hoved a sigh, and smoled a smile." It was an unearthly sound; the farmer, fifty yards away, says it shook the ground where he stood watching the process of events. The bear suddenly twisted itself about and reascended to its perch The mule swooningly fell at the base of the tree. He lay still and apparently dead for a time, when bruin again attempted the descent; but the terrified mule howled and roared even more piteously when the bark began to fall, and he dashed and danced about the tree so frantically, that bruin hesitated, and finally in stupified amazement, sat upon the limb upon which he first rested The farmer came with his rifle, and a bullet soon stopped the pulse beats of the bear. It fell heavily beside the mule, and strange to tell, as told to us, the mule and bear died side by side—the one of a mortal wound, the other of mortal terror. The bear was still black as Erebus; the mule's face was already white, with an agony of fear.

A drunken fellow had wandered into a Sunday School and took a seat among the primer scholars, when the teacher accosted him with, "Why, James do you know what condition you are in?" "Yes, m'm—'n the gall 'f' bit'ness, 'n the bonds 'f' 'niquity Ask me some hard qesh'ns.

And now the children have it. We heard a doting mother say to her tender male offspring, a few days ago.—"My dear child come here, and let me remove the epizootic from your nasal appendage.

The following is said to be a true test of horses ages:

"After a horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes over the left eye-lid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter, he has a well defined wrinkle, for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve years old. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always obtain the exact age." This is entirely a new wrinkle.

THE

New York Store!

Until Feb. 1st.

ROOT & Co.,

Will offer the entire balance of their large Wholesale and Retail Stock of

DRY GOODS!

—AT A—

Great Reduction!

In Price.

EXAMINE!

EXAMINE!

EXAMINE!

Reduced Prices
On balance of fine Furs.
Reduced Prices
On balance of our Cloaks
Reduced Prices
On Winter shawls and Scarfs
Reduced Prices
On black and colored dress silks
Reduced Prices
On rich winter dress goods
Reduced Prices
On medium price dress goods.
Reduced Prices
On Scotch plaid dress goods
Reduced Prices
On hoods, Nubias and scarfs
Reduced Prices
On Blankets and flannels
Reduced Prices
On winter hosiery and underwear
Reduced Prices
On fine woolen SKIRTS

Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Now is the time for close buyers to take advantage of the situation, and

Secure a Bargain!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens.
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed AT Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St. FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

THE

PIONEER

STROE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY:

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK,

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their school without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, [illegible] Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, [illegible] Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all. Climate, soil, timber, minerals, wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS

G. O. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

☞ ☞ ☞

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE

—TO—

Contractors

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R.

Engineer's Office B. & O. R. R.,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 10, 1873

Proposals will be received until the 1st day of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore, Defiance, Ohio, and Laporte, Indiana, for the Graduation, Masonry and Cross Ties of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, from Defiance to Walkerton, Ind., on the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway, 120 sections, of one mile each.

Plans, profiles and specifications can be seen at Defiance, for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 73 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse, and Walkertown, 47 miles.

Proposals for cross ties will state price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion.

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Engineer, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

J. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. [illegible]

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county

Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice [illegible] at Gedorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1876.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened [illegible] on Jackson Street opposite Swineford's hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line. Call and see.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 20, 1873. No. 8.

Auburn Courier,
Published Every Thursday By
THOMAS C. MAYS
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana. office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Carr's Block, 34 East Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and ulcers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. Nos. 123 and 125 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morits, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS.
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block.

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent
CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 30		
Indianoplis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 29
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23, 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1.30 P M	.28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,50 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	9.40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A M
Ft Wayne	2.40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2,35 P. M	2,05 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M	5,35 "
Forest	4.00 "	5,03 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11,20 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,33 "	8,55 "
Orville	2,15 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A. M.	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 50p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 33	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00p.m	5 00a.m	
Deaver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 13	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 23	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect, Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 39 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5/25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes, etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having affected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such good as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF
HardwareE,
NAILS. GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

The President informed the delegation from Georgio, who waited on him a few days ago, that it was his intention to make a tour through the Southern States starting from Washington about the 20th of March. He will be accompanied by his entire Cabinet. At each point he will receive, as usual, anything from a bull pup to a corner lot.

Ft. W., J. & S. R. R.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Reports of Officers.

From the Jackson Patriot

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company was held at the Council room, this city, yesterday afternoon.

The President, Mr. P. B. Loomis, called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock.

A canvass was made as the amount of stock present, and 7,130½ shares having been reported a quorum was declared, the total stock amounting to 10,287½ shares. It thus appears that considerably more than two-thirds was represented.

The President remarked that it had been his custom, hitherto, to submit a written report of the trasactions of the road, but on the present occasion he would forbear, referring the meeting to the reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent, who would say substantially all that he should say. The year had been measureably prosperous, although the road has had the usual difficulties attending new enterprises. Its passenger traffic was generally somewhat limited, and its freight business was subjected to serve competition. It has had the usual disadvantages of 'a cross road,' and its progress, financially, has been slow. The efforts of the officers have been directed to put it in a position to merit the confidence of the public in a still greater degree, as essential to the dividends, which stockholders would like to receive. But if the work has not paid its builders much pecuniarily, it has proved a benefit to the sections of the country through which it passes; and be seriously doubted whether the people would consent to take their money back [illegible] the road removed.

The Treasurer, Mr. B. S Chapin, submitted his annual statement, which was accepted and plaeed on file. The essential features appear in the following report of Mr. A. W. Earnest, the Superintendent for the year 1873:

Gross earnings freight	$131,656,71
passengers	90,392 89
D. H. & Ind., and D. E. R. & Ill. Railroad Company, for hal of cars and use of track	42,515 81
Mails	4,815 00
Express	6,569 45
Car mileage (Balance)	4,908 87
	$280,647 63
Total earnings for '71 as per list report	220,510 09
Increase	$60,136 04
The operating expenses [exclusive of salaries of President, Secretary, Trasurer attorneys and expenses of the general office, and including salaries Superintendent and Gen. Freight and Ticket Agents]	140,755 76
Of which say part of amount charged to road repairs account, for expense on road train, ballasting, grading for side track, &c., should be charged to construction account, reducing the total of expenses to, say	10,000 00
	130,755 76

In the statement of earnings for 1871, the total mileage earnings of our cars on other roads was included, while only the excess of mileage earned by our cars over the mileage of freight cars on that road, is stated above for 1872. Deducting from last year's earnings, the Eel river haul, &c leaves for 1872 $236,431.82; and deducting from 1871 earnings, the difference in the car mileage accounts, as above, leaves for 1871, say $210,510.99. The difference, $25,920.82, shows the actual increase of our regular earnings in 1872 (not including 'Eel River' haul, &c.) over earnings in 1871 figured in same manner as earnings for 1873.

The increase of freight earnings, $19,405.82, is much less in proportion than the increase in the tonnage of freight hauled, owing to the low rates, particularly on lumber, which we have been obliged to accept.

The rolling stock has been increased during the year by two new second-class coaches, fifty flat cars, and two new caboose cars; and, since January 1, by one new baggage, mail and express car. *We* have now eight locomotives four first-class and two second-class passenger coaches, three baggage, mail and express cars, five caboose cars, eighty box cars and 150 flat cars.

A few more box and coal cars should be obtained at as early a day as possible.

Our engines and rolling stock are in excellent condition. The buildings, water tanks and bridges have been kept in good order, and improvements and additions have been wade to most of them. A large amount of ballasting has been done during the year, but more is yet to be done to bring the road bed up to the proper standard. When that is accomplished, the expense of the road repars, heretofore quite heavy, and also wear and tear of the rolling stock, will be materially lessened.

About ⅝ of a mile of side track has been laid during the year, and the road bed and track are now in better condition for business than they were at the date of my last report.

Increased faculties for doing business at Fort Wayne and Jackson, and for storing and reparing rolling stock; and perhaps some additional side tracks at other places will soon be needed.

Accepted and placed on file.

The election of Directors was then held and the following gentlemen chosen:

Jackson—P. B. Loomis, Dwight Herriman, E. A. Webster, W. D. Thompson, *W.* R. Reynolds.

Jonesville—E. O. Grosvenor.

Fort Wayne—A. P. Edgerton, H. J. Rudisile, J. H. Bass, S. C. Evans.

Angola—C. F. Kinney.

Waterloo—C. A. O. McClellan.

Detroit—J. F. Joy.

Mr. H. R. Gardner, of Jonesville, offered the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, It seems desirable that increased facilities for business be obtained by perfecting connections with other roads.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Directors of this company are hereby requested to take such steps and negotiate and perfect such arrangements with other rail-road companies, as they shall, upon consideration, deem best for the interest of the stockholders; and the power and authority to do so to the extent to which it may be lawfully given, is hereby devolved upon said Directors.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The newly chosen Directors met at the office of the President, immediatly after the adjournment of the general meeting, and organized with the election of the old officers;

President—P. B. Loomis.

Vice President—A. P. Edgerton.

Secretary—Eugene Pringle.

Assistant Secretary—B. S. Chapin.

Executive Committee—P. B. Loomis, E. A. Webster, E. O. Grosvenor, A. P. Edgerton, H. J. Rudisile.

No man can deny in the of light Credit Mobiler, that the Cincinnati movement of last year, was not productive of good in the country. [illegible] abroad a spirit of inquiry that has resulted in unearthing the most gigantic frauds upon the people, and removing the cloak of hypocritical cant that has too long enveloped the leaders of the Radical party. The seed sown in the late campaign, is yet destined to regenerate the nation.

It is singular that public attention has not been called to Senator Edmund's speech of last week, charging that $126,000 was spent by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to carry the amendment to the army appropriation bill of 1871, releasing the Pacific Railroad companies from certain obligations to the government. Doubtless the Central Pacific expended an equal sum for the same purpose, This matter and the operations of the Central Pacific Contract, and Finance Company will probably come before the next Congress for investigation.

Corruption.

It was charged during the late canvass in the State by the Democratic press, and persistently denied by the opposition, that a corrupt fund had been placed in the hands and at the disposal of the leaders of the Republican party to influence the election, and carry the State for Grant. The Mobiler investigation is shedding light on several dark transactions, and among others, that of the means used to carry Indiana at the late election. Ames testified last week that he and his brother contributed $4,000 for the last October election, and that they did so at the request of Secretary Boutwell and Senator Morton. He says the money was put where he thought it would do the most good. How it would make the honest men of Indiana open their eyes, could Morton only tell where all the corruption fund used in Indiana by him was expended.

If there is any man who deserves well of the State of Indiana, that man is Professor Cox. Through him the coal mines have been made to yield almost double; capital has been enlightened as to the capabilities of the mineral resources, and by every effort, late and early, he has fixed the attention of the country upon the treasures of the State. It would be impossible to pay him in mere money for his persistent and energetic services, but there should be a very liberal compensation fixed upon his office.

What is the matter with Secretary Boutwell? Preceeding the Presidential election he made monthly reports of large reductions of the National debt. On the first of January, a change seems to have occurred in the Treasury Department by which the debt was increased $1,684,307, but Boutwell assures us that this was nominal rather than a real addition as from three to four million was reported collected but not received into the Treasury. Thus, the public mind was prepared for a handsome decrease on the first of February. But lo! Boutwell now tells us that there has been another increase of about 500,000. The excuse this time is, large disbursements to the Pacific Railroad, Washington Public works &c.—*Ligonier Banner.*

If Colfax received that twelve hundred dollars it is enough. Argument ceases just there.—Boston Globe.

We hope most sincerely, that a private and public career like that of Mr. Colfax is not to have so terrible an ending.

—Brooklyn Union.

Had Mr. Colfax frankly stated what are understood to be the facts he might not have forfeited his position in the public esteem.—Albany Eve. Journal.

The difference betgeen Colfax and Grant, is that Colfax is a *Vice* President, and Grant is a *Virtue* President—as compared with Colfax.—(Caveat entered and patent pending.)—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The South Bend Register is the paper founded by Schuyler Colfax. It says:

We haven't a shadow of hesitency in believing that Mr. Colfax will clear himself from ever imputation of dishonor regarding his unfortunate connection with Credit Mobiler.

That he (Colfax) may be succesful in cleaing away the suspicious circumstances that surround him, is the earnest wish of every good citizen throughout the land. We believe he will succeed and hope to chronicle the fact before going to press.

—Lagrange Standard. (What-is-it.)

The Indianapolis Journal says:

There is reason to believe that Mr. Colfax will be able to disprove the prima facie case now made against him. Meanwhile, it is due to his long public career that public judgement be suspended untill the facts are known. We believe in the maxim that no one suddenly becomes base, and shall hold our final judgment in reserve so far as Mr. Colfax is concerned, until he has had an opportunity to explain away the ugly circumstances which indictae his guilt.

—St. Louis Democrat.—(Administration.

A Suggestive Incident in the Arkansas Valley.

(From the Topeka Commonwealth.)

On one of the bright days of January just passed, a party of Illinois stock men were riding in a bugy in the Arkansas Valley, in Western Kansas, "looking over" a small portion of the 3,000,000 acres of land in that part of the world owned by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Company. Suddenly they were startled by a string of expletives which would hardly be considered polite in good society, closing up with the demand: "Drat yer picters, cant ye hear? stop."

As these words were accompanied by violent jestures, on the part of a man, who stood not far away, gun in hand, they *did* stop. But the only thing they saw was the death of a Texas heifer, two years old, standing in the pararie, in a heard of two or three hundred with whose death they had been in danger of interfering. While wondering at the motive which would induce a man to shoot down a grass-fed heifer in midwinter, they drew up to where she lay. It was easily to preceive that she was fat. In fact intended for beef, and a good article. Supper demonstrated the matter by taste. It was most excellent feeding.

They had been pleased by the lay of the land and only wanted some practical test of the region at a stock-growing country. The little incident which some men might have passed by, settled this point, and the strangers went home satisfied that the opening up of the Arkansas Valley was the most important incident that had occurred for years, as affecting the stock growing interests of this country. It is a region in which cattle in the midst of an unusually severe winter keep fat on the boundless range of wild grass.

Would not the present be an appropriate time for the Hon. Henry Wilson to make a new appeal to President Grant, to join the temperance society.

THE TRUNDLE-BED.

As I rummaged through the garret,
List'ning to the falling rain,
As it pattered on the shingles,
And against the window pane,
Peeping over chests and boxes,
Which with dust were thickly spread,
I saw in the farthest corner
What was once my trundle-bed.

And I drew it from the recess
Where it had remained so long,
Hearing all the while the music
Of my mother's voice in song—
As she sung her sweetest accents,
What I since have often read—
"Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed."

As I listened, recollections
That I thought had been forgot
Came with all the gush of memory,
Rushing, thronging to the spot,
As I wandered back to childhood,
To those merry days of yore,
When I knelt beside my mother,
By this bed upon the floor.

Then it was with hands so gently
Placed upon my infant head,
That she taught my lips to utter,
Carefully the words she said,
Never can it be forgotten,
Deep are they in memory graven—
"Hallowed be Thy name, O Father!
Father! Thou who art in Heaven."

This she taught me; then she told me
Of its import great and deep;
After which I learned to utter
"Now I lay me down to sleep."
Then it was with hands uplifted,
And in accents soft and mild,
That my mother asked "Our Father!"
"Father, do Thou bless my child."

Years have passed, and that dear mother
Long has mouldered 'neath the sod,
And I trust her sainted spirit
Revels in the home of God.
But that scene at summer twilight
Never has from memory fled,
And it comes with all its freshness
When I see my trundle-bed.

THREE PICTURES.

CHAPTER I.

A beautiful September sunlight, with the purple shadows just closing over the last faint flush of the departing day, and one or two timid stars hanging tremulously against the perfect sky. The eastern hills rise dimly where the great golden-faced moon will soon appear, and the gray road wanders away beneath the arching trees whose leaves are just tinged with yellow.

A long, low house sets back from the road, and the smooth-shaven lawn in front sweeps down to its bordering fence of brown.

Between the great, clumsy-looking gate-posts there is a slight, graceful girl, with soft dusky hair, and shadowy, dreamy eyes. A face, that once seen, would haunt one forever. A brave, true face, with its clear, pure outlines and crimson-curving mouth. A shawl of vivid gleaming red trails from one arm over the dead black of her dress.

Above her there is a fair, stately man, with chestnut curls and a sweeping golden beard. A pair of knowing hazel eyes watch his companions as he leans indolently on the gate-post and twirls his hat in one hand.

A sad little air with quaint, old-fashioned words comes floating down through the scented air, in a boy's clear tenor:

"Summer is breathing soft o'er the hill!
Roses are blooming sweet in the vale;
Yet must I leave thee weeping alone?
Ah, who'll protect thee when I am gone?"

"It's brother, Clare," she says to him smilingly.

"Barbara"—bending suddenly down to her—"I'm going away to-morrow to California. I came to-night to say good-bye."

"Going away?" she returns, with all the eloquent light beaming from her face, and surprise and pain quivering in her voice. "For how long?"

"Probably for years—possibly forever. And the beautiful, cruel eyes smile heartlessly on her white stricken face.

The truth comes to her slowly. It is so hard—so very hard to believe him false. And all the bright glad summer—the twilight walks and rides made blissful by his presence—oh, must it all be forgotten?

And still through the soft cool air thrills the boyish tenor:

"Sunbeams were glancing o'er the blue sea,
Bright were the glances that eyes gave me."

Something in the yellow glaring moonlight seems hateful to her now, and her brother's voice arouses a new sense of pain. But pride comes to her aid, and with a mighty effort she crushes back the rising tears, and forcing a smile on the pallid lips, says, as she gives him her hand:

"I am sorry to have you go, but—good-bye."

"Good-bye, little Barb," and a pair of bearded lips are pressed to her own before she can resist him, and his light laugh floats back to her almost mockingly as he walks swiftly up the road.

The last notes of her brother's song come to her while she stands there alone in the moonlight:

"Long ere the morrow I shall be,
Friendless, forsaken, far from thee."

There is one low, dry sob, and the dainty head is bowed on the rough brown wood, while over her the moon throws its pale, shadowy light.

CHAPTER II.

Three years have elapsed since the preceding scene, and I would now take my readers to a back chamber on the third floor of the E—— Hotel. The time is midnight. There is a figure of a man at the window, a man who is evidently in a deep slumber, for the head is pillowed upon both arms, which rest on the sill. His breath comes heavily, his face is flushed, his hair disheveled, and his whole appearance speaks plainly enough—intoxication.

In the street below there is a confusion of shouts and hoarse cries; there is a clangor of bells on the night air, and a suffocating smell of smoke is in the room.

Suddenly the door opens, a slender figure in a dark wrapper hastens to the man at the window, and a woman's voice cries:

"Clare, the house is burning—come quickly!"

But it is not Clare, and she hesitates; then—

"Sir, arouse yourself; the house is in flames!"

Bending over to shake his arm, a sickening smell of liquor greets her, and the man mutters and moves in his sleep.

His face is turned a little toward her—that fair blonde face, how natural!

It is her lover.

"Louis North? Oh, my God, Louis, how came you here?"

For a moment she reels blindly, then rallying, seizes a pitcher from the stand and dashes the contents over him. He awakes with a gasp and a shiver, and rising unsteadily to his feet, exclaims in maudlin anger:

"Come, now! Tha's no-way-t-gi-feller-drink! She'd be gentle-n-steady."

She looks at him a moment. Is this the man she has loved so madly! Oh, what are the bitter years of waiting and weeping to the terrible sufferings of this one dark moment?

"Louis, do you know me?" steadying him with her little hands.

"Why's lill-Barb! Gla-see-yer, Barb. Give's (hic) kiss!"

He reels toward her, but she pushes him back and looks him full in the face.

"Louis, if nothing else will bring you to your senses, let me tell you that this house is burning to the ground, and unless you exercise some will-power and follow me, there will be nothing but a heap of ashes left of us by morning."

A little sobered now by her earnest tones, he straightens himself up, and puts her one side, with a drunken leer as he crosses the door.

"So much the better, my dear. We will perish in the flames together; so romantic, you know! You are not aware that I am something of a fire-worshipper?" and he swings the key before her startled eyes—the key has locked them for life.

"Louis—Louis, you surely will not keep us to our death? Give me the key!"

With a half sob she springs toward him, but he receives her with outstretched arms, and draws her to his breast.

"Couldn't give you that, sweetheart—I'll do anything else though, because I love you—I do truly!"

His hot breath sweeps her cheeks as he bends over her.

"For shame, Louis!" she cries, struggling to free herself from his cruel grasp; then realizing how vain her efforts are, she grows quiet, and her face rests as white and still as death on his shoulder.

There is a pause, in which a cloud of smoke pours in at the window. She looks up into the gleaming eyes above her, but makes no outcry. There is a slight movement of his lips as though he would press them to her own, and his head droops over her. But suddenly he opens his arms and she is at liberty.

"Your pure lips shall not be contaminated, Barbara; I am a drunken wretch."

He unlocks the door and throws it open. A tongue of flame leaps from another chamber, and a volume of smoke pours up the stairway. The halls are full of it. Already Barbara's breath comes gaspingly. North snatches a blanket from the bed.

"Are you afraid of me, Barbara?"

"Not now," she whispers.

"I'll save you, little Barb," he says, wrapping her in the blanket. "Put your arms about my neck. Hold fast, now, and cover your face and mouth from the smoke."

He lifts her easily in his arms, and as the smoke holds back an instant he springs for the stairway. A few moments more and they are out in the cool fresh air and away from the crowd.

A slender youth comes to Barbara's side and kisses her rapturously.

"Oh, my sister! thank God, you are safe!"

Then he turns quickly to her companion, but the eager light fades from his face, as he recognizes his sister's faithless lover of three years before.

"Mr. North! We are greatly obliged to you." This coldly and proudly.

"You are mistaken, Clare. It is I who owe my life to your sister." Then aside to Barbara, "I must see you. Do not refuse me. Tell me when and where."

"I shall be at my old home after to-morrow. Stay, after to-night, for it is morning now. I will see you Tuesday evening at my home in M——."

"Thank you; I will come."

He flushes a little beneath the gaze of her clear eyes, and after offering to assist her further, which offer Clare declines haughtily, he bows and walks away with the fitful light falling over the gleaming chestnut hair and elegant figure.

CHAPTER III.

Another September evening, but intensely warm for the season. The chirp of the crickets comes up from the yard; the leaves are motionless on the branches, and the moon hangs like a ball of fire in the sky. The air is odorout and heavy with lingering summer.

In the two figures on the veranda we recognize Louis North and Barbara Vaughn.

There is something indescribably attractive and fascinating about her tonight. Her robes of muslin are very becoming. Her face shines out whitely from its frame of dusky braids. One or two sweet peas droop from the brown of her hair, and another cluster is thrust into her belt. North devours every little detail of her dress with his greedy eyes.

"Barbara," he is saying, "I owe you an apology for the condition in which you found me on the night of the fire."

He pauses an instant, but she only bows, and he goes on: "What you thought of me I do not know—I dare not ask. But may I ask if I have drifted entirely out of your life?"

He knows that he has been something to her. Her face is turned from him, but he snatches one white hand, and bends toward her, saying, almost fiercely:

"You do not answer me! You must!"

"I must?"

How royally the dainty head lifted, and how clear and scornful are the eyes that once drooped beneath his own!

"Forgive me, Barbara, and answer me. I love you. Forget the past, and let us be happy."

The girl's dreamy gaze is fixed upon the old gateway, with an expression of half regret for the days that will never come back.

Through her brain there drifts the memory of that night at the gate three years ago, and she turns to him a little sadly:

"You deceived me once. I cannot trust you again."

"Barbara! Barbara! You don't know what you say!"

The same familiar voice, and he takes her face between his warm, strong hands in the old fashion. He realizes now that his power over her is gone, because she does not flush and tremble, and drop her eyes with that shy, unconscious smile as of yore.

"You may repent this, Barbara," dropping her face with a gesture of despair.

She turns to him and says quietly:

"Louis North, no man can deceive me twice. As for your condition Thursday night, you owe an apology to yourself rather than to me. I may cherish some little regard for the man I once knew, but it is not love. I think of him as of one dead. You have no place in my regard, and remember, when I say 'good-bye' this time, it is without a shadow of pain or regret."

"And this is my answer?"

"It is!"

Another moment and she is alone. While she lingers there in the shadows, a sound of voices falls on her ear, and presently she recognizes her brother Clare's accents as he says:

"You'll find her on the front veranda, Grant. I am going up the road. Good night."

"Good night." This last in a pleasant, manly voice, and Barbara turns to respond to his greeting.

A man some five years the senior of North. A plain rugged face that has not North's silken curls or flowing chestnut beard to beautify it, but a face that one would instinctively turn to for help and guidance.

"Are you ill, Barbara, or only serious?" he asked, noting her pale face.

"A little serious, I think, but I shall be better now that you are here, for you always put me in a good humor."

"I am glad to hear you say so, Barbara," he says, with a sudden earnestness, as he lays his hand over the slender one that rests on the veranda railing.

Her heart beats a trifle faster, and a faint scarlet breaks over the white of her cheek, beneath his kind, strong eyes.

"I care more for you than you think," he continues. "I love and respect you more than any other woman living. I have seen no one since my mother died who so completely realizes my idea of true womanhood as you. I am aware that you might make a more brilliant match, but consider that I have a right to hear my fate from your lips."

He smiles a little, but sobers almost instantly, for he is deeply in earnest, and his face grows pale while he awaits her answer.

"I can have but one answer," bending her head slightly before him, and holding out both hands. "I believe in you—I can trust you."

His warm, steady hands close firmly over hers, and he bends to kiss the curving mouth, gravely, tenderly, and respectfully.

It is so unlike North's fierce wooing. Barbara breathes a sigh of infinite rest and peace, and turns into a new path with a sense of security and of great peace.

Foreign.

Rochefort continues ill.

In China wives are a legal tender for debts.

The Japanese Empire consumes very little fish.

Louis Napoleon suffered terrible bodily tortures.

Napoleon IV. has returned to his studies at Woolwich.

Capt. Hall's skeleton has been sent from the Arctic regions to England.

Chinese oranges are cheap, but delicious as a decayed apple rolled in the sand.

Statistical returns show that there are in France at the present time 1,969,787 widows.

Photographs of the late Napoleon III., in military dress, are not allowed to be sold in Paris.

A negro named Henry Bow, and who pretends to be from Virginia, has been arrested in Paris for garroting.

Miss Hosmer is said to have sufficient orders to keep her busy with chisel and mallet for the next five or six years.

London firms advertise to send their oysters "to any part of the kingdom, with a printed American recipe for cooking."

A company of Yankee Swiss Bell-Ringers are performing in England, and draw crowded houses at ten cents admission.

Some of the English and French newspapers allude to the defunct house of Bowles Brothers as the "Yankee pawnbrokers."

The London *Times* has not a person connected with its staff who has not held his place nine years, while some have been there twenty-two years.

One mouse-catcher at Aarburg, in Switzerland, caught 11,381 mice in the last three months of 1872, for which he received a bounty of three cents a head.

Great Britain will raise the $14,560,000 to pay the Alabama award out of the ordinary revenues of the country during the ensuing year, and probably have a small surplus besides.

While the Empress Eugenie was in the height of her beauty and position some one addressed her as "the most enviable of mortals." The Empress answered: "Oh! yes, very happy; until one fine morning they will throw us out of the windows into the street!"

The new directory of the city of Berlin is just out. The city has 634 streets, which are traversed by 140 omnibuses and 3,750 cabs; 124 public schools, 100 private and 36 kindergarten; 24 theaters; 30 daily papers; 316 periodicals; 46 churches; 1,263 lager beer halls, and about 2,000 small liquor shops.

Domestic Happiness.

Sir Samuel Romilly in his autobiography gives a touching picture of his domestic happiness. He says "for the last fifteen years my happiness has been the constant study of the most excellent of wives; a woman in whom a strong understanding, the noblest and most elevated sentiments and the most courageous virtues are united to the warmest affection and to the utmost delicacy of mind and heart; and all these intellections are graced by the most splendid beauty that human eyes ever beheld." Romilly's affection and admiration for this noble woman endured to the end, and when she died the shock proved greater than his sensitive nature could bear; sleep left his eyelids, his mind became unhinged, and three days after her her death the sad event occurred which brought his own valuable life to a close.

What We Breathe.

The *Scientific American* says: We have all heard of the Black Hole at Calcutta. It was a room eighteen feet square. In this room one hundred and forty-six persons were confined. It had but one window, and that a small one. Dr. Dunglison, in his "Elements of Hygiene," says: "In less than an hour, many of the prisoners were attacked with extreme difficulty of breathing; several were delirious, and the place was filled with incoherent ravings, in which the cry for water was predominant. This was handed to them by the sentinels, but without the effect of allaying their thirst. In less than four hours many were suffocated or died in delirium. In five hours the survivors, except those at the gate, were frantic and outrageous. At length, most of them became insensible. Eleven hours after they were imprisoned, twenty-three only of the one hundred and forty-six came out alive, and these were in a highly putrid fever."

There are many "black holes" like this used for sleeping-rooms, says the London *Co-operator;* the difference between them and the one at Calcutta is that they are not crammed quite so full of human beings. In a word, then, we may say a sleeping apartment should be large, lofty, and airy. It is a poor economy for health to have large and spacious parlors, and small, ill-ventilated bed-rooms. Fashion, however, is a reigning deity in this respect, and will, no doubt, continue to bear sway, notwithstanding our protest against her dominion.

You will scarcely drink after another person from the same glass, yet you will breathe over and over the same air charged with the filth and poison of a hundred human bodies around you. You cannot bear to touch a dead body because it is so poisonous and polluting; but you can take right into your lungs, and consequently into your body, your system, those poisonous particles and noxious exhalations which the bodies around you have refused, and which have been cast into the atmosphere by their lungs, because the health of their bodies required them to be thrown off.

If the "timorously nice creatures who can scarcely set a foot on the ground," who are so delicate that they run distracted at the crawling of a worm, flying of a bat, or squeaking of a mouse, could see what they breathe at the midnight carousal, the very polite ball, and bright theater, they would never be caught in such company again. Nay, if they could see what they breathe in their own dwellings, after the doors and windows had been closed a little while, they would soon keep open houses. More sickness is caused by vitiated air than can be named. It is one of the most prominent causes of scrofula, which is but another name for half the diseases that attack the human body. It vitiates and destroys the whole fountain of life—the blood.

In the sick room it often augments the disease, or renders it incurable. If the physician comes in and opens a window, or a door stands ajar for a moment, the good nurse, or the tender mother, or the kind wife, or the loving sister, will fly up and close it as though the life of the sick were at stake. All this is well-meant kindness, but really cruel.

If you would have health, breathe fresh air; open your windows every morning, and often during the day; leave off your mufflers from the chin. For twenty years I was accustomed to never going out without a handkerchief tied closely around the mouth, and for nearly that period have left it off. I have had fewer colds and suffered far less from changes of climate than previously. Let the air into your bed-rooms; you cannot have too much of it, provided it does not blow directly upon you.

Bible Quotations Not in the Bible.

There are many familiar phrases in constant use which the majority of people suppose have their origin in the Bible, and use them in that connection. The New York *Observer* corrects this error in the fellowing manner. But, as the phrases are very fine, we still love to use them. To prevent misquotations from the Scriptures it gives them thus:

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." From Sterne's "Sentimental Journey to Italy." Compare Isaiah xxvi: 6.

"In the midst of life we are in death." From the "Burial Service," and this originally from a hymn of Luther.

"Bread and wine which the Lord hath commanded to be received." From the English Catechism.

"Not to be wise above what is written." Not in Scripture.

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast." The Scriptural form is: "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."—Prov. xii: 10.

"A nation shall be born in a day." In Isaiah it reads: "Shall a nation be born at once?"

"As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth a man the countenance of a friend." "Iron sharpeneth; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."—Prov. xxvii: 17.

"That he who runs may read." "That he may run that readeth."—Hab. ii: 2.

"Owe no man anything but love." "Owe no man anything, but to love one another."—Rom. xii: 8.

"Prone to sin as the sparks to fly upward." "Born to trouble as the sparks fly upward."—Rom. 5: 7.

"Exalted to heaven in point of privilege." Not in the Bible.

Eve was not Adam's helpmate, but merely a help meet for him; nor was Absalom's long hair the instrument of his destruction; his head, and not hair upon it, having been caught in the boughs of the tree. (II Samuel xviii: 9.) A London wig-maker once had a sign upon which was painted Absalom suspended from the branches of the oak by his hair, and underneath the following couplet:

"If Absalom hadn't worn his own hair,
He'd ne'er been found a hanging there."

Miss Jennie Collins, of Boston, proposes to start a cross between a hotel and a college, where cooks may go through special courses and all classes of domestics graduated in their several degrees.

A Danbury man wears a ten-cent silver piece on his shirt bosom, and calls it a dime-and pin, which it certainly is.

How They Treat Broken Packages in the London Postoffice.

There is no savor of Yankee baggage-smashing in this account of the tender manner in which accidentally broken parcels are treated in the London postoffice, and this was at Christmas, too, when there was a great rush of mail matter. They are borne away to a side table, which is called "the hospital"—and in this postoffice infirmary two clever surgeons dexterously stitch up their wounds, set all their broken limbs in splints, and in fine cure such of them as are at all curable, in a marvelously shoat space of time. Some of the patients seem past cure. Alas for the pretty box of bonbons that has burst open, and the contents of which are brought piecemeal into hospital, where the surgeon receives them with a shake of the head. In extremis seem this doll, whose integuments have been torn off, whose nose has been stove in, and one whose nether limbs arrive some time after the frame to which it belongs. A bit of string tinkers up a box containing a lump of plum cake half cased in sugar, but there is no cure for this packet of Taddy's snuff, addressed in a woman's handwriting to a woman, and the contents, pervading the atmosphere generally, set everybody a sneezing. Decidedly "open for inspection" is the doll in this parcel; the head sticks up out of the paper, and something or other has given madam a black eye. A box of real roses, sent from France to Scarborough, has got broken, and some of the leaves fall on the surgeon's table as the delicious odor scents the air. With tender fingers he handles the beautiful bouquet, and let us hope the fair one whose bosom it will adorn to-morrow night will scarcely be cognizant of the mishap. Trussed fowl in this package has not been seriously injured, nor has the snipe in this other, but the surgeon sniffs disgust at its high condition as he makes it fit for the road again. After all it is not so bad as the dead puppy which passed through his hands the other night. There is a smashed scent-bottle, whose contents have been mainly absorbed by a chignon addressed to a married lady. A wooly dog, that barks snappishly when he is handled, is half out of his paper kennel. A box of misletoe has seriously suffered, but the doctor Gehulfe is dexterously to the front, and cherry lips may yet be kissed under it to-morrow night. Why didn't the gentleman who sent the beautiful bouquet to the lady in Surrey inclose it in a better box, and why, oh! why was not the dish of larks forwarded in something more substantial than a fragile case of paper, so as to avert the amalgamation into which they had entered with the contents of Master Jack's paint box?

Overworked.

Cooking, scouring and working becomes chronic with many housekeepers; domestic concerns occupy their minds to the complete exclusion of all other subjects. Each day brings to them its real and trumped-up cares; the former being sufficient to tax both mind and body, without the addition of unnecessary duties. Trot, trot, go the feet of the patient, or impatient woman, who fancies the world must instantly become chaos, if just so many pies are not on hand, and the usual number of shakings given to the dust-cloth. She must keep going from cellar to garret, no matter if she walks on blisters. "Who will do it if I don't," says she, when remonstrated with by a husband, who wishes that he might occasionally see a smiling face and hear a cheerful voice, even if a few specks of dust rest here and there, and there are no pies in the larder. His rather gruff response, "let the work go," meets with impatient accusations "that he never did appreciate his wife," etc., the scene generally ending with tears on her part and frowns on his. Yet there are two sides to every story. When men complain that their wives do more work than is necessary, and beg them to let it go, would they not likewise complain if things were not served up in order and neatness? Would they be willing to go to the pantry and "take a bite," instead of sitting down to partake of the savory dishes set before them at dinner? Would they like to eat hasty pudding instead of bread, because so much time and strength are required in kneading? When they wanted a clean knife, spoon or plate, would they quietly go and wash it, because the wife let "the work go to rest?" Ah, but making beds, kneading bread, washing dishes and getting dinner are the simplest and most necessary duties. A woman can attend to these without being always drudging," respond the discomfited grumblers. Yes, yes, but to find out how many steps are required to perform those duties properly, you should try them yourselves for a few weeks. Then, you would learn to be patient when she is weary, and prone to look on the dark side of life.

England and Russia.

Russia may have made a mistake in pushing her expeditions with such easy disregard of English feeling into the heart of Asia. England's pacific course of late years on the continent has been in marked contrast to her bellicose temper in former times. But there could be no greater error than to ascribe this peaceful mood to cowardice or weakness. England is stronger to-day than ever, and she has ceased to fight because she has learned, by the bitter experience of exhaustive expenditure and heavy public debts, that such wars as she used to wage to conquer markets and hold colonies cost more than these were worth. But in India she has an immense pecuniary stake, and is plainly enough ready to fight for it. In the language of a London correspondent, the moment the Russian advance threatens English supremacy in India, they will start an army for Afghanistan and a fleet to Cronstadt and set half the world in a blaze sooner than yield an inch on the banks of the Oxus.

Chinese Slave Trade.

The days of slavery have not yet passed away. An attempt is now being made to import Chinamen into Central America, the object being to make slaves of them. A vessel recently touched at Honolulu with nearly 700 coolies on board, bound for Punta Arenas, Central America. They were entered in the ship's manifest as personal effects, and the government of the vessel was that of the slavers of the olden time.

Bergh has now determined that the check-rein shall be abolished.

"GETTING MARRIED 'LL PAY.

[illegible] Lisher, to-morrow's your wedding day;
[illegible] sure I wish you joy,
Health, wealth, and content all the days of life.
God bless you and keep you, my boy!

Marrying is risky business,
For husband as well as for wife!
So, generally speaking, it's as serious a thing
As happens to folks in life.

Merry Ann Smith and you, Lisher,
Fell in love in the good old way;
But I've seen many couples that started as well,
Have the very old scratch to pay.

I don't say that you will, Lisher,
So there's no occasion to pout;
But you and Merry Ann will have tantrums;
I know what I'm talking about.

For you're inclined to be touchy,
And you're mighty sot in your way;
And, Lisher, whenever your dander is up,
You have a pile to say.

Merry Ann Smith is as smart'a gal
As they raise in these parts about;
But that kind, Lisher, are never made up
With the ginger and pepper left out.

Bear in mind, Merry Ann has her notions,
And a will like yours and mine;
And that she has a right to her say in things
That naturally fall in her line.

Be gentle about the money question;
Every time you give her a cent
Don't ask her to give you a strict account
Of the way it's going to be spent.

She's the woman you loved and sparked as a gall,
See'll work and live for you;
All that she is, or might be, boy,
She gives, as no man would do.

You know how much you can afford, Lisher,
To make your yearly expense;
Just hand a part over to Merry Ann,
And trust to her good common sense.

If you ever do have any difference, Lisher,
Remember you keep a still tongue;
For when outside parties know family affairs,
An endless dissension 's begun.

In health and in sickness, for all sorts of luck,
You promise to take your wife;
To love, and cherish, and honor her,
All the days of her life.

Merry Ann promises just the same;
Now-days they leave out the obey;
I never set any store by that—
Too much one-sided, I say.

To honor and cherish each other through life,
To love—that lives always—why, I couldn't bear
To live with the Lord in glory,
If you an' Aunt Phronia wasn't there.

Good night, Lisher! God bless you, my boy!
I'm glad to-morrow 's the day;
All things considered, I think you'll find
That getting married 'll pay.

Humorous.

A theatrical prescription—Change of scene.

A man that ought to be re-membered—A one-legged soldier.

The man who couldn't find his match went to bed in the dark.

To a marriage notice in a Vermont paper is appended: "No cake; no cards; no divorce."

Adam and Eve entered the Garden of Eden in the spring time, but were snaked out in the *fall.*

They had a typographical hop at La Crosse the other night. A drunken printer hopped out of a four-story window.

A Kentucky butcher who was beset by three robbers, pounded them with sausages and spareribs until they howled for mercy.

A young lady in Iowa recently whipped out an incipient conflagration with her stockings. She had heard that firemen used "hose."

The quails in Massachusetts say they cannot stand another such winter as this and are coming West, where they can keep warm on toast if the climate fails.

A worthy old farmer, who was being worried in his cross-examination by a lawyer in Maine, exclaimed: "Look here, squire, don't you ask a good many foolish questions?"

Tweed is an incorrigible joker. He goes about saying that the jury in his case stood "eleven for acquittal and two for conviction," and then, when his arithmetic is criticised, explains that "there was one juryman and a judge."

Judge—I fine Tim Leary $5 for assault and battery on Pat Malone. Pat—But, your honor, I want more damages. He blacked my eye, and if I had been invited to a tea party I couldn't have gone. Judge—The Court knows nothing about consequential damages. You must carry your case to Geneva.

A gentleman was surprised, during the late frosty weather, to see his little daughter bring home from the Sunday-school a grave treatise on "backsliding." "My child," said he, "this is too old for you; you can't make anything of it." "I know it, papa; I thought it would teach me how to slide backwards."

The Philadelphia *Star* says: "French butter is more uniform in texture than ours. But for determination in holding on and promptitude in taking a grip, earnestness of purpose, and vivacity in execution, commend us to the gilt-edged, thirteen-cent boarding-house butter, so dear to every American boarding-house keeper's heart."

Mishaps of a Persevering Young Woman.

A charming young lady of eighteen summers, named Carrie L., of Warren, paid a visit to this city a short time since, and, on Saturday afternoon last, she went to the depot of the Warren and Venango road, intending to return home, but arrived just in time to see the train disappearing round the curve. Bent upon reaching Warren that night, she started out along the track with the view of walking the entire distance. At 7 o'clock in the evening she arrived at Newton, which is twelve miles from the city, and upon reaching the middle of the trestle-work at this point, she saw the night train approaching; to go on or recede, or step to one side, was impossible, so she jumped down into the chasm twenty feet below. Fortunately the ground was covered with a snow-drift, into which she sank up to her arm-pits, thus breaking her fall and saving her life. She did not scream or cry for help, or anything of that sort, but quietly dug herself out, and after half an hour's work regained the track and resumed her journey. Two or three miles further on a still more serious obstacle presented itself—the track was under water as far as the eye could reach. Upon looking round she discovered a light in the woods, and concluded that it must be a house. This proved to be the case, and the hospitable family, after hearing her story, took her in and did everything in their power for her comfort. The next morning she took the train from Newton for Warren, and arrived there in time for dinner.—*Titusville Herald.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Combinations Against Farmers.

In a paper on combinations for controlling prices, which was read by Mr. T. D. Curtis, of the Utica *Herald*, before the New York Dairymen's Association, he says: Agriculture is kept waiting by it, like a beggar at the back door, while commerce, manufactures, and all the royal interests of the capitalists and speculators are admitted in front, and receive obsequious attention. The producing classes—among whom the farmers are foremost—pay, directly and indirectly, all the taxes and receive the least consideration. Still for this the farmers are themselves largely to blame. They have not pushed their claims, but have plodded on patiently at home, and accepted whatever was offered them. They have not seen through all the tricks of the non-producing classes, and now they are wondering "if farming pays?" It *does* pay, but not in proportion to other callings, many of which are paid too well, and at the farmer's expense. Farming is robbed by high rates of interest, extortionate rates of freight, enormous profits on tools, machinery and manufactures, by commissions, and in a thousand and one other ways, through the tricks of agents and impostors. While it gives employment to fully one-half our entire industrial population, it fixes neither the prices of what it sells nor buys. Tradesmen, mechanics, and speculators fix these prices. Is it any wonder that the farmer does not get the best of the bargain under such a system? Supply and demand regulate prices of farm products to some extent, but the prices of farm tools, manufactures, mining and the like are regulated by combinations, directly and indirectly.

How I Make Soft Soap.

I keep my ashes dry, and when put in the hopper preparatory to making soap, I have from a half to one peck of unslacked lime put in with the ashes. Before putting the grease in, I swing the kettle off the fire and let it hang a few moments. If there is any potash in it, I take a shovel and take it out, for if there is much potash in it it will not make good soap. I pack the ashes well, adding water enough to dampen them. Then I put three or four buckets of water on each day for two or three days, until I think it sufficiently soaked. And lastly, I pour on boiling water to run the lye off. As soon as I have enough run off to commence boiling, I put my kettle over the fire, and boil the lye as fast as it will boil, still adding more lye as it boils down. In this way I continue for a whole day. By evening it will probably be sufficiently strong to eat a feather in passing it three times across the liquid. I now put my grease in (all I think it will eat) still boiling as fast as I can without its running over. If it eats the grease all up I add more. I now leave my kettle to hang over the fire all night. In the morning, if there are any scraps of grease that are not eaten up, I boil again for an hour or two, and if they do not dissolve I take them out. Then I take out a few spoonfuls of the soap, and set it away a little while to cool. When cold, if there is no lye under it, and it appears free from grease, I set my kettle off, and hang another one to boil more lye. Managing in this way, I generally can make from sixteen to eighteen gallons of nice white soap in two days, and often in one day and a night.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Tendency to Monopoly.

Thos. Meehan, in the Philadelphia *Press*, expresses the belief that the steam-plow cannot be made profitable on small farms, but that, as steam can do the work cheaper than horses, the tendency will be to tempt capitalists to work the land more than they do, and thus bring about larger farms, and more stupendous enterprises in the business than we find now. If this be true, we may have great monopolists in the agricultural as in the mercantile world. In England, the tendency has been toward large farms, and farming pays in that country. In France, the farms are small and unprofitable. The prospect of co-operation affords the most convenient solution of this problem which occurs to us, and it is not wholly unreasonable to suppose that, as machinery becomes necessary and expensive, farmers will combine, and succeed in joint-stock concerns where they fail singly.

Preserving Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says that he has tried the following method of keeping potatoes for years with complete success, though in some instances the tubers were diseased when taken out of the ground: "Dust over the floor of the bin with lime, and about six inches deep of potatoes, and dust with the lime as before. Put in six or seven inches of potatoes, and lime again; repeat the operation until all are stored away. One bushel of lime will do for forty bushels of potatoes, though more will not hurt them—the lime rather improving the flavor than otherwise.

Household Notes.

To Make Sausage.—To ten pounds of meat, add four and a half ounces salt, one ounce pepper, three-quarters of an ounce sage.

[illegible] Cake.—Take one pound of fine flour, a half pound of fresh butter, a half pound of finely-sifted loaf sugar; mix well in a paste, roll out an inch thick in a square shape, pinch the edges so as to form small points; ornament with comfits and orange chips; bake in a quick oven. When of a pale lemon color it is done.

Deviled Turkey.—Take the legs of a turkey or large fowl, cut it all over to the bone, pepper and salt it well; then take mixed mustard, mix it with one-third its quantity of flour, and plaster the legs over with the mixture as thick as it will stick, also stuffing the gashes in the legs with it; when this is done put it on a gridiron over a clear fire; serve hot.

Delicate Cake.—Take one pound of flour, one of sugar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, one wine-glass of wine, one of brandy, the whites of sixteen eggs. This makes a delightful cake, well named.

Cream Puffs.—Boil together one gill water and one-eighth cup of butter; while boiling stir in three-quarters cup of flour. Let it cool; then add three eggs well beaten separately. Butter and flour your tin, and drop the mixture upon it. This quantity will make ten puffs.

Hominy Pudding.—Prepare as for batter cakes, add one egg for each pint, some whole cinnamon, sugar to suit the taste, and a few raisins, and bake like rice pudding. A little butter or chopped suet may be added. Serve hot or cold, with or without sauce.

Quaking Plum Pudding.—Take slices of light bread, thin with butter, and lay in a pudding dish layers of thin bread and raisins till within an inch of the top. Add five eggs, well beaten, and a quart of milk, and pour over the pudding; salt and spice to taste. Bake in 25 minutes, and eat with liquid sauce. Before using the raisins boil them in a little water and put it all in.

Chicken Patties.—Chop very fine all the dry, poorest bits left from baked chickens; season carefully with pepper, salt, and a little celery cut in small bits; make a light puff paste, roll a quarter of an inch thick, cut with a neatly-shaped paste-cutter, lay a narrow strip of the paste all around, and then put some of the mince on the paste; cut another piece of the same size, and lay it over; bake 15 minutes. This makes a neat dish, and is good.

To Relieve Ingrowing Nail.—This is a painful annoyance, and is treated with advantage in various ways. The most successful is to pare down the center of the nail from root to end. Let it be worked down quite thin, so as to relieve the pressure at the sides, which causes the soreness. Keep the end of the nail well pared down in the center, giving it the concave form, just the reverse of the natural edge.

To Remove Warts.—Simply apply carbolic acid a few times for a few days. There is no pain.

Miscellaneous.

St. Paul claims 37,000 population.

There are 160 patent windmills in this country.

New Yorkers are trying "cat-mains" for a change of sport.

Small-pox is epidemic in seventy towns in Massachusetts.

Cincinnati made 11,038,829 proof gallons of whiskey in 1872.

Four women are given places as clerks in the Kansas Legislature.

Silver and gold embroidery is a new adornment for ball dresses.

The Colorado Central railroad is to be laid with the best steel rail.

The fashion of elaborately trimmed bonnets is said to be dying out.

Fifty-three per cent. of the voters of Alabama can neither read nor write.

Niagara river is five feet lower than it ever has been known to be before.

In Lake City, Fla., a few days ago, $4,000 in Confederate money sold for $10.

Colorado estimates that it received at least $1,000,000 from tourists in 1872.

Character is what a man essentially is. Reputation is what the world thinks he is.

"Indian Tom," the last of the Creek tribe remaining in Georgia, died a few days ago.

A ladies' debating society at Paris, Ky., lately decided that bachelors are a nuisance.

Flowers are scarcely used at all in bonnets this winter, feathers supplying their place.

Vallejo and Los Angeles are the only towns in California that suspend business on Sunday.

Brick is altogether ahead of granite in resisting heat, as abundantly shown by the Boston fire.

Plowing has commenced in California, and men are walking about with open collars and straw hats.

Massachusetts has one mile of railroad to every four and three-quarter square miles of territory.

A member of the Georgia Legislature has introduced a bill making profane swearing a penal offence.

The first copper coinage of the United States was made in 1757, and Connecticut can claim the distinction.

Old Texans declare that they never knew by actual experience what cold weather was before this winter.

A convention of Washington's servants is called for by those who are fond of these rare specimens of humanity.

A sturgeon measuring seven feet eleven inches, and weighing one hundred and ninety-three pounds, was recently caught in Lake Houghlin, Michigan.

In 1871, England sent to the United States books of the value of more than a million dollars in gold. She received from this country less than $60,000 worth.

The Boston *Advertiser* reports that the Boston firemen were paid twenty-five cents per hour for extra service at the great fire. Common laborers received forty cents.

What the Term Credit Mobilier Means.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

Can you inform a few thinking readers what a Credit Mobilier is, and where this name originated, and if the enterprise exists anywhere?

Careful Inquirers.

Credit Mobilier is of French origin, and means a security based on personal property. Its name is expressive to all possessing a knowledge of the French tongue. Mobilier being applicable to the movable nature of personal effects, portable property as we should say in English, the object of a Credit Mobilier scheme is to borrow money on personal effects as a security. In the Union Pacific enterprise the Credit Mobilier was established in order that the money might be borrowed on stocks and bonds, as these facilities are already liberal on Third and Wall streets. The "C. M.," of which Mr. Oakes Ames is the ostensible head, had to offer large inducements in the way of interest. In France the Credit Mobilier is regarded as a regular investment stock, and is daily called on the Paris Bourse before the railway shares, coming immediately after the Government securities and Bank of France shares.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Western Patents.

The following Western patents were issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending January 14, 1772, as reported by Gridley & Warner, Patent Attorneys and Solicitors of Patents, No. 135 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.:

ILLINOIS.

Cultivator—Isaac N. Canthorn, Carthage.
Earth auger—George C. Collins and James A. Morrison, Philo.
Ruffling attachment for sewing machines—Harry C. Goodrich, Chicago.
Corn planter—George D. Haworth, Decatur.
Reed organ—Raphael B. Letton, Quincy.
Butter worker—Daniel W. Dake, Chicago.
Cob carrier for corn shellers—Henry H. Eby, Mendota.
Cultivator—Augustus C. Tower, Mendota.
Clothes drier—David B. Watson, Moawequa.
Combined corn planter and seeder, Robert Cowan, Bloomfield.
Vise—Irwin Roberts, Meriden.

INDIANA.

Axle-box and spindle—Jacob Bower, Lafayette.
Flue-blast for steam fire engines—John Grabder, Warsaw.
Machine for mining coal—George Elbreg, Brazil.
Latch for gates—James R. Finley, Delphi.
Hand corn-planter—Frank A. Hawkins, Noblesville.
Bleaching safe—Catherine W. Shriveley, Peru.
Bushing for piston rods—George W. Welch, Fort Wayne.

IOWA.

Steam and air brake—Alexander Q. Smith and Henry M. Ogden, Burlington.
Balanced side valve—Thomas Beesley, Muscatine.
Bed bottom—Azel H. Ball, Cedar Falls.
Wheel for vehicles—Hiram Kellogg, Floyd.
Truck for moving buildings—William E. Walker, Albion.

WISCONSIN.

Cultivator—Seaman S. Bushnell, Horicon.
Rotary fan—Irad S. Eastman, Madison.
Saw-mill—William Gowen, Wausau.
Attachment for sewing machines—Frances N. Violet, Fond du Lac.
Potato bug collector—Joseph Corbell, Lind.
Threshing machine—Dennis O. B. Ladd, Racine.
Machine for making baskets—James Moore and Samuel W. Day, Oak Creek.

MINNESOTA.

Means for propelling vessels—Henry C. Camp, St. Paul.
Middlings purifier—Charles Janney, Minneapolis.
Steam plow—Albert E. McGaughey, Minneapolis.
Two-horse evener—James Sturgis, Minneapolis.
Sewing machine—John H. Whitney, Rochester.

A New Departure in Medicine.—There are "new departures" in medicine as well as in politics. The latest and most successful of these is the bold movement of Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, who has actually had the effrontery to produce a Vegetable Tonic and Restorative, without any alcoholic basis, which is curing disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, nerves and pulmonary organs, with a rapidity that fairly entitles him to the anathemas of the Old School of Physicians, and the praise and confidence of the New! His California Vinegar Bitters may be safely pronounced the most popular remedy of the age. When it is considered that this now famous specific was introduced some two years ago, its present sale, which is at the rate of 3,000,000 bottles per annum, can only be ascribed to its intrinsic merits. It is believed that the history of "patent medicines" affords no example of a success so rapid and complete. The community insists that this success is thoroughly deserved, and we have no inclination to dispute its dictum. The Voice of the People, if not exactly that of Omnipotence, is generally the voice of Common Sense, and as they have had ample time to take a sober second thought on the subject, it may be assumed that, in this instance, their opinion is creditable to their sagacity.—[Com.

Removing Stains.—If you have been picking or handling any acid fruit and have stained your hands, wash them in clear water, wipe them lightly, and while they are yet moist strike a match and shut your hands around it so as to catch the smoke, and the stains will disappear. If you have stained your muslin or gingham dress, or your white pants with berries, before wetting with anything else, pour boiling water through the stains and they will disappear. Before fruit juice dries it can often be removed by cold water, using a sponge and towel if necessary. Rubbing the fingers with the inside of the parings of apples will remove most of the stains caused by paring. Ink also, if washed out or sopped up from the carpet when it is spilled, can be almost entirely removed.—*Hearth and Home.*

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*—[Com.

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The great atmospheric wave which, the meteorologists tell us, sweeps over the whole United States from the Pacific coast at this season, is loaded with unwholesome vapors that chill the body and disturb all its functions. Perspiration is checked, the stomach is deranged, the bowels and the liver sympathize with that organ, the nerves and muscles are affected, pulmonary complaints are engendered, and the spirits are more or less depressed. These are among the common effects produced by the moist, ungenial winds prevalent in the winter months. But if the system is toned and fortified in advance with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, no danger need be apprehended from any condition of the atmosphere. The "ill wind that blows nobody any good" will not be likely to blow any harm to him who strengthens and regulates his internal organs with this wholesome vegetable tonic and alterative, and clothes his outside in a manner suitable to the season. The seeds of fever and ague, and other diseases of an intermittent or remittent type, are now in the air, and are liable to be planted in the system, to germinate and bring forth bitter fruit, either immediately or at a later period, unless due sanitary precautions are taken to ward them off. Of all safeguards against malaria, this famous vegetable antidote is the best; and of all remedies for the painful ailments caused by damp, cold and sudden changes of temperature, such as rheumatism, chills, irregularities of the bowels, bilious attacks and indigestion, it is the most reliable and the most agreeable.

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Beeves—Good to Prime........	13 @	14
Common.............	9½@	10½
Hogs—Dressed	5½@	7
Cotton—Middling Upland.......	21½@	..
Flour—Superfine Western.....	6 50 @	7 25
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee......	1 70 @	1 72
Corn..........................	65½@	66
Oats..........................	53 @	56
Pork—Mess....................	14 37½@	..
Lard..........................	8½@	8½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice................	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 25 @	5 75
Medium...............	4 25 @	5 00
Common...............	3 00 @	3 75
Inferior..............	1 75 @	2 25
Hogs..........................	4 00 @	4 25
Flour—White Winter Extra....	8 00 @	10 50
Red Winter Extra........	7 00 @	8 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring..........	1 27½@	1 28
No. 2 Spring.........	1 22 @	1 23
No. 3 Spring.........	1 09 @	1 10
Corn—No. 2..................	30 @	31
Oats—No. 2..................	25½@	26
Rye—No. 2....................	65 @	65½
Barley—No. 2................	67 @	71
Butter—Choice...............	25 @	27
Eggs—Fresh	39 @	40
Pork—Mess....................	12 00 @	12 10
Lard..........................	7 30 @	7 35
ST. LOUIS.		
Corn—No. 2 Mixed............	31½@	34
Rye...........................	70 @	..
Pork—Mess....................	13 00 @	..
Hogs	3 90 @	4 40
Cattle........................	3 25 @	3 75
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 55 @	8 35
Wheat	1 70 @	1 77
Corn	40 @	41
Pork—Mess....................	12 75 @	13 00
Lard..........................	7½@	8
Hogs	4 40 @	4 90
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1.................	1 31½@	..
No. 2.................	1 24½@	..
Oats—No. 2...................	26½@	..
Corn—No. 2	36½@	37
Rye—No. 1....................	68 @	..
Barley—No. 2.................	77 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1..................	1 75 @	..
No. 2..................	1 70 @	..
Corn..........................	45 @	46
Oats	37 @	39
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red..............	1 80 @	..
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Oats..........................	35 @	39

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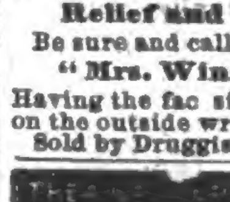

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C. N. U. No. 7.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, February 20, 1873

LET US VINDICATE.

If our Republican friends, says the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, are satisfied with Mr. Colfax's explanation then certainly they are remarkable clever in temperament, and easily convinced against matters which embrace the double crime of theft and perjury. In the face of the testimony given by Ames, corroborated as it was by attendant circumstances, and the affirmation of bank clerks, and the Seargent-at-arms we say in view of all this, if any of our Republican friends are willing to take Mr. Colfax's explanation, which he partly read from a speech at South Bend and partly brings forth from the recollection of a dead friend and a willing step-father, they are welcome, if it will bring them any consolation. The people generally will not accept Mr. Colfax's little story of the letter and a thousand dollar bank note; It is too much after the style of some of Mother Goose's narrations, with which the youths of the country are often delighted. It sounds very much like 'Little Jack Horner sat in the corner,' yet without the virtue of that rhyme or the sense.

It is more like the "Old woman who lived in a Shoe,' for Colfax will certainly "have more than he can do" to drive back the ghost of Nesbitt. If he had taken the advantage of a live man his story might carry with it, some plausibility, for the live man could be produced as a witness; and, certainly in the atmosphere of Washington, where Senators, Congressmen and even Vice Presidents hesitate not to perjure themselves some straw man could be found suitable for the occasion, but to go to the grave of the dead, and shake confession out of a corpse, is wholly so ridiculous that if it were not a corpse but the body from which said corpse was manufactured, living, moving and having a being, it would be subject to be arrested as a lunatic, If Mr. Colfax's sudden recollection of the thousand dollar note be true, Nesbitt was more than fool, and little less than idiot, from a business point of view. Men generally are not so reckless as to risk such large sums of money in a simple unregistered letter. If Mr. Nesbitt in life was a character so reckless, in habits of business, he would be by this time a most terribly demoralized corpse, and truly a fit subject for Mr. Colfax to impose upon. We do not desire it understood that we speak lightly of the dead; for, from what we can gather from the case, we are forced to believe that the Nesbit our picus Vice President has in mind, is simply a myth, Mr. Colfax will have to present more than a dead mans silent donation and call to his assistance a few more willing step-father before "d—n spot will out."

The intelligent people of the country although in a slight degree credulous, and ever willing to forgive, will not hail triumphantly incredulous stories. They are willing to believe that Jonah swallowed the whale, or the whale put his clamps on Jonah, and scooped up that very respectable individual, they are even willing to listen with symptoms of pity and some degree of belief to the resistance of Joseph where he rounded a romance with a certain Mr. Potipher, because in these sacred historical instances there is some show of reason; that is, when we consider in these ancient days, there were more Josephs than now, but to gulp down at one swallow the dose prepared by Mr. Colfax, in regard to the dead Nesbitt, and the living step-father, is a little more than should be required of the human understanding. Reduced to a contract on the part of Mr. Colfax, it may be all right, and the best he can do, but on the part of the people it is too large, and what is worse entirely too thin.

The effort made by Republican newspapers to screen Mr. Colfax is really scandalous, and shows only to what length these institutions will go to hold up, not so much Mr. Colfax, but the party he represents in the second highest office within the gift of the people. If it were simply Colfax their columns would ring with sneers; there would be no let-up to their indignation until the gentle smiler had smiled himself into one of the remote corners of the earth, where exiles find peace, if not pleasure in ruminating over the inevitable laws of fate. But Colfax is a representative man, he represents not the brains of the party, but its virtuo morality and honesty? To convict him of the double crime of theft and purjury, —for Credit Mobiler is only another name for stealing from the Government —is too much for the Republican party to stand, and hence the desire is to vindicate and defend. If they can do it from Mr. Colfax's recent explanation then indeed is American intelligence at a low ebb.

There are but few of our readers who [illegible] to acquire a rapid and [illegible] handwriting, for there is no other one accomplishment so highly prized as this. The business colleges of the country have afforded the best instruction in this branch, and have succeeded in producing the most accomplished penmen. The best penmen in America to-day is [illegible] of the [illegible]ton College of Monchester, N. H. There are few [illegible] of the beautiful art of penmanship who have not heard of this wonderful penman and many have seen specimens of his skill. His large specimens have attracted great attention in New York City and throughout the country where they have been placed on exhibition.

He is now engaged day and night sending out copies for self-instruction, which he writes himself expressly for applicants so that any one can learn to write at the home fireside. These contain full printed instructions, and are put up in large heavy envelopes, and sent by mail prepaid for $1 00 per package. They are all numbered and so fully explained that no one can fail to learn rapidly from them.—They have been ordered by thousands—not by poor writers alone, but by the leading teachers of penmanship throughout the United States and Canada. Our readers would do well to write for a package, as nothing so complete, beautiful and useful for self-instruction will ever again be offered them.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, who was a democratic candidate for Governor of Pensylvania last Fall, has been appointed Attorney of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company, at a salary of $10,000 per anum—equal to the increased salary of his successful competitor in the gubernatorial race.

Court Proceedings.

CIRCUIT COURT, FEBRUARY TERM.

State of Indiana vs Dennis Bender, violation of liquor law, three cases. Fined $5 and cost in one case.

Same vs Geo Dahoff, assault & battery. Non Pros.

Same vs Nelson Ernest, larceny, jury trial. Not guilty.

Same vs Wm Hackathorn, larceny.—Fined ten cents, and 60 days in county jail.

Same vs Frank Sprangle, assault & battery. Fined $5 and cost s.

Same vs Wm Hoody, assault and battery. Discharged.

Same vs Lucy A. Wierbaugh, assault.—Discharged.

Same vs Holly, assault and battery.—Fined $5 and costs.

Same vs J. H. Ford, assault and battery. Fined 10 cts and costs.

Same vs Wm McClellan, assault and battery. Fined $5 and costs.

State vs F. Kelly, assault and battery. $10 and costs.

Same vs C. Baxter, assault and battery. Fined $5 and costs.

Same vs L. McClellan, larceny. Fined 10 cts and in county jail 30 days.

Same vs John Snyder, larceny. Fined 10 cts and penitentary 3 years.

Same vs Rufus DeLong, larceny. Discharged.

1st National Bank Kendallville vs M. Hale, complaint, two cases. Continued.

Mary E. Reed vs F. Flenner, bastardy. Continued.

J. Ferrier vs S. B. Husselman, complaint. Continued.

Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. vs R. Ettinger, complaint. Dismissed.

J. S. Shorb vs D Shepherd, attachment Judgment $2503

Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. vs J. Shryock, J. R. Moody, G. S. West, complaints. Dismissed at plf's cost.

Noah Long vs James Reynold, assessment of damage. Left off docket.

C. F. G. Meyers vs L. M. Leas, complaint. Left off docket.

J. E. Walton vs G. F. Rowe et al, foreclosure, Continued.

B. Bowman vs Lydia Miller, partition. Continued.

Barbra Hart vs Lackey, slander—Settled.

J. C. Bower, vs Wm Gibson, John Miller, appeal. Dismissed

T J Jones vs H M Jones, divorce. Granted.

W Y Leonard vs Boudly Stone, change of venue. Transferred to Common Pleas Court.

Peter Ruyle vs Moses Kiser et al, change of venue. Continued.

John G Hamilton vs Lain Rice, com.—Continued

J W Case vs Lewis Tess, complaint.—Judgment $48 29

Lewis Hawk vs J & M Cotrill, foreclosure. Judgment $11 94

J Wilson vs Scott and Wortenbee, com. Judgment against Wortenbee $190 02—continued as to Scott.

Wm Meek vs Newville Hotel Co., com.—Judgment $151 26

Seldenwright vs C Sanders, complaint. Dismissed

Henry Franks vs G S Morr, complaint. Judgment $107 50

2nd Nat. Bank of Toledo vs H Franks, com. Judgment $130 52

H M Merrall vs L M Leas et al, complain Judgment $131 31

A L Scovill, L M Leas et al, complaint. Judgment $64 67

T G Mathany vs G G & E Bickell, com. Judgment $41 49

C L Hill vs J L Berry and J C Wycoff, com., Judg. for plff

J W Coblor vs G W Gordon, complaint Judg $129 37

J M Sticker vs A E Blake et al, com.—Judg $136 43

C Bowman vs G & M Segner, complaint, Judg $386 41

O T Clark vs H. Franks, com. Judg. $64 82

M Brandt vs Wm Meese, complaint. Continued.

A Seldenwright vs C Saunders, com.—Dismissed

Geo Egnew vs G W Young et al, com. Dismissed

S Mann et al vs Geo Young et al, com.—Judg $106 75

R Cumings et al vs G W Young et al complaint. Judg $1035 84

C Bowman vs T & G Segner, complaint Judg $787 33

G & B S M Co. vs H & G Haskins, com. Judg $83 00

J L Mondane vs G H Smith, com. Judg. $98 50

R K Sargeant vs W J Jones, complaint—Judg 58 83

T R Dickinson vs T Baldock, complaint. Judg 54 92

A P Sain vs Barbra Sain, divorce. Continued.

F April vs G Hilkey et al complaint.—Judg 73 28

David Weaver vs C & G Olinger, com. Judg 158 44

Miles Waterman vs Wm Fee, complaint Dismissed

F F Buchanon vs Wm Meese, complaint Continued

Hathaway vs J A Cowan, com. Judg. 105 94

G P Mayers vs M Hinman, com. Judg. 795 00

A C Dawson vs J A Cowan, com. Dismissed

J Budler vs Ft W J & S railroad, application for new trial. Granted

Elizabeth Rodefer vs A Rodefer, divorce Granted

Death of Gov. Geary.

John W. Geary, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, last Friday returned to his home in Harrisburg, from New York, in apparent good health. About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, while breakfasting with his family and while in the act of helping his little son, his head suddenly fell back. Before his wife could get to his side, and before medical aid could be summoned, he was dead. The *Post mortem* discovered no patholgical lesion of any of the organs. The conclusion was that he died from syncope, caused by nearvous prostration, the result of overwork and malarial cachexy. His brain wighed 56½ ounces.

A Noble Charity.

Omaha Lottery

TO ERECT THE

Nebraska State Orphan Assylum!

To be drawn in public March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 each, or Six for 5 Dollars.

1 Cash prize,......$75,000 1 Cash prize......$35,000
3 " " ...... 15,000 1 " " ... 10,000
1 " " ...... 5,000 1 " " 4,000

For balance of prizes send for circular.

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by his Excellency Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

Agents wanted. fe13-4t

MILLIONS OF ACRES

IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS.

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington & Mo. River Rail'd co.

On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limits of this kind offer. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.

Circulars giving full particlars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

Come West and thrive, Friends will follow.

A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. Feb. 6—4t.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.

50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Builders Hardware,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, White Lead,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

Of every Description.

Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.

Heavy Hardware,

Iron. Steel, Nails,

WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK,

Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools,

Farming Impleme'ts

Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c

Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

BOOZER AND BLATNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Arcola Cloth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " Corded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

The Largest

CLOTHING

HOUSE

IN THE COUNTY.

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

ways on hand.

Auburn, Ind.

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Will all use Mered.an Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

F.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 OF 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
P.F.W.&C.R.R. and F.W.R.R.O.R.R. 12-8-25 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
W
F.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 OF 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
E
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST OF
F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,

Brushes, Patent Medicines

School and Blank Books.

Slates, Writing Paper

Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

Tinted, Guilt and Embossed Paper,

Oiled, slate and Liner

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,

Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind'a

Attention Creation!

Another Rebellion

IN

Boots, Shoes and Real Estate.

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. and lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of the stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

Sale of Household Furniture, etc., will be made known in time. No public sale of Boots & Shoes.

Now is the time to save money. $3000 worth of stock offered at cost. Sure nobody needs to go bare-footed with such an opportunity. Invitation given to all.

Respectfully, Yours,
JOHN OTTO.

Auburn, January 2–, '73—2m.

Fruit House!

BULLETIN

Prices to suit Everybody!

CREAT REDUCTION ON

Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits of the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advantage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices.

Young Hyson	30, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 80, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	25c

SUGARS.

At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	12½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	9 best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	13c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Olong	4, 50, 80, and 95c
Japan	40, 50, and 95c
Soft Shell Almonds	25c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.

10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahaquay double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	25c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	35 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and chery	$4 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$3 00 $4
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old '76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Diquor	93c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	35c to 50c a bottle

All the above Liquors are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR EVERYBODY

We have an extre large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c
Imperial all kinds	30c
Toy Candy, in all different kinds	[illegible]

Fine Fresh Oysters,

AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.

Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box

You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Dance at the Reinier Hall, Friday eve.

Wood & Totten have their new store about finished.

Everything now looks favorable for a good sugar season.

The election on the proposed amendment went off very quiet.

The Good Templars have changed their quarters to Case's Hall.

Go to W. W. Humes, and let him make you a pair of boots in the best of style.

See advertisement in another column about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

The singing class will meet next Thursday, for their first lesson, by Prof. Bennet

Last Sunday was a very disagreeable day. The churches, however, were well attended.

The provision in the new liquor law requiring $10.000 bond has been changed to $3.000.

Our citizens should begin to get ready for new and valuable improvements as soon as the weather opens.

Go to W. W. Humes to buy your boys boots. He is selling them at reduced prices. Now is your time to buy this class of goods.

Some man who will come to Auburn and start a first-class hat and cap store would build up an immense trade in this line, in a very short time.

At the election on the amendment last Tuesday, there were 302 votes polled at this precinct, not one against it. Fort Wayne cast but 12 votes against it.

The new stained window glass in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Ft. Wayne, is thirty-three feet and ten inches in length, and ten feet wide, costing $2,060.

Go to W. W. Humes to buy your rubbers. He has just received a new stock of ladies and gents' rubbers of the latest styles.

The longest sitting season DeKalb County has known for some time, closed last week. The terms of the two courts coming close together, a whole month was taken up.

See in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

A woman in Clay county was fined and actually paid twenty-five dollars for smashing up the furniture of a saloon that persisted in furnishing liquor to her son, a minor. It is about time the new temperance law was passed.

There is a fellow in Plymouth wants a divorce simply because his wife ran away with another fellow, and has since had two children by him. How trifling our State law must be to give a man a hope in such a case.

Go to W. W. Humes to get your repairing done in the best of style.

There were 104 descriptions of land sold at the tax sale last week. There were not very many buyers in attendance. We doubt whether there will be so large a sale again, as the new law just passed by the Legislature not only provides for a good deed at the expiration of five years but gives the purchaser of the land immediate possession.

No reasonable doubt can now exist of the great efficacy of Smolander's Buchu, for the removal or counteracting of kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, female complaints generally, and all maladies of the urino-genital organs, or family physicians of note consider it to be the standard remedy.

See in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

A party of roosters, four in number, left this place last Friday evening with the intention of participating in a dance to take place on said evening at Sedan.—They procured a hand-car, and like "double geared lightning" went Northward on the Saginaw. Just as they were about to change the car over to the Air Line, Mr. Nightwatch introduced himself, when one of the party called "four hands around."

Our Sedan correspondent speaks of a young man in that place who sparked three girls in one week. Now if they did'nt live a great way apart it could be easly done. We have a "Giraffe" in our town who goes 16 miles, wet or dry, on an average of twice a week, and carries her photo in his inside vest pocket. The pocket was made expressly for this purpose, being put upon the left side. Auburn against the world, Mister.

The revival work at the M. E. Church still goes on, with greater interest than ever. Over fifty persons have been added to the Church during this series of meetings. It is worthy of note, that most of the accessions come from the young people of the Sabbath-school and that a very deep religious interest pervades the school, showing what an important auxiliary this institution is to the church.—*Goshen Times.*

Dreaming of young onions this time o the year is a bad sign. Your mother-in-law will either evacuate your domicil, or else she will commence an another long stocking and knit it at the rate of two and a half stiches per day, which is a guarantee that her funeral expenses will come out of your pocket, as well as the cost of a plain but appropriate headstone upon which you are expected to have engraved a few verses expressive of your great but but bearable affliction. Verily, all flesh is fodder.

"Don't advertise; it gives people abroad a knowledge of your town, and they come and settle in it; and other business will be introduced to come in and thus increase your competition. In short, if you would have a quiet town, not too large; if you would not be harrassed by multitudinous cares and perplexities of business; if you would avoid being bothered with paying for and losing time to read a great cumbersome newspaper, just remain quiet, don't let the people know five miles away where you are, nor what your doing, and you will be severely let alone to enjoy the bliss of undisturbed repose."

Public Sale.—Jacob Simmats will offer for sale at residence ½ mile south of town, on Saturday, March 1st, 1873, 5 head of horses, 11 milch cows, most of them fresh about 20 head of hogs, 1 buggy, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 of Roe's patent premium cheese vats, with heater for steam complete, 1 curd drainer, cheese press, expansion cheese hoop, making 5 sizes, one 6-bladed curd knife, milk cans, dairying utensils, crocks, straw cutter, corn sheller 100 bushels potatoes, chickens, etc. Sale at 10 o'clock, when terms will be given.

One of our subscribers, in the northwest part of the county, is not happy—His neighbors borrow his copy of the Courier, often before he has read it himself. Being an obliging, neighborly, gentleman, he has not the heart to refuse, but thinks that they are as able as himself, financially and they ought to be more independent and get a copy of their own. It is only the small sum of two dollars, and we know there are but few farmers in this county but what can afford this expense, especially when it is so much to their own interest to do so. Come gentlemen, be free American citizens by ordering your own paper and then pay for it.

We are ready to enter into a joint discussion with any person who dare say that S. J. Lock, Esq., the popular restaurer of Waterloo, does not dish up the best hash along the Air Line Railroad, from Toledo to Chicago, both cities included. We know whereof we speak because we know how 'tis, myself. With seasonable game, meats the most juicy and tender luxuries and delicacies, an excellent culinary "boss," everything neat and clean, and with the nimble [illegible] on hand in his best humor, there is none but what will admit that the most extortionable epicure could not have the least ground for complaint. Si contemplates erecting a handsome brick this year and when he has the proper facilities there is none in the country that will surpass him in the appointments and general character of the establishment. For particulars see his new design for a masonic pin.

SEDAN BREVITIES.

Sedan has a population of only one hundred and fifty, and two thirds of these are children, yet some people have cheek yes, "whole face" enough to say it is a hard town. We cannot imagine for the life life of us, in what respect we are such bad citizens, we have no "whisky" shops, no billiard saloons, no gambling hells and not a place of vice that has a tendency to demoralize or corrupt the character of any individual. Should we all combine and go about our streets as a roaring lion, seeking whom we might devour the clique would be too small and powerless to accomplish much; but though our reputation be such we are glad that the three christain societies have united and another grand effort is being made for reformation in Sedan.

The scholars of this school district are contemplating an exhibition to be given at the expiration of the present term of school. A special effort is being made to make the entertainment interesting.

The three churches of this place have united.

Thirty Days Only.

Below will be found list of prices fo goods, which we propose to sell at wonderfully reduced prices, for 30 days only. All desiring to avail themselves of good bargains of good goods, will do well to invest, as we intend to dispose of them at once to make room for our spring stock

Long Shawls, Square Blanket Shawls Empress cloths, French Marinoes, winter dress goods of heavy makes, Nubias, Scarfs Youths' knit saques and coats, Fur collars, capes, Muffs, Felt Shirts, Blankets, all wool, Heavy Flannels, Gents' Shirting, Flannel of all makes, Gents' under clothes knit and seamed, Lap Robes, Ready made clothing and Boots and Shoes at cost. A nice and desirable lot of French, Scotch American Cassimeres. Also Jeans and Tweeds, all of which will be sold at bargains for the purchaser. Call in and get prices. WOOD & WILLIAMS.

Auburn, Feb. 12, 1873-2t

We understand that a beautiful and accomplished widow who occupies a lucrative clerical position in this city, and who has heretofore contributed largely to the general interest of the Fort Wayne *Gazette* by her prolific pen, is about to shuffle off her widowhood and become the bride of a Waterloo attorney.—*Fort Wayne Journal*

BUTLER.

Butler, our enterprising neighboring town, is giving out many flattering evidences of great improvement and is now enjoying a large local trade. The citizens are of the progressive and go-a-head class, and we have no fears but that she will always hold her own. They are wide awake as to the completion of the Eel River Road, and will do all in their power to assist the project. We are satisfied that with a little effort along the line the necessary subscription can be raised.

Sheldon & Co. are doing a live business in the line of drugs and medicines and have as fine a store as can be found in the county.

We found our old friend, Clint Headly doing an excellent business in the boot & shoe line, having a fine stock on hand at low prices.

Dr Hoopingarner is doing a fine business in the drug line, having a good stock and is always found on hand to supply the wants of his numerous customers

F. F. Conner is doing a capital business in the harness trade and has all he can do to keep up to orders.

Geo. Hensler, the popular hardware merchant, and his excellent clerk Fay, are kept busy attending to the many calls in this line and are as pleasant and agreeable as ever.

Strauss & Co. are doing a good business in the dry goods line, keeping an excellent stock, and the very lowest prices.

We called at the office of Attorney Fosdic, and found him as agreeable and pleasant as ever, and being the best looking man in town, we dont wonder at him doing a good business. We also found A. F. Pinchin busy in the legal line, and happy as a lark, singing: "Twas ever thus in childhood's hour," in his usual excellent style.

Our excellent friend Sargeant, of the Great Western Hotel, is dishing up most excellent hash for the weary traveler, and we can recommend his neat and tidy house to all who may wander thitherward.

We are specially obliged to Messrs. Sargeant and B. F. Blair for special favors. They are gentlemen whom it is always a pleasure to meet. We added quite largely to our list of subscribers, and are ready to supply as many more.

M. D. Keefer is doing a fine business in the grocery trade and will make large improvements and add many features to his present stock in a few days.

Personal.—Several of our editoral bretheren have called within the past week, an event quite startling to us—Being located off the main line of rail-ord we seldom see the beaming "phiz" of any of our co-laborers, and we feel highly encouraged. J. D. Osborn, of the *Union*, at South Bend and a lawyer having professional business in our court, was kind enough to give us a call. He is one of those who possesses solid worth and a peculiar talent for the position, and though he is also a first-class lawyer, we don't know how to harmonize the two callings. He hails, however, from the hand of Colfax and that will suffice. *The Union* is one of the best papers in the States and we are glad to know that it has at last been established upon a good paying basis.

Corporal Nash, of the *Pharos*, Logansport, popped in a moment last week and showed us a Falstaffian rotundity, most elegant to behold. Being "spare," how we envied him. The corporal is one of those easy, graceful, spicy fellows that the public somuch appreciate and we are pleased to learn that his services are indispensable in Logansport.

DeGroff Nelson, of the Fort Wayne seed store, gave us a call yesterday. His establishment is very extensive, and every kind of seeds is kept constantly on hand.

A Superior College.—The numerous educational institutions scattered far and wide over this broad, beautiful land, may be taken as an index of the intelligence and enterprise of the community in which they are located, and also of the noble and unselfish pride of those immediately interested to contribute something of worth and moment to the future greatness of our country. So numerous have these institutions become that it is now a difficult matter for many of those who design attending them, to determine which possess the greatest advantages and facilities for the attainment of a thorough, practical education. To this class we would recommend, as a live and prosperous college, the one located at Mt. Union, O. whose distinctive features surpass all others in every respect. The trustees are making arrangements to accommodate one thousand students, and are sparing neither time nor money in having them complete. O. S. Hartshorn, one of the most thorough learned, and experienced professors in the State, is binding his energies to adapt it to the educational needs of the masses, and the whole faculty composed of the best talent of the land are assiduous and untiring, to bring about the greatest success in their several departments.

The total number of students from the origin of the College in 1864, is 8,519, (representing 24 States,) of whom (about one third being ladies) 6,287 have been employed to teach public schools—of these Teachers 4,174 are graduates of the Normal department.

A young lady from this place has been in attendance there and speaks most flatteringly of its excellence and good standing. For information, catalogue, etc., address,

O. N. Hartshorn,
Alliance, Ohio.

Remember the dance Friday eve.

The Weather.—The first snow of the season fell October 13th, which was very light. The next, on Nov. 14th. During the month of November 13 inches of snow fell; in December 16 inches; these snows melted away, making 3 inches of water. During the month of January 35½ inches of snow fell, making 5 feet 4½ inches up to the first of this month. The first snow in January contained 15 per cent of water. The themometer was down to 30 degrees below Zero, on the 29th of January, and the average temperature for the day was 10½ degrees below Zero.

Great Reduction on Teas.

The failure of five of the largest tea importers of New York has broken the tea market. We have taken the advantage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c 80c and $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50c and 80c, best 1 10. Imperial, 50c, 80c and best 1 10. Oolong, 40c, 50c and 80c, best 95c. Japan, 40c and 50c, best 95c Fruit House.

Coffee, Coffee!

No advance in prices. The excitement in the market is only temporary. We purchased a large stock before the advance and will continue to sell at our old prices:

Best Rio, 25 cents.
Good Rio, 25c.
Old Government Java, 28c
Best roasted Rio, 25c Feb 6.
At the FRUIT HOUSE, Fort Wayne,

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jacob Rectenwalt, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

John Grube, Adm'r.

Feb. 20, '73.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their March session, A. D. 1873, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quanity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit: On the south west corner of lot number ninety-four, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana. JOHN HEBEL.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their March session, A. D. 1873, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit: The north third of lot number sixty-three, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE

Administrators' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, in said county, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1873, an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands: The east half of the north-east quarter, and the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 8, in township 35, north of range 12 east, containing 120 acres of land. Also twenty acres in the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section 35, in township 34, north of range 12 east. All in DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

Terms of sale 1-3 cash in hand, 1-3 in 12 months and 1-3 in 18 months, purchaser giving his note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with good freehold surety.

Feb, 12, 1873.
JACOB C. TRUMP,
CATHARINE WEAVER. } Adm'rs.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Walter Burton, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, the

22nd DAY OF MARCH, 1873,

the following described premises to-wit: The south-west fourth and the north half of south-east fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty in township thirty-four, north of range fourteen, east in DeKalb county Indiana. Terms, one third cash and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest and without relief from valuation or appraisement law with good freehold sureties. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. on said day.

JAMES R. COSPER, Adm'r.

Feb. 20, '73.

Sheriffs' Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a degree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court in a cause wherein Benjamin F. Green is plaintiff and Jackson A. Andrews, Herritta Andrews and Jerry Andrews are defendants requiring me to make the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and sixteen cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on.

SATURDAY, MATCH 22nd, 1873,

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit: The north half, ½, of the south east quarter and the west half ½, of the north-east quarter of section seven 7, in township thirty three 33, north of range fifteen 15, east, containing one hundred and sixty acres 160, of land, more or less, and being the same land purchased by Jackson Andrews of E. B. Strong in Dekalb county, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and cost I will expose, at the same time and place, at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree interest and costs. Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws. WM. MEESE, Sheriff.

Auburn, Feb 20, Best & McClellan, attys

Administrators' Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Common Pleas Court of DeKalb County the undersigned, administrator, of the estate of David Perky, deceased, will offer for sale at auction, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 27th, A. D. 1873.

an equal undivided two-thirds of the following lands in DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, viz: The undivided thirteen twelfths of a part of section two, 2, in township thirty-five, 35, north of range fourteen, 14, east, bounded by a line commencing at the N. west cor. of the north west quarter of said section two, 2, and running thence east on the county line, three & 70-100 chains thence south 56 degrees, west one & 26-100 chains, thence south 63½ degrees west, two & 40-100 chains thence north 87 degrees west nine & 47-100 chains, thence south 84 degrees west, ten and 85-100 chains, thence south 75 degrees 3.' west sixteen & 86-100 chains thence north 60½ degrees, E. Seven & 30-100 chains thence south 58½ degrees west six & 87-100 chains thence north sixteen & 88-100 rods to the north west corner of said north west quarter, thence east on the county line to the place of begining containing fifty-two, 52 acres; also the undivided thirteen twentieths of a part of said section bounded by a line commencing three & 17-100 south of the quarter post on the north side line aforesaid and running thence south seven & 3-100 chains, 80 degrees 45' west, eight & 92-100 chains, thence north 25 degrees 55' east three & 4-100 chains, thence north 65 degrees 25' east four & 22-100 chains, thence north 9 degrees 15', five & 58-100 chains, thence north 56 degrees east two & 53-100 chains to the place of beginning containing five acres more or less.

Terms—One third of the purchase money cash, one third in 12 months, and one third in 18 months from the day of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by notes at interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws and secured by a mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m.

GILBERT C. EVERTTS, Adm'r.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARING-OUT SALE!

AT

C. ORFF AND CO'S.

5 & 7 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne.

We will offer for the next forty-five days commencing January 11th, (and continuing until the forty-five days are up,) our entire stock of Fancy Domestic

DRY GOODS!

including the whole of our Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, and Fancy Goods

At Actual Cost.

and many styles at even less. We must close out our entire stock of Dress Goods, Furs, Shawls and Fancy Goods, and LOW PRICES must do it.

Look! Look!

at these prices of Dress Goods; they are 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the goods sold before the war

Our entire stock of Cashmeres, including the new shades. reduced			$1.00	worth 1.50
A full line of Colors in Silk and Woolen Velours at			90	" 1.50
All of our Irish and French Poplins reduced to			1.25	" 2.00
All-wool Serges reduced to	60 c		90	
All-wool Satines reduced to	75 c	worth	100	
All-wool Satines reduced to	50 c	worth	75	
A large line of Japanese Stripes reduced to	35 cents	worth	75	to 85

We shall have to tables in the center of the store filled with Dress Goods at 25, 30 and 40 cents, many of which are worth double the money.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We will close out our stock of Cloaks at actual first cost. We have some of our very best styles left, and this will be a rare opportunity to buy a handsome cloak for little money.

FURS. FURS.

We have reduced the price of our Sable, Mink, Fitch and Seal-skin Furs fully one-half, and are determined to close them out during the next thirty days.

Our Entire tock of Shawls.

Will be sold at less than they have been offered for the last ten years. We have left some very handsome Ottoman Stripes, also a good assortment of Paisely in long and square, which must be sold.

Beaver Clokings.

$5.00 Beaver reduced to $3.50. $6.00 Beaver reduced to 4.00. One piece each of drab blue and brown silk plush, for ladies' and children's Sacques, reduced from $4.00 to 2.50.

Great Reduction in Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods. We have a large stock of this class of goods, and we want to clear them out.

We have the largest stock of Correts in the city, and they have been reduced with all other goods.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

During our sale we will sell our best prints at 10c, our heaviest brown muslin 12½, our fine brown muslin 12½c, 200 pieces of soft-finished Bleached Muslin at 1[illegible]

Remember this sale will continue for the next forty days, commencing January 11.

C. ORFF & CO.

People's

Convention!

Everybody's Ticket!

The People's Choice.

CHEAP, CHEPER, CHEAPEST.

Save Your Money and Buy at Headquarters!

Hats, Caps, & Furnishing Goods in endless variety.

PALACE OF FASHION,

No. 1 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Ind

The Mother's Help.

The Childen's Fiend.

MECHANIC' SAAVING BANK!

The Great

PALACE OF FASHION!

The only One Price Clothing House where Clothing is

Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

The two floors of our One store is chuch full of the best clothing, for Men and Boys' wear.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

OLD JOE PENTLAND, the veteran circus clown, died in New York last week, of disease of the brain.

STOKES is said to be growing demented, and his hair is rapidly turning white....In New York, the other day, William Barker, aged 16, shot and killed John Schaeffer, aged 10.... Ex-Gov. Geary died suddenly at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 8th. While sitting at breakfast with his family, and in the act of helping his little son, his head fell suddenly back, and before his wife could get to his side he was dead. It is supposed heart disease or apoplexy was the cause.

NEAR Titusville, Pa., last week, a train was tumbled into the river by a broken rail, killing three passengers and injuring some dozen others.

THE Liberal Republicans of New Hampshire have nominated Samuel B. Mason for Governor.

PHEPS, DODGE & Co., of New York, have offered to compromise their custom-house frauds by the payment into the Treasury of $271,000.

The West.

NO LITTLE excitement has been produced at Salt Lake by a report telegraphed there that the President has determined to remove all the troops from the Southern States, and station them in reasonable contiguity to Utah.... Mrs. Schank, of Peoria, Ill., was recently gored to death by a mad cow....McNulta, the Peoria wife-murderer, was hung on Friday, Feb. 7. On the same day Leo Canman, the Chicago mail-robber, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Illinois Penitentiary. Both made speeches protesting their innocence.

HENRY W. BIGELOW, an old, wealthy and respected citizen of Chicago, committed suicide recently by shooting himself through the head.

THREE persons were killed by the falling of the old wall of the Ferguson House, at Kansas City, Mo....At Jefferson City, Mo., the other day, two loving colored brothers, Charles and Joseph Clark, got into an altercation, which was ended by Charles drawing his little butcher-knife and plunging it into Joseph's heart.... At Dodge City, Kansas, recently, a vigilance committee made a raid on a dance house and ended the earthly career of two frontier desperadoes.

COMMODORE J. P. MCKINSTRY, o the navy, died at Detroit last week, aged 66....Edmund Trowbridge, a leading Detroit merchant, is dead....It is stated that an unusually large number of polygamous marriages are taking place in Utah. One man with six wives married a girl of 15 at Salt Lake, the other day.... Gen. Crook is vigorously prosecuting the war against the Apaches in Arizona. He has killed over 300 warriors since the opening of the campaign. He says he will fight them till they sue for peace.

THE Governor of Iowa offers a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Alva Chambers, the murderer of Charles Kendall, of Green county.

The South.

TRAINS are now running regularly between St. Louis and Little Rock, Ark., over the Cairo and Fulton railroad.

THE contemplated tour of the President and his Cabinet through the South next month is to be made the occasion, it is said, of numerous demonstrations in the larger cities.

Washington.

SENATOR SUMNER's health has improved so much within the last week or two that his complete recovery is regarded as probable by his friends....The bill reported by the House Judiciary Committee to adjust the salaries of the several departments of the Government provides that after March 4, 1873, salaries will be fixed as follows: President, $50,000; Vice-President, $10,000; Chief Justice, $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, $10,000; Cabinet officers, $10,000; Speaker of the House, $10,000; members of Congress, $8,000....The President has pardoned two more of the Ku-Klux confined in the Albany Penitentiary.... Washington advices report that Speaker Blaine will unquestionably be re-elected in the event of Congress assembling on March 4.

IT is said but few members of Congress favor an extra session....It is said the President will pardon nearly all the Ku-Klux prisoners in a very short time....It is believed that Assistant Secretary Richardson is the coming Secretary of the Treasury....It is rumored that Ministers Bancroft, Jay and Sickles are to be recalled after the 4th of March.

Foreign.

BILLS have been introduced in the British House of Commons providing for the abolition of capital punishment; looking to the establishment of a protectorate over the Feejee Islands; providing that all treaties made between Great Britain and foreign powers must receive the ratification of Parliament; legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister; providing for the purchase of the English railways by the Government; and removing electoral disabilities from women.

THE Committee of Thirty of the French Assembly have adopted the amendment offered by Haussonville, providing that the Council of Ministers shall decide whether the presence of Thiers is required in the Assembly during discussions on interpellations. The committee also adopted the remaining articles. The action of the committee causes great excitement and uneasiness in Paris....Two passenger trains recently collided on the North British railway, near Edinburgh, by which nine persons were instantly killed, and a number seriously injured....And now comes Hungary proposing to join in the war upon the Jesuits, a bill having been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies providing for their expulsion from that country.

MISS ROTHSCHILD was married in London with religious ceremonies, notwithstanding the opposition of the Ritualists, to the Hon. Eliot Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardevicke.

Fires.

FEB. 9.—At Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit Car-Wheel Foundry Works were burned; loss, $40,000....Albion, Mich.—The Presbyterian church, valued at $20,000, was destroyed.... Philadelphia, Pa.—The terra cotta works of John Newcomb were burned; loss, $30,000.

FEB. 10.—At St. Louis, Mo.; loss, $7,000. ....Cincinnati, Ohio; loss, $12,000....At San Francisco, Sage's oil warehouse was burned, causing a series of terrific explosions; loss not stated.

FEB. 11.—On Staten Island, N. Y.; loss, $30,000....At Greenville, Washington county, N. Y.; loss, $100,000....Evansville, Ind.; loss, $30,000.

FEB. 1[illegible].—At Orangeville, Canada; loss, $40,0000....Pottsville, Pa.; loss, $40,000.... Goderich, Canada; loss, $30,000....Titusville, Pa.; loss, $15,000.

The Credit Mobilier.

At the sitting of Judge Poland's committee, on the 7th inst., John I. Blair was examined by Representative Stevenson. The witness testified that he was an original corporator of the Sioux City and Iowa Falls and Dubuque railroad, with Pratt Smith, of Dubuque; John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, and W. W. Walker, of Cedar Rapids. He detailed the history of building the road, the legislation by Congress renewing the land grant in 1856 to the State, and the legislation of the State giving the grant to the road, and testified that not a dollar was expended in procuring such legislation, either before Congress or the State Legislature. The witness never expended a cent for blackmail for any one, either a member of Congress or private citizen. There was not a single road across Iowa to-day that was worth the money it cost to build it. The witness referred to the list of subscriptions and testified that William B. Allison took ten shares. He paid for his stock and never got a penny for his services. The firm of Samuel Hooper also had stock. The committee heard the testimony of Mr. Hooper; after which Mr. Stevenson undertook to re-examine Speaker Blaine as to his former testimony. During the examination, the Speaker, upon being catechized in a manner which seemed improper, characterized Stevenson's conduct as unbecoming, and said it was against common decency. He added that it could be shown that Stevenson had an animus against him (Blaine). Judge Poland requested both to stop the contest. Stevenson wanted to examine the witness in relation to the transactions of Blaine of a private nature, but Judge Poland thought the testimony already covered the points. Oakes Ames was a large subscriber. J. F. Wilson and Glenni W. Scofield were subscribers also. The Government need not talk much of land given to Iowa, as it amounted to nothing, nearly all of it being worthless. It reminded him of the Frenchman who had given away $2,000 before breakfast, and when asked how he made it, replied: "I have just marked my goods up." [Laughter].

B. F. Ham, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, and Auditor of the Union Pacific Company in New York, was examined by the Wilson committee, sitting at Boston, on the 7th inst. He stated he had searched the books for the cost of the Hoxie contract on the road between Omaha and the 100th meridian. It cost $12,974,416.24, of which $1,994,769.96 remained unpaid. The $2,000,000 note was not given on account of this indebtedness. The cost of building was $7,806,183.32; could not give the cost of the first fifty-eight miles west of the 100th meridian. He knew no adjustment of profits on the fifty-eight miles, but $1,104,000 were paid on it by the Credit Mobilier on 2½ per cent. interest and the prospective profits. The Credit Mobilier advanced $723,600.80 on the Ames contract. No adjustment was ever made to witness' knowledge, and he knew nothing of the cost of the 138 completed miles included in the Ames contract, nor of the 58 miles built on the Hoxie contract. The amount of stock of the Union Pacific railroad sold during the execution of the Hoxie contract was $5,000,000, a million and a quarter of which went to the Credit Mobilier in Government bonds. Have examined the balance sheets presented by Crane yesterday, and find them substantially correct. The Trustees' profits were described as in securities and stock, of which Crane gave the footings, and several items were testified to. The summary is as follows:

Profits on the Ames contract	$29,859,960
Profits on the Davis contract	7,802,135
Profits on the Hoxie contract	5,168,232
Total profit to contractors of entire road in stock and securities at their par value	$42,855,327

A Washington telegram of the 8th says: Judge Poland's committee, this morning, held a secret session for two hours, and discussed the evidence preparatory to a final report, to be made within a week or ten days. They only await the return of Ames to close the examination. It was decided to send the Sergeant-at-Arms for him if he is not heard from to-day. Two telegrams sent to him are unanswered. After the examination of Ames, Mr. Colfax will be allowed to offer testimony to show where the $1,200 deposited in the First National Bank came from; but the committee expect to hear all this evidence in one day and then close. At the request of Judge Hale, counsel for Mr. Colfax, the committee directed that Ames be notified to bring his memorandum book, referred to in his testimony, on his return.

The Wilson committee examined no witnesses on the 8th.

Judge C. T. Sherman, of Ohio, was examined by the Wilson committee on the 10th. The witness thought the prices allowed under the Ames contract were double what they should have been. At one-half that price the contractors could have made fair profits. The Hoxie contract was the one entered into while the witness held the position of Government Director. The manner in which the road was constructed under the Hoxie contract was satisfactory. Had not the Credit Mobilier been formed and taken hold of the road the work would have been stopped in sixty days. If the Credit Mobilier expended $30,000,000 and made $15,000,000 profit they made no more than fair profit. He did not think that $41,000,000 was an extravagant price for building the road.

The Poland committee met on the 10th, but nothing was done. It is probable that several days will be occupied in examining the evidence before further action can be determined. The committee will ask leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

A Washington dispatch of the 11th says: Nearly the whole attention of Washington has been directed to Judge Poland's committee-room to-day. Ames, after a discussion, providing that no entries, except in regard to the Credit Mobilier, should be made public, produced his memorandum books for 1867, 1868 and 1869. They were diaries with a page-date for each day in the year. On these, in the proper places, and in entries which all agree were made at the time, were all the transactions with members exactly as he has testified to them heretofore. In addition to the entries in order of dates there were at the end of each of the books a calculation of the amounts due each member, and of the payments made to each. Nothing additional was discovered except an entry in the book for 1869 of a payment to Mr. Colfax, Jan. 22, of $60.75, being interest on certificates for stock of the Union Pacific road received by Mr. Colfax as dividends from the Credit Mobilier. Judge Hale, counsel for Mr. Colfax, then began a cross-examination of Ames, almost the only effect of which was to excite the committee very strongly against Hale and call out several very pointed and severe reprimands from Judge Poland for the course Hale attempted to pursue. The cross-examination did not destroy the force of Ames' testimony in any material point. Judge Hale then called Dillon, the book-keeper of Ordway, who had been called when the $1,200 check was first produced about two weeks ago, to testify that he had not paid the check to Mr. Colfax, and had no remembrance of paying it to any one. He testified to-day that his impression was that he had paid the $1,200 check to Mr. Ames. He refused, however, to swear that he remembered it, but would only say it was his strong impression. At the evening session Mr. Colfax again denied receiving $1,200, and also denied receiving the $60.75 interest on certificates which was entered on Ames' book as paid to him. He then gave an explanation of the $1,200 bank note deposit; $200 came from his step-father, Mr. Matthews, as part of debt due for piano purchased; $1,000 of it was in a note of that denomination received by mail from a man named Nesbit in New York who wrote, to congratulate him on the nomination to Vice-Presidency and tendered him the money as a compliment. He could not remember the exact date, as the letter had not been preserved and Mr. Nesbit was dead and his executors had not been able to find any record of the sum sent. Mr. Matthews was sworn, and recollected the $1,000 bill being received in the mail and exhibited at the breakfast table. No date could be fixed other than approximately. The object of fixing the exact date was that the explanation, as given, might have applied as well to the deposit of about $1,500 made about three weeks later. After the examination of Mr. Colfax ended Ames was examined in regard to Butler asking $10,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad as retaining fee for Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, to help elect him Senator. Ames and Butler did not solicit this money, intimating that Carpenter would be a friend, and had a tongue in his head. Mr. Buffington, of the House, was sworn, and testified that before Carpenter's election to the Senate, Butler told him (the witness) that friends of Carpenter had sent down here to obtain $10,000 from the Union Pacific to help elect Carpenter, but that Alley had objected. Ames testified that he referred the matter to the directors, and he felt sure the money had not been paid.

The testimony taken in Philadelphia before Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, Chairman of Investigating Committee No. 2, exonerates J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, from all connection with the $10,000 check, as sworn to by the witness Spence, and shows that the same was paid to Thomas A. Scott, and was deposited by Scott in the Girard Bank, of Philadelphia, to his own credit.

At the sittings of the Wilson committee on the 12th, O. J. Dickey, formerly a law partner and the executor of the late Thaddeus Stevens, made a statement that Mr. Stevens never had bonds or stocks of the Union Pacific road.

The Poland committee took no testimony on the 12th.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.—SENATE.—Ferry (Mich.) presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Michigan in favor of setting apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac for a National Park....A bill was introduced by Logan directing the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals from American citizens for weekly mail service for fifteen years, by at least six American-built 4,000-ton screw steamers, between New York and Liverpool, at not to exceed $600,000 per annum....The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the Fortification bill, and the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award were passed.

HOUSE.—A resolution authorizing the Wilson select committee on the Credit Mobilier, etc., to consider and act upon the testimony taken before the Poland committee was adopted....In committee of the Whole a motion to strike from the Postal Appropriation bill the item of $500,000 for increase of compensation for carrying the mail on railroad routes, and authorizing the Postmaster-General to readjust the compensation on certain conditions, was lost. The amendment reducing the appropriation to be paid out of the Treasury by $1,500,000 was adopted. The amendment providing for letter carriers in places having 20,000 population was agreed to. The bill as amended was passed....The bill for a railroad bridge at Memphis was discussed and recommitted....The Scofield conference committee on the bill for constructing sloops-of-war made a report agreeing to the construction of eight such vessels at a cost not exceeding $3,200,000. Adopted.

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—A resolution was passed directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the earnings and expenses of the Pacific railroad for 1870-71....The Committee on Library reported adversely the bill providing for an international copyright....Mr. Sherman introduced a bill authorizing an irrevocable deposit of money in the United States Treasury, and the payment of five per cent. interest thereon, for charitable or educational purposes....Mr. Alcorn reported a bill to aid the construction of the Sutro tunnel....The bill for the distribution of the Geneva award was discussed without action....A bill was passed relieving a large number of Southerners from political disabilities. The Senate refused to entertain an amendment including the name of Jefferson Davis, offered by Mr. Flanagan (Rep.), of Texas.

HOUSE.—After the disposal of a few bills, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Appropriation bill, and spent the remainder of the day in its discussion.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Dawes made an appeal to take up and pass a new Boston relief bill, but Kerr objected.... Senate bill appropriating $130,000 for a Government building at Covington, Ky., was passed....The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the consideration of bills of a private nature.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—SENATE.—Pomeroy (Kansas) offered a resolution for a committee to investigate the charges against him; adopted; Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, Alcorn, Thurman and Vickers appointed on the committee....Bills passed: To provide for a commission to complete the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, under the act of 1856, to execute the treaty of 1846; to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award. ....The amendment to the Southern Claims Commission bill extending the commission to January 1, 1876, was agreed to.

HOUSE.—A motion to suspend the rules to pass the substitute for the Senate bill extending the provisions of the Agricultural College act of 1872 was lost....The Senate bill appropriating $300,000 for Government buildings at Grand Rapids, Mich., was passed....Bills introduced: For the redemption of United States notes in coin after May, 1874; to revive shipping and commerce; to refund taxes improperly collected....The bill to increase the salaries of the President and other executive officers was defeated —yeas, 81; nays, 120....Cox (N. Y.) offered a resolution denfining the relative powers of National and State Governments, and opposing centralization as the most dangerous of all abuses; lost—yeas, 86; nays, 84—two-thirds being necessary to pass it.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11.—SENATE.—Bills passed: To continue the Southern Claims Commission; granting the right of way to the Denver, Georgetown and Utah and the Denver, South Park and Pacific railroads over the public domain; authorizing a monument to Union soldiers at Salisbury, N. C.

HOUSE.—An amendment to the Postal bill reducing letter postage after July 1 to two cents was adopted. The section relating to weekly newspapers was amended so as not to exclude from free circulation in the counties where published those papers using patent insides. The bill was then passed. The bill fixes the rate on drop letters at two cents after July 1, and requires prepayment of newspaper postage at the office where mailed after the 1st of January next:..The Army Appropriation bill was passed. It appropriates $31,311,953....The bill authorizing the building of the Montana and Wyoming railroad was passed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—Nearly the whole day was spent in canvassing the electoral votes.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to the Vienna Exposition bill were concurred in....The bill changing the time for holding United States Courts in Minnesota was passed....At 1 o'clock the two houses met in the Representatives' Hall in joint convention, and counted the electoral votes for President and Vice-President.

The New Postage Bill.

The following is a full text of Gen. Farnsworth's bill to further amend the postal laws, as it passed the House of Representatives:

Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the 1st day of July next on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book, magazine, and newspaper manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and excepting also correspondence or postal cards, on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by original print, except correction of mere typographical errors, on all matter which is sent in violation of law or regulation of the Department respecting inclosures, and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at a rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, and this provision shall include all letters commonly known as drop, or local letters, delivered through postoffices or their carriers; and magazine manuscripts and newspaper manuscripts are hereby declared to belong to the third-class of mailable matter.

SEC. 2. That from and after the first day of January next, under such regulations and in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, postage provided by law to be paid upon printed matter or mailable matter of the second class shall in all cases be prepaid and collected at the offices respectively where such matter shall be mailed, and the postage on daily newspapers not exceeding four ounces each copy in weight shall be charged and collected at the rate of fifteen cents per quarter; *Provided*, that weekly newspapers within the respective counties where the same are printed and published, and none other, may pass through the mails free of postage as provided in the eighth clause of section 184 of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statute relating to the Postoffice Department.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card or packet out of any postoffice or branch postoffice, or from letter or mail-carrier, or which has been in any postoffice or branch postoffice, or in the custody of any letter or mail-carrier before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with the design to obstruct correspondence or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle or destroy the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Counting the Electoral Vote.

A Washington letter of the 12th says: Today being the time fixed by law for counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President, both houses spent most of their sessions in joint convention in the Hall of Representatives. The day was stormy, but the attendance of spectators was very large, many being attracted by the rumor that the extraordinary scene of four years ago over the electoral vote of Georgia would be repeated to-day in the contest over that of Louisiana. While the session, however, was protracted, and full of technical objections to the returns from several Southern States, and while each house was obliged several times to return to its own session to vote on disputed points, the occasion passed off without unusual incident. The Senate came at 1 o'clock, and were assigned seats on the Democratic side, the entire House remaining standing till the Senators were seated. Vice-President Colfax occupied the Speaker's chair, and presided over the joint session. When the joint convention came to order it appeared that Senators were present from every State but Massachusetts, both Senators Sumner and Wilson being absent. The reading of the certificates then proceeded without particular interest or excitement until Delaware was reached, when the members and Senators seemed to think it very amusing that Delaware should have voted for a Republican. The announcement of the Maryland vote for Hendricks and Brown also caused a slight ripple, as it was the first vote announced in opposition to Grant, and when Georgia was reached and the vote was announced, points of order were made that as it was a historic fact that Greeley was dead, the vote for him could not be counted. Each body voted without debate, the Senate deciding, by 47 to 18, that it could be counted, and the House, by 98 to 102, that it could not be counted. So, under the rule where a division like this existed, the vote of Georgia was thrown out. Subsequently the point was made too late that Georgia had partly voted for a President and Vice President of that State in violation of that clause of the Constitution which prohibits both candidates from being citizens of the same State. Technical objections in the case of Mississippi and Texas were made and overruled, and when Arkansas and Louisiana were reached, objections were made and the electoral votes of both were thrown out. The Senate and House concurred in throwing out the vote of Louisiana, but only the House voted to throw out Arkansas, which had the same effect as if the Senate had concurred. Finally, at 8 o'clock to-night, the vote was announced that Grant had received 349 votes, 184 being necessary to a choice. Georgia having been thrown out, none were counted for Greeley, but Hendricks footed up 42. The others were scattering. When one vote was announced for Gen. Banks for Vice-President there was a good deal of merriment, and he turned crimson at the glance of the vast crowd. The numerous technical objections made today to the incompleteness of some of the returns to the fact that under the joint rules no laws were allowed to be read bearing on any case; that no debate was permitted, and that as a consequence the votes of entire States were lost because one house voted one way and the other house another,—all contributed to form the general opinion that the present electoral system is very defective, so defective that in a close contest one man has it almost in his power to defeat the popular choice of the people for President.

A NEW REPUBLIC.

King Amadeus of Spain Abdicates the Throne—The Cortes Proclaim a Republic by a Vote of 359 to 32—A Gloomy Prospect.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—King Amadeus persists in his determination to abdicate. When it became known that the King would certainly resign, groups gathered in the streets, and there were some attempts at disturbance. The House of Deputies, last night, decided that the President of that branch of the Cortes and fifty Deputies should constitute a permanent committee.

WASHINGTON Feb. 11.—Secretary Fish this evening received the following dispatch from Minister Sickles:

"At 9 o'clock to-night the Cortes adopted a Republican form of Government by a vote of 259 in the affirmative and 32 in the negative."

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The abdication of King Amadeus is the all-absorbing topic in London and Paris. The view is considered gloomy, and bitter civil war inevitable. The last dispatch from Madrid was dated 1 o'clock this morning. Nothing since has been received. The failure of dispatches is regarded as ominous.

The last dispatch says the streets are now filled with crowds of excited people.

The Senate has appointed a permanent Committee of Thirty. Senor Malcampo and Admiral Topete, on behalf of Marshal Serrano, have offered their support to Prime Minister Zorilla in maintaining order.

It is rumored that Zorilla intends to leave the capital to-morrow. Senor Rivero will remain at his post as President of the House of Deputies.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—*Le Temps* has advices ffom Spain showing that the Government is operating against the Carlists in the north with twenty-four battalions of infantry of the regular army and a proportionate amount of cavalry and artillery, and 6,000 or 7,000 volunteers and *gens d'armes*. The Carlists are active in the neighborhood of Segovia and Estella.

Further Details of the Abdication of Amadeus—Organization of a Republic—Departure of the King—He is Escorted to the Frontier.

London advices of the 12th give further and fuller details of the revolution in Spanish affairs. We glean the following particulars:

Yesterday (11th) the two houses of the Cortes assembled. At a late hour the formal message of abdication was read. It states that the King maturely considered his course. He accepted the crown under the belief that the people would support him. He was deceived. If his enemies were foreigners, he would not have taken this course. Spain has been in perpetual disquiet, and all his efforts to put an end to the intrigues were unavailing. He had no wish to remain on the throne as the King of a party.

Upon completion of the reading, the Senate and Congress met together and constituted themselves a Sovereign Cortes. Senor Rivero, President of the Congress, in a brief speech, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of sovereign decrees. The abdication of King Amadeus was then accepted unanimously. A committee, selected from members of the Senate and Congress, was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another commission to accompany the King to the frontier. Senor Pio then proposed a resolution establishing a Republic, vesting in the Assembly supreme power. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas, against 32 nays.

The resolution of Pio comprises the following propositions: That Spain be declared a Republic, the National Assembly to assume all the powers of supreme authority and appoint a responsible Government to execute their decrees; that to another Assembly, hereafter to be elected, will be referred the duty of determining the form of the Constitution.

The Cortes elected the following Government: Figueras, for President of the Council; Cordoba, Minister of War; P. Y. Margall, Minister of the Interior; Nicolas Salmeron, Minister of Justice; Francisco Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies; Beranger, Minister of Marine; Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Becerra, Minister of Public Works; Echegaray, Minister of Finance.

Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed his appointment to political circumstances. He promised that the Spanish people should in future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces, showing that the public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Republic would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just influence in the affairs of Europe. He believed that other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example. The Government now chosen would insure the national integrity. The Assembly then adjourned.

It is stated that the principal Communists of London, Brussels, and Geneva have started from those cities for Madrid.

The announcement of the abdication of King Amadeus produces a profound sensation in Berlin. The German papers hint that it was caused by French intrigues.

Dispatches from Madrid announce that ex-King Amadeus with his wife and children has gone to Lisbon, where he will remain until spring.

Paris telegrams report that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spain to push his claims to the throne.

THE NEW SENATE.

The Upper House of the Forty-third Congress—A New Deal All Around.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

We publish this morning, for the information of our readers, an entirely new and interesting list of the next Senate, to which the elections are now complete, with the exception of Massachusetts, which will fill the seat that Mr. Henry Wilson will be required to resign before he can be sworn in as Vice President. The seats claimed by Mr. Spencer and Mr. Pinchback will be contested—the former by a Senator to be elected by the reunited Legislature of Alabama, and the latter by Gov. Warmoth or some other other aspirant to be chosen by the Warmoth Legislature of Louisiana. The full Senate consists of 74 members, of whom 19 are Democrats, 4 Liberal Republicans, and 51 Administration Republicans. The column next to the names of the States indicates the year in which the gentlemen respectively entered the Senate; but in some cases the service has not been continuous—for example, Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, who succeeded the late James Guthrie in 1868, was succeeded by Mr. Stevenson in 1871, and now returns to the seat to be vacated by Mr. Machen this year. Mr. Sumner is the oldest Senator in continuous service. Mr. Cameron, who entered in 1845, retired in 1849, re-entered in 1857, retired in 1861 to become Secretary of War, was afterward Minister to Russia, and finally returned to the Senate in 1867; his aggregate Senatorial period is therefore only 20 years. Mr. Hamlin, who entered in 1848, resigned Jan. 7, 1857, was inaugurated Governor of Maine the same day, was re-elected to the Senate Jan. 16, and resigned the office Feb. 20. In 1860 he was elected Vice-President, and did not return to the Senate till 1869; his aggregate service is therefore three months less than 19 years. Messrs. Chandler, Anthony, Howe and John Sherman each have 18 years, ranking next after Mr. Hamlin.

States.	Begin.	End.	Names.	Politics.
Alabama	1871	1877	C. Goldthwaite	Dem.
	1868	1879	*Geo. E. Spencer	Rep.
Arkansas	1871	1877	Powell Clayton	Rep.
	1873	1879	S. W. Dorsey	Rep.
California	1869	1875	Eugene Casserly	Dem.
	1873	1879	A. A. Sargent	Rep.
Connecticut	1869	1875	W. Buckingham	Rep.
	1867	1879	Orris S. Ferry	Rep.
Delaware	1869	1875	Thos. F. Bayard	Dem.
	1871	1877	Eli Saulsbury	Dem.
Florida	1869	1875	Abijah Gilbert	Rep.
	1873	1879	S. B. Conover	Rep.
Georgia	1871	1877	T. M. Norwood	Dem.
	1873	1879	John B. Gordon	Dem.
Illinois	1871	1877	John A. Logan	Rep.
	1873	1879	R. J. Oglesby	Rep.
Indiana	1869	1875	Daniel D. Pratt	Rep.
	1867	1879	O. P. Morton	Rep.
Iowa	1871	1877	Geo. G. Wright	Rep.
	1873	1879	Wm. B. Allison	Rep.
Kansas	1871	1877	Alex. Caldwell	Rep.
	1873	1879	John J. Ingalls	Rep.
Kentucky	1871	1877	J. W. Stevenson	Dem.
	1868	1879	T. C. McCreery	Dem.
Louisiana	1871	1877	J. R. West	Rep.
	1873	1879	*P. B. Pinchback	Rep.
Maine	1848	1875	H. Hamlin	Rep.
	1861	1877	Lot M. Morrill	Rep.
Massachusetts	1851	1875	Chas. Sumner	L. Rep.
	1873	1877	Not yet filled	Rep.
Maryland	1869	1875	W. T. Hamilton	Dem.
	1870	1879	Geo. R. Dennis	Dem.
Michigan	1857	1875	Zach. Chandler	Rep.
	1871	1877	Thos. W. Ferry	Rep.
Minnesota	1863	1875	Alex. Ramsey	Rep.
	1871	1877	Wm. Windom	Rep.
Mississippi	1870	1875	Adelbert Ames	Rep.
	1871	1877	Jas. L. Alcorn	Rep.
Missouri	1869	1875	Carl Schurz	L. Rep.
	1873	1879	Louis V. Bogy	Dem.
Nebraska	1867	1875	Thos. W. Tipton	L. Rep.
	1871	1877	P. W. Hitchcock	Rep.
Nevada	1864	1875	Wm. M. Stewart	Rep.
	1873	1879	John P. Jones	Rep.
New Hampshire	1865	1877	Aaron H. Cragin	Rep.
	1873	1879	B. Wadleigh	Rep.
New Jersey	1871	1875	Jno. P. Stockton	Dem.
	1871	1877	F. Frelinghuysen	Rep.
New York	1869	1875	Reub. E. Fenton	L. Rep.
	1867	1279	Roscoe Conkling	Rep.
North Carolina	1872	1877	Mat. W. Ransom	Dem.
	1873	1879	A. S. Merrimon	Dem.
Ohio	1869	1875	A. G. Thurman	Dem.
	1861	1879	John Sherman	Rep.
Oregon	1871	1877	Jas. K. Kelley	Dem.
	1873	1879	Jno. H. Mitchell	Rep.
Pennsylvania	1869	1875	John Scott	Rep.
	1845	1879	Simon Cameron	Rep.
Rhode Island	1863	1875	Wm. Sprague	Rep.
	1859	1877	H. B. Anthony	Rep.
South Carolina	1868	1877	T. J. Robertson	Rep.
	1873	1879	T. J. Patterson	Rep.
Tennessee	1869	1875	W. G. Brownlow	Rep.
	1871	1877	Henry Cooper	Dem.
Texas	1870	1875	J. W. Flanagan	Rep.
	1870	1877	M. C. Hamilton	Rep.
Vermont	1866	1875	G. F. Edmunds	Rep.
	1867	1879	Justin S. Morrill	Rep.
Virginia	1870	1875	John F. Lewis	Rep.
	1870	1877	J. W. Johnston	Dem.
West Virginia	1869	1875	A. I. Boreman	Rep.
	1871	1877	Henry G. Davis	Dem.
Wisconsin	1869	1875	M. H. Carpenter	Rep.
	1861	1879	Tim. O. Howe	Rep.

*Seats contested.

A Respectable Locomotive Explosion.

An explosion as was an explosion occurred on the South Carolina railroad, the other day, when a locomotive boiler exploded. Every portion of the engine was a complete wreck. One of the large driving wheels was torn from the axle and buried deep in the embankment on the left. One of the heavy driving shafts was hurled over the embankments of the cut, and in its career struck the top of a telegraph pole, which it snapped off like a piece of glass. The dome of the engine was thrown far above the cut, and fell about 400 yards to the left. The bell started with similar velocity, and crushed in the gable end of a negro preacher's house, about the same distance to the right, causing the sable clergyman to tremble with fright. The rest of the engine, except the flues, was blown to fragments. Strange to say, a car containing several persons, though but a few feet from the engine, was untouched by any of the fragments. There being no other persons near, no injury was done to life. The concussion was so great that the tumblers and bottles were thrown from the shelves and counter of a bar-room in Lewisville, nearly half a mile distant, and the detonation is said to have been distinctly heard at a distance of twelve miles.

THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER.

Additional Details of the Terrible Calamity—Thrilling Scenes.

The details of the terrible disaster to the ship Northfleet are published in the London papers, from which it appears that at half-past 10 o'clock at night, the captain and others were alarmed by a cry from the officer of the watch, "A steamer is right into us." The captain and pilot rushed on deck, but before they got there the steamer had run into the vessel, striking her amidships and cutting her below water-mark. The carpenter quickly reported her nearly half full of water. The pumps were started promptly, and the crew worked hard at them for some minutes, but when it was found that the water was fast gaining, a panic seemed to seize both the crew and passengers, and afterward it was imposible to keep the latter in check. A crowd of men and women had rushed up from their berths, many of them only half clothed. The passengers had mostly retired, but few of them were undressing. The noise of collision is likened by one of them to a peal of thunder, and such was the violence of the shock that those standing were knocked down. It appears the steamer rebounded and came a second time in collision with the Northfleet. The water began to pour in, and in a very short time the passengers' quarters were swamped. Women were slower to rush on deck than men, and many were not in condititiion to go till the water rose threateningly on them. No one on board the steamer was heard to speak, although loud and eager shouts from the Northfleet must have made her crew aware of the danger that existed. She backed for two or three minutes, and then steaming rapidly away, was soon out of sight. For half an hour the scene on the deck of the Northfleet was appalling. Women shrieked, men cursed and swore, and fought their way toward the boat, whilst the captain and first-mate roared out commands to the men to keep back and allow the women to get to the side of the vessel, but apparently without success.

Rockets were fired, and blue lights burned. The gun was loaded, but the screw of the ramrod became detached from the handle, and the piece could not be discharged. The signals of distress were seen by several vessels, but appear to have been regarded as signals for a pilot, for no assistance was rendered. Meanwhile the scene on deck baffles description. The captain, finding the men determined to leave the vessel, went below, armed himself with a revolver, and ascending the poop, declared his determination to shoot the first man who tried to leave the vessel before the women were saved. The first boat launched was lowered by a number of passengers by cutting the ropes. There being no ladder at hand, the only way of getting into it was by leaping or dropping some 12 or 15 feet. As there was a terrible rush toward the boat, the scene was one of distressing confusion, and a man and boy fell into the water and drowned. The officers did all they could to force the men who first got into the boat to leave it that the women might be saved, but to no purpose. Even firing with a blank cartridge, as supposed at first, was unavailing. About 30 persons having got into it, the boat put off. Not one of the crew was in it. Another life-boat was launched. A man got into it and was ordered to leave. He refused, and the captain shot him in the calf. Then Capt. Knowles placed his wife in the boat, and said to the boatswain, who had already got in, "Here's a charge for you, boatswain; take care of her and the rest, and God bless you." Wringing his wife's hand, he bade her good bye, saying: "I shall never see you again."

It is impossible to describe the panic that raged all this time. Heartrending scenes were witnessed on all sides. One of the passengers, seeing the captain's wife in the boat, threw his own wife in, tossed her baby to her, and entered the boat himself. A little girl was thrown into the boat by her father, who tried to save the rest of his family, but the seething, maddened crowd pressing toward the side of the vessel prevented, and, with his wife and two other children, he went down with the ill-fated vessel. The engineer made frantic efforts to save his wife and children, but was jammed between the cook-house and gunwale, and received such dreadful injuries that, although afterward rescued, he is in a precarious state. Only two of the seven boats aboard were launched, owing, no doubt, to the panic. One was seriously injured as the tackle was cut and the boat fell into the sea. When the second boat had got off it seemed to become a question of moments. The quarter-deck was still crowded by men, women, and children, some crying, swearing, and praying. The captain and pilot were together, and the latter was heard saying, "If you want to save yourselves make for the topmast." To which many poor people rushed. In a quarter of an hour a tug picked up the second boat with 300 occupants, and then steamed for some time round the spot where, about three quarters of an hour after being struck, the Northfleet went down head first, with awful suddenness, with 327 souls on board.

At that moment the first boat was 100 yards and the second only 20 or 30 from the vessel. The crew of the first boat, after landing the women, rowed around the scene of the wreck and saved five men trying to swim to shore. A lugger took off the occupants of the second boat, 34 passengers, and a pilot cutter rescued the pilot and 10 men, who, having gone down with the vessel, rose to the surface and clung to the maintopmast rigging. The vessel lies in eleven fathoms of water. The survivors say the Captain displayed the greatest heroism, maintained his presence of mind from first to last, strove hard to put an end to the panic, and did his duty bravely to the end. He was at the last moment going across the wreck in the hope of enabling some of the crowd crushing round the boats on that side to get away from the ship. The survivors say the other boats got adrift when the ship sunk, and express the belief that if the passengers had allowed them to be lowered properly they could have saved at least a hundred more lives. Unfortunately the women could not climb the masts, although we did all in our power to help them. Consequently all the women and children, with the exception of the Captain's wife and another, and two children, were drowned.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

Our Jobbing Vice-President.

During the last Presidential canvass Mr. Colfax made a speech at South Bend, Ind., on the 16th of September, in which, in allusion to his alleged corrupt complication with Credit Mobilier stock, he said:

"I am proud to say, too, that in all my public life no man ever dared to make me a dishonorable proposition. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share or twenty shares or 2,000 shares in Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent. dividends, nor the 800 per cent. dividends, in cash, stocks and bonds, you have read about every day for the past month, nor 100 per cent., nor 1 per cent., nor one-tenth of 1 per cent.?"

Being examined January 7, 1873, before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, Mr. Colfax testifies as follows:

"I state explicitly that no one ever gave or offered to give me any shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier or the Union Pacific railroad. I have never received nor had tendered to me any dividends in cash, stock or bonds accruing upon any stock, in either said of organizations. * * * * I told him (Oakes Ames, in December, 1867) I would agree to purchase twenty shares at par and interest, to be paid for as soon as I had the money. Some weeks or months afterwards, at the same session, I paid Mr. Ames about $500 in cash on the contract of purchase, being all the money I had, but received no dividend nor certificate of stock in whole or in part. My impression is that he told me that one or two dividends had been earned, but that they were not in cash, and were as yet unadjusted. Certainly I did not receive any, and was not offered any, in cash or bonds or stock, then or since. * * * A few months after this I heard a rumor that unpleasant controversies existed among the largest stockholders, which were certain to involve the organization in prolonged litigation. The very day I heard this rumor I told Mr. Ames that no profits present or prospective could induce me to buy into a lawsuit. * * * The next year, or the year after, Mr. Ames suspended payment, in consequence, as was said, of financial investments connected with the Pacific railroad, and his creditors gave him an extension on his liabilities; but, regretting his failure and its cause, I told him to dismiss from his mind the small amount of money between us. * * * I may repeat, therefore, that neither stock nor bonds were given to me, nor offered to be given to me; that I never received a dollar in bonds, stock or money as dividends; that I did contract to purchase twenty shares of stock in the company at par and interest, but that after a partial payment I withdrew entirely from what I regarded as an incomplete contract, from repugnance to being involved in litigation; and that instead of being enriched by it $1,000 or $20,000 as has been charged, I am voluntarily out of pocket $500, and have been for nearly five years."

Mr. Colfax's story, then, amounts to this: that he agreed to buy twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock at par and paid some $500 of the purchase money; but fearing a lawsuit refused to pay the remainder, and about a year or two thereafter forgave Oakes Ames—he then being in difficulties—the $500 and thus ended the transaction, never having received any dividends whatever therein. This pleasing romance is rudely treated by the proceedings before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee on the 24th inst. It then appeared that the precise amount paid by Mr. Colfax was $534.72, and that this sum completed the purchase and transfer to him of twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock. In other words, Mr. Colfax agreed to buy twenty shares at par and interest, and when he came to pay the purchase money Oakes Ames informed him that there was a dividend of 80 per cent. due him on the shares, and that this dividend would go so far towards paying the purchase money—par and interest—that he, Mr. C., need only pay over in cash $534.72 to complete the trade. Mr. Colfax gave a check for $534.72, and thereupon became the full and sole owner of the twenty shares. In a mercantile way the transaction stands thus:

SCHUYLER COLFAX IN ACCOUNT WITH OAKES AMES.

Dr.		Cr.	
To—20 shares Credit Mobilier at 100	$2,000.00	By 80 p. c. dividend in bonds, 3 per cent. off	$1,552.00
To accrued interest	86.72	By check to balance	534.72
Total	$2,086.72	Total	$2,086.00

That all that Schuyler Colfax paid for his twenty shares was $534.72, and that thereupon the shares became his, let us prove by Schuyler Colfax himself. Here is the testimony:

"By the Chairman—Mr. Ames says the amount he received from you was $534.72. Do you concede that that was the amount?

"Mr. Colfax—I think it was.

"Q. Did you understand from Mr. Ames that this $534.72 was a balance from you to complete the payment for this stock?

"Mr. Colfax—I supposed it was a conjectural balance.

"Q. You say that you did not understand that it completed the payment of the stock?

"Mr. Colfax—I understood that there were dividends earned but unadjusted, which would probably make up the balance.

"Q. You did not understand that this amount finished the payment of your stock, but you did understand that dividends had been earned which would probably amount to the price of it?

"Mr. Colfax—Yes; according to his statement, enough to pay and overrun the amount."

Here, then, is Mr. Colfax testifying to a very curious state of things. On the one hand is Oakes Ames with twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock worth at the least par, $2,000, and accrued interest $86.72, and entitled to a dividend of 80 per cent., discount off, $1,552, equal to $3,638.72 in all. On the other hand is Mr. Colfax with his frugal pile. Give me, says Oakes Ames, your check for $534.72 and the luxuriant securities I hold are yours. For the sum named I will give you not only the stock but money enough to complete the purchase of the stock. My house is worth $10,000; give me $100 and I will give you the house and $9,900, with which you can pay me the balance due. Now a transaction of this kind, where one for 5 cents buys not a dollar, but the lacking 95 cents requisite to make the dollar, is necessarily unclean. It is thieves' brokerage, junk-shop dealing, a financial panel game.

And yet Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, is smutted with this filth. In the words of that good book he has so often quoted to loil Sunday-schools, he has touched pitch and is defiled; he has made haste to be rich and cannot be held innocent. What Oakes Ames has said of him we care not, and have not quoted; what has been said or written against him is but secondary evidence; we have put him on the stand against himself, and insist that on his own showing he is guilty of cold-blooded falsehood and premeditated fraud. No rush of passion overwhelmed Mr. Colfax; he was not seduced, not trapped, not conspired against. What he did he did as a stroke of business and figured it down to a cent. He knew all about the dividends before drawing the check. He says: "Mr. Ames told me the amount I was to pay was $534.72. He said there was some dividends that had accrued upon this stock, that they were not paid in cash, and that they were yet unadjusted. He did not offer any of them to me." Then the Chairman asked him, "You did not understand that this amount finished the payment of your stock, but you did understand that dividends had been earned which would probably amount to the price of it?" and he replies, "Yes; according to his [Oakes Ames'] statement, enough to pay and overrun the amount." On this understanding he drew his check. What an absolute falsehood, then, his statement at South Bend; what a grazing of perjury his testimony before cross-examination on the 7th instant!

And now unfortunate that this, the meanest of all the Credit Mobilier traffickers, is so secure from punishment. He was Speaker of the House when he first put foot in these muddy waters, but nearly four years since he was transplanted from the House to the Senate, and it is out of the question for the House to chastise him now of its own power. Since he has been in the Senate no new dereliction has come to light, and in contemplation of law he is unassailable by that body. Impeachment being only for "officers" of the United States, and a Representative not being an officer, as was many years ago decided in the Blount case, the House and Senate cannot combine for his arraignment and trial. There seems no way of reaching him unless it be by the reflex action of an expulsion of his guilty associates who are yet within the jurisdiction of the House. The Vice-President of the United States is out of his own mouth convicted of fraud, jobbery, malfeasance, and something very like perjury, and yet so anomalous is our system—or rather, let us say, so little were such crimes ever imagined as possible when our Government was framing—the knave may smile and smile and be an unwhipped villain still.—*New York World.*

Where Is Nast?

What has become of Thomas Nast? Where is the caricaturist of the *Journal of Civilization*? During the Presidential campaign, there was not a week in which he did not caricature Mr. Greeley with all manner of broadness and coarseness. There was not a week in which he did not do his utmost to vilify such men as Senators Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, and others, who had not been guilty of participating in the prevailing corruptions, and who had not committed any political offense graver than that of presuming to act and think for themselves in political matters, and to protest against these very corruptions. For such presumptions as these, Mr. Thomas Nast did not hesitate to employ his pencil in the congenial work of vilifying them with an almost infernal malignity, and of pandering to the very lowest passions of partisan strife. The journal published in the interests of civilization did not hesitate to send them broadcast, and make what profit it could out of them. If Mr. Thomas Nast, however, could so successfully malign public men where the caricature was purely and simply an atrocious libel, and if the *Journal of Civilization* could publish and editorially explain and indorse such libels, surely we have a right to expect that the same artist and journal shall unite their efforts in a vigorous protest against the corruption and wickedness prevailing in high places, where they are officially proven. The readers of that paper have a right to expect that the iniquities of Credit Mobilier shall be publicly rebuked, and that such men as Oakes Ames, John B. Alley, Schuyler Colfax, Patterson, Bingham, Harlan, and Pomeroy, and others, shall not be allowed to escape scot free, while the men whose hands are clear of bribes, who have never been connected directly or indirectly with Credit Mobilier, and against whose reputations for honesty not a suspicion has been raised, have been exposed for months to an incessant stream of pictorial and billingsgate. The failure to improve this opportunity is not at all to the credit of Mr. Thomas Nast, still less to the credit of his employers, the Messrs. Harper. It shows that Mr. Thomas Nast and the Messrs. Harper are guilty of sneaking hypocrisy. It shows that they stand ready to malign and outrage the character of every man who presumes to think differently from them in matters of politics and religion, and to cover up the crimes of those who are political or religious friends. It shows that Mr. Thomas Nast's talents can be hired for very dirty work. It shows that corruption and malfeasance in office stand in no danger from Mr. Nast's pencil, so long as they are committed by his friends. It shows that the Messrs. Harper print a newspaper only in the interests of a certain faction, and that they stand ready to compound the millions of any one adhering to that faction. It shows that the civilization, of which *Harper's Weekly* boastingly proclaims itself the exponent, is a compound made up of a system of politics and morality which are not incompatible with corruption, bribery, and official depravity. From such a civilization as this, and from such representatives of civilization as Mr. Thomas Nast and the Messrs. Harper, good Lord deliver us!—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Greeley Monument—Address of the Committee.

To the People of the United States:

The committee to raise a fund to commemorate the virtues of the late Horace Greeley by a statue and a monument in Greenwood, has been fully organized by the appointment of the Hon. William W. Niles, of Westchester county, as Chairman; the Hon. Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the city of New York, Treasurer; and Edmund C. Stedman, Esq., of New York, Secretary.

The members of the committee, as far as appointed, are at work in earnest, and with a sure prospect of success. But they are conscious that it does not belong to them, nor to any limited number of men, to render adequate honor to one whose just fame belongs to the entire people. Horace Greeley was pre-eminently a man of the people; he rose from among their ranks by industry, frugality, and a life of blameless purity; his example, no less than his written words, will remain forever a precious legacy to the masses of the workingmen who are actuated by the same pure ambition as that which raised him from poverty and obscurity to the honorable and conspicuous position in which for many years he led the public opinion of the country. There is nothing in his character or career which mars the force of his beneficent influence. No young man can ponder the story of his life without profit. He is one of the few public men of our age who may be safely held up to the imitation of the young. It is therefore to the people at large that the committee confidently appeal. It is their privilege and duty to honor worthily the man who best represented the brain and conscience of the masses.

This is in no sense a partisan enterprise. The committee is composed of members of all parties, equally proud to do honor to one whose laborious life was passed in devotion to the general welfare.

All who believe with us that Mr. Greeley's great efforts in behalf of freedom, of enlightenment, of economy, and of progress have not been without beneficent results are cordially invited to share in this tribute to his memory. The rich cannot better show their appreciation of the lessons of industry and order which he taught, and the poor, in giving what slight sums they can afford, will honor their own estate and aspirations. It is not doubted that every editor in the country will be willing to forward the work, either by an editorial indorsement or by receiving and forwarding such sums as may be raised in his locality. There is not a village in the land but contains some man who has profited by Mr. Greeley's teachings. We hope there is not one where an effort will not be made to contribute to this expression of the national gratitude.

A memorial volume will be kept containing the name and residence of every contributor, and upon the completion of the work will be deposited in the Historical Society for preservation.

WILLIAM W. NILES, Chairman.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Treasurer.

EDMUND C. STEDMAN, Secretary.

William B. Ogden, John E. Williams, Augustus Schell, John O. Whitehouse, Samuel J. Tilden, Marshall O. Roberts, Frank Leslie, William Orton, James Gordon Bennett, New York *Herald*; Ivory Chamberlain, New York *World*; William Cullen Bryant, New York *Evening Post*; James Brooks, New York *Express*; Oswald Ottendorfer, New York *Staats Zeitung*; David M. Stone, New York *Journal of Commerce*; Whitelaw Reid, New York *Tribune*; Hugh J. Hastings, New York *Commercial Advertiser*; J. M. Bundy, New York *Evening Mail*; George P. Rowell, P. T. Barnum; William MacFarlane, Yonkers; William W. Goodrich, Thomas Kinsella, George G. Reynolds, Brooklyn; Senator A. W. Palmer, Armenia, N. Y.; John Anderson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; ex-Gov. Theo. F. Randolph, Morristown, N. J.; Dudley S. Gregory, Jersey City; Samuel Bowles, Springfield, Mass.; N. P. Banks, Lynn, Mass.; Col. Charles G. Greene, Boston *Post*; Charles I. Kimball, Portland, Me.; ex-Gov. Jas. A. Weston, Manchester, N. H.; Senator Wm. Sprague, Providence, R. I.; ex-Gov. James E. English, New Haven, Conn.; David Clark, Hartford, Conn.; ex-Gov. Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.; Col. John W. Forney, Philadelphia *Press*; James P. Barr, Pittsburgh *Post*; Murat Halstead, Cincinnati *Commercial*; Frederick Hassaurek, Cincinnati *Volksblatt*; Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Columbus; Gov. Austin Blair, Michigan; Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hon. John S. Williams, Lafayette, Ind.; Gov. William Bross, Chicago *Tribune*; Senator John A. Logan, Illinois; ex-Senator Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Iowa; Senator William B. Allison, Dubuque; Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Gov. C. C. Washburn, Madison, Wis.; ex-Gov. William Marshall, Senator Carl Shurz, St. Louis; William Hyde, St. Louis *Republican*; Henry Watterson, Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Gov. Smith, Georgia; Hon. John Forsyth, Mobile *Register*; John C. Burch, editor *Union and American*, Nashville, Tenn.; ——Roberts, editor Nashville *Banner*; Gov. John McEnery, New Orleans, La.; Gov. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, New Orleans, La.

Sorry Picture of the Executive Mansion at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes:

The public who go to the White House to see the President, or to transact any business, or to attend levees, receptions, etc., visit only the *public* part of the building, which, to all appearances, is suitable for its uses, although of late years it has been found inadequate to accommodate the crowds that throng it during New Year receptions and the levees.

The east room is a handsome one in every way, its proportions are good and the decorations modest and befitting. The blue, green and red rooms are also attractive and tastefully adorned. The state drawing room is suitable for the purpose of official entertainments. The public reception room is a disgrace, and less fitted for a waiting room than the parlor of a well-to-do mechanic in Cincinnati. It is simply a public office containing two or three desks, a few rheumatic chairs and a measly carpet—a room, indeed, where no refined lady could wait a half hour without a feeling of humiliation. The room in which the President receives his visitors, the library and offices for clerks, which are very much crowded, are the remainder of the public or semi-public apartment. They could, with repairs, be made to answer in a suitable manner for several years.

It is not, however, for the accommodation of the public that a new executive mansion is demanded, so much as to furnish decent accommodations for the President and his family. The present are simply and absolutely a shame and a disgrace.

In the first place, the White House is more than 80 years old, and is almost destitute of modern conveniences and improvements so necessary to comfort. Gen. Babcock says there are several hundred private residences in Washington whose occupants possess by far greater facilities for convenience than the President of the United States. The building is two stories high and a basement. The only room on the first story which the family of the President can occupy is a small room used as the family dining-room. Therefore, *the President of the United States and his family live in apartments on the second floor of an ordinary house*, no better quarters, if Gen. Babcock properly describes them, than may be rented by a bachelor in dozens of boarding-houses in any city. To bring it to the comprehension of all, I may say with entire accurracy that for all purposes the President is no better off for accommodations than though he lived in a nine-roomed house, without modern improvements! The east end of the upper floor of the building is without drain or waste-pipes. The living and sleeping-rooms on this story are eight in number, and are without closets or clothes presses. One of these is the library already mentioned. By economizing room and using the library for a sitting room, the President of the United States has one "spare" room—that is all. That is to say, if all the President's children were at home, he could not accommodate two guests. He can only get along by diverting a room to a purpose for which it is not attended. Besides, these rooms are the worst arranged and most inconvenient possible to imagine; and are almost destitute of the ordinary seclusion which a gentlemen would desire for himself and family.

The only bathing-rooms are two, divided by a simple board partition, and situated in the servants' hall at the head of the servants' stairway, perhaps the most inconvenient place possible to have them; and yet from the construction of the house, the only available one.

While some of the rooms are large, yet the arrangement of the windows is such that they will not admit of being subdivided except at great disadvantage to the rooms, or the complete destruction of the outside appearance of the building, which would result from a change of windows.

Watts, the philosopher who peddles poor seeds to country Congressmen, has better accommodations than the President of the United States.

There is not a foreign minister in Washington who has not more comfortable quarters than the President. Every Cabinet officer, except Boutwell, lives in a better house than Gen. Grant; half the members of the Senate and House live better. Even clerks in the departments have better accommodations than he. Is not this a humiliating confession to every American at home or abroad?

Giving some particulars as to the condition of the White House, Gen. Babcock in his report says that the building, on account of its age, requires constant repairs; many of the floors and roof timbers are in a state of decay, and the strength of the best is seriously impaired by age. There is hardly a ceiling which is not cracked, and in the majority of cases the full extent of its width and length. Many of them must of necessity be taken down during the coming season to prevent their falling from their gradually appreciating weakness. One large ceiling fell last year, but fortunately when the room was unoccupied. Over the larger rooms of the first story the ceilings have settled several inches from the weight of the partitions in the story above, which are very heavy and stand directly over the rooms below, without corresponding partitions on the first floor.

Successful Pursuit of Perfumery.

During the late rise in the Yuba river J. W. Briggs, while passing over a low strip of land on the Grass Brothers' ranch, met with what he called a "drove of polecats." They had evidently been driven from their burrows by water, and when approached by the discoverer, trotted along before him for quite a distance, like a drove of pigs. Finally they all plunged into one hole. Mrs. Briggs being aware that the animal is often hunted by Chinamen, and that polecats' galls were rated at $5 each by celestial physicians, he informed a couple of Chinamen what had occurred, and pointed out the locality of the burrow to them. The Chinamen provided themselves with shovels and commenced to dig on the line of the hole. After excavating a pit about ten feet in depth and three wide, they struck upon the nest of polecats. Notwithstanding the almost overpowering odor filling the air, one after another they were dispatched until ten large and fat polecats lay dead at the feet of the fortunate and victorious Chinamen.—*Maysville (Cal.) Appeal.*

Swallow-Tailed Coats for Rent.

It appears from a recent article in the New York *World* that several establishments exist in New York devoted almost entirely to the purposes of supplying men with temporary wear. Evening suits are kept on hire, and there everybody from a gentleman down to a waiter or counter-jumper can be accommodated and clothed in the "garments of the night." Trowsers are sub-let and dress-coats furnished. Sometimes this raiment will be cut in the latest fashion; sometimes also the garb is of the "mystic-wonderful" variety, presenting to the astounded view distortions woefully suggestive of inordinate internal malformations. (Like David Copperfield's reflections upon the anatomy of boarding-school mutton, it might be supposed that the wearer were afflicted with inexplicable combinations of pigeon breast, hump-shoulders, and aldermanic stomachs. Some few of the coats, however, are truly fashionable. Short-wasted, short-tailed, and short-sleeved, they would pass muster in any parlor, when worn by no one attracting more attention than a member of the door brigade or one of "Brown's young men." The writer called yesterday afternoon at one of the establishments whereon the sign, "Dress-coats, for balls and weddings, to hire, within." Obeying the peremptory injunction of the last word, the writer entered, and so soon as the proprietor was disengaged said to him:

"I believe that you have dress-coats to hire?"

"Yes, sir," was the ready response, while he accomplished what Hood styles "washing his hands in invisible soap and water." "Yes, sir, I have dress-coats of the very latest and most fashionable styles, and can suit you with a perfect fit."

"What do you charge for them?"

"Different prices, from $2.50, $3, up to $3.50. The best are the highest-priced, of course."

"Do you want any deposit?"

"Well, for a first-class coat I would like you to leave $25 or $30. For a cheap one the deposit would be correspondingly less."

"I hardly understand, though, how you can manage to let good coats for such a price. Where do you obtain them? Or do you make them yourself?"

"Oh, we pick them up in a great many different ways. A good part of them are misfits, made by a fashionable tailor for some customer who was not satisfied with the article furnished him. In fact all our coats have been made to order. Then there are coats which have been commanded and never called for, coats whose should-be owners cannot pay for them, and coats coming from every source and for every conceivable reason. Most of those we keep for hire have been made at a cost of $70 or $80.

"You get them cheaper than that?"

"Certainly; otherwise we could not afford to hire them at the price we do."

"Is the business lively?"

"At some seasons, yes. About this time we have no trouble in disposing of all the coats we have on hand. There are so many balls going on just now that the demand is to have them nearly every night."

"Can I ask what class of people use your coats?"

"All classes, sir. Very many of them go up to Fifth avenue; you would be surprised to know how many. You see there are mighty few gentlemen who can afford to buy an expensive dress-coat to wear only two or three times a season, so they just keep their money in their pocket, and when they are invited out come to us to be suited. Then again, it costs a good deal to be always up to the fashions, and as they wish to dress stylishly, that is another reason why they patronize us. By coming here, a man can go everywhere he is asked, and always present an elegant appearance at about half the price of a coat, which, if bought, he would probably be obliged to wear until it were shabby."

Spiders.

They are wonderful in structure as they are curious in their habits and general economy. Most of them have six eyes on each side of the head, in two rows at the point of small nipple-like papillæ. One set are telescopic, while the other six are microscopic. Next, spiders are right-handed, working more adroitly with the right claw than the left in extending the cords of a web.

The orifices through which the sixy fluid is forced out at will that instantly hardens into an elastic thread, vary in number in different families of spiders. In some of them quite a number of threads unite in the spinning process to make a strong line. Those minute openings are termini of ducts from the bags in which web material is secreted, controlled by sphincter muscles acting in obedience to the will.

All their movements in weaving and arranging a fly-trap indicate calculation, and are therefore a step quite beyond blind instinct. An examination of a broken cord—mending it and seeking the best point for an attachment to keep the web tense in all directions, certainly exhibits thought. Their manner of approaching entangled game, securing each limb of the prisoner artistically, binding them so no resistance can be offered that would be injurious to themselves before savagely eating into their vitals, is a marvelous proof of the elements of mind, far superior to most of the quadrupeds, and yet spiders are without a brain!

Nothing is more surprising in the natural history of this very common, but poorly understood, insect, than the ferocity of the female toward the male, which she pounces upon when the fertilization of the eggs has been secured, and rarely fails of killing him instanter, and then feasts deliberately on the mangled carcass.

Without spiders, which subserve the same important purpose on land that sharks do in the ocean, vegetation could hardly survive the unrestrained depredations of millions of vegetable-eating insects. By the silent warfare of spiders upon them their too great multiplication is regulated so that a balance of power is maintained in nature, essential to the preservation of order without the extinction of any.

Spiders, therefore, humble as they are in the scale or being, are just as important to the comfort of man as many higher orders that seem to have a more prominent claim to distinction.

DIVORCE is abolished in Japan.

Napoleon.

One of the most remarkable things about Louis Napoleon was his persistent delusion that he had literary ability. Besides his "Life of Cæsar" there are four volumes of his works, beginning with his "Manual of Artillery," written when serving as an officer in the Swiss army. In 1833 his "Reveries Politiques," published in Paris, evinced only that he had come to regard the evening star of the First as the morning star of the Third Napoleon. This was followed by a sketch of a constitution, and by an absurd poem dedicated to Chateaubriand in defense of the Duchess de Berry. After his failure at Strasburg he came to England and resided at Bath, where he occupied his time in writing "Les Idees Napoleoniennes," a work which has had a wide circulation, simply as indicating the aims of the author, after he came into power. While in prison at Ham he wrote a poem, "To the Memory of the Great Emperor," and "Essay on Fulminating Powder," —both valueless. His "Life of Cæsar" fell like lead to the bottom of oblivion's gulf, so soon as it appeared. He once thought he was a journalist, and during Louis Philippe's reign wrote for some Democratic papers; but the editors could not stand him. This visionary was totally unimaginative; this hero of brilliant surprises was dry and dull; and yet I am told that he died expecting that the world would some day wake up to the recognition of his literary genius.

Prof. Lee's statement that the French physicians detected the presence of stone on July 1, 1870, but that their diagnosis was suppressed from political considerations, and the inference that if the truth had then been told war would not have been declared two days later, naturally recalls the saying of Bossuet, that a grain of sand in Cromwell's tissues changed the destinies of the world—a remark that Voltaire paraphrased with regard to the Government of Charles XII. The medical papers are very full of disagreeably minute particulars with regard to the case, and the physicians who attended are plainly anxious concerning the verdict of the world on their treatment. Dr. Conneau, who has always been the Emperor's physician, was raised to that post rather for his political services than for his medical ability. It was he who dressed Louis Napoleon up as a working carpenter, and assisted his escape from the fortess of Ham, when he passed among the guards with a plank on his shoulder. Sir Henry Thompson, who performed the surgical operation, is the man who wrote the prayer challenge which Prof. Tyndall sent to the *Contemporary Review*. I shall expect to hear it claimed that the death was a judgement for calling in a prayerless surgeon, though on the other hand the priest at Chiselhurst besieged Heaven night and day for the patient's recovery.

There has been a Bonapartist struggle over the dead body, whose issue you will probably know before this reaches you; but from what I learn to-day, there seems to be little doubt that the young Napoleon IV. is regarded as a more promising candidate to hold by for the throne than Prince Napoleon, and that the party will gather under the standard which Eugenie is about to raise—namely, herself as Regent until her son becomes of age. London is full of these fine gentlemen just now, and while they weep in printer's ink, they are well known to be privately absorbed in the question how to raise again to par the political stock in which they have invested their all.—*M. D. Conway in the Cincinnati Commercial.*

Lead Pencils.

In the manufacture of lead pencils, the Florida red cedar is mostly used in this country and Europe; some "iben" wood, as the Germans call it, or English yew, is used in Germany; white pine is occasionally used for a common grade of a carpenter's pencil. The lead of the pencils is the well known graphite or plumbago; the best of this is the natural, found in a pure state in masses large enough to cut into strips. Of this there is but one mine now up to the standard, which is in the Asiatic Siberia, and pencils made from this graphite are all one grade. The Cumberland mines in England were the first discovered, but are now almost exhausted. What was formerly refuse in cutting the graphite is now ground, cleaned and refined, and then mixed with a fine clay.

In mixing the clay and graphite, great care is taken in selecting and cleaning the clay and getting the proper proportions; the mixture, with water, after being well kneaded, is placed in a large receiver and strongly compressed and forced out through a small groove at the bottom, in the shape of a thread, the thickness and style required, either square, octagon, or round. This thread, or lead wire, is cut into bars of the proper length (done by little girls) and then straightened, dried at a moderate heat, and packed into air-tight crucibles and placed in the furnaces; the grade of lead depends upon the amount of heat it is exposed to, the amount of clay used in the mixing, and the quantity of the plumbago. The coloring of the lead is by various pigments.

The wood, after being thoroughly seasoned, is cut into thin strips and dried again; then cut into strips pencil length. These strips are grooved by machinery, then carried on a belt to the gluing-room, where the lead is glued in the groove, and then the other half of the pencil glued on. After being dried under pressure, they are sent to the turning-room and rounded, squared, or made octagon, by a very ingenious little machine which passes through three sets of cutters, and drops them ready for polishing or coloring. The former is done on lathes by boys, and the latter by a machine which holds the brush and turns the pencils fed to it through a hopper. After a pencil is polished, it is cut the exact length by a circular saw, and the end is cut smooth by a drop knife, the pencil resting on an iron bed. The stamping is done by a hollow die, which is heated; the gold or silver foil is then laid on the pencil, which rests in an iron bed, and the die is then pressed on it by a screw lever. The pencils are then ready to go to the packing-room.

T. BUCHANAN READ said of Tennyson: "He looks no more like a poet than does a lobster, if compared to a goldfinch. Angular, awkward, with great hands and feet, and coarse hair streaming away, he is not the man a romantic young lady would die for."

Personal.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON is now a Judge in Georgia.

ROBERT COLLYER is preparing a series of lectures for young men.

ELLA WHEELER, a Wisconsin girl, has published a volume of poems.

GOLDWIN SMITH, like many others, is not a believer in Froude's historical correctness.

JEFF. DAVIS' health is better this winter than for many years, and he is making money.

A WELL-BUILT woman is probably she of the alabaster neck, marble brow and arch expression.

FORTY thousand dollars is the sum desired for the bronze statue in honor of Horace Greeley.

AN original portrait of Davy Crockett has passed into possession of the New York Historical Society.

BARNUM wants to get ten elephants to draw his great imitation car of the Juggernaut all over the country.

THE irrepressible Barnum advertises at Boston for 560 teetotallers to run his great moral show next season.

AUGUSTA, Empress of Germany, will not sit for her photograph, and those now sold were taken twenty years ago.

THE property of the late Mr. Forrest lies in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Missouri.

THE death of Bulwer has created such an extraordinary demand for his novels that the circulating libraries are unable to meet it.

MR. JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE's passage across the Atlantic was as rough and tempestuous as his voyage across the sea of American public opinion.

THE statement comes from among the chin music from Washington, that the nose and chin of Ames are inclined to come together and shake hands.

STANLEY lectured to an audience of 700 school boys in Washington on Livingstone. He says they understood his lecture better than a geographical society.

LAWRENCE MERSEREAU, born near New York city, died in Union, N. Y., on the 24th ult., at the ripe old age of 99. His father crossed the Delaware with Washington.

GEN. LESLIE COMBS has taken a bath every morning of life for the last twenty years, and has never worn an overcoat during this time. He is 80, and hale and hearty.

BY the death of Hon. Joel A. Matteson only three of the ex-Governors of Illinois remain among the living—Richard Yates, John M. Palmer and Richard J. Oglesby.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' works are famous for showing how nothing ought to be as it is, and what might have been the case had something else happened twelve years before.

REV. O. H. NEWTON, Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary, reports that about 960 of the convicts have professed religion since the formation of the Prison Church, a year and a half ago.

EASTERN papers played sad havoc with the name of Bogy, the new Missouri Senator, but a California paper, the Oakland *Transcript*, announced that Blair was "beaten by Fogg, a colored man."

MRS. CHARLES SUMNER is doing a vast amount of good in Europe. More than one American family to whom disease has come in foreign lands has found a faithful and efficient nurse in Mrs. Sumner. In one instance she traveled from Florence to Vienna to nurse several members of an American family of whose serious illness, occurring at the same time, she had heard.

ALDEN B. STOCKWELL is the most dashing young speculator of the age, Tom Scott not excepted. From a simple farmer boy at Painesville, Ohio, he jumped into Wall street and made a million dollars by investments in the stock of the Pacific Mail Company, of which he is now President. He was lately elected President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and is also largely interested in the late Samana Bay purchase. He is cool and calculating, but has no Jim Fiskian airs.

A RIDDLE.—There were fifteen travelers who stopped at a public house, and called for a dinner. It was served up and placed upon a three-cornered table, five sitting on each side. They invited the landlord to dine with them. After they had finished their meal, they proposed to count, commencing at some one, and count five, and whoever counted five was to leave the table, or in other words, every fifth man step out. They further agreed that the last man left was to pay the bill. They so counted as to have it fall upon the landlord. Now what seat did the man occupy who started the count?

BURIED ALIVE.—A voudou priestess told a New Orleans mother that on Wednesday, the third day after the death of her only daughter, the young woman would revive. The *Republican* says: "The Wednesday named by the voudou the mother was allowed to visit the tomb, and at her request the vault was opened. Suddenly the sound of loud shrieks broke upon the ear, and tearing open the coffin the mother clasped her frantic child in her arms. She had just come in time—an hour later and the young lady would have fallen a victim to the terrible fate of the buried alive. How did the voudou know it?"

TAH ON THE HEEL.—The Credit Mobilier reminds one of a story—as the "late lamented" used to say. In old times, when the copper was about the size of a dining plate, the chief amusement of the colored race was pitching pennies. In one of the towns where this was practiced an enterprising darky, by coating his heel with tar, managed to enrich himself at the expense of his companions. At last he was detected, and after that, whenever the game was played, word was given out, "Any gemmen wat's got tah on the heel please step out dis ring." Have any of our good little boys in Congress got "tah on de heel?"

CONSUMERS should use from one-fourth to one-half less of Dooley's than of other Yeast or Baking Powders. It is put up full weight.—[Com.

Colfax's Case.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The evidence in the case of Ames vs. Colfax, or a nation of Sinners vs Saint is probably all in. It is proper for the people to sum up. Colfax denies his connection with the Credit mobiler business, *in toto*, though he admits he would have invested, but for fear of a lawsuit, and having made this confession, he specially prides himself. The testimony of Oakes Ames is definite, as to the dates of the parts of the transactions between Colfax and himself, and rests on documentary evidence.—On Thursday, the 5th of March, 1868, Ames swears that he received a check for $534.72 from Colfax in part payment or balance of payment for the 20 shares of Credit Mobiler stock which Colfax purchased, and Mr Ames produces the memorandum of this check. He swears that he drew a check of the Seargent-at-Arms of the House of Representatives for $1,250 in favor of Colfax, and the Seargent-at-Arms corroborates the statement, and the check is offered in testamony. The entry in the memorandum book of Oakes Ames of the purchase of this stock by Colfax States with particularity the price paid, the money and days for which interest was due, at the time of the purchase, the rate of which bonds dividends were allowed on the stock, and gives all the details of the transaction with business-like minuteness. On the 22d of January, 1869, Ames paid Colfax—so the memorandum says—60,70 interest on 2,500 certificates of Union Pacific Railroad. Such evidence as this which is wholy a matter of record is entitled to consideration. In the matter of the $1,200, the most considerable item in the transaction the book in the First National Banks in Washington where Colfax kept his accounts exactly corroborate the statements of Ames, and the Seargent-at-Arms, together with the evidence abtained of the memorandum book and that check. These are the leading points of evidence on the Ames side of the controversy.

Mr. Colfax's defense is a complete denial. Touching the affair of the $534,72 he claims that Ames owed him that amount, or about that sum, and that when Ames became involved in financial difficulties, he (Colfax,) said to his mother that he would never ask Ames for that money until he was able to pay it. As Ames was worth about six millions of dollars before he went into the Union Pacific, and has been constantly getting richer since, and as his embarrassment was only temporary, his assets at the time of his suspension, being about six millions in excess of his liabilities. Schuyler's offer in the leniency of the matter, of $534,72, was truly touching. Concerning the $1,200, Colfax has a singular theory which has been familiar with the people of the whole country for the last twenty four hours. The thousand dollar secret gift from "almost a stranger," in New York, who died soon after the donation, and $200 from his stepfather made up the amount. Mr. Colfax and his sister and his stepfather remember that he received a thousand dollar bill in a letter at the breakfast table one morning, but neither of these witnesses can swear positively as too the exact date of the receipt, an Colfax does not under oath absolutely connect these moneys with the deposit of the $1,200, though he is very confident that these were the very dollars which he put into the bank on the 22, of June. He makes a point of having sent a draft for 1,000 to Indiana for campaign purposes on that day, which fact however does not prove that the money came from "the stranger," in New York, in a most unusual manner, and not from Ames. Just three weeks later, on the 13th of July, Colfax made a deposit in the bank of $1,543,87, and there is the possibility, so far as now appears in the evidence, that this mysterious gift of $1,000 contributed to that deposit. This is quite as probable as that Ames and Seargent-at-arms, Ordway and the check, and the memorandum book, with its several entries are all false even if the 'stranger' theory be accepted. Colfax's defense is at least reluctant and feeble, while the case against his is definitely alleged and supported in half a dozen ways.—he has succeeded in showing that he sent a thousand dollars to Indiana, to save the state, which, a man receiving such dividends, can well afford to do, He has endeavored to show that he received $1,000 from a New York stranger at about this time, but this does not prove that he did not receive money from Ames, as the latter swears.—If almost any other man had offered such a defence he would be laughed at as ridiculous, But after all, a man may smile and smile, and smile, and be a villain still.

Hon. J. D. Sarnighausen's bill to authorize and empower incorporated cities to hold, sell, and convey real estate, passed the Senate almost unanimously.

The last days of Edward S Stokes are gradually approaching. He is to suffer the penalty of death by hanging on the 28th inst. It is believed that yet some flaw or pretense will be found to serve the purpose of an excuse and he will escape his pronounced sentence. Not that his life is of any practical benefit to the community nor that he is entitled to any executive clemency, but because he has money, and it is to bad to hang monied men.

A Dubuque girl, Miss McLaughlin by name, who works hard for her living, had a casual acquaintance with a man named Smith. Smith rushed into her presence one day, and swore that he would shoot himself if he didn't raise some money that day—that he was hard up, out of work, desperate, etc. She took pity on him, and loaned him $35—all she had—and told him he could pay it back when he got something to do. He finally got a situation, but did not repay the loan, and abused his sympathetic friend scandalously when she dunned him. She sued him, but only succeeded in recovering part of it, and so last week she bought a good horse-whip called on Mr. Smith and gave him as good a thrashing as a man ever got. Correct!

A Safe House to sleep in.

A gentleman of high standing, from Philadelphia, was once traveling in one of the Southern States, and being belated after a long day's ride, was compelled to turn into a house on a solitary plantation, and ask for shelter and hospitality during the night. His request was granted. In the course of the evening he thought he noticed something reserved in the master of the house, which awakened his suspicions. At length he was conducted to his chamber, which was next to the family room. He thought over the circumstances which alarmed him, til his excited imagination was filled with thoughts of night robbery and assassination. He proceeded to barricade the room the best he could. He fastened down the windows and piled up against the door the table and chairs and every thing that was moveable in the room. While thus engaged, words uttered in low tones caught his ear and increased his alarm. He placed his ear at the key hole and listened. The man of the house was engaged in family prayer Among other intercessions, he was praying for—

"The stranger whom the providence of God had unexpectedly brought to lodge under his roof.'

Though not himself a Christain, the traveler knew that the prayers of Christains are like guardian angels to the abode in which they are offered up and a sure pledge of safety while with those who offer them, and he went to bed, and slept soundly and sweetly. feeling that there was no danger in a house where God was feared and worshipped.

A Neat Little Procession.

On the 4th of March, the following tallented and high toned procession will proceed down the Capitol steps at Washington, and after appropriate music by the Marine Band, be dispersed to the various parts of the country.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax of South Bend Ind.

The Hon. J. W. Patterson of Dartmouth college, New Hampshire.

The Hon James Harlan of the Washington *Chronicle* newspaper.

The Hon. Samuel Pomeroy of Atchison Kansas.

Old Ames.

The procession will halt at the foot of the avenue, and Be addressed by Mr. Colfax with the following remark, accompanied with a smile.

'Neither Oakes Ames or any other person ever gave me or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares or two thousand shares in the Credit Mobiler or any other Railroad stock; and unfortunately I have never seen or received a farthing out of the 270 per cent dividends, nor the 800 per cent in cash, bonds, and stock you have read about, every day for the past month, nor 100 per cent, nor 1 par cent, nor the tenth of 1 per cent.'

Mr colfax will then repeat the following challenge uttered and published in the teeth of the whole world, at South Bend in September last.

"I have said that I would like to buy twenty shares at par, if attainable, in the Studebaker, Wagon Company, or the Bird sell Clover Separator, Company here; and I challenge either one of the last two companies to give me such a chance now or hereafter.

He will be followed by Professor Patterson, who by special request, will repeat positively for the last time, his touching farewell to public life, in the following language.

'Of this outrage done to the fair fame of men who have lived without reproach for half a century, by driving them in to the public gaze, with a scourge of epithets, which should be laid upon the lowest criminal, with caution; of the torture inflicted upon men sensative of their good names by subjecting them to Legislative inquisition without sufficient reason, I may take occasion to speak elsewhere, but here I close, simply remarking, if such thing are to continue, all decent men will leave public life as I do, with pleasure and not with regret.'

"The expenditure of money at elections is a growing evil. The apology for doing it on one side in that it is done on the other, and the peril grows out of the fact that it is often handled by unscrupulous agents, who make a use of it not contemplated by those who furnish it. A public sentiment that will make it perilous to a candidate to allow the expenditure of money to influence elections, without restricting its uses within clearly prescribed limits is one that needs strengthening by all the arguments of our best men and purest journals.

The sleighing has left us now for a long time.

THE
New York Store!

s Until Fteb.

ROOT & Co.,

Will offer the entire balance of their large Wholesale and Retail Stock of

DRY GOODS!

—AT A—

Great Reduction!

In Price.

EXAMINE!
EXAMINE!
EXAMINE!

Reduced Prices
On balance of fine Furs.
Reduced Prices
On balance of our Cloaks
Reduced Prices
On Winter shawls and Scarfs
Reduced Prices
On black and colored dress silks
Reduced Prices
On rich winter dress goods
Reduced Prices
On medium price dress goods.
Reduced Prices
On Scotch plaid dress goods
Reduced Prices
On hoods, Nubias and scarfs
Reduced Prices
On Blankets and flannels
Reduced Prices
On winter hosiery and underwear
Reduced Prices
On fine woolen SKIRTS

Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Now is the time for close buyers to take advantage of the situation, and

Secure a Bargain!

ROOT & CO's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

PianoS
AND
ORGAN

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens.
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

etaied AT Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

PIONEER

STROE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads farther West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS

G. O. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS.

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart M. D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE
—TO—
Contractors

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE B. & O. R. R.,
Baltimore, Md., Jan. 0, 1873

Proposals will be received until the 1st day of February next, at Camden Station, Baltimore. Defiance, Ohio, and Laporte, Indiana, for the Graduation, Masonry and Cross Ties of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad, from Defiance to Walkerton, Ind., on the Indianapolis Peru and Chicago Railway, 120 sections, of one mile each.

Plans, profiles and specifications can be seen at Defiance, for the line between Defiance and Syracuse, 73 miles, and at Laporte for the line between Syracuse, and Walkertown, 47 miles.

Proposals for cross ties will state price for each kind of timber, and number of each kind proposed for.

Payments monthly in cash, retaining 20 per cent as security for completion.

The Company retains the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES L. RANDOLPH,
Chief Enginneer, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers Inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

J. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, E. Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

er shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county

Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1872.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swineford's hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line.—Call and see.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, February 27, 1873. No. 9.

Auburn Courier

Published Every Thursday By

THOMAS C. MAYS

Editor and Proprietor.

Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crads 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House: Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' sshoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER.

Attorney at Law, Carr's Block, 34 East Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. No. 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. Jas. I. Best. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,

Keyst eBlock,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
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CINCINNATI, O.

Ft.Wayne, Jackson & SaginawR.R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianapolis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave,	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 29
Waterloo	10 38		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 06		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	5 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 2[illegible]	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & ChicagoR.R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 [illegible]	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,50 P M	,28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crestline ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
Crestline lv	9,30 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,[illegible]0 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crestline ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,06 "	8,05 "
Crestline lv	11,30 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,05 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	[illegible]	1,10 A M
Rochester	5,57 "	1,12 A M.	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 18	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Baukers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Coranna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Cornnna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

FortWayne, Muncie & Cin.R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p.m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 46	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WEIDINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patrogage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general sattefaction.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

UBUR, IN

Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON, MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ACHITETS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF

HardwareE,

NAILS. GLASS & PUTTY.

QUEENSWARE!

Willow-ware, Glass-ware,

Choice Groceries & Provisions!

—AT—

MARTIN & SONS,

Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

From the New York Herald.

C. M.

Ravages of the Great Washington Plague—Terrible Mortality at the Capitol—List of the Distinguished Dead—Melting and Metrical Tributes to their Memory—"The Evil Men Do Lives After Them."

The terrible and wide spread ravages of that extraordinary disease called Credit Mobilier are alarming the whole nation. The epizootic was as mild as the measles compared to it. It has already carried off many most distinguished victims. It did not come from Canada like the epizootic, nor from Asia like the cholera, nor from the West Indies like the yellow fever. It is believed to have started somewhere in Pennsylvania, and, meeting with a favorable condition of the atmosphere in Washington, D. C., staid there, and was developed by reasons of the defective sanitary arrangements in the political system of the capitol. Great sympathy is felt fo Massachusetts, so many of her distinguished citizens have been swept off. The subjoined list of deaths will read with painful interest by the public. The notices are inserted (contrary to our usual custom) free of charge:

Ames, Hoax, of Massachusetts. Died of Credit Mobilier (long and lingering illiness), aged 69.

O lofty worth, whose virtues were unknow;
O shinging light whose glamor was unseen
Whose latest spasm of god-like work has shown
What men were not, but what might've been.
Thou tolst the truth, tho' hidst 'neath clo ks,
O concentrated essence of a Hoax.

All stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad, who received a higher dividend than 750 per cent. are cordially invited to attend the funeral.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

Alley, John B., of Massachusetts. Died of C. M. (that cholera morbus—was discovered with the disease too late for the physic), aged about a century.

O'er this sad wreck let mankind ne're deny
Fraud knocked very ninepin in this Alley

This is nobody's funeral.

Allison, John B., of Iowa.—Died of C. M. (an overdose of dividend hastened his departure), aged 50 years.

Long dead to us, sweet Allison,
The Hoax thou couldst not rally;
If so soon done, why wer't begun,
Thou fragrant son of Alley?

Remains will be embalmed.

Bingham, John A., of Ohio. Died of C. M. (supposed to have caught the fatal infection from Dawes) aged 52 years.

Moan for aim, welkin, he'll wake you no more
With shouts 'gainst theft, Buckeye Bingham
The death-bells shall boom how he gath'ed store
And gentle Ben Butler shall ring 'em.

Announcement of funeral hereafter.

Ohio papers please copy.

Brooks, Jim, of New York, died of C. M. (protesting to the last he was well in health. no remedies were administered), aged 62.

He chattered as he went
To join the great Salt River;
Hoax might threat or Hoax relent,
But he'd deny forever.
'Mong well filled 'banks' his way he picked
With watered 'Credits' ever,
McComb might 'damn' McComb convict,
Jim Brooks denied forever.

His funeral will have no political significance.

Colfax, Smiler, of Indiana, died of *C. M.* (the agonies of this poor victim were intense; to the last he insisted that it was something else besides Credit Mobilier, aged 42.

A beautiful smiler came in our midst,
Too lovely and fair to remain;
They stretched him on racks till the soul of Colfax
Flapped up into heaven again.
May the fate of poor Schuyler warn men of a smiler
Who dividends gets on the brain.

Indiana papers please copy.

Daws, Henry L., of Massachusetts, died of C. M, (he had the reputation of having a powerful constitution, but it was evidently a delusion), aged 57.

Retrecher! Leader! thou hast left us;
Plymouth Rock thy loss will feel:
For a pottage mess bereft us.
Old Honesty is 'nnagespiel'

Funeral strictly private. No wake

Garfield, James A., of Ohio, died of C. M. [struggled hard against the dreadful epidemic, but it was no use. He caved unexpectedly], aged only 42.

Here rests his head upon its lap of earth
A youth to fortune and misfortune known;
Mobilier frowned upon his humble birth,
And Ames thenceforth marked him for his own.

Will be buried at Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C. No cards.

Kelly, Wm. D., of Pennsylvania, died of C. M. [too much iron in his blood and too little protection of himself, made him an easy victim to the fell destroyer], aged 60 years

Weep not 'pig iron,' public dear,
His is not dead tho sleeping here;
His thunder's hushed, his eye is dim,
Mobilier put a head on him.

His remains will be protected in a metallic casket. A one-horse funeral anronnced hereafter.

Patterson, James W., of New Hampshire, died of C. M. [his sufferings drew tears from his friends; he persisted to the end in supposing it was a different complaint], aged 60 yerrs.

Peaceful be Uriah's slumber,

Heep-ed he is in burial low,
Thirty shares his coffin cumber,
How it is yourself you know.

Mourning by Senators for thirty days A granite sarcophagus will enclose the mummy.

Schofield, Glenni W., of Pennsylvania died of C. M. (passed off quietly, aged 53.

Hoax Ames, the Ancient Mariner,
Stopped Navy Scofield Glenn;
He held him with his glittering eye
And with his skenny hand.
Then Scofield did a hellish thing,
And it did work him wo:
His ten shares clipped him on the wing
And laid the Quaker low.

Pennsylvania papers please coppy.—Funeral at an early day. Music by the band: "Down in a coal mine."

Wilson, Henry, of Massachusetts, died of C. M. great hopes were entertained of his recovery, aged 61.

His sinnings sore, long time he bore,
Like martyr on a rock,
Til bad Hoax Ames, of sinful games,
Had deased him of his stock.
His 'sole' had ne'er into void been cast,
Had he "waxed" firm, and stuck
his "last."

[illegible] orial services at Faneuil Hall. [illegible] need apply.

Wilson James F., of Iowa, died of C. M. (astonished everybody, he had hitherto enjoyed such excelent good health.) Aged 45.

Tears, idle tears! he knew not what they meant
But counted them three mellars for a share:
They blotted out a life we thought well spent—
Ah! was his sweetness nothing but a snare!

Rev. Mr. Newman will conduct the services and preach the panegyric from his campaign notes. Free list entirely suspended.

A gentleman named Bodhammer from the interior of the state of California, went to the States and took unto himself a wife and returned there with, bringing at the same time his wife's sister. When the carriage reached Orrville Bodhamme alighted as did the two ladies. They all walked up to the building where they met Mr. Smiley. Mr. Bodhammer proceeded to introduce his wife saying: 'Mr. Smiley, my wife.' 'The *hell!*' said Smiley grasping her hand in ecstacy. Then turning to the other lady, he introduced her saying: "Mr. Smiley, my wife's sister." "The *hell's fire!*" said Smiler completely carried away in a delirium of delight. The ladies hardly knew what to make of this kind of reception and fervently wished themselces back among the verdent hills and sunny vales of of the Far West—*New York Sun.*

It now turns out that Nesbitt, from whom came the $1,000 note to Colfax was a Government contractor, furnishing stamped envelopes to the Post office Department. This may account for the money so mysteriously sent, and of no account being made by Nesbitt. Whether this had any thing to do with Colfax keeping so quiet about the matter, and destroying the letter in which it was enclosed are fit subjects for reflection. Mr. Colfax bringing up the $1,000 note at this time shows to what extent he had been driven to make a defence.

There are serious complications in the Spanish government resulting from differences existing between the throne and the ministry. King Amadeus has resigned, and on Thursday night a Republic was proclaimed in the Congress by the surprising vote of 259 yeas to 32 nays. The streets of Madrid are said to be crowded with an excited people, and a general outbreak is eminent. For the present the government will be administered by Prime Minister Zorilla, and a Committee of about fifty.

The Chicago *Tribune* truthfully says there has been nothing discovered in the pool of corruption at Washington, so discouraging as the letter of Judge Sherman of Ohio, demanding a fee of $10,000 for services in inducing a Committee of which his brother is Chairman, to repeal a tax. The country has been pained to see Vice President and Senators and Representatives with unclean hands and false tongues, but this exposure of the fact, that men sitting on the bench of National courts, were thrusting their hands into the loby, and demanding for assumed influence in Congress where their relatives held high offices, is, beyond all doubt the most disgraceful exhibition yet made. Judge Sherman is the first on the list of Federal Judicial officers guilty of making any pecuniary demands for services which if rendered, were disgraceful.

Putting up the Price.

It has been proved in the investigation respecting the conduct of Senator Caldwell of Kansas, that when he was elected to the Senate, he paid $15,000 to Gov. Carney in consideration of Carney's promise that he would retire from the canvass and not try to be elected himself.

And now we have the Chicago *Tribune* affirming that in a recent election of a Senator of Nevada to take the place of the Hon. James Nye, the Hon. J. P. Jones not only bought the Legislature, but bought Nye also, paying him as long ago as August last, checks for $50,000 on the bank of California. "The transaction, says the *Tribune* "was then and is now as notorious as the heathen Chinee game itself.

This is the same Jones who, in his speech to the Legislature of Nevada, after he had been elected United States Senator, said that "custom has sanctioned the use of money, in Senatorial elections. To inveigh against the use of money is simply to deny the inevitable and to incur more than a suspicion of want of candor and intelligence." It is a question, however, whether [illegible] American statesmen. It may be easy for Jones to draw checks for $50,000 to buy off Jim Nye, and to pay in addition $5,000 or $10,000 apiece to the members of the Legislature. Jones is doubtless a wealthy man, and knows how to invest his money where it will do the most good. But at such rates, the Senate would soon become the monopoly of men able to spend half a million at a time; and against that sort of thing, we protest as hostile to those great principles, of equal rights and civil service reform, which distinguished the Credit Mobiler.

After a season of heart-burning and timorous debate, the Senate yesterday passed the rubicon and approved bill "287," regulating the sale of liquors.—Contrary to the crowding rumors of the last week, the bill was carried by a fair majority, and the possibility of a veto rendered useless. Governor Hendricks unless the provisions of the bill are unconstitutional, must sign it. In any event it will be the law of the land in 3 days signed or not. If the bill is, as its opponents urge, harsh and unreasonable, it will die of its own weight. Called on to sign a bill which he did not approve, Gen. Grant, once on a time, said that he felt constrained to affix his signature as the measure had received a two-thirds vote, but his consolation was that the law would prove so inefficient that it would work its own repeal.

The lady to whom the last sacraments of the Church were given after her marriage to Henri Rochefort, has recovered her health, and now walks about Versailles.

Lord St. Leonard is the eldest member of Queen Victoria's Council. He is ninety-one years old, while the youngest member Prince Arthur, is but twenty-two.

Yale revels in the luxury of a graduate, who is fast turning the corner of a century which his name it is Timothy Bishop, and he resides in New Haven.

A yearly pension of $25,000 is paid by the British nation to Lord St. Leonard, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns and Lord Heatherly, past Chancelors of the Empire.

Mention is made of tall Episcopal clergymen. The Rev. Dr. A. Vinton is six feet tall. The Rev. P. Brooks is more than six feet, and weighs 27[illegible] pounds.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

BY JOHN HAY.

I pray thee pardon me, Elsie,
And smile that frown away
That dims the light of your lovely face
As a thunder-cloud the day.
I really could not help it—
Before I thought 'twas done—
And those great gray eyes flashed bright and cold,
Like an icicle in the sun.

I was thinking of the summers,
When we were boys and girls,
And wandering in the blossoming woods,
And the gay winds romped with your curls,
And you seemed to me the same little girl
I kissed in the alder-path,
I kissed the little girl's lips, and alas!
I have roused a woman's wrath.

There is not so much to pardon—
For why were your lips so red?
The blonde hair fell in a shower of gold
From the proud, provoking head,
And the beauty that flashed from the splendid eyes
And played round the tender mouth,
Rushed over my soul like a warm, sweet wind
That blows from the fragrant south.

And where, after all, is the harm done?
I believe we were made to be gay,
And all of youth not given to love
Is vainly squandered away,
And strewn through life's low labors,
Like gold in the desert sands,
Are love's swift kisses and sighs and vows,
And the clasp of clinging hands.

And when you are old and lonely,
In memory's magic shrine
You will see on your thin and wasting hands,
Like gems, these kisses of mine.
And when you muse at evening
At the sound of some vanished name,
The ghost of my kisses shall touch your lips,
And kindle your heart to flame.

THE SERGEANT'S GHOST STORY.

A few years ago I traveled in a British colony in America. The Governor was absent in England on his holiday visit, and the duties of his office were temporarily performed by the Chief Justice, aided by the Prime Minister or Secretary of State. I was a frequent guest at Government House, and there became acquainted with an old soldier, one Sergeant Monaghan, who performed the part of orderly or messenger, and sometimes waited at table when the Governor had company. The manners of a colony are free and easy, and learning that the old soldier was a thorough believer in ghosts, and had one ghost story which he was fond of telling, I invited him to my room, treated him to a cigar and a glass of grog, gave him a seat by the blazing wood fire, and prevailed upon him to evolve the story once again out of the coils of his memory. I repeat it, as nearly as I can, in his own words:

"You see," said Sergeant Monaghan, "Tim O'Loughlin was a delicate and wake sort of a boy. He had a love affair in Ireland that weighed on his mind. He was a kind of cousin of mine, and served in my regiment as a private. Perhaps he would have risen to be a sergeant if he had lived, but, as I said, he was not strong. You may have noticed that from the gate of Government House, where the sentry box stands, you can see into the burial-ground on the opposite side of the road. Not a cheerful situation for Government House. But, however, all the best rooms look into the garden at the back, and the Governor need not see much of the burial-ground, except when he goes in and out. One foggy night, Tim O'Loughlin was stationed as sentry at Government House.

"It was full moon at the time, and the light upon the white, warm mist that lay like an immense blanket over earth, shone weak and watery-like. It It was not a very thick fog, and did not hide objects at the distance of a hundred yards, but only revealed them to make them look larger than they really were. I was in the guard-room smoking my pipe, as comfortably as I am now (either a pipe or a cigar, it's all the same to Sergeant Monaghan, if the bacca's good), when who should walk in but Tim O'Lochlin, with a face of such wild, blank, dismal terror, as I never saw before or since on human being. It was fully an hour before his time to be relieved of duty, and in leaving his post he had committed a very serious offense. I ordered him back to his post, but he sat down by the fire, and doggedly refused to stir.

"'What's the matter with you, Tim?' said I. 'Are you unwell? And why did you come off duty? And it's I myself that'll have to report you.'

"'You may report—you must report; but I will not go back again, though I be shot for it. I have seen him.'

"'Him?—and who is him?'

"'Him! Why, Capt, Percival. He came close up to me, and pointed to a man in the burial-ground digging a grave next to his own.'

"The Captain had diedabout a month previously, and Tim, who was very much attached to him—and indeed everybody in the regiment was—had grieved very much about his death. He had acted as the Captain's servant, and had received many favors at his hand, and poor Tim was a grateful crater.

"'It's all nonsense, Tim,' I said. 'Go back to your post, and in reporting you, I'll make the best case out that I can for you.'

"'Never!' said Tim, 'if I be shot for it.'

"As chance and luck would have it, the doctor happened to drop in at this moment, and learning the circumstances that had induced Tim to leave his post, questioned him fully on the subject. But he felt Tim's pulse first, and there came over his face an expression that I noticed, but that Tim did not, which said very plainly to me that he did not like the beat of it. Tim was confident that he had seen Capt. Percival, and that the Captain pointed out the grave which a man was digging alongside of his own, and had distinctly told him that he was to be buried there as soon as the grave was ready.

"'And you saw the man digging the grave?' asked the doctor.

"'Distinctly,' replied Tim; 'and you can see him too, if you go immediately.'

"'Do you go, sergeant,' said the doctor to me, 'and I'll sit with O'Lochlin till you return. I think you had better detail another sentry in his place. Is there any brandy to be got? But stay; it does not matter. I have a flask. And O'Lochlin, my boy, you must take a pull at it; it is medicine, you know, and I order it.'

"Tim was taking a pull at the flask as I went out. I thought it possible enough that the grave-digger might be at work, but I did not know what to say about the Captain, except to think, perhaps, that Tim had been dreaming, and fancied he saw things that had no existence. I got into the burial-ground without difficulty—the gate was not fastened—and went straight to the grave of Capt. Percival. There stood the gravestone, sure enough, with the captain's name, age and date of death upon it, and a short story besides, setting forth what a good and brave fellow he was, which was all as true as gospel. But there was no grave-digger there, nor no open grave, as Tim had fancied. I went back and found Tim and the doctor together, Tim not looking quite so wild and white as before, but bad and ill, all the same.

"'Well?' inquired the doctor.

"'Well!' I replied, 'There's nothing to be seen. It's just as I thought. Poor Tim's fancy has cheated him, and it's my opinion the poor boy is not well at all. And what am I to do about reporting him?'

"'You must report him, of course,' said the doctor, 'but I don't think much harm will come to him out of that. O'Lochlin, you must go into hospital for a day or two, and I will give you some stuff that will bring you out again right as a trivet, and you will see no more ghosts.'

"Tim shook his head, and was taken quietly to the hospital, and put to bed. The brandy had done him good; whether it was all brandy, or whether there wasn't a drop of sleeping stuff in it, I can't say, but it's very likely there was, for the doctor told me the longer he slept in reason the better it would be for him. And Tim had a long sleep. but not a very quiet one, for all that same, and tossed about for the matter of a dozen hours or so. But he never got out of bed again. When I saw him at noon the next day he was wide awake, and very feverish and excitable.

"'How are you, Tim, my poor fellow?' said I, taking his hand, which was very hot and moist.

"'I've seen him again,' he replied. 'I see him now. He is sitting at the foot of the bed and pointing to the graveyard. I know what he means.'

"'Tim, it's crazy that ye are,' said I.

"He shook his head mournfully. 'Monaghan,' he sighed rather than said, 'ye've been a good friend to me. Give that to the little girl in Ireland—you know.' And he drew a photographic portrait of himself from under his pillow, tied round with a blue ribbon, from which depended a crooked sixpence with a hole in it. 'In a few days you'll be laying me in the ground alongside of the Captain. Do ye see him now! he is leaving the room, smiling upon me, and still pointing to the graveyard. I am no longer afraid of him. He means me no harm, and it is no blame to him if he is sent to tell me to get ready.'

"'Tim, you are cheating yourself. What you're telling me is all a waking drame. I can see no ghost.'

"'Of course you can't' said Tim, 'the spirits never appear to two persons at once. But Patrick Monaghan,' he added, 'let us talk no more on the subject, but send Father Riley to me, that I may unburden my sowl and die in peace.'

"It would have been cruel in me to have argued the matter with the poor afflicted creature, and him such a friend of my own, too, so I left him to go in search of the doctor first, and of Father Riley afterward. They both came. What passed between Tim and the holy father, of course, I never knew, but the doctor told me distinctly that Tim was in a very bad way. The stomach was wrong, the brain was wrong; in fact, he was wrong altogether, and had a fever which the doctor called by a very grand and high-sounding name, which I did not [illegible] very plainly, and which if I did I am unable to remember. Tim survived three days after this, sleeping and dozing, and talking in his sleep, and every now and then saying, amid words which I could not well put together into any meaning, 'I am coming, I am coming.' Just before he died he grew more collected, and made me promise that he should be buried in the grave that had been dug for him by the side of the Captain. I knew that no such grave had been dug as he said, and that it was all a delusion; but what was the use of arguing with a dying man? So I promised, of course, by my honor and by my sowl, to do all I could to have his last wish gratified. The doctor promised also, and so did Father Riley, and I think poor Tim died happy. His last words were something about the ribbon and the crooked sixpence, and the Captain, the very last syllable being, 'I come.'

"We buried the poor lad in the place assigned by himself, and I was so affected altogether by the sadness of the thing that I could have persuaded myself, in fact I did persuade myself, that I saw Capt. Percival in undress, or fatigue uniform, just as he had appeared to poor Tim walking past the sentry-box before the door of the Government House, and stopping every now and then to point at the grave; and the more I closed my eyes to avoid seeing him, the more permanently and clearly he stood before me."

"And are you in any doubt on the subject now?" I inquired.

"And indeed I am," replied the sergeant, shaking the ashes from his cigar with the tip of his little finger. "Tim must have seen the ghost, and must have believed in him, and if I only saw it after Tim's death, it is but another proof of what almost everybody knows, that two people never saw the same ghost at the same time. And ghost or no ghost, it is quite clear that Tim died of him, and might have been alive at this moment but for the ghost's extraordinary behavior. But it's one of the questions that all the talk in the world can't settle."

"Do you think Tim would have seen the ghost of Capt. Percival, or anybody else, if he had been sound in mind and limb, if he had been a strong, hearty man with a good appetite, and an undisordered stomach?"

"Can't say," replied the sergeant, taking a sip of his liquor. "The doctor thought not; but doctors don't know everything; and if there were no ghosts, why, I should like to ask, should the spirit of Samuel appear to Saul, and answer his questions?"

"Well, sergeant," said I, "if you are going to the Bible for arguments, I shall shut up. Finish your glass, my man, and let us say good night."

He finished his glass, he said good-night, and walked away with the air of a man who thought he had had the best of the argument.

A POWDER-MILL.—A duel with pistols.

A STRANGE CITY.

A Graphic Sketch of Flush Times in San Francisco in 1852, as Told by Bret Harte—A Singular Condition of Society Truthfully Drawn.

The streets were flooded from the heavy rains, flour was fifty dollars per barrel, and times were hard. Men were ready for any excitement, and found it in the most singular ways. A carriage, one of the six in the city, stuck in the mire, was dug out by them, and they felt amply rewarded by a chance glimpse of its female occupant, painted though she might be. The cry of a baby at the theater was the signal for universal applause. The long line winding for half a mile from the postoffice upon the arrival of the Eastern mail, when $50 and $100 or $500 would be offered for a good place in the line. A street row and a man shot was hardly an excitement at that time. The gambling saloons were as quiet and orderly as could be wished, and men visited them at the close of their day's labor without any unusual excitement. Any noise of a cane falling or a loud laugh disturbed the quiet of the place, and caused remark. You met every one there as a matter of course, and men who parted at the church door at home in the East met each other without reproach.

A man slipped from his chair one evening, dead from heart disease. Three physicians present examined him; his left-hand neighbor, a Coroner, impaneled the rest of the players at the table as a jury, who laid down their cards a few moments and found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and resumed their play. A man having just come down from the mines, on his way East, strolled into a gambling saloon, won, lost all, left, and, ashamed to write home, lived a miserable life of want, until his wife, hearing of his whereabouts, came to find him. The man had all the time haunted the gambling-house, and ventured all he could in the vain hope of returning fortune. His wife arrived, and met John Oakhurst, as the first person of whom she inquired the way. He learned her story, met her husband that evening, bought his chance for the next play for $3,000, lost the play, and drove the man to his wife in waiting outside. Upon being consoled for her loss, John replied: "Well, I've got tired of seeing that fellow around, so you see I have just fired it, but it's the first time as I played a game as was not on the square." Social life was peculiar also. Gentlemen made calls in long boots and red flannel shirts.

Ladies went to balls and danced with a new partner each change in the quadrille. Ladies apologized for holes in the chair seats from the explosion of revolvers of awkward visitors. The best dressed men are gamblers, and the best dressed ladies have no right to the name. Ladies were escorted home by a platoon of admirers, and realized the full meaning of "the pleasure of your company." A change was observable when fine clothes began to appear, and men swore less. Bolts began to be used, and portable property was not left carelessly about. In the mountains, it seemed as if the people had come to occupy it a thousand years before nature was prepared for them, and the character of the men was represented by the landscape; there was nothing pastoral about it. The miners first lived in tents and then in huts, but chimneys were already used, as they implied a too settled character to the shelter to correspond with the likings of the residents. The frying-pan was the usual cooking utensil, and served all the purposes of the miner, who traveled with it lashed to his back like the guitar of a troubadour, and might be tracked from camp to camp by the empty cans, with labels specifying their contents to be oysters, Boston crackers and other things. Although they had some variety, their reliance was beans. Their dress was peculiar, and they were so handy with their needles that the amendments introduced to their clothing frequently became the most prominent part of their costumes.

Flour sacks were their principal reliance, and two men lost their identity from being named after their favorite brands, "Genesee Mills" and "Eagle Brand." The low-crowned soft felt hat, wide-brimmed, and known to this day as the California hat, was universally worn, and none but gamblers or clergymen wore the tall hat. They were manly young men, and hair-cutting and shaving were alike unknown, consequently the long love locks and the full curly beard were common. They were loyal in their friendship, and the absence of women made the friendship of partners to take the place of that between man and wife, and these business relations were kept more sacredly than those of married life often are. They were not sentimental, and this had a tendency to eliminate everything butfacts from their conversation. Lynch law was resorted to as a necessty. A man having been tried, the jury hesitated about their verdict, when the leader of the accusing party opened the jury-room door and informed the foreman that, though there was no immediate hurry about the verdict, he should need their room soon to lay out the corpse. The slang of the times is easily traced to its origin. "Dry up" came from the half-yearly drought. "Played out" from the universal gambling practice, as, also, "Pass in your checks." "Taking stock" is also easily accounted for. A man being asked what he thought of Thomas Starr King, very naturally replied that "he took every trick." Engineers spoke of a man's dying as having run slower and slower till he stopped right on the center, and a surveyor advised another of the same trade to "theodolite a man out of camp."

A teamster being remonstrated with for his profane language, replied that his reprover ought to hear Jim Jones exhort his impenitent mule. The christening of the towns is in strong contrast with the soft names of the counties, which still retain the soft Spainish names, and it is not pleasant to date a letter "Dead Broke," or invite a friend to "Murderer's Bar." The lecturer closed with referring to the conservative influence which the heathen Chinee had exerted upon California, and related a number of tricks that are vain, which are practiced by "John" in his efforts to get square with his persecutors. The opinion was expressed that the Celestial was abundantly able to take care of himself. The story of a Celestial physician was related as a sample of the abilities of the Chinee in the swindling direction, and he was described as having wonderful success, until a list of articles commonly used by him in his cures was published, when his popularity ceased from the similarity to sea-sickness which followed from reading the list.

Feats in Journalism.

The French journals, says a foreign newspaper, have lately been expressing their astonishment at the energy displayed by English and American journalists. It appears that very sharp competition is now going on among the "specials" with respect to the impending trial of Marshal Bazaine. The correspondent of an American journal has arranged for 15 telegrams, which, though they need be only ten or a dozen words each, will, provided they are perfectly authentic, be paid for at the rate of 1,000 francs (£40) each. Other American correspondents have actually been telegraphing, word for word, a translation of some of the *feuilletons* in the Paris journals, although it is difficult to imagine how there can be any possible advantage in such an outlay as this.

During the war in Paraguay a South American correspondent set up a telegraphic wire for his own use, so as to communicate the news at the earliest possible date. Finding, however, that the Paraguayan Government were beating him through their own telegraph he had the audacity to cut their wire. Stories are told by the same French writer of the rivalry between some of the English correspondents. Dr. Russell, for instance, accompanied the German army on its entrance into Paris, wrote on his saddle an account, and sent it off by special messenger, who galloped to the first station on the newly reopened line between Paris and Calais, jumped up by the side of the engine driver, who had a special engine ready, and rattled off to Calais in time to catch the mail. He little knew that he was accompanied on that journey by the correspondent of a rival journal, the *Daily News*, who, dressed as a stoker, had no sooner arrived at Calais than running on board a steamer, he offered the captain any amount if he would get up steam at once. The captain complied, and the pseudo stoker arrived in London just as the messenger from the *Times* landed at Dover. Again, during the insurrection at Marseilles, the correspondent of the *Times*, finding the telegraph cut, hired a steamer, which took his dispatches to Malta, and thence they were telegraphed to London.

How Women Prepare to Play on the Piano.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says this is the way women prepare to play on the piano:

"It was a young woman with as many white flounces round her as the planet Saturn has rings, that did it. She gave the music-stool a whirl or two and fluffed down on it like a twirl of soapsuds in a hand-basin. Then she pushed up her cuffs as if she were going to fight for the champion's belt. Then she worked her wrists and hands to limber 'em, I suppose, and spread out her fingers till they looked as though they would pretty much cover the key-board, from the growling end down to the little squeaky one. Then those two hands of hers made a jump at the keys as if they were a couple of tigers coming down upon a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl, as if its tail had been tread on. Dead stop—so still you could hear your hair growing. Then another howl, as if the piano had got two tails, and you had trod on both of 'em at once; and then a grand clatter and scramble, and strings of jumps up and down, back and forward, one hand over the other, like a stampede of rats and mice more than like anything I call music."

Rules to be Observed by Gentlemen.

In 1624 those officers who were invited to dine with the Archduke of Austria were instructed by a circular of the Royal Chamberlain how to conduct themselves at table:

1st. They were directed to come neatly dressed in coats and boots, and not to enter in a half drunken condition.

2d. At table they were not to tilt up their chairs, nor rock themselves, nor stretch their legs at full length.

3d. Nor drink after each mouthful, for if they do they would get tipsy too soon; nor empty their goblets to the extent of more than one-half after each dish; and before drinking therefrom they should wipe their mouths and mustaches in a cleanly manner.

4th. Neither are they to thrust their hands into dishes, or throw bones under the table.

5th. Nor lick their fingers, nor expectorate in their plates, nor wipe their noses on the table-cloth.

6th. Nor to fall from their chairs and make themselves incapable of walking straight.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—The so-called adulteration act is working well in England. It would be a fortunate thing for the American stomach if a similar law could be enforced in this country. In addition to the advantages which pure food and drink would possess over impure, the undisguised element of humor which would be the inevitable concomitant of the workings of the law, could not but have a salutary effect upon the American digestion. The clarion cry of the milk carrier which rends the silence of the morning twilight would be changed to "water, ireacle, salt, annatto matter, starch, turmeric, gum tragacanth, carbonate of soda and milk," with variations. A package of cocoa would be labeled—as has happened in England—"mixture of brown sugar, flour, refuse biscuit, with a trace of cocoa." Cans of mustard would be described as "mixture of flour, Cayenne pepper, turmeric, chromate of lead and mustard." While the exhaustive drinker would stand aghast at the changed label of his favorite brand of "champagne"—white sugar, brown sugar, tartaric acid, water, white wine, and French brandy or alcohol. Let a command, such as "thou shalt not secretly adulterate," be issued at once.

CARS are being built for mail trains between New York and Chicago, to consist of three cars and one locomotive. No stoppages are made except for coal and water, and the trains are expected to make the distance between the two cities in twenty-four hours, running about forty miles an hour.

Tremendous Slaughter of Buffaloes in Southern Kansas.

Dodge City, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, is the principal point of shipment of buffalo meat and hides in Kansas. In fact, the trade of the town, apart from its traffic with camp supplies, consists in the outfitting of hunters and exchange of their game. The town is scarcely four months old, and has in that time attained considerable notoriety for its liveliness. While the bison lasts, there will be "meat in the house" in the Arkansas valley. The terrible arithmetic of his destruction would indicate that this flush season cannot last long. The railroad reached Dodge on the 23d of September, 1872, and the following is the record of shipments of hides and meat during that time:

Shipments of hides from Sept. 23, 1872, to Dec. 31, 43,039. Shipment of meat, 71 cars, or 1,436,290 pounds.

Each hide counts a buffalo slain, and 43,000 hides in three months convey an idea of magnificent butchery that forecasts the speedy extinction of the prairie denizen. The buffaloes that are killed in summer or in early autumn in wanton cruelty miscalled sport, and for food for the frontier residents, are not taken into this account.

The bulk of this meat has been shipped to Kansas City, though considerable consignments have been made to St. Louis, Chicago, and Indianapolis. The raw hides of the buffalo which are sent East are tanned and dressed by a much more rapid, but less perfect and effectual process than that in vogue among the Indians, and are not nearly so valuable. It is necessary to kill them in winter, or the robes have no value whatever. The meat market is not open until the middle of November, when the weather is cold enough for its transportion. The above figures, though indicating an immense slaughter, do not represent the total of the season's hunt. The horse disease has interfered seriously with the transportation of hides and meats from the hunting grounds to the line of road. The disappearance of the disease has put the trade briskly on its feet again; the weather has moderated, and the returns for the month of January will exceed those of the preceding months by 150 per cent., making the grand total of killing around the station of Fort Dodge and the neighborhood for the season of 1872-73 over 100,000 buffaloes.

The railroads and remorseless civilization have invaded the home of the buffalo before he had time to get out of their way and seek another solitary range. They will still pursue him westward, till some sentiment-monger will immortalize the last of the species in some bullet-scarred bull, standing on the summit of Mount Diabolo, gazing sullenly and mournfully out through the Golden Gate over the blue Pacific.

The buffalo is subserving a great purpose in the social economy of the nation, if that is any satisfaction to him. The tide of emigration that has set in to the Arkansas valley has a subsistence until they can open and improve their farms, and by the time the last buffalo has disappeared from Kansas the frontier will be subdued to civilization, and be self-supporting. The buffalo will in this, or at the farthest the next generation, take its place in the natural history book along with the dodo, as an interesting animal no living specimen of which can be found in nature.—*Topeka Commonwealth.*

Small-Pox—How to Prevent Contagion.

1. On the first appearance of the disease, the patient should be placed in a separate apartment, as near the top of the house as possible, from which curtains, carpets, bed hangings, and other needless articles of furniture should be removed, and no person except the medical attendant and the nurse, or mother, be permitted to enter the room.

2. A basin containing a solution of chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, should be placed near the bed for the patient to spit in.

3. Handkerchief not to be used, but pieces of rag employed instead, for wiping the nose of the patient. Each piece, after being used, should be immediately burned.

4. A plentiful supply of water and towels should be kept for the use of the nurse, whose hands, of necessity, will be soiled by the secretions of the patient. In one hand basin the water should be impregnated by Coudy's fluid of chloride, by which the taint on the hands may be at once removed.

5. Outside the door of the sick-room a sheet should be suspended, so as to cover the entire doorway; this should be kept constantly wet with a solution of lime. The effect of this will be to keep every other part of the house free from infection.

6. The discharge of the bowels and kidneys of the patient should be received into vessels charged with disinfectants, such as the solution of carbolic acid or chloride of lime, and immediately removed. By these means the poison thrown off from the internal surfaces may be rendered inert, and deprived of the power of propagating disease.

7. The thin skin of cuticle which peels off from the hands, face, and other parts of the body in convalescent patients, is highly contagious. Baths should be continued every day, for four times, when the disinfection of the skin may be regarded as complete. This, however, should not be done without first consulting the medical attendant.

HUNG BY A GOLDEN CHAIN.—A somewhat remarkable circumstance occurred in West Nashville the other day. A gentleman, before retiring for the night, took the precaution to place his gold watch and chain under his pillow, that it might not be stolen without his being awakened. To his surprise he woke up the following morning to find that it had unaccountably been spirited away. He remembered having heard his servant making a fire, and came to the conclusion that no one else could have taken it. He called the servant in and made inquiries about it. The servant denied having seen it. This did not satisfy the owner, but the servant was, nevertheless, allowed to depart. His employer now instituted a thorough search. After looking everywhere about the room, he found the watch forced half way into a rat-hole. He pulled it out, and, to his great consternation, found a rat at the end of the golden chain, in which it had become entangled and been hanged by the neck until dead.

VACCINATED.

What a vile abomination
Is this awful vaccination!
Half the arms of half creation
Must be scarificed and sore.
Mine is itching, swelling, aching,
Tortures new forever making,
And I wonder—"Is it taking?"
And I murmur—"What a bore?"

Not a word or sign of pity
Can I find in the city.
Every fool who would be witty
Makes remarks about my arm.
Some, with hearts than icebergs colder
In their malice growing bolder,
Seize me roughly by the shoulder,
Just to laugh at my alarm.

Every mortal is my foeman;
Sympathy I win from no man;
But with courage truly Roman,
Bear my misery alone.
Every one who cometh nigh me
Finds some way to tease and try me;
Poking, rubbing, jostling by me,
Wondering how cross I've grown.

Shade of Jenner, long departed,
Had your arm so ached and smarted,
Less severe and softer hearted
You'd have been in life below.
Had you known this pain distressing
Which the world is all confessing,
You'd have left some milder blessing
With a little less of woe.

Life becomes but void and frightful;
Horrid visions fill my night full;
Even small-pox seems delightful,
Matched against this little sore
Would that I were dead or dying
Passed beyond this torture trying
To some home of angels hieing
Where they vaccinate no more.

Humorous.

MAN over-bored—An editor.

A GOOD side-show—A pretty check.

THE real yellow fever—Greed for gold.

AN expensive wife makes a pensive husband.

WHEN a man's neck-tie is untied, how untidy he looks!

WHY should a sick man not be allowed to vote? Because he's an ill-legal voter.

A BOY who undertook to ride a horse radish is now practicing on a saddle of mutton.

WHY is it not good to beat children hard and often? Because you may beat oft and harden.

AN Iowa paper boasts of weather "cold enough to make an arctic bear wear pulse warmers."

MRS. SNIDKINS says her husband is a three-handed man—right hand, left hand, and a little behind hand.

ADDING insult to injury—Telling a small boy who has just found that water freezes with the slippery side up that he shall have an ice-cream if he won't cry."

A YOUNG man at a party Monday evening being asked if he could play the harpsichord, wanted to know if it was anything like seven-up.—*Danbury News.*

AMONG the saddest spectacles in the late storm in Minnesota was the freezing of the hands, nose, forehead, everything except the cheek, of a life assurance agent.

JOSH BILLINGS was asked, "How fast does sound travel? His idea is that it depends a good deal upon the noise you are talking about. "The sound of a dinner-horn, for instance, travels half a mile in a second, while an invitashun tew git up in the morning I have known to be 3 quarters uv an hour goin' 2 pair of stairs, and then not hev strength ennft left to be heard."

SOME time ago a Danbury man loaned an eye doctor one hundred dollars to start in business. The trade wasn't very good, and the eye doctor sunk the money. What do you suppose his backer did? Sued the doctor? Not at all. He just got an umbrella with a hooked handle and carried it under his arm. Three months afterward that eye doctor paid back the hundred dollars, and next spring will lead one of our most accomplished heiresses to the altar.—*Danbury News.*

A City Boy's Letter From the Country.

DEAR JIMMY: Ask your mother to bring you up here right off. It's gay. There's fishing here and lots of worms to catch 'em with. You stick the hook in them and they wriggle bully. Fishin's funnier when you don't catch the hook in the seat of your pantaloons, so that you can't sit down and can't fish all the way home. I did that the other day, and Mr. Jenkyns, Cousan Laura's beau, ask't me if I was a sole or a heel. Suppose he thot he was going to be funny, but I didn't see it. Bimeby, I saw him cut a piece out of Cousin Laura's hair, where her hook caught, and kiss it, like a great baby, and put it in his pocket. So I told on em' at tea, and everybody laft. They have cows here and I go to see them milked. They don't pump it out with their tails, like you and I thot they did, but they squeeze it out of a bag that comes on purpose, I suppose. I milked the other night. It was very hard to squeeze, and it would not go into the pail. Some went into my eyes, and the rest went up my sleeve. I don't like turkey cocks neither. They ruffle themselves up and run at you. They are a pherocious bird, and disagreeable to live with. Chickens are nicer. We eat 'em. They put them under a "barril" at night, and Bill and I kill them in the morning. We have bully fun wringing their necks. You'd better come here right off and bring a shot-gun, for there are bears here—anyhow we saw a fox—and candy, because we can't get any here, and a pop-gun, and some bows and arrows and things. Perhaps we can shoot a deer. I think Mr. Jenkyns is a blamed fool. He made me believe he found a deer's track the other day, and when I looked at it it was only the mark of Cousin Laura's boot. I don't see what makes him so happy about girls. We won't, will we? I'd be sahamed. I am going to ride old Sam to-morrow. He's a horse. You ride him bar-back, and it's very hard to stick on, he feels so squirmy. Give my love to all the boys, and tell them I'm having a bully time, and I hate old Jenkyns. No more at present from Yours truly, ROBBIE.

WE hear of a consultation of eminent physicians having been called to decide upon what is best to be done for a young lady, fashionable, of course, who has rendered her complexion almost black by the use of poisonous cosmetics.—*Boston Globe.*

MARK TWAIN says you cannot find as much climate brushed together anywhere in the world as you can in the Sandwich Islands.

Personal and General.

Pope Pius smokes and plays billiards.

Hyacinthe will come to America next year.

Arkansas's name came from that of the Indians.

A negro named Philip Hill has just died in North Carolina at the advanced age of 108.

Dorsey, the new Senator from Arkansas, will be the youngest member of the next Senate.

Mrs. Crittenden, widow of the late John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has just died at St. Louis.

Surveyors have fixed the final route of the Southern Pacific railroad from Los Angeles to Fernando.

Col. Ingalls, who steps into Pomeroy's Senatorial slippers, avows himself in favor of woman suffrage.

A bill is pending in the Nebraska Legislature to exempt from taxation for a term of years all manufacturing establishments.

There is $3,394,000 invested in saw mills, $2,026,000 in salt works, and $404,000 in shingle mills in the Saginaw Valley, Michigan.

The death of Mr. Dixon, who first ascertained that oysters were eatable, is announced as having occurred at Chrisfield, Md., last week.

Mrs. Edwin Forrest will undoubtedly obtain her legal dower, since her husband failed to obtain a divorce from her in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Dr. Valentine Mott said wisely to a graduating class: "Young gentlemen, have two pockets made—a large one to hold the insults, and small one to hold the fees."

A writer in a long-ago copy of the *Brooklyn Monthly* says: "The judicious mixture of printers' ink with the arterial system tends to longevity and content."

There is a Lady in Henry county, Mo., five feet four inches high, and when she assumes a perpendicular position her hair drags down on the floor four inches.

The whole cost of our 69,000 miles of railroad is about $3,437,638,749, which is a sum not very much greater than England has spent on her 10,000 miles of railroad.

It is charged against Brooklyn that some of her citizens employ professional mourners at funerals, and that nine-tenths of the grief has the smell of greenbacks.

The Philadelphia editors are the richest in the United States. This is an awful comment on the public taste, for the Philadelphia papers are the worst in the world.

Six thousand men are now grading the Texas Pacific railroad, and track-laying will begin as soon as the rise in the Red river enables the necessary supplies to be brought up.

It is proposed to introduce in Congress at an early date a bill to compel railroads to equip their passenger trains with a power brake, which will place them completely in control of the engineer.

They have just had an earthquake in Oregon which shook up the people a good deal. One loving husband who had "just stepped out to see a man on business," rushed home with a billiard cue, that he had forgotten to replace, in his hand.

The silver product of Colorado for the last year was as follows: Clear Creek county, $1,503,391; Gilpin, $1,359,289; Boulder, $346,740; Park, $238,000; Lake, $133,000; Summit, $125,000; other counties, $50,000. Total, $3,784,931.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* thinks that in a very few years the Pacific coast will raise more than 100,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat per annum, and says that, besides this, the gold and silver product of the coast, estimated at $65,000,000 annually, will sink into insignificance.

An Amazed Englishman.

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, writing from Nebraska, says it is very droll to see the amazement of our English visitors. They can't comprehend the extent of this wonderful country, so different from their own little island, while the whirl and hurry of our expeditious management in all matters dazes them utterly. Not long since there landed in New York the Mayor of a prominent English city. He wished to travel all over the Union and understand its growth. Accordingly, having made the tour of prominent Eastern cities he purchased tickets for California and started West. Arrived in Chicago he inquired if he were not almost to the Pacific. They informed him his journey was only commenced. He meekly took the cars for Omaha, and then desired to know how much further? Explanations were attempted, and he courageously went on till he reached Denver. Looking out at the giant mountains and learning that after passing them there yet remained two or three days of travel, he surrendered his tickets, declaring he had seen enough in that direction, and returning visited some friends in this city, declaring that the "blasted magnitude of the country bewilders one."

Railway Air Cushion.—Persons unused to travel often suffer much fatigue in the lower limbs from a long journey by rail, which is attributed to the long tremulous motion communicated from the floor of the car. Those who have experienced the difficulty there is in walking over a bridge, or a loose plank-road, while a vehicle is passing by, and the painful effort to keep the legs in trim, will appear in the case. As a preventive, it is recommended to rest the feet on an air cushion. Foot-stools of this kind are made for the purpose. All invalids and persons unused to hardships would do well to supply themselves with this simple contrivance, before entering on a journey by rail.

John C. Breckinridge, of the late Southern Confederacy, has been invited to deliver the oration before the literary societies of Princeton College at the annual commencement in June next.

A Bitter Controversy.—The temperance organs are waging bitter war on the manufacturers of alcoholic bitters, and their attacks are resented with equal bitterness by the latter, who seem determined to prosecute the quarrel to the bitter end. In the meantime a novelty in tonic medicines is making immense progress in the confidence of all classes and conditions of society throughout the United States and British America. We refer to Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, and we call it a novelty in tonics because it contains no alcohol—an article heretofore considered essential in medicinal invigorants. The abstemious portion of the community approve the omission, and as the new remedy is curing dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, and, in fact, a majority of the diseases, external and internal, which prevail, it is difficult to see how the more self-indulgent portion of our fellow-citizens can conscientiously object to it. One thing is certain: if ever there was what the French call a "grand success," the sudden and continually increasing popularity of the Vinegar Bitters deserves that name. The advocates of temperance point to the salutary effects produced by this inalcoholic restorative as a proof that spirituous stimulants are not needed for medicinal purposes—a position which has been recently taken by many eminent medical practitioners.—[Com.

The Prussian Government is threatened with a huge lawsuit for its summary closing of the German gambling houses. According to the contract held by the company with the local governments, made before the Prussian Government had its present jurisdiction, the Hombourg privileges extended to 1896, and those of Wiesbaden to 1881. The company proposes to claim the sum of 90,000,000 francs, or about $18,000,000, in damages for forfeiting this contract.

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Address THE SUN, New York City.

They tell of an Ohio man who has applied at the postoffice daily for four years and a half, and has never received a letter. He begins to look discouraged.

Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.—[Com.

Whooping-Cough.—I find your Hive Syrup and Tolu an excellent remedy for the Whooping-Cough and Croup, especially for the former, which is prevailing in a neighborhood south of us. I must not be out of the Syrup; please forward me a supply without delay.

White Pigeon, Mich. W. O. Austin.

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the ear-ache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night. —[Com.

When is a woman as cold as ice? When she is a scold.

Some men, without medical knowledge, advertise their unskillful preparations to cure every disease, which is impossible; nor can they always cure the same disease. While Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines have their legitimate range, and have proven the most valuable curatives ever given to the public, yet he is fully competent to use any necessary auxiliary treatment, that all may recover. His private practice is enormous. Patients from every quarter wait on him, while thousands are treated by letter, and special medicines sent by mail or express. A small outlay will secure his valuable services. Address, with stamp, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a printed list of questions, to assist in describing your case. 627

Who says Dr. Miller's Magnetic Balm contains Magnetism? Those who have used it for Colic and Bowel Complaints. See advertisement in this paper.—[Com.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their officiency by a test of many years.—[Com.

A bad policy—One that has expired.

The constantly increasing sale of "The Queen's Toilet," for the Complexion, shows the estimation in which it is held by the public.—[Com.

If you are tired of having your linen collars badly ironed wear the Elmwood or Warwick and be troubled no more.—[Com.

An Easy Way to Health.

The appetite is generally keener in winter than in summer, but the same low temperature which begets an increased desire for food is apt to decrease the ability of the stomach to digest it. The most aggravated cases of acute dyspepsia occur at this season; and the best, in fact, the only way, to control and cure them, is to stimulate and tone the stomach and invigorate and regulate the secretive and discharging organs. To do this promptly, safely and thoroughly (without involving any change in the ordinary habits of the invalid) a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will be necessary. In order to accomplish a radical cure of indigestion, it is not enough to influence the organs of digestion. The liver, the intestines, the circulation, every organ and every secretion concerned in the work of assimilating the food and in carrying off the waste matter of the system, must be brought into a natural condition. Upon all these portions of the living machinery, the great vegetable medicine, which stands at the head of all modern restoratives, acts powerfully and beneficially. The feeble should take at least one dose daily at all seasons of the year; and it may be taken with great benefit twice a day by all who are predisposed to dyspepsia, biliousness or nervous attacks. Ladies will find it a very pleasant help in the latter class of complaints, and indeed in all the ailments incident to the sex.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Lung Disorders, &c., which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant as promptly cures when faithfully administered.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves—Good to Prime	12 @	14
Common	9½@	10½
Hogs—Dressed	5½@	6½
Cotton—Middling Upland	20½@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	6 25 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 75 @	..
Corn	64 @	66½
Oats	54 @	56
Pork—Mess	14 37½@	14 40
Lard	8½@	9
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 25 @	5 75
Medium	4 25 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	3 75
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
Hogs	4 25 @	4 65
Flour—White Winter Extra	8 00 @	10 50
Red Winter Extra	7 00 @	8 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 26 @	1 27½
No. 2 Spring	1 21 @	1 22
No. 3 Spring	1 08 @	1 09
Corn—No. 2	30½@	31
Oats—No. 2	26 @	27
Rye—No. 2	65 @	65½
Barley—No. 2	68 @	70
Butter—Choice	26 @	27
Eggs—Fresh	49 @	51
Pork—Mess	12 70 @	12 75
Lard	7 35 @	7 50
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 30 @	..
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	31 @	34
Oats—No. 2	38 @	..
Rye	72 @	73
Pork—Mess	13 00 @	13 25
Hogs	4 10 @	4 40
Cattle	3 25 @	3 75
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 50 @	8 40
Wheat	1 70 @	1 72
Corn	40 @	41
Rye	85 @	86
Oats	30 @	39
Pork—Mess	13 00 @	..
Lard	7½@	8
Hogs	4 35 @	4 80
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No 1	1 31 @	..
No. 2	1 22½@	..
Oats—No. 2	26½@	..
Corn—No. 2	34 @	..
Rye—No. 1	68 @	..
Barley—No. 2	72 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 74 @	1 75
No. 2	1 69 @	1 70
Corn	45 @	46
Oats	37 @	40
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 74 @	1 78
No. 2 Red	1 68 @	1 69
Corn	39 @	40
Oats	35 @	39

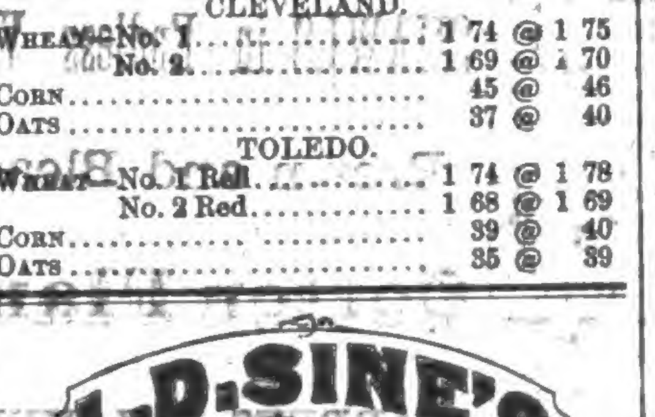

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ESTABLISHED 1854.

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The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$100,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

40th SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, March 24th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold

One Prize $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000 each } GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500 each
Ten Prizes $100 each

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each! Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

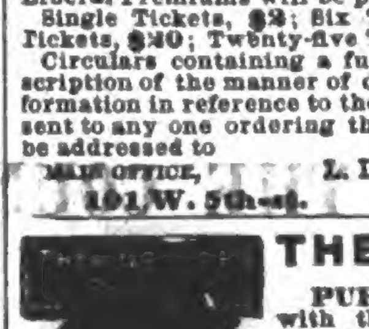

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM THE BEST MEDICINE CUTLER BROS & CO. PROPRIETORS, BOSTON

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

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PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
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$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

EVERGREENS (6 to 15 inches) Transplanted. $2 to $5 for 100. Send stamp for descriptive list to BARNES & CO., Young America, Ill.

Largest Organ Establishment in the World

7 Extensive Factories.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY

Brattleboro, Vt., U. S. A.

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ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS.

The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

Established 1846.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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The Guide is published Quarterly. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The *First Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.—150 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover.—The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.

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150 PIANOS, ORGANS & MELODEONS at very Low Prices, and fully warranted. Send for circulars. D. H. BALDWIN, Cincinnati, O.

VALUABLE FARM SEEDS AND BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.—Three specimen copies of the American Stock Journal, containing over 100 pages of valuable reading matter, handsomely illustrated with Engravings of Farm Buildings, Blooded Stock, Poultry, Dogs, Birds, &c., and a package of Chester County Mammoth Corn, Imported White Oats and Alsike or Lucern Clover, will be sent FREE to all who send two stamps for postage. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

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Dr. A. H. SMITH'S

CELEBRATED

Old Style Bitters!

The Best Tonic and Health Giver of the Age—The Famous Blood Purifier and Invigorator.

A Decided Improvement upon any Medicine ever Presented to the World!

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Having been thoroughly and well tried the proprietors have no hesitancy in saying that no preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. All who have used them once will take no other. They are pleasant to the taste and contain more Medicinal properties than any other Bitters made. For Dyspepsia of all kinds and for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases, we defy the world to produce a preparation equal to this. For Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, and Fever and Ague, the Old Style Bitters are unrivalled. They are especially adapted for Females, and contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the weakest physical frame. They will build up and invigorate the weak and debilitated. The Ladies cannot find a Tonic superior to Old Style Bitters. Let all the afflicted give them a fair trial.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

UNION MEDICINE CO. SOLE PROPRIETORS,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Ill.,
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THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

GRAIN may be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT: Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principle points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
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DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER THE BEST TRY IT SOLD BY GROCERS

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The January No. contains $4.00 worth of Songs and Piano Pieces, (32 pages). Price—30 cts. or $3.00 a Year. Two back numbers, our own selection, for 50 cts. Four for 80 cts. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

Great Medical Book of Secrets for Ladies & Gents. Sent free for 2 Stamps. Address Dr. Bonaparte & Co., Cincinnati, O.

GREATEST CURIOSITY in the world. Useful and instructive. 10,000 selling weekly. Price 50 cents. No humbug. Address George A. Heard & Co., Boston, Mass.

Write for large Illustrated Descriptive Price List of

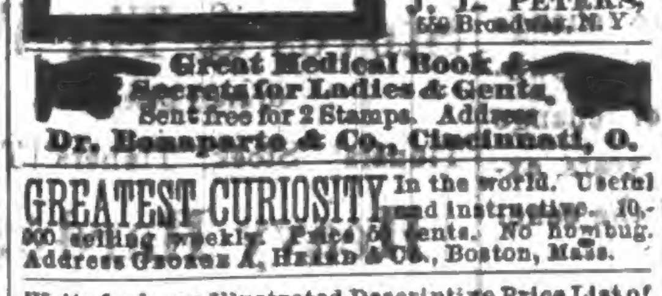

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS PITTSBURGH, PA.

Double, Single, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, etc., of every kind, for men or boys, at very low prices. Guns, $3 to $300; Pistols, $1 to $25.

ALL KINDS OF COLLECTION Or advisory Foreign Law Business promptly attended to by J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, B. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

THE ONLY American Musical Instruments of such extraordinary and recognized excellence as to command a wide sale in Europe, notwithstanding competition there with products of cheap labor.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums, including the Medal at the Paris Exposition. Of hundreds of Industrial Exhibitions, there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred to these.

UNIVERSALLY recommended by eminent musicians as possessing excellencies not attained in any others. See opinions of ONE THOUSAND, in Testimonial Circular.

EXCLUSIVELY employing several important inventions and embracing every real improvement.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE and complete factories in the world, producing better work at less cost than otherwise possible.

PRICES FIXED and as low as consistent with scrupulous employment of only best material and workmanship.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with important information about Organs which may save purchasers from disappointment in purchase of inferior or worthless instruments or payment of high prices, sent free.

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THE QUEEN'S TOILET FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These are the only Medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

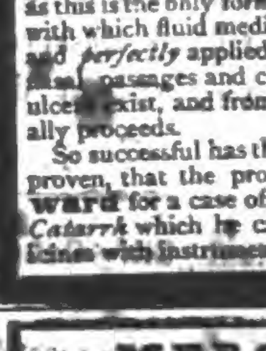

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon scientific principles, by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, as this is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*" *Ozena* or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,
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Frost Bites,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks,
Galls of All Kinds,
Sitfast, Ringbone,
Poll Evil,
Animal & Insect Bites,
Toothache, &c., &c.
Rheumatism,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sore Nipples,
Caked Breasts,
Fistula, Mange,
Spavins, Sweeney,
Scratches or Grease,
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Foot Rot in Sheep,
Roup in Poultry,
Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.

Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries*.

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited*. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture

"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMP'Y

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

DR. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU HONEY SYRUP

Dr. Cox's Hive (Croup) Syrup has been known and used by the medical profession over 100 years, and as a remedy for Colds and Coughs has an older and better reputation than any other Cough medicine ever offered to the public. It is known as the Compound Syrup of Squills, and a formula may be found in every medical dispensatory.

Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, in addition to the ingredients for Cox's Hive Syrup, contains Balsam of Tolu, decoction of Skunk Cabbage Root and Lobelia, a combination that must commend it to every one as a superior remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, indeed for all affections of the Throat and Lungs where a Cough Medicine is necessary.

This Syrup is Carefully Prepared under the personal direction of a regular Physician of over twenty years' practice, whose signature is attached to the directions on the bottle.

Its taste is very pleasant and children like it.

Every family should keep it as a ready remedy for Croup, Colds, etc., among the children.

D. Ransom, Son & Co., Propr's, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. J. R. MILLER'S UNIVERSAL MAGNETIC BALM.

It cures as if by MAGNETIC INFLUENCE, Neuralgia and all pain, and is therefore very properly termed "Magnetic Balm." It is purely a vegetable preparation. It has no equal as a remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.

Its timely use will cure Colds, Croup, Diphtheria, Quinsy, and all Throat affections.

When properly used, Fever and Ague, and other complaints incident to our western and southern climates, are easily broken up.

Nervous Pain, Sick-Headache, and Rheumatism are cured by this medicine when all others have failed. Toothache, Earache, Burns, Chilblains and Bruises are relieved at once by its use.

The genuine has D. Ransom & Co.'s private Revenue Stamp on the outside, and Dr. J. R. Miller's Magnetic Balm blown in the bottle.

Examine closely, and buy none but the genuine.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.

D. Ransom, Son & Co., Propr's. Buffalo, N. Y.

Foster's Rosin Cement—Unsurpassed for Paving Streets, Walks and Roofing Buildings. Wears thirty years. W. C. FOSTER, Buffalo, N. Y.

VINEGAR BITTERS PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are the best safeguard in all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco and New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, February 27, [illegible]

The official vote on the Amendment [illegible] published yet.

Many thanks to our agent W. L. [illegible] Esq., of Butler, for a club of [illegible] subscribers. Our correspondence from that place will not appear this week as it was received too late.

It will probably strike the readers of the Radical papers as a little remarkable that these papers should consider the testimony of Oakes Ames perfectly reliable when he speaks of Brooks, Kelley Patterson and others but when he swears positively that Colfax was dishonestly mixed in with the Credit Mobiler business, he is the prince of liars.

The Pennsylvanian Constitutional Convention proposes to abolish October elections. The plan is to hold State and county elections in November and the township elections in February.—Indiana should change her election day to November, and the sooner she does it the better it will be for the honest men of all parties, and in all parts of the nation.

The Legislature has refused to make an appropriation for building a new State House. "The best Legislature the State ever had," is getting afraid the people will consider it extravagant. It has already raised the rate of taxation for State purposes from five cents (when the Democrats had it) to twenty cents on the hundred dollars and instead of being "the best," it is rapidly earning the name of the worse Legislature the State ever had.

Twenty-five years ago the Senate of Michigan, contained but one member who opposed the democratic party, but now the same body contains but one Democratic member. This should serve to illustrate to intense partisans, that it is never safe to count on prolonged party success, and partisan legislation should always be regarded with disfavor for no man knows what a day may bring forth nor what revolutions politics may make.

The temperance movement which has just ended—or just begun in this State, by the passage of the bill in the Legislature—seems to be but a part of a tidal wave, so to speak, that at present is surging through the Mississippi Valley. In the House of the Minnesota Legislature, a bill has passed, and is now hanging tremblingly around the doors of the Senate, to become a law, which in affect is similar to yesterday's bill. It puts the power of license into the hands of the community; puts the cost of lisence from $50, to $300; provides that every seller of liquor shall give a bond in the sum of $1,000 with two or more sureties not to sell liquor on Sunday, nor to any minor or habitual drunkard.

Vice-President Colfax in lying himself out of his Credit Mobiler complications, is involving himself into another and equally questionable dilemma. To escape the responsibility of receiving a $1,200 divvy from Oakes Ames he pretended that this sum, which just at the time indicated, appeared in his bank account as a deposit, was made up in part of a bank note, of $1,000 sent to him in an unregistered letter by a Mr. Nesbitt, "an almost a total stranger," as a mark of respect and esteem, on July 22d 1868. But a member of the committee overhauling the Vice President's bank accounts, finds a draft from Mr. Nesbitt, of $1,000 to Mr. Colfax, July 13. Lest this should be confounded with the bank note of the 22d, Mr. Hale, counsel for Colfax steps in and declares that his client not only received $1,000 in a bank note as originally stated but three similar notes between April and July, making Nesbitt's donation to Colfax in 1868 amount not to $1,000 as Colfax originally swore but to four times that much.

Now those who knew Jeo F. Nesbitt in his lifetime, might wonder why he showed such unwonted liberality to "almost a total stranger," if it were not from the fact that in June, 1868, Congress increased the appropriation for postage stamps and stamped envelopes from $275,000, to $450,000. As Mr Nesbitt's firm were the contractors for printing one or both of these articles, a flood of light is let in upon his motives.

The Christian Mayor of Cincinnati is enjoying the ball season immensely.

Extravagance Checked.

On Monday [illegible] in the National House of Representatives, Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to include in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill the bill reported by the Judiciary committee, to adjust the salaries of the executive, judicial, and administrative departments of the Government.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) called for the reading of the bill.

The bill was read. It proposed to fix the following scale of salaries:—President $50,000; Vice President $10,000, Chief Justice Supreme Court, $10,500; Justices Supreme Court, $10,000; Cabinet officers, $10,000; Speaker of the House, 10,000; Senators, members and delegates, $8,000; the pay for Senators [illegible] to apply to the Congress which expires on the 4th of March next. Mileage to be abolished and an allowance for actual traveling expenses substituted.

Messrs. Dawes and Beatty called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Butler desired to make remarks in support of the proposition and Messrs. Dawes Cox and Farnsworth, desired to submit remarks on the other side. Objections being made to debate the vote was taken on Mr Butler's proposition and it was rejected—yeas, 81, nays, 120.

Of the yeas, 34 were democrats and 47 were Republicans. Of the nays, 47 were Democrats, and 73 Republicans. The Democrats who voted to increase the burdens of the tax-payers, by adding to the salary of those who are already overpaid for their services deserve and should receive the unqualified denunciation of their constituents. They are sent to Washington to check Republican extravagance, not to encourage it; and the best thing they can do is to resign, and make way for men who will have less regard for their own pockets, and more for the interest of the tax-payers. The members who voted against this pet project of the Radical leaders, Republicans as well as Democrats, deserve the thanks of the people, without distinction to party.

An Important Bill—County Superintendent.

In accordance to a recomendation by the Superintendent of Public Instruction the Hon. [illegible] the House of Representatives of Indianapolis, on the 6th inst., passed the bill amending the common school law, and creating the office of School Superintendent, to take the place of School Examiner.—The officer is elected by the township trustees, and he shall have a general superintendency over all the schools in the county, except city schools having superintendents of their own. He is required to hold at least one teachers' institute in each township annually, and to visit every school under his charge, at least once every year. He is required to examine the dockets and records of officers and see that all fines and forfeitures, for the benefit of the common school fund is accounted for, and is required to collect the same by suit or otherwise, and to see that the interest on the common school fund is properly and fully accounted for. His compensation is fixed at four dollars per day, and the commissioners may limit the number of days he shall serve visiting schools, providing the same shall not be less than the schools under his charge. He is not to be allowed anything in addition to this pay, on any pretense. A sworn statement of the time served, showing dates must accompany his application for pay. He is required to give bond in the sum of $4,000.

The bill further provides for a county Board of Education, consisting of the Township Trustees and Superintendent, which shall meet twice a year to consider the general wants of the schools, and to determine the change of text books to be made in the townships, and does not admit of change oftener than once in three years, except by a unanimous vote of the county board.

It provides that a teachers institute shall be held in each township at least once a month while school is in session and requires teachers of the township to attend or forfeit a days wages.

It abolishes the fee of one dollar heretofore charged each teacher for examination fee.

The Governor has not yet signed the liquor bill.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

Main street, north of Court House.

Administrators' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, in said county, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1873, an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands: The east half of the northeast quarter, and the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 9, in township 33, north of range 12 east, containing 120 acres of land. Also twenty acres in the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section 25, in township 34, north of range 12 east. All in DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

Terms of sale 1-3 cash in hand, 1-3 in 12 months and 1-3 in 18 months, purchaser giving his note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with good freehold surety.

Feb. 12, 1873. JACOB C. TRUMP, CATHARINE WEAVER, } Adm'rs.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Walter Burton, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, the

22nd DAY OF MARCH, 1873,

the following described premises to-wit: The south-east fourth and the north half of south-east fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty in township thirty-four, north of range fourteen, east in DeKalb county Indiana. Terms, one third cash and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months with notes at interest and without relief from valuation or appraisement law with good freehold sureties. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. on said day.

JAMES R. COSPER, Adm'r.

Feb. [illegible], '73.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their March session, A. D. 1873, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in a less quanity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit: On the south west corner of lot number ninety-four, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

JOHN HEBEL.

Application for License.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, at their March session, A. D. 1873, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of having the same drank upon the premises where sold, to-wit: The north third of lot number sixty-three, in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind.

EDWARD ELDRIDGE.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON,

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

A Noble Charity.

Omaha Lottery

TO ERECT THE

Nebraska State Orphan Asylum!

To be drawn in public March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 each, or Six for 5 Dollars.

1 Cash prize,	$75,000	1 Cash prize	[illegible]
2 " "	15,000	1 " "	10,000
1 " "	5,000	1 " "	4,000

For balance of prizes send for circular.

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by his Excellency Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Agents wanted. fe13-4t Omaha, Neb.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS.

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington & Mo. River Rail'd co.

On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this kind offer. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.

Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

Come West and thrive, Friends will follow.

A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa. [illegible] this advertisement. Feb. 5—4t.

[illegible]

60, 62 & 64 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Builders Hardware,

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

Glass, White Lead,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

Of every Description.

Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.

Heavy Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK,

Blacksmith' and Mechanics Tools,

Farming Impleme'ts

Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c

Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

BOOZER AND BLATNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts,

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Areola Cloth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " Corded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

[illegible] of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

The Largest

CLOTHING

HOUSE

IN THE COUNTY.

S. Lafferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

[illegible] ways on hand.

Auburn, Ind.

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Will all use Meridian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

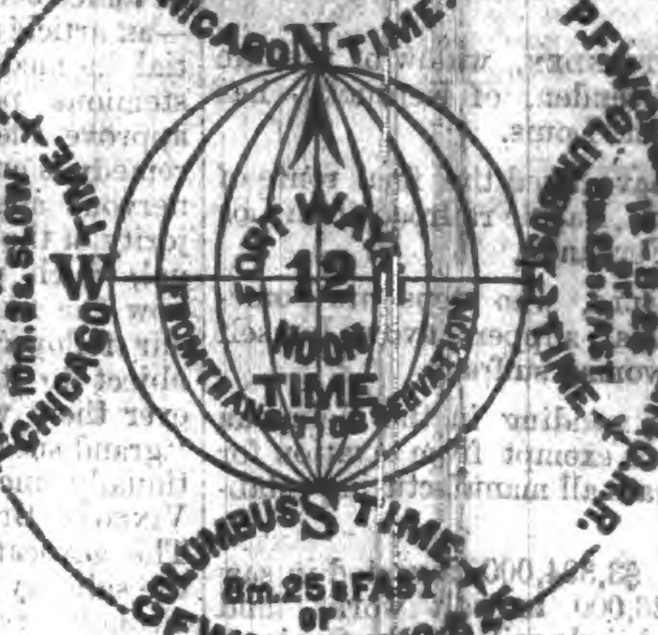

P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. 11-49-57
or
10m. 3s. SLOW
CHICAGO N TIME
W
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION
T. W. & W. R. R. 11-49-57 or 10m. 3s. SLOW CHICAGO TIME
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. 12-8-25 or 8m. 25s. FAST COLUMBUS TIME
COLUMBUS S TIME
8m. 25s. FAST
or
G. R. & I. R. R. / Ft. W. M. & C. R. R. 12-8-25

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

Tinted, Guilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,
Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind's

Attention Creation!

Another Rebellion

IN

Boots, Shoes and Real Estate.

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit:

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. and lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of my stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

Sale of Household Furniture, etc., will be made known in time. No public sale of Boots & Shoes.

Now is the time to save money. $3000 worth of stock offered at cost. Sure nobody needs to go bare-footed with such an opportunity. Invitation given to all.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN OTTO.

Auburn, January 27, '73—3m.

Fruit House!

BULLETIN

Prices to suit Everybody!

GREAT REDUCTION ON

Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Prunes, Teas,

Etc. We purchased 1000 boxes No. 1, Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per pound, or $2.50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb, and the lowest they have ever been in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zanta Currants. This fruit is generally considered low at 15c, we now offer the best quality at 10c.

The greatest reduction is on teas—selling 2 and 3 chests a day—no intermediate profits to pay, as we purchase direct of the importers and sell to the customers, thereby saving the profits of the Jobber, speculator and wholesaler. The failure of five of the largest tea importers of N. Y. has broken the tea market. We have taken advantage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15c per pound lower than former prices.

Young Hyson	30, 60, best 1 00
Gunpowder	50, 80, best 1 00
Imperial	50, 60, best 1 00

COFFEES.

Best Laguiara	25c
Choice Rio	25c
Best Roasted	27c

SUGARS.

At Old Prices. No Advance.

Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	25c
Coffee A	13½
Coffee C	11c
Brown	8 best 10c

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Apples	6 and 8c
Turkish Prunes	8c
Canned Peaches	13c
Canned Tomatoes	18c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	25c
Damsons	20c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15c
Roasted pea nuts	10c

Olong	4, 50, 60, and 80c
Japan	40, 50, and 60c
Soft Shell Almonds	20c
Shelled Almonds	45c
Citron	50c

TOBACCOS.

10c Lower per Pound.

Best Mahoquey double thick	60c
Best Navy black	40 and 50c
Good Smoking	30c
Best Smoking	40c
Shorts	25 or 2lb for $1
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	60c

WINES and LIQUORS

California port and shery	$2 50 a gallo
Catawba Wine	75c and 1 00
Brandy and Gin	$2 00
Blackberry and cherry Wines	1 50
Old 76	3 50
2 year old Burbon	2 00
1 year old Rye	1 25
New Liquor	60c
Bottled Wines and Brandies	25c to 60c a bottle

All the above Liquors are highly recomended for medical purposes. All warranted pure goods and equal to what you will pay double the money for.

CANDIES FOR EVERYBODY

We have an extra large assortment, 25 cent. below former prices.

Stick Candy pure Goods	20c	Imperial all kinds	30c
Fancy Candy all varieties	25c	Toy Candy, in all different kinds	[illegible]

Fine Fresh Oysters,

AT 35, 45 AND 55 CENTS.

Cigars, 1.50, 2. 3. and 5. Per Box.

You can save at least 25c on the dollar at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wheat looks good.

Its almost time to clean your yards.

See Beard's advertisement this week.

Too many boys are allowed in the Billiard Hall.

A club dance is now under full headway. Keep it going.

Wheeled vehicles are all the go since the exit of the snow.

Gordon is doing pictures for almost nothing. Just call at his gallery.

A series of protracted meeting commenced at Corunna last Sunday.

See in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

A fellow in this place says, that a dance and a carpet sewing on the same evening is unsuspicious hereafter.

For Ahead.—Go to Rainier's Hall and see Hansley the great magician next Friday and Saturday nights.

A broken rail near Summit ditched 7 freight cars of an Eel River train the other evening.

The Auburn schools have closed, and the pupils are expecting a long vacation. Another term ought to be held before warm weather.

Cagliostromantheum. What's that? Go to Rainier's Hall next Friday evening and Prof. Hansley will tell you.

The editor of the *Press* is going up on the bond question. With the accumulation of a little more gas, there will be a collapse of that learned individual, and then what a smell!

The driver of the 'bus at Waterloo was severely hurt Saturday evening, in attempting to drive under the shed of the warehouse at the Saginaw depot. We believe his name is J. Lent.

Original and pleasing experiments to be seen at Rainier's Hall next Friday evening.

The singing class, under Prof. Bennett, is making rapid progress and everything is going off most pleasantly. The class meets at the Presbyterian church, and all desiring to attend should be there on next Thursday night.

Prof Hansley, the magician and Ventriloquist, gave three entertainments last week at Metropolitan Hall, to full houses. His illusions are certainly good, being for the most part entirely new to our community.—"Galion Review.

Lost—A three braided hair watch guard, with a gold satchel attached, Last Sabbath night, between Auburn and Waterloo. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the jewelry store, or at Dr. Casebeer's office.

See in another column advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

S. Laufferty wants us to state that he is not selling clothing off at auction, only just his stock of Dry Goods, as he intends to keep no goods in that line in the future. He always has a good stock of Ready-made Clothing for all.

The *Press* says we have come down on the tax list about $50. If that paper regards it as coming down to obey the law then we claim to be quite humble. We are not surprised, however, that a paper defying law and order should regard it as coming down.

Go and get that sack of flour without charge, at Rainier's Hall next Friday and Saturday evenings. Admission 35 cents.

Prof. Barrett has been lecturing here several evenings past upon Phrenology and other kindred subjects. His lectures are pleasing and instructive, and full of many useful hints to every community.—The Prof. will deliver his last lecture on this (*Wednesday*) evening.

J. D. Osborn, the able editor of the South Bend "Union," has formed a copartnership with William C. Wilson, Esq. in the profession of law, at Goshen, and will immediately remove to the latter place, his former home. He continues, for the present at least, the editorship of the above named journal.

Ventriloquism as shown by Prof. Hansley at Rainier's Hall next Friday evening the 28.

The Supreme Court having reversed Judge Clapp's decision in the celebrated Low Blair DeKalb County treasurer case, a new trial will be had. The probabilities are that Blair's sureties will eventually be compelled to make good the amount in controversy—about $23,000.—"Ligonier Banner."

Horses Wanted.— Those who have good horses for sale, can find a ready market for them by calling at A. S. Leas Livery Stable, at Waterloo. He is buying a large lot, and has now in his barns, a magnificent stud of about twenty as fine horses as ever was seen in the county. Call around and see them.

LYDIA THOMPSON.

This world renowned queen of burlesque, appears at Colerick's Opera House next thursday evening, Feb. 27th, with a fine troupe of artists, all of whom would be stars in any other company. Those who have never seen a burlesque opera, will find this the greatest treat of all. The troupe appears but one night at Ft. Wayne.

S. Laufferty gives notice that he is selling off his large stock of ready made clothing at cost to make room for new spring styles. Also that all those indebted to him on note or book account must call and settle inside of ten days, or accounts will be placed in proper hands for collection.

Prof. Hansley, the natural Magician and Ventriloquist, gave two entertainments at Opera Hall last week. His cabinet embraces many new feats of prestidigitation which we have never before seen. The entire performance is novel, amusing and full of spirit. The gifts were good and fairly given away.—"Bellefontaine Press."

Revue de la Mode surpasses every other Fashion Journal of its kind. It is imported from Paris and translated in English. It gives yearly over 1500 beautiful fashion cuts, and some 200 valuable patters, varying in style and size, to suit all, besides novelties for trimming and fancy work. It is received monthly in advance and put at the astonishing low price of $3.55 a year; single numbers 35 cents.

CARLOTTA PATTI.

Those who want to hear the grandest thing in the way of singing now out should certainly attend the concert to be given at Colericks Opera House, Fort Wayne, next Friday evening, the 28th. Patti is now the finest vocalist in the country, and Mario, the great tenor, has never been excelled. There are several other very fine lady singers with the troupe besides the famous bass Scolara.—A number of our citizens will attend, and we trust that our musical circles will have a good representation.

See advertisement in another column about Iowa and Nebraska lands. 4t

Pass Him Round.—We learn from Mr. Windsor, of Pleasant Lake that a swindling scalawag calling himself G. M. Parsons has been taking in the honest people of that vicinity by pretending to be an agent for papers and magazines, and thus obtaining money and then making himself scarce. Those who subscribed never got the publications, and it is evident that he is a first-class scoundrel. Even now he may be doing some other pleasant village. Let the press pass him 'round.

Old Folks' Hop.

Some of our very best citizens are now making arrangements for a grand Hop to be given under the auspices of the Old Folks. It is no cheap affair, but will be arranged with a view to the greatest respectability. It will be conducted in a proper manner, and no one will be admitted who has not been invited. The object is to have a nice enjoyable occasion, where all can participate without the risk of having it marred with rough or repulsive features. No spectators or dead heads admitted. Prof. Lifel's string band, of Fort Wayne, is to furnish the music.

Eel River Road.

A meeting was held at the Court House last Wednesday evening, in the interest of this road, which was largely attended by residents along the line. President Collins made a statement of the condition of affairs, and emphatically declared that if the subscription asked for was not forthcoming soon, the road would not be built. *We* trust now that those who have lain the flattering unction to their souls that the road would be built 'anyhow,' will rouse up and assist the project. Committees were appointed and are to work, and we want to hear a good report.

Take Your Choice.—The March number of "Peters' Musical Monthly" contains the following selection of Music. You can buy the Monthly for 30 cents, or the music in sheet form—for

Saviour, thou art ever Near, song and chorus. Prety Evaline Adair, song and chorus. He Kiss'd me Good-bye at the Gate. Hear me say my Little Prayer,—Just as I am, hymn for Lent. Let the World Chant and Sing, and several other fine pieces.

A Trial Trip.—The Publisher will send you six back numbers of 1872 for $1, or the last three numbers for 75 cents. Subscription price, $3 per year. Address J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

At the temperance meet held last week the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the liquor traffic has assumed an organized insidious and determined warfare upon society, undermining the foundation of virtue, and domestic happiness, resisting and violating the laws enacted for the protection of the young, the old and the weak from the wrongs of intemperance.

Resolved, that the recent enactment of the Baxter Temperance law by the Legislature was demanded by the exigencies of the times and meets our hearty approbation.

Resolved, That the action of our worthy Representive, B. B. Shutt, in supporting the aforesaid law deserves the hearty commendation of all good people, and we tender him our thanks for his manly and honorable course.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Auburn Courier and Waterloo "Press" for publication

HORRIBLE!

A Young Mother Destroys Her Child and Dies Herself.

One of the most shocking occurences in life's fitful dream, took place at the Auburn House last Sunday night. A young girl about twenty years old, named Melissa Brown, took sick the Saturday night previous, and assigned as the cause a "terrible tooth-ache." All day Sunday she remained in bed, still claiming that this was the cause of of her suffering. On Sunday evening she was asked to have a doctor but she declined, saying she would not see him or take his medicine. At 2 o'clock Monday morning Mrs Kircher, the landlady visited her room and wanted to do something for her; Melissa replied that she wanted a drink of water, and she would get along if Mrs. K. would go to bed. The next morning the cold and lifeless body of the girl was found in bed, the room presenting one of the most horrible scenes that could well be imagined.

Dr. Spooner was sent for about seven o'clock, and he found on examination that she had been dead about an hour, and that she had been delivered of a child, though there was none present.

Coroner Latson empanneled a jury, and soon after the body of a healthy male child, weighing about ten pounds was fished up from the well in the yard.—Traces of blood were found leading from the room down a pair of stairs to the well.

The testimony before the jury developed the fact that no one in or around the house knew of the pregnant condition o the girl. A paper of morphene was found near the bed with blood traces thereon indicating that she had used a portion o the contents. Drs. Spooner, Ford, Cowan and Littlefield made an examination of mother and child, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from hemorrhage by child birth.

No one in or about the house had heard the least sound during the night, except one of the girls who remembers having heard a heavy breathing in the night but ascribed it to a habit of snoring of the deceased. Many are of the opinion that the child was deposited in the well during church time, and that the mother actually performed this act in this terrible condition. When found she was weltering in blood and the floor was smeared in many places, a large quantity being deposited on the shed roof just outside the window. There is but little doubt that the child was born alive.

What an appalling scene for our quiet steady people to ponder upon. Steadily concealing everthing as to her condition, she had arrived at a point that defied concealment. Perhaps she thought by the destruction of the child, she would stil escape detection. But the terrible evidences of her guilt in the dark stains all around her baffled her efforts. Conscious that the coming morn would reveal her helpless condition, with the awful crime of murder upon her hands, may she not have reached forth for the morphene as the last desperate chance to escape her terrible fate. Without a confident to share her troubles, she met them alone in the gloom and silence of the night. Driven to despair, in her weakness she would have obliterated all traces of her shame, and thus plunge farther into the vortex of crime. She suffered death willingly perhaps, rather than meet her accusers innocent perhaps of intentional wrong, possessed of a sensitive nature, she but compassed her life rather than meet the punishment of her frailty. And is she alone to be held accountable to man and her *Creator*? The law of man may seek no farther for this violation, but to God He who sees and knows all, the iniquity of the human heart, there shall another come whose hediousness is already pictured in the closing scenes of his victim.

Her mother resides near North Manchester in this State. She arrived here on Tuesday, and swooned away when her daughter's death was made known to her. The corpse of both mother and child were taken to that place for interment.

The election on the Amendment in this county stood as follows in its favor:

Butler	158	Jackson	166
Concord	170	Newville	123
Stafford	74	Wilmington	345
Auburn	302	Waterloo	343
Richland, N.	143	Richland, S.	124
Fairfield	213	Smithfield	182
Franklin	157	Troy	77
		Total, 2578.	

Wilmington and Fairfield each cast one against the amendment.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Feb. 27th,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. Casebeer, Pres't

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, executor of the will of George Drawley, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Feb. 27. L. D. Britton, Executor.

Go the show to-morrow night.

The Eel River Road.

Our friend Nash of the Logansport *Pharos*, has been over the Eel River Road to this place. This is what he has to say:

The completion of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad has marked a new era in the history of Logansport. It opens to our business men the rich valley of the Eel River, and gives them a very desirable field for their future operations. The country through which the road passes is the "Best of the West." The entire route is through well cultivated farms, heavy timber, and thriving towns and villages. The traveler looks in vain for an acre o barren land, between Logansport and Auburn.

The elegant condition of the track, the excellent and commodious passenger coaches, the careful condition in which the road is managed, and the kind and gentlemanly conductors guarantee the safety of the traveler while he gazes with delight on the beautiful panorama. At all the stations east of Mexico, good passenger and freight houses and grain elevators have been built. The buildings on this end of the line will be erected early in the spring. The telegraph line is completed, and the machinery of the road is in good running order. In fact the arrangements are so perfect that the traveler does not realize that he is passing over a new line. D. L. Quirk & Co deserve credit for building a first-class road. The work has been pushed rapidly, but in no instance has it been slighted. Every man along the entire line has received his just dues, and the honest, straightforward manner in which Messrs. Quirk & Co. have transacted their business has won the good wishes of the citizens along the route.—When stock is killed, it is promptly settled for, and vexatious litigation avoided. There is no enmity existing between the Company and the farmers. On the other hand, both seem to realize that their interests are mutual.

H. C. Goodell is Superintendent and J. J. Grafton, Assistant. The employees are careful and experienced railroad men. To illustrate this it is only necessary to state that during the past twelve months not a single car, has been thrown from the track.

The road will do a good passenger business in the spring. It is a safe pleasant route and is the shortest line between this point and Buffalo, New York. Pleasure seekers will go to Niagara by the way of the Eel River Valley, and the products of the rich farming lands will seek this outlet to the eastern cities.

The towns along the line are improving rapidly. Columbia City, one of the largest and best points in the Eel River Valley, is putting on city airs. Several buildings are under contract, and work will commence in earnest with the opening of spring—E. W. Brown, Theodore Reed, Cyrus B. Talley and Col. I. B. McDonald are preparing to build a four story brick, 80 by 140 feet on Van Buren street.

Street improvements are to be made in the spring, and sewers are to be laid through two of the principal streets of the town. The main thoroughfares are obstructed by huge piles of building materials, which evidence the rapid growth and prosperity of Columbia City.

The many friends of President Collins will rejoice to learn that he has recovered his health and is engaged, as usual, in looking after the interests of the. That he is 'the right man in the right place' is the verdict of all who have witnessed his untiring efforts in behalf of the Eel River Road. His work is accomplished and the people say "well done;" but the *Company* will not let him 'depart in peace.'

Auburn, the county seat of DeKalb, is improving rapidly; and excellent buildings are being erected. A large brick block, opposite the Court House, was nearly completed last fall. It will be finished early in the spring. A fine hotel is being built, and many substantial dwelling houses were erected last season. The total number of business and dwelling houses built during the past year is ninety-three. A large hub and spoke factory will be put up as soon as the weather will permit. On every hand may be seen evidences of prosperity, and it is apparent, even to a casual observer that Auburn is 'out of the mud.'

The Court House is filled with competent and obliging county officers; but it is surrounded by a very shabby looking fence. The Commissioners are waiting for the ground to thaw, when a neat fence will be built and the present eye-sore given to the poor for kindling wood.

Wooden Railroads.

wooden railroads in the vicinity
ebec are attracting considerable
on. It appears that there are
0 miles in operation. The gauge
t 8½ inches. The running time
miles per hour, but trains have
un at the rate of 35 miles per
The rails are made of maple, 4x7
set up edgewise, and notched
e cross-ties four inches deep, and
y two wedges down in the notch
outside of the rail. The ties are
inches thick, and laid 20 inches
The cars have four wheels, and

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Don't forget the lecture to-night at Case's Hall by Prof. Barrett.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Executor of the estate of Jacob Rectenwalt, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

John Gauss, Ex'r.

Feb. 20, '73.

Scarcity of Water.—We have heard a great many complaints in regard to the scarcity of water and the excessive dry weather is generally pointed to as the great cause. This has doubtless something to do with it, but the greater reason is that most of the wells are sunk only a few feet below the surface, and the consequence is that when the surface water becomes exhausted, these wells are useless. By putting down a well that will reach a never failing source, only a few feet further, this will be remedied.—Now, the greatest remedy for this evil we know of is the admirable drive well, which many are resorting to obtain a constant supply of water. A large number are being driven down almost daily in this county, and we have not heard of a single objection being raised as to its great utility and usefulness. They can be changed from one point to another with but little labor a feature that is greatly appreciated by those who have them in use. There is no possible chance for rats or vermin of any kind and it is impossible for them to become dirty or filthy. Messrs. McDonald & Williams have been engaged several years on putting them down and have experience in locating them that will be of great value to all who may want them. Their terms are moderate and now is your chance to get a good substantial well that will pay for itself in a short time. We have one in use and would not change it for the best of any other kind made. Inquire at Davis' hard ware store.

Great Reduction on Teas.

The failure of five of the largest tea importers of New York has broken the tea market. We have taken the advantage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c 80c and $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50c and 80c, best 1 10. Imperial, 50c, 80c and best 1 10. Oolong, 40c, 50c and 80c, best 95c. Japan, 40c and 50c, best 95c Fruit House.

Coffee, Coffee!

No advance in prices. The excitement in the market is only temporary. We purchased a large stock before the advance and will continue to sell at our old prices:

Best Rio, 25 cents.
Good Rio, 25c.
Old Government Java, 28c
Best roasted Rio, 27c Feb 6.
At the FRUIT HOUSE, Fort Wayne.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Hornberger, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Feb. 25, 1873. JAMES E. ROSE.

Notice of Dissolution.

[illegible] firm name of Snyder & Davis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

Feb. 25, 1873. [illegible] DAVIS.

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the estate of Jacob Rectenwald, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of [illegible] township DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd, 1873,

the personal property [illegible] consisting of Milch Cows and Young Cattle, wheat crop in the ground, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS.—All sums of three dollars and under cash. [illegible] a credit of eight months will be given, the purchaser giving note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with good security. JOHN GAUSS, Ex'r.

Feb. 25, 1873.

Auditor's Sale.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that E. C. Robert Royer and Mary Ann Royer, on the [illegible] day of November A. D. 1862, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana for the use of the Congressional School Fund on the following real estate in DeKalb County, to-wit:

The south-east fourth (¼) of the south-east quarter of section number twenty-eight (28), in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12] east, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance, according to the conditions of a note accompanying said mortgage, made by E. C. Robert Royer, whereby he promises to pay to the State of Indiana, on or before the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable in advance, commencing on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1862, and

Whereas, there was one hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-seven cents [$111.37] interest due on said mortgage, on the first day of January, 1873, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon, and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage has become due.

Now, I, William McIntyre, Auditor of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on

MONDAY, MARCH 24th, 1873,

The same being the 4th Monday of said month, A. D. 1873, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, in said county and State, I will offer for sale, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., said premises, or so much thereof in a square form, as near as possible, off the north-westerly corner of said tract as may be necessary to satisfy the principal, interest and two per cent damages and costs, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-one cents.

WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dated Auburn, Feb. 25, 1873.

Auditor's Sale.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
County of DeKalb }

Notice is hereby given that whereas David Culver and Sarah A. Culver his wife on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1864, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana, for the use of the Congressional School Fund on the following real estate in DeKalb county, Indiana, viz:

The north-west fourth (¼) of the south-east quarter of section thirty-five (35), township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen (13) east, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in advance according to the condition of a note accompanying said mortgage made by said David Culver, whereby he promises to pay the State of Indiana on or before November 4th, A. D. 1873, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance, commencing on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1864, and

Whereas there was forty-three dollars and 65 cents due on said mortgage on the 1st day of January 1873, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage become due.

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor of DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 24th day of March, the same being the 4th Monday of said month, A. D. 1873, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, in said county and State, will offer for sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. said premises or so much thereof, in a square form as near as possible off the nort-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy the principal interest and two per cent. damages and costs, amounting in the aggregate to $214 57.

WILLIAM McINTYRE, Auditor.

Dated at Auburn, Feb. 25, 1873.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARING-OUT SALE!

—AT—

C. ORFF AND CO'S.

5 & 7 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne.

We will offer for the next forty-five days commencing January 11th, [and continuing until the forty-five days are up,] our entire stock of Fancy Domestic

DRY GOODS!

including the whole of our Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, and Fancy Goods

At Actual Cost.

and many styles at even less. We must close out our entire stock of Dress Goods, Furs, Shawls and Fancy Goods, and LOW PRICES must do it.

Look! Look!

at these prices of Dress Goods; they are 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the goods sold before the war

Our entire stock of Cashmeres, including the new shades, reduced			$1.00	worth 1.50
A full line of Colors in Silk and Woolen Velours at			90	" 1.50
All of our Irish and French Poplins reduced to			1.25	" 2.00
All-wool Serges reduced to	60 c		90	
All-wool Satines reduced to	75 c	worth	100	
All-wool Satines reduced to	50 c	worth	75	
A large line of Japanese Stripes reduced to	45 cents	worth	75	to 85

We shall have to tables in the center of the store filled with Dress Goods at 25, 30 and 40 cents, many of which are worth double the money.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

We will close out our stock of Cloaks at actual first cost. We have some of our very best styles left, and this will be a rare opportunity to buy a handsome cloak for little money.

FURS, FURS.

We have reduced the price of our Sable, Mink, Fitch and Sealskin Furs fully one-half, and are determined to close them out during the next thirty days.

Our Entire tock of Shawls.

Will be sold at less than they have been offered for the last ten years. We have left some very handsome Ottoman Stripes, also a good assortment of Paisely in long and square, which must be sold.

Beaver Clokings.

$6.00 Beaver reduced to $5.50. $6.00 Beaver reduced to 4.00. One price each of fine blue and brown silk plush, for ladies' and children's Sacques, reduced from $6.00 to 3.50.

Great Reduction in Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods. We have a large stock of this class of goods, and we want to clear them out.

We have the largest stock of Corsets in the city, and they have been reduced with all other goods.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

During our sale we will sell our best prints at 10c, our heaviest brown muslin 12½c, our fine brown muslin 12½c, 200 pieces of soft-finished bleached Muslin at 12½c.

Remember this sale will continue for the next forty days, commencing January 11.

C. ORFF & CO.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

JAMES GAFFNEY was executed at Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 14, for the murder of Patrick Fahey....The cash value of Mr. Greeley's estate has been appraised at $120,000.

EDWARD S. STOKES, the slayer of James Fisk, Jr., who was to have been hung at New York on the 28th of February, has obtained a stay of proceedings, and will, in all probability, be granted a new trial....Robert Emmet, son of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet, died at New Rochelle, N. Y., recently. The deceased was long an eminent member of the New York bar....The projected New York illustrated evening paper, the *Daily Graphic*, will be issued March 18.

THE appraisement of the estate of Horace Greeley and wife has been completed. The daughters will each have a fortune of at least £100,000 after all legacies, including that to the Children's Aid Society, have been paid....Resolutions in favor of woman suffrage have passed the Lower House of the Maine Legislature by a vote of 64 to 54.

THE Democrats of Connecticut have nominated Charles R. Ingersoll for Governor.

The West.

A SALT LAKE newspaper job office is threatened with a suit for publishing obscene literature, in having printed to order, in pamphlet form, some of the sermons of Brigham Young. The offensive matter, the *verbatim* language of the Prophet, is incredibly vile.

THE Grand Jury at Jacksonville, Oregon, has indicted a number of Capt. Jack's Modoc warriors for murder.

THE tribulation of the Mormon leaders, in view of the possibility of decisive Congressional action against their peculiar institution, is becoming daily more manifest, and their removal from Utah is being seriously discussed. It is intimated that negotiations have been renewed for the exclusive possession of one of the Sandwich Islands.

A SALT LAKE dispatch states that agents of the priesthood are circulating for signature a petition to Congress for the appointment of a commission to visit Utah and investigate the matters at issue between the Gentiles and Mormons. The object is understood solely to stave off legislation till better arrangements can be made to defeat the Government effort to enforce the laws....Mrs. E. J. Sutherland, of French Grove, Ill., was recently choked to death by a rabbit bone.

THE passenger train going west from Tolono, Ill., on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, encountered about a dozen "legal fare" men bound for Sodorus, and upon the conductor and train-men undertaking to put them off, they drew their revolvers and virtually took possession of the train, arriving at Sodorus, a distance of 4½ miles, in triumph. The same day a conductor on one of the Illinois Central trains was arrested at Tolono, charged with assault and battery, in forcing a man off his train for refusing to pay full fare....A general small-pox panic exists at LaSalle, Ill. A young man was taken ill at a public ball there, the other day, and a few hours afterward was in full eruption with the disease. The wildest consternation was produced by the circumstance, and many families left the place.

DAWSON, the murderer of David Crockett, Jr., who was recently hung by a mob in Utah, was a son of the late Mormon Bishop Sharp, prominent in the priesthood, and an especial friend of Brigham Young.

The South.

A DREADFUL accident occurred recently at Richmond, Va. A temporary trestle-work across two of the pillars of a bridge in process of construction across the James river gave way, precipitating a party of fifteen workmen into the water. Nine were rescued, the remaining six being either drowned or killed. Two hours before two other workmen were drowned while attempting to reach the bridge in a boat....Two companies of Choctaw Indians recently went on a hunt for horse-thieves, captured sixteen, and, after holding a council of war, shot six of them.

THE steamboat Henry A. Jones, from Houston for Galveston, with a cargo of 442 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the morning of February 15, in Galveston Bay. Twenty-one lives were lost; among them were the captain, first and second clerks, first engineer, cooper. The survivors, twenty-seven in number, were taken to Galveston by the steamer Henry Forbes.

A STEAMBOAT recently ran into the drawbridge across the Cumberland river at Clarksville, Tenn., completely demolishing the structure.

Washington.

IT is announced that Minister Nelson is to be recalled from Mexico. He will be substituted by Col. Foster, of Indiana....A large number of witnesses have arrived from Kansas to testify in the Pomeroy case.

THE Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported that the election of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, was invalid, but they do not report in favor of expulsion, believing that he was in some sense the victim of sharpers....It is stated that President Grant's Southern tour will be of the greatest significance to the people of that section. The President contemplates starting on the 20th of March, and expects to be accompanied by nearly all of his Cabinet, besides many distinguished gentlemen—Senators, members of Congress, and others. Richmond, Va., will be the first stopping place. It is the President's purpose to make this the initial movement in his next Administration, in his attempt to harmonize the people of the North and South. He will look into the condition of the South socially, and the local government of the States to be visited. At Richmond and other places along the line of his visit preparations are being made to give him an enthusiastic reception.

THE America and East India Telegraph Company, incorporated the other day by Congress, is now said to be a worthless concern. The parties in interest are believed to be irresponsible, and to have sought the franchise only to make money out of its sale. A motion has been made in the Senate to reconsider the vote in their favor.

Foreign.

THE flag of the new Spanish Republic is to be violet, white and red....A union between Spain and Portugal is seriously talked of....Germany, it is said, will immediately recognize the Spanish Republic....Spain will shortly issue a decree abolishing all titles and decorations....The Vienna Exposition building is completed, and goods are arriving.

SPANISH items: A bill abolishing capital punishment has been introduced in the National Assembly. The Royal Guard has been suppressed. The establishment of the Republic has been celebrated in Madrid by a grand illumination; the streets were crowded, but there was no discord. Advices from the provinces report tranquillity everywhere, save in the districts disturbed by Carlists. It is said that the army is opposed to the Republic, and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for a ruler between the Duke Montpensier and the ex-Queen Isabella. Among the measures contemplated by the Ministry are the separation of Church and State, and the appointment of Judges for life. Minister Sickles has formally congratulated President Figueras on the establishment of the Republic, and the [illegible] which it was made. Barcelona has hoisted the flag of the Republic. The peasants of Andalusia are clamoring for a division of property. Catalonian workingmen are demanding arms for the people, the release of military conscripts, municipal self-government, shorter hours of work, and higher wages....News of the abdication of Amadeus caused the most intense excitement in Havana. Business was wholly suspended, merchants refusing to sell exchange. The idea of a Republic does not please the slaveholders....A Paris telegram says France will attempt to compel Spain to sell Cuba; and that the United States had offered 250,000,000 francs, payable in two years, but Spain refused....A report comes from Berlin that Bismarck's continued indisposition is owing to a number of poisoned letters he has received. He is so troubled with dizziness that he scarcely leaves the house, and his wife, who always reads correspondence with him, is suffering from an unaccountable feebleness.

IT is rumored that some of the great European powers have intimated to the Spanish Government that they will oppose the formation of a Federal Republic....An explosion occurred recently in a coal mine near Staffordshire, England, by which thirty or forty miners were killed.

THE Irish priests charged with using spiritual influence to intimidate voters in the Galway Parliamentary election have been acquitted....The estimated expenditures for the British army for the financial year 1873-74 form a total of $66,000,000, which is a reduction of $2,000,000 from those of the current year....An incipient revolution has been suppressed in Guatemala....In the case of Prince Napoleon against ex-Minister Lefranc, for illegal expulsion from France, the Court declared its incompetency to try the case, and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs.

General.

WORD comes from Florida that the Government is making quite a stir in strengthening the Gulf fortifications, as if serious trouble with Spain might occur at any moment.

IN examining the accounts of the Bowles Brothers, it is found that the deposits of Americans which they have embezzled amount to $300,000. Against these there are no assets to be placed.

Fires.

FEB. 13.—A school-house at Sherrill's Mound, Dubuque county, Iowa, was burned; loss $15,000....At Tyson, Pa., Ray's steam tannery was destroyed; loss, $60,000.

FEB. 14.—At Baltimore, Md.; loss, $70,000. ....At New York; loss, $100,000....St. Louis, Mo.; loss, $30,000....Cohoes, N. Y.; loss, $70,000.

FEB. 18.—At Shreveport, La.; over half a million dollars' worth of property destroyed. ....Forestville, Ct.; loss, $40,000.

The Credit Mobilier.

The three Credit Mobilier investigations were in session on the 13th, two in open and one in secret session. The Senate committee appointed to consider the testimony taken by the House committee which inculpated Senators, had Senators Logan, Wilson and Harlan before them. The former, not having taken the Credit Mobilier stock, said he had nothing to add to his statement made to the House committee. Senator Harlan admitted receiving over $5,000 check at one time, and the same amount at another time from the Vice-President of the Union Pacific railroad, to aid in his election as Senator from Iowa. He maintained that this was needed to pay hotel bills, printing, etc. Senator Wilson detailed again his statement that it was his wife's money which went into the Credit Mobilier stock on Ames' advice, but that as he (Wilson) had also advised the investment, he was alike legally and morally responsible, and did not want to shirk nor hesitate to tell the whole story. He insisted that as soon as he heard there was anything wrong about it, he at once had his wife sell the stock, which she did without making a cent of profit.

The Wilson committee heard some important evidence on the Central Pacific road, while the Poland committee remained in secret session writing upon their report.

At the sitting of the Senate committee, on the 14th, Senator Conkling denied that he ever owned, in any way, stock of the Credit Mobilier, or the Union Pacific. Mr. Senator Patterson made a lengthy statement as to his transactions with Oakes Ames.

C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was examined before the Wilson committee with reference to the construction of his road. He detailed the financial embarrassments under which the company labored in building the road.

A Washington dispatch of the 14th says: A most exciting public interest has centered to-day in a secret session of the Credit Mobilier, of which Judge Poland is Chairman. That committee, this morning, agreed on the essential features of its report, which include a recommendation for the expulsion of Representatives Ames and Brooks, the probable impeachment of Vice-President Colfax, and the severe censure of the rest of the inculpated Congressmen. The committee has waived the question, though most of the precedents are against it, as whether this House can expel a member for acts done in a previous Congress. As may well be imagined, these revelations have created a profound sensation in Congress, where the opinion was quite freely expressed that if Ames and Brooks were to be expelled, others should be placed in the same category, and not be allowed to get off with mere censure. Propositions will certainly be made in the open House to include others, and with the hope, it is said, of so complicating the matter that after all nobody will be expelled. When Ames was told to-day that only he and Brooks were to be expelled, he said: "Well, that looks as though Brooks was to be expelled for lying, and I for telling the truth."

Vice-President-elect Wilson was recalled before the Senate committee on the 15th, and his attention was called to a dispatch sent to the New York *Times* on the 16th of September last, contradicting, by his authority, the statement that he had Credit Mobilier stock. Senator Stockton asked the witness if he had authorized the contradiction. The witness replied he had a conversation with Gen. Boynton, and did authorize the contradiction. The dispatch was the substance of a conversation he had with Gen. Boynton. The witness would take the word of Gen. Boynton. He is a man of character, and is trustworthy. Senator James W. Patterson was recalled

tified that his conversation with Am
tion to taking stock might have be
than 1867. It probably occurred d
session of 1866; could not
The money was paid for the
the witness. The receipt produced
and signed by witness called for 2
whereas, in point of fact, he re
shares, and put them in the hands o
to sell. Gen. H. V. Boynton was s
testified that the dispatch he sent
York *Times* on Sept. 16 was auth
Senator Wilson. It was written b
but not submitted to Senator Wil
being sent. Mr. Wilson stated not
his wife having an interest in the
bilier. Senator Harlan was recalled
a lengthy statement to the affec
Durant's contribution towards the e
the Iowa election was voluntary o

his part, not the result of any intimation from the witness, or from any one at the instance of the witness. It was not made in consideration of any service performed or to be performed, personally or officially, by the witness for him or any other person or company; that there was no such understanding expressed or implied.

The report of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee was submitted to the House on the 18th of February. It recites the facts in the cases of Messrs. Blaine, Dawes, Scofield, Bingham and Kelley, and states that they were not aware of Ames' purpose in inveigling them into the investments in Credit Mobilier stock, or of the means in which its profits were drawn at the expense of the Government from the Union Pacific railroad. They are not proved to have been influenced in their legislative action by their possession of stock, and the committee find nothing in their conduct which calls for recommendation. Mr. Brooks' case is very different. He was not only a member of Congress, but a Government Director. Unlike his colleagues, he knew what relations the Credit Mobilier held to the Union Pacific, and what were the frauds which begot the profits. Although intrusted with the duty of guarding the Government, he let it be plundered, and shared in the booty. The 150 shares standing in his son-in-law's name were his property, and held subject to his control. The committee believe the course of Ames to have been corrupt throughout. They recommend that Ames and Brooks be expelled. The following is the concluding portion of the report: The duty devolved upon the committee has been of a most painful and delicate character. They have performed it to the best of their ability. They have proceeded with the greatest care and deliberation, for, while they desired to do their duty to the House and country, they were most anxious not to do injustice to any man. In forming these conclusions they have intended to be entirely cool and dispassionate, not to allow themselves to be swerved by any popular favor on one hand, or any feeling of popular favor and sympathy on the other. The committee submit to the House to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

I. WHEREAS, Mr. Oakes Ames, a Representative in this House from the State of Massachusetts, has been guilty of selling to members of Congress shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for prices much below the value of such stock, with intent thereby to influence the votes and decisions of such members in matters to be brought before Congress for action; therefore,

Resolved, That Oakes Ames be, and is hereby, expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

II. WHEREAS, Mr. James Brooks, a Representative in this House from the State of New York, did procure the Credit Mobilier Company to issue and deliver to Mr. Charles H. Nielson, for the use and benefit of said Brooks, fifty shares of stock of said company at a price much below its real value, well knowing that the same was issued and delivered with the intent to influence the vote and decision of said Brooks, as a member of the House, on matters to be brought before Congress for action, and also to influence the action of said Brooks as a Government Director in the Union Pacific Railroad Company; therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. Brooks be, and is hereby, expelled from his seat as a member of this House.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

The Danger of a Conflict Between the Federal and Territorial Authorities in Utah—The President Calls the Attention of Congress to the Subject.

The President has sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah, and to the dangers likely to arise if it continues during the coming recess, from a conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities. No discussion is necessary in regard to the general policy of Congress respecting the Territories of the United States, and I only wish now to refer to so much of that policy as concerns their judicial affairs and the enforcement of laws within their borders. No material differences are found in respect to these matters in the organic acts of the Territories, but an examination of them will show it has been the invariable policy of Congress to place and keep their civil and criminal jurisdiction, with certain limited exceptions, in the hands of persons nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that the general administration of justice should be as prescribed by Congressional enactment. Sometimes the power given to the Territorial Legislature has been somewhat larger, and sometimes somewhat smaller than the power generally conferred. Never, however, have powers been given to a Territorial Legislature inconsistent with the idea that the general judicature of the Territory was to be under the direct supervision of the National Government. Accordingly the organic law creating the Territory of Utah, passed Sept. 9, 1850, provided for the appointment of a Supreme Court, the judges of which are judges of the district courts, a clerk, a marshal, and an attorney, and to these Federal officers is confided the jurisdiction in all important matters. But, as decided recently by the Supreme Court, the act requires the jurors to serve in these courts, to be selected in such a manner as the Territorial Legislature sees fit to prescribe. It has undoubtedly been the desire of Congress so far as the same right be compatible with the supervisory control of the Federal Government to leave the minor details connected with the administration of law to regulation by local authority, but such a desire ought not to govern when the effect will be, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to produce a conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities, or to impede the enforcement of law, or in any way to endanger the peace and good order of the Territory. Evidently it was never intended to intrust the Territorial Legislature with power which would enable it, by creating judicatures of its own, or increasing the jurisdiction of courts appointed by Territorial authority although recognized by Congress, to take the administration of the law out of the hands of the judges appointed by the President, or to interfere with their action. Several years of unhappy experience makes it apparent that in both of these respects the Territory of Utah requires special legislation by Congress. Public opinion in that Territory, produced by circumstances too notorious to require further notice, makes it necessary in my opinion, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice and to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the United States and of the Federal Government, to provide that the selection of grand and petit jurors for the district courts, if not put under the control of the Federal officers, shall be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any act of Congress obnoxious to them, and also to pass some act which shall deprive the Probate Courts, or any court created by the Territorial Legislature, of any power to interfere with or impede the action of the courts held by the United States judges. I am convinced that so long as Congress leaves the selection of jurors to the local authorities, it will be futile to make any effort to enforce laws not acceptable to a majority of the people of the Territory or which interferes with local prejudices, or provides for the punishment of polygamy or any of its affiliated vices or crimes. I presume that Congress, in passing upon this subject, will provide all reasonable and proper safeguards to secure honest and competent jurors whose verdicts will command confidence and be a guaranty of equal protection to all good

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freedom, a provision never inserted in any other territorial act except that creating the Terrtory of New Mexico. This extraordinary provision shows that Congress intended to mould the organic law to the peculiar necessities of the Territory, and the legislation which is now recommended is in full harmony with the precedent thus established.

I am advised that the United States Courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the Territorial Legislature in conferring criminal jurisdiction and the power to issue writs of habeas corpus on Probate Courts in the Territory, and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice. Manifestly the Legislature of the Territory cannot give to any court whatever power to discharge by habeas corpus persons held by or under process from the courts created by Congress; but complaint is made that persons so held have been discharged in that way by the Probate Courts. I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with me that such a state of things ought not longer be tolerated, and that no class of persons anywhere should be allowed to treat the laws of the United States with open defiance and contempt. Apprehensions are entertained that if Congress adjourns without any action upon this subject, turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary, a result I should greatly deprecate. In view of this and other obvious considerations, I earnestly recommend that Congress, at the present session, pass some act which will enable the District Courts of Utah to proceed with independence and efficiency the administration of law and justice.

U. S. GRANT.

being in salt three to four weeks,
out, wash the pieces clean, dry them,
hang for smoking. Three weeks is s
cient to cure them thoroughly—by
of hickory wood. When smoked,
down and bag, or pack away in dry
or cut straw. Examine occasion
and if found at all damp, renew
packing with dry material.

We consider this recipe a good
but we would use more salt for
quantity of hay.

Of Interest to Farmers, Gardeners,

The amendment to the postal l

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported, with amendments, among which are the following: Prohibiting the transmission of any free matter whatever, not even excepting newspaper exchanges; requiring persons receiving mail by carriers to provide proper boxes at their dwellings to facilitate rapid delivery; authorizing the employment of an additional special agent to detect persons sending obscene matter; striking out the provision requiring railroad companies to make contracts for postal-car service as a condition of receiving increased pay; providing that additional pay may be allowed for daily postal-car service....An ineffectual attempt was made to take up the Two-per-cent. bill....The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amendment relative to retired naval officers, their pay and employment, was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 18. The amendment providing that the act of 1864 shall not retire any officer before the age of 62 was agreed to. ...Sawyer introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Homestead Emigration Company, giving it power to lease or sell land anywhere in the United States.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed making unlawful any contract with the Indians relative to land or claims entered into prior to the act of May 21, 1872, unless such contract be in writing, and approved by and entered in the Department of the Interior....Willard asked leave to introduce a joint resolution congratulating Spain on the establishment of a Republic. Banks objected, on the ground that it was "a proposition to recognize slavery in the colonies of Spain."....The President's message relating to Utah affairs was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee....A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of ex-Gov. William ("Extra Billy") Smith, of Virginia....The House then resumed consideration of the Geneva Award bill. A long debate ensued, which degenerated finally into a bitter personal wrangle between Kerr, of Indiana, who opposed the bill, and Butler, of Massachusetts, who favored it. The bill was passed—yeas, 122; nays, 57.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—The majority of the investigating committee in the Caldwell case reported his election as Senator from Kansas invalid....The amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, giving increased pay to retired officers, was concurred in. The bill was then passed....Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the resolution to rescind the twenty-second joint rule, which prescribes a method of determining disputes arising during the counting of electoral votes for President and Vice-President....Stewart introduced a bill granting the State of Nevada 1,000,000 acres of public land for common school purposes....Sawyer, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported adversely to the bills granting lands to aid in establishing public schools in States lately in rebellion, and granting the public lands remaining in Missouri for the benefit of the school fund in that State.

HOUSE.—The bill appropriating $65,000 to reimburse the College of William and Mary, of Virginia, for destruction of property during the war, was passed....An amendment was offered to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill prohibiting the printing of books by Government for free distribution....The American and Asiatic Telegraph bill was passed. It authorizes the America and East India Telegraph Company to lay a submarine cable from the Pacific coast of the United States to the Asiatic coast, and that one or more Government steamers may aid in the work....A substitute for the Agricultural College bill, providing that for every $500 of annual income derived from the benefits of the act there shall be a free scholarship, and that when the income amounts to $50,000 tuition shall be free, was agreed to and the bill passed.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.—SENATE.—The House bill allowing under the Bankrupt law the exemptions allowed by the laws of each State in 1871 to be valid against debts contracted before the adoption of such law, as well as afterward, was passed....The American and Asiatic Telegraph bill, and the House bill for relief of settlers on the Sioux reservation in Minnesota, were passed....The Vice-President laid before the Senate a petition of Simpson, of counsel in the Pomeroy investigation, asking that the investigation may be extended so as receive the statements of members of the Kansas Legislature now at the capital, to whom money was offered by agents and friends of Pomeroy for voting for him, and after debate a resolution was agreed to directing the special committee to inquire into any allegations of bribery or corruption by Pomeroy in the Kansas Senatorial election.

HOUSE.—The report of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee was received. It recommends the expulsion of Ames and Brooks, and exonerates the other members named in connection with the Credit Mobilier....The remainder of the session was spent in Committee of the Whole on the Civil Appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—Stewart, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments the House bill prescribing the general provisions under which persons may incorporate themselves as railroad companies in the Territories and secure the right of way for their roads over the public lands....Corbett, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the House bill authorizing negotiations with the Creek Indians for a cession of part of their reservation. ....Wilson introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to revise the Bankrupt law and report amendments thereto....The Two-per-cent. bill was taken up and debated at length without action.

HOUSE.—The bill was passed giving the reporting and printing of the debates to W. J. Murtagh, of the Washington *Republican*....The following bills were passed: To provide for the inspection of the distributions of the appropriations made by army officers; to extend for one year, till Feb. 1, 1874, the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866; to provide for head-stones in the National Military Cemeteries; to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expense incurred by the Territorial authorities of Dakota in arming, equipping, and supplying the volunteer forces in the Indian war of 1862; providing that no person shall be promoted in the army who is addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs.

Eighty-five Miles of Solid Ice on Lake Michigan.

The *Milwaukee Wisconsin* of the 11th has the following: The propeller City of Fremont left for Grand Haven for the third time last night, but was compelled to return after having penetrated the ice belt a distance of only fourteen miles. During the high westerly winds of last week the ice was never at any time out of sight of land. At this point since then it has constantly been added to, so that now it once more fills the bay. In view of all the facts that can be ascertained we have no hesitation in saying that Lake Michigan, at this point, where its width is 85 miles, is now entirely bridged over with ice, varying in thickness from one to twelve feet. Never before within the memory of the oldest living inhabitant has it been known to occur. It will require a high southerly wind of at least a week's duration to break up and drive the formidable belt toward the lower end of the lake, and enable the steamers of the Engleman line to cross. In the meantime the Manistee and Messenger remain in the condition reported last week, off Whitehall, and receiving occasional supplies of food from shore.

ROASTING COFFEE.—In France the roasting of coffee is quite a science, the roaster being required to study the properties of the different kinds of berry, since each sort must be roasted for a certain period of time. The operation is conducted in a hollow iron sphere, by the rotation of which all the berries are equally exposed to heat. During the roasting the ball is closed and the gases confined, but at the close of the operation the valve is opened and the gases allowed to escape. The roasted berries are then quickly transferred to carefully closed vessels.

COMMANDER JAMES W. SHIRK, of the navy, is dead.

"CREDIT MOBILIER."

What is It?—A Short Chapter in its History.

In reply to numerous inquiries, "What is this Credit Mobilier?" we will endeavor to present as briefly as possible a synopsis of its history.

The original "Credit Mobilier" was an organization founded by some of the unscrupulous adherents of the late Napoleon III., for the purpose of making loans on personal as well as real estate. Some of this "movable" property (mobilier) was railroad and commercial enterprises, often in the first stages of existence. There would be the stock of a new enterprise, and the stock of the Credit Mobilier which lent its credit, in the market at the same time. It was credit built upon credit, and built about the wildest era of stock gambling France has ever known.

After this, was patterned the American Credit Mobilier, which had its stock issued on top of a railroad stock; and the exact distinction between the indebtedness and ownership of the railroad and of the Credit Mobilier was in some respects rather a matter of form than of fact. The Credit Mobilier of America bought a loose charter that had been issued to but not used by another company in Pennsylvania. Its stockholders were also the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad. That railroad company was endowed by act of Congress with twenty alternate sections of land per mile, and had Government loans of $16,000 per mile for about two hundred miles; thence $32,000 per mile through the Alkali Desert, about 600 miles, and thence in the Rocky Mountains, $48,000 per mile. The railroad company issued stock to the extent of about $10,000,000. This stock was received by stockholders on their payment of 5 per cent. of its face. When the Credit Mobilier came on the scene all the assets of the Union Pacific were turned over to the new company in consideration of full paid shares of the new company's stock and its agreement to build the road. The Government meanwhile had allowed its claim for its loan of bonds to become a second instead of a first mortgage, and permitting the Union Pacific road to issue first mortgage bonds, which took precedence as a lien on road. The Government lien thus became almost worthless, as the new mortgage which took precedence amounted to all the value of the road. The proceeds of this extraordinary transaction went to swell the profits of the Credit Mobilier, which had nothing to pay out except for the mere cost of construction. This also explains why some of the dividends of the company were paid in Union Pacific bonds. As a result of these processes, the bonded debts of the railroad exceeded its cost by at least $40,000,000.

It is very easy to see that under these circumstances the stock of the Credit Mobilier was a very handsome investment, provided it could be purchased at par. Here was wherein Oakes Ames was such a profitable friend to Congressmen and Senators. He let them in, as he phrases it, on the ground floor. They got their stock at par, and the dividends which were ready to be paid were more than enough to pay for the stock. This is what is called in Wall street parlance making one hand wash the other. The actual value of the stock thus sold at $100 a share would have been to anybody out of the circle of Oakes Ames' friends not purchasable for less than $300 or $400. But there is a film of decency thrown over the transaction by Mr. Ames, in charging several months' interest upon the stock at the time it was sold to the members of Congress. This interest had accrued while he was holding it to see where it could be placed to the best advantage.

The more recent legislation which Ames' transactions with members of Congress had reference to may be stated in a few words. Secretary Boutwell insisted that half the earnings of the road in carrying mails and troops for the Government should be applied to the payment of interest on the loans that the Government had made to the road. The legislation obtained overruled the Secretary and enabled the road to postpone payment of interest until the bonds fell due—some thirty years hence. To sum up, it may be briefly stated that the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier together got the proceeds of liberal United States land grants, of donations, of communities near the road, and the entire subsidy of Government bonds, as a clear profit. The proceeds of the mortgage bonds, which displace the Government lien, were sufficient to have built the road. To the original stockholders in the Union Pacific, the profit was something almost incredible. A share bought for $5 subscription became $100 Credit Mobilier, which paid, as we have seen in the evidence concerning the legislators who received it, dividends that amounted to at least treble its nominal value. It is of course evident that all legislation which favored the Union Pacific railroad swelled the profits of the legislators who became stockholders in the Credit Mobilier. The awkwardness of this position was vastly increased by the thin disguise of purchase being torn away, under which the profit-bearing stock had been really the gift of Oakes Ames. The denial of the facts converted the transactions into a criminal act.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

THE SENATE AND HOUSE COMPARED.—From the Boston *Post's* report of the joint session of the Senate and House to count the electoral vote: "The instant comparison between the *personnel* of the two houses which followed was greatly in favor of the Senate, the members of which body will average about the medium height and are almost robust in physical development, while the number of bald heads lend an air of dignity to the average Senator that does not belong to the average Representative. The opportunity of seeing such a joint meeting of the two houses occurs but twice in each four years, when, as on the occasion of to-day, the Senate visits the House, and at the inauguration of the President, when both bodies assemble to witness that imposing ceremony. The scene was therefore doubly attractive on account of its grave importance as well as its novelty."

A THIEF was lately caught breaking into a song. He had already got through the first two bars when a policeman came up and hit him with a stave.

Foreign.

THE Russian Ambassador at Paris has only twenty-five servants to wait upon him.

THE London papers testify that spirit rappings were heard at the ceremony of Kate Fox's marriage with Mr. Jenckens.

NEARLY one-fifth of the population of Berlin is composed of paupers regularly inscribed on the public charity list.

ELEVEN new Hungarian banks, it is reported, are to be formed under Government concession, with a capital of $38,000,000.

QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, is said to look younger and healthier since she left the country which she governed so miserably. She enjoys Paris and its amusements with undisguised relish.

SINCE the civil-service examinations were introduced into England, giving every one a chance to obtain a position under Government, fully 60 per cent. of the entire appointment, have been taken by Irishmen.

A SPANISH GENTLEMAN frequents the Paris boulevard in thin alpaca clothes and straw hat. He is earning a bet of 50,000 francs to dress that way all winter. He is lucky not to have undertaken it here.

A JAPANESE loan for $10,000,000, just brought out on the London market, has proved a decided success. The subscriptions amounted to five times the amount called for, and the loan is now quoted at 3½ per cent. premium.

THE Princess of Wales sets the fashion of great simplicity in her boys' toilets—her fair, pretty little princes are always costumed with the neatness and quietness which are inseparable from elegance and taste. A bright-colored bow at their necks is the nearest approach to ornament their dresses ever add to their simple toilets for any public appearance.

M. PAUL BERT, the French physiologist, has succeeded in making an artificial pair of Siamese twins by joining two young white rats. He cut away a strip of skin from each, sewed the two together by the edges of the wounds, and nature united them by the healing process. They were not amiable toward each other, therefore he killed both by poisoning one.

THE St. Petersburg *Globe* says: "Those who believe that the Marchioness de Caux (Adelina Patti) is wealthy, are greatly mistaken. Nearly her whole fortune has been swallowed up by the creditors of her husband, who, when he married the lady, represented himself as a very wealthy man, but who afterward turned out to be little better than a beggar."

A Strange Story of Two Female Misers.

If there is such a thing as "gilded poverty," an exemplification of it was strikingly manifested in Camden, N. J., during the past week. From infancy to the ripe old age of 80 years, two twin sisters, named Grace and Charity Kaighn, have resided in that city. They owned in their own right property said to be worth at least one hundred thousand dollars in very eligible locations, and were possessed of other property of value. Yet these two females (they never married) lived together in almost perfect seclusion, in the most eccentric manner. Their house on Kahn's avenue was always kept closed, and no one admitted except such as came to aid them in their business transactions, and they were few. Their apartments were kept almost as gloomy as prison dungeons, and day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year, they groped about in the darkness of their own created prison, denying themselves even the comforts and necessaries of life. For many years this was their way of living, and those who knew them best believed that at any time they might be found dead in their house from self-denial and neglect. Some time last summer they purchased a fine new dwelling-house on Market street, above Fourth, and moved into it early in the fall. What articles of furniture they had were set in the parlor, but were never put in their proper places. From that time up to Thursday week they lived in their old way, without comforts or anything that would contribute to comfort. From the Thursday alluded to, nothing had been seen of them, and no noise was made in the house to indicate that they were alive. This created suspicion that something was wrong, and officer Heffinger was instructed to force an entrance. This was accomplished, when he found, to his horror, the most sickening sight he ever met with. The room was bare of furniture, dark and dirty; no fire had been in the stove for three days, and there, on a settee, with nothing over her but an old ragged and dirty quilt, lay Grace Kaighn, cold and stiff in death. Her sister, Charity, was found in a corner of a room, almost doubled up and in a perishing condition. She was immediately taken care of, and under the direction of Dr. Armstrong, the coroner, she is doing well. She did not know that Grace was dead. On a table near by was a loaf of bread and some butter which had not been touched. The coroner took charge of the body, and had it appropriately disposed of. He found some thirteen dollars on the person of deceased, and took possession of such papers and valuables as were found until rightful parties to them appear. Among the papers are several tax bills for real estate, one of which calls for $600, which, at the rate of taxation, $2.30 on the $100, would be for an assessed property of $27,000. This was for one square of ground, facing Broadway, between Line and Pine streets. They owned large amounts of real estate in other parts of Camden. Notwithstanding all this, they were in the most abject state of exposure and destitution.—*Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.*

JOHN W. YOUNG, Brigham's most enterprising son, has taken his pick out of his three wives, divorced himself from two, settled annuities upon them, and is soon going to Philadelphia with his last wife, a most accomplished lady, to live there and attend to his father's railroad business, in happiness with the young lady, who was born there, and who is now his sole wife.

CHICAGO had $528,000 worth of fires in 1872.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

The "Dead Secret" and the Dead Colfax.

On Tuesday, Mr. Oakes Ames again appeared before the Poland committee with memory refreshed by his famous memorandum book. The mystery which has surrounded that invisible memorandum book, and which Ames contrived to keep up till the last moments, was revealed, when the book was produced, by showing that Ames' motive for withholding it was to keep private some other matters which it contained. The entries in the book were found to corroborate Ames' testimony as to the moneys paid to the Congressional bribe-takers on account of Credit Mobilier stock in nearly every particular. With respect to the virtuous Colfax, it disclosed a new fact, showing that in addition to the $1,200 which Ames paid him on the 20th of June, 1868, the immaculate Vice-President *received another dividend in January*, 1869, of the amount of $1,500 in Union Pacific railway bonds. This cumulative proof of Colfax's guilt shows that instead of omitting to state all that could be construed in Colfax's favor Ames had not stated the whole truth against him. This new proof of Colfax's guilt appears to have acted as the last feather, by completely dispelling the hopes of those over-generous souls who had still professed to think that "Schuyler would get out of it."

Then came Schuyler's long promised "vindication." It consisted in a speech, an hour long, in which he told the touching story of his journey in this vale of sin, from the time when he was "born of poor, but honest parents," down to that "happiest moment of his life" when he got the nomination for Vice-President. The story included many tender and affectionate details; exhibited the narrowness of the Colfax family revenues; gave a little picture of their domestic habits and customs; told how the "pride of the family" journeyed across the continent with Deacon Bross, and how he told the story of his perilous wayfarings in a "lecture" to Young Men's Christian associations; exhibited a balance sheet of receipts and expenses on account of that amazing literary performance, and so forth. But where did Schuyler get that $1,200 in currency which he deposited in Jay Cooke's bank forty-eight hours after receiving the check for $1,200 from Oakes Ames? Though he was not perfectly confident, ten days ago, that he did not receive that or any sum of money in the month of June, 1868, *from any source*,—so confident that he swore upon the holy evangelists in these exact words: "*Now I could not have* $1,200 *added to my income without remembering it very positively*,"—yet now he remembers that he did receive some very considerable additions to his income which, ten days ago, he could not have received because he could not remember receiving them! He received $200 from his stepfather, Matthews, on account of a loan he had made that desirable relative. He can't remember the date when he received it, but thinks it must have been some time in the first three weeks of June, 1868. Then, one day, "as nearly as I can fix the date, about the middle of June," something very unusual happened which brought an addition of $1,000 to his income, which addition, ten days ago, he could not remember, and which he "could not have received without remembering it very positively." It is a singular story to be so utterly erased from the memory of a man with a narrow income, and who had just been nominated for Vice-President. The story as told in the words of the man from whose memory, ten days ago, it was wholly absent, is as follows:

"I was opening my letter mail at the breakfast table, in accordance with my usual custom, and found an envelope within another envelope postmarked New York. On opening the inner envelope, I found it contained a letter written by Gov. W. Nesbitt, congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and saying that the writer desired me to use confidentially the remittance inclosed to aid me in the heavy expenses of the canvass, but wished it kept secret, as neither his family nor any one would ever know it unless I told them. Inclosed in this was a greenback, or a national bank note, for $1,000. It was gratifying as it was liberal. Holding up the letter and the bill, I called the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon, and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Matthews remarked that it came in good time for either he or I, referring to the appeal of Connor, Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, for money to aid in the arrangement for the canvass, already in active progress. The bill was passed around from hand to hand and examined.

Father-in-law Matthews also remembered this novel addition of $1,000 to Schuyler's income, and all the little minute circumstances—*except the date of its receipt.* Schuyler (says stepfather Matthews) held up the letter with the $1,000 and said: "A thousand dollars from a gentleman almost a stranger to me!" Then the mother spoke unto her son and said: "Read the letter, Schuyler." But the writer of that mysterious missive, the peculiar Nesbitt, had enjoined upon Schuyler not to disclose the contents thereof, but to keep the matter a profound secret, "as," says Schuyler, "neither his family nor any one would ever know unless I told them." Nevertheless, the secret which the singular Nesbitt had kept from his own family, and which he enjoined Schuyler to keep from all the rest of the world, this "dead secret" Schuyler unhesitatingly proceeded to reveal to his stepfather, his half-sister, his mother, and possibly divers' servants of the breakfast table, who, having eyes, could see that interesting $1,000 bank note, and ears could hear the letter which Schuyler proceeded to read. Nor did Schuyler either immediately forgot the remarkable circumstance, nor pay much regard to the peculiar Nesbitt's injunction of secrecy, for he offered to prove to Mrs. Schuyler that the matter was talked about on their subsequent "journey across the continent." Can it be that Deacon Bross was also taken in as a partner of the "dead secret?"

Now here is a very suspicious co-relation of circumstances. Nesbitt, the man to whom the invention of the "dead secret" is imparted, is himself dead. Did he keep that mysterious gift of a thousand-dollar greenback to Schuyler a secret from all the members of his family? Did he say nothing about it to his cashier? Did he cause it to be charged vaguely to "expense account," under a wrong date, and in a disguised manner? Did he take particular pains to exclude all clue to the fact from every soul but himself? Did he do all these strange things in order that, after he should depart from this world of rascality, and the recipient of his bounty, who was almost a stranger to him," should be caught in the act of corruption and bribe-taking, that forgetful recipient should call back to his treacherous memory the story in its minutest details—*except the date*—and notify his enemies that the defunct Nesbitt had carefully provided that all evidence of the truth or falsehood of the story, instead of a true one, were a clumsily devised fiction. It is most strange and unbelievable that, after the surprise occasioned by the receipt of a $1,000 bank note from a man who was "almost a stranger to him," who added to the strangeness of his proceeding the injunction of the utmost secrecy, and made it look still more strange by the voluntary information that he had kept it a secret even from his family; and after the incontinent violation of the injunction of secrecy by advertising the fact and reading the letter to his family, and after talking about it on his journey with the good Deacon Bross "across the continent;" it is not only strange but utterly incredible that the whole marvelous occurrence, in general and in detail, after exciting the Colfax mind for the space of two or three months, should then pass totally out of the Colfax memory, insomuch that the Colfax tongue should swear upon the holy evangelists that the man Colfax received no such addition to his income in the month of June, 1868, and would not have received it without remembering it very positively. It is, indeed, quite as strange as that the Colfax memory should be unable to recall the receipt of a Credit Mobilier dividend of $1,200 on the 20th of June, 1868, and a second Credit Mobilier dividend in January, 1869!

So far as it purports to show that the $1,200 in currency which Colfax deposited in Jay Cooke's bank on the 22d of June was not the same $1,200 which was paid by the Sergeant-at-Arms on the 21st of June, upon Oakes Ames' check delivered to Schuyler Colfax on the 20th of June, this romantic yarn is the weakest and silliest invention that the fallen angel of South Bend has yet tried his hand at. What if the story of the "dead secret" of the singular Nesbitt and his gift of $1,000 to aid the Vice-Presidential candidate in corrupting the election in Indiana be true? The story avoids any attempt to be specific as to dates, though marvelously so as to details of no possible importance. The domestic drama of the "dead secret" may have transpired before or after the receipt by Schuyler of his first Credit Mobilier dividedd. And he may have put the mysterious $1,000 bank not in his deposit of $1,300 in July, or he may have transmitted it in a draft to his friend Connor, who was calling for money to help the "cause" of the angelic Schuyler in Indiana. Schuyler has utterly failed to put in a particle of evidence discrediting or even tending to discredit the very positive evidence of his guilt, which was before sufficient to convict him before any honest jury, is rendered still more absolutely conclusive by the discovery that he received a second Credit Mobilier dividend six months after he received the dividend of $1,200.

Colfax, adieu! You whom professional politicians have pointed to as an exemplar of all the virtues; you whom some weak-minded people have deemed an angel, and some sentimental idolators have exalted to the highest niche in the pantheon of modern heathenism; you, sir, have turned out to be a bribe-taker, a perjurer, and a scoundrel. *Vale.* —*Chicago Times.*

Severe, but True.

This is the New York *World's* opinion of a recently-punctured humbug:

"In himself, Mr. Colfax is nothing. A more illustrious embodiment of zero never strutted his brief day in our politics. A smaller bit of bladder was never blown into so big a ball. The memory of Mezzofanti if surcharged with the ins and outs of our public history for the last quarter of a century could not exhume from its remotest labyrinth a single thing this dish of skim-milk has done. No great speech, no sharp saying, no noted bill, no policy, even of a day, ever emanated from Mr. Colfax's tongue or brain."

Peculiar People.

Mr. Brown begins to light his fire according to the almanac instead of the thermometer.

Mr. Jones dare not praise a picture until he knows who painted it.

Mr. Robinson once journeyed to Jerusalem, and can not meet you for five minutes without saying he has done so.

Mr. Fluker never plays a game of billiards with a friend without alleging that he has not touched a cue for upwards of a twelve-month.

Mr. Growler never misses any chance, when the other party is in power, of proclaiming his opinion of the decadence of the republic.

Mr. Tonkins can't enjoy a puppet show because he won't restrain himself from looking at the wires.

Mrs. Fussie keeps an album, pets a pup dog and collects old postage stamps.

Mr. Grabb is always ready to borrow a cigar of you, but never volunteers to lend you one.

Miss Simperton can't travel half a dozen miles without a lady's maid and half a dozen bandboxes.

Mr. Hurry hires a cab to take him to an omnibus.

Mr. Moneybags aspires to be a school trustee, although he calls intelligence "reliable," and peculiar "peeoeliar."

Miss Dawdleton can crochet, knit and tat, but except in great emergencies cannot sew a button on.

The United Presbyterian Church of Edinburgh, Scotland, excommunicated a member and an elder who entertained conscientious scruples against partaking of intoxicating wine at the communion table.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Canada Thistles.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* sends to that journal his experience in exterminating Canada thistles. He says:

In some sections of the New England States the thistle grows in all parts of the fields and pastures where a thistle seed can possibly germinate, and a piece of ground can only be tilled a few years at one time before it has to be seeded down to kill the thistles. Not that seeding down will kill them, but by having the land in grass, it gives opportunity to cut the thistles at the right time, which is after the stalk has fully matured, and the circulation of sap ceases, and before the seeds mature. When cut at this time, they need no application of benzine, carbolic acid, salt, or other "doctor stuff," and I would sooner undertake to clear ten acres of land of well developed Canada thistles than six acres of cockle burrs.

Now, a few words about the nature and habits of the thistle. It has a vigorous root that is very tenacious of life and that penetrates to a great depth, sometimes as much as five or six feet, if the subsoil be of loose nature. Now, if a single plant be allowed to grow and mature unmolested there will be no more plants grow from the same root, but if they be cut off while in vigorous growth they will shoot up again, whether they are cut off at the top of the ground or below, so long as an inch of the root is left, unless it be poisoned or pickled to death. This tendency of plants to shoot up after being cut before maturing may be seen in wheat or other grain, by cutting it down before it blossoms, and to undertake to eradicate the Canada thistle by preventing its coming to maturity is as hopeless a task as rolling the stone of Sisphus. The "down East" plan (and some valuable plans come from down East) is to enrich the land till it will raise a thistle big enough to hitch a horse to; then seed down, and mow when they are nearly out of blossom—the nearer the better—and hardly a thistle can be found after the second year. Now this same treatment will no doubt kill the "pesky thistle" in Illinois or anywhere else, and they need not be a source of alarm and terror when properly treated.

Bargains with Hired Men.

A correspondent of the *Canada Farmer* writes: The great difficulty with all farm help is in the "chores." He considers that if he works well and faithfully during working hours, he ought not to be asked to do chores evenings, mornings and Sunday. Now all necessary trouble of this kind is readily avoided by making a clear agreement with hiring—embracing all that is required of the man to do, and if he does not like to under these circumstances, he can leave it alone. There is no compulsion to accept any employer's service when such terms as are beforehand stated are disagreeable to the man. Many years since, when engaged in some engineering jobs, I had the hiring and control of great bodies of men, some of them the roughest characters. But I always managed to agree with them and always avoided disputes, my aim being to be strictly just, and above all things to have a perfectly clear agreement in the first instance, and consequently no one ever grumbled or complained. One agreement I always made with every one—that if he got drunk or misbehaved, and thereby required some punishment, I was at liberty to sav to him that he should knock off work for a day or two, and if he boarded, he charged for his board. All agreed to this readily, and and it acted as a salutary check on drunkenness, fighting and quarreling.

Crop Estimates.

A correspondent of the *Western Farmer* speaks as follows of the idea of the Agricultural Department deriving its crop reports from travelers on railroad trains: "The man who collects correct as well as general information, while traveling, is the man who keeps his ears as well as his eyes open. And a traveler will often learn more of the true state and condition of the crops in a section by conversing a very brief time thereon with some of the most observing and intelligent of that section, than he could by simply riding days through said section. It is not always the farmer with which he needs to talk to get the most reliable information, but more often will he get it from some of the country merchants or grain buyers, or agricultural implement dealers. It would seem the height of folly for the Agricultural Department to undertake to procure its information on which to base its estimates in any other way than through the actual settlers and residents."

Curing Hams.

Charles Joseph furnishes the Maryland Agricultural Society the following recipe:

Two and a half pounds of saltpeter, dried and finely powdered, one-half bushel of Liverpool salt, three pounds of brown sugar, and one-half gallon of molasses. Mix in a vessel, rub the meat with the same, and pack with skin down.

The above is the amount required for one thousand pounds of pork. After being in salt three to four weeks, take out, wash the pieces clean, dry them, and hang for smoking. Three weeks is sufficient to cure them thoroughly—by fire of hickory wood. When smoked, take down and bag, or pack away in dry chaff or cut straw. Examine occasionally, and if found at all damp, renew the packing with dry material.

We consider this recipe a good one, but we would use more salt for the quantity of hay.

Of Interest to Farmers, Gardeners, Etc.

The amendment to the postal laws, whereby seeds, bulbs, roots and scions are classed the same as printed matter for transmission through the mails, ought to be made known as widely as possible. By this amendment all these things will be sent through the mails for one cent for each half ounce of weight, but the weight of each package is limited to four pounds. This law affords an unusual opportunity to farmers and others to supply themselves with all sorts of rare seeds, plants, etc., and we hope to hear our readers have availed themselves of it. The nurserymen, horticulturists and seedmen will be glad to have this law passed, and more so to find that its passage will be appreciated by those for whose benefit it was intended.

Rose-Bushes.

Insects of various kinds mutilate and destroy the leaves of rose-bushes and other garden shrubs. A member of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, at the last session, stated that a strong tea made from quassia bark and sprinkled on the leaves would effectually drive them away. No statement was made as to the frequence of the application, but this can be determined by careful experiment. Rose hedges are coming into use as screens and can be made very beautiful. Strong growers and profuse bloomers are used, and when desirable to have the hedge of a certain height this can be done by using trellises.

To Hull Corn.

Take one quart of strong lye, prepared by pouring warm water upon a peck or more of ashes; add two quarts of boiling water to it, and put in the corn. Let it boil until the hulls begin to start, which you can determine by taking out a few kernels and washing them in cold water. Skim out all the corn; rinse in two or three waters; put it into cold water, and let it boil up; turn off that water, so as to extract all the lye; fill up with boiling water, and cook for four hours slowly; add salt to your taste; let it boil half hour or more, and serve. It must cook a great while to be palatable.

Value of Leaves.

Some gardeners and agricultural writers lay much stress on the value of forest leaves as a fertilizer. Dr. Nichols, of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, says that reckoning good stable manure at $8 a cord, a cord of dried leaves (about one hundred bushels he makes it) is worth about 50 cents. They are of some value as an absorbent in stables, but less so than straw, as they "lack its ready character, and decompose far more slowly." This will doubtless surprise some readers, but it is probably correct.

Knots on Plum Trees.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Club, New York, says that for removing knots from plum trees, he takes a paint-brush, dips it in spirits of turpentine, and thoroughly saturates the knot, being careful not to touch the tree except in the diseased parts. The turpentine kills the excrescence, and the tree puts out healthy branches below. He burns all branches of diseased trees which he has removed in pruning.

The Cheap Postage Bill.

The lower house of Congress has passed the Cheap Postage bill reported not long ago from the Postoffice Committee. The bill reduces letter postage to two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof, declares magazine and newspaper manuscripts to belong to the third class of mailable matter, fixes the postage on daily newspapers at fifteen cents per quarter, and requires prepayment of postage on all printed matter, or mailable matter, of the second class, except on weekly newspapers within the counties where they are printed or published, which will pass through the mails free, as heretofore. As it originally came from the committee, the bill restricted the newspaper franking privilege to "weekly newspapers with the respective counties where the same are *actually and wholly* printed and published." The words "actually and wholly" which would seem to have been inserted for the purpose of discriminating against those weeklies which are printed partly in the cities by "auxiliary" establishments, and partly at the place of publication, were very properly stricken out. Country publishers who print their newspapers "actually and wholly," in their own offices have a right to their own opinion of "country insides," or "country outsides," of course, but Congress has no right to force their opinion down other people's throats. If people choose to subscribe and pay for papers printed on the auxiliary plan, they have a perfect right to do so, and publishers have a perfect right to supply the demand for papers of this description. It is not for Congress to inquire of publishers where they have their printing done. They may have it done in their garrets, or in their cellars, or they may pay others for doing it a thousand miles away, if they please. Congress has nothing to do with the business.—*Chicago Times.*

Our Chicago contemporary takes a correct and sensible view of this matter. He might have gone a step further, however, and added that it was a bit of impertinence, to say the least, on the part of certain members of Congress to attempt to defile our national statute books with such a manifestly unjust piece of class legislation—a piece of legislation more in keeping with the barbarism of the dark ages than with the liberal and enlightened sentiment of the present century. It is a matter with which Congress nor any other legislative body has, no sort of concern, and in meddling with which they are stepping wholly beyond the pale of their legal prerogative. If Congress possesses the legal right to dictate to the publisher the mode, manner and place for the execution of the mechanical work of his paper, it possesses an equal right to enact that he shall use straw paper instead of rag paper; that he shall use large type instead of small type; that he shall use a bad quality of ink instead of a good quality; that he shall use a hand press instead of a steam press; and altogether, that he shall furnish his patrons with an inferior paper, instead of a good, readable sheet. For, in reality, the outrageous discrimination attempted would have amounted to this, and nothing less.

Wooden Railroads.

The wooden railroads in the vicinity of Quebec are attracting considerable attention. It appears that there are now 100 miles in operation. The gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches. The running time is 16 miles per hour, but trains have been run at the rate of 35 miles per hour. The rails are made of maple, 4x7 inches, set up edgewise, and notched into the cross-ties four inches deep, and held by two wedges down in the notch on the outside of the rail. The ties are eight inches thick, and laid 20 inches apart. The cars have four wheels, and some of the engines weigh 50 tons. In frosty weather the driving wheels have less adhesion than on metal rails, but no considerable difficulty is experienced from this cause. The rails will last from two to five years, according to the quality of the timber and the amount of traffic. The cost of the road is from $4,000 to $7,000 per mile. They seem to be very well adapted for light traffic, and as soon as the business of the lines requires it, metal rails may be substituted for wood, without any change in the equipments.

An American is going to blow the cataracts out of the Nile and make it navigable for ducks clear up to Ujiji.

A Strange Story.

The Amherst *Student* contains a letter from Prof. J. H. Seelye, dated Allahabad, India, Nov. 25, 1872, detailing a strange fact which came under his observation in his recent travels. The Professor's story recalls the tradition in regard to the infancy of Romulus and Remus, and suggests that Darwin's theory of the descent of man may be superseded by another, taking the ground that the lower creation is man's descendant rather than his ancestor. The letter is as follows:

Not far from Agra, in Northern India, is a mission station in the Church Missionary Society, connected with which is an orphanage with several hundred children, now under the efficient care of the Rev. E. G. Erhardt. The region around is infested with wolves, by which, every year, numbers of children are carried off and devoured. But in two instances, at least, instead of being killed and eaten, the children have been kept alive and nourished with, if not by, these beasts. Whether the story of Romulus and Remus be a myth or not, this is an actual reality, for the children themselves have been captured from among the wolves and brought to the orphanage above mentioned. They were both boys, and apparently of some seven or eight years of age when taken. They were found at different times, the last one in March of the present year. Some hunters, smoking wolves out of a cave, were startled when the wolves appeared by the appearance among them of a creature looking strangely human, but running rapidly on all fours, like the wolves, though not so rapidly as they. He was caught with difficulty, and there was no mistaking that he was a child of human parentage, but with the habits and actions and appetites of a wild beast. The hunters brought him to the orphanage, where he was received and cared for. Though his physical form and features were sufficient to show that he was a Hindoo child, there were no other indications about him of anything human. In all other respects, in the language of Mr. Erhardt, "a perfect animal." He had no speech but a whine. He would wear no clothes, tearing from him everything of the sort, whenever put on. He would eat nothing but raw flesh, and when he drank he lapped the water with his tongue. Left to himself he would hide in some dark spot during the day, from which he would come out at night, and prowl about the inclosure, picking up bones if any were to be found, and ravenously gnawing them. It at first seemed impossible for him to walk erect, but after much difficulty he was taught to do so, and also to use a fork and spoon, and to drink like a human being. Though treated with the utmost care and with great patience and kindness by the Christian hands and hearts which received him, he pined away and died, after he had been in the orphanage a little over four months. In all this time he could not be made to utter a word; he was never seen to smile nor show any signs of joy or shame or gratitude. But Mr. Erhardt, who gave me this account, assured me his face looked more intelligent than the average of Hindoo children, and that his color and features indicated that his parentage must have been in a family of high caste.

The other boy I myself saw a few days since at the orphanage, where he was brought about six years ago, having been then captured much as was the first mentioned boy, and having shown precisely the same habits as belonged to him. He has not yet spoken a word, but has exchanged the whine, which was at first his only utterance, for sounds of pleasure and apparently also of gratitude. He no longer prefers raw flesh for food, but eats bread and fruit with ravenous avidity. He walks erect, but with a strangely awkward gait, throwing out his hands with every step. His hands are perfectly formed, but he uses them awkwardly. A piece of bread tossed to him from a little distance, which he was eager to get, he could not catch, but let it fall clumsily to the ground. He wears clothes, to which he was at first averse as the other boy. His forehead is low, but his face would hardly be called dull, and certainly not idiotic. His eyes have a wild and restless, but not an inquiring look. His jaws are not protruding, and his teeth are well formed and thoroughly human. On his left cheek are scars bearing plainly the marks of teeth, where he must have been fearfully bitten. He has been taught to do some kinds of work, but not faithfully. He seems to have lost all desire to escape; he mingles freely with the other children, among whom he has favorites. When the boy first mentioned was brought to the orphanage, this one was made to understand that he must teach the other how to eat and drink and walk, and much of the improvement in the younger one, in these respects, seemed due to the other one. The inference from these extraordinary instances is strangely at variance with many affirmations now current. It does not point in the least to man's derivation from the lower creation, but exactly to the reverse. If we only look accurately and think closely we shall find much more evidence, both in nature and in history, that the lower creation is man's descendant rather than his ancestor.

A Japanese Fair.—The city of Hiogo, in Japan, is second in size in that country, and contains about 2,000,000 of inhabitants. Up to within a few months ago no Europeans or Americans were permitted to enter this city, but at last the Mikado issued a decree opening the city to the world, and now Hiogo, like the rest of Japan, is making wonderful strides toward our civilization. Soon after the decree was issued, the Government decided upon holding a grand industrial fair and exposition. At first it was intended that only articles of Japanese manufacture should be placed on exhibition, but, after consulting with the highest officials, it was decided to send an invitation to other regions of the world to send articles, but, in consequence of the delay in arriving at this conclusion, it is probable that only the Pacific coast States will be represented at the Hiogo fair.

Capt. Danebrog, of the Belgian General Staff, has written a pamphlet showing that in the event of a war between France and Germany, Belgium will be the battle-field, unless her system of frontier defense be strengthened.

Bill Arp on a Bust-le.

See here, Mark Antony—if I was you I wouldn't take on so about the fashuns. They don't bother me. It's none of your business what the women put on or put off, so they behave themselves and look just as purty as they can. They are a heap better than you or me, whether they behave or not. I wouldn't give one woman for several men, no time—would you? Now, see him smile and pat that off foot. If women want to wear bussels, let 'em wear 'em. I thought that pancers was the best because they stuck out sideways and wasn't in the way of leanin back when they sat down, but they know which is the best side to stick out on, and its nobody's business but their's. They may wear anything they want to, bustles, and hoops and hangovers, and convexes and collapses, and whimadiddles and stickouts, comedowns and anything else, so there is a woman hid away somewhere inside of it all. It's all sham, that rubber bussel; there ain't no substance nor backbone in it. I've seen 'em flat and seen 'em blowed up. There ain't no harm in them, but I never see one on a woman that I don't want to hit it just hard enough to make it pop. I golly! wouldn't she jump high and holler? But I'm not a going to do it, no, sir; I've too much respect for woman.

Their bussels don't hurt nobody, and I do despise to see a man always picking at woman's close. If they dident wear something to disguise 'em the men would quit business when they come about. Purty women always did wear something to skeer the men away. It's been so forever. During the war I seed one who jest dressed as natural as life without any paddin or stuffin, and when she cum along the boys jest laid down and rolled over and hollered. They wernt fit for business for a week. But I couldent bear to see 'em go with their faces all tied up like they do in Turkey. That would mighty nigh kill me. If I can look into their blessed countenances I can put up with their fore riggin and hind riggin and top riggin and all. And a good, sweet, purty face speaks for all the balance of the craft. I wouldn't marry nary girl on the earth till I see her face, and not then if she dident suit me. If the eyes, nose and mouth are all right, nature is an endorser for all the balance. Paint ain't nothing—shape is everything.

They can't paint a shape nor a glance of the eye. You may paint a house ever so white, but that don't signify what's inside of it. But when you see bright roses and posies and blossoms in the front yard and over the door, and clean, clear winder glass a shining, you may bet your life on the balance. You needent worry about the bussel nor the back. Women have been doing that way ever since old Solomon wrote about 'em. If they do lean a little as they go, it's all right. They can straighten up when it is necessary. No spinal disease about that. Thems the very sort what can lift two bushels of meal without crackin a bone. Its only a passing fashun—and will last till something else comes along. Nature made 'em that way, and you can't change it. The more you abuse their bussels, the more they'll stick 'em at you—so let 'em alone, I say. They are the same about fashuns, and the last one would put 'em on if they had their own way and plenty of money. I wish I was jest rich enuf to give every lady in the land a string of diamonds and a hat full of pearls. Good gracious! how quick that Methodist dissiplin would be busted on the jewelry business. Well I do like to see 'em look purty, and so far as I am concerned, if ribbons and flowers and flounces and furs will help to do it, its all right. Some of the birds are dressed up mighty fine, and I reckon their pride aint much of a sin after all. But understand me, Mark, I don't hanker after bussels, though they do say it makes the nicest little shelf for the arm to rest on in the world, when a feller is dancing around with his gal. That's all right, provided the feller aint a dancing with my gal. If he is, why he may take her and keep her, that's all.

Bill Arp.

Automatic Telegraphy.

A New York dispatch says: Mr. D. H. Craig announces that a new system of automatic telegraphy, on which he has been engaged for several years, is finished and in practical operation. By this system, it is claimed that it is entirely feasible to telegraph and receive in clear, distinct characters fifteen hundred words per minute between Washington and New York, and that by the use of a certain kind of automatic repeater, messages can be sent any number of thousand miles at the rate of six hundred works per minute. The matter to be sent by this new system is prepared by means of perforating machines, the use of which can easily be learned by any person of ordinary intelligence in ten days' time. These perforating machines can turn out the messages ready for automatic transmission at the rate of from 100 to 150 words a minute.

New Field of Labor for Women.

The Prussian Government has set the example of opening new fields of labor to women by permitting their employment in the railway lines of the State. In case the women employed belong to the families of railway officials, the latter are to be held responsible; but unmarried women or widows may be employed on their own responsibility. The work which they are to do is ticket-selling, receipting for baggage, and operating the telegraph. The rate of wages is fixed at from fifteen thalers a month up to the minimum of the earnings of male officials of the same class. This, of course, is a practical recognition of a distinction between the values of male and female employes to the detriment of the latter; but it is a movement in the right direction. Prices will be eventually regulated according to supply and demand.

The presence of mind of some men is most remarkable. Now there is that man who dined at an Atlanta hotel, recently. He mistook the horseradish for some other toothsome dish, and plunged into it with an avidity cheerful to behold. After having appropriated a spoonful to his own use, he suddenly paused, and seemed to be deliberating profoundly upon some subject or other. Then he gave a snort, and remarked, in a sort of intense manner: "Blaze, d—n you." Few men would have had the presence of mind to make that speech.

Two Valid Objections.

The South Bend *Union*, edited by a lawyer of sound judgmend points out two provisions in the new temperance bill, that are manifestly unjust, and would not be enforced if enacted.—These, according to that newspaper, are:

First the requirements that the applicant shall obtain the signatures of a majority of the voters of his precinct would in most cases simply amount to prohibitory law, and would result in the general selling of liquor without license, by irresponsible parties as is the case now, under the prohibitary system in Michigan. Second the attempt to hold the latter of the building responsible, in danages for the personal violation of the law by his lesse, and also liable for the damages, resulting from the acts of other parties who may have drank liquor in his house, is at once contrary to the principle of justice, and to the long established rules of law. The attempt will fail if tried, and we hope the law will not be weighted down with these worse than useless provisions.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "More Pomeroyism in Alabamy! Mr. Grant's Postmaster in Mobile, a person of the name of Moulton, is now discovered to have purchased the office for the sum of $6,000, "placed where it would do the most good," in the hands of Congressmen and others, having the ears of the President, and influence with Senators. And worse still, the $6,000 was raised be the virtuous Moulton, by hypothecating $10,000 worth of postage stamps—Moulton being at that time in posession of the office. The compensation of the Postmaster at Mobile is limited by law to $4,000 a year yet such are the conveniences for official stealing by federal office-holders in the "reconstructed" states that this patriotic Republican party rogue could afford to pay $6,000 for the appointment. He is one of the interesting pets of the interesting Senator Spencer who is a compacriot of Pomeroy, Harlan, Caldwell and Patterson, in his mode of getting office. A question upon which public curiosity is getting somewhat excited is this: How many Republican party "leaders" and "representative men," and "states men" are there left, of whom it may be said, they are probably free from bribery, theft, purjury, or some other form of crime.

Down Stairs Society on the Half Shell.

[AFTER THE WASHINGTON STYLE]

We present below a few society notes fresh from the Capitol, and pen of an impecuniour reporter, whose good clothes not having arrived the same time he did, necessitated his mingling with the skim-milk, rather than the *creme de la creme*, of Washington society.

Mr. Alex H. will receive in jail for the next thirty days owing to his lack of judgement in entering a hen-roost that contained watch dogs.

Miss Bella R. will not appear in society again, until the character of the cutaneous eruption on her lovely countenanse are fully determined.

During the absence of Rear Admiral B——'s family from the city of his accomplished scullions, the Misses Snickerfritz will give nightly kitchen sories to their large circle of friends.

Miss Cathloe Spelter and Jacob Eye skeyspiel will be married next week, or sooner, if the police can lay their hands on the recaltricant Jacob long enough to bring him to the scratch.—No cards allowed.

Miss Emma B., who has been suffering with a fish bone in her throat for the last several weeks, has so far recovered as to tend the charming mackeral lunches furnished by Mrs. K. every Monday.

Mrs. Blissful, wife of the first assistant in the blue ruin jerker in the——saleon, will not receive this week, owing to an incident in the family, she having swallowed her knife while eating pie at Mrs. H——s' levee and *soiree sandwich.*

The Hon. Billiam Rusty who recently resigned the position of secretary, in the interior of a ten cent slam shop, on "H" street, contemplates a water trip early in the spring, on the canal and will spend the summer in Hoboken N. J.

The Gentleman who picked up a pair of ladies' upper teeth, at the reception of speaker B——, last Friday evening, is requested to leave them at No——Penn Avenue, as he is known no questions will be asked by the looser—until she gets her teeth in once more.

Our reporter returns thanks to the charming Mrs. B., and her charming daughter for allowing him to stand behind the dining room door, and catch a little gossip, and afterward giving him lief to clean off the lunch table after the reception.

The large and elegant Smithers mansion on S street, was last evening the scene of a very brilliant entertainment, at which a large and very select company were present, who would have enjoyed themselves very well until daylight, if one of the guests had not picked a quarrel with a life size bronze of Sir Walter Scott because the latter would not take off his hat.

The Price of Type.]

Messrs. Geo. P. Rowel & Co., announce that they have in their warehouse in New York, an assortment of type from the most celebrated foundaries in the world. That of Figgins, London England, which they will sell at 20 per cent discount from the American scale, when ordered in fonts of 100 bounds and upwards. They also offer to import large fonts on special orders at a greater discount from the American scale, and profess to be able to fill the largest order in eight weeks from date of its receipt in New York. They supply sorts in large or small quantities, from their large stock on hand in New York, at the American scale rates. They assert that if the present duty on type should be removed the price of the article, both at home and foreign manufacture, will immediately fall 40 per cent lower than the present scale. Messrs. Jeo. P. Rowel & Co, are known as conducting the largest advertising business ever secured by one house, and are also extensive dealers in printing material. They are compelled to import foreign goods, because American founders governed by a corporation or ring, keep the price vastly too high, and at the same time make it an exception to every other species of merchandise, by recognizing no wholesale prices; the same amount is charged per pound to the purchaser of five thousand pounds as would be paid by him who wants 50.

A Philadelphia editor perpetrated the following the other day and as it is the first approach to a humorous article that has appeared in the papers of that city for ninety years, the unfortunate man lost more than half of his subscribers before the close of the week.

"We owe our thanks to Judge Kelley for the latest patent office reports. We already have sixteen hundred of these interesting volumes in our little library, but they have been read and re-read so many times that we know every page of them by heart. This volume came opportunely and gratefully on Christmas morning, and that evening we gathered our little family around the fire and read it through to them. The affecting tale of 'Improvements in Monkey Wrenches,' seemed to touch every heart, and when we came to the climax, of the little story about "Reversible Pieboards," there was not a dry eye between the front door and the stable. During the reading of the piteous narrative entitled "Gum Washers for Carriage Axles," the whole family gave expression to boisterous emotion, and the hired girl was so excited that she lost her presence of mind, and went around to her mother's inadvertently with six pounds of sugar, and a bucket full of flour, and returned home at midnight intoxicated. We can never sufficiently thank Judge Kelley for the innocent enjoyment thus furnished us. The memory of that happy evening will linger on our minds much longer than that hired girl ever lingers, when she lights upon a lot of substance which she thinks will suit the constitution of her aged parent.

The State Legislature.

Nothing of importance has been accomplished by the Legislature during the last week. The temperance bill passed the House, with some amendments, but whether it will pass the Senate is uncertain.

The divorce bill is quietly hidden away, in the recess of some committee room.

The judiciary reform bill has developed a great loby position from the Common Pleas Judges and their friends, who don't want to be legislated out of office.

The proposition to compel railroads to charge uniform rates hang fires and there seems to be a general stagnation in Legislative business. Some people are so uncharitable as to intimate that all the "hard work" of the Legislature was all accomplished when their own salary was raised, and that now they are taking it easy on "$8 per day, and roast beef."

We believe however the bill to correct the nuisance of professional jurors has passed both Houses, and the prospects looks fair for some beneficial legislation to be accomplished yet, before the expiration of another term

The senate concurrent resolutions in regard to sending specimens of Indiana mineral and agricultural products to Vienna, Exposition were concurred in by the House.

The bill to repeal the act for the protection of fish was indefinitely postponed

The whole afternoon of last Thursday was spent to change the time of holding courts in the Second District and that all senators who are absent, with or without leave, except in case of sickness, shall forfeit their *per diem* while absent, and to limit the time for speeches to five minutes hearafter.—The first two propositions were lost the act was carried.

THE

New York Store!

s Un til Fteb: .

ROOT & Co.,

Will offer the entire balanceof their large Wholesale and Retail Stock of

DRY GOODS!

—AT A—

Great Reduction 1

In Price.

EXAMINE!

EXAMINE!

EXAMINE!

Reduced Prices
On balance of fine Furs.
Reduced Prices
On balance of our Cloaks
Reduced Prices
On Winter shawls and Scarfs
Reduced Prices
On black and colored dress silks
Reduced Prices
On rich winter dress goods
Reduced Prices
On medium price dress goods.
Reduced Prices
On Scotch plaid dress goods
Reduced Prices
On hoods, Nubias and scarfs
Reduced Prices
On Blankets and flannels
Reduced Prices
On winter hosiery and underwear
Reduced Prices
On fine woolen SKIRTS

Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,
Reduced prices until Feb. 1st,

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Now is the time for close buyers to take advantage of the situation, and

Secure a Bargain!

ROOT & CO's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE. IND.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens.
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets,,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

etaied AT Wholesale Price s

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

PIONEER

STROE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their school without license.

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS

GO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co..

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

☞ ☞ ☞

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS.

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Best Thing in the West

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R-

Lands

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent, Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to setlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season: Coal, Stone and Brich on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the Road. For Circulars and general information, address

A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Dep't.
TOPEKA, KAN

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

J. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to [illegible]

ORGANS.

—o—

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until farther notice can be found at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1872.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop on Jackson Street opposite Swinefords hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to all work in his line.—Call and see.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 6, 1873. No. 10.

Auburn Courier;

Published Every Thursday By

THOMAS C. MAYS

Editor and Proprietor.

Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

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Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House: Auburn, Ind.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, Office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,

Attorney at Law, Case's Block, 34 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Ulcers.

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WATERLOO. J. W. HEBOUER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. R. G. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS.

Over the Palace of Fashion,

Keyse eBlock,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,

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Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianoplis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 29
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 14	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 25 p.m	9 43	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 39
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 53
Angola	8 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		6 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft. Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

Wm. A. ERNST. Sup.

J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL	PAC. EX	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A. M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,20 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	4,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P. M	5,28 "
Orrville	6,01 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crestline ar	9,20 "	4,52 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
Crestline lv	9,40 "	5,00 A. M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P. M	11,50 "	11,05 A. M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,45 "	5,01 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,20 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M	5,35 P. M	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,25 "
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline ar	6,35 "	6,30 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crestline lv	11,30 A. M	6,50 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	12,05 P. M	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	[illegible]	8,02 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	[illegible]	1,10 P. M
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20 "	11,45 A. M.	[illegible]

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, AND DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872. trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 40p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	4 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	[illegible]
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 10
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 15a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	3 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	6 20
Waterloo	4 29	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 43	1 08	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 10
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:05 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:15 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2:40 a.m	x11:54 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:30 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:05 "	x12:08 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a.m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 40	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p.m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 31
Fort Wayne	4 0[illegible]	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 33 p.m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WEH[illegible]NGTON, Sept.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

together with a number of first-class livery horses respectfully, solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS,

AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

MR. G. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA,

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need.

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ACHITETS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF

HardwareE,

NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.

QUEENSWARE!

Willow-ware, Glass-ware,

Choice Groceries & Provisions

AT

MARTIN & SONS,

Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind.

Some mischievous wags one night pulled down a tanner's sign and put it over a lawyer's door; in the morning it read: All kinds of turning and twisting done here.

See here, mister, said an Irish lad of seven summers, who was driven up a tree by a dog. If you don't take that dog away, I'll eat up all your apples.

Hobson, they tell me you've taken your boy away from the National School; why did you? 'Cause the master ain't fit to teach 'un, sir. Oh! I've heard he's a very good master Hobson. Well, all I know is, he wanted to teach my boy to spell taters with a 'p'.

Paddy, whats your belief? said a gentleman to an Irish guide, anxious to discover what his religion was. Shure, yer honor, I'm of my landlady's be'ief. What's that, pat? Why, I owe her five half year's rent, and believes that I'll never pay it—and so do I.

A little boy named George Fisher, in Columbus, met with a serious accident on Tuesday morning. While ripping the seam of a carpet with a large sharp pointed knife, it slipped the point entering his eye, entirely destrying the sight.

A shoemaker named Will Nell, living at St. Omer, Decatur county, committed suicide last Monday by taking arsenic, procurred by some unknow means. It is said that family difficulties have for some time made him despondent, but such a termination was unlooked for.

Dead beats of all kind are detestable says an exchange, but the whisky dead beat, who hangs around saloons for the purpose of being treated—or filling themselves at the expense of others—is several degrees lower in the scale of humanity than any tribe of monkey ever yet discovered.

We understand, says the Laporte Argus, that the M. S. Co have definitely determined to double track their route from Elkhart to Chicago, next summer, and further states that track master Pool has been ordered to commence laying the additional rails from Chicago east as soon as the weather will permit.

An exchange says a Hartford editor is uncomfortable! He alsoe.

A country subscriber writes that he is just recovering from small pox and will be on in a few days to renew his subscription. We hope he won't mind a little thing like that. We will send the paper and wait for the money. We ain't of that avaricious kind of people who will grab for money as if for very life. There's no earthly reason for the coming on; we will wait.

Scientific Facts.

Those substances which are the best radiators are also the best absorbers of heat.

When substances feel neither hot nor cold they are of the same temprature as our bodies.

Woolen fabrics are bad conductors of heat because there is a considerable amount of air occupying the spaces of the texture.

The radiation of heat is a motion of the particles, in a series of rays, diverging in every direction from a heated body.

Dense substances are the best conductors of heat, because the heat more readily travels from particle to particle until it prevades the mass.

Snow keeps the earth warm because it is a bad conductor, and prevents the frosty air from depriving the earth of its warmth.

A fine looking elderly gentleman walked into a book store in St. Paul, and after introducing himself as a 'legislator, sir,' proceeded to say that as he would have a great many vacant evenings during the winter he desired to improve the time in literary research and he thought perhaps that he might make special terms for books, by bestowing all his patronage on than establishment. After looking over the worcks of Dickens, Walter Scot, Macauley, etc he finally selected that highly intellectual publication of Beadle's "Bill Bidded the Trapper," price, one dime.

Rufus thus addressed his bottle:

'Tis very strange that you and I,
Together cannot pull,
For you are full when I am dry
And dry when I am full.

Sir Walter Scott was the first man who encouraged the finding of Livingstone.—He wrote "On, Stanly, on band! Stanly went as soon as he could.

A Republican editor of this city says: "I confess-aw I do, that Mr. Colfax's position is not quite clear-aw in the Credit Mobilier investigation but I feel quite confident-aw, that he will come out of the trial unscathed. His record-aw, has been one of so much purity and christain statesman, that it is impossible-aw, you know, that there's Gim Brooks of New York, is a d—d theif and villain. All Ames says about Brooks is true, but everything Ames says about Colfax is so queer.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Drinking.

No man ever became a drunkard, lived a drunkard's life, died a drunkard's and filled a drunkard's grave, as a matter of free choice. No one ever became an excessive drinker, who did not begin the habit of being a moderate, a very moderate drinker. If it were the habit of all not to take the first step, and thus become a moderate drinker, the horrors and woe, the destitution and crime, which results from this monster evil intemperance would cease. Wives and children and friends and communities would not mourn over loved ones, thus dishonored and lost. But it is the habit of drinking, becoming the law of their being and of their daily life, the lack of resisting power resulting from this terrible thraldom, the fever of habitual temptation the appetite, which causes that yearly death march of sixty thousand of our people to the saddest of all deaths, and the saddest of all graves. Followed as mourners by half a million of worse than widowed wives, and worse than orphan childred.

If the people of Indiana are not now all deciples of temperance, and if intoxicating drinks are not forever banished from the State, it will not be the fault of the late law which has been passed. A more stringent law has never been enacted in any State. It fairly bristles with pains and penalties, not only against the seller but against the drinker. It requires considerable skill and acumen to square these total abstinence legal measures by the Constitution and the ordinary principles of law, as judicially applied. It will undoubtedly open a wide field for [illegible] our Adair Law in this State. The legal fraternity must derive a rich harvest from these so-called temperance measures. It marks a new era in the west—the adoption of such legislation although it has long been in effect in New England. One of the important practical points would be to see if the people of the States that have long had these laws are any more sober than those who have not had them. According to reports of officials in New England, King Alcohol despite all the paper pallets that have been hurled against him, is as firmly intrenched as ever.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Good.

The proprietor of a tanyard adjacent to a certain town in Virginia, concluded to build a stand, or sort of store, on one the Main streets, for the purpose of vending his leather, buying raw hides, and the like. After completing his building, he began to consider what sort of a sign it would be best to put up for the purpose of attracting attention to his new establishment; and for days and weeks he was sorely puzzled on this subject. Several devices were one after the other adopted and, on farther consideration, rejected.

At last a happy idea struck him. He bored an auger hole through the door post and stuck a calf's tail into it, with the bushy end flaunting out. After while he noticed a gravelooking personage standing near the door, with his spectacles, gazing intently on the sign. And there he continued to stand, dumbly absorbed, gazing and gazing, until the curiosity of the hide dealer was greatly excited in turn.

He steppep out and addressed the individual:

Good morning, said he.

Morning, said the other, without moving his eyes from the sign.

You want to buy leather? said the storekeeper.

No.

Do you want to sell hides?

No.

Perhaps you are a farmer.

No.

A merchant, maybe.

No.

Are you a doctor?

No.

What are you then?

I'm a philosopher. I have been standing her for an hour, trying to see if I could ascertain how that calf got through that auger hole!

The weather shows appearances of getting warm.

How a Husband Kept His Word.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred yesterday, in Jersey City about noon. Henry Ford, a pattern maker, residing at 103 Newark avenue, came home as his wife says, feeling rather unwell. He had been, for some weeks subjected to spells of mental depression, and gave utterance on more than one occasion to the determination to shuffle off the mortal coil. This time he said to his wife: "I am going up stairs to shoot myself." She could not believe the man was in earnest,—but he kept his word. She heard the report of a pistol, and at once summoned Justice Allen, who does business near that place. When they entered the room, they saw Ford stretched out with a new five barrelled revolver in his right hand. Mr. Allen wrenched it from him with some difficulty. Medical assistance was procured, and an examination showed that a bullet had entered the roof of the mouth and lodged in the brain. The unfortunate man was living up to a late hour last evening, but recovery is impossible.—*New York Herald Tlst.*

An exchange says "that a poor man in Washington, was arrested and shut up the other day for stealing a soup bone worth fifteen cents, to keep his family from starving." In the first place this man had no right to be poor; in the second place, he had no right to multiply and replenish. To prevent the one, he should not have come into the world, and to have made the other an impossibility, he should have procured a reeipe from some of the non-producing families of New England. But since this man was on earth, and poor, and compelled to steal a soup bone, to keep his family from starving, it is a disgrace to American intelligence, that he was not posted. As an auxilery well remarks: "Why, in the name of the recent great Republican triumph, didn't he send to South Bend, and procure an affidavit, reciting that he had received that soup bone by mail, from a distinguished philanthropist, now a cold corpse. By this method of procedure he could have vindicated himself triumphantly, and been classified as a Christain statesman.

The Punch.

Flies are holding rehearsals.

Mr. Bass, the great English brewey is to be nighted. He has made many people so.

The lenten season is approaching and, people are hurrying to get their wickedness all in.

The man who wrote to the State Board of Agriculture, to ascertain what was best to plant in wet ground, was favorobly impressed with the answer "Leeks."

An absent-minded mother on Monday, tied a bed quilt she had just washed to a rocker in front of the stove, and pinned her baby to the clothesline.

An Essex street boy made a very handsome snow man about seven feet high, on Saturday, and robed it with his mother's sixty-dollar Paisley shawl. He suffers the most pain when he sits.

Somebody of a statistical turn is puzzled to account for the great surplus of births over deaths in 1872. We suppose the reason is that it is cheaper, for a man can be born much cheaper than he can be buried, and a penny saved, is a penny earned.

A Pittsburg man has invented a new tombstone. It is of iron cast in the right shape, with groves or wests for marble table's. They can be manufactured at a price that will give the poorest of us a chance of two or three tomb s ones apiece.

It was a good thing that Barnum's menagerie went to ashes. The other similar institutions should go the same way. Humanity has long enough been shocked by the wilted specimens of animals—the store of beasts—that have so long traversed the country, with their angles decayed teeth, sunken eyes, and blinking tails. An old fashioned hair trunk and a paint brush tail and a brass eye would put the whole to ignominious flight.

An exchange thus hapily describes the man that don't advertise.

"Talk about a woman without a baby a man without a wife, a ship without a rudder. What is the lack of either of these individuals, and things to that of a man without an advertisement? He is a hopeless case, a 'goner' in community. Talk of being successful in business. You might as well talk of ascending to the moon on a greased bean pole. People point at him and say: "Poor Cassius has a hungry look." It may, however, be consoling for him to reflect, that when he dies he will be advertised and gratuitously at that.

A SPIRITUAL SONG.

FROM THE GERMAN OF NOVALIS—BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

Earth's consolation, why so slow?
Thy inn is ready long ago;
Each lifts to thee his hungering eyes,
And open to thy blessing lies.

O Father, pour it forth with might;
Out of thine arms, oh! yield him quite;
Innocence only, love, sweet shame,
Have kept him that he never came.

Oh! hurry him into our arms,
That he of thine may yet breathe warm;
Thick vapors around the infant wrap,
And lower him into our lap.

In rivers cool send him to us;
In flames let him grow tremulous;
In air and oil, in sound and dew,
Resistless pass earth's framework through.

So shall the holy fight be fought,
So came the rage of hell to naught;
And, ever blooming, round her feet
The ancient Paradise we greet.

Earth rouses, breaks in bud and song;
Full of the Spirit, all things long
To clasp with love the Savior guest,
And offer him the mother's breast.

The winter fails. A year new-born
Clasps now the manger's altar-horn;
'Tis the first year of a new earth
Which this child claims in right of birth.

Our eyes they see the Savior well,
Yet in them doth the Savior dwell;
With flowers his head is wreathed about,
From which himself looks gracious out.

He is the star; he is the sun;
Life's well that evermore will run;
From herb and stone, light, sea's expanse,
Glimmers his childish countenance.

In every act his childish zest,
His ardent love will never rest;
He nestles, with unconscious art,
Divinely fast to every heart.

To us a God, to himself a child,
He loves us all, self-undefiled;
Becomes our drink, becomes our food—
His dearest thanks, to love the good.

Our misery grows yet more and more;
A gloomy grief afflicts us sore;
Keep him no longer, Father, thus
He will come home again with us.

—*Scribner's for March.*

A ROBBER'S MAGNANIMITY.

It is said the devil is not as black as he is painted, and the same might apply to John A. Murrill, the great Western land pirate. At the time he figured conspicuously along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, steamboating was comparatively in its infancy, and so sparsely was the country settled that the red man still retained his foothold, although his absolute sway was over. To the traveler Murrill was a terror, but to the squatters for many miles around his cave he was rather a friend than otherwise, for he had never been known to harm any of them, and he had often lent them his aid in time of trouble. Especially had he befriended them from outrages by the savages, and he was not slow to avenge any wrong inflicted upon them by the red man. Murrill had been idle for some time. It seemed as if he had a presentiment of evil hanging over him, and he had grown listless, and even melancholy. His men ventured to whisper among themselves that their captain was becoming indolent, and some of them declared that he had received a vast quantity of gold which he had concealed, and that at the first opportunity he intended to ship to some distant point, and leave them and his former occupation forever.

All summer the captain had talked of incursions, but they had been delayed from time to time, and nothing had been accomplished. The stock of provisions had become so far exhausted that the robbers were now compelled to subsist principally on game. They became discontented and some of them openly grumbled; but a single frown of the chief was sufficient to impose silence.

All day the men had been lolling leisurely about, and as night came on they hugged the fire closely, and ever and anon they cast anxious glances over the river, as if expecting some important event. Even the captain appeared uneasy, and he strode up and down, sometimes pausing, and then continuing his walk at a more rapid rate.

Suddenly a man on a horse appeared in sight, and at the same time the shrill blast of a trumpet was heard. Instantly the men were upon their feet, and when the rider came up he was surrounded in an instant, and a dozen questions propounded in the same breath. To one and all he made the answer:

"The steamer will not come further down than Louisville, but she is a rich prize if we can only capture her. Her cargo is an assorted one, and it will not be removed until snow falls, so that it can be taken across to Nashville in sleds, unless a warm spell should come on; then she will come down the river and up the Cumberland."

"There won't be any warm spell this season," suggested one of the robbers. "In a week the Ohio will be frozen up tighter than a drum-head, and the Cumberland is closed now. We must seize her where she lies."

"Aye, aye!" was the response from fifty throats. Without heeding these words, Murrill asked:

"How is the water on the falls at Louisville?"

"Hardly enough to get her over, but there has been rain above—the river is rising—and there will be plenty by the time we get there."

"Are they on the lookout for me?" asked Murrill.

"Yes; and what is still worse, I was recognized."

"The devil!"

"Yes, I went on board the boat, and in looking around I saw a pair of sharp eyes fixed upon me, and I knew I had seen that face before. I walked carelessly out on the levee, when I heard this chap say that I was one of Murrill's men, and then the captain cautioned him to keep quiet until he could secure my arrest. But in a few moments after I was astride my nag, and then I knew I was safe. But I knew they were on the lookout for you; for, before I was recognized, I heard one of the boat hands say that he hoped Murrill would come up, for he wanted the pleasure of hanging him."

A fierce frown passed over the face of the chief, and turning sharply around he exclaimed:

"Men, get ready to move, for we will be off in an hour. We'll have that boat or perish in the attempt to capture her."

A wild cheer burst from the throats of the robbers, and then they set about making preparations for the adventure; and before midnight fifty armed and resolute men were on their way toward Louisville, bent upon plunder and bloodshed.

During the day Murrill himself, in disguise, visited the city and the boat he had resolved to capture. On his return his eyes flashed fire, and he exclaimed:

"Men, some of our bodies will be floating in the Ohio before to-morrow morning if we attempt this job. To succeed we may be compelled to fight a terrible battle. What say you? Shall we go forward?"

"What is the especial danger?" inquired one.

"Just this. After it was discovered that one of my spies had been on board the boat, extra precautions have been taken to guard against an attack by us. Regular picket lines have been thrown out, both up and down the river on this side, and watch-fires built and guards stationed upon the other side; and all the hands on the boat are heavily armed, and a military company is held in readiness to turn out at a moment's warning. I don't know that I am right, but I think some of their scouts have already reported the fact that we were on our way up the river. What say you? Shall we attempt the job with such chances against us?"

The chief was surrounded by a set of men who were physically brave, many of whom absolutely preferred such adventure as was pregnant with danger. So with one voice they exclaimed:

"We'll have that steamer or die?"

"Enough," replied Murrill; "you have decided in accordance with my own feelings. We will have that boat or perish in the attempt to capture her. But there is one thing greatly in our favor."

"What is that?"

"There is to be a grand ball in the cabin of the steamer to-night, so the military will not be as vigilant as usual, on account of the large crowd which will be present; and our approach will not be so marked, as large numbers will probably be going back and forth from the city to the levee. And now for my instructions."

"Let us have them."

"Forty of our men must strike back into the country for a mile or two, and so the pickets will be avoided. Ten of that number must pass above the city, reach the river, and then make their way slowly down, neck deep in the water. Select the best swimmers for this duty, as the art will probably be a useful one. The remaining thirty will pass through the city in squads of not more than three, and so down to the levee by different routes, and all ready to center at the boat at exactly 12 o'clock. I, with the remaining ten men, will go up the river, avoiding the guard by keeping well into the water. Now, remember; just as the clock strikes twelve let every man make a rush, and let every man be at his post. We must have no sluggards."

"We shall be ready."

"I myself will spring to the wheel, with two assistants. Some of you cut the ropes, and let the craft drift out into the stream. Others must fire up as quickly as possible, and by the time we are over the falls we can set the engine in motion."

"Well planned, captain."

"One thing more, and to this order I want you to give special heed."

"What is it."

"We certainly shall have some fighting to do, but use your weapons only when actually compelled to do so, and spare the women. If any man among you harms one of the ladies and I learn the fact, he dies the death of a dog. After we pass the falls, and get up steam, we will land all those we capture, both men and women, and let them make their way home as best they can."

"We shall remember, captain."

"Well, be off now. It is dark enough to advance with safety."

The forty men started to carry out their instructions, while Murrill commenced his advance up the river, and just as the clock struck twelve he and his men arrived under the stern of the steamer, and it was evident their proximity was not suspected, for not the slightest note of alarm had been sounded. There were sounds of revely above. The sweet strains of music arose upon the air, and occasionally a laugh would peal out from those all unconscious of the fact that grim death was hovering around them, and that before the sun would rise their sun of life would go down forever. Murrill was becoming impatient, for the next hour seemed to drag slowly along. He swam around to the prow of the craft, and after waiting there for a few moments his ten men came up—they were at least half an hour ahead of time. After a time the first stroke of the distant church clock was heard—it was striking twelve—and twenty men, like huge monsters, crept out from the dark waters and stood for an instant upon the levee. Then, with lightning speed, they darted on board the steamer, and ran into the cabin. In an instant all was confusion. Wild shrieks burst from female throats, and strong men shouted the alarm. Many of the women fainted, and not a few of those whom nature gave the form of heroes sprang for shore or into the water, thoroughly panic-stricken. But there were those on board who were not easily intimidated, and they began the life and death struggle. Drawing their pistols, they fought coolly but determinedly; and for a time the conflict seemed to favor them. The weapons of the twenty robbers were useless, for the powder had become saturated with water, but they fought like demons with their knives. But more than half their number had fallen, either dead, or very badly wounded.

The alarm had been sounded, and the tramp of the military could be heard rapidly approaching. Where were the other thirty men? If they had failed or been captured then all was lost. But no. The boat began to move out into the river, and twenty more robbers rushed into the cabin. Using the pistols freeley, the work of blood was soon completed. The cabin was red with blood, and all around were men dead or dying, while the terror stricken women crouched in agony, either in the state-rooms or in some corner over the bleeding form of some loved one.

Murrill himself had entered the wheel-house, and others had commenced their work at the furnace. And downward the boat drifted toward the falls. Without having the wheels in motion to propel her, it was impossible to manage the craft and keep her head down the stream, for, as she approached nearer and nearer the falls, it became evident that she would go over sideways, and, if so, there would be the greatest danger, unless she should happen to be exactly in the channel, of which the chief was not certain. But the crisis was at hand. Behind her a hundred boats had shot out upon the river in pursuit; around her the mad rapids were boiling, seething and roaring, and just below was the descent, known as the falls, over which she must plunge. She trembled, heaved and was going down, when there came a crash like the bursting of a thousand thunders, mingled with the most awful shrieks—the ship had struck a sunken rock, and there she hung for a moment, while the mad waters rushed over her decks. Then she broke, and it was evident she was going down, a total wreck. And, to add to the horror, a cry of fire was raised, and it soon became evident that nothing could save the steamer from total destruction.

It now became every man to look out for himself, and Murrill leaped into the water. It was with considerable difficulty that he reached the shore, which he did at length, in an exhausted state. Then he seated himself for a few moments, and waited the regathering of his band. But he was not safe at that point, and with only five of the robbers, who had come to the shore, he took his way back to his cave. Weary, sick and bruised, he could scarcely drag his way along, and his men were really in a worse condition than himself. The consequence was that an unusual length of time was consumed in reaching the cavern. When he did arrive there his appearance was greeted with cheers by those who had arrived before him. They were not entirely disheartened, as their chief lived, for one of the robbers had brought in news that he was among the slain.

Murrill gazed sadly around him—he had less than thirty men left—the others, no doubt, had perished. But with one exception this number seemed to welcome his return. The exception was a man named Kit Blanchard. He frowned fiercely, remained apart from the rest, and seemed uneasy. Murrill noticed this, but still he gave it little thought.

It was not long after this that the chief entered his cavern. He had not proceeded far, when his attention was attracted by a groan. He approached the spot from whence the sound proceeded, and there he found a young and lovely girl, bound hand and foot, in such a manner that he was unables to move. He questioned her and heard her story.

She was on the steamer when it went over the falls. Her lover was with her, and he had succeeded in getting her ashore. Scarcely had they landed when her lover was struck down dead at her side by a robber, and she was seized and brought thither. The robber was entirely alone, with the exception of herself, during the whole journey. He told her that Murrill had been killed, that he was to be captain now, and she should be forced to become his wife. The chief removed the cords which bound her, and led her to the entrance of the cave. He bade her wait a moment, and then he assembled his band. He saw that one of them was pale and trembling. He called the girl forward, and requested her to single out her captor. She pointed to Kit Blanchard. In an instant the report of a pistol rang out; it was fired by Murrill, and Kit Blanchard fell dead. The young lady was restored to her friends. It was this adventure and defeat that so weakened the robber band that they were soon after scattered, and the chief himself captured. His fate is a matter of history.

Credit Mobilier.

The following anecdote has been reproduced to illustrate why the majority in Congress take no action against the corruption exhibited by the Credit Mobilier investigation:

Mr. Lincoln had been retained as counsel for a fellow accused of stealing six fine hogs. The trial came on, and the witnesses for the State proved the theft beyond all question, and identified Mr. Lincoln's client as the thief. When the testimony had closed, Mr. Lincoln turned to the thief and said: "I see no ground for any defense in this case, sir. If the witnesses are to be believed, you are guilty, and I cannot make anything else out of it!"

"Never mind my guilt," said the confiding client. "Jes' get up and abuse them witnesses like the devil, and spread yourself on general principles."

Mr. Lincoln done as he was told. The jury retired, and in less than half an hour, much to the surprise of Court and counsel, returned a verdict of "not guilty!"

"I don't understand this," said Mr. Lincoln, turning to his client as he spoke; "these fellows must have misunderstood."

"Not a d—d bit of it," answered the sagacious client with a knowing wink. "You see, 'Squire, *every one of them ere fellers had a piece o' them hogs!*"

HARAKIRI IN JAPAN.—Suicide appears to be going out of fashion in Japan, notwithstanding the Parliament three years ago refused to prohibit the practice, only three members out of two hundred and nine voting in favor of the proposition. When a member of the two sworded class, or Samurai, commits a crime, a message is sent that he is permitted to kill himself by disemboweling, which custom is called the *harakiri* or *seppuku.* It seems that the practice was considered so honorable that many men committed it without waiting the imperial permission, and this was considered highly improper. One member, in defending the practice, said:

"The commission of the seppuku is owing to a natural sense of shame being deeply rooted in the heart. It is a national custom founded on what is due to the national sense of justice and to Japan as a nation."

Another declared: "By death the criminal barely restores himself to his position as a human being. If he lives, he is a scoundrel; but if he dies, he for the first time manifests a sense of shame. To prohibit the seppuku would be to close the public path of honor, and throw open the private path of scoundrelism."

A third asserted that so far from being prohibited the seppuku should be encouraged, by this means a sense of shame fostered, and the custom be made famous throughout the world as an example of devotion to principle.

THE epitaphs of Dakota papers are most pathetic. Jim Barrett had been shoveling snow, from which he caught a bad cold which turned into a fever. The fever settled Jim's mundane affairs, and a local paper says most affectingly in his obituary, "He won't have to shovel snow in the country he has gone to."

ANNA DICKINSON'S RIDE.

How the Fair Lecturer Entered Newark on the Back of a Railroad Conductor.

Anna E. Dickinson was engaged to lecture before the people in Newark, last Wednesday evening, at the opera-house, which engagement she fulfilled to the satisfaction of all who heard her; but of the manner of her getting to her audience very few even now know. Let us relate it, as it is rather funny. Miss Dickinson was a passenger from this city in the 7:10 train, of which O. A. Crane is "the gentlemanly" conductor, intending to alight at the Market street depot, but for some unexplained reason she was taken to South Broad street, some distance beyond. When Mr. Crane's train stopped at this station he found that the only way he could get Miss Dickinson over the swamp which lies between the tracks and the street on which was a horse-car, was to take her on his back and wade through the mud and quagmire, in some places knee deep, to dry land. Miss D. saw there was no help for it, and covering her face with her vail to hide her blushes, put her arms around Mr. C.'s neck, which doubtless for him was not an altogether unpleasant operation, and left the rest to fate. When half way through the swamp of dangers, the conductor called lustily to the driver of the horse-car, which was about to start, to "hold on;" but the Jehu was dull of hearing, and so the louder the conductor yelled the more energetically the driver whipped into a run his "jaded steeds." Suddenly the passengers in the street-car rushed to the rear platform, and believing the man in the swamp was making an effort to kill "some helpless one," translating his cries of "hold on" into those of "bloody murder," caused a suspension of operations on the part of the gentleman who was "steering the equines" until a rescue could be made. Just at this critical juncture the conductor was seen to gradually sink to his waist in the swamp, with the lovely burden still clinging to him. Finally, after the usual confusion, and ordering, and chin music generally, Anna was helped to terra firma and a seat in the horse vehicle uninjured in person or costume, and subsequently, with the assistance of a "block and tackle," the unfortunate Crane was conducted to his train, from which he swore he'd never go again for any one, not even for Miss Dickinson. Anna never looked prettier, smiled sweeter, or delivered her thoughts in a more musical tone, than she did last Wednesday night—and it was noticed that all through the lecture her eyes fairly laughed at the recollection of the funny manner in which she was landed in Newark.—*Newark Journal.*

King Ferdinand's Yankee Wife.

It is not generally known that one of the Queens of Europe at the present time is an American lady of decidedly humble descent. She is the wife of King Ferdinand of Portugal, who, finding the duties of his office uncongenial to his retiring tastes, abdicated a few years ago, and, making during a trip to Paris the acquaintance of a very good looking actress, offered her in 1869 his heart and hand, which she joyfully accepted. They were married with considerable pomp at Lisbon, and the actress, although she is no reigning Queen, is treated by her royal relatives with all the respect due to her husband's exalted rank, and she is addressed as "my sister" by Queen Maria Pia, the daughter of Victor Emanuel, and as "Her Majesty" by her attendants and servants.

King Ferdinand's wife was born in 1840, in Boston, where her father was a poor German shoemaker, and she has many acquaintances in New York. Her name previous to her marriage was Eliza Hensler. She attended the public schools of her native city until she was 14 years of age. She was then a beautiful, rosy cheeked girl, with large, blue eyes, and a wealth of golden ringlets. Moreover, she possessed a very fine voice, and an operatic manager, who heard her sing at a school examination, prevailed upon her old father to let him send her to a renowned music teacher and have her prepared for the stage. The old man joyfully consented. Young Eliza proved a very excellent pupil, and two years afterward she made her *debut* in this city at the Academy of Music, in Arditi's opera, "The Spy." Although Mme. Lagrange sang in the same piece, Miss Hensler achieved a decided success, and was engaged for the season. Her brother, or cousin, who had enabled her to appear at the Academy of Music, was at that time leader of the chorus, and remained in that position for several years afterward. In 1858 Miss Hensler returned to Boston, and appeared there on the stage with decided success. She then went to Paris to study her profession more thoroughly under Auber and Thomas, and sang repeatedly at the Grand Opera, without, however, meeting with much encouragement. She was glad to accept an engagement at the royal opera at Lisbon, where she sang for several years, and became a great favorite of the public. It was there already, perhaps, that King Ferninand became acquainted with and enamored of her; but the King's first wife was then alive, and it was not until after her death that he made advances to Miss Eliza Hensler, who had meanwhile returned to Paris, where she made a somewhat precarious living by giving music lessons, a severe cold having impaired the beauty and strength of her voice.

Her royal husband is said to be exceedingly fond of his Boston wife. They have two children, and their happiness is much commented upon in Lisbon, where it is well known that the present King does not live on the best terms with his high-born Italian consort.—*New York Sun.*

IMMENSE MOUNTAINS.—Mr. Edward Whymper, the well-known mountaineer, who first ascended the Matterhorn, devoted last summer to a scientific exploration of the west coast of Greenland, north of the Arctic Circle, in the vicinity of Disco Island. He found that the loftiest mountains of Greenland proper are two thousand feet higher than has heretofore been supposed. He ascended about seven thousand feet in height. The atmosphere in these regions is marvelously clear. Writing of his ascent of Hare Island, eighteen hundred feet high, he says: "From the summit, at midnight, I distinctly recognized the mountain called Sanderson's Hope, near Upernavik, which was distant from me one hhndred and forty miles!"

The True Story of the First Telegram.

The bill met with neither sneers nor opposition in the Senate, but the business of that house went on with discouraging slowness. At twilight on the last evening of the session (March 3, 1843) there were 119 bills before it. As it seemed impossible for it to be reached in regular course before the hour of adjournment should arrive, the Professor, who had anxiously watched the tardy movements of business all day from the gallery of the Senate Chamber, went with a sad heart to his hotel and prepared to leave for New York at an early hour the next morning. While at breakfast, a servant informed him that a young lady desired to see him in the parlor.

There he met Miss Annie Ellsworth, then a young school girl—the daughter of his intimate friend, Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, the first Commissioner of Patents—who said, as she extended her hand to him: "I have come to congratulate you."

"Upon what?" inquired the Professor.

"Upon the passage of your bill," she replied.

"Impossible! Its fate was sealed at dusk last evening. You must be mistaken."

"Not at all," she responded. "Father sent me to tell you that your bill was passed. He remained until the session closed, and yours was the last bill but one acted upon, and it was passed just five minutes before the adjournment; and I am glad to be the first one to tell you. Mother says, too, that you must come home with me to breakfast."

The invitation was readily accepted, and the joy in the household was unbounded. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth had fully believed in the project, and the former, in his confidence in it and in his warm friendship for Prof. Morse, had spent all the closing hours of the session in the Senate Chamber, doing what he could to help the bill along, and giving it all the influence of his high personal and political position.

Grasping the hand of his young friend, the Professor thanked her again and again for bearing him such pleasant tidings, and assured her that she should send over the wires the first message, as her reward. The matter was talked over in the family, and Mrs. Ellsworth suggested a message which Prof. Morse referred to the daughter for her approval; and this was the one which was subsequently sent.

A little more than a year after that time, the line between Washington and Baltimore was completed. Prof. Morse was in the former city, and Mr. Alfred Vail, his assistant, in the latter; the first in the chamber of the Supreme Court, the last in the Mount Clare depot, when the circuit being perfect, Prof. Morse sent to Miss Ellsworth for her message, and it came:

"*What God hath wrought!*"

It was sent in triplicate in the dot-and-line language of the instrument to Baltimore, and was the first message ever transmitted by a recording telegraph.

The story of this first message has been often told with many exaggerations. It has roamed about Europe with various romantic material attached to it, originating mainly in the French imagination, and has started up anew from time to time in our own country under fresh forms, but the above story is simply and literally true. An inventor in despair receives the news of his unexpected success from his friend's daughter, and he makes her a promise which he keeps, and thus links her name with his own, and with an invention which becomes one of the controlling instruments of civilization for all time.—*Scribner's for March.*

A False Friend.

"You may say what you darn please," said Bill Muggins, speaking of a deceased comrade, "Jake was a good boy, he was, and a great hunter," continued Bill; "but he was the meanest man that ever breathed in the State; and he played one of the sharpest tricks you ever heard of, and I'll tell you how it was. I was out shootin' with him one morning. I tell you the duck was plenty; and other game we despised so long as we could see duck. Jake he was too mean to blaze away unless he could shoot two or three at a shot. Jake was blowin' me up wastin' shot and powder so; but I didn't care—I blazed away. Well, somehow or other, while fussin' around the boat, my powder-flask fell overboard in about sixteen feet of water, which was as clear as gin, and I could see the flask lay at the bottom. Jake being a good swimmer, also a diver, he said he'd fetch her up, and in a minit he was in. Well, I waited quite a considerable time for him to come up; then I looked over the side for Jake. Good Jerusalem! there sot Jake on a pile of oyster-shells pourin' the powder out of my flask into his'n. Wasn't that mean?"

A LUDICROUS INCIDENT.—Talking about heels, rather a ludicrous incident connected therewith occurred at the Illinois reception the other night. The ball room floor at Willard's was newly waxed, and badly done at that, so that the fair ladies and gallant beaux found their feet sticking to the floor. While the weaker were held fast, the stronger and more energetic produced a noise like unto shooting-crackers, as they moved about or attempted to dance. This got to be such a nuisance that the proprietor was called in, and active measures taken to remedy the trouble. Meal from the kitchen was procured and sprinkled over the floor. Young ladies had to be lifted bodily out of their tracks, in some instances leaving their heels on the floor, while others were pried up with pokers, uttering little shrieks as if it hurt. Several enterprising Illinois beaux went to Milburn's and purchased pieces of chalk, which they rubbed on the soles of the young ladies' shoes. It presented a beautiful picture to see an Illinois gentleman with his knees stuck fast to the floor while he whitened the soles of his love, she balanced most gracefully on one foot and smiling audibly to the tickling process. One maiden lady of a certain age went into hysterics, and from that into a hack. She has not been heard of since.—*Washington Capital.*

EMPLOYING cheap Chinese labor is not the best thing in the world for the interests of the manufacturers of San Francisco. No sooner do they learn the art of making the things, principally boots and shoes, and cigars, so far, than they turn and set up for themselves, selling at much lower rates. They make nearly all the cigars in San Francisco now.

PRIMITIVE PROVERBS PREPARED FOR PRECOCIOUS PUPILS.

DEDICATED TO THE EDUCATIONAL BOARD.

Observe yon plumed biped fine!
To effect his captivation,
Deposit particles saline
Upon his termination.

Cryptogamous concretion never grows
On mineral fragments that decline repose.

While self-inspection it neglects,
Nor its own foul condition sees,
The kettle to the pot objects
Its sordid superficies.

Decortications of the golden grain
Are set to allure the aged fowl, in vain.

Teach not a parent's mother to extract
The embryo juices of an egg by suction;
That good old lady can the feat enact
Quite irrespective of your kind instruction.

Pecuniary agencies have force
To stimulate to speed the female horse.

The earliest winged songster soonest sees,
And first appropriates, the annelides.

With soap, and brush, and flannel, you tickle,
In vain, the Ethiopic cuticle.

Bear not to yon famed city upon the Tyne
The carbonaceous product of the mine.

The mendicant once from his indigence freed,
And mounted aloft on the generous steed,
Down the precipice soon will infallibly go,
And conclude his career in the regions below.

It is permitted to the feline race
To contemplate even a regal face.

—*Punch.*

Humorous.

BOOK-KEEPERS and chickens have to scratch for a living.

OUT in Nevada, where lynch law is supreme and its execution a frequent indulgence, they call it "performances by the string band."

"I'D rather not take a horn with you," said the loafer to the mad bull; but the bull insisted on treating him to two, and the loafer got quite high.

IN a discussion as to the number of dog days in a year, among a company of children, one little child exclaimed: "It's no use trying to find out how many days there are, because every dog has his day."

A PINE BLUFF (Ark.) sexton advertises in the village paper that he is to be found at his office at all times of the day, and "all persons making application for burial must first register their names or be subject to a fine."

IT is declared by an Indiana editor, who "can't stand it any longer," that the only difference between the entrance to a barn and a lounger around newspaper offices is, that the first is a barn door and the latter a darn' bore.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE clergyman, who was asked his price by a young man whom he had just married, replied that the law gave him $2. The youth promptly handed out fifty cents, remarking: "Well, that will make up $2.50 for you."

"MRS. JENKS," said a little red-headed girl, with a pug nose and bare feet, "mother says you will obleege her by lendin' her a stick of wood, fill this cruet with vinegar, puttin' a little soft-soap in this pan, and please not let your turkey-gobblers roost on our fence."

A SEWING circle was quickly broken up at Gardiner, Me., the other day, by the innocent remark of a lady present: "I always had a great desire to know how a case of small-pox looked, so I called on a sick lady this afternoon, just before coming to the circle."

KATE STANTON, in her lecture on "The Loves of Great Men," asserts that planets revolve around the sun by the influence of love, like a child revolves about its parent. When the writer was a boy he used to revolve around his parents a good deal, and may have been incited thereto by love, but to an unprejudiced observer it looked powerfully like a trunk-strap.—*Danbury News.*

A FARMER in Kentucky recently made a bet that he could husk eighty bushels of corn in a day, but before he finished the job he ascertained that the man with whom he had made the bet was making arrangements to elope with his wife. He abandoned the job, lost the bet, but frustrated the designs of the guilty couple to their a-maize-ment.

"WHAT do you call that?" indignantly asked a customer at a cheap restaurant, pointing at an object that had been discovered in his plate of hash. "Wrist-band with sleeve button attached, sir," said the waiter briskly. "Well, do you consider that a proper thing for a man to find in his hash?" asked the customer, in wrath. "Good heavens, sir!" cried the waiter, "would you expect to find a ten dollar silk umbrella in a fifteen cent plate of hash?"

A Feathered Mouse—Curious Freak of Nature.

There is on exhibition at the St. Louis Fair Museum, on Fifth and Olive, a remarkable natural curiosity. It is a dried mouse, with long, white, glossy feathers projecting from its body. There is no reason to suspect any deception in the case. The dead mouse had been cut out of a bed-tick, it being too hard a substance for the occupier of the bed to rest on. It was then found that the feathers had taken root in the animal's body and given rise to a crop of feathers. It is well known that the hair continues to grow on the bodies of dead persons some time after their demise, but whether this case bears any analogy to such circumstance is not decided. The curiosity is in charge of Prof. Tracey, at the Fair Museum, and he has placed it in a small glass case. It was carefully inspected by a number of gentlemen yesterday, and afforded a theme for much curious speculation.

Mr. Glass, the gentleman who found the animal and took it to the museum, has given with it a certificate to the following effect:

"The feathered mouse which I have this day deposited in the St. Louis Fair Museum, southeast corner of Fifth and Olive, was taken this morning from a feather bed which was made twelve years ago, and has not been opened since. There was no hole in the ticking until one was cut to take out this specimen of a desiccated or mummified mouse. While the feathers that seem to have taken root in the body of the dead mouse are bright and glossy, all the other feathers in the bed are dead and dull in appearance. Who will account for this phenomenon? N. GLASS."—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE total amount of land granted by Congress to railroads since the year 1850 is 176,889,720 acres, worth $442,090,000.

Foreign.

THE Khedive paid $30,000 just for the laces on his daughter's trousseau.

SELECTIONS from Mr. Greeley's correspondence, edited by Whitelaw Reid, are to be published.

THE value of agricultural produce imported into England during 1872 amounted to $450,000,000, of which nearly one-half was grain of various kinds.

PRESIDENT THIERS refuses to accept the Emperor's hospitalities for his stay in Vienna while attending the Exhibition. He has hired the palace Leitenbuger, and will there abide with the French Commission.

MR. NATHAN, Assistant Surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, England, reports 1,572 cases of disease of the heart admitted into that hospital in a year, and states that from the yearly entries for the last ten years heart disease appears to be on the increase in the royal naval service.

A CALCULATION has been made showing that if the conversions of the clergymen of the Established Church in England to the Catholics continue to increase in the same ratio as of late years, by the end of this century all the clergy of the Anglican Church will have become Roman Catholics.

CADIZ, Spain, a city of 133,000 inhabitants, must be a slow place. The greater part of the water used there is procured from the springs of La Piedad, being brought by rail and by sea from Puerto Santa Maria in large barrels. This water is sold to the water-carriers at an average rate of about $3 per cubic meter, and retailed by them at an average of 2½ cents per gallon.

AT Krupp's establishment in Essen, Germany, although very rigorously closed to visitors, a recent French paper says that 17,051 workmen are employed, of whom 8,000 are engaged in making steel alone, and the wages paid are £48,000 a month. There are consumed 600 tons of coal daily by 75 steam engines in the works. The anvil of the largest of 35 steam hammers weighs 200 tons. The casting of a steel gun of 20 tons weight requires but ten minutes, by 800 men, who are immediately after allowed two hours rest, because of the extreme heat to which they are necessarily exposed.

Valley of Death.

For a time the Upas tree of the Island of Java was the wonder of the age. Its fearfully poisonous character was represented to be positive death to animal and vegetable life within the sphere of its influence. Science has corrected the idea of the existence of that death-dealing tree, by asserting that poisonous emanation from the ground caused death. That one tree was enabled by its peculiar organic properties to resist the destructive agency of gases that killed everything else.

Another valley of death is described by travelers in Java quite equal to the Upas territory. Death is the certain penalty of entering beyond the line of demarcation between vegetation and the sterile plain where desolation reigns in triumph. Mr. London, an English savant, experimented with dogs and fowls forced over the line, and thus confirms the representation of the natives, who say that skeletons are bleaching there, giving the idea of a Golgotha unparalleled for horror. Animals, accidentally entering it in their flight from enemies, and men, ignorant of the mephitic vapors that perpetually come to the surface, fall almost instantly by inhaling them. A dog fastened to a pole was forced over the line and died very quickly. In ten seconds the poor creature tumbled over. Fowls carried there, on being thrown over into the barren basin, were completely dead in a minute and a half. It is probable the region is volcanic, and that sulphur is the poisonous agent.

Western Justice.

The telegraph mentioned some time ago an attempt to burn the little town of Arrow Rock, Missouri. The fires were a mercantile venture. Being liquor dealers, the incendiaries wished to destroy all competition; so the town was set on fire at such places as would be most likely to insure the destruction of obnoxious saloons. The men engaged were the landlords of a tavern outside of the limits of the town, named Coiner, Swimey and Elder. Coiner was first arrested. He was bound, but struggled desperately, and at one time tore the rope from his hands and the bandage off his eyes, but was brought to terms by a grip on his throat that brought him to his knees. The effect was to extort a full confession. Swimey was then captured and marched to the ice-bound river. An open place was cut through the ice. He was thrown in three times and three times drawn out, still refusing to confess. By way of variety, Elder, a negro, was strung up and lowered three times. He, too, was, as a paper expresses it, "as stubborn as a mule." Then these two worthies were confronted with Coiner, who had acknowledged all, and the "three glared at each other like wild animals." Coiner and Elder were then sent to jail. Swimey still remained. Silently the spectators drew lots, and five men separated from the crowd, took Swimey in their midst, and departed. At dawn he was found hanging in the woods—dead.—*New York Times.*

What Came of a Railroad Accident.

In the year 1854 a terrible railroad accident occurred at a junction of the Illinois Central and Michigan Southern railroad, near Chicago, 40 persons being killed. The Illinois Legislature, then in session, took the matter up, and passed a law requiring the stopping of all trains at that and similar places. A sharp Chicagoan, seeing a chance for a speculation, concluded it would be a good thing to invest there, and he did so, paying $30 per acre for one entire section, and $7 per acre for half of an adjoining section. The land, to-day, is worth from $2,000 to $5,000 per acre, and Cornell, for so the place is called, has grown to be one of the most valuable of suburban villages of Chicago. The improvements proposed for the present year embrace a block of brick stores, over a hundred dwellings, and one or two factories. And all this from a railroad accident.

OF the $110,000,000 invested in the coal business in the United States, Pennsylvania's share is $67,000,000.

Investment Bonds.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with daily trains, 531 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota Division, immediately upon its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying-trade of the Northwestern British Settlements and the Hudson Bay Company. The recently completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of spring, with more than 500 miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the Northwest. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the present year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres, of excellent average quality, are in market and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5.66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7-30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of Road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are a First Mortgage on the Road, its Right of Way, Telegraph lines, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest, a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Postoffice address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & Co.,
Financial Agents Northern P. R. R. Co.

What is Intemperance?

At last we are to have a recognized authority as to what constitutes the "intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs. It has been a mooted question in society, among physicians, and in the courts for many generations. But now Congress proposes that the final standard shall be affixed by the Secretary of War. The House has passed a bill declaring that no officer of the army addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks shall be entitled to promotion, and consequently the Secretary of War will have to decide the question. We may then have an army standard of just how much liquor may be consumed without reaching the intemperate degree. Whether fortunately or unfortunately, it is probable that the standard will be an extremely liberal one. Mr. Roberts, of New York, made a suggestion that the bill should include members of Congress, but it was not received—whether because the army standard would still be too illiberal for Congressional guidance, or for some other reason, was not stated.—*Exchange.*

A NEW EPOCH IN MEDICAL HISTORY.—"Reason and chance," says Pliny, "led to the discovery of the virtues of medicinal herbs." In these modern days, research and experiment have perfected the work that reason and accident began. DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the latest result of botanical investigation and pharmaceutical science. This extraordinary medicine, composed entirely of vegetable ingredients culled from the soil of our Pacific territory, is pronounced a remedy for every disease—not organic—of the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the respiratory system, the kidneys, the muscles, and the other organs which make up the machinery of life. All who have witnessed its effect are in favor of its universal adoption as the safest and most reliable tonic known. Free from the taint of alcohol, it is nevertheless a stimulant, though not a dangerous excitant. One thing is certain—no curative heretofore introduced to the public through the press has ever obtained, in so short a time, the celebrity of DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, or been supported by such unimpeachable testimony. From that testimony it is evident that this preparation is a specific for Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Intermittent and Bilious Remittent Fevers, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, Gout, and all disturbances of the secretive and excretive functions.—[Com.

PAPER CAPS.—Every man who works in the house at any trade and needs a cap on the head to protect the hair from dirt, should wear a cap instead of a cloth hat or cap. The latter so heats the head as to injure the scalp, and in multitudes of cases causes baldness. The *Scientific American* says that a very large percentage of the operatives in factories are bald-headed. A paper cap protects the head, and is cool and light.

APOPLEXY is the cheapest, easiest and most painless way of making an exit from the stage of life.

THERE is no excuse for poor Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Muffins, Waffles, &c., when Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. Grocers sell it.—[Com.

PILLS which contain antimony, quinine and calomel should be avoided, as severe griping pains would be their only result. The safest, surest and best pills are *Parsons' Purgative or Anti-Bilious Pills.*—[Com.

FLORIDA gets its name from Pasquas de Flores, or "Feast of the flowers."

FOR Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties.—Com.]

A [illegible] CLIMATE, FINE SOIL, cheap lands on long credit, with every advantage to actual settlers, is found in the Upper Arkansas valley, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad is selling its land. Inquire of A. T. and S. F. R. R. Land Department, Topeka, Kansas.—[Com.

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YOUNG man, if you want to make an impression on your sweetheart, wear either the Elmwood or Warwick Collar.—[Com.

SUICIDE COMMITTED, as the result of an inactive state of liver and stomach, producing headache, obtuse intellect, dullness, despondency, dementia, and finally insanity, is no uncommon occurrence. All of these disagreeable symptoms and bad feelings are most certainly dispelled by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It revitalizes and builds up the whole system. A little book on chronic diseases sent free. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. 628

MORE than forty years have elapsed since *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was first invented, during which time hundreds of thousands have been benefited by its use. Probably no article ever became so universally popular with all classes as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*—[Com.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

A CARPENTER writes to the AMERICAN BUILDER as follows: "I struck out for myself last year and cleared nearly $3,000, using the plans and details in your magazine, which were better than an architect. Count me a subscriber for life." Our subscribers can get the BUILDER on trial, four months, by inclosing $1 to Chas. D. Lakey, Publisher, 23 Murray st., New York.—[Com.

The Judgment of the Public.

Doctors disagree. Each school of medicine has its own theories, and as these theories differ widely, it is clear that few, if any of them, can be right. But if medical men cannot agree upon any theory or system of practice, the public find no difficulty in agreeing as to notorious matters of fact. For instance, they have observed for many years that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters uniformly cure dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous debility, and many other diseases which the prescriptions of the pharmacopœia do not and cannot cure; and they know therefore that there can be no mistake about it. On this point they are firm and positive. They take their stand on incontrovertible facts, and they state to one another verbally, and sometimes by letter, what they know about relieving and preventing sickness with the standard vegetable tonic and alterative of America.

Here, then, the invalid has a guarantee of value that can be relied upon, viz.: the sober judgment of the public. After twenty years of observation and reflection, the American people pronounce Hostetter's Bitters the best invigorating and regulating medicine at their command, and give evidence of the faith that is in them by purchasing more of it than of any other advertised medicine manufactured on this continent. A large number of physicians, too, however much they may differ on other points in therapeutics, admit the extraordinary merits of the Bitters as a tonic and alterative, and recommend it as a preventive of malarious diseases, and as a remedy in intermittent and remittent fevers.

THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES—Choice	12 @	13½
Common	9½@	10½
HOGS—Dressed	5½@	6½
COTTON—Middling Upland	20½@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	6 00 @	6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 67 @	1 72
CORN	64 @	66½
OATS	53½@	56½
PORK—Mess	14 75 @	14 87½
LARD	8½@	8¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 25 @	5 75
Medium	4 25 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	3 75
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
HOGS	4 25 @	4 65
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	8 00 @	10 50
Red Winter Extra	7 00 @	8 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 30½@	1 31½
No. 2 Spring	1 21½@	1 22
No. 3 Spring	1 09½@	1 10½
CORN—No. 2	31 @	31½
OATS—No. 2	26 @	26½
RYE—No. 2	64½@	65½
BARLEY—No. 2	71½@	73½
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	27 @	30
EGGS—Fresh	21 @	23
PORK—Mess	12 85 @	12 90
LARD	7 58 @	7 60
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 38 @	..
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	31 @	33
OATS—No. 2	27 @	28½
RYE	72 @	73
PORK—Mess	13 50 @	14 00
HOGS	4 50 @	4 90
CATTLE	3 50 @	4 00
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	7 90 @	8 25
WHEAT	1 73 @	1 75
CORN	39½@	40
RYE	82 @	..
OATS	30 @	38
PORK—Mess	13 25 @	13 50
LARD	7¾@	8
HOGS	4 65 @	5 00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 29 @	..
No. 2	1 23 @	..
CORN—No. 2	32½@	..
OATS—No. 2	26½@	..
RYE—No. 1	69 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	74 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 69 @	1 76
No. 2	1 64 @	1 65
CORN	45 @	48
OATS	40 @	..
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 71 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 65½@	1 67½
CORN	39 @	40
OATS	36 @	..

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Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, B. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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KANSAS Coal and Farming Land in Osage county owned and for sale by J. M. Wetherell, Osage City.

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Building Felt (no tar) for outside work and inside instead of plaster. Felt carpetings, &c. Send 2 stamps for circular & samples. C. J. Fay, Camden, N. J.

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Manufacturers of Saws.
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Price Lists and Circulars free.
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No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., post-paid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address Reisinger Sash Lock Co., No. 418 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa. [For illustration of this cheapest and best lock, see Wood's Household Magazine, N. Y. Independent, etc., etc.]

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Parties bearing the above name will be interested to learn that a work is now in preparation giving the genealogy of the family in this country from the middle of the 17th century to the present time. All interested will confer a favor by communicating with the publisher, RUFUS B. KELLOGG, Oakland, California, who will send, to any address, circulars containing the early history of the family, with outline of the information desired.

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The GUIDE is published QUARTERLY. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the GUIDE.
The *First Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.—130 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover.—The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.
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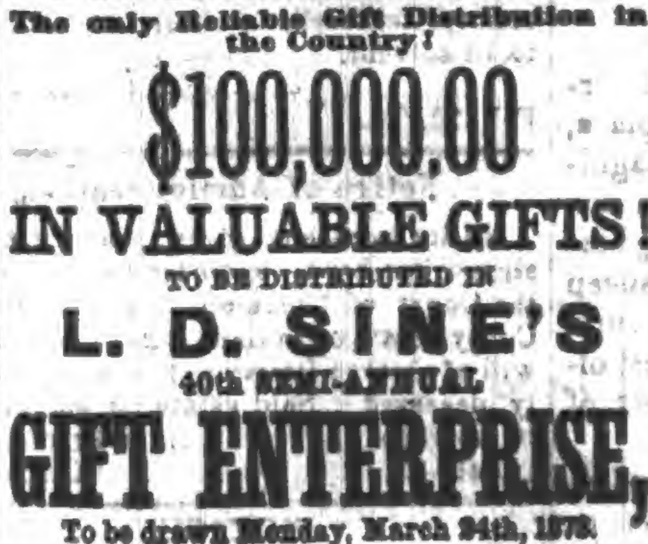

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The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$100,000.00
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L. D. SINE'S
40th SEMI-ANNUAL
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, March 24th, 1873.
One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold
One Prize $5,000 in Silver!
Five Prizes $1,000 } GREENBACKS!
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Ten Prizes $100
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each! Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Whole number Gifts 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

$75,000 IN CASH FOR $1.
OMAHA LOTTERY
To erect the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. To be drawn in Public, March 31st, 1873. Tickets $1 Each, or Six for $5. Tickets sent by Express, C.O.D., if desired. 1 Cash Prize, $75,000; 1 Cash Prize, $25,000; 1 Cash Prize, $15,000. For balance of Prizes send for Circular. Indorsed by his Excellency Gov. W. H. James and the best business men of the State. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Nebraska.

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Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
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AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY.
The January No. contains $4.00 worth of Songs and Piano Pieces, (32 pages). Price 30 cts., or $3.00 a Year. Two back numbers, our own selection, 50 cts. Four for 80 cts. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

$200 A MONTH SALARY to Agents, male and female. Address with stamp, Bridal Needle Co., 713 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

GREATEST CURIOSITY in the world. Useful and instructive. 10,000 selling weekly. Price 50 cents. No humbug. Address GEORGE A. HEARD & Co., Boston, Mass.

Great Medical Book & Secrets for Ladies & Gents. Sent free for 2 Stamps. Address Dr. Bonaparte & Co., Cincinnati, O.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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Largest Organ Establishment in the World
7 Extensive Factories.
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THE CELEBRATED
ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS.
The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.
Established 1846.
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CELEBRATED
Old Style Bitters!
The Best Tonic and Health Giver of the Age—The Famous Blood Purifier and Invigorator.
A Decided Improvement upon any Medicine ever Presented to the World!
PURELY VEGETABLE.
Having been thoroughly and well tried the proprietors have no hesitancy in saying that no preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. All who have used them once will take no other. They are pleasant to the taste and contain more Medicinal properties than any other Bitters made. For Dyspepsia of all kinds and for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases, we defy the world to produce a preparation equal to this. For Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, and Fever and Ague, the Old Style Bitters are unrivalled. They are especially adapted for Females, and contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the weakest physical frame. They will build up and invigorate the weak and debilitated. The Ladies cannot find a Tonic superior to Old Style Bitters. Let all the afflicted give them a fair trial.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
UNION MEDICINE CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Ill., MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo., McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

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A rich, well-drained prairie soil of natural meadow and plow land, evenly distributed; pure running water abundant; climate unsurpassed (fever and ague being unknown). Compact bodies of land to be had to any desirable extent.
1,700,000 ACRES OF RAILROAD LANDS,
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Agents at Railroad Stations are provided with plats, prices and teams to show lands, free to purchasers. Land Exploring Tickets, receivable for land purchased, can be had at the Chicago Branch Office, 65 S. Canal st.; at the Railroad Offices in Clinton and Dubuque; and at our main office as below. *Land buyers should call or send and obtain a guide.* It costs nothing, and gives descriptions, locations, prices, terms, and all needful information. County maps, showing lands for sale, also sent free. Call on or address
JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Everyone Speaks Favorably.
EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 31, 1870.
MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with canker from childhood, causing my mouth to be so sore at times that I was unable to eat. Have taken many preparations, but with no effect until I tried your VEGETINE. After taking a few doses, I found it relieved the faintness of the stomach that always accompanies canker humor, and by the time I had taken the third bottle my mouth was entirely cured. Have not been troubled with it since that time, which is eight months ago. I have recommended it to several of my acquaintances, and everyone speaks favorably of its good effect.
Yours truly, F. S. SHERMAN.

Would Not be Without
Vegetine
FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST!
The great benefit I have received from the use of Dr. Cumming's VEGETINE induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer seasons.
I would not be without it for ten times its cost.
EDWIN TILDEN,
Attorney, and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, No. 39 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.
Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

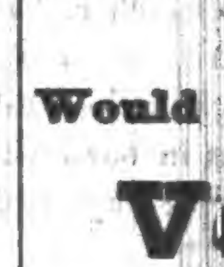

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PURE BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.
MOVABLE-TOOTHED CIRCULARS
PERFORATED CROSS CUTS.
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AMERICAN SAW CO., NEW YORK.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 8.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, March 6th, 1873

The bill increasing the salary of the President and other officers has passed. Economy, you know.

The Democrats of Connecticut have nominated Charles R. Ingersoll for Governor.

The committee appointed to investigate Senator Pomeroy's case, report in favor of Pomeroy. Senator Thurman, one of the committee does not endorse it. Now what is the use of an investigation committee, where all the majority are rogues.

Butler asked a difficult conundrum. He wanted to know if the House was going into the purgation and purification business, where they would stop. That wat a hard saying, but we can't blame Ben for asking it.

Misfortunes never come singly. The residence of Schuyler Colfax, was entered on Saturday, and $4,000 in bonds therefrom. The dispatch don't say what kind of bonds they were, but everybody knows what kind of bonds he deals it.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens' political opinion, it cannot be denied that when he takes his seat in the next House of Representatives, he will be the ablest man in it. The House needs a reinforcement in brains.

The Plymouth *Democrat* says that the Hon, James B. Ryan retired from the office of Treasurer of State, after accounting for the disbursement of $6,000,000 of the funds of the State, without misplacing a penny. We are glad to hear so good a report from the retireing Treasurer.

Gov. Hendricks has signed the Temperance bill. This is right and proper since a failure to sign it would not prevent its becoming a law. After a certain number of days, a bill passed by the Legislature of Indiana, becomes a law, with or without the signature of the Governor. There is no effective veto power in the executive head of the State.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago John Sherman came to Washington with no visible fortune, and was supposed to be worth $20,000, at the utmost in Mansfield Ohio. He is to-day estimated to be a millionaire four times over, and to have an income of nearly $150,000. He had great facilities from his connection, with the financial committees, and from his peculiar friendship with Jay, Cooke & Co., which dates back to their mutual poverty.—And it is clear that he did not neglect these oppurtunities. No wonder that seats in the Senate are sought at such high prices when they bring such marvelous returns.

There is much said about English predecedents in regard to the rights of legislative bodies to expel members Well, there is one thing that our British kinsman may congratulate themselves upon, and that is that the number of 'precedents' in the last hundred years here members of Parliament has been detected in corrupt practices is very small. this 'precedent' of public men being honest which England has set, we would be wise to follow in this country. We ought at least to be politically as virtuous in our republic as they are, under the corrupt monarchy of Great Britain.

In the hight of his eulogy, upon that pure patriot and statesman, Oakes Ames, whom the naughty newspapers have so terribly vilified, Ben Butler said that "the Press was a 'damnable engine of slander and libel.'" He (Butler) "thanked Heaven that he was a man that God had made, and not whom the newspapers made." We consider that a great compliment to the Press at the expense of the Creacor If the newspapers had made Butler he would have made a better man than he now is. He may rest assured on that.

Haldenan, the Democrat from Pennsylvania, who insists on displaying his drunken antics in the House, is a son-in-law to Simon Cameron. When he has no other innocent amusement, he drives his wife off for a week to board with her venerable father.—*Chicago Post.*

A man who is compelled to bear the relationship of son-in-law to Simon Cameron, ought to be allowed a few harmless privileges.

The chronic [illegible] righteous Louisville [illegible] Journal, talks after the manner of men in this way of the [illegible]: It does make us miserable to see how Christian statesmanship has gone by the board. We never loved Colfax, but we thought him all complacence and grace. We despised Pomeroy, but respected his spirituality. Patterson Garfield, Dawes and Kelley were the models and miracles of virtue, probity and diligence, which was held up in a thousand schools before a million of children.—Credit Mobiler comes lumbering along and presto, the scene shifts, the screen falls, and behold our idols! It is as Artemus Ward's friend said of his ruined household, a loving wife and six doting babies burned to death and uninsured "Simply to ridiculous."

The Chicago Times' special correspondent, relates that when "Oakes Ames' name was called upon the censure vote, every eye in the House was upon him, but the old man did not seem dazed at all, but sat behind a fresh bequet which Mrs. Gen. Sherman had sent him, and seemed to enjoy the scene more than on previous days. Of course he did not vote on the resolution, nor on the one to censure Brooks, but the latter, when his name was called upon, the censure of Ames shouted out "no." He sat with a roll-call, and checked every vote in his favor, and when it was all over he brightened up and conversed freely.—He walked down the aisle to where Ames was sitting, and the two with the whole house and its crowds watching them, chatted away. Then Brooks went over to where Rainey the colored member from South Carolina was sitting, and said to him:—'Rainey I have been an enemy to your race all my life, but I came to thank you for your vote for me to-day.—Henceforth I am a friend to your race and your friend.

While the Louisiana debate was at its hight, at half-past ten o'clock, the Senate was ascounded, by the presentation of the report of the Senate Credit Mobiler Committee recommending the expulsion of Senator Patterson of New Hampshire. If the Senators had heard that the bottom had fallen out of the Capitol, they Could not have exhibited more surprise. Senator Morton was in the midst of his closing and most forcible speech, denouncing the McEnery government. Suddenly all interest in his remarks seemed to cease and the Senators gathered around the chamber in knots of two or three, and discussed the report with unconcealed astonishment. Senator Patterson was sitting in Senator Hamlin's seat, just back of his own, when the resolution was read, and seemed struck with paralysis. His head dropped on his breast and he sank back into his seat, conscious of the terrible disgrace that was brought upon him. Senator Howe who was sitting beside him, soon engaged him in conversation, but the unfortunate Senator did not lift his head for a long time so that his face could be seen from the galleries, Logan also showed an extraordinary interest in the result, and engaged in earnest conversation with Senator Hamlin. After a few moments Patterson took his seat, and having procured the manuscript copy of the report, slowly perused it.

The developments of fraud and corruption, which are daily taking place, fairly bewilder one with their magnitude and iniquity. Congressmen are purchased by the wholesale. Legislatures are bought and sold like "sheep in the shambles." Judges are found to be bribe takers, and the highest officials are found to be acceptors of "gifts."

Amidst all this carnival of vice, so far, but one prominent Democrat or Liberal has been implicated. All the rest are Radicals, and the Radical party has allied itself with its prominent members in this corruption. It has presistently attempted to whitewash, cover up and conceal the frauds, and when public sentiment has at last driven it to an investigation, it has invariably stifled and suppressed the truth, as long as possible. Take for instance the case of the Kansas bribery. It is now demonstrated without doubt, that Caldwell obtained his election by bribery, but the fact was just as patent a year ago, as it is now. At that time, the Legislature of Kansas investigated the case, the bribery proven, and the proofs sent to Washington: the witnesses went there to testify, and stood ready to prove the same facts which they now have done. But the matter was 'referred to a committee' of which Mr. Morton was chairman, and there, as it was intended, the investigation was suppressed and choked off until *after election*. So it was with all the other fraud that has come to light to astound the people with their universality and magnitude. They all existed prior to the late election, and ought to have been exposed and their actors punished. But by the party machinery and party chicanery, they were all covered up and smoothed over, until *after election*. They were denounced as "campaign charges, and political lies" and the people were assured that everything was being conducted with the highest regard to the interests of the country.

Had they been so exposed—had the people then known what they now know—had this boiling seething cauldron of corruption been opened to their view as it now is, the Radical party would have been swept from power by a whirlwind of popular indignation.—Will the people go on putting their trust in these men, and in this party, which has so shamefully abused their confidence.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

Main street, north of Court House.

Executors' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned Executor of the estate of Jacob Maurer will offer for sale at auction, on the premises on

SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, 1873,

the following described land. The north half of the north west quarter of section thirty-four, 34, east in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts against said estate, not less than 40 acres.

Terms—One third cash the residue in equal payment at twelve and eighteen months, notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE BARNEY, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1873.

Peter H. Brandon
versus
Jacob Brandon } Complaint No. 49.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Morris & Withers, his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 3d day of March, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

INDIANA Conservatory of Music,

BURGESS' BLOCK,

Corner of Main and Court Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Hon F P Randall, Dr B S Woodworth, H Burgess, Hon P Hoagland, Dr B S Brown, A S Evans, Hon C E Gorham, Dr Th Heuchling, Chas Hanna, Chas McCulloch, M Sweetzer, A Oppenheimer, H C Hartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger, Rev S Wagenhals, J G Williams, J B McDonald, Chas D Bond, John Gilbert, S J Beeler, Rev A Marine, M Graff, John Hayden, Rev J B Fairbanks, W L Carnahan.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Piano and Organ.

Prof S N Morse—From Conservatory of Music Berlin.

Prof Albert Joost—Pupil of the celebrated Pianist Tivenel.

Prof Wm A Hodgdon—Late Director of Music in the Public Schools of St. Louis, Mo., and Ft Wayne

Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.

Prof Wm Hodgdon, Prof J C Bartlett—Tenor Vocalist, Graduate of New England Conservatory of Music, Pupil of Dr. H R Streeter, Boston, Mass.

Send for Circulars.

P. O. BOX 1860. March 6, 1863.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Hornberger, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Feb. 22, 1873. JAMES E. ROSE.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the estate of Jacob Hectenwalt, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Feb. 20, '73. JOHN GRUBB, Ex'r.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana executor of the will of George Drawley, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Feb. 27. L. D. BRITTEN, Executor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Walter Burton, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, the

22nd DAY OF MARCH, 1873,

the following described premises to-wit: The south-west fourth and the north half of south-east fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty in township thirty-four, north of range fourteen, east in DeKalb county Indiana. Terms, one third cash and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest and without relief from valuation or appraisement law with good freehold sureties. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. on said day.

Feb. 20, '73. JAMES E. COSPER, Adm'r.

Administrators' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, in said county on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1873, an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands: The east half of the north-east quarter, and the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 2, in township 33, north of range 12 east, containing 120 acres of land. Also twenty acres in the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section 25, in township 34, north of range 12 east. All in DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

Terms of sale 1-3 cash in hand, 1-3 in 12 months and 1-3 in 18 months, purchaser giving his notes with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with good freehold surety.

Feb. 12, 1873. JACOB C. TRUMP, CATHARINE WEAVER. } Adm'rs.

THE

New York Store!

No. 90, Columbia Street,

Establish'd 13 Years

Now Opening

100 packages of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the well know brands of

Bleeched & Brown

Sheeting and shirting muslins, new spring prints and chintzes shirting prints, percales and Cambries, etc.

FAMILY LINENS.

A large superior stock of pure Irish bosom linens, sheetings and pillow linens, Table damasks, napkins, and doylies towels, and Towlings, etc., etc., etc.

At very Low Prices.

Our Celebrated

Perinot Kid Glove

1, 2, and 4 Buttons.

A new assortment in street and party colors just opened

ROOT & Co.'s

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BOOZER AND BLATNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Arcola Cloth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " Corded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes.

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS.

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

FORT WAYNE Fruit House!

AND

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS—GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12½ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11¼ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good Cuba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea-trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time. direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb.	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,	30 and	35c

RAISINS and CURRANTS

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zante currants This fruit is considered low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Brandy	1 50, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes our best goods can't be beat.

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

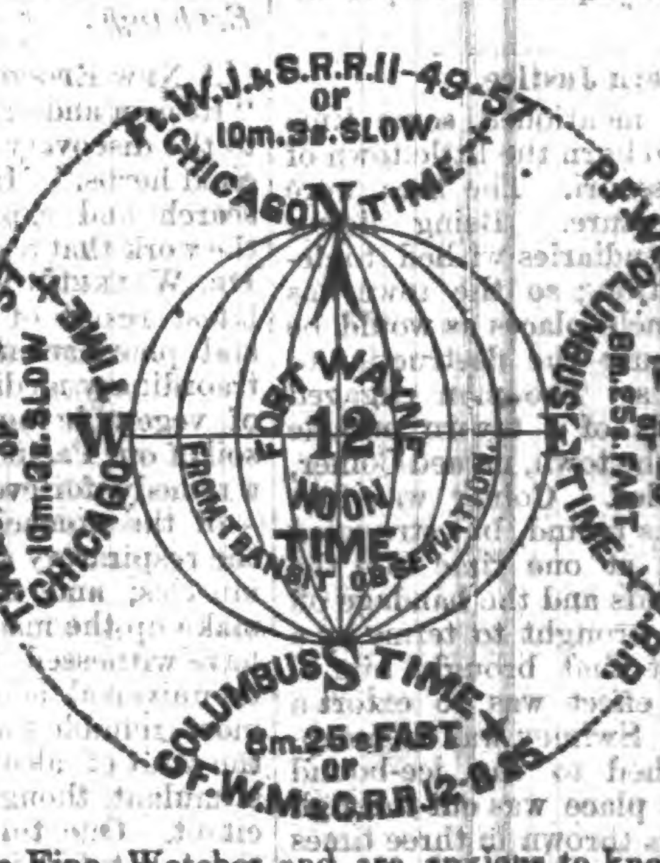
F.W.J.&S.R.R. 11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
P.F.W.&C.R.R. 12-8-25 or 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
E
W
T.W.&W.R.R. 11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
FORT WAYNE 12 NOON TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST or G.F.W.M.&C.R.R. 12-8-25

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

Tinted, Guilt and Embossed Paper, Oiled, slate and Linen

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,
Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind'a

Attention Creation!

Another Rebellion

IN

Boots, Shoes and Real Estate.

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. and lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of my stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

Sale of Household Furniture, etc., will be made known in time. No public sale of Boots & Shoes.

Now is the time to save money. $5000 worth of stock offered at cost. Sure nobody needs to go bare-footed with such an opportunity. Invitation given to all.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN OTTO.

Auburn, January 27, '73—3m.

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Best cigars at Beard's.

Take your county paper.

Fresh lot of tea at Beard's.

March came in very cold.

The wheeling is quite rough.

Go to Beard's for a scrober.

The saloon business is "blad-o-u-i."

The Dance Club will meet Friday next.

The dance club in in a promising condition just now.

Davenport & Co., have the best 5 cent cigars in town.

Another term of school will commence in a week or so.

There is some talk of locating the Saginaw shops at Waterloo.

We have not seen a boy on the street this week—barefooted.

A grand time is expected next Tuesday, at the Old Folks' Hop.

Thermometer 10 degrees below Zero last Thursday morning.

Railroad meeting at the Court House this Wednesday evening.

Napoleon, Ohio, is to vote $50,000 to aid the New York & Chicago Air Line.

The Whitley "Commercial" has went back on the quarto form.

Now is the time to get a picture of yourself, while Gordon is reducing prices.

There has been several cases of scarlet fever in this county.

The singing class under Prof. Bennett contemplates giving a concert week after next.

Two new pianos have been set up in Auburn within a few days. It is a good sign.

We have several poetical productions to insert as soon as we can find the room for them.

A train ran off the track on the Air Line road, near Kendallville, last Sunday afternoon.

They have had sleighing at Elkhart for sixteen weeks without interruption and still good yet.

Burglars entered the safe of Mr. Stiefle, at Angola last Sunday night, and got several hundred dollars.

Auburn can boast of one of the best colts in the country, a four year old, sired by Tom Hunter. He can make his mile in 2:45.

The slight of hand performance last Saturday night was largely attended.—Prof. Hansley don't amount to much any way you take him.

The Defiance Democrat says that Col. Wm. Sawyer, over 70 years of age, and Eckelberger, aged 60, both of St. Mary's were married last week.

Our friend Cowles, at the Lent House, Waterloo, is pleasing his numerous guests by the admirable manner in which he is running that hotel. It is now first class.

Quail have been trapped and cooped in Kosciusko County so that they can be set at liberty in the spring in order to keep them from becoming entirely extinct in that country. A number died during the late cold snap.

If we ever eat maple sugar or molasses it is in the spring of the year when it is fresh, or at any other season of the year, if we can get it.—Whitley Com.

As long as the present weather lasts there'll be little chance to get a fresh bit.

Last Wednesday was Ash-Wednesday, and now comes the Lenten season—where in all who have loved "the unto dissipation, will take forty days to crucify the flesh, restore their nerves, and repair their digestion.

Our neighbor of the "Press" dont go much on Colfax's vindication. It thinks it is too thin. The story of those gifts from Nesbitt is more than it can juggle down its throat. And its a pretty bitter pill that the "Press" can't swallow.

The new temperance law will help Laporte in one respect—it will render a number of old wooden rookeries (fit for nothing but bottles and bed bugs) worthless. And perhaps the landlords will tear down now and improve.—Laporte Herald.

Capt. Chas. H. Jones, agent of the Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, gave us a call last Wednesday. Charley is doing a good thing for country and his employers, in this capacity, and is meeting with unbounded success wherever he goes.—And he deserves it.

The old saying that if March comes in like a lion she will go out like a lamb and vice versa, is hardly to be depended upon this year because the ground hog sign was a failure, in not going far enough. If the above theory is correct the lamb will come out at the end—of the month.

Jonny Wood is now canvassing for subscriptions to an excellent work entitled, The Wonders of the World, bound in three different styles. It will be found very interesting and every family should have a copy.

The half finished condition of the new brick has become an eyesore. It more nearly resembles a ruin than what it is ultimately to be, the best building in the county. A little snap and energy would have prevented all this last fall.

The last Steuben "Republican" had just five lines of local matter. Angola must be a dull place according to the Republican. We, however, know of a condition of things to the contrary, and the dullness all exists within the sacred precincts of the above newspaper office.

A great revival in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marshall is in progress.—Thus far about 270 accessions to the membership of the church have been made, and it is the intention to hold meetings until every sinner in Marshall is converted.—Whitley Com.

Root & Co., of Fort Wayne, in to-day's issue with a new advertisement. Their Great Dry Goods House does an immense business. They always keep in stock goods and sell them cheap, and then let the people know what they have by advertising the same.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Fort Wayne is publishing an excellent paper, called "The Vindicator, the first number of which has been received. It is a master effort of workmanship and contains excellent reading matter on various topics. We trust it will meet with every encouragement.

First Class.—About as tidy and neat a hotel as we have stopped at for some time is the Clifton House, at Elkhart, Ind. The obliging clerk, Geo. W. Green, Esq., presides with a grace and affability agreeably in contrast with the snobs usually infesting these institutions. We heartily recommend the Clifton to all.

Those who want a good advertising medium have a rare chance offered in the next Premium List, soon to be issued, of the North-east Indiana Agricultural Society at Waterloo. About 5,000 copies will be printed and judiciously distributed. For terms apply to Baxter & Kennedy, Press office, Waterloo.

Hon. Robert Brackenridge, of Fort Wayne, one of oldest and most prominent lawyers of the State died last Thursday. His ability as a lawyer was never questioned, and he reaped a large and remunerative business therefrom. He was the counsel of such old settlers as Samuel Hannah, W. G. & G. W. Ewing, Hugh McCulloch and several railroad corporations. His funeral took place on last Sunday at 2 p. m.

Horses Stolen.—Two bay mares were stolen from a Mr. Strickland, of Steuben county, last week, and A. S. Leas started after the rascals with all haste. At Bucyrus he telegraphed that he had secured one of the thieves, and expected to catch the others by that Tuesday evening. We are glad to know that Gus is after them, for he has the pluck and nerve to bring the chase to a successful issue. He deserves great credit for the energy shown in the pursuit.

Now that the sugar season is at hand perhaps a hint as to the proper way of tapping will not be out of place. The right way, says one who has had experience, is to bore the trees on the sunny side, two feet or more above the earth, with an auger not over one inch in diameter, and at first not over one half of an inch in the wood, with a slant upward.—This hole may be deepened or increased in diameter after the surface becomes so dry that the flow of sap is checked.

A moke named Tom Mayes, not having any other person convenient, whipped a woman of the same color in the upper part of the city on Saturday night. Tom will probably be sorry for this before he dies.—N. A. Ledger.

Remarks are in order from the Auburn Courier.—Plymouth Democrat.

We don't go much on names with an e in it. Browne, for instance. But as Washington and Clay have their namesakes among the dark denizens, we'll take the matter philosophically.

While at Elkhart last week we visited the "Observer" office, a new paper under the management of Ed. & Emma Molloy. We were gratified to learn of its success, and see our old friends again, though unfortunately now on the wrong track. The "Observer seems to be largely appreciated by the citizens of that county.

The "Union" is doing a good business and Bro. Sweet, so child like and bland, seems to have the confidence of the people. His advertising patronage is large and the whole office seems to be running as smoothly as clock work. H. Coe, formerly publisher in this county, is connected with this office, and is the same good natured, dissipated fellow that he always was and doubtless ever will be unless the new liquor law comes to his relief, and we hope it will.

The "Review," now published daily by Messrs. Chase & Kent, is a sprightly little paper, with lots of business snap and enterprise and has become a regular pet of the people, and what is more astonishing is that it pays. They have a handsome office and are deserving of their success.

Build up your own town and spend your money at home. The best way in the to kill a town is whine about hard times, deprecate the the value of property, discourage investments in your own place and when you get a little cash and want to do a big trade carry it off to some other town because you fancy you can get better bargains than from your home merchants who have been obliged to sell to you on a credit of from six months to six years.

In a brief visit to Warsaw last Saturday we visited the fine office of the "Indianian" and found things running as cheerily as usual. We chatted with Hossler, but missed the light of Reub's countenance. We'll drop him a note a day or two in advance next time, so that we behold him once more.

Frank Zimmerman was on hand at the "Union" office, up to his ears in business and looking as happy as a big sun bonnet. We are glad to say that Warsaw contains two first-class papers, both ably managed, and worthy the support of all.

Marriages.—The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk since the first of January.

Peter Teatch and Artemissa Olds.
J. F. Harter and Eliza Schoup.
John Cook and Mary Metzfield.
O. P. Waterman and Elizabeth Oberlin.
A. L. Gray and E. J. Meyer.
J. W. Dills and Mary Olds.
Daal Lower and Emily Grogg
W F Everett and B A McClellan
Nelson Turteson and Susan Baker
S J Clark and Elizabeth Tenick
John Hoffelder and Francis Miller
John H Deihl and Phebe J Spitz
Geo Daily and D Tryon
Wm Jones and Amanda Cole
Alfred Shoup and Jane Scott
Henry Calkins and Parmeta Cronk
R H Grogg Anna Davis
Henry Murray and Maggie Langley
W. W Dewitt and Marietta Bowen
C L Fitch and O L Harrod
Henry Smith ank Harriet Smith
S F Dennis and C S McClellan
E Wyatt and M E Hilderbrand
Silas Franks and Alice Huntsman
Owen Fishea and Anna Corbin
Perry Bressler and M J Willard.
John McCrum and Agnes ——
James W Clark and M A Rafuer
J E Tarlton and E Fountaine
H Dawson and Nancy Lebner
Gabril Strouse anp Rosa Stiefel
W H Wyatt and G Bailey
J F Kline and Minnie Britton

Corunna Items.

This little town was doing a lively business on last Saturday. In fact more than one would believe were you not there to see for yourself.

Codgswell & Co., were very busy selling dry goods and groceries.

Jas. R. Grammy, is making the hotel business "get up and dust."

There is be a cotillion party at the town hall next Friday. Prepare for a storm.

Mr. McCormick, formerly of this place, has a good patronage in the boot & shoe business.

The Lutherans contemplate erecting a new church, in the spring, on the south side of the railroad.

Mike Bolland, operater at that place, is giving good satisfaction to the Air Line road. With one arm in the grave he's a bad boy to tackle.

The protracted effort at the M. E. church has not met with very good success as yet. However, they are laboring hard to gain a good result.

The majority of the people are against intemperance, and a lively effort, in this direction, was manifested before the new law came into effect.

The school commenced again on last Monday. It is now conducted under the management of Mr. Vanauken and Miss Orr, who will no doubt give satisfaction to that people.

Mr. Irwin, a singing teacher, is to give another concert at the church, in the space of a couple weeks. This Prof. gave one of his entertainments at that place last fall and excused the failure by frequently coughing. However, most of the class gave satisfaction to all present, and we doubt not but that they will this time, although his musical talent is not as good as before.

A Progressive Institution.—The Mt. Union College, located at Mt Union, O. near Alliance, is perhaps the most flourishing of all educational institutions in that State. The attendance is very large and so extensive has been the demand that large improvements and additions are being made, and will be made in the future to accommodate all. All persons contemplating a collegiate course will find greater facilities at this place than another. One superior advantage is given from the fact that those who depend upon teaching to defray expenses, can teach fall, winter and spring terms, and attend the regular terms of this college at the same time. Our friends in this section cannot do better than to give it their earnest consideration. For catalogue and particulars, address,

O. N. Hartshorn, Prest.
Alliance, Ohio.

As a diaphoretic, deobstruent, alterative, diuretic solvent and tonic, there is no medicine yet discovered so reliable as Smolander's Buchu. Kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, diabetes, gravel, female complaints, and all maladies of the urino-genital organs, are removed or counteracted by its agency.

Butler Correspondence.

Editor Courier—

Died of disease of the kidneys, John Warner, on the 22 ult. His burial was conducted by the F. & A. Masons of which the deceased was a worthy member. His remains were interred on Sunday last.

We are raising E. R. R. R. stock here lively.

The Deciples are having a protracted effort here at the Lutheran church and are having good success in adding members to their organization. For evidence of their faith and zeal they cut the ice on Sunday and baptized five. To be baptised as cold a day as Sunday, Feb 16, goes to show that they mean business.—There is four more to be baptised to-morrow at 10 o'clock. How is this for high.

The business of the last week has been very good and our streets have been crowded with teams going to and fro, taking advantage of our competition, seeing where they can get the best bargains. We have opposition in almost every branch of business, which has the desired effect of bringing goods down within the reach of everyone. If you want good goods and get them cheap, buy at Butler where you can get them at cost. Our merchants are bound to sell cheap, and no wonder, because there has been two Jewish weddings in town this winter, and it makes things lively, of course, and has a tendency to make business. The latter wedding took place Sunday last at the residence of Simon Stiefle, of this place. The bride was Miss Rosa Stefle, and the bridegroom Mr. G. Strouse, formerly of Ligonier. About 11 o'clock the streets were crowded with pedestrians rushing to the scene of action. At 11½ the omnibus, from Waterloo drawn by four bay horses was seen at a distance, wending its way to Stefle's. At 12 o'clock the company had gathered and Mr. S.'s house was filled to overflowing. They then made arragements for having a good old time, and I tell you they had it. At 1 o'clock they were married; then came the wine and dinner, the wine was ahead because it was in and out and all over. Among the Gentiles we saw a machine man, from Steuben county who had so much toat in s ushed in his boots as he walked. There had been some frozen potatoes thrown out which the Gentile thought were oysters, and tried to eat them, but could not gather up any soup, so he got disgusted and made a break for the house, taking a picket off the fence to pick the oysters out of his teeth, and the last we saw of him he had a hold of the door step trying to get it into the house, and singing: "How tedious and tastless the hours." But with all his ups and downs we hear this morning that he still lives.

The next thing that came under our observation was the expansion and contraction of the brick walls and the roof of Mr. S.'s house at times seemed as though the pressure from the inside was so great that the walls would crumble to the earth, but we see this morning they are still standing, but the roof is leaking and walls are damaged. M. S. says, "dot makes nothing out." They had a jolly time and the happy pair are alive and doing well. May happiness fill their pathway through life.

We noticed our dray unloading a nice piano at the residence of Dr. Barnett.—We understand it is a birth-day present, presented by the Doctor to his better half. Don't we wish we was a woman and our birthday would come often, if we could get such a present.

We understand that Mr. Sanders is going to move part of his stave factory about forty miles below Fort Wayne, for the purpose of manufacturing staves.

The Deciples' meeting is still progressing here, and the M. E. church is holding evening meetings. May victory crown their efforts.

The farmers all complain of the wheat crop looking so well. If we have a good crop of wheat we know of a gushing young man who intends starting a peanut stand in Waterloo. Let him gush, as we have plenty of opposition in every branch of business. We are looking every day for some one to start an opposition post office. If such should be the case we can compete with our neighboring town and sell two postage stamps for five cents.

If you want a good garden next spring without working it, introduce an Italion queen into it early.

If you want good milkers get the thoroughbred Italion queen.

We have perfected arrangements with the Superintendent of the L. S. R. R. to make this a flag station for the hand car. How is this for influence.

Our Odd Fellows' and Masons' Loges are adding scores of members to their orders since Stoddard was here lecturing against secret societies. Come back Stoddard, it makes us feel good to think that you was instrumental in this good work.

Last Saturday Diehl and Hase had a fearful fox chase, resulting in the fox coming out ahead.

E. Strouse and Bill Brown are making arrangements to trade horses every day in the week. Heretofore they have skipped Sundays, but will make it lively now.

Uno.

Members of the medical profession speak very highly of and regularly prescribe Smolander's Buchu as an exterminator of kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, diabetes, gravel, female irregularities, chronic maladies of the urino-genital organs and uterine complaints, either in married or single errors of youth and prostration of the nerve structure. This fine preparation combats with and conquers the above diseases.

Delegate Meeting, I. O. O. F.

Pursuant to call, the following delegates of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Northern Indiana and Southern Mich., met at the Hall of Pulaski Lodge No. 60, Elkhart, Ind., on Saturday, March 1st '73, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Annual Convention:

F. West, Lodge No. 30 Laporte, Indiana.
O. H. Brusie, Lodge No. 29, South Bend Indiana.
T. C. Mays, Lodge No. 116, Auburn, Indiana.
E. Egbert, Lodge No. 6, Niles, Michigan.
B. E. Coon, Lodge No. 57, Dowagiac, Michigan.
F. Ambrose, Lodge No. 273, South Bend, Indiana.
Ed. S. Fish, Lodge No. 91, Plymouth, Indiana.
D. Chapman, Lodge No. 41, Cold Water, Michigan.
J. W. James, Lodge No. 60, Elkhart, Indiana.
W. Merryfield, Lodge No. 286, Mishwaka, Indiana.
H. Tiertsork, Lodge No. 31, Cassoplis, Michigan.

On the assembling of the delegates Bro. Brusie, of South Bend, stated the object of the meeting, and Bro. West, of Laporte, was appointed Chairman, and O. H. Bruse Secretary.

On motion, Laporte was selected as the place for holding the next Annual Convention.

On motion, it was decided to celebrate on Friday, April 25th, 1873.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to Pulaski Lodge, No. 60, of Elkhart, for the use of their hall for this meeting.

Resolved, That the various papers be requested to publish these proceedings.

F. WEST, Chairman.
O. H. Brusie, Sec'y

Great Reduction on Teas.

The failure of five of the largest tea importers of New York has broken the tea market. We have taken the advantage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c 80c and $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50c and 80c, best 1 10. Imperial, 50c, 80c and best 1 10. Oolong, 40c, 50c and 80c, best 95c. Japan, 40c and 50c, best 95c Fruit House.

Coffee, Coffee!

No advance in prices. The excitement in the market is only temporary. We purchased a large stock before the advance and will continue to sell at our old prices:

Best Rio, 25 cents.
Good Rio, 25c.
Old Government Java, 28c
Best roasted Rio, 27c Feb 6.
At the FRUIT HOUSE, Fort Wayne.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Snyder & Davis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

D. D. Snyder will settle the accounts of the firm.

Feb. 20, 1873. D. D. SNYDER.
JNO. L. DAVIS.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executor of the estate of Jacob Rechtenwaldt, deceased, will offer for sale at public outcry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Butler township DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd, 1873,

The personal property of said estate, [not taken by the widow] consisting of Milch Cows and Young Cattle, wheat crop in the ground, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS—All sums of three dollars and under cash. Over $3 a credit of eight months will be given, the purchaser giving note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with good security. JOHN GRUBB, Ex'r

Feb. 25, 1873.

Auditor's Sale.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given that E. C. Robert Reyer and Mary Ann Reyer, on the 21st day of November A. D. 1862, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana for the use of the Congressional School Fund on the following real estate in DeKalb County, to-wit:

The south-east fourth (¼) of the south-east quarter of section number twenty-eight (28), in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12] east, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, payable in advance, according to the conditions of a note accompanying said mortgage, made by E. C. Robert Reyer, whereby he promises to pay to the State of Indiana, on or before the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable in advance, commencing on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1862, and

Whereas, there was one hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-seven cents [$111.37] interest due on said mortgage, on the first day of January, 1873, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon, and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage has become due.

Now, I, William McIntyre, Auditor of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on

MONDAY, MARCH 24th, 1873,

The same being the 4th Monday of said month, A. D. 1873, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, in said county and State, I will offer for sale, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., said premises, or so much thereof in a square form as near as possible, off the north-westerly corner of said tract as may be necessary to satisfy the principal, interest and two per cent damages and costs, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-one cents.

WILLIAM McINTYRE,
Dated Auburn, Feb. 25, 1873. Auditor.

Auditor's Sale.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
County of DeKalb }

Notice is hereby given that whereas David Culver and Sarah A. Culver his wife on the 4th day of November a. d. 1864, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana for the use of the Congressional School Fund on the following real estate in DeKalb county, Indiana, wit:

The north-west fourth [¼] of the south-east quarter of section thirty-five [35], township thirty-four (34), north of range thirteen [13] east, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in advance according to the condition of a note accompanying said mortgage made by said David Culver, whereby he promised to pay the State of Indiana on or before November 4th, a. d. 1873, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance, commencing on the 4th day of November, a. d. 1864, and

Whereas there was forty-three dollars and 86 cents due on said mortgage on the 1st day of January 1873, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage become due.

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor of DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 24th day of March, the same being the 4th Monday of said month, a. d. 1873, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, in said county and State, will offer for sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. said premises or so much thereof, in a square form as near as possible off the nort-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy the principal interest and two per cent. damages and costs, amounting in the aggregate to $214 57.

WILLIAM McINTYRE,
Dated at Auburn, Feb. 25, 1873. Auditor

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARING-OUT SALE!
—AT—
C. ORFF AND CO'S.
5 & 7 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne.

We will offer for the next forty-five days commencing January 11th, [and continuing until the forty-five days are up,] our entire stock of Fancy Domestic

DRY GOODS!

including the whole of our Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, and Fancy Goods

At Actual Cost,

and many styles at even less. We now close out our entire stock of Dress Goods, Furs, Shawls and Fancy Goods, and LOW PRICES must do it.

Look! Look!

at these prices of Dress Goods; they are 25 to 50 per cent lower than the goods sold before the war

Our entire stock of Cashmeres, including the new shades, reduced			$1.00	worth 1.50
A full line of Colors in Silk and Woolen Velours at			90	" 1.50
All of our Irish and French Poplins reduced to			1.25	" 2.00
All-wool Serges reduced to	60 c		90	
All-wool Satines reduced to	75 c	worth	100	
All-wool Satines reduced to	50 c	worth	75	
A large line of Japanese Stripes reduced to	55 cents	worth	75	to 85

We shall have to tables in the center of the store filled with Dress Goods at 25, 30 and 40 cents, many of which are worth double the money.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We will close out our stock of Cloaks at actual first cost. We have some of our very best styles left, and this will be a rare opportunity to buy a handsome cloak for little money.

FURS. FURS.

We have reduced the price of our Sable, Mink, Fitch and Seal-skin Furs fully one-half, and are determined to close them out during the next thirty days.

Our Entire Stock of Shawls.

Will be sold at less than they have been offered for the last ten years. We have left some very handsome Ottoman Stripes, also a good assortment of Paisely in long and square, which must be sold.

Beaver Clokings.

$5.00 Beaver reduced to $3.50. $6.00 Beaver reduced to 4.00. One price each of dark blue and brown silk plush, for ladies' and children's Sacques, reduced from $6.00 to 3.50.

Great Reduction in Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods. We have a large stock of this class of goods, and we want to clear them out.

We have the largest stock of Corsets in the city, and they have been reduced with all other goods.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

During our sale we will sell our best prints at 10c, one bleached muslin 12½c, and fine brown muslin 12½c, 200 pieces of soft-finished Bleached Muslin at 12½c

Remember this sale will continue for the next forty days, commencing January 11.

C. ORFF & CO.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

A New York dispatch says: "The lineal descendants of Madame Jumel, the old mistress of Aaron Burr, have reached the end of their lawsuit for four millions' worth of property on Manhattan Island, and are left out in the cold. The Nelson-Chase party, now in possession, are triumphant, and quite overwhelmed their lawyer, Chas. O'Conor, to-day with their caresses and kisses. O'Conor will probably pocket a consideration of several hundred thousand dollars."....It is said Stokes' lawyers have discovered new evidence of a startling character that will assure his acquittal.

The Senate of Maine, by a majority of one in a vote of twenty-nine, have decided that cider, if not of the intoxicating sort, may be made and drank within the State....Three new indictments have been found against "Boss" Tweed.

Father Tom Burke, the eloquent Dominican preacher, sailed from New York for Europe the other day. Over 5,000 people assembled at the pier to bid him farewell....A life insurance company exclusively feminine is about to be organized in New York.

It is said James Fisk's estate is bankrupt. ....The Edwin Forrest estate has been appraised at $620,000.

The Democrats of the Second Congressional District of Connecticut have nominated ex-Gov. James E. English for Congress....It is rumored that Alden B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail Company, and for several years one of the heaviest and boldest operators on the New York Stock Exchange, has failed to meet his contracts, and that his failure is inevitable.

The West.

The Iowa Legislature, at its recent special session, adopted a railroad law limiting the rates for passenger travel to 3½ cents per mile upon all roads where gross earnings exceed $4,000 per mile per year. The Indiana Legislature has likewise passed a law regulating passenger and freight charges. Passenger fares are fixed at 3 cents a mile; for local freights, within distances of 20 miles, not more than 100 per cent. in excess of through freight rates shall be charged; within distances of 50 miles, not more than 75 per cent., and for greater distances not more than 50 per cent. ....James Walker, of Jacksonville, Ill., an old man of 80, recently wandered from home. Search being instituted for him, he was found dead near the city, his clothes torn into shreds, and his body almost devoured by hogs.

It is charged that the liquor dealers of Indiana raised $250,000, to be spent on the Legislature to defeat the stringent Temperance law which was passed last week. One Senator was offered $1,000 to absent himself from the vote. The Senate has ordered the facts to be investigated....The first cotton mill ever established in the Northwest has just been opened in Jonesville, Mich. The occasion was celebrated by a ball and banquet, which was attended by 600 persons. The company has a capital of $100,000, and is engaged in the manufacture of brown sheetings.

Letters from the north shore of Lake Superior tell of the discovery of a great tin-bearing region in the vicinity of Otter Head, midway between Sault Ste. Marie river and Thunder bay.

The new Temperance law enacted by the Indiana Legislature is but a step removed from absolute prohibition. One of its provisions is, that any person desiring a permit to sell intoxicating liquors must present a petition signed by a majority of the legal voters of the town in which he lives, or of the ward in which he resides, in case of a city organization.

The Modoc Indians of Oregon are out of provisions and clothes, are tired of hostilities, and have intimated a desire to treat for peace! ....Samuel D. West, of Geneva, Ill., who has just been sentenced to a life term of imprisonment for murder, is 78 years old.

J. B. McCormick, a member of the celebrated reaper manufacturing firm, died at Dayton, Ohio, recently, aged 83....A singular accident happened at a coal mine near Des Moines, Iowa, last week. A miner's drill, four feet long and an inch in diameter, fell from the mouth of the shaft and struck Benjamin Couch, 128 feet below, in the back at the right of the spine just above the hips, and passing through his body came out near the rectum. The drill made a terrible wound, but it was withdrawn by a fellow workman at Couch's request. Medical aid was summoned at once, and the sufferer will probably recover....The notorious "Buffalo Bill" was arrested, recently, at Osage, Kansas, for horse-stealing. At the time of his arrest he was lecturing on "Life on the Plains."

The South.

The Pope county (Ark.) troubles have broken out afresh. A militia captain was recently shot and killed, and Sheriff Dodson and a party forthwith started off to Little Rock. At Perry Station Dodson was shot and mortally wounded by some unknown assassin while standing on the platform of the train. The greatest excitement prevailed....A great flood has occurred in the Alabama river....Advices from Montgomery, Ala., announce the arrest, by order of Judge Busteed, of Mr. Parsons, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Laddy Williams, a colored member of that body, for violation of the Enforcement act in refusing Mr. Hunker, a member of the House, the right to appeal.

The Memphians celebrated Mardi Gras in grand style....The steamer Glasgow was recently sunk in Red river. Loss, $75,000.

Alexander H. Stephens has been elected to Congress from the Eighth District of Georgia without opposition....Members of the Legislature of South Carolina, and other citizens of that State, have signed a memorial to the United States Senate charging Senator Patterson with bribery, and petitioning that he be refused his seat.

Washington.

Another bribery investigation has been set on foot in Congress by the passage of a resolution ordering the Committee of Ways and Means to find out what ground there was for Legrand Lockwood's statement that a large amount of money had been spent on Congress to procure the subsidy for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company....The Committee on Privileges and Elections have made their report on the Louisiana case. The substance of it is, that the State has no real government, and that a new election should be ordered to give Louisiana a republican form of government. Senator Trumbull dissents, on the ground that the McEnery Government is legal, and Senator Morton dissents, as he believes in the legality of the Kellogg Government.... The bill for the reduction of letter and newspaper postage, which the House passed a short time ago, and which has excited so much remark, lies practically dead in the Senate Postoffice Committee, from which it will probably never be reported.

The press of public business has compelled the President to postpone his contemplated Southern trip beyond March.

Hon. [illegible] has been commissioned as Government Director of the Union Pacific railroad....It is said the President has finally come to the conclusion to risk the experiment of removing the troops from the Southern States....Joseph B. Stewart, the contumacious Credit Mobilier witness, still remains in durance vile....The report of the Centennial Commission was presented in the Senate the other day. It States that the subscriptions in Pennsylvania alone will amount to about $4,000,000. This start would insure the success of the Exposition, and would justify an appeal to other portions of the country....The Judiciary Committee have determined to present articles of impeachment against United States Judge Delahay, of Kansas, whose case they began to examine a year ago.

The vote of the Senate, which, by a majority of 10, refused to take up the case of Caldwell, is generally accepted as practically settling his case favorably....W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, editor of the Atlanta *Whig*, has been appointed Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia. This place was vacated by Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois....It is said that Vice-President-elect Wilson is about to renounce his single miseries, and take a wife. Miss Eden, a wealthy and cultivated lady of Washington, who is very popular in society, is said to be the party of the second part....It is reported that $4,000 worth of bonds and coupons were stolen from the residence of Vice-President Colfax a few nights ago.

President Grant has sent a message to Congress, asking them to take some action, if any be feasible, to put an end to the complications that are now prostrating the business and political interests of Louisiana. He recites the facts of the conflict of authority, the existence of two Executives and two Legislatures, explains and defends his interference to sustain Judge Durell, and states that, in case Congress does nothing to restore order in the State, he will feel it his duty to do so by recognizing and maintaining the Government declared elected by the Lynch Returning Board.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles Stephani, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twelfth Illinois District. Postmasters—Leonard Wilson, Marshall, Mo.; David A. Ryers, Kit Carson, Col. ....The aggregate of appropriations, by the time all the appropriation bills shall have been passed, will probably be $190,000,000....Ought the United States to build a first-class double-track railroad, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi or Missouri, for the purpose of cheapening freights and fares? The Senate has directed the Committee on Transportation to answer this question.

Foreign.

Minister Sickles has assured Senor Castelar that Uncle Sam will not trouble Spain about Cuba for the present, as it is his (U. S.'s) wish not to embarrass the infant Republic.... News comes from Smyrna of a dreadful and singular calamity. A coffee-house on the shore of the Gulf, much resorted to by the Greeks, has been gradually undermined by the action of the tides, and was suddenly swallowed up by the waters the other day. The loss of life was between 100 and 200 persons. ....The Spanish Government is getting fairly to work on a republican basis. The Governorships of forty-eight provinces will be divided equally among Radicals and Republicans, and the Secretaries of Radical Governors are Republicans, and those of Republican Governors Radicals. At Saragossa the Republicans recently had a grand celebration, the city being practically delivered into the hands of the people. The Monarchical members of the city government resigned, and their places were filled by Republicans, who were immediately installed. All political prisoners were released. The statue of Washington has been displaced from the facade of the Town Hall of Barcelona. There is a rumor of a project for putting a Hohenzollern on the throne....A report comes from London that the European Governments are negotiating with a view of jointly recognizing the Spanish Republic.

Presidents Thiers and Figueras are on the sick list....Late advices from the capital of the Spanish Republic inform us that the Carlist movement is increasing; that a Ministerial crisis is imminent; that 32 Colonels and 40 Lieutenant-Colonels of Artillery in the regular army have resigned; that the idea of a Federal Republic is gaining ground; that the Government will deal summarily with revolutionists; and that Portugal is arming in anticipation of a Republican outbreak....Minister Washburne gave a diplomatic dinner in Paris, the other day, at which representatives of the principal European Governments were present. ....Joseph Sheridan Lefann, the eminent Irish writer, is dead....The Spanish Republic is the source of serious alarm in Berlin. The Emperor now regrets his false step in France, and is sorry he did not re-establish Napoleon or some other monarch. He regards the Spanish Republic as a consequence of the French Republic, and is uncertain where this desire for Republics will stop.

The nomination of candidates for the Provincial House of Assembly, in Quebec, Canada, was the occasion of a furious riot between the Conservatives and adherents of the candidates of the National party. Pistols, knives and clubs were freely used. About 3,000 persons took part in the riot, which lasted one hour and a half. Two men were killed and many wounded. It is expected that some of the wounded will die. The hustings were torn down and the candidate of the National party beaten.

Russia is sending large reinforcements to Khiva. It is said the Khivese will shortly sue for peace....It is announced that an agreement has been made between Duke de Montpensier and the adherents of ex-Queen Isabella to place Prince Alphonso upon the throne of Spain—the Duke to be Regent during the minority of Prince Alphonso, and the latter to marry the youngest daughter of the Duke.

Late Spanish advices give the following as the status of affairs in the new Republic: Gen. Zeballo, the Carlist leader, was marching on Madrid with four battalions, and the Government was organizing a force of twenty battalions to take the field against the insurgents. The new Government will respect all financial engagements made during Amadeus' reign. Switzerland has formally recognized the Republic. Russia is not disposed to recognize it in any manner. Italy, Austria, and a majority of the European powers maintain semi-official relations with Spain, pending the formation of regular Government....Two men were killed and several wounded in the Quebec (Canada) riot....A serious insurrection has broken out among the peasants in the Russian provinces of Volhynia and Podolia. A force of troops sent to suppress the insurrection was defeated. ....The stockholders of the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company had a stormy meeting in London, the other day, the trouble growing out of the fact that no dividend had been declared, owing to the losses of the company by conflagrations in Chicago and Boston.

Fires.

Feb. 21.—At Union Stock Yards, near Chicago—Leitch & Woolman's distillery, several cattle-pens, and 150 cattle were burned; loss, $150,000....St. Petersburg, Pa.; the main portion of the town was swept away....Savannah, Ga.; eight buildings destroyed, and two firemen killed by falling walls....Near St. Louis, Mo.; the residence of President Grant, known as the old Dent mansion, was burned.... Johnstown, N. Y.; loss, $75,000....Bridgeport, Ct.; a block of thirteen first-class houses burned; loss, $30,000.

Feb. 24.—In Washington, D. C.; loss, $40,000....Camden, N. J., $25,000....Mott Haven, N. Y.; $100,000....Oshkosh, Wis., $20,000....Lewis Center, Ohio; the Girls' Industrial Home was burned; loss, $50,000. ....Logansport, Ind.; $10,000....Port Huron, Mich.; $40,000.

Feb. 25.—At Alexandria, Va.; the Marshall House, where Col. Ellsworth met his death at the outbreak of the war, was burned by an incendiary....Listowell, Ontario; loss, $18,000. ....Montague, Mich.; a hotel, five stores, and the office of the *Syndicate* newspaper were burned....Chicago, Ill.; loss, $82,000.

The oldest settler in California has been discovered in a coal mine, where he had settled into a mass of sandstone 175 feet below the surface. He was a frog, and, when extricated, hopped about quite lively.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

Thursday, Feb. 20.—Senate.—Carpenter, majority of the Committee on Elections, reported that there is no legal State Government in Louisiana, and reported a bill providing for a new election for the purpose of establishing in that State a republican form of government. Trumbull made a dissenting report favoring the recognition of the McEnery Government. Morton also made a dissenting report favoring the recognition of the Kellogg Government. Hill made a dissenting report recommending that the members of the Louisiana Legislatures declared elected by both Returning Boards be called together, and that they proceed jointly to count the votes and declare who are legally elected....A report was received from the Committee on Commerce, asking to be discharged from further consideration of the question as to the authority of Congress to regulate freights and fares on railways running through two or more States.

House.—The bill to reopen the war claims of 1812 so as to pay Virginia, North Carolina and other States $2,735,860 for amount claimed because of error in the computation of interest due them was lost....Wood (N. Y.) offered a resolution that the testimony reported by the Credit Mobilier be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report articles of impeachment against Vice-President Colfax if, in their judgment, the evidence warrants. By a vote of 105 yeas to 109 nays, the House refused to consider the resolution. A resolution was then adopted referring the testimony reported by the Poland committee to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether anything in such testimony warrants articles of impeachment against any officer of the United States not a member of the House, or makes further investigation necessary....A resolution was adopted directing the Ways and Means Committee to investigate the charges that money had been used last session to secure an additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company....The report of the Wilson committee on the Union Pacific road and the Credit Mobilier was received.

Friday, Feb. 21.—Senate.—A resolution of the South Carolina Legislature, stating that the withdrawal of Government troops from that State would endanger the public peace, was presented.... The Committee on Public Lands reported adversely on the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, and the bill for the incorporation of the European and American Land and Emigration Company....An amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill repealing all laws authorizing the free transportation of any mail matter whatever was agreed to....The bill to punish and prevent traffic in obscene literature was passed. ....The Two-per-cent. bill was discussed, and the Senate, by a vote of 28 to 26, refused to allow it to go to a third reading.

House.—The bill granting right of way to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway, giving power to the company to mortgage its lands, was rejected....An amendment requiring the erection of all Government buildings to be let by contract to the lowest bidder was adopted....The bill authorizing the bridging of the Mississippi river at Carondelet (South St. Louis) was passed....A bill was passed donating six bronze cannon for a statue to Gen. Kearney....Banks addressed the House on Cuban affairs, in which he attacked the policy of the Administration toward the struggling patriots of that island. Sargent replied to him, defending the Administration.

Saturday, Feb. 22.—Senate.—Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva award....The Postoffice Appropriation bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted authorizing the appointment of a Superintendent of Free Delivery, at a salary of $2,500. The amendment for the issue of two-cent stamped letter-sheet envelopes was voted down. An amendment to the Webb Subsidy bill, and also the amendment requiring all persons who receive mail matter through the free delivery to provide boxes at their offices or houses, were defeated. The amendment providing additional compensation for the railroad mail service was concurred in. The bill was then passed.

House.—E. H. Roberts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the evidence taken in the matters pending before it in reference to Judge Charles T. Sherman, of Ohio. The committee state that the evidence implicates no member of either house, and offer a resolution referring to the Judiciary Committee the evidence taken, with instructions to determine whether further investigation should not be had with a view of presenting articles of impeachment against Judge Sherman. The resolution was adopted....The House took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill—the pending amendments being that offered by Banks prohibiting the publication of books or documents for gratuitous distribution, and that of Butler forbidding any payment of salary or expenses of officers of the so-called Competitive Civil Service Examination. After a long and spirited debate both amendments were voted down. The amendment requiring contracts for public buildings to be made with the lowest responsible bidder was rejected...The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Monday, Feb. 24.—Senate.—Nearly the whole day was devoted to the consideration of the Agricultural College bill. Several amendments were voted down, including one by Morton, that no distinction shall be made in colleges on account of race, color, or prev as condition of servitude. The Senate, for want of a quorum, finally adjouaned without action on the bill.

House.—The Speaker presented a message from the President, urging legislation to bring into operation the articles of the Treaty of Washington, of May 8, 1871, relative to the fisheries....Butler (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, presented the report in the matter of impeachment arising out of the reports of the Credit Mobilier Committee. The Clerk proceeded to read the report in full. The only two impeachable officers involved in the matter, the report says, are the Vice-President of the United States, and James Brooks, in the capacity of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway Company. The latter having long ceased to be such an officer, the case against him had been considered no further. The report then cites the facts and circumstances in the case of Colfax. The committee argues that both the impeaching power and the power of expulsion are remedial only, and not primitive, and comes to the conclusion that, so far as receiving and holding an interest in the Credit Mobilier stock is concerned, there is nothing in the testimony submitted which would warrant the impeachment of the Vice-President. The committee, therefore, asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Potter and Goodrich each presented a dissenting report. Consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday, 26th. ....The River and Harbor bill and the Fishery bill were passed....The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up. Butler offered an amendment increasing salaries after the 4th of March as follows: President of the United States, $50,000; Vice-President, Justices of the Supreme Court, heads of departments, and Speaker of the House, $10,000 each; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Assistant Secretary of State, of the Treasury, and of the Interior, $6,500 each; Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, including the Forty-second Congress, $7,500 each; and, in lieu of mileage, they are to be allowed their actual expenses to and from Washington each session, including the Forty-second Congress. After a lively debate the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 81; nays, 66.

Tuesday, Feb. 25.—Senate.—The Agricultural College bill came up. A motion was made to table it, which was lost—yeas, 18; nays, 26. After a long debate, the bill was referred to a conference committee....The Senate resumed consideration of the Army bill. An amendment by Ames abolishing distinctions in the army on account of race or color was defeated—yeas, 20; nays, 22. An amendment by Logan appropriating $1,000,000 for head-stones in the national cemeteries was agreed to, and the bill passed.

House.—The whole day, including the evening session, was devoted to the consideration of the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee, and to the reception of Oakes Ames' defense, which was read by the Clerk. The House adjourned without action on the subject.

Wednesday, Feb. 26.—Senate.—The amendment to the Geneva Award bill was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered....Bills passed: To extend the time for the completion of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad; to carry into effect the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington; authorizing the exchange of the old Postoffice property in Chicago for other property in that city.... Edmunds called up the bill to aid the execution of the laws in Utah, and a lengthy debate ensued. The bill was finally passed....Wright, from the select committee to investigate the charges against Clayton (Ark.), made a report, accompanied by a resolution declaring the charges not sustained.

House.—Consideration of the report of the Poland Credit Mobilier Committee was resumed, and the entire day's session was consumed in debate. The House, without reaching a vote, adjourned at 11:40 p. m.

A Railroad Conductor's Good Luck. —The thousand-dollar bill which Conductor McKinney took from a stranger, on the owl train, between New Haven and this city, over a year ago, is still on deposit, to Mr. McKinney's credit, at one of the city banks. The interest has amounted to over $100. It will be remembered that the conductor, when the bill was handed him, passed on, saying he would change it when he had gone through the train. When he returned, the man denied having presented a thousand-dollar bill. He was probably a thief, gave the money by mistake, and was afraid to rectify it. At all events, Mr. McKinney thinks it a pretty good night's work.—*Hartford Courant.*

Mr. Colfax's Counsel.

It seems to be necessary that somebody should stand up for Judge Hale, Mr. Colfax's counsel before the Credit Mobilier Committee, since the brass-collar newspapers have fallen to denouncing him for malpractice, attributing Colfax's final demolition to the blundering of his lawyer. We never could see why Colfax or any other accused person should need the services of a lawyer in an investigation affecting his integrity, if he had a good case. He was not on trial. The rules of evidence applicable to a criminal proceeding in court were not in force. There was really nothing for a lawyer to do, unless the facts were against Mr. Colfax. In that case, and in that only, it might be useful to have the services of counsel, to obstruct the investigation and cover up the facts. Mr. Colfax, we believe, was the only accused person who appeared before the committee flanked by a lawyer. This fact was *prima facie* against him. Mr. Colfax, of course, told Judge Hale that his defense against the charge that he had received and deposited $1,200 of Credit Mobilier money was, that he had received $1,000 in a bank note on June 20, by mail, from Nesbitt; that Nesbitt had adopted this singular mode of remitting the money in order that it might be kept secret, etc. If Mr. Colfax then told Judge Hale of the other remittances from Nesbitt, all of them in checks, and especially if he showed Nesbitt's letters to Colfax, he would have seen that the defense was inconsistent with these additional facts, and would have advised him to keep them in the back-ground. Here is what Mr. Colfax said to the committee about the Nesbitt *greenback* remittance:

> About the middle of June, and very soon after the payment of Matthews, I was opening my letter mail at the breakfast table, in accordance with my usual custom, and found an envelope within another envelope post-marked New York. On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by George W. Nesbitt congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and saying that the writer desired me confidentially to accept the remittance inclosed to aid me in the heavy expenses of the canvass, but wished it kept secret, as neither his family nor any one would ever know it unless I told them. Inclosed in this was a greenback, or national bank note, for $1,000. It was as gratifying as it was liberal, and, holding up the letter and bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon, and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Matthews remarked that it came in good time, referring to the appeal of the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee for money to aid in the arrangements for the canvass already in active progress. The bill was then passed around from hand to hand and examined.

Here is what Mr. Nesbitt said in his letter of July 11, three weeks later, inclosing a *check* for $1,000:

> New York, July 11, 1868.
>
> Dear Sir: Allow me to congratulate you upon the result of the first battle of the political campaign, and to predict a satisfactory result at its close. *As you are about to leave your present occupation* for the more active and expensive one of a canvass for the approaching election, I beg to offer the inclosed to assist in paying the cost.

Nothing about a payment three weeks earlier for the identical purpose of assisting Mr. Colfax in a contest impending, but not yet begun, which was to transfer Mr. Colfax to a higher and more expensive position! It is evident that Mr. Colfax, in his dire extremity to account for the $1,200 deposit of June 22, borrowed the idea, and almost the phraseology which he employed, from the Nesbitt letter of July 11. If Judge Hale saw this letter before the committee forced it out, he would very properly have advised Mr. Colfax not to produce it, since it contained explosive material which would blow up the whole theory of the defense. Hence we say that the attacks on Judge Hale by the brass-collar fraternity are both unjust and imbecile.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Another Bad Memory.

The following is Judge Sherman's letter to Legrand Lockwood, Jr., of the New York Stock Exchange, asking for $10,000 for services rendered in having a tax repealed:

> Judge's Rooms, U. S. Court for the Northern District of Ohio,
> March 27, 1872.
>
> Last summer, at the instance of your father, I attempted to get such a construction placed upon the revenue laws as would relieve the bankers and brokers from the payment of a heavy tax. There was a partial success, but such a boasting, or rather publicity, was given to it that the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to it, and he forbade the order to be issued. There was then no remedy but in Congress, and so suggested to your father. He then wrote me the inclosed letter. On the authority and in consideration of what he said in it, I went to work and had an interview with Mr. Boutwell and with John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, with Mr. Garfield, and other prominent members of Congress, and the result was, that it became the policy of the Administration to repeal not only the tax in question, but the stamp and other taxes. I think this result was brought about by discussions raised and influences used by me. The taxes are not yet repealed, but they are certain to be within the next sixty days. If your father were living there would be no necessity for asking about it; but, as the agreement was made through him, I fear there may arise a misunderstanding, and therefore ask you to inquire into it and ascertain whether the Committee of the Stock Exchange still recognize the contract. If they do, it is all right, and I will continue my labors. Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Please preserve the letter. Another thing—please inquire what is the selling-value of the stock of the Central Pacific railroad of California, and let me know.
>
> Yours truly, C. T. Sherman.

In this letter, Judge Sherman asserts that he did each of the following things:

1. That he so influenced the subordinate officers of the Treasury that they construed the Revenue law to relieve bankers and brokers from the payment of a heavy tax, but that Mr. Boutwell, coming to hear of it, reversed the order.

2. That he then suggested an appeal to Congress, and received a written promise of $10,000.

3. "In consideration of" this promise "I went to work and had an interview with Mr. Boutwell, and with John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, with Mr. Garfield, and other prominent members of Congress," and the policy was adopted of repealing the tax.

4. He claims that this result "was brought about by discussions raised, and influences used by me."

This was the statement made by him when he was demanding the $10,000 fee promised for preparing the change in the law. Now, when brought to face the brokers of whom he demanded the money, he states on oath:

1. That he never sought to influence anybody to have the law construed differently.

2. That he never went to work to induce Congress to change the law.

3. That he never, by word or letter, exchanged views with Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Garfield on the subject.

4. That he never sought by discussions or otherwise to influence legislative action on the subject, the change in the policy of the Administration was in no wise due to him.

When a man holding the high position of a Judge of the United States Court thus places himself before the public in making broad and emphatic assertions of fact as a reason why he should be paid $10,000, and then upon oath as broadly and emphatically declares that the statements in his letter were false in every particular, there can be but one judgment, and that is, that his seat on the Federal bench should be vacated instantly.

For bold and unblushing falsehood this case of Judge Sherman's will compare with that of Colfax, Patterson, Caldwell, and Pomeroy. Judge Sherman is his own accuser. Swearing that the statements in his letter were false merely fastens upon him the disgrace of making a demand for services never rendered, and of fabrication of official evidence to support the fraudulent demand.—*Tribune.*

More Pomeroyism in Alabama! Mr. Grant's Postmaster at Mobile, a person of the name of Moulton, is now discovered to have purchased the office for the sum of $6,000, "placed where it would do the most good" in the hands of Congressmen and others having the ear of the President and influence with Senators. And, worse still, the $6,000 was raised by the virtuous Moulton by hypothecating $10,000 worth of postage stamps—Moulton being at the time in possession of the office. The compensation of the Postmaster at Mobile is limited by law to $4,000 a year, yet such are the conveniences for official stealing by Federal officeholders in the "reconstructed" States that this patriotic Republican party rogue could afford to pay $6,000 for the appointment. He is one of the interesting pets of the interesting Senator Spencer, who is a compatriot of Pomeroy, Harlan, Caldwell, and Patterson in his mode of getting office.

A question upon which public curiosity is beginning to be somewhat excited is this: How many Republican party "leaders," and "representative men," and "statesmen" are there left, of whom it may be said they are probably free from bribery, theft, perjury, or some other form of crime or corruption.—*Chicago Times.*

A Horrible Story.

Some years ago there was a well known engineer, whose name is not given for good and sufficient reasons, who ran a passenger train on one of the most popular and most traveled roads that runs out of Indianapolis. At a curtain place on the road, every night for about a week, as the passenger train run by this engineer came thundering along, it was certain to be thrown from the track by obstructions placed there. Several of these mishaps to the train caused loss of life, and the company was becoming considerably alarmed, and the ability of the engineer was becoming seriously questioned. One night, as the unfortunate train was nearing the fatal spot, the engineer, who had been sitting grum and silent at the throttle, turned to the fireman and said, "If this train jumps the track at this place to-night, you follow me; don't stop for anything, but keep close after me. Somebody has been throwing this train off the track, and I'm going to catch him." When the train arrived at the usual place it struck a misplaced rail and was banked. The engineer, closely followed by the fireman, jumped from the engine and ran into a corn field, and started up a man that lay concealed there. Upon bringing the culprit back to the wreck the enraged passengers wanted to lynch him, but the engineer, a stern, cold, determined man, prevented them, saying he would take charge of him, and through the intercession of the conductor the trembling wretch was left in charge of the engineer. The train was righted and was soon speeding on its way. The prisoner, who had confessed his fiendishness, had been seated on the engine, and the fireman placed beside him as a guard. When the train was on a smooth piece of track, bowling along at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer beckoned the fireman to stand out of the way. The fireman stepped aside and the engineer picked up a round stick of wood and struck the criminal such a blow upon the head that it completely stunned him. He then caught the quivering form of the poor wretch, and, opening the furnace doors, threw his body into the hot, seething hell of flame. The doors were shut, the train rattled along, and never, until upon his death-bed the engineer confessed the act, was it ascertained what had been the fate of the fiend who had been in the habit of throwing the train off the track.—*Exchange.*

A Mermaid.

The Los Angeles *Express* says that a genuine mermaid is now on exhibition in that place, having been caught in the Pacific waters a few weeks since, and embalmed by a physician of San Diego. It is thus described: "The eyes, in large sockets, were pricked to let out the water in the embalming process. The mouth is very broad, with twenty-eight curved and singularly shaped teeth. The nose is an abomination of the Roman and the snub. The brow is heavily indented with heavy brain lopes; long and broad ears adorn the queer-looking head, and short, wooly hair covers the head and sides of the face. The cerebellum and Adam's apple are very prominent. The arms are long and terminate in long claws, consisting of four fingers and a thumb, with the sharpest of nails. There are eleven ribs extending around the body and meeting at the breast. Here the fishy portion of the thing begins. It is covered with scales, the spine having the dorsal fin, and the fish continuing in the usual development to the tip of the tail.

A Buffalo paper announces that by the recent burning of an ice-house there, 20,000 tons of ice were "reduced to ashes."

Miscellaneous.

New Haven has a library for its policemen.

At the present time not a single box of tin is manufactured in the United States.

There are eleven kinds of Methodists and nine kinds of Presbyterians in this country.

The franking privilege cost the Government $732 per year for each member of the House.

The latest sure cure for consumption is from Germany, and consists of raw beef and onions.

A Kentuckian, whose baptismal name is Grant, has petitioned the Legislature to change it to Jeff. Davis.

Buzz-saw item—Henry Stonaker, of Palestine, Texas. In his life he was lovely, and in his death he was divided.

Philadelphia will tax her street car passengers to help the centennial fund, and expects to raise $1,500,000 from that source.

Philadelphia wants the dress, manners and customs of 1776 commemorated in the coming centennial by those who attend.

A North Carolina veteran of color, anxious to die with the harness on, joined the fire company, and died of overwork at 108.

In former years to be married on Saturday was considered common and *outre* in fashionable circles, but now-a-days it is quite the correct thing.

A Charlestonian claims to have recently read the Bible through in sixty-five hours, understandingly. The Old Testament was done in 50 hours and the New in 15.

A writer divides men, with regard to laughter, into three classes, viz.: the he, he, he! the ho, ho, ho! and the ha, ha, ha! men,—the shallow, the gross, and the refined.

The franking privilege, recently abolished by Congress, flourished to the green old age of 90 years, having been enacted in 1782, during Washington's first administration.

Mark Twain, in speaking of cannibalism, grows serious for once, and solemnly declares that, for his own part, he "would rather go hungry for two days than eat an old personal friend."

Edwin Booth, in playing Hamlet, frequently uses in the grave-yard scene the skull of a horse thief named Glover, who was hanged in the West for stealing horses, and who bequeathed his skull to the elder Booth as a momento.

The *Jewish Messenger* has no faith in the conversion of Christians to Judaism, especially when they are marriageable young women. He thinks, as a general thing, there are other attractions besides the Jewish religion.

Millerism is reviving in Vermont. The world, it is there affirmed by some, is coming to an end toward the close of the present year. Others think that the catastrophe will occur during the present winter. There are a good many meetings, and there is a good deal of preaching and excitement.

The *Scientific Press* says: "The reel hitherto used to measure the speed of ships is another time-honored institution that is passing away. The rhysimeter is an instrument which permanently connects the water with an indicator in the captain's room, remarking the exact speed at all times.

Unexpectedly to the public, and his relatives, too, for that matter, the *post mortem* examination of the remains of ex-Gov. Geary disclosed the fact that the sudden death of the late State Executive was not caused by heart disease, nor the affection of any other vital organ. Nervous prostration, say the physicians, suddenly snapped asunder the thread of life.

A Philadelphia paper gives a statement of the wealth of Philadelphia editors: Childs, $1,500,000; Forney, $1,450,000; McMichael, $1,350,000; Harding, 1,325,000; Robb & Biddle, $1,320,000; Peacock & Wells, $1,325,000; Swain, $1,310,000; Cassidy, $1,305,000; Morwitz, $1,300,000; Warburton, $1,200,000; Dealy, $1,385,000; School & Blakely, $1,280,000.

The Oldest Republic.—Spain makes the sixth republic of Europe. The smallest of these, or the smallest and the oldest in the world, is San Marino, perched away up in the Alpine country. It is only 22 miles square, and as it consists chiefly of a craggy mountain 2,200 feet high, the Governor standing at the summit can survey his whole country. For 400 years it has gone quietly on its way, its silk-weaving peasants happy and contented, and protected by its standing army of 80 men. Its Presidents are chosen every six months.

Another Vesuvius Horror.

The accident last September, by which an Englishman and American lost their lives while being lowered by ropes into the crater of Vesuvius, had a counterpart on July 15, when a Belgian named Le Mirx and a Swiss named Schmidt met a similar horrible fate. These foolhardy tourists insisted on being lowered, and in spite of remonstrances of the guides, took hold of the loops and swung over the gloomy void. The guides' last warning to them was not to venture inward. Whether they were smothered with the fumes of sulphur, or, missing a step, were hurled into the abyss, nobody will ever know. Contrary to the advice of the guides, they let go the looped ropes and ventured into the crater's recesses. The tourists above cried out, but no response came. The guides were lowered repeatedly, and several of the excursionists went as far as the ropes would allow, in search of their comrades, but in vain. This is the third disaster of this nature within the past ten years.

Explosion of a Flour Mill.—A flour mill is reported to have exploded at Glasgow, Scotland, recently. The cause of the explosion is stated to have been, that two of the revolving mill-stones, on account of the accidental stoppage of the supply of grain, rubbed against each other and threw out sparks. These sparks ignited the fine particles of dust diffused through the air in the exhaust conduits, the rapid combustion of which caused a high temperature and expansion, which resulted in an explosion.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

WANTED, $400,000.

Likewise the Postmaster who Carried It Off—What a Thrifty and Saving Young Man Can Accomplish.

[Granville (N. Y.) Cor. New York World.]

The facts of the life that I am giving as briefly and tersely as possible have startled this section of the State far and wide.

Last Friday Thomas Cree—commonly known hereabouts as "Tom" Cree—was put in bankruptcy at Buffalo. Born on an island of Lake Champlain, spending his early days in a poor house, cared for in boyhood by a kind benefactor, he now turns up as one of the boldest adventurers whose deeds have ever been recorded in this State. Mr. J. M. Northrup, of North Greenville, was the foster-parent of Tom Cree, brought him up in his own family, and amid surroundings that were pleasant and pure. Even as a lad Cree developed a speculative spirit, and finally became widely known as a dealer in "horse gold" by selling cheap imitation gold watches at horse races and fairs. He developed as a speculator after several attempts to continue in a fixed and permanent business, and soon by the boldness of his transactions and the prodigality of his expenditures became widely known as a man of wealth. This brought influence and increased business, and in the end made Tom Cree one of the foremost men in this section of Washington county. Carrying out his operations with still bolder endeavors he announced, a few years ago, that he was going West as a banker. He took with him the fruits of his extensive speculations (in which he had made much wealth), and really established several banks in Iowa—one at Belle Plains, another at Tama City, and still another at Nevada City. These operations only improved his financial standing with his creditors here, and his borrowing operations were almost unlimited. He is alleged to have received heavy loans on forged and fictitious mortgages. One of these was on an extensive tract of land in Iowa, which an investigation showed was the property of Oakes Ames. To another bank in this section he presented a mortgage for $10,000 on an entire section of land in Iowa. Developments just made indicate that no such section (no such number) exists in that State. While in the confidence of our bankers he represented that Henry L. Smith, a distinguished Western financier and capitalist, was his partner, and so completely had he won the confidence of his numerous friends that his story was believed, and the indorsement of the mythical "Henry L. Smith" brought thousands of dollars. When the notes of Cree came due he presented others, and when these finally went to protest he made such representations that a settlement was delayed until he could hear from his "agents" in the West. On small sums borrowed from farmers and others he paid extravagant rates of interest, frequently returned the principal some time before it was due, pretending that he had too much money on hand. Winning the confidence of the leaders in this way he would, it is said, on the next occasion borrow all that would be given him, and then payment was not thought of. He was, four years ago, thought to have been worth a quarter of a million of dollars, and he borrowed money to pay the tax on a pretended enormous income, and he was then rated by commercial agencies as "A No. 1." He was for years postmaster, and made this position conducive to his speculative plans. Incredulous ones were told that if Tom Cree was good enough to be postmaster he ought to be trusted. Within a year the bubble has burst, and to-day hundreds of rich men are made poorer, some of them almost penniless; and hundreds, yes thousands, of poor men as well as widows and others, find their little bank accounts in the hands of an absconding speculator. The banks are heavy losers by forged notes, mortgages, etc. The banks at Poultney, Vt., Whitehall, Granville, Fort Edward, and, it is said, one New York bank, suffer. The losses to banks alone foot up fully $250,000, and not less than $150,000 is due to farmers and others. His accounts as postmaster are now being investigated by Detective Spencer, of the Postal Department, and it is generally believed that they will be found in a surprising condition. A peculiar and distressing feature of the case is the fact that his early benefactor, Mr. J. H. Northrup, of this place, who had always reposed implicit confidence in Cree, is almost ruined financially. The operations of Cree have swept away a handsome competency which Mr. Northrup had a few years ago. He was a heavy indorser for Cree, and stuck to him till the last moment, saying, in the end, when the full wreck of his fortune was revealed, "Well, Tom, you have at last sent me where I took you from." Within a year the allegation was made that Cree had taken to drink, and that before his sudden disappearance he was evidently endeavoring to drown his sorrows in the temporary oblivion of intoxication. It has been asked what became of the immense sums of money which he received. His fast life consumed everything. His personal expenses exceeded $25,000 per annum. He had the fastest horses in the county, and was the most liberal man in all things. He was known by all, and liked by all for his openhandedness and liberality on all occasions. Some time ago he erected a costly monument in his lot in the cemetery—so costly and magnificent that it was an object of attraction to visitors from the city. Cree is supposed to be out West, speculating again. He is about thirty-five years of age, light build, blue eyes, and not of an impressive appearance. It is reported that he was seen last week in Essex county, where he was traveling under the suggestive name of "Shift." The correctness of this is doubted. In conclusion, I need only state that no event in this section has ever created so much feeling, nor has ever any other experience been so costly to the people nor a better lesson taught. The credulous creditors of Cree acknowledge this with shame.

THERE is no less than 1,100,000 lives insured in the United States at an average of about $2,700 each. This vast business is divided chiefly among seventy odd companies.

The South African Diamond Fields.

We quote the following from an interesting article in *Scribner's* for March, on "Life in the New Diamond Diggings" of South Africa:

The population of the diggings is rather mixed, but on the whole well disposed and law-abiding. The English element predominates, yet a good number of Americans are here, some Germans, and a sprinkling of Frenchmen, Italians, and Spaniards. The Dutch boers of course predominate in the surrounding country and are numerous at the diggings. As a rule they are not favorites; the English especially hate them heartily, and their regard is returnek with interest. The Germans are more apt to be diamond dealers than diamond diggers. Native laborers, Kaffirs, Korannas, and Hottentots swarm at the fields. The "Zulus" are the most trustworthy, and the fresher they are from the up-country Kraals, the better. The native women about the camps are chiefly Hottentots and Korannas. They find ample and profitable employment as washer-women, household servants, etc.

A large number of trades and professions are represented in the camps; carpenters, tent-makers, and blacksmiths find constant employment at remunerative rates. Butchers make rapid fortunes, the demand for meat being enormous. Bakers and confectioners find quick market for their wares at exorbitant prices. Photographers are already on the ground, and Du Toit's Pan has a matrimonial agent! There are also doctors, lawyers, watchmakers, and jewelers. Hotel-keepers, store-keepers and auctioneers are plentiful, the last finding all the business they want, and as they get ten per cent. of the sales their profits are very large.

The hotels do a rushing business; three meals a day are furnished; breakfast at 8, 2s.; tiffin (lunch) at 1, 2s.; dinner at 6, 2s. 6d. A bed costs 2s. or 2s. 6d., a "shake-down" 1s. or 1s. 6d. Some diggers board and lodge regularly at the hotels, but it is a bad practice. The food supplied is abundant but of small variety—mutton and beef, venison, a few vegetables, white and brown bread of indifferent quality, and plenty of tea and coffee. There is no style—the rough digger in his shirt-sleeves elbows the gorgeously-arrayed diamond dealer, or the clergyman of the camp—one man is as good as another, and all are free and easy.

Sunday is generally observed as a day of rest, and the churches are well attended. The Church of England has regular chaplains at all the camps, with stated places of worship at all the older stations. The Methodists are well represented, and so are the Roman Catholics. The boers are generally members of the Dutch Reformed Church, but their religious feeling is not apt to be very fine, or strong enough to prevent their being what the Yankee diggers call "mean cusses." Collections have been made for the erection of permanent church-buildings, and substantial structures are everywhere taking the place of the insufficient and unstable church tents heretofore in use.

Amusements are well provided for. We have already a Theater Royal (at Du Toit's Pan), where appreciative and paying audiences are regularly gathered. A grand ballad concert, with the comedy of "Delicate Ground" and the farce of "Box and Cox," was the first performance, by gentlemen amateurs. The price of seats is usually 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., or 4s. for reserved seats. A company of actors and vocalists make regular tours of the diggings and find it profitable. We have had a circus stationed here for some time, and it was well filled with merry diggers. Billiard-tables are numerous in every camp, and several bowling-alleys are doing a roaring business.

The Unwashed Prince.

One day the Crown Prince of Germany heard an uproar in his nursery. He stepped in to inquire, and the nurse said: "Prince Henry refuses to be washed." "What, my son, will you not be washed and made clean?" "No, I won't be washed," he petulantly responded; "I don't like to be washed. Let me be." "Well," said Fritz, "if that is his choice, let him be, he need not be washed!" Away he bounded with great glee at having conquered the nurse, and getting his own way. By and by the nurse and Prince Henry took a ride through the Thier Garten and streets of Berlin. He soon noticed that the sentries stationed all over the city did not give them the customary salute. "Why don't the soldiers present arms, nurse?" "I cannot tell," she said; "we are dressed correctly, are in the royal carriage, and I cannot guess why they refuse us the honors." At eventide his papa asked Prince Henry if he had enjoyed his ride to-day. "No, papa, not a bit." "Not a bit? What can the matter be?" "Why, papa, not a soldier recognized or saluted us in driving all round the city, and we had on uniform, and rode in the royal carriage." "Ah!" he says to the lad; "soldiers did not salute you, eh! Well, you must understand, my boy, that no Prussian soldier will present arms to an unwashed Prince!"

A GOAT ON THE RAMPAGE.—A retired clergyman sends an account of a little affair that happened in his place. It appears that there was a young woman, a fine-spirited girl, engaged at a wash-tub, opposite an open door. Just behind her was a young man, as is generally the case; and in the yard was an old buck that was allowed the freedom of the premises, which is not always the case, we are glad to say. Well, this old buck came to the door and looked in, and the young man, going behind the young woman, pointed his finger straight at the buck, and the old fellow, recognizing at once the pressing character of this mute invitation, put down his head and dashed forward, and the miserable man stepped to one side and fled, and the young woman, unconscious of the arrangements, received the awful shock without warning, and passed over the tub, and the air for an instant appeared to be full of slippers, and wet clothes, and soap, and hot water, and suds. And the next moment that goat came flying out of the door at a dreadful speed, bald the whole length of his spine, and with a wild look in his eye. And for an hour afterward he stood back of the barn, scratching his chin, and trying to recall all the circumstances in the unfortunate affair.—*Danbury News.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Fattening Cattle in Illinois.

Most Illinois feeders give their fattening cattle all the corn they will eat, whether ground, husked, scraped, or on the stalk—shock corn. The grain is the main article of diet, hay or corn fodder—"roughness"—a relish, instead of the reversed order, that makes the grain a sort of dessert.

John A. Alexander's plan is said to have been to feed the cattle down with corn. This otherwise wasteful method becomes an economical one, when the cattle are followed by hogs—from one to two to the steer—where it is practicable. By properly regulating the number of hogs, they will clean up the waste almost entirely; and all agree, I believe, that the hogs do better with this system than any other. We grind corn for cattle and steam it for hogs; this plan removes the necessity for either.

We grind corn for cattle that they may assimilate it better—get out of it more of the fat there is in it. But so long as we catch in one where the other misses, what is the loss? The thing is to get the corn into fat; whether beef or pork is immaterial, for, on food, they are usually about the same price. Cattle fed on corn do gain rapidly, and the grain they void is ready cooked for the pigs that feed themselves. A great saving of labor is thus effected; shelling corn, hauling to and from the mill, to say nothing of toll, cooking for hogs, and feeding them. Every man can estimate the cost for himself; but "many a little makes a muckle," and the economy is important in proportion to the extent of business done.

In conversation with a large farmer and feeder of Pike county, Ill., the other evening, I asked if they had never tried grinding for themselves with the iron crushers. Certainly, he replied, there is one of them laid up on nearly every farm in our section of country. I don't know of anybody who is using them, it costs so much, with labor at twenty to twenty-five dollars per month, to grind for a large lot of stock; and, besides, as we feed, the cattle grind for nothing, and we get all out of the corn there is in it—if a little less beef, a little more pork, usually worth about the same, so we lose nothing after all, you see.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Meteorology in Agriculture.

The value of the barometer to the farmer in hay and grain harvest has frequently been demonstrated. Now we are to have an important branch of the public service employed in aid of agriculture. The powers of the Signal Office have been enlarged by the act of Congress of June 10, 1873, and extended to the more immediate interests of agriculture. Appropriation is made by that act for the expenses of storm signals, by telegraph, announcing the probable approach and force of storms throughout the United States, for the benefit of agriculture as will as commerce. To aid in the accomplishment of the object, the Chief Signal Officer has issued a circular to agricultural and horticultural societies, inviting any suggestions or recommendations to perfect the system now established, and to render it more directly useful to the agricultural interests, and suggesting that the best mode in which such societies can operate with the Signal Officer in the matter is by the appointment of permanent committees to confer occasionally with the Chief Signal Officer, and to take, in conjunction with him, such steps as may be desirable. A large number of societies have already responded to the request of the Signal Officer, and appointed the committees as proposed. It is not to be understood that these committees are to take meteorological observations or make reports for the signal service, their only object being to obtain their practical cooperation through correspondence and conference.

Relative Profits of Wheat, Oats, and Barley.

In the States east of Ohio and north of Maryland, the growing of wheat has in most localities given way to the raising of other crops, the sale of which will buy more flour than the land will produce. This is of course less the case toward the western edge of the section mentioned, and very notably increases toward the coast, where, as in Massachusetts, the annual yield of breadstuffs is only a fraction of the quantity consumed by the population. But it is somewhat surprising to find that California, with its vaunted advantages for wheat-growing, should show a decided tendency in the same direction.

From published statements before us, it appears the area in wheat in that State yields only an average of nineteen bushels to the acre, while barley gives thirty-five bushels, and oats forty-five bushels per acre. The cash value of the yield per acre for each of the three crops is set down respectively at $18.24, $21.84 and $26.90, from which it will be seen that barley yields in dollars nearly one-fifth, and oats nearly one-half more than wheat for a given average.

Six-sevenths of the export of barley from California is to Peru, the Orient, British Columbia, Chili, and Japan. The export of oats is chiefly to Australia, British Columbia, Japan, China, Mexico, and New Zealand. These facts are suggestive not only with reference to the future of agriculture on the Pacific coast, but with regard to the probable direction of that commercial enterprise which sooner or later must dot the South Sea with the ships and steamers of a great and varied traffic.

How to Make the Crops More Profitable.

But how are we to so utilize the products of our farms as to render them profitable and aid in their fertilization? To sell corn at 25 cents a bushel, and haul it to market, will not pay very large profits. We must then adopt some economical and easy transforming process, by which we may realize higher prices for our corn. The cheapest and the easiest managed farm manufactory that I can suggest is first-class cattle, horses, mules and hogs. With these for our machinery, corn and grain for our fuel, and industry and intelligence for our engineers, we will convert our corn and grass into more profitable and marketable products that will give us one dollar per bushel for our corn, and twenty dollars per ton for our hay, and in this way we will utilize farm products and fertilizing material, and be able to return to the soil a large proportion of the nutrient materials abstracted by the crops. If we will make specialties of fine horses and cattle on our high lands, and of hogs and mules on our low lands, we will find that corn and grass are very profitable crops, but do not feed your corn and hay to scrub stock.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

Drains.

As a rule, ditches or drains no more than twenty inches in depth are insufficient except to carry off surface water. No drain will be quite effectual unless at least three feet deep. As a rule, also, no straw should be put into drains or covered ditches, in any way, either as covering or filling. It attracts rats, mice and other vermin, and their burrowings are often injurious. With these exceptions, the ditch described might work pretty well for a few years, but on figuring up the cost of all the work, gathering materials included, it will most likely be found to be equal to a good tile drain, which would last twenty years, and might last fifty. If this is so, tile is evidently cheaper.

Curious Facts About Water.

The extent to which water mingles with bodies apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering opal, which beauty wears as an ornament, is only flint and water.

Of every twelve hundred tons of earth which a landholder has in his estate, four hundred are water. The snow-capped summits of Snowden and Ben Nevis have many million tons of water in a solidified form. In every plaster-of-Paris statue which an Italian carries through our streets for sale, there is one pound of water to every four pounds of chalk.

The air we breathe contains five grains of water to each cubic foot of its bulk. The potatoes and the turnips which are boiled for our dinner have, in their raw state, the one seventy-five per cent., the other ninety per cent. of water. If a man weighing ten stone were squeezed flat in a hydraulic press, seven and a half stone of water would run out, and only two and a half of dry residue remain. A man is, chemically speaking, forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water.

In plants we find water thus mingling no less wonderfully. A sunflower evaporates one and a quarter pints of water a day, and a cabbage about the same quantity. A wheat-plant exhales, in a hundred and seventy-two days, about one hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat, on this calculation, draws and passes out about ten tons of water per day. The sap of plants is the medium through which this mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant. Timber in France is, for instance, dyed by various colors being mixed with water, and poured over the roots of the tree. Dahlias are also colored by a similar process.

Good Rules for Emergencies.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these short rules of action in cases of accident. It would not be a bad thing to cut this out and carry them in one's pocket-book, or, better yet, commit them to memory:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing, dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a pencil.

Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into your ear.

If any artery is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil and increase danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath, and then stoop low; but if carbonic is suspected, walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, or cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or the end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by warm mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalies; for alkaline poisons, give acids; white of an egg is good in most cases.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lie flat.

If in the water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

A Hint.

To secure oneself from the danger of taking cold, nothing is surer than to bathe the feet every day. If the pores of the skin are closed in any part of the body, that part is either unnaturally hot or cold. If the circulation is vigorous, it overheats because it cannot escape through these 'scape pipes of the system. If the circulation is sluggish, if there is but little vitality, the blood of the veins stagnates, and the blood of the arteries, which carries heat and life, cannot get there; hence the first step in keeping the feet warm is to keep the pores open. The pores of the soles of the feet are much the largest in the whole body; hence the necessity of keeping the pores in the soles always open. That can only be done in one way. Keep the feet clean; clean away the concretions of perspirations, oil and dust, which are always accumulating, and seal the tops of these pores, the chimneys of the system, hermetically. Each morning, before you dress, put both feet in cold water for a second or two; they need go no deeper than the toes, then wipe dry. This bath ought to be attended to by all persons of sedentary habits. Many have got rid of the discomfort of cold feet in the way described. If persons have no strength nor vitality, this, as other methods, will fail.

ONE EDITOR NOT IN A HURRY.—A Hartford subscriber writes that he is just recovering from small-pox, and will be on in a few days to renew his subscription. We hope he won't mind a little thing like that. We will send the paper and wait for the money. We will wait cheerfully. We ain't of that avaricious kind of people who will grab as for very life. We despise such things. There's no earthly reason for his coming on; we will wait.—*Danbury News.*

CAN a pretty woman be a plain cook?

The Secret of Keeping Good Health.

The Springfield *Union* says: Mr. George Catlin, the lately deceased American painter, has left us a thin octavo of less than a hundred pages, entitled "The Breath of Life," in which he develops a theory of health formed and matured by him during his long sojourn among our Western Indian tribes, of which the above motto is the key. Finding no cases of infant mortality or physical deformity among our aborigines, and satisfied from personal observation that this has not resulted from any custom of killing off the puny and unpromising births, he set to work to ascertion the causes of this exemption from those ills of civilized life, and thinks he has done it by discovering that almost always by day, and uniformly by night, the Indians keep their mouths shut. They have the universal impression that this is essential to health and good physical development; and they form their babies to the habit of breathing through their nostrils when asleep, by pinching their mouths closely together. This, and the pure air of unconfined lives, is Mr. Catlin's explanation of the facts which so strongly impressed him in contrast with the condition of things which he had left behind among the whites. He himself went among these tribes a confirmed invalid; but learning their method of nourishing the lungs with the atmosphere, he forced himself into the same practices, and regained a state of comfortable and long protracted vigor.

His treatise is packed with instances, and is profusely illustrated with the oddest facial contortions and contrasts of his pencil. His idea is that the apertures of the nose are formed for the express purpose of cleaning the air of its impurities, thus fitting it to be taken into the respiratory organs. If taken through the mouth all these impurities go into the lungs, and breed all kinds of disease. Nightmare and unrefreshing sleep are caused by breathing through the mouth. Snorers generally have this habit. These people do not know that their mouths are open, for they shut them instantly on awaking. But the dryness of the mouth and throat tells the story, as the saliva thus is exhausted. Sleeping on the back is not injurious or unpleasant if the mouth is closed. The Indians sleep thus, with their heads raised so as to incline the teeth to meet. No pillows is a bad usage, letting the head sink to a horizontal line with the body; but the fashionable square pillows are also very hurtful, which elevates the shoulder with the head. Babies should never be kept closely to their mothers during the night, the smothering warmth inducing the habit of opening the mouth to breathe. Nor should their faces be covered in sleep for the same reason. They do not need warmth as much as free, fresh air. The Indians understand all about this, and in their native separation from the whisky drinking of their white neighbors, they would seem to have been about as exempt from bodily ailments as the wild animals of their prairies.

Mr. Catlin very likely has carried his pet notion fully as far as it will bear when he says that curvature of the spine, idiocy, deafness, polypus in the nose, malformation and neuralgia, and three-fourths of the physical deformities and premature deaths, from conception to old age, are caused, or greatly aggravated, by these wrong modes of sleeping.

The Washington Monument.

The Washington Monument question is again up. Grace Greenwood, in her letter to the New York *Times*, says:

They are agitating the subject of again grappling with the Washington Monument. I half wish they would let it alone—and leave us something of the past untouched by the contractor and the jobbist—something for the mad waves of improvement to dash against in vain. Why carry it up to the heaven-daring height first contemplated? Washington will not come down and pose himself on it—and we are hardly the people to utilize it, as the French did the Vendome Column—as a favorite point for the sublime self-destruction of unfortunate poets and lovers and ruined gamesters and politicians. Here, where the poet and lover are not, and the gamester and politician are one, there is little need of it. Lord Bacon says: "The way to great place is by a winding stair," and from that "great place" our political idols fall fast and far enough. Lured by the three arch tempters of the age, alcohol, ambition and avarice, they one after another cast themselves down and are dashed to pieces, leaving us to mourn and marvel

That we can call these delicate creatures ours,
But not their appetites.

An unknown patriot, who vails his light under the signature of "M," writes to the *Chronicle* opposing the completion of the monument on the original plan as too costly a piece of patriotism, and proposes, instead, to finish it off with "an appropriate entablature, and upon its top to provide for fire that shall never be extinguished while the Republic shall exist."

Here is economy for you!

Mr. M. also proposes that this perpetual fire shall he "watched and tended by a few war-worn veterans from year to year, and from century to century." It is a grand idea, but veterans, though prodigies of longevity, will die at last; even Revolutionary pensioners are giving out. Then what will be done? Must we have a new war to keep the monument in veterans? or shall we establish an order of vestal virgins, and look to New England to supply the sacred fire tenders? She will respond generously as she always does in a patriotic emergency.

The Republican Feeling in Europe.

Foreign letters announce that the first symptoms of a republic have appeared in the north of Europe. Sweden has just refused to vote the King the cash necessary for a magnificent coronation fete, and one of the Deputies, Hedlen by name, indulged in an address pertinent to the occasion, which might have emanated from an English agitator. He objected to the proposed pageant on the ground that it was not worth while for Sweden to make itself ridiculous. A republican feeling is also said to be growing gradually in Norway and Denmark.

THE ex-Empress Eugenie has an income of £12,000.

George Sand on the Dead Emperor.

The Paris *Temps*, says the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, prints a letter from George Sand, dated Jan. 10, containing some remarkable passages concerning Napoleon III. After remarking that three years ago the Emperor had already ceased to exist, the authoress goes on to say:

"The war with Prussia was not even an allusion, for he was unable to conceal from himself that the specter of defeat had appeared, and was hurrying him fatally to destruction. * * * In the days of Ham, by his correspondence and his other writings, he showed himself a young man without energy dominated by a powerful dream, a dream conceived in infancy, and kept alive by those who surrounded him, and to whose influence he submitted with the resignation of lassitude. Without real instruction, he showed great intelligence, and had the rudiments and even the flashes of genius rather literary than philosophic, rather philosophic than political. Failing health, vitality tottering, unequal, and at times suspended by the reflux of emotions and stifled pain. However, no bitterness, no rancor, very little anger; too contemplative to be passionate; amiable, loving, made to love in private life; disinterested with regard to himself—see what formidable contrasts—capable of the greatest political crimes, because his notion of the rights of humanity differs from ours. When I spoke to him, when I saw him at the Elysee twice a week, I was completely deceived, and believing myself fooled by him, would not see him again. I quitted Paris, and failed to keep a rendezvous he had given me. No one said, '*Le Roi a failli attendre!*' but '*L'Empereur a attendu!*' But I continued to write to him when I hoped to save a victim, to comment on his answers, and to observe all his acts. I convinced myself he had no intention of fooling any one; he fooled all the world and himself. He believed what he said, but regarding himself as the sole means of salvation, as the instrument invested with an inevitable mission, not feeling the necessary physical and moral energy, but reckoning upon them in the fatal arrangement of circumstances, he adopted all the ideas which were suggested to him under the form of oracles. Go on, he said; and if such a thing be impossible, I will try another, and if it be bad, it will teach me. The exercise of absolute power aiding him, this habit of playing heads or tails with events became a monomania, and his tranquil and patient fatalism assumed all the appearance of strength and cleverness."

In speaking of the Emperor's appearance, George Sand says that all she saw of the caged eagle of Ham was the cage—something restless, constrained, timid, which toned down into an expression of sadness and tenderness. Of his natural disposition she remarks that he was terribly persecuted, and that a pretended or false reason of state struck with impotency the man of feeling, who deplores in principle the means employed to give him power. He appeared to ignore the excesses and ready to disavow them. He disavowed nothing, and accepted with cowardly pain the murders in the streets and the persecution throughout France. George Sand thinks Napoleon III. deserves neither great praise nor great blame. He was neither a monster nor an idiot. He had several good qualities.

"He had also a dream of French grandeur which did not belong to a sound understanding, nor was it that of a second-rate mind. Of a truth, France would be too much disgraced if she had submitted for twenty years to the will of a driveler working in his own interest. One would be obliged to despair of her. The fact is that she took this meteor for a star; this silent dreamer for an astute politician. Then when she saw him succumb under disasters which she should have forseen and prevented she took him for a coward. He was no coward; he had a cool courage and I believe that he did not cling to life. He felt himself crushed; the illusion of his role was gone, perhaps he was weary of himself."

English Reminiscences of the Crimean War.

A leading London journal, writing on the subject of the probability of war with Russia, and the diplomacy of the St. Petersburg Government, publishes the following:

It is a common opinion, almost an established fact, that the Emperor Nicholas would never have placed himself in absolute and pronounced hostility to England in 1854, if he had not been led to believe that she really did not mean fighting for Turkey. If so, the belief in our excessive peacefulness of temper was a grave misfortune both for us and for him. Whether the Russian Government has up to this time been guided by such arguments into supposing we shall never step from our gates to beat off the foe that saps up to them, but shall remain content in the reflection that we can repulse actual assault whenever it comes, this, of course, is a matter of which we have no knowledge. But we are strongly inclined think that the Russians have long gone on in the enjoyment of that supposition; for they had every reason to rely upon it, and even within a few months from to-day have been encouraged to pursue a steady policy of encroachment toward a position from which they could largely control the action of England in any matter of dispute whatever.

NEARLY every man on the New York *Herald* is Irish; those on the New York *Times* are English; the *Tribune* force is mainly native; of the *Sun*, ditto; *World*, ditto; *Post*, ditto; *Commercial*, ditto; *Mail*, Irish and native; *Telegram*, Irish; *News*, Irish; *Witness*, Canadian; *Staats Zeitung*, German; *Journal*, German; *Courier*, French; Brooklyn *Eagle*, Irish and native; and *Union*, native.

THE statement is made that only one of every nine of the 95,000 Protestant ministers in the United States have been able to provide for their families in the way of life insurance, and of these not more than half can pay the necessary premiums.

ANNE GIOVANOLI, aged 102 years, lately died in the Grisons of Switzerland, where it is said not to be unusual to see men aged between 80 and 90 years playing billiards.

New York has a man without muscles. He was a fare dealer, and about four years ago he was compelled to relinquish the practice of a lucrative profession, by a paralysis of the right fore-finger. The nerve cell (in the spinal column,) which supplied the joint, had died from overwork, and the muscles of the finger gradually passed away through disuse—atrophied the doctors call it. The dead cell in the spinal marrow, in some way, by contact, or sympathy, destroyed its neighbor, which controlled the same finger on the left hand. The atrophy extended over both hands, up the arms, to the chest shoulders and neck. At the present time there is not a muscle in those portions of the man's body. The arms hang useless and absolutely fleshless—mere skin and bone. The intercostal muscles are gone, and the man can make no respiratory movements requiring their action. The neck is œsiphagus, trachea and the spinal column clad in skin, and that is all, the processes of the latter, standing out as plainly as that in a skeleton. The Head unsupported hangs down on the chest, as though it were merely tied there.

To Young Men.

The young manwho has the ambition to make a great noise, in the world should learn boiler making.—he can make more noise at that trade, than any other business he can get into.

If he believes a man should "strike for gages," he learn black-smithing, especially if he is very good at "blowing.'

If he could imbrace a profession in which he could rise rapidly, he should become anæronaut. He couldn't find anything that would be better "for high."

He certainly could do a staving, and (perhaps a starving business) at the couper trade.

If he believes in "measures, not men, he will embard in the tailoring business.

If the one great object of nis life is to make money, he should get a position in tae United States Mint.

If he is a punctual sort of chap, and anxious to be "on time," he should put his hands to watch-making.

If he belives it to be the cheif end of man, to have his business largely "felt," why of course he will be a hatter.

If he wants to get at the "root of a thing," he will become a dentist—although if he does, he will often be very fond of "looking down in the mouth."

If a man is a burgler at the best, he should become a physician, and then he will not have any of his bad work thrown upon his hands. It is generally out of sight.

Should he not incline to high living but preser blain board, the carpenter trade will suit him, he can plain board enough at that.

If he is needy and well bred, he will be right at home at the baker trade.

He shouldn't become a cigar maker, if he does, his work will all end in smoke.

The young man who enjoyes plenty of company and always ready to scrape acquaintance, will find the barbar business a very convenial pursuit.

The quickest way for him to ascend to the top round of his calling is to become a hod carier.

A veay "grave yound man might flourish as an undertaker.

Don't learn chairmaking, for no matter how well he may please his customers, they will soon get down on his work,

And don't become an umberella maker, for their trade is very soon "used up."

If he would have his work touch the head of the nation we know of no way he could sooner accomplish his object, than by making combs.

The young man who would have the fruits of his labor brought before the eyes of the people, will become an optican. The work being easily seen through, cannot be very difficult to learn.

A man can always wake a scent in the perfumery business.

If a young man is a paragon of honor, truthfulness and sobriety, has never swear a profane word, and has twenty thousand dollars he has no use for, then he should immediately start—a newspaper.

TROUBLE.—You are going to have your troubles as well as your pleasures A man is not worth a snap that has not had trouble. You can subdue selfishness without a struggle. You can restrain pride without a conflict. You cannot expect to go through life without bearing a burden. But you are going to have help under circumstances that will redeem you of these things. You are going to experience more victories than defeates. Your sufferings will only be here and there in little spots in a great wide field of peace and joy.

A man of Iowa Falls, who has a limekiln, asserts that with wood and corn in about equal parts the fire is better, and scarcely more expensive and that the lime is somehow vastly better.

A mentionable old lady died in Newburyport, Mass last week. This was Mrs. Aadigail D. Cook. She died on the 72nd aniversary of her wedding, and in the same room in which she was married. Singularly enough her age is not given, but she was one of the choir which sang at the welcome of Gen. Washington, on his visit to Newburyport, and she also sang at the commemorative services on the occasion of the general's death. She was the mother of nine childred, and was a member of the church. She is said to have been a very handsome woman in her prime, and she maintained her sprightlyness to the last.

LOST IN MOUNT VESUVIOUS.

The New Yook *Sun* says: "In September last, two tourists, an Englishman and an American, obstinately disregarded the entreaties of their guides insisted upon being lowered down into the dark caverns," immediately under the orffice of the crater of Mount Vesuvious, and these daring tourists have not since been heard of. When the news reached Naples, that city was filled with horror, and for weeks succeeding the disaster, few tourists ventured to the summit of the burning mountain. Fashionable adventurers, for whom the icy hights of the Matter horn or Mount Blanc had no detering awfulness or horror winced at the idea of approaching the mouth of Vesuvious, after in had so mysteriously become the impromptu tomb of two young men, who had not the least misfgiving of their doom.

Recently a similar calamity occurred, and almost under the same circumstances. The victims in this instance were Jean Le Mieux, Belgium, and Louis Schmidt of Berne, Switzerland. They were remaining at a very respectable boarding house, on the Chiaja, when a party were formed to make the ascent together, and it is strrnge that on the morning of the night on which they started for Resina, a villiage at the foot of Mount Vesuvious where horses, staffs and guides are procured) Schmidt received a letter from his sister at Genoah, in which she stated that it would not reach Naples long in advance of herself. Shmidt therefore begged his companions of relaese him of his promise to start for Resinah that night, but as he had projected the excursion, they insisted that he should go. Schmidt, after making arrangements with his landlady for the reception of his sister, started with his companions on Tuesday night for Vesuvious. They left Resinah at one in the morning, so that they might reach the summit of the crator, in time ta witness the rising of the sun above the peaks of the surrounding Alps and Alpennies.

Having reached the end of their romantic journey—the summit of the volcane—everything was quiet as upon asecluded ructic hill and Le Mieux called upon any of the party to join him in going down the crator. The guides are always provided with plenty of rope either for that purpose or for assisting cumbersome travelers up the last portion of the steep ascent.—Schmidt agreed to accompany Le Mieux, and in spite of the remonstrances of their guide each took hold of a loop and swung himself over the gloomy void, from whence came the tremendiots shawer of ashes and streams of lava which buried in a single night the famous cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The guides cautiously lowered them down until the rash adventurers announced that they were standing on firm ground. The guides' last warning to them was not to venture inward. A call from one of the tourists above, was answered by a faint hollow, "*Ve beue,*" (all right,) from the headstrong explorers of the mysteries of the burning mountain.

Whether they were smothered with fumes of sulphur, on missing a step, were hurled into the unknown abyss of the volcano, no body on earth will ever know. Contrary to the advice of the practiced guides, they let go of the looped ropes, and ventured into the fatal darkness, of the crator's recesses. The tourists above cried out impatiently and in vain, but no response came after the first and only "*Ve bene.*"—The guides and friends of the unfortunate ones remained until near sun down when all hopes of their reappearance were abandoned. The guides were lowered down repeatedly and severl of the excursionists went as far as the ropes would permit, in search of their fatally venturous comrads. This is the third instance of a disaster of this nature within the last ten years.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.

50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Builders Hardware,

Doors, Sash, Blinds,
Glass, White Lead,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

Of every Description.

Pumps' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.

Heavy Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK,

Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools,

Farming Impleme'ts

Rubber and Leather
Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c
Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

MILLIONS OF ACRES

IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS.

FOR SALE BY THE

Burlington & Mo. River Rail'd. co

On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limi s of this kind offer. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be. Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

Come West and thrive. Friends will follow.

A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to
GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

☞ And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. Feb. 6—4t.

A Noble Charity.

Omaha Lottery

TO ERECT THE

Nebraska State Orphan Assylum!

To be drawn in public March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 each, or Six for 5 Dollars.

1 Cash prize,......$75,000 ... 1 Cash prize......$25,000
3 " " ...... 15,000 1 " " 10,000
1 " " ...... 5,000 1 " " 4,000

For balance of prizes send for circular.

This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by his Excellency Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager,
Agents wanted. feb13-4t Omaha, Neb.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

AT

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retaied AT Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M E. WOODWARD.

PIONEER

STROE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their school without license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS

G. O. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

IN

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

WISHART

PINE TREF!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Best Thing in the West

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Lands

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to setlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emption now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the Road.

For Circulars and general information, address
A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Dep't.
TOPEKA, KAN

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. S. WALKER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

J. FL EDDERMAN

No 27, Ea. Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKAD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county

Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Godown's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1878.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS SASH,

Stair Rail, Moulding,

AND

Newell's Bellusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop on Jackson opposite Swineforde hotel, respectfully solicit patronage of the public to all work in his line. Call and see.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 13, 1873. No. 11.

Auburn Courier

Published Every Thursday By

THOMAS C. MAYS

Editor and Proprietor.

Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	40 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crads 6 Dollars.

Business Cards.

J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,

Attorney at Law, Cor. Case Block, 34 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 121, 123 and 125 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. R. C. SWINFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Hettenson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-23

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.

JAS. I. BEST. 2-23 C. A. O. McCLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-23

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LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,

Keystone Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington City, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only Dine running magnificent day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, with out change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,

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CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	[illegible]		[illegible]
Indianapolis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		[illegible]
Waterloo	10 37		[illegible]
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 33
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 21	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lansing	[illegible]		
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 a.m	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	[illegible]		[illegible]
Reading	9 48		7 32
Fremont	9 03		6 55
Angola	[illegible]		[illegible]
Pleasant	8 38		[illegible]
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

Wm. A. ERNST, Sup

J. R. FOSEY, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	[illegible] "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	[illegible] "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P M	3,17 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line Lv	9,40 "	5,00 "	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,20 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,05 "	4,55 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,10 A M	9,00 A. M.	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,14 "	12,02 P. M.	2,56 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	2,25 "
Lima	2,15 "	4,07 "	1,18 P. M.	[illegible] "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	[illegible] "
Crest- ar	5,45 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,00 P M	[illegible] "	4,49 "	[illegible] "
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible] "	11,10	8,55 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,15 A M	11,40 "	[illegible]
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M	4,2

F. R. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 24th, 1872. trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	3 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 05	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 36	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 15a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	6 10a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 46	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 10
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1 44 p.m	x 1 10 a.m	2 :5 p m
Waterloo	2 00	2 25	2 35 "
Sedan	2 09	x 2 34	2 45 "
Corunna	2 15	x 2 39	2 51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2 40 a.m	x11 34 p m	1 40 p m
Sedan	2 45	x11 39	1 16
Waterloo	2 54	11 48	1 26
Butler	3 06 "	x12 03 a.m	1 44

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a.m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 35 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 20	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a.m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 35	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 00	

W. W. WEIGHINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

together with a number of first-class Livery horses, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to accommodate all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON.

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such goods as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ARCHITECTS

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF HardwarE,

NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.

QUEENSWARE!

Willow-ware, Glass-ware,

Choice Groceries & Provisions!

AT

MARTIN & SONS,

Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

The man who answered an advertisement to the following effect, says his curiosity is satisfied:

"If you would learn how to make home happy, send a postage stamp and twenty-five cents to P. O. box No. — Cincinnati Ohio."

He did send the necessary cash, and received this answer:

"If you are as big a fool as we think you must be for giving us your money you can make home happy by leaving it and going west by yourself."

And yet the man is not happy.

There was a time when distinguished Senators were compelled to retire to private life for the purpose of retrieving their fortunes, impaired by devotion to their public duties. They don't do so any more. On the contrary, the Senate is deemed a promising field for the rebuilding of fortunes impaired in private life, for which purpose, according to late developments, a membership is worth a premium of $60,000 and a 15,000 inducement to the revival candidate not to play his hand.

Let us Returen to our Mutton.

A good story is told of the recent excellent performance of Handel's Messiah Broadway Baptist Church.

A farmer took his wife to hear the grand music so beautiful rendered on that occasion; and after listening with apparent enjoyment, the pair became suddenly interested in one of the choruses:

We, all like sheep, have gone astray.

First a sharp soprano voice exclaimed We all, like sheep—

Next a deep bass voice uttered, in the most earnest tones—

We all, like sheep—

Then all the singers at once asserted We all, like sheep—

Darned if I do! exclaimed rustious to his partner. I like beef and mutton, but I can't bear sheep meat.

There was an audible titter in that vicinity, but the splendid music attracted attention from the pair and they quietly slipped out.

A Conundrum.

A tall, slim friend of the New York Post is in trouble. He wants to know what character to assume at masquerade. A Gotham Journal advises him to chalk his head and go as a billiard cue.

He might braid his legs and go as a whip lash.—Courier Journal.

He might wind himself round and round a few dozen times and go as a roll of tape —Lexington Caucasian.

The Paris True Kentuckion advises him to wrap himself in the American flag and go as a barber pole.

A little straw around his feet would enable him to appear as a broom.—Interior Journal.

Let him bristle his hair up and go as a white-wash brush.—St. Louis Times

Let him swallow a few marbles and go as a rattle box.—Cash Book.

He might put on a brass cap and represent a pair of tongs, or put an insulator in his mouth and go as a telegraph pole. Paducah Kentuckian.

What's the need of disguising himself? Why not go as a stick? Or he might put on a coat of glue and molass and go as a roller.—Newspaper Reporter.

He might twist his legs together, cut a screw on his feet and go as a gimblet.—Exchange.

There's only one way left, old lengthy, and that is to go dead drunk.

A Conjurer's Trick.

A pleasant looking gentleman of foreign appearance and accent entered a tobacconist shop in one of the market towns of England, and asked for a good cigar. The article having been furnished him, he proceeded to apply it to his nose with the air of a connoisseur, and then to protest that its flavor was most peculiar, not to say offensive.

The worthy tradesman declared that the cigar was an excellent one; his visitor as stoutly maintained that it was not, and at once determined to try what the cigar was really made of. Taking a penknife from his pocket, he began to cut the "weed" in two, and he had no sooner commenced to do so than a quantity of feathers dropped from the cigar. The more he cut the faster the feathers flew, until the cigar had been whittled away, and the shop looked more like an upholsterer's than a tobacconist's. Having given this ocular and practical proof that he had not remarked the peculiar flavor of the cigar without reason, the gentleman took his departure, leaving the shopkeeper utterly bewildered, and the possessor of a quantity of feathers, enough to stuff an ordinary cushion. The customer was Signor Basco, the conjurer.

The public statuary of the United States has cost 1,500,000.

The Indianapolis Journal once spoke of the new law.

The time for discussing the merits or demerits of the measure has passed, and it is the duty of every law abiding citizen to aid in its enforcement and not its nullification. If it is a good law it will establish itself and steadily in its object, the best way to prove its excellence is to enforce it; or if it is a bad law, and not founded on the solid bed rock of public sentiment, its vigorous enforcement will disclose its weak points. In either case it is the interest as well as the duty of all classes to give the law a prompt, hearty and zealous support, and we now call on all classes to lend a helping hand in its strict enforcement.

There seems to be a general expression on the part of Republicans that any member of Congress, regardless of party, who have been implicated in a discreditable manner, with the Credit Mobilier or any other swindling transaction, should immediately be expelled from Congress.—*Kendallville Standard.*

The truth of history is just to the contrary. The Republican party in Congress, and the Republican press and Republican Papers out of it, are making an effort to shield the Credit Mobiler men, chief of whom is Schuyler Colfax. In this disreputable business the *Standard* is also engaged. If the Republican party had willed it, or could have averted it, no investigation would have been made.—*Col. City Post.*

The Fraud Consummated.

The Congress which adjourned on yesterday went out in blaze of execration for its perfidy to the interest of its tax-paying millions. Not content with having shielded the Mobiler ring in its steal of millions from the National Treasury, it takes an open handed dip itself, by increasing the salary of the President of the United States to $50 000, Vice President $10,000; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,000; Cabinet officers, $10,000 Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, State and Interior departments $6,000 Speaker of the House after the present Congress, $10,000; Senators Representatives and delegate including the present Congress, $7,500.

By this steal, every member of the present Congress votes himself $5,000 back pay, dating his increase of salary from March 4th 1871. Ben Butler was the champion of this measure, but he found willing members to do the voting among which is the Radical member of Congress from this district, Hon. (?) Billy Williams. This is the retrenchment and economy as understood in the Philadelphia platform, by the Radical party. How do you like it tax-payers of DeKalb county?

For one, we are glad that Congress has adjourned. The sickning tale of its corruption has been nauseating. It is entirely proper that they should consummate this fraud upon the Treasury It was a body conceived in iniquity, and it has lived its full life to sin. It goes out condemned by every honest man who does not believe the Radical party immaculate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—A most astounding revelation has just been made against Vice President Colfax, that rivets fast upon him the long line of deception and falshood that he has gradually developed from his South Bend speech to the present hour. It will be remembered, that in his very latest explanation he insisted that Geo Nesbitt of New York had given him the $5 000 at odd times, in the summer of 1868 as voluntary contributions out of friendship, though a total stranger, and that all the favor that ever was returned were a few tickets to the inaugural ceremonies, in the spring of 1869. Now it has just came to light, from the official records of the postoffice department, that Mr. Colfax was the attorney and lobbyist of Nesbitt, and that he filed an argument in reply to the one made by the attorney general for the extension of the stamped envelope contract, then in the hands of this very same Mr. Nesbit. It is there endorsed as submitted by him—The history of the transaction is simply this: When Postmaster Gen. Randall retired from the department, he allowed Nesbitt's contract to continue without advertising for another year. When Postmaster Gen. Creswell came in, he thought this irregular, and called on the attorney general for an opinion, which was soon forthcoming, and adverse to Mr. Randall's course. It was to this that Mr. Colfax filed a reply, and on this Nesbitt's contract was allowed to run until sometime afterward, when bids were invited. In order that no injustice should be done to Mr. Colfax, it should be stated that while the 30 pages of the argument in Nesbitt's behalf, are not in his handwriting, his letter indorsing it and transmitting it, is there. It may have been coppied for him, or it may have come from Mr. Nesbitt's Lawyer, but Mr. Colfax alone appears on the record as making appeal for Nesbitt, in violation of the act in 1862, making such an offence from the vice President or a senater or a member, the subject of criminal indictment. It is not believed that he will rise to explain any more.

Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, will review the procession on St. Patrick's Day.

A peculiar hoof disease has appeared in New York said to result from salted tracks.

Allen G. Jones, of Savannah, bookkeeper of the Southern Bank, of Georgia, has defaulted in the amount of 300,000.

Governor John J. Jacobs was inaugurated Governor yesterday, and other State executive officers also took the prescribed oath of office.

It is reported that the French Assembly yesterday passed the first and a portion of the second clause of the report of the Committee of Thirty.

The steamers Moro Castle and Columbia of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co., will be sold on Tuesday next, to satisfy the claims of libellants.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the ability of France to give financial guarantees sufficient to secure the early evacuation of French territory is doubted there.

The House That Oaks Built.

RHYMES FOR THE NATIONAL NURSERY.

The Buffalo Courier breaks into child like warbling on the subject of Ames' Congress doings.

The Union Pacific is the road that
  Ames built.
'C. M.' is the malt that lay in the road
  that Ames built.
M. C's. are the rats that ate of the
  malt that lay in the house that Ames
  built.
"H. G." was the cat that went for the
  rats that ate of the malt that lay in
  the road that Ames built.
The "brass collared priest" is the dog
  that worried the cat that went for
  the rats that ate of the malt that lay
  in the road that Ames built.
Truth is the cow with the crumpled
  horns that hoisted the dog that
  would worry the cat that went for
  the rats that ate of the malt that lay
  in the road that Ames built.
Poland is the maiden all forlorn, that
  half milked the cow with the crumpled
  horn, that hoisted the
  dog that got mad at the
  cat that went for the rats, that ate
  of the malt that lay in the road that
  Ames built.
"S. C." is the man all tattered and
  torn, that lied to the maiden all forlorn,
  that half milked the cow with
  the crumpled horn, that hoisted the
  dog, etc.
Henry Wilson is the (K. N.) high
  priest all shaven and shorn, that
  compelled his dead wife to acknowledge
  his corn; he's as bad as
  bad as 'dear Schuyler,' all tattered
  and torn, and fawned on the maiden
  all forlorn, that half milked the cow
  with the crumpled horn, that hoisted
  the dog etc.
Fear is the cock that crew in the morn
  and frightened the priest all shaven
  and shorn, into selling the malt,
  't was his wife's (in a horn,) lest it
  might arouse the popular scorn, if
  malt might be found in the family
  corn, of the K. N. high priest who
  desired to adorn, the chair of the
  man all tattered and torn, that hoodled
  the maiden all forlorn, that half
  milked the cow with the crumpled
  horn, etc.
McComb is the farmer that sowed the
  corn—when he towed the whole C.
  M. concern—that inspired the cock
  to crow in the morn, and frightened
  the priest all shaven and shorn, into
  splitting the malt from the family
  corn lest the finding it there might
  subject him to scorn, and forever destroy
  his chance to adorn the chair
  of "S. C. or bearer' foresworn which
  the same is the man all tattered and
  torn, that explained and explained
  to the maiden all forlorn, that fooled
  with the cow with the crumpled
  horn, that hoisted the dog that worried
  the cat that went for the rats
  that ate of the malt, that lay in the
  road that Ames built.

So dark and yet so light; as the man said when he looked at the last ton of coal.

I do say that man will steal, said a witness on, but if I was chicken, I'd roost high when he was around.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

My book is out of date now!
You'll find it very slow;
For the people in it lived, sir,
Thirty years ago!

Thirty long, long years, and now
Their faces all are strange;
For faces change like hearts, you know,
And time works many a change.

That one? Well, that's my wife—yes!
You'd never think it—no!
But then, you know, 'twas taken, sir,
Thirty years ago!

I hadn't any wrinkles then,
My hair was brown, not gray,
My cheeks were soft, they're parchment now,
And I'm growing bald, they say.

And this? Ah dear, how pretty, too,
That little tinted face!
It's faded like the rest, though,
And sadly out of place.

Dear! what a girl that was, sir!
Such eyes and such a nose,
Married, and went to India, then,
She's dead now, I suppose.

This fellow, such a noodle, too,
A hopeless kind of spooney;
He emigrated on a chance,
And made a mint of money.

And this one, on the other page,
Oh, such a handsome fellow!
He took a fever at the Cape,
And died, they say, quite yellow!

My! what a handsome man he was!
Such eyes, with such long lashes,
Such glorious, glossy whiskers, too.
Such hair, and such mustaches!

The woman in the velvet gown—
An authoress, you know,
She wrote "The Bloody Secret" and
"The Murderer's Last Blow."

These two, a happy couple then,
A bridegroom and a bride.
It was the fashion then, you see,
To be taken side by side.

They had a little quarrel, sir,
Thirty years ago—
She was a little fast, they say,
And he a little slow.

Some say he was the cause of it,
That fellow all in gray;
It never cleared up, you know,
But I heard she ran away.

That one, sir, with the curly hair,
She was a charming creature;
Such splendid eyes you never saw,
No fault in any feature.

And this one, on the other side—
Dear! how the colors fade!
She, too, was then a beauty, sir,
She's living—an old maid.

And that one with the laughing eyes,
And tresses black as jet,
How well I can remember her—
She was a sad coquette!

How has the cold world dealt with her;
Where has her life been set;
And have those laughing eyes of hers
With many tears been wet?

Who knows? I never saw her since,
And life is always so;
But the photograph was like her then,
Thirty years ago!

And this one with the sunny hair,
And eyes divinely blue!
It is the dearest in the book,
The sweetest and most true.

It isn't a face to draw, you see,
Or to carve in marble cold,
But a living face to blush beneath
A halo of warm gold.

It isn't a face to rave about,
To cut one's throat, and yet
It's the kind of face that having seen,
It's hard, sir, to forget.

She's vanished like the others, now,
The way that all things go;
But I would have given my life for hers,
Thirty years ago!

It's only a shadow picture, too,
Of an innocent young face,
With nothing to commend it
But the gentle, girlish grace.

But ah! the passionate longing,
As I see her smiling so,
Still swells within me, as of old,
Thirty years ago!

My book is out of date now,
You'll find it old and strange!
Fashions fade like faces, sir;
And time works many a change!

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

MARK TWAIN'S ACCOUNT OF "JIM SMILEY."

[As Related by Simon Wheeler, Esq., of Angel's Camp, Calaveras County, Cal., on being asked for Information Concerning a CertainRev. Leonidas W Smith.]

There was a fellow here once by the name of Jim Smiley, in the winter of '49—or may be it was the summer of '50—I don't recollect exactly; somehow, though, what makes me think it was one or the other is because I remember the big flume wasn't finished when he first came to the camp; but, anyway, he was the curiousest man about always betting on anything that turned up you ever see, if he could get anybody to bet on the other side; and if he couldn't he'd change sides. Any way that suited the other man would suit him—any way, just so's he'd got a bet, he was satisfied. But still he was lucky, uncommon lucky; he almost always came out winner. He was always ready and waiting for a chance; there couldn't be no solitary thing mentioned but that feller'd offer to bet on it, and take any side you please, as I was just telling you. If there was a horse race you'd find him flush or you'd find him busted at the end of it; if there was a dog fight he'd bet on it; if there was a cat fight, he'd bet on it; if there was a chicken fight, he'd bet on it; why, if there was two birds sitting on a fence, he'd bet you which one would fly first; or if there was a camp meeting, he would be there reg'lar, to bet on Parson Walker, which he judged to be the best exhorter about here—and so he was too—and a good man. If he even saw a straddle-bug start to go anywhere, he would bet you how long it would take him to get wherever he was going to, and if you took him up he would follow that straddle-bug to Mexico but what he found where about he was on the road. Lots of the boys here has seen that Smiley, and can tell you all about him. Why, it never made no difference to him—he would bet on anything—the dangdest feller. Parson Walker's wife laid very sick once, for a while, and it seemed as if they warn't a going to save her. But one morning he came in, and Smiley asked how she was, and he said she was considerably better—thank the Lord for his infinite mercy—and coming on so smart that, with the blessing of Providence, she'd get well yet; and Smiley, before he thought, says, "Well, I'll risk two and a half that she don't, any-way."

This yer Smiley had a mare—the boys called her the fifteen minute nag, but that was only in fun, you know, because of course she was faster than that—and he used to win money on that horse for all she was so slow, and always had the asthma, or the distemper, or the consumption, or something of that kind. They used to give her two or three hundred yards start, and then pass her under way; but always at the fag end of the race she'd get excited and desperate like, and come cavorting and straddling up, and scattering her legs around limber, sometimes in the air and sometimes out to one side among the fences, and kicking up m-o-r-e dust and raising m-o-r-e racket with her coughing and sneezing and blowing her nose—and always fetch up at the stand just about a neck ahead, as near as you could cipher it down.

And he had a little small bull pup, that to look at you'd think he wasn't worth a cent but to set around and look ornery, and lay for a chance to steal something. But as soon as the money was put up on him he was a different dog; his under jaw'd begin to stick out like the fo'castle of a steamboat, and his teeth would uncover, and shine savage like the furnaces. And a dog might tackle him, and bullyrag him, and bite him, ann throw him over his shoulders two or three times, and Andrew Jackson—which was the name of the pup—Andrew Jackson would never let on but he was satisfied, and hadn't expected nothing else—and the bets being doubled and doubled on the other side all the time, till the money was all up; and then all of a sudden he would grab the other dog jest by the j'int of his hind leg and freeze to it, not chaw, you understand, but only jest grip and hang on till they throwed up the sponge, if it was a year. Smiley always come out winner on that pup, till he harnessed a dog once that didn't have no hind legs, because they'd been sawed off by a circular saw, and when the thing had gone along far enough, and the money was all up, and he came to make a snatch for his pet holt, he saw in a minute that he'd been imposed on, and the other dog had him in the door, so to speak, and he 'peared surprised, and then he looked sorter discouraged like, and didn't try to win the fight, and he got shucked out bad. He gave Smiley a look, as much as to say his heart was broke, and it was his fault, putting up a dog that hadn't no hind legs for him to take hold of, which was his main dependence in a fight, and then he limped off a piece, and laid down and died. It was a good pup, was that Andrew Johnson, and would have made a name for himself if he'd lived, for the stuff was in him, and he had genius; I know it, because he hadn't had any opportunities to speak of, and it don't stand to reason that a dog could make such a fight as he could under the circumstances if he hadn't no talent. It always makes me feel sorry when I think of that last fight of his'n, and the way it turned out.

Well, this yer Smiley had rat tarriers, and chicken-cocks, and all of them kind of things, till you couldn't rest, and you couldn't fetch nothing for him to bet on but he'd match you. He ketched a frog one day and took him home, and said he cal'klated to edercate him; and so he never done nothing for three months but sit in his back yard and learn that frog to jump. He'd give him a little punch behind, and the next minute you'd see that frog whirling in the air like a doughnut—see him turn one summersault, or maybe a couple, if he got a good start, and come down flat-footed and all right like a cat. He got him up so in the manner of catching flies, and kept him in practice so constant, that he'd nail a fly every time as far as he could see him. Smiley said all a frog wanted was education, and he could do most anything; and I believe him. Why, I've seen him set Dan'l Webster down here on this floor—Dan'l Webster was the name of the frog—and sing out, "Flies, Dan'l, flies!" and quicker'n you could wink, he'd spring up, and snake a fly off'n the counter there flop down on the floor again as solid as a gob of mud, and fall to scratching the sides of his head with his hind foot as indifferent as if he hadn't no idea he'd been doing any more than any other frog might do. You never see a frog so modest and straight for'ard as he was, for all he was so gifted. And when it come to fair and square jumping on a dead level, he could get over more ground at one straddle than any animal of his breed you ever see. Jumping on a dead level with his strong suit, you understand; and when it comes to that Smiley would ante up money on him as long as he had a red. Smiley was monstrous proud of this frog, and weil he might be, for fellers that had traveled and been everywhere all said he laid over any frog that ever they see.

Well, Smiley kept the beast in a little box, and he used to fetch him down town and lay for a bet. One day a feller—a stranger in the camp, he was—come across him with his box, and says:

"What might it be that you've got in that box?"

And Smiley says, sorter indifferent-like:

"It might be a parrot, or might be a canary, maybe, but it ain't—it's only just a frog."

And the fellow took it, and looked at it careful, and and turned it round this way and that, and says: "Hum! so 'tis. Well, what's *he* good for?"

"Well," Smiley says, easy and careless, "he's good for one thing, I should judge—he can out jump any frog in Calaveras county."

The feller took the box again, and took another long particular look and give it back to Smiley, and says, very deliberate, "Well, I don't see no p'ints about that frog that's any better'n any other frog."

"Maybe you don't," Smiley says. "Maybe you understand frogs, and maybe you don't understand 'em; maybe you've had had experience, and maybe you ain't only a amature as it were. Any ways, I've got my opinion, and I'll risk forty dollars that he can out jump any frog in Calaveras county."

And the feller studied a minute, and then says, kinder sad-like, "Well, I'm only a frog, but if I had a frog I'd bet you."

And then Smiley says, "That's all right—that's all right; if you'll hold my box a minute, I'll go and get you a frog." And so the feller took the box, and put up his forty dollars along with Smiley's and set down to wait.

So he set there a good while, thinking and thinking to himself, and then he got the frog out and pried his mouth open, and took a teaspoon and filled him full of quail shot—filled him pretty near up to his chin—and set him on the floor. Smiley he went to the swamp, and slopped around in the mud for a long time, and finally he ketched a frog and fetched him in, and give him to this feller, and says:

"Now, if you're ready, set him alongside of Dan'l, with his fore paws just even with Dan'l, and I'll give the word." Then he says, "One—two—three—jump!" and him and the feller touched up the frogs from behind, and the new frog hopped off, but Dan'l give a heave and hysted up his shoulders—so—like a Frenchman—but it wasn't no use—he couldn't budge; he was planted as solid as an anvil, and he couldn't no more stir than if he was anchored out. Smiley was a good deal surprised, and he was disgusted, too, but he didn't have no idea what the matter was, of course.

The feller took the money and started away; and when he was going out at the door, he sorter jerked his thumb over his shoulders—this way, at Dan'l and says again, very deliberate, "Well, I don't see no p'ints about that frog that's any better'n any other frog."

Smiley stood, scratching his head and looking down on Dan'l a long time, and at last he says, "I do wonder what in the nation that frog throwed off for. I wonder if there ain't something the matter with him, pears to look mighty baggy, somehow." And he ketched Dan'l by the nap of the neck and lifted him up and says: "Why, blame my cats, if he don't weigh five pounds," and turned him upside down and belched out a double-handful of shot. And then he see how it was, and he was the maddest man. He set the frog down and took after the feller, but he never ketched him. And——

Here Simon Wheeler heard his name called from the front yard, and got up to see what was wanted. And turning when he moved away, he said, "Just set where you are, stranger, and rest easy—I am going to be gone a second."

But the stranger did not think that the continuation of the history of the enterprising vagabond, *Jim Smiley*, would be likely to afford much information concerning the Rev. *Leonidas W.* Smith, and so I started away.

Miscellaneous.

Kentucky farms average 163 acres each.

The Jesuit Order at present is said to number 8,951.

Gen. Kilpatrick is in the hay business in New Jersey.

Pomeroy will retire to the seclusion of a 20,000 acre farm.

Telegraph operators are called "lightning jerkers."

The Kansas House of Representatives employs female pages.

The Queen of Sheba's palace is the latest archæological discovery announced.

With all our newspapers in the United States we have only one newspaper to every 5,053 inhabitants.

Havana has but one manufactory outside of cigar-making. Even her tinware is imported from England.

The amount of money on deposit in the ten savings banks of San Francisco is reported at $42,474,935.

John C. Breckinridge has the longest pair of whiskers and the biggest foot of any man south of the border line.

Schiller's profits on all his works were not as great as those Mark Twain received from his "Innocents Abroad."

There are nearly two thousand children in New York under fifteen years of age employed in making paper collars.

Henry Ward Beecher says that a poor man with plenty of "cheek" will get along better than a modest man with $50,000.

John H. Eaton, of Ashtabula, O., is now hunting on the plains, and claims to have killed during the past year 2,900 buffaloes.

A Louisville paper has felt called upon to correct an error of the types. It says: "For one of the worst of men, read one of the wisest."

France has 200,671 square miles, including Corsica; therefore a large State might be taken from Texas and leave the remainder as large as France.

It is an established fact among railroad men that a new road is good for at least fifty elopements in the county through which it runs the first year.

Curtis never goes to Harpers' establishment, but writes his editorials wherever he may roam. He carries the "Easy Chair" in his hat with the greatest of ease.

Indiana has 3,900 miles of railways, which are estimated to be worth $100,000,000; but they are appraised for taxation at only $10,000,000, or one-tenth of their real value.

A recent calculation relative to the principal European languages shows that English is spoken by 90,000,000 of persons, German by 85,000,000, Spanish by 55,000,000, and French by 45,000,000.

A Trojan canine recently swallowed $35 worth of national currency belonging to his master, who wants to know if there's any use in sending the animal to the Treasury Department for redemption.

A plow manufacturing firm in Maysville, Ky., has received an order for one hundred of their plows, to be sent to the interior of Mexico. They are to be boxed, and will be carried on the backs of mules 250 miles from the coast to their destination.

John B. Alley is a very different type of a man from Ames. He is diminutive and a cripple, a quiet, unobtrusive, Uriah Heep sort of a man, of 65 or thereabouts, without courage, but deft at intrigue. He is an ex-Congressman from Massachusetts, giving way, in 1866, for Ben Butler to come in.

Suicides in France.

Dr. Decaisne, in the *France*, gives the following official list of the means employed by 71,207 individuals who committed suicide in France during the twenty-two years from 1836 to 1857: Strangulation, 24,536; fire-arms, 10,197; suffocation by charcoal fumes, 5,587; poison, 1,500; submersion, 23,221; knives, razors, etc., 2,871; falls from buildings, etc., 2,841; various other means, 454; total, 71,207. The presumed motives of these 71,207 suicides were exceedingly numerous. The more frequent causes were—misery, financial difficulties, domestic troubles, the desire to put an end to physical sufferings, and mental alienation.

Scottish Hospitality Sixty Years Ago.

In those days Scotland would have been a rich field for Father Mathew's labors. Habits of drunkenness were common alike to rich and poor. They were associated with good-fellowship, and were tenderly dealt with, even by the church. The orgies of Osbaldistone Hall, graphically described in Rob Roy, found their counterpart in many a Scottish manor. The old bacchanalian rhyme,

> "He who goes to bed, goes to bed sober,
> Falls as the leaves do, and dies in October;
> But he who goes to bed, goes to bed mellow,
> Lives a long, jolly life, and dies an honest fellow,"

was quoted half in earnest, as apology for the excesses which wealthy and respectable hosts, under the guise of hospitality, literally forced upon their guests, when the cloth was drawn and the ladies had abandoned the dinner-table to their riotous lords and masters.

I have heard my father, more than once, relate what happened on such an occasion, when he was one of the actors. He had been dining with a party of eight or ten gentlemen and a few ladies, at the luxurious country-seat of a friend who had shown him much kindness. When the ladies withdrew, the host, having caused the butler to set out on the table two bottles of port, sherry and claret, locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and said to his guests, no shirking to-night! Not a man leaves this room till these bottles are emptied."

No remark was made in reply, and the wine passed round. My father drank three glasses, the utmost to which I have ever know him to go, though he habitually took a glass or two of sherry after dinner. At the fourth round he passed the bottle without filling. His host remonstrated at first in jest, then in an angry tone, when the recusant persisted. Thereupon my father, approaching a front window which opened on the lawn, only a few feet below it, threw up the sash and leaped out, followed by three or four other guests.

This enraged their host. As the fugitives looked back they saw him upset the dinner table with a violent kick, smashing bottles and glasses, declaring with an oath that, if they didn't choose to drink that wine, nobody else should.

The deserters joined the ladies in the drawing-room, but the host did not reappear; and my father, as leading conspirator, lost and never regained his friendship.—*Robert Dale Owen, in Atlantic.*

Curious Story Concerning Amadeus.

European letters give the following curious explanation of the sudden abdication of King Amadeus:

When his youngest son was born at Madrid, a few weeks ago, the young Queen was in great distress of mind, and in very alarming physical pain, and in her agony she made a vow she would beg her husband on her knees to resign the throne of Spain and to hasten back to Italy. Her husband was present when she made this vow, and he uttered no remonstrance against it. There is no doubt that he has been growing more and more weary of Spain for several months, and the anguish of his young wife strengthened his desire to get rid of his thankless task. He and his wife had never been able to win over to their side the proud nobles of Spain. The Kng made a last effort to do this on the occasion of the christening of the new-born child. He asked the Dutchess Serrano to present the Royal infant at the baptismal ceremony. She refused with scorn, and the baby would have probably had to suffer being "presented" by a lady of low rank, had not the widow of Marshal Prim, herself a Duchess, consented to leave her mourning retirement and perform the function. There was a terrible scene in the palace that day, and it was then that the King finally yielded to the prayers and tears of his wife, and made to her the promise of abdication which he fulfilled on the 11th.

Mysterious Mathematics.

One of the Paris journals has just made a curious discovery. The Emperor was 64 years of age at time of his death. He was born in 1808; the *coup d'etat* took place in 1851; he was proclaimed Emperor in 1852, and was dethroned in 1870. Calculated as follows, these figures give his exact age:

1808 — 17
1851 — 15
1852 — 16
1870 — 16
—
64

Curiously enough, if the figures are added vertically, the same result is obtained, thus:

1 8 0 8
1 8 5 1
1 8 5 2
1 8 7 0
— — — —
4 32 17 11 — 64

If the date of the Empress' birth, 1826, be substituted for that of the Emperor, the result is precisely the same. And again, if the date of the Emperor's birth, 1808, be taken with the dates of the attempt at Strasbourg, 1836, the descent on Boulogne, 1840, and the dethronement, 1870, the product sixty-four is still obtained.

Railway Traveling in England.

Railwayism was practically begun in England by the opening or the Liverpool and Manchester road on the 15th of September, 1830. Over forty-two years have passed since that very memorable event, and yet, not until now has any attempt been made to take care of the passengers' luggage from the time it reaches one railway station and arrives at the end of the journey. Such a simple process as our American mode of giving a check with each trunk, valise, and carpet-bag, which secures the delivery of the article only to the person presenting a check corresponding in number with that attached by the railway porter to the article, is now only discussed in the English papers as desirable and practicable. At present, each passenger has personally to look after his luggage—first to see that it is put into the luggage van on the train, and finally, at the end of his journey, to select it from a huge pile of trunks, boxes, and bags. In another ten years or so perhaps our simple and safe American plan may be adopted on the English railroads. Possibly, too, it may be boasted of as a British invention.—*Philadelphia Press.*

An Iowa doctor thoughtlessly lanced a pimple on a patient's nose with his vaccinating lancet. It took beautifully, but the patient says that both for appearance and comfort he would almost as lief have the small-pox.

The First Newspaper.

Authorities have differed widely as to the nation and city entitled to the honor of having started the first printed newspaper. For many years it was supposed that the credit belonged to England. It was claimed that the British Museum had a copy of the earliest paper in its collection. It was called the *English Mercurie*, and printed July 23, 1588; but it has been shown that this copy, like specimens of rare old coins, was spurious, and gotten up for sale. Watts, the bibliographer of the Museum, who saw, on examination, that the type and paper were of modern origin and did not belong to the sixteenth century, exposed the forgery. It was an ingenious fabrication, pretending to give the news of the Spanish Armada, which was destroyed in the English channel by Drake and Howard a day or two previous to the date of the sheet. There were seven numbers of this spurious *Mercurie* produced—four in manuscript and three in print.

Venice has claimed the honor of leading the way in giving newspapers to the world. The *Gazetta*, thus named because it sold for a small piece of money called gazzetta, it is asserted, was printed there in 1570, and it is pretended that copies of this paper of that date are in one or two collections in London. But late discoveries have, apparently, established the claim of the old city of Nuremburg to this high honor. A paper called the *Gazette*, according to trustworthy authorities, was printed in that city as early as 1457, five years after Peter Schoffer cast the first metal type in matrices. Nuremburg, with the first paper in the fifteenth century, also claims the honor of the first paper in the sixteenth century. There is an anciently printed sheet in the Libri collection which antedates all others except the sheet of 1457 and the *Chronicle* of Cologne. It is called the *Neue Zeitung aus Hispanien und Italien*, and bears the date of February, 1534. The British Museum, it is said, has a duplicate of this sheet.

Thus to Germany belongs the honor not only of the first printers and the first printing, but also of the first printed newspaper. It has also another distinction. In 1615, Egenolf Eurmel started *Die Frankfurter Oberpostampts Zeitung*, the first daily paper in the world. This paper is still published; and the city of Frankfort is to erect a monument in honor of its founder and editor, as the father of newspapers.

Hen-Herding.

When a woman has a hen to drive into the coop, she takes hold of her hoops with both hands, and shakes them quietly toward the delinquent, and says: "Shew! there." The hen takes one look at the object to convince herself that it's a woman, and then stalks majestically into the coop in perfect disgust of the sex. A man don't do that way. He goes out of doors and says: "It's singular nobody in this house can drive a hen but myself," and, picking up a stick of wood, hurls it at the offending biped, and observes, "Get in there, you thief." The hen immediately loses her reason and dashes to the opposite end of the yard. The man straightway dashes after her. She comes back again with her head down, her wings out, and followed by an assortment of stove-wood, fruit-cans, and coal-clinkers, with a much puffing and very mad man in the rear. Then she skims up on the stoop, and under the barn, and over a fence or two, and around the house, and back again to the coop, all the while talking as only an excited hen can talk, and all the while followed by things convenient for handling, and by a man whose coat is on the sawbuck, and whose hat is on the ground, and whose perspiration and profanity appear to have no limit. By this time the other hens have come out to take a hand in the debate, and help dodge the missiles—and then the man says every hen on the place shall be sold in the morning, and puts on his things and goes down street, and the woman dons her hoops, and has every one of these hens housed and contented in two minutes, and the only sound heard on the premises is the hammering by the oldest boy, as he mends the broken pickets.—*Danbury News.*

The Old Editors--How They Go.

Raymond, George D. Prentice, Edwin Crosswell, Bennett, Greeley, and now William Cassidy—how the men who have long wielded the gigantic power of the press are passing away!

The venerable William Cullen Bryant, of the Old Guard, almost or quite an octogenarian, still remains in active duty, and those who see his agile form as he walks swiftly down Broadway cannot but expect, as all must hope, that he may be with us many years longer.

Francis P. Blair, who edited the *Globe* in Jackson's time, and contributed greatly to the strength of his Administration, still lives in honorable retirement at Silver Spring, near Washington; but nearly all his contemporaries have passed away.

Thurlow Weed is among us, feeble in health, but just now asserting again the vast control which he exercised in New York politics for so many years.

What has become of all these men who are gone? Where are they now? Authentic intelligence on this subject would be read with deeper interest than any news that we shall ever publish. They differed in their religious views. If they are now truly wise and able to see the truth, they must know who was right and who was wrong.—*New York Sun.*

Billiards.

A recent English work on billiards gives some interesting particulars connected with the game. It was only in 1837 that slate tables were substituted for wood and marble, and only in 1835 that india-rubber cushions took the place of flock and list. Again, it was not until 1807 that leathern tips were invented for cues, which rendered side strokes possible. About 1818 the side stroke was discovered by one Bartley, the proprietor of billiard rooms at Bath, England. Bartley had a marker named Carr, to whom he confided his secret, and Carr, when pressed to reveal it, produced boxes of what he called "twisting chalk," to the use of which he attributed his powers, and which he sold at seventy-five cents each.

Rome has twenty-three English-speaking sculptors, sixteen of whom are Americans.

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG.

[Originally printed in 1569.]

Love me little, love me long!
Is the burden of my song;
Love that is too hot and strong
Burneth soon to waste.
Still I would not have thee cold—
Not too backward, nor too bold;
Love that lasteth till 'tis old
Fadeth not in haste.
Love me little, love me long!
Is the burden of my song.

If thou lovest me too much,
'Twill not prove as true a touch;
Love me little more than such—
For I fear the end.
I'm with little well content,
And a little from thee sent
Is enough, with true intent
To be steadfast, friend.

Say thou lovest me, while thou live
I to thee my love will give,
Never dreaming to deceive
While that life endures;
Nay, and after death, in sooth,
I to thee will keep my truth,
As now when in my May of youth:
This my love assures.

Constant love is moderate ever,
And it will through life persever;
Give me that with true endeavor—
I will it restore,
A suit of durance let it be,
For all weathers—that for me—
For the land or for the sea;
Lasting evermore.

Winter's cold or Summer's heat,
Autumn's tempests on it beat;
It can never know defeat,
Never can rebel:
Such the love that I would gain,
Such the love, I tell thee plain,
Thou must give, or woo in vain:
So to thee—farewell!

—*Anonymous.*

Humorous.

Cause tick—The pendulum.

Time flies so rapidly that fly-time will soon roll around.

The feast of imagination—Having no dinner but reading a cookery book.

A Hindoo Free Masons' lodge has been established in Bombay.

Sea captains should be good-natured; it would not be safe to have a can't-anchor-us man to command a ship.

When you want to get up in the morning early, stick your feet out of the window and arrange it so that the sash will fall on them at a certain hour.

A discontented wife in Buffalo alleges that her husband is non compos mentis, and offers in proof the circumstance that he has been accepted as a juryman in two murder trials.

Lecturing on the Sandwich Islands, in New York, the other evening, Mark Twain graphically described the costumes of the islanders. In the towns they wear something like civilized garments, but "in the up-country they wear—well, a smile or a pair of spectacles, or something of that sort."

A Michigan clergyman wrote to a lottery agent: "I do not approve of lotteries; I regard them as no better than gambling schemes. My son bought ticket No. 5 in your drawing, but if he drew anything don't send the money to him—send it to me." The clergyman will probably feel relieved to learn that the ticket didn't draw anything.

Somebody has utilized pet and other names thus: For a printer's wife, Em; for a sport's wife, Bet-ty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carry; for a fisherman's wife, Net-ty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peg-gy; for a carpet man's wife, Mattie; for an auctioneer's wife, Bid-dy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridge-it.

A Danbury woman sent her boy down street for the following articles: A bar of soap, a piece of music, entitled "Waiting at the Gate, Love," three needles, a feather, a bottle of hair oil, the *New York Weekly*, a round of starch, a mended ear-ring, a half pound of candy, ten cents' worth of lime, a basket of peaches and a paper of cinnamon. What the boy brought home was a half pound of candy.

An Englishman, it is said, hearing a great deal about the Yankee propensity of "bragging," thought he would make an experiment in the art himself. He walked up to a market-woman's stand, and, pointing to some large watermelons, said: "What, don't you raise any bigger apples than these in America?" "Apples!" said the woman, disdainfully; "anybody might know you was an Englishman. Them's huckleberries."

A learned writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* says that if our esteemed grand-parent, the late Col. Adam, had lived until now, and had never trimmed his finger-nails, they would to-day have been a thousand yards long. We have never ceased to mourn the early death of A., but if he had survived until now with his nails uncut, we should have insisted upon either cutting his acquaintance or his nails.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Congressional Amenities.

There was a lively and spicy debate in the House of Representatives, the other day, on Butler's bill increasing salaries. Messers. Stevenson and Dickey exchanged compliments in this pleasant style:

Mr. Stevenson—I believe that if all the present members of the House were turned out—and half of us are being turned out [laughter]—we could not, on the average, do as well at our business as we are doing here. Mr. Stevenson declared that the salaries paid by the Government where sufficient to secure the services of good and proper men. He was satisfied with his present salary.

Mr. Dickey—Speak for yourself.

Mr. Steavenson (vehemently)—I will speak for myself, and you, too. I believe it is enough for you. [Laughter.] I believe it is all you are worth. [Laughter.] I would not hire you for the balance of your life at that rate. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Dickey—You never made $5,000 in your life outside your salary as a member of Congress.

Mr. Stevenson—I have made $10,000 in a single case, and I doubt if the gentleman ever did the like.

Mr. Dickey—Then you fooled your client. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevenson—I do not know why the gentleman from Pennsylvania endeavors to inject nonsense into everything in this House. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dickey—I should like to inject some sense into the gentleman from Ohio. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevenson—The gentleman might engraft some sense in me if he had any himself. If I could buy the gentleman at what he is really worth, and sell him again at what he thinks he is worth, I never would need any salary from Congress. [Laughter.]

Foreign.

There are forty-three newspapers published in Constantinople.

Five Americans are editing newspapers in Constantinople.

Divorces are reported to be as plentiful in London as in Indiana.

An engagement between Prince Arthur, of England, and a Russian Princess is rumored.

The effective army of Russia comprises 780,000 men, with a contingent of 621,000 more.

The London *Times* considers that no ocean is canal to that of the United States in interest.

John Luxon, one of the very few survivors of the great victory of Trafalgar, has just died at Liskeard, Cornwall, aged ninety-four.

An English M. P. stated the other day that in Scotland alone no fewer than two million acres of land had been turned into deer forests.

E. Peshine Smith, adviser on international law to the Japanese Government, has renounced his nationality as a citizen of the United States.

Twelve years ago Lord Lytton built an elegant "asylum for poor authors" on his estate, and it has remained untenanted to this day, not a single "poor author" making his appearance. This shows not only that the day of literary paupers has passed, but also that the "poor authors" are not poor enough to accept charity.

A recent flood in Ceylon compelled many of the natives in the western province of that island to seek refuge from the waters by climbing into cocoanut trees. These were found, in many instances, to be already occupied by snakes that had ascended them to escape drowning. The reptiles were very fierce, and did not yield place to the natives.

Undying Love.

Mr. George Stephens is the owner of a pretty extensive manufacturing business in Pittsburgh. George was not always a resident of the Birmingham of America, nor was he always the owner of an "unexpended balance" in one of the numerous monetary institutions of that city. In fact, a few years since the now wealthy Pittsburgh manufacturer was a poor clerk in a dry goods store in Orange county, N. Y. There, while selling colico and ribbons to the country damsels, he met, wooed and won a farmer's daughter named Ella Morrison. For a year all went well, but another young lady received trifling attentions, and Ella broke the engagement. Stephens went to Pittsburgh, was successful, and became proprietor of a large manufactory. The other day he visited Newark, and in passing through one of the mills his eye met that of a young lady who was working at a loom. He pretended not to recognize her, but when the girls came from the building when work was done Stephens was waiting. He addressed the girl as Ella Morrison. Her father died soon after he went to Pittsburgh, and she was left penniless. From Orange county she went to New York, thence to Paterson and Newark, working her way alone. Mr. George Stephens and Miss Ella Morrison were married the next day, and started for Pittsburgh immediately after the ceremony.—*Titusville Herald.*

What an Old Man Has Noticed.

I have noticed that all men are honest when well watched.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in this world by its success.

I have noticed that in nearly all things money is the main object in view.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature it is necessary at times to be downright mad.

I have noticed that some men are so honest that necessity compels them to be dishonest in the end.

I have noticed that silks, broadcloths and jewels are often bought with other people's money.

I have noticed that whatever is, is right, with a few exceptions—the left eye, the left leg, and the left side of a plum pudding.

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is, "Forgive us our debts," while he makes everybody who owes him pay to the utmost farthing.

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue is very certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought, in mercy to his neighbor to surrender the rascal to justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that all men speak well of all men's virtues when they are dead, and that tombstones are marked with epitaphs of the good and virtuous. Is there any particular cemetery where the bad men are buried?

A Maine Judge Proves Equal to the Occasion.

At one of the judical tribunals in this country, not long since, a case of some importance was being heard, but it had been protracted beyond all reason, and the Judge sat with eyes closed, evidently comfortably wrapped in slumber. The lawyer who was arguing the case was considerably nettled by the circumstance, and having reached a very important part of his argument, raised his voice to a very high key and said: "I desire to call your attention, may it please your Honor, to an important point in this case." A heavy breathing, a sonorous snore, were the only judical response. The lawyer approached nearer the Court, and raising his voice to an excruciating key, repeated his remark: "May it please the Court, I desire to call your Honor's attention to an important point in this case." The Judge aroused himself, rubbed his eyes, and, before he had them open, cried out: "Wife, wife, isn't it most breakfast time?" The Judge speedily awoke to the reality, apologized, and said he was apt to be a little abstracted when engaged in deep thought.—*Lewiston Journal.*

In one department of the Vienna Exhibition there are to be shown products now obtained from substances which at the time of the London Exhibition of '51 were wasted.

The Iron Men.

A meeting of the American Pig Iron Manufacturers' Association was held yesterday in the St. Nicholas Hotel. O. R. Stone, of Ohio, presided.

The Secretary, Thomas Dunlap, read a long report, from which it appears that the total production of pig iron in the United States during 1872 was about 2,388,150 tons, or an increase of 25 per cent. over the production of 1871. The amount of pig metal made in 1872 may be divided as follows:

	Tons.
Anthracite iron	1,197,010
Raw bituminous coal and coke iron	712,800
Charcoal	478,500
Total	2,388,210

The increase in the number of blast furnaces in 1872 is unprecedented. The total number of new furnaces built or begun in 1872 was 109, and of those projected for 1873, which only includes those actually determined upon, 39. Fifty new rolling mills have been built or begun, and at least 30 per cent. added to the former puddling capacity of existing mills.

The total value of our iron imports for 1872 from Great Britain may be computed at $49,929,736.12, currency, against $30,866,021.96 in 1871; an increase in value of $19,063,714.16, although a decrease in quantity of 42,248 tons.

In consequence of a communication from the American Iron and Steel Association in regard to the union of all organizations connected with the iron industry, a committee was appointed to confer on the subject with the other associations.

A resolution was adopted favoring the appointment of a commissioner for the collection, analysis and description of the ores of the United States for the Centennial Exhibition.—*New York Post.*

Fast Horses and Their Sires.

The following gives the names and sires of trotting horses with a record below 2:23:

Name.	*Time.*	*Sire.*
Flora Temple	2:19¾	One-eyed Ky. Hunter.
George Palmer	2:19¼	Lame Bogus.
Jennie	2:22½	Red Eagle.
Flora Bell	2:22¾	Uwharie.
Lady Thorne	2:18¼	Mambrino Chief.
Henry	2:20¼	Magna Charta.
Camors	2:21¾	General Knox.
Lady Maud	2:22¾	General Knox.
American Girl	2:17¼	Amos' Clay.
Lucy	2:18¾	George M. Patchen.
Dexter	2:17¼	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
George Wilkes	2:22	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Jay Gould	2:21½	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Gazelle	2:21	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Goldsmith Maid	2:16¾	Edsall's Hambletonian.
Rosalind	2:21¾	Edsall's Hambletonian.
Kilburn Jim	2:23	Wood's Hambletonian.
Huntress	2:22½	Volunteer.
Mountain Boy	2:20¾	Major Winfield (Everett)
Judge Fullerton	2:21¼	Major Winfield (Everett)

The Story of a Vacant House.—There is near the Boston and Lowell railroad, in Somerville, a handsome brick house, just discernable from the cars as they enter a cut on the road-bed, which has a romantic history. It was built by a rising young lawyer of Boston, who was engaged to be married. He had fully furnished the house, in anticipation of soon making it his home, with his young wife, when the engagement was broken off, for reasons which, if they could be related, would greatly add to the romance of the story. The disappointed lover shut up his new house, just as it was, declaring it should not be opened as long as the would-have-been bride should live. That was nearly twenty years ago; and the furnished but untenanted house still stands closed, just as it was prepared to welcome its expected mistress.—*Lowell (Mass.) Courier.*

To Render Fabrics Fire-Proof.—Tungstate of soda has been successfully used for rendering cotton cloth and other fabrics fire-proof. Pestera recommends a cheaper mixture for the same purpose. It consists of four parts of borax and three parts of sulphate of magnesia, to be mixed first before being needed, and dissolved in twenty to thirty parts of boiling water. The goods are to be immersed in this solution immediately, then wrung out and dried. Another efficient mixture for rendering fabrics non-inflammable, recently patented in England, consists of equal weights of acetate of lime and chloride of calcium, dissolved in twice their weight of hot water.

A Death's Head and Crossbones ought to be the trade-mark of every dealer in Rum Bitters. But no; to proclaim their real mission would ruin them, so they sail under false colors, and do their deadly work surreptitiously. Fortunately their triumphs over credulity are nearly at an end. Ever since the introduction of Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters the sale of all the burning fluids advertised as "tonics" has been rapidly declining. They are still the unwholesome solace of individuals who wish to satisfy a morbid appetite for strong drink without compromising their respectability; but the sick are everywhere discarding them and adopting the Vinegar Bitters. The success of this wonderful vegetable remedy astonishes Dr. Walker himself. He believed, when he gave it to the world, that it was an unequaled tonic, free from the objections urged against the medicated fire-waters and dilutions of strychnine, quinine and other powerful alkaloids employed in modern practice; but he scarcely expected that it would prove a specific for chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, incipient consumption, confirmed rheumatism, gout, scrofula, nervous affections, general debility, and all diseases that disorder without destroying the vital machinery. Yet this, unless thousands of witnesses have conspired to deceive the public, is actually the case.—[Com.

A Washington letter-writer says Chief Justice Chase's most intimate friends do not recognize him. "From the handsome, smooth-faced, portly man, he has become a tall, heavy, thin man, with a yellow beard; his mind is clear, but his voice is weak, and the thin lips quiver from paralysis. He goes about, the ghost of his former self."

There are to be Japanese Consuls in Italy. It is stated that three illustrious personages belonging to the "Empire of Silk" are already *en route* for their posts there, one of whom is to be Consul General at Rome, another Consul at Genoa, and another at Naples.

Barry Sullivan is called the leading British tragedian of the age. He contemplates making a tour of the country, and will probably wear the Elmwood Collar.—[Com.

Locke's National Monthly for March Contains the best story ever written by Geo. Wainwright, entitled "One Divorce and One Death," two humorous sketches by Mr. Locke (Nasby), and splendid articles by W. H. Busby, Mrs. K. M. Sherwood, Miss A. C. Chase, and others. More good reading for the money than can be got from any other source. $1.00 per year; single numbers 10 cents; 48 large pages. Inclose 10 cents to Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio, for the March number, or ask your Newsdealer for it.

Locke's National Monthly is the best Literary Magazine, for the money, now published.

P. S.—Specimen copies of the Toledo Blade and American Farm Journal sent free to any address. We want good canvassers everywhere, and we pay liberally in cash. Send for special circular to Agents.

A Universal Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence. This result has been acquired by a test of many years.—[Com.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country that Agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.—[Com.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

The Fearless is the grandest success in the cook-stove line ever offered to housekeepers. It is the best made, closest fitting, most economical, does the most cooking with the least fuel—wood, soft or hard coal—and its popularity is unbounded. Rathbone, Sard & Co. struck a gold mine by inventing it.—[Com.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.—[Com.

The greatest novelty of modern medical and chemical science is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Tasteless, Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—*scarcely larger than mustard seeds*, yet possessing as much cathartic power as the old style of large, repulsive pills, while they are more easily taken and are pleasant in effect. 25 cents a vial by Druggists. 629

Cutler's Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam "Doubtless the best Cough Medicine in the world."—[Com.

Perils of the Season.

The inhospitable winds and chilly fogs of spring are unwelcome visitors to the feeble and ailing, and are by no means congenial to the healthy. If there is any germ of disease lurking in the system, they are sure to develop it, unless proper precautions are taken to prevent such a misfortune. Bilious complaints, dyspepsia, nervous debility, rheumatism, irregularities of the bowels, and disorders which affect the kidneys, are all aggravated by the peculiar condition of the atmosphere at this season. Invalids who are subject to any of these disorders, or have a predisposition thereto, should therefore forearm themselves against danger by strengthening the digestive organs, the nervous system and the muscular fiber with daily doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There is no period of the year at which a stimulating tonic and regulating medicine is more urgently required than in the spring; and there is no preparation of that class in which so many valuable restorative and preventive properties are combined in such a perfectly safe and harmless form as in Hostetter's Bitters. It may be stated positively, as uncontradictable fact, that a course of this agreeable vegetable specific, commenced now and continued through the spring months, will effectually shield the inhabitants of marshy and miasmatic localities from the intermittent and remittent fevers caused by unhealthy exhalations from a wet soil.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves—Choice	12 @	13½
Common	9½ @	10½
Hogs—Dressed	6½ @	7
Cotton—Middling Upland	20¼ @	..
Flour—Superfine Western	6 40 @	6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 64 @	1 65
Corn	63 @	66
Rye	90 @	95
Oats	48 @	52
Pork—Mess	15 12½ @	..
Lard	8¼ @	8½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 25 @	5 75
Medium	4 25 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	3 75
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
Hogs	4 50 @	5 00
Flour—White Winter Extra	10 00 @	10 75
Red Winter Extra	8 50 @	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 19½ @	1 20
No. 3 Spring	1 06½ @	1 07½
Corn—No. 2	31½ @	31¾
Oats—No. 2	26 @	26½
Rye—No. 2	65 @	66
Barley—No. 2	71½ @	73½
Butter—Choice Dairy	28 @	35
Eggs—Fresh	20 @	21
Pork—Mess	13 75 @	13 80
Lard	7 75 @	7 80
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 38 @	1 38
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	31½ @	33
Oats—No. 2	26½ @	27½
Rye	63 @	63½
Pork—Mess	14 00 @	..
Lard	7½ @	..
Hogs	4 40 @	4 90
Cattle	3 90 @	4 50
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 50 @	8 00
Wheat	1 65 @	1 70
Corn	39 @	40
Rye	80 @	92
Oats	30 @	33
Pork—Mess	14 00 @	14 50
Lard	7½ @	8½
Hogs	4 90 @	5 35
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 27½ @	..
No. 2	1 21½ @	..
Corn—No. 2	33½ @	..
Oats—No. 2	26½ @	..
Rye—No. 1	61 @	..
Barley—No. 2	73 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 70 @	..
No. 2	1 65 @	..
Corn	45 @	46
Oats	40 @	42
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 71 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 66 @	..
Corn	38½ @	39½
Oats	34½ @	..

A partially unmarried resident of Lafayette, Ind., poisoned himself with laudanum last week at a boarding-house, whither he had eloped from domestic infelicity, leaving the following touching posthumous message to his widow:

"Please tell that old devil of a wife of mine that I had a poor time since I left the old shanty, but if ever I find her in the next world I'll pay her off.

William Tyson."

PORTABLE

Soda Fountains,

$40, $50, $75 and $100.

GOOD, DURABLE, AND CHEAP!

SHIPPED READY FOR USE.

Manufactured by

J. W. CHAPMAN & CO.

Madison, Ind.

Send for Circular.

DOMESTIC LIGHT RUNNING Sewing Machine IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address: "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

Stick to your text. Eat your Christmas dinner and then do what you might have done ten years ago—subscribe for the Great Family Paper—receive an elegant Prang Chromo free gratis, read the paper for 1873, and be happy. The Star Spangled Banner is—you can easily remember the rest, for we have been telling you in every paper for ten years past. It makes a specialty of "showing up" the "Tricks and Traps of America." Do you remember that Gift enterprise, Dollar music-box, "Rights," "Recipes," Curique and curling comb? Has no swindler ever caught you? The Star Spangled Banner names and exposes every humbug, quack and swindler. Speaks right out plain, and is hated by every rascal as it is praised by all honest men. ONLY one dollar secures this large 8-page paper, size of the "Ledger," a whole year, and also one of the most superb chromos ever made by Prang, the best of all artists. All for one dollar; no delay, chromo sent at once. No Maine or Michigan style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Established 1863. Refers to Wood's Magazine, Toledo Blade, N. Y. Tribune, and Fifty Thousand present subscribers. Agents wanted; outfit free, specimens 6 cts. One Dollar for chromo and paper. Send to Star Spangled Banner, Hinsdale, N. H.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest confections, its medical properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, &c. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable. These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers. J. H. Schenck & Son, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Phila.

IF YOU HAVE A CLAIM

In Europe, send for circular to

J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law,

Columbia, Pa.

KELLOGG.

Parties bearing the above name will be interested to learn that a work is now in preparation giving the genealogy of the family in this country from the middle of the 17th century to the present time. All interested will confer a favor by communicating with the publisher, RUFUS B. KELLOGG, Oakland, California, who will send, to any address, circulars containing the early history of the family, with outline of the information desired.

THROW [illegible]

GIVEN AWAY—The above Original and elegant Cromo—size, 9 by 13 inches, worth $10, to every purchaser of Dr. Foote's wonderful work, "PLAIN HOME TALK." No competition—the most taking Combination ever offered. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Books and Cromos ready and delivered together. Send $1.00 for Prospectus and Cromo framed—a complete outfit. Send early to secure territory. Full table of Contents and Terms sent on application. Address The UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago. Every Cromo completely mounted.

[Established 1830.]

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Manufacturers of Saws.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

EVERY SAW WARRANTED.

FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

Price Lists and Circulars free.

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Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address—Reisinger Sash Lock Co., No. 418 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa. [For illustration of this cheapest and best lock, see *Wood's Household Magazine, N. Y. Independent,* etc., etc.]

L. D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$100,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

40th SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, March 24th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold

One Prize $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000 } GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500 }
Ten Prizes $100 }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each! Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,

101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

$75,000 IN CASH FOR $1.

OMAHA LOTTERY

To erect the Nebraska State Orphan Asylum. To be drawn in Public, March 31st, 1873. Tickets $1 Each, or Six for $5. Tickets sent by Express, C. O. D., if desired. 1 Cash Prize, $75,000; 1 Cash Prize, $35,000; 1 Cash Prize, $15,000. For balance of Prizes send for Circular. Indorsed by his Excellency Gov. W. H. James and the best business men of the State. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Nebraska.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Employment; $100 per week; agents & others to sell a new article; indispensable to merchants & m'nf'rs. Adrs with stamp R. B. Smith & Co, 85 Liberty st, N.Y.

GREATEST CURIOSITY in the world. Useful and instructive. 10,000 selling weekly. Price 50 cents. No humbug. Address GEORGE A. HEARD & Co., Boston, Mass.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

THE ONLY American Musical Instruments of such extraordinary and recognized excellence as to command a wide sale in Europe, notwithstanding competition there with products of cheap labor.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums, including the Medal at the Paris Exposition. Of hundreds of Industrial Exhibitions, there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred to these.

UNIVERSALLY recommended by eminent musicians as possessing excellencies not attained in any others. See opinions of ONE THOUSAND, in Testimonial Circular.

EXCLUSIVELY employing several important inventions and embracing every real improvement.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE and complete factories in the world, producing better work at less cost than otherwise possible.

PRICES FIXED and as low as consistent with scrupulous employment of only best material and workmanship.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with important information about Organs which may save purchasers from disappointment in purchase of inferior or worthless instruments or payment of high prices, sent free.

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K. B.

KING OF THE BLOOD.

THE MOST THOROUGH PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD YET DISCOVERED.

CURES ALL HUMORS, FROM A COMMON ERUPTION TO THE WORST SCROFULA.

By its use Cancers are cured, and Cancerous tumors are dispersed without the surgeon's knife—Scrofula conquered, and Consumption prevented and cured.

Venereal Diseases, Mercurial and Mineral Poisons, and their effects eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established.

Female Weakness and Disease; Dropsy, general or partial; Swellings, external or internal; and Tumors are reduced and dispersed in a very short time.

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, and Fever Sores are soon removed by this powerful detergent medicine.

Scorbutic Diseases, Dandruff, Scaly or Rough Skin, and Pimples quickly give way, leaving the skin smooth and fair.

Chronic Diseases, Fever and Ague, Disordered Liver, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, General Debility, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood are conquered, and give way before this most powerful corrector, the King of the Blood.

Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar.

From one to four or five bottles will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Pimples on the Face, Biles, ordinary Eruptions, etc.

From two to eight bottles will cure Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcers, Sores, and Canker in the Mouth and Stomach, Erysipelas, etc.

From two to ten bottles will restore healthy action to the Liver and Spleen, will regulate the Bowels and Kidneys.

From two to six bottles will be found effectual in curing Neuralgia, Sick-Headache, St. Vitus' Dance, and Epilepsy.

From five to twelve bottles will cure the worst cases of Scrofula.

From three to twelve bottles will cure severe and obstinate cases of Catarrh.

From two to four bottles will cure the worst cases of Piles, and regulate Costive Bowels.

From two to ten bottles will cure bad cases of Dropsy.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Sold by all Druggists

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Prop'rs,

See testimonials in local column. Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon scientific principles, by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, as this is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*," *Ozena* or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

MERCHANT'S

GARGLING OIL

IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	Rheumatism,
Chilblains,	Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sprains and Bruises,	Sore Nipples,
Chapped Hands,	Caked Breasts,
Flesh Wounds,	Fistula, Mange,
Frost Bites,	Spavins, Sweeney,
External Poisons,	Scratches, or Grease,
Sand Cracks,	Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Galls of All Kinds,	Foundered Feet,
Sitfast, Ringbone,	Cracked Heels,
Poll Evil,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Animal & Insect Bites,	Roup in Poultry,
Toothache, &c., &c.	Lame Back, &c., &c.

Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.

The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions. Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the *people* say about the Oil.

The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the United States and other Countries.

Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are unsolicited. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture

"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."

We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*

Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMP'Y

JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

Write for large Illustrated Descriptive Price List of

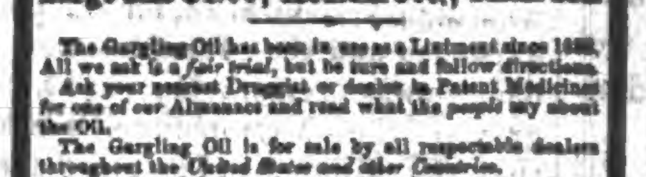

Double, Single, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, etc., of every kind, for men or boys, at very low prices. Guns, $3 to $300; Pistols, $1 to $25.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

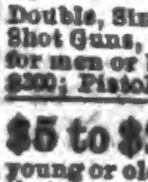

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM

CUTLER BROS & CO. PROPRIETORS, BOSTON.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2461.

$200 A MONTH SALARY to Agents, male and female. Address with stamp, Bridal Needle Co., 712 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

5000 AGENTS WANTED. Samples sent free by mail. Two new articles, salable as flour. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, B. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

O. S.---2781.

Dr. A. H. SMITH'S

CELEBRATED

Old Style Bitters!

The Best Tonic and Health Giver of the Age—The Famous Blood Purifier and Invigorator.

A Decided Improvement upon any Medicine ever Presented to the World!

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Having been thoroughly and well tried the proprietors have no hesitancy in saying that no preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. All who have used them once will take no other. They are pleasant to the taste and contain more Medicinal properties than any other Bitters made. For Dyspepsia of all kinds and for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases, we defy the world to produce a preparation equal to this. For Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, and Fever and Ague, the Old Style Bitters are unrivalled. They are especially adapted for Females, and contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the weakest physical frame. They will build up and invigorate the weak and debilitated. The Ladies cannot find a Tonic superior to Old Style Bitters. Let all the afflicted give them a fair trial.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

UNION MEDICINE CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Ill., MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo., McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Vick's FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is published QUARTERLY. 25 cents pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order 25 cents worth extra—the price paid for the GUIDE.

The *First Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.—150 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover.—The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German.

JAMES VICK,

Rochester, New York.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY.

The January No. contains $4.00 worth of Songs and Piano Pieces, (32 pages). Price—30 cts. or $3.00 a Year. Two back numbers, our own selection, for 50 cts. Four for 90 cts. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

VALUABLE FARM SEEDS AND BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.—Three specimen copies of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, containing over 100 pages of valuable reading matter, handsomely illustrated with Engravings of Farm Buildings, Blooded Stock, Poultry, Dogs, Birds, &c., and a package of CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN, Imported White Oats and Alsike or Lucern Clover, will be sent FREE to all who send two stamps for postage. Address N. P. BOYER & Co., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

EVERGREENS (6 to 15 inches) Transplanted, $3 to $5 for 100. Send stamp for descriptive list to BARNES & CO., Young America, Ill.

DOOLEY'S THE BEST YEAST POWDER TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

Great Medical Book of Secrets for Ladies & Gents. Sent free for 2 Stamps. Address Dr. Bonaparte & Co., Cincinnati, O.

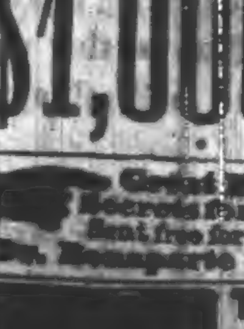

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

C. U. No. 10.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Foreign.

There are forty-three newspapers published in Constantinople.

Five Americans are editing newspapers in Constantinople.

Divorces are reported to be as plentiful in London as in Indiana.

An engagement between Prince Arthur, of England, and a Russian Princess is rumored.

The effective army of Russia comprises 780,000 men, with a contingent of 821,000 more.

The London *Times* considers that no census is equal to that of the United States in interest.

JOHN LUXON, one of the very few survivors of the great victory of Trafalgar, has just died at Liskeard, Cornwall, aged ninety-four.

AN English M. P. stated the other day that in Scotland alone no fewer than two million acres of land had been turned into deer forests.

E. PESHINE SMITH, adviser on international law to the Japanese Government, has renounced his nationality as a citizen of the United States.

TWELVE years ago Lord Lytton built an elegant "asylum for poor authors" on his estate, and it has remained untenanted to this day, not a single "poor author" making his appearance. This shows not only that the day of literary paupers has passed, but also that the "poor authors" are not poor enough to accept charity.

A RECENT flood in Ceylon compelled many of the natives in the western province of that island to seek refuge from the waters by climbing into cocoanut trees. These were found, in many instances, to be already occupied by snakes that had ascended them to escape drowning. The reptiles were very fierce, and did not yield place to the natives.

Undying Love.

Mr. George Stephens is the owner of a pretty extensive manufacturing business in Pittsburgh. George was not always a resident of the Birmingham of America, nor was he always the owner of an "unexpended balance" in one of the numerous monetary institutions of that city. In fact, a few years since the now wealthy Pittsburgh manufacturer was a poor clerk in a dry goods store in Orange county, N. Y. There, while selling colico and ribbons to the country damsels, he met, wooed and won a farmer's daughter named Ella Morrison. For a year all went well, but another young lady received trifling attentions, and Ella broke the engagement. Stephens went to Pittsburgh, was successful, and became proprietor of a large manufactory. The other day he visited Newark, and in passing through one of the mills his eye met that of a young lady who was working at a loom. He pretended not to recognize her, but when the girls came from the building when work was done Stephens was waiting. He addressed the girl as Ella Morrison. Her father died soon after he went to Pittsburgh, and she was left penniless. From Orange county she went to New York, thence to Paterson and Newark, working her way alone. Mr. George Stephens and Miss Ella Morrison were married the next day, and started for Pittsburgh immediately after the ceremony.—*Titusville Herald.*

What an Old Man Has Noticed.

I have noticed that all men are honest when well watched.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in this world by its success.

I have noticed that in nearly all things money is the main object in view.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature it is necessary at times to be downright mad.

I have noticed that some men are so honest that necessity compels them to be dishonest in the end.

I have noticed that silks, broadcloths and jewels are often bought with other people's money.

I have noticed that whatever is, is right, with a few exceptions—the left eye, the left leg, and the left side of a plum pudding.

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is, "Forgive us our debts," while he makes everybody who owes him pay to the utmost farthing.

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue is very certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought, in mercy to his neighbor to surrender the rascal to justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that all men speak well of all men's virtues when they are dead, and that tombstones are marked with epitaphs of the good and virtuous. Is there any particular cemetery where the bad men are buried?

A Maine Judge Proves Equal to the Occasion.

At one of the judical tribunals in this country, not long since, a case of some importance was being heard, but it had been protracted beyond all reason, and the Judge sat with eyes closed, evidently comfortably wrapped in slumber. The lawyer who was arguing the case was considerably nettled by the circumstance, and having reached a very important part of his argument, raised his voice to a very high key and said: "I desire to call your attention, may it please your Honor, to an important point in this case." A heavy breathing, a sonorous snore, were the only judical response. The lawyer approached nearer the Court, and raising his voice to an excruciating key, repeated his remark: "May it please the Court, I desire to call your Honor's attention to an important point in this case." The Judge aroused himself, rubbed his eyes, and, before he had them open, cried out: "Wife, wife, isn't it most breakfast time?" The Judge speedily awoke to the reality, apologized, and said he was apt to be a little abstracted when engaged in deep thought.—*Lewiston Journal.*

In one department of the Vienna Exhibition there are to be shown products now obtained from substances which at the time of the London Exhibition of 1851 were wasted.

The Iron Men.

A meeting of the American Pig Iron Manufacturers' Association was held yesterday in the St. Nicholas Hotel. O. B. Stone, of Ohio, presided.

The Secretary, Thomas Dunlap, read a long report, from which it appears that the total production of pig iron in the United States during 1872 was about 2,388,150 tons, or an increase of 25 per cent over the production of 1871. The amount of pig metal made in 1872 may be divided as follows:

	Tons.
Anthracite iron	1,197,010
Raw bituminous coal and coke iron	712,500
Charcoal	478,500
Total	2,388,210

The increase in the number of blast furnaces in 1872 is unprecedented. The total number of new furnaces built or begun in 1872 was 100, and of those projected for 1873, which only includes those actually determined upon, 89. Fifty new rolling mills have been built or begun, and at least 30 per cent. added to the former puddling capacity of existing mills.

The total value of our iron imports for 1872 from Great Britain may be computed at $49,929,736.12, currency, against $30,866,021.96 in 1871; an increase in value of $19,063,714.16, although a decrease in quantity of 42,248 tons.

In consequence of a communication from the American Iron and Steel Association in regard to the union of all organizations connected with the iron industry, a committee was appointed to confer on the subject with the other associations.

A resolution was adopted favoring the appointment of a commissioner for the collection, analysis and description of the ores of the United States for the Centennial Exhibition.—*New York Post.*

Fast Horses and Their Sires.

The following gives the names and sires of trotting horses with a record below 2:23:

Name.	*Time.*	*Sire.*
Flora Temple	2:19¼	One-eyed Ky. Hunter.
George Palmer	2:19¼	Lame Bogus.
Jennie	2:22½	Red Eagle.
Flora Bell	2:22¼	Uwharie.
Lady Thorne	2:18¼	Mambrino Chief.
Henry	2:20¼	Magna Charta
Camore	2:21¼	General Knox.
Lady Maud	2:22½	General Knox.
American Girl	2:17¼	Amos' Clay.
Lucy	2:18¼	George M. Patchen.
Dexter	2:17¼	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
George Wilkes	2:22	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Jay Gould	2:21½	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Gazelle	2:21	Rysdyk's Hambletonian.
Goldsmith Maid	2:16¼	Edsall's Hambletonian.
Rosalind	2:21¼	Edsall's Hambletonian.
Kilburn Jim	2:23	Wood's Hambletonian.
Huntress	2:22½	Volunteer.
Mountain Boy	2:20¼	Major Winfield (Everett)
Judge Fullerton	2:21¼	Major Winfield (Everett)

THE STORY OF A VACANT HOUSE.—There is near the Boston and Lowell railroad, in Somerville, a handsome brick house, just discernable from the cars as they enter a cut on the road-bed, which has a romantic history. It was built by a rising young lawyer of Boston, who was engaged to be married. He had fully furnished the house, in anticipation of soon making it his home, with his young wife, when the engagement was broken off, for reasons which, if they could be related, would greatly add to the romance of the story. The disappointed lover shut up his new house, just as it was, declaring it should not be opened as long as the would-have-been bride should live. That was nearly twenty years ago; and the furnished but untenanted house still stands closed, just as it was prepared to welcome its expected mistress.—*Lowell (Mass.) Courier.*

TO RENDER FABRICS FIRE-PROOF.—Tungstate of soda has been successfully used for rendering cotton cloth and other fabrics fire-proof. Pestera recommends a cheaper mixture for the same purpose. It consists of four parts of borax and three parts of sulphate of magnesia, to be mixed first before being needed, and dissolved in twenty to thirty parts of boiling water. The goods are to be immersed in this solution immediately, then wrung out and dried. Another efficient mixture for rendering fabrics non-inflammable, recently patented in England, consists of equal weights of acetate of lime and chloride of calcium, dissolved in twice their weight of hot water.

A DEATH'S HEAD AND CROSSBONES ought to be the trade-mark of every dealer in Rum Bitters. But no; to proclaim their real mission would ruin them, so they sail under false colors, and do their deadly work surreptitiously. Fortunately their triumphs over credulity are nearly at an end. Ever since the introduction of DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS the sale of all the burning fluids advertised as "tonics" has been rapidly declining. They are still the unwholesome solace of individuals who wish to satisfy a morbid appetite for strong drink without compromising their respectability; but the sick are everywhere discarding them and adopting the VINEGAR BITTERS. The success of this wonderful vegetable remedy astonishes Dr. Walker himself. He believed, when he gave it to the world, that it was an unequaled tonic, free from the objections urged against the medicated fire-waters and dilutions of strychnine, quinine and other powerful alkaloids employed in modern practice; but he scarcely expected that it would prove a specific for chronic dyspepsia, liver complaint, incipient consumption, confirmed rheumatism, gout, scrofula, nervous affections, general debility, and all diseases that disorder without destroying the vital machinery. Yet this, unless thousands of witnesses have conspired to deceive the public, is actually the case.—[Com.

A WASHINGTON letter-writer says Chief Justice Chase's most intimate friends do not recognize him. "From the handsome, smooth-faced, portly man, he has become a tall, heavy, thin man, with a yellow beard; his mind is clear, but his voice is weak, and the thin lips quiver from paralysis. He goes about, the ghost of his former self."

THERE are to be Japanese Consuls in Italy. It is stated that three illustrious personages belonging to the "Empire of Silk" are already *en route* for their posts there, one of whom is to be Consul General at Rome, another Consul at Genoa, and another at Naples.

BARRY SULLIVAN is called the leading British tragedian of the age. He contemplates making a tour of the country, and will probably wear the Elmwood Collar.—[Com.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for March Contains the best story ever written by GEO. WAINWRIGHT, entitled "One Divorce and One Death," two humorous sketches by Mr. LOCKE (Nasby), and splendid articles by W. H. BURNS, Mrs. K. M. SHERWOOD, Miss A. C. CHASE, and others. More good reading for the money than can be got from any other source. $1.00 per year; single numbers 10 cents; 48 large pages. Inclose 10 cents to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio, for the March number, or ask your Newsdealer for it.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY is the best Literary Magazine, for the money, now published.

P. S.—Specimen copies of the TOLEDO BLADE AND AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL sent free to any address. We want good canvassers everywhere, and we pay liberally in cash. Send for special circular to Agents.

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WE have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country that Agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.—[Com.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

THE FEARLESS is the grandest success in the cook-stove line ever offered to housekeepers. It is the best made, closest fitting, most economical, does the most cooking with the least fuel—wood, soft or hard coal—and its popularity is unbounded. Rathbone, Sard & Co. struck a gold mine by inventing it.—[Com.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is, without doubt, the safest, surest and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.—[Com.

THE greatest novelty of modern medical and chemical science is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Tasteless, Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—*scarcely larger than mustard seeds*, yet possessing as much cathartic power as the old style of large, repulsive pills, while they are more easily taken and are pleasant in effect. 25 cents a vial by Druggists. 629

CUTLER'S Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam "Doubtless the best Cough Medicine in the world."—[Com.

Perils of the Season.

The inhospitable winds and chilly fogs of spring are unwelcome visitors to the feeble and ailing, and are by no means congenial to the healthy. If there is any germ of disease lurking in the system, they are sure to develop it, unless proper precautions are taken to prevent such a misfortune. Bilious complaints, dyspepsia, nervous debility, rheumatism, irregularities of the bowels, and disorders which affect the kidneys, are all aggravated by the peculiar condition of the atmosphere at this season. Invalids who are subject to any of these disorders, or have a predisposition thereto, should therefore forearm themselves against danger by strengthening the digestive organs, the nervous system and the muscular fiber with daily doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There is no period of the year at which a stimulating tonic and regulating medicine is more urgently required than in the spring; and there is no preparation of that class in which so many valuable restorative and preventive properties are combined in such a perfectly safe and harmless form as in Hostetter's Bitters. It may be stated positively, as uncontradictable fact, that a course of this agreeable vegetable specific, commenced now and continued through the spring months, will effectually shield the inhabitants of marshy and miasmatic localities from the intermittent and remittent fevers caused by unhealthy exhalations from a wet soil.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES—Choice	12	@	13½
Common	9½	@	10½
HOGS—Dressed	6½	@	7
COTTON—Middling Upland	20½	@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	6 40	@	6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 64	@	1 65
CORN	68	@	66
RYE	90	@	95
OATS	48	@	52
PORK—Mess	15 12½	@	..
LARD	8½	@	8½
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice	5 75	@	6 00
Good	5 25	@	5 75
Medium	4 25	@	5 00
Common	3 00	@	3 75
Inferior	1 75	@	2 25
HOGS	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	10 00	@	10 75
Red Winter Extra	8 50	@	9 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 19½	@	1 20
No. 3 Spring	1 06½	@	1 07½
CORN—No. 2	31½	@	31½
OATS—No. 2	26	@	26½
RYE—No. 2	65	@	66
BARLEY—No. 2	71½	@	73½
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	28	@	35
EGGS—Fresh	20	@	21
PORK—Mess	13 75	@	13 80
LARD	7 75	@	7 80
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 33	@	1 38
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	31½	@	33
OATS—No. 2	26½	@	27½
RYE	63	@	63½
PORK—Mess	14 00	@	..
LARD	7½	@	..
HOGS	4 40	@	4 90
CATTLE	3 90	@	4 50
CINCINNATI.			
FLOUR	7 50	@	8 00
WHEAT	1 65	@	1 70
CORN	39	@	40
RYE	80	@	92
OATS	30	@	33
PORK—Mess	14 00	@	14 50
LARD	7½	@	8½
HOGS	4 90	@	5 35
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 27½	@	..
No. 2	1 21½	@	..
CORN—No. 2	33½	@	..
OATS—No. 2	26½	@	..
RYE—No. 1	61	@	..
BARLEY—No. 2	73	@	..
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1	1 70	@	..
No. 2	1 65	@	..
CORN	45	@	46
OATS	40	@	42
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 71	@	..
No. 2 Red	1 65	@	..
CORN	38½	@	39½
OATS	34½	@	..

A PARTIALLY unmarried resident of Lafayette, Ind., poisoned himself with laudanum last week at a boarding-house, whither he had eloped from domestic infelicity, leaving the following touching posthumous message to his widow:

Please tell that old devil of a wife of mine that I had a poor time since I left the old shanty, but if ever I find her in the next world I'll pay her off.

WILLIAM TYSON.

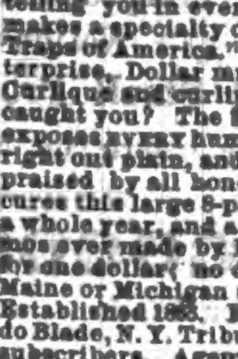

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Columbia, Pa.

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Parties bearing the above name will be interested to learn that a work is now in preparation giving the genealogy of the family in this country from the middle of the 17th century to the present time. All interested will confer a favor by communicating with the publisher, RUFUS B. KELLOGG, Oakland, California, who will send, to any address, circulars containing the early history of the family, with outline of the information desired.

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Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.
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THE MOST THOROUGH PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD YET DISCOVERED.
CURES ALL HUMORS, FROM A COMMON ERUPTION TO THE WORST SCROFULA.
By its use Cancers are cured, and Cancerous tumors are dispersed without the surgeon's knife—Scrofula conquered, and Consumption prevented and cured.
Venereal Diseases, Mercurial and Mineral Poisons, and their effects eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established.
Female Weakness and Disease; Dropsy, general or partial; Swellings, external or internal; and Tumors are reduced and dispersed in a very short time.
Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, and Fever Sores are soon removed by this powerful detergent medicine.
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Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar.
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Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
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Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon scientific principles, by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, as this is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds.
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Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.
The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions. Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the people say about the Oil.
The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries.*
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O. S.—2781.

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Old Style Bitters!
The Best Tonic and Health Giver of the Age—The Famous Blood Purifier and Invigorator.
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PURELY VEGETABLE.
Having been thoroughly and well tried the proprietors have no hesitancy in saying that no preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. All who have used them once will take no other. They are pleasant to the taste and contain more Medicinal properties than any other Bitters made. For Dyspepsia of all kinds and for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases, we defy the world to produce a preparation equal to this. For Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, and Fever and Ague, the Old Style Bitters are unrivalled. They are especially adapted for Females, and contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the weakest physical frame. They will build up and invigorate the weak and debilitated. The Ladies cannot find a Tonic superior to Old Style Bitters. Let all the afflicted give them a fair trial.
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Rochester, New York.

CHILDREN TEETHING
MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY.
The January No. contains $4.00 worth of Songs and Piano Pieces, (32 pages). Price—30 cts. or $3.00 a Year. Two back numbers, our own selection, for 50 cts. Four for 80 cts. Address J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

VALUABLE FARM SEEDS AND BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.—Three specimen copies of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, containing over 100 pages of valuable reading matter, handsomely illustrated with Engravings of Farm Buildings, Blooded Stock, Poultry, Dogs, Birds, &c., and a package of CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN, Imported White Oats and ALSIKE or LUCERN CLOVER, will be sent FREE to all who send two stamps for postage. Address N. P. BOYER & Co., Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

EVERGREENS (6 to 18 inches) Transplanted, $3 to $5 for 100. Send stamp for descriptive list to BARNES & CO., Young America, Ill.

DOOLEY'S THE BEST YEAST POWDER TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

Great Medical Book of Secrets for Ladies & Gents, Sent free for 2 Stamps. Address Dr. Bonaparte & Co., Cincinnati, O.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

C. U. No. 13.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier.

Thursday, March 13th, 1873.

[illegible] Stal[illegible] Republican paper, [illegible] is going for the large number of Radicals that voted [illegible] of salaries, an unusual [illegible] that class of journ[illegible].

The Senate [illegible] voted increasing the per diem of township trustees from $2.50 to $3. Yeas, 27, nays, 15. The same body voted [illegible] increase county commissioners pay [illegible] dollars per day.

Persons living along lines of railway will be interested in knowing that the House has passed a bill which provides that in suits against railroad companies for damages for stock killed, the judgment shall include a reasonable allowance for plaintiff's attorney fees.

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The Senate on the 26th ult. passed a bill making it unlawful for keepers of public billiard tables to allow minors to congregate about the room, or to play. Also a bill making it a misdemeanor to employ them in the sale of liquors.

Gov. Hendricks has signed the temperance bill, and, for once in his life has taken a decided stand upon a question which is likely to make him some enemies in his own party.

The above is from the *Press*, and is an equivical endorsement of the act of Gov. Hendricks. It is afraid that he has made some enemies, which doubtless tickles it under the fifth rib.

After studying the matter over, six or eight days; feeling the pulse of the people, as to whether the law would be proper or not, and with many misgivings, Gov. Hendricks finally signed the temperance bill, and it is now the law of the State.—*Indianian.*

That is more than Gov. Baker did on the apportionment bill.

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Grant told Congressman Warner of Philadelphia that if the bill passed [illegible] without including theirs, or other officers of the Government, he would veto it.—Therefore the self-sacrificing and patriotic Congressmen consented to receive $2,500 each, in order that they may have the privilege of giving him an extra $100,000. This magnanimity and generosity on their part is truly admirable.

We mark as a curious coincidence that Grant and [illegible] their character vindicated at the same time. The President in his [illegible] alluded to his being vindicated [illegible] complete answer to all the charges that have been made against him. On that same 4th of March Mr. Tweed was set all right in the same manner, by the Senate of New York declining to expel him from his seat. That is the way that men are vindicated in Washington and and Albany.

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GRANT'S PEACE.

BLOODSHED AT LAST.

[illegible] Telegraph.

New Orleans, March 5.—Between nine and ten o'clock to-night the McEnery militia attacked the third precinct police station. They commenced the attack by firing into the building. The firing was returned by the police. Soon after General Badge Chief of the Metropolitan police, moved down Charles Street, from the canal with about two hundred men and one piece of artilery. Quite a large crowd had collected on Jackson Square and on the streets leading thereto. When near this crowd Gen. Badger ordered them to disperse. The militia refused to [illegible] blank cartridge, and soon after, another shot was fired. This time the gun was loaded with grape. By this one man was killed, and several wounded. Another charge of grape was fired out of Stann street. Some ten or twelve are reported wounded but only one man was reported killed as far as is known. Only one policeman was wounded during the whole fight. At one time the fire ing was quite brisk, resembling somewhat a picket skirmish, for the powder expended and the fuss made. The damage was remarkably light. The grape of the Metropolitans was more than the militia had bargained for and they are reported to have weakened rapidly. Many of them are reported to have skedaddled in great disorder. The United States troops reached the scenes of conflict and the remains of the militia retired leaving them in possession. The Kelloggites are quite jubilant, the McEneryites are quite to the reverse. The United States troops now occupying Jackson Square and other points in the city, and will prevent further disorder in the city. A company of United States Cavalry passed Camp Street at one o'clock to General Emery's head quarters, but soon after returned to Jackson Square. They are held in readiness to assist the police in repeling any attack that may be made. The city is full of rumors, at this hour, ten minutes past one, the streets are almost deserted. Up to 12 o'clock the streets were crowded with people, every one inquiring the news. The latest from the seat of war, is that thousands of rumors are current, but the facts of the case have been given above.

President Thiers is said to be in a dangerous condition. He is growing weak. His principal ailment is sleeplessness.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says that the present session of the Indiana Legislature will cost the State $250,000—just $150,000 more than it took to conduct any previous legislature; and for all that vast outlay of money there are but few acts of legislation of any value to the people. No one [illegible] people last fall, and with [illegible] lection thereof, every one [illegible] able to make his own comment [illegible] draw his own conclusions, on the [illegible] contained in the statement, of the paper.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

Main street, north of Court House.

Executors' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned Executor of the estate of Jacob Maurer will offer for sale at auction, on the premises on

SATURDAY, APRIL [illegible],

the following described land. The north half of the north west quarter of section thirty-four, 34, east in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts against said estate, not less than 40 acres.

TERMS—One third cash the residue in equal payment at twelve and eighteen months, notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE BARNEY, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Set:—
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1873.

Peter H. Brandon versus Jacob Brandon } Complaint No. 49.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Morris & Withers, his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be [illegible] 3, at [illegible] and [illegible] will be [illegible].

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 3d day of March, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

INDIANA

Conservatory of Music,

BURGESS' BLOCK,

Corner of Main and Court Sts, Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Hon F P Randall, Dr B S Woodworth, H Burgess, Hon P Hoagland, Dr B S Brown, A S Evans, Hon C E Gorham, Dr Th Hoeveling, Chas Hume, [illegible] Oppenheimer, H G Hartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger, Rev S Wagenhals, J G Williams, J B McDonald, Chas D Bond, John Gilbert, S J Beeler, Rev A Ma[illegible] [illegible] Fairbanks, W [illegible].

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Piano and Organ.

Prof S B Morse—From Conservatory of Music Berlin.

Prof Albert Joost—Pupil of the celebrated Pianist Tiveneel.

Prof Wm A Hodgdon—Late Director of Music in the Public Schools of St. Louis, Mo., and Ft Wayne

Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.

Prof Wm Hodgdon, Prof J C Bartlett—Tenor Vocalist, Graduate of New England Conservatory of Music, Pupil of Dr. [illegible], Boston, Mass.

Send for Circulars.

P. O. BOX, 1850. March 6, 1863.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Hornberger, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Feb. [illegible]. JAMES E. ROSE.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Executor of the estate of Jacob Rosenwald, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN GRUBB, Ex'r.

Feb. 20, '73.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, executor of the will of George Drawley, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

L. D. BRITTON,
Executor.

Feb. 27.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Walter Burton, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, the

22nd DAY OF MARCH, 1873,

the following described premises to-wit: The south-west fourth and the north half of south-east fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty in township thirty-four, north of range fourteen, east in DeKalb county Indiana. Terms, one third cash and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest and without relief from valuation or appraisement law with good freehold sureties. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. on said day.

JAMES R. COSPER, Adm'r.

Feb. 20, '73.

Administrators' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, in said county, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1873, an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands: The east half of the north-east quarter, and the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 9, in township 33, north of range 13 east, containing 120 acres of land. Also twenty acres in the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section 22, in township 34, north of range 13 east. All in DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

Terms of sale 1-3 cash in hand, 1-3 in 12 months and 1-3 in 18 months, purchaser giving his note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with good freehold surety.

Feb. 13, 1873.

JACOB G. THUMP, CATHARINE WEAVER, } Adm'rs.

THE

New York Store

No. 90, Columbia Street

Establish'd 13 Years

Now Opening

100 packages of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the well know brands of

Bleeched & Brown

Sheeting and shirting muslins, new spring prints and chintzes shirting prints, percales and Cambries, etc.

FAMILY LINENS.

A large superior stock of pure Irish bosom linens, sheetings and pillow linens, Table damasks, napkins, and doylies towels, and Towlings, etc., etc., etc.

At very Low Prices.

Our Celebrated

Perinot Kid Glove

1, 2, and 4 Buttons.

A new assortment in street and party colors just opened

ROOT & Co.'s

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BOOZER AND BLATNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Arcola loth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brecades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " orded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

AND

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS---- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered 12½ cents
Granulated 12½ "
Coffee A 11½ "
Coffee B 11 "
Choice New Orleans 10 "
Good [illegible]uba Brown 9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80. best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60. best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound 6c
Turkish Prunes 11c
French Prunes 7c
Canned Tomatoes 12½
Canned Blackberries 20c
Green Gage 30c
Damsons 20c
Apples 5 and 8c
Green Corn 23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea nuts per pound 15c
Filberts and English Walnuts 15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts 7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black 60c
Good Smoking 25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut 90c
Second quality 60c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb. 20c, by box, 15c
Fancy Candy " 25c " 20c
Chocolate and cream, 30 and 25c

RAISINS and CURRANTS

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants. This fruit is consider low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon 90c
1 year old Bourbon 1 25
2 year old Bourbon 1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use 3 00
California Port Wine 1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine 1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine 1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine 1 50 and 2 00
Brandy 1 50, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine 1 50

For medical purposes our best goods can't be beat.

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon 1 00
Silver drips 85
White drips 75
Extra golden 50
Cuban Molasses 35
New Orleans choice 80c and 1 00

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

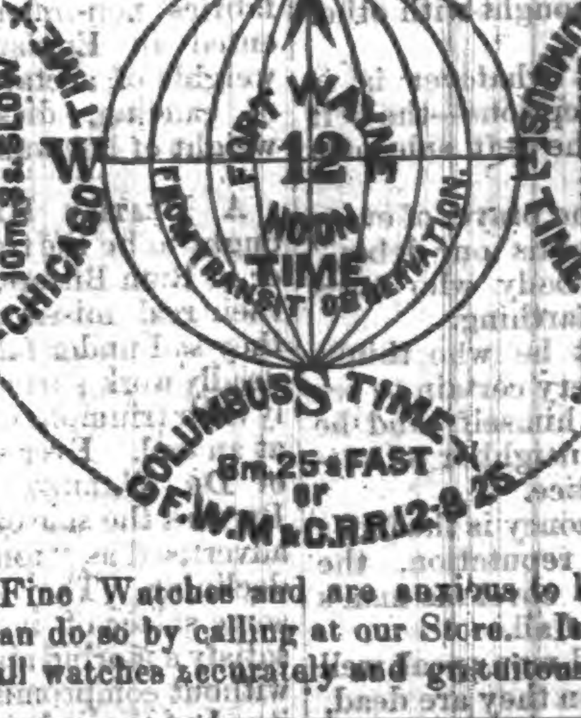

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books,
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

Tin'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper, Oiled, slate and Linen

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures;

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,
Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind'a.

Attention Creation!

Another Rebellion

IN

Boots, Shoes and Real Estate.

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit:

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well etc. and lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of my stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

Sale of Household Furniture, &c., will be made known in time. No public sale of Boots & Shoes.

Now is the time to save money. [illegible] worth of stock offered at cost. So nobody needs to go barefooted with such an opportunity. Invitation is extended to all.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN OTTO.

Auburn, January 27, '73—2m.

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BLOODSHED AT LAST.

[illegible] Telegraph.]

New Orleans, March 5.—Between nine and ten o'clock to-night the McEnery millitia attacked the third precinct police station. They commenced the attack by firing into the building The firing was returned by the police. Soon after General Badge Chief of the Metropolitan police, moved down Charles Street, from the canal with about two hundred men and one piece of artillery. Quite a large crowd had collected on Jackson Square and on the streets leading thereto. When near this crowd Gen. Badger ordered them to disperse. The militia refused to give way [illegible] fired a blank cartridge, and soon after, another shot was fired. This time the gun was loaded with grape. By this, one man was killed, and several wounded. Another charge of grape was fired out of Stann street. Some ten or twelve are reported wounded but only one man was reported killed as far as is known. Only one policeman was wounded during the whole fight. At one time, the firing was quite brisk, resembling somewhat a picket skirmish, for the powder expended and the fuss made. The damage was remarkably light. The grape of the Metropolitans was more than the militia had bargained for and they are reported to have weakened rapidly. Many of them are reported to have skedaddled in great disorder. The United States troops reached the scenes of conflict and the remains of the militia retired, leaving them in possession. The Kelloggites are quite jubilant, the McEneryites are quite to the reverse. The United States troops now occupying Jackson Square and other points in the city, and will prevent further disorder in the city. A company of United States Cavalry passed Camp Street at one o'clock to General Emery's head quarters, but soon after returned to Jackson Square. They are held in readiness to assist the police in repeling any attack that may be made. The city is full of rumors, at this hour, ten minutes past one, the streets are almost deserted. Up to 12 o'clock the streets were crowded with people, every one inquiring the news. The latest from the seat of war, is that thousands of rumors are current, but the facts of the case have been given above.

President Thiers is said to be in a [illegible] condition. He is [illegible] week. His principal ailment is sleeplessness.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that the present session of the Indiana Legislature will cost the State $250,000—just $150,000 more than it took to conduct any previous legislature; and for all that was outlaw of money there are but few acts of legislation of any value to the people. No one [illegible] Indiana [illegible] the people last fall and with [illegible] election thereof, every citizen will be able to make his own comments, and draw his own conclusions, on the facts contained in the statement, of the paper.

V. A. BIVARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,

Crockery,

Wooden-ware,

Lamp Chimneys,

Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

Main street, north of Court House.

Executors' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned Executor of the estate of Jacob Maurer will offer for sale at auction, on the premises on

SATURDAY, APRIL [illegible], 1873,

the following described land. The north half of the north west quarter of section thirty-four, 34, east in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts against said estate, not less than 40 acres.

TERMS—One third cash, the residue in equal payment at twelve and eighteen months, notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE BARNEY, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Sct :—

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1873.

Peter H. Brandon versus Jacob Brandon } Complaint No. 49.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Morris & Withers, his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Notice is, therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be [illegible] 1873, at the Court House in Auburn [illegible] and [illegible] will [illegible].

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 3d day of March, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

INDIANA

Conservatory of Music,

BURGESS' BLOCK,

Corner of Main and Court Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Hon F P Randall, Dr B S Woodworth, H Burgess, Hon P Hoagland, Dr B S Brown, A S Evans, Hon C E Gorham, Dr Th Hoevelling, Chas Hamm [illegible], X Oppenheimer, H C Hartmann, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger, Rev S Wagenhals, J C Williams, J B McDonald, Chas D Bond, John Gilbert, S J Beeler, Rev A [illegible], [illegible] Hayden, [illegible] Fairbanks, W [illegible].

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Piano and Organ.

Prof S B Morse—From Conservatory of Music Burlin.

Prof Albert Joost—Pupil of the celebrated Pianist Tivencel.

Prof Wm A Hedgdon—Late Director of Music in the Public Schools of St. Louis, Mo., and Ft Wayne

Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.

Prof Wm Hodgdon, Prof J C Bartlett—Tenor Vocalist, Graduate of New England Conservatory of Music, Pupil of Dr. [illegible], Boston, Mass.

Send for Circulars [illegible]

P. O. BOX, 1850. March 6, 1863.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Hornberger, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be [illegible].

Feb. [illegible] JAMES E. ROSE.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Executor of the estate of Jacob Rosenwald, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN GRUBB, Ex'r.

Feb. 19, '73.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of George Drawley, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

L. D. BRITTON,
Feb. 27. Executor.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Walter Burton, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises, the

22nd DAY OF MARCH, 1873,

the following described premises to-wit: The south-west fourth and the north half of south-east fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty in township thirty-four, north of range fourteen, east in DeKalb county Indiana. Terms, one third cash and the residue in equal payments at twelve and eighteen months, with notes at interest and without relief from valuation or appraisement law with good freehold sureties. Sale to commence at two o'clock p. m. on said day.

JAMES R. COSPER, Adm'r.

Feb. 20, '73.

Administrators' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb County Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House in Auburn, in said county, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1873, an equal undivided two-thirds of the following described lands: The east half of the north-east quarter, and the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 9, in township 33, north of range 13 east, containing 120 acres of land. Also twenty acres in the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of section 3, in township 34, north of range 13 east. All in DeKalb county, State of Indiana.

Terms of sale 1-3 cash in hand, 1-3 in 12 months and 1-3 in 18 months, purchaser giving his note with interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, with good freehold surety.

Feb. 12, 1873. JACOB C. TRUMP, CATHARINE WEAVER, } Adm'rs.

THE

New York Store

No. 90, Columbia Street

Establish'd 13 Years

Now Opening

100 packages of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the well know brands of

Bleeched & Brown

Sheeting and shirting muslins, new spring prints and chintzes shirting prints, percales and Cambrics, etc.

FAMILY LINENS.

A large superior stock of pure Irish bosom linens, sheetings and pillow linens, Table damasks, napkins, and doylies towels, and Towlings, etc., etc., etc.

At very Low Prices.

Our Celebrated

Perinot Kid Glove

1, 2, and 4 Buttons.

A new assortment in street and party colors just opened

ROOT & Co.'s

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BOOZER AND BLATNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Arcola loth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " orded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATNER

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

AND

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12½ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11½ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good ube Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time, direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 90 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	28c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea nuts per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	80c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb.	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and CURRANTS

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants This fruit is consider low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Brandy	1 50, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes our best goods can't be beat.

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	60
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

F.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
FT.W.&R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
S
W
E
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST OR
G.F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25
P.F.W.&C.R.R. 12-8-25
8m.25s.FAST OR
COLUMBUS TIME

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,

Brushes, Patent Medicines

School and Blank Books,

Slates, Writing Paper

Envelopes,

Wall and Window

Paper,

Tinted, Gilt and Embossed Paper,

Oiled, slate and Linen

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.,

Opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind'a.

Attention Creation!

Another Rebellion

IN

Boots, Shoes and

Real Estate.

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit:

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. and lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of my stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am expecting to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

Sale of Household Furniture, &c., will be made known in time. No public sale of Boots & Shoes.

Now is the time to save money. $3000 worth of stock offered at cost. Sure nobody needs to go bare-footed with such an opportunity. Invitation given to all.

Respectfully Yours,

JOHN OTTO.

Auburn, January 27, '73—22m

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Plenty of snow fell last Sunday.

The roads are in a bad condition.

Go to Davenport's for a good five cent cigar.

Go and let Bill shave you with one of those new razors.

Without no doubt, but that work will soon commence on the brick block.

We don't want so much loafing in this office by the small boys.

See news in another column in regard to the Baltimore road.

Kyer's panorama shows to-night (Wednesday).

Oranges and lemons at Beard's.

Ran away yesterday afternoon—somebody's gray.

See advertisement Agricultural Implements in another column.

Saw logs are still coming in, despite the mud.

The wood market is dull.

Good sugar weather for a few days past.

Coal Oil 25 cents per gallon at Davenport & Co's.

We have a large number of young men who are very busy—a loafing.

Job Work done neat and on short notice at this office.

Many of our sidewalks need repairing badly.

Our street crossings should be kept clean.

Totten & Wood's produce room is nearly completed.

Eggs are coming in, but they are still high priced.

Martin & Co., have moved their harness shop in the new brick.

If you would like something nice in the Jewelry line go to Abright & Shepheard's

Fort Wayne is getting a new steam fire engine. Can't we have an old hand one.

One fatal case of spotted feaver has occurred in our town. No other case known of at present.

The Angola band will give a concert at that place this (Thursday) evening. The band has now a handsome new uniform.

Kendallville roosters don't want to come here to do their horse trading—Past this in your hat, Ruff.

The saw mills are very busy cutting logs in order to make room for those that are still coming in—next winter.

We want some new maple sugar and molasses, but we don't care about receiving it before the sap begins to run.

Lost—A pair of spectacles, steel frame in morocco case, marked "Moses." Leave at Doctor Ford's office.

For a full history of "Joe" see last Kendallville *Standard*. Joe must be an important personage to judge from the space which that paper give him.

Notice—My son Henry having abandoned my protection, notice is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.

Henry Wartenslarer, Sr.
March 10, '73.

A very pleasant party came off at the Lent House last Friday evening. Though the weather was quite inclement the attendance was good, and all enjoyed the occasion. Mr. Cowles knows how to conduct these affairs to the benefit of all.

Club Dance.

On Friday, March 21st, 1873, the Auburn Social Dance Club will give i's first hop at the Rainier Hall. Each member is requested to be present as important business will be transacted. The ladies have a cordial invitation.

The Old Folks' Hop, at Cass's Hall last Tuesday evening, was a most enjoyable affair, conducted with a view to the pleasure and comfort of all. The supper at the Swineford House, was a magnificent affair and the jolly host and his aimable lady were highly complimented.

Prof. Leitels' orchestra band of Fort Wayne gave the greatest satisfaction in the excellent music it produced, and all are anxious to have them return again at no distant day.

The citizens of South Whitley were very much horrified on last Friday evening by the self-destruction of Mrs C. D. Moe, who committed suicide about 4 o'clock in the evening on the day above mentioned, by shooting herself through the head with a revolver. It is supposed she discharged five shots before the deed was accomplished. The ball entered the temple and passing upward lodged just under the scalp. Death was almost instantaneous. Temporary insanity is assigned as the cause of her rash act. She was about 22 years of age. Her husband and frends have the sympathy of the community.—*Whitley Com.*

[illegible] has certainly been misinformed or else have done a bad job of guessing.

The surest and most direct mode of removing or counteracting kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, diabetes, [illegible] female weakness and uterine complaints, is to [illegible] partake of Smolander's Buchu. This vegetable medicine may be relied on as being a tonic, diuretic solvent and alterative, and the best preparation of Buchu.

To stimulate the nervous system and invigorate it when prostrated by such distressing maladies as kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, diabetes, gravel, female irregularities, loss of vigor, and complaints of the urine genital organs and general debility, there is no medicine equal to or which acts so promptly as Smolander's Buchu. It strikes at the root of such diseases and a perfect cure is the result.

Grand Concert.

Everybody should remember that a grand concert will be given at the M. E. Church next Tuesday evening, March 18, by the singing class now under instructions from Prof. Bennett. These concerts are rare occurrences and our citizens should not be slow to appreciate them.—Prof. Bennett has been making good progress with his class, and the public may expect to hear some fine music by our best home talent. Solos, duetts quartetts and choruses will be presented and a good evening's entertainment may be anticipated and realized.

The way to make a town, is to do all you can to make the business of your neighbor a success. Advertise your merchants by speaking a good for them wherever you go. Always be on the alert to induce new branches of industry to locate in your midst. Judiciously aid every enterprise that promises to add facilities to your town as a depot of supplies. Support a local newspaper by taking and paying for it, and feeling an interest in its welfare. If you know of any item of news which would interest the public, take some pains to let the editor know it. Dont hold your vacant lots at a price too high don't ask too much for rents, and don't hold a penny so near your eyes as to hide a dollar at arms length.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Defiance, Ohio, March 10, 1873.

T. C. Mays, Editor Courier—

Yours in reference to the proposed Chicago extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was duly received. I am glad to be able to inform you that work on this road here and easterly is not abandoned, but is progressing finely, and that the road will be built, and in operation from their Lake Erie Division to this place by October next, in all human probability.

I trust the contracts will be let in a very short time for its continuation from our place westerly through Indiana.

Yours very respectfully,
Wm. C. Holgate.

There is one feature of the new Liquor Law which may not have been generally noticed. It is that the law does not forbid any and all persons from selling liquor, in any quantities, without any license or permit—provided it is not to be drank on the premises where sold. Subject therefore, to the risks of the buyer getting intoxicated and the penalties thereunto attached, everybody—every grocer, druggist, merchant, or person engaged in other business, may freely sell liquor by the small, without fee or license—if it is put up in shape to be carried away before being drank. This feature, caused opposition to the bill on the part of some of the strongest, life-long temperance men in the legislature.

Representative Shutt returned home last Monday. Mr. Shutt has filled the position with honor to himself and with fidelity to his constituents. His vote is recorded on the right side of all measures and though he did'nt bloviate much during the session, he was always there discharging his duty like an honest man.—When the bill to increase the pay of Representatives from 5 to 8 dollars a day came up he voted squarely against it.—Last Saturday when a motion was made to vote the Clerks and Sergeant-at-arms, and pages one hundred dollars extra besides their regular wages, he opposed it, characterized it as an outrage, but notwithstanding this a Republican Legislatives voted the people's money to them, without a bit of trouble. Take it all in all and this "the best Legislature the State ever saw," is about the greatest failure on record. Had there been no limitation to the session that eight dollars a day would have kept them in session forever.

Coffee, Coffee!

No advance in prices. The excitement in the market is only temporary. We purchased a large stock before the advance and will continue to sell at our old prices:

Best Rio, 28 cents.
Good Rio, 25c.
Old Government Java, 35c
Best roasted Rio, 27c. Feb 6.
At the FRUIT HOUSE, Fort Wayne.

[illegible] Spencerian Steel Pens, and after trying them more thoroughly are convinced of their superior merits. These pens are comprised in fifteen numbers, each differing in flexibility and fineness of point, so that the most fastidious penman [illegible] find among the fifteen just such a pen as suits him. The Spencerian Pens are famous for their elasticity, smoothness of point and great durability, and a near approximation to the real Swan Quill Pen than anything hitherto made.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, a sample card of [illegible] Spencerian Pens may be had by mail by enclosing 25 cents to Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., 138 and 140 Grand Street, N. Y., or the pens may be bought at almost any store where pens are sold.

Poor Men Wanted.

A little spurt was made in subscription to Eel River stock the latter part of last week, and the amount now remaining to be subscribed is not far from $8,000.—Some of our citizens have subscribed liberally, others are too mean to do their part. We know a prominent machinist that won't subscribe a cent, because he may die in a year or two and then he will be that much poorer. There are others that beg and beg to be left off, and many that enter weak excuses, and argue until they are whipped out, upon every issue, who sneak out and have not the manhood to help in an enterprise that they know will benefit them. But take this class, and as a general thing, they would spell Columbus with a "K."

What we want is about 2,000 more poor men, those who work hard and earn their living by the sweat of their brow, that whole-souled, liberal class that are the main supporters of all public enterprises. When we get a few of these moss covered fogies out of our way, and their places filled by this class, then there will be no trouble to raise a subscription, when the public good demands it. But there are a number yet that have not subscribed, who will on application. Let another effort be made and we see know reason that this small balance cannot be secured.

The miserable condition of our streets, drains, crossings and sidewalks was never more apparent than it is now. We do not think it is the fault of the Marshal, but our town officers are certainly responsible to some extent. The fact is the condition of things in our town organization is alarming because there is no order or official discipline in any part of it. There has been no report made of receipts and expenditures of moneys for several years. Our citizens had better look into this matter, and see how things stand to-day.—Last spring we were in favor of putting the best men in office without regard to their politics, but no the Republicans must have their regular ticket, and the consequence is that little or nothing has been done.—We presume the same programme will be made for the present year, and thus we go on from year to year without the advancement in the improvement of our town that is needed. Other towns much larger than this, can lay aside their political prejudice for the good of their town, and vote for good men; but Auburn must have her her political ticket whether good, bad or indifferent.

We trust, however, that there are a few left who believe in improving the town, and making a proper and correct official report of everthing. Personally it makes but little difference to any one of our citizens, who hold office in a political sense, so that every thing is carried on in an economical and straightforward manner. There is a disposition upon the part of many to eschew politics for once, and nominate a ticket of good men, and elect them, and try and obtain a better condition of things in the future. We believe in creating an office of Street Commissioner, relieving the Marshal from that department, with the right man to fill it, advance this much needed improvement in our place.

Does it Pay?—A great many business men do not advertise because they think it 'don't pay.'

John V. Farwell says: 'Without advertising I should be a poor man to-day.' A. T. Stewart says, 'He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising.' Robert Bonner said, 'My success is owing to my liberality in advertising.' Amos Lawrence said, 'Advertising has furnished me with a competence.' Stephen Girard said, 'Constant and persistent advertising is the sure road to wealth.' Nicholas Longworth, 'I advertised my productions and made money.'

Here is the evidence of the most successful business men in America, of the present and the past. It is a well know fact that Barnum can make a fortune every three years by the judicious use of printers' ink. There are merchants in all places who could increase their sales $10 000 a year, at least, by expending $200 in advertising. 'I don't think he amounts to much; he don't advertise,' is a very common remark among farmers, mechanics, and laboring men of all classes. It is a well known fact, not only in this but in all other communities, that the men who do the largest amount of business are those who advertise their wares. True, men may advertise foolishly and fail to receive returns; but a judicious use of printers' ink brings a rich return for every dollar invested.

DEATHS.

[illegible] March [illegible], 1873, [illegible] Dora [illegible] youngest child of [illegible] aged two years, nine months and four days. [illegible]

Sleep sweet, little Dora,
Because thy smile was fair,
Thy lip and eyes so bright,
Because thy loving cradle care
Was such a dear delight,
Shall love with weak embrace
Thy upward wing detain?
No! gentle angel, seek thy place
Amid the cherub train.

Advertised letters remaining in the Auburn post office, March 1st 1873:

Buchanan Geo	Bramem Joseph
Creck Dan	Chenoweth L. E. 4
Draime Gus	Fessenden C. H.
Gogsby Mrs L	Wjant Miss Sarah
Hall Lisebeth	Long Samuel
Lunceford Mart	Leach J G F.
Miller Benjamin	Miller Isic
Myerly A B	McFarland Dan.
Poiats Allen	Prosser James
Pinbon Miss Amelia	Patterson Augus'ts
Stoddard Rev J J A	Spanglehouse L.
Slyrock Joseph	Tooluy & Lillie
Tonna Sam	Tess Lewis
Wilson F.	Weedon Earnest

S. L. Yandess, P. M.

Commissioners Proceedings.

The Board of County Commissioners met at the Auditor's office Monday March 3d 1873:

PETITIONS.

By Robert Knott and others for location of a road in Butler township. Viewers appointed A J Ralston, H E Altenberg and A L Hollopeter.

By M. Waterman for a bridge in northeastern part of Franklin. Commissioner Gonser appointed to make necessary arrangements.

By Wm O Sherwood for an appropriation for opening of road in Smithfield and Union.

By J J Imhoff and others for location of road in Stafford township. Viewers appointed, Danl Altenberg, J R Cosper, Wm Lessig.

By C Ashelman and others for location of road in Union township. Viewers appointed, Saml Bawver, J C Irwin and Joseph Parish.

REPORTS.

Viewers report against the change of road in Smithfield township. Reviewers appointed J E Thomson, G H Duncan and Henry Hood.

Viewers report in favor of vacation and location of road in Smithfield township.

Ordered by the Board that the excess of Railroad tax for Eel River road in Union and Wilmington township be paid over to Trustees of said township, and that the excess of tax for Ft. W., J. & S. Railroad be paid over to Trustee of Union township.

GRAND JURORS FOR NEXT TERM OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Danl Walters	Israel Shearer
Homer Abels	Peter Lorie:
Stewart Wartenbee	Antony Swinford
Saml Lauferty	E H Palmer
Emanuel Neidig	Abraham McCoy
Joseph Showalter	E M Cole

SECOND TERM.

David Stonestreet	John Coy
Wm Lessig	Hugh Nelson
L D Britton	John Hook
A Buchanan	Daniel Shafer
Freeman Kelly	O P Learned
S J Aldrich	John Stutt

Moses Perry, of Concord township, was appointed Superintendent of the County Asylum.

A Flourishing Institution.—The Mt Union College, located at Mt. Union, O. near Alliance, is perhaps the most flourishing of all educational institutions in that State. The attendance is very large and so extensive has been the demand that large improvements and additions are being made, and will be made in the future to accommodate all. All persons contemplating a collegiate course will find greater facilities at this place than another. One superior advantage is given from the fact that those who depend upon teaching to defray expenses, can teach fall, winter and spring terms, and attend the regular terms of this college at the same time. Our friends in this section cannot do better than to give it their earnest consideration. For catalogue and particulars, address,

O. N. Hartshorn, Prest.
Alliance, Ohio.

Great Reduction on Teas.

The failure of five of the largest tea importers of New York has broken the tea market. We have taken the advantage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c 80c and $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50c and 80c, best 1 10. Imperial, 50c, 80c and best 1 10. Oolong, 40c, 50c and 80c, best 95c. Japan, 40c and 50c, best 95c Fruit House.

Remember the Club Dance gives it first hop next week

SONGS [illegible] PIANO

[illegible]

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

[illegible]

Address [illegible] J. L. PETERS, [illegible]

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Snyder & Davis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. D. Snyder will settle the accounts of the firm.

Feb. 20, 1873.

D. D. SNYDER.
JNO. J. DAVIS.

[illegible] SATURDAY, MARCH 22nd, 1873, [illegible] kitchen furniture [illegible]

ST. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
[illegible]
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! [illegible] Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Plows, Straw-Cutters Horse-Rakes, Wagons,

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞ Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARING-OUT SALE!

—AT—

C. ORFF AND CO'S.

5 & 7 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne.

We will offer for the next forty-five days commencing January 11th, and continuing until the forty-five days are up, our entire stock of Fancy Domestic

DRY GOODS!

Including the whole of our Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs and Fancy Goods

At Actual Cost.

and many styles at even less. We must close out our entire stock of Dress Goods, Furs, Shawls and Fancy Goods and LOW PRICES must do it.

Look! Look!

at these prices of Dress Goods; they are 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the goods sold before the war

Our entire stock of Cashmeres, including the new shades, reduced [illegible]
A full line of Colors in Silk and Woolen Velours at [illegible]
All of our Irish and French Poplins reduced to [illegible]
All-wool Serges reduced to [illegible]
All-wool Satines reduced to [illegible]
All-wool Satines reduced to [illegible]
A large line of Japanese Stripes reduced to [illegible]
We shall have to table in the center of the store filled with Dress Goods at 25, 30 and 40 cents, many of which are worth double the money.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We will close out our stock of Cloaks at actual first cost. We have some of our very best styles left, and this will be a rare opportunity to buy a handsome cloak for little money.

FURS. FURS.

We have reduced the prices of our Sable, Mink, Fitch and Seal skin Furs fully one-half, and are determined to close them out during the next thirty days.

Our Entire Stock of Shawls.

Will be sold at less than they have been offered for the last ten years. We have left some very handsome Ottoman Stripes, also a good assortment of Paisely in long and square, which must be sold.

Beaver Clokings.

$5.00 Beaver reduced to $3.50. $6.00 Beaver reduced to 4.00. One price each of drab blue and brown silk plush, for ladies' and children's Sacques, reduced from $4.00 to 2.50.

Great Reduction in Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods. We have a large stock of this class of goods, and we want to clear them out.

We have the largest stock of Corsets in the city, and they have been reduced with all other goods.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

During our sale we will sell our best prints at [illegible] brown muslin 12½c, our fine brown muslin 13½c, [illegible] Bleached Muslin at 12½c.

Remember this sale will continue for the next forty days, commencing January 11.

C. ORFF & CO.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1873.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The East.

The celebrated Jumel will case will be carried into the United States Supreme Court.... The widow of James Fisk, Jr., has sued the Credit Mobilier for 20,000 shares of its stock. ....The Supply sailed from New York for Trieste, the other day, having on board a cargo of every variety of American products and machinery for the Vienna Exposition. The Guard is now being loaded at Brooklyn, and will sail in a few days. No American locomotives, billiard tables or light carriages will be sent to the Exposition. America will appear to the greatest advantage in the department of fine arts.

A committee of the Constitutional Commission of New York charged with the duty of investigating the city, county and town debts in the State have reported that these local debts reach the enormous sum of $214,000,000, exclusive of the State debt proper.

The New York Senate, by a vote of 7 to 15 has refused to declare the seat of Boss Tweed vacant.....The Committee on Female Suffrage in the Massachusetts House of Representatives have reported in favor of granting to women the right to vote and hold office.... The first number of the new illustrated daily paper, the *Graphic*, was issued in New York on the 5th inst., and a large edition was sold. It is believed the enterprise will prove a success.....A brutal prize-fight at Collier's Station, W. Va., the other day, between the bruisers Hicken and Campbell, was broken up in a row, after 32 rounds had been fought. Several pistol-shots were fired, but unfortunately none of the brutes were hit by the flying balls.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad, at New York, the following Board of Directors was elected: Horace F. Clark, John Duff, Augustus Schell, Oakes Ames, Oliver Ames, Sidney Dillon, C. S. Bushnell, Elisha Atkins, Royall E. Robbins, F. Gordon Dexter, E. H. Baker, Joseph Richardson, George S. Bowdoin, Frederick Nickerson, and O. S. Chapman....A train on the Pan Handle road ran off the track not far from Pittsburgh, a few days ago, and a number of passengers were seriously injured.

The West.

Six women have just received their diplomas as graduates of the Woman's Hospital Medical College, of Chicago....A new line of ten first-class propellers is to be engaged this year in the lake traffic between Montreal and Chicago....The lower house of the Kansas Legislature resolves that Pomeroy is unworthy the confidence and respect of the people of the State....George L. Wedgewood, the rascally school superintendent of La Salle county, Ill., was arrested at Quincy, the other day....Rafferty, the Chicago murderer, who has been twice tried and sentenced to death, has obtained a *supersedeas*, and will probably be granted a new trial....The troops in Arizona have had two more encounters with the dusky Apaches, in which twenty-two of the latter were sent to their "happy hunting grounds." Only one soldier was killed.

Advices from Arizona report Gen. Crook's army in excellent condition. Crook considers the backbone of the Indian war broken, but has no faith in Cochise's promises to keep the peace.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis railroad has brought suit for $10,000 damages against some of the persons who detained its trains in the attempt to ride for the legal fare of three cents....Advices from Oregon report that there is a prospect of the peace negotiations with the Modoc Indians coming to a favorable termination....Capt. Oscar C. Pratt, a well-known journalist, recently committed suicide at Omaha.

A train was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Chelsea, Iowa, the other day, by which three passengers were badly bruised....A saloon-keeper at Ottawa, Ill., has been fined $10 and had his license revoked for selling liquor to minors. A righteous judgment.

The South.

C. W. Lowell, Postmaster at New Orleans, is a defaulter to the extent of about $20,000. He was arrested and bailed in $10,000.

Several hundred families have been rendered homeless and much suffering caused by the recent destructive conflagration in New Orleans, which destroyed some 200 buildings. The Mayor of the city has sent forth an appeal for aid....Gen. W. L. McMillan has been elected United States Senator from Louisiana, for the long term, by the McEnery Legislature.

The election in Arkansas has resulted in the ratification of the constitutional amendment doing away with disfranchisement.

The political troubles in Louisiana have finally culminated in bloodshed. The McEnery militia, a few nights ago, attacked the Third Precinct Police Station, in New Orleans. They commenced an indiscriminate firing into the building, which was returned by the police. Gen. Badger, Chief of Police, with 200 Metropolitans and one piece of artillery, executed a flank movement on the militia. He peppered them lively with grape-shot, scattering them in every direction. The casualties foot up one militiaman killed and twelve wounded, and one policeman slightly wounded. Subsequently the Federal troops came upon the scene of conflict, and their presence had a magical effect in quelling the belligerents. The city is now in possession of the troops....The book-keeper of the Southern Bank of Georgia, at Savannah, is a defaulter to the amount of $30,000.

Washington.

The action of the Senate on the Lousiana muddle leaves the question in precisely the same condition it was before the Committee on Elections made their report....The House Committee on Appropriations have considered the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and agreed to non-concur in the amendment forbidding the transmission of all free matter, so far as the same affects exchanges among newspapers.

Mr. Ingalls, "Old Pom's" successor, is described as the youngest looking man in the Senate....The following is the public debt statement for February:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,339,245,700
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,753,813,000
Lawful money debt	$ 15,988,000
Matured debt	3,093,240
Legal tender notes	356,084,302
Certificates of deposit	27,770,000
Fractional currency	45,292,106
Coin certificates	24,024,980
Total without interest	$ 453,171,388
Total debt	$2,226,085,629
Total interest	$ 29,616,755
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 65,920,781
Currency	4,600,902
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	27,770,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 98,301,684
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,157,380,700
Decrease during the month	$ 5,277,880
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,672
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,293
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	4,183,353
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,927

The President has pardoned four more of the South Carolina Ku-Klux out of the Albany Penitentiary....J. B. Stewart, the contumacious Credit Mobilier witness, has been released from prison. He proposes to sue the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for false imprisonment, and thus bring the question of the power of Congress before the Supreme Court....The President has appointed Charles W. Ringgold Postmaster at New Orleans, in place of C. W. Lowell, removed for embezzlement. Mr. Ringgold, we believe, is a native-born citizen of New Orleans....The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $50,000,000 of 1862 bonds, second and third series, and registered bonds. Forty-five millions are coupon bonds, and $5,000,000 registered bonds.

The Senate committee to investigate the charges against Pomeroy report that none of the charges of bribery have been sustained. Senator Thurman dissents from the report.

The inauguration ceremonies appear to have been a grand success, from beginning to end, being marred only by the extreme cold which prevailed throughout the day. The procession, both in its military and civic divisions, far surpassed that of any preceding inauguration, and, with the exception of the grand review in 1865, made the most brilliant display ever witnessed at the capital. The ball was the grand feature of the evening. The attendance was immense, and everything passed off pleasantly. The scene in the ball-room is described as one of dazzling splendor, far surpassing anything of the kind ever witnessed in the country. The President's inaugural address is printed in full in another place.... Hereafter the *Congressional Globe* will be issued from the public printing office in quarto form....The bill passed by Congress providing for an equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas at Washington donates eighty-eight condemned cannon for that purpose. The statue is to be erected under the direction of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Not a single bill containing a subsidy or a land grant of any description passed during the late session of Congress....A Washington correspondent writes that there is much canvassing there as to the Presidential policy to be pursued with regard to Federal appointments. On this point the authorities are conflicting. Some friends of the President claim that he will make numerous changes throughout the country, especially among postmasters and collectors; while others are confident that, with but few exceptions, the present incumbents will be reappointed for a second term....It is asserted that there will not be a single Cabinet change, with the exception, possibly, of Mr. Boutwell....Levi P. Lucky, of Illinois, is henceforth to perform the functions of Private Secretary of the President.

Foreign.

Castelar, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, asks all nations which have not yet recognized the Spanish Republic to do so at once....At Huanuco, Peru, recently, Cols. Garrinda and Ceballos, exiled revolutionists, were shot dead while escaping. An armed mob forced its way into the halls of Congress, accused the Government of complicity in the assassination of these men, and demanded a change in the Ministry. A change seems imminent, and a revolution is feared....The Grand Trunk railway, of Canada, has determined to abandon its six-feet gauge, and re-adopt the ordinary narrow one, for economical reasons.

French hatred of everything German goes to the comical length of a refusal by the municipality of Paris to accept a bequest of 61,000 francs by a German, to be applied to the relief of the German poor of Paris, who will therefore continue to be succored at the expense of the French....The irrepressible Carlists are making considerable trouble for the new Spanish Government. They claim to have a force of 35,000 men in the field, and are by no means idle....Northern France has been visited by a great snow-storm, which fell to an unusual depth....The health of King Victor Emanuel of Italy is precarious, and his death may occur at any moment.

A steamer recently foundered in the river Mersey, below Liverpool, all on board perishing. A bark was also wrecked off the English coast, and 15 of the crew drowned.....Berlin is sorely inconvenienced by a strike among the cab-drivers....Amadeus and wife have left Portugal for Italy....Spanish news continues the recital of Carlist insurrections, and alternating victories and defeats. In old Castile the adherents of Don Carlos have been utterly dispersed, but in Catalonia and other provinces they are gaining numbers and boldness....The discovery has just been made of frauds, on a gigantic scale, on the Bank of England, committed by one Warren, *alias* Horton, an American, through a series of skillful forgeries of the names of the Rothschilds and other great financial houses. A reward of £1,000 has been offered for his apprehension.

The discovery of immense frauds on the Bank of England causes the greatest excitement in London financial circles. The bank cautions the public against the negotiation of certain 5-20 and 10-40 United States bonds, aggregating $220,000. It is thought that the forgeries, which amount to fully $1,000,000, were prepared by a ring of American swindlers. The frauds were discovered by the Rotchschilds noticing in the same bills a difference in the color of the ink used. The reward offered for the arrest of the swindlers has been increased to $12,500.....The recent election in Quebec, Canada, was attended by another disgraceful riot. The roughs in the interest of the Government candidate charged several election precincts, seized the polling books and tore them up. The cavalry charged the mob, who made a slight resistance and scattered, the troops striking all in the way with the flat of their sabers, laying a few cheeks open. The city was placed under martial law, and the soldiers held possession of the streets all day.

It is reported that the frauds on the Bank of England amount to $2,000,000, and that of this amount $350,000 was drawn upon Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co.; $200,000 upon the Rothschilds, and a large amount, the exact figures unknown, upon the Barings....Gen. Fremont's alleged swindle, by the sale of worthless bonds in Paris, amounts to $6,000,000....The Spanish Republican troops have suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Carlists, near Grun....The yellow fever is raging in Rio Janeiro, and other parts of Brazil.

There are signs of trouble in Madrid, and street conflicts are apprehended....President Thiers is seriously indisposed.

Fires.

Feb. 27.—At Boston, Mass.; Sammett's mattress factory was burned; loss, $50,000; two girls were seriously injured in escaping from the building; three firemen were killed, and a dozen more injured by the falling walls.... Janesville, Wis.; Orcutt & Pierce's elevator, containing 10,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed....New Orleans, La.; six squares—bounded by St. Cloud, Dauphine and Mandeville streets and Washington avenue, embracing 200 houses—were burned; loss, $250,000.

Feb. 28.—At St. Louis, Mo.; loss, $10,000 ....New York; loss, $50,000....Alton, Ill.; loss, $40,000....Louisville, Ky.; loss, $25,000.

March 2.—At Dublin, Ireland; a large tar manufactory was destroyed; loss, $1,250,000. ....Milwaukee, Wis.; loss, $10,000....New York; loss, $40,000....New Orleans, La.; loss, $25,000.

March 3.—In Vesey street, New York; loss, $200,000....At Toledo, Ohio; loss, $30,000.... Boston, Mass.; loss, $75,000....Louisville, Ky.; a shanty was burned, and three negro children, who had been locked in by their mother, were burned to cinders.

March 4.—In Williamsburg, N. Y.; loss, $80,000....Newaygo, Mich.; loss, $10,000.... Fort Wayne, Ind.; loss, $16,000....Lagrange, Ind.; loss, $12,000.....Lucas, Ohio; loss, $30,000.

March 5.—At Lincoln, Ill.; 12 buildings, including the offices of the *Tri-Weekly* and *Statesman* newspapers, were destroyed; loss heavy, and insurance light....Mason, Tenn.; loss, $15,000....Listowell, Canada; loss, $40,000.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

Thursday, Feb. 27.—Senate.—The credentials of Hon. R. J. Oglesby, Senator-elect from Illinois, were presented....The bill providing for a new election in Louisiana was taken up and discussed until adjournment without a vote being taken.

House.—A motion to lay the Credit Mobilier report and resolutions on the table was lost. Sargent's substitute was then taken up, and the clauses censuring Ames and Brooks were passed. On the former the vote stood 181 yeas, 36 nays; on the latter 174 yeas, 32 nays....A resolution of censure of Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was offered....A resolution for the appointment of a committee of conference on the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award was adopted.

Friday, Feb. 28.—Senate.—The bill providing for a new election in Louisiana was defeated—yeas, 12; nays, 21....The credentials of Patterson (S. C.) were presented....The bill amending the pension laws was passed....The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Missouri Legislature exonerating Senator Bogy from the charges of bribery....An amendment to the Civil Service Appropriation bill was adopted, providing that the debates of Congress, hitherto printed by the *Congressional Globe*, shall hereafter be done by the Government printing office. An amendment was also adopted appropriating $500,000 to replace worn and mutilated bank notes....The bill was passed legalizing the homestead entries of soldiers and sailors, not exceeding 160 acres each, within the limits of railroad grants.

House.—Butler (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee to go to the Senate and impeach Judge Delahay, of Kansas. The testimony taken showed habitual intoxication on the part of Delahay....The bill directing the withholding of the earnings for Government transportation due the Pacific railroad was passed....There was a long debate, and a good deal of excitement and confusion, over the bill to increase salaries. The bill was lost—yeas, 69; nays, 121.

Saturday, March 1.—Senate.—Trumbull made an ineffectual attempt to take up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Two-per-cent. bill had been rejected.... The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up, and the following amendments agreed to: To pay the Washington Board of Public Works $913,000 for street improvements in progress around the Government property; appropriating $500,000 for a new building for the Bureau of Printing and Engraving; appropriating $1,000,000 to reimburse the corporation of Washington for improvements of streets and avenues not chargeable to private property....A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Louisiana bill was rejected was tabled—yeas, 29; nays, 28....The Texas Pacific Railway bill was passed....The House bill increasing the salaries of executive, legislative and judicial officers was defeated....Conkling, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported adversely on the petition of Susan B. Anthony and others for a constitutional recognition of woman's right to vote.... The House bill providing for a suit in equity against the Union Pacific railroad was passed.... The credentials of Mitchell (Oregon) and Merriman (N. C.) were presented.

House.—The bill increasing salaries was so amended as to fix the salaries of members of Congress at $6,500, and passed....A resolution congratulating Spain on the establishment of a Republic was passed....The bill was passed extending for two years the time for pre-emptors on public lands in Minnesota and Dakota to make payments therefor....The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington, Mo., was passed.

Sunday, March 2.—Senate.—The Senate, having been in session all night Saturday, adjourned at 4:15 Sunday morning, until 7 p. m.... Morrill called the attention of the Senate to the case of Senator Patterson, but no action was taken. ....A resolution was adopted authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the Agricultural Report, to be sold at 50 cents each....The bill to provide for the payment of judgments of the Southern Claims Commission was passed....The bill authorizing the bridging of the Mississippi at Carondelet, Mo., was passed.

House.—Not in session on Sunday.

Monday, March 3.—Senate.—The Deficiency bill was passed, the item of $397,890 to pay interest due the Chickasaw Indians being stricken out.... The impeachment of Judge Delahay was reported to the Senate by the House committee....The conference reports on the Sundry and the Postal Appropriation bills were concurred in....The committee of conference on the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award reported that they were unable to agree with the House as to the class of losses to be paid, and as to war insurance premiums.

House.—The conference committee's report on the Sundry Appropriation bill, cutting down the Senate amendments $3,300,000, was agreed to....The request of the Senate for a conference committee on the Agricultural College land grant was refused. ....The salaries amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, as reported by the conference committee, was concurred in by 103 yeas to 94 nays. It fixes the salary of the President at $50,000; Vice-President, Justices of the Supreme Court, Cabinet officers and Speaker, $10,000 each; Chief Justice, $10,500; Senators and Representatives, $7,500 each, including members of the present Congress, the increase to be in lieu of all allowance except for actual traveling expenses to the capital and return....The Edmunds amendments relative to the Pacific roads, directing the withholding pay of for transportation of mails, etc., and Wilson's amendment directing suits to be brought against the Credit Mobilier, were agreed to....Morrill's amendment suspending payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of disloyal claimants was stricken out.

Tuesday, March 4.—Senate.—Bills passed: To remove the political disabilities of R. M. T. Hunter; to extend the time for the restoration of the Ottawa lands in Michigan....The Vice-President administered the oath of office to the new Vice-President, and at 12 o'clock m. the second session of the Senate of the Forty-second Congress was declared adjourned....Vice-President Wilson then called the Senate of the Forty-third Congress to order, and several new members were sworn in.... Senate adjourned to Thursday.

House.—The Senate bill to authorize the Texas Pacific railway to consolidate with or lease any lines in California was lost....Mr. Garfield gave notice that the summing up by the Poland committee of the testimony in the Credit Mobilier matter as to him (Garfield) was inaccurate, and that he had had no opportunity to present corrections, which he had prepared and would make public....The House of the Forty-second Congress was declared adjourned *sine die*.

President Grant's Inaugural Address.

Fellow Citizens: Under Providence, I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and, so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office. When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new question should be raised as that condition of affairs existed; therefore, in the past four years, so far as I could control events, I have endeavored to restore harmony and advance the public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism, or the government by the people through their chosen representatives, and our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such an extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with general progress. Now, that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of the continent are made contiguous for all purposes of the Government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was through the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen; yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare that he will receive.

The States lately at war with the General Government are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the past Administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of Santo Domingo and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected as unconstitutional, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such an acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of a government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education and the rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed this belief, or, rather, this disbelief that our Great Maker is preparing the world in His own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value, as compared with the world's standard of values, gold, and, if possible, to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and a share in carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports; to the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or war of extermination. Wars of extermination, engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and the advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indian. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked: Cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? When the effort is made in good faith we will stand approved before the civilized nations of the earth, and in our own consciousness, for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive support and such recommendation to Congress as will in my judgment best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been, and is, my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules and regulations, methods of appointment and promotion were established and have been traced. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued. To the best of my judgment the spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge, before this assemblage, representing, as it does, every section of our country, the obligations I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their land, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite from the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter in April, 1862, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscious duty without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gracefully accept as my vindication.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

Startling Revelations Concerning the Angel of South Bend—More Evidence of his Guilt in the Nesbitt Matter.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Ample proof, if any were needed, of the venality of the Seraph of South Bend is furnished in the records of the Postoffice Department, a report of which is contained in the *Times*, Washington special, published elsewhere this morning. From this it appears that the strange affection entertained by the New York stationer for the coming Vice-President was fully reciprocated. Indeed, the generous Schuyler, after his incumbency to the Vice-Presidency, went to the extreme of filing an argument in the archives of the Postoffice, where it still remains in black and white, in behalf of the continuance of Nesbitt's stamped-envelope contract. Although committing an indictable offence, he proved a successful advocate, and the contract was continued without the little formality of advertising for the lowest bids, as the law required. It is presumed this time that Mr. Colfax will not rise to explain; and this damning evidence, proving conclusively that to his constant sycophancy, demagoguism, and venality he added actual criminality, should be sufficient to convince the last adherent who has pinned his faith to him.

[The following is the Washington dispatch referred to:]

"A most astounding revelation has just been made against Vice-President Colfax, that rivets fast upon him the long line of deception and falsehood that he has gradually developed from his South Bend speech to the present hour. It will be remembered that in his very latest explanation, he insisted that Geo. F. Nesbitt, of New York, had given him the $4,000 at odd times, in the summer of 1863, as voluntary contributions out of friendship, though a total stranger, and that all the favor that was ever returned were a few tickets to the inauguration ceremonies in the spring of 1869. Now it has just come to light, from the official records of the Postoffice Department, that Mr. Colfax was the attorney and lobbyist of Nesbitt, and that he filed an argument in reply to one made by the Attorney-General for the extension of the stamped envelope contract, then in the hands of this very same Mr. Nesbitt. It is there indorsed as submitted by him. The history of the transaction is simply this: When Postmaster Gen. Randall retired from the department he allowed Nesbitt's contract to continue, without advertising, for another year. When Postmaster Gen. Creswell came in, he thought this was irregular, and called on the Attorney-Generrl for an opinion, which was soon forthcoming, and adverse to Mr. Randall's course. It was to this that Mr. Colfax filed a reply, and on this Nesbitt's contract was allowed to run until some time after, when bids were invited. In order that no injustice may be done Mr. Colfax, it should be stated that while the 20 pages of argument in Nesbitt's behalf are not in his handwriting, his letter indorsing it and transmitting it is there. It may have been copied for him, or it may have come from Nesbitt's lawyer, but Mr. Colfax alone appears on the record as making appeal for Nesbitt in violation of the act of 1862, making such an offense from the Vice-President or a Senator or member the subject of criminal indictment. It is not believed that Mr. Colfax will rise to explain any more."

The Report on the Case of Colfax.

The report of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, constructs a broad causeway for the escape of the disgraced Vice-President from the punishment he deserves. The substance of the report is, that, inasmuch as Mr. Colfax's acceptance of Oakes Ames' bribes was prior to his election as Vice-President, he is entitled to go scot-free. Even if the principle were conceded that a public officer is not impeachable for infamous crimes committed before the beginning of his term of office, the question would still remain, whether Mr. Colfax's egregious lying and perjury, which are of very recent date, do not subject him to impeachment. Does the Judiciary Committee mean to be understood that perjury is not a high crime and misdemeanor, and therefore not an impeachable offense? His acceptance of the bribe from Oakes Ames was, indeed, previous to his election as Vice-President; but the perjury by which he attempted to screen that crime is not two months old. The Judiciary Committee have virtually decided that perjury is not an impeachable offense!

The strange report of this committee justifies an allusion to the bias of its prominent members. Its chairman, Mr. Bingham, is one of the incriminated members of the House, who deserves expulsion if Mr. Colfax deserves impeachment. He was so sensible of the scandal of a report from him exempting Colfax, that he waived his right, and the preparation of the report was devolved upon Butler. But not even Bingham was more disqualified than Butler for making an impartial report. Butler is, so to speak, the retained counsel of Oakes Ames. It is well understood that he is to be Ames' chief defender against the recommendation of the Poland committee for his expulsion. Now, as Colfax and Ames are in the same boat, it is too evident that a man who has undertaken to clear Ames is unfit to pronounce a candid judgment on the case of Colfax. We accordingly find that, in his report, Butler has adroitly contrived to exempt Colfax from impeachment on grounds which equally exempt Ames from the penalty of expulsion. The arguement is, that a public officer can be deposed only for crimes committed after the commencement of his term. It hence follows that if Colfax cannot be impeached for accepting a bribe before he became Vice-President, Oakes Ames cannot be expelled for offering bribes before his last election to Congress. Gen. Butler, with his usual unscrupulous dexterity, has attempted, in his report on Colfax's case, to establish a principal which would equally protect his client Oakes Ames. Such a report, from such a source, cannot escape scrutiny and criticism.

The first point to be made against Gen. Butler's report is, that the action of the committee does not conform to the instructions of the House. The committee were required to form a judgment as to the sufficiency of *testimony*; and, shirking this duty, they have presented an elaborated argument on a question of *law*. If their opinion on the legal question is correct, the testimony is of no sort of consequence. The committee hold that a public officer is not impeachable for infamous crimes or misdemeanors perpetrated before the commencement of his term of office. If this be sound legal doctrine, no proofs of villainy, however damning, could have the weight of a feather in determining their recommendation. But what was referred to the committee was not a question of law, but a question of evidence; and they have violated their duty in reporting on a different subject from the one committed to them. The resolution of the House was to this effect: "That *the testimony* taken by the select committee of which Mr. Poland is chairman, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire *whether there is* ANYTHING IN SAID TESTIMONY that warrants the impeachment of any officer of the United States not a member of the House."

The committee have manifestly evaded the only subject-matter referred to them, and gone off into the discussion of a legal question on which their opinion was not asked. If their judgment on the legal question be correct, all consideration of the testimony is irrelevant, inasmuch as no testimony establishing the guilt of an officer before the beginning of his term can have any bearing on the question of his impeachment, if he can be impeached only for things done arter' he was sworn in. What the Judiciary Committee were required to report upon was simply whether the facts against Mr. Colfax amounted to an impeachable offense. Instead of this, they have discussed a question of jurisdiction on which their opinion was not asked. It was not for *them*, it is not even for the House, to decide whether the date of the crimes is a bar to conviction. This is a question for the court that tries the impeachment. Had Mr. Colfax been impeached, he, or his counsel, could have pleaded before the Senate that the date of the crime was a bar to conviction; and if the plea is valid, the case would have been dismissed. But the sole authority to determine this point is vested in the Senate. The Judiciary Committee have not only disregarded their instructions, but have usurped a prerogative of the court for the trial of impeachments, in assuming to decide that Mr. Colfax is not answerable for bribes taken before he entered on his present office. It was the duty of the committee, under their instructions, to say whether the facts amounted to an impeachable offense, and to leave the point of law to the only tribunal competent to decide it, namely, the Senate acting as a court of impeachment.

The reasoning of Gen. Butler's report would have been in place in an argument by Mr. Colfax's counsel on his trial before the Senate. Until the court for the trial of impeachments decides that the antedating of the crime is a bar to conviction, the House (much less a committee of the House to whom the question was not referred) has no right to assume that this point of law is settled. It is the duty of the House to present an indictment founded on the facts; if the early date of the crime is to be offered as a bar to conviction, that is the appropriate duty of the counsel for the defense when the case comes to trial. What Mr. Butler has done in his report is to assume the *role* of Mr. Colfax's counsel before the court of impeachment, which can alone decide the question which he discusses.

The public press might excuse itself from refuting an argument which is so irrelevant; but it can be disposed of within so brief a compass that we will point out its fallacy. It is not necessary to seek any other premises for our reasoning than the language of the Constitution. We rely upon this provision: "Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office, *and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States*." The scope and spirit of impeachment jurisdiction is very clearly exhibited in the clause which we have printed in italics, which bears so closely on the limitation of punishment by the date of the crime. The framers of the Constitution thought the public interest might require that an officer who had committed an impeachable offense should forever be excluded from holding any office. This proves, most conclusively, that, in their opinion, an impeachable crime taints the whole subsequent life of the perpetrators, and may operate as a perpetual disqualification. Now, what is the essence of this disqualification? Not the date of the crime, but the crime itself. As the taint and its consequences do not cease with the termination of the office, so they do not begin with its commencement. It is the crime which disqualifies; and the penalty ordained by the Constitution establishes the principle that it ought not to be condoned by any lapse of time. It is the purpose of Gen. Butler's report to prove that lapse of time *does* condone an impeachable offense. It holds that an infamous crime committed by Mr. Colfax in 1868 does not render him liable to impeachment, whereas if it had been committed subsequent to the 4th of March 1869, he would not be exempt. But if a crime, once committed, may disqualify him from forever holding office again, why should the mere date of its commission protect him from the penalty? The ground of perpetual exclusion from office for a previous crime, is not technical, but moral. The object is to secure purity and integrity in positions of public trust. And if, as the Constitution declares, crime may perpetually disqualify, it is a strange doctrine indeed that the date of its commission may operate as a bar to the penalty. According to Gen. Butler's theory, if it should come to light that a Vice-President had committed sodomy or highway robbery previous to his election, impeachment would have no hold on him, and the Government could not relieve itself from the disgrace of having such an officer. Such a doctrine is as revolting to sound morals as it is contrary to the Constitution, which does not limit impeachment to crimes committed previous to the beginning of a term of office, and expressly recognizes the abiding, ineffaceable dispqualification of guilt by putting no limit to the duration of punishment. Nothing can be clearer than that, in the purview of the Constitution, it is the crime, and not the mere date of it, which renders a man unfit to hold offices of honor and trust. Even if this point could be considered as doubtful, it is the province of the Senate, and not of a committee of the House to whom it was not referred, to decide it.—*New York World*.

A Man Without Muscles.

A faro-dealer in this city about four years ago was compelled to relinquish his profession by a paralysis of his right fore-finger. The nerve cell (in the spinal column) which supplied the joint had died from overwork, and the muscle of the finger gradually passed away through disuse—atrophied, the doctors call it. The dead cell in the spinal marrow in some way, in contact or sympathy, destroyed its neighbor, which controlled the same finger on the left hand. The atrophy extended over both hands, up the arms, to the chest, shoulders and neck. At the present time there is not a muscle in those portions of the man's body. The arms hang useless and absolutely fleshless—mere skin and bone. The intercostal muscles are gone, and the man can make no respiratory movements requiring their action; the neck is œsophagus, trachea, and spinal column clad in skin, and that is all—the processes of the latter standing out as plainly as in a skeleton. The head, unsupported, hangs down on the chest, as if it were merely tied on. By a movement of the loins the man can throw his head over so that it will fall resting on his shoulders and back, but otherwise than thus, mechanically, he cannot control its motion. What parts the disease will next attack is a question with the physicians at Bellevue, where the case was shown yesterday, but the result is hardly doubtful. Breathing is done wholly now by the diaphragm, and must cease if that be attacked.—*New York World*.

Historical Parallel to Monte Cristo.

The London *Times* publishes an extraordinary story of an escape of six Communists from the Fortress of Port Louis, between Brest and La Rochelle. The writer says that he and five companions discovered a way from their dormitory to a cellar under it, and determined to make a road from the cellar to the sea. They sunk a shaft in the earth thirteen feet deep, and excavated a tunnel forty-six feet deep, till they reached the wall of the rampart. All this had been done with nails torn out of the woodwork, but when the rampart wall was reached the nails were useless. It is constructed of enormous blocks of granite, joined by Roman cement, and is sixteen feet thick. The prisoners, however, tore a bar out of a window, and by indescribable labor excavated a hole through which they could creep out on the rocks, whence they escaped to England. The *Times* heads the story "An Historical Parallel to Monte Cristo."

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible] T. G. HAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Feeding Straw.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writes: As I look back at my first lessons in the care of cattle, I can see that the poor dumb brute has better care than in years past. The stabling was not thought of. They must be content with the outside of the barn and the soft side of a snow-bank. And when we wished to feed them straw we must starve them to it. They must not even have a taste of other food (except a little corn in the ear) for fear they would not eat straw. But I soon learned that that was not the proper way; they liked a variety of food as well as man. For instance, you take a man, confine him to one kind of food, say meat or bread, and see how long he will relish it; he will soon be so disgusted with it that he cannot bear the sight of it. I think it is somewhat so with the dumb beasts. You give them nothing but straw every day, they become sick and tired of it; they eat with no relish, and it is so with corn-stalks, or even hay, and we all know they prefer this above all other winter food, and you confine them to this for some time, and then give them a feed of good straw, and they will go at it with an avidity that will astonish you. It is like a man who has been kept on some preferable diet for a long time, and you place a piece of corn bread, or some other plain food before him, and he will take it in preference. From experimenting I have arrived at this conclusion—to feed straw and feed it profitably you must feed it mostly in cold weather, and but once per day, and let the other foddering be hay or corn-stalks, as I believe in feeding but twice per day. I do not believe in feeding corn-stalks in extreme cold weather, for they are dry and brittle, and they waste them, while in milder weather they are not as hard and brittle, and they eat them with a greater relish and there is less waste; therefore, I would advise feeding hay once per day in extreme cold weather. When you are feeding straw, it is a very good plan—when you do not salt your cattle otherwise—to make a weak brine and sprinkle your straw with it. You must not think, because it is cold weather, that your stock don't need salt; if you do, the poor dumb brutes will suffer for the want of it, and you will be the loser in the end.

Training a Heifer.

A writer in the *Rural Home* says: Cows usually become addicted to kicking when heifers, from being milked by abusive milkers. I have never seen an old cow become a kicker unless abused. Instead of cows being averse to being milked when giving a large quantity, I have found it to be the reverse. When pasturage is good, and cows come home at night with udders distended with milk, they seem grateful to have it removed. Milking a heifer for the first time requires patience, for they will almost invariably kick. In such a case put a broad strap around her body, just in front of the udder, and buckle it up moderately tight, and as soon as she gets quiet (for she may kick around a little at first) take your pail, sit down and go to milking, for she is as helpless as a kitten. Do not attempt to use a rope instead of a strap, for it will not answer. This is a much better method than tying the legs, etc., as it does not hurt the animal in the least. A few applications of the strap, with plenty of patience and kindness, will cure the most obstinate case.

Exterminating Weeds.

A correspondent of the *Rural Home* writes: Annual or biennial plants, such as the daisy or ox eye, May weed, the rag weed, red-root, etc., are more difficult to extirpate, when they once get possession of the land, as their seeds will sometimes remain in the soil several years before germination. Careful weeding after thorough cultivation is the best way and perhaps the only way to clean the land when they once take possession—but in this, as with most other evils, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Farmers do not seem to realize the damage their crops suffer from these injurious weeds. If a neighbor's cattle break into their crops and trample, the damage is perceptible, but a growth of weeds and thistles may choke and rob the plant of food and moisture, so that it cannot mature its grain, and they take little note of it. Better, oftentimes, that half the land be left unseeded, and the balance well cultivated and clean of weeds.

Draught Horses.

No opinion could be more incorrect than the too generally received one that a horse draws by virtue of, or in proportion to, his weight and size. If this were the case the largest and heaviest animals could always draw the most, and his weight on the scale would be the best test of his capabilities. But facts in abundance prove it otherwise. Draught does not depend altogether upon weight and size. It is in great measure the result of a vital power. Although weight can render some assistance, the power of draught is chiefly owing to muscular action and nervous energy, which, again, are intimately connected with, and greatly dependent on, the temperament of the animal. The jennet, mule, ass, and blood horse have a much more energetic temperament than the carter, and, consequently, possess more muscular power than the latter in proportion to their weight and size. Their leverage, however, is not nearly so well suited for draught, and in that respect, when compared with the ordinary cart horse, they labor under a decided disadvantage.

Phosphate of Lime.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "Among other minerals, this most valuable manure occurs in Canada in immense deposits. All through the townships of Burgess and Crosby, as well as a considerable portion of the counties of Leeds, Lanark, and Frontenac, are found large and very valuable beds of the mineral. Near Brockville there have been established sulphuric acid works, and considerable quantities of acid have been manufactured. Some English companies have lately had their attention turned to utilizing the phosphate mines, and capitalists or their representatives were plentiful enough during last autumn, inspecting localities and testing mines. Large quantities of phosphate, averaging from 80 to 90 per cent. of pure mineral, are often met with, and some thousands of tons were shipped last year and the year before, to England, Scotland and Germany."

Court Plaster.

To make court-plaster, soak isinglass in a little warm water for twenty-four hours; then evaporate nearly all of the water by a gentle heat, dissolve the residue in a little proof spirits of wine, and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be a stiff jelly when cooled. Now, extend a piece of silk on a wooden frame and fix it tight with tacks and woolen thread. Melt the jelly and apply it to the silk thinly and evenly with a hair brush. A second coating is applied when the first is dried. When the whole is dry, cover the surface with two or three coatings of balsam of Peru, applied in the same way. Plaster thus made is very pliable, and never breaks.

H. J. Raymond as a Reporter.

Although not a short-hand writer, the late Henry J. Raymond was an accomplished reporter, and unquestionably the most rapid writer connected with the press. He held his own with such stenographers as Robert Sutton and James A. Houston, two of the best short-hand reporters in the country at that period. With marvelous rapidity in writing, Mr. Raymond displayed great tact. One one occasion, when Daniel Webster was to speak in Boston, several reporters were sent from New York to report his speech, and Mr. Raymond attended for the *Tribune*. On his return, instead of losing time, he engaged a state-room on the Sound steamboat, where he wrote his long-hand notes. While the reporters were in Boston, types, cases and printers had been quietly placed on board the steamer, and as rapidly as Mr. Raymond wrote out the speech the printers "set it up." On their arrival at New York the speech was in type and ready for the press, and appeared the same morning in a late edition of the *Tribune*, much to the mortification of the other reporters and the surprise of other journalists.

One of the most striking instances of Mr. Raymond's accuracy and rapidity as a reporter occurred while he was representing the *Courier and Enquirer* at Washington. Mr. Webster was to make an important speech in the Senate. Mr. Raymond was present, and all the other papers were represented. Looking at the clock, it occurred to him that the Senator would finish about the hour of the closing of the mail. He therefore prepared himself. Webster began his speech. Raymond took every word down in long-hand—the other reporters, of course, in short-hand. Webster, it is true, was a slow, deliberate speaker, but as the average speed of an orator's tongue is six uttered to one carefully written word, our readers can imagine the rapidity of Raymond's writing. Webster finished. It was nearly mail time. It would be utterly impossible to write out the speech for that mail, and that was the mail to carry the speech. Raymond looked at his notes, and again at the clock. Rolling all up in an envelope, inclosing a private note to the foreman of the *Courier and Enquirer*, he dropped the parcel into the editors' bag. It reached the office in Wall street, the copy was distributed among the compositors, and the whole speech appeared in the next edition of the *Courier and Enquirer*, to the dismay of the other papers and the chagrin of the reporters. Its accuracy received the fullest indorsement of Mr. Webster.

How a Prominent Business Man Went to Ruin.

It is but a few years since, says the Chicago *Journal*, that the house of Bennett Pieters & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, and proprietors of the "Red Jacket Bitters," stood high among our best known, most enterprising and responsible firms. In almost every paper of the country their advertisements were to be seen. Mr. Pieters was a man of fine abilities, and besides being shrewd and successful in business, he was possessed of superior scholarly attainments. His home was among the most elegant and refined in the city, adorned in the most chaste and beautiful manner, and gracefully presided over by his wife, an estimable, accomplished lady. While in the full tide of prosperity, with wealth pouring in upon him, Pieters fell. He could not resist the temptation offered by the demon concealed beneath the rosy hue of the wine cup, and his imagination was heightened and his brain exhilerated by the sparkling champagne or his own bitters. The high reputation of his firm began to feel the effects of his downward course, and finally came the crash. Pieters was ruined; he struggled vainly for a time, but the power of the fiend with which he had so long tampered was too great and nerveless, and unresistingly he was hurried to the consummation of his career. His elegant home soon followed his business house; rich and valuable presents made to his family were swallowed up in the general ruin, or went to gratify still more his unceasing thirst for drink, until at last he and they were homeless and well nigh friendless. A few months since he enlisted in the United States service as a private soldier, and is now with his regiment somewhere on the great plains of the West. His broken-hearted wife has filed a petition for a legal separation from him, alleging that she has been reduced to utter poverty and misery through her husband's love of intoxicating drink. The story of her misfortunes is indeed heart-rending, and if anything were yet needed to urge on the friends of temperance and reform it would be found in the terrible fate of Pieters and his innocent family.

A LADY had to be conveyed out of the room at a recent *bal masque* in Paris in a complete state of prostration, which turned out to have been caused by the poisonous particles emanating from a green robe she wore.

A SUCCESSFUL method of gas lighting by galvanism has been devised in England, whereby all the street lamps in a town can be simultaneously lighted from any distance.

The Paw Paw Railroad.

Mr. Ralph E. Hoyt contributes to the Chicago *Mail* the following amusing paper on the shortest railroad in the world:

Michigan can boast of possessing the shortest railroad on the American continent, and Paw Paw is its name. It runs from the town of the same name to Lawton, a small village, only four miles distant, on the main line of the Michigan Central.

Paw Paw is the county seat of Van Buren county, finely located on the Paw Paw river, which furnishes excellent water power for the manufacture of public sentiment in favor of saw-mills and grist-mills. The town derived its name from the river, I presume, or else the river was named in honor of the town. There are numerous interesting features of this place well worthy of mention, but I have time and space now to particularize only with reference to the railroad. Before this railroad was built, passengers were conveyed to and from Lawton by a Wheelbarrow Express line, which did a tearing business for three or four years; but the company became so rich and lazy that the line was laid up. Subsequently the Paw Paw railroad was built, and that is now the popular mode of transit between P. P. and the little village where the famous Lawton blackberry was invented. The "train" which runs regularly over this elaborate road consists of a locomotive and one second-class car. On the down trip, from Paw Paw to Lawton, the locomotive draws the passenger car; on the return trip the passenger car goes ahead, drawing the locomotive. The speed at which this train runs is simply terrific—to persons accustomed to traveling by canal boat or ox teams. A few years ago the company put on a sleeping car to run with the night train which left Paw Paw at 6 p. m., but the conductor and engineer "played it" on their employers in a way that spoke volumes in favor of total depravity. Soon after leaving Paw Paw, the engineer (who was his own fireman) would fire up lively, open his throttle-valve wide, and, being sure that there was steam enough in the boiler to run the concern through the night, he and the conductor would get into the best berths of the "sleeper," which the conductor was careful to reserve, and there sleep undisturbed until morning, while the train sped on, utterly unconscious of any such sharp practice. A few minutes before reaching Lawton, the conductor and his "pal" would crawl out of their nests to their posts and prepare for breakfast. This sly game was kept up nightly for nearly six months, when the Superintendent discovered it, and, dismissing both employes, ran the train himself.

A few months ago a terrible and fatal collision occurred on this remarkable railroad. The train was running from Lawton to Paw Paw one morning, when suddenly the engineer discovered a hog on the track about fifty yards ahead. Unfortunately the hog was running in an opposite direction from that pursued by the train. Had he been traveling the same way there would have been no collision. Quickly appreciating the danger, the engineer whistled down brakes. The hog did the same thing, and both engines were reversed. But it was too late; the impetus of two such ponderous bodies could not be checked within so short a space. The whistles were blown at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock the collision occurred. The crash was a terrible one, proving instantly fatal to the hog, and almost so to the locomotive. The locomotive telescoped into the vitals of that unfortunate porker in a most extinguishing manner. His upper works were carried away, and he speedily sank to rise no more, having only time sufficient to squeal forth his regrets at not having his life insured. The engineer managed to save himself by swimming ashore on the broken smoke-stack. Not one of the 500 passengers was injured, though all were badly frightened. One of the number, a shrewd old Yankee, on reaching Paw Paw by Walker's line, immediately purchased an accident ticket, and had it dated at 9 o'clock that morning, to cover the collision. He afterwards claimed damages from the insurance company, on the ground that the accident had broken a nap which he was taking when the accident occurred. He never could be coaxed into riding on the Paw Paw railroad after that awful smash. Whenever he has occasion to travel over the road, he buys a ticket and then walks along the track in front of the train, keeping a sharp lookout for hogs and things.

Serious Comedy.

Children have of late years been playing a good deal at the serious comedy of suicide. Something goes wrong with them in the household; they are punished; they are denied some pleasure; they do not like the kind of work they have to do, and they apply to a pistol, or a rope or a knife, as most convenient for relief, and that's the end of them. Easton, Pa., furnishes the last case of infantile suicide. Clarence Cole was fifteen years of age when he was found dead hanging in the loft of his father's house. The coroner's jury declared by their verdict that the boy came to his death by accident; that is, he was playing "hanging" with a rope round his neck, and was accidentally hung in earnest. The family and the neighbors know better. The boy was required to do the washing on Mondays and the ironing on Saturdays, and wash dishes and make the beds, and sweep and cook and scrub every day between whiles. He felt his degradation to woman's sphere, and put an end to his career of house drudge. After his last day's washing he carried his clothes to the garret and hung them up to dry. He then cut a piece from one of the clothes-lines and put it over a rafter and hung himself up to die. The people who are aware of the boy's mode of life, and his distaste for it, refuse to believe that there was any accident about the firm intention of his hanging up. Boys will be boys, and you can't make housemaids of them. They have heard too many women talk about their oppressed condition and menial duties to allow themselves to be as degraded when there is a rope and a rafter within reach.

ENGLAND holds "inch-of-candle" auctions. The bidding must be through before the inch of candle has burned out.

Newspaper Characters—Gems from a Printing Office.

THE GARRULOUS PRINTER.

Best known in every office to every one, from the managing editor to the boy, is the garrulous printer, who is not always a man of full of accurate information. Indeed, he is very frequently an individual possessing no information at all worth listening to. But to talk, and to talk loudly, is apparently the chief end of his existence. So he clatters away from the moment he enters the office till he leaves it. He chatters while he distributes; he fluently rolls up sentences while setting up; he discourses at the copy-hook; he prates over the galleys; and becomes bewilderingly eloquent when the welcome announcement is made that there is a fat take on the hook. The garrulous printer is invariably a good-natured man; he talks, as the bird sings, from innate force of his nature. He has no opinions to advance, no doctrines to defend, no notions to urge. He does not even care whether any one listens to him. So that his tongue has its full amount of daily needed exercise he is happy.

THE CAPTIOUS PRINTER.

This individual is, perhaps, the unhappiest of his class; surrounding himself, as he does at all times and on al occasions, with an atmosphere of misery, bending all his energies to the task of rendering himself, and, as far as possible, all those about him, extremely uncomfortable. Handwritings are his pet grievencies. No copy gives him satisfaction. If it is bold and round he pronounces it a school-boy's scrawl; if neat and lady-like, a pert miss' scrawl; if staid and formal, he deprecates it as a collection of pot-hooks and hangers; if scratchy and illegible—as most of the copy furnished to the compositors on the dailies unfortunately is—he swears loud, deep, and often. He is never satisfied with the policy of the paper. True, it is no concern of his, but then it furnishes him with a plea for fault-finding. His foremen are, by a singular concidence, one and all, the most unmitigated donkeys that ever lived. The composing-room is either too hot or too cold, too wide or too narrow, too deep or too shallow. The foundry from whence his type came, he feels quite certain, can cast nothing properly but pig lead. His stand was botched by a bungler, and his cases are but so many cunning devices to bother him in his work.

THE INCOMPETENT PRINTER.

This unhappy waif on the typographical sea, like most other of the unlucky dogs of this world, has mistaken his vocation. He should have been anything on earth but a printer; and this bungler among the typos is by all his bretheren styled a shoemaker. The incompetent makes his debut in all offices as a "sub," and in a wonderfully short space of time—say about long enough to set three takes—his true standing in the craft is discovered. This poor wight has been known to set up the frequently recurring word "Washington" as "wash-tub;" "bulls and bears" he has been known to render "quods and slugs." Once upon a time one of these incompetents, when hands were scarce, was given by a foreman, who knew his capacity from bitter experience, a piece of printed copy. It was set up so thickly strewn with errors that it required twice the time to correct that it did to compose it. On being rated soundly for his dirty work, he rejoined with the air of an injured innocent: "Sir, I am not a reprint hand!" That foreman elevated his eyebrows, clasped his hands, and was silent. He was an irascible man, and could swear soundly on most occasions; but afterwards confessed that he had no knowledge of any oaths that could do justice to the man so very unaccustomed to setting up printed matter.

A "shoemaker" in the composing-room of the New York dailies recently had the following lines printed in bold letters, and placed over his case by a heartless wag:

> I am the slow, the beautiful slow,
> Setting less type than the rest, I know;
> Setting it dirtier—shoemaker style—
> But setting it steady, and saving a pile.
> Talking,
> Botching,
> Crushing away,
> Picking up much fewer type every day.

—*Printers' Circular*.

A Note of English Journalism.

London seems once more like itself. Parliament is again in session, and Parliament brings a vast accession of life to the West End, not to speak of its influence on the morning newspapers; an influence so great that merely in respect to space and the distribution of topics they undergo a complete transformation. Everybody who ever sees an English journal is familiar with the portentous aspect of their broad columns during the session, crammed, as they are, with reports, in solid type, of debates sometimes still more solid. Perhaps the great provincial papers are still more striking. The leading organs of Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Dublin, Glasgow and many another great towns publish every morning much fuller reports of Parliamentary doings than the New York papers publish of proceedings in Congress. Perhaps the *Scotsman*, of Edinburgh, outdoes them all. Like many others, it has long had an office in London, and a special wire for its own news from London to Edinburg. In a recent impression it announces that its offices in London and Edinburgh have now been connected by a second special, the two wires being used exclusively for itself. The distance is some 400 miles. It has also a telegraph wire from the houses of Parliament to its London office, exclusively for Parliamentary reports. It has its own staff of reporters in Parliament, relying no longer on a news association report supplied in common to a great number of journals. Practically, it can put Parliamentary reports in type about as rapidly as if they took place next door. All this, it is true, is done very cheaply, thanks to the care the press took to secure its own telegraphic interests when the Government monopoly came into operation.—*London Letter*.

"WHAT'S the matter with Augustus?" asked one friend of another. "He's gone insane!" "Bless me! how happened that?" "Why, you see, he parts his hair in the middle, and the other day he happened to get five more hairs on one side than on the other, and the inequality overthrew the balance of his brain."

Origin of the Names of States.

There is much that is interesting in the study of the origin of the names of the States of the Union, as they are derived from a variety of sources. To begin in the geographical order, we first have Maine, which takes its name from the Province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the Queen of Charles I., Henrietta, its owner.

New Hampshire—first called Laconia—from Hampshire, England.

Vermont, from the Green Mountains (French *verd mont*).

Massachusetts, from the Indian language, signifying, "The country about the great hill."

Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes and the ancient Levant.

Connecticut's name was Mohegon, spelled originally Quon-eh-ta-cut, signifying, "A long river."

New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles II., granted him that territory.

New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carterer, after the Island of Jersey, in the British channel, of which he was Governor.

Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn, the word "sylvania" meaning woods.

Delaware derives its name from Thomas West, Lord De la Ware, Governor of Virginia.

Maryland received its name from the Queen of Charles I., Henrietta Maria.

Virginia got its name from Queen Elizabeth, the unmarried or virgin queen.

The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles I., and Georgia in honor of Charles II.

Florida gets its name from Kasquas de Flores, or "Feast of the Flowers."

Alabama comes from a Greek word signifying "the land of rest."

Louisiana was so named in honor of Louis XIV.

Mississippi derives its name from that of the great river, which is, in the Natchez tongue, "The Father of Waters."

Arkansas is derived from the Indian word Kansas, "smoky water," with the Frenck prefix of ark, "a bow."

Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning, "The river with the big bend."

Kentucky, also, is an Indian name, "Kain-tuck-ee," signifying, "At the head of the river."

Ohio is the Shawnee name for the "beautiful river."

Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir, or trap, which the shape of the lake suggested.

Indiana's name came from that of the Indians.

Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word "illini," men, the French affix "ois" making it "Tribe of men."

Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian one for a wild, rushing channel.

Missouri is also an Indian name for muddy, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri river.

Kansas is an Indian word for smoky water.

The derivation of the names of Nebraska and Nevada is unknown.

Iowa signifies in the Indian language "The drowsy ones," and Minnesota "Cloudy water."

The origin of the name of California is unknown.

Oregon, according to some, comes from Oregana, the Indian name of a wild marjoram which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast; and, according to others, from Oregon, "The river of the West," in allusion to the Columbia river.

West Virginia gets its name from having been formed from the western part of old Virginia.

Success of a Miners' Relief Fund.

Shortly after the Avondale disaster, the workmen employed by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company held a meeitng and resolved to give one day's wages for the relief of the Avondale sufferers and the establishment of a permanent benefit fund. The 27th of September, 1869, was the day fixed upon, and the sum realized was $6,000. Of this $1,000 were appropriated to the sufferers by the Avondale horror. The remainder was placed in the hands of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, to be held in trust and at interest for their workmen.

Trustees are elected in each division, who report all accidents to the President of the Company. The money for the benefit of persons accidentally injured, or of their families in case of death, is drawn on the order of the trustee and foreman of the division to which the workmen belonged. No workman is entitled to the benefits of this fund until he has contributed one day's wages to its capital. The recently-published report of the management of this fund shows that from Oct. 1, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1872, $26,253.65 were earned by the labor of the men and the interest on the amount in the hands of the Wilkesbarre Company; $15,950.81 were expended in the support of disabled workmen, the burial of dead workmen, and the support of their widows and orphans. The balance is $11,092.94. This mode of dealing with impoverishment resulting from the oft-recurring mine disasters is very commendable, and the balance in Mr. Parish's hands shows that the way of increasing the fund, viz.: by the wages of one day's labor per man every year, is very successful.

TANNING SHEEP-SKINS.—About every six weeks we have an inquiry as to the best method of tanning sheep-skins with the wool on, for use as door-mats, rugs, etc. Here are the directions: Take the skin upon a board with the flesh side out, and then scrape with a blunt knife; next rub it over hard with pulverized chalk until it will absorb no more. Then take the skin from the board, and cover it with pulverized alum; double half-way over with the flesh side in contact; then roll tight together and keep dry for three days, after which unfold it and stretch it again on a board or door and dry in the air, and it will be ready for use.—*American Artisan*.

THE new national flag of China is said to resemble an old bed-quilt with lobsters running around the edge.

Thurlow Weed's First Interview with Horace Greeley.

In the March number of the *Galaxy* Thurlow Weed has an interesting paper, entitled "Recollections of Horace Greeley," in which he gives some highly interesting reminiscences of the great journalist. He relates the way in which he first made the acquaintance of Mr. Greeley:

The exciting Presidential campaign of 1840 was inaugurated by Congress in 1837. The questions in issue affected, or were supposed to affect, the general welfare most vitally. Prominent among these issues were the tariff and United States bank questions. The discussion of these and other policies of the State and National Governments rendered the publication of a weekly campaign journal expedient, and the Whig State Committee devolved upon me the duty of selecting an editor. I had for several months been favorably impressed with the *New Yorker*, a weekly journal published in the city of New York, distinguished not only by its judicious and interesting selections, but remarkable for the extent and accuracy of its political statistics. Although non-partisan, its leanings and sympathies could not be misunderstood. Impressed with the idea that an editor who imparted so much interest to the columns of the *New Yorker* should, if practicable, be induced to take charge of our new campaign paper, I went to New York, accompanied by Mr. Lewis Benedict, Chairman of the State Committee, with that intent. Repairing to the office of the *New Yorker* in Ann street, I found a young man with light hair and eyes, fair but fresh complexion, working at a case, who in reply to my inquiry informed me that he was editor of the *New Yorker*. Giving him my name, I made some inquiries in relation to the patronage and prospects of his paper, and then briefly explained the object of my visit. During the conversation, which lasted ten minutes, Horace Greeley stood leaning on his case, holding the composing-stick in his hand. I invited him to dine with Mr. Benedict and myself at the City Hotel, leaving him an interval of several hours to think over the proposition.

While seated at the dinner table, the arrangements for publishing the campaign paper were completed. It was, at Mr. Greeley's suggestion, to be called the *Jeffersonian*. He was to pass one or two days of each week at Albany. In reply to my inquiry if he had a family, he said, "I have a wife, but she keeps school, and is no hindrance to the enterprise." On being asked what compensation he desired, he replied that he should be satisfied with whatever the committee thought his services were worth, and that the amount could be fixed at some future time. He seemed equally surprised and gratified to have been thought of for the duty, upon which he entered with alacrity; for the first number of the *Jeffersonian* appeared very soon after the idea was first broached to him. It did not, of course, interfere with the regular publication of his *New Yorker*.

During the continuance of the *Jeffersonian* Mr. Greeley, while in Albany, was our guest, and always a welcome one. I became during that period equally interested and attached to him. He would come up the river by the night boat, and usually reached the house before sunrise, with the pockets of his white overcoat stuffed with newspapers and periodicals. This gave him an hour or two before breakfast for reading and writing. On the occasion of his first visit, knowing that Mr. Greeley was an advocate for Graham bread and vegetable diet, our first surprise was to find him making a hearty breakfast of very substantial food. And thenceforward we had no occasion to provide peculiar dishes for our visitor. Mr. Greeley, as novelists say, was a "good trencherman," eating with apparent unconsciousness and indifference whatever was provided. But neither then nor in after years was he ever, so far as my observation or information went, induced to touch or taste any stimulating beverage. Liquors, wines, ales, cider, etc., were all and always quietly declined. He would pass them, if he could, without making a remark or drawing attention; and, as far as I know or believe, his examples in reference to temperance were ever in harmony with his precepts.

When Mr. Greeley first entered the *Evening Journal* office, instead of seating himself at the table which had been prepared for him, he improvised a sort of shelf, to which he transferred his writing materials, where he stood with his arm raised almost as high as his head; and in this apparently inconvenient and uncomfortable attitude he worked all day.

Although up to this period Mr. Greeley had published a neutral journal, he fell very rapidly into line as a Whig, espousing the principles of the party with much zeal. He was especially gratified with the opportunity of advocating the protective tariff policy.

American and English Newspapers Compared.

A single copy of a New York paper gives more news than will be found in a week's file of the London *Times*. At the time of the English expedition to Abyssinia, the London papers were indebted to the courtesy of the *Herald* correspondent for the latest and fullest intelligence from the field; and during the Franco-German war the most interesting and accurate accounts of the grand achievements of the German armies published in the English papers were given in the dispatches to the *Tribune*, but for which the English people would have been compelled to await the arrival of letters by post for more than the meager telegraphic announcement of victories which involved the fate of an empire. The English have scarcely begun to learn the use of the telegraph for transmitting news. They affect a contempt for the American system, and plume themselves on the more solid and scholarly character of their newspapers; but, while this view may have been once correct, an impartial comparison of American and English journals of the present day would show that, in addition to an amount of news which would supply London newspapers for a week, the leading articles, literary reviews, and correspondence in every issue of one of our first-class papers are as thoughtful and as carefully considered as the articles which appear in the columns of the London *Times*.

How Nast's Efforts Became Paralyzed.

There has been earnest inquiry lately as to the whereabouts of Mr. Thomas Nast, a gentleman who boasts that he did the main part of the work, in slaughtering Mr. Greeley. Readers of Harper have missed the evidences of his free and unquestionably skillful pencil. He has made no caricatures of the Credit Mobilier rogues, a theme where his friends were expecting some of his best work, and now comes out the dire cause of the caricaturist's delinquency. Mr. George William Curtis was in Chicago and to him a reporter applied for information, but getting none there, another noted literature supplied the missing link. The author is a warm friend of Nast's, and the story stands well vouched. Harper's Weekly is worth nothing if not Geo. W. Curtis or Thomas Nast. Without either of these gentlemen, it would not be worth the white paper on which it is printed. This fact is appreciated by none better than these gentlemen themselves, and hence there is a stout rivalry as to whom which is most. Mr. Curtis thinks he is Harper's Weekly, and Nast thinks the same and between the two, the duce is to pay. With the proprietors, Mr. Curtis evidently has the inside track, but Nast is an awkward customer to keep within the bounds of dictation. He knows that he can do about as he pleases, and he is determined to do just as he pleases. During the recent political campaign Mr. Curtis was inclined to espouse the case of Horace Greeley but Nast would none of it. Said he, "There is no field for a cartooner on that side, the flag always wins.

Curtis would frequently say after some particular diabolical side-splitting cartoon on the old philosopher, "Mr. Nast this won't do. Mr. Greeley is a gentleman; he is too well beloved by the people to be so ridiculed. You must hereafter submit your cartoons for inspection." But Nast never did, or would not submit as he was told. On the contrary he warmed with the fight and neither Curtis or the Messrs Harper ever saw the political sketches until after they appeared in print. After the election, Mr. Curtis was quite willing to accept the honors and receive the compliments, which the partisans of the Administration believed were due to the journal which he represented. Several months ago, so the story goes, the rivals had an occasion to visit Washington city together.—They both put up in the same hotel, and while Mr. Curtis did the honors of the White House, and was cheek by jowl with Senators and Cabinet officers poor Nast minded his room, and nobody knew that the great cartoonist was in the city. Meanwhile Curtis took frequent occasions to tell Nast that on the next day, and after that again on the next day, he would introduce him to the President, but he always failed to come to time. It so happened one day, that one of the President's private secretaries dropped into the hotel and seeing Nast's name on the register, and sent up his card On meeting the great pencilist, he expressed his surprise that he had not called at the White House, and continued by saying: "Come right along, my carriage is at the door, and I'll drive you over; I know the President will be glad to see you." Nast tried to excuse himself, but the Secretary would none of it, and so they drove to the White House, where the cartoonist was received with marked attention, and invited to dinner. In fact the President made quite a lion of him. Towards dark he was again driven back to his hotel. An hour or two later Mr. Curtis called upon him, and again remarked that he would present him at the White House on the following day.—Mr. Nast informed him that he had been there. "When?" asked Mr. Curtis. "this afternoon," said Mr. Nast. "Indeed," said the pompous editor, very much astonished. "The President's Secretary called for me." "Ah, eh em, Mr. Nast," rejoined Mr. Curtis "I am sorry you went you should not have gone; consider your position without a formal introduction, and in that dress too; indeed, indeed, you should not have gone." But as he had been there, there was an end of it.—The point made against Nast by the Harpers and Curtis, is that he is getting to be bigger than the paper. The point is no doubt well taken. Harper's Weekly without Nast would not be what the people look for. His employers are forced to acknowledge his power, but find it extremely irksome, and they would give the world to be rid of him without doing irreparable damage to the paper. But whether or no it will do injury to the paper to have him leave it, they have about determined to put him in the back ground, and readers of the Weekly will remember that they have seen but very little from his pencil during the past month or two. They will probably see less before they see more. There is talk of Nast starting a paper on his own account, and there is also rumors of his associating himself with Frank Leslie's News. Whether anything will come of all this talk remains yet to be seen. Probably this present unpleasantness will be smoothed over, and Thomas Nast's bold imprint may appear for many years to come in the Weekly. But this much is certain, that there is not much love lost between Mr. Curtis and Mr. Nast at the present time.

Take the COURIER—you, Mister.

Oakes Ames.

(From the Washington Capitol.)

This man has to be searched to be seen. He is not remarkable in appearance when found. He impresses one as a man with a dull dead nature of an animal. He reminds us of a boar grunting, rooting and sleeping in the midst of the noblest and most exciting scenes.

He is a fair specimen of his sort of man, so unfortunately common among us. We mean the so-called self made, who have grown rich through their instincts, sustained by self-love, and meanness, and intense stupidity. As a hog gathers a bed before a viewless storm, such a man will make money.—All that he touches turns to cash. A man of brains may accomplish the same result through mental process.—A wild goose will fly a thousand miles directed by its instincts. Science teaches a man to follow the same course directed by a compass. But instinct is the best because the easier.

To punish such a man, there is but one way and that is to take his money. Oakes Ames is calm and self-possessed in a trial, where even an innocent man such as Garfield, suffers, because he laughs at disgrace. What to him is expulsion, if in that expulsion he carries with him his beloved millions? He said to Roessle, of the Arlington one day:

"I have some friends coming to consult with me; can I not have some place to meet them where there is a fire?"

"Certainly," responded the polite Roessle, "I will have you a fire in a private parlor at once."

"No," he responded, "that will be an extra expense. I will see them in one of these public rooms." And he did.

The action of the Senate in adding $6,000,000 to the appropriations passed by the House drew forth some very plain talk from Mr. Beck. According to that gentleman, when it is desired to get through Congress some swindle of a particular outrageous kind, it is kept out of the House and carried to the Senate which he calls 'that disreputable body,' and by it is added as an amendment to the Apportionment bill. These amendment do not return to the House, but are submitted to a conference committee. In this way the most corrupt schemes elude the honest vigilence of the Lower House. He estimated that by this procedure, at least $33,000,000 would be taken without proper Congressional scrutiny, out of the taxpayers' pockets by the pending bill. One result of such action is that neither the tariff or the internal taxes can not be reduced since the appropriations exceed the wildest estimates by at least $9,000,000. Mr. Beck ended with the assertion that the assertion that the House is a more honest body than the Senate, a remark that does not define the rank of either—*Chicago Tribune.*

Auditor's Sale.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that E. C. Robert Reyer and Mary Ann Reyer, on the 21st day of November A. D. 1861, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana for the use of the Congressional School Fund on the following real estate in DeKalb County, to-wit:

The south-east fourth (¼) of the south-east quarter of section number twenty-eight (28), in township thirty-four [34], north of range twelve [12] east, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance, according to the conditions of a note accompanying said mortgage, made by E. C. Robert Reyer, whereby he promises to pay to the State of Indiana, on or before the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable in advance, commencing on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1862, and

Whereas, there was one hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-seven cents [$111.37] interest due on said mortgage, on the first day of January, 1873, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon, and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage has become due,

Now, I, William McIntyre, Auditor of DeKalb County, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on

MONDAY, MARCH 24th, 1873,

The same being the 4th Monday of said month, A. D. 1873, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, in said county and State, I will offer for sale, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., said premises, or so much thereof in a square form, as near as possible, off the north-westerly corner of said tract as may be necessary to satisfy the principal, interest and two per cent damages and costs, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-one cents.

WILLIAM McINTYRE,
Dated Auburn, Feb. 25, 1873. Auditor.

Auditor's Sale.

STATE OF INDIANA,
County of DeKalb

Notice is hereby given that whereas David Culver and Sarah A. Culver his wife on the 4th day of November a. d. 1864, made a mortgage to the State of Indiana for the use of the Congressional School Fund on the following real estate in DeKalb county, Indiana, viz:

The north-west fourth [¼] of the south-east quarter of section thirty-five [35], township thirty-four (34) north of range thirteen [13] east, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in advance according to the condition of a note accompanying said mortgage made by said David Culver, whereby he promises to pay the State of Indiana on or before November 4th, a. d. 1873, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in advance, commencing on the 4th day of November a. d. 1864, and

Whereas there was forty-three dollars and 65 cents due on said mortgage on the 1st day of January 1873, and said parties have failed to pay the interest thereon and by reason thereof the principal of said note and mortgage become due.

Now I, William McIntyre, Auditor of DeKalb county, in the State of Indiana, hereby give notice that on the 24th day of March, the same being the 4th Monday of said month a. d. 1873, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, in said county and State, will offer for sale between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. said premises or so much thereof, in a square form as near as possible off the nort-westerly corner of said tract, as may be necessary to satisfy the principal interest and two per cent. damages and costs, amounting in the aggregate to $214 57.

WILLIAM McINTYRE.
Dated at Auburn, Feb. 25, 1873. Auditor

Coffee, Coffee!

No advance in prices. The excitement in the market is only temporary. We purchased a large stock before the advance and will continue to sell at our old prices:

Best Rio, 25 cents.
Good Rio, 25c.
Old Government Java, 35c
Best roasted Rio, 37c Feb 6.
At the FRUIT HOUSE, Fort Wayne.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Builders Hardware,
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
Glass, White Lead,
Stoves & Tin Ware,
Of every Description.
Tin Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.
Heavy Hardware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and
WOOD STOCK,
Blacksmith and Mechanics
Tools,
Farming Implemets
Rubber and Leather
Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c
Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

MILLIONS OF ACRES
IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS,
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Mo. River Rail'n co
On Ten Year's Credit at 6 percent Interest.
Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this kind offer. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.
Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.
Come West and thrive, Friends will follow.
A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.
And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. Feb. 6—4t.

A Noble Charity.
Omaha Lottery
TO ERECT THE
Nebraska State Orphan Assylum!
To be drawn in public March 31, 1873.
Tickets $1 each, or Six for 5 Dollars.
1 Cash prize ...... $75,000 1 Cash prize $25,000
3 " " ...... 15,000 1 " " 10,000
1 " " ...... 5,000 1 " " 4,000
For balance of prizes send for circular.
This Legal Enterprise is endorsed by his Excellency Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.
The limited number of tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager,
Agents wanted. fe13-4t Omaha, Neb.

Pianos AND ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings.
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks.
Abright & Shepherd

M. E. WOODWARD,
Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE, IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M. E. WOODWARD.

PIONEER
STROE!
HARDWARE!
FOR EVERYBODY!
Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!
PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!
STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!
Building Material for Everybody!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
NI THE BRICK BLOCK.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1872, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

in the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Taches do not commence their school without license.

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

McDOUGAL'S
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Beyond the Mississippi.
Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missipi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Emigration Tending.
Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.
The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis. Mild climate, fine timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS
GO. DeWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
IN
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!!

WISHART
PINE TREE
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.
It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—
First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.
Second. It removes the cause of irritation, (the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes,) assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.
Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.
NOTICE!
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
AND
Worm Sugar Drops!
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.
FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. for consultation, by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

Best Thing in the West
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
Lands
THREE MILLION ACRES
Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!
Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.
A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.
THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.
It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the Road.
For Circulars and general information, address
A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Dep't.
TOPEKA, KAN.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!
LIFE
Insurance Company,
Providence, Rhode Island!
Offers inducements to those contemplating insurance upon their lives, presented by no other institution doing business in the State. It is practically a
Home Company!
Takes risk at the
ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!
Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.
The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.
Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept 5, '72.

J. F. FEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE IND
has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles promptly attended to. Give us a call.

ORGANS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the
ESTEY and PACKAD ORGAN
a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instrument.
Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.
For the present and until further notice enquire at Godorn's Gallery.
GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1872.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having just opened a shop on [illegible] opposite Swinefords hotel, respectfully solicit patronage of the public to all work. Call and see.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 20, 1873. No. 12

Auburn Courier

Published Every Thursday By
THOMAS C. MAYS
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year ... 2 00
Six Months ... 1 00
Three Months ... 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House. Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana. Office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Haws' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Carl's Block, 84 East Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. BICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Butler, Ind. Has giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents [illegible]

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Proprietor. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office first door to the left, Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent [illegible] Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morits, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind. will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Rogue & Co.'s store. 2-21

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] 2-28 [illegible] McCLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and sell Lumber of all kinds at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS.
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keys' Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK & BOSTON,
at the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY. It is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificent day cars, and Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent
CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianapolis	10 00		10 00
Fort Wayne leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 20
Waterloo	10 32		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 52		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 [illegible]
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	9 40p.m	3 25
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 30 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 20 a.m	3 40a.m	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 00	8 [illegible]
Reading	9 46		7 22
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	8 30		6 03
Pleasant	8 28		5 51
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A. M	1,30 P. M
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	5,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P. M	[illegible] "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,46 P. M	3,07 "	7,00 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	3,22 "	5,00 "	9,14 "
Crestline ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
Crestline lv	9,40 "	5,00 A. M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	[illegible] "	11,[illegible] "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,14 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P. M	11,50 "	11,05 A. M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,45 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	4,50 "	6,30 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A. M	9,00 A. M	5,30 A. M	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	11,0[illegible] "	[illegible]	12,00 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,30 P. M	2,20 "	[illegible],20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M	5,[illegible] "
Forest	4,00 "	5,00 "	2,27 "	6,23 "
Crestline ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	[illegible] "	8,05 "
Crestline lv	11,30 A. M	6,50 "	[illegible] "	8,05 "
Mansfield	12,05 P. M	7,19 "	[illegible]	8,[illegible] "
Orrville	2,10 "	9,20 "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	4,20 "	11,05 "	8,25 "	11,0[illegible] "
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A. M	11,42 "	1,10 A. M
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,30 "	11,45 A. M	3,30 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana, AND DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 50p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 30	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 30	12 08	4 [illegible]
Angola	11 20	12 43	4 46
Summit	11 25	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 38	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	2 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 33 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 42	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 15	1 45	7 20
Bankers	7 08	2 52	9 00a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30a.m
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p.m.	x 1:10 a.m.	2:15 p.m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2:40 a.m.	x 11:34 p.m	1:40 p.m
Sedan	2:45 "	x 11:39 "	1:18 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:08 "	x 12:03 a.m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	4 45
Hartford City	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 10
Hartford City	2 40	7 50
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Sept.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicit the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON.

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA.
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
and he has concluded not to do any more
Credit Business

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,
ACHITECTS
BUILDING CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF
HardwarE,
NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

The Old Man in the Model Church.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

I

Well, wife, I've found the model Church! I worshiped there to-day!
It made me think of good old times before my hair was gray.
The meetin'-house was fixed up more than they were years ago,
But then I felt when I went in it wasn't built for show.

II

The sexton didn't seat me away back by the door;
He knew that I was old and deaf, as well as old and poor;
He must have been a Christian, for he led me through
The long aisle of that crowded church to find a place and pew.

III

I wish you'd heard that singin'; it had the old-time ring;
The preacher said with trumpet voice, "Let all the people sing!"
The tune was Coronation, and the music upward rolled,
Till I thought I heard the angels striking all their harps of gold.

IV

My deafness seemed to melt away; my spirit caught the fire;
I joined my feeble, trembling voice with that melodious choir,
And sang as in my youthful days, "Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem, and crown him Lord of all."

I tell you, wife, it did me good to sing that hymn once more;
I felt like some wrecked mariner who gets a glimpse of shore;
I almost wanted to lay down this weather-beaten form,
And anchor in the blessed port forever from the storm.

VI

The preachin'? Well, I can't just tell all that the preacher said;
I know it wasn't written; I know it wasn't read.
He hadn't time to read it, for the lightnin' of his eye
Went flashing 'long from pew to pew, nor passed a sinner by.

VII

The preacher made sin hideous in Gentiles and in Jews;
He shot the golden sentences down in the finest pews;
And—though I can't see very well—I saw the falling tear
That told me hell was someways off, and heaven very near.

VIII

How swift the golden moments fled within that holy place;
How brightly beamed the light of heaven from every happy face.
Again I long for that sweet time when friend shall meet with friend,
Where congregations ne'er break up, and Sabbaths have no end."

IX

I hope to meet that minister—that congregation too—
In that dear home beyond the stars that shine from heaven's blue;
I doubt not I'll remember, beyond life's evening gray,
The happy hour of worship in that model church to-day.

X

Dear wife, the fight will soon be fought—the victory be won;
The shinin' goal is just ahead; the race is nearly run.
O'er the river we are nearin' they are thronging to the shore
To shout our safe arrival where the weary weep no more.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company propose to extend their line to Chicago by a route which, leaving their main line at Havana, Ohio, will follow a course about midway between the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore and the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne roads. Already eighty nine miles of the extension are graded west of Havana, and it is expected that the remaining distance to Chicago, about 175 miles, will be graded the present season, and will be put in operation as soon thereafter as possible, thus connecting Lake Michigan and Chesapeake Bay by a continuious line of railway under one management.

A young lady writing from Europe, finds there some very odd, but agreeable things. For instance she says:—As a general rule, waiters and chamber "maids" are men. In one hotel, where I stopped for three weeks, the only domestic I ever saw was a man.—He did everything; swept, and brushed, and cleaned my saloon, made my bed, cared for my dressing room, served my breakfast, and always at night, about eight o'clock, he would enter with clean towels, open my bed as a mother does for her children, lay out my nightdress, and bow himself out with a "Good night, mademoiselle."—One becomes accustomed to odd things and now I much prefer a man to a woman servant. The young lady should be credited with frankness and unquestionable cincerity.

For once the leading republicans of this county are at a loss to find excuses for the general mal-administration of the party in power. they give up the contest.

Massachusetts will have none of the woman heresy in suffrage and civil office. A resolution to engraft provisions for women to vote and hold office, was bluffed in the legislature yesterday, by a vote of 142 against 83. The Radical clubs that anathemize Jehovah and strip Jesus Christ of divinity, are both tolerated and cherished, but Massachusetts is not yet radical enough to unsex woman and clothe her with the prerogatives of man, hurling insult in the face of dame nature.

If a congressman can not live respectably in Washington for $5,000 a year, then Washington life must be more extravagant and corrupt than life in New York, Paris, or London. The great majority of the constituents whom the members of the Forty-Second Congress have misrepresented live on much less that $5,000 a year. Let them elect in place of thieves men who will represent that frugality and honesty, which are still the prevailing characteristics of American household, however corrupt, or however extravagant fashionable and frivolous society may have become in the capitol city of the nation.

In one respect Paron Brownlow is the most remarkable man of the country. He won't die. It is becoming doubtful if he ever will. He hangs on tenacious as a bull dog. As long as he stood on his pins he hurled defiance at his foes, courting their fury. Four years ago he was carried on his bed to the Senate, shaking in every limb with a sort of nearvous palsy, and supposed to be on the verge of death. But he now appears as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. The person may die some time, but he will fill his six years in the Senate, that can be relied upon.

It is a question of heads or tails whether the Spanish Republic will realize handsomely on the investment or not. In one dispatch the situation is represented as perfectly tranquil, and the Government ahead while the next, perhaps, gives the details of a Carlist [illegible]. The Carlists [illegible] decisive victories yesterday. The bill to dissolve the Spanish Assembly and convoke a constituent Cortes has passed, and immediately President Martas resigned. The Ministry propose to postpone the election for one month.—If this offer is not accepted, they will resign, and then war will commence in earnest. A crisis is undoubtedly impending.

A delightful contributor of the Rural New Yorker, evidently a woman, tells all about the dining room, in a style both practical and philosophical. Here is the opening picture; after all, the great portion of our pleasure in life is found in the dining room. It is a fact of which we need not be ashamed of; rather let us exalt it, and let it bear for us, all the fair fruit of happiness it can. In most households, the table is the center of family life—around it is held the family re-union, the father comes from his labors, or business, the mother lays down her household affairs, the children are home from school, and the family circle is complete. Here, if ever, do we realize what home means. sitting about the steaming urn in loving familiar intercourse.

The Homestead Law.

By the amended Homestead Acts of July 1870, and March 1872, any person who served at least ninety days, in the United States Army or Navy, during the late war, is entitled to enter as homestead, one hundred and sixty acres on the alternate reservative of public lands within railroad limits, which extend twenty miles on each side of the track. Any one who has not served in the Army or Navy, can enter only eighty acres within these limits while outside all homestead settlers, are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres. Six months is allowed after making the entry in which to commence living upon and improving the homestead. Soldiers' homestead may be entered by an Agent, while a citizen must go in person to the United States Land Office department of the District, in which the land he wants is located, and file the application and affidavit in accordance with the legal forms, which will be furnished him by the Land Officer in charge.

The fees to be paid at the Land Office are as follows: Making entry of citizens' homestead $14,000; making entry of soldiers' homestead, $18,00.

The franking privilege recently abolished by congress flourished to the green old age of ninety years, having been enacted in the year 1782, during Washington's first administration.

Five years actual residence are required to secure title to land. At the expiration of this time, or two years thereafter, on making proof at the Land Office, by two competent witnesses that he has complied with the requirements of the law, and paying an additional fee of $4,00 he will receive a complete title to land from the Government, or, after a residence of six months upon the land, he may commute the same by paying the Government price, $2.50 per acre within, or $1.50 per acre, outside of Railroad limits, and receive his patents therefor.

A soldier or sailor is credited with the time served in the Army or Navy, or if he was discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, the term of enlistment is deducted from the time he is required to live upon and cultivate his homestead, provided, however, that he must live upon and cultivate the same for a period of at least one year before he can acquire a title.

A soldiers widow (if unmarried) and the orphan children are entitled to the benefits of the Act.

A soldier who has heretofore taken a homestead of less than one hundred and sixty acres is entitled to enter such an additional track as will with his previous entry not exceed one hundred and sixty acres. No one can secure a soldier's homestead on the discharge of another person, nor are any rights acquired by purchasing the discharge papers of another person. A soldier having two or more discharges is not thereby entitled to more than one homestead, of one hundred and sixty acres.

Soldiers desiring to locate through an Agent can do so by making the following affidavit: I, ——— of ——— do solemnly swear that I am ——— of the age of twenty one years, and a citizen of the United States; that I served for ninety days in company ———, ——— Regiment, United States Volunteers; that I was mustered into the United States Military service on the ——— day of ———, [illegible] honorably discharged [illegible] from, on the ——— day of ———, that I have since borne true allegiance to the Government; and that I have made my application No. ——— to enter a track of land under the provisions of the Act of June 8th, 1872, giving homesteads to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphan children that I have made said application in good faith, and that I take said homestead for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation and for my own exclusive use and benefit, and for no other person or persons whomsoever. And that I have not heretofore acquired a title to a track of land under this or the original homestead law approved May 20th, 1862, or the amendments thereto, or voluntarily relinquished or abandoned an entry heretofore made under said acts—So help me god.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, ——— this ——— day of ———, 187—

This affidavit with the power of Attorney is forwarded to the agent who selects the land, makes out the proper papers, and forwards them to the Land Office.

The receiver of the U. S. Land Office then issues the receipt, for the fee which is returned to the Agent—and then forwarded to the principal—who has six months from the date thereof in which to commence settlement and cultivation.

The Black List.

(From the New York Sun.)

Let honest men throughout the Union who respect and cherish integrity in public life, surround the following names all of Democratic members of Congress, with a scroll of infamy, and hand them down to their children as traitors to public duty, and faithless to honor.

George W. Adams, Kentucky.
James B. Beck, Kentucky.
Abram Comingo, Missouri.
John Conner, Texas.
Charles A. Eldridge, Wisconsin.
Abram Garrett, Tennessee.
Edward I. Golaway, Tennessee.
Henry D. McHenry, Kentucky.
Joseph S. Sloss, Alabama.
Daniel W. Voorhees, Indiana.
William Williams, New York.

These men voted not to condemn the conduct of either Ames or Brooks.

One of the oldest houses in Litchfield county Ct. is that of Mr. Elam Fenn, on Town Hill, half of a mile southwest of Terryville. It was built at leaset 160 years ago, and contains enough timber to build a whole village of modern houses.

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, Publisher.

YOUNG GRIMES.

BY MRS. PARTINGTON.

Old Grimes is dead—that good old man
We ne'er shall see him more;
But he has left a son who bears
The name that old Grimes bore.

He wears a coat of the latest cut,
His hair is new and gay;
He can not bear to view distress,
So he turns from it away.

His pants are gaiters—fitting snug
O'er patent leather shoes;
His hair is by a barber curled—
He smokes cigars and chews.

A chain of massive gold is borne
Above his flashy vest;
His clothes are better every day
Than were old Grimes' best.

In fashion's court he constant walks,
Where his delight doth dwell;
His hands are white and very soft,
But softer is his head.

He's six feet tall—no post more straight—
His teeth are pearly white;
In habits he is sometimes loose,
And sometimes very tight.

His manners are of sweetest grace,
His voice of sweetest tone;
His diamond pin's the very one
That old Grimes used to own.

His mustache adorns his face,
His neck a scarf of blue;
He sometimes goes to church for change,
And sleeps in Grimes' pew.

He sports the fastest "cab" in town,
Is always quick to bet;
He never knows who's President,
But thinks "Old Tip's in yet."

He has drank wines of every kind,
And liquors cold and hot;
Young Grimes, in short, is just that sort
Of man—Old Grimes was not.

SANDY HIGGINS AND THE WIDOW.

One day Sandy Higgins came into my office and sat down without a word. For some minutes he sat still, watching me intently, as if trying to make out by the sound of my pen what I was writing.

"Squire," he said at length, "did I ever tell you about my scrape with the widow Horry up here on the river?"

"Never did," said I, laying down my pen; "let's have it."

"They're curious creatures, widows is," said he in a meditative tone, "and the more you study about 'em the more you don't know anything about 'em. What was this thing I've read about in Egypt, or some other country, that nobody could unriddle."

"The Sphinx, probably," I replied.

"Well," continued he, "that was a widow as sure as you ever had a granny. Everything else in the earth has been found out but them, and they're as much mystery to-day as the length of the North Pole. You may read the history of the world from Genesis to Revelations, and you'll find that widows have been the bottom or top of five-quarters of all the devilment that has been cut up. Was you ever in love with one?"

"Lots of them," said I.

"You're a great gander—that's what you are," said he. "A man that loves one and gets over it won't never get bit by another, if he's got as much sense as a ground hog. I don't consider that I've got any sense at all, but I'm a little too smart to let another of them get all the trumps on me. The widow Horry that I was speaking of is a little the handsomest women, I reckon, that ever looked a man into fits, and I ought to be a judge, for I've seen lots of pretty women in my day. She was about twenty-five years when I went up there to work, just in the bloom of her beauty, and as full of devilry as a three-year old mule colt. There was a ball over at Jenkins' and of course I went, for I always go where there's any fun going on, and generally act the fool before I get away. Of course the widow was there dressed as fine as Solomon's lilies, and flying around as frisky as a young lamb in a rye patch. I got introduced to her and asked her to dance with me, and when she flashed her eyes at me and said 'yes,' I jumped up like I had set down on a hot griddle. You may talk about sensation, but when she took hold of my hand and I sorter squeezed it, I felt a sensation as big as a load of wood, and it kept running up and down my back like a squirrel with a hawk after him. I'm very fond of dancing, but I'll be hanged if I knew whether I enjoyed it that night or not, for every time she took hold of my hand I'd commence feeling curious behind my ears and up and down my back again, and then I wouldn't know whether I was on earth or in a balloon, or on a comet, anything about it. It was undoubtedly a case of love at first sight, and a powerful bad case at that. For a wonder I got through the frolic without making conspicuous or cutting up any extras, as I am in the habit of doing when I go into public. I'd set my pegs to go home with the widow after the ball, but just as I was fixing my mouth to ask her, up steps a big, long, leather-faced doctor named Mabry, and walked her off before my eyes. That riled me some, but I kept my tongue still, inwardly swearing to break his bones the very first opportunity that presented itself. I saw there was no use in saying anything, so I went home and went to bed, and all the rest of the night I was dreaming about rainbows, angels, butterflies, fiddles, widows and doctors, mixed up worse than a Dutchman's dinner.

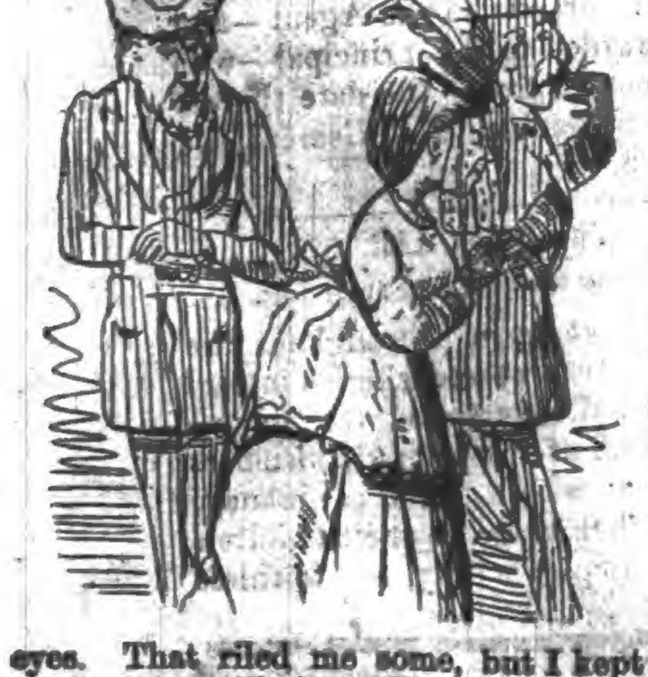

"Well, Squire, to make a short story of it, I made up my mind to have the widow, or kill myself or somebody else.

"So I made it convenient to be on hand where she was, upon all occasions. I couldn't eat nor sleep nor work, and if the thing had held on, I would't have sense enough left to skin a rabbit. But I was determined it shouldn't last long, for I'd been fooled so often by women that I thought I wouldn't give her time to think of anything but me. She appeared to take me right sharply, and the doctor seemed to mix in with me, but I didn't consider him no more than a brush fence, for I was so far gone I thought she could see nobody [illegible] but me. Well, Squire, things went on so for about a month, and on Sunday I screwed up my spunk and put the question to her. She sorter laughed and sorter looked one sided, and finally told me she couldn't give me an answer just then, but if I'd call at her house next Thursday evening she'd give me a final answer. Thinks I, you're mine just as sure as there's a fiddler below. Whenever a woman takes time to study she'll say yes, Squire. Don't the poets say something about the calculation of men and rats going crooked?"

"Mice, and men, Burns says," I answered.

"Well, mice and rats is all one, and so is men and fools sometimes, as I have found out in my travels. I was so sure she would have me that I went off and spent all my money for fine clothes, thinking I would have them ready for the wedding—and I did! Confound that widow, I say! Confound all widows! Thursday evening came at last, although it was a long time about it, and over I went, dressed into fits and feeling as big as Josh Raymor did when he was elected Coroner. I got there about dark and found a right smart crowd collected, which was not on the bills, but I felt as big and as good as the rest of 'em. So I marched in like a blind mule into a potato patch, and took a seat by the fire. I didn't see anything of the widow, but I kept looking for her to come in and send for me, and passed away the time cussin' the crowd to myself, thinking they had no business there, and I would not get to talk to my woman a bit. Presently the door opened and in walked Polly and the dad-burned doctor and a whole team of boys and girls fixed up savagely, I tell you. I looked around for a fiddler, thinking they were about to have a ball, but I wondered what they all kept so still for, and was about proposin' a reel, when up gets a little preacher, and before you could swallow a live oyster he had Polly and the doctor married faster than a Mexican greaser could tie a bull's horns. I was so completely flummuxed that I sat there with my mouth open like I was going to swallow the whole crowd, and my eyes looked like billiard balls till the ceremony was over, when I jumped up and bellowed:

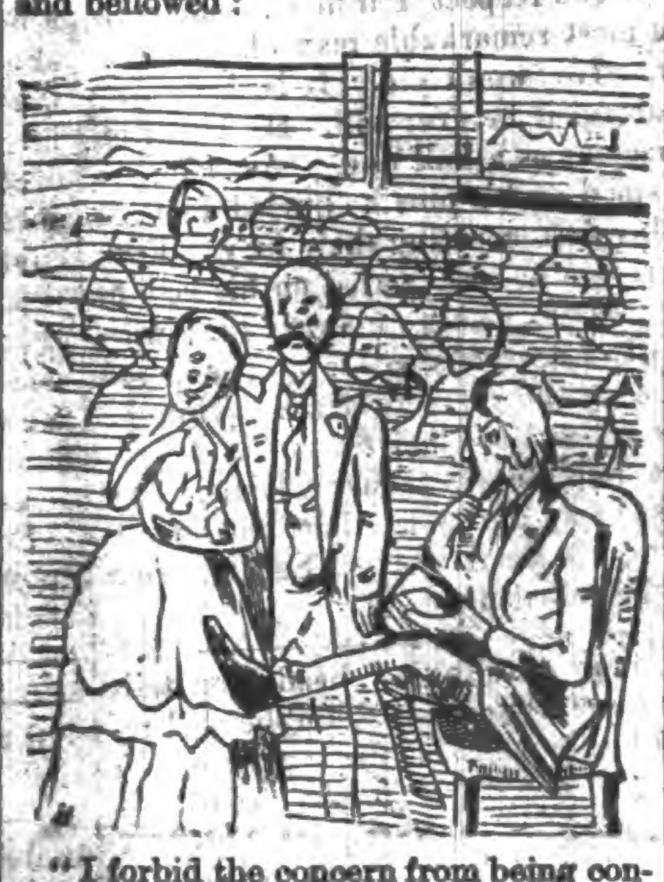

"I forbid the concern from being constituted!"

"You are a little too late, my friend," says the preacher, and they all commenced laughing like they had seen something funny.

"I'll be darned swizzled if I don't be soon enough for somebody yet," said I, "for I was mad, 'Squire, and no mistake in the ticket. I do believe I could have eat up that doctor quicker than a hungry dog could swallow a squirrel skin, if I could have had a fair chance at him. It was too bad, after I had fixed up to marry her myself, for her to walk right out under my eyes and marry that great baboon."

"It was bad, that is a fact," said I.

"Bad!" cried he. "It was meaner than eating fried coon. I first thought I'd go straight home, but then I concluded that wouldn't spite nobody, so I concluded to stay and see if I could not get satisfaction out of somebody. You know I'm the d——l to get myself or somebody else into a scrape when I take a notion, and I'd taken one that night that went all over me like a third day chill, so I commenced a study'n out some plan. I recollected hearin' the doctor say that where he come from, but the Lord only knows where that was, the bride and groom always washed their faces together before they went to bed, as a charm against infidelity or imbecility, or some other long word. While I was studyin' about that, I spied the doctor's saddle-bags setting in the corner, so I waited till they went in to supper, and then I got the bags and looked to see what I could discover. Nearly the first thing I saw was a stick of lunar caustic. I slipped it into my pocket, for I had my plan as soon as I saw it. Well, I watched around till I saw one of the girls go to the pail with the pitcher, so I went out and asked her what she was going to do with it. She said she was going to carry it to the room for the doctor and Polly to wash their faces in. I kept talking to her while she was filling the pitcher, and when she turned her head I dropped the caustic into it. It was then about bed-time, and I got my hat and put out, but I couldn't help laughing all the way home, whenever I'd think about it next morning.

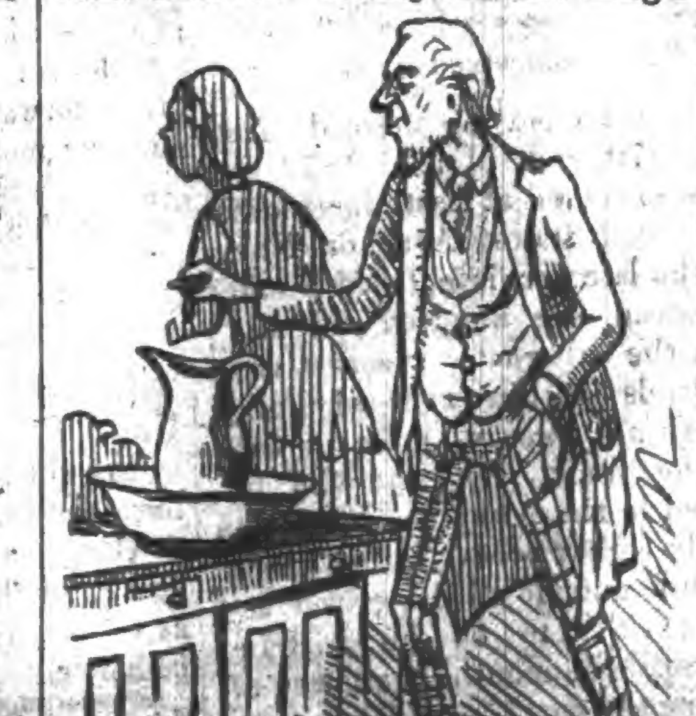

"Well, 'Squire, they do say that when that couple waked up the next morning they both had the hardest kinds of fits, each one thinking they had been sleeping with a nigger. 'Oh, it was rich! He a cussin' and tearin' up things, and she a screamin' and faintin' and comin' to, and goin' off again, and me not there to see it. They made such a [illegible] racket that the folks broke into the room to see what was the matter, and there they was with their faces and hands as black as the inside of a stovepipe. I'd give half my interest in t'other world just to have been at some safe place where I could have seen the row. As soon as they found that they were the same folks that married the night before, they called for warm water and soap, but just here the doctor happened to think about the pitcher and took it to the door to see what was the matter. There was a little piece of caustic that had not dissolved, and as he saw it he says:

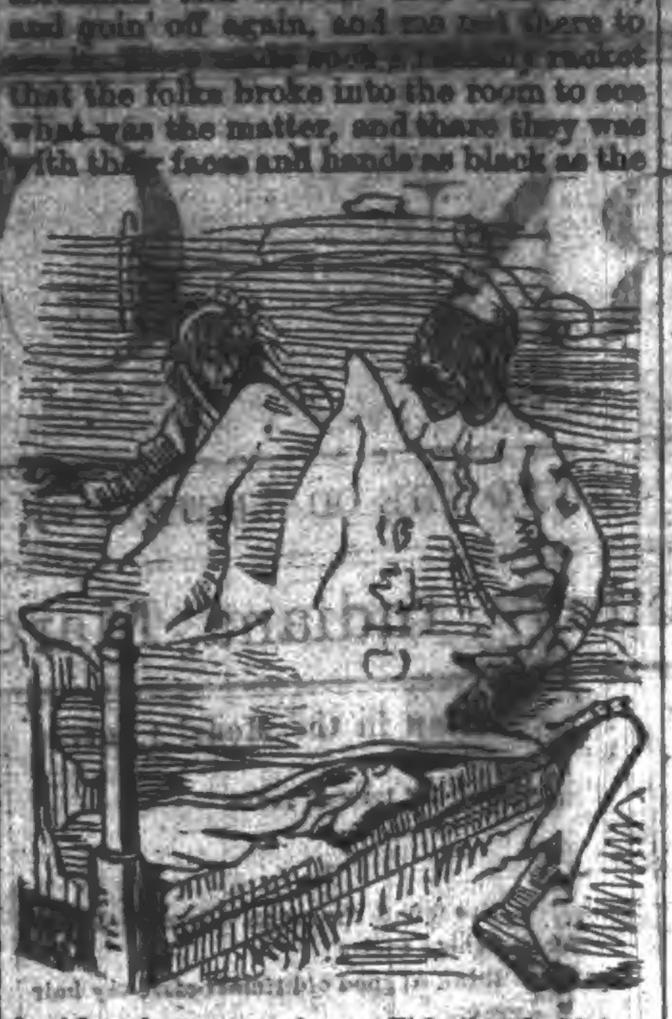

"'It's no use washing, Polly. All the soap in New York city can't wash that black off.'

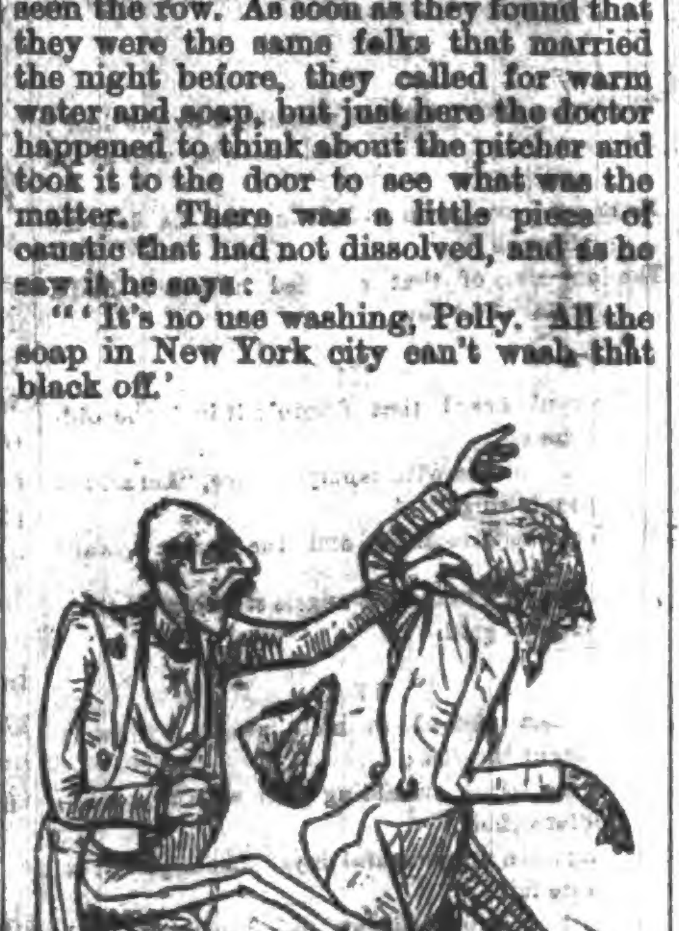

"That was the truth, 'Squire. Soap and water had no more effect than it would on a native born African, and all the chance was to wait and let it wear off. How long it took them to get white again I never found out, but one thing I do know," he concluded, getting up to go out, "the next time I saw the doctor I had the hardest fight, and came the nighest getting whaled that I ever did in all my born days."

How Drinking Causes Apoplexy.

It is the essential nature of all wines and spirits to send an increased amount of blood to the brain. The first effect of taking a glass of wine or stronger form of alcohol, is to send the blood there faster than common, hence the circulation that gives the red face. It increases the activity of the brain, and it works faster, and so does the tongue. But the blood goes to the brain faster than common, it returns faster, and no special harm results. But suppose a man keeps on drinking, the blood is sent to the brain so fast, in such large quantities, that in order to make room for it the arteries have to enlarge themselves; they increase in size, and in doing so they press against the more yielding and flaccid veins which carry the blood out of the brain and thus diminish their size, their pores, the result being that the blood is not only carried to the arteries of the brain faster than is natural or healthful, but it is prevented from leaving it as fast as usual; hence a double set of causes of death are in operation. A man may drink enough brandy or other spirits in a few hours, or even minutes, to bring on a fatal attack of apoplexy.

Extent of the Public Lands.

In the first 40 odd years of the existence of the United States, the total cost of all public lands, whether bought from State or foreign countries, and inclusive of the cost of their management and sale, was about $48,000,000. In the same period of time the sales amounted to $37,000,000. At that time (1832) the Indians held the title to one-third of the public domain within the States and Territories, which was more than 340,000,000 acres. Our whole public domain was then 1,090,871,753 acres.

In 1859, Charles James Faulkner, in an exhaustive speech to his constituents, showed the whole public domain was 1,564,000,000 acres, which had cost the Government in money $195,361,000, or thirteen times the late Alabama treaty award. To extinguish the Indian titles had cost $106,000,000; to pay Mexico, $25,000,000; to buy Louisiana, $23,600,000 (principal and interest); Florida, do, $6,500,000; Texas, $10,000,000; Georgia, $3,000,000; release claims, $6,000,000; expenses of Land Office, surveying and explorations, $15,000,000.

By 1872 the figures stood as follows: The public domain, unsold and unappropriated, 1,376,529,562 acres. Relinquished already, 455,000,000 acres. Yet the sales of public lands in 1871 produced only $2,333,000.

THE WORLD'S RAILROADS.—The United States has a mile of railroad to every forty-three miles of its area, Great Britain a mile to every eight miles of area, Belgium a mile to every nine miles of area, the Netherlands a mile to every fifteen miles of area. Switzerland a mile to every eighteen miles of area, Germany a mile to every seventeen miles of area, France a mile to every nineteen miles of area, Italy a mile to every twenty miles of area, Denmark a mile to every thirty-four miles, and Austria a mile to every forty miles of area. The per-centage according to population is very largely in favor of the United States over all the countries of Europe.

Foreign.

REVENUE statistics show that in London 300 horses die weekly.

PRINCE BISMARCK is said to be suffering from acute neuralgic pains.

THE Pasha of Egypt has made a present of a site for a church to the English-speaking community of Cairo.

THE Bishop of London has been requested to walk to church on the Lord's day, instead of riding, as heretofore.

PRUSSIA has sold to the Viceroy of Egypt a large quantity of the arms which she used and captured in the recent war.

ON the third day of the marriage of the Emperor of China, he and his young bride appeared in dresses valued at £560,000.

THE number of ordinary letters circulated in Germany was 205,000,000 in 1870, and it increased to 240,000,000 in 1871, the rate per cent. increase having actually augmented.

AT Yeddo a suspension bridge 234 feet long and 17 feet wide has just been completed. It is designed for the use of the Mikado and his court, and crosses a deep ravine between the palace and the imperial park.

THE suggestion for the establishment of a line of steamers to be specially constructed for the purpose of conveying to Europe the superfluous cattle of our Western States is meeting with approval in England.

AT Venice, a flute player, M. Aloysio, exhibited a new model for a violin. The strings are made of metal, and pass entirely around the drum. The sound is said to have four times the sonority of the ordinary violin.

THE quantity of tobacco paying duty and cleared for consumption in the United Kingdom averaged 13¼ oz. per head of the population of 1841. In 1851 it had increased to 1 lb. ¼ oz. per head. In 1861 it had reached 1 lb. 3¼ oz. per head. In 1871 it amounted to 1 lb. 5¼ oz. per head.

THE Bank of Venice lived over 600, and the Bank of St. George, of Genoa, about 400 years. Both were virtually blotted out of existence by the armies of the elder Napoleon. The Bank of North America still exists; and so does the Bank of England, after a remarkable life of 178 years.

The Meanest Yet.

Some gentlemen were talking about meanness, when one said he knew a man on Lexington avenue who was the meanest man in New York.

"How mean is that?" asked a friend.

"Why, he is so mean that he keeps a five-cent piece, with a string tied to it, to give to beggars, and when their backs are turned, he jerks it out of their pockets.

"Why, this man is so mean!" continued the gentleman, that he gave his children ten cents a piece the night before Fourth of July, but during the night, when they were asleep, he went up stairs, took the money out of their clothes, and then whipped them in the morning for losing it!"

"Does he do anything else?"

"Yes; the other day I dined with him, and noticed the poor little servant girl whistled gayly all the way up stairs with the dessert, and when I asked my generous friend what made her whistle so happily, he said: 'Why, I keep her whistling so she can't eat the raisins out of the cake!'"

A French Story.

A fashionable young Parisian, during his last summer's shooting, became intimate with the pretty wife of a gamekeeper and has continued to visit her. Quite recently the husband became aware of his dishonor, and contrived to be near on the occasion of these visits. He approached the house singing and whistling, and the terrified wife concealed her lover in a closet, and that closet had been prepared for his reception by the gamekeeper. Entering, he ordered his wife to light the fires and get breakfasts. She obeyed, and at the end of a few minutes a thick smoke issued from the closet. The husband had disconnected the stove funnel, which ran through it. He affected not to mind this, nor to hear the groans of the suffocating man within, and when his wife fainted at her work from fright, he cooly got breakfast himself, ate it and departed. The poor woman soon recovered and dragged her lover from his place of confinement, but the husband's revenge had been complete,—he was past human aid.

A Valuable Invention.

One Capt. Devorouze, a Frenchman, has invented a miner's knapsack which promises to prevent the future recurrence of death from choke-damp, so common in mines. Successful experiments have been made in the Paris catacombs. A glass case has been set up, into which a man goes with his knapsack and imitates a miner's actions. His knapsack is of tin, and is filled with a supply of vital air, a reserve fund of which is kept in a cylinder near by. When the man stoops over, his nostrils are closed by means of a spring, and he takes in the air through a gutta-percha tube with a bone mouth-piece, which he holds constantly in his mouth. The apparatus interferes in no way with the usual work of the miner, and, in the experimental glass-case, a man goes on with his work in an atmosphere of carbolic acid, which almost instantly kills a rabbit and a chicken that were placed in the same case, but without the saving knapsack.

SEVEN CHILDREN AT THREE BIRTHS.—There is a family living in the neighborhood north of Brookfield which has events occurring at intervals worthy of newspaper mention. Mr. J. F. Kelly and his wife, Margaret J. Kelly, are respectable and well-to-do people, living on a farm near Bear Branch. About seven years ago Mrs. K. presented her husband a pair of twins, one of whom is still living, the other having died when about a year old. Four years ago the family was astonished by the arrival of triplets, all of whom are living and are fine, healthy children. On Tuesday last, Mrs. Kelly again gave birth to a pair of twins, one of whom was, however, born dead. Thus have this prolific pair been blessed (?) with seven children at three births. We should add to the above that both Mr. and Mrs. K. are doing well.—*Brookfield (Mo.) Gazette.*

A Jury That Was Out Eleven Days.

The staid city of Philadelphia has just revealed to us the ways and means by which "twelve good men and true," when shut up to deliberate upon the guilt of the wicked, arrive at their conclusion. Two gamblers, Siner and Kass, had been indicted for the practice of their nefarious profession, and after their guilt had been pretty clearly shown the case was given to the jury, and they kept it the unprecedented time of eleven days. The manner in which the juror of the period spends the weary hours of his incarceration is amusingly shown by the revelations of one who was made the victim of an interviewing reporter. Three of the twelve were "straight-laced, hard-shell old fellows—one a Methodist, another a Presbyterian and the third a Quaker"—who, from the first, were squarely for conviction; three more were for acquittal, and the remaining six were sublimely indifferent. After fifteen minutes of a "regular jumbled mass of ideas from all at once," it was evident that they stood nine for conviction to three for acquittal. The interviewed juror was of the opinion that the accused was "guilty to a slight extent," but did not deserve much punishment, so he voted—with two others—for acquittal. The more they argued the more they couldn't agree, and, after an hour or two, they relapsed into sullen silence. In the evening they cheered up a little, and, somebody having produced a pack of cards, they played euchre. And so things went on for ten days; the foreman would call a meeting twice a day, take a vote; and, as no compromise could be effected, the euchre men would resume their game. One of the "stiff-backs" at length got hold of the cards and burned them up, and for the righteous act he suffered the martyrdom of being called "thief and incendiary" until he threatened a suit for slander. All this was "fun for the boys," but confinement was irksome, and they began to consider seriously how they should regain their liberty and relieve the agonizing suspense of the prisoners. Two of the three for acquittal at length went over to the enemy, leaving one against eleven; but he was dogged and unyielding, and they were forced to find sources of amusement again. Somebody extemporized another pack of cards from some stiff writing paper, and the wicked game went on, while the "stiff-backs" read from one copy of the Scriptures, and others danced the "Boston dip" and sang hymns! But to be forever shut in by four walls, even with such a range and variety of amusements, was so dreary a prospect that it at length steeled the one stubborn juror against the prisoners, and he agreed to call them guilty—but only on one of the four counts. He didn't believe they were "very guilty," but to "get out of the jail" he was willing to "agree" that they were on the fourth count, to which, he supposed, some light penalty was attached. To this the others agreed, and they relieved the waiting court with such a verdict. Then came the richest part of the performance, for, while a verdict of guilty on any of the three counts would have sent the accused to prison for not more than one year, the actual finding on the fourth count sent them to prison for two years and a half, with a fine of $500 each. That is what the intelligent juror does when he wants to "let a man off easy!" Truly it is a hardened wretch who can refrain from suicide eleven days, while such a "jury of his peers" dance, sing and play cards, with his fate in their hands.

Bonaparte's Love Letters.

The great Napoleon, when absent on his campaigns, used to write the most tender love letters to his wife, Josephine. Here is one of his short war notes:

"I write very often to you, my dear love, but very seldom hear from you. You are a fickle, ugly, wicked creature. Perfidious! to deceive a poor husband and ardent lover! Must he forfeit his rights because he is far away, burdened with difficulties, cares and fatigue? Without his Josephine, without the assurance of her love, what remains for him on earth! What can he do? A thousand loving kisses.—BONAPARTE." The next is curiously tender: "I don't love you a bit; on the contrary, I detest you. You are an ugly, stupid, wicked hussey. You never write to me, and you do not love your husband. You know the delight your letters afford me, and yet you send me only half a dozen hurried lines. Pray, Madam, what do you do with yourself all day? What important business is it that prevents you writing to your fond lover? What affection stifles and puts aside the love, the tender and constant love, you promised me? Who can this new wonder be—this new lover who absorbs all your time, tyrannizes over your days, and prevents you from thinking of your husband? Take care, Josephine, some fine night, the doors closed, and I'll surprise you. But seriously, I am very uneasy, my dear love, at receiving no news of you; write me four pages immediately, full of those charming things that fill my heart with tenderness and delight. I hope to embrace you before long; then I shall cover you with a million burning kisses.—BONAPARTE."

John Smith.

John Smith—plain John Smith—is not very high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy, it is not the name of any hero in die-away novels; and yet it is good, strong and honest. Transferred to other languages, it seems to climb the ladder of respectability. Thus, in Latin it is Johannes Smithus; the Italians smooth it off into Giovanni Smithi; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithus; the Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt; the French flatten it out into Jean Smeet; and the Russian sneezes and barks Jonloff Smittowski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade in Canton he becomes Jovan Shimmit; if he clambers about Moun, the icelanders say he is Johne Smithson; if he trades among the Tuscaroras he becomes Ton Qua Smittia; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittitiweiski; should he wander among the Welsh mountains, they talk of Jihon Schmidd; when he goes to Mexico he is booked as Jont Smitti; and if he is of a classic turn and lingers among the Greek ruins, he turns to Jon Smikton; and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Yoe Seet.

"THAT's my impression," as the printer said when he kissed his sweetheart.

WHAT THE CHOIR SANG ABOUT THE NEW BONNET.

A foolish little maiden bought a foolish little bonnet,
With a ribbon and a feather and a bit of lace upon it;
And, that the other maidens of the little town might know it,
She thought she'd go to meeting the next Sunday, just to show it.

But, though the little bonnet was scarce larger than a dime,
The getting of it settled proved to be a work of time;
So when 'twas fairly tied, all the bells had stopped their ringing,
And when she came to meeting, sure enough, the folks were singing.

So this foolish little maiden stood and waited at the door,
And she shook her ruffles out behind and smoothed them down before.
"Halleluja! halleluja!" sang the choir above her head.
'Hardly know you! hardly know you!' were the words she thought they said.

This made the little maiden feel so very, very cross
That she gave her little mouth a twist, her little head a toss;
For she thought the very hymn they sang was all about her bonnet,
With the ribbon and the feather and the bit of lace upon it.

And she would not wait to listen to the sermon or the prayer,
But pattered down the silent street and hurried up the stair,
Till she reached her little bureau, and in a band-box on it
Had hidden safe from critic's eye her foolish little bonnet.

Which proves, my little maidens, that each of you will find
In every Sabbath service but an echo of your mind:
And that little head, that's filled with silly little airs,
Will never get a blessing from sermon or from prayers.

THE TUB.

BY KATE J. HILL.

If there's a rub,
'Tis in a tub,
That sets a maiden sighing,
When full of clothes,
'Tis full of woes,
And sets the maiden crying.

But let her scrub,
And let her rub,
Not spend her time in sleeping,
If this is woe,
Then be it so!
In spite of daughters' weeping.

Yes, let her work,
Though bones do ache,
As long as she is able,
Then there's no slight,
She's earned the right
To eat at papa's table.

Then no cheeks pale
By daily ail,
No curvature has bent her;
She has no grace
Upon her face,
Save that which Nature lent her.

Humorous.

A WORD to the wise—Remain so.

RELATIVE beauty—A pretty cousin.

THE best color for faces—Water-color.

How MANY acres go to make a wiseacre?

WOMEN in arms—Well, that's as it ought to be.

AN essay on man—A woman's attempt to marry him.

SUITABLE garments for winter—The *close* of the year.

IN what way does a lady treat a man like a telescope? When she draws him out, looks him through, and then shuts him up.

A CAIRO judge fined himself $10 for getting drunk, borrowed the money of a friend, refused to pay, and fined the man $10 for contempt of court in asking for it.

BRAGGOPOLITANS habitually speak of their beloved Chicago as "she." It is surely highly improper for a feminine city to be permitted to exist with outskirts.—*World.*

A WIT being asked what the word "genius" meant, replied, "If you had it in you, you would not ask the question; but as you have not, you will never know what it means."

AND now the children have it. We heard a doting mother say to her male offspring, a few days ago, "My dear child, do come here, and let me remove the epizooty from your nasal appendage.

A MODERN girl, living near Louisville, has a city beau. When he rides to see her on a warm afternoon, she calls the "old man" from the field and makes him keep the flies from her fellow's horse.

A LITTLE four year-old boy sat alone in the parlor, when a new doctor came in to see his sick mother. The doctor naturally wished to make his acquaintance, and said, "How old are you, my son?" "I'm not old; I'm new," said the child.

A SOW at Mayfield, Ky., got into the best room of her owner's house, the other day, pulled all the bed-clothes off the best bed, made herself a comfortable pallet on the floor and slept the night through in perfect comfort and quiet. The lady of the house said to her husband, the next morning, with a meaning smile, "That's not the biggest hog that ever slept in these blankets." Hubby has reduced his bourbon a quart a day since.

New Facts for Vegetarians.

A treatise on medicine, published in the 16th century, treats at some length of the alleged antipathy existing between certain vegetables. It says that the oak and olive hate each other so earnestly, the one or both will die when they are planted near together; and that the same is true of the cabbage and the vine. "And thus," proceeds the author, "it is no marvel that the cabbage is very useful to sober topers, and that the Germans eat it commonly in a compost, to safeguard themselves from their wine." The passage contains hints for both classes of the enemies of drunkenness. The friends of temperance can learn from it to encourage a popular taste for sauerkraut; and the friends of abstinence will be inspired to "sow tares among wheat," or wheat among tares, by scattering the surreptitious cabbage-seed in our vineyards, and so killing the vines and cutting off the wine supply, to the great advantage of the dealers in whisky.

FUNERAL RITES OF FRONTIERSMEN.—Bishop Vail, of Kansas, tells a little tale that forcibly illustrates the free-and-easy way of life of the frontiersman, and the scant ceremony with which his funeral services are conducted. "In one little grave-yard where I happened to be walking," said the Bishop, "there were twenty-seven graves, and my informant, who discharged the office of undertaker, told me that the occupants of twenty-six of them were killed in affrays, or, as he pithily expressed it, died and were buried *with their boots on.*" The twenty-seventh grave was that of a child.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

What the Amount of the Exemption is Under the Recent Amendment.

These are the exemptions in the several States which, under a recent amendment of the law, are now made to apply to the National Bankrupt act:

STATE EXEMPTIONS.

State.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Total, with $500 allowed by Nat'n'l B'k'pt Law.
Maine	[illegible] 500	$1,000	$2,000
New Hampshire	500	200	1,200
Vermont	500	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Massachusetts	800	700	2,000
Rhode Island	None	250	750
Connecticut	None	900	1,400
New York	1,000	1,000	2,500
New Jersey	1,000	400	1,900
Pennsylvania	Either real or	300	800
Delaware	None	300	800
Maryland	None	100	600
Virginia	2,000	1,000	3,500
West Virginia	500	200	1,200
North Carolina	1,000	500	2,000
South Carolina	1,500	500	2,000
Florida	2,000	5,000	7,500
Georgia (gold)	2,000	1,000	3,500
Alabama	2,000	1,000	3,500
Mississippi	3,000	1,500	5,000
Arkansas	5,000	2,000	7,500
Texas	2,000	1,500	4,000
Tennessee	1,000	1,000	2,500
Kentucky	1,000	600	2,100
Missouri	3,000	300	3,800
Minnesota	Ulm'd in val.	1,500	....
Ohio	Ulm'd in val.	500	....
Indiana	None	300	800
Illinois	1,000	500	2,000
Michigan	1,500	600	2,600
Kansas	Ulm'd in val.	3,000	....
Iowa	Ulm'd in val.	3,000	....
Nebraska	Ulm'd in val.	3,000	....
Wisconsin	Ulm'd in val.	3,000	....
Utah	Ulm'd in val.	300	....
California	5,000	2,000	7,500
Colorado	2,000	2,000	4,500

The amended act not only allows these States exemptions, but allows them as against all liens, no matter how or where acquired, as well as all debts contracted before its passage, the decision of any court to the contrary notwithstanding. The exemptions are not only not uniform in the several States, but they are so large in many of them that if bankrupts take advantage of them it will be a heavy blow to the creditor class. These exemptions, *particularly as they will be administered*, will cover all the property of a very large proportion of the people in the country, most of whom are small farmers or small merchants, mechanics and professional men.

Early Marrying.

Morally, mentally, physically, premature marriage is a mistake among women; and yet every day we see this mistake sanctioned by the offices of religion, blessed by the consent of friends, and entered into with all the *eclat* which should be reserved for a triumph rather than a trial.

"Morally," it is a mistake, because few women are fit, at an age when they should be "under authority," to rule a household prudently; since no atmosphere is so dangerous for an undeveloped soul as that of the almost absolute power which is generally delegated to the young wife. She may now do whatever is pleasing in her own eyes. She has been freed from parental restraint, and any other has a circumference so undefined that it is narrowed and enlarged according to the will and moral sense of her who draws it. Angels might fear to walk in such a broad freedom as is given by love and sufferance to the majority of our young married women—women by courtesy, children in the regard of both law and wisdom.

"Mentally," it is a mistake, because with marriage all mental growth is suspended in the large majority of women Education, being regarded as simply a means toward an end, is abandoned as soon as the end is obtained. It may be argued that all education from such a motive is a mistake to begin with. True, but then it is the one which keeps the culprit in the society of wisdom, and it is just possible the mind, under such influence, might arrive at a juster conception of its worth and value.

"Physically," it is a mistake, because at the early age at which many marriages are made the human form has not arrived at perfected strength; and duties and responsibilities are laid upon it for which nature has made no adequate provision. Vitality is destroyed quicker than it is generated, and early and rapid decay of both mind and body are the results. Then the woman is said to die "by the visitation of God," though in nine cases out of ten it is only the simple and inevitable result of laws of nature pitilessly and persistently broken.

Getting Even with a Truckman.

John writes from New Orleans to the New York *Sun*:

The truckmen here are just as bad about running over or splashing mud on you as they are in New York. There is only one body of men in the world that can beat 'em at it, and that is the 'longshore cavalrymen that cross Fulton ferry every morning. One of these fellows, just because he is on top of a horse, puts on more airs than a French roof.

I saw a truckman catch it once. I was with Bill Smith, and Bill was all dressed up, going to see his beloved, who had hair the color of sunlight. Bill and I were crossing Broadway. It was awful juicy walking, and a truckman drove his horse right on to us, splashing Bill all over with mud in spots as big as butter plates. The truckman fairly roared with laughter and yelled out, "How do you like it?"

Bill said nothing, and the truckman drove on.

Bill let him get about a block, when he ran up behind, and grabbing two hands full of the most perfectly formed mud I ever saw, he jumped on the truck, and throwing both arms around that truckman's neck he quietly laid a dab of mud as large as a pumpkin pie in each eye; then scraping what was left down the back of his neck he whispered in his ear, "How do *you* like it?"

When the truckman recovered his sight he couldn't find Bill, but he drove around the corner, and for half an hour he used some very expressive language. There wasn't a word in it as refined as the word peppermint.

Silent Eloquence.—O'Connell was amazingly powerful at times; but one of his effective displays was a silent reply to a youthful member, who had made an attack upon him that was quite unique. The almost breathless assailant was so much frightened at his assiduity, that, after a few stammering sentences, he broke down, and making various wild and voiceless gestures, tumbled on his seat amid a chaos of sounds. The shouting having subsided, the great Agitator rose and looked at the greatly agitated with so comic a smile that uproarous laughter was the immediate result; then shaking his head as much as to say, "The poor fellow has quite enough," he turned quietly to the Speaker and began to talk about something. Better acting was never seen on any stage.

An Atrocious Habit.

There is a habit peculiar to many walkers, which *Punch*, some years ago, touched upon satirically, but which seems to have survived the jester's ridicule. It is that custom of stopping friends in the street, to whom we have nothing whatever to communicate, but whom we embarrass for no other purpose than simply to show our friendship. Jones meets his friend Smith, whom he has met in nearly the same locality but a few hours before. During that interval, it is highly probable that no event of any importance to Smith, nor indeed to Jones, which, by a friendly construction, Jones could imagine Smith to be interested in, has occurred, or is likely to occur. Yet both gentlemen stop and shake hands earnestly. "Well, how goes it?" remarks Smith, with a vague hope that something may have happened. "So, so," replies the eloquent Jones, feeling intuitively the deep vacuity of his friend answering to his own. A pause ensues, in which both gentlemen regard each other with an imbecile smile and a fervent pressure of the hand. Smith draws a long breath and looks up the street; Jones sighs heavily and gazes down the street. Another pause, in which both gentlemen disengage their respective hands and glance anxiously around for some conventional avenue of escape. Finally Smith (with a sudden assumption of having forgotten an important engagement) ejaculates, "Well, I must be off,"—a remark instantly echoed by the voluble Jones, and these gentlemen separate, only to repeat their miserable formula next day. In the above example I have compassionately shortened the usual leave taking, which, in skillful hands, may be protracted to a length which I shudder to recall. I have sometimes, when an active participant in these atrocious transactions, lingered in the hope of saying something natural to my friend (feeling that he, too, was groping in the many labyrinths of his mind for a like expression) until I have felt that we ought to have been separated by a policeman. It is astonishing how far the most wretched joke will go in these emergencies, and how it will, as it were, convulsively detach the two cohering particles. I have laughed (albeit hysterically) at some witticism under cover of which I escaped, that five minutes afterward I could not perceive possessed a grain of humor. I would advise any person who may fall into this pitiable strait that, next to getting in the way of a passing dray, and being forcibly disconnected, a joke is the most efficacious. A foreign phrase often may be tried with success; I have sometimes known *au revoir* pronounced "o-reveer" to have the effect (as it ought) of severing friends.—*Bret Harte.*

Adding Poison to Poison.—There is no disease in which the blood is not more or less impregnated with unwholesome matter, and the direct, inevitable effect of all preparations containing spirituous excitants is to increase the volume of poison in the veins, and thereby aggravate and prolong the malady. Hence it is that dyspepsia, bilious fever, cholera-morbus, lung-complaints, gout, dropsy, rheumatism, nervous disorders, and cases of general and local debility, originally mild in type, are frequently rendered chronic and dangerous by dosing the sufferers with the alcoholic bitters advertised as medicinal stimulants. As a counterblast to the *canards* put forth by the proprietors of those pernicious compounds, the plain, honest, philosophical statements of Dr. Joseph Walker, relative to the nature and effects of his California Vinegar Bitters, are doing a world of good. He has opened the eyes of the public to the important fact that a pure vegetable tonic and alterative, unpolluted by alcohol, if not an absolute specific for every variety of disease, is the nearest approach to it yet attained. His Vinegar Bitters are unquestionably working such wonders in affections of the stomach, bowels, nervous and muscular systems, and the glands and respiratory organs.—[Com.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., first advocated *constitutional* as well as local treatment as being necessary for the cure of Catarrh, and so successful has his Golden Medical Discovery proven as a constitutional treatment, when accompanied with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by means of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back chambers of the head), that he has long offered $500 reward for a case that he cannot cure. Both medicines with instrument for $2, by all Druggists. 630

What Next?—The March number just received is an excellent one, as, indeed, are all the numbers we have seen. In evidence of its popularity among the young folks, the publisher tells us he has received the goodly number of 7,039 subscriptions during the month of February just past. Terms, 30 cents a year, with a $1.00 Chromo to every subscriber, by first mail. Specimen, 3 cents. John B. Alden, Publisher, Chicago.—[Com.

Gov.-Gen. Dufferin, of Canada, has informed the Dominion Parliament that work may be begun at once on the enlargement of the Welland canal, and the construction of the Baie Verin canal. Ground will be broken on the St. Lawrence canal next spring, and these three great works will thus be completed at the same time.

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This, we believe, all indorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.—[Com.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour is traveling in the Southern States.

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.—[Com.

Old men, young men, but not maidens, should wear the Elmwood Collar. The men will look well and the maidens will see they do.—[Com.

Use Dooley's Yeast Powder if you relish light, sweet, wholesome Biscuits, Rolls, Pastry, &c. Your grocer sells it. Full weight and strength.—[Com.

Honorable Competition.

One of the largest and most thriving interests in Chicago is the wholesale boot and shoe trade, whose managers are noted for commercial integrity and enterprise. And conspicuous among them, for thrift, fair dealing, sterling business habits, and large and increasing sales, is the house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, 48 and 50 Wabash avenue. Manufacturing largely with the latest improved machinery, and always buying for cash, they offer the trade a very large stock of seasonable goods, and invite a comparison of quality and prices. Their patent glove-fitting boot is unequaled.—*Chicago Tribune.*

King of the Blood.

Scrofulous Sores. Gen.—I was for several months unable to walk without crutches in consequence of Scrofulous Sores upon my ankle. They were indolent ulcers of a very bad character. I was recommended to try King of the Blood, and I used several bottles as directed. I am now entirely recovered from my lameness, although my ankle is badly scarred.

G. W. Hollenbrook,
Toledo, Ohio.

Write for circulars to D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—[Com.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.—[Com.

The Citadel of Health.

Debility opens the door to disease. Nor is this all. When the door has been opened and the terrible intruder has entered, physical prostration renders its progress to the citadel of life comparatively easy. Therefore *bar the door*, and if possible keep it barred; or, if the enemy has already secured a foothold, rally the strength of the system and assist nature to drive out the foe of health and life. The means of doing this is within every one's reach. Brace up the physique with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters when there are elements in the air you breathe or the water you drink that are morbid and unwholesome. This is barring the door. Epidemics and endemics will assail in vain the living fortress that is thus protected. It may "laugh a siege to scorn." But if this precautionary measure has been neglected, the seeds of disease can be ejected by the same potent vegetable agent that would, if taken earlier, have prevented their obtaining an entrance into the system. The stimulating, invigorating, regulating and purifying properties of this vital elixir render it a most formidable antagonist of all debilitating disorders. The rapidity and certainty with which it vanquishes fever and ague, rheumatism, bilious colic, indigestion and nervous complaints, is due in no small degree to the strength it imparts to the muscular fiber, the nerves and the membranes which line the stomach and the bowels. It may be safely said that a course of the Bitters commenced now will be a sure protection against most of the complaints incident to the season.

While Waiting for a Cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves—Choice	12 @	13
Common	9 @	10
Hogs—Dressed	6 @	7
Cotton—Middling Upland	20½@	
Flour—Superfine Western	5 75 @	6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 66 @	1 68
Corn	63½@	66
Oats	50 @	52
Pork—Mess	16 00 @	..
Lard	8½@	8¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 25 @	5 75
Medium	4 25 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	3 75
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
Hogs	4 40 @	4 75
Flour—White Winter Extra	10 00 @	10 75
Red Winter Extra	7 00 @	8 50
No. 2 Spring	1 21½@	1 22¼
No. 3 Spring	1 10½@	1 11
Corn—No. 2	32½@	33
Oats—No. 2	26½@	27
Rye—No. 2	66 @	66½
Barley—No. 2	72 @	73½
Butter—Choice Dairy	28 @	35
Eggs—Fresh	22 @	24
Pork—Mess	14 25 @	14 35
Lard	7 95 @	8 00
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 37 @	1 38
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	31 @	32½
Oats—No. 2	26 @	27½
Rye	67 @	
Pork—Mess	15 00 @	15 25
Lard	7½@	8
Hogs	4 35 @	4 90
Cattle	4 30 @	4 75
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 75 @	8 00
Wheat	1 70 @	1 72
Corn	39 @	40
Rye	81 @	83
Oats	30 @	39
Pork—Mess	15 00 @	15 25
Lard	8 @	8¼
Hogs	4 80 @	5 40
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 28½@	..
No. 2	1 22 @	..
Corn—No. 2	34 @	..
Oats—No. 2	26½@	..
Rye—No. 1	65½@	..
Barley—No. 2	72 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 70 @	..
No. 2	1 65 @	..
Corn	46 @	..
Oats	38 @	41
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 69 @	1 71
No. 2 Red	1 64 @	1 66
Corn	37½@	39¼
Oats	35 @	37

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No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address—Reisinger Sash Lock Co., No. 418 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa. [For illustration of this cheapest and best lock, see *Wood's Household Magazine, N. Y. Independent*, etc., etc.]

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Two Prizes $1,000 each } GREENBACKS!
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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

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DR. RADWAY'S

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Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

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PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

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☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

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CELEBRATED

Old Style Bitters!

The Best Tonic and Health Giver of the Age—The Famous Blood Purifier and Invigorator.

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PURELY VEGETABLE.

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Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co.,
No. 10 State street, Boston.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Heartily Recommends.

South Boston, Feb. 7, 1870.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and general debility of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. Munroe Parker, 386 Athens St.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

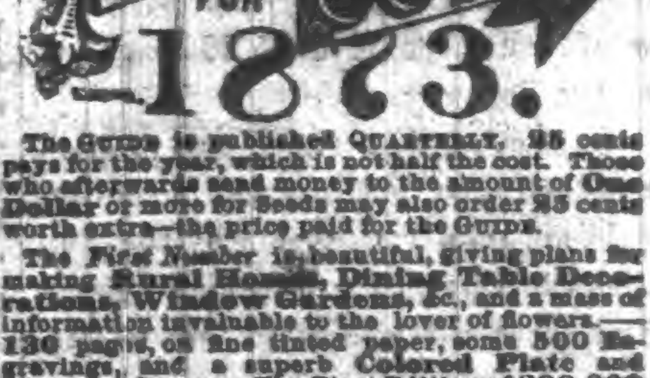

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The *First Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers.—130 pages, on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover.—The First Edition of 300,000 just printed in English and German.

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, New York.

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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

5000 AGENTS WANTED. Samples sent free by mail. Two new articles, salable as flour. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 882.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published, for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 11.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, March 20th, 187

The probability is that Gov. Straw, of New Hampshire, is re-elected, and that the Democrats have elected their Congressmen.

The town of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, was almost swept away, with a loss of over $200,000. Many families are rendered homeless.

All will remember the terrible wind last Saturday night. During the gale which seems to have been general; Elyria, Ohio, east of Cleveland was nearly consumed, the total loss amounting to $270,000.

A NOBLE CHARITY.—J. S. Hopkins of Baltimore, has given $2,000,000 for the maintenance of an hospital for the sick and indigent orphans, to which he sometime ago deeded thirteen acres of land in that city. The buildings will be built next year.

It is charged that the people have been cheated outright to the tune of $42,000,000 through the Credit Mobiler. The amount has been taken out of the people's pockets in direct taxation, and has gone into the pockets of members of congress, Senators, and their confederates in crime, including the Vice President.

The Legislature further disgraced itself by a failure to make further provisions for the care of the Insane people of the State. This we regard as one of the most important things which the body could have accomplished. It is a disgrace to the State to allow our insane people to suffer for the want of proper care.

Bingham has a full well congressman rotunded Ciceronian style of eloquence, but sometimes he drops into Saxon in a friendly way, and shows his familiarity with the unadorned vernacular.—The most compact and pointed address he ever delivered in Congress was in reply to Ritchie in one of the last days of the session. Ritchie quoted poetry to the old man, and the silver tongued orator remarked with emphasis, "You are a d——d fool."

Plain Propositions.

Suppose that in the month of September last, that the Republican managers had announced that if they should succeed in the approaching Presidential election one of the measures which they would enact would be to raise the salary of President Grant to $50,000 a year.

Suppose it had also been believed by the people that the republican majority in Congress, after having been paid the stipulated salary for their services, would vote themselves $5,000 each out of the Treasury.

Or suppose that these two propositions had been incorporated in the Republican platform adopted by the Philadelphia convention by which President grant was nominated for re-election.

How many states would General Grant have carried? How many Republican congressmen would have been re elected? Is it not evident that Grant could not have got a single State, and that every republican candidate for congress, running on such a platform, would surely have been defeated.

All this being true, is it not the insanity of public robbery which has led Grant to loby for the passage of a bill through congress raising his own salary to $50,000 a year, and which has led Republican congressmen to pass that bill? If they dared not to announce this enormous act of robbery as a part of their plan before the election, how do they expect the people to regard it after election.

Caldwell the individual who paid $75,000 for a seat in the United States senate, as a Senator from Kansas, is to be whitewashed—purged, not exactly with hysop but by Morton, of all intentional wickedness, and retained. The purchase is proven. The money was paid for the votes, at so much per head but the neat point is, in the language of a similar inculpated individual, the senator from Nevada, that "money is inevitable" in the bargaining and sale of a United States Senatorship, and that its use is no moral or political crime. It was Morton that worked out this conclusion and made Caldwell happy.

George S. Boutwell was elected United States Senator in convention of the two Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature. The whole number of votes cast was 276, of which Mr. Boutwell [illegible] B. Loring 2, J. H. Tucker 3; William Whiting 2, and E. G Greene 2.

The Washington Chronicle is not satisfied with Colfax's Scuyler-coppheker speech and says that the gentle smiler might have separated clever [illegible] more satisfactorily and saved trouble by telling the truth from the start. It criticises severely his mixing up with a badly decomposed corpse, when there were so many Radical congressman lying around loose as willing for such jobs as they were to vote themselves public thieves. The Chronicle further says: "If anything were needed to further convict Colfax, it would be the fact that another letter has been discovered in the Postoffice Department from him, urging that the stamp contract be continued in Nesbitts hands and yet he positively swore on February 19th that he had never rendered any such service directly or indirectly, for the Nesbitts. There are now on file in the department two letters and one argument from Colfax asking that the contract be continued, and protesting against a reduction of its rates. All this is subsequent to the $4,000 which Nesbitt has paid to Colfax.

OAKES AMES.

OLD MOBILER'S WELCOME HOME.

NORTH EASTON DISCOUNTS SOUTH BEND.

A Nice Chunk of "Gold From the Crucible."

Latest Edition of the "Noblest Works of God."

The Knave of Spades Mildly Reproves certain Christain Statesmen.

North Easton Mass. March 19.—A complimentary reception and dinner was given to Hon. Oakes Ames, by his townsmen and their ladies, to the number of three hundred and fifty, in the Ames school house, this evening. Dr George B. Goswell presided, and when the cloth was removed welcomed him to his home, with a brief speech highly laudatory of his course, and expressive of continued confidence in his honor and integrity. He announced that the demonstration was made irrespective of party, and he felt that he expressed the sentiment of all when he said that while others sought to cast a stigma on their Representative's fair name and reputation, his constituents have always looked upon him as that "noblest work of God an honest man." He closed with the sentiment: "The Hon. Oakes Ames—like gold from the crucible, he has passed through the fiery ordeal and came out brighter and purer."

Ames responded as follows:

'My friends and neighbors; I should be less than human not to be grateful and happy at this great gathering of my constituents to show their faith in my honor truth and integrity. I am not in the habit of speech making as you all well know. I have as you are aware been the principal subject of abuse for the last six months. The press of the country has been full of what is called the "Credit Mobiler scandal."—The whole offense, if offense it might be called is in selling $16,000 in stock to eleven members of congress at the same price I paid for it. But from the fact of their denial, the public suspected that there was something criminal in the transaction; and to find out what the crime was, Congress appointed a committee to inquire if Oakes Ames had not bribed any of the members of congress. The result was the appointment of the notorious Poland Committee. That committee were engaged for three months, and the result of their labors was to badly damage the character of some men high in office for truth and veracity; but the object of the committee to see if Oakes Ames had bribed any member, was admited not proven. But that I was guilty of selling stock for less than it was worth, but the parties buying the stock and keeping it, were very innocent and that I had extraordinary ability to give men a bribe without their knowing it, and to do they did not know what!'

This short speech was received with applause and cheers. Congratulatory speeches followed until eleven o'clock, when the reception ended.

The city of Lafayette promises to furnish to the world as near a counterpart of the "Seventh Day," when the Lord ceased from his labors and rested, as it is possible for a city of living beings to present. A town ordinance embodying the [illegible] Sunday law, has been enacted by the Common Council and an example of "how the old thing works" was furnished to the astonished people of that city, on last Monday morning. Bakers, milkmen, cigar venders, printers, editors and livery stable men, who were found to have transacted any of the ordinary every day avocations, were marched to the Mayor's office and made to pay a small fine for a violation of the law.—The saloon men had been notified that any infraction of the ordinance would be punished and discreetly kept their places of business closed. It is contemplated to sweep down upon the ministers and sextons of the churches next Sunday and absolutely to enforce the law to the extre mest extent. No little excitement prevails over the determination of the Mayor to treat all parts of the community alike. Saints must "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Sinners must not work their men servants nor their maid servants nor their oxen nor their asses. And they who preach for hire must take week days for it. The Mayor of Lafayette is a "seccond Daniel," verily.—*Huntington Democrat.*

Boss Tweed will soon have a letter of condolence from Grant similar to that sent to Colfax. One is as much entitled to it as the other, as both did all they could for Mr. Grant's re-election.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.
Martin S. Runyan vs. Mary Hall and James M. Hall } Complaint for Partition.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James E. Rose, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Mary Hall and James M. Hall are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 12th day of March 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.
Mary Brandt vs. Charles Brandt } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. Y. Puckett, her attorney, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Charles Brandt is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of March 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.
Lewis Bell vs. Mary E. Bell } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the Plaintiff, by H. C. Peterson, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Mary E. Bell is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of march 1873.

J. L. LANNING, Clerk.

Stockholders Meeting

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R. Company, Ind. Div.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said company for the [illegible] election, of directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the

SECOND WEDNESDAY OF APRIL, 1873,

being the 9th day of April, A. D. 1873. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. C. QUINCY, WM. KEYSER,
T. HARRISON GARRETT, W. W. TAYLER,
GEORGE R. DENNIS, JOHN K. COWEN,
Board of Directors of the B. P. & C. Railway Company, Indiana division.

Executors' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned Executor of the estate of Jacob [illegible] will offer for sale at auction, on the premises on

SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, 1873,

the following described land. The north half of the north west quarter of section thirty-four, 34, east in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts against said estate, not less than 40 acres.

Terms—One third cash the residue in equal payment at twelve and eighteen months, notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE BARNEY, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1873.
Peter H. Brandon versus Jacob Brandon } Complaint No. 49.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Morris & Withers, his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 3d day of March, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

THE
New York Store!
No. 90, Columbia Street.
Establish'd 13 Years.

Now Opening
100 packages of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the well know brands of
Bleeched & Brown
Sheeting and shirting muslins, new spring prints and chintzes shirting prints, percales and Cambrics, etc.

FAMILY LINENS.
A large superior stock of pure Irish bosom linens, sheetings and pillow linens, Table damasks, napkins, and doylies towels, and Towlings, etc., etc., etc.

At very Low Prices.
Our Celebrated
Perinot Kid Glove
1, 2, and 4 Buttons.
A new assortment in street and party colors just opened

ROOT & Co.'s
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

BOOZER AND BLATNER
Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.
Waterloo, Ind.
Have now opened for the
FALL & WINTER TRADE
those Fashionable styles of
Dress Goods
Such as
Areola Cloth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " Corded Macs
Also
Ottoman Scarfs
And
SHAWLS in Endless Variety!
Brown and Bleached
Cotton Flanels
CARPETS & VANDYKES
Boots & Shoes,
And the latest styles of
HATS and CAPS.
We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.
BOOZER & BLATNER

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS—GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents.
Granulated	12½
Coffee A	11½
Coffee B	11¼
Choice New Orleans	10
Good uba Brown	9

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchased large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	13c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 20c
Roasted pea nuts	1c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50 c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	60c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c,	by box, 15c
Fancy Candy	" 25c	" 20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and CURRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants. This fruit is conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	60
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old 76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Brandy	1 50, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr keg		$7 00
"	kitt	1 50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel		1.75
Codfish pr. lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the
Fruit House!

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County
Public School
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

F.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
P.F.W.&C.R.R. and C.W.&C.R.R.
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST
T.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
W
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION
E
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST OR
F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25

Will all use Meridian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

Attention Creation!
Another Rebellion
IN
Boots, Shoes and Real Estate.

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit:

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. ane lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st, as much of my stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

Sale of Household Furniture, etc., will be made known in time. No public sale of Boots & Shoes.

Now is the time to save money. $3000 worth of stock offered at cost. Sure nobody needs to go bare-footed with such an opportunity. Invitation given to all.

Respectfully Yours,
JOHN OTTO.
Auburn, January 27, '73—2m.

SMOLANDER'S
EXT. BUCHU,
The Great Diuretic Compound,

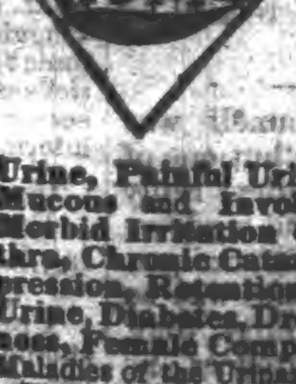

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.
Insist upon having it, and take no other.
PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

An excellent bell has been placed in belfry of the Baptist church.

Masons are to work erecting a new brick residence in the west end.

[illegible] cigars to be found only at [illegible] drug store.

We have several fine "horse pictures" and are ready to print bills to order.

Judge Randall, of Avilla, gave us a call last week, looking well and hearty in his ripe old age.

The North Indiana M. E. Conference meets at Logansport on the 11th of April. Bishop Merrill will preside.

The next meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will be at this place April 9th. See notice.

The funeral obsequies of the late Chief of Fire Department at Indianapolis, were very imposing last Friday, witnessed by a large concourse of people.

A woman by the name of Mrs. Hiram Baxton went to a protracted meeting at Bushy Prairie a few days ago, and warming at the stove when she suddenly fell and died in a short time.

About twenty persons cheered Colfax as he went by, where once thousands were went to greet him; and when the train moved out 'twas amidst the most profound silence. Alas! and has it come to this!—Laporte Argus.

Our citizens everywhere will do well to keep a bright look-out for burglars, horse thieves, and others of that ilk, as there are evidently plenty of them around. Our exchanges are full of accounts of robberies, and there is no telling whom they next may visit.

The Indiana Conservatory of Music is having quite a large attendance, and it is rapidly becoming the favorite place for all connoisseurs of the art. It is ably and efficiently managed, and we advise all desiring a thorough musical education to attend it.

The Huntington *Democrat* says all the saloons of this place are closed at the virtuous hour of 9 o'clock, by the clock in the steeple, and the occupation of the little girl, who sings "Father, dear father come home with me now," is clean gone. The old man is in bed and asleep.

That little squib about the Steuben *Republican* has stirred the editors of that highly interesting sheet up a little, and the consequence is a much [illegible]. We hope it will be lasting, because we cannot afford to do this very often in the way of a donation. Our price is ten cents a line.

Our young legal friend, W. B. McConnell, Esq., of Angola has been appointed by Gov. Hendricks, Prosecuting Attorney for the new judicial district composed of the counties of Noble, Steuben and DeKalb. This is an appointment that will meet with endorsement throughout the circuit, and we have that confidence in his integrity and ability as to assure a faithful discharge of his duties.

Corunna is to have a new school house. That place has the poorest, most delapidated, structure of this kind we know of in the county.

The enthusiasm that prevails in that place among the members of the Methodist church ought to turn the hardest heart from worldly sin to glory; but it has had little impression as yet.

New Grocery.—Messrs Eldridge & Rainier, are bringing on a large stock of Groceries and will open next week, in the room occupied by Mr. Eldridge. We are glad to learn of the enterprise, as these gentlemen are eminently qualified to conduct business of this kind to the credit of our place and with benefit to themselves. We wish them success.

We received a note informing us of the startling fact that Ernest somebody is engaged in the laudable enterprise of making sugar up at Mr. Mader's. But the worst of it is to come. One night while the Superintendent of this sugar plantation was away, perhaps, enjoying the sweet repose of a clear conscience, some naughty person, with his little stick "stirred off," for him, ge-whillikins! he was mad enough to kick himself down three pair of stairs. He possibly could not be madd(d)er. Another evidence that roses have their thorns.

The following sections in the new Judiciary Bill relates to the holding of the Circuit Court in the 35th district composed of the counties of Noble, Steuben and DeKalb:

Sec. 14. The terms of said court in the Thirty fifth Circuit shall be held in the county of Steuben on the first Monday in February, the fourth Monday in April, the first Monday in September, and the third Monday in November of each year; in the county of DeKalb on the Mondays succeeding the courts in county of Steuben, and in the county of Noble on the Mondays succeeding the courts in the county of DeKalb. The courts in the county of Steuben shall continue two weeks, in the county of DeKalb three weeks, and in the county of Noble four weeks at each term, if the business thereof requires it.

[illegible] strange men were [illegible] towards Auburn [illegible] Sheriffs A. S. Lowe and S. J. [illegible] followed them after some delay in getting a buggy, but though they [illegible] Auburn [illegible] it was afterwards learned that four men had escaped jail at South Bend, and [illegible] were the fellows.

Mr. Fielding Potter, an old resident of Swan township, was killed instantly Tuesday, March 4th, by a fall from a load of hay, which was being driven into the barn of his brother, James Potter. The deceased was on the back part of the load, and as they were ascending the bridge leading to the floor (the barn was a bank barn) the binding pole broke, the load fell back, and Mr. Potter was precipitated to the ground, a distance of nearly 20 feet killing him instantly.

Concert.—Those who did not attend the concert last Tuesday evening missed the finest concert ever given in this place. The choruses were excellently rendered by the class, and the duets and quartettes were highly appreciated by those present. Prof. Bennett sang "Winds of the winter night" in an admirable manner to the delight of all.

Prof. Bartlett, of the Indiana Conservatory of Music, Fort Wayne, being present sang "Farewell" in his usual excellent style and afterward "Annie Laurie," which so captivated the audience that they would not listen to any refusal of an *encore* and he responded with that delightful little ballad, "Tapping at the garden Gate." Of course this pleased everybody and that and other things compell us to say that many of our citizens missed a rich treat. Had it been a free concert that church would have been crowded, which goes to show the influence twenty-five cents exerts in this community. As long as our citizens are penurious and niggardly, they need not expect much advancement, either individually or collectively.

SEDAN BREVITIES.

The school exhibition last Tuesday eve at this place was a success. A large number were present and seemed to enjoy the entertainment splendidly. The minstrel troupe acquitted themselves like little men. Considering the fact that the boys have done their own training they do well, and their performances were really good. One thing we noticed with pleasure the absence of all vulgar jokes and conundrums.

To-morrow evening (Friday) a grand concert will be given by Prof Bennett's singing class numbering about fifty singers. The benefits are to be applied on the church debt. Turn out friends and give [illegible] and donate at least [illegible] to the church. G. M. C.

In Memoriam.

Forest Lodge, No. 230, F. & A. M. Butler, Indiana.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to remove from our midst our well beloved brother John *Warner*, who went from us to lie down in that sleep that knows no waking until the resurrection morn.

Therefore be it resolved, That in the death of Bro. John Warner the lodge has lost one of its worthy and true members and the fraternity one of its ardent admirers and that while we as a fraternity bow in submission to the fact of our superior Grand Master, yet we will ever cherish his memory in our hearts.

Resolved, That this lodge tenders its warmest sympathies to the bereaved widow and children in this affliction which has overwhelmed them with sorrow and we heartily trust that their loss is his gain, and that they may find consolation in the hope of a reunion in a better land than this where there is no sorrow and death, and where parting is no more, and may He who doeth all things well look in mercy down and teach them to put their trust in their savior who is a father to all and a friend to the lonely.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the record of this lodge and that a copy be furnished the Auburn Courier and Waterloo *Press* for publication, and that a copy be furnished the widow and children of the deceased.

Resolved, That the lodge be draped in morning agreeable to the ancient established usages of the fraternity.

James Shaben,
Geo W. [illegible],
David Fay,
Com.

"Prof." Irwin will not give his concert, as advertised, at Corunna. Another blessing granted that people.

The roads are in a bad condition, and our merchants will have to suffer. Advertise your business, and the farmer will remember you when he goes to do trading.

A Flourishing Institution.—The Mt Union College, located at Mt. Union, O. near Alliance, is perhaps the most flourishing of all educational institutions in that State. The attendance is very large and so extensive has been the demand that large improvements and additions are being made, and will be made in the future to accommodate all. All persons contemplating a collegiate course will find greater facilities at this place than another. One superior advantage is given from the fact that those who depend upon teaching to defray expenses, can teach fall, winter and spring terms, and attend the regular terms of the college at the same time. Our friends in this section cannot do better than to give it their earnest consideration. For catalogue and particulars, address,

O. N. Hartshorn, Prest.
Alliance, Ohio.

OUR FREE SCHOOLS.

Editor Courier:—To those who have given the subject attention, the practical working of our Free School System is not satisfactory. There is annually a large expenditure of money and time demanded, with meager results. Teachers are often incompetent; schools thinly attended. Where is the fault: somewhere; can it be ascertained and remedied is a question of interest to all.

We have said teachers are often incompetent; but this incompetency is not often chargeable to the lack of scientific attainments. It arises much more frequently from ignorance as to the successful manner of teaching. Teachers of superior education often prove failures; they have the science but lack the art. Just at this point information must begin. Our Legislature has hit upon the remedy if it is only carried out properly. We are to have a County Superintendent whose duty it is to take a general supervision of the schools. The responsibility of selecting this officer is thrown upon the Trustees of the several townships, and in the faithful discharge of this duty much depends. An inefficient Superintendent defeats the wise provision and gives us expense without advantage. This officer must be the right man if good results are obtained. These duties indicate his qualifications. He must direct and advise the inexperienced teacher. To do this successfully he should himself be an experienced teacher, fully comprehending the science and art of his profession. We have no money to waste on experiments and hence in directing and advising teachers few mistakes should be made. He is expected to infuse new life into our languishing school system. This demands energy; that he be alive to the responsibility and dignity of his calling; able by precept and example to awaken a spirit of emulation and earnestness in every school in the county. With such a Superintendent our educational interests would rapidly advance. Schools being better taught would be better attended, and with the same expenditure of money far greater results would be attained.

In selecting a Superintendent party politics should be ignored. This no doubt was in the mind of the Legislature when the selection was referred to the Trustees. To elect by a vote of the people would necessarily drag the candidate into the arena of party politics. The Trustees are presumed to be a judicious, conservative body, with too high an appreciation of the vast interests involved to suffer party to control their choice.

My acquaintance with the Trustees of the county, although limited as to some of them, leads me to expect a wise selection. Some I know are men of experience and ripe judgment. We no doubt have the man if he is only called out. The indications in this direction are propitious. [illegible] candidates of which are in the field, both have had experience in our educational matters, both, so far as I know, are good men for the position. I speak of Mr. Barns, of Waterloo and Mr. McIntosh, of Auburn. Of the former I cannot speak from personal knowledge as my acquaintance with him is limited, but presume he is all his friends claim. With the last named I am personally acquainted, and hope not to be charged with favoritism if I say that to my mind he has some qualifications for the office. As a teacher he has been eminently successful, his energy and earnestness in the cause of education cannot be questioned. But in saying this for Mr. McIntosh, I would not be understood as claiming for him pre-eminence; others may possess equal or perhaps superior qualifications. I wish simply to call out investigation and scrutiny before the selection is made.—Let us have the best man regardless of party or locality. Our duty to ourselves and to posterity demand this. Yearly a vast outlay of money is made to educate the masses. Hitherto success has been but partial. The cause of failure is apparent: Poorly managed and thinly attended schools. Shall we now apply the remedy? Money is not wanted until we use what we have more efficiently. Good results can be doubled without another dollar. We want a revival of interest in schools. Somebody must give time and talent to this end. Let not the present opportunity pass unimproved. W.

The Club Dance gives its first hop to-morrow night, Friday. A good time is expected.

Persons of good standing can join the Auburn Dance Club next Friday.

To enable nature to throw off that depression caused by nervous affection, administer Smolander's Buchu. It sustains and fortifies the nerve structure, and also is the safest and best medicine for the positive cure of kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, diabetes, gravel, female weakness, uterine complaints, errors of youth, and general prostration of the nervous system.

Great Reduction on Teas.

The failure of five of the largest tea importers of New York has broken the tea market. We have taken the advantage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c 80c and $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 80c and 80c, best 1 10. Imperial 50c, 80c and best 1 10. Oolong, 40c, 50c and 80c, best 95c. Japan, 40c and 50c, best 95c. Fruit House.

[illegible] Reports.

The following reports of the Trustees of the various townships and corporations were submitted and approved:

[illegible] TOWNSHIP.

Purposes.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Township	[illegible]	[illegible]
Road	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dog Tax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common School	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special School	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Receipts		[illegible]
" Expenditures		2206 96
Balance on hand		[illegible]

[illegible] TOWNSHIP.

Township	[illegible]	181 17
Road	[illegible]	116 90
Dog Tax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common School	[illegible]	1088 47
Special School	2042 [illegible]	945 30
Total Receipts		4307 66
" Expenditures		3083 78
Balance on hand		1283 62

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

Township	617 70	301 61
Road	767 [illegible]	571 [illegible]
Dog Tax	116 11	38 11
Common School	1284 06	1225 66
Special School	[illegible]	571 38
Total Receipts		2491 27
" Expenditures		2030 09
Balance on hand		[illegible] 18

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Township	1161 [illegible]	641 06
Road	562 22	[illegible] 41
Dog Tax	[illegible] 10	101 74
Common School	3115 [illegible]	1197 80
Special School	2138 13	1694 91
Total Receipts		[illegible]
" Expenditures		3118 22
Balance on hand		4185 [illegible]

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Township	[illegible]	210 41
Road	163 32	82 50
Dog Tax	140 00	106 00
Common School	2130 41	1558 20
Special School	880 [illegible]	277 97
Total Receipts		[illegible] 07
" Expenditures		2206 41
Balance on hand		1777 06

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Township	931 40	287 50
Road	816 71	265 73
Dog Tax	204 93	78 00
Common School	3482 04	2231 49
Special School	690 10	968 00
Total Receipts		6105 18
" Expenditures		3841 74
Balance on hand		2263 44

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Township	745 21	288 55
Road	[illegible]	411 25
Dog Tax	244 06	142 98
Common School	2418 15	1171 31
Special School	965 13	1070 31
Total Receipts		5083 90
" Expenditures		3083 70
Balance on hand		2000 20

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Township	467 66	246 66
Road	[illegible]	95 32
Dog Tax	149 44	98 44
Common School	[illegible]	837 00
Special School	1391 63	1391 83
Total Receipts		5674 05
" Expenditures		2770 18
Balance on hand		[illegible]

TROY TOWNSHIP.

Township	390 75	207 64
Road	68 15	47 55
Dog Tax	[illegible]	152 46
Common School	867 84	806 76
Special School	582 28	665 64
Total Receipts		[illegible]
" Expenditures		[illegible]
Balance on hand		[illegible]

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Township	666 63	173 82
Road	710 83	305 00
Dog Tax	350 67	280 67
Common School	2706 47	1067 75
Special School	1105 41	401 90
Total Receipts		6529 21
" Expenditures		2342 20
Balance on hand		4187 01

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Township	747 37	161 75
Road	1106 77	231 62
Dog Tax	232 34	182 34
Common School	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special School	1047 43	1350 87
Total Receipts		5242 03
" Expenditures		3850 78
Balance on hand		1391 25

TOWN OF AUBURN.

Common School	1208 19	843 00
Special School	[illegible]	218 00
Balance on hand		[illegible]

TOWN OF BUTLER.

Common School	1639 94	1553 00
Special School	282 83	282 83
Balance on hand		108 09

TOWN OF WATERLOO.

Common School	2261 03	165 00
Special School	916 17	801 14
Balance on hand		2173 95

MARRIAGES.

LOVE—REAM—At the M. E. Parsonage, in Auburn, on March 12th, Benjamin F. Love to Miss Laura L. Ream.

TEXTER—PLUM—At the residence of Jerry Plum on March 16th, Philip Texter to Miss Margaret Plum.

DEATHS.

WALLACE—On Monday, March 16th, 1873 Jefferson Wallace, aged 70 years [illegible] months and 17 days. Mr. Wallace was one of our early settlers, and has for some time been a resident of Corunna, this county. He was largely respected as the attendance at the funeral obsequies testify.

Coffee, Coffee!

No advance in prices. The excitement in the market is only temporary. We purchased a large stock before the advance and will continue to sell at our old prices:

Best Rio, 25 cents.
Good Rio, 25c.
Old Government Java, 35c
Best roasted Rio, 27c Feb 6.
At the FRUIT HOUSE, Fort Wayne.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Gonser, Administrator of the estate of Philip Abright, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court of said State.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
Jas. Rickel, Att'y for estate.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

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AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!
D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Plows, Straw Cutters, Horse-Rakes, Wagons,
Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.
Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.
D. D. SNYDER.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARING-OUT SALE!
—AT—
C. ORFF AND CO'S.
5 & 7 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne.

We will offer for the next forty-five days commencing January 11th, [and continuing until the forty-five days are up,] our entire stock of Fancy Domestic

DRY GOODS!
including the whole of our Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, and Fancy Goods
At Actual Cost.
and many styles at even less. We mean close out our entire stock of Dress Goods, Furs, Shawls and Fancy Goods, and LOW PRICES must do it.

Look! Look!
at these prices of Dress Goods; they are 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the goods sold before the war.

Our entire stock of Cashmeres, including the new shades, reduced $1.00 worth 1.50
A full line of Colors in Silk and Woolen Velours at 90
All of our Irish and French Poplins reduced to [illegible]
All-wool Serges reduced to 60 c worth 90
All-wool Satines reduced to 75 c worth 100
All-wool Satines reduced to 50 c worth 75
A large line of Japanese Stripes reduced to 35 cents
We shall have to tables in the center of the store filled with Dress Goods, at [illegible] cents, many of which are worth double the money.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
We will close out our stock of Cloaks at actual first cost. We have some of our very best styles left, and this will be a rare opportunity to buy a handsome cloak for little money.

FURS. FURS.
We have reduced the price of our Sable, Mink, Fitch and Seal-skin Furs fully one-half, and are determined to close them out during the next thirty days.

Our Entire Stock of Shawls.
Will be sold at less than they have been offered for the last ten years. We have left some very handsome Ottoman Stripes, also a good assortment of Paisely in long and square, which must be sold.

Beaver Clokings.
$5.00 Beaver reduced to $3.50. $6.00 Beaver reduced to 4.00. One price each of [illegible] blue and brown silk plush, for ladies' and children's Sacques, reduced from $4.00 to 2.50.

Great Reduction in Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods. We have a large stock of this class of goods, and we want to clear them out.
We have the largest stock of Corsets in the city, and they have been reduced with all other goods.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.
During our sale we will sell our best prints at 10c, our heaviest brown muslin 12½c, our fine brown muslin 12½c, 200 pieces of soft-finished Bleached Muslin at 12½c.

Remember this sale will continue for the next forty days, commencing January 11.
C. ORFF & CO.

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The new volume of Scribner's Monthly will present a more brilliant array of contributors, a wider and more thorough discussion of the topics treated in its editorial departments, finer illustrations, and more uniformly good printing than any which has preceded it. The List of Contributors just published contains nearly one hundred of the brightest names known to our literature. Among the features of special interest will be—

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a story of American life. Also a series of brilliantly illustrated papers, by Edward King, under the title of—

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which will be alone worth the price of the Monthly. There will be also entertaining papers "about Authors, their Friends, Whims, and Ways." Papers on "The Decoration of American Homes." Sketches with Portraits, of Living American Writers." Also "The Best Short Stories" by the best of living story writers. There will be Discriptive Articles, Tales of Travel and Adventure, the choicest Poems, the most brilliant essays, editorials, Reviews, and art critiques, departments relating to home and Society, nature and science, and culture and progress amusing and interesting etchings &c., presenting nearly 2000 pages of the choicest illustrated literature by the best writers in the English language.

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An eminent English author, in a note to the Publishers, says: "It is incomparably better than any Magazine I have come across.

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SONGS FOR THE PIANO
Mailed, post-paid, on Receipt of Price.

Darling, I am Lonely Now, song and chorus [illegible]. Sweetest, song and chorus, Danks, 30c. Mattie May, song and chorus, Danks, 30c. Lost and Saved ballad, Donniker, 30c. Farewell, Darling till we Meet, Roswig, 30c. Think of me, Darling, song and chorus, Miers, 30. Asking a Bless from Mother, song and chorus, Stewart, 30. Recollections of Childhood, baritone song, Danks, 30c. Thou art no longer Mine, ballad, Danks, 30. Hear me say my Little Prayer, song and chorus, Pratt, 30. Close the Shutters, Willie's Dead, song and chorus, Stewart, 30c. Ethel Dreams, song and chorus, Persley 25. Quit dat Ticklin Me, song and dance, Hays, 30. You'll always find me True, song and chorus, Hays 25. *Dead, but not Forgotten, song and chorus [illegible]. *Meet me Maggie, song and chorus, Hays, 40. *Lay me where my *Mother's Sleeping*, song and chorus, Stewart 40. Father of All, sacred song, Panseron, 50 cents.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Autumn Leaves, second [illegible] Mazurka, Frey 30 Bellisario, fantasie, Kinkel, 35. *Rustic Beauty March, Kinkle, 35. *Sunbeam March, Streabbog [illegible]. *Johnnie's March, Kinkle, 35. *Hattie's Schottische, Kinkle, 35. *Jimmie's Schottische, Kinkle 35. *Hattie's Waltz, Kinkle, 35. *Sweet Sixteen Waltz, Kinkle, 35. Evening [illegible] Waltz, Parker, 30. Bird of Beauty Waltz, Young, 30. Switch off Galop, Kinkle, 35. *Kittie's Polka, Facher, 30. Ray of Sunshine Polka, Facher, 35. Glistening Stars Polka de Salon, Felne, 50. *Eddie's Polka, Kinkel, 35. *Harry's Polka, Kinkle, 35. Belle of Beauty Polka, Young, 30.

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599 Broadway, New York.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE Government Directors of the Union Pacific railroad, at meeting in Boston, recently, re-elected Horace F. Clark, President; John Duff, Vice President; and E. H. Rollins, Secretary and Treasurer....Gen. Fremont says he has no knowledge of the fraudulent transactions with which reports from Paris have connected his name....Judge Blatchford, of New York, has enjoined Credit Mobilier from parting with any of its property until the claims of the widow of James Fisk, Jr., to 20,000 shares of stock are adjudicated upon.

IN the case of John Scannell, indicted for murder in New York, the jury were unable to agree—seven of them being in favor of hanging, and five for acquittal on the ground of insanity....New York advices represent that the various trades unions of the city contemplate a general strike at an early day. The Eight-Hour League claim to have $150,000 in the treasury, and say they have doubled their means since the struggle of last year.

THE New York *Times* states that Mrs. Putnam received $10,000 for signing the petition to Gov. Dix asking for the commutation of the sentence of Foster, the murderer of her husband.

THE New York Board of Apportionment has authorized the issue of bonds in $3,600,000 for widening and paving Broadway.....There are no less than seven murderers in the New York Tombs who claim to be insane....Henry A. Bellows, Chief Justice of New Hampshire, was found dead in his bed, at Concord, the other morning. He was 70 years old. It is supposed he died of heart disease.

THE New Hampshire election has resulted in the choice of Gov. Straw (Rep.) for a second gubernatorial term, and the election of a full Democratic delegation in Congress—Alley W. Hibbard from the First District, Samuel N. Bell from the Second, and H. W. Parker from the Third. The Legislature is Republican by a majority of about 40 on joint ballot....Hon. George S. Boutwell has been chosen United States Senator from Massachusetts, to succeed Vice-President-elect Wilson. The vote stood: Boutwell 152; Dawes 115; scattering, 8....Mrs. Putnam denies it in toto—says she didn't receive a cent for signing the petition for the commutation of the sentence of the murderer of her husband, but that she did it of her own free will....At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad, in New York, the following Directors were elected: W. G. Fargo, George W. Cass, R. D. Rice, Charles B. Wright, W. B. Ogden, Frederick Billings, J. G. Smith, W. G. Moorhead, A. H. Barney, William Windom, James Stinson, B. P. Cheney, Albert A. Catlin.

The West.

THE Judge of the Cincinnati Police Court was cowhided, the other day, by the wife of a gambler....The Peace Commissioners have at last succeeded in having an interview with Capt. Jack, Shack-Nasty Jim, Scar-Faced Charlie, and others of the Modocs, who have made their country so hot for the white settlers, and the result has not proved satisfactory. The Indians having rejected the proffered terms, the commanding officer has expressed his determination to accept no terms but unconditional surrender....Gen. Cary H. Fry, Chief Paymaster of the Military Division of the Pacific, died at San Francisco recently. ....A terrible encounter occurred in the notorious quarter of Chicago known as Bridgeport, last week, between two policemen and six villainous roughs, which resulted in the killing of two of the latter, and the serious wounding of one of the policemen.

THE Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company has brought suit for $557,000 damages against the United States. The ground of their complaint is the action of Congress requiring a change in the construction of the bridge after the Government had approved the plans....A widow named Nancy Lanxton and her adopted daughter, 12 years old, were found dead in bed in their home at Mattoon, Ill., a few days ago, with their throats cut from ear to ear. A son of the murdered woman was arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

IN Trumbull county, Ohio, the other day, a party of young rowdies, who were engaged in the disreputable business of serenading an aged couple, just married, with tin pans, were treated to a shower of sulphuric acid by the irate bride. Half a dozen eyes were permanently extinguished, several suits of clothes ruined, and a number of hitherto good-looking faces disfigured for life....Mr. Colfax was accorded an enthusiastic reception by his old friends of South Bend, who turned out in large numbers to welcome him home. They cannot persuade themselves that he is not an innocent and much abused man....The Modoc war may be regarded as at an end. Capt. Jack sent word to Gen. Canby, the other day, that he accepted the terms of peace, under which the savages surrendered themselves as prisoners of war and consent to let the Government provide for their comfort in future. To this end, the Modoc chieftain orders the Federal commander to meet him with wagons, and to have tents erected for the accommodation of the tribe.

MEMBERS of Congress from Ohio who voted in favor of an increase of their salaries have been censured by the State Legislature by a vote of 74 to 6....Small-pox is raging to a fearful extent in the different towns of San Pete county, Utah. The religious prejudice of the people prevents the presence of proper medical assistance....The epizootic has reached Los Angeles, Cal., on its westward rambles. ....The Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature was recently decoyed from his house by a mob at midnight and tarred and feathered. It is thought the outrage was perpetrated by employes of the Hudson Bay Company, who were greatly incensed at a technical ruling of the Speaker which defeated a bill in the interest of that corporation....F. F. Narter, of Newark, N. J., was recently robbed at the Matteson House, in Chicago, of a satchel containing $5,000 worth of jewelry.

THOMAS WEBSTER, of Winchester, Ill., the other day stuck a red-hot poker into a dilapidated bomb-shell, just for the fun of the thing. It went off, and so did Mr. Webster, but not to glory. His injuries are frightful to behold, but he will probably recover....A frightful accident occurred near Grand Rapids, Mich., recently, from the explosion of a kerosene lamp at the residence of M. G. Smith. Mrs. Smith was burned to death, and her husband was so badly burned while trying to save his wife that it is feared that he will always be blind, and his hands are permanently crippled. The flames communicated to the house, which was consumed. In the excitement a son, 14 years old, who was asleep in another part of the house, was forgotten, and he, too, was burned to a cinder....Mrs. Sallie Herndon, of Cairo, Ill., was burned to death the other day, while kindling a fire with kerosene.

THE President has appointed James T. Lane United States District Attorney for Iowa.... According to the latest advices the Modoc war, instead of being concluded, as the public was led to believe, is but just commenced. When the Peace Commissioners, according to agreement, went to the Point of Rocks to meet the lamb-like savages, and lead them captive to headquarters, they found the Indians had fled. It is believed they have succeeded in getting into one of the cracks of the mountain region, east of their lava beds, where for a hundred miles no cavalry can penetrate, and that they will reach the Pilot river country, which is full of cattle. The Peace Commissioners have fled in the opposite direction, disgusted with their own diplomacy....Illinois members of Congress who voted for increasing their own salaries have been censured by the lower house of the Legislature, by a vote of [illegible]....[illegible] Legislature is inquiring into the affairs of the State Penitentiary, where, it is asserted, the most horrible barbarities have for a long time been practiced....John [illegible], City Marshal of New Albany, Ind., the other day shot and instantly killed a man named Lon James, who refused to be arrested.

The South.

THE defalcation in the New Orleans Post-office figures up over $40,000....The New Orleans police made a raid, a few nights ago, on Odd-Fellows' Hall, the place of meeting of the McEnery Legislature, and arrested the Speaker and several members of that body. In answer to a formal inquiry from Gov. McEnery, Gen. Emory states that the seizure and arrests were made without his knowledge or authority, and that he has no opinion to express about them; but that he is under instructions from Washington to defend the Kellogg Government from any violent interference. The arrested members were released [illegible] and the Legislature assembled in St. James Hall.

TENNESSEE has adopted the common school system....Ex-Gov. W. W. Holden has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, N. C....Gen. N. B. Forrest has been elected President of the Memphis and Selma railroad....Affairs in New Orleans have settled down into comparative quiet, and it is announced that there is no apparent danger of another outbreak.

A COMMITTEE of the Baltimore conference, after patiently investigating the case of Rev. L. D. Huston, have unanimously reported in favor of preferring charges of immorality against him....At Salisbury, Md., recently, George Hall, aged 19, shot dead Amelia Shirkley, aged 14, because she had failed to answer a letter he had written to her, in which he "told his love."

The Falls City Tobacco Bank, at Louisville, Ky., was entered by burglars a few nights ago, and robbed of special deposits to the amount of $12,000 or $15,000....George W. Hall, the young man who killed Miss Shokley, at Salisbury, Md., has ended his own career by throwing himself under the wheels of a railroad train.

THE loss by the burglarizing of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, of Louisville, turns out to have been much larger than was at first supposed. All the Jeffersonville railroad bonds, the Short Line railroad bonds, and the New Albany city bonds are missing, amounting, probably, to over $100,000....The last rail on the Texas Central railroad, connecting it with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, at Denison, Texas, has been laid, and there is now unbroken railway connection between New York and Galveston.

J. S. HOPKINS, of Baltimore, has given $2,000,000 for the erection and maintenance of an orphans' hospital in that city....The Louisville bank robbery grows in magnitude daily. It is now believed that the amount of bonds taken is between two and three hundred thousand dollars, mostly railroad, canal, and Government bonds.

Washington.

JUDGE POLAND has sent the ten shares of disowned Credit Mobilier stock that were handled about between Kelley and Ames to United States Treasurer Spinner, who is to sell them, with accumulated dividends, for the benefit of the conscience fund of the Treasury. ....It is authoritatively stated that the President will send but very few appointments to the Senate this session....J. B. Stewart, the contumacious Credit Mobilier witness, has brought suit against Speaker Blaine and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for false imprisonment. He claims damages to the amount of $100,000....It is stated that it is not the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to inflate the currency by keeping out permanently any part of the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve, though he still adheres firmly to the conviction that he has the right to make use of this reserve, and will do so, temporarily, should the exigencies of the public interest require it....Senator Sumner was in his seat in the Senate the other day. His health has vastly improved.

THE Congressmen who voted themselves $5,000 extra salary have been imploring the disbursing officer of the House for their money, but it seems they have run against a snag. The Comptroller has decided that the law is so loosely worded that he does not feel authorized to draw a warrant for the amount. The amount which the law requires for increased pay for the Congress just ended is exactly $1,655,000....Donn Piatt, the publisher of the Washington *Capital*, says the police of the city stopped the sale of the extra edition of his paper containing a burlesque account of the inaugural festivities....It is rumored at the capital that France has demanded the surrender of Gen. Fremont.... Senator Chandler the other day made his first and newly-arrived grandson a present of $50,000....The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: G. P. Wainought, Collector of Customs at Cuyahoga, Ohio. Postmasters—James H. Cogswell, Titusville, Pa.; N. M. Taylor, Belleville, Ill.; Michael Piggott, Quincy, Ill.; William C. Cowley, Manchester, Iowa; M. S. Smith, Ionia, Mich.; Z. H. Howe, Monroe, Mich.; M. H. Ganong, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Chas. Esslinger, Manitowoc, Wis. George Jerome, Collector of Customs, Detroit, Mich. United States Marshals—J. R. Bennett, Eastern District of Michigan; B. H. Campbell, Northern District of Illinois; E. A. Newcomb, Eastern District of Missouri. A. B. Maynard, United States Attorney for Michigan. C. A. Babcock, Surveyor General of Kansas.

WASHINGTON swarms with office-seekers. The greatest rush seems to be for consulates. ....The Comptroller of the Treasury has finally come to the conclusion that the increase of salaries can be paid as authorized by Congress, and the warrant has been drawn for $1,500,000....A large quantity of food, left over from the inauguration ball, was distributed to the poor....James E. Stuart, of Iowa, has been appointed Special Agent of the Postoffice Department....Col. John W. Foster, of Indiana, will succeed Mr. Nelson as Minister to Mexico....The following are among some of the appointments of Collectors of Internal Revenue made in anticipation of the act of Dec. 24, 1872, abolishing the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor: Mark Flanagan, First District of Michigan; Harvey B. Rawlson, Third District of Michigan; Crowley P. Dake, Fifth District of Michigan; Jas. Fishback, Tenth Illinois; John Connell, Fourth Iowa; Wm. W. Nixon, Sixth Iowa; Edward Scall, Sixteenth Pennsylvania; John B. Bowen, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; E. Blaine, Ninth Kentucky.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, has been appointed United States Marshal for North Carolina....The President has declared his intention of hereafter making all appointments to positions in the Territories from the residents thereof.

THE President has reappointed the present Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for one year. They are Hiram Price and James F. Wilson, of Iowa; J. C. Harrison, Indiana; J. H. Millard, Nebraska; and D. S. Ruddock, Connecticut....The President is suffering from a severe cold, contracted by exposure on inauguration day.

THE President has appointed George M. Derby, son of Lieut. Derby ("John Phoenix"), to a cadetship at West Point.

Foreign.

A RUMOR comes from London that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have separated because of incompatibility of temper, that the Princess is in a religious retreat near Windsor, and that the Marquis has gone abroad....The Carlists every day grow more formidable in their attempts to re-establish a throne in Spain. They are now about to negotiate a loan on the credit of their successes. Thiers gives an illustration of the quality of his Republicanism by hastening to be the first to accord them belligerent rights in their assaults upon the distracted Spanish Republic. The impression grows in London that Don Carlos will succeed....Thiers is again on his legs.

AN accomplice and paramour of Warren, the principal of the Bank of England forgeries, has been arrested by the London police. A large amount of money was found in her room, which she disowned. The clerk of the swindlers is also in custody, but neither has as yet made known any important facts.... The Duke of Edinburgh is engaged to a foreign imperial princess....The reported separation of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise is discredited in London....France, up to this time, has paid Germany three and a half billion francs on account of the war indemnity....Contradiction is given to the report that the European powers will jointly break off diplomatic relations with Spain if a Federal Republic is proclaimed....The catastrophe at Smyrna, Greece, which was briefly announced some days ago, has been seldom surpassed in horror....Two hundred persons assembled to witness an acrobatic exhibition at a cafe built on piles over the sea, when the piling gave way and the building sank, carrying down all save a few who had the presence of mind to jump out of the windows, and were picked up by boats.

THE reported successes of the Carlists in Spain have been greatly exaggerated. The Government is taking vigorous measures for their suppression....About a dozen persons were recently killed, and a large number wounded, by the explosion of a cartridge factory in the suburbs of Paris....France has officially given Germany financial guarantees for the payment of her war indemnity, and negotiations are in progress for the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops....The Pope declared, the other day, that reconciliation with the Italian Government was impossible, and that God would punish the invaders of his dominions....The master printers throughout Germany have locked out all their employes who are unionists....The cable again reports President Thiers seriously indisposed....Barcelona has proclaimed in favor of the Federal Republic....Amadeus has arrived at Turin, Italy. He was enthusiastically received by the people.

QUEEN PAULINA, mother of the King of Wirtemberg, is dead....Four persons were killed and several injured at Coboconk, Canada, recently, by the explosion of a boiler....Bismarck made a powerful speech, the other day, in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet in support of the bill limiting the power of the Roman Catholic clergy.

PREMIER GLADSTONE has been defeated in the British House of Commons, which has rejected his Irish Land bill by a majority of three. ....An election is to be held in Cuba for Deputies to the Spanish Assembly....Victor Emanuel has appointed ex-King Amadeus Lieutenant-General in the Italian army....The German papers ridicule and sharply criticise the inaugural address of President Grant. The papers ask whether monarchical states ought to keep up diplomatic relations with a power whose executive thus insults them.....The Versailles court-martial has decreed that another Communist, Farades, must be shot.

THE scene in the British House of Commons, when the defeat of the Ministry on the Irish University bill was announced, was indescribable. The excitement was intense, while the opponents of the measure indulged in tumultuous cheers. Among those in the strangers' gallery, which was crowded during the debate, were the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise, and Prince Christian. The Scotch and Welsh members supported the bill. The Catholics were unanimous in their opposition....A report comes from Madrid that the Spanish Army of the North has suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Carlists.

Fires.

MARCH 6.—At Blossburg, Pa.; the business portion of the town was destroyed, involving a loss of $100,000....Woburn Center, Mass.; loss, $100,000.

MARCH 8.—At Cincinnati, Ohio; loss, $80,000. ....Easton, Pa.; loss, $25,000....Clyde, Ohio; loss, $50,000....Springville, Iowa; loss, $9,000. ....Champaign, Ill.; loss, $20,000....South Bend, Ind.; loss, $10,000.

MARCH 11.—Williamsburgh, N. Y.; loss, $150,000....Logansport, Ind.; loss, $5,000.

MARCH 12.—Dixon, Ill.; loss, $50,000....Indianapolis, Ind.; $100,000....St. Louis, Mo.; $20,000....New York city, $50,000.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

THURSDAY, March 6.—The Senate assembled at noon, all the Senators being present. Jones (Nev.), Ferry (Ct.), and Wadleigh (N.H.) were sworn in and took their seats. Spencer (Ala.) also offered himself to be sworn in. Bayard objected, and a long debate ensued, but no action was reached in the matter....Morton offered a resolution to the effect that Caldwell was not legally elected Senator from Kansas, which went over under the rules.

FRIDAY, March 7.—The Rev. Mr. Newman was re-elected Chaplain....The Senate, by a vote of 24 to 32, refused to postpone the case of Spencer (Ala.) He was admitted and sworn in.... West presented the credentials of McMillan (La.) They were ordered to lie upon the table and be printed....An ineffectual attempt was made to take up the case of Caldwell (Kansas).

MONDAY, March 10.—The Senate Committee on Elections were directed to examine and report at the next session the best and most practicable method of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, together with a plan for the organization of a tribunal to determine all contested questions connected therewith, and that the committee have leave to sit during the recess of the Senate.... The case of Caldwell was taken up, but nothing was done further than to hear an argument by Morton against the validity of the election, and a written defense of Caldwell by himself, who rested his case on the plea that the Senate cannot go behind his majority to consider the means by which it was obtained.

TUESDAY, March 11.—A resolution directing the Secretary of War to report as to the expediency of setting off a part of Mackinac island for a public park, was passed....The Caldwell case was taken up, and Carpenter, of Wisconsin, addressed the Senate against the resolutions declaring Caldwell's election illegal....Gordon (Ga.) was sworn in....Wright introduced a resolution that the charges against Clayton (Ark.) had not been sustained, and asking the discharge of the committee.

A Forgotten History.

The Chicago *Journal* says that Mrs. Elizabeth Huddleston, the grandmother of Mrs. Gov. Beveridge, and widow of the Sheriff of Ransaelaer county, N. Y., who was killed by the anti-renters, at the breaking out of the "anti-rent war" there, between thirty and forty years ago, died at Evanston on Sunday. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of Cook county.

The foregoing is not quite correct. Sheriff Huddleston was killed nearly fifty years ago, by John Van Alstyne, on whose property Huddleston had levied an execution. The anti-renters had nothing to do with it. The body was found buried in a field, where Van Alstyne had harrowed over it to conceal the spot. The murderer was hanged after making a confession, which was printed for circulation on the day of the execution, with the picture of the gallows and swinging victim on the title-page, to make it sell. Murder was a rarer thing then, and the children who saw that frightful wood-cut never forgot it.—*Springfield Journal.*

SCENE in Cleveland. A large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the drawing-room. A little girl examining a book on natural history. A pause in the general conversation. Little girl: "Ma! you called pa a bear the other morning when he kissed the chambermaid. Was he a polar bear?" Sensation.

ON TO CONGRESS!

On to Congress! hasten all men!
  Whatsoever be your position—
On to Congress! great and small men,
  To change or better your condition.
'Tis the mart, the hall of commerce,
  House of call and bench for traders;
Cursed be he that takes it from us,
  Cursed all privilege invaders.

Mines, and mills, and coal and iron,
  Railroads, land, canals, and steamers—
Sweeter than the song of siren
  Are the jobs of Congress schemers.
Repeal a tax, increase a tax,
  And subsidize, or loan on bonds,
All the Senatorial hacks
  Closely shut their eyes, or wink 'em.

As the lobby gives the law, sir,
  And a bargain is a bargain—
Conscience rules the man of straw, sir,
  Truth or honesty's a jargon.
Colfax leaving, Wilson coming,
  Ames, the stout, leads on the crew,
See! Judge Sherman boldly drumming
  At New York [illegible] to do.

Patterson, devout and learned,
  Harlan, bounteous friend to all,
Sure they'll keep what they have earned,
  Kelley's receipt will prevail,
Bully Butler can exculpate
  Violence, or fraud, or wrong,
Beat it into each numbskull pate;
  Who'll out wag a lawyer's tongue?

If denials are of service
  To appease the public ire,
Colfax rising, slightly nervous,
  Will give all that you require.
Point to "character long standing,"
  Show that "calumny don't pay"—
Moral trumpets are the band in
  Which this gent is used to play.

How to screen 'em, how to clean 'em,
  Blindfold over curious eyes,
Hatch up lies, and never deem 'em
  To be known as downright lies.
Rally all the moral party!
  Summon sympathetic aids—
Preach forgiveness, whole and hearty;
  A party's crime the party shades.

Be the sin the very evil
  You have roared and raved at oft,
Party spirit courts the devil,
  Speaks him fair, and speaks him soft.
Honest men are antiquated,
  Crotchet-fed, and dreamers vain,
Politics are not created
  For the set whose ways are plain.

Party tactics bring us plunder—
  Each man has his honest price—
Self-negation is a blunder—
  Virtue does not pay like vice.
So on to Congress, hasten all men
  Whatsoever be your position—
On to Congress! great and small men,
  To change or better your condition!

The Volunteer Apologists of Corruption.

The more closely we scan the report of the special committee of the House of Representatives on the Credit Mobilier corruptions the more lame and impotent does that scandalous conclusion of a great national scandal appear in our eyes. These inquisitors have absolutely turned themselves into absurd apologists for all the parties implicated in these corruptions except two, one of whom is a Republican and the other a Democrat. The absurdity of the apologies invented by the committee for the purpose of screening some of these Republican criminals from the just condemnation of their guilt may be seen in the fact that the extenuations of the committee actually exceed all that Ames' victims had the audacity to invent for themselves. In illustration of this gratuitous whitewashing we need cite only the following paragraph:

> "It ought also to be observed that those gentlemen who surrendered their stock to Mr. Ames before there was any public excitement upon the subject do not profess to have done so upon any idea of impropriety in holding it, but for reasons affecting the value and security of the investment. But the committee believe that they must have felt that there was something so out the ordinary course of business in the extraordinary dividends they were receiving as to render the investment itself suspicious, and that this was one of the motives of their action."

That is, this committee is determined to protect these criminals from the damaging effect of their own brazen confessions! Some of them, it seems, did not pretend to have virtue enough to see any impropriety in holding stock given to them under auspices so corrupt that the man who assigned it is deemed worthy of expulsion from the House. And yet it is in behalf of such self-confessed miscreants that the committee proceed to express a "belief" which is not only unauthorized by anything in the words or actions of these parties, but which is *expressly negatived* by their deliberate utterances in the face of the country. If the committee had been the hired attorney engaged by these culprits to plead their cause before Congress it would have been impossible to display a more superservicable zeal in the premises. Here is a set of men who disavow the pretension of having been governed by any sense of honor in seeking to escape from the predicament in which they had placed themselves by accepting the favors of Oakes Ames, and now comes this committee and benevolently throws its shield over those self-confessed convicts by volunteering to make in their favor a plea which, degraded as they are, they had too much remaining candor and honesty to make for themselves.

As if to set their own obtuseness on even a higher pedestal than that of the parties for whose criminal insensibility they invent this suppositious plea, the members of the committee proceed to argue as follows:

> "The committee do not find that either of the above-named gentlemen in contracting with Mr. Ames had any corrupt motive or purpose himself, or was aware that Mr. Ames had any, nor did either of them suppose he was guilty of any impropriety, or even indelicacy, in becoming a purchaser of this stock. Had it appeared that these gentlemen were aware of the enormous dividends upon this stock, and how they were to be earned, we could not then acquit them."

What miserable paltering is this! Was it not the love of "enormous dividends" which tempted these men to nibble at the baits of Oakes Ames? Does this committee suppose that the smart politicians who accepted this stock were so incredulous as to make no inquiries concerning the amount of these fat dividends and how they were to be realized? Is this the kind of men who are placed at the head of committees in Congress? Must Dawes, the leader of the House, be pronounced an idiot in the matter of making investments for himself, but held wise enough to devise ways and means for the whole republic? Did Garfield make "appropriations" for his own benefit in this senseless manner, while deemed sagacious enough to preside over all the appropriations annually made for the support of the Government? Is Bingham such an ignoramus that he must be supposed to have shut his eyes when he opened his mouth to swallow Ames' sugar plums, and yet shall he be counted expert enough to stand at the head of the Judiciary Committee? Has Scofield wit enough to direct the proceedings of the Naval Committee in the House, but not wit enough to know how the Credit Mobilier bonds were to be "floated?" Has "pig-iron" Kelley intelligence enough to protect "American industry," but not enough to protect his own honor! All this the committee ask us to "believe" in behalf of these Republican pundits, and to believe it not only without any evidence, but in direct opposition to the confessions made by some of these parties when testifying in their own behalf! Could the force of partisanship and of favoritism go any further than this?

With the report of the committee before them, the "plain people" of the United States will be tempted to believe that in our lowest deep of national disgrace the investigating committee has plumbed a still lower depth. A majority of its members have voluntarily turned themselves into swift witnesses for the defense of these criminals—even swifter and more thorough-going ones than the accused parties thought it safe to be in their own behalf, with all the incentives of self-preservation to stimulate the resources of their invention. That men under the stress of conscious corruption and with the shame of detection before their eyes should betray much squirming in yielding up the secrets of their bosoms was only natural; but that a committee of respectable and reputable men, appointed to make inquisition for guilt because of their supposed probity, should invent palliations and excuses for corruption, even beyond all that the corrupted parties dared to ask or think, implies a still greater dereliction from all public and private honor which should "feel a stain like a wound." Yet this is the implication which necessarily results from the shuffling report before us.

The committee has indeed barely escaped from converting these shaking reeds into giants of public virtue. After first arguing to prove that they were not knaves, but only fools, the authors of the report suddenly turn to descant on the intellectual and moral strength which kept these tempted and tried heroes from being worsted in their struggle with Oakes Ames. The report says:

> "We do not think any member ought to feel so confident of his own strength as to allow himself to be brought into this temptation. We think Mr. Ames judged shrewdly in saying that a man is much more likely to be watchful of his own interests than those of other people. But there is a broader view still which we think ought to be taken. This country is fast becoming filled with gigantic corporations wielding and controlling immense aggregations of money, and thereby commanding great influence and power. It is notorious in many State Legislatures that these influences are often controlling, so that in effect they become the ruling power of the State. Within a few years Congress has to some extent been brought within similar influences, and the knowledge of the public on that subject has brought great discredit upon the body—far more, we believe, than there were facts to justify.
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> "But such is the tendency of the time, and the belief is far too general that all men can be ruled with money, and that the use of such means, to carry public measures, is legitimate and proper. No member of Congress ought to place himself in circumstances of suspicion, so that any discredit of the body shall arise on his account. It is of the highest importance that the national legislature should be free of all taint of corruption, and it is of almost equal necessity that the people should feel confident that it is so.
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> "In a free government like our own cannot expect the people will long respect the laws if they lose respect for the law-makers.
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> "For these reasons we think it behooves every man in Congress or in any public position to hold himself aloof, as far as possible, from all such influences, that he may not only be enabled to look at every public question with an eye only to the public good, but that his conduct and motives be not suspected or questioned. The only criticism the committee feel compelled to make on the action of these members in taking this stock is that they were not sufficiently careful in ascertaining what they were getting, and that in their judgment the assurance of a good investment was all the assurance they needed."

The logic of this reasoning is as follows: Oakes Ames was a shrewd tempter of weak-minded Congressmen. He brought his arts to bear on Bingham, Garfield, Kelley, Scofield, and others. They all bit at his baits, and being caught in his snares tried to worm themselves out, not because they did not like to be caught with their necks in a trap. Haning this added meanness and prevarication to their original transgression, they are now to be dismissed with some vaguely hinted criticism on their imprudence as thrifty economists, and with implied eulogies on the strength of virtue which carried them safely through the storm of temptation? In the ethics of ordinary men the receiver is as bad as the thief, and the bribed only little less guilty than the briber; but in the ethics of our Congressional censors a receiver of suspicious gratuities is to be held guiltless if only he omits to inquire what it is that he is getting, and if he commits this negligence at the instigation of avarice!

The only fault of these unfortunates was, says the committee, "that they were not sufficiently careful in ascertaining what they were getting, and that in their judgment the assurance of a good investment was all the assurance they needed." In a word, they closed their eyes to the bribes they were taking, and they did so on pure and mere calculations of self-interest. Such is the kind of conduct which is glozed over by the guardians of public virtue in Congress! And such being the low estate of our "guardians," let us be grateful that they did not try to palm off their tempted saints as so many modern Shadrachs, Meshachs, and Abednegoes, who had passed through the burning fiery furnace without so much as a smell of smoke on their garments.—*New York World.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.—The *Lancet* gives an extraordinary operation in which the nerves of the left upper extremity, from their origin at the vertebral column almost to their insertion at the hand, were raised from their beds and subjected to stretching and pulling. The patient was a soldier, who had been struck on the nape of the neck by the butt end of a musket, and following the injury there was the most violent contraction of the muscles of the upper extremity, attended by a loss of sensation in the skin over the same. This continued for nearly two years, when the operation was performed by making three long incisions, one on the arm, one in the axilla, and one over the left clavicle; the nerves were raised, submitted to the manipulations described above, then returned, and when the wounds healed the parts were entirely restored to their normal state.—*Scribner's for March.*

A MASSACHUSETTS veteran was recently bitten by a mad dog in his artificial leg, with the sole effect of being enabled to walk more rabidly than before.

Miscellaneous.

THERE is iron in 23 counties of Tennessee.

THE Ames family are exemplary temperance people.

A "CABINET LADY" returned in person 2,800 calls last season.

A NEGRO died in Lexington, Ky., recently, at the age of 125.

SEVEN hundred American manufacturers will be represented at Vienna.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has 1,030 students in its several departments this year.

THE little busy bees of the United States produce annually [illegible] worth of honey.

GEN. FREMONT denies that a suit has been commenced against him in Paris as reported.

A BILL to abolish the whipping-post died miserably in the Kentucky Legislature a few days since.

THE cotton seeds of the South, which were once thrown away as worthless, are visible to the naked eye.

THE telescope of Lord Rosse reveals 700,000,000 worlds; only 3,000 of these are visible to the naked eye.

THERE are only eighteen families in Logansport, Ind., who have not had a wrestle with small-pox this winter.

PHILADELPHIA and New York capitalists have taken a large amount of stock in the Loomis aerial telegraph project.

LIEUT. FRED GRANT is stationed at Fort Griffin, Texas, where he is reported to be very popular with officers and men.

AMERICAN cheese and American hams are now acknowledged by high British authority to be fully equal to the best English.

"Just to favor an old neighbor," ex-President Johnson argued a case before a Tennessee Justice of the Peace, a few days ago.

IT is a noticeable fact that there has not been a single strict party vote in either branch of Congress during the recent session.

THE Kentucky Legislature has triumphed over any action of the Roman Senate. It has passed a law to fine and imprison baggage-smashers.

THE tarantulas, spiders, lizards and snakes of Mexico kill off 2,000 greasers per year, but don't dampen the enthusiasm for a new rebellion every few weeks.

ON the Kansas Pacific railroad in 1872: miles run by passenger engines, 758,939; freight, 1,086,147; miscellaneous, 630,184; making the total mileage, 2,475,270.

A CORONER'S jury in Missouri recently gave an intelligent and explanatory verdict, thus: "We find that he came to his death from calling Bill Jackson a liar."

JOHN BURKHART, of Virginia, is over 100 years of age, and for a long time lived in the hollow of a large beech tree. Last year he married, however, and has now built an addition to the tree.

A MODEL Yankee shoe factory, doing all the work by machinery, and turning out a finished shoe in seven minutes, will be put in operation at the Vienna Exhibition by H. H. Bigelow, of Worcester, Mass.

A SMALL-POX patient got into the jail at Jackson, Tenn., the other day, and the jailer "lit out" so quickly that he forgot to lock up his bastile. When he came back the small-pox man was gone. So were the prisoners.

THE *Alta California* has this among its answers to correspondents: "Discontented Wife.—Whether you can safely sweeten your husband's coffee with sugar of lead will depend a good deal on the intimacy of your acquaintance with the attending physician."

AN extraordinary hen in Lewiston, Me., cackled with admirable regularity, but then she laid ne'er an egg. An exasperating irregularity like this demanded scientific attention. The hen was sacrificed, and the post mortem developed the presence of twenty-two good eggs inside this incomprehensible fowl.

THE Boston *Journal* is confident that the idea that household work is thought degrading in the United States, in any general sense, or to any exceptional degree, as compared with other countries, is utterly absurd, and that, as a whole, the women of America stand at the very head of the household workers of the world.

Physicians in England.

The physicians of England are always known by the simple title of "Mr.," and all efforts to revolutionize public sentiment so as to authorize the assumption of the title of "Doctor" have, to use a medical term, proved abortive. The Royal College of Physicians of London has announced that it does not recognize nor sanction the assumption of the title of "Doctor" by its licentiates. It appears, also, that neither has a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburg, or of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, any right, as such, to style himself "Doctor." The *British Medical College*, which communicates this information, adds that a university degree alone gives this distinguishing title to graduates in medicine. An American physician of good standing lately attempted to pass as a "Doctor" in London, but he felt the stern grasp of the law, and now practices as "Mr." Blank.

A Curious Story About Lincoln, Davis, Taylor and Anderson.

A highly interesting scrap of history has recently come to light, in relation to Mr. Lincoln. Upon the authority, so we are informed, of one of the early settlers of Illinois (Mr. Dixon, the founder of the city of Dixon, Lee county), it is stated that about the year 1812, while Gen. Taylor, afterward President of the United States, was in command of the fort at Dixon's Ferry, near where Dixon now stands, Jefferson Davis, who was a Lieutenant in the United States service at the time, and serving under Gen. Taylor, administered the oath to Abraham Lincoln, then a captain in the volunteer militia of this State. It is also stated upon the same authority that Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, was a Lieutenant and present at the time. How different the lives of those two men.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Feeding and Fattening Animals.

Thaer fixes thirteen pounds as the quantity of hay per day which a cow requires for her maintenance in perfect condition; and if in milk, he allows as many as twenty-two to twenty-three pounds, but the ration must vary with the weight of the animal. Mr. Perrault, another foreign writer, states twenty-seven pounds as the allowance for a milch cow weighing about 880 pounds, he having in his experience found that an animal in milk required about six and one-quarter pounds hay for every 220 pounds of living weight. A very large ox or cow, relatively to its weight, requires less food than an animal of smaller dimensions. And this circumstance is a grand argument with those breeders who are in favor of very large cattle. They say that if a large ox consumes more than a small one, still the increase in consumption is by no means in the ratio of the increase in weight. The real difference is owing to the quieter disposition of the animal, the vessels going to support the flesh or fat being larger, attained by the before-mentioned careful crossing, so that some breeds have, by such a system, attained the faculty of laying more upon their backs, and others again more in the adipose tissues within. It may be said that for every one hundred pounds, neat cattle require for plain keeping three-fourths of a pound of meadow hay; when laboring, two pounds; when in milk, three; growing rapidly, three and one-half, which ought to be given with great regularity and about three times a day, constituting as many meals, which, however, are well divided, the whole quantity for each meal not being placed before the animal at once. This precaution is particularly necessary when the allowance consists of green fodder. In fattening cattle it is, perhaps, of more importance than in general feeding, that the provender should be distributed regularly. Plenty of soft litter and the greatest attention to cleanliness aid materially in fattening.

Harrow Your Wheat.

Don't forget to run your harrow over your wheat the last of March or the first of April. If sown broad cast, harrow; if drilled, harrow with the drill. It will pull up but little, and will be equal to a hoe dressing. Try it.

We agree with our correspondent in regard to the value of harrowing in the spring. We adopted the plan last year, and feel confident that we added one-third, at least, to the amount of our crop by doing so. We harrowed one way with the A harrow, and then cross harrowed with a Thomas harrow. We left a few rods in the middle of the field without the first harrowing, as an experiment, and found that this place suffered for the neglect all the season.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

Aid in Advancing the Germination of Seeds.

As a means of promoting the germination of fruit and other seeds, a German horticulturist recommends the following simple preparation, as tested by his own experience. Seeds of apples, pears, etc., are placed in a tumbler or glass jar, with a sufficient quantity of rain water to cover them, and kept in a room at a temperature of from 62 and 65 degrees Fahrenheit, the water to be renewed when its odor indicates spoiling. After about a fortnight the germs appear, when the seeds should be slightly dried by spreading upon a cotton or woolen cloth, and planted immediately. Locust seeds and others having hard shells are equally benefited by such soaking.

Chicken Cholera.

The following prescription we find in the *Southern Cultivator*, and is said to be very efficacious in chicken cholera:

Glycerine in water, each a half ounce; carbolic acid, ten drops. When the first symptoms of the disease are apparent give five drops, and repeat at intervals of twelve hours. Usually the second dose effects a cure. A neighbor informed me that cholera was very destructive among his poultry, and at my suggestion he tried the foregoing recipe. He reports that the progress of the disease was promptly arrested, and in almost every case a cure was accomplished.

How to Cook Good Beef Steak.

Have your steak cut thick, put it on your meat-board, and with a sharp-pointed knife prick it every imaginable way to make it tender, put it on the gridiron over the fire, turning it very often. Put a lump of butter, and some salt and pepper, into a tin dish. Put your steak dish where it will get warmed. When the steak is cooked, put it into the tin dish and double it over; press out all the blood you can, and lay the steak on your plate. Set the tin dish with the blood, pepper, and salt on the stove, and as soon as it boils up and thickens pour it over your steak. You can add a can of mushrooms to the gravy. This recipe was never known to fail.

Save the Best Fowls for Breeding.

It is the worst policy to kill all the best and handsomest fowls, and save only the mean and scraggy ones to breed from. This is precisely the way to run out your stock; for like tends to breed like, and the result is, that by continually taking away the best birds, and using the eggs of the poorest, your flock will grow poorer every succeeding year.

It would seem that this was too plain to be insisted upon, but, in fact, "line upon line" is needed. It is the crying want of the poultry upon the farms the country through—this careful and intelligent selection of the best for breeding.

Nothing is lost by a little self-denial to start with. The extra pound or two of poultry flesh that you leave on the legs, instead of sending it to market, is as good seed, and it will bring forth tenfold and twenty-fold in your future breeding.—*Poultry World.*

Water-Proof Coating for Walls.

The following coating has proved very effective in preventing the penetration of moisture on the weather side of walls: Pitch, 50 lbs; rosin, 30 lbs; red ochre, 6 lbs; fine brick dust, 12 lbs; all boiled together, with constant stirring, and then sufficient oil of turpentine—about one-quarter the volume of the above—added to cause it to spread readily. It is to be laid on as thin as possible with a bristle brush.

To Clean Casks.

A good plan to cleanse musty or foul casks is to put in a quantity of unslacked lime, and then pour in boiling water until the same is slacked. Put in the bung and shake until the water and lime have come in contact with every part of the barrel. Let it stand six or eight hours empty, and smell the cask, and if not clean repeat the operation, and after having again emptied out the lime, burn a strip of cloth dipped in melted brimstone in the cask, fastening it by the bung, and a cask must be foul indeed that cannot be purified by this process.

Hog Cholera.

Prof. J. B. Turner, of Illinois, recommends the following for the prevention of hog cholera: One peck of wood ashes, four pounds salt, one pound each of black antimony, copperas, sulphur, one-fourth pound saltpeter; pound, mix thoroughly, and moisten enough to prevent waste. Put it in a trough in a dry place, where the hogs can at all times eat just as much as they please of it.

Remedy for Croup in One Minute.

This remedy is simply alum. Take a knife or grater, and shave or grate off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alum; mix it with about twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer as quick as possible. Its effects will be truly magical, as almost instantaneous relief will be afforded.

Gold Absorption.

What becomes of the $223,000,000 of the precious metals annually produced in the world, is a question, easy to ask and not difficult to answer. Of our gold and silver product, eighty per cent. is exported, four-fifths of which go to India. The exports of gold and silver from the United States during the last twenty-five years has amounted to $1,200,000,000. The Egyptians, Hindoos, Chinese, and Persians consume but little of Occidental products, while their products are in great demand by Western nations. The balance of trade in favor of these countries is $80,000,000 annually. A French writer states that the Egyptians conceal $20,000,000 annually of the precious metals; and the Emperor of Morocco has filled seventeen large chambers with gold and silver. The passion for hoarding is shared by the subjects of those princes; and this is the solution of the absorption of the precious metals. This absorption by the Eastern nations has been going on since the most remote historical period. In the time of Augustus (B. C. 63) the amount of the precious metals abstracted from the bullion of the Roman Empire by the traffic with the East was four millions of dollars per annum. A large amount of gold and silver is invested in ornaments in churches in Italy, Russia, and other countries of Europe. Silver pulpits and other sacred ornaments are by no means uncommon in churches, temples, pagodas, and tombs throughout the Eastern hemisphere. In 1857 the export of gold and silver from Great Britain to the East was thirty-four millions of pounds sterling. During twenty-nine years (1841 to 1869) the imports into India of gold and silver were twelve hundred millions of dollars. India has for years been draining Europe and the United States of bullion, there to be hoarded or converted into ornaments, never again to circulate in the countries from which it was exported.

A Three Million Failure for $3,000.

There is a curious story afloat about the great failure of James Wood & Sons, of Pittsburgh. It seems that since the death of the founder of the house, the business has been in the hands of the sons, three in number. On the day of the "crash" the two older brothers were absent and in other parts of the country, the youngest of all being left in charge. Word came to him from the cashier of the bank with which they did business that a note of $3,000 was due, and no money in the bank to meet it. The cashier would have paid it, if asked to do so, or would have been ready to place even $50,000 to the credit of the firm if they should so desire. But the young man upon whom the responsibility rested expressed no such request, and nothing was left for the cashier to do but to let the note go to protest. The fact of the firm's failure to meet this obligation soon became known among the creditors, whose paper began to pour in with uncomfortable rapidity, so that in a few days the only course left for the firm was to make an assignment, in order, if possible, to get a fresh start. Thus it was that a firm which had three and a half million assets, and only two-thirds that amount of liabilities, failed for $3,000.

Another interesting point in connection with this great failure is the statement that the creditors are said to expect to be able to make good their claim upon the estate itself, which is rumored to be worth fully $7,000,000. The claim is based upon the fact that there was no notice of dissolution of partnership after the death of James Wood, his sons having continued the business without the advertisement of any change in the organization of the firm.

Some United States Senators.

The oldest Senator will be Simon Cameron, born in 1799, and the two youngest, Mr. Dorsey, born in 1841, and Dr. Conover, 1830. Mr. Cameron is the only Senator over 70 years of age. Forty-six of the Senators are lawyers; five are interested in railroads; four are farmers; three are physicians; two are journalists; two clergymen; Mr. Sprague is a manufacturer, Mr. Chandler a merchant, Mr. Ames an army officer, Mr. Clayton a civil engineer, Mr. Jones a miner, Mr. Pinchback a waiter, and Messrs. Buckingham, Caldwell, T. W. Ferry, Gilbert and West engaged in general business. Senators Alcorn, Gordon and Ransom were Generals in the Confederate army during the war. Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Clayton, Fenton, Hamlin, L. M. Morrill, Morton, Ramsey, Sprague, Oglesby and Stevenson have in the past been Governors of their respective States.

FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

BABY'S LETTER.

Dear old uncle,
I dot oor letter,
My old mammy
She ditten better;
She every day
Little bit stronger,
Don't mean to be sick
Very much longer.
Daddy's so fat
Can't hardly stagger;
Mammy say he looks
Ten times lagger?
Dear little baby
Had a bad colic,
Had to take tree drops
Nassy paregolic,
Took a dose of tatnip—
Felt worse as ever;
Shan't take no more
Tatnip never!
Wind on stomik,
Felt pooty bad,
Worse fit of sickness
Ever I had!
Ever had belly ake,
Old Uncle Bill?
Taint no fun, now,
Say what oo will.
I used to sleep all day
And cry all night;
Don't do it now,
Cause taint right.
But I'm growing,
Getting pooty fat,
Gained most two pounds—
Only tink o' dat!
Little flannin blankets
Was too big before,
Nurse can't pin me
In em no more.
Skirts so small,
Baby so stout,
Had to let the plaits
In em all out.
Got a head of hair
Jess as black as night,
And big boo eyes
Yat look mighty bright.
My mammy say
Never did see
Any oder baby
Half as sweet as me.
Grandma comes often,
Aunt Sarah, too;
Baby loves sem,
Baby loves oo.
Baby sends a pooty kiss
To his uncles all,
Aunties and cousins,
Big folk and small.
Can't yite no more,
So good-bye,
Bully old uncle
Wis a glass eye!

"I'LL TRY."

There is a society in London, known as the Society of Arts. Its object is the encouragement of talent in the departments of art. Prizes are awarded by the society, sometimes to the painters for their pictures, and sometimes to humbler artisans for improvements in weaving, or in the manufacture of bonnets, lace, etc.

More than half a century ago, a little fellow, named William Ross, not twelve years of age, was talking with his mother about an exhibition of paintings at the society's rooms. William was very fond of paintings, and could himself draw and color with remarkable skill. "Look you, William," said his mother, "I saw some painting in the exhibition which did not seem to me half as good as some of yours."

"Do you really think so, mother?" asked he.

"I am sure of it," she replied. "I saw some paintings inferior, both in color and drawings, to some that are hanging in your chamber."

William knew that his mother was no flatterer, and he said, "I have a mind to ask permission to hang one or two of my paintings on the walls at the next exhibition."

"Why not try for one of the prizes?" asked his mother.

"O! mother, do you think I should stand any chance of success?"

"'Nothing venture, nothing have,'" said his mother. "You can but try."

"And I will try, mother dear," said William. "I have a historical subject in my head out of which I think I can make a picture."

"What is it, William?"

"The death of Wat Tyler. You have heard him? He led a mob in the time of Richard the Second. He behaved insolently before the King at Smithfield, and was struck down by Walworth, Mayor of London, and then dispatched by the King's attendants."

"It is a bold subject, William; but I will say nothing to deter you from trying it."

"If I fail, mother, where will be the harm? I can try again."

"To be sure you can, William. So we will not be disappointed should you not succeed in winning the silver palette, offered by the society for the best historical painting."

Without more ado, little William went to work. He first acquainted himself with the various costumes of the year 1381; he learned how the King and the noblemen used to dress, and what sort of clothes were worn by the poor people and workmen, to which class Wat Tyler belonged. He also learned what sort of weapons were carried in those days.

After having given some time to the study of these things, he acquainted himself thoroughly with the historical incidents attending the death of the bold rioter. He grouped, in imagination, the persons present at the scene—the King and his attendant; Walworth the Mayor; Wat Tyler himself, and in the background some of his ruffianly companions.

The difficulty now was to select that period of the action best fitted for a picture, and to group the figures in attitudes the most natural and expressive. Many times did little William make a sketch on paper, and obliterate it, dissatisfied with his work. At times he almost despaired of accomplishing anything that should do justice to the conception in his mind. But after many failures, he completed a sketch in which he decided to transfer to canvas.

He now labored diligently at his task, and took every opportunity to improve himself in a knowledge of colors and their effects. At length the day for handing in his picture arrived. He then had to wait a month before there was any decision as to its merits. On the day appointed for the announcement of the decision, many persons of distinction were present, including ladies. The meeting was presided over by the Duke of Norfolk.

William's mother was present, of course. She sat waiting the result, with a beating heart. What a gratified mother she was, when, after the transaction of some uninteresting business, it was announced that the prize of a silver palette for the best historical picture was awarded to the painter of the piece entitled, "The Death of Wat Tyler."

When it was found that William Ross was the successful artist, the applause of the audience broke forth with enthusiasm. To see such a little fellow gain a prize over competitors of mature age was a novelty and surprise. William was summoned with his picture to the Duke's chair, and here he received such counsel and encouragement as were of great service to him in his future career. He became at length Sir William Ross, miniature painter to the Queen, having risen to fortune and to fame by carrying out with determination and perseverance his simple promise to his mother of "*I will try.*"

"Who Put Those Screws in that Table?"

These are the very words Grandmother Hawkins said the other day when she entered the sitting-room, but they look so quiet on paper that unless you can picture to yourself a full-faced bustling little lady of sixty, with hands lifted in horror and eyes staring wildly at the "ruined" furniture, and can fancy a something between a screech and a groan equally distributed over seven very distinct words, you can have no idea at all of grandma's feelings.

What wonder the dear soul was shocked! The neatest of housekeepers and most loving of grandmothers, how could she see such dreadful proof of mischief without suspecting "those children!" Yes, there were the hammer and the screw-driver on the floor, and there was the poor table, and oh! worse and worse, "if they hadn't gone and put screws into the very well!"

It was too much!

"Children! children!" she screamed—"Come here right away!"

And we did come quick, for we were hidden behind the window-curtain, and had only to thrust our laughing, frightened faces into view. One face (mine) had a little shame in it, I knew; for I was the eldest—a great big boy, who ought to know better than to take a part in such tricks on dear good grandmother.

"Who never did any harm,
But——"

No, she didn't "kill the mice in father's barn," but she really looked for an instant as if she could kill us on the spot.

Only for an instant, though. The next, she said, sorrowfully, "O children! how could you! how could you spoil the ——" and then, seeing somehow that it was a joke, she added, half-laughing, half-scolding, "What *does* it all mean, you little witches?"

"Oh! it's only fun, grandma; they're nothing but imitation," we all cried in a breath. "See! you can blow them off the table."

"Yes," added Charley, "and they're only just a little stuck on the wall with water. They won't leave any mark on the paint at all; we *know* they won't."

"Sakes! made out of tin foil, are they!" exclaimed grandma, as she picked up one of the screw-heads off the floor. It was flat and as thin as paper.

"Yes, 'um," put in Charley; we got the foil off of the chocolate Uncle Will brought last night, and we inked little strips of paper and pasted 'em to make believe it was the place you screw 'em. Jim Scott gave us a pattern to make 'em by. Ho! but its 'jolly' though!"

"Yes, and I was the one that thought of putting the tools on the floor," shouted little Dick. "I wanted it to look as if we'd been doin' it for fair, and ——"

But grandma didn't wait to hear any more; she was already at the door, calling mother to come and see what had happened to the table!

"Run quick, children," she added hurriedly, "get behind the curtain again!"

And—do you believe?—grandma actually "caught" mother just as she had been caught herself.

Dear me! Mr. Editor, you never saw anything like it, and you ought to have heard us all shout when mother in turn went to the door and called in an alarming tone:

"Children! children!"

Robbie's Adventure With Old Frisky.

When the sheep were put in the yard at night, it was Robbie's delight to be among them, petting and feeding them—bringing an ear of corn, an armful of clover or a handful of oats. But Old Frisky, the "horned patriarch," was never a favorite of Robbie's, and was always denied a share in the dainties, though he asked for them as plainly as a sheep could. I think old Frisky has a disposition like an Indian. For he treasured up all of Robbie's ill doings and patiently waited to be revenged. And thus it came about:

Robbie has lost none of his interest in hens' nests, notwithstanding his experience with old Speck. He could find but one hole through which a hen could pass, and that was too small for a boy. So one night, having determined to get at the nest in some way, he succeeded in enlarging the opening sufficient, he thought, to crawl through. He made the attempt, and crawled part of the way through, but alas! there he was, and with all his efforts could get neither forward nor backward. He kicked and squirmed; he sent forth yells that would have distinguished a Camanche, but all in vain.

Old Frisky had been quietly watching the fence corner, where he was quietly chewing his cud. Perhaps he mistook Robbie's frantic efforts to get free for a challenge to fight. Possibly he deliberately determined to take a mean advantage of an unfortunate enemy. I cannot tell you what were his thoughts. I can only chronicle the result of his meditations. With a shake of his broad head, and a prolonged "Baa-a," he charged the enemy in the rear. The sudden shock almost pushed Robbie through, and elicited a yell that can be compared to nothing less than a score of wild cats in full voice. Again the old "patriarch" made ready, and with the remembrance of wrongs to be avenged, once more came upon the helpless foe. Another terrific yell came from beneath the granary, and the whole force of field and house—Uncle Jake, Johnnie, mother, aunt and children—came upon the scene and rushed to the rescue. With considerable difficulty, Robbie was released from his perilous position, and duly petted and soothed. But it was a good many days before he cared about sitting down. AUNT PHEBE.

THE Duke of Richmond sets the price of £500,000 on his house at Charing Cross, which stands in the way of certain proposed street improvements.

BISMARCK wears a military costume, as by that means he avoids making the frequent changes of dress required by society.

The Way New York Lives.

New York, as every one knows, is a city of contrasts and contradictions; but we have never seen the facts of its life better stated than in a recent lecture delivered by the Rev. George Mingins:

"The area of the city is about twenty-two square miles, or 14,000 acres in extent. This is divided into about 140,000 lots. Two thousand houses were built in the city last year. There are within its borders about 500 squares and streets. Below Fifty-fourth street there are 59,000 houses. Its population, according to the last census, is 994,000 souls. There are in New York 154,000 children between the ages of five and fifteen years. Of these 70,000 receive very little instruction, and 30,000 are little better than vagrants. From these latter are recruited what we call the 'dangerous classes.' Yet these children are worth saving; out of them we can make real men and women. About 6,000 children are lost in the streets and restored to their parents every year, and about 100 are annually abandoned.

"The number of families in the city is about 195,000, or an average of three families to every house. Of the houses used for residence purposes, 15,000 are tenements. The Seventeenth ward contains about one-tenth of the city population. There, in 4,120 houses, are 90,000 people. In the Eleventh ward the population is one to every sixteen square yards, or 290,000 to the square mile. In one tenement in that ward, on a lot 25x100 feet, there were 307 persons, of which number 110 were children; and the speaker knew of one room where seven adults ate and slept. The cellar population of the city, he said, was about 20,000, the cellars being about 2,000 in number; of which one-half are quite two-thirds below the level of the pavement, and 400 have their ceilings below the sidewalk. Into these neither air nor light could enter save by a hole in the pavement, or through an area-way. These are the plague-spots, the dens where vice and crime have high holiday.

"Herein are to be found men, women and children huddled together like cattle. The speaker said he had seen in one of these cellars twenty-five adults sleeping in one room, and twelve in one bed. Fully one-half the population is of foreign birth. There are more Irish than in Belfast, more Germans than in Hamburg; and if any one desires to go on a mission to the Jews, he need not travel far, for there are more Jews in New York city than in all Palestine. Two-thirds of the hospitals, thirty-two in number, were sustained by contributions. There are in New York criminals of all grades and classes. About 1,500 professional thieves make New their home, and about 3,000 criminals of all kinds are daily plotting mischief. There are two 'colleges' where children are regularly educated to become adepts in vice, where they are trained to thievery, burglary, etc. About 30,000 of the population are dinnerless, daily, and about 100,000 are the recipients of charity in a greater or less degree."

Curious Story of the Late Confederacy.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* narrates an incident in the career of the late Confederacy which goes to show how greed may overcome patriotism. Richmond was the headquarters of the Treasury Department, and the national currency was issued there. At a time when a new issue of bonds had just been ordered, there was employed in the Treasury Department a man named Elam, who saw the way to sudden wealth through a bold move, which he, with an associate, proceeded at once to make. One night the two men entered the treasury building through a back window, and taking the plates, from $5 to $1,000, they placed them on the press, and printed, on the regular paper, $5,000,000. There was no more difficulty in printing them than in printing an ordinary business card, and there were no precautions taken to prevent such an enterprise as that undertaken by the two worthies. All that remained to be done to make the bonds fit for circulation was to have them signed. The signing at this time was done by the young ladies in the department, 100 of whom were thus employed. The men persuaded two of these to sign their bonds, and, after a division, had each $2,500,000 of bonds, worth at that time their face value in gold or silver. The discovery came in its natural way. The paper was missed. The men were flush with their money, offering hundred dollar bills in payment of small debts, and in other ways acting suspiciously. One was arrested, and, being terribly frightened, confessed his guilt and implicated the other. Both were thrown into prison, from which one afterward escaped and went North, but the other suffered the penalty of his crime on the gallows. As for the bonds, nothing was ever known of them. Whether they were concealed, destroyed, or put in surreptitious circulation is uncertain; but the former supposition is most probable.

Boys' Names.

As a general rule people give names without knowing or caring what they signify. For the amusement of curiosity hunters we have collected a small list of masculine names, with their definition:

George—Husbandman.
Albert—Nobly bright.
Benjamin—The son of the right hand.
Charles—Strong and valiant.
Richard—Great heart.
Herbert—Glory of the army.
William—Helmet of resolution.
Frederick—Rich peace.
Hugh—High, lofty.
Isaac—Laughter.
Patrick—Nobleman.
Robert—Famous in council.
Edward—A truth keeper.
Edwin—Wins all hearts.
Joseph—He trusts in God.
Gilbert—Light of many.
Samuel—Called of God, answer of prayer.
Frank—Indomitable, self-will.
Henry—A hero.
Thomas—A sun god.
John—Gracious in the sight of the Lord.

A GENTLEMAN advertises in an Eastern paper for "a boy to open oysters about fifteen years old." No matter what the salary, we decline. Get some boy with a strong stomach.

Ten Thousand Dollars for a Dinner.

One of the greatest pieces of extravagance on record in this country is described by a New York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*. It occurred in the shape of a private dinner given at Delmonico's. A wealthy German importer, who has retired from business, and was about to sail for Europe, decided, before leaving America, to invite his friends to dinner. Covers were ordered for seventy-four guests, and carte blanche was given to Delmonico for the dinner. The large banquet hall of that establishment was secured—the same hall where the dinners to Dickens and Tyndall were given, at the rate of $15 a ticket. For nearly a week the employes of Delmonico were engaged in preparing for this dinner. A table twenty-four feet wide, extending the whole length of the room, was constructed. In the center of it an artificial pond was made, with a fountain, while around the fountain live swans were floating. Of course the pond was caged over. The center of the table was banked with flowers, from the water's edge, at a cost of over $3,000. Perfume fountains were constructed in various parts of the table, and to add to the intoxication of the senses, Bernstein's full band of thirty-five pieces was engaged to furnish the music. The dinner commenced at 8 p. m., and continued for a couple of hours, after which dancing took place until midnight, when the dinner, or supper, as it was then called, was resumed for an hour or two, followed by dancing until 4 in the morning. The bill for that dinner amounted to just $10,000.

A Whipping Six Miles Long.

Among the Pullman conductors on the Missouri Pacific railway is Mr. Tom Kingsley, an old passenger conductor on the C. and H. railroad. He has been in the employ of Pullman for some three years, and on the Missouri Pacific for about one year. Night before last he left St. Louis with his car, as usual, on his westward trip. Upon the same car was one of those spies sent to watch him, who took a berth, and to all appearances was an ordinary passenger on the train. But there was something sneaking in the fellow's looks that aroused the suspicion of Mr. Kingsley, who afterward became thoroughly convinced that the man was a spy upon his actions. Feeling naturally indignant, the more he thought the matter over the more he became enraged. In the morning the detective arose near Otterville; Mr. Kingsley approached him and invited him into the baggage-car, which, after entering, he locked. He then told the spy he had discovered his character, and he proposed to treat him as his conduct, in his eyes, justly merited. Tom sailed right in, and thrashed him all the way from Otterville to Smithton. When he was through he helped him back into the passenger car, where he remained till he reached Sedalia and the Ives House. Mr. J. E. Milliman, sleeping-car detective, is now in room No. 41, undergoing repairs, and trying to reduce the size of his head to natural dimensions. Meanwhile Mr. Pullman is bereft for the time of the services of this very devoted but unfortunate spy.—*Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo.*

The Vienna Exposition.

The World's Exhibition at Vienna promises not only to be a great exposition, but to be attended by a great number of kings and princes. The Prince of Wales, who is President of the English Commission, will be present at the opening, as will the Shah of Persia. The Emperor William of Germany will visit the exhibition towards the latter part of May, in company with Alexander of Russia. The King of Italy is preparing to spend some time there, and it is said the rulers of the States in the North of Africa will be present. In order to be near the Exposition building, and to be ready to do the honors of host, the Emperor Francis Joseph has erected a fine pavilion near the grand entrance. Several German Princes have also erected villas near by. The Sultan has built a magnificent building, to be occupied by himself and his rather numerous family, and has sent from Constantinople the fountain of Mohammed, to be placed in the grounds surrounding it. The Viceroy of Egypt, not to be outdone by his superior, is also building a splendid edifice, which, it is said, he will convert into a mosque at the close of the exhibition, for the benefit of the people of his faith who reside in Vienna. It is believed by many that this collection of rulers will result in important measures of a political character.

The Coal Trade.

The census of 1870 shows that the number of collieries in the United States at that time was 1,566, of which 588 (227 anthracite and 361 bituminous) were in Pennsylvania; the number of engines employed in them was 1,173, of which 896 were in Pennsylvania; the number of men employed in them was 81,514, of whom 60,508 were in Pennsylvania; the number of boys employed was 10,940, of whom 9,864 were in Pennsylvania; the capital invested was $110,008,029, of which $67,911,703 was in Pennsylvania; the amount of wages paid per annum was $44,316,491, of which $31,978,308 was paid in Pennsylvania; the number of tons produced was 32,860,690, of which 23,448,798 was produced in Pennsylvania; the value of the product was $730,524,992, of which the Pennsylvania product was $523,257,814. It is thus seen that the single State of Pennsylvania has a coal interest which is more than two-thirds of the entire coal interest in the country. Next to Pennsylvania comes Illinois, Ohio, Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and Tennessee, in the order in which they are named.

WARMING RAILWAY CARS IN GERMANY.—A mode of more safely and effectually warming railway carriages than by stoves or hot water has, it is said, been widely adopted in Germany. The invention consists of the use of a composite fuel, which only smoulders slowly, and is incased in an iron tray, inclosed in a copper box "hermetically closed." The heat is said to last for twenty-four hours if necessary. The fuel is called the "charcoal perquettes." At $65 per ton the cost is said to be almost nominal, and the apparatus costs only $6 to each compartment.

THE population of Egypt is 5,000,000.

The increase of Salary Bill has passed both Houses of Congress. It gives to the President $50,000, for those in the Cabinet, $10,000 each, to the Supreme Court, $10,000 each and to the Chief Justice $500 in addition, and to members of Congress each, $7,500, with the usual mileage. It doubles the salary of the President, and adds fifty per cent to the salary of the others, and will in the agregate increase the civil list expenditure annually $2,500,000. In times like these when there is a distrust in the honesty of public men, (alas with many too well conceived,) low price of farm products a scarcity of money, indebtedness, of individual and public beyond anything ever known in the past, and the rising up of a new master to the people, in an unexampled combination of capitol and corporations inimical to their dearest interest, this greediness upon the part of Congress, and disregard of popular sentiment is unfortunate and to be deplored. The men who are hopeful of the future of our land is lessening daily with the frequent recurrence of speculation, fraud and corruption with those who have been entrusted with conduct of public affairs. One of the most disgraceful features to our notion, is the dating back the time of this increase two years—giving the congressmen $5,000 more on his two years than he bargained too serve for, and that too after all the service was performed.

Congress—Crowing Outrage.

With the 3d of March expired the Forty-second Congress. The session has not been one of general benefit to the people. No measure of national advantage received favorable consideration. The best that may be said is that the people have been afforded an opportunity to gain a view of the terrible corruption pervading almost department of government. The Credit Mobilier investigation has opened the eyes of even those who persistenly refused to see what has long since been apparant to casual observers of current events.

Had this investigation been followed up with a vigorous prosecution of the offending parties, we would only be too glad to bestow proper credit upon those who controlled the expired Congress. As it is, the doings of this body may be summarized in a few words: It has exonerated Senator Pomeroy from the charge of bribery, given his colleague Caldwell, convicted of corruption, a new lease of official life, whitewashed the Credit Mobilier scandal, voted to increase the salary of every Senator and member of the present Congress $5000. and fixed the future pay at 7,500 per annum. In a word, by the vote taken shortly before its adjournment it had taken $ 163,000 out of the Treasury put the amount in its own pockets, and goes home to report progress to a confiding constituency.

This abominable outrage was fastened to the legislative appropriation bill, and increases the salaries of senators and members to $7,500 per annum and to include the present Congress—It proved a most characteristic piece of that kind of legislation that is evolved from conference committees in the last hours of a session. The House by barely three majority voted to fix the salary of senators and members at $6,500 and to abolish mileage.—The Senate non concurred. A conference committee of the two Houses thereupon go to work and increase it to $7,500 with actual mileage allowed, besides applying it to the present Congress, so that every Senator and member voted $5,00 into his own pocket which he took after the hammer fell at high noon on Monday.

Of the Indiana members, Packard, Shanks, Voorhes and Billy Williams voted for the outrage. Against it were Messrs. Coburn Holman Kerr and Niblack. The vote stood 102 in favor, and 94 against. About 50 members dodged the issue bp absenting themselves, or declining to vote, thus adding cowardice to knavery.—They need not expect to thus escape the condemnation of an outraged people.

The salary bill as it has finally passed Congress fixes the salaries as follows, per annum; President $50,000; Chief Justice, $10,500; Associate Justice, $10,000; Senators and Members, $7,500 each.

Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire, read a dispatch to the Senate from the Republicans of that State predicting their defeat in the State election next week if this increase of salary bill should pass and the President should not veto it.

The Chicago Tribune denounces this action of Congress as "an outrage without paliation or excuse. The members of this Congress were elected with a full knowledge that their compensation was fixed by law. That compensation was $5,000 a year, and mileage computed at the rate of $8 for each twenty miles. The mileage of a member of Congress from Illinois, computed at 1,000 miles, would amount to $400 each way each session. The actual cost of travel is twenty dollars each way each session. The emoluments of a member of the late Congress, therefore, were; Salary two years, 10,000; mileage three sessions 2,400;—making a total of 12,400, or 6,200 each year. Congress, however, in fixing the salaries of futtre Congress, increased their own pay, and voted themselves 15,000 each for the two years,—5,000 more than they had agreed to serve for. Taking this money will be nothing more nor less than an act of robbery of from 3,000 to 5,000 for each member who pockets it.

This is an impudent raid on the Treasury for spoils to be divided among the members of an expiring congress. The advocates of this meas are gave as all excuse that their receipts did not pay their expenses,—meaning thereby their necessary expenses. It is false. Five thousand dollars a year will pay—has paid—their necessary expenses in more expensive times than these.

Let all honest men put the seal of condemnation on this most villainous of all villainous transactions.

An exchange tells about a brave little boy who found a broken rail on the railroad track, and preceiving the peril in which the train would be placed, should it come dashing along without warning, sat out on the fence for five long hours in the bitter cold winter, in order that he might carry the first news of the incident to his father who is a local editor on a paper published in the neighboring town. Such fidelity in a child is deeply affecting.

George Hitchcock of New Preston Ct. is reported to have a pair of turkeys that he has refused $1,000 for. The Gobler stands 9 feet high in his bare feet. He has feathers two feet long, and his gobble can be heard six miles when the wind blows, in the right pirection.

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FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license.

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,

75 Columbia street.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first-class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS

GO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE OLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation.

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

AND

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Best Thing in the West

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Lands

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Interest 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the Road. For Circulars and general information, address A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Dep't. TOPEKA, KAN.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.

Hon. Wm. R. WALTER, Sec.

A. C. LOUGHEIN, Gen'l Agt.

Sept. 5, '72.

J. F. LEDDERMAN

No 27, E. Main Street,

FORT WAYNE IND.

Has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

for men and boys, also

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition. I make the

ESTEY and PACKARD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs in DeKalb county. Satisfaction guaranteed both in prices and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice I can be found at Gedorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 14, 1872.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having just opened a shop [illegible] patronage of the public. [illegible] call and see.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, March 27, 1873. No. 13.

Auburn Courier

Published Every Thursday By
THOMAS C. MAYS
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. J LITTLEFIELD, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER.
Attorney at Law, Carr's Block, 54 East Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I an giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Moritz, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. H. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

GEO. W: LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW YORK & BOSTON.
At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent
[illegible]

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianapolis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 29
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M.	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	,28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,15 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,65 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,35 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,05 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,30 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	5,25 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,10 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A M.	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 26th, 1872. trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 16a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	6 00 p.m.	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 46	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:30 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p.m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 28	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHORINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW.

BILL NO. 237.

A Bill to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors, to provide against any evils resulting from any sale thereof to furnish remedies for damages suffered by any person in consequence of any such sale, proscribing penalties to all laws contravening the provisions of this act, and declaring an emergency.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by himself or agent, to sell, barter, or give away, for any purpose of gain, to any person whomsoever, any intoxicating liquors to be drank in, on, or about the buildings or premises where the liquor is sold, bartered or give away, for any purpose of gain, until such person or persons have obtained a permit therefor, from the Board of Commissioners of the county wherein he resides, as herein after provided.

Sec. 2. Any person desiring to sell intoxicating liquors to be drank on the premises, shall file in the office of Auditor of the proper county, not less than twenty days before the first day of the term of any regular session of the Board of Commissioners of such county, a petition in writing, stating therein the building or number, street or yard or township, wherein the permission is asked to be granted, praying for such permit, and certifying that the applicant is a resident voter of such county, and a citizen of the State of Iidiana, and that he is a proper person, to have and receive such permit, which petition shall be signed by the applicant, and also by the majority of voters resident in the ward, if it be in a city or in an incorporated town, or in the township where the applicant proposes to sell intoxicating liquors.—Such petition shall be kept on file by the auditor until the next regular session of the Board of Commissioners when it shall be presented to the Board for their action. The Board shall examine such petition, and if satisfied that the same is in a proper form, and that it has been signed as hereinbefore required, shall direct a permit to be issued under the hand and seal of said Auditor, and delivered to the person named in such permit upon complying with the provisions of said act, and paying the cost of filing and recording said petition and cost of issuing said permit.

Sec. 3. Before the granting of a permit by the Board of Commissioners the applicant shall cause to be executed and properly acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgements of deeds, a bond payable to the State of Indiana in the sum of $3,000, with good freehold security thereon of not less than two persons, to be approved by the Board of Commissioners, and conditioned for the payment of any and all fines forfeitures and penalties incurred by reason of violation of any of the provisions of this act, and conditioned further, that the principal and sureties therein named shall be jointly and seperately liable, and shall pay to any person or persons any and all damages which shall in any manner be suffered or inflicted upon any such person or persons, either in person or in property or means of support, by reason of any sale or sales of intoxicating liquor to any person such permit or by any agents or employes. Separate suit may be brought on said Bond by the person or persons injured, but the aggregate amount recovered thereon shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, and in case the amount of said bond should become exhausted with the recoveries thereon, a new bond in the same penalty and with the same sureties shall be filed within the next ten days, and in default thereof, said permit shall be deemed to be revoked. Such bond, after its approval by the Board of Commissioners, shall be filed in the office of the Auditor of the county, and will be recorded by said Auditor forthwith, in a book prepared for that purpose, and shall there remain for the use of tha State of Indiana, and for the use of any person or persons, suffering any damages as here inbefore set forth. Such bond may be sued and recovered upon in any court, having civil jurisdiction in the county (except justice courts,) by or for the use of any person or persons or their legal representatives, who may be injured or damaged by reason of any sale or sales of intoxicating liquors by the person receiving the permit, or by any of his agents, or employs. The record of the bond or a copy thereof, duly certified by said Auditor shall be admissable in evidence in any suit on such bond, and shall have the same force and effect as the original bond would have.

Sec. 4. The whole number of votes cast for candidates for congress at the last preceding congressional election in the township and the whole number of votes cast for councilman or trustee in any ward or town at the last preceeding municipal election in any city or town in which the applicant desired to sell intoxecating liquors shall be deemed to be the whole number of legal voters of said ward district or township a majority of whose names shall be signed to the petition of such applicant And it is further provided that any person not a legal voter in said ward, district or township, who shall sign said petition, or any person who signs the name of any other person than himself, without the permission of said person to so sign his name, shall be fined not less that $50, or more than $100 for each signature.

Sec. 5. No permit as herein provided for, shall not be granted for a shorter or longer time than one year, It shall be the duty of the Auditor of the county to furnish such person to whom the permit is granted, a copy of the order of the commissioners granting the permit, which copy shall show in conspicuous letters, the date of the commencement of such permit, and of its expiration. And it is further provided that such copy of the order of the Commissioners, certified by the Auditor, shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the room where such liquor is sold, and where the same can at all times be seen and read by those desiring to do so. Should any person holding a permit be convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this act such conviction shall mark the forfeiture of his permit.

Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person by himself or his agent to sell, barter or give away any intoxicating liquor to minors or persons intoxicated or to persons who are in the habit of getting intoxicated

Sec. 7. All places where intoxicating liquor are sold in violation of this act shall be taken, held and declared to be common nuisences. All rooms taverns drug stores, groceries, coffee houses, cellars, or other places of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of the act shall be shut up and abaited as public nuisences upon conviction of the keeper thereof who shall be punished as hereinafter provided

Sec. 8. Any person or persons who shall by the sale of intoxicating liquors with or without permit. cause the intoxication in whole or in part of any other person, shall be liable for and be compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to any person who may take charge and provide for such intoxicated person, for every day he is cared for, which sum may be received in any action of debt, before any court, having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to get intoxicated. Any person found in a state of intoxication; shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of five dollars; any person convicted of intoxication shall be required upon the trial to designate the person or persons from whom the liquor in whole or in part was obtained. In default of so designating such person, he or she shall, in addition to the above fine mentioned, and as a part of his or her punishment for the offense, be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one or more then ten days at the discretion of the courts.

Sec. 10. A permit granted under this act shall not authorize the person so receiving it, to sell intoxicating liquor on Sunday, nor upon the day of any State, county, township or municiple election, in the township town or city where the same may be holden, ner upon Christmas day, nor on the Fourth day of July. nor upon any Thanksgiving day nor upon any public holiday, net aster nine o'clock P. M., and any and all sales made on such day, or after nine o'clock on any evening, are hereby declared to be unlawful, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five, nor more than twenty-five dollars for each and every sale made in violation of this section.

Sec. 11. The bartering or giving away of intoxicating liquors or other shift or device to evade the provisions of this act, by any person or persons keeping liquor, for sale, or by his agents or employes at the place where the same are kept for sale, shall be shall be deemed and held to be an unlawful selling or giving away, for the purpose of gain, within the provision of this act.

Sec. 12. In addition to the remedy and right of action provided for in section 8 of this act, every husband wife, child parent, guardian or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of intoxication habitual or otherwise of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her name, severally or jointly against any person, or persons, who shall, by selling bartering or giving away intoxicating liquors have caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person; and any person owning for renting, leasing, or permitting, the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge of intoxicating liquor being sold therein; or having leased the same for other purposes shall knowingly permit there in the sale of intoxicating liquor, or having been informed that intoxicating liquer is sold therein, that has caused in whole or in part the intoxication of any person who shall not, immediately after being so informed take legal steps to disposess said tenant or lessee, shall be liable jointly with the person selling, bartering, or giving away intoxicating liquors, as aforesaid to any person or persons injured, for all damages and exemplary damages.—Provided however, that execution on any such judgement shall first be levied on the property of the person selling, bartering or giving away any such liquor.

And in the event of a failure, or insufficiency of such property to satisfy the judgment thereof, then of the property of the other defendants. A married woman shall have the same right to bring suit and control the same and the amount recovered, as a femme sole. And all damages recovered by a minor under this act shall be paid, either to such minor or to hir or her parent, guardian or next friend as the court shall direct. The unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquor shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant, under any lease or contract of rent, upon the premises where such unlawful sale, bartering or giving away shall take place. All suits for damages under this act may be by any appropriate action in any of the courts of this State having competent jurisdiction. All judgments recovered under the provisions of this act may be enforced without any relif, &c

Sec. 13, In all cases where husband and wife, parent and child, or guardian, shall have a right of action, as provided in section 12 of this act and shall fail or refuse to prosecute the same, and in all cases where such intoxicated person has neither husband, wife, parent or guardian the township trustee, or other officer having charge of the poor of the township where such intoxicated person resides, shall have a right of action. as provided in said section 12; and it is hereby made the duty of such officer to prosecute all such actions in the name of such township. All money collected on such judgments, after deducting therefrom all costs and charges against such township, occasioned thereby, shall be paid by the township trustee or other officer into the treasurer or other officer into the county, for the benefit of the poor of such county, provided that the name of any husband, wife, parent, child or guardian, upon proper petition therefore before final judgment, may be substituted for the name of the township; but such persons so substituted shall have no power to dismiss such action or compromise the same in any manner except by permission of the court.

Sec. 14. For ever violation of the provisions of the first and sixth sections of this act, the person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not less than ten nor more than thirty days For every violation of the provisions of the seventh section of this act, any person convicted as the keeper of any of the places therein declared to be nuisances, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars and such place or places so kept by such person convicted, shall be shut up and abated as a common nuisance by order of the court before which such conviction may be had, as a further punishment. and such order shall be a part of the judgment of conviction.

Sec. 16. The penalty and provisions mentioned in the thirteenth section of this act, may be enforced by this indictment in any court record having criminal jurisdiction and all pecnuiary fines and penalties provided for in any of the sections of this act, (accept the 8th and 12th) may be enforced and prosecuted for befor any Justice of the Peace of the proper county, in an action of debt in the name of the State of Indiana as plaintiff, and in case of conviction the offender shall stand committed to the jail of the county until the judgment and costs are fully paid, and the magistrate or court in which the conviction is had shall issue a writ of capias adsatisfactiendum therefore. Justisies of the Peace shall have jurisdiction of all actions arising under the 8th and 12th sec of this act, when the amount in controversy does not exceed two hundred dolars, such actions to be prosecuted in the name of the party injured or entitled to toe debt or damages provided for in said 8th and 12th sections.

Sec. 17. It shall be unlawful for any person to buy for or furnish to any person who is at the time intoxicated, or to buy or furnish to any minor, to be drank by such minor, any intoxicating liquor. Any person or persons violating this section shall be finer not less than five dollars or more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 18. In all prosecutions under this act, by indictment or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, or to describe the place where sold, and it shall not be necessary to state the name of the person to whom sold. In all cases, the person or persons to whom intoxicating liquors shall be sold in violation of this act, shall be competent witnesses to prove such facts, or other tending thereto.

Sec. 19. The following form of complaint shall be sufficient in criminal proceeding before justices or the mayers, under this act which, applicable, but may be varied to suit the nature of the case namely:—State of Indiana, —— county, ss: Before me, A. B. (justice of the peace of said county, or mayor, etc., as the case may be), personally came C. D., who being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith that on or about the —— day of —— in the year —— at the county of —— aforesaid, E. F. did sell intoxicating liquors to one G. H., to be drank in the place where sold or to G. H., a minor, (a person intoxicated, or in the habit of getting intoxicated, as the case may be), where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of law, and further saith not. Signed C. D. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this —— day of—— A. D. ——

Sec. 20. All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act, be or with any of the provisions of this act, and the same are hereby repealed, but nothing in this act be so construed as to prohibit the common councils of cities, and the boards of trustees of incorporated towns from demanding and enforcing a fee for permit from all keepers of coffee houses, saloons, or other places where intoxicating liquor is sold and drank, within the limits of their respective corporations.

Sec. 24. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, it shall therefore be in force from and after its passage, except in so far as relates to those who held a license under the existing laws of the State, this act shall apply to such as now hold license immediately after the expiration thereof.

ITEMS.

It is claimed that the entire State of Kansas is underlaid with coal, the strata varying from a foot to five feet in thickness.

Women's farmers' clubs are springing up in the West. The members discuss butter and babies, soft soap and scandal &., &.

A disloil contemperary is moved by recent events to suggest that the name of our national capital be changed to 'White Washing(ton).'

The residence of President Grant known as the old Dent homestead, situated six miles from St. Louis, was totally destroyed by fire last week,

LaSale, Illinois, has a glass factory that produces $300,000 worth of glass annually, and a zinc establishment that gives employment to 250 men.

Vermont—where, as is well known, no liquor is sold—has 16,000 drunkards, 4,000 habitual 'hard drinkers,' and 20,000 young men just begining to drink.

The temperance people of Columbus, Ohio, have raised $5,000 to carry up to the Supreme Court the adverse decision of Judge Green on the temperance law of that State.

There is no tin made in this country.—Think of this whenever you throw an old oyster can into the street or pitch an empty sardine box over the fence into your neighbor's back yard.

It is no wonder that newspaper advertisements are popular with the people and are read by them. There is a frankness and independence about it that pleases, It Seems to say: "Read me or let me alone just as you like." It is for this reason perhaps that newspaper advertisements are preferred to hand-bills, which people think are forced upon them, or to signs and posters, which stare them out of all countenance.

The whole country now appreciates one of Mr. Greeley's dying utterances. "I insist upon it that the legislation of your country, National and State needs purification, and that the leading men in yur government should be called to justice.

THE RESCUE.

Nearer and nearer and nearer and near,
Hark how the horse's hoofs ring out
On the river-bottom, loud and clear.
He waves his sombrero and utters a shout,
His long black hair floats free in the wind,
His gray-hued serape is fallen behind.
Nearer and nearer.
He has reached the river, yet does not seem
To notice the ford
Above where 'tis broad;
But straight down the shelving bank into the stream
He urges his steed like a man in a dream.
Great God! The horse's head is under!
Not so, he swims—'twas the quicksand, 'tis past—
See his broad breast cleave the waves asunder.
He comes straight onward, he's over at last—
[illegible]

Poor mustang, panting and trembling and faint!
Not another rod to-night shall ye stir.

The dusky rider springs to ground,
And looks with questioning glance around.
"*Americanos!* Ah! *Senors*,
What hand so quick to save as yours!
Por amor de Dios! Mount and ride!
Los Comanches!"—The captain cried:—
"Stranger, enough, we know the rest,
God willing, we will do our best."

Hark to the bugle's roundelay!
Boot and saddle! Up and away!
Mount and ride as ye ne'er rode before,
Spur till your horses' flanks run gore,
Ride for the sake of human lives,
Ride as ye would were your sisters and wives
Cowering under their scalping knives.
Boot and saddle! Away, away!

Never did order
Come more welcome to us on the border;
Never more promptly did we obey.
Everything dropped in dread disorder,
Supper half-finished was left on the ground;
Each man sprang to his horse's side,
Cheerily the word went around,—
Rescue! Rescue! Mount and ride!
Death to the redskins far and wide!
Then quick we galloped off into the night,
"All saddled, all bridled, all fit for a fight."

The evening sun has sunk full soon,
Tinging the west with crimson and gold;
But over each man's left shoulder the moon,
—Evil omen
As e'er foretold
To other foemen
In days of old
Danger and death,—in majesty
Silently climbs the eastern sky.
The moon behind, the stars shining o'er us,
Shadows and darkness around;
But we only know straight before us
Are twenty miles of ground.
O God! To think of the terrible fate
Awaiting that home if we come too late.
To think twenty miles and two hours hence
May make such fearful difference.
Ah! Noble steeds, do all ye know—
That twenty miles we draw not rein,
But after that ye shall rest again.

Galloping, galloping, galloping on,
Four times thirty hoofs as one.
Galloping on at a fearful pace,
In terrible race.
One by one the miles go by,
Quickly the horses and moments fly.
"Stranger, are we almost there?"
The Mexican he shook his head—
"Ten miles further on,"—he said,
Then bowed his head in muttered prayer.
Ten miles more! Will they never pass?
On and on and on we go;
We brush the dew from the buffalo-grass,
We're in the Badlands now.
Still the miles are passing by,
Still the horses and moments fly,—
"Stranger, do we near the place?"
The Mexican nods in mute reply;
Then suddenly, with ghastly face,
Points to the western sky.
Aha! What means that lurid glow?
Surely the sun set long ago.
"Pause not for your lives,"—the captain said,—
"'Tis a house in flames, five miles ahead!"

God grant that rarely on human sight
There dawn such a scene as we saw that night!
Such horrible pictures no brush could produce,
Such terrible story no pen could tell,—
As if in an instant had been let loose
A thousand fiends of hell,
A bit of timber, a patch of green,
A house in a winding sheet of flame,
Smoke and fire and ghastly glare,
The shrieks of a poor wretch tortured there,
The cries of women bemoaning their fate,
The yells of the devils incarnate,
Playing their devil's game.
This is the story filling the air,
This the terrible scene.

A painted savage, with rapid stride,
Places himself by a captive's side;
A moment toys with her beautiful hair,
Then raises his hatchet high in air.
But the threatening weapon never fell.
Something stays their horrible mirth.
What thunder is that which shakes the earth?
'Tis a thunder the redskins know full well,
Full well they know they have cause to dread
The headlong charge of our cavalry.
See what a change in their revelry!
Scalps and captives are heeded not,
Plunder and pillage are all forgot,—
Now let the fiends escape who can,
We're down upon them horse and man.
We follow them far o'er the grassy plain,
We hunt them down amid the trees;
Ah, devils, well may you come to your knees.
Ye shall never slay women and children again!

But hark, the bugle! What does it say?
Methinks the notes were the Recall.
Never less promptly did we obey.
Why should we hold our hand to slay?
The captain spoke and shamed us all:—
"'Vengeance is Mine, I will repay.'
'Twas He that brought us here to-night
In time to save—the fight is won,
Vengeance is His, let him requite!
Our work is done."

MRS. APPLEBEE'S WEDDING.

At breakfast, one morning, Mrs. Applebee seemed low-spirited, and without her usual appetite.

"Sick?" asked Mr. Applebee, sententiously, between huge swallows of coffee.

"Not sick, scart, for I've had a warning, and we are going to have trouble, as sure as my name is Mehitabel Applebee. I dreamed of my picking dandelions and daises, last night, and eating cherries, and this is the dead of winter. You know the old saying, 'Dream of fruit or flowers out of season, you are sure of trouble without reason.' Then toward morning I dreamed of my eye teeth dropping out. When I was dressing, I looked out into the kitchen to see if you put on the teakettle, and I saw you laid out on the table as plain as I ever saw anything in my life."

"Nonsense!" interrupted her husband, whose digestion, evidently, was better than that of his spouse. "I never saw any sense in signs or dreams, and I think you'd better put in and eat a hearty breakfast, any way, for if I'm going to be laid out in earnest, a full stomach is best to take trouble on."

"Now, Sam, you oughter be ashamed, making light of solemn things. I'm afraid something will happen to you right off, and I do wish we had been more particular about going to meeting. I say, Sam, did you ever wish we had staid on the old place, and worked and saved, as the old folks did?"

"No; California is the only place in the whole world where folks can live easy, and I only wish I had come years before, when gold was plentier; we wouldn't have any care now; but I've got something ahead, and if your dream comes true you won't be bad off for a widder, and will stand a good chance to marry some other man that wants a home and don't like to work for it."

Mr. Applebee laughed heartily as he went out, and laughed several times during the day, when he recounted the whole, with various embellishments; but when there came, just at dark, a low, rumbling sound, then a faint tremor of the earth, followed by an earthquake, and in a few minutes after by another, he began to think there was danger of "ma's dream" coming true, and bethought himself of his long neglected prayers.

On his way home he was hailed by the Postmaster:

"I say, Applebee, there's a letter come for you with a black rim round it; guess somebody 'nuther is dead or something, in the States. I can't make out the mark."

Applebee read the letter.

"What's the news?" inquired the Postmaster, hungry for something sensational.

"Moses is dead, and he's gone and left his gal to my care, and all his property to be divided a'tween us, and there must all been nigh on to a hundred thousand; may be more, may be double! Wonder if I'm to have half. So Moses is dead! Well, what will the old woman say to the gal and the money? She'll think 'twas her dreams; 'spose that must have been Moses she see laid out; well, it better be him than me, for he was one of them kind o' men who went as straight as a string. Glad I gave the boy notice that we should quit working Sundays unless we get in a hurry."

Mrs. Applebee had not been surprised at the earthquake, and the letter with the news of Moses' death was a natural sequence to her dream. The money was their due. Moses had more help than Sam; "but the gal, if she took a notion to come out here, what in the world would they do with her?"

"The ugly business," as Mr. Applebee styled it, involved a trip to the East. "Couldn't have happened in a better time," he said; "business is slacker than I've known it for a long spell."

Mrs. Applebee sent him off with many admonitions about being careful of himself and not eat fruit at the Isthmus; and her parting injunction was: "Sam, you'd better not let on to home 'bout working on Sunday, and—well, you know, some other things; they wouldn't understand, and 'twould seem queer. Go to meetin' while you're there, and put silver in the contribution box every time 'tis passed, especially if 'tis for the heathen. I always felt a great interest in them, and, look here, don't you bring that gal back with you on no account, for I never had any faculty with children. Get her boarded somewhere reasonable, and where they'll keep her straight; 'twill be doing our duty in the easiest way, and that's what I believe in."

Moses' daughter proved to be a young lady with a mind of her own, and her uncle found her fully set upon going to California.

Mrs. Applebee imagined everything, worked herself thinner and more dyspeptic than ever. Her dreams grew ominous and the signs numberless, all indicative of stern trials and perplexities, so that it really was a relief when Mr. Applebee arrived with his charge.

There seemed to be weighty reasons why the Applebees should desire their niece to marry before she became of age, but, anxious as they felt, they dared not move in that direction, for she, with the most charming naivete, was sure to do the opposite from what was expected of her.

When she had been there a week or two, she announced that she had only met two persons who interested her in the least, except the Indians; she thought them vastly superior to the white people.

"Tell me something," said she, "of Mr. Brayton, who seems to be the nabob of the place. Is he rich as Crœsus and wise as Solomon, and are you all unanimous in conferring every honor in your gift upon him?"

"Ben Brayton is the richest man this side of the Sierra Nevada mountains, owns more stock in our mines than any other six men, is a graduate of some of the crack schools in the East, is big at law, and free-hearted as a prince besides——"

"Oh, don't tell me anything else; I shall never want to set eyes on him again. Now what can you say for that man with the long hair and buckskin suit, who looks like a hermit?"

"Oh, that is Pluck Armstrong, the queerest man living; some say he is a little bit cracked, but I don't believe it. He's been through everything but death, and come so near that that the grave had been dug three times, but he come to, and objected to the arrangement. The Injuns say he has a charmed life. There isn't an Injun that would hurt him. His long red curls are their greatest admiration, and his word is like an oracle to them."

The summer following was unusually dry and dusty, and Sybil declared she must be taken to Lake Tahoe.

Mr. Brayton urged a visit to the "Big Trees," and mentioned Yosemite, which was then just becoming accessible to ladies with courage enough, but Sybil preferred the lake, and she carried her point, as she always did. It was a merry party which set off, and Sybil was the life of it. She laughed and sang, gave glowing word pictures of the scenery, and carried them all captive with her fascinations. Even her aunt forgot to sneer, and Ben Brayton, who had been desperately smitten before, became hopelessly entangled then.

The first walk by the crystal lake brought to Sybil Applebee the story of a love.

Sybil listened like one in a dream. "Do you mean all you've said?" she asked.

Then came the ardent protestations which lovers make, only this man's wooing was something beyond the common, and his words flowed like the rythm of some improvised melody, rich, full and unique.

For a moment he seemed tempted to press his suit, then begged her pardon, and said her word was law to him. "Grant me one favor, however," said he, and he took from his pocket a tiny case of rare workmanship, and touching a spring revealed his own face, confident and youthful in its expression. "Wear this while you are here. It shall plead for me while I am compelled to be absent;" and he fastened it to her watch chain.

Sybil made a faint protest; but he told her she could not remove it—the clasp had a secret spring that would not yield to her touch.

Sybil strayed off alone, whenever she could make her escape from the others, and several days she was missing for hours together; she came back with her hands full of flowers and cornelians, besides many a quaint and curious stone that looked like bits of antique earthenware broken under foot.

Mr. Brayton complained that he wasn't allowed the privilege of escort and protector, and he only prayed for patience until the willful beauty should confer upon him the right to dictate instead of suggest. Sybil seemed to lose her spirits, and as the time grew near for them to leave, she grew pale and silent. Her aunt said "'twas all airs," but Mr. Applebee was really alarmed. Sybil petted him and snubbed him, according to her mood; and his heart, which had never known the joys of fatherhood, had gone out to the young girl with an unselfish love that went further toward redeeming him from his worldliness than he was aware of.

"Uncle, darling, will you do something for me? When I've been gone an hour, please give this note to Mr. Brayton, and do your best to keep the company from walking on the beach to-night."

The note was faithfully delivered on the moment, and the next, Mr. Brayton was walking rapidly down the worn footpath to the lake. Turning to the right, according to the directions, he soon came in sight of the grove, and in the dusky twilight he could discern the fluttering of Sybil's white dress.

He would have placed himself beside her, but she rose.

"Shall we walk? I'm a trifle cold sitting here."

As he folded her shawl around her he could hardly resist the temptation to fold her in his arms, but he was wise enough to bide his time.

"You should have been with me the other day, Mr. Brayton; you could have looked upon a picture far more interesting than me."

"I cannot conceive of anything lovelier or more picturesqe, but I should like to have been with you; that always gives me pleasure. Oh, Sybil, tell me."

"Have patience one moment; I want to describe it to you while I have it fresh in mind. You said once you'd 'rather have my word-picture than the real scene, for I caught at things you would have overlooked.'"

He touched the hand that rested on his arm, repeating the words which seemed such a delicate flattery to him.

"Under that tree were two figures, a boy with a basket of pebbles, which he was tossing right and left, giving a gay shout as they fell around him, and an Indian woman, who looked far too hopeless to be the mother of such a beautiful child. As I came up to her she snatched him, and would have run away, but I called to her, and offered the boy some bon-bons. As I stooped over him he caught at my watch chain, and I coaxed him to sit beside me, showing him the trinkets I wore, your little locket among the rest. The woman talked very good English, and I found the child belonged to her, and was three years old. But the time for you and the artist would have been when the case opened and disclosed your face. She caught a glimpse of it, and her dusky face grew ashen, while a terrible fire leaped from her eyes. With one wrench she tore it from the chain, then pressed it to her bosom, while she mourned and wailed like a lost spirit."

"He call her pale-face wife, and stay with her always. Poor squaw only have pappoose and no brave," she said, wrathfully.

"Pointing to the child, she held up your picture. Perhaps you would have chosen that scene for the canvas, when I learned the true character of the man who had offered me his love.

"Mr. Brayton, you have my answer; I have no fancy to make one in your harem, and the pretty bauble you intrusted to my care I left with one whose claim was stronger than mine. I do not wonder you showed such a dislike to ramblings in this vicinity, but I promised that poor creature to bring you here for once."

She had talked so rapidly her listener had no time to arrange his speech. It mattered little, for before them stood the woman, like a dark Nemesis, holding in her arm the boy. He was sleeping, and on his neck glittered the jeweled case, held fast by strings of gaudy beads.

Sybil turned and fled back through the beautiful grove, across the pebbly beach, and into the path which had become so familiar to her in the last few days.

Pluck Armstrong came to the breakfast table the next morning, and Ben Brayton was absent from it. The party returned without him, and only Sybil learned through Pluck that her plan had well nigh had a fatal termination.

When Ben Brayton came back to his home there was a long, mysterious story of peril and escape from Indians, and his face bore frightful evidence of some terrible assault, whereby his wondrous beauty was marred forever.

Sybil disappointed her aunt and astonished her friends by marrying Pluck Armstrong, and perhaps the noblest deed life will have possibly for her was the setting apart a portion of her property for the maintenance and education of a bright little boy, whose mother rests in her grave, and whose father is reckoned honorable among men.

Then time and its changes brought Mrs. Applebee a widow, without money, and prostrated by physical suffering, to Sybil's home for comfort and support.

The Officious Man.—The officious man stands around rubbing his hands anxious for a job.

He seems tew ake for sumthing tew do, and if he gits snubbed in one place, it don't seem tew diskourage him, but, like the fly, he lights on another.

The officious man iz az free from malice as a young pup, who, if he kant do anything else, iz reddy tew lay down in front of yu and be stept on.

Theze kind ov men spend their whole lives trieing tew make friends ov all, and never succeed with any.

There iz a kind ov officious man, who iz only prompted bi hiz vanity, hiz anxiety tew be useful tew others, don't arise from enny goodness ov heart, but simply from a desire of striking hiz noze into things.

Theze kind ov individuals are supremely disgusting.

The officious man iz generally ov no use whatever to himself, and a nusance tew everybody else.

I don't kno ov but phew more unfortunate disposishuns than the officious man's, for even in it's very best phase, it seldom suckseeds in getting paid for its labors with common politeness.—*Josh Billings.*

A California firm has set up an incubator of 2,000 eggs capacity. It is 9 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 16 inches, high and is expected to turn out live chickens promptly and unerringly.

A House in California One Thousand Years Old.

The loftiest house, and the most perfect in the matter of architecture I have ever seen, was that which a wood-chopper occupied with his family one winter in the forests of Santa Cruz county. It was the cavity of a redwood tree, 240 feet in height. Fire had eaten away the trunk at the base, until a circular room had been formed, 16 feet in diameter. At 20 feet or more from the ground was a knot-hole, which afforded egress for the smoke. With hammocks hung from pegs, that house lacked no essential thing. This woodman was in possession of a house which had been 1,000 years in process of building. Perhaps on the very day it was finished he came along and entered in. How did all jack-knife and hand-saw architecture sink into insignificance in contrast with this house in the solitudes of the great forest! Moreover, the tenant fared like a prince. Within 30 yards of his coniferous house a mountain stream went rushing past to the sea. In the swirls and eddies under the shelving rocks, if one could not land half a dozen trouts within an hour, he deserved to go hungry as a penalty for his awkwardness. Now and then a deer came out into the openings, and, at no great distance, quails, rabbits and pigeons could be found. What did this man want more than nature furnished him? He had a house with a "cupola" 240 feet high, and game at the cost of taking it. This Arcadian simplicity would have made a lasting impression, but for a volunteer remark, that nothing could be added to give to life a more perfect zest. "Well, yes," said he. "I reckon, if you are going back to town, you might tell Jim to send me up a gallon of whisky and some plug tobacco." It will not do to invest a hollow tree with too much of sentiment and poetry. If that message had not been suggested, we should have been under the delusion to this day that the lives of these people dwelling in a house fashioned 1,000 years ago, were rounded in a perfect fullness, without one artificial want.—*Overland Monthly for March.*

The Railways and the People.

To deny that the excitement on the railway question in Illinois is intense would be to ignore facts. A distinguished citizen, familiar for twenty years with the habits of thought of the people of the State, said: "I never saw the people so wrought up before in my life." At the point when the railway monopolists began to tighten their grip upon the industries of the country and make themselves felt as an oppression the war of rebellion broke out. The peril of liberty distracted the attention of the people from the peril of property interests. But while the farmers and mechanics shouldered their muskets and went to the front to crush out the rebellion, the railway companies continued to seek and obtain grants of special privileges, to build new lines, water stocks, charge exorbitant rates for transportation, and to rivet the chains of their corporate despotism more firmly upon the people. In 1861, when the war commenced, Illinois had but 2,867 miles of railway. During the period of tumult and war and of the scarcely less exciting period of reconstruction, the companies added 5,000 miles to the system—more than duplicating pre-existing lines, and fastening their power more firmly upon the necks of the people. It was not until 1870 that the people began to wake up to a realizing sense of the hugeness and completeness of the tyranny established over them. It now turns out that the 4,000 new miles of railway were built, not to accommodate them, but to oppress them and absorb their substance. The American people are "long suffering and slow to anger," but when once aroused no power can successfully antagonize them. They have determined to throw off the incubus of the system of abuses and extortions which have become synonymous with railway management. In Illinois they have determined upon the mode of its accomplishment; and neither courts, nor legislatures, nor governors, can defeat their solemnly-formed purpose any more than a civil engineer can dam Niagara.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Johnny Clem.

The Washington *Star* says:

Among the many notable persons at the inauguration of Presieent Grant was John L. Clem, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, who came here a few days since from his regiment at Fort Brown, Texas, in order to place in the National Asylum an invalid soldier. Lieut. Clem has a national reputation, and is written down in "Frank Moore's Rebellion Record," and in "Lossing's History of the Civil Conflict in America," as "Little Johnny Clem, the Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," at which battle he laid aside his drum and assumed the musket during the entire day. During the retirement of the Union army from the field he then performed a *guerre de mort* upon a colonel of a Texan regiment, who had ridden up with a drawn sword demanding his surrender, by suddenly swinging up his musket from an order arms and emptying the saddle of his assailant. This daring act of one so young sent his name flying through the country. He afterward had his little horse killed under him, and was wounded in the shoulder at the same time, at Atlanta, while delivering a dispatch from Maj. Gen. Thomas to Gen. Logan. He entered the army in May, 1861, *before he was ten years of age*, as a drummer boy, and served with distinction to the end of the war, during which time he was present at Shiloh, and at nearly every other battle in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged. He is the youngest officer ever commissioned in the United States army, and Lossing's History speaks of him as the youngest person, of whom we have any account, that ever bore arms in battle, either in this country or in Europe; and his military record is a matter of history upon the records of the War Department. Considering his years, he is without a peer, either in the Old World or the New.

Elizabeth Affolter, the last of the thirty patriotic Swiss women who, commanded by an Amazon, fought against the French on the 2d of March, 1798, died lately at Grenchen, Switzerland.

The *World* doubts if there are one hundred strictly temperate men in New York city.

Railroads, Eggs and Farmers' Daughters.

We hope our farmers will wage the fight on railroad and other monopolies without flinching. Yet there may be danger of their getting a little one-sided in the matter. If farming is unprofitable, or rather not so profitable as it ought to be, it is perhaps not quite fair to throw the whole blame on railroads. We pay in Le Mars 35 cents for a quart of canned corn. It is raised in Iowa at 15 cents a bushel, sent to Baltimore, prepared there, shipped back and sold as above. Are the monopolies to blame that our own farmers do not prepare the article to get the big price for it? We pay to 25 cents a pound for cheese manufactured in New York. Are the railroads to blame that our farmers do not supply us with article? We in town have to pay more for a dozen eggs than for a bushel of corn, and yet a bushel of corn will yield five dozen of eggs. Are railroads to blame that farmers do not convert cheap corn into dear eggs? Our butchers import from great distances sheep for mutton, which they sell at high prices. What monopolies prevent our farmers from raising sheep? Sheep yield wool as well as mutton, and what is to hinder farmers' daughters from carding and spinning wool enough to make all the socks, stockings, and mittens required at home? Surely not the railroads. And so we might go on, but do not think it necessary. Let there be no slacking up in the railroad war, but at the same time our farmers might do well to consider the hints we have thrown out.—*Le Mars* (*Iowa*) *Sentinel.*

Slang Talk by Young Ladies.

Young ladies have but little idea of the impoliteness and bad effect of the slang phrases often used in so-called polite society. An exchange says, in a word of advice to any who are partially or wholly addicted to it:

"You can have no idea how it sounds to ears unused or averse to it to hear a young lady say, when she is asked if she will go with you to some place, '*Not much!*' or, if requested to do something which she does not wish, to hear her say, '*Can't see it.*'

"Not long ago I heard a young miss, who is educated and accomplished, in speaking of a young man, say that she intended to '*go for him!*' And, when her sister asked her assistance at some work, she answered, '*Not for Joe!*'

"Now, young ladies of unexceptional character and really good education fall into this habit, thinking it shows smartness to answer back in slang phrases; and they soon slip flippantly from their tongues, with a saucy pertness that is neither ladylike nor becoming. 'I bet' or 'you bet' is well enough among men who are trading horses or land; but the contrast is startling and positively shocking to hear those words issue from the lips of a young lady. They seem at once to surround her with the rougher associations of men's daily life, and bring her down from the pedestal of purity to their own coarse level."

Iowa Corn-Raising.

A farmer of Fayette county, Iowa, gives the following rules for raising corn:

I am often asked by my neighbors how it is that I always raise such good corn, with so little labor. If you deem the inclosed items worthy of publication, I think it will be a satisfactory answer.

This is my plan: Do not plow your ground until you are ready to plant, being careful not to cut and cover. Mark out your ground as soon as plowed, first with a shovel plow, then crosswise with a marker, and plant your corn as soon as marked out, in order to get the corn in moist earth, putting not less than three nor more than four kernels in a hill. When about half the corn is up, go into it with cultivator; cultivate it both ways, being careful not to fill up the furrows. The third time take your double-shovel plow and run so close that it will throw the dirt to the corn, covering up all the weeds and grass; thereafter you will have but little trouble in keeping your corn free from weeds or grass. Adopt this plan, and I warrant you a good crop of corn, let the season be wet or dry.

Lying in State.

Apropos of Napoleon's body lying in state an English antiquary writes:

"In the year 1433 the body of Edward IV. was exposed, bare from the waist up, to show that had not died by foul means, in the Palace at Westminster, and was visited by the Mayor of London and many other persons. The body of Henry VII. lay in state at Richmond, as did that of Queen Elizabeth; but wax effigies in armor represented James I. and Oliver Cromwell, and we doubt whether the body of any English sovereign has been exposed since the death of Charles II."

The last time that Thurlow Weed set type was on November 8, 1854, while he was editing the Albany *Evening Journal*. The paper was kept back from the press until the result of the gubernatorial election, just closed, could be ascertained. While the employes were waiting he hastened into the office, and seizing a stick, set up the announcement which informed the public of a Whig victory. It was confined to ten words, as follows: "The eagle screams! Myron H. Clark is the next Governor." The expression "the eagle screams" had great significance among Albany politicians twenty years ago. Previous to this performance Mr. Weed had not set type for thirty years, or since the days when he and the late ex-Mayor James Harper were fellow apprentices in Henshaw's shop in New York city.

Farm Fuel.—Mr. Henry Eicke, our well-known ex-County Commissioner, has solved the fuel problem in a manner which appears to be both pleasant and profitable. There is no wood on his farm, and he does not burn coal; yet of eight cords of wood, which he bought in 1870, two are still left. He raises about 5,000 bushels of corn each year, shells the corn so as to feed it to stock more profitably, and burns the cobs. In this way he has supplied two stoves in his own house, and one for his neighbor, without difficulty. Cobs make a clean, bright, and hot fire, and all kinds of stock thrive better, and are kept much more economically when the corn that is fed them is first shelled. Much wastage is saved also.—*Omaha Herald.*

I THINK YOU OUGHT TO BE THANKFUL.

BY W. M. CARLETON.

What 're ye doin' a-wife, a-kneelin' a-here at m' bed?
Is it a-you that is dyin', or is it a-me?—a-say?
Let ye alone my soul, an' wait on m' body instead;
An' when ye can't talk to me, there's time an' a plenty to pray!

Hang it, can't ye quit weepin', an' do as I ask ye to do?
I think you ought to be thankful you've ever had m' at all!
'Should think you could do your cryin' when other duties is through;
An' when my groans is ended, there's time an' a plenty to bawl!

Yis'rday af'rnoon the lawyer made m' will;
Yes'rday af'rnoon he made my prop'rty fly?
Hard to see it go, a-lyin' here so still;
Dollars to this 'un an' that 'un, and never a penny to I!

Thousan' dollars apiece unto m' chil'ren three,
An' none of them a-near me, but hun'r'ds o'miles away?
I think they ought to be thankful—(they never done aught f'r me);"
But I was al'ays gen'rous, clean up t' m' dyin' day.

Thousan' dollars to Mary, my han'som cousin does fall;
An' five hun'r'd dollars f'r you in case the condition suits,
Which is, if ye marry ag'in, then Mary has it all;
For no other man's a goin' to wear my Sunday boots.

Fifteen hun'r'd dollars t'buy me a monument high!
An' I think you ought to be thankful that I this money gave,
So's ye needn't feel humbled, though folks is a-standin' nigh,
When you go out each evenin' to weep at your husban's grave.

An' out o' your generous portion I hope you'll a little spare,
An' give me a decent burial—one that's worthy of me;
I want no one-horse funeral, but one 't 'll make 'em stare;
For maybe the Lord 'll fix it so I can be there to see.

An' now good-bye, good wife! I soon 'll be movin' on!
An' I s'pose you won't be tryin' to live very long, my love;
For life is not but a burden when them we love are gone,
An' maybe I may want you to wait on me up above.

Humorous.

An old lady describes a genius as "a man what knows more'n he can find out, and spills vittels on his clothes."

Mice harm the cheese, but girls charm the he's. The same is true of their respective eating of cheese and cheating of he's.

When a young lady dreams of a coffin, it betokens that she should instantly discontinue tight stays, and always go warmly clad in wet weather.

Upon the marriage of Mrs. Wheat, of Virginia, the editor hopes that her path may be flowery, and that she may never be thrashed by her husband.

An exchange tantalizes its readers with this alacrity; "Have you heard of the man who got shot?" "Got shot? No; how did he get shot?" "He bought them."

"You are a coward!" said a low cockney to a poor countryman who had refused to fight. "No, I bean't," said the countryman. "I have nothing to do with cows, I am a shepherd."

Miss Mary Smith, while enjoying a sleigh ride in Milwaukee, claims to have been shot at while dashing down one of the principal thoroughfares. No bullet marks could be discovered on the sleigh, but a lynx-eyed policeman found that the explosion of her rubber bustle had caused the alarm.

Now that Amadeus is safely out of Spain, he must feel pretty much as the preacher did who "took up a collection" one Sunday, and found, when his hat was returned, that there wasn't a cent in it. "I thank my God," said he, turning the hat upside down and tapping the crown of it with his hand, "that I have got my hat back from this congregation."

A man whom Dr. Chalmers engaged to manage a disorderly Sunday school kept his eyes open during praying, and when one boy thrust a pin into another he marched up the aisle, still praying, and cuffed that boy's ears, and went back again, still praying. After that he was master of the situation, for the boys thought that a man who could watch and pray like that could not be put down.

"Girls," said a worthy old lady to her granddaughters, "when ever a fellow pops the question don't blush and stare at your foot. Just throw your arms around his neck, look him full in the face, and commence talking about the furniture. Young fellows are mighty nervous sometimes. I lost several good chances before I caught your fond dear grandfather, by putting on airs, but I learnt how to do it after a while."

Whittier a Little Confused.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

An amusing story is told of the poet Whittier, who is as modest as he is gifted. He was in the city not long since, and went to hear the Rev. E. H. Chapin speak a lecture somewhere up town. The clergyman was eloquent as usual; his discourse, interlarded with highly-wrought passages of rhetoric, closing with a stirring poetical quotation, so well delivered that the Quaker bard applauded with the rest.

Some one sitting near him inquired, "Do you know, Mr. Whittier, who is the author of that extract?"

"No, I do not. It sounds familiar, and I like the sentiment."

"Why, the lines are yours, Mr. Whittier. You must remember them. They are from your famous anti-slavery odes."

"So they are," said Whittier, after a little reflection, and blushing like a school-girl caught reading her first love-letter. "I really did not recall them. Indeed, they sounded so much better than they ever sounded before that it is not strange that I failed to recognize them."

The poet, thoroughly sincere, did not recover for some time from the embarrassment of outwardly disclaiming his own composition; but has now come to regard it as so good a joke that he tells it himself.

Andrew Jackson was once making a stump speech in a country village out West. Just as he was concluding, Amos Kendall, who sat beside him, whispered, "Tip 'em a little Latin, General; they won't be satisfied without it." The "Hero of New Orleans" instantly thought of a few phrases he knew, and, in a voice of thunder, wound up his speech by exclaiming: "*E pluribus unum. Sine qua non. Ne plus ultra. Multum in parvo.*" The effect was tremendous, and the shouts could be heard for miles.

Foreign.

GLADSTONE'S niece, according to the *Court Journal*, is to be married in May to a captain in the Horse Guards.

THE British Royal Infirmary now admits lady medical students to its wards. There was a hot contest over the question, and the vote was very close.

THE £8,000 which George Eliot received for "Middlemarch" was, according to the London papers, the largest sum ever paid for a work of fiction.

OVER 100 students are now employed at Yeddo in codifying and simplifying the Japanese characters with a view of adapting them to the sounds used in foreign languages.

A FRENCHMAN has invented a new life-preserving apparatus to be used on vessels, which consists of cork hammocks so arranged that a dozen or more of them can be attached together and form a raft.

IN many parts of Germany the children have formed themselves into societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. In some towns of France whole schools, including teachers and pupils, constitute such societies.

As Mr. John Cumming was lately about to begin a lecture on "The Pope and His Work in England," at Folkestone, he was given a telegram from London announcing the death of the Holy Father. The lecture was consequently "toned down," but when the lecturer discovered the hoax his indignation reached a high pitch.

PRESIDENT THIERS lately remarked to a friend, as he touched the movable head of a grotesque Chinese figure and sent it wagging from right to left: "The maggot says No;" then, making it nod up and down, "Now it says Yes." He added, "Well, that is what the Committee (of Thirty) wants to make of me." He continued, smiling, "But I do not think they will succeed."

A Cannibal in Ireland.

An Enniskillen (Ireland) correspondent of a New York paper says: A horrible scene of cannibalism was enacted in Tralee a few days ago. The principal actor in it was a pig-jobber who had long been completely absorbed in the gratification of animal desires and passions. This two-footed brute came home drunk to his poor old mother, who has passed the allotted "three-score years and ten," and the old creature remonstrated with him. A row ensued, in which the mother was knocked down on the floor, and by sheer force one of her legs was broken in two places. This not satisfying him, he commenced to eat the flesh off her arm. A watchman named Mara, who was passing at the time, was attracted by the woman's screams to the house, and on Mara forcing open the door he saw him actually eating the flesh, as if he had a taste for it. The watchman not being able to rescue the poor creature from his savage gluttony, he went off for another watchman, and, on their returning to the house, he was at the same inhuman feast, and his face and breast were all smeared with blood. Word was sent to the police, and the night-patrol, on coming to the house, secured him. The coolness of the ruffian was extraordinary, for he had the audacity to prefer a charge of assault against Mara for attempting to make him desist when he first entered and saw the horrible repast he was indulging in. The poor woman was conveyed to the County Infirmary and placed under the care of Dr. Lawlor, where, on examination, her body was found to be frightfully lacerated; the bone of one arm up to the elbow was quite bare of flesh, and the sinews of the other were quite exposed. It is thought she can hardly survive the treatment of her cruel son. Her depositions were, of course, taken, and the prisoner, who had been in the Bridewell, was transferred to the county-jail for trial at the Assizes.

The Irish University Bill.

The bill introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Premier Gladstone, and the defeat of which has resulted in the dissolution of the Ministry, is a scheme for the establishment of an Irish University upon a plan intended to meet the approbation of both Protestants and Catholics. Briefly stated, it is a proposition for merging the Catholic and Protestant Colleges of Ireland in a University to be liberally endowed, so that like the colleges of Oxford or Cambridge they shall constitute one University, and like them be subject to the control of one central governing body. But, unlike the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the new Irish University is professedly to be non-sectarian in its character. This feature of the institution might readily be accepted as a sensible compromise if the provisions of the bill were certain to insure such a result, but here is where the trouble arises. The Catholics, many of them, see in the bill only a trap for bringing Catholic institutions under Protestant supervision and control, while on the other hand some of the Protestant organs have demonstrated to their own satisfaction that if the measure is carried the Catholics will soon have entire sway in the University.

The President Interviewed.

A New York *Herald* reporter recently interviewed President Grant, who is reported as saying that no changes are to take place in the Cabinet beyond that which Secretary Boutwell's resignation will occasion. Nevertheless, the financial policy of the Administration will not be changed.

He hopes to see the Republic of Spain well established, and thinks that by the end of the year the independence of Cuba will be secured.

No trouble is expected with Hayti, and the President thinks that the Samana Bay scheme will result in the development of that country so that our Government will ultimately annex it for something like $10,000,000 or $15,000,000.

The people of Utah, he says, obey the laws.

He is satisfied with the Louisiana policy.

The Indian peace policy succeeds so well that he has the greatest faith in it.

A visit to St. Louis will be made when the first opportunity in his business will permit.

A BOY eight years old, at Lowell, Mass., spelled 7,000 words without a miss, and he put 100 to the committee and they missed 15.

THE POISONMONGERS who advertise compounds of Fluid Fire and pungent alkalies as "balsamic medicines," "safe and harmless tonics," and "genial invigorants," are worthy of being classed with the old Barnegat wreckers who kindled deceptive beacons, in order to decoy mariners to inevitable death. But a time came when the lures of the coast bandits failed, and a time *has come* when the venders of Bittered Alcohol fail to impress the reading public with a belief in their fictions.

It is due to that conscientious and able physician, Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, to say that he has largely contributed to this desirable end, by providing the world with a Tonic Corrective and Anti-Febrile Vegetable preparation, which accomplishes all that is mendaciously promised on behalf of the alcoholic nostrums. His CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, prepared from botanic productions, now for the first time employed in the pharmacy of civilization, is the leading tonic in every State and Territory of the Union. The fact that this wonderful elixir contains no alcohol, no mineral, no dangerous element, is one of the causes of its immense popularity; another is that as a stomachic invigorant, blood-purifier, alterative, anti-spasmodic and anti-bilious medicine, it is as far ahead of every other preparation as Temperance is ahead of Drunkenness.—[Com.

MEN'S FACES.—There is no mistaking the tale a man's face tells to the student of nature. His life comes out as plain as if it was small-pox. Is the human animal vicious; does he drink; has he any intemperance or demoralizing habits; is he avaricious—it all appears in the plainest colors upon his face, just as unmistakably as his eyes, nose and ears. Alas! how few good, pure, beautiful, temperate faces do we see to-day. The male man, like the male of the other animals, should be the noblest and handsomest in form and feature, and in a few generations he would be if he lived as nature intended he should live. Give us the man with a good face, a fine, honest face, and he can be trusted with this world and the next. Let the reader turn to his mirror and study his own face.

"One Divorce and One Death," By George Wainwright, in LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, is the best story of the year. The March, April and May numbers, which contain it complete, sent for 25 cents. $1.00 per year. LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio. The best and cheapest magazine published.

"G. M. D."

Don't stand aghast with awe and fear, eyes wide open, hair on end, and fingers tightly clinched with the idea that these mysterious symbols are cabalistic signs and represent some secret organization of masked demons, who carry terror and dismay with their midnight prowlings and disperse on the dawn of morning. No! They are only the initials of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, that pleasant medicine which has acquired a National reputation and proven so efficacious in Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption and kindred diseases. For these complaints it has no equal. Sold by all Druggists. 631

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat* and *Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"—[Com.

WE notice that the Agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.—Exchange.*

Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others.—[Com.

A PRUDENT business man will be as careful to insure his life as his goods. Insurance is absolute protection when secured in good companies. Before closing any contract to insure your life examine the plans and look into the practical workings of the old New York Life Insurance Company. If there is an agent of the company in your vicinity, invite him to your place of business and he will give you some interesting facts, and, if not, send to the home office, 346 and 348 Broadway, New York, for a statement of the vast business done, assets, and dividends paid.—[Com.

VOLTAIRE said of Mademoiselle de Livey: "She was so beautiful that I raised my long, thin body, and stood before her like a point of admiration."

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

THERE are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.—[Com.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

The Atmosphere of Spring.

With every change of season we have a change in the hygienic character of the air. In the spring it is impregnated, especially in low-lying, wet districts, with mephitic vapors, which generate chills and fever, rheumatism, indigestion, biliousness and diseases of the organs of respiration. It is, therefore, particularly necessary, at this time of the year, to invigorate and regulate the system so as to enable it to repel the morbid influences to which it is more or less subjected. The stomach should be toned, the bowels freed from obstructions, the blood purified, and the nerves braced and strengthened. This can be easily done. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are everywhere procurable; and in the whole range of remedies and preventives prescribed by the faculty, or recommended through the press, there is not one that combines, in such an eminent degree, great efficiency and perfect harmlessness. It is a positive antidote to malaria. Whoever takes it habitually may breathe the atmosphere of the worst fever and ague locality without danger. Damp and chilling winds make little or no impression on the organization reinforced with this powerful vegetable invigorant, and consequently it is a good safeguard against asthma, coughs, colds, and other pulmonary complaints. It is not recommended as a *remedy* for this latter class of maladies, but simply as a means of strengthening the system against the aerial conditions and changes which so often produce them. As a spring invigorant and alterative, it will be found extremely beneficial to persons who are peculiarly sensitive to unhealthy atmospheric influences.

LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, &c., are speedily relieved, and, if taken in time, permanently cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. You will find it also a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds.

"GOLD is the soul's curtain which hides all its defects from the world," but paper money will buy the Elmwood Collar.—[Com.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES—Choice	11½@ 13½
Common	9 @ 10
HOGS—Dressed	5¾@ 7
COTTON—Middling Upland	19½@
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 90 @ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 65 @ 1 67
CORN	64 @ 67
OATS	47 @ 52
PORK—Mess	16 00 @
LARD	8 5-16@8 11-16
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @ 6 00
Good	5 25 @ 5 75
Medium	4 25 @ 5 00
Common	3 00 @ 3 75
Inferior	1 75 @ 2 25
HOGS—Live	4 70 @ 5 35
Dressed	5 25 @ 5 60
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	10 00 @10 75
Red Winter Extra	7 00 @ 8 50
No. 2 Spring	1 20½@ 1 21
No. 3 Spring	1 09½@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	33 @ 33½
OATS—No. 2	26½@ 26¾
RYE—No. 2	64 @ 65
BARLEY—No. 2	70 @ 72½
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	28 @ 32
EGGS—Fresh	24 @ 25
PORK—Mess	14 65 @14 75
LARD	7 75 @ 7 80
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 22 @ ..
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	32 @ 35
OATS—No. 2	26 @ 27½
RYE	66 @ 68
PORK—Mess	16 00 @16 25
LARD	7¼@ 8¼
HOGS	4 50 @ 5 00
CATTLE	4 25 @ 4 90
CINCINNATI.	
FLOUR	7 75 @ 8 00
WHEAT	1 70 @ 1 72
CORN	39 @ 40
RYE	80 @ 81
OATS	30 @ 38
PORK—Mess	15 25 @ ..
LARD	7½@ 8¼
HOGS	4 15 @ 5 50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 27½@ ..
No. 2	1 20½@ ..
CORN—No. 2	31½@ ..
OATS—No. 2	26 @ ..
RYE—No. 1	80 @ ..
BARLEY—No. 2	74 @ ..
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 70 @ ..
No. 2	1 65 @ ..
CORN	45 @ 46
OATS	37 @ 40
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 68 @ ..
No. 2 Red	1 65 @ ..
CORN	37 @ 39
OATS	33½@ 37

[*Established* 1830.]
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WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
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VALUABLE FARM SEEDS AND BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.—Three specimen copies of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, containing over 100 pages of valuable reading matter, handsomely illustrated with Engravings of Farm Buildings, Blooded Stock, Poultry, Dogs, Birds, &c., and a package of CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN, Imported White OATS and ALSIKE or LUCERN CLOVER, will be sent FREE to all who send two stamps for postage. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkersburg, Chester Co., Pa.

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ESTABLISHED 1854.

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The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$60,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
160th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, April 28th, 1873.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS!
Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH } GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. Cincinnati, O.

5000 AGENTS WANTED. Samples sent free, by mail. Two new articles, salable as flour. Address N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.
Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, R. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to
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No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., post-paid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address—Reisinger Sash Lock Co., No. 418 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa.
[For illustration of this cheapest and best lock, see *Wood's Household Magazine, N. Y. Independent,* etc., etc.]

Cheapest First-Class Sewing Machine!! Only $40. (Don't pay $65 and $80 for a machine, when you can buy one for $40, doing all the various same kinds of work.) Ask for "THE CENTENNIAL," warranted. Address "Centennial" Sewing Machine Company, 1,304 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Agents Wanted through the United States.

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Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women, ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis.

OLD lingering cases of Fever and Ague are just the kind to take Shallenberger's Pills. A permanent cure is immediate. Every druggist keeps them.

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FOR THE LIFE AND TIMES OF
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An unbiased, non-partisan Life of this Great Man, with extended notices of many of his Cotemporary Statesmen and Journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, Royal Octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description address UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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CHICAGO DEPOT—Corner Canal and Madison streets (with Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Pennsylvania, and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R'ys.)
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THE CHEAPEST LAND IN MARKET, for sale by the
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3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska
Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on FIVE and TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT 6 PER CENT. NO ADVANCE INTEREST REQUIRED.
MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.
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THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.
FREE HOMES FOR ALL! MILLIONS OF ACRES of choice Government Lands open for entry under the HOMESTEAD LAW, near this GREAT RAILROAD, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.
Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.
Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET WITH NEW MAPS MAILED FREE EVERYWHERE.
Address,
O. F. DAVIS,
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$500 IN PRIZES.
TWO NEW POTATOES!
Extra Early Vermont. Ten Days Earlier than Early Rose. ENORMOUSLY PRODUCTIVE and of Excellent Flavor. $1 per lb.; 4 pounds by mail, postpaid, for $3.50.
Compton's Surprise, 826 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. $3 per pound, by mail, postpaid.
$500 will be awarded as PREMIUMS to those who produce the Largest Quantity from one pound. Descriptive Circulars of the above, with list of 300 varieties of Potatoes, free to all.
Illustrated Seed Catalogue, 200 pages, with COLORED CHROMO, 25 cents.
A New Tomato, the "ARLINGTON." Early, solid and productive. Price, 25c. per packet.
B. K. BLISS & SONS,
23 Park Place. New York.

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Soda Fountains,
$40, $50, $75 and $100.
GOOD, DURABLE, AND CHEAP!
SHIPPED READY FOR USE.
Manufactured by
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THE ONLY American Musical Instruments of such extraordinary and recognized excellence as to command a wide sale in Europe, notwithstanding competition there with products of cheap labor.
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UNIVERSALLY recommended by eminent musicians as possessing excellencies not attained in any others. See opinions of ONE THOUSAND, in Testimonial Circular.
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PRICES FIXED and as low as consistent with scrupulous employment of only best material and workmanship.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with important information about Organs which may save purchasers from disappointment in purchase of inferior or worthless instruments or payment of high prices, sent free.
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THE LIGHT RUNNING
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Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address: "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

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IS A
PURE BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

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THE YEAST BEST
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TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS.

Employment; $100 per week; agents & others to sell a new article; indispensable to merchants & m'nf'rs. Adrs with stamp E. B. Smith & Co., 95 Liberty st, N.Y.

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And Hardware Dealers
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HENRY DISSTON & SONS
Desire to call attention to the
CELEBRATED SAWS
Of their manufacture. The disastrous fire which occurred at their works November last having caused them to erect new and improved machinery, they are now prepared to execute all orders with immediate dispatch. Their enlarged experience and extensive facilities guarantee them in saying that their saws are SUPERIOR to any others in the WORLD. EVERY SAW WARRANTED. Should any prove defective in Manufacture, a new one will be given in exchange. They also manufacture a large number of labor-saving tools for keeping saws in perfect order, consisting of GUMMERS, SWAGES, SAW SETS, FILES, &c. A trial solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Send for Circulars and Hand-Book for Lumbermen.
HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works,
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Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon scientific principles, by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which should be taken earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, as this is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds.
So successful has the above course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers $500 Reward for a case of "*Cold in Head*" *Ozena* or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

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IS GOOD FOR
Burns and Scalds, Rheumatism,
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Sprains and Bruises, Sore Nipples,
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Galls of All Kinds, Foundered Feet,
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Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.
The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.
Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the *people* say about the Oil.
The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries.*
Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited*. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture
"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."
We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*
Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by
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JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

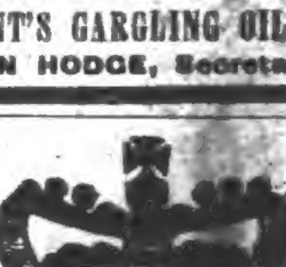

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CURES ALL HUMORS, FROM A COMMON ERUPTION TO THE WORST SCROFULA.
By its use Cancers are cured, and Cancerous tumors are dispersed without the surgeon's knife—Scrofula conquered, and Consumption prevented and cured.
Venereal Diseases, Mercurial and Mineral Poisons, and their effects eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established.
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Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, and Fever Sores are soon removed by this powerful detergent medicine.
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Chronic Diseases, Fever and Ague, Disordered Liver, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, General Debility, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood are conquered, and give way before this most powerful corrector, the King of the Blood.
Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar.
From one to four or five bottles will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Pimples on the Face, Biles, ordinary Eruptions, etc.
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From two to ten bottles will cure bad cases of Dropsy.
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See testimonials in local column. Buffalo, N. Y.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.
These are the only Medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

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TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

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CELEBRATED
Old Style Bitters!
The Best Tonic and Health Giver of the Age—The Famous Blood Purifier and Invigorator.
A Decided Improvement upon any Medicine ever Presented to the World!
PURELY VEGETABLE.
Having been thoroughly and well tried the proprietors have no hesitancy in saying that no preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. All who have used them once will take no other. They are pleasant to the taste and contain more Medicinal properties than any other Bitters made. For Dyspepsia of all kinds and for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases, we defy the world to produce a preparation equal to this. For Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, and Fever and Ague, the Old Style Bitters are unrivalled. They are especially adapted for Females, and contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the weakest physical frame. They will build up and invigorate the weak and debilitated. The Ladies cannot find a Tonic superior to Old Style Bitters. Let all the afflicted give them a fair trial.
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UNION MEDICINE CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.
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Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*
GRAIN may be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT: Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.
SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.
TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principle points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.
Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address
LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST PAUL, MINN.,
Or 23 FIFTH AV., cor. NINTH ST., NEW YORK.

Write for large Illustrated Descriptive Price List of

GREAT WESTERN
GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Double, Single, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, etc., of every kind for men or boys, at very low prices. Guns, $3 to $300; Pistols, $1 to $25.

EVERGREENS (6 to 15 inches) Transplanted. $2 to $5 for 100. Send stamp for descriptive list to BARNES & CO., Young America, Ill.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

Great Medical Book & Secrets for Ladies & Gents. Sent free for 2 Stamps. Address Dr. Bonaparte & Co., Cincinnati, O.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 262.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, March 27th, 1873

Morton's name is gradually shoved to the front by his friends for the Radical succession to the Presidency, in 1876, How nicely he behaved at the downfall of Colfax, and how nicely he fell.

The most remarkable suicide of the time, is that of T. F. Andersen, cashier to Lamberton's bank, Franklin County Pa. He gathered and placed in the fire bank notes bonds, and bank papers to a large amount and then ran home and shot himself.

An eminent financier says: Thirty millions of dollars is what our rascally tariffs charges upon Railroad iron and steel, for the benefit of a few iron manufacturers, and which the owners of the iron house pay annually inte the pockets of said manufacturers. Let our farmers who complain of dear transportation remember this. It is the tariff they must get after if they would have relief.

The extra session of the Senate, called by proclamation of the President, has been thus far barren of results, with the exceptions of confirming the late appointments of postmasters and others, whose appointments comes through those channels. The matter of expelling Senator Caldwell has been the great theme of discussion, but it is not yet decided whether he is good enough to assist in carrying out the "civil service reform," or whether he isn't.

Perhaps you will be able to recall the name of Jason M. Brown. Jason was a member of the Indiana State Senate. Last fall after Mr. Greeley was nominated, Jason's democracy struck in on him. He took the stump against him, and for some time was the lieutenant of Blanton Duncan. Now note the career of this eminent "straignout." President Grant sent to the Senate for conformation, as Secretary of Wyoming Territory, the name of Jason M. Brown of Indiana. The laborer is worthy of his hire, Let the apostate be banished to the wilds of Wyoming.

The concience-smitten members, and ex-members of congress who took money under the salary bill which was not nominated in the bond when they were elected—and the conecience-smitten ones are amazingly (?) few—are donating their ill gotten gains to a variety of subjects. Hoar of Massachusetts, gave his to an educational institution, in his district. Some have emptied the dollars that burn them so into the Treasury of the United States. Ex-Senator Corbett, has donated his, or the people's $250 to the Washington Monument Association. All this is generous, but this was the peoples money, and what if the people didn't wish to donate their meney to those kind of objects.

It is refreshing to know that lovely women reads the papers and is imbued with the spirit of the times: One of them recently entered a Cleveland street car with a poodle.—Seeing this, the mild-mannered man the conductor said in his quietest accents that dogs were not allowed in the car, and that he must put hers out. Whereupon lovely woman softly arose, drew a revolver and pointing it at him with a sort of "shoot him on the spot' expression, she warbled forth: "If this car does not go on, I will make you rub your nose on the floor," and the conductor went out hastily, and the passengers ditto, and the car went on, and so did lovely woman, likewise the poodle,

The President has reappointed all the members of his Cabinet, except Mr. Boutwell, who has been appointed to the Senate. For the Treasury he has appointed William A. Richardson of Massachusetts, who has been assistant Secretary for several years, under Mr. Boutwell. The complete Cabinet is composed of

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

William A. Belknap, Secretary of War.

George E. Robeson, secretary of the Navy.

Columbus Delany, Secretary of the Interior.

William A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury.

John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General.

George H. Williams, Attorney General.

John G. Whetler, New England's favorite poet, one of the pioneers of anti Slavery, makes this remarkable admission, concerning the corruption of the Administration, in a recent letter, concerning Sumner's opposition to the present Administration.

He felt the atmosphere about him thick and foul with bribers and corruption, and greed. He saw the Treasury ringed about like Saturn, with unscrupulous combinations, and cooperation, and it is to be regretted more than wondered at, if he struck out wildly in his indignation, and that his blows fell sometimes on the wrong object

The following is given by the Louisville Medical College, as a good treatment for that dreaded disease cebre spinal menengitis, or spotted fever.

Put ice to the head and along the spine, while the fever lasts; pounded ice eaten or swallowed so as to melt in the stomach; opium in the beginning of the disease, and promide of potash after the fever abates; concentrated nutritious liquid diet, a well ventilated room comfortably warm, are the principal elements of treatment. It is connected with badly drained habitations, damp and badly ventilated lodgings.—These are the homes and sources of the disease. They were made abundently evident as such in the terrible outbreak of the disease in New York in 1872.

The Salary Grab.

The Radical press have but one justification of the salary grab, and that is that some of the Democrats voted for it. But the country will hardly take this view. The Radical party has a large majority in Congress, and through that majority they are enabled to pass or defeat any kind of a bill that is proposed. That party is responsible for the legislation of congress, and must take the responsibility whether it will or not. The bill to increase the salaries, originated with a leading Radical politician, Benjanin F. Butler and through his exertions, mainly, the bill became a law. It is true that the greedy members find no endorsement of their characters, and so far as Butler is concerned, he is probably indifferent whether the country like it or not. He was after the money, and pockets it with as little compunction as he would a well earned fee.

The measure is a fitting ligislative climax to the extortion and corruption that has so disgraced congress for the last few years, and for shameless disregard for the interests of the people, has no parallel in the history of that body. The Radical party must take the responsibility as well as the odium attached to this law, and the people will accept of it as another evidence of the utter disregard of that party of their interests, as well as of the demoralizing effect of the general corruption in Washington.

What an Opportunity he Lost!

Suppose that on the morning of Tuesday March, 4, when the bill increasing the salaries was hanbed to President Grant he had, instead of signing it, sent it back to the House, with such a message as the following.

"I return herewith a bill providing for the increase of salaries without my signature, which I withheld for the following reason.

1. This bill gives me $50,600 for the next four years without regard to the fact that when I accepted the nomination and election I contracted with the people to preform the duties of my office for $25,000 a year. It would be dishonest in me to draw any more by virtue of a bill passed as this one has been, and I refuse the proffer accordingly. Besides, apart from this consideration, the question for increasing the salary of President, was not discussed by the people in the recent election and I do not think that a measure of so serious nature respecting the compensation of their public servants should be passed until they have had an opportunity to express their judgement upon it.

2. I also disapprove of this bill because it increases the salaries of members of Congress, for a period of service all ready performed and paid for. This appears to me to be a more flagrant invasion of popular rights, and common honesty, even than that clause in the bill which doubles the President's Salary"

Suppose President Grant had posessed honor and intelligence enough to send in such a message as this. What a great man he would be in the estimation of the people and what a great man he would be in reality.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Mar. 27th,

at the Court House, at which time the monthly installments will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. CASEBEER, Pres't

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.
Martin S. Runyan
vs.
Mary Hall and
ames M. Hall
Complaint for Partition.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James E. Rose, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Mary Hall and James M. Hall are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 12th day of March 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.
Mary Brandt
vs.
Charles Brandt
Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, her attorney, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Charles Brandt is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of March 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.
Lewis Bell
vs.
Mary E. Bell
Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the Plaintiff, by H. C. Peterson, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Mary E. Bell is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of march 1873.

J. L. LANNING, Clerk.

Stockholders Meeting

OF THE

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R. Company, Ind. Div

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said company for the first annual election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the

SECOND WEDNESDAY OF APRIL, 1873,

being the 9th day of April, A. D. 1873. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. C. QUINCY,
T. HARRISON GARRETT,
GEORGE R. DENNIS,
WM. KEYSER,
WM. W. TAYLER,
JOHN K. COWEN,
Board of Directors of the B., P. & C. Railway Company, Indiana division.

Executors' Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned Executor of the estate of Jacob Maurer will offer for sale at auction, on the premises on

SATURDAY, APRIL 5th, 1873.

the following described land. The north half of the north west quarter of section thirty-four, 34, east in the county of DeKalb and State of Indiana or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts against said estate, not less than 40 acres.

TERMS—One third cash the residue in equal payment at twelve and eighteen months, notes at interest, waiving benefit of appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock p. m.

GEORGE BARNEY, Ex'r.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, August term 1873.
Peter H. Brandon
versus
Jacob Brandon
Complaint No. 40.

Now comes the plaintiff, by Morris & Withers, his attorneys and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob Brandon, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the first Monday of August a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said Court affixed, at Auburn, this 3d day of March, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

LIVER STIMULANT AND CATHARTIC

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
W. B. HURD & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

Main street, north of Court House.

THE

New York Store

No. 90, Columbia Street.

Establish'd 13 Years

Now Opening

100 packages of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the well know brands of

Bleeched & Brown

Sheeting and shirting muslins, new spring prints and chintzes shirting prints, percales and Cambries, etc.

FAMILY LINENS.

A large superior stock of pure Irish bosom linens, sheetings and pillow linens, Table damasks, napkins, and doylies towels, and Towlings, etc., etc., etc.

At very Low Prices.

Our Celebrated

Perinot Kid Glove

1, 2, and 4 Buttons.

A new assortment in street and party colors just opened

ROOT & Co.'s

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

BOOZER AND BLATNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Argola loth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " orded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

C. L. HILL,

DEALER IN

First-Class Pianos, Organs,

AND

All Kinks of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE Fruit House!

AND

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12½ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11¼ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good uba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 23 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1. best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60. best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	13c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filbert's and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50 c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb.	20c, by box.	15c
Fancy Candy	" 25c	" 20c
Chocolate and cream.		30 and 35c

RAISINS and URRANTS

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants. This fruit is conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
uban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Californie Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 200
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 200
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7 00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public School
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Ft.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
T.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
W
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
E
P.F.W.&C.R.R. and F.W.R.&C.R.R. 12-8-25 or 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST or G.F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm, olar, Lunar & tellar observations taken every noon and night.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

See Hill's new ad. this week.

Sale of lean to-night (Thursday).

The editor is ousgespiel this week.

Temperance law on the first page.

A calico ball is talked of in this place.

There is a reason for all this no doubt.

Sugar making is "thin business" this season.

The weather has been contrary to almanics.

It is rumored that another barber is to locate here.

If you want a good cigar go to Davenport's for it.

When is old winter going to "kick up and dust?"

One of saloon keepers can't make usbt exactly dot law out.

Remember the club dance meets next Tuesday.

'Bout time to oil the hinges of the gates for a swing.

The marshal looks at the gutters and side-walks and sighs.

Go to Lasferty's and get yourself one of those spring caps.

Davenport has decidedly the best cigars in town. No fooling.

If you want a good cigar go to Wood & Williams. They keep the best.

The creek has no ice and the juveniles pass the idle waste by playing marble.

The Methodist held quarterly meeting at Corunna, last Saturday and Sunday.

The town cows are in a terrible fix—they can't get into wogon boxes.

Hank Wolf is playing the bass drum without his little blue cape on. H-o-u-w shiftless.

The roads were in a worse condition last Sunday than we ever experienced before.

This Tuesday it looks as if another winter was determined to squall in the lap of Spring.

Another hop will be given at the Lent House, Waterloo, April 1st, 1873. Let some of our boys attend.

The Sedan Hotel will change hands this week Everything was pack up last Sunday—grabe with the rest.

We have already received twelve "Odes to Spring," all claiming to be original and some of them are decidedly so.

The gentle fly will soon put in an appearance, but the Hoosier Fly Catcher is ready for him.

Strangers are daily seeking homes in our town. We should extend cordial greeting.

We saw a man at each end of a colt in front of Beard's, trying to hitch him to a post. They did'nt make it.

The streets, owing to the combined influences of wind and travel, are getting into respectable condition again.

Several of our citizens were at Sedan, last Friday, attending the concert given by Prof. Bennett. They report it good.

If there is no indication of spring in the weather, despondent people can gather some from the onion-sets displayed at the groceries.

The equinoxial storm that has been brewing for sometime, may conclude to quit business on account of the passage of the new Temperance Law.

If McQuiston's black had'nt balked last Sunday, there would have been no need of Dave jumping into the mud. But that was the fun on it.

The pioneer drug store is receiving drugs, medicines and toilet articles daily, and all wanting goods in this line will go to this popular establishment.

Horse Bills.—Having different cuts we are prepared to do horse bills in a tasty manner. We also execute life-like cartoons of jackasses, with appropriate explanations.

The Rev. A. Cone and lady, of Auburn, Ind., formerly Pastor of the M. E. church of this place, was in town yesterday, look ing as hale and hearty as could be.—*Angola Times.*

A man in this place wants a remedy for keeping his boy in nights. Well, Mr., drive a spike through his abdomen into the wall, and if this won't do make him wear patched clothes.

It is an accomplished fact, that by toning and stimulating the nerve structure with an occasional dose of Smolander's Buchu, you invigorate the entire nervous system, remove or counteract kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, female weakness and uterine complaints. It is without doubt the best, safest and surest diuretic alterative and solvent yet discovered.

A couple was married in a saloon at Fort Wayne last week. The justice was treated to a ten cent cigar.

F. D. Ryan, Esq., is preparing for a large trade in the spring. He intends to get new buggies, horses, &c., and every body will find Frank agreeable and pleasant, and always willing to do what is right in his line of business.

We peeped into the old stand of Philip Morell, the other day and found it empty but a few doors south of the railroad we found him established in nice quarters and ready to attend to all calls in the boot and shoe line.

The most original spelling we have yet seen is the following. It beats phonetics. 80 you be—a tub. 80 oh ! pea—a top. Be 80—bat. See 80—cat Pea 80 pat. Are 80—rat. See oh ! double-you—cow See you be—cub. Be you double-tea—butt. See a double all—call.

Our pleasing friend, Captain Rurade of the firm of Root & Co., was in town last week, attending a sale of chattles of one Chas. Brandt who started a country store at Summit, sometime ago purchasing his dry goods stock at the above popular establishment. Brandt was not a success, as his creditors have since learn.

A lady of literary turn writes to know if she can pay for her paper by writing poetry. Well, by jove, we hardly know what to say. The editor is away from home, and we don't like that sort of contracting. However, we'll allow three cents a ton for manuscript poetry, and run the risk. For our part we're in favor of "home talent"

E. V. Long, of this city, has received the appointment of Circuit Judge, for the new District composed of the counties of Kosciusky, Marshall and Fulton. As we said last week—if it is to be a Democrat we are satisfied, because Van is a good lawyer, and perfectly competent to fill the position.—*Indianian.*

The Club Dance, last Friday evening, was a grand affair. This being the first hop the room was not in a proper condition, but on next Tuesday evening it will be all arranged, and another good time will be had. "They say" the best dancers last Friday were, Miss Annie Rainier, of this place, and Miss Mary Eminger, of LaGrange. Let there be a good turn out next Tuesday evening.

The *Press* says that Mr. John Camp, who lives near North Benton, became involved in a quarrel with one of his boys. Coming to blows, another boy took sides with his brother, and they beat and kicked the old man in a fearful manner. Succeeding in getting away from them, he made his way to a neighbor's house, where he remained in a critical condition. The boys are grown up, and remain in possession of the field.

Prof. Hansley, perhaps one of the most accomplished frauds now on the road, writes us an extensive letter. It is not about how he attempted to dead beat this town but much more interesting. He proposes to give himself away as a present and writes to know what thing he should represent, of a useful character.—We don't know of anything he looks more like than that unmentionable article used in chambers. Try it Professor and see if it don't take the house down.

The Dramatic association of Waterloo, will give an entertainment next Friday evening, at the old School Hall, in that place. It will be profitable for our friends generally to be in attendance.

The methodists at Barker's Chaple are having a revival, and twenty-three accessions have been made. Rev. Mr. Baker of Waterloo, was the officiating minister.

We don't believe in signs, but when we see a good-looking girl and a big bashful boy sitting off in one corner alone, at a public entertainment, we generally make up our minds that something is brewing.

At the Old Folks' Hop we heard of a young man who engaged his lady a week or so before-hand, but the evening he went after her she met him in a pleasant manner and politely informed him she would rather (have) Knott. And since the Club Dance we hear a great big rooster complaining, but he blames it to her mother, because he says when he left her, the other evening she was as pleasant as a basket of chips. We expect to see several of our back streets with the chips all cleaned off before next Tuesday.

Shirts.—Doubtless many of our readers have read Shakespear's beautiful lines called the "song of the shirt." We don't know much about the poem as the above would indicate, but if you want to hear the song, stop in at Moderwell & Fowler's Calhoun street corner of Berry, Ft Wayne and listen to the busy hum of a score of workers, all engaged in making shirts, to meet the great demand made upon them by the public. Now, the public won't patronize much unless its a good thing.—This has been proven beyond doubt that this firm keek the best stock of everything from a paper collar down to a pair of socks, in the gents furnishing line, and get you out a cheaper and better fitting pair of shirts than can be obtained elsewhere. Try them and see.

Davenport is doing the largest cigar trade in town. When you want a good smoke go there.

THE LATEST RAILROAD DODGE

An Attempt to Sell Out the Eel River Road.

The Stockholders Expect to Ratify.

The latest news in railroad matters is the attempt made last week to consolidate the Eel River and Hillsdale Roads with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw At a meeting of the Board of Directors of each line, articles were entered into for the object, and the knowing ones are at work to consumate this great achievment We cannot but characterise the whole thing as a stupendous fraud upon the stockholders of the Eel River road. The moment this arrangement is ratified by the stockholders the stock of the Eel River road is virtually wiped out, as far as its marketable value is concerned.—The Saginaw road, being the stronger, will absorb the lesser ones, and those holding stock in the latter may whistle for any return on their investments. In fact it is not denied by the friends of this consolidation that such will be the case. At a time when the Eel River had a fair prospect of realising her long cherished hopes of the final completion of the line east she is asked to attach herself to another, corporation, that will ignore the fact of her existance in a commercial sense.

Are the stockholders ready for this bargain and sale? and are they ready to sacrifice all that has been done in the past. to feed the morbid taste of a few speculating officials, who have done nothing for its present success. To the Board of Directors it has not been a matter of choice They have doubtless discharged their duties faithfully under the circumstances.—We know that President Collins has worked hard and staked more on its success than any other man, and while he is acting consciencioualy and squarly in this movement, we believe that the force of circumstances has had more to do with it than actual mature deliberation.

We are confident that, through the recent developments, the road can be built eastward. It has been argued heretofore by those who should have subscribed that the road would be built in any event and they have not been as liberal in their subscriptions as they would have been, under the assurance that they must raise the amount asked for or loose the road.—But since this consolidation has been talked of they have come to their senses, and are now anxious and willing to do all in their power toward its completion.

Let another effort be made and there is no fear but that it will meet with entire success. There is no necessity for abandoning the project when the prospect of completion is brighter to-day than ever. We believe the stockholders are in favor of the entire completion of the line. A splendid result can now be achieved along the whole line. Let the effort be made and the friends who have stood by its fate for years, will yet see the grand consummation so devoutly wished for, the completion of the road on the original line projected some twenty years ago

This is good weather for hauling sawlogs.

We find in our copy box this morning some resolutions, showing respect to one Irwin. They are too late for this issue.

Oh! the beautiful snow. This morning (Wednesday) at three o'clock the snow fell faster than at any other time this winter. We wasn't there to see, but the hired-girl told us.

Milton B. Hopkins, Superintendent of Public Instruction, has advised Rev. A. J. Douglas, School Examiner of this County that an act passed the Legislature, and been approved by the Governer, requiring the enumeration to be taken between the first day of March and the first day of May of each year, and requiring the trustees to report the same to the School examiner, on or before the first day of May and further requiring the School Examiner to report the enumeration to his office on or before the 15th day of May.—*Col. City Post.*

County Papers.

The New York *Times* says that you might nearly as well forget your churches your academies and school houses, as to forget your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience that your local minister does. It is read eagerly each week from beginning to end. It reaches you all, and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Laying, as it does, on every table, in almost every house, you owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, hight-toned a character as you do from any educator in your midst. It is no sense beneath notice and care—unless you yourself are beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in it's character, it is the sumation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.

We are in receipt of an invitation from the extensive clothing house of M. E. Woodward, of Fort Wayne, to attend the spring opening of their custom department. The beautiful garments, of every imaginable style made at this establishment, mark it as the head quarters in this line, and we have no doubt that when any one, no matter how fastidious or plain he may be, gets into the hands of the experienced cutters employed here; they are sure of a fit to their entire satisfaction.—Call in and see the magnificence of their stock and facilites.

Great Reduction on Teas.

The failure of five of the largest tea importers of New York has broken the tea market. We have taken the advantage of the situation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 50c, 60c 80c and $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50c and 80c, best 1 10. Imperial, 50c, 80c and best 1 10. Oolong, 40c, 50c and 80c, best 95c. Japan, 40c and 50e, best 95c Fruit House.

Coffee, Coffee!

No advance in prices. The excitement in the market is only temporary. We purchased a large stock before the advance and will continue to sell at our old prices:

Best Rio, 25 cents.
Good Rio, 25c.
Old Government Java, 28c
Best roasted Rio, 27c Feb 6.
At the FRUIT HOUSE, Fort Wayne.

A Flourishing Institution.—The Mt. Union College, located at Mt. Union, O near Alliance, is perhaps the most flourishing of all educational institutions in that State. The attendance is very large and so extensive has been the demand that large improvements and additions are being made, and will be made in the future to accommodate all. All persons contemplating a collegiate course will find greater facilities at this place than another. One superior advantage is given from the fact that those who depend upon teaching to defray expenses, can teach fall, winter and spring terms, and attend the regular terms of this college at the same time. Our friends in this section cannot do better than to give it their earnest consideration. For catalogue and particulars, address,

O. N. Hartshorn, Prest.
Alliance, Ohio.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of John Warner, late of said deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

March 24, 1873. THOMAS C. WARNER, Adm.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Walter Burton, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on the 25th day of April, 1873 the undivided two-thirds of the following premises to-wit: The south-west fourth, and the north half of the south-east fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty, 30, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east, DeKalb county, Indiana. Terms of sale, one third cash and the residue in two equal payments 12 and 18 months with notes at interest and without relief from valuation and appraisement laws, with good freehold security. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on said day.

JAMES R. COSPER, Adm'r.
March 27, 1873.

Administrator's Sale.

The undersigned, administrator of the estae of John Warner will offer for sale, APRIL 15th 1873.

The following property, to-wit: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wheat Corn, Oats and Hay. Terms made known on day of sale.

THOMAS C. WARNER, Adm'r.

Nottce to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate,

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Gonser, Administrator of the estate of Philip Abright, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court of said State.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
Jno. Rickel, Att'y for estate.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public orders for custom work promptly attended to.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc ogether with a number of first-class Livery horse respectfully solicit the patrogage of the public romising to use mybest endeavors to give gener satisfaction.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrash-ers.
Plows,
Straw-Cutters
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,
Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARING-OUT SALE!
—AT—
C. ORFF AND CO'S.
5 & 7 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne.

We will offer for the next forty-five days commencing January 11th, [and continuing until the forty-five days are up,] our entire stock of Fancy Domestic

DRY GOODS!

including the whole of our Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, and Fancy Goods

At Actual Cost.

and many styles at even less. We must close out our entire stock of Dress Goods, Furs, Shawls and Fanny Goods, and LOW PRICES must do it.

Look! Look!

at these prices of Dress Goods; they are 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the goods sold before the war

Our entire stock of Cashmeres, including the new shades, reduced			$1.00	worth	1.50
A full line of Colors in Silk and Woolen Velours at			90	"	1.50
All of our Irish and French Poplins reduced to			1.25	"	2.00
All-wool Serges reduced to.	60 c		90		
All-wool Satines reduced to	75 c	worth	100		
All-wool Satines reduced to	50 c	worth	75		
A large line of Japanese Stripes reduced to	55 cents	worth	75	to	85

We shall have to tables in the center of the store filled with Dress Goods at 25, 30 and 40 cents, many of which are worth double the money.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

We will close out our stock of Cloaks at actual first cost. We have some of our very best styles left, and this will be a rare opportunity to buy a handsame cloak for little money.

FURS. FURS.

We have reduced the price of our Sable, Mink, Fitch and Seal-skin Furs fully one-half, and are determined to close them out during the next thirty days.

Our Entire tock of Shawls.

Will be sold at less than they have been offered for the last ten years. We have left some very handsome Ottoman Stripes, also a good assortment of Paisely in long and square, which must be sold.

Beaver Clokings.

$5 00 Beaver reduced to $3.50. $6.00 Beaver reduced to 4.00. One price each of drab blue and brown silk plush, for ladies' and children's Sacques, reduced from $4.00 to 2.50.

Great Reduction in Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods. We have a large stock of this class of goods, and we want to clear them out.

We have the largest stock of Corzets in the city, and they have been reduced with all other goods.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

During our sale we will sell our best prints at 10c, our heaviest brown muslin 12½c, our fine brown muslin 12½c, 200 pieces of soft-finished Bleached Muslin at 12½c

Remember this sale will continue for the next forty days, commencing January 11.

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INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Autumn Leaves, second pensee Melodique, Frey, 35 Belisario, fantasie, Kinkel, 35. *Rustic Beauty March, Kinkle, 35. *Sunbeam March, Skeats, 35. *Johnnie's March, Kinkle, 35. *Bertie's Schottische, Kinkle, 35. *Jimmie's Schottische, Kinkle, 35. *Hattie's Waltz, Kinkle, 35. *Sweet Sixteen, Waltz, Kinkle, 35. Evening Zephyrs Waltz, Pacher. 30. Bird of Beauty Waltz, Young, 30. Switch off Galop, Kinkle, 35. *Kittie's Polka, Pacher, 35. Ray of Sunshine Polka, Pacher, 35. Glistening Stars Polka de Salon, Feine, 50. *Eddie's Polka, Kinkel, 35. *Harry's Polka, Kinkle, 35. Smile of Beauty Polka, Young, 30c.

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AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THOMAS F. ANDERSON, cashier of a bank at Franklin, Pa., recently set fire to the notes, bonds and papers of the institution, and then shot himself through the head....George Francis Train, who is confined in the New York Tombs, insists that he is insane, and a medical commission has been appointed to determine the question.

LARGE numbers of orders are being received at New York from Europe to purchase wooden vessels to replace the iron ones lost in the last year's gales. Some brokers say they find find it impossible to fill their commissions fast enough.

AT Syracuse, N. Y., the other day, a young man named Keeler brutally murdered his cousin—Miss Ida Spencer, aged 14—by beating out her brains with an iron bar. The motive for the crime is unknown....The prohibitionists of Rhode Island have nominated a full ticket for State officers.

THE office of the President of the Pennsylvania and Western railroad was robbed in New York, recently, of $168,000 in bonds....The famous New York prison, known as the Tombs, is to be demolished and replaced by a new structure....The medical commission appointed at New York to examine the mental condition of George Francis Train report him to be a man of good education and brilliant intellect, but undoubtedly of unsound mind. It is probable he will be turned loose, as he is not regarded as a dangerous man, and therefore not a fit subject for commitment to an asylum. Train's latest assertion is that in 30 days not one stone in the bastile shall be left standing upon another, and that the streets of New York are to run with blood.

THE lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature has refused, by a vote of 49 to 167, to rescind the resolution censuring Senator Sumner.

The West.

THE political excitement at Salt Lake has died out, the utmost good nature exists between Mormons and Gentiles, and the business prospects are said to be unusually promising....There were two hangings in Illinois on Friday, the 14th of March—George Driver, at Chicago, for the murder of his wife, in November last; and John Marion Osborne, at Knoxville, Knox county, for the murder of Mrs. Adelia M. Matthews, in August, 1872....The German Savings Bank at Kansas City, Mo., was recently burglarized to a heavy amount....John Kelsey was shot at Centerville, O., the other day, by Miss Ella Benham, a discarded lover....Nevada has been having a little speck of internal war. The Lieutenant-Governor refused to surrender the office of Warden of the Penitentiary, and conform to the new law detaching the two offices, whereupon Gov. Bradley marched upon the Penitentiary with militia and cannon, and forced the surrender of the rebellious officer, who will probably be impeached....A proposition has been introduced into the Michigan Legislature for the appointment of Railway Commissioners, who shall have power to enforce the general railway law and have a supervision of all police regulations concerning railways in the State....An effort will be made for another conference with Capt. Jack, the Modoc chief, though there is little hope of a peaceful settlement....The epizootic is raging throughout Arizona, and stage travel and the mails are much delayed....D. A. Mahoney, editor of the Dubuque *Telegraph*, has sued the city of Dubuque for $10,000 damages sustained by a fall on the slippery pavement, which resulted in a broken arm.

A NEW peace commission has been organized to treat with the Modoc Indians, Capt. Jack having expressed a desire to have another conference.

EMMA HALE, a waiter in the Fisher House, Three Rivers, Mich., committed suicide last week by taking strychnine....A German, named Albert Goetz, was murdered in a dance-house in Chicago, on St. Patrick's day, by a party of roughs, who literally cut his throat from ear to ear....The farmers in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Ill., report that at least one-half, if not two-thirds, of the honey bees have been killed by the severe winter just past.

THE strike of the locomotive engineers in Missouri has ended in the submission of the strikers....A little four-year-old boy was killed in Chicago, the other day, by a wooden figure of an Indian in front of a cigar store falling upon him....Lieut. Frederick Grant, son of the President, has been assigned to duty on Gen. Sheridan's staff, at Chicago.

The South.

THE Annual Conference of the Methodist Church has found the Rev. Dr. Huston, of Baltimore, guilty of the crime charged against him, and decreed his expulsion. The matter will be appealed to the General Conference.

ROBERT E. LEE, JR., son of the late Gen. Lee, is the prospective Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia....The Falls City Tobacco Bank robbery, at Louisville, foots up $350,000. The bank offers a reward of $50,000 for the return of the bonds, or 25 per cent. of the amount returned, and no questions asked; also, offers a reward of $500 each for the capture of the burglars.

THE Memphis and Little Rock railroad was recently sold at auction for $15,000.

THROUGH trains are now run from Galveston to St. Louis by the Texas Central road.

THE Tennessee Legislature has decided to leave the regulation of the liquor traffic to local option....Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, has given $500,000 toward the proposed Methodist University at Nashville, Tenn....The venerable wife of Hon. Reverdy Johnson died in Baltimore, a few days ago, aged 70 years.

Washington.

THE President has appointed Rev. Edward Payson Smith, of New York, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs....A Washington correspondent says: "The country has been generally misinformed in relation to Congressional legislation with regard to the postal laws this session. The Farnsworth bill, reducing letter postage to 2 cents, and providing for the prepayment of postage on mail matter, passed the House, but failed in the Senate. There was an amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill, which repeals all existing acts with regard to free mail matter. This, of course, includes exchanges between newspapers and free postage on papers circulated in the counties where they are published. The law takes effect on the 1st of July."....The statement that the Attorney General had decided that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad is at Council Bluffs instead of at Omaha seems to be premature, as he still has the matter under consideration....The President has designated for appointment as Cadet Midshipman-at-Large Frank Crockey, of Iowa, son of the late Brig. Gen. M. G. Crockey, formerly of DesMoines....Among the recent appointments of Postmasters are the following: Arthur D. Downs, Wyandotte, Kan.; Simon Molz, Hayes City, Kan.; Frederick D. Richter, Council Grove, Kan.; M. R. Baldwin, Elgin, Ill.; Gustavus A. Pfrangle, Aurora, Ill.; William C. Stewart, Marengo, Ill.; John J. Karnew, Fort Wayne, Ind.; John B. Tyer, Wabash, Ind.; H. M. Redington, Elyria, O.; Thomas W. Colter, Coshocton, O.; H. B. Clark, Newark, O.; Henry Stevenson, Greenville, O....The report that David Blakely, of the Post, Pension Agent at Chicago, is to be removed, is authoritatively denied.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: George W. French, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; J. P. Kidder, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota; Henry King, Postmaster at Topeka, Kan.; Collectors of Internal Revenue—Lewis Weitzel, for the First Ohio District; John W. Ross, for the Fifth Indiana District; Col. E. Nutt, for the Fifth Iowa District....The President will visit St. Louis in April.

THE President has pardoned two more Ku-Klux out of the Albany Penitentiary....Over five tons of worn-out plates for stamping bank-notes were recently destroyed by melting, at the navy yard at Washington, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE books and records of the Credit Mobilier Company have been confiscated and turned over to the Attorney-General of the United States, to be used by him in the suits authorized by the Credit Mobilier act against sundry individuals in behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company....Rev. Edward Payson Smith has been confirmed as Commissioner of Indian Affairs....Judge Richardson succeeds Mr. Boutwell as Secretary of the Treasury....Appointments by the President: Postmasters—J. R. Jackson, Union City, Ind.; D. W. Vorles, New Albany, Ind.; William A. Howell, Washington, Ind.; Wm. M. Winkler, Columbus, Ind.; Daniel N. Gross, Naperville, Ill.; F. A. Monson, Sandwich, Ill.; Edward S. Smith, Batavia, Ill.; Mrs. L. A. Corry, Ashtabula, O.; J. F. Curran, Delaware, O.; B. F. Hegler, Attica, Ind.; L. A. Burnett, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. M. Ellsworth, Lowell, Mich.; E. W. Merrill, Muskegon, Mich.; A. B. Turner, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Asa Reynolds, Grand Haven, Mich.; James H. Morris, Albia, Iowa. Surveyors of Customs—R. H. Stephenson, Cincinnati, O.; Philip Hornbeck, Evansville, Ind.; Thomas Steele, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George Fisher, Cairo, Ill.; A. T. Titler, Alton, Ill.; James B. Luse, Louisville, Ky.

THE President has appointed Gen. J. D. Webster Assistant Treasurer at Chicago....Jason Brown, the Indiana Democrat who made the fight in his State against Greeley, has been appointed by the President Secretary of Wyoming Territory....The rush for office since the 4th of March has far exceeded that four years since, when President Grant first entered the White House....Ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury....The following additional appointments have been made by the President: Collectors of Internal Revenue—Richard H. Whiting, Fifth District of Illinois; Wm. R. Sapp, Thirteenth District of Ohio; Henry Harnden, Second District of Wisconsin; S. H. Bailey, Fourth District of Michigan; Alexis Cape, Sixteenth District of Ohio. Postmasters—W. S. Krake, Ravenna, O.; Wm. Jackson, Rock Island, Ill.; James Newsby, Cambridge City, Ind.; P. Ooner, Upper Sandusky, O.; R. J. Tompkins, Mount Carroll, Ill.; F. M. Cassiday, Winterset, Iowa.

THE President has commuted the sentence of the murderer O'Brien, of Washington, to imprisonment for life....Minister Mori, for a long time Japanese Minister to this country, has left Washington for Japan....Frederick T. Low, our Minister to China, has resigned. It is said his successor will be either ex-Senator Cole or Nye....Samuel H. Elber has been appointed by the President Governor of Colorado, in place of Gov. McCook, resigned....The following nominations were sent to the Senate on the 20th: Cyrus J. Scofield, United States Attorney for Kansas. Registers of Land Office—Wm. H. Fellers, Duluth, Minn.; John P. Owen, Taylor's Falls, Minn. Receivers of Public Moneys—Lewis Lewiston, Duluth, Minn; James C. Bradin, Litchfield, Minn.

Foreign.

A REMARKABLE phenomenon was witnessed recently in the town of San Ignacia, Sinaloa, Mexico. There was quite a shower of quicksilver, fine drops of mercury falling everywhere and covering the plants....The French Assembly, by a vote of 411 to 234, has adopted the constitutional project of the Committee of Thirty. It gives no permanent form to the government beyond investing the present Assembly with full constituent powers, and creating a second chamber. In both these matters, despite the pronounced bias of the committee against him when it began its deliberations, Thiers has won substantially the ground he claimed.

LONDON advices of the 16th indicate that there will be no change in the British Ministry, at least not for the present....Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, died recently at Florence, Italy....Ex-King Amadeus has formally reassumed his rights as an Italian citizen....A reaction is reported among the Spanish radicals in favor of an indivisible Republic as opposed to the federal system.

ADVICES from Vera Cruz say that several large expeditions are on foot there, and will start soon to the aid of the Cuban patriots....The new treaty between France and Germany, providing for the evacuation of the French provinces, signed at Berlin a few days ago, has been published. The German forces are to evacuate all places they now hold in France by the 1st of July, with the exception of Verdan and vicinity, from which they are to withdraw on the 5th of September....Pere Hyacinthe has begun to preach in Geneva with marked effect. His congregations are very large, and he is fast gaining adherents....It is rumored that a marriage has been contracted between the Duke of Edinburgh and a daughter of the Czar of Russia.

AN immense demonstration by the Irish population in favor of home rule in Ireland and amnesty for imprisoned Fenians, was held in Hyde Park, London, on St. Patrick's day. Strange to say, there was little or no disturbance.

THE annual budget of the French Government shows a gratifying condition of the public funds. There is now in the treasury half the sum due Germany....Three shabbily-dressed men, believed to be Americans, have been arrested in Cork, Ireland, while attempting to deposit $12,000 in a bank. They are supposed to be the parties who recently committed frauds on the Bank of England.

THE three Americans arrested in Cork on suspicion of being implicated in the Bank of England frauds have been released, nothing being found to criminate them....A serious riot between Englishmen and Irishmen occurred at Wolverhampton, near Birmingham, recently. At least 3,000 persons were engaged in the conflict. Firearms and knives were freely used, and there was much blood shed, though no cases of fatal injury are reported....Francisco Salmeron has been elected President of the Spanish Assembly....The French Assembly has ratified, without a dissenting voice, the treaty for the payment of the war indemnity and the evacuation of French territory.

Fires.

MARCH 14.—Cincinnati, O.; loss, $10,000....Iowa City, Iowa; $15,000 to $20,000....Savannah, Mo.; $12,000....Spring Valley, O.; $50,000....Kansas City, Mo.; $50,000....Cedar Rapids, Iowa; $3,000....Evansville, Ind.; $3,000....The ship John Parker, with 3,513 bales of cotton, was burned at New Orleans; loss upward of $500,000.

MARCH 16.—At Elyra, O.; a large part of the business portion of the town was destroyed, involving a loss of about $200,000....Mansfield, O.; the National Hotel was destroyed, and one of the guests burned to death....Quincy, Ill.; the Quincy Agricultural Works were burned; loss, $50,000....A shanty was destroyed by fire near Chicago, and an old man and his little grandson, who were asleep in the house, were burned to cinders.

MARCH 17.—Ogdensburg, N. Y.; loss, $200,000....New York city; loss, $35,000....Lawrenceburg, Ky.; four-fifths of the town destroyed; loss, $250,000....Norristown, Pa.; loss, $30,000....Iowa Falls, Iowa; loss, $20,000.

MARCH 18.—At Mahoney City, Pa.; loss, $20,000....Centerville, O.; the largest portion of the town burned; loss heavy....Cincinnati, O.; loss, $35,000....New Hamburg, N. Y.; loss, $50,000....Macon, Ga.; twenty-five buildings destroyed; loss not stated....Cedar Falls, Iowa; loss, $25,000.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

THURSDAY, March 13.—The committee to audit and control contingent expenses was ordered continued, and authorized to sit during recess....Alcorn, from the Committee on Elections, offered a resolution for the expulsion of Caldwell, of Kansas. Under the rules the resolution lies over at least one day. A resolution was offered declaring that the Senate has the right to reject any Senator-elect whose election is shown to be tainted with fraud. The resolutions declaring Caldwell's election illegal were discussed by Logan, Alcorn, and others.

FRIDAY, March 14.—The Vice-President presented a memorial asking that the papers as to the Kansas Senatorial election be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Elections....A resolution was offered and laid over authorizing the Committee on Commerce, during recess, to investigate what steamship lines should be subsidized; also, as to the expediency of granting bounties to shipbuilders, etc....The Caldwell case was discussed by Scott and others, and the Senate adjourned without taking action on the case.

MONDAY, March 17.—The Vice-President submitted papers signed by members of the Missouri Legislature charging corruption in the election of Bogy as Senator from that State, which were referred to the Committee on Elections....The credentials of Senator Boutwell were presented, and he was sworn in....The Caldwell case was further discussed.

TUESDAY, March 18.—Bogy, of Missouri, asked an investigation of the charges of bribery made against him....The Caldwell case was further discussed without action being taken....A resolution was offered authorizing the Committee on Transportation to sit during recess, and to report at the next session on the subject of transportation between the interior and the seaboard.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.—The Senate refused to take up the resolution proposing that the previous question may be demanded by a majority vote, etc....The Caldwell case was discussed by Conkling against the resolutions declaring the election void.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The Executive.

President of the United States—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.

Vice-President and President Senate—Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish, of New York.

Secretary of Treasury—George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of War—William W. Belknap, of Iowa.

Secretary of Navy—George M. Robeson, of New Jersey.

Secretary of Interior—Columbus Delano, of Ohio.

Postmaster-General—J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland.

Attorney-General—George H. Williams, of Oregon.

The Forty-third Congress

began on the 4th of March, and will end March 3, 1875. Names of members marked with an * hold over or have been re-elected; those marked with a † are contested. Democrats are in italics, Liberal Republicans in small caps, and Administration Republicans in roman.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.	*George Goldthwaite*,*	*Francis W. Sykes*,† George E. Spencer.*†
ARKANSAS.	Powell Clayton,*	Silas W. Dorsey.
CALIFORNIA.	*Eugene Casserly*,*	Aaron A. Sargent.
CONNECTICUT.	Wm. A. Buckingham,*	Orris S. Ferry.
DELAWARE.	*Thomas F. Bayard*,*	*Eli Saulsbury*.*
FLORIDA.	Abijah Gilbert,*	Simon B. Conover.
GEORGIA.	*Thomas M. Norwood*,*	*John B. Gordon*.
ILLINOIS.	John A. Logan,*	Richard J. Oglesby.
INDIANA.	Daniel D. Pratt,*	Oliver P. Morton.*
IOWA.	George G. Wright,*	William B. Allison.
KANSAS.	Alexander Caldwell,*	John J. Ingalls.
KENTUCKY.	*John W. Stevenson*,*	*Thomas C. McCreery*.
LOUISIANA.	J. Rodman West,*	*W. L. McMillan*,† P. B. S. Pinchback.†
MAINE.	Hannibal Hamlin,*	Lot M. Morrill.*
MARYLAND.	*William T. Hamilton*,*	*George R. Dennis*.
MASSACHUSETTS.	CHARLES SUMNER.*	George S. Boutwell.
MICHIGAN.	Zachariah Chandler,*	Thomas W. Ferry.*
MINNESOTA.	Alexander Ramsey,*	William Windom.*
MISSISSIPPI.	Adelbert Ames,*	James L. Alcorn.*
MISSOURI.	CARL SCHURZ,*	*Louis V. Bogy*.
NEBRASKA.	THOMAS W. TIPTON,*	Phineas W. Hitchcock.*
NEVADA.	William M. Stewart,*	John P. Jones.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Aaron H. Cragin,*	Banbridge Wadleigh.
NEW JERSEY.	*John P. Stockton*,	Fred. T. Frelinghuysen.*
NEW YORK.	REUBEN E. FENTON,*	Roscoe Conkling.*
NORTH CAROLINA.	*Matthew W. Ransom*,*	*Augustus S. Merrimon*.
OHIO.	*Allen G Thurman*,*	John Sherman.*
OREGON.	*James K. Kelly*,*	John H. Mitchell.
PENNSYLVANIA.	John Scott,*	Simon Cameron.*
RHODE ISLAND.	WILLIAM SPRAGUE,*	Henry B. Anthony.*
SOUTH CAROLINA.	Thomas J. Robertson,*	John J. Patterson.
TENNESSEE.	William G. Brownlow,*	*Henry Cooper*.*
TEXAS.	Joseph W. Flanagan,*	MORGAN C. HAMILTON.*
VERMONT.	George F. Edmunds,*	Justin S. Morrill.*
VIRGINIA.	John F. Lewis,*	*John W. Johnston*.*
WEST VIRGINIA.	Arthur I. Boreman,*	*Henry G. Davis*.*
WISCONSIN.	Matthew H. Carpenter,*	Timothy O. Howe.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.
At large—Alex. White.
At large—C. C. Sheets.
1. FRED. G. BROMBERG.
2. James T. Rapier.
3. Charles Pelham.
4. Charles Hayes.*
5. *John H. Caldwell*.
6. *Joseph H Sloss*.*

ARKANSAS.
At large—WM. J. HYNES.
1. *Lucien C. Gause*.
2. Oliver P. Snyder.
3. *Thomas M. Gunter*.

CALIFORNIA.
1. Charles Clayton.
2. H. Frank Page.
3. *John K. Luttrell*.
4. Sherman O. Houghton.

CONNECTICUT.
Four members to be chosen April 17.

DELAWARE.
At large—Jas. R. Lofland.

FLORIDA.
At large—J. T. Walls.*
At large—Wm. J. Purman.

GEORGIA.
1. *Morgan Rawls*.
2. Richard H. Whiteley.*
3. Philip Cook.
4. *Henry R. Harris*.
5. James C. Freeman.
6. *James H. Blount*.
7. *Pierce M. B. Young*.*
8. *Alexander H. Stephens*
9. *Hiram P. Bell*.

ILLINOIS.
1. John B. Rice.
2. Jasper D. Ward.
3. Charles B. Farwell.*
4. Stephen A. Hurlbut.
5. Horatio C. Burchard.*
6. John B. Hawley.*
7. Franklin Corwin.
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Granville Barriere.
10. William H. Ray.
11. *Robert M. Knapp*.
12. *James C. Robinson*.*
13. John McNulta.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *John R. Eden*.
16. James S. Martin.
17. *William R. Morrison*.
18. Isaac Clements.
19. *Samuel S. Marshall*.*

INDIANA.
At large—Godlove S. Orth.
At large—Wm. Williams.*
1. *William E. Niblack*.
2. *Simeon K. Wolfe*.
3. *William S. Holman*.
4. Jeremiah M. Wilson.*
5. John Coburn.*
6. Morton C. Hunter.
7. Thomas J. Cason.
8. James N. Tyner.*
9. JOHN E. NEFF.
10. Henry V. Saylor.
11. Jasper Packard.*

IOWA.
1. George W. McCrary.*
2. Aylett R. Cotton.*
3. William G. Donnan.*
4. Henry O. Pratt.
5. James Wilson.
6. William Loughridge.
7. John A. Kasson.
8. James W. McDill.
9. Jackson Orr.*

KANSAS.
At large—David P. Lowe.*
At large—S. A. Cobb.
At large—W. A. Phillips.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Edward Crossland*.*
2. *John Young Brown*.
3. *Charles W. Milliken*.
4. *William B. Read*.*
5. *Elijah D. Standeford*.
6. *William E. Arthur*.*
7. *James B. Beck*.*
8. *Milton J. Durham*.
9. *George M. Adams*.*
10. *John D. Young*.

LOUISIANA.
At large—G. H. SHERIDAN.
1. *Effingham Lawrence*.†
2. *Randall L. Gibson*.†
3. Chester B. Darrall.*
4. *Edward C. Davidson*.†
5. Frank Morey.*

MAINE.
1. John H. Burleigh.
2. William P. Frye.*
3. James G. Blaine.*
4. Samuel F. Hersey.
5. Eugene Hale.*

MARYLAND.
1. *Ephraim K. Wilson*.
2. *Stevenson Archer*.*
3. *William G. O'Brien*.
4. *Thomas Swann*.*
5. William J. Albert.
6. Lloyd Lowndes.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. James Buffington.*
2. Benj. W. Harris.
3. William Whiting.
4. Samuel Hooper.*
5. Daniel W. Gooch.
6. Benjamin F. Butler.*
7. Ebenezer R. Hoar.
8. John M. S. Williams.
9. George F. Hoar.*
10. Alvah Crocker.
11. Henry L. Dawes.*

MICHIGAN.
1. Moses W. Field.
2. Henry Waldron.*
3. George Willard.
4. Julius C. Burrows.
5. Wilder D. Foster.*
6. Josiah W. Begole.
7. Omar D. Conger.*
8. Nath'l B. Bradley.
9. Jay A. Russell.

MINNESOTA.
1. Mark H. Dunnell.*
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. John T. Averill.*

MISSOURI.
1. Edwin O. Stanard.
2. *Erastus Wells*.*
3. *William H. Stone*.
4. *Robert Hatcher*.
5. *Richard J. Bland*.
6. Harrison E. Havens.
7. *Thos. T. Crittenden*.
8. *Abram Comingo*.*
9. Isaac C. Parker.
10. *Ira B. Hyde*.
11. *John B. Clarke, Jr.*
12. *John M. Glover*.
13. *Aylett H. Buckner*.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. *Lucius Q. C. Lamar*.
2. Albert R. Howe.
3. Henry W. Barry*
4. Jason Niles.
5. George C. McKee.*
6. John R. Lynch.

NEBRASKA.
At large—L. Crounse.

NEVADA.
At large—*C. W. Kendall*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1. Alley W. Hibbard.
2. Samuel N. Bell.
3. H. W. Parker.

NEW JERSEY.
1. John W. Hazelton.*
2. Samuel A. Dobbins.
3. Amos Clark, Jr.
4. *Robert Hamilton*.
5. William W. Phelps.
6. Marcus L. Ward.
7. Isaac W. Scudder.

NEW YORK.
At large—L. Tremain.
1. Henry J. Scudder.
2. *John G. Schumaker*.
3. Stewart L. Woodford.
4. Philip S. Crooke.
5. *William R. Roberts*.*
6. *James Brooks*.*
7. *Thomas J. Creamer*.
8. John B. Lawson.
9. David B. Mellish.
10. *Fernando Wood*.*
11. *Clarkson N. Potter*.
12. Charles St. John.
13. JOHN O. WHITEHOUSE.
14. *David M. De Witt*.
15. *Ely Perry*.*
16. James S. Smart.
17. Robert S. Hale.
18. William A. Wheeler.*
19. Henry H. Hathorn.
20. Daniel Wilber.
21. Clinton L. Merriam.*
22. Ellis H. Roberts.*
23. William E. Lansing.*
24. R. Holland Duell.*
25. Clinton D. McDougall.
26. William H. Lamport.*
27. Thomas C. Platt.
28. H. Boardman Smith.*
29. Freeman Clarke.*
30. George G. Hoskins.
31. Lyman K. Bass.
32. Walter L. Sessions.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. Clinton L. Cobb.*
2. Chas. R. Thomas.*
3. *Alfred M. Waddell*.*
4. William A. Smith.
5. *James M. Leach*.*
6. *Thomas S. Ashe*.
7. *William M. Robbins*.
8. *Robert B. Vance*.

OHIO.
1. *Milton Sayler*.
2. HENRY B. BANNING.
3. John Q. Smith.
4. Lewis B. Gunkel.
5. *Charles N. Lamison*.*
6. Isaac R. Sherwood.
7. *Lawrence T. Neal*.
8. William Lawrence.
9. James W. Robinson.
10. Charles Foster.*
11. Hezekiah S. Bundy.
12. *Hugh J. Jewett*.
13. *Milton I. Southard*.
14. *John Berry*.
15. William P. Sprague.*
16. Lorenzo Danforth.
17. L. D. Woodworth.
18. James Monroe.*
19. James A. Garfield.*
20. Richard C. Parsons.

OREGON.
At large—Jos. G. Wilson.

PENNSYLVANIA.
At large—Lemuel Todd.
At large—G. W. Scofield.*
At large—Chas. Albright.
1. *Samuel J. Randall*.*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. Leonard Myers.*
4. William D. Kelley.*
5. Alfred C. Harmer.*
6. James S. Biery.
7. Wash'n Townsend.*
8. *Heister Clymer*.
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. John W. Killinger.*
11. *John B. Storm*.
12. L. D. Shoemaker.*
13. Jas. D. Strawbridge.
14. John B. Packer.*
15. *John A. Magee*.
16. John Cessna.
17. *R. Milton Speer*.*
18. Sobieska Ross.
19. Carlton B. Curtis.
20. Hiram L. Richmond.
21. Alexander W. Taylor.
22. James S. Negley.*
23. Ebenezer McJunkin.*
24. William S. Moore.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Benj. T. Eames.*
2. Jas. M. Pendleton.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.
At large—Rich'd H. Cain.
1. Joseph H. Rainey.*
2. Alonzo J. Ransier.
3. Robert B. Elliott.*
4. Alex. S. Wallace.*

TENNESSEE.
At large—H. Maynard.*
1. Roderick R. Butler.*
2. Jacob M. Thornburg.
3. William Crutchfield.
4. *John M. Bright*.
5. Horace Harrison.
6. *Wash. C. Whitthorne*.*
7. *John D. C. Atkins*.
8. David A. Nunn.
9. Barbour Lewis.

TEXAS.
At large—*Roger Q. Mills*.
At large—*Asa H. Willie*.
1. *William S. Herndon*.*
2. *William P. McLean*.
3. *DeWitt C. Giddings*.*
4. *John Hancock*.*

VERMONT.
1. Chas. W. Willard.*
2. Luke P. Poland.*
3. George W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.
1. John B. Sener.
2. James H. Platt, Jr.*
3. J. Ambler Smith.
4. Wm. H. H. Stowell.*
5. *Alexander M. Davis*.*
6. *Thomas Whitehead*.
7. *John T. Harris*.*
8. *Eppa Hunton*.
9. *Rees T. Bowen*.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. *Benjamin Wilson*.†
2. *Benjamin F. Martin*.†
3. *Frank Hereford*.*

WISCONSIN.
1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Gerry W. Hazelton.*
3. J. Allen Barber.*
4. *Alexander Mitchell*.*
5. *Charles A. Eldridge*.*
6. Philetus Sawyer.
7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.*
8. Alexander S. McDill.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.
Richard C. McCormick.*

COLORADO.
Jerome B. Chaffee.*

DAKOTA.
Moses K. Armstrong.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Norton P. Chipman.*

IDAHO.
John Hailey.

MONTANA.
Martin Maginnis.

NEW MEXICO.
A delegate will be chosen in September, 1873.

UTAH.
George Q. Cannon, M.

WASHINGTON.
Obadiah B. McFadden.

WYOMING.
William R. Steele.

RECAPITULATION.

Senate—74 members. Democrats, 19; Republicans, 46; Liberal Republicans, 6; vacancy, 1 (Mass.); contested, 2 (Alabama and Louisiana).

House of Representatives—292 members. Democrats, 87; Republicans, 187; Liberal Republicans, 5; vacancies, 7 (Connecticut and New Hampshire); contested, 6 (Louisiana and West Virginia).

Delegates—10. Democrats, 5; Republicans, 3; Mormon, 1; vacancy, 1 (New Mexico).

Railroad Development in the South.

The Memphis *Appeal* says: The rapid extension of railroads throughout the South has never had a parallel in its own history, and is scarcely excelled even in the great Northwest. In one respect, at least, the South stands ahead of any competition—economy of the construction of its roads, the strength of their financial management, and their sound reputation in the leading money centers. This we may truthfully state, with but few exceptions, is the general estimation in which Southern railroads are held here. We attribute this very largely to the fact that, in a great degree, the people themselves, in the several States where roads are under construction or completed, have put their own shoulders to the wheel and helped along the car of progress. They have taken stock by granting the right of way, by working out contracts, by furnishing timbers, and subscribing money. They have not first sought to issue a large amount of wildcat stock, based upon promised security, to throw upon the market at whatever it might bring. The consequence is good, strong, healthy, paying roads all over the South, and more in rapid process of construction.

The Southern people are at last becoming thoroughly aroused to the importance of the development of all their material resources, and they know that the first step is to secure ample and cheap transportation facilities. Now let them be wise enough to insist that these facilities be cheap—that is absolutely necessary to secure the full advantages of the great increase in railroad lines throughout the South.

The Bachelor.

Where is there a more pitable object on earth than a man who has no amiable woman interested in his welfare? How dismal does his disconsolate room appear when he comes home at night weary and hungry, and sees a barren table and a lonely pillow, which looks like the white urn of every earthly enjoyment. See the old bachelor in the dark afternoon of life, when his heart is sinking in its sunderance! Not a solitary memory gleams over his opening grave! No weeping wife to bend like a comforting angel over his dying pillow, and wipe the death damp from his brow! No fond daughter to draw his chilly hand into the soft pressure of hers, and warm his icy blood with reviving fires of availing affection! No manly boy to link his breaking name with the golden chain of honorable society, and bind his history in the vast volumes of the world he is leaving forever! He has eaten, and drank, and died, and earth is glad she's got rid of him, for he had little else to do than to cram his soul into the circumference of a sixpence; and no human being save his washerwoman will breathe a sigh at his funeral.

HOW SOIL WAS MADE.—Prof. Agassiz says that all the materials on which agricultural progress depends are decomposed rocks, not so much those that underlie the soil, but those on the surface, and ground to powder by the rasping of the glaciers. Ice all over the continent is the agency that has ground out more soil than all other agencies put together. The penetration of the water into the rocks, frosts and baking suns have done something, but the glaciers more. In a former age the whole United States was covered with ice several thousand feet thick; and this ice moving from north to south by the attractions of the tropical warmth or pressing weight of the snow and ice behind, ground the rocks over which it passed into the paste which we call soil. These masses of ice can be tracked as game is tracked by the hunter. He has made a study of them in this country as far south as Alabama, but has observed the same phenomenon in Europe, particularly in Italy, where, among the Alps, glaciers are now in progress. The stones and rocks ground and polished by the glaciers can easily be distinguished from those scratched by running water. The angular boulders found in meadows and the terraces of rivers not reached by water can be accounted for only in this way.

ROCHEFORT's friends are hopeful of obtaining a pardon for him.

OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

What is Said of Us in England—A Liberal English Journal on the Credit Mobilier Disclosures—The Corruption of American Congressmen Serving in Europe as an Argument in Favor of Caste.

[From the London Spectator.]

Nothing can be more disheartening to Radicals, or indeed to any men who believe in self-government, than the revelations of corruption recently reported from the United States, and yet we appear to discern among them one gleam of light. A belief in the corruptibility of American politicians has of late years been very widely spread in Europe, perhaps unduly spread, but until this month it was corrected by an impression that the Senate, at all events, was pure. That body was not elected by a democracy, but by the *elite* of the people, the State Legislatures; it was filled by men of a different stamp from the Representatives, and it had a long tradition of honor. Its members might "job," as British Ministers have jobbed, but the short tenure of American office might account for that, and after all, some one must recommend for local appointments; but there was a belief that they would not betray their trust for money.

The revelations in the American Credit Mobilier case and the Pomeroy case show, however, that this belief was ill-founded; that the position of Senator, the highest in the Union next the President's, is sometimes bought and sold; that the Legislatures which elect the Senate may be corrupted; and that in the Senate itself there exist men whose votes can be regularly purchased for a moderate sum of money. Without going into unproved scandals, there seems to be no doubt whatever that certain managers of the Pacific railroad formed a ring; that under the title of the Credit Mobilier they sold to themselves concessions made by Congress to the Pacific railroad; that they resold these concessions at enormous profit—witnesses talk of dividends of 1,500 per cent.; that they were arraigned in Congress, and that they have granted—that is, money—in amounts of £1,000 to Senators for protection. How many Senators are implicated it is impossible to say, but it is certain that three at least are held by opinion to be guilty, including Schuyler Colfax, the Vice-President, who avers that he can make a full defense, but who has only escaped impeachment by three votes. It is certain also that "lobbying," *i. e.*, the practice of carrying bills by bribery, has reached the Senate, that several men have grown rich there without cause, and that one man, Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, has been convicted of buying his seat, in order, as every one admits, to sell its powers. The revelations are of the most frank character, and though they do not cover a majority of the Senate, or anything like it, they do cover names heretofore generally respected.

Anything more disheartening could scarcely be conceived. If a democracy itself uncorrupt cannot find or does not care to find representatives who, after a double winnowing are commonly "law honest," will abstain from actual bribes or actual plundering of the State till, democracy is dead before it has well been born. No State can long survive pecuniary corruption in its rulers. They may urge, as we believe Americans do urge, that they do not sell their countrymen, that an anti-national vote cannot be bought, that they only receive gratifications for votes on indifferent matters, or that at worst they only traffic in concessions, but all that is delusive. The men who sell concessions will sell contracts, and in our modern civilization the very life of a nation may depend upon contracts being honestly performed, upon ship rivets, and soldiers' boots, and the quality of powder; and the step from furnishing boots of paper to betraying an expedition is very short indeed—how short we may discover from any life of the first Duke of Marlborough. When once such a practice becomes general, the work of legislation is sure to fall to men who make a trade of it; who, profiting by their work, attend to it and make a monopoly of it: and the control of the great city of New York was abandoned to a regular Ring, whose almost avowed object is the plunder of the people. The Ring did not govern New York well, but badly, its ultimate interest being not only high prices, but scamped work; and a Ring, if it obtained control of the Union, would not govern well either, but as badly as France was governed in the latter years of Napoleon.

We do not hesitate to say that, immensely powerful as the Union is, and splendid fighters as the Americans are, if her resources fell into the hands of men like the New York Ring, she would in her next great campaign be defeated by sea and land, if only through corruption among her contractors. The vice is fatal, and if it spreads only a little more, we shall see the fall of the mighty American Republic, and of the brightest hopes of the race now covering the globe. There is no conceivable reason why Australians should swindle less than Americans, or why Englishmen under the same conditions should be better than either, and all good or far-sighted men would give up the Democratic cause as a hopeless fallacy.

However, as we said, with the intelligence comes also a gleam of light. The real difficulty in studying this problem of corruption is to understand why the people bear it, to decide whether the electors acquiesce in their sale by their representatives. If they do, the struggle is over; but if they do not, all may be redeemed. A nation may fall into the hands of a corrupt class as into the hands of a corrupt King, and yet remain itself uncorrupted. That certainly happened in England under Charles II, when King, courtiers and statesmen alike accepted bribes which the electorate would have rejected with contemptuous scorn; and under Walpole, when Peers apologized for rejecting bribes which tailors would have thrown in the faces of those who offered them. We see some faint reason to believe that this is the case also in America, and that the ultimate cause of the popular toleration for corruption is popular ignorance. The electors do not believe their representatives corrupt. The moment that by any accident the evidence comes before the people in a way they trust, there is an end of the bribe taker. In this very Pomeroy affair, the moment Col. York had produced indisputable proofs the contest was at an end. The members of the Kansas Houses dared not face their constituents' indignation, and with Pomeroy's money in many of their pockets unanimously voted his dismissal, the election of his adversary, and his own arrest on a criminal information. In the United States House of Commons there has been no hesitation to investigate, no refusal to expel—Mr. Ames, for instance, being expelled—except by the cumbrous method of impeachment, and no idea that any convicted member will be re-elected.

There is much lenity about punishment, as there used to be in England, and indeed still is about buying seats in the House of Commons; but it is evidently felt that the delinquents are politically dead, that the electors do not intend votes to be sold, that although they may choose men no better than those expelled, they will not knowingly choose the agents of the "lobbying" Rings. While they think them merely extravagant they will bear with them, partly because they are too comfortable to care—remember the debt is being reduced by £25,000,000 a year—and partly from that horror of pecuniary "meanness" which among certain classes in America, as among the whole lower classes in England, has made of thrift an artificial vice, but corruption they decidedly dislike.

This is so far satisfactory, but we cannot deny that each of these revelations, necessary as they are if there is ever to be reform, is a severe blow struck against Democracy. Grant the electorate innocent, and we must still concede that it is excessively stupid. It looks as if average, half-educated workingmen, such as make up the constituency of Kansas, while they can be trusted to fight for their country, and even to see that slavery is an evil, cannot be trusted to discern the character of their representatives. They select in ordinary times a "bad lot," and when selected do not look after them with anything like adequate keenness and intelligence. If they remain poor, that is no credit to them, and if they become rich, that is no cause of suspicion, for they may have been speculating in stocks. We do not like the outlook—for Englishmen and Americans are essentially the same—any more than we like the deduction we are forced to draw—that the reverence for rank acts as an antiseptic on the reverence for money.

We never feel sure, as we read these stories in American papers, and French papers, and German papers, that the English guarantee against a repetition of them in this country is not caste pride, the strongest argument for aristocracy in some sense or other it would be possible to suggest. It is a disheartening thought from our point of view, but we never deny a fact, and there the fact is that any man who offered £1,200 or £12,000 to any English peer or county member for his vote would be summarily ejected from the room. There are lobbyers among us, too, but they refrain from putting temptation into that crude form, and they are powerless against the caste.

Europe Astonished—Warning for Nations which Contemplate a Republican Form of Government.

[From the Naples (Italy) Pungalo.]

Entire Europe is never satisfied with admiring the Republic of the United States, regarding that Republic as a model. The immortal Washington rendered it great and rich. On many occasions the New World has proved its perfection compared with old Europe; but now, if Washington were able to rise for a moment from the tomb where he lies, he would suffer the greatest anguish in seeing the immense change which has taken place in the United States.

Of the ancient glory only tradition exists there. Frauds, intrigues, and gigantic public robberies succeed each other rapidly in that country. The journals in America, without any distinction, speak of pecuniary villainies with coolness and frankness that are hardly credible. Three days ago a dispatch informed us of the fraud of twenty-five millions of dollars committed by the company of the Pacific railroad.

Not only are commercial affairs full of corruption, but in politics the order of things shows an astounding tendency. The Republican idea is dying out little by little, while President Grant exercises a dictatorship unheard of before. Witness the following fact which happened immediately after the re-election of Gen. Grant as President of the United States:

In Louisiana, on occasion of the election of the Governor, a conflict arose in the Legislature of that State. A certain Warmoth was Governor, duly elected by the majority; but an insidious minority, at the head of which was a mulatto named Pineback, combined with certain Federal functionaries, among whom was a brother-in-law of President Grant, organized a species of Legislature, contested the right of Warmoth, and proclaimed in his place the said Pinchback. The President, without any regard to the principles of the Constitution as to the rights of the question, gave orders to the troops to aid the mulatto; and the latter became Governor in fact, and Warmoth, the legal Governor, was expelled. After this act, which was more than autocratic, a hundred prominent citizens proposed to come to Washington and defend there the cause of the Legislature and of the majority of the State. The following are the words of the reply to these hundred citizens made by President Grant through Mr. Williams, his Attorney-General:

> "WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.
>
> "Your visit with a hundred citizens will be unavailing so far as the President is concerned. His decision is made and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in, the sooner good order and peace will be restored. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Atty.-Gen."

After such a document, we can say frankly to European Republicans that they ought not to cite the American Republic as a model, for the reason that since the time of the immortal Washington it has undergone, as we have seen above, an incredible metamorphosis.

BIG GRAIN TRANSACTION.—The San Francisco *Commercial Bulletin* reports the following as the largest single *bona fide* transaction in grain ever made in California, if not in the United States. The wheat was all in the city warehouse, was of uniform, good shipping quality, and was the property of Scholle Brothers, having been purchased by them in lots during the fall, at low prices. The sale consisted of 12,000 tons, valued at $50,000.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Punctuality of Farmers.

The agricultural part of mankind have suffered seriously in character and business by their too reckless disregard of written and verbal contracts. And there is an urgent necessity for our Agricultural Societies, Clubs and Granges to take in hand the important task of educating our people up to the importance of punctuality in the payment of their debts. Many farmers cannot borrow, in case of emergency, from banks at reasonable rates of interest, for the reason that they have failed to establish their credit for promptness. Farmers should all feel, as they do in commercial circles, that a lack of punctuality is forfeiture of honor. And when a man becomes so reckless of his honor as not to feel keenly a blemish on his reputation when his contracts are considered of no account, he has lost much of that which should pulsate proudly in every man's heart.

We would therefore urge upon Agricultural Clubs, and especially Granges, which are so constituted as to operate efficiently in this matter, to instil into its members the great essential of business and honor, a strict fidelity to contract. All cannot pay in full when due, but all can promptly confer with the payee, make a fair representation, and get an extension. When a debtor goes to his creditor with an honest face, and a reasonable excuse, it is seldom but what matters can be arranged satisfactory to all. Then work up faithfully to the new contract, trouble will be avoided, costs and litigation saved, and the debtor will feel that he has yet a reputation to defend. In this way men will be more honest and happier, the business of the neighborhood will be more harmonious, and old friendships will be perpetuated.

In this day, when so many disregard their obligations, and let the hour of payment pass away without a thought, it may be considered harsh to say such conduct is dishonorable. Yet what milder terms will fully portray the heiniousness of such neglect of duty. The frequency of business lying has so benumbed the feelings of some to such an extent that they are ready to resent the charge that they are thus guilty. This shows the great importance of establishing a higher standard of morals as to our written and verbal contracts. And there is no better time to inaugurate a new code among farmers on this subject. By care, economy, and a full control of business, prepare for a new departure on the subject of fidelity to contracts.

Woman's Right to a Woodpile.

Much is said nowadays about woman's rights. A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* contends for one which cannot be gainsaid, in the following paragraph:

"Perhaps the family may live on a farm where wood may be had with little labor at the right time; but, instead of that, the woman may have small children, some of them sick, and but very little wood, if any. What can be more trying for a woman, when she can get very little time to work about the house, than to be hindered for the want of fuel? I think, if her husband could be placed in her situation for a month, it would cure him of being so neglectful about providing good fuel, if he was not past curing. Besides all the discomfort, it looks very shiftless to see a man that cannot go to his work in the morning because he has to stop and get some wood. And before he retires at night he must get a rail off the fence to make a fire in the morning. Such a man cannot be said to be a thrifty farmer. I think the woodpile a fair test of the father's love for the wife and children. If you want domestic peace and a warm dinner, get some dry wood, put under cover, make a good fire, and let the tired wife rest awhile. Remember, she is shut up with the children more than you are, and her mind and body need rest and relaxation.

Mulching Grass Land.

A Massachusetts farmer writes to the *Country Gentleman:* It is a common practice here to mulch the new sown grass land, as soon as the ground is frozen, with *thatch*—a coarse sedge that grows on the banks of salt water creeks; straw and other bedding materials are too valuable here, we think, for this use. As soon as the ground is frozen hard enough to bear the team, the thatch is thrown in a light windrow from each side of the wagon, and then spread with a fork over the ground so thinly that the grass or soil is not excluded from view on any spot larger than the hand. This thin covering is always much protection to the young grass, by arresting and retaining the thin and blowing snow, and by preventing the frequent thawing of the surface in warm days in winter, thus avoiding the heaving out and killing of the grass; and also by shading it when small and tender, in the hot days of early summer; and by decaying it adds to the fertility of the soil.

Bunions.

The treatment consists in removing all pressure from the part. The formation of a bunion may in the beginning be prevented, but only in the beginning; for when once actually formed, it is scarcely possible to ever get rid of it, and it remains an everlasting plague. To prevent the formation of a bunion, it is necessary, whenever and wherever a shoe or boot pinches, to have it eased at once, and so long as the part of the foot pinched remains tender, not to put on the offending shoe again. When a bunion has once completely formed, if the person wish to have any peace, and not have it increase, he must have a last made to fit his foot, and have his shoe made upon it. And whenever the bunion inflames, and is painful, it must be bathed with warm water, and poulticed at night.

Charcoal for Turkey.

A California paper highly recommends charcoal for fattening turkeys, pulverized and mixed with potatoes and corn meal, as well as fed to them in small lumps. It mentions two lots of turkeys of four each, treated alike, one lot given this mixture and the other not, where there was an average gain in weight of the first one pound and a half each. We do not like the practice of mixing the pulverized charcoal with other food of turkeys, compelling them to eat it or go without food, but we have no doubt of the excellent effects of supplying turkeys with charcoal broken into small bits, especially when fattening for market. They will naturally eat all they require.

To Clean Lamp Chimneys.

When you wish to clean a lamp chimney, hold a linen cloth against one end of the chimney and place the other end in your mouth; breathe in it until it is covered inside with moisture, push the cloth into the chimney with a smooth slender stick, and rub it around until the moisture is absorbed; repeat the process and breathe on the outer surface also; rub this with a cloth until dry, and you have a clean, bright chimney. Soft newspaper will take the place of a linen cloth. Do not use cotton cloth on glassware.

Lace.

Lace may be restored to its original whiteness by first ironing it slightly, then folding it and sewing it into a clean linen bag, which is placed for twenty-four hours in pure olive oil. Afterwards the bag is boiled in a solution of soap and water for fifteen minutes, then well rinsed in lukewarm water, and finally dipped in water containing a slight proportion of starch. The lace is then taken from the bag, and stretched on pins to dry.

Lemons.

All do not know that lemons sprinkled with loaf-sugar almost completely allay feverish thirst. They are invaluable in the sick-room. Invalids affected with feverishness can safely consume two or three lemons a day. A lemon or two thus taken at "tea-time" is recommended as an entire substitute for the ordinary supper of summer, and will often induce a comfortable sleep through the night, and give a good appetite for breakfast.

To Prevent the Smoking of a Lamp.

Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble of preparing.

A Tale of Horror.

For some time the planters of Fiji have wanted laborers, or, in other words, slaves, and it has been known that vessels have been engaged in picking up loads of the innocent natives on the other islands, carrying them to Fiji and selling them to the planters at £10 a head. We believe this sale is called "hiring," but the poor wretches seldom get away from their masters. The authorities at Melbourne and Sidney, and the British Consul at Fiji, have been endeavoring to stop this new slave trade, but with little success until the murders on the ship Carl came out and brought the offenders within the grasp of the law.

The story of the Carl is one of the most horrible on record. This vessel was in the business of sailing about among the Polynesian Islands and kidnapping natives. At first persuasion was tried, but in vain; and then such tricks as dressing up a man-stealer as a missionary, but the natives were not deceived, and out and out capture was resorted to. The owner of the Carl was Dr. James Patrick Murray. The captain was Joseph Armstrong, and the mate Charles Dowden. The Carl made two complete voyages. On the first trip she took fifty-nine islanders to Fiji and disposed of them at an average of £10. On the second she took in 100 persons, whom the British Consul refused to pass, but ten of them were engaged by an American through the American commercial agent. It was in the first voyage that the murders were committed.

The living cargo was secured by a summary process. The Carl sailed in among the lovely islands, and the natives thronged around her in their fruit boats. The crew then threw in iron weights into the boats and sunk them, then picked up the natives out of the water, and disabled, stunned, or even killed with clubs or slung-shots the vigorous ones who were determined to escape. The monster Murray was accustomed first to read prayers to the crew and then bid them smash the canoes.

The first load had been picked up in this way, and the hold was crowded with kidnapped men, when the prisoners rebelled. Breaking up benches, they tried to force their way out. Failing to quiet them by usual means, the crew began firing into the hold. This was evening. The firing continued all night. By morning all was quiet. When the hatches were opened, and the unwounded were invited to go on deck, only five obeyed the call, a few more, slightly wounded, were helped up, and the rest were severely hurt or dead. They then began throwing the dead overboard, how many nobody exactly knows. Then came the question what to do with the badly wounded. It was settled by throwing them overboard; Murray says there were sixteen of them; another witness thirty-five. Between sixty and seventy men were thus massacred, and Marray landed on an island with a dozen wounded, of whom nothing seems to be known. The Carl was then cleaned so quickly and expeditiously that the Rosario, which overhauled her, found nothing suspicious.

The details of this murder came through Murray, who turned Queen's evidence in order to save his life, the Consul having promised him protection if he would reveal what he knew, having no idea that he was the ringleader in the affair and the one wretch of all others who deserved no mercy. The captain and the mate were condemned to be executed, but, in consideration of their behavior on the trial and the evidence that they were tools of Murray, their sentence is commuted to imprisonment for life. The judge said it was a stain upon the Government and upon the administration of justice that Murray should escape. Four other of the accomplices at Sidney and Melbourne are to be tried for murder.

THEY have been injecting the brains of a mule into the veins of a Dubuque local editor, with such results as fully justify the theory of the transfusion of blood.

A PRINTER remarks that he has never been able to give a proof of the pudding till it was locked up in his form.

A Defense of Pretty Women.

After all, is the world so very absurd in its love of pretty women? Is a woman so very ridiculous in her chase after beauty? A pretty woman is doing a woman's work in the world, but not making speeches, nor making life sunnier and more beautiful. Man has forsworn the purpose of beauty altogether. Does he seek it for himself, he is guessed to be frivolous, he is guessed to be poetic, there are whispers that his morals are no better than they should be. In society resolute to be ugly there is no post for an Adonis but that of a model or guardsman. But woman does for mankind what man has ceased to do. Her aim from childhood is to be beautiful. Even as a school-girl she notes the progress of her charms, the deepening color of her hair, the growing symmetry of her arm, the ripening contour of her cheek. We watch, with silent interest, the mysterious reveries of the maiden; she is dreaming of a coming beauty, and panting for the glories of eighteen. Insensibly, she becomes an artist, her room is a studio, her glass an academy. The joy of her glass is the joy of Raphael over his canvas, of Michael Angelo over his marble. She is creating beauty in the silence and loneliness of her chamber; she grows like any art creation—the result of patience, of hope, of a thousand delicate touchings and retouchings. Woman is never perfect; never complete. A restless night undoes the beauty of the day; sunshine blurrs the evanescent coloring of her cheek; frost nips the tender outlines of her face into sudden harshness. Care plows its lines across her brow; motherhood destroys the elastic lightness of her form; the bloom of her cheek, the quick flash of her eyes, fade and vanish as the years go by. But woman is still true to her ideal. She won't know when she is beaten, and she manages to steal fresh victories even in her defeat. She invents new conceptions of womanly grace; she rallies at forty, and fronts us with the beauty of womanhood; she makes a fast stand at sixty, with the beauty of age. She falls like Cæsar, wrapping her mantle around her—"buried in woolen! 'twould a saint provoke!" Death listens pitifully to the longings of a lifetime, and the wrinkled face smiles with something of the prettiness of eighteen.—*Saturday Review.*

Discovery of Buried Cities in Africa.

Recent discoveries in the South African Republic Transvaal have led to the supposition that at one time the east coast of South Africa was inhabited by a race of men who were in the enjoyment of great wealth and far advanced in the arts of civilized and refined people.

The ruins of one of these ancient cities, situated on a farm near Bloemhof, on the banks of the Vaal, are to be thoroughly explored, and the results of excavations already made are such as to excite deep interest among archæologists. In another buried city, which is being explored by Herr Mauch, the ruins cover an area of two square miles. The walls of the city were thirty feet high and eighteen feet thick, built of blocks of hewn stone, laid in cement, which is hard and durable as the stone itself. Within the walls iron pots have been found, and vases with ornamental handles. It is supposed that the inhabitants of these cities in their day utilized the rich mineral resources of Transvaal, as there are numerous mines within the limits of the republic which were evidently worked in former ages, but have been long abandoned.

A Mr. Guzman, who is promoting the organization of a company for the construction of a railroad from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay, says that near the Limpopo river he found one hundred and sixty pits which had been worked for minerals. He recently exhibited at the diamond fields specimens of ores taken from these pits which were very rich, and included copper, tin, silver, bismuth, cobalt, nickel, and quicksilver. Alluvial and quartz gold has been found in different places in Transvaal, but reports differ as to the richness of the deposits.

The stories in relation to the buried cities seem to be fully authenticated, but a boast made by the inhabitants of Sofeir, a port lying parallel with the largest of them, that they have documents which proved the ruined town in their neighborhood to be Ophir, and "identify it with the Queen of Sheba," remains to be substantiated by the production of the documents.

Texas.

But few realize the fact that Texas is larger than Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the five New England States taken together. If the whole population of the country were settled in it, it would still be far less densely peopled than Massachusetts is at the present moment. And it is as fertile as it is extensive. It is as full of coal as the Schuylkill basin; as abundant in iron, lead and copper as any part of Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan; as fit for cotton as the Sea Islands themselves; as various in the finest marbles and granites as any part of the world; as prolific, by nature, in every species of fruit as a tropical region; as good for the cultivation of tobacco as the most famous districts in the Island of Cuba; as favorable to the increase of all kinds of domestic stock as the most covetous can ask; and as delightful and salubrious in climate for the good of mind and person as Italy. It cannot be questioned that Texas is capacious enough and fertile enough for an empire of a hundred millions of people.

PASCAL was the inventor of the wheelbarrow. Before his day wheels already existed, and the barrow part was in common use. But it never occurred to any body to work them together. A man who wanted to carry a load of anything piled the material upon the barrow, gave the wheel a kick, and then shouldered the barrow. One man did unite the two, but as the idea was to hold the wheel in his hands and to run the handles upon the groud, his friends generally regarded the undertaking as a failure. But one day a gleam of light burst upon the soul of Pascal. It was revealed to him that something might possibly be done by turning the machine over, and fixing the wheel so that it would revolve. Then the wheelbarrow was born. Thus it is ever with genius.—*Max Adeler.*

Old Kentucky Times.

The skill of Kentucky hunters is a matter of history, and the pithy sayings of these men have passed into proverbs. The shot-gun was unknown in frontier life, or, if known, looked upon with contempt. The bear, the deer, and the wild turkey were the game the old hunters went in quest of; but, when they could not be found, the rifle was sighted at the quirrel, and the ball sent whizzing through the head. To hit the squirrel in any other place than the head was the sign of a poor marksman, and a poor marksman was held at a great discount by the hardy pioneers. But times have greatly changed. The old hunters are fast being gathered in the fold of death, and a new race of shooters have come upon the carpet. The larger game has disappeared before the advanced tide of civilization, so that a rifle is of very little practical value now. Birds, which cleave the air on rapid wing, are the things that excite the enthusiasm of the sportsman, and in order to cut down in a sportsmanlke way the shot-gun is called into requisition. Notwithstanding the times have altered so much, it is pleasant to drift through the reminiscences of pioneer life, and to recall the glorious reign of the rifle.

One of the most celebrated shots of Kentucky is Dr. C. Graham. His aim was next to infallible, and in his younger days he killed as effectively at long range as at short range. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells us that he could ring the bell or take the bull's eye at every shot a distance of 200 yards, while a turkey stood little chance of retaining life if he drew bead on it at 400 yards. For half a century the Doctor used a favorite rifle of primitive make which he christened Blucher. The gun was always kept in the very best condition, and he loved it as fondly as he could have loved a child. The barrel was thirty-three inches long, and the bore nine sixteenths of an inch, carrying thirty-two balls to the pound.

The doctor is now an old man, and has bequeathed his rifle to posterity. He has placed it in the museum at Louisville, and it hangs side by side with the rifle that proved such a terror to the Indians in the hands of Daniel Boone. It is well to treasure these relics of frontier life, for they are a part of the history of the State that once was looked upon by the civilized world as "the dark and bloody ground."

Effective Discipline.

One of the most disinterested inmates of Auburn Prison, on the inauguration of the present administration, was a gentleman in stripes who was supposed to have an interest in the progress of the shoe manufacture in one of the shoe shops. The supposition was erroneous. He took no interest whatever in the work, but refused to have anything to do with it. If put to stiching shoes, he would neglect to fasten the threads, or in other ways spoil the work intrusted to him.

Confinement in the dungeon was rather a relief to him. He preferred it to labor, and grew fat under the relaxation thus afforded him.

Col. Thomas, the principal keeper, concluded to try a spice of army discipline in this case of chronic restiveness. He accordingly procured a large knapsack, loaded with brick, and strapping it securely upon the back of the labor hater, set him to "marching on."

For two days the unambitious couirat perambulated the prison yard, under the surveillance of guards and keepers, who allowed him no pause in his peregrinations, except to march in the mess-room to his meals, after the other convicts were seated, where his appearance, with his back load of brick, always evoked a general ripple of interested attention over the "sea of upturned faces" which greeted his entrance and progress to his remote place at table.

Two days of this relief from labor in the shop had passed, and the Colonel asked the knapsacker if he preferred it to sedentary pursuits. Being answered in the affirmatie, he added some extra bricks to the load and humored "the bearer" in his preference. On the third evening the pedestrian concluded that brick work was not his forte, and he offered to return to his shop. But the Colonel told him he was doing well enough as he was. So he circulated over his line of parade, gathering energy and ambition with every stride, as each brick continued to increase in weight and unpopularity with the disgusted amateur mason's clerk.

A repetition of his appeal, and a renewal of his desire for steady employment at a lighter branch of industry, finally resulted in his promotion back to his shop, and there is now no better workman on the bench.—*Auburn Bulletin.*

Stunned by a Meteor.

The following singular incident, which occurred on the night of the 12th of November, when the meteors of the November period were due, is narrated in a letter from Mr. Robin Allen, Secretary to the Corporation of the Trinity House, to the President of the British Royal Society, which appears in the last number of the *Proceedings.* The letter runs thus: "I am directed to acquaint you that on the 13th of November last, at 12 a. m., a meteor burst against the Seven Stones light vessel, belonging to this corporation, and moored about nine and a half miles east by north of the Scilly Islands, and that it has been reported that the watch were struck senseless for a short period, seeing nothing before the shock, but that, on recovery, balls of fire, like large stars, were falling in the water like splendid fireworks, and that the decks were covered with cinders, which crushed under the sailors' feet as they walked. It appeared, the men said, as if something was passing swiftly, and met with the obstruction of the vessel and burst. The superintendent reports that the men say there was a very decided smell of brimstone, but adds that they did not mention that until he asked them. There is reason to fear that the cinders were washed off the decks by the rain and sea before daylight, and it happened, also unfortunately, that the men did not think to observe the compasses."

THE Misses Greeley will not hire out the farm at Chappaqua the coming season, but intend to manage it themselves. They go out to Chappaqua early in May, accompanied by their aunt, Mrs. Cleveland, and her two daughters, who will make Chappaqua their summer residence.

Mark Twain on Murderers, Lawyers, and Legislators.

I have read the Foster petitions in Thursday's *Tribune.* The lawyers' opinions do not disturb me, because I know that those same gentlemen can make as able an argument in favor of Judas Iscariot, which is a great deal for me to say, for I never can think of Judas Iscariot without losing my temper. To my mind Judas Iscariot was nothing but a low, mean, premature congressman. The attitude of the jury does not unsettle a body, I must admit; and it seems plain that they would have modified their verdict to murder in the second degree if the judge's charge had permitted it. But when I come to the petitions of Foster's friends, and find out Foster's true character, the generous tears will flow—I cannot help it. How easy it is to get a wrong impression of a man. I perceive that from childhood up this one has been a sweet, docile thing, full of pretty ways and gentle impulses, the charm of the fireside, the admiration of society, the idol of the Sunday school. I recognize in him the divinest nature that has ever glorified any mere human being. I perceive that the sentiment with which he regarded temperance was a thing that amounted to frantic adoration. I freely confess that it was the most natural thing in the world for such an organism as this to get drunk and insult a stranger, and then beat his brains out with a car-oook because he did not seem to admire it. Such is Foster. And to think that we came so near losing him! How do we know but that he is the Second Advent? And yet, after all, if the jury had not been hampered in their choice of a verdict I think I could not content to lose him.

The humorist who invented trial by jury played a colossal practical joke upon the world, but since we have the system, we ought to try to respect it. A thing which is not thoroughly easy to do, when we reflect that by command of the law a criminal juror must be an intellectual vacuum, attached to a melting heart and perfectly maccaronian bowels of compassion.

I have had no experience in making lows or amending them, but still I cannot understand why, when, it takes twelve men to inflict the death penalty upon a person, it should take any less than twelve more to undo their work. If I were a legislature, and had just been elected and had not time to sell out, I would put the pardoning and commuting power into the hands of twelve able men, instead of dumping so huge a load upon the shoulders of one poor, petition-persecuted individual.

MARK TWAIN.

Great Telescopes.

The United States boasts of the largest refracting telescope in the world, the object-glass of which they have recently purchased in England. It is a twenty-five inch glass, magnifying three thousand times, and bringing our vision, to all intents and purposes, to within a distance of eighty miles from the moon. The construction of a lens of this size is a work of the most laborious and difficult nature, it being absolutely necessary that the glass should be of uniform density, perfectly pellucid, and free from even the smallest flaw. The telescope to which this glass belongs is made of steel, with an inner zinc tube, the whole mounted on a pillar twenty-nine feet in height, and weighing not less than nine tons. The next largest telescope is placed in the Observatory in Chicago, and has an object-glass eighteen inches and a half in diameter. The two next largest have object-glasses of fifteen and a half inches in diameter, and they are situated at Cambridge, Mass., and at the Observatory of Pulkowa, in Russia. The most gigantic of telescopes, however, is still unfinished, though now rapidly approaching completion. The object-glass for this instrument will have a diameter of twenty-seven inches, and will alone cost $50,000. It is being manufactured for the Government of the United States, and will probably be placed on an astronomical station to be established by the Coast Survey Bureau on the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It will thus be situated at a height of from seven to ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, in an atmosphere of wonderful purity and comparatively free from clouds. That the establishment of this great instrument will add greatly to our knowledge of physical astronomy cannot be doubted, but it may reasonably be doubted whether any telescope will enable us, as has been recently suggested, to settle by direct optical proof whether the moon is inhabited by human beings or not.

"Wild Bill" Hickox.

William Hickox, or "Wild Bill," as he was generally called, and who was Marshal of Abilene, was killed at Fort Dodge, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, last week. Two men, whom he thought were his friends, proved treacherous and murdered him in the following manner: The three were going about the small town on the night of the murder, the assassins being very friendly; and finally they entered a saloon where, at a signal, the lights were all extinguished. Simultaneously with the going out of the lights, firing commenced, and with the first report, the tall form of the man who had proved such a terror on the plains fell at the feet of his enemies, vanquished by death, a bullet having pierced his brain, entering his skull in the center of his forehead. The firing was kept up in the dark by the assassins, one shot entering Bill's heel, another his shoulder, and four others perforating his body in different places. Then all ran out, and when the lights were again turned on all that was left of Wild Bill was a dead and bleeding body, fulfilling the prophecy in connection with him and all his class that he would "die with his boots on." It is almost certain that the two false friends, at least, were concerned in the murder, although others may have joined in the firing. It was dark; no one could see another do the deed, and in that country they consider that they have no evidence to warrant the arrest of any one for the crime.—*Rocky Mountain News.*

THERE is a report that the outlaw Henry Berry Lowery is not dead. He is said to be in New York, from which point his wife has recently been receiving packages. The reward offered for him, dead or alive, is $11,000.

Miscellaneous.

THERE are 10,000 male Chinese in San Francisco, and it is estimated that they occupy less than 700 dwellings and stores.

A NATIONAL convention of writing-paper makers is shortly to be held at Springfield, Mass., to discuss measures for increasing their profits.

THE subscriptions to Harvard College, to make up the losses by the great fire, have already passed the $150,000, being at last accounts $151,763.50.

A PARISIAN savant has discovered that when young crawfish are deprived of their eyes new ones will grow in the interval between the shedding of two shells.

ACCORDING to the Boston *Journal*, Massachusetts pays annually for school instruction $5,478,925, or $19.39 for every child between the ages of 5 and 15 years.

THE skeleton found by Capt. Hall in the Arctic regions is believed to be that of Lieut. Viscomte, one of Sir John Franklin's officers. It has been buried at Greenwich.

THERE are three hundred and forty-three towns in Massachusetts, and there are residents in all but sixteen who own more or less interest in some corporation located in the State.

THE Boston *Advertiser* intimates that it might not be inappropriate to change the name of the Massachusetts Agricultural College to "a school to wean farmers' sons from farm work."

IT is safe to say that the most popular humorist in the United States just at present is Bailey, the ridiculous genius of the Danbury *News.* And yet he does not lecture, and never has published a book. Bring him out!

"WOMEN of the age of twenty-one years and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control and management under the school laws of this State." These are the new and progressive words just incorporated in the organic law of Pennsylvania by the Constitutional Convention.

IMPORTATION of tobacco from China is the latest novelty in English trade. Large arrivals have been received during the last month. It is used in some measure as a substitute for Turkey, which it resembles in appearance, though not equal in quality. The leaf is quite yellow, and is almost void of flavor.

THE Greeley (Col.) *Tribune* tells of a frog which was cut out of a rock near that place recently, where he had lived quietly for some hundreds of years, and which was still living. But this is not all. His frogship was cut open, and found to contain an ancient Aztec coin, with an undecipherable inscription. Either this story is true, or the Greeley *Tribune* is a horse thief and a liar.

IT is rumored that shortly after Amadeus' first arrival at Madrid, tolerably conclusive proof was placed in his hands that the plot for the assassination of Prim was known to, if not concocted by, the Duc de Montpensier. The news of Prim's assassination, it will be remembered, reached the King as he first landed in Spain, and he was very anxious to bring his murderers to justice, but he was overhauled in this, as in nearly everything else.

THE Rev. Fred. Bell, formerly a pugilist of considerable note in England, preached Sunday evening in New York. He stated that at the age of seventeen he was an habitual drunkard, and used to support himself by singing in taverns and bar-rooms. He subsequently went into the ring, and later still into the ministry, where, as he says, he has "fought his best fight." His remarks, it is said, showed him to be thoroughly in earnest in his profession, while the accompanying gestures proved that he had not quite forgotten the old one, as they were emphatic in the extreme.

Report of British Railroads.

The business of the railroads in Great Britain in the year 1872 shows the following results, the figures being reduced to Federal money:

Authorized capital	$2,960,118,147
Paid up capital	2,674,071,747

Length of line open to travel, 15,376 miles.

Number of passengers carried:

First class	35,742,199
Second class	81,021,940
Third class	258,556,615
Total	375,220,754

NOTE—188,392 season tickets and passes are not included in these figures.

Recepts from passengers:

Frst class	$20,076,842.72
Second class	31,060,864.40
Third class	39,278,071.31
Total	$90,415,783.48
Receipts for mails, express matter, etc., on passenger trains	$11,545,049.68
Merchandise carried, tons	52,630,594
Mineral carried, tons	116,734,104
Total freight receipts	$136,827,768.00
Total receipts	238,788,601.16

From passengers, 42.18 per cent.

From freight, 57.82 per cent.

Total expenses	$112,059,842
Net receipts	126,728,758

Or, expenses, 47.35 per cent. Net receipts, equaling 4.7 per cent. upon paid capital.

Number of miles run by trains:

Passengers	89,996,875
Freight	89,979,019

Rolling stock:

Engines	10,498
Passenger carriages	22,273
Freight and Baggage cars	289,164

Accidents:

Killed from causes beyond their own control	12
Injured from causes beyond their own control	348
Killed from misconduct or want of common caution	45
Injured from misconduct or want of common caution	51

THE DIFFERENCE.—A learned clergyman in Maine was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher who despised education:

"Sir, you have been to college I suppose?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"I am thankful," replied the former, "that the Lord has opened my mouth without any learning."

"A similar event," replied the latter, "took place in Balaam's time, but such things are of rare occurrence in the present day."

Lines Written on the Death of Ellanor Ann Gates.

Weep not for me, dear mother
Our darling Ella said,
As she lingered on the threshold
Ere her happy spirit fled.

I hear my saviour calling,
I must his voice obey,
Weep not for me dear father
When I am far away.

Weep not for me I'm going
To a land of light and love,
Their to dwell with christ forever
In a blessed home above

A glorious crown awaits me
In that land to which I go
Where the streams of living water
Ever from the fountain flow.

Prepare, dear friends, to meet me
Where the toils of life are o're,
In the blessed of glory
On the everlasting shore.

Farewell, farewell I'm going
Death's seal is on my brow,
I must cross the chilly waters
Of the cold dark river now.

But my savior is beside me
Leading me so gently ore,
Whispering words of comfort
As I near the other shore.

Soon the pearly gates will open
And I'll enter into rest
Soon I'll goin with angels singing
In the mansions of the blessed.

Prof. Fowler's Greatest Work.

The National Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, have just issued a very important and valuable work, by Prof. O. S. Fowler, on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc. It is a masterly exposition of the laws which control the relations of the sexes, and their duties towards each other, and it is not asserting too much to pronounce it the most valuable and timely publication of the age.

"Know thyself!" was the profound injunction of the ancient sage, and it is the neglect to comply with this precept which causes nearly all the misery and sickness of the world. Husbands and wives constantly feel the need of more light on the subject of their relations to each other, especially concerning the great duty for which marriage was instituted—the begetting and rearing of a family.

It is for the purpose of diffusing this knowledge that Professor Fowler has given to the world this work on "Sexual Science," which is simply an explanation of the laws which govern the sexes in their relation to each other. He lets us into the secret of preserving female health and beauty far into old age, and shows how mothers can avoid much of the suffering of bringing children into the world—a subject in which every woman is interested, and how "female complaints" may be avoided with ease and certainty.

His book is pure and elevated in its style and ideas, and furnishes a practical solution of many of the most perplexing questions of life. It touches upon questions and discusses them thoroughly, in which every married person is interested. The advice which it gives to unhappy or indifferent husbands and wives is sound and practical, and its warnings to those who seek to promote pleasure at the expense of health ought to be read by every one. Tee terrible practice of "regulating the size of families," which prevails in many parts of our country, is shown in its true light, and we commend the chapters concerning it to every husband and wife.

All friends of morality and purity in social life will hail the advent of Prof. Fowler's book with delight, and those who seek information upon the curious and tragic features of domestic life, those who would study human nature stripped of its marks and disguises, will find this volume the best hand-book in existance. Young men who value their domestic happiness, should not fail to read his remarks on the subject of selecting a wife, as the information it contains is beyond value.

The book is a real blessing to the public, and will be regarded as such by all who read it. The low price at which it is issued brings it within the reach of all and every person who wants to arrive at the sexes, should procure a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. Geo. Bittinger, Spencerville, Ind., who is the anthorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

* * *

The Catskill *Recorder* is responsible for the following:

Quick work. A warm day last week and lots of new maple sugar in the store windows.

The owners of the Academy of Music in Binghamton, are going to put in low seats to be reserved for ladies who wear mansard bonnets.

The Catskill Rabbit company, a junior club is said to be made up of poorer marksmen than their seniors of the Catskill Fur Co. The boys went out once with guns, and did'nt get any game; they went out next time without guns, but took several dogs along, and returned with two rabbits! On the first occasion one of the boys saw a fox through the brush but didn't want to "strain his gun," by firing through the twigs

* * *

We are going to have a large crop of maple sugar this year, owing to the decline of common brown sugar and the large stock of last years maple sugar left over. The sap is already flowing freely from the skin of city confectioners who work and perspere over their stoves making nice fresh cakes of this years' maple wax and maple sugar,

* * *

A lady who was urging some friends to stay to dinner, felt disgusted when her little boy came in and said: 'Mrs. Jones says she can't spare any bread, and Mrs. Fox ain't at home, so I did not get any butter." The friends thought that they had better dine elsewhere, and the lady thought so too; she taught that boy that the way of the transgressor is hard before evening.

The Turkish government couldn't exactly get the hang of a comic journal, so they suspended it.

* * *

The Rhode Island Legislature has been petitioned to restore capital punishment.

* * *

The late William Patterson is not related to the present Senator Patterson, but both have been pretty badly "struck."

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50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Of every Description.
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And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. Feb. 6—tt.

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Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
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Also a full line of toys for
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Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
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Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

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No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
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V. A. BEARD
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Queensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Call and examine before you make your purchases.
FRESH GOODS
Always on hand.
Main street, north of Court House.

PIONEER

STROE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as fellows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their school without license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

---

McDOUGAL'S
CARPETS
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS

GO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuce, we are offering

ONE OLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Best Thing in the West
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
Lands
THREE MILLION ACRES
Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Interest
22½ per cent. reduction to setlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.

THE FACTS about this Giant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the road.

For Circulars and general information address
A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land dep't

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF
Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTIRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

J. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
has the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to [illegible]

ORCANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKAD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county

Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enquire at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1878.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF
HardwareE,
NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY,
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 3, 1873. No. 14.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 5 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Carr's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Carr's Block, 34 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I an giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office in the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 134, 136 and [illegible] Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office—first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,
CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morris, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind. will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over [illegible], Boyer & Co.'s store. 3-25

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] 3-25 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER, of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, & all times. 3-25

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keyser Block,

STEEL RAIL | DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK & BOSTON.
At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificent day cars and Pullman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass'r Agent
[illegible]

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	3 50		
Indianapolis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 29
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	5 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	6 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 25 p.m	6 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 08	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	8 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 33		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

Wm. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 28 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST. EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	,28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	9,40 "	5,00 A. M	6.00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,06 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,50 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,38 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11,30 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,26 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A M,	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 p.m
Bankers	10 20	11 53	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 [illegible]	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	5 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 33 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 45	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 05	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m.	1:40 p m.
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m.	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect, Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	5 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 [illegible] p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON.

MR. C. KLOTS
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,
FOR CASH
OR
GOOD TRADE!
as he has concluded not to do any [illegible]
Credit Business

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITETS &
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Attention Creation!
Another Rebellion
IN
Boots, Shoes and Real Estate.
The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit:
The middle ½ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. and lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.
I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of my stock as I can at 12 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country. I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

Cousin Sally Dillard.

A STORY THAT MUST NOT DIE.

"Cousin Sally Dillard," was written by Hamilton C. Jones, of North Carolina, nearly half a century ago, and the public can enjoy a hearty laugh over its exquisite ridiculousness at least once a year. It purports to be a report of the testimony of a witness in a case before one of the courts of the State, and is as follows:

A beardless deciple of Themis arises and thus addresses the court:

"May it please your worship, and you gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad, I will not say,) to exercise in legal disquisition, it has never befalen me to be obliged to prosecute so direfully marked an assault. A more willful violent and dangerous battery, and finally a more diabolical breach of the peace, has seldom ever happened in a civilised country, and I dare say it has seldom ever been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feelings as this which took place over to Captain Rice's in this country; but you will hear from the witnesses."

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined, and deposed.—One said that he heard the noise but did not see the fight; another that he saw the row but did not see who struck first; another that he was so very drunk that he couldn't say anything about the skirmish.

Lawyer Chops—"I am sorry gentlemen, to have ocupied your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arises altogether gentlemen, from a misrepresentation on my part—Had I known as I now do, that I had a witness that was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself understood to the court and jury, I should not have trespassed so long upon your patience. Come forward Mr. Harris and be sworn."

So forward came the witness, a fat chuffy old man, a 'leetle' corned and took his oath with an air.

Chops—Harris, we wish you to tell us about the riot that happened the other day over to Captain Rice's, and as a great deal of time has been spent, already in circumlotion we wish to be commeudous, at the same time as expicit as possible.

Harris—"Axactly, (giving the lawyer a knowing wink and at the same time clearing up his throat.) Captain Rice began a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard she comes over to my house, and axed me if she moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly as how she had a touch of the rheumatis in the hip, and the big swamp was up in the road, there having been a great deal of rain lately, but, however, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mout go. Well then cousin Sally Dillard then axed if Mose he moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that Mose he was the foreman of the crap, the crap was smartly in the grass, but as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go too.

Chops—"In the name of common sense, Harris, what do you mean by this rigmarole?"

"Captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard she came over to my house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go—"

Chops—"Here it is again. Witness, please stop.'

Witness—'Well sir, what do you want?'

Chops—'We want to know something about the fight; and you must not proceed in this impertinent story. Do you know anything about the matter before the court.

Witness—'Yes sir.'

Chops—'Well, go on then, and tell it.

Witness—'Captain Rice he gin a treat—'

Chops—'This is intolerable. May it please the court, I move that the prisoner be committed for contempt.—He seems to be trifling with the court.'

Court—"Witness, you are before a court of justice, and unless you behave yourself in a more becoming manner, you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell me what you know about the fight at Rice's."

Witness—"Well gentlemen, Captain Rice he gin a party, and cousin Sally—'

Court—(After deliberating) "Mr. Attorney, the court is of the opinion, that we would save time to let the witness go on his own way. Proceed Mr. Harris with your story but stick to the subject.'

Witness—"Yes gentlemen, well Captain Rice he gin a treat and cousin Sally Dillard, she come over to our house, and axed me if my wife she mout go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife she was poorly being as how she had the rheumatis in her hip, and the big swamp was up; however as it was she cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mout go. Cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose he mought go. I told cousin Sally Dillard as how Mose he was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in grass, however as it was her, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go. So they goes off together, Mose my wife and cousin Sally Dillard, and they came to the big swamp, and it were up as I were a telling you; but being as how there were a big log across the big swamp Cousin Sally Dillard and Mose, like genteel folks walked the log; But my wife, like a darned old fool, hoisted her petticoats and waded right straight through.

Chops—"Heavens, this is too bad; but go on.

Witness—*Well that is all I know about the fight.*

FOSTERS FINALE.

The Terrible Jerk That Took Him Out of the World—Incidents of the Scene.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has this graphic sketch of the last scene in the life of Foster: The door of the prison opened and at eleven minutes past nine the head of the procession emerged into the yard. First came Foster wearing the black cap and the fatal noose, and supported on one side by Sheriff Brennan, and on the other by Under Sheriff Stevens. All hats were doffed and every eye was turned upon the wretched man. His arms were pinioned and his head bowed upon his breast. He walked slowly and with effort, but with a firm step.—Behind him came Rev. Tyng Dr. Walker, Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, and several of the Sheriffs deputies. Foster had not been shaven, and his beard was untrimed, while his countenance was deathly pale. He seemed to be stunned and overwhelmed by the sense of his awful position. The Sheriffs walked him up under the fatal beam, and placed him with his back to the prison and his face to the throng. They then fell back and Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Rev. Dr. Walker, his assistent took their positions on each side of him, and commenced the services for the dying used in the Episcopal church. Dr. Tyng read the service, while his assistent read the responses. Foster stood quietly under the beam, with his hand to his face, and his head still bowed upon his breast. He seemed to pay the closest attention as Dr. Tyng with a strong clear voice, read, and without faltering in solemn tones, the beautiful and soul comforting words which the ritual of the Episcopal church, proscribes for those on the verge of the Great Unknown. A hush fell upon the assembly and uncovered heads bowed reverently, and the solemn words of prayer and suplication fell upon the ears of the condemned man, just trembling upon the verge of eternity. The service closed, and then the voice of Dr. Tyng arose in prayer, for the wretched man whose body swang to and fro, while his knees trembled precipitably. He kept his hands pressed over his eyes, and his head bowed. In closing his prayer, Dr. Tyng turned toward the wretched man, and lying his hand upon his shoulder finished the invocation in that position. The deep Amen, of the attendant minister fell upon the ears of the congregation, and pressing the hand of the dying man once more, they stepped back from the platform, at fifteen minutes past 9. Then the hangman stepped toward Foster, drew the black silk cap over his eyes, adjusted the noose and fastened the snap to the end of the noose, with the ring at the end of the roap. As the click of the steel was heard, a great tremor passed over Foster, and he trembled violently, and his body swayed back and forth. The assistants fell back, and for a momentt here was a pause for an instant when the dull thud of an axe was heard the fall of a heavy weight immediately followed, and at seventeen minutes past nine, the body of the culprit was suddenly lifted into the air with a swift and strong pull, and dropped to within three feet of the earth, seemingly a lump of clay.—There was scarcely any evidence of life after he was suspended. The hands of the man, which were clenched, became half straightened at once, but were henceforward as motionless as if carved of stone. But for the change of collor apparent in them, and apparent too in that part of the neck which was exposed by the shifting of the cap there were no evidences of the slow progress of death. At twenty-six minus past nine, the pulse still beats three minutes later, and every sign of life was wanting.

If only old winter would go home a week or so, how warm it would be.

THE BALTIMORE RAIL ROAD.

The Chicago evening Post says:

The Baltimore and Ohio road, or strictly speaking, the Chicago Pittsburg and Baltimore road, is approaching its western terminus with great rapidity. The organization in Illinois is now complete, and as it is on the line constructed in Indiana, its continuation in Illinois will be proceeded with. The route through Ohio and Indiana is not only determined by actual survey, but the grading and track-laying have been executed, with the vigor and success so characteristic of the great corporation which originated the enterprise. The Indianaiansians on the route of the road, are looking with interest for a decision as to the precise point at which the shops and other works of the first section east of Chicago is going to be located. It has been given out that Syracuse Kosciusco county a promising place, half way between Warsaw and Goshen, will be the favored spot. It is understood that the officers of the road have been influenced in their choice of this place because of its beautiful surroundings. The country is rolling, fertile and healthful, and a lovely sheet of water known as the "Nine Mile Lake" adds to the picturesqueness of the place.—The lake is broad and clear and is well stocked with fish. Enthusiastic Syracusians predict that when the Railroad communication with Chicago shall have been opened up, their village will become the favorite summer resort of those who, flying the city seek happiness, health and handsome surroundings. If the railroad people adhere to what at present seems their intention with respect to the place it will at once advance from a pleasant village to a prosperous city.

It seems to be pretty definitely settled, that the Baltimore and Ohio will enter the city by the Illinois Central track.

Base ball has assumed a practical shape, and gives promise of being a benefit to humanity. The catcher of a Terre Haute nine, had a coal oil lamp pitched at his head, by his good-natured wife. He caught it very handsomely on the fly, and saved the lamp.

A Valuable List for Reference.

List of congressmen who have severed their additional pay into the United States Treasure, and so closed the account:

William R. Roberts of New York (Dem.)

William R. Merrick, of Maryland (Dem.)

List of Congressmen who have bestowed theirs upon some local endowments:

George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, (Rep.)

Constantine B. Esty, of Massachusetts (Rep.)

List of Congressmen who have announced that they had not received it.

Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, (Dem.)

William H. Upston, of Ohio, (Rep.)

James Monroe of Ohio, (Rep.)

List of Congressmen who are thinking how they may dispose of it, without ostentation.

Ellis H Roberts of Utica New York (Rep.)

List of Congressmen who are refunding it to constituents.

Benjamen F. Butler of Massachusetts (Rep.)

Further entries may be made on application. Lists opened until a suitable time before the next congressional canvass.

Items.

Evansville boasts of a young lady who is four feet high, and four feet broad, who gets drunk and goes to the station house [illegible] as regularly as anybody.

The wheat in the northern part of the State, despite the severity of the winter, promises well. The protection afforded by the snow, has been of incalculable benefit.

Twelve Lagrange girls promenaded the streets of that town one night at twelve o'clock, one night last week and amused themselves by displacing gates and other loose property, which came in their way.

There were nine prisoners on the train to Michigan City, last Saturday All on their way to serve out sentences ranking from murder to petty larceny. —*Laporte Argus.*

While felling trees in Washington township, Porter county, a young man named Gorden, aged 22 years, was instantly killed by a tree falling upon him. He was a hard working young man.

THE TREACHERY OF JONES.

A Philadelphia Tragedy.

Rebecca Johnson was a maid of high and noble birth;
No man could guess the awful sum her proud papa was worth.
She fancied Jones when first [illegible] saw him try,
As courteously he bowed to her, to smile with the right eye.

And subsequently, when Jones called, the sparking that was done
Was so terrific that at once Rebecca's heart was won.
And Jones, for fear the exercise by Johnson might be stopped,
One evening fell upon his knees, and sighed and blushed and popped.

The wild, tumultuous passion that was raging in her breast
Can hardly be imagined, and it cannot be expressed.
But, till she learned precisely in what neighborhood he dwelt,
She didn't dare to tell young Jones the ecstasy she felt.

She said, "Your proffered love I shall assuredly decline,
If north of Market street you live, or farther south than Pine.
That people dwell beyond those bounds you may perhaps insist,
But I, of course, can't recognize the fact that they exist."

And then Jones said no earthly prize could possibly induce
A relative of his to live on any street but Spruce.
The fellow fibbed most shamelessly, as desp'rate lovers will;
The street that Jones lived upon was really Callowhill.

So then she flew into his arms and murmured in sweet tones:
"I love you! O, I love you! Fold me close, my sweet! my Jones!"
And though he clasped her to his heart and kissed her, mussed her hair,
And carried on outrageously, she didn't seem to care.

The wedding followed in a week; two weeks they were away;
Then back to Philadelphia the Joneses came to stay.
While speeding homeward in the cab, the bride remarked, "Why will
This brutal man, of all the streets, drive into Callowhill?"

They stopped before a house just then, and Mrs. Jones looked queer,
And said, "What does he mean, my love? What business have we here?"
But gazing out, she saw a plate of brass upon the door;
And JONES was all the legend that the shining tablet bore.

A wild, unearthly yell escaped the lips of Mrs. Jones,
And this was followed by a lot of sobs and shrieks and groans.
"O perjured villain! Slave!" she screamed, "I tell you I will not
Consent to live with any Jones on this plebeian spot!"

Then suddenly she tackled Jones (who called for the police),
And brained him instantaneously with blows from her valise,
And looking at his corpse without a shadow of regret,
She [illegible] herself by swallowing her cut-glass vinaigrette.

They buried both the bodies in the same cold, cheerless tomb;
Rebecca's high-toned friends declared she merited her doom.
The Jones shutters for a year were bowed both front and back,
And all the Johnsons dressed themselves for twenty months in black.

TIMOTHY MURPHY.

If Timothy Murphy had been an educated man, possessed even of the elements of education, he would have made another Morgan or Marion. But he could not read or write, so he steadily refused to accept a commission, feeling that his deficiencies would subject him to much inconvenience and mortification. Therefore, he lived and died without a title. But his name yet supplies the crones of Schoharie Valley with traditions for the long winter's night, and if ever there was a true patriot born of our struggle for independence, Timothy Murphy was one.

He resembled the Father of his Country in one striking particular. His seemed to be a charmed life. From the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary war he was almost constantly exposed in border conflicts, always seeking the post of danger, and at the lowest estimate he must have had several hundred bullets fired at him by good marksmen, and yet was never touched. He seemed preserved, like Washington especially.

Murphy was a stout, well made man with rather a large body and small limbs, handsome in face, with jet black hair and eyes. He could out-run most Indians and surpassed the noble savage in heathen Chinee games. Here is an example:

Upon one occasion he, with twenty-seven others, were surrounded with a thousand Tories and Indians. Odds enough to satisfy any one, more than forty to one! They tried to cut their way out and twice failed, losing seventeen men out of twenty-eight. The third time Murphy tumbled a huge warrior into the dust (which made his dusky brethren laugh even in the heat of battle), and led his comrades out. Then they scattered. After Murphy had been pursued some time he saw that he had distanced all his blood-thirsty pursuers, except two, a tall and a short Indian. Several times, as they neared him, he would raise his rifle, which was unloaded, whereupon they would fall back.

He found, as he ran, that his moccasins began to bind him, owing to the swelling of his feet. He opened a pocket-knife, and, while running, slit the tops of the moccasins (at the hazard of cutting his shins), and so got relief. Shortly after he entered a swale, and getting his feet caught in long grass, fell. As the place was a favorable one for concealment, he lay still. When his pursuers came over a knoll which overlooked the long grass he saw them, but they did not see him, and so passed by. Murphy loaded his rifle and went on his way rejoicing. He knew from the beginning what his fate would be if caught, for he had an Indian scalp in his pocket, and the same hairless redskin's moccasins on his feet.

He had not gone far before he found that he was headed by a savage, which discovery was mutual, and they simultaneously took trees. After dodging each other some time Murphy drew his ramrod, placed his hat on it, and gently moved it on one side of the tree. The Indian put a ball through it and it dropped, whereupon he ran up to obtain the scalp and received Murphy's bullet through his breast, exclaiming as he fell, "O-wah!" which, being interpreted, means, "Scalp stocked."

Lieut. Boyd, who attempted to escape with Murphy, but who was captured, being less fleet of foot, suffered horrible torture. The Seneca Indians made an incision in his abdomen, fastened his intestines to a tree, and compelled him to move around it till they were all drawn out. They then enlarged his mouth, dug his nails out, cut his tongue out and his ears off, cut his nose off and put it in his mouth, dug his eyes out, and as he was dying, cut off his head, which was their most humane act. Truly, [illegible] "the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

The sickening details are given to show what perils our forefathers were daily exposed to while fighting, that we, their descendants, might be free.

Murphy's tortures would have been more exquisite, if possible, than Boyd's; but the gun was not made that could kill him, nor the Indian born who could capture this fortunate Irishman. One of them once tried a trick which was vain, during the latter part of the Revolution. The hero had a cow with a bell on its neck so that he might the better find her in the woods. A shrewd Indian took this bell off the cow's neck and put it on his own. Then he went jingling about the woods, so as to get Murphy within killing or capturing distance. But the scout knew too well the different music produced by a cow and an Indian, and so, driving his beast quietly home from another part of the woods he left the ding-dong warrior to make music for the blue-jays till he was tired.

Murphy's hair-breadth escapes were many in number. In the nick of time something was certain to turn up to help him out. He had at one time a double barreled rifle, a weapon unknown to the Indians in those days. He was chased by a party, and although he could generally out-run them, on this occasion they gained upon him. So he turned and killed one. Then he ran on and while sheltered from the view of his enimies, by a clump of bushes, managed to load the empty barrel. As they gained upon him still he stopped and shot another. The party pursued him without firing, being particularly anxious to roast him before a slow fire, or show him some such warm hospitality, which anxiety would not be satisfied if they shot him dead. They were sure of taking him, and he felt that his luck deserted him at last. Utterly exhausted, he treed, and as they advanced, killed another redskin. To his astonishment the party immediately fled. Murphy afterwards ascertained that, seeing him fire three times without seeing him load once, they imagined he had a Great Medicine of a gun that would shoot forever.

I have said that Timothy Murphy was never wounded or captured, but I am in error. Cupid hit him once, and hit him hard. Margaret Feeck captured him.

Timothy found leisure among his many engagements to fall in love with Margaret. Margaret reciprocated. But this being "true love" its course was not allowed "to run smooth." Old Mr. and Mrs. Feeck were opposed to the match, and they forbid Margaret to leave the house alone, on any account, and Timothy was forbidden to enter it.

Margaret and Murphy communicated frequently in spite of father, mother, and vigilant cousins. The most serious obstacle in the way of the young peoples' marriage was the necessity of publishing the bans for several Sundays at a religious meeting. If the Feecks heard of this, they would redouble their precaution. It was the law that the minister should publish these bans, if there was a minister—but there wasn't. He had "run away and left his flock to the mercy of the wolves." So John Van Dyck, a good old deacon, read them the requisite number of times, at conference meetings about the country, and gave Timothy a certificate to that effect.

Then Murphy immediately prepared to move upon the enemy's works. He sent a message to Margaret: Come, for all things are now ready.

She sent word: I will be at the river at the time appointed.

That night she went to milk as usual, attended by a cousin. The task accomplished, the girls separated, the cousin going to her own home near by. Margaret then emptied some of her milk on the ground, and, going to her mother, told her that one cow was astray, and had not been milked. "Then," said her mother, "you must go after it. The cow must be milked." So the young lady took another pail and left the house, light-hearted and bare-footed. Hanging her pail on a stile in the cow-yard, she stole away in the direction of the river, as the darkness came on. Just think of what she braved—wild beasts and wilder Indians were about her, but the darkness, which was also about her, befriended her.

It was a time when men went armed, and she was an unarmed woman. It was simply heroic, that act!

Timothy Murphy, with three trusty comrades, crossed the river and went down the west bank to see his intended. Having passed the appointed spot, he began to fear that she had not been able to get away, and he retraced his steps, gently calling her name. Great was his astonishment to hear her answer from the opposite shore. Fearing that she might be stopped, she had not tarried at the rendezvous, but had forded the Schoharie river in the dark, though the water was cold—for it was on October 1, 1789, that she ran away.

Murphy was mounted. He took her behind him, and they were soon at the fort.

There was racing and chasing at the homestead that night. Old Feeck, as soon as the fact that Margaret had run away, and not been abducted, was made certain, started for the fort. When he reached it, the sentinel took a shot at him, but fortunately missed his aim. He could not prevail on his daughter to come home, so he went there himself, and gave her up.

Miss Feeck's female friends made up a dress for her—one lending a gown and shoes, another a bonnet, a third stockings, for she had no wedding *trousseau* at all, you will observe. Then the next day a party escorted them to Schenectady, and the happy lovers were condensed into one by the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

Here comes into the narrative another little incident, which shows what stirring times there were. The garrison at the fort had arranged a ball for the evening of the return from Schenectady, but only a few figures had been danced, when a scout returned and reported that he had seen Indians near by, whereupon the linstock was applied to the alarm gun, and hunting Indians was the order of the day, or rather night.

When the Feecks learned that she was married, they were highly indignant with their daughter. After some time the mother became anxious to effect a reconciliation with her and have her come home, but she could not think of admitting her Irish husband with her.

"Never," said the daughter, "as much as I love home and parents, never will I enter your house until my husband enters it with me." Her parents tried her hard, sending repeated messages. Her answer was always the same.

One pompous cousin volunteered to mediate. He came to [illegible] grief. He told her how much her father loved her. "Yes," said she, "when at home I had two striped linen petticoats and a calico frock; now see how I'm dressed!" she added, flouncing the skirt of a rich silk gown, "this shows who cares the most for me."

As old Feeck was rich and young Murphy was poor, this argument sent Cousin Cornelius home quietly.

By-and-by the old people heard that Murphy was going to take his wife to Pennsylvania. This ended the opposition. A family treaty was formed, and escorted by about thirty officers and soldiers, and a party of citizens, martial music playing, the happy couple marched to the homestead. As they drew near, old Mr. Feeck ran forward, opened the gate and extended a hand to Murphy and his wife, saying, "You have my daughter, but you shall not take her to Pennsylvania; I have enough to support us all."

Murphy gave the old man's hand a pinch which he long remembered, and said in his usual loud tone: "She's no longer yours, Master Fake; she's my wife. I didn't marry her to get your property; I can take care of her myself."

Both parents wept for joy. It is not known whether there was a dry eye in the party; but there was certainly not a dry whistle, for—if I dare tell it in temperance terms—they drank up ten gallons of wine that night.

This reconciliation took place about a month after the marriage, from which time the couple made their home at Mr. Feeck's. On the death of her parents, Margaret inherited their valuable estate, and I believe her descendant still lives on the patrimonial farm.

Mrs. Murphy lived 27 years, and died at the age of 44, in 1807, so she was 17 years old when she ran away, and Murphy was 29.

At the war's end Murphy became a farmer. It was characteristic of this man to live for others, and he died from disease contracted in saving the children of a neighbor from a winter's flood.

When peace was declared and our independence acknowledged, many of the Schoharie Indians had the assurance to return and settle among a people whose houses and barns they had burned, whose friends and relatives they had killed. There was one Indian named Seths Henry, who had killed more Schoharie people than any other man. He would sometimes leave a war club upon the dead body of a victim, with a horrid row of notches thereon, each notch standing for a scalp taken. An energetic savage, he once led a party from Fort Niagara, in the winter, to capture certain Schoharie patriots, and he succeeded, traveling six hundred miles through the snow to do so. He, too, had the audacity to come back, but he was too much upon his guard. One day he started from one house to go to another. Timothy Murphy was observed to go in the same direction shortly afterward, and it is a curious coincidence that, as far as can be ascertained, Seths Henry never reached any place in this world.

After this there began to be mysterious disappearances of Tories and Indians, and it was to be noted that coincident with a disappearance would be a brush-heap fire in the vicinity in which the missing person was last seen. It is to be supposed that calcined human bones might have been found in the ashes of these brush fires. The remaining renegades and savages took the hint and departed that land before they departed this life, so the country was cleared of this vermin.

Timothy Murphy was a capital stump speaker, and was a political power in Schoharie county. He brought Wm. C. Bouck into public life, which brought him into the gubernatorial chair of the Empire State.

He died in 1818, full of years and of honor,

A fine old Irish gentleman,
One of the *rale ould* stock!

Treatment of the Hair.

"What shall I do for my hair?" is a question that comes to our sanctum from various quarters every month; and were it as convenient to engraft artificial hair as to insert artificial teeth, hair doctors would be as plenty as dentists. No one is to be reprimanded for desiring a brilliant and vigorous growth of the hair, for it indicates a good vital constitution; nor for envying a wavy or curling disposition of the natural head covering, for it is useful as well as ornamental. But the health of the bodily integument and appendages are developed from the organs within; all vital structures are developed from the center to the circumference, hence the normal condition and integrity of the hair, as well as that of the skin and nails, depend on the general health.

Stimulating viands and irritating condiments, the excessive use of salt, pickles, saleratus, etc., predispose to disease of the scalp and baldness. Many young persons injure and finally destroy the roots of the hair by frequent washes or oily preparations. These may produce a soft, glossy appearance for a time, but premature decay is the sure and not very remote result of their employment. —*Science of Health.*

Temperance and Health.—Beer makes heavy sleepers, and persons drinking it are not fit to be trusted with the care of infants or sick people. In England the notion is widespread that the use of beer is beneficial to mothers with nursing babies, its deleterious influence on milk being quite overlooked. This being the custom, it might be expected that now and then a little life or a feeble life must be sacrificed to the stupid slumbers of mother or nurse; but the assertion of a London coroner is an astounding one, that 3,000 children are suffocated annually in England from this cause. In Bavaria, whose women are more addicted to beer-drinking than any others on the globe, mothers are forbidden to have children under two years of age in the same bed with them.

Prussian vital statistics show an average of 4.6 births to each marriage.

Foreign.

London need snow plows last winter for the first time.

Birmingham is furnishing Russia and Germany with rifles.

Emilio Castelar has issued a Spanish "Life of Lord Byron."

The Scotch pig iron product in 1872 was 1,100,000 tons, against 1,760,000 tons in 1871, and 1,206,000 tons in 1870. The average price in 1870 was 54s 4d per ton; in 1871, 58s 11d, and in 1872, 101s 6d. The number of furnaces has decreased in ratio with the product, notwithstanding the increased price. In 1870 there were 160; in 1871, 127, and in 1873 only 123.

A new iron-clad man-of-war was launched at Copenhagen on the 12th ult. It is a casemated steamer of 2,500 horse power, 230 feet in length, 47 feet wide, and gauging 15¼ feet. Denmark now possesses three iron-clad frigates, with respectively sixteen, eighteen, and twenty-four cannon, and four floating iron-clad batteries with respectively two, three, and four cannon.

The religious census of Dublin shows that in the city and county taken together there is a population of 401,262 persons, of whom 307,144 are Catholics, 79,186 Protestant Episcopalians, 7,512 Presbyterians, and 7,420 of all other denominations. Out of 401,962 persons 112,889 are "illiterate," of whom 98,456 are Catholics, or about 1 in 3; while the other 14,433 are Protestants, or about 1 in 6¼.

The friendship growing up between Prussia and Japan has received a new manifestation by the resolve of the Japanese Government to copy the European institution of a ministry of public worship and instruction, strictly upon the Prussian model, securing the services of a Prussian schoolman for its introduction. Negotiations are now in progress with several eminent Prussian pedagogues.

The lion's share in the allotment of space at the Vienna Exhibition has been assigned to France. She is to have no less than four saloons and four galleries out of the eight saloons and eight galleries set apart for exhibition of foreign—that is, non-Austrian—art. Contrary to their traditional custom, the French are going to contribute the choicest gems out of their Luxembourg collection and other museums, and hope thereby to excel all other nations.

It is estimated that the average income of English authors is not more than one hundred and fifty pounds a year, yet Mr. Charles Dickens, Jr., reports that he is unable to find any one to occupy the houses for poor authors, recently erected at Stevenage. "We have been," he writes, "wholly unable to find a poor member of the guild willing to become a tenant of one of the houses, and it is to members of the guild alone that, according to the terms of our act, its benefits are applicable." What a humiliating failure of an enterprise for which Dickens, and Lemon, and Forster acted, for which Dickens read so often, and to which Bulwer contributed so liberally!

A Crewless Ship.

The Liverpool *Globe's* correspondent at Gibraltar writes:

There is a little vessel in this port whose recent history is even still more mysterious than that of the Murillo, and perhaps similarly tragical to that of the Northfleet. The Mary Celeste, an American brigantine, was fallen in with by a British vessel some four hundred miles east of the Azores, and brought by her to Gibraltar on Dec. 13. When discovered she was under foremast staysail and jib, and under this light canvas she had been pursuing her way for ten days without a soul an board, the last entry on the ship's log being on on Nov. 24. No other papers were found on board—manifest, bills of lading, every document which could have thrown any light upon the history of the derelict had been removed—and up to the present time, although the inquiry is still going on, not the slightest clue has been traced to account for the desertion of the vessel, and even conjecture is at fault. The cargo, consisting of barrels of spirits, is untouched, with the exception of one cask which had started. There are no signs of the vessel having suffered from bad weather in any single respect, the most minute examinations having failed to detect any injury above the water or below it. A harmonium in the captain's cabin and the music-books are all in their places untouched by salt water. A little vial of oil was still standing by a sewing-machine, and a reel of cotton and thimble had not yet rolled off the table. Nor had the cabin been plundered, for its contents, belonging to a lady and child, were of considerable value. A sword was in its scabbard, rusty, and with marks of blood having been wiped off. There are marks like sharp cuts on the topgallant rail and on both sides of the vessel's bows, which appear to have been done on purpose. Whether this points to any act of violence, and with what motive committed—why the vessel was left under sail, or, in apparent absence either of plunder or of peril, why she was ever deserted at all—is still an absolute mystery, for up to the present moment no trace has been found of the lady or child, of the captain, or any one of the crew.

An Unprofitable Errand Boy.—A family named Granby, living on Randolph street, have been in the habit of sending their dog to the butcher's after meat, giving him a basket and the money, and writing what was wanted on a slip of paper. The butcher yesterday presented a bill of three dollars to the surprised dog owner, who had never failed to send the change by the dog. He sent fifty cents in the basket yesterday morning and watched the dog. Before the animal reached the shop a negro appeared with a piece of meat for him, and while the dog was devouring it the fellow stole the money from the basket and then outran Granby and the butcher.—*Detroit Free Press.*

With the exception of Louis XVIII, not one of the French monarchs has died at the Tuileries. Louis the XVI. was guillotined at La Place de la Revolution; Napoleon I. died in exile at St. Helena; Napoleon II. in exile at Reichstadt; Charles X. in exile at Holyrood; Louis Philippe in exile at Claremont; Napoleon III. at Chiselhurst.

How to Wash Dishes.

In the matter of washing dishes many servants are wofully deficient, and yet a "sticky" plate or cup is the abhorrence of all neat house-keepers. To avoid unnecessary annoyance, we should teach our domestics to wash first, and dry immediately, all glassware, then cups, saucers, and spoons; after that the greasy dishes from which all scraps have been scraped; then the knives and forks, taking care that the knife-handles are not put in the hot-water, as that loosens and blackens them, while they are readily cleansed by a damp cloth. Silver forks, whether solid or plated, should never be tossed about in contact with steel knives, as the latter are sure to inflict unseemly scratches.

The water for washing glass and delicate china should never be very hot, and even granite or stone ware should not be in water where you cannot easily bear your hand, for though the dishes may not actually break, they soon become full of unsightly small dark checks. A very little soap suffices, more than just the quantity to remove grease is apt to leave a disagreeable roughness. For delicately painted French china, fair warm soft water, without any soap, is best. Two tin pans, one for washing and the other for rinsing, rather deeper than milk-pans, and painted on the outside to prevent rust, are often preferred to the wooden dish-tubs. Hanging from pegs over the sink should always be kept a hemmed dish-cloth (if unhemmed it is sometimes apt to find its way, unaided of course, to the fire or the barnyard, to save the trouble of washing it), a teacup towel, and one for saucepans, etc. One of the first, two of the second, and four of the third named, will ordinarily be sufficient for a week's use. All should be distinctly marked that there may be no excuse for taking a teacup towel to wipe the spider. All milk utensils should be thoroughly scalded with boiling suds, then rinsed, wiped with a cloth wrung as dry as possible from hot water, and kept in an airy place. Singular as it may seem, a perfectly dry towel should never be employed to wipe tins which have been used for holding milk. The reason is that a stickiness is left behind by the dry towel, which will soon become a sourness.—*Hearth and Home.*

Home After Business Hours.

The road along which the man of business travels in the pursuit of competence or wealth is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well-springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pit-falls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than rough turnpike road, the wayfarer needs something more than rest; he requires solace, and deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, and welcome shouts from children, the many thousand little arrangements for comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of the thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it; these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy at their own firesides.

Government Assumption of Railroads.

Such has been the success of the assumption of the railroads in Belgium, and of the entire telegraphic service in England, by Government, that it is now in agitation in Ireland to have the whole of the Irish railways purchased by Government, in order to cheapen transportation and increase facilities for trade and travel.

In Massachusetts, the venerable Josiah Quincy advocates the purchase by the State or the United States of one or more of the great railroad thoroughfares between the East and West, and for the same ends; that is, the reduction of fares and freights. He cites the ownership of the Erie canal by New York State, which has been of incalculable benefit to that State, and which can neither be sold nor leased. This position of Mr. Quincy has attracted a great deal of attention, and has served to develop public sentiment in a way that the railway monopolists evidently did not expect. Mr. Quincy expresses the belief that the National Government will eventually be compelled to own the road-bed and stations of the whole of the leading railways. About the only real difficulty in the way is the vast influence of the existing monopolies; but it is undeniable that an immense majority of the people of all sections are directly hostile to these monopolies, and ready to embrace any remedy likely to be effectual in the way of reform.—*Philadelphia North American.*

An Infamous Order.

The Missouri Pacific railroad has issued an order which imposes on operatives the duty of preventing the public and the press from obtaining any information relating to accidents which may happen on that line. The St. Louis *Globe* characterizes this as an infamous order, in which opinion we fully concur. The theory that such an order prevents exaggerated reports is untenable. The results of accidents are first looked for by an anxious public; then they inquire into the causes. If the company is not to blame they need fear no inquiry into the cases, and the results cannot be changed one way or another. The public are entitled to the fullest information regarding accidents on railroads, which, as common carriers, are no exceptions to the general rule. Public sentiment, always generous, will exonerate a railroad company, as well as an individual, when there is no blame. Dame Partington attempted to sweep back the rising tide with her broom; as well may the railroad companies attempt to conceal the causes and results of accidents by the promulgation of special edicts and orders to their employes. Murder will out!

The frost penetrated the ground deeper last winter than it has for thirty years.

THE YOUNG MUSTACHE.

Oh, barber, spare that young mustache,
Nor touch a single hair;
Your razor, brush and other trash,
Must never venture there;
At last the bud has blossomed out,
By much caressing taught;
Its frail young tendrils how they sprout—
Then, barber, touch it not.

Though well laid out, and wide the field,
Whence this young mustache shoots,
The stubby soil no more can yield—
Oh, then guard then its roots;
For should the murderous blade sweep o'er
The curved lip's shadowy mist,
The tender plants would bloom no more—
Then, barber, oh, desist!

Think of the dear young girl, whose lip
Was wont so oft to press
That budding mouth, its sweets to sip—
Oh, think of her distress.
'Tis unfledged manhood's pride and joy,
With sighs and tears 'twas brought,
Let no rude stroke its life destroy—
Oh, barber, touch it not!

Humorous.

Never quarrel at meal time.

To every fly there is a spider.

Ruled paper—The French press.

A bridal tour—The honeymoon.

A rifle company—A gang of thieves.

Spiritualists' paper — (W)rapping paper.

The paper that is full of rows—The paper of pins.

A colored circus troupe is one of the existing voids.

The paper having the largest circulation—The paper of tobacco.

The paper that most resembles the reader—'Tis you (tissue) paper.

An Eastern village editor is said by one of his rival contemporaries to have become so accustomed to having his nose pulled that his memory doesn't extend beyond last tweak.

If small girls are waifs, are large ones wafers? "Certainly," says sweet sixteen; "at least the boys have the habit of applying them to their lips in sealing their vows."

"I'd vote for ye, sir," said a candid constituent, "only you are such a fool." "Fool, am I!" retorted the candidate. "Then I'm the very man to represent you."

The horse bit his master;
How came it to pass?
He heard the good pastor
Cry "All flesh is grass!"

A local paper, in announcing the departure of a clergyman from North Coventry, Conn., dubiously says, "His friends will be pleased to learn that he is about entering upon an extended foreign journey."

A Western gent at the St. Nicholas, having taken possession of his room, locked it up to go out into the city, and leaving the key at the bar, told the clerk with great simplicity "not to wait dinner for him."

The Postmaster at Bridgeport, Conn., has the following notice posted at the window: "Price of three cent stamps, three cents each; licked and stuck, five cents each. The clock will answer the question, 'Has the mail arrived?'"

A Bridgeport man spent half an hour the other evening in trying to pick up a piece of moonshine from the door-step, which he fondly fancied to be a newspaper. His afflicted wife finally came out, and brought him to consciousness by the aid of a loose fence-picket, and steadied his tottering steps into the house.

The Josh Billings Papers.

THE RATTLESNAIK.

The rattlesnaik iz ov a dull yaller color, from four to six feet in size, ackordin tew length, and all the way ov a bigness.

They hav a pizen tooth and a dedly natur.

On the further end ov their boddy they have some loose bones, which they kan play a tune upon, which makes the noize from which they take their name from.

There is only one remedy for the bite ov a rattlesnaik that I kno ov, and that iz whisky.

I have seen a man that had been bit bi one drink three quarts ov whisky, and be sober enuff all the time to jine the sons ov temprance.

I hope I never shall be bit bi a rattlesnaik, not so much on account of the snaik as on ackount ov the whisky.

I think three quarts ov whisky in mi person at onst would keep me drunk forevermore.

The grate mortal enemy of the snaiks is the hog.

I have seen a woods hog take after a rattlesnaik, and ketch him in running 50 yards, and with 3 rips and a snap, tare mister rattlesnaik into ribbons, and hen swallow him whole without saying grace.

The woods or wild hog is the grate eradikator. They will hunt for them like a setter-dog for a woodkok, and if the snaix sight them, they hav a way ov laying down in a mud-hole and soaking the pizen all out ov them.

THE HOOP SNAIK.

This remarkable snaik has a funny way ov taking their tail in their mouth and making a hoop ov themselfs. They can travel a good gait.

There iz a tradishun that the end ov their tale iz ov bone, and is filled with pizen, ov the most dedly dimenshuns, but I think this is only a lie.

Az I sed before, it is so natral tew lie about snaix that it iz a great wonder to me that they don't leave this world entirely, and take up their abode somewhare else, whare they kan have a fair show.

I am about 7 eights ov a mind tew believe that the hoop snaik iz one ov P. T. Barnum kind ov kritter, that yu pay yure money tew see in the menagare, and then take yure chances.

The only way tew git at the truth about snaix is tew believe all yu hear, and more tew.

Greece.—A new census of the kingdom of Greece was taken in 1870, the figures of which have only just been published. From them we learn that the total population of the kingdom at that time was 1,457,894, of whom 754,176 were males and 703,718 females. The increase during the last decade was 132,415, giving a yearly increase of 13,241 persons, or one per cent. in the total number. According to these returns, Greece is the healthiest country in Europe except Great Britian, and the most prolific next to Italy and Bavaria.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Horse-Tooth Corn.

variety of Indian corn called the egus or horse-tooth corn, has been ly introduced into France from ragua, which is asserted to be su or in many respects to those already wn to agriculturists. The point of ellence in this corn consists in its ilability as a fodder plant—the yield acre being nearly four times as great that of ordinary varieties—and its tivation for this purpose alone is high recommended. It attains a height from twelve to eighteen feet, and hen fully grown, the stalks are so stout hat they require to be divided longitu inally before they can be fed to cattle. he yield of grain is from one-fourth to ne-half greater than that of common corn; but it produces more bran in proportion, and less starchy matter, which, however, is of unusual whiteness. The principal objections to this corn are the length of time required for it to reach maturity, and the necessity of a very rich, fertile soil, with plenty of moisture, for its successful cultivation. When these conditions can be combined, and the season is long enough to permit the crop to mature, as in the Southern and Western States, it is probable that its cultivation might be profitably introduced into the United States.

Hot Bread.

Say what we will of the unhealthfulness of hot bread, it seems to be universally preferred and generally eaten. I am sure that I have tried in a small way to set a good example, but am often overruled by others. Now, in case of a little tea company, when I think good cold light bread and biscuits sufficient for the bread department, some one is very apt to say something like this: "Well, yes; the bread and biscuit are very well to have on the table, but you know everybody likes hot bread best, and you ought to have some muffins or waffles." Occasionally I have served up a dish of soaked crackers in the place of hot cakes, and they were very much preferred to the cold bread, just because they were warm. If I want to please the other half of my family about breakfast time, I serve up hot rolls, and try to have them light and well baked. Mrs. B. told me that her husband had insisted on having hot bread and strong coffee three times a day; and I remember that he died years before his prime of jaundice; do not know that his diet was to blame. I want to tell the lovers of hot bread that the risen dough will keep sweet a week or more in cold weather, if put in a cold place, and they can make out rolls or little loaves for every meal if they wish to. I do not know that freezing hurts the dough.—"*Nellie,*" *in Germantown Telegraph.*

Utilizing Carcasses.

In answer to the question, How is the best way to dispose of dead animals, the *Massachusetts Ploughman* says: The most economical way is to cover the carcass six or eight inches deep with muck, and let it lie and decompose. It may take six months or more. It is better to put it within sight of the house if possible, so that it may be watched a little to keep the dogs and crows off. The muck or loam will absorb and retain the gases which are given off in the process of decomposition. After it has lain through a summer, fork over the mass and throw out the bones, add half a bushel of plaster or gypsum and another load of earth; let it lie a month or two longer, when it will be fit for use. The bones can be broken up as much as practicable, put into a cask and covered with ashes, to be kept moistened from time to time till they are softened. Every dead animal is worth saving, and it is very poor economy to haul it off to one side of the farm and leave it for the dogs and the crows.

Agricultural Experiments.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: Field experiments, as a rule, are deceptive, unless many circumstances are taken into account which are usually overlooked. What is usually known regarding the previous agricultural condition of the fields experimented upon? What account is taken of meteorological conditions, dry seasons and wet seasons? It is possible for a good artificial manure to do positive harm to a crop in a very dry season, while an indifferent or valueless compound would do no injury. It is therefore apparent that we are liable to be misled by experiments with fertilizers, and that the reports so frequently made of experimental labors must be read with an intelligent understanding of what is necessary to give such experiments positive value.

Cottonwood.

"This is emphatically the new settlers' grove tree," says Mr. Ebber Stone, of Iowa. It will make more fuel, more clear lumber, and afford as good protection as any other tree raised. If grown in a thicket it will self-prune and make a tall, straight growth, but when sufficient space is given it forms a handsome spreading tree. It is readily transplanted, but we prefer to propagate from cuttings. These may be prepared in winter, but it is as well to cut them just before setting; if done before the buds start, make the cuttings ten inches long, sharpened at the lower end, using last year's wood. Set in rows at the desired distance, and so deep as to leave only one or two buds above the surface.

Planting Shade Trees.

In planting a row of shade trees along a road, or avenues leading from farm house to the gate, only one kind of trees should be used. It is bad taste to set out an elm, then a lombardy poplar or an ash, and thus mix all kinds together. Use only one kind, and those as nearly the same size and height as possible. A variety of trees in such long rows would be about like an architect using a variety on the pillars of a temple. First a Corinthian, then a Tuscan, etc., in the same row of pillars.

Propriety of Washing Butter.

In reference to the preparation of good table butter, Dr. Wilkens Pogarth remarks that there is a rather common belief that the process of washing injures its peculiar fine flavor, and renders the butter more perishable. The former part of the proposition Dr. Pogarth admits; yet thinking the use of fresh water indispensable for removing the milk and hardening the butter, he recommends its application directly in the churn, avoiding working and kneading by hand or spatula. Butter which keeps well is made in Holstein, by repeated salting and heavy pressure, without the use of water; but it is too salt to be considered fine table butter.

Water-Proof Pasteboard.

One of the cheapest and most effectual coverings to render wood perfectly water-proof, and increase its durability, and which will impart to pasteboard the appearance and strength of wood, is that employed in many ways by the Chinese, according to tests made with a sample sent from Pekin by Dr. Scherzer. It may be prepared, as a slightly viscid fluid fit for immediate use, by stirring into three parts of fresh serum of blood (or defibrinated blood) four parts of dry slaked lime and some alum. It should be laid on twice, or at most three times, in order to render articles perfectly water-proof.

Sub-Soiling.

Mr. Gill, near Columbus, Ohio, had a tract of land which had been cultivated in corn for forty years. As an experiment he plowed ten acres to the depth of eight inches, and then sub-soiled eight inches—making sixteen inches. Adjoining, he plowed ten acres the usual depth. The former was planted May 10, the latter May 7. Both planted with the same kind of corn, and received the same culture. On that which he plowed and sub-soiled sixteen inches deep, he raised 120 bushels per acre, while on the latter he had 40 bushels. Comment is unnecessary.

The Shah's European Tour.

The *Perseveranza* publishes a letter from a citizen of Milan, who has commercial relations with Teheran, containing the following details regarding the vists of the Shah of Persia to Europe. The journey is definitely fixed for the month of April next, the Persian monarch having been officially invited to the Universal Exhibition, at Vienna. He will be accompanied by the principal nobles of the Empire, with the pomp befitting the "King of Kings." The molachs, or priests, oppose the journey of their Sovereign to Europe, but the latter remains firm in his purpose. He is prond of the idea that he will be the first Shah who will have abandoned the old usages which have been maintained by the influence of the priests, and which prevented the Sovereigns of Persia from leaving their own dominions, and above all from setting foot on European soil. The sacerdotal influence is the main obstacle to advancement in Persia; but it will be greatly shaken by the impressions which the Sovereigns and his Ministers will bear away from their European travels. The Shah will visit St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and perhaps London, then Constantinople, probbably going there by way of Italy.

Dress Plainly.

Some one has given the following reasons why people should dress plainly on Sunday. These reasons are as valid on any other day in the week. Here they are:

1. It would lighten the burden of many who now find it hard to maintain their place in society.
2. It would lessen the force of the temptations which often lead men to barter honor and honesty for display.
3. If there was less strife in dress at church, people in moderate circumstances would be more likely to attend.
4. Universal moderation in dress at church would improve the worship by the removal of many wandering thoughts.
5. It would enable all classes of people to attend church in unfavorable weather.
6. It would lessen, on the part of the rich, the temptation to vanity.
7. It would lessen, on the part of the poor, the temptation to be envious and malicious.
8. It would save valuable time on the Sabbath.
9. It would relieve our means from serious pressure, and thus enable us to do more for good enterprises.

THE TWO EXTREMES.—Two classes of medical thinkers attempt to cure disease by opposite modes of treatment. One class forces the system into preternatural activity; the other depresses and weakens it. Both are wrong. To inflame the blood of an invalid with medicated alcohol is as dangerous as to apply undue steam pressure to a weak boiler; and to prostrate the physical energy, which is the natural opponent of disease, by depleting treatment, is an act of almost equal temerity. There is a medium between these two extremes, and DR. JOSEPH WALKER, to whom the world owes the famous CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, has been fortunate enough to strike it. He has produced from simple vegetable elements, without the admixture of any distilled or fermented fluid, a specific comprising the important properties of a wholesome tonic, a gentle evacuant, a purifier of the secretions, a pulmonic, a sedative, and a powerful anti-bilious agent. Never before were these six sanative qualities comprehended in one medicine, and never before did one medicine cure so many different diseases. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the kidneys, rheumatism, intermittent fever, disorders of the bowels, gout, nervous affections, and maladies proceeding from impurity of the blood, are only a few of the bodily ills for which VINEGAR BITTERS is considered an unfailing remedy.—[Com.

THESE are about all the component parts of a piano: Pine, maple, spruce, cherry, walnut, whitewood, apple, basswood, birch, mahogany, ebony, holly, cedar, beech and rosewood from Honduras, Ceylon, England, South America and Germany. There are used of the metals, iron, steel, brass, gun-metal and lead. There are in an instrument of seven and a half octaves, 214 strings, making a total length of 787 feet of wire, and 500 feet of white (covering) wire. Such a piano will weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds.

COUGHS.—A Medicinal Preparation in the form of a *lozenge* is the most convenient. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.—[Com.

FOR loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.—[Com.

King of the Blood.

SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS. *Case.*—When I commenced using KING OF THE BLOOD, I was troubled with a Scrofulous Eruption on the back of my neck, extending to the back of my ears. It had existed for several months; also the inside of my ears; both had been sore for more than a year, and had resisted all attempts at healing (and they were many). I had used your medicine but a few months before my neck and ears were entirely well, and have not troubled me since, and it has been several months since. MRS. C. H. WHITE, Alden, Erie Co., N. Y.

Write for circulars to D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—[Com.

DR. PIERCE'S Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Tasteless, Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or *multum in parvo* physic. No use of any longer taking the huge, repulsive, nauseous and griping pills, composed of cheap, crude, bulky ingredients, when, by a careful application of chemical science, we can extract all the cathartic and medical properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Pellet or Granule, *scarcely larger than a mustard seed*, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. 25 cents, by all Druggists. 632

AN IRISHMAN called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner er me."—[Com.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

LADIES, see that your fathers, brothers and husbands wear the Elmwood Collar. They will always look well if they do.—[Com.

USE less of Dooley's than of other Yeast or Baking Powder, as it is much stronger. Put up full weight. Give it a fair trial. Grocers sell it.—[Com.

The Laws of Health.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain a dead letter. There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable anti-bilious medicine, promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, health, the importance of using the Bitters as a defensive medicine. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

IT IS WELL TO GET CLEAR OF a Bad Cough or Cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

The Markets.

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Common	9½@ 10½
HOGS—Dressed	6 @ 7¼
COTTON—Middling Upland	19½@
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 90 @ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 66 @ 1 69
CORN	63½@ 66
OATS	45 @ 51½
BARLEY	90 @ 1 12
PORK—Mess	16 00 @
LARD	8¼@8 11-16

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	5 87½@ 6 75
Good	5 25 @ 5 62½
Medium	4 25 @ 5 00
Common	3 00 @ 4 25
Inferior	1 75 @ 2 25
HOGS—Live	3 25 @ 5 00
Dressed	5 00 @ 5 50
FLOUR—White Winter Extra	10 00 @10 75
Red Winter Extra	7 00 @ 8 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 20 @ 1 20½
No. 3 Spring	1 07 @ 1 08½
CORN—No. 2	31 @ 33½
OATS—No. 2	26 @ 27
RYE—No. 2	64 @ 65½
BARLEY—No. 2	74 @ 77
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	28 @ 32
EGGS—Fresh	16 @ 17
PORK—Mess	14 60 @14 68
LARD	7 90 @ 7 95

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Fall	1 45 @ 1 50
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	32 @ 35
OATS—No. 2	27 @ 28½
RYE	60 @ 62
PORK—Mess	15 25 @15 50
LARD	7¾@ 8¼
HOGS	4 50 @ 5 00
CATTLE	5 00 @ 6 00

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	7 50 @ 8 25
WHEAT	1 68 @ 1 70
CORN	39 @ 40
RYE	80 @ 82
OATS	30 @ 38
PORK—Mess	16 25 @
LARD	7¾@ 8¼
HOGS	4 50 @ 5 25

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BARLEY—No. 2	77 @ ..

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 68 @ ..
No. 2	1 63 @ 1 63
CORN	44 @ 45
OATS	37 @ 39

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EXTRA EARLY VERMONT. Ten Days Earlier than Early Rose. Enormously Productive and of EXCELLENT FLAVOR. $1 per lb.; 4 pounds by mail, postpaid, for $3.50.
COMPTON'S SURPRISE, 826 Bushels to the Acre. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. $3 per pound, by mail, postpaid.
$500 will be awarded as PREMIUMS to those who produce the Largest Quantity from one pound. Descriptive Circulars of the above, with list of 300 varieties of Potatoes, free to all.
Illustrated Seed Catalogue, 200 pages, with Colored Chromo, 25 cts.
A New Tomato, the "Arlington." Early, solid and productive. Price, 25c. per packet.
B. K. BLISS & SONS,
23 Park Place. New York.

PORTABLE
Soda Fountains,
$40, $50, $75 and $100.
GOOD, DURABLE, AND CHEAP!
SHIPPED READY FOR USE.
Manufactured by
J. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Madison, Ind.
Send for Circular.

SAWS
[Established 1830.]
WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
FILES, BELTING & MACHINERY.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
Price Lists and Circulars free.
WELCH & GRIFFITHS
Boston, Mass., & Detroit, Mich.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS
GIVEN AWAY—The above Original and elegant Cromo—Size, 9 by 12 inches, worth $10, to every purchaser of Dr. Foote's wonderful work, "PLAIN HOME TALK." No competition—the most taking Combination ever offered. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Book and Cromos ready and delivered together. Send $2.00 for Prospectus and Cromo FRAMED—A COMPLETE OUTFIT. Send early to secure territory. Full table of Contents and Terms sent on application. Address The UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago. Every Cromo completely mounted.

THE DOMESTIC LIGHT RUNNING
Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address: "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WEIRD AND WONDERFUL "APPARITION RINGS." The greatest optical puzzl and delusion ever produced—absolutely inexplicable. They puzzle EVERYBODY. 28 silvered rings, scientifically combined. The greatest "WONDER OF THE WORLD." Sent free, boxed, and full directions, prepaid, for 30 cts. Can be had only from Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

MONEY *Made rapidly* with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston

L.D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$60,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
160th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, April 28th, 1873.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS;
Two Prizes $1,000 }
Five Prizes $500 } GREENBACKS!
Ten Prizes $100 }
One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines worth $100 each! Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Whole number Gifts 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. Cincinnati, O.

NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST in making application for Foreign Claims. Do so through J. P. FRUBAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Pa.

O.S.—2781.

Dr. A. H. SMITH'S
CELEBRATED
Old Style Bitters!
The Best Tonic and Health Giver of the Age—The Famous Blood Purifier and Invigorator.
A Decided Improvement upon any Medicine ever Presented to the World!
PURELY VEGETABLE.
Having been thoroughly and well tried the proprietors have no hesitancy in saying that no preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. All who have used them once will take no other. They are pleasant to the taste and contain more Medicinal properties than any other Bitters made. For Dyspepsia of all kinds and for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases, we defy the world to produce a preparation equal to this. For Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, and Fever and Ague, the Old Style Bitters are unrivalled. They are especially adapted for Females, and contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the weakest physical frame. They will build up and invigorate the weak and debilitated. The Ladies cannot find a Tonic superior to Old Style Bitters. Let all the afflicted give them a fair trial.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
UNION MEDICINE CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Ill.,
MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

12,000,000 ACRES!
Cheap Farms!
THE CHEAPEST LAND IN MARKET, for sale by the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY.
3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska
Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on FIVE and TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT 6 PER CENT. NO ADVANCE INTEREST REQUIRED.
MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.
THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the PLATTE VALLEY.
Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.
FREE HOMES FOR ALL! MILLIONS OF ACRES of choice Government Lands open for entry under the HOMESTEAD LAW, near this GREAT RAILROAD, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.
Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.
Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET WITH NEW MAPS MAILED FREE EVERYWHERE.
Address,
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEB.

CHILDREN TEETHING
MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

NATURE'S REMEDY.
VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints can only be effectually cured through the blood.
For Ulcers and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.
For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.
For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the Nervous system.
The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we knew to prescribe and use it in their own families.
In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.
Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Price $1.25. Sold by all Druggists.

Great Medical Book of Secrets for Ladies & Gents. Sent free for 2 Stamps. Address Dr. Bonaparte & Co., Cincinnati, O.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to
FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!
No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address—Reisinger Sash Lock Co., No. 418 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa. [For illustration of this cheapest and best lock, see *Wood's Household Magazine*, *N. Y. Independent*, etc., etc.]

10 000 PRAIRIE FARMS,
16 hours from Chicago—with no change of cars—all in the
"MIDDLE REGION of WESTERN IOWA."
A rich, well-drained prairie soil of natural meadow and plow land, evenly distributed; pure running water abundant; climate unsurpassed (fever and ague being unknown). Compact bodies of land to be had to any desirable extent.
1,700,000 ACRES OF RAILROAD LANDS,
Free from mortgage, granted to build, and all adjacent to, the Iowa lines of the Chicago and Northwestern, Illinois Central and S. C. & P. Railways, for sale in tracts to suit purchasers, by the IOWA RAILROAD LAND CO. Lands of the best quality, and near stations only cost from $5 to $10 per acre, the more distant $4 to $6, on time, with 6 per cent. interest.
Agents at Railroad Stations are provided with plats, prices and teams to show lands, free to purchasers. Land Exploring Tickets, receivable for land purchased, can be had at the Chicago Branch Office, 66 S. Canal-st.; at the Railroad Offices in Clinton and Dubuque; and at our main office as below. *Land buyers should call or send and obtain a guide.* It costs nothing, and gives descriptions, locations, prices, terms, and all needful information. County maps, showing lands for sale, also sent free. Call on or address,
JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THEA-NECTAR
IS A
PURE BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, April 3d, 1873.

Senator Pratt voted "no" on the salary fraud, and Senator Morton dodged it. Morton had a friend 'round the corner that wanted to see him on business.

◆

The Radical party says it is not responsible for the salary steal. If not, who is? It was evident from the vote that the measure could not become a law over the veto of the President. If Grant had vetoed the bill there would have been an end to the steal. But this he would not do. He made haste to attach his signature to it, as it put $100,000 additional into his own pocket.

It is announced that general Freemont has been sentenced in France to imprisonment of five years, and to pay a fine of 5,000 frances for his connection of the sale in Paris of the bonds of his Railroad. The General, it is confidently believed will not be imprisoned in Paris until he arrives there; though he may be invited by the extradition laws to go over the seas and be imprisoned, and if so invited, will probably accept.

◆

When the salary robbing bill came to General Grant on the third ult., he knew perfectly well what the people thought of it, and he further knew that some of the best men of his own party opposed it. But he signed the bill without a moments hesitation. He signed one million six hundred thousand dollars away, one hundred thousand he received himself! General Grant the next day made an inaugural address, and gave the public to understand that he conducted his office in good faith, and that he felt that the confidence of the country was with him. Compare this appropriation of $100,000 of the public money by this President now, when the country is struggling under an enormous debt and the action of another president in 1789 when the country was working out of a very small debt. Says General Washington, at the close of his inaugural, April 30, 1789: "When I was first honored with a call into the service of my country, then on the eve of an arduous struggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I should renounce every pecuniary compensation. From this resolution I have in no instance departed; and being still under the impression which produced it, I must decline as inapplicable to myself any share in the personal emoluments which may be indespensibly included to a permament provision for the executive department."

◆

Mean.

Gen. Grant constantly misses opportunities of doing creditable things. Here for instance is his son Frederick, who was carrird through West Point by Presidential power and not by his own talent and industry, and who was afterwards sent to travel in Europe at the expense of the public, in violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the army regulations. This young man has now been assigned to the staff of Lieut General Sheridan, of Chicago, and become thereby at one jump a Lieutenant-colonel, instead of a second lieutenant. In order to give him this high place and high pay, Major George A. Fortsythe of the Ninth Cavalry one of the bravest of the brave, often tried in battle, and scarred with many wounds, has been taken from the post which he has long filled on Sheridan's staff and sent back to his own regiment.

Now this is one of the opportunities, but it has not merely been missed, it has been abused. It would be a great deal better for young Grant, and still better for his father's credit, if instead of giving him this soft place in Chicago, the President had sent him to take his chances with his company like other young officers, and to earn what promotion he gets by his own merits. It is a great pity that General Grant would continue to confirm in such a manner as this, the opinion that he regards the Presidency as a kind of private possession which can be applied by him, without disgrace to the comfort and enrichment of himself and his family.

The extra session of the U. S. Senate, called by the proclamation of the President, adjourned sine die on the afternoon of the 26th.

Look At The Record!

At the close of the last session of congress, at least five cases of corruption in the Senate, some of them of a flagrant character, remained to be disposed of. The guilty ones were Caldwell, Harlan, Pomeroy, Patterson of New Hampshire, and Clayton.

What was done in regard to them in the last Senate? Harlan and Pomeroy were whitewashed, and Patterson, Caldwell and Clayton were sent over to the new Senate.

What has the new Senate done? Of course the old Senate knew that the new Senate could not take jurisdiction in Patterson's case, because he would not be a member. Though a committee of the old Senate had unanimously recommended the expulsion of Patterson, for the grave offense of bribery and perjury, the Senate, in order to shield him, resorted to the trick of allowing his case to be sent to their successors for final action, they all the time being aware that the tribunal to which they had turned it over, had no power to act upon it. So Patterson was allowed to escape by this mean contemptable dodge.

In the last Senate, Caldwell was proven to have obtained his seat by bribery. His case came up in the new Senate, he being a member of that body. After spending three weeks in delivering arguments, and examining precedents to determine whether bribery was one of the 'qualifications,' for Senatorial honors specified to the constitution, the Senate allowed Caldwell to resign and go home to Kansas and try it again.

Claytons' case in some respects was worse than any of the others. To obtain his seat, he had not only been guilty of corruption, but of stupendous frauds which struck at the very foundation of orderly governments. The testimony was voluminous, and on the plea that they had not had time to examine it, Senators passed a resolution giving the culprit a certificate of good character, and let him go.

So much for the old members. Three new ones come in stained from head to foot, Patterson of South Carolina, and Jones of Nevada are charged with having bought their way into the Senate, while Allison of Iowa, was proven before the Poland committee, to have been as deeply involved in the Credit Mobiler corruption as any other member of Congress. What does the new Senate propose to do with these three gentlemen? Nothing!

Such is the record made up by the Senate of the United States within one month, in regard to these eight members! If Senators do not blush as they contemplate it, their constituents surely do.

◆

The Marquis de Chesseloup Laubal, who died in France on Monday, was a prominent official in the reign of Louis Philipe and clung tenaciously to the old regime. Mrs James Gordon Bennet, whose death was announced from Saxony, was the widow of the owner of New York Herald and a woman of force of will. She married Mr. Bennet when he was struggling under the enormous discouragements, that attend the journalist, and aided him by the strength and constancy of her womanly nature. Later, when he grew enormously rich, she relapsed somewhat either through ill health or indiffer ence, and for years the husband and wife were residents of not only separate homes but different hemispheres. Mrs. Bennet bought a charming villa in Nice, in 1860 and has lived there ever since.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will receive bids for the building of a new brick School House until the 15th of April, 1873. For specification inquire of A. CONRAD, Trustee, Richland township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R. Com.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, on Thursday the 5th [5] day of June next at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of sanctioning or refusing to sanction articles of agreement for the consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company and with the Detroit Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company, entered into by the directors of all said corporations. To authorise the issue of preferred stock, denominated preference shares in said agreement, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretary D., E. R. & I. R. R. Co.

Dated March 26, 1873.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Gonser, Administrator of the estate of Philip Albright, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts, and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb [illegible] Court of said State.

Attest
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Jno. Blakel, Att'y for estate.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.

[illegible]
vs.
Mary Hall and James M. Hall } Complaint for Partition.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James E. Rose, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Mary Hall and James M. Hall are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 12th day of March 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.

Mary Brandt
vs.
Charles Brandt } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, her attorney, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Charles Brandt is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of March 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.

Lewis Bell
vs.
Mary E. Bell } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by H. C. Peterson, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Mary E. Bell is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demar to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of march 1873.

J. L. LANNING, Clerk.

Stockholders Meeting

OF THE

Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R. Company, Ind. Div

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Co., Indiana division that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said company for the first annual election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the

SECOND WEDNESDAY OF APRIL, 1873,

being the 9th day of April, A. D. 1873. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. C. QUINCY,
T. HARRRISON GARRETT,
GEORGE R. DENNIS,
WM. KEYSER,
WM. W. TAYLER,
JOHN K. COWEN,
Board of Directors of the B., P. & C. Railway Company, Indiana division.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein John C. Bridsell for the use of Elizabeth McClellan's assigne is Plaintiff and Wm. McClellan and Burton Brown are principals and John McClellan and R. Ball are Defendants require me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty six dollars and two cents, with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, April 26th, A. D. 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Fifty, 50, acres of land off of the east end of south half, ½, of the north east quarter, ¼, of section three, 3, township thirteen, 13, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.

H. E. ALTENBURG, Dep'y. March 1, 1873.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

GOOD WORK,
GOOD PAY!

New York Life Ins. Co.

Assets, $21,000,000 Cash!

Paid Policy Holders $20,000,000,

Desires the services of an EFFICIENT AGENT for this place and vicinity. To a suitable person who will faithfully devote his full time and talents to the duties of its agency, desirable terms, and a favorable opportunity will be offered. Address with references

J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Supt.
Box 535, Chicago, Ill

ap3-4t

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County s. s.

Notice is hereby given, that John A. Campbell, administrator of the estate, John F. Campbell, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest
J. R. LANNING Clerk.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

THE

New York Store!

No. 90, Columbia Street.

Establish'd 13 Years

Now Opening

100 packages of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the well know brands of

Bleeched & Brown

Sheeting and shirting muslins, new spring prints and chintzes shirting prints, percales and Cambrics, etc.

FAMILY LINENS.

A large superior stock of pure Irish bosom linens, sheetings and pillow linens, Table damasks, napkins, and doylies towels, and Towlings, etc., etc., etc.

At very Low Prices.

Our Celebrated

Perinot Kid Glove

1, 2, and 4 Buttons.

A new assortment in street and party colors just opened

ROOT & Co.'s

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

BOOZER AND BLATNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Arcola loth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " orded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Boots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATNER

C. L. HILL,

DEALER IN

First-Class Pianos, Organs

AND

All Kinds of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

AND

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12½ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11¼ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good uba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time, direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½c
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	13c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans perpound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb.	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants. This fruit is conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
uban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS.

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Brandy	1 50, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public School
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit at this firm. Solar, Lunar & stellar observations taken every noon and night.

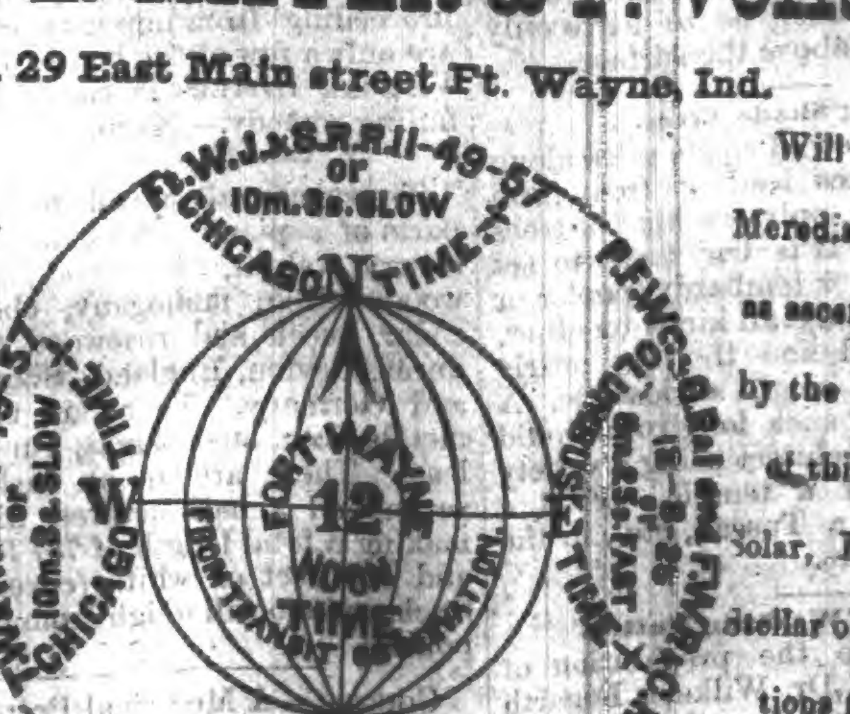

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Roads pretty muddy.

Fresh lot of tea at Beard's.

Best syrup $1 per gallon at Beard's.

Good crackers at Beard's grocery.

Fresh lot of canned fruit at Beard's.— Call and see.

[illegible] [illegible], the best in town [illegible].

The wheat looks well, but the weather does not.

The editors meet in convention at Ligonier April 11th.

O. C. Meyers, of the Kendallville *Standard*, has been appointed *Postmaster* at that place.

When the spring time comes gentle Annie, but Annie will have to wait some time from present indications.

Rev. J. E. Fisher will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath at 10 and a half o'clock a. m. and at 7 o'clock p. m.

Columbia City talks of a $16,000 sewer. It is proposed by some to build it large enough for foot passengers, that they may escape the muddy streets.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held at Fort Wayne last [illegible] night. The citizens are determined to enforce the liquor law.

Snow, rain, sleet, hail and wind ushered in April. We have heard of the gentle April shower, but we presume that is postponed on account of the weather.

When Corunna destroys her old school building how nice it would be to donate one of those pretty things that hold the shutters back to their drug man—*for a toothpick*.

There seems to be an extended objection to the consolidation of the railroads running to our place and we hope that every honorable means will be taken to defeat it.

A Troy man spent three-quarters of an hour, the other evening, in trying to pick up a piece of moon-shine from his doorstep, which he fondly fancied to be a newspaper.

The local of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* in giving a description of the grandeur of Judge Lowry, in the Fort Wayne court house, classes him among the Radical office-holders.

It has been practically demonstrated that the brains of a dead man can be transferred to that of a living man. We know of a few that might be benefited by an exchange as far as liberality in public improvements are concerned, at least.

The *Press* says that Mr. Henry Gunsenhouser, living in Wilmington township, was severely injured recently while running a steam saw mill at Sawyer's *Corners*. His clothing caught in the machinery, whirling him around, breaking one arm and shoulder blade. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Valparaiso *Messenger* says a distressing accident recently occurred to a South Bend bar-keeper. He slipped against the door jam, and his mustache was waxed so stiff that one of the points of it stuck in the wood and held him fast. He not only lost the point off but the sale of six straight drinks.

Scribner for April is at hand. We regard this as the *Chef-d'oeuvre* of magazines, containing the very best literary efforts now produced in this country.—Get the April number and read it, and we have no fear of your being interested.—Price four dollars per year. By subscribing with us you can get it for three dollars.

We met our old friend W. G. Alexander Esq., at Toledo, as lively and wide awake as ever, and enjoying a prosperous run of business in the auction and commission line. He is associated with A. R. Stone, Esq., one of the live and prompt business men of Toledo, and the firm are doing simply an immense business in this line. No postponement on account of the weather. Never say die, is their watchword, and onward they go, fearless and free. We regard Alex. as a number one business man, full of the energy and enterprise that is bound to win. Success to the firm and long may it wave,—that red flag. They will please accept our thanks for special favors.

The follow is a list of letters remaining in the Auburn postoffice.

Ainsworth M., Con'er
Brambie John
Burkholder Miss Rebecca
Bodger F. L. N. L.
Bayer Miss Lucy
Bennett Emel N H
Brummer Ira M.
Depew Catharine
Dobbie A A
Davis Eli
Feiler Christopher
Frampton John
Gerber Charles
Gardy Sarah
Houser Miss Arrilla
Hay Miss Rena
Hendershot Charlotte, 2
Houser Mrs
Hart Abraham
Hensher James
Holms Daniel
Keller Florenda
Lockwood Irwin
Lodell L A
Mclayne Mrs James
Morgan S
Meyers Philip
Miller Benjamin
Perkins Dr R
Parker W J, 2 letters
Penny Ellen
Prewett W C
Penny Mr
Ruffner Benjamin
Smith Adam, (German)
Smith Mr. Emery
Swisher James
Smith Miss Jennie
Turner G W
Turner John M
Wallace Miss Jennie
Warren Miss Margret
Williams Chas
Young W F

That Consolidation.

We take the following from the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*: "It is reported on the street that an election of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company will soon be held to to ratify the sale (consolidation) of that road, recently made to the Detroit & Eel River Railroad Company. It is proposed we understand, to call the new corporation the Detroit, Fort Wayne & Logansport Railroad Company. Why Fort Wayne should be named as a point on that line, when the cars will run some 20 miles north of us, we have not learned, but presume it will be to pay us back, in part, for the $100,000 of city bonds, the $50,000 in cash, and the promise of 20 acres of the City Park which we gave them. To name Fort Wayne as a point on this line and run a side track down to us from Auburn will be what we will have for this expenditure. We are not faultfinders, but we cannot but think that a grave mistake was made by somebody in not getting more for our money than we are likely to get. We do not like to admit it, but it now looks as though we had been the dupes of somebody. This new line having failed to make a satisfactory arrangement with the Muncie road, will take their Indianapolis and Louisville passengers on to the crossing of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad, north of Peru. It would be clearly their interest to do so, in any event.

The following will explain itself.

Consolidation not Concluded.

To the Editor of the Jackson Daily Citizen.

A statement has been going the rounds of the press, that a consolidation had been effected of the Fort Wayne Jackson & Saginaw, Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana, Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroads, I wish you would correct the statement.—The fact being that the Directors of these roads have agreed upon a basis of consolidation to be submitted as by law required, to the stockholders of the respective companies at some future day for their final action. Prior to that time each of the companies has many obligations to perform, which are conditions precedent, and the non performance of which by either would overthrow the proposed arrangement, so the interested public will observe that the result is no means certain, although stated to have been concluded. Yours respectfully,

P. B. LOOMIS,
Pres't Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. Co.

EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DEPOT

Machinery for Our Farmers.

The time is fast drawing near when our farmers must have recourse to the varied articles of machinery, now brought to a high state of perfection, to enable them to plant, cultivate and harvest the extensive crops annually produced in this country. It is necessary then for them to look about and ascertain the best point at which these machines can be obtained.—Plows will be the first called into requisition, and we believe Auburn possesses special inducements for the purchasers of these implements. Next and most important in demand is the celebrated American Machine, the Reaper and Mower, of which there are many kinds, operated differently for the accomplishment of the same object. The best ingenuity of the age has been devoted for years in perfecting this machine, and to-day there are several that stand pre-eminent before the country. Whether you want a rear or side delivery, a self-raker or not, there are machines now made possessing one or more qualities to suit the preference of the farmer. Those who have not made a choice and desire to purchase a good machine, will do well to call at the extensive establishment just erected by D. D. Snyder, Esq., at this place, where a large assortment of machinery is on hand for the inspection of the farming community.

Mr. Snyder has shown considerable enterprise and energy in his department, and is determined to be at the head in this line of business.

Last year he erected a large brick building 70 feet long 25 wide and three stories high in which he has gathered and is gathering the various products of our manufactories of farming implements, and with the facilities he now possesses of exhibiting them, we feel confident that purchasers will be largely benefitted by a visit to his ware rooms.

He is agent for the very best Reapers & Mowers now made, and gives special attention to these machines. He also keeps all other machinery used by the farmer, such as: Threshers, Hay-rakes, Wagons Plows, Straw-cutters, &c.

We refer our readers with pleasure to this popular establishment, confident that the upright and honorable course which Mr. Snyder pursues, his candid and fair, dealing manner of conducting business, together with his excellent reputation for honesty and sobriety cannot fail to convince all that he is the right man in the right place, and worthy the patronage of all our citizens.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Saturday Evening, April 5th

at the Court House, at which time an election of officers for the second year will take place.

J. B. CARBERRY, Pres't.
T. C. MAYS, Sec'y.

There are several of our citizens who refuse to give a cent to the Eel River subscription. One wants an office, another expects the people to patronize his store and while they do nothing for the town they want the town to do for them. The people will mark them in the future and the prompt and enterprising citizen will patronize none but those who are with him in these public improvements. They may expect to thrive upon the investments of others, and help reap a harvest from the seed sown by others, but they will be disappointed. Let it be generally understood those who aid in these enterprises should receive our hearty support. It has been suggested that a list of those who are too niggardly to subscribe be published, and we endorse the suggestion. It would not speak volumes for Auburn, however, and it should not be done until the last resort. Men too contemptably mean to give for the benefit of the community at large as well as themselves ought to be known to every one.

SPOT HIM.—A highly scented individual, who parts his hair in the middle, has been amongst us recently soliciting orders for pictures for a house in Huntington. There would be no harm in this if he did not try to build up his own house by running down another, a stroke of policy that most generally fails. He spoke in no complimentary terms of one of the best artists in this part of the State, Mr. W. W. Robbins, proprietor of the premium gallery at Huntington. We advise our citizens to give this agent a wide berth, and keep their hands on their pocket books. The Huntington *Democrat*, of last week, says:

There has been at times a gentleman among us delivering pictures, and taking orders for others. He is said to be an agent representing a house at Huntington; and we are also told he takes especial pains to speak disrespectfully of W. W. Robbins as an artist. Such conduct, in this community at least, will tend to injure the house he represents more than that of Mr. Robbins. The Premium Gallery is too well know here to be materially injured by such ungentlemanly conduct. The house the gentleman represents may do good work, but the Premium Gallery is universally acknowledged here to be the place to get the finest pictures that are taken in the county as the samples now among us will testify; and if the gentleman referred to above has not ascertained this fact, he can by making the proper inquiry.

Resolutions of Thanks.

Adopted at the concert in Fairfield Center, DeKalb County, Ind, Friday evening, March 7th, 1873.

Whereas, Under the kindness of a beneficent parent we have been permitted to congregate together from time to time And whereas by the kindness of Trustees of the Lutheran church in so kindly granting us the use of this building we have been so comfortably and pleasantly situated, and whereas under the instruction of Prof. Irwin we have made such rapid advancement in the delightful acquirement of vocal music.

Therefore, Be it resolved by the members of this class, that we return thanks to our Heavenly Father for thus preserving us in health and strength and thereby enabling us to spend together so pleasantly and profitably the past four days

2nd. Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to the Trustees and members of this church for granting permission to the young folks both as stranger and friends to gather within its sacred walls, and we in return cheerfully pledge ourselves to use to this benefit and interest to those talents which have been in temporary possession of this church edifice.

3d. Resolved, That to Robt Irwin and his aimable family we extend the grateful acknowledgments of thankful hearts for what they have done for us, and admit that they all have gained admittance through the door of affection.

4th. Resolved, That we extend thanks to Miss. Bel e Gisel and Miss Volie Irwin for the accomplished manner in which they presided at the instrument

5th. Resolved, That we extend thanks to Henry Earnest in getting up the class.

6th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in each of the county papers, and a copy presented to Mr. Irwin and family.

H. KIMMEL,
DR. BRICKER,
A. SMITH,
} Committee.

Mouldings, Frames, Etc.

While at Toledo last week we visited the extensive manufactory of Osborn, Chase and Swayne, where mouldings and frames are made of most every patern and description. One would hardly suppose that the handsome, carved frames with which they are supplying a large trade were made by hand, and yet such is the case. This carving cannot be done by machinery, but requires a laborious application of muscle to bring it out as beautiful as it certainly is. It goes from one hand to another, each giving it a touch of their peculiar chisel, until the last gives it the final stroke. To see the vast stock of rough wood starting at one point, and coming out at another, as a beautifully wrought gilt frame or carved moulding so rapidly makes you wonder and then to know that a million feet of walnut is used annually, would make you think that the country would soon be supplied, but this establishment has been running for years and yet the demand is greater to-day than ever. This, of course is due to the excellent article they produce as they have facilities and advantages not possessed by any other manufactory. We found Mr. Osborn a genial clever gentleman, popular because of these excellent qualities and just the man to conduct an establishment of this kind.—His partners are also agreeable as well as enterprising and we don't wonder at the unbounded patronage they are daily receiving.

NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern.

It has been currently reported that I had sold out my practice and my right to practice in this community, and that I am unworthy the confidence of the people, and various damaging statements have been made against me for the purpose of injuring my reputation and business, and for the purpose of misleading and prejudicing the minds of the people against me I, therefore, say to the public that any and all reports and statements above referred to are but the natural outflowings of the weak, narrow contracted and selfish mind from whence they emenated, and are entirely false and unfounded. I furthermore defy successful contradiction

J. J. LITTLEFIELD.

Auburn, April 3d, 1873.

"When a hen lays an egg," says a philosopher, "she cackles. It is hen nature. When a man gets in a new stock of goods it is human nature for him to crow over it. When the hen cackles people know that she has laid in some fresh stock, and feels rather proud of it. When the merchant opens his new styles, and blows his trumpet in the newspapers, people know that he has something on hand that is worth advertising. Blow your own trumpet once in a while. It won't hurt you or the trumpet either.' Our Auburn merchants can make the application for themselves. Let the people know you have new goods.

The other day, a lady, having occasion to leave her appartment for a few minutes locked the door and left a little child of two years playing upon the floor. When she returned, she was horrified to see the girl toying with a rat, which she held in one hand, and was affectionately caressing with the other. With a scream of dismay, the young mother rushed to its side, and, snatching up the rat proceeded to do up her hair with it.

Kendallville roosters mustn't come here to do their horse trading. Paste this in your hat, Ruff. —*Auburn Courier.*

The above is suggestive of a story we heard of two fast young men, who went to a neighboring town on a little business of their own, well provided with benzine, but what was their dismay on returning to the hotel for their team, after a few happy hours, to find that some wretch, regardless of their comfort, had drained their bottle to the last drop. What to do under the circumstances was the question; but suddenly a bright idea struck them. They would provide themselves with some loaf sugar, go to the drug store, and ask for a little corn juice to take some quinine in, and by this strategy, make up their loss and go on their way rejoicing. But their game did not work well under the new law. Their fond hopes were blasted. But to keep up the delusion, they said they would have to take the medicine anyhow—so they brought forth the powder put it into some water, and with wry faces swallowed the dose. There is a moral to this story, but if the shoe does not fit, don't put it on.—*Kendallville Standard.*

Now, Ruff, we never thought you would tell Meyers, but that accounts for your getting it so terribly mixed. The facts are, that the boys had two bottles; one contained whisky and the other succor oil. The latter is the one you stole, and we are informed that if ever you was in need of that article it was just then, as your brain whirled like the balance wheel of a thrasing machine and your tongue refused to wag. The whisky was not disturbed and the boys let it down with the greatest of ease. It made them feel high toned, no doubt, but they did'nt swap horses nor imagine the town was growing It don't profit a man to hunt for a saw mill that has been torn down before war; they are very apt to "get on the wrong track, and Auburn whisky, you know, Ruff (sic) makes a man generous hearted, and he would trade a horse for a mule just to please "Old Ben"

The way the boys come to make the mistake by getting into the drug store was: The proprietor was standing in the door as they passed, and the old man gapped, and a young saloon was visible (under the new law) and nothing was left only to try the sugar "cod." Having failed they passed the idle waste by laughing at you and the whoil.

In this world I gained my knowledge. Sing

We make the following corrections in the report of Township Trustees, which appeared in the COURIER of March 20th

Purposes.	Receipts.	Expe's.
UNION TOWNSHIP.		
Township	747 87	181 75
Road	1168 77	330 62
Dog Tax	232 54	182 54
Common School	3047 82	1396 00
Special School	1047 43	1350 87
Total Receipts		6242 03
" Expenditures		3850 78
Balance on hand		1391 25
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.		
Township	874 49	121 12
Road	145 45	116 30
Dog Tax	204 39	298 00
Common School	2137 07	1592 47
Special School	941 36	985 80
Total Receipts		4307 33
" Expenditures		3093 76
Balance on hand		1283 64
BUTLER TOWNSHIP.		
Township	887 38	240 13
Road	556 66	169 39
Dog Tax	235 17	12 00
Common School	1799 53	822 20
Special School	1717 99	1100 98
Total Receipts		5195 73
" Expenditures		2461 70
Balance on hand		2731 03

DEATHS.

ROSE—At Auburn, Ind., March 22nd 1873, Allie D. wife of James R. Rose: aged 24 years, 1 months and 11 days.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. R. Fowler, at Butler, Ind., the former residence of the deceased, on Sunday March 23.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Walter Burton, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on the 26th day of April, 1873 the undivided two-thirds of the following premises to-wit: The south-west fourth, and the north half of the south-east fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty, 30, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east, DeKalb county, Indiana. Terms of sale, one third cash, and the residue in two equal payments of 12 and 18 months with notes at interest and without relief from valuation and appraisement laws, with good freehold security. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on said day.

March 27, 1873.
JAMES R. COSPER, Adm'r.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!
D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery.
Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Plows, Straw-Cutters, Horse-Rakes, Wagons,
Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARING-OUT SALE!
—AT—
C. ORFF AND CO'S.
5 & 7 Columbia-st., Ft. Wayne.

We will offer for the next forty-five days commencing January 11th, [and continuing until the forty-five days are up,] our entire stock of Fancy Domestic

DRY GOODS!

including the whole of our Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs and Fancy Goods

At Actual Cost

and many styles at even less. We must close out our entire stock of Dress Goods, Furs, Shawls and Fancy Goods, and LOW PRICES must do it.

Look! Look!

at these prices of Dress Goods; they are 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the goods sold before the war

Our entire stock of Cashmeres, including the new shades, reduced $1.00 worth 1.50
A full line of Colors in Silk and Woolen Velours at 90 " 1.50
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All-wool Serges reduced to 60 c 90
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A large line of Japanese Stripes reduced to 55 cents worth 75 to [illegible]
We shall have to tables in the center of the store filled with Dress Goods at 25, 30 and 40 cents, many of which are worth double the money.

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AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A man named George McDonald was arrested at New York the other day, on landing from the English steamer, who is believed to be the principal in the great forgeries on the Bank of England. Papers were found on him which, it is said, reveal the whole plot, and criminate men of high position in New York....The Bull's Head Bank of New York, has collapsed.

New York furnishes an instance of swift justice. On the 18th of March two young highwaymen—John Coughlin and John Green, aged 16 and 17 respectively—attacked and robbed a citizen in the street. On the 19th they were indicted by the grand jury, on the 20th tried and convicted, and on the 21st sentenced to fifteen years each in the penitentiary....William Foster was executed at New York on the 21st of March, for the murder of Avery D. Putnam in a street-car on the 28th of April, 1871; and James McElhaney suffered a like penalty at Boston for the murder of his wife....Brooklyn is excited over a mysterious murder. Mr. Charles Goodrich, a wealthy citizen, was found dead in his bed, having been shot through the head and robbed by some unknown assassin.

Foster, the murderer of Putnam, who was hung in New York recently, was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, which is in direct violation of the cemetery regulations, which say that no person who has died in prison, or has been executed for any crime, shall be buried there. Dr. Tyng performed the Episcopal service. Only a few male relatives were present, no ladies attending....New York city owes a gas bill of nearly a million dollars, and the authorities have been told that, if it is not paid forthwith, the gas company will cease to supply the streets and public buildings....Commodore Vanderbilt gave half a million dollars, a few days ago, for the endowment of a Southern university, and now follows this liberal charity with half a million dollars for the erection of a female seminary on Staten Island, to be managed on the plan of the seminary at New Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.

George Francis Train is to be confined in the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum....Dion Boucicault and his wife went through the process of becoming naturalized citizens of the United States, at New York, the other day. Fechter, the tragedian, has declared his intention....The mysterious murder of Charles Goodrich greatly puzzles the Brooklyn detectives....Henry Magruder, the printer who shot and dangerously wounded a fellow-compositor in New York, a few weeks ago, has been sent to Sing Sing for ten years....Julius Ende, a printer, residing in Jamaica, L. I., becoming dissatisfied with life because his foreman compelled him to perform menial services, agreed with his wife to commit suicide. He sharpened a razor, and, after opening the veins in his arm and leg, passed the weapon to his wife, and she did the same. Then they both went to bed and calmly awaited death. A neighbor happened in, however, and it is believed that they will recover.

The murderer of Charles Goodrich, of Brooklyn, has been arrested. Her name is Kate Stoddard, formerly a writer for the New York *Tribune*....Hon. Augustus Schell was married recently, in New York, to Miss Anna Fox, according to the simple form of the Society of Friends. The ceremony was very impressive, and was witnessed by many prominent citizens, including Commodore Vanderbilt and wife....Foster's children have been forced to stop attending public school in New York by the taunts and insults of other scholars, some of whom went so far as to draw pictures of a gallows with a man suspended, on their slates, and to point them out to Foster's children as a representation of the death of their father.

The West.

Judge J. G. Bowman, a prominent lawyer of Vincennes, Ind., committed suicide recently, by stabbing himself with a carving-knife. Temporary insanity.

A **sod** cabin was burned a few days ago, in Calhoun county, Iowa, and the inmates, consisting of a poor woman named Halleck and her two little children, were burned to death. ....In Jackson county, Iowa, the other day, a young man named James McAllister, not satisfied with the ordinary method of splitting logs with an ax and wedges, concluded to facilitate his work by the application of powder. Accordingly he drilled a hole in a large oak log, filled the cavity with powder, applied a fuse, and touched it off. The explosion followed before McAllister could get out of the way, tearing the log into splinters, and almost literally beheading the unfortunate man. His brains were scattered in all directions, and the body mutilated in a horrible manner....A citizen of Chicago has sued the *Inter-Ocean*, of that city, for libel, claiming damages to the amount of $500,000....Another fight with the Apaches is reported from Arizona, in which six savages were killed.

Capt. Jack, the Modoc chief, is negotiating for an alliance with the Klamath Indians, a formidable and numerous tribe. He declares that as soon as the grass grows he will leave the lava bed, burn the ranches, and murder the settlers....Alexander J. Fenwick, under sentence of death at San Diego, Cal., cheated the gallows by taking poison.

Some time ago an old lady named Langston, and a little girl who was living with her, were mysteriously murdered in Coles county, Ill. The other day a son of the murdered woman—William L. Langston—came forward and confessed to having committed the unnatural crime. He was instigated to the deed by his wife, who had conceived a dislike to the old lady....Hon. John C. Champlin, a prominent citizen of Ottawa, Ill., was run over and killed by a freight train in that town, a few days ago....William Stead, aged 76, a native of Detroit, died in that city recently....Cochise, the noted Apache chief, with 1,000 of his band, have quietly gone on the reservation at Sulphur Springs, Arizona.

Eighty-five young doctors graduated at Ann Arbor, Mich., the other day, twelve of whom were ladies. Two female lawyers also got their degrees....A youth named George Warren, aged 16 years, a student at the military school at Fulton, Ill., committed suicide, the other day, by blowing his brains out with a pistol, because his father reprimanded him, in the presence of his class-mates, for his profligacy and extravagance.

The South.

A **brief** letter, signed "John McEnery, Governor of Louisiana," advises the organization of tax-resisting associations throughout the State....A boiler exploded at Owensboro, Ky., killing three persons, and wounding two others.

A **gun** in the hands of a soldier, at Nashville, was accidentally discharged the other day, the bullet passing through and killing two other soldiers.

Some of the parties concerned in the California diamond swindles are paying heavily for their part of the fraud. A suit was begun some time ago, in a Kentucky court, against two of these persons, for $350,000 damages, and they have now consented to pay $150,000 to get rid of the prosecution....Two colored members of the Arkansas Legislature engaged in a fight in the hall of the House of Representatives at Little Rock the other day, over the ownership of a pistol....The Governor of Tennessee has vetoed the "local option" tippling bill....Bardstown, Ky., was recently the scene of a cold-blooded and unnatural murder. Mr. J. H. Holtzhauser, an old and respected citizen, was sitting in his office with one of his sons, when another son entered the door, and, without uttering a word, pulled out a revolver and shot his brother three times in rapid succession, producing instant death. The murderer fled, and is still at large.

A **widow** woman, 60 years old, living near Nashville, Tenn., was taken out of her bed by unknown parties a few nights ago, and carried to a common, where a gallows had been erected for dressing hogs, and hung until she was dead.

The following pleasant little scene occurred in the Arkansas Legislature the other day: Furbush (colored) called up a bill to create Coolidge county. The Chair stated it needed engrossing. Furbush—"Then, with the consent of the House, I will withdraw the G—d d—d bill." Millen—"I move the language be taken down and the member expelled." Furbush—"I wish the whole G—d d—d Legislature"— The Chair—"Mr. Furbush will come to the bar of the House." Furbush—"I will be glad to be expelled, and never want my name used in connection with this G—d d—d Legislature again."....Lithgow & Co., stove founders, and Mouldon & Co., marble dealers, of Louisville, working together, have failed for a heavy amount....Two boys in Spencer county, Ky., while out hunting, drank out of a pool of water. They were shortly after taken with convulsions, and both died.

Washington.

James F. Casey has been confirmed as Collector at New Orleans....A Washington correspondent sends out the following item of political news: "Parties who have conversed with Gov. Hendricks, and other leading Democratic politicians from Indiana, now in this city, say that the leaders of the Democracy in that State have concluded to abandon the ancient organization, and to form a new liberal party based on the living issues of the day."

Senators Sherman and Stevenson have been appointed members of the Board of Visitors to West Point....The commissions of the present Ministers to the Central American States will expire on the 1st of July, when, by law of Congress, the missions will be consolidated and only one Minister assigned to all those States. Col. George Williamson, of Shreveport, La., an ex-Confederate army officer, will probably receive the appointment. ....The President has indefinitely postponed his Southern trip....Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, will probably be appointed Minister to Japan.

A **former** Confederate General (Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia) presided over the Senate the other day, during the temporary absence of Vice-President Wilson....Senator Bogy's case was dismissed by the Senate, there being not testimony sufficient to warrant an investigation....Appointments by the President: George Ingalls, Illinois, Agent for the Piute Indians, Southern Nevada. Postmasters—John R. Blackwell, Litchfield, Ill.; William S. Utley, Racine, Wis.; William S. Lasure, Grinnell, Ia.; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Ill.; Tindil H. Calam, Constantine, Mich.; L. R. Johnson, Cambridge City, Ind.; Thomas B. Wood, Franklin, Ind.; Charles H. Howard, Osage Mission, Ks.; William W. Kenyon, Howell, Mich.; Lemuel D. Willis, Grass Lake, Mich.; Frank White, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Missouri; ex-Gov. R. B. Hayes, Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati.

The Senate adjourned *sine die* at 4 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, March 26. The only event of the session has been the Caldwell case....Brisbane's projected pneumatic tube turns out to be a failure, and he is beginning to be looked upon as a fraud. All there is to show for the $15,000 appropriated by Congress to enable Brisbane to lay an experimental tube from the Capitol to the Government printing office is an ugly ditch that almost renders the street impassable. He laid a sort of barrel sewer of thin boards and then covered it up. As might have been expected, the earth crushed the boards, and the thing is a stupendous failure....The United States Government has had three silver services, consisting of two wine coolers and punch bowl each, made as presents to Counts Iturbide and Sclopis and Viscount Staempfli for their impartiality and firmness in the Geneva Arbitration. Each service is inclosed in a box three feet wide and five feet long, lined with green silk. The boxes alone cost $1,800....Ex-Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, has been appointed financial agent of the Treasury Department to visit Europe in connection with the new loan.

Foreign.

The English political crisis has been brought to a conclusion, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues having agreed to resume their offices. ....The preliminary inquiry in the case of Marshal Bazaine has been concluded. The manner and place of trial have not yet been decided upon....Many Frenchmen of noble rank are serving with the Carlists in Spain.

Christianity is tolerated in Japan by special edict. It is determined to throw the whole country open to foreigners. The Government is endeavoring to form a code, based on European systems....Japan is making arrangements for a grand Universal Exposition at Yeddo....France has forbidden the exportation of war material from that country to Spain....Austin Byron Bidwell, *alias* Warren, has been arrested at Havana. He is believed to be the principal in the Bank of England forgeries.

It is stated that the United States surveying party in Nicaragua has demonstrated the practicability of a ship canal through that country. ....The 22d of March was observed as a general holiday throughout Germany, being the 76th anniversary of the birth of King William. ....Slavery in Porto Rico has been abolished by the unanimous vote of the Spanish Republic. This emancipation is immediate, and the freedmen are invested with all the political rights of other Spanish citizens....The superior address of Italian diplomacy has won from the Japanese Government a favor which has been denied to other foreigners. Italians are to be permitted to live and travel in Japan without any other restriction than compliance with the usual municipal regulations. This is a privilege that has never before been accorded to foreigners of any nationality whatever.

Bradlaugh, the English Republican, is coming over here to study our institutions.... Spanish items: Soon after the adoption of the Abolition bill, a dissolution of the Cortes was unanimously voted. The House broke up amid great excitement in the building, but in the streets there was no disturbance. The *Imparcial* says that a number of foreigners have arrived at Madrid, with a view of agitating the overthrow of the municipality of Madrid, and establishing a Commune in its place. Insubordination has made its appearance among the troops in Tarragona, and the Carlists are increasing in numbers in that Province. The *Epoca* says Senor Figueras has returned from Barcelona discouraged. He fears that discipline cannot be restored in the army there....The British manufacturers of agricultural implements have resolved not to take part in the Vienna Exhibition.

A **German** fleet has been ordered into Spanish waters—with what ulterior design is not stated....It is rumored that Germany, Russia and Austria refuse to recognize the Spanish Republic, on the ground that it does not represent the true will of the Assembly, which yielded to the pressure of the masses in proclaiming it....Three American gardeners will be allowed to raise vegetables in Austrian soil to compete for the agricultural premiums at the Vienna Exposition.

Count Albert Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, is dead....The steamship City of Bristol, which sailed from Liverpool recently for New York, took out 100 farmers, who intend settling in Minnesota, on the line of the Northern Pacific railway....At a banquet given by the Lord Mayor in London, the other day, Mr. Gladstone, in some remarks made in reply to a toast, said the Ministry had had a fall and a recover, and were ashamed of neither. Though they had failed to give Ireland a National University, history would prove that the principle was indestructible.... Marshal Bazaine will shortly be released on his parole of honor....The *Gaceta* of Madrid contains an official announcement of the appointment of Gen. Pieltain to be Captain-General of Cuba, and Gen. Rivera to be Captain-General of Porto Rico....Antonio Zambrana, the distinguished Cuban patriot, who arrived in New York a few days ago, reports that the insurgents in that island have abundance of arms and are in good spirits. They are making steady progress in the Eastern Department, and will very soon compel the Spaniards to wholly withdraw therefrom.

Fires.

March 20.—Jersey City; the Erie railway buildings were burned; loss, $350,000.... Alexandria, Pa.; loss, $20,000.

March 23.—The house of Henry Peters, near Detroit, was destroyed by fire, and three of Mr. Peters' children burned to death; kerosene did it....Allegan, Mich.; loss, $7,500 ....Vicksburg, Miss.; loss, $100,000....Waco, Texas; loss, $50,000....Providence, R. I.; loss, $150,000....Burlington, Iowa; loss, $20,000....Elmira, N. Y.; loss, $60,000.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

Thursday, March 20.—The Senate was engaged the most of the day in consideration of the Caldwell case. The feature of the debate was a sharp wordy encounter between Conkling and Schurz. The former alluded to to a Senator delivering political speeches at $200 a night. Schurz construed the remark as personal to himself, and characterized it as false; that he had not during the campaign received the sum named or any other sum for his speeches. Conkling then brought up the pay he had received for earlier campaign services. Schurz repeated his explanation that that matter took place before he was a Senator. Finally Conkling said he did not allude to Schurz in his first remark. The sparring was very sharp, and while in progress caused considerable excitement.

Friday, March 21.—A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Printing, providing that two bound copies of the *Congressional Record* for the session be furnished each Senator....A resolution was presented and ordered printed directing the Finance Committee to inquire what measures can be adopted to give the country a currency convertible into gold....Ferry (Ct.) offered an amendment to the resolutions reported by the Committee on Elections in the Caldwell case, so as to expel Caldwell instead of simply declaring his election void....There was a brief discussion, in Executive session, on the nomination of Casey as Collector of New Orleans.

Saturday, March 22.—The Senate was engaged all day in debating the Caldwell case, without coming to any conclusion.

Monday, March 24.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate Caldwell's formal notice of his resignation of his seat as Senator from Kansas.... The Clayton case was then taken up by a vote of 36 to 14, and the report of the committee was read.... A resolution was offered instructing the committee on transportation routes to the seaboard to inquire and report at the next session as to the nature and extent of the obligations of the railway companies as to the postal service, and what additional legislation is necessary to guard against interruption of the postal service....A resolution was adopted congratulating Spain on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico....A resolution was adopted ordering ten copies of the *Congressional Record* for the Vice-President and each Senator, five for each member of the House, and 300 copies to be sold at cost.

Tuesday, March 25.—The resolution congratulating Spain on the passage of the Porto Rico Emancipation bill was passed unanimously....On the memorial of thirty-seven members of the Missouri Legislature, charging that the election of Bogy to the Senate was effected by corrupt means, the Committee on Elections reported that the facts stated were insufficient to justify the investigation. ....The resolution declaring that the charges against Clayton were not sustained was agreed to by 33 yeas to 6 nays....The case of ex-Senator Patterson was brought before the Senate, in the shape of a resolution permitting him to file a statement to be published in the *Congressional Record*. After a long debate the subject went over.

Wednesday, March 26.—A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Transportation to report at the next session as to the extent of the obligation of the railway companies with regard to the postal service, and what additional legislation is necessary to protect the service against interruption by hostile action of the companies....A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior to transmit to the Senate information as to the amount of bonds issued by the Central Pacific railway, forming the first mortgage on its property....The resolution as to ex-Senator Patterson's defense in the Credit Mobilier matter was amended so as to be ordered filed and printed with the report of the committee, and as amended was adopted....Windom's resolution authorizing the Committee on Transportation to sit during recess, to investigate and report upon the subject of transportation between the interior and seaboard, was passed unanimously....Adjourned *sine die*.

A Well-Trained Eye.

Every occupation in life requires a mechanically trained eye. No mechanic can ever attain distinction unless he is able to detect ordinary imperfection at sight, so that he can see if things are out of plumb, out of level, out of square, and out of proper shape; and unless he can also detect disproportion or ill-shaped patterns. This is a great mechanical attainment. We say attainment, because it can be gained by any ordinary person. Of course there are defective eyes as there are other defective organs; the speech, for instance, is sometimes defective; but the eye is susceptible of the same training as any other organ. A very good way to discipline the mechanical eye is to first measure an inch with the eye, then prove it with the rule, then measure a half inch, then an eighth, and so on, and you will soon be able to discover at a glance the difference between a twelfth and sixteenth of an inch; then go three inches, six, twelve and so on. Some call this guessing; there is no guess work about it; it is measuring with the eye and mind. Acquire the habit of criticising for imperfections every piece of work that you see; do everyting as nearly as you can without measuring or spoiling it, or as nearly as you can trust the eye with its present training. If you cannot see things mechanically do not blame the eye for it; the fact is, the eye is not half as much at fault as a heedless mind, and a little training and care is all that is necessary for success.

A Great Bridge.

The proposed Hudson river bridge is to be one of the largest suspension bridges in the world. Its exact location will be four miles north of Peekskill—at Anthony's Nose. It will be 1,665 feet long between the towers, and 155 feet above the Hudson river water. It is to be suspended by 20 cables, made of 70,302 miles of steel wire, weighing, with the iron and steel in the bridge, 17,005 tons. It will be made strong enough to hold up safely 24,000 tons, and to break through with 25,171 tons. E. W. Serrell, the engineer, says 3,000,000 tons of coal from Pennsylvania, 54,000 tons of iron from Elizabethport, and 5,000,000 tons of through freight from the Midland and Erie, will pass over this bridge and over the New England railway, which will run from Turner's on the Erie road over the bridge to the New York, Boston and Montreal railroad.

Thirty years ago a man entered the city of New York in an almost penniless condition, and without a single acquaintance in the great wilderness of houses. To-day his name is known wherever humanity breathes. It is spoken of in every hamlet, is heard of in every city, and is as familiar to the worker in the mines as to his brother in the miles; and wherever language is known and ideas are expressed, the name of this penniless, unknown and uncouth lad of thirty years ago is uttered. It was John Smith.

The Dangerous Drift.

One of the gravest dangers which now menace our experiment of republican institutions springs from the seeming apathy of the masses in presence of startling events and their apparent indifference to the most compromising corruption in public life. Occasionally there are spasmodic signs of resentment, such as are now witnessed at the Credit Mobilier exposure; but they are rather angry paroxysms than the healthy and normal tone of public indignation. If the people were as vigilant, sensitive, and quick to censure venality as they were before this demoralization began, the outrages which have been perpetrated could never have come to pass, and crime would not have been condoned and protected by partisan power.

The excesses committed in the reconstructed States, and sanctioned by Executive authority, will almost defy belief when the future historian shall consider the character of the American people and the guarantees of their Constitution. Even now they seem astounding, and if the example of Louisiana was not before our eyes, with the Federal bayonet at her throat, and subject to the most cruel tyranny, resting too upon admitted fraud, perjury, and villainy, it would be almost impossible to realize, fresh as is the revolting experience, through what ordeals of persecution, robbery and rascality other States have passed since a heartless and pretended peace was proclaimed. All this has been done with the privity of the President and the participation of reckless majorities in Congress.

A single decade ago the first symptom of Executive intervention in the internal affairs of a State would have been the signal for an explosion of popular wrath all over the Union. Mass meetings would have been held everywhere, and a stern voice would have cried out, Hands off! Now a drunken Federal Judge, the hired and willing tool of the President's brother-in-law and Collector of Customs, has the audacity to intrude in the domain of State jurisdiction, claiming to upset the fairest election ever held, to depose the choice of the people, to install rejected candidates without returns, and to establish a State Government of his own creation. All sides denounce the infamy of these acts, and yet the President and his party uphold them with the whole force of the Government. And what is far worse, the people stand silently by and passively permit this atrocious usurpation. The wolf is not yet at their own door; and that is the pretext for an indifference to tyranny, which in a free government is the worst of crimes.

Gen. Grant has invested the highest civil office with the accessories of a military ruler, after the fashion of Mexico and South America. Surrounding himself with a staff of three Generals, called secretaries in defiance of law, the White House and its approaches wear the aspect of headquarters instead of the abode of a simple Chief Magistrate. During the last four years a vulgar taste for extravagant display and an affected pomp imitative of bogus royalty has grown up at Washington which was heretofore wholly unknown. The honorable habits and unpretentious life of all previous Presidents have been notoriously discarded, and a sort of pinchbeck glare substituted, which has shocked propriety and patriotism. The whole social tone of the Capital, which in official life receives its inspiration from the President and Cabinet, has been let down. Pretentious parade, loud vulgarity, showy garments, flaunting liveries, and lavish outlay of money obtained from jobbery have taken the place of the many attractions which once made the society of Washington so excellent and exceptional.

The recent inauguration seems to have been seized upon for a pompous ovation, which may well excite comment. The flatterers of the President who constantly burn incense under his nostrils, determined to signalize that occasion as an event which should not only throw all former experience into the shade, but establish a precedent of subverting purpose. This whole matter was in the hands of the District Government, appointed directly by the President, and who have so shamefully plundered the people of Washington. They brought Gen. Barry from Old Point to serve as Chief Marshal of the day, thus placing a local demonstration under the charge of a regular army commander. For the first time in our history the cadets at West Point and Annapolis, who were supported at the public expense and supposed to be free from partisan bias, were, by order of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, released from their legal discipline and studies, and made to form a feature in the gaudy pageant. All the troops that could be collected from far and near were paraded in the pride and panoply of war. The civil part of the procession was meager and evidently out of place in that long line of glittering uniforms. Unlike all his predecessors, and in painful contrast to Lincoln, Gen. Grant rode in a coach and four, after the fashion of royalty.

Not satisfied with this demonstration, the District Ring had erected an immense building for the inauguration ball, intended to surpass everything of that sort before known. Although the professed friends of civil rights, they put the tickets unusually high to exclude the colored race. Still the Downings, the African members of Congress, and a few others attended. The society of Washington, outside of official life, kept purposely away. The reports tell us that an immense dais profusely decorated was erected, higher than any throne in Europe, for the President and his party; and that exclusive supper-rooms, receiving-rooms, and retiring-rooms were also provided for them. Nothing of the kind was ever before heard of at such a ball, though deference has always been shown the Presidents, the Cabinet, the diplomatic body, and others of that category.

These facts show a growing tendency to change the whole character of the Presidency, to surround that great office with exclusive and foreign attributes, and to destroy the simplicity which is the sterling feature of a republic in external forms. Nor is this disposition confined to the White House. The passion for rank, class superiority, and their attendant distinctions, is growing every day, and may be discovered in every branch of the Government. In the last hours of Congress, provision was made for enlarging the hall of the House of Representatives to seat the increased numbers. Mr. Dawes seized upon that opportunity to amend that resolution, so that separate galleries should be constructed for the families of the President and Vice-President and Cabinet, for those of Senators and Representatives, as well as for the diplomatic body. Thus we are running fast into classes and orders, as in any aristocracy. This is the beginning, but who can tell what the end will be? Such is the republicanism of the Republican party!

Aside from the $5,000 which, with one or two exceptions, all the members will pocket from the recent plunder, one of the avowed objects of raising the Congressional pay was to enable them to live more magnificently in Washington than they have heretofore done. Under the cover of a larger salary, they can spend more without inviting so much attention to their Credit Mobilier operations. Who will say, after glancing over this record, that we are not rapidly drifting on to the shoals which have heretofore wrecked free institutions? Let us be warned before it is too late.—*New York Sun.*

Mobilier for the Nursery—The Road That Ames Built.

The Union Pacific is the road that Ames built.

C. M. is the malt that lay in the road that Ames built.

M. C.'s are the rats that ate of the malt that lay in the road that Ames built.

"H. G." was the cat that went for the rats that ate of the malt that lay in the road that Ames built.

The "brass collar press" is the dog that worried the cat for exposing the rats that ate of the malt that lay in the road that Ames built.

Truth is the cow with the crumpled horn that tossed the dog, that would worry the cat, for snatching such rats as ate of the malt that lay in the road that Ames built.

Poland is the maiden all forlorn, that half-milked the cow with the crumpled horn, that hoisted the dog that got mad at the cat for exposing the rats that ate of the malt that lay in the road that Ames built.

Henry Wilson is the (K. N.) high priest all shaven and shorn, who compelled his wife to acknowledge his corn; he's as bad as "Dear Schuyler" all tattered and torn, that fawned on the maiden all forlorn, etc., ad nauseam.

Fear is the cock that crowed in the morn, and frightened the priest all shaven and shorn, into selling the malt 'twas his wife's (in a horn); lest it might arouse the popular scorn, if malt should be found in the family corn of K. N. high priest, who desired to adorn the chair of the man now tattered and torn, that honied the maiden all forlorn, etc.

McComb is the farmer that sowed the corn—when he sued the C. M. concern—that inspired the cock to crow in the morn and frighten the priest, all shaven and shorn, into spilling the malt form the family horn, lest the finding it there might subject him to scorn, and forever destroy his chance to adorn the chair of "S. C. or bearer" forsworn, which the same is the man all tattered and torn, that explained and explained to the maiden forlorn, that fooled with the cow with the crumpled horn, that tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that went for the rats that ate the malt that lay in the road that Ames built.

The Credit Mobilier Party.

That two Vice-Presidents, three Senators, and six or seven Representatives, chairmen of the leading committees in the House, were defiled with the Credit Mobilier venality:

That the present Vice-President published and caused to be published a falsehood in concealment of his venality, and that the late Vice-President heaped falsehood upon falsehood and then perjury upon perjury in concealment of his venality, and that the three Senators and the seven members with but one or two exceptions were likewise guilty of venality and of falsehood:

That the House refused to impeach the guilty officer of the Government, that the Senate refused to expel its bribed Senators, and that the House refused to censure its bribed members:

That the party organization, State or national, has done nothing to repudiate and cast out briber or bribees, falsifiers or perjurer:

That the party press has supported, defended, belittled, extenuated, and condoned the offense of its leaders, utterly condemning not one of them all except Schuyler Colfax:

That the re-elected President, the head and twice chosen chieftain of the party should stretch forth his hand, pick up from the mud their one outcast, this same Colfax, and pledge him a lifetime of intimacy and affection:

Will change the name of the Republican party to the Credit Mobilier party. —*New York World.*

A Prediction and Its Fulfillment.

When Colfax was running for the Vice-Presidency in 1868, there appeared in our editorial columns this:

"When that accursed instrument of tyranny, a military commission, sentenced certain citizens of Indiana to death, and Mr. Lincoln meant to save them, there was presented to him, to overcome his scruples, this bloodthirsty document:

> "Washington, Feb. 3, 1865.
>
> "His Excellency, the President of the United States:
>
> "Sir: The undersigned, members of Congress from the State of Indiana, in behalf of the loyal people of the State, respectfully but earnestly protest against any commutation of the sentence of the Military Commission against the Indiana conspirators recently tried by it, and against any interference, in any manner or form, with that sentence.
>
> "H. S. Lane,
> "Schuyler Cofax,
> Speaker H. R. U. S.,
> "Godlove S. Orth,
> "George W. Julian."

"A few months after this wolf-howl the Supreme Court of the United States decided that Milligan and Bowles could not be harmed by this drum-head sentence, for which Mr. Smiler Colfax and his coadjurers had yearned. One by one these men, who hunted innocent blood, are meeting their deserts, and to the lengthening list Mr. Smiler Colfax has not long to go ere he be added."

The rascal did not live out his term before this prediction was verified. He prostituted his high place as deliberately to bribe-taking and perjury as he once abased it to the aiding and abetting of murder.—*New York World.*

Miscellaneous.

The Louisville Medical College has just sent out [illegible] doctors.

Edmund Yates thinks Sherman much more of a typical American than Sheridan.

Many [illegible] Louisians are going to devote their lands to raising rice.

Paris, Ga., recently enjoyed a cock-fight in a church-yard with a deacon for umpire.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks Blaine the coming man of the Republican party.

Thurlow Weed, it is said, reads Dickens for an hour every night before he goes to sleep.

There is now a Democrat on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts for the first time in nine years.

One of the very youngest inhabitants of Lockport, Pa., sports twelve toes, ten fingers and three thumbs.

Advertising reminds people of things they had been wanting all along, but had forgotten all about it.

A **child** in Hartford, Conn., which has attained the age of twelve days, weighs a pound and a half.

A **Washington** belle can speak five different languages, but couldn't bake a loaf of bread to save her life.

The Governor of Nevada has signed the bill passed by the Legislature of that State making education compulsory.

Josie Mansfield was latest heard from in the gambling saloons of Monaco, Italy, where she won $3,000 in one night.

The railroad conductors in Canada have just held a convention in Toronto, and formed a life insurance association for their benefit.

A **Canadian** lunatic was lately restored to sanity by escaping from an asylum and spending three weeks in the woods during the coldest weather.

By a new Japanese law "expectoration in the streets" is prohibited. With what wonderful quickness that people follow on the heels of our higher civilization.

The tillers of the Oregonian soil are organizing themselves into farmers' clubs, in very much the same manner as their co-laborers of Illinois and other Western States.

Hon. Caleb Cushing has taken occasion, recently, to express the opinion that Gen. B. F. Butler "combines courage and ability in a higher degree" than any other man at present in Congress.

The creditors of the dry goods firm of George B. Grinnell & Co., which failed in 1861, have just received their indebtedness in full from Mr. Grinnell, with interest in full for twelve years.

During the civil war in the United States pork rose from $13 to $40 per barrel, beef from $10 to $20, flour from $5 to $10, cotton from 13 to 118 cents per pound, and cotton shirtings from 10 to 60 cents per yard.

The heirs of Richard W. Meade and the children of the late Gen. George and Commodore R. W. Meade have a claim against Spain which, if proved to be correct, the United States, under the treaty of 1810, must pay. It amounts to $373,370.88.

Ben. Butler's recent declaration that the Almighty made him, and not the newspapers, is hardly worthy of belief. The newspapers often turn out such wretched jobs, but it is very seldom that the Almighty does.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A **medical** authority says that if the ladies continue to wear long earrings, the lobes of their ears will be dragged down and disfigured. Does the man think that any right-minded woman will allow herself to be influenced by any such frivolous considerations?

The little postoffice at Rockland, Me., takes more foreign money orders than New York or any other office in the country. A large number of Scotch, English and Irish stone-cutters are employed in the granite quarries, who take this mode of sending money to their families in the Old World.

There have been quite a large number of cases tried by women justices of the peace in Wyoming Territory. Out of the whole number, but two cases have ever been carried to a higher court, by appeal or in any other manner; and in both of those cases the decision of the female magistrate was sustained, and her judgment confirmed.

If you wish to personate a Prince or Emperor at a New York carnival or masked ball, your costume will cost you $30; clowns, donkeys, mandarins, monks, lackeys and pages can be done for from $10 to $25; you can be a private, pompous old gentleman for $3, but if you want to be a monkey you must spend $40; and to represent a first-rate devil costs $70.

Brain Food.

Some day we may read of a man offering a substitute for brains; now we are satisfied to read of brain food. Once Prof. Agassiz intimated that he dined on fish when he wished to do a little extra brain work, and forthwith sundry men ordered and ate fish dinners, but without, so far as the world knows, a corresponding exhibition of intellectual ability. Now comes Mr. Gerald Massey, an English minor poet, declaring that oatmeal is a brain-inspiring diet. "There is a deal of phosphorus in oatmeal," says Mr. Massey, "and phosphorus is brain. There is also a large amount of phosphorus in fish. Consequently I never miss having a fish dinner once a week, and like a plate of good, thick, coarse, well boiled Scotch oatmeal porridge every morning in my life." Ah! if Dr. Johnson were only alive! He would revise his famous definition of oats—"in England food for horses, in Scotland food for men," which led a Scotchman to say, "And where do you find such horses as in England, and such men as in Scotland?"

Josh Billings says: "I hav finally cum tew the konklushun, if a man kant be born but once, he had better issue proposals tew hav it dun sumwhare in Nu England."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

DEAR BROTHER, COME HOME TO THE FARM.

Your letter reached me, dear Herbert,
And I have read it all through,
So now I am going to answer,
And talk quite plainly to you.
'Tis time that you learned, my dear brother,
A little for common case;
Letting reason guide you a little,
And stop living in castles of air.

I don't want to be hard, my dear brother,
But the truth must be verily told;
Since the death of our dear, darling mother
Our father has grown wonderfully old.
I think he longs for you often,
And wishes Bert's strong, sturdy arm
Would willingly, cheerfully help him
Find wealth from the soil of the farm.

There's no disguising it, Herbert,
I think you sadly mistake
When you say "the life of a farmer
Is of such a contemptible make."
I'm sure no life suits you better,
And you know this to be a prime fact,
The professions of doctor and lawyer
Fill the country until it is packed.

Be sensible now, darling Herbert,
Remember our family cares;
Remember your promise to mother,
Remember how poor father fares
All alone with no one to help him;
Don't longer let idleness charm,
Look away from yourself for one moment,
Dear brother, come home to the farm.

What good did the few months at college
Do you, I would like to find out;
It only unsettled your prospects,
And ended in running about.
As for being a gentleman, Herbert,
That end can as well be attained
At work on the farm for your father
As in the city you named.

Don't spend any more idle moments,
Nor live for yourself all alone;
But come back to the cheery old fireside,
And enliven our dear father's tone.
Mother Earth will welcome you gladly,
Her soul will ne'r do you harm;
You will find your rich vocation
At home and at work on the farm.

MARRIED BY TELEGRAPH.

"Mr. Leary, you are a married man, sir?"

"Very, sir."

"Very! why do you say very?"

"Because my dear little wife and I are bound together by wires."

"Latimer Leary, you talk enigmas."

"Then, sir, to be plain as a primer, I will inform you that I was married by telegraph."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes, I do."

"Then tell the company all about the affair."

"I will with pleasure. Ladies and gentlemen, my wife is a second cousin, and was a Leary. She once resided in the city of Indianapolis, while I was a resident of Centerville, in the same State.

I was a bachelor of thirty, but full of romance and general love. I say of general love, because I had not made a concentration.

"Why don't you take a wife?" was eternally buzzed in my ears.

"Whom will I take?"

To this query a score of friends would say:

"Your relative, Kate Leary."

"Kate Leary, why, she is my own cousin!"

"Only a second cousin," they would retort; "and your opposite, Latimer. Kate is a blonde, and you are dark as Erebus, or the ace of clubs.

I never had seen Miss Leary, but this continual association of the young lady with my wedded life had an influence.

One day a member of Congress exclaimed, "Mr. Leary, were I single, I would assuredly pay court to your cousin. As I am married, and you are my best friend, I can earnestly hope you will possess the luxury."

At this period I was a merchant. Having discharged a thieving clerk, I was so confined to my store that a journey to Indianopolis was out of the question. I was growing almost wild to see one of whom all praised—so many wished me to wed.

In a few days from the call of my legislative friend, his brother, a noted judge, appeared at my store.

The judge was also my devoted ally—a position intensified by his recollection of being educated by my decased father.

Drawing a daguerrotype from his coat, said he, "I wish to show you something nice. There, what do you say to that?"

"Who is it?" I cried, with enthusiasm.

"This, my dear friend, is Miss Kate Leary, the young lady I wish you to marry."

"Tell me," exclaimed I, "is she all they claim for her?"

"My dear friend, honestly, as I value truth, I have not heard her sufficiently praised!"

"Why don't some man try his luck?"

"I'm glad you ask. Simply because she is overcourted, and consequently hard to please. She is romantic, and I clearly see not winnable by ordinary methods."

"You say she is very particular?"

"She is, sir."

"Then good-bye for me."

"Not at all; she is rapturous over your likeness, and sends her cousinly love, with an invitation to visit her. I pledge you of omitting not a single point in your body, caliber or character."

"Do you consider her daguerrotype accurate?"

"I can tell you it don't flatter her. She has extraordinary beauty, and the kind that is more striking in animation or conversation."

While mutual friends in Centerville were lauding my fair cousin, mutual friends in Indianapolis were decided in their eulogies of me, and preparing her mind for an alliance.

I am not self-conceited. Believing such a concord must be born of an obvious fact, I settled on the idea of marrying this wonder in beauty, soul and accomplishment.

My intent was quickly confirmed upon hearing that a very wealthy and influential banker from Gotham was in the melting mood. I remember it was midnight. I hinted from my store the last batch of chronic loungers, and selected the best stationery in my establishment. I was to write my first letter to Kate.

Such a reply as I received! Well—you must see it—you shall see it. I have good gas works, but am inadequate. In a brief time we learned that each knew the other well. The much said by so many mutual friends, superadded to our daguerreotypes and letters, made us a comprehending couple. In fact, we [illegible] our love—a soft, round, ripe and luscious article. There could be no unsafety in the [illegible]. Our lineage was in common, and every fact known, what followed is clear—an engagement—yes, between unseen lovers and cousins.

I was "dying" to fold her to my heart, but my soul's condition and maturing appointments postponed indefinitely.

What did you say? Why did she not visit some of our friends at Centerville? I answer you cheerfully. She had her notions and would entertain them. Though we were plighted, she declared it should not be said that she made the first visit. Many believe her right. I don't argue the point, but merely answer the question.

Weeks passed; letters were numerous and saccharine. The time arrived when I could endure my single condition no longer. What if some one were to cut me out at the eleventh hour? With such love what would become of me? I was determined to own her, even if I did not see her for a decade.

An idea dawned—a brilliant one. It was to compass a speedy marriage and satisfy her thirst for romance. After a flood of tenderness, of dramatic preparation, I wrote, "——, my adored one, let us depart from this stale routine, and wed by telegraph."

The idea took her by storm. Her answer was characteristic. It ran thus:

"Darling, I will. The idea is savory, but it is legal."

Immediately I sent for my friend, the Judge. Soon as he faced me, said I: "Judge, is a marriage by telegraph legal?"

"Certainly, sir; I see no objection to a contract by telegraph. I readily see how all these requirements can be accomplished."

"Will you state this opinion on paper and describe a formula for an electric wedding?"

"With pleasure, sir."

The Judge understood me, and gladly complied. The result I forwarded to Kate by return mail, and soon received word that on the following Thursday she and the proper authority would present themselves at the Indianapolis office according to formula, there to enter the holy state of matrimony.

I tell you the appointed day was a great one among the mutual friends at each end of the wire. The affair was so novel that all else was eclipsed by the contemplation of it.

Clergymen and witnesses assembled at the termini. There, in full costume, two unseen lovers were to be made man and wife. The instrument began its tick, tick, ticking. The operator read, the clergyman put questions, I answered; the instrument did more work, and soon I was saluted as the husband of Kate Leary. Happy was I, though the possessor of a lady I never beheld.

One week passed and I was still without help. My brain was becoming frenzied. I must see Kate, and I must go to her first, for it was her fiat, and well did I know what a Leary was.

By entreaty, I prevailed upon a brother merchant to loan me his best clerk. Soon as he put his foot in the store I put mine in the stage, *en route* for the capital of Indiana.

When about twelve miles from the city we stopped for a passenger. It was a lady. Such a beauty I never beheld. She resembled my likeness of Kate, but was far more beautiful. I own, my heart went out to her. Call me fickle, say what you please, and I will bear it, I repeat my heart gushed forth a flood of love.

Here was a fix! I, a married man, going to see his telegraphic bride, and as telegraphically in love with another woman. I began to repent my haste, and when, too late, saw the marrying one I had never set my eyes upon. What could I do! What could I do! The lady was also married, for I heard the driver call her madam.

How she eyed me! I spoke about the coach windows being raised to suit her.

She thanked me in tones that acted like an arterial stimulant. I was gone. Much conversation followed, and I was a goner. I saw she was giving me sweet, yet pleading looks. Heavens, thought I, she is unhappily mated. Suppose I gave her my sympathy. Yet should I jeopardize myself before such transcendent charms? Suppose I betray my love, how would I feel in the presence of my wife, and what power could I confer upon a total stranger? I had it. I would betray nothing, but offer consolation to a flower most surely neglected. We are the only passengers, and what a good chance.

"Madame," said I, "please pardon me, but you seem to exist under a cloud."

She sighed deeply.

"Well, sir, not a widow, though I don't live with my husband.

"Poor soul," continued I.

She put her handkerchief to her mouth.

I thought about half of it went in, but of course it was to stop her emotion.

"You are not happy, madam?"

"Very far from it, sir; I am miserable!"

So was I—miserable to put my arms around her neck.

"Where do you reside, madam?"

"In Indianapolis."

"Have you friends there?"

"Many, sir."

"No doubt of it. Allow me to ask, do you love your husband?"

"Devotedly, sir."

"Then you will live with him."

"Would be glad of the chance, sir."

"When did you see him last?"

"I have never seen him, sir."

Here she again half swallowed her handkerchief.

"Never seen him? Why, what do you mean?"

"Sir, have you not read of a telegraphic wedding?"

"Julius Cæsar!" cried I. "Tell me, are you Mrs. Kate Leary?"

"I am."

As I relaxed, she said: "Go on, Latimer; I knew you from your daguerrotype."

I will not prolong this, but merely remark that Kate is my next to the Great One above. I have never felt ashamed of my inconsistency, and would not lose her for the wealth of the Orient. I ever consider us as bound together by wire; and when asked if I am a married man, I always feel like saying—very.

Vienna.

In the course of a few weeks tens of thousands of Americans will flock to the "banks of the beautiful blue Danube," to participate in the enjoyment of the great Industrial Exposition, which will be opened in Vienna on the 1st of May, and which, there is every reason to believe, in splendor, variety, extent, and arrangement, will far surpass any of the universal exhibitions that have been held up to the present time. Although the capital of Austria, next to Paris, is unquertionably the most magnificent among the great cities of Europe, and although the popular song of the Austrians:

"Es giebt nur a Kaiserstadt,
Es giebt nur a Wein"—

in many respects, is perfectly justified, Vienna, in a measure, has been neglected by American tourists.

The city of Vienna is beautifully situated on both sides of the Danube, which there is exceedingly wide; and the two parts of the place, the principal of which, including the old town, lies on the right bank of the river, are connected by several splendid bridge. Prior to the sudden growth of Berlin in the last few years, Vienna was the largest city in which the German language was spoken; but, if Berlin has now a larger population by one hundred thousand than Vienna, the latter still retains its fame of being an infinitely more beautiful place than the capital of the new German Empire. Berlin has undoubtedly many attractions, many superb palaces, many grand old churches; but its population is homogeneous; while Vienna, aside from its superior architectural beauties, and its by far more interesting historical traditions and reminiscences, has this advantage over its great northern rival on the river Spree, that it is populated by a southern race, noted for its lively character, its cheerfulness and versatility, and that there are mingled with its German inhabitants, who form the bulk of its population, representatives of all the numerous races of Eastern Europe, whose peculiar costumes render a more varied and animated aspect to street life in Vienna.

Suspected the Lawyer.

The law provides a defender for every arraigned criminal, no matter how well known his crime, but it will not do for a bad man's counselor to try to make his crime a joke, and try to ridicule it out of court. Such a course fairly leaves the lawyer himself open to distrust.

Counselor Higgins, of the State of ——, was exceedingly adroit in defending a prisoner, and would sometimes laugh down an indictment for a small offense. A fellow (one Smith) being on trial for stealing a turkey, the counselor attempted to give a good human turn to the affair. "Why, gentlemen of the jury," said he, "this is really a very small affair. I wonder any one could bring such a complaint into court. If we are going on at this rate, we shall have business enough on our hands."

Higgins then alluded to the "foraging expedition" of his college days, and the boys thought it no harm to take poultry here and there once in a while when they wanted a sly supply. But notwithstanding this appeal, the jury convicted the prisoner.

After the Court arose one of the jury, a plain old farmer, meeting the counselor complimented him on his ingenuity.

"And now, 'Squire," said he, fixing a rather knowing look upon him, "I should like to ask you one question: Which road do you take in going home—the upper or the lower one?"

"The lower," said the counselor.

"Well, then, it's no matter, I only wanted to observe that if you were going my way, I would just jog on before you and lock up my hen-house."

Where the Sun Never Sets.

A scene witnessed by some travelers in the north of Norway, from a cliff 1,000 feet above the sea, is thus described:

The ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north the huge old sun swung low along the horizon, like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandmother's parlor corner. We all stood silent looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the full round orb hung triumphantly above the wave, a bridge of gold running due north spanning the water between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty, which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats; no word was said. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and the beauties will fade before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up ocean, heaven and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on his beat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the flood, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid by another day.

TO PREVENT LOCK-PICKING.—One of the most ingenious contrivances for preventing lock-picking is that invented in 1833, which causes the lock to open at the time to which clock-work is set. As, however, when once closed, these locks will not open, no matter how pressing the emergency, till the hour set; and as a mistake in setting them is easily made, and results in opening at unexpected and dangerous times, this device can not be extensively applied. The only plan which seems to afford security against picking is to make the keyhole so small that no improper instrument can be introduced; and since the invention of nitro-glycerine and dynamite, the safety of even this may be questioned, since they can blow the lock to pieces. Locks and bars cannot preserve earthly riches, and in this fact lies a great lesson for the general reader.

A DANBURY boy of ten winters (not like this one, however) stole a harmonica Friday evening to serenade his girl with, and was sending thunder and lightning through it when overhauled by his father and owner. He says there are places where a poultice won't take hold worth a cent.

Journalism Abroad.

A letter to the New York *Mail* says: The difference between English and French journalism is shown by the fact that in Paris there are sixty-eight daily papers to a population of 1,800,000, while in London, with double the population, there are but twelve daily papers in all, and three of this number are merely local organs, which seldom go out of the quarter in which they are published. With these statistics before us we would naturally conclude that the political life in England is not so fully developed as in France; and, although the English read many magazines and reviews, they do not trouble themselves particularly about the actions and gestures of the Government—of the Houses of Parliament and the general interests of the country. The total amount of readable matter in those twelve journals is far from equaling that of the sixty-eight of Paris. The slightest rumors which in Paris would create a sensation, have but little effect on the more stolid, prosaic John Bull.

The principal Parisian journals are the *Temps, Figaro, XIX Siecle, Journal des Debats, Republicaine Francaise of London, Moniteur* and *Le Petit Journal*. Those of London (and as there are so few we give the statistics of each) are as follows:

Before all others comes the *Times*, which, notwithstanding the fact that it has lost to a certain degree its circulation has singularly diminished, conserves still the first place in the English press. The *Times* publishes daily between 20,000 and 30,000 copies only. The *Times* is the largest daily published; contains more reading matter and more advertisements than any other London daily. It is composed of sixteen pages, forming ninety-six columns. With the great number of advertisements, it has no interest to have a larger circulation. By calculation, each number of the *Times* contains as much material as a month of the *Figaro* or *Journal des Debats*. Price, three-pence.

The other journals are the *Daily Telegraph, Daily News*, and the *Morning Advertiser*—this latter, however, inclines towards Radicalism. Then there are the five organs of the Conservative party, the *Standard, Morning Post, Pall Mall Gazette, Globe*, and lastly the *Echo*, after which we have the London *Daily Chronicle* and Clerkenwell *News*, the South London *Press*, and the *City Press*, which are the local papers alluded to before. Of the nine important dailies six appear in the morning—the *Times*, which has a second edition at noon; the *Telegraph, Daily News, Post, Advertiser*, and the *Standard*. The last-named appears in the evening under the name of the *Evening Standard*. The other evening papers are the *Globe, Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Echo*.

The circulation of the *Daily Telegraph*, which reached 200,000 daily during the war of '70-71, does not exceed 80,000 to-day, and, in spite of the sensational canards it gives from time to time, it is generally a very reliable and authentic journal.

The *Daily News*, which, before the abolition of the Government stamp, had for a long time a grand success, is well *dechu* to-day as regards circulation.

The *Standard* and *Evening Standard* reaches a circulation of 70,000 copies daily, the greater number selling with the evening edition.

Outside of these principal journals the others have only a secondary importance in point of circulation. The *Post*, a Conservative journal, and the *Advertiser*, a Radical, hardly exist. The *Globe* has a circulacion of between 10,000 and 20,000 copies, which is a very small number considering the variety of its advertisements and the very small price—one penny.

The *Pall Mall* (pronounced Pell Mell) *Gazette* is the organ of the clubs and a journal of the *monde elegant et leger*. It aids its strong opposition to the actual government by a sort of sarcasm and humor which would give it a place in the Tory press.

The Native Australian.

A gentleman long a resident of Australia recently gave us some information in relation to the natives of that island. They are quite tall in stature, badly formed, ill-looking, but not evil-looking. Though resembling the negroes of Africa to some extent, they are not so dark, their color being like that of smooth iron, sheet-iron for instance. In the interior of the island they go entirely naked, but in the vicinity of the settlements they wear such clothing as the whites give them. Sometimes this consists of a hat, at other times a pair of shoes, while often it is a necktie. They lead a nomadic life, rarely staying longer than a fortnight in the same locality. Their temporary houses consist of sticks, placed so as to break the force of the wind. The Colonial Governments treat them with great kindness, appoint protectors for them, supply them with medicine, and do what can be done to civilize them. Very little, however, has been accomplished either by the Government or by societies formed for improving their condition. They live principally on opossums and kangaroos, which are very numerous. Though they fight some among themselves, they seldom trouble the whites, and one soldier or police officer will put a hundred of them to flight. They are very deficient in intellect, but they are able to do some things that no white man can do. They are often employed as trackers, to find children and adults who are lost in the brush. They are able to follow tracks, invisible to other eyes, for days, and never fail in finding the objects of their search. They are also employed to some extent by police officers to track criminals who escape from one settlement to another.

The Harvard Museum.

Whatever may have been the result of the recent Hassler Expedition, in which Prof. Agassiz embarked in scientific search of unknown denizens of the "vasty deep," it is yet certain that from this voyage and others contributions have flowed in from every source, and have given Harvard College the finest and most complete museum of "comparative zoology" in the world, in the specialty for which Prof. Agassiz is famous. The collection of fishes is greater than that in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, and that in the British Museum put together. Prof. Agassiz has devoted to it his life, and it will be his monument after death.

The Bee Business.

At the National Convention of the Apiarians some surprising reports were made, indicative of the growing importance of this special industry. A well-known gentleman, living in Western New York, said he received 12,000 pounds of surplus honey from 250 swarms kept during the past year. The best yield was from one swarm of black bees, which gave 361 pounds. The honey was gathered from white clover. His largest yield of box honey, for a single swarm, was over 200 pounds. A Minnesota bee keeper said he took six tons of bass-wood honey from seventy-five old swarms (and their increase) during the blossom of bass-wood, which ended about the 20th of July.

These six tons were gathered from the blossoms, extracted from the hives, and all barreled up for the market within twelve days' time. A paper was read showing the immense advances which have been made in bee culture, and the methods adopted. Not quite 250,000 pounds of Northern honey are sold in New York each year, but the improved methods, it is thought, will make it possible to raise 400,000 pounds a year in New York State. The business was recommended as a good one for ministers and women. In this connection, Mrs. Ann Savery, of Des Moines, Iowa, a lady of wealth, related her experience with bees, though last spring she hardly knew a bee from a yellow jacket. The past summer she sold 1,200 pounds of honey from her own bees, and now she has thirty-seven good swarms wintering in her cellar. She undertook the business as an example to other women, both rich and poor, and she expressed her enjoyment in it most heartily. Those statements of success must of course be regarded as exceptional. There are many failures, and these seldom get publicity in the newspaper. The person who expects to achieve any important results in bee-keeping must have, if not a special constitutional fitness for the work, at least a genius for painstaking, and must learn the art.

Dog Faces.

There is a bull-dog—that man in the brown suit yonder, with bandy legs and heavy shoulders—did you ever see kennelled, muzzled more thoroughly the bull-dog than this? The small eyes closed under the brows, the smooth bullet forehead, the heavy jaws and snub nose, all are essentially bull-dog. Then the mastiff, with the double bass voice and the square hanging jaw; and the shabby-looking turnspit, with his ear out at all sides, and his eye drawn up to its roots, and the greyhound, lean of rib and sharp of face; and the terrier, who is often a lawyer, with a snarl in his voice and a kind of restlessness in his eye, as if mentally worrying a rat—his client; and alike, all beard and mustache and glossy curls, with a plaintive expression of countenance, and exceedingly meek demeanor; and the noble old Newfoundland dog, perhaps a brave old soldier from active service, who is chivalrous to women and gentle to children, and who repels petty annoyances with a grand patience that is veritably heroic. Reader, if you know a Newfoundland dog man, cherish him; stupid as he probably will be, he is worth your love. Then we have horse-face men, and men with camel lips, and the sheep-faced man, with his forehead retreating from his long, energetic nose; smooth men, without whiskers, and with shining hair cut close, and not curling, like pointers; the lion man, who is a grand fellow, and the bull-headed man; the flat, serpent's head, and the tiger's, like an inverted pyramid; and the giraffe's lengthy unhelpfulness; and the sharp, red face of the fox. Don't we meet men like these every step we take in the city; and if we know any such intimately, don't we invariably find that their characters correspond somewhat with their persons?

The Graphic Process.

The *Graphic*, the illustrated daily just started in New York, regularly brings to our table its pictorial epitome of events in Gotham. The process of illustration is a secret jealously guarded by the proprietors, and is yet upon its trial. The rough theory, however, is well understood, and may be of interest to our readers.

Upon a sheet of paper is spread a layer of the oily transfer ink used by the lithographers, and over that a thin layer of photographic preparation which the action of light readily decomposes. The subject of illustration is then photographed, and the negative placed over the prepared sheet. The action of the light, passing through the unobstructed parts of the negative, decomposes the surface of the sheet, and leaves the image in a sort of bas-relief. The other portions are then removed, and the sheet laid over one of the porous stones used by the lithographers, and subjected to pressure. The oleaginous ink sinks into the stone and makes, as it were, the outlines of the desired picture. The stone is now sponged with water, and is ready for printing. The ink-roller of the press passes over it, leaving no trace whatever of the clean portions of the surface, but coating every place where the oleaginous transfer ink has touched, and printing the picture upon the sheet of paper that follows.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

WHAT EAR WAX IS FOR.—Dr. Dio Lewis in one of his lectures to the boys, singled out a red-headed little fellow, and asked him what the wax was in the ear for. He said he selected a red-headed boy because red-headed boys are generally the smartest. The boy stood up and said he did not know. The doctor would not take such an answer. If the boy didn't know, he must tell at least what he thought the wax was in the ear for.

"Well," said the boy, "the wax is in the ear because—because—because it wants to be in the ear."

He questioned another boy who claimed distinction by having a red head, and his answer was that it kept the passage to the drum moist. This was correct, but it has further uses. Ear wax is a deadly poison to insects, and its presence in the ear effectually protects it from insects. It sometimes accumulates and becomes hard, causing partial deafness; but a little warm castor oil, mixed with spirits, would remedy that, or an injection of lukewarm soapsuds.

HAMLIN, of Maine, is poor—$75,000.

The New Coinage Bill.

The Mint and Coinage bill which passed both Houses at the recent session of Congress is one of more than usual importance, as it completely changes the silver coinage of the country from and after the 1st of April next. The new dollar, or trade dollar, as it is called, has no connection with the rest of the United States coinage but is only to be issued to depositors of bullion on their order. It is to be 900 points fine, to weigh 420 grains, and will be worth five cents more than the gold dollar, two cents more than the silver dollar, and one cent more than the Mexican dollar. It will have its weight and fineness stamped upon it, and will be much superior in workmanship to the Mexican dollar. Should it take the fancy of the Chinese, our miners will make an advance of at least 4 per cent. in their silver in supplying them with the trade dollar. The new law also adopts the French standard of weight for all silver coins less than one dollar. The weight of two half-dollars is fixed at twenty-five grammes—equal to the five-franc piece—an increase of about half per cent., which places our silver coinage on a par with that of the current silver coinage of France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, and most of the South American States. The establishment of the trade dollar has grown out of the fact that the silver dollar hitherto has failed to replace the Mexican dollar, which is worth two cents more, with the Chinese. A recent alteration of the stamp on the Mexican dollar has disgusted these Chinese with it, and Congress has seized the opportunity to make a dollar for them which is worth one cent more than the Mexican dollar.

The Vienna Fair.

Those who intend going to Vienna will do well to brush up their geography, for the arrangement of the building is strictly based upon the succession of the nations in making the circuit of the earth. We learn that the nave or great axis of the building is made to run as nearly as possible from east to west. The transepts, consequently, point north and south. The countries are then arranged according to their geographical position on the surface of the earth. North and South America occupy the extreme western end of the building; England and the countries of Western Europe come next, and so on until we get to the far eastern transepts, which are appropriated to China and Japan. By means of this arrangement, any one possessing the most elementary notions of geography can find his way about with perfect ease. To give an example: If a visitor finds himself in one of the transepts belonging to France, and should he want to go to the Chinese portion of the building, knowing, as he does, that China lies to the east of France on the surface of the globe, he has only to go into the nave, turn towards the eastern end of the long axis, and walk till he sees the name China hung up from the roof in large letters. If, on the other hand, he had wanted to visit the American department, he would have had to perform precisely the same operations—turning, however, to the west instead of the east.

Prison Discipline in Pennsylvania.

The forty-sixth annual report of the inspectors of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania contains the following:

The combined system of congregate and separate imprisonment, as recently inaugurated in the management of this penitentiary, has thus far worked to our entire satisfaction. The convict's prison life is a graded one, his promotion depending entirely upon himself. When he enters the prison he is placed in the first or lowest grade of privileges in the solitary cell; and then, step by step, as he shows himself worthy, he is advanced, until he reaches the highest point of honor and trust in the institution, among which are attendance upon the church and Sabbath school services, the day school exercises, the congregate workshop, and the coveted benefits of the commutation law. For misbehavior he goes back on the downward scale to the place of beginning. Hope is ever placed before him as a beacon light to lure him on to a useful, honest and industrious life when he shall have returned to the world. The treatment of the convict while in prison is that of firmness combined with kindness, an exacting compliance with existing regulations, and yet a tender solicitude for the well-being. The government of the prison is intended to be of a broad and uncompromising character, unprejudiced in its execution, and free from even the appearance of partiality; never influenced by either fear or favor, and by its very inexorable character commanding the respect of all concerned.

War Strength of European Powers.

The *Bosen Zeitung* of Berlin recently published an interesting article on the relative war strength of the European powers. From the statistics furnished in the article, it appears that Russia is the strongest military power in Europe, having 228 regiments of infantry, with 684 battalions, 228 rifle battalions, 280 reserve battalions, 72 regiments of the Guards, 50 regiments of Cossacks, and 308 batteries of eight guns each. Germany comes next, having 148 regiments of the Guard and infantry of the line, 24 rifle battalions, 202 battalions of the Landwehr, 120 cavalry regiments, and 382 batteries of six guns each. The French army, under the new organization, will consist of 143 infantry regiments, 30 rifle battalions, 288 reserve battalions, 64 cavalry regiments, and 360 batteries of six guns each. Austria has but 80 infantry regiments, 40 rifle battalions, 41 cavalry regiments, and 176 batteries of six guns each, and Italy about the same. The weakest of the leading European powers, in a military point of view, is England, which has only 107 battalions, 22 squadrons and 34 batteries of six and eight guns each, and this number the Secretary of War, in his army estimates recently presented to Parliament, proposes to reduce quite materially. The statistics of the Berlin writer show pretty conclusively that some of the European powers, notably England, Austria and Italy, cannot make war without a loan.

THE English Attorney General proposes to reduce the number of jurymen in all except capital cases to seven, and to render valid the verdict of a majority of these.

A Neat Swindle.

The Philadelphia *Press* is responsible for the following: The other day at 12 o'clock m., a carriage elegant enough in all its appointments to be a private 'turnout,' drove up to the door of one of the largest establishments on Chestnut street not far from Twelfth, and from it descended a gentleman, at least so to all appearances, attired in the most fashionable manner. Sauntering inside with an easy grace, he requested to see some jewels, stating that he desired to make a large purchase. He carried in his hand a handsome case or bag, which he deposited on the glass before the clerk, who stepped forward to wait upon him. He was very particular in his choice, but at last selected about $2,000 worth of jewelry of various kinds and styles. As the clerk was about to put the numerous little boxes into one large receptacle the stranger said:

'Wait a moment; we can do better;' and opening his case, which still remained on the counter, he took from it and handed to the clerk a neat little box with a key, sufficiently large to hold all his purchases. Into this the clerk put the jewelry, and handed it back to his customer, who locked it, leaving the key in lock, and replaced it in the bag, closing the latter. Then putting his gloved hand into his breast pocket, he exclaimed in great surprise: 'Well, how forgetful I am! I have left my book and money at the hotel. I must go back and get it.—You will, of course, want to keep this. It would'nt do to trust an entire stranger with such valuables,' and opening the bag, he again took out the little box and handed it to the clerk. 'Its very annoying but I will drive right to the Continental and be back in a few moments.' With a few commonplace remarks the elegant gentleman returned to his carriage and was seen to drive away in the direction of the *Continental*, taking with the [illegible] and innocent little bag he had brought. They waited at the store for him a long time to come back. In fact he hasn't come back yet. At last a light dawned upon the terrified clerk, and he reached for the beautiful little box with the beautiful little key. 'Oh, it's all right, of course,' he hoped in spite of his suspicions. Something has detained the gentleman, but I may as well make sure. He is sure now. The beautiful little box with the beautiful little key contained old, worthless iron padlocks. No news of the theif. Every reader will see at once how the swindle was accomplished The man had two beautiful little boxes, with two beautiful little keys, in that innocent little bag, and of course gave the right one (that is, for him) to the clerk when he left.

* * *

The body of a German named Snyder, who has been missing from his home in Indianapolis for ten weeks, was found in White River on Sunday with the skull crushed. He had been murdered and then thrown into the river.

* * *

Prof. Fowler's Greatest Work.

The National Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, have just issued a very important and valuable work, by Prof. O. S. Fowler, on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc. It is a masterly exposition of the laws which control the relations of the sexes, and their duties towards each other, and it is not asserting too much to pronounce it the most valuable and timely publication of the age.

"Know thyself!" was the profound injunction of the ancient sage, and it is the neglect to comply with this precept which causes nearly all the misery and sickness of the world. Husbands and wives constantly feel the need of more light on the subject of their relations to each other, especially concerning the great duty for which marriage was instituted—the begetting and rearing of a family.

It is for the purpose of diffusing this knowledge that Professor Fowler has given to the world this work on "Sexual Science," which is simply an explanation of the laws which govern the sexes in their relation to each other. He lets us into the secret of preserving female health and beauty far into old age, and shows how mothers can avoid much of the suffering of bringing children into the world—a subject in which every woman is interested, and how "female complaints" may be avoided with ease and certainty. His book is pure and elevated in its style and ideas, and furnishes a practical solution of many of the most perplexing questions of life. It touches upon questions and discusses them thoroughly, in which every married person is interested. The advice which it gives to unhappy or indifferent husbands and wives is sound and practical, and its warnings to those who seek to promote pleasure at the expense of health ought to be read by every one. The terrible practice of "regulating the size of families," which prevails in many parts of our country, is shown in its true light, and we commend the chapters concerning it to every husband and wife.

All friends of morality and purity in social life will hail the advent of Prof. Fowler's book with delight, and those who seek information upon the curious and magic features of domestic life, those who would study human nature stripped of its masks and disguises, will find this volume the best hand-book in existence. Young men who value their domestic happiness, should not fail to read his remarks on the subject of selecting a wife, as the information it contains is beyond value.

The book is a real blessing to the public, and will be regarded as such by all who read it. The low price at which it is issued brings it within the reach of all and every person who wants to arrive at the sexes, should procure a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. Geo. [illegible], Spencerville, Ind., who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

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Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines,
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References.—Hon F P Randall, Dr B S Woodworth, H Burgess, Hon P Hoagland, Dr H S Brown, A S Evans, Hon C E Gorham, Dr Th Henebling, Chas Hanna, Chas McCulloch, M Sweetzer, A Oppenheimer, H C Hartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger, Rev S Wagenhals, J G Williams, J B McDonald, Chas D Bond, John Gilbert, S J Beeler, Rev A Marine, M Graff, John Hayden, Rev J S Fairbanks, W L Carnahan.

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Send for Circulars.
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Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Notice of Administration.
Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of John Warner, late of said deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
March 26, 1872. [illegible], Adm.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
30, 32 & 34 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Builders Hardware,
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
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Of every Description.
Tin Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.
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Iron, Steel, Nails.
WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK.
Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.
Farming Impleme'ts
Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c
Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

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IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS.
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Mo. River Rail'd co.
On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.
Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limits of this kind offer. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.
Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.
Come West and thrive. Friends will follow.
A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.
And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. Feb. 6—4t.

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WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
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HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
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For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
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DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Queensware,
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Quick Sales and Small Profits.
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FRESH GOODS
Always on hand.
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FOR EVERYBODY.

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PLOWS
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Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

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CARPETS
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House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
JNO. McDOUGAL,
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Beyond the Mississippi.
Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missisippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.
Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.
The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on a ten years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all. Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

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WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
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No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
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ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE OLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.
FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
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Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.
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THREE MILLION ACRES
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Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Interest.
22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who [illegible]
A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.
THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.
It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the road.
For Circulars and general information address
A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land [illegible]

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF
Providence, Rhode Island!
Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a
Home Company!
Inasmuch as the
ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!
Of Indiana, are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.
The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in
Fort Wayne, Ind'a.
Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.
Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. S. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

J. [illegible]LEDDERMAN
No 27, [illegible] Main Street,
FORT WAYNE IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE, The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Childre 's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to [illegible]

ORGANS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the
ESTEY and PACKAD ORGAN
a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county
Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.
Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.
For the present and until further notice [illegible] at Godora's Gallery.
GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 23, 1872.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SHELF
HardwareE,
NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE!
Willow-ware, Glassware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions!
—AT—
MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY [illegible] THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 10, 1873. No. 15.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	20 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House: Auburn, Ind.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,

Attorney at Law, Carr's Block, 34 East Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I an giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE. B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent [illegible] Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

AVELINE HOUSE,

CORNER BERRY AND CALHOUN STS., FORT WAYNE, Ind. Miller & Morriss, proprietors.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,

Keystone Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificent day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,

SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agen

CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianoplis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave,	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 29
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23, 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	.28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6.00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9.15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P, M,	3,56 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,26 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	5.15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4.05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orville	2,18 "	9.20 "	6.37 "	11,08 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A M,	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A.M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,

General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 24th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 15a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:16 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:49 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	4 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	6 35	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHORNBURGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE.

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to accommodate all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

MR. C. KLOTS

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON, MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ACHITECTS

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Attention Creation!

Another Rebellion

IN

Boots, Shoes and Real Estate.

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit:

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. and lot No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of my stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and pay up, as I will be forced to collect by law.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW

[illegible] OF JUDGE LONG, OF THE [illegible] CRIMINAL COURT.

[illegible] an indictment drawn under [illegible] of February 27, 1873, known [illegible] New Temperance Law, for selling intoxicating liquor to be drank in, upon or about the premises where the liquor is sold." The defendant moves to quash the indictment for the reason that its allegations are not sufficient to charge the offence of retailing under the act of March 5, 1859; and contends that the law under which the indictment is drawn is not yet in force, because the section containing the emergency clause is unconstitutional in that it prevents that uniformity of operation in the law required by the constitution. The section referred to is as follows:

"Sec. 21. It is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act. It shall therefore be in force from and after its passage except in so far as it relates to those who hold license under the existing laws of the State.—This act shall apply to such as now hold licence immediately after the expiration thereof."

It is substantially provided in sections 22 and 23 of article IV of the Constitution of the State, that all laws "for the punishment of clames and misdemeanors shall be general, and of uniform operation throughout the State;" and it is contended that the exception or saving clause in the above section, taken in connection with the emergency clause, is in contravention of these constitutional provisions, and renders the entire section unconstitutional. This might be true if we were compelled to construct these clauses together, and decide upon the section as a whole. Such, however is not the rule of decision. A statue may be good in part, and in part void, as unconstitutional; and this proposition seems to be an controverted. Meshmeler vs. the State, 11 Ind. 482. And the constitutional and unconstitutional poovisions may even be contained in the same section, and yet be perfectly distinct and separable, so that the first stand though the latter fall. The point is not whether they are contained in the same section—for the distribution into sections is purely artificial—but whether they are *essential and inseparably*, connected in substance. If, when the unconstitutional portion was stricken out, that which remains is complete in itself, and capable of being executed in accordence with the apparent legislative intent wholly independent of that which was rejected, it must be sustained. Cooley's Const. Lim., 178, and cases cited.

If the words—"except in so far as it relates to these who hold a license, under the existing laws of the State," eccurring in the foregoing section, are intended only to save the rights acquired by certain persons by virtue of the contracts of granting and receiving lisence under the law of 1869, then they may simply be nugatory, because these rights are secured them, without legislation of section 4 of the Bill of Rights, where it is provided that no law, impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed. The remaining clause of the section under consideration, which is as follows:—"This act shall apply to such as now hold license, immediately after the expiration thereof.' If intended also to save contract rights may be regarded as of no greater force than the clause previously quoted, If, however it is intended to refer to the penalties of the act, it is void under the provisions of article IV, section 22 and 23, already referred to. Cewdia Auditor, v. Huff. 10 Ind. 83.

I therefore hold that the section under consideration, so far as it declares an emergency, is constitutional and that law is in force.

Not The Wife's Fault.

An Irishman who had just landed, went to his sister who had married a Yankee. The couple lived very happy together, and when Pat come the gentleman took him over the place to show it to him. But at the evidence of prosperity, he said to his brother-in-law.

"Begorra, you are very happy here with this fine property to live on; me sister had good luck in getting you for a husband.'

'Yes," responded the married man, "we would be very happy but for one thing.'

And what's that? inpuired the Irish man.

'I am sorry to say returned the gentleman, "that we have not had any children.

No children!! exclaimed Pat, 'then begorra its not my sister's fault for she had two betore she left Ireland, and that's the rayson my father sent her over here to America!"

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Wreck of the Atlantic.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

We sailed from Liverpool March 2[illegible] During the first part of the passage [illegible] had faverable weather and easterly winds. On the 24th, 25th, and 26th we experienced heavy southwest, and westerly gales, which brought the ship down to 118 miles a day. On the 31st of March the engineers report showed but about 127 tons of coal on board. We were then 460 miles from Sandy Hook, with the wind eastward. A high westerly swell, and a falling barometer. The ship was steaming only [illegible] knots an hour, and we considered the risk to great to push on, as we might find ourselves, in the event of a gale shut out from any port of supply, and so we decided to bear up for Halifax. At 1 p. m. on the thirty first, Somebro Island was distent 170 miles, the ships speed varying from 8 to 12 knots an hour, wind south with rain, which veered to the westward. At 8 p. m. with clear weather, at midnight I judged the ship to have made 122 miles, which would have placed her 48 miles south of Somebro, and I then left the deck and went into the chart rooms, leaving orders about the lookout, and to let me know if they saw anything, and to call me at 3 a. m., intending then to put the ship's head southward and await daylight. My first intimation of the catastrophe, was the striking of the Ship on Marrs Island, and remaining fast. The sea immediately swept away all the port boats The officers went to their station and commenced to clearing away the weather boats. Rockets were fired by the second officerr Before the boats could be cleared away, only ten minutes having elapsed, the ship keeled heavily to the port, rendering the starboard boats useless. Seeing that.

NO HELP COULD BE GOT

from the boats, I got passengers into the rigging and outside of the rails, and encouraged them to go forward, where the ship was the highest and less exposed to the water. The third officer, Mr. Brady, Quartermasters Owen and Speakman by this time, establish ed communication with the outlying rock, about 40 yards distent, and by means of a line got other lines to the rock, along which about 200 people passed. Between the rock and the shore was a passage 100 yards wide. A rope was successfully passed across this by which means about 50 got to land, though many were drowned in the attempt. At 5 a. m. the first boat appeared from the Island but she was too small to be of any assistence. Through the exertions of Mr Brady the third officer, the Islanders were aroused and by this time the three larger boats came to our assistance. By their assistance all that remained on the side of the ship and on the rock were landed in safety and cared for by a poor fisher man named Clancy, and his daghtuer During the day the survivors to the number of four hundred and twenty-nine were drafted off to various houses and scattered about, the resident magistrate, Edmund Ryan, rendering valuable assistance. The chief officer having got up the mizzen rigging, the

SEA CUT OFF HIS RETREAT.

He stood for six hours by a woman who had been placed in the rigging. The sea was too high to attempt his rescue. At 3 p. m a clergyman, Rev. Mr. Ancient, succeeded in getting him a line and getting him off. Many of the passengers, saloon and steerage,

DIED IN THE RIGGING,

from cold. Among the number was the purser of the ship. Before the boats went out, I placed two ladies in the life boat, but finding the boat useless, I carried them to the main rigging, where I left them and went aft, to encouage others to go forward on the side of the ship. At this juncture,

THE BOILER EXPLODED,

and the boat rolled over to the leward. The ship at this time being on her beams end. Finding myself useless there I went to take the ladies forward but found them gone; nor did I see them afterwords. Many passengers at this time could not be stimulated to any effort to save themselves, but lay in the rigging and died from fright and exposure. I remained on the side encouraging helping and directing, until about five were landed, when, finding that my hands and legs were becoming useles, I left the ship, two other boats being close to her, embarked the remainder. On reaching shore I dispatched Brady, the third officer, off to Halifax across the country to telegraph the news of the disaster, and to obtain assistance. Mr. Morrow the Cunard line agent, promptly responded, and sent steamers with provisions, to con[illegible] the survivors to Halifax, where they will be cared for and forwarded to New York on the first opportunity, under the charge of the First and Fourth Officers. The Third officer and four men being left on the Island to care for the dead as they come to shore. Captain Sheridan a diver has received provisional authority, as to the salvage of the cargo, and materials. The Second officer was lost with No. 30 life boat

Early this morning the Dominion government steamer Lady Head, the Canada steamer Delta and the tug Goliah left for the scene of the wreck of the Atlantic to rueder such assistance as they could.

The Delta and Lady Head, being unable to venture near the shore, came to anchor, and the Goliah, with a life boat, went into the embark of the shipwrecked people. No time was lost. The Golich with the boats soon returned filled with men, who proceeded to git on board the Delta. All were warmly welcomed on board the Delta, and no pains were spared to make them as comfortable as possible. The Golish returned to the shore and was soon back again with just such a cargo as the first one. By 12 o'clock all those who reached the shore safely, were, excepting an officer and four men, who remained, and those who walked inland taken on board the

STEAMERS

Delta and Lady Head, the former having about 330 on board, and the latter 77. A calculation was now made by Captain Williams showing that the loss of life though immense was not so large as was reported. The Atlantic had on board 33 cabbin passengers, 800 steerage, and a crew, officers included, of 153; total, 833 souls leaving. The number

LOST, 546.

This may not be precisely corect, but nearly so.

The "Best Working Legislature" Reviewed.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* calls the attention of the people to the Indiana Credit mobiler Legislature in the following words:

"As to extravagance approaching theft, the conduct of the recent Legislature is not a whit less flagrant than Congress, considerating the necessary limitation for the field to work in, A simple comparison will attest this:—The Legislature of 1870, and '71, whatever may have been its other sins stands clear on the record in the appropriations. In the tax levy in those years the rates stands at five cents on the hundred of taxables. On this easy rate ample funds were raised for all state machinery. When the opposite party came into power last year and opened the treasury at the recent special session, $800,000 were found in the vaults and finances of the State sound. Then the salaries were raised for the members and employes of the Legislative body. Some of the salaries were raised very correctly and very justly. But it was neither just nor honest, to pay these loiterers in the Legislative halls, who made their first duty to lobyists at eight dollars par day—a price one-half greater than some of the best skilled industry can command.—But even that price of injudicious and reckless extravagance could be overlooked, if in return the majority of the body had set itself into harness for zealous, active constant work. That however was not done. The different parties interested in the obstruction of laws or the success of jobs apportioned out the body between them and held needed legislation completely in check. From the simple five cent tax of 1871 and '72 under the Democratic laws and legislature they ran up the rate to fifteen-cents. There is food for reflection. Ten cents of increase by a Legislature that found $800,000 in the public Treasury. Nor is that the sorest part of the amazing profligacy.—The enormous increase of expenditures, some legitimate, but the greater part useless and partisan, has involved a loan of $200,000—added to the $800,000 in the Treasury, making a round million squandered by this one meeting of the Legislature. The list of taxable property to meet these drains upon the people has been raised to $35,000,000. These figures do not need comment. It is only necessary to explain that the corrupt band which is responsible for this prodigious robbery so secured themselves by the disfranchising apportionment law that it will be impossible for any popular rebuke to interfere with them The men who put this vast system of public robbery in operation are secure in their places so long as they choose to hold them; for the apportionment bill takes the choice out of the hands of the people and puts it in the hands of causes and rings."

THE HEAD IN A HANDKERCHIEF.

Only a handkerchief, tied to the wall;
Man at the end [illegible]'s all.

Motionless, silent, against the damp stones,
Hangs a dark bundle of dead flesh and bones.

Through the barred window the light struggles dimly,
Touching his features and painting them grimly.

Backward the garish rays hastily flit—
What has the sunlight in common with *it*?

Spiders are weaving their network about him;
Bluebottle flies buzz around him and flout him.

Spiders have caught the wrong fish in their net,
Bluebottles never his dead flesh will fret.

Rats in the corner are winking their eyes;
What! are they thinking that *that* is a prize?

Cold-bodied vermin crawl over the floor;
Often they tasted him—now they want more.

Open the door! Give us air! Give us light!
Sickens the soul at this horrible sight.

Cut the tense handkerchief there at the wall!
Useless to hold him; just let him fall.

Many a buffet he had in this world,
Many a blow at that body was hurled.

He with his own hand has struck the last stroke,
Slipping his neck from the world's heavy yoke.

Carefulness, tenderness now are in vain;
Buffets and blows cannot hurt him again.

What was his name? Says the jailer, "A myth;
Here at the jail he was registered Smith."

Relatives? "None that I could see."
Friends? "They don't have 'em—such fellows as he."

Yesterday Nobody—that was his name;
Now he is Nothing—and who is to blame?

Once was his childish cup brimming with joy.
What! was that loathsome thing ever a boy?

Gayly he started in life's merry race—
Look at the rat that has crawled over his face!

Weak were his sinews—his nerves were unstrung.
Old did you think him? The fellow's quite young.

Never a glimpse did he gain of life's crown;
Soon in the struggle fell helplessly down.

Helplessly, hopelessly. Sorrow and care
Drove his weak nature to despair.

Hunger and starvation then brought him to—what!
Call it a crime; but it surely was not.

Openly, gladly, his guilt he confessed;
That was the key to his haven of rest.

Think of his dread of the world, and his fear;
Crazed for a home, and then seeking it *here!*

Suicide? That is the name of the act,
Yet he was long ago buried, in fact.

Buried his heart was, and buried his hope;
Little indeed was the work of the rope.

Bury his body, now, darkly at night;
Bury it anywhere, out of our sight.

THE STORY-TELLER.

"Can I sit with you?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Nice weather."

"Splendid, indeed."

"Crops growing finely?"

"Yes, couldn't do better."

I was sitting in a passenger coach, on a Wisconsin railroad, one day, years ago, when a good-looking, pleasant-spoken man came along, stopped at my seat, and the above conversation took place, the latter part of it after I had given him part of my seat.

Now, I am regarded as a social man. I like a joke, a good bit; and I think a sour, morose man, who uses his tongue only when forced to, is bound to die of some terrible disease, and to go to some place of red-hot punishment.

On entering a railroad car I always look about for a talkative man, and then get as close to him as possible, and drain him dry, if the journey is long enough.

And I want to state one thing more: Left an orphan before I could realize the event which made me one, I got kicked here and cuffed there, and "grew up between folks," as they say, I ought to have had, at the time of which I write, a pretty thorough knowledge of human nature, and have been enabled to read in a man's face if he intended me evil. I did not pride myself on being over keen or extra sharp, but the knocking around among strangers ought to give any one a good experience.

Well, the stranger and I fell into an easy train of conversation as we rode on together, and in ten minutes I began to enjoy his company. He was a well-made fellow, finely dressed, and he wore a fine watch and a simon-pure diamond ring. I never saw a man who could talk so easily and pleasantly. It seemed that he had but to open his mouth and the words fell right out.

I had traveled in the South, so had he. I had heard the loud roar of the Pacific; he knew all about it. I had been up in a balloon, down in a mine; been blown up, smashed up, and repaired again; my new friend had experienced all these things, and was waiting for something new to turn up of a more startling nature. We agreed on politics neither had any religion, and I had never met such a railroad companion.

Did you ever meet a man, who, though a stranger to you ten minutes before, could wrest from you secrets which you'd sworn to yourself not to reveal? Well, he was just such a man. It was not long before he commenced asking me questions. He did not seem trying to quiz or draw me out, but he asked me questions in such a sly, roundabout way, that before I knew it I was giving him my history.

I was at that time just on the point of being admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, as a student of Law & Law, of Brierville. The firm were old lawyers, with a lucrative practice, and it had been talked over that in about a month I should become the "Co." of the firm. A year before a farmer named Preston, down about four miles from Grafton, had died, and his matters had been put into the hands of Law & Law for settlement. Preston had died rich. He had money in the bank, railroad stocks, mortgages, etc., and everything was settled up to the satisfaction of the relict and the fatherless.

About a year before his death, being pinched for money, and not wishing to sell anything at a sacrifice, Preston had given a mortgage on his farm for three thousand dollars. While the papers read "one year from date," there was a verbal agreement that it should be lifted any day when Preston desired. A month after, when, having the money to clear off the paper, the old money bags holding it refused to disgorge, wishing to secure his interest for a year.

I was on my way to ascertain the date of expiration. A fire among our office papers had destroyed the memoranda, and I must go down and get the date from old Scrip, who lives south of Grafton about five miles. The stranger had pumped all this out of me in ten minutes, and yet I never once suspected that he was receiving information.

"I am not positive," I added, "but I am pretty sure the time is the 13th—which would be Tuesday next."

"And then your folks will send down the money and discharge the mortgage, of course?" he inquired.

"Oh, yes, I should most likely bring it down," I replied; and it never occurred to me how imprudent I was.

He turned the conversation into other channels, and did not once attempt to pump me further. We got to Grafton at 10:30, and to my great surprise he announced that he was to stop in the town on business for a few days. I had not asked his name or avocation, while he knew everything about me.

We went to the hotel, had dinner, and then I secured a lively team and drove out, getting through with the business so that I was back to take the 2:30 express east. My friend was on the porch of the hotel as I drove up, carrying that same honest, dignified face.

"Well, did you find out?" he inquired in his pleasant way.

"Yes; it is on the 13th, as I expected," I replied.

We had lunch together, and when we shook hands and parted, I had no more idea of seeing him again than I have of knowing you. In fact he told me that he should sail for England in a week or ten days, and should not return to America. At parting he gave me his card. It was a modest piece of pasteboard, and bore the name of, "George Raleigh," in old English scrip.

Everything at the office went on as usual, and the 13th came at length. Law & Law had arranged for me to go down with the money, and I looked upon it as a business of no special importance.

"We know you are all right," remarked the senior partner, as I was about to go; "but I want to give you a word of warning, nevertheless. Don't take any stranger into your confidence until you have passed out the money, and look out who sits next to you."

It was something new for him to caution me, and I could not but wonder at it; but in the bustle of getting on board the train I forgot what he said. Ordinary prudence had induced me to place the money, which was all in bank bills, and divided into three packages, under my shirt, and next to my skin, where the deft hand of a pickpocket could not reach it.

Interested in a newspaper, time flew by, as the train flew west, and at length the hoarse voice of the brakeman warned me that I had reached Grafton. I had leaped down and was making my way to the livery stable, when I heard a familiar voice, and looked up to see Raleigh. He was seated in a buggy, and had seemingly waited for me to come up.

"Don't express your surprise," he began, as I stopped at the wheel. "I did intend to go away, but I changed my mind, and I like this section so well that I am going out to-day to look at a farm, with a view of purchasing. Come, ride up to the hotel."

We rode up, ordered a lunch, and while we were discussing it, Mr. Raleigh discovered that the farm he was going to see was just beyond old Scrip's.

How fortunate! I could ride out with him, see the farm, and return in his company, and he would be greatly pleased.

I was also pleased. If any one had told me as we got into the buggy that George Raleigh meant to return wiih my money in his pocket and my blood upon his hands, I should have believed him a lunatic. And yet George Raleigh had planned to do that very same thing.

It was a lovely day in June, and the cool breeze and the sight of meadows and green groves made my heart grow larger. My companion was very talkative, but he didn't even hint at my errand.

"Oh! excuse me," he exclaimed, after we had passed a mile or so beyond the village, and were among the farm-houses. "I should have offered you this before."

He drew from his pocket a small flask of wine and handed it to me. Now, I was temperate in regard to drinks. In fact I detested the sight and smell of anything intoxicating. But I had not the moral courage to tell him so and hand back the flask undisturbed. I feared to offend him, and so I drank, perhaps, three good swallows. He called my attention to the woods on the left as he received back the flask, and when I looked around again he was just removing it from his mouth as if he had drank heartily.

In about five minutes I began to feel queer. The fences along the road seemed to grow higher and the trees to grow larger; something got into my ears so that the rattle of the buggy sounded a long way off.

"How strange! why, I believe I am going to be sick!" I exclaimed, holding on to the seat with all my might.

"You do look strange," he replied, a shaky smile stealing over his face. "I shouldn't wonder if it was apoplexy."

I did not suspect the game he had played. His words were like an echo, and his face seemed twice as large as it usually was. My head began to spin, and my brain to snap and crack, and I was greatly frightened.

"You are bad off," he continued, looking into my face. "I will drive as fast as possible, and get a doctor."

My tongue was so heavy that I could not reply. I clutched the seat, shut my eyes, and he put the horse at his best pace. We met a farmer's team, and I can remember that one of the occupants of the wagon called out to know what ailed me. Raleigh did not reply, but urged the horse forward.

About three miles from Grafton was a long stretch of forest, and this we soon reached. The pain in my head was not so violent, and I was not so badly affected when opening my eyes. I had settled into a sort of dumb stupor, with a brain so benumbed that I had to say to myself, "this is a tree, that is a stump," etc., before I could make sure that I was not wrong. Half a mile down the road after we struck the forest, and then Raleigh turned the horse into a blind road leading back into the woods. I could not understand what he intended. I tried to grapple with the question, but could not solve it.

"Well, here we are," exclaimed Raleigh, when we had reached a point forty rods from the road.

He stopped the horse, got out and hitched him, and then came around to the wheel.

"You don't feel just right, but I guess you will be better soon," he remarked. "Come, let me help you down."

He reached up his arms, and I let go the seat and fell into them. It seemed to me as if I weighed a ton, but he carried me along without an effort, and laid me down within about a rod of the fence which ran along on one side of an old pasture. Just now the effect of the drug was wearing off and I began to feel a little better, and I got a faint suspicion that something unusual had happened. But I was powerless to move a limb; the sensation was like that when your foot goes to sleep.

"Can you speak?" inquired Raleigh, bending over me, "because if you can it will save me some trouble. I want to know just where you have stored away that money."

Now I began to realize my situation. His face looked natural again, and the load was off my tongue. I also felt that I could move my fingers a little.

"George Raleigh! are you going to rob me?" I asked, finding my voice at last.

"Well, some folks might call it robbing, but we dress up the term a little by calling it the only correct financial way of equalizing the floating currency, so that each one is provided for and no one is left out."

"You shan't have the money; I will die first!" I yelled, rising a little.

"Ah, I see—didn't take quite enough," he coolly remarked. "Well, I have provided for this."

He went to the buggy, procured ropes and a gag, and kneeled down beside me. I had but little strength yet, and he conquered me in a moment. Lying on my right side looking toward the fence, he tied my hands behind me and then forced the gag into my mouth.

"There now! you see you are nicely fixed up, and all because you acted like a fool, instead of a sensible young lawyer soon to be admitted to the bar."

While he was speaking—indeed while he was trying me, I had caught sight of the white face of a little girl looking at us between the rails of the fence. I could see her great blue eyes. There were red stains around her mouth and on the little hand resting on the rail, and I knew that she was some farmer's child searching for strawberries. I could not warn her of her danger, and I feared that she would be seen or heard. While Raleigh was tying the last knot, I winked at the little girl as hard as I could, hoping that she would move away. But she did not go.

"Well, now for the money," said Raleigh, and he began searching my pockets. He went from one to the other, removing all the articles, felt down my bootleg, and then finally passed his hand over my bosom and discovered the money.

"Ha! there it is!" he exclaimed, drawing out the packages; and he was cool enough to go at it to count out the money. As he commenced the little girl waved her hand to me. My heart went thumping, for I expected she would utter a word or a shout, but she sank down from sight, and I caught a gleam of her frock as she passed through the grass.

"You see, my young friend," remarked Raleigh, as he drew off one of his boots and deposited some of the bills in it, "there's nothing like transacting business as it should be transacted. Some men would have shot or stabbed you, but it is only the apprentices who do such work. All the real gentlemen of our calling do business as gentlemen should."

He drew off the other boot, and placed some "fifties" and "twenties" in it, and then continued:

"I have it all planned how to deal with you as soon as I get this money disposed of around my person. I shall lay you on your back and pour the balance of this wine down your throat. There's enough of it to make you sleep until to-morrow night, and by that time I shall be hundreds of miles away. As soon as I see that the drug has taken effect I shall untie your hands and remove the gag. When you come out of your sleep—if you ever do—you had better crawl out to the road, where you will be most likely to meet some traveler. I want to use the horse and buggy, otherwise I would leave them for you."

How cool he talked! He treated the matter as if it were a regular transaction in which I fully acquiesced. He had me a fast prisoner, and I felt that he could do just as he pleased. While I was thinking I saw the little white face appear between the rails again, but in a moment it faded away and its place was taken by the sunburned phiz of a farmer. He looked from me to Raleigh and back again, and I winked to him in a way which he readily understood. His face disappeared, and I felt that I should be saved.

"No, old grip won't get his tin to-day," mused Raleigh, storing away the bills in his pockets. "You will go back to Law & Law feeling out and cut up. But they shouldn't blame you—it is not your way at all. True, had you minded your business on the cars and had not been so free with a stranger, this would not have happened. I was on my way to Milwaukee, and had no thought of such rich pickings here."

"Now, in just about a minute we'll be through with this business," he remarked, trying to put the mouth of the flask between my jaws.

I rolled my head to one side and he did not succeed. He was jamming the flask against my teeth, when I caught sound of a soft step, the crash of a club, and Raleigh rolled off my body. He tried to leap up, but three or four farmers struck him down, and one of the blows rendered him senseless. Before he came to I was free of ropes and gag, and we had him nicely bound.

Over beyond the pasture a farmer and his hands were raking up hay. "Little blue eyes," only eight years old, had wandered off after strawberries, and had fortunately witnessed part of Raleigh's proceedings. She had hurried back to her father and told him "that a man was all tied up out there," and he had returned to the fence. Understanding the situation he and his men had moved around so as to secure an advantage, Raleigh's capture was the result.

When the rascal found his senses he was terribly taken back, and cursed enough for a whole Flanders army. We took him back to Grafton, and when I last saw him he was on his way to the penitentiary to serve a sentence of fifteen years.

The mortgage was lifted after all, and the gift which Law & Law sent little [illegible] kept her in dresses for many a year.

Industries of Large Cities.

The industries of the large cities and of the States, by comparison, as given in census statistics, are of much interest. Here, for example, are a few counties, embracing leading cities, giving the number of establishments, the hands employed, and the value of products:

County and State.	No. of establishments...	Hands employed...	Value of products......
New York, New York.......	7,624	129,577	$332,951,520
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	8,184	96,421	322,004,517
St. Louis, Missouri.........	4,579	40,856	158,761,013
Middlesex, Massachusetts (including Lowell).......	1,878	49,822	113,141,279
Suffolk, Massachusetts (including Boston).........	2,546	43,550	111,380,840
Essex, Massachusetts (including Lawrence)......	2,521	48,158	96,990,868
Cook, Illinois (including Chicago)................	1,440	31,095	92,518,742
Allegheny, Pennsylvania (including Pittsburgh)..	1,844	34,288	88,789,414
Providence, Rhode Island.	1,303	37,100	85,142,032
Hamilton, Ohio (including Cincinnati)............	2,469	37,344	78,905,900
Worcester, Massachusetts..	1,853	47,184	74,579,759
Kings, New York (including Brooklyn)............	1,043	18,515	60,848,673

Brooks' Assault Upon Sumner.

The Boston *Commonwealth* makes the following statement: "A party of gentlemen were dining with Hon. James L. Orr, in Washington, just prior to his late departure to his foreign mission, when he incidentally spoke of Brooks' assault upon Sumner. He said he had heard of the intended assault, and meant to have prevented it by being in the Senate Chamber and arresting the blow. On his way thither he stopped in the library to look at a book, which, not being readily found, detained him a few minutes longer than he proposed, and during the delay the assault was made. Brooks confessed to him before his death that he never meant to have it so deadly as it was,—intending only to 'disgrace' the Senator with the South by a flagellation,—and said he could not believe at first that Sumner was really hurt. He said, further, that he was tired of life, and wanted to die. The notoriety he won was killing him by inches; every bully and blackguard in the South thrust his attentions and acquaintance upon him; and it was too terrible a punishment to bear. Mr. Orr said he had no doubt Brooks felt the keenest regret for his part in the affair, and that he was indeed tired of life with the burden of notoriety he was obliged to carry from it. He represented him as a generous-hearted, impulsive man, who, with the idea of vindicating his relative, Senator Butler, and the 'chivalry' of his section, was induced to make the assault."

Mr. Choate Conquering a Jury.

We once heard Rufus Choate make an argument five hours long to a jury. The statement of his case, the reasoning, the appeals to the sensibilities of the jury, were over in two hours. Still the advocate continued speaking, repeating with additional vehemence what he had said before, with new illustrations and arguments. We looked at the jury in order to discover the cause of this seemingly useless expenditure of mind and force. Eleven of them were palpably convinced; the twelfth, the foreman, a hard-headed, unimaginative, unimpressible man of business, had on his face a look of incredulity. Choate devoted three hours to the task of breaking down the will of this one man, and of compelling him to admit the cogency of reasoning which was foreign to his habits of thought. He did not stop, and we then thought he never would stop until he had conquered this disbeliever. It seemed for some time that hours of talking would be of no avail. At rast, however, the hard countenance softened, the stony eyes were moistened, the lips lost their rigidity—in short, the whole man collapsed. Then Choate concluded his argument in a few quiet and telling sentences, and sat down, sure of a verdict.—*E. P. Whipple.*

Spiders Traveling by Balloon.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* relates a singular incident. In company with other persons, he was crossing Seneca Lake on the 10th of October, when a small wave was seen near the center of the lake, caused by the moving of some insects. Upon investigating the matter, it was found that three spiders were gliding over the surface of the water, and attached to them was a single thread, the size of a knitting needle, extending in the air to the height of 30 feet, at an angle of 60 degrees, and terminating with an enormous balloon-shaped web. This latter was judged to be eight feet long and five feet wide, with stays fastened to the main thread, something similar to those of a balloon, and it was managed, apparently, by an innumerable number of insects stationed at proper intervals. The party attempted to obtain a closer view, but when within a few feet of the web, it began to rise, and the last spider, which proved to be about the size of a house-fly, was brought back by the stroke of an oar. The balloon went onward and upward until lost to sight.

Good Breeding.

An anecdote is told of a certain set of young ladies which hints at a great deal concerning the education of our "upper classes." "So far as manners are concerned," says the narrator, "I am bound to say that the worst cases of rudeness and ill-breeding that have ever come to my knowledge have not occurred in the 'rural districts,' nor among the lower ten thousand, but in those circles of America where the whole aim of life might seem to be the cultivation of its excellencies. For instance, I know a watering place, where the story is currently told of certain young ladies, who have what is called a "position in society," and who, after refusing an invitation to the house of a lady not quite admitted to such a position, yet did not disdain to go by night and sit on her piazza during the entertainment, without her knowledge, to look through the windows at her guests, and finally to partake of her supper, brought to them surreptitiously by an obsequious cavalier.

THE subscriptions to the Greeley statue fund now amount to $9,791.80.

Miscellaneous.

NEAL DOW, of Maine, is going to Europe to talk temperance.

MARY CLEMMER AMES writes seven newspaper letters per week.

HALF of the religious papers in this country are printed in Massachusetts.

ABOUT one-sixth of our entire population have no church accommodations.

THOMAS NAST, the carcaturist of *Harper's Weekly*, has sailed for Europe.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN gets $6,000 for playing at Washington for two weeks.

MCCREERY, of Kentucky, is the laziest and jolliest man in the United States Senate.

OLD JOHN HARPER is going to mortgage all his property and stake the money on a last race.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has not retired from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun*, but continues to be its chief political editor.

CARL SCHURZ says he found in Europe but one man who had a comprehensive knowledge of this country and her institutions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is one of the nine States in which the postoffice receipts exceed the expenditures; the surplus on her behalf last year was over $30,000.

A ST. PAUL jury has brought in a verdict that a husband and his wife have each suffered cruel and inhuman treatment at the hands of the other, and that consequently each is entitled to a divorce.

IT is as surprising as gratifying to discover that the tedious trial of the Alabama claims case in Geneva, for which the ablest counsel in the land was engaged, was accomplished for the reasonable charge of $62,000.

CARL SCHURZ praises Bismarck's openness, candor and general manner, and says the walls in the great statesman's office in Berlin are hung and the tables are covered with meerschaum pipes. It is evidently a puff.

THE tunnel mania threatens to become a great bore. A San Francisco engineer proposes to burrow under the bay between that city and Oakland, and a Russian railway contractor wishes to make a car-path through the Carpathian Mountains.

IT is said that in nearly every case the soldiers who are preparing to take advantage of the laws, and to utilize their one hundred and sixty acres of public lands within railroad limits, have unanimously decided in favor of Texas.

THE Lehigh iron region contains 15 blast furnace corporations, that with 41 completed furnaces manufacture one-third of the iron product of the country. Five other furnace companies have been organized, but they are not yet at work.

THE spring travel to Europe is including more than the usual proportion of literary men and artists. Thomas Nast has left, to be gone three months, in the hope of restoring impaired health. Dana, of the *Sun*, and Winter, of the *Tribune*, will follow in a week or two. Jennings, of the *Times*, also goes out shortly.

THE Shelby (Ky.) *Courant* tells of a basket in use in that town, and still in a good state of preservation, which was made in the reign of James I. of England more than 250 years ago, when Milton and Butler were boys and Dryden and Bunyan were yet unborn. The basket is made of willow and covered with satin that was once white, but has now gone into the "sear and yellow leaf."

LAST summer was very favorable for arctic exploration. The thermometric range in Iceland and the Orkney Islands was higher than for many years previously, and Capt. Nils Jahnsen reports, through Dr. Petermann, of iceless seas found by him last August to the east of Spitzbergen. It seems that we may really hope for good news from the three expeditions now searching for the pole.

THE Rev. George C. Harding, according to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is one of the most remarkable men of the age. Regularly once or twice a year he starts a Sunday paper at Indianapolis. As soon as the enterprise bankrupts him he goes to St. Louis or Cincinnati and connects himself with one of the daily papers there. And then, when he gets money enough to pay his railroad fare, he goes back to Indianapolis and starts another Sunday paper.

Good Cooking.

It has been practically demonstrated that the good health of the community depends more upon good cooking than upon anything else, and yet cooking is the only art that is nowhere systematically taught. More of practical lessons in our private schools for girls in this line would be an advantage. Home education by competent heads of families on the subject is also very desirable. If a large portion of the attention which is given to dress, of which there is now an over and silly abundance, was directed to the careful study and practice of cooking, so as to attain to excellence and economy in the art, good health would be promoted. Good dispositions would naturally follow; for dyspepsia, engendered from badly cooked food, would no longer beget bad temper, and the peace of the household and happiness of the family would be greatly improved.

CURES FOR A FELON.—As soon as discovered take some spirits of turpentine in a cup, dip the finger in it, and then hold the hand near a hot fire till dry; then dip it in again and repeat for fifteen minutes, or until the pain ceases. The next day, with a sharp knife, pare off the thick skin and you will find something like a honey-comb filled with clear water; open the cells and the felon is gone. If the felon is too far advanced for turpentine, oil of origanum, treated in the same way, will cure. If too far advanced for either to cure, the felon will still be benefited, as it will be less painful. Never draw it.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of a late date reports that sixty-seven bodies of the victims of the Smyrna cafe and concert disaster have been found, and that many more still remained in the deep mud into which they sank when the building fell into the sea. The spectacle of the poor drowned acrobats lying dead in their stage finery at St. Antoine's Hospital was very pathetic indeed.

MY LITTLE WIFE.

Our table is spread for two to-night—
No guests our bounty share;
The damask cloth is snowy white,
The service elegant and bright,
Our china quaint and rare;
My little wife presides,
And perfect love abides.

The bread is sponge, the butter gold,
The muffins nice and hot,
What though the cold winds without blow cold?
The walls a little world enfold,
And the storm is soon forgot,
In the firelight's cheerful glow,
Beams a paradise below.

A fairer picture who hath seen?
Soft lights and shadows blent;
The central figure of the scene,
She sits, my wife, my love my queen—
Her head a little bent;
And in her eyes of blue
I read my bliss anew.

I watch her as she pours the tea,
With quiet, gentle grace;
With fingers deft and movements free
She mixes in the cream for me,
A bright smile on her face;
And as she sends it up
I pledge her in my cup.

Was ever man before so blessed?
I secretly reflect,
The passing thought she must have guessed,
For now dear lips on mine are pressed,
An arm is round my neck,
Dear treasure of my life—
God bless her—little wife!

Humorous.

SOUND sleep—Snoring.

THE feature of ourage—Cheek.

THE real yellow fever—Greed for gold.

"KILLING" time—"Instant execution.

THE prohibitionists' motto—Malt-'em in parvo.

THE last cup of a frolic is generally the hiccup.

THE man who takes things easy—The pickpocket.

DANGEROUS acquaintances—Those who take life cheerfully.

PROVERB—A thorn in the bush is worth two in the hand.

WHEN is an an army like a tuck in a lady's skirt? When it is hemmed in.

PRENTICE said that Daniel was the only man ever lionized without growing vain about it.

Two country attorneys, overtaking a wagoner with two span of horses, and, thinking to be witty at his expense, asked him, "How does it happen that your forward horses are so fat, and the rear ones so lean?" The wagoner, knowing them, answered, "The fore span are lawyers, and the others—clients.

LOST—A bright bay poodle dorg, five dollars reward, or a warm natur, and no question asked, with one white foot behind, will be paid for his return, when he stole away, with flowing ears, or was strayed by sumboddy, ansers to Kristopher Kolumbus, with a brass kollar, exchange papers pleaze copy, and has a frantik tale.—*Josh Billings.*

WHY don't farmers engage more largely in growing basket-wood. There is nothing that will pay better. The demand for this material is yearly becoming greater and the supply is yearly growing less. In fact, its entire disappearance is no far-off possibility. Every season makers are obliged to economize more, and in a very few years quart strawberry baskets will have to have corks tied to them to keep them in sight. —*Danbury News.*

A STRANGER stepped into a North Adams, Mass., restaurant the other day, and ordered a plate of beans. On finishing his lunch he asked the price. "Thirty cents," replied the host, thinking that he had a customer from whom he could make a few extra cents. "Isn't that a devil of a price for beans?" asked the stranger. Failing to get a reduction he paid the bill and left. The next day the saloon-keeper received a telegram, the charge on which was thirty cents. On being opened, it was found to contain neither date ncr signature, but only the words: "Isn't that a devil of a price for beans?"

Financial Cost of the Franco-Prussian War.

A writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* estimates at ten milliards of francs the total cost to France of the war with Germany. The following table shows approximately the sum paid, or yet to be paid, to Germany as the indemnity or for damages

	Francs.
The war indemnity........................	5,000,000,000
Interest on three milliards (two years)	300,000,000
Cost of the German troops till July 1, 1872	273,837,000
War contributions paid by the departments other than the Seine...........	39,063,000
Taxes collected by the Germans in departments other than the Seine..........	49,149,000
Value of the requisition in departments other than the Seine..............	327,381,000
Estimate of losses in departments other than the Seine................	141,136,000
Value of articles seized without requisition..................................	264,172,000
War contribution of Paris................	200,000,000
Valuation of losses in the Seine department..................................	70,000,000
Charged in France for balance of imposts in arrears.....................	6,069,000
Indemnity to gendarmerie and others	3,000,000
Total..	6,673,811,000

In this sum of nearly seven milliards are not included national pensions, the amount of the requisitions made by the French authorities which have been ordered to be reimbursed by the law of the 15th of June, 1871, the "reparations" made or to be made in State property, the war expenses of the French army, reorganization and resupply of material, etc. It may well be conceived, then, that ten milliards will not do more than cover the actual outlay. Yet the total has been nearly paid.

EXTREMES MEET.—Monarchs have before now been known to marry village maidens, and pianists have turned abbes, but the following story, related by the *Trovatore*, is still more remarkable: A monk of the Order of St. Dominick has stripped off his cassock to marry the prima donna of the Florence opera. Not content with this step toward secularisation, the good brother is preparing to follow it up with a yet more decided one. He aspires to nothing less than to divide the operatic laurels with his wife. At one bound he intends to land from the altar to the stage.

A GRACEFUL man is that Scranton editor. He had a gold pen given him, but keeps it under a glass case, saying his old scissors will do well enough for his editorials.

The Winter Climates of the Far Northwest.

The climatic record of the engineers of the Northern Pacific railroad for the past winter presents some interesting data bearing upon the future of the great Northwest. From the official statements published it appears that despite the extraordinary rigors and excessive snows of the past winter, the snow-fences along that line have enabled the trains to run with but little interruption. Although the winter is one of those of cyclical cold, it has visited the Eastern States and Canada almost as roughly as the farther West. In the Rocky Mountains, east of the main divide, at Bozeman, near the summit-level of the Northern Pacific, from the 5th to the 25th of January—midwinter—inclusive, the average temperature was above the freezing point, and it is strikingly noticeable that in Montana the winter is, in point of mildness, a strong contrast to that experienced in Minnesota and Wisconsin, as also, (it might be added,) that usually felt in Canada. So marked was this mildness that the farmers in Montana began their plowing in the last days of January. But the winter climates of Oregon and Washington Territory exhibit still more striking contrasts with those of the States which border the Upper Mississippi and lakes, and, indeed, of the whole East. The bland and uniform conditions which prevail on the Pacific belt may be inferred from the fact that at Portland, Oregon, the mean temperature for January was 45 deg. above zero, with but one snow of two and a half inches, the grass growing and flowers blooming early in February, without artificial protection.

The comparatively low levels of the Northern Pacific route, its holding largely to the river-valleys of the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Columbia—all natural avenues to the Pacific ocean—together with the oceanic warmth of the Asiatic marine current, wafted over these regions by the westerly winds, explain their comparative mildness in winter. While, everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, the winter of 1882-73 has been exceptionally cold, the Pacific seaboard has been unusually free from the biting blast and the snow-storms of the Atlantic belt.

These facts have a most important bearing on the future of the northwestern tier of Territories, and warrant the conclusion of many eminent geographers and statesmen, that these Territories will constitute an empire of wealth in themselves.—*New York Times.*

Masculine Kleptomania.

One of those crimes which startle people because of their utter unreasonableness, has just occurred in Buffalo. An ex-colonel in the late war, a man who fought bravely and won honor and distinction in the field and respect from his fellows, and whose private life since that time has, to all appearance, been blameless, has been caught in the act of pilfering goods from the Erie railway freight cars, and it is found that he, in connection with accomplices, has been carrying on a system of burglary and theft for some time past. On searching his residence several thousand dollars' worth of goods were found secreted. He usually chose a dark night for his operations, and selecting a portion of a train where he would be secure from observation, proceeded at his leisure to break open such cars as he thought contained the goods suitable for his purpose. He was aided in this part of his job by his nephew, while another man with a horse and wagon was stationed in the vicinity, ready to transport the stolen property to a place of safety. The company has been aware for some time that thieves were operating upon its freight cars, and on placing the matter in the hands of detectives the above result was reached. The case excites much sensation, as the person referred to was well known, and the last man, perhaps, who would be suspected of such a crime.

Dickens' Characters.

The following summary of the characters portrayed by Dickens in his novels, taken from "The Dickens Dictionary" by Gilbert A. Pierce, will prove interesting: Actors 17, actresses 10, actuary 1, adventurers 2, æronauts 2, alderman 1, amanuensis 1, Americans 25, apprentices 6, architects 4, authors 8, babies 3, bachelors 10, barbers 4, barmaids 2, beadles 6, blind persons 3, boardinghouse-keepers 3, boobies 2, boots 4, brokers 9, circus-performers 7, church 1 (Little Bethel), clergymen 13, clerks, etc., 47, corporations, etc., 8, cricketers 6, cripples 6, dancing-masters 3, detectives 12, editors 4, emigrants 7, fairies 2, farmers 4, footmen 6, fops 3, Frenchmen 23, Germans 5, governesses 3, grocers 3, invalids 7, Jews 3, lawyers 35, M. P.'s 7, misers 9, murderers 10, nurses 13, old maids 16, pawnbrokers 3, physicians 15, plasterer 1, pony 1, policemen 12, pugilist 1, reporter 1, raven 1, resurrectionist 1, sextons 3, showmen 7, shrews 12, surgeons 7, spies 2, swindlers 14, thieves 12, toadies, 10, tobacconist 1, tramps 2, turnkeys 6, undertakers 6, vagabonds 8, vessels 7, vestrymen 6, waiters 13, widowers 3, and widows 39.

America at the Vienna Exposition.

From the advance sheets of Mr. Eben Brewer's official catalogue of the American section of the World's Fair at Vienna, we are enabled to present to our readers a synopsis of the number of exhibitors. The whole number of exhibitors to the American section is so far 645, which will be somewhat increased before the exhibition is closed. This addition will arise from American manufacturers and artists resident in Europe, and will forward their works from thence. Divided by States, the following resume may be of interest:

Alabama has 8 exhibitors; California, 2; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 23; District of Columbia, 8; Florida, 1; Illinois, 18; Indiana, 3; Kentucky, 9; Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 61; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 51; Michigan, 3; Missouri, 30; Mississippi, 2; Minnesota, 1; Maryland, 4; New York, 228; New Jersey, 16; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 86; Pennsylvania, 44; Rhode Island, 12; Texas, 1; Tennessee, 2; Vermont, 11; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1. To this is to be added 5 from England.—*New York Times.*

HUSBANDRY—Mormonism.

Railroads Among the Turks.

Turkey is turning her attention to railway enterprises, and though some of her complete lines and comtemplated projects might seem small to American railway kings, they indicate progression and a promise of better things. The Levant *Herald* says that M. Cottard, Director of Enterprise Generale for railway construction, has been inspecting a branch line from Adrianople to Dede-Agatch and the various sections of the great main line from Stamboul to Adrianople. The latter is fast approaching completion, and will be finished during April as far as the river Maritza.

An iron bridge is being built there connecting with other lines, which will effect an important and convenient railroad network. Surveys for a railroad from Shumla to Adrianople have been complted, and though the new line will be shorter than that proposed by the Roumanian Railway Company, which was rejected on strategic grounds, it will necessitate a tunnel through the Balkan Mountains of some 4,000 yards in length. General Mehemet Pasha, Chief of the Staff of the Second Turkish Army Corps, has brought to Constantinople the tracings of the new line, which is regarded as advantageous in the military point ot view, and not liable to hostile attacks from an enemy's forces moving inland from the shores of the Black Sea.

Interesting to Milk Drinkers.

It is stated of Prof. Law, of Cornell University, that, having one day during the hot weather observed a peculiar ropy appearance in the cream, which had risen upon the milk which was supplied him by a milkman, he was led to examine it under a microscope. These observations resulted in the discovery of numerous living organisms of a character quite foreign to good milk. A careful survey of the dairy whence the milk was obtained disclosed nothing wrong, the dairy-house being well kept and the cows apparently in good condition. But on looking through the pastures it was found that the only water to which the cows had access was that contained in a stagnant pool. Submitting some of this water to a similar microscopic examination, he discovered the same class of organisms as those found in the cream. The presence of like organisms was also detected in blood taken from the cows. In order to arrive at more definite results, he next obtained specimens of good milk, free from organic impurities, and into this he put a drop of water from the stagnant pool. In a short space of time the milk developed an indefinite number of these living organisms, and became similar in character to that obtained from the milkman.

No Sabbath.

In a prize essay on the Sabbath, written by a journeyman printer in Scotland, which for singular power of language and beauty of expression, has never been surpassed, there occurs the following passage. Read it and then reflect for awhile what a dreary and desolate page would this life present if the Sabbath were blotted out from our calculation:

"Yokefellow! think how the abstraction of the Sabbath would hopelessly enslave the working classes with whom we are identified. Think of labor going on in one monotonous and eternal cycle, limbs forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever drooping, the loins forever aching and the restless mind forever scheming.

"Think of the beauty it would efface, the merry-heartedness it would extinguish; of the giant strength it would tame; of the resources of nature it would crush; of the sickness it would breed; of the projects it would wreck; of the groans it would extort; of the lives it would immolate, and of the cheerless graves it would prematurely dig! See them toiling and moiling, sweating and fretting, grinding and hewing, weaving and spinning, strewing and gathering, mowing and reaping, razing and building, digging and planting, striving and struggling—in the garden and in the field, in the granary and in the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the roadside and in the wood, in the city and in the country, on the sea and on the shore, in the day of brightness and of gloom. What a picture would the world present, if we had no Sabbath."

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

During the first half of last year eight hundred persons in New York were attacked by a singular form of disease, and of the number six hundred died. Physicians call this disorder cerebro-spinal meningitis, which being interpreted means an inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain and spinal chord. Throughout the Northern States it is popularly known as a spotted fever, in the South as the cold plague, in Europe by various technical and local names, and in all countries as one of the most deadly affections to which mankind is subject. It frequently, as in the present instance, appears in the form of an epidemic, and its history is, that these visitations are liable to occur after longer or shorter intervals. Like epidemic diseases in general, it is, no doubt, largely preventible, and the wonder is, that with the extraordinary fatality that has always attended it, there has never been any united public demand for the investigation of its causes, or the means of staying its spread. But in spite of this astonishing difference on the part of those who are most directly interested, physicians have obtained some important facts which seem to link the origin of the difficulty with overcrowding and the prevalence of filth, conditions which at all times are too common in all cities and towns, but which, with a stupid blindness to his own best interests, man is forever tolerating. The evidence that cases of this disease originate, partly at least, through the operation of causes that lie within our reach, though not as fully as could be wished, is still very convincing.—*Galaxy.*

A MINNESOTA paper believes that 1,200 people froze to death in the United States last winter.

IF you are going to travel provide yourself with Elmwood Collars. They are the nicest kind you can take with you.—[Com.

PRUSSING'S WHITE WINE VINEGAR keeps pickles. Ask for it.—[Com.

Means What He Says.

Though "confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ" and as numerous as the sands on the sea shore, were produced to prove that Dr. Pierce, the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, is in earnest and *means* what he says, when he offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure, yet there would be some skeptics and fogies who would continue to shout "*Humbug!*" "HUMBUG!" "It cannot be, because Dr. Homespun says Catarrh cannot be cured." Now, this Dr. Homespun is the identical, good-natured old fellow who honestly believes and persists in declaring that this earth is not round or spherical, but flat as a "slap-jack," and does not turn over, otherwise the water would all be spilled out of Deacon Bascom's mill pond. But astronomical science has positively demonstrated and proven that Dr. Homespun is wrong in supposing the earth to be flat and stationary, and medical science is daily proving the fact that he is no less mistaken and behind the times in regard to the curability of Catarrh. In short, it has been positively proven that this world *moves*, and that medical science *is progressive*—the opinion of Dr. Homespun to the contrary notwithstanding. That Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure Catarrh, thousands who have used it can attest.

Then buy it, and use it, in doubt do not stand, You will find it in drug stores all over the land. 633

FOR LOSS of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

THERE are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin-worms (pointed at both ends) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.—[Com.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—Each year finds "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" in new localities in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been *proved* reliable.—[Com.

FACTORIES and machine shops should not be allowed to run a day without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. In case of a sudden accident, an immediate use of it may save weeks of suffering, and perhaps a limb, or even life.—[Com.

CUTLER'S Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam "Doubtless the best Cough Medicine in the world."—[Com.

DR. SHALLENBERGER'S pills are not a purgative. They cure every form of Fever and Ague *immediately*, without any sickness or discomfort.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

Wake Up the System.

When the physical energies droop and the mind becomes lethargic, it may be taken for granted that the digestion is impaired and the liver derelict in its duty. Upon the condition of the stomach and liver depend the condition of the blood, and upon the quality of that fluid depends the vigor of the body and the capacity for brain labor. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to men engaged in active pursuits, who are subject to attacks of bodily weakness and mental stupor or indifference, to know from what source they can obtain immediate and permanent relief. The tonic and anti-bilious stimulating elements combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, peculiarly adapt that genial preparation to cases of this kind. The rapidity with which it rouses the dormant powers of the muscular and nervous system, is marvellous. Acting first upon the digestive organs, and through them upon the fluids of the body, the nerves and the brain, it renovates, refreshes and regulates, not only the corporal powers, but the mind itself. As debility and its usual concomitant, mental torpor or depression, are often caused, and where they already exist, are always aggravated by the damp and variable weather prevalent in the spring months, persons of feeble stamina and weak nerves, should go through a course of this agreeable stimulant at this season, and indeed would derive great advantage from taking it at least once a day throughout the year.

ATTEND TO THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION, and that the disease may be checked in its incipiency, use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

BEEVES—Choice	12 @	13
Common	9½@	10½
HOGS—Dressed	7½@	8½
COTTON—Middling Upland	20 @	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 85 @	6 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 67 @	1 70
CORN	64 @	67
OATS	47 @	55
BARLEY	90 @	1 12
PORK—Mess	16 15 @	16 18½
LARD	8½@	..

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	5 87½@	6 75
Good	5 25 @	5 62½
Medium	4 25 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	4 25
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
HOGS—Live	5 00 @	5 70
Dressed	5 75 @	6 00
FLOUR—White Winter	8 00 @	10 00
Red Winter	7 50 @	8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 18 @	1 20
No. 3 Spring	1 08 @	1 09
CORN—No. 2	30½@	31
OATS—No. 2	24½@	26
RYE—No. 2	63½@	65
BARLEY—No. 2	77 @	79
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	28 @	38
EGGS—Fresh	14 @	15
PORK—Mess	15 70 @	15 75
LARD	8 17½@	8 50

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 14 @	1 15
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	33 @	36
OATS—No. 2	27 @	29
RYE	60 @	64
BARLEY—No. 2	89 @	91
PORK—Mess	16 75 @	..
LARD	8 @	..
HOGS	4 75 @	5 25
CATTLE	4 70 @	6 30

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	7 50 @	7 75
WHEAT	1 67 @	1 71
CORN	38 @	41
RYE	79 @	81
OATS	29 @	39
PORK—Mess	16 00 @	..
LARD	8 @	8½
HOGS	4 50 @	5 25

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No 1	1 29½@	..
No. 2	1 19½@	..
CORN—No. 2	35 @	..
OATS—No. 2	26½@	..
RYE—No. 1	64 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	80 @	..

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 70 @	..
No. 2	1 62 @	..
CORN	44 @	45
OATS	39 @	..

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 70 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 63 @	..
CORN	39 @	40
OATS	34½@	..

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Send for Circular.

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TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS!
Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH
Five Prizes $500 }
Ten Prizes $100 } GREENBACKS!
One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Whole number Gifts 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.
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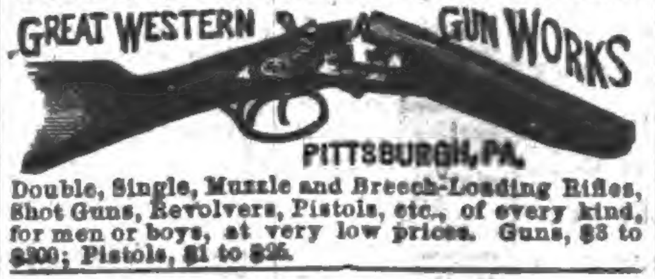

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No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address—Reisinger Sash Lock Co., No. 418 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa.
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HENRY DISSTON & SONS
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CELEBRATED SAWS
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Female Weakness and Disease; Dropsy, general or partial; Swellings, external or internal; and Tumors are reduced and dispersed in a very short time.
Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, and Fever Sores are soon removed by this powerful detergent medicine.
Scorbutic Diseases, Dandruff, Scaly or Rough Skin, and Pimples quickly give way, leaving the skin smooth and fair.
Chronic Diseases, Fever and Ague, Disordered Liver, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, General Debility, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood are conquered, and give way before this most powerful corrector, the King of the Blood.
Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar.
From one to four or five bottles will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Pimples on the Face, Biles, ordinary Eruptions, etc.
From two to eight bottles will cure Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcers, Sores, and Canker in the Mouth and Stomach, Erysipelas, etc.
From two to ten bottles will restore healthy action to the Liver and Spleen, will regulate the Bowels and Kidneys.
From two to six bottles will be found effectual in curing Neuralgia, Sick-Headache, St. Vitus' Dance, and Epilepsy.
From five to twelve bottles will cure the worst cases of Scrofula.
From three to twelve bottles will cure severe and obstinate cases of Catarrh.
From two to four bottles will cure the worst cases of Piles, and regulate Costive Bowels.
From two to ten bottles will cure bad cases of Dropsy.
Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Sold by all Druggists
D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's,
See testimonials in local column. Buffalo, N. Y.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.
These are the only Medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR
Burns and Scalds, Rheumatism,
Chilblains, Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sprains and Bruises, Sore Nipples,
Chapped Hands, Caked Breasts,
Flesh Wounds, Fistula, Mange,
Frost Bites, Spavins, Sweeney,
External Poisons, Scratches, or Grease,
Sand Cracks, Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Galls of All Kinds, Foundered Feet,
Sitfast, Ringbone, Cracked Heels,
Poll Evil, Foot Rot in Sheep,
Animal & Insect Bites, Roup in Poultry,
Toothache, &c., &c. Lame Back, &c., &c.
Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.
The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial*, but be sure and follow directions.
Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the *people* say about the Oil.
The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries.*
Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited*. Use the *Gargling Oil*, and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture
"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."
We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*
Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by
MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMP'Y
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy effects cures upon scientific principles, by its mild, healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order with **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** which should be taken earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** as this is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly* applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages and chambers in which sores and ulcers exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds.
So successful has the above course of treatment proven, that the proprietor offers **$500 Reward** for a case of "*Cold in Head*" *Ozena* or *Catarrh* which he cannot cure. The two medicines with instrument, for $2, by all druggists.

DOOLEY'S
THE YEAST BEST
POWDER
TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston

VALUABLE FARM SEEDS AND BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.—Three specimen copies of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, containing over 100 pages of valuable reading matter, handsomely illustrated with Engravings of Farm Buildings, Blooded Stock, Poultry, Dogs, Birds, &c., and a package of CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN, Imported White Oats and ALSIKE or LUCERN CLOVER, will be sent FREE to all who send two stamps for postage. Address N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

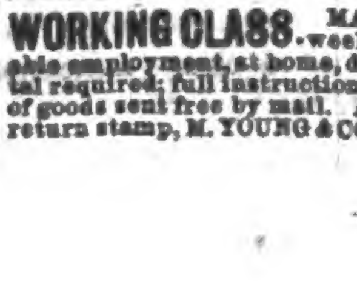

THEA-NECTAR
IS A
PURE BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

12,000,000 ACRES!
Cheap Farms!
THE CHEAPEST LAND IN MARKET, for sale by the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY.
3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska
Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on FIVE AND TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT 6 PER CENT. NO ADVANCE INTEREST REQUIRED.
MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.
THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the PLATTE VALLEY.
Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.
FREE HOMES FOR ALL! MILLIONS OF ACRES of choice Government Lands open for entry under the HOMESTEAD LAW, near this GREAT RAILROAD, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.
Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.
Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET WITH NEW MAPS MAILED FREE EVERYWHERE.
Address,
O. F. DAVIS,
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OMAHA, NEB.

O. S.---2781.

Dr. A. H. SMITH'S
CELEBRATED
Old Style Bitters!
The Best Tonic and Health Giver of the Age—The Famous Blood Purifier and Invigorator.
A Decided Improvement upon any Medicine ever Presented to the World!
PURELY VEGETABLE.
Having been thoroughly and well tried the proprietors have no hesitancy in saying that no preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. All who have used them once will take no other. They are pleasant to the taste and contain more Medicinal properties than any other Bitters made. For Dyspepsia of all kinds and for Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases, we defy the world to produce a preparation equal to this. For Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, and Fever and Ague, the Old Style Bitters are unrivalled. They are especially adapted for Females, and contain nothing that is in the least injurious to the weakest physical frame. They will build up and invigorate the weak and debilitated. The Ladies cannot find a Tonic superior to Old Style Bitters. Let all the afflicted give them a fair trial.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
UNION MEDICINE CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Ill.,
MEYER BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

CHILDREN
TEETHING
MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!
MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE LIFE AND TIMES OF
HORACE GREELEY,
By L. D. INGERSOLL.
An unbiased, non-partisan Life of this Great Man, with extended notices of many of his Cotemporary Statesmen and Journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, Royal Octavo of 600 pages, fully Illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description address UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

GREATEST CURIOSITY in the world. Useful and instructive. 10,000 selling weekly. Price 50 cents. No humbug. Address GEORGE A. HEARD & CO., Boston, Mass.

NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST
In making application for Foreign Claims. Do so through J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Pa.

C. N. U. No. 14.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, April 10th, 1873

The national agricultural congress will be held at Indianapolis on the 3d Wednesday in May.

Madison Indiana has one. She is one hundred and four, and walks two miles to visit her little daughter of eighty.

Senator Schurz refuses to take any of the $5,000 back pay robery voted to him, as to other members of congress, at the close of the recent session.

Potter and Roberts, two democratic congressmen from the state of New York decline to accept the $3,000 back pay which the late congress voted its members before its adjournment.

At the Vienna World's Fair there will probably be exhibited the greatest collection of American loafers, bummers and dead beats that was ever assembled together on any occasion since the present geological epoch commenced.

Parker's landing, Pennsylvania, has just passed through a terrible fire.—Seventy-two buildings are destroyed so far as heard from. The losses can not fall short of $300,000—The fire is suppesed to be the work of an incendiary.

Two murderers hung during the past week, stated on the scaffold that whisky brought them to their terrible fate. When upon the scaffold one of them siesed the rope, and holding it up before those who assembled to see them executed said: "Whisky did this for me. When any of you take a drink hereafter think of this rope and remember my fate.

General James A. Garfield, member of congress from one of the Ohio districts, who was unpleasantly mixed up in the Credit Mobiler business has been asked to resign his seat because he voted himself five thousand dollars for services all ready performed and paid for. Before going to congress he was a minister of the gospel, but after becoming a Radical politician, he fell from grace, and ioining in the ways of the world, he has managed to become the chief of congressional sinners. But resign he won't, that's clear.

We understand from good authority that Grant contemplates a scheme to reward Sheridan for his complasency, and punish Sherman for his contumacy in the matter of their different treatment of his boy Freddie. Sherman's place will be made unpleasant to him—The Secretary of War really being General of the Army now—that his high spirit will take offense and induce him to resign. Of course Sheridan then steps in. How do the Sherman boys—the friends of 'Old Tecumseh'—like this? They will probably like it as well as Sherman now likes President Grant.

Will. Moreau, the rotten scalawag, whom Senator Morton kept in his employ last fall, as an emblem of pure unadulterated, stright out democracy has recently turned up at Atlanta Georgia, Failing at three card monte, he commenced, and when last heard from, was indulging the passtime away in blowing the silver trumpet of the gospel, not particularly to call the righteous but to frighten and intimidate sinners, and thereby enjoy the favor and hospitality of the members. Like the villain he is he has been paying his addresses to, and has succeeded in winning the affections of a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and is to be married shortly, if no Providence interferes in behalf of the young lady. This scamp has already had three wives, one of whom is still living. It is to be hoped that information of his scoundrelism will reach Atlanta before another victim is made.

Blanton Duncan, a companion of Moreau, and who was in the employ of President Grant to illustrate the principles of straightout Democracy, has also imitated Moreau's desire for new fields of labor, (for it is unhealthy for men of their habits to remain long in one locality,) and moved his baggage nto Texas, where he propose to better his fortune, whenever opportunity offers.

San Bernarding Cal., claims to raise the best, sweetest, and largest oranges produced in the United States, and to excel those of Cuba. The reason of this perfection is that there is never no frost in that country.

Farmers! through the management of the best working Legislature the State ever had, the State levy for the next two years will be ONLY FIFTEEN CENTS on the hundred dollars valuation. This is an increase of TEN CENTS over that of the last two years The farmers of DeKalb county, may perhaps want to know the cause for this increase. The Goshen *Democrat* answers it for us and we adopt its language as our own. It says—James Ryan is not State Treasurer, But admitting that there be some necessary increase in the payment of the old canal bonds of the canal and other items does not an increase of TWO HUNDRED PER CENT, look as though it was necessary to provide for an enormous sum of money, to pay the expenses of an extravegant Legislature?—This is an enormous increase! Our Legislators seem to think the people can stand anything! Under the new appointment and assessment of property which takes place this year, there will be a large increase of the taxable property—there is no date to determine what this increase will be—but anyone at all conversent with the new Revenue law, knows that the gross amount will be very much larger—still our wise legislators fixed the sum at fifteen cents.

Our State taxes for several years have been very low. In comparison with our county and municipal taxes, a mere trifle. It has been the boast of our people, but now, with all our other berdens, a tax of fifteen cents comes on: It cannot be justified in the light of the necessary expenses of the State. It was the hardest kind of work that the levy was put at fifteen cents.—TWENTY CENTS was called for, Our member Hon. John Thompson offered to amend by inserting fifteen which was carried. We shall refer to this matter again.

A Washington letter-writer says:—Senator Wilson's returning of his $5,000 to help pay the National debt does not excite especial admiration among his brother senators. One of them remarked that it was characteristic for the greasy hypocrite that he should first draw the money from the Treasury and then return it when he found that there was a public clamor against his holding on to it. Another Senator insists that Wilson during the session kept precise account of how much each Senator drank during the day. And he charged his dead wife with censure that he himself was too cowardly to bear! Magnanimity! This is the material the Radical party make Vice Presidents of! Tell it not in Gath! publish it not in Ascalon! But if you do, and have any respect for the American Eagle, tone down as handsomely as possible, even if you have to "stretch it" a little. It is perhaps wrong, unchristain-like, somewhat demoralizing at any time to tell a gentle little fib, but as a dernier resort anything good Lord anything, to keep in the shade our national disgrace entailed by electing a mam like Wilson.

Brevet Lieut, Colonel Forthsythe who was reduced to his real rank, and ordered to his regiment to make a place for young Grant. on Sherridan's staff, enlisted as a private when the war first broke out. By active service he rose to be Lieutenant Colonel, was noticed by Sheridan and assigned to duty on his staff, and there remained until the war closed, when he was sent to the plains under Carter. There he again distinguished himself and in five days fight with *twelve times* their number of Indians—whipped them. In the fight nearly every man was wounded. Forsythe himself having a leg broked by one bail and another, lodged in his thigh, making him an invalid for two years. On his recovery he was again assigned to Sheridan's staff. Now he is reduced from his brevet rank and sent to his regiment to make place for a drunken young dullard who has never done a stroke of service, and who graduated "at the skin of his teeth" because he was 'anybody of that name' 'Rah for Lieutenant, Colonel Fredric Grant.

The Bonaparte family have been exiled from France by a vote of the National Assembly. This shows that, in the opinion of the Assembly, the existence of that family in France is a source of danger to the existing Government. Otherwise, like the Princes of Orleans, they would be allowed to stay in the country. There are those who have been telling us that the Imperial party have no strength in France, but this is as clear indication to the contrary.

Revival at Denver.

By a dispatch we have learned that the great religious revival which has been in progress at Denver, for the last two weeks under the direction of Rev. E. P. Hammond, continues with increased interest. Several hundred conversions have been. At the request of a prominent sporting man, two hundred tickets were distributed among gamblers saloonkeepers and prostitutes Many attended meetings occupying reserved seats. Five or six of this class arose for prayers. A committee are visiting all the saloons, houses of prostitution etc., praying with the inmates, inviting them to meetings, and are received with respectful attention. Six prisoners in jail is said to be under deep conviction. Prayer meetings are held every morning in the jail. The influence of the meetings is extending among the professional and business men.

An innocent female justice of Wyoming asked of a lawyer the other day: "Who is this Highlow Jack we hear so much about."

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Redefer, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. E. ROTH, Administrator.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, four miles east of Auburn, containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

County Poor Farm.

The following is an abstract of the Inventory of Personal Property at the County Poor Farm, taken April 1st, 1873, by the Commissioners of DeKalb County, Indiana, and now on file in the Auditor's office, said county, as follows, to-wit:

24 head of cattle, valued at		$360 00
4 head of horses	"	406 00
29 head of sheep	"	114 60
31 head of hogs	"	100 00
200 bushels of oats	"	60 00
200 bushels of corn	"	80 00
110 bushels of wheat	"	165 00
150 bushels potatoes	"	75 00
2 bushels clover seed	"	9 00
5 tons of hay	"	50 00
900 lbs pork	"	54 00
Poultry	"	10 00
Lumber and sawlogs	"	32 40
Household goods and furniture valued at		635 27
Farming tools and implements of all kinds, used at the Poor Farm for farming purposes	"	392 82
Total value of Personal Property		2554 09

Conrad Miller, Superintendent of County Asylum, submits, at the March Session of Board of Commissioners, the following report of Receipts and Expenditures for the quarter ending March 1st 1873, number of inmates, condition, &c., as follows:

Total amount of Expenditures including Superintendent's salary, and amount paid for hired help	$388 70
Total amount of Receipts—proceeds from Poor Farm	282 66
Expenditures in excess of Receipts	$105 04
Number of inmates in Asylum at date of last report	13
Since received	3
Total	16
Died and voluntarily left	4
Now in Asylum at date of this report	12

And of this number three are capable of performing some labor.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and

Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate,

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Gonser, Administrator of the estate of Philip Abright, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court of said State.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Jno. Rickel, Att'y for estate.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County s. s.

Notice is hereby given, that John A. Campbell, administrator of the estate John F. Campbell, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

THE

New York Store!

No. 90, Columbia Street.

Establish'd 13 Years

Now Opening

100 packages of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the well know brands of

Bleeched & Brown

Sheeting and shirting muslins, new spring prints and chintzes shirting prints, percales and Cambries, etc.

FAMILY LINENS.

A large superior stock of pure Irish bosom linens, sheetings and pillow linens, Table damasks, napkins, and doylies towels, and Towlings, etc., etc., etc.

At very Low Prices.

Our Celebrated

Perinot Kid Glove

1, 2, and 4 Buttons.

A new assortment in street and party colors just opened

ROOT & Co.'s

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein John C. Birdsell for the use of Elizabeth McClellan's assigne is Plaintiff and Wm. McClellan and Burton Brown are principals and John McClellan and R. Ball are Defendants, require me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty six dollars and two cents, with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, April 26th, A. D. 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Fifty, 50, acres of land off of the east end of south half, ½, of the north east quarter, ¼, of section three, 3, township thirty-three, 33, north of range thirteen, 13, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.

H. R. ALTENBURG, Dep'y. March 1, 1873.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R. Com.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, on Thursday the 5th (5) day of June next at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of sanctioning or refusing to sanction articles of argement for the consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company and with the Detroit Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company, entered into by the directors of all said corporations. To authorize the issue of preferred stock, denominated preference shares in said agreement, and so transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN P. UHL,
Secretary D., E. R & I. R. R. Co.

Dated March 26, 1873.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct.:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.

Lewis Bell
vs.
Mary E. Bell
} Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by H. C. Petersen, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Mary E. Bell is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of march 1873.

J. L. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County, Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.

Martin S. Runyan
vs
Mary Hall and
James M. Hall
} Complaint for Partition.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by James E. Rose, his attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Mary Hall and James M. Hall are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 12th day of March 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will receive bids for the building of a new brick School House until the 18th of April, 1873. For specifications inquire of A. CONRAD, Trustee, Richland Township, DeKalb county, Indiana.

C. L. HILL.

DEALER IN

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

ORGANS,

—AND—

All Kinds of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½	cents
Granulated	12½	"
Coffee A	11½	"
Coffee B	11½	"
Choice New Orleans	10	"
Good Cuba Brown	9	"

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby savieg the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	20c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	60c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	60c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy	" 25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and CURRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants This fruit is consided low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 200
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 200
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	35 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Theatre to-night.

The Creek is high.

Business a little dull.

Sedan 's without a hotel.

Next Sunday—oh, eggs.

Another new barber in town.

Remember the show this week.

Harnesses came down this week.

The Maple Sugar Festival was fun.

Roads are still bad for wheeled vehicles

Easter next Sunday. Prepare your eggs.

"Listen to the mocking bird" by Kosminski.

Martin & Rasely now occupy the room over the Jewelry store.

An insane woman created quite an excitement Monday night.

"Miriam's Crime" and "Loan of Lover" at Case's Hall to-night.

The ruins of the new brick looks—like a brick building had fell.

Brick masons begin work next Monday, on the Odd Fellows' building.

Turn out and see a first-class entertainment for the next three evenings.

If you want a choice article of wall paper cheap go to Davenport & Co.

Go and see Barrett, the great comedian at Case's Hall, three nights this week.

Wood is selling at Laporte, 10 sticks for a cent. That's cheaper than candy.

Miriam's Crime this, Thursday, evening at Case's Hall, by a first-class company.

Ten thousand rolls of wall paper of every description, just received by Davenport & Co.

The bridge on Seventh-st, almost washed away last Tuesday. The Marshal with men and teams saved it.

Mr. J. L. Brezee, agent of Barrett & Page's Dramatic Company is in town completing arrangements.

An august body held a debate in Bill's barber shop last evening. Subject, "girls." Judges decided them "a nuisance"

The steam whistles in this place blew at 11 o'clock for noon, and at 12 for working time. The cooks get on their ear.

Our readers should remember that all taxes should be paid by the third Monday in April to escape the penalty imposed by law.

Go and hear Kosminski, the great Polish violinist, with Borrett & Page's Dramatic Company, at Case's Hall to-night.

The Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. met to-day (Wednesday) to elect directors for the coming year, and transact other business.

The trade in maple sugar and molasses has been quite brisk within the last few days, prices ranging at 15 cents per pound, and $1,25 per gallon.

Persons wishing to become members of the Dance Club will consult the room committee at a regular meeting, or at the hall on the evening of a dance.

We have seen some of the new styles of wall paper just received by Davenport & Co., and were surprised at the low prices which they offer. Go and see it.

A few days ago a butcher of Lagrange' by the name of Charles Ruoff, was found dead in Fun River, near that place. He went into fun and died a martyr, which was Rough.

The birds are singing merrily notwithstanding the rain, and the probability is that spring is on her way and only hid by the great buckets full of water that keep pouring down.

Cedar Creek is booming and some fears are entertained of the levee across the flat to the bridge. If we have much more wet weather we may conclude to take an excursion ourself.

See the new advertisement of "The Central" Grocery, by Eldridge & Rainier We are glad to state that they are meeting with great success. Their prices and goods are becoming popular with the people.

The assessors blanks contain thirty-nine items, for taxation, and the new law requires the assessments to be at a "fair cash value." It will be the duty of the appraiser to take everything at its true cash value.

In Smolander's Buchu will be found a special remedial agent for the kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, mental and physical debility, extreme nervousness, diabetes, gravel and maladies peculiar to females. It assists nature in expelling these diseases, and is a valuable diuretic, diaphoretic, deobstruent alterative and tonic.

The *Waterloo Press* is authority for the statement that an "accommodation train, from Kendallville to Toledo, will commence running" on the first of April.—*Ligonier Banner.*

Which authority has not proved to be the most reliable.

Our correspondence informs us that a man by the name of Long, at Sedan, who had his arm broken recently, was attacked by a large dog the other day on the public road and was severely injured.—He proposes to commence suit against the dog—'s owner.

The Editor of the Kendallville *Standard* went to the Inauguration, and came home via Cincinnati. He has now a new Cylinder Press and a Post Office. We shall try and attend the next Inauguration, if we don't get a Ciyinder Press before.—*LaGrange Standard.*

Under the amended school law there will be a teacers' institue, held in each township yearly. Trustees are required, when they employ a person to teach, to bind him to attend all the institutes in his township and in default thereof to forfeit one day's wages.

We were pleased to receive a call from Niel McKay, Esq., of Fort Wayne, who is here attending a meeting of Directors of the Baltimore Road. Mr. M. has been through Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan quite recently and informs us that the wheat crop in each State looks most promising, as it does in this State.

Gordon, our popular artist, wishes us to say that because he has located a branch gallery at Butler, he will not also continue the business here. In a few days he will be ready to begin operating here and with additional facilities, can furnish you with as good a picture as can be obtained elsewhere.

A accident is reported to a train on the Saginaw road at the Feeder, near Fort Wayne. The turn bridge was open for boats and a freight train came along last Sunday evening when the locomotive and three cars took a swim in the canal.—Trains transferred at that point and kept on running.

The Club Dance, last week, was one of the best ever given in place. The attendance was quite large, many young married people being present. Miss Georgia Lowry and Johnny receiving the credit of the best dancing by the lookers-on. Another hop will be given one week from to-day when a good time is anticipated.

COMING.— The extensive circus and menagerie of G. G. Grady will pitch its tent in Auburn, in a *few* weeks, so we are told by one connected therewith. This establishment has a much greater outfit this year than ever before. Many New features have been made during the winter, and it will not be surpassed by any other show on the road.

The present popular and efficient Clerk of the city of Fort Wayne, S. P. Freeman, Esq., is a candidate for re-election. Sam has proved himself a prompt, attentive and thorough official, and there is not a person in the city more obliging and accommodating. We like to see real merit rewarded and there is no good reason why he should not be re-elected. There is no doubt, however, of this result if the voters look to their own interest.

J. P. Gilmore, a painter by trade, residing about three miles south of Kendallville, has been missing since last Friday. A search was instituted, and Monday he was found in the woods, not far from his home, hanging to a small sapling. He had made a rope out of his shirt, and when found his toes touched the ground. It is supposed the cause of his suicide was being in reduced circumstances and unable to get work. He leaves a large family.

Just see what a concentrated throb of the heart would do: A man's total outward work, his whole effect upon the world in 24 hours has been reconed about 50 foot-tons. That may be taken as a "good hard day's work." During the same time the heart has been working at the rate of a 120 foot-tons. That is to say, if all the pulses of a day and night could be concentrated and welded into one great throb it would be enough to throw a ton of iron 120 feet into the air, and yet the heart is never weary.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* concludes some remarks concerning the new school law, as follows:

In short, the County Superintendent is expected to be a man of thorough education and wide experence in public school matters, and the office is one of the most important in the county.

Yes and besides being thorough and experienced, he is expected to be a liberal gentleman.

As Spring is now evidently upon us, some of our citizens will probably have an attack of spring fever (puribus lazibus) for which we publish the following simple remedy. Take a piece of timber 4x6 and ten feet in length. Saw it into four pieces of equal length, put them in pairs and cross them in the form of an X connecting them by a cross piece two or three inches in diameter. On this frame place a hard maple four-foot stick, then take a common wood saw and draw it back and forth across the stick until relief is found. Replace the stick as often as exhausted. This receipt is a family heir loom and was given us for publication by special request.

OUR GREATEST CALAMITY!

Great Destruction of Property!

Snyder and Ensley's Block in Ruins

Our church going people had scarcely passed the new brick block on Seventh street, last Sabbath evening, on their way to their various residences, when a sullen roar fell upon the air like the sound of a mighty wind, or the escape of steam from an engine. There was little effort required to devine the cause. All day, and the day before the inner foundation wall of Snyder's building, just completed gave indications of giving away and though no one prophesied that the fall would occur so soon, nevertheless, it was regarded as in a most dangerous condition. This building adjoined the Ensley block, the first division of which contained a cellar, the west wall of which next to the Snyder building, is the one that gave way. Some think that the frost and water which the wall and cellar contained were the chief causes of the fall, but there is no doubt that it was mainly owing to the miserable foundation wall which had been pitched together, without regard to mechanism or safety. Stones perhaps four inches thick and two feet wide were placed in the wall side ways, and a poor article of cement depended upon to hold them together. The best brick work in the world would not hold good over such a wall. People erecting such buildings should read the parable of the sandy foundation and that built upon the rock, if they don't know more about it than was evinced in this case.—It was only last week that we spoke of the fine establishment and many facilities possessed of Mr. Snyder in the implement trade, and now we are made to chronicle not only the destruction of his fine edifice but also a large amount of machinery which the building contained. Reapers, Mowers, Plows, Hay-rakes and other articles were crushed down to almost total destruction with the fall.

Messrs. Martin & Raseley, had occupied the second story front but a few days. Every convenience and facility was added and great pains taken to have their establishment in good shape. The whole stock of about $3,000 went down in this crash.

Mr. Ensley's west building, next to Snyder's was also totally demolished, leaving but three store rooms, of what would soon have been the finest block of buildings in the county. All crushed and crumbled because of the ignorance or lazyness and stupidity of one or two workmen.

Monday was employed in recovering from the ruins that portion of its contents which was not entirely destryed. Leather and harness and other articles from the harness shop to the amount of about $1,000 was recovered but the machinery taken therefrom was in a terribly damaged state. Nearly $5000 of the latter was destroyed.

We are glad to state, however, that Mr. Snyder, though his loss is great, does not despair. With true Spartan courage he has gone to work, with the same energy and enterprise that is said to aminate the heart of a Chicagoian and yesterday work commenced clearing away for the new and more substancial buildings.

Mr. Ensley will, of course, push forward his part of the enterprise and we trust that but a few weeks delay, at least will find the block finished and towering forth in all its glory. One thing certain it will cost enough, with a fall on the east and a fall on the west, by the time of its entire completion.

We are glad to state that about $700 were raised for Mr. Snyder last Monday and we feel it the duty of every honorable man and citizen to extend a helping hand to the unfortunate. Let all assist to the best of their ability and let the burden fall upon the many, instead of a few We may meet with disaster ourselves in a few days, months or years, and we will know then what it is to be generous in a neighbor's adversity.

That high-flyer establishment called Foster Bros., at Fort Wayne, are making strenuous efforts to make the people believe that they can sell carpets, but we know that the popular carpet establishment of John McDougal, of that city can discount them in prices and quality. If you want to deal with a fair, honorable man and get the worth of your money, go to McDougal, 75 Columbia street, and we will stand good for all loss sustained. We could not do so with the other, by a long shot.

We paid a brief visit to the extensive seed store and agricultural depot of De-Groff Nelson & Co., at Fort Wayne, last week, and found them busy, promptly filling the orders of their patrons. Their seed department is the largest in the State most of which is produced at their large farm east of the city. Hon. I. D. G. Nelson is regarded as one of the most thorough and experienced Agriculturalist and Horticulturalist in the State, as his connection with the State Board for years will attest. Any orders submitted to them from our country merchants will receive prompt attention.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

WORK COMMENCED

Work on this line of Railroad has commenced in this State. Last Monday two gangs of workmen commenced breaking ground at Avilla, and the contractors, Messrs. Squires & Higgins have been here several days making preliminary arrangements to push forward their contract of 22 miles with all speed. A contract of 8 miles has been awarded to a gentleman from Columbus, Ohio, which runs three miles west and five miles east of the junction. There can not be much done as long as the weather remains so inclement, but the contractors assure us that with good weather they will have a large force to work along the whole line. Mr. Higgins, of the above firm is an experienced Railroad man, having had large contracts in many of the Western States for a number of years past. Mr. Squires is a citizen of Defiane, and has taken a large interest in the location of this line, and from his excellent business qualities we know there will be no delay as far as he is concerned.

CRAZY.—The wife of one Eickenburg who lives in what is called the "Barracks" on Cedar Street, left her home in the storm last Monday night and crossed the the Creek in some manner, though how it is not definitely known. A search was made early on Tuesday morning, as fears were entertained that she had been drowned. She was found at Ashelman's east of town in a very scanty dress for such a storm. Her loving husband remarked that when they found her, "she would be setting on the fence like a chicken." Domestic trouble is thought to be the principal cause of her insanity.

Those wanting a good quality of onion sets should call at Beard's popular grocery store. He has a genuine article for a reasonable price.

An exchange reminds small boys who go out hunting with big guns, that our legislature passed a bill which is now the law, declaring that "it shall be unlawful for any person to kill or injure, or to pursue with intent to do so, any turtle dove, meadow lark, robin, mocking bird, blue bird, wren, sparrow, red bird, pewee, martin, thrush, swallow, oriole, yellow hammer or cat bird, or to wantonly destroy or disturb the eggs or young of the birds protected in this act."

AMUSEMENTS.

Thursday Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, Barrett & Page's popular Dramatic Company will appear at Case's Hall in several fine pieces, commending Thursday evening with Miriam's Crime. We have often witnessed Mr. Barrett in his many personations and regard him as one of the best on the stage. If the Company possesses the same comparative talent, we know that our citizens will be treated to as good an entertainment as they desire to see. Miss Florence May is also a leading actress and always pleases the large audiences which greet her everywhere. Go and see them in this new and beautiful drama Thursday evening.

Supposing your age to be fifteen years or thereabouts, I can figure you up to a dot. You have 160 bones and 500 muscles; your blood weighs 25 pounds; your heart is five inches in length, and three inches in diameter; it beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 per hour, 100,800 times per day, and 36,722,200 times per year. At each beat a little over two ounces of blood is thrown out of it; and each day it receives and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid. Your lungs will contain a gallon of air, and you inhale 24,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of your lungs supposing them to be spread out, exceeds 20,000 square inches. The weight of your brain is three pounds, when you are a man it will weigh about eight ounces more. Your nerves exceed 10,000,000 in number.

Your skin is composed of the layers, and varies from one fourth to one-eight of an inch in thickness. The area of your skin is about 1,700 square inches, and you are subjected to an atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch. Each square inch of your skin contains 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length in the entire surface of your body, of 201,166 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

Call at Beard's when you want seeds or fresh groceries. All his goods are first class, and he sells them at very reasonable figures.

Trees! Trees!

I am determined to close out my nursery stock as I am engaged in other business, and will sell good trees at low prices. I have the pair, apple peach, grape, quince, siberian crab &c. In ornamental I have Austrian pine, Scotch pine, Norway spruce. Silver popular. Lumbardy popular. Horse chestnut, &c. Come and see them and I will make the prices suit you.

I have a few of the famous Peerless Potatoes I will sell in small lots to introduce the potato. Trees will be in lot west of the Tanery and will sell from the 15th to the 20th of April.

T. C. ELSON.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA!

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrashers.
Plows,

Straw-Cutters
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts.
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

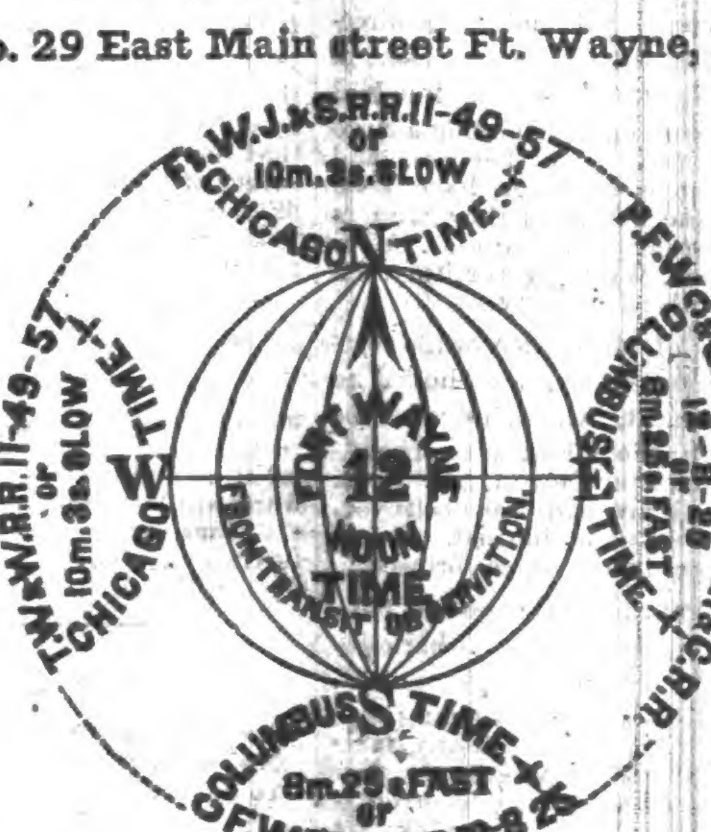

Ft.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
P.F.W.&C.R.R. and F.W.R.&C.R.R. 12-8-25 or 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
T.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
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FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST or G.F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

BOOZER AND BLATNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Arcola loth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " orded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Bots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATNER.

GOOD WORK, GOOD PAY!

New York Life Ins. Co.

Assets, $21,000,000 Cash!

Paid Policy Holders $20,000,000,

Desires the services of an EFFICIENT AGENT for this place and vicinity. To a suitable person who will faithfully devote his full time and talents to the duties of its agency, desirable terms, and a favorable opportunity will be offered. Address, with references

J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Supt.
ap3-4t Box 535, Chicago, Ill.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Walter Burton, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on the 20th day of April, 1872 the undivided [illegible] of the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west fourth, of the south-east fourth, of the south-east quarter of [illegible] township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east, DeKalb county, Indiana. Terms of sale, one third cash, and the residue in two equal payments at [illegible] months, with notes at interest and without relief from valuation and appraisement laws, with good freehold security. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on said day.

JAMES E. COSPER, Adm'r.
March 27, 1872.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

BARNUM has risen from the ashes, and is again on the road with a show two miles long. ....A New York Judge the other day offered to admit George Francis Train in $1,000 bail, but the prisoner declined to furnish it....The total amount raised in Pennsylvania thus far for the Centennial Celebration is $2,837,600, ...Ex-Congressman Roosevelt, in a lecture at New York, the other day, on "Corruption in Congress," said that, of 800 bills passed during the past year, there were not more than one-twentieth of them that the members knew anything about. This he attributed to the bad rules of the House. He spoke at length of corrupt legislation, and said that the only legitimate business done was just before the close of the session.

A TRAIN on the Rensselaer and Saragota railroad was precipitated down an embankment near Rutland, Vt., last week. Two persons were killed and a large number injured.

GOLD reached 118½ in New York, one day last week, a higher premium than it has before commanded since August, 1870....Charles M. Barras, the author of the spectacular piece called the "Black Crook," met his death near Stamford, Ct., recently, by jumping from a train while it was in motion.

THE New York *Evening Post* says George William Curtis resigned his position on the civil-service board because he regards several important appointments recently made as a virtual abandonment of civil-service reform.

MICHAEL NIXON has been convicted by a New York jury of murder in the first degree, for the killing of Charles Pfieffer....New Jersey is in raptures over the General Railroad bill, which has been signed by the Governor, and which, it is hoped, will put an end to the railroad monopoly which has so long ridden that State.

The West.

A GREAT religious revival, under the direction of the Rev. E. P. Hammond, has been in progress at Denver, Col. Several hundred conversions have been made, including a large number of gamblers, saloon-keepers, and fallen women. Prayer-meetings have been held in the jail, and nearly all the prisoners are said to be under deep conviction....A recent fire at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, destroyed $50,000 worth of property.

THOMAS WILSON, of Milwaukee, while eating his dinner the other day, was choked to death by a piece of meat, which lodged in his throat....A train on the Great Western railroad ran off the track near Detroit, last week. The sleeping-car took fire and was destroyed, two children being severely burned. Nearly all the passengers were more or less bruised.

THE Illinois Central railroad earned $2,145,848 last year beyond its expenses....Charles G. Mauro, a prominent criminal lawyer of St. Louis, is dead....Four men belonging to a Government survey party were recently murdered by Indians on the southwestern frontier of Kansas....A frightful accident occurred at the Singer building, in Chicago, last week. A scaffolding upon which two men were at work gave way, precipitating them to the ground floor, a distance of 110 feet. Both were instantly killed.

IT IS reported that Canby is surrounding the Modocs, and will soon oblige them to surrender. Jack's force is 53.

The South.

THOMAS SMITH (colored) was hanged at Louisville on the 28th ult., for the murder of Joseph Braden, in May, 1871. On the same day Charles Manley, also colored, suffered a like penalty at Alexandria, Va., for the murder of an old man named Moore, in July, 1872.

A RICH vein of lead and silver ore, with gold dust mixed, was discovered recently on the banks of the Arkansas river, at Little Rock....A terrific hurricane, 100 yards in width, recently swept over the town of Canton, Miss., destroying fifty houses, killing one person, and injuring many more.

THE town of Franklin, Tenn., was recently visited by a terrific tornado, which left hardly a house undamaged.

Washington.

NEARLY all the Senators and Representatives have left the capital, and the streets wear a deserted aspect.....The Postmaster-General has issued an order that postmasters whose salary does not exceed $1,000 a year may be permitted to hold local civil offices....Up to this time about three-fourths of the members of the House and two-thirds of the Senators have drawn the extra pay which they voted themselves....The President has set apart Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 11 to 1 o'clock, for receiving callers, and there is "no use knocking at the door" at any other time than that specified.

THE Third Auditor has audited and reported to the Second Comptroller over 700 Southern claims which have been awarded. Only about 150 now remain....Allison Hayes and A. J. Marteon, convicted of Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina, have been pardoned by the President....Oakes Ames has notified the Attorney-General of the United States that the Credit Mobilier Company does not intend to surrender its books to the Government, but will offer them for inspection.

THE amount of money which will be withheld from the Pacific Railroad Companies, in accordance with the recent act of Congress, will reach from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 annually....President Grant and family spent several days in New York last week....The Secretary of the Treasury has called in the balance of the 3 per cent. certificates remaining unpaid, which will finally complete the retirement of the whole of the $45,000,000 of 3 per cents., as provided in the act of July 12, 1870, which authorizes the issue of $54,000,000 in national bank notes....George William Curtis has resigned his position as one of the Civil Service Commissioners.

THE following is the public debt statement for March:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,334,741,850
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,739,309,150
Lawful money debt	$ 15,328,000
Matured debt	3,023,080
Legal tender notes	358,591,734
Certificates of deposit	24,450,000
Fractional currency	45,169,374
Coin certificates	24,141,000
Total without interest	$ 452,352,108
Total debt	$2,220,012,338
Total interest	$ 32,365,519
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 69,537,376
Currency	2,658,840
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	24,450,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 96,641,217
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,155,736,441
Decrease during the month	$ 1,644,058
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	4,185,407
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,873

Foreign.

IT is announced from Madrid that Don Carlos has abdicated his claim to the Spanish throne in favor of his son Don Alfonso....The Carlists are unusually active, and are evidently gaining strength. They are complete masters of upper Catalonia. In that province there is much insubordination among the Republican ranks, and many officers have been compelled to flee for their lives....The death is announced at Paris of Amedee Simon Dominique Thierry, the eminent French historian, aged 76....Judgment has been rendered at Paris in the Memphis and El Paso railroad case. The accused were found guilty of swindling, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Gen. Fremont was condemned to five years' confinement....The Countess Guiccioli, a woman of world-wide notoriety as the mistress of Lord Byron, died recently at Rome.

THERE has been severe fighting in Spain, in which the Carlists claim an important victory. Don Carlos is preparing to march on Madrid. The report that he had abdicated in favor of his son is denied....A crazy American presented himself at Windsor Castle recently, and demanded to see the Queen. He was arrested, but released on promise that he would return to the United States....A painful rumor comes from Central America that the city of San Salvador has been destroyed by a great earthquake....It is reported that Sir Bartle Frere has failed in his mission to the Sultan of Zanzibar, against the carrying on of the slave traffic.

THE town of Berga, Spain, 50 miles from Barcelona, has been captured by the Carlists, who took 500 prisoners. It is believed that many places must follow the example of Berga, for the Government forces are paralyzed by insubordination, and unable to afford assistance....A Republican conference at Sheffield has passed resolutions in favor of a republican form of government for England.... The remains of an ancient temple, supposed to have been erected centuries before the discovery of Mexico, have been found in the San Jose Mountains of Mexico....The French Assembly has passed a bill exiling the Bonaparte family....The Oxford and Cambridge boat race on the Thames was won easily by the Cambridge crew by three lengths....The Spanish troops in Cuba are deserting in large numbers to the insurgents.

THE wife of the late James Gordon Bennett died recently in Saxony....The Carlists in Spain are committing great excesses. It is announced that they have sacked and burned the town of Berga.

SPAIN has sent a fresh reinforcement of troops to Cuba....Twenty-three coolies have been drowned in the harbor of Yokohama, by the capsizing of a small boat....Gen. Ducrot recently declared to a correspondent in Paris that the Republic was a failure, that the only safety of France was in the restoration of a monarchy or an empire, and that she must fight again....The Grand Duke Alexis has arrived at Shanghai.

THE committee of the French Assembly, appointed to report on the column of the Place Vendome, has decided to re-erect the monument as it stood when it was destroyed, and to record by two inscriptions the date of its demolition and that of its reconstruction. The work will be carried on so as to terminate at the time of the total evacuation of French territory....Salvini, the great Italian tragedian, will visit the United States this summer.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

The Steamship Atlantic Wrecked on the Nova Scotia Coast—Over 700 Lives Sent to a Watery Grave.

[From the Halifax (N. S.) Chronicle, April 1.]

It is our painful duty this morning to record the most terrible marine disaster that has ever occurred on our coast—the loss of a great ocean steamship with about 730 lives. Yesterday afternoon a report became current that a steamer had been wrecked somewhere on the coast, and one or two lives lost. The report was regarded as one of the canards put afloat on All Fools' day and little regard was paid to it. Soon the report became more definite, and we knew that the steamer Atlantic, of the White Star line, was ashore near Prospect, and that several lives had been lost. Even yet the public were inclined to regard the story as

A MALICIOUS HOAX.

A little later, however, it became known that the report was well founded, and that but a small part of the story had been told, the fact being that the Atlantic had been wrecked on Meagher's rock, near Prospect, 22 miles west of Halifax, and out of about 1,000 souls on board 370 were lost. Need we say that the terrible announcement created

A PROFOUND FEELING OF HORROR

throughout the community.

Having ascertained that one man from the wrecked ship had arrived in town, a reporter went in search of him. He proved to be Mr. Brady, the third officer of the Atlantic, bruised and worn out, and almost speechless after the terrible events of the morning. Nevertheless he cheerfully gave such information as he could. The Atlantic, Brady said, left Liverpool on Thursday, March 20, for New York, and touched at Queenstown the next day to receive the mails and passengers, after which she started on her voyage across the ocean. She had a full cargo of general merchandise and a very large number of passengers. Brady could not give the number, but thought there were more than 800 in the steerage and about 50 in the cabin. These, with her crew, would probably make the total not less than 1,000 souls. She was commanded by Capt. James Agnew Williams.

ROUGH WEATHER

was experienced, but nothing worthy of note occurred until noon of Monday, the 31st, when coal being short, Capt. Williams resolved to put into Halifax for a supply of coal. The captain and Mr. Brady had the night watch up to midnight, when they were relieved by the chief and fourth officer. At that time they judged that Sambro light then bore N. N. W. thirty-nine miles. The sea was rough and the night dark. The chief and fourth officers having taken charge, Brady went below and turned into his berth. The captain at the same time went to his room to lie down. What occurred between midnight and 2 o'clock, the time of the disaster, Brady cannot tell, as he was sleeping. He was awakened and

THROWN OUT OF HIS BUNK

by the shock when the steamer struck. She struck heavily three or four times. Brady ran up to the deck add found it full of passengers. He found an ax, and with it commenced to clear away the starboard life-boat. He observed that the captain and other officers were engaged in clearing the other boats. Brady succeeded in getting the life-boat out. This was

THE ONLY BOAT LAUNCHED,

and it had no sooner touched the water than a crowd made a rush to get into it. Brady had to use force to prevent them crowding in. He put two women and about a dozen men into it, and also got himself in. Just then the steamer fell over and sank. The boat, with its living freight, was

CARRIED DOWN WITH THE STEAMER,

and all in it were drowned, except Brady.

The hull of the steamer became almost wholly submerged, and only the bow and masts remained above water. The greater part of the passengers were in their rooms below at the time, and were immediately drowned. Indeed, so soon after the striking did the steamer sink, that many of the passengers were no doubt sleeping peacefully, in blissful ignorance of all that was going on around them, and

PASSED INTO ETERNITY WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

Of those on deck, numbering several hundred, many were washed overboard when the ship fell over, and their cries for help as they struggled in vain for life were most heartrending. Many had taken refuge in the rigging and on the bow, and were still living, but with the prospect of almost certain death before them; for they knew not where they were, and were in momentary expectation of the ship sinking further and engulfing them all. Even as they were clinging in desperation to the rigging, while the sea was washing them continually, their situation was most trying, and every few minutes some of them, benumbed by the cold and exhausted from their struggles, loosed their hold and perished.

THE CHARACTER OF THE VESSEL.

The Atlantic was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1871; was 420 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 23 feet depth of hold, and registered 3,723 tons. She was constructed of iron, and had four masts and six water-tight bulkheads. She was fitted with eleven boilers and four cylinders on the compound principle, under which the average consumption of coal was only 45 tons. The disaster is believed to be traceable to the carrying of an insufficient supply of coal for a voyage of more than ten or eleven days.

Additional Particulars—Statements of Survivors—Thrilling Scenes.

The New York *Sun* furnishes the following additional details of the loss of the Atlantic:

A steerage passenged says nearly all the passengers in his part of the steerage, to the number of 128, if not more, rushed on deck at the same time. Some of the passengers who first succeeded in getting on deck were told by some of the officers in command that nothing was wrong; that they had only lowered the anchor. The passengers then went down again, and tried to persuade the rest to that effect. I think this was done to prevent confusion on deck. I came up again and had just time to go on saloon deck, about 10 minutes after the ship first struck, when she turned over toward land and sank. A number of persons clung to the bulwarks, but the sea being high they were washed off, and many drowned. Others, along with myself, who got in the riggings, swung themselves off by ropes into the water, and swam to the rock, a distance of about 50 yards. About 150, who were passengers, principally belonging to the steerage that I was in, saved themselves in this way. The Captain, who was clinging to the ship's side, passed about 100 passengers into the boat, and advised them to jump into the water and swim ashore.

Wm. Hogan, of Waterford, tells the following: I was on deck at 3 o'clock. I heard a sailor on duty call out "All's well—3 o'clock." After hearing the sailor say "All's well," I went forward to the steerage and got into bed. About five or ten minutes afterwards I heard a watchman cry out. "Breakers ahead!" and almost instantly heard a tremendous crash, and the air rushed in and blew out the lights. It was my impression a boiler had bursted. I called up some of the boys that were sleeping near me, and told them to rush on deck, that a boiler had exploded. Some of them refused to go, and said that it mattered little, thinking the steamer was out at sea, that it was just as well to meet death below as on deck. The orders were given, as is a common thing in steamships, with sailors, that the hatches should be closed, and no one be permitted to ascend to the deck. Thinking that our lives were in imminent danger we forced the hatches up. As soon as we were on deck, we ran to the side of the vessel, and I saw a rock, as I supposed, about 300 yards distant. I thought at first it was an iceberg we had struck, but immediately afterward the ship began to heave or plunge, and after three or four plunges settled, and the water seemed to be rushing in. Believing that our safety depended on our being on the side of the vessel nearest to land, I rushed to that side and caught hold of the rigging. Then the ship began to turn over gradually on her side. I got on the side of the ship and caught hold of a rope. I then heard a dismal wail, which was fearful to listen to. It proceeded from the steerage passengers below, who were then smothering. It did not last more than two minutes, when all was as still as death.

John Farley, chief engineer, says: A great number of the passengers were drowned while going from the vessel by a rope to the rock. The cold was so intense that some of them, being benumbed, were unable to hold on to the rope, and they let go, and we were unable to render them any assistance. The rock that we were on was covered with seaweed, which made it very dangerous to stand upon, and the edges of the rock were round. All on the rock with ourselves being soaking wet and cold, were unable to render any assistance to those who were in the greatest of peril. A number of them were washed off the wreck and drowned, and a number who were trying to get from the rock to the island by a line were also washed from it and drowned. We could see people falling from the ship's side and rigging. Several persons who became completely exhausted lay down on the rock and died.

One little fellow, the only child saved from the wreck, ran upon deck with a stream of passengers when the first alarm was given. His parents and other members of his family were still below, and evidently perished when the ship filled and fell over on her side. Hustled about among the struggling mass of excited humanity, the piteous screams of the poor little fellow went to the stoutest heart. He had leaped upon the back of one of the men in the hopes of saving himself, but in that frightful crisis, when everbody was intent upon saving himself, few paid attention to the wails of the boy, and the man upon whose back he was clinging as if for bare life made several ineffectual attempts to shake the boy off. The cries of the boy at last attracted the captain, who, perceiving the tenacious manner in which he was struggling for life, called out to the men who were surrounding the lines that led to the rock and safety to endeavor if possible to save the boy, and the poor little fellow was immediately passed over the struggling mass of beings and placed in the boat. Men who were exerting themselves to save their own and other lives, wept almost for joy as they saw the brave little lad safely landed on the shore.

Foxley, Chief Engineer, who remained on the rock for several hours assisting the passengers to land from the ship, says it was extremely harrowing to behold the sufferings of the unfortunate creatures even after they were rescued. Many of them became insane, frothed at the mouth, and toppled off the rock into the water and were drowned; while others were so chilled and exhausted with cold that they laid down and died. They would wander about, incapable almost of helping themselves, and perish. Some died after they had been taken to the main land. All the passengers speak in the highest terms of the gallant conduct of the Third Officer and First Engineer in particular, who remained on the wreck for hours, assisting the passengers to reach the rock. Two lady cabin passengers came on deck in the excitement, and were standing near the wheel-house. They hesitated a moment, as if panic-stricken, and returned on to the companion-way, as if looking for something, then came out, and endeavored to reach the forward part of the ship, where the passengers were sent ashore on the line. At that moment a huge wave swept over the ship's quarter. The men clinging to the rigging heard two heartrending shrieks, and, when they looked again, the women had disappeared.

These are only a few of the terrible incidents of that terrible wreck. Young men as well as old became paralyzed, and, as they clung to the rigging and to the sides of the vessel, they seemed bereft of all reason; and when spoken to by others to make some effort to reach the boat and save themselves, they would roll their eyes in their heads, stare vacantly at the speaker, and ask them in a whining tone, "What boat?" Many again who were roused out of their berths had scarce time to put their clothes on, and reached the deck to perish with cold. One cabin passenger, a young man, came up with only a vest on. He clung to the ship's side as long as he was able, and finally rolled off into the sea, frozen to death.

The latest report shows the loss of life to be much less than at first stated. Of all on board, 413 were saved, and about 560 lost. There were among the latter 350 women and children. Strong parties of men are engaged recovering dead bodies, a large number of which are those of females.

The ship is broken in two near the foremast, and the after part is buried in the water. She struck twice on the ledge, and finally held on, in a short time careening seawards, the waves dashing over the deck and sweeping off everything, smashing boats, and making general havoc. Still later accounts say the vessel's cargo was beginning to come ashore. It is a general one, the larger portion being fashionable dry goods. The whole is estimated at $500,000. The scene of the wreck is very dangerous, and many wrecks have occurred near there. Mar's Rock is ten miles east by south of Sambro light, the one which the captain sighted and took his direction from.

IT is a question whether the abolition of the franking privilege will apply to the widow of President Lincoln, who received the right of franking, on her husband's death, for the rest of her natural life.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The North and South—that is to say, North Easton and South Bend—
Have welcomed home, ovation-wise, Oakes Ames and Nesbitt's friend;
Like children fresh from Sunday-school, the "people" lent their ears,
And smiled and cheered, as children can, delighted smiles and cheers.

Twas touching, very touching,—it was thrilling to the core,—
To see such "patriots" welcomed as they never were before;
To hear the unbought words of praise, the innocent replies,
And to know those good men didn't steal, don't swear, and don't tell lies.

O happy, proud constituents! the carping world must see
How "undiminished confidence" unlimited should be!
What admiration for the good, the noble, pure, and true
For honor, honesty, and truth,—aboth North and South,—can do!

Away with scurvy demagogues who never had a "friend!"
The "people"—yes, "the people"—of North Easton and South Bend
Know what is what, and who is who! No knave will they believe.
Who'd "palter in a double sense," and make the truth deceive!

They know that, though the air is filled with accusations dire,
The men they cheer have garments white, unblackened by the fire!
That each pure man swears from himself all stains of guilt, all shames,
That Colfax still is Colfax! and Oakes Ames is still Oakes Ames!

But one thing more is needed now—let North and South attend;
Let Colfax to North Easton go! let Ames go to South Bend;
And in each place let each repeat his speech to willing ears,
And let the "people" each man greet with practiced smiles and cheers!

POSTCRIPT.

Yet must The People painfully, reluctantly believe
That men in highest places are so low as to receive
The damning bribe; and then, to keep their foul corruption hid,
Sink to a deeper, damning depth, swearing they "never did!"

O for the days when Patriots held place without a stain!
O Truth and Honor! but, alas! your words would now be vain!
Corruption would be unabashed, and perjury 'd reply!
O for one hour of Washington, who *could not* tell a lie!

Collector Casey.

The President has nominated his brother-in-law, Mr. James R. Casey, for reappointment as Collector of Customs at New Orleans. This nomination is a disgrace to the Civil Service. Mr. Casey has been shown to be an officious intermeddler, and has abused his office by the assumption of dictatorial powers in relation to State affairs. In the fall of 1871, the Federal officers acting under his lead came near producing a bloody collision in New Orleans, and in relation to matters with which he had no official relation. So disgraceful were these proceedings that the House of Representatives appointed a special committee, consisting of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, Mr. Smith, of New York, Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Archer, of Maryland, to proceed to New Orleans, and report the facts. By the report of these gentlemen it was shown: That, in August, 1871, a Republican State Convention was to be held in New Orleans, having no business except the appointment of a central committee; nearly all the delegations to this convention were contested; that the Federal officers conspired, in order to have the convention satisfactory to them, that their partisans should meet in the Custom-House; that forty Deputy United States Marshals were appointed to keep order, and that they obtained a force of United States troops to protect them. The result was two conventions, and the appointment of two committees. The employment of Federal troops to carry out the scheme of packing a party convention was, of itself, an act which should have been followed by the instant dismissal of the officers.

The Legislature was to meet on the first of January, 1872, and the impeachment of Gov. Warmoth was discussed. By impeaching him, Lieut.-Gov. Dunn would become Acting Governor. But, on Nov. 25, Dunn died, and the selection of his successor became important. Warmoth convened the Senate in special session to elect a successor to Dunn. Thirty-four of the thirty-six Senators were present, and Pinchback, of the Warmoth party, was elected. The legality of this special session was, however, disputed, and it was desirable to have its action confirmed at the regular session. When the Legislature met, on Jan. 1, only seventeen Senators attended, fifteen others, who were in the city, absenting themselves. The Senators present ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the attendance of the absentees. Six of these absentees were officers in the Custom-House, and all of them were lodged in the public offices, protected by Casey from the visit of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Having kept them there several days and nights, Collector Casey ordered the United States revenue cutter, the Wilderness, to New Orleans, and placed the fifteen Senators upon it. The cutter was provided with stores at the public expense, and sailed down the river. The Government officers also chartered a steam-tug to keep up communications between the Collector and the Senators on the vessel—all this at the public expense. They remained on board five days, and were then landed in the State of Mississippi, and remained there until Jan. 20. Mr. Casey testified that during these entire proceedings he was in daily correspondence with the Government. When asked if he did not think he had acted improperly thus to use the Government property and money to break up a quorum of the State Legislature, he answered that "men often make mistakes," though he justified the act.

It appears further in the reports made by this committee that Casey was an intermeddler in other and more disreputable ways. We quote:

"Mortimer Carr, a member and former Speaker of the House, says he was offered $500 to support a certain bill, and he was understood to refer to Marshal Packard, but Packard denies the statement. If Packard's life depended upon Carr's testimony alone, we would not advise any jury to convict. Carter attempted an explanation of the Governor's charge against him, which served only to convince us that the charge was substantially true. The others were silent, and Casey and Herwig prudently so. Casey is clearly proved to have been interested in, and the holder of, a *corruption fund* of $18,000, part of a $50,000 fund raised by himself and others to bribe the Legislature to pass a bill in which he was an incorporator. Herwig, his deputy, was, at the time, a Senator, and, when the Governor vetoed the bill, Casey unlocked his safe, in the Custom-House, and Herwig took out of it and returned $18,000. It required just eighteen Senators to pass the bill, and this fact may explain Casey's and Herwig's possession of that sum. It would divide nicely among eighteen Senators."

Immediately upon the presentation of these reports, which was in May, 1872, it was announced that the President's displeasure with Casey, because of his conduct, was so great that he had demanded his resignation, and that Casey had resigned. After the Philadelphia Convention, the President was easily prevailed upon to let the resignation remain unaccepted until Casey's time was out. It is now about to expire, and, despite this most disreputable and scandalous record, the President has renominated him. Let the country hope that there is firmness and decency enough in the Senate to reject the nomination.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Small Men.

Gen. Grant ought to have embraced the opportunity of the commencement of his second term to elevate the intellectual character of his Cabinet. Instead of doing this he has reappointed the old set, with the exception of Mr. Boutwell, who goes into the Senate, and whose place as Secretary of the Treasury is to be occupied by William A. Richardson, recently Judge of Probate for Middlesex county, Mass.

This is a very inferior body of men to manage the great interests devolved upon them by the positions they hold. Previous to their call to the Cabinet not one of them occupied even a second-rate place among the statesmen of the country, or was a prominent leader in the Republican party. Indeed, as to some of them, thoroughly informed politicians and journalists were not aware of their existence until the telegraph told the nation that they had been selected to preside over departments of the Government whose proper administratton requires the highest order of talents and long experience in public affairs.

Many persons have excused Gen. Grant for surrounding himself with these small men on the ground that nobody ever mistook him for a great one, and that it is not human nature to suppose that a second-rate President would select a second-class Cabinet. This, however, is not so. Gen. Harrison possessed only moderate abilities; but he had the good sense to appoint to his Cabinet such eminent statesmen as Webster, Ewing, and Crittenden. Nobody ever imagined that Frank Pierce was anything more than a respectable politician; but he made Marcy Secretary of State, Guthrie Secretary of the Treasury, and Caleb Cushing Attorney-General. President Lincoln came to Washington with no reputation as a statesman; but he conferred the two chief seats in his Cabinet on Seward and Chase, who had won a national reputation, and stood among the foremost leaders of the Republican party; while the Cabinet of Andy Johnson was, in respect to intellectual status, rather superior to that of Lincoln.

Compare these Cabinet officers with the Fishes, the Bories, the Richardsons, the Robesons, the Creswells, and the other inferior persons whom Grant has called around him, and how contemptible the small fry of the last four years look. The country perishing of corruption, and one of the prime causes of this corruption is that little men with narrow views and sordid instincts are set to administer offices which demand exalted talents, great knowledge and experience, and the most elevated purposes. —*New York Sun.*

MASSACHUSETTS is descending in the rank of States. Once she stood among the first. The change in the character of her population, the debasement of her once high standard, betrays itself in the acts of her people's representatives. Her venal and falsifying Wilson leaves the Senatorial for the Vice-Presidential chair, and her legislators debate only whether the wooden blunderer of the Treasury Department or the venal, jobbing, and falsifying Dawes shall ascend to his place. Her foremost Senator, Sumner, proposes to erase from the United States flag the names of battles fought under it during the civil war, a matter-of-course policy adopted by every civilized nation in modern times, and these same legislators censure him, and now after many months refuse to expunge their censure, showing thus that not the heat of passion in a political campaign, but a sodden, sectional, narrow-minded hatred, inspires their behavior and betrays their degeneracy.—*New York World.*

The Sewing Machine Trade.

Below we give the amount of sales of the different sewing machine companies in the United States during the past year. As will be seen the number of machines sold foot up to nearly one million, showing the immensity of this great branch of our manufacturing interests. Here are the figures:

	Machines.
The Singer Manufacturing Co.	219,758
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	178,068
Howe Machine Co. (estimated)	155,000
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.	52,010
Domestic Sewing Machine Co.	45,554
Weed Sewing Machine Co.	42,444
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.	33,639
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.	92,666
American B. H. O. & Sewing Machine Co.	18,930
Gold Medal Sewing Machine Co.	18,897
Florence Sewing Manufacturing Co.	15,797
B. P. Howe Sewing Machine Co.	14,907
Victor Sewing Machine Co.	11,901
Davis Sewing Machine Co.	11,396
Blees Sewing Machine Co.	6,053
Remington Empire Sewing Machine Co.	4,982
J. E. Braunsdorff & Co.	4,262
Keystone Sewing Machine Co.	2,665
Bartlett Reversible Sewing Machine Co.	1,000
Bartram & Fanton Sewing Machine Co.	1,000
Secor Sewing Machine Co.	811
Total for 1872	851,736

THE Western Union Telegraph Company contemplates a large and uniform reduction in rates all over the country at an early day. It is contemplated to have but ten different rates for the entire territory embraced by its wires, and to place the tariff so low that nobody can justly complain of the expensiveness of telegraphy. This reduction will not be more for the interests of the people than of the company.

Proverbs.

Wishes can never fill a sack.

Willful waste brings woful want.

Wisdom rides upon the ruins of folly.

Who pardons the bad, injures the good.

Women in mischief are wiser than men.

Words are for women; actions for men.

Wisdom prefers an unjust peace to a just war.

Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

Wise men change their minds, fools never.

What can you expect of a hog but his bristles?

What is given to the poor is laid up in heaven.

Wisdom is more to be envied than riches.

Wisdom in a poor man is a diamond set in lead.

Wine is a turncoat—first a friend, then an enemy.

What is an estate worth if it brings no enjoyment.

Women, wind and fortune are ever changing.

Wit is folly unless a wise man hath the keeping of it.

Wickedness with beauty is the devil's hook baited.

What we cannot help is our misfortune, not our fault.

Who keeps company with a wolf will learn to howl.

What a dust I have raised, quoth the fly upon the coach.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.

Words show the wit of a man, but actions his meaning.

What reason and endeavor cannot bring out, time often will.

What is given to the poor is laid out of the reach of fortune.

When I did well, I heard it never; when I did ill, I heard it ever.

Wise men learn by other men's mistakes; fools by their own.

What we have in us of the image of God is the love of truth and justice.

When a man's coat is threadbare it is an easy thing to pick a hole in it.

What you do when you are drunk, you must pay for when you are sober.

You have daily to do with the devil, and pretend to be frightened at a mouse.

Wicked men cannot be friends, either with themselves or with the good.

What queer things men will make for money, quoth the old woman when she saw a monkey.

Nine Times Married.

At the Central Criminal Court, in London, on March 4, William Morgan, age 49, described as a laborer, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy. The Common Serjeant said that he saw by a certificate before him that the prisoner had been convicted of bigamy and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. It must have been a bad case to have required such a sentence. A detective officer informed the court that from the inquiries he had made he had reason to believe that the prisoner had married no fewer than nine different women. He had further ascertained that he never did any work, but lived upon the resources of the women whom he married. The father of one of the prisoner's wives said in reply to a question put to him by the Deputy Recorder, that the prisoner had not treated his daughter with actual cruelty, still he did not behave well, and frequently stayed away from her for days together. He had also once or twice thrown water over her. The Deputy Recorder said that the conduct of the prisoner had been mean and disgraceful to an extreme degree, and he considered the case one of the very worst description. He therefore felt it to be his duty to sentence him to be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

Henry Ward Beecher on Old Clothes.

In referring to the happiness of early housekeeping, Henry Ward Beecher recently said in the pulpit:

"I would not give up the first two years of my married life for all I have now. I live in a big house, with a brown stone front, and very fairly furnished; but, after all, among the choicest experiences of my life were those which I passed through in Indiana, when I hired two chambers up stairs; when all my furniture was given to me, and was second-hand at that; and when the very clothes which I had on my back had been worn by Judge B—— before me. We were not able to hire a servant. We had to serve ourselves. It was a study every day how to get along with our small means—and it was a study never to be forgotten. I owe many of the pleasures which have run through my life to being willing to begin where I had to begin, and to fight poverty with love, and to overcome it, and to learn how to live in service and helpfulness, and in all the thousand ingenuities which love sweetens and makes more and more delightful."

THE BORDEAUX WINE TRADE.—One of the "blue books" just issued for the use of Parliament contains a commercial report on the wine trade of Bordeaux for 1871, prepared by the British Consul for that district. The report states that in ordinary years the department of Bordeaux produces 1,250,000 casks of red and white wine, each containing fifty gallons, and that about half that quantity is exported. The variations in value of these wines in different years is astonishing. The Chateau Lafitte, for instance, in a year of remarkably good vintage, sells for as much as £70 a cask, while the same wine in a bad year brings only £6, and the common wines—those which grow upon low, wet soils—sometimes sell as low as £2 a cask. In the year 1869 the first-class white wines of Bordeaux were brought up early and at a low price, and were afterward sold by the merchants at an advance of 50 per cent. These white wines, says the Consul, are not known as they deserve to be. There is no wine in the world, he says, that can compare in richness of flavor and fullness of aroma to the Chateau Yquem of 1867.

HOW TO DRESS.—One of the most important things to be considered in dress is the careful covering of the chest and back. Exposing the lungs by inadequate shielding of these portions of the body from the cold is too generally practiced, especially among the ladies. To cover the chest alone most carefully is not enough. There should be a thick covering between the shoulders.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Short-Horns Not Suited for All Places.

Dr. E. D. Moss, of St. Louis, an ex-editor of acknowledged ability, thus expresses his opinion on the short-horn mania, in Colman's *Rural World*:

While the short-horn fancy has put money into the pockets of wealthy breeders, its effects have been disastrous or unsatisfactory in too many instances. Farmers like to be in the fashion; they are naturally ambitious to improve their cattle by means of the magnificent short-horns, so much admired by every one; they take in the fashionable idea that they must have big cattle. If they inquire, "What improved breed of cattle shall I get?" the chances are that they will be told, "Get the short-horns, by all means; there is nothing like them." In some cases the advice is good; in more it is bad. If the object is to raise cattle for any other purpose than beef, the short-horn is not the best. If the farmer is not willing or prepared to give them the high feeding and careful attention to which they have been accustomed, they will dwindle, and he would do better to take cattle better fitted for shifting for themselves. If he live in a hilly or mountainous region, he will have indifferent to bad success with short-horns in nine cases out of ten. Elm, sycamore, cottonwood and black walnut trees grow to magnificent proportions on rich bottom lands—their natural home; they are not natural to lean, hungry soils, and cannot be made to attain the same perfection in them. It is so with the short-horns; to undertake to breed and rear those mammoth-framed cattle on poor soils and steep hillsides, is to attempt what is contrary to nature and the fitness of things, and making an exaction which nature will not endure. Yet it is done yearly and will probably continue to be done until bitter experience teaches better.

Guano—Present and Prospective.

Either there is a probable scarcity of guano in the near future or else interested parties are trying to make a "corner" in the market. Hitherto the supply for the world has been mainly drawn from sundry tropical islands, situated for the most part off the Peruvian coast. Other guano deposits exist, but owing to the frequent or periodical occurrence of rains the soluble parts of the guano are washed out, and it is only in the almost rainless climate of Peru that the deposits retain or acquire their greatest value. It is about thirty years since the civilized world began to demand guano. When the first cagoes destined for a European market were taken from the Chincha islands in 1841, the supply seemed almost inexhaustible, but during the twenty years which followed, more than three million tons were taken from these islands alone, and now there is talk to the effect that not more than 30,000 tons are left. The Guanape, Macabi and Lobos islands have still a million or more tons, but in view of the enormous consumption, this does not amount to much in the eyes of importers. The Peruvian Government has derived so large a revenue from its guano deposits that it naturally looks forward to their exhaustion with dismay, and is making explorations along the coast in the hope of discovering fresh fields. It would seem that we must make up our minds that guano is destined to disappear within the next ten years from the list of available fertilizers, but science has already done much to furnish substitutes, and we may be sure that something exists somewhere to make good the loss.—*Christian Union.*

Care of Horses' Legs.

Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is often spent in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now be it known that the feet of a horse require more care than the body; they need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the leg will get badly out of fix, and with bad feet and bad legs there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons generally are terribly severe on the feet and legs of horses, and unless these buildings can afford a dry room where a horse can walk around, lie down, or roll over, they are not half so healthy and comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.

Corn Fodder.

Persons who condemn corn fodder as innutritious are invited by Paschall Morris to consider the ways of a prominent dairyman, "whose butter is excelled by no other in the Philadelphia market," and who "pretty much sustained fifty-eight cows on sowed corn from the middle of last July to the middle of October, and that, too, from the produce of three acres." He estimates that he took ninety tons of this "innutritious" substance from the space indicated, and he knows that his cows did not fall off in their milk during these months of drought, but that some increased the flow, and that the butter was fully up to the standard. There is nothing better for wintering cattle or young horses, and especially milch cows, than good, bright corn fodder, and where forage is scarce it is of great value to the farmer.

Domestic Recipes.

Pieces of horseradish added to the vinegar on pickles improves their flavor, and prevents mold.

A teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia added to the rinse water will make rusty black goods look as good as new.

Potato cut in small squares and put into cruets or bottles with the water to wash them will clean them quickly and well.

A Good Ink.—Take bichromate of potassa one part, and extract of logwood three parts; add water, bring it to a boil, and it is ready for use. In the winter it must not freeze, though if it does, boil it again and it will be ready for use again.

To Remove Warts.—Tincture of cantharides, with some drops of tincture of iodine; apply to warts with a small brush or a little stick three or four times a day. In a few days the warts will disappear.

Potato Yeast.—Cook and mash six potatoes, and add water enough to make a thin batter; when cool, add a cup of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of ginger, and yeast enough to raise. Set in a warm place till light; then put in bottles, and set in a dark, cool place till wanted.

Cottage Pudding.—Put a layer of bread crumbs in a pudding dish, then a layer of sliced apples, another of crumbs and apples, finishing with the bread. Strew each layer with a little sugar and a few small pieces of butter. Then take a pint of milk, two eggs, and a half cup of sugar, and make a custard and pour over it. Flavor with lemon and bake half an hour.

Washing Made Easy.—Take 2 pounds of soda ash, 1½ pound stone lime, 2 gallons of soft water; slake the lime separate; dissolve the soda ash in the water, then add the lime; boil twenty minutes; cork it up tight. For a washing use one cup in three gallons of water; soak the clothes over night in cold water; wring out and boil them twenty minutes in the preparation; rinse and blue them, and your washing is done; they require but very little rubbing. Soap them before boiling.

To Remove Stains from Hands.—Wash your hands in soap and water in which some pearlash has been dissolved. If you wish to remove the stains of dye, take a very small quantity of the oil of vitriol, and pour it into some cold water in a basin, and wash your hands in it without soap. The dye will then come off. You may afterwards cleanse them completely in hot soap and water, taking care that the acid is washed away before the soap is applied. If the vitriol water is not made very strong it will not injure the most delicate hands, nor leave any red or coarse appearance.

Horticultural Hints.

When fruit trees occupy the ground, nothing else should—except very short grass.

Fruitfulness and growth of the tree cannot be expected the same year.

There is no plum that the curculio will not take, though any kind may sometimes escape for one year in one place.

Peach borers will not do much damage when stiff clay is heaped up round the tree a foot high.

Pear blight still puzzles great men. The best remedy known is to plant two for every one that dies.

If you don't know how to prune, don't hire a man from the other side of the sea who knows less than you do.

Don't cut off a big lower limb, unless you are a renter and don't care what becomes of the tree when your time is out.

A tree with the limbs coming out near the ground is worth two trees trimmed up five feet, and is worth four trees trimmed up ten feet, and so on till they are not worth anything.

Trim down, not up.

Shorten in, not lengthen up.

If you had an arm cut off, you would feel it at your heart—a tree will not only feel, but rot to the heart.

When anybody tells you of a gardener that understands all about horticulture and agriculture, and that can be hired, don't believe a word of it, for there are no such to be hired. Such a man can make more than you can afford to give him; and if he has sense enough to understand the business will also have enough to know this.

A Dose of Opium.

The dose of opium recommended by Hahnemann is *two decillionth parts of a grian.* Now the diameter of the earth is about eight thousand miles. The population of the world is about eight hundred millions. A homeopathic dose of medicine is two decillionth parts of a grain. From one grain of opium divide an atomic particle, which shall bear the same proportion to a whole grain that a sphere a thousandth part of an inch in diameter bears to our globe; divide the particle among the whole population of the world; cause each person to swallow a homeopathic dose *every second,* and it would require twenty million years for them to swallow the particle described. Hahnemann says he has seen a drop of nux-vomica at the decillionth degree produce exactly half the effect of another at the quintillionth degree; and then he adds: "If the patient is very sensitive, it will be sufficient *to smell a phial that contains one of the globules.* After the patient has smelled it, the phial is to be corked up for future use."—"*Doctors and Patients,*" *by John Timbs.*

A recent English work on billiards gives some interesting particulars connected with the game. It was only in 1827 that slate tables were substituted for wood and marble, and only in 1835 that India-rubber cushions took the place of flock and list. Again, it was not until 1807 that leathern tips were invented for cues, which rendered side-strokes possible. Ahout 1818 the side-stroke was discovered by one Bartley, the proprietor of billiard rooms at Bath, England. Bartley had a marker named Carr, to whom he confided his secret, and Carr, when pressed to reveal it, produced boxes of what he called "twisting chalk," to the use of which he attributed his powers, and which he sold at seventy-five cents each.

A Danbury boy having heard that a cat will invariably strike on her feet from whatever distance dropped, borrowed a cat and made the experiment from a bedroom window. Unfortunately the cat dropped before he was ready, and in a spasmodic effort to recover her, he lost his balance, and rolled out of the window after her. How she struck nobody knows, but how he struck was quite evident to the entire neighborhood an instant after.—*News.*

Mrs. McDaniel, of Atlanta, Ga., who recently recovered $95,000 from the Government on some old war claims, had been for some time employed as a sewing-machine operator in that city.

The New Pension Law.

The new pension law contains several provisions which are of general interest. All persons who have lost a leg above the knee, and are so disabled thereby that they cannot use an artificial limb, shall be rated in the second class, and receive $24 per month. All persons having lost the hearing of both ears are to receive $13 per month. Section 5 provides that the rate of $18 per month may be proportionately divided for any degree of ability established for which the second section makes no provision. The old law provided for no rates between $8 and $18. In the organization of the Pension Bureau important changes are made. The new law provides for the appointment by the President of a Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, with a salary of $2,500 per annum. The efficiency of the bureau is increased by a provision for the appointment of a duly qualified surgeon as a medical referee, with salary of $2,500 per annum, who shall have charge of the examination and revision of the reports of examining surgeons and such other professional matters as may be referred to him by the Commissioner. The new law adds two years to the limitation under which pension claims may be established. Fees for medical examination have been increased to $2 excepting in case of the Board of Examiners, each member being entitled to receive only $1.

Domestic Experience.

Putting a hoop on the family flour barrel is an operation that will hardly bear an encore. The woman generally attempts it before the man comes home to dinner. She sets the hoop up on the end of the staves, takes a deliberate aim with the rolling pin, and then, shutting both eyes, brings the pin down with all the force of one arm, while the other instinctively shields her face. Then she makes a drive for the camphor and unbleached muslin, and when the man comes home she is sitting back of the stove, while a burnt dinner and the camphor is struggling heroically for the mastery. He says that if she had kept her temper she wouldn't have got hurt. And he visits the barrel himself, and puts the hoop on very carefully, and adjusts it so nicely to the top of every stave, and only a few smart knocks apparently are needed to bring it down all right; then he laughs to himself to think what a fuss his wife kicked up over a simple matter that only needed a little patience to adjust itself, and then he gets a hammer, and fetches the hoop a sharp rap on the side, and the other side flies up and catches him on the edge of the nose, filling his soul with wrath and his eyes with tears, and the next instant that barrel is flying across the room accompanied with the hammer, and another candidate for camphor and rag is enrolled in the great army that is unceasingly marching toward the grave. —*Danbury News.*

Dangers from Science.

They propose now to burn metals by electricity on steamboats to save bulk and cost in fuel. Practicable, no doubt, remarks the Boston *Transcript;* but what becomes of Jim Bludso and his Prairie Bell, and all that tar-barrel school of lurid light literature? Who will show us, under the new dispensation of chemicals, a hero who can approach him in profanity or polygamy? Indeed, we doubt if the public could be electrified to the same extent as the picture shown in the strongest calcium light of the most heroic disciple of Tyndall, clinging wildly to the negative pole of a battery, his hair on end, by turn shouting the formula for sulphuric acid and denouncing the calculus, while his craft slowly but steadily and gracefully yielded to the law of gravitation! We have no quarrel with science. Let her demolish at pleasure what little there is left to live for. Let her go on as she begun, conquering and to conquer. Let her bring the poles together if she will, and bind them round and round with the equator. But let her not eliminate Jim Bludso from his place in letters. We cannot spare him.

Fence-Posts.

A Wisconsin correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* makes the following bold declaration as to fence-posts:

We have, in Wisconsin, a simple preparation that will make a basswood fence-post as good to last as red cedar, at a cost of 2½ cents per post. It is claimed that the post, after it is saturated, will never rot any more. An experiment of eight years with some of our frailest timber seems to prove the assertion. I mention it and give you the recipe if you are interested in making any fence: One part corrosive sublimate; six parts arsenic; sixteen parts salt; one-fourth pound to a post. Bore three holes with an inch auger, equal distance, so as to leave four equal spaces in the post; *plug the holes with a corn-cob;* don't go to whittling out pine plugs. If your corn is too small, import some from Wisconsin.

The awards at the Vienna Exposition are to be of seven classes, not gold or silver medals, but parchment certificates. The highest will be a "diploma of honor," given in pure or applied science or education. The second is the "diploma of progress," to be given to inventors who show appreciable progress in exhibitions compared with those of former exhibitions. The third is a diploma of "merit" for articles of remarkable cheapness or excellence. The fifth is for "good taste;" the sixth is a "co-operative medal" for workmen contributing to the excellence of any article by their skill; and the seventh is the "diploma of recognition," which is a secondary class to those of the second and third orders. Special classes connected with female employment will be judges partly composed by ladies.

"Giving In."—It is better to yield a little than to quarrel a great deal. The habit of standing up, as people call it, for their (little) rights is one of the most disagreeable and undignified in the world. Life is too short for a perpetual bickering which attends such a disposition; and, unless a very momentous affair indeed, where other people's claims and interests are involved, we question if it is not wiser, happier and more prudent to yield somewhat to our precious rights, than to squabble to maintain them. True wisdom is first pure, then peaceable and gentle.

Iowa Patents.

The following patents have been granted to Iowans by the Patent Office at Washington:

Hand corn husker—Henry L. Hall, Woodbridge.

Gun sight—Munson W. Harrington, Homestead.

Corn husking implement—Oliver J. Warden, Des Moines.

Hand cultivator—Lansing J. Dawdy, Hamburg.

Cylinder cock—David B. Dennison, Ottumwa.

Railway train indicator—Samuel W. Hemenway, Lansing.

Corn planter—David Pierson, Grinnell.

The ingenuity of a woman is beyond all earthly comprehension. A Danbury lady becoming tired of bothering with wood, besought her husband to get a coal stove and devote the rest of their life to that fuel, but he wouldn't do it. He said wood was cheaper, and he might as well be chopping it and saving the money. Having exhausted her eloquence without any effect, she hit upon a very simple device. She extended her clothes-line over his chopping-block. After supper he adorned himself with his ax and went out for fuel, and five minutes later came tearing into the house without his hat, and with his mouth half full of blood, lacerated gums and broken teeth. A bright and cheerful coal fire now illuminates that home.—*Danbury News.*

Spice.

A fresh list of weddings is called for, so how are these for hy-meneal?

Sugar Wedding—A marriage with an attendant suite.

Wooden Wedding—Marrying a lumberman.

Tin Wedding—One that "pans out" well.

Crystal Wedding—Marrying one addicted to the glass.

Silver Wedding—Marrying a gray-beard.

Golden Wedding—When the groom is a *minor* and the bride a little *vein.*

Diamond Wedding—Where "washings" are large.

And here are some others:

Sugar Wedding—Marrying a "can-did" man.

Wooden Wedding—Marrying a perfect stick.

Tin Wedding—One among the pansies.

Crystal Wedding—The Glasgow ceremony.

Silver Wedding—An end of "spooning."

Golden Wedding—One of the *species* we like.

Diamond Wedding—Jem's marriage. —*Boston Bulletin.*

The Cheeky Man.

Impudence, or sumthing like it, iz the leading trait in most suckcessful men's karacters.

All the nice things that hav bin sed in favour of modesty, fail tew stand the test when brought into the pull and haul ov every-day life.

Bold assurance, while it may often disgust us, will win 9 times out ov 10.

We all ov us praze the modest, but our praze iz only a kind of pitty, and pitty will ruin enny man.

Enny man will liv four times az long on abuse, and git phatt, az he will on pitty.

The karakter ov the modest man iz a good thing, and a butiful thing tew frame and hang up in a private apartment, but experience teaches us that if we wait for our turn in this world, *our turn* never seems tew come round.

Thare seems tew be nothnig now daze that will warrent sukcess like cheek, and the more cheek the better, even if you hav az much az a mule.—*Josh Billings.*

Grenade, a New Dye-Stuff.—A secondary product of the manufacture of fuchsine, employed for some time in dying woolen goods, under the name of cerise, aniline, orseille, etc., has of late contained impurities in the form of insoluble foreign substances which has suggested the effort to render it sufficiently pure to warrant its use with the finer fabrics. A dye-stuff named grenade has been produced at the factory of Knosp, in Stuttgart, which is said to give a pure garnet-brown, free from the dirty bluish-red tint of cerise and other substances substituted for archil, and which, by combination with picric acid, turmeric, etc., can be made to give any shade of brown. The brilliancy of the color surpasses that of genuine archil. It is applicable to woolen, cotton, silk, leather, and wooden articles, by use of different mordants, and is practically cheaper than cerise, by reason of low first cost, and absence of insoluble residue. Dr. Reimann predicts for it a permanent place among dye-stuffs.

Ideas of the Soul.—The Egyptians taught that the soul, being immortal, underwent numerous transmigrations, passing from one animated body to another until its cycle of existence was fulfilled. The soul is represented in the hieroglyphs by several signs, as a basket of fire, a heron, a hawk with a human face, and a ram. Its nature was divine, but after death it passed to the great Judgment in the Hall of the Two Truths, where it was tried before Osiris and the forty assessors or demons of the head, whose verdict determined its future destiny. This depended upon the sins he had committed during life, and which more or less interfered with its "transmigration" through the necessary cycle of existence till its ultimate union with the Deity and reception into the Egyptian heaven.

Houses should be thoroughly ventilated every day. In the morning, the skylight, or the landing window, the back door, and the front door should be opened for a couple of hours, the front door being guarded the while from intrusion by means of a door-chain. Now, by adopting this simple plan, you get a thorough current of pure air into your house, which would make it sweet for the remainder of the day. Air—pure air—is one of the grand essentials of health; but, alas! although it is so cheap and so plentiful, it is a rare commodity. Impure air is the pabulum upon which many diseases live and thrive! Many people never open their windows from week's end to week's end —the rooms in consequence smelling foul, musty, and frouzy.

Georgia Plantations.

Not far down the Atlantic coast, and along the Ogechee river, are the remnants of some famous rice plantations. Sherman, in his march, made sad havoc with the buildings, which have not been reconstructed. In the war were killed most of the men. One of these plantations, comprising 6,000 acres, with a sugar-mill which cost $60,000, is now occupied by two ladies—the last male member of the family having been killed during the last day's engagement about Richmond—and these ladies are supported now by Northern friends, and can be bought out for $90,000. Another plantation, for which, before the war, $90,000 in gold was declined, has recently been purchased by a Canadian for $12,000.

Our Tobacco Product.

The following statement of the average yield of tobacco per acre for 1872 in the States named, with the price of leaf tobacco on December 1, is interesting and suggestive:

	Av'ge yield. Pounds.	*Price per lb. Cents.*		*Av'ge yield. Pounds.*	*Price per lb. Cents.*
Massachusetts	1,750	20.5	Tennessee	748	11.7
Connecticut	1,650	22.8	W. Virginia	575	10.9
New York	1,033	9	Kentucky	775	8.4
Pennsylvania	1,300	14.6	Ohio	1,050	8.1
Maryland	600	16	Indiana	716	7
Virginia	750	10.4	Illinois	850	8.5
N. Carolina	666	10	Wisconsin	1,025	8.6
Georgia	500	17.8	Missouri	1,060	9.5
Arkansas	950	10.6			

Luxury and Poison.—From experiments made by eminent physicians in France, it is shown that the article ordinarily made there under the name of "ice cream" is mainly manufactured of corn starch, French clay and poisonous coloring matter. The beautiful carmine which pervades the treacherous compound comes from the cochineal bug. A continued course of such poisoning produces the most direful maladies. First, dyspepsia, then scrofulous eruptions, accompanied by a loosening of the teeth and a dropping out of the hair. This agent of destruction is not confined to the street corners alone. It is sold as well in the innumerable gilded saloons and places of fashionable resort.

Curative for Small-Pox.—Dr. Furley states, in the London *Lancet,* that he is in the habit of vaccinating every actual case of small-pox that comes under his care, with the effect of arresting the disease in nearly every instance. He asserts that the common method of operating is not efficacious, and that it is necessary to inject the lymph into the circulation. For this purpose he uses a hollow needle with a bore sufficiently large to admit of the introduction of a vaccine tube. The process consists in passing the point of the needle thus charged with a tube of lymph under the skin, and forcing the lymph directly into the blood of the diseased patient.

Washing Woolen Clothing.—Articles of woolen clothing, washed in ordinary soap and water, not only shrink, but acquire a peculiar fatty odor, due to the decomposition of the soap by the lactic and acetic acids present in the perspiration, and consequent precipitation of the greater part of the fat of the soap in the fiber of the wool. According to Prof. Artus, both of these effects can be prevented by steeping the articles for several hours in a warm, moderately concentrated solution of washing soda, then, after the addition of some warm water and a few drops of ammonia, washing them out and rinsing them in lukewarm water.

Untiring efforts are making to have the Vienna Exhibition building ready by the opening day, the 1st of May. Some of the galleries are quite finished, and only need to be fitted up to be ready for the exhibitors. The immense dome, the largest ever attempted, is described as being to other domes what the Great Eastern was to other ocean steamers. In addition to the main building, there is a great detached gallery for machinery, and a separate department of considerable size for works of art; while many smaller structures are scattered through the grounds.

Ironing Shirt Fronts.—In a first-class laundry starch is made in the usual manner; to a pail of starch a whole sperm candle is used. When the linen is dry, it is dipped in the cold starch and ironed in the ordinary way; then it is dampened with a wet cloth and the polish-iron passed over it. This is an ordinary smoothing-iron, ground off so that the edges are all rounding. To this last manipulation the linen is indebted for the peculiar laundry gloss which all admire so much, but which many housekeepers have vainly striven to leave upon the wristbands and bosoms of their husbands' shirts.

The "Baptist Year-Book" for 1873 gives the statistics of the Baptist Church, as follows: In the United States there are 853 associations, 10,720 churches, 11,892 ordained ministers, and 1,585,232 members. The Sunday school statistics show 9,412 schools, 653,742 scholars. The aggregate contributions reported are $4,026,527.04. There are 46 periodicals, of which 2 are German and 1 Welsh, and 1 French. There are 9 theological seminaries, 34 colleges and universities, and 57 academies, with over 500 instructors and 9,000 students.

The Secretary of War has appointed a commission of four army engineers to make an examination and report to the department as to the practicability, without detriment to the interests of navigation, of bridging the "channel between lakes Huron and Erie." This will lead to a survey of both the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, and, at least, will prepare the way for the settlement of the questions whether a railway bridge over either is practicable, and at what point it should be built.

Mr. Spurgeon has a weakness for hating artists and their work. Pictures, he holds, are a formidable means of winning souls for Satan, and does not hesitate to pronounce against them. But even a man of his influence overrates it, if he thinks for a moment to unsettle the universal love for these lessons on canvas, which the world, from its beginning, has felt.

The ex-Empress is described as being slim and stately, as well as tall. Her complexion, as far as is apparent to the public, has escaped sallowness, if it has not that alabaster whiteness it possessed in earlier days. Her eye continues clear and piercing.

Tree Planting.

The report of H. K. Vickroy, orchardist and gardener at the Champaign (Ill.) Industrial University, who has had charge of the forest plantations thus far, shows that he planted in 1771, 7 acres with 14 varieties of foreign trees, comprising 36,749 trees of 1, 2 and 3 years of age, and, in 1872, 1½ acres more with 4,083 trees, making a total of 40,832 trees, or, including 4,000 larch, 1,000 Austrian and 1,000 Scotch pine, replanted 46,832 trees. All the trees except the evergreens were planted 2x4 feet, or 5,444 trees to the acre.

The following table, compiled from the more detailed report of Mr. Vickroy, gives the species planted, the number of trees of each, the percentage living and the average growth of the trees planted in the first year:

Species.	No trees.	Per cent. living.	Growth, inches.
Ash, green	3,360	98	6
Ash, white	14,974	95	6
Catalpa	1,351	100	12
Elm, white	690	100	12
Chestnut	1,361	50	6
Larch, European	10,890	25	6
Maple, white	680	98	12
Osage, orange	1,361	98	24
Pine, Austrian	680	2	..
Pine, Scotch	680	2	..
Walnut, white	1,361	99	6
Willow, white	1,361	98	24
Pine, white	2,722	20	3
Spruce, Norway	1,361	98	3

The catalpa, white elm, white walnut, green ash, white maple, Osage orange, white willow and Norway spruce were not diminished in number to exceed two per cent., although most of them were planted in the very dry season of 1871; but the Austrian and Scotch pines were about annihilated, and the European larch and chestnut made but a poor showing. The Osage orange and white willow made the best growth, and stand just even in vitality and vigor, while the timber one is of little value and that of the other is among the best.

The cost of an acre of each of these species of trees up to the end of the first year, including cost of trees, planting and cultivation, is as follows:

Ash, green	$161.38
Ash, white	69.16
Catalpa	113.00
Elm, white	97.12
Chestnut	162.98
Larch, European	63.86
Maple, white	145.78
Osage orange	46.08
Pine, Austrian	149.36
Pine, Scotch	149.16
Pine, white	144.34
Walnut, white	99.94
Willow, white	56.26
Spruce, Norway	190.05

The most costly tree, it will be seen, is the Norway spruce, next to which stands two other evergreens, the Austrian and Scotch pines, for which a comparatively high price has to be paid.

The cheapest tree is the Osage orange, next to which come the white willow, European larch and white ash. Thus the Osage orange was not only one of the healthiest and fastest growers, but also the cheapest, making three points in favor of that species.

Coming now to the second year, 1873, we make the following table of the species two years planted, showing the per cent. living, the average growth, and the cost of acre of each to the close of the year 1872, including cost of tree planting, replanting, and cultivation:

Species	Per cent. living	Average growth.	Cost per acre.
Ash, green	98	30	$173.48
Ash, white	93	36	75.88
Catalpa	100	43*	134.48
Elm, white	100	42*	116.62
Chestnut	4	..	166.38
Larch, European	30	24	97.47
Maple, white	98	58	151.60
Osage orange	98	61*	65.98
Pine, Austrian	30	4	302.26
Pine, Scotch	20	4	260.76
Walnut, white	99	24	122.84
Willow, white	98	48	79.06

*These varieties were cut to the ground in the spring in order to get a straight growth.

The most expensive acres are those set with evergreens, but compared with the result obtained, the chestnut has provéd the less satisfactory. The cheapest tree, as well as the most vigorous, is still the Osage orange, with the white ash and white willow succeeding it.

If we may regard the ratio of percentage of living plants as the "survival of the fittest," the argument is strong against the planting of conifers, excepting the Norway spruce, for forests in our Champaign county, and overwhelmingly against the chestnut. Mr. Vickroy is of the opinion, however, that if the chestnut trees were protected for a time by other trees they would succeed.

The showing thus far is also strongly in favor of the Osage orange and white ash, both valuable timber trees, and rather against the white willow and white maple trees that have been encouraged because of their supposed easy and rapid growth.

Many more years, however, will be needed to settle these questions conclusively.

How Much will Keep a Horse.

A horse weighing from ten to twelve hundred pounds will eat about six tons hay, or its equivalent, in a year. And we suppose the real point to get at is, whether one can keep his horse cheaper on some other product than hay. This is an exceedingly difficult question to answer—it depends so much on circumstances. We shall not attempt to answer it fully at this time, but will merely say that, in our opinion, three and a half tons of corn stalks and two and a half tons of corn would keep a horse a year in fully as good condition as six tons of good hay. We may estimate, also, that it will take three and a half tons of oat straw and two and a half tons of oats to keep a horse a year. A bushel of oats weighs thirty-two pounds, so that it will take over 155 bushels and three and a half tons of straw to keep a horse a year. It would take about two acres of good land to produce this amount.—*American Stock Journal.*

The Oregon militia's bill amounts to $56,000 for their sixty-three days' service against the Modocs. One of the State papers says that they never evinced the slightest curiosity to view too closely the wolf-tail war banner of the Modocs, and that when Capt. Jack finally met them "he routed 'em and scouted 'em, nor lost a single man."

An Illinois farmer paid $122 for a trunk full of New York sawdust.

It is argued that Richard III. was a tetotler—because he stepped Henry's bier.

"Is dem bells ringin' for vire Tiberi as ?" "No sir ! Dem bells got blenty 'o vire now, dem bells ringing for water.'

Report of a Kentucky wedding:—'The bride wasn't remarkably handsome, so her father threw in seven mules and the husband was well satisfied.

A Danbury young man, in the arder of his affection, premised to cherish a young lady with a love that would survive an army overcoat.

"Happy is the country which has no history." as the schoolboy said as he was flogged the third time for not knowing who was Henry VI's wife's name.

A Seaport paper tells of a skipper who thinks it curious that such a little thing as his barometer, "should influence the weather."

A Tennessee lawyer electrified court jury, and audience, by his peoration in which he alluded to a murdered man, as lying in the soliloquy of his own blood.

"God made the country," says Cowper. "But He never made such a miserable specimen of a scrub oak opening as Ben Butler" adds a Western exchange.

A Few Queries.

A few of those radicals who swear "by Colfax' are preparing an 'ovation' (whatever that may be), to be tendered on the return of the great Credit Mobiler,

Well we expect that on that august occasion, he will make a neat little speech. For the benefit of the "outside barbarians," who don't "swear by Colfax," we submit a few queries for the suggestion that it would be eminently proper for him to give them a 'candid' reply.

1st. Did he not give his "townsmen' to understand on the 26th of September last, that he had nothing whatever to do with the Credit Mobiler fraud.

2nd. Had he really forgotten at that time his purchase of the stock from Ames ?

3d. Did he not know that when he purchased the stock from Ames at 100 a share. that it was worth $200 in the market ?

4th. Why should Nesbitt send him that $1,000 remittences in April July and November, by draft, and yet, "in order to keep it secret,' send the $1,000 in June by letter enclosing a green back ? Was there any sprcial reason why the gift in June should be kept any more secret than the one in July, or April ?

The extra session of the U. S. Senate called by the proclamation of the President, adjourned *sine dine* on the afternoon of the 26th.

Prof. Fowler's Greatest Work.

The National Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, have just issued a very important and valuable work, by Prof. O. S. Fowler, on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc. It is a masterly exposition of the laws which control the relations of the sexes, and their duties towards each other, and it is not asserting too much to pronounce it the most valuable and timely publication of the age.

"Know thyself !" was the profound injunction of the ancient sage, and it is the neglect to comply with this precept which causes nearly all the misery and sickness of the world. Husbands and wives constantly feel the need of more light on the subject of their relations to each other, especially concerning the great duty for which marriage was instituted—the begetting and rearing of a family.

It is for the purpose of diffusing this knowledge that Professor Fowler has given to the world this work on "Sexual Science," which is simply an explanation of the laws which govern the sexes in their relation to each other. He lets us into the secret of preserving female health and beauty far into old age, and shows how mothers can avoid much of the suffering of bringing children into the world—a subject in which every woman is interested, and how "female complaints" may be avoided with ease and certainty.

His book is pure and elevated in its style and ideas, and furnishes a practical solution of many of the most perplexing questions of life. It touches upon questions and discusses them thoroughly, in which every married person is interested. The advice which it gives to unhappy or indifferent husbands and wives is sound and practical, and its warnings to those who seek to promote pleasure at the expense of health ought to be read by every one. The terrible practice of "regulating the size of families," which prevails in many parts of our country, is shown in its true light, and we commend the chapters concerning it to every husband and wife.

All friends of morality and aurity in social life will hail the advent of Prof. Fowler's book with delight, and those who seek information upon the curious and tragic features of domestic life, those who would study human nature stripped of its marks and disguises, will find this volume the best hand-book in existance. Young men who value their domestic happiness, should not fail to read his remarks on the subject of selecting a wife, as the information it contains is beyond value.

The book is a real blessing to the public, and will be regarded as such by all who read it. The low price at which it is issued brings it within the reach of all and every person who wants to arrive at the sexes, should procure a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. Geo. Brvinger, Spencerville, Ind., who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

Davenport & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
HEMICALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
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Brushes, Patent Medicines
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Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
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IN THE COUNTY
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WILL SELL
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CLOTHING
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
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REFERENCES.—Hon F P Randall, Dr B S Woodworth, H Burgess. Hon P Hoagland, Dr B S Brown, A S Evans, Hon C E Gorham, Dr Th Heuchling, Chas Hanna, Chas McCulloch, M Sweetser, A Oppenheimer, H C Hartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger, Rev S Wagenhals, J G Williams, J B McDonald, Chas D Bond, John Gilbert, S J Beeler, Rev A Marine, M Graff, John Hayden, Rev J B Fairbanks, W L Carnahan.
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Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.
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Frank Streby
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Auburn, Indiana.
avi g opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Sh es, n the building one door west of the bakery re fully solicits the patronage of the public or for custom work promptly attended to.

Notice of Administration.

tice is hereby given, that the undersigned has appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit of the State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of John Warner, late of said deceased. Said is supposed to be solvent.
24, 1873. THOMAS C. WARNER, Adm.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Of every Description.
ers' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.
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Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

MILLIONS OF ACRES
IOA &S NEBRASKA LANDS.
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Mo. River Rail'd co.
On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.
Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limi s of this kind offer. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.
Circulars giving full particlars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.
Come West and thrive, Friends will follow.
A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.
And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. Feb. 6—4t.

Pianos AND ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY !
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens.
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S !
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS !
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings.
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books !
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And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IMMNENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
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For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
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DEALER IN
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Queensware,
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Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Call and examine before you make your purchases.
FRESH GOODS
Always on hand.
Main street, north of Court House.

PIONEER
STROE !
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HARDWARE !
FOR EVERYBODY.
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Reapers & Mowers
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PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY !
—
STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY !
—
Building Material for Everybody!
—
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required. by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

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House Furnishing
GOODS,
All of which will be sold at very low prices.
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Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to *Missouri*, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis. over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missipi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered !

Emigration Turning,

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address *A.* Tuck, Land Commissioner, St. Louis, Mo.

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GO. DeWALD & CO.
—o—
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuce, we are offering
ONE OLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN ! !

WISHART
PINE TREE !
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.
It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q.C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—
First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.
Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood
Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.
—
NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops !
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.
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All letters must be addressed to
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No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
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THREE MILLION ACRES
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Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Interest.
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THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth ; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate ; short and mild Winters ; early planting, and no wintering of stock ; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season ; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line ; Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c. ; no lands owned by Speculators ; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant ; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route ; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.
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For Circulars and general information address
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LIFE
Insurance Company,
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Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a
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Inasmuch as the
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The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in
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Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.
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Sept. 5, '72.

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No 27, E . Main Street,
FORT WAYNE IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
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Made up Clothing !
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Youths' and Children's Clothing !
Furnishing Goods, etc.
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In all the late styles, properly attended to.

ORGANS.
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The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the
ESTEY and PACKAD ORGAN
a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county
Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.
Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.
For the present and until further notice enquire at Godorn's Gallery.
GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1873.

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Stair Rail,
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HardwareE,
NAILS, GLASS & PUTTY.
QUEENSWARE !
Willow-ware, Glass-ware,
Choice Groceries & Provisions !
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MARTIN & SONS,
Opposite Public Square, Auburn, Ind.

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 17, 1873. No. 16.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By

T. C. MAYS,

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

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LOUIS NEWBERGER,

Attorney at Law, Clark's Block, 34 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,

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AMERICAN HOUSE,

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] L. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

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LOAG & BROWN

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Over the Palace of Fashion,

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STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

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Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

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At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificent day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

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THE NEW [illegible] ROUTE TO

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,

And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail	Acc	Exp.
Louisville	10 45pm		10 45
Cincinnati	3 50		
Indianoplis	8 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 55a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 27
Waterloo	10 36		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 09		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	[illegible]		6 55
Reading	8 56		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	5 10
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	[illegible]	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	[illegible]	2 15	10 50
Saginaw	[illegible]	6 45	5 45
Lansing	[illegible]		
Jackson	11 50 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	12 50	3 02	9 33
Jonesville	1 19	3 30	8 02
Reading	[illegible]		[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]		[illegible]
Angola	[illegible]		[illegible]
Pleasant	[illegible]		[illegible]
Waterloo	[illegible]		[illegible]
Auburn	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ft Wayne	[illegible]		[illegible]

J. B. FOLEY, [illegible]

Pitsburg, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

ON and after [illegible] trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX.
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orrville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crest-line ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
line lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,15
Lima	12,08	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,17
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M	5,30 A. M	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	8,15	12,05 P. M.	8,55	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,20	3,25 "
Lima	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,18 A. M	[illegible]
Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crestline ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,05 "	8,05 "
Crestline lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,55 "
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A.M.	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 46	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 18a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a. m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	6 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHOINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE.

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in [illegible]. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly [illegible]

WHEAT!

THOMAS & WILSON.

MR. C. [illegible]

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is still doing business at his

Old Stand

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers and sell them such good as they may need,

FOR CASH

OR

GOOD TRADE!

as he has concluded not to do any more

Credit Business

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ACHITET S

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Attention Creation!

Another Rebellion

IN

Boots, Shoes and Real Estate.

The undersigned offers for sale the following Real Estate and personal Property to-wit:

The middle ⅓ of lot 66 old plat of Auburn, with store building. Also lot No. 9, with dwelling house, wood-house, cistern, well, etc. and lot, No. 20, both in Ralston's addition.

I also will sell from Feb. 1st to April 1st as much of my stock as I can at 10 per cent above cost. During the month of April I will sell at COST, as I am going to leave this country I would notify all who are indebted to me to settle and [illegible] to collect by

A Thrilling Episode in the Life of Buffalo Bill.

(From the Danbury News.)

Buffalo Bill was in Hartford Con., the other day, and while visiting Colt's armory, the large number of spectators who had assembled to see the famous scout, desired him to favor them with an exhibition of his skill as a marksman. Bill gave the chew of tobacco he had in his mouth to a small boy to keep it warm, a small piece of white paper was put up on a barn door fifty rods distent, B. Williams siezed a fine new rifle, spit on his hands, and in a manner so often described by Ned Buntline, raised the rifle, until the stock touched his nose, fired, and a picket was knocked off of the fense ten feet to the right of the barn. "This rifle barrel is crooked," said Bill, so saying he hit it across a stone to straighten it, then shot again, this time barking the shins of an old pie woman on his right flank. A third trial and he hit the barn fair in the centre, and the shout that arose from the assemblage attested the joy of the spectators at his success. Bill is just as good an actor as he is a marksman, which is very remarkable in these days of bribery and corruption.

How Sal Disgraced the Family.

A traveler in the State of Illinois, some years ago, came to a log hut on the prairies, near Cairo, and there halted. He went into the house of logs It was a wretched affair, with an empty packing box for a table, while two or three old chairs and disabled stools graced the reception room, the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of dirty tinware and a broken shelf article or two

The woman was crying in one corner, and the man, with teare in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, sat on a stool, with his dirty arms resting on his knees, and his sorrowful looking head supported by the palms of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper.

'Well,' he said, 'you seem to be in awful trouble here; what's up?

'Oh, we are almost crazy, neighbor said the woman, 'and we ain't got patience to see folks.'

'That's all right,' said the visitor, not much taken back by this polite rebuff, 'but can I be of any service to you.

'Well we've lost our gal; our Sal's gone off and left us,' said the man in tones of despair.

'Ah, do you know what induced her to leave?' remarked the new arrival.

'Well, we can't say, stranger, as how she's so far lost as to be induced But then she's gone and disgraced us, remarked the afflicted father.

'Yes, neighbor, and not as I should say it as is her mother, but there warnt a pootier gal in the West than our Sal she has gone and brought ruin on us on her own head now." followed the mother.

'Who has she gone with?' asked the stranger.

'Well, there's the trouble. The gal could have done well, and might have married Mortin Kehoe, a capital shoemaker, who, although he's got but one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner, and earns a good living. Then look what a home and what a life she has deserted. 'She was here surrounded by all the luxury in the country,' said the father.

'Yes, who knows what poor Sal will have to eat, or wear now.' groaned the woman.

'Who is the feller that has taken her away.'

"Why she has gone off and got married to a critter called an editor, lives in the village, and the devil only knows how they are going to earn a living.

What Horace Greeley Said.

A year before Horace Greeley died he said:

He said that 100,000 die annually by strong drink, and that total abstainers are no more fanatically than a man who puts out a fire that is consuming his own house.

He said that every glass of strong drink taken shortens life—that he has been a total abstainer for forty years, and that if he had taken but one drink a day for those forty years, his life would be shortened by several years, and that he would now have been in his grave. In his childhood he was sickly, but now at sixty years of age he has a better hold of life than at five years old.

He said that if the sale of liquors were stopped in New York and Brooklyn, every policeman might be dismissed and there would be less crime than there is now in spite of the police-[illegible]

Mericulors Agility.

(From the Louisville Courier Journal, April 2.)

In the afternoon exhibition of the International Circus, in the Exposition building yesterday, and while the Leslie brothers were in the progress of their daring trapeze performances, a mishap occurred which, but for an extraordinary display of presence of mind might have resulted fatally. The three brothers was forty or fifty feet above the floor on the trapeze, one of them hung to the bar by his feet, and holding the hands of another brother who hung suspended by them. The latter was to turn a summersault while in this position throwing his feet upward which his brother in turn was to sieze, and a most extraordinary feat would have been accomplished. But Lew Leslie the one in question, had miscalculated the distance or the other brother had missed his hold of his feet, and only one foot was caught. Unable to hold by one hand alone, the brother next to the trapeze, was obliged to relinquish his grasp, and young Leslie fell headlong almost to the floor, but not quite—for when within a dozen feet from the hard flooring, by an almost superhuman effort, he turned a summersault in the air, and reached the floor on both feet in safety. The audience had held its breath in dreadful suspense, and rose almost as one man to greet the successful issue of the dangerous fall with rapturous cheering.

An Experiment That Failed.

I am not sure whether I did right or wrong, I am sure that I meant right. It was on this wise, Believing implicitly that the bending of little human twigs should be accomplished during the early stages of their life, I concluded to commence on Vieve. My intention was to give her a lesson on firmness. Accordingly I filled a box with chestnuts, and placed it within her reach, saying: "Now Vivie dear, you must not touch them without my permission.'

"Well den I gess I'll not,' was the reply of the brown eyed three year-old gazed wistfully towards the sweet temptation, I gave her about a dozen.

"In my 'ittle potit fank 'oo.'

I went to my work and labored with all the cheerfullness of an inventor, who is pretty sure his machine will work.

During the afternoon it occurred to my wind that those nuts were lasting a remarkable long time, assuming the blandest tone for the occasion, I asked—

, Vieve, have you eaten all of those chestnuts.

"No I fink not.'

'Where do you get so many, my darling.'

I dets em out 'o my potit.

Well here are more than I gave you at first,' I said as I examined the dainty receptacle. Oh Vieve have you been disobeying me, and getting some out of the basket?

"I 'spects I have.'

"Are you sure?'

"Yes, I's pitty sure.'

"Oh, dear Vivie," said I, with the feelings of one who discovers his invention to be a failure, "this makes mama feel so sad. I do not like to punish you, but what must I do? I must have my little girl to mind me. Oh what shall I do?'

The small girl looked very reflective.

'Mama' she presently said in solemn tones, I gess that 'oo had beter pray now.

Believing the suggestion a wise ond embodying all r wisdom of the entire affair, I ache upon t. Returning to my ocupation after our session had adjourned, the first thing that caught my attention was a scrap of an old newspaper, which contained the following sentence:

He through intention or neglect throws before another a temptation is providing he is overcome equally guilty.

I put away the box of chestnuts and am waiting further light.—*National Baptist.*

A lady who was not a Shakespearian scholar, hearing the 'Merry Wives of Windsor," highly praised inquired how many wives Mr Windsor possessed.

We learn from an exchange that a Kansas dentist offers to pull single teeth for a bushel of potatoes. This is not so interesting as if he would pull a bushel of teeth for one potato, or if a Kansas tooth had pulled a potato for a bushel of dentists. Hardly anything is so wonderful that there is not something more remarkable.

The town is lively.

[illegible] last Saturday.

The new postal law which goes into effect June 1st will compel the pre-payment of postage on papers sent to subscribers in the county and elsewhere. This will have the effect to induce publishers to require subscriptions to be paid in advance. It also prohibits the free circulation of exchanges. It was necessary to make this change, to demonstrate that Radical officials are in favor of rigid economy when they deal with the people. In regard to themselves however, it is quite another matter. Consequently, each member, our friend Williams with the rest, voted to steal five thousand dollars. The President is not at all to blame for not voting this measure, since the pillage was coupled with an appropriation bill, and he had to choose the least of two evils—sanction the plunder or defeat the appropriation! If it had been Old Hickory, we are inclined to the opinion that "by the eternal," he would have smashed both evils.

The Republicans Afraid to Investigate Tweed.

It was shown in the Erie investigation, the other day, that sometime in the year 1872 William R. Tweed drew from the Erie Railway Campany some $431,000 for what was called legal expenges incurred in Albany, prior to March 24, 1871, these expenses being as there is every reason to believe, mainly bribe money given to members of the Legislators.

It is remarkable that this Committee which has been exploring the affairs of the Erie Railway Company having tumbled on the testimony respecting Tweed have not summoned him before them, and apparently having no intention of doing so. All men can see, not only from this proceeding, but that of the other committee appointed especially to investigate Tweed's transactions, that the Repphlican majority in the legislature dare not take him in hand. He has told them that "if he was pushed some one would get hurt," and upon this menace, a legislature elected professedly in the interest of reform, has not the courage to deal with this notorious robber of public money and corruptor of legislation.

The Republican party as represented at Albany dare not investigate William Tweed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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The only conveyence between the pretty Welch towns of Aberystwith and Aberayren, is a two-horse waggenette. First, second, and third class fares are booked by this primitive conveyance, and the following distinction is made between the passengers: First class passengers are allowed to retain their seats throughout the journey; second class have to go out and walk up the hills which are numerous and steep, after the fashion of Welch hills; third class have not only to get out at the steep places but have to assist in pushing the vehicle up the hills. This arrangement is said to work very well but the distence is not great. It must be understood that the first, second and third class tickets are originally issued from a station on a line of railroad, whose terminus is Aberystwith. How pretty and primitive not to say communistic

John Smith.

John Smith—plain John Smith—is not veay high sounding; it does not suggest aristocracy. It is not the name of any hero in die away novels; yet it is good strong and honest. Transferred to other languages, it seems to climb the ladder of respectability.—Thus: In Latin it is Schannus Smithus; The Italions smooth it down to Giovanni Smithi; The Spaniards render it Juan Smithus; The Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt; The French flatten it out to Jean Smeet; and the Rusian sneezes and barks out Jonloff Smitelaski; Then John Smith gets into the tea trade in Camden he becomes Jovan Shimmit. if he clambers about Moun, the Islanders call him Jon Smithsen; if he trades among the Tustaterias, he becomes Ten Qua Smittia; in Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittitwiski; should he wander among the Welch mountains they would talk of Sihon Schmidd; and if he is of a clasic turn, and wanders among the Greek ruins, he turns to be Jean Smikten; and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Yoe Seet; in America he is called John Shith.

"You ought to lay something up for a rainy day," said an anxious father to a profligate son. And so I have said the youth. What is it? An umbrella.

THE STRANGE COUNTRY.

I have come from a mystical Land of Light
To a strange country;
The land I have left is forgotten quite
In the land I see.

The round earth rolls beneath my feet,
And the still stars glow;
The murmuring waters rise and retreat,
The winds come and go.

Sure as a heart beat all things seem
In this strange country,
So sure, so bright, in a glow of dream,
All things flow free.

It is life, all life, all awful and plain,
In the sea and the flood,
In the beating heart, in the wondrous brain,
In the flesh and the blood.

Deep as death is the daily strife
Of this strange country;
All things move up till they blossom in life
And tremble and flee.

Nothing is stranger than the rest,
From the pole to the pole—
The world in the ditch, the eggs in the nest,
The flesh and the soul.

Look in mine eyes, O man I meet
In this strange country!
Come to mine arms, O maiden sweet,
With thy mouth kiss me!

Who goes by with a crown on his brow?
King Solomon?
He is a stranger, too, I vow,
And must journey on.

O wondrous faces that up start
In this strange country?
O identities that become a part
Of my soul and me!

What are ye building so fast and fleet,
O humankind?
"We are building cities for those whose feet
Are coming behind.

Our stay is short; we must fly again
From this strange country;
But others are growing, women and men,
Eternally."

Ay, what art thou, and what am I,
But a breaking wave!
Rising and falling, swift we fly
To the shore of the grave.

I have come from a mystical Land of Light
To this strange country!
This dawn I came; I shall go to-night;
Ay, me! ay, me!

I hold my hand to my head and stand
'Neath the air's blue arc;
I try to remember the mystical land,
But all is dark.

And all around me swim shapes like mine,
In this strange country;
They break in the glamour of gleams divine,
And they moan, "Ay, me!"

Like waves in the cold moon's silvery breath
They gather and roll—
Each crest of white is a birth or a death,
Each sound is a soul.

O what is the Eye that gleams so bright
O'er this strange country?
It draws us along with a chain of light,
As the moon the sea!

—*Robert Buchanan, in Good Words.*

BERLAPSADES.

No one could explain it! And, if it had the street-sweeper's son or rag-picker's brother, very likelp no one would have cared to explain it! But Bonbon Berlaps! that was quite another affair.

It was in the year 2500! The world had steadily advanced! Even "society" had been discovered to be not altogether idea-proof! Consequently there were many social changes. It was regarded as an axiom, that the simplicity of a thing was in direct proportion to its truth and strength. People spoke very much as they felt, and often acted with reference to what they believed. Flirtations, for example, were comparatively unknown. Young men and women fell in love with each other, and married in Arcadian fashion. Extremes met. The fresh simplicity of the young world, and the drilled, trained, and organized common sense of the highly-advanced world were, on many points, identical. The writings of Trollope and Thackeray, found in the possession of lovers of the antique, were quoted as burlesques, and the few who maintained that these books were the copies and not the caricatures of their day were ridiculed into silence.

In such a phase of existence Bonbon Berlaps' complaints excited very much such scientific interest and curiosity as did the first case of diphtheria or neuralgia.

Bonbon Berlaps was a person of importance. Republican forms obtained everywhere, but neither legislation nor culture could do away with the natural inequality of men, although their varying gifts were turned to better advantage. There were still the masses and men of distinction. In right, both of his birth and talents, Berlaps was ranked among the latter. He had also a fine presence! He also inherited money! And, although thirty years old, he was unmarried, and likely to remain unmarried! A great many points of interest to center in one man, even in the remodeled society of the year 2500!

His bachelor condition was not due, however, to any want of interest in female society. On the contrary, his normal condition was this sort of interest—his liking for an agreeable woman came as readily as a mushroom—but just as surely, when everybody settled himself comfortably, and said, with a sigh of relief, "At last Berlaps is really going to make match of it!" the "interest" was suddenly succeeded by a blank sense of weariness, and puff! ardor, admiration, and affection, were gone like the snuff of a candle! He cared nothing more for the lady! No one could explain it. The cause of these seizures, as unaccountable and inconvenient as those of Tennyson's Prince, remained a mystery, but here were the facts. The blank and weariness followed the "interest" as surely as a shadow does its substance. There was no getting over that; and Berlaps, who could make nothing of his case himself, by the advice of his friends, finally had recourse to the doctors.

In 1878 a man, who should have consulted a physician on such grounds, would very likely have taken his first step toward a lunatic asylum. But, what 1873 must let slip perforce as too subtle and intangible to hold, the year 2500 could grasp firmly, and analyze or dissect. Doctors were called, and prescribed successrully for sulks, want of stability, speculating manias, scandal-mongering, extravagance, and similar complaints, and Berlaps' case received immediate attention from the most learned practitioners.

Here arose a difficulty. Berlaps' disease had no precedent, and what are the most learned practitioners without a precedent? Cripples caught without their crutches! They looked wise, and talked vaguely, but Berlaps' case stood where they found it, till one of their number, who, being less distinguished, was still obliged to do a little thinking, suggested that Berlaps should keep a diary, note his symptoms, and report at the end of three months.

Berlaps took up the suggestion. It was not easy to see the connection between a diary and a gentleman's liking for ladies; and, just at that moment, besides, in his secret heart, Bonbon fancied he had found a permanent cure for his troublesome symptoms in the lovely Lucy, in whom he had commenced to feel a violent interest. There was a neatness, a daintiness, a freshness, a womanliness about her inexpressibly attractive. He fancied her hanging on his arm, hovering over his sick-bed, presiding at his table, and his fancy always made a pleasant picture of her. Nevertheless, it is so very natural to want something for your money, that Berlaps took up the suggestion. He bought the diary, a splendid affair in Russia letter.

"What are you noting there?" asked Miss Lucy, spying it.

"A list of your perfections," returned Berlaps, very much nearer the truth than people are apt to be when answering such questions; for the diary contained little else in fact, till one fine morning when he suddenly found nothing else to add. The old blankness and wearines were upon him. He struggled bravely against it, but there was no disguising the truth: Lucy had ceased to interest him.

Berlaps' diary acquired an instant significance. He comprehended its prescription. Fixed symptoms recurring periodically must have a fixed cause, and the diary was the detective that, sooner or later, would pounce upon it. He re-read it anxiously. It consisted entirely of notes on Lucy, who had proved positive perfection up to the 15th inst. On the luckless evening Berlaps had asked her if she liked "Moon on Meadows," a work that every refined person must enjoy. Lucy declared it "stupid; for her part, she could see nothing in it!" then came to an abrupt pause, and blushed violently, as her mother shook her head disapprovingly at her. Berlaps saw the blush and the nod, connected them together, and noted them in the diary. On the 17th inst. Lucy told him artlessly that "since he had spoken of it, she had read 'Moon and Meadows,' and liked it very much, it was so different from what she fancied. She must have been thinking of some other book when she made that first criticism." On the 19th, Berlaps experienced the weariness and blank so dreaded. Could it be, after all, the subtle recoil of an exquisite nature from whatever was false or unlovely? The diary argued that way.

If it is a melancholy idea that one is too good for this world, it is not altogether an unflattering one. In the light of this new explanation, Berlaps found a certain piquancy in his trouble unknown to him before. He had, besides, a turn for scientific inquiry, and was not at all unwilling to originate and solve, perhaps, a new problem for his century. Henceforth it was not only the gallant, but the *savant*, who went among women, note-book in hand, drifting honorably passive to his symptoms, only recording them all, and giving each young lady a fair chance at him, till the old weariness announced the end of her reign; and, on the principle of "The king is dead, long live the king!" Berlaps installed her successor. In each case the *modus operandi* proved invariably the same, and the diary never wavered, but pointed steadily to one conclusion. The *finale* of each Berlapsade, as they got to call Berlaps' peculiar seizures, was invariably preceded by some such melancholy discovery as that made by the help of "Moon on Meadows."

Ida confessed, in an unguarded moment, that "she detested plain sewing, and lady-like pursuits." May said "people were 'cheeky,' and things were too 'thin.'" He stumbled on Amy when scolding her little brother, and boxing his ears in a furious passion. An accidental peep into Belle's boxes proclaimed her a sloven. Kate vowed that "she preferred her own way, right or wrong, and would be ruled by no man." Nellie promised she would give her picture to no one but him, and gave one to Jack Merrill. Lettie made people stare, and smoked cigarettes. Mollie asked him if Dickens was living or dead, and why people talked about him. Could Berlaps doubt, could the doctors, could anybody doubt, the stern ultimatum of the remorseless diary? The weariness, the coldness, the blankness felt by Berlaps, was simply his moral and spiritual recoil from what shocked and pained him. He was the average man of the period. His standard was the average standard, and, tried by it, no young lady could stand the test.

No one did doubt it, and straightway there was a profound sensation. The study and culture of human nature was the hobby of the age, and its peculiarities, failures, and triumphs, were watched and recorded with the same precision and anxiety as the wars and political changes of our own time. Such a deficiency as that insisted upon by Bonbon's diary was regarded as a national humiliation. Extracts from the diary were copied in all the leading journals, with appropriate comments, read aloud by taunting, teasing, malicious males, hotly contested by indignant women. Theories and suggestions were advanced on all sides. Contending opinions did battle. The pet subject of magazinists, the resource of hard-driven newspapermen, the text of sulky bachelors and churlish husbands, was Berlaps' diary. High authorities got by the ears about it. Finally the National Academy appointed a day for its discussion, the Academy to decide on the victor; after that the matter would be held to be settled. The Academy was one of the superstitions of the year 2500. There was no appeal from it.

The day arrived. A vast and splendid audience, representing the fashion and intellect of the city, were assembled. The debate commenced.

Now, there are few themes that inspire the speaker (masculine) with so much personal enthusiasm as this of female deficiencies. In it he has invested, ten to one, his daily grumble, his hourly reason for his own shortcomings. It is his extinguisher for the soaring ambition of his womankind; his rein for the frisky feminine members of his society; his unanswerable retort against all argument; his un-get-over-able reason for the enjoyment of his supremacy and prerogative. He is at home with the subject, and on the best of terms with it; and he speaks with that ardor that only personal interest and strong conviction can supply. Is it wonderful that the gentlemen of the Academy brought such a storm of eloquence, such an array of extracts and data, and drew such direful conclusions that, before the debate was half over, the ladies were past pouting, the men convinced, and not a doubt existed in any mind as to the final vote of the Academy? Nevertheless, the year 2500 cherished an almost superstitious reverence for the possible virtues of that side known as the other side of the question; and, at a given hour, orators were called for it. There was a dead silence for an instant, and then arose a lady, Belle Bayadere, one of the ladies pilloried in Berlaps' diary.

The audience regarded each other significantly. The doctors, in their gowns, smiled pityingly. Berlaps moved uneasily, and wished from his heart for authority to restrain the foolish girl from making herself ridiculous. She commenced. You might have heard a pin drop. And her very first word disarmed criticism.

"I rise," she said, with a deep blush, "with no intention of haranguing this assemblage, far less of attempting to refute the learned gentlemen who have preceded me—such presumption is beyond me—but simply to ask a question, knowing that wisdom is always gracious to the humble inquirer. I have somewhere read that we as often reproduce the traits of our remote ancestors as of those directly preceding us. I would ask, therefore, if it is possible to find, in a man of our day, not the peculiarities of his parents or living relatives, but those of some forgotten predecessor, say of the nineteenth century?"

By common consent, all eyes turned at once on Dr. Isaac Ichthyosaurus, the Darwin of the year 1200. Straightway that gentleman rose, nothing loth, and explained to Miss Bayadere, to the audience, to the reporters, to ignorance in general, sitting at his feet. He began with the Creation, and, omitting very little on the way down, wound up with an appeal to the Future that ought to have made that abstraction shake in its buskins, and sat down in such a blaze of glory as is due to a man who had taken a whole hour to say "Yes," and called heaven, earth, and the sea to witness it.

The audience turned once more toward Miss Bayadere. That young lady, who had listened with modest deference, resumed, with an engaging smile, that somehow made Berlaps horribly uncomfortable:

"After the admirable and exhaustive argument you have just heard, I have hardly courage to mar the effect on your minds by adding another word of my own; and yet, in the interests of science, I venture on one more question, knowing that often the fool and the child stumble, from absolute ignorance, on the solution that the wise man has sought in vain. In those ancient burlesques, known as the novels of Trollope, Thackeray, Read, Mrs. Edwards, and many others, my tutors tell me, are to be found, glancing through the satire, a very fair record of the manners and customs of their time; and, to my astonishment, these authors repeatedly describe the strange symptoms that are now peculiar to Mr. Berlaps, and that we call *Berlapsades*, ununder the name of Flirtations, as everyday occurrences, and common to the majority of young young men. As Dr. Ichthyosaurus has just proved the extreme probability of such a case, shall we not suppose that among this majority were some of Mr. Berlaps' ancestors, and that Mr. Bonbon Berlaps' trouble is an inheritance from some nineteenth century Berlaps? If this seems reasonable to you, we have at hand, I think, a sure means, with Mr. Berlaps' consent, of proving or disproving the theory. In the nineteenth century, a flirtation piqued the curiosity, flattered the vanity, and engaged the love of amusement; but when the friendship advanced to the place where it must take the name and responsibilities of love, it ceased, because an impossibility was demanded. Love exacts tribute from the whole nature, and that was yielded already, to serve stronger passion, or overmastering thought, holding unsuspected possession. The crowning glory of our scientific progress has been the invention of the *Pensograph*, by which any individual can stand face to face with the portrait of his ruling thought or passion, and study it at his leisure. Now, what I would suggest is simply this: if the principle of *Berlapsades* and Flirtations *is* the same, and Mr. Berlaps consents to be *pensographed*, the Pensograph will settle the matter beyond a doubt."

The audience shouted, "A Pensograph! a Pensograph!" Berlaps grew scarlet. Miss Bayadere, quite unmoved, looked toward the learned doctors, waiting their assent, as if there were not as much curiosity under their silk gowns as under those of the ladies (only the professors call it science), and she were not certain of their consent, the sly, malicious creature! The pensographic apparatus was brought into the hall, and arranged on the stage. I make no attempt to describe it! The mental and scientific conditions of our day are such that description would be impossible; enough, that its results were given in pictures, and that these results had been proved by numerous scientific tests to be accurate, and the exact likeness of the person or thing best loved, or the idea, that ruled the individual *pensographed*. If Berlaps had wished, opposition would have been useless, and, to tell the truth, he himself was not a little curious. The audience awaited the end with hushed attention. The professors watched the process closely, as men responsible for the transaction. Miss Bayadere stood, quiet as before, till the artist drew out the plate, and, glancing at it, handed it to her, with a slight smile. Glancing in her turn, she smiled also, and then, in a clear, triumphant tones, that rang through the whole building:

"What is good," she said, "is only excellent, while we do not compare it with what is better; and her lies the secret of Mr. Berlaps' perplexities. He loves already! Here is his ideal! when we behold it, we can no longer wonder that all others failed to satisfy him, and brought him only weariness and blank!"

She held up the plate. The audience looked and roared, the ladies darting meanwhile malicious glaces at the unfortunate Berlaps, ready to sink through the platform, out of the public view. Even the professors shook with laughter. On the plate glowed an engaging likeness of Bonbon Berlaps himself. Bonbon Berlaps' ideal was—Bonbon Berlaps!—*Appletons' Journal.*

The Railroad Wars.

Mr. C. C. Bonney, of Chicago, has an able paper in the *Lakeside Monthly* for April on the railway question, and the evils connected with the management in this country. The writer comprehends the evils of our railway system under the following heads:

"Recklessness in the conduct of railway trains, and a coarse and brutal disregard of the comfort and safety of the traveling public. But for the efforts of men like Pullman and Wagner, railway travel would be scarcely endurable.

"The remorseless plunder of the producing classes by unjust discrimination and exorbitant charges.

"The corruption of Government to procure extraordinary favors by special legislation."

After explaining what the legislator has it in his power to do, and expressing his doubts as to the hope for any reform from this quarter, Mr. Bonney expounds the probabilities and possibilities in the case of the other legal remedy against incorporate extortion, viz. the Court of Chancery. He insists on the fact that railways are too powerful to be affected by any ordinary law-suit, and that gigantic remedies must be provided instead. He explains what the Court of Chancery could and ought to do in the following language:

"It should entertain suits by *representations* of persons and communities residing along the line of any railroad, to compel the company to perform its duties as a corporation and common carrier, and, 'adapting the practice and course of proceedings to the existing state of things,' the court should apply its tremendous powers to enforce the faithful performance, by railroad companies, of the obligations imposed by the contract of incorporation, which, we are told, is too sacred to be violated by any State sovereignty. This course may, in a fit case, put the road itself into the hands of a receiver; may ascertain all the facts, by means of inquiries by its masters; may enforce its orders by attachment of the bodies of the refractory, and by the sequestration of their estates. Even a railway king may be made to conduct himself with humility in the presence of a tribunal whose rise was distinguished by 'frequent interpositions to protect the weak and defenseless from oppression and wrong,' and whose powers have been illustrated and applied by a long line of the most illustrious names that adorn the history of our race."

Failing everything else, the writer states that the people may resort to the right of eminent domain. By this the State gave the railway the right of way; and by this, according to our writer, the State may resume the right and take the railway itself at any moment. In this way the public will pay for the right of way, a moderate compensation, to be determined in due course of law. Mr. Bonney gives his facts and authorities in a labored and carefully prepared argument. In conclusion the writer sums up his case as follows:

"It is appalling to think that in the richest valley in the civilized world the farmers burn grain for fuel, and can hardly realize enough for their produce to pay taxes and keep their buildings in repair; while the transportation companies count their wealth by hundreds of millions, and treat with haughty contempt the municipal and State authorities, by whose grace they 'live, and move, and have their being!' The first thing for the railroads to do is to change their policy, and work with the people, and not against them. It will pay much better in the end not to 'kill the geese that lay the golden eggs;' nor transform the birds that furnish feathers for the railway nest into eagles that conquer and kill. There is no reason for antagonism between industrious farmers and faithful carriers. But railway managers must change their policy or give up their occupation. The land grant business must be restricted. The watering of stock must be stopped. Wall street combinations and 'corners' must be discontinued. The accommodations and conveniences of transportation must be largely increased, and at the same time the rates of freight and fare must be very much reduced. Reform is the order of the day. The trumpet voice of an indignant, determined, and intelligent public demands reform in railway management, and if the railway kings of this country have indeed the foresight with which they have been credited, they will make peace while they can. No King Canute can stay the rising sea; no Mother Partington can sweep back the advancing ocean with her broom."

Curious Bets.

Lord Mountfore and Sir John Bland staked twenty guineas a side upon the lives of two noted men, the former backing Beau Nash to outlive Colley Cibber. The comedian died in 1757, at the age of 86, and the Beau in 1761, aged 87; but before the first event came about both the wagerers committed suicide. At the house of Sir Mark Sykes the conversation turned upon the dangers to which Bonaparte was exposed, and the host offered to take a hundred guineas from any one of the company, and pay back a guinea a day as long as Bonaparte lived. The Rev. B. Gilbert accepted the offer, and paid down his hundred guineas. For three years he received his guinea a day regularly enough, then the baronet grew tired of his bad bargain, and refused to continue his payments. The clergyman brought an action to compel Sir Mark to fulfill his agreement. The Court decided that as the wager created an undue interest in the preservation of the life of a public enemy, and, on the other hand, held out an inducement to plot his assassination, it tended to produce public mischief, and was therefore illegal. Wagers have sometimes proved fatal to the unconscious subjects of them. Sir Thomas Hoste, of Aston, riding home from the hunting field with some friends, extolled his cook's punctuality in such extravagant fashion that he was badgered into risking a considerable sum upon it. Unluckily, for the first time the cook was behind time with his dinner. Enraged at the jeers of his visitors, the irate Sir Thomas made for the kitchen, took up a cleaver lying too ready, and with one blow killed his unhappy servant.

A Porcine Raid.—A flock of wild boars entered a French village recently and took refuge in a garden. The inhabitants armed themselves with guns, spades, and whatever offensive arms they could lay hands on, and tried to destroy them. One of the boars, the largest of the herd, jumped over the palings of the garden, rushed through the village, entered a house and rushed into a room in which an old woman of 80 was lying in bed. Her son, who was the best shot in the district, pursued the animal and overtook it as it had its paws on the side of the bed; he cried out to his mother not to be afraid, fired at and wounded the beast, which then rushed through the window, but another sportsman who happened to be outside killed it on the spot. The other wild boars had also been hunted from the garden by the peasants, one of whom was attacked by an infuriated animal, and was so severely injured that his life is in danger.

The New York *Sun* shineson 100,000 subscribers.

Two Remarkable Men.

Francis Bacon, in his boyhood, gave extraordinary presages of his future greatness. He highly delighted Queen Elizabeth with the smartness and intelligence of the answers he used to give to her questions on various subjects. It is said, that once when she asked him how old he was, his reply was ingeniously complimentary: "I am just two years younger than your Majesty's happy reign." He was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, in his thirteenth year, and such incredible progress did he make in his studies that before the age of sixteen he had run through the whole circle of the liberal arts as then taught; and, even at this early period he began to perceive those futilities and imperfections in the Aristotelian philosophy, which, for the service of learning and of mankind, he afterward so effectually exposed and exploded. In the nineteenth year of his age he published a work, "On the State of Europe," which displays conspicuously the industry, guided by deep penetration, which characterized his youthful mind. He places everything in the light which best shows its nature as a political element. He estimates the different weights, in the scale of national importance, with an inductive and philosophic soberness—with a justness of discrimination, and a nicety of tact and acuteness which gives us a perfect knowledge of the subject.

James Crichton was another human prodigy. Before reaching his twentieth year he had run through the whole circle of the sciences, and was a master of ten languages; which, from his vast memory, were as familiar to him as his mother-tongue. Nor was his fame confined merely to literary excellence; he seemed to combine the most discordant qualities, and without a rival in all corporal exercises. It is recorded of him, that in fencing he could spring at one bound the length of twenty feet on his antagonist, and could use the sword in both hands with equal dexterity. He had also a fine voice, and great skill in playing on musical instruments. His person and countenance were alike eminently beautiful, which served to set off all his accomplishments; for even virtue never fails to be still more acceptable in a graceful form. For the victory he gained on the 4th of February, 1579, over the learned men of the University of Paris, he had conferred upon him the title of "Admirable." The very next day he attended a tilting match at the Louvre, where, in the presence of the Court of France, he bore away the ring fifteen times successively. The last adventure in which he was engaged displayed his extraordinary spirit and skill in feats of arms. Roving about the streets of Mantua one night during the carnival, and playing on the guitar, he was attacked by six men in masks. His courage did not desert him on this critical occasion; he opposed them so stoutly that they were glad to fly; and their leader, being disarmed, threw off his mask and begged his life. How must it have wounded the sensibility of Crichton to discover in the supplicant Vincentio di Gonzaga, the son of the Duke of Mantua, whose preceptor he had been chosen. Instead of merely granting the forfeited life—which was all that ought to have been required—he fell on his knees, apologized for his mistake, and, presenting his sword to the Prince, told him that his Highness was always master of his poor existence, and needed not to have sought his death by treachery. The brutal Prince, either irritated by the affront which he had received, or stung with jealousy, grasped the proffered instrument and plunged it into his tutor's heart.

The *Buchanan County Bulletin* has found two more hog stories under the snow. Gov. H. Weston, eight miles south of Independence, lost a hog Jan. 8, weighing 140 pounds. On the 14th of March, sixty-nine days after, Mr. Norton, in passing over his stack, stepped into a depression and heard a grunt. Upon investigation he found that identical hog, alive, but reduced to thirty pounds in weight. He had worked his way about four feet into the stack, and during his two months and ten days hibernation had nothing to eat except the straw and chaff surrounding him. Isaac Hubbard, of the same county, discovered at the bottom of a melting drift a pig, which was snowed under the memorable 7th of January, thus making seventy-six days, during which he had been imprisoned without sustenance, save that to be derived from a stack of old, half rotted straw. It weighed eighty pounds when he disappeared and twenty pounds when resuscitated, is yet alive, and gaining like a quarter-horse.—*Des Moines Register.*

A Peculiar Business.—An occupation pursued in various parts of Texas, and peculiar to that State, is the business generally known as "cattle skinning." A few daring fellows will band together and scour the country at all hours for the purpose of "skinning" any luckless steer that may be found out of sight of his owner. They drive them off sometimes into the brush or a ravine, shoot them down, jerk their hides off and leave the carcass for the wolves and buzzards. This has become a real science in Texas, and many are making money at the business. The hide of a good steer will bring $6, and, as it is all clear money, it is bound to pay. Efforts are being constantly made to catch these "skinnists," but they are so sharp they always elude capture.—*Boston Globe.*

Blucher.—When the special messenger arrived to inform Blucher that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and that his services would be immediately required in the field, they were astonished to find him literally running round and round a large room, the floor of which was covered with sawdust, and in which he had immured himself, under the delusion that he was an elephant. For the time, it was feared that Blucher was hopelessly insane, or that he was so far suffering from the delirium tremens that his active co-operation in the anticipated campaign would be impossible; but when the urgent news was brought him, he at once recovered himself, and proceeded to give his advice in a perfectly sound state of mind, the tone of which was thus, as by a sudden shock, restored to him

A court-martial sitting at Versailles has sentenced M. Felix Pyatt to death, in contumacium. He is now in London.

TEST OF FRIENDSHIP.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Some years ago, when I was young,
And filled with hopes and pride and folly,
Ire sorrow came, and o'er me flung
Its gloomy pall of melancholy,
had a friend of just my years;
I loved him with a deep devotion;
His griefs and joys, his hopes and fears,
Produced in me a like emotion.

I toiled for years to win a name,
Through sleepless nights and days of trouble
To learn this truth at last, that fame
Is but an empty, air-blown bubble.
My friend sought wealth and often wrote
That he was rich and loved me dearly;
And always closed his friendly note
With "Yours most truly and sincerely."

And once he wrote "My dear old chum,
If you are short—now don't be silly—
Just drop a line and name the sum
To me, your friend and crony, Willie."
But still I had a foolish pride
To keep from him my little pinches;
We like, if possible, to hide
Our wants from one that never flinches.

And thus I labored late and long,
Until my hopes and nerves were shattered,
Until my health, which, never strong,
Gave out, and then my friends soon scattered;
For they had learned that I was poor;
Now penury is not disgraceful;
But to the rich it shuts the door,
And makes its victim seem distasteful.

And now, I thought, since health has flown,
My ancient, wealthy friend will aid me;
A small amount, a trifling loan
From one so true will not degrade me.
For still he wrote, that better far
He loved me than a blood relation;
He talked about his "lucky star,"
His wife and means, his wealth and station.

Then with a faltering pen, one day,
(I had not nerve to do it boldly,)
I wrote, "I have my rent to pay,"
Nor dreamed that he would take it coldly.
I waited long—I watched the mail,
Till all my clothes were growing seedy;
It came at last; I read in jail
"I've nearer friends just twice as needy."

Thus ended one of boyhood's dreams,
As many a dream before has ended;
Friendship is rarely what it seems—
With money, often closely blended.
I left my books, and earned my bread
By earnest, patient, healthful labor,
And slept serenely in my bed,
Nor owe a dime to friend or neighbor.

The moral here is easy shown,
If they who read will only heed it:
To test a friend just ask a loan
Of money when you really need it.
Another lesson may be learned,
Unaided by the light of science:
That gold and fame are only earned
By patient toil and self-reliance.

Humorous.

When a young voyager makes his way to the top of the Pyramids we presume he is enjoying the benefits of a foreign climb.

Many ladies give as an excuse for marrying for money that they seldom find anything else in a man now-a-days worth having.

An editor's pistol having been stolen, he advertises that if the thief will return it he will give him the contents and no questions asked.

A member of the Mexican Congress opposed a railroad bill the other day, "because," said he, "it will ruin the pack-mule business."

"Tommy, you're a pig," said a father to his little boy; "now, do you know what a pig is, Tommy?" "Yes, pa; a pig's a hog's little boy."

The latest verdict recorded was upon a gentleman who expired in a fit a inebriation. The jury returned: "Death by hanging—round a grog-shop."

The most infallible way of preventing a kitchen door from creaking, is said to be to engage a servatn girl whose sweethearts come to the house to see her.

A young man who was caught straining his sweetheart to his bosom the other night, justifies himself on the ground that he has a right to strain his own money.

A bookbinder said to his wife at the wedding, "It seems that now we are bound together, two volumes in one, with clasps." "Yes," observed a guest, "one side highly ornamented with Turkey morocco, and the other plain calf."

"I am not used to begging," said a little girl to a lady of whom she had asked alms, "because only two weeks ago my father was a merchant!" "Why, child, how could he be reduced to poverty so soon?" "My father took a bad two-dollar bill at his peanut stand, and it ruined him," sobbed the child.

The St. Louis *Journal* says: "A young man came into the office of this paper with a manuscript poem. It began with 'The snow, the snow, the beautiful snow.' His friends may get the body by applying at the basement and paying for the dry goods box containing the remains of the deceased."

This is told of a father who was one evening teaching his little boy to recite his Sunday school lesson. It was from the fourteenth chapter of Matthew, wherein is related the parable of a malicious individual who went about sowing tares: "What is a tare? Tell me, my son, what a tare is," asked the anxious parent. "You had 'em!" "Johnny, what do you mean?" asked the father, opening his eyes rather wide. "Why, last week, when you didn't come home for three days," said Johnny, "I heard mother tell Aunt Susan that you were on a tare."

Another clever gentleman has bee deceived by the hydrants. It was New Year's, and he was rejoicing under the influence of about one thousand drops of joy. He ran against a hydrant while homeward bound, working long longitudes. He happened to mistake the hydrant for a colored boy. "Skuse me, sonnie," said he, patting the hydrant paternally; "didn't mean to run down 'cause you was black. Grow up (hic) and be a useful man. Imitate (hic) my example," and here he laid a quarter on its nozzle and went on with a lighter heart and the satisfaction that he had made one poor soul happy.

To Cure a Sheep-Killing Dog.—Under the heading, "How to Do Dogs," the New York *Times* gives this suggestion, which it credits to the *Rural Sun*: If you have a good dog that kills or runs sheep, and don't want to shoot him, build a pen fifteen feet square and run a pole across the top, and then pick the largest and oldest buck in the flock, put him in the pen, get your dog with a collar around his neck, and rope to draw over the middle of the pole, so that the dog will have his fore feet swinging off of the ground a few inches. Get out of the pen and let the buck give him two or three good butts, and then turn him loose. This is a sure cure. I tried it on my father's dogs when I was a boy; never knew them to even cross a field where the sheep were grazing.

Taming the Indians.

Peleg Perkins lived in Denver, Colorado. He was a philanthropist of the most positive and enthusiastic type. Unlike other modern philanthropists, he did not use his wonderful genius in promoting woman suffrage, anti-cruelty to animals, teetotalism, news-blacks and boot-boys' homes, or any such trivial enterprises. His philanthropy always bubbled up in behalf of the poor, pitiable, painted, peripatetic Indian. He contended that the Indian was a human being, and hence susceptible of being civilized, christianized, and worked over into a useful citizen. It was only necessary, he declared, to furnish the poor, down-trodden copper-skin with blankets, trinkets and tracts, and place him under good influence generally, and the noble red man would soon become the pride of America. And Peleg longed for an opportunity to unfurl this fact to the public, in a practical way, that would convince the most skeptical. Paradoxical as it may seem, the object always uppermost in his mind was "Lo."

He had not been a resident of Colorado many months before resolving to put this philanthropic theory into practice. He arranged for a little missionating expedition among the Utes, who were numerously encamped in the mountain passes not far away from Denver. His wife protested, but he was determined to go, and to go alone, and unarmed. Even his faithful old jack-knife, which for years had served him so well in carving plug tobacco into little "bricks," of the proper size to fit his chewing machine, was taken from the owner's pocket and laid on a shelf. He would scorn to carry any kind of a weapon, when going on a mission of love. Filling his carpet-bag with tracts, such as he thought would suit the literary taste of the noble Utes, he kissed his weeping wife and nine children, and started for the mountains. Towards night he reached a large encampment of Utes, who received him with unmistakable demonstrations of delight. They shook him by the hand, they laughed, they shouted, they danced and sang songs—all in their own peculiar language, however, which Peleg had not yet learned. After a hearty supper, of rare bear meat and boiled roots, the whole party, including the philanthropist, prepared to retire for the night. Peleg now opened out his carpet-bag, and dragging forth a half bushel of tracts, scattered them freely among the dark-eyed subjects; then, lying down on a rock, he fell asleep, flanked on either side by a muscular young chief. He awoke late in the morning, and found the camp lively enough. Men and women were moving rapidly to and fro, and there was evidently some important event at hand. A large quantity of dry wood had been piled up around the trunk of a green tree, and at the base of the pile lay a quantity of the identical tracts which the philanthropist had distributed a few hours previous. Over Peleg's prostrate form stood the two young chiefs, brandishing their tomahawks and scalping-knives. Soon a couple of "Lo's" seized the bewildered missionary, and with strong pieces of deer skin, bound him hand and foot; at the same moment another gentle aborigine, with flint and steel, touched off the tracts. Then, and not till then, did the horrid suspicion flash through the mind of the captured philanthropist that the Indians were preparing to roast a man about the size of Peleg's wife's husband.

Let us draw a blanket over the scene that followed. Peleg Perkins no longer lives in Colorado. I will not undertake to say where he does live. I only know that his heart-aching widow is consulting numerous spiritual mediums in the hope of ascertaining his whereabouts. But wherever he is, it is safe to conclude that Peleg's views concerning the philanthrophy business as applied to the gentle savage are somewhat changed.—*Ralph E. Hoyt.*

A Child with a Horseshoe Nail in Its Lungs.

In our issue of March 13 we published a notice to the effect that a little daughter of Mr. A. Meredith, who resides on Rough Creek, in this county, swallowed a horseshoe nail, promising to give further details of the failure or success of an operation to extract it. 'Squire Zack Carnes informs us that the operation was performed in Louisville by Dr. Yandell, with twelve physicians present, all of whom tried their skill to get out the nail. Drs. Rogers and Kalfus, of Louisville, Dr. Cowan, of Europe, and Dr. A. S. Catlin, of Rough Creek Springs, were present. Dr. Yandell cut a hole in the windpipe, just above the breast-bone, about an inch in length, and, introducing his instrument, found that the nail had located in the right lung. All their skill failed to relieve the child of the dreadful nail. A tube has been inserted, through which the child breathes, it now being about twenty days since the operation. Dr. Catlin, of Rough Creek, still attends the case. But little hope is entertained of her recovery. The child, however, is able to get up and walk a little, but it is growing weaker daily, and it will not, cannot, be long before death relieves her of a misery almost unendurable, and which human skill failed to reach and allay.—*Elizabethtown (Ky.) News.*

The Boston *Traveller* says that twenty-four years ago a gentleman in one of our suburban towns packed several eggs in a box of oats and put them in an out-of-the-way place in the attic of his store, with the intention of testing their condition at the end of a year's time. Forgetting all about them, nearly a quarter of a century had passed when, yesterday, in overhauling the contents of the attic, he came upon the box of eggs in its hiding-place. Upon breaking the eggs, the shells of which appeared sound, the whites were found to have totally disappeared, while the yokes remained, dried and quite hard. The oats in which the eggs were packed were as sound as on the day when they were put in the box, and the gentleman has planted several with a view of discovering whether they retain their vitality. In the box was found a memorandum giving the date on which the eggs were deposited.

A San Francisco widow who keeps the skull of her deceased husband in a glass case, once remarked to a friend who was viewing the remains: "Alas! how often I have banged those bones with a broomstick. I'm sorry for it now!"

How Davis Escaped.

The Charleston *Daily News* is responsible for the following revelations made by Judge Clifford, last week, at a dinner party given in that that city by Col. Richard Lathers to a number of distinguished Northern gentlemen, who, at Col. Lathers' table, met some of the leading gentlemen of South Carolina. The *News* remarks, after referring to the conversation on the Webster-Parkman murder, in which Judge Clifford prosecuted as Attorney-General of Massachusetts:

Another event of great historical interest in which Judge Clifford participated was the solemn consultation of a small number of the most able lawyers of the North at Washington, a few months after the war, upon the momentous question as to whether the Federal Government should commence a criminal prosecution against the Hon. Jefferson Davis for his participation and leadership in the war of secession. In this council, which was surrounded at the time with the utmost secrecy, and which has never yet been described, were United States Attorney-General Speed, Judge Clifford, the Hon. William M. Evarts, and perhaps half a dozen others, who had been selected from the whole Northern profession for their legal ability and acumen, and the result of their deliberation was the sudden abandonment of the case by the Federal Government in view of the insurmountable difficulties in the way of getting a final conviction, which were revealed by their patient study of the law bearing upon the case. Mr. Hoadley, then and now a near neighbor and intimate friend of Judge Clifford, relates that before the latter set out for Washington to join this conference he paid him (Mr. Hoadley) the compliment of calling upon him to consult upon the momentous question which he was about to assist in solving, and it was agreed between them that unless it were clear that the conviction of Mr. Davis would follow his trial, and that the law and the facts on the side of the prosecution would be irresistible in the Supreme Court as well as in whatever court of original jurisdiction the case might be initiated, it would be the part of wisdom and true statesmanship as well as policy not to begin the prosecution. The conference took place, and was long, learned and profound. The Federal Constitution, the law of nations, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the trial of Aaron Burr, and other *causes celebres*, having more or less bearing on the case then under consideration, and the whole list of State trials in the history of the civilized world, were studied, weighed, analyzed and dissected. The council was divided upon some points and agreed upon others. Some were at first strenuous for prosecution, others who had weighed the subject more carefully insisted from the first upon the futility of such a course, and finally the wiser counsels of the latter prevailed, and the proposed prosecution of Mr. Davis was, as will be remembered, suddenly abandoned, although it may doubtless be news to many of our readers to learn that this sudden change of policy was the direct result of this solemn conclave. After the council had adjourned, and Judge Clifford had returned to his home, Mr. Hoadley inquired the result of their deliberations, and Judge Clifford made a striking and characteristic reply in something like the following language: "Remarkable as the fact may appear, we find that the laws of the United States are not so constructed as to afford any certainty of punishing high treason or rebellion, and Mr. Davis if arraigned under them cannot be brought to conviction. Perhaps it is that the men who framed our fundamental law and system of government, and who were then fighting for liberty, with halters about their necks, did not pay much attention to the question of punishing in the future the acts which they were committing themselves."

Dogs.

At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Farmers' Club, Prof. Tracy read a paper on dog husbandry, in which he favored diminishing the number and improving the quality of these animals. He believed our dog population was equal to one-fifth the number of human beings. As the latter numbered nearly 40,000,000, we have 8,000,000 dogs. This is, at least, 5,000,000 too many. To keep this number of useless dogs requires food that would fatten 5,000,000 hogs, each worth at the present low price $12, or in the aggregate $60,000,000. This does not show the entire expense of keeping worthless curs, as sheep raisers will testify. "The trouble is," he writes, "not that we have dogs, but that we have too many of them, and the poorest man will generally have the largest number. If you go out into some of the frontier districts, where you can see the unchinked and undaubed cabin of the genuine pioneer, a man who does most of his plowing and hoeing with a gun and fishing pole, you will probably find in the brush near the cabin a half dozen urchins, and for every child there will be an ugly cur. No flock of sheep could live in safety within two miles of these hungry brutes, with their fierce, wolfish instincts. The same state of things is found throughout the Western country. The wolves are all gone, but the sheep-grower must protect himself against the savage inroads of his neighbors' dogs."

How to Get the Front Door Opened.

There is no end to the effectiveness of a good knocking on the outside of a house. We remember one cold, bitter, miserable winter night when we came home late—and yet not so very late either, but it was so cold that everybody had gone to bed in the big house in which we lived, and to which we had no latch-key. At the bell we pulled, we pulled, and we pulled, and the more we pulled the more nobody came. At last we were about giving up in despair and going to the station house or a hotel, when a policeman came along. "You can't make 'em hear, eh?" said he. "Now, just wait a minute." And then he stepped into the street and picked up a brick from a pile near by. With this he knocked, apparently very gently, on the wall of the house. The effect was magical! As the dull, drum-like booming resounded through the house, every window was thrown open, and heads popped out on every story. A dozen people were ready to let us in, if we would but knock no more.—*Scribner's.*

King of the Blood.

For Swelled Neck and Enlarged Glands. *Case.*—For several years past I have been badly afflicted with Goitre, or Swelled Neck, and it had become so bad that an effort to raise my arms above my head produced a choking sensation, which was almost unendurable. After trying several remedies with no benefit, I was advised to try Kino of the Blood, which I did, and the effect has been almost miraculous. I took nearly seven bottles, and it has not only cured my neck, but greatly benefited my general health. I have not felt so well for years. I have been troubled from childhood with fatty tumors on my arms, and I can see the wonderful effects of your medicine upon those, for they have already begun to diminish, and I think that if I continue on with the medicine, they will entirely disappear.

Charlotte S. Smith, Columbus, Pa.

Write for circulars to D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—[Com.

The next House at Washington will contain four Smiths, four Wilsons, three Williamses, three Clarks, and three Harrises.

A friend of ours, who is Chief Clerk in the Governmental Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole *materia medica* of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*—[Com.

A number of scalps have been found among a lot of old rags received from the West at the paper-mill in Petersburg, Va.

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

What Next?—The April number comes to us full, as always, with sprightly, entertaining and instructive reading for the girls and boys. Its success seems quite remarkable, for though only fourteen months old, the publisher announces a circulation already attained of 36,000 copies, and increasing now at the rate of 300 to 400 new names every day. 30 cents a year, with a $1.00 Chromo to each subscriber. Specimen copy 3 cents. John B. Alden, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

Veterinary Surgeons all over the country are recommending *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the following troubles in horses: Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind, and heaves.—[Com.

Of all the men in our town the best dressed ones wear the Elmwood or Warwick Collars. Try them yourself.—[Com.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years.—[Com.

Prussing's White Wine Vinegar eeps pickles. Ask for it.—[Com.

Collapse of the Nerves.

There is nothing more disheartening than nervous debility. In extreme cases of this class the sufferers do not care whether they live or die. A feeling of hopelessness comes over them, and in some instances, where the threatening symptoms are not met by prompt and proper treatment, lunacy or idiocy ensues. Yet nervous debility is not a dangerous complaint if wisely dealt with. A medicated stimulant is the remedy needed, and in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters this specific for the complaint is presented in its purest and most potent form. Nervous disease is usually complicated with other ailments. It frequently involves biliousness, constipation, irregularities of the bowels, indigestion, and great mental depression. In the spring of the year, owing to the effect of chilling fogs, searching winds, and other unhealthy atmospheric phenomena, upon the external nerves, persons who are subject to nervous affections often suffer acute distress, both of body and mind, from this cause. It is, therefore, advisable for all who are liable to these troubles, and to the other bodily ills above mentioned, which so frequently accompany them, to commence the regular use of Hostetter's Bitters early in the season. The severe nervous and bilious attacks, with which they might otherwise be visited, can by this means be certainly avoided. As a nervine, gentle aperient, and anti-bilious medicine, the Bitters have no equal.

Distinguished Lovers.—Send 25 cts. to E. N. Fuller, P.O. Box 3, Chicago, for Monthly Varieties 1 year

Eighteen years have established the fact that *no case* of Ague, or Chills and Fever, can withstand Shallenberger's Pills, if taken as directed.

To let a Cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold you have only to use judiciously Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves—Choice	12 @	13
Common	9½@	10½
Hogs—Dressed	7¼@	8¼
Cotton—Middling Upland	19¾@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	6 10 @	6 60
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 62 @	..
Corn	63 @	65½
Oats	50 @	56
Barley	90 @	1 12
Pork—Mess	17 30 @	17 35
Lard	8⅞@	9¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 50
Good	5 25 @	5 62½
Medium	4 25 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	4 25
Inferior	2 25 @	3 50
Hogs—Live	4 75 @	5 50
Flour—White Winter	10 00 @	10 50
Red Winter	8 50 @	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 17 @	1 20
No. 3 Spring	1 09 @	1 09½
Corn—No. 2	31 @	33½
Oats—No. 2	24½@	27
Rye—No. 2	62½@	64½
Barley—No. 2	77 @	80½
Butter—Choice Dairy	30 @	38
Eggs—Fresh	16 @	18
Pork—Mess	15 60 @	15 62½
Lard	8 37½@	..
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago Spring	1 19 @	..
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	32½@	35½
Oats—No. 2	27 @	28½
Rye	66 @	..
Barley—No. 2	88 @	92
Pork—Mess	16 75 @	..
Lard	8 @	..
Hogs	4 85 @	4 90
Cattle	4 25 @	6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 25 @	7 75
Wheat	1 60 @	1 63
Corn	40 @	..
Rye	79 @	80
Oats	30 @	38
Pork—Mess	16 50 @	..
Lard	8¼@	8¼
Hogs	4 50 @	5 50
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 28½@	..
No. 2	1 20½@	..
Corn—No. 2	34½@	..
Oats—No. 2	36 @	..
Rye—No. 1	66 @	..
Barley—No. 2	80 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 71 @	..
No. 2	1 63 @	..
Corn	45 @	46
Oats	39 @	..
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 70 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 64 @	..
Corn	38 @	45
Oats	33½@	..

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as shall remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood-purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class Druggists. 634

Nowadays there is little sympathy expressed for a man who neglects to insure his property and loses it by fire. So it will be, some day, with the wife and mother who is left destitute simply because she failed to urge her husband to insure his life for the family. Women should investigate life insurance. It is their helper in the day of need. It costs but little, and guarantees a fire on the hearth and meat in the larder down through the distant years. The Old New York Life Insurance Company, at 346 and 348 Broadway, New York, will send full particulars on application.—[Com.

Dooley's Yeast Powder cannot be excelled for making light, sweet Rolls, Biscuits, Waffles, Corn Bread, &c. It is always ready and reliable.—[Com.

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SHIPPED READY FOR USE.
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EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
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TEETHING
MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!
MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

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Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

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ESTABLISHED
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The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$60,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
160th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, April 28th, 1873.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS;
Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH } GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines worth $100 each! Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

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Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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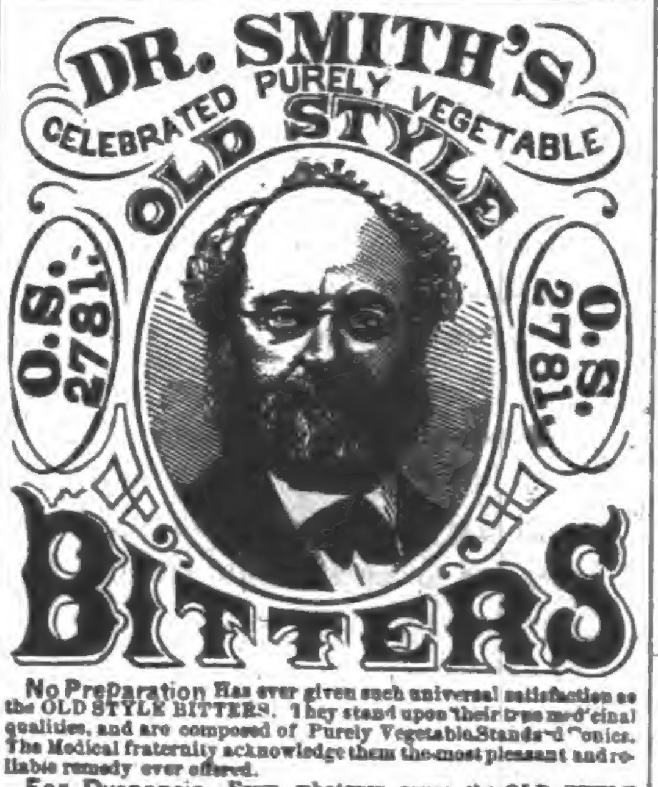

No Preparation Has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. They stand upon their true medicinal qualities, and are composed of Purely Vegetable Standard Tonics. The Medical fraternity acknowledge them the most pleasant and reliable remedy ever offered.

For Dyspepsia, From whatever cause, the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never failing remedy.

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For Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Uneasiness Distress and Enlargement of the Spleen, Irritation and Derangement of the Stomach Kidneys and Liver, there is no medicine yet produced equal to the OLD STYLE BITTERS.

Loss of Appetite.—If you desire to become vigorous and strong eat good plain nourishing food and take OLD STYLE BITTERS before each meal. This will produce the desired effect.

Consumption.—This disease spares neither old or young, but quietly takes its victim to the grave. If taken in time the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never-failing remedy.

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No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address—Reisinger Sash Lock Co., No. 418 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa.
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IN FROM
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AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
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Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
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Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
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Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty Cents per Bottle.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

EVERGREENS (6 to 10 inches) Transplanted. $2 to $5 for 100. Send stamp for descriptive list to BARNES & CO., Young America, Ill.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars free. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston.

THEA-NECTAR

THEA-NECTAR
IS A
PURE BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

GREATEST CURIOSITY In the world. Useful and instructive. 10,000 selling weekly. Price 50 cents. No humbug. Address George A. Heard & Co., Boston, Mass.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 15.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, April 17th, 1873

The office of the Detroit *Tribune* was destroyed by fire on last Sunday morning.

* * *

General Jefferson C. Davis now in Indiana, has been directed to immediately assume the command vacated by the death of Gen. Canby.

* * *

There is now a question which the people of Indiana would like to solve. It is a small one, a very small one, but nevertheless it is a question. Which is the deader individual poor Nesbitt who sleeps in Greenwood, or poor Colfax who takes his hash at South Bend? No horn will wake one to continue a few more thousand dollar checks, while considerable prejury might make the other in readinees for another reception.

* * *

We have frequently elected the Governor of the State of Connecticut, but never before have we had the Legislature, owing to the rotten borough system that prevails there. Every town in the State that was in existnnce before the year 1800, has two members. All towns organized since 1800, have but one. Thus, cities like New Haven and Hartford, with 40,000 or 50,000 each, have no more members than a town that has but 1,000 inhabitants.—The large cities and towns are generally Democratic, and thus it has worked against that organization. The Democrats having now got the Legislature, can take steps to abolish this absurd inequittable apportionment, and substitute in its place another based upon population. This done, the Democrats will, in a majority of years, have a reliable ascendency in the Legislature of Connecticut.

* * *

The State and municiple elections on Monday indicate results not unexpected, and yet quite singular. In Republican strongholds, the Democrats by coalescing with the reform republicans have obtained substantial victories, and in democratic strongholds, the republicans have met with marked victory by uniting with reform democrats. There has been a systematic breaking away from party dictation, and a spirit of dictation, and a spirit of indipendence exercised that has proven fruitful of great good. In this sign there is hope for the country.

The election of Mr. Ingersol as Governor of Connecticut, by a majority of 4,000 is a democratic and libeaal gain since the Presidential election of 8,000. The most gratifying feature of the contest, is the change in the legislature, which is reform on joint ballot, and will ensure a change in the "rotten borough" system.

In Cincinnati, by coalescing with the reform, republicans, the democrats elected a mayor, the first in twelve years, and secured a fair portion of the city officers. Circleville and Toledo both elect democratic mayors, by the same arrangement and many members of the constitutional convention were secured in this way.

* * *

John W. Ray. a prominent and worthy citizen of Indianapolis has complied from official reports a startling array of "facts and figures for the people,' that are worthy of consideration at the present time, showing that the new temperance law has not been passed too soon, and the necessity of its immediate and strict enforcement. The facts and figures are as follows.

Fighteen counties with 84,861 voters support 1,179 saloons, and furnish our prisons with 465 of the 744 convicts in the State.

Sixty-five other counties support but 968 saloons, and with a voting population of 154, 842, furnish but 248 of he 744 States prison convicts.

Nine counties without a saloon in their limits, having 22,366 votes furnish but 31 convicts an average of 1 to 715.

Two hundred and eighty six of the convicts of 1872 report themselves temperate, 208 intemperate, and 165 moderate drinkers. Estimating the labor of the convicts at home at $300 a year it would be worth 123,609,44 more than the $99,598,56 earnings of convict labor in prison. In the single county of Marion, with one convict to ninety-five voters, there are twice as many saloons as convicts, and the criminal expenses chargable to liquor amount to $46,809,26.

* * *

To keep Indians quiet requirrs considerable Ingin-annuity.

Civil Service Reform.

George William Curtis has resigned his position on the Civil service Board, because, to use what the *Post* says, are his own words, "he regards several important appointments, recently made as a virtual abandonment of the civil service reform.'

The *World* says that this resignation and this plain avowel of its cause, can not obliterate the aid which Mr. Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*, gave to the re-election of Grant as a civil service reformer, but they vindicate him from the unjust estimation of these who saw only steel-pigeon's work doing, and are the best apology which the case admits of, for that crime against the country's prosperity and its character to which Mr. Curtis was an assessory—the re-election of Grant.

Senator Morton.

It has been supposed that Senator Morton was entirely clear of the Congressional Salary Steal, and many encomiums have been written upon this subject to his credit. He did not vote on the Bill at all, being absent, but the impression is out that he would have voted against it if he had voted at all

The Congressional *Globe* has printed since the adjournment April first, contains some remarks about the Senator, which places this matter in quite a different light. We have not space this week to quote largely on this subject, but we cannot forego publishing the following.

Senator Edmund voted to strike out the clause increasing the salary to $6,500, Morton said:

"I move to strike out so much of this amendment as referes to Senators and representatives in Congress, and delegates from the Territories. If I have my salary increased, I want it substantially increased. I want it increased in such a way that it will amount to something. The increase here, giving $6,500 for a salary in lieu of mileage, stationary and newspapers, would be a increase to me of about $800. I prefer letting it stand as it is rather than to have such a change as that will make.

The Senator then goes on to give some items of expense of living in Washington, saying that no man can live on the salary proposed, and farther remarks:

"Mr. President, if we are to increase our salaries, let us make it a substantial and reasonable increase. I prefer to leave this question to some future session of Congress.

That don't look like not being in favor of an increase.

The fact is this. Senator Morton knew when he asked the legislature to send him back to Washington just what the salary was and was extremely anxious to get the office at the salary, and it comes with poor grace from him or any other man, to say, after being elected, that they do not get enough pay.

The whole of them are guilty.

Gen. Canby Killed by the Indians.

New York, April 12th—The following is a portion of the *Herald's* special about the massacree of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners, dated Lava beds, April 11, 3. p. m.: Between 11 and 12 oclock this morning the Peace Commission party, consisting of General Canby, A. B. Meacham Dr. Thompson, Mr. Diar Riddle, the interpreters and squaws. Bogus Charley and Boston Charley, went out to a designated spot where they met Captain Jack, Black Jim, John Schonchin, Schak Nasty, Jim Ellins and Hawker Jim. They had no guns with them, but each had a revolver at his belt. This, however was not much noticed as at previous occasions when they had their guns with them. They sat down in a broken circle, and General Canby, Meacham and Dr Thompson sat together, faced by Captain Jack, and Schonchin Diar stood by Jack holding his horse, with Hawker Jim, and Schack Nasty Jim to his left. Meacham opened the talk, and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which Gen. Canby and Dr, Thompson talked for sometime. Capt. Jack then talked in an apparently good strain and when he finished he stepped back to where Meacham's horse was hitched. John Schonchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking Diar snapped a cap, missed fire, and looking around saw Capt. Jack with his pistol pointed at Gen. Canby: This was a signal for a general massacree, and a dozen shots were fired. Capt. Jack fired again at Canby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was quickly killed. Instantly Meacham was shot at by Schonchin, and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his derringer when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Dr. Thompson was killed almost instantly by two shots in the head Riddle ran off, and it appears that they did not shoot at him at all, but knocked his wife down. Diar, Riddle and the squaw retired in safety to the camp. The body of Gen. Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing, and laid about 100 yards to the south with two shots in the head.

INDIGNATION OVER GENERAL CANBY'S DEATH.

San Fransisco April 12.—The news of the murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thompson reached Jacksonville and caused intense excitement. The people are loud in their denunciation of Secretary Delano and hold him responsible. He was burned in effigy there to-night.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Redefer, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. L. ROTH, Administrator.

Nottce to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate,

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County;

Notice is hereby given, that Daniel Gonser, Administrator of the estate of Philip Abright, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court of said State.

Attest J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Jno. Rickel, Att'y for estate.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County s. s.

Notice is hereby given, that John A. Campbell, Administrator of the estate John F. Campbell, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county. Attest

J. R. LANNING Clerk.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.

50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Builders Hardware,

Doors, Sash, Blinds,

Glass, White Lead,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

Of every Description.

Tin'rs' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.

Heavy Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK.

Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools,

Farming Impleme'ts

Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c

Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,

Crockery,

Wooden-ware,

Lamp Chimneys,

Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

Main street, north of Court House.

THE

New York Store!

No. 90, Columbia Street.

Establish'd 13 Years

Now Opening

100 packages of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the well know brands of

Bleeched & Brown

Sheeting and shirting muslins, new spring prints and chintzes shirting prints, percales and Cambries, etc.

FAMILY LINENS.

A large superior stock of pure Irish bosom linens, sheetings and pillow linens, Table damasks, napkins, and doylies towels, and Towlings, etc., etc., etc.

At very Low Prices.

Our Celebrated

Perinot Kid Glove

1, 2, and 4 Buttons.

A new assortment in street and party colors just opened

ROOT & Co.'s

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein John C. Birdsell for the use of Elisabeth McClellan's assigne is Plaintiff and Wm. McClellan and Burton Brown are principals and John McClellan and R. Bail are Defendants, require me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty six dollars and two cents, with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, April 26th, A. D. 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Fifty, 50, acres of land off of the east end of south half, ½, of the north east quarter, ¼, of section three, 3, township thirty-three, 33. north of range thirteen, 13, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.

H. E. ALTENBURG, Dep'y. March 1, 1873.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R. Com.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, on Thursday the 5th (5) day of June next at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of sanctioning or refusing to sanction articles of argement for the consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company and with the Detroit Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company, entered into by the directors of all said corporations. To authorize the issue of preferred stock, denominated preference shares in said agreement, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN F. UHL,

Secretary D., E. R & I. R. R. Co.

Dated March 26, 1873.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,

Brushes, Patent Medicines

School and Blank Books.

Slates, Writing Paper

Envelopes,

Wall and Windw Paper,

tinted, Gilt and Embossed Paper,

Oiled, slate and Liner

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

C. L. HILL,

DEALER IN

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

ORGANS,

—AND—

All Kinds of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12½ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11½ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good Cuba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time. direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby savieg the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40' 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	8c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	20c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50 c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c,	by box, 15c
Fancy Candy "	25c	" 20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and CURRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants This fruit is conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat,

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS:

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Good-bye mud.

No shows this week.

Corunna school has vacation.

The Club gives a hop to-night.

A straw hat can be seen now and then.

The new brick hotel is going up rapidly

The frames of several new houses can be seen.

Britton hauls the largest load of any wagon in town.

Carpenters have commenced work in earnest.

Wood & Williams are receiving another immense stock of new goods. Call and see.

100,000 yards of prints of the latest styles. E. E. selected them. Go to Wood & Williams.

The Creek has gone down to almost its common standpoint.

The churches were largely attended last sabbath.

The theatre was good, and many of our citizens were present each evening.

Clean up the yards and streets; our town is outrageously dirty.

Painters can be seen almost every where daubing houses, etc.

Take a peep at your linen coat, grin and walk away.

Too much vulgar talk is indulged in by the boys on the streets.

A thorough bred clerk in this place sells calice for poplin.

The roads will soon be good, providing the weather does the fair thing.

Any amount of white goods and notions just received at Wood & Williams'

Try Bill when you want a good shave. He has just received several new razors.

Waterloo will build several new business houses the present season.

Our billiard sports play the three ball game altogether, and puff a good five center.

The person that took a wheel-barrow from Joe Rainier's barn will save money by returning it.

Our merchants have started east, and a few days will bring us glad tidings and cheap goods.

Quite a number of negroes came here Wednesday to work on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

If you want to meet all your old friends and neighbors do your trading at Wood & Williams' cheap store.

Messrs. Boozer & Blattner, the popular and enterprising dry goods merchants of Waterloo are doing a fine business.

The masons have again mounted the scaffold of the new brick hotel, and a few days good work will finish the job.

Rev. T. E. Fisher will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning and evening.

S. Lauferty contemplates bringing the largest stock of clothing ever opened in the county, from the east this spring. He goes east Saturday evening next.

The exact time is not yet decided, but it is generally understood that the Fair of the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Society will be held the first week in October.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle as my books are full. I am much obliged for past patronage and hope you will continue the same.

V. A. BEARD.

E. E. Williams, of the firm of Wood & Williams, has returned from New York where he has been for two weeks past purchasing a large and beautiful stock of dry goods for their popular establishment.

We have our eye upon a few subscribers who seem to have a chronic attack of indifference as to their subscriptions. We will wait but a few days longer and if they don't come to time, we'll publish them in a black list with full pedigree

We trust that the necessary steps will be taken soon for the rebuilding of the new block destroyed a few days ago. The piles of brick and broken timbers are unsightly, and it will be a great relief when they are cleared away and work again resumed.

It is surprising to see the piles of goods that are being carried from the deservedly popular store of Wood & Williams. They are courteous to their customers; wide awake and ever ready to show goods at bottom prices.

Our old friend Gengnagle, the popular saloonist of Butler, has gone back on us in other words, he has ceased taking the COURIER, because of its temperance proclivities. This makes us more in favor of the new law, because it seems to hit hardest in the right place. Let the galled jade wince.

Postal cards will be a convenience to people who wish to tell you all they know. Smith says to his landlady "Any letters for me to-day?" And she answers "Only two postal cards, but there is nothing particular on them."

The most sanguine expectations are promptly realized by administering Smolander's Buchu, if you would completely eradicate kidney bladder and glandular diseases, diabetes, gravel, incontinence or retention of urine, female irregularities, and maladies of the urino-genital organs.

WANTED—A man with the small pox to collect subscriptions due the COURIER There are a very few who have never paid us a cent and we would want the above person to visit them personally and board it out if no other way and not be responsible for accidents.

BOOTH—The greatest of tragedians, Edwin Booth, appears at Colerick's Opera House, next Saturday evening. We trust that the Saginaw road will run a special train back that evening, as a large number of our citizens will attend if they can return the same evening. A train running as far as Angola will certainly get out a crowd.

Wood & Williams say that their room is so full of goods that they have concluded to sell every day except Sunday until they thin them out, so they can fairly breathe.

OBJECTS.—Our friend, John Reesch, objects to our placing the responsibility of the destruction of Ensley & Snyder building upon him because he done the stone work. The fact is the cellar was full of water all winter, the wall was not large enough in the first place, but having orders to build it just so, ought to relieve him to some extent, at least, from the blame. We are assured by a number that Mr. Reesch is a gook workman, and has always given satisfaction, where he has had exclusive control of the work. If our mechanics are to do as their employers dictate, they should not be held responsible. The water in the cellar thawing and freezing alternately for several months, certainly did no good, and therefore no one person should be held accountable for things over which he had no control. As we do not wish to injure anyone, we make this statement in justice to Mr. Reesch.

The Pulpit.

The Rev. Mr. Fisher, a talented clergyman from Ohio, preached at the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath to a large congregation. He is a pleasing and eloquent speaker, and throws that life and zeal into his sermons that makes them interesting to all. It certainly will be gratifying to our citizens if our Presbyterian friends can secure his services, at least for the current year.

The text for the occasion was, "Their rock is not our rock, even, our enemies themselves being judges."—32 chap., 31v. Deut. The word rock is used in a figurative sense, occurring seven times in the same chapter, and used frequently thro'-out both old and new Testaments. Moses used it in reference to the God of Israel. The Almighty was clearly its significance, and in the comparison used in the text had special reference to Him in distinction to those whose rock was Belzebub and the various images then in vogue.

The speaker dwelt upon the rock of self righteousness, and characterized the actions of some Christians as keeping a book account with the Almighty. They gave Him credit for sunshine and health, and prosperity, and charged Him with their attendance at churches, their donations to different benevolent objects. We want that religion that is not only with us in health and prosperity, but will take us by the hand in the dying hours, and lead us through the dark and chilly waters to the green pastures beyond. In the language of Balaam, "Let me die the death of the righteous." How many in their dying hour have confessed that their rock was not the rock of hope. Col. Ethan Allen admitted his rock was not this rock at the death-bed of his daughter, when he told her to take a mother's teachings as the good and the true. [illegible] Payne after he had preached and written his infidelity, cried out in his last moments that his was not this rock. Paul stood firm upon this rock and died full of hope and martyrs innumerable had found comfort in their last moments.

John Wesley, in his dying moments gave forth a glorious evidence of the hope for all who stand upon this rock. Stand upon this sure foundation and say with Bulaam, let me die the death of the righteous, singing with the spirit,

"Rock of ages cleft for me
Let me hide myself in thee."

SEDAN BREVITIES.

Sedan is blest once more with a good hotel. Our popular townsman, Dr. D. A. Sebring, who will make an accomplished landlord, has taken charge of the hotel. The Doctor has spared no pains in refitting the building and to make it an accommodating place for the traveler. With the assistance of his aimable lady, who understands how to serve the best 'hash' in the very best style, they will make it a first-class hotel.

Last Saturday evening quite a sensation was created by two of our young sters who got their pugilistic propensities aroused to such a degree that a lively "mill" was started in front of Haines' store; resulting in a few blows, a wrestle a fall, &c.

TREES.—T. C. Eison has a quantity of Fruit and ornamental trees on hand which he will dispose of at the lowest prices. Those wanting trees should call immediately at his old residence on Jackson street.

Our friend Pinchin, of Butler is getting his gun stocked at Edgerton, and stops off there occasionally to see how things are getting along. Of course, at each successive visit he feels highly elated over the prospects of soon having a smooth bore of his own, and dwells with considerable enthusiasm upon the coming event. Pinchen, be careful. We believe with the old woman, that a gun is dangerous even without a stock, lock, cock or barrel.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Meeting of the Directors.

Last Wednesday the officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad met at this place for the election of a Board of Directors for the current year and the awarding of contracts. The following gentlemen were elected:

W. C. Quincy, President, Columbus O.; Wm. Keyser, Baltimore, Md., Geo. R. Dennis, Frederick, Md., John Gardner, Norwark, A. P. Edgerton, Fort Wayne, J. K. Cowan, Baltimore.

The following contracts have been let for the graduation of the line, from Defiance to Syracuse:

Section 88 to 97—T. B. Townsend.
" 98 to 108—F. Flach.
" 109 to 118—Squires & Higgins Bro
" 119 to 126—Michael Haviland.
" 127 to 138—Squires & Higgins Bro
" 139 to 146—McKay Brothers.
" 147 to 160—Eaton, Lease & Co.

Section 88 is at Defiance, 160 at Syracuse 143 at Albion, 131 Avilla, 124 Auburn, 107 Hicksville.

Two contracts for cross ties were let:

Section 145 to 197—J. G. Burrett & Co.
" 97 to 106—F. E. Travis.

We were informed by Mr. Randolph, Chief Engineer, that the work would be pushed forward as fast as men and money could do it, and that the iron for the road was already contracted for.

Gangs of workmen are already on the line in this county and it wont be long until the entire line to Syracuse will resound with the hum of busy industry.

DRAINS.—The late heavy rains have convinced our citizens generally that the system of drainage in Auburn don't amount to much. Now, this is one of the features that a live and enterprising corps of officers can remedy to every one's satisfaction. There is no question but that first of all a channel must be made for Cedar Creek, opposite our town. The benefits arising from an achievement of this kind cannot be estimated. With this accomplished we do not have a great swamp bordering upon our town, while our facilities for drainage are largely increased.

Then a drain should be constructed, sufficiently large from Kahlman's addition in the north-west part of town, down near the Rickle, Martin, Altenburg and Ashley property, clear through the south part of town. This will relieve the ponds of stagnant water that often accumulates in various localities adjacent thereto. Other drains can be added from time to time, but the above we regard as the most important now.

In order that these great interests of our place may receive proper attention, ought we not have the very best men in our place, those of experience, and live wide a wake, for officers? Some of our Republican friends seem disposed to go to work without regard to party, and elect those to office who will work to the great interests of the place and push forward the various enterprises, economically and to the credit of all. We know that the Democrats will second a movement that looks to our general improvement and vote for the best men. The town election will soon be at hand; let a selection of the best be made, and let them be pledged to do something for Auburn.

We learn that Messrs. Sutermeister & Becker, of the firm of Sutermester, Becker & Bond, are making plans for the large college buildings to be erected at St Louis, Mo., and Columbus, Ohio. These gentlemen have attained a fine reputation as architects and superintendents of public buildings and private residences—*Fort Wayne Gazette, April* 10.

In speaking of the firm of Sutermeister & Birkner, architects in yesterday's *Gazette*, the latter name was mistaken for Becker. Mr. Birkner came from New York City last summer, and has the reputation of being a very fine architect. These gentlemen are getting out some excellent work which will greatly enhance the beauty of our city.—*Ft. Wayne Gazette, April* 11.

The firm of Sutermeister, Becker & Bond, Fort Wayne, is one of the strongest in the west in their line. Mr. Charles Birkner is a member of the firm, and both him and Capt. Sutermeister rank with the first architects in the country Messrs S. B. & B. are making extensive additions to their buildings and machinery by which they will be enabled to turn out manufactured stone and marble rapidly and at low prices.

From the Kendallville Standard.

Another Suicide.

It is our duty to record the particulars of another suicide this week. This time the victim of self-destruction is a man known as J. P. Gillmore, of Auburn, DeKalb county. The facts, as we gather them, are briefly as follows: Gillmore was a married man, and, some months since, had completed a term of service in the penitentiary. Immediately on regaining his freedom, he sought out his wife, and the two were again united in marriage. They commenced life anew in Auburn. The subject of this notice, we are informed, was over 40 years of age, and for some time had poor health. His funds having all been exhausted, nothing but a scanty living remained in store for the pair, and they resolved to part. Accordingly, last Friday, Gillmore took leave of his wife, and, packing up a few garments in his valise, started for this city. After leaving his humble cottage nothing was heard of him till Sunday evening, when he was found hanging to a tree, four miles south of this place. From the appearance of the body, it is thought the deed was committed Friday afternoon After reaching the grove the unhappy man proceeded to a ravine, and there put into execution a plan he had hastily formed for self-destruction. His valise contained a shirt, which he took out and proceeded to tear into strips. He then carefully tied the pieces together and stepping upon a log fastened one end to a limb. A noose was adjusted, and in another moment J. P. Gillmore was dangling in the air. An inquest was held last Monday, by Judge Randall, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts.

Editors' Association.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, met at Ligonier, on the 11th of April 1873.

The meeting was called to order by the President. On motion M. B. Hascall, of the Goshen *Democrat*, was appointed Secretary.

The following members were present:

J. B. Stoll, Ligonier *Banner*,
A. Beals, St. Jo. Valley *Register*,
T. C Mays, Auburn COURIER,
C. K. Baxter, Waterloo *Press*.
Ed. Malloy Elkhart *Observer*.
John B. Connor, Kentland *Gazette*.
H. S. Fassett, South Bend *Union*,
W. M. Starr, Goshen *Times*.
M. B. Hascall, Goshen *Democrat*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

On motion of C. G. Powell, the constitution was read.

On motion, the name of the association be changed to the "Editorial Association of Northern Indiana," and to composed of the counties of Steuben, Lagrange, Elkhart, St Joseph, Laporte, Porter, Lake, DeKalb, Noble, Whitley, Kosciusko, Marshall, Stark, Pulaski, Jasper, Newton and Fulton.

Mr. Connor offered the following:

Resolved, That we do not recognize the right of the Legislature to regulate the price of legal advertising; but inasmuch as the General Assembly, by the late act upon the subject, adopted and enacted, the rates heretofore adopted by this Association, we accept and re-adopt the said rates.

On motion of T. C. Mays, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, By this Association, that in estimating a square of 250 ems, of legal advertisements, lower case ems be the standard of measurement.

On motion of J. B. Stoll:

Resolved, That in order to avoid misunderstanding with reference to fractional squares in charging for legal advertising, at the rates fixed by the Legislature, publishers should estimate the whole number of ems, and charge at the rate prescribed by law.

To which, on motion of Mr. Conner, was added,

Provided, That all legal advertisements of less than a square of 250 ems, be rated as a square.

Platt McDonald presented an account of $10.50 for a record book and recording the proceedings of the Association, which was allowed.

On motion of Capt. Conner, that Mr. Beal be continued as a Committee to settle with Mr. Chase, the former Secretary.

Resolved, That the Association decide on an excursion to Duluth, Minn., about the last of June next, by steam boat, and to return by rail, provided the proper arrangements can be made.

Resolved, That the privileges of the excursion be extended to none except editors and publishers of this Association, who have paid their dues for the current year. On motion.

Resolved, That the next meeting be held at Elkhart, on the second Friday of October next.

Adjourned.

C. G. POWELL, Prest.
M. B. HASCALL, Sec'y.

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Butler Ind.

April 9, 1873-tf

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at the residence of Halstead Jones, late of Franklin township, DeKalb county, deceased, all of his personal property [not taken by the widow] consisting of Work Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Grain in the ground, and in the bushel, Farm Implements and Machinery, Household Furniture, &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

MILES WATERMAN, Adm.

April 17, 1873.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrashers.
Plows,

Straw Cutters
Horse Rakes,
Wagons,

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the [illegible] Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIR[illegible]

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

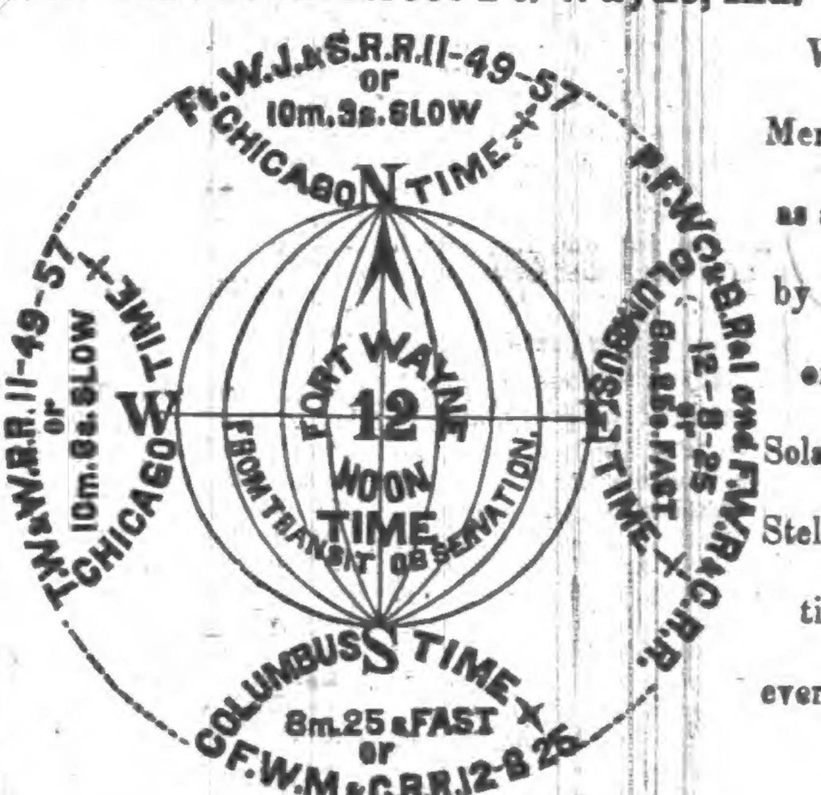
Ft.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW
N
CHICAGO TIME
P.F.W.&C.R.R. and F.W.M.&C.R.R.
COLUMBUS TIME 12-8-25 OR 8m.25s.FAST
T.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
W
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST OR OF.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25

Will [illegible] Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this [illegible] Solar, [illegible] Stellar observations taken every noon and night

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

BOOZER AND BLATTNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts.

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Arcola loth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Silk Stripes,
Turko, " orded Maca

Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES

Bots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS and CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Halstead Jones, late of said county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be [illegible]

MILES WATERMAN.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held by the qualified voters of the incorporated town of Auburn, Ind., at the shop of [illegible] Stahl on

MONDAY MAY 5th, 1873.

for the purpose of electing five (5) Trustees, one Clerk, Treasurer, one Assessor and one [illegible] for said town to serve for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified

Attest ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

April 17th, 1873.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of [illegible] Burton, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on the 25th day of April, [illegible] the undivided two-thirds of the following [illegible] to-wit: The south-west fourth, and the north [illegible] of the south-east fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty, 30, in township thirty-four [illegible] north of range fourteen, 14. east, DeKalb county Indiana. Terms of sale, one third cash and the residue in two equal payments at 12 and 18 months with notes at interest and without relief from valuation and appraisement laws, with good freehold security. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on [illegible] day.

JAMES R. COOPER, Adm.

March 27, 1873.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots and Shoes, in the building one door west of the [illegible] re[illegible] fully solicits the patronage of the public [illegible] for custom work promptly attended to.

SMOLANDER'S

EXT. BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy. SMOLANDER'S BUCHU braces up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU.

Insist upon having it, and take no other.

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE lobby of the New Jersey House of Representatives was the scene of a disgraceful row on the morning of the adjournment of the Legislature. In a debate the day before a member named Carse had called the Hon. James M. Scovill "a perjured man" and "a scoundrel," and when Mr. Cole and John Hood, members, met in the hall they engaged in a war of words. Scovill came up, and, mixing in the quarrel, Cole called him "a liar," and was immediately knocked down by Scovill. The Speaker ordered all the doors to be closed, but before it was done Carse rushed into the fight, and Scovill knocked him down also, and he was badly punished while he was down. The Mayor of Trenton interposed, and prevailed upon Scovill to leave the State-House, and the fight ended. Cole's face was much disfigured....It is proposed to take all the bodies of the Atlantic victims to Halifax and bury them together in a public cemetery, and erect a monument over them. The City Council, on application of the Provincial Government, has resolved to place a lot in the cemetery at the disposal of the friends of the dead. One hundred and seventy bodies have so far been recovered....Nixon, under sentence of death at New York, is completely broken down, and the prison officers say if he does not die of fright he will have to be carried to the gallows. May 16 is is the day set for his execution.... Henry Briceland, the murderer of John Allingham, has been sentenced to be hung at Washington, Pa....The Hon. Richard Yates, of Illinois, ex-United States Senator, and recently appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, was arrested in Philadelphia, a few nights since.

THE New York *Herald* says Miss Nellie Grant is "engaged" to Thomas Murphy, Jr., son of ex-Collector Murphy....A large section of the city of New York was plunged into darkness the other day, as the result of the strike of the gas men....A. T. Stewart, the New York dry goods king, is seriously ill with Bright's disease of the kidneys....Agassiz is in failing health.

PRESIDENT GRANT was the guest of Senator Cameron during his visit to Harrisburg, last week....Two of the Italians taken from Ward's Island to supply the places of men who left the works of the New York Gas Company, last week, preferred death to that kind of industry, and drowned themselves. Others clamored to be returned to the island, to await less exhausting employment....The New York East Conference has appointed a committee to make arrangements, in concurrence with committees in other sections of the country, for the proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the first Methodist Conference in America.

THE Genesee valley and other parts of New York have been visited by serious floods, involving great destruction of property, and, in some cases, of human life. At Rochester, an incident of the overflow resulted in a sad calamity. A large number of persons were standing on an unfinished wall by the side of the river watching the rise of the waters, when the wall was swept away, and ten or fifteen persons precipitated into the stream. Several of them were carried over the falls and drowned....The election in Connecticut resulted in the success of Ingersoll, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of 3,609 votes, over the Republican and Prohibition candidates. The Congressional delegation stands exactly as in the last Congress, namely: First District, Hawley (Rep.); Second, Kellogg (Rep.); Third, Starkweather (Rep.); Fourth, Barnum (Dem.); while the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature. ....Peter Gilsey, the largest real estate dealer in New York, is dead.

A BUILDING in course of construction at Middletown, Ct., fell the other day, killing six workmen and injuring twelve others....Frederick A. Lane, of Erie notoriety, and a well-known Wall street operator, has been ignominiously expelled from the New York Century Club for dishonest practices....The New York striking gas men had a sharp conflict with the police the other day, in which the former were put to rout, many of them with broken heads and belabored bodies....One hundred skilled English farmers, bound for Minnesota, arrived at New York last week.

The West.

GEN. JOHN W. WOOLEY was found dead in his bed at the Newhall House, Milwaukee, a few mornings since. It is believed his death was caused by an over-dose of chloroform.... A most remarkable accident occurred in Pike county, Ill., a few days since. John Bailey was engaged in thrashing wheat with a ten-horse machine. The ground being soft, a large quantity of straw had been thrown on the track to make solid walking for the horses. A journal in the machine became so hot as to set the straw on fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that in a few minutes the machine, a large quantity of thrashed grain, and several ricks of the golden cereal were consumed. Five horses were burned to death, and several others made useless by being cooked to a crisp. One man had most of his clothing burned off, but was not fatally injured....Advices from the seat of war in the Modoc country represent the situation as unchanged. Capt. Jack is master of the situation, and still defiant.....The suggestion of the name of D. W. Adams as a granger candidate for Governor of Iowa auses considerable fluttering among the party managers. The organization of new granges continues without abatement. Nearly 1,200 are now organized, and the number is rapidly increasing. The members are now discussing what action they will take in the coming campaign, and outside politicians are anxiously watching their movements......The town of Parker's Landing, on the Ohio river, has been almost totally swept out of existence by fire, hardly a building being left standing.

THE farmers are organizing all over Illinois. The Clinton *Register* says there are 17 organizations and 1,800 members in that county, and a co-operative store is being organized.... The well-known St. Louis trotting mare, Flora Belle, has been purchased by Alex. Lewis, of Chicago, for $22,500....Burlington, Iowa, has been visited by a terribly destructive tornado. A grocery store was blown down, causing the death of seventeen persons, and wounding nineteen others. Many other buildings were unroofed, and a great deal of damage inflicted.

MR. J. DIETZ, a Galesburg (Ill.) merchant, was killed at Cincinnati, recently, by falling through a hatchway in a store....The printers in the office of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Republican* recently went on a strike on account of a negro boy being employed in the office. ....Mrs. Workman, the wife of the Eureka (Ill.) Methodist minister, has confessed having killed Mrs. Hedges, at Eureka, and says she did it in self defense.

DIED, recently, at Aurora, Ill., Mrs. Knapp, aged 101 years. Could read the newspapers without glasses up to within a few weeks of her death....Brigham Young told the Mormon Conference at Salt Lake that he was getting old, and wanted a young man to carry out the work he had commenced. He has retired generally from business, spiritual and commercial, and it is said he will join the new Mormon colony in Arizona.

TWELVE hundred hogs, two hundred cattle, and a large number of sheep were smothered to death on a train between Chicago and Pittsburgh, a few days ago. Nearly every train that arrives at the East Liberty yards is said to contain more or less stock smothered.... Chicago has been honored by a visit from the world-famous Boss Tweed....Thirty-five of the survivors of the ill-fated Atlantic have arrived in Chicago....It is said that the Mormons are preparing to leave Utah and settle in Arizona. Brigham Young will lead them, and the new colony will be located in the valleys bordering on the San Francisco Mountains. From this last Mormon paradise all Gentiles will be excluded.

The South.

ADVANCE sheets of Gould & Co.'s new "Directory" give the population of twelve of the thirteen wards of St. Louis at 428,126—an increase of 117,262 over the census of 1870.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE has been visiting ex-Confederate Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, at Richmond....Extensive preparations are made at Norfolk, Va., for the reception of the President at that point upon his Southern tour.

LEWIS CARGILL died last week, at Stevenson, Ala., at the ripe age of 108 years....A duel was recently fought near Memphis between two young clerks. Four shots were exchanged without serious damage....Two citizens were killed, and three others mortally wounded, at Galveston, the other day, by a noted desperado, whom they were attempting to arrest.

Washington.

ANOTHER murderer has been sentenced to death at Washington....The Commissioner of Education has sent out over 17,000 letters and 12,000 small packages relating to the Vienna Exposition....A Washington dispatch of the 7th says: Pennsylvania politicians arriving here represent the greatest excitement prevailing in that State over the Congretional Apportionment bill pending in the Legislature. The Democratic leaders assert that the measure practically disfranchises 150,000 Democratic voters of the State. This, they claim, is a palpable violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, in that it abridges the privileges and immunities of citzens, and they say that they will appeal to Congress for a restoration of them....The following is the letter of George William Curtis resigning his position on Civil Service Board:

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y., March 18.

MY DEAR SIR: As the circumstances under which several important appointments have been recently made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and letter of the civil service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes, and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration. Very respectfully and truly yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

His Excellency, the President.

THE estimate for the present fiscal year of the receipts from the tax on distilled and malt liquors and tobacco was placed at $75,000,000. Over two months yet remain of the fiscal year, and yet the actual revenue from these sources to date is $83,000,000....The Supreme Court has decided, in the case of the United States versus the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, that it is not within the power of Congress to tax the property of a municipal corporation.

THE rush of travel to Europe is extraordinary, judging from the applications made to the State Department for passports, which exceed in number those granted for any corresponding period. They average about 100 per day....The accounts received from the Indian country indicate a renewal of the atrocities along the frontier....The Treasury Department has commenced paying the cotton claims filed under the act of May 18, 1872. Over 1,200 claims have been presented, covering over $6,000,000....Senator Sumner rides out daily, and when within a couple of squares from his residence he leaves his carriage and walks home. The exercise, slight as it is, tires him considerably, owing to his weak state.

IT IS announced that there will be no change in the financial policy of the Treasury Department....Large numbers of hungry office-seekers still linger within the shadow of the White House....The President will start on his proposed Southern trip early in May....Appointments by the President: Charles Gilpin, Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore. H. C. Carter, Surveyor of Customs at St. Joseph, Mo. Postmasters—Charles L. Nichols, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Louis F. Klosterman at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Daniel F. Braulbridger at Louisiana, Mo.; L. B. Cockern at Carthage, Ill.; J. G. McPheeters at Bloomington, Ind.; Robert Shields at Neenah, Wis.; William Tracy at Flint, Mich.; Lucius Whitney at Morris, Ill.

Foreign.

GEORGE BIDWELL, alleged to be implicated in the Bank of England frauds, has been arrested in Edinburgh. The arrest was effected just as he was about taking his departure for America. Bidwell made strenuous efforts to escape, and was only secured after a sharp chase over a number of garden walls....It is announced that the trial of Marshal Bazaine by court-martial will shortly be commenced. ....The Carlists are reported to have shot 60 prisoners at Berga....The Duke of Aumale has been installed as a member of the French Academy. On taking his seat he made an address, quiet in tone and free from political allusions, but closing with an eloquent appeal, the last words of which were: "Poor France! Let her pick up her broken sword, labor, and take heart."....Japanese items: Journalism is making rapid progress in Japan.—A general system of of conscription has been adopted. All Japanese subjects of the age of 20 serve three years in the army or navy.—The religious censor prohibits Seppoism, teaching that this world is a land of dreams, and death a sleep, from which the soul awakens in Paradise.—The question of opening Japan to all foreigners hinges on condition that they will submit to native laws. One system based on the code Napoleon was rejected by the Mikado.—The great temple of Monzeki, at Yedo, will be rebuilt under the superintendence of a foreign architect, according to European ideas.

M. LOUIS JOSEPH BUFFET has been elected President of the French Assembly, in place of M. Grevy, resigned....The Pope has recovered from his recent illness.

REVOLUTIONARY agents from Spain are actively at work in Portugal....A Madrid letter says the reports of popular disturbances and military insubordination in the new republic are greatly exaggerated....The report is confirmed that the Carlists put to death a number of Republican soldiers captured at Berga; 67 of them were heartlessly bayonetted.... The cause of the Cuban patriots continues to look up. News from Havana through Spanish sources confirms the reported capture of the fortified city and seaport of Manzanillo, and says an immense loss of booty in money and munitions of war fell into the hands of the Cubans, who sacked the town....An explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine near Abertillery, Monmouthshire, England, caused the death of five miners and wounded many others.

THE exhibitors at Vienna will be divided into groups according to the character of the contributions. Each group will have a President and two Vice-Presidents. The carpenters are at work on the American building. In the department of art a fine display is promised. England sends paintings valued in the aggregate at $2,000,000. France will contribute 500 paintings and Italy 300 statues....The Prince of Wales has just been installed, at London, as Grand Commander of the Order of Knights Templar....Spurgeon has been offered $50,000 to deliver 50 lectures in the United States. ....Menotti Garibaldi has arrived at Barcelona, and offered the Republicans his services against the Carlists.

THE Jesuits have been expelled from Salamanca, Spain....The Grand Duke Alexis has sailed from Shanghai to Japan....King William, Prince Bismarck and Von Moltke are going on a visit to the Russian Czar....The Pope is still confined to his bed by illness.....London papers announce the death of Dr. William Brydon, one of the three men who lived to tell the story of the destruction of the British army in its retreat from Cabul in 1842.

Two deaf mutes were arrested in Atlanta, Ga., one day last week, for making a disturbance while drunk.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY WAR.

"Do the Railroads Control the State, or Does the State Control the Railroads?"

The following is the closing portion of the able speech of Senator Castle before the Illinois Farmers' State Convention, at Springfield:

To-day comes up the great question whether the State is superior to the charters they grant, or has parted control over them; and this question is the foundation upon which you must build. Now, there are equally able, honest, intelligent, pure-minded and clear-headed lawyers upon either side, and what the people need and must do, is to select those for their judiciary who believe, upon principle, as they believe; not men who are pledged to certain specific action, but those who hold honestly the same beliefs of right as do the people; whose sympathies are with the people, rather than with chartered corporations.

The people of this State, in common with the people of our whole Union, have now a grave responsibility thrust upon them. While I concede the necessity of railroads; while I believe the prosperity of our State and nation is most intimately woven into that of the railroad system, I yet believe they are fraught with gigantic evils, and unless we of this generation continue this contest until we win the victory by forcing these roads to owe their allegiance to State enactment, the time will come with the next generation when these corporations will force the State to own their dictum and do their bidding. Already we have near $250,000,000 of money invested in railroads in this State alone, while its indirect influence is almost without limit; while in the Union we have nearly $4,000,000,000 in the same interest and controlled by a few men who now control the legislation of several States.

Now if this interest has grown in forty years to an income of $455,000,000 last year, what we can expect in the future, when all these gains are to come from the producing classes of our nation? May we not well feel a sense of responsibility while we press forward in this contest for the supremacy of the State over the creature of its creation?

In this contest, the judiciary are a mighty power, and it behooves you to look well to it that you elect men who are in sympathy with the toiling millions.

No doubt designing men will desire to be hoisted into power through the excitement of to-day, but do not be deceived as between an honest man who denies your faith, and the dishonest man who clings to it. Take the honest man always.

Now, fellow-citizens, do not forget the main question; do not be led off upon side-issues; settle first the question: "Do the railroads control the State, or does the State control the railroads?" and to this contest invite all men of kindred interest, without regard to name, occupation or position. Let the aim be single, and the bands of a common interest and a common brotherhood bind together, until these corporations acknowledge the supremacy of law and yield unqualified obedience thereto.

How Railways are Managed—A Specimen Case.

Favoritism toward officers of railway companies is not among the least evils of present railway management. It is a notorious fact that a few years' service as a railway official generally results in ample fortunes to those individuals who secure such positions of service. Does any man know of such an officer who has not a nest well feathered, a fine house and lot in a city, a well stocked farm (for those men know the value of real estate, when procured at favorable figures), or government bonds, or railway shares, or some other good paying investment? We do not wish to charge what would be untrue, that railway officials all steal outright. But we do mean to insinuate that they have opportunity beyond those of ordinary business men. As an instance, it is charged that Mr. B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, Iowa, who is a director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, has been buying and storing twelve cent corn, along the line of that road in Iowa, and that on the opening of navigation, he will be enabled to get special rates for transportation on his own road, and that his chances for reaping a rich return will be better than that of a man who has not the road to (in a measure) back him in his enterprise. We do not charge that this is true, but such is the report, as yet undenied, that we have seen. And no one doubts that this sort of thing is being practiced all the time on all our roads to a greater or less extent. Such favored individuals can get cars when the ordinary shipper is denied them; he gets better rates, and thus practically controls the markets. It is not always supply and demand that rules these matters.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Curiosities of Human Life.

Care has been taken to make the following statements accurate, the best authorities having been consulted in their preparation:

LENGTH OF HUMAN LIFE.

The average length of life is	28	years.
One-fourth die before the age of	7	"
One-half before the age of	17	"
The rich live an average of	42	"
The poor live an average of	30	"
One of 1,000 persons reaches	100	"
One of 500 persons reaches	80	"
Six of 100 persons reach	65	"

The average duration of life is greater now than ever before. According to Dupin the average length of life in France from 1776 to 1843 increased 52 days per annum. Macauley states that in 1865 the deaths in England were as 1 to 20; in 1850, 1 to 40. The rate of mortality in 1781 was 1 to 29; in 1853, 1 to 40.

OF THE SEXES.

There are more males than females born by 4 per cent. At the age of 20 there are more females than males. At the age of 40 the preponderance is again on the other side, and there are more males than females. At 70 the sexes are again even. Between 70 and 100 years there are 15,300 more women than men, or an excess of 5 per cent. The mortality of women is greatest between the ages of 20 and 40. After 40 years of age the probabilities of longevity, as is shown, are far greater for females than for males.—*Phrenological Journal.*

FLORIDA grows five hundred bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre.

The Lost "Atlantic."

Wm. E. Cramer, of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, says of the lost steamer:

During the past three years we have crossed the ocean in two steamers, the Cambria, of the Glasgow line, and the Atlantic, of the White Star line. They have both since gone to the bottom, the Cambria with 159 passengers, and the Atlantic with 730. A captain has a deal to do with the safety of a ship. If he is a first-class man, permeated with a thorough sense of duty, the chances of safety on the sea are about equal to those on the land. Capt. Craig was the commander of the Cambria in 1869, and when his vessel entered the dangerous channels between the north of Ireland and Scotland he was so very careful that he would not permit any other officer but himself to stand on the lookout. And there, with glass in hand, he would remain for hours. Capt. Perry was the commander of the Atlantic when we crossed the ocean in January, 1872. As the vessel approached the American coast his watchfulness was unceasing by night and by day, because, he said, "here there is real danger." When the vessel was in the deep sea he left far more to his subordinates, who were trained men, but when nearing the coast he felt that he could trust no one with the responsibility but himself, and all the passengers experienced a feeling of security under the guidance of so tried, so skillful and so thoughtful an officer. We know nothing of Capt. Williams, of the Atlantic, but, on nearing the coast, we think a first-class captain would have considered it a breach of duty to be in his berth.

The Atlantic is built of iron and cost $750,000 in gold, and has been in service only two years. She is doubtless insured in Liverpool, but no insurance, however large, can repay the company for the prestige which they will lose by this terrible disaster.

The War on Monopolists in Iowa.

A correspondent writes from Fairfield, Iowa, as follows to the Chicago *Times:*

Visiting in several localities of the State, ranging from the Mississippi river on the east to the Missouri river on the west, and conversing with farmers, mechanics and merchants, I learn that the movement among the farming portion of the population in Iowa, in the organization of what is termed granges or lodges, of the Patrons of Husbandry, for protection against monopolies, and in opposition to high tariffs and high taxes, is one of greater magnitude than it is at first supposed to be, by what are termed the "middle men" of the country. There are, at the least calculation, 1,500 granges or lodges in Iowa, with a membership in the aggregate of not less than 100,000—a power to be feared and felt when once aroused to action, determined and resolved as they are to have their rights respected and their privileges granted them. The sneer thrown at them by certain classes to the effect that their organization is weak, without brains, and therefore not to be feared, is having the tendency to unite them more closely in point of action, and to bring to the surface that talent which heretofore has lain dormant.

If the brainless noodles who thus sneer at them could be present at their meetings and listen to the manner in which they discuss all matters pertaining to their rights and interests, they would, most likely, go home convinced that they were slightly mistaken in their estimate of the men who are sneeringly termed "grangers."

"Revolutions never go backward," we are told, and in this revolution in the sentiment of the wealth-producers [illegible] country relative to the action [illegible] wealth absorbtionists or consume[illegible] truthfulness of the proposition [illegible] fully demonstrated. Iowa will [illegible] hands with Illinois and all other [illegible] on this question of "vested r[illegible] asking nothing but what is righ[illegible] refusing to submit longer to [illegible] wrong; and it is the opinion o[illegible] correspondent that before the con[illegible] through with the railroad kings [illegible] forced to come to Egypt for corn.

"Fall of Man."

How it strikes the Danbury [illegible] man, is appended: "You are g[illegible] looking at something very intent[illegible] it happens—perhaps you are sm[illegible] yourself. Then your left foot sh[illegible] to one side with a suddenne[illegible] creates a sickness in the famil[illegible] commences to form on your sp[illegible] perspiration on your brow, an[illegible] scalp lifts enough to permit a [illegible] cold air to pass under. The o[illegible] goes out at this juncture, yo[illegible] snaps violently to the front, and [illegible] a faint impression on your mind [illegible] world is about to come to an e[illegible] nobody in charge. Miles of [illegible] spin out from you like lightning. [illegible] story buildings jump over your [illegible] quick succession. People d[illegible] suddenly and with appalling [illegible] Then your eyes close, your c[illegible]ness wanes, and your soul goes [illegible] one expiring quiver, and—an[illegible]rive. The hard reality of the [illegible] then forced upon you with unpleasant abruptness. Everything is in its place but your spine. You get up and move off with a sickly attempt at a smile, feeling at the time that the back of your head is laughing from ear to ear, and finding that the hardest thing is, not the sidewalk, but to keep from rubbing yourself."

What Newspapers Do for Nothing.

An exchange, speaking of newspapers and what is expected of them, very forcibly remarks that "there is no business in all the wide world so subject to sponging as the art or trade of printing a newspaper. Public corporations, societies, and associations in general have peculiar ideas about papers. They think they ought to print, puff, and publish all for nothing; that is, "free gratis." In other words, they seem astonished if asked half price only for cards of thanks, tributes of respect, personal communications, or anything else that only interest a few persons, and not the general reader. They think it costs no money to advertise, puff, etc. And thus one and another will sponge. They forget that it takes money to pay compositors, to buy ink, type, and paper; lastly, they forget even to thank you for gratuitously puffing their business or serving the public."

THE NEW POSTAGE ACT.

The Abolished "Free Matter" List.

It is important for the public to know what is included in the law known as "the repeal of the franking privilege."

All mail known as "free matter" under existing laws, on which postage must be paid after June 30, by reason of this repeal, is classed under twelve heads, as follows, viz.:

1. All mail to and from the President and Vice-President.
2. Official communications to or from Cabinet or bureau officers, chief clerks, or franking officers of each of the executive departments.
3. All letters or printed matter to or from members of Congress, Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House of Representatives.
4. Petitions to Congress.
5. Copyright matter to the Librarian of Congress, if so marked on the package.
6. Smithsonian Institute mail.
7. Exchanges between publishers, one copy of each publication not to exceed sixteen ounces weight.
8. Weekly newspapers to actual subscribers within the county where published.
9. Notices from postmasters of refusals to take publications.
10. Dead letters returned to writers.
11. Medals, certificates of thanks, or other testimonials awarded by Legislatures to their soldiers.
12. Under a special act of Congress, passed some years since, all mail matters to and from Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, during her natural life.

Those persons now having the franking privilege are the President, Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, delegates, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of House, Cabinet and bureau officers, all their Cabinet clerks, postmasters, for official communication only, as also collectors of internal revenue, and Mrs. Lincoln.

Under the present law free matter is carried at a cost of about $1,250,000, while the estimate made for amounts required to pay actual necessary official postage for the ensuing fiscal year is about $3,500,000.

The changes in the law will be especially onerous on the library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institute whose advantages in this respect have never been abused, and were always used in the interest and diffusion of knowledge. Another change which will be of great inconvenience, is that relative to returning "dead letters" to their writers, when known. The English postoffice follows the rule we have, and collects when the letter is delivered. The only matter that can be sent under the amended law after the 30th of June next, with pre-payment, is newspapers sent regularly. Postage is to be collected on them quarterly when delivered. Present regulations remain in effect.

A Much-Needed Invention.

There was still one draw-back to the sewing machine. Running one was a sort of treadmill operation, and it has been charged caused physical exhaustion, which produced new weakness and diseases. This only inconvenience has been set to rights by a California inventor. He has contrived an appliance of water power, which entirely relieves the human muscles from unusual strain. He runs the sewing machine by water, and the appliance of the power is neither expensive nor cumbersome nor in any respect inelegant. The following description will give an idea of the contrivance:

Its simplicity is only equaled by its [illegible] and convenience. The at- [illegible]

[illegible] Association of Producers and Consumers," to meet in New York as soon as I can get enough interested in it to make it a success, and I wish to have the State of Illinois fully represented, and hope you will send us a large delegation also. I would thank you to invite all bodies in Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, and wherever there is an organization having this subject of "cheap transportation" at heart, I want them to be present, as many as possible. Come one and all. I have said that a bushel of corn can be carried from the Mississippi river to Boston or New York for six cents per bushel, and when the National Association meets I intend to lay a plan before that body, showing how we can accomplish that object (carrying for six cents per bushel) in three to five years' time, or perhaps less. This I will accomplish, and I look to the West for aid in that effort. Please notify all the Western organizations that you know of in your State, and others, of my wish, and have them communicate with me, with names and addresses, that I may publish them in my call. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am truly yours for "equal and exact justice to all and free railroads for transportation."

AN epidemic of measles is spreading through the Northwestern States, claiming an unusual number of victims.

Miscellaneous.

BENJAMIN ISRAEL, eldest son of Ben Butler, will enter at West Point, next term.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Vt., records a total snow fall of 131 inches during the past winter.

"BULL RUN" RUSSELL is to accompany the Russian force to Khiva for the London *Times.*

FLORA BELLE, a little trotting mare in St. Louis, has been sold to parties in the East for $23,000, and will hereafter trot for money.

THE construction of the Northern Pacific railway is to be pushed forward from the Missouri to the Yellowstone as soon as possible.

THERE were sold in the United States, last year, 851,738 sewing machines. Twenty-one different styles of manufacture were represented.

JAMES O'BRIEN, a child but 10 years old, cut his throat a few days ago in Lawrence, Mass., in consequence of the severe punishment inflicted by his mother.

A DETERMINED suicide at Troy lately put his head through a hole in the ice, and held it there till he was drowned. The only reason assigned for the act was that he couldn't keep his head above water.

SOMEBODY mentions the cases of Mary Rogers, Dr. Burdell, Benjamin Nathan, Capt. Colvocoresses, Jacob Harper, and Charles Goodrich, and then inquires whether murder can really be depended upon to "out?"

SIXTY acres of the farm owned by the late Edwin Forrest, near Philadelphia, which he named "Springbrook," has been set apart by his executors for the Home for Aged and Indigent Actors provided for in his will. The Home will be surrounded by a magnificent park, to which the public will have free admittance.

MRS. MYRA CLARK GAINES, who is certainly the most remarkable litigant of the century which her life promises to compass, has won what seems to be a decisive victory. The Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the court below which establishes her title to property of great value in the city of New Orleans.

A NICE old man bought a house at auction in East Taunton, Mass., the other day, and then astonished a newly-married young man, to whom he was an utter stranger, by making him a present of it. The newly-married young man thought it was a joke, until his wife was summoned, and revealed to him that the nice old man was her uncle, just from California, etc.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision to the effect that it is competent and constitutional for Government to tax people for the use and benefit of a railroad company. Decisions of this flagitious character are not calculated to encourage many anti-monopolists to look to our Great Father at Washington for relief from the grasp of railroad monopolies.

ONLY Vice-President (new Senator) Hamlin, Chief Justice Chase, Senator Cameron, Frank P. Blair, Sr., and Gideon Welles remain of the associates of Mr. Lincoln in the Administration in 1861. Messrs. Sumner, Cameron, Anthony, Hamlin and Chandler are the only Senators who were in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and, excepting Vice-President Wilson, the only members of that Senate now in public life.

THE latest dog story comes from Maine. It relates how, after a heavy [illegible] fall, a young Belfast girl was en[illegible]voring to make her way along the [illegible]et to a house at which she was em[illegible]ed, when a strange dog, a large [illegible]foundland, came to her aid. He [illegible] ahead of her, breaking a path, un[illegible]e saw her turn in at her destination, [illegible]n with a satisfied wag of the tail he [illegible]ed back.

[illegible]HE opponents of prohibition will [illegible]lly use Maine as an argument of [illegible]r doctrine, after reading the state[illegible]t of the Attorney-General regarding criminals of that State for the last [illegible]n years. In 1866 there were com[illegible]ed to the various prisons of Maine criminals. In 1871 there were 152, [illegible] in 1872 just 100. And yet the law [illegible] not been fully enforced in all parts [illegible]he State, but in such parts as it has [illegible], the result shows certainly a great [illegible]mph over the license law and its ad[illegible]tes.

[illegible] appears from the report recently is[illegible]d by the English Registrar General [illegible], in England and Wales, there were [illegible]eaths from hydrophobia in 1870, all [illegible] which occurred in the north, there [illegible]g none in the counties lying south [illegible]he Trent. According to this report, [illegible]rophobia comes and goes in periods. [illegible]rty years ago it seems to have had a [illegible]son of prevalence; for in the five [illegible]rs of 1838–42 there were 73 deaths [illegible] England and Wales from this dis[illegible]e, averaging nearly 15 a year—the [illegible]ge being from 7 to 24. The causes of death for the next four years were not made the subject of abstract, but there seems to have been a period of but few deaths from hydrophobia, as there were only five in 1847, and seven in 1848. In the seven years, 1849–55, the deaths rose to 111, averaging 16 a year. In the next eight years, 1856–63, the deaths from hydrophobia fell to 26, averaging only three a year, and ranging from 1 to 5. In the next seven years, 1864–70, this malady prevailed again, and the deaths were 132, averaging 19 a year, the largest number, 32, being in 1770.

THE new map of Spain, which the Republican leaders have prepared, represents that country as divided into thirteen Confederate States, as follows: 1. Galicia, formed by the four Galician Provinces. 2. Castile-Leon, formed by the union of the Asturias and Old Castile. 3. Burgos-Cantabro-Vasco-Navarre. 4. Aragon, comprising Aragon, Rioja, and Soria. 5. Catalan. 6. The Valencia-Balearic State. 7. New Castile. 8. Estramadura. 9. Oceanic Andalusia. 10. The Canary Islands. 11. Cuba. 12. Porto Rico. 13. The State of the Philippines. No mention is made on the map, however, of the State of Anarchy, which is the only important State of Spain just now.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Success in Farming.

Success in this pursuit depends largely upon the muscular and mental activity of the representatives of this noble class of the world's workers. The time was when the rich, fresh soil of the older States, backed by the grand old forests themselves, yielded an abundant harvest by force of muscular effort on the part of the husbandman, in connection with favorable isothermal and hygrometrical conditions. To-day, over a vast area, in the aggregate as large as the largest of the Eastern States, the surface soil, which has been harassed beyond endurance, yields scarce enough to entitle the product to the name of a crop. Treading in the footsteps of their fathers, and farming in the time-honored way of their grandfathers before them, the surface-soil has become almost exhausted of many essential elements of plant food. As may be inferred, this will be found to be the case the most frequently in these communities where the least number of agricultural books and papers are read. As a rule, the most successful farmer is the reading one; for it is only in this way that he can keep himself sufficiently posted to keep up with the times, or to keep abreast of the spirit of the age in which we live.

An agricultural community without papers and books adapted to their varied interests, is like a ship at sea without compass or rudder. We doubt very much whether a farmer in a farming community can afford to let his neighbors do without at least one agricultural paper; for we find that our reading communities make more money, have better homes, richer lands—have attained a better social condition and are better off in every conceivable way—than those who do not read books and papers.

Books and papers beget a spirit of progress. They are the leaven which infuses life, vigor and a spirit of progress and inquiry into every farming community. They go before and lead the way to farmers' clubs and fair associations. We repeat, then, that it is our candid belief that if every farmer would see that his neighbors took at least one good agricultural paper, and were furnished annually with the State and United States agricultural reports, even if it required a little trouble on his part, it would result in the best pecuniary results, not only to himself, but to the whole neighborhood, as the increased value of the lands and improvements in the neighborhood would be in a direct ratio to the amount of intelligence and enterprise therein. The farmer of to-day, as well as the coming one, should be educated in agricultural science, and then reduce his knowledge to practice. It has so long been customary to associate mental activity with physical inactivity that we are apt to think that this must necessarily always be so.

Our young men still look with longing eyes toward our cities; first, because their country homes are, in by far too many instances, as unattractive as it is possible to make them; secondly, because of a misunderstanding of the real difficulties which are incident to a successful career in our principal cities. This may continue to be so for a long time, yet it is to be hoped that farmers and their families will set about a thorough reform in making their homes more pleasant and attractive, by encouraging reading, the cultivation of fruits and flowers, music and sociability, tree planting for ornament and utility—in fact, work a complete reform in what by far too many farmers consider unimportant and trivial matters, which nevertheless have a powerful influence in shaping the future careers of their children.

In order to make farming a success, not only muscle, but brain and heart must each take part. Education in the line of some chosen pursuit is now in order. Happily farm work now requires a greater range of mechanical ability than formerly, and we have reason to believe that many other faculties which have heretofore seemed out of place on the farm, will soon be called into requisition in order to enable the farmer to achieve a full measure of success. Successful farming, as we understand it, implies not only constant pecuniary gain, but a constant increase in the acquisition and introduction into our system of farming of newer and better ideas than we formerly possessed.

Farming in the Moon.

A farmers' club in Central Illinois, as we learn from the Secretary, has been discussing the subject of the influence of the moon on vegetation. The particular point in the discussion was in regard to the proper time to sow wheat in order to gain the greatest amount of good from the influences of the moon. As is usual when this subject comes up, there were some who denied that the moon exerts any influence on growing crops, while the others affirmed that it did exert a powerful influence, and one which farmers should avail themselves of.

No intelligent person, or persons possessed of a large share of common sense, we think, believes that the moon exerts any occult influence on vegetation in any stage of its development. There is, however, some reason for believing that the moon's rays do not influence the growth of vegetation, and observation seems to confirm the idea that established plants do make a more rapid growth during the period of the moon's greatest light, than during that of her greatest obscuration—all the circumstances being equally favorable. It is also claimed to be a fact, and there is some reason for the belief, that very tender plants, for example young wheat plants, do best if allowed a period of rest during the night, in which they recuperate, as babies and young ducks do; while hardy young plants like the sprouts of potatoes and other bulbs, which have something to feed upon directly, do better if their growth is pushed during the whole of the day and night.

Admitting both of these premises to be true, the conclusion would be this: If we could regulate the weather in respect to warmth and dryness, or be reasonably assured that they would be favorable during the whole of the season when planting and sowing must be done to insure a crop, we would sow their seeds when plants are very tender at the start, so that they would break ground during "the dark of the moon," to the end that they might have the "night's rest" so grateful and recuperative to all who work. On the other hand, we would, everything being favorable, and good weather being insured, plant potatoes, and some other crops which are hardy at the start, so that they would come up "in the light of the moon," in order that they might make the fattest growth possible. But there are "so many ifs in the way" that we do not believe it is practicable to take advantage of the favorable action of the moon's influence, if, indeed, it exerts influences especially favorable or unfavorable; and our convictions are, that the farmer who puts off seeding when the land is in good condition in order to plant or sow during the right time of the moon, will be quite likely "to beg in harvest," and have wise people laugh at him for his folly.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Cheap Poultry Yard.

Set posts firmly in the ground, six feet high, eight feet apart. Take No 6 wire, and stretch from post to post outside, fastening with staples made of wire driven into posts. Place three wires one inch apart, one foot from the ground; another at three feet ten inches from the ground; another three at the top of posts. Take common laths and weave in, leaving three inches space between sides of each. This makes the fence four feet high. Then take other laths, picket one end, and chamfer the other like a chisel blade, and interweave among the top wires; then shove the chamfered edge down beside the top of the bottom lath, lapping under wires two inches. This makes a cheap, durable, pretty fence, that is seven feet and ten inches high, and fowl-tight. Wires should be left somewhat slack, as interweaving the laths will take it up.

Lime in Crops.

There is said to be carried off from the soil nine pounds of lime in twenty-five bushels of oats, and fifteen pounds in thirty-eight bushels of barley. There are thirty-five pounds of lime in two tons of rye grass, and one hundred and twenty-six pounds in two tons of clover, and one hundred and forty pounds in twenty-five tons of turnips, and two hundred and seventy pounds in nine tons of potatoes. Some soils contain abundance of lime for a thousand years, while others require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

Value of the Potato.

Prof. Tyndall illustrates the value of a single potato by supposing that every potato in the world but one were destroyed; that one would contain in itself the possibility of again stocking the world with an invaluable article of food. If one potato would produce, when planted, only a crop of ten potatoes, in ten years the total product of the produce of this one potato would be equal to ten thousand millions, which would be sufficient to stock the whole world with seed. The real value of that single potato, then, would be such that it would be better that the city of London or New York should be totally destroyed than that tuber should be lost to the world.

Rules for Farmers.

1. Take good papers and read them.
2. Keep account of farm operations.
3. Do not have implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain and heat.
4. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent three-fold expenditure of time and money.
5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery, because it is cheap.
6. See that fences are well repaired and cattle grazing in the meadows, or grain fields, or orchards.
7. Do not refuse to make correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.
8. Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and of course get good crops.
9. Practice economy by giving stock good shelter during the winter; also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half rotten or mouldy.
10. Do not keep tribes of cats or snarling dogs around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in a whole lifetime.
11. Read the advertisements, know what is going on, and frequently save money by it.

THE *Prairie Farmer* "hits the nail fairly on the head" in the following timely words of good counsel to the men who have enlisted in the war for emancipation from the monopoly slavery: Says the *Farmer:*

"The second danger is diversion from the true objects of the organization. If allowed to do so, politicians will rend it in fragments before next fall's election. Journals in the interest of party are already attempting to ride the 'machine' straight into one or the other of the party camps. The movement knew no party in the beginning; *it knows no party now, save its own, and it would seem that it should never know any other.* Keep it on its level way, and no party will hope to win, or even to exist, without all the reforms asked for inscribed upon its banners and pledged in its platforms. No candidate for office can hope for election, or to live out a reasonably long political life, without pledging himself—and carrying out the pledge, too—to eternal opposition to monopoly abuses, to Credit Mobiliers, to 'salary grabs,' to further land 'slides' and to be in favor of official integrity and economy, and exact justice to all in the management of public affairs."

The vital necessity of the anti-monopoly movement is expressed in the words: "It knows no party *save* ITS OWN." It is, and if it hopes to prevail must continue to be, an *Independent* party, striking for emancipation from the monopoly power; a party that place-hunting politicians cannot sell out to the State of Pennsylvania, nor to Tom Scott, nor to Tammany, nor to any custom-house ring, nor to any philosopher of spoliation in a white coat.—*Chicago Times.*

THE Turkish Government couldn't exactly get the hang of a comic journal, but suspended it.

Chinese Executions.

The Chinese Government is based on two fictions: first, that the Emperor is the Son of Heaven; second, that he is the parent of the Chinese people. In harmony with these principles, loyalty to the state is inculcated, not only as a religious but as a filial duty. But all sentimental fictions are liable to abuse, equally in politics and religion. The code of Draco was not more cruel than the parental discipline of the Chinese Empire. Passing by the palace of the Tai-tou, with its ostentatious imperial banners, we turned a sharp corner, and entered a long, narrow, cheerless street. Here, no gay sign-boards or banners relieved the flight. The shops are somber, and there are few travelers. It is the malefactor road—the street through which the condemned convicts pass, from the palace to the place of execution. It was almost night when we were admitted, under a strong but low gateway to a close area a hundred feet long, scarcely more than twenty feet wide; on one side low stone buildings; on the other a high blind wall; a walk paved with large flat stones in the middle of the court. A potter was noiselessly at work shaping vessels, some to be used for receiving the blood, others the hands and feet, and others the heads of the victims. Sometimes only a single execution takes place, but usually short delays are made for the convenience of bringing several executions together. They vary in number from two to fifty, and, in times of political disturbance or flagrant piracy, fifty and even a hundred executions take place at once. Dr. Grey, who has studied Chinese history carefully, is of opinion that no field of battle, ancient or modern, has witnessed so much violent destruction of human life as this Aceldama. The customary form is decapitation. When the condemned come within the gate, they march up the paved walk and take their places, kneeling inward on either side. An imperial officer at the upper end of the court reads, in a distinct voice, a rescript of their names, crimes, and sentences. A practiced executioner, with a long sword which he wields with both hands, proceeds down the line. The culprits stretching their necks forward, the executioner, swinging the instrument in continued circles, completely severs a head at every blow. The heads fall into vases filled with lime; nevertheless, the pavement is besmeared with blood, and the effluvia rising from this horrible place taint the atmosphere of the most distant parts of the city. We saw crosses leaning against the wall, prepared for inflicting punishment in that form, and many baskets, each of which contained a head ready to be transported to the city gates, and to distant parts of the empire.—*Seward's Travels Around the World.*

Marriage in Fancy Costume.

A very singular marriage was lately performed in the Brooklyn Academy of Music by the Rev. DeWitt Talmage. The Reverend Talmage is pastor of the "Tabernacle" Presbyterian congregation, numbering over 12,000, including 3,000 young ladies. The church was lately burned down, and the congregation were holding a fair in the Academy to raise money to build a new one. There is no doubt they will raise it. Among their attractions at the fair was a marriage in masquerade costumes of one hundred years ago. The managers of the fair advertised for proposals for such a wedding, and there were about fifty applicants for the honor. One couple had to be selected, and this was done by lot. The other forty-nine couples will have to get married in the usual way or give up the enterprise altogether. The lucky couple were James Willetts and Minnie Willetts, of Stamford, Ct., who had previously been loving cousins. The night was fixed and advertised, and this is a copy of the ticket that admitted the anxious throng of spectators to the Academy on that occasion:

YE GRAND WEDDYNGE
In ye Antient Costume,
AT YE ACADEMIE OF MUSICK,
On ye evening of Thursday, ye
27th daye of ye Monthe of March, A. D. 1873,
At Eight o'clocke.
Parson TALMAGE, of ye Tabernacle meeting-house, will unite ye couple in ye holy bonds.
Price hereof,
Four Yorke shillings to ye Weddynge and ye Faire.

The costumes were supposed to represent the New England styles of one hundred years ago, but were in reality a mixture of all sorts of clothes of a good many ages. The marriage masqueraders marched into the hall in procession, two and two, about thirty in number, and upon the stage, where they could be viewed at length and breadth. They formed a semi-circle of more colors than a rainbow. The Reverend Talmage at length appeared dressed in black. The bride and groom stepped out from among their merry friends, looking very serious. The preacher took his place before them with his back to the rest of the audience, and he married them there. The party then went to a wedding feast of pork and beans that had been spread for the occasion. The performance was a decided success, and will raise the new Tabernacle several feet. The congregation are going to present the couple with a piano and a sewing machine as wedding gifts.

THE Connecticut pigs are really becoming alarming. One specimen was born in Bethany, last week, with two sets of legs and four ears. Two of the four fore-legs grow out of the back of the head, and cannot, therefore, be very useful to the possessor for pedestrian purposes, though they might serve well enough as horns. This richly formed creature has two sets of teeth, and his mouth is also provided with a double roof. But loveliness like this, of course, soon faded. The porcine cherub but just glanced at the world, just understood that he was a native of Connecticut, and would certainly be made to show if he lived. He preferred death—he died, and who can blame him?

"SIX feet in his boots!" exclaimed Mrs. Beeswax. "What will the impudence of this world come to, I wonder? Why, they might as well tell me that the man had six heads in his hat."

WHEN the new Postoffice in Boston is completed, the various newspapers will receive their exchanges direct by pneumatic tubes.

The Carrier-Pigeon.

The speed of the carrier-pigeon has been generally overrated. Careful experiments have shown that thirty miles an hour is the average, although in a few well authenticated instances thrice that speed has been attained. In 1808 an English gentleman laid a wager that his pigeon could fly thirty-five miles an hour. To decide the question, three of the trained birds were taken exactly that distance from his residence, and let loose in the presence of witnesses. They arrived home together in just fifty-three minutes, or seven minutes ahead of time. In the year 1838, during the great annual trial of carrier-pigeons at Ghent, twenty-four birds were let fly at Rouen, 150 miles distant, at five minutes before ten in the morning. Their flight was carefully timed. One of them reached Ghent in one hour and thirty minutes, having traversed the distance at the marvelous rate of more than ninety miles an hour. Sixteen made the journey in two hours and a half. Several were never heard from. In the East wonderful stories are told of their speed and endurance. The traveler Lithgow tells us that one will carry a letter from Babylon to Aleppo in forty-eight hours, the places being thirty days' journey apart by the slow modes of travel used in the East. But the stories of early travelers are to be taken with many grains of allowance. Although for a short distance, or in exceptional cases, the carrier-pigeon may attain a much greater speed, thirty miles an hour is probably its average. It could not sustain a long flight with greater velocity.

Even this speed cannot be maintained without rest, for the carrier-pigeon has not the endurance which belongs to many birds of passage. It always descends at night for shelter and repose, and hence it can hardly fly across a wide expanse of water. To this was partly owing the failure of the attempt to use them for conveying intelligence from the Arctic explorers, and partly to another cause. Some writers chiefly poets and romancers, would have us believe that the carrier-pigeon finds its way home from remote places by a sort of instinct; but this is not the case. Its flight is guided by sight alone. When let loose from confinement it rises to a great height in the air by a series of constantly enlarging circles, until it catches sight of some familiar landmark, by which to direct its course. If flown on a foggy day it soon becomes bewildered, and either returns to the place of flight or is lost. Let loose from a balloon on a clear day, and too far above the ground for objects thereon to be discerned even by its piercing vision, instead of rising, it drops perpendicularly, like a plummet, until it nears the earth, when it begins to wheel round in a descending spiral, constantly in diameter, evidently for the purpose above mentioned, of ascertaining its locality and discovering some indications for the direction of its course.

Singular Tragedy in Kentucky.

A late Louisville paper says: "One dark night in November last David Bailey was shot and killed by a young householder in Bath county, Ky., named Geo. Shrout. Shrout was indicted for murder in the first degree, but the trial, which has just been concluded in the Bath Circuit Court, resulted in his acquittal. From the evidence it appeared that Bailey, when drunk, had a habit of growling like a dog. On the night of the killing he had been drinking freely, wandered out to the house of Shrout and endeavored to obtain admittance.

Shrout was awakened by the noise and came down to the door, taking his shot-gun with him. Opening the front door he saw a dim object in the darkness, and calling out to it, received no answer. He then gave warning that he was about to shoot, but the object only replied by a series of loud growls. Shrout then fired, and was horrified to hear the cries of a human being. He seems to have been badly frightened, and without examining further, locked the door and went up stairs again. Bailey was mortally wounded, and lay groaning before the house until some passers by brought him back to town, where he died in a few hours. Shrout was arrested the next morning. At the trial a statement as above was given, and substantiated by the mother of the accused, who was at the side of her son at the time. The jury brought in at once a verdict of not guilty. The event created great excitement in the vicinity, as both parties were well known. Bailey left a wife and seven children.

What to do in Case of Accident.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives the following short rules for action in cases of accident, which it will be found useful to preserve or remember:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with the point of a lead pencil.

Remove water from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If any artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

Smother a fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil and increase danger. Before passing through smoke take a full breath and then stoop low; but if carbonic acid gas is suspected walk erect.

Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or, better, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat or by warm water and mustard.

For acid poisons, give alkalis; for alkaline poisons, give acids—white of egg is good in most cases; in a case of opium poisoning, give strong coffee and keep moving.

If in water, float on the back, with the nose and mouth projecting.

For apoplexy, raise the hand and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

SOME of the spring bonnets are of the most curious description and style. They form almost a point over the forehead, and are a fine combination of lace, feathers, flowers, jet and hair-pins.

Origin of the Names of States.

Maine was called so on account of the people there always keeping an eye on the main chance.

Vermont—well the Green Mountains were named after Vermont.

New Hampshire—Old ham was sold in the adjoining States, but if you went there you got new ham—sure, hence the name—New Hampshire.

Massachusetts—When slaves were owned there the mistress of a household caught one of them chewing tobacco. She was about to order him punished, when he said, "Massa-chews-it." She commuted his sentence to hanging, and immediately gave a name to the State.

Rhode Island—Named after "Aunt Rhody."

Connecticut—An old Indian in the tobacco business named Konnecti used to get up two very good brands of chewing tobacco. He called one fine cut and the other Konnecti-cut. The latter gave the name to the State.

New-York—So called to distinguish it from old York on the James.

New Jersey—No stranger has ever stopped long enough in the State to ascertain where it did get its name from. It is supposed to have been named from "Jersey lightning."

Pennsylvania—All the pencils were made there once, and the people were exceedingly vain of it, hence the State got to be called "Pencil-vain-ia." The orthography has been changed somewhat since.

Delaware—We don't know what kind of ware "Dela" is, but whatever it is, that is where the name came from.

Maryland—Runaway couples used to fly there to be married, hence Marry-land. Some careless printer dropped out an r in "making up" one day, and it has never been put back again.

Virginia—When Paul and Virginia were so thick together, Paul named the State after his girl.

Carolina—A man named Car settled the Carolinas. He was rated as an old-liner, hence the term, Car-o'-liner, now Carolina, North or South, just as it suits you.

Florida—So called because the complexion of the people is so florid-eh?

Alabama—The Abama family owned the entire State once, hence All-Abama.

Georgia was named after George Washington. They thought a great deal of Washington down there and used to call him "Georgie."

Louisiana—Named in honor of Louisa Ann.

Mississippi—Old Sippi, who settled the State, had two very charming daughters, the Misses Sippi, and they gave name to the State.

Arkansas, pronounced Arkansaw—Named after the title of the first saloon ever opened in the State, whose device was a picture of the Ark and a saw, the dive being called the "Ark and Saw." The Ark denoted that they were above such a thing as water, and the Saw was intended as a symbol that this is a world of saw-row.

Tennessee—In the early days of that State the people had a mania for betting on the ten-spot, hence "Ten-I-see."

Kentucky—An Indian name, signifying handsome women, fine horses, tobacco and Bourbon whisky.

Ohio—So called because it Oh's a good deal.

Michigan—Named after Lake Michigan. The lake was named after the State.

Indiana—The State was declared at its first settlement to be so healthy that it was quite a question for a time whether those who went In-die-any. That somehow got to be the name. Curious how the names of many of the States originated, don't it?

Illinois—The earliest settlers were made sick by the howlings of wild beasts and of the Chicago City Council, hence Ill-o'-noise.

Wisconsin—Named after the Wisconsin river. It might have been named before it, only the river was older than the State, and got named first.

Missouri—Named "Misery" originally, now corrupted to Missouri.

Iowa—This State has always been free from debt, and its motto is "I-owe-a cent to nobody." In confirmation of that fact, "Nobody" called the State Iowa.

Oregon—Egon was the original Indian name, but people got to talking so much about "going to California or Egon," that Oregon came to be the title.

Kansas and Nebraska were named after that "Kansas and Nebraska Bill," that they had such a fight over in Congress some twenty years ago. Bill had a hard time of it, but he named two States.

Minnesota—A small stream called the Sota, famous for its minnies, gave name to that State.

California—This State was not named after John W. Forney, as some might suppose. They didn't Call-it-Forney-ah! and then make California out of it, although many names and titles come a much more roundabout way. We are obliged to confess that the Golden State, with its golden statements, is too much for us. We give it up.—*Fat Contributor.*

Perfumes and Health.

An Italian professor has made some very agreeable medical researches, resulting in the discovery that vegetable perfumes exercise a positively healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxydizing influence. The essences found to develop the largest quantity of ozone are those of cherry, laurel, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemons, fennel, bergamot; those that give it in smaller quantities are anise, nutmeg and thyme. The flowers of the narcisse, hyacinth, mignonette, heliotrope, and lily of the valley develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destitute of ozone do not develop it, and those which have but slight perfume develop it only in small quantities. Reasoning from these facts, the professor recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts, and in all places infested with animal emanations, on account of the powerful oxydizing influence of ozone. The inhabitants of such regions should, he says, surround their houses with beds of the most odorous flowers.

THE queenly widows of England, Victoria and Eugenie, vie with each other in the regularity with which they visit their husbands' tombs.

Foreign.

BULWER'S personal property is valued at $500,000.

PATTI will receive 5,000 francs a night in London this season.

ONE-HALF the coal mined in England is wasted by carelessness.

IT is rumored that King Amadeus is writing a history of his reign in Spain.

IT is not an uncommon sight in Russia to see women working with men at paving the streets.

IN Japan a whole crop of newspapers is beginning to spring up. The Japanese are also learning something about the liberty of the press, as many of the papers have already been suspended by the Government.

THE straits to which English manufacturers are reduced for cheap coal compels a leading technical paper to observe that "the day is probably not very far off when it will become a matter of full consideration how England may best and most economically draw upon the immense coal seams of Picton and Cumberland river in Nova Scotia."

THE Director of the Vienna police lately proceeded to take an estimate of the number of lodgings disposable in that city, with a view to the Universal Exhibition. Within the radius traversed there appear to be 3,120 houses available for that purpose, containing 8,979 rooms, and 3,498 cabinets, with 18,278 beds. In that number rooms in hotels are not included.

IN A late conversation with M. de Broglie, President Thiers said: "France resembles an invalid whom it would be imprudent to move. You tell me that there are other rooms in the neighborhood better furnished and more comfortable than the one in which she is lying. That may be; I do not deny it; but we must not kill the invalid by stirring her under pretense of providing her with a better lodging."

NAPOLEON didn't die of the disease with an unpronounceable name, after all. He was scared to death, if we may believe what M. D. Conway writes of him: "Only two hours before the Emperor died he arose and returned to his bed unassisted. Seeing him so much better, the surgeon proposed a surgical operation, to which he had submitted before, and which might have cost him two minutes' agony. The instant the proposal was made to him Napoleon became livid with terror, his pulse sank, his heart declined, and he died."

Nothing New Under the Sun.

Humboldt, in his Cosmos, states that the Chinese had magnetic carriages with which to guide themselves across the great plains of Tartary, one thousand years before our era, on the principle of the compass. The prototype of the steam engine has been traced to the eolipyle of the Hero of Alexander. The Romans used moveable types to mark their pottery and indorse their books. Mr. Layard found in Nineveh a magnifying lens of rock crystal, which Sir D. Brewster considers a true optical lens and the origin of the microscope. The principle of the stereoscope, invented by Prof. Wheatstone, was known to Euclid, described by Galen fifteen hundred years ago, and more fully in 1599, A. D., in the works of Baptista Porta. The Thames tunnel, though such a novelty, was anticipated by that under the Euphrates of Babylon; and the ancient Egyptians had a Suez canal. Such examples might be indefinitely multiplied, but we turn to photography. M. Joubard, in his "Nouvelles Inventions aux Exposition Universelles," 1857, says a translation from German was discovered in Russia, three hundred years old, which contains a clear explanation of photography. The old alchemists understood the properties of chloride of silver in relation to light, and its photographic action is explained by Fabricius in "De Rebus Metallicis," 1566. The daguerreotype process was anticipated by De la Roche in his "Giphantie," 1760, though it was only the statement of a dreamer.

THE East is waking up to an interest in the transportation question, about which the West is already so much agitated. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* points out that when the farmers cannot live by raising produce they will do their own manufacturing, and adds: "If our merchants desire to retain their Western trade, they must aid the West to obtain facilities to reach the seaboard." The New York *Times* holds the same opinion, and says that "the railroads have been undermining their own business." The recognition at the East of the necessity for reducing the rates of transportation is an important step in the present movement. It is to be hoped that it will lead to some practical effort in the way of resisting railroad aggressions and breaking down railroad monopolies. A good deal was achieved by the passage of the General Railroad law in New Jersey, by which that State will be thrown open to a free railroad passage from the West to the Atlantic. Still more may be accomplished when Eastern capital shall make some concerted and substantial movement for increasing the canal facilities. This will be done when the Eastern manufacturers and dealers fully recognize the prediction of the Boston *Journal of Commerce,* the New York *Tribune,* and other journals which are warning the Eastern people of their folly in permitting the Western trade upon which they live to turn into another channel.

THE legal meaning of the word "either" was gravely argued in an English Court of Chancery the other day. A certain testator left property, the disposition of which was affected by the "death of either" of two persons. One lawyer insisted that "either" meant both; and in support of this view he quoted Chaucer, Dryden, Southey, the story of the Crucifixion, and a passage from the Revelations. The Judge suggested that there was an old song in "The Beggar's Opera" which took the other view: "How happy could I be with either, were t'other dear charmer away." In pronouncing judgment, the Court ruled that "either" meant one of two, and did not mean "both." It might have that meaning occasionally in poetry, but never in a Court of Chancery.

THE erection of twenty-six new buildings was authorized by the last Congress. Fifteen are in process of construction.

Power of the Press.

Rev. Dr. Stone of Sanfrancisco gives credit to the press for exciting a health ful and beneficial influence in private and public life. He says:

"The newspapers today, is more fear ed in Congressional halls and the high places of corruption and villainy than the laws and courts, and sting of conscience and the thunder of Divine Wrath God is a great ways off, and the Jungment awaits; but the uniquious report er thrusts his sharp gaze into all overt and hidden schemes, an unerring detective. The pestilent spy will tell all he sees, tell it on the housetops, print it for a nation of readers. Good!—Give us more of this. Long live the reporter.

Buffaloes.

Buffaloes generally live out West on the great prairies.

There is one big Buffalo in New York State so large that it b-hoofs itself over a number of acres.

The alimentary canal of this Buffalo is not sufficient to supply its enormous appetite, so it has several canals.

Boston also has Buffaloes; they are seen in different quarters; but mostly in four quarters, lying around loose on the sidewalk in front of eating houses. Some of these quarters manage occasionally to get into a stew and a tearing of hide and hair, and cutting up generally, is indulged in before it feeds the alimentary canal of the public.

A public Buffalo a-head of all the rest; the one at the Boston Theater that heads the column outside.

Another public Buffalo—one that gets into a stew and goes into the above mentioned canal.

It is said that the Grand Duke Alexis put a head on the mortal career of that Buffalo.

If that Buffalo has gone where good Buffaloes go, does it put on h-airs in the happy hunting grounds because it was introduced to the Grand Duke while going to grass?

Another Buffalo—Bill Buffalo.

Some vulgarly nick named him Buffalo Bill.

It is said he is as strong as a bull; why not call him Bull Buffalo? If he objects to Bull let him go into Wall street and skin a bear and be called Buffalo Bear.

Buffaloes are getting scrce—bye! bye! Buffaloes! go to grass!—*Boston and Milford Courier.*

In Australia small juries are employed in trials of civil causes, the number of the jurors being five or seven, the verdict being given by a majority. In criminal cases the jury consists of twelve men and the verdict must be unanimous.

German steel is said to be supplanting the English and American article in the Chinese market, owing to its easier manipulation, which is due to its inferior quality.

A North Carolina paper has been feeling its colored readers into reading the President's Massage by affixing Sylvanus Cobb's name, and publishing a small dose weekly.

Prof. Fowler's Greatest Work.

The National Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, have just issued a very important and valuable work, by Prof. O. S. Fowler, on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc. It is a masterly exposition of the laws which control the relations of the sexes, and their duties towards each other, and it is not asserting too much to pronounce it the most valuable and timely publication of the age.

"Know thyself!" was the profound injunction of the ancient sage, and it is the neglect to comply with this precept which causes nearly all the misery and sickness of the world. Husbands and wives constantly feel the need of more light on the subject of their relations to each other, especially concerning the great duty for which marriage was instituted—the begetting and rearing of a family.

It is for the purpose of diffusing this knowledge that Professor Fowler has given to the world this work on "Sexual Science," which is simply an explanation of the laws which govern the sexes in their relation to each other. He lets us into the secret of preserving female health and beauty far into old age, and shows how mothers can avoid much of the suffering of bringing children into the world—a subject in which every woman is interested, and how "female complaints" may be avoided with ease and certainty.

His book is pure and elevated in its style and ideas, and furnishes a practical solution of many of the most perplexing questions of life. It touches upon questions and discusses them thoroughly, in which every married person is interested. The advice which it gives to unhappy or indifferent husbands and wives is sound and practical, and its warnings to those who seek to promote pleasure at the expense of health ought to be read by every one. Tee terrible practice of "regulating the size of families," which prevails in many parts of our country, is shown in its true light, and we commend the chapters concerning it to every husband and wife.

All friends of morality and purity in social life will hail the advent of Prof. Fowler's book with delight, and those who seek information upon the curious and tragic features of domestic life, those who would study human nature stripped of its marks and disguises, will find this volume the best hand-book in existance. Young men who value their domestic happiness, should not fail to read his remarks on the subject of selecting a wife, as the information it contains is beyond value.

The book is a real blessing to the public, and will be regarded as such by all who read it. The low price at which it is issued brings it within the reach of all and every person who wants to arrive at the sexes, should procure a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. Geo. Bittinger, Spencerville, Ind., who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

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Window Shades!

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The teacher ought to know not only how to govern his pupils, but also to induce them to govern themselves. To govern them is a course art; to induce them to govern themselves is a fine art.

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On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limits of this kind offer. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.

Circulars giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

Come West and thrive, Friends will follow.

A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 30 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS,

Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

☞And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. Feb. 6—4t.

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Spectacles and gold pens.
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings.

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

M. E. WOODWARD,

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMNENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

teaied AT Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M E. WOODWARD.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

Main street, north of Court House.

PIONEER

STROE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK,

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their school without license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To these going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS

GO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE OLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Best Thing in the West

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Lands

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to setlers who [illegible]

A FREE PASS TO BUYE[illegible]

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; [illegible] Stone and Brick on the line; Cheap Rates on [illegible] &c.; no lands owned by Speculators; [illegible] Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through [illegible]; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered [illegible] public, through the recent completion of the [illegible]. For Circulars and general information [illegible]

A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

J. LEDDERMAN

No 27, E[illegible] Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. [illegible]

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKAD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice enqu at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1872.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, four miles east of Auburn, containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind., or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, April 24, 1873. No. 17.

The Auburn Courier,
Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Cards, 5 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

PENFIELD & MOODY
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Clay's Block, 34 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of Asthma Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throats and ulcers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis Hardware store Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. J. W. DEBORE, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-25

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS.
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK & BOSTON.
At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY free. It is the only route from the west to Washington city, with omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agen
CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail	Acc	Exp.
Louisville	10 45p.m		10.45
Cincinnati	4 30		
Indianapolis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 29
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 30
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 21	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Ma'l
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 30
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 55 p.m	9 45	8 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 34
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	8 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 33		5 53
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 15p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Dec. 23, 1872, Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,20 "	10,25 "	2,20 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	.28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,27 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	9,40 "	5,00 A. M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P. M	11,50 "	11,05 A. M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,55 P. M	2,65 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,45 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,30 A M	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft Wayne	12,[illegible]	1,10 "	11,30 "	6,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	[illegible]
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,55 "	6,30 "	4,3[illegible]	8,05 "
line lv	11,30 A. M	6,50 "	4,15 "	[illegible]
Mansfield	12,05 P. M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,03 "
Alliance	4,[illegible]	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A. M.	11,40 "	3,30 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20 "	11,45 A. M.	4,2[illegible]

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND
DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 28th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 34	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 15a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 28	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 00	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 20
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST.	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p.m	x 1:10 a.m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:06 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "
GOING EAST.			
Corunna	2:40 a.m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:08 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect. Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 30 p m	6 45
Hartford city	1 20	7 38
Bluffton	2 41	8 31
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South.

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p.m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 36	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	8 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to accommodate all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

GOOD WORK,
GOOD PAY!
New York Life Ins. Co.
Assets, $21,000,000 Cash!
Paid Policy Holders $20,000,000.
Desires the services of an EFFICIENT AGENT for this place and vicinity. To a suitable person who will faithfully devote his full time and talents to the duties of the agency, desirable terms, and a fine opportunity will be offered. Address with reference, [illegible]
ap3-4t Box 535, Chicago, Ill.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and Provisions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock of
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

DOGS.

SPEECH OF MR. SLATER IN THE SENATE OF INDIANA.

MR. PRESIDENT.—Many months ago, I was requested by a venerable rural constituent of mine, old father petty, to plead for an abatement of the yearly tariff upon his 'old dog Tray,' the faithful protector of his domestic hearthstone, and the saving clause of his poultry yard from the encroachments of the possums and coons which grow corpulent by feeding upon his feathered brood. I fain would wish that I might dip my pen in the red and seething lava that is thrown from the overloaded stomach of sick and vomiting Vesuvius and write upon the scroll of the broad and glittering firmament, the deep and consuming thoughts of indignation which swell and burn in my passionate bosom when I reflect upon the want of interest with which this bill is treated by Senators upon the floor. We are, sir, discussing the question of 'dog,' and perish the base thought that I, the boon companion of dogs since the inception of my legislative career, should fail to raise my feble voice, and in the name of the majesty of the State and by the lingering and sacred memories of the huntsman and his hound, invoke your gravest consideration of the measure before us.

Dogs! How glowing the theme—The councils of the grave and Reverend Senators of Rome, in the days of her republican glory, never considered a subject so potent for the destruction of fleas and the protection of sheep.

And, sir, I'd rather be a dog myself—(voices—'Consent') and bay the moon, than fail to give the just meed of pity or praise to the descendants of that footless, decrepit old dog Tray, why, born of a poor but honest parents, tarnished a record of a long life of usefulness by one ill-considered act.

[illegible]

[illegible] once—a French-leg [illegible]—and of her [illegible]. I was raised with dogs. How often, oh, how often in the days that have gone by, I have hied me to my rest with their pictures in my eye. I have lain down with dogs, and have invariably thereafter gotten up with fleas. They—I mean the dogs—were the first and dearest playmates of my guileless and unsuspecting youth. I have often in my boyhood's sunny times, wandered with them through the forest, hushed so still with mournful silence that the singing whippoorwill scarce knew his notes; through fields rich and golden with colors from nature's royal dyeworks; on the pebbly beach of lakes that rested like dazzling breast-pins upon the bosom of the landscape, and by the still, bright banks of the Ohio, which, wending its way through many a charming woodland dell, sang sweet saluting songs to the Father of Waters which it sought.

NO LEVITY.

I hope the gentleman will not laugh and make light of this subject, for, sir it transcends in importance all the legislation of this country since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, not excepting my own resolutions of inquiry into the 'raied vouchers.'

The draining law dwarfs into insignificance before it; the act for building a new State House hides its diminished head; the temperance bills are a mere bagarelle; and the million dollar canal grab a mere song.

By hasty legislation we may curtail the life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness of our canine population, privileges guaranteed to them by the bill of rights, inherent and inalienable in every dog.

Let us stand upon our own responsibility, and poise ourselves upon our magnanimity like Mount Atlas when storms and tempests thunder at its brow and oceans break their billows at his feet.

I have not finished my panegyric upon the dog. Were I a Cicero, a Burke, a Webster, or even approaching eloquent as the Senator from Grant in his panegyric upon political graves, I would carry you on wings of seraphic eloquence, musical with silvery tongued accounts of divine beauty; to the vast solitude of a forest dell, under the umbrageous foliage of some tall sycamore, upon the banks of Coon creek, where my dog 'Daisy' gathers around her orphaned litter of thirteen pups, and with maternal tenderness tells them of their dear departed father.

Were I a Homer, a Milton or a Moor, how sweet indeed would be the lines of sparkling poetry in which my 'Daisy's' virtues should be told; which if I were a Beethoven, I'd set these lines to music, and fair, sweet singer Nilsson, assisted by the Senator from Owen, should warble them forth upon the hushed and listening breeze to greet our enraptured senses and charm us with the sublimity of song.

WOMAN AND THE LAP-DOG.

Mr. President, the little fleecy lap-dog, whose envious and desirable habitation (usurped homes that rightfully belong to man) in the arms of her who is rarest and fairest of Jehovah's earthly handiwork, the last being of God's creation, made after the heavens and the earth, sun, moon, stars and angels, an improvement upon them all. Before her invention the little garden upon the banks of the Euphrates was a desolate wild, and man, the hermit, sighed and dug his potatoes in silence and solitude, and I marvel not that the Senators from Elkhart, Adams, Vermillion, Dearborn and Washington should desire a treble tariff to curtail the privileges of each and every poodlistic pup. They are unlucky dogs, on whose cheerless life no woman's loving smile has ever fallen. 'Tis their own fault that they have no radiant little butterfly to rule at their home circle and run them in debt at the dry goods stores.

Mr. Sir, I love mutton-chops, but I cannot forgo my predilection for dogs. My lamb-like nature has inherited and nurtured a political antipathy for wool, and as legislation for the last decade all over the [illegible] land, has been founded on fanaticism, passion and prejudice, I will not say 'dogs, go back to your kennels from whence you came, and say I [illegible] you? I'll none of you. Your bones are marrowless and your blood is cold. Henceforth, until I cross the dark river and moor my bark upon the [illegible] shore, there is eternal war between you and me.' No, Mr. President, I can not say this. But the wide gulf which divides me and the Southdown, I have crossed. I have burned my ships behind me, landed on the soil of my enemy, drawn my sword for the [illegible] [illegible] shall fight in this war between the dogs and the sheep, a war that has no parallel in the intensity of its bitterness, except in that long and sanguinary contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, between the white rose pale as death and the red rose red as blood; and if I fall, I will be like the good King Godfrey of the Crusades, I will lie down in the harness, panoplied all over with the glories of war. The mastiffs, ratter, pointers and poodles must and, by the Eternal, shall be preserved.

I know that this Senate will repeal the tariff upon my old friend's faithful watch dogs. The civilization of the age demands it. A consummation devoutly, of the great Radical party, which covers its nakedness with wool, and to whom that staple product is food, meat, drink, votes, and 'gruel for sick folks,' demands it. The future beckons with jeweled finger, leading us to the grandest consumation of the ages—and we will repeal the dog law.

If I fail in this irrepressible conflict, in which we must become all dogs or all sheep, then, oh shade of the sainted Rover! spirit of Fido! my best beloved poodle, buried (but not forgot) in the twighlight of years long ago! avert your heads and invert your tails, for grave political considerations demand that your hearts' best blood shall form the theme for fact and fiction in the unforgotten lore of future ages.

Colfax From a Historical Standpoint.

At the close of this day's session, the matter stood thus. Mr Ames charged that he had paid Mr Colfax a cash dividend of $12,000, drawn on the Seargent-at-Arms, to "C. S. or bearer," and dated it June 20th. Mr. Colfax on his part made oath that he had never seen this check nor received any of the money upon it. The statement of Mr. Ames, regarded the drawing of the check, and its payment to some one on the 21st of June, being confirmed by the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Committee decided to examine the accounts of the First National bank of Washington City, where the accounts of Mr. Colfax were kept. The books were produced before the Committee on the 28th of January, and Mr. Colfax' accounts examined. There appeared a credit of $1968.63, dated June 22, 1868, two days after the date of Ames' check to 'S. C.' on the Sergeant at Arms, and one day after that check was paid. This furnished only presumptive proof of the deposit of $1200, put all doubt was removed when the cashier produced a deposit ticket, bearing Mr. Colfax's signature, in which the $1968.63 was itemized, $1200 being cash, and the remainder drafts or checks.

The production of this account placed Mr. Colfax in a terrible condition. Ames had sworn that Colfax had bought Credit Mobilier stock of him; Colfax had denied it under oath. Ames had sworn that this stock had yielded in June, 1868, a dividend of $1200, which he had paid to Mr. Colfax by a check drawn to "S. C. or bearer, on the Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Colfax has denied all knowledge of this check and had denied receiving any money on it. The books of the Sergeant at Arms had had shown that Ames had drawn a check to 'S. C. or bearer,' on the 20th of June, as he had stated, and that the check had been paid to some one on the 21st day of June. Mr. Colfax's bank accounts had shown that, on the 22nd day of June, the very next day after the payment of the check, he had expsited in cash the exact amount of this check namely, $1200. The circumstantial evidence against him was appalling. His best friends stood aghast, and pitied him from their very souls.

The above is taken from a work just published by the National Publishing Company, of Chicago, entitled "From behind the scenes at Washington."

'Say, You! Mister! Look here!' said a specimen of the genus Americ'n Yankee the other day, to a slightly built citizen, who was hurrying past him in the southern part of the city.

'Well, what is it? Be quick—I'm in a hurry,' replied the citizen.

'Wal, I s'pose yer kin stop 'n answer a civil question, can't ye?'

'Certainly—what is it?'

'Is there much small pox about now?'

'I think there is; you had better avoid crowded places, and—'

'Yaas, I know, that's what our doctor said, so I got out at the Roxbury depot instead of taking the Boston one, walkin' down because—'

'But, sir, I've answered your question, and you must excuse me from stopping any longer.'

'Shan't do nothin' of the kind,' said Jonathan. [illegible] your getting huffy about?'

'Sir, your evidently from the country and don't consider—'

'Consider be darned! It's you city people that consider yourselves so confounded stuck up you can't speak to common folks.'

'I was about to say,' said the citizen, 'that you don't consider the risk you run in stopping a stranger—'

'Risk?' said the man forgetting his smallpox scare, and misinterpreting the caution.

'Risk? why, ther's a fist (doubling one that looked like a flitch of bacon) that would knock you inter the middle of next week.'

'No doubt of it,' replied the other, drawing back as it flourished in dangerous proximity to his nose.

'Yaas, my little fellow,' continued Rusticus, laying both hands upon the lappels of the man's coat, and drawing him close towards him. 'I could throw you clean over my head, if I had a mind tew.'

'Take your hands off me, sir. You don't know what you are doing! You don't know who I am.'

'Don't know who you be? Wall, who are ye? Governor, or State constable?'

'No, I'm one of the nurses from the small-pox hospital over yonder, and I'm going to get some medicines at the doctor's office, and you are stopping me, and running something of a risk in doing so.'

The Yankee evidently was of the same opinion, for he let go the lappels of the other's coat collar as if he had been red hot, and stepped aside as if he had seen a locomotive coming for him at a mile a minute.

Then casting a hurried glance at the hospital 'over yonder,' he left in the opposite direction, and was last seen in a chemist's shop negotiating for a pound of chloride of lime and a quart bottle of disinfecting fluids.

Prof Fowler's Greatest Work.

The National Publishing Company, of Cincinnati have just issued a very important work, by Prof. O. S. Fowler, on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, its laws, powers, &c.

'Know thyself!' was the profound injunction of the ancient sage, and it is the neglect to comply with this precept which causes nearly all the misery and wretchedness of the world. Husbands and wives constantly feel the need of more light on the subject of their relations to each other, especially concerning the great duty for which marriage was instituted—the begetting and rearing of a family.

It is for the purpose of affording this knowledge that Prof. Fowler has given to the world this work 'Sexual Science,' which is, an explanation of the laws which govern the sexes in their relation to each other.

His book is pure and elevated in its style and ideas. It touches upon the questions and discusses them thoroughly in which every married person is interested. The terrible practice of 'regulating the size of the families,' which prevails in many parts of our country, is shown in its true light, and we commend the chapters concerning it to every husband and wife.

All friends of morality and purity in social life will hail the advent of Prof. Fowler's book with delight. Young men who value their domestic happiness, should not fail to read his remarks on the subject of selecting a wife, as the information it contains is beyond value.

The low price at which it is issued brings it within the reach of all. It is sold by subscription only and Mr. GEO. BITTINGER, Spencerville, Ind., who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

KATIE LEE AND WILLIE GRAY.

[Always published once a year.]

Two brown heads with tossing curls,
Red lips shutting over pearls,
Bare feet white and wet with dew,
Two eyes black and two eyes blue—
Little boy and girl were they,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray.

They were standing where a brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Flashed its silver, and thick ranks
Of green willows fringed the banks,
Half in thought and half in play—
Katie Lee and Willi Gray.

They had cheeks like cherries red,
He was taller—'most a head;
She with arms like wreaths of snow,
Swings a basket to and fro,
As she loiters, half in play,
Chatting there with Willie Gray.

"Pretty Katie," Willie said,
And there came a dash of red
Through the brownness of his cheek,
"Boys are strong and girls are weak,
And I'll carry, so I will,
Katie's basket up the hill."

Katie answered with a laugh,
"You shall only carry half,"
And then tossing back her curls,
"Boys are weak as well as girls."
Do you think that Katie guessed
Half the wisdom she expressed?

Men are only boys grown tall;
Hearts don't change much, after all,
And when, long years from that day,
Katie Lee and Willie Gray
Stood again beside that brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,

Is it strange that Willie said,
While again a dash of red
Crossed the brownness of his cheek;
"I'm strong, and you are weak,
Life is but a slippery steep,
Hung with shadows, cold and deep.

"Will you trust me, Katie dear,
Walk beside without fear?
May I carry—and I will—
All your burdens up the hill?"
And she answered with a laugh,
"No—but you may carry half."

Close beside the little brook,
Bending like a shepherd's crook,
Washing with its silver hands,
Late and early at the sands,
Is a cottage, where, to-day,
Katie lives with Willie Gray.

In a porch she sits, and lo!
Swings a basket to and fro—
Vastly different from the one,
That she swung in years agone;
This is long, and deep and wide,
And—has rockers at the side.

A L'OUTRANCE!

He towered by a head above the tallest of the crowd, as erect, if not as vigorous, at eighty-five, as he had been at eighteen! What a colossal frame was his; what limbs, and broad shoulders, upon which his head, proportionately massive, was set in a haughty fashion, befitting this *ultimus Romanorum*, this relic of a grand epoch and a noble society!

As he walked slowly past, lifting his gold-headed stick as if it were a knightly truncheon, I reflected how rich must be his experience, how manifold his memories! Was he not associated with the brightest day that had ever poured its meridian splendor on his native State—a time of genius, of opulence, of social brilliancy, "the Augustan age" of Carolina?

And now, he seemed to me like some solitary column among ruins, scarred by the destroying elements here and there, but vigorous and firmly planted still.

Years had gone by since I had seen him last, and I felt an unwonted quickening of the blood, an unusual tremor at heart, when, hastening after him along the noisy Charleston "Bay," I laid my hand on his arm, and asked, "You have not forgotten me, Judge?"

"Forgotten *you!*" he replied, his steel-gray eyes flashing under their enormous eye-brows; "why, boy, your father was one of my dearest friends—am I likely to forget his son?" He spoke in a deep voice, and with a half-reproachful air, as if some trifling slur had been cast upon his good faith and constancy.

A few more commonplace questions and replies, and I told the Judge that I had come to Charleston with the purpose of collecting material for a biography of the distinguished scholar and statesman, Hugh S. Legare.

"I am delighted to hear that," he cried, "the more so, indeed, since I may probably be able to help you on some points of importance. Lagare and I were intimates; I knew him thoroughly, virtues and weaknesses alike. If, then, you wish to hear about him and his career, come and dine with me to-morrow." Of course I gladly accepted this invitation.

The next day, at the appointed hour, I found the Judge in excellent spirits, and ready to deluge me with information.

We dined alone, so as not to be interrupted; and that our conference was full of interest may be inferred from the fact that, although we sat down to table at an early hour, St. Michael's bells were chiming midnight when I rose to take my leave!

After my special object, touching the biographical sketch, had been furthered, the old gentleman's conversation turned upon the "dreadful changes"—as he expressed it—which had occurred since the war, not only in the political, but *social* status of the city and State.

"Sir," said he, "the race of gentlemen is dying out! A great horde of Goths, carpet-baggers, adventurers, and reckless *chevaliers d'industrie*, have overrun the State, and society is being tainted to the core. All ideas of personal honor and responsibility have been discarded. The mass of the people are without dignity, courage and self-respect. Insults, once considered *mortal*, are now allowed to pass, with little more notice than the shrug of a shoulder, or a mere retort in words."

"But, surely, Judge," said I, "you don't regret the partial abandonment of the old custom of duelling?"

"I *do* regret it," he answered, smiting the table in the earnestness of his protest; "the *duello*, under proper restrictions, is the greatest conservative agent on earth! Men, even under the most refined conditions of society and civilization, are disposed to be bullies, and there ought always to be a recognized check to this tendency, outside the workings of the law. In its absence society becomes brutal and effeminate. One must choose between the gentleman's pistol and the bowie-knife of the blackguard, or between a spirited resentment of injuries and the craven submission of a cur!"

"You have seen many duels in your day, Judge?"

"Well, yes, a good many; and, by-the-way, let me tell you that I have known several instances in which Fortune, or, I prefer to say, Providence, has befriended the injured, and also the weaker party, making all the science, coolness, and confidence of the professional duellist of no avail in the issue. One especially remarkable case I will relate to you; but first another glass of wine, if you please." We drank to each other in that straw-colored and beak-flavored madeira which, with the jovial generation of Carolinians by whom it was imported, is rapidly sinking to the drogs, to become like "rare Ben's" canary, and Shakspeare's "sack," an antiquated "tipple," a fairy wine of the past.

Having somewhat pensively emptied his glass, the Judge proceeded:

"In 1825 I resided in St. Paul's parish. My plantation was situated about thirty miles on the other side of the Ashley river, not very far from the small hamlet of 'Willtoun's Bluff.' The parish at that period was thickly settled by opulent, educated, and decidedly exclusive gentlemen. The society among themselves was charming. Every person occupying a certain social position was intimate with his neighbor; and what with club-dinners, whist-gatherings, balls, and hunting-matches, the winters passed away merrily enough. But, as I have said, we were aristocrats in both feeling and practice. Any new comer, desirous of "pitching his tent" in St. Paul's was well aware—if he knew anything whatever of us—that admission to our notice and friendship was not to be dreamed of, unless his credentials in regard to birth and breeding were of an unexceptionable character. No French noble, under the reign of the Fourteenth Louis, could have been charier on these points than we were, or more disposed to look *de haut en bas* upon those we had reason to consider our social inferiors. This principle of exclusiveism, however, was destined to receive a shock. A fellow named John Gillis, who for years had acted as overseer upon different plantations near the Edisto, and whose wealth—by no means scrupulously acquired—was reported to be enormous, came to reside in St. Paul's, some time, I think, during the winter of '26. He came under the worst possible auspices; for, in addition to the general bad opinion of his character, he *forced* the sale of the finest plantation in the parish (after having bought up the floating notes of its owner, one of our friends), and, finally, so manuvered as to possess himself of the entire estate.

"He had scarcely been settled therein a month, before, with unparalleled audacity, he sent his name in as a candidate for admission to our club. The magnates of that association stood aghast. For *my* part, I couldn't help laughing at the man's impudence, but, of course, I joined the others in blackballing him.

"This rejection, instead of abashing, merely infuriated Gillis. He took advantage of the circumstance that nothing had been absolutely *proved* against his character for honesty and upright dealing, to assert his claims to be received upon an equal footing socially, in the most aggraviting and offensive manner.

"Perseverance, backed by unlimited 'cheek' (to borrow a slang phrase), are capable of accomplishing a great deal.

"It so happened that one of our young men—the 'bluest'-blooded perhaps of them all—got into a personal difficulty with Gillis, who, being combative as a game-chicken, and brave as Julius Cæsar, immediately challenged him to the field of honor. The youth, in his anger, accepted the challenge, and was shot through the lungs for his condescension. He did not die, but his health was permanently injured.

"The consequence of such a meeting was necessarily to weaken, if not destroy, the efficiency of our *taboo*. A man whom one of our comrades had fought, we (it was maintained) could not continue utterly to ignore. True, our club doors were shut against his admission as stringently as ever, and in both our individual and collective capacity, we refused to associate with him. Nevertheless, the shrewd rascal comprehended that, on *one* essential point, he 'had us,' as Bassanio says, 'upon the hip.' A fastidious number of our circle had established a precedent it would scarcely be *en regle* to violate. In extreme cases, therefore, Mr. John Gillis was to enjoy the privilege of popping away at our honorable carcasses—a concession which I alone opposed as foolish and demoralizing.

"Thus the resolute *parvenu* endeavored to force his way upward, pistol in hand. Every year, for three years following, he was 'out' with some member of our club, and on every occasion he had succeeded in 'winging' his adversary. We began rather to respect his pluck and coolness, and to be careful about giving him unnecessary offense, when certain occurrences took place which ended in ridding us forever of Mr. Gillis and his pretensions.

"There lived at 'Willtoun's Bluff' a gentleman of considerable property, whom everybody in the parish liked for his free-handed, liberal ways, his jovial temper and his proverbial generosity and unselfishness. Arthur Wilson was, in some respects, a Falstaff, without Falstaff's vices. Like the hero of Gadshill, he was physically 'a tun of a man,' and he resembled him likewise in his superabundant wit and humor. But, poor fellow! he had been destined to suffer from a terrible 'thorn in the flesh.' His wife, a dried up little creature one could hardly see in her husband's gigantic and overpowering presence, ruled him nevertheless with a sway absolute, despotic, and admitting of neither appeal nor modification. It was the most ludicrous thing on earth to observe this 'man mountain,' a wave of whose hand would have half annihilated his tiny consort, shrinking with the dread of a school-boy from the mere sound of her shrewish voice, or deprecating her displeasure by elaborate genuflexions and anxious concessions, none of which ever soothed or satisfied her exacting ladyship.

"The Wilsons had no children of their own, but a niece of Arthur's resided with them, who, in her nineteenth year, was the handsomest girl I ever remember to have known, which is saying an immense deal, I can assure you.

"'Handsome is as handsome does,' remarks the proverb, and it must be acknowledged that Kitty Wilson's conduct added nothing to the general appreciation of her beauty. She was a wild, eccentric, reckless young thing, whose depraved taste was exhibited in a manner which almost ran her good-natured uncle mad. For, *mirabile dictu*, Kitty fell in love, of all persons in the world, with John Gillis.

"Though a widower and middle-aged, he was good-looking, and had certainly acquired not a few of the externals of a gentleman; but still the young lady's guardian could not entertain for a moment the idea of such a match. It was opposed to every rule of *les convenances*, a circumstance which only strengthened Kitty's perverse determination to carry out her own blood in the matter.

"How she had made the acquaintance of Mr. Gillis, where and when they had first encountered each other and been smitten with a 'mutual flame,' remained a mystery; but there is little doubt that Kitty would have married her cavalier if she had had only her kind and somewhat yielding uncle to contend with.

"But Mrs. Wilson, a host in herself, now rushed to the rescue. She had been absent from home during the initial stages of the courtship, or it would never have been allowed to go so far.

"'No, indeed!' as she viciously exclaimed, 'I would have nipped it in the bud!' Whether her authority could be rightly stretched to that extent, whether in truth she had *any* legal authority in this case, the fiery little woman did not pause to consider.

"She only yearned to show her hand, to begin hostile operations with a vengeance. The chance she looked for speedily arrived.

"Gillis called at her house, requesting to see Miss Kitty. He was admitted to the presence of the indignant matron instead. What she said to him precisely, did not transpire; but her language and bearing must have been bitterly insulting, for Gillis left the house in a white rage, and in less than an hour's time had revenged himself upon the wife by subjecting the husband to the grossest of indignities.

"But one course remained open to our good-natured friend. He must meet Gillis immediately, and in a fight *a l'outrance*.

"In this delimma he replied to me:

"'Certainly, I will serve you, Arthur,' said I, replying to his somewhat woe-begone appeal; 'but how about your shooting? Are you in fair practice?'

"'Practice?' he echoed, dolefully; 'I never shot a pistol but *once*. Then the d—d thing burst, and carried away the tip of my ear—look!' And, throwing back his gray, but still luxuriant locks, he showed me where the organ in question had been slightly marred of its just proportions.

"'There's not a moment to be lost, then,' I exclaimed. 'Come, I'll let you have my own weapons; they are perfect beauties, and a baby almost could manage them.'

"If that were so, it speedily became evident that Arthur Wilson was less skillful than the suppositious baby.

"When I had arranged all preliminaries for a meeting with Gillis on the following morning, I took my man into the yard and drilled him. Good heavens! what a raw, awkward recruit for the 'noble army' of duelists he turned out to be!

"Instead of reducing his huge person to its least practicable size, he insisted upon squaring his body toward the mark, and taking his shots in that most heterodox position.

"And *such* shots as they were! Out of a dozen trials, he lodged only two bullets within a space of ten feet in height and six in breadth. The others were plumped into the ground, with the exception of one widely-erring piece of lead, which flew over the outbuilding that sustained the target, and, smashing a kitchen-window opposite, elicited shrieks long and loud from the cook.

"Luckily that responsible domestic was not hurt, but her fright was extreme.

"'No use, no use! 'tis only a waste of ammunition!' cried Wilson, after the twelfth shot, which grazed his own boot; 'but cheer up, F——, I may do better on the ground, you know.'

Really it was extraordinary. The wilder his shooting, the more confident my fat principal became. All his former despondency had vanished. He was as cool as usual, and even in higher spirits. I tried to encourage this mood in him, but, to confess the truth, I looked upon the poor fellow as doomed. Why, Gillis could cut a tape-line, hit a quarter-piece, or snuff a candle, at twenty paces, and was hard and steady as the rock of Gibraltar. We could only trust to the chapter of accidents.

"Contrary to my advice and entreaties, Wilson insisted upon having a small party of friends to sup with him that night.

"'If I'm to be killed to-morrow,' he said, 'as I know you think I will be, for heaven's sake let me enjoy the society of my comrades for the last time. Nothing can make my shooting *worse* than it is; therefore, what matter?'

"We sat up until after eleven, drinking and playing whist. As the clock struck the half hour to midnight, I took our friend's arm and mildly compelled him to retire.

"'Take care,' I whispered on the threshold of his chamber, 'don't oversleep yourself in the morning.'

"'Pshaw, man!' he replied, 'you needn't be so cautious; my wife knows all about this quarrel, and *she'll* see to it that I'm up in good time; never fear.'

"He spoke a little bitterly, as if his consort's tender care for his honor was a characteristic which, under the circumstances, he would have preferred to dispense with.

"To-morrow dawned through a drizzly, cold, uncomfortable mist. Never in life had I felt so savage and gloomy—feeling by no means softened when, standing on the appointed ground, which overlooked a cemetery, I watched our friend's elephantine person looming bigger than its wont through the gloom.

"'Doctor,' I muttered to the surgeon, 'have your instruments ready. They'll be needed.'

"The doctor grinned, evidently with professional satisfaction, as his eye dwelt demurely opon the man, whose body he would soon, doubtless, be engaged in carving, unless he fell dead at the first shot, which might happen.

"Gillis, with his second, reached the ground a few minutes after us. He rode up in a magnificent landau, drawn by a pair of blood-horses, and looked so diabolically cool, tranquil, and assured of victory, that I yearned to trounce the arrogance out of him with a manilla cane.

"There was little time, however, for these idle longings. I approached our adversary's second, and we tossed up for positions and the word.

"*He* won them both—which was a charming omen—I thought—and we then proceeded to place our principals at the regulation distance of ten paces, which, owing to Wilson's height and bulk, had never seemed so fearfully short to me before.

"Out came the pistols next, but, in loading the weapon designed for Wilson, I found a trifling impediment in the barrel, which occupied me some minutes in removing. While thus engaged, Gillis addressed his second impatiently, and, in a voice loud enough to reach us all:

"'What's the matter now?' he cried. 'Come, Phillips, hurry up, and don't keep me waiting here the whole morning. Haven't I told you I must be in Charleston by three this afternoon? and, by ——!' (pulling out his watch), 'it's growing cursed late!'

"'Mr. Phillips,' I said, 'if your principal violates the rules by speaking in that way again, we shall retire from the field.'

"'Quite right, sir,' Mr. Phillips replied, who really seemed exasperated at the other's conduct. 'Another word' (to Gillis), 'and I'll leave the ground myself.'

"This incident did not improve Gillis' temper, you may be sure, and so when, all preliminaries duly arranged, the parties confronted each other before firing, I saw the devil in the scamp's eye as plainly as I have often detected it in the eyes of a vicious stallion.

"'Gentlemen,' said Phillips, clapping his hands sharply, 'gentlemen, prepare to receive the word! Are you ready? Fire! One!—'

"We never heard the second or third numbers, and I scarcely think they were repeated, for, between 'Fire' and 'One,' Wilson had blazed gallantly away, anticipating his enemy's shot by just the fraction of a second.

"Simultaneously with the report of his own pistol we saw Gillis leap into the air, and then fall heavily on his side. Yet, wonderful to relate, before anybody could reach him, he had partially recovered himself, and, staggering to his feet, yelled hoarsely out: "The other pistol, Phillips, quick, the other pistol! D—n his soul, I'll bag him yet! Don't you hear me, fool? the other pistol!' In uttering these words, the wounded wretch blundered and stumbled about the ground, but he got his *quietus*, and in a short time was stretched once more upon the earth, never, by his own efforts, to rise again!

"In less than twenty-four hours Gillis was a dead man! While being carried to his home, he raved and blasphemed horribly, and such were his sufferings before insensibility came to his relief that, as I was told, none but the attending physician could muster up the nerve to remain at his bedside!"—*Appletons' Journal.*

Woman's Perplexity.

It would be a curious problem for a woman to find out, from the average expression of mankind, what really is required of her. The riddle of the Sphinx would fall into insignificance beside it. At present she wanders in hopeless darkness. She has been led through so many labyrinthian mazes that she has lost all clue to the truth. Man adores helplessness and says it ruins him. He talks about economy and raves over spendthrifts. He decries frivolity and runs away from brains. He pines after his grandmother, who could make pies, and falls in love with white hands that can't. He moans over weakness and ridicules strength. He condemns fashion theoretically, and the lack of it practically. He longs for sensible women, and passes them by on the other side. He worships saints, and sends them to convents. He despises pink and white women, and marries them if he can. He abuses silks and laces, and takes them into his heart. He glorifies spirit and independence, and gives a cruel thrust at the little vines that want to be oaks. In short, he refuses to be pleased with anything, unless it is himself; then indites sonnets to "divine woman," calls her a general angel, fit only for an enchanted paradise, and created for the express purpose of waiting upon him, soothing his sorrows, sewing on his buttons, crowning his happiness, fitting him for Heaven, and making him universally miserable. What would the critical lords like? Solve the problem who can.

"That's How."

After a great snow-storm a little fellow began to shovel a path through a large snow-bank before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with.

"How do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man passing along. "By keeping at it," said the boy cheerfully. "That's how."

That is the secret of mastering almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard task is before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or how hard it is; but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller until it is done.

If a hard lesson is to be learned, do not spend a moment in fretting; do not lose breath in saying, "I can't," or "I don't see how;" but go at it, and keep at it—study. That is the only way to conquer it.

If a fault is cured or a bad habit broken up, it cannot be done by merely being sorry, or only crying a little. You must keep fighting until it is got rid of.

If you have entered your Master's service and trying to be good, you will sometimes find hills of difficulty in the way. Things will often look discouraging, and you will not seem to make any progress at all; but keep at it. Never forget "That's how."

AGRICULTURE is taking the place of stock-raising in Texas, and it is the opinion of well-informed settlers of that State that in a few years cattle will be raised on a much more limited scale. Thousands of cattle perished the past winter in Aransas, San Patricio, Refugio, and Nueces counties for want of sustenance, and only those which have been pastured in inclosures are in a fit condition for a journey North. The soil of Texas presents as many advantages for cultivation as for stock-raising, and if the vast tracts now tenanted only by cattle were divided into quarter sections for settlement, both population and wealth would increase much more rapidly.

No more two-cent pieces.

Foreign.

THE debt of England was reduced last year £6,861,000.

THE total meat supply of Great Britain last year was seventy-eight pounds for each person.

TWO REAL Archdukes of Austria helped to put out a fire in the house of the United States Minister at Vienna.

FAMILIES whose sons have joined the insurrectionists are fined 20 reals per day during their absence.

THE French insurance companies did well last year; the proportion of damages did not exceed 40 per cent. of the premiums received.

THE high price of iron is embarrassing British ship-builders. Finding they could not safely take contracts, one firm, the most extensive on the Tay, recently discharged 150 of their workmen.

PRESIDENT THIERS is said to be worth $200,000, in great part through his writings. Victor Hugo is put down for $120,000; "George Sand" for nearly twice as much; Edmond About for $50,000; Victorien Sardou, author of "Rabagas," for $100,000; and Theophile Gautier died worth $200,000.

THE workmen in one of those co-operative enterprises known as "industrial partnerships," in England, recently received a bonus of 3½ per cent. on the year's earnings, and have received in all $27,500 (in addition to the wages current in the district) since the new scheme was adopted.

THE Prussian Minister of the Interior has been beaten in all his suits against the newspapers who published the Papal allocution. Such victories ruin the unfortunate editors, who are despoiled of their property arbitrarily, and then, after weeks of legal discussion, are told to go in peace, the Minister erred in his construction of the law.

THE accounts of Mme. Adelina Patti's benefit at St. Petersburg, recently, present the Emperor Alexander in an entirely new light. His Majesty went on the stage, and, with his own hands, offered the heroine of the evening a diamond coronet representing wild roses. At the inspiring sight of the Czar of all the Russias making a present on the public boards to an undoubtedly charming prima donna, the loyal audience rose as one man and applauded with enthusiasm.

THE great profits that may be realized by coal owners in England and elsewhere are indicated by the statement of a coal company organizing in London, which claims that a profit of 50 cents per ton will yield 26 per cent. on the capital employed; and that if the present price, $5.25 per ton for steam coal, is maintained, the company will clear $3 per ton, and of course be able to pay a very large dividend.

Somnambulistic Singing.

The Troy *Times* contributes its portion of the curious in the following: The most curious case of somnambulism we ever heard of occurred to a young lady in this city a few nights ago. She resides in a neighboring State, and is visiting some friends here. On Tuesday evening there was a social gathering at the house of a gentleman on Eighth street, to which she was invited, and during the evening she was asked to sing. Being an accomplished musician and singer of more than ordinary sweetness, she responded to the demands of the company for repeated songs, until she quite exhausted herself. The company broke up at 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the young lady retired. In about an hour music was heard proceeding from her room. It continued so long that one of the members of the family arose, and upon entering the apartment of the young lady found her asleep and singing with all her power. She tried to awaken her, but the effort was unavailing. She continued to sing, going from one song to another, for upward of an hour, when nature seemed to be exhausted, and the somnambulist sank into a real sleep. Upon awaking the next morning she knew nothing of the occurrence.

Gen. Canby.

Edward R. S. Canby, Brigadier-General in the regular army, and Brevet Major-General, who was recently murdered by the Modoc Indians, was a native of Kentucky. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from that State in the year 1835. Graduating in 1839, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. On the 18th of June, 1846, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in the following year he was made Brevet Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General. During the Mexican war he won two further brevets for gallant and meritorious conduct. In March, 1855, he was promoted to Major of the Tenth Infantry, and upon the reorganization of the regular army in the spring of 1861, he became Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry.

His services during the war were active and conspicuous, and advanced him rapidly to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. On the 28th of July, 1866, he was commissioned Brigadier-General in the regular army, which position he held at the time of his death.

Liabilities of Common Carries.

The question as to what are the liabilities of common carriers is one of great interest to the business classes of the country generally. Some time since a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of Illinois to the effect that transportation companies are not responsible for the loss of consignments stored by them in their warehouses. That decision is now overturned by one rendered by the United States, involving the same issues. There was, in addition, a printed condition attached to the receipt for the goods, given at the date of shipment, which stipulated that all goods were at the risk of the owners while in the warehouses of the company, unless loss should occur through its negligence. The court, however, held that, in the absence of an express agreement to that effect by the shipper, he was not bound by such condition; the decision being that the carrier is liable to the extent of his route, and until he has delivered the property to the next carrier. The decision may be taken as a final settlement of this important question.—*Boston Globe.*

THE DOOR STEP.

BY EDMUND C. STEADMAN.

The conference meeting through at last,
We boys around the vestry waited,
To see the girls come tripping past,
Like snow-birds willing to be mated.

Not braver he that leaps the wall
By level musket flashes litten,
Than I, who stepped before them all,
Who longed to see me get the mitten.

But no, she blushed and took my arm!
We let the old folks take the highway,
And started toward Maple Farm
Along a sort of lovers' by-way.

I can't remember what we said,
'Twas nothing worth a song or story,
Yet that rude path by which we sped
Seemed all transformed and in a glory.

The snow was crisp beneath our feet,
The moon was full, the fields were gleaming;
By hood and tippet sheltered sweet,
Her face with youth and health was beaming.

The little hand outside her muff—
O sculptor, if you could but mould it!—
So lightly touched my jacket cuff,
To keep it warm I had to hold it.

To have her with me there alone,
'Twas love and fear and triumph blended;
At last we reached the foot-worn stone,
Where that delicious journey ended.

She shook her ringlets from her brow,
And with a "Thank you, Ned," dissembled
But yet I knew she understood
With what a daring wish I trembled.

A cloud passed kindly overhead,
The moon was slowly peeping through it,
Yet hid its face as if it said,
"Come, now or never! do it! do it!"

My lips till then had only known
The kiss of mother and of sister,
But somehow, full upon her own
Sweet, rosy, darling mouth—I kissed her!

Perhaps it was only boyish love, yet, still,
O, listless woman! weary lover!
To feel once more that fresh, wild thrill
I'd give—but who can live life over?

Humorous.

A CAPITAL business—Lending money.

A "CHEST-PROTECTOR"—A good padlock.

A NOISY piece of crockery—The cup that cheers.

OUGHT not a hermit to call his house a man-shun?

MIXING in society—Taking your grog with your friends.

NEVER leave your hat in a passage—unless it's a bad one.

WE can never see the point of a joke when we are the butt.

WHICH is the chief of precious stones mentioned in the Bible? Brimstone.

THE proverb says, "It is never too late to mend"—nor too early.

"FIGURES won't lie." "But they do," said Guppy; "my wife's did."

BOOK-KEEPING may be taught in a single lesson of three words: Never lend them.

MARRIAGE—The altar on which man lays his wallet, and woman her affections.

"SHALL you sue for damages?" "Not much! it's repairs I need; I'm damaged enough."

WHY should Irish tradesmen give more trust than others? Because they are of the sell-tick race.

A BOY at North Adams, Mass., has declaimed "On Linden, when the sun was low," 340 times.

"SAM, am Julius studying for de min strels?" "Yes." "Where?" "At the Sing Sing 'cademy."

CAN you tell me of what race of men Napoleon Bonaparte was descended? Of course I can (Corsican). Well, then, why *don't* you?

"SIT still, that is the devil!" remarked the Rev. Mr. Hammond at a Council Bluffs meeting, the other night, as some one cried "fire" outside. "No, it ain't; it's Jim Chase," cried a little boy near the window, who saw the "fire alarm" running along the street.

A TEN-YEAR-OLD, boasting to a schoolmate of his father's accomplishments, put it thus: "My father can do almost anything! He's a notary public, and he's a pothecary, and can pull teeth, and he's a horse doctor, and he can mend wagons and things, and he can play the fiddle, and he's a jackass at all trades."

Peculiar People.

Murray hires a cab to take him to an omnibus.

Mr. Duffer gives to beggars and avoids a poor box.

Mr. Jones dares not praise a picture until he knows who painted it.

Mrs. Fuzzle keeps an album, pets a pup dog and collects old postage stamps.

Mr. Hanks prefers, he says, to travel second class, because the first class is so stuffy.

Mr. Brown begins to light his fire according to the almanac instead of the thermometer.

Mr. Grabb is always ready to borrow a cigar of you, but never volunteers to lend you one.

Miss Simperton can't travel half a dozen miles without a lady's maid and half a dozen band-boxes.

Mr. Tomkins can't enjoy a puppet show because he won't restrain himself from looking at the wires.

Miss Dawdleton can crochet, knit, and tat, but, except in great emergencies, cannot sew a button on.

Mr. Robinson once journeyed to Jerusalem, and cannot meet you for five minutes without saying he has done so.

Mr. Moneybags aspires to be a school trustee, although he calls intelligence "reliable" and peculiar "pecoolier."

Mr. Flucker never plays a game of billiards with a friend without alleging that he has not touched a cue for upwards of a twelvemonth.

Mr. Growler never misses any chance, when the other party is in power, of proclaiming his opinion of the decadence of the republic.

IMPROVED ELASTIC BANDS.—The ordinary elastic bands, with rubber threads woven into them, lose their elasticity in a short time by action of the atmosphere; but bands free from this defect, and at the same time more elegant and stronger, are made at no greater cost by causing two strips of cloth, previously coated on the inner surfaces with a solution of India rubber in benzine, and with a band of stretched rubber threads or a rubber band inserted between them, to pass through rollers, compacting the three by this pressure into a firm fabric.

Wailing for the Dead.

The scenes about the New York office of the White Star Line no pen can paint—some in the more calm despair of a certain grief, others torn by the fearful agony of suspense. Who knows the agony of such a crushing of heart-strings as do those who have been called to like experience [illegible] something will do much—towards soothing the wounds, but when the Atlantic went upon those rocks she wrecked as well the life-long happiness of hundreds who mourn her dead.

We make extracts of some of the incidents connected with the scenes in and about the office of the White Star Line:

"My poor old father is among the lost," said one; another replied, "My sister is drowned, too;" and the third sobbed: "My only child was on the ship. I have worked night and day to earn the money to pay her passage, and for ten nights I've hardly closed my eyes for joy at the thought that I should have her in my arms so soon. Oh, is it all true? Do you believe she is dead?" The [illegible] were affected [illegible].

Most of those who inquired at the office were Irish of the laboring class. The scene was sad and quiet. With one exception, in the afternoon, there were no unruly demonstrations. Then one man, who said he had a brother on board, but refused to give his name, broke out in an angry exclamation against the company and the officers of the vessel. A plainly but neatly attired woman wept as she inquired about her daughter, aged 17, surely on board, she said, for a letter had been received from her saying she would take passage on the Atlantic.

A pretty girl sobbed bitterly as she asked about her sister. Another caller was Mrs. Mary McDermott, matron at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who said she had a husband and two children on board the ill-fated steamer. The brother of Patrick Coughlin, of Westmeath, Ireland, leaned his head on the counter and cried. He would not be comforted. The slender chance that the husband or brother or child might be among the survivors seemed to afford but little comfort to the sorrowing throng. Most of them had paid from their little savings for the passage hither of some loved relative whom for years they had longed to see. Since the day the Atlantic was announced to have sailed they have been growing more and more anxious for the expected meeting. From the granite bulwarks of the Battery they had scanned the broad waters of the bay for a sight of the noble ship. Yesterday's news was too much for them, and the scene of sorrow in the White Star office was such as is seldom witnessed.

Among the callers was a young man in mechanic's attire, but of notably intelligent appearance. "Any news from the Atlantic?" he asked in a tremulous voice. "No," was the reply. "For God's sake can't you tell me something?" he cried. "I had a mother and sister on board that vessel. Were no women saved? Oh me, oh me."

A bridal party is reported to be among the lost. The bridegroom was Mr. W. Merritt. He was married to Miss Scrymser, of West Forty-fifth street, in July last, and started to Europe on his bridal trip. A few months ago the newly wedded couple wrote to Miss Merritt, the bridegroom's sister, and Miss Anna Scrymser, the young wife's sister, to join them in Paris. They were expected back here to-day, Mr. Merritt's family having received word from them that they would sail in the Atlantic on the 20th ult. They were all under thirty years of age.

A man who had come from Lockport to meet his wife and children, whom he expected on the Atlantic, heard for the first time in the office about the loss of the vessel. For a minute or two he seemed choked for utterance, and then asked when the names of the lost would be known. He was told that the list of the saved would probably be known in the evening. "Ah, well," said he, "it's of no use going home to my friend's house; I'll stay around here until to-night, and if I don't hear then, I'll wait till morning. God knows I can't sleep until I know whether Katy and the childer are coming to my arms or are sleeping underneath the great ocean."

A father groaned piteously for the fate of his daughter, who, he insisted, "was strangled with the waters."

Thomas Magrath had accumulated some property, and a short time ago sent his daughter to Europe to be educated. She had graduated with honor, and was on her way home in the Atlantic when the vessel foundered.

A young man, by living economically since he came to New York, 18 years ago, saved sufficient to pay the passage for his mother, father and sister to come on by the Atlantic. Since the receipt of the appalling news the young fellow has become almost frantic from grief.

Paper Window Shutters.—The inventors who have been experimenting with paper for some time past are now trying to make it useful for window shutters. The preparation used is the ordinary paper pulp brought by pressure to the utmost compactness and solidity, with the lightest possible sheet iron or rather casting to insure stability. This preparation has been brought to a high degree of perfection in Japan, where they are much more skillful in the uses of paper than we are, adapting it to all sorts of articles for domestic use, being, as it is claimed, water-proof, and fire-proof, not liable to breakage like crockery from careless handling, nor in danger of corrosion like most of the metals, from exposure. The material has been used to some extent in this country for furniture, clothing, car-wheels, and many other things out of the ordinary course of things. As the stuff will not burn, the inventors expect to turn it to uses as a new safeguard against fire.

A Remarkable Invention.—One of the most important improvements ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by Geo. Woods & Co., in their improved Parlor Organs. It consists of a piano of exquisite quality of tone which will never require tuning. The instrument was lately introduced at a musical soiree in Baltimore, and received the cordial applause and indorsement of the many eminent professionals present.—*Boston Journal.*

When is a lawyer strongest? When he is fee-blest.

Males and Females in the United States.

The number of male persons in the United States is 19,493,565; the number of females, 19,064,806; excess of males, 428,759. Total population, according to the recent census, 38,558,371. The census of 1860 showed an excess of males of 727,667. The falling off of the male population is probably owing to the losses by the war of the rebellion. The following are the States and Territories which show an excess of males:

	Males.	Females.	Excess of males.
Arizona	6,887	2,771	4,116
Arkansas	248,267	236,210	12,051
California	349,479	210,768	138,711
Colorado	24,820	15,044	9,776
Dakota	8,878	5,303	3,575
Delaware	62,628	62,387	234
Florida	94,548	93,200	1,014
Idaho	12,184	2,815	9,836
Illinois	1,316,537	1,228,454	93,988
Indiana	857,994	822,643	35,413
Iowa	625,917	568,103	57,115
Kansas	202,224	162,175	40,349
Kentucky	665,675	655,336	10,339
Michigan	617,745	566,314	51,431
Minnesota	235,229	204,407	30,892
Missouri	896,347	824,948	71,399
Montana	16,771	3,824	12,947
Nebraska	70,[illegible]	[illegible]	17,857
Nevada	32,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	22,267
New Mexico	47,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,306
Ohio	1,337,550	1,327,710	9,840
Oregon	53,131	37,792	15,339
Texas	423,557	395,022	28,535
Utah	44,121	42,665	1,456
Vermont	165,721	164,830	891
Washington	14,990	8,965	6,025
West Virginia	222,843	219,171	3,672
Wisconsin	544,886	509,784	35,102
Wyoming	7,219	1,899	5,320

The following States, together with the District of Columbia, show an excess of females:

	Males.	Females.	Excess of females.
Alabama	488,738	508,254	19,516
Connecticut	265,270	272,184	6,914
District of Columbia	62,192	69,508	7,316
Georgia	578,995	605,154	26,199
Louisiana	362,165	364,750	2,485
Maine	313,103	313,812	700
Maryland	384,984	395,910	10,926
Massachusetts	703,779	753,572	49,793
Mississippi	413,421	414,501	1,080
New Hampshire	155,640	162,660	7,020
New Jersey	449,572	456,424	6,752
New York	2,163,229	2,219,530	56,301
North Carolina	518,704	552,657	33,953
Pennsylvania	1,758,499	1,763,452	4,953
Rhode Island	104,756	112,597	7,841
South Carolina	343,902	361,704	17,802
Tennessee	623,347	635,173	11,826
Virginia	597,058	628,105	31,047

Consumption of Food.—An instructive article in a German newspaper makes known, by carefully selected statistics, the increase that has taken place of late years in most Europeon countries in the consumption of food and drink which our grandfathers regarded as luxuries.

In Prussia, the yearly consumption of meat per head had advanced from 33 pounds in 1806 to 40 pounds in 1849; brandy had grown from 3 quarts to 8, and wine from ½ quart to 2 quarts. The increase in sugar, again, was from 1½ pounds to 7 pounds, and in coffee from ½ pound to 4 pounds. These figures do not bring us to the latest times, but the increase has been even in a greater ratio during the year since 1849.

Age does not impair Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Tasteless, Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. Their coating and being inclosed in glass vials preserve their virtues unimpaired for any length of time in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable, which is not the case with the pills put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes. Recollect that for all diseases where a Laxative, Alterative or Purgative is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction to all who use them. They are sold by all enterprising Druggists at 25 cents. 635

Dr. A. Johnson, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs, will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely, known than that of Louis Napoleon.—[Com.

A poor family in Pittsburgh lately bought five camel's hair shawls at $3,000 apiece.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet.* Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will almost invariably give relief.—[Com.

Orders have been received from Germany for Elmwood Collars. We should not wonder if the Emperor William wore them, they are so nice.—[Com.

The public are hereby assured through the columns of this paper that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.—[Com.

Prussing's White Wine Vinegar keeps pickles. Ask for it.—[Com.

Never Too Late to Mend.

When the stomach is in a state of chronic rebellion against every kind of food, and the attending physician with solemn and portentous gravity declares that such cases of confirmed dyspepsia defy all remedies, do not put faith in his *ipse dixit.* Indigestion of this obstinate character may be incurable by his prescriptions, but it is not therefore an irremovable fixture in the system. The fact is that the great vegetable invigorant and corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is radically curing cases of this seemingly desperate nature every day. Indeed it is in those malignant phases of dyspepsia which no ordinary medicine can control that its remedial properties are most wonderfully manifested. We say to the long-suffering martyr, whose stomach is a source of perpetual torment to him, that by the persistent and daily use of this glorious tonic, he can not only restore the digestive organs to their full vigor, but can keep them in good working order through life. If there is constipation, the gentle aperient operation of the Bitters will remove all obstructions and keep the bowels in a regular and healthy condition. The grand characteristic of this vitalizing and purifying vegetable preparation is that it acts beneficially upon every organ, controlling the liver, reinforcing the nerves, toning the coats of the stomach, promoting a healthy habit of body, relieving the blood of all impurities, clearing the brain and reviving the spirits.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Billious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

It is Altogether Wrong to trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold, when the risk is so great and a remedy so sure, prompt and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily found.

If you have Chills and Fever, or any form of Fever and Ague, take Shallenberger's Antidote and save a doctor's bill. Every druggist has it.

Are you a mechanic, and do you eat the bread of honest industry? Do you go cheerfully in the morning to your labor and return at night to a bright fireside? And are you saving money and investing it carefully each year against some possible day of need? Very well. This is all right. But you can save a large sum at once by taking a policy of insurance on your life. By so doing you protect your family now. Think of it, and as you certainly want the best, apply to an agent of the New York Life Insurance Company for particulars, or send your address to the head office, 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.—[Com.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves—Choice	12½@	13½
Common	10 @	11
Hogs—Dressed	7½@	8½
Cotton—Middling Upland	19½@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	6 10 @	6 60
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 62 @	..
Corn	63 @	65½
Oats	50 @	56
Barley	90 @	1 12
Pork—Mess	17 30 @	17 35
Lard	8½@	9½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 50
Good	5 25 @	5 62½
Medium	4 25 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	4 25
Inferior	2 25 @	3 50
Hogs—Live	4 75 @	5 45
Flour—White Winter	10 00 @	10 50
Red Winter	8 50 @	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 16½@	1 19
No. 3 Spring	1 09 @	..
Corn—No. 2	31 @	33½
Oats—No. 2	24½@	27
Rye—No. 2	61 @	63
Barley—No. 2	70½@	73
Butter—Choice Daisy	30 @	38
Eggs—Fresh	15 @	16
Pork—Mess	15 70 @	15 75
Lard	8 30 @	8 35
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago Spring	1 18 @	1 19
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	33½@	..
Oats—No. 2	27½@	28
Rye	65 @	..
Barley—No. 2	86 @	91
Pork—Mess	16 75 @	..
Lard	8 @	..
Hogs	4 20 @	5 00
Cattle	4 25 @	6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 25 @	7 75
Wheat	1 60 @	1 69
Corn	40 @	..
Rye	79 @	80
Oats	30 @	38
Pork—Mess	16 50 @	..
Lard	8½@	8½
Hogs	4 50 @	5 50
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 27½@	..
No. 2	1 19 @	..
Corn—No. 2	34 @	..
Oats—No. 2	37 @	..
Rye—No. 1	64½@	..
Barley—No. 2	78 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 72 @	..
No. 2	1 63 @	..
Corn	45 @	46
Oats	37 @	39
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 70½@	..
No. 2 Red	1 64½@	..
Corn	40 @	41
Oats	34½@	35

Orange and Vine Culture in Southern California. The Santa Anita Wine and Fruit Growers' Association of Los Angeles Co., owning 8,000 acres of choicest land, partly improved. 300 shares at $1,000 each, entitling subscriber to homestead and equal interest in general property and division of profits. Only $100 cash required. For prospectus and information address WM. M. TILESTON, 40 B'd'y, N.Y.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLE MANUFACTURING. Established 1866. First quality needles for all the leading machines. Send for card and price list to Ansonia, Conn. George O. Catlin.

[*Established* 1830].
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ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$60,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
160th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, April 28th, 1873.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS!
Two Prizes $1,000 } Five Prizes $500 } Ten Prizes $100 } GREENBACKS!

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. Cincinnati, O.

USE the Reisinger Sash Lock and Support to
FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!
No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastener when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cts. Liberal inducements to the trade. Agents wanted. Address—Reisinger Sash Lock Co., No. 418 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa. [For illustration of this cheapest and best lock, see Wood's *Household Magazine, N. Y. Independent*, etc., etc.]

Porters' National Telegraph College
Nos. 157 and 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.
Permanently located in handsome and spacious apartments, with accommodations for one hundred Students. Send for Illustrated Circular.
E. PAYSON PORTER, Principal.

WANTED—AGENTS—$250 per month, everywhere; to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for Circulars—Address, BROOME & CO., 107 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

SILOAM
MINERAL SPRING WATER
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
Cures Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Stone in the Bladder, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. For proof of same, send for circular or water to
SILOAM MINERAL SPRING CO.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BUSINESS.
Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women, ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis.

AS QUICK AS A FLASH OF LIGHTNING does Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye act upon the hair, whiskers and mustaches; no *chameleon* tints, but the purest Raven or the most exquisite Browns will be evolved.

IN ONE TO FIVE MINUTES, HEADACHE, Earache, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Diarrhea, Croups, Sprains, and all similar complaints, are *relieved* by Flagg's Instant Relief, OR MONEY REFUNDED.

"GOLD." THE GREAT CURIOSITY, GENUINE GOLD QUARTER DOLLARS, to wear as charms, ornaments, &c., &c. The most valuable and unique of all keepsakes. Warranted PURE GOLD genuine coin. Only a small lot ever made. Sent sealed for 50 cts. each; 5 for $2. Can be had only from Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

Private Hospital and Lying-in Asylum, exclusively for ladies. Address Drawer 513, Chicago, Ill.

SINCE 1860 the undersigned has been successfully engaged in collecting claims in Europe.
J. F. FRUEAUFF, Attorney at Law, Columbia, Pa.

12,000,000 ACRES!
Cheap Farms!
THE CHEAPEST LAND IN MARKET, for sale by the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY.

3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska
Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on FIVE and TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT 6 PER CENT. NO ADVANCE INTEREST REQUIRED.
MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.
THE BEST MARKET IN THE WEST! The great Mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada, being supplied by the farmers in the PLATTE VALLEY.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.
THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.
FREE HOMES FOR ALL! MILLIONS OF ACRES of choice Government Lands open for entry under the HOMESTEAD LAW, near this GREAT RAILROAD with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.
Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.
Sectional Maps, showing the Land, also new edition of DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET WITH NEW MAPS MAILED FREE EVERYWHERE.
Address,
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
OMAHA, NEB.

TO INVESTORS.
The Northern Pacific Railroad 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Bonds, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest (about 8¼ currency), and have the following elements of security, viz.:
1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a First Mortgage on the Road, its Equipments, Rights and Franchises.
3. They are a first lien on its Net Earnings.
4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly Ten Million acres of its Grant, and its Land Sales thus far have averaged $5.66 per acre.
With nearly 500 miles of the road constructed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.
All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia & Washington.
For Sale by Banks and Bankers.

PORTABLE
Soda Fountains,
$40, $50, $75 and $100.
GOOD, DURABLE, AND CHEAP
SHIPPED READY FOR USE.
Manufactured by
J. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Madison, Ind.
Send for Circular.

DOMESTIC
THE LIGHT RUNNING
Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD
Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address: "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

Write for large Illustrated Descriptive Price List of

GREAT WESTERN
GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Double, Single, Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, etc., of every kind, for men or boys, at very low prices. Guns, $3 to $300; Pistols, $1 to $25.

Good Home, Mild Climate!—Information free. Address Gen. Cameron, Ft. Collins Colorado.

DR. S. VAN METER & CO.,
Charleston, Ill., New publications just issued a work dedicated to young men and Lecture on Marriage, also treatise on the Diseases of Males and Females. Also on Piles and Fistula, all finely illustrated. All of the above sent on receipt of 10cts. Infirmary established in 1846. All chronic diseases treated. Over 3,500 cases now under treatment. Cases treated by mail if desired. Address as above.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE LIFE AND TIMES OF
HORACE GREELEY,
By L. D. INGERSOLL.
An unbiased, non-partisan Life of this Great Man, with extended notices of many of his Cotemporary Statesmen and Journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, Royal Octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description address UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.
Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, E. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO THE LUMBERMEN, CARPENTERS,
And Hardware Dealers
OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST.
HENRY DISSTON & SONS
Desire to call attention to their
CELEBRATED SAWS
Of their manufacture. The disastrous fire which occurred at their works November last having caused them to erect new and improved machinery, they are now prepared to execute all orders with immediate dispatch. Their enlarged experience and extensive facilities guarantee them in saying that their saws are SUPERIOR to any others in the WORLD. EVERY SAW WARRANTED. Should any prove defective in Manufacture, a new one will be given in exchange. They also manufacture a large number of labor-saving tools for keeping saws in perfect order, consisting of GUMMERS, SWAGES, SAW SETS, FILES, &c. A trial solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Send for Circulars and Hand-Book for Lumbermen.
HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works, Front and Laurel Streets, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Branch House, Randolph & Market Sts., Chicago.
Branch Works, Tacony, Pa.

P. P. P. P.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *Multum in parvo* Physic, scarcely larger than mustard seed, yet representing as much cathartic power as large repulsive pills, being *most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating.* Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. For Jaundice, Headache, Impure Blood, Constipation, Pain in Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad taste in Mouth, Billious attacks, Internal Fever, Rush of Blood to Head, Bloated Stomach, High Colored Urine, Gloomy Forebodings, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.
One or two, taken daily for a time, will cure Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Scrofulous Sores and Virulent Affections of Skin, Throat and Bones. No cheap wood or paste board boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. 25 cents, by druggists, or $2 a dozen. Manufactured at the World's Dispensary, Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MERCHANT'S
GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR
Burns and Scalds,
Chilblains,
Sprains and Bruises,
Chapped Hands,
Flesh Wounds,
Frost Bites,
External Poisons,
Sand Cracks,
Galls of All Kinds,
Sitfast, Ringbone,
Poll Evil,
Animal & Insect Bites,
Toothache, &c., &c.
Rheumatism,
Hemorrhoids or Piles,
Sore Nipples,
Caked Breasts,
Fistula, Mange,
Spavins, Sweeney,
Scratches, or Grease,
Stringhalt, Windgalls,
Foundered Feet,
Cracked Heels,
Foot Rot in Sheep,
Roup in Poultry,
Lame Back, &c., &c.
Large Size $1.00; Medium 50c.; Small 25c.
The Gargling Oil has been in use as a Liniment since 1833. All we ask is a *fair trial,* but be sure and follow directions.
Ask your nearest Druggist or dealer in Patent Medicines for one of our Almanacs and read what the people say about the Oil.
The Gargling Oil is for sale by all respectable dealers throughout the *United States and other Countries.*
Our *testimonials* date from 1833 to the present, and are *unsolicited.* Use the *Gargling Oil,* and tell your neighbors what good it has done. We also manufacture
"MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS."
We deal fair and liberal with all, and defy contradiction. *Write for an Almanac.*
Manufactured at Lockport, N. Y., by
MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL COMP'Y
JOHN HODGE, Secretary.

KING OF THE BLOOD.
THE MOST THOROUGH PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD YET DISCOVERED.
CURES ALL HUMORS, FROM A COMMON ERUPTION TO THE WORST SCROFULA.
By its use Cancers are cured, and Cancerous tumors are dispersed without the surgeon's knife—Scrofula conquered, and Consumption prevented and cured.
Venereal Diseases, Mercurial and Mineral Poisons, and their effects eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established.
Female Weakness and Disease; Dropsy, general or partial; Swellings, external or internal; and Tumors are reduced and dispersed in a very short time.
Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, and Fever Sores are soon removed by this powerful detergent medicine.
Scorbutic Diseases, Dandruff, Scaly or Rough Skin, and Pimples quickly give way, leaving the skin smooth and fair.
Chronic Diseases, Fever and Ague, Disordered Liver, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, General Debility, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood are conquered, and give way before this most powerful corrector, the King of the Blood.
Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar.
From one to four or five bottles will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Pimples on the Face, Biles, ordinary Eruptions, etc.
From two to eight bottles will cure Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcers, Sores, and Canker in the Mouth and Stomach, Erysipelas, etc.
From two to ten bottles will restore healthy action to the Liver and Spleen, will regulate the Bowels and Kidneys.
From two to six bottles will be found effectual in curing Neuralgia, Sick-Headache, St. Vitus' Dance, and Epilepsy.
From five to twelve bottles will cure the worst cases of Scrofula.
From three to twelve bottles will cure severe and obstinate cases of Catarrh.
From two to four bottles will cure the worst cases of Piles, and regulate Costive Bowels.
From two to ten bottles will cure bad cases of Dropsy.
Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
Sold by all Druggists.
D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Prop'rs,
See testimonials in local column. Buffalo, N. Y.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.
These are the only Medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

$60 a week for Agents, local or traveling; steady employment. WEBSTER & CO., 737 Broadway, N.Y.

KANSAS Coal and Farming Land in Osage county owned and for sale by J. M. WETHERELL, Osage City.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$40 Per Week IN CASH to good Agents. Address A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $30 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

Mammoth Pumpkin.
From one seed of this new species there was raised last year the largest pumpkin ever grown in America—weighing 287 lbs. Five seeds sent postpaid for 25 cents, or 12 seeds for 50 cents.
F. H. GREGORY, Davenport, Iowa.

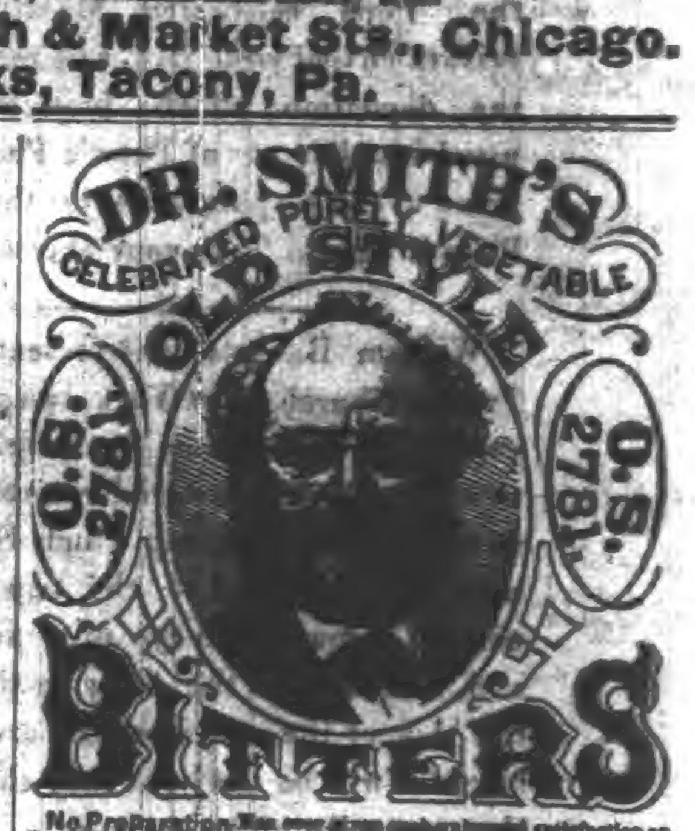

No Preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. They stand upon their true medicinal qualities, and are composed of Purely Vegetable Standard Tonics. The Medical fraternity acknowledge them the most pleasant and reliable remedy ever offered.
For Dyspepsia, From whatever cause, the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never failing remedy.
For Liver Complaint and Biliousness—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are a sure cure for any trouble of the Liver. When torpid and diseased the Bitters stimulate to action, causing a free flow of the stagnant bile, leaving the Liver in a natural and healthy state.
Jaundice—Is one of the results of a disorganized Liver, for which OLD STYLE BITTERS is a sure cure.
Catarrh.—Thousands are suffering from this painful and dangerous disease. The persistent use of OLD STYLE BITTERS will cure, if taken according to directions.
Fever and Ague.—The OLD STYLE BITTERS strike this disease right at the point for sure eradication, and are a positive preventive and certain cure.
For Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, [illegible] Diseases and Enlargement of the Spleen, Irritation and Derangement of the Stomach, Kidneys and Liver, there is no medicine yet produced equal to the OLD STYLE BITTERS.
Loss of Appetite.—If you desire to become vigorous and strong, eat good plain nourishing food and take OLD STYLE BITTERS before each meal. This will produce the desired effect.
Consumption.—This disease [illegible] quickly [illegible] to the grave. If taken in time the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never-failing remedy.
Female Weakness and General Debility.—The OLD STYLE BITTERS [illegible] they contain nothing that will injure the weakest physical form. Debilitated young ladies and those given birth and nursing children are in constant need of an invigorating Tonic to build up their constitutions. The OLD STYLE BITTERS are just the thing. The world has not produced better. They are pleasant, harmless and very beneficial to take.
A Tonic.—OLD STYLE BITTERS are unsurpassed by any Tonic or Bitters and grateful thousands acknowledge them the "Wonder of the Age."
Will anyone take Vile, Nasty poisons, falsely called Tonics, when such a pleasant and effectual remedy as OLD STYLE BITTERS can be had? Those who love life will not.
Beware of Counterfeits.—None genuine without the signature of Dr. A. H. Smith, also his name and trademark blown in the bottle.
For Sale by all Druggists.
UNION MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.
Wholesale Agents—McKesson & Robbins, New York; Vanshaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!
Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a healthful Climate, where Fever and Ague is unknown.
GRAIN may be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through the lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT; Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.
SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.
TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.
Send for Pamphlet containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address
LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.
Or 23 FIFTH AV., cor. NINTH ST., NEW YORK.

CHILDREN
TEETHING
MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
CUTLER BROS & CO.
PROPRIETORS, BOSTON.

DOOLEY'S
THE BEST
YEAST
POWDER
TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, St. Louis, Mo. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

THEA-NECTAR
IS A PURE BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st. and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

C. N. U. No. 18

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, April 24th, 1873

The magnificent tunnel under the city of Baltimore, at a cost of two millions, will be completed in two months. The northern and southern trains will then pass unbroken and unseen through the heart of the city.

A dispatch from Rome says that the Pope celebrated Mass in his private chapel yesterday, and received the deputation which brought the usual installment of Peter's Pence.—Some of the dispatches says that the Pope is dead. Take your choice.

William B. Astor has presented to Trinity Church, New York, two golden candlesticks, each nine feet long. He thinks they will materially assist him in the perilous journey which Scriptures have compared to the trip of a camel through the eye of a needle; and, according to the Astorian theory, the longer the candlesticks are the brighter will be the light they shed on that uncomfortable aperture.

A dispatch from New York says that Vice-President Wilson remarked yesterday that peace with Modoc Indians was entirely out of the question, and that they should be exterminated at any cost. It is understood in private circles here that Captain Jack's recent indiscretion was caused through the personal solictation of his wife. It will be observed, however, that he has manhood enough to shoulder the entire responsibility himself.

Died, in Washington recently, a little orphan boy, named Civil Service Reform, who was apprentice to the President last fall, just before the election. The President unfortunately put him to bed the other night, to sleep between Casey and Fred Grant, who overlaid him, and the miserable wretch was smothered to death. Friends of the deceased will attend the funeral without further notice. Services by the Rev. Dr. Newman, Inspector of Consulates.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

The Attorney General of the State Mr. J C. Denny, has commenced suit against John C. Shoemaker, late Auditor of State, for the recovery of $200,000, being the amount of interest alleged to have been recived by him while Auditor, upon the Sinking Fund. This is right, and we hope the Attorney General will have better success than we did when we joined in a letter calling upon Mr. Shoemaker to tell the people of the State what he had done with the money. In justice, all the interest which accrued on the Sinking Fund belongs to the people of the State, and we hope John C. Shoemaker will be made to disgorge every cent of it.—*Argus.*

Senator Morrill of Vermont handed his share of the back-pay robbery over to the Treasurer of the State of Vermont, to be applied to the reduction of the State debt; Mr. Rosevelt of New York has given his share to the Commissioners of Education; Senator Fenton says he will not take his himself, but does not know what he shall do with it; other gentlemen have disposed of theirs in various ways. They all admit that it is stolen money, but think they have a right to place it where it will do the most good. The common sense of this subject, however, is that when stolen property comes into your hands, the proper disposition of it is to take it back to the rightful owner; and that in this case is the Treasury of the United States.

Printers' Fees.

To those editors who are inclined to censure the Legisture for legislating regarding printers' fees for legal advertising, we want to say that such censure is without cause. Under the new law the price allowed for publishing the delinquent tax list is fifty cents for each description and the publisher's regular advertising rates for the headings and footings. On averaged seizd lists that is a better price than obtained under the old law. In regard to other legal advertising, which is included in the act regulating fees of officers, all legal advertising rates are established as follows: For first insertion each square of 250 'ems' nonpareil, $ 1.25; each additional insertion per square, 75 cents. These rates, as established by law, are better than the rates of one-half the country papers of the State.—*Anderson Herald.*

An Unwise Provision.

In the divorce law recently passed the Legislature is a provision prohibiting divorced parties from marrying again for two years, which is in itself a nullity. When people are divorced they are entirely released from the marriage contract and there is no law to prevent them again entering the holy bonds. The object aimed at might have been accomplished by providing that the decree should not be granted for two years after the trial, as was suggested some time ago in these columns. The provision is unwise in fact that it cannot be enforced, as there is no penalty attached even if its constitutionality could be established.

Grant's Latest.

That noble scion of the house of Grant, Lieutenant Frederick, after graduating at the foot of his class, and engaging himself with Sherman in Europe, while his regiment was on duty in the west, has been raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel over the heads of hundreds of officers, his seniors and superiors. This unprecedented proceeding could not have been based upon his merits, for his standing shows that he learned very little of business while at West Point, and he has no favorable opportuity to improve himself in it since leaving. At best it is a direct insult to those officers better entitled to it than he, and a disgraceful exhibition of family favor and preferment.

Attention is called to the extract from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, which is intended by the editor of that sheet as a plaster to hide the rottenness of the Chief Magistate and cover up his guilt in connection with the salary steal.

Does any sane man suppose that had a bill been pass of that character, no matter what might have been attached to it by scheming rogues and black hearted villians to insure the signature of the President, that Gen. Jackson would have signed it while well aware its damnable intent in the main? Would any President that Americans ever seated in the Chair of State have signed a bill of that character except; Grant?

War of the Races in Louisiana!

The town of Colfax, in the Parish of Grant in Louisiana, was the scene of a bloody tragedy, growing out of the political complications, on Sunday last. The parish officers of the Kellogg stripe having neglected to qualify, the McEmery officers undertook to fill their places. This was resisted by the negroes, and a few whites, and the result was a bloody riot in which 100 negroes were reported killed, and one white man. It is difficult to say which party was most at fault, but this much is certain, that the United States Senate had it in its power to settle all the trouble in that devoted State, and that it neglected to do so, and is therefore responsible for all the bloody consequences.

The ignorant negroes, led by a band of ruffiains, are the unfortunate victims, and always suffer in such a contest.—Their cowardly leaders kept out of the way of danger, but there was no retreat for the blacks.

The situation at New Orleans and throughout the State is almost deplorable. Business is at a stand—anarchy and confusion prevail—life is unsafe—riot and bloodshed everywhere—a government is fraudulently forced upon an unwilling people, who not only spurn it, but hold it in defiance, and are resolved to resist unto blood.

'Let us have peace.'

An Ohio woman who claimed $5,000 damages from a barkeeper who sold liquor to her husband, has obtained a verdict of 10 cents, which, says the home paper, the said husband resents as equivalent to an insinuation that he is good for nothing.

Caught. The latest mail thief arrested was a night clerk in the Boston P. O., who for five months had been regularly stealing money letters belonging to the well-known and reliable firm of Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H. Hunter & Co. lost many thousands; the thief is caught and jailed, and the 'Star Spangled Banner' *still waves.*

Sale of Stock.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, May 1st,

at the Court House, at which time an election of officers for the second year will take place.

J. B. CASEBEER, Pres't

ALBERT ROBBINS, Sec'y.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Sushanah Roop, late of said county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEO. W. ROW, Adm'r.

April 18, 1873.

AN ORDINANCE.

At a regular session of the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, Ind., the following ordinance was passed.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana that a sewer be constructed in said town described as follows to-wit:

Commencing at a point nine, 9, feet south of the south-west corner of lot numbered sixty-one, 61, in the western, Spencer's, addition to said town thence east on a parallel line with the south line of town lots sixty-one, 61, and twenty, 20, in said addition and lots eleven, 11, thirty, 30, and sixty-one, 61, ninety-six, 96, and one hundred and thirty-seven 137, in the original plat of said town, fifty-nine, 59 rods the terminus of said sewer. Said sewer is to be sunk four and one half, 4½, feet below the grade and constructed of brick and to be two, 2, feet in diameter.

Attest A. ROBBINS, T. C.

Auburn, April 22nd, 1873.

NOTICE.

Change of Court and Time of Holding Courts.

The DeKalb Circuit Court will hold its next regular session at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county, on Monday May 12th, 1873, [2nd Monday]. All litigants, jurors, witnesses and other parties interested will, therefore, take notice that all writs issued for the first Monday in August, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, and all writs issued for the third Monday of May, 1873, of the Court of Common Pleas of said DeKalb County, Indiana, will be returnable on said second Monday of May, 1873.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court at Auburn, this 22d day of April, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
DeKalb County, Ind.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Halstead Jones, late of said county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MILES WATERMAN, Adm'r.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held by the qualified voters of the incorporated town of Auburn, Ind., at the shop of Geo. Stahl on

MONDAY MAY 5th, 1873.

for the purpose of electing five (5) Trustees, one Clerk, Treasurer, one Assessor and one Marshal for said town to serve for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified

Attest ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.

April 17th, 1873.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court of the State of Indiana, administrater of the estate of Elizabeth Rodefer, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. L. ROTH, Administrater.

Administrater's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at publ auction, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, a the residence of Halstead Jones, late of Franklin township, DeKalb county, deceased, all of his personal property [not taken by the widow] consisting of Work Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Grain in the ground, and in the bushel, Farm Implements and Machinery, Household Furniture, &c.

A credit of nine mouths will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

MILES WATERMAN, Adm.

April 17, 1873.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Walter Burton, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction on the premises, on the 26th day of April, 1873 the undivided two-thirds of the following premises to-wit: The south-west fourth, and the north half of the south-east fourth of the south-east quarter of section thirty, 30, in township thirty-four, 34, north of range fourteen, 14, east, DeKalb county, Indiana. Terms of sale, one third cash and the residue in two equal payments at 12 and 18 months with notes at interest and without relief from valuation and appraisement laws, with good freehold security. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on said day.

JAMES R. COSPER, Adm'r.

March 27, 1873.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, four miles east of Auburn containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein John C. Birdsell for the use of Elizabeth McClellan's assigne is Plaintiff and Wm. McClellan and Burton Brown are principals and John McClellan and R. Ball are Defendants, require me to make the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty six dollars and two cents, with interest on said judgement and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, April 26th, A. D. 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Fifty, 50, acres of land off of the east end of south half, ½, of the north east quarter, ¼, of section three, 3, township thirty-three, 33, north of range thirteen, 13, east in DeKalb County Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.

H. B. ALTENBURG, Dep'y. March 1, 1873.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

THE

New York Store

No. 90, Columbia Street.

Establish'd 13 Years

Now Opening

100 packages of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the well know brands of

Bleeched & Brown

Sheeting and shirting muslins, new spring prints and chintzes shirting prints, percales and Cambrics, etc.

FAMILY LINENS.

A large superior stock of pure Irish bosom linens, sheetings and pillow linens, Table damasks, napkins, and doylies towels, and Towlings, etc., etc., etc.

At very Low Prices.

Our Celebrated

Perinot Kid Glove

1, 2, and 4 Buttons.

A new assortment in street and party colors just opened

ROOT & Co.'s

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Butler Ind.

April 9, 1873-tf

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public [illegible] for custom work promptly attended to.

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Bilious-

LIVER

ness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect

STIMULANT

Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

AND

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic prop-

CATHARTIC

erties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

W. B. HURD & CO.,

NASHUA, N. H.

C. L. HILL,

DEALER IN

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

ORGANS,

—AND—

All Kinds of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12¼ cents
Granulated	12¼ "
Coffee A	11¼ "
Coffee B	11¼ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good uba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time, direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans perfpound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants. This fruit is conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
xtra golden	50
uban Molasses	35
ew Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS.

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Brandy	1 50, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" " "	kits	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kits	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Mud.

Rain.

Snow and Rain.

Mud, snow and rain.

And more coming every day.

See notice of change of Court.

Go to Beards for a good cigar.

Wood & Williams have parasols in all late styles.

Most of our farmers came to town on horse back.

The Club dance was largely attended last week.

New goods continue to arrive at Wood & Williams'.

It takes Auburn boys to break colts—brake them down we mean.

Try those nice dried fruits at the Central Grocery.

Wood is high priced owing to the condition of the roads.

A large number of trees have been and will be planted this season.

Cart loads of notions on hand arriving at Wood & Williams'

A new sewer is to be constructed at last for the benefit of the place, see notice.

Carpenters and masons are anxious to resume work but the weather wont let them.

Two girls wanted to learn the milliner trade. Enquire second door north of Rainier House.

If you want to find a full line of Gents furnishing goods call at the cheap store of *Wood & Williams.*

One of our citizens returned recently from Ohio and reports they have fine weather there and everything looks promising.

The original Dolly Vardon left our office last Monday morning. He went out of the back door off of the toe of a No. 5 boot.

S. W. Ralston has just returned from the East where he has purchased a large new stock of dry goods, which will be opened in a few days.

What terrible weather for our farmers mechanics and labors. Nothing can be done although anxious hearts and willing hands are ready to respond at the first call.

The Ada *Record*, an enterprising Buckeye paper, comes to us enlarged to a five column quarto and greatly improved. It is now certainly worthy an extended patronage.

The arrival of the last invoice of snow was Tuesday.

What we know of the beautiful snow
This season, would fill a volume or so.
Oh, the snow, the terrible snow,
Won't we rejoice when we see it go?

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle as my books are full. I am much obliged for past patronage and hope you will continue the same.

V. A. BEARD.

CHAMPION.—Frank D. challenged Dutchy to a game of marbles to come off Sunday morning at six. Several persons were on the ground three hours, though the weather was severe yet, to the credit of our place, the combatants did not come.

AT WORK.—Though the weather still remains inclement, a force of laborers are at work betimes grubbing and getting ready for good weather when it does come, on the line of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago R. R. in this county.

At the late election of the Auburn Building Loan and Savings Association, J. B. Casebeer, was elected President, Albert Robbins, Secretary, and Wm. McIntyre, Treasurer. The stock of this Association has advanced during the last year to more than double the amount invested

Now that a change has come over the proprietor of the Kendallville *Standard*, said change consisting of adding p. m. to his name, Mr. J. U. Miller, of Laporte, has been engaged as assistant editor and the probability is that there will be something besides correspondence in that paper hereafter.

Col. W. J. Budd, of Missouri, gave us a call last week. He is an old and expressed contractor and has seven miles of grading on the B. & O. line from Hicksville west. He says that seeing a copy of the COURIER some weeks ago he saw that a meeting of Directors was to take place here, and to this is he indebted for his present contract.

The Warsaw *Union* of last week says, our District exchanges have been announcing Billy Williams' arrival here, for the last three weeks. The enthusiasm to ovate this gentleman on his return to his beloved constituency, is gradually subsiding and we fear unless he returns soon, he will have a slim testimony of their affection when he again sets his foot on our sacred soil.

A young man from the country, the other day, slightly bedabbled with mother earth made a grand entry into town. He was trying to discover the exact distance from the back of a horse to the ground by a circuitous route—over his head. It is unnessary to add that the result was eminently satisfactory. But you can't get him to do it again, not for Joe.

A few months ago, it was a difficult matter to get a good barber in this place, and now we have three all doing comparatively a good business. The last one, Mr. Manerhan, located at Joe Link's on Seventh-st, is said to be first-class in every respect, and we know Billy to be as good as any other that ever drew a razer across a jugular.

Jackson township is suffering a terrible infliction at present. About 30 colored men are within her sacred soil and there is not that easy harmony as of yore. We can assure our friends that Sambo means business and is perfectly harmless.

Oh, what will the people do
When the war breaks the country up
And scatters the niggers all around.
[Old song]

The most extensive china and crockery store, in Fort Wayne is that of H. N. Ward's, where the big cast iron dog stands before the door. His complete stock of Glassware, Crockery, and Queensware would surprise you and is quite a scene to look upon. But his prices are still more surprising being far below any other house in the city. Mr. Ward is courteous and agreeable to all visitors whether they are purchasers or not as a visit to his mammoth store will convince you.

We saw a new post-hole digger tried on our street the other day, and from the way it operated, we are certainly justified in saying that it is the best yet invented. It is thrust into the ground by the hand and brings the dirt out with it every time. In our soil here it will work to a charm. For sale at Jno. L. Davis' Hardware Store, where you will find a large assortment of Iron Glass, Nails, Paint, plows and everything else kept in a first-class Hardware Store.

The Laporte *Herald* says in regard to the Editorial excursion to Duluth in June that the arrangements are fully completed with the steamboat line and the railroad companies. None but edithors or publishers and their wives, will accompany the party, and it is very desirable—in order to make it pleasant and agreeable—that no gentleman go without a lady. In due time circulars will be sent out giving all the necessary information in regard to it.

The *Messenger*, at Valparaiso, goes for condemnation to all connected with the salary steal. It says, the Patrons of Husbandry of the "Prairies of Jasper County send greeting to the everglades and orange groves of Florida" requesting Gen. Packard to resign his seat in Congress for voting the salary swindle bill. Why this persecution of Mr. Packard? Is he more deserving of censure than the President who approved it? Without Grant's approval the bill could never have become a law. Why is Grant indorsed and Packard asked to resign? This is not "equal and exact justice."

WOOLLY.—We have heard of a woolly horse, but never seen anything of this peculiarity among cattle until last Monday night, at the residence of Dr. Chamberlain, in Waterloo. He exhibited to us a calf four days old that was actually covered with a complete and exact fleece of wool identical with that of a block lamb, for that was the color. Here and there over the body were white spots but these were hair and extended in every instance from ½ to an inch beyond the wool.—Whether it will grow up this way our connoisems have not yet determined, but Charlie G. swears there's been a nigger in the woodpile.

THE FIRE WAIF.—We had the pleasure of witnessing the performance of Little Nell the California Diamond, last Tuesday every at Fort Wayne in the popular drama of "Fidelia, the Fire Waif." Every the great Lotta, in her new and charming acts, did not please us better than this versatile and sprightly young actress. It did not take her long to establish herself in the good opinion of all present, and long and frequent was the applause. She was most excellently supported by Mr. France as the Fire Boy, and Mr. Becket, in his celebrated old man character. Mr. Covert, the wide-a-wake agent is just the man to represent a company like this.

LIGONIER.—Through a press of business last week we forget to mention a visit to the enterprising and rapidly advancing town of Ligonier in the county adjoining us on the west. Should it get the Canada Southern, and great hopes are entertained that such will be the case, there will not be a place in the northern part of the State, that will surpass it as a business point with the same number of rail roads. *We were gratified to find the Banner* office a handsome edifice built in a handsome and substantial manner, from which is now issued weekly the above paper—price two dollers in advance. Tho' our friend Stoll did not succeed last fall politically he is meeting with that result at his home, and no doubt his numerous friends at Ligonier, are to some extent consoled by this fact. The fraternity were invited to a supper at the Commercial Hotel under the management of B. Barnhart, a gentleman who understands his business and knows how to treat his guests.

SEDAN BREVITIES.

Sedan has a "choir."

The services of Miss Addie Derry, of Lisbon, has been secured to teach the Sedan School. Miss Derry comes well recommended and will doubtless teach a good school.

The spring style of bonnets worn in this community, are certainly superb.—The ladies are showing increased excellence in taste, and they are to be commended. The latest bonnet is a trifle higher than freights are on our Railroads, and as graceful in proportion.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan will have a grand anniversary celebration at Laporte on the 25th inst. Past Grand Sire, J. B. Nicholson, was expected to deliver the address, but owing to sickness will not be able to be present.—Grand Secretary, Foster, will, therefore, make the address of the occasion.

The *Argus* of that place says, the choir for the Odd Fellow's celebration will be composed as follows: Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Forney, Miss Butler, Soprani; Mrs. Weller, Miss Fox, Alti; Messrs. Magill and Edwards, Tenori; Messrs. Fox and Forney, Bassi.

The curse of intemperance has bereft another family in a neighboring town of a father and husband. The victim, this time, is a man of prominence and ability,—Col. E. J. Wood, of Goshen, who killed himself with a pistol shot at the Hibbard House, Jackson, Michigan, on Wednesday of last week. He was en route to Bay City, and stopping over at Jackson, was kindly cared for at the above named hotel upon the discovery that he labored under deep depression from the effects of intoxication. While in a fit of mania potu, and during the absence of his attendant, the Colonel committed the fatal deed. His remains were buried at Goshen, last Saturday, by the Masonic Fraternity.—*Ligonier Banner.*

The best selection of ladies' dress goods ever brought to Auburn. Call soon and get the first choice—Wood & Williams.

B. P. & C. RAILWAY.—A Columbus dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 8th says, The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company, Ohio Division was held at the office of the company yesterday. The following persons were elect Directors for the ensuing year—namely: Geo. R. Denis, W. C. Holgate, and A. D. Smith. The Board immediately organized by the election of W. C. Quincy, President, and Wm. Wing Secretary and Treasurer. It is intended to push the construction of the line in Ohio to the utmost extent, so as to commence track-laying of the line has already been commenced on the Indiana Division, and will progress as rapidly as practicable.

"Don't slam the door," said a Sunday School Superintendent to his School last Sunday. It is very appropriate to teach politeness in Sabbath Schools Christianity without civility is a sad deformity, and yet there is much necessity of instruction and caution about such an apparent civility as the closing of the doors at church with as little noise as possible. More practice at home in that line would probably obviate the necessity of any public instruction in the matter.

DeKalb Sunday School Association.

The Eight Annual Convention of the DeKalb County Sunday School Association will be held at Butler, Ind., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3d and 4th, 1873

The following is a list of officers: R. Wes McBride, President; H P Colgrove, Secretary; C. P. Houser and W H Keller, Assistant Secretaries; Geo H Haines, Treasurer; Chorister for the Convention, Charles R Reed, with privilege of selecting Assistants. Vice Presidents, John Zimmerman, Butler tp., Henry Shaffer, Jackson, B A Hadsell, Concord; S. DeLong, Newville; *S P Wartenbee.* Stafford; L Plasson, Wilmington; P V Hoffman, S B Ward, Auburn; Simpson Duck, *Waterloo*; Peter Graham. South Richland; Levi Harding, North Richland; J Trisch, Fairfield; Daniel Gonser, Smithfield; Jeremiah Lewis, Franklin; A S Casebeer, Troy. Executive Committee—Rev. J B Fowler, Chairman, James Griswold, L D Britton, Rev E M Baker, Frank W Willis.

All friends of Sabbath Schools in DeKalb county are cordially invited and are expected to attend, and suggest and adopt such measures as will give increased life, and add a higher tone to the Sabbath School cause.

All come prepared to work. All will be invited from time to time to take part in the exercises.

Each school is expected to send delegates to the Convention, with reports from their respective schools. Entertainment will be furnished free to all persons who attend the Convention.

Each Sabbath School is requested to take up a collection to defray incidental expenses of the Convention, on the Sabbath previous to the next Convention.

The friends of Sabbath Schools generally advise to have the exercises of the Convention conducted in the form of an institute, and dispense with a mass meeting of the scholars.

The following will be the programme

MONDAY, JUNE 2.

7:30 p. m., Union prayer meeting in Butler. Subject—The success of the Convention, conducted by Pastors of different churches.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

10:00 a m., Welcome address by the President.

10:20, Singing.

11:25, Organization.

11:30, Discussion of Contents of Question drawer.

12:00 m., Adjourn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30 p. m., Praise Meeting.

1:45, What are the qualifications of a good Sunday School Teacher, by Rev J B Fowler.

2,00, General discussion.

2,30, Singing.

2,35, Reports from schools.

3,00, Teachers Meeting, Rev Jas Rice

3,15, General Discussion.

3,40. Singing.

3, 45, Should Sex be Considered in Selection of Superintendent for Sunday Schools, by Mrs A Cone, Auburn.

4,00, General Discussion.

4,30, Discussion. Contents Question Drawer.

5,00, Adjourn.

EVENING SESSION.

7,45 p. m., Praise Meeting.

8,00, Singing.

8,10, The Teacher, The Taught, What to Teach and how to Teach it, by James Barrier.

8,40, General Discusson.

9,15, Adjourn.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4.

8,00 a. m., Praise Meeting.

8,30, Miscellaneous Business.

9,00, Singing.

9,05, The importance of the Sunday School work in the Conversion of the Children, by Rev C H Kiracofe,

9,20 a. m, General Discussion.

9,50 Singing.

9,55, Question Drawer. Answers in Writing to the following question; Why am I a Sunday School Teacher; Each Teacher is expected to answer this question

10,30, Singing.

10 35, Superintendent's experience.

11,15, General discussion, Question Drawer.

12,00 m., Adjourn.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1,30, p. m., Praise meeting.

1,45, Singing.

1,50, The Uniform Lessons, can they be used successfully in all departments of the school, by Rev E M Baker.

2,05, General Discussion.

2,30, Singing.

2,35, Report of Committees and Election of Officers.

3,00, Singing.

3,05. Object of Teaching, Illustrated, by Rev S B Ward.

3,25, General Discussion.

3,45, Singing.

3,50, Unfinished business and Secretaries consolidated report.

4,30, General discussion contents of drawer.

5,00, Adjourn.

EVENING SESSION.

8,00 p. m., Children's meeting of the different Sabbath Schools in the place, to be addressed by a number of Sabbath School workers.

A medical gentleman prescribes the following for small pox and scarlet fever "Sulphate of zinc, one grain; half a teaspoonful of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses according to their age. It is perfectly harmless when taken by a well person.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R.
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!
D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrash-ers.
Plows,
Straw-Cutters
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,
Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.
☛ Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.
D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses
Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

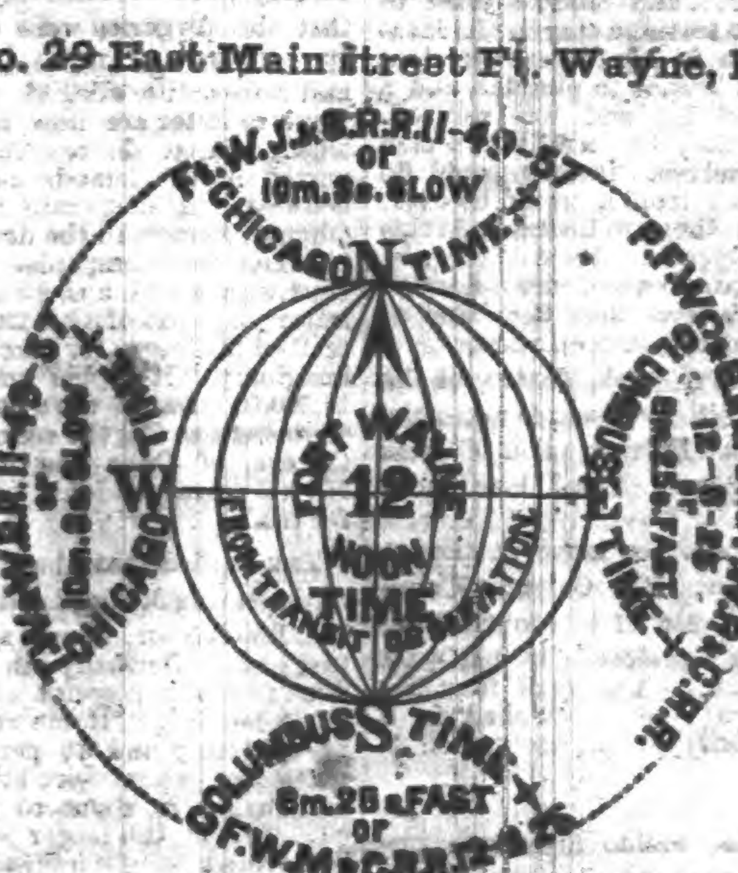

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

DRY GOODS
GO. DeWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
IN,
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering
ONE OLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R. Com.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, on Thursday the 5th (5) day of June next at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of sanctioning or refusing to sanction articles of argement for the consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company and with the Detroit Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company, entered into by the directors of all said corporations. To authorize the issue of preferred stock, denominated preference shares in said agreement, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN P. UHL,
Secretary D., E. R & I. R. R. Co.

Dated March 26, 1873.

ORGANS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the
ESTEY and PACKAD ORGAN
a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.
Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.
For the present and until further notice on qu at Sedorn's Gallery.
GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1873.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Builders Hardware,
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
Glass, White Lead,
Stoves & Tin Ware,
Of every Description.
Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.
Heavy Hardware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and
WOOD STOCK.
Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.
Farming Implemets
Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c
Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The insurance on Horace Greeley's life, $100,000, has been collected. This policy is the largest paid in the last decade....The strike of the New York gas men has proved a failure....John Hanley, the youthful hero of the Atlantic disaster, visited the New York Stock Exchange the other day, and received $233.

While the English detectives now in New York, engaged in the Bank of England forgery case, were seeing the city the other night, one of them was robbed of his watch and pocket-book and papers for the extradition of Bidwell, of Havana. The papers were returned. ....The Goodrich murder in Brooklyn, still remains a profound mystery, and it is believed the author of the crime will never be discovered.

Two cotton mills belonging to the Dwight Manufacturing Company, at Chicopee, Mass., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, upward of a million dollars....The Government has brought suit against Oakes Ames for $300,000, said to be due on an old cotton transaction during the war.

The pews in Dr. Hepworth's new church, in New York, rent for $250,000 a year.... Senator Morrill has given his back pay to Vermont, to be applied to the reduction of the State debt.

The advertising agents of the country were in session in New York last week. Sixty persons were present from various parts of the country. S. M. Pettengill was chosen President.

The West.

The Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe Indians are preparing for war, and the forts in Western Kansas, and south of that section, are being reinforced....Charles Sanguinet, the oldest native inhabitant of St. Louis, has just died. He was born in that city in 1781....A bill is before the Illinois Legislature appropriating $50,000 to finish the partially completed monument to Stephen A. Douglas, in Chicago.

At Chicago, last week, Antonio Alders killed his brother by stabbing him with a pocket-knife. As usual, liquor was the incentive to the unnatural crime....The Modocs tried to induce Gen. Canby to let them stay in the lava-bed, but, as he says in his dispatch to Gen. Sherman, this meant license to plunder and a stronghold to retreat to, and was refused. They ask now that they be permitted to pick out a place for themselves. If they would do this in good faith, all trouble would be over, but Gen. Canby fears they are insincere in this as in their former proposals. Jesse Applegate, late one of the Indian Peace Commissioners, authorizes the statement that the band of Modocs numbers just fifty-three Indians.

A fire in Detroit, last week, destroyed the offices of the Detroit *Tribune*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Michigan Farmer*, and Calvert Lithographing Company. Total loss about $125,000.

Chicago has made another move in the interest of law and order. Her Common Council has decided, by a vote of two to one, that liquor saloons must be closed at half-past eleven o'clock at night....A party of four Nebraska drovers were recently robbed in a Chicago hotel of money and papers valued at $10,700.

The remains of Gen. Canby will be interred at Indianapolis, beside his father and mother....A serious riot recently occurred at Knightsville, Ind., between striking white miners and colored miners imported from Virginia.

A dispatch from Col. Gillem, commanding the forces operating against the Modocs, announces the death of Lieut. Sherwood. Meacham is out of danger. Col. Gillem says he will use every endeavor to prevent the escape of the Modocs if possible, and not an Indian shall be left to boast of having murdered Gen. Canby. The Snake and Pitt River Indians are still quiet, but watching the contest with great interest. The funeral ceremonies, on the 12th of April, over Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas, in the camp, were very impressive. The troops were drawn up and received the remains in the customary manner, with salutes and muffled drums.

The South.

In Henry county, Ky., a few days ago, a band of masked men called Richard Williams, a farmer, to his door, and commenced shooting at him. Williams returned the fire, killing one and wounding three of the scoundrels.... A man named Vaughn has been arrested at Memphis on the charge of having murdered Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, at Helena, Ark., some six years ago. It is said he has confessed to the deed....A graveyard on the Arkansas river, 20 miles below Little Rock, recently caved into the river, and upward of 1,000 bodies were washed away.

Dr. Craig and Judge Pullem, of Atlanta, Ga., put aconite in their drinks, instead of elixir of orange. The former died in great agony. Pullem still lives, but with little hopes of recovery....The Memphis and Little Rock railroad has been seriously damaged by the Mississippi overflow....It is stated that the Kellogg State Government in Louisiana intend applying to the Federal authorities for troops to preserve order in that State.

Washington.

An appeal has been made by some of the friends of the Washington Monument Association to the members of Congress who do not want to take their extra salary grab, to turn over the amount to the completion of the monument. The total amount of the grab is $1,250,000, which, it is said, will finish the monument....The frantic appeals of the New York *Herald* to the President and State Department to demand of the Spanish authorities the release of O'Kelley, their Cuban correspondent, are unheeded, and are likely to continue unnoticed. A representative of the *Herald* who called on the Secretary of State, the other day, was inquired of if he knew any way by which the Spaniards could catch a few more *Herald* correspondents....William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, has been appointed Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia.

It is intimated that most of the troops in the South will be transferred to the Texas and Indian frontiers....The following appropriations were made by the last Congress for the improvement of Western harbors:

WISCONSIN.	
For Green Bay	$ 20,000
For Two Rivers	25,000
For Manitowoc	20,000
For Sheboygan	10,000
For Port Washington	15,000
For Milwaukee	10,000
For Racine	20,000
For the purpose of dredging out the bay of Superior from the natural entrance to the docks of Superior and Duluth and preserving both entrances from the lake thereto	100,000
For the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers	300,000
ILLINOIS.	
For Chicago harbor	90,000
For Calumet harbor	40,000
For Illinois river	100,000
MICHIGAN.	
For Manistee harbor	10,000
For Ludington harbor	25,000
For White River harbor	7,000
For Frankfort harbor	10,000
For Grand Haven harbor	75,000
For Black Lake harbor	12,000
For Saugatuck harbor	10,000
For South Haven harbor	20,000
For Monroe harbor	15,000
For Cheboygan harbor	15,000
For Pentwater harbor	20,000
For the improvement of the St. Clair Flats canal	100,000
For the improvement of St. Mary's Fall canal	200,000
INDIANA.	
For Michigan City harbor	[illegible]
OHIO.	
For Toledo harbor	100,000
For Sandusky harbor	25,000
For Vermillion harbor	12,000
For Black River harbor	20,000
For Cleveland harbor	100,000
For Ashtabula harbor	16,000
For Conneaut harbor	400

Secretary of Interior Delano believes that, notwithstanding the Modoc massacre, the peace policy towards the Indians will be continued....Gen. Jefferson C. Davis has been directed to assume the command made vacant by the death of Gen. Canby.....The following is the dispatch sent by Gen. Sherman to Gen. Gillem, commanding the troops operating against the Modocs: "Your dispatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of Gen. Canby by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indians has been shown to the President, who authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be fully justified in their utter extermination."....The President has issued an order discontinuing the land offices at Council Bluffs and Fort Dodge, Iowa, and the land districts of the same names and transferring their archives and business to the Des Moines district.

From fifteen to twenty-five tons of free matter leave the Washington Postoffice for the States daily....George H. Stuart, of the Board of Peace Commissioners, says that the murderers of Gen. Canby and his party will be properly punished, but that the act of Capt. Jack will not alter the policy of the Board.

The Postoffice Department announces that it will commence issuing the postal cards on the 1st of May next....The President has appointed Dorman B. Eaton, of New York, and Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, to fill the vacancies in the Civil Service Commission caused by the resignation of Messrs. Medill and Curtis....A Washington dispatch says: A military officer of high rank says that the popular expectation in regard to the speedy annihilation of the Modocs would of necessity be disappointed, and that he would not be surprised if it took several weeks to make a finish of them. He says that the cry of "On to the lava beds" reminds him of the cry of "On to Richmond," raised at the beginning of the late civil war. The lava beds are almost impregnable, and it would be the height of rashness and folly to send men for them to be shot down by the savages lurking in the caves and fissures.

Foreign.

Developments made in the Bank of England forgery case conclusively establish the fact that the forgeries were committed by Austin Bidwell, George McDonnell, George Bidwell, and Noyes, the alleged clerk of the parties. The two latter are now in Newgate, awaiting trial....Great distress for want of food is reported in the islands on the Irish coast off Galway....A desperate fight is reported in Olonne, France, in the department of Stendee, between two companies of strolling actors. Nine were killed and several injured....Paris letters say that of the 20,000,000 francs subscribed in France for the construction of the imaginary "Memphis and El Paso railroad," 18,500,000 francs were pocketed by those who were engineering the scheme....The Captain-General of Cuba has ordered O'Kelley, the *Herald* correspondent, to be sent to Santiago for trial.

The Carlists have been repulsed from Puigcerda, leaving 300 dead and wounded on the field The Republican loss was smalll.....France has just paid to Germany an additional fifty millions francs on account of the war indemnity. ....A building in Rome was recently destroyed by lightning, and 40 persons buried in the ruins, 5 of whom were killed and 17 wounded. ....Turkey is about to negotiate a loan of $250,000,000, the larger portion of which will be devoted to the construction of new railways....Three International leaders have been tried at Copenhagen and sentenced to terms of six, five and four years' imprisonment respectively.....Those provisions of the Treaty of Washington which concerned Newfoundland have been accepted by the Legislature of that province.....A revolution has overturned the Government of Panama, in Central America, imprisoned its President, and gained control of all the departments, without the loss of a life. ....Pope Pio Nono is really very ill. His health has been fluctuating some time, and he was recently thought to be recovering, but his trouble has now taken a bad turn. He is very old, and, like President Thiers, his position is such that his death would create a commotion altogether disproportionate to anything he has done during life.

Bidwell, one of the Bank of England forgers, under arrest at Havana, has escaped. ....A dispatch from Rome dated the 13th says: "The Pope, after suffering many hours of great pain, is now in a lethargic state. His physicians have forbidden the issue of bulletins, and the clerical papers have been ordered to abstain from making reports. It is feared the recovery of the Pope is impossible. It is believed that his death will be kept secret until the conclave has elected a successor, to avoid the interference of Germany and Italy. All the Cardinals save two are now at the Vatican. There are 400 Papal troops inside, and orders have been given to allow no one to enter."

O'Kelly, the *Herald's* Cuban correspondent, has been released from prison.

News having an important bearing on the future of the Khivan expedition has been received at St. Petersburgh. Internal dissensions have broken out in Khiva. The reigning Khan has executed his chief counselor, and imprisoned his uncle and other influential Khivans who were enemies of Russia. He has also released the Russians long held as prisoners in Khiva, and sent them to meet the detachment of the expedition which is advancing from Orenburg.

Advices from Madrid state that many Carlists are surrendering to the Government troops in the North, in the hope of amnesty. It is reported that the Duke of Seville, who joined the Carlists, was killed in a late engagement. The Government has received news of the crushing defeat of a Carlist force at San Lorenzo de la Muga, in Gerona....The reports that the Pope is in a critical condition are false. His physicians believe that his indisposition will last some time, but is not dangerous. The holy father's spirits are excellent.

THE WAR OF RACES.

A Desperate Battle Between Whites and Blacks in Grant Parish, La.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 15th says:

The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived at about 1:30 o'clock this evening, brings stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have retaken Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passengers on the Southwestern we glean the following: The negroes had strongly intrenched themselves in the Court-House, and built breastworks three or four feet high. There were, it is said, about 400 men, armed and equipped thoroughly. On Sunday, at about 12 o'clock, about 150 white men, who had gathered from surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up until somewhere near 3 o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court-House, the doors of which were barricaded. After some further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Capt. Hodnot, who was shot in the bowels, and, it is feared, fatally wounded.

They retreated on the outside of the breastworks, and as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the Court-House was set on fire, and they were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that between 80 and 100 negroes were killed, and there were none to be found for miles around.

The Captain of the steamboat Southwestern makes the following statement: "We arrived at Colfax on Sunday evening, about 3 o'clock, and found that the white people and sheriff's posse at their head had captured the town, after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about 100 negroes had been killed and many others wounded. [illegible] around on the banks dead. One white man was reported killed, whose name I did not learn, and two very seriously wounded—Messrs. Hodnot and Harris."

"Mr. Hodnot was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hodnot down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four other white men are slightly wounded. About 100 negroes escaped, but it was reported the whites were still pursuing them. All of the leaders of the riot escaped, especially the white men. The negroes barricaded themselves in the court-house, and the whites, finding there was no other mode of attack left them, fired the building. The whites numbered in the neighborhood of 150 men. The fight lasted from about 12 m. until near 5 p. m. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left late last Sunday night, everything was very quiet."

A FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE.

The City of Salvador Entirely Destroyed.

The city of Salvador, in Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. Eight hundred persons perished, and $12,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. The earthquake was followed by a conflagration, and many buildings were burned. The following are the particulars of this terrible calamity, as telegraphed from Havana: For a few days light shocks of earthquake had occurred, but no serious apprehensions were entertained. It was on the afternoon of the 4th of March, about half-past 4 o'clock, and almost without warning, that a great part of the city was reduced to little more than ruins. The ground heaved like a ship in a gale, a terrific thundering burst from under-foot; walls were shattered and rent in many places with wide crevices, and roofs sank, and tiles, etc., were precipitated to the ground. Lamps, pitchers, basins, glass, etc., were overturned and broken. Three violent shocks followed in succession, and the servants commenced to scream piteously and could not be pacified. Wild birds flew to the houses; horses grew frantic in stables, and dogs, howling, slunk away for protection. Every few minutes shakings of less violence occurred. The scene beggars description. Ruined houses, panic-stricken people, men, women, and children, fleeing to the fields with valuables, hastily collected by them; the ringing of the alarm-bells and the beating of drums calling all the soldiers under arms, for in San Salvador murder and pillage accompany the confusion of great earthquakes, and as the frightened citizens leave the town, dusky Indians from the forest prowl for prey into it, only checked by the bayonets of the Government troops. These were posted in squads at short distances all over San Salvador.

THE MODOC BUTCHERY.

The Murder of Gen. Canby and Two Peace Commissioners by Cap. Jack and his Band.

A dispatch from the Lava Beds dated April 11 gives the following particulars of the massacre of Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas and Mr. Meacham by the treacherous Modocs: On yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the commission, and a message was sent out by the commission asking for a talk this morning, at a point about a mile from our picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came in, and told the picket that he could take his gun; that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him in and took him to the tent of Gen. Canby, where Charley left his gun and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in, and told the commission that Capt. Jack and five other Indians would meet the commissioners outside our lines.

Boston and Bogus then mounted a horse, and started for the lava bed. About an hour after their departure Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddle and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the appointed place, and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieut. Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived, a cry from the signal station was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commissioners and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason. In a moment the troops were under arms, and deployed as skirmishers under command of Col. Green, and orders were given to forward double-quick.

Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned, and told us that the Indians had attacked them, and that he thought that he was the only one who had escaped, but in a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line. From him we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced: Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by Gen. Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Capt. Jack made a speech, asking for Hot Creek and Cottonwood, the places now occupied by Fairchild and Dorris, for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked.

Schonchin told Meacham to say no more; that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject; and while Schonchin was speaking, Capt. Jack got up and walked behind the others, and turned back and exclaimed "All ready," drew his pistol, and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby, cocked his pistol again, and fired. Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye. Schonchin then shot Meacham in the right shoulder and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and other Indians shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Hookey Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with his pistol in hand, and Jim ran. An Indian knocked down Riddle's squaw and took her horse, but Capt. Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch of the 18th says:

The feeling of indignation against the Modoc murderers, as attested by conversation with all the leading officials in Washington, reaches a degree of intensity which no Indian treachery has ever heretofore created. Every member of the Cabinet here has alluded to the necessities which the outrage have precipitated, and it can be said that there is no difference of opinion whatever as to the policy that should now be pursued toward this particular band of Indians.

The feelings of the President and Gen. Sherman at the sudden announcement were of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not a moment's hesitancy in the declaration that the Modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for their crime. It is now evident that the act was long premeditated, and this fact adds to the deep sense of wrath that the massacre has aroused. The President has unreservedly expressed his sanction of the severest measures now necessary to properly punish the Modocs, and his views in this respect have been fully stated to the authorities acting under the War Department. Gen. Sherman has also telegraphed Gen. Schofield instructions to move the entire force at once upon the Indians.

Mr. Medill's Resignation.

The following correspondence has been published:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 1.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: An Executive order was promulgated on the 17th of January, 1873, against the holding of State or municipal offices by Federal appointees after the 4th of March, 1873. Under this order it would be illegal for me to continue to hold the office of Commissioner of the Civil Service Board unless I resign the Mayorality of Chicago. Not feeling that it wold be expedient to do the latter at present, I therefore tender my resignation of the appointment from you of Civil Service Commissioner, and I hereby tender my thanks for the confidence you reposed in me in making such appointment. I also trust that the rules prepared by the Board and accepted by and adopted by you will not be abandoned, ignored or neglected of enforcement, believing, as I do, that the appointment will tend to improve and elevate the civil service, and that they are indorsed by the great mass of the American people.

Very respectfully yours,

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Upon my return to Washington I find your letter of the 1st inst. resigning the position of Commissioner of the Civil Service Board, on account of your inability to hold that position together with your responsible office of Mayor of Chicago. I appreciate your reason while I regret that the Board will lose your valuable services, and in accepting your resignation I beg to thank you for your earnest labors in the cause of civil service reform, and to assure you that the spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

Very respectfully yours,
U. S. GRANT.

To Hon. Joseph Medill, Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

The ex-rebel raider Gen. Forrest keeps a livery-stable.

St. Augustine, Fla., is fifty years older than any city in the United States.

The members of the Iowa Press Association are going to "excurt" to Niagara Falls in June to the extent of $50 a head, if they can get $50 ahead of their business.

A Boston girl who was married four years ago in a dress worth $5,000 may now be seen splitting her own kindlings and doing her own washing.

A retired soldier, who marched upward of 4,000 miles during our civil war, says that the hardest March he ever experienced is the one just gone.

Connecticut manufactures about half of all the carriage trimmings, cutlery and edge tools, hardware, plated ware, spectacles and eyeglasses made in the United States.

A St. Louis constable recently levied upon the dinner being prepared in one of the hotels of the city, and, as the claim was not satisfied, the inmates were obliged to go hungry.

Eight years ago Gen. John B. Gordon led a column of Virginia troops against Fort Steadman, one of Gen. Grant's fortifications at Petersburg. Now he sits in the United States Senate. In the House, Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy, has seven ex-rebel Generals to greet.

The man who sells the lease of the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets to the New York *Evening Post* for $250,000 was an oyster catcher in New York bay, seventeen years ago. Getting a little money he worked his way up, and finally invested all he had in a long lease of that land at $19,000, which he has just sold for $250,000.

The work of removing the Red river raft is progressing under Lieut. Woodruff, being effected by sawing out the logs and floating them off down the river. About six miles of the raft has already been cleared up. It would be interesting to see the total amount that has been expended by the Government in former years for the removal of this same raft, and also how many times the raft has been removed and re-formed again.

The will of the late Samuel J. Browne, a clergyman of Cincinnati, has been annulled, on the ground that the testator was insane. This will left $200,000 to found a university to be named after Mr. Browne. The heirs of the testator agree to give $100,000 to endow the Cincinnati University. This Mr. Browne, it will be remembered, shot a boy and killed him, for robbing his orchard, a few months before his death.

Every one who has been shocked by the visible suffering of cattle, as they stand with lowered heads and weary, jaded faces in the crowded cars which are transporting them to the Eastern markets, will learn with pleasure that a radical change is to be made in the shipping department. The Palace Stock Car Company is making arrangements by which cattle can be shipped to the East from Texas without change of cars, and can be fed and watered by the way, and will have plenty of room in which to sleep comfortably.

During the war a large number of slaves were enlisted in the army from Maryland and Kentucky, from Virginia and other States penetrated by the armies of the Government. Heretofore under the bounty and pension laws no provision had been made for such persons, but one of the very last acts passed by Congress before its recent adjournment placed them on the same footing as to bounties and pensions as all other enlisted men.

A very important provision of the new consolidated pension laws has just been brought to notice, and is one which, if literally construed, will take several millions out of the Treasury. It declares that the pension of widows shall be increased at the rate of $2 per month for each child under the age of 16 years of the husband on account of whose death the claim has been or shall be granted, the increase to date from July 5, 1866. This provision attracted no attention at the time of the passage of the bill.

Struck by a Whale.

While the schooner Watauga was running up the Gulf stream with a six or seven knot breeze, a sudden and heavy shock and jar was felt, and all supposed that the vessel had scudded into a sea with violence. The next moment a pair of whales were seen close alongside to leeward. One of them was frisky enough, and made off rapidly, but the other seemed loggy, moved with apparent difficulty, and presently disclosed a huge gash in his side, from which the blood was issuing and coloring the sea about. The Watauga passed on, and soon lost sight of the whale, when it was discovered that the false stem was torn off, her main stem split, and the wood ends started. The bobstay had, of course, parted, and the bowsprit was adrift. She was afterwards found to be leaking, and was with difficulty kept free until she made Point Peter, where temporary repairs were made to enable her to reach home. Upon her arrival at Washington she was repaired, and the damage found to exceed $700. Her stem bolts, of 1¼ inch iron, were bent down, evidently by the vessel's effort to rise clear of the whale.

If that fish survives, he will probably avoid further contact with crafts of every description, and inwardly chuckle over the last disaster to the Watauga.

Darwin is married and has a large family.

The Salary Grab.

"The back pay was voted by 99 against 97. Of these ninety-nine forty-seven were furnished by the South out of a total of fifty-nine votes possessed by that section in the House, or nearly 80 per cent. Only four came from New England, and, as might have been expected from the later political history of that State, Massachusetts furnished every one of the four—Messrs. Ben Butler, Oakes Ames, Ginery Twichell, and N. P. Banks."—*Nation.*

This attempt to establish the superior morality and freedom from greed of New England over the Southern country is too thin. First, the facts upon which it is built are not facts. In the second place, with some exceptions, the delegates and Senators in the Forty-second Congress from the South were not properly representatives of the Southern people, but of the bayonet powers of the Executive and of usurping forces of Radical majorities in previous Congresses. And in the last place, the majority of the Southern Congressmen who voted for "back pay" were either negroes, or carpet-baggers from New England other places north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Of the twenty-two Senators in the Forty-second Congress who represented eleven reconstructed States only eleven were natives of the South at all, and only eight were born in the States for which they stood as Senators. Of the fifty-nine Representatives in Congress from these reconstructed States there were only twenty native to the States for which they sit in Congress; thirty-five in all were born south of Mason and Dixon's line. Of these thirty-five only twenty-six were Democrats, of whom one-half voted against "back pay." Of the remaining Representatives nine were from New England, giving that region thirteen votes, instead of four for back pay—nine for the highly moral State of Massachusetts. New York had seven Representatives among them and Pennsylvania four.

Known how the real Southern men, to the manor born, voted in Congress, it becomes demonstrable that, had all the Southern States been legitimately represented, Mr. Butler's little project for voting money into the pockets of himself and friends would have been ingloriously defeated. If, in addition to The *World Almanac*, the *Nation* had consulted the census-tables, it would have discovered some remarkable illustrations of how far this principle of vicarious representation has been carried by means of carpet-baggism. How the Radicals would howl if, New York being Democratic, she should send an Irish-born citizen to the Senate to repesent her great foreign-born population of over a million souls. How they did howl at Mr. Schurz last spring for a presumptuous foreigner daring to have an opinion of his own when he represented only 222,267 souls in Missouri. Yet here is Alabama, with a total population of 996,992, of whom 744,058 are native to the State. She is entitled in both houses to eight representatives; but of these eight in the Forty-second Congress only two were natives of the State—only four of Southern birth. There are in Alabama only 370 natives of Massachusetts, all told, yet these have one Senator. There are 1,539 natives of New York in Alabama, yet these have one Senator and three Representatives in the Forty-second Congress. And it must be remembered that these carpet-baggers are a different people from the emigrants from other States who go West. These latter go to stay, and make their interests identical with the interests of the people amongst whom they have settled; whereas the carpet-baggers are merely sojourners in the land, who keep their loins girded and their staffs ready for the speediest departure possible after their purses have become plethoric enough.

Here, again, South Carolina, with a total population of 705,606, nearly all natives, is constrained to give one Senator and one Representative to the 325 citizens of Massachusetts who tarry on her soil. Or, here is Louisiana, with a populaiion native to her soil of 501,409, forced to content herself with a single Senator (and a scalawag at that); while Vermont, with 205 natives there, has one representative; Pensylvania, with 1,689, has two; New York, with 3,913, has one; and Massachusetts also one to take care of the interests of her 885 sojourners.

If, then, the representation of the South in the Forty-second Congress had faults of a conspicuous character, we are still debarred, by the circumstances of the constitution of that representation, from accusing the South as the cause of those faults. Whatever sort of persons the representatives of the South may be, they are mainly the creatures of Congress and the Executive, not the persons whom the South would have chosen to represent her had her choice been free. The "instructive features," therefore, to which the *Nation* would call our attention in the pretended analysis of the "back pay" vote are features without meaning, except as they indicate the follies of the reconstruction policy of Radicalism, and the dangers to which a Government (whose most vital principle is absolute representation of the actual people by representatives from their own midst and to them directly responsible) is exposed by the unrepublican expedients of an unscrupulous and factious majority to extend their lease of power and multiply their means of corruption. —*New York World.*

"When Rogues Fall Out," Et Cetera.

There is a feud in Grant's Senatorial body-guard, and it deepens daily in bitterness. It is led on one side by Morton, on the other side by Conkling; Conkling having the longest tail to his kite, but Morton having thus far rather the best of it in the actual contests. The secret spring, on both sides, is vaulting personal ambition; each of these Senators fancying in his heart that he has a chance to be Grant's successor. Morton's hopes are strengthened by the utter, irretrievable political ruin of Colfax, who, before his fall, was more generally popular in the Republican party than almost any other man in it. He would have been a formidable rival to Morton in his own State. As things look, Morton aspires to be the leading Western candidate, and the political weight of the West is every year increasing. The East will be divided between at least two candidates, Blaine and Conkling, and the division strengthens the hopes of Morton. Blaine bids fair to be backed by all New England; Conkling has no strength or popularity [illegible] political feeling of the West, since Colfax's disgrace, might readily concentrate upon Morton, if he could make it appear that he is not a partaker in Colfax's shame. Hence Morton has all along [illegible] himself forward as the champion and protagonist of official purity. Grotesque as it may seem, he has chosen his *role*, and he made his first appearance on the boards in this singular comedy as the scourger-in-chief of poor Caldwell, whom Conkling and Logan thereupon zealously defended. In this first encounter Morton won a substantial victory over Conkling and his "tail." Caldwell was forced into resigning, lest a worse fate might befall him, and Morton takes the credit of pushing him out of the Senate, in spite of the defensive intrenchments of Conkling, Logan and Carpenter.

In the next encounter Morton thought it prudent to be less active, as the subject touched the President (with whom he does not wish to break) in too tender a spot. It related to the confirmation of Brother-in-law Casey, which Morton merely discountenanced, while his Indiana colleague, Pratt, poured in hot shot. Brother-in-law Casey was saved, and Conkling may claim to have carried the day, having the strongest "tail" in the Senate. Conkling and his following scout, with jeering derision, Morton's new *role* of purity in elections. They say it was well for Morton that he gave them no opening in the Caldwell case, or they would have exposed him and his doings in carrying Indiana and re-electing himself to the Senate by bribery and corruption to which Caldwell's performances in Kansas were those of a corruptionist baby who had not cut his eye-teeth.

It is almost a pity that the session could not continue a week or two longer to keep the caldron boiling, slopping over its scalding filthy scum upon the Indiana champion of purity, and incensing the country with exposure of the astounding rascalities by which Morton secured his election.—*New York World.*

Look at the Record!

At the close of the last session of Congress at least five cases of corruption in the Senate, some of them of a flagrant character, remained to be disposed of. The guilty Senators were Harlan, Pomeroy, Patterson of New Hampshire, Caldwell, and Clayton.

What was done in regard to them by the last Senate? Harlan and Pomeroy were whitewashed, and Patterson, Caldwell and Clayton were sent over to the next Senate.

What has the new Senate done? Of course the old Senate well knew that the new Senate could not take jurisdiction in Patterson's case, because he would not be a member. Though a committee of the old Senate had unanimously recommended the expulsion of Patterson for the grave offenses of bribery and perjury, the Senate nevertheless, in order to shield him, resorted to the trick of allowing his case to be sent to their successors for final action, they all the time being aware that the tribunal to which they had turned it over had no power to act upon it. So Patterson was allowed to escape by means of this contemptible dodge.

In the last Senate Caldwell was proven to have obtained his seat by bribery. His case came up in the new Senate, he being a member of that body. After spending three weeks in delivering arguments and examining precedents to determine whether bribery was one of the "qualifications" for Senatorial honors specified in the Constitution, the Senate allowed Caldwell to resign, and go home to Kansas and try it again.

Clayton's case was in some respects worse than any of the others. To obtain his seat he had not only been guilty of corruption, but of stupendous frauds which struck at the very foundations of orderly government. The testimony was voluminous, and on the plea that they had not had time to examine it, Senators passed a resolution giving the culprit a certificate of good character, and let him go!

So much for the old members. Three new ones come in stained from head to foot. Patterson of South Carolina and Jones of Nevada are charged with having bought their way into the Senate, while Allison of Iowa was proven before the Poland Committee to have been as deeply involved in the Credit Mobilier corruptions as any other member of Congress. What does the new Senate propose to do with these three gentlemen? Nothing!

Such is the record made up by the Senate of the United States within one month in regard to these eight members! If Senators do not blush as they contemplate it, their constituents do.—*New York Sun.*

Curtis and the Civil Service.

Mr. Curtis has resigned his position on the Civil Service Board, because, as we said yesterday, "he regards several important appointments recently made as a virtual abandonment of the civil service reform." Our authority for this statement is Mr. Curtis himself, and we make it in precisely Mr. Curtis' own words. There is nothing in his recent illness, as the *Times* intimates, that could affect his his decision on this subject, either one way or the other, and nothing in his present state of health that could interfere with his duties on the Civil Service Board if he chose to remain there. He resigned his position soon after the recent federal appointments in this city simply and solely because he thought that in making these appointments, and others elsewhere, Gen. Grant had thrown civil service overboard, and that his (Mr. Curtis') usefulness as a member of that commission was at an end. Mr. Curtis' friends, while they must all regret the necessity of this resignation just so far forth as they feel an interest in civil service reform, will justify him in retiring from a position in which, if he remained, he would be held responsible for acts which are nothing more or less than a disregard of public pledges and a mockery of the public faith.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

There are in London 218,822 children who are being efficiently educated in schools which satisfy the requirements of the School Board, [illegible] who are in inefficient schools, and [illegible] who are not receiving any education. There are 1,108 schools, good and bad.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Care and Manure of Lawns.

We are aware that it is a long old-time practice to dress the lawn in autumn with coarse manure, and so make the whole foreground of a gentleman's place the apparent receptacle of his stable yard for the winter; but, thanks to our American ideas of propriety, and our knowledge of assimilation of plant food, we now measurably ignore the dogmas of old country gardeners, and use specifics, *i. e.*, just now we apply salt at the rate of four bushels to eight bushels per acre, bone meal in same quantity, and plaster one-fourth. The sooner these manurial agents, all except the plaster, are now applied, the better, unless it be upon a lay of land so sloping that the coming rains, with melting of snow and ice, will cause the commingling or detrition of the manures to wash away with the falling water. In such locations we should not apply our specifics as above named until the snow and ice are gone, but then we would make no delay. The application of the plaster, *i. e.*, its sowing, should be just after the grass has made an inch or more of growth.—*F. R. Elliott.*

Points in Cattle.

An English breeder thus enumerates a few of the general points of excellence in cattle, whether black, polled, or short-horned. 1. A neatly formed head, clean muzzle, broad between the eyes, prominent, placid eyes, well set ears, and, if short-horned, a thick, flat horn, hanging downward, and a liver-colored nose. 2. The neck clean and tapering toward the head, and of ordinary length. 3. The chest deep and wide, with a full bosom, affording plenty of space for the vital organs to discharge their duties. 4. A broad, straight back, well arched ribs, strong in muscles above the knees, fine in the bone below the knee, plenty of flesh evenly laid on, a slick, mellow skin, with plenty of soft, downy hair, a well set-on tail, not too thick.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

Seedling Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Journal* writes: I have planted them in different places in drills and in jars, but the best results were in a pot which kept all the water, for the hot sun in May would prevent them from coming up, or kill the plants as soon as out of the ground, for they require water often, or very moist soil. I have had one pot filled full and running over in a shower, and soon afterwards turned off the water without injury to the plants. Soon as the plants are large enough, I transplant them in hills; the plants are very small when they first come out, resembling celery. I have raised, I think, over 150 varieties; the most of them were of no account. A good potato is very valuable, a poor one is not worth raising. I have some very good seedlings two years from the ball.

Spreading Manure.

We think it a wrong practice, when hauling out manure in the fall or winter, to place it in heaps. It is better to spread it at once. In the first place, labor is saved. But most important of all is the fact that much of the manure is wasted when placed in heaps. If spread at once, it is more equally divided than it can be afterwards. We once hauled out manure on to a field, leaving it in heaps until the hauling was completed. During this time showers fell. The land was sown to oats next spring, and on the spots where the heaps had been the grain lodged and was spoiled. The following crop was wheat, and on those spots the wheat rusted and yielded nothing; while the growth of straw was remarkable. We have never since repeated the practice.

How to Boil Corned Beef.

The rule has a Hibernian sound: *don't* boil it, for corned beef should never be boiled. It should only simmer, being placed on a part of the range or stove where this process may go on uninterruptedly from four to six hours, according to the size of the piece. If it is to be served cold, let the meat remain in the liquor until cold. Tough beef can be made tender by letting it remain in the liquor until the next day, and then bringing it to the boiling point just before serving.

Economy in Fattening Animals.

It has been proved by experiment that the more rapidly an animal is fattened the less quantity of food is necessary to sustain its mere vitality. Thus, an animal can be more cheaply fattened by consuming ten bushels of corn in two months than if four months were occupied in the process. Liberal and abundant feeding is the most economical, and a saving of time in producing the same result is a gain in the profit.

Pickles.

For mixed pickles, prepare any vegetables you like by cutting them in pieces, and let them lie in salt and water for two or three days; then make the pickle in the following manner: Boil the quantity of vinegar required with peppercorns, mustard-seed, a small quantity of mace, a few Cayenne pods and ginger, and half a pound of flour of mustard mixed smoothly in a basin, to be put in while boiling, put all together in a large stone jar.

Chapped Hands.

After washing the hands, it is a very good practice to dust them with powdered starch, rubbing them gently. This keeps them from chapping.

Charcoal or Earth for Hogs.

Hogs that are put up to fatten, as well as store hogs, should have some charcoal or earth given them occasionally. We have found it a good plan to dig a few sods from the fence-corners for them, which they will consume with much relish. In a state of nature, the hog, which roots for his living, must necessarily take into his stomach a large quantity of earth. It is advisable to allow him to do this when penned up.

Beverage of Figs and Apples.

Have two quarts of water boiling, split six figs, and cut two apples into six or eight slices each; boil the whole to-

ing with a little boiled rice.

The Clerical Hero of the Atlantic.

When horrors such as the wreck of the Atlantic come before us, we can at times distinguish the highest attributes of manhood rising amid the gloom of death to make known the kinship of man to our ideals of the divine. The rock that shivers the stately ship, the vessel that breaks upon the rock, the water that swallows, the hurricane that tosses the waters are things material and insensible. Man alone, amid all "the horrid war of winds and waters raging," can stand out from the infernal surroundings with a gleam of the god-like on his brow. Sudden disasters, like revolutions, produce their heroes from unexpected sources. They are tossed up by the waves, as it were, and the world can admire, although it may not understand. That one of the heroes of the wreck of the Atlantic should prove to be an Episcopal clergyman, Mr. Ancient, ought not astonish any one; but because of the very fitness of the man's profession for his self-abnegation, his courage in a good cause, his devotion to the Master's doctrine of charity, many will find cause of wonder. That in the most gallant manner he risked his life a dozen times to save the lives of others; that he was first in the boat to rescue the last man from his slow agony in the frozen rigging, when the men used to the terrors of the deep shrunk back from the task, places him in the front rank of those rare heroes that the world can praise and admire without a single detracting breath. He was a clergyman, men may say, and self-sacrifice is the great rule under which he had registered his life; His Master, the Great Shepherd, not only risked but gave up His life for His flock. It would follow naturally from this that his heroism arose only from a sensitive appreciation of his duty to God, to himself, and to his fellow-man. The world, however, will rightly rate his heroism as something higher than mere bounden duty. Sorrowfully we have been made to feel that those from whom most was to be expected have often fallen shortest in performance. The Teacher preached His greatest sermons from Gethsemane and Calvary. The first showed how deeply He felt the bitterness of the cup before Him; the second how sublimely He drained it to the dregs. But teachers in His name are little looked to to-day for either the sensitiveness or the sacrifice. Vain show, soft pillows without a thorn, and softer, weaker ways have become so much the rule that a live, practical follower of Christ comes even from the ranks of the ministry as a surprise. The Rev. Mr. Ancient has merited this high praise, and we turn with hearty relief to his noble conduct at the wreck from contemplating in sorrow and anger the effeminate lives and the lisping prayers of so many of his clerical brethren.—*New York Herald.*

Precautions Against Fire.

The following notice has been issued by the Lords of the British Admiralty, and ordered to be hung up in engine-rooms, store-rooms and lower decks of her Majesty's ships:

Precautions against fire from spontaneous combustion: It has been ascertained by recent experiments that boiled oil, linseed oil and rape oils caused cotton waste to burst into flame, or to become a charred mass in the course of a few hours, when exposed in a box to a heat no greater than would be caused by the full absorption of the sun's rays on a summer's day, a condition easily attained by a mass of cotton waste lying in the vicinity of a steam-pipe or open fire, and in some cases the combustion has occurred in less than ten hours, except where mineral or sperm oil was used. Moreover, although it has been commonly supposed that the drying oils are more liable to spontaneous combustion than the non-drying oils, the results of experiments with olive and seal oils do not seem to confirm this notion. My Lords are, therefore, pleased to direct that the following be added to paragraph 81, page 343 of the Admiralty Instructions: 1. Particular care is to be taken never to allow cotton waste saturated with oils or grease to accumulate, but to have it destroyed immediately after it has been used. 2. All the oils and tallow on board are to be stowed in the iron tanks provided for the purpose, which should be placed as far from the boilers as possible, and the same precaution is to be taken with wipings, if practicable. 3. Metallic cans or stone jars of oil and turpentine should never be stowed in a warm place, as they are liable to have the corks forced out, or the can or jar burst by the great expansion caused by the heat.

Possible Return of the Jews to Egypt.

Even before the destruction of Jerusalem, the Jews, with their cosmopolitan instincts, were at home in Egypt. Alexandria at one time had an immense synagogue, which was regarded as a rival Temple. The Jews of the city seemed to imagine that Alexandria was a new Jerusalem. Its temple has been described as an edifice of stupendous proportions, with a service of majestic solemnity. Afterwards the position of the Jews, like the influence of the patriarch Joseph, declined in Egypt. There are now signs, however, of a revival of their importance. Except the Holy Land, Egypt is undoubtedly "the one land of all the lands of the earth" most intimately connected with their history, and it is possible she may yet play a great part in the future. According to the *Jewish Chronicle*, a fine new synagogue has been established in Alexandria, and it is believed that if the industrial enterprise of European countries meets adequate return, Egypt may yet be a home for Jewish immigrants, "to develop their talents and exercise their industry for greater work and with greater renown, and with greater freedom and profit, than did their enslaved ancestors in bygone days which have been enshrined in history."

In two years from this period there will be six colossal statues in the streets of Washington city—five of them equestrian—Washington, Jackson, Scott, Grant, Thomas and Farragut—besides out-of-door statues of Lincoln, Scott and Washington.

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mentary strife, upon which I have not looked with a brow of daring. I have stood in front of battle when swords were gleaming and circling around me like fiery serpents of the air; I have sat on the mountain pinnacle, when the whirlwind was rending its oaks from rocky clefts and scattering them piece-meal to the clouds. I have seen those things with a swelling soul that recked not of danger, but there is something in the thunder's voice that makes me tremble like a child. I have tried to overcome this unmanly weakness; I have called pride to my aid, I have sought for moral courage in the lessons of philosophy, but they avail me nothing—at the first low moaning of the distant cloud my heart sinks and dies within me.

My involuntary dread of thunder has its origin in an incident that occurred when I was ten. I had a cousin, a girl, of the same age as myself, who had been the constant companion of my childhood. Strange, that after the lapse of a score of years, that countenance is so familiar to me. I can see the bright, young creature—her large eyes flashing like beautiful gems, her free locks streaming as in joy upon the rising gale, and her cheek glowing like a ruby through a wreath of transparent snow. Her voice had the melody and joyousness of a bird's, and when she bounded over wooded hill or the fresh green valley, shouting a glad answer to every voice of nature, and clasping her little hands in the very ecstacy of young existence, she looked as if breaking away like a freed nightingale from the earth, and going where all things were beautiful and happy, like her.

It was morning in the middle of August. She had been passing some days at my father's house, and was to return home. Her path lay across the fields, and I gladly became the companion of her walk. I never knew a summer morning more beautiful and still. Only one little cloud was visible, and that seemed as pure and white, and peaceful, as if it had been the incense from a burning censor of the skies. The leaves hung silent in the woods, the waters of the bay had forgotten their undulations, the flowers were bending their heads, as if dreaming of the rainbow, and the whole atmosphere was of such a soft and luxurious sweetness, that it seemed of roses scattered down by the hands of a Peri, from the far-off gardens of Paradise. The green earth and blue sea were abroad in their boundlessness, and the peaceful sky bent over them. The little creature at my side was in a delirium of happiness, and her clear, sweet voice came ringing upon the air as often as she heard the tones of a favorite bird, or found some strange and lovely flower in her frolic wanderings. The unbroken and almost supernatural tranquillity of the day continued until nearly noon. Then the indications of an approaching tempest were manifest. Over the summit of a mountain about a mile away, the folds of a dark cloud became suddenly visible, and at the same moment a hollow roar came down upon the winds, as if it were the sound of waves in a rocky cavern. The cloud unrolled like a banner-fold upon the air, but still the atmosphere was calm and the leaves as motionless as before; there was not even a quiver upon the sleeping waters to tell of the coming hurricane. To escape the tempest was impossible.

As the only resort, we fled to an oak, that stood at the foot of a tall, rugged precipice. Here we gazed almost breathless upon the clouds, marshaling themselves like giants in the sky. The thunder was not frequent, but every burst was so fearful that the young creature, who stood by me, shut her eyes convulsively, clung with a desperate strength to my arm, and shrieked as if her heart would break. A few minutes and the storm was upon us. During the height of its fury, the little girl lifted her finger toward the precipice that towered above us. I looked up, an amethystine flame was quivering upon its gray peaks, and the next moment the clouds opened, the rocks tottered to their foundation, a roar like the groan of a universe filled the air, and I felt myself blinded and thrown, I knew not whither. How long I remained insensible I cannot tell; but when consciousness returned the violence of the tempest was abating; the roar of the winds dying in the tree tops, and the deep tones of the thunder coming in fainter murmurs from the eastern hills.

I arose, and looked trembling and almost deliriously around. She was there—the idol of my infant love—stretched upon the wet green earth. After a moment of irresolution, I went up and looked upon her. The handkerchief upon her neck was slightly rent, and a single dark spot upon her bosom told where the path of death had been. At first I clasped her to my breast with a cry of agony, and then laid her down and gazed into her face, almost with a feeling of calmness. Her bright disheveled ringlets clustered around her brow, the look of terror had faded from her lips, and an infant smile was pictured beautifully there—the red rose tinge upon her cheeks was lovely as in life.

I have but a dim recollection of what followed—I only know that I remained weeping and motionless till the coming on of twilight, and that I was then taken tenderly by the hand and led away where I saw the countenance of parents and sisters.

Many years have gone by on their wings of light and shadow, but the scene I have portrayed still comes over me, at times, with a terrible distinctness. The oak yet stands at the base of the precipice; its limbs are black and dead, and its hollow trunk, looking upward to the sky as if calling to the clouds for a drink, is an emblem of noiseless decay. A year ago I visited that spot, and the thoughts of by-gone years came mournfully back to me—thoughts of the little innocent being who fell by the whirlwind—in the memory that she had gone where no lightnings slumber in the folds of the rainbow clouds, and where sunlit waters are never broken by the storm breath of Omnipotence.

My readers will understand why I shrink in terror from the thunder. Even the consciousness of security is no relief to me—my fear has assumed the nature of instinct, and seems, indeed, a part of my existence.—*George D. Prentice.*

Ambassador to the Pope.

It has been determined to throw the whole country open to foreigners, provided all who travel in the interior submit to be controlled by the laws of Japan. The Government is endeavoring to perfect a code of laws, based on the European models suitable to the country.

Stove-pipe hats and bicycles are the latest Western notions affected by progressive natives in Yokohama.

It is designed by the Government to hold an Universal Exposition in Japan in four years from this time.

The laws against smoking in the streets is vigorously enforced throughout the Empire.

A new daily paper is now published in Yeddo by "The Society for the Dispersion of Darkness."

Game certificates are now issued to natives, a "professional hunter" paying a tax of one dollar, and a sportsman one of ten dollars.

The offices formerly held by Buddhist priests have been abolished.

All funeral rites are to be performed according to the custom of the Shintoo religion.

Natives who continue to wear their hair in the old style are fined, and one (an officer) committed harikari rather than submit to the loss of his "wangi" (queue).

Fifteen servants of a native committed harikari because the Government would not allow them to revenge their master, whose enemies had been leniently dealt with by the authorities.

On the 27th of January a fire broke out in Yeddo which swept off 400 houses before it was checked. The extent of the disaster is attributable to the absence of any efficient engines.

A native doctor has addressed a long and interesting letter to the Department of Justice, urging the necessity of having skilled toxicologists in readiness to serve on trials in suspected poisoning cases. He rather ominously hints that as some of the great officers of Japan are liable to be poisoned, it is all-important that men trained to manipulate such cases should be secured, or at least encouraged to make a specialty of toxicology.

The Changes of Fashion.

The rapid changes and fluctuations of fashion occasion as much loss as gain at least, although few persons realize the fact. The very eagerness with which people are stimulated to buy overshoots the mark, and gets rid in one way of what has been gained in another. It is almost impossible to do an extensive fancy goods business in New York city to-day unless it is associated with some other which is more reliable, the expenses and the losses swallowing up all the profits. The difficulties are increased by the fact that all the large dry goods stores have added fancy goods to their other departments, and can generally afford to sell at lower prices than the smaller houses which make a specialty of a single branch of the business. Add to this the amount lost by European travel, which grows larger every year, and it will not seem surprising that more than one of the oldest and best of our fancy importing houses have closed accounts and retired from a contest from which nothing was to be gained except the pain of a struggle. The change in the fashion of parasols, of the shape of vails, of the colors in ribbons and neckties, in laces and collars, has thrown many thousands of dollars' worth of goods back upon the hands of dealers, for which they never can receive an equivalent. Fashionable women do not want them at any price, and unfashionable women cannot afford them even at the reduction. What an amount of time, energy, industry and skill is here wasted! The quality is just as fine, the patterns just as perfect, the workmanship just as exquisite, but fashion has decreed a later form, a newer style, and all the rest must be sacrificed.—*Demorest.*

Duration of Rails.

The amount of wear or life of a rail is usually expressed, by engineers, in tons passed over it before rejection; properly the speed of travel should be taken into account, and 220,000,000 speed tons is stated to be a fair expression of the endurance of extra iron rails.

The average life of iron rails in England for ordinary traffic is set down at about ten years; in and about London, it is two years or less; on the continent, from twelve to fifteen years, and in Sweden, with less than in England, from fifteen to eighteen years.

The weight passed over good iron rails before rejection, has been found to average ten million tons; this may be taken to represent the life of extra iron rails, and six time the life of good fifty-six pound steel rails. On the London and Northwestern line steel rails have lasted twenty times the period of iron; and on the Metropolitan railway, with the greatest traffic in the world, where iron would not last six months, steel is found to last from three to four years. The late Prof. Rankine held that the weight of rails per yard should equal fifteen times the greatest load on the locomotive drivers in tons. Perdonet, in France, takes twelve in place of fifteen.

JUDGE CHASE.—Laura Ream writes of Chief Justice Chase, whom she met recently at his house at Edgewood: "Excepting a gray beard and mustache he does not look any older than at the close of the war. The events of the war aged him a score of years at least. His form is quite as erect, his step as firm; and, being our host, on his own ground, he seemed much more animated than of old. The attachment he showed for everything about him was quite touching. He talked to the men on the place and petted the Newfoundland dog that was beside itself with joy at his coming. In the library he pointed out to us the objects of interest, and I noticed him laying his hands lovingly on favorite books as if they could respond to his touch. It was a mute return for the pleasure they had given him. He did not talk much about politics, but asked me several questions about Gov. Hendricks in his new position as the chief executive officer of the State, and said emphatically, two or three times: 'He ought to have been President—he ought to have been President.'"

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money received by mail, for, in addition to the receipts by express, an average of one hundred packages is received each day by mail. The money so received is in much worse condition than that which comes by express, for the reason that currency which is mutilated is redeemable only by the Treasurer, and usually comes in small amounts by mail; while the various assistant treasurers, depositaries, and depositary banks are agents for the redemption of currency merely soiled and defaced, which is forwarded by them to the Treasurer by express. The money received by mail comes in all sorts of damaged conditions, and has all imaginable kinds of horrible or ludicrous histories. Sometimes it has been swallowed by a calf or a goat, which, finding a pocket-book carelessly left within its reach, proceeded to regale itself with the salt which the leather had absorbed from the perspiration, until the book was forced open and the contents exposed. The green notes had an inviting and familiar appearance, and the confiding animal eagerly swallowed them and so sealed his own death warrant; for the owner, returning and seeing the wreck of the pocket-book, rightly conjectured where his money had disappeared, put the unwitting thief to death and recovered the half-digested notes. Others have been found on the bodies of drowned or murdered men, weeks perchance after their death. Frequently they have been so burned that nothing remains but the charred resemblance of notes, so frail and brittle that a slight touch will change them to cinders. Sometimes a note is sent which some drunken fool, lord for the hour of untold riches, to show his disregard for money, has used to light his cigar, but which, upon the return of reason, he has hastened to send to the Treasurer, with an humble and penitent request that it be exchanged for a new note with which to pay for food and lodging. Or it may be that it is one which a termagant wife has thrown into the fire to spite her hen-pecked mate, who has rescued it before it was entirely devoured by the flames; or one that some luxurious mouse has stolen from the money-drawer and used to line his nest. Once a poor Frenchman sent a handful of minute fragments of notes, with the statement that they had "met with the accident of a little dog." Our Fenian friends are prone to put lighted pipes in the same pockets in which they carry money. The consequence is that the Treasurer receives for redemption a great many greenbacks with round holes burnt through them here and there, and looking for all the world like bullet-riddled ensigns of the Irish Republic. Some stories are so frequently repeated as to excite grave doubts of their entire truthfulness. For instance, a note which is so badly damaged as to call for a severe stretch of the rules in order to make it worth anything, is pretty sure to be said to belong to a poor, hard-working widow with an astonishing number of children, for whom the writer, in the fullness of his charitable heart, has forwarded it for redemption.

All these notes, so variously mutilated, must be restored as nearly as may be to their original shapes before their value can be definitely ascertained. Here again the skillful fingers of women are called into requisition. Some of the women employed in this work have, by long experience, become exceedingly expert in pasting and restoring notes. Fragments which are so burned as to seem to others only charred pieces of paper, or so minute as to be almost indistinguishable, under their patient hands again assume the semblance of notes, so that their kinds and denominations can be readily distinguished. Notes which have been nibbled by mice into such tiny fragments that most persons would say that it was beyond human power to restore them to their original shapes, are arranged and restored bit by bit, until after perhaps a labor of days they begin to assume their former forms, and at last are restored with sufficient perfection to warrant their redemption. These ladies have made an art in which they have no rivals. It would require years to educate others to the same degree of skill and knowledge, and it would be difficult to estimate the embarrassment which their loss would entail on the Department.—*From "An Hour Among the Greenbacks," in Scribner's.*

A Thrilling Incident.

The Detroit *Free Press* chronicles one of those heroic incidents with which the lives of most railroad engineers abound, as happening recently to Frank Dolan, an engineer on the Lansing road. He was coming in on a wet track with a heavy train, and soon after leaving a station, put on more steam to make up for lost time. The train was running at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour when Dolan caught sight of a man on the track about a half a mile ahead. He was certain that the man was deaf from the way he walked, but he opened the whistle and rang the bell. The man paid no attention to the sounds, and Dolan whistled for brakes. They did not take well, and, although the engine was reversed, it was plain that the pedestrian would be run down unless something was done promptly. Dolan ran forward over the engine and down on the cow-catcher. By this time the pedestrian was not 300 feet away, and was trying to walk one of the rails, swaying this way and that, but apparently not feeling the rumble of the train, as it naturally would be expected he would. Dolan, leaning forward, reached a foot beyond the cow-catcher, and, as the train came close upon the man's heels, struck him in the back with both fists. The victim was not on the rail at that moment, and he caught it with his feet as he went over, so that he was whirled around lengthwise of the track, and was cut in the scalp by some portion of the first pair of trucks. He was floundering in the ditch when the train stopped, and, when he found out what the fuss was about, he squared off and wanted to whip somebody. He was so deaf that the railroad employes had to scream in his ears, and so mad that he would not let them examine his wound or do anything for him. He was recognized as a farmer living near there, but would not even accept a free ride home.

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as long as he lived, being ably and piously seconded and supported by Pomeroy. The only difference between Pomeroy and Lane is, that Pomeroy is sleek and sly, and covers up his tracks, while Lane was gruff and audacious, and killed those who got on his trail, which he always left stark plain. Lane sleeps under the shadow of the State University of Kansas, amid the memories he made famous, and that made him great. It was no odds how well you knew the intrinsic debauchery of his life or the cussedness of his character, you could not stand in his rugged presence without a feeling of awe, and a respect born of admiration for the very high qualities in him, which in other men are despised and loathed. Edwin Forrest was not his equal in dramatic intensity and impetuosity. He commanded men as a lion or a tiger might awe lower beasts. He could walk into a crowd that welcomed him with the clicking of revolver locks, and in five minutes every man in the crowd would have spilled the blood right out of his own heart in fighting for Jim Lane. He could stand mute before a hissing and groaning mob, and in two minutes you could have heard the breath of love in the air rustle the scented tresses of a maiden in the hush which would be there. He could stand before an audience, speaking to them with those great, cavernous eyes of his, while his lips were shut and still, raise his hand, and every one would rise with his gesture; lower his hand, and every one would sit down, obedient to the wonderful electricity of his will. He was one of those men whose utter failure to comprehend that there is such a thing as danger, made his great courage of no particular credit to him. His impulses ruled him utterly, and he never could see anything between him and the object he sought. If there was any obstacle, he always looked right over the top of it, and walked over or through it with the same unheeding unconcern. The possibility that there was or might be anything which he could not overcome was a suspicion that his mind had no room to entertain. And when he pulled the trigger of his own Derringer, with its cold muzzle against his lips, I doubt if he realized that there was any personal danger in the act.—*Kansas Letter to St. Louis Republican.*

A Suggestion Concerning Kerosene.

A correspondent writes:

I offer a suggestion which has long been in my mind, but which seems so natural that I have continually expected to see it made by those who are more directly concerned—the dealers or the insurance companies. It is, that upon every package of kerosene, (using the term in a general sense) there should be pasted a printed warning, something like the following. It would pay the insurance companies to supply the dealers free of charge, and this would save the community in the end the trouble of enacting a requirement for affixing the warning to every can or package, and setting a penalty for its neglect:

KEROSENE.

Danger from fire.

Never fill a burning lamp.

Fill lamps by daylight.

If obliged to fill at night, have the light a yard off, and not in a current of air.

Never pour oil on the fire.

If burning oil gets upon the floor, smother it with blankets, rug, or clothing.

If the clothing takes fire wrap a blanket or rug about the person, or roll upon the floor.

Never run about, or scream more than once, for motion fans the flames, and in screaming they may enter the lungs.

Keep the can closed and in a safe place.

All kerosene oils, including naphtha, benzine, benzoline, etc., are highly combustible; as a rule, the high priced oils are less explosive than the cheaper ones; better pay a few cents more a gallon and buy of respectable dealers than run the risk of losing life and property.

A Thousand Shots a Minute.

Yesterday, at Holskie's machine-shop, a trial was made of a new mitrailleur, invented by Mr. J. P. Taylor, of Tennessee. This most destructive implement of modern warfare has quite a number of novel features, which distinguish it from the Gatling or Imperial mitrailleurs. One important one is that the gun-barrels are in a water casing, so that the heating of the barrels is impossible. The other is that the twenty-four barrels, starting at the breech in a circle, at the muzzles are grouped in an ellipse. By this means a lateral or horizontal range is given, instead of one in which other guns of a similar character throw the projectiles up and down, at right angles with the ground. The device for loading is also exceedingly novel. It is self-charging, something like the Henry rifle. Metallic cartridges are placed in hollow tubes, which are fed up to the chambers by the motion of a lever. A most ingenious device is used for firing, and on moving the crank and adjusting a simple mechanism the mitrailleur may either be used to discharge its load *en fusillade*, the twenty-four shots going off one after the other, or the whole may be fired at once. It has four chambers, each one of which can be put instantly in position, fired and cleared of its cartridge. In the fusillade firing, as exhibited yesterday, it discharged about 700 round a minute; when fired in volley, about 1,000. The caliber of cartridge used was 44, and at a distance of 300 yards the lateral range spread the balls about 35 feet to the right and left of a given center. It is intended for the Vienna Exhibition. For use against cavalry and infantry it would be a most terrible arm, and it has excited great interest among our own artillery officers.—*New York Times.*

PREPARATION OF FRENCH CHALK.—The substance generally known as French chalk, used by tailors for making marks upon cloth, is manufactured by rubbing ultramarine, ochre, etc. (according to the color desired), with pipe-clay softened with water. The mixture is then poured into moulds, and dried in a slightly heated room, etc.

"CHARLES, are you in that jam again?" "No, ma; the jam is in me."

The Indian Policy.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The extermination of the Modocs is not unlikely to follow the recent treachery of their chief Captain Jack. The precedent that will thus be established may not stop with the savage tribe that has provoked it. The cold-blooded murder of one of the noblest and most efficient officers in the army of the United States, by the sneaking treachery of a red man. We have heretofore expressed ourselves in favor of a policy towards the red man, whose chief elements should be magnanimity. We have said that, so far as practicable they should be treated as people having rights as American citizens having rights, not so much because they are entitled to such treatment, as because it was our duty to give it. We have urged that while it is excellent to have a giant's strength, it was tyrannous to use it as a giant. But the murder of General Canby, a splendid soldier and gentleman and his associate, and the wounding almost, if not quite to death of another Peace Commissioner, calls a reconsideration of some of the propositions we have made.

The policy of the government toward the Indians have for years been one of peace, and conciliation. The desire of the Government has of late been to Christainize, and if possible, make citizens of the tawny and barberous men. The Quaker policy has had a fair trial. It seems to be pretty well settled that the unbaptized and ungenerated savage is not the proper animal on which to waste magnanimity. We do not urge cruelty against every Indian.—The impulse of the hour is one of vengence. Except in so far as recent events have taught the wisdom of a different policy to that which has been pursued revenge should not needlesly in the future course of the Government. That is a quality characteristic of the savage. If an Indian tribe be slaughtered on their own hunting-grounds, let it be done for different reasons. Let it be done because civilization demands it.

The arguments in favor of the red man are not unappreciated. He lived on the soil before the landing of the Pilgrim or the Puritan. He has been cheated by the white man, so it is said and in many cases, truly. Year by year his huts and hunting-grounds has followed the setting sun. But the question is, whose is the continent? That it was to become the abode of civilization and christainity, of the arts and sciences, of music and picture and poetry, and all beauty and culture none will dispute. The Indian has shown himself incapable of civilization, and a foe to all accompaniaments of culture. God gave the white man who is capable of virtue and advancement, the right to plant his civilization along all the hills and in all the vallies that lie between Maine and California.

For two hundred years the character of the Indian has remained unchanged. From the day, one hundred and ninety-eight years ago, when the savages butchered ninety eight young men the "Flower of Essex," on the banks of a creek that empties into the Connecticut river, a creek known to this day as Bloody Brook; from the time when men worshipped God with their rifles at their sides, up to the present time, the red man has been the same relentless enemy of the white man's civilization. The Anglo Saxon, having the right to cary his civilization up the mountain and down the valley, has a right to move whatever stands in the way of that civilization.

The future policy of the Government towards the Modocs, clearly indicated in the dispatch from General Sherman which we published yesterday will be sanctioned by the people of the whole country. He says: "Make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime." and in his dispatch to Scofield he says. "You may be sure that any measure of severity you may take will be sustained." What complication may follow the attack upon the Modocs cannot be predicted. Other tribes may become involced, and a general Indian war result. The Government should pursue the course on which it has just planted itself. Let us have done with the Indian of sentiment and romance. The Indian is still the savage of the scalping knife and of treachery; indolent and squalled, and hostile to the arts of peace. Let him be treated as such. We only regret that it should be over the grave of so noble soldier that the flower of a wiser policy toward him should spring.

Don't do it.—Don't write machine poetry. It's hard on the machine.

Don't eat more than a dozen boiled eggs at a single meal. It would be selfish in view of the scarcity of the commodity.

Don't bother a score of your intimate friends with a secret. One can keep it as well as a dozen.

Don't multiply your little vices.—The Lord will keep the amount correctly.

Don't banish the sunshine from your heart. Only noxious weeds grow in the dark, and the crop is not profitable.

Don't eat a hearty supper just before going to bed. It makes two work in the kitchen.

Don't marry a printer. He will be constanty "making impressions" away from home.

The roads are better.

Riot at Knightsville.

Indianapolis April 16.—The following is from the *Clay County Enterprise*.

Yesterday, (Tuesday) afternoon, a difficulty occurred between a negro and one of the white peelers, near the company boarding house, which brought on a bloody row. Several women were engaged in the affair. The boarding house where the negroes are quartered was soon bombarded, by a shower of cinders, nearly every light in the front part of the house being knocked out; the blacks rushed for their arms, and seemed eager to fire upon the assailants but were kept in the rear of the house by William Watson, George Murbarger Leonard Randan, John Durban, guards, and the Rev. Mathews, were each caught in the streets and severely beaten. As soon as the excitement began to die down in that quarter, the crowd began to collect in front of Daniel Davis' store, by which the negro miners would pass on their return from the mines, which they did about six o'clock. as the rear men passed the crowd one of the negroes drew a revolver, when he was taken into custody by the Marshal. An interchange of rocks soon began between the two parties. 'Squire Holingsworth soon succeeded in starting the negroes towards the mill on a double quick several shots being fired at them which they returned. A good part of the crowd followed up to the bridge. In a few moments the negroes were marched back to the bridge, armed with rifles and fixed bayonets which had a tendency to make the crowd fall back of the commons a little.

Thus the affair ended for the day.—It was generally feared that an attack would be made upon the mill at night. Matson & Morrison's negroes, all armed were sent upon the grounds about 10 o'clock p. m. Troops were telegraphed for to Indianapolis, Gov. Hendricks responded by saying tht the Emmit Guards and a detachmnt of police would be sent on the 5 o'clock train. Shooting was kept up all night by both sides A very desultery harmless fire.

Pat Smith's saloon is pretty well riddled by shots from the mills. The reason for this assigned that several shots were shot from the windows at the negroes at the mill. Several shots went through the windows of the saloon, one of which lodged in the pillow on which Smith was lying.

At this time it is said that two men were shot on the corner a little after dark, by the guards on the bridge. All seemed quiet through the night, with the exception of a random firing from the mill. The troops about fifty in number, with a detachment of police arrived on Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock.

Numerous arrests will doubtlessly be made to-day. At this time all things are quiet and reporters for city papers are unable to find any person who will tell them anything about last night's riot.

Several very narrow escapes were made Col. Collins a pedler received a ball through the coat sleeve and one through the body of the coat, while in front of the boarding house by one of the negroes. William Watson had a little hair cutting done just above the right ear, while near the bridge, by a ball fired from some one on the common:—Daniel Davis while standing on a store box in front of his store, witnessing the affray on the common, was forcibly reminded of the danger of to much prominence by a ball in unpleasant proximity to his auricular protuberances, fired from the direction of the mill.

William Watson was quite badly hurt by a cinder thrown by some one during the melee at the boarding house. Shots were fired at intervals through the night, from persons in the patch, which were promptly returned by the besieged.

Knightsville, April, 16—3 P. M.—Eight arrests have been made, and the prisoners sent away in safety. All is apparently quiet now. The police and Emmet Guards will return to Indianapolis to-night. The trouble is liable to break out at any time again. An amount of amunition will be left with the furnace authorities, who have determined to prevent interference.—There is a very different feeling on the part of the strikers, and only great caution can prevent a serious riot while the negroes are here.

An exchange says that the cod fish taken are of unusually large size, many of them weighing from fifty to sixty pounds. That's far too old. How many of them does it take to weigh fifty or sixty pounds.

We're in a pickel now, said a man in a crowd. A regular jam, said another. Heaven preserve us, moaned an old lady.

Dr. Johnson used to say, that the habit of looking at the best side of things was worth more than a thousand pounds a year.

No man should run when he can walk, walk when he can stand, or stand when he can sit, or sit when he can lie down.

Keep them alive boy, said an old physician to his young brother practitioner. "Dead men never pay no bills."

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One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Columu	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

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LENT'S HOTEL,
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. [illegible] first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. [illegible] West Seventh street, near depot.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent [illegible] Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-26

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R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
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STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMOE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Baltimore or Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, with change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
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THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianoplis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave,	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 28
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 C2
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

Wm.A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	.28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P, M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2,35 P. M	2 65 "	5,65 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,:0 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4.07 "	1,18 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11.30 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6.37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8.25 "	1,10 P.M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 AM.	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A.M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872. trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 1fa.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	12 15 p.m
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	5 50
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 13
Angola	5 45	1 45	6 40
Bankers	7 08	2 52	7 70
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	5 00 a.m
Detroit	11 30	7 00	10 30

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Cornnna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Cornnna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2;45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 39 pm	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHOINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS,
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

GOOD WORK,
GOOD PAY!
New York Life Ins. Co.
Assets, $21,000,000 Cash!
Paid Policy Holders $20,000,000,
Desires the services of an EFFICIENT AGENT for this place and vicinity. To a suitable person who will faithfully devote his full time and talents to the duties of its agency, desirable terms, and a favorable opportunity will be offered. Address with references
J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Supt.
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MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and Provisions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock o
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞Goods delivered any place in town.

The Girl to Find.

The true girl has to be sought for She does not parade herself as show goods. Generally she is not rich. But, oh! what a heart she has when you find her! so large, and kind, and womanly. When you see it you wonder if those showy things outside were women. If you gain her love you will never lose it. She will not ask you for a carriage or a first class house.—She'll entertain true friends on a dollar and astonish you with the new thought how little happiness depends on money. She'll make you love home, and teach you how to pitty, while you scorn a poor fashionable society, which vainy tries to think itself happy

SCHUYLER COLFAX ROBBED.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Stolen From his Trunk.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.

SOUTH BEND, April 18.—Since our own persecuted Colfax was endorsed on his return home by a meeting gottan up without regard to expenses he professes to be better satisfied with his canged condition, though he grives about the ingratitude of republics, and olten sighs over man's inhumanity to man. He is now engaged in sitting up the for a nomination to Congress and is willing to pay a high price for that honor, knowing that it can be made to pay as a merterial investment and expecting to use it as a moral plasted for his wounded character. His correspondence is luss voluminous than it was in former days, but what is left of it is quite saintly in sentiment, so as to worthy of the best periods of any Christian statesman. Just at this time he is in a more cheerful state of mind than he was a month ago. Glad tidings came recently to relieve his anxious bosom and improve the state of his threatened exchequer.

It will be remembered that toward the close of Congress his room at a hotel in Washington was entered and robbed while the late Vice President [illegible] points of order and explaining his contradictory testamony at the Capitol. A sharp thief got wind that Schuyler had concealed a box of valuable bonds and stocks in his trunk during the investigation where it was suppesed to be hiuden from human eyes and safe against such intrusive scrutiny as has penetrated the mysteries of his bank account. To open that trunk and carry off the precious contents were the work of an expert, whose keen scent had made him a fellow lodger with Colfax for that express purpose.

When the robbery came to light Schuyler is said to have collapsed as badly as when Oakes Ames coolly handed him the convicting check for $1,200. payable to 'S. C. or bearer.'—Every smile was knocked out of him, and he forgot on the spot a whole volume of pacliamentary precedents.—What was to be done in that dilemma became the supreme thought. The box contained a fortune, and to lose it was to sacrifice the gains which had cost the owner his good name. If the truth was told, all the sham superstructure of quibbles, lies, and worse would tumble to pieces like a house of cards, and perhaps be followed by prompt impeachment. So exposure was adroitly stifled, the public was put on a false scent, and the huge robbery was drawfted into a mere trifle in order to distract attention. Only a thousand or two dollars, some jewelry, laces and female toggery were stolden. Nothing more! That was the story that Schuyler cooked up at the time, and caused to be telegraphed all over the country When in point of fact a tenth of a million had been stolen, which he did not dare to admit except secretly to the authorities. Even as it was, curious people in these parts, and others who know much more than than they yet told, naturally inquired how it came to pass that Schuyler was carrying about bonds in this loose wry, just as if he was not a member of the cemperance society, or had never lectured before the Y. M. C. A. The whole affair was mysteriously hused up, and by downright lying, too, as is now certainly known.

The sequel to this story is at last out, and it explains the contented air of Schuyler. Before leaving the national Capitol, he knew that the police had got on the track of the theives and that the bulk of the stolen property had been recovered. Now he knows the loss will be comparatively small, owing to the skill of the men who worked up the case. Indeed he has reason to 'smile' for the amount carried off was between ninety and one hundred thousand dollars in United States coupon bonds and stocks of various kinds which would a tale unfold if exhibited to public view.

Colfax has always pretended to be poor. That was one of the elements of his defence in the recent investigation. He could not have received so large a sum as twelve hundred dollars without his mind and memory being impressed with a financial event of what magnitude! He did not affect much style or make many operations here, for that would have started comment. Yet all the while he had thousands standing to his credit at Jay Cooke's band in Washington city and large transactions, which, according to the testimony and criticisms upon it, astonished everybody who had believed in Schuyler's protestations of poverty. Where did all this money come from and how did Colfax happen to have a hundred thousand dollars in bonds and stocks in his trunk? That is the question now.—Did some other dead man, "almost a total stranger," leave his special depos it in his keeping, as the defunct contracter sent him that imaginary $1,000 greenback, besides quarterly payments by check, or were there other Nesbitts who contributed from enormous profits and plunder of the Government to augment the fortune of a Speaker and Vice-President who was their purchased agent or their pensioned tool?

The facts in this case do not rest upon any doubtful authority. Mr. Colfax can readily be accommodated with a precise statement of all the recovered property, if not content with that which is now, or was lately, in his private possession. He has persistenly striven to prevent any publicity, and wilfully deceived his friends with false versions of the robbery.—Police authorities everywhere keep official record, and that will show the exact amount and description of stocks and bonds which he received back.—Let him rise and explain how he came by this hundred thousand dollars, without referring it to the day of jupgment as he did his "welcome home" speech about the Credit Mobilier dividends.

The New Postal Law.

One of the latest acts of the 'salary stealing' Congress was to pass a postage law which, on the 1st day of July next, repeals all laws allowing free mail matter. This includes exchanges between country newspapers, and imposes postage on papers circulated in counties where they are published. In other words, this new law requires postage to be paid on all newspapers mailed to subscribers and exchanges everywhere. A meaner, more contemptible pretense of economy was never porpetrated. While it was being connected the federal legislators had their hands half way down into the public treasury, and withdrew them filled with money dishonestly getton.

The result of this repeal of free postage on newspapers will put a few hundred dollars into the Post Office coffers, taken, so far as subscribers are concerned, for the people's pockets, and in respect to country exchanges from men who earn with difficulty a bare subsistence by arduous, presistent toil. It will, in many instances crush out the country newspaper, whose patronage is limited, and furnishes at the best but a sorry recompense for bram and manual labor. An exchange, referring to this ill-advised parsimony, intimates that the movement repealing free mail matter has its foundation, in a great degree, in the interest of the mammoth metroplitan weeklies. It has the look of being an invention for the purpose of restricting the circulation of country newspapers to the town or city in which they are published. In size and bulk the mammoth issues double, treble and quadruple the country papers; but in the material that builds up a community, in the information that involves the interests of particular localities and the adjacent country, the country press is infinitely more valuable.

We call upon the country newspapers to denounce this improvident measure. It will bring little revenue to the Government, but it will certainly result in desaster to a most worthy portion of an excessively worked and inadequately renumerated profession. In the hope that something may be done to modify this postal repeal (which, in fact, is taking a step backward in the march toward cheap postage), we invoke the intention of our brethorn of the country press. Let there be a unanimous protest against it, and let a copy of each newspaper (marked) be sent to the Postmaster General, that it may be noticed officially and an influence exerted to restore the free moil system to newspaper subscribers and exchanges.—*Springfield Register.*

An Irish physician was called to examine the corpse of another Irishman, who had been assassinated by some of his countrymen. 'This person,' said he, after inspecting the body, 'was so ill that if he had not been murdered he would have died half an hour before

A Tribute to Marriage.

Never was a higher tribute paid to the marriage state than given by the married men who were passengers on the wrecked Atlantic. The record of their fate is extremely touching. With few exceptions they all perished, refusing to desert their wives and little ones. Wives begged their husbands to seek safety by flight from the sinking quarter deck, but they never stirred. Hand clasped in hand husband, wife and child went down together.—In the supreme moment of life, wife and husband forgot all past bickerings, and lost fear of death in the companship of each other. They recked not of the opinions of the world, while the waves swept over them and the horror of sudden destruction was imminent, but were simply true to their highest insticts. One such fact will out weigh volumes of argument in favor of free love and easy divorce.

A Brooklyn boy named McDuffie was recently swindled out of $140 by a Boston bogus employment agency, and took the matter so much to heart that he committed suicide. These agencies advertise to give employment to deserving young men, and manage to secure from the latter, as they are employed, sums varying from 100 to 200, the same to be regarded as a guarantee of good faith. In due time the young man finds that he has been swindled; that the employment brings him nothing, and that the note given in return for his money is worthless. The Travellar says that the fate of the Brooklyn boy has drawn the attention of the Boston police to the business, and they will make a vigorous effort to break it up; but it is probable that in Boston, as in New York, no law can be found to apply to these peculiar cases.

Beecher on old Clothes.

In referring to the happiness of early housekeeping, Henry Ward Beecher recently said in the pulpit;

'I would not give up the first two years of married lite for all I have now. I live in a big house, with a brown stone front, and very fairly furnished; but, after all, among the choicest experiences of my life were those I passed through in Indiana, when I hired two chambers up stairs; when all my furniture was given me, and was second hand at that; and when the very clothes which I had on my back had been worn by Judge B— before me. We were not able to hire a servant. We had to serve ourselves It was a study every day how to get along with our small means—and it was a study never to be forgotten. I owe many of the pleasures which have run through my life to being willing to begin where I had to begin, and to fight poverty with with love, and to overcome it, and to learn how to live in service and helpfulness, and in all the thousand ingenuities which love sweetens and makes more and more delightful.

The Grand Encapment of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, have adopted the following street uniform;

Black frock and black pants; black chapeaux with three plumes, two bla'k with one royal purple running between the black and over the centre of the chapeax; yellow mental crossed crooks on a black rosette, with a purple centre on the left of the chapeaux; a sash to be four inches in width, with one row of gilt braid one-eight of an inch wide, with crossed crooks embroidered upon the front of the sash or collar at their option. Gauntlet gloves, the hand part kid—gauntlets to be of royal purple, with yellow crossed crooks to be embroidered on the back of each cuff, which is to be five and a half inches wide, and a guilt braid one-eight of an inch wide; a pusple velvet belt, with two strips of gilt lace braid through the center at equal distance. Swords with yellow metal seabbard, cross handles; black hilt head, with tent. All official, or past official jewels, which any patriarch may have attained the right to bear, in any department of the order.

An old lady visited a traveling circus. She was delighted in every respect but one. Speaking of the proprietor, she saih, 'He has everything in his show that is on the bills but the hippodrome. I wonder where he keeps his hippodrome?

An inventor of boots with which to walk on the water, made a public experiment in paris recently, when, says the account, the boots indeed floated—but the inventor, with his head under water, seemed to be carrying on a conversation with the fishes, woich would probabio have ended with his suffocation if a boat had not quickly picked him up.

A SPRING IDYL.

BY WILLARD [illegible] COULTER.

"Spring is coming," "Spring is coming," is the echo everywhere;
We can see it on the landscape, know it in the very air,
In the meadows clothed in grass is it there most plainly seen,
As they change from somber gray to the emerald living green.
In the lilacs which are springing forth in eagerness to bloom—
In the crocuses and tulips, with the hyacinth's perfume;
Flowers growing, nature showing joyous life in everything—
Hail the lithesomeness which comes with the bright enlivening Spring!

"Spring is coming," "Spring is coming!" we can hear it in the notes
Of the birds that are returning, as they tune their feather'd throats
In sweet songs of gladsome music, seeming happy that the stern,
Icy winter chain, in breaking, now permits them to return
From the Southern fields and forests where they fled to, when exiled
By the rude December blasts sweeping fierce and roaring wild—
Birds come winging to us singing from a genial clime;
What season is so fraught with joyance as the bright Spring-time?

"Spring is coming," "Spring is coming!" e'en the breezes tell us so,
As from the warm southwest they gently, softly flow;
Renewed strength and energy to our nerves they lend.
Bringing health, infusing vigor, as on their course they tend.
Ah, those breezes! how delicious to the suffering sick and weak;
How the zephyrs force the pallor from the fever'd wasted cheek!
What so pleases as pure breezes when they waft in Spring,
With the warmth of other skies which in their track they bring.

"Spring is coming," "Spring is coming!" forest trees the fact confirm,
In the signs of waking life shown in every separate germ;
And the trees so lately fettered in the frigid, glacial grasp,
Now are pliant to the breeze, freed at last from that cold clasp;
Freed and very swiftly changing, leafing out in colors rare;
Leafing out in cozy nooks, homes for song birds of the air;
Cool and shady, sure no lady e'er could for such boudoir sigh,
As the forest trees in Spring build for birds to occupy.

"Spring is coming," "Spring is coming!" buzzing bees the tidings spread.
As they flit in search of nectar, hovering o'er the violet bed,
Or alighting at the window, where the tender house plants stand;
For the bees regard all flowers equally at their command,
Whether native or exotic, rare or common, bright or plain,
Whether raised in field or green-house, only so that they contain
Certain measures of rich treasures from which honey can be wrought;
Here's a lesson; only useful flowers by the bees are sought.

"Spring is coming," "Spring is coming!" is apparent everywhere;
We can see it, hear it, feel it; know it in the balmy air,
Verdure all about us springing to the touch of Nature's hand—
Birds in merry chorus singing sweet and sometimes almost grand.
Rills unfettered, lightly splashing, rippling on throughout the day,
Among the willows, brightly flashing back the warm sun's ray.
Flowers growing, zephyrs blowing, joyous life in every thing,
Hail the lithesomeness which comes with the invigorating Spring!

ONE OF MY "BY-GONES."

After striving all day with the total depravity of chairs and tables and bedsteads, which refused on any terms to look home-like in a new house, it was comfort untold to rush out into the avenue, in the dusk, and take sweet counsel with myself, or, as quaint old Herbert expresses it,

> "——to tumble up and down my chest,
> And see what my soul doth wear."

It was the avenue which made me take the house; nobody's avenue in particular, yet it belonged to each one of the small group of cottages to which it led from the high road. It had existed as a sort of lane before the cottages were thought of, and great trees had had time to grow up in a leisurely way and meet overhead. A long gate closed it in at night from the snares of the outer world, and gave greater sense of security to the lonely spinsters and timid widows who lived in the cottages.

On this night a thin mist enfolded the trees and me as with a somber garment, and the remark of one of our old neighbors when she heard our destination came back to me like a bird of ill-omen: "Going to Dovecotes! Then you will live and die an old maid. No one ever goes there but the doctor to make them sick, and the lawyers to make their wills. It is too far from the village to walk, and too near to make it worth while to ride."

She evidently spake not without knowledge, and I keenly felt the little fine point that was wrapped up in it. It had a fearful sound to be an old maid all my days, for old maids do live immensely long lives, having neither great joys nor great sorrows to wear out their bodies. It almost seems that with a little effort they might live forever. I was twenty-two years old, and no love passage had ever been mine. If one must be an old maid it would be some consolation to have a few old letters and a bunch of dried flowers to turn over winter evenings. It was an old familiar track in my mind; my thoughts traveled it often. The hour was not very late, but the fog made a darkness that might be felt. Suddenly I heard voices near me, but whether in front or following it was impossible to tell, as I distinguished no foot-steps.

"I fear we have made a mistake," said a woman's voice, trembling in spite of a hard tone in it. "If you cannot bear with me while we are lovers, what will become of me by and by?"

"It is only when we are alone that I should ever suspect we were lovers," responded a masculine voice.

"You were willing that our engagement should be a secret."

"Yes, because you besought me so anxiously; but your manner to other men is so utterly—utterly—"

"Don't hesitate for a word. I assure you I can endure it. My manner is so——?"

"Unengaged, I would say, to put it very mildly."

"Perhaps it is better that my condition should fit my manner."

"Perhaps—unless you can change that manner."

"I could no more do that than the leopard could change his spots. I have loved you well, but that is no reason why we should marry, I suppose."

"Oh, none whatever. I hear some one coming. Here is the ring that you meant for a fetter. Good-night and good-bye!"

A woman ran by me so closely that her skirts brushed mine, and the fog lifting a little at the same moment, I saw the outline of a man take his elbows from the gate on which he had been leaning, and stooping down seemed to look for something on the ground. Then he hurried away toward the village, and, as Bunyan says of his pilgrims, "I saw him no more."

I felt like a person blindfolded, who had been tormented with other people's secrets against his will. I leaned my own arms on the gate until the fog cleared away, and a soft, wavering moonlight fell on the trees, which seemed to whisper together about the very secrets that I had shared with them. In a crack between post and bar something gleamed in the moonlight. I picked out a ring—the ring which one had thrown away in her angry haste, and which the other had looked for on the ground in vain. It was a violet, formed of small sapphires, with a diamond in the center. I carried it home and tucked it into the further corner of my upper drawer, and for a month I pondered it in my heart. I looked eagerly for all notices under the head of "Lost and found." Vast hordes of dogs seemed to have gone upon their travels about that time; muffs and bonds and other small matters were entreated to return, and no questions asked; but no one had lost a ring. I composed with infinite pains at least a dozen advertisements which should delicately convey to that outline of a man that his ring might be recovered if he desired it. I said no word to my aunt (with whom I shared the cottage and all other worldly goods) of my little adventure in the avenue. If she had ever had any nonsense about her it had entirely worn off before my time. She would have sought for the owner of the ring in the same straightforward and exhaustive way as if it had been a stray hoe, found in our garden. Those two lovers would have been forced to stand and deliver their names and their secret within a week.

Aunt Esther had brought me up in the same way that she did everything else; she never forgot to wind her clock on every seventh day, and she never failed to give me good measure of home comfort, but it was not pressed down nor running over. I gave her honest liking and respect without any love, and she never missed it. Nevertheless, it gave me a terrible shock when her vigorous life was suddenly arrested by a stroke of paralysis. Our only servant in her fright was helpless as her mistress; but Miss Purdy, who lived next door, came in to stay with my patient, while I ran through midnight darkness down the avenue and the long village street for the doctor. Dr. Gilmore was the name on the first door that had a light behind it. At the first pull of the bell the handle came off in my hand, but I opened the door and found myself in the office. The doctor lay on a lounge, sleeping heavily, as if he had just thrown himself down after a hard day's work. I called him in vain, and finally laid violent hands on him. He must have been dreaming some fearful thing, for he seized my hands as in a vice and roared, "Now, I have you!" before he opened his eyes.

"You are mistaken, doctor; it is I who have you," I said, laughing. He released my wrists and sat up with his eyes very wide open.

"And what are you going to do with me?"

"Oh, you must come to my aunt at Dovecotes, this very moment," and I began to cry more heartily than I had laughed.

He took me up as easily as if I had been a baby, and laid me on the lounge. "Now lie there perfectly still until my carriage is ready," he said, as one in authority. In a few minutes he brought me some innocent-looking stuff in a glass, which I drank without a word, and my nerves grew steady again. I climbed into the little old-fashioned sulky, in which there was but spare room for its owner—a carriage that must have been invented by some misanthropic doctor who did not mean to drive his own patients. I contracted myself into about the substance of a paper of pins, and held my breath, but that sulky was a tight fit indeed! I wore a thin summer dress, with only a straw hat on my head, and as my excitement lessened the cool, sharp air of the September night pierced me like a knife.

"You are shivering," said the doctor, wrapping one side of his round cloak about me and holding me close to his breast, with one arm, while he drove his horse with furious speed with the other.

"I give you a great deal of trouble," I whispered into his beard.

"Not at all. It is all in my day's work," he said, gruffly. This was not very gallant, but it made me more comfortable in mind, as it was possibly meant to do.

He did all that a doctor could for my aunt, which was little enough. Time and patience were all the prescriptions that he gave to her or to me, but he came every day, sometimes twice, as he perceived that time was growing short and patience would soon have its perfect work.

The old story—old as when Cain went courting into the land of Nod—is coming, as my reader can see with half an eye. I did not fall in love with Dr. Gilmore nor he with me—all at once; but there grew to be an irrepressible comfort in his rough sincerity, and the warm hand-clasp with which at every visit he met and stilled my shrinking nerves.

In the first week of our acquaintance I confided to him my unwilling listening in the avenue to the love-quarrel of strangers. With his advice and assistance I sent a carefully-worded advertisement to the village paper. To judge by the pile of answers which I received describing every kind of ring that ever was worn, one would think the earth should have been sown as thick with them as was the field of Cannæ after the great slaughter of Carthagenian knights. But not one of the answers so much as hinted at a violet of sapphires with a diamond center.

In these lonely days I saw a great deal of my neighbor, Miss Purdy; she was one of those rare and blessed souls who interpret literally the command to love one's neighbor as one's self. She and her niece, Kate Purdy, lived together, as I lived with Aunt Esther, and a sort of fellow-feeling, from our similar conditions, made us wondrous kind from the first. Kate was a sparkling brunette, who made love to everybody, "male or female, Jew or Gentile, bond or free," —it was all one to her. I am a very meek-looking person myself, light-haired, blue-eyed, faded out—you almost need a dark background to see me at all.

Kate and I looked well together, and stayed together chiefly for that reason at first, afterward for a strong and earnest liking that lasted our life-time. I told her all about the ring, and showed her the answers to my advertisements; and when our talk reached low water on other matters, we always fell back on speculation about those two lovers and the sapphire ring. Kate was disposed to treat it more lightly than I could find it in my heart to do. She thought it far too pretty to hide its light in a bureau-drawer, and after a time I wore it, thinking that in that way it might be possibly seen and claimed by its owner.

We had become very intimate in girls' fashion before I introduced Kate to "my doctor," as I called him in my heart. They "took kindly" to each other, but she did not at once begin to wile the heart out of him, as I had seen her do with all other men.

"Why don't you make love to Dr. Gilmore?" I asked her at last, "You are naturally a fisher of men, and the prey is very scarce at Dovecotes."

"Firstly," said Kate, "because you already have him in your own net, and unless all signs fail you will soon land him. Secondly, he is too fearfully old and grave. I don't mean that he has lived any great number of years, but he is one of those who are born forty years old, and that would make him at this present time three-score-and ten."

My world was well nigh empty of kith and kin when Aunt Esther died, but I was not not near so doleful as I ought to have been. I had very little money, but I had youth and hope, and there was—the doctor. Kate Purdy had been helping me to set the house in order after the dreadful bustle that follows the vanishing of a familiar face.

At night-fall she left me alone for an hour or two; it was then as Kate and I had tacitly supposed, reading it in one another's eyes, that "my doctor" came to see me.

"I am afraid you are going to be very lonely here," he said after the first greetings were over.

"But I shall not be here; I am going to live with the Purdys."

"Are you quite sure they want you?"

"They say so."

"Doubtless they feel in that way, now, but their hearts are warmed by the sight of your affliction. You had far better come home to me."

He held out his arms, with a gesture that belied the calmness of his words; but I would not see it.

"How can I be sure that you want me?"

"Do I not say it?"

"Yes, and so did the Purdys. It may be that your heart is warmed by my loneliness."

"What is the use of fencing, when I love you and you love me?"

"How do you know that?"

"Because you have been so careful not to show even a decent regard for me. If you had not loved me you would have been more cordial."

"O wiser than Solomon!" I said; but I saw his arms put out to me at that moment, and I forgot what o'clock it was until Kate's opening the hall door made me draw away from "my doctor."

Kate made lively talk for a few minutes, but had little response for her audience.

"My dear turtle-doves," she said, at last, laying one hand on mine and looking hard at my friend, "I see how it is with you. You have reached the point where 'two is company and three is a crowd."

"No, we have passed it," said the doctor.

"And Esther is going to marry you?"

"You have said it."

"Then I wish you joy with all my heart. By the way, did you bring the engagement-ring with you?"

"Of course not."

"You need not look so irate. Some men are so certain of their happiness that they buy the ring beforehand. Why don't you use this one that came to Esther out of the gate-post?" said Kate, drawing from her finger the sapphire ring, which she often wore.

"It would be a bad omen," I said, shrinking away from it; "and suppose some one should claim it, after all?"

"I did not think of that; but you could have another made like it. Nothing could be prettier for an engagement-ring."

"If Dr. Gilmore likes it, I am sure I have no objection," I said, at last, for there was a tinge of romance in giving the ring a happy ending, after being spurned by its first owner.

Dr. Gilmore did like it, and put it on my finger before Kate went off, with some good advice about not sitting up late, which met the fate of most good advice. I crept into her bed in the "we sma' hours ayont the twal," and she woke instantly.

"This is a good example to set before a young and innocent maiden," she remarked.

"Oh, Kate," I said, in the usual gushing fashion, "I am so happy, I can't believe it."

"Oh, well, I can. Nobody comes to bed at this time of night unless something awful has happened."

"I wonder he did not fall in love with you, Kate."

"So do I; but some men have no taste, you know? They are to be pitied, not to be blamed. Besides, as I have said before, he is too aged for me. He'll be a 'centurion' when you're in your prime."

Kate refused to talk all night, as I would gladly have had her, and I did catch an hour or two of sleep, full of happy dreams.

I was nearly alone in the world, and there was no earthly reason for delaying the marriage, except for wedding garments.

Dovecotes was wonderfully healthy just at this time, but the doctor's carriage (he had discarded the old narrow sulky and replaced it with a buggy) might be seen going at full speed along the avenue often enough for a patient at the point of death.

We were married, and went into the village to live in the very house in which I had first taken possession of its owner.

That former neighbor, who had seen me an old maid in her prophetic soul, said: "So you took the doctor, after all."

If this were an ordinary and well-conducted story, it ought to end here; but being a true history, my life did not at once come to an end, like that of most heroines, with marriage.

I had been Mrs. Gilmore nearly ten years, and had led a very downy life of it. My love, which had run so smooth from the beginning, kept up the same habit.

I mentally carried an umbrella all these years, but it never rained anything but good fortune.

Three little Gilmores made my life a happy burden, and my old friend, Kate Purdy, came constantly to the house to help me bring them up. Kate was nearly thirty years old, when her fate was carried into her aunt's house with a sprained ankle, and came out of it her accepted lover.

Many men had fallen in love with Kate in these years, but they had been without form or comeliness in her eyes. The mild, colorless man, whom she loved at last with all her tender heart, carried her away from Dovecotes, and I did not see her again till she brought with her the transcendent first baby, which was to cast far into the shade Gilmore babies, past, present, and to come.

One foggy twilight when our tyrants were laid for the night, we walked toward Dovecotes. The long gate opening on the avenue was shut, and we all leaned upon it to rest a moment before turning homeward.

"By the way," said I, "it is just like the night when I found this ring. I wonder if those lovers ever made up their quarrel and married, after all."

"I am quite sure they never married," said Kate's husband, gravely.

"What do you mean?" I gasped.

"Tell her all about it," said Kate to Dr. Gilmore. "We are all happy now." She kissed me twice, with a long look into my frightened face, and walked away with her husband.

"What is it?" I said, with great effort, so dry was my throat.

"It was Kate Purdy and I who quarreled at the gate and lost the ring. That is all."

"All!" I repeated,

"Little wife, have we not been happy together?"

"I have supposed so."

"And I have known it."

"But the long deceit——"

"On my word there has been none. After you introduced me to Kate, I never spoke a word to her that you did not hear, nor looked a look that you did not see. She fascinated me once, but I never really loved her."

I believe men often make this sort of remark to their wives touching their youthful follies, but it has comforted many another wife. I had always worn the sapphire ring, the sign of our betrothal, and as we talked I had been slipping it up and down around my finger.

As we turned to leave the gate, I saw a deep crack in the ground where frost had loosened the post; in an instant I had dropped the ring into the crack, and went on, with one bruise less on my spirit.

On the way home we talked of the usual preference for moonlight over fog, and found Kate walking alone on the door-step. "I will not darken your doors again," she said, "till you say that you forgive me,"

"Yes," said the doctor, "she will let by-gones be by-gones," and Kate took that for her answer.

"You will find your ring where you left it," I whispered to Kate as I left her for the night.

When I was taking out hair-pins under the gas-light, I saw the doctor look curiously at my forefinger.

"Yes," I said, "it is gone; I found the owner, you now."

He made me no reply, but he drew from under the dressing-table the little leather-covered box that held all his private papers, the only thing in the house of which I did not possess the key. He took out a little case and uncovered a pearl ring, an exquisite solitaire.

"I bought this ring for you," he said, "on the day after you accepted me, feeling sure that you would some day throw away the other."

I put on the ring, and christened it with kisses and tears. I could not long be angry with my doctor; I loved him too well.

As to Kate, I can forgive, but I can never quite forget.

How sad is the case of the Massachusetts preacher to whom his congregation recently gave a donation party! The good man looked forward to receiving barrels of flour and sugar, packages of tea and coffee, loads of firewood, and a pleasant sprinkling of cheeses, hardware, boots for his boys, and dresses for his wife. But when he came to examine his gifts, after the donations were all in, he found, to his great dismay, that every single member of his congregation who took part in the ceremony had happened to hit upon potatoes as a neat and appropriate medium of expressing affection. The unhappy man had received nearly 300 bushels of potatoes and not another solitary gift. Since delicacy forbids him to sell his neighbor's potatoes, he will be forced to put his family upon an exclusive potato diet for the rest of the year, and even then he will doubtless find that a large part of his supply will decay before they can possibly be eaten.

Not Such a Silly Goose After All.

We heard of an amusing incident which occurred in the Second Ward of this city, which we think worthy of relating. A family residing at the corner of Townsend and Catawba streets, like the rest of their neighbors, are in the habit of keeping a number of domestic fowls, and a small flock of geese included. Some few weeks since the geese were missing, and all efforts to find them proved fruitless. But one day this week the gander of the flock returned to the front gate of the premises of its owner, and immediately set up a loud scream, and would not be quieted, nor come into the yard. Finally the owner came out and followed it for a number of blocks until it entered a yard, at the rear of which was an old barn. On opening it the balance of the flock were found, and were taken possession of by the owner. It appeared that the gander had made its escape through a hole in the floor of the barn, and then started for home to give the alarm.—*Syracuse Standard.*

A Question of Beard.

The brave British soldier, when at home in old England, is not allowed to wear a beard. To some, the regulation is becoming; to others it is annoying. None, however, fully likes to have fore-ordination so completely do away with free will in the matter of his own whiskers. Recently a regiment of the Twentieth Hussars returned home from India. It was winter, and raw weather. The men had their throats protected by their beards, and were in moderately good health. On arriving, they became subject to the cutting regulations mentioned. Their regimental surgeon accordingly interceded, and the men themselves pleaded that the rule might not be enforced upon a people who had just returned from so different a climate. It was no use, however; the law is inexorable, and the beards disappear by order. Immediately, bronchitis, sore throats, and other troubles fell upon them, and their ire was considerably disturbed too. Some of them wrote anonymously to the Duke of Cambridge, and suggested that it did not seem very fair that, when a regiment of warm-climate men were made to shave in England in winter, the two cousins of the Queen, the Duke himself, and Prince Edward, who had not been in India, were yet permitted to wear their beard as they chose. The Duke did not make use of his privilege, and, to settle the matter easiest, he ordered Prince Edward to abandon it likewise, and shave. This he refused to do, and the matter has been referred to the Queen. Meantime, the members of the Twentieth Hussars are getting up a great reputation for independence, and their fellow-soldiers will tremble before them in the next sham fight at Wimbledon.—*Hartford Courant.*

Causes of Death.

The last publication of the British death-rate and its causes is curious reading. One man died from the bite of a cat; and two from the bites respectly of a ferret and adder. Another was stung to death by bees. A man and a boy died of falling from velocipedes, and an old lady was killed by injuries inflicted by that agreeable machine. The swallowing of a shell, a screw, and a cherry-stone, put a period to the existence of three infants, while two died of putting, one a stone and the other a bead, into the ear. Swallowing bones sent three people out of the world, swallowing coins finished two, and swallowing a pin quickly pricked on grim death for one. A scratch from a thorn killed a woman of middle age; improper medicine poisoned eight people, and improper food five. Four hundred and forty-four young children were smothered by bed clothes; and 930 persons during the year lost their lives in railroad accidents. The proportion of suicides to every million of the population is about seventy—the deaths by hanging, the knife, and drowning being the most. Heart disease the year's record shows to be increasing—a state of things which is said by eminent physicians to be caused by the greater wear and tear of business, and the increased mental activity of the age.

Pope Twenty-Five Years.

It will be recorded as a curious fact in history that only the first and the last of the Christian pontiffs of Rome saw the end of the twenty-fifth year of their incumbency of the holy chair. Two hundred and fifty-nine have reigned. Two only have had the special honor.

Of 259 occupants of the chair of Peter but 10 have held the keys more than 20 years. These were:

	Consecrated A. D.	Occupied Yrs.	Ms.	Dys.
Sylvester	314	21	11	0
Leo the Great	440	21	1	4
Adrian	782	23	10	17
Leo III	795	20	5	16
Alexander III	1159	21	11	23
Urban VIII	1623	20	11	23
Clement XI	1700	20	3	25
Pius VI	1775	24	6	14
Pius VII	1800	23	5	5
Pius IX	1846	..	..	..

A Touching Incident of the Atlantic Tragedy.

John Charles Ellery, a steward, tells of Rosey Sheaf, about 3 years old. "She sat at my table," says he, "with her father, mother and brother, and was fond of me. When I got out Mr. Sheaf placed her in my arms in her night dress, and asked me to save her. I thought of my own little girl of the same age in Liverpool, and I kept her as long as I could. I saw her father and mothar swept away by the sea, and the little one moaned and continually called, 'Papa! Papa! I am so wet!' She died in my arms, and I had not the heart then to let her drop, but handed her to a man who was stronger than myself."—*New York Tribune.*

A Two Years' Nap.—A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* tells the story of a young girl in England, who has enjoyed a nap of two years and is still alive. She lives at Turville, near Great Marlow. She is now 14 years of age, and it is alleged has slept soundly since the 29th of March, 1871, when she passed from convulsions into a state of entire unconsciousness. It can scarcely be discovered that she breathes, and there is the faintest possible flutter of life about the heart. She is not so thin as might be expected from her long fast, and her face looks natural. Her feet are cold, and her mother now and then warms them up with bottles of hot water. Since the date named she has never once voluntarily moved from any position in which she has been laid; has never opened her eyes to look about her; nor uttered any word or sound, nor made any sign that she was conscious of living.

The Russian expedition against Khiva is on a less extensive scale than the public have been led to believe through the extravagant reports which have obtained circulation in regard to it. The Russian forces consist of three distinct bodies, small in number, but compactly organized. These columns will march on Khiva from three different directions. Each column will carry with it a full supply of provisions, and will advance without paying any regard to keeping up its line of communication. It is expected that the three columns will meet in the central oasis of the Khanate early in the summer, and that the united force, some eight or ten thousand strong, will be sufficient to defeat the Khivans and to capture the principal city.

AT THE EASEL.

If I had aught of art to trace
Soft-pencilled lines which poets love,
I'd draw myself a fairy face,
To hang above.

Twin-roses blushing upon snow—
The tints commingling here and there—
Soft melting into smooth white brow
And [illegible]

Bright tresses like an aureole,
With downward-drooping rays, to glance,
A chastened light upon the whole
Sweet countenance.

Eyes, for the dim-reflected ray
To tinge with pensive tenderness,
Which the more dazzling light of day
Would dispossess.

But, ah, what painting can command,
What artist-skill could e'er arrange,
Each melody of movement, and
Each charm of change?

The fitful play of life and light
Translucent through that face of hers
Like stars hung out to guide aright
Us wayfarers.

Is it a sin to sit and watch
This shadow of a fairer face
With tearless eyes, eager to catch
Each gift and grace?

Is it a sin this once to [illegible]
Her in my heart as on a throne;
And fancy her, from face to feet,
All, all mine own;

All, all mine own, from dusk to dawn,
All orbed within eyes' fierce strain;
Nor once to fear the lips' cold scorn,
The lids' disdain?

Is this a sin? Perchance; and yet
No fairer sin e'er earned a fall.
So turn the portrait and forget—
Face to the wall.

Humorous.

Fiddlesticks—Bad violin players.

Expensive timber—School boards.

Always driving things—A hammer.

Always on the spot—Detectives.

Many men spend their lives in gazing at their shadows.

The kind of animals admitted at entertainments—White kids.

Why are teeth like verbs? Because they are regular, irregular and defective.

Ladies anxious for pin money should marry the proprietors of bowling-alleys.

Why are umbrellas like pancakes?—Because they are seldom, seen after Lent.

Query—If a sailor has been traveling on horseback, can it be said that he rowed?

When a pickpocket pulls at your watch tell him plainly that you have no time to spare.

An umbrella deserves no credit for its services, for it never does any good unless it is put up to it.

A young lady of sixteen who had worn short dresses all her life positively told her mamma she would wear them no "longer."

A woman with a quick temper should not marry a dilatory, easy-going man. Such a slow match must lead to a blow-up in the end.

The most striking difference between a fool and a looking-glass is that the fool speaks without reflecting, and the looking-glass reflects without speaking.

Uncle L.—'Now, Sammy, tell me, have you read the beautiful story of Joseph?" Sam—"Oh, yes, uncle." "Well, then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother?" Sam—"They sold him too cheap, uncle, I think."

"I hope you will be able to support me," said a young woman, while walking out with her intended during a somewhat slippery state of the pavement. "Why, yes," replied the somewhat hesitating swain; "with a little assistance from your father." There was some confusion, and a profound silence.

A Family of Monomaniacs.

The most remarkable case of hallucination, probably, that has ever occurred, is recorded of a family in Baltimore. Medical men say that the books contain in its way so extraordinary. A whole family—father, mother and son—are under the same delusion. Their name is Sheaf. They are quiet, inoffensive people, live secluded and work at tailoring. They all imagine that a murder has been committed in Baltimore, of which the authorities refuse to take cognizance, because they have all been hushed by a money gag, and they are equally honest and earnest in this belief. They have made every effort to get the matter investigated. The visionary murder is in their own family, and by a relative; and they have a deep interest in exonerating themselves from complicity. Finding that the police authorities of Baltimore would not sympathize with them, they all made a pilgrimage to Washington and interviewed the President. They were put in charge of some Washington officers, who returned with them to Baltimore. Explanations followed, and they were advised to go home and trouble themselves no more about the murder. Physicians pronounce them entirely rational upon every other subject but that of the supposed murder.

Insensibility to the Beauty of Nature.

What a blessing would it be to us, one and all, could we but really wake up to the glory of this creation in which we live! Most men are actually asleep for their life-time in this vast and magnificent world. Mighty changes are going on around them, fitted to entrance their souls in wonder and thankfulness; and yet they are moved no more than if they were shut up in a mill, seeing only the perpetual revolution of spindles, and hearing only the monotonous hum and clatter of machinery. We might have been born amidst such machinery had the Creator so pleased. And men's insensibility often seems to deserve no better lot. But, instead of being pent within narrow walls, we live amidst this immeasurable universe. Instead of a few lamps, giving only necessary rays, oceans of light daily overflow this planet whereon we dwell, with inexhaustible splendor and beauty. And the fire that sustains the life of earth's creatures is forever freshly kindled millions of miles away.—*William Ellery Channing.*

The New York *Herald* advocates the abolishment of life-boats and the carrying of rafts by ocean steamers.

The library of Congress has twice doubled within twelve years, and now numbers 250,000 volumes.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

BY BULWER LYTTON.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear,
The forest leaves drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best-loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate,
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers,
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, with joyous tones
Made glad these scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or hearts too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there is no dead.

THE NEW CLERK.

Jenkins met Smith, his senior partner, at the depot, who had been absent on a tour.

"How's business?" inquired the latter.

"All right, got a new clerk."

"Got a new clerk, eh? Where is Jones?"

"Discharged him. An idle, extravagant young dog!"

"True enough, and the new one won't do any better. Drinking, gambling, late hours, fast horses—that's the way with them all."

And Smith groaned.

Jenkins' eye twinkled. He well knew the peculiarities of his good-hearted but eccentric bachelor partner.

"Well, the new clerk don't drink nor gamble, I'm certain of that, and has thus far been very attentive and industrious."

"Thus far? Oh, yes. Wait a moment. New brooms sweep clean."

"Oh, well, if the new clerk don't suit you, you can send the clerk adrift, that's all. I took her—a'm—the new clerk on trial."

Mr. Smith stared at his partner.

"I suppose the new clerk has a name," he remarked, dryly.

"Oh, yes. Her—that is to say—the new clerk's name is Gardner. But here we are."

As was the usual custom, Mr. Smith went through the store, past the army of clerks on either side of the counter, without glancing either to the right or left. But when he reached his private office, at the farther end, he looked through the glass door, which was so situated that he could see all that was going on in the store.

As his eyes fell upon the occupant of a desk near the door, he started.

"What's that?" he said, turning sharply to his partner, who had followed him.

Jenkins gazed composedly at the slender form, whose graceful head was bent intently upon a ledger that lay upon the desk.

"That? Why, that's the new clerk."

Smith rubbed his eyes and looked again.

"Why, it's a woman!" he exclaimed, with an air of incredulity and horror.

"I should say it was," said Jenkins, coolly, "and a confoundedly pretty one at that."

Smith gave his partner a look of virtuous indignation.

"Mr. Jenkins, this is no place for a woman."

"Think not? Now it strikes me she fits the place very nicely."

"The proper place for a woman is the sanctuary of home."

This was a pet observation of Mr. Smith, which he had read somewhere, and which he considered a clincher in such an argument.

"But suppose she hasn't any?"

This was a poser, and in his efforts to surmount it, Mr. Smith got excited.

"Hasn't any? Why, sir, she must—she ought to have one."

"Very true. In fact, so confident am I on this point, that I have thought of offering her mine—or, at least, to share it with her."

"Mr. Jenkins, this is not a fit subject for jest."

"It's a serious matter, I know; so, on the whole, perhaps I had better think it over awhile longer. Besides, there is no knowing if she would accept my offer, together with the incumbrance that goes with it."

"Jenkins," returned Smith, severely, "will you cease trifling and attend to the business in hand? This woman must go."

"Very well; you told me you wanted a clerk who was faithful and industrious, that didn't spend his salary, and all he could steal, on fast horses and the like, and I got you one. It's an easy matter to send her off."

"Of course it is," replied Smith, brightening at the suggestion. "Just tell her she does not exactly suit, and we shan't need her after to-day."

"But she does suit me; and if you are not suited, all you have to do is to tell her to go."

"You hired her."

"And for that reason I won't discharge her without some good cause."

"No matter," returned Smith, indifferently; "I can discharge her. I think I am equal to that much."

Jenkins, who had left the room, put his head back a minute later.

"Bet you a hundred dollars you don't do it."

With this parting shot he disappeared.

Now Smith had a nervous horror of women—as his partner well knew, especially young women—and never spoke to one if he could help it.

Had it been a man he would have known what to say, and experienced no difficulty in saying it; but a woman was quite another thing.

But his partner's words had touched his pride, and, summoning all his resolution, he walked in.

But his courage failed him as he came opposite the desk where she sat, and he passed by, glancing sidewise at the unconscious occupant, who did not lift her head as he approached.

After speaking to a clerk in the farther end of the room, he walked slowly back to where the young lady sat, and who, as he passed, raised a pair of soft blue eyes, shooting a bewildering glance to Smith's, that he felt to the toe of his boot.

"Miss—Miss—" he stammered.

"My name is Georgiana," said the young lady, smiling. "Some call me George, for short."

"Well, Miss George—Georgiana, I am afraid you will find your situation rather unpleasant."

"Not at all, sir. On the contrary, I find it very pleasant and comfortable."

"Ahem—but I fear you will hardly be equal to the discharge of its duty."

"I hope not. If you will run your eye over the balance sheet you will find everything correct."

With a desperate hope that there would be something amiss, Smith did so, but was disappointed.

"I hope you have no fault to find?" said the clerk, rather anxiously, on perceiving that he hesitated.

"You are a woman—"

Here, whether abashed by a sudden display of dimples on the pink cheeks, that grew more pink at this rather unnecessary assertion, Smith came to an abrupt pause.

At this the smiling face settled into an expression of demure gravity.

"I must plead guilty to the charge of being a woman. But though it may be a misfortune, it can scarcely be called a fault; at any rate, it is one for which I am not answerable."

"You misunderstand me, ma'am. What I meant to say was, that there are certain duties connected with your office, such as opening the store, going to the postoffice, etc., which you cannot very well perform.

"I assure you, sir, that I like nothing better than an occasional walk in the open air. And as to opening the store, and sweeping and dusting, I don't know why it should be harder to perform that office for a store than for a house. I claim no consideration for my sex," resumed the young woman, casting a reproachful glance at the perplexed countenance of her employer, "but I ask, in common justice, that you will not discharge me simply because I am a woman."

Muttering a disclaimer of some kind, he hardly knew what, Smith beat a sudden retreat to his own room, assuming a bold front as he met his partner's inquiring eye, but with an inward consciousness that he had been completely routed by the enemy.

"Going?" said Jenkins, with nonchalance most provoking.

"Well, no, not to-day. What the deuce are you grinning at!"

"Oh, nothing—nothing at all," responded Jenkins, throwing himself back in his chair, and regarding intently a fly on the ceiling.

"What I was going to remark was," resumed Smith, with quite an unnecessary assumption of dignity, "that I have concluded to allow the young girl to remain until I can find some situation for her more in accordance with her sex."

"Very kind and considerate of you," said Jenkins, dryly, "especially taking into consideration that she does her work better than any clerk we ever had, and for less pay, too."

Smith was by no means the ogre he seemed. Aside from his prejudices he was a sensible, kind-hearted man. Georgiana was not called upon to open the store or run errands, though she offered to do both. Curious to relate, as days and weeks passed, Smith's repugnance to her presence not only vanished with them, but he began to regard her with positive pleasure.

He used to often look through the glass door, watching the graceful poise of the head and the rapid motion of the deft little fingers as they glided over the paper, until at last curious fancies seemed to creep into his brain, and he began to indulge in glowing dreams of how wonderfully such a little woman as that would brighten up his lonely and cheerless home.

But he determined to proceed cautiously. He had it. His housekeeper was about to leave; he would offer Miss Gardner the place—and then.

Having formed this resolution, his next step was to request the young lady's presence in his private office, a summons that was promptly obeyed.

"Miss Gardner, don't you think the situation of housekeeping in a quiet home, like mine, for instance, would be preferable to your situation here?"

"Perhaps, in some respects, it might," said Georgiana, coloring at this abrupt inquiry, and the look which accompanied it.

Was the old gentleman about to make her an offer?

But his next words relieved her of this apprehension.

"My housekeeper is about to leave me, and I should be glad to have you supply her place."

Georgiana's face grew very red, and her mouth dimpled with the smiles she strove vainly to suppress.

"You are very kind, sir, but the fact is, Mr. Jenkins has spoken to me first."

"Mr. Jenkins?"

"Yes, sir. He asked me to be his housekeeper, and I said I would."

"But, my child, Mr. Jenkins is a young man; it would not be proper for you to keep house for him. Now with me it is different."

And Georgiana inwardly agreed with him. In fact, there was all the difference in the world for her."

"But he asked me to be his wife as well as housekeeper."

"O-o-o-h!"

Smith's first feeling was that of intense astonishment, his next of quite as strong chagrin. But it all ended in an emotion of thankfulness that he had not committed himself.

His disappointment, however, could not have rankled very deeply, for he attended the wedding with smiling tranquillity, the ceremony that transformed his new clerk into the happy wife of his fortunate partner, Jenkins.

THE prominent German literary periodicals open the New Year with the following circulation: *Gartenlaube*, 320,000 copies; *Daheim*, 110,000; *Illustriate Zeitung*, 48,000; *Stuttgart Illustrated News*, 125,000; *Kladderadatsch*, 51,000.

THE New York Life Insurance Company had, on the 1st of January last, cash assets amounting to the enormous sum of $21,667,900.14. It paid to widows and orphans last year $1,408,519.87. It gave back to living members $2,263,392.07. There was still a surplus left over and above all liabilities amounting to $1,642,424.92. These are eloquent figures. A policy in such a company is a good thing to have in the house as a protection to the business and the family. For a full statement of the vast business done by this company, apply to an agent, or drop a note to the head office, 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.—[Com.

MANY a nickel makes a muckle. The Boston Five Cents Savings Bank has accounts open with 62,842 depositors, and the amount standing to their credit is $10,786,573.10, which figures show the wisdom of saving the pennies.

PINTS AND QUARTS of filthy Catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane lining the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life liquid was to build up the system, but it is extracted, and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and two medicines sold for $2 by all Druggists. 636

FOR Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR of CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

A GENTLEMAN from Bethel Hill, Me., says that Messrs. Allen Bros., proprietors of Philip Allen's Print Works, R. I., were down to Bryant's Pond, recently, trouting, when one of them was attacked with sciatic rheumatism so suddenly that he had to be carried from the pond to his hotel; a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was resorted to, and he was out next day.—[Com.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"—[Com.

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Common	10 @	11
HOGS—Dressed	7½@	8½
COTTON—Middling Upland	19⅜@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 90 @	6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 62 @	1 63
CORN	66 @	67
OATS	51 @	54
PORK—Mess	17 50 @	19 00
LARD	9½@	10
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	5 87½@	6 62½
Good	5 37½@	5 75
Medium	4 50 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	4 25
Inferior	2 25 @	3 50
HOGS—Live	5 25 @	5 75
FLOUR—White Winter	10 00 @	10 50
Red Winter	8 50 @	9 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 22½@	1 24
No. 3 Spring	1 13 @	1 18½
CORN—No. 2	37 @	38
OATS—No. 2	29½@	30½
RYE—No. 2	69 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	72 @	78
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	30 @	40
EGGS—Fresh	13 @	13½
PORK—Mess	18 00 @	18 35
LARD	9 35 @	9 40
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago Spring	1 55 @	..
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	36 @	..
OATS—No. 2	32 @	..
RYE	68 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	85 @	92
PORK—Mess	18 50 @	18 60
LARD	9½@	..
HOGS	4 80 @	5 25
CATTLE	4 25 @	6 25
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	7 50 @	7 75
WHEAT	1 65 @	..
CORN	43 @	..
RYE	80 @	..
OATS	35 @	45
PORK—Mess	19 00 @	..
LARD	9½@	9¾
HOGS	4 50 @	5 00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No 1	1 37 @	..
No. 2	1 26 @	..
CORN—No. 2	41 @	..
OATS—No. 2	30½@	..
RYE—No. 1	68 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	85 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 76 @	..
No. 2	1 63 @	..
CORN	49 @	50
OATS	40 @	40
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 76 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 70 @	1 71
CORN	45 @	45½
OATS	38 @	39

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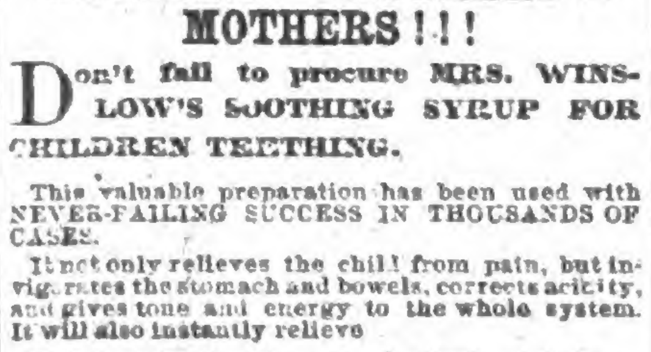

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AMERICAN SAW CO., NEW YORK.

SINCE 1860 the undersigned has been successfully engaged in collecting claims in Europe.
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Columbia, Pa.

MONEY *Made rapidly* with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$40 Per Week IN CASH to good Agents. Address A. COULTER & Co., Charlotte, Mich.

GREATEST CURIOSITY In the world. Useful and instructive. 10,000 selling weekly. Price 50 cents. No humbug. Address GEORGE A. HEARD & Co., Boston, Mass.

THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC
Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address: "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, R. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

DR. S. VAN METER & CO.,

Charleston, Ill., New publications just issued a work dedicated to young men and LECTURE ON MARRIAGE, also treatise on the DISEASES OF MALES AND FEMALES. Also on Piles and Fistula, all finely illustrated. All of the above sent on receipt of 10cts. Infirmary established in 1845. All chronic diseases treated. Over 3,500 cases now under treatment. Cases treated by mail if desired. Address as above.

PORTABLE
Soda Fountains,
$40, $50, $75 and $100.
GOOD, DURABLE, AND CHEAP
SHIPPED READY FOR USE.
Manufactured by
J. W. CHAPMAN & CO.
Madison, Ind.
Send for Circular.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

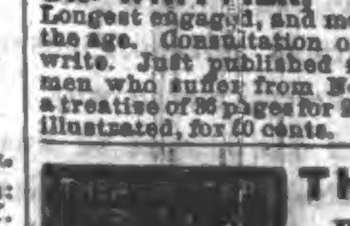

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 121 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

C. N. U. No. 17.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, May 1st, 1873

A writer in the Philadelpeia *Press* says that Secor Rebeson can go through a pile of official papers faster than any man I ever saw." Yes, says the New York *Sun*, and he can go through the people's money faster than any other man. Even Boss Tweed never was half so fast.

At a private banquet, in St. Louis, the other evening President Grant felt a little bilarious, and in responding to a toast on a very new and original subject, which same was "Our Country," Ulysses rose to his feet, and with a graceful wave of his glass, said: "The Modoc—he is the worst buffalo in the business;"

Later advices somewhat diminish the number of human beings who perished in, the late earthquake at San Salvador—the killed and wounded being now set down at five hundred. But the destruction of property is even more terrible than at first reported. Some forty thousand people have been ruined—brought to utter destitution

The Radicals expects that Mr. Andrew will buy his way into the Mayer's office and then turn the criminal business ever to the keeping of Justice Whitehead. The little affair is to be a small but transparent edition of Simon Cameron's tactics; it is to be managed on the "addition, diversion and silence" plan, Whoop, la!

An Alabama negro, who has served nine years in the penitentiary, is now a Congressman. His constituents evidently know what they are about, and there is no danger that they will be deceived. If there are any more back pay steals to be voted for people will know just where the member from Alabama will stand.

Refering to the apportionment crime republished elsewhere, the Cincinnati Commercial says: "Our map of the redistriction for Congressional purposes of the State of Indiana, will command much attention. Care has been taken to have it entirely accurate, and the full proportionment of the gerrymander have not heretofore been seen. Such unfairness as the Republicans have displayed in this matter we have been accustomed to see come to grief.

Speaking of the recent promotion of Lieu. Fred. Grant, *The Army and Navy Journal* says: "There is little profit in criticising injustice for which there is no remedy, but it is not well to disguise the fact that great dissatisfaction has been created in the appointment of a young second lieutenant of infantry, just from the military academy, to the position of aid de camp on the staff of the Lieutenant-General, in the place of officers whose services and experience so much better entitle them to such a position.

In his charge to the Grand Jury of Miami county, on opening court at Peru on Monday of last week, Judge Petitt of Wabash, who stands high as a lawyer and a jurist, averred that in his judgement the Legislature had not exceeded its constitutional autherity in the enactment of the temperance law; that it was the law leaving courts with no duty with reference to it but its enforcement; and that the penalties and liabilities of the new law apply equally to all retailers of spiritous liquors, the dealers under the old standing is precisely the same relation to the law as these with permits under the new. Liquor dealers in Judge Petitt's district know, from this charge, what to expect in case they are indicted.

Attention has been paid to the fact that Major Hodge, the thieving paymaster who robbed the treasury of some hundreds of thousands of dollars, and who was pardoned by the President, is now driving fast horses about the streets of Washinton in the best of spirits and with his pockets apparently full of money. A writer in the Springfield *Republican* alledges that Hedge was pardoned "simply because his social standing was high." This involves a groess misapprehension of the truth. The real reason why Hodge was pardoned was because he knew to much respecting Paymaster General Brice's payment of forged bounty claims, and Gen. Grant's constant support of Brice threnghout the whole of the unequaled rascality.

Six thousand square feet more space has been yielded American exhibiters at Viemna, and their articles wil be received until June 10.

The Baltimore *American* wants to see Colfax a candidate for Congress from this district and innocently predicts that he would be "vindicated" by receiving the largest majority ever given to a candidate in this district. The *Argus* of Laporte thinks that paper presumes largely upon the ignorance of the people of Northern Indiana if it seriously thinks that Schuyler Colfax stands in high favor with the voters of his district. Nothing could be further from the fact, and nothing would please us better than to have the Radicals nominate Colfax for Congress, for his defeat at the polls would be as overwhelming as it would be certain to forever dispose of a man who is now looked upon as a shallow pretender, destitute alike of statemanship and that high sense of honor and unsullied veracity which the honest and sensible people of Northern Indiana so much admire.

Gov. Hendricks Explains.

A few weeks since Gov. Hendricks visited the city of Washington on professional business. It was at once reported that while at the capital he endeavored to enlist the democratic members of Congress in a scheme for the organization of a new party. This report has been extensively circulated, and formed the basis of numerous editorials in the leading papers of the country. To set himself right, Mr. Hendricks has published a letter, in which he says:

My visit to Washington City had nothing whatever to do with political matters, and while there I had less conversation in relation to parties and party organizations than at any former visit to that city, and I was quite surprised when I learned that newspaper correspondents attributed to me any political purpose. A case in the Supreme Court and some business in the departments occupied nearly all my time, and my conversation with friends and acquaintances upon public and political matters were casual and without argument, and, I might say, without design. I have expressed a hope, which I earnestly entertain, that all who sincerely desire a thorough reform in the public service shall so act together as to restore integrity and economy in that service, and place public authority once more on constitutional basis. How this may be best accomplished, whether through our existing organization or by a movement introducing new elements, should be carefully considered, and the action of the Democratic, Liberal and Reform elements in the States will probably suggest the best action. I believe a large majority of the people desire a change in the Administration, and the practical question is how shall they come together with a view to that end. Very truly yours.

T. A. HENDRICKS.

The Warsaw *Indianian* claims for its party the credit of all the good legislation enacted when that party has the majority in the body making it, but sturdily declines being accountable for any of the vicious. We object and protest to this course on account of its obvious unfairness. The rule is to hold the majority for all the legislation enacted—giving for the just and censure for the unjust, and this seems proper. If the majority is to receive praise for all the good, it cannot divest itself of responsibility for all the legislation. We do not see anywhere in the proceedings of the last Legislature that either Mr. Chapman or Mr. Thayer spoke against the raising of the salaries from $5 to $8 per day; or the infamous gerrymandering schemes; or the many useless laws enacted. We suppose they are men of intellect, and as such their voices would doubtless have proven potent to check the evils if they had been raised against them.—*Huntington Democrat.*

And so again is demonsrated the hypocrisy of the politicians who control the Government and the hollowness of their professions. So again the people see, after election, when it is too late, that the men and the party they trusted were unworthy the trust—that they have been cheated and defrauded into giving a new lease of political life to the most corrupt set of demagogues that ever controled this country.—*South Bend Union.*

NOTICE.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1373.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DEKALB COUNTY.

Eliza Campbell,
vs.
Elizabeth Mizner,
Julia Hennan,
Mary A. Young,
Michael Young,
John A. Campbell,
Sarah E. Campbell,
Oveat Campbell,
T. Wesley Campbell,
Henry W. Campbell,
Sarah Repp,
George Repp,
Alvira Campbell,
Eldridge A. Campbell,
Hannah Moughler,
Malissa Campbell and
Albert Campbell.

Complaint No. 159,
for Partition.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Eliza beth Mizner, Julia Hennan, Mary A. Young, Michael Young, Sarah E. Campbell, Oveat Campbell, T. Wesley Campbell, Henry W. Campbell, Sarah Repp, George Repp and Eldridge A. Campbell are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of March 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrater of the estate of Susanna Roop deceased will offer for sale at public out cry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Fairfield township, DeKalb County, Indiana, on Saturday, May 24th, 1873 the personal property of said estate, consisting of, Corn, Wheat Cooking Stove and various other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

TERMS—Sums of $3 and under cash, over three dollars a credit six months will be given by purchaser giving his note at interest, waiving benefit of valuation laws with good security.

GEO. W. ROW. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will present a petition to the Honorable Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, at their June session, to vacate the following Lots, Streets and Al'eys in Tomlison's addition to the Town of Butler, in said county, to-wit: Lots one, 1, two, 2, three, 3, four, 4, five, 5, six, 6, seven, 7, and eight, 8 in Block five, and lots No. one, 1, two, 2, three, 3, four, 4, five, 5, six, 6, seven, 7, and eight, 8, in block six. Also that portion of Washington street lying west from the west line of James Street. Also that portion of Elm Street, lying north of the north line of Green Street. Also that portion of West street, lying north of said Green street. Also the alleys running through the middle of the said Blocks No. five and six, 5 and 6, from east to west.

SARAH BUTTER.

May 1, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein David W. Porter is Plaintiff, and David R. Porter, Martha Calahan, Julian Porter, Lasella Porter, Dennis Burns and Francis R. Burns are Defendants, require me to make the sum of 29 dollars and forty-two cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 31st, A. D. 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

One hundred and fifteen, 115, acres of land off of the north side of the north-west quarter of section twenty-seven, 27, township thirty-three, 33, north of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb County, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.
DeKalb County.
H. E. ALTENBURG, Dep'y.

April 28, 1873.
$ 8.50

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Susannah Roop, late of said county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEO. W. ROW, Adm'r.

April 19, 1873.

AN ORDINANCE

At a regular session of the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, Ind., the following ordinance was passed.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana that a sewer be constructed in said town described as follows to-wit:

Commencing at a point nine, 9, feet south of the south-west corner of lot numbered sixty-one, 61, in the western, Spencer's, addition to said town thence east on a parallel line with the south line of town lots sixty-one, 61, and twenty, 20, in said addition and lots eleven, 11, thirty, 30, and sixty-one, 61, ninety-six, 96, and one hundred and thirty-seven 137, in the original plat of said town, fifty-nine, 59 rods the terminus of said sewer. Said sewer is to be sunk four and one half, 4½, feet below the grade and constructed of brick and to be two, 2, feet in diameter.

Attest A. ROBBINS, T. C.
Auburn, April 22nd, 1873.

NOTICE.

Change of Court and Time of Holding Courts.

The DeKalb Circuit Court will hold its next regular session at the Court House, in Auburn, in said county, on Monday May 12th, 1873, [2nd Monday]. All litigants, jurors, witnesses and other parties interested will, therefore, take notice that all writs issued for the first Monday in August, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, and all writs issued for the third Monday of May, 1873, of the Court of Common Pleas of said DeKalb County, Indiana, will be returnable on said second Monday of May, 1873.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court at Auburn, this 22d day of April, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
DeKalb County, Ind.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an election held by the qualified voters of the incorporated town of Auburn, Ind., at the shop of Geo. Stahl on

MONDAY MAY 5th, 1873.

for the purpose of electing five (5) Trustees, one Clerk, Treasurer, one Assessor and one Marshal for said town to serve for one year and until their successers are elected and qualified

Attest ALBERT ROBBINS, Town Clerk.
April 17th, 1873.

Administrater's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at the residence of Halstead Jones, late of Franklin township, DeKalb county, deceased, all of his personal property [not taken by the widow] consisting of Work Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Grain in the ground, and in the bushel, Farm Implements and Machinery, Household Furniture, &c.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security, waiving valuation and appraisement laws.

MILES WATERMAN, Adm.

April 17, 1873.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, four miles east of Auburn, containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

LIVER STIMULANT AND CATHARTIC

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
W. B. HURD & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

Root & Company.

Have the past few days received quantities of fresh attractive goods department of their

Great Retail Dry Goods House.

and announce the most complete stock at the lowest prices they ever shown.

Spring Cassimeres!

for men's and boys' wear; also Jeans, Tweeds, does kins, Cloths, and Cloakings at very low prices.

Spring Shawls,

Spring Cloaks,

Sp'ng Dress Goods

IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
IN ALL THE NEW FABRICS.

A large and very choice line of the newest goods imported at 20c, 25c, 35, 40c and 50c per yard

FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,

Special attention is asked to our very large and attractive offering of neat stripe silks, in entirely new styles at $1, 1,25 and 1,50 per yard. Also to our immense assortment of Japanese

Silks and Poplin!

at 20c, 25c, 40, 50c, 65c, and 85c per yard

HOUSEKEEPING,
LINNENS and
COTTONS!

Table Linens, Towels and Towlings, Table Covers, Curtain goods, Sheetings, Toilet Quilts, etc., forming altogether the best assortment we have ever offered.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Adapted to present and coming season, including

"PERINOT KID GLOVE,"

in one, two and four buttons, which we confidently recommend to our customers as superior in every respect to any kid glove now sold.

New Real Laces,
New Embroideries,
New Muslin ties,
New Dress Buttons,
New Rufflings,
New Underwear, Etc.

PARASOLS in all the latest styles, to which we invite attention.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

AUBURN LIVERY

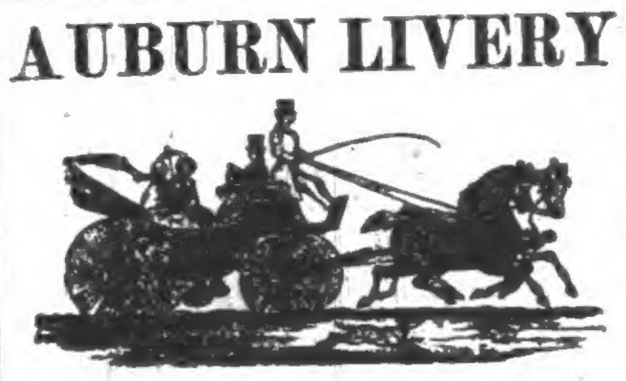

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Butler Ind.

April 9, 1873-tf

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public or orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Halstead Jones, late of said county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MILES WATERMAN, Adm'r.

C. L. HILL.

DEALER IN

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

ORGANS,

—AND—

All Kinds of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12¼ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11¼ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good uba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time, direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hysen 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	13c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	60c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants. This fruit is conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	2 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chascatel Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr keg		$7.00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

May.

Hay is high.

Bad colds plenty.

Painters are busy.

Assessors got 'round.

Awnings are in order.

Take your county paper.

Farmers are busy plowing.

Wild flowers are blooming.

The mud causes dull times.

Whisky or no whisky, Mister?

Circuit Court week after next.

The roads are pretty good again.

More rain will be good for the corn.

Garden making is the order of the day.

A load of wood wanted at this office.

The new brick hotel is ready for the roof.

For a good cigar go to Eldridge & Rainier's.

A new brick house going up on Seventh street.

A large number are reparing their residences.

Dance club meets to-night (Thurday) at their hall.

Life insurance agents—where have they all gone?

Work has commenced on the B. & O. Railroad.

See if your name is in the roll of honer this week.

A little more rain would be good for the roads.

Brick layers are prepairing to finish the brick block.

Sunday last was a splendid day and many enjoyed it.

Now is the time to make your yards and streets clean

Lauferty has gone east for a new stock of clothing, etc.

Plumping for keeps is the juvenile's best holt just now.

The voice of the street peddler is again heard in the land.

New frame houses are going up in various parts of town.

Its pleasant to hear the songs by the feathered songsters.

A run-a-way last sunday created considerable excitement.

Is that broken down bridge going to remain so all summer?

The Michigan peach crop is totally destroyed—so "they say."

Its getting late enough in the season to begin to watch for burglars.

The Great Eastern Circus is to be at Ft Wayne next week, May 10th.

The rubbish of the late crash is being cleaned away very very slow.

We miss the charming songs of Dolly V., of which we are an "ardent admirer."

The Cannon Bros. have established a paint shop up stairs over the Courier office.

The new styles of ladies hats require the use of a telescope to see the top of them.

Corunna "sinners" have engaged a minister, who delivers an able discourse every two weeks.

Root & Company have a new advertisement this week. Great bargains are offered—read it.

Ask for Alaska Writing paper, at Davenports & Co's. Its the best in the world, just try it. 2t

Window Paper, lots on 'em, cheaper than ever. Also oiled and linen shades and shade fixtures.

The bones of the Mammoth. found in Wabash County last September, were on exhibition here this week.

The brick layers, on the new hotel, gave a grand concert one day last week. The proceeds amounting to 00,000.

Old weather cocks say that we will have more rainy weather. We're glad to say they don't know anything about it.

Grading has been commenced on the Baltimore line, near the junction, though the weathet has been terribly inclement.

We are now the possessor of a first-class pair of boots, made by Wm Humes, and for neatness and comfort they are not to be excelled.

Now is the time to fix up and beatify your homes. Don't let things lay around as they have all winter. Clear away the trash, and make things neat and tidy.

First costs free to all for clothing and gents' furnishing goods; all it is to ask for them at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block. May 1, 2m.

Wall Paper—Davenport's got 'em—biggest stock in the county; all prices, from 10 cents to $1 per roll. Examine it all before you leave the store, it don't cost you a cent.

Most of our citizens are in favor of a thorough improvement of our town. So are we. Let a good Board be selected, and we have no doubt but that substantial improvements can be made.

Mr. Cone has been returned to this place by Conference, and will remain another year with us. He is a clever, genial citizen, and a gentleman of considerable ability. We trust that his labors may be crowned with every success.

Some "orphan boys" had the meaness to throw potatoes in a large crowd, who gathered around a street concert. This is a common occurance, and the same little trick has been done time and again. We pitty such people.

Ladies, call at Davenport & Co s., and look at their splendid stock of Wall Paper. 'Twill pay you just to see their new paterns of gold and saten papers, and new stock of Curtain Goods. Look all through the perfumery case before you leave.

A young man by the name of Briggs lies in a critical condition from a cut by an axe, below the knee, a few days ago, while chopping. Eresypelas has set in, and ampatation was thought of, but it is now thought by his surgeon, Dr. Cowan, that this may not be necessary.

Be careful when you go to Fort Wayne and want to go to the Red Front Clothing Hall, as some other stores will use our good name because we do such a large business. Our store is situated No. 5 Keystone Block, and called Red Front Clothing Hall. (May 1, 2m

Mr. Haviland, the contractor on the Baltimore line, is pushing work forward on both sides of the junction with considerable speed this wet weather. The clearing is about done, and a number of teams are at work grading. A large colored force is at work east of the Fort Wayne road.

"I'm to be Queen of the May, mother. I'm to be Queen of the May." These are pretty words, conveying the idea of a white illusion dress, wreath of flowers and all the beauty of nature's rarest productions in spring time, for adornment. We suggest that this old time amusement be changed to the first of June.

A Fort Wayne grocer who had adopted the cash system went to sleep in class meeting one evening last week. His class leader in his exhortation advised his hearers to "trust God for all things." The word "trust" aroused the sleeping grocer, and he replied: "Can't do it, sir. We have adopted the cash system."

The folio for May, published by White, Smith & Perry, 298 Wasington street, Boston, is received. We regard this as a superior musical publication, containing about the best miscellaneous matter, on this art, to be found, besides many fine songs and instrumental pieces. Send and get a copy.

Everybody coming to Fort Wayne to buy clothing is invited to stop at the Red Front Clothing Hall before purchasing, as we carry the finest goods in the State.—We buy 10 per cents cheaper than any house within 100 miles and pleasant words to all. We defy competion in our line as we sell cheaper than the cheapest and buy for cash; at Rothchild & Bros., No. 5 Keystone Block. May 1, 2m

Fort Wayne has now an extensive paper depot where all kinds of wrapping paper, white paper, paper sacks are kept at the very lowest market prices. C. F. Saunders, the gentlemanly proprietor, is ready to supply the country trade at prices below that of any other house. It will be quite convenient for our merchants and when you are in the city stop at the first door to the right, just south of the canal.

"Give the boy a chance," the mother said. The old man, fixed and set in his notions, and forgetting that when he was young he liked to go around with the girls and see the sights, was giving his son of twenty a sound 'going over," when the mother said—"Give the boy a chance. I know it will be better to give the boy a chance. His home will be our shelter when our locks are thin and gray, and blessings will attend us when at last we pass away." So give your boys a chance

Every number of Peters Musical Monthly contains from eight to ten pieces of choice New Music, worth at least $4 in sheet-form, and all the publisher asks is 30 cents per number. Think of it! Four or five songs, vocal duets, four hand pieces, and four piano pieces for 30 cents.

No music family can afford to be without this valuable magazine. Our advice is, to subscribe, sing, play, and be happy. The May number is just to hand; you can get it by sending 30 cents to J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York, or the first four numbers of 1873 will be mailed for one dollar.

Fort Wayne, the largest Railroad City in Indiana, is still increasing. More railroads are being built this summer, but Rothchild & Bro's., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block are not back of their business.—Their trade is increasing, as they carry the heavest stock in Indiana. Good goods are the only kind allowed in our store, and sell goods alike to every person, and so we go on. (May 1, 2m.

Roll of Honor.

The following is a list of subscriptions paid on the Courier since the last list:

John Davis	$2 00	W Blake	1 00
W L Blair	3 00	Eugene Leonard	4 00
F F Conner	1 00	A G Jones	1 00
Simon Ochs	2 00	E Kepler	2 00
J J Hoopingarner	1 50	J Hebel	1 00
David Fay	2 00	H E Altenburg	5 00
Martin Hook	2 00	Andrew Harkey	1 00
Geo Hensler	2 00	Sylvester Kutzner	2 50
J A Campbell	1 00	Geo Reed	1 00
James Wearick	2 00	E King	1 00
S J Lock	2 00	C O Walter	1 00
Adolf May	2 00	J M Urie	3 00
B F Dawson	1 50	N Buckland	4 00
Wm Webster	2 00	G W Poland	2 00
H Wood	2 00	S Z Dickinson	2 50
M B Masters	1 20	Clark Joslin	1 00
H H Keep	2 00	Hiram Nodine	2 00
D B Bordner	2 00	H Conkey	2 00
J Downs	1 00	C Comeskey	50
G W Downs	2 00	W W Robbins	2 00
A B Ralston	2 00	D Z Hoffman	2 00
Dr H Lehmann	2 00	E B Dearborn	2 00
S McClellan	2 00	W H Wilsey	2 00
John Grube	2 00	John Holinger	2 00
Soloman Noel	2 00	H Frick	2 00
Wm Grube	1 00	Isaac Timberlain	1 00
E Randall	1 00	M C Markle	1 00
A Ozman	1 50	J W Rickle	2 00
F McOscar	2 00	Henry Weston	50
H A Carper	2 00	F C Francis	2 00
John Shutt	2 00	C Fox	1 00
Jacob Slentz	2 00	Wm Merica	50
W A Goodrich	1 00	Byron Cosper	1 00
H Reid	1 00	J B Shaffer	2 00
John Shoub	2 00	W F Gengnagle	50
J Plum	4 00	Isaac Ochs	2 00
J J Beeher	2 00	Wm Funk	4 00
Abraham Buss	2 00	M Franks	4 00
Ade Mader	50	J W Seiler	2 00
A S Andrews	2 00	Eli Kuhlman	1 00
L D Britton	2 00	R Sechler	2 00
Wm Smith	2 00	M P Barker	2 00
H T Randall	2 00	Murray Bros	2 00
James McClellan	2 00	F P Buck	1 00
C Cool	1 00	C A Mead	2 00
F H Brandon	2 00	Robt Chambers	2 00
Geo Metcalf	1 00	J E Bodine	1 00
J W McKay	2 00	A Baxter	2 00
J L Ferguson	50	A P Meyers	50
Saml Lutz	1 00	E F Metcalf	2 50
G T Abbey	2 00	Albert Robbins	2 00
Saml Kline	2 00	Wm Lessig	2 00
J A Bachtel	2 00	A Lockwood	2 00
Dr Madden	2 00	A C Rodgers	2 00

Judge Robert Lowry, who built up the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, and who is acknowledged the shrewdest politician in the Democratic party in Northern Indiana, will be a candidate for congressman in the 12th District, at the next Congressional election.—*South Bend Union*

The above implies a great deal more than the facts in the case. Judge Lowry added but very little, if any, to the prestige of that paper, as he took control of it generally to advance his claims as one who wants office. We will admit with the above that he is a shrewd politician, but shrewdness does not always imply honesty. *We* don't believe in stripping our old friend Thomas Tigar, Esq., of 30 years' laborious toil in the establishment of the first paper of Northern Indiana, in order to advance the political interests of one who always has or eternally wants to hold office.

The following list of appointments was made for the various clergymen of this, Fort Wayne, district, by the M. E. Conference at Logansport, last week:

FORT WAYNE DISTRICT.

W. S. Birch, Presiding Elder.
A. Marine, Fort Wayne—Berry street.
Wm. Lash, Allen.
J. M. Brown, Harlan.
E. M. Baker, Waterloo.
A. Cone, Auburn.
W. H. Daniel, Leo.
N. T. Peddycord, Butler.
H. M. Lamport, Hamilton.
M H. Mott, Corunna.
W. E. McCarty, Angola.
Fremont to be supplied by J. E. Macklin
A. W. Lamport, Orland.
J. P. Nash New Haven.
J. E. Erwin, Kendallville.
O. D. Watkins, Coesse.
Y. B. Meredith, Columbia City.
A. C. Pattee, Arcola.

The Odd Fellows celebration at Laporte last Friday, was an immense affair.—About 700 members were present. The address of Grand Secretary Foster was an able and eloquent effort, with which all were greatly pleased. The music by the excellent choir in attendence, was a pleasant feature in itself, and Laporte may well be proud of her talent in this direction.

The Odd Fellows' Hall there was the subject of much comment, all pronouncing it the finest and most beautiful in the State. Four excellent bands were in attendance.

We were under many obligations to our accomplished friend Powell, of the *Herald* and his excellent lady for special courtesies extended. Wadsworth, of the *Argus*, is himself again and looks like the sprightly editor that he is. The Holly Water Works gave an exhibition in the evening.

The Angola *Times* says while Will Palmer, of that place was out 'gunning' in the vicinity of one of the lakes, he discovered some ducks within range of his rifle and concluded to try his hand on one of the flock. When the smoke had cleared away it was discovered that one of the flock had been killed. The next move was to procure a boat and lift the game, but like Paddy's flea, when Mr. Palmer put his hand out to take in his game, it wasn't there. A careful watch was kept for the return of the duck to the surface and the moment it made its appearance hold was laid upon it and with a strong pull it was landed in the boat, accompanied by a four pound fish of the bass species, which, in its attempt to steal Palmer's game became game itself.

A rural poet thus breaks forth: "O, the snore, the beautiful snore, fillidg her chamber from ceiling to floor! Over the coverlet, under the sheet! Now rising aloft like a bee in June; now sunk to the wail of a cracked bassoon! Now, flute like, subsiding, then rising again, is the beautiful snore of Elizabeth Jane. Speaking of feet reminds us that Markly, Shrader & Co., have the finest covering of them to be found in Fort Wayne. Their stock of all descriptions of boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., are tip top. All are invited to take a look at them and learn prices.—Those new goods that they have just received, are fascinating, captivating, charming, surprising, bewitching, enticing, inviting, delightful, beautiful, splendid, elegant, artistic, stylish, unique, glossy, highly finished, all new and superior to all others in town. Call and see them at No. 4, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne.

True Love Again.—Mary was the proprietress of a diminutive incipient sheep, whose outer covering was as devoid of color as congealed atmospheric vapor, and to all localities to which Mary perambulated, her young South Down was morally sure to follow. It tagged her to the dispensary of learning one diurnal of time, which was contrary to all precedent, and excited the cachination of the seminary attendants when they perceived the presence of young mutton at the establishment for instruction. Consequently the proprietor expelled him from the interior, but he continued to remain in the immediate vicinity, and continued in the neighborhood without fretfulness until Mary once more became visible.

"What causes this specimen of affection on Mary? the impetuous progeny vociferate.

"Because Mary reciprocated the wool producers esteem, you understand," the tutor answered back.

Geo. F. Root & Sons are building up the old prestige by issuing the books and music that the people want. We have just received from them a stirring and timely song entitled, "The Hand that holds the Bread," the chorus of which is,

Awake! then, awake!
The great world must be fed,
And Heaven gives the *power*
To the hand that holds the bread

This will be to the farmers what the 'Battle Cry" was to the army.

Send 30 cents to 283 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, and get a copy.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk since March 1st.

Thomas Warner and Elizabeth Davis.
M J Runyan and Elizabeth Herick
A S Kester and Louisa Fridenberger
S H Rogers and J A Marks
Emanuel Coyle and Fannie Camp
B F Lowe and L F Ream
Phillip Bower and Hattie Bassett
G Rickley and E Haines
Aaron Bridenstein and Ella Simon
Philip Tekter and Margaret Plum
Andrew Lower and Lila Dirlam
O S Moody and B N Larimore
Wm Bryant and E P Eldridge
A G Jinking and S C Knight
John Farley and Louisa Burcoy
C C Handsell and S A Barr
A L Heitz and Rebecca Merica
Wm Brugh and E L McBride
Henry Metzger and Louisa McEnterfer
John Scholes and C J Hall
D W Ocker and B M Sargent
James Treeman and F E Griffith
L W Tresh and Margaret Ober
A M Johnson and Amanda Moles
James Rice L E Sanford
H Shoub and Mary Zeigler
T S Lacy and V Markley
W W Hollabaugh and M J Furnish
J J Coleman and Josie Mathews
J E Raub and C L Olinger
Emanuel Nelson M A Gill
J W Britton and Harriet Latson
Eli Kuhlman and M A Spake
J M Kelly and M A Hoverstock
J L Nelson and M A Stambaugh

However reduced the condition of the nervous system may be, it can be promptly toned and stimulated by administering Smolander's Buchu, which is also the most reliable remedy for kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, diabetes, gravel youthful indiscretions, female irregularities, as all maladies of the urino-genital organs.

Scribner for May is before us, the best number we have yet seen. The article entitled, "The Insanity of Cain," is worth twice the price. We pronounce it the best magazine published. Any person desiring to subscribe will please let us know and we will order a copy for them.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that John Grube Administrator of the estate of Abraham Fair, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
Penfield & Moody, Att'ys. (Arpil 30

Sale of Stock.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, May 1st,

at the Court House, when one or more shares or loans will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. CASEBEER, Pres't
ALBERT ROBBINS, Sec'y.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to *Missouri*, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missipi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the *Atlantic* & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite omigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers **Mowers,** **Thrashers.** **Plows,** **Straw-Cutters** **Horse-Rakes,** **Wagons,**

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞ Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

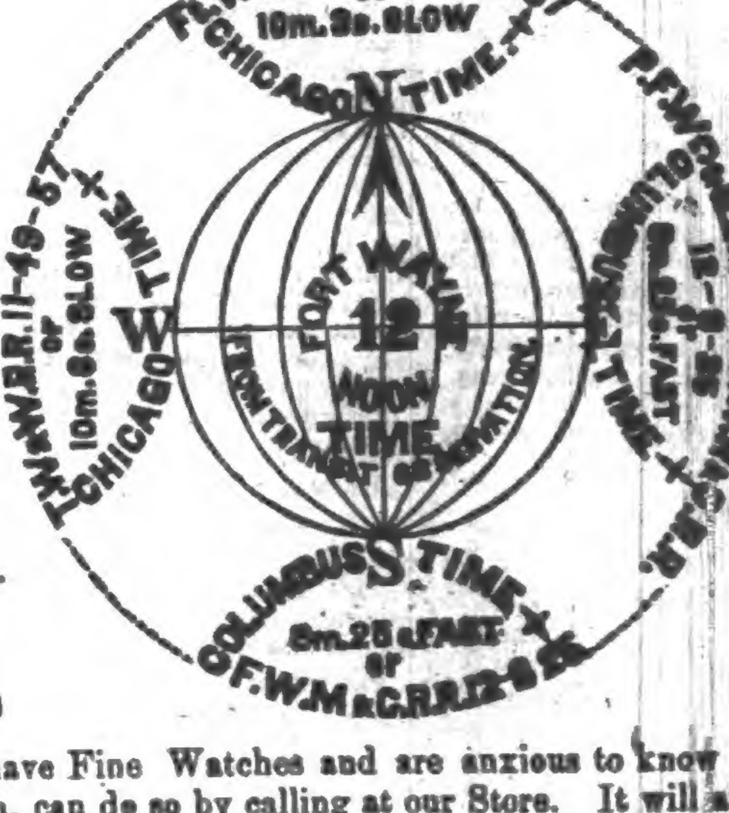
F.W.J.& S.R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW

P.F.W.& C.R.R.12 and F.W.M.& C.R.R.
COLUMBUS TIME 12-8-35 8m.25s.FAST
T.W.& W.R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW CHICAGO TIME

FORT WAYNE 12 NOON TIME FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION
COLUMBUS S TIME 8m.25s.FAST OR F.W.M.& C.R.R.12-8-35

Will all use Meridian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R. Com.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, on Thursday the 5th (5) day of June next at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of sanctioning or refusing to sanction articles of argement for the consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company and with the Detroit Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company, entered into by the directors of all said corporations. To authorize the issue of preferred stock, denominated preference shares in said agreement, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretary D., E. R & I. R. R. Co.
Dated March 26, 1873.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKAD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice on qu at Gedorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 28, 1873.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.

50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Builders Hardware,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, White Lead,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

Of every Description.

Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.

Heavy Hardware,

Iron. Steel, Nails,

WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK.

Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools,

Farming Impleme'ts

Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c

Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The bodies are being rapidly recovered from the wreck of the Atlantic. The Dominion Government, hearing that the White Star line have not made provision for the burial of the dead bodies yet to be recovered, has ordered the Collector of Customs to attend to it at the public expense.

Capt. Williams, of the Atlantic, has been censured by the Halifax Investigation Commission, and his commission revoked for two years.

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars of United States bonds, which had been obtained by McDonald, [illegible] Bidwell, and his associates in the Bank of England forgeries, were recovered in New York the other day. Out of $800,000 obtained from the bank by these forgeries, all but $30,000 has already been recovered.

Mary Gaffney, while returning home, at Cohoes, N. Y., the other night, from a funeral, fell down an embankment, and became so mired in mud that she could not extricate herself, and was in this manner strangled to death....The number of passengers who are booked at New York to cross the Atlantic this season is 21,800....Sixty thousand emigrants have arrived at New York since Jan. 1....The Bull's Head Bank, of New York, which suspended some time ago, has been reopened for business....The New York *World*, of the 23d, closes a long article on "The Democratic Party" in the following words: "We fellowship with all genuine Free-Traders; we scorn political association with any Protectionist; every citizen who is unequivocally for free trade is a good enough Democrat for us; no Protectionist can be a Democrat at all. We stake all our hopes on making the Democracy an out and out, 'thick and thin,' aggressive, and, if you please, intolerant, Free-Trade party, subordinating all issues to this, and thereby drawing to itself all citizens who have a true appreciation of this great principle."

Hoosier Brown, one of the most notorious of Western criminals, has been arrested in New York for robbing a man of $14,000....Mrs. Hennessy, of New York, during a fit of insanity, the other day, murdered her two little children....Fire insurance was not profitable in the year of the Boston fire. The President of the Convention of Underwriters at New York says that the companies of this country lost $6,320,366 in 1872. The total loss in the Boston fire was $70,000,000, of which $36,875,343 has been borne by the insurance companies. ....Usury laws are not likely to last much longer in New York State. The Grand Jury of New York city, who learned the utter inutility of the laws in the effort to enforce them, recommended the Legislature to abolish them, and this suggestion has resulted in the introduction of a bill for their repeal, which has passed the Senate by a vote of 17 to 12.

The West.

A postoffice clerk is under arrest at La Crosse, Wis., for burning letters to save the trouble of distributing them....A serious riot among the Chinese of Sacramento, Cal., occurred last week. Pistols were freely used, and several persons were dangerously wounded....The war against the Apaches goes bravely on. Maj. Randall, of the Thirty-third Infantry, recently attacked a band and killed 41 warriors and captured a number of women and children. Large numbers of the worst Apaches are suing for peace, promising to surrender and go on the reservations....Secretary of Interior Delano was recently hung in effigy by the people of Yreka, Cal....Spring brought Nebraska the hardest snow-storm of the last sixteen years. It lasted three days, destroyed a large number of cattle, and probably some human life, although but one death has been reported.

Congressman Crebs, of Illinois, and Cotton, of Iowa, repudiate the back pay.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 21st says: The peace conference at Camp Verde resulted in the unconditional submission and surrender of two of the worst bands of Apaches. Peace was brought about through the complete rout of the Apaches, who have for the last 20 years defied the Government. Over 200 warriors have been killed in the last campaign in the fastnesses of the Apache country. The warriors gave up their arms. When the talk began the Apache chiefs were the first speakers. All acknowledged complete defeat. They desired peace. Gen. Crook accepted in a few remarks. The chiefs promised to send word to all outside Indians in arms to come in and surrender. Passes to protect runners were promised, when the conference broke up. The vanquished Apaches went up the river to the old post, where a feast was given them. The General's policy will be to treat the Indians humanely, place them on reservations, make them no promises which will not be fulfilled; to maintain order among them, instruct them in their simple duties to God and man, and thus prove to them that peace is far better than war....A telegram from San Francisco of the 20th says: A Yreka dispatch reports that the Indians are still in the lava-bed, some of the Modocs having been seen where young Hovey was shot, evidently keeping open communication with the lake for water. A number of shots were fired along the line just before he left. The troops are still remaining in the lava-bed. The Indian found in Jack's cave was Scar-Faced Charley, without doubt, by the description. He was dead, instead of wounded, as before reported. Eugene Hovey's body was buried near the camp on Friday. It was so horribly mutilated as to be scarcely recognizable.

Two workmen on Potter Palmer's new hotel, in Chicago, were killed the other day, by the giving way of an insecure scaffolding. ...Reports of the late storm in Western Nebraska show it to have been one of the severest ever known. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses while trying to get to their stock to feed them. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars or keep their beds for three days. The destruction of horses was great, some losing all they had. One party lost his whole herd of 75 head. The gullies of the railroads were filled with snow as hard as ice. Snow-plows were useless.

The wheat throughout Northern Kansas is in good condition, and promises a large yield. ...A Mr. Robinson, from Minnesota, aged 122, passed through Milwaukee, the other day, to visit a young son in Illinois aged 98.

A party of four persons—William and Joseph Falkington, and John and Thomas Mitchell, from Macoupin county, Ill.—were recently murdered by Indians in Southwestern Kansas....Cincinnati's manufactures last year amounted to $143,000,000, a gain over the preceding year of $7,500,000....The borax mines in Southern California are being extensively worked, over 200 claims having already been located. The first shipment of crude borax, 4,500 pounds, has just been made.

The South.

A public meeting of the citizens of Richmond, Va., was held last week, at which resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Gen. Canby were passed.

United States troops have been sent from New Orleans to Grant parish, La., the scene of the recent disturbances.

Half of the town of Owingsville, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

Washington.

The Supreme Court has unanimously decided that aliens who domiciled in the South during the rebellion, and who were guilty of acts of treason, come within the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson of Dec. 25, 1868, and are therefore freed from the taint or odium of treason. The matter came up on an appeal from the Court of Claims in the case of Carlisle vs. The United States. This decision settles a number of claims pending for cotton taken, amounting to $300,000.

It is now announced that as soon as practicable after the organization of the Civil Service Commission by the acceptance of the appointments of Messrs. Eaton and Shellabarger, the rules prepared by the old commission will be so modified as to enlarge the authority of the appointing power, and possibly give greater scope to the discretion of the heads of departments and others in the selection of subordinates....Senator Sumner continues to improve slowly, and his prescribing physician, Dr. Brown-Sequard, who was recently in Washington, has strong hopes of his entire recovery. The Senator is still prohibited from work of a mental character, but is allowed to read to some extent. He is much better now than he was in January last, when hypodermic injections of morphine were a nightly necessity.

Foreign.

Baron Justus Liebig died at Munich, April 18, aged 70....The wife of Henri Rochefort is dead.

Reports from San Salvador state that the authorities still persist in rebuilding the city on the same site, although this is the eighth time within 150 years that city has been destroyed. Most of the people, nevertheless, have removed to Santa Tecla. The only building that stood the shocks without the least injury was a building erected of timber. The impulse at present is to import timber from California, for the construction of such earthquake-proof houses. Aid and money have been tendered and sent from all parts of the Republic. Everything has risen to exorbitant prices. The United States Consulate was a mass of ruins inside, though the walls were standing. Mr. Biddle, United States Minister, with his five little ones, had a narrow escape. During two days three officers remained in San Salvador, and they felt light shocks. In some places the ground cracked a foot wide and very deep. At every shock all the cocks in the place began to crow, and pigeons whirled about wildly in the air. The English visitors think it is tempting Providence to rebuild the city again on the same spot. The crust below is evidently a mere shell. The ear placed close to the ground hears a noise like running water, and the fall of a heavy stone produces a hollow sound. The Indians would never build on this site....Advices from Spain state that the Republicans continue to rule the city of Barcelona. The Carlists last week stopped a diligence in the Province of Gerona, shot all the passengers and seized the mails....The leprosy is spreading among the natives of the Sandwich Islands. ....The epizootic has reached Honolulu....Advices from Belgrade state that a plot for a general massacre of the Christians of Bosnia, during the observance of the orthodox Easter, had been discovered and frustrated....The Shah of Persia has started on his European tour....The Pope is again out of danger. He rose at half-past seven the other morning, and said mass in his private chapel. He subsequently gave audience to a deputation bringing Peter's pence.

Gen. Pieltan, the new Captain-General of Cuba, was received at Havana by a large concourse, not one of whom raised a cheer or uttered a word of welcome....Six thousand square feet more of space have been yielded American exhibitors at Vienna, and their articles will be received until June 10.

Frankfort, Germany, was recently the scene of a terrible riot, caused by an advance in the price of lager beer. During the conflict twelve persons were killed and forty wounded. Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters, and there was much rioting....At Paris, the other day, Minister Washburne presented to Baron de Itajuba, the Brazilian Ambassador, on behalf of the American Government, two cases of silver plate, in recognition of the ability and impartiality with which he discharged his duties as a member of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration....An advance is to be made in Atlantic cable rates....The Dutch losses during the late campaign against the Atchenese were 7 officers and 38 men killed, and 35 officers and 383 men wounded. The Dutch expedition has been recalled for the present, and hostilities have ceased....Fred Roca, United States Consul at Manzanillo, Cuba, was drowned recently while on a fishing excursion.

The recent report of the murder of Sir Samuel Baker and party turns out to have been a canard.....The celebrated Tichborne case is up again in the London courts.....The Czarowitz of Russia and wife will shortly visit London.....The Japanese Ambassadors traveling in Europe recently had a lengthy conference with an eminent German Professor of Jurisprudence, at Berlin, regarding the propriety of endeavoring to establish Christianity as the State religion of Japan. The Professor earnestly dissuaded them from the project. The Ambassadors had already come to regard the change as probable, and were favorable to it. They listened eagerly to the reasons of the Professor, who adduced facts from the history of Christendom to show that religion cannot be enforced by Governments. He said it was only vital when it grows amongst the people and from the people. He counseled the granting of full religious liberty as the most desirable course to pursue. The Ambassadors expressed satisfaction with the advice.

The Murder of Gen. Canby—Additional Particulars.

The following additional particulars of the massacre of the Peace Commissioners have been furnished: Capt. Anderson was at Col. Mason's camp when the attack was made on the peace-commission party. He says Lieuts. Sherwood and Doyle were attracted out from the camp by a white flag. They went 400 or 500 yards, when they met what they supposed were only two Indians, who said they wanted to talk to "Little Tyee"—Col. Mason. They were told they did not want to talk, and for the Indians to go back to their camp and they would return to theirs. As they turned around the Indians, four in number, fired upon them, wounding Lieut. Sherwood in the arm and thigh; the latter being a very serious wound, the bone having been shattered by a bullet.

Capt. Anderson who was on duty at the signal station on Hospital Rock, saw plainly the attack upon Col. Mason's front, and telegraphed to Gen. Gillem to notify the Peace Commission immediately. Col. Biddle, who was at the signal station at Gillem's headquarters when this message was received, at once placed his field glass upon Gen. Canby, as the party sat together about one mile distant. Very soon the whole party scattered. He followed the General's course with his glass while he ran about 50 yards, threw up his arms, and fell backward dead. Two of the Indians who were following him jumped upon him, one believed to be Capt. Jack, stabbed him in the neck, and he was completely stripped. Dr. Thomas wrs also entirely stripped. His purse, containing about $60, was found under his body, the Indians having dropped it.

Mr. Meacham was shot in three places, one ball entering at the inner corner of his right eye, another on the side of his head. These are both believed to have lodged within his cranium, a third passing through his right fore-arm. He also received a cut in his left arm, and a scalp wound five inches in length. He was found about 50 yards from the spot where the slaughter began, in a direction opposite to that taken by Gen. Canby. He was entirely stripped and bewildered in mind. Meacham says he thinks he shot Schonchin in the abdomen, and blood was found, which indicated that one of the Indians had been wounded. The soldiers who were ready started on a double-quick immediately upon the firing of the shot, met Dyar and Biddle and his wife before they were half way to camp. The Indians retired to their retreat about 600 yards in advance of the soldiers, who followed them half a mile beyond the murder ground, and there remained until dark, and were withdrawn, as they were not provided with supplies.

Another Railroad Slaughter.

A dreadful accident occurred to a train on the Stonington and Providence railroad on the morning of the 19th. While running from Stonington to Boston, the train fell through the bridge at the Richmond switch. Six cars were burned, and some fifteen persons killed. The train left Stonington about thirty-five minutes late, and was running at the rate of forty miles per hour. As it approached the bridge, the fireman and engine-driver became aware of the existence of the watery gulf before them, but saw the danger too late to prevent the disaster, or even save their own lives by leaping from the engine. The locomotive jumped the gap, about 30 feet wide, and landed on the other side, in a sand-bank, plunged into it with such force as to wreck her completely. Some idea of her speed may be ascertained from the fact that a piece of rail was broken up and shot through the boiler so that it remained like a shaft exposed at both ends. The engineer, William Gould, when discovered, was between the driving-wheel and engine, there being but just enough of his body left to identify him. The fireman, George Eldridge, was crushed to a jelly. There were about eighty passengers, and the scene can better be imagined than described. As the overturned stoves and lamps set fire to the woodwork, cries for assistance rent the air from the smoking caldron. Frantic husbands were calling for wives, and wives for husbands, sons and daughters. Some escaped through the car windows; others were pulled out of the water below, while many more were writhing beneath the ruins. One man, with his body partly out of the window, could extricate himself no further, and was calling wildly, "Oh, save me, I am burning to death." His screams and moans were not heeded, and death put an end to his sufferings.

When Mr. Allen met his death, he was standing on the front platform of a car, and, as the train struck, his foot was caught in the grappling-iron, and in this condition he was burned to death.

THE MODOC WAR.

Battle of the Lava Beds—Capt. Jack Forced from his Stronghold.

A dispatch dated Headquarters Modoc Expedition, Camp South of Tule Lake, April 16, gives the following account of the way in which the Modocs were forced out of the lava beds:

The day opened warm and still, but was ushered in by a roar of musketry and occasional booming of howitzers. Gen. Gillem, who had been waiting for the arrival of his stores and the Warm Spring Indians, issued orders yesterday for the tents to be struck down in a compact place near the hospital, for the troops to be supplied with three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. Next, for the cavalry to be ready to move at 2 a. m. to-day, and for Col. Mason, on the opposite side of the lava bed, to move at the same hour on the enemy. Col. Perry's and Lieut. Cressan's cavalry were to conceal themselves until joined in the morning by the infantry and artillery. It was hoped when the latter companies left camp that the Modocs would observe them, and, in an attempt to cut them off, fall into the hands of the cavalry. These movements were faithfully executed, and probably hurried a little on our side by the escape of Long Jim, a Modoc, who was under guard a prisoner of war. At midnight he leaped past the guard and escaped, though many shots were fired at him.

At daylight we had an irregular fusilade on the opposite side of the lava bed, and we knew that Col. Mason's forces or his skirmishers were engaged. At 6 we heard the boom of a howitzer and saw shells bursting over Capt. Jack's camp. At this time the rocks were swarming with Indians, and the firing was rapid. The plan of battle was from the north side. Col. Mason was in advance of his command on the right of Warm Spring, the Indians on his left. From this side there was only the lake for the Modocs to escape by. Lieut. Greery was in camp in charge of the arms and ammunitions. Capt. Trimble, First Artillery, with twenty men, was left in charge of the camp on this side. Col. Green, at 7 o'clock a. m., united with Col. Perry's company. In about an hour and a half after leaving camp the ball opened. While marching along the lake shore, just at the head of a long cave, about a mile and a half from Jack's camp, they encountered the first opposition, with straggling shots from the bluff, at long range.

The men deployed in open skirmish order, and advanced slowly under such cover as the rocks afforded. Our right gorge opened on the bluff, from the right bank of which came straggling shots, while a few fell around us from the left point. Our skirmishers crept up, supported by reserves, until we arrived within short range, when a severe volley was fired from the bluffs, evidently there being twenty-five or thirty Indians posted there. The fire was heavy. After standing about fifteen minutes, the order to charge was given, and the men sprang forward amid the most deafening yells from the Modocs. Such was the rapidity of the onslaught, and so unexpected, the troops were on them before they knew it, and in a few minutes were masters of the situation, and our brave boys behind the rocks resting at their leisure. Gen. Gillem had sent an order to Col. Mason to stir them up on his side, and he let into them with a vengence, distracting their attention materially and assisting our troops. The charge was a gallant one.

At 2 p. m. the order was given to advance the mortars. Maj. Thomas is in command. Lieut. Cranston Howe, Fourth Artillery, Sergeant Ramer, and nineteen men composed the party, as gallant a set as ever handled guns. At half-past 4 the line deployed down the lake opposite Jack's camp, and crossed the intervening open space at double-quick without receiving a shot. They are now in readiness to charge on the Bluffs when the mortars have done their work. The mortars arrived on the ground, and took position. All quiet until 5:30, when a sudden and heavy volley rolled along Mason's line, and continued several minutes. Maj. Thomas dropped shells directly into it, provoking frantic war-whoops. There was a sudden extinguishing of the fire. Another shell dropped in the same locality, and was followed by yells of pain and dismay. The Modocs then appeared and challenged the soldiers to come out and fight. Another shell was the answer, and they were driven back.

Ar 9 o'clock Col. Gillem's command moved forward from the position gained on Tuesday, and soon occupied the ridge next to Jack's camp. Col. Mason then moved right forward as rapidly as possible, to form a junction with Gillem's left, cutting off the Modocs from the lake, and from their only source of water supply. The junction was effected at noon. At 2 p. m. the mortars were throwing shells in excellent range. Col. Green fell behind the ledge, awaiting the Modocs, should the shells drive them out. After firing they replied through yells, which were frequent. On the fifth shell there came a raking fire and sheet of flame. A small party of men sprang out of the chasm and came into the lines amid a shower of bullets. The falling back was caused by the Modocs flanking and opening a cross fire. Col. Miller, in attempting to form a junction with the Warm Spring Indians, missed them. As he swung down in the great chasm, the Modocs sprang up and cut him off, with thirteen men. Miller fortified himself, when they fought for their lives until the mortars opened.

The Indians withstood the fire until 4 p. m. When the shells began falling in their midst they took cover, dashing across the ledge, losing two men and one wounded. The line reformed and held around the Modocs. Mason signaled that the Modocs on the left flank were trying to get out.

Costello says the blaze of musketry firing along the lake shore about the time of his departure last night was terrible and grand. He believes the Modocs made a strong effort to escape by the lake or to get water, but were completely routed. From the appearance of the firing and the length of its continuance, the Indians were certainly disheartened. He watched them with a glass at long range at different times during the day's fight. They were running from one point to another, with no apparent strategic move, seemingly bewildered by the advance of our forces.

It is learned that we have 24 casualties—5 killed and 19 wounded; some slightly.

Advices from Gen. Gillem's headquarters, in the lava-beds, to April 21st., give the following intelligence: Eleven bodies and one live Modoc were found in the cave at the lava-bed to-day, which makes sixteen warriors slain. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled by shell. Six soldiers and one civilian were slain, and eleven wounded, two seriously. Col. Mason has moved his camp into Capt. Jack's lair. Lava-Bed presents a horrid spectacle. Bodies are discovered in crevices, and from under heaps of rocks a sickening stench is filling the air. There must have been many killed and wounded we know nothing of. We have evidence of the death of seventeen Modocs. Their wounded must be at a greater rate than ours. The ground is literally covered with fragments of broken shells all over the place. Three shells fell in the main ravine, in the center of their camp. Most of their women and children were removed before the massacre of the Peace Commissioners, and, therefore, a large portion of them are still alive. There are about 220 men, women, and children, sixty of whom could fight. Probably fifteen warriors were slain in the three days' fight.

If the Indians make a stand, this country will be in a horrid state this summer. The ranchers with all their cattle will be compelled to abandon the ranches. Fifty desperate savages roaming these rocky fastnesses will work incalculable destruction to property, and cause a fearful loss of life. They will lay waste the country, and the soldiers will be comparatively powerless, because they cannot hurt them when they find them. They cannot venture out without an escort, for they know not what branch of sage brush conceals a foe. The troops will not be idle. The Modocs will have no chance to recruit their shattered forces. Extermination is the word.

Some volunteers, escorting Hovey's remains to town, talked with Fairchild, and learned that Scar-Faced Charley was not killed, the body supposed to be his being Shack-Nasty Frank. Schonchin's body was found, and his head taken to camp. He was not killed, only wounded by Meacham, and afterwards killed by a shell. His whole body below the breast was torn out. Watchnatate, another young Modoc, was also recognized among the dead. The shell that killed Schonchin and others was picked up by Watchnatate before it exploded.

Dr. Cabaness was along the line during the day's fight. He says he counted twelve warriors slain. How many they buried no one knows.

The following is a list of the wounded and killed during the three days fight and skirmishing:

Wounded—E Company, Fourth Artillery, Privates Henry Meagan, John McManus, and Cunningham. K Company, First Cavalry, A. N. Phineas, Bernard, and Sergt. Frank Gilmore. F Company, First Cavalry, Dennis Delany, Corporal Pilpick, and Owen Deeley. G Company Twelfth Infantry, Sergt. Gochy. One Warm Spring Indian. Total, 10.

Killed—Fourth Artillery, Company E, Sergt. Morgan and Private Howard. K Troop, First Cavalry, Chas. Johnson. F Troop, First Cavalry, Bugler Wm. Gerstz. M. Battery, Fourth Artillery, Wm. Smith, and one citizen, Eugene Hovey. Total, 7.

Americans in French Prisons.

An official list of the inmates of French prisons has recently been published, which contains the names of a large number of native Americans. Among these are James G. Wells, claiming to be a native of Boston, where he says he formerly performed the duties of a clergyman. He was convicted some time since of keeping a gambling house, and was sentenced to three months' hard labor. A. B. Popple, formerly of Philadelphia, was sentenced to pay a heavy fine for the same offense, but on refusing to pay the amount named he was sent to jail, where he says he will remain forever rather than make the necessary payment. P. V. Howland, of Cincinnati, has had his sentence prolonged several times for bad conduct, being afflicted, he states, with delirium tremens. He has twice attempted to escape jail, and is consequently kept in a straight-jacket, and is nourished on bread and water alone. Perry Walker, claiming to be a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., as well as an ex-Congressman, was convicted some time since of selling spurious certificates of the Mormon loan, and sentenced for three years. He is employed in the manufacture of wisp brooms, and is said to be both intelligent and industrious. Three young girls, natives of New York, Newark and Louisville, respectively, are confined for various effenses. The full list of Americans of both sexes is at present about twenty, which is said to be the largest number ever known to be confined in jail at one time in French prisons.

Strange Interruption of a Marriage Ceremony.

The *Saratogian* tells the story of a young man named Albert E. Knights, of Half Moon, who for several moons past has been "paying his distresses" to a respectable young lady of East Line, in Saratoga county. His attentions culminated in an engagement of marriage, and the time fixed for the ceremony was the 2d day of April. As the event turned out, the 1st of April would have been a more appropriate appointment. The friends of the parties were assembled at the bride's residence, and the Rev. J. M. Webster was called in to tie the knot. Previous to the ceremony, however, the clerical gentleman was invited to a private interview by the groom, who intimated that "he wished the marriage ceremony cut short," objecting articularly and refusing to assent to that part of the form to "love her, comfort her, honor and keep her, in sickness and in health; and forsaking all others, keep thee only unto her so long as ye both shall live," saying "he could not promise to live with her until death, not knwing what might happen." The dominie remonstrated, and on the groom's persistence, refused in toto to perform the service, remarking that "if he (the groom) felt that way he had better stop where he was;" upon which he withdrew, first informing the lady's parents how the case stood. Imagine the consternation of the bride expectant, the indignation of her friends, and the mortification of the parents and friend of the groom at this exhibition and exemplification of the "free love" teachings of the Woodhull-Claflin school.

The Origin of the Late Horse Disease.

The veritable origin of the horse disease is the subject of a paper in the *American Naturalist*, by Mr. Moorehouse, of New York. He examined the matter exuding from the nostrils of the affected animals, and besides the regular pus, found no less than three different kinds of vegetable organisms, all in states of vigorous development. One was a species of minute lichen, and known as *Urbeolaria scruposa*. These were in every form of development, there heing hundreds of fragments in a single drop. Another was an unknown species of *Anergillus*, also giving evidence of propagation and growth. The third form was an unknown species, not hitherto described. In order to prove that these spores were floating in the atmosphere, they were caught on moistened glass in the atmosphere in the vicinity of the disease. This brings the atmospheric and vegetable origin of the diseasenearer to a demonstration, but does not prove it, as the atmospheric vegetable spore may have simply found a favorable nidus in which to germinate in the mucous matter given off by the disease.

POSTAGE MATTERS.

No More Free Matter to be Sent Through the Mails—The Postal Rates as They Now Stand.

[From the Postal Record.]

The recent Congressional legislation provides that "all laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever be, and the same are hereby, repealed from and after June 30, 1873."

This cuts off the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and the the free circulation of papers within counties of publication.

No changes in the rates of postage have been made, consequently postage charges will be as follows:

LETTERS.

To all parts of the United States, three cents per half ounce.

PAPERS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

Pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, book manuscripts, proofsheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions can be transmitted through the mails at one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Books, two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Samples of merchandise, metals, ores and mineralogical specimens can pass through the mail in packages not exceeding twelve ounces, at the rate of two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof; to be left open at the ends for examination, and to contain no writing other than the address.

All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive material, obscene books, and all other material liable to injure the mails or those having charge thereof shall be excluded therefrom.

REGULAR PUBLICATIONS.

Newspapers sent by mail must be prepaid by stamps, unless "regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers" by publishers or newsdealers, when the following rates are charged, payable quarterly in advance, either at the mailing or delivery office:

Dailies	35 cents.
Six times a week	30 cents.
Tri-weekly	15 cents.
Semi-weekly	10 cents.
Weeklies	5 cents.
Semi-monthly, not over 4 ozs.	6 cents.
Monthlies, not over 4 ozs.	3 cents.
Quarterlies, not over 4 ozs.	1 cent.

Newspapers and circulars dropped into the office for local delivery must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for two ounces, and an additional rate for every additional two ounces or fraction thereof; and periodicals weighing more than two ounces are subject to two cents, prepaid at the letter-carrier offices.

The postage on regular papers, etc., must be paid in advance, either at the place of delivery, to the carrier, or at the office, otherwise they will be chargeable at transient rates.

BOOK MANUSCRIPT.

Book manuscript passing between authors and publishers requires prepayment at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Manuscript intended for publication in newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., is subject to letter rates of postage.

GENERAL RULES.

Full prepayment by stamps is required on all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic.

All letters not prepaid by stamps, all such as are received in the office with stamps cut from stamped envelopes, or with such postage stamps as were in use prior to 1861, or with revenue stamps on them, are treated as "unmailable" and sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Letters which have not been delivered can be forwarded, without additional charge, upon a written request.

Letters once delivered from a postoffice cannot be remailed without prepayment of postage.

Departmental postage after June 30, 1873, will be prepaid by special stamps, prepared and furnished by the Postoffice Department.

It will, nevertheless, become important for correspondents of the several departments and bureaus to fully prepay their postage after the 20th of June next. Of course, the local officers and agents of the departments will be instructed to this effect.

Mary Ann Cotton's Execution.

The execution of Mary Ann Cotton, who was found guilty of poisoning her step-son, at West Auckland, England, some time since, took place recently at Durham, where the prisoner had been confined in jail since her trial. On the morning of the fatal day, at the sound of the death-knell, the unfortunate criminal left her cell in company of the officers, and was led out to the scaffold, followed by Calcraft and his assistant. The prisoner was escorted on either side by a male warder, but though her step was firm and her body erect, there was deep emotion observable in her face, which had so changed since her trial that she was scarcely recognizable. She was dressed in a black stuff gown, with a black and white check shawl thrown over her shoulders, and so fastened in front as to hide the pinioning straps. Her head and throat were bare, and her hands convulsively clasped in front. As she left the cell she said, "Heaven is my home," and on her way to the scaffold was continually moaning and muttering prayers. When she reached the drop, Calcraft immediately stood before her and covered her face with the white cap. She trembled perceptibly, and never ceased her devotions. Having strapped her legs together and seen that the rope was duly adjusted, Calcraft withdrew to the part where the handle of the bolt was placed, whilst the two male warders retained their position on the plank on each side of the prisoner. The unhappy woman clasped her hands close to her breast, murmured in an earnest tone, "Lord have mercy on my soul," and in a moment the bolt was drawn by Calcraft's assistant. All present were deeply moved, particulary the under-sheriff, whom it was necessary at one point of the proceeding to support.

A legitimate inference—That a dentist's office is a drawing-room.

Miscellaneous.

Nebraska has 1,800 miles of railroad.

South Carolina has 101 colored legislators.

Broad-soled shoes are best for comfort.

Iowa and Colorado owe no man anything.

Iowa farmers are going into peanut culture.

Only one person out of forty belongs to church out in Nevada.

The hens of this country do $60,000,000 worth of business a year.

Thurlow Weed likes to walk his room at midnight and repeat "The Raven."

An Indiana farmer figures a Congressman's new salary at 30,000 bushels of oats.

An Iowa man is planting 7,000 trees on his 800-acre farm near Ellsworth, Kansas.

The average diameter of blood corpuscles scarcely exceeds two ten-thousandths of an inch.

The United States grows annually about 130,000,000 bushels of potatoes—three bushels for every man, woman and child.

The new Atlantic cable between the United States and Great Britain will be 3,060 nautical miles in length, and will cost £1,211,000.

A woman in Gardiner, Me., weighs sixty-five pounds less than she did before the surgeons removed her from a tumor on which she had grown.

The man who can set the Thames on fire has made his appearance in London. He claims to have perfected a plan by which the hydrogen in water can be used as fuel.

A girl of 13 recently brought to market at Americus, Ga., a 500-pound bale of cotton, the result of her own unaided labor, from the plowing of the soil to the picking and ginning.

Every member of the family of Crawford Hally, who left Paulding county, Georgia, last November, for Arkansas, has died of small-pox since reaching the latter State. The family consisted of 21 persons.

The average weight of the brain in man to the weight of his body is as 1 to 36, or 1 to 40. In the mammalia the proportion is 1 to 86; in birds, 1 to 212; in reptiles, 1 to 1,321; and in fishes, only 1 to 5,668.

A young woman, while eating a stew in Middletown, Ct., the other evening, complained that one of the oysters was full of bones, and careful, if not attractive, examination showed that it contained 45 pearls, varying in size from a pea to a pin's head.

It is generally believed now by meteorologists, says the New York *Times*, that we are to have a cycle of very hot summers. An eminent sanitarian in the Health Department, Dr. Stephen Smith, has already issued a report suggesting measures during the coming summer which shall prevent the fatal effects of the expected heat.

Prof. Agassiz has been lecturing on eggs, and he asserts that "all living beings, whatever their diversity of form, have grown up from eggs which are at first all precisely similar. Deviations take place, little understood, that eventually change these beings into widely differing animals." This explains where everything comes from except eggs.

The Troy *Times* has a story that a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Sandy Hill holds a note against Gen. Washington for $1,500, given for supplies during the American Revolution. There is an indorsement on the note for about one-half the amount, and it is alleged that the balance has never been paid.

The temperance cause in Kentucky has been somewhat set back by the announcement that one of the few water-drinkers in that State has just discovered at the bottom of his well the body of a neighbor who disappeared four years ago; and the majority of the people have resolved to stick to whisky and let well alone.

Egotistic Talkers.

Almost every circle is blessed with the egotist, who exercises a kind of dictatorship over it. Are you in mistake as to a matter of fact? He cannot suffer you to proceed till you are corrected. Have you a word on the end of your tongue? He at once comes to your relief. Do you talk bad grammar? He quotes rules and gives examples like a pedagogue. Does he discover that there is a link wanting in the chain of your argument? He bids you stay till he has supplied it. Do you drop a word in which he has devoted much research? He asks you whether you know its primitive signification, and straightway inflicts upon the circle a long philological disquisition. When you relate an incident which you suppose new and affecting, your friend listens without emotion. When you have done he observes that he heard the same long ago, and adds a very material circumstance which you omitted. He is never taken by surprise, and it is impossible to give him any information. And yet he never takes the lead in conversation, nor advances an original thought. It is his business to come after, and pick up the words which others let slip in a running talk, or to check their impetuosity, that he may point out to them their missteps. Had he lived in the days of Solomon, he would have flattered the royal sage with an intimation that some of his proverbs were but plagiarisms; or, had he been a contemporary of Solomon's father, would have felt himself bound to give the slayer of Goliah some lessons on the use of the sling, and hinted to the sweet singer of Israel his private opinion that the shepherd-bard did not perfectly understand the use of the harp.

Conversation between an inquiring stranger and a steamboat pilot: "That is Black Mountain?" "Yes, sir; highest mountain above Lake George." "Any story or legend connected with that mountain?" "Lots of 'em. Two lovers went up that mountain once and never came back again." "Indeed! Why, what became of them?" "Went down on the other side."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Making a Hot-Bed.

To prepare a hot-bed, a quantity of fresh stable manure should be well shaken up in a heap, about the middle of February or first of March; after remaining three days, it should again be shaken up and turned over, and at another interval of three days. Let the manure remain for three or four days more in the heap, and then form the bed of any dimensions that may be requisite according to size and number of frames used, making the bed about a foot wider than the frame all around. The bed, when made, should not be less than three feet high, the situation for it should be dry underneath, sheltered from the north as much as possible, and fully exposed to the sun.

In making up the bed, beat the manure well down with the fork. Place about eight inches of light, rich soil in the frame after it is placed on the bed, so that the surface of the soil may be from six to eight inches from the top of the frame. After the bed has stood with the lights on, but raised a few inches to let the steam escape for a few days, sow the seed of the cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, radish, etc., etc. When the seeds make their appearance above ground, give some air, day and night, in moderate weather, by raising the light two or three inches, and as the heat of the bed diminishes, increase the supply of air to prevent the plants being drawn up. In severe weather the frame and lights should be covered up at night with mats or straw. In a high wind protect the side of the bed also in the same way, or the current of air through will extinguish the heat of the bed. If made early in the season, water only will be required when the earth in the frame becomes quite dry; as the plants increase in size the supply of water may be increased. In frosty or cold weather the water should be made milk-warm before it is used; this is important.

Seeds of tomato, pepper and egg-plant should not be sown at the same time with cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, radish, etc., as they require more heat. Therefore, they should not be put in a hot-bed until the last of March, or until a bright sun, with milder nights, gives the proper temperature—70 to 80 degrees. To avoid disappointment, note the above.

To Housekeepers.

Now that spring has arrived, and busy housewives are overwhelmed with the cares of house-cleaning, a few hints may be appreciable. In taking up your carpets it is well to rip the center seam. The carpet may be better shaken in two pieces; then turn the outer edges inward, sew it carefully, and, if necessary, tack a border over the outer edges. A well-worn carpet may be made to look almost new by this process, simply by a little ingenuity. Tea grounds, soaked in alum-water, are invaluable in cleaning carpets with a large proportion of green in the pattern. They should be sprinkled over the floor, and allowed to lie for a time, then swept off carefully. The carpet, after a long service, will look quite fresh and new after this process. Oxgall, too, is a specific in the cleansing process. By throwing a little into the soapsuds a carpet may be scoured on the floor to look fresh and new. In house-cleaning, system should be observed. Begin at the garret and go downward. Take a room at a time and leave behind the trace of perfect order in each. It is not necessary to create a bedlam or chaos in order that peace may follow. Even renegation, as applied to things inanimate, may be taken in broken doses more effectively. Closets and dark corners first arranged, the rest is easy. The secret lies in being complete mistress of the situation, knowing what to do and just how to do it.

Short Horns for England.

M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Canada, the celebrated breeder of short-horn cattle, has recently made sale of three young animals for exportation to England. The price paid by the English buyer was $5,000 for one, $4,000 for another, the other price not given.

There have been within a few years many other exportations to England of some of the choicest animals from the best herd in this country, all at as satisfactory figures as those above given, and some even higher.

English breeders have learned that we have in America some of the best Bates short-horns in the world, and they are willing to pay fabulous prices to secure some of them for their own herds. One of these, a bull which was exported two years ago, earned his owner $950 the first year after arriving. The same animal was recently sold at auction for 1,600 guineas, or $8,250.

Brine for the Preservation of Butter.

To three gallons of brine strong enough to bear an egg, add a quarter of a pound of nice white sugar and one tablespoonful of saltpeter. Boil the brine, and when it is cold strain carefully. Make your butter into rolls, and wrap each separately in a clean white muslin cloth, tying up with string. Pack a large jar full, weight the butter down, and pour over the brine until all is submerged. This brine will keep really good butter perfectly sweet and fresh for a whole year. Be careful not to put upon ice butter that you wish to keep for any length of time. In summer, when the heat will not admit of butter being made into rolls, pack closely in small jars, and, using the same brine, allow it to cover the butter to a depth of at least four inches. This excludes the air, and answers very nearly as well as the first method suggested.

Seedling Plum Trees.

An inspection of the plum orchards and nurseries of Hagensdorf, in September, 1871, demonstrated that seedling trees had withstood the severity of the winter much better than those probagated from suckers. Of the latter, thousands of old trees were killed, as well as beds of young ones, while adjoining beds of seedlings were entirely unaffected. It was also noticed that trees which abounded in sprouts were more generally affected than those from which the sprouts had been removed at an early period. It is also contended that seedlings send out their roots more vertically and deeper down, and in consequence are more likely to reach moisture in dry weather, and less liable to injury by the plow in cultivation, or to send up suckers.

The Cranberry Crop.

The cash value of the cranberry crop in the United States, according to statistics, has been estimated as follows: In 1870 Maine produced 1,000 barrels, Massachusetts 8,000, Connecticut 2,000, New Jersey 50,000. This amount of 61,000 barrels was raised principally from the cultivated fields. At nineteen stations on the St. Paul and Milwaukee railway 14,385 barrels were freighted during the season of 1869. Only about 3,000 barrels were shipped in 1868. The crop of 1867 was estimated at 65,500 barrels, of which New Jersey produced 35,000, New England 12,000, and the West 15,000 barrels. The average price per barrel, for the season of 1867, was $16, giving a total of $1,000,000.

To Make Old Black Silk Look Like New.

Unpick the garment and wash the pieces in hot soapsuds; rinse by dipping up and down in hot water, then dip in second water prepared as follows: Boil two ounces of logwood chips in five quarts of water; add a quarter of an ounce of copperas; strain through an old bit of calico, and dip your silk into this dye. Let the silk be pinned on to a line by the corners, and hang until it is nearly dry. Then take it down and iron it between two pieces of old black silk. It will look like new.

An Ink that will not Freeze.

Take about one handful of maple bark—the inside bark. Scrape or shave off the outside bark. Put it in three pints of water and boil till the strength is all out of the bark, then strain all the bark out of the ooze. Next put in the ooze half a tablespoonful of copperas, and boil five or ten minutes till the copperas is all dissolved. Keep stirring. This will make near one gill of good ink that will not be injured by freezing.

Contagion.

M. Kletzinsky, noticing that persons sick with small-pox were often visited by flies, placed near an open window of the hospital a saucer filled with glycerine. The flies gathered about it and were caught like birds with glue. In endeavoring to free themselves the foreign matter adhering to them was left in the glycerine, which was carefully examined by the microscope. The glycerine was found to be full of strange cells, similar to those seen by persons attacked with small-pox, but never found on the fly. This discovery shows that flies can be a very dangerous means of spreading contagious disease.

Wheat Culture.

The culture of wheat, by far the most important of our bread crops, is a subject of universal interest. As soils constantly sown to wheat will in time lose the elements favorable to its successful production unless they are restored by expensive fertilizers, it has become a question of some interest whether lands on which wheat will naturally grow are likely to be found within the area of civilization in years to come. It is well known that virgin soils, if rich and favored with proper climatic influences, almost always produce good crops of wheat; but in a few years the constant drain of the constituent elements of the grain from the soil exhausts its productiveness so far as this crop is concerned, and to restore its fertility resort must be had to manures, rotation of crops, or other means familiar to agriculturists. The principal production of wheat in the early days of the country was from the alluvial lands along the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, and Susquehanna rivers and their tributaries. Then Ohio, Michigan and Indiana became in their turn the great wheat-producing States, and as the wheat culture there declined in importance it increased in districts further west. The Chicago *Tribune*, in an article reviewing the progress of wheat culture in this country, shows that the line of supply is still moving steadily westward. During the period embraced between the years 1865 and 1872, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri, although growing immensely in population and in general productiveness, fell off in their relative yield of wheat; while Minnesota increased in production from 3,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels; Iowa from 13,700,000 to 20,000,000; Kansas from 200,000 to 2,000,000; and Nebraska from 160,000 to 1,500,000. And still the boundaries of the wheat region are extending toward the west. No finer wheat can be grown anywhere than in that section east of the Rocky Mountains which can be utilized by irrigation. Should the experiment of artesian wells succeed generally as it has in a few cases along the line of the Union Pacific railway, the entire six hundred or seven hundred miles between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains—once called in all our school geographies the Great American Desert—may in the next half century become one vast wheat field. Northern Minnesota and the central sections along the line of the Northern Pacific railway will produce the finest wheat in abundance. Manitoba gives excellent promise as a wheat-producing region; while in the Saskatchewan valley, extending from Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and the country directly east of the mountains as far south as New Mexico, there is an area suitable for the production of wheat which bids fair to afford an ample supply of this great staple for centuries to come.—*New York World.*

ONE WAY OF MAKING A LIVING.—Velpeau, the French surgeon, had two hospital patients whose business for fifteen years was to be knocked down and run over in the street. When they saw a light vehicle approaching and knew the owner to be wealthy, they would run across the street in such a way as to get before the horses, to be knocked down, and carried to the hospital, when they would sue for damages. When the money thus gained was spent, they would go out and get run over again. They generally managed to avoid being seriously injured in this way; yet nearly every bone in their bodies had been broken.

Marriage and Longevity.

Of all the relations into which a man enters, marriage is that which exerts most influence on his mind and body, on his powers of study, on the development of his affections, on the bringing forth of all the hidden qualities of his character. The intellectual element in his nature, without the softening and humanizing effect of domestic love, might, at first sight, be expected to absorb the whole man, and render him a giant in mental achievements. Practically, it has, as a rule, no such effect. Few monks have distinguished themselves for original invention, for great thoughts, for an expansive philosophy, or for any thing implying superiority in the qualities which raise one man above another. It is beneficial to the most active minds to have the current of thought occasionally broken in upon, and diverted from the channel of systematic investigation into the calm, sweet delights of home-life, of wife, of children, of playful sportiveness, which gives to man in his period of greatest force something of the careless frame of mind which gave freshness to his childhood.

Marriage, therefore, should be regarded in general as a help to long life, and should be called in to a man's assistance as soon as he has completed, or nearly completed, his studies—we may say nearly completed, because, in many cases, the companionship of a wife is of great service in directing and giving a higher aim to the intellectual force. Same are of opinion that the contracting of marriage ought to be deferred till the fervor of passion is over, till youth has lost its bloom, till the companionship of women is rather desirable as a friendship than as a source of love. Aristotle thought that eighteen years for the woman, and thirty-five for the man, were the likeliest periods respectively to insure happiness in marriage; but the Spartans, whose institutions had been framed by one of the loftiest intellects ever concerned in the business of legislation, acted on a different principle, thinking that persons of nearly the same age would love each other more ardently, and harmonize better together.

As a rule, early marriages are better than late ones, better for the woman especially, all whose maternal duties are less exhausting to the constitution, more productive of health and beauty to the offspring, and of happiness to all around her, than at a later period of life. Tacitus observes that the ancient Germans, the most robust and warlike nation with which he was acquainted, eschewed early marriages; but, when he comes to explain what he means by the phrase, we find that he thinks it late enough to defer marriage to the age of twenty. Charles James Fox, who was perhaps as good as Tacitus, brought into the House an act for fixing the majority of women at fifteen, and, in the speech with which he introduced it, put forward reasons which the country in general thought conclusive, though the legislature did not. As one swallow does not make a summer, so neither is one example sufficient to serve as a basis for a general conclusion; yet it is worthy of remark, that one of the most extraordinary instances of longevity among women, recorded in Roman history, is that of Clodia, who died at the age of a hundred and fifteen, and in her youth had been the mother of fifteen children.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Illustrated Journalism.

The New York *Daily Graphic* is the first illustrated daily newspaper ever published, and seems to be a success. It was started a month ago, and from the first has taken the popular fancy. To print every day a pictorial paper half as large as *Harper's Weekly* seems an an impossible feat; but the *Graphic* does it. Its illustrations are produced by a secret process of chemical engraving, which in two hours converts a drawing into an electroplate. Some of the pictures are also evidently prepared by one of the numerous heliotype processes, which consist in photographing the drawing upon the plate that is to be used in the printing-press. The photograph is eaten out by acids, without the intervention of a graver. Besides its economy, this process has the merit of fidelity to the original. Every line and touch of the artist is reproduced in facsimile, and they are delivered from the murderous botching of the engraver, who is their worst enemy. By these processes, a page of pictures can be prepared and printed as quickly as reading-matter, and at least as cheaply. The numbers of the *Graphic* before us show clearly what an immense field this new journalism has. One page presents the spring fashions; another sketches the burning of the Erie railroad ferry-houses and freight depots, the night before; on another is a portrait of the Bank of England forger, McDonnell, just arrested. The hanging of Foster gave a fine opportunity to show what could be done in the way of pictorial reporting. Foster was hanged at 9:27 in the morning, and before noon the first edition of the *Graphic* was on the street. It contained, besides a full letter-press account of the affair, a series of illustrations telling the story of the murder and trial, from the altercation in the street-car down to the hanging—giving every scene, and portraits of all the passengers of the tragedy. Those who have watched the progress of chemical engraving for the last year or two have never doubted the success of such a paper, if well managed, as the *Graphic* has certainly been. It opens a new era of journalism, in which reporters are to be artists, and newspapers, like illustrated moral handkerchiefs, will combine pictorial entertainment and utility in happy proportions. There can be no doubt but art and journalism are to be powerfully effected by the innovation. Its effect upon art cannot be much less marked than the effect of journalism upon literature. To the *Graphic* belongs the credit of beginning this movement, but it will probably be but a few years before the multiplication of processes for chemical engraving, and the growth of the public appetite for this pictorial journalism, will make illustration a matter of course with every daily newspaper in the country.

A GENTLEMAN traveling in Ireland said to a very importunate beggar, "You have lost all your teeth." The beggar quietly answered, "An' it's time I parted with um, when I'd nothing for um to do."

The Recovery of Jerusalem.

The Edinburgh *Review* has an article on "The Recovery of Jerusalem," briefly reviewing the results of recent explorations in that city. The writer thus speaks of the magnitude of Solomon's Temple:

The skill, the art, the mighty toil, that have been devoted to the adornment, and to the desecration, of this most ancient place of worship, have been of extraordinary magnitude. The grandest legacy of Egyptian antiquity, the Great Pyramid, demanded, indeed, a larger amount of naked human labor; but in Moriah there is a compulsion of the features of nature herself to the service of the builder. In actual bulk, the Great Pyramid is to the Temple rock as five to nine, if we descend but as far as the sills of the five double gates of the mountain of the house. If we carry the comparison down to the level at which the lowest foundation of the walls is inlaid in the rock at the angles of the inclosure, the bulk is three times that of the Great Pyramid. The cubic contents of the mason's work may not amount to a tenth part of that piled up by Souphis. But the hill has been honey-combed with chambers and galleries; and the declining part to the south covered with vaults and arches, to which Gizeh can show no parallel. No merely artificial structure could have so successfully resisted the resolute efforts of the two greatest military nations of the ancient world to destroy its existence and obliterate its memory. No other monument, long surviving the era of Asiatic and Italian power, can ever, like the noble sanctuary, mark by its very ruins the successive periods of its glory and its fall!

If we regard not so much the evidence of the labor devoted to the work of the Temple as the effect produced on the mind by its apparent magnitude, we may suggest the following comparisons: The length of the eastern wall of the sanctuary is rather more than double that of one side of the Great Pyramid. Its height, from the foundation of the rock at the south and near the northern angles, was nearly a third of that of the Egyptian structure. If to this great height of 152 feet of solid wall be added the descent of 114 feet to the bed of the Kedron, and the further elevation of 160 feet attained by the pinnacle of the Temple porch, we have a total height of 426 feet, which is only 59 feet less than that of the Great Pyramid. The area of the face of the eastern wall is more than double that of one side of the pyramid. Thus the magnitude of the noble sanctuary of Jerusalem far exceeded that of any other temple in the world. Two ampitheaters of the size of the Coliseum would have stood within its colossal girdle, and left room to spare. The Coliseum is said to have seated 87,000 spectators, and accommodated 22,000 more in its arena and passages. For such a number to have been crammed within its circle, the space for each person must have been limited to 17 inches by 20 inches. Allowing two cubits for each worshiper in the Temple, the sanctuary would have contained 30,000; the Chel, including the Priests' Court, 20,000 more, and there would yet have been room in the Great Court and the cloisters to make the total reach to more than 210,000.

Power of the Press.

For good or evil the press of the country wields a mighty power. It shapes and controls public sentiment by a silent influence always at work. A good paper is like the pure air—it imparts health and purity wherever it goes. A bad paper is like the noxious gas that steals unnoticed from the earth, carrying its pestilential poison and corrupting and destroying whole communities. Yet good men are to be found who permit bad papers to enter their hauseholds to poison the minds of their children. The seeds of depravity are scattered by the evil hand, and no effort is made to prevent it. Parents may not approve the sentiments uttered be these papers, but many appear insensible to their bad effects, and neglect to apply the correction. While they are careful to provide for the physical growth of their children, they neglect their moral training. They provide fresh air and wholesome food for the body, yet allow the mind to feed upon the poison elements of a corrupting literature.

This should be stopped at once. The paper that contains immoral sentiments should be as carefully excluded from the family circle as if it came from the pest-house, stamped with certain contagion and death. A rigid exclusion of these organs of wickedness from the decent family in our land would confine them within limits where their influence would soon be lost. They might still tend to encourage vice, but their power to corrupt and destroy would be gone forever. Every great citizen should have at least one family paper. It should be chosen from among the many, as a friend would be, or a daily companion. Its tone should be elevated; its sentiments pure; its integrity unquestioned. With such a silent companion in your family, you can feel confident that good impressions are being formed in the minds of your children. The impressions may not be noticed in a day, a year, but insensibly they will mould the character that is to lead the youth through the temptations of early manhood; protect and advance him through active life, and sustain him in honorable old age.

Natural Duration of Life.

According to Prof Faraday, the crime of suicide is very common in this age of the world, for he intimates that all who die under 100 years of age may be charged with self-murder; that Providence, having originally intended man to live a century, would allow him to arrive at that advanced period if he did not kill himself by eating unwholesome food, allowing himself to be annoyed by trifles, giving license to passions, and exposing himself to accident. Flourin advanced the theory that the duration of life is measured by the time of growth. When once the bones and epiphyses are united the body grows no more, and it is at 20 years this union is effected in man. The natural termination of life is five removes from the several points. Man, being 20 years in growing, lives—or should—5 times 20 years; the camel is 8 years in growing, and lives 5 times 8 years; the horse is 5 years in growing, and lives 25 years, and so on with other animals.

QUILL pens are again fashionable.

Newspapers.

The April number of the *Old and New* contains a thoughtful article on "The Abuse of Reading," by J. P. Quincy, in which the writer discusses newspapers as a means of culture, and ably combats the theory that our public journals are too trifling and ephemeral in the character of their articles to furnish either models of the English language or food for the thoughtful mind. He writes:

Doubt any one's good sense who speaks scornfully of newspapers. There is much in them that is trifling, and perhaps much demoralizing; but, in the best of them, how much that is wise and noble! I have a few choice volumes on my shelves, among them an Olivet Cicero and a folio Shakspeare; but I would save my newspaper scrap-book before either of them. I have no volumes that contain so much sound thought, good English, good sense and important knowledge. If you ask for wit, I will agree to match every jest and sarcasm in "The School for Scandal" with something from my scrap-book quite as good in the way of epigram, and flashed upon some mischief which it is important should be seen. Here are full reports of lectures on history by Hedge, poetry by Lowell, science by Agassiz and Tyndall. Here are Mill's speeches in Parliament, his free-trade letters to New York admirers, and Mr. Greeley's reply to them. You will find copious extracts giving the heart of the best modern books, and intelligent summaries of the systems they advocate. Here are occasional sermons into which leading American divines have put their most earnest thought. Here are vigorous expressions of the best political intelligence clipped from the leaders of the best newspapers. And, quite as important, here are little crisp criticisms of blundering political work from indignant citizens whose daily duty has brought them face to face with absurdities of legislation. Take the best newspapers by all means—and then take nine-tenths of their reading matter for granted. Some of it is good for nobody; much of it is good for somebody; but only a small part is wanted by you. But how precious are these fragments, if wisely chosen! If you are interested in the investigation of any political subject—and every American citizen should have some study of this sort—you will find in almost every newspaper an illustration of some aspect of it. Remember that it is better to subscribe to a few first-class newspapers, that you may read at home with the scissors in your hand, than to glance over a score of them in a public reading-room.

Valuable Fertilizer.

In the second book of Kings, 6th chapter and 25th verse, is a remarkable record:

"And there was a great famine in Samaria, and behold they besieged it until an ass head was sold for four score pieces of silver and the fourth part of a cab of dove's dung for five pieces of silver."

It has been a question what peculiar properties that last mentioned material possessed, to have been so highly prized at that remote period of history.

A cab was a Jewish dry measure equal to one quart and five-sixths of a pint.

Through the extended valley of the Nile, as far as the first cataract, immense numbers of rough, shabby towers, principally made of mud dura stalks, abound in the villeges. They are usually of two stories, the upper one being wholly of earthen pots piled one above another, horizontally, with their open end turned outward. In the interstices sticks project and the rude structure is a colossal dove cote, the sticks being resting-places for the birds. Thousands of birds are thus housed—not for their flesh, feathers or eggs, but exclusively for their droppings. Frequent scraping of the pots furnishes the best quality, and under the roosts the next best. Fellah women are the principal managers. The manure is gathered in small bags, which are carried to the river, where there is always a ready market with passing boatmen.

So precious is it as a manure, a very tittle being sufficient, no one could think of raising rich, luscious melons if it could not be had. In all the essential properties of a powerful fertilizer it rivals Peruvian guano. That is why it is so much sought. A thousand years before the Christian era its reputation all over the land of Canaan was quite as high as in Egypt. There is much ammonia in it—perhaps the effect of climate in those hot regions. Seeds fed with doves' dung and water there germinate, bud and blossom almost like the rod of Aaron. Probably, therefore, in the dreadful sufferings for food in the siege the reason why a quart of this manure brought five pieces of silver (one dollar and thirty-two cents!) was because with it vegetables could be quickly grown to meet the urgent demands of a starving multitude.

A German Machine for Cigar-Making.

One of the recent German inventions consists of a machine for filling cigarettes without touching the tobacco with the fingers, and which can be used by smokers to fill their own cigarettes, as well as by manufacturers. To accomplish this, the plan consists chiefly in the use of a spiral tobacco feed, arranged to rotate within a tube, and combined with a movable guide or needle stopped thereon, all adapted to operate automatically when the spiral blade is turned. The receptacle being filled with tobacco, ordinary cigarette wrappers are next prepared, large enough to pass easily over a small cylinder—the length of these wrappers being the length of the cylinder inclusive of the stopper. The pouch is next taken hold of near the bottom, with the left hand, and pressed slightly. A handle or crank is next turned with the right hand, toward the right. This causes a spiral blade to be revolved, and to screw tobacco into the tube against the stopper. The tobacco, in fact, is forced out of the tube, and raises the stopper, to which the paper wrapper adheres. Thus the wrapper is filled with tobacco, and it is then automatically detached from the tube to make room for another. During the motion the wrapper is guided by a needle; and, by means of the simple operation thus described, the operation is accomplished in the most satisfactory manner.

THE memory ought to be a storehouse, not a lumber-room.

Foreign.

AN English blacksmith has just recovered an estate worth £70,000, which has been the property of his ancestors from the time of the Conquest, but the title deeds to which were lost about 100 years ago, and the family were dispossessed. The deeds were lately discovered in London, where they had been pledged as security for a small loan, and were recovered at an expense of £4.

QUEEN VICTORIA reads the daily papers, thinks, talks and writes on public affairs, practices the habits of a woman of business, and studies subjects of importance more diligently than nine-tenths of the educated gentlemen of the upper and middle classes of society. She has some practical skill in drawing and music, and a highly cultivated taste.

THE coolie traffic has assumed dimensions that fairly eclipse the East African slave-trade, which the Western powers are now trying to put down. Upward of twenty thousand Chinese subjects are annually shipped from Macao, in the China sea, under the various flags—French, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, and Peruvian—for Callao, the guano islands, and elsewhere on that coast, never to be heard of more. No one of those thousands ever lives to come back and tell the tale of their wrongs and sufferings.

THE *Indian Mail* says that the taking of the census in Bengal, over an area of 250,000 square miles, inhabited by nearly 67,000,000 souls, has been accomplished at a very trifling cost. In England the cost of numbering 23,000,000 souls amounted to nearly £80,000, and in the United States the census of 1850 cost as much as £300,000 for a like number of people. But the census of Bengal, the first of which has just been fairly accomplished there, cost no more than £21,000.

THE Gatling gun, which will kill more men in a given time than any other machine in the world, except railroad trains, is becoming widely adopted. Great Britain is introducing it on a small scale; Russia, Turkey, and Egypt have each given large orders; and in the Army bill just passed an appropriation is made for the purchase of light guns of this pattern for use on the plains, and of others of heavy caliber to strengthen our defensive armament.

JOSEPH ARCH, the originator of the Agricultural Laborers' Union, and leader of that greatest of all the labor agitation of modern times, wields more power to-day, probably, than any other man in England. He has conducted himself with signal ability, firmness and discretion, keeping his movement out of the hands of political demagogues, and making it irresistible on the points upon which he concentrated its force. He is about forty years of age, and Mr. McCarthy describes him as a stout, robust, florid-cheeked, dark-eyed man, with that curious stoop of the shoulders, which, somehow, one seems to identify at once with the English agricultural counties.

An Impalpable Hat Rack.

One of the best things, in the shape of a practical joke was not long since perpetrated by Tim Startler. Old Startler, *pater familias*, is a merchant, wealthy and aristocratic, and it is his desire that nothing derogatory to his dignity shall find foothold in his family, or fasten itself on any member thereof.

In his boyhood Tim conceived a strong passion for the fine arts, and desired much to be a painter; but his father would not permit it. His son must either choose one of the learned professions, or follow in his father's footsteps and become a merchant. In spite of the paternal edict, however, young Startler cultivated his talent, and in the studio of an artist friend he spent many a pleasant hour, with brush and pallet in hand.

A few weeks since, Mr. Startler moved into his new house, on the avenue, and on the occasion he gave a grand reception to a party of select friends. A hat-rack had been ordered to the front hall, but it had not been delivered, and on the forenoon of the day of the party, word was sent up by the furnisher that the rack could not be finished before the following day.

Tim heard the message, and straightway the idea of a joke entered into his head. He got his paint and his brushes, and upon the blank wall of the hall he painted a hat-rack, and he did it with such force and accuracy of effect that every part stood out in relief as bold as though the solid wood had been set there.

The first man to arrive there was *pater familias* himself. He saw the rack against the wall, and having removed his beaver, he essayed to hang it upon one of the pegs. The hat fell on the floor. The old gentleman picked it up, and tried another peg, and with the like result.

"Bless my soul!" he exclaimed, picking up his hat a second time, "what can this mean?" He was about to try a third peg, when his daughter, shaking with merriment, informed him.

"Dear papa, that is not a hat-stand, at all; it is only one of Tim's tricks."

Had Master Tim been at hand he might have got a taste of the paternal indignation; but when, later, the guests began to arrive, and were in like manner deceived by the phantom stand, old Startler entered into a keen enjoyment of the thing, and not only forgave his son the trick he had played, but suffered him, for amusement, to pursue his artistic studies.—*S. C., Jr., in New York Ledger.*

ACCORDING to the last Mexican papers the country of Montezuma and Santa Anna has 9,186,052 inhabitants. The most numerous population of any one State is that of Jalisco, the capital of which is Guadalajara; population of the State, 924,380; the next, Guanajuato, 874,043. Mexico has about 568 miles of telegraph. The coinage for 1870-'71 was over $22,000,000. She has also about 345 miles of railroad. The value of real estate in the republic, as assessed, is over $341,000,000. This is only about one-third of the actual value of the real estate of the country, large tracts of uncultivated lands and considerable city property not being taxed.

A LAZY boy makes a lazy man just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree.

The following beautiful touch of sentiment carries one back to the days of knight-errantry, when all men were brave and all women lovely. A colored Quincy Pauline eloped with a black and-tan Claude Melnotte last week, who was a porter on a palace car.— When the sable wooer told the brunette of his "pallus keah by the Lake of Ko-Komo," and ask, "Dust leike de picture, Pleine?" she blushed, and with a yaller bandanna sopped up the salivary secretions she could not control, and said, 'You bet—give me a gum drop to shaw.'

The Cincinnati Commercial Considers Congress snubbed and money wasted by the resignatied of Cladwell— only offered when he saw the Irishman's hint was surely to be applied to him. The object of the investigation was to place on record the evidence of Caldwell's guilt or innocence, and the object is defeated by his resignation— as far as the records of Congress goes, but not in the minds of the people.— The Commercial, however, adhearing to the Pickwickian sense, stubbornly says:

Ought there not to be a rule governing both Houses of Congress, that the resignation of no member shall be acceptev while charges of bribery and corruption, of any character, to work disqualification, are undetermined?— If we mistake not, there is a regulation in the army that renders the resignation of an officer impossible until trial upon charges and specifications of mis conduct has been had. The rule ought to be adopted by Congress.

New Fee and Salary Bill.

The new fee and salary law allows the following fees, which will be of some interest:

Clerk's fee on marriage licence	$2 50
Recorder's fees for recording	1.25
Co Commissioners per day	3.00
Road viewers per day	2.50
Grand Jurors per day	2.50
" mileage per day	05
Petit Jurors per day	2.50
" mileage per day	05
Juror before Justice	1.00
" mileage	05
Witness fees in Circuit Cour per day	1 50
" mileage per day	05
" bafore Justice per day	75
" " mileage	05
Coroner for first day	10.00
" each additional day	5.09
" mileage	05
Township Trustee per day	3.00
Witness before Coroner	1.00
Co Assessor per day	4.00
Deputy per day	3.00

As rheumatism and neuralgia are deases local to this place, the following difference between them becomes privileged to our columns:

Rheumatism is an inflammation of the fibres of a muscle; neuralgia is supposed to be an inflammation ot the tissue or case which surrounds a nerve.— If inflamed in the slightest degree, it consequently compresses the pulp or substance of the nerve, the cause is purely mechanical, and some times continues a very long time. Rheumatism yields to remedies much more readily. When neuralgia assumes that dreadful form called tic doloroux, ordinarily confined to nerves of the face, it seems to come by sudden paroxisms almost beyond the power of human endurance. That is probably due to mental excitation, stimulants, improper, indigestible food, which quickens the action of tho heart; and a quicker pulsation forces blood into the inflamed nerve case, and that explains it mechanically.

The people of Indiana will do well to keep their eyes on the figures, since the political issues seem to be reduced nearly to matters of financial economy. By the official circular of pork packing sent out from Cincinnati it is shown that Indiana, during the last year packed 610,482 hogs, of which the average weight was about 286 pounds gross. At three and a half cents per pound, which was about the price last winter, the average value of the hogs is just ten dollars apiece.— This gives the aggregate proceeds of the packed hogs equal to $6,104,820. The salaries of eleven Congressmen at the advanced pay $7,500, which, with the actual expenses of travel allowed, will bring the amount up to fully $85,000 per annum. It is likely that hogs enough were shipped out of the State and sold as dressed, &c., to make the hog crop sold worth 8,500,000; it may be more or less. Now, the bare expenses of being represented in Congress creates a tax of ten per cent on this great leading staple of the State. It is not unlikely that a good many farmers would prefer to dispence with representation altogether than turn over ten dollars of every hundred received for their hogs to pay for it.— This Congress business is becoming too expensive compared with the article of service received—it costs too much money comes so hard. If farmers got six or seven dollars per hundred gross for hogs, as they used to, the pinch would not be quite so severe. But to have salaries go up as pork goes down looks like coming insolvency.

'Do you know that I came near selling my boots the other day?' asked a gentleman of his sweetheart. 'How so?' Well, my dear, I had them half soled.

St. Jo has a man with legs so bow legged that he has his pants out by a circular saw.

The chief of police in Pittsfield, Mass., lately received a telegram, requesting him to 'look out for a run a way having a black mustache five feet ten inches in height with a velvet coat.'

An old minister the other day, asked a woman what could be done to induce her husband to attend church.— 'I don't know,' she said, 'unless you were to put a pipe and a jug of whisky in the pew.'

'I am a self made man,' said a sharper the other day, to a gentleman whom he had just got the better of in a bargain. 'I am glad to hear you say so,' responded the gentleman, 'for it relieved my Maker of a great responsibility.'

After asking your name, in the state of Arkansas, the natives are in the habit of further inquiring, in a confidential tone, 'Well, now, what was your name afore yer moved to these parts?'

Indiana State Sabbath School Union.

The next annual meeting of the Union will be held at Anderson, Madison county, June 3, 4, and 5, 1873.— The following programme has been adopted:

Tuesday, June 3—7,30 p. m. Welcome address, by the Rev. W. M. Grimes, of Anderson. Response by the Hon. Will Cumback, of Greensburg.

Wednesday, June 4—8,30 a. m. Devotional exercises. 9.00 a. m President's address. 9,20 organization and appointment of Committees. 9,50 reports from counties. 11,15 miscellaneous business. 11,45 question drawer. 12,00 m. adjourn.

2,00 p. m. biblical ilrustrations from personal experiences in Palestine by Charles F. Coffin, of Richmond, followed by question drawer until adjournment. 7.30 address by Dr J. H Vincent, of New York.

Thursday, June 5—8,30 devotional exercises. 9,30 a. m. the teacher preparing his lesson. Opened by the Rev Poarson, of Lafayette. Discussion follows. 10,30 the teacher teaching, opened by John H. Glover, Esq., of Evansville. Discussion follows. 11.45 question drawer. 12 m, adjournment 2 p. m., reports of officers and committee. 2,20 election of officers and miscellaneous business. 4,45 question drawer until adjournment. 7,30 what impressions have I received during the cauvention? Answers by volunteer three minute speeches.

Dr. Vincent, who is well known as one of the most effieient Sabbath School men of the nation, will be in attendance to take such duties as the convention may assign.

It is hoped every county will send their reports by May 1. to John W. Ray, Indianapolis. Entertainment will be furnished by the good people of Anderson, and as soon as the rail road arrangements are made, notice will be given.

Prof Fowlers Greatest Work.

The National Publishing Company, of Cincinnati have just issued a very important work, by Prof. O. S. Fowler, on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Interrelations; Love, its laws, powers, &c.

'Know thyself!' was the profound injunction of the ancient sage, and it is the neglect to comply with this precept which causes nearly all the misery and sickness of the world. Husbands and wives constantly feel the need of more light on the subject of their relations to each other, especially concerning the great duty for which marriage was instituted—the begetting and rearing of a family.

It is for the purpose of diffusing this knowledge that Prof. Fowler has given to the world this work 'Sexual Science,' which is simply an explanation of the laws which govern the sexes in their relation to each other.

His book is pure and elevated in its style and ideas. It touches upon the questions and discusses them thoroughly, in which every married person is interested The terrible proctice of 'regulating the size of the families,' which prevails in many parts of our country, is shown in its true light, and we commend the chapters concerning it to every husband and wife.

All friends of morality and purity in social life will hail the event of Prof. Fowler's book with delight. Young men who value their domestic happiness, should not fail to read his remarks on the subject of selecting a wife, as the information it contains is beyond value.

The low price at which it is issued brings it within the reach of all. It is sold by subscription only and Mr. GEO. BITTINGER, Spencerville, Ind., who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 3-28

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DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
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STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMOE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enal led to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA
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At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

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Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R. R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianapolis	6 00		10,30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 28
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 08		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Ma'l
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23, 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	.28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2 65 "	5,55 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,00 P M	[illegible]	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	[illegible]	1,18 A. M.	[illegible]
Forest	4,00	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,28 "
Crest- ar	[illegible]	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 50 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,13 "	9.20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A M,	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 20th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 00p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 48	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 10a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Deuver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 03	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloe	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p.m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WITHINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the pnblic, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

GOOD WORK,
GOOD PAY!

New York Life Ins. Co.
Assets, $21,000,000 Cash!
Paid Policy Holders $20,000 000,

Desires the services of an EFFICIENT AGENT for this place and vicinity. To a suitable person who will faithfully devote his full time and talents to the duties of its agency, desirable terms, and a favorable opportunity will be offered. Address with references

J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Supt.
ap3-4t Box 535, Chicago, Ill

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BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
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AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and Provisions
FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock o
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

The *Graphic* says: "It is telling no secret in saying that these Presidential progresses have an important political significance, and that General Grant is a candidate for re-election for a third term. A good many people laughed at Frank Blair when he said that if Grant once got a seat in the Presidential chair he would never willingly resign it. General Grant has manifested just that sedative tenacity which Blair prophesied, and has evidently come to regard the Government as his own private property."

* * *

President Grant and family are now on a pleasure tour of the Southwest. He believes the Modoes are fully able to take care of themselves, and that under the Kellogg government Louisiana is having its full share of amusement around Colfax Court House. Why should the head of the nation give himself any uneasiness? Nero fiddled while Rome was on fire, and his example is emulated by President Grant who junkets, while the Modocs are using the tomahawk and the devil's to pay generally in Lousiana. No wonder the President assisted in the salary steal, it will increase his pleasure as the executive loafer of the best government on earth.

* * *

The *World* very appropriately and pointedly remarks, "Let Grant look at his work in Louisiana. It is he who has interposed to prevent the will of the people of Lousiana from having its legitimate and peaceable way. He has put forth his hand to hold in power the representatives of a miserable minerity of white add black racals of the State. The result is what it was sure to be. The rascals, flown with insolence, confident of immunity and help from Washington. have set upon decent citizens, and in those parishes where rality is strongest chaos is come again We need not stop to pick up the threads of this tangeled skein even if it were yet possible. But for every item of this villainy the President of the United States, who hasset it on foot against the desperate protest of every Louisianian who had a character and standing to lose, is ultimately responsible. Let Louisanians whom he has exposed to anarchy, and all Americans whom he has disgraced. remember this responsibility and hold him to it."

A Specious Apology.

One of the Quaker Superintendents of Indians affairs under the peace policy arrived here to-day, and furnished he secretary of the Interior with a somewhat ingenious apology of the recent conduct of the Cheyennes in murdering a party of surveyors on the borders of Kansas. He says that the Indians regard surveyors as their mortal enemies, and as the precursers of their annihilation, and that they were futher instigated to the crime by whiskey furnished them by bad white men and he thinks therefore it may be attributed to the latter more than the Indians He is particular in advising against the policy of demanding that the tribe give up the murderer of the surveyors, and believes instead that it is the duty of the government, whenever it intends to send surveyors into the Indians in advance, in order that they may understand that the surveyors are not intended to drive them away. As a practical illustration of what the peace policy really is, this is perhaps the best that can be furnished from offical quarters, and at least furnishes its own comment.

* * *

A pretty good was played on two sports. They both set the same, it seems to whip an editor who exposed their business.

"Is the editor in?

"No sir," was the reply, he has just stepped out. Take a seat and read the papers—he will return in a minute"

Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossing his legs, with his club between them, and commenced reading a paper. In the meantime the editor quitetly pamosed down stairs, and at the landing met another excited man, with a cudgel in his hand who asked if the editor was in.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply, you will find him up stairs reading a paper."

The latter on entering the room with a fearful oath, commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight was continued till they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and had pummeled each other to their heart's content.

* * *

Why is an old coat like an iron kettle?—Because it represents hard ware.

* * *

Can a civil engineer inform us how it is that the mouths of rivers are larger than their heads?

'Refused.'

This is a familiar word to a country publisher.

Every little while a paper is returned to the office of publication with this word marked upon the margin.

The party to whom it was addressed does not want it any longer.

Therefore the postoffice official is directed to write "refused" thereon and send it back into the publisher's box.

The publisher receives the paper and turns to his book to erase the name, when lo!

There is money due him for three, six, nine, or more months—perhaps years.

There is a singular sameness in this respect with all refused papers.

The refuser owes for the paper.

Nine times in ten this is the case.

Of course it is not right to intimate that the party returning the paper is aware of his indebtedness.

The word "refused" frightens very few publishers—it is the inspection of the account of the subscriber that does the heavy scaring.

There is where the joke comes in.

Or in the words of the poet, There's where the gazelle entereth in and browseth.

It's the rub, because, perhaps, the subsciber has left the country; or perhaps he may be one of those who ought to leave; or it is an insult to his dignity, you know—although said dignity permits and occasions the necessity of the dun. And between the three perhaps, there is hardly a choice.

A little advice to those who are liable to stop papers by refusing to receive through the mail, may be wholesome.

This:

It is cheaper and better to call at the office of publication, pay what is due and in a respectable manner order the paper to be discontinued.

That is business.

But to refuse at the postoffice!

It ain't nice.—*Exchange.*

* * *

ABOUT FARMING.—A corespondent wants to know what we know about farming We are as familiar with farm labor as we are with the Greek lexicon. We know all about hunting hen's eggs, skimming milk pans and gathering spruce gum. We did that kind of work on a farm for ten years. Ours was a very convenient farm to work on. We could raise no wheat, corn, or flax seed. It was one of those magnificent Maine farms with a solid granite foundation, slate roof, chinked in with nigger heads and ornamented with with young mountains, two or three rods apart. Spruce gum was our only sure crop, and we used to raise a few of the large red, horse potatoes, common to New England soil. These potatoes, with cod-fish, are the staple commodities on the coast of Maine. The manner of cultivating them has been much improved, of late, under the direction of the great American agriculturalist, Schuyler Colfax, assisted by the combined wisdom of the Bethlehem township Early Rose debating club. the soil is enriched with a few tons of fresh cod-fish before the potatoes are planted, and the result is a good crop of cod-fish and potatoes. Every potatoe is a perfect cod-fish ball, and the farmers along the coast are happy. If these hints are not useful to our correspondent in this locality he had better go East, where the country has grown up, and farming is reduced to a science.

Our inquisitive correspondent wants to know the best time to salt cattle. From all we can learn after consulting our butchers we are of the opinion that about twelve hours after slaughtering is a very good rule. In the Atlantic states, beef is kept in a good state of preservation by reason of cattle drinkieg salt water. For the same reason no salt is required in butter.

We take pleasure in bucolic pursuits, and are always ready to give our readers the benifit of "what we know about farming."—*Logansport Pharos.*

* * *

The Springfield *Republican* passes in this manner on the Modoc war: "It is time the Christian people of this country, who read the New testament and go to church Sundays should wake up to the true character of the war now waging in the Oregon lava beds. It is a war between savages; and the worst savages engaged in it are educated gentlemen wearing the national uniform and theoretically representing a Christian civilization 'They are the worst because they "know better," and the copper-colored wretches, who are making a last hopeless stand for their miserable homes do not.

* * *

A leading article—A blind man's dog.

Gibson the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, and the father, as it were, of the Credit Mobier sensation, is getting out a book which is to give a concise and complete history of the Credit Mobilier of America from its origin to its close, explaining everything so as to bring it within the comprehension of all. In this book will be one or more chapters devoted to each person connected with the matter, reviewing the testimony taken before the Poland and Wilson committees. And lest some mistake be made in the individuals the book will contain the pictures, finely executed on steel, of the whole lot—Ames, Colfax, Patterson, Garfield, Kelley, Dawes, Schofield, Bingam, Brooks anc Hooper Mr. Gibson is the man who ferreted out the original Credit Mobelier testimony the monthly record of a Philadelphia court last summer, and exposed the great scandal to the public. He knows more about the affair than any other live man. Gibson said recently: "If after I am dead anybody thinks enough of my memory to put up a stone up to my grave (and by the way I don't care a ——whether it is done or not), I hope they will place upon it the fact that I stole the record from a Pennsylvania court, and printed the facts which led to the Credit Mobelier exposure."

* * *

Amendments to the School Law.

The following are the amendments of the school law not contained in the county superintendency law:

Section 5 of the school law is amended so that the common council of cities and the boards of trustees of incorporated towns shall, at their first meeting in April, elect their school trustees, who shall hold their office one, two and three years, and annually elect one trustee. The trustees to determine by lot, which shall serve one year, which two years, and which three years. The treasurer of the board is to give bond and to be held personally responsible for all moneys that may come into his hands, The other members to give bond one half the treasurer's bond. All vacancies in the board of trustees to be filled by the appointing power of the town or city.

Section 12 is amended, increasing the rate of special school tax to 50 cts on each $100, and $1 poll just double the present rate.

Section 20 is amended by striking out the words, 'such school meetings shall have the power to designate their teachers. The school year is also changed so that it begins on the first day of July.

Section 74 is amended by fixing the rate of interest on all school funds at eight per cent.

A supplimental section was added which autherized two or more districts or municipal corporations to unite in building joint graded school.

The State superintendent's salary was increased from $1,000 to the state Normal School, was increased to $15,000, and $2,000 additional for contingent expenses.

The State university received an additional appropriation of $15,000, making the total annual income $30,500. Twenty thousand dollars were also appropriated for a new building.

An act passed consolidating, $38,000 of the sinking fund, $17,000 of escheats to the State, swamp land funds, and various other claims that were scattered and becoming less very year, to the amount of $170,000 the State assumed the ownership of these assets, and gave to the school fund a non-negotiable bond, drawing six per cent. interest.

Trustees are required to make their annual settlement with the commissioners on the Monday following the second Tuesday in October.

The State superintendant will hereafter make appointments of school fund on the 4th Monday of May and January 1.

Section 44 provides that trustees having charge of congressional lands belonging to the township found, must make a detailed report of rentals, annually, to the county auditor.

Trustees of incorporated cities and towns are authorized to employ superintendents, and pay them from the special fund.

An appropriation of $60,000 was made to Purdue university, to assist in erecting the main building of the institution.

The law regulating the pay of members of the State board education, has been changed so as to allow each $5 per day and five cents per mile for the distance necessarily traveled.

All tax-payers, except married women and minors, are allowed to vote at school meetings.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

Lost Off Halifax, N. S., Tuesday, April 1, 1873.

BY CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY.

All Fools' Day:
Dark the sky, dark the sea,
Rough the rocks that lie on the lea
Of the gallant steamship that squares away,
Short of coal, for Halifax Bay.
But short though she might have been of coal,
No lack had she of human souls:
For, stowed in her berths, that night there lay
Men, women and children, many a score,
Reckoning up ten hundred or more—
Forty miles from Halifax Bay,
In the blustering dawn of All Fool's Day.

A ship complete;
Compound pressure, high and low,
Iron masts, with sails to show
In case the screw mishap should meet;
Pumps that were built all others to beat;
Hull constructed so water tight
As to render sinking impossible, quite.
Tell-tell telegraph. What could compete
With a ship so thorough in each detail,
Ready to steam, ready to sail,
As right for the rocks she steered her way
Ere the sun had risen on All Fools' Day?

Onward she bore
Black the sea, black the sky,
Wicked the leer in the ill-wind's eye,
Sullen the mighty tempest's roar
As the good ship, nearing the terrible shore,
Right to the brow of a beetling rock
Drove stem on with a fearful shock,
That shivered her life to the very core;
And the sea flows into her water-tight hull,
Till the shrieks that arose gave away to a lull,
For hundreds are smothered too quick to pray
In the awful morn of All Fools' Day.

A shattered wreck;
Sea-washed, tempest-lashed,
Beams that snapped and bolts that crashed;
Women crushed by the parting deck,
Children drowned on mothers' neck;
Struggling men who each other follow
Down in the whirls of the vortex hollow;
For Sambro Light was only a speck.
But the beacon that blazed on Prospect Head
The White Star ship to perdition led,
Cheating her hopes of Halifax Bay
With the dismal drolling of All Fools' Day

A ship of woe;
Homeward bearing, two days more
Had borne her to a friendly shore;
But five hundred never will know
To what their terrible fate they owe;
Water-tight, ably manned,
Warranted any sea to stand,
Down in the deep she sank away,
And with her sank five hundred souls,
[Perhaps for the want of a ton of coals];
But what of that?—enough to say,
"'Twas on the morn of All Fools' Days."

—*The Graphic.*

PICKPOCKETS.

I.

Some months ago, while going down Broadway in an omnibus, as I was looking at the people on the sidewalk, I felt a hand very softly and gently making its way behind me, evidently progressing toward the pocket in the skirts of my coat. Recollecting there was nothing but a handkerchief in one pocket and a pair of gloves in the other, I knew that I could not lose very much, and therefore sat still to enjoy this new sensation. The hand had very nearly reached my pocket when I turned to study the "artist." He was a man about forty years of age, plainly and neatly dressed, and looked like a very respectable citizen.

The instant I began to turn toward him his hand was swiftly but quietly withdrawn, and when I faced him he was looking gravely at something on the sidewalk. As I continued to study him he turned his head, and we had a good "square" look at one another for a moment without a word being said by either. He then pulled the strap and left the stage to seek some other sphere of action.

II.

A few days ago, while standing on the front platform of a Fourth avenue car, I happened to cast my eyes down, and saw to my astonishment that my vest was unbuttoned. As it could not have unbuttoned itself, and as I certainly had not done it, I took occasion, while slowly rebuttoning it, to quietly look around and decide, if possible, which of my neighbors had been thus attentive to me. I made up my mind from the relative positions of all on the platform, that it must have been done by a gentleman standing nearest to and just in front of me, and who must have seen me return my pocket-book to the inside pocket of my vest after paying my fare. Yet it seemed preposterous to think so, for he was a very decent-looking man; his clothes were neat and well cut, and there was nothing "loud" or extravagant about him. He appeared perfectly respectable, and it seemed utterly impossible that he could be a pickpocket. I noticed, however, that he carried on his left arm a light coat in a "bunchy" way, which would very effectually conceal his right hand when raised for such an operation, and, since I had to choose between believing that my vest unbuttoned itself, or that he had done it, I felt forced to believe the latter. I noticed, also, that he and I were the only ones that were quietly studying our neighbors. The rest had the usual straight-ahead look of passengers intent upon their journey.

I had uttered no exclamation when I made my discovery, so the gentleman in question appeared perfectly at his ease. I felt convinced, however, that if he were a pickpocket, he must be in the front rank of his profession for gentleness of touch, dexterity of fingers, and imperturbable demeanor. After studying us all quietly for a few moments, he made his way unobtrusively to the rear platform, and spoke to a taller, but younger man, who, singularly enough, had also a light coat, carried in the same bunchy way, on the left arm. After talking together a few seconds, they left the car on the corner of Fourteeth street, and I saw them no more.

III.

Not long ago a car conductor gave quite an interesting account of how his pocket was picked, which I shall repeat as nearly as possible in his own words:

"It was not on my own car, or on my own line. You see, I had got a day off to attend to some business in Brooklyn, where I had to make a payment of $50. As I was leaving the house, my brother-in-law said to me: 'Take care you don't get your pocket picked.' 'Well,' said I, 'if any one picks my pocket he's welcome to all he can get.' When I got to the other side of the river, I went to pay my $50, but I no sooner touched my pocket than I knew I had been robbed. I was thunderstruck. My pocket had really been picked after all. So I just sat down and thought it all out, and when I got through it was just as clear as noonday. You see, as I was getting on the car, I noticed some suspicious looking characters on the platform, so I just buttoned up my pantaloons pocket, where I had my money. Well, Lord bless you, I might just as well have told them in so many words, 'Here's my money;' for they're all the time on the lookout for just such things as that, and they understand in a moment what such a movement means.

"The first thing they did when I got on the platform was to knock up against me and make me angry, for when you get a man angry you get him off his guard. There was no seat, so I stood against one side of the door, and one of these fellows leaned against the other side, so as to make the passage as narrow as possible. Then another went to push through, and as he came rather too much on my side, I pushed him off. He drew back, and then, making another push, got through, and then went on toward the front of the car. Well, you see, the first time he went to push through he unbuttoned my pocket. The second time, he slid his hand down and very gently took out my pocket-book at the very time that I was resenting his pushing against me. I saw it all when I thought it out, but it was too late then; so I paid for my lesson."

IV.

A young friend told the writer recently that his mother was sitting not long ago in an omnibus, when she became aware that the "gentleman" on her right was feeling for her pocket under her cloak. For a moment a cold shiver passed through her, but as it was broad daylight, and as there were evidently many persons in the omnibus to whom she might apply for protection, she took courage, and recollecting that in the dress she wore her pocket had, much to her previous annoyance, been sewed on the wrong side of the skirt, concluded to sit still and await the course of events. After having been sufficiently entertained by the vain efforts of her neighbor to find the pocket, she turned to him and said quietly, "My pocket is on the other side, sir." The man immediately jumped up, pulled the strap, and disappeared with most amusing rapidity, the contemptuous coolness of the lady having been too much for his artistic nerves.

V.

The passengers at one of our crowded ferry-boats were much amused one day at seeing a gentleman very deftly pick his friend's pocket of his pocket-book and transfer it to his own. They were still more amused at seeing a third "gentleman" take the pocket-book even more deftly from the amateur and disappear in the crowd. The denouement soon came. Number Two asked Number One to let him see his pocket-book, and, when his friend could not find it, proceeded with a smile to restore it to him. His smile, however, was soon changed to a look of intense surprise, which was very much enjoyed by the bystanders, for they expected that "gentleman" Number Three would soon appear and unravel to his friends this amusing mystery. But, alas! Number Three never came back. He was, it seems, a true "artist," who had coolly robbed the amateur as publicly as the latter had robbed his friend. In the hurry and confusion of landing Number Three made his escape, so the amateur was obliged to compensate his friend for the contents of his pocket-book, probably resolving at the same time to eschew ever after any such practical jokes.

VI.

While the writer was one day conversing in a car with a friend on this subject, he told the following story: The best joke I know of about pickpockets is what happened to a gentleman named A——, who at the time was President of one of our New York banks. I had occasion to go to Philadelphia to attend to some business in which A—— was interested, and in the cars met a friend, an old gentleman and his grown-up son. When we reached Philadelphia, the old gentleman declined getting into the coach of the hotel to which we were going, preferring to go more cheaply by the horse-cars. We had got to the hotel before him, and when he joined us he said he had his pocket picked on the cars. He and Mr. A—— had been talking with a friend about something else, but catching a word or two of the conversation he asked me about it, and when I told him what had happened, he said: "Oh! I can never have any sympathy with a man who has had his pocket picked. Why, when I was getting on the cars at New York a fellow reached across me very roughly, pretending that he wanted to reach the knob of the door. I looked at him and knew in a minute that he was a pickpocket; so I just put my hand on my breast pocket, where I carried my pocket-book and papers, and kept it there, while I looked at him so as to let him see that I knew who he was and what he was after."

We then went on conversing about the business that had brought us to Philadelphia. After discussing it for some time Mr. A—— wished to show us some memoranda he had made, and put his hand into his breast pocket to get his pocket-book, in which they were. I saw him start, and asked what was the matter, when he exclaimed, with a countenance expressing the most intense astonishment, "Why, my pocket-book is gone."

It was very clear that the man that reached across him had taken his pocket-book, and that he had been ever since feeling the other papers in his breast pocket, and been thus deluded with the idea that his pocket-book was safe. It was a very nervous business for him, for he had brought on about $30,000 worth of notes of Philadelphia merchants to negotiate for his bank, and he had besides some five or six hundred dollars in bills. He asked me what he should do, when I advised him to telegraph immediately to New York, and put an advertisement in the newspapers offering at least $2,000 for the return of the papers. He replied, "Oh! no; $500 will do." "Very well," said I, "try it." He did try it, and received a note stating that $2,000 were required. He tried to negotiate for less, but was finally compelled to pay the price named. Since then I have occasionally amused myself by quoting to him his own remark: "Oh! I can have no sympathy with a man who has had his pocket picked."

VII.

A well known prestidigitateur was one day showing some gentlemen some of the tricks of pickpockets. One gentleman remarked: "Well, I don't think anybody could take out my breast-pin or my pocket-book without my knowing it." "Don't be too sure of that," said the Professor, reaching across his breast and patting him on the further shoulder. "I am inclined to think," said he, reaching across again, and patting him as before, "that even so wide-awake a man as you may have his pocket picked. Suppose you show us your pocket-book."

Much to the gentleman's astonishment, his pocket-book was gone, and when asked for his breast-pin, he was amazed to find that also missing. The magician then, much to our amusement, produced the pocket-book and breast-pin, and restored them to their owner. He explained that when he first reached across to tap the gentleman on his shoulder he loosened the pin, and the second time he took it out.

The pocket-book was extracted in the usual way by the forefinger and the middle finger, which he had trained to take a strong yet delicate grip, and he had judiciously yet carefully inserted them into the pocket in the course of conversation.

He also explained that one of the distinguished marks of a pickpocket is the position of these fingers when in repose. A man's hand usually, when resting on his knee, has the fingers separated equally, but those of a pickpocket are apt to have the forefinger and middle finger nearer to each other, so that it is possible sometimes by looking around in an omnibus or car to notice this difference and thus be more upon one's guard.—*New York Times.*

Foreign.

A GENTLEMAN of wealth in London offers to start a subscription for the purpose of moving "Cleopatra's Needle" to London. The cost is estimated at $75,000.

IT IS agreed that the time of the winning crew in the recent English university race was 19.37, instead of 20.05, as telegraphed, thus making it the fastest race on record.

MR. JAMES SMITH, an Australian journalist, has received a spiritual communication that the world is to be "burned as black as a forgotton toast, by a wave of fire," within a year.

TAGLIONI, who entranced the habitues of the opera in the gay capitals of Europe with the poetry of her motion, a generation ago, died in Paris the other day, a decrepit and poverty-stricken old woman of 69.

THE editor of the Roman Catholic paper *Germania* has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for republishing an article from the London *Spectator* criticising the action of the German Government towards the Church. This is a very pregnant illustration of the kind of civil and religious liberty which now prevails in Germany.

A MARRIED man was recently discovered to be courting a young girl at Sheffield, England. A crowd took possession of him, carried him to a public house, tattooed him, and fined him $1.25. He was then handed over to a large number of women, who shaved the hair off his head, applied a huge treacle plaster, cut off his whiskers, and emptted several bags of flour over him.

DIAMONDS to the value of $10,000,000 were exported from Cape Colony last year, and the sources of supply being almost inexhaustible, fine gems may for many years be expected from that country. New gold diggings are also being constantly discovered, and the fields newly discovered at Marabstad, in the South African Republic, are filled with miners.

THE authorship of the following epitaph has been jokingly attributed to Mr. Gladstone:

Here lies the bones of Robert Lowe,
A faithless friend, a bitter foe.
Who shall pronounce, now he is dead,
Whither his restless soul has fled?
If to the realm of peace and love,
Concord no longer reigns above;
If it has found a lower level,
All must compassionate the devil.

THE eccentricities of genius are forever coming into view. It is said by a recent writer that when Bismarck saw his son disappear where the battle of Gravelotte was fiercest, he left the royal party and went into a tent to hide his expression of grief. Unfortunately the tent was too small, and it is implied that the grave Premier's legs ludicrously stuck out to evince by their action the emotion of their possessor.

M. Thiers and the French Soldier.

Apropos of M. Thiers a very amusing story is going the rounds of Paris now, said to have been told of himself by the President at one of his last receptions. M. Thiers was walking one morning lately alone in the new camp which he has established near Versailles at Villeneuve L'Etang. He saw a soldier stationed on guard, and at the same moment vigorously engaged in eating bread and cheese.

"Good morning, mon garcon," said M. Thiers.

"Good morning, ma petite vieille" (my little old woman), replied the soldier.

"Eh bien! You don't get tired, do you, of your camp life?"

"That depends on the hour. At present, not. I am off duty and am eating my bread and cheese, as you see."

"And the camp bread, it's good, isn't it? I find it far superior to that they gave us before."

"Tiens! do you eat it? What are you, then? Are you an oil merchant or an hospital nurse?"

"Better than that," replied M. Thiers.

"Bah! Then you're a second lieutenant."

"Better than that."

"Captain?"

"Better than that."

"General?"

"Better than that; I'm the President of the Republic."

"You are Thiers! *Sacrebleu!* Then quick, hold my bread and cheese so I can present arms to you!"

"THEM STRINGS."—A Louisville drummer was the other day giving his experience in the Red river country. I chanced to be a listener. "In a small town below Shreveport," he said, "I was going around with my samples, when I met a green, gawkish, country fellow, with two fancy red strings, hanging down on each side of his boot-legs, which I supposed, were drawer-strings, not knowing that they wore red strings around their legs in that country for ornament. In a spirit of kindness, I said, 'Stranger, your drawer-strings are hanging down.' He gave me a savage look, put his hand on his pistol-belt, and drawled out, 'Look-a-here, mister, are you running them strings?'"

THE RELIGIOUS SECTS.

The Development of the Churches in Twenty Years.

The following table of the various religious denominations in this country, compiled from the ninth census report, presents an array of figures important to consider. These figures indicate the drift of religious opinion, as exemplified by the church history of the last twenty years. It will be seen by them that church property has more than quadrupled during the last twenty years, while membership has increased only fifty per cent. Other facts are summarized which suggest thought:

Years.	*Membership.*	*Churches.*	*Property.*
Aggregate of all the churches—			
1850	14,234,825	38,061	$87,328,801
1860	19,128,751	54,009	171,397,932
1870	24,665,002	63,082	354,483,581
Regular Baptists—			
1850	3,247,069	9,376	11,020,855
1860	3,749,551	11,221	19,799,378
1870	3,997,116	12,857	39,229,221
Other Baptists—			
1850	60,142	187	158,115
1860	274,677	929	1,279,736
1870	363,019	1,105	2,378,977
Christian—			
1850	303,780	875	853,386
1860	681,016	2,067	2,518,045
1870	865,602	2,882	6,425,137
Congregational—			
1850	807,335	1,726	8,011,995
1860	906,351	2,234	13,327,511
1870	1,107,212	2,715	25,069,698
Protestant Episcopal—			
1850	643,598	1,459	11,375,010
1860	847,296	2,145	21,665,098
1870	991,051	2,601	36,514,549
Evangelical Association—			
1870	193,796	641	2,301,650
Friends—			
1850	286,323	726	1,713,767
1860	269,084	726	2,514,507
1870	224,664	662	3,909,560
Jewish—			
1850	18,371	36	418,660
1860	34,412	77	1,135,300
1870	73,265	152	1,155,234
Lutheran—			
1850	539,701	1,231	2,909,711
1860	757,637	2,128	5,385,179
1870	977,432	2,776	14,917,747
Methodists—			
1850	4,345,519	13,302	14,825,070
1860	6,259,799	19,883	33,003,071
1870	6,028,209	21,337	69,804,121
Moravians—			
1850	114,988	344	444,167
1860	20,316	49	227,450
1870	25,700	67	709,100
Mormons—			
1850	10,880	16	87,780
1860	13,000	24	891,100
1870	87,838	171	656,750
Swedenborgians—			
1850	5,600	21	115,100
1860	15,395	58	321,200
1870	18,755	61	869,700
Presbyterians (regular)—			
1850	2,079,765	4,826	14,543,789
1860	2,088,638	5,061	24,227,359
1870	2,198,900	5,683	47,828,732
Presbyterians (other)—			
1850	16,189	32	27,500
1860	477,111	1,345	2,613,166
1870	499,344	1,388	5,436,524
Dutch Reformed—			
1850	182,686	335	4,116,370
1860	211,068	440	4,453,850
1870	225,228	468	10,359,255
German Reformed—			
1850	160,932	341	993,780
1860	273,007	676	2,422,670
1870	431,000	1,145	5,775,215
Catholic—			
1850	667,863	1,222	9,256,758
1860	1,401,437	2,550	26,744,119
1870	1,990,514	3,806	60,985,586
Second Advent—			
1850	5,250	25	11,100
1860	17,120	70	101,170
1870	34,555	140	306,240
Shakers—			
1850	5,150	11	39,500
1860	5,290	12	41,000
1870	8,850	18	86,900
Spiritualists—			
1860	6,275	17	7,500
1870	6,970	22	100,150
Unitarians—			
1850	138,067	245	3,280,822
1860	138,213	264	4,338,316
1870	155,471	310	6,282,675
United Brethren in Christ—			
1860	4,650	14	18,600
1870	265,025	937	1,819,810
Universalists—			
1850	215,115	530	1,778,316
1860	235,219	664	2,850,095
1870	210,884	602	5,692,325

Trade in Fancy Eggs.

There appears to be a flourishing trade in eggs between the North of Scotland and London. At a meeting last week of the Perthshire Society of Naturalists, the President, in the course of his address, gave the prices of a few eggs which he had received from a London house: Golden eagle eggs, £1 5s each; merlin, long-eared owl and tawny owl's eggs, 1s 6d each; white wagtail, goldfinch, lesser redpole's eggs, 6d each; siskin's eggs, 2s 6d each; Northern diver's eggs, 10s each; and the common snipe's eggs, 6d each. These prices being so remunerative, the consequence is that in many places, and especially on the breeding grounds in the North, people find it worth their while to occupy themselves all the breeding season in getting eggs for the London collectors, and the President mentioned that while in the North isles of Shetland some years ago he visited a schoolmaster, who showed him a lot of eggs collected by himself on commission for a London agent, all most beautifully and scientifically blown—a boring instrument and sucker being used for the purpose—and in one box alone were 300 snipe's eggs, equal at 6d each to £7 10s. Any person who is fortunate enough to possess a golden eagle hen that is a regular daily layer might easily make at this rate between £400 and £500 a year. Such a bird would be a fortune to a small family.

A Curious Climate.

The climate of Peru is set forth by a correspondent as exceedingly peculiar and strange. It never rains there, we are told, but during certain seasons, and when the atmosphere is filled with clouds, a "dew falls so thick, heavy and continuous that it will saturate the heaviest clothing in less than half an hour." The coming and the going of the clouds that distill this dew is another strange thing connected with Peru. The changes are reported so rapid and violent as to startle the stranger. One may be walking along the street, glorying in the rich warmth of the sunshine, and admiring the deep, clear blue sky, when suddenly, and almost imperceptibly, a change takes place, "and from the southward a mass of dark clouds come rolling swiftly across the firmament, and soon the blue sky is replaced by a somber pall, and to the glorious sunshine succeeds a drizzling, penetrating mist." And this is also as suddenly changed again; even while one is preparing to guard against the mist, the sunlight and the sky reappear in all their brightness and beauty.

THE scheme for the consolidation of the ocean telegraph companies has received an unexpected, and what is likely to prove a fatal, blow. A clause which has hitherto lain unnoticed in the charter of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company is found to give the Newfoundland Government the power to buy in the line in 1875, when the first twenty years of its franchise expires, paying for it only the first cost, nothing for the good-will or prospective profits. The company, of course, asked for an extension of their charter, but the Government has refused it.

A Story of Cannibals.

Dr. Cooke, who not long since died in Albany N. Y., had a remarkable incident in his life to relate. In 1807 the Doctor, then surgeon of the British man-of-war Belcher, which was cruising off the Tonga Islands, went ashore with twelve of the crew to gather herbs for medical purposes. They were all captured by the natives, who proved to be cannibals. They were immediately bound with strips of bark and thrown into a sort of hole or cave in the side of a hill, and kept there until the next morning.

During the night the unfortunate victims heard the yells of the savages, who were preparing for the horrible feast of the morrow. In the morning they were brought out into the light; unbound, stripped entirely naked, again firmly bandaged, trussed, and laid upon their faces on the ground in two rows and about four feet apart. The male savages, who had assembled from the surrounding islands in large numbers, formed a circle, and the woman and children were placed inside of the circle. The latter beat tom-toms, and yelled in fiendish chorus, while the males performed a devil's dance for fully an hour.

This done, twenty-six brawny, naked savages—the whole gathering of demons, old and young, male and female, were perfectly nude—twenty-six powerful savages advanced; two of them seized each of the victims by the hair and dragged them about 2,000 feet to a sandy beach, upon which the copper-colored sun sent down its fierce, quivering, broiling, and unobstructed rays. Here was gathered wood in thirteen piles—one for each victim—and the savages were seating themselves in groups around each pile. Another ring was formed around Dr. Cooke and his companions, and a short dance was performed, when, at some signal from the chief—a magnificent brute, nearly eight feet tall and made in proportion—there was a dead silence. The hungry-looking savages sank on their haunches upon the sand, licking their chops like famishing wolves.

The chief then approached the helpless victims and began a critical examination of the physical condition of each. He lifted their upper and lower lips; examined their teeth; drove his powerful thumb into their arm-pits; pressed his hand upon their ribs, and felt of their legs and arms, all the while wearing the expression of a bloated epicure.

During the progress of this examination the thirteen fires were lighted, and added their heat to that of the relentless sun. The chief finally approached Dr. Cooke, turned him on his back, wreathed his hand into his hair, and lifted him upon his feet. The savage marked with his finger upon the loins of the trembling doctor the portion of the carcass he had selected for himself. As he did this, the eyes of his savage and dinner his met. The doctor inadvertently, and more by a spasmodic action of the muscles than otherwise, gave a semi-masonic sign. The chief started and gazed fixedly upon the doctor's face. The doctor repeated the sign. The chief answered it, and immediately uttered a cry of amazement, followed by some gibberish, which was received with a yell of disappointment from the whole gathering of demons, who sprang to their feet and rushed upon the Christians. The chief swung his tremendious war-club, and plastered the bound bodies of the Englishmen with the brains of a score of the heathen devils before you could articulate Jack Robinson. He then gave a command to a subordinate, who came up and with a sharp flint cut the bonds of the white men, and they were free.

The bodies of the savages just killed were strewn down in six potash kettles which had been cast ashore from a wrecked vessel in 1804, and the horrible wretches glutted themselves upon the bodies of their late comrades. Dr. Cooke and his men stayed upon the island four days, during which time they were guarded with great care by the chief—whom the doctor christened Chul Chug—which is cannibal for life-preserver. They were treated with great hospitality, and escorted by a long procession of savages to the beach where their boat lay, when they took their departure.

It seems some five years before the date of this narrative an English captain was cast ashore from a wreck—he being the only soul saved. He managed to get into the good graces of Chul Chug, and gave him the first two degrees of Masonry. During the four days that Dr. Cooke remained on the island, he gave Chul five more degrees—in consideration of which "the heathen savage" was overcome with gratitude. The doctor returned to the island in 1809. He found there a large and flourishing Masonic Lodge, and two missonaries from England, one of whom was roasted and eaten in honor of his return.

Mr. Dolmage has heard Dr. Cooke say that whenever his mind recurred to that fearful scene of the sandy beach, he (the doctor) could feel the stubby finger of the giant savage tracing the choice parts of his body.

An Extraordinary Infant.

The following literary curiosity appears in a Memphis (Tenn.) paper of the 13th inst., and as a specimen of "highfalutin," is so grand that the author might let himself out for a gas meter, or an assistant dictionary and spelling book for public schools:

Died, in this city, on the 22d of February, ——, infant daughter of —— and ——, aged two months and five days.

The shades of eternal night has clouded forever the infantile Stella, who rose as a star and beamed lucently with a meteoric resplendency along the horizon of her parents, lightning their pathway with the sheen of hope. A lovely gem of beauty gleaming brightly in their casket of jewels has her earthly luster eclipsed to corruscate with renewed effulgence in the spirit world. A gentle rose-bud, whose vernal freshness impregnated her parental hearts with its fragrance of love blooming sweetly in the bouquet of flowers that garlanded their happiness, has, by the blighting upas of disease, faded away to bloom with more brilliant angelic hues in that land of parennial purity and bliss to which little children by divine behest are welcomed.

A DUBUQUE testator formally gave, devised and bequeathed his wearing apparel to his wife, for the reason that she had been accustomed to wear 'em during her married life.

WHEN THE COCK BEGINS TO CROW.

Some [illegible] I have seen,
Of some I have read,
Who waste away their precious time
By being fond of bed.
But if you would take my advice,
You'll find it good and true—
How to win both health and wealth,
I'll quickly tell to you.

Jump out of bed, jump out of bed,
Lying long looks lazy—
If the morn be wet or dry,
Or if it should be hazy,
Light or dark, get up with the lark,
Don't care for frost or snow,
Jump out of bed, jump out of bed,
When the cock begins to crow.

I never saw a lazy man
I could depend upon—
I never saw a lazy man
Who ever did get on.
Idle and inactive, they
Will lie in bed all day,
For they prefer—just like the sloth—
To sleep their time away.

I love to see the farmer
In the fields at early morn—
He looks so gay and happy,
As he works among the corn.
Early off to bed he goes,
Too long he never sleeps,
For well he knows the adage,
He must "sow before he reaps."

So, if you would be healthy, wealthy,
Prosperous and wise,
Never lie in slumber when
The sun is in the skies.
Spend your ev'nings soberly,
Don't stay out too late,
Be early up to sow the seed,
And your harvest will be great.

Humorous.

POOR SOUP—Soup for the poor.

A HEAVY novel—"A simple-ton."

CURRENT views—That from the river.

FLOWERY speech—"Good as wheat."

BEECHER says a babe is a mother's anchor.

COMING to the surface for a blow—The dust.

IF a flute could speak, it would probably say, "Well, I'm blowed."

GENERAL court—Waiting on half a dozen girls at the same time.

WHY is a man who makes additions to a false rumor like one who has confidence in all that is told him? Because he re-lies on all that he hears.

COLORED serenaders, down in Georgia, warble the following:

"De last time that I saw my love
She was standing in the door,
With shoes and stockings in her hand,
And her feet all over the floor."

THERE is a famous story of Alexander Dumas, the younger, which may take rank with any of the "Anecdotes of birth." A dissolute young French nobleman, intent on insulting him, observed: "Your father was a mulatto, I believe?" "Yes, sir." "And his mother was a black woman, was she not?" "It is said so." "And her father was an ape, I have heard?" "It is true, sir; my genealogy begins where yours ends."

TO MAKE home happy. The man who answers an advertisement to the following effect says his curiosity is satisfied: "If you would learn how to make home happy, send a postage stamp and twenty-five cents to P. O. Box No. —, Cincinnati." He did send the necessary cash, and soon received this answer: "If you are as big a fool as we think you must be for giving us your money, you can make home happy by leaving it and going West by yourself." And yet that man is not happy.

OLD 'SQUIRE HENSHAW, of Slawsons, always favored the idea of the village young men that they could do better in the city, and always stood ready to help them with his counsel. He said: "You go down to New York, young man, and watch the newspapers pretty closely. Pretty soon you'll see an advertisement of an ear-ring lost, and then you look around till you find it, and take it to the owner and get the money. In the country here there's no such chances." It is a little singular, but there is not even a street in New York to-day commemorating the name of Mr. Henshaw. —*Danbury News.*

Paper Currency in San Domingo.

From Monte Cristo Mr. Hazard took passage in a schooner for Cape Haytien, a distance of about sixty miles. His first experience in the negro republic was anything but pleasant. Starting in the evening, and expecting to reach there by daybreak, there was not a mouthful of food on board. Delayed by a calm, the schooner did not come to anchor until noon. The custom-house officers were at breakfast, and kept our hungry voyager waiting two hours for permission to land, and then the aggravating police officers took up all the rest of the day in examining his papers, before he was allowed to gratify his raging appetite. "What will you have?" asked the polite waiter, when, worn out with hunger and vexation, he seated himself at a table.

"Everything and anything—beer, bread, fruit, cheese—bring it all at once," was the response; and the waiter's prompt compliance tended greatly to soothe the traveler's exasperated sensibilities.

The next morning Mr. Hazard experienced a new sensation. He suddenly found himself a millionaire. His first act on rising was to adapt himself to the country, and ask for a "cocktail." It was well fabricated, and enjoyed with zest. Then ensued the following dialogue:

"How much?" I asked.

"'Thirty dollars, monsieur.'

"I start back horror-struck. Thirty dollars for a drink! I see it. I am a poor, miserable American, disowned by his Government, in a foreign land, and these miserable barbarians know it, and now they want to swindle me. But the old spirit of '76 comes strong upon me, and I get reckless. I vow I will not pay it; and drawing from my pocket a silver coin of the realm of America, value ten cents, I declare it is all the money I have.

"To my amazement the mild bar-keeper says, 'I haven't the change, sir.'

"Ah! I begin to see it; and with a princely air I say, 'Oh, keep the change!'"

Later in the day, Mr. Hazard was informed by the banker to whom he applied to have a draft for a few hundred dollars cashed: that one dollar in gold was worth four hundred dollars in the paper currency of the country, and that if he had his check cashed he would need half a dozen mule-carts to take away the bills! He left the draft at the bank and drew only a few thousands for spending money.—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Shaving the Meadows.

A sensible correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* discusses the question why the hay crop is growing lighter from year to year. Among other things, he says:

Another reason has been whispered, which is this: That on account of the great competition among the different mowing machine manufacturers, as to which machine shall shave—yes, literally *shave*—the surface of our meadows, the closets, the roots of the grass are really and permanently injured by leaving them bare, and thus very liable to be frozen out absolutely. We believe a good deal of clover is killed out in this way, the crowns being sliced off to the very roots. Close mowing of grass, like close cropping of the human hair, is a very senseless practice. The "velvet cut," as it is called, which makes men with dark brown hair look for all the world like monkeys, deprives the head, to all intents and purposes, of its natural protection. So "shaving" the meadows deprives them of that natural mulching which is such a protection against the droughts of summer and the rigors of winter.

Roots and Oil Cake for Sheep.

If growers of combing wools should raise sheep primarily to produce mutton; should also try to mature them early, so as to sell the carcass—we should have wool from well fed, healthy, strong, fat sheep, which is just the wool wanted for delaine purposes. Farmers cannot keep these large sheep on lean pastures, with but little care of them, and have good wool. And the great reason the combing wool sheep run out when brought from England and Canada is, that they do not get the same care and treatment they had in those countries, and are often kept on soil they are not adapted to, and are not fed sufficiently. The wool from a Leicester sheep that has been in the United States two years is generally harsher, leaner, and worth much less than it would have been if the sheep had staid in Canada or England. Now, this will not always be so, for growers will yet learn that these large sheep need more to eat than the small Merino, and their food should not consist of Indian corn, but they should have some roots and mangle wurzel. When sheep are fed on corn, they are too hot and feverish, and the wool becomes harsh and brittle, while a proper supply of roots with other food would produce soft, round and elastic wool.

How to Prevent Clover from Growing Too Coarse.

It is sometimes objected to clover that it is too coarse as a feed—this being the case where it is grown on strong ground, making a large stalk. This can be remedied by sowing thick, and thus getting a fine-stemmed crop, also shorter in length, the stalks varying from 15 to 25 inches, according to the quality of the land, the season, and whether plaster has been used. But the point is, to sow thick—from ten to twelve quarts per acre, evenly scattered on even, mellow soil, and brushed in if sown with spring grain. This forms a close growth, and must be cut before it lodges much, and this is generally about the time of flowering. Also, if lodged badly, and permitted to remain for some time, it will partially rot and lose much of its quality as a feed. But harvested in time and well cured, there will be no deterioration of the high value which this plant has obtained among our best dairymen. Three tons per acre may thus be realized; and if the season is a good one, the amount may be doubled by two cuttings; and clover should always be cut twice, each time at about the blossoming period. We prefer the medium size or June clover, as it is earlier and finer-stemmed than the large kind, and less apt to lodge, and always permits of two cuttings. On poor land clover may be grown successsully, improving the land. But it may be raised on the richest of land with the most gratifying results; only get it close so as to have it fine-stemmed, and cut it in time.

Domestic Recipes.

LIQUID BLUING FOR CLOTHING.—Take of soluble Prussian blue. two ounces; oxalic acid, half an ounce; water, one gallon. Mix.

ZINC WHITEWASH.—Mix oxide of zinc with common size, and apply it with a whitewash brush to the ceiling. After this, apply in the same manner a wash of the chloride of zinc, which will combine with the oxide to form a smooth cement with a shining surface.

MARBLED VEAL.—Take some cold roasted fillet of veal, season it with spices, and beat it in a mortar. Skin a cold dried tongue, cut it up, and pound it to a paste, adding to it nearly its weight of fresh butter; put some of the veal into pots, then stew in lumps of the pounded tongue. Put in another layer of veal and again more tongue; press it down and pour clarified butter on the top. This cuts very prettily, like veined marble. The dressed white meat of either fowl, rabbit or turkey will answer for the purpose as well as veal.

TO MAKE OLD BLACK SILK LOOK LIKE NEW.—Unpick the garment, and wash the pieces in hot soapsuds; rinse by dipping up and down in hot water; then dip in second water, prepared as follows: Boil two ounces of logwood chips in five quarts of water; add a quarter of an ounce of copperas; strain through an old bit of calico, and dip your silk into this dye. Let the silk be pinned on to a line by the corners, and hang until it is nearly dry. Then take it down and iron it between two pieces of old black silk. It will look like new.

RHUBARB PIE.—Prepare the stalks by peeling off the thin, reddish skin, and cutting in half or three-quarter inch pieces, which spread evenly in your crust-lined tins. Sift on a little flour, to which add a bit of butter and a tea-cup of sugar—sour taste is not relished; a pinch of soda may be used to advantage, with less sugar, as it goes far towards neutralizing the acid. (We would here add: save all your surplus pie-plant, prepare as for use, and dry in the sun, as stove-heat turns it dark-colored. Soak and stew for winter use with sugar and soda as above for pies. It makes also a nice sauce for tea.)

TO STOP THE RAVAGES OF MOTHS.—Camphor will not stop the ravages of moths in carpets, after they have commenced eating. Then they pay no regard to the presence of camphor, cedar or tobacco. A good way to conquer them is to take a coarse crash towel and wring it out of clean water. Spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places, and those least used. It does not injure the pile or the color of the carpet in the least, as it is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents, and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs. Then the camphor will doubtless prevent future depredations of the miller.

San Salvador's Calamity.

A Panama letter, dated April 11, says: The intelligence received by previous mails from the north is not only confirmed, but comes to a climax with the entire destruction of the capital of San Salvador and the ruin of a population of 40,000 people. The first really violent shock occurred on the 4th of March, at about 5 p. m., destroying many houses. The quaking continued at frequent intervals until the morning of the 19th, when, at 2 a. m., two light shocks, succeeded by a heavy one, destroyed the entire city.

Loyapango, Ilopango, San Tomas, and Santa Teca have all suffered to a lesser tent, as well as every town within a radius of twenty miles. Fortunately, owing to the alarm of the 4th, such residents as had not left the city were living in the patois or in the public plaza, hence the number of lives lost, though great, was diminished. Only two buildings, the Hotel del Plaque and the Government Palace, are left standing. The loss is estimated at $12,000,000. The aggregate killed and wounded is 500.

The New York *Herald* has a letter from San Salvador of March 24, giving the following particulars: "The ground is stitl shaking slightly at intervals. On the road out of the city to a place called Cedro there are large tracts where the ground looks as if it had been newly plowed, while in other places there are cracks and fissures. Loyapango and Ilopango, two neighboring villages, are entirely down. Even straw houses shared the fate of the more substantial edifices. At San Martin only the church and a couple of old houses are standing, while on the road thence to Cojutepeque almost every building has been destroyed. Cojutepeque itself has not been injured. Shortly after the severe shock a fire broke out in a ruined store, and had it not been for the energy displayed by the President, who directed the work which resulted in its extinguishment, and tooh charge of one of the hose, it is more than probable that what the earthquake left undestroyed the flames would have consumed. No foreigners have been injured. In some few cases roofs have remained standing, supported by the uprights, but in every case all the tiles have been shaken off. A couple of thieves who attempted to ply their vacation while ruin was rife were promptly shot by order of the President. A great deal of material will be good for rebuilding, and for this reason Government has issued a decree that the capital will not be removed, as many had supposed it would be. A decree has also been issusd permitting people to squat on all vacant lots. San Miguel, Santa Anna and other towns which did not feel the effects of the earthquake, immediately forwarded liberal supplies of money and provisions, which were very scarce here for a couple of days."

The Invalid—A Pen Picture.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But, alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system, and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart can not propel the the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and sileut steps. Must we lose her? No! there is relief! We can stay this destreyer of our happiness and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet, but is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her. Sold by all first-class Druggists everywhere. 637

WHILE there are about ten thousand men who think they know all about the perpetual motion principle, it is safe to say that there is not a solitary soul in this universe who can explain why a railroad engineer blows his whistle as he shoots by a passenger train. People who have popped up from their seats and clutched their scalps on these occasions are somewhat interested in an explanation.

Ladies' Suits, Underwear, &c.

J. W. Griswold & Co.'s manufactory for cloaks, suits and underwear, 54 and 56 Madison street, Chicago, is a hive of industry. Their main workroom, 30x110 feet, is filled with girls sitting each side of long benches fitted with sewing machines run by steam, each machine making 1,000 stiches per minute. Their labor-saving attachments and machines are truly wonderful. They advertise to sell ready-made goods at about the price of the material, and it looks as though they could do it. Certainly dealers will do well to look in upon them. Their stock, styles and prices would seem to satisfy any one.—*Chicago Tribune.*

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc.—[Com.

CUTLER'S Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam "Doubtless the best Cough Medicine in the world."—[Com.

FARMERS and stock raisers have frequently told us that they have seen very good results from giving *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to cows and swine before and after they drop their young. The powders put them in good condition, and give them strength to care and provide for the sucklings.—[Com.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

WE have often wondered whether there is a person in all New England who does not know and appreciate the value of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as a family medicine? It is adapted to most all purposes, and is the best pain killer that can be used.—[Com.

QUAINT sayings and queer doings are often heard and seen, but men are doing nothing queer that wear the Elmwood Collar. Try it and see how much you like it.—[Com.

Prop the Falling.

It is a great blessing to have by nature a strong constitution, but not more than one-half of the inhabitants of the civilized world are thus provided. Many constitutions are feeble to begin with, many others, originally vigorous, are crippled by over-exertion, dissipation, unhealthy surroundings, grief, privation, or some other portentous cause, before the prime of life is attained. But is this an evil without a remedy or a palliative? No! constitutions can be replaced. Hundreds of thousands of instances might be adduced in which constitutional decay has been arrested by the continuous use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an invigorant. It is constitutional strength that enables one man to recover from a disease which would be mortal to another destitute of this element of resistance. Whenever a malady of any kind obtains a foothold in any part of the human body, and becomes a chronic fixture there, it is proof positive that the constitution has been mastered by the disease and urgently requires help. In such a case Hostetter's Bitters should be taken at least three times a day, until the natural powers of the system are recruited. Then the morbid principle which generated and feeds the complaint will have to succumb to the influence of animal vigor, aided by the toning, regulating, purifying operation of the Bitters upon the organ or organs in which the ailment is located. There is nothing like this mighty tonic to "prop the falling."

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements o Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung Affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

A DOSE every two days is the way to take Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote. *One dose* stops the Chills, and a cure is certain.

The Markets.

NEW YORK		
BEEVES—Choice	12½@	13½
Common	10 @	11
HOGS—Dressed	7½@	8½
COTTON—Middling Upland	19½@	
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 90 @	6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 62 @	1 63
CORN	66 @	67
OATS	51 @	54
PORK—Mess	17 50 @	19 00
LARD	9½@	10
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	5 87½@	6 62½
Good	5 37½@	5 75
Medium	4 50 @	5 00
Common	3 00 @	4 25
Inferior	2 25 @	3 50
HOGS—Live	5 25 @	5 75
FLOUR—White Winter	10 00 @	10 50
Red Winter	8 50 @	9 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 22½@	1 24
No. 3 Spring	1 13 @	1 13½
CORN—No. 2	37 @	38
OATS—No. 2	29½@	30½
RYE—No. 2	69 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	72 @	78
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	30 @	40
EGGS—Fresh	13 @	13½
PORK—Mess	18 00 @	18 35
LARD	9 35 @	9 40
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago Spring	1 55 @	..
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	36 @	..
OATS—No. 2	32 @	..
RYE	68 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	85 @	92
PORK—Mess	18 50 @	18 60
LARD	9½@	..
HOGS	4 80 @	5 25
CATTLE	4 25 @	6 25
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	7 50 @	7 75
WHEAT	1 65 @	..
CORN	43 @	..
RYE	80 @	..
OATS	35 @	45
PORK—Mess	19 00 @	..
LARD	9½@	9¾
HOGS	4 50 @	5 00
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No 1	1 37 @	..
No. 2	1 26 @	..
CORN—No. 2	41 @	..
OATS—No. 2	30½@	..
RYE—No. 1	68 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	85 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 76 @	..
No. 2	1 63 @	..
CORN	49 @	50
OATS	40 @	43
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 76 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 70 @	1 71
CORN	45 @	45½
OATS	38 @	39

12,000,000 ACRES!

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

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These lands are near completed through lines of railroad, between the important cities of Des Moines and Council Bluffs, and in the midst of a large population.

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EXPLORING TICKETS, entitling a purchaser of land to a return of railroad fare, are sold at the Company's ticket offices at Chicago and other principal stations. Address
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Dr. Cox's Hive (Croup) Syrup has been known and used by the medical profession over 100 years, and as a remedy for Colds and Coughs has an older and better reputation than any other Cough medicine ever offered to the public. It is known as the Compound Syrup of Squills, and a formula may be found in every medical dispensatory.

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This Syrup is Carefully Prepared under the personal direction of a regular Physician of over twenty years' practice, whose signature is attached to the directions on the bottle.

Its taste is very pleasant and children like it.

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Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These are the only Medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, has been in constant practice for over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing irritation, and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By its great blood purifying properties, it cures all Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch or Pimple.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Eight to twelve bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears, corrupt or Running Ulcers, Scrofula and the worst forms of Secondary and Tertiary Diseases. Two to six bottles, Liver Complaint. $1.00 or 6 bottles for $5.00, by all Druggists. Manufactured at the World's Dispensary, Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

A WATCH FREE worth $20, given gratis to every live man who will act as our agent. Business light and honorable. $300 made in 5 days. Saleable as flour. Everybody buys it. Can't do without it. Must have it. No Gift Enterprise, no Humbug. Kennedy & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS everywhere to procure Subscribers for the OLD OAKEN BUCKET, a Literary and Temperance Magazine of 64 pages, ably edited and handsomely illustrated. Agents now canvassing are making from $20 to $50 per week. Sample copies and instructions to canvassers mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PORTABLE Soda Fountains, $40, $50, $75 and $100. GOOD, DURABLE, AND CHEAP SHIPPED READY FOR USE. Manufactured by J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind. Send for Circular.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM DOUBTLESS THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. CUTLER BROS & CO. PROPRIETORS. BOSTON

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

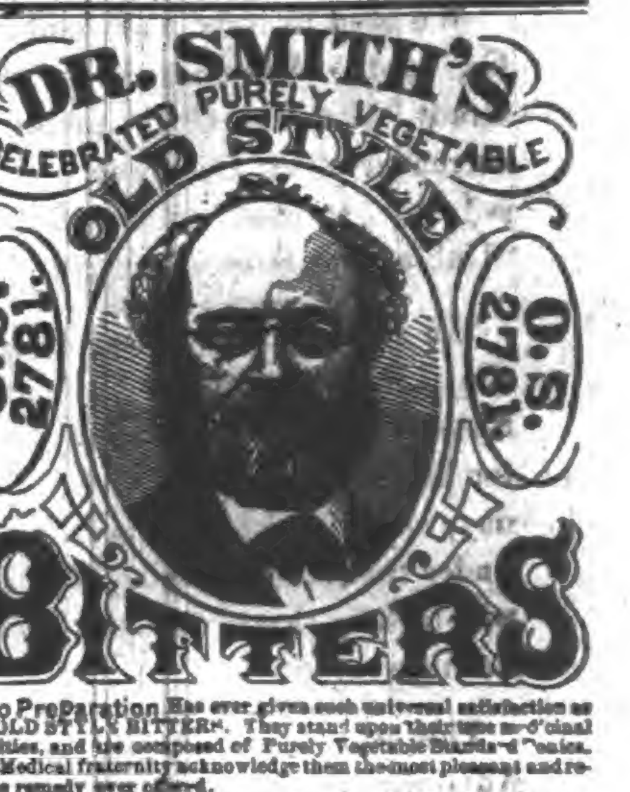

No Preparation Has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. They stand upon their true medicinal qualities, and are composed of Purely Vegetable Standard Tonics. The Medical fraternity acknowledge them the most pleasant and reliable remedy ever offered.

For Dyspepsia, From whatever cause, the OLD STYLE BITTERS is a never failing remedy.

For Liver Complaint and Biliousness—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are a sure cure for any trouble of the Liver. When torpid and diseased the Bitters stimulate to action, causing a free flow of the stagnant bile, leaving the Liver in a natural and healthy state.

Jaundice—Is one of the results of a disorganized Liver, for which OLD STYLE BITTERS is a sure cure.

Catarrh.—Thousands are suffering from this painful and dangerous disease. The persistent use of OLD STYLE BITTERS will cure, if taken according to directions.

Fever and Ague—The OLD STYLE BITTERS strike this disease right at the point for sure eradication, and are a positive preventive and certain cure.

For Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Uneasiness, Distress and Enlargement of the Spleen, Irritation and Derangement of the Stomach, Kidneys and Liver, there is no medicine yet produced equal to the OLD STYLE BITTERS.

Loss of Appetite.—If you desire to become vigorous and strong eat good plain nourishing food and take OLD STYLE BITTERS before each meal. This will produce the desired effect.

Consumption.—This disease spares neither old or young, but quietly takes its victim to the grave. If taken in time the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never-failing remedy.

Female Weakness and General Debility.—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are especially adapted for Females, as they contain nothing that will injure the weakest physical form. Debilitated young ladies and those giving birth and nursing children are in constant need of an invigorating Tonic to build up their constitutions. The OLD STYLE BITTERS are just the thing. The world has not produced better. They are perfectly harmless and very pleasant to take.

A Tonic.—OLD STYLE BITTERS are unsurpassed by any Tonic or Bitters and grateful thousands acknowledge them the "Wonder of the Age."

Will any one take Vile, Nasty poisons, falsely called Tonics, when such a pleasant and effectual remedy as OLD STYLE BITTERS can be had? Those who love life will not.

Beware of Counterfeits.—None genuine without the signature of Dr. A. H. Smith also his name and trademark blown in the bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
UNION MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—McKesson & Robbins, New York; Van-schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

DON'T fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.

We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

DR. S. VAN METER & CO.,

Charleston, Ill., New publications just issued a work dedicated to young men and LECTURE ON MARRIAGE, also treatise on the DISEASES OF MALES AND FEMALES. Also on Piles and Fistula, all finely illustrated. All of the above sent on receipt of 10cts. Infirmary established in 1845. All chronic diseases treated. Over 3,500 cases now under treatment. Cases treated by mail if desired. Address as above

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN
GUN WORKS.

179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large discounts to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

DOMESTIC THE LIGHT RUNNING Sewing Machine IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Agents Wanted. Send for circular. Address: "DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Soldiers enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received bounty, can now obtain it; also those who failed to apply for the additional bounty. Address, with stamp, R. F. BROWN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

C. N. U. No. 16.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier
Thursday, May 8th, 1873

Hon Daniel D. Pratt is to be added to the list of honest men, who refused the contamination of the Congressional steal and we honor him for it. There are nine more from Indiana to hear from.

The will of Napoleon is published. He leaves all his property, a half million of dollars, to the Empress Eugenie, and the throne of France to his son, a lad of seventeen. He will be of age when he gets it.

We used to hear much said of U. S. G., and "Unconditional Surrender Grant," that Gen Grant earned on the surrender of Ft Donellson. Now he is justly entitled to another, thus: "Unblushing Salary Grabber."

An exchange says, such men as Clay, Benton, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Silas Wright, &c., served in Congress for half a life time, at eight dollars a day, and without any stealings; but under the increased salary law the pay will be fifty-three dollars a day, and stealings thrown in.

This pure, loyal, economical, honest Administration is always doing things which look suspicious. It is now claimed that a number of Vienna Commissioners bought their appointments, and that others are in the pay of interested parties. Are all loyal men "on the make?"

The Emperor of Austria opened the Grand Exposition on Monday, in a speech about the length of Gen. Grant'. These big fellows don't believe in wasting their breath on ordinary occasions. Saving it probably to cool their porridge.

It is said that Samuel Shellabarger of Ohio drew his back pay and invested it in a Bank at Springfield. The President has since appointed him on the Civil Service Reform Commission, showing that Gen. Grant don't care a copper about the back pay swindle.—It's only the green ones who are making a fuss about it.

The official result of the Connecticut elections has just been made known. Ingersoll, the Liberal-Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 5,813 plurality over Haven, Republican, and 3.237 majority over the com vote of Haven and Smith (Temperance candidates.) The remainder of the Liberal Democratic State ticket has about 1.200 majority. On the Congressional vote the Republicans have a majority of 1,781 in the entire State.

The news from the seat of the Modoc war is now satisfactory. It is now thought that it will be an all-Summer job to hunt the little handful of Indians down. The result will be the murder of a large number of settlers, and the destruction of many homes. Had these despicable frauds, the Peace Commissioners, never been appointed and the army acted promptly every Indians Agents might have been killed by this time. There is now a probability that we shall have a general Indian war.

Senator Morton is about to take a trip for his health. We advise him to sojourn for a while among the Modocs, and, if possible, instruct Captain Jack in ways that are dark and tricks that are sometimes vain, if conducted on certain peculiar brother-in-law principles, for which the great War Governor has a patent. It will be very apt to fetch Jack, because it has very nearly brought Morton. Behind a pedregal, under certain fortunate circumstances, Morton could yet be supremely happy.

Because a number of scalawag democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the Salary steal, some Republican journals are willing, and, in fact insist that the Democratic party should receive a share of the blame. In no wise can this be entertained. The Republicans in Congress were largely in the majority! They were elected to look after the interest of the people. They had the power to defeat the iniquitous measure, and in failing to exercise that power they became wholly responsible. Thereis nothing clearer than this, and the person that contends that the Democratic party had any share in the outrage is either a demagogue or a fool. The President also aided in the theft by giving Executive sanction. The Salary Steal is wholly a matter for which the people will hold the Republican party accountable.

FREE BREAKFASTS.

The Radical press were seized some time last year with a furious attack of gesticulation, because Congress had repealed the duty of three cents a pound on coffee and fifteen cents a pound on tea. The workingman was congratulated that he could now have what was called a free breakfast, and was called upon to join heartily in offerings of gratitude to Congress for its wonderful kindness. The duty paid on these articles amounted to about nineteen millions of dollars annually, or about fifty cents to each inhabitant.

When this question was in the Senate Mr. Trumbull argued that the duty should more properly be removed from woolen goods, which averaged 68 per cent. We produced 176 million of dollars' worth and collected duties there on amounting to 29 millions Now if the increased cost occasioned by the enormous duty be added to the price of the goods imported, it will appear that to obtain these 29 millions for the Treasury the people actually paid 70 millions to our own woolen manufactures. As the working people very generally require blankets, we would like to see where the gratitude comes in for releasing them from the payment of 19 millions, and tucking 70 millions on them for the woolen men and 29 millions more for the Treasury.

But are the people releasd from this payment of nineteen millions a year after all, when tea and coffee have both advanced in price since the repeal ot the duty in question? This holding the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope, has become so common a thing that we wonder the charm has not at length lost its power

It is refreshing to know that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a Life Insurance Company must pay a policy once in a while, their absurd conditions and exceptions to the contrary notwithstanding. In the case of the Mutual Insurance Company of New York against a Mr. Terry, who committed suicide, the decision was given in favor of the latter though the policy of the Company provided against suicide. The insurance companies must revise their blanks Most of them that exempt themselves from liabilities in the case of the suicide of the policy-holder phrase the condition "voluntary suicide," or put it in equivalent shape. The Supreme Court said that Terry's reason was dethroned, and that suicide was not his voluntary act. If we did not now and then have such a decision all men would be lunatics who should take out Life Insurance policies.

From Washington comes the pleasing intelligence that a good deal of correspondence and consultation is now going on between prominent Liberals and Democrats in reference to the issues which should be made before the country: Among the ideas pressed by some Western politicians are: First, the affirmation of free trade and direct taxation, to be accompanied by a change in the Constitution, making property instead of representation the basis of taxation. Second a demand for the abolition of the national banking system, substituting therefor a free banking law authorizing any one to circulation redeemable by the government to the value of government securities retired by him, and returned canceled to the Treasury. Third, an internal improvement system by the government, directed chiefly to the development of our inland water resources, connecting those inland with the seaboard by and river improvements.

The frightful calamity at Dixon, Illinois, on Sunday afternoon, by which nearly a hundred persons were hurried to a terrible death, is scarcely a day old, when news is received of a similar accident near Sedalia Missouri, in which out of twelve workmen engaged upon the bridge, three were killed outright, and eight others wounded, leaving only one man unhurt. The frequent recurrence of these sickening horrors leaves a strong impression on the mind that there is culpable carelessness somewhere. Somebody is fearfully responsible. The bridge at Dixon could not have been much less than a death trap.

Hon James Brooks, member of Congress from New York, and one of the proprietors of the New York *Express* died in Washington on Wednesday night. Mr. Brooks was born in Maine in 1810. He always acted with the Democrats. There is but little doubt that his death was hastened by the expose of his connection with the Credit Mobelier.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Notice of Attachment.

Emanuel Stuch vs. James Crall.

Before Frank M. Bacon, Justice of the Peace of Butler township, DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of April a. d. 1873, an order of Attachment was issued in the above entitled cause for the sum of 40 dollars Said cause is set for hearing on Monday the 2d day of June a. d. 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FRANK M. BACON, J. P.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Susanna Roop deceased will offer for sale at public out cry, at the late residence of the deceased, in Fairfield township, DeKalb County, Indiana, on Saturday, May 24th, 1873 the personal property of said estate, consisting of, Corn, wheat Cooking Stove and various other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

TERMS—Sums of $3 and under cash, over three dollars a credit six months will be given by purchaser giving his note at interest, waiving benefit of valuation laws with good security.

GEO. W. ROW, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I will present a petition to the Honorable Board of Commissioners of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, at their June session, to vacate the following Lots, Streets and Alleys in Tomlison's addition to the Town of Butler, in said county, to-wit: Lots one, 1, two, 2, three, 3, four, 4, five, 5, six, 6, seven, 7, and eight, 8 in Block five, and lots No. one, 1, two, 2, three, 3, four, 4, five, 5, six, 6, seven, 7, and eight, 8, in block six. Also that portion of Washington street lying west from the west line of James Street. Also that portion of Elm Street, lying north of the north line of Green Street. Also that portion of West street, lying north of said Green street. Also the alleys running through the middle of the said Blocks No. five and six, 5 and 6, from east to west.

SARAH RUTTER.

May 1, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Common Pleas Court, in a cause wherein David W. Porter is Plaintiff, and David R. Porter, Martha Calahan, Julian Porter, Lasella Porter, Dennis Burns and Francis R. Burns are Defendants require me to make the sum of 29 dollars and forty-two cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder on

Saturday, May 31st, A. D. 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

One hundred and fifteen, 115, acres of land off of the north side of the north-west quarter of section twenty-even, 27, township thirty-three, 33, north of range thirteen, 13, east, in DeKalb County, Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

April 28, 1873.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.
DeKalb County.

$8.40

H. E. ALTENBURG, Dep'y.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Susannah Roop, late of said county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

GEO. W. ROW, Adm'r.

April 18, 1873.

AN ORDINANCE

At a regular session of the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, Ind., the following ordinance was passed.

Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, in DeKalb County and State of Indiana that a sewer be constructed in said town described as follows to-wit:

Commencing at a point nine, 9, feet south of the south-west corner of lot numbered sixty-one, 61, in the western, Spencer's, addition to said town thence east on a parallel line with the south line of town lots sixty-one, 61, and twenty, 20, in said addition and lots eleven, 11, thirty, 30, and sixty-one, 61, ninety-six, 96, and one hundred and thirty-seven 137, in the original plat of said town, fifty-nine, 59 rods the terminus of said sewer. Said sewer is to be sunk four and one half, 4½, feet below thd grade and constructed of brick and to be two, 2, feet in diameter.

Attest

A. ROBBINS, T. C.

Auburn, April 22nd, 1873.

NOTICE.

Change of Court and Time of Holding Courts.

The DeKalb Circuit Court will hold its next regular session at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, on Monday May 12th, 1873, [2nd Monday]. All litigants, jurors, witnesses and other parties interested will, therefore, take notice that all writs issued for the first Monday in August, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court, and all writs issued for the third Monday of May, 1873, of the Court of Common Pleas of said DeKalb County, Indiana, will be returnable on said second Monday of May, 1873.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court at Auburn, this 22d day of April, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
DeKalb County, Ind.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, four miles east of Auburn containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that John Grube Administrator of the estate of Abraham Fair, deceased, has filed his final settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Penfield & Moody, Att'ys. (April 30

Root & Company.

Have the past few days received quantities of fresh attractive goods department of their

Great Retail Dry Goods House.

and announce the most complete stock at the lowest prices they ever shown.

Spring Cassimeres!

for men's and boys' wear; also Jeans, Tweeds, does kins, Cloths, and Cloakings at very low prices.

Spring Shawls,

Spring Cloaks,

Sp'ng Dress Goods

IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
IN ALL THE NEW FABRICS.

A large and very choice line of the newest goods imported at 20c, 25c, 35, 40c and 50c per yard

FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,

Special attention is asked to our very large and attractive offering of neat stripe silks, in entirely new styles at $1, 1,25 and 1,50 per yard. Also to our immense assortment of Japanese

Silks and Poplin!

at 20c, 25c, 40, 50c, 65c, and 85c per yard.

HOUSEKEEPING,
LINNENS and
COTTONS!

Table Linens, Towels and Towlings, Table Covers, Curtain goods, Sheetings, Toilet Quilts, etc., forming altogether the best assortment we have ever offered.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Adapted to present and coming season, including

"PERINOT KID GLOVE,"

in one, two and four buttons, which we confidently recommend to our customers as superior in every respect to any kid glove now sold.

New Real Laces,
New Embroideries,
New Muslin ties,
New Dress Buttons,
New Rufflings,
New Underwear, Etc.

PARASOLS in all the latest styles, to which we invite attention.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

er shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

NOTICE.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term, 1873.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct.
DEKALB COUNTY.

Eliza Campbell,
vs.
Elizabeth Mizner,
Julia Hennan,
Mary A. Young,
Michael Young,
John A. Campbell,
Sarah E. Campbell,
Oveat Campbell,
T. Wesley Campbell,
Henry W. Campbell,
Sarah Repp,
George Repp,
Alvira Campbell,
Eldridge A. Campbell,
Hannah Moughler,
Malissa Campbell and
Albert Campbell.

Complaint No. 159,
for Partition.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendants, Elizabeth Mizner, Julia Hennan, Mary A. Young, Michael Young, Sarah E. Campbell, Oveat Campbell, T. Wesley Campbell, Henry W. Campbell, Sarah Repp, George Repp and Eldridge A. Campbell are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendants that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the second Monday of May a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence

Witness, my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 18th day of March 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Butler Ind.

April 9, 1873-tf

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery [illegible] fully solicits the patronage of the public [illegible] for custom work promptly attended to.

C. L. HILL.

DEALER IN

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

ORGANS,

—AND—

All Kinds of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12¼ cents
Granulated	12¼ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11¼ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good Cuba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 25c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50 c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,	30 and	35c

RAISINS and URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants This fruit is conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3.00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Muscatel Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal.	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" " "	kits	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kits	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.25
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The roads are pretty good.

A street concert was given last Monday

Toy peddlers visited our town the forepart of the week.

Early Rose seed potatoes for sale at Eldridge & Rainier's.

Work is being pushed rapidly on the new brick block.

The new brick hotel is the finest one in Northern Indiana.

George Picker's house on Seventh-st., street is going up lively.

The very best coffee in town is found at Eldridge & Rainers.

Circuit Court next week. There are about two hundred cases on the docket.

This bright weather gives everybody employment, who are not too lazy to work.

Have you tried that No. 1 Young Hyson tea at Eldridge & Rainier's?

We are indebted to Hon. S. B. Saylor for several volumes of public documents.

A circus this season that don't advertise twelve tents is considered a small concern.

If April showers are conducive to May flowers— then our floral prospects are very flattering.

The new Lutheran church is progressing finely. It will not be long before it will be ready for service.

The bright warm sunshine inspires all with new energy and life. We trust that it may be long in the land

At the election, in Fort Wayne last Tuesday, Col. Zollinger was elected Mayor, S. P. Freeman Clerk, and C. Kelly Marshal.

The work on the crushed buildings still goes forward very very slowly, the large force of one man being employed thereon

Mr. Fluke is getting material on the ground for a new residence at his fine location, in the orchard, near the Saginaw Road.

C. C. Shaffer will commence his two story brick, on Main street, next month. This building to be 70 feet long and 23 wide.

The United Brethren will hold their 3d quarterly meeting for this conference year at Green's Corners, May 17th and 18th. Elder Martin will officiate.

A family named Kailles, living near Salem Crossing in Laporte county, were burned to death last week, in a log house before help could reach them.

After six months of uninterupted inactivity, work has again been resumed on the Odd Fellows' Hall. A few days will suffice to furnish the brick work.

Davenport & Co., are selling wall paper at greatly reduced prices. They have hundreds of new and tasty paterns, to select from. Go and see them.

Our chanpion gum chewer appeared on the street one day last week. She is a pretty girl and chews gum gracefully, even when her hands and feet are tied tight.

Judge E. V. Long, of Warsaw, has swung himself into the abyss of matrimony, and no doubt could do it again with both hands tied. *We* congratulate him

If there is any truth in the old adage "A cold April the barn will fill," our farmers had better be enlarging their barns, for the crops will be unprecedentedly heavy.

The beautiful Rosewood, the shining White and red Thorn, the stylish Malacca and the jointed Bamboo canes of all thicknesses, at Abright & Shepherd's jewelry store.

Sportsmen should bear in mind that the recent Legislature enacted a law prescribing a penalty of $50 for hunting on the land of another, without permission from the owner.

The new half dimes are beginning to make their appearance. They closely resemble in every respect the silver half dimes of the good, old fashioned Democratic times.

Messrs. Baals & Steger, at Fort Wayne, opposite the Aveline House, keep a large assortment of early fruits and vegetables, and are always in advance of other dealers in early seasonable green groceries.

The best cigars are at the Bakery, the celebrated "Golden Treasure's" and they are a treasure and a luxury. The Baker Bro's. keep all kinds of cigars, and smokers will find a good article always on hand.

The vigorous action produced in the nervous system by the toning and stimulating properties of Smolander's Buchu [illegible] and supports the entire nerve structure. It is also the panacea for kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, gravel, youthful errors or indiscretions, and nervousness. It buoys up the human constitution.

Instead of using your influence to retard improvements, exert it to encourage every laudable enterprise which builds up the town and country. The latter course is wisdom, while the former is foolishness.

Laporte papers gives a list of Lodges represented at the celebration of Odd Fellows in that place, from which Auburn Lodge, No. 116 is omitted. Due credit should be given, as there were two of its members present.

Dr. A. G. Morey, writing to the Omaha *Agriculturalist*, says Hydrophobia can be cured—he has never known it to fail.—Take the bark from the root of the white ash, steep it strong, and drink freely of it. It will cure after symptoms of Hydrophobia have commenced.

The largest assortment and the most beautiful styles of suspenders can now be found at the popular store of C. Klotz, who is agent for the Bay State suspender company. They make the finest article in the country, while their prices are very low. Examine this fine assortment.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now located through DeKalb county, and runs one and a half miles south-west of Auburn, very much to the chagrin of the the Auburnits. But no local aid being given, the company did not consult their wishes.—*LaGrange Standard.*

The above, with three or four exceptions, is about correct.

Shall our Main streets be graded and graveled this year, or remain as they are, a hideous mass of mud during the wet season. This can be answered by the new Beord. Are we to have the necessary sewers and ditching done, is also another question for the consideration of this Board.

The wagon manufactory of J. W. Shaffer is now turning out a first class vehicle superior in fact to those made at South Bend and other points, from the fact that they are hand made and are consequently put together in a much more serviceable manner. A pretty good stock is now on hand, and we would advise those wanting a good wagon to give Mr. Shaffer a call.

Messrs Martin & Haverly are again established in the harness business, after the crash, and are making some very handsome work. We saw a set of single harness from their shop the other day, that is really fine for the price. They keep a good stock on hand and are ready at all times to supply customers with any article in their line.

Fathers of marriageable daughters should bear in mind, that this is the proper season of the year for repairing front gates, by putting on new hinges, strong and durable, and see to it, also, that the latch is in true. Nothing is more detrimental to matrimonial prospects of a young lady, than a rickety gate. Young men won't endanger their lives by leaning on them.

Mr. Fuller, of this place, is canvassing for an excellent work called the History of the Various Christain Demonstrations, and is meeting with great success, having already taken a large number of orders.—He is in every manner worthy the confidence and patronage of the public. The work is published in two styles of binding is neatly and finely printed, and ought to be in every household.

A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.—A young man with "lots" of oil on his hair, nice clothes on his back, and a great quid of tobacco in his chops, and he squirting the juice all over the church during a lecture or divine service. If we will use the filthy stuff, can't we respect the feelings of others enough not to beslaver a church or hall all over with our filth? Boys think of this, and when you go into church take your "chaw" out of your mouth and lay it on the fence or under the steps until the close of services.

The *New Era*, at Albion, has been enlarged to six colums, and Bro Alvord is making it a live sheet. We take the following from last weeks issue:

"The McKay Brothers, contractors for eight miles of the Baltimore & O. Extension, through Albion, are men of the true go-ahead energy. But a few days have elapsed since they came here, and already they have the track cleared of timber for eight miles, and this week they commence digging down the hills and filling the hollows. A heavy force of men and teams is rapidly organizing for a "short, sharp and victorous campaign."—The work in and near Albion is the most desirable in a hundred miles, and the contractors are well pleased with it. Neil McKay, Esq., has been on the line, and announces that along here, the ground is in excellent condition for work, and no delay will occur."

The "beautiful snow" is proper enough in its place, but after enduring a long and severe winter we had begun to think ourselves entitled to at least a few brief intervals of sunshine and pleasant weather. The farmers especially who were unable to put in their usual March crops, owing to the prolonged cold and who have seen, in keen disappointment, all of April pass away, without an appreciable improvement in that respect, would much prefer a little sunshine to another snow storm. We have made extensive inquiries and can learn of but few farmers who succeeded in sowing any oats, and they were able to put in but a few acres. The season of corn planting is near at hand and yet the ground remains very wet. Such things try the patience of our agricultural friends. We hope they are all blessed with a high degree of Christian resignation. Otherwise we fear profanity will be on the increase in the rural districts.

Hidden Crime.

The Dead Body of an Infant Found

Last Sabbath afternoon as three boys, two brothers by the name of Likins, and a companion named Witt, were rambling through the woods to enjoy the beautiful weather which had just dawned upon us, they discovered a box in Little Cedar stream, just west of the Poor Farm, on the property of Henry Shull, about two miles North-west of Auburn. The boys having a curiosity to ascertain what a box was doing there, reached out and pulled it to the shore, where they opened it and found to their horror the corpse of a male child supposed to be from two to four months old. The box seemed to be a common goods box with a part of a shelf for a cover. Seven auger holes were made in one end near the top, and five in the other. The box was 20 inches long and 10 wide, and 7 high, and was filled, besides the corpse, with stones. The body showed that life had been extinct sometime, probably several months.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

We the undersigned Jurors empaneled and sworn on the 5th day of May in the year 1873 in the township of Richland, DeKalb County, State of Indiana, by J. J. Latson County Coroner, of said county, did hold an inquest over the dead body of a male child, found in the Creek on Henry Shull's farm in said county and township above named. Said body was found on the 4th day of May 1873. After hearing the evidence and examining the dead body we find that the deceased came to his death by voilence by some person or persons unknow to the jury.

T. C. ELSON, Foreman.
ISAAC B. BRANDON.
AMOS RAKESTRAW
E. S. MCDOWELL,
JOSEPH BOWMAN,
PETER RAUB.

TOWN ELECTION.—Our corporation election went off rather tamely and but little interest was taken in the matter. After many of our Republican friends agreeing to nominate a ticket without regard to politics, they finally wheeled into line in time to put out a straight Republican ticket. This so thoroughly disgusted so many of our citizens that but 77 votes were polled. This fully satisfies us that the interests of our town have no influences where party is concerned We believe, however, that this policy is only confined to a few one-horse politicians, who set themselves up as dictators for the party to lead the unsuspecting around by the nose. The Democrats declined to put a ticket into the field, because many of them had said they would not support a party ticket in an election like this. We regard the present Board as not much of an improvement on the last, but we hope that we are mistaken, and that something will be done for the good of the place.—And now that a new set of officers take position, would it not be well to let the people know what condition our town finances are in, and what has been done for the past year. It is usual in other places to publish a statement each year so that the tax payers may know where their money goes, but no such statement has been published in Auburn for several years past. Has not the taxpayer a right to know something about this matter? In order to show that we have no selfish motive in this matter we offer the columns of the COURIER for that purpose.

And "worse than ever," it comes to us with the following: "Allen county and the city of Fort Wayne can beat the world for furnishing monstrosities. Just after chronicling the birth of a child part monkey and human, the intelligence comes that within a week past there was foaled and killed a horse colt part human. It had the neck, head, breast and fore legs of the horse but the hind half was human It could not rise more than to get on its fore feet. It would have lived and been the greatest singular monstrosity ever created, but the owner of the human animal is said to have killed it. It was foaled upon a farm about six miles from the city on the Bluffton road.

Enumeration.

We are indebted to J. A. Barns, Esq., County Examiner, for the following, showing the enumeration for last year and the present one:

	1872.	1873
Butler Township	301	398
Jackson "	404	424
Concord "	515	518
Newville "	336	288
Stafford "	184	188
Wilmington	445	454
Union "	308	335
Richland "	709	654
Fairfield "	509	515
Smithfield "	493	547
Franklin "	444	431
Troy "	240	208
Auburn, town of	234	347
Waterloo "	454	508
Butler "	312	295
Total	6088	6110

Fort Wayne, the largest Railroad City in Indiana, is still increasing. More rail roads are being built this summer, but Rothchild & Bro's, proprietors of the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block are not back of their business.—Their trade is increasing, as they carry the heaviest stock in Indiana. Good goods are the only kind allowed in our store, and sell goods alike to every person, and so we go on. (May 1, 2m.

Ask for Alaska Writing paper, at Davenports & Co's. Its the best in the world, just try it. 2t

Union Temperance Meeting.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Ministers of the different churches, on last Sabbath evening a Union Temperance Meeting of the friends of temperance was held at the United Brethern Church. The house was filled to its utmost capacity at an early hour by the best citizens of the town, showing most conclusively that the subject for discussion was one that deserved their earnest and efficient support. Rev. Sanford Basset was called to the chair, and R. M. Lockhart appointed Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. J B Fowler, after which a committee of three on resolutions was adopted, consisting of Rev. J B Fowler, Rev C H Kiracofe and A C Jackman. While the committee were engaged in preparing their report, R M Lockhart was call on to address the meeting, after which the committee on resolutions made the following report.

1. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens af Waterloo, are grateful to God for providentially giving us a law whereby the ruinous effects of intoxicating liquors can be in a measure suppressed.

2. *Resolved* That we, as good citizens and friends of temperance, hereby pledge our undivided influence for the enforcement of the law.

3. *Resolved*, That we will stand by the officers of the law, in their efforts to enforce the provisions of said law.

4. *Resolved*, That we hereby request the corporation board to pass an ordinance, requiring of each licensed liquor seller an advance fee of not less than $100 or more than $500.

5. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this community be tendered to our representative in the legislature, Hon S S Shutt, for his support of said law; and also to his Excellency Gov T A Hendricks, for signing the same.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted, each one separately, the second and fourth calling out an extended discussion, which was participated in by Reverends Baker Fowler, Kiracofe and Bair, and Messrs. Charles Kelley, A C Jackman, Dr. Chamberlain, R. Clutter, J W Jeffords Dr Johnston, J D McAnally, A J Sinclair, Mrs B B Long and R M Lockhart. From the short speeches made, it could be easily seen that a feeling of determination pervaded the minds of this community that the law we have given to us by our late legislature can, must and will be carried out in the town of Waterloo; and a determination was evinced to support no man for office excepting those that were known to be strictly temperance men. On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again Wednesday evening, April 30th, at the Methodist Episcopal church On motion, it was requested that the proceedings be published in the COURIER and *Press*. Meeting closed with singing, and the benediction by Rev Bassett.

SANFORD BASSETT, Pres't
R. M. LOCKHART, Sec'y.

Advertised Letters.

Abar Henry
Baker Samuel E
Boyer Abraham
Baxter Andrew
Baately Fritz
Baxter Mrs. Lovina
Baker John H
Campbell J
Clark Miss S. F.
Duncan J see
Elrie Mrs Alda
Eby Jacob
Griffin Philena
Gilmore John P
Gey Miss Rene
Hawver Wesley
Hay Charlotte
Hostler Michael
Hawes Miss Mary
Howser Cathraine A
Hoffman Frerich
Hensinger Jennie
Long Samuel H,
Molloy Thomas
Matson John H
Mull M Danson
Plisko Christ
Penny J L
Parks Robt
Roser Linsbins
Robinett Hariet
Ruth Miss Cordelia
Saus Mrs Susan
Sladeaffer Miss Mary
Smith Sarah
Shaffer Miss Ella
Sain Alvin
Smith Miss Mary
Shackey Wheel Co
Turner G W
Talada John
Tharner Frank
Warren J H
White M C
Wigent E B

S. L. YANDES, P. M.

Price list free to all for clothing and gents' furnishing goods; all it is to ask for them at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block. May 1, 2m.

Everybody coming to Fort Wayne to buy clothing is invited to stop at the Red Front Clothing Hall before purchasing, as we carry the finest goods in the State.—We buy 10 per cents cheaper than any house within 100 miles and pleasant words to all. We defy competion in our line as we sell cheaper than the cheapest and buy for cash; at Rothchild & Bros., No. 5 Keystone Block. May 1, 2m

Be careful when you go to Fort Wayne and want to go to the Red Front Clothing Hall, as some other stores will use our good name because we do such a large business. Our store is situated No. 5 Keystone Block, and called Red Front Clothing Hall. (May 1, 2m

A rural poet thus breaks forth: "O, the snore, the beautiful snore, filling her chamber from ceiling to floor! Over the coverlet, under the sheet! Now rising aloft like a bee in June; now sunk to the wail of a cracked bassoon! Now, flute like, subsiding, then rising again, is the beautiful snore of Elizabeth Jane. Speaking of feet reminds us that Markly, Shrader & Co., have the finest covering of them to be found in Fort Wayne. Their stock of all descriptions of boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., are tip top. All are invited to take a look at them and learn prices.—Those new goods that they have just received, are fascinating, captivating, charming, surprising, bewitching, enticing, inviting, delightful, beautiful, splendid, elegant, artistic, stylish, unique, glossy, highly finished, all new and superior to all others in town. Call and see them at No. 4, Keystone Block, Ft. Wayne.

Fort Wayne has now an extensive paper depot, where all kinds of wrapping paper, white paper, paper sacks are kept at the very lowest market prices. C. F. Saunders, the gentlemanly proprietor, is ready to supply the country trade at prices below that of any other house. It will be quite convenient for our merchants and when you are in the city stop at the first door to the right, just south of the canal.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!
D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrashers.
Plows,

Straw-Cutters
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,
Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞ Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Will all use Mered an Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

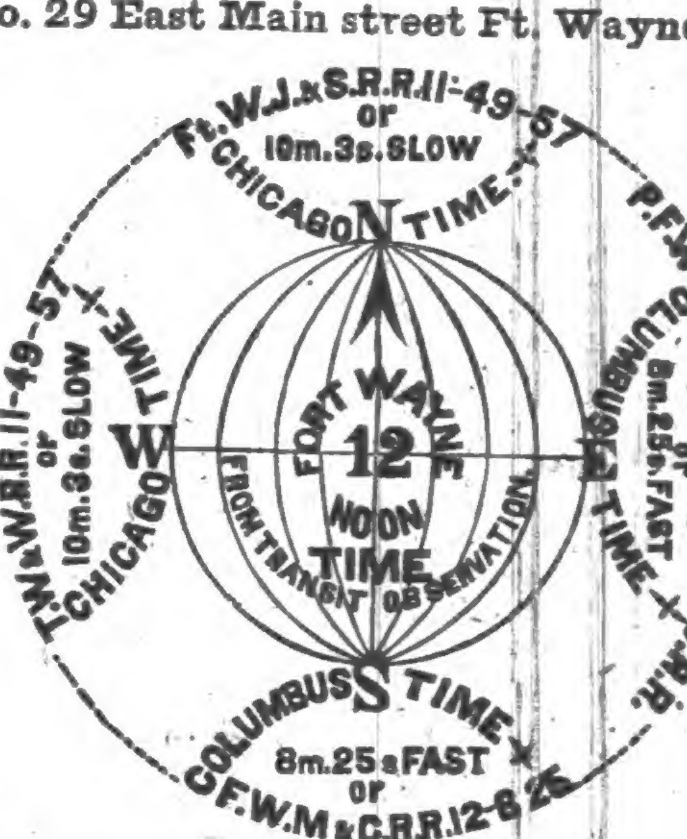

Ft.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
P.F.W.&C.R.R. and F.W.R.&C.R.R. 12-8-25 or 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
T.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
W
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST or F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

DRY GOODS
GEO. DeWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R. Com.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, on Thursday the 5th (5) day of June next at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of sanctioning or refusing to sanction articles of argement for the consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company and with the Detroit Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company, entered into by the directors of all said corporations. To authorize the issue of preferred stock, denominated preference shares in said agreement, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretary D., E. R & I. R. R. Co.
Dated March 26, 1873.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the
ESTEY and PACKAD ORGAN
a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county
Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.
Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.
For the present and until further notice on qu at Godorn's Gallery.
GEO. H. HOFFMAN.
Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1873.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Builders Hardware,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, White Lead,
Stoves & Tin Ware,
Of every Description.
Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.
Heavy Hardware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK.
Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools,
Farming Implements
Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c
Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

Another enormous bank defalcation has been brought to light in New York. F. L. Tainter, the Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, has been speculating with the funds of the institution for over five years, during which time he has succeeded in squandering over $600,000. Being hopelessly involved, he delivered up the keys of the safes and vaults, confessed his crime, and aided the Clearing-House Committee in investigating the affairs of the bank, pointing out the evidences of his crime with a coolness that was most extraordinary under the circumstances. Altogether, F. L. Tainter is the most self-possessed rascal in the annals of crime. The bank is hopelessly bankrupt, and has been stricken from the Clearing-House list....A heavy defalcation is reported in the New York Postoffice ....The Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners have just purchased in New York 18,000 butcher-knives and 1,500 skinning [scalping?] knives for the noble red men of the far West. A few thousand rifles, revolvers and tomahawks will probably be added to the list....It is rumored in New York that the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie railroads are to be consolidated....Carl Schurz sailed from New York for Europe last week....The formidable league which was to have been formed in New York for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law has assumed the shape of a secret session of twenty-seven delegates from various trades-unions, which resolved to do nothing until next year.

Tainter, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, of New York, has been confined in jail. He is a nephew, by marriage, of August Belmont.

Lizzie Ness, a girl of 14, was brutally outraged and murdered near Pittsburgh, Pa., last week. Two Swedes, now under arrest, are believed to be the authors of the horrid crime.

The mill operatives throughout Rhode Island have struck for ten hours work by the day, or sixty hours per week....Hon. James James Brooks, Representative in Congress from New York, died last week in New York, aged 63....Richard Pettit, a well-known Philadelphia lawyer, committed suicide the other evening. He was to have been married the following day to a wealthy English lady....Mrs. Pridecker, of Kingston, N.Y., in a fit of insanity, took her infant child in her arms and leaped into a cistern. Both were drowned....John R. Thompson, for many years editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, at Richmond, Va., and more recently connected with the New York *Evening Post*, died in New York last week....Jay Gould had his nose tweaked and his jaws slapped by a young New York attorney, while taking lunch at Delmonico's, in New York, the other day. Gould submitted meekly to the punishment, but subsequently had his assailant brought up on a charge of assault and battery.

The West.

A general outbreak of Indians in Eastern Oregon is threatened....Business in San Francisco is seriously interrupted by the epizootic....A terrible calamity happened at Otis, Ind., a few days ago. The house of a man named Klees caught fire and burned so rapidly that an old gentleman by the name of Kreist, with his daughter, Mrs. Klees, and five children were burned to death. Mrs. Klees could have escaped alone, but went into another room endeavoring to save her children and was lost. Mr. Kreist was lying with a broken leg perfectly helpless, and could do nothing but await his fate. Mr. Klees and his brother-in-law, Mr. Kreist, escaped, but were severely burned. So great was the heat of the fire that the bodies were burned to ashes, only a few bones being found....Chicago had five suicides during the week ending April 28....Arthur Arnold, aged 16, son of Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, was drawned in Rock river, near Dixon, Ill., a few days ago, by the capsizing of a small sail boat.

The horses of the cavalry at the lava beds are disabled by the epizootic. Without cavalry the Modocs cannot be surrounded, and if they break up into small, straggling bands, as it is thought they will do, they cannot be pursued until the horses recover....The City Council of Chicago has passed, and the Mayor approved, an ordinance requiring all liquor saloons to be closed at 11 o'clock in the evening....A report comes from Fort Garry, via Toronto, that there has been severe fighting between the United States troops and Blackfoot Indians, and that large numbers of the former were killed. It is feared this is the beginning of a general war with the Blackfoot tribe, who number several thousand, and are well armed and equipped....The stage between Hamilton and Pioche, Nevada, was recently robbed by highwaymen, who killed the driver, but did not molest the passengers.... A young hackman named Benjamin Franklin Murphy has been appointed a cadet at West Point from the First Illinois District (Chicago), having distanced all competitors in a competitive examination....An extraordinary suicide is reported from Corwin, Ohio. A man named Richard Williamson, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, built a large log-heap fire in an old log-house, then stripped himself of his clothing, and cast his body on the burning pile, and was burned alive.

The Board of Indian Commissioners are of the opinion that their most important field is among the Sioux Indians, who number about 35,000. Spotted Tail's band is said to be very restless, and threatens to go on the war-path. A rising is feared in the Black River and Powder Hill country, should a new expedition seek to open that country....Two men, working in a field, were recently poisoned in Tama county, Iowa, by eating wild parsnips.

Rev. Mr. Frazell, a Methodist minister of Elmwood, Ill., was publicly whipped, a few days since, by a widow lady named Mrs. Leslie, on account of indiscreet remarks made by him in a temperance lecture, reflecting on her character....The stories of Indian outrages in Southwestern Kansas are pronounced pure inventions....There is a moving band of Musquakee Indians in Iowa, which are now encamped on Skunk river, in Jasper county. A short time ago a member of the tribe murdered one of his comrades. The Indians put the murderer to trial, and decided that he should be punished by being starved to death. The sentence was carried out to the cruel letter. The Indian was tied to a log out in the woods, and several Indians were detailed to carry the sentence into affect, which took eight days, other cruelties, known only to the red devils themselves, being added to the torture of strarvation.... A fire on West Washington street, Chicago, on the 1st inst., destroyed $100,000 worth of property....Resolutions approving the "present peace policy" of the Government towards the Indians have been tabled by the Ohio Senate....A number of American and half-breeds are reported to have been killed at a trading-post in Manitoba by the Sioux, in retaliation for the murder of their chiefs, who were poisoned by some American traders....The Governor of Illinois, in a formal proclamation, calls for the general observance of May 30 as a day for the decoration of the graves of soldiers who fell in the civil war, and recommends the clergy of the State to hold commemorative services on Sunday, May 25.... Gen. Davis is now in command at the Lava Beds. Gen. Sherman has determined to send to his support all the available troops on the Pacific coast, but says there are not enough soldiers in the whole army to carry out the idea of surrounding the Modocs. One hundred and fifty thousand men were unable to close a circle round Atlanta, which was only five miles in circumference, while it is thirty miles around the Lava Beds....Capt. Thomas, killed by the Modocs, was the son of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, formerly Adjutant-General of the Army....The epizootic has caused a great depression of business in San Francisco, and a number of heavy failures are reported.

The South.

Hon. William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, one of the most distinguished jurists of the South, died last week at Washington, aged 82.

The business part of Como, Miss., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000....John White recently murdered his brother, Daniel White, near Senatobia, Miss., by shooting him with a pistol....A negro mob at Harrodsburg, Ky., recently took a colored boy out of jail and hung him to a tree. His offense was an attempted rape on a young negress.

Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $1,000,000 in gold on the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays, in all $6,000,000, and to buy $500,000 in bonds on the first and $500,000 on the third Wednesday of May, in all $1,000,000. ....A Washington dispatch has the following item of interest to liquor and tobacco dealers: "The liquor and tobacco dealers, and others subject to license on special tax under the internal revenue laws, will, from the 1st of May, be required to pay the tax under the provisions of the act of Dec. 24, 1872, instead of waiting for assessment. They will be required to pay in advance, the same as State licenses, and the penalties are heavy for doing business after the 30th of April without having paid the tax. The tax receipt, to be procured at the office of the Collector, is to be posted conspicuously in the place of business of the tax-payer. The law imposes penalties for failing so to post the receipts or stamp."....The President, it is stated, has decided not to take any further notice of the Louisiana troubles beyond the instructions already given to Gen. Emory, and through the Attorney-General, therefore, declines to take any notice of the appeals just made by a representative of the Kellogg Government. Secretary Belknap is now in New Orleans making an investigation into the situation, and the future action of the Administration will be based, it is said, on his report....Senator Sumner continues to improve in health.

The internal revenue receipts for the current fiscal year will probably reach $115,000,000, or $5,000,000 more than the estimates....Secretary Fish promises to give the managers of the Vienna Exposition a full explanation of the manner in which the corrupt American Commissioners were appointed, and do what he can to ward off any evil effects of the scandal from honest exhibitors....The War Department has made extensive arrangements for the protection of engineering parties on the Northern Pacific railroad. About forty companies of all branches of the service will compose the expedition, which is to start June 15, Col. Stanley commanding.

Foreign.

Owing to the troubled condition of Spain, a great many families are leaving the country. ....There is no truth in the reported death of Taglioni, the celebrated danseuse....The New York *World's* special from London says: "The gravest apprehensions are felt in the highest circles in Paris of an immediate civil war. The monarchists are determined to oust President Thiers at any cost."....The Emperor William of Russia is visiting the Russian Czar....The manufacturing city of Joachenisthal, in the mountains of Bohemia, was destroyed by fire on the 31st of March. Out of 586 houses in the city, 450 were completely burned, and 5,000 persons were made homeless."....The cholera has broken out in Vienna....The Empress of Russia is on a visit to Rome.

Advices from Spain are more favorable to the Republic. The Carlists are evidently growing weaker. They have been defeated in every encounter recently, and have suffered serious losses. Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, accompanied by his staff, has crossed into France from Spain....Much excitement was caused in Vienna by the suspension of the corrupt American Commissioners. Gen. Van Buren has addressed to President Grant a strong remonstrance against his removal. It is openly charged that he was cognizant of the exactions. The Vienna *Presse* alleges that large sums were paid to the suspended Commissioners before leaving America, by a number of large firms, for various concessions. The money was accepted on pretext of a subscription for erection of a model school-house, and the *Presse* ironically remarks: "They thus exhibit the fruits of that institution." It mentions that two restaurant-keepers, Germans, paid each $1,000 for the school-house. The new Commissioners, who are better men in every respect, have entered on their duties. ....Advices from Madrid state that the ultras are clamorous for the establishment of a Commune....King William of Germany arrived in St. Petersburg on the 27th ult., and was received with extraordinary honors....President Thiers' party have been worsted in the election in Paris of a Deputy to the Assembly. M. de Remusat, who supports the President's policy, received only 25,500 votes, while the Radical candidate got 166,000. Marseilles and Bordeaux have also elected Radical Deputies.

The cabmen of Vienna are on a strike in consequence of a disagreement with the authorities in regard to the tariff of fares....It is said when President Thiers was first notified of Count de Remusat's overwhelming defeat, he retired to his room and remained an hour alone. He is greatly discouraged at the result. The Bonapartist journals are jubilant, and pronounce the Conservative Republic dead. A Paris dispatch of the 30th ult. says the city and provinces are greatly agitated, and that a panic prevails on the Bourse.... The Lancashire Railway Company's car works in Manchester, England, together with 50 locomotives and 150 coaches, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,000,000....By a recent arrival at Liverpool from the Cape Coast there is news of an alarming nature, that place being in a state of great excitement in consequence of an expected invasion by the Ashantees, who were reported as only twenty-four hours' march distant. The Fantees had been everywhere beaten. The Ashantees number between 70,000 and 80,000 men, and it was supposed to be their intention to take Elmira from the English. They were marching in four divisions, the King himself being at the head of the principal one....Republicanism, of which not a vestige was to be found in Portugal, according to the loyal press, a few weeks, ago, has now grown so strong in that country that a Republican Club has been openly formed in Lisbon.

William Charles Macready, the celebrated English actor, is dead, aged 80....Calcraft, the great English hangman, is about to retire from official life. The corporation of London will grant him a pension of £1 per week. Richard Evans, a well-to-do farmer, and for fourteen years an assistant, will succeed Calcraft....Mr. Hawkins, the chief prosecuting attorney in the Tichborne perjury case, commenced his opening address on the morning of Wednesday, the 23d of April, and concluded on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th, thus consuming five days....Ten thousand emigrants left Liverpool week before last for the United States....From Carlist sources news comes of a Carlist victory at Vera, where 1,400 Republicans were defeated by 700 Carlists. Although the battle lasted all day and ended in a complete rout, the loss of the defeated was only 80 killed and wounded....The Geneva police have arrested Don Carlos' Chamberlain, whom they caught as he was leaving for Spain, with a howitzer stowed away in his baggage.

England and the Sandwich Islands have been experiencing earthquake shocks....A land slide in Rio Janeiro recently threw down an immense stone wall in the navy yard, instantly killing 20 workmen and wounding 50 more....The German Emperor's visit to Russia is regarded as a peaceful omen to Europe. ....The Latin and Greek monks are fighting each other at Jerusalem....Woman suffrage in Wyoming Territory and the general progress of the agitation in the United States was cited by Jacob Bright, in his speech in the British House of Commons, in favor of the Women's Disabilities bill. The bill received the large number of 155 votes, but was defeated by a majority of 67 votes.

THE MODOC WAR.

A Reconnoitering Party Ambushed and Massacred—Complete and Terrible Rout of the Troops.

We are called upon to record another bloody chapter in the Modoc war. On the morning of the 26th ult. two companies of dismounted artillery and a company of infantry advanced as skirmishers upon the lava beds. They came suddenly upon a party of Modocs who were lying concealed in the crevices, and who at once opened a murderous fire upon them. Such was the position or our soldiers that they could do little else than stand and be shot down by the hidden and securely intrenched enemy. The result was that out of three companies, numbering about sixty-nine men, nineteen were killed and nine wounded. We condense from the telegraphic accounts the following particulars of the last bloody massacre:

A reconnoissance, composed of Batteries K and A of the Fourth Artillery, and Company B of the Twelfth Infantry, left camp at 7:30 in the morning, proceeding in the direction known to lead to the Modoc stronghold, Capt. E. Thomas, of the Fourth Artillery, being in command. A dozen or so of the Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate on Capt. Thomas' left. The troops, having formed a line of skirmishers, advanced without hesitation until they arrived at the foot of the bluffs south of the lava beds, having in the mean time signaled to the camp that no Indians could be found. On reaching the bluff, the Modocs opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in the crevices and chasms, and, as usual, the foe was unseen. The first position became untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians obtained both a cross-enfilading fire and a direct fire. The troops were completely at the mercy of the red devils, and were shot down like dogs. In an incredibly short time nineteen of the poor fellows had received their death wounds, and nine more were so badly wounded as to disable them for service.

A portion of the Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, finding themselves in danger of being outflanked, took shelter in a hollow spot, which afforded a partial cover. Some twenty had no sooner done so than the Indians, who knew and commanded every egress from the cavity at that point, and numbered twenty-one warriors, detached seven of their number on one side, fourteen remaining on the other, and opened a cross-fire on the poor fellows, who could not show head or hand without the certainty of being struck. Very few escaped injury, and the rest were either killed or wounded.

It was impossible, at last accounts, to ascertain the number of Modocs killed and wounded. The Warm Spring Indians captured four scalps, which is probably the whole number killed, as they were very careful to destroy as far as possible all traces of their casualties. burying the dead in caves and burning the dead bodies. Their wounded are supposed to be hidden in caves.

When the news of the massacre reached the camp, soldiers who had grown gray in the service, wept like babies at the fate of their officers and comrades.

The New York *Herald's* special correspondent gives the following account of the disastrous affair:

The force under Capt. Thomas, which started to reconnoitre the position supposed to be held by the Modocs, numbered 69 men. The object was mainly to find out how the Modocs were situated, and whether the mortars could be brought up and used effectively against them. As the troops approached the cave in the lava beds, about half-past 10, our command was brought to a halt and the men allowed to take a rest.

The story of the first fire is differently reported, some saying that five or six shots were fired, and others only four, but Ticknor states positively that it came from a party of nine Indians who occupied a bluff to the eastward of where the troops were stationed. Maj. Thomas immediately threw his men into skirmishing order, with Lieut. Wright's company on the right. The latter, however, had not got into position before they were flanked to the right by a party of 14 other Indians, that had come up to the advance of those who fired first. The cross fire on Wright's men proved very demoralizing, and they broke back in confusion, leaving their gallant leader in an exposed condition, and supported by a few of his non-commissioned officers. In the meantime another small party of Indians had obtained a position to the left, and opened a raking fire on the two batteries of artillery. It was a fearful trap, and the first four shots were only fired to draw the troops more directly between the fire of the 24 Indians on the right and left. The rout was complete, and with the exception of the officers and non-commissioned officers, the majority of whom lay stretched on the rocks with their life blood ebbing fast away, the watchword was *sauve qui peut*. Confused and demoralized as they were, the men became an easy prey to the Modocs, who, confident in the protection of their native rocks, shot them down like so many frightened deer. Occasionally news was brought in by the scared stragglers, exaggerated in the extreme, but significant of some dire disaster. Many of these men, who had deserted their officers in time of peril, had seen 100 Indians all around them. Fear had distorted their vision, and made them so hopeless that one of their number was afterward found dead on the field without a shot. He had been butchered by knives, and so panic-struck that he could not fire a shot in his own defense. There was a mystery about the attack that nobody appeared to solve, as to how the troops were so completely surprised. If in camp, where were the pickets or advanced skirmishers? It appeared so strange that a party of 69 men should be almost surrounded by the Indians without their being aware of a sign of an Indian as far as they could see. This fact alone will give the public an idea of the nature of the ground in which these Indians fight, and what our soldiers have to contend against. During the night the Indians were creeping through the rocks to scalp and strip the dead soldiers. A man coming through Col. Green's line told him where the remains of Batteries K and A were to be found. Col. Green immediately moved forward his line to the place indicated, and there, hid in some sage brush, were the naked bodies of Maj. Thomas, Lieut. Howe, Sergt. Rower, and six others. Col. Wright's body lay a little to the left, and on the right was Lieut. Harris, severely wounded, and the bodies of five of his men, stripped of all their clothing. Forty-nine were killed and wounded out of a command of 69 men.

The Wheat Crop.

The following is a summery of the condition of the winter wheat, issued from the Agricultural Department: On the first week of April a considerable portion of the northern belt of the winter wheat area was covered with snow. The condition of that visible gave promise of general exemption from winter injury, leaving the crop subject to the meteorological vicissitudes of April. In the middle States, a great improvement upon the showing of last spring is everywhere conceded, especially in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The prospect in the States south of Maryland is less favorable than last year, and there are indications of a diminishing area in the cotton States, although the acreage is not intended to be given in this report. Michigan, the only State in the northern border in which winter wheat is mainly grown, presents a green and vigorous growth where the snow has disappeared to reveal it, and Ohio makes far more favorable returns than last year

In Kentucky, a more checkered showing is made, giving the present appearance a decidedly unfavorable cast, with indications of future improvement as the weather becomes settled. In Indiana and Illinois, the unfavorable returns outnumbered the rose-colored. The dry autumn retarded seeding and germination, and left the plants too weak and shallow-rooted to endure well the effects of the winter's change of temperature. Similar causes affect the condition of wheat in Missouri, but a great improvement over last year is reported, and a still more favorable condition exists in Kansas. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, as far as known, very little winter wheat is produced, but full reports are given of such experiments. The indications from California all point to an other year of great abundance, scarcely a county reporting an unfavorable condition. As a whole, the wheat prospect at the close of the winter is more favorable than at the same date in 1872.

The Tainter Defalcation.

The defalcation of F. L. Tainter, of the Atlantic National Bank, of New York city, is one of the largest, boldest, coolest, and most reckless and remarkable of all the many specimens of commercial rascality that have ever been unveiled. It involves in disgrace not merely the Cashier who actually appropriated over $600,000, but the President and the officers of the bank, the Committee of the Clearing-House, and the Government Bank Examiner. The character and success of the embezzlement are such as to create wonder that it could have been perpetrated in the manner described, and to throw contempt upon a banking system which, under the direction of responsible officers, and with the watchfulness of a common association of all the bankers and the officers of the Government, admits such an embezzlement as possible. Had the defalcation been of a smaller amount and extended over a few months' time, it might have been possible, without throwing any blame upon those who were not guilty in actually participating in it, and it might have been traced to the ingenuity of a remarkably cool and adroit scoundrel. But the details of the transaction, as far as known, leaves no opportunity for recriminations and reproaches between the bank officers, the Clearing-House Committee, and the Government officials. They stand before the community guilty to a certain degree of the gross and criminal negligence which alone could permit an embezzlement under their very eyes of such enormous proportions.

Mr. Tainter, the cashier, was his own accuser; otherwise the defalcation might have gone on apparently until every dollar in the bank had been exhausted without attracting any attention. In delivering over the keys of the bank to the Clearing-House Committee, Tainter acknowledged having stolen about $400,000. The subsequent examination which was made showed even a more serious condition of things. The result of the examination was as follows:

Liabilities, less realized assets.......	$ 66,000
Securities, left in bank..............	162,000
Capital..............................	300,000
Surplus..............................	76,000
Total..............................	$604,000

According to the statement of the defaulter, his career of speculation has extended over five years, which has resulted in the embezzlement of over $600,000. The stockholders in the bank, who had elected directors to watch their interest, lose every dollar they invest. The depositors, who rely at once on the Clearing-House system and the Government Examiner, will lose 50 per cent. of what they had intrusted on the faith of such protection. But the severest blow falls upon those who left moneys and securities on special deposit, not delegating the right of use in any manner, and who now have no means of availing themselves of what little there is left of the bank funds to the extent in which they would be proportionately represented. The sum of $162,000 has been stolen outright in this way.

The cool deliberation with which Tainter confessed his gilt and exposed the condition of things, of which neither the Bank Directors, Clearing House Committee, nor Bank Examiner had the slightest suspicion, has something of a stagey character. It may be natural to the man, but it is more likely to be the result of a general lethargy in this country in regard to crime of all kinds, which has almost approved, and certainly tolerated, various kinds of public and private theft which are known by other names. The greed for wealth which has led public men, occupying some of the highest positions in the nation, to take part in gigantic swindles of the Government, to appropriate the people's money in the most impudent fashion, and to set an example of disdain to every disgrace which cannot be reached by the law or punished in the penitentiary, has something to do with the causes that led to Tainter's defalcation. But all these these things have been still more active agents in promoting the spirit of indifference and establishing the tone of unconcern with which Tainter meets the situation. Perhaps he feels that he is dividing the responsibility with not only the bank officers, banks in general and officers in general, but with the American people. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Portrait of Capt. Jack.

Capt. Jack, the chief of the Modoc tribe, is a full-blooded Indian of about thirty years of age, though he looks much older. He has a good head, though like all Indians, the forehead is low and retreating. His complexion is black, being a bright copper-color, and his eyes are black, full, and piercing. His hair is long, hanging down to the shoulders, and his face is entirely destitute of beard. His mouth is large, and its shape indicates firmness and determination, though it by no means indicates cruelty and baseness—traits which Jack seems to possess above all others. In manner he is cool, self-possessed, and very dignified. He insists upon being treated with the greatest respect by all with whom he comes in contact, and the chief ruler of forty millions of people could not be a greater stickler for official etiquette than is this same miserable savage. He never smiles. His greeting of his visitors on the occasion referred to was a splendid exhibition of indifference and haughtiness, notwithstanding at the time he was so ill he could not stand up. Before this act of treachery he was believed to be the soul of honor. Settlers in the neighborhood who had many dealings with him said that they never knew Capt. Jack to do a mean or base act, nor would he knowingly permit any member of his band to do one. If any of the ranchmen ever complained of any act of peculation or other annoyance, Jack was sure to visit punishment upon the head of the offender. He was elected chief of the tribe two or three years ago, and Squire Steele, of Yreka, acted as judge of election—a fact which has always made Steele Jack's fast friend. He was the last man in the tribe who it would be thought could be guilty of so base an act—an act entirely out of keeping with his past character.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* is of opinion that some Congressmen need back-bone more than back pay.

THE INDIANS.

How They Live and Where They Are.

Our Indians, exclusive of the 70,000 in Alaska, are estimated by the Indian Bureau as numbering in all about 300,000. The following tables will show at a glance how this total is divided (approximately) as regards means of livelihood, reservation, treaties with the United States, and civilization:

HOW MAINTAINED.

Self-supporting................................	130,000
By the Government (in part)...................	84,000
By the Government (entire)....................	31,600
By hunting, marauding, etc....................	55,000
Total.....................................	300,000

AS TO RESERVATIONS.

On reservations under agent..................	150,000
Roaming and coming occasionally to the agencies.......................................	95,000
Roaming but never coming to agencies....	55,000
Total.....................................	300,000

AS TO TREATIES.

Living under treaties..........................	180,000
With reservations, but without treaties....	40,900
Without reservations or treaties, but controlled (partly) by agents...................	25,000
Without treaties and uncontrolled by agents...	55,000
Total.....................................	300,000

AS TO CIVILIZATION.

Civilized..	97,000
Semi-civilized..................................	125,000
Wholly savage.................................	78,000
Total.....................................	300,000

The following table shows how the redskins are distributed in the States and Territories (excluding Alaska):

1. In Minnesota and States east of the Mississippi river...........................	32,500
2. Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Territory	70,650
3. Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho	65,000
4. Nevada, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona......	84,000
5. California, Oregon, Washington.........	47,850
Total.....................................	300,000

About one-twelfth of the Indian population, or 25,000, are out of tribal relations and reside among the whites, By glancing at the tables above it will be seen that there are at least 55,000 redskins over whom the Government has no control. They are savage; they have no treaties with the Government, and they have no reservations. It would not be unfair to estimate that one-half of those who come to the reservations occasionally are not effectually controlled by Government agencies. The number of redskins which the army has constantly to watch is between 100,000 and 125,000—that is, between one-third and five-twelfths of the whole number. We do not mean to assert that this number of Indians are ever in arms at one time. Such a thing is impossible. Nor do we mean that the whole body is hostile. This is not so. But roving spirits will do mischief. Indians not on reservations are dangerous. They steal when they are hungry. The settlers are not partial to thieving, and an Indian killed in retaliation for thieving operations might lead to an Indian war. In fact, the 100,000 Indians over whom the United States exercises no control are rather the materials out of which the warlike Indians of the times are selected than the fighting army itself. Persons who reflect on these numbers and on the immense tract of country over which they are distributed, together with the smallness of the United States army, will be apt to wonder that more depredations have not been committed than have actually occurred.—*New York World.*

A Spirit Child.

There's a school-marm down East, who has a phantom scholar, you've all heard about. But a Southern lady was in this city last week who has a spirit baby. Four months ago she lost a child of five months. She is a delicate, fragile creature, and the loss of her baby nearly killed her. Four days after the little creature's death, and just at dusk, she became aware of something pulling at her dress, and there was her little baby back upon her bosom. From that time to this the baby comes back to be nursed as the evening shadows fall. She cannot see it, but she feels its little hands paddling about, as a baby's will, and those around her can see her dress disarranged, her collar pulled, and the indentations on her bosom made by the invisible fingers of the spirit baby. Her physician is staggered. There is no alteration in her physical condition; everything goes on as if she was nourishing a living child. The lady is not a spiritualist, is excessively refined and aristocratic, and she shrinks from making the phenomena public, but every night she cradles in her arms her intangible baby. She feels its unseen mouth warm against her, and she bends with bitter tears above the invisible little visitant. It is not a desirable possession, and I should advise her to wean it as soon as possible.—*New York Letter.*

Dense Populations.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* gives the following interesting account of the density of population in the great centers of humanity throughout the globe: There are nine cities having a population exceeding 1,000,000 souls, viz.: London, 3,251,000; Soochow, 2,000,000; Paris, 1,825,000; Pekin, 1,648,000; Yeddo, 1,554,000; Canton, 1,236,000; Constantinople, 1,075,000; Sian-tan, in the province of Hunan, 1,000,000, and Tchautchaon-foe, in the province of Fokien, 1,000,000. It will be seen that, although London holds the first place, the Chinese empire can still boast of possessing more populous cities than all the civilized States of the West. The number of cities possessing a population from above half a million up to a million is twelve, viz.: New York, Vienna, Berlin, Hangkaow, Philadelphia, St. Petersburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Fowchow, Tchehing, Bangkok, Kioto. Twenty cities have a population of from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants, thirty-three of from 200,000 to 300,000, and ninety of from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants. Europe alone possesses 171 cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, at the head of which stand London, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh.

A Sister's Sweet Affection.—One of our agents, writing from La Grange, reports that a few days ago a little negro girl, eight years old, living on the plantation of Senator George Peavy, in Meriweather county, growing weary of nursing her little baby brother, laid him on the floor, and with an ax split the baby's skull open, after which she cut his hand off and put it on the mantel-piece. On being questioned as to why she committed the awful deed, she replied she would treat all of them in like manner if left in her care. But a few weeks ago she threw the same child she killed into the branch, as she declared to drown it. —*Atlanta (Ga.) Herald.*

Miscellaneous.

A railroad baggage insurance company has been established in London.

Minneapolis claims that she will have the finest church in the Northwest, to be built by the Universalists.

The records still show more than 800 Presbyterian and 775 Congregational clergymen without pastorates.

Bills have been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to unite Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brookline to Boston.

An accepted California suitor lately sold his interest and good will in his affianced to a rival, for the price of a new waistcoat.

A boy in Williamsport, Pa., got a billiard ball into his mouth recently, and the help of a physician was needed to get it out again.

Boston has a taxable area of 10,000 acres, less than one-quarter of that of Philadelphia, and smaller than one-half of the towns of Illinois.

Mr. Robert Mammon, of Pennsylvania, last week performed the pedestrian feat of walking ten miles in five hours and a half, at the age of 92.

A woman in Gardiner, Me., weighs sixty-five pounds less than she did before the surgeons removed her from a tumor on which she had grown.

The Indianapolis *Journal* complains that, in making post-mortem examinations, the doctors of that place use a wood saw, a butter-knife, and an ax.

Massachusetts proposes to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill in 1875 by erecting a statue of Gen. Joseph Warren.

The Rev. Mr. Ancient is not much so, after all, being only 36. He is a missionary of the Colonial Church Society at Terrance Day, is six feet high, and is idolized by his people.

Gen. Canby was a nephew of Mrs. I. N. Sanders, of Iowa City. Peace Commissioner Meacham's father, an old man, nearly blind, is now living in Newport township, Johnson county, Iowa.

The oldest postmaster lives at Henniker, N. H. His name is Isaac Rice, and he was appointed postmaster at that place in 1809, by President Madison, and held the office 31 years. He is now 89 years old.

Concerning the refusal of the Supreme Court to allow Myra Bradwell to talk in the law courts of Illinois, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "An order of the Supreme Court can tie up some things, but a woman's tongue isn't one of them.

Ben. B., he of the slant eye, has, by strict attention to his interests, and an unparalleled economy of principle in his practices, saved enough to purchase a little garden patch and cottage in the country, by making a cash payment of only $300,000.

Gen. Howard says that the President's peace policy, if it does not succeed with the Indians of this generation, will certainly succeed with those of the next. But the Western settlers think that the only successful Indian policy will be the one which leaves the next generation in their neighborhood exclusively white.

The first brick houses erected in Philadelphia by Penn and his followers were built of imported bricks, and now that city is getting back to the old system. A peculiar yellow or buff brick, imported from Liverpool, is growing in favor rapidly in the Quaker City, and can be laid down there cheaper than fine pressed Philadelphia brick.

A gigantic railway fraud, involving $13,000,000, has just been unearthed in Costa Rica. Fraudulent bonds were placed on the London market—very much after the manner of the Memphis and El Paso swindle in Paris—which were sold to the amount of $15,000,000, $13,000,000 of which found their way into the pockets of a little ring of adventurers.

An instance of the steady accumulation of interest is afforded by an account in the New Hampshire Savings Bank. March 23, 1833, Mr. Jonathan Wheelock, a Revolutionary soldier, deposited the sum of $100 in that bank, the same being pension money which he received from the Government. April 15, 1834, he deposited $15, and April 9, 1835, $15 more—making a total deposit of $130. Neither the principal nor the interest has ever been drawn, and the present amount of the two is $1,228.84, with a share in an extra dividend to be made.

A Beautiful Experiment on Sound.

The following beautiful experiment, described by Prof. Tyndall, shows how music may be transmitted by an ordinary wooden rod. In a room two floors below his lecture-room, there was a piano upon which an artist was playing, but the audience could not hear it. A rod of deal, with its lower end resting upon the sounding-board of the piano, extended upward through the two floors, its upper end being exposed before the lecture-table. But still no sound was heard. A violin was then placed upon the end of the rod, which was thrown into resonance by the ascending thrills, and instantly the music of the piano was given out in the lecture-room. A guitar and a harp were substituted for the violin with the same result. The vibrations of the piano strings were communicated to the sounding-board, they traversed the long rod, were reproduced by the resonant bodies above, the air was carved into waves, and the whole musical composition was delivered to the listening audience.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

An Englishman, Dixon by name, has for some time past been exploring the two remarkable chambers, known as the King's and Queen's chambers, in the Great Pyramid. By means of a wire introduced between joints of the masonry, he found a space, and was thereupon induced to bore into the walls of the Queen's chamber, when he discovered a passage-way, eight by nine inches square, evidently a ventilating flue, whose terminus has not yet been found. Within the passage-way he found a bronze hook, supposed to be the oldest specimen of that metal; also a piece of carved cedar wood, and a granite ball, which is believed to have been an Egyptian weight.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

The Poetry of Commerce.

Track its history for a moment from the earliest period. In the infancy of the world, caravans, like gigantic silk-worms, went creeping through the arid wastes of Asia and Africa, with their infinitesimal legs, and bound the human family together in those vast regions. Its colonial establishments scattered the Grecian culture all around the shores of the Mediterranean, and carried the adventurers of Tyre and Carthage to the North of Europe and the South of Africa. The walled cities of the middle ages prevented the arts and refinements of life being trampled out of existence under the iron heel of the feudal powers. At the revival of letters, the merchant princes of Florence received the fugitive arts of Greece into their palaces. The spirit of commercial adventure produced that movement in the fifteenth century which carried Columbus to America. The deep foundations of the modern system of international laws were laid in interests and rights of commerce, and the necessity of protecting them.

Commerce sprinkled the treasures of the newly-found Indies throughout the Western nations; it gradually carried the colonial system of Europe to the ends of the earth, and with it the elements of future independent, civilized republican governments. But why should we dwell on the past? What is it that gives vigor to the civilization of the present day but the world-wide extension of commercial intercourse, by which all the products of the earth and the ocean, of the soil, of the mine, of the loom, of the forge, of bounteous nature, creative art, and untiring industry are brought by the agencies of commerce into the universal market of demand and supply. It is no matter in what region a desirable product is bestowed on man by a liberal Providence, or fabricated by human skill. It may clothe the hills of China with its fragrant foliage—it may glitter in the golden sands of California, it may wallow in the depths of the Arctic seas, it may ripen and whiten in the fertile plains of the sunny South, it may spring forth from the flying shuttles of Manchester in England, or Manchester in America—the great world-magnet of commerce attracts it alike, and gathers it all up for the service of man.—*Edward Everett.*

Transfusion of Blood.

The first experiment was tried on a man aged twenty. He was beheaded at eight o'clock in the morning; eleven hours later all trace of irritability had disappeared from most of the muscles of the body. Injection into the muscles was begun at ten minutes past nine in the evening; the quantity of blood (which the operator took from his own veins) was enough for a limited part of the body; he therefore confined his experiment to the hand. Injection was made by the artery in which the pulse is usually sought, a little above the wrist, and, of course, in the direction of the fingers; it was urged at first quite fast, then slowly. The blood which went in bright colored, passed out dark from the vein, as is the case in life. The operation continued thirty-five minutes, and, ten minutes after that time, irritability had returned; a movement in the muscles of the hand could be artificially excited.

With the second subject, injection of the blood of a healthy dog was made; the blood had been first deprived of its coagulable matter, and beaten up in the air; there was about a pound of it. The subject was a strong man, forty years old. Death had occurred at eight o'clock in the morning; at twenty-five minutes past ten in the evening rigidity was complete, without a trace of contractibility under the influence of stimulus. The arm was amputated, and at twenty minutes past eleven Brown Sequard effected injection by the brachial artery. The skin at first took a livid color, but very soon the roots of the hair grew erect, giving the effect of goose-flesh, as it is called. This artificial circulation was so entirely successful that the veins on the back of the hand presented a bluish tinge; a beating like that of the pulse lifted the main artery of the wrist, muscular life revived; the fingers soon lost their stiffness, and at forty-five minutes after eleven irritability had reappeared in the muscles of the arm; it was still perceptible at four in the morning of the next day.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Benefits of Vaccination.

The small-pox epidemic has been very prevalent for some time past in Vienna, and numerous cases are constantly occurring, taxing the abilities of the medical profession and the capacities of the various hospitals to the utmost. The benefit of vaccination, however, is shown by the unanimous testimony of those who have been most concerned in the treatment of the disease. The general result is summed up as follows: 1. The mortality has been ten times greater in the unvaccinated than in the vaccinated. 2. The intensity of the disease has also, as the general rule, been very much greater in them. 3. Cases of hemorrhagic small-pox occurred much more frequently in the unvaccinated. 4. In the Children's Hospital, where the mortality has been so enormous, and has specially prevailed in the hemorrhagic form, its fatal course has chiefly been among the unvaccinated. These facts will, at a latter period, be demonstrated by the publication of the full statistical data, and it is hoped they will teach the opponents of vaccination a much-needed lesson.—*Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for May.*

Flying.—Unless we are willing to believe that birds fly by some power distinct from any which physical science deals with, we seem justified in believing that the bird may be matched or surpassed by the flying machine, as surely as the swiftest animals are surpassed by the locomotive. It is encouraging to consider that the actual amount of power necessary to convey a weight through the air—if that support is derived directly from the air—is very much less than required to convey the same weight by sea or land. In the presence of failing coal supplies, this consideration will one day assume first-rate importance.—*London Spectator.*

Sudden Grayness of the Hair.

The author J. Pincus—*Wiener Medical Presse, No. 2, 1873*—has gleaned the following facts relating to this interesting phenomenon. One case, that of a physician in Berlin, he gives in the sufferer's own words, as follows:

"My wife and daughter had gone to spend the summer in one of the neighboring baths. I was awaiting a letter informing me of their arrival and domestication in their new abode. The expected letter arrived as I was about to drive in company with my oldest daughter. I opened the letter and read that my daughter had suddenly died. Instantly my hair became gray, with here and there a remaining brown one. I had to go that afternoon into the country to visit some patients, and I met those I knew and who had seen me twenty-four hours before. They were astounded to see I had turned gray 'in a night.' I must state that I was then, always have been, and am still a strong and healthy man."

Another case emanates from the Netherlands, on the authority of Dr. Kooman:

"A young man thirty or thirty-five years old, with black hair and beard, was in the habit of visiting me. One day he came into my office, and I was at a loss to recognize the man who stood before me, for it was my friend, with hair and beard white as snow. He saw my surprise, and told me the following tale: A few weeks previous to his visit to me, while passing through the streets and canals of Rotterdam, he saw a crowd of people excited and calling for help. As he drew near he heard that a little boy had fallen into the canal. Being a good swimmer, he jumped into the water and rescued the boy, but life was extinct. He at the same moment recognized the lad as his own little son. Instantly his hair became gray.

"In this instance the physician who noted the case thought that the individual hairs became gray throughout their entire length, and not merely at their roots. In such cases the author has thought that the rule is for the hairs which grow after the date of the shock to become gray, while that which is block at the time of fright remains black."

A Floating Graveyard.

From Cornelius Brown, member of the House from this county, we have the following particulars concerning the destruction by water of the Perkins graveyard. This cemetery was opened in 1844, at which time it was owned by Constantine Perkins, who died during the war, and is sixteen miles below Little Rock, on the Arkansas river. The river was very high on Friday of last week, at which time the yard commenced caving gradually into the river, exposing to view moldy coffins, and in some instances their contents. The water kept rising until the cemetery was swept completely away, and about 500 coffins were washed into the river. It is thought they will all be recovered, as the graveyard is situated in what is known as the "Horse Shoe," between the river and a lake, where the water forms an eddy. When the graveyard was opened it was situated about 900 yards from the river, but each succeeding rise has washed more and more of the bank away, until the last flood came, which destroyed every vestige of the hallowed spot wherein were the loved remains of many citizens. The last body was washed into the river Sunday, at which time the citizens were summoned out by the Justice of the Peace to rescue the bodies from the river, and at which time about thirty-five were recovered. It is thought that all the bodies will be rescued, except those which have lain in the ground until they have decayed. Among the bodies recovered and recognized were those of Seeley Pillow, a woman who died six weeks ago, and Shade Shaley, a man who had been dead about a year. The wildest excitement prevails in the vicinity of the destroyed cemetery, as the men and women are searching in the muddy waters of the Arkansas for the remains of their dead friends.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

Foster's Remains Not to be Disturbed.

When J. C. Colt murdered Mr. Adams in the building corner of Chambers street and Broadway there was an attempt by Colt's relatives—according to the managers of Greenwood Cemetery—to defy public opinion by the purchase of a prominent lot in that burial ground, for the purpose of interring the culprit there, and erecting a grand monument over the remains. Col. Colt, of Hartford, and another relative of the murderer, living in Paterson, and endeavored to obtain the lot, but their purpose being divined by the officials of the cemetery the lot was refused, and Colt was buried secretly in the country. Foreseeing the occurrence of similar difficulties, the trustees enacted that no person executed for a capital offense should be buried within the grounds. This rule is incorporated in No. 1 of the conditions upon which lots are conveyed by the institution.

It seems that the President of the Association was unaware of this regulation, and expressed surprise, when told of it, that the clerk of the cemetery should have issued a permit for the burial of Foster, supposing then that this proviso concerning criminals was in the charter, and that the interment was therefore a violation of it. As there has been some comment, if not objection, on the part of the stockholders to this proceeding, inquiry was made yesterday at the office. It was found that no trouble was expected among the lot-holders. One who owns a burial place near that belonging to the Fosters was in the rooms of that society, and he said that he believed that a vote taken among those near Section 33, Chapel Hill, where Foster's body lies, would be in favor of its remaining, provided no attempt was made at erecting a prominent tomb.

The officials lay much stress upon the fact that Foster's father bought the plot before the rule above given was enacted, and that no such proviso was upon his deed.—*New York World.*

On a recent trial in South Wales to test the validity of a will, it was proved that in 1867 the testator became impaired in intellect to such an extent that he went to the postoffice with a postage-stamp stuck on his forehead, and requested to be sent by mail to a place he mentioned.

Croup.

Croup is one of the most dreaded complaints to which children are liable. It is an inflammation of that delicate membrane which, continued from the mouth, lines the whole inner surface of the larynx and windpipe, and finally of the bronchial tubes, or air passages.

Both from the importance of its situation and the rapidity with which it runs its course, croup is one of the most dreaded and fatal affections in the range of juvenile diseases.

The symptoms begin with restlessness, which in a few hours is followed by wheezing in the throat and hoarseness, most heard during sleep, while a short, dry cough soon after succeeds, attended with a tightness and constriction in the throat, indicated by the child frequently raising its hands to the parts as if to remove some obstruction. The difficulty of breathing becomes rapidly more distressing, and the face assumes an aspect of great anxiety; the veins in the neck become swollen and knotted, or varicose, and the voice, every time the child speaks or coughs, has a sharp metallic ring, which soon settles in a steady sound, like the crow or croupy noise made by fowls when caught and held in the hand—that character, in fact, which has given to the disease the popular name which it bears. The cough, at first dry, is after a time attended by a thick, ropy expectoration, which, clinging like glue to the fauces, and extremely difficult to remove, causes the child great suffering to expel, the patient appearing half suffocated in its abortive attempts to void the adhering whitish phlegm. With these symptoms come on thirst, heat and considerable fever; the pulse is quick and vibrating, while the efforts of the child to obtain air cause it to arch the neck back in a manner most distressing to witness, till the anxiety of countenance and difficulty of respiration increasing, the little patient expires about the third day, strangulated from the interruption of air to the lungs.

The paroxysms of this disease usually come on in the evening, and become intensified about midnight, the patient seeming free and better during the day.

All efforts should be lent to induce the reabsorption of the false membrane, loosen it from its hold of the windpipe, and cause it to be expelled. Warm bathing, or sprinkling with warm water, may be resorted to, and moderate vomiting produced until the services of a physician can be secured, a matter which should never be neglected, unless one has had much experience in such cases.—*Western Rural.*

How to Make Soft Soap.

Keep your ashes dry, and when put in the hopper preparatory to making soap, have from a half a peck to a peck of unslacked lime put in with the ashes. Before putting the grease in, swing the kettle off the fire and let it hang a few moments. If there is any potash in it, take a shovel and take it out; for if there is too much potash in it it will not make good soap. Pack the ashes well, adding water enough to dampen them. Then put three or four buckets of water on each day for two or three days, until you think it sufficiently soaked, and lastly, pour on boiling water to run the lye off. As soon as there has enough run off to commence boiling, put your kettle over the fire, and boil the lye as fast as it will boil, still adding more lye as it boils down. Continue in this way for a whole day. By evening it will probably be sufficiently strong to eat a feather in passing it three times across the liquid. Now put the grease in, all you think it will eat, still boiling as fast as you can without its running over. If it eats the grease all up, add more. Leave the kettle to hang over the fire all night. In the morning if there are any scraps of grease that are not eaten up, boil again for an hour or two, and if they do not dissolve take them out. Then take out a few spoonfuls of the soap and set it away a little while to cool. When cold, if there is no lye under it, and it appears free from grease, set the kettle off, and hang another one to boil more lye. Managing in this way, there can generally be made from sixteen to eighteen gallons of nice white soap in two days, and often in one day and night. By pursuing this plan, or a similar one, any one can make strong, nice soap.

An Interview with Don Carlos.

A New York correspondent has had an interview with Don Carlos, who justifies his present course by saying that the act by which the throne of Spain was given to Isabella was a violation of the organic law of the Kingdom, and therefore illegal, and he proposes to continue the fight for the rights of his house which was begun by his grandfather. His programme of government is that everything shall be done through a free Cortes. There shall be complete decentralization in everything but general politics. Castelar and Figueras, Don Carlos holds, are men of great ability, but the Republic is never possible in Spain without assuming the wildest socialistic character. Of Thiers Don Carlos says that he has not much reason to fear his intrigues or hostility. As to Cuba, he holds the abolition of slavery to be indispensable, but gradual, and not at the expense of the proprietors. No government, however, dare allude in Spain to the alienation of Cuba.

Pulling a Hippopotamus' Tooth.—Not long ago, the old male hippopotamus at the Gardens suffered much from a decayed tooth. In former times he would have been shot, as was poor "Chunee," the elephant at Exeter 'Change. Mr. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, with his ever-ready talent in meeting all emergencies, determined to pull out the tooth. He ordered the blacksmith to make a pair of "tooth-forceps," and a tremendous pair they were. The "bite" of the forceps just fitted the tooth of the hippo. By skillful management Bartlett managed to seize Master Hippo's tooth as he put his head through the bars. The hippo, roaring frightfully, pulled one way, and Bartlett and the keepers pulled the other, and at last out came the tooth, and the hippo soon got well again.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

"Joe, I've a great mind to blow my brains out." "Why don't you?" said Joe, "nobody would ever know it."

The New War Ships.

Orders have been issued to the Navy Department to lay the keels and begin the work of getting material ready for the construction of four of the new naval vessels. Three of the class of the United States steamer Nipsic, of about six hundred and forty tons, are to be constructed of wood; one at Portsmouth, one at Boston, and the third at Norfolk. The plan is to attain the greatest speed with the heaviest battery the size will permit. The fourth vessel is to be a novelty in American naval architecture, and will be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The work of laying the keel having, in fact, already begun, this vessel, also to be constructed of wood, is designed to be the most formidable in the service. She will be to the American navy what the Raleigh, recently launched from an English dockyard, is to the British navy—an entirely new type of ship, so far as the models heretofore followed. It is not intended she will be so large as the Raleigh, but greater strength, durability and fighting capacity will be provided for. The novelty will be the balancing power, by which a level gun-deck may be had with all the armament on one side. Speed also will be one of the features of this new war craft. It will probably be two months before the plans of this vessel are completed. In the meantime workmen will be engaged in getting out the material for construction of the hull. The breaking up of the Philadelphia Navy Yard prevented the building of one of the new vessels at that place. The Board of Engineers engaged in perfecting the plan of the League Island Navy Yard, to which all the machinery, etc., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard are to be transferred, have nearly completed their labor and will be ready to report in a few days. The new yard, as designed, will not be completed for at least fifty years. A small wooden screw vessel will be constructed at Mare Island Navy Yard. The remainder of the number—three—will be built of iron, specifications for which are now being prepared and will shortly be published. —*Washington Letter.*

The East India Company.

It is significant that, at the time American citizens are going into the governing business in the West Indies, the British Parliament is preparing the way for the complete abandonment of the famous East India Company. By an act of Parliamet of 1857, the governing powers were virtually taken from the East India Company, and the functions and powers formerly exercised by the proprietors and Board of Directors have been vested in the Queen of England, who has governed the territory as Empress of India. This act, however, did not wind up the affairs of the company, though the value of stock materially declined after the loss of its political powers. It is now proposed in Parliament to abolish the company altogether. A bill has been introduced providing for the redemption or commutation of the dividend on the capital stock, for a transfer of the security fund to the Government, and for the final dissolution of the company. By this bill, the dividends on East India stock are to cease after the 30th of April, 1874. Another bill authorizes the Government to pay £200 sterling for every £100 of stock, after the same date, to all those who refuse to assent to the terms of commutation. The conviction seems to be that the company will be finally dissolved.

What Befell an Indiscreet Dog.

A couple of dogs were having a dispute on the opposite side of a slat fence on High street the other morning, when one of them, letting his valor get the better of his discretion, plunged his head through the slats in hopes of nipping his antagonist. That was where he made the mistake. The head went through nicely, but wouldn't pull back. The other pup, seeing his foe was in chancery, leisurely commenced eating up the front part of his head and ears. There was "music in the air" about that time, and the yelping brought the juvenile owner to the rescue. He took in the situation at once, and freezing onto that dog's tail, and bracing against the fence, he pulled his level best. For a moment it was doubtful which would give way first, the tail, the head or the picket; but, with a final surge the boy brought away the pup minus the biggest part of both ears. The first jump that the dog made when loose was something over twenty feet, and, with a continuous wail of grief he disappeared round the corner.—*North Bridgewater (Mass.) Press.*

Lord Hope's Choice, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' new novel, has just been published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., and will meet with a very large sale, for Mrs. Stephens stands among the first of our American novelists, always teaching a good moral, and writing in a fascinating manner. The scenes and characters in "Lord Hope's Choice" are mostly English, the parties coming from their house in New York under assumed names, on account of family difficulties. It will prove to be immensely popular. "Lord Hope's Choice" is issued in a large duodecimo volume, and sold by all booksellers at the low price of $1.75 in cloth, or $1.50 in paper cover; or copies will be sent by mail, to any place, post-paid, by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., on receipt of the price. All of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' nineteen books are put up in a neat box, bound in morocco cloth, full gilt backs, etc. Price, $33.25.

A Newspaper Maniac.—The Paris *Presse* has been sold at public auction for 250,050 francs. Its purchaser, M. Debrousse, is a newspaper maniac, who has sunk already during the past year half a million in the *Courier de France*. A few years ago Mires had bought of M. de Girardin the same *Presse* for 1,400,000 francs. After that the paper adopted a conservative Catholic policy, and had lost all influence when the Empire fell. Latterly it has been inspired by M. de Lagueronniere, apparently in a Bonapartist sense, but with spasmodic efforts to approach the flesh pots of Versailles. It was thus that the *Presse* served M. Guyot-Monpayroux for an organ, when the latter began the campaign which ended with the constitution of the Committee of Thirty.

An American Editor About to Marry a Princess.

It is reported in newspaper circles that James Gordon Bennett, the monarch of the New York *Herald*, who is now on a protracted visit to Europe and Northern Africa, cherishes a fondness for one of the daughters of King Christian IX., of Denmark, and that for the purpose of properly paving his way to the haughty old King, he has shrewdly managed the European department of the *Herald*, in order to impress the great influence of his newspaper more firmly upon the old man's mind. The discovery of Livingstone was his masterpiece, and broke down the last barrier between himself and every court of continental Europe. Mr. Bennett's infatuation for the young princess is said to be intense, he having first met her in Berlin four years ago. Since then he has spent much of his time in Europe, always within hearing distance of the throne of Denmark, and it is stated that there is the best authority for the announcement that a marriage has been agreed upon. There is also a wild report that King Bennett is about making large purchases in Spain, for the purpose of some day becoming Governor or President of the Southwestern Peninsula. Indeed, Sickles and Bennett have been charged upon various occasions as being directly concerned with the abdication of Amadeus, they having offered sufficient inducements for his retiring from the throne.

Census of India—All for Honor.

The British Government has lately taken the census of its East Indian possessions. The Calcutta papers tell of the trifling sum which this work cost in the great province of Bengal, which has an area of two hundred and fifty thousand square miles and a population of sixty-seven millions. It seems that the leading inhabitants in every district were appointed to carry out the task without payment, and so dearly was the privilege rated by them all that many who had been passed over as unfit or superfluous, petitioned the Government to let them share in the honorable work. We are told that much of the work was very trying to those engaged in it. Most of the enumeraters in Hughli had to wade in the mud from village to village under the fierce sunshine or the drenching rain of the Bengal September. One of them died at the close of his work, and five more have since been invalided. We don't get any of our government work done in this way in the United States.

Marshal Bazaine.

The Bazaine case, in France, has become curiously complicated. M. Thiers, who has never believed Marshal Bazaine to be guilty, has become very anxious over the suit, which has been prolonged nearly a year in the hope of changing public opinion. Recently M. Thiers tested the popular pulse by publishing some semi-official statements in the columns of the London *Times*, which had the effect to raise a storm of indignation in the French republican journals. Still more recently M. Thiers expressed himself in favor of discontinuing the case, but the Marshal says his honor will not admit of such a termination after ten months' imprisonment, and after the serious charges which have been made against him. Thus the matter stands at present, M. Thiers being unwilling to go on with a trial which he is confident will end in acquittal and an after-suit for defamation of character, as in the case of Gen. Trochu, and the people demanding immediate trial.

Something New in Chignons.

It seems that multitudinous hair-pins are not sufficient to keep chignons in their places, and Dore, not him of Paris, but him of London, has devised what he naively terms "a simple and complete contrivance for securing hair on ladies' heads." The invention consists in a kind of frame to be worn instead of a comb, and made to fit the head and covered with some soft material. The natural hair is drawn through holes in the frame and made up into a knot; then pins are passed through the soft material into the natural hair and serve to hold the frame in position. The chignon is then attached to the upper part of the frame, and is arranged to fall in such fashion as to completely cover the latter.

Excellent Confection.—This is the season for oranges. The peel of this fruit preserved in sugar is one of the most delightful confections which a family can use, far superior to the extracts sold in the shops. The peel should, of course, be perfectly clean, and should be cut in long, thin strips. Stew in water till all the bitterness is extracted. Throw away the water and stew again for half an hour in a thick sirup made of a pound of sugar to one of peel, with just water enough. Put away, in a cool place, for flavoring puddings, pies, etc. For this purpose it should be chopped very fine. No better or cheaper flavoring can be furnished a household.

The Creed of Life.—Abstain wholly from liquor and tobacco. Be temperate in all things. Remember that cleanliness is next to godliness. Be cheerful and unselfish. Do not let care corrode your heart. Do your duty as your conscience prompts, and leave results to Him who alone can control them to the furtherance of His designs. By so doing you will have—so far as human means can contribute to it—health, long life, and substantial happiness.—*P. T. Barnum.*

Rock Cream.—Boil a teacupful of the best rice till quite soft in a new milk, sweeten with powdered white sugar, and pile it upon a dish, lay all over it lumps of jelly or preserved fruit of any kind. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, add a little sugar flavored with what you please. Add to this when very stiff about a tablespoonful of rich cream—drop over rice, giving it the appearance of a rock of snow.

A Vermont farmer sent to an orphan asylum for a boy that was smart, active, brave, tractable, prompt, industrious, clean, pious, intelligent, good-looking, reserved and modest. The superintendent wrote back that unfortunately they had only human boys in that institution.

An Opelika, Ala., darkey phonetized Janauschek's name into "Guano sacks." He was a native and to the manner born.

Cousin Sally Dillard.

[Scene—A Court of Justice in North Carolina.]

A beardless disciple of Themis rises and thus addresses the court: "May it please your worship, and you, gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad I will not say) to exercise myself in legal disputation, it has never befallen me to be obliged to prosecute so direfully marked an assault. A more willful, violent and dangerous battery, and finally a more diabolical breach of the peace has seldom happened in a civilized country, and I dare say it seldom has been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feelings, as this which took place at Captain Rice's, in this county, but you will hear from the witnesses."

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and disposed of. One said that he heard but did not see the fight; another that he saw the row, but he did not know who struck first, and another that he was very drunk and couldn't say much about the scrimmage.

Lawyer Chops—I am sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arises, gentlemen, altogether from a misapprehension on my part. Had I known as now that I had a witness who was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself clearly understood to the court and jury, I should not have trespassed so long on your patience. Come forward, Mr. Harris, and be sworn.

So forward comes the witness, a fat, chuffy old man, a "leetle" corned, and took the oath with an air.

Chops—Harris, we wish you to tell about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rice's, and as a good deal of time has already been wasted in circumlocution we wish you to be compendious, at the same time as explicit as possible.

Harris—Adzakly (giving the lawyer a knowing wink, at the same time clearing his throat). Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard she comes over to our house and asked me if my wife she moutn't go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was up in the road, there having been a great deal of rain lately, but howsomever, as it was she, Cousin Sally Dillard, my wife mout go. Cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose he moutn't go. I told Cousin Sally Dillard that he was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass, but as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go.

Chops—In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by that rigmarole?

Witness—Captain Rice, he gin a treat and Cousin Sally Dillard, she came over to my house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go, and I told Cousin Sally Dillard—

Chops—Stop, sir, if you please; we don't want to hear about your Sally Dillard or your wife, tell us about the fight at Rice's.

Witness—Well, I will, if you will let me.

Chops—Well, sir, go on.

Witness—Well, sir, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard she came over to my house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go—

Chops—There it is again. Witness, please to stop.

Witness—Well, sir, what do you want?

Chops—We want to know about the fight, and you must stop this impertinent story. Do you know anything about the matter before the court?

Witness—To be sure I do.

Chops—Well, go on then and tell it and nothing else.

Witness—Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat—

Chops—This is intolerable. May it please the court, I move that the witness be committed for contempt. He seems to be trifling with the court.

Court—Witness, you are before a court of justice, and unless you behave yourself in a more becoming manner you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell me what you know about the fight at Rice's.

Witness—Well, gentlemen, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard—

Court (after deliberating)—Mr. Attorney, the court is of the opinion that we may save time by letting the witness go on in his own way. Proceed, Mr. Harris, with your story, but stick to the point.

Witness—Yes, gentlemen. Well, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sally Dillard came over to our house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife she was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatics in her hip, and the swamp was up; howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mout go. Cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose he moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard that he was foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass, but as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go. So they goes on together, Mose, my wife, and Cousin Sally Dillard, and they comes to the big swamp, and it was up, as I was telling you; but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, cousin Sally Dillard and Mose, like genteel folks, walked the log, but my wife, like a darned fool, histed her petticoats and walked through.

Chops—Heaven and earth, this is too bad—but go on.

Witness—Well, that's all I know about the fight.

A Western musical critic thus speaks of a prima donna: "She had, and we suppose still retains, a magnificent voice for a fog whistle. Its compass was perfectly surprising. She would shake the chandelier with a wild whoop that made every man instinctively feel for his scalp, and followed it up with a roar that would shame a bassoon."

In Bedford county, Pa., recently, a spigot worked out of a whisky barrel during the night, and several gallons of the liquor ran out on the floor of the cellar where the barrels were stored. The following morning a number of rats were found lying in the liquor in a complete state of intoxication.

The Assessment Law.

One of the first problems that came before State Auditor Wildman, upon assuming the duties of his office, was that of equalizing taxation throughout the different parts of the State. As it has been the practice of County Assessors from time immemorial to place an incorrect on undervaluation upon all property it has been an exceedingly difficult matter to get at the true valuation of the property in the State. It became apparent that some measures would have to be adopted whereby the actual valuation could be ascertained before any further steps could be taken to remedy the evil. Circulars were therefore sent to the County Auditors about the first of April requesting them to instruct the assessors to assess taxes upon property at as near its full value as possible, instead of one-third or one-half as heretofore, and they were furthermore instructed to report progress before the 15 inst. In pursuance of this request about thirty County Auditors have reported to the State Auditor. These communications are all of a very encouraging nature, and from them it would seem that assessors, property-holders and railroads will do the best that is in their power to follow the requirements of the law to the letter, and will render all the assistance possible to secure the desired end. From the information that has thus far been received Mr. Wildman estimates that the valuation of the property as shown by the State duplicate for the present fiscal year will reach a figure nearly if not quite double that of any previous year. The wisdom of this course is apparent to all, for as soon as it is in full operation and its results fully known it will have the effect of reducing the per cent of taxation which, while not materially altering the actual amount to be paid, will enable the authorities to fix upon an equitable rate of taxation to which end the Auditor is laboring industriously.—*Ind. Journal.*

The Religous World—Faith vs Reason

Mankind is divided into three great divisions on the subject of religion. They are:

1. Those whose ideas on the subject are based upon Faith.
2. Those who rely upon human reason.
3. Those who combine a mixture of the two in their belief and opinions,

Faith we should define as "the evidence of things unseen." The advocates of Reason sneer at Faith, and ask what there can be of value that is not based upon the former, How can men believe that which is opposed to the evidences of their reason revolts? The reply of the votaries of Faith is that, as human reason if bounded within a narrow compass—that, as it is fallible and earthly, it affords not safe ground to solve the great problem and mysteries of existence, which are entirely beyond all earthly ken. They claim that a religion which can be perfectly comprehended by human reason bears upon its face the marks that it is man-made, and, therefore, must be false. The great doctrines of the Bible rest upon faith. Who can understand the mysteries of the Trinity? Who can with reason reconcile the inconsistencies of Foreordination and Free-Will—a Providence who knew the destiny of every human being before he was created, and yet gave man the entire responsibility for each and all of his acts? Who by the light of reason, understands the justice by which the whole race of Adam was made to suffer for his fault, and eternal punishment decreed for the sins of a few brief and fleeting moments of time? Reason cannot grapple with these questions, yet that affords no evidence that may not all be true. Man knows that he is on the earth. How he came here his reason does not tell him. If it is defective in regard to his own origin, how much more so must it be with that infinity of creation that lies beyond it. Every thing seems to indicate design and a systematic plan. There are no accidents—scarcely any material exceptions in nature. As between the adherents of Faith and Reason exclusively, have not the former the best of the argument?

We have spoken of two of the religious schools. What of the third, which combines a mixture of Faith with reason? This stands on a delicate ground like all those who favor compromise in this world. It is frequently asked why it accepts some tenets as opposed to Reason, and yet favors others that must rest entirely upon Fatih for their belief. Like all other middle parties it is troubeled with schism, dissension and division. Some of its believers are constantly going over to Reason, while others are inclined toward Faith. But yet it argues with spirit: that to follow a blind Faith is to run the danger of being governed by superstition and imposture and, that therefore, to a certain extent, they must be under the dominion of Reason.

A western editor triumphantly said "Man shall not live by bread alone," and then acknowledge the receipt of a jug of "old Bourbon"

The self-fastening button, invented by a lady in Amherst, is pronounced a contrivance for the encouragement of celibacy.

Go to the jewelry store for a nice cheap cane.

The President Memorialized.

We find the following communication in our local to-day:

CINCINNATI, April 23, 1873.

"To President Grant: Sir Having heard with deep regret of the awful massacre of nearly one hundred colored men at Colfax, Grant Parish, Louisiana we pray that you will cause the perpatrators of this bloody crime to be hunted down to the last man, and that swift justice may be dealt out to the murderers of those men, who were in discharge of their duty in sustaining your Government. The blood of those men cries out from the ground for satisfaction. Justice and the maintainance of a righteos Government demand it.

"Done by the order of the Union Babtist Sunday-school, April 20, 1873.

"Rev, J. H. Magie pastor,
"Rev. Joseph Emery, Sup't,
"Fountain Lewis, Esq..
"Committee."

We don't think the men of peace, whose names are signed to the above know any thing about the circumstances of the case in which they call for such vigorous action. Suppose that a mob in this city should proceed to our Court-house and expel from it all the county officials and suspend all operations of the the county government? suppose that, in addition, they should perpetrate all sorts of outrages upon the people, and then when the Sheriff with his posse, should attempt to regain possession of the rightful public property, and replace the officials unlawfully deprived of their offices, and a flag of truce from him should be fired upon by the mob after they themselves had invited it—what would we think of such conduct? If all the mob were killed in the recontre that would natureally follow, who would sympathize with them? This was the case in Grant Parish, Louisiana. The nergoes were the aggressors. They were nothing more or less than outlaws. We do not know that the fact that they were negroes, which is conspicuously called attention to by these Christian warriors and Reverends, constitutes a reason why they should be allowed to rob, mob, plunder and murder with impunity. The Pastor and Superintendent of the "Union Babtist Sunday-school" had better attend to their spiritual business, and leave the temporal authority to manage temporal affairs.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

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Prof Fowlers Greatest Work.

The National Publishing Company, of Cincinnat have just issued a very important work, by Pro O. S. Fowler, on Manhood, Womanhood, and the Mutual Interrelations; Love, its laws, powers, & 'Know thyself!' was the profound injunction i the ancient sage, and it is the neglect to compo with this precept which causes nearly all the misery and sickness of the world. Husbands and wines constantly feel the need of more light on the subject of their relations to each other, especially concerning the great duty for which marriage was instituted—the begetting and rearing of a family.

It is for the purpose of diffusing this knowledg hat Prof. Fowler has given to the world this work textual Science,'which is mainly an explanation f the laws which govern the sexes in their relation to each other.

His book is pure and elevated in its style and ideas. It touches upon the questions and discusses them thoroughly, in which every married person is interested The terrible proctice of 'regulating the size of the families,' which prevails in many parts of our country, is shown in its true light, and we commend the chapters concerning it to every husband and wife.

All friends of morality and purity in social life will hail the event of Prof. Fowler's book with delight. Young men who value their domestic happiness, should not fail to read his remarks on the subject of selecting a wife, as the information it contains is beyond value.

The low price at which it is issued brings it within the reach of all. It is sold by subscription only and Mr. GEO. BITTINGER, Spencerville, Ind., who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

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STATIONS.	mail	Acc	Exp
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		
Indianoplis	6 00		10 30
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		9 25
Auburn	10 47		8 29
Waterloo	10 33		8 15
Pleasant Lake	10 05		7 47
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 46		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 03
Pleasant	8 33		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

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ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

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STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	.28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,55 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	5,55 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,20 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,18 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A M,	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 38	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 16a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 30	10 15	

Eastward.

Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 38 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 50	6 13
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 55 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 55	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	2 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	8 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHOINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.
I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address
J. A. CAMPBELL, Butler Ind.
April 9, 1873-tf

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public or for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITETS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS.
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and
Provisions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock of
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Strive to avoid hard words and personalities.

How to prevent bad dreams—don't go to sleep.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

Have but few confidants, the fewer the better.

Chairs should not be covered with silk but sat-in.

A quilting party is now styled a 'piece jubilee.

Epitaph for a photographer—taken from life.

Japan furnished nearly forty-five tons of human hair to the French market last year.

A bachelor compares a shirt button to life, because it hangs by a thread.

When is water most liable to escape? When it is only half tide.

No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons.

Have order, system, regularity, liberality and promptness.

A country minister of "limited capacity" recently married for a second wife a widow of some property. Being an ardent servant of mammon, a former neighbor asked him if he did not do well by the second marriage. "Oh, Yes, indeed," he said, with animation; and then as an expression of reverent awe stole into his face he added, "And what is very remarkable, the clothes of my wife first husband just fit me.

An old bachelor said; "There's a darned sight more jewelry worn now-a days than when I was young. But there's one piece that I always admired that I don't often see now." "What is that? asked a lady. "A thimble," was the reply. He was regarded with contempt and scorn by every lady in the room for the rest of the evening.

The Deacon's Swill barrel.

Just outside os the house stood [illegible] deacon, tugging oway at a big lump of ice in the swill barrel:

"Bad business, that," said, I, resting my hands on my sides.

"Not half so bad as it might 'a been," was the reply, as he lifted the cake of ice out by a stick that had frozen up in the swill.

"Many an' many a bar'l has busted for me that wouldn't if this knowledge had only come to me sooner," said he. "You see when this cold snap came on suddenly, I thought of the swill bar'l away in the night, and I said, 'Well it can't be helped now.' It happened however, that the stick I stir with was left poked down in the swill, and that was all that saved it. A bar'l or a tub or a pail may freeze up solid, and if a stick has been put down in the water, the vessel can't bust But it took me a good while to find it out—never knew it till last winter; lived seventy years before I knew it,' and his eyes twinkled knowingly.

'Why, that's on the same plan,' said I, 'of putting a spoon in a glass jar when you are canning fruit; if you do that, the jar won't break.'

'Same philosophy. exactly,' said he, as he gave the ball of ice a kick and sent it rolling off down the hill.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO.

Civil War rages in Louisiana! The Modoc Indians are slaughtering our troops, and defying the power of the Government! Anarchy and corruption prevails in the New York Custom House! Business paralyzed in consequence of the black-mailing Official! Our Nation disgraced in the eyes of the world! Our Commissioners carry their corruption to Vienna, and flaunt our disgrace in the face of the whole world! Chief Justice Chase, the great and pure Statesman, lying dead from over work! The whole country feverish and unsettled, business stagnant—the farmers of the great west suffering from the effects of monoply and misrule as no people ever suffered before! And what do we behold? The sickening spectacle of the President of the United States—with his salary squal to any lordly potentate, made so by his own efforts and made a law by his own hand—this President deadheaded around the country—taking his ease and pleasure—and when he comes to Chicago,—a municipal law suspended for the very purpose of giving this President an opportunity of driving horses faste than eight miles an hour! What statemanship! What a lover of law! What damming disgrace has this man yet in store for the people of the United States? We have had Presidents before who have worked themselves to death on one-quarter the salary that our beloved President does! O, or one hour of Old Hickory's rule! What will the people do?

The New York Tribune says the close of the Pennsylvania Legislature was characterized by the most undignified and disgraceful proceeding. The Speaker of the House was literally driven out of the chair, during the night session before adjournment, by a fusilade of cigar boxes, bibles, paper balls, etc. In an unguarded moment, one of the Roosters members, by way of ridiculing the reform movement made so earnstly by Senator McClure, moved that the lone Liberal-Reform Senator be waited on by a committee to request him to address the House on the issues of Reform. The motion amid the yells of derisive applause, and the committee appeared before the Senate and stated their mission. Senator McClure promptly started followed by the whole Senate and the crowd of loiterers about the the closing session, and was greeted in the House with applause, yells, and, groans, and a storm of paper missiles. He was conducted to the Speaker's chair and presented to the House Speaker Elliot, when the tumult instantly ceased, and he turned the tables upon the Ring House in the following bungent speech. Badly as the Ring men were caught, they made no demonstrations of disrespect, and stood the merciless fire they had provoked with philogophy. The Senator said:

Mr. Speakers and Commoners of the State of Pennsylvania: I thank you for the distinction you have conferred upon me by your invitation to address you on the subject of reform. I know of no other body of men, either of the present or past, that needs instruction on the necessity of both public and private morality so much as the House of Representativas of this State now before me [laughter], or that has so broadly and deeply experimented in the line of individuals and offical profligacy. [Laughter and applause.] I am not surprised, however, that it is so when I consider that of the members serving in this House from my own immediate locality, many were not even nominated, and few if any. were ever elected. [Shouts of laughter.] I sent you reform bills which cost me many days of anxious thought [illegible] to perfect, but you danced not when I piped to you, neither did you weep responsive to my mourning over the degenracy of the politic. I must admit, however, that you were prompt executioners, for every bill that looked toward reform was negative with a yell as fast as rules would allow. But in political, as often in moral and religious circles, the darkest hour is just before the dawn of day, and it is gratifying that, after you have consummated all the harm you can possibly inflict upon the State, you have, by a unanimous resolution, called for a confessor. It was well to pause thus, just for the sake of novelty or reference, so that when the storms breaks you can point to this becoming act of contribution for the wrongs of your constituents and to the Commonwealth. [Applause and sarcastic shouts.] Most of you who have for three months been serving in places to which other persons have been elected by the people, have discounted the retributive wave of popu- reprobation bp creating offices by legislative enactments to which you hope to retire; and those unprovided for hope to be placed on the indefinite pay roll of the pasters and folders of the House, in accordance with the prevavalent custom here to pension decayed statesmen. (Shouts of laughter.)—That you seek Liberal counsels to have good seed sown in the chaos of virtue that surrounds you is a hopeful sign of the times, and if you do not in cheao more than thirty thousand in Philadelphia next fall, the places that know you now will know most of you no more forever. (Laughter.) But I turn to the faint silver lining on thd deep cloud of your record. One act of this House gladdened the hearts of the whole people of the State, and reinspired hope throughout the lengte and breadth of the Commonwealth. I refer to your vote in the midst of disorder, that at a Philadelphia fire would be called a riot, on Monday evening last, fixing an early day for final adjournment. (Laughter and applause.) I have heard of no citizen of the State who did not heartily approve of that act. Laughter) I am happy to point to it as the oasis in the withered desert that you have made about you, and to record you credit for it, Hoping gentlemen, if I may be pardoned for the use of term that the length of your official lives may correspond with the measure of your virtues, and that you will be succeeded by petter men than yourselves, I bid you good night.

The Senator then retired amid roaring applause and a liberal shower of paper balls.

The Rhode Island Locomotive Works are building a locomotive which they claim will run a mile in forty seconds.

"All Steal."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, relates the following incident showing what Oakes Ames thought of the Congressional salary grab: Oakes Ames said the wittiest thing to Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, that has been said on this subject. After voting for the previous question Mr. Niblack said, as he passed him, just after voting yes;

"So Ames, you go for the increase?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Ames "it don't hurt me you know. I have nothing to lose, but, confidentialy, this is a bigger steal than Credit Mobelier."

"How so?" asked Niblack.

"Well, the men who had that did pay a little something for it, but this is all steal."

A Ghastly Freshet.

[From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.]

From Cornelius Brown, member of the House from this county, we have the following particulars concerning the destruction by water of the Perkings graveyard:

The cemetry was opened in 1844, at which time it was owned by Constantine Perkings, who died during the war, and sixteen miles below Little Rock on the Arkansas river. The river was very high on Friday of last week, at which time the yard commenced caving into the river, exposing to view mouldy coffins, and in some instances their contents. The water kept rising until the cemetry was swept completely away, and about five hundred coffins swept into the river. It is thought they will be recovered, as the graveyard is situated in what is known as the "Horse Shoe," between the river and the lake, where the waters form an eddy. When the graveyard was opened it was situated about 900 yards from the river, but each succeeding rise has swept more and more of the pan away, until the last flood came which destroyed every vestige of the hallowed spot wherein were the loved remains of many citizens. The last body was washed into the river Sunday, at which time [illegible] of the neighborhood were summoned out by a justice of the peace to rescue the bodies from the river, and at which time about thirty-five were recovered. It is thought that all the bodies will be rescued, except those who have laid in the earth until they have decayed. Among those of Seely Pillow, a woman who died six weeks ago, and Shade Shaley, a man who had been dead about a year. The wildest excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the destroyed cemetry, as the men and women are searching in muddy waters of the Arkansas for the remains of their dear frends.

The Precise Man.

The precise man sometimes parts his hair in the middle, and when he does, he counts the hairs on each side of his head, and splits some if necessary, the make the thing end even.

If he is a married man, everything must be just so—if he is a bachelor it must be more so.

He always sets a hen on 12 eggs and has a great horror for odd numbers.

He gets up at just such a time in the morning and goes to bed at just such a time of night, and would as soon think or taking a dose of strychnine for the hiccoughs as to cut off a dog's tail when the moon was in the last quarter.

The precise man has got a few brains and they are as well broke as a scatter dog's, for he seldom has a false point about him.

He is a bundle of facts and figures and is as handy in the neighborhood as a pair of platform scales or a ready reckoner

He is invariably an honest man, but often as much from pride as from principal.

He loves his children, if he has any and would rather have them perfect in the multiplication table then in the Iliad of Homer.

His wife is soon broke to act and think as he does, and she is known far and near for the excellence of her soft soaps.

A few years ago, a gentleman who had lost his nose was invited to tea. "My dear" said the good lady of the house to her little daughter, "I want you to be very particular and to make no remarks about Mr. Jenkens' nose," Gathered around the table, everything was going well; the child peeped about looked rather puzzled, and at last startled the table; "Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing about Mr. Jenkens' nose? He hasn't got any!"

Learn to say 'no.' No necessity of snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.

BY WILLARD B. COULTER.

Buzzing and whirling with merry sound,
Buzzing loudly as the wheels went 'round,
The leathern band slipped o'er its circular track,
From wheel to wheel with a clickety-clack!
All keeping time to the musical clank
Of the up and down stroke of the treadle-crank—
As grandmother moved it with steady beat
Hour by hour with her slippered feet,
And drawing out with her agile hand
The yarn from the spindle, strand by strand.

While, soft and beautiful as the snow
Dropped from the clouds to the earth below,
Pure and bright as though spotless of sin,
Was the carded wool she used to spin;
And each moment, as the spindle flew,
The threads were twisted and the white skein grew,
Smoothly and evenly, spun with care,
Ready for knitting and future wear.

As grandmother turned the wheels, anon,
What were her eyes resting upon?
For they gazed only at empty space—
But the keen expression on her face
Evinced that her mind was occupied
With something more than the wheel beside—
Thoughts, perhaps, of her absent dead,
Who encircled her hearth in the years now fled.

Children and friends that on earth were fond,
One by one had departed beyond—
The spirit of Death one morning came chill,
And grandfather too grew cold and still;
In the church-yard, 'neath the willow's shade,
His form at rest was mournfully laid;
Yet grandmother bemoaned not her fate,
But patiently waited the opening gate.

* * * * * * *

The wheel still turned and the spindle whirled,
But grandmother's thoughts were beyond the world,
And often that voice caught her ear,
None but grandmother herself could hear,
"Why, do you not hear those words?" asked she;
"Grandfather is here singing to me—
The very hymns we were wont to sing
In family prayer and worshiping."

Sometimes her eyes would kindle with light,
(For grandmother was blest with *second sight*)
"He is now standing beside my chair—
Look, he is smiling so kindly there!"
And she would point the place with her trembling hand,
But we were too mortal to understand;
Buzz and hum! the wheels would run,
Slowly the carded wool was spun.

* * * * * * *

But the spinning-wheel has seen its days,
Hid in the attic from people's gaze;
Covered with dust, as the years creep by,
It is going to ruin silently;
The spindle turns on its spool no more,
And the straps are worn that played of yore,
Treadle and crank alike are dumb,
With the creaking wheel and busy hum.

Its life is gone with the buzz and whirr,
And it is among the things that were;
The feet that once the treadle propelled,
The hands that once the white wool held,
That guided the swift revolving thread,
And the life that gave the power are dead;
But grandmother's spirit is only gone,
And beyond the grave, in joy, lives on—
No grief oppresses, no anxious care,
Nor burdens of sorrow or pain to bear.

The skein is finished, the life is spun,
The wheels are stopped, and her work is done.

THE HIGHWAYMAN'S BRIDAL.

Mine were the days for gallant robbers, whom fine clothes, high bearing, reckless hardihood and (frequently) high birth took away from the superficial observer much of the darkness of crime actually surrounding their deeds and lives. You were divested of your rings and purses, often, with a demeanor so polished that really it resembled paying a toll to good manners more than submitting to a highway robbery—a robbery it is true, yet still it was more soothing to the feelings at the time than being knocked down with the butt end of a pistol, or bullied as well as plundered. Fashion, too, capricious in this as all else, affected some knights of the road above all others, and fine ladies interested themselves amazingly about deeds of highwaymen, conspicuous for handsome persons or brave conduct, or rather daring villainy. The fair dames were also much concerned in their heroes' final incarcerations and execution at the fatal tree of Tyburn. But highwaymen had, as everybody knows, been still more popular in the preceding reign; yet, ever and anon, as the profession seemed to be on the verge of decay, and likely to dwindle down into mere common theft and murder, some new candidate was sure to start up and revive the dying embers of the road chivalry.

One in particular was notorious enough in his brief day, for most of the qualities I have described, as sometimes attributes of these knights of the road. He was well connected, too, his uncle being clergyman in a high-church appointment. His manner elegant and courtly, his person faultless, and he was rash in an extraordinary degree. Mingling freely in fashionable society in his real name, his deeds of robbery were the talk of the town under his assumed one. His proper designation was Richard Mowbray—that belonging to the road; his whole source of revenge was Capt. De Montmorency—a patronymic high-sounding enough. I do not mean, however, that any suspected the man of fashion and the highwayman to be one and the same person; that was never known till the event which I am going to relate took place.

Richard Mowbray had spent his own small patrimony years before the period at which this story commences, in the pleasures of the town. It had melted into ricittos, play-houses, faro, horse-flesh and hazard. He had exhausted the kindness and forbearance of his relations, from whom he had borrowed and begged till borrowing and begging had become impracticable. He had known most extremes of life; and, moreover, when debts and poverty stared him in the face, knew not one useful art by which he could support or pay dividends to his creditors. What was to be done? He eluded a jail as long as he could, and one eventful night, while riding on horseback and meditating gloomily on his evil fortune, he met—covered by the darkness from all discovery—a traveler well mounted—plethoric—ladened with money and bags, and bearing likewise the burden of excessive fear.

It was a sudden thought, acted upon as suddenly. Resistance was not dreamed of. Mowbray made off with his booty, considerable enough to repair his exhausted finances, and pay his most pressing creditors. It was literally robbing Peter to pay Paul. And so by night, under the shelter of its darkness, did the ruined gentleman turn highwayman. People who knew his circumstances whispered their suspicions when it became known that Richard Mowbray had paid his debts, and that he himself had made more than his customary appearance. Now his person was clad in the newest braveries of the day, and in his double character many a conquest did he make, for he disburthened ladies of their jewels and purses in so fine a manner that the defrauded fair ones forgot their losses in admiration of the charming despoiler, and Richard, in both his phases, drank deep draughts of pleasure, till he drained the Circean cup to its veriest dregs. Just as even pleasure becomes wearisome, when festive and high-bred delights palled on his sated passions, and the lower extremes of licentiousness and hard drinking, roughing and fighting, diversified by the keen excitement and threats of danger which distinguished his predatory existence began to satiate, a new light broke on the feverish atmosphere of life. He loved.

Yes! Richard Mowbray, the ruined patrician—De Montmorency, the gallant highwayman, who had hitherto resisted every good or civil influence, pure or earth stained, offers to its votaries, succumbed to the simple charms of a young, unlearned and unambitious girl—so youthful that even her tastes and habits, childish as they were, could scarcely be more so than suited to her years. Flavia Hardcourt had just attained her sixteenth year, had never been to a boarding school, and loved nothing so much, even her birds and pet rabbits, as her dear old father, an honest country gentleman and a worthy magistrate. Flavia had never been to London, for Mr. Hardcourt resided at Aveling, a retired village about twenty miles from the metropolis. Barring hard drinking and fox hunting, the old gentleman himself on his side took pleasure only in the pretty, gentle girl, who, from the hour of her birth, which event terminated her mother's existence, had made her his constant companion. And it was to this simple wild-flower that the gay man of the world, haughty, reckless, unprincipled, impudent, irreligious and rash, presumed to lift his eyes and elevate his heart; and, oh! strange yet to this being, the moral antipodes of her pure self, did Flavia Hardcourt surrender her youthful, modest, inestimable self-love. It must have been her very childishness and purity that attracted the desperate robber, the hard-hearted libertine, now about to commit his worst and most inexcusable crime.

As he accidentally met Mr. Hardcourt at a country hunt, had, with others of his companions, been invited by the honest gentleman to a rustic fete in honor of little Flavia's natal day, a day he was wont to observe, remarkable to him as commemorating his greatest misfortune and intensest happiness, and then and there the highwaymen vowed to win that pure bud of innocent freshness and rare fragrance, or perish in the attempt. Mr. Richard Mowbray: unscrupulous De Montmorency, I will relate how you kept your vow.

He haunted Aveling Grange till the chaste young heart, the old father's beloved darling, surrendered itself into the highwayman's keeping. Perhaps Mr. Hardcourt was not altogether best pleased at his dear Flavia's choice, but she was his life, his hope, and he trusted, even when he gave her to a husband, that her love and doting would still be his own. Besides, Mowbray was well connected, boasted of his wealth, whereas a moderate portion of it would be hers. He was received into moderate circles, in which the good magistrate never pretended to participate, and what with higher bearing, his handsome person and insinuating tongue, Mr. Hardcourt had irrevocably promised to bestow his treasure into the keeping of the profligate, who numbered himself near enough to have been the father of the girl, whom he testified the utmost impatience to call his wife.

It was during the time that Mr. Mowbray was paying his court to Aveling that the neighborhood began to be alarmed by a series of highway robberies, which men said could not have been perpetrated but by that celebrated knight of the road, Captain de Montmorency. No one could stir after nightfall without an attack, which numbers certainly were not wanting.

"Cudgel me, but we'll have him yet," said old Mr. Hardcourt, "I should glory myself, in going to Tyburn to see the fellow turned. Ah, and I should take my little Flavia to see him go by in a cart with a parson and a nosegay—eh, my little girl?"

"Oh, no, father," said Flavia, "I could not abide; though he is such a daring, wicked man, whose very name makes me actually shrink with fear whenever I hear it—I could never bear to see such a dreadful sight—it would haunt me till the day of my death."

Does the gift of prophecy, involuntary though it may be, lurk within us yet? Sweet Flavia! unsuspecting innocent girl! your lips then pronounced your own doom as irrevocably as though you had been some stern sibyl delivering inscrutable, unquestioned oracles, not a fair child in a girlish frock and sash, your brown hair curling softly over your shoulders, and your soft eyes shining through your blushes.

The betrothed pair were together to visit London.

"But I shall not dare," said the girl as walking together in the fashionable Dutch garden she leaned her head upon her guilty lover's breast—I shall not dare to take such a journey, for fear of the highwayman, De Montmorency."

"Fear not, my sweet Flavia; this breast shall be pierced through ere Montmorency shall cause one fear of thine."

"Richard, sweetest, why do you leave us so early every day? At sunset, I have remarked. These are not London habits. Ah, does any other than poor Flavia attract you? Oh, I must die if it be so. I could not live dear Rich, and know you were false."

"Sweetest and best! my purest love, could any win me from you? Were it a queen, think not I—I—the truth is, Flavia, I have a poor sick friend not far from here. He is poor, ill and I—I—"

"Say no more, dearest. Oh, how much more do I love you every day. How good, how noble thus to sacrifice?" and the blushing girl threw herself into her lover's arms.

And how differently beat those two human hearts—one pregnant with love, goodness, charity and sympathy; and the other rank hypocrisy, dark with unbelief.

They came to town unmolested, may be sure; and strange, because a few days previously a terrible affair had occurred. Old Lord St. Hillary, the relic of the beau garcons of former days, had been robbed and maltreated. Above all, family jewels of immense value had been taken from his person, and on recovering from his wounds and fright, he swore vengeance. He took active measures to fulfill his vow.

The wedding was to take place at an old relation's, Mrs. Dechesne's, and on lagging wings that day at length arrived. The marriage was celebrated, and the happy pair were in the act of being toasted by the father of the bride, when a strange voice was heard below; rude words were upraised, oaths muttered and a rush followed toward the festive saloon. The company rose.

"What is it?" said Mr. Hardcourt.

The door was broken open for an answer. The officers of justice filled the room. Two advanced.

"Come, Captain," said the foremost, "the game is out at last. It's an awkward thing to arrest a gentleman on his wedding, but duty, my noble Captain, duty must be done."

Entranced, frozen beyond resistance or appeal the bridegroom was fettered, and the bride stood with eyes dilating till they seemed about to spring from her head.

"My Richard, what is this?"

"Scoundrels," said Mr. Hardcourt, "release my son."

The men laughed. One of them was examining the neck of Flavia. It contained a diamond in the center worth a ransom. "Where did you get this, miss?" he asked.

Her friends answered, for the stricken girl was inarticulate. "Mr. Mowbray's wedding gift."

"Oh! ho! This is the diamond Lord St. Hillary was so mad about. By your leave," and the gem was removed from the neck it encircled.

She comprehended something terrible. She found her speech—"Whom do you take Mr. Mowbray for?" said she.

"Whom? Why the renowned Captain De Montmorency."

A shriek, so fierce in its agony as to cause the criminal to rebound, burst upon the ears of all present. Insensibility followed; Flavia was removed. So was the bridegroom—to Newgate.

The trial was concluded, justice was appeased, and the robber was doomed. And his innocent and unpolluted victim—

For days her life hung on a thread. But youth and health, in time, closed the gates of death. She recovered. Reviving as if from a dream, she could scarcely believe in the terrible event which, tornado-like, had swept over her. She desired her father to repeat its circumstances.

Weeping, and with his venerable gray hairs whiter with sorrow, Mr. Hardcourt complied. She heard the recital in silence. Presently, clasping her father's hand, "Dear parent—she could utter no more, nor was it necessary. He comprehended her meaning but too well.

"The day after to-morrow," he replied.

"Father, I must be there!"

"Flavia, my dearest daughter!"

"Father, I must be there. Do you remember your jest? Ah, it has come to pass in bitter earnest. I must be there."

Nor would she be pacified; she persisted, and the physician at length urged them to give her her way. It would, he said, be less dangerous than denial.

Near Tyburn seats were erected. Windows and balconies were let out to hire. One of these, the most private, was secured, and on the fatal morning Flavia was taken hither in a close carriage, accompanied by her father and an aged cousin. She shed no tears—heaved not a single sigh, but suffered herself to be led to a window with a strange, immovable quietness.

Some shouts and the swelling murmur of a dense mob reached her ear. The procession was arriving. The gallows were not in sight, but the fatal cart would pass. It came on nearer—more like a triumph than a dismal sight, than a human being hastening on to eternity.

She clenched her hands, and rose up straining her fair white throat to catch a glimpse of the criminal. Yes, there he was, dressed gaily, and the nosegay flaunting on his breast; the dull despair in this heart expressed by his face. As the train passed Flavia's window, by chance he raised his hot blearing eyes; they rested upon his bride, his pure virgin wife. The wretched man uttered a yell of agony, and cast himself down in the bottom of the vehicle. She continued gazing, the smile frozen on her face, her eyes glassy and motionless, fixed.

They never recovered their natural intelligence. Fixed and stony they bore her from the dismal scene. Her old father watched for days by her side, eagerly watching for a ray of light, a token of sense or returning reason. None came. She had been stricken with catalepsy; and it was a blessing when the enchained spirit was released from its frail habitation, when the pure spirit was permitted to take its flight to happier regions. Mr. Hardcourt sank into a state of imbecilty, and soon father and child slept in one grave.

Heirs to $5,000,000.

A letter from from Delhi, N. Y., says:

In 1767 an English family named Howard came to this country and settled in what is now Delaware county, N. Y. They were very genteel, and never lost an opportunity to impress upon the natives that they were descendants of an immensely wealthy family. They had one child, a son named James. The old people died when James had arrived at man's estate. He married here, and became the father of two daughters. He died at a good old age. His daughters married brothers—one Daniel and the other Isaac Williams. One of these daughters had two sons, Joshua and Thomas. Joshua a few years ago went to Warren, Pa., to live.

A few days since these descendants of James Howard were notified officially from England that they had fallen heir to an estate valued at $5,000,000. They are requested to furnish proof of their descent from James Howard, who would be the direct heir if living. The Williamses are actively engaged in getting the necessary depositions and gathering evidence of their identity; and when the chain is complete the oldest brother will sail for England to look after the inheritance. The matter has thrown Delaware county into a fever of excitement.

Mr. Bonner, on Saturday last, drove his young stallion Startle over Fleetwood Park, New York, to his road wagon, a half mile, in 1:09.

Miscellaneous.

Henry Clay's gig is running yet in Lexington, Ky.

A. Yankee is the name of a gentleman residing in Milwaukee.

It takes three hours and a quarter to wash, comb and perfume a New York lap-dog.

Mr. Joseph Sweet, the newly elected President of a Providence bank, is 91 years old.

The New York *Sun* has had twenty-eight libel suits in seven years, and never had to pay a cent of damages.

Mrs. Conway, of Tiffin, O., has taken the contract to grade seventeen miles of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The New York Legislature has passed the Michigan law making it a criminal offense to point a gun at a person in sport.

Messrs. Jefferson Davis and Gideon J. Pillow were last week elected vestrymen of St. Lazarus Church, at Memphis, Tenn.

The lightning recently struck a house at Sandusky four times in one night, and then succeeded in rousing only part of the family.

It is stated that one of the moneyed institutions of Hartford has $10,000,000 of Chicago mortgages, drawing an average of 9 per cent.

A Lynn man has invented a substitute for sole leather, which, he claims, is cheaper in price and superior in durability to that article.

Thomas Jefferson's family carriage, imported from Europe by him, has been sent to a shop in Staunton, Va., from Charlottesville, where it is owned, to be repaired.

The tomb and monument of President Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill., are said to be in a disgraceful condition, not even affording shelter to the coffin from the ravages of the weather.

A farmer's wife in Dakota thoughtlessly used a bundle of old letters to stuff up the cracks of their cabin, and the farmer is now in search of the writer of them with a shot-gun.

A story is current that Charles A. Dana intends to leave the *Sun* after the present year, and reside permanently abroad. W. O. Bartlett, who has long been Dana's assistant, is spoken of as his successor.

A beautiful young girl was married in San Francisco last week, and at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony she turned to her husband and said, "George, kiss me; I am dying." The husband complied with the request, and at that moment the young bride fell dead to the floor.

Biography of the Late Judge Chase.

Salmon Portland Chase was born in Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808. At the age of 12 his father died, and the boy was sent to Ohio, where his education was for a time superintended by his uncle, Bishop Philander Chase. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1826. For two or three years he taught a classical school in Washington, studying law meanwhile under William Wirt, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar of the District. The following year he removed to Cincinnati, and ever since then has made that city his home. There he soon acquired a lucrative law practice, and was for some time retained as solicitor for the Cincinnati branch of Nick Biddle's bank. His first public connection with the slavery question was in 1837, when he ably defended a fugitive from the patriarchal institution. In 1846 he was associated with Mr. Seward in the Van Zandt case, in the Supreme Court of the United States, holding then, as before, that there was no power in Congress to legislate for the reclamation of fugitives, and that, in fact, no fugitive could be reclaimed at all unless proved to have escaped from one of the original States. In 1840 Mr. Chase supported Harrison for the Presidency, and in 1843 was one of the leading members of the Liberty party convention held at Buffalo. Four years later he presided in the second national convention of the party, and participated in the nomination of Martin Van Buren as the Free Soil candidate.

In the Ohio Legislature, in the winter of 1848–'9, three or four Free-Soilers held the balance of power, and, uniting for that purpose with the Democratic members, they secured the election of Mr. Chase to the United States Senate. In that body he earnestly opposed the Clay compromise measures of 1850; and in 1854 was foremost in arousing the storm of popular indignation against the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Nominated for Governor of Ohio, upon the issues then presented, he was elected in 1855, and was prominently named for the Presidential nomination in the first national convention of the Republican party in 1856. He was re-elected Governor in 1857. In the Chicago convention of 1860 he received 49 votes for the Presidency on the first ballot. Mr. Lincoln called him to the head of the Treasury Department in March of the following year, and he continued in charge of the financial affairs of the Government up to the 30th of June, 1864, conducting the operations of the department with matchless skill throughout that most trying period. In October of the same year he was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, then just made vacant by the death of Roger B. Taney. One of the most notable incidents of his judicial career was the organization of the Senate as an impeachment court (in which he presided) for the trial of President Johnson. In 1868 he narrowly escaped a nomination for the Presidency from the New York Democratic Convention, his sympathies having been quite strongly with that party for some time. Two or three years ago he suffered severely from paralysis, and his life was at one time despaired of. He never fully regained his health, and for a long time took no part in the business of the court. Latterly he had recovered sufficiently to resume the discharge of his official duties, and was supposed to be gradually gaining strength. His death at this time, therefore, was as unexpected as sudden, and will excite a feeling of profound regret throughout the land.

Dipping the Hand Into Molten Iron.

The thing has been done over and over again, observed Dr. Carpenter in a recent lecture—that a man has gone and held his naked hand in such a stream of molten iron, and has done it without the least injury; all that is required being to have his hand moist, and if his hand is dry, he has merely to dip it in water, and he may hold his hand for a certain time in that stream of molten iron without receiving any injury whatever. This was exhibited publicly at a meeting of the British Association at Ipswich, many years ago. It is one of the miracles of science, so to speak; they are perfectly credible to scientific men, because they know the principle upon which it happens, and that principle is familiar to you all, that if you throw a drop of water upon hot iron, the water retains its spherical form, and does not spread upon it and wet it. Vapor is brought to that condition by intense heat, that it forms a sort of film, or atmosphere, between the hand and the hot iron, and for a time that atmosphere is not too hot to be perfectly bearable. There are a number of these miracles of science, which we believe, however incredible at first sight they may appear, because they can be brought to the test of experience and can be at any time reproduced under the necessary conditions. Houdin, the conjurer, in his very interesting autobiography—a little book I would really recommend to any of you who are interested in the study of the workings of the mind. Houdin tells you that he himself tried this experiment, after a good deal of persuasion; and he says that the sensation of immersing his hand in this molten metal was like handling liquid velvet.

The Goslin.

The goslin iz the old goose's yung child. They are yeller all over, and az soft az a bail ov worsted. Their foot iz wove whole, and they kan swim az eazy az a drop ov kastor oil on the water.

They are born annually about the 15th ov May, and never waz known tew die natrally.

If a man should tell me he had saw a goose die a natral and square deth, I wouldn't believe him under oath after that, not even if he swore he had lied about seeing a goose die.

The goose are different in one respekt from the human family, who are sed tew grow weaker, but wizer; whereaz a goslin alwus grows tuffer and more phoolish.

I hav seen a goose that they sed waz 73 years old last June, and he didn't look an hour older than one that waz 17.

The goslin waddles when he walks, and paddles when he swims, but never dives, like a duk, out ov sight in the water, but only changes ends.

The food ov the goslin iz rye, corn, oats, and barley, sweet apples, hasty pudding, and biled cabbage, cooked potatoze, raw meat, and turnips, stale bred, kold hash, and the buckwheat kakes that are left over.

They ain't so partiklar az sum pholks what they eat, and won't git mad and quit if they kan't hav wet toast and lam chops every morning for breakfast.

If i waz a going tew keep boarders, i wouldn't want enny better feeders than an old she goose and 12 goslins. If i kouldn't suit them i should konklude i had mistaken mi kalling.

Roast goslin iz good nourishment, if you kan git enuff ov it, but there aint much waste meat on a goslin, after yu have got rid ov their feathers, and dug them out inside.

I have alwus notissed, when you pass yure plate up for sum more baked goslin, at a hotel, the colored brother cums bak empty with plate, and tells you, "Mister, the roast goslin iz no more."—*Josh Billings.*

Starch.

The use of starch was first discovered by the Dutch. Previous to and in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, kerchiefs, ruffs and cuffs were worn, made of fine linen brought from Holland which required but little stiffening. With the introduction of cambrics and fabrics containing less body, the necessity for some substance which would give firmness and keep the plaits of the ruff in place led to the use of starch. British gum, or dextrine, which is largely used for stiffening cotton goods, is starch brought to a high degree of heat. The discovery that dextrine could be produced was made by accident. A starch factory was burned down. A workman observed this new substance among the ruins, and being impressed with the idea that it was valuable and would supply a large want, tried it. It proved the new agent he hoped it would be. He communicated his discovery to a friend, and the two proceeded to manufacture the gum. They were successful, and had many applications from manufacturers for the secret, but refused to tell They, however, fell upon evil times. They had no capital, and either guarded their secret ill, or were forced to sell it for an insignificant sum. As in most instances of great discoveries, they reaped but little benefit from it, while others made fortunes.

Novel Horse Protector.

It is a common thing in our cities to protect the heads of draft horses with a bonnet or cushion to keep off the blaze of the sun. But a Dublin projector proposes to extend a similar protection over the entire animal. He makes a frame of wood, whalebone, iron rods, or other flexible, but strong material, and this he places over the horse, a few inches above him, the frame being supported either by attachment to the harness or to the thrills of the vehicle. Upon this frame he stretches a sheet of canvas, oiled cloth, or sheet rubber, which forms a complete pent-house, to keep off either rain or sun. The space between the animal and the covering permits a free passage of air, which aids transpiration and helps to keep the animal cool. The principle, as far as this is concerned, is similar to that of the odd oval-shaped hats worn by men in the East Indies from time immemorial. These comprise a light frame of bamboo slips encircling the forehead and sustaining a covering lined with cork an inch above, and out of contact with the head. The slight rustling of the breeze through one's hair is said to be very refreshing, and quite possibly a horse furnished with one of the new "protectors" may coincide with this experience during hot summer days.

GUILD'S SIGNAL.

[Mr. Bret Harte, in the New York *Tribune*, celebrates William Guild, the engineer of the train which, on the 19th of April, plunged into Meadow Brook, on the line of the Stonington and Providence railway. It was his custom, as often as he passed his home, to whistle an "all's well" to his wife. He was found, after the disaster, dead, with his hand on the throttle-valve of his engine.]

The low whistles, quaint and clear,
That was the signal the engineer—
That was the signal that Guild, 'tis said—
Gave to his wife at Providence,
As through the sleeping town, and thence,
Out in the night,
On to the light,
Down past the farms, lying white, he sped.

As a husband's greeting, scant no doubt,
Yet to the woman looking out,
Watching and waiting, no serenade,
Love song or midnight roundelay,
Said what that whistle seemed to say:
"To my trust true,
So love to you!
Working or waiting, Good night!" it said.

Brisk young bagmen, tourists fine,
Old commuters along the line,
Brakemen and porters glanced ahead,
Smiled as the signal, sharp, intense,
Pierced through the shadows of Providence—
"Nothing amiss—
Nothing! it is
Only Guild calling his wife," they said.

Summer and winter, the old refrain
Rang o'er the billows of ripening grain,
Pierced through the budding boughs o'erhead,
Flew down the track when the red leaves burned
Like living coals from the engine spurned;
Sang as it flew;
"To our trust true,
First of all I say—good night," it said.

And then, one night, it was heard no more,
From Stonington over Rhode Island shore,
And the folk in Providence smiled and said,
As they turned in their beds, "The engineer
Has once forgotten his midnight cheer."
One only knew,
To his trust true,
Guild lay under his engine dead,

Humorous.

Spinsters—Single old ladies who never spin.

Why do bees like to come out on a bright summer day? Because it's honey (sunny) weather.

What is that which is full of knots, which no one can untie, and in which no one can tie another? A cord of wood.

A German friend, whose wife takes in washing for their subsistence, claims that he earns his living by the sweat of his vrow.

England is celebrated for its fogs, France for its frogs, Ireland for its bogs, Canada for its dogs, Maine for its logs, and Ohio for its hogs.

"Pretty bad under foot to-day," said one citizen to another, as they met in the street. "Yes, but it's fine overhead," responded the other. "True enough," said the first, "but then very few are going that way."

A woman out West interfered with her brother's courtship, and begged him to stay at home evenings. He waited until the evening when she expected her own lover and complied, and she says that fraternal affection is a heartless mockery.

A young lady, wishing for a situation, was recently interested in an advertisement for some one to do "light house-keeping." So she wrote to the advertiser asking where the lighthouse was, and if there was any getting ashore on Sundays.

An author says that he has known ladies in whom the instinct of decoration was so strong that if they were told they must be hanged in the presence of 20,000 persons to-morrow, their first thought would be, "Have I a proper hanging dress?"

"Why are we led to infer that David and Joshua were intemperate men? Because David, when he went out to meet Goliah on the field of honor, "took a sling," and Joshua, previous to his attack on the walls of Jericho, "took a horn," and gave a regular blow.

This is the way that a delighted Michigan "local" puts it: "Brighter days are coming; just think of it. Blue birds, dandelions, caravans, scissors-grinders, artichokes, violets and hand-organs will soon sing, shine, show, sharpen, scent and shriek that spring has come."

A German physiologist has discovered that tobacco smoking by boys "interferes with the molecular changes coincident with development of tissues, and makes the blood corpuscles oval and irregular on the edge. Any parent can thus ascertain if a boy smokes by merely taking out a handful of his blood corpuscles and observing their edges.—*Danbury News.*

A hop in your walk is a halt, but a dance upon nothing is a halter. A deal of gold may be a plum, but a dealer of lead is a plumber. You may sometimes put sauce into a cup, but you should always put a cup into a saucer. You're a fool if you're a walker in a pond; you're a philosopher if you ponder in your walk. A cough makes you wheezy in the chest, but of the chest you can easily make a coffer. A steel is what makes a blade sharp, but a blade that makes a sharper is a stealer.

THE NOSE.

'Tis very odd that poets should suppose
There is no poetry about a nose,
When plain as is the nose upon your face,
A noseless face would lack poetic grace.
Noses have sympathy; a lover knows
Noses are always touched when lips are kissing,
And who would care to kiss where nose was missing?
Why, what would be the fragrance of a rose,
And where would be our mortal means of telling
Whether a vile or wholesome odor flows
Around us, if we owned no sense of smelling?
I know a nose, a nose no other knows,
'Neath starry eyes, o'er ruby lips it grows;
Beauty is in its form, and music in its blows.

The Domestic Realm.

Home is the bright realm of which a wife is the sovereign, and her sovereignty will bring honor and love according as her rule over the matters committed to her trust is wisely and beneficently ordered. The realm, limited as it is, demands for its government a much greater and more unintermitting effort of thought than is always given to it; for when a wife, intent upon making the home of her family all that is possible to make it, studies daily how best, by skillful management, she can gratify preferences, please tastes, anticipate wishes, keep out of sight little worries, twine privations with decoration of love, and lift off for awhile burdens of care, all of which appeal to her for thoughtful and graceful intervention, she seldom fails of securing the reward which she most dearly prizes.

William Schwartz, of Hillsboro, O., has just drawn $298 from the Government for his share of the $100,000 reward offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Oiling Harness.

Harness should never be used over six months without oiling. Pure neatsfoot oil is the best; goose oil is good; liver or tanner's oil is useful to soften, while [illegible] and keep out water. The addition of beeswax to tallow would have a tendency to harden the leather and keep out water, and a further addition of a little lampblack would improve its appearance. Neatsfoot oil, as sold, is usually adulterated. A better article can be made by chopping up the feet of cattle and boiling them freely; cover all with water, and when cold skim off the oil and cleanse it. A pint to a set of feet is costly, but it is valuable. Take the harness apart, or unbuckle it as much as convenient, and put it into the soapsuds of the last washing, giving it a good soaking, then take it out upon a bench of the proper height for convenience, and remove all the dirt and gummy substance with the assistance of a stiff brush and the soap-suds. By this time the water has dried from the surface, and then apply the oil and a little lampblack mixed, with a common paint brush, and dry in the shade; if frozen all the better. When dry wipe off with a cloth and put together. A harness treated in this manner will last twice as long as it will without proper oiling and care. The more leather is neglected the darker it will become, inwardly, and the darker the less life remains, and the less good will oil do when applied to recuperate it.

Raising Potatoes.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says: We believe that as a rule there is no better way to grow a potato than to take piece of worn-out sod land, and after putting a good dressing half-rotten stable manure, plow it down over the potato sets about three or four inches deep—the sets being about eighteen or twenty inches apart, and the rows about thirty inches. As for the size of the sets we hardly think this of so much consequence as the condition of the soil. It is the fitness in this respect which does the business, for after the plant has once left the parent root it depends wholly on the soil for its food. Perhaps one large piece is better than a small whole potato, as there will be a less number of sprouts; but even this is in a measure theoretical, as many persons protest they have had just as good crops from small potatoes as cut pieces of larger ones, in spite of the supposed objection to the sprout.

Oats as Manure.

A Kentucky farmer writes: I have seen frequent inquiries how to reclaim old and worn lands. A quick and cheap plan is to sow the land in oats as early as you can in the spring, as soon as ripe plow under, keep off all stock and you will have a tremendous fall growth of oats; plow them under in October, or, if South, the first of November, then sow rye, graze in the spring and feed down; when ripe, plow under, and you will see one of the finest rye fields you ever saw; or, if you wish, sow clover on the rye the first spring; it is very effectual and cheap. I saw the above tried in Tennessee when I was a boy; the land was so worn that the oats did not exceed knee-high; they were plowed under when ripe and again in November. The land was planted in corn the next year and made a large yield; it was before the days of clover. I have tried it repeatedly since with good success.

Hog Cholera.

So many cures for hog cholera have been published, and still the fatal disease continues to devastate whole neighborhoods, that we are backward in offering anything new. The *Rural World*, published in a region where the disease is prevalent, says one of the largest hog raisers in Missouri has never lost any, when his neighbors have lost all. He gives them salt just as he does other stock. In cooking food for hogs—which he does in a large wooden boiler holding thirty or forty bushels—he has all the coals and ashes thrown in the boiler and boiled with the food. He sometimes puts in salt and sulphur. He likewise burns charcoal for them, and they eat it as freely as they do corn. He also has movable sheds for his hogs and keeps them sheltered from the cold and storms.

Spurious Butter.

There are persons traveling through the country selling receipts for making one pound of butter out of one pint of milk. The following is said to be about the receipt they give: "4 ounces pulverized alum, ½ ounce pulverized gum-arabic, 50 grains pepsin; mix well and preserve in a bottle. One pint of good milk requires only one-third of a teaspoonful of this powder. This is put in with the yolk of one fresh egg for every pint of milk, and then it is churned." With this people are humbugged. The alum will turn the milk to curd, which, with the gum-arabic and the egg, will form a mass of something which they call butter. Blessed, sweet butter, what foul concoctions are palmed off in thy name!—*Des Moines Register.*

To Break Hens from Setting.

Mr. H. C. P., in the *Country Gentleman*, recommends tying a string around the hen's neck, not tight enough to choke her, but so it will not slip over the head. The string should be about four feet long. Tie the other end to a stake, and then let the hen flop around. He says that one day will cure them, and that in a few days they will go to laying again.

To Prevent Silver from Tarnishing.

Warm the articles and paint them over with a solution of colodion in alcohol, using a wide, soft brush for the purpose. A silversmith in Munich says that goods protected in this way have been exposed in his window more than a year, and are as bright as ever, while others, unprotected, become perfectly black in a few months.

Codfish.

To cook confish so as to make it really delicate and agreeable, break it into small pieces, soak it three or four hours in cold water, and then drain is off. Then put it on the fire, with the addition of milk, butter, pepper, and a chopped boiled egg. As soon as it scalds it is ready for the table.

Foreign.

SCOTLAND produced 15,500,000 tons of coal in 1871.

GIRLS are taught type-setting at an industrial school in Vienna.

A NEW theater in London is to try the experiment of giving only afternoon performances.

A PLANT has been discovered in Angola, Africa, so sensitive that it closes its leaves at the mere sound of an approaching footfall.

RECENTLY 3,986 tons of rails were made in a fortnight at a British iron company's works—the largest quantity ever made in England under one roof within the same space of time.

A MEMORIAL window, commemorative of Sir John Franklin, has been placed in a church in London, of which Sir John was one of the founders, and which is attended chiefly by sailors.

TWELVE hundred butchers were entertained at tea in Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle, London, on Easter Tuesday, after which they were addressed by the pastor and the Rev. Mr. Cuff, "butcher and preacher."

TO WIN a wager of one thousand guineas, an English manufacturer lately accomplished the following remarkable feat in textile manufacture: Two sheep were brought to the factory at five o'clock in the morning; here they were shorn, the wool scoured, spun and woven, and the cloth scoured, dyed, pressed and finished, at four o'clock p. m. The cloth was then handed to tailors, and at twenty minutes before nine o'clock p. m. a coat was made, as the wager required.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, who was sent to Zanzibar by the British Government on the strength of Dr. Livingstone's representations concerning the slave-trade, has reported matters quite as bad as was expected, but has utterly failed in his attempt to effect treaty stipulations with the Sultan. It is reported that negotiations proceeded smoothly until a new French consul, presumably with fresh instructions from Versailles, came upon the scene. All the great powers, save France, have agreed that the African slave-trade shall be regarded as piracy, and have conceded to one another a conditional right of search. France holds back as yet from such an agreement, and her flag at present covers a large share of the trade.

STATE purchase of railways was reported against by an English Royal Commission in 1867, when railway property had gone down very low. Eminent English authorities are now reported as advising that it is too late to think of purchasing on good terms. The system of 15,000 miles has cost $2,750,000,000. It is estimated that the present rates of profit, with a fair allowance of prospective rise in value, would fix the cost of State purchase of the railways of England, Scotland and Ireland, at $3,200,000,000. The annual net receipts now reach about $130,000,000. It is calculated that the Government could meet the interest on the purchase, borrowing at 3½ and 4, with $122,000,000, and thus have a small surplus. But political and social perplexities are feared if once the State undertakes to be responsible for the fair running of all lines.

The Sandwich Islands.

In 1832 the full-blooded natives of the Sandwich Islands numbered about 130,000. In 1872, forty years later, their number was only 49,044. The decline is still going on, but the percentrge of decrease has not been quite as large during the last few years as a few decades ago. During the six years preceding 1872 the total native population fell from 56,897 to 51,131. The decrease was mainly among the full-bloods, the number of half-castes being lessened only 847. During the same period the foreign population increased from 4,194 to 5,360. It is pessible that the next decade may show a further check to the fearful malady which is decimating the islanders, for their morals have greatly improved of late years, but it is hardly probable, and, at a day which some of our readers may live to see, the Kanakas, if not extinct, will be reduced to a mere handful.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

OHIO RAILROAD LAW.—A new railroad law recently passed by the Ohio Legislature prohibits absolutely the lease of one competing road with another; provides that the assent of two-thirds of the stockholders shall be required to make a valid lease of the connecting road which does not compete; that the rental shall not be less than the net earnings of the road for the preceding fiscal year; that any stockholder objecting to a lease shall have the right within sixty days to demand pay for his stock at a price not below the average for the previous six months, and that the lessee of a road shall give undoubted security for the performance of the terms of the lease. This law protects the rights of the minority of the stockholders in any railroad corporation and at the same time guards against the creation of monopolies.

THE Northern Pacific railroad surveying expedition for 1873 is organizing for work, and will leave St. Paul early in June. The surveyors will be accompanied by an escort of over 3,000 Government troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery, to protect them from the Indians. The expedition will locate the line through to the Pacific coast, and will, even if not interfered with by the Indians, have a good summer's job.

SEE in another column the adveertisment headed "*I Will Help Any Man.*"

FOR Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR of CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

MISERY loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady.

COLDS AND COUGHS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Take at once "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.—[Com.

USE PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

THERE was a man in our town
And he was wondrous wise,
He had a pain from ear to ear,
Another between his eyes;
And when he saw he had Catarrh,
With all his might and main
He purchased Sage's Remedy
And has his health again.
It is sold by Druggists everywhere. 689

SOME say that the use of tobacco is another form of intemperance, but no man is intemperate that wears the Elmwood Collar. For sale at all furnishing stores.—[Com.

DR. D. ELMORE, of 85 Warren street, Jersey City, N. J., has a certain cure for Cancer. He uses a vegetable extract that takes out the Cancer, roots and branches, when the sore rapidly heals and never ulcerates. In its early stage, charges nothing for treatment and medicine until cured.—[Com.

Manifest Absurdities.

Is there any good reason why the dictates of common sense should be disregarded in medical practice? Surely not. Yet how literally they are sometimes set at naught in the treatment of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nervous prostration and general debility. How often are powerful purgatives, emetics and salivants given in cases of indigestion, bilious colic and costiveness, when the disease has already robbed the patient of strength he needs to combat with the attack. The absurdity of giving debilitating medicines to sick people who are too weak already, is so manifest, that it is astonishing how any sane man can believe in such practice. The rational course under such circumstances is to administer a tonic and regulating medicine, and the experience of a quarter of a century has proved that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most wholesome and efficient preparation of this class to be found in the medical repository. It is, however, something more than an invigorant and a regulator. Its properties as an aperient and anti-bilious agent; its vitalizing and purifying effect upon the blood; its utility when given as an anodyne, instead of laudanum, or chloral, or digitalis, or some other stupefying narcotic; its tranquilizing tendency in spasmodic affections, and its palatibility, as contrasted with the sickening pills and potions of the pharmacopœia, certainly entitle Hostetter's Bitters to be called the most comprehensive remedy in existence.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

WHY TAKE pints of nauseous fluid remedies for Ague, when a few doses of Shallenberger's Pills will cure you at once. No sickness, and no purging.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Choice	11 @	12½
Common	9½@	10
HOGS—Dressed	7¾@	8
COTTON—Middling Upland	19¼@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 75 @	6 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 66 @	1 67
CORN	67 @	68
OATS	50 @	56
PORK—Mess	18 00 @	..
LARD	9½@	9¾

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	5 78 @	6 25
Good	5 25 @	5 62½
Medium	4 50 @	5 00
Common	3 50 @	4 60
Inferior	2 25 @	2 50
HOGS—Live	5 00 @	5 35
FLOUR—White Winter	10 00 @	10 50
Red Winter	8 50 @	9 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 30 @	1 31
No. 3 Spring	1 21 @	1 22
CORN—No. 2	41½@	42½
OATS—No. 2	33 @	34
RYE—No. 2	69 @	70
BARLEY—No. 2	74 @	83
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	26 @	30
EGGS—Fresh	13 @	13½
PORK—Mess	16 85 @	16 87½
LARD	9 10 @	..

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago Spring	1 60 @	1 61
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	38½@	39½
OATS—No. 2	33½@	..
RYE	89 @	..
PORK—Mess	17 50 @	..
LARD	8¾@	9
HOGS	4 60 @	5 10
CATTLE	3 50 @	5 75

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	7 75 @	8 00
WHEAT	1 73 @	1 75
CORN	50 @	..
RYE	83 @	..
OATS	42 @	48
PORK—Mess	17 50 @	..
LARD	8½@	9½
HOGS	4 50 @	5 25

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 40 @	..
No. 2	1 32 @	..
CORN—No. 2	43 @	..
OATS—No. 2	33½@	..
RYE—No. 1	69½@	..
BARLEY—No. 2	88 @	..

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 79 @	1 80
No. 2	1 66 @	1 67
CORN	52 @	53
OATS	45 @	46

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 81 @	1 82
No. 2 Red	1 78 @	..
CORN	47½@	..
OATS	39 @	41

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AGENTS WANTED. Send for Catalogue.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., New York

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WELCH & GRIFFITHS,
Manufacturers of Saws.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
EVERY SAW WARRANTED.
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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.
Price Lists and Circulars free.
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Soda Fountains,
$40, $50, $75 and $100.
GOOD, DURABLE, AND CHEAP
SHIPPED READY FOR USE.
Manufactured by
J. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Madison, Ind.
Send for Circular.

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are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its Imitation of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *Mailed.* 1 stamp.

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Upon application to the undersigned, there will be mailed to any address, postpaid, a new Railroad Map of Iowa and a pamphlet containing sectional map, description, terms of sale, etc., of 500,000 acres of the finest agricultural lands in the State.
These lands are near completed through lines of railroad, between the important cities of Des Moines and Council Bluffs, and in the midst of a large population.
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PURE BLACK TEA
with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton st., and 2 & 4 Church st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$60,000.00
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TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
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To be drawn Monday, June 2d, 1873.
TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS,
Two Prizes $1,000 } IN GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500 }
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One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each! Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each! Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $75 each! 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.
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GRAIN may be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT: Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.
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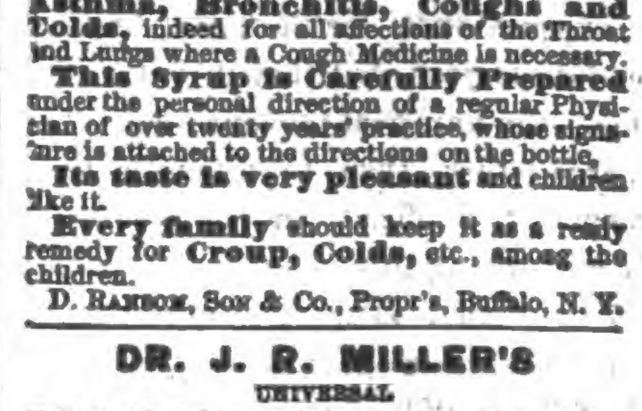

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Its taste is very pleasant and children like it.
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MAGNETIC BALM.
It cures as if by MAGNETIC INFLUENCE, Neuralgia and all pain, and is therefore very properly termed "Magnetic Balm." It is purely a vegetable preparation. It has no equal as a remedy for
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Its timely use will cure Colds, Croup, Diphtheria, Quinsy, and all Throat affections.
When properly used, Fever and Ague, and other complaints incident to our western and southern climates, are easily broken up.
Nervous Pain, Sick-Headache, and Rheumatism are cured by this medicine when all others have failed. Toothache, Earache, Burns, Chilblains and Bruises are relieved at once by its use.
The genuine has D. Ransom & Co.'s private Revenue Stamp on the outside, and Dr. J. R. Miller's Magnetic Balm blown in the bottle.
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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *multum in parvo* Physic, scarcely larger than mustard seed, yet representing as much cathartic power as large repulsive pills, being *most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating.*
Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. For Jaundice, Headache, Impure Blood, Constipation, Pain in Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad taste in Mouth, Billious attacks, Internal Fever, Rush of Blood to Head, Bloated Stomach, High Colored Urine, Gloomy Forebodings, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.
One or two, taken daily for a time, will cure Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Scrofulous Sores and Virulent Affections of Skin, Throat and Bones. No cheap wood or paste board boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. 25 cents, by druggists, or $2 a dozen. Manufactured at the World's Dispensary, Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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These Pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid and other Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. For sale by Druggists and Dealers.

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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.
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THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.
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Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

3 Beautiful Chromos mailed free for 25 cts. Agents wanted. BOLES & CO., Medford, Mass.

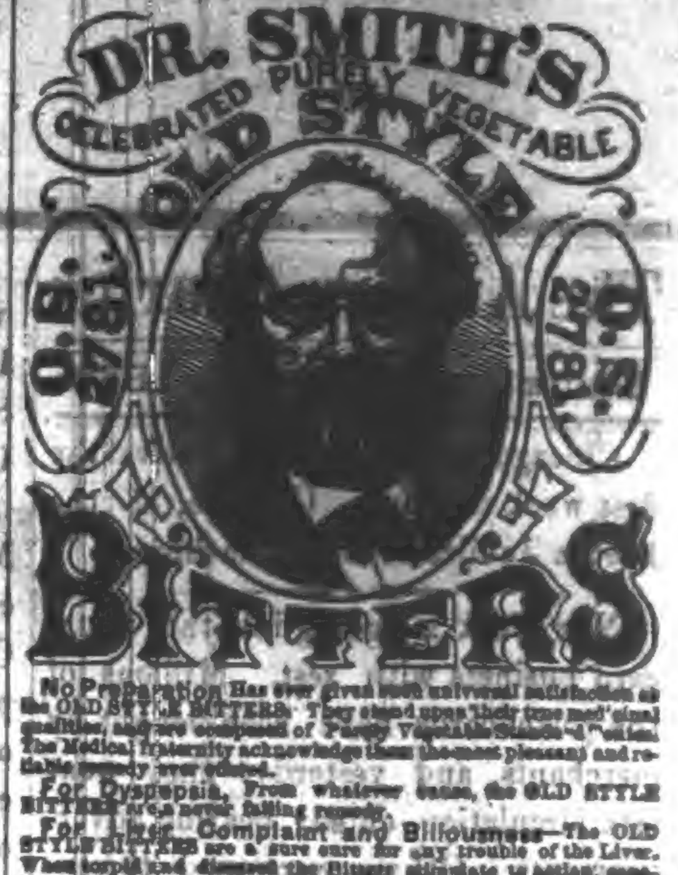

No Preparation Has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. They stand upon their true med'cinal qualities, and are composed of Purely Vegetable [illegible]. The Medical Fraternity acknowledge them the most pleasant and reliable remedy ever offered.
For Dyspepsia, From whatever cause, the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never failing remedy.
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For Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Uneasiness Distress and Enlargement of the Spleen, Irritation and Derangement of the Stomach Kidneys and Liver, there is no medicine yet produced equal to the OLD STYLE BITTERS.
Loss of Appetite.—If you desire to become vigorous and strong eat good plain nourishing food and take OLD STYLE BITTERS before each meal. This will produce the desired effect.
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A Tonic.—OLD STYLE BITTERS are unsurpassed by any Tonic or Bitters and grateful thousands acknowledge them the "Wonder of the Age."
Will any one take Vile, Nasty poisons, falsely called Tonics, when such a pleasant and effectual remedy as OLD STYLE BITTERS can be had? Those who love life will not.
Beware of Counterfeits.—None genuine without the signature of Dr. A. H. Smith also his name and trademark blown in the bottle.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
UNION MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.—McKesson & Robbins, New York; Vanshaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Cheap Farms!
THE CHEAPEST LAND IN MARKET, for sale by the
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In the GREAT PLATTE VALLEY.
3,000,000 Acres in Central Nebraska
Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on FIVE and TEN YEARS' CREDIT AT 6 PER CENT. NO ADVANCE INTEREST REQUIRED.
MILD AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, FERTILE SOIL, AN ABUNDANCE OF GOOD WATER.
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MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,

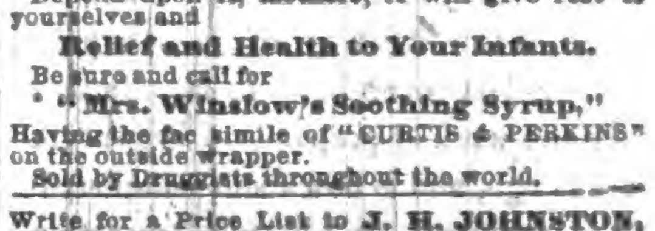

179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large discounts to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

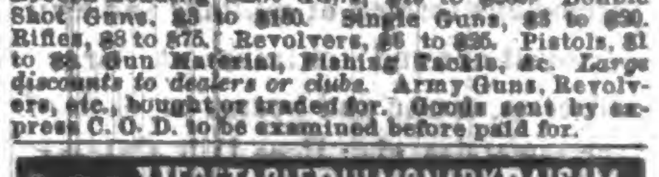

DOOLEY'S
THE BEST
YEAST
POWDER
TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

$40 Per Week IN CASH to good Agents. Address A. COULTER & Co., Charlotte, Mich.

DR. S. VAN METER & CO.,
Charleston, [illegible]. New publications just issued a work [illegible] to young men and LECTURE ON MARRIAGE, also treatise on the DISEASES OF MALES AND FEMALES. Also on Piles and Fistula, all finely illustrated. All of the above sent on receipt of 10cts. Infirmary established in 1848. All chronic diseases treated. Over 3,000 cases now under treatment. Cases treated by mail if desired. Address as above.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

C. N. U. No. 20

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, May 22d, 1873.

Chicago gives a musical festival the first week in June. Gilmore, of the Boston Jubilee [illegible] the machine.

New York is going into the postal card business with zest. Millions of the pastaboards have been bought by merchants, and yesterday they went into circulation, chiefly bearing advertisements. Others were used to convey jocular messages and sells, for which purpose they will prove eminently a success.

News from the gas explosion in the colliery in Picton county, Nova Scotia, make the details still more appalling than indicated by the first dispatch. More than forty men are known to have perished in the pit, and the total number it is thought will reach seventy-five. One of the explosions was so terrific that the shock was felt a distance of four miles.

Time's whirligig is generally counted as bringing revenges, but the announced candidature of Henry A. Wise. John Brown's executioner, for Grant Governor of Virginia, savors little of revenge. The contest in Virginia has absolutely taken this complexion, and Wise the open candidate of the Grant Republicans. Parties are divided into factions, and Wise hopes to run in between the Liberals and divided Democrats

The Ohio constitutionl convention stands, politically, as fellows:

Sraight Republicans	48
Straight Democrats	45
Liberal Republicans	7
Independent Republicans	4
Working-men's Delegate	1

The convention it to be an unusually able one.

If the President will do what a Washington special says he intends to do, "appoint a man for Chief Justice independent of political cosiderations and one whom the lawyers of the country would indorse," why not take either Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, or Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts? They stand in the very front ranks of the profession. They are men of brains and they have immese legal experience Then there is Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, and Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio. Either of those gentlemen would make able and dignified Chief Justices and the country would be satisfied with them.

There is a marked difference in the manner of honoring the memory of the dead soldiery in Chicago and that proposed at the meeting of Indianapolis citizens last evening. In the former city the work of preparation began six weeks ago, and is now about completed. It is proposed to observe Decoration Day in a style characteristic of the whole-souled, patriotic inhabitants of Chicago, and to this end there will be processions formed of military and civil organizations and citizens at large addresses, music and poems at each of four semetries, viz: Rose Hill, Calvary, Graceland and Oakwoods; special trains have been chartered for the occasion. the schools of the city are to be dismissed, and, in short, everything done which can be to cause the day to be remembered. It is acknowledged that Chicago never does things by halves, a custom Indianapolis might adopt with profit in the subject under consideration.—*Ind. Sentinel.*

We are in receipt of the resurrected weekly of Woodhull and Claflin. Miss Tennie C. has withdrawn, on account of health, but the admirable society sheet will be continued in name. The Beecher-Tilton scandal seems to engross the entire paper. This is what is claimed by the gentle Woodhull:

"The Beecher-Tilton Scandal Case" it this: Mrs. Woodhull declares there has been a long-continued [illegible]son between Mr. Beecher and [illegible] Tilton; that it first came to Mr. T[illegible]nowledge through the revelati[illegible] of some of his children; that he accused Mrs. Tilton of it, and recieved her acknowledgement of guilt; that he was driven nearly to insanity at the mome[illegible] sh[illegible] treated Mrs. Tilton so severely that she miscarried a child, which considered the offspring of Mr. Beecher Mr. Tilton kept his grief secret however, as Mrs. Woodhull asserts, until Mr. Beecher went to his house, during his absence and excorted a letter from Mrs. Tilton to the effect that he had never been guilty of the wrong she had acknowledged to her husband. Then Mr. Tilton doubly outraged, confided his grief to a besom friend, Mr. Frank Moulton, who went to Beecher's house and forced him at the mouth of a pistol, to give up the letter.

The three men who carried the civil war through in the Cabinet of President Lincoln were Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of the State; Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury, and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War Mr. Seward's administration steered clear of foreign complications. Mr. Chase devised the financial system that paid the armies, sustained the business of country and preserved the public credit. Upon the Atlas shoulders of of Stanton rested the responsibility of all military operation. They all are dead, although they were men possessing and powerful constitutions. The strain of overwork killed them. They were not the men after the war they were before.

The New York *Tribune*, with its usual thoroughness has taken pains to examine the increase of salaries and offices made by the late infamous Congress, and has made a compilation which presents food for reflection as well as just reason for alarm. "Aside from certain contingent and indefinite increased that were authorized and cannot be estimated," says the *Tribune* 'the total increase figures up the enormous sum of $1,252,557 in annual expenses of the Government. To properly understand this advance, it must be remembered that this addition all expense is not for the time being, nor for one year, but that it is for all time,—the universal tendency being to enlarge rather than to diminish the compensation official service services. By authorizing this increase of $1,252 557 in annual salaries, Congress has done the same in effect as if it had added $25,000,000 of perpetual interests bearing bonds to the public debt. Had such a proceeding occurred, the public outcry would have been loud and dangerous; yet Congress does the very same thing an accumulation of items, and the party in power before the country with the claim of retrenchment." The *Tribune* likens this kind of retrenchment to Civil Service Reform with Caseys, Newman's Holden's and Sharpe's; to humanitarianism with a Modoc war; to honest Administration with blackmailing of the kind levied upon Phelps, Dodge & Co.; to a dignified foreign policy with Vienna episodes; to reconstruction with the Louisiana usurpation; to devotion to public trusts which scatter President and Cabinet on pleasure tours; and to the other manifold abuses which pass for reforms.

What can be more beautifully conceived, or thrillingly eloquent than the following extract from a speech of Hon. Richard O'Gorman, on St. Patricks' day:

Is not that little shamrock a fitting emblem of the story of our race? There are flowers in the garden fairer to the eye; but the hot sun of summer withers them; and the cold blast of Winter will freeze them to death; but that hardy little plant survives the heat of of Summer and the cold of Winter. The sun may scorch it, the storm may beat upon it, Winter may bury it under its snows; but when the snow melts, and the first breath of spring kisses the longing earth, it awakes—it arises, spreads its mystic leaves in the sunlight and gems the sward again with emerald beauty, unhurt, undestroyed, and indestructible. This is why from every part of the earth, wherever this language that we speak is spoken—afloat or ashore— in the crowded city or on the lonely prairie; in the rich man's mansion or in the poor man's hut; wherever in true men's hearts rolls the strong current of Irish blood, men are keeping high the proud festival to-night; and as they hail their mother and hail their Saint, Erin sits enthroned like a Queen, and there come thronging to the feet, as courtiers to the throne, fond memories of the faithful allegiance of millions and millions of true hearts, that shall cease to beat ere they cease to love their dear island.

It a suggestive fact that General G. M. Dodge, whom no power could discover when he was wanted to testify concerning the Credit Mobelier jobberry, turned up here on Thursday with perfect serenity as a contractor to furnish beef to the Indians.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R. Com.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River &Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, on Thursday the 5th (5) day of June next at 10o'clock a. m. for the purpose of sanctioning or refusing to sanction articles of agreement for the consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company and with the Detroit Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company, entered into by the directors of all said corporations. To authorize the issue of preferred stock, denominated preference shares in said agreement, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretary D., E. R & I. R. R. Co.

Dated March 26, 1873.

"Some" Resolutions.

The following resolutions were handed us by a *friend* for publication. The original manuscript, on hickory bark, may be supposed to be in the hands of Prof.———, who is said to have found it while exploring for coal. The resolutions are supposed to represent the first "meetin," of the kind ever held in Posey county, and were read by the mover, present in the triple capacity of President Secretary and Committee, and of course, were unanimously "ursolved":

Posey county, Ind.
August fust, 1860.

Ursolved fust that God made the wuld fust and U. S. Grant arterwards; and awl this yer talk 'bout Adam bein' the fust man is awl a dam copperhead lie.

Ursolved 2end that U. S. Grant are the father of his kuntry, allus wus is now, and will be agin.

Ursolved agin, that this yer meeting do awl stand up.

Ursolved, last, that this yer meeting unanimously adjourn scatterin.

Price list free to all for clothing and gents' furnishing goods; all it is to ask for them at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block. May 1, 2m.

Be careful when you go to Fort Wayne and want to go to the Red Front Clothing Hall, as some other stores will use our good name because we do such a large business. Our store is situated No. 5 Keystone Block, and called Red Front Clothing Hall. (May 1, 2m

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Marshal's Notice.

To all Parties Interested.

Notice is hereby given that all sidewalks needing repairs and all sidewaks ordered by passed ordinances must be so repared and completed on or before the 15th day of June a. d. 1873. If not I as Town Marshal, will then proceed to advertise and seal the contracts for the same.

By order of the Town Board.
H. H. ALTENBURG, Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Cir. Court, in a cause wherein James D. Kelly is plaintiff and Lucy A. Rench, Conrad Rench, Norman Ingraham, Margaret Ingraham, Joseph Kirkpatrick and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Six hundred and thirty one dollars and eight cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder,

Saturday, June 14th, A. D. 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the north east quarter of section eighteen, 18, township thirty four, 34, north of range twelve, 12 east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff,
DeKalb County.

May 22, 1873.
$8.00.

To the Delinquent Tax-payers

—OF—

DeKalb County, Ind

Be it known that the delinquent list from the Tax Duplicate of 1872 is now in my hands for collection, and will pass into the hands of my Deputies on Monday the 22d day of June, 1873. Until then, taxes may be settled at the Treasurer's Office with the simple penalty of ten per centum and interest added.

Afterwards there will be other costs and charges added, whether payment be made to the collector in person, or at the Treasurer's Office. There will be further charges in case of collection by sale of goods and chattles and the legal fees for posting notices, together with a commission of five per cent and upward, owing to the amount of tax in question.

Bear in mind that no tax can be settled without the lawful fees after reaching the Deputies hands and no Treasurer or Deputy dares accept the fees without the tax.

In compliance with the recent enactments of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the Deputy collectors will be positively compelled to enforce payment at once upon receipt of the lists.

The new law further provides that Deputies, as well as the Treasurer, has the power of all times to levy upon personal property of delinquents, wherever such may be found, to satisfy both land and chattle tax. The law provides that when property fails to sell where first offered, it may be removed to some other township, and again exposed to sale.

Deputies will be held responsible under bond and oath for the return of every dollar collectable by law.

The new law compels Treasurers to collect the tax of delinquents where there is personal property that he can levy on to make such tax, if he fails to make such tax, when it can be done in this manner, he will have to pay the whole amount of such tax himself, at his settlement with the Auditor of this County, and also certifiy to the same under oath to be administered by the Auditor.

Now, let me kindly urge each delinquent taxpayer, to avail himself of this timely notice, and call and settle his tax account before the 22nd day of June, 1873, as the Treasurers are bound, under the new law, to show no favors to any one.

Very Respectfully Your Obedient Servant,

NICHOLAS ENSLEY,
Treasurer, DeKalb County, Ind.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator, of the estate of Elizabeth Rodefer, deceased, will on Saturday, May 31, 1873, at the residence of Enos Kuhlman, in Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, sell at public auction all the personal property of said decedant consisting of. Furniture, Bed Clothing, Household Goods, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 6 months credit, the purchaser giving note with interest and approved security without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

J. L. ROTH, Adm'r.

Board of Equalization.

Notice is, hereby given that the Commissioners, Auditor and Assessor of DeKalb county, Indiana, will meet at the Auditor's office, in the court house in the town of Auburn, on the 1st Monday of June 1873, for the purpose of hearing and determining greivances-and to equalize assessment of real and personal property, moneys, rights, credits and effects, on polls listed, made subsequent to the first day of April 1873.

Dated at Auburn, May 12th, 1873.
WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, 5½ miles east of Auburn containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

Root & Company.

Have the past few days received quantities of fresh attractive goods department of their

Great Retail Dry Goods House.

and announce the most complete stock at the lowest prices they ever shown.

Spring Cassimeres!

for men's and boys' wear; also Jeans, Tweeds, doeskins, Cloths, and Cloakings at very low prices.

Spring Shawls,

Spring Cloaks,

Sp'ng Dress Goods

IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
IN ALL THE NEW FABRICS.

A large and very choice line of the newest goods imported at 20c, 25c, 35, 40c and 50c per yard

FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,

Special attention is asked to our very large and attractive offering of neat stripe silks, in entirely new styles at $1, 1,25 and 1,50 per yard. Also to our immense assortment of Japanese

Silks and Poplin!

at 20c, 25c, 40, 50c, 65c, and 85c per yard

HOUSEKEEPING,
LINNENS and
COTTONS!

Table Linens, Towels and Towlings, Table Covers, Curtain goods, Sheetings, Toilet Quilts, etc., forming altogether the best assortment we have ever offered.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Adapted to present and coming season, including "PERINOT KID GLOVE,"

in one, two and four buttons, which we confidently recommend to our customers as superior in every respect to any kid glove now sold.

New Real Laces,
New Embroideries,
New Muslin ties,
New Dress Buttons,
New Rufflings,
New Underwear, Etc.

PARASOLS in all the latest styles, to which we invite attention.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

The Auburn

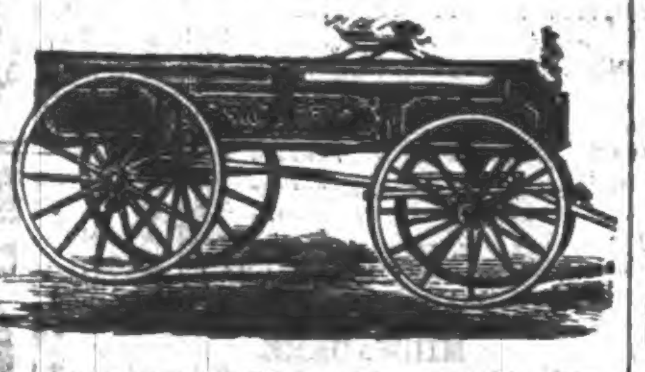

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent an receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

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AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt af 10 cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals. Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 86 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York. Nobody uses metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Notice of Attachment.

Emanuel Stach vs. James Crall.

Before Frank M. Bacon, Justice of the Peace of Butler township, DeKalb county, and State of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of April a. d. 1873, an order of Attachment was issued in the above entitled cause for the sum of 40 dollars Said cause is set for hearing on Monday the 2d day of June a. d. 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m

FRANK M. BACON, J. P.

C. L. HILL.

DEALER IN

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

ORGANS,

—AND—

All Kinds of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12¼ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11¼ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good [illegible]uba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANNED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	20c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	65c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c,	by box, 15c
Fancy Candy "	25c	" 20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and [illegible]URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zante currants. This fruit [illegible] low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS.

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats-foot fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" "	kits	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kits	1.35
Mackerel		1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 30c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Nice weather.

Rain last Monday.

Scrape the streets.

Fruit trees are in bloom.

Club dance next Thursday.

Fix up the sprinkling wagon.

Pure linseed oil at Martin & Sons.

Commissioners meet a week from next Monday, June 2d.

Coquet ball are begining to roll lively in front yards.

Heavy thunder shower last Monday night.

The star venus is going west. Perhaps to grow up with the country.

We would be pleased to receive a load or two of wood just now.

A threatened case of bastardy has made several of our young men scarce.

A large crowd will attend the show to-day, from this place, at Waterloo.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, runs within ⅛ of a mile of our corporation.

The Hamilton White Lead a tip top article, for sale by Martin & Sons.

Some of our exchanges are reporting the cherries in Indiana as being killed.

If you do not wish to smoke a drugged cigar, get the Golden Treasure at the Bakery.

A cigar that discounts the Red Bird, can be had at the Bakery. Call for the Golden Treasure.

The exhibition at the M. E. Church last Friday even. is said to have been a failure.

Ligonier has two cases of small-pox, with good arrangements to prevent it from spreading.

Buy the best and most durable clothes wringer, in the world, for sale by Martin & Sons.

Our friend M. Sheets has a cow that yields 45 pounds of milk per day. She is not a thorough bred either.

The passenger depot of the L. S. & M. S Railroad at Goshen, has been recently whitewashed. And the people rejoiceth.

The time for planting corn is at hand, but ground is not quite ready yet. Good crops have been raised it is said from June planting.

T. B. Totten has sold h's interest in the produce business to his late partner, H. Wood, who is now running the machine with unabated vigor.

The Higgings Bros. are pushing the work at Avilla, and so is McKay at Albion. and it ain't going to be very long before this grade will be completed.

Waterloo is to have a bank with $50,000 capital. Best, McClellan, Clark and a gentleman from Lima, named Langan are the members of the firm.

Though a large number of cases are on the docket the present term of court don't seem to amount to much. Perhaps it will waken up a little towards the close.

A young man asked his lady love at the dance if his mustache was becoming.—Yes, she saip it be coming but it had not arrived yet. He wilted.

Wheat in Noble county is in splendid condition, with few exceptions. With ordinarily favorable weather to harvest time, the yield will be more than average

A man by the name of Hendricks residing west of Waterloo, went out to hunt his cow, and fell down dead. He was promptly buried before the Coroner arrived.

Last week was a good one for railroading, and the large force south of town made it count. A few days more will finish the grade for a considerable distance on the Sheets farm.

The opening of the ice cream rooms last Thursday night, of C. D. Hare & Co. was a splendid affair, and from the number of patrons present we have no doubt of their entire success.

A meeting of the National Agricultural Congress will be held at Indianapolis on the 28th inst. It is for the especial benefit of our farming population, and there should be a large attendance

The contracts for grading on the B. & O Extension east of Defiance are out June 1st. The heavy rains will make longer time necessary. Many miles of grading through Wood and Henry county are completed.—*Democrat.*

Mental depression ensues when the nerve structure is afflicted with maladies emanating from kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, youthful or early indiscretons, diabetes, gravel and maladies immediately connected with the female sex. To remove or counteract these diseases, tone and invigorate the system, there is nothing can excel Smolander' Buchu.

FOR SALE.—One of the finest residences in Auburn. Good new house and barn with plenty of fruit and every convenience that could be wished for. Terms easy and price low. For particulars inquire of J. A. Smith or C. D. Hare.

The brick work of the Odd Fellows Hall is at last finished again and this time we think with a chance of permanent success. It is realy a handsome building and will present quite an attractive appearance when entirely finished.

Waterloo has been indulging in a fire rather an expensive luxury, but generally unaviodable. A saw mill owned by James Wenrick was entirely destroyed with machinery to the value of $2,000.—Mr. Wenrick, says the *Press*, will rebuild.

Our farmers should not be discouraged about sowing flax seed. Seed crushers inform us that the best crop ever produced in this State was put in the ground after the 20th of May, and even if it is sowed by the first of June it will make a fair crop.

Our excellent friend, G. G. Darrow, of the north side lunch room, at fort Wayne has fitted up a new establishment and has the best kept stand in the city. A clean, fresh bite on your way to the south is a rare delicacy, but you can always get it here.

Are there any deceased soldiers buried at this place? If so our citizens should observe decoration day and show some little respect for the services of the fallen ones by strewing their graves with beautiful flowers. Let us show that we are as much civilized as other places.

Things begin to look now as though we were going to have something done for our town. The debris of the brick building is being hauled out on the muddy end of Seventh street. Main street is to be graded up and graveled. Let the work begin.

soon learn, if they could get ac-
a Democratic audience, that the
was never less inclined to adopt or
e their notions. There is a gen-
nviction that last year's campaign
n egregious blunder. Instead of
prepared to go further in the same
on, the party recoils from every
ment of a similar kind. That ill-
experiment never had

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Postal cards are being circulated. They are cards on which you may write any thing that you do not care to have private, and put in the postoffice without an envelope. Thus any one may read them who handles them. The young man that asked us the other day will now understand what a postal card is.

The *Press* states that the enumeration of school children given by the COURIER, was grossly inaccurate. There were two figures incorrect. In Butler township, it should have been 401 instead of 301, and in Auburn 334 instead of 234. That last got the *Press* and hence the gross inaccuracy.

An exchange has this conundrum :—Why is it that a young fellow and his girl can set in the parlor until after midnight without making noise enough for the old folks to hear them through the partition, but can't sit in a public place five minutes without annoying the whole house with their giggling and talk?'

Our friend Charley McGinnis, with his colored squad is making the dirt fly on the east end of the Sheets farm. Charlie acts as the pioneer, and has a tough job cleaning out the roots and stumps for the scrapers. He has a well organized force, and being an old timed railroader he keeps out of the road of the large force that follow him.

We have it from the Kendallville *Standard* that a woman has the contract for grading seventeen miles of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. She is advertising for men, and is said to be a good "boss" to work under.—*Exchange.*

Meyers must certainly have reference to men like himself when he uses the word woman in the above connection.

Warner's Circus and Managerie, said to be the very best now traveling. exhibits at Waterloo to-day. Their collection of animals is very large containing species that have never been on exhibition before. It is far in advance of the Great Eastern Prof. Chas. Jones' splendid band of Fort Wayne is traveling with this establishment.

We are in receipt of Scribuer's monthlo for June running over with fresh interesting reading matter. It is a real pleasure to get hold of this delightful publication, because you can always find a rich feast for the mind from some of the many able contributors to its pages. Get a number and read it.

Still they come! The latest addition to the advertising vocabulary hails from Philadelphia, wherein we are informed that a certain actor will "tragediate." If this is the manner in which Philadelphia is preparing for the Centennial, we might as well burn our dictionaries at once, and await philological chaos with the apathy of despair.

Everybody coming to Fort Wayne to buy clothing is invited to stop at the Red Front Clothing Hall before purchasing, as we carry the finest goods in the State.—We buy 10 per cents cheaper than any house within 100 miles and pleasant words to all. We defy competion in our line as we sell cheaper than the cheapest and buy for cash; at Rothchild & Bros., No. 5 Keystone Block. May 1, 2m

We congratulate our friend T. B. Dickinson, Esq., of Waterloo, on his re-assumption of married duties. The bride is Mrs. Wilson, a charming widow of Ft. Wayne, and T. B. is now happy. Thusly may it ever be.

There has been a Modoc on the love path in a certain locality in this county, to be definite. Lavina is the name of one John Thomas the other. Cupid's dart not only pierced through, but clinched on the other side. Capt. John wanted his Lavn's bed—in other words wanted to marry, but old Tomahawks could not see it. The neighborhood is excited and we await the result with a noble solemnity.

Some fellow, a little inclined to horse flesh, has been prowling around and admiring the firey untamed seeds domiciled at the colored folks' barracks, on the B. & O. Railroad. A dappled grey seemed to suit his fancy and when everything was still, he proceeded to appropriate the animal, but several shots from a revolver satisfied the visitor that it was'nt a go, so he climbed for more congenial climes. Tally one for the colored troops.

A little incident occurred at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, last week, which only corroborates the utter depravity of the human heart. A prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, with a friend, takes a seat at the dining table, when a gentleman from the Y. M. C. A., a stranger locates just opposite, and exhibits his tracts. Our Fort Wayner says he has always read them and found them interesting. "Did you ever find Jesus," was the next poser. J C. you mean, oh, yes, *but he's gone back on me.* Conversation entirely closed.

While the farmers of this part of the State have been prevented from getting in their crops from the exceedingly wet weather, it is gratifying to know that this is not the case everywhere. In a brief visit to Cincinnati last week, we passed through Southern Ohio and Indiana and found the oats fields quite green and corn planted as a general thing. Vegetation and foliage is some two weeks in advance of us, and every thing looks quite promising. But business everywhere is dul and there is a general complaint even in the great business ofmarts Cincinnati.

The Club will hold a meeting, at the Hall, on next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of deciding whether the dances shall continue during the summer or not. Every member is requested to be present as considerable interest will be taken on both sides. The majority is in favor of keeping them a going, while several others are, seemingly, determined to have them stop until next Fall. Come prepared to discuss the matter thoroughly and you can tip the fantastic toe to its music all summer.

It is astonishing, yet nevertheless true, that some of our ministers go from five to ten miles sometimes to marry a couple and never get a cent. It must be gratifying to a young lady that she can stand up with a young man, who has the unbounded pleasure of not paying a cent to make them one. It is hardly supposable that he regards it as a poor investment at that time whatever conclusion he may come to afterwards. We suggest that the marriage be postponed one day longer that the groom may have a chance to earn enough money to pay the preacher.

Hang this in the library, parlor, office, shop, or some other place where it will be seen: "What does it matter if we lose a few minutes in a whole day?" "Answer—Time table: (Days in a year, 313, working hours in a day, 8.

	Days.	h.	m.
5 minutes lost each day is, in a year	3	2	5
10 minutes lost each day is, in a year	6	4	10
20 minutes lost each day is, in a year	12	8	20
30 minutes lost each day is, in a year	19	4	30
60 minutes lost each day is, in a year	39	2	20

We trust that the above will touch the hearts of those who called in to see you "just a minute."

New York and Chicago Air Line.

We are informed that the engineer of the New York and Chicago Air Line Rail Road are in this county, nearly on the same line run by them a year ago, which passed Albion half a mile north of the Court House. By this time it is generally know that this line is incomparable the best and most direct from Northwestern Pennsylvania to Chicago. It is hardly possible that any through line of railway from the east to Chicago will ever hereafter be built far north of Albion. It will not be surprising to see the New York and Chicago Air Rine located through here.—*New Era.*

Our enterprising friend Dr. Seymour, of Leesburg, this State, gave us a call last week to learn something of the above line He informed us that the engineers had been at work west of this, and expected to find them here. The citizens of the above place are taken measures together with several other points to secure this road and expect a hearty support from Auburn. Our citizens should rouse up a little and try their hand, and who knows but what success may crown their efforts as in the case of the B. & O. With a line like this direct to New York, we could challenge the best town in the west for railroad facilities.

We have received from J. Fischer & Bro music publishers, Dayton, Ohio, a copy of the following three favorite trios for male or female voices, with piano accompaniments: Sweet Spring has come,' F. C. Mayer; The Alpine Shepherd, Fr. Ab: and The Happy Wanderer, Fr. Abt. Price complete, 30 cents. Those of our musical readers, who are in search of really good songs will not be disappointed in these. Send 30cts. to J. Fischer & Bro., Dayton Ohio, for a specimen copy.

At a regular meeting of Butler Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., held May 14th, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his alwise providence to remove from our midst our worthy Sister, Nancy Ocher who departed this life April 29th, 1873.

Therefore, Be it resolved that while we bow in humble submission to the fiat of Him who doeth all things well, we will ever cherish her memory in our hearts believing that our loss is her gain.

Resolved, That the Lodge tenders to the much afflicted husband and family their affectionate sympathy in this their most severe affliction and bereavment, hoping that they may find consolation in believing and trusting in that God who is able to comfort and sustain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and also to the editor of the COURIER for publication.

Resolved, That the Lodge be draped in mourning according to the usual custom of the order.

JULIUS SHAFFER,
J. M. NORFORD, } Com.
J. T. GATES.

Col Zollinger, the present Mayor of Fort Wayne delivered an inaugural address on assuming the duties of that office a few days ago, the first that was ever made in the city. This augars something in favor of the new administration. We know Mr. Zollinger to be possessed of the requisite abilities to make a good officer, the assertion of the *Gazette* to the contrary, notwithstanding, and being a prompt and reliable gentleman we opine that the city will prosper and improve, under his care. The fact that a man of such promince and influence should become disgusted with the rottenness of the Radical party, chagrins its party leaders, and we notise squibs in Radical exchanges about the Colonel receiving his reward. That's right, when a man does a good act he should have his reward, and we are glad to know that Fort Wayne had the good sense to bestow it.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway was helh at Cleveland last week. All the old officers were re-elected From the report we glean that the capital stock of the company is $50,000,000.—They have 1,300 miles of track. The equipment of the road at the end of the year consisted of 418 engines, 243 passenger cars of all grades, and 9,025 freight cars. The net earnings for the year were $5,752,103, and $1,504,217 were expended for improvements. The increase in gross earnings over the previous year was $2,793,664.39 and this, too, it is claimed with lower rates of toll.

Fort Wayne, the largest Railroad City in Indiana, is still increasing. More railroads are being built this summer, but Rothchild & Bro's., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block are not back of their business.—Their trade is increasing, as they carry the heavest stock in Indiana. Good goods are the only kind allowed in our store, and sell goods alike to every person, and so we go on. (May 1, 2m.

MARRIAGES.

ABELS—SCHOLES—May 11th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. T. B. Sutton, Mr. Charles W. Abels and Miss Emma Scholes, all of DeKalb County, Indiana.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON, MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers. and sell them such good as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!
D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery

Reapers Mowers, Thrash-ers. Plows, Straw-Cutters Horse-Rakes, Wagons,
Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

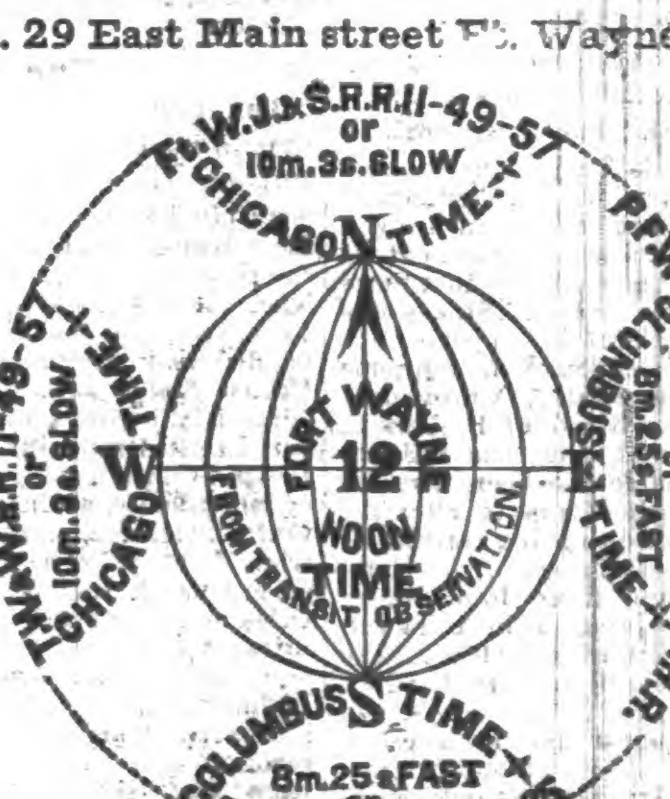

Will all use
Mered an Time
as ascertained
by the Transit
of this firm.
Solar, Lunar &
Stellar observations taken
every noon and
night.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

DRY GOODS
—o—o—o—
GEO. DeWALD & CO.
—o—
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

SMOLANDER'S
EXT. BUCHU,
The Great Diuretic Compound,
Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.
Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.
For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.
SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.
Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU,
Insist upon having it, and take no other.
PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Builders Hardware,
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
Glass, White Lead,
Stoves & Tin Ware,
Of every Description.
Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.
Heavy Hardware,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK.
Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools,
Farming Implements
Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &c
Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

NEW YORK city is placed in a sad predicament in regard to her financial affairs by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, declaring unconstitutional the law of 1872, levying a tax of 3½ mills on the taxable property of the State to supply the deficiency in the city treasury. The treasury is thus deprived of about $7,000,000 of revenue, and there is no constitutional means of meeting the current demands....Judge Chase left about $200,000. ....Taunton, Mass., has had a $100,000 fire. ....Oakes Ames died at North Easton, Mass., on the evening of the 8th inst., of apoplexy, with which he was attacked two days before. He was 69 years old....The New York police are making vigorous war on the gamblers.... Robert P. Bleakley has been sentenced, at New York, to a life term of imprisonment for the murder of his niece, Maud Merrill....Since Jan. 1, 30,000 German emigrants have arrived at New York.

THE National Temperance Society, in session last week in New York, elected William E. Dodge President. The society ask the General Government to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the United States.

THE Brooklyn gas men have been on a strike, and a considerable portion of the city was without gas in consequence, many houses being dependent on candles and kerosene.... Marrin, the New York lawyer who slapped Jay Gould's face, was fined $2 and costs....In the Superior Court of Boston, Senator Charles Sumner has been granted a divorce from his wife, Alice M. Sumner, on the ground of five years' desertion.

WILLIAM M. TWEED is the most extensively prosecuted man in America. Fifteen fresh indictments have recently been found against him by the New York Grand Jury....A guest at a Rochester, N. Y., hotel was the other day relieved of his satchel, containing $15,000 worth of diamonds....B. F. Camp has sued the New York *Tribune* for libel, claiming $50,000 damages.

A VEIN of silver one to eight feet thick has been discovered in Pike county, W. Va....The steamer Remand struck a rock in the Lachine rapids, St. Lawrence river, a few days ago, and went to pieces. The passengers all escaped. ....A convention of Jews, at which delegates were present from leading cities of the United States, was held in New York last week, and it was resolved to encourage the emigration of Roumanian Jews, who, it is alleged, are at present subjected to bitter persecution.

TWEED'S Broadway (New York) property, consisting of five lots, has been sold under foreclosure for $483,000. Tweed paid $625,000 for it....The New York Legislature has refused to repeal the usury laws....A citizen of New York gave the United States in his will half a million dollars toward the payment of the national debt, but the courts of that State have declared the bequest invalid...Stokes' case has been taken to the Court of Appeals on a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court refusing him a new trial....A prominent member of the Boston Board of Brokers, a young man 36 years old, who has hitherto borne an unsullied name, has been arrested for forgery. His method was to alter the figures of stock-certificates, raising certificates for one, two, and three shares, to one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred, respectively. By these operations he has swindled various parties out of $200,000....The 375,000 penny postal-cards sent to the New York Postoffice were sold in two days, and another batch of 1,000,000 has been called for by the Postmaster. Most of those which have appeared in the mails bear advertisements.

The West.

A SNOW-STORM in Wyoming Territory on the 8th of May....The remains of Bishop McIlvaine, of the Episcopal Church, having been brought from Florence, Italy, where he died, were interred at Cincinnati, last week, with mournful and impressive ceremonies....The American Medical Association has been holding an interesting session at St. Louis, a large number of delegates being present from every section of the country. A resolution was introduced by Dr. Horner, of the navy, declaring that alcohol should be classed with other powerful drugs, and that when it is prescribed medicinally it should be done with conscientious caution and a sense of great responsibility. The resolution further declares that alcoholic liquors, as a beverage, are productive of a large amount of physical and mental disease, that it is the cause of a large percentage of the crime and pauperism of our cities and and country. The resolution was referred to a committee, who will report at the next meeting of the Association.... The Modocs made a sortie from the lava beds on the 7th inst., attacked a Government supply train, and captured eleven mules and three horses, and burned three wagons. Three soldiers were wounded in the fight, the Indians escaping without a scratch. A reconnoissance of the lava beds on the 8th by a party of Warm Spring Indians revealed the fact that the Modocs have abandoned their late position, but whither they went or when they departed is a profound mystery. The party found the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and three of our soldiers, and also two dead Modocs, during their explorations. A San Francisco dispatch of the 9th says William Fenning met Bogus Charley and his squaw on the road, thirty miles north of Yreka, the day before. Fenning advised him to give up his gun. Charley refused, and did not say where he was going, but said he was tired of fighting. Other persons report having seen this warrior....A terrific tornado passed over Belle Center, Ohio, on Saturday, blowing down eight dwellings, five stores and one church. Strange to say, no loss of life is reported....Richard Wallingford and his wife, living in Van Buren county, Iowa, deliberately committed suicide a few nights ago, by taking poison....They have been having exciting times in Labette county, Kansas. Ten graves in all have been found on the Bender farm, and it is thought more will yet be discovered. It is supposed the murdering has been going on for years, and the utmost horror has been produced by the awful revelations of crime. A man named Brockman was hung by an excited mob, to make him confess the knowledge it is believed he possessed regarding the whereabouts of Bender and family, and was released, being at last dead....Sixteen Indians, in charge of E. E. Barnum, agent for P. T. Barnum, passed through Kansas City recently. They are bound for Vienna, and represent the Kaws, Comanches and Cheyennes. Others will follow from other tribes.

IN Winona county, Minnesota, John Hefferman, aged 65, attacked his son with an ax. The latter, in self-defense, smote his aged parent with a billet of wood, from the effects of which he died....The little town of Wetmore, Kansas, on the Central Branch Pacific railroad, was recently the scene of a horrible and revolting tragedy. A man named Errickson went to the house of a neighbor named Marquette, whom he shot dead in his own door. The wretch then entered the house, and, after outraging the wife of the murdered man, killed her by shooting her seven times with a revolver. He then wound up by shooting himself twice, once in the abdomen and once through the head. When found he was lying across the dead body of Mrs. Marquette, who was in a state of nudity, with a pistol still in his hand....It turns out that Capt. Jack's Modocs have not abandoned the lava beds, as reported, but have taken up a position four miles south of the old stronghold, near the foot of Snow mountain, where they are strongly intrenched....It is denied that the Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads have entered into an arrangement to pool their earnings.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch announces another skirmish with the Modocs on the 11th inst., in which the Indians were repulsed. It is said that if the troops meet with another reverse an attempt will be made to secure the services of Indian scouts and warriors, and thus pit Indian against Indian. It is alleged that two or three hundred Indians, at $1,000 apiece, could be employed to exterminate the Modocs, and it is thought that, in the end, it would prove the cheapest way of getting rid of them. The expedition sent out to recover the bodies of Lieut. Cranston and the eight men who fell with him found them in such an advanced state of decomposition that it was impossible to remove them to camp. The troops, however, buried their remains on the field where they fell, and placed headboards to mark the graves. The Indians had piled sage-brush over the bodies and burnt them almost beyond recognition.... The woman movement has received an impetus in Kankakee county, Illinois, a lady having been appointed county school superintendent....A dispatch from Parsons, Kansas, dated May 12, says: "Col. Boudinot, who has just returned from the scene of the Bender murder, reports three more graves discovered on yesterday. Over 3,000 people were on the ground, and a special train had just arrived with seven cars filled with people. There was intense excitement all over the country, and a firm determination to ferret out the parties engaged in the murder. Nearly all the bodies of the dead were indecently mutilated. It is considered certain that the little girl was thrown alive into the grave with her father, as no marks of violence were found on her body."

THERE were in Chicago elevators, on the 14th inst., 8,764,196 bushels of grain, embracing 1,218,260 bushels of wheat, 5,499,802 bushels of corn, 1,635,747 bushels of oats, 290,947 bushels of rye and 119,437 bushels of barley. ....The St. Louis Congressional Convention, called to devise means for improving water communications between St. Louis and the East and South, began its session on the 13th inst....Five Indians recently attacked the house of James Harrison, near Walla Walla, Oregon. Harrison defended himself and his daughter, and with a hatchet knocked two down and struggled with a third, when the daughter came to his rescue and knocked the Indian down with an ax. The neighbors heard the outcries and came to the relief. Three of the Indians were arrested, two escaping.

ADVICES from the lava beds state that the Modocs have secured another rocky fortress, about twenty miles south of their last stronghold. Bogus Charley was recently seen on the Upper Klamath, being still at large. He said he knew nothing about the contemplated massacre of the commissioners; that there were 30 Modocs left, who would fight till the last man was killed....Eight persons have been arrested at Parsons, Kansas, for complicity in the Bender murders....The experiment of moving logs in rafts from the lumber region of Michigan across the lake to Chicago is about to be tried on a large scale by a number of prominent capitalists in the latter city, who are confident that the thing can be done successfully, thus greatly reducing the price of lumber.

The South.

THE troubles at St. Martinsville, La., at one time so threatening, have happily terminated without serious results. The appearance of 200 United States troops at the scene of the disturbances had a magical effect in quieting the rebellious spirit of the McEnery partisans. The soldiers took quiet possession of the town, and the Delblanc party promptly disbanded and surrendered themselves to the United States authorities. They are to undergo trial before a Commissioner. In Grant parish, the Grand Jury of the United States District Court have presented a large number of indictments, against parties engaged in the Colfax massacre, and they will be brought to trial. The political troubles have given a severe shock to business operations in New Orleans, and honest men of all shades of political opinion are praying earnestly for a restoration of order throughout the State....At Richmond, the other day, two young Virginians settled a rivalry in a love affair by a resort to pistols. Distance, ten paces. Both were seriously, and, it is feared, fatally wounded.

WHILE playing Mazeppa, in St. Louis, last week, Miss Leo Hudson's horse stumbled and fell from the stage, receiving injuries from which the animal died. Miss Hudson narrowly escaped death, being badly bruised.

Washington.

THERE is much speculation in Washington regarding the succession to the Chief Justiceship, and any number of names are mentioned by rumor in connection with the position. A correspondent states that the President, when he was in Chicago, admitted in a conversation that it was the most difficult and important appointment he had yet to deal with, and that he thought he would take several months to deliberate and consult about the matter. He said that this appointment should not be a political one if he could help it, and that it would not probably be made until just before Congress assembled....A rumor prevails at the capital that Capt. Hall's Arctic exploring steamer Polaris has been lost....By a comparative statement prepared at the Revenue Bureau it is shown that during the first six months of the current fiscal year the receipts from cigars alone, in thirty-one of the collection districts of the country, amounted to nearly $530,000 more than during the corresponding period in the preceding fiscal year.

THE President, it is stated, was deeply affected by the news of the disastrous termination of Capt. Hall's Arctic expedition, as he hoped the enterprise of the Government in this direction would redound to the national honor.

THE President has appointed Judge Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, Minister to Russia. ....The remains of Chief Justice Chase were buried on the 12th inst. A distinguished company of public men were in attendance at the funeral ceremonies, which were very impressive....The Postmaster-General has at last commenced issuing the long-promised postal cards....It is said ex-Senator Cole, of California, will be sent on the mission to Japan.

THE first Cabinet meeting for several weeks was held on the 13th inst. The President announced that he would make no nomination for Chief Justice until December. The Cabinet considered the charges made against Gen. Van Buren, the General Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition on behalf of the United States, and decided that the testimony warranted his removal. Jackson S. Schultz, ex-President of the New York Board of Health, was thereupon appointed in his place. No action was taken in the cases of the two other Commissioners.

JUDGE PIERREPONT has accepted the Russian mission.

Foreign.

THE cable announces the death of John Stuart Mill, the famous English economist and philosopher, in the 70th year of his age. ....A Madrid dispatch says that in the recent battle with Barregary, near Estella, Navarre, the Government troops were totally rounted. They lost 200 killed, many prisoners, small arms, and one cannon. Col. Nouvarra, the commander, is among the prisoners....A Spanish steamer lately arrived at Havana with 400 prisoners to reinforce the Spanish army in the field....Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, has left Havana for London, in charge of the English detectives. It is said he has agreed to turn State's evidence....A wild panic was created on the Vienna Bourse, the other day, by the failure of a leading firm, which threw a large amount of stock on the market. So great was the excitement that business became impossible, and speculators petitioned the Government to order a suspension of transactions for several days, and adopt measures of relief....The number of visitors to the Vienna Exposition average about 15,000 a day.

THE Carlists in Spain under Don Alfonso have met a severe defeat at the hands of the Government troops. Other Carlist disasters are reported....The late elections in Spain resulted in favor of the Federal Republicans.... A cable telegram announces that the Emperor William of Germany was fired upon while reviewing the troops at St. Petersburg. The shot passed through his helmet, and wounded an adjutant.

THE Samana Bay Company have formally taken possession of their property, and organized their governmental machinery....The reported attempt on the life of the German Emperor in St. Petersburg turns out to have been a hoax....A Bonapartist has been elected to the French Assembly from Rochelle, and M. Rane, an ex-member of the Commune, has been returned from Lyons....Oscar II. and Sophie Wilhelmine have been crowned King and Queen of Sweden....All the European money markets have been disturbed by the financial cataclysm in Vienna. It is stated that the shrinkage in American securities in Germany alone will reach $10,000,000....Free Republic has been declared for by a Republican conference at Birmingham, England.

THE Pope is again pronounced to be in a critical condition....Pere Hyacinthe is a happy father....Another detachment of 1,000 Carlist prisoners has reached Havana, to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba.

GEN. AGRAMONTE, one of the ablest and most successful of the Cuban insurgent leaders, was killed in a recent battle, which resulted in his death and the defeat of his force, with a loss of 80....The Constituent Cortes, just elected in Spain, has an overwhelming majority of Federal Republicans, of whom there are 310. The Radicals, Internationalists, Independent Republicans, and Monarchists number in all only 78.

THE NORTH POLE.

Death of Capt. Hall, and Failure of his Arctic Expedition.

The steamer Tigress arrived in Roberts' Bay, eighteen miles from St. Johns, on the 10th of May, having on board nineteen of Capt. Hall's Arctic exploring expedition, including Capt. Tyson, assistant navigator.

This party, which had been landed from the ship Polaris, were driven from her by a gale, which burst her moorings on the 15th of October, 1872, in latitude 72 degrees 35 minutes. When they last saw the Polaris she was under steam and canvas, making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland island. Two were lost in the northern expedition; two were landed on the ice with Capt. Tyson's party; one was burnt as firewood to make water for the crew, and the other is on board of the Tigress.

The Polaris was in command of Capt. Buddington, who had thirteen of the crew along with him, and a plentiful stock of provisions. Her bow was somewhat damaged, and it is the opinion of the survivors that they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then, if the ship is unseaworthy, they would have to make new boats to effect an escape.

On the 8th of November, 1871, in latitude 81 degrees 38 minutes, longitude 71 degrees 44 minutes, Capt. Hall died of apoplexy, and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he had attained an altitude of 82 degrees and 16 minutes. He seemed in his usual health, and had called his crew into the cabin to encourage them with hopes of future rewards and to stimulate them to renewed exertion, when he was suddenly struck down and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and devotion.

In September, 1871, the Polaris entered winter quarters, and left them on August 12, 1872. The ice was very heavy, and set in a southern direction. She was forced south, and so continued drifting till Captain Tyson and his party were driven from her.

A sledge party crossed Kane's Polar sea, which they pronounced to be a strait about fifteen miles wide. There was an appearance of open water to the north.

The rescued party suffered very much during their dreary drift from hunger and cold. They lived on a few ounces daily, and latterly on raw seals, eating skins, entrails and all, for the two last months, and are all in fairly good health. Capt. Tyson does not expect the Polaris will get clear before July, if in condition to come home. There were 14 left on board with plenty of provisions. If the vessel be not fit to come home, they can easily construct boats for their safety.

Capt. Isaac J. Hayes, the well-known Arctic explorer, in an interview the other day with a New York reporter, gives it as his opinion that Capt. Hall was murdered by mutinous men. He stated that Capt. Hall had reached a higher latitude than any previous expedition, having penetrated to within 480 miles of the North Pole.

THE MODOCS.

Capt. Jack and his Red Devils Again Surprise Our Troops.

Another detachment of our troops in the lava bed region has been surprised by the Modocs, under command of Capt. Hasbrouck, and five soldiers killed and six wounded. The following is a condensed account of the affair, as telegraphed from San Francisco:

The command of Capt. Hasbrouck was scouting all day, and returned to Sorass lake for water, and were making efforts to secure some by digging. None could be found, and McKay was sent back to Lieut. Boyle's camp. The distance being seventeen miles, it occupied all night. At the dawn of day Capt. Jack and his band rode within one hundred yards of the camp, where all were dismounted, and charged on the camp, firing into the herd and the guard, at the first volley stampeding the herd. They left for the camp, and while the men were getting under arms the Modocs gave them volley after volley, killing four soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian. A rally was made and a charge sounded.

By this time McKay and some of his men had united and drove the Modocs into the timber, capturing 21 ponies, 3 pack mules, 1 Modoc (left on the field), and 19 mules, packed, with 6 bodies. Before they retreated their trail was covered. The Indians beat a hasty retreat toward the McLode range of mountains. Capt. Hasbrouck handled his men dexterously. He is now furnished with five days' supplies, but water being very scarce deters a long stay in the field. Gen. Davis has determined to keep them moving until the last Modoc is killed. He thinks that the soldiers gain greater courage when they have them on open ground.

Capt. Jack has but seven animals. He had on the attire of Gen. Canby, and took his position as lordly as if he was a Brigadier General.

There were 33 Modocs engaged. No squaws were seen during the fight, or by scouts on the following night.

It was a grand mistake of the Modocs, who undoubtedly thought they could stampede this force as they had stampeded the others, but they met the Warm Springs. The warriors started at the first fire as fast as they could get their guns, trotting in on the flank of the Modocs, which surprised them. The cry "Warm Springs" went through the Modoc ranks, and they were stampeded instead of the soldiers.

The latest accounts represent that the Modocs are heading toward Van Bremer's Mountain, closely pursued by the troops. It is believed that they are nearly starved out, and are entirely out of provisions.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Terrible Calamity in a Nova Scotia Coal Mine—Fifty to One Hundred Miners Killed by an Explosion of Fire Damp.

A telegram from Halifax, N. S., dated May 13, says: This community was startled tonight with intelligence that a terrible explosion had occurred in the Drummond colliery, Picton county, at 1 o'clock. Manager Dunn, Assistant Manager Richardson, and 40 of the workmen were in the pit when the explosion took place. The greatest excitement prevailed after the fearful occurrence, and crowds of people for miles around came rushing to the scene of the disaster, and saw one of those heartrending scenes which is described by an eye-witness as something harrowing beyond all conception, the recollection of which will never fade from memory. Mothers, wives, sisters, children, and friends crowded around the burning pit, mourning pitifully the terrible fate of those below, their heartrending cries being heard for a long distance. Every effort has been and is being made to rescue the men, but so far without success, and it is feared they have all perished.

A dispatch to the New York *Herald* locates the mine disaster at the village of Westville, county of Picton, 103 miles from Halifax, where there are three large collieries in full operation, exporting large quantities of coal. Navigation having recently opened, the workmen demanded increased wages, and several strikes occurred. One of the largest mines has been closed several days, and the men had just returned to work. At half-past 11 a shot in the coal set fire to the slope, and half an hour afterward a fearful explosion took place, caused by the accumulation of gas during the time the mine was closed. About 2 o'clock a second explosion occurred, coming up the slope air shaft on the old trial shaft with terrible force, and, it is believed, killing every one in the mine, variously estimated at from 40 to 100, including men and boys. Soon after the first explosion cries were heard at the foot of the air shaft. Men were immediately lowered with ropes, and four of those below brought up. Two men were going down the air shaft to render assistance, when the second explosion occurred, and were blown to pieces. There was such a small supply of water that little could be done to quench the flames.

Additional Particulars of the Awful Calamity—Total Number of Killed, About Seventy-five.

A telegram from Westville, N. S., dated May 14 gives the following additional details of the disaster:

From 10 o'clock last night until daylight this morning, the fire at the Drummond colliery raged with intense fury, gathering volume and violence each moment. The sky in the vicinity of the calamity was illuminated with flames issuing from the air shaft, to the height of nearly 100 feet. All through the night there were explosions at intervals. They were preceded by a rumbling noise, resembling thunder. The weary watchers who remained around the pit's mouth and the air shaft, and labored to subdue the flames, were obliged to seek shelter in the adjoining wood, as stones, debris, etc., thrown from the pit's mouth at each explosion were being scattered around in all directions, and threatened instant destruction or injury to every one within reach.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon these explosions were followed by one which for terrific violence and destructive force dwarfed all the rest. All the wooden works in and about the main slope were instantly destroyed; stones, wood and burning embers were driven high into the air; the smoke, flame and horrible noises accompanying the explosion giving the beholder vivid idea of a volcanic eruption. The earth for miles around was shaken with the violence of the explosion.

The scenes in and around the villages are saddening. Westville and the village at the Drummond colliery are in mourning; the shops are closed, and men and women wander about in groups, their saddened countenances betokening the great grief that has befallen them. No pen can correctly picture the harrowing scenes when the terrible truth was conveyed to the mourning wives, sisters, and friends of those who were so suddenly hurried into eternity.

The utmost excitement prevailed, and for hours it was impossible to ascertain who were and who were not in the mine. Women, many of whom had husbands, brothers, and sons working in the colliery, made the air dismal with their crying.

One of the rescuing party killed by the explosion on yesterday was driven into the air a distance of 100 feet, and fell into the woods near by, where his dead body was picked up.

The list of killed, as far as known, comprises 26 men leaving a wife and family, and 22 single men. The total number killed will probably reach 75. The wounded number six, of whom two are fatally injured. The men who have escaped with great difficulty from the slope report that on their way up they passed the bodies of their comrades, who had probably become stupified by the smoke since the explosion.

CURIOUS AND COSTLY FUEL.—A Philadelphia dispatch of the 9th says: The steamship Cassina, running between here and Liverpool, while coming here, ran out of coal during very heavy weather. As it was necessary to reach this port, not being near any point where coal could be obtained, part of the cargo was used to keep the fires up. A large portion of the cargo consisted of Peruvian bark and other valuable drugs, consigned to Powers & Weightman, manufacturing chemists of this city, and the bark was used in place of coal. The loss is between $30,000 and $40,000, and the steamship company wishes to put it upon general average, but Powers & Weightman claim damages to the full amount of their loss, and have entered a suit to recover. The other losers will also put claims in for the full recovery of the value of their goods. The burning of the cargo, no doubt, prevented a serious disaster to the steamship.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.—Thomas Farrell a Brooklyn street contractor, who had 16 horses in his stable in Brooklyn, corner Throop avenue and Van Buren street, was recently taken sick, and went to reside with a relative. Being unable to visit the stable, Farrell, it is alleged, left his horses to their fate. His father and brother, it is said, frequently implored him to let them have the use of the horses, offering him liberal remuneration for the use of them. He sternly refused their offers. On Tuesday afternoon the offal contractor removed the last carcass of the sixteen horses from the stable. The entire sixteen had perished. On examining the stable it was found that the famishing animals had eaten up their bedding and the manure. Marks of their teeth were also visible on all the woodwork, and many a pine board in the stable was partially eaten away.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

MARK TWAIN, who is sometimes a sage as well as humorist, publishes a communication in the New York *Tribune*, in which he approves of the use of life-rafts instead of boats on ocean steamers. There is an American invention of a raft consisting of three inflated horizontal rubber tubes, with a platform lashed on top. A raft of this description once crossed the Atlantic from New York to London, carrying two men safely over. Rafts of all sizes may be constructed on this pattern, and Mark Twain's experience teaches him to believe that nine such rafts as the one which crossed the ocean, each of which would have carried 120 people, and all of which could have been adjusted to the steamer in the room required for four boats, would have saved all those on the steamer Atlantic who succeeded in getting on deck.

WHEN a woman gets a letter she carries it in her hand, but a couple of pounds of sausage she manages to squeeze in her pocket.

SEE in another column the advertisement headed "*I Will Help Any Man.*"

THE KANSAS HORROR.

The Butcheries by the Bender Family—A Tale of Horror Surpassing the Conjurings of the Most Fervid Imagination.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

It has been left for American frontier life to develop a story of crime more horrible and more mysterious [illegible] told in the fiction of which Mr. Thackeray's "Catherine" was a paraphrase. The adventures told in the biographies of Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin; the horrors that Sue and the elder Dumas invented to satisfy morbid appetites; the blood-curdling sketches evolved out of Poe's abnormal imagination; the staple of the "Dime Novels" and the weekly serials; the traditions of the sensational drama with the way-side inn, with its trap-doors and murders, which people have come to regard with the disgust that attends ascertained exaggeration, have all been made possible by the systematic and prolonged butchery practiced by the Bender family in Southeastern Kansas. The series of murders in the Black Forest which Charles Reade utilized in one of his stories, and the slaughter which made Troppmann's name known throughout the world, do not compare in point of pure and unadulterated horror with this case. Troppmann enticed away a single family on the pretext of discovering an inheritance, and murders all the members of it, but the Benders and their confederates lay in wait for all people who happened to come their way, and slaughtered them with the prospects of small gain. The "Chamber of Horrors" in Madame Tussaud's London collection of wax figures does not, with all its hideous caricatures, present so complete a picture of human depravity as has been traced to an isolated frontier settlement in Labette county, Kansas.

The disappearance of Dr. York, a brother of Senator York, who exposed the Pomeroy bribery, caused the first vigorous investigation into the cause of numerous similar disappearances that had occurred in a section of Kansas not far from Independence. Dr. York was missed about the middle of last March, and, a short time ago, Senator York organized a party to scour the country in search of some trace of him. Dr. York was known to have taken the route between Independence and Osage Mission, and the scouring party came across a house situated about half way between Drum Creek and Big Hill, a dismal expanse of prairie land. This house was a sort of half way stopping place, combining a grocery and eating-house, where travelers usually halted for lunch. The house was kept by a family named Bender, consisting of the old man and [illegible] son, [illegible] Both [illegible] young man offered to assist the party, and the young woman desired to make an appointment with Senator York, when, she promised, she would reveal the manner of his brother's disappearance through the aid of the spirits. Little attention was paid to these offers, and Senator York and his party went on. They were obliged to return at last without having discovered any clue to the mysterious disappearance. Senator York then employed a detective named Beers, who went to work at the case. After some days, Beers' attention was drawn to the Bender house, and, when he went there, he found that it had been deserted. The whole family, warned by Senator York's search, had fled. Their absence increased the detective's suspicion. Search was instituted at once, and traces of the missing York were soon discovered. The first convincing evidence of foul play in the house was found when Beers lifted a trap-door in the floor, and the sickening stench of decomposing remains came rushing through the opening. This satisfied Beers that Dr. York had met with a violent death on those premises, and he prosecuted his search still further. A patch of ground at the back of the house had been newly plowed over, and Beers carefully examined it in search of a disturbance or sub-soil. Having found a spot which looked as though earth had been thrown up, he took a wagon-rod, plunged it in the ground, and, at a depth of about four feet, it pierced what was subsequently found to be the remains of a human body. Men were set to work to dig, and a body was found, which was subsequently identified as that of Dr. York.

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The finding of York's body induced a search for others, which resulted in the finding of nine bodies in all, several of which were identified as those of persons who had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared within a few months back. It was observed that there had been a regular system of burial. Each body had been deposited near a tree, which was then pruned in a manner to indicate that one burial had been made in that spot, so that there would be no danger of digging a grave where one body already rested. This systematic arrangement showed that the murderers seriously and deliberately counted upon filling up the patch of ground with corpses, making a church-yard without a church, a cemetery without a tomb. The bodies were all deposited after a regular system—the right arm folded across the breast and the left stretched down at the side. There was a disposition to economize ground, as if it was feared that the burial place would not accommodate all the victims; for some of the bodies were placed on the side in narrow ditches, and some doubled up in a squatting position.

The wounds on the head, which are identified in all the bodies that have been unearthed, and the arrangement of the house, have indicated the manner in which the victims met their death. They were all travelers who stopped at the house for refreshments. They were seated at a table in the back room, near which hung a curtain. One or more persons, whether male or female, were concealed behind this curtain, and struck the traveler on the back of the head with a hammer. The victim was then seized and dragged to the trap-door, his throat was cut, and then his body was dropped into the cellar below, where it was allowed to remain until night came. It was then taken out and buried without attracting attention. All the bodies were marked in the same manner, except that of a little girl who had accompanied her father, and who is supposed to have been thrown into the grave alive, as her body shows no marks of violence. The spoils of the Bender family, engaged in this traffic in human lives, must have been [illegible] none of the murdered travelers are known to have had any considerable money with them. It is supposed, howeevr, that the Benders had confederates posted along the road to inform them of favorable opportunities, and many arrests have already been made. The Bender family, the two women and two men, escaped, and have not yet been apprehended. The detective, Beers, had tracked them to St. Louis at last accounts, and it is not probable that they will be harbored in any quarter of the globe.

[From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce, May 8.]

Dr. William York, brother of Senator York, of Kansas, disappeared on the 8th of last March, and there has been a continued anxious search for him since that time. A few days since, as the public had been advised by telegraphic dispatches, his body was found buried on a farm about six miles north of Cherry Vale, by York, a brother of the deceased. The remains of the murdered man, for it is evident that he had been murdered, were thrown into a hole a foot deep and a foot and a half wide, face downward. The grave was in a plowed field, adjoining the house formerly occupied by Bender. The particulars of the discovery are described as follows in a correspondence of the Lawrence *Evening Standard*: "The farm on which the body was found is about six miles northeast of Cherry Vale. It is a railway claim settled on about two years ago by a family by the name of Bender, consisting of an old man named Bender, his son, wife and daughter. Both are understood to have children from a former marriage. Upon examination the head was found to be badly broken, with an indenture on the back part of the skull, and both temples smashed. One eye had been bursted out by the force of the blow, and the face had been cut. A shoe-hammer had been found in the house which fitted the indenture on the back of the head. It is supposed that he was stricken from behind, and then the temples broken by the hammer. The grave was about 200 yards from the house, and the main plowed furrow ran crosswise from it. The sides and middle had settled somewhat, and an iron rod taken from the end board of a wagon was run down the sides of the grave before digging into it. The house is to be moved off its foundation to-day, and it is supposed, from the affluvia arising from underneath it, that another body or bodies are buried. The clothing had been stripped from the body, excepting a woolen undershirt. It had not become so badly decomposed but that it was easy to identify it. The hair, face, and whiskers were in a fair state of preservation, and the remains were easily identified by Ed York. A coffin was brought from Independence, the body placed in the same, and the remains taken to Independence, passing through here about 3 o'clock this morning."

Besides the discovery of the body of York, there have already been discovered and exhumed six others from beneath the house, one of them being a child. In addition to these new evidences of damnable murder and wholesale crime, three more graves were found, and at the writing of our correspondent were to be speedily opened and examined. All the bodies exhumed gave evidence of having been killed in the same manner, they having been struck by some heavy instrument—a hammer or hatchet—on the back and lower part of the skull. Some of the bodies were stripped entirely of the clothing. The Bender family, to whom the crime is attributed, were Spiritualists, and occupied the premises, but fled before the discovery. It was found, upon seeking their whereabouts, that they had secured tickets and gone to Humboldt, which is the last trace of them. It transpires that, during the search for the missing persons, one of the Bender family, a young woman named Kate, who represented herself as a Spiritualist and a medium, was appealed to for information, when the victims were traced to Bender's premises, and she replied that she would consult the spirits if time would be given her to do so, and would, through their agency, be able to disclose the whereabouts of the missing persons. The time was granted, and, in the meantime, the family took opportunity to decamp, since which time nothing has been learned of them, other than their buying the tickets for Humboldt. The family kept an eating-saloon at this place, and, although there seems to be no apparent motive for the horrible murder, it is more than likely it was perpetrated for the gain plundered from travelers along the main road leading from Oswego to Independence, Kan. Altogether, the murders are without parallel.

THE DEFEAT OF SEWARD IN 1860.—Charles Francis Adams curiously missed saying just what caused the defeat of Seward at Chicago, in 1860, and eventually the nomination of Lincoln. Horace Greeley did that. Mr. Adams might have added that the management of the friends of Lincoln in the convention was not as effective for him as that of Seward's friends. The Seward crowd from New York somehow made a very bad impression upon Western Republicans, and helped Lincoln through. The fact is, Republicans out West were troubled along about those times with a great deal of conscience, and they did not like the appearnce of Tom Hyer at the head of a company of roughs; and the freedom with which money and whisky and champagne were used at the Seward headquarters was disgusting to moral people.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE Treasury Department has sent several clerks to Europe, to return as steerage passengers on the various lines, for the purpose of ascertaining everything relating to the treatment of emigrants on the British and German lines; also chemical experts to analyze the food, water and air on shipboard. The subject is expected to be laid before Congress at its next session.

SEE in another column the advertisement headed "*I Will Help Any Man.*"

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, Publisher.

His Excellency.

A certain class of the American people are rapidly developing a taste for official forms, ceremonies and titles, strangely at variance with that simplicity which was intended by its founders to be characteristic of our Government.

Mr. Jefferson rode on horseback and unattended to the foot of Capitol Hill, and walked up to be inaugurated. There was no one to hold his stirrup while he dismounted, or to greet him as His Excellency. The main feature of that inauguration was the oath to support the Constitution and enforce the laws, taken by a man who understood whereof he spoke. But how is it now? At the last inauguration President Grant was paraded from the White House to the Capitol behind four prancing steeds, while the sidewalks and windows and house-tops, and all other available points, were crowded with Government employes of all grades and descriptions, with their families, from the sucking babe to the tottering old man; with thousands of others who hoped to be officeholders; and with a curious multitude gathered from every part of the country, all straining for glimpse of a very ordinary looking man preceded by music and guards, and followed by a gay procession largely made up of military. A cordon of police encircled the Capitol, and only the favored were admitted within the building, or to a place near the east front, where they could hear a stolid individual swear to support a constitution which it is doubtful if he ever carefully read.

Is it any wonder that, after witnessing such a pageant, followed by balls, festivities and grand pyrotechnic displays, simple people from the remoter parts of our country should disperse to their homes and talk to their neighbors of the magnificence of His Excellency the President of the United States?

But this adulatory form of address is not confined to the unpretending or the unlearned. It has grown into such common usage that even a gentleman of the perfect cultivation of Mr. George William Curtis falls into the error of addressing the President as His Excellency in an official communication, such as his recent letter tendering his resignation as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service.

The Constitution makes of the simple words, the President, the only title of our chief magistrate; and the first Congress, composed in large part of those who framed the Constitution, rejected all other titles as superfluous, and in conflict with the spirit of Republican institutions.

In the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution, it was proposed that the style of the chief executive should be the President, and his title His Excellency. Hence it appears that the title was rejected after fullconsideration.

In a debate which afterward occurred when the first Congress was preparing an address to be presented to President Washington, it was proposed to address him as His Highness or His Mightiness, and the Senate favored the adoption of some title; but the House refused to concur. A committee was appointed to consider the subject of annexing titles to the offices of President and Vice-President, which reported "that it is not proper to annex any style or title to the respective styles or titles of office expressed in the Constitution." This report was agreed to by the House, but rejected by the Senate. It was then moved in the Senate to address the President as His Excellency, and the motion was voted down. A committee of conference was then appointed, which reported that it would be proper to address the President as "His Highness, the President of the United States of America, and Protector of their Liberties." No action was taken on this report by the House, but the Senate postponed its consideration, adopting a declaration that in accordance with the custom of civilized nations the Senate had favored the annexation of a title to the office of President; but that, in order to preserve harmony with the House, it was resolved "that the present address be to *The President of the United States*, without addition of title."

Of course President Grant accepts the title bestowed by Mr. Curtis, as he undoubtedly would that of His Mightiness or His Majesty, provided he thought it was not used satirically; but how can President Grant or the great loyal masses be expected to know any better when a gentleman of intelligence and experience makes such a mistake.—*New York Sun.*

The Democratic Party.

We have preferred to stand aloof as silent spectators of the controversy which has been going on for the last two or three weeks, in several prominent journals in various parts of the country, respecting the probable future of the Democratic party. We feel no special call to come into the arena now, at least not as combatants. The little we have to say shall be without heat, in the cool temper of critics.

Our first observation is, that this discussion is confined, for the most part, to the Republican press, including in that designation as well the Republican journals that supported as those that opposed Mr. Greeley, in the last Presidential canvass. The only Democratic journal of any distinction that has entered the lists is one that acted outside of all party lines in the political contest of last year. The most active spirits in this controversy consist of those who assume that the Democratic party is bankrupt, and wish to be appointed administrators of its assets. What they advocate is an abandonment of the Democratic name, a dissolution of the organization, and the construction of a new party on some fresh basis, broad and liberal enough to include all the dissatisfied Republicans. This proposal is put forward by journals that either never acknowledged, or last year abjured, allegiance to the Democratic party, and it has elicited little comment out of their circle except by the regular Republican journals. In other words, the Democratic organization is to be dissolved and its name abandoned by the men who do not compose it! This is very much as if the Puseyites should amuse themselves by inventing and discussing a project for disbanding the Catholic Church and admitting its members into some new but as yet undiscovered communion.

Another obvious remark is, that even if the Democratic party *itself* contemplated such a movement, no period could be more unreasonable than the present for beginning it. No new elections important enough to awaken general interest are coming in a long time yet; no new issues are emerging on which party lines can be drawn; and consequently a new party, formed now, would consist only of leaders without rank and file. That is, it would not be a party, but an uneasy, fussy junta.

Another remark, to which we perhaps attach more importance than may be conceded to it by others, is, that it is desirable, after every great political contest, that the reins of party discipline be held with a loose hand until the near approach of a new struggle with the adversary. The Democracy is a party of progress; and there is no more healthy principle of growth in the ideas of a political party than the utmost latitude and freedom of discussion in the intervals between elections. All attempts to bind three or four millions of freemen to a tame uniformity of belief, are a trespass on the rights of the human mind. When elections approach, and we are under the necessity of acting together to accomplish public objects, we meet in friendly council, compare views, and adopt a platform which is a rough approximation to the average sentiments of the party as enlightened by the untrammeled discussions of the intermediate period. The advocates of a new party prate a great deal about "Progress;" but they show how little they understand the conditions of progress, by their proposal to forge a new cast-iron creed to bind by their crude, half-formed ideas of to-day party action in 1876. The Democratic party, spurning these would-be leaders and can't be statesmen, puts forth as its motto: the freest thought and discussion up to the moment when it is necessary to act? It would be absurd to act in 1876 on the imperfect knowledge of 1873. A genuine spirit of progress is in no haste to put fetters on the freedom of individual judgment. The only rational bond of union for a new party is a new party creed; but public thought is not sufficiently developed and matured for that, even if it were desirable.

These outsiders who rant for a dissolution of the Democratic organization would soon learn, if they could get access to a Democratic audience, that the party was never less inclined to adopt or tolerate their notions. There is a general conviction that last year's campaign was an egregious blunder. Instead of being prepared to go further in the same direction, the party recoils from every experiment of a similar kind. That ill-starred experiment never had anything to recommend it but an impatient hope of success. The party will not again foolishly burn its fingers by putting them into the same fire. He must be a verdant politician indeed who thinks this a promising time to convince the Democracy that they have anything to gain by ploughing with a strange heifer. If they had failed last year in spite of good management and strict party fidelity, this kind of appeal would seem more specious. We say to the quacks: we have taken your medicine once, and do not doubt at all that the larger dose you now propose would render further medicine unnecessary—by ending both disease and patient.—*New York World.*

An Original Abolitionist on the South.

The following is from the pen of William Cullen Bryant, whose trustworthiness as a witness, and whose honesty of expression, cannot well be doubted:

"In all my intercourse with the people of the South, although it has not been very extensive, nor of very long continuance, I have heard only the expression of a desire to be on friendly terms with us of the Northern States. Especially has this been the case in Charleston, where I saw more than elsewhere of the people of the place. I have never, since I crossed Mason and Dixon's line, heard a single expression of bitterness or malignity toward those who live north of it. It was but the other day that the people of Charleston sent a formal invitation to the President of the United States to visit South Carolina. He declined the civility, and, at the same time, removed the Postmaster of Charleston, Mr. Trott, who was highly esteemed, and for whose continuance in office the citizens, without distinction of party, had earnestly petitioned. In his place he appointed a colored man, who, whether justly or not, lies under the odium of being connected with the corrupt fellows who have for several years been pillaging the State. This was like answering an invitation to dinner with a slap in the face, and was a gross blunder, to say the least."

In saying this, Mr. Bryant testifies to two important circumstances: 1. That the Southern people have abandoned the rebellious spirit which once moved them in all their relations with the North, and that they earnestly desire to be restored to a condition of actual as well as nominal peace. 2. That the policy of the Administration is to refuse to recognize the spirit of the Southern people as it actually is, and to continue to harass them with the evils that were so generally inaugurated during the earlier process of reconstruction. This much has been said often before, but it is of particular import coming in so succinct a shape from a man whose ability to judge and whose honesty are unimpeachable, and after a personal examination of the field of which he writes.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A PATHETIC incident occurred during the floods at Binghamton, N. Y. Mrs. Fox, residing near the cemetery gate, heard, in the morning, a peculiar moaning in the direction of the cemetery. Going there she found a little child waist-deep in water and weeping near a head-stone, which marked a lonely grave. Upon being questioned she said that she lived a long way off. She had heard that the graves were covered by water, and she feared that her mother's would be washed away. So she went to keep her poor watch and ward beside it. She was kindly cared for, and returned to her motherless home.

ARCTIC PERILS.

Disastrous Termination of Capt. Hall's Exploring Expedition—A Voyage of Seven Months on the Constantly Melting Ice—The Story of the Perilous Voyage as Told by Capt. Tyson.

The reader has already been informed of the unfortunate termination of Capt. Charles F. Hall's Arctic expedition, in the steamer Polaris, which was fitted out by our Government, and which sailed from New York in June, 1871. Capt. Hall was stricken with apoplexy, and died in November, 1871. A year later the main portion of the exploring party became separated from the Polaris, and, after great deprivations, sufferings and narrow escapes on the ice of the Arctic sea, were finally, after months of peril, rescued by a whaler, and carried into St. Johns, N. B. Capt. Tyson, assistant navigator of the expedition, furnishes the following thrilling narrative of their sufferings and privations:

On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessinask and went through Smith's sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as latitude 82 degrees 16 minutes, when we returned and wintered at Polaris bay, latitude 81 degrees 38 minutes, longitude 61 degrees 44 minutes. We were frozen up until the 5th of September.

On the 10th of October Capt. Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick and died on the 8th of November. He was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy.

We passed the winter at Polaris bay.

On the 8th of June, 1872, we attempted to go north with two boats. We hauled our other boat on shore and returned overland on the 8th of July. We started for home on the 12th of August, and on the 15th were beset with ice in latitude 80 degrees 2 minutes. We drifted from there down to latitude 77 degrees 35 minutes, when we encountered a heavy southwest gale, the ship being under heavy pressure. On the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, etc., on the ice, the vessel being reported as leaking very badly at times. We continued landing provisions for two or three hours, when the pressure ceased, and shortly after the ice began to crack, and a few minutes afterward broke in many pieces. The vessel broke from her fastenings, and was soon lost to sight in the darkness and storm.

On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the winter, and, seeing nothing of the vessel, we attempted to reach the shore in hopes of finding natives to assist us in living through the winter. Getting about half way to shore with our heavily-laden boats our progress became hard by the drifting ice, and I was compelled to haul on the ice again. At this time I succeeded in saving fourteen cans of pemmican, eleven and a half bags of bread, ten dozen one and two pound cans of meat and soup, fourteen hams, one small bag of chocolate weighing twenty pounds, some musk-ox skins, a few blankets, a number of rifles and abundant ammunition.

On its clearing up, I found myself within about eight miles of what I supposed to be the east coast, and about thirty or forty miles below the ship. The ice being weak I could not transport the boat and provisions to land until it grew stronger. While here, I discovered my other boat, etc., and saved all. The ice grew firm, and I made another attempt to reach the shore, carrying everything in boats, and dragging them on their keels. The ice being exceedingly rough, we stove both boats. We succeeded on the first of November in getting half way to the shore. Night came on us and very stormy weather. In the morning the ice was broken, and we were drifting southward very fast. We saw no more land for many days, the bad weather continuing all through the month of November. We built a snow house and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two Esquimaux, two women and five children in all.

We succeeded in killing a few seals, which furnished us with light and fuel with which to warm our scanty allowance of food through the darkness of the Arctic winter.

In the latter part of February we lived principally upon birds, and in March commenced to catch seals. Through that month we supported ourselves on bears' and seals' flesh, wasting neither skin nor entrails. We collected enough of food in this way to last until the middle of May, had we not been driven to sea by a strong westerly gale in the latter part of March, our floe-piece being then reduced from five miles in circumference to about twenty yards in diameter.

We left the place on the first of April, and abandoned nearly all our meat, a large amount of ammunition, clothing, skins and other articles, taking a portion of meat in a boat, which we were obliged to throw overboard on account of the boat being so deeply laden. I regained the outer edge of the pack of ice on the 3d of April, and succeeded in getting a little further in on the pack. On the fourth a heavy northeast gale set in, a heavy sea running under the ice, which broke it in small pieces, so that we had to live on a small scale, as we could not put our boat out; neither could we find seals for food, and we were reduced almost to starvation.

On the 21st of April we sighted a polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while two Esquimaux secreted themselves behind a piece of ice, enticing the bear near enough to us to kill him.

A few days after this we got our boat in the water and worked our way west and southwest, and continued to work every opportunity to the westward, in the hope of reaching the Labrador coast and getting temporary relief.

We were picked up by the steamship Tigress, Capt. Bartlett, on the 30th of April, in latitude 53 degrees 35 minutes north, longitude 55 degrees west, or near Wolf Island, and about forty miles from land.

The Polaris is now without boats, having lost two in trying to get north in the spring of 1872.

The Tigress fell in with the party in a dense fog, and providentially struck the very floe on which they were; otherwise they must have perished.

They all seemed tolerably well. Capt. Tyson complained of swelled legs and feet, but nothing serious is the matter with him. When they left the Polaris all on board were in good health.

In reference to the way in which the Polaris got away from the party which was rescued from off the ice, Capt. Tyson states that he felt little anxiety at first, thinking she would soon come to their relief.

"I set my colors," he said, "as she steamed down along the shore, but the vessel was soon lost to sight in a bend of the land, and behind what I took to be Northumberland Island. The piece of ice I was on commenced drifting southward. As the wind hauled to the north-east, opening a little bay to the north-east of Northumberland Island, I saw a vessel in the harbor there. Her sails were furled. No smoke was issuing from her smoke-stack, that I could see. I then attempted to bring my boats across the floe in an easterly direction, hoping to find water and reach the shore. I succeeded in dragging one boat across, and took to the water and attempted to reach the shore some distance below the vessel. We were then drifting very fast, and the gale was blowing fresh, with great violence, from the north-east, and snowing very fast and drifting. I was driven back in the ice again and compelled to haul my boat out. Night closed on me, and carried us to the southwest. In the morning we were about thirty miles southwest of where the ship went into harbor. A heavy sea was running, which broke up my floe-piece, separating us from six bags of bread and one boat. I saw a vessel under steam and canvas, rounding the point to the northwest. Thinking she would come to our relief, I gave myself no extra anxiety, but soon we were doomed to disappointment, and from that time until the Tigress rescued us we never got a glimpse of the Polaris."

Dr. Hayes Interviewed—He Thinks Capt. Hall was Murdered by Mutinous Men.

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, in an interview with a New York correspondent relative to the failure of the Hall expedition, expressed the opinion that the Polaris was unfit for the service, and that the injury to the vessel was caused by defects in her build. Capt. Hall, said the Doctor, was 464 miles from the North Pole; he (Hall) has proven what I have predicted long ago, that Smith's sound was navigable, and was the true passage into the open polar sea, which he seems to have reached. Why he was driven back I cannot tell; probably by drifting ice-fields or gales of wind, but I have no doubt that he had reached the polar sea. There is one remarkable fact about his explorations: He had constant sunshine all the time, and the survivors, who were drifting down the south waters, were all the time without a ray of sunshine. I can't understand why the ship, when it was so near the Northumberland island, would draw up before the ice and discharge its cargo on it. I think there was dissension on board, and it looks to me as though this party had been determined to leave the ship. There is a mystery about this part of the report that I cannot fathom. I think Capt. Hall has done a glorious thing. He has gone further north with his ship than any human being ever did before him, although others have gone as far in sledges. Capt. Hall seems to have broken the icebergs of Smith's sound, which baffled both previous expeditions.

He succeeded in reaching the point where both Kane and I claimed to have seen the open Polar sea, in latitude 82:16, the most northerly latitude ever reached by any ship. His ship was 219 miles further north than Kane's ship. I can't understand how the survivors were left to the mercies of the floe, unless there was a difficulty on board the ship. At the outset, at Drisco, there was some difficulty between Hall and Buddington. This was settled by the captain of the Congress.

There was something very mysterious in Capt. Hall's death. I wouldn't like to say that he was killed by one of the men in a mutiny, but it would almost look so. I have never known of any one dying in that region of apoplexy, and Capt. Hall certainly did not look like an apoplectic man. I think there is strong probability that the people on board the Polaris are safe, and that the vessel will be back here by September. The men who deserted the ship probably did so because of Hall's death. He was a brave and resolute man, and stout with a determination to reach the North Pole if it would take him five years to do it. He was one of the pluckiest men I ever saw, and would certainly have stayed two years more to accomplish his purpose, if death had spared him. Death or murder, I don't know which.

Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, thinks the Hall expedition far from a failure, and has no doubt it realized many of the objects in view in sending it out.

Gladstone and Disraeli.

A London correspondent says: Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, unlike in so many things, are particularly unlike in their manner of entering the House. Mr. Gladstone usually slips in with a rapid step from behind the Speaker's chair. Looking suddenly at the front bench you see him there. Mr. Disraeli takes the opposite course. He enters at the door which is farthest from his seat. On a field night he ordinarily stays away until the chamber is full and curious. Shortly before 5 o'clock he saunters in, his coat unbuttoned and thrown back, one hand holding out his hat a little way, his step slow, his features wearing a stolid or indifferent expression. Strangers whisper, "There's Dizzy!" "Where?" "Why, just going up the floor to his seat." "Oh, I see him; dear me, so it is."

WHEN you wish to clean a lamp chimney, hold a linen cloth against one end of the chimney and place the other end in your mouth; breathe in it until it is covered inside with moisture, push the cloth into the chimney with a smooth, slender stick, and rub it around until the moisture is absorbed; repeat the process and breathe on the outer surface also; rub this with a cloth until dry, and you have a clean, bright chimney. Soft newspaper will take the place of a linen cloth. Do not use cotton cloth on glassware.

DES MOINES has sent sixteen people to loaf around Europe and spend their money with a foreign air this summer.

England's New Naval Monster.

The trial trip of the Devastation, the latest achievement in British naval architecture, is looked forward to with no little interest, for upon its results may possibly depend the entire reconstruction of the English navy. As the theorists have expressed the most divergent opinions on the merits of the new maritime monster, it will remain for practical experience—*i. e.*, the storm and the waves—to determine whether this ponderous machine is only adapted for coast defense, or whether it can be employed in the open sea against an enemy. The Devastation is an ugly, savage-looking craft, very different from the gracefully-modeled, trim line of battle ships and frigates of former days, and its looks fully correspond with its name. The larger portion of its thickly-plated hulk is taken up by gigantic steam engines, while its armament consists of only two guns, but these are of the heaviest caliber ever yet put on shipboard. It is not arranged for sails, though the main mast weighs sixty tons. The Devastation belongs neither to the order of turret ships hitherto constructed, nor to the class of the so-called monitors, but combines what is believed to be the best features of both species. Whether this is actually the case the trial trip is expected to demonstrate. Old sailors doubtfully shake their heads, and predict that the "blasted tub" is sure to go to the bottom in the first gale. It is evidently with a view to such a contingency as that prophesied by the old salts that the Admiralty has adopted the most extensive precautions to save the crew and officers. Whatever the final result may be, the Devastation is a costly and risky experiment in naval architecture, and the issue will be watched by all maritime powers with no less interest than in England itself.

The Peerless Rose.

That loveliest specimen of woman, Aspasia, who lived in the days, and was the associate of Socrates, Pericles, and Alcibiades, in Athens, from a certain circumstance, worshiped the rose. Lovely in form and features, beyond the common lot of her sex, yet she had a hideous wart on her face, which marred all her enjoyment, and rendered her young life miserable. It defied all the arts of the doctors, nurses and caustics. One night the beautiful Aspasia, weary of life with that terrible wart on her face, cried herself to sleep. In her dreams a dove was sent to her by the Goddess Venus, and informed her if she would take some rose leaves and lay them on her cheek the wart would disappear. She did so, and she became as perfect in beauty as she was in intellect. That great orator, Pericles, divorced his wife to marry Aspasia. She was afterwards the cause of two wars—one between the Athenians and Lacedemonians, and the other the Athenians against Samians.

If we could induce some of the young ladies of the present day to divide part of the devotion paid to music with the cultivation of the peerless rose and other flowers, it would bring beauty to their cheeks, and more life and vivacity to their music.

The history of the past is full of adoration of the rose. Heliogabulus bathed in rose wine, and Nero had a fountain throwing up rose water, to supply which whole shiploads of roses were brought from Greece, the ancient home of the rose. There is no better index of refinement, as we pass the streets or public highways in the country, than to see this beautiful flower having a prominent place in the sitting-room, garden or lawn.

The Mountains of Colorado.

The mountain ranges of Colorado cover an area of 60,000 to 70,000 square miles. This excludes bodily the entire territory east of this point. All Switzerland covers but 16,000 quare miles, or, to be accurate, 15,990. The fact is, Switzerland, compared to Colorado, is one of the little toy cows to a living buffalo. You can take up the whole little State and set it down in either the North, Middle or South Park without touching the rim of the mountains which wall in these singular inclosures. These parks are each of them from 24,000 to 28,000 square miles in extent, and the San Luis is nearly as large as all three.

So far as to magnitude, which is certainly an element of mountain scenery—as to pure scenic beauty—of course the evidence cannot be reduced to figures, but it is reasonable to suppose that this vast expanse of gigantic ranges, endless canons, bottomless gulches, with its lake swung 12,000 feet in the air, and its cascades and icy waterfalls still higher—with its eternal snows and pre-Adamite stone forests of tropical efflorescence—offers all of picturesque and wild effect that any other land or region can claim. Call Switzerland the "Miniature Colorado of Europe" if you please, but let us have done forever with the other phrase, which has little or no meaning in itself when the above facts are considered.—*Phrenological Jonrnal.*

A Warning to Chewers and Smokers.

The terrible results of tobacco and whisky in shortening human life, and in impairing the mental faculties at an early age, have been exemplified in the case of William Cappago, of St. Joseph, Mo. The *Herald* of that city states that he was 121 years of age at the time of his death. He professed to have taken part in the whole of the American Revolution, and to have been at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered to Washington. He came through Kentucky when Daniel Boone was the only white settler in the territory, and spent some time with him in his cabin. For the past 105 years he has been a slave to the use of tobacco. This filthy habit led him to the use of intoxicating liquors. He erected one of the first distilleries in Missouri, and as the water in that section of the country was bad, and as there was a poor market for whisky, the became his best customer. Although he was acting Justice of the Peace during the later years of his life, it was noticed that his faculties were less acute than before he became addicted to the use of whisky and tobacco. It is to be hoped that all the youth who read an account of his early death will take warning, for few of them have constitutions that will bear up against abuses as long as this man's did.

A DANBURY man says the only safe way to put a stove is at auction.

Nutmegs.

[From the Danbury News.]

A COTEMPORARY calls his items "Nits" to show that he gets them out of his own head.

A MONSON STREET man has rigged up a very ingenious combination of pulleys and ropes for drawing up his wife's back hair.

BARON LIEBIG, the inventor of condensed meat, is dead. This is a sad loss to the scientific world, but a sort of gain to the canine race.

IF all other signs fail to impress him, a man will know that it is the house-cleaning season by occasionally stepping on a piece of soap, which will throw out his feet with a velocity his spine will remember for days at a time.

AN exchange says: "We arise in the morning and with the brush of nature paint with roseate hues the path that lies before us." That is what he says. What he really does, after being kicked out of bed, is to get his pants on wrong, seize a brush of bristles, and paint with raven hues a cook stove as large as a livery stable. Poetry is one of those things it doesn't do to look into.

THE all consumming desire of the American people to make money is fruitful of many evils. One of the saddest illustrations of this is the case of young Ezra Short, who having engaged in the vending of oranges, and succeeding in disposing of a basket of them, was tempted to add a box of sardines and two dozen shoe strings to the stock, and is now going through bankruptcy. The more haste the less speed is an axiom that keeps well.

CONSIDERING the fact that scores of lives are lost every year by the pointing of guns at people "in sport," the New York Legislature has done well to pass a law making it a misdemeanor for a person to point a gun, even if it be unloaded, at another.—*Exchange.*

Even if it be unloaded! Why, bless you, those unloaded guns are just the ones that do all the damage. You never hear of a man pointing a loaded gun at another in sport. It is an empty gun that is pointed—a gun that was fired off and had its charge drawn, and was laid away by the defendant's father some thirteen years ago, and while there is no processes known to science by which that gun could be induced to go off if pointed at a bear, yet if pointed at a harmless individual who has come over to spend the afternoon and take tea, it would discharge in a flash and take off the top of his head, or tear out his insides, or otherwise disarrange him for business.

How to Begin an Article for Publication.

A great many people are apt to hit upon happy ideas in society, and when they go home they write them out for publication, and most of these good folks know how hard it is to begin an article satisfactorily. A word to them: Commence with your very finest writing and most beautifully rounded sentences. Introduce your subject in your most elaborate style, be poetical, rhetorical, didactic, as your mood may be, and when you think fit, gradually drop into the discussion of the subject-matter. When the article is finished, begin at the opening sentence, and read it until you find you have commenced to say something to the point. Stop at this place; strike out everything before it, and let your article begin just there. You will then probably find that it opens well, and that by collecting all your labored composition in one place where it can be readily stricken out, you will have saved yourself all the trouble that would have been necessary had it been scattered through the article.

Education of Women.

The New York *Independent*, remarking the fact that not one woman was saved on the fated Atlantic, although many had the same chance of life as the men, observes:

The strength of women at the crisis of their life depends on their physical culture while children. Let parents be no more ashamed of their girls' brown faces and fists than of their boys'. Let them train and clothe them so that they can run and climb and care for and protect themselves. Let them take them with their brothers into the harvest field. A boy is not ashamed of work; no more should be a girl. The refinement that shuts a girl out of God's sunshine, and allows her no rougher work in-doors than to embroider worsteds, or tap ivory keys, or dust a marble mantel, is refining her off of the face of the earth to give place to the daughters of the servants of the kitchen.

Snow a Warm Covering.

Last fall Mr. Spencer, who has a farm near Elk Rapids, filled a pit in his field with potatoes, covering them with boards and potato tops. During the night the snow fell, and he was unable to cover them with earth, and they remained in this condition until last week, when the covering of snow, potato tops and boards was removed, and the potatoes were found to be entirely untouched by the frost. Perhaps the most remarkable fact connected with this is that a coffee-pot half full of water was found to be as free from ice as when placed there last fall. This fact that snow effectually prevents the ground from freezing is one of the principal reasons why the soil is so soon ready for planting after the snow is gone, and also accounts for its sudden disappearance when it begins to go.—*Grand Traverse Herald.*

THE BATTLE OF THE BIRDS.—A couple of male robins, attended by what appear to be their female companions, have made the lawn of a suburban residence a place of daily resort for a week past, where the male birds have a regular daily battle. They fight as fiercely as game-cocks, drooping their wings and coming together on the grass with a fury that tears out quantities of feathers. Meeting in the shock, they rise together four or five feet from the ground, the town feathers flying briskly. This battle, daily renewed, has been going on for a week, and is still undecided. Whether it arises from jealousy or rival claims to the earth-worms in that particular lawn, cannot be ascertained. The females look on demurely, and wite as much seeming indifference as the old woman who watched the fight between her husband and the bear.—*Hartford Times.*

J. M. Metheany, the new Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, from Grand Rapids to Richmond 240 miles, is only 22 years old. Mr. Metheany became connected with the P. Ft W. & C. R. R., about eight years ago, as telegraph operator, and has been rapidly promoted to train dispatcher master of transportation and Superintendent. The President of the road has already complimented him for the efficiency with which he manages his road.

Gen. Garfield, Ohio, like Ben Butler, has resorted to writing letters to his constituents, to explain his lamb-like innocence in regard to the salary grab. He's not so bold and dashing as Ben Butler, but is willing enough to deal out soothing syrup to his indignant supporters. He says. 'If the delegates believe that the retroactive clause is so infamous that I ought to resign for voting for the appropriation bill to which it was attached, will follow out their logic and insist that the President ought to resign for signing it? My vote did not make it a law; his signature did.'

The following dun, printed and sent to his delidquent debtors, by a doctor of Edinburg, is the roughest specimen of literature we have ever seen in print The M. D. is evidently paving his way to the locality in which he expects to meet the 'gentleman' to whom his notice is addressed. We give it literally, suppressing the name only;

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKESB.

Gentlemen—I cannot live on the wind! Now by the eternal God! come up and pay me all you owe; or you can die,, and as far as I am interested, and go to hell! This is the last notice! By G—d.

N. B.—Pay your cash or never call for his, ———'s medical services.

Pasutring on Clover.

T. L. Shepard, Lowell, Ohio says: As I have been puzzled by conflicting testimony in regard to turning cattle into clover, part of which I thought good, and part decidedly bad, I determined to give some rules so plain that the wayfaring man need not err therein, and here they are:

1. Never put anything into fresh clover pasture on an empty stomach
2. Never When the grass is wet?
3. Never put them in when the weather is changing from warm to cold.
4. Do not give any salt for at least twenty-four hours before putting in the first time, nor until the evening of the second day.
5. Do not let them remain in more

Never buy an article you do not need, simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells it will take it out in trade.

Said one gentleman to another, 'If you don't accept my challenge, I shall post you in the papers.'—'Do so,' said the other 'I had rather fill a dozen papers than one coffin.

than twenty minutes the first time, after which they may run, wet or dry, with perfect safety.

With such precautions there is danger of swelling with bloats, and valuable animals are often lost in this way.

A man recently broke off a marriage because the lady did not posess good conversational powers. A cynical friend, commenting on the fact, says, "He should have married her and than he would have discovered her conversational powers."

Josh Billings give the following advice to young men; "Don't be discouraged if yer mustache don't grow. It sumtimes happens where a mustache does the best, nothing else duz so well."

"I alluz wears buckskin mits," observed an aged denizen of the "Short Woods," as he was trying on a pair in store. They is comfortable like as enny to the hand, and save botherin' with a han'kerch'f."

A methodist minister near "Little Haven" was invited to take tea by a member of that church. The food consisted of cake made of Indian meal. When the elder opened his slice he noticed some feathers in it. "It seems to mi sister," said he, "that your johnny-cake is feathering out. "There," the hostess replied, "I told my husband day that he must either get a cover for the meal barrel or remove the hen-roost!"

Independence is a good thing in the proper place; but it won't always win in politics. A man, if he desires preferment, had better keep inside the organization and promote harmony instead of discord.

There is a painful suspense in the public mind in relation to those Congressmen who made a great showing of virtue in resisting the salary grab, but who have, up to date, neglected to refuse to take the additional $5,000 voted them by their fellow-members. Did their virtue give out after the bill passed?

Newspapers, by enhancing the value o property in their neighborhoods and giving the localites in which they are published a reputation abroad, benefit all such, particularly if they are merchants or real estate owners, thrice the amount yearly of the meagre sum which they pay for their support. Besides every public spirited citizen has a laudable pride in having a paper which he is not ashamed of, even though he should pick it up in New York or Washington. A good looking, thriving sheet helps to give character to the locality; and in all respects is a desirable public convenience. If, from any cause, the matter in the local or editorial column should not be quite up to the standard, do not cast it aside and pronounce it of no account, until you are satisfied that there has not been any more labor bestowed upon it than is paid for. If you want a good, readable sheet, it must be supported.

John Stuart Mill, the foremost thinker of all his time, and after Buckle, the most comprehensive philosopher of the generation, died at Avignon France, on Wednesday last.

The tunnel under the city of Baltimore built at a cost of $2,000,000, will be completed in two months.

Help others when you can, but never give what you can not afford, simply because it is fashionable.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES !

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing !

er shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing !

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

ORGANS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Auburn and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish Organs at prices that defy competition, I make the

ESTEY and PACKAD ORGAN

a specialty, having secured the exclusive control of the sale of these two Organs, in DeKalb county Satisfaction guaranteed both in price and instruments.

Parties desirous of purchasing Organs will find greatly to their advantage to give me a call before ordering elsewhere.

For the present and until further notice en qu at Godorn's Gallery.

GEO. H. HOFFMAN.

Auburn, Ind., Aug 28, 1878.

"The Mncie Route"

FORT WAYNE,

MUNCIE AND

CINCINNATI R.R.

Only Direct line between

FORT WAYNE

AND

INDIANAPOLIS, TERE HAUTE
LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE,
MEMPHIS, PARKERSB'G
CINCINNATI, HUMBOLT,
BALTIMORE,

and all points south, south-east and south-west

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKES

On all Passenger trains. No Change of Cars Between FORT WAYNE and CINCINNATI.

If you want to secure speed, comfort and safety, ask for tickets via "Muncie Route," and take none other. For Time Table see another column of this paper. W. W. WORTHINGTON, Gen. Supt.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R. Com.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, on Thursday the 5th [5] day of June next at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of sanctioning or refusing to sanction articles of argement for the consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company and with the Detroit Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company, entered into by the directors of all said corporations. To authorize the issue of preferred stock, denominated preference shares in said agreement, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretary D., E. R & I. R. R. Co.

Dated March 26, 1873.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
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Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

Main street, north of Court House.

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IN THE COUNTY

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WILL SELL

READY MADE

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AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

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Auburn, Ind.

INDIANA

Conservatory of Music,

BURGESS' BLOK,

Corner of Main and Court Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Hon F P Randall, Dr B S Woodworth, H Burgess, Hon P Hoagland, Dr B S Brown, A S Evans, Hon C E Gorham, Dr Th Heuchling, Chas Hanna, Chas McCulloch, M Sweetzer, A Oppenheimer, H C Hartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger, Rev S Wagenhals, J O Williams, J B McDonald, Chas D Bend, John Gilbert, S J Beeler, Rev A Marine, M Graff, John Hayden, Rev J B Fairbanks, W L Carnahan.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Piano and Organ.

Prof S. B. Morse—From Conservatory of Music, Berlin. Prof Albert Joost—Pupil of the celebrated Pianist, Tivendel. Prof Wm. A. Hodgdon—Late Director of music in the public Schools of St. Louis Mo., and Fort Wayne.

Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.

Prof Wm Hodgdon, Prof J C Bartlett—Tenor Vocalist, Graduate of New England Conservatory of Music, Pupil of Dr. H R Streeter, Boston, Mass.

☞Send for Circulars☜

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Drugs, Medicines,

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in ted, Gilt and Embossed Paper,

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Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

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FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

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Furnishing Goods,

IMMNENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

teaied AT Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M E. WOODWARD.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!

LIFE

Insurance Company,

OF

Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!

Inasmuch as the

ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office of the Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.

L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

McDOUGAL'S

CARPETS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS,

All of which will be sold at very low prices.

JNO. McDOUGAL,
75 Columbia street.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

Best Thing in the West

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

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THREE MILLION ACRES

Situated in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit, Seven per Cent. Inte 22½ per cent. reduction to setlers who [illegible]

A FREE PASS TO BUYERS.

THE FACTS about this Grant are—Low Price Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one fourth; a Rich Soil and Splendid Climate; short and mild Winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of Rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, Stone and Brick on the line Cheap Rates on Lumber, Coal, &c. no lands owned by Speculators; Homestead and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route; Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the road For Circulars and general information address,

A. E. TOUZALIN, Manager Land Dep't,
TOPEKA, KAN

BOOZER AND BLATNER

Soth-west cor. Wayne and Marion sts,

Waterloo, Ind.

Have now opened for the

FALL & WINTER

TRADE

those Fashionable styles of

Dress Goods

Such as

Arcola loth, Queen's Own,
Brittanna " Brocades,
Balerno " Siik Stripes,
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Also

Ottoman Scarfs

And

SHAWLS in Endless Variety!

Brown and Bleached

Cotton Flanels

CARPETS & VANDYKES.

Bots & Shoes,

And the latest styles of

HATS ani CAPS,

We buy all kind of Produce for Cash or Trade to suit the customer.

BOOZER & BLATTNER

PIONEER

STROE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

Reapers & Mowers

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

NI THE BRICK BLOCK

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, May 29, 1873. No. 22.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 0
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

PENFIELD & MOODY,
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Unio . Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,
Attorney at Law, Clark's Block, 34 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

D. E. MASON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Sedan, Ind. I am giving special attention to the treatment of *Asthma*, Nasal Catarrh, chronic and acute Sore Throat and Cancers.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware sture Auburn, Indiana.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. J. W. BEECHER, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, R. U. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

J. A. COWAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, near depot.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Beyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keyst eBlock,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMOE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificent day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent
CINCINNATI, O.

Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw R R

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
And all Points South and South-west.

CHICAGO TIME.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	mail a	Acc	X L
Louisville	10 45p.m		10 45
Cincinnati	8 50		10 30
Indianapolis	6 00		9 25
Fort Wayne, leave	11 54a.m		8 23
Auburn	10 47		8 15
Waterloo	10 33		7 47
Pleasant Lake	10 05		
Angola	9 53		7 35
Fremont	9 32		6 55
Reading	8 55		6 18
Jonesville	8 25	1 30pm	5 50
Hanover	7 54	1 00	4 40
Jackson Arr	7 15	12 22	

GOING NORTH.

	Express	Acc	Mail
Detroit	6 25 a.m	6 45p.m	3 35
Grand Rapids	9 47	9 15	10 50
Saginaw	4 35 p.m	9 45	5 45
Lansing			
Jackson	11 30 a.m	3 40 am	9 10
Hanover	10 50	3 02	8 32
Jonesville	10 18	2 30	8 02
Reading	9 48		7 32
Fremont	9 08		6 55
Angola	3 50		6 08
Pleasant	8 38		5 52
Waterloo	8 13		5 37
Auburn	8 00		5 22
Ft Wayne Arr	7 05		4 25p.m

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	..28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	9,40 "	5,00 A. N	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,65 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,10 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A. M.	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after July 25th, 1872. trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Detroit	5 60p.m	7 00a.m	12 45 p.m
Ipsilanti	7 25	8 35	2 30 a.m
Bankers	10 20	11 28	4 21
Angola	11 26	12 43	4 45
Summit	11 45	1 25	5 18
Waterloo	11 59	1 40	5 40
Auburn	12 15a.m	1 52	11 15
Denver	3 15	5 00	
Indianapolis	7 20	10 15	

Eastward.

Stations.	Express.	Mail.	Mixed
Indianapolis	8 00 p.m	5 00 a.m	
Denver	12 30 a.m	9 25	12 15 p.m
Auburn	4 15	12 36 p.m	5 50
Waterloo	4 43	12 59	6 1
Summit	4 45	1 93	6 40
Angola	5 45	1 45	7 70
Bankers	7 08	2 52	5 00 a.m
Ipsilanti	10 20	6 00	10 30
Detroit	11 30	7 00	

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p.m.	x 1:10 a.m.	2:15 p.m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a.m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p.m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHOINGTON, Supt.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Butler Ind.

April 9, 1873-tf

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and Provisions
FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞Goods delivered any place in town.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks the deaths of Oakes Ames and James Brooks were hastened, though perhaps not occasioned, by their sense of public disgrace, and says:

"It is well to point this moral now: That the holding of high office in this country, however successfully it may be sought, or however lightly esteemed as a trust by its holder, does bring with it a certain responsibility, and does open some very serious possibilities, which no Congressman with a moral sense can afford to disregard. There is something terrible in public censure, when visited with slow and reluctant accumulation upon public servants who have misconceived or misapplied the opportunities which their position gave them."

A very Daniel of a judge dwells in Memphis. He came to judgment the other day in a case about a goose. This graceful fowl fell into the river, and it was rescued by a man and brother, who claimed salvage from its owner, an Italian. The latter wouldn't pay it, and produced a persuasive pistol, whereupon the colored person marched off with the goose, and got a warrant for assault. Then did the goose's owner swear out an answering warrant for the goose. The judge, perplexed, fined both of them and kept the goose himself. The sad Italian grumbled, whereat this wise young judge observed that he needn't ask any more questions, for he would get no answer.

The war between the thirty-seven States of the American Union, headed by General Grant, and the thirty-seven Modoc Indians under Captain Jack, is still in active operation, with the advantages apparently, thus far, on the side of the latter, although every Indian has an entire State opposed to him. We suggest that the Government advertise for proposals, and let this war be conducted on our part by contract. There are many private parties, especially on the frontiers, who have had much experience with the Indians, who would give bonds to the United States that they would catch and exterminate every Modoc in far less time and at one-quarter less expense than will be the case if the Government manages it. This letting wars out by contract has been talked about for a long time as practicable and expedient, and we could not have a nicer opportunity to test it than in this affair with Captain Jack.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Sins of a Great City.

We not long ago published an account of the enticement of three young misses into a Longworth street assignation house, and of the subsequent finding of one of the more wanton of them in a West End bagnio. The girl was returned to her mother, who keeps a boarding housh on Fourth street, not far from Central avenue, and remained there in apparent contentment until Wednesday night, when she disappeared. The friends of one of her companions in the former escapade was missed from home at the same time, and the worst was of course surmised. Officers were procured, and a fruitless search through the most likely places in the city was instituted. From clues obtained it was then deemed probable that the child—for she is scarcely more—had been taken by her paramour to Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. C. B., a young lawyer boarding in the mother's house, was commissioned to pursue. He left the city in chase, but has not yet reported results. There are those who believe that the girls are yet in the city.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

More Railroad Troubles.

Isaac R. Jones, a merchant of New York, bought a ticket at Dayton yesterday morning to ride on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad to this city. When near Hamilton he came to the conclusion to stop over one train and see one of his customers. He told the conductor, (J. M. Short), that he would like to have a stop-over check, and was told the check he had given him would answer. Mr. Jones stopped at Hamilton, and took the next train to the city. The conductor refused to recognize Mr. Short's check, and demanded pay, which was refused by Mr. Jones. At Jones' Station the conductor and brakemen seized upon Mr. Jones, who is a tall, muscular man, and attempted to eject him from the cars. There was much excitement and indignation among the passengers; seats were torn up, glass broken, and Mr. Jones had his clothes badly torn, and, although he was severely bruised, they did not put him off the train. On his arrival here he employed Gen. Tom Powell as his counsel, who commenced suit against the Company, laying the damages at $5,000.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

We have taught England a great deal in the matter of locomotion, and it is simply an act of justice that she should teach us something. To judge by recent advices, we can now learn something from her, and that, too, on the vexatious subject of rapid intramural transit. A car that has recently been put upon the tramways, as they are called there, of London, is moved by steam, the boiler and engine occupying the centre of the car. It fills a space of only three feet, and does not at all interfere with the passage way from one end of the car to the other. What is more singular, the heat is imperceptible, and the noise scarcely audible, so the objection to ordinary dummy engines, that they frighten horses, is entirely removed.

The Art of Scalping.

The troops in the Modoc region are adopting the savage mode of warfare to some extent. They even scalp their victims on the field, as the accounts of the late fighting inform us. Since scalps are to be among the trophies of modern warfare, it is well to know how they are taken, cured and preserved. Gen. Custer, in an article in the May *Galaxy*, introduces the subject. He says:

"These scalps, according to the barbarous custom, were not composed of the entire covering of the head, but of a small surface surrounding the crown, and usually from three to four inches in diameter, constituting what is termed the scalp-lock. To preserve the scalp from decay, a small hoop of about double the diameter of the scalp is prepared from a small willie, which grows on the banks of some of the streams of the West. The scalp is placed inside the hoop, and properly stretched by a net hoop. After being properly cured, the dried fleshy portion of the scalp is ornamented in bright colors, according to the taste of the captor, sometimes the addition of beads of bright and varied colors being made to heighten the effect. In other instances the hair is dyed, either to a beautiful yellow or golden, or to crimson."

This is the Indian fashion, and we doubt whether it can be greatly improved upon by civilized warriors.

A Young Lady Hangs Herself in a Fit of mental Derangement—A man Blows His Head Off With a Shot Gun.

One of the saddest cases of suicide in the city for many months occurred yesterday at 643 West Washington street, near Robey. The cause was undoubtly mental derangement, the result being the taking of her own life by a very beautiful and accomplished young lady. For some time past, the suicide, Miss Nellie A. Crawford, has resided with her brother at the residence named She has been suffering from a painful affection of the spine, so severe at times that occasionally her mind has been affected. Nothing however, of a nature which could lead her brother or his wife, with whom she was living, to suppose she contemplated self-destruction. As usual, the family all went to church yesterday afternoon leaving Miss Crawford at home alone. When they returned, a few minutes past 12 o'clock, they found her hanging with a rope around her neck and life entirely extinct. The deed could not have peen committed a great while, as the body was still warm and the muscles were not rigidly set. The sad suicide has thrown an almost shroud-like gloom over the family and friends of the deceased. Miss Crawford was only 24 or 25 years of age, and a very bright and accomplished lady. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the remains to-day.

Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock an Irishman named John Coffee committed suicide by shooting himself. The deceased resided at the corner of Clinton and Maxwell streets and at the time indicated took a shot gun, tied a string to the trigger and put the muzzle of thegun to his mouth. Then placing his toe on the string he discharged the gun. The head of the wretched man was almost blown off. The deceased was 50 years of age, and a widower. His remains was conveyed to the residence of his daughter, Mrs. O'connell, No. 540 South Halstead stree, where the coroner will holdan inquest to-day.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

A Quaker's hat blew off and went rolling through the mud. He chased it, and finally pinned it to the earth with his staff. He then beckoned to him a neighboring small boy, of vagrant and illicit aspect, and inquired: "Is thee a profane lad?"

The lad intimated that he sometimes did business in that way.

"Then," said the Quaker, laying a coin in his hand, "be good enough to damn that hat fifty cents worth."

A wandering showman in Indiana found the ugliest and most misshapen man he ever saw, and engaged him for a gorilla in his show, said gorilla to look as much uglier than nature made him as possible, and keep his mouth shut, and receive his board and $25 a week into his paw paid. He agreed to become a dumb beast for these tempting considerations, and made a great success in playing gorilla in looks and manners and gorilla repulsiveness generally. The showman eventually made a pilgrimage to Chicago with his fat woman and emaciated man, and an educated pig and a snake or two. The Chicagoians believed in the gorilla, and wanted him to settle among them. He might have made a big speculation if he had only known it. Chicago would have come down handsomely for such a citizen, if he had only consented to be civilized. But the poor gorilla went to the Mayor, the other day, and told him all about it, and complained that he was nearly starved, and that the showman had never paid him a cent of his wages for making a beast of himself. Like some other monkeys, he could not keep his mouth shut, and if he don't get out of Chicago pretty soon, he will have to go to work again with a hoe, or some other industrial implement.

A Touching Romance.

Into the arid atmosphere of politics and bread and butter sometimes comes a bit of romance of melting sweetness. Of such is is the story of two lovers and a remorseless father, as it has just been told by a Bostonian, must of course be true Ten years ago a beautiful young Boston girl was sent to the Vermont hills to arrest, if possible the indications of approaching consumption. She recovered her health, and meantime inflicted a cureless wound upon the heart of an intelligent and well-educated young farmer's son.

Unlike Lady Vere de Vere, she did not scarn his timid affection, but returned it heartily, referring him to her father. That traditional unromantic personage wouldn't hear of it. "Never-r shall a base born mechanic wed me child!" The young man retired, went West and made a large fortune, and the young woman married the man prescribed by her father. She went to live in France; her husband died in two years, and her parents also dying, she remained abroad. The memory of first romance faded with her as with its object, who, though unmarried, was too busy in making money for tender thoughts.

Last year his business took him to Europe, and one night found him on a little steamer plying between Marseilles and Leghorn. A storm came up, and a lady who had risen from her seat on deck to go below, was thrown overboard by a sudden lurch of the vessel. The "base mechanic" jumped after, and though in the dark the steamer drifted away from them, they clutched a providential plank and floated until morning, when they were picked up by another vessel. During that night in the cold and darkness, they discovered in each other the loved and lost of earlier years. The old feeling came back in that fearful hour, and on their arrival at Malta they were married. End of poetry. The rest is prose.

Blaine, of Maine, again. This time on a new track. Showing a new spot to catch a coming political mackeral. If elected Speaker of the next Congress he gives out he will reappoint all the chairmen of committees, to rid legislation of the last traces of the Credit Mobilier! Syndicates of a journalistic sort are now forming in Washington to strengthen the pretenses of the aspiring candidates for the Speakership—Blaine and Maynard. Both of these gentlemen are said to be distributing appealing letters where they will do the most good, defining their positions on pending measures, and illustrating their matchless fitness for the place. Mr. Bline claims all the virtue of clean hands in the Credit Mobilier business, while those who know the facts assert that it was merely accident or sharp practice that kept Blaine's name from the list of delinquents. As it was he figured in the Sioux City railroad affair, and acknowledged growing enormously rich out of three or four terms of Congress. Maynard, of Tennessee, is the protection candidate for the Speakership, and has only the claim of true blue loyalty to the party to back him, and that don't amount to so much as it used to. It is significantly hinted, however, that a new candidate is preparing in Washington, which shall take this apple of discord into entirely new hands.—*Ind. Sentinel.*

There is but one coal shaft now lying idle in the vicinity of Knightsville.

LEFT ALONE AT EIGHTY.

BY ALICE ROBBINS.

What did you say, dear—breakfast?
 Somehow I've slept too late;
You are very kind, dear Effie;
 Go tell them not to wait.
I'll dress as quick as ever I can,
 My old hands tremble sore,
And Polly, who used to help, dear heart,
 Lies t'other side of the door.

Put up the old pipe, deary,
 I couldn't smoke to-day;
I'm sort o' dazed and frightened,
 And don't know what to say.
It's lonesome in the house here,
 And lonesome out o' door—
I never knew what lonesome meant
 In all my life before.

The bees go humming the whole day long,
 And the first June rose has blown;
And I am eighty, dear Lord, to-day,
 Too old to be left alone!
O, heart of love! so still and cold,
 O precious lips so white—
For the first sad hours in sixty years
 You were out of my reach last night.

You 've cut the flower. You're very kind;
 She rooted it last May.
It was only a slip; I pulled the rose,
 And threw the stem away.
But she, sweet, thrifty soul, bent down,
 And planted it where she stood;
"Dear, maybe the flowers are living," she said,
 "Asleep in this bit of wood."

I can't rest, dear—I cannot rest;
 Let the old man have his will,
And wander from porch to garden-post—
 The house is so deathly still;
Wander, and long for a sight of the gate
 She has left ajar for me—
We had got so used to each other, dear,
 So used to each other, you see.

Sixty years, and so wise and good,
 She made me a better man;
From the moment I kissed her fair, young face,
 Our lover's life began.
And seven fine boys she has given me,
 And out of the seven not one
But the noblest father in all the land
 Would be proud to call his son.

O, well, dear Lord, I'll be patient,
 But I feel sore broken up;
At eighty years it's an awesome thing
 To drain such a bitter cup.
I know there's Joseph, and John and Hal,
 And four good men beside;
But a hundred sons couldn't be to me
 Like the woman I made my bride.

My little Polly—so bright and fair!
 So winsome and good and sweet!
She had roses twined in her sunny hair,
 White shoes on her dainty feet;
And I held her hand—was it yesterday
 That we stood up to be wed?
And—no, I remember, I'm eighty to-day,
 And my dear wife Polly is dead.

COMPARATIVE VELOCITIES.

Velocity means rate of motion. But *what is motion?* Could there be found, anywhere through space, a point of absolute rest, from which to date as a starting-point, we might quickly give the old-time answer that motion is *change of place.* And were there any degree of speed, however great or however small, measured from any such point, which might be used as a unit of velocity, we could as easily define what we mean by *rate of motion.* But, when we come to realize that no such fixed point has been found, and no unit of velocity agreed upon, that every known particle of matter is in absolute motion, and that their motions are in every conceivable direction, and, with every conceivable degree of velocity, the case is materially altered.

This is an unenviable predicament for one who would write intelligently, if he could, on a subject that certainly possesses some interesting points. Our fathers had a much easier time. With them there were many fixed points—broad earth, with its firm rocks and immovable hills—from which they could measure motion at will. But that time was long since—before those arch "heretics," Copernicus and Galileo, played such wild work with the foundations of physical faith, proving, to the satisfaction of everybody, except the Pope and a few other conservators of the old *regimes,* that "*the earth does move,*" thus striking away the only fixed points from which to measure absolute motion. This was not all the mischief done—it was only the entering wedge. For a time, after the earth had been abandoned to the resistless whirl upon its own axis, and the stupendous orbit round the sun assigned to it by Copernicus, the minds of a few rallied around the sun itself as a fixed center; and others looked, as a last resort, to those twinklers on high, which to this day are called "fixed stars." Alas! they are fixed only in fancy. Science has demonstrated that the sun is no better behaved than the earth, but is whizzing through space, like a great red-hot cannon-ball, shot in the direction of the constellation Hercules, and that the starry hosts are all engaged in a brilliant dance, more grand and nimble-footed than imagination can conceive, in some order, and probably around some center, as yet beyond the reach of science.

This upturning of all the old settled notions about rest and motion would seem to have been pretty thorough, but it was scarcely the half. When any one, wearied with the ceaseless motions of sun, moon and stars, sought relief by looking to the earth in hopes to find something here that was at least relatively at rest, they shared the fate of the dove sent out from Noah's ark. True, there were many things relatively at rest as to their external *forms,* but, when their interiors came to be critically examined, it was discovered that, not only is every living creature, whether animal or vegetable, a laboratory, with various departments, forever alive with pumping, pushing, heating, cooling, depositing, rejecting, but that even the atoms of hardened steel and other adamantine things, instead of being at perfect rest among themselves, locked each to each, as our fathers thought, appear to be in a state of endless activity, how great in proportion to their several magnitudes we know not, but perhaps even to the extent of rotation upon their several axes, and even of revolution round each other, like stars in the unwearied sky. So says theory; and if it prove to be true, then is there *no rest this side of heaven.*

In this state of affairs, what are we to do for a zero and a unit? We must appoint them for ourselves, of course, and the simplest plan will be to adopt the principle involved in that queer German philosophy which distributes the whole universe into two grand divisions, "*The Me*" on one side, and "*The Not Me*" on the other, and suppose each man to make his person the zero, and his rate of locomotion the unit of measure. Now, it is true that this plan involves an almost absurdity; for, if each man makes his person a zero, he is in fancy—his *own* fancy, by-the-by, the center of the universe—the fixed point from which, and to which, and tangentially related to which, all motion proceeds. But, if he is *a fixed point,* he cannot move; so that, as he strolls upon the surface of the earth, it is not he that [illegible] and thereafter over it, but the earth that moves hither and thither under him; or, as he walks leisurely away from the foot of a mountain, it is not that the flexors and extensors of his legs, acting upon their appropriate bones, shove him away from the mountain, but shove the mountain away from him. Ridiculous, however, as this may seem, let every intelligent man, and especially every astronomer, think before he laughs; for it is identically the principle which is adopted in the gravest and sublimest of sciences, when it describes the zenith, the highest point of the visible universe, as culminating directly above the observer's head, and the nadir as the point directly beneath his feet, and the horizon, the apparent boundary between earth and sky, as a circle of which his eye is the center.

Having thus secured our starting-point and our unit of measure, we give our attention first to the lesser velocities. A man's rate of locomotion, as deduced from the march of an army, is fairly stated at twenty miles a day, two miles per hour, and three feet per second. The slow pace of the ox, and the still slower of the tortoise and the snail, whatsoever lessons they may teach of the wonders to be accomplished by perseverance, have little the aspect of romance. We let them pass.

The slowest motion in nature, of which the naked eye can take cognizance, is that of a star, as it passes over a small moveless twig, while the watcher rests his head against a support. The star, we mean a fixed star, can never be magnified by the most powerful telescope to be more than a point of light, and we might reasonably expect that in passing the twig it would be suddenly and wholly quenched on one side, and as suddenly appear in full glory on the other. But this is not so; its fading occupies a number of seconds, probably because the pupil of the watcher's eye is broad enough to graduate its light into a kind of penumbra.

But there are motions in Nature too slow to be perceived except after a lapse of time, though we are certain of them as we are of the march of an army—the growth of a plant, for instance; that is, the increase of distance between its root and the terminal bud. True, farmers tell us that they can sometimes *hear their corn grow;* for that, in a rich bottom, after a shower, in growing weather, the shuck will crack audibly of a still night, as its overlapping parts give way to the increasing ear. But who yet, unless it be whilom Jack, of moon-climbing memory, ever professed to *see* the growth of anything, even of the most rampageous vines?

Slow as these motions are, however, they are rapid in comparison with others, which are familiar enough to us all, though few persons may have ever had the curiosity to calculate their rate. We find it to be three feet in diameter, and one hundred and fifty feet in length, from the earth to its topmost twig. On counting its concentric rings, each one of which required a year for its deposition, we learn that it is three hundred and sixty years old. These figures enable us to determine that the growth of the tree upward has been at the average rate of five inches a year—a low rate of velocity, truly! But what shall we say of that other velocity, represented by the increase of size from the center of the trunk outward? Eighteen inches in the three hundred and sixty years is at the rate of one-twentieth of an inch in one year, or 1-7300 of an inch a day, or 1-175300 of an inch an hour.

Slow as these rates of motion are, they are as truly velocities—however they may seem rather to be *tardities*—as the flight of arrows, or as the flashing of sunbeams, for all velocities are comparative.

Let us now exchange the microscope for the telescope; in other words, turn from the lower to the higher velocities.

The ordinary rate of human travel on foot is estimated at twenty miles a day. But men have not been content with this snail's pace. They first increased their speed by the use of horse-power, which gave them an average rate of thirty or forty miles a day. Then they devised steam-power, the average locomotive rate of which no one as yet is able to specify. Already the newspapers have announced, in large capitals, the astounding fact—

"AROUND THE EARTH IN SEVENTY-FOUR DAYS!"

a feat which, only a few years since, required tenfold the time. Enormous, however, as this rate of travel seems to be, when compared in the aggregate with former rates, it will be shorn of much of its apparent glory when small portions of the average are compared with other well-known rates; for twenty-five thousand miles divided into seventy-four parts gives the average of not quite three hundred and forty miles a day, or fourteen miles per hour. This rate was not only attained, but even exceeded, by many a juvenile savage of the Pacific islands, who would learn to balance himself on the forward declivity of an ocean-billow, and ride his wild horse shoreward until lodged upon the sands. What is the speed of these billows has probably never been estimated, but those in mid-ocean have been known to outrun the storms that raised them, and to have attained a velocity of forty or more miles the hour. The average rate of travel, indicated by the average of "Round the world in seventy-four days," is far from being the highest attained in traveling. Forty miles per hour, equivalent to about one thousand miles a day, is not uncommon, although, if any one will look out of the car-window at the rugged sides of a railroad-cut, while traveling past them at this rate, he will be apt to feel his blood curdle at the thought of a possible crash. Yet even forty miles an hour is by no means the maximum. Twenty years ago, express trains on some of the best constructed English railways were run at the fearful speed of a mile a minute, and, on a special occasion, when a sudden emergency demanded it, a locomotive and its tender were reported to have been forced up to nearly one hundred miles an hour.

We turn from this fierce rate, so painfully suggestive of accident, to another which is far greater, yet gentle and pleasant. Any one who will watch the play of a woodman's ax, at the distince of a quarter of a mile, will be amused, no matter how often it has been witnessed, to note the difference in time between the fall of the ax and the sound of the blow reported to the ear. At that distance the stroke is heard while the ax is lifted in the air, ready for the succeeding blow. A careful measurement of the velocity of sound shows that, although it varies much with varying circumstances, it travels usually at the rate of about five miles a minute. This speed is oftentimes made visible in the flight of a cannon-ball; for, although the initial velocity of the ball is so much greater than of sound that persons killed within the range of a mile are usually struck before the report could be heard, yet so greatly is its flight retarded by atmospheric resistance that it soon slackens to less than the velocity of sound. The two rates are therefore so nearly alike that either may be taken as a pretty fair representative of the other.

Should the time ever arrive—and there is no telling what may or may not be expected—when railway speed shall equal that of sound, then several rather queer-looking phenomena will be within the bounds of possibility; e. g., were signal cannon to be planted at each mile-post along the road, and fired at the instant of the cars passing at this rate, no report would be heard by any of the passengers aboard, until the train had slackened speed at the next station, five, ten, or twenty miles ahead, at which time all the reports would come thundering together! Again, were a cannon-ball fired after the train, from a point directly in the rear, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, it is doubtful whether it would overtake the train at all, unless swifter than some cannon-balls of our day; or, if it should succeed in entering the open back door, it would move with such seeming laziness that a passenger might easily capture it in his hat!

This brings us to consider two highly-interesting velocities in which all dwellers upon earth are vitally concerned, yet to which few people have deigned more than a passing thought. The description just now given of the maximum rate of travel attained, and possibly attainable, on railways, was penned by the writer with bated breath, for he had a vivid recollection of the thunder and rush of forty miles the hour over a railroad not so smooth and safe as it is now. More than one reader, probably, will sympathize in the feeling. Now, were the highest rate already attained, of sixty, eighty, or a hundred miles the hour, increased tenfold, who would willingly trust himself aboard any train of cars, on any railroad built by human hands? Or who, being aboard, would think of lying down to sleep, except under the full meaning of his childhood's prayer. "If I should die before I wake?" Yet there is not a mother's son or daughter of us who has not been riding at this tenfold rate all our lives, and been going to sleep, too, every night of our journey, as quietly and trustfully as little children do within reach of a parent's arm. It is true, our road is very smooth and very safe, never having experienced, during the last six thousand years, the first jolt or jar, much less the first "run-off" or collision. But the fact that our so-called car is the earth, and its great superintendent the Almighty Creator, does not in the least diminish the velocity with which we travel; nor need it diminish our wonder, though we must admit that it adds vastly to our sense of security.

The motion of the earth has been spoken of as if it were one only; but, of course, no one can forget that it is twofold. In its daily whirl upon its axis, all who live at the equators are swept at the rate of twenty-five thousand miles in twenty-four hours, or upward of one thousand miles an hour. Those who live in latitude 60 degrees, move at exactly half the speed. The average rate at different points of the United States may therefore be set down at about seven hundred miles the hour—more than double the velocity of sound or of a cannon ball!

And now what language shall we use in speaking of that other motion of the earth in which we all participate! We make a yearly circuit round the sun of about five hundred and fifty million miles. To do this requires a velocity of one million five hundred thousand miles a day, or sixty-two thousand miles an hour, which is upward of *one thousand miles every minute!* This is a speed which is actually inconceivable. Yet at this rate, as was just now said, we travel without jolt, without collision, and even without fear of evil. We sit comfortably in our easy-going car, look complacently at the stars, past which we so madly rush, then go to bed and sleep and dream, and awake in the morning, and seldom think of the grand equipage in which we are traveling at the rate of *sixteen miles a second.*

At this point of our survey it might seem the dictate of reason to stop, since we are already beyond the boundary of the conceivable. But, although past that boundary, we are far from having reached the limits of the *calculable.* The electric fluid, shot along our telegraph-wires, so far outstrips the daily motion of the sun that a cable dispatch dated London, five o'clock p. m., of any day, is delivered in Washington City about twelve o'clock m. of the same day. The rapidity of its transmission, though seemingly indefinite, or, as we ordinarily say, instantaneous, is not actually so. There is an appreciable portion of time in its transit, and that time has been measured. The distance by wire between Cambridge, Massachusetts, and San Francisco, California, is about thirty-six hundred miles. In an experiment undertaken for the purpose of testing its practical velocity, the electric spark was sent and *returned* over this distance in three-fourths of a second; a rate sufficient to carry it round the earth in two seconds and a half, or to complete the circuit of the earth's orbit in two hours and forty minutes, instead of three hundred and sixty-five days.

We have but one more velocity to notice. It is that of light. Until the year 1675, the passage of light was supposed to be instantaneous, and the discovery of the truth was the result almost of accident. The celebrated Romer had calculated with great precision the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites when that planet and the earth were on the same side of the sun. To his surprise and perplexity, however, the eclipses took place sixteen minutes too late, when Jupiter was on the side of the sun opposite to the earth. Every obscuration and reappearance of these satellites took place exactly in the order predicted, and at nearly the calculated intervals, but they were regularly sixteen minutes behind time. The only solution of the phenomenon was to be had in supposing that light requires sixteen minutes to pass through the diameter of the earth's orbit, i. e., one hundred and eighty-four million miles. This astounding fact was soon corroborated by other testimony, until now there is scarcely any fact in physical science more firmly established than that light travels with the enormous velocity of one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles a second.

To form a conception, as near as possible, of this degree of speed, let us put two things together. Were the earth girdled with a speaking-tube capable of conveying sound all its length, or at the rate of five miles a minute, a message around would occupy five thousand minutes, or eighty-three and two-third hours, or nearly three and a half days for its passage; whereas light, if it could be sent around on the same track, would encircle the earth *eight times* between each beat of a second-measuring clock!

Here, now, we are *compelled* to stop. There is no greater velocity in nature known to man. The transmission of gravitative force is known to be greater, but it is given up that that must be instantaneous; for, if not absolutely so, it must be (so Laplace calculated from reliable data) at least *fifty million times greater than that of light.—Appletons' Journal.*

Demoralizing Effects of the War.

The effects of war appear to be pretty much the same everywhere. Of the state of affairs in Paris, after the close of the Franco-Prussian troubles, we have heard a good deal, but the vail disclosing the condition in Berlin has just been raised. A pamphlet recently published in Germany, entitled "Berlin's Moral and Social Condition," tells the story:

"Out of a population of eight hundred and thirty-two thousand, one hundred and twenty-five thousand are receiving public charity. In 1867, nine per cent. of the population lived in cellars, and twenty per cent. in crowded apartments. Since then, two hundred thousand souls have been added to the population, and rents have increased greatly, so that the poor are compelled to pay nearly half their earnings for decent shelter, and numbers have been forced to sleep out of doors. It is said to be dangerous to go through the streets unarmed, because of the increase of the rowdy element, and petty riots and conflicts with the police are frequent. More than half the population are working people, and the city has become the center of the socialistic movement. Many of the workmen also openly favor community of wives. Divorces have increased to ten per cent. of the number of marriages solemnized. The attendance at the churches has decreased to one per cent. of the adult population, and, of twenty-three thousand funerals in 1870, nearly twenty thousand were performed without any religious ceremonies whatever. Women flock by the thousands to Berlin to obtain employment, and, failing, large numbers fall into shame."

Co-operation.

The desire to profit by co-operation is showing itself among other classes than farmers. In a town in New England they have a co-operative stable, in which horses are fed and cared for at cost. Many people there cannot keep a horse and carriage, because to do so requires a stable, and a boy or man to take care of the horse. But one large stable will accommodate a hundred horses, and the labor required to take care of them is greatly reduced; so, too, the hay and grain the horses eat can be bought much cheaper if purchased by the quantity. In New York city an association of clerks purpose to build a large, plain hotel, and to run it on the co-operative plan. The stockholders are to have their board at cost; while an advance will be charged other regular boaders and transient company. In this way clerks hope to have a home of their own, and to very greatly reduce their present board bills. Long ago, in London, the Government clerks established a co-operative store when unadulterated groceries were sold to stockholders at cost. Shopkeepers complained that men who were receiving money from them by way of taxes were injuring their trade, but the officers of the department replied that the clerks had a perfect right to keep up the store, and that it was an encouraging sign to see them doing their best to live on their salaries, and to save something from them, if they could.

Bad News for Bald-Headed Men.

Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washington, a physician of large experience and a close observer of facts, says that according to his observations nearly all persons of both sexes who lived to the age of 80 years and over retained a considerable if not a complete suit of hair at the time of their deaths. He concedes that there are exceptions to this rule, but insists that a large majority of persons living at the age of 80 or upward retain a comparatively good suit of hair, or are not bald. His hypothesis is that a person who retains his hair past the age of 65 has a good prospect of living to be over 80. The rule may be tested by any one calling to mind the ages and condition of the hair of persons of his acquaintance of the ages indicated, the condition of whose hair is known to him. The vast majority of persons who become bald, or lose their hair, do so between 35 and 45, and these rarely live to be over 65 to 70 years of age.

The Blujay.

The blujay iz the dandy amung birds, a feathered fop, a jackanapes by natur, and ov no use only tew steal korn and eat it on a rail.

They are a misterious bird, for I hav seen them solitary and alone in the wooded wilderness, one hundred miles from enny sighns ov civilizashun.

Az a means ov diet, they are just about az luxurious az a biled indigo bag would be, such az the washwimmin use tew blue their clothes with.

The blujay haz no song—they kant sing even "From Greenland's Icy Mountins;" but i must say that a flok ov them, flying amung the evergreens on a kold winter's morning, are hi colored and eazy tew look at.

It iz hard work for me to say a harsh word aginst the birds, but when i write their history it iz a duty i owe tew posterity not to lie. JOSH BILLINGS.

ERASTUS CORNING's income is only $2,000 a day.

The Trent Difficulty.

Another story of the solution of the Trent difficulty is told by a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press:* There is better authority than either Mr. Adams or Mr. Welles for saying that neither the Secretary of the Navy, nor of State, was the author of that diplomacy. The news of the capture of Mason and Slidell was so sudden and so unexpected that for a time the entire Administration was at a loss to know what to do. Mr. Lincoln, of course, consulted with his Cabinet Ministers, especially with his Secretary of State. With all his ignorance of foreign affairs, of which Mr. Adams accuses him, he saw that so grave an event would, in the state of feeling then existing in Great Britain, probably involve us in trouble. But the great question was how to dispose of it. In this, as in many an other emergency, Mr. Lincoln sought the advice of Senator Sumner. That statesman outlined a plan to Mr. Lincoln which he thought would at once protect the dignity of the Government and satisfy the somewhat imperious demand of Great Britain. The President was so impressed with it, that, in an impassioned manner, he said to Mr. Sumner, "Now, please, Mr. Senator, go straight to Seward and tell him what you have told me." Mr. Sumner did so. The idea that Sumner suggested was subsequently embodied in the famous dispatch which was addressed to the British Cabinet, though the language was Mr. Seward's. By invitation of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Sumner was present at the Cabinet meeting where this dispatch was finally considered, and his opinion was sought as eagerly as that of any other gentleman present. These facts destroy a little of that romance of Mr. Adams which represents Mr. Seward as coming to the Cabinet with his dispatch already prepared without having consulted any person, and with its having been accepted, without discussion, as the views of the Government. It is not my intention to detract from the just renown of Mr. Seward, but something is due, also, to those who upheld his hands and strengthened his heart in the great conflict to sustain the Union.

How's Tricks!

There is a doctor in this city who has a speaking tube leading from the main entrance of the building to his office, which is up just a few flights. For several days past, a smart young wag named Swartz has amused himself by calling for the doctor through the pipe and then profanely ordering him to set out on an excursion to Tartarus. For some time this fun was taken in good part, until the fine humor of the joke no longer became apparent. Accordingly, one afternoon, the disciple of Esculapius provided himself with a teakettle of water, heated to about two hundred and ten degress Fahrenheit, and waited alongside the pipe. Pretty soon the old familiar sound came up through the pipe:

"Say, Doc., how's tricks?"

"Tricks is better now—I guess he'll get well," responded the Doctor, reaching out after the kettle.

"What's been the matter with him?"

"He's got burnt."

"How?"

"Oh, you to h——!"

The doctor had finished his last sentence and then let a quart of scalding water down the pipe. Swartz had his mouth over it, and when the water struck it he was somewhat surprised. Water was apt to surprise him, but hot water was an unexpected novelty.

The man above poured in the water for about a minute and then looked out of the window. The smart young man was getting along the sidewalk at a pretty lively gait, having evidently just got up from a sitting posture. He was trying to yell "police," but couldn't articulate with much success. About half an hour afterward he found himself able to speak, and inquired:

"Did that boiler explosion hurt anybody?"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

How Goodyear's Secret Was Stolen.

In a late number of *Hearth and Home,* Mr. N. S. Dodge tells how the secret of vulcanizing rubber was stolen from Goodyear. After this great inventor had perfected his process and applied for a patent in this country, he took some samples of his prepared rubber and exhibited them to Charles Hancock, of the great rubber firm of Charles Mackintosh & Co., of London. Leaving the samples with him, to test their excellence, and offering to sell them the secret of their preparation for the sum of £10,000, Mr. Goodyear paid a visit to Paris. The temptation now came to Hancock to try and find out how the American had prepared his rubber. Persuaded by his partners, he employed the best analytical chemists in London, who worked night and day till they found out that the rubber contained sulphur. Having made this discovery, it was easy to see that these substances could only be combined by means of heat. As the proportions could be accurately determined by analysis, it was easy to combine them at different temperatures and to note the results. Soon specimens were prepared in all respects equal to Goodyear's. The day before his return the firm of Charles Mackintosh & Co. had applied for a patent on vulcanized India rubber. Mr. Goodyear called at the office to hear their decision about purchasing his secret, but learned that they did not want to buy.

THE CUBAN WAR.—The last authentic news received from the seat of war in Cuba is of a decidedly favorable character. The patriots are not only steadily holding their ground in the Eastern Department of the island, but gain slowly outside of it. They have now a sufficiency of arms, though their quality might be better, and have lately received a large supply of ammunition. The officers are drilling the blacks with great assiduity, and the men show by their tact and devotion that they are both earnest and sanguine of ultimate success. The ranks of the patriots are reported to have latterly received considerable accessions from slaves, who seize every opportunity to leave their Spanish masters.

IT is said that "necessity is the mother of invention," but go to the Patent Office, in Washington, and they will tell you that invention is the mother of necessity. Nine inventors out of ten die poor; the other tenth die mad.

THE WOODMAN.

BY [illegible] WRIGHT.

All day long the stalwart woodman
Swings his glittering ax amain,
And the stricken mountain monarch
Moans with heart-consuming pain.

Each incessive stroke is followed
By a clean-shouldered-cut chip—
Tough enough to pin together,
Some Alaskan ice-struck ship.

Round about his feet collecting,
Reaching even to the knee—
Two white heaps hewn from the bosom
Of that stout and stately tree.

And at length a timid tremor
Steals upon each limb and leaf;
And a groan so very human,
Now a wail akin to grief.

Hark! a sound as if of thunder
Shakes the hill and shakes the sky,
And the echoes catch each other
As among the rocks they fly.

Now the woodman stands a moment
To regain his failing breath,
And with open, careless collar
Breathes in rosy, hill-born health.

Then he mounts the fallen monarch,
As a king might mount his throne,
And he triumphs in the conquest,
Which his arm hath won alone.

Log on log of lengthy sedgment
Down the hillside soon it rolled—
Where the plow ere long will struggle
To explore the virgin mould.

Now the heaps are nightly kindled,
And the fires light up the sky,
And a more than boreal brightness
Beams about the hill-tops high.

Now he builds his cribbed cabin,
Fences 'round about a field,
Which no foeman e'er can conquer,
Which no freeman e'er will yield.

Sprinkled be our land with cabins;
Grandeur but provoked a groan—
And liberty is ever cradled,
In the cots that poor men own.

Humorous.

POLITICAL pedestrianism—Running for office.

THE crossed paths—Allopath and homeopath.

QUERY—What is the circumference of the waste of time?

THE law of juries—Many are called, but few are chosen.

CAN a man be said to pay as he goes if he sleeps on tick?

IF a miss is as good as a mile, how much better is a Mrs.?

IF you are courting a girl, stick to it; no matter how large her father's feet are.

GIRLS, never marry a doctor, or you will be tied day and night to your "piller."

SOME preachers would make fine martyrs; they are so dry they would burn well.

WHY is an errand-boy like an old horse put up at auction? Because he will go for what he will fetch.

A LA MODE OCTOSYLLABIC.

"Since the Modocs, concealed in their lava, defy
 Our troops' metallurgic conchology,
Let Science," said Jones, with a wink in his eye,
 "Extract them by Modocimology."

"This is clever," said Brown; "and I would not be thought
 To care what mode doctors barbarians;
But fear, ere they're either extracted or caught,
 They'll all be Modoctogenarians."

DOCTOR—"I am pleased to say, Mrs. Fitzbrown, that I shall be able to vaccinate your baby from a very healthy child of your neighbor, Mrs. Jones?" Mrs. Fitzbrown—"Oh dear, doctor! I could not permit that. We do not care to be mixed up with the Joneses in any way."

"WHAT's that picture on?" said a countryman in our hearing the other day in a print store, to the proprietor, who was turning over some engravings. "That, sir," said the dealer, "is Joshua commanding the sun to stand still." "Du tell! Well, which is Josh and which is his son?"

MAKERS of fishing tackle, whose season is now at hand, complain of the scarcity of features for the manufacture of artificial flies. One of them says that all the feathers have flown to the heads of women, who are little better than artificial flies themselves with the hooks very well concealed.

A GALLOWSTOWN lady recently requested her husband to go to the dressmaker and tell her that she (his wife) had changed her mind and would have the watered silk made up instead of the poplin, and that, "if she thinks it would look better with bias flounces without puffing, and box-pleaded below the equator, which should be gathered in hemstitched gudgeons up and down the seams, with a gusset stitch between, she can make it up in that way, instead of fluting the bobinet insertion and piecing out with point appliqué, as I suggested yesterday. The man is now a raving maniac.

Noted Old Men of Europe.

President Thiers, the vigorous ruler of France, was seventy-six years old on the sixteenth day of April last. He comes of a long-live race, and promises to hold out for several years yet. The Emperor William, of Germany, is twenty-five days older than President Thiers, and is full of life and energy. These illustrious personages may be classed among the noted old men of Europe; but when we come to *the* old man, the Count De Waldeck, we have one who is old enough to be the father of them both. This remarkable man is alleged to have been born on the 16th of March, 1766, over three years before Napoleon was born, and is therefore now in his 108th year. He is actively engaged in Paris, in various enterprises, and is reported to have laid his plans for several years ahead, with as much assurance of living to complete them as though he were only in middle age. It may be that one so old gets into the habit of feeling that he is immortal.

THE PROFITS ON BEER.—Beer is the poor man's wine. Why should he pay two prices for it? Beer is sold to the saloons at $2 a keg. We have been informed that the average number of glasses drawn per keg is over one hundred. An expert tells us that when he was in the business a keg was good for 105 glasses. At five cents per glass this would give $5.25 per keg to the retailer, yielding him a profit of $3.25. This is an indecent extortion. If the retailer pays $2 per keg and gets $3.15 for it over his counter, that is ample compensation for handling. But, we are told, the small concerns could not live without more than fifty per cent. profit. Let them die, then.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Earth's Future.

Dr. Winchell, President of Syracuse University, has recently published an essay on the "Geology of the Stars" which will be of interest to all who are troubled as to the future of the earth. He gives a summary of the present condition of scientific knowledge with regard to the history of matter, from its nebulous to its stellar, and, finally, its planetary condition. On the probable future of the earth, the first two phases throw no light, but the last does. There is no moon, as every one knows, no present evidence of the existence of atmosphere or of water; but "their former existence is a fair and direct deduction from the doctrine of the common origin of the earth and moon." But if they once existed, how shall we explain their disappearance? They have been absorbed by the rocks. In an age long gone by, the moon was in the same physical condition as the earth. The water on its surface, or that which descended in periodic streams, as it percolated the porous rocks and thin crust of the moon, soon reached a temperature which dissipated it in vapor, and returned it to the surface to be recondensed. But the moon having only one-forty-ninth the bulk of the earth, cooled forty-nine times as rapidly as the earth, and at length a temperature was reached and the rocks on the surface took it in faster than it could be evaporated again. "The moon is a fossil world, an ancient cinder suspended in the heavens, once the seat of all the varied and intense activities which now characterize the surface of our earth, but in the present period a realm of silence and stagnation." Such will be the fate of the earth. Already our planet has passed through the "ring condition" now presented by Saturn, and the stage now seen in Jupiter, in which "a water mist begins to condense in the peripheral regions," and gathers with a vaporous envelope; this precipitates an aqueous rain, which ultimately finds a resting-place upon the incrusted nucleus. Later, life makes its appearance. Then comes the terrestrial stage, in which we now are, and in which the "organic phase culminates." Then comes the phase in which Mars now seems to be be, with diminished vapors and infrequent rains, encroaching cold, and "decline of the organic phase." Last of all will be the stage in which the moon now is, beginning with the disappearance of aqueous vapors, ending with the total absorption of ocean and air, the extinction of organization and refrigeration. "The progressive cooling of the earth will allow the water to circulate deeper and deeper. When the thickness of the terrestrial shell, which must be saturated with water, has doubled, the increased demand must lower the waters of the ocean, and long before refrigeration has reached the center, the thirsty rocks will have swallowed the sea and all our surface waters. The drained, and shrunken zone lying nearer the surface will suck in the atmosphere, and this will disappear in the pores and caverns of the earth.

Spurgeon on American Lecturing.

The other day Mr. Spurgeon gave an account of the invitations he had received to go America. "I will tell you," he said, "one little thing that happened to me this afternoon. I had a letter from a gentleman well known in America, giving me this offer, $25,000 for twenty-five lectures—that is £200 for each lecture. On these terms the twenty-five lectures would give me £5,000, and that in a hundred nights I should have $20,000. Besides this I should be allowed to lecture for as many more nights as I chose, so that I might, in the course of a year be worth £40,000, and no doubt the persons who undertake this would earn ten times the amount.

"I have nothing to do but to leave you for a year, and come home with twenty or forty thousand pounds, while if I stay here I shall have nothing like that. What do you suppose was my answer to this offer? I wrote: "If you were to multiply that offer by one hundred times, and again by one hundred times, I should feel it just as easy to decline as I do now, when I say I cannot cross the ocean to lecture upon any subject whatever. I am a minister of the Gospel, and never lectured for money, and don't intend to do so now; and if my people do not support me, it is a pity.' Some people would say, why not go over to America and get the money to build the college. I shall not do so, because I shall not do one thing to disgrace myself nor degrade you. I shall not make any appeal to another country to do what you can and ought to do. There are two brothers here to-night who have received offers from America. Each man can lecture as well as preach, and there is no harm in their having 500 pounds and a holiday. If I were in their position I should do the same thing; but I cannot leave the college, nor the orphanage, not if my house were filled with silver and gold from top to bottom. I should feel if I went to America that I should not go to preach the gospel, but to lecture; and I cannot do this, no, not for the national debt."

Story of a Picture.

A painter once wanted a picture of innocence, and drew the likeness of a child at prayer. The little supplicant was kneeling beside his mother; the palms of his uplifted hands were reverently pressed together; his rosy cheek spoke of health, and his milk blue eye was upturned with the expression of devotion and peace. The portrait of young Rupert was much prized by the painter, who hung it up on the study wall and called it "Innocence." Years passed away, and the artist became an old man. Still the picture hung there. He had often thought of painting a counterpart—the picture of "Guilt"—but had not found the opportunity. At last he effected his purpose by paying a visit to a neighboring jail. On the damp floor of his cell lay a wretched culprit named Randall, heavily ironed. Wasted was his body and hollow his eye; vice was visible in his face. The painter succeeded admirably, and the portrait of young Rupert and Randall were hung side by side, for "Innocence" and "Guilt." But who was young Rupert and who was Randall? Alas! the two were one. Old Randall was young Rupert led astray by bad companions, and ending his life in the damp and shameful dungeon.

Omitting the Prayer.

On last Friday West Tate, colored, was hung in Elleston for the murder of another negro. When the Sheriff, at 34 minutes past 12, adjusted the rope around his neck and fastened the cap over his face, he began to show signs of feeling. The Sheriff descended the steps, and as he did so he could see the waiting criminal tremble and his knees knock together, betraying considerable agitation. A minister was summoned to pray, when, just as he was about to commence his petition to Almighty God in behalf of the victim, the doomed man, with the words, "I s'pose I might as well get off myself," slipped from the scaffold and thus attempted to hasten his fate. The Sheriff mounted the scaffold hurriedly, and, with assistance, raised the now apparently senseless and lifeless body, whose limbs had no power (nor did he utter a single sound), to the platform, on which he laid it, and carefully adjusted the rope about his neck. Descending, he consulted the minister, and it was thought best, under the circumstances, to dispense with the prayer. He then lengthened the rope to suit the position of the body—which, though it had not hung by the rope one minute, still betrayed no signs of life—and sprung the trap at 43 minutes to 12, and the soul of this poor, ignorant creature was launched into eternity. In five minutes after the body was swung off respiration ceased to be observable. The legs were drawn up several times, and he vainly tried to raise his hands, to relieve his neck from the strangling rope, which in the peculiar fall of the body had been displaced, the knot being just above the left jaw-bone, and the greatest strain being on the right side and back of the neck, causing the head to fall back in an unnatural position. The breathing up to the time had been very labored, accompanied by something like a suppressed snore. Though the breathing ceased at the expiration of five minutes, the pulse still continued to beat, and in thirty-five minutes he was dead.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

The Alligator.

In one of her letters from Florida, Mrs. Stowe thus writes of the alligator:

"Amid this serpent-like and convoluted jungle of scaly root, how natural to find the scaly alligator looking like an animated form of the vegetable world around. Sluggish, unwieldy, he seems a half-developed animal, coming up from a plant—perhaps a link from plant to animal. In memory, perhaps, of a previous woodland life, he fills his stomach with pine knots and bits of boards, wherever he can find one to chew. It is his way of taking tobacco. I have been with a hunter who dissected one of these animals, and seen him take from his stomach a mass of bits of bricks, worn smooth, as if the digestive fluids had somewhat corroded them. The fore leg and paw of the alligator has a pitiful and rather shocking resemblance to the human hand, and the muscular power is so great, that in case of the particular alligator I speak of, even after his head was taken off, when the incision was made into the pectoral muscle for the purpose of skinning, his black hand and arm rose up and gave the operator quite a formidable push in the chest."

The West Side Briggs House, Chicago, changed hands May 1st, and is now under the management of Mr. B. H. Skinner, so favorably known in the hotel business for twenty years in Chicago. He was formerly proprietor of the Briggs and Metropolitan in ante-fire times. This house is the most centrally located of any hotel in Chicago. It is immediately accessible to the wholesale houses, railroad depots, and all parts of the city by cars and 'buses, they passing the front door of the house. Passengers arriving or departing by either the C., M. and St. P., C. and St. L., or P., Ft. W. and C. Railroads avoid omnibus transfers. The furniture is new throughout, the table is second to none, and the price only $3.00 per day. Do not fail to go to the West Side Briggs when visiting Chicago.

Success Based Upon Merit.

It is a subject of general remark, among both wholesale and retail druggists, that no medicine introduced to the American public has ever gained such a popularity and met with so large a sale in all parts of the land, in the same length of time, as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This cannot depend upon its having been more largely advertised than any other medicine, as such is not the case. The correct explanation, we think, is found in the fact that this medicine produces the most wonderful and perfect cures of very bad cases of bronchial, throat and lung diseases, is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient remedy for all kinds of coughs that has ever been introduced to the public, and at the same time possesses the greatest of blood-purifying and strengthening properties that medical science has been able to produce, thus rendering it a sovereign remedy not only in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Coughs, but also for all diseases of the liver and blood, as scrofulous diseases, blotches, rough skin, pimples, black specks and discolorations. It has therefore a wide range of application and usefulness, and it not only gives the most perfect satisfaction to all who use it, but far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine, thus eliciting the loudest praise, and making permanent *living* advertising mediums of all who use it. For these reasons it is that there is not perhaps a druggist in all the vast domain of this Continent, who tries to please his customers and supply their wants, that does not keep and sell large quantities of this most valuable medicine.—[Com.

The Midnight Horror—Croup!—Is instantly and effectually layed by giving Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu or Honey Syrup. The lives of many suffering children have been saved by administering this valuable remedy in attacks of Croup. All families where there are children should keep it in the house. Price only 35 cents.—[Com.

Dr. Miller's Magnetic Balm.—Does it contain electricity? It cures as if by magnetic influence Neuralgia and all pain, and is therefore being properly called Magnetic Balm.—[Com.

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

Elegant, sweet, light and wholesome Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Corn Bread, Muffins, Buckwheat and other Griddle Cakes, and Pastry and Cakes, with Dooley's Yeast Powder. Sold by grocers.—[Com.

See in another column the advertisement headed "*I Will Help Any Man.*"

Use Prussing's Celebrated Cider Vinegar. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

To persons who seek insurance on their lives, we recommend the New York Life Insurance Company as the most popular institution of its class in America. On account of its large assets and popular plans, agents find it a most desirable company to represent. If one desires a pleasant and remunerative business, and does not care to risk capital, he can find it with this company. But it requires a wide-awake, active and energetic man. A good business can be done in any locality. The vacant territory is being rapidly taken up, and persons interested should apply at once to the head office, 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

Put Yourself in His Place.

Reader, put yourself in the place of a dyspeptic and bilious patient under the old-fashioned, regular treatment. Allopathic doses of blue pill, purgatives that go through him with the impetuous rush of an avalanche, opium when he can't sleep, and a little beef tea to keep him alive under the assaults of the medicine men upon his stomach, his intestines, his liver, and his brain, all these he has to endure. Is it any wonder that he becomes dreadfully weak, emaciated and dejected? Reader, if you have any "gumption" you would, under any circumstances, and at all hazards, decline to put yourself—otherwise than suppositiously—in that man's place. Now put yourself in the place of a person with the same complaints who has had the sense to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy. He takes that agreeable and potent vegetable tonic and alterative, we will say, three times a day. As a necessary consequence his appetite returns, his digestion improves, his bodily strength increases, his bowels become free and regular, his sleep is sound and refreshing, his spirits grow buoyant, the tinge of health returns to his complexion, and in a few weeks the cure is complete. This is no fancy picture; it is a brief abstract of the experience of thousands of dyspeptic, bilious, debilitated and despairing patients. Is it necessary to ask the reader in which of the two places he would put himself, if afflicted with any disease of the stomach, the bowels, liver or the nerves?

If you have Fever and Ague, try Shallenberger's Antidote. You will then know of one remedy that never fails. The cure is immediate.

Scrofula, the dreaded, yet wide-spread Scourge of the Human Race, can be cured by Dr. Jayne's Alterative; it overcomes the disease thoroughly by driving it from the system.

The Markets.

NEW YORK		
Beeves—Choice	12 @	13
Common	9 @	10
Hogs—Dressed	7 @	7½
Cotton—Middling Upland	19½@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 90 @	6 40
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 65 @	
Corn	66 @	68
Oats	50 @	56½
Pork—Mess	17 25 @	18 00
Lard	9¼@	9½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 70 @	6 25
Good	5 25 @	5 62½
Medium	4 50 @	5 00
Common	3 50 @	4 60
Inferior	2 25 @	2 50
Hogs—Live	4 50 @	5 00
Flour—White Winter	10 00 @	10 50
Red Winter	8 50 @	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 31 @	1 32
No. 3 Spring	1 22 @	1 22½
Corn—No. 2	39 @	40
Oats—No. 2	32 @	33
Rye—No. 2	69 @	70
Barley—No. 2	70 @	71
Butter—Choice Dairy	26 @	28
Eggs—Fresh	12 @	13
Pork—Mess	16 00 @	16 50
Lard	9 10 @	..
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 25 @	1 26
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	40 @	40½
Oats—No. 2	36 @	37
Rye	88 @	90
Pork—Mess	17 25 @	
Lard	8½@	9
Hogs	4 50 @	5 10
Cattle	3 50 @	6 10
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 75 @	8 00
Wheat	1 70 @	1 73
Corn	50 @	..
Rye	83 @	..
Oats	42 @	48
Pork—Mess	17 00 @	..
Lard	9 @	9½
Hogs	4 25 @	5 25
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No 1	1 39 @	1 39½
No. 2	1 34½@	1 34½
Corn—No. 2	42 @	
Oats—No. 2	32½@	
Rye—No. 1	73 @	
Barley—No. 2	88 @	
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 80 @	..
No. 2	1 70 @	..
Corn	53 @	54
Oats	45 @	..
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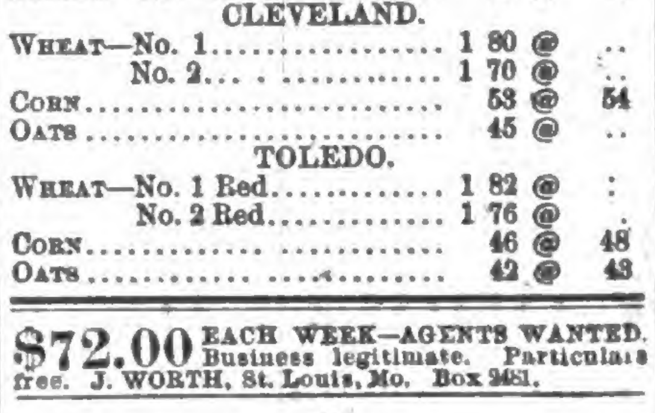

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$100,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

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41st SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Friday, July 4th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold

One Prize $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000 each, Five Prizes $500 each, Ten Prizes $100 each } GREENBACKS!

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each! Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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A Woman's Book about Women.
The only work of the kind ever written by a woman; is a household necessity, and its eminent practicalness is creating an immense demand. Written in a style not to offend the most fastidious. *Lady agents never had such an opportunity to do good and make money.* Terms and sample sheets *free.* Address Queen City Publishing Co., Cincinnati, O.

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are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by a third set of reeds* peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* Imitation *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *Mailed.* 1 stamp.

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CELEBRATED PURELY VEGETABLE
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Beware of Counterfeits.—None genuine without the signature of Dr. A. H. Smith, also his name and trademark blown in the bottle.

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Wholesale Agents.—McKesson & Robbins, New York; Vanshack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD-PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

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Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

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Cures the Worst Pains
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Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

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SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

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Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

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Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

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DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

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3 Beautiful Chromos mailed free for 25 cts. Agents wanted. BOLES & CO., Medford, Mass.

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This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve

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We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

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PRICE $
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$50 A DAY!

is made with this
Well Auger
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The augers are made of cast steel and warranted to bore in soft lime stone, soft sand stone, slate, coal and hard pan, and by the use of the door and valve, a perfect cylinder auger is formed, thus making it the only successful well auger in QUICKSAND. Farm, Township and County rights for sale. $500 REWARD will be paid to any one that will inform us of a location that requires as little capital and pays as well as the well boring business. We invite the doubtful to come to Chicago and see the auger work, and if it does not work as represented, we will pay their Railroad fare both ways. Send three stamps for Illustrated Catalogue which explains every thing.—Address WELL AUGER CO., Box 100, Chicago, Ills.

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$10 A DAY MADE BY AGENTS. Business new and honorable. For full particulars address, with stamp,
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DR. S. VAN METER & CO., Charleston, Ill. New publications just issued, a work dedicated to young men, and Lecture on Marriage; also treatise on the Diseases of Males and Females; also on Piles and Fistula—all finely illustrated. All of the above sent on receipt of 10 cts. Infirmary established in 1845. All chronic diseases treated. Over 3,500 cases now under treatment. Cases treated by mail if desired. Address as above.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

SINCE 1860 the undersigned has been successfully engaged in collecting claims in Europe.
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$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

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KIDNEY and Bladder Diseases, even the worst forms of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy and Indigestion, can be cured. Address I. N. Morton, Chemist, Milwaukee, Wis., for particulars.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, May 29th, 1873

What a strange mix the Ohio Republican State Convention got into last week. They first endorsed the administration of Gen. Grant, and then condemned the salary grab as "unwise," after Grant signed the bill.

Secretary Richardson announces that he will put an end to the practice of nepotism in his nepartment. This may cause an invitation to be extended him to retire, unless he can convince the occupant of the White House to follow in his footsteps.

There is not to-day a country in Europe which is trodden so relentlessly under the iron heel of the military as the State of Louisiana, or where so little attention is paid to the voice of the people Poland has been cited, but the Government there is liberal compared to Kellogg's usurpation. Grant seems to be testing the endurance of our people to its fullest extent.

Senator Sherman joined hands with Senator Thurman, and vowed not to touch the back pay. They are afraid of ,reflecting,' however and made up their minds to let it go to the Treasury fund, but as that could only happen after two years, they will now draw it and deposit it with the Treasury. Meantime Treasury Spinner has not heard a word officially from Morton, Coburn and company, though those gentleman hinted that they "didn't mean to."

General Mackenzie has won a feather or two for his cap by his recent plain teaching to the Kickapoo Indiand—those chronic marauders of the Texas border. He met the enemy in the Santa Rosa Mountains, some distance north of Cohahuila, Mexico, and after a sharp engagement caused the unconditional surrender of nineteen, they all dying with great celerity. If this raid is properly handled the long desired Mexican war will be brought about.

A terrible storm visited Washington and Keokuk counties Iowa last Thursday. When cattle are carried in the air like birds to be cast down and buried in the earth and trees torn up are shot like arrows by the wind, the limit of storm power becomes an infinite quantity. As these phenomena are incidents govered by no law of time or place, precaution against them in a general way is futile. Those who escape have only to rejoice in their good luck.

True to the instincts and the base demands of his party, President Grant comes to the aid of the infamous thieves and rascals who have usurped the function of State officers in Louisiana. He has issued a proclamation warning the men who dare maintain their rights in that State to disperse and desist within twenty days or abide the wrath of the General Government. When the people of the Southern States can't be despoiled through fraud, the bayonets of the Federal Government are turned upon them. This is our Republic.

The efforts of the army of the United States to conquer thirty or forty Indians braves have been crowned with partial success. Fifty-five Indians, including fifteen warriors, have surrendered. There are perhaps twenty unvanquished warriors remainining They want some more peace talks. They would like to converse with General Davis alone. The General is not so conversationally inclined as was Gen. Canby. He is more in the shooting business. He will give the Modocs a short time, in which to come to his camp and give them selves up, after which he will shoot every one of them found with a gun. There is a prospect of a speedy termination of the Indian war which will have been more bloodless than was feared.

There has been a pretty lively excitement along the Ohio river for the past day or two about cholera. A certain boat, the John Kilgour, which arrived at New Albany from New Orleans, on Thursday, had several cases on the trip, three of them fatal. But a careful investigation shows that in every case except, perhaps, one, the parties attacked had filled themselves with vegetables, oranges, bananas and whisky, amounting to practical suicide the cause being aggravated, of course, by the sudden hot weather. Prudent and cleanly people are in no special danger. Others always are, and ought to be.

Senator Matt Carpenter has been making a speech at New Orleans. He is one of those ingenious orators who can suit almost any party or any crowd and he does not hesitate to adopt himself to the situation, regardless of his past actions or his own convictions. This seems to be the case in his New Orleans speech. His utterances were calculated to impress his hearers with the belief that he sympathized with their political persecution. He denounced Durell the United States Judge who is responsible for the Louisiana villainy, and he told the people that, while Kellogg was not really their Governor, they must abide by the law until Congress should set matters right. He forgot to say distinctly that Congress, at its last session, had a better opportunity to set matters right than it will ever have again, and that the principal reason that they were not then set right was because Senator Matt Carpenter went directly back on the constitutional argument which he had made in the Louisiana case—was whipped back under the Administration lash, and so divided the Senate that no relief was given to the situation in Louisiana.

The Convention of Western Congressmen at St. Louis and their tour of the West excite suspicion in Eastern members, and they are meditating a similar movement in the East. Fear of the growing power of the West and the determination of a people long outraged by monopolists to correct evils which have become not only burdensome to them but exceedingly dangerous, a movement is to be inaugurated to counteract the tidal wave in that direction The force of reason to urge relief from wrongs long suffered will be met with the power of money to continue corruption, and if the latter does not succeed, it will not be the fault of this Administration. For years the strife was between the North and South, now it is the East against the West—the monopolist against the producer. If the great West remains true to herself, it has nothing to fear. The danger lies in the corruption of representative men who reap their honors in the West yet under party discipline controlled by monopolies are made to serve the East.

The President of the United State is to have postage stamps, marked "Executive," manufactured for his official use, in order that his excellency's correspondence may be distinguished above the plebian missives of the common herd.—These stamps, with other separately distinctive onse for each department of the government, are to cost nearly $2,000,000 for the coming year, or, to be more exact, enough to cover the mailing of 62,196,666 half ounce packages. All of which goes to show how far our Republican (?) civilization is in advance of effete barbarism of Great Britain, where royal personages must fain content themselves licking and sticking the same vulgar pattern of postage stamp used by the meanest subject. So much for codfish.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis. over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Dav Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now complet ed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite omigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS,

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only.
May 27, 73.

House & Lot For Sale.

An excellent site on Main street, suitable for boarding house or other business. Frame house with well, cistern, stable and all in good order.—Lot is 36x140 feet. Enquire of GUY PLUM.

Marshal's Notice.

To all Parties Interested.

Notice is hereby given that all sidewalks needing repairs and all sidewaks ordered by passed ordinances must be so repared and completed on or before the 15th day of June a. d. 1873. If not I as Town Marshal, will then proceed to advertise and seel the contracts for the same.

By order of the Town Board.
H. E. ALTENBURG, Marshal.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Cir Court, in a cause wherein James D. Kelly is plaintiff and Lucy A. Rench, Conrad Rench, Norman Ingraham, Margaret Ingraham, Joseph Kirkpatrick and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Six hundred and thirty one dollars and eight cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder,

Saturday, June 14th, A. D. 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the northeast quarter of section eighteen, 18, township thirty four 34 north of range twelve, 12 east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff,
DeKalb County.

May 22, 1873.
$8.00.

To the Delinquent Tax-payers
—OF—
DeKalb County, Ind

Be it known that the delinquent list from the Tax Duplicate of 1872 is now in my hands for collection, and will pass into the hands of my Deputies on Monday the 22d day of June, 1873. Until then, taxes may be settled at the Treasurer's Office with the simple penalty of ten per centum and interest added.

Afterwards there will be other costs and charges added, whether payment be made to the collector in person, or at the Treasurer's Office. There will be further charges in case of collection by sale of goods and chattles and the legal fees for posting notices, together with a commission of five per cent and upward, owing to the amount of tax in question.

Bear in mind that no tax can be settled without the lawful fees after reaching the Deputies hands and no Treasurer or Deputy dares accept the fees without the tax.

In compliance with the recent enactments of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the Deputy collectors will be positively compelled to enforce payment at once upon receipt of the lists.

The new law further provides that Deputies, as well as the Treasurer, has the power of all times to levy upon personal property of delinquents, wherever such may be found, to satisfy both land and chattle tax. The law provides that when property fails to sell where first offered, it may be removed to some other township, and again exposed to sale.

Deputies will be held responsible under bond and oath for the return of every dollar collectable by law.

The new law compels Treasurers to collect the tax of delinquents where there is personal property that he can levy on to make such tax, if he fails to make such tax, when it can be done in this manner, he will have to pay the whole amount of such tax himself, at his settlement with the Auditor of this County, and also certify to the same under oath to be administered by the Auditor.

Now, let me kindly urge each delinquent taxpayer, to avail himself of this timely notice, and call and settle his tax account before the 22nd day of June, 1873, as the Treasurers are bound, under the new law, to show no favors to any one.

Very Respectfully Your Obedient Servant,
NICHOLAS ENSLEY,
Treasurer, DeKalb County, Ind.

Board of Equalization.

Notice is, hereby given that the Commissioners, Auditor and Assessor of DeKalb county, Indiana, will meet at the Auditor's office, in the court house in the town of Auburn, on the 1st Monday of June 1873, for the purpose of hearing and determining greivances and to equalize assessment of real and personal property, moneys, rights, credits and efects, on palls listed, made subsequent to the first day of April 1873.

Dated at Auburn, May 12th, 1873.
WM. MCINTYRE, Auditor.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, 5½ miles east of Auburn containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSPRS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

75 Columbia street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Fittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

Boozer & Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS
LINENS, ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produee,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

The Auburn WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J.W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent an receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address. L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.
Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York Nobody uses metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

C. L. HILL,

DEALER IN

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

ORGANS,

—AND—

All Kinds of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12½ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11½ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good uba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time. direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saving the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb.	20c,	by box, 15c
Fancy Candy "	25c	" 20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants, This fruit s conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Californie Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 200
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 200
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

Local and Miscellaneous.

Take this paper.

Crops look well.

Club dance to-night.

Onion sets at Beard's.

But little oats have been sown.

Cheapest fish in town at Beard's.

It was 82 in the shade yesterday.

Commissioners meet next Monday.

Quite a shower last Monday morning

Morning serenades by beautiful robbins

The cry of potatoe bugs is heard in the land.

Twelve bushels of Early Rose Potatoes at Beard's.

A show next Monday—not much on advertising

Young Hyson Tea at the Central 75cts. per pound.

Fine stock of notions of all kinds at the Central.

Soda tickets 25 for one dollar at Davenport's Iceland Fount.

Our farmers are busy with their corn crops.

The floors are being laid in the new brick hotel.

Everybody admires our elegant new hotel building.

The ministerial association was largely attended.

The bridge east of town ought to be repaired.

Contractor Haviland wants to employ more hands.

Evidence of improvement of our place are seen on every hand.

Visitors tell us that our wheat fields look splendid.

I scream is in demand, and C. D. Hare & Co., are dishing up a fine article.

Nice hard butter, kept in ice cooler, fresh and sweet, at the Central.

The Laporte *Argus* appears in a new dress and looks quite handsome.

Abright & Shepherd occupy the saloon building on the fifteenth of next month.

Go to Abright & Shepheard when you are in want of anything in the jewelry line.

Soda water, cold as Ice. Tickets good for one glass sold 25 for one dollar at Davenport's.

A substantial railing is being put in front of the Court House by the town authorities.

There were only three persons fined for assault and battery this term of court.—Two of them from Noble county.

Work has commenced upon a pile of lumber in front of the Court House. This looks suspicious.

The residence of Gus. Mead was struck by lightning a few days ago without doing any serious damage.

Remember the sale of furniture, &c., at the residence of E. Kuhlman, next Saturday.

Charles Mauerhan has got his new barber shop in good shape and seems to be pleasing the public.

The DeKalb County Sunday School Association, meets at the Lutheran church, at Butler, June 3d and 4th.

The Marshal has cleared the rubbish from the sidewalk along the new brick.—Let the people rise up and bless him.

See a change in Lauferty's advertisement. He is selling clothing at very reasonable prices.

Three fatal cases of spotted fever have occurred in as many days during the last week, near town. Some are of the opion that it will become epidemic.

There will be no application for permits to sell liquors before the Board of Commissioners at their next term as far as we can learn.

Schuyler Colfax is President of a manufacturing company at South Bend, which pays a dividend of 20 per cent. Almost as good as Credit Mobilier stock.

The Revs. Hall and McCarty gave an out-door temperance speech last Tuesday evening. The band came out and played and the affair was quite enjoyable.

Our chickens took a high roost last Tuesday night, and many of them made their last crow Wednesday morning.—There were some fifteen preachers in town.

Col. John W. Baker, of the Columbia City *Commercial* is in town attending the Ft Wayne Dist. Conference. The Colonel thinks he will be unable to attend the excursion to Duluth.

The Laporte *Herald* says that our stocking factory is turing out 25 pair of stockings per day. It should have been per machine, and 18 machines makes 25 prs per day.

The Wheelock—McNormand, bastardy case has been dragging its slow length along in the Circuit Court for several days past. This case will close the present session. A special session will be called in August.

Rev. A. Marine, of Fort Wayne, preached in the M. E. Church, last Tuesday evening. There is something so original and so manifestly extempore about his sermons, that very few hear them and go away unsatisfied.

We commend to our lady readers the new fashioned three-decker hats for theatre, concert, opera and church use. They are constructed with a window in front and rear, to enable persons sitting behind to see what is going on.

The Canon Bros. are building up quite a large business in the painting line.—They are first-class workmen, and deserve what they are receiving, an extended patronage. See card.

Change of Time.—A change has been made in the running time of the Eel River and Saginaw Railroads. The express north in the morning and back at night has been taken off and a train goes north now 10:53 a. m. and back at 12:45 a. m.

In a few words we would like to remark that a few of our subscribers are still owing for the Courier, and that if we could afford it, they should have it for nothing, as they have been so prompt in—holding our money, but as we can't, as prompt a settlement would be pleasant.

Of the several remedies generally prescribed for the eradication of kidney, bladder and glandular diseases, diabetes, and maladies of the urino-genital organs none come up to the standard of Smolander's Buchu, which regulates the system and leaves it in a healthy condition.

And now comes the Winamac *Democrat* with the insolent declaration that 'when you see a young man largely developed behind the ears, with one of Beadle's dime novels in his hands, and a cheap cigar in his mouth, take a good look at him, he is your future congressman.'

We are glad to see that the old burial ground is receiving some attention. A subscription has been made, and Mr. C. Sheets has had charge of the work. The grounds have been relieved of briars and underbrush and nicely cleaned, looking now very much as if somebody had been buried there.

Hamilton Bros. Circus is announced for this place next Monday. Their agent failed to give us a call, and as we know very little as to the reputation of the establishment, we have no advice to give in the premises. It seems that common courtesy would suggest a call of this kind, whether patronage was extended or not.

Daniel Thomas, Esq., living four and a half miles north-west of Auburn, has just completed one of the finest farm residences in the county, at a cost of nearly $3.-000. He contemplates building a large brick dwelling at this place during the summer, which will add much to our town, and give due credit to his enterprise.

The man who is too poor to take a paper will be in town next Monday. He will fill his skin full of "Rotgut" at ten cents a drink, buy a couple of dollars worth of trash to last till harvest and take his family to the show—five or six dollars. But he will be too poor to pay two dollars for a home paper when he can get one from the city for a dollar and a half.

MacDougal, of Fort Wayne, has sold out his carpet store to Ellsworth Andrew & Co., who have largely increased their stock and are offering special inducements to the trade. This is the only legitimate carpet store in the city. Another establishment well supplied with shoddy are trying to build up a trade, and we warn the public to beware of them if they don't want to be swindled.

Our friend M. Long, Jr., has been appointed agent for the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, of New York. This company insures nothing but farm buildings, and private residences, and their contents against loss by fire or lightning. When you insure this year place it a company that absolutely declines to insure business or hazardous risks.

A section of the Indiana school law reads as follows: 'At the commencement of each school term, at each school house in their respective townships, the Trustees shall cause a notice to be posted up, directing where the township library is kept, and inviting the free use of the books thereof by the persons of the Trustees of this county comply with the requirements of the law?

As there are only one or two soldiers buried in our cemetry it is thought unnecessary to make any public demonstration. We trust there are some, however, that will not overlook them on that day, but quietly spread beautiful flowers over their graves.

Cover them over with beautiful flowers,
Deck them with garlands these brothers of ours;
Lying so silent to-night and to-day,
Sleeping the years of their manhood away.

The lawyer who conducts the legal column of the Plymouth *Democrat*, says:

Parties who go into court do not seem to understand what is meant by 'judgment for costs.' The impression seems to be general among those who obtain judgment for costs, that they are thereby relieved from further liability. This is a mistake; the party making the cost must pay them. He can recover them from the losing party if he is worth it; if not, he is out whatever costs he made. Parties interested will do well to make a note of this, and govern themselves accordingly. If they do not, they may incur the extra expense of a fee bill.

Try This Trick.—The latest amusement, says a "phunny phellow," is termed the "Printer's Delight," and is performed in the following manner: Take a sheet of note paper, fold it carefully, and enclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up all arrearages for subscription, advertising and job work. And what adds immensely to the feat is to send along the names of a few subscribers, "with cash to balance." Keep your eye on the printer, and if you detect a smile the trick is a success. Delinquents, try this trick, and and if it don't do your hearts good, nothing will.

One of our friends of Waterloo, calls our attention to the fact that on the day of the show at that place, when the crowd in attendance was quite small, Marshal Rosenberry appointed twelve deputies to take possession of the crowd. When the town was visited last fall by some five thousand people, in attendence at the fair, this same remarkable official had the forsight to appoint one deputy to assist him in keeping order. When we consider the importance of the several occassions, the excellent discrimination officially displayed astonishes us. As the local paper there pays no attention to such matters, our friend is compelled to seek the columns of the Courier.

Our friend John Hebel, him with the rosy cheeks and rotund form, having become superlatively disgusted with the Baxter bill, withdraws on the 10th of June from the bloated bond holder's position which he has occupied in our midst for several years past, with a dignity that would grace a king, he steps boldly out from the reeking perversity of his career and with a gracious smile exclaims, "Dot d——d Baxter bill is blay ed ou-it, und dot pissness, too, so help me gracious." We welcome John with bloody hands—not exactly—we congratulate him on his assuming a more ennobling position, in the fitful dream of life, and in years after may he never look back and pine, "Oh for some of dot beer what used to was."

We don't know it will strike the general reader, but according to our way of thinking the annexed observation of a contemporary is strictly in conformity with eternal truth: "Many men fall of success in life, simply because they mistake their calling. We have seen preachers who would have made respectable blacksmiths and have done well at the anvil, but they were miserable botchers as ambassadors of Christ. The same thing has been noticed in other professions requiring brain power. It is an honor to be a skillful mechanic, but both disgraceful and ridiculous to be an awkward, mawkish jackass of a pettifogger, or a lifeless dunce of a one horse preacher, who could not awake a sinner had he the voice of a sixteen hand-high mule.'

DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The District Conference of the Fort Wayne District met in this place last Monday, W. S. Birch, Presiding Elder, in the chair, and the following members present.

A. Marine, Fort Wayne; Wm. Lash, Allen; J M Brown, Harlan; E M Baker, Waterloo; A Cone, Auburn; W H Daniel, Leo; N T Peddycord, Butler; H M Lamport, Hamilton; M H Mott, Corunna; W E McCarty, Angola; A W Lamport, Orland; J P Nash, New Haven; J E Erwin, Kendallville; O D Watkins, Coesse; Y B Meredith, Columbia City · A C Pattee, Arcola. O D Watkins was elected Secretary and A W Lamport, Assistant. The following were appointed a committee on order of exercises:

Revs. E M Baker, Y B Meredith, J E Ervin.

A committee composed of Y B Meredith, N T Peddycord and J P Nash was appointed to nominate the various committees needed for the work of conference.—S C Miller, agent for the Fort Wayne College was introduced, also Rev W B Sandoe, of the Reform church.

A motion to blend the work of the ministerial association with that of the District Conference was lost.

The Committee appointed to nominate Committees reported.

On motion Waterloo was selected as the place to hold the next session of the conference.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

A resolution to enlarge the Presiding Elder's District was introduced and carried.

A motion on the merits of the present temperance law was offered which called forth extended remarks.

At 8 o'clock conference met and Rev. A Marine being selected to address the meeting preached from 8 c. 14 v., Rom 'For as many, as are led by the spirit of God they are the sons of God." The attendance was quite large, and the utmost attention given.

The Club meeting was postponed. It will give another dance before they have a meeting.

A Kendallville correspondent to the Ligonier *Banner* says:

The sequel to the singing school trouble, in the east part of this township, came off not long since in a fight just over the line in DeKalb County. Three Noble county boys fought thirteen from DeKalb, and put them to flight. The fight came off according to agreement, but the victims, feeling very sore, sent warrants after the Noble county boys.—The sheriff sent the papers to Capt. John R. Smith, who, in company with the Marshal of this city, proceeded to make the arrests. They captured two of them, but the third got away. During the chase the Deputy Sheriff fired two shots at him but failed in stopping him. The other two were taken to Auburn, and tried before Judge Tousley, who was holding court there at the time. The Judge said they should all have stuck to the contract, but had to inflict a fine of $3 and costs, which some thought was rather light; but then you know the Judge is from Noble county, and evidently felt some pride in the vicinity which our boys had won.'

For the Courier.

Mr. Editor:—We have all been startled by the sudden deaths of Mr. Milton Hornberger, on Saturday; Mr. Geo Clark's child, on Sabbath fornoon; Mr. Peter Ditmar's child on Monday evening, by Cerebro Spinal Miningitis or Cerebro Spinal Fever, with two cases of it in town this (Tuesday) morning, increases anxiety for our safety. The fears are that it m become an epidemic if proper precautions are not taken at once. Let me urge upon every one to use every precaution in dieting and in medical preventives. Apply at once to your family physician for directions and prescriptions and follow his advice and prevent, if possible, the spread of this deadly disease. I am not a physician, but I am interested in your welfare, as a citizen and by the ties of common humanity. A prominent physician told me this morning that he has been expecting it and has been advising his families with reference to it. Let us all be prudent and wise.

J. Emory Fisher.

We are informed by Mr. J. A. Campbell, of Butler, that some one in close proxmity to his residence very carelessly discharged a gun, the bullet from which entered the window and passed near where he was sitting. Such an act ought to be punishable.

We heard a gentleman, the other evening, singing "Open the window for me." and he wasn't on the outside of the building either.—*Col. City Post.*

That inside business was what made things so joyful.

Be careful when you go to Fort Wayne and want to go to the Red Front Clothing Hall, as some other stores will use our good name because we do such a large business. Our store is situated No. 5 Keystone Block, and called Red Front Clothing Hall.

Price list free to all for clothing and gents' furnishing goods; all it is to ask for them at the Red Front Clothing Hall, No. 5 Keystone Block. May 1, 2m.

Everybody coming to Fort Wayne to buy clothing is invited to stop at the Red Front Clothing Hall before purchasing, as we carry the finest goods in the State.—We buy 10 per cents cheaper than any house within 100 miles and pleasant words to all. We defy competion in our line as we sell cheaper than the cheapest and buy for cash; at Rothchild & Bros., No. 5 Keystone Block. May 1, 2m

Fort Wayne, the largest Railroad City in Indiana, is still increasing. More railroads are being built this summer, but Rothchild & Bro's., proprietors of the Red Front Clothing House, No. 5 Keystone Block are not back of their business.—Their trade is increasing, as they carry the heavest stock in Indiana. Good goods are the only kind allowed in our store, and sell goods alike to every person, and so we go on. (May 1, 2m.

MARRIAGES.

VAN AUKEN—WILLIAMS—On Sunday, May 25th, 1873, by Rev. A. Cone, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. J. J. VanAuken, of Pleasant Lake, and Miss Maggie Williams, of Auburn.

Nothing could give us more pleasure than to chronicle the union of two loving hearts like the above, both estimable members of society. Many warm friends join in sincere wishes for their future happiness and prosperity. May no terrible clouds darken their sunshine or hide from them the path that leads to peace and contentment.

DEATHS.

CLARK—Youngest child of Mr. & Mrs. George Clark was born Dec. 17, 1868, and died Sabbath morning May 25th, 1873, aged 4 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Last Saturday evening she came tripping down the road to meet her parents as they returned from town. She went to bed as well as usual, in the night she was taken sick and died before 10 o'clock that morning.

"THE FLOWER FADETH."

Lillie, precious little blossom,
Blooming with thy modest pride,
Youngest bud of all the number,
Angels plucked thee—thou hast died.

Died in early, sweetest spring time.
When all nature is most gay;
When the fragrant violets blossom
Decorate the lap of May.

Lillie, sleep! we would not wake thee
From thy rest to earthly care.
Sleep, among the richest flowers,
Fairest, Lillie, of the fair.

Plucked from earth, thou art transplanted
Where the lillies never fade,
Watered by the chrystal fountain
Fostered in that living shade.

Lillie, when the vernal sunshine
Brings its beauties rich and free,
When she ope's the fragrant lillies
Loved ones, then, will think of thee.

J. EMORY FISHER.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrashers.
Plows,
Straw-Cutters
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞ Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
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Public Schools
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Street Cars
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Business Houses

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar a Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

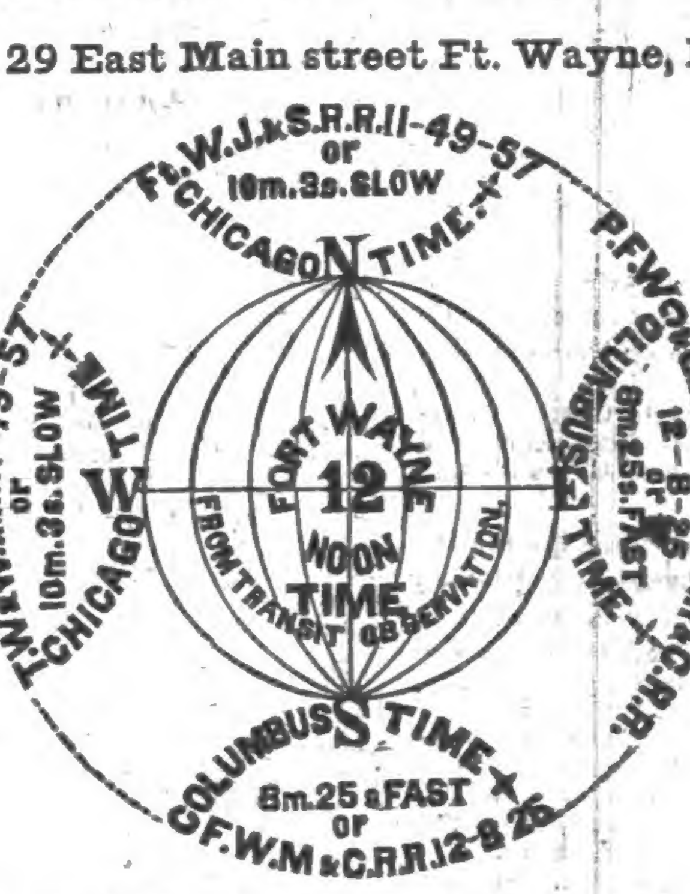
Ft.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO N TIME
P.F.W.&C.R.R. and F.W.R.&C.R.R. 12-8-25 OR 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS E TIME
T.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO W TIME
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8m.25 FAST OR C.F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25
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NOON TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

A sure and permanent cure for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Imperfect Digestion, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood.

LIVER STIMULANT AND CATHARTIC

It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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Farming Impleme'ts
Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs & c
Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

LOUIS LOHMANN was hung at Morristown, N. J., on the 15th inst., for the murder of his wife; and on the following day Michael Nixon suffered a like penalty in New York city for the killing of Charles Phifer....Rev. Dr. Benjamin H. Paddock has been elected Episcopal Bishop for the diocese of Massachusetts.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and late member of the Civil Service Commission, is filling the pulpit of the Unitarian Church at New Brighton, Staten Island, during the absence of the regular pastor....The fifty-seventh anniversary of the American Bible Society was held in Philadelphia last week. From an address made by Rev. Dr. Fellows, of Madison, Wis., it appears that there are 2,000 auxiliary bodies in the United States; that more than 30,000,000 of Bibles have been distributed through the agency of the society, and it is now sending out daily 3,000 Bibles....In the match game of billiards at New York, between Maurice Daly and Cyrille Dion, for the championship of America, the former won by 241 points.... Liquor is sold at 8,408 places in New York city....Charles Francis Adams' ill-judged exaltation of Mr. Seward at the expense of President Lincoln, in his recent eulogy, has called forth another protest. Montgomery Blair, who was Postmaster-General under Mr. Lincoln, says that gross injustice has been done Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Adams, and that Secretary Welles shares the same opinion.

SERIOUS charges are made by New York merchants and shippers against Consul-General Archibald, and petitions have been sent to the London Board of Trade asking his recall.... A negro barber named Jackson the other day murdered his white mistress, in New York, by beating her in a shocking manner with a club. ....It is said Hon. William M. Evarts, while not seeking the Chief Justiceship, would gladly accept if it should be tendered him.... There seems to be some feeling in the Northern Presbyterian Assembly, in session at Baltimore, against the Board of Publication of the Church. No such charges of dishonesty and fraud are preferred against it as have made the Methodist Book Concern an object of attention. It is accused only of expending the church moneys and rendering no account thereof—a course which, it is urged with plausibility, no body of men, however respectable, have a right to pursue.

OAKES AMES left large bequests for educational purposes....An æronaut named Donaldson recently made an ascension from Reading, Pa., in a balloon made of brown paper, and landed safely.....Nearly eight thousand emigrants arrived at New York from Europe in one day, recently. They were nearly all bound for the West.

AT New York, the other day, George Francis Train was tried on the charge of publishing obscene literature. The jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity, and no sooner was the verdict pronounced than the presiding Judge issued an order committing him to the insane asylum....Gov. Dix thinks that to include beer and cider in prohibitory liquor laws can have no other effect than to increase the use of stronger drinks, and thereby swell the very evils of intemperance which such legislation seeks to lessen. For this reason he has vetoed the Local-Option bill lately passed by the New York Legislature....A great struggle is prevailing in Shamokin, Penn., for the possession of over 10,000 acres of land in the anthracite coal regions, valued at $20,000,000. One party has burned three houses which the other side had erected, and retaliation is now threatened.

THE Connecticut Legislature has passed a constitutional amendment providing for one State capital at Hartford....The statements of the various members of the crew of the Polaris relative to the death of Capt. Hall render the case more uncertain than ever. If Esquimaux Joe's story is to be believed, there is little doubt that poison, and not apoplexy, was the cause of Capt. Hall's death. Capt. Hall, he says, returned from his last sled well and happy, but was taken sick after drinking some coffee. He vomited, his throat swelled, he could not drink, and was tortured by burning pains. Joe says that Capt. Hall told him that there was "something bad in his coffee." His sickness lasted two weeks. During part of this time he studied his medical books to discover the meaning of his symptoms, and came to the conclusion that he had been poisoned. Joe's account is corroborated by one of the Icelanders accompanying the expedition. Who administered the poison he does not state; but it is evident that his suspicions point to Buddington, the sailing-master, who refused, through cowardice or some other motive, to allow the expedition to proceed any further north, and compelled Capt. Hall to retrace his steps.... Southern Presbyterians, who are very sensitive to any inclination of the church towards political dogma or organization, have made so strenuous an opposition to the proposed participation of the church as a church in the Centennial Celebration, that the Northern General Assembly has made them a verbal concession. The preamble of the resolutions in which the Assembly decided to take part in the exhibition has been altered to make it appear that the church seeks only to improve the occasion to the glory of God. No other change than this of words is made, and the programme of exhibition will be adhered to.

The West.

MODOC war items: Gens. Davis and Gillem had a narrow escape from drowning while crossing Tule lake during a heavy storm. Gen. Davis will not attack the Modocs in their new stronghold until he receives reinforcements. The troops are suffering from want of water. The Modocs lost two braves in the late fight. They entered the fight stripped to their breech-clouts.

CHARLES MORTIMER, recently hung at Sacramento, Cal., was the murderer of eight women. ....Joseph O'Neil was hung at Mt. Carroll, Ill., on Friday, the 16th, for the murder of Hiram Rexford.....At Oskaloosa, Iowa, recently, a little two-year-old child was attacked and frightfully mutilated by a rooster.... Eighteen buildings were destroyed by the recent fire at Joliet, Ill. The loss is about $40,000.....William McDonald, of Cincinnati, the other day fell across a 24 inch circular saw operating at full speed. The saw took off his left arm and heel, sawed into his body, cutting his heart half in two. He extricated himself, ran 50 yards, and fell dead.....A new railroad imbroglio of a rather fierce description has been started in Wisconsin by the refusal of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company to accept the St. Croix land-grant on the terms of the recent act of the Legislature. The reason assigned for the refusal is, that the title of the State to the lands is in litigation. ....Advices from the lava beds state that the Modocs are intrenched in the Crater Butte. Capt. Hasbrouck is camped within watching distance of the enemy with a force of 210 men, where he awaits the arrival of Col. Mason. It is intended that the two commands shall amalgamate under Col. Mason, and hold the Indians at bay until mortars are forwarded and a scout is made around the southern boundry of the beds. At last accounts the Indians were fortifying their present position, with the evident intention of giving battle the first opportunity.

MRS. ELLEN LARSEN and her husband quarreled about some family matter, and the wife ended the wrangle by knocking her liege down with an iron poker and then stabbing him with a dirk knife, from the effects of which he died. All this in Chicago.

THE Yellowstone river has been found to be navigable for a large part of its course. An exploring expedition under Gen. George A. Forsyth recently ascended the river in one of the largest of the Upper Missouri steamers.

....Mary Jane Hart died at Troy, Ohio, last week, at the age of 110 years....The Wabash Elevator, at Toledo, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $170,000....Several hundred Apaches have fled from the Camp Verde (Arizona) reservation, and gone on the war path again.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., is happy over the completion of the new railroad bridge across the Missouri river at that point....Gov. Booth, of California, is raising a company of sharpshooters to hunt the Modocs.

ARTICLES of consolidation of the New York Western and Fort Wayne and Pacific railroads have been filed at Indianapolis under the name of the New York Western and American of Ohio. This road is to be built from Council Bluffs to New London, O., and from there to connect with the various lines to the seaboard. The capital stock is $50,000,000. It is the intention to build the road as rapidly as possible....Advices from the lava beds state that Capt. Hasbrouck had overhauled the Modocs, and a lively fight ensued, in which the Indians were badly whipped. Five braves are reported killed, and ten squaws and papooses captured. Capt. Jack is said to be making his way toward the Pitt River Indians....The Ohio Republicans have nominated Gov. Noyes for reelection.

The South.

THE leaders of the recent movement at St. Martinsville, La., to resist the installation of the Kellogg officials, have been arrested and taken to New Orleans, where they had a grand ovation from the citizens, thousands turning out to do them honor.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, a colored youth of 18, has been appointed a cadet to West Point from Virginia, having won the prize in a competitive examination at Norfolk. There were twenty contestants—fifteen white and five colored....A Roman Catholic church for colored people, the first established west of the Mississippi, was dedicated at St. Louis recently, with imposing ceremonies.

TRACK-LAYING is progressing on the Texas and Pacific railway, between Jefferson and Dallas, Texas, at the rate of two miles a day.

THREE hundred delegates, representing thirteen States, were present at the opening session of the Governor's Convention at Atlanta. ....Galveston spent $20,000 in feting the Congressional excursionists, on the occasion of their recent visit.

Washington.

SENATORS CASSERLY and Bayard, of the Senate sub-committee on Transportation, have returned to Washington from an extended trip along the existing and projected line of the Virginia and Kanawha canal from the James river to the Ohio. They examined the possibility of a tunnel of a mile through the Alleghanies, and were assured by a competent engineer that it could be completed in four years from the time the requisite assistance was rendered by Congress....Senator Casserly, of California, has returned his back pay. ....Charges of corruption having been made in connection with the recent award of contracts for Indian supplies, an investigation is demanded by Secretary Delano and Commissioner George H. Stuart.

THE President has appointed William E. Davis Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati.... Chief Justice Chase's will is short and simple, and names Henry D. Cooke as sole executor. It is said he leaves $10,000 to Wilberforce University, Ohio; $6,000 to his niece, Mrs. Auld, and the remainder of his estate, about $175,000, equally between his daughters, Mrs. Sprague and Mrs. Hoyt....The Indian Bureau has received from a Special Commissioner sent out to talk with the Indians who threaten the progress of the Northern Pacific railroad, which is to the effect that the tribes are quite determined in their hostility to the building of the road, and that there is little hope of conciliating them....The regulations for a postal treaty with France progress slowly, but promise favorably.... The postal card manufacturers at Springfield, Mass., have promised to increase their facilities so as to turn out 1,000,000 cards daily..... It is insisted at the State Department that the charges against Gen. Van Buren, Commissioner-General to Vienna, who denounced Minister Jay as a cowardly knave or liar, have been proven. Secretary Fish is very severe in his criticisms upon the course of Van Buren, and claims to have positive proof that Van Buren was guilty of several, if not all, the improper acts charged against him.

IT is announced that the weather reports of the Signal Service Bureau are to be supplemented by daily reports of the water gauge of the chief rivers of the Mississippi Valley. In case of flood, or any sudden movement, the observations will be made and reported every three hours, but in ordinary cases only once a day.....Judge Pierrepont declines the Russian mission....Col. George Williamson, of Louisiana, an ex-Confederate officer, has been appointed Minister to Central America.

THREE of the eight sloops-of-war which Congress directed Secretary Robeson to add to the navy are to be built in private yards. The others will be built in the different navy-yards. Three of them are to be built of iron, the rest of wood, and all will be screw-propellers....A Washington dispatch says the Government has a grand annexation scheme on hand, looking to the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, a slice of Northern Mexico, and other stray patches of territory, including ultimately Canada.... Judge Edwards Pierrepont is mentioned as the probable successor of Chief Justice Chase.... Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, has been appointed Minister to Russia....It is announced that the ex-Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, who kept a diary of all that was done in the Cabinet, will reply to Charles Francis Adams. Among other things, he will be able to prove that Mr. Lincoln desired to appoint Mr. Dayton Minister to Great Britain, and was only induced to change his mind and appoint Mr. Adams by the urgent appeals of Mr. Seward.

DORMAN B. EATON has been elected President of the Civil Service Commission....In accordance with an act of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Associate Justice Clifford, of the Supreme Court, will act as Chief Justice till the President fills the vacancy.

Foreign.

THE financial panic still continues in Vienna. It has extended to Odessa, Russia, where all business has stopped, and discounts have rose to an unprecedented figure....An inundation of the Turkish Province of Bosnia has caused the loss of many lives, and great destruction of property....Thus far the management of the Canadian Pacific railroad project seems to have been patterned after our transcontinental jobs with singular fidelity. The concern that is headed by Sir Hugh Allan represents our Credit Mobilier very accurately. Letters are reported to have been discovered which passed between Sir Hugh and his colaborers, and which prove that the Government, as a condition precedent to awarding the contract to the Allan syndicate, required them to expend $360,000 for partisan purposes, that is, to secure the return of members of Parliament favorable to the Administration.... Another Carlist victory is reported from Spain. ....Vienna has been visited by a gale of extraordinary violence, seriously damaging the Exposition building....A report comes from Paris that the Legitimists and Orleanists have combined in movements for the overthrow of President Thiers....Reports from Khiva represent that the Khan is greatly alarmed at the approach of the Russian columns, and has ordered a levy *en masse* of the able-bodied male population to resist the invasion.

HONG KONG, China, was visited by a great conflagration on the 22d of March, which burned over 44 acres and rendered 5,000 people homeless. On the 29th of March the city of Osaka, China, received a similar visitation, the fire raging for 24 hours....Ottawa, Canada, was recently visited by a disastrous fire, which destroyed thirty-six buildings. Loss, $150,000. ....Sir Hugh Allan's mission to London, to raise £30,000,000 of the £100,000,000 which are needed for the construction of the Canada Pacific railway, has not been a success. He has been opposed by the Times and Telegraph; all the influence of the Grand Trunk railway has been against him, and he finds himself utterly unable to win the confidence of English capitalists in the scheme....The Shah of Persia will soon arrive at Vienna. He is accompanied by all the members of his Cabinet and three of his wives. It is estimated that the expense of his European tour will be five millions sterling....The complete reconstruction of the French Ministry upon a strictly republican basis is reported certain.

THE New York *Herald's* sensation correspondent in Cuba, O'Kelly, is to be sent to Spain....Don Carlos is at the head of the Carlist army in Navarre. It is said he has 15,000 men under him, and that he has concluded a loan of 400,000,000 reals with English bankers. The Spanish troops, it is reported, have received a crushing defeat in Arragon.... The health of the Pope is improving....The report of the capture of Khiva by the Russians is confirmed, and it is further stated that the Khan was made prisoner. Russia is thus placed in a position to enforce her demands without further military advances.... Among the hundred or more failures which have occurred at Vienna during the panic, there was no bank involved of any importance. The houses that went down are reported to be all small concerns. The cause of the crash seems to have been an inflation of bank stock and railroad securities, and widespread speculation.....Sir Samuel Baker, the great African traveler, who was recently reported to have been murdered, together with his heroic wife, who accompanies him in his perilous adventures, has been at last heard from. A letter was received from him on the 12th of May at Khartoon, Egypt, in which he states that he has reached the White Nile in safety.

THE political agitations in the French Assembly have again commenced. The action of Thiers in reconstructing his Cabinet has aroused the Right Center, who demand that he explain the reasons for the changes he has made. A motion for the dissolution of the Assembly has been voted down....Greece has determined to abolish all her diplomatic missions except that at Constantinople....Costa Rica is again agitated by a fierce revolution, and there has been severe fighting in the streets of Panama....Snow fell in the north of England on the 18th of May.

A LONDON dispatch states that George Smith, the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent in Assyria, has found the King's library at Nineveh, and discovered numerous valuable fragments, particularly the missing portions of the broken tablet containing the history of the deluge, hitherto deciphered in the British Museum....There is no truth in the reported capture of Khiva and the Khan by the Russians....Bradlaugh, the famous English Republican agitator, while on his way to Madrid to present the English resolutions congratulating Spain on the establishing of a Republic, was taken prisoner by the Carlists, but soon afterward released....A mill was burned at Halifax, England, involving a loss of $1,400,000, and throwing 400 people out of employment.... M. Louis Buffet has been re-elected President of the French Assembly. The sittings of the Assembly are very stormy, the members of the Right boldly proclaiming their desire to overthrow Thiers....The proposed French expedition of 20,000 troops against Morocco has been abandoned....Sir George Etienne Cartier, a member of the Canadian Government, died recently in London.

THE Carlists under Don Alfonso recently captured the town of Sanahiya, after a stubborn resistance, and put sixteen of the garrison to death after surrendering....Cholera has appeared at East Posen, Germany.

Arctic Exploration.

Capt. Hall's Arctic expedition cannot justly be called a failure. He did not entitle himself to the reward of £5,000 which was offered so long ago as 1776 by the English Government to the explorer who should get within one degree of the North Pole. He has not discovered the northwest passage, a channel which the commerce of the world has long since ceased to think about; but he has undoubtedly by his intrepid exploration added to our geographical and scientific knowledge of that mysterious northern region with which the names of Cook, Ross, Parry, Franklin, Kane and Hayes are forever associated. He has carried his vessel within 464 miles of the Pole, 219 miles further than Dr. Kane went, and a greater reach of Polar navigation than has ever before been accomplished, and he seems to have discovered the true entrance into the open Polar Sea, which has eluded preceding explorers. Capt. Hall, of whose death on Nov. 8, 1871, the world has just learned for the first time, from the lips of nineteen survivors of his party, was in early life a prominent journalist of Cincinnati. He became deeply interested in the subject of Polar exploration by following the career of Dr. Kane in his two Arctic expeditions, as well as watching the searches for Sir John Franklin. He determined to join the search for the lost navigator, and in 1860, when 35 years of age, sailed on an expedition of which a large part of the cost was supplied from his own means. He was more fortunate in his search than any of his predecessors, and brought back with him, after an absence of two years and three months, some very valuable information in regard to Sir John's fate. He published a narrative of his voyage under the title "Explorations and Adventures in the Arctic Regions." He made a second expedition in 1864, during which he spent five years in learning the Esquimaux language, and habits of life. He secured many relics of the Franklin crew, and discovered beyond a doubt that they had perished, and when and where. After his return he spent a year in scientific study, and sailed in July, 1871, never to return. The Polaris, which carried him, was a Government steamer equipped with especial reference to his needs, with a picked crew, scientific observers, and all necessary appliances, for which Congress had appropriated $100,000. He was sanguine of reaching the North Pole, but has perished in the attempt, another sacrifice to the ambition to which Kane and Franklin gave their lives.

PROTEST AGAINST CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.—It is understood that the surviving members of President Lincoln's Cabinet purpose publishing a card, wherein they will refute certain statements made by Charles Francis Adams in his oration upon the life and character of William H. Seward. The idea was suggested by the late Chief Justice Chase, who, after reading Mr. Adams' oration, was of the opinion that he did gross injustice not only to Mr. Lincoln, but to the members of his Cabinet. The card will probably be prepared by Montgomery Blair, and will be signed by that gentleman and Gideon Welles. Had Judge Chase lived he would have signed it also, and as his views were well-known to the gentlemen, his name will be affixed.

SEE in another column the advertisement headed "*I Will Help Any Man.*"

THE DEATH OF CANBY.

Exact Particulars of the Final Conference—The Warning of Riddle's Squaw Disregarded—The Fatal Surprise and Cruel Massacre.

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

The day before the massacre Boston Charley and Bogus Charley both came into camp and made arrangements for the meeting of the succeeding day. They arranged to meet at a spot about half a mile from our camp, near the edge of the second inlet on the lake.

Early Friday morning, the day of the massacre, Tobe, Riddle's squaw, came to Mr. Meacham and besecched him not to go out, as she was certain the Indians meant to kill them. But the warning was unheeded. Gen. Canby said he could not see how the Indians would help their case by murdering them, with so many troops on each side of them; it would be only precipitating a war which they seemed anxious to avert. Mr. Meacham and Mr. Dyar shared Riddle's suspicions, but finally consented to go. Dr. Thomas said he was satisfied that the Indians meant no treachery, and that he should go, as he felt certain that the God in whom he trusted would guard over him while he went on such a mission.

When the party were preparing to start, Riddle called them all into Gen. Gillem's tent and said: "Gentlemen, I want you to hold me blameless if any harm comes to you to-day, as I feel confident that the Modocs mean no good. They will not shoot me, because I am married to one of their tribe, but I greatly fear they have treacherous intentions. Gens. Canby and Gillem rather laughed at his fears, and the party finally started on their mission, from which two never came back alive. Just before leaving, Boston Charley asked Mr. Dyar's permission to tie a bag of provisions on his horse, a favor which was granted. The party consisted of Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas, Boston and Bogus Charley, on foot, and Mr. Meacham, Mr. Dyar, Riddle and his squaw, Tobe, on horseback. Gen. Gillem did not go, as he was on the sick list, having been in the doctor's hands for the past three days.

They all walked quietly toward the rendezvous and arrived there without any incident of importance occurring, but it was noticed that Boston Charley stopped behind them a little and looked about to see that there were no soldiers about. Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners, when they arrived at the tent, were shortly afterward joined by Capt. Jack, John Schonchin, Shack Nasty Jim, Hawker Jim, Ellen's Man and Black Jim. The party finally sat down in a kind of broken circle. Gen. Canby sat facing the west, with Mr. Meacham on his left. Dr. Thomas sat to the left of Mr. Meacham; a little back and adjoining him were Riddle and his squaw. Capt. Jack sat nearly opposite Gen. Canby, with Schonchin, Black Jim and Ellen's Man on his left, and on his right were Mr. Dyar, Shack Nasty Jim, Hawker Jim and Boston Charley. Mr. Dyar was standing alongside of Jack during the conference, holding his horse, and Mr. Meacham's was tied a little in his rear. Bogus Charley was not sitting down, but kept roving about in a restless manner. Mr. Meacham opened the talk with a long speech, in which he told the Indians how anxious he was to arrange a peace with them, so that the President would be pleased, and there would be no more fighting.

While Dr. Thomas was speaking, Capt. Jack got up and walked back to where Meacham's horse was tied, and then returning said aloud, "*Heluck!*" (Are you ready?) and, pulling his hand out of his pocket, snapped a pistol at Gen. Canby. This was the signal for the murderers, and they immediately commenced their bloody work. There was no hurry or confusion in their manner; each man had selected his victim, and they had only been waiting the signal. At the first snap of Capt. Jack's pistol Gen. Canby got up and ran in a southerly direction, followed by Capt. Jack and Shack Nasty Jim, who both fired at him. The poor old gentleman ran about fifty yards, when he threw up his hands and fell.

Bogus Charley, Shack Nasty Jim and another Indian then threw themselves upon him, and, after stabbing him in the throat, stripped him of everything he had on. They did not leave a vestige of clothing on his body, and the only portion of his apparel found was a small black necktie.

Mr. Meacham rose at the same time as Gen. Canby, to receive a bullet from the pistol of John Schonchin, but he ran off a short distance, about seventy or eighty yards, and then fell, shot in four places. His murderers then stripped him to his underclothing and then left him, as they supposed, a ghastly, bleeding corpse. Poor Dr. Thomas was shot through the head in the first fire by Boston Charley, the treacherous brute who had breakfasted with him the same morning. He staggered a few yards and fell on his knees, at the same time asking Boston Charley to spare his life. The fiend replied by firing another bullet through his head, and, at the same time, Bogus Charley said to him, "Why you no believe squaw?" Boston Charley, after stripping the body of Dr. Thomas to the waist, ran to where Meacham was lying and commenced scalping him, when the squaw Tobe shouted, "The soldiers are coming!" and the cowardly devil ran off. Mr. Dyar was standing on Jack's right when the first shot was fired, and he immediately turned and ran for camp, followed by Hawker Jim, who fired two shots after him. Dyar, thinking that Hawker Jim was gaining, drew his Derringer and, turning round, snapped it. The pistol did not go off; but the coward no sooner saw the weapon than he wheeled and ran back to where the rest of his party were finishing their bloody work. This whole scene was enacted in a very few minutes, and before the troops got on the ground the murderers were safe in their rocky fastness.

ONE of the most exciting and hotly contested games of base-ball on record was played on the 14th inst. in Philadelphia, between the rival clubs of that city—the Philadelphia and the Athletic. Thirteen innings were played, the former winning by a score of 5 to 4.

ENGLAND spends annually nearly ten millions sterling upon her navy, France less than five, the United States under four, and Italy scarcely one and a half.

The Kansas Horror.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

The devil's kitchen, otherwise the Bender house, is a small, rude frame shanty, without lath or plaster or intervening substance between its floor and the rafters of the pointed roof. In size it is 16x24 feet. Small uprights 2x4 inches are set to mark the house into two compartments, but no wall had ever been made other than a white cotton cloth hung in the rear apartment and against these uprights. The front apartment had in it a counter, over which the butchers once pretended to sell groceries. In the rear room was a rude a bed, a table, a stove, and three chairs.

The table, to which the guests of the fiends were seated, was placed directly over the trap-door, so that the guest's back was to and against the white curtain. In this position it was an easy thing for the male villains in the front apartment to strike the form clearly lined and resting against the white cloth, and when the blows of the sledge and the hammer had knocked the victim, with a crushed and broken skull, senseless and helpless to the floor, for the female fiends in the back room to cut the throat. The execution was as simple as it was dreadful, but, though it would seem resistance to such well-planned murder of the trusting and unsuspecting was impossible, the walls gave silent evidence that some of the murdered ones had not been sent to their doom without an effort to defend their lives. No less than a dozen bullet holes in the sides and roof of the house attest that armed men, when struck down so relentlessly, had attempted to shoot their murderers, but, unfortunately, the aims had been wild, and the murderers are reserved for the hempen halter.

One of the most marvelous stories ever heard, but which is vouched for by reliable men, is the following: One evening about three months ago, a poor woman, footsore and weary, traveling to Independence, without money, stopped at the Bender den and asked for some supper, and for the privilege of resting awhile. She was invited in, and being nearly exhausted she took her shoes and scanty wrappings off and lay down on the bed in the back room. She soon fell into a troubled doze, from which she was awakened by the touch of the old hag of the den, who, pointing to an array of pistols and double-edged knives, of various sizes, lying on the table, said in the spirit of hellish malignity: "There, your supper is ready." The woman was motionless and breathless with terror, and as she sank back on the bed, the devil dame picked up the knives one by one and drew her finger along the sharpened blades, at the same time glancing fiendishly at her intended victim. How long this terror lasted the woman could not tell, but at last she, in the very desperation of fear, arose as though not alarmed, and made a private excuse for going out. She was permitted to do so, and moving around to the shelter of the stable, barefooted and scarce half-clad, she darted off on the wings of fear, and ran two miles to the house of one who protected her and gave her shelter. As she was running away, she turned frequently to see if she was pursued, but no one followed her, though she saw the light from the opened doorway several times, as though the devils inside were awaiting her return.

A Touching Incident.

A short time since, in this city, a brilliant and much admired lady, who had been suffering for some time with a trouble of the eyes, was led to fear a speedy change for the worse, and immediately consulted her physician. An examination discovered a sudden and fatal failing in the optic nerve, and the information was imparted as gently as possible, that the patient could not retain her sight more than a few days at most, and was liable to be totally deprived of it at any moment. The afflicted mother returned to her home, quietly made such arrangements as would occur to one about to commence so dark a journey of life, and then had her two little children, attired in their brightest and sweetest costumes, brought before her; and so, with their little faces lifted to hers, and tears gathering for some great misfortune that they hardly realized, the light faded out of the mother's eyes, leaving an ineffaceable picture of those dearest to her on earth—a memory of bright faces that will console her in many a dark hour.—*Covington (Ky.) Journal.*

Specific for Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

A correspondent of the Freeport (Ill.) *Bulletin* pronounces what is known as the cerebro-spinal meningitis, now prevailing so extensively and fatally in many parts of the country, as the same epidemic which raged in Michigan about twenty years ago to such an extent that it actually broke up the Legislature, and carried to the grave every one whom it attacked, until the "old-fashioned hemlock sweats were adopted," after which every case was saved. He says: "Our people sent about twenty-five miles distant and procured hemlock boughs, and they sent for it from all parts of the State. There was a company called the Hook and Ladder Company, and for weeks they did nothing, night or day, but go from house to house giving hemlock sweats, and it never failed to save every case. Thorough sweating might do, but there is no mistake about hemlock sweats being a specific."

The Muscles.

The order in which the muscles lose their power is worth knowing. The muscles which move the arms and legs usually become relaxed before those which maintain the body in an erect position. In relation to the social senses, that of sight is first lost, the eyelids forming a barrier between the retina and external world; but independently of eyelids, if they had been removed by the surgeon, or could not be closed by disease, this is still the first sense whose functions are abolished. Some animals, as the hare, do not shut their eyes when asleep; and in case of somnambulism the eyes remain open, although the sense of sight is temporarily abolished, but their acuteness is much lessened. Taste is the first to disappear, and then smell; hearing follows, and touch is the most persistent of the senses. So, conversely, a person is most easily awakened by the sense of touch; next in order by sound, and then by smell.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK doctors recommend figs for dyspepsia.

SIX young ladies acted as pall-bearers at a funeral in New York, recently.

SOOT is said to be one of the best fertilizers, and quite as valuable as guano.

STOKES' relatives are discouraged, and they have plainly told him he must hang.

SEE in another column the advertisement headed "*I Will Help Any Man.*"

A MEMPHIS printer has fallen heir to a third of a $15,000,000 estate in England.

ONE thousand Chinese arrived at San Francisco, last week, on the steamer Altoona.

THREE men were crushed to death by the falling of a hay loft, in New York, last week.

A MINNESOTA hen has got into the newspapers by laying thirty-six eggs in sixteen days.

THERE are strong movements in different States in favor of abolishing the grand jury system.

THE sale of oysters during the summer months is prohibited in Pennsylvania by legislative enactment.

THE cotton seed of the South, which were once thrown away as worthless, are now worth $3,000,000 per year.

A VESSEL was recently loaded with 50,000 bushels of corn, from a Chicago elevator, in less than two hours.

THE first Chinaman ever arrested in San Francisco for drunkenness turned up in the police court the other day.

BRANDY made of figs is the latest California novelty. It is said to be very cheap, and yet to have excellent drunk-making qualities.

THE *Scientific American* says "that in less than twenty years most of the heating and cooking will be done by combustible gas."

THE death of Hon. Mr. Orr is attributed to the severity of the climate at St. Petersburg. Hon. Anson Burlingame died from the same cause.

MORE immigrants have reached America during the last three months than during all the year 1872, and not a third who intend to come this year are yet here.

THE Taunton (Mass.) *Gazette* says that "if Ben Butler runs for Governor of Massachusetts he will be flattened out so thin that his shadow will disappear from the earth."

EX-SECRETARY WELLES declares that neither Mr. Seward nor any other member of the Cabinet ever influenced or controlled President Lincoln to any such extent as Mr. Adams implies in his oration.

JUSTICE DOWLING wants $10,000 from the New York *Sun* for saying that he opened court, the other day, by asking a prisoner for a "chaw," and wound up by adjourning to the front room to take a drink.

THE Omaha Bridge Company, which is a lesser Credit Mobilier ring in the Union Pacific railroad, and which levies tolls of its own on all railroad freight which crosses the Missouri at Omaha, is said to make $1,000 a day by its extortion.

IN 1872 there were scaled in the six Minnesota lumber districts about 400,000,000 feet of logs, and in the Chippewa, Black and Wisconsin river districts about the same quantity. The production of the season of 1873 will be even greater.

A NEW era in the history of American horse-racing is to be inaugurated at Long Branch this season. Admission to the field is to be free to the general public, and an admission fee is to be charged only to the grand stand and quarter-stretch.

UNTIL recently it was supposed that water had little motion below fifty fathoms. It is now known, however, that in certain localities there is motion in the water at the depth of five hundred fathoms; and this motion has proved a serious source of injury to submarine cables.

A Shameful Exhibition.

A shameful exhibition has very recently taken place in London under the especial oversight of the Marquis of Queensberry. The entertainment was a prize-fight of the most brutal description. The arena selected was a disused chapel, now known as Grafton Hall, in Soho. The lessee of the building had understood that it was to be a sparring match, and did not know the real character of the performance until he entered the hall a short time before the opening. He says: "I was told there was a noble Marquis, two noble Lords, and three Colonels of her Majesty's army in the crowd. The persons forming the meeting all appeared to be well-dressed, well-fed men, with the animal strongly marked in their features." The prize to the winner was given by the Marquis of Queensberry, and an additional sum of £100 was raised by subscription. This young nobleman is an officer in the navy. The pugilists wore gloves, but of a very different kind from the ordinary boxing-gloves. The agony caused is greater than with the naked fist, and a man may be killed quite as easily. One of the men was hammered until insensible, after which, by the use of stimulants, he revived enough to fight several rounds more. The backers of the loser tried to crowd in and break up the fight when they saw their money would be lost. Nothing seems to have been wanting to make the fight brutal. We are told these contests are now of almost daily occurrence in London. Only a short time ago a man was killed in one of these glove-fights after it had lasted about seventy minutes.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—A Washington correspondent says the President recently expressed his regret that the appointment of a Chief Justice would devolve upon him, and that he would willingly shrink from the responsibility if he could. He further said he would appoint a man independent of political considerations, and one whom the lawyers of the country would indorse. In the meantime he hoped his friends and prominent men in the country would give him their views upon the subject.

AUBURN COURIER

T. G. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

The President's Progress.

Readers of the *Tribune* of yesterday may or may not have noticed a suspension of a South Park ordinance "for one day only," which was announced in the advertising columns. In order to give it a wider circulation, we reproduce it in this place:

> Notice is hereby given that, by order of the South Park Commission, Sec. 2 of ordinance 20 will not be enforced on Grand Boulevard from the railroad crossing to Fiftieth street, on Wednesday afternoon between the hours of 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m.
>
> The ordinance is as follows: "No person shall ride or drive upon any part of the said Park, or upon any road, roadway, or avenue included within the boundary thereof, at a rate of speed exceeding eight miles an hour."
>
> (Signed) WM. M. BERRY, Supt. S. P. C.
>
> This notice applies only to Grand Boulevard, and only for the day named. The ordinance will be enforced as usual on all other boulevards.

The above will only become intelligible when it is remembered that the President of the United States has honored Chicago with a visit. The process of suspending a useful and necessary ordinance, prohibiting fast driving in a crowded thoroughfare, was one of the methods adopted to entertain the distinguished visitor with his favorite amusement of horse-racing. The "spring meetings" not having opened yet, and the regular trotting parks being in bad condition, owing to the backwardness of the season, the Grand Boulevard was transformed into a race-course for the occassion, and an advertisement was inserted in the newspapers to inform the community of the fact, in order that persons who desired to walk or drive on it during those hours must do so at their own risk. The circumstance is certainly worthy of the attention of the people, as it would be difficult to find a case among the effete monarchies of Europe where any regular law, enacted for the protection of life and the maintenance of public decorum, has been temporarily suspended for the gratification of a Prince.

Gen. Grant cannot be held strictly responsible for the suspension of an ordinance against fast driving on his account, but his absence from public duty at this time, and his jaunt about the country for pleasure, are matters of concern to the American people. It is not long since he was inaugurated for a second term of four years as the Chief Executive of the nation, with a residence at Washington, and the duty of giving his personal attention to public affairs. Congress had no sooner adjourned, however, than the President prepared to make an extended pleasure tour throughout the country, terminating at Long Branch for summer repose. The natural inference from this brief statement of Gen. Grant's saunterings is, that the condition of the country is so entirely peaceful, serene, and prosperous that the active services of an Executive may be dispensed with. Certain well-known facts, on the other hand, tend to rebut this inference. One of the States of the Union is just now in a revolutionary condition. The political troubles in Louisiana have actually broken out in civil war. One desperate battle between the two contesting parties was recently fought with an aggregate loss of 93 killed and 72 wounded, and the dispatches of this morning bring the news of a conflict in another parish. The Metropolitan Police, of the city of New Orleans, are being armed and drilled as regular troops, to sustain Mr. Kellogg's cause in other parts of the State, while the people of New Orleans are left without protection for life or property. The thieves, burglars, and roughs have already begun to take advantage of the helpless condition of the New Orleans people to plunder their homes and places of business. In the meantime, it has been brought to the attention of the Grand Jury that the conversion of the Metropolitan Police force into a State army is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. The anarchy which reigns in Louisiana is the direct reult of the action of the President in sustaining the usurpation of a United States Judge who exceeded his authority in an infamous manner, and in forcing upon the people of Louisiana a Governor whom they did not elect. The revolutionary condition of the State, at once ruinous to commerce and threatning the lives of its citizens, is precisely what the majority of the Committee on Louisiana Affairs—a committee of Senators acting politically with the Administration—predicted as the result of the President's action in sustaing Kellogg and his bogus Government. Now that the policy is bearing its bloody fruit, the President is roaming about the country attending improvised horse races, and wending his way, by slow stages, to a watering-place. There is no other circumstance that could so well illustrate Gen. Grant's stolid indifference to his public duties.

the condition of Louisiana is not the only thing that demands immediate, constant, and well-considered attention from the Chief Executive. There is an Indian war on hand, in which fifty or sixty savage Modocs hold an American army at bay, slaughter as many officers and soldiers at every engagement as their whole band numbers, and defy the power of the American nation. There is a national disgrace at Vienna, where the eyes of the civilized world are centered at this moment, and where American Commissioners have brought new disgrace upon their country. There is a scandal in New York city, where a Custom-House ring has levied black-mail to the tune of $271,023 on a prominent business firm. The Civil Service, which was already odious, has become piratical and dangerous. If the subordinates did nothing more than imitate their Chief by neglecting their duties, the case would not be so bad, but when they become blackmailers and organize raids on private business, there should be somebody in Washington to call them off.

There is another view of the President's absence from his post of duty about which there can scarce be any difference of opinion. Just before the adjournment of the late Congress, a bill was passed which raised the salary of the President from $25,000 to $50,000 a year. This measure received the prompt approval of Gen. Grant, and became a law. He was thus instrumental in doubling his own salary. Whether [illegible] purely selfish, or prompted by a conviction that the President should receive $50,000 a year for his services, no one but himself can say. It is obvious, however, that the act of doubling his own salary increased his responsibility to the nation for a conscientious devotion of his time and services for which he is paid so munificently. We have had Presidents in the past who worked themselves sick, and even to death, at a compensation of just half what Gen. Grant now receives, while he travels about the country on pleasure excursions, and leaves the most serious emergencies of the Government to take care of themselves.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Louisiana and the Law.

If Louisiana were tranquil under the treatment to which she has been subject, the tranquillity would be a worse reproach to the character of her people than even the condition of anarchy to which she is tending. For anarchy is simply a reversion to the primeval chaos. It leaves every man free to struggle for whatever place and pelf he has the power to lay his hands on, and it awards the battle to the strongest, who are, at least in one sense, the best. Such a state of things would result, at least, in the survival of the fittest and the success of the fittest to the surroundings. But now Louisiana is ruled by a power interfering from without, in the shape of the Federal Government. This power has not merely let loose the elements of society to struggle among themselves for the pre-eminence, as they may. It has forcibly put one set of men in power, and forcibly kept the other set of men not only out of power, but out of the voice which the law guarantees to them in designating the men who shall hold power. There is next to no question that the party thus excluded from participation in politics comprises a numerical majority of the real citizens of Louisiana. But it is more than that. It comprises, we had almost said, every respectable man in the State. We will say that every respectable man in the State belongs to it by natural affinity. It represents all the legitimate industries of Louisiana, all the honorable wealth of Louisiana, all the cultivated intelligence and deserved eminence of Louisiana. All these interests and classes are disfranchised and deprived of representation by the action of the Federal Government, insisted upon by the President of the United States, at the instance of his brother-in-law, the Collector of New Orleans. He has put over them what calls itself an elected Government.

But the pretence is a barefaced and shameful fraud. The Government is in fact a satrapy. The miserable minority which alone it represents comprises all the worst, as the majority which goes unpresented comprises all the best elements of society in Louisiana. Ignorance and crime are its co-efficienists. A leadership of white demagogues like Casey and Kellogg and a following of black dupes compose it. Whatsoever things are impure, whatsoever things are dishonest, whatsoever things are unjust, whatsoever things are hateful, if there be any vice and if there be any infamy in Louisiana, all these things gravitate naturally and irresistibly to it. If it were not upheld from without it would fall in a day before the just wrath of the people of Louisiana. By meddling to uphold it Grant has assumed to himself the burden of odium which it bears. As we said, he has not merely left the good and bad, the strong and the weak, the wise and the foolish to struggle for the mastery. He has put the criminal and the ignorant above the virtuous and educated men of Louisiana, the basest above the best, and he holds them there. By this he has inflicted an industrial paralysis, a political oppression, and a social degredation upon the people of the State. These things are unbearable by freemen, and the Louisianians have most righteously refused to bear them and risen up against them. It is idle to talk of the law being on one side of this wretched business and lawlessness on the other. A perversion and mockery of the law it has alone to plead, and the other side can rightly claim that it has the spirit of the law on its side. It has not so much an injury to be redressed—though the injury is very grievous—as it is an intolerable insult to be resented. Kellogg and his accomplices swaggering about the City Hall of New Orleans form such a spectacle in the eyes of the men of New Orleans as would be presented to New York if the President had interfered to put and keep in power at the City Hall "Dutch Heinrich" and "Reddy the Blacksmith." A New Yorker jealous of the honor of his city and beholding what these men had wrought upon it would naturally and rightly pour out to their faces the contempt which he felt for these puppets in power. This is what the dispatches a day or two ago told us a citizen of New Orleans had been impelled to do to Kellogg. We had no Kelloggs and Caseys in the New York Ring.

But though that was a much lower power of rascality than the Louisiana ring, when the extent of its rascality was made manifest the people of New York rose and put it out of power. The remedy was always in their own hands, and they deserved some share of the discredit of their Government. But the people of Lonisiana have done nothing to deserve the disgrace which has come upon them. They never chose these men to office. If the opportunity were offered them they would seize it to put these men out of office. But their remedy is not in their own hands. It has been taken from them by Federal usurpation. The more desperate among them saw no other resort than the use of forcible resistance, which they have taken. They are perhaps blamable. But theirs is not the greatest blame. The blame and shame lie at the door of the President of the United States, who preferred the unjust interests of a pettifogging brother-in-law to the undivided interests of a great commonwealth. He has foisted upon the people of Louisiana a set of rascally adventurers for rulers, and he holds these adventurers in power though the industries of Louisiana stagnate with the discredit into which they have brought its name in every money market in the world. He has the power of abating the disorder now, not by proclaiming martial law, as it is reported he is instigated to do, but by desisting from the interference he so shamefully began, and by permitting [illegible] to him to deny, a full and free election by the citizens of Louisiana. Until he does, upon his head be the crimes and the excesses which threaten to deform and disgrace the State, as it has already been disgraced by the men whom he has held in place against the will of the people.—*New York World.*

The Modoc War.

The news from the Modoc war is, to say the least, not very encouraging. The force of 500 troops, after two or three months' hard labor and a heavy loss of life, having forced the thirty savages out of the lava beds, have the satisfaction of knowing that the latter, after getting twenty miles away, have now occupied a position which is even stronger than that of the lava beds. Meanwhile, the troops are engaged in disputing possession of their camping-grounds with scorpions and rattlesnakes, and Capt. Jack, in Gen. Canby's uniform, is striving to make his position impregnable, upon which no attack will be made until reinforcements arrive. What the result will be then, no one can say with confidence. Meanwhile, two plans of disposing of the Modocs have been suggested by Indians who have an ill-will towards them. A strategic Piute has volunteered a suggestion that it is of no use to fight Modocs with guns. The general impression of white people is very similar to that of the Piute, although they will hardly agree to the plan of "fixing" the Modocs, which he then suggests, namely, to inform them that they want to have a big talk with them, and, having got them to the big talk, that each Piute shall seize his Modoc neighbor by the right wrist and then smash his head with a rock. This would settle the Modoc question very conclusively, if the Piute didn't make a mistake, and get his own head smashed. The Indians whom Gen. Crook used in his recent successful raids against the Apaches have, however, stated very succinctly the reasons why the whites are not generally successful in hunting the Indians. One of their number gave the key to the Modoc situation in the following terse language: "White man is a fool. He gets up in the morning and makes heap noise. He travels in day-time and kicks up much dust. See him for twenty miles. At night he makes big fire. See him everywhere." The mistake which our forces commit is in employing the tactics and strategy of modern warfare against a foe who fights upon an entirely different plan. The Indian follows his trail by moonlight, and when the morning comes he hides away and sleeps, after posting a sentry upon some high place which commands a view for miles around. At night he travels again, and when he overtakes his enemies he springs upon them suddenly, and seeks to kill every one. If but one escapes, he turns about and disappears, that he may not be surprised in an enemy's country. The Indian must be fought with the Indian tactics. Those who hunt him must know him and his habits.—*Chicago Tribune.*

How Do They Find the Way?

Two weeks ago an account was given of a dog that had been carried 700 miles somewhere at the West, but, not liking the place, alone, guided by a faculty quite unknown to man, he footed his way to his old loved home without making inquiries, consulting a guide-board, or traveling out of the way, at the rate of nearly a hundred miles each day.

An old horse, purchased of a farmer in Vermont m[illegible]ears since, was shipped at Seabro[illegible]n., with others, to the West Ind[illegible]or grinding cane. A storm occurring in Long Island sound, the deck horses were washed overboard and supposed to have been lost. The old Vermonter, however, reached land in the darkness of a stormy night, and finally was found standing at the barn-door of his old home. The horse had never been far from the town till sold, therefore could not have been familiar with the way.

Carrier pigeons perform feats as swift messengers through the air, because they are in a hurry to reach home. However far they may be carried confined in baskets, they invariably speed their way without ever resting on the voyage till they reach the place dear to their affections. In 1819, with a view to ascertain their speed a pigeon was carried from Antwerp to London, and there liberated. The bird was at its cote, have flown 180 miles, in a straight line, in just six hours.

Horses, mules, dogs, cats, and all the migrating birds, find their way as unerringly as the carrier pigeon does; but how they do it is beyond our ken. Some imagine birds see telescopically one or two hundred miles when high in the air, and over the tops of mountains. But the theory throws no light upon the movements of a mule that found his home in Brazil, hundreds of miles over a region where man could hardly move, having neither a path to follow nor a companion to lead the way. Science, therefore, has something more to do to clear up this mystery.

A writer in the *Quarterly Review* advances the theory that "they have a certain sense of the magnetic currents, sufficing to afford them a sort of internal mariner's compass marking the direction in which they travel. We know that the magnetic currents affect the needle, and the hypothesis that they may also affect living frames with special organizations seems in no way incredible; while the fact that a dog, who can find his way for a hundred miles in the open country, may lose it in five hundred yards in a town, seems to point to the multitude of streets turning at right angles as the cause of confusion to a sense which simply indicates a straight direction.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE following is said to have been a Yankee's reasoning on progress in locomotion: "I can reclect, ten or twelve years ago, if I started from Bosting on a Wednesday I oud git in Philadelphy in one day; and I've been calc'lating that if the power of steam increases for the next ten years as it has been doin' for the last ten years, I'd be in Philadelphy just two days before I started from Bosting."

TWENTY bushels of acorns were planted along the main line of the Pacific road, in Minnesota, last year.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A New Departure in Agriculture.

Mr. H. Schmolley, editor of the *Farmer's Friend and Guide*, published at Peoria, Ill., proposes a new departure in agriculture. He is sanguine that corn can be grown for less than five cents per bushel, and wheat for less than ten cents per bushel. He says:

In these days of new departures in politics and religion, I thought I would get up one in agriculture. I have been experimenting with deep and shallow plowing for the last thirteen years, and I always found the shallow plowing the best. I have also found that the annual plowing of the soil is unnecessary and worse than useless, for the soil as furnished by nature is pulverized more thoroughly than any tool can do it. I have no use at all for the common harrow or drag, and consider them all humbugs from the old Scotch down. I consider them a dead drag upon the man, the land and team, and they ought to be so named.

I have several bits of evidence I here propose to offer:

On the 24th day of April, 1870, I was at the Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign. I inquired for the Regent. The reply was, "Gone to New York." I asked for the Professor of Agriculture. He had gone too. So I wended my way down to the experimental farm. Here I found Mr. Vickory trimming trees. I remarked to him, "Butchering trees, are you?" "Yes," said he, "we trim them every month in the year, and make a record of it." I wanted to know of him how much corn he had planted.

"Corn planted!" said he, looking at me with astonishment. "Why, yes," said I. "Time enough for that," said he.

I replied that the old saying of "Time enough" had ruined many a man, and I had lost more money at it than from all other causes put together.

He replied that they had only replowed that small strip between two rows of apple trees as fall plowing.

I told him that was wrong; fall plowing ought never to be replowed.

"Why," said he, "we are going to subsoil and trench-plow this whole field."

I told him not to do it, as I had watched trench-plowing, subsoiling and deep plowing for twelve years, and had never seen any land that would produce as good a crop after as before either was done. I told him to plant what he had plowed between the next two, trench-plow the next two, shallow-plow the next two, and the balance of the field I would not plow at all, as that ground was in better condition than he could make it by plowing. It was done accordingly. Now for the result.

On the 15th day of July the result was published in the *Western Rural*, of Chicago. The corn growing on the unplowed land was far superior to any of that on the plowed land, and, strange to say, that which was trench-plowed and subsoiled was the poorest of all. Now, if it will not win in a dry season, when will it win? So much for the year 1870.

Now, for 1871. I paid another visit to the University, and found my friend Vickroy superintending the plowing. I said, "Butchering land this time." He was plowing about eight inches deep and harrowing. I told him to stop both, which, to my surprise, he did, and commenced to plow shallow and using the board. I told him he hitched to the wrong end of the board—that agriculture as recommended by agricultural penny-a-liners, and practiced by many farmers, was wrong end to, and upside down—so we turned the board upside down and t'other end to. After this was all done, we took about three acres, one-half of which was plowed, the other half was not. It was all planted the same day, with the hoe (the favorite way of planting there, as Mr. Flagg had previously planted deep-plowed land that was laid off with painted stakes in the same way). I paid a visit there last week, found the corn cut up, asked the men that cut it if they could see any difference in the three-acre piece. They said they could not. I told them how it was planted. They wanted to know which end it was that was not plowed. I did not tell them.

On the old home place, one of the old marks of this county (the Red Barn), 22 acres of corn were planted this year. The ground was plowed two and and one-half inches deep, twelve acres of which was timothy soil, all treated alike, plowed with same plow. A plank was drawn over the whole field, then planted with a common Brown corn-planter; planted very shallow, so much so that, owing to the dryness of the spring, the old ground had to be replanted, ditto the sod, the cut-worms having destroyed nearly the whole of it. It became necessary to plant again, which was done the same as in the first place. It was cut off again, but not killed. On the old ground the corn was plowed three times with a common walking cultivator, the sod but once, five rows of which were not plowed at all.

This field has been in cultivation thirty-five years. Ten acres of this field were trench-plowed once, and has never produced a good crop since, and there is now not much more than half as much corn per acre as there is on the adjoining piece, which will yield from seventy-five to one hundred bushels per acre, the best crop ever grown upon it. In this new departure I propose to show how cheap any kind of grain can be raised. I am able now to show that corn can be grown for less than five cents per bushel, and wheat for less than ten cents per bushel. These are practical results, and can be fully proven by the wheat and corn grown upon the old home place in the years 1870 and '71. I mean the cost less the expense of harvesting, thrashing, etc. This is something I want to draw public attention to, and have this kind of cultivation extended all over creation.

Practical Suggestions.

IF nothing else serves to render a farmer contented with his occupation this thing should—he is his own master. The farmer, almost alone of the whole army of workingmen, can say this with any sort of propriety.

TEN bushels of corn fed to the mothers of ten lambs in the months of April and May, as they need it, will return double if not three times its value when both progeny and fleece are sent to market.

IF a hired man will adopt good habits, keep neat, and spend his time in reading, he will be treated as an equal of the family, or he will have a family of his own that will be superior.

A FARMER says it is safe enough for all practical purposes to calculate that 518 cubic feet of hay in mow will weigh a ton. He recently tested the matter and found it remarkably correct.

A FARMER makes no greater mistake than in supposing he must be wealthy to have a nice lawn in front of the house planted with flowers and evergreens; nor that he cannot have pear trees and grapes and abundance of small fruits.

THE last idea about fencing is to plant trees for posts, and when they are strong enough, string wires from one to another. The kind of tree is unimportant, but of course fruit, nut, and maple trees. On the plains, where fruit trees will not grow without shelter belts, cotton wood and white or golden willow may be planted.

Sumner's Divorce—The Facts in the Case.

It is announced that the Hon. Charles Sumner has obtained a divorce from his wife on account of five years' willful absence from bed and board, which is a ground for divorce under the laws of the State of Massachusets. We have a suspicion founded upon the gossip of Mrs. Grundy, who in this instance, we are quite sure, has not made a mistake, that Mrs. Charles Sumner has really secured the sundering of the marital tie rather than her distinguished husband, although it appears in his name. Mrs. Charles Sumner was, at the time of her marriage, a widow, young and blooming, still in her twenties, and, we believe, without children. Her first husband was the eldest son of Mr. Hooper, a millionaire Congressman from Massachusetts. It is believed in Washington that Mrs. Sumner had a good legal ground for divorce against her husband, recognized as such under the laws of all countries and States, but that she was unwilling to plead it both from motives of delicacy to her and to himself, and that, therefore, it was mutually arranged that she should absent herself for a period of time that would give the Senator a legal right to cancel the matrimonial contract.

We know not how it may be, but it has been said that a jealousy on the part of the honorable Senator had considerable to do with this unfortunate proceeding. When the parties were married, one, we presume, was in the neighborhood of three score, and the other a score and a quarter. There was, therefore, naturally a disparity of years and of tastes and habits. This almost universally produces an unhappy marriage. But in this instance it was aggravated. Mr. Sumner was not only a bachelor of long-matured habits, but he had formed other connections and associations peculiar to himself even aside from that fact. For instance, it was said that he always had his carriage at the door at any ball or party they mutually attended, at which he would say, "Madam, it is now 10 o'clock; it is time to go home, and our conveyance is below." She would reply, "I am happy to hear it. You are sleepy and tired. Go home and go to bed, but I am not yet ready. I will follow you by and by. So good night, my dear." Then, as we have said, the Senator was said to be morbidly jealous of a certain gentleman connected with the Prussian embassy, whom he had himself introduced to his wife and extolled in the highest terms, and which gentleman afterward escorted her to many evening amusements which her husband's habits forbade him to attend. One day this young *attache* received a very peremptory letter from Berlin ordering him to return home immediately, and recalling him from the Prussian legation. He was thunderstruck by the intelligence; not conscious of any offense against his Government, he could not conceive what it meant. He, therefore, wrote to an influential friend at home to make inquiries of Count Bismarck as to what was the real reason of this very extraordinary proceeding. In reply he was informed that the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who was then Senator Charles Sumner, had written a letter requesting his recall, and that the Count did not consider that he was authorized to refuse a request coming from such an influential source in the Government to which he was accredited. Of course the young Prussian gentleman informed Mrs. Sumner of all this, and rumor hath it that that lady was not at all pleased with the conduct of her husband in the matter. The German secretary returned home, and for a time that cloud upon the marital relations of the Senator disappeared.

But, by and by, as it was announced to the public, and, we think, by an agreement between the parties, Mrs. Sumner's health required that she should leave the American continent, and breathe for a time the air of Europe. This was accordingly done, and the atmosphere has been so bracing and the scenery so pleasant—to say nothing of her companionship—that she has lingered there so long as to enable Mr. Sumner to obtain a divorce for willful absence, required by the statute. Mr. Sumner will resume his bachelor relations, and his late wife—a young, handsome and wealthy widow—will be a prize to be contended for by gentlemen of position who are in the matrimonial market.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—Facts furnish more lasting warnings than precepts. We have frequently found occasion to speak of the danger of spontaneous combustion, and now select an item from the report of the Fire Marshal of New York city, which will support our ideas on the subject. Sixteen recent examples of fires caused by spontaneous combustion are recited in this report. During the year 1872 there were 1,380 fires in New York. How many were spontaneously caused there are no means of knowing. Of the sixteen spontaneous cases above alluded to, nine originated among oily rags, cotton waste or rope materials, two in piles of coal, one in a mass of "excelsior" or fine wood shavings used for cheap upholstery purposes, one in salt hay, two in oily sawdust, one in rubbish.

JOAQUIN MILLER is now called a retired Modoc. He lived with that tribe for a number of years.

Foreign.

THE national debt of England was £824,000,000 ten years ago. It now is £785,800,000.

A FIELD gun has been invented in France which gives a ten-pound projectile a velocity of 2,000 feet a second.

AN Edinburgh lady wears a mole skin mantle, made from the coats of 600 moles captured on her own property.

THIERS still amazes strangers who approach him, by his physique and his animal spirits. He delights in his hard work.

IT is estimated that between $900,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 of American railway bonds have been negotiated in Germany.

WHILE the Quebec gates were being removed a looker-on suggested that the nails should be preserved for sale to American tourists, and they were bought at once.

THE growing use of the English language is shown in a recent shipment of sixty copies of Webster's unabridged dictionary from Springfield, Mass., to Yokohama.

ON the western coast of Africa are found over 100 organized churches, and some 15,000 converts. In Sierra Leone, 50,000 civilized Africans worship God every Sabbath.

WHEN the Duke of Edinburgh and the daughter of the Czar are married they are to live half a year, at least, in Russia, and have one of the new houses on the quay in front of the Admiralty at St. Petersburg. The bride's fortune is to be 1,000,000 roubles.

A STEAMER is building having six keels, placed at equal distance on her flat bottom, intended as a channel steamer, running between France and England. Her sides are perpendicular, without any curvature. Being of light draught, the keels being only two feet deep, and rolling under such circumstances impossible, sea sickness will be obviated. Under sail and steam the passage is to be accomplished in little more than half an hour.

THE Revista *Militaire* furnishes the following information respecting the number of horses and draught animals in the various countries in Europe: Russia appears to have 18,000,000 horses, and to employ 325,000 for her army. In Germany there are 2,500,000 draught animals; in Austria, 3,100,000; in France, 4,250,000; in England, 2,666,000; in Italy, 1,100,000, or 700,000 horses and mules and 400,000 donkeys. During the last war Germany had as many as 290,000 horses, and it is calculated that France requires 230,000. In France mules are extensively used in the military train, and the country contains 500,000 donkeys.

Death in Stoves.

The *Journal of Chemistry*, in an article warning its readers to be careful in the management of stoves, says:

"A lump of anthracite of the usual varieties is composed largely of carbon, with a small amount of sulphur. When ignited, the gaseous products formed are carbonic oxide and sulphuric acid, the two latter being poisonous and the former destroying life by its physical presence, excluding oxygen from the lungs. Death is caused by asphyxia when these gases are inhaled. The blood becomes dark from imperfect aeration, and the action of the heart gradually grows sluggish, and finally it ceases to beat altogether. When these are allowed to escape into a room, the inmates are not usually sensible of their presence after a short time. The senses of smell and taste become in a great measure impaired, and indifference to danger and disinclination to arouse one's self are observable. Hence the great peril of the poison is at night time, when the inclination to sleep is strong. A very large number of persons, old and young, suffer in health from inhaling coal gases in city and country during the winter months. Whenever the slightest odor is perceived in a dwelling, instant vigilance should be exercised, and the cause removed at once. It is a bad plan to put coal upon a fire in furnace or stove just before retiring at night. The gaseous products, especially the sulphurous acid, are more copious for an hour or two afterward, and, consequently, more dangerous.

"It should be a rule in every family that some trusty person should examine the heating apparatus carefully before retiring each night. In dull, damp, moderate weather, the danger is greater, and the supervision should be more thorough. Never sleep in a room heated by a coal stove if it can be avoided. Never allow children to sleep in rooms warmed by stoves in contiguous rooms unless they are under the direct charge of some careful person. Never carry ignited charcoal into a sleeping room with the view of warming it in cold weather. Never leave a pan filled with coals used for warming beds in the room where a patient sleeps; such an act may cost a life."

THE Secretary of the Navy gives it as his opinion that Capt. Hall's missing steamer will be able to reach some extreme northern port, but if, after allowing her a reasonable time, she should not do so, a vessel would be dispatched in that direction, with the object of her relief, or of obtaining information, if possible, concerning her.

THE very worst penman in the world is Geo. M. D. Bloss, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It is necessary to employ special printers to set his copy; they previously undergoing a long training to acquire a mastery over his hieroglyphics. Bloss' autograph looks like "Good Muffins for sale, and be —— to you."—*Graphic.*

JOHN CHINAMAN lessens the horrors of the epizootic in San Francisco by assuming the role of "Melican man hosse." Ten-in-hand teams of Celestials are driven by the shopkeepers as the best attainable substitute for disabled horses.

DOUGLAS JERROLD, for a long time one of the editors of *Punch*, said that the man never lived who could make 365 good jokes a year—or even havin half the number. One a week he thought a very good allowance.

"A PRUDENT man," says a witty Frenchman, "is like a pin; his head prevents him from going too far."

A Year Without a Summer.

The present unpromising season has caused an old settler down East to give an account of the weather during the year 1816, which was known as "eighteen hundred and starve to death." The season of that year was quite different from the present one thus far January was so mild even in New England that fires was scarcely needed. February though not cold, was comparatively colder than the previous month. March ever a pleasant month, and that in 1816 was no exception to the rule. April began warm, but "for the time of year" the latter part of the month was less favorable than the former. In the latter part of May flowers froze in the gardens, and corn-fields had to be replanted. June was the coldest ever known. Frost Ice and snow were common. Snow fell over considerable part of New England to the depth of ten inches during a single storm. Fires were needed on the Fourth of July, and on the fifth ice formed to thickness of window glass. Occasionally a field of corn in a favorable position was not killed, but generally it was all destroyed. In August snow fell in most of the Northern States, and in the Middle States ice formed an inch in thickness. Most of the corn that escaped thus far was cut up for fodder. The first two wee's n September furnished the warmest weather of the season, but the last half was cold. October was as cold as November usually is winter set in early in the last named month. Such was the season known asthe ear with "Y' ment a Sumer.'

A SCENE AT A HOTEL.

A Bridegroum Gets into the Wrong Bed.

At a late hour on Tousday night quite a bridal party arrived in the city and put up at one of the hotels. The bride was accompanied by two of her lady friends, and the groom by two gentlemen. The names were registered in the usual way, but in some manner a mistake was made in registering the identity of the bride. The hours sped on towards dawn, and the bride in her silent chamber waited the appearance of her lord. Yet he came not. Surely he was not sitting up all this time. The rest of the party had retired, she was certain, since she had heard them in their apartments.

What has become of him? Impatience grew into terror. She rang her bell and aservant presently knocked at her door.

"Do you know where my husband is?" she inquired.

"Ain't he in here ma'am?"

"No."

"Maybe he stepped out into the city, and will be back directly, ma'am."

"I'm afraid not; oh, do enquire at the office and see if there is any intelligence about him."

The servant retired, and in a few moments returned with the information that there was none.

The wife was now alarmed in earnest. She had never had a husband before, and like the man who drew the elephant in the lottery, scarcely knew what to do with the animal. In her anxiety she went to the room of her bridesmaid and knocking at the door.

"Who's there?" came in accents unmistakably masculine.

"Me, Sarah; but who on earth are you?"

There was a sudden stir, and the sound of feet falling heavily upon the carpeted floor.

"Who the devil am I in bed with then?" she heard the man say, as the door swung open and the husband's face peeped out.

"Oh, I'm distracted about you; where have you been?"

"I've been here in bed; but deuce take me I thought you were too."

"Oh, James it wasn't me."

"Who was it then?"

"Why, it's Sarah."

"The devil!"

"Oh! no, James, it was Sarah. Didn't you know it James?

"Blast me if I did. I found her asleep, and thinking this was our room I crept into bed and went to sleep," replied James, evidently impressed with the idea that he had a difficult case to argue.

"Is she asleep yet, James?"

"Why don't you hear her snore."

But just then Sarah waked up, and seeing a man in her room filled the hall with people!

And now the bridegroom found himself in a delicate position. In the hurry of explaining the matter to his wife, he had neglected to put on his pants, but now in his eager search for them he was dancing around the room like one possessed, and then imploring Miss Sarah to hush—

"I'm going don't you see."

But Sarah was seeing too much, and she wouldn't hush; and the wife in the hall, hemmed in by the eager crowd had leaned her head against the wall and was enjoying a hearty cry.

At last however, the pants were found, and put on, and the husband and wife escaped to their chamber, whilst Sarah doubly locked her door against further intrusion.

The next morning explanations were gone into, but there's no denying that both the ladies were the least bit incredulous, and it is said a preceptible coldness has sprung up between them, whilst the unintentionally offending bridegroom walks about a good deal, his head down, and evidently indulging in pleasant meditations.—*Louisville Exchange.*

The Kokomo papers report that there is not a case of either small-pox or varioloid in Howard county.

A missionary is needed over at Shelburne, Sulivan county, where they get up pigeon shooting matches on Sunday, the prize being a keg of beer.

A Floyd county Justice has fined a tavernkeeper for refusing to open his door after 11 o'clock to give a belated toper a drink, notwithstanding Boniface was enjoying himself inside with a party of personal frriends.

A gentleman who has been all through the extensive wheat growing region of Bartholomew and Jennings counties informs the Mitchell Commercial that the wheat crop there will be almost if not quite an entire failure.

A Touching Incident.

From the Covington (Ky.) Journal

A short time since, in this city, a brilliant and much admired lady, who had been suffering for some time with a trouble of the eyes, was led to fear a speedy change for the worse, and immediately consulted her physician. An examination discovered a sudden and fatal failing in the optic nerve, and the information imparted as gently as possible, that the patient could not retain her sight more than a few day at most, and was liable to be deprived of it any moment. The afflicted mother returned home, quietly made such arrangements as would occur to one about to commence so dark a journey of life, and then had her two little children attired in their brightest and sweetest costumes, brought before her; and so with their little faces lifted to hers, and tears gathering for some great misfortune that they hardly realized, the light faded out of the mother's eyes, leaving an ineffaceable picture of those dearest to her on earth—a memory of bright faces that will console her in many a dark hour.

A Specimen Radical U. S. Senator.

A few years ago there lived in Butler Pa., a man named John Hipple. His father and a number of relations are still residents of the county. Young Hipple read law, and after his admission to practice, formed a partnership with Col. John M. Thomson, who war a Grant elector at large, in that State last fall. Everything went smoothly for a time. Hipple was happily married to a young lady of Mt. Chesnut, and the law firm was prosperous. But tnings changed. Hipple became discontented, and left rather mysteriously, taking with him money collected to not less than a sum than $6,000, for which Thomson was, held responsible. Hipple's wife was left in a desticute condition. She worked at different places in this and Lawrence counties, and for a time was employed at the Knox house. She was afterwards sent back by the overseers of the poor to be cared for at home, where she now is. About a year ago Hipple, through his attorney, applied foa a divorce from his wife. After leaving Butler he went west. In California he practiced law for a time and finally settled in Oregon, where he took an active interert in the politics of the young state. With the decree of McGuffin, annulling the marriage contract in his pocket he returned to Oregon and toak an active part in the political canvass then going on in his adopted state. He was smart and cunning, and must have carefully watched the career of Jeremiah Colbaith Henry Wilson. The republican party was successful, having a majority in the legislature, John H. Mitchell was elected United State Senator for six years, to succeed Senator Corbett. That John H. Mitchell is none other than the former citizen of Butler, an absconding attorney, now the Hon. John Hipple Mitchell, United States Senator from the soveriegn State of Oregon.

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together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R. Com.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, on Thursday the 5th (5) day of June next at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of sanctioning or refusing to sanction articles of argement for the consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company and with the Detroit Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company, entered into by the directors of all said corporations. To authorize the issue of preferred stock, denominated preference shares in said agreement, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretary D., E. R & I. R. R. Co.

Dated March 28, 1873.

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Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBUR[illegible]

The FIRST SATURDAY of Sep[illegible] October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

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J. G. FLEDDERMAN

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It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

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GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

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Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 12, 1873. No. 24.

The Auburn Courier,

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Editor and Proprietor.
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1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

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Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to his profession. Office first door to the left—Union Hall, Auburn, Ind. Residence, West Seventh street, [illegible].

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BEST & McCLELLAN,
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R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description, Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 3-26

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificent day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent
CINCINNATI, O.

"He fell down dead and expired in two minutes," said a Georgia paper on the death of a negro.

An Irish writer says, "I knew of no earthly reason why women should not become medical men."

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,
AND
DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
RAIL ROAD.

ON and after May 25th, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.	Freight
Bankers	1 25 p.m	5 50 a.m	10 00p.m
Reading	1 12	5 15	9 33*
Camden	12 57	5 00	9 04*
S. Line	12 47	4 50	8 45*
Fremont	12 35	4 38	8 23*
Ar Angola	12 18	4 18	7 45*
Dep "	11 55		
Pleasant Lake	11 40	4 06	7 23*
Summit	11 27	3 55	7 02*
Waterloo	11 08	3 38	6 32
Auburn	10 53	3 25	6 05
" Junction	10 50 a.m	3 23 a.m	6 00pm

Eastward.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.	Freight
Bankers	1 50 p.m	10 45 p.m	4 00 a.m.
Reading	2 05	11 00	4 30*
Camden	2 18	11 13	5 00
State Line	2 28	11 22	5 20*
Fremont	2 40	11 35	5 40*
Ar Angola	3 00		
Dep "	3 20	11 55	6 15*
Pleasant Lake	3 32	12 05 a.m	6 35*
Summit	3 43	12 16	6 57*
Waterloo	4 00	12 30	7 26
Auburn	4 13	12 42	7 47
" Junction	4 16 p.m	12 45	7 55 a.m

SAGINAW TRAINS.

Going North.

Ft Wayne Dep	4 30p.m	9 50	7 30 a.m
Auburn	5 33		9 12
Waterloo	5 46		9 47
Summit	6 01		10 17
Pleasant Lake	6 12		10 37
Dep			
Ar Angola	6 45		11 50
Bankers	7 52	1 45	2 40
Jonesville	8 07	2 05	2 50
Jackson	9 12p.m	3 15p.m	6 30p.m

Going South.

Jackson Dep	7 15 a.m	12 00 m	8 00 a.m
Jonesville		1 05	10 56
Bankers	8 42	1 20	11 35
Ar Angola			2 50p.m
Dep "			
Pleasant Lake	10 05		3 18
Summit	10 17		3 43
Waterloo	10 33		4 25
Auburn	10 47		4 58
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 45		6 30

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Dec. 23, 1872 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	7,10 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	8,40 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,45 "	1,30 P M	[illegible] "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,45 P. M	3,07 "	7,08 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	4,22 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,22 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,00 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	6,10 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 "	9,05 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 P M	11,50 "	11,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,65 "	5,55 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,55 "	12,50 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	3,25 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	5,15 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	6,28 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	8,05 "
line lv	11 30 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	8,02 "
Mansfield	12,05 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	8,55 "
Orrville	2,13 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	11,06 "
Alliance	4,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	1,10 P. M
Rochester	6,57 "	1,12 A M.	11,42 "	3,39 "
Pittsburg	8,10 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	4,2 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:30 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lvs.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	4 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 20 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WITHERINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to accommodate all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

J. A. CAMPBELL,
April 8, 1873-tf Butler Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ARCHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and
Provisions
FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞Goods delivered any place in town.

We feel like giving a cheer for Garfield, who, in defense of his vote for the Congressional salary Bill against some of his dissatisfied Republican constituents, made this telling hit for Grant.

"If the delegates believe the retrative salary clause is so infamous that I ought to resign for voting for the appropriation bill to which it was attached, will they follow out their logic an insist that the President ought to resign for signing it? My vote did not make it a law. His signature did."

That may be replied to but it can not be answered.

It is estimated that the expense incurred on Decoration Day, all over the United States, will aggregate over a million dollars! If people could be induced to contribute this amount to the orphans and widows of soldiers in a quiet exercise of patriotic duty, how much more substantial would be the tribute to honored dead. The beautiful form of decorating the resting places of heroic [illegible] within it the charm of sentiment of veneration, but a [illegible] of flowers laid upon the table of a [illegible] is a still greater act of [illegible]. The tinsel and parade, however, [illegible] have the advantage, for there are men who will give ten dollars for such display, that would not contribute one cent to relieve the wants of poverty, even in the habitation of a soldiers family.

Lying.

Two boys were in a school room alone together, when some fire works, contrary to the master's express prohibition, exploded. The one boy denied it; the other, Bonnie Christe, would neither admit or deny it, and was severely flogged for his obstinacy. When the boys got alone again—

"Why didn't you deny it?" asked the real delinquent.

"Because there were only us two, and one of us must have lied," said Bonnie.

"Then why not say I did it?"

"Because you said you didn't, and I would spare the liar."

The boys heart melted—Bonnie moral gallantry subdued him.

When school resumed, the young rogue marched up to the master's desk and said:

"Please, sir, I can't bear to be a liar, I let off the squibs," and burst into tears.

The master's eyes glistened on the self-accuser, and the unmerited punishment he had inflicted on his school mate, smote his conscience. Before the whole school, hand in hand with the culprit, as if paired in the confession, the master walked down to where Christie sat, and said aloud with emotion:

"Bonnie, Bonnie, lad—he and I beg your pardon we are both to blame."

The school was hushed and still, as oldars schools are apt so be when any thing true and noble is being done—so still they might have heard Bonnie's big tear drop on his copy book, as he sat enjoying the moral triumph which subdued himself as well as the rest; and when for the want of something else to say, he gently cried: "Master, forever!" the glorious shout of the scholars filled the man's eyes with something behind his spectacles, which made him wipe them before resuming his chair.

The Farmers' Movement.

A bushel of corn will bring only 15 cents out in Kansas; while it is worth 68 cents in New York. The difference 53 cents, goes into the Treasury of the railroad, for carrrying the corn to market. While the farmers of the Great West are thus robbed, is it any wonder they are establishing "Granges" to protect themselves?

Illustrating the relation of producers to railroads and commission men and consumers, it is asserted that a farmer at Paxton, Ill., shipped 160 bushels of potatoes to Chicago and received $10.40 cents as his share of their value in market, which was $60—the railroad company and commission men absorbing nearly five-sixths the market value of his product.

The Ohio *Farmer* says: "The Western farmers' anti-monopoly movement is fast being wholly wrested from its legitimate meaning and intent. Every scurvy politician in that quarter albeit, has never in his life so much as turned a furrow, is on the keen scent to ride into office behind an agricultural ist's wagon. Unless the farmers have a shrewd eare, they will find their last end in this matter a good deal worse than the first.

Died Poor.

"It was a sad funeral to me," said the speaker, "the saddest I ever attended in many years."

"That of Edmonson?"

"Yes."

"How did he die?"

"Poor—poor as poverty. His life was one long struggle with the world, and at every disadvantage. Fortune mocked him all the while with golden promises, that were destined to never know fulfillment."

"Yet he was patient and enduring," replied one of the company.

"Patient as a Christian—enduring as a martyr," was answered. "Poor man! He was worthy of a better fate. He ought to have succeeded, for he deserved success."

"Did he not succeed?" questioned the one who had spoken of his patience and endurance.

"No, sir. He died poor, just as I have stated. Nothing that he put his hand on ever succeeded. A strange fatality seemed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last moments," said the other, "and thought he died rich."

"No he left nothing behind," was replied. "The heirs will have no concern as to the administration of his estate."

"He left a good name," said one, "and that is something."

"And a legacy of noble deeds that were done in the name of humanity," remarked another.

"And precious examples," said a third.

"Lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of bravely [illegible] confidence when no [illegible] his bewildered path," was the testimony of another.

"And high truths, [illegible] courage, heroic [illegible]."

"Then he died rich," was the emphatic declaration. "Richer than the millionaire who went to his long home on the same day miserable in all his gold. A sad funeral did you say? [illegible] triumphal procession! Not a burial of a human clod, but the ceremonies attendant upon the translation of an angel. Did not succeed? Why, his whole life was a series of successes. In every conflict he became the victor, and now the victors crown is on his brow. Any grasping, soulless, selfish, man, with a moderate share of brain, may gather money, and learn the art of keeping it; but no one in a hundred can conquer bravely, in the battle of life as Edmonson has conquered, and step from the rank of men a Christian hero. No, no; he did not die poor, but rich—in neighborly love, and rich in celestial affections. And his heirs have an interest in the administration of his affairs. A large property has been left, and let them see to it that they do not lose precious things through false estimates and ignorant deprecations. There are higher things a this world than wealth that perishes. He dies rich who can take his treasures with him to the new land where he is to abide forever; and he who has to leave all behind on which he placed his affection dies poor indeed.

The Crops.

The St. Louis *Democrat* prints another batch of letters from a great number of correspondent's touching the condition of the crops, especially of wheat and corn Its reports of the greater part of the States of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, and on the strengh of them and what it gathers from county papers it assumes that wheat is 10 to 12 per cent. greater in area than it was last year, oats 50 per cent. short, and prospects for corn dismal, The peach crop throughout the Southwest is very generally reported killed. It says:

"The tenor of our entire correspondence on this subject—and we have printed several hundred letters already—seems to warrant the belief that both winter and spring wheat will be harvested in great abundance—that corn is very uncertain—thousands upon thousands of acres designed for the purpose not yet having received their first plowing—and that oats will be only about a two third crop. Some mention is made, in the batch of letters printed to-day, of the reappearance of the chinch bug—that direful pest of the wheat field. We do not believe its ravages will be great, this year as it is only specially destructive in drouthy years, and there is no probability that 1873 will be a tear of this class; therefore neither the chinch nor Colorade potato bug will prove very destructive the coming summer, in our opinion.''

Lincoln used to say if he had a son who would part his hair in the middle he would maul him with a squash.

Editorial Excursion.

After a general change of views of the members of the association, it is thought best to postpone the Editorial Excursion to Duluth till the first of July. This is only about two weeks later than at first determined on, but the backwardness of the season and the accumulation of ice in the straits and on lake Superior, has made this necessary. The party will probably be accompanied by the Warsaw silver band, and will go west from Duluth to the terminus of the road, five hundred miles or more, to the Missouri river in Dakota Territory. A separate coach is to be placed at their disposal over all the roads.—*Laporte Herald.*

The grazing capacities of Texas are prominent among other features of that State. It is estimated that 100 cows, bought for $[illegible], number 3000 head worth $30,000 in ten years. Sheep husbandry is more commended, as this country imports 50,000,000 pounds of wool annually. Texas can raise every variety acquired as cheaply as Buenos Ayres. The pasturage is illimitable, and the natural increase 100 pre cent. annually. Both cattle and sheep can be grazed the year through, in most of Texas, on bunch and gramma, and other nutricious grasses; and when hay is wanted the grasses cure themselves. The Platte valley alone has 32,000,000 acres of rich lands, and the country 1,000,000,000 that will sustain as many sheep and give fine wool and mutton at the lowest cost—in annual temparature of fifty degrees Fahrenheit. The water is good and abundant, and the grazing belt, which stretches west of the Rio Grand, will be reached at Fort Worth, by the Texas and Pacific railroad in 1874.

School Revenue.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction made the May apportionment of school revenue last week. The following is a statement of the amount each county in this Congressional District is entitled to:

COUNTIES.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeKalb	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,404.30
Elkhart	10,225	21,733.48	[illegible]
Kosciousko	8,991	[illegible]	18,251.75
Lagrange	4,889	10,292.16	[illegible]
Marshall	7,390	11,131.42	14,901.76
Noble	7,342	11,201.66	14,304.26
Steuben	4,757	[illegible]	9,656.71
Whitley	5,282	8,727.88	10,822.96

The distribution averages $2.03 to each child of school age in the State. It will be seen also that Elkhart and Lagrange counties pay more into the School Fund of the State than they received out. The other counties receive more than they pay. This can only be accounted for on the aggregate wealth and consequent amount of tax collected is greater in proportion to the number of children of school age in these two county than the others.

The several counties paid into the State Treasury School Fund at the following rate for each child between 6 and 21 years:

DeKalb, for each child	$1.45
Elkhart " "	2.13
Kosciusko " "	1.42
Lagrange " "	2.10
Marshall " "	1.50
Noble " "	1.52
Steuben " "	1.24
Whitley " "	1.63

All received at the rate of $2.03 per child. Twenty-eight counties in the State pay more State School Tax than they receive in return, and consequently contribute thereby to the education of the children of the other counties. Marion county, in which Indianapolis is situated, pays $31,162.63 more than it receives, whilst Allen county (Ft Wayne) receives $12.037.84 more than it pays.

How to get a long Well— dig it deep.

If you should lose your nose, what would you do? Take the first one that turned up.

The times are affecting the poor Indian. He complains that none but bald-headed emigrants go West.

Giving seventeen hundred pounds coal for a ton is among "the weighs that are dark."

All things are systematized nowadays. Even every milk train has its cow-catcher.

The season is approaching when drinking men as well as drowning men, catch at straws.

A strong kind of a hint—A young lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her rings would not go on his finger.

An old woman in Ohio "didn't want 'em to take any trouble after she was dead, but if it was just the same she'd like to be buried with her specs on."

APACHE PETE.

Thar ain't no trusting an Injun;
He's a [illegible],
And when he's a doing of suthin' bad,
He's a wishing 'twas suthin' wuss.

And he'll lie and steal, and he'll circumvent
You out of your very eyes,
And he takes his tod in a way that I
As a Christian, do despise.

The most ongrateful, thankless wretch
That ever a feller see!
Favors is lost on the likes of him,
So he never gets none from me.

There was little Pete, a 'Pache boy,
Which we had around the camp,
Down in Arizona, in [illegible],
And I've knowed that sneaking scamp,

When the boys was a havin' a little fun
And shooting, it might be, free,
To mosey behind a rock or stump,
Or shin himself up a tree.

Till a Greaser chap, which was full of tin,
Drawed a bead on the yaller brat,
And Pete never felt the want of specs
To read with, arter that.

They was little shot, and we hooked 'em out
With our knives from the critter's eyes,
Which never squirmed a derned bit,
Nor cusses, nor groans, nor cries.

But he takes a stick, in a blindish way,
And meanders outen the camp,
And strikes a trail for his cussed tribe,
Which we'd corralled in the swamp.

But he didn't forget us, that reptile snake!
I was woke in the dead of night
By the hosses a rairin', and [illegible] round,
And cavortin' mad with fright.

Which it were a stampede, and the cattle broke,
With a painted, yelling mob
A whooping like devils, and that thar Pete
A bossin' the little job.

They stamped the critters; nary a hoof
Nor ha'r was left behind,
And Pete elevated the Greaser's ha'r
Which was kinder goin' it blind.

Wal, thar warn't no jestice out on the plains,
For the sojers wouldn't help,
And you don't go Injun-fighting on foot
If you happen to vally your skelp.

But it shows how the ornery varmints act
If you happen to cross their track;
They just lays for you, and they fetches you
The minnit you turn yer back.

Satisfaction? Wal, no, I wouldn't say
As you'd feel you had much cause
To be satisfied, in a case like this,
By killing a few old squaws.

That's why I'm riled when I hear 'em say
They've an Injun soul as white
As a Christian gentleman's [illegible],
In God A'mighty's sight.

For I put it fa'r to a larned man,
As invited me to drink,
(Rum is my tap) and I sez to him,
"I'd like to know what you think."

And he studied a bit in a jubous way,
And he didn't seem to take,
Which his language were, "Tain't much of a choice
'Tween a bar and a rattlesnake." —*Graphic.*

JOHN YATES BEALL.

His Trial and Execution for Piracy—An Interesting Leaf from the History of the Rebellion.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

The young Virginian, an officer of the Confederate army, was hung as pirate and spy on Governor's Island, New York harbor, Feb. 24, 1865. The sentence was just, and its execution a necessary part of the discipline of war. Yet now that years have elapsed, and we can review the past without that terrible personal interest that made our hearts burn within us, there is something worthy of note in the story of this man, who, young, wealthy, and educated, threw himself, as it were, into the jaws of death from sincere though mistaken love for his native country.

John Yates Beall was a native of Jefferson county, Virginia. He graduated at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and at the breaking out of the rebellion owned a large plantation in his native country; his property was estimated at $1,500,000, and in addition he was said to be the heir of an estate in England. In the earliest days of the war Beall organized Company G, Second Virginia Infantry, and his regiment afterward formed part of the original "Stonewall Brigade," under Stonewall Jackson. He took part in many battles, but it is his piratical expedition among the islands of Lake Erie which brings him within the range of our subject—an expedition which ended in disaster and death. It is well remembered along the lake shore; Buffalo, Detroit, and Cleveland were filled with excitement; the citizens patrolled the streets by night, and visions of a piratical craft sailing boldly in and firing upon the defenseless houses filled all eyes. Exhausted Ohio had sent into the field regiment after regiment beyond her quota, but her northern frontier was entirely exposed, and it seemed an easy thing to sail across from Canada and batter down her towns. Looking back upon it now, it still seems easy; and yet it was never done, although Canada swarmed with conspirators, under the leadership of Jacob Thompson, secret agent of the Confederate Government. The United States had but one war vessel on the lakes, the Michigan, a paddle-wheel steamer carrying eighteen guns. The capture of this boat would enable a small body of men to carry destruction from one end of the lake to the other. In September, 1864, the Michigan was lying off Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, which had been used since 1862 as a depot for prisoners of war; here were confined 2,480 men, all, with the exception of about one hundred, officers of the Confederacy, enough to command an army of 80,000 men. The little island was naturally uppermost in the thoughts of the rebel officers in Canada. It was near at hand, a steamer could run across in the night, and in the winter a land force could attack it, for the ice was strong, and nowhere was there more than five miles between island and island, stretching like stepping-stones across the lake from Point Pelee to the Ohio mainland. No other prison was on an exposed frontier like this, and were it not for the guns of the Michigan a rescue might be effected; the Michigan, therefore, must be captured.

On the morning of the 19th of September the steamer Philo Parsons, plying between Detroit, the islands, and Sandusky, left Detroit at the usual hour on her way down the river; at Sandwich, on the Canadian side, four men came on board, and at Malden a party of twenty more, bringing with them a large old-fashioned trunk tied with ropes. As at this period there was a constant stream of fugitives crossing the border, fleeing from the draft, or coming back with empty pockets, this Malden party excited no comment, and the steamer went on her way through Lake Erie, stopping at the different islands, and taking on a number of passengers for Sandusky. After leaving Kelley's Island, the last of the group, suddenly four men came toward the clerk, who, owing to the absence of the captain, had command of the boat, and leveled revolvers at his head; at the same moment the old black trunk was opened, and the whole party armed [illegible] knives and hatchets, and took possession of the defenseless boat. The course was then changed, and after cruising about [illegible] the pirates turned back to [illegible] Middle Bass [illegible] While there the Island Queen, a steamer plying between Sandusky and the islands, came alongside, and, suspecting nothing, threw out a plank in order to land some freight. Instantly the pirates swarmed up her sides, calling upon the captain to surrender; shots were fired—apparently more for the purpose of intimidation than for any real injury—knives and hatchets were held over the passengers, among whom were thirty or forty one-hundred-days men on their way to Toledo to be mustered out. The pirates were few in number, but they were well armed, and held both steamers at their mercy. The captain of the Island Queen made sturdy resistance, endeavoring in vain to cut the ropes that bound his boat to the Parsons; and the engineer, refusing to obey the orders of the pirates, was shot in the cheek. Resistance was evidently useless; the passengers were put into the hold, with a guard over them, and the captain was asked if many strangers had come to Sandusky that morning, and if there was any excitement there. After some delay and discussion among themselves the pirates decided to exact an oath of secrecy for twenty-four hours from the women and citizen passengers, and allow them to go on shore, together with the hundred-days men, whom they paroled, and then the two steamers, lashed together, started out toward Sandusky, the captain of the Island Queen being retained, with the hope that he could be forced to act as pilot. When four or five miles out the Island Queen was scuttled and abandoned, and the Parsons went on alone. A debate sprung up among the pirates as to whether or not they should run into Sandusky Bay; evidently something had failed them, some one had disappointed them. At length the captain was again put into the hold, the boat's speed was slackened, and she was kept cruising up and down outside as if waiting for a signal.

Chief in command of these raiders was John Yates Beall; his appearance and manner rendered him conspicuous among the others, who are described, in the language of one who saw them, as a "mean, low-lived set; Burley, the second in command, being a perfect desperado." In the report of Jacob Thompson, secret agent of the Confederacy in Canada, a document belonging to the rebel archives, the whole plot is related. There were two parts, the first being the expedition by water under Beall, and the second a conspiracy on shore, by means of which the officers of the Michigan were to be thrown off their guard, so that upon a given signal Beall could steam rapidly in, surprise them, and capture the boat. A cannon-shot sent over Johnson's Island was to tell the prisoners that the hour of rescue had come; Sandusky was next to be attacked, and after horses had been secured, the prisoners were to mount and make for Cleveland, the boats co-operating, and from Cleveland strike across Ohio for Wheeling and the Virginia border. The key to the whole movement was the capture of the Michigan.

The plot on shore was headed by a Confederate officer named Cole. As has been related, Beall performed his part with entire success; and had the other head possessed equal capacity, no doubt the plan would have been successful, and the whole North taken by surprise at this daring raid and rescue upon a hitherto peaceful and unnoticed border. The 2,000 young officers riding for their lives through the heart of Ohio, where there was no organized force to oppose them, would have seemed like a phantom band to the astonished inhabitants. Even the famous raid of John Morgan, well-remembered in the great red-brick farm-houses of the central counties, would have been eclipsed by this flying troop, the flower of the Southern army. On the lake Beall would have held the whole coast at his mercy, and the familiar old Michigan, turned into a piratical craft, would have carried terror into every harbor.

But the plot on shore failed. Cole spent his money freely in Sandusky, and managed to procure an introduction to the officers of the Michigan, inviting them to supper-parties, and playing the part of a genial host whose wines are good and generously offered. The tedium of the daily life upon the steamer and in the small town was enlivened by his hospitality, and for some time all went well; but gradually he began to mar his own plot by so much incautiousness and such a want of dexterity in his movements that a suspicion was aroused in Sandusky, and his maneuvers were watched. On the evening of the 19th of September, Cole had invited the officers of the Michigan to a supper-party. Everything was prepared for them, the wine was drugged, and when by this means they had been rendered helpless, a signal was to notify Beall that all was ready for his attack. But in the meantime suspicion had grown into certainty, and, at the very moment of success, Cole was arrested by order of the commander of the Michigan, the signal was never given, and Beall, on board of the Parsons, strained his eyes in vain toward Sandusky and Johnson's Island, cruising up and down outside the bay, now talking with his prisoner, the Captain, and now urging his men to dare all and make the attack alone. But the men, a disorderly rabble, gathered together in Canada, refused to enter the bay; and at last, disappointed and disheartened, Beall gave the signal to turn the boat, and abandoned the attempt. Back went the Parsons, with her pirate crew, past Kelley's Island, where the alarmed inhabitants were burying their valuables, and looking for the flames of burning Sandusky; past Middle Bass, where the unfortunate passengers, watching on the beach shortly after midnight, saw her fly by, the fire pouring out of her smoke-stacks, and "making for the Detroit river like a scared pickerel." The Captain and those of the crew who had been retained to manage the boat were put ashore upon an uninhabited island, and after reaching the Canadian shore and scuttling the steamer, the pirates disbanded, and Beall, the master spirit, was left to brood over a failure which had the additional bitterness of possible success.

In the morning the lake-country people woke up to hear the news. Incendiaries and conspirators in their midst, raiders by land and pirates by sea—these were the tidings of the breakfast-table. Batteries, soldiers and Generals were hurried hither and thither, strict investigations were ordered, guards doubled, and above it all rose the sound of popular comment in newspapers and on street corners, until the news spread through the nation. To be sure, the horse was not stolen, if we call the Michigan a horse, but there was an immense amount of shutting the stable door. And when the old steed appeared again in the various harbors of the lake, she was regarded with curiosity and redoubled affection as one who had indeed snuffed the battle, though from afar.

In less than four months Beall was captured near the Suspension Bridge, and taken to New York. An attempt to bribe the turnkey with $3,000 in gold having been discovered, the authorities sent him to Fort Lafayette, and while there he made an appeal to the bar of New York to undertake his defense. For a time no one responded, but at length Mr. James T. Brady offered his services, and the trial began before a military court. Beall was charged with the seizure of the steamer Philo Parsons, at Kelley's Island, Lake Erie; with the seizure of the steamer Island Queen, at Middle Bass Island, Lake Erie; with being a rebel spy in Ohio and New York; and with an attempt to throw the express car off the track between Buffalo and Dunkirk, for the purpose of robbing the express company's safe. The officers of the captured steamers came from the West to identify him, and it is said that Beall frankly confirmed their testimony, remarking that as regarded the lake affair the trial had been fair and impartial. In the defense a manifesto from Jefferson Davis was offered, asserting that these acts upon the border were committed by his authority, and should be recognized as the acts of lawful belligerents. But the court pronounced the verdict of "Guilty," and Gen. Dix approved the finding, ordering the prisoner to be hung on Governor's Island, Saturday, the 18th of February. In reviewing the testimony Gen. Dix said: "The accused is shown to be a man of education and refinement, and it is difficult to account for his agency in transactions so abhorrent to moral sense and so inconsistent with all the rules of honorable warfare." In this opinion all just-minded persons will agree. And yet, as an example of judgment mistaken but equally sincere—an example of perverted vision—take the farewell letter of Beall to his brother, written on the eve of the day appointed for his execution:

"Remember me kindly to my friends. Say to them *I am not aware of committing any crime against society.* I die for my country. No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course. . . . My hands are clean of blood, unless spilled in conflict, and not a cent enriched my pocket. . . . Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay. Therefore do not show unkindness to the prisoners—they are helpless.

"JOHN YATES BEALL."

A short respite was afterwards granted by President Lincoln to enable the mother to see her son; but on the afternoon of the 24th of February the execution took place upon Governor's Island, New York harbor, the prisoner responding to the prayers of the Episcopal service for the dying, but otherwise remaining apparently unmoved. One item in the newspaper accounts of the day is worthy of note. During the whole of the long proceedings before the execution the young man kept his eyes steadily fixed upon the southern horizon, as if looking toward the very heart of the country for which he was giving up his life.

Beall was finely formed, about five feet eight inches in height, with hazel eyes, brown hair and beard, and a firmly compressed mouth. He was 32 years old at the time of his death.

Weighing the Evidence.

A short time since a worthy magistrate of New Orleans had a rather difficult question to decide, in the solution of which he struck out a path hitherto unknown in jurisprudence. It seems that twelve negroes appeared before him, each one of whom swore positively that himself and the other eleven had done a certain amount of work on a steamboat, and was entitled thereby to wages. It was a steady streak—each of the dozen swearing precisely the same. On the other side appeared the mate of the boat and eleven deck hands, who all swore directly and point blank to an opposite state of facts to that testified to by the twelve plaintiffs. Here the evidence closed, leaving the judge to make up his mind.

His Honor scratched his head, looked wise, pondered a few moments, and then said: "The law makes it the duty of the court, when in doubt, to weigh the evidence. I shall proceed to do so in this case. You," turning to one of the suing darkies, "take your crowd over to Mr. ——'s (a grocery store in the vicinity), and have them weighed, and bring me a certificate of their weight from the clerk. And you," turning to the mate, "do the same with yourself and witnesses. This court must make up a judgment somehow."

The mandate of the court was obeyed; the contestants appeared with their respective certificates, the mate's party outweighing the other by nine pounds, which was sufficient to turn the scales of justice, for judgment was given for the boat.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD PROSPERITY.—A gratifying evidence of Southern prosperity is furnished in the recent report of the directors of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The close of the war left it a wreck and bankrupt. It now shows a revenue of $1,022,285 for the year just passed, the total earnings having been nearly $3,000,000. This is the great cotton road of the south; the figures, therefore, show an increase of the staple business and trade of that section, and promise well for the future.—*Boston Globe.*

THE seat in the astronomical section of the French Academy, made vacant by the death of M. Delaunay, has been filled by the election of M. Loewy. The opposing dandidates were Wolf, Stephan, and Tisseraud.

The Crisis in France.

The political crisis which has threatened France for several months has finally been precipitated in a sudden and unexpected manner. M. Thiers has yielded to the trifling majority against him in the Assembly; he and his Ministers have resigned, and Marshal MacMahon has been elected President of the Republic.

The withdrawal of M. Thiers must be regarded as a serious blow to the Republic, and the election of Marshal MacMahon as a very decided step in the direction of some kind of monarchical restoration. MacMahon has always been a Monarchist. He is essentially an army man. He has been the pet and the pride of the French army for twenty years, and every Government has recognized it. The reverses and defeats which he met in the Prussian war, in common with all French officers, did not affect him as it did the others. He was the man to whom President Thiers intrusted the work of reorganizing the army, and there is little doubt that he has set it on its feet again. If Napoleon were alive, and there were a strong Bonapartist party, it is probable that MacMahon would attach himself to the Imperialists. As Napoleon is dead, and his dynasty has no organised strength in France at this time, it is probable that MacMahon will go with the strongest party—whether it be for the Count de Chambord (Henry V.) or one of the Orleans Princes. He has been elected as the representative of the Monarchists, his personal attachments are with them, and, as the head of the Government and the chief of the army, he will play an important part in the drama, or perhaps tragedy, that shall decide what the next permanent Government of France shall be.

It may be that the present anomalous Government of France will hold for a time without trouble of any kind. The army, under MacMahon's leadership, will be able to enforce order throughout the country. But the Monarchical intrigues may now be expected to take a more definite shape than before, and the division of the country between Monarchists and Republicans, as indicated by the recent vote in the Assembly, is so close that the Liberals will hardly yield without a desperate struggle. The situation, therefore, is full of peril. There is no prospect of appealing to the sentiment of the people. The Liberals have been anxious to do this, but have made no headway at it. But, if the appeal were made, the real sentiment of the people could scarcely be brought out under the pressure of the army and the clergy. Another danger which threatens the country is the eagerness to make war on Prussia—a sentiment with which MacMahon, as an army man, will be much more likely to sympathize than Thiers. Another war with Germany would be the most disastrous of all the threatened perils; but, even if this be averted, the present revolution in the Government and the retirement of M. Thiers foreshadow new sorrows and sufferings for a people which is to-day the Niobe among nations.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Weather of By-gone Ages.

The late Mr. Babbage, of calculating-machine fame, had a singular faculty of suggesting avenues to knowledge. We are told by one who knew him well that it seemed possible to him to obtain an exact record of the succession of hot and cold years for long periods in by-gone ages. His plan was as follows: Among the stumps of trees in some ancient forests he proposed to select one in which both the number and the size of the rings that have [illegible] annually produced were clearly [illegible]. He would write down the [illegible] of hot and cool summers so marked in this tree, assuming that the larger the ring in each case, the hotter has been the summer. He then proposed to examine other trees of about the same date, until he found some which recorded a series of hot and cold seasons exactly similar to that which he had already noted down, and until the series extended far enough for him to be sure that the resemblance was not accidental, but that he had before him a natural register of the same seasons which had been recorded in the first tree. As some of these trees would be somewhat older than the first tree, while others would have survived it, he considered that it would be possible, so to say, to piece out the information obtained from one tree by means of the others; and that, after examining a great number of trees, his record of warm and cold seasons might be extended at both ends almost indefinitely.

A Popular Theory Combatted.

The long-received and familiar theory that the temperature of northern continents is modified by that of the sea-currents which pass near them is receiving the reasonable opposition which it seems to deserve. Among the most forcible of these opposing views is that advanced and supported by Prof. Whieldon, that the modifying currents exist in the air, not the sea; and one of the most effective of the arguments advanced in its support is, that the accounts of arctic voyagers show sudden rises of temperature when nothing but an unlimited extent of ice is near, while the temperature of the nearest open water was nearly that of freezing. The theory of Prof. Whieldon, as briefly stated, is that open water, melting ice, rain after snow, and other phenomena in arctic regions are not caused by winds warmed by an open sea, but by circulation of air in which warm winds descend from upper atmospheres, which winds are heated at the equator, and, following the known laws of atmospheric circulation, reach the poles. Although this theory threatens to deprive the Gulf Stream of one of its most worthy functions—that of keeping England warm—it is so far in accordance with probability that it it merits discussion if not acceptance.—*Appletons' Journal.*

THERE are rumors of difficulties, political and otherwise, in the way of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage with the daughter of the Emperor of Russia. They say that there are high personages at court strongly opposed to it, and that hints have come from "cousins" in Berlin that it might perhaps be as well even if it did not take place. They say further that the Duke of Edinburgh will have his own way, let everybody else do or say what everybody else pleases.

Driving Snipe.

Among our own hunters was a trapper named Shep Medary—a lively, roystering mountaineer, who loved nothing better than to get a joke upon any unfortunate "pilgrim" or "tender-foot" who was verdant enough to confide in his stories of mountain life.

"What a night!" said Shep, as the moon rose broad and clear—"what a glorious night for drivin' snipe!"

Here was something new. Two of our young men were eager to learn all about the mystery.

"Driving snipe! what's that, Shep? Tell us about it."

"Did ye never hear?" replied Shep, with a face expressive of wonder at their ignorance. "Why, it's as old as the mountains, I guess; we always choose such weather as this for drivin' snipe. The snipe are fat now and they drive better, and they're better eatin', too. I tell you a breakfast of snipe, broiled on the buffalo chips, is not bad to take; is it, Dick?"

Beaver Dick, who had just arrived in camp, thus appealed to, growled an assent to the proposition contained in Shep's question; and the boys, more anxious than ever, pressed Shep for an explanation.

"Maybe," said one of them, "maybe we can drive the snipe to-night and get a mess for breakfast; what have we got to do, Shep?"

"Oh, well," responded Shep, "if you're so plaguey ignorant, I'm afeared you won't do. Howsomever, you can try. You boys get a couple of them gunny-sacks and candles, and we'll go out and start 'em up."

Elated with the idea of having a mess of snipe for breakfast, the two young men, under Shep's direction, each equipped with a gunny-sack and candle, followed him out upon the plain, half a mile from camp, accompanied by some half dozen members of our party. The spot was chosen because of its proximity to a marsh, which was supposed to be filled with snipe. In reality it was the swarming-place for mosquitoes.

"Now," said Shep, stationing the boys about ten feet apart, "open your sacks, be sure and keep the mouths of 'em wide open, and after we leave you light your candles and hold 'em well into the sack, so that the snipe can see, and the rest of us will drive 'em up. It may take a little spell to get 'em started, but if you wait patiently they'll come."

With this assurance the snipe-drivers left them and returned immediately to camp.

"I've got a couple of green 'uns out there," said he, with a sly wink. "They'll wait some time for the snipe to come up, I reckon."

The boys followed directions—the sacks were held wide open, the candles kept in place. There they stood, the easy prey of the remorseless mosquitoes. An hour passed away, and yet from the ridge above the camp the light of the candles could be seen across the plain. Shep now stole quietly out of camp, and, making a long circuit, came up behind the victims, and, raising a war-whoop, fired his pistol in the air.

The boys dropped their sacks and started on a two-forty pace for camp, coming in amid the laughter and shouts of their companions.—*"Ascent of Mount Hayden," by R. P. Langford, in Scribner.*

To Make Fabrics Water-Proof.

A writer in an English paper says: "By the way, speaking of water-proofs, I think I can give travelers a valuable hint or two. For many years I have worn India rubber water-proofs, but will buy no more, for I have learned that good Scottish tweed can be made entirely impervious to rain, and, moreover, I have learned how to make it so; and for the benefit of readers, I will give the recipe: In a bucket of soft water put half a pound of sugar of lead and half a pound of powdered alum; stir this at intervals until it becomes clear, then pour it off into another bucket, and put the garment therein, and let it be in for twenty-four hours, and then hang it up to dry without wringing it. Two of my party, a lady and a gentleman, have worn garments thus treated in the wildest storms of wind and rain without getting wet. The rain hangs upon the cloth in globules. In short, they were really water-proof. The gentleman walked nine miles in a storm of wind and rain, such as you rarely see in the South; and when he slipped off his overcoat, his underclothes were as dry as when he put them on. This is, I think, a secret worth knowing; for cloth, if it can be made to keep out wet, is, in every way, better than what we know as water-proof.

Sunshine as a Force.

A good illustration of man's inability for self-support, independently of sunshine, is afforded by the following calculation: The mechanical equivalent of the vertical sunshine upon a square mile of the earth's surface is computed to be 3,333,000,000 pounds raised a foot high in a second. Under the most favorable circumstances, a square mile of terrestrial soil receiving this amount of sunshine, if planted with bananas, would yield, according to the estimate of Baron Humboldt, 50,000 tons of nutritious food yearly. This is the greatest amount of food-producing power of which the earth appears to be capable. But this quantity of food would suffice only 100,000 men, whose united mechanical force would not raise more than 10,000,000 pounds a foot high in a second. It would therefore not be possible for any number of men, by their mechanical force, to produce anything like sufficient light and heat in the absence of sunshine to raise from the soil the food needful for their own support.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.—A New York letter says that the war against Henry Ward Beecher, on the charge of his improper conduct with women, continues, to the great injury of his paper, the *Christian Union*, the circulation of which has fallen off wonderfully within the last few weeks. His friends urge him to openly denounce the statements as false, and, in all probability, he will do so before many days, although he is himself opposed to such a course. Theo. Tilton, and Bowen, editor of the *Independent*, are solely responsible for the slanders, and, as Bowen sits in Beecher's church, the feeling against him runs high.

WHEN A DREAM COMES TRUE.

BY CARL [illegible].

I hold your hand in mine, my darling, darling;
I look within your eyes;
I ask you [illegible] only [illegible]
To hear your [illegible].

And all the while the glimmer of a wonder—
A moon-lit rapture cloud—
Flits o'er my silent heaven of joy, while under
I stare my [illegible] bowed.

I think how oft the future will require it—
"Ah, how then did it seem?"
To-morrow and to-morrow will desire it
Vainly as any dream.

What is it more? In dreams the eyes are holden;
They know not near from far;
I wake with outspread arms, a shadow folding—
And such life's visions are.

It is but touch and sight a little plainer,
A voice that telling, hides;
I doubt, "O heart, art thou so much a gainer?
For something still divides."

O fire of God, O living, winged creature
That in this clay doth rise,
How canst thou warm to the divine nature
These lips and hands and eyes?

Too eager quest, that hastes to their meeting,
Hoping desire to fill,
Thou standest half abashed, in tenderest greeting,
Yet finding welcome chill.

With stinted bread the life-long hunger staying,
With fasting visions blessed,
With longing that makes life perpetual praying,
A stranger has confessed.

If yet, O dearest heart, the world grows dearer,
Because 'tis sweet to stand
(While that which never has enough cries, Nearer)
One moment hand to hand,

What will it be when every barrier breaking
Lets heart to heart come through?
Will heaven leave one corner for an aching
When the long dream comes true?

Humorous.

OUR figure at Vienna—0.

A TIGHT fit—Delirium tremens.

A PARLOR magazine—A kerosene lamp.

FIZZICAL weakness—Love of champagne.

GENERALLY "out on the fly"—The spider.

ARE the Kaw Indians related to the Crow tribe?

THE only feathers in the lava beds are those worn by the Modocs.

THE way to treat man of doubtful credit is to take a note of him.

WAITING for "something to turn up" always costs more than it brings.

THOUGH an honest merchant is a plain dealer, a carpenter is a deal plainer.

WHY do honest ducks dip their heads under water? To liquidate their little bills.

LADIES are opposed to female clerks because it destroys the romance of shopping.

WALL street obituary—He died in debt and the hopes of a financial resurrection.

A PRUDENT man, says a witty Frenchman, is like a pin; his head prevents him from going too far.

MARY had a little lamb,
It got right on its muscle,
She took the wool from off its back,
And stuffed it in her bustle.

WHEN a man has trouble he takes to drink, but when a woman meets with a misfortune she merely goes over to her mother's and takes tea.

A LITTLE boy having broken his rocking-horse the day it was bought, his mother began to rebuke him. He silenced her by inquiring, "What is the good of a hoss till it's broke?"

A DANBURY man was explaining to his wife Sunday morning how his mother used to cook pancakes, when she interrupted him with the batter pitcher. He is now experimenting with a new kind of salve.

TIPKINS aroused his wife from a sound sleep the other night, saying he had seen a ghost, in the shape of an ass. "Oh, let me sleep," was the reply of the irate dame, "and don't be frightened at your own shadow."

AN exchange says it is about time to warble thus:

The melancholy days have come—
The saddest of the year—
When women jaw and make soft soap,
And the old man takes his clear.

A GENTLEMAN with one leg broken in four places, three fractured ribs, and a hand with no two fingers pointing in one direction, was in Danbury, Friday, making arrangements for organizing a base ball club.—*Danbury News.*

A Reminiscence of Alexis.

The tender of the appointment to the Russian mission to ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, brings to mind the fact that when the Grand Duke Alexis visited the United States, taking in Hartford on his trip, Mr. Jewell then occupied the gubernatorial chair of Connecticut and extended to the royal visitor the courtesies of the occasion. After inspecting the wonders of Colt's great pistol factory, Alexis was taken to the immense leather belting manufactory belonging to Gov. Jewell, his father and brothers. After explaining the processes, the Governor informed the Grand Duke that he had once been a tanner himself. This was a practical example of republican institutions which Alexis was rather unprepared for, and, looking at his companion in wonder, he exclaimed: "A tanner, and now Governor!" If he had been informed that the President of the United States had once followed the same humble occupation, his astonishment would have, no doubt, been almost too great for utterance. His acquaintance formed with the son of the Czar would, no doubt, make Gov. Jewell's residence at St. Petersburg very pleasant.

Fresh Air.

In the name of oxygen, which is the great life principle of the animal body, let us beg you to give the sick person a full and constant supply of fresh air. If you keep him well covered he can never take cold by having the windows open day and night. If the wind blows upon him, rub his face and neck with your naked hands frequently, and there can never be a mischievous impression made there.

Remember that although a well man may live on in a room with imperfect ventilation, a sick one must have the help of a pure tonic atmosphere.

Remember that when typhoid fever attacks an army, and there is a deficiency of hospital accommodations, those who lie in an open shed or exposed to the dews and storms do much better than those who enjoy the average hospital facilities.—*To-Day.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

Somebody says: I have a recipe to offer. It is a compound, being composed of several ingredients. It is an excellent remedy, and when properly applied has an amazing good effect upon farmers' boys, keeping them at home in the evening when they ought to be there, and making them better than any other place on earth. Here are the ingredients:

1. Treat them as partners with you. Give them to understand that they are interested in the success of the farming operations as much as you are yourself.

2. Converse freely with them. Get their opinions, and give them yours. If at all prudent, make use of their plans, and when you think your own best, explain to them why you did not adopt theirs. Don't keep them altogether in the dark with reference to your plans for the future.

3. Don't require them to stay at home in the evenings all the time. When there is [illegible] entertainment from which they may receive benefit, be sure to let them go.

4. Provide them with plenty of good books and papers; especially referring to agriculture. Let them be well posted in their own business—farming.

5. Never scold them because they don't do their work or attend to the business of the farm as well as you do. Encourage them.

6. Give them a holiday now and then. They look for it, and they need it; and it will be better for you and them to let them have it.

Other ingredients may with safety be added, but the above are of infinite importance, and should never be omitted. Farmers, try my recipe; it acts like a charm.

Plant Often.

One of the best rules the farmer or gardener can follow to insure success in getting a good stand of successful crops, is to plant often. Take, for example, melons, cucumbers, squashes, Lima beans, and such other products as may be desirable to start early, and which often fail when planted early, and apply the rule at the head of this article, and success will be certain. Fit your ground early; make broad, rich, flat hills, slightly crowning, to insure dryness and gain warmth. Then plant early in the season, and one week later put down a few more in the hill with the thumb and fingers; a week later repeat the planting, and if the season be particularly cold and backward, and the first plantings do not appear, a fourth may be necessary. By this method, success is rendered certain; but little time is lost, for the latter plantings will grow so fast as to overtake the first. At the proper time, thinning must be done, and the crop is then handsomely started on its journey.—*Rural Home.*

Cross-Breeding Wheat.

The Commissioner of Agriculture having caused Prof. Vasey, the botanist, to make a dissection of two-and-twenty flowers of wheat in different stages as they approached maturity, came to the conclusion that wheat is not liable to cross-breeding, unless it is done artificially. The close and well-protected nature of the floration seems to forbid any fertilization from the outside. Hence new varieties are seldom produced by accidental crossing. This is certainly worth being made more generally known, and indicates that measures of a scientific character should be taken to cross-breed and raise new varieties artificially. Not that we believe new varieties will be of any use until we prepare the soil to feed them up to the requirements of their development. New varieties half-starved will not be any better than the old varieties.

Wheat and Oats Together.

The *Western Farmer* says: The plan of sowing some oats with spring wheat has been practiced to a considerable extent in some parts of Wisconsin, and probably more this spring than ever before. James Gillis, Cooksville, Wis., informs us that in his vicinity but little wheat was sown alone, most farmers sowing from a fourth to a third of a bushel of oats per acre with the wheat. The attacks of the chinch bugs are thought to be prevented to a good degree by this method. There is little difficulty in separating the wheat from the oats.

Food for Poultry.

Sour milk, buttermilk and whey are excellent for poultry of all ages, and at all seasons, especially in winter. Milk is a very good substitute for the insect they are deprived of at that season, and we believe it is much more profitable to give it to them than to swine. Unless it is allowed every day it is best not to give fowls all they will drink, for they will become purged by excess, so that more harm than good will be done. A good way is to mix the corn meal dough with milk.

Domestic Recipes.

To Assist the Growth of Hair.—Wash the head two or three times a week in clean soft water, with two or three drops of aqua ammonia added.

How to Preserve Soap Grease.—Fill a cask half full of good strong lye, and drop all refuse grease therein. Stir up the mixture once a week.

Potato Fry.—Slice (thin) cold boiled potatoes into a pan; cover them with good milk; add salt and pepper as soon as the milk boils; hash them (while cooking), adding a little butter.

To Clean Furniture.—Take equal parts of the boiled linseed oil and spirits of turpentine, and apply sparingly with a soft cloth; Canton flannel is the best. Wipe dry with a clean cloth. Gilt frames may be varnished with common white furniture varnish, and afterwards be cleaned without detriment as early as any other other article of varnished furniture.

Household Suggestions.—The white of eggs with lime makes a good cement for broken china. Honey and castor oil mixed are excellent for asthma; a teaspoonful may be taken night and morning, with great benefit. Rancid lard may be purified by frying it over with a little water, adding a few sliced raw potatoes. The potatoes seem to remove the bad taste from the lard.

Lemon Puffs.—One pound of pulverized loaf sugar beat in the yolks of four eggs; add one tablespoonful extra for every spoonful of flavoring; beat the yolks and sugar as stiff as possible; then add the whites beat to a stiff froth; beat well, flavor with lemon juice and extract of the peel or citric acid, and extract of lemon; drop on buttered papers in small cakes, and bake quickly without browning; leave the puffs on the paper until entirely cold.

Useful Cement.—The following cement is found excellent in cases where it is found desirable to join or close vessels for containing the vapor of acids or highly corrosive substances: Beat and sift finely, dry pipe clay; add painters' drying oil, and mix in a mortar to a molding consistency. Use this lute in cylinders, flattened, and apply to the joinings. The points to which it is applied must be perfectly clean and dry.

Recipe for Indian Bread.—One quart of buttermilk, one teacup of molasses, one teacup of flour, one teaspoon of saleratus, and salt. Steam three hours and bake half an hour.

Hen's Nest (A Fancy Dish).—Take half a dozen eggs; make a hole at one end and empty the shell; fill them with blancmange; when stiff and cold, take off the shells; pare a rind very thin, boil in water till tender, then cut in thin strips to resemble straw, and preserve in sugar; fill a deep dish half full of jelly or nice cold custard, put the eggs in and lay the straws, nest-like, around them.

To Keep Flies from Picture Frames.—Boil four onions in a pint of water, then with a brush wash your frames over in this liquid, and the flies will not light on them. The onion water will not injure the frames, and the odor soon disappears. It is better than unsightly gauze coverings to your pictures.

The Mormon Bible.

I find in my scrap-book, set down there thirty years ago, an item which may be of interest at the present time, when the Mormon problem is evidently approaching a civilized solution. The truth of the statement herein given was vouched for in my presence by a man who was above deceit. The orgin of the "Book of Mormon," so called, has been a puzzle to many, much of it being evidently the production of a cultivated mind, and yet springing to light from the hands of illiterate men.

It was written, in 1812–13, as a literary recreation, by Rev. Solomon Spaulding, a graduate of Dartmouth College, at that time residing in New Salem, Ohio; and, as he wrote it, it professed to be a historical romance of a lost race, the remains of whose numerous mounds and inscriptions are found on the banks of the Ohio. After the work had been completed the author had thoughts of having it printed, and for that purpose he gave the manuscript into the hands of a printer, in whose office it remained for several years, but the design of printing was not carried into execution.

As foreman in the printing-office where Mr. Spaulding's romance was lodged was employed Sidney Rigdon, who afterward figured conspicuously in Mormon history; and there is no doubt that he copied the manuscript, and subsequently gave it to Smith. Upon the appearance of the Book of Mormons, in 1830, there were those living to whom Mr. Spaulding had read parts of his romance, and they recognized his verbiage in the book. Upon search the original manuscript was found among the papers of the deceased clergyman, and on comparison the Mormon Bible proved to have been not materially altered from this parent text. Of course the discovery soon made considerable talk. A great many people went to see the manuscript, and at the expiration of a few weeks it mysteriously disappeared. As there was a Mormon preacher in New Salem at the time, with proselytes at his heels, the mystery of the disappearance was not very deep.—*Cor. New York Ledger.*

Moving a Washstand.

Says a writer in the Utica *Herald*: "You never know the latent talent in a washstand until you try to move one. Just to look at it one would think it could be moved with all the crockery on it; but when you pick it up the wash-bowl and pitcher waltz around so that you are obliged to set them down to prevent fracture. Then the drawer comes out and spills everything you have lost for the last three months over the floor, and when you get on that side to keep the drawer in, the doors fly open and bark your shins. When you get to the door, all the corners hit promiscuously, and you get the skin knocked off from three knuckles of one hand; but that makes you just mad enough to finish the the job in twenty-three seconds—and the washstand. The safest way is to hire a man on a fair salary, and charge him for breakage."

We have often wished for a sentence that would clearly explain it. A Western paper kindly supplies the want in this beautiful simile: "You might as well attempt to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of soap-suds as to do business and ignore advertising."

Dooley's Yeast Powder is the cheapest, but not lowest priced, Baking Powder. Elegant Biscuits, Rolls, &c., prepared in a few minutes.—[Com.

See in another column the advertisement headed *"I Will Help Any Man."*

What Next?—This brilliant little magazine is enlarged, beginning with the June number, and now presents an amount of excellent reading and illustrations that seems quite marvelous, considering the trifling price asked for it. It also brings out a new Chromo called *Wealth of the Woods*, representing a Winter Wren perched on a ground-work of Wood Moss, with a cluster of Autumn Leaves in the back-ground, and a delicate little Vine with green leaves, and richly-colored Winter Berries in front. It is a picture of extraordinary beauty. Terms of the Magazine, 40 cents a year, with the Chromo free to each subscriber. John B. Alden, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

Cutler's Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam "Doubtless the best Cough Medicine in the world."—[Com.

Charles Gounod, the composer of *Faust*, and the most celebrated composer for the organ living, is using the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs in his concerts, in London, and writes to the English agents for these instruments commending them highly.

Important to Horsemen.—Prof. "Anderson's Dermador" is the best Liniment in use for Horses. This fact is shown by numerous letters from all parts of the country. A late one reads as follows:

We have been experimenting with your Dermador on horse flesh, and find it a very superior remedy—much superior to any other liniment we ever used in our livery stable. Please send us two dozen large bottles by express, C. O. D.
Watson & Cooper,
Waverly, Ind.

Blessed are they who seek relief from "Liver Complaint," "Biliousness," "Bad Blood," Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Rough Skin, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and Scrofulous Diseases, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, for they shall be happy in knowing that the cure is complete. Sold by Druggists. 642

Crippled Constitutions.

It is difficult to ruin a strong constitution. To weaken, injure or cripple this source of physical vigor and endurance is an easier task, and may always be accomplished by positively disregarding or violating certain hygeian laws, the observance of which is essential to the well-being of the body and to the sustainment of that vital force by which it is animated and supported. But a good constitution is wonderfully elastic, and even after it has been very hardly dealt with by its possessor, all its pristine vigor may be recovered if the proper course of treatment is adopted. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be justly denominated a constitutional tonic. Not only does it improve the appetite, stimulate the stomach, tone and regulate the disordered liver and bowels an steady the trembling nerves, but it also (and this is its most important effect) restores the staminal strength of the system, where it has given way under the pressure of excessive labor, exposure, privation, acute disease, fast living, a foul atmosphere, extraordinary heat or any other cause. In summer, the constitution is often severely tried by a long continuance of hot weather. Nothing tells more heavily upon the sources of vital activity than solar heat, and hence the expediency of recruiting and replenishing them with a wholesome vegetable tonic, like Hostetter's Bitters, during the summer months.

Shallenberger's Pills cure every form of Chills and Fever as certainly as bread relieves hunger, and are just as harmless. Sold by all Druggists.

A Certain Remedy for Dropsy can be found in Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It eradicates the disease by stimulating the absorbents into healthy action, and assisting them in the performance of their natural functions.

The Markets.

NEW-YORK.		
Beeves—Choice	11 @	12½
Common	9 @	10
Hogs—Dressed	5¾@	7½
Cotton—Middling Upland	19¾@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 35 @	6 35
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 59 @	1 61
Corn	62 @	67½
Oats	51 @	57½
Pork—Mess	16 25 @	16 75
Lard	9 @	9½
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 70 @	6 25
Good	5 25 @	5 62½
Medium	4 50 @	5 00
Common	3 50 @	4 60
Inferior	2 25 @	2 50
Hogs—Live	4 40 @	5 00
Flour—White Winter	10 00 @	10 50
Red Winter	8 50 @	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 27½@	1 28
No. 3 Spring	1 17 @	1 18
Corn—No. 2	39 @	39½
Oats—No. 2	32 @	32½
Rye—No. 2	68 @	69
Barley—No. 2	70 @	78
Butter—Choice Dairy	20 @	23
Eggs—Fresh	13 @	14
Pork—Mess	16 15 @	16 20
Lard	8 50@	..
[illegible]T. LOUIS.		
Wheat—So[illegible] Spring	1 82 @	1 83
Corn—No. [illegible]d	38½@	39
Oats—No. 2	32 @	33
Rye	67 @	70
Pork—Mess	17 50 @	..
Lard	7¼@	9
Hogs	4 00 @	4 70
Cattle	3 00 @	6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 60 @	8 00
Wheat	1 68 @	1 70
Corn	47 @	50
Rye	81 @	83
Oats	44 @	..
Pork—Mess	16 50 @	16 75
Lard	8½@	9
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 34 @	..
No. 2	1 28½@	..
Corn—No. 2	41 @	..
Oats—No. 2	30½@	..
Rye—No. 1	70 @	..
Barley—No. 2	82 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 76 @	1 78
No. 2	1 66 @	1 68
Corn	53 @	54
Oats	44 @	45
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 72 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 66½@	
Corn	44½@	45½
Oats	41 @	44

KANSAS LANDS for FARMING, grazing or coal. Good and cheap. Part exchange, balance long time. Owned and for sale by JOHN M. WETHERELL, Osage City, Osage county, Kansas.

French Stamping Patterns.—Good Wages can be made in almost any town by stamping. Full instruction package sent by mail for $2. Latest patterns afterwards supplied at list prices. Send for circular. Mme. L. Coudrier, 636 Broadway, N.Y.

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VISITING STRANGERS and our own residents are specially invited to call and examine (either as purchasers or visitors) the many handsome new things in the Carpet line, including Oilcloths and Mattings, together with a full line of Rugs of the various kinds. Among these goods are designs and colorings quite as pleasing to the visitors as many of the pictures hung upon walls.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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TO ANY PERSON sending me the address of 10 or more men who want to make from $3,000 to $5,000 per year sure (farmers' names preferred), I will send a Census book of 1870 and an engraving entitled "The Old and the New," 10x24 1-2 inches.
Address, J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Musical Almanac sent free on application.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars free. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston.

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MASON & HAMLIN
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FIVE OCTAVE DOUBLE REED, plain case, $110
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The same, FIVE STOPS, with VOX HUMANA, new style, rich Upright case, $150
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One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold
One Prize $5,000 in Silver!
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Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each! Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

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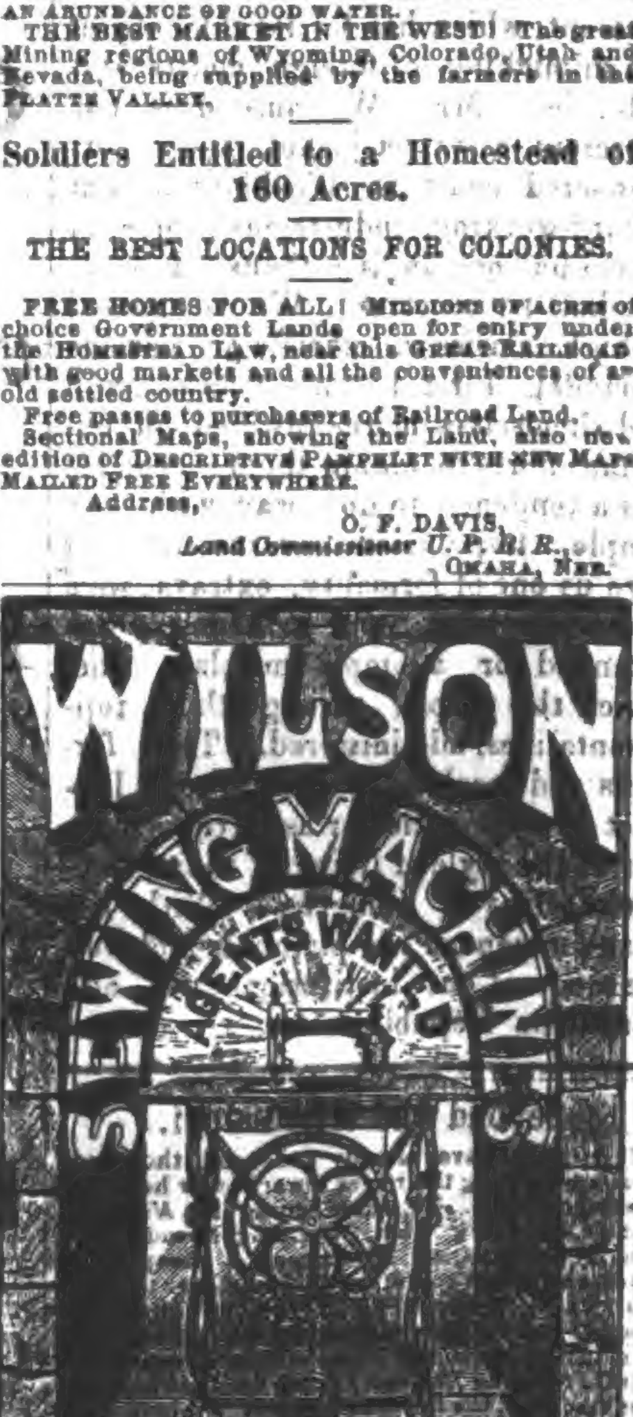

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Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST, AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH, BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

CHILDREN
TEETHING
MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will also instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic.
We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether arising from teething or any other cause.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
Relief and Health to Your Infants.
Be sure and call for
"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"
Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

"WHAT WOMAN SHOULD KNOW."
A Woman's Book about Women.
The only work of the kind ever written by a woman; is a household necessity, and its cheapness and practicalness is creating an immense demand. Written in a style not to offend the most fastidious. Lady agents never had such an opportunity to do good and make money. Terms and sample pages free. Address Queen City Publishing Co., Cincinnati, O.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 261.

MUSICAL ALMANAC for 1873, sent free. LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, June 12th, 1873

The government has been removed to Long Branch. Applicants for unfilled places will govern themselves accordingly.

A young lady in Missouri emulates the example of our Radical congressmen. Before eloping with a colored man, she inteviewed her father's bureau drawer and voted herself an increase of back pay to the extent of $1,000. She would have made the vote more unanimous, but that was all the old man's pocket-book contained.

Life is cheap Kansas. Old Bender slaughtered about twenty persons, and the Governor of that State offers $500 for his apprehension. This is $25 for each murder. However where Radical officials pay as high as $7,000 for a single vote, they must economize in some direction. It is a pity to have people murdered, but after they are murdered, you know it is impossible for them to vote.

Frank P. Walworth, a young man aged 19, residing with his divorced mother at Saratoga, N. Y., went down to New York City on Monday last, and next morning shot his father before breakfast. The son had sent his father a note of invitation to call at his hotel, which was Stutevant House, and shot him soon after he entered. The excuse of the young chap was, that his father had sent insulting and threatening letters to himself and his mother.

There is not a Sovereign of Europe who runs around the country and spends as much of his time away from the seat of Government as General Grant does. His long-protracted absence and his general inattention to business either prove that he is not necessary to the Administration, or else that the latter must suffer from his absence. In either event we have a fine commentary upon the increasing of his salary from $25,000 to $50,000 a year.

There was a time when the American people sent such men as Webster and Clay and Calhoun to the Senate of the United States. Their names are a National possession. Laterly we have commenced to send men to the United States Senate whose names, even, no fellow can readily find out. We have some prejudices against the sending of rascals like Pomeroy and Caldwell to the Senate, but we have vehement prejudices against sending men there without a local habitation and a name. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, it appears was elected under an alias. It is said that he had had some misunderstandings in his native State which made it convenient for him to change his name to that of Mitchell, and it is claimed that the election is valid notwithstanding this fact. "The time is out of joint."

The following pleasant information comes from Washington. It is refreshing to read about tax-paying time. It is makes one love the American eagle and want to wrap the stars and stripes around him It infuses poetic thought such as "happy proud America," with such variations as "Pop goes the Weasel,' It is also logical and looks like a legitimate business transaction. But read gentle reader read; Mr Babcock the President's private secretary. will have a nice cottage, costing $50,000 when finished at Long Branch, in July. He has recently put up, in copartnership with Boss Shepard, a costly block of houses in Washington, and upon his return from San Domingo, purchased the residence now occupied by Secretary Delano. We should feel proud of these examples of prosperity, for it speaks the virtue of our institutions to develop men. A few years ago Mr. Babcock was a poor man: He wore a boot on one foot, and the other he ornamented with a gaiter that had known service on several Congressional feet. But the young man was proud and assured his friends that the dissimilarity was caused by a huge bunion. He, however, acknowledged his poverty, but was willing to serve the President, and under the benign favor which attends industrious, patriotic men, who place themselves where they can do the most good, he is now one of the wealthy men of Washington city—all on a salary of about three thousand dollars a year! It shows what young men can do if virtuous and economical.

It having been charged that the Hon. W. S. Holman, Democratic member of congress from this state, had taken the back pay voted to congressmen, the Bartholomew *Democrat* makes the following statement:

"We have the authority for the statement that Holman has not touched a penny or any other amount of the steal, nor will he ever touch, take or use a cent of that money. Before leaving Washington, after the adjournment of congress, he directed the sergeant-at-arms to cover the amount credited to him back to the treasury, and Gen. Spinner, United States treasury certifies that that has been done."

A Washington letter gives this bit of gossip, which, it appears, is current at Washington: "Gen. Grant's friends have begged him to follow the example of certain timid or anxious or honest Congressmen, and to decline to accept the extra salary of a hundred thousand dollars, which could only become a law by his signature. This, it is further stated. Gen. Grant refuses to do. One hundred thousand dollars is a great deal of money, and too much for a man that does not have money to throw away. 'Then,' say the friends of the President to him, 'why not assume a virtue though yet have it not? Listen to reason! Condemn the salary bill! Pay back the money, and let us give you the $100,000 by private subscription.'" This last suggestion may have a wholesome effect upon the President, who knows.

A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, says that the late heavy rains have completely flooded the country, entailing great damage on the growing corn and cotton crops. Many parts of the State have been visited by the severest hail storms ever known, entirely destroying the growing crops.

The Warsaw *Union* of last week says:

Hon. William Williams arrived home the other day, and greeted his home constituents in his usual affable and pleasing manner. He does not shrink from the salary grab swindle, but stands up to his actions in Congress like a man, and to the best of his ability makes an attempt to cover up his tracks of taking the people's money without their consent. He alleges the inability of Congressmen to live in a style becoming to their station on the original salary of five thousand per annum. All that might be true, but why did the salary grab advocates not give the people a chance to investigate the matter before election, and understandingly remedy their financial disabilities? Mr. Williams, of course, tells a plausible story, and his argument of excuse and palliation is even better than his colleague, Packard, who wished to silence his grumbling constituents by forking over twelve dollars to the district he represented; but for either it will be simply impossible to find a moral justification of the wrong committed in the retractive part of the salary increase. If Mr. Williams and his Congressional associates cannot maintain themselves creditably and honorably on a reasonable salary, there must be something connected with the official position that needs remedy in a social point of view. The founders of this government never did, nor do the people now, desire to maintain an aristocratic form of government, which has for its chief object the mimicking of foreign courts and nobilities. Mr. Williams does not represent a velvet jacket and short trowsered court at Washington, but a hard-working, industrious people, of whom but one in five thousand earns one-half HE receives. We are opposed to high salaries in officials on various grounds. First, because aspirants will feel themselves more justified in extreme efforts to obtain them; second it has a tendency to do away with our simple Republican government, and give us one of formality, extravagance and aristocracy. Our government was intended for a simple and plain one, which the people, through their representatives, administered. The farmers and mechanics of the Tenth District are not paticular as to the grandeur of the style of living of their Representatives in Congress. With the abandonment of the plainness and simple mode of our institutions will also vanish its Republicanism.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps, time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in Southwest Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and wers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land mmissioner St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.

District Court of the United States, For the District of Indiana.

In the matter of William W. Hames } In Bankruptcy

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the Estate of William W. Hames of the county of DeKalb of the State of Indiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the Petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Fort Wayne, in said District on the 1st day of July a. d. 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Office of Robert S. Robertson, one of the registers in bankruptcy.

BENJ. J. SPOONER,
U. S. Marshal, District of Indiana, Messenger.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David Perky, deceased, will offer for sale at auction on the premises on

SATURDAY, JULY 5th, A. D. 1873,

the following premises situated in DeKalb county in the State of Indiana viz:

The undivided two-thirds of the undivided thirteen twentieths of a part of Section two, 2, in township thirty-five, 35, north of range fourteen, 14, east, bounded by a line commencing at the north east corner of the north west quarter of said section two, 2, and running thence west on the county line 3 & 70-100 chains, thence south 46° west one chain, 56° west 1 & [illegible]-100 chains, thence south 63½° west 2 & 30-100 chains, thence south 34° west 7 chains thence north 45° west 1 58-100 chains thence north 27° west 2 & 53-100 chains, thence north 57° west 9 & 37-100 chains, thence south 84° west, 10 & 65-100 chains thence south 75° 34′ west, 16 & 86-100 chains, thence north 60½° east 7 & 30-100 chains thence south [illegible]° west 4 & 37-100 chains thence north 16 & 88-100 chains to the north west corner of the north west quarter thence east on the county line to the place of beginning containing fifty-five, 55, acres, and the undivided two-thirds of the undivided thirteen twentieths of a part of said section two, 2, bounded by a line commencing at the south bank of Fish Creek 3 & 17-100 chains south of the quarter post on the north side line aforesaid, and running thence south on the east line of said north west quarter aforesaid 7 & 2-100 chains, thence south 33° 55′ west 3 & 18-100 chains, thence south 1 & ¾° west 2 & 37-100 chains thence north 81° 45′ west 3 92-100 chains, thence north 28° 55′ east 3 4-100 chains thence north 84° 24′ east 4 22-100 chains thence north 9° 15′ east 5 56-100 chains thence 56° east 3 & 53-100 chains to the place of beginning containing five, 5, acres more or less.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one third in nine months and one-third in eighteen months from date of sale, the purchaser to secure the deferred payments by notes bearing interest, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and secured by a mortgage on the premises.

Sale to begin at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILBERT C. EVERTTS, Adm'r.
J. E. Rose, Atty for estate.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed by the Clerk of the DeKalb Cir. Court, in a cause wherein James D. Kelly is plaintiff and Lucy A. Rench, Conrad Rench, Norman Ingraham, Margaret Ingraham, Joseph Kirkpatrick and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick are defendants requiring me to make the sum of Six hundred and thirty one dollars and eight cents, with interest on said decree and costs I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder,

Saturday, June 14th, A. D. 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the north east quarter of section eighteen, 18, township thirty four, 34, north of range twelve, 12 east, in DeKalb County, Indiana.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said Decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose at public sale, the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said judgment, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without any relief from valuation and appraisement laws.

WILLIAM L. MEESE, Sheriff.
May 22, 1873. DeKalb County.
$8.00.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, 3½ miles east of Auburn, containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSERS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

75 Columbia street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

Boozer & Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible

SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS

LINENS, ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

TO

Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produee,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & Co., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may16-ly

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.
Sent on receipt of [illegible] cts. Unique printing and publishing house, [illegible] Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. [illegible] Broadway, New York. Nobody uses metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

C. L. HILL.

DEALER IN

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

ORGANS,

—AND—

All Kinds of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12½ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11¼ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good uba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time. direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby savieg the profit of the jobber, speculater and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40' 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans perpound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	80c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants This fruit s conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 200
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 200
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	[illegible] cts
Neats and fish "	$1.2[illegible]
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr keg		$7.00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Festival next Friday.

Ice Cream and Strawberry festival to-morrow night.

Dr. Williams, of Ada, Ohio, is giving our place a visit.

The South Bend Tribune Company is now issuing a daily edition.

Nice fresh strawberries just received at Hare & Co. Ice Cream saloon.

G. C. Ralston, and Cook Ford left last week for a short exploration in Texas.

The material is all ready on the ground for the new brick school house at Corunna. It is to be completed for the fall term.

Messrs. Abright and Shepherd are establishing themselves on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, in the Hebel property.

Davenport & Co. have now the entire room of the building in which they are located. You may look out now for a model drug store.

Mr. Shaffer has removed the frame building from the ground where he purposes erecting a brick.

Columbia City is having just a little taste of small pox. Several cases are reported. The citizens are confident of controlling any further spread of the disease.

Next Friday eve., at the Court House, will be given our first festival. the proceeds to go into the Presbyterian Sunday school. A large patronage ought to be extended.

One of our unexperienced story tellers, a young man of the *Washington* stripe, says he knows a woman in this county who cut twelve cords of wood in one day. This, remember was a poor day for stories, too.

Mr. Wickham, of the *Vindicator* a religious paper recently established at Fort Wayne, visited our place this week. Our religious friends should extend a helping hand to this paper.

An editor says: "A man who will take a newspaper four or five years and then refuse to pay for it, should begin his name with an H, and end it with a G, and put an O in the middle of it.

The Tiffin (Ohio) *Advertiser* says—"Some papers still talk about the New York and Chicago Air Line (Continental) Railway. It is as mythical as the railroad to the moon"

The Auditor and Treasurer submitted their reports to the Board of Commissioners last week. These reports ought to be published in both papers of the county for the information of the public generally.

W. D. McGonigal, formerly editor of a paper in this place, has mounted the editorial tripod of the Angola *Republican.*—We hope he will be successful in bringing that paper up to a higher standard of journalism.

It tickled Mays so much to have a show come to his town, that he gave Hamilton Bros. a free advertisement.—*Press.*

It is said that Baxter was so tickled over the defeat of the consolidation that he never smiled again.

It is related that a painter being asked to estimate the cost of painting a certain house drew forth pen and paper and made the following calculation: "A naught 's a naught, three into five twice you can't; I'll paint your house for fifty dollars."

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* has partly changed hands—Wm. Fleming, Esq., retiring. The firm is now composed G. W. Riley, Robert D. Dumm and J. Enos Neff. Mr. Dumm still has charge of the editorial department, and we know it is in good hands.

The re-building of the Snyder brick has been let to Messrs. Altenburg & Galloway. Work has commenced. Mr. I. Cool and others will erect an additional building along side of this one, on the west, making a continuous block of six store rooms.

A few weeks ago the *Press*, of Waterloo stated that a committee from this place had, or was intending to visit Commodore Vanderbilt in regard to the Eel River road. We can now safely say that said committee has been heard from. For full report see vote at Columbia city last Thursday.

The question of a fire engine is being agitated. We ought to have one by all means. The Babcock is highly spoken of and is being generally used. We should have an engine before a great fire visits us, and not wait as they did at Clyde Ohio, until after a fire before one is purchased.

Those who have aspirations for editorial honors and emoluments, can read their fate in this paragraph: "When you see a dead man in the road with long bushy hair, no underclothing, and his boots run down at the heel, you may be confident it is a newspaper man, murdered for his money."

LOST.—A common calf-skin pocket book, containing a small amount of money and some notes and other papers only valuable to the subscriber. Lost last Sabbath in the mill yard at Auburn. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

C. G. SMITH.

Some one in Waterloo is making it rather unhealthy for dogs. A number have been poisoned, among them the fine hunter of Si Lock's. Gus Lent' coach dog got a dose, but was improving at last accounts. The best dogs seem to be the victims while miserable curs that ought to die seem to be impervious.

A very wealthy farmer of Titusville has this "notis" posted up in his field: "If any man's or women's cows or oxen gits into these here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a christian man and pays mi taxes, but dam a man, who lets his critters run loose, say I."

The Marshal has been grading up Seventh and Fifth street and has got them in good shape. We are glad to note the improvement of our town generally. Hank promises to make an efficient officer, and he should have the hearty support of all A lot of workmen are also engaged in fixing up the lower part of town.

Those of our subscribers who receive the COURIER outside of Auburn Postoffice will be required to pay postage on the same, 20cts per year. They are especially indebted to a Republican Congress for this luxury. Our subscribers at Auburn will still receive their paper without this addition by calling at the COURIER office after the first of July.

John Hebel, Esq., of this place, our heretofore highly accomplished and popular saloonist, closed his establishment last Monday. Kegs of beer have taken their departure for more congenial climes and whisky bottles are now holding a convention in the back yard. They have fallen from their high estate—the top shelf—where they were wont to appeal invitingly to a thirsty crowd. Their occupation is gone.

Work is progressing along the whole line of the B. & O. Extension between Tiffin and Chicago—probable the grading will be completed all about one time.—We understand that it is proposed to commence laying the iron from Alma on the Dayton & Michigan R. R.—laying both ways and doing the ballasting at the same time. This will also afford opportunity for the transportation from Baltimore directly to where wanted the Iron Bridges of the Road.—*Defiance Democrat.*

THE FOURTH AT NEWVILLE.

The citizens of Newville will celebrate the Fourth in a grand old fashioned way. Good speakers and an excellent band have been secured. In the afternoon there will be a trotting match open to all horses, 1st premium $25, 2d $15. After which a running race will come off the slowest horse taking the money, $10. To be followed by a foot race for two purses of $5 and $3. Fire works in the evening, and a grand canvass dance. All are invited.

We are glad to learn that few energetic young men have now reached the point of graduation in the Butler graded school The commencement exercises come off on Friday evening, at 7½ p. m, the 20th of June, in the Luthern church at that place. Remember all are very cordially invited, and do not fail to be present.—Good music is secured for the occasion. speeches by the graduating class. Board of Visitors and others. All come! All come! 2t

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* wants to know whether the Danbury *News* can furnish as enterprising an individual as this one:—A lady here bought two pullets, set 'em to hatching, and when their chickens were old enough to eat traded the whole for two goats. The goats were traded for a cow, and the proceeds of the milk of this cow purchased another cow, and the sale of the milk of both cows furnished other cows. These cows were sold for cash, and the cash used in purchasing a large stock of millinery goods. The chickens are dead, and the goats and cows are doing well. The milliner has now a large and fast increasing business, and wants to marry a handsome young man with $3,000 cash in hand.

A special P. O. Detective has just lodged in Boston jail a night clerk in the P. O., who has spent his winter evenings in stealing thousands of money letters from the large and valuable mails which pass through that office, going to Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H. His plan was to examine each letter over a lamp, and steal every one that contained money. In five months the losses amounted to thousands of dollars, causing great loss and annoyance to Messrs Hunter & Co.; but now that the thief is "behind the bars," the popular publishers have returned to their former sure, certain and satisfactory method of doing business, and deserve their ever increasing business.

If occasionally a few doses of Smolander's Extract of Buchu is administered, the nervous system receives strength and vitality, and fresh vigor is imparted to all function of the body. This treatment may also be relied upon for the extermination of kidney, bladder and glandular diabets, gravel, and all affections of the urino-genital organs in either sex, as well as mental and physical debility, caused by the errors of youth. Relief is at hand in the most aggravated cases.

WOOL MARKET.—There is some wool coming in, in small lots, and the present prices as far as we can learn are about as follows:

Best Fleece Washed	35 to 41
Medium	35
Coarse	30 to 38
Tub Washed Choice	40 to 45
Fair	40
Infiror	45
Unwashed fine	25 to 30
Coarse	28 to 32

Many of our friends think that we have a fat grab in the county printing, but the fact is we get a very small bite. A great deal of the printing for the county is done abroad, a good deal of it at Republican offices. By an arrangement with the Commissioners the Auditor controls this patronage, a custom not usual in our neighboring counties by any means. We have labored faithfully and unceasingly to establish a good paper in this county, but it is not from an excessive amount of patronage from the county that we have been enabled to do this. We believe that work is given to offices abroad that can be done as well and about as cheap at home. It is usual at other places to stand by the county printer, but in this county it seems to be an exception.

Grand Festival

for the benefit of the

Odd Fellows,

in their new building

Friday Evening, June 20th, 1873.

Strawberries, Ice-Cream

and an abundance of other refreshments will be served up in the best of style.

As this order has suffered considerable loss during the past year, it is hoped that everybody will turn out and make it a success. Every arrangement will be made to accommodate all. The Bretheren from abroad are cordially invited.

We visited Auburn, the county seat of DeKalb county, last week, and found it to be a very flourishing little place of about seventeen hundred inhabitants, and from the amount of building going on we are led to believe that its population is rapidly increasing. A fifteen thousand dollar brick hotel is in process of erection and several large brick store rooms are also being built. By the falling in of the walls of a three story brick block a few weeks ago the place sustained quite a loss but the rubbish is being rapidly cleared away, and the walls will soon again tower to their wonted height upon a surer foundation. The town is beautifully located and is destined to become one of importance. We called upon Bro. Mays, of the COURIER and accepted an invitation to dine with him and Mrs. M. Mays is a good fellow in everything but politics.—We heartily wish him abundant success—*Col. City Commercial.*

No Go!

That Consolidation not Ratified.

The Stockholders of the Eel River Road Sound on the Goose!

Last Thursday the stockholders of the Eel River road met at Columbia City to vote on the resolution of consolidation of that road with the Saginaw and Hillsdale roads After a few remarks by several persons a vote was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	11598
For Consolidation	900
Against	10698
Majority against	9798

The result was even more than the most sanguine expected and the people along the line felt quite jubilant.

Had not a united effort been made by the friends of the road in this county, we doubt whether this would have been accomplished. Great credit is due the committees from Butler and Auburn for their untiring efforts in this direction. We now look upon the further extension of the road eastward as a possible event, and it may not be long before work will begin. As soon as the iron is purchased we may look for a forward movement. Our citizens are ready with local aid to assist in its construction, the necessary subscription being now ready, together with depot grounds and right of way. Our people should respond promptly and we believe they have the nerve to do it.

A young girl named Elizabeth Arnold was strangled to death last week in Pekin, Illinois. She was climbing out of a window, when the sash fell, pinioning her by the neck in such a manner that death ensued before she could be extricated.

Our friends at Butler are feeling good over the result of the election at Columbia City. They have worked with a will to secure the Eel River road, and now their hopes are to be realized, we trust, in a short time. Butler makes considerable improvement this year in the erection of new residences, business houses, etc.

Though the past season has been a dull one, Butler has had her share of trade and in thriving times does a lively business in everything. Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, Hardware, Boots & Shoes, etc., are well represented, and several very fine store rooms filled with large new stocks are always to be found.

We do not see why Butler may not become one of the best points in the county Located in a fine section with a large territory on nearly all sides, the trade of which finds its way into her market, with an enterprising set of people as citizens, there is no room to doubt her future growth and prosperity. Should the Eel River road be extended eastward she will have the benefit of another line of road, giving her competing lines of transportation. The citizens feel encouraged, and are making prepartion for great improvements in the future.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

Commissioners met in regular session Monday, June 2d,—full Board present:

PETITIONS.

By G. W. Devor and others for location of road in Wilmington township. Viewers appointed, Jackson Andrews, Jery Andrews and Dwight Moody.

Viewers report in favor of location of road in Butler township. Dismissed.

By Geo. L. Thomas and others for location and vacation of road in Union township near sections 6 and 7. Viewers appointed, Neyce Coats, John Freeborn and Geo. Swartz.

Viewers report favorably for vacation of road in Stafford township, near section 6th. Report confirmed.

By Sarah Rutter, for the vacation of lots 1 to 8 in blocks 5 and 6, in Tomlinson's addition to the town of Butler, and part of Washington street. Declared vacated by the Board.

Viewers report against petition to vacate road in Union township. Report confirmed by Board.

By John Jackman for ditch in Franklin township near sections 8 and 16. Viewers appointed, John Conrad, S B. Mottinger and Freeman Kelly.

By A. Conrad and others for appointment of constable for Richland township. A. Timmerman appointed.

By H. Randall for private road in Union township section 28. A road 20 feet in width ordered to be laid out.

By T. J. Eldridge and others for reduction in north of road, in Richland-tp. section 18. Petition granted.

By A. Leighty and others for bridge in over St Joe in Concord township. Board to visit place and take action.

By Jacob Wittrout and others for a ditch in Fairfield township near section 19 and 20. Viewers appointed, A. Buss Emanuel Neidig and S. Shipe.

By James E. Draggoo and others for vacation of road in Jackson tp., secs. 2 & 3. Viewers appointed Dewitt Gestschius, C. Cool and Adam Hartle.

Viewers appointed to report on petition of Lewis Heiges and others for change of road in Smithfield tp., failed to submit report and case was continued until next term.

The Treasurer and Auditor submitted their reports.

WATERLOO, IND., June 2, 1873.

EDITOR COURIER:—Please say through the columns of your paper that we can sell a first-class Combined Reaper and Mower with the best known self rake, for $175. This Reaper mows as good and easy as any machine, and surpasses all others in reaping. We are also selling a Reaper that will not mow, and a Mower that will not reap; thus being able to fit out a farmer's complete "kit of tools"—We have a supply of the high wheel lock lever sulky rake, the best in the market which with the McSherry grain drill, "Western Walking Cultivator." Harrows Plows, Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, &c., makes us a complete first-class Agricultural Implement Store. And all orders from your section will be treated with proper consideration.

MATSON & WATERMAN.

DeKalb County Orders.

Holders of County Orders are notified that all orders registered prior to the first day of June, 1873, will be redeemed if presented at the Treasurer's office of said county. No interest will be paid on said orders after date of publication of this notice.

1t N. ENSLEY, Treas.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased will offer for sale at public out cry at the late residence of the deceased in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1873,

the personal property of said estate consisting of Horses, Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Wagon, Wheat on the Ground and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest waiving valuation and appraisment laws with good security.

MATILDA MILLER, Adm'x.

Surveyor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor will at my request proceed to survey, relocate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining section 33, township 33 north range 13 east, on Monday, June 23rd a. d. 1873. and for that purpose will all persons interested meet at the house of Bowser Baily. William McKindly, Applicant.

C. C. CLARK, County Surveyor.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appinted by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the estate of Zebulon Miller, late of DeKalb county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MATILDA MILLER, Adm'x

June 2, 1873.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Plows,

Straw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Wagons,

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the N. W. Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

CHICAGO TIME
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
COLUMBUS TIME

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches, Courts, City Offices, County " Public Schools, Post Office, Street Cars, Hotels, Railroads, Business Houses

Will all use Meridian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm, Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

SMOLANDER'S

EXT. BUCHU,

The Great Diuretic Compound,

Is a sure, quick remedy for all diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, existing either in male or female. As Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Reddish or Brick dust Sediment in Urine, Thick, Cloudy, or Ropy Urine, Painful Urinating, Bedwetting, Mucous and Involuntary Discharges, Morbid Irritation of Bladder and Urethra, Chronic Catarrh of Bladder, Suppression, Retention, or Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Maladies of the Urinary and Sexual Organs.

Thousands can attest to its wonderful curative properties in these diseases.

For Nervous Debility, with its gloomy attendants, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Low Spirits, &c., it is a sovereign remedy.

SMOLANDER'S BUCHU buoys up the enervated system, imparting new life and vigorous action, the whole system becoming strengthened and invigorated.

Be sure and ask for SMOLANDER'S BUCHU,

Insist upon having it, and take no other.

PRICE $1.00. SIX BOTTLES, $5.00.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.

50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Builders Hardware,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, White Lead,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

Of every Description.

Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.

Heavy Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK,

Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools,

Farming Impleme'ts

Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs &

Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

IT is stated that Wall street men have generally determined, in view of the new railroad law going into effect on July 1, to put no more money into Illinois railroads....Jay Gould, it is said, is making big efforts to gain control of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad....The horse disease has reappeared in Brooklyn and New York....George Francis Train has been pronounced sane, and is now at liberty.

BOSTON has been visited by another disastrous fire, which devastated an area of four acres in the business portion of the city. The loss is estimated at from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. Among the buildings burned are the Glebe Theater and the Chickering Piano Warehouse. During the progress of the conflagration, five firemen were killed by falling walls, and a number of people were injured. ....Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds, stolen from the Waterford, N. Y., bank, have been returned by the thieves, who have received 25 per cent, and immunity from punishment....George Francis Train is about to sue the city of New York for false imprisonment, claiming $100,000 damages....George Francis Train says the late Boston fire was the work of the Commune.

AT the recommendation of Henry Ward Beecher the deacons of Plymouth Church have resolved to institute an investigation into the scandalous charges against their pastor. ....Whitelaw Reid acknowledges subscriptions amounting to $10,683 to the Greeley statue fund....A New York paper says a reward of nearly $300,000 is dependent on the extradition of McDonnell, the Bank of England forger.

THE International Typographical Union, recently in session at Montreal, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. R. Mackean, Washington; First Vice-President, Wm. Kennedy, Chicago; Second Vice-President, W. G. Johnson, Troy; Secretary and Treasurer, John Collins, Cincinnati; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Hawkins, Memphis....Tweed's trial has been postponed till October.

MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH, an author of some distinction, was shot dead in a prominent New York hotel, the other day, by his own son, Frank H. Walworth, a young man 19 years of age. Family troubles led to the horrid crime. Walworth, Sr., had been divorced from his wife (who is a daughter of the late Gen. John Hardin, of Illinois) for some three years, but as the son avers, had taken every opportunity to persecute and annoy her. The son had frequently warned him to desist, until at last, growing desperate, he invited the father to his room at the Sturtevant House, where he deliberately murdered him, firing four bullets into his body, one at such close quarters that the face of the murdered parent was scorched by the burning powder.

GEORGE MCDONNELL, the Bank of England forger, has been sent back to London in charge of the English detectives....The defense of young Walworth, who killed his father in New York, will be insanity. Charles O'Conor, the distinguished advocate, who is an old friend of the family, will assume charge of the defense as senior counsel, and will be assisted by ex-Judge Beach, ex-District Attorney Garvin, and others....The extensive woolen mills of John Brown & Sons, Philadelphia, were recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000....New York city does a butter and cheese business of fifty millions of dollars a year, and the dealers in that city, who number 130, have resolved to establish an exchange for the accommodation of this trade....Within a week after the commission of his offense, a New York burglar, who was caught by one of the ladies of a house he had entered after he had fired two shots at her, has been sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment.

The West.

CLEVELAND is agitated by a mysterious murder, the victim being a young man, who was found dead in a vacant lot....A man answering the description of Bender, the Kansas butcher, has been arrested at Cedar Rapids, Iowa....The Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, the largest in the world, has been thrown open to the public....A stock company, with a large capital, is about to be organized in Chicago for the establishment of extensive silver smelting works in that city....At Princeton Mills, Minn., the other day, a little girl playfully threw a pair of scissors at her young brother, the points of which penetrated the little fellow's heart, producing instant death. ....At Saginaw, Mich., last week, two men were killed and several injured by the explosion of a boiler in a planing mill....Two men were suffocated to death in a privy vault, at Columbus, Ohio, last week.

AN accomplice of the Benders was recently arrested at Denison, Texas, and while the officers were en route to Kansas with him, the prisoner got hold of a revolver and blew his brains out..Great consternation exists among the Chinese in San Francisco, occasioned by the murder of one of their countrymen, and their theaters and places of business are closed. ....Federals and Conferates united in decorating the soldiers' graves in the National Cemetery near St. Louis.

THE people of St. Joseph, Mo., have been celebrating with imposing ceremonies the completion of the great iron bridge over the Missouri river at that point. The structure is pronounced equal in strength and beauty to any bridge in the country....The Acting Attorney-General of Wisconsin has given it as his opinion that the proposed pooling of the earnings of the Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads is a violation of the law of the State....Arrangements are being made for a national convention of Irish-born citizens, to be held in Cleveland, O., about the 15th of July next, for the purpose of forming a league similar to the German union....A fire at Peru, Ill., recently destroyed $75,000 worth of property.

AT a saloon "opening" in Chicago, a few nights ago, the proprietor, Charles Last, quarreled with one of his customers, named Thomas Sullivan, and wound up by shooting him dead....A meeting of Western railroad managers was held in Chicago on the 3d inst., at which were representatives, among other roads, of the Chicago and Alton, the Burlington, the Northwestern, the Illinois Central, the St. Paul, the Rock Island, and Ohio and Mississippi railroads. They resolved unanimously to cancel all outstanding passes at the end of this month, and to refuse to issue any more after that date. This order is absolute, except with regard to the passage of employes over roads with which they are connected, and except in cases where roads are compelled by existing contracts to grant passes. Clergymen are no longer to be allowed half-fare tickets, and railroad officers are no longer to exchange passes with each other.

AS THE sheriff was conveying a prisoner from Cassopolis, Mich., to the Detroit House of Correction, the latter stole a bottle of chloroform from the pocket of a physician who was riding on the train, and, thinking it was whisky, drank about a gill of it, from the effects of which he died....The man arrested at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on suspicion of being old man Bender, turns out to be another man....The lager beer brewers have been holding a national convention at Cleveland. From the address of the President it appears that the brewing trade is rapidly increasing in magnitude in this country....The following Western railroads have entered into a compact to abolish the free pass system, and cancel all outstanding passes after the 1st of July: Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Illinois Central, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute, Ohio and Mississippi, Danville and Vincennes, Gilman, Clinton and Springfield, and the Chicago and Iowa.

The South.

THE Colorado potato beetle is ravaging the potato crop in Northern Kentucky....Robert Atwood, a Louisville merchant, has been sent to prison for twenty years for forgery and embezzlement....Gov. McEnery has issued an address to the people of Louisiana advising their acquiescence in the Kellogg Government until Congress assembles in December.

AN application for a writ of *quo warranto* has been filed in the Supreme Court of Arkansas against Gov. Baxter, to show by what authority he holds the office of Governor. Should the writ be granted, a conflict will ensue.

VIRGINIA has had ten murders in two weeks. ....John H. Fore, who two years ago shot and killed his brother-in-law, [illegible], in St. Louis, attempted to murder his divorced wife the other day, by assaulting her with a hatchet in the street. He is now in jail playing the insanity dodge....A band of desperadoes recently released all the prisoners confined in the Waco (Texas) jail....The murderer of the two old ladies, Mrs. Johns and Mrs. Dozier, near Richmond, Va., has been arrested. He confesses to having beaten their brains out with a billet of wood. Robbery was the motive....The dispute over the Arkansas Governorship has been settled for the present, by the Supreme Court deciding that it has no jurisdiction in the matter....The cholera has appeared at Memphis in a virulent form....Miss Leo Hudson, the well-known actress, died last week in St. Louis, from the effects of injuries received by the falling of her horse, while playing "Mazeppa," on the 10th of May.

Washington.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: It is stated positively that the Government will sustain Col. McKenzie's pursuit and punishment of the Kickapoos on Mexican territory, and there is no reason to doubt that the recent visit of the Secretary of War to Texas had for its main object the arrangement and authorization of this plan for putting a stop to Indian depredations along the Mexican frontier....The Postoffice Department has suspended the printing of postal cards for the reason that the cardboard submitted was not equal to the contract requirements....Ex-Gov. Jewell accepts the Russian mission.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that counsel for the defendants in the Credit Mobilier suits will, in a few weeks, file a demurrer for a bill in equity, taking the ground that the act under which the bill is drawn is unconstitutional, and that Congress cannot enact for the benefit of the Government what is denied to individual suitors; that the act is in direct violation of the existing laws under which the defendants have a right to ask for protection, and until they are placed on an equality with the plaintiff, there can be no equitable proceedings. This will carry the case to the Supreme Court. It is admitted that the objection of the defendants may quash further proceedings....Postmaster-General Creswell has examined the postal code, to see if it would admit of the free transmission of newspapers' exchanges and of newspapers published within the county, and has come to an adverse conclusion..... The President has received a dispatch from one Asa Howard, of California, offering to contract to capture Capt. Jack on the following terms: "I am to have his head if it is necessary to kill him in taking him; or if taken alive, I am to have the privilege of exhibiting him throughout the United States during the period of one year." The enterprising projector adds: "This, I think, will end the Indian question and the war carried on in the interest of speculators."....A Washington dispatch informs us that a solution of the Louisiana problem is offered by the Congressmen of the St. Louis Convention who have returned from their visit to New Orleans. They propose that a new election be held, under the supervision of a commission appointed by Congress, and that, in the meantime, the State be put under military rule.

THE parties who bid for the contracts for Indian supplies, and who allege that while their bids were lower than others they were not accepted, intend to carry the matter before Congress....The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to give notice that during the month of June he will purchase $500,000 bonds on the first and third Wednesdays each, and will sell $2,000,000 gold on the first and third Thursdays each, and $1,600,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays each. In all he will sell $7,000,000 gold and purchase $1,000,000 in bonds.

THE President has appointed John A. Bingham, of Ohio, Minister to Japan....The Postmaster-General has not ordered suspension of the printing of postal cards, as was stated, but has sent directions to the Special Postal Card Agent at Springfield not to accept any cards which are printed on an inferior quality of paper....The following is the public debt statement for May:

Six per cent. bonds		$1,332,738,650
Five per cent. bonds		414,567,300
Total coin bonds		$1,747,305,950
Lawful money debt	$	14,678,000
Matured debt		2,156,270
Legal tender notes		356,082,622
Certificates of deposit		29,125,000
Fractional currency		45,276,642
Coin certificates		30,448,600
Total without interest	$	460,932,864
Total debt		$2,225,073,064
Total interest	$	35,669,904
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$	75,588,316
Currency		6,065,799
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law		29,125,000
Total in the Treasury	$	110,779,115
Debt less cash in Treasury		2,149,903,873
Decrease during the month	$	3,525,292
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding		64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,587
Interest paid by United States		18,509,280
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc		4,185,773
Balance of interest paid by United States		14,323,507

THE question, What shall be done with the captured Modocs? is the uppermost one just now in official circles. The impression seems general that they will be turned over to the civil authorities of Oregon, to be dealt with as common malefactors....Gen. Meacham, the hero of the Modoc massacre, has gone to Washington.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: The Postoffice Department announces, relative to the non-delivery of the postal cards and the inferior quality of the work, that the requisitions thus far made on the department amount to 22,000,000, and only 8,000,000 have been delivered. The department has declined, as has been stated, to receive the latter installments on account of the inferior character of the card board.

Foreign.

THERE were numerous accidents at the Derby race, caused by the running away of horses, the falling of stands, and the pressure of the crowd. Three persons were killed, and several severely injured....The manufacturers of Wolverhampton, England, are importing iron from the United States, in consequence of the exorbitant rates at which the native production is held....A London dispatch states that Bradlaugh, the English Republican, has again been arrested by the Carlists, and that his life is in great peril.

THE French Assembly has voted to rebuild the Column Vendome....A great battle is said to be imminent between the Republican troops and Carlists in Spain.

ADVICES from Vienna represent that the American department of the Exposition is progressing favorably under the new management, and that it will soon be in first-class order....The French Government proposes to abandon the commercial treaty with England....A cable telegram announces that the Bank of France will soon advance the funds necessary to complete the payment of the war indemnity, and thus secure the evacuation of French territory by the German troops....O'Kelley, the New York *Herald's* Cuban correspondent, has been sent to Spain under escort of a guard....The Shah of Persia met with a magnificent reception at Berlin....The Mexicans are abolishing cock and bull fighting. ....Bradlaugh has been released by the Carlists.

IT is stated that Germany is dissatisfied with President MacMahon's address to the French Assembly, and will not enter into regular diplomatic relations with his Government until satisfied that France will faithfully adhere to the treaty of Frankfort....The Carlists in Spain have recently received several severe defeats....His Holiness the Pope has intimated his approval and support of Cardinal Bonaparte's candidature as his successor.

EIGHT HUNDRED of the employes of the Great Western railway of England are on a strike....President MacMahon has appointed Gen. L'Admirault to the command of the army at Versailles....News comes from Shanghae of a horrible wholesale massacre in the Province of Yunnan, Southwestern China. It is stated that the victorious forces fell upon their captives and massacred thirty thousand. The Sultan poisoned himself rather than fall into the hands of his enemies....The cholera has appeared in Western Prussia....Minister DeLong has notified our Government that religious toleration in Japan has not been decreed, as has been stated. The laws and edicts against Christianity have not been abolished, but orders have been issued for a return of banished Christians to their homes, and for the removal of offensive proclamations against Christianity.

LATE intelligence from Cuba represents that the Republicans are daily gaining accessions to their ranks, and their party begins to assume strength....It is reported that the ex-Empress Eugenie is in Paris.

The Agricultural Congress.

At the second day's session, the tariff question was brought before the Congress, in some resolutions offered by a South Carolina delegate. One of these calls for the admission of iron free of duty, reciting that it is the chief material in railway and steamship building, and the tax on it is one great cause of high transportation charges.

The resolutions were referred.

Mr. Ritchie, of Ohio, offered a preamble setting forth that the importation of foreign wool last year reduced the price of American wool less than half the price of one year ago, while the current prices of clothing and woolen goods to the consumer were as high as ever heretofore:

Resolved, That the members of the several societies, as well as farmers and workingmen, be requested to use their influence so with Congress that whether we have a high or low, or protective or prohibitory, or a revenue tariff, it may operate equally on all classes of the country, promote the greatest good of the greatest number, and not protect a small number at the expense and greater cost of the masses of the people.

Referred.

Mr. Hendley, of Alabama, offered a resolution providing that Congress should consider the feasibility of furnishing a complete nomenclature, on a scientific basis, of the grape as cultivated in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Horticulture.

Mr. Stephens, of Minnesota, offered a resolution recommending rotation of crops. Referred to the Committee on Crops.

Mr. Reilly, of Missouri, from the Committee on Entomology, reported, offering resolutions providing that Congress shall require railroad companies and settlers receiving the benefit of the homestead acts to plant trees on one-tenth of their land; that agricultural colleges should give more attention to forest and tree planting and horticulture; that railroads be requested to plant trees on their lands; that each State should employ an entomologist, and that agricultural societies should give more attention to the subject. Adopted.

The attempt to get a vote of approval for the Morrill bill to distribute the public lands among the agricultural colleges was a failure. The introduction of the resolutions to that effect provoked a spirited debate, which ended by laying them on the table.

The resolutions condemning the Eight-Hour law, and requesting Congress to repeal it, also provoked a lively discussion. They were voted down by an overwhelming majority.

The Committee on Transportation made their report. After a long debate, in which nearly every member expressed his dissatisfaction with it, a motion was made and carried to recommit the report to the committee.

At the evening session, the report was again presented, in an amended form, and adopted.

W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, was elected President for the ensuing year.

The third and last day's session was marked by another attempt to take up the resolutions, previously laid on the table, approving the distribution of the public domain among the agricultural colleges, but it was unsuccessful.

Consideration of the proposal for a State railroad from Leavenworth to Port Royal was postponed till next year's meeting.

The resolutions touching the Eight-Hour law were again discussed, but no definite action was had.

The question of transportation was discussed at length, the general opinion being expressed that rates are exorbitant, and that relief should be had through some channel, but the question was, How is it to be obtained? The majority of the convention evinced an indisposition to bringing about any antagonism with the railroad corporations of the country, but seemed rather to prefer to harmonize the interests of the producer and the carrier.

The Committee on the Railway System, by its Chairman, Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee, reported a series of resolutions on the subject, which were adopted unanimously, which embody the equitable view of almost the entire body, and evince a conciliatory disposition on the part of the Convention.

The subject of pomology was brought up, and delegates were appointed from the several States to attend the meeting of the American Pomological Society, to be held in the city of Boston.

A resolution was adopted asking the Government to send weather reports to all postoffices and railway stations, so that farmers may have the benefit of them, as well as the readers of daily newspapers.

The Congress adjourned to meet at Atlanta, Ga., on the second Wednesday of May, 1874.

THE MODOCS.

Surrender of the Entire Band—Capt. Jack and Three Companions Again Escape.

A dispatch dated Tule Lake Peninsula, May 29, gives the following details of the scout after Capt. Jack, the capture of him and his band, and the subsequent escape of that noted warrior: The cavalry and artillery command, and Warm Spring Indians, under Col. Green, left Boyle's camp at 2 o'clock this morning, and rode in hot haste to Clear Lake, where Gen. Davis issued special orders for a scout. Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Shacknasty Jim and Hooka Jim accompanied the expedition and led the way to Jack's Willow creek retreat. They led the troops to a point within a mile of the stronghold. Capt. Hasbrouck passed up the north side of the creek with his squadron; Capt. Jackson's squadron over the creek along the south side; Capt. Hasbrouck, having had a mile further to travel than Capt. Jackson, did not arrive at the stronghold in time to accomplish the desired connection. Jack was nevertheless surprised. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, Jackson's men came across two pickets, on the bluff near the creek, and ran them through the juniper to Jack's retreat. The fleeing Modocs cried out, "Run quick! Run quick! Soldiers coming!"

Capt. Jackson deployed his skirmishers along the face of the bluff. Though expecting to receive a heavy fire, the men ran to the front like deer under the lead of the officers. Suddenly the Modocs conversant with English cried out: "Surrender! Surrender! We no fight. We want talk peace. We like peace talk."

Boston Charley, the murderer of Rev. Dr. Thomas, came in full view, and was immediately covered by a dozen rifles. Charley [illegible] into camp, as he feared the Warm Spring scouts. He threw down his rifle and extended his hand in token of friendship. The proffered member was cordially grasped by the scouts. Charley was then passed to the rear under guard. Next he was taken to the other Modoc captives, and by them interviewed. He says that several of Jack's best warriors wanted to leave him and come into our camp, and put up a job on him. His gun was returned him, and he was allowed to depart on his mission. Hardley had this arrangement been effected when the rifle in the hands of Steamboat Frank was accidentally discharged. Several Modocs who stood with uplifted hands decamped at this point. The accident was explained by Charley, and all suspicions of foul play removed, when another accident caused Charley more annoyance. Capt. Hasbrouck's command reached the edge of the creek as Charley came over the bluff, and of course he was gathered in as a prisoner a second time.

Two hours afterward he was released and sent after the fleeing Modocs, but he failed to overtake them. Not a shot other than the accidental one was fired. Had Hasbrouck formed the desired connection on time, the entire band would have been killed or captured.

It was impossible for his command to accomplish the task. His troops did all that could be done by any man. They rode over fragments of lava, and one mile further than the distance ridden by Capt. Jackson's command.

The surprise resulted in the surrender of Boston Charley, Princess Mary, sister of Capt. Jack, Black Jim's woman, five other female Modocs from 9 to 90 years of age, and the capture of seven ponies and mules.

The Modocs actually slipped from the grasp of the troops. There was no help for this result. Jack's retreat this time was inside of the canon through which runs Willow creek. The canon has precipitous sides, averaging forty feet high. There are few places where the canon can be entered by troops within six miles of Jack's last home. The Modocs escaped by running down the canon, so now the Modoc captives will try to wean more of Jack's warriors from him.

ANOTHER SCOUT.

A dispatch dated May 30 says: At 6 o'clock on yesterday morning the troops left Willow creek camp for a sharp and decisive scout, and met with admirable success. The Warm Springs trailed the Modocs across the creek, [illegible] direction, then due north, and finally to the rocky cliff bordering Langell's valley on the east. This scout from the outset was the most exciting of the campaign. The freshness of the tracks and the apparent proximity of the Modocs maintained continual excitement. It led over ridges, over mountains, along canons and valleys, and over small streams. The water-route was traveled with difficulty by the best-trained horses. Miles upon miles of lava in fragmentary form was crossed.

The troops literally left behind them a trail of blood and horse-shoes. Several miles south of the valley the scouts lost the trail, and we suffered a detention of two hours. The halt was broken by sudden yells from the Warm Springs and cheers from the soldiers.

The command "forward" was given by Col. Green; the scouts were called out to the right and left of the line, and covered the trail. Then came troop K of the 1st cavalry, Maj. Cresson commanding. Lieut. Bacon, in charge of the skirmishers of troop E, belonged to the squadron of Capt. Jackson. Capt. Hasbrouck's squadron held another equally important position, and was, as usual, on time. Along the crest of the bluff and down the steep trail on its side charged the entire force of 230 men. Suddenly four rifle shots were fired from the rocks, and four bullets whizzed over the soldiers. A line of skirmishers deployed along the crest of the bluff started the Modocs from their lair. About this time Scar-faced Charley and two or three other Modocs rushed down the rocks and cried out: "We surrender! Don't shoot." Five Modocs came in, and at once hostilities ceased. Dr. Cabaness, of Greda, a contract surgeon who has long been acquainted with the Modocs, went up among the rocks and made the peace negotiations. All the Indians, including Jack, agreed to come in. Cabaness slept with them last night. A few moments since Scar-faced Charley, Old Schonchin and ten warriors surrendered. Jack and three others decamped by night.

The End of the Farce—Capt. Jack, Surrounded in the Last Ditch, Surrenders Unconditionally.

A dispatch dated Clear Lake, June 1, says: A series of prolonged yells and cheers aroused the camp from a pleasant siesta. Gen. Davis, Gen. Wheaton, and other officers, and all the men rush from the house and tents to find the cause of the uproar, and at once the whole camp was in commotion. Down the level plain north of the house was a grand cavalcade of mounted horsemen. The steeds rushed forward at once at a furious rate, and soon neared the groups of spectators scattered about the premises. "Capt. Jack is captured!" shouted a sturdy sergeant. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells. The mounted command was that of Perry. He had returned from a scout of 23 hours. Three miles above the mouth of Willow creek, and at half-past 10 o'clock this morning, the Warm Spring scouts struck a hot trail.

After a brief search the Modocs were discovered. Col. Perry surrounded the Indian retreat. His men were bound to fight. Suddenly a Modoc shot out from the rocks with a white flag. He met a Warm Spring, and said Jack wanted to surrender. Three scouts were sent to meet Jack. He came out cautiously, glanced about him a moment, and then, as if giving up all hope, came forward and held out his hand to his visitors. Then two of his warriors, five squaws, and seven children darted forth and joined him in the surrender. Jack is about 40. He is five feet eight inches high, and compactly built. He has a large and well-formed face, full of individuality. Although dressed in old clothes he looks every inch a chief. He does not speak to any one. The Modocs are grouped in the field near the house, and surrounded by a guard. Spectators peer into Jack's face with eager interest, but he heeds them not. He is still as a statue.

The Winding Up of the Modoc War.

A letter dated Tule Lake Peninsula, June 2, says: After writing the report yesterday I rode to this camp and dispatched it by courier. The captives and captors remained at Applegate's ranche. Before night, Capt. Jack, the murderer of Canby, and Sonchin, Meacham's murderer, were ironed together and placed with the other warriors in a small building adjoining Applegate's house, under guard. Neither Jack nor Sonchin spoke a word. Not a muscle of Jack's face moved. Scar-faced Charley protested against the indignity in behalf of his fellow-captives, and said none of them intended to escape even if an opportunity was offered. He obtained little satisfaction and retired in disgust, as usual.

The services of the Warm Spring Indians are dispensed with. They held a glorious war-dance until midnight. They leaped and howled about the fire, and indulged in other frantic demonstrations of delight. The efforts to christianize the Warm Springs have been eminently a success, for most of them are members of the Methodist Church. They overflow with fervor. All the military force of the expedition will be united at this point. The cord to Gen. Canby's hat was found in Jack's satchel. Col. Green's capture was made in Oregon; Col. Perry's in California. The question now is, What will be done with the Modocs?

To-day I paid a visit to old Sheepy, on one of the small islands in Little Klamath lake. The old Indian told me he had five Modocs on the island, and would surrender them to John Fairchild as soon as Fairchild returned from Clear lake. We saw one of the Indians, Teeneeback. He was badly wounded, and will probably die.

AN Albany damsel asked one of her fellow-boarders, a stylish dry goods clerk, at the breakfast table, "Why is your mustache like my back hair?" He blushingly gave it up. The answer caused him to blush still more: "Because it is all down."

SEE in another column the advertisement headed "*I Will Help Any Man.*"

Extraordinary Emigration.

THE London *Pall Mall Gazette* thus laments the exodus to the United States: "It is extraordinary that the working classes do not seem more inclined to stay at home and enjoy the political privileges which they have of late gained, and which they were supposed to prize so highly. They appear to be leaving us in swarms. The exodus from Liverpool to the United States and Canada this spring promises to be the largest on record. The number of intending emigrants which daily reach Liverpool is so great that the lodging-house keepers find it difficult to accommodate them, and the consequence is that large numbers of the emigrants have to be temporarily lodged until such time as vacancies occur in the customary lodging-houses. As showing the extent of the exodus, it is generally believed, says the Manchester *Examiner*, that upward of 10,000 emigrants left Liverpool last week for the United States and Canada. This number, of course, does not include those who would embark on board the steamers calling at Londonderry and Queenstown.

"From the number of emigrants at present in Liverpool, and that are expected within the next few days, it is computed that very soon from fourteen to sixteen thousand people will have sailed from the Mersey in thirteen steamers for the United States and the Canadian ports. Many of them, no doubt, are Germans, and some are from the Baltic ports, but vast numbers are English and Irish, and why they should leave us at this rate when we have so large a surplus in the exchequer that we hardly know what to do with it—when we are almost alarmed at our own prosperity—when we have a more than paternal Government, ever anxious to perform achievements, and to give offense to nobody—is a question which only political economists can answer. The tide of emigration from Germany is almost equally marvelous, for if there is a prosperous country in Europe it is Germany, beyond a doubt. It may be said that the emigrants dislike the idea of military service, but this would show a lamentable, and, indeed, incredulous blindness to the glorious prospects opened by arbitration. Altogether, this mania for fleeing from peace and prosperity is very singular.

Trouble with the Postal Cards.

The alacrity with which the American mind seizes upon the postal cards, wherever they have penetrated, as a cheap and safe method of rending the peace of happy families, shows that there is fun and misery ahead. There was a young man of Utica, a nice young fellow, just home from college for a little vacation; his father destined him for the ministry. Well, a postal card came to him the other day, on which was a bill for wine, gin and cigars. The father got hold of it, of course, and how much stock does he take in his son's piety now? A Philadelphia gentleman, of known probity and correct business habits, was pleasantly informed the other day, by postal card, that, "Unless that small bill for washing was settled, Mrs. Mulloney would bring suit before an alderman." Poor man, it cut him to the heart, for his clerks saw it, and he feels like a sheep thief. Another Philadelphia man received this suggestive epistle:

DEAR GUS: I will be on at 6 p. m. Put a bottle of Rœderer on ice. Yours,
J. T. V.

"Gus" is a church deacon, a man of stainless reputation, and an exemplary Christian; he doesn't know "Rœderer" from fusel oil. But the postoffice clerks, the carrier, and his family saw that card, and it is a thorn in his side that they think he is accustomed to drink iced "Rœderer" with "J. T. V." And a man is so helpless, too. He may get a bushel of cards every day, each one containing a villainous libel, but he has no redress. A population that will stand this sort of thing is a good property just now.—*Springfield Republican.*

Causes of Sudden Death.

Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from "disease of the heart," do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, experiments have been tried in Europe, and reported to a scientific congress held at Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough post-mortem examination; in these, only two were found who had died from disease of the heart. Nine out of sixty-six had died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs—that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting till chilled after being warmed with labor or rapid walk, going too suddenly from close, heated rooms into the cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden and depressing news operating on the blood. The causes of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen valuable lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of "heart complaint." That disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable; hence many may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death if they knew it lay in their power.

AN exhibition more wonderful and interesting than that at Vienna will be held in Russia about the middle of August. The scene of its operation is the historic city of Nijnii-Novgorod, which is situated at the confluence of the Volga and the Oka, in Central Asia. The ordinary population of the ciiy is about 32,000 inhabitants, but during the fair that number will be augmented by an addition of 300,000 or 400,000 visitors from all parts of Europe and Asia. The fair is held in an immense stone building containing 3,000 shops, in which the sales are made. One hundred and forty-five million dollars' worth of wares and goods were brought to last year's fair, and out of that immense quantity only $20,000,000 worth remained unsold. All kinds of goods and manufactures are sold at this mammoth fair, and an opportunity will be afforded for seeing collected together the people of all countries, and the modes of traffic of every race in Europe.

Miscellaneous.

SEE in another column the advertisement headed "*I Will Help Any Man.*"

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN's electrical machine is in the laboratory of Dartmouth College.

A MAN at New Bedford, Mass., has received a postal card bearing 1,607 words in short-hand.

IT is proposed to write messages upon postal cards with invisible ink, as is the practice in France.

THE widow of Gen. Canby is in indigent circumstances, and her pension entitles her to but $30 a month.

IT is stated on good authority that in the last four years Spanish troops in Cuba have butchered 43,000 prisoners of war.

PUTREFACTION and decomposition of animal matter can be prevented by the use of aniline, the coal-tar coloring matter.

THE supply of nickel is small, both in this country and in Germany, and likely to run out unless some new discoveries are made.

BISMARCK has just completed his fifty-eigth year, and shows the wear and anxiety to which he has been subjected since 1860.

A MISSISSIPPI quack is making a fortune by selling to the negroes a nostrum which he warrants to turn their wool into long, straight hair.

UP to the present time the stock subscriptions to the Centennial Board of Finance amount to $3,000,000, which insures the success of the enterprise.

THIERS, as President of the French Republic, had upon an average eighty abusive letters a day, and twenty menaces of death every twenty-four hours.

WADE HAMPTON, who was one of the richest men in the South before the war, is now President of an insurance company in Baltimore, with a salary of $3,000 a year.

THE fourth milliard of the French indemnity has been paid. The fifth and last is due by Sept. 1, and, if paid, French soil will be relieved from German occupancy.

THE Rev. Mr. Ancient, who did heroic service saving lives on the occasion of the Atlantic disaster, has been appointed assistant curate of Trinity Church, New York.

P. T. BARNUM has purchased a colossal painting of London, as seen from the top of St. Paul's Cathedral. The picture is 400 feet long by 75 feet high, and was painted by Parris, who took ten years to complete the work.

WILLIAM SHARON, formerly a dry goods clerk in Carrollton, Ill., has, it is said, amassed in California a fortune of not less than $20,000,000. He is the ruling spirit of the Bank of California, and is one of the men who played for a Nevada Senatorship and made money by it.

FOR the year 1872 the imports of foreign goods exceeded the exports of domestic produce to the extent of $94,000,000, all the estimates being in specie. During the same year the excess of exports of bullion over imports was $71,000,000, leaving us in debt on trade account about $23,000,000.

THE postal cards cost the Government $1.36 per thousand. The orders have reached over 25,000,000, for which the Government pays $34,000, and the people $250,000. The orders from postmasters average 1,500,000 daily, while the capacity of the contractor's manufactory is only 500,000 per day.

A FEW years ago there were scarcely any shad in the Hudson, and the fish was a rare and costly luxury in the New York markets. Now, according to the Troy *Times*, "shad lie like snow-banks on the shores," and are retailed to the city householders at thirty cents a pair. This is the result of stocking the stream with young fish.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT's equanimity is frequently disturbed by complimentary allusions to "Thanatopsis" as the best poem he has ever written. As he produced "Thanatopsis" before he was 19, the venerable bard regards such allusions as anything but pleasant. What is strictly true is seldom quite agreeable for us to hear.

MRS. ALLEN COY, living near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., has carefully kept the rope with which her brother hung himself in 1852. After she had got the breakfast dishes washed and the morning's work out of the way, one day last week, she thought she would go upstairs and hang herself—and that identical rope served her purpose! This is the first time Mrs. Toodles was ever discounted.

Concrete Houses.

The English papers are giving very flattering accounts of a new method of constructing buildings for all purposes, by the use of wire and concrete. A framework is made of wood or iron supports, along which wires are stretched, to which the concrete is applied. By this arrangement, not only are the walls and floors of the building made, but the doors, stairs, banisters, partitions and shelving are formed of the same material. For doors, windows and door casings, as well as for the thin partitions, some fibrous materials are worked into the concrete in order to produce a strong cohesion and to prevent cracking. Buildings made in this manner are absolutely fire proof, and are remarkably cheap. A house made in this way was subjected to a very great heat from fires made on the outside, and the building not only escaped injury of any kind, but persons remained in the upper story all the while. Even the furniture in the room was uninjured. Several large blocks and numerous farm buildings are being constructed of wire and concrete in the north of England. Houses constructed in this way require no lathing, and the flues for carrying off smoke and foul air are formed in the walls. By using cements of different colors buildings may be made highly ornamental. It is quite likely that buildings of this kind will soon be erected in this country. It would seem that this invention would solve the problem of how stock shall be sheltered.

"SHAKSPEARE would never have asked, "What's in an aim?" if he had been hit on the head with a brick.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. [illegible], PUBLISHER.

Thoughts for Mothers.

BY GAINES.

Oh, ye mothers of the 18th century, listen, read, ponder, and take warning from one who has been considering for some time the portentous immoral influences that are thrown around your children by your own acts. My object in thus addressing you is in a feeble way to endeavor to show you the tendency that your instability of *decision* has upon your offspring, and if by so doing I may be enabled to reach the better feelings of one who has been guilty of my observation, I shall feel that I have been amply rewarded for my trouble in thus addressing you; and if they do not accomplish that for which they were intended, I shall also feel that I have tried to remedy an evil and thereby benefit the rising generation, and consequently shall not be held accountable for knowing an evil and not endeavoring to expose it. The first lesson a mother should teach her child should be, "My child, always speak the truth." "Never tell a lie," "God loves truthful childrenr" In the nursery, then, the child is taught that God, who made him, provides for his every want and protects him during the hours of refreshing sleep, frowns upon and condemns every shade of falsehood. When he enters the primary school and commences to read, he is told of the illustrious Washington and his father's cherry tree. Then, too, his teacher, if he be a moral man (and I think only such should be privileged to teach), also teaches him the great importance of his always speaking the truth. By this method of training, and strict adherence to virtue, charity and truth, you carry out that Divine precept which says, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." How often is it the case that mothers will say to their children, "If you do that again, I'll whip you?" The child discontinues whatever he is doing for a short while, but commences again in a short time; and so soon as his mother's attention is drawn to him, he hears again the oft-repeated threat, "If you do that again, I'll whip you." As often as the child disobeys, she threatens until forbearance ceaseth to be a virtue, two or three times, and then perhaps she will thrash him. Sometimes it is the case that she will have to speak to her child six or eight times ere he will listen to her, and not then unless he thinks 'ma's in earnest. (It is frequently the case that fathers, deeming it not their duty to correct their children, impose this all-important duty upon their mothers. This should not be, but the fathers should have that control over their children that their influence over them would deter them from disobeying their mothers in their absence.) Now, what effect has such training, as narrated, upon the child? I would say a very immoral one, for it teaches him that his mother don't at all times mean what she says, and that she endeavors to teach him to do that which she don't do herself. Consequently he says to himself, "I'll only believe her when I shall think that there will be danger of being thrashed if I don't." It teaches him, also, when he arrives at the age of maturity, to disregard law, shun virtue and those moral influences which would make him a blessing to his family and an honor to his country. Oh! how important, then, is the correct training of our children. There are many mothers who, while the child is two, three or four years old, pursue the course of treatment as narrated, and consequently, in the end, are compelled to give a child a great many more whippings to bring him round all O. K. than they would were they positive and at all times truthful to him. Some mother, at the perusal of these lines, might say I insinuated they told falsehoods, untruths, lies to their children. I would answer such an one thus: My dear madam, if I were to promise you that if you did for me a certain thing, that I would make you a handsome present, and were you to perform that thing and I not make you the present, but promise again as before, would you believe me? Wouldn't you tell your friends that I had lied to you, and that no dependence could be put in me? Most emphatically you would. Now, what's the difference? A mother says to her child, in words of emphasis, "If you get up there again, or go out o' doors again, I'll whip you." Mothers, haven't you said it? The child does get up there again, and goes out o' doors again, and the mother, instead of fulfilling her promise, thereby showing her child she means what she says, in words of vehemence, with a scowling brow and eyes flashing daggers, stamps her tiny foot upon her carpeted floor, and with alabaster arm raised aloft, as if to call Heaven to witness her vow, exclaims as before, "If you do do that again, I'll whip you." And again and again does the child disobey, until finally, when the mother's store of patience is expended, she takes the poor little fellow and almost whips him unmercifully, when "a stitch in time would have saved nine;" for "as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined."

Since I have pointed out an error in the training of the rising generation, now let me, in as few words as possible, give what I conceive the best mode of training your children. Never, no, never promise your child anything without fulfilling your promise. If you promise to whip them for something that they may be guilty of in future (though it is best not to promise), never fail to do it. It matters not how much you regret to do so, how trying it may be upon your motherly feelings to accomplish the task, if you value the best interests, love and future welfare of your child, you must fulfill your promise. Be truthful to them in all things; never accuse them of a fault unless you know they are guilty. Teach them to reverence God and eschew evil; love virtue and hate sin; imitate the illustrious and despise the slothful; be as wise as the serpent and harmless as the dove. So soon as your child can understand you, be positive with him, and make him to understand at the outset of his training that you mean just what you say. This lesson instilled into his youthful breast will never be eradicated by time, and in the end he will bless you. This was the lesson taught me, and may God bless my dear parents for such. Time will not erase them from my memory. Those moral lessons taught me by precept and example will never be obliterated from the soul. The happy reminiscences of my boyhood days bring back to my mind those useful lessons of virtue, temperance and morality which my parents endeavored to instill into my little heart. God has blessed them for it, and nine out of ten children are now members of the church; the tenth, though not a member of the church, is highly respected, and has the influence of the people in whose midst he resides. May he soon be also a member.

My parents' mottoes were, "Implicit obedience," "Come when you are called," "Speak when you are spoken to," "In company be silent," "Eat what is set before you, asking no questions, such as 'Ma, I want some of that pie in the sideboard, or that pickle or preserves in the safe,'" etc.

In conclusion, let me say to you, Oh, remember you have in your keeping immortal souls, and the training you give them will not only effect them here on earth, but also in eternity. Train your child for that better land where he may forever bask in the glorious sunshine of our Redeemer's countenance, where he will not suffer disease, pain nor death, but enjoy peace eternal; but, alas! if you do not train him thus, there is a probability of his going where all is darkness, misery and eternal condemnation.

Making a Garden.

We suppose there is a time that comes to every man when he feels he should like to have a garden. If he takes such a notion he will tell his wife of it. This is the first mistake he makes, and the ground thus lost is never fully recovered. She draws her chair up to his, and lays one hand on his knee, and purses up her lips into a whistle of expectation—the vixen—and tells about her mother's garden, and how nice it is to have vegetables fresh from the vines every fresh morning, and she will go right out and plan the whole thing herself. And so she does. He takes his spade, and works himself into a perspiration, and she tramps around under a frightful sun-bonnet, and gets under his feet, and shrieks at the worms, and loses her shoe; and makes him first vexed, and then mad, and then ferocious.

After the garden is spaded he gets the seed and finds she has been thoughful enough to open the papers, and empty thirteen varieties of different vegetables into one dish. This leads him to step out doors, where he communes with Nature alone for a moment. Then he takes up the seed and a hoe, and a line, and two pegs, and starts for the garden. And then she puts on that awful bonnet, and brings up the rear with a long-handled rake, and a pocket full of beans, and petunia seed, and dahlia bulbs.

While he is planting the corn, she stands on the cucumber hills, and rakes over the seed-pan. Then she puts the rake-handle over her shoulder, and the rake teeth into his hair, and walks over the other beds. He don't find the squash seed until she moves, and then he digs them out of the earth with his thumb. She plants the beet seed herself, putting about two feet of earth and sod upon them. Then she takes advantage of his absorption in other matters, and puts down the petunia seed in one spot, and afterwards digs them up, and puts them down in another place. The beans she conceals in the earth wherever she can find a place, and puts the bulbs in the cucumber hills. Then she tips over the seed-pan again, and apologizes, and steps on two of the best tomato plants, and says, "Oh, my!" which in no way resembles what he says.

About this time she discovers a better place for the petunia seed, but having forgotten where she last put them, she proceeds to find them, and within an incredibly brief space of time succeeds in unearthing pretty much everything that has been put down. After confusing things so there is no earthly possibility of ever unraveling them again, she says the sun is killing her, and goes over to the fence, where she stands four hours, telling the woman next door about an aunt of hers who was confined to her bed for eleven years, and had eight doctors from the city, but nothing could give her any relief until an old lady—but you have heard it before.

The next day a man comes to his office to get the pay for a patent seed-sower which his wife has ordered, and he no more than gets away before the patantee of a new lawn-mower comes in with an order for $10, and he in turn is followed by the corn-sheller man, and the miserable gardener starts for home to head off the robbers, and finds his wife at the gate, with his own hat on, and just about to close a bargain with a smooth-faced individual for a $200 mowing-machine, and a pearl-handled, ivory-mounted hay-cutter. He first knocks the agricultural-implement agent on the head, and then drags the miserable woman into the house, and, locking the door, gives himself up to his emotions.—*Danbury News.*

The Mistleto.

The mistleto is a true parasite; that is, it does not merely live *on* trees, as moss and lichens do, but sends its almost invisible roots *into* the other plant's structure, and takes the sap of the other tree to support the life of its own. Like parasites among human kind, they have very little "backbone," and easily crumble when dried for herbarium preservation. Who has not heard of the English custom of kissing under the mistleto? Yet this plant, which enters so largely into English traditional history, has never been met with in a wild state in the vast quantities which the English markets about Christmas time would seem to indicate grows in England, therefore much of it is brought in crates from the forests of Germany. At the present time it abounds mostly on cultivated apple trees. Tradition tells us that it grew chiefly on the oak, and that it was held in great veneration on that account by the Druids. The mistleto is propagated by putting the seed in a slit of the bark of the tree on which it thrives.

How does a young lady who is engaged find herself? Mistaken (miss taken).

The Human Ear.

Let me describe what is probably the most frequent way in which the ear is impaired; that is, by the attempt to clean it. It ought to be understood that the passage of the ear does not require cleaning by us. Nature undertakes that task, and in the healthy state fulfills it perfectly. Her means for cleaning the ear is the wax. Perhaps the reader has never wondered what becomes of the ear-wax. I will tell him. It dries up into thin, fine scales, and these peel off, one by one, from the surface of the passage, and fall out imperceptibly, leaving behind them a perfectly clean, smooth surface. In health the passage of the ear is very dirty; but, if we attempt to clean it, we infallibly make it so. Here—by a strange lack of justice, as it would seem, which, however, has no doubt a deep justice at the bottom—the best people, those who love cleanliness, suffer most, and good and careful nurses do a mischief negligent ones avoid. Washing the ear out with soap and water is bad; it keeps the wax moist when it ought to become dry and scaly, increases its quantity unduly, and makes it absorb the dust with which the air always abounds. But the most hurtful thing is introducing the corner of the towel, screwed up, and twisting it round. This does more harm to the ears than all the other mistakes together. It drives down the wax upon the membrane, much more than it gets it out. Let any one who doubts this make a tube like the passage, especially with the curves which it possesses; let him put a thin membrane at one end, smear the surface with a substance like the ear wax, and then try to get it out so by a towel. But this plan does much more mischief than merely pressing down the wax. It irritates the passages, and makes it cast off small flakes of skin, which dry up and become extremely hard, and these are also hardly pressed down upon the membrane. Often it is not only deafness that ensues, but pain and inflammation, and then matter is formed which the hard mass prevents from escaping, and the membrane becomes diseased and worse may follow.

Washing should extend only to the outer surface, as far as the finger can reach. It is a bad practice, also, to put cotton wool soaked in laudanum or chloroform into the ear for the relief of toothache. When a child's ear becomes painful, as it often does, everything should be done to soothe it, and all strong, irritating applications should be avoided. Pieces of hot fig or onion should not be put in, but warm flannels should be applied, with poppy fomentation, if the pain does not soon subside.

It should be remembered that constantly covering up the ear is adapted to injure it. On the whole, men, in whom the ear is habitually exposed, suffer if anything less from ear-disease than women, in whom it is often covered.—*Popular Science Nonthly.*

Danbury's Funny Man.

[Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.]

Danbury is a thriving manufacturing town of about 8,000 inhabitants, largely given over to the appreciation of jokes and the manufacture of hats. We believe it has been engaged in hat manufacture since—well, since it was destroyed by the British in 1777.

Early evening found us creeping up a dark stairway to the composing and printing office of the *News*.

In one large room are the cases and presses, and fenced off by itself in one cerner is the 7x11 plain deal-board sanctum, in which we found the editor opening his mail.

Coming along in the cars to Danbury, we had, in our idleness, wondered if any of our fellow-travelers were the editor. A gentleman carefully dressed and adorned with spectacles was finally selected as the possible humorist. We had made up our mind to a middle-aged man in broadcloth and spectacles, and now we found a full-faced young man dressed in coarse clothes, with scrupulously white linen and no necktie.

It may interest our lady readers to know that Mr. Bailey is remarkably fine looking; he is even-featured, with black flowing hair and clear dark complexion, and has an eye that shows that, like John Gilpin, "he has a pleasant wit."

In conversation we found him engaging and overflowing with humor. A stenographer could make a rich article sitting by and talking with him. Many were the good things he said the evening we passed with him, and we shall long remember our pleasant interview with "this most genial genius," who, with no advertisement save that afforded by a country newspaper with an original circulation of a few hundred copies, has become one of the most quoted writers in the country, and bids fair, as a late critic says, "to take his place at the head of American humorists."

A Misguided Book-Agent.

A book-agent entered the open door of a snug Pittsfield cottage one day last week, and nodding to a trim, bright-looking little woman who sat sewing by the window, commenced volubly to descant on the merits of a great work which he was for the first time giving mankind an opportunity to purchase. It was a universal biography, cook-book, dictionary, family physician, short-hand instructor, and contained, besides, a detailed history of every important event that has transpired in the world, from the apple incident and Adam's fall to Credit Mobilier and the fall of Congress. The work contained 5,000 chapters, all with running titles. The agent, after talking on the general excellences of the volume about five minutes, commenced ton he headings of those chapters, and as the woman did not say a word to interrupt him, he felt that he was making a conquest, and he rattled away so that she shouldn't have a chance to say no. It took him nearly half an hour, and as he breathlessly went on, the sweat started on his forehead, and he made convulsive grasps at his collar, and when he finished he had hardly strength enough left to put on a bewitching smile and hand her his ready pen wherewith to subscribe her name to the order book. She took the pen, but instead of putting her autograph on his list, she lifted a scrap of paper from her work-box, and wrote in plain letters, "Ime defe and dum." He said not a word, but the unutterable things that he looked, as he turned to the door, would fill a library.

CONFLICTING—Medical evidence.

France's New President.

Marshal MacMahon, who succeeds Thiers as President of France, is of Irish descent, and belongs to a family who gave all they had to the cause of the Stuarts. When this cause was hopelessly lost, they refused to give their allegiance to the Government of King William, and carried their proud name and family traditions to France, where their blood soon was merged with that of the nobility. President MacMahon is but a few years younger than ex-President Thiers. He was born in 1808. His career has been a military one from the beginning till Saturday, when he assumed political duties for the first time. He began service in 1830, in Algiers. He was in the Crimea, and when Sebastopol was stormed he was chosen as the fittest officer to attempt the works of the Malakoff. How brilliantly he succeeded every one knows. His part in the victory of Magenta won him the title of Duke of Magenta from Louis Napoleon. In the ill-fated war with Prussia his star was less propitious, and he was defeated at Woerth and Beaumont. He was chief in command at Sedan, but was so fortunate as to receive a severe wound early in the day, which saved him the mortification of surrendering. This humiliation devolved upon his successor, Gen. Wimpffen, who signed the articles of capitulation. He was successful in the defense of Paris against the Commune, and was of great assistance to President Thiers in the organization of the army. The nearest approach to civil office to be found in the record of President MacMahon's life is his refusal to accept a nomination from the Parisian Press Union to represent Paris in the National Assembly. In his communication to the President of the National Assembly accepting the Presidency, he promises to discharge its duties with the help of God and the army.

A Greyhound's Tenacity of Life.

A correspondent of *Land and Water* tells a curious anecdote illustrative of the wonderful tenacity of life in the greyhound. It also suggests that hanging is not the speediest and most humane way to dispatch a dog: "A certain nobleman, now living, gave over a pensioned greyhound to his coachman, with strict orders to hang him in consequence of his having bitten one of the children. This sentence the Jehu performed immediately, to the best of his ability, from a beam in the coach house. Six hours the guilty styke suffered under the 'extreme penalty,' and then, like other culprits, was 'cut down.' His lordship, who, on the contrary, was much 'cut up' on receiving the news, told Jehu to bury him decently. Jehu, not knowing of any available cemetery, and intramural interment being contrary to law, wisely threw the supposed corpse on to the dunghill and covered him up, fully imagining that he would be carted away. And so two months elapsed, neither master nor man troubling themselves any further on the subject, or being any the wiser for what had happened to the defunct old racer, but their wonderment and surprise were past all description when, one day visiting the Hampton meeting, they perceived and recognized their 'dead 'un,' performing in his best style in the Home Park. The fact was, Jehu, who was a good coachman, had no hands for hanging, and had forgotten to see, in going through his Calcraft job, that the dog's neck should be broken, always understood to be a most essential part of the business. There is no doubt that, such not being the case, the warmth of the burial ground brought him to, and thus he lived to be revenged on his former friends for the dirty trick attempted on him."

Delightfully Romantic.

The marriage of George Marshall and Ellen Mayfield, which occurred at the Grand Hotel a few days since, was an event highly spiced with romance. The couple first met in the troublesome times of 1862, at a farm-house, on the road between Harper's Ferry and Leetburg, when Marshall, as a Union soldier attached to a New Jersey regiment, rescued the lady from outrage at the hands of two Confederate soldiers. After the battle of Antietam they met again, when Miss Mayfield, attended by other ladies, was ministering to the wounded upon the battle-field. In a wounded Lieutenant, who was lying in a barn, she recognized her rescuer, and procured his removal to Adams county, Penn., where she nursed him tenderly until his recovery. Marshall was subsequently assigned to a distant department and in time, his letters remaining unanswered, he concluded his fair friend had considered her debt of gratitude canceled, and abandoned him for some old lover. He came to California at the termination of the war, and settled in business at San Jose. A few days since his eye caught the name of "Miss Ellen Mayfield" among the list of overland passengers. Elated with hope, he lost no time in proceeding to Sacramento to meet the train that bore the object of his affections and the picture of his reveries, through the long years of separation. The meeting was mutually happy, and the marriage announcement that followed shortly after tells the remainder of the story. The estrangement had been caused by the intercepting of letters by a meddlesome person, supposed to be interested in the breaking up of the match.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A GENTLEMAN of "elegant leisure," and a bachelor at that, has been amusing himself with matrimonial statistics, and reports that out of 200 marriages published in New England journals last week only two of the ladies had old-fashioned names—such as Mary and Susan. All the others were Mollies, Dollies, Pollies, Libbies, Tibbies, Biddies, Hatties Patties, Matties, Lizzies, and so on. He says if he can hear of some girl with a familiar "Christian name," he shall "start for her."

DRESS OF AMERICAN LADIES.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Vanity Fair* writes to that paper: The best dressed women in Paris are not the Parisians, but the Americans. They have all the taste of the French, and far more boldness and originality. They invent combinations which frighten you at the first glance and delight you at the second—and they are almost always pretty, which is no small element in a toilet.

A LANCASTER, Pa., man has been fined $10 for cruelty to a rat.

The Great Bell of St. Paul's.

Every American going to London visits St. Paul's Cathedral as a matter of course, and though each knows in advance of some of its grandeur, nearly all are astonished to find their preconceived notions totally at fault. The dome and the bells especially exceed in size all that one has imagined in advance. The dome alone weighs over six million pounds, and the bell-towers are of corresponding size. There are four bells in all, three in the southern, and one in the northern tower. Even the smallest of these bells is altogether too large to be turned in ringing; and were sufficient power for his purpose to be used, the great towers, strong as they are, would hardly stand the strain. The two smaller bells in the clock-tower strike the quarters, and above them hangs the great bell, which strikes the hours. It has a diameter of nine feet, and weighs eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-four pounds. Aside from its great size and unequaled tone, it is a subject of interest from the fact that it is a bell having a history of its own. In the old days before the Reformation, a great bell, named Edward, in honor of Edward the Confessor, used to toll the hours from the clock-towers opposite Westminster Hall Gate. During the reign of William and Mary it became necessary to remove the bell, and, in passing under Temple Bar, it fell from the carriage on which it was being transported, and was broken. It was placed under a shed in the cathedral yard, where it remained until 1716, when it was recast, with some additional metal, and hung in the clock-tower of St. Paul's, where the tourist visits today. It is never used except to strike the hours, and to toll on the occasion of the death of members of the royal family, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, or the Lord Mayor of London.

Scintillations by Heinrich Heine.

—I have always thought far better of those whom I hated than they deserved.

—He that does not go as far as his heart urges, and his mind directs, is a coward. He who goes further than he intended, is a slave.

—In these times we fight for ideas, and newspapers are our fortresses.

—I am fully convinced that a blaspheming Frenchman is a spectacle more pleasing to the Lord than a praying Englishman.

—Men at times lie. Women, like all passive beings, can rarely invent; but they possess the art of so perverting the truth that the result effects far greater harm than downright lying.

—In art, form is everything; matter nothing.

—Sentimentality is Materialism in despair.

—According to all indications, the present age will appear in the annals of Art as the age of Music. Music is perhaps the last word of Art.

—Fools imagine that, in order to conquer the Capitol, they must first attack the geese.

—We are not the masters, but the servants of "The Word."

Frightened Orators.

For the encouragement of all who fear an audience, we reprint the following from Hawthorne's "English Note-Book:"

Bulwer and a certain Dr. —— were talking together about public speaking, and the Doctor said he feared he should never be a good speaker, he felt so badly before he "got on his legs."

"Do you feel your heart beat," said Bulwer, "when you are going to speak?"

"Yes."

"Does your voice frighten you?"

"Yes."

"Do all your ideas forsake you?"

"Yes."

"Do you wish the floor to open and swallow you?"

"Yes."

"Why, then, you will make an orator!"

Hawthorne goes on to relate that Canning, on one occasion, just before speaking in the House, asked a friend sitting near him to feel his pulse, which was throbbing intensely. "I know I shall make one of my best speeches," said the future Premier, "because I am in such an awful funk!"

Another Man Wanted.

Old Farmer Pettingill went into his house one day and caught John, the hired man, hugging Mrs. P.

The farmer said nothing, and went out into the field.

After dinner he wanted John for something, but John was not to be found.

He went, at last, into John's room, where the latter was on his knees packing his trunk.

"What's the matter, John?" said P.

"O, nothing," replied John.

"What are you packing your trunk for?"

"I'm going away."

"Going away! What are you going away for?"

"O, you know," answered John.

"No, I don't know," rejoined P., "come, give me the reason of your sudden desire to go away."

"Well," meekly answered John, "you know what you caught me doing this forenoon!"

"O, pshaw!" laughed Pettingill; "do not be so foolish. If you and me can't hug the old woman enough, I'll hire another man."

Immense Windmills.

Syracuse, N. Y., is engaged in a novel manufacturing enterprise, one firm there now constructing no less than seven mommoth windmills as large as the enemies of Don Quixote. The mills are designed for crushing gold ore, and are to be sent to the Island of Oruba, in the Caribbean sea. The prevalence of trade winds in that section and the high price of fuel have induced the quartz-crushing company to introduce windmills for ore-crushing purposes. An accurate idea of the size of these powerful agents may be conceived from the following dimensions: The diameter of the wheel, which is of the "rosette" pattern, is 36 feet long, thus securing power equal to a 20-horse power engine. The weight of each mill is about 9,000 pounds, the cost of construction being about $1,600 each.

VIVISECTION—A wife cutting her husband up.

Etiquette of Salutations.

One would scarcely suppose it possible that any difference of opinion could exist in reference to the etiquette of bowing; and yet there are some who think it a breach of politeness if one neglects to bow, although meeting half a dozen times on the promenade or in driving. Custom has made it necessary to bow only the first time in passing; after that exchange of salutations it is very properly not expected. The difference between a courteous and a familiar bow should be remembered by gentlemen who wish to make a favorable impression. A lady dislikes to receive, from a man with whom she has but a slight acquaintance, a bow, accompanied by a broad smile, as though he were on the most familiar terms with her. It is far better to err on the other side, and give one of those stiff, ungracious bows, which some men indulge in. Those gentlemen who smile with their eyes instead of their mouths give the most charming bows. As for men who bow charmingly at one time, and with excessive hauteur at others, according as they feel in a good or a bad humor, they need never be surprised if the person thus treated should cease speaking altogether; nor can any man who does not lift, or at least touch, his hat in speaking to a lady, expect that she will continue her salutations.

Learn to Swim.

If anything was needed to convince the public that children should be taught to swim, it is furnished by the report of the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain, which gives the average number of deaths from drowning in England and Wales as 2,608 annually. In the river Lea alone, 366 persons were drowned last year—more than one a day. Swimming is an art easily learned by most persons, and when mastered it is a pleasant and healthful pastime. A course of practical lessons in swimming would be of vastly more practical importance than those now given in our schools in music, drawing and other things that are classed as accomplishments. Most boys take as kindly to water as young ducks do, and it is of as much advantage for them to learn to swim. Girls, too, would learn to swim if the practice was fashionable. It was a sad comment on a lack of proper education that no woman on the Atlantic was saved, because no one on board could swim. Had the steamer contained South Sea Islanders, the chances are that they would nearly all have reached shore. In the course of the life of almost every person there is an occasion to save one's own life or the life of another person by swimming.

The Atlantic.

The soundings which were made between Ireland and Newfoundland before laying the Atlantic cable have made the bottom of the Atlantic almost as well known as the surface of Europe and America. It is covered with a fine mud, the remains of microscopic insects, which will one day doubtless harden into chalk. It is a prodigious plain. If the sea were drained off you might drive a wagon all the way from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, to Trinity Bay in Newfoundland, and except one sharp incline, about 200 miles from Valentia, I am not quite sure that it would be necessary to put the skid on, so gentle are the ascents and descents upon that long route. From Valentia the road would be about 200 miles to the point at which the bottom is now covered by seventeen hundred fathoms of sea water. Then would come the central plain, more than 1,000 miles wide, the inequalities of the surface of which would be hardly perceptible. Beyond this the ascent on the American side commences, and leads for about 200 miles to the American shore.

Making Leather.

A scarcity of oak bark, hemlock, sumac, and some other trees which furnish tannin for making leather, is generally deplored. The discovery of tannin in vast abundance where it was least suspected is more than a compensation for the diminution of the old material.

Some time since a patent was taken out for tanning with a strong decoction of leaves. But it would be just as ridiculous to take out a patent for making meal with two stones by machinery, or frying doughnuts in an iron pan. Anybody may steep dead leaves without fear of prosecution, and tan hides by thousands. All dry forest leaves yield tannin by boiling. Oak and most of the hard woods furnish the most profitable leaves for curing leather. Make the liquor strong and then sink the skins in vats, and let them remain till they are tanned. The soft leaves, when deprived thus of their astringent qualities, make an admirable fertilizing pulp for delicate garden plants, or indeed wherever a rich manure is required.

THIS YEAR'S IMMENSE COTTON CROP.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* has been making an estimate of the last cotton crop, and says the incoming crop is, or will have been by September first, the most valuable crop ever raised in the United States. The average price has been better sustained and higher than ever before. The money paid for it in its raw state will not fall short of $330,000,000. Of this sum about $35,000,000 have gone to the speculators and first purchasers, leaving $295,000,000 to the producers. Alabama's share of this magnificent sum is nearly $35,000,000, estimating her crop at 400,000 bales. Events have shown that the disasters to the crop in Alabama, last season, were more numerous and extensive than in any other cotton producing State.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—A Pittsburgh firm—Rogers & Burchfield—claim to have discovered a process by which they can make the famous Russian sheet iron. The latter is made in Siberia by a secret process, which no other nation has hitherto been able to obtain. The British Government has offered $50,000 for its discovery, but even the stimulus of that large sum has failed to achieve the result. American enterprise and ingenuity have accomplished it, and Pittsburgh, it is said, can now furnish all common markets with Russian sheet iron at even lower prices than the Russians themselves. The process has been patented.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WRETCHED alternatives—Suicide or marriage.

A Queer Coincidence.

BY A CHICAGO EDITOR.

In a railway car on one of the many roads stretching out, from Chicago recently, three passengers occupying adjacent seats got into a quiet conversation, when it was discovered by one of them that the other two were strangers to each other; he accordingly introduced them:

"Mr. Tarnish, this is Capt. Hight my friend."

"Captain Hight!" exclaimed Tarnish, "that name sounds very familiar. One of the best men I know in the world is Captain Hight, and he is my brother-in-law."

"That isn't me," good-naturedly rejoined the Captain, "I am nobody's brother in-law, and nobody is brother-in-law to me. But who is this name sake of mine?"

"He is a glorious good fellow, I assure you," said Tarnish; "I'll tell you a little story about him—a funny story and very remarkable withal for its several coincidences."

"Let us have the story exclaimed the Captain, and myself," whereupon Tarnish proceeded to relate the following narrative:

"Well to begin with," he said, "Captain Hight and myself were entire strangers to each other up to the time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. We fell in with each other when our army, then under Gen. Rosecrans, was marching through Tennessee—he being in command of a company in a Wisconsin regiment, and I acting as an army correspondent for one of the Chicago daily newspapers. We some how took to each other—became acquainted by accident, and were accidentally thrown together at various times, both while in camp and when on the march, and at the battle of Nashville and Stone River had an eye to each other, to render assistance in case either of us should be mowed down by the enemy's balls or shells. Fortunately we reached Chattanooga unharmed, but much fatigued and in need of rest. On the third morning after our arrival at Chattanooga, I received the answer to a telegram that I had sent to my paper at Chicago, asking for permission to come home for a couple of weeks: 'Yes come along and report at Edittorial rooms on arrival.' No old warrior foot-sore with marching, scarred with wounds, and having a home and loved ones to think of a thousand miles away, was ever more delighted on receiving his discharge from the service than, I was on reading the welcome words of that little message. I had been mingling with and following this army from the day it commenced its movement against Fort Donelson up to taking of Chattanooga, and you may be assured it was a tough and exciting series of campaigns for me, full of hard work dangers and privations, and I was pretty nearly worn out.

Accordingly, I gathered up my traveling and writing outfit, and prepared to take the train for Nashville and the North early next morning. Meeting Captain Hight in the evening at his brigade headquarters, I communicated to him my good luck.

"You leave in the morning eh?" he asked.

"Yes and will put through to Chicago as fast as the cars will carry me."

"Just my luck," exclaimed the Captain joyfully; "I to am going north in the morning train—received a three weeks' leave of absence from the General to-day—and I am only too happy to know that I shall have such good company. I will go with you as far as Chicago, and then on wings of steam I'll fly to a little woman who wants to see me, not a thousand miles from there."

"That is good," I said heartily; "if I could have had my choice, you are the very man I would have picked out for a traveling companion for the trip."

Next morning, bright and early, we met at the depot, and took seats together in one of the cars of the waiting train, and half an hour afterwards were gliding down the heavy grades, through the valleys and hills over the bridges of that rough region, bound for Nashville; there to Louisville; thence to Chicago, where we arrived, dust-covered and completely fagged out. At the railway depot we bade each other good-bye.

"I shall expect to see you back in the army on my return to 'Old Rosey,'" said the Captain, shaking my hand. "Till then take good care of yourself, old boy."

'Of course" I said; "Give my love to that little woman—*Au revoir, Monsieur Captain!*"

I reported at the edittorial rooms, as instructed, and after lingering aimlessly around Chicago for a couple of days I took my sachel and boarded a Northwestern railway train, bound for a visiting expedition into Wisconsin—in fact to visit my sweetheart Reaching Milton Juction, where we changed cars for Madison, the first man I saw on looking from the window was Captain Hight.

"Hallo, Cap." I accosted him, on emerging from the car to *terra firma*; "where did you come from, and where going?"

"Got here from Milwaukee an hour ago—am going west on the train now waiting here."

"Good again!" exclaimed I; "we shall be traveling compaions again."

We entered the train, and were speedily transported to Madison, Wisconsin's beautiful capital city. Getting out of the train we again bade each other good-bye he going to a hotel, and I going to call on a friend. Six hours subsequently I took a seat in a train for the village of Barraboo. A few hours' ride brought us to that town. Stepping off the train, to my astonishment there was Captain Hight, standing on the platform, carpet-bag in hand.

"How on earth did you get here?" I asked, with surprise.

"By this train," he answered.

"That's mighty queer," I rejoined; "I came on this train, also, but didn't see you."

"Nor I you," he said; "I rode in the rear and you in the front one—that explains it."

"Going any further?" I asked quizzingly.

"No," he replied; "I shall put up at a hotel here for a day or two, and call on some friends residing in town. And you—where are you going?" he questioned.

"Ah, ha!" he exclaimed; "but isn't it queer that you and I should have come all this long distance without finding out our objective points, which, it seems, are very much of a sameness. Who is she, Tarnish?"

"That will be telling, Cap. I'll let you know all about it when we meet again down in Dixie."

We shook hands, he going to a hotel and I to a certain charming private residence a few blocks distant, where no human being was more joyfully welcomed than, I flatter myself, I was. But at least one other human being than, matter about that little episode of a lovers' meeting, which you can better imagine than I can describe.

On the evening of the same day, just as the dreamy twilight was darkening into night, my sweetheart, hearing the front gate opening, looked out of the window, and, raising both hands so surprise, exclaimed:

"Good gracious! if there isn't sister Sue's beau come to see her!" and rushing out of the room to communicate the unexpected information to the young lady refered to, who was an older sister, left me alone for a few minutes. Feeling curious to see what sort of a looking man this beau of my sweetheart's sister was, I looked out of the window, and who do you suppose I saw there, knocking at the front door? As I am a living man, it was nobody more or less than Captain Hight!

As I remarked in the outset of this story, concluded Tarnish, Captain Hight and I are brother-in-law—our "little women," whom we married after the war was over, being sisters. As the newspapers say "further comment is unnecessary."

But wasn't it a very remarkable coincidence.—*Chicago Illustrated Journal.*

* * *

A western editor informs a correspondent that the words "No cards" accompanying a marriage notice signify that the wedded pair don't play poker.

* * *

Chignons should henceforth be encouraged. A St. Louis husband struck his wife with a hatchet on the part of the body where the head ought to be, and only succeeded in disarranging the chignon.

House & Lot
For Sale.

An excellent site on Main street, suitable for boarding house or other business. Frame house with well, cistern, stable and all in good order.—Lot is 36x140 feet. Enquire of GUY PLUM.

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Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Detroit Eel River & Illinois R. R. Com.

Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River &Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Court House in Columbia City, Whitley county, Indiana, on Thursday the 5th (5) day of June next at 10o'clock a. m. for the purpose of sanctioning or refusing to sanction articles of argement for the consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company and with the Detroit Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company, entered into by the directors of all said corporations. To authorize the issue of preferred stock, denominated preference shares in said agreement, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretary D., E. R & I. R. R. Co.
Dated March 26, 1873.

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AND SUMMER

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Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

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ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

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Conservatory of Music,

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Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

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In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

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NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

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It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q.C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

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Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

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The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

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Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 19, 1873. No. 25.

The Auburn Courier,

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AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

On and after May 25th, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations,	Mail.	Express.	Freight
Bankers	1 25 p.m	5 50 a.m	10 00p.m
Reading	1 12	5 15	9 32*
Camden	12 57	5 00	9 04*
S. Line	12 47	4 40	8 45*
Fremont	12 35	4 26	8 27*
Ar Angola	12 18	4 18	7 45*
Dep	11 55		
Pleasant Lake	11 40	4 06	7 23*
Summit	11 27	3 55	7 02*
Waterloo	11 08	3 36	6 32
Auburn	10 53	3 26	6 05
" Junction	10 50 a.m	3 23 a.m	6 00pm

Eastward.

Bankers	1 50 p.m	10 45 p.m	4 00 a.m.
Reading	2 05	11 00	4 30*
Camden	2 18	11 13	5 00
State Line	2 28	11 22	5 20*
Freemont	2 40	11 35	5 40*
Ar Angola	3 00		
Dep "	3 20	11 55	6 15*
Pleasant Lake	3 32	12 06 a.m	6 35*
Summit	3 43	12 16	6 57*
Waterloo	4 00	12 30	7 25
Auburn	4 13	12 42	7 47
" Junction	4 16 p.m	12 45	7 55 a.m

SAGINAW TRAINS.

Going North.

Ft Wayne Dep	4 30p.m	9 50	7 30 a.m
Auburn	5 33		9 12
Waterloo	5 46		9 47
Summit	6 01		10 17
Pleasant Lake	6 12		10 37
Dep			
Ar Angola	6 45		11 50
Bankers	7 52	1 45	2 40
Jonesville	8 07	2 05	3 50
Jackson	9 12p.m	3 15p.m	6 30p.m

Going South.

Jackson Dep	7 15 a.m	12 00 m	8 00 a.m
Jonesville		1 05	10 56
Bankers	8 42	1 20	11 35
Ar Angola			2 50p.m
Dep "			
Pleasant Lake	10 05		3 15
Summit	10 17		3 43
Waterloo	10 33		4 25
Auburn	10 47		4 58
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 45		6 30

WM. A. ERNST. Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,58 "	7,30 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	3,35 "	11,00 "	1,10 P M	[illegible]
Orrville	6,41 "	2,00 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	6,55 "	3,16 "	5,00 "	8,11 "
Crest- ar	8,20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	8,40 "	5,55 A. M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	7,40 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 "	11,50 "	12,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,50 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	2,15 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	6,00 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	8,05 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,06 "	2,27 "	9,27 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,20 "	4,05 "	1,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	11,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	12 05 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	2,13 "
Alliance	10,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	4,50 P. M
Rochester	2,50 "	1,12 A M.	10,42 "	6,55 "
Pittsburg	4,08 "	2,30	11,45 A. M.	8,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p. m.	x 1:10 a. m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a. m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p.m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 10
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHOIN NGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS,

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the Courier Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27, 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE EAGLE MILLS,

AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modeat all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Butler Ind.

April 9, 1873-tf

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public or [illegible] for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and
Provisions
FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock o

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

The porter of a Detroit store heard a voice in the alley as he was locking up the other night, and he investigated to find that an old man had taken possession of a hogshead for the night, and that he was praying. The old fellow's petitions went right to the heart of the porter, and he called him out, questioned him, and finally gave him a dollar. He went to the front of the store to lock it, and while he was gone the hogshead man stole his new coat and a pair of boots and made good his escape.

◆

CURIOSITIES OF JOURNALISM.—How they Read Newspapers. Uncle Ned first hunts up a funny thing then laugh with a will.

Aunt Sue first reads the stories, then turns to the marriages, births and deaths.

The laborer looks only at the 'wants' hoping to find a better opening in his business.

Miss Flora seek out the new advertisements to ascertain the newes importations in bonnets and kids

Mr. Pleasure Seeker turn to the amusement column and decides what entertainment will afford him the greatest enjoyment.

Miss Prim drops a tear—first over the marriages, then over the deaths, for, says she, "one is as bad as the other"

Mr. Peiitician commences with the edittorial, then scans the telegraph, his perusal with the speeches quoted.

Mr. Professer slowly examines the edittorial, its rhetoric, syntax, and logic, then glances at the correspondence, finally returns to his Latin, and quickly forgets what he has read.

Mr. Marvelous looks for the accidents, murders and deaths, reads the court record, and ends with the stories in search of something sensation

But why extend the list? Each individual reads for himself, and if each does not find a column or more to his particular taste papes is insipid, the editor lazy and deserving of censure.

◆

Hunting Snipe.

Among our own hunters was a trapper named Shep Medary—a lively roystering mountaineer, who liked nothing better than to get a joke upon any unfortunate "pi'grim" or "tender foot" who was verdant enough to confide in his stories of mountain life.

"What a night!" said Shep, as the moon rose broad and clear—"what a glorious night for driving snipe!"

Here was something new. Two of our men were eager to learn all about the mystery.

"Did ye never hear?" replied Shep, with a face expresive of wonder at their ignorance. "Why it's old as the mountains, I guess; we always choose such weather as this for driving snipe. The snipe are fat now, and they drive better, and they're better eatin' too. I tell you, a breakfast of snipe, broiled on the buffalo chips, is not bad to take, is it, Dick?"

Beaver Dick, who had just arrived in camp, thus appealed to, growled an assent to the proposition contained in Shep's question; and the boys, more anxious than ever, pressed Shep for an explanation.

"Maybe," said one of them, "maybe we can drive the snipe to-night and get a mess for breakfast; what have we got to do Shep?"

"Oh well," responded Shep, "if you're so plaguey ignorant, I'm afear'd you won't do. Howsoever you may try. You boys can get a couple of them gunny-sacks and candles, and we will go out and start 'em up."

Elated with the idea of having a mess of snipe for breakfast, the two young men, under Shep's direction each equipped with a gunny-sack and candle, followed him out upon the plain, half a mile from camp, accompanied by some half-dozen members of our party. The spot was chosen because of its proximity to a marsh which was supposed to filled with snipe. In reality it was the swarming place for mutquitoes.

"Now," said Shep, stationing the boys about ten feet apart, "open your sacks, be sure and keep the mouths of 'em wide open, and after we leave you light your candles and hold 'em well into the sack, so that the snipe can see, and the rest of us wi'l drive 'em up. It may take a spell to get 'em started but if you wait patiently they'll come.

With this assurance the snipe-drivers left them and returned immediately to camp.

"I've a couple of green 'uns out there," said he with a sly wink. 'They'll wait some time for the snipe to come up I reckon."

The boys followed directions,—the sacks were held wide open, the candles kept in place. There they stood, the easy pray of the remorseless musquitoes. An hour passed away, and yet from the ridge above the camp the light of the candles could be seen across the plain. Shep now stole quietly out of camp and, making a long circuit, came up behind the victims and, raising a war hoop, fired his pistol in the air.

The boys dropped their sacks and started on a two-forty pace for the camp, coming in amid the laughter and shouts of their companions.—*"The Ascent of Mount Hayden," by N. P. Langford, Scribner's for June.*

Mistaken for a Lunatic.

The Delphos *Herald* tells a good story of a simple minded farmer, named Mike Leatherman who, to his own surprise and that of his neighbors happened to be elected to the Ohio Legislature. Thinking he ought to visit Columbus, and know something of its institutions before going as legislator, he went thither with some of his friends, and had a sorry adventure in the inane asylum.

The visit was a very agreeable one. An official at the institution took the party in charge, showing them over the establishment, explaining its arrangments, and discoursing freely upon the mode of treating their patients.

Approaching one wing of the building, he informed the party that they were about to visit a ward appropriated to monomaniacs, and it would be better to converse freely with them, without alluding to their misfortune.

The party passed into the large room, our friend Mike bringing up the rear. The door was closed by an inmate who immediately engaged Miko's attention by casually remarking:

'Come to see the crazy people?'

Mike answered in the affirmative and soon found himself in the special care of what he thought to be the keeper, or some sort of an official of the institution. Confidenly asking Mike for a chew of tobacco, which was graciously bestowed he unconsciously led him to a recess by the side of a window, and began a detailed account of the peculiarities of the patients with whom they were surrounded.

This one was crazy on the subject of religion, that one of love. Another had met with reverses in business, which destroyed his reason; another had been jilted by a lady. This one imagined himself to be an eminent banker. and in posession of fabulous amounts of landed property.

Thus the time passed away until the party, without observing Mike's preoccupation, went out of the room, the key was turned on the outside, and Mike was locked in with about forty monomaniacs.

In an instant he was surrounded by a commiseratives crowd.

You are much to be pitied,' said one; 'you are demented,' said another, and you are certainly crazy,' said a third.

'No, no,' replied Mike; 'its all a mistake. I just come here to see the institution.'

'Just what they told us,' rejoined a dozen voices in cherus.

For the next half hour Mike was receiving the attentions of disinterested friends. The banker ofered to discount his note for any amount. The land proprietor proposed selling him the very ground on which the City of Columbus was situated at a marvelously low figures. Some entirely new theory for the government of the country was decanted upon by a third person while a fourth mysteriously hinted of a grand invention which he had perfected for the navigation of air

At the end of half an hour—which to Mike seemed an age—the door was unlocked and a keeper stuck his head in to see that everything was all right, and to whom the now somewhat infuriated legislator addressed himself.

'See here mister, I wish to know why I am kept here in this manner?

'Yes. yes, that will be all right by-and-by,' replied the keeper patronizingly.

'But,' replied Mike 'I'm no crazy man; I'm Mr Leahterman, member of Legislature from Allen county.

'All right, Mr. Leatherman; we'll have it all arranged in time; and again the door was locked, and again poor Mike had to stand the commiseration of the inmates.

In an hour our keeper, meeting Dr. Aul, wish to know what new patient was in the ward for monomaniacs. The doctor knew of no new patent.

'Certainly there is,' replied the keeper; 'a middle-aged man, crazy as a March hare; thinks he is Mr. Somebody, member of the Legislature from some county or other,' hurriedly replied the keeper.

Dr. Aul felt at once that there was a very ludicrous mistake, and ordered Mike to be brought at once to his office.

Mike by this time, was furious. When brought into the presence of the doctor, he commenced a tirade against that gentleman for the indignity, but was quietly put to rest by a suggestion of the doctor that the matter had best be kept very quiet, for if the boys should get hold of the story it might make Mike appear ridiulous. Mike at once saw it in the same light. An invitation to take supper was accepted, after which Mike was taken to the hotel in the doctor's carriage.

In reply to the questions as to what had become of him, he stated that he remained to take supper with the doctor—an old friend—and had passed a very agreeable time.

For years after this was not exactly prudent for a small man to question Mike too closely on the character of the public institutions at Columbus.

How to Put up a Stove.

Putting up a stove is not so difficult in itself. It is the pipe that raises four-fifths of the mischief and all the dust. You may take down a stove with all the care in the world, and have your wife put away the pipe in a secure place, and yet that pipe wont come together again as it was before. You find this out when you are standing on a chair with your arms full of pipe and your mouth full of soot.—Your wife is standing on the floor in a position that enables her to see you, the pipe and the chair, and here she gives utterance to those remarks that are calculated to hasten a man into extremes of insanity. Her dress is pinned over her waist, and her hands rest on her hips. She has got one of your hats on her head, and your linen coat on her back, and a pair of your rubbers on her feet. There is about five cents w[illegible] of pot black on her nose, and [illegible] flour on her chin, and altoget[illegible] is a spectacle that would inspire a dead man with distrust. And while you are up there trying to circumvent the awful contrariness of some fool has been mixing it, she stands safely on the floor, and bombards you with such domestic mottoes as; "What is the use of swearing so?" "You know no one has touched that pipe." "You ain't got any more patience than a child." "Do be careful of that chair." And then she goes off and reappears with an armful more of pipe, and before you are aware of it she has got that pipe so horribly mixed up that it does seem no two peices are alike. You join the ends, and work them to and fro, and take them apart again and look at them. Then you spread one out and jam the other together, and mount them once more. But it is no go. You begin to think the pieces are inspired with life, and ache to kick them through the window. But she doesn't lose her patience. She goes around with awfully exasperating rigging on with a length of pipe under each arm, and a long handled broom in her hand, and says she don't see how it is that some people never have any trouble in putting up a stove. Then you miss the hammer. You don't see it anywhere. You stare into the pipe and along the mantle, and down on the stove, and off to the floo. Your wife watches you intently, and i thoughtful enough to inquire wha you are looking after, and on learning pulls the article from her pocket. Then you feel as if you could go out doors and swear a hole 12 feet square through a block of brick buildings, but she merely observes:

"Why on earth don't you speak when you want anything, and not stare around like a dummy?"

When that part of the pipe which goes through the wall is up, she keeps it up with her broom, while you are making the connection, and stares at it with intensity that is entirely uncalled for. All the while your position is becoming more and more interesting. The pipe don't go together, of course. The soot shakes down into your eyes and mouth the sweat rolls down your face and tickels your chin as it drops off, and it seem as if your arms are slowly but surely drawing out of their sockets Here you wife comes to the rescue by inquiring if you are going to be all day doing nothing, and if you think her arm are made of cast iron, and then broom slips off the pipe and in her endeavor to recover her hold she jabs you under the chin with the handle, and the pipe comes down on your head with its load of fried, and then the chair tips forward enough to discharge your feet, and you come down on the wrong end of that chair with force that would bankrupt a pile driver. You don't touch that stove again. You leave your wife examining the chair, and bemoaning its injuries, and you go into the kitchen and wash your skinned and bleeding hands with yellow soap. Then you go down street after a man to do the business, and your wife goes over to the neighbors with her chair and tells them about its injuries, and drains the neighborhood dry of its sympathy long before you get home.—*Danbury News.*

WOMAN'S LOVE.

BY F. R. E.

The bright-eyed happy little girl
Around the household hearth,
Delighted with the toy or cup,
Looks out upon the earth,

And thinks of naught but golden hours;
She loves the sun and sky,
The meads, the birds and fragrant flowers,
The waving fields of grain.

Her simple heart is filled with love,
And life's a sunny dream,
While all around, beneath, above,
Unfading pleasures seem.

Fond to parents and dear to all,
O joyful warbling song,
Thy life is sweet, there is no gall,
How calm the moments roll.

Young womanhood upon her face
Has painted beauty rare;
On every feature you can trace
What love has written there.

Upon her cheek 's a modest blush
When e'er a certain name,
In jest is whispered near. But, hush,
'Tis not the blush of shame.

And from the fair and thoughtful brow,
And through the glistening tears,
As she utters the sacred vow,
Shines forth the love she bears,

For him whose life her own shall be,
With woman's devotion,
Her love so pure, so firm and free,
She'll cross the wide ocean,

Or on the speedy rattling car,
Go with her much loved groom
To unknown regions, distant far
From childhood's happy home.

From parental care departed,
And far from dearest friends,
Woman, true and noble hearted,
Man's steps in love attends;

She guides him through the ills of life
In paths he'd ne'er have trod;
And from the storm of worldly strife
She leads him to his God.

WHO IS GUILTY?

"The man waits outside," said Mr. Spencer Fenton's servant, as he stepped in front of the low office table piled with books and law papers.

Mr. Fenton's servant was a man of penetration, and knew where to draw the dividing line between the commonplace "man" and the higher order of being known as the "gentleman."

"Let him come in," said Mr. Fenton quietly, as he took a pistol from a drawer, laid it on the table and dropped a newspaper over it.

Mr. Fenton was a lawyer in good practice in a large city, and was as widely known among the class of customers for whom he practiced as a lawyer of "great expectation" fame.

The man was admitted, and proved to be a sullen-looking personage.

Mr. Fenton looked at once at his squarely-jawed, savage face, and gauged his man.

"You may go, John [illegible] said to his servant.

"Take an hour or [illegible] for yourself, if you like."

John went out, and the lawyer then took a seat at the table opposite his client, looking at him sternly.

"Now, my man," he said quietly, "we are together, and I want to know exactly how this matter stands."

"I am going to tell you how it stands, honest Injun, I am."

"Very well. Now as to this bank robbery. You say you can give information—for a consideration, of course."

"For five hundred dollars."

"Very well."

"Then I'll tell you. The man that put up that job is Seth Amity, the cashier of the bank."

Fenton started to his feet, and for a moment lost his self-possession.

"Seth Amity! Man, you are either drunk or crazy!"

Be I? Then you take me som'er's and git me swore to it. I'll take my affidavy and whereas he's the one that put up the job. I ain't going to swear to a lie."

"I believe you'd swear to anything for a dollar, Senter; but that don't matter. Of course, if you can prove what you say, the man must be punished. Seth Amity? I would undertake to swear you are lying."

"I ain't, Mr. Fenton, so help me, I ain't. He's the man as done it; he's the man as put the others up to the fastenings, and give them the impression to the safe key and the word to unlock the safe by."

"You know a great deal about this matter, it seems to me."

"Course I know about it. I ain't sneaked and crawled there all night for nothin'. See here, they are going to make another haul on the bank, and are going to meet to arrange it to-night. Would you care to go with me and listen?"

"Can you lead the way?"

"I kin, and you'll see what your precious Seth Amity amounts to."

"Shall I bring a policeman?"

"I don't like a cop; but bring one, if you like. He can't hurt me."

"Very good; you can leave me now; but be on hand at nine."

He arose and unlocked the door, and Senter shuffled out in his sullen manner. As he passed down the wide staircase, a young man brushed past him rapidly, and gave him a look of silent scorn. Senter stopped on the stairway and looked after him.

"That's you, Seth, my boy. You are down on me for traitor and informer, but I'll fix you yet!"

The young man tapped at the door of Fenton's room and entered. The lawyer looked up at him quickly, and an expression of doubt passed over his face.

"Good morning, Seth," he said. "How do matters go on at the bank?"

"They are in trouble, of course, for there is absolutely no clue to the scoundrels who robbed the safe. They were cunning enough not to take anything except gold—actually leaving a large quantity of notes which they might have had as well as not."

"Do you suspect any one connected with the bank?"

"I own I have my suspicions, Mr. Fenton, but I have no proofs, and as the man and I are not good friends, it might look like personal enmity on my part if I spoke of it."

"The safe was opened with the key and word."

"Yes, that is the puzzle, for only two of us had the word. The key is another matter, and it might have been taken in a dozen ways. Why, if the directors did not have the utmost confidence in me I might have been suspected myself. Are you going to the house?"

"No, but you must give the name of the man you suspect; of course it will go further than myself."

"Henry Dana, the assistant cashier," replied Seth, slowly. "You know that he has not been friendly with me since he knew that Mary and I were engaged, for he hoped to succeed himself."

"Humph. You are going to the house to see Mary?"

"Yes; I thought perhaps you were going down. I can't stop a moment; so, good-bye, and if you find out anything let us know at once."

He hurried out, and Fenton remained with his head upon his hands, in deep thought. He had trusted Seth Amity so far that he had accepted him as the affianced husband of his only daughter, whom he loved as few parents love their children.

He knew that his informer was a brute, but a good spy, and had given him trustworthy information before, and it looked bad for Seth. If it proved true he would be the one to break the daughter's heart and consign Seth Amity to a prison cell for years. But he had been retained by the bank officials to work up this most audacious robbery, and he would do his duty. Seth hurried down to the cars and stepped up to the Fenton residence. As he went up the steps the door opened, and a young man stepped out, who cast a savage glance at him and passed by without saying a word.

"What is Henry Dana doing here?" he muttered; "and what a malicious glance he gave me. I must understand this matter at once."

He touched the bell and sent up his name by the servant who answered his call.

Directly after the girl came back with a card upon which was written in a delicate female hand:

"Not at home to Mr. Amity. I will never see you again.

"MARY FENTON."

Seth looked wildly at the servant, and then tearing the card in pieces, he stamped upon them furiously, and hurried out into the street, his heart full of doubts and fears. Mary had refused to see him again. Who had poisoned her mind against him, and how should he unravel the web which fate seemed weaving around him?

Senter was on hand at the appointed time, and met Fenton at his office, where they were joined by a policeman. Fenton had armed himself, and, after a stern command to be careful what he did, the informer took the lead, walking several paces in advance of the others, and not appearing to belong to them. He took a cab at a corner-stand, and they followed his example; and after ordering their driver to keep the other cab in sight, they drove through the city, and half an hour later alighted in a side street, where the houses were of the class known as suspicious. The cabmen had their orders and drove away, and Senter joined the party.

"Where is the place, you?" said the policeman.

"Gentleman Tom's," replied Senter.

"Tom keeps a little game of faro, and a good many rough customers hang around him," said the policeman. "Will you go in?"

"Of course," said Fenton, quietly.

"You're game," muttered the policeman. "This way, then."

He opened a gate, and by the talismanic power of certain words and knocks they were soon inside of the house, in which the gambling was in full blast.

Senter led the way up stairs to a small room, which was carpeted so thickly that their footsteps gave no sound. Senter moved a small panel, scarcely an inch across, and motioned to Fenton to look in. He applied his eye to the opening, and saw three men seated at a table, almost within reach of his hand, conversing in low tones. All of them were masked, and two of them called the third by name at different times, and the name was—Seth Amity.

Fenton listened and heard the whole plan of the proposed robbery, and he knew that the man whom he had trusted, and to whom he had been about to give his daughter in marriage, was a villain and a partner with robbers.

All compunctions were at an end, and the last words he heard as the men arose were these: "I have invested the proceeds of our last haul in Chicago, in such a way that it will give me influence enough with that old shark, Fenton, to induce him to hurry up the marriage with his daughter. There are over forty thousand in gold in the bank, and the specie will flow in heavily to-morrow. This will make us rich enough to retire and live like honest men."

Twice during the next day Seth passed Mr. Fenton in the street, with a wild, excited look in his handsome face, and the lawyer found it hard to believe the evidence of his own ears. Seth did not look like a criminal, but rather one whom some unexpected sorrow had driven to despair.

At night three men, with hats drawn closely over their brows, crawled through the alleys at the back of Moreton's bank and reached a door, which was opened by a key, and they entered. A man lay sleeping on the floor, who was quickly overpowered, bound and gagged. The one who appeared to be the leader showed them the place where the other watchman was seated nodding over a table. He was disposed of as easily as the other and left upon the floor helpless, and then the leader produced the key to the vault and opened it easily enough. The floor was quickly strewn with small canvas bags, each of which represented a large sum in gold.

As they were gloating over the prize, which far exceeded their expectations, there came a sudden rush of men, and the three robbers were secured before they had time to think of danger.

"Taken in the act, Seth Amity," said Fenton, showing himself. "You cannot hope for mercy at my hands."

One of the officers removed his cap and held up a lantern, and not Seth Amity, but Henry Dana, his dark face distorted by rage.

"I am beaten; take me to prison; let me hide myself from the whole world!" said Dana.

So the three robbers went to prison, and Seth Amity was clear in the eyes of all men, and what he cared for most, in those of Mary Fenton. Dana had told her that he had robbed the bank, and that the officials had proof of his villainy, and she was strong enough to cast off the man she believed to be a villain. She made ample atonement for those moments of doubt, for she is now his wife, and will love him the better because she sinned against him an hour.

The stolen property was nearly all recovered and returned to the bank. Dana was sent to Sing Sing, where he was found dead in his cell six months after the prison door closed behind him. Whether he died by his own hand or conflicting passions of his own heart no man knows.

MacMahon.

It is now almost fifty years since there was entered at the Military School of St. Cyr a young man of 17, who to other merits added that of being the son of a Peer of France. St. Cyr was at that date well stocked with the progeny of noblemen. Its catalogue bristled with Montmorencys, Harcourts, Luynes and Rohans, who amused themselves of a Sunday in going to Paris and making a rout at the Theater Francais or giving Liberal journalists, such as then was M. Thiers, reason enough for a duel. The former was generally compassed by hissing Mlle. Mars, who had a taint of Bonapartism; the latter in any of those ways which young men know how to use when disposed to be riotous; and no doubt but that young MacMahon, the son of a Peer of France, then a fierce Legitimist, later the Lieutenant of Louis Napoleon, still later the right hand of M. Thiers, but to succeed him at last, may have lain awake many a night speculating on whom he might fix a quarrel. Young gentlemen at St. Cyr were prone in those days to conspiring against the peace in a small way, and to them a Liberal journalist was vermin to be worried by the cat and then disposed of. Everybody remembers—for it was the talk of salons—how M. Constant de Rebecque, editor of the *Minerve*, having had a dozen duels, at last salaried a fencing-master to attend to that department, and how, the fencing-master having been cut down one day as a substitute for his master, the latter on the spot offered the vacant post to the victor, who at once accepted, and entered on his duties. The riot when Talma acted Cinna, made up as Napoleon, and all St. Cyr was present in a body, illustrates the explosive condition of the atmosphere in which MacMahon formed his opinions. Gravely remarked the *Quotidienne* the next morning: "There were a hundred duels on that memorable night, but [regretfully] only seven proved fatal."

MacMahon set out in life as a Legitimist fire-eater of the fiercest type—a *tape dessus* sort of person, as the conservatives style men who thoroughly mean what they say. The Revolution of 1830 found him battling with the Arabs in Algiers. In 1848, when the crisis was, he was a Colonel, an officer of the Legion of Honor, a Conservative—three things different in terms, but standing for the same idea. Louis Phillippe went down. Men like MacMahon looked on in silent contempt, and then called for a *regime* of order. Had they and theirs cast their lot with the Republic then and there, Louis Napoleon would never have made his *coup d'etat*. When the late prisoner at Ham ascended the throne, MacMahon swore a fourth fealty and took what Providence had in store for him, which proved to be a very liberal dole of honors. It was at this stage of his career that he learned to say nothing, but having saved his master at Magenta, he had at least earned the right to be silent; although, being the idol of the people, the Emperor, tolerating no worship of idols, got him out of the way by sending him to govern the Arabs and get killed if possible.

Since then MacMahon's opinions have been a sealed book to France. He has obeyed all orders silently. What his opinion may have been of M. Thiers—"little dada," as he is styled by Conservatives half in contempt, by the Republicans half in admiration—nobody knows. What his policy will be it is therefore idle to predict. Born in 1808, at Sully, near Autun, he will be 65 years old July 13, 1873. Descended from an ancient family of Irish Catholics, who followed the Stuarts, he is not probably an enthusiastic Republican.

The London Poor.

A reporter of a London paper recently paid a visit to one of the large old buildings in that city that is let to families of worthy poor people who use the apartments for homes and work shops. He found a building containing seventy-four rooms, having, on an average, four occupants. One room was rented to a dock laborer who was out of work. His wife and daughter were supporting the family by making the uppers of carpet slippers. By working early and late they were able to make a dozen and a half in a day, for which they received three and a half pence a dozen. A widow and two children made the sticks for lucifer matches, and for their joint labor received three shillings per week. One old woman earned her support by making wooden skewers for meat, for which she received eight pence per thousand, a part of which went for wood to make them. The shavings were her only fuel. Her furniture was a broken chair and an old table. A knife, whetstone, a cup without a saucer and a teapot constituted the remaining articles in the room. Her only food was bread and tea. Several women were found sewing umbrella covers, for which they received ten pence per dozen. Many of the men in this building sifted cinders for the use of brick burners, by which means they earned ten pence per day. Few of them had a change of clothing, and none had means to support themselves more than forty-eight hours.

AMERICAN CORN FOR EXPORT.—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says the low price of corn in the United States seems to have created a large foreign demand for the staple instead of wheat. According to a late report of the Bureau of Statistics, there was exported 51,931,282 bushels for the fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1872, against 10,441,716 bushels for the corresponding period to Sept. 30, 1871; while of wheat there was shipped 46,961,355 bushels for the fifteen months ending Sept. 30, 1871, against 36,872,712 bushels in the similar period to Sept. 30th last year. The difference in the present rates of wheat and corn is considerably greater than it was during the period to which these statistics refer, and it is probable that the present summer will show a still larger increase in the foreign consumption of the latter important breadstuff staple.

French Account of a Chicago Duel.

Dueling in Chicago is thus described by a French newspaper: If ever a nation considered dueling as a serious business, it is the American nation. One day, a Cincinnati merchant was challenged by a Chicago banker. The challenge was sent by telegraph, and these telegrams were exchanged: Cincinnati to Chicago: "Challenge accepted. Come to Cincinnati to settle the conditions." Chicago to Cincinnati: "I shall do no such thing. Why should I, and not you, take the trouble to travel?" Cincinnati to Chicago: "Because my wife is in childbed." Chicago to Cincinnati: "All right. Expect me in the next train." The Chicago banker found the Cincinnati merchant at the railway station, and asked the latter: "Well, are you ready for the fight? Why, in the deuce, are you so pale?" "Because I am afraid I am a ruined man. My correspondent at Havre has ceased making me his usual remittances." "By Jove! that's bad!" "I set out for Havre to-morrow; we will fight when I return." "I shan't quit you." They embarked on the same steamship. When they reach Havre the Cincinnati merchant finds his correspondent has run off to Canton with all the money he could raise. They go after him. They find and arrest him at Canton, bring him back to Havre, have him tried, convicted, and put in the penitentiary. This prosecution last six months. After they have seen the rogue put in the penitentiary, they return to America. They had now been traveling together for two years, and had come to love each other like brothers. Nevertheless, the day after they reached Chicago, the banker said: "By the way, we have almost forgotten our duel. We have to fight." "To be sure we must." The following day they fought on the lake-shore with rifles, the distance was twenty paces. Both fell mortally wounded, and their last breath expired saying: "All right."

Painless Death.

Chief Justice Chase, says the Boston *Traveller*, was fortunate in death, as he had been in life. The immediate cause of his death was rupture of the cerebral artery, whence followed a rush of blood to the brain; and as the rupture took place when he was asleep, he never knew pain, passing calmly away. Mere dying, it is probable, never is painful, but the circumstances that attend death sometimes are very painful; yet men suffer as much in sickness from which they recover as they do in those that terminate fatally. A strictly natural death would make no more impression on a man than was made on him by his birth. Nature is not such a blunderer as to make the inevitable a source of pain that can do no good. What is disagreeable in dying is the result of violations of nature's laws. To die is simply to sleep, death being the rounding of life, as Shakespeare says. To the properly constituted mind, death is no more horrible than is sleep; but then the properly constituted mind has not yet been found. Even those who die calmly or gladly, do so because they have found life a Gordian knot, which can be cut only by the dart of Death, and not because they have philosophically convinced themselves that it is a matter of no moment. Be a man the most confirmed of believers, or the most confirmed of unbelievers, he must have some doubt—and where there is doubt, be it ever so small, there must be fear. So that when one departs in his sleep he avoids the last perplexity, that which waits on the death-bed of the Christian as well as on the death-bed of the philosopher—which was felt by Adam, and which will be felt by the last of Adam's descendants. Human egotism has not yet reached to that point in which death can be a matter of absolute indifference, and probably it will never reach it.

A Hickory Fee.

Drury Hudson, of Greensburg, is a lawyer and amiable gentleman. In the discharge of his professional duties, some days since it became necessary for him on behalf of one of his clients to institute suit for the recovery of a dozen or more hogs, which a certain woman had taken into possession and confined in a pen. Under process of the court the hogs were taken by an officer and by him delivered to the owner. This excited the wrath of the woman, and it seemed especially directed against Hudson. He, however, was in blissful ignorance of the condition of affairs until Saturday last. About the hour of one in the afternoon he was standing in the store of Mr. Chell, engaged in the conversation, when the aforesaid woman entered. Looking around the room, her eyes fell on the stately form of the attorney. Her cheeks grew pale, her eyes flashed, and she verily "went for" him. In her hand she carried a switch of no small proportions. "You are the man [illegible]," was her exclamation, and with that she commenced laying on in due and ancient form. So much overcome by surprise, Drury for a moment submitted, but the blows continued to fall with stinging effect on his neck and face, he caught her hands and seated her in a chair, asking her at the same time to state her grievance. Her only answer was, "You are no friend of mine." Drury has been living in constant alarm since, and vows to sue no more women.—*Columbia (Ky.) Spectator.*

A Modoc Artist.

The Modoc Squaw, Matilda, often mentioned in the dispatches as one of the chief mediators, is a woman of no mean capacity. Living with an American, she keeps his house tight and snug as any white woman could, and, whenever not occupied with her household cares, she is busy over her pencil and paper. She has a voluminous roll of sketches, partly copies, but principally original drawings. With a stump of a pencil and any casual scrap of paper, she will strike off at sight an American, an Englishman, a German, a Chinaman, a Modoc, or any eccentric character she may chance to see; and her heads are wonderfully correct and graphic. If she had received an education, or enjoyed any privileges except those afforded by the rudest backwoods, she would have been heard of in the art world. Matilda is a woman of a strong, dark face, glittering eyes, slow and deliberate in speech, and of an iron will—a good type of her race.—*Overland Monthly.*

Joaquin Miller Once Head-Chief of the Modoc Tribe.

It may not be generally known that a few years ago—somewhere about 1858, probably—the head chief of the Modoc tribe was a white man, who had joined the tribe, and taken to himself, "for better or worse," a dusky maiden of the Modoc persuasion, with whom he lived and loved for some years. This head chief was no less a person than the now celebrated Oregon poet, Joaquin Miller.

While reigning as chief of this warlike band, probably to more securely establish his title to the chieftainship and gain the fullest confidence of his adopted brothers, the red-skins, he connected the diabolical plan of attacking and sacking the city of Yreka, Cal. Joaquin himself visited Yreka, and examined the approaches and chances of an easy capture.

Yreka then contained a much larger [illegible] population, miners, gamblers, etc., all well armed and generally of a roving, reckless disposition—just the kind of men that were always ready and willing to meet danger half way—in fact, a class of men to whom excitement of some character was an absolute necessity.

Joaquin was not long in acquiring these facts, and the attack on Yreka was indefinitely postponed by the Modocs in consequence of his report. The failure of Joaquin to carry out the Yreka scheme seemed to have "soured" the Modocs somewhat toward him, and it was not long before he returned to the "white settlements." These and other facts in the life and adventures of Joaquin were given to us by an old mountain-man, who was personally acquainted with the Modoc chief at the time of his chieftainship.—*Albany (Oregon) Register.*

An American Monte Cristo.

Tom Scott, as he is familiarly styled, is reputed to be a Monte Cristo in promptness, and by the fullest exercise of this quality he is enabled to do all the work devolving upon him as a great railway manager. He makes notes of all his engagements, whether they be in the North, South, East, or West—not only in regard to dates, but to the precise hour and minute. Should he agree to meet somebody in Galveston, Texas, on the 15th of next October, at 11 o'clock in the morning, he will certainly be there if he be alive and well. So it is with any other engagement on this or the other side of the sea; and if he should say he would meet a man at any given time in the moon, he would do his very best to get there in an extra train. So extremely punctual himself, he demands the same punctuality in others. If they are five minutes behind, they lose their opportunity, and are forced to wait upon Scott's convenience.

Nothing but the love of power—unless it be the love of excitement, or the result of fixed habit—can induce any man as wealthy as Scott is to work so hard as he does. Sixteen or seventeen hours a day is reported to be his average time of labor, and his capacity to sleep soundly keeps him fresh and vigorous enough to prosecute his countless plans and perfect his immense railway combinations.—*New York Letter.*

Important Decision.

There was a case before the Superior Court of New York city, a few days ago, that involves an important point of law in connection with strikes. The plaintiff, a railroad company, had contracted to deliver a certain number of tons of coal. The contract was so worded that the plaintiff was to be released from it in cases of storms, disasters or strikes. After delivering a few hundred tons, the company ordered a reduction of the wages paid to its employes. Thereupon they struck, and the company could deliver no more coal under the contract. The defendants refused to pay for the coal already delivered, and the company sued to recover the price of it, to which the defendants set up as a counter-claim the failure to carry out the contract. The plaintiff put in a replication, setting up that the failure was caused by a strike, which released them from the duty of fulfilling the agreement. The decision of the court was that as the strike was caused by the plaintiff in reducing the wages of its workmen, it could not use the occurrence for its own advantage.

Golden Thoughts.

Sunday skules are a grate blessing to enny comyunity; if you kant read the Bible you can sit and look at the pikturs.

Temperance is the father of gudness, butt now his is the cellar and drinker.

It is phunny that a noospaper reporter alwaise addresses you by sain, "Do you kno ennything?" This is no phun for a scollar.

Pyus people never have as much phun on Sunday as the unpyus. If they do, it is in seklusion.

Deceit is as natral to female character as klimin poles is tu the munkee.

A dandee is as useless in a komyunity as a stump tale to a cow in fly-time.

The complaints of B. Yong, Esq., that all his wives kant keep the buttons onto his close is not a pekulare disease. Men with only one wife suffer ekully with the great profit.

From the kular and tenasity of a beefsteak at a modern hashery, one is led to beleeve that old boot-legs find their way into the markit baskits.—*Josh Billings.*

Cain's Matters.

The pursuit of information is sometimes attended with difficulties, even in San Francisco. One inquirer, who applied to the *Chronicle* for information as to where Cain obtained his wife, is cruelly rebuffed, the only reply vouchsafed him being this: "Upon any subject of a public nature we never refuse to throw the desired light. But this is altogether a different thing. It is a family matter with which we do not care to meddle. Cain died some time before many of us were born, and such idle curiosity regarding the family affairs of a deceased person we regard as reprehensible, and calculated to violate the sanctities of domestic life. For these reasons, and because we do not wish to injure the feelings of the relatives of the deceased, we decline to answer the question."

MRS. [illegible] wants to husband her daughter's resources.

HOW TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

[For the benefit of all young ladies who contemplate suicide, we propose the following as one of the most fashionable and certain methods of accomplishing that end.]

What harmless looking thing is this?
Surely it never did amiss!
A thing so simple and so plain
Could never much have given pain.

Hold, sir, you do not know me well?
Have patience, and I'll briefly tell;
As harmless as I seem to be,
I'm of a murderous pedigree.

Pride is my father's hated name,
And Cruelty my angry dame;
I'm courted by my lady fair,
Who prizes me with tender care.

I visit in her dressing-room,
And sleep amid her rich perfume;
I often on her toilet lay,
And [illegible] night away.

No, more—in her caresses chaste
I'm always [illegible] round her waist;
At home, abroad, [illegible], near,
I'm her companion everywhere.

And though I am a wicked elf,
Delighting to amuse myself,
Sometimes, to give my mistress pain,
[illegible] in vain.

Yet, strange to tell, the more she's squeezed,
The more she seemeth to be pleased.
That I'm an ingrate is most clear,
By such return for all this care.

I pluck away the [illegible],
And spread a livid paleness there;
I snatch with glee the rosy glow,
And let the sickly saffron grow.

I blight the luster of her eyes,
And stain her orb with languid dyes
The [illegible]
I strangle ere it breathes awhile,

And plant disease's pungent smart
And like a vulture gnaw her heart;
My name, upon your mind indorse it,
My gentle mistress calls me—CORSET

Humorous.

How can a man see the point of a joke when he is the butt?

"HIGH" notes are strictly avoided by temperance glee clubs.

SEDIMENTS make good emigrants. They are sure to settle.

"LIVE and let live," is a genial motto. But there is too much pistol in the present period for it. The proper way to write it now is, "Live and let drive!"

"You have lost a friend, I see," said a traveler to a negro whom he met on the road. "Yes, massa." "Was it a near or a distant relative?" "Well, purty distant—about twenty-four miles," was the reply.

HERE'S a verdict rendered by an Arizona jury: "We rather think the prisoner is guilty, and if he is he ought to be hung; but as we are not quite sure of it, we recommend that he be sentenced to imprisonment for life."

JOHNNY, the minister's son, went to his father one morning, directly after family worship, saying, "Father, while you were praying I saw a man stealing grapes." "Well," said the good man, "If you had been praying too, you would not have seen him."

ACCORDING to the *Coach*, of Central City, Col., this is among the wants of a neighboring village: "By a Denver hotel, a first-class hash chewer. (None but those capable of masticating canine collars and mule slippers need apply.") The same paper prints marriage notices in black lines.

IT is possible to believe almost anything, however incredible, that is told about the growth of things out West; but we hesitate to accept the latest story of a Minnesota farmer who lost his gimlet about three years ago, and recently found it a three-inch auger sticking in his barn post.

NOT long since, at Sunday-school, the teacher, after trying hard to impress on the minds of a class of small boys the sin of Sabbath-breaking, asked, "Is Sunday better than any other day?" When the smallest boy in the class answered promptly, "You bet your boots it is," the answer seemed satisfactory.

THE next official manual for the use of the Senate, which is compiled by the chief clerk of that body, will contain much valuable information not hitherto included in the work, among which will be a detailed statement of the apportionment of representatives among the several States from the commencement of the Government to the present time. From the tables submitted it appears that there have been ten apportionments—one under the constitution and nine under the census, taken every ten years. The basis of representation under the constitution in 1789 was one representative to every 30,000 inhabitants, there being 13 States and 65 members of the House; the second apportionment, in 1790, was one to 33,000; the third, in 1800, was the same, 33,000; the fourth, in 1810, was 35,000; the fifth, in 1820, was 40,000; the sixth, in 1830, was 47,000; the seventh, in 1840, was 70,000; the eighth, in 1850, was 93,420; the ninth, in 1860, was 126,840; the tenth, in 1870, was about 141,494. There were 65 members of the lower house of the First Congress, there being 13 States. There are 292 Representatives in the forty-third Congress, the number of States being 37, and the Territories, including the District of Columbia, 10, each being entitled to a delegate, making in all 302 Representatives in the next House.

THERE are no less than 147 towns and villages in the United States named for George Washington, besides the Federal Capital. It is curious to note the distribution of these, and to account for the difference in number in various States. Seventeen States have one each, namely: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas; Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 3; Missouri, 4; New Jersey, 9; Pennsylvania, 19; while Ohio has no less than 46, and Iowa, 30. Can any one tell us the reason for this great preponderance in the two latter States, which is the more curious from the accidental similarity in the names of the States themselves.

VANDERBILT'S TAXES.—Collector Bailey, of Albany, last week received from Commodore Vanderbilt the sum of $64,153.48, being the interest at one per cent. a month on the amount of tax claimed by the United States Government from March 7, 1872, the date it was demanded. The following statement shows the amount received: Tax, $460,720; penalty, $23,036; interest, $64,153.48. Total, $547,909.48. This is besides costs and expenses.

Summer Diet for Infants.

Over-feeding does more harm than anything else; [illegible] old or two every two or three hours; nurse a baby of six months and over five times in twenty-four hours, and no more.

When a baby gets thirsty [illegible] time, give it a drink of water or barley-water. In very hot weather, mix a teaspoonful of whisky and a tumbler full of water (no sugar).

Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (grind it on the coffee-grinder) and a gill of water with salt for fifteen minutes. Strain it and mix it with half as much boiled milk and a piece of loaf-sugar. Give it luke-warm, through a nursing-bottle.

Keep the bottle and mouth-piece in water when not in use.

Give babies of five or six months half barley-water and half-boiled milk, with salt and loaf-sugar.

Give older babies more milk in proportion.

When babie[illegible]ostive, take oatmeal instea[illegible] to cook and strain it.

When your breast milk is half enough for the infant, alternate with bread and food.

In hot summer weather, dip a small piece of litmus paper into the food before feeding. If the blue paper turns red, add a pinch of baking soda to the food.

Babies of six months may have beef tea or beef soup once a day by itself or mixed with other food.

Babies of ten or twelve months may have a crust of bread and a piece of rare beefsteak to suck.

No child under two years ought to eat from your table.

The summer complaint comes from over-feeding and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open. Wash your children at least twice a day. Ten times are not too many in the hot season.

When babies throw off and purge, give them nothing to eat for four or six hours, but all the cold air you can. After that, you may give a few drops of whisky in a teaspoonful of ice-water every five or ten minutes, but no more until the doctor comes. When there is vomiting and purging give no milk.

Give no laudanum, no paregoric, no soothing sirup, no teas.—*New York World.*

The Australian Mode.

The natives in some parts of Australia practice a very economical method of conducting courtships, that saves all the expense of operas, balls, rides, good clothes, as well as presents of sets of jewelry, and whole libraries of novels bound in blue and gold. If a young warrior meets in his travels through the bush a girl that strikes his fancy, he immediately strikes her head with his war club, and before she has time to recover from the effects of the blow, he carries her off in triumph. Sometimes, several young wife hunters secrete themselves near some traveled path, and strike down such fair maidens as pass along. At other times they enter huts and lay out such girls as seem to be the best housekeepers. The favorite and most satisfactory way of selecting wives is accomplished in this wise: Several romantic youths, [illegible] armed with a spear and knife, start out and travel round the country, seeking whom they may wed. Coming up to where a party is encamped, they examine the features of the maidens as they lie sleeping, and when each has made his selection, he twists his spear in her hair, and either pins her to the earth or drags her to some retired spot, where, with a knife drawn across her throat, she promises to love, honor and obey till her husband gets tired of her. This completes the simple and pleasant marriage ceremony. Sweet-hearts won in this way make excellent wives. The English have tried to break up this custom, but have not succeeded. The only way it can be done, in our opinion, is to introduce the style of hair worn in this country. It would be amusing to see one of these braves running off with an armful of jute stuck to his spear, and the owner laughing at the way he was deceived.

Gen. McKenzie.

Gen. Ronald S. McKenzie, who has been brought into great prominence, within a brief time, by his raid into Mexican territory and punishment of the Kickapoo Indians, is a son of Commodore McKenzie, who, in 1843, hung to the yard-arm of his ship, for mutiny, Midshipman Spencer, a son of the then Secretary of War under President Tyler—John C. Spencer. The name of Commodore McKenzie was originally Alexander Slidell, he having changed it at the request of a relative in order to inherit some property. He was a native of New York, and a brother of John Slidell of Louisiana and Mason and Slidell fame, captured on the high sea by Commodore Wilkes while proceeding to France as Minister of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. McKenzie graduated from West Point at the head of his class in 1862, and took up arms in the Union cause as Second Lieutenant of Engineers. Step by step he won his way to higher position, until, near the close of the struggle, he was made full Brigadier-General, with the brevet rank of Major-General. He now holds rank in the regular army as Colonel, and commands the 4th cavalry. He has been stationed in Texas for several years, and during that time has done good service against the redskins.

A French Lear.

A French paper relates the sufferings and revenge of a "foolish fond old man" who was driven to despair and madness by the ungrateful conduct of his children. This Lear in humble life having by anticipation divided his property among his children on the understanding that he was to be supported by them, found himself after a time ill-fed, ill-lodged, and ill-received, and resolved to revenge himself. Accordingly, taking advantage of the temporary absence of his son from home, he set fire to the house and hung himself to a beam in the stable. The son, on his return, saw flames issuing from the stable, rushed in, and caught sight of his father hanging by the neck. To cut him down with a sickle was the work of a moment; the aged man was still unhurt, but no change had taken place in his resolves, for, instead of helping his son to extinguish the fire, he seized the sickle with which he had been rescued from death, and fiercely attacked his son. The young man found great difficulty in escaping into the street, whither he was pursued by his father. The gendarmes, who came at this moment, succeeded after a struggle in overpowering the unhappy old man.

Capt. Jack Interviewed—Personnel of the Savage Leaders.

[Tule Lake (June 6) Cor. San Francisco Bulletin.]

By permission of the officer of the guard, I had an interview with Jack through the medium of an interpreter. At first he was reticent. In fact, he did not deign to notice me. His sister Mary interceded in my behalf and persuaded Jack to talk. His remark was in relation to the shackles. He said it made him feel mean to be habited like a horse. He was not afraid to die, and had no idea of running away. As he spoke his eyes snapped, and he looked a very lion in rage. All questions pertaining to his fight he declined to answer. When asked his age, he gave me to understand that he was 36. He then voluntarily started upon a statement of his grievances against his race at the time of the Ben Wright affair. He said that the white men murdered Indians years ago, and that what he did was only paying old debts. He did not enter into details, but left the interpreter, Scar-Faced Charley, to patch up the story.

A critical study of Jack's face corroborates the impressions received at first sight. He is a thorough Indian. His head is large, quite square, and for the present sets firmly on his shoulders. His eyes are black and bright, his face broad, with prominent cheek-bones. His nose is symmetrical and slightly aquiline. His lips are thin and clean-cut, and, combined with his chin, indicates that resoluteness of purpose that has won for him such a remarkable notoriety. His complexion is dark, and his face has a pleasant look. Take him all in all, he is a striking man. Place him among thousands, and he would be taken for a chief by any observing stranger. Those who have seen him marvel not that he is leader of the Modocs. Though in chains and on the brink of eternity, he is yet feared and respected by the Indians about him.

His nearest companions in chains, Sconchin, is 50 years of age, and wrinkled, and has the villain depicted in every line of his face. He wears his hair short, and stands about five feet nine in his moccasins.

Boston Charley is about 25 years old. His face is expressionless. He, Mose and Sam are very ordinary looking Indians. Jack would attempt to escape if he had a chance, even at the risk of being shot down. Probably he never realized that death was inevitable until the irons were placed upon his feet.

EDITORIAL NOTICES are so common that it is almost impossible for an editor to express his honest opinion of the merits of any article without being suspected of interested motives. This fact, however, shall not deter us from saying what we think of a new addition to the Materia Medica to which our attention has been recently directed. We refer to DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, a remedy which is making its way into more families just now than all the other advertised medicines put together. Its popularity, as far as we can judge, is not based on empty pretension. There seems to be no question about the potency of its tonic and alterative properties, while it possesses the great negative recommendation of containing neither alcohol nor mineral poison. That it is a specific for Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, and many complaints of nervous origin, we have reason to know; and we are assured, on good authority, that as a general invigorant, regulating and purifying medicine, it has no equal. It is stated that its ingredients (obtained from the wilds of California) are new to the medical world; and its extraordinary effects certainly warrant the conclusion that it is a compound of agents hitherto unknown. If popularity is any criterion, there can be no doubt of the efficiency of the VINEGAR BITTERS, for the sale of the article is immense and continually increasing.—[Com.

THOSE familiar with the hostility that exists between the newspapers and newspaper publishers at Los Angeles will readily place the proper estimate upon these "low-flung" stabs which the lying, vulgar and scurrilous *Express* sends after me; and as for me, should I ever return to the vicinity of that hoodlum organ, it would be from the sole motive of cowhiding the establishment from roller-boy down to the lowest scrub editor. Very respectfully, G. W. BARTER, late editor and proprietor Los Angeles *Daily and Weekly Star.*

JOHANN STRAUSS, the famous composer of waltzes, who came over to the Boston Jubilee last year, has written a note to the MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., in which he says that their instruments richly deserve their great reputation, and that he knows no other instruments of the class in this country or Europe at all comparable to them.—[Com.

Bronchitis.

This is an irritation or inflammation of the bronchial tubes which carry the air we breathe into the lungs. It arises from a cold settled in the throat, from Catarrh extending to these parts, from scrofulous affections, and from severe use of the voice. The irritation from this latter cause commences in the *larynx* and *glottis*, which are the organs of the voice, and, extending downwards, produces hoarseness, coughing, and spitting mucous matter, sometimes mixed with blood. It is chiefly dangerous from its tendency to spread into the lungs, and terminate in consumption. It is in the cure of severe and obstinate cases of this disease that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has achieved unparalleled success, and won the loudest praise from all who have used it. It is sold by all respectable Druggists. 643

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

USE PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

Robbed of Health.

The richest of us is poor indeed. The summer, pleasant and enjoyable as it is, is very apt to lay us open to this kind of depredation. The high temperature weakens the body and impairs its vitality, and as the strength and energy of the system decline, disease following in the trail of debility, obtains a foothold somewhere in the frame, in the stomach, perhaps, or the liver, or the head, or the bowels, or the nerves. In summer, therefore, it is of great importance to keep the body strong, and all its functions in healthy activity. To promote, or rather to insure this condition of the human machine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the standard tonic of the age, is the one thing needful. As a wholesome invigorant it stands at the head of all medicines of the class to which it belongs. But this is only one of its many valuable properties. Its mild and painless cathartic action, its anti-bilious properties, and the certainty with which it eliminates from the blood and other animal fluids all acrid matter that tends to produce or foster disease, almost entitle this wonderful preventive and curative, to the much abused appellation, a universal medicine. It is so harmless that the most delicate female invalid may take it with safety, yet so powerful that no form of bilious or nervous disease, no phase of indigestion, no case of chronic constipation, no type of intermittent fever, can resist its sanitary operation.

IF you are thirsty, drink *water*; if you have Ague, take Shallenberger's Antidote. The result will be alike satisfactory in both cases. Try it.

A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD is the prime cause of many serious complaints, such as Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Cancerous and Tuberculous Affections, &c. Dr. Jayne's Alterative purifies the blood and destroys the virus of these diseases.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Choice	11 @ 12½
Common	9 @ 10
HOGS—Dressed	6 @ 7
COTTON—Middling Upland	19½@ ..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 40 @ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 48 @ 1 52
CORN	48½@ 64
OATS	44 @ 53
PORK—Mess	15 50 @15 62½
LARD	8¾@ ..

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	5 65 @ 6 12½
Good	5 25 @ 5 62½
Medium	4 50 @ 5 00
Common	3 50 @ 4 60
Inferior	2 25 @ 2 50
HOGS—Live	3 50 @ 4 25
FLOUR—White Winter	10 00 @10 50
Red Winter	8 50 @ 9 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 25 @ 1 25½
No. 3 Spring	1 15 @ 1 16
CORN—No. 2	34 @ 34½
OATS—No. 2	28 @ 28½
RYE—No. 2	60 @ 63
BARLEY—No. 2	68 @ 73
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	20 @ 23
EGGS—Fresh	12½@ 13
PORK—Mess	15 50 @15 55
LARD	8 30 @ ..

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 50 @ 1 60
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	38 @ 38½
OATS—No. 2	32 @ 32½
RYE	67 @ 70
PORK—Mess	16 50 @17 00
LARD	7½@ ..
HOGS	4 00 @ 4 35
CATTLE	4 25 @ 5 75

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	7 25 @ 7 75
WHEAT	1 48 @ 1 50
CORN	47 @ ..
RYE	75 @ ..
OATS	38 @ 44
PORK—Mess	16 50 @16 75
LARD	8½@ 8½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 31½@ ..
No. 2	1 26 @ ..
CORN—No. 2	35½@ ..
OATS—No. 2	28 @ ..
RYE—No. 1	66 @ ..
BARLEY—No. 2	70 @ ..

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 76 @ 1 78
No. 2	1 66 @ 1 68
CORN	53 @ 54
OATS	44 @ 45

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 60 @ ..
No. 2 Red	1 56 @ ..
CORN	42 @ 44½
OATS	35½@ 40

MAYHEW BUSINESS COLLEGE. "Best." Address IRA MAYHEW, Detroit, Mich.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These Pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid and other Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

OFFERS EXTRAORDINARY.

TO ANY PERSON sending me the address of 10 or more men who want to make from $3,000 to $5,000 per year sure (farmers' names preferred), I will send a Census book of 1870 and an engraving entitled "The Old and the New," 10x24 1-2 inches.
Address, J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEIZE'S
NEW SCHOOL
PARLOR ORGAN
SENT BY MAIL
LEE & WALKER
PHILADELPHIA
$250

Musical Almanac sent free on application.

New Styles at Reduced Prices.
MASON & HAMLIN
Cabinet Organs.
FIVE OCTAVE DOUBLE REED, plain case, $110
The same, New style, upright case, $125
The same, FIVE STOPS, with VOX HUMANA, new style, rich Upright case, $180
Forty other Styles, $55 to $500, and upwards.

Organs rented, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments, to nearly all parts of the country. The Mason & Hamlin Organs are acknowledged to be the best in the world. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES with prices and terms, free. Address,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
New York, Boston, or Chicago.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

"WHAT WOMAN SHOULD KNOW."
A Woman's Book about Women.
The only work of the kind ever written by a woman; is a household necessity, and its eminent practicalness is creating an immense demand. Written in a style not to offend the most fastidious. Lady agents never had such an opportunity to do good and make money. Terms and sample sheets free. Address Queen City Publishing Co., Cincinnati, O.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,

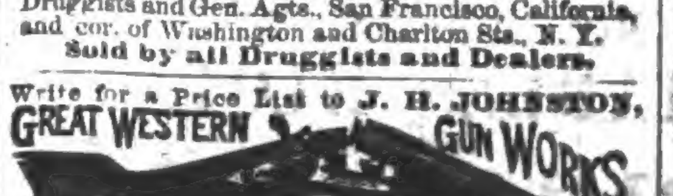

179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large discounts to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

SEE or write Dr. Dodge of *Human Blood Experiment and Heart Dropsy* notoriety. Cures guaranteed. New Era.

TEA.—TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea Company in America; importers' prices and inducements to agents. Send for circular.
Address, ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey Street, New York.

ROSADALIS
THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.
Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*
Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

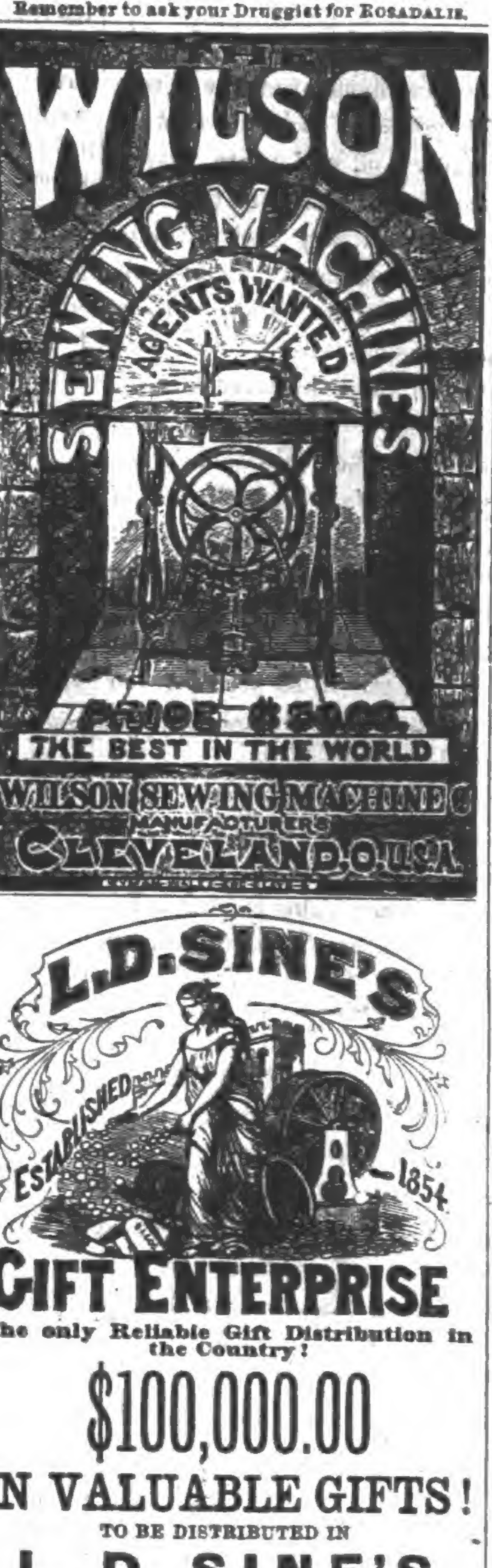

L. D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$100,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
41st SEMI-ANNUAL
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Friday, July 4th, 1873.
One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold
One Prize $5,000 in Silver!
Five Prizes $1,000 } EACH } GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each! Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 B'way, N.Y. will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS $100; 4-STOP $110; 8-STOP $125, and upwards.

Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs
are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its Imitation of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed. 1 stamp.

3 Beautiful Chromos mailed free for 25 cts. Agents wanted. BOLES & CO., Medford, Mass.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

OPIUM HABIT CURED Dr. F. E. MARSH, of Quincy, Mich., continues to make immense sales of his antidote in connection with his specialty, Opium Eating. He has already acquired a national reputation, and hundreds attest his remarkable success in the treatment of this habit. Send for circulars.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

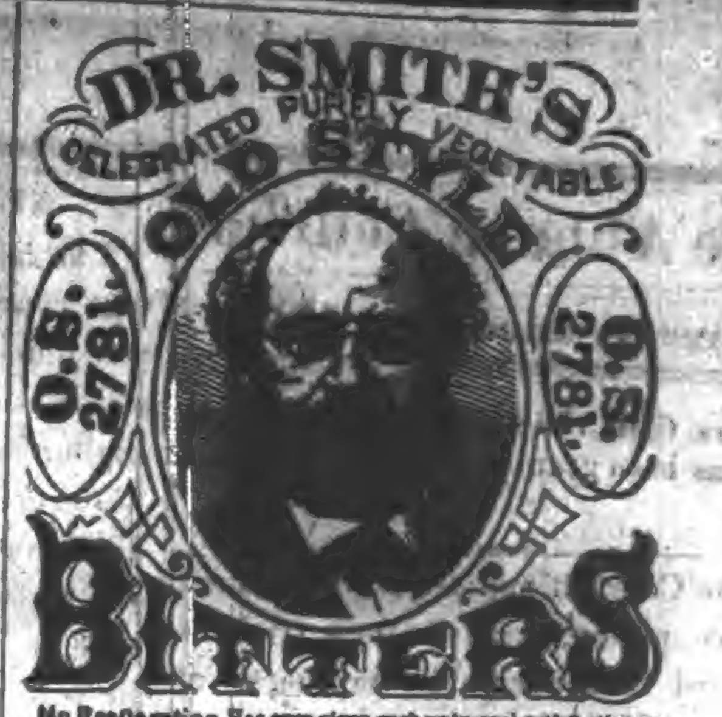

No Preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. They stand upon their true medicinal qualities, and are composed of Purely Vegetable Standard Tonics. The medical fraternity acknowledge them the most pleasant and reliable remedy ever offered.

For Dyspepsia, From whatever cause, the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never failing remedy.

For Liver Complaint and Biliousness—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are a sure cure for any trouble of the Liver. When torpid and diseased the Bitters stimulate to action, causing a free flow of the stagnant bile, leaving the Liver in a natural and healthy state.

Jaundice—Is one of the results of a disorganized Liver, for which OLD STYLE BITTERS is a sure cure.

Catarrh.—Thousands are suffering from this painful and dangerous disease. The persistent use of OLD STYLE BITTERS will cure, if taken according to directions.

Fever and Ague.—The OLD STYLE BITTERS strike this disease right at the point for sure eradication, and are a positive preventive and certain cure.

For Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Vanishing Distress and Enlargement of the Spleen, Irritation and Derangement of the Stomach, Kidneys and Liver, there is no medicine yet produced equal to the OLD STYLE BITTERS.

Loss of Appetite.—If you desire to become vigorous and strong, eat good plain nourishing food and take OLD STYLE BITTERS before each meal. This will produce the desired effect.

Consumption.—This disease spares neither old or young, but quietly takes its victim to the grave. If taken in time the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never-failing remedy.

Female Weakness and General Debility.—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are especially adapted for Females, as they contain nothing that will injure the weakest physical form. Debilitated young ladies and those giving birth and nursing children are in constant need of an invigorating Tonic to build up their constitutions. The OLD STYLE BITTERS are just the thing. The world has not produced better. They are perfectly harmless and very pleasant to take.

A Tonic.—OLD STYLE BITTERS are unsurpassed by any Tonic or Bitters, and grateful thousands acknowledge them the "Wonder of the Age."

Will any one take Vile, Nasty poisons, falsely called Tonics, when such a pleasant and effectual remedy as OLD STYLE BITTERS can be had? Those who love life will not.

Beware of Counterfeits.—None genuine without the signature of Dr. A. H. Smith, also his name and trademark blown in the bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
UNION MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.—McKesson & Robbins, New York; Vanschaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale Lands in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

GRAIN may be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT: Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds, now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other un[illegible]ed Lands present such advantages to settle[illegible]

SOLDIERS [illegible] New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FRE[illegible]ilroad, by one and two years' residenc[illegible]

TRANSPORTATIO[illegible] REDUCED RATES furnished from all [illegible]oints East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, [illegible]to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children carried free over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for Pamphlet containing full information map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address
LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
Or 23 FIFTH AV., cor. NINTH ST. NEW YORK.

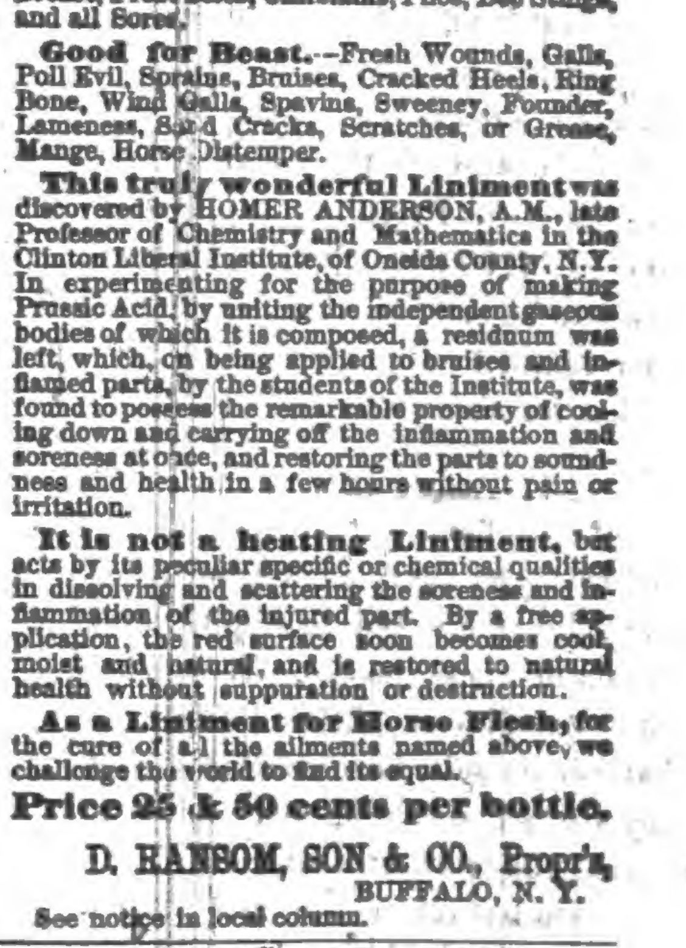

DERMADOR.

Good for Man.—Inflammation of all kinds, Diphtheria, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swelling of the Glands, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breast, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Piles, Bee Stings, and all Sores.

Good for Beast.—Fresh Wounds, Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Wind Galls, Spavins, Sweeney, Founder, Lameness, Sand Cracks, Scratches, or Grease, Mange, Horse Distemper.

This truly wonderful Liniment was discovered by HOMER ANDERSON, A.M., late Professor of Chemistry and Mathematics in the Clinton Liberal Institute, of Oneida County, N.Y. In experimenting for the purpose of making Prussic Acid, by uniting the independent gaseous bodies of which it is composed, a residuum was left, which, on being applied to bruises and inflamed parts, by the students of the Institute, was found to possess the remarkable property of cooling down and carrying off the inflammation and soreness at once, and restoring the parts to soundness and health in a few hours without pain or irritation.

It is not a heating Liniment, but acts by its peculiar specific or chemical qualities in dissolving and scattering the soreness and inflammation of the injured part. By a free application, the red surface soon becomes cool, moist and natural, and is restored to natural health without suppuration or destruction.

As a Liniment for Horse Flesh, for the cure of all the ailments named above, we challenge the world to find its equal.

Price 25 & 50 cents per bottle.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

See notice in local column.

P. P. P. P.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *Multum in Parvo* Physic, **scarcely larger than mustard seed,** yet representing as much cathartic power as large repulsive pills, being *most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating.* **Being entirely vegetable,** no particular care is required while using them. For **Jaundice, Headache, Impure Blood, Constipation, Pain in Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Internal Fever, Rush of Blood to Head, Bloated Stomach, High Colored Urine, Gloomy Forebodings,** take **Dr. Pierce's Pellets.** One or two, taken daily for a time, will cure **Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Scrofulous Sores** and **Virulent Affections of Skin, Throat** and **Bones.** No cheap wood or paste board boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. **25 cents,** by druggists, or 8s a dozen. Manufactured at the **World's Dispensary,** Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

DOOLEY'S THE YEAST BEST POWDER
TRY IT. SOLD BY GROCERS

C. N. U. No. 25

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, June 19th, 1873

Mrs. Clem the Indianapolis murderess has been granted a new trial—the fifth.

The Court of appeals, has by a unanimous opinion, granted a new trial to Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, Jr.

Bingham voted for the Salary Grab took his stealings and has ever maintained the justness of the measure and, defended his own honesty. For this persistent consistency, Grant rewards him with a first class foreign mission. So we have in this, also, an almost direct endorsement and approval of the Grab and Mobelier disgrace by the Republican Administration. The v ters will please make a note of this.

Tax-payers, we care not what you are, Democrats or Republicans, look at this fact and ponder it well. A Republican Congress has increased President Grant's salary to such an extent that he now gets $137 a day. Sundays included. This is for salary alone and does not include the appropriations for the White House, some of which last year were as follows:

$35,000 for new furniture.
5,000 for gas,
5,000 for fuel, and
6,000 for hot house.

The frisky General Mckenzie, who went over into Mexico to thrash a band of Kickapoo Indians, has aroused a very large sized indignation down among the Greasers of the land of the Montezumas. The gentle Mexicans swear that it is not generous for the opulent Uncle Samuel to [illegible]-a-po' country like Mexico by [illegible] violating her national [illegible] authorities intimate that [illegible]xico of to-day is not the Mexico [illegible]846. Now look out.

In 1860 when the Democrats controlled the government the whole amount of salaries of offices in all the executive departments of the civil service at Washington was $809.864,97. The salaries for this service under Radical rule in the year 1872 were $3,568 978,35, an increase of $2,786.113,68! This is quite a difference, and we do not wonder that the laboring classes are beginning to open their eyes to the enormity of the amount which is yearly plundered from the people by their extravagant rulers.

By an extraordinary coincidence, the very identical spot of ground which General Ben. Butler purchased in the suburbs of Washington city, nobody else thought it had any particular value, has been selected, by a congressional commission, as just the most desirable place for the proposed new executive mansion.

Ben. Butler was the chief of the men who passed the back-pay bill, which gave the President an annual salary of $100,000. This purchase appears to be another evidence of that tender consideration, which the President has for those who do his bidding.

"Chinese cheap labor" has ruined California, and every device and expedient is being invoked to stop the emigration of these people. It is said that the employers of the Chinese, in whatever pursuit, have concluded that they are an unadulterated nuisance, needing the earliest abatement. San Francisco has taken the first step to this end. The Chinese have a belief that, to enter heaven, they must be buried in their own country, and they have a veneration amounting to idolatry for the pigtail *queue* into which they twist the hair of their heads. The authorities of San Francisco have passed an ordinance that every violator of the city law shall lose his pig-tail, and that no disinterment of Celestial bones shall hereafter be allowed for transportation to Chinese soil. It is believed this will have the effect of settling the whole business.

The New York *Sun* says that it ha authority to announce Benjamin F. Butler as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1873 and for President 1876. This would make Butler the centennial candidate, and once in a hundred years is about all the country can stand of such men.

The list of yesterday's crimes strings out beautifully. Murders, suicides and thefts seems *to* be the order of the day. The carnival of crime supplemented by sporadic cholera and yellow fever. This is a nice country to live in.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

The late Indiana Republican Legislature concluded that real-estate was not sufficiently taxed, and in their assessment law have provided for a much higher rate of taxation on land than has ever before been attempted. The Democratic press of this State announced the fact and commented on it at the time, it passed a partisan-newspaper lie with many farmers of the opposition. Now look at your tax-list; were you ever rated as so wealthy in land before? If so, it is because you have sold half of your real-estate since the last appraisment.

The principle on which such taxations rests is a false one. Land is, in great part not productive, and should not be rated as high as property which is much more productive.

Taxation has always, when based on any just principle, been laid most heavily on articles of luxury, on personal property, and on property which gave an annual income. Much of your land is in timber, part lying fallow.

This matter is exciting considerable comment through the State, and in an adjoining county had raised quite a riot.

Now for a plain statement of the facts:

The preceding Democratic Legislature carried the finances of the State through its period of political supremacy with the tax on real-estate placed down from 25 per cent. to five per cent. on the ordinary and hitherto usual rates of assessment. Before this last assessment law real-estate had never been assessed at more than one-third its value; and this was based on sound principles heretofore adveted to. But this year the valuation your land is placed at its real value, that value which it would bring on fair sale; and more, and worse than that, the rate of taxation has been raised from 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. Thus your taxes has been raised 25 per cent. on land, the thing that should be the least heavily taxed.

Farmers is this statement true? Then how do you like it? And what do you propose to do about it? Republican farmers, this is what a Republican Legislature has done and will continue to do

Joseph Dalrymple and family, consisting of his wife, daughter and son, lived a story and a half frame house situated on one of the best farms in Elkhart county. About nine o'clock last Wednsday night the little son took a candle and went up-stairs to bed. Mr. Dalrymple soon retired and gone to sleep when smoke was discovered, coming from the upper portion of the building, by the wife and daughter who were sitting up reading. Mr. Dalrymple was immediately aroused, and they all rushed up stair to discover the source of the smoke and awake the day. It was discovered that the straw-tick had been ignited from the candle, and was rapidly burning. In his excitement Mr. Dalrymple grabbed it and rushed down the stairway leaving an impenetrable volume of smoke behind, with the women and boy still in the chamber. At this moment a son-in-law of Mr. Dalrymple arrived and effort was made to rescue them from a fiery death; but the flames had increased and spread so rapidly that the attempt was futile, and they had the inexpressive agony of standing helplessly by and knowing that the dear ones were fast becoming food for the hungry flames. The few charred remains were gathered the next morning and deposited together in a coffin. The funeral took place on Sunday and the few blackened fragments laid away in the Violett Cemetry at Waterford.

HOW THINGS HAVE CHANGED.—The New York *Sun* says that "when Attorney General Williams was asked a few days ago, under what law the United States troops were employed to sustain the Kellogg government in Louisiana, he replied that he did not know and he did not care, but the administration was determined to stand by Kellogg in any event." This is the one man, irresponsible power that marks the decline of civil liberty in the United States. This is the Frankenstien of tyranny which the American people, in their blindness and fury have reared, that will not bow down, but insolently mocks at their weak and impotent protests. The *Sun* justly observes that "if Gen Jackson's Attorney General had dared to utter such a reply as Williams did, how Webster, and Clay, and Calhoun would made the land ring with patriotic denunciations. But the Websters, and the Clays, and the Calhouns are gone, and the Pinchbacks, the Claytons, and the Pattersons have crawled into their seats."

President Grant is snugly ensconced at Long Branch in his cottage residence with the perfumes of flowers stolen from the Government conservatories. The New York *Sun* is moved, in contemplation of this sublime subject, to revert to the practices of former Presidents in absenting themselves from the Capital. Mr. Johnson seems to have set the first important example of deliberate absence in his "swinging around the circle." Mr. Lincoln lived and died at his post, and his presence at the Gettysburg ceremony and the Hampton Roads conference, which was official, was cited as the only exceptions to his permanent presence in Washington. General Taylor and his successor, Mr. Filmore, remained constantly at Washington. Mr. Polk went away once to Tennessee for a fortnight. Mr. Tyler, Mr. Van Buren and General Jackson absented themselves only a few times during their terms, and then for a short period. It is estimated that General Grant has already taken more personal recreation than all the other Presidents together, from Washington to Lincoln inclusive.—*Inquirer*

CORUNNA, IND., June 14, 1873.

The teachers of Richland held their second Institute at Dist. No. 4, better known as the Britton District. Nearly all the teachers in the township was present. Institute was called to order by Mr. Conrad, and then engaged in a general discussion of such questions as "Use and abuse of the State among juveniles," Corporal punishment," Boarding Around," &c. The Trustee then explained some of the prominent features of the new school law.

The afternoon was mostly spent in recitations. Reading was conducted by Miss Sylvia Orr, who is a good reader and manages a class admirably. Next was a class in Penmanship by Mr. Horace Calkin, who has established a reputation as a pensman. A class in Physiology was then taught by Miss Rosa Britton, and she conducted it in the very best manner which credits her as a good teacher.—Next came an essay by J. J. VanAuken, subject "History of Indiana."

The Trustee then proceeded to assign subjects for the next Institute which were as follows:

Miss Sylvia Orr, Arithmetic; Miss Hattie Houser, Grammar; Miss Rosa Britton, Orthography; Miss Callie Britton, Physiology; Miss Hornsby, Geography; Miss Elma Shook, History of United States; J. J. VanAuken, History of Indiana; Mr. Horace Calkin, Penmanship.

At the next meeting each teacher is required to bring an essay on some educational topic.

Mr. Conrad is doing a work among his teachers, and is determined to comply with the requirements of the new law.

The next Institute will be held at Dist. No. 13, four miles west of Auburn, on the second Saturday in July.

All interested in the school work are invited.

J. J. VANAUKEN, Sec'y.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to *Missouri*, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missisippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

NOTICE.

District Court of the United States, }
For the District of Indiana. }

In the matter of } In Bankruptcy
William W. Humes }

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the Estate of William W. Humes of the county of DeKalb of the State of Indiana, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the Petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankrupcy, to be holden at Fort Wayne, in said District on the 1st day of July a. d. 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Office of Robert S. Robertson, one of the registers in bankruptcy.

BENJ. J. SPOONER,
U. S. Marshal, district of Indiana, Messenger

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
at his
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

Boozer & Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS
LINENS, ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produce,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

The Auburn

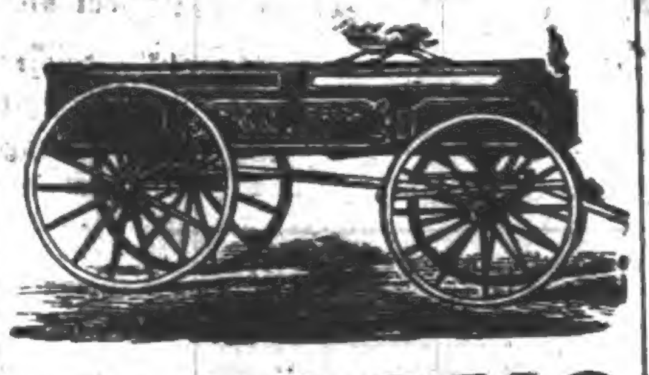

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent an receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & Co., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embreidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt af 10 cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.
Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York. Nobody uses metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

C. L. HILL,

DEALER IN

FIRST CLASS PIANOS

ORGANS,

—AND—

All Kinds of Musical Instruments,

52 and 54 Calhoun-st., Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS---- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12½ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11¼ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good uba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time, direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby savieg the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40' 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	20c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	18c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zante currants. This fruit is considered low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drirs	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Cham[illegible] Wine	1 50 and 200
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 20
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1 75
Codfish pr lb		05

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 40c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Festival!

Rain is very much needed.

Fourth of July celebration at Butler.

Strawberries are still scarce in our market.

Farmers are satisfied with the appearance of their crops.

The Central has the nicest strawberries in town.

Butter and egg buyers are more than plenty.

The old Otto building, on Main street, is being repaired and painted.

The roads are too dusty for any pleasure in buggy riding.

The Canon Bros. have employed the well known carriage painter, C. E. Quinn, of Striker, Ohio.

The Club gives a hop one week from to day. Let there be a large attendance, good order.

The Marshal has had Main street graveled, but we hope another coat will be placed upon the one that has just been put on.

Hare & Co., have just recived a large lot of fresh strawberries, and are ready at any time to serve them up for those who desire such luxury.

A large crowd of people attended a temperance sermon at the Court House last Sunday evening, delivered by Rev. Mr. Chance—"for brevity he is called Broad axe."

Jay VanAuken had a rare and tare fight with a country cur last Monday evening, on Main street. Jay came out "high boy" on the second round.

Bill Edgerton, our fashionable barber, has before his shop one of the nicest and most tasty barber-pol's in the county. He knows how to manage his business.

C. A. Floyd and lady, formerly of this city, but now residing in Auburn, DeKalb county, spent the Sabbath in this city.—*Kendallville Standard.*

We have received a large lot of new job type, and are now prepared to do any kind of work in the printing line. Also binding done neatly and at reasonable figures.

The Baltimore Railroad shops, soon to be located in this place, will give direct employment to 500 men, and indirectly supporting a population of 2,000.—*Defiance Democrat.*

Look out for Root & Company's new advertisement next week. We are sorry that it was received too late for this issue as great inducements are offered which our readers ought to be acquainted with.

One of our largest young men in town was telling, last evening, of a match game of ball, wherein he was one of the players, and says he made nine home runs during that game. Please keep this confidential, reader.

We are pleased to learn that our former townsman, J. A. Barns, was almost unanimously elected superintendent of the public schools of DeKalb county. Mr. Barns is 'a gentleman and scholar.'—*Ligonier Banner.*

Michael Long, Jr., is doing the largest insurance business of any other agent in the county. He is laboring hard to establish the Watertown Company, and we expect ere long to see him push onward and upward to triumph.

THANKS.—On behalf of the ladies association connected with the Presbyterian church, and its members, I wish to extend thanks to those who patronized our festival, and the members of the band for their kindness in furnishing us with delighting music. J. EMORY FISHER.

Our boys are practicing Base Ball this week. A match game will be played with the Corunna club next Saturday.—If the latter club has average players there will be no difficulty in beating them, as we have but a few players left that understand "their biz."

The Hon. Wm. Williams, M. C. from the State-at-large, has disposed of all his property at Warsaw, and will make Washington City, D. C., his permanent place of residence. Mr. Williams has found it impossible to explain the retroactive salary bill to his constituents, and so has concluded to leave them.—*Union.*

G. C. Ralston and Cook Ford returned from Texas last Saturday not very favorably impressed with that portion of the State they visited. The grass-hoppers had just gobbled up the wheat crop, and farmers were replanting corn for the third time. The season was wet and backward. They concluded not to locate.

WARSAW, IND., June 19, 1873.

SULKY RAKES, low, lower, lowest; we have 20 Dayton High Wheeled Lock Lever, Sulky Rakes left, and will sell them at $34 each. A chance for the farmers to get one of the best kind of Rakes at cost.

MATSON & WATERMAN.

P. S.—A few combined Self Raking Reapers and Mowers left at $175 each and all of them warranted.

M. & W.

In an excellent paper read before the press association at Indianapolis, the other day, Prof. W. A. Bell said: "In this day, the man who does not read at least one newspaper, is dead and ought to be buried. And the teacher who does not read his own school journal, and his own county paper, should be buried without the benefit of clergy."

Our young friend R. M. Miller, of this place is canvassing for the *Christain Union* a very large paper of 24 pages, published weekly at $3 per year. It contains a large amount of religious intelligence and should be in every family. Several handsome chromos are given to each subscriber. We can recommend Mr. Miller as reliable and hope that he may meet with a large number of orders.

Peterson's Magazine for July, 1873, is a superb number. There is no magazine offering similar attractions upon our table. The magnificent steel engraving of "The Young Harvesters" is full of the most suggestive beauty and feeling. All of it's many departments are filled with pleasant, useful or entertaining reading. Remember it is the cheapest of the lady's books. To single subscribers it is $2 a year. To clubs it is 5 copies for $. Address Chas J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

DeKalb County.

We give below the total taxables of DeKalb county for 1873, as per report of the Auditor:

No. of acres	227,186
Value of Lands	$4,315,246
" Improvements	591,92
Average value of land	19
Total value of taxables	[illegible],127

On the above valuation the assessment on each $100 will be:

For State purposes	15 cents
County tax	40 "
Township purposes	36 "

The total taxables last year was 4,279,254, an increase this year of 2,526,873.

Teachers' Institute.

A Teachers institute was held at Spencerville, Saturday, June 14, and was conducted by Superintendent Barns. There was 16 teachers present. By motion of Mr. Barns, Trustee Nichols was elected President for the ensuing term and B. Hadsel chosen leading teacher. The teachers manifested great interest. We anticipate perfect success. Mr. Barns delivered a very interesting lecture on the History of Indians.

CHAS. EMANUEL, Sec'y.

Our former friend Mr. David Grats west of Spencerville, has, perhaps, the finest blooded cattle in the county. We are glad to learn that there is a few head of good cattle in our midst. He has a bull two heifers that he imported from Kentucky that are real beauties. The only wonder is that we do not see more of them around. They are by far the cheapest cattle in the long run, and it would speak well for our county if they were more general. While other farmers are feeding poor cattle he gets twice the weight from a less quantity of feed.

Band Jubilee.

Butler, in this county, is to have a jubilee, not quite so large, perhaps, as the one at Boston, but then a regular jubilee at which every body can have a good time. They have invited all the Bands in the neighboring towns and mean to have everything well arranged. A grand Bower Dance will come off at the same time. This is all to be on the Fourth of July, and in conjunction with the regular celebration there, will make this place the great point of attraction on that day.

This is the season for beautiful flowers and we see them all around us. Many of our ladies, yes, and gentlemen too, are becoming much interested in the cultivation of these floral treasures beautifying their own homes and thereby improving the village. This pleases us. Every one who has a home and a few rods of ground may, at a trifling expense of labor and money, do much to add to the improvement of the village thus confering a favor on all around you and also reap much enjoyment for yourself and family. The Poet said 'a thing of beauty is a joy forever,' therefore cultivate the beautiful and spread this joy all around you.

Our friends at Spencerville feel that they will not be very much benefited as far as their place is concerned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It passes north of them about 2½ miles and if a depot is located directly north of them it may tend to build up another town at that point. Spencerville is so beautifully located that it is unfortunate this road did not touch their town, but as the mountain would no go to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain. There is not a finer locality in the county than surrounds Spencerville, but the only chance it now has is a diagonal road from Ohio to lake Michigan.

We are glad to learn that few energetic young men have now reached the point of graduation in the Butler graded school The commencement exercises come off on Friday evening, at 7½ p. m., the 20th of June, in the Luthern church at that place. Remember all are very cordially invited, and do not fail to be present.—Good music is secured for the occasion. speeches by the graduating class. Board of Visitors and others. All come! All come!

Mr. Wm. McIntyre had several shirts taken from the clothe-line, last Friday night.

GRAND

Festival

Entertainment for the benefit of the

Odd Fellows,

AT THEIR NEW HALL

FRIDAY EVE, JUNE 20.

Strawberries

ICE-CREAM, LEMONADE,

SODA WATER.

MIRTH!

AND

MUSIC!

Vocal! Instrumental! Whistle-intal! Squalleriferous! Vociferous! Magnificent and grand! On Friday evening, June 20, 1873.

Another glorious outpouring of concordant sounds, melody, harmony and all that sort of auditory and other refreshments. A host of stars, who will appear for one night only! Great attractions! Sentimental, classical, patriotic and comical music at wholesale! Rippling, sparkling, bubbling gushes of sweetness! All our throats are now lined with oiled pink silk. DeKalb county expects every fellow to do his duty! Young men, pocket your irredeemable shinplasters; get on your Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes; rub your lips with "kiss-me-quick," ask your adorable Aramintas and Japonicas to accept your company and your [illegible], and go. Go! Go! and enjoy yourself. Go to the tintinabulations of jollification. Remember! And Go! And if you don't get more than your money's worth, tell the public he's a li—kely story-teller, and become minus your front teeth.

EVERYBODY INVITED.

The Committee of arrangements have appointed the following Committees, who are earnestly requested to give as much time as possible to their particular work, previous to the evening of the Festival:

ON TABLES.—Wm. McIntyre and lady J. L. Davis and lady, W. S. Canon and lady, C. M. Brown and lady, F. Jones and lady, A. J. Ralston and lady, Mrs. C. S. Hare, Mrs. Dancer, Misses Annie Rainier and M. Nichols.

STRAWBERRIES AND ICE-CREAM.—C. D. Hare, A. S. Wells, J. Stafford, W. Humes and lady, J. L. Roth and lady, G. A. Porter and lady, S. T. Galloway and lady and Misses D. Budine, A. Jones and Mc Tighe.

LEMONADE.—Mr. & Mrs. T. B. Totten Mr. & Mrs. H. Wood, Miss C. Hare, T. H. Leasure.

BOUQUETS.—A. Totten and lady, T. D. Gross and lady, Dr. Cowan and lady, Miss Nettie Williams.

DECORATION.—A Robbins, S. Lauferty Dr. Spooner, W. Martin, D. D. Moody and their ladies.

MUSIC.—C. F. Shepherd, W. Griswold, Dr. Casebeer.

VOTING.—H. E. Altenburg, Dr. Ford, Guy Plum and their ladies.

BOOTHS.— E. E. Williams, C. Clotz F. Jones, J. W. Rickle, A. E. Foltz and their ladies.

SPECIALTIES.—J. W. Shaffer, Dr. Littlefield and their ladies.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.—J. J. Wood, Lime Lockwood, Fred Raut and Brother, S. U. Tarney, C. Wyland, J. Walborn, S. L. Yandes, W. L. Smith, J. F. Rush, James Pearce, Rev. W. B. Sandoe, J. J. Latson, G. W. Gordon, T. Baldock Alex. Hall and their ladies.

COMMITTEE ON POSTOFFICE.— J. Emory Fisher, W. L. Penfield, Misses Alice Widney and Luna Walters.

It is hoped that all committees will be on hand promptly, especially their chairmen, who will have entire charge of the work, so that every arrangement will be completed in time.

THE FOURTH AT BUTLER.

Look out for a glorious celebration at Butler on the Fourth of July. They have introduced many new features in their programme which cannot fail to attract a large crowd. The following is the programme:

Firing of artillery at day break; Procession form at Public Square and march to the Grove escorted by the band; Music by the band; Music by the choir; Services by the Chaplain; Reading the Declaration of Independence; A solo by the choir; Oration, speeches, etc.; Music by the Band.

At 2 o'clock p. m. there will be Wheel Barrow and Foot Racing. First race open to all person weighing over 200 pounds; purse $5. Second race open to all boys under 12 years; purse $2. Third race between John Greenamoyer, formerly of Butler, and Mr. Hunter, of Huntertown purse $100.

At 3 o'clock p. m. there will be a mounted fantastic parade, 150 strong. At 4 o'clock an address will be delivered by an Ethiopian speaker, just imported from his native country for the occasion.

There will be a grand Cornet Band Jubilee and Mammoth Bowery Dance. At 9 o'clock p. m. a grand display of Chinese Fire Works.

As Auburn will not celebrate this year many of our citizens will attend.

County Medical Society.

Pursuant to a call from the Committee appointed by the State Medical Society, the medical profession of DeKalb Co., met at the office of Drs. Ford & Spooner and proceeded at once to the organization of a County Medical Society.

Present—Dr. Wood, of Angola; Dr Murphy; Houghton & Emanuel, of Spencervill; Drs. Roether & Larimore, of New Era; Drs. Ford, Spooner, Casebeer, Knorr Allen and Cowan, of Auburn; Dr. Matheny, of Benton.

A Committee consisting of Drs. Wood, Casebeer and Murphy was appointed to adopt a constitution and code of bylaws.

Committee submitted the following report viz: The adoption of the constitution and bylaws of the State Medical Society. Report received and committee discharged. On motion the report was adopted excluding the pledge. The society then proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year:

President, J. H. Ford; Vice President J. Emanuel; Secretary, J. A. Cowan; Censors, Geo. Murphy, D. B. Roether and T. M. Matheny.

Dr. H. D. Wood, of Angola, was elected an honorary member.

On motion the place of meeting of the Society was at Auburn and time of meeting the 2nd Tuesday in each month. Drs Murphy, Spooner and Cowan were appointed essayists at next meeting. Subject, selected by themselves.

Subject for discussion, Cerebrospinal meningitis. Dr. Murphy reported an interesting case which was discussed at some length. Adjourned to meet at Auburn, July 8th, 1873.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

M and S.

Two Letters that Mean Something.

Markley & Shrader maintain such marked success that many seem to marvel at the sight. Men say Markley & Shrader mean soon to monopolize the sale of merchandise, such as Men's shoes Misses' Shoes, and even Old Maids' Shoes Mr. Markley manifestly means to make the merchandise manufactured by their own men meritorious. Sir Shrader stands by his side and says: Since we started our stock has been second to none, and we shall Still Strive to Sell Such Splendid Shoes, etc., that Several Salesmen can Scarcely tend the Sales.

A visit to the handsome store of this enterprising firm, in Keystone Block, will convince our readers that it is one of the most desirable places in our city at which to purchase anything in the line of boots and shoes, for ladies, gents, misses, boys or children. The stock at this time especially, is replete with every thing seasonable and nice. The selection of a choice stock in this line is by no means an easy matter, but Messrs. Markley and Shrader seem to have exhibited rare skill in choosing their goods. We notice many attractive novelties this spring that will be of interest to all who have high good taste to know that a neatly dressed foot is one of the most pleasing of sights.

We can heartily endorse the above as we know it to be a fact. The above firm have a larger stock than any other house in Fort Wayne, and sell at prices defying competition. When you purchase goods there you know they are reliable for that is the character of the house.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased will offer for sale at public out cry at the late residence of the deceased in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1873,

the personal property of said estate consisting of Horses, Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Wagon, Wheat on the Ground and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest waiving valuation and appraisment laws with good security.

MATILDA MILLER, Adm'x.

Surveyor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the County Surveyor will at my request proceed to survey, relocate and establish all lines and corners in and adjoining section 32, township 33 north range 13 east, on Monday, June 23rd, a. d. 1873. and for that purpose will all persons interested meet at the house of Bowser Baily. William McKindly, Applicant,

C. C. CLARK, County Surveyor.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

Agricultural Machinery,

Reapers, Mowers, Thrashers, Plows, Straw-Cutters, Horse-Rakes, Wagons,

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time,

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

F.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 OR 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
FT. WAYNE 12 NOON
TIME BY TRANSIT OBSERVATION
COLUMBUS TIME 8m.25s.FAST OR F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25
CHICAGO
N
W

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this Sun. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

ATWOOD'S

Quinine Tonic

BITTERS.

The best Tonic and Stomachic ever offered the public.

It will Improve your Appetite, Facilitate Digestion, give tone to the Nervous System, Vigor to every Organ of the Body, thereby imparting Health and Strength. There is no remedy so good for Languor and Debility, whether general or following acute disease. The Medical Faculty indorse it, for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Constipation, Flatulence, Rush of Blood to the Head, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Fulness in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of the Eyes and Skin, Pain in Head, Side, Back, or Chest, all of which indicate a derangement of the Liver or Digestive Organs.

Persons living in or visiting sections where Malaria, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, &c., are the characteristic diseases, should be provided with them. They are a sure preventive for all ailments arising from malarious causes.

It is a preparation of

QUININE,

one of the best Remedial Agents which the science of Chemistry has placed at the disposal of the physician, combined with other valuable vegetable tonics, delicately flavored with Choice Aromatics to please the palate.

Sold by all Druggists. $1 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

GILMAN BROS., Wholesale Druggists,

BOSTON, MASS.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.

50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Builders Hardware,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, White Lead,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

Of every Description.

Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, E.c.

Heavy Hardware,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK.

Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools,

Farming Implemets

Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs & Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

Two persons were killed and five wounded by the fall of a building at Keyport, N. J.... One-third of the people of New Hampshire are depositors in savings banks....According to the New York *Sun*, Pocahontas trotted half a mile at Fleetwood Park, last week, in the extraordinary time of 1:04¼. This is the fastest half mile ever trotted. Dexter and Startle have both trotted in 1:04½; but Pocahontas has beaten their time by one-quarter of a second. She was driven publicly by John Murphy, to sulky, in presence of a number of spectators....It is understood that the decision of the New York Court of Appeals is adverse to Stokes, which, if true, seals his fate, for he has little or no hope of executive clemency.

THE examination of candidates for admission to the West Point Academy has been finished. Of 142, seven were rejected on account of physical disabilities, and of the number remaining forty-nine failed to pass examination....Hon. John Prentiss, the oldest printer and newspaper publisher in New England, and perhaps in the United States, died recently at Keene, N. H., in the [illegible]th year of his age....The Boston Grand Jury who are engaged in investigating the irregularities of James A. Coe, the alleged bank defaulter, have discovered forged certificates amounting to $325,000.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND immigrants arrived at New York during the week ending June 9.... The Hyde Park Woolen Mills, near Boston, were recently destroyed by fire. Loss, $500,000.

THREE painters fell from the railroad bridge at Coatesville, Pa., the other day. Two were killed, and the third dangerously injured.... A fire at Newburg, N. Y., last week, destroyed $250,000 worth of property....Three young men, students, were drowned at Norwalk, Ct., the other day, by the capsizing of a boat.

STOKES, the tried, convicted and sentenced murderer of Jim Fisk, is to have another chance for his life. The New York State Court of Appeals has granted him a new trial.... Bowles Brothers find themselves able to pay fifty cents on the dollar. This releases them under the Bankruptcy law from further liability, but they have issued a circular to their creditors in which they promise not to shelter themselves behind the law, and pledge the payment of their debts in full....The remains of Minister Orr arrived at New York last week... A terrible explosion of fire-damp occurred in a coal mine near Shamokin, Pa., on the 10th inst., by which fifteen or twenty miners lost their lives. The disaster, as usual, was caused by carelessness, not having been inspected for some time. Sixty-five men were employed in the mine at the time the explosion happened. Not being used to black damp, they thought it was blasting powder that had been set on fire, and remained in the slope until almost overcome with the damp, and then starting to come up, met the body of the after-damp, and fell senseless. The strong men managed to get out, however, and gave the alarm to guide the others who followed, but on reaching the top of the slope they fell back, being completely overcome. John Hays, outside boss, on hearing the alarm, immediately went to their rescue. After proceeding about 500 yards, he fell face downward in a pool of water, and was drowned. Ten men were brought out dead, and several others are missing....Three brothers, named Lawrence, were recently suffocated to death in a gasometer at Eastport, Me., two of them losing their lives in the attempt to save that of the third brother.

FRANK WALWORTH, the young man who murdered his father in New York, has been indicted for murder in the first degree. He will be tried in a few days.....Nathan Britton, of Jersey City, while in a drunken fit, shot and killed his bosom friend, John Adams, who was acting as a peace-maker between Britton and another man....Dr. Lewis E. Meyers, of Middletown, N. Y., while drunk, fatally stabbed his father in the breast....West, the Dover (Del.) physician, charged with killing, skinning and mutilating the negro "Cooch" Turner, and then setting fire to his premises, has been acquitted on the ground that the killing was done in self-defense. He will now be tried for arson.

The West.

THE Missouri Pacific railroad will be sold at auction on the 19th of December next, to satisfy a State lien of $6,000,000....The musical jubilee at Chicago on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst. was a grand success in every point of view. Upward of 100,000 strangers visited the city and participated in the festivities during the three days....John F. Tracy has been re-elected President of the Rock Island railroad. The total receipts of the road for the past year were $6,657,050.67; expenditures, $3,517,783.49; net earnings, $3,139,267.18.... During a rehearsal in the Jubilee building, at Chicago, two painters fell from the apex of the building to the floor, a distance of 80 feet. One was killed instantly, the other escaping with his life, though terribly bruised.

THE Milwaukee and Northern railroad has been completed to Green Bay....It is stated that Gen. Davis had made all arrangements to execute seven or eight of the worst of the Modocs, when he received an order from Washington to hold the prisoners. Five more warriors, four squaws and three children have been captured and brought into camp. It is now believed that there is not a single Modoc Indian at large....Toledo, Ohio, has been visited by a destructive conflagration, involving the loss of $250,000 worth of property....A young man named Speakman, living near Webster City, Iowa, having been jilted by the idol of his heart, bought a 75-cent pistol, loaded it with buckshot, repaired to his lover's residence, and fired the contents of one barrel into her temple. He then shot himself three times in the face. Both are severely, though not fatally, injured....Advices from Arizona state that the Indian agent at San Carlos, Maj. Larrabee, had some difficulty with the Apaches, and that they undertook to kill him with spears. He ran to Lieut. Almy's tent, and Lieut. Almy, with six soldiers, went to the agency with him. They went into Larrabee's tent, and soon afterward Larrabee and Almy came out, Almy in advance, when the Apaches fired on them. Almy received a bullet and fell dead without a groan. Larrabee, untouched, retreated into the tent. The Indians then fled to the mountains.

JUDGE WILLIAM B. THRALL, a prominent citizen of Ohio, and one of the oldest journalists in the State, died recently at Columbus, aged 75....The steamer Meteor was burned at Detroit last week. The flames communicated to the warehouse of Buckley & Co., which was destroyed. Total loss about $125,000.... Burlington, Iowa, has been visited by a destructive conflagration. The Lawrence House and several stores were burned. Estimated loss, $75,000....A fire in Cincinnati, last week, destroyed 1,400 barrels of coal oil, 25 freight cars, 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and 17 dwellings. Loss, $170,000....The house of Mr. Joseph Dalrymple, near Goshen, Ind., caught fire a few days ago, and was totally consumed. The wife of Mr. Dalrymple, and a daughter, aged 19 years, and a son of ten were also burned to cinders....A letter from Tule Lake Peninsula, dated June 2, says: Soon after the arrival of the Modoc prisoners at this camp, Gen. Davis sent word to the settlers of the Tule Lake and the Lost river country that he desired them to come and identify the murderers. Among those who responded to the call were Mrs. Boddy and her daughter, Mrs. Scheera, two women who were widowed by the Modocs. The General assigned them a tent, and promised to assist them in the recovery of their stolen goods. This morning Hooka Jim and Steamboat Frank were taken to the tent occupied by the women. Hooka Jim was identified by Mrs Boddy as one of the Indians concerned in the massacre in question. The women here became excited. They lost all control over their feelings, began crying, and started in for desperate work. Mrs. Scheera drew a pistol and started for Steamboat Frank, and Mrs. Boddy drew a knife and dashed at Hooka Jim. Gen. Davis stepped in and secured both weapons. During the struggle the General received a slight cut in the palm of the hand and near the thumb. Hooka and Steamboat stood like statues. Neither spoke or offered to resist. It galls Jack and his comrades to see Hooka Jim and Frank traveling to and fro at will, and armed at that. He does not understand the result of turning State's evidence. This afternoon he became greatly excited, and gave vent to his rage in a fiery oration. He rose in chains with Schonchin, and in a strong and impressive manner recited his grievances. The purport of what he said is told by Scar-faced Charley. "He is mad," says Charley, "to see that white man no serve all alike." While Jack was in his peroration, his fellow captives were warming in sympathy with him. The officer of the guard came in and compelled him to desist. There are now 161 Modocs under guard.

GEN. SCHOFIELD has been instructed by telegraph to appoint a military commission to try the Modoc prisoners....The Illinois Central railroad will cancel all its freight contracts on the 1st of July, that company having determined to conform strictly to the new Illinois railroad law....A waterspout in the Republican valley, Neb., a few days since, submerged the soldiers' camp, drowning six men, 28 horses, flooding the fields, drowning several settlers, and washing houses away. Some soldiers escaped by climbing trees until the water subsided....Gen. Davis has had an interview with Capt. Jack and Schonchin. Jack denies having killed Gen. Canby, and lays the blame on his boys. Schonchin tells the same story.

THE total earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern railway during the year ending June 1, 1873, were $12,717,616.97, which exceeds the earnings of the previous year in the sum of $1,315,455.58....The Mormons in Salt Lake are carrying on a fierce crusade against the rum-sellers....George Edmunds, of Steubenville, Ohio, bought a 25-pound can of gunpowder and placed it in a cupboard. While he and his wife were absent from the house, his four children, none over ten years of age, found the can and set fire to it. The house was blown to atoms, three of the children instantly killed, and the fourth injured beyond the hope of recovery....A young man named Bickes, at Decatur, Ill., quarreled with his father while sitting at the supper-table, and ended by shooting his aged parent through the head. He then fired a ball into his own head. Whisky did it.

CAPT. JACK, in an interview with Gen. Davis, entered into a long defense of his course, closing his speech with this statement: "Bogus Charley and Schacknasty Jim killed Gen. Canby. Allen David advised him to kill Canby, so he did it. I am telling the truth. I did not kill him; I had it done, but did not do it. I don't lie. Bring them in that saw it. I want to face them. If I had my chains off I would tell all the men who did these things."....As an indication of the strength of the farmers' associations in Iowa, it may be noted that a Grange picnic at Mt. Pleasant was attended by 10,000 Patrons.

The South.

THE New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad was recently sold by the United States Marshal to K. J. Gardner and Peter Butler, of Massachusetts, for $667,500, the purchasers assuming a bonded indebtedness of seven or eight millions of dollars....King Cholera has made his appearance in Nashville.

THE cholera is on the increase in New Orleans.

Washington.

IT has been determined by a council of Cabinet Ministers to refer the question as to the disposition of the Modocs to the Attorney-General. The ground was taken that the priority of offense would give the Oregon authorities jurisdiction over these offenders, as the murders of Lost river occurred previous to the assassination of Gen. Canby, and the subsequent hostility to the United States troops....An analysis of the testimony taken by Secretary Robeson of the officers of the Polaris crew seems to satisfy officials that there is no evidence of the poisoning of Capt. Hall, or of mutiny or heartless desertion on the part of the crew....An enterprising individual, writing to the Government from Tiffin, O., offers to pay $50,000 for the privilege of exhibiting Capt. Jack throughout the country during sixty days....The President has taken up his summer quarters at Long Branch.... Thomas Wright was hanged at Washington on tue 6th inst.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS, to whom was referred the question as to the proper disposition of the Modocs, has decided that, as a condition of war existed between the United States and this tribe, and as they murdered persons who were under the protection of a flag of truce, they are properly subject to the disposition of a military court. Accordingly, Capt. Jack and his fellow-murderers will be tried by a military commission....The Commissioner of Internal Revenue writes that his office does not sanction the practice of cutting forty and sixty-pound packages of plug tobacco in halves for sale, and tobacco offered for sale or exposed for sale in a half-box without having marks of the brand, the caution notice, and stamp which the law requires, is liable to seizure and forfeiture, and should be seized. ....The Geneva award of $15,500,000 is to be paid Sept. 14....The official examination of Capt. Tyson and party shows that no suspicion of wrong attaches to any of them; that Capt. Hall died a natural death, and received the medical attention furnished the expedition; and that the separation of the survivors on the ice-floe was purely accidental, they having been placed there in good faith by the Captain of the Polaris. The subsequent drifting from them is attributable to the movements of the ice, the storm and the darkness, and [illegible] they think the Polaris did not make as [illegible] an effort to save them as she might, they believe that there was no malicious intent to abandon them.

THERE is said to be a movement in official circles for the annexation of Gautemala to the United States....The *Chronicle* says: "It has leaked out that Capt. Buddington was the main cause of the failure of the Hall expedition. Shortly after the death of Capt. Hall, when all the discipline of the ship became lax, and each appeared to work 'on his own hook,' he became intoxicated, and with a pistol in his hand drove the floe-of-ice party from the ship, giving them a quantity of provisions, and then deliberately deserted them."

THE following are the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the nine months ending March 31, 1873:

Net receipts from customs	$147,223,078.90
Internal revenue	4,498,526.82
Sales of public lands	2,109,704.83
Miscellaneous sources	22,098,208.20
Total	$255,929,518.75
Net expenditures for premium on purchase of bonds	$ 4,564,955.76
Civil and miscellaneous	53,687,077.59
War Department	34,035,524.38
Navy Department	18,660,183.22
Indians and pensions	29,005,443.98
Interest on the public debt	89,972,730.55
Total	$230,805,925.43

The massacre of the Modocs is severely denounced in official circles, and every possible means will be used to capture and punish the murderers....The Postmaster-General has decided not to abrogate the postal-card contract, but give the contractors time to obtain better paper and continue the work.

THE proposition is seriously discussed in official circles of exiling the captured Modocs to our American Siberia—Alaska....Secretary Delano has decided that the filing of maps of its general route, by the Northern Pacific railroad, is constructive notice to pre-emptors. All who settle after such filing on lands covered by the maps have no rights as against the company.

Foreign.

THE Bank of France has paid into the Treasury one-quarter of the sum due to Germany on account of the war indemnity. The report that there had been successful negotiations to accelerate the departure of the German troops is not verified....Gen. Chanzy has been appointed Civil Governor of Algiers....The Government of Mexico has expelled nearly all the foreign priests from the country....The contract for building the North Shore railway, between Quebec and Montreal, has been awarded to a Chicago company....The President of Guatemala has issued a decree granting religious liberty....The Matamoras *Voz Publica*, a Government organ, in an editorial article headed "Invasion," denounces Col. McKenzie's raid into Mexico as an act of aggression upon a nation too weak to resist, and intended as a pretext to seize more territory, and the Government of Mexico is urged to exact immediate reparation. The article concludes by saying that if this is not complied with it will be found that the Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico of 1846. It is supposed that this article reflects the sentiments of the Government, received from the City of Mexico, by telegraph, and is put forward to test the feeling of the people on the frontier in Mexico....The Constituent Cortes has replaced the Provisional Government of Spain by the proclamation of the Federal Republic. There were but two dissenting votes.

DR. D. H. WILLIAMS, who has just returned to St. Louis from a two years' residence in Mexico, is of the opinion that the Mexican Government will make no serious complaint on account of Col. McKenzie's raid across the Rio Grande. He apprehends, however, that they will use it as a precedent, and pursue fugitives on this side of the river, which will inevitably lead to trouble, and eventually plunge the frontier into war—a result that would be hailed by many with pleasure, as it would lead to the carving out of another fat slice of the "sick man" on our southern border....The Alexandra Palace, near London, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000,000; insurance, $600,000....During the prevalence of a fire in Dublin, on the 9th inst., a large crowd, intent on plunder, interfered with the firemen by stoning them. The police charged the mob, wounding many. The Mayor of the city was struck by a stone, and several policemen were injured....Earl Russell has introduced in the British House of Lords a bill for the better government of Ireland, which abolishes the office of Lord-Lieutenant and provides that the voice of eight jurors out of twelve will suffice for a verdict....France has just completed the payment of the first installment of the remaining milliard francs of war indemnity due to Germany.

COUNT VON ARMIN, the German Ambassador to Paris, has been recalled, because he made unnecessary calls upon President MacMahon. ....M. Gambetta caused a tremendous sensation in the French Assembly, the other day, by reading a Ministerial circular addressed to the prefects of the departments, inquiring into the condition of the provincial press, and suggesting the employment of subsidies and such other means of influence as can be secretly brought to bear for its control. The Minister of the Interior admitted the authenticity of the circular, and accepted the responsibility for issuing the same. After a pro [illegible] confusion and excitement, a [illegible] ing the Government was carr[illegible] 389 yeas against 315 nays. T[illegible] that the coalition of conserva[illegible] broken....Reports of the pro[illegible] Board of Inquiry at Vienna, w[illegible] impugn the honesty of Gen. [illegible] his incapacity for the busines[illegible] charge, and hence the "irreg[illegible] led to his suspension.

A MADRID dispatch says th[illegible] command of Gen. Velarde ar[illegible] seding a Captain. The mutin[illegible] subsequently reorganized und[illegible] mander....Amount of bullion [illegible] England, £131,000....Ex-Ki[illegible] summering in England....Th[illegible] key has issued a firman [illegible] Khedive of Egypt an indep[illegible] government, and authorizing [illegible] his army and conclude fore[illegible] number of French officials, di[illegible] circular of the Government di[illegible] bribe the Provincial press, ha[illegible] resignations.....Freemasonry [illegible] somewhat notable success in [illegible] Government has warmly espo[illegible] its conflict with the priests[illegible] party of the country. The F[illegible] surance that the Masons w[illegible] relieved of religious persecuti[illegible]

BLOODY RETAL[illegible]

The Murders by the M[illegible] Avenged—Five of the [illegible] riors Massacred by Oreg[illegible] —The Murderers Make G[illegible] cape.

While a number of the Mod[illegible] being removed from Fairch[illegible] Boyle's camp, on the 8th [illegible] Oregon volunteers made a ra[illegible] of the savages incontinently[illegible] particulars of the massacre [illegible] telegraph from San Franci[illegible] day morning James Fairch[illegible] dozen other men left Fairchi[illegible] tonwood creek, with 17 [illegible] women and children, inclu[illegible] Jim, Bogus Charley, Tehee Jack, Pony, and Little John. The Indians were in a wagon drawn by four mules. At the crossing of Lost river the party encountered the Oregon volunteers under command of Capt. Hiser. The soldiers gathered about the wagon and questioned Fairchild. The latter told them the Modocs were all Hot Creeks except Little John; that there were no charges against them. Fairchild undertook to push on to Boyle's camp, and the volunteers retired to the camp near Crawley's. On the road he noticed two men ahead, riding to Rocky Point, as if to intercept him. When the team approached one presented a needle gun at Fairchild, saying:

"Get down, you old white-headed s— of a b—." "By what authority?" said Fairchild. "By mine. I am going to kill the Indians and you too," was the reply. Their leader caught hold of the mules, unhitched them and cut the harness. Fairchild, clinging to the lines, leaped to the ground. The poor wretches implored for mercy, and begged Fairchild to save them. The warriors were unarmed, and knew that resistance was useless. They were the coolest in the party, though facing inevitable death, but the women and children shrieked, groaned, and wept piteously. Fairchild had nothing but a small pistol. Six inches from his ear was the muzzle of a needle gun. He says the tears came to his eyes. He mingled his voice with those of the Modocs in the hope that the massacre might be avoided. "Oh, it was a terrible scene. I never shall forget it. I shudder when I think what I saw and heard. The tearful voices of those women and children still ring in my ears, but the cowardly hounds were not to be balked. A shot, and Little John lay dead in the bed of the wagon, a bullet in his brain." The mules dashed away with Fairchild, and tangled him in the lines. Five more shots in rapid succession, and Tehee, Jack, Pony, and Mooch, the remaining warriors, were dead. Little John's squaw had a frightful wound in her shoulder. Away ahead in the road in the direction of Boyle's camp was a cloud of dust, indicating the approach of a team. The murderers espied the dust, and in a moment were riding rapidly away. Sergt. Murphy, of Aattery G, 4th Artillery, with ten men and teamsters, came by team. The sergeant took charge of affairs and remained with his men on the ground. Fairchild and the teamster, the wounded squaw and her two children, came at 2 o'clock this morning. Fairchild reached Gen. Davis' headquarters and related his story. Teams, with an escort, were at once sent out after the prisoners, dead and alive. No steps are taken for the apprehension of the felons who performed the bloody work. It is generally supposed the Oregon volunteers are the guilty parties. Fairchild is of that opinion himself. The warriors killed were not charged with murder. Those who know them best say they have only participated in open fight. Every one here condemns the affair as atrocious, and without an excuse. There is no doubt but the murders were carried out upon a carefully arranged plan, as Fairchild noticed horsemen on the road ahead and behind him when the shots were fired. Had John Fairchild instead of James been present, another murder might have been added to the list; as the Oregonians are bitter in their hatred of John, the old man, and other Californians.

THE WALWORTH PARRICIDE.

Shocking [illegible] Diocese.

The Rev. Father Preston, Vice-Chancellor of this Diocese, who was very intimate with the late Mansfield T. Walworth, and enjoyed his fullest confidence, says that the obscene letters referred to by the parricide and his friends as having been the cause of the murder contained accusations against Mrs. Walworth of indiscriminate infidelity, and assertions that Frank is a bastard. The murdered man's friends say that ample proof will be brought forward on the trial, if necessary, to establish the fact that Mr. Walworth had but too much grounds for the charges against his wife. They say that he sustained improper relations with her himself, before their marriage, and that only upon this ground would their parents consent to their union. This latter fact is the basis of the slur upon Frank's birth, which incited the young man to take summary vengeance upon its author.

Early in January, 1871, Mrs. Walworth's action for a separation began. The decree asked for was "limited divorce on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment." Adultery was not charged in the papers, nor any prayer for absolute divorce. The summons and complaints were served on the murdered man on the 27th of January, 1871. No notice was taken, however, by the defendant. He allowed the matter to go by default. Shortly afterward Bushford F. Rice, referee in the case, reported, granting the decree. At the special term of the Superior Court before Justice James E. Spencer the decree was confirmed. The divorce contained a clause compelling the murdered man to pay his wife certain sums of money for h r support, and also for the support of her children. Mr. Walworth seemed very much exasperated when he heard of the entering of the decree, for the reason that it compelled him to pay alimony to Mrs. Walworth, and also support the children. On the 1st of May following, in order to avoid paying alimony, his counsil made a motion, in the Supreme Court, to open the default and set aside the decree. This motion was never argued. After matters had rested awhile a correspondence began

[illegible]

the year in which he murdered Mrs. Harris, after which Jack went to the Goose Lake country. His mother was a full sister to Rogue River John, who attempted to seize the steamer Columbia while she lay at anchor in the harbor of Cresent City, and also a half-sister to the war-chief Sam, of the same tribe, and Chief Joe, who received his appellation from having fought Gen. Joe Lane. All of these facts and many others which we have no space to mention were recently confirmed by Judge Prim, of Eastern Oregon, who communicated these particulars to Mrs. Knott, stating that the great Modoc chieftain Capt. Jack was the boy she took to raise in 1851.—*Portland (Oregon) Herald.*

The Wheat Crop of 1872.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has recently furnished a very interesting tabular statement showing the number of bushels of wheat raised in each State of the Union in each of the past 12 years. The total estimated production of wheat in the United States in 1872 was 249,997,000 bushels, showing an increase of 19,275,000 bushels compared with the crop of 1871. The largest production in any single State was in California,—25,600,000 bushels. Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, respectively, ranked next to California, ranging from 22,000,000 to 24,700,000 bushels. The total production in the Northwestern States named, in 1872, was 92,298,000 bushels, an increase of 26,230,000 bushels over the crop of 1871 in the same States.

The Secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce is authority for the statement that 43,355,000 bushels of wheat, including flour, had been received at Milwaukee and Chicago, and other points, up to May 31 last, from the crop of 1872, in the four great wheat-producing States of the Northwest,—Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota,—which, together with the estimated amounts for food and seed in these States, leaves an available surplus still to come forward between the 1st of June and the incoming of the next harvest of 16,722,000 bushels in wheat and flour.

UTILIZING nature's forces—Teaching swallows to skim milk.

The Crop-Maps of the Census.

The interesting feature which has appeared in the other volumes of the ninth census has just been applied to the volume upon "Industry and Wealth"—that is, the representation of statistical results by colored charts. In the matter, however, of maps delineating production, the Superintendent had a peculiar difficulty. If, for instance, he wished to represent the per capita production of wheat, the natural method would be to divide the aggregate crop of each county by the population; but under this scale some of our best wheat counties which happen to contain a large town or a manufacturing population, would show the poorest production. Or again, if two counties were taken of equal area, and with entirely agricultural population, and if one had 10,000 inhabitants, and produced 750,000 bushels of wheat, this ought certainly to be ranked higher than another with 1,000 inhabitants producing 80,000 bushels, or 80 bushels per capita. Suppose, on the other hand, another ratio were taken, the number of bushels or pounds to the acre as related to the number of acres cultivated. This would be still more fallacious, as representing the productive power of different parts of the country, for, as is well known, there are small regions under favorable conditions where the yield of wheat may reach from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, and yet if the crop were extended over the State the yield would not average ten bushels. The Superintendent has met these difficulties by the formation of a somewhat peculiar ratio, which is, perhaps, as fair as anything that could be devised. He has taken two elements: first, the number of bushels or pounds produced to each inhabitant, and second, the number of bushels or pounds to each acre of improved land. These are certainly the two important elements. He has then compounded them by multiplying, and taken the square root of the product. This final ratio he believes will fairly represent the productive power of each portion of the country.

The first chart prepared by this scale is one which represents, by green bands of various depths of color, the production of wheat. The deepest shade of green, or highest production of wheat, is found in California, in Southern Minnesota, Western Wisconsin, and Northern Iowa; nowhere else does it appear on the map.

The next lighter grade of green, or the third grade, appears in Oregon, in a small district of Montana, in Eastern Nebraska, in a portion of Iowa, in S[illegible]ois and Indiana, in Central [illegible] Eastern Wisconsin. No[illegible], is this grade reached east [illegible]e Ohio river. The next [illegible] production, or the second [illegible] largely in the Northwest, [illegible]est, Central Virginia and [illegible]nd Northern New York. [illegible] of color is seen cover- [illegible] Pennsylvania, and a [illegible]t from Chesapeake [illegible]he Southern and New [illegible] entirely white on [illegible]e chart for hay pro- [illegible]st scale is represented [illegible]nd in the map all the [illegible]Western States are of a [illegible]ep shade of pink, while [illegible]ern are white, with here [illegible] islands scattered about [illegible]he lowest grade of produc- [illegible]epest pink color, showing [illegible]duction of hay, is seen in [illegible]orth and the extreme [illegible] New England, North- [illegible] Minnesota, Iowa, Ne- [illegible]s.

[illegible]o chart, the deepest [illegible]e fourth grade of pro- [illegible]one in Southern Mary- [illegible]rn Kentucky, with a [illegible] Tennessee and North [illegible]ird grade, however, is [illegible] strip along the Con- [illegible] well as through Vir- [illegible]e, Missouri, and in [illegible] Nearly all the Union [illegible] scattered through it, [illegible] lowest grade of produc-

[illegible]now to the corn chart, the [illegible]e of production, the fourth, [illegible]d by a deep yellow. This [illegible] color we find alone in the Cen- [illegible]est and on the borders of the ex- [illegible]me West; the largest patch of it is in Central Illinois. Still another in Central Iowa, Eastern Nebraska, and Northeastern Kansas. Another small patch of this deep color appears on the Mississippi, just below St. Louis. The next lighter shade of yellow, or the third grade of production, is found in a broad band through Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Southern Illinois, Southern Ohio, and Northern Kentucky. The lowest grade of production is seen all through the South and a large part of the Middle States. On this chart, however, the New England States, New York, and a large portion of Wisconsin and Minnesota appear perfectly white. In the chart for dairy products, the highest production is represented under a different ratio, of so much per capita. The deepest yellow, or the fourth grade, represents a value of $40 and over per capita. On this chart New York is the yellowest portion of the Union, the deepest appearing in various portions of it, and in no other State, except a small patch in Vermont on the borders of Lake Champlain, and a small patch in Northern Ohio, near Lake Erie. Pennsylvania, which has generally been supposed to be the Dairy State, *par excellence*, shows generally the lowest shade of production—that is, of a value between $5 and $9 per capita; and in only one small district, near Philadelphia, does she reach the third grade, of from $20 to $30 per capita. The New England States present generally the second grade, of from $10 to $19 per capita; and in Western Vermont and Western Connecticut reach the third grade. Northern Ohio attains also the third grade. Nearly all, however, of the Central West and of the Northwest present only the faintest shade of yellow, or a production of from $5 to $9. Eastern Massachusetts and the South are completely white, indicating a value of dairy products under $5 per capita. California, it should be remarked, equals New York in its grade of color in the coast near San Francisco, where dairy products attain the value of $40 and over per capita. These picturesque charts will give to every casual observer a wonderful bird's-eye view of the various productive powers of different portions of the country, and he will see how remarkably nature has supplemented the yield of one region by that of another. So that a general famine or destruction of agricultural products seems almost impossible in the American Union.—*New York Times.*

Wonderful Growth of Chicago.

The editor of the Danbury *News* has been visiting Chicago, and writes to his paper as follows:

In the East we think Chicago people are beautiful liars, because they have told such stories of their growth, and made such headaching claims of their resources. I haven't been here but a few hours, but I doubt if there is a man in this city who can hatch out a statement of Chicago's magnificence that I would not indorse—blind-folded at that.

No pen or tongue has yet given an adequate idea of its wonderful growth and beauty. The Arabian Nights are dreary facts alongside of it. Just think, once. Twenty-five years ago there was not a railroad near Chicago. It was an insignificant village, with no capital, no life. Now a dozen railways terminate here, with scores of others emptying into it. Its population is nearly a half million, and it has capital enough to set 25,000 Hartfords and New Havens by the ears. A man has got to sit down on something secure to think of these things. And what is twenty-five years! A brief space of time, a mere drop in the history of this country or of Susan B. Anthony.

And here is another thing, which, if the other is incomprehensible, is actually petrifying. Less than twenty months ago a sea of fire swept over the fairest portion of the city, destroying miles of its business wealth. Here where the hotel stands, and back to the river, block upon block away, all was desolation. Nothing but smouldering ruins remained. That was hardly twenty months ago. To-day the desolation is gone, the ruins have passed away, and in their places stand the largest collection of magnificent buildings to be found anywhere on the face of the globe. I have passed from street to street, and stood, and looked, and thought, and speculated, but in vain do I attempt to grasp the mighty fact that all this is the work of a few brief months. I believe a man could walk through those streets through all eternity, if he had the time, and yet never be able to understand the mighty accomplishment. All that I have read or have been told of Chicago's new greatness has failed to impress its dimensions upon me, just as I am failing now to give you an impression seeing alone can create. The wonders of this place, of this new growth, are more absorbing than those of Niagara or the Yosemite. They are the accomplishment of man, and well do they reflect his glory. Here are not only hotels, completed and in course of completion, which rival the best in the world, but here are block after block of business houses which have no superiors. Immense structures of masonry and iron are as common as three-story buick tenements in New York. On every side is black walnut, and glass, and iron, and granite, and gold, and hod-carriers.

Grammar.

"So you have finished your studies at the seminary; I was much pleased with the closing exercises. The author of that poem—Miss White, I think you call her—bids fair to become a known poet."

"We think the authoress will become celebrated as a poetess," remarked the young lady, pertly, with marked emphasis on two words of the sentence.

"Oh!—ah," replied the old gentleman, looking thoughtfully over his gold spectacles at the young lady. "I hear her sister was quite an actress, and under Miss Hosmer's instructions will undoubtedly become quite a sculptoress."

The young lady appeared irritated.

"The seminary," continued the old man, with imperturbable gravity, "is fortunate in having an efficient board of manageresses. From the presidentess down to the humblest teacheresses, unusual talent is shown. There is Miss Harper, who as a chemistress is unequaled, and Miss Knowles has already a reputation as an astronomeress. And in the department of music few can equal Miss Kellogg as a singeress."

The young lady did not appear to like the chair she was sitting on. She took the sofa at the other end of the room.

"Yes," continued the old gentleman, as if talking to himself, "those White sisters are very talented; Mary, I understand, has turned her attention to music and the drama, and will become famous as an actress and painteress, and even as a lecturess."

A loud slamming of the door caused the old gentleman to look up, and the criticess and grammarianess was gone.

PEACH PROSPECTS.—At a meeting of the peninsula fruit growers, held recently, statements were made that the crop will be equal to, if not greater than, last year, when the shipments reached over 3,000,000 baskets. One of the prominent topics before the meeting was the necessity of having new routes and new markets beyond New York. It was stated that the crop in all the country on the eastern shore of Maryland and the lower counties of Delaware would be enormous, and much larger than for many years, and unless arrangements could be made to send peaches beyond New York, paying prices could not be obtained. We are ready to "forgive" any quantity in this neighborhood.—*Boston Globe.*

Woman's Dress.

Nathaniel Word, an English preacher of the fourteenth century, thus discourses on woman's dress:

"Whatever christianity or civility will allow I can afford with London measure; but when I hear a nugiperous gentle dame inquire what dress the Queen is in this week, what the nudiustertain fashion of the court, with egge to be in it, in all haste, I look at her as the very gizzard of a trifle, the product of a quarter of a cipher, the epitome of nothing, fitter to be kicked if she were a kickable substance, than either honored or humored. It is no wonder they wear drailes on the hinder part of their heads, having nothing it seems in the fore part but a few squirrels' brains to help them frisk from one ill-favored fashion to another."

WHY is a tall man like a race-horse? Because he has high blood.

Statistics of Mortality.

The volume of Vital Statistics, which forms a part of the United States Census Report for 1870, offers much interesting information for those who take the pains to dig for it in the mass of tables with which it is filled. If we present some of the curious phases of life and death in America, it may be [illegible] convenience sake, that the total population was 40,000,000 (it was actually 38,558,371) in 1870. Of these there were more people between the [illegible] years than at any other period of life,—there being within a few thousand of 9,000,000 of young people who were over 5 and under 10 years of age. From this backward and forward the number decreases with very remarkable uniformity. Out of the entire population of the country there were only [illegible] people living over 95 years of age, only 12,671 between 90 and 95, and after the age of 55 years the [illegible] decreases from millions to [illegible]. The smallest percentage of deaths occurs between the ages of 10 and 15 years. The proportion at that age is 5.66 in 1,000 persons; under and over this age there is a gradual increase of deaths both ways, though the mortality between the ages of 1 and 2 is double that between the ages of 2 and 3, and the proportion of those dying under 1 year is three times that between the ages of 1 and 2 years. Out of every 1,000 children born in the United States, 170 die before they are a year old; if they survive the first year, however, their chances of life are not so slim again until they are 85 years old, when there are 188 deaths in 1,000 persons of this age. It is worthy of note that, while the proportion of those who survive up to the age of 70 is larger in England than America, after that age it turns in favor of this country. If one can manage to live to be 70 years of age, he has a better prospect for living to be 100 years old in this country than in England. The proportion is very nearly the same through the different ages, so that it appears, in spite of the life of excitement and overwork common to Americans, the advantages for longevity are greater in this country than in Great Britain.

The most dangerous diseases of the country may be discovered in the following number of deaths from each: From consumption, 69,896; from pneumonia, 40,012; from enteric fever, 22,187; from cholera-infantum, 20,255; from scarlet fever, 20,320; from diarrhea, 14,195; from convulsions, 12,751; from incephalitis, 13,701; from croup, 10,692; from dropsy, 7,856. There were 11,457 deaths from debility; 7,986 from old age, and 9,060 still-born. Alcohol, pure and simple, killed 1,410 people, and 22,740 people met their death by accidents and injuries. Of these, 1,645 committed suicide, and there were 2,057 homicides, with 31 executions. Massachusetts had the largest proportion of deaths from consumption, 353 in 100,000 persons. The District of Columbia comes next, with 336 in 100,000; the proportion in Louisiana was 318; New York, Rhode Island, Delaware, California, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont had each over [illegible] deaths from consumption out of every 100,000 inhabitants. The States and Territories which fare best are Arizona, where there were only 10 deaths from consumption out of every 100,000 population, and then Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado, Arkansas and Florida. There was no State or Territory in the country where death did not occur from consumption, though there was only one death in Arizona, four in Wyoming, five in Idaho, thirteen in Dakota, and seventeen in Montana. In pneumonia, which is more prevalent and more fatal than people ordinarily suppose, the proportion of deaths is larger in that part of Texas lying east of the Colorado river than in any other section of the country, where it caused the death of one out of every 6.7 persons who died. Idaho is freer from it than in any other locality, only one death occurring there, at the rate of seven in 100,000 living persons. Those who have a wholesome dread of small-pox will probably help to populate Wyoming, Washington Territory, Idaho, Dakota and Delaware, where not a single case of this loathsome disease is reported. Arizona suffered most heavily, however, as one in every 2.7 was from small-pox.

The percentage of deaths to population was larger in Arizona than in any other section, the ratio being 2.61, caused doubtless by the visitation of the small-pox. In other localities, where no such special cause existed, Louisiana appears to be the least healthful of the States. The percentage of deaths to population there was 2; in the District of Columbia, 1.53; in New York, 1.58; in Texas, 1.37; in Pennsylvania, 1.49; in Illinois, 1.33; in Missouri, 1.63; in Idiana, 1.05; in California, 1.61; in Massachusetts, 1.77; in Nevada, 1.45. The lowest percentage of deaths was in Indaho, 0.33; in Wisconsin, 0.94; in Wyoming, 0.81; in Dakota, 0.71. Among the States of large population, Wisconsin has had the smallest proportion of deaths. The proportion of nativity in the deaths throughout the United States was 424,730 of native born to 65,963 of foreign born.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* recalls the fact that Colonel MacKenzie, who would not permit his purpose of punishing the cattle thieves to be balked by any nice points of geography, is the son of Commander Alexander Slidell MacKenzie, of the United States navy, who died in 1848. It was while this officer was in command of the brig Somers, in the year 18[illegible] that a mutiny occurred. Commander [illegible] instituted a council, and the ringleaders of the conspiracy having been identified, he hung them to the yard-arm. Among those who thus suffered that punishment was a midshipman named Spencer, son of Hon. Ambrose Spencer, then secretary of war. There is good stuff in that family, clearly.

On a recent trial in South Wales, to test the validity of a will, it was proved that in 1867 the testator became impaired in intellect to such an extent that he went to the postoffice with a postage stamp on his forehead, and requested to be sent by mail to a place he mentioned.

A fully developed man has 240 bones and [illegible] quarts of blood.

The *British Quarterly* puts George Eliot, as a novelist, above Sir Walter Scott.

It is stated that during the past four years the Spanish forces in Cuba have put to death 43,500 Cuban prisoners of war.

A dead London bricklayer, who could neither read nor write, had the heaviest brain on record. Weight, sixty-seven ounces.

Four hundred and twenty-eight bodies in all have been recovered from the wreck of the Atlantic, leaving about 118 yet unaccounted for.

Among the Arabs the inability of a wife to make bread is a good ground of divorce. What a business the courts would do if that were law in this neighborhood.

In a turkey-stealing case at Norwich, the other day, a woman testified that she knew her turkeys "by their walk, their countenance, and their manner of roosting."

An honest lover in Massachusetts has given to his prospective father-in-law a load of wood to replace that consumed during his evening "sparking" visits last winter.

The ornaments of the Hindoo women are estimated to be worth $500,000,000. Children that wear nothing else wear ornaments, and all the girls and women wear nose-rings.

The Virginia Conservative State Convention for the nomination of State officers meets at Richmond on Aug. 6, and the Republican Convention meets at Lynchburg on July 30.

The Nebraska Indians are allowed to ride free on all trains they can jump into while the latter are in motion. It is calculated that the tribe will become extinct in about six months.

Queen Victoria's chief physician says that "housework is admirably calculated to preserve a robust woman, and to strengthen one who is weak." A handful of the solid iron is better than a mouthful of the extract.

Philadelphia turns out more carpets than all the other parts of the United States and Great Britain; and on the 13th ult. she forwarded $100 to the conscience fund at Washington for "sins of omission and commission."

An Illinois editor who was enjoying himself at San Francisco when Horace F. Clark stopped issuing passes over the Union Pacific railroad, writes to his wife he is walking home for his liver's sake, and will arrive in the fall or early spring.

James B. Clay, grandson of Henry Clay, has forwarded to Regent Bowman, for the museum at Ashland, Ky., the coat which the statesman wore at the treaty of Ghent, in 1814. It is elegantly wrought, and trimmed with silk and braid.

The rage for international exhibitions has reached even to Chili, and that progressive State has devoted $225,000 for the building of an edifice in Valparaiso for the first industrial fair, probably, which has been proposed in South America. The time is set for 1875.

The last invention of note is a coal-brick composed, by chemical processes, of the dust of anthracite coal. The inventor of the process claims that they will burn equally well with the best coal now in the market, and that he can supply them a great deal cheaper.

The Duc de Broglie, Minister of the Interior, who appears to have engineered the movement by which M. Thiers was driven from the Presidency, has been the leader of the Orleanist party for some time. He is descended from a long line of eminent statesmen, and is a grandson of Madame de Stael, whose only daughter was his mother.

A good trade is always a comfortable companion to travel with—a something that a man can fall back upon in time of need, and yet it does not preclude him from entering upon some profession, if his inclination or genius develop the proper capacity. In fact, our most successful business men in almost every capacity are from workshops and farms.

The Tight Rope—A Little Too Much of it.

The negro acrobats from Jamaica went over the other day to Port Limon, in Costa Rica, to give some of their exhibitions for the amusement of the residents there. Of the said African acrobats, one played the banjo while the other did the tight-rope business. Their exhibitions were brought to a sad end by the following tragic event: The crowning gymnastic effort was reserved for the last night. And that was that the celebrated Jamaica acrobat was to astonish the audience by hanging himself. The house was full, and expectation on tip-toe. Not that the nigger artist would actually hang himself, but come so near to it as to create a sensation well worth the entry money. When all was ready and the banjo music at its best, the other partner stood upon the chair and put the loop of a rope around his neck and either stumbled or jumped off. The symptoms of real hanging were so well imitated that the audience, both black and white, applauded, and the banjo player did his best to encourage his partner. But things at last began to look serious; the eyes began to protrude as well as the tongue, and the high peaked Chinese hat looked shaky on his head. The banjo man being appealed to, said: "Oh, let him alone, he understands his business." At last, one of the engineers of the railroad went up and looked closer into the face of the unfortunate representative of the art of Jack Ketch. The face was blacker than natural, the tongue was purple and swollen, and the pulse had stopped at the wrists. "H—ll!" he exclaimed, "the man is as dead as a door nail." The black women set up a howl of grief, and the hard-hearted white men laughed at the too successful feat of the dead nigger.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Ladies must be allowed to wear short-sleeved dresses if they wish, or the Constitution of the United States must be amended, for it expressly provides that "the right to bear arms" must not be interfered with.

[illegible]

There are on the globe 1,288,000,000 souls, of which [illegible] are Caucasians; 522,000,000 are Mongolians; [illegible] 000,000 are Ethiopians; 176,000,000 are Malayans; 1,000,000 are Indo-Americans. There are 3,642 languages spoken, and 1,000 religions. The yearly mortality of the globe is [illegible] persons. That is at the rate of [illegible] per day, 4,800 per hour, 80 per minute. Among 10,000 persons, one arrives at the age of 100; one in 500 attains the age of 80; one in a 100 to the age of 70. In 100 persons, [illegible] marry. In numbers, the two sexes are very nearly equal in the United States. Males, 19,493,505; females, 19,064,806; but the distribution is not even. The greatest excess of males is found in Idaho—12,184 to 2,815 females; Montana—16,771 to 3,824; Wyoming—7,219 to 1,899; and Nevada—32,379 to 10,112. Females are in excess in Alabama—508,254 to 488,738; District of Columbia—69,508 to 62,192; Georgia—605,154 to 578,955; Louisiana—364,750 to 362,165; Maine—313,812 to 313,103; Maryland—395,120 to 384,984; Massachusetts—753,572 to 703,779; New Hampshire—162,660 to 155,640; New Jersey—456,424 to 449,672; New York—2,219,530 to 2,162,229; and Pennsylvania—1,763,452 to 1,758,499. Virginia, Tennessee, both Carolinas and Rhode Island show a like excess of female population. In Utah there are more males than females.

Spicy Specimens of Slang and Sarcasm.

There is a strange silence in the local columns of the *Miner*. Whether it means silent contempt or supreme disgust, we are unable to determine. Some say that it means death, but we do not care. We would rather die than be outraged privately, publicly and repeatedly without striking back. Our disposition is as friendly and kindly as that of a lamb, but when we are personally involved, we yield the belt to no one in gentility, literature or blackguardism without a struggle. We have only defended thus far, and we are still able to take care of ourselves, even to the bloody end.—*Central City (Col.) Coach.*

The editor of the *Courier* seems to imagine himself a sort of Ishmaelite with the brand of Cain on his brow, excluded from society for his evil doings and ill-repute, and seeking to revenge himself by dragging some other member of the editorial fraternity down to his own hated level. Suppose we happen to have a bald head, a glass eye, or a three-cornered mouth, or a hump shoulder—or to be afflicted with some mental or moral infirmity that no other person possesses—does not the mere allusion to such a fact in the discussion of other topics stamp our opponent as a blackguard?—*Titusville (Pa.) Press.*

A Temperance Lecture.

A man died in Worcester, Mass., the other day, whose career ought to be for young men the most effectual of temperance lectures. Twelve years ago he was a young lawyer in Connecticut, of uncommon abilities and brilliant promise. He entered the army, and rose to the rank of colonel, but he became addicted to drink, and rapidly sank to the grade of a common drunkard. While intoxicated one night, in a low den in this city, he was "shanghaed" aboard a bark bound for China. The vessel was wrecked off St. Helena, and he with several others were rescued and taken to Cape Town. Here, while engaged in a debauch, he was arrested and imprisoned, and afterward hired to a Dutch farmer, where he worked with Hottento's. Escaping, he shipped on a trading vessel through the straits of Madagascar, where he deserted and lived for some time among the natives of the island. Narrowly escaping murder, he afterward put to sea in an open boat, was picked up and taken to Cape Town, and then to Singapore. For several years he wandered about in China and Japan, a poor, drunken vagabond, finally landed at San Francisco in a state of beggary, and made his way across the continent. His friends heard of him as a bar-tender in a miserable saloon in Elizabeth, N. S., sick and broken down, and took him home to die, a worn-out debauchee at the age of 36.

Don't Do It.

The philosopher of the Logansport *Pharos* issues this bulletin of good advice:

Don't invest all your money in lottery tickets. Give some other man a chance for a prize.

Don't tell an editor how to run a newspaper. Let the poor fool find it out himself.

Don't loaf about the streets and depend on the Lord for your "daily bread." He isn't running a bakery.

Don't discuss scientific questions with a lightning-rod man. His arguments are generally solid, and are always pointed.

Don't spend all your time in watching your neighbors. Every one should be selfish enough to devote a few hours to his own business.

Don't imagine that the Lord will call a first-class preacher to a church paying a second-class salary. He doesn't treat his children so shabbily.

Anecdote of King William.

The German Emperor, while visiting a village, was welcomed by the school-children of the place. After making a speech for them he took an orange from a plate and asked: "To what kingdom does this belong?" "The vegetable kingdom, sire," replied the girl. The Emperor took a gold coin from his pocket, and holding it up asked, "And to what kingdom does it belong?" "To the mineral kingdom, sire," replied the little girl. "And to what kingdom do I belong, then?" asked the Emperor. The little girl colored deeply, for she did not like to say "the animal kingdom," as he thought she would, lest his majesty should be offended, when a bright thought came, and she said with radiant eyes, "To God's Kingdom, sire." The Emperor was deeply moved. A tear stood in his eye. He placed his hand on the child's head and said, most devoutly, "God grant that I may be accounted worthy of that kingdom."

Our total loss in the Modoc campaign from November, 1872, to May, 1873, has been 71 killed and 67 wounded. The money loss is not yet estimated.

Thiers.

One day during the Bourbon restoration, a restless young man [illegible], with an essay on Vauvenargues in his pocket, and an exceedingly sharp tongue in his head. His voice had a Provence twang. He was incomparably vivacious, witty, sarcastic, and a free lance in politics, with an inclination to be liberal, since liberalism promised notoriety. They used to liken his tongue to that of a bell, from its continual wagging when Mons. Adolphe [illegible] the [illegible].

Jan. 1, 1830, appeared the *National*; and the little man from Marseilles, with an odd sparkle in his eye, that now and then flashed beyond the perpetual spectacles, with a shrug of his diminutive shoulders accepted his destiny. He had already distinguished himself as an art critic, besides having offered to fight the whole company at the Theater Francais, which was no very great matter, except from a dramatic point of view. He had published a volume of pencilings among the Pyrenees, and had held a position on the *Constitutionnel* as a kind of man-of-all-work, where his wit had made him a celebrity in epigram. Further, he had brought out a "History of the Revolution," which got him the repute of a Jacobin, who, foretold Talleyrand, would grow up to be somebody.

He had just given up in despair of ever being anybody—for the Martignac Ministry was impervious to paper pellets—and had unwisely concluded to write a general history of the world for which he proposed to put a girdle round the earth with Capt. La Place's scientific expedition, when Prince de Polignac's accession caused him to stay in Paris and found a newspaper. It bristled with points, this *National*, for which Judges imposed fines, and to which the people subscribed fast enough to cover the fines tenfold; and, finally, rolling all his sarcasm into one splendid diatribe, he explained his position in that famous article—"Le Roi regne et ne gouverne pas"—which was long a tocsin in the cafes.

The Bourbons gave way at last. Theirs was called to a place under the Government, and vented his spleen on the Duke of Wellington and the "[illegible]," as he termed the iron old man's administration in England. He was for sending armies to free the Poles, Italians, Belgians—any that needed freeing. But foreign Cabinets disapproving, when he became Prime Minister he laid aside his solicitude for the oppressed and betook himself to sober work, fortified Paris and developed the military resources of France. The unpleasant Egyptian episode of 1840 drew down upon him the wrath of Lord Palmerston, and he vacated.

From first to last he opposed Napoleon III., and his vote against the war with Prussia brought a visit from a Paris mob. But when the fortunes of France ebbed he showed himself generous—as generous as he had before shown himself brave; and when her destinies wavered in the balance he took the helm and brought her safely over one of the most critical and menancing periods of her national existence.—*New York Evening Post.*

A Geyser Wash-Tub.

The following occurs in "The Ascent of Mount Hayden," in *Scribner's* for June: "One evening Messrs. Spencer and Hamp, desirous of testing the cleansing qualities of the hot springs, attempted to wash a flannel overshirt belonging to the former in their boiling waters. After carefully soaping the garment, they committed it to one of the least active cauldrons in the basin, when to their astonishment the water in the spring suddenly receded, carrying the shirt out of sight. Curiosity led them the next morning to revisit the spring, which proved to be a geyser of considerable force; and as they stood in mute astonishment upon the ledge down its corrugated sides, listening to the gurgling and spluttering of the water and the ominous intonations from beneath, an eruption suddenly took place, which projected the missing shirt, amid a column of water and vapor, to the height of 20 feet in the air, and in its descent it was caught upon one of the numerous silicious projections which surrounded the edge of the crater, and recovered. During our stay in the basin, we had the good fortune to witness, beside the eruptions already mentioned, the Castle, the Bee-hive and the Grotto in action. A hard wind was blowing in the morning, when the Castle, by various throbbings, pulsations and shakings, gave notice of its intention to discharge.

Remarkable Petrifaction.

George Poole, of Bridgeport, Conn., in exhuming the remains of his grandmother, Mrs. Abigail Poole, who was buried in the old burying-ground on Park avenue nineteen years ago, discovered that the body had been petrified. The flesh upon a portion of the face, and a small spot upon the breast and a portion of the arms, had decayed ere petrifaction commenced, but the remainder of the body looked as fresh as upon the day of burial. The solid flesh rang like metal when lightly struck. It had become slightly discolored by the earth, but upon scraping the limbs a little the pure white was revealed, hard and clear as polished ivory. A singular thing in connection with this remarkable discovery is that the cords of the neck were loose and pliable, and in raising the body from the grave the head hung over backward. The box and coffin had gone entirely to decay, and the grave was partly filled with water, which had to be bailed out ere the body was reached. Mrs. Poole was almost 90 at the time of her death.

The estimates for grading on the Texas and Pacific railroad (in Texas) for the month of March were over $500,000. The close of April showed nearly 300 miles of road completed and ready for the iron. Three hundred miles in six months is a better showing than any other railroad company has ever made in any part of the world. The Company pays for everything as the work progresses, and it stands to-day with a credit second to none in this country.

A Kentucky lady lately invested a few dollars in the purchase of a feather bed. She was wroth at finding a shot-bag among the feathers, but her anger changed to rejoicing when she discovered that the bag contained $470 in greenbacks.

[illegible]

I spoke of Timothee Trimm above, and as a penny-a-liner. In point of fact, and to be quite accurate, it was five sous a line he received; but that is a mere detail, and does not affect the principle which furnishes the subject matter of this paragraph. Up to a very recent period, many French journalists have been paid by the line, and it will be understood that a writer's object was to spread his ideas over as much space as possible; in other words, he studied how not to condense. When a man is engaged here there is a written contract, and upon this contract each party has an action at law, if needed. To illustrate by a striking example, as the temperance lecturer said when he exhibited his traveling companion in a state of inebriety, Charles Nodier was engaged to write a novel as the feuilleton of a certain journal. Nodier consented, and, being then a popular writer with the public, he had the stipulation put into the contract that each and every part of a line was to count as a full line. The contract was signed, and, as ever, attested before a notary public. On Saturday Nodier received his pay, but was credited with two lines less than his own count. "How is that?" he asked; "you are two lines short." "Oh!" said the clerk, "the proprietor does not pay for the signature every week, which, being in capitals, makes up your two lines." "Very good," replied Nodier, "for the future we will leave the signature out." As it was Nodier's name the journal wanted, and as his romance was not of the slightest importance without it, the two lines were credited in the account. Alexandre Dumas, when he published the *Trois Mousquetaires* as a feuilleton, not only made every sentence into a paragraph, so as to leave about every other line nearly blank, but he invented the dialouge, which runs half down the page, with one or two words on a line, as: When? Now. Ah! Yes! At present? Yes. Good, at present, etc., each word counting as a line, and being paid at a very high rate. Dumas was writing for money. The director of the journal, who knew how much these words, "Yes," "No," and "Ah!" cost him every day, declared that he would not pay for a line unless it was at least half full. "Very good," replied Dumas, "but I shall kill *Grimaud.*" In fact, as the readers of this novel will see, he killed *Grimaud* the next day—a character who only spoke in monosyllables, and who was invented for the purpose of running up the author's bills.—*Paris Letter.*

Snipe on Toast.

A sojourner in a large city, who is at the mercy of restaurants where you are treated with a big bill of fare, and very little food on your plate, thus hits it off:

Snipe on toast would be almost too hearty food to feed people on who had been floating on a raft three weeks feeding on old boot-legs.

Says I to the waiter, "Give me snipe on toast."

By-and-by he came in and put down some toast, and I kept on reading about what a donkey Grant was, and what a ridiculous set every one is who is running for office; and I sat there for an hour. Then I rang the gong. The waiter entered, and says I, "Where in thunder is my meat?"

Says he, "They've been on the table an hour."

Says I, "I didn't order plain toast; I want a snipe on it."

Says he, "There is a snipe on it."

Then I drew close up to the table, and I saw a little black speck on the toast.

Says I, "You'll swear that's a snipe?"

Says he, "Yes."

Says I, "You'd make a good linen buyer, you would."

Says he, "It's a snipe on toast, anyhow."

Says I, "How did it get on?"

Says he, "That snipe is all right. It's a full-sized one, too."

Says, "I'm glad of it. I'm glad you told me that's a full-sized snipe; for do you know, young man, when I sat out there reading I saw a black speck on that toast, but I took it for a fly, and I'm glad to be informed it's a snipe—a full-sized snipe. Now you can take that snipe away and bring me a turkey on toast. I want a full-sized turkey, too."

I ain't hankering after snipe since that episode. I could have blown that snipe through a putty-blower without hurting the snipe or the putty-blower either. Snipe on toast may be game, but it's a mean game.

A Judicial Decision against Tight Shoes.

The several millions of tortured and corn-afflicted people in this country should read this paragraph and forever after bear the name of Humphreys in grateful recollection. Humphreys is a Judge at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. Before him came as party plaintiff a shoemaker and asked judgment against a man for whom he had made a pair of shoes. Came also the defendant and made answer that the said shoes did not fit. As to the issue which was joined on the averment of the defendant, the shoes were the best witnesses, and they were brought into court and placed upon the feet of the defendant. That they would go on is a fact that would seem to have militated somewhat against the theory of the defense; but the defendant swore that, being on, the shoes made existence insufferable. Then it was that Humphreys uttered the great principle that should make his name immortal. He said, in substance, that tight shoes were a torture that no freeman should be required to endure; that when a shoemaker fails to consult the comfort of his patron the latter is under no obligations to pay for the work. Judgment for the defendant. And yet the President hesitates as to who should be made Chief Justice.

The Late Epidemic in St. Louis.—There were 1,653 deaths in this city during the past year from small-pox, and the expense incurred by the Board of Health on this account amounted to $49,284.16. According to the records, the death rate was one to every 262 inhabitants and one case to every 52. At the Grand Avenue Hospital 866 patients were treated, and there were 236 deaths, or 28 per cent. of the total number treated. The disease was most fatal among the negroes.—*St. Louis Times.*

[illegible] Small Zone.

Insignificant as is the spot we inhabit, the zone of life—the area which not only all that live and breathe [illegible] inhabit, but in which all vegetation is contained—is still more limited. From the submarine forest in the lowest depths of the sea to the highest altitude to which the condor soars, above the perpetual snow, is but twelve miles—six miles of air above us, six miles of water beneath—everything that has vitality is confined. If the salamander lives in the central fire, the exception is so small as scarcely to be worth mentioning. The air presses upon the earth with a force equal to thirty-three feet of water; and upon every average human body with a weight of fifteen tons, which only does not squash us flat as pancakes because the air surrounds us on all sides, including our insides, and thereby the weight is balanced. To most of us nature is one vast mirage, suggesting infinite delusions; and even to the learned many things still remain to be cleared up by slow-moving science in future ages. Who would imagine upon the face of the matter, for instance, that in an airless world not a sound could ever be heard? On the contrary, in still and silent space, one would conceive that we might hear a pin drop from the moon. Hawksby demonstrated the contrary of this fact in a memorable experiment before the Royal Society, 180 years ago. He placed a clock under the receiver of an air-pump, in such a way that the striking of the clapper would continue after the air had been exhausted; while the receiver was full of air the sound was quite audible; when it was empty all was silent. Again, when the air was introduced, there was a feeble sound, growing in intensity as the air grew denser.

At the top of Mont Blanc the report of a pistol is no louder than that of a common cracker let off at the level of the sea. "Above two miles," says Mr. Glaisher, who, as everybody knows, is an aeronaut of considerable experience, "all noise ceases. I never encountered a silence more complete and solemn than in the heights of the atmosphere—in these chilling solitudes to which no terrestrial sound reaches." On the other hand, clouds absolutely facilitate the transmission of sound. Above a great city, to a height of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, there is always a noise, "immense, colossal and indescribable." The whistle of a steam engine is heard at 10,000 feet, the noise of a train at 8,200, says M. Flammarion; but Mr. Glaisher testified to having heard this latter when 22,000 feet up in the air; the barking of a dog and the report of a gun rise each to 6,000 feet; the shouts of a crowd of people, the crowing of a cock, the tolling of a bell to 5,000 feet, and the shout of a human being to 3,300 feet.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Golden Thought.

Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their history. The planet, the pebble, goes attended by its shadow. The rolling rock leaves its track upon the mountain, the river its channel in the soil, the animal its bones in the stratum, the fern and the leaf its modest epitaph in the coal. The falling drop makes its sepulcher in the sand or stone; not a foot steps in the snow or along the ground, but prints in characters more or less lasting a map of its march; every act of the man inscribes itself in the memories of his fellows, and his own face. The air is full of sounds—the sky of tokens; the ground is all memoranda and signatures, and every object is covered over with hints, which speak to the intelligent.

Steam Plows in Europe.—In a report to a Farmers' Club in England the manufacturers of the Fowler plow say: We are making about 100 plows a year for the English market, and about 50 or 60 for foreign countries. They are principally of the double-engine class. About two-thirds of those sold in England are let out on hire, and one-third for private firms. Steam cultivation is very much retarded in this country, because little or nothing is done to assist it in the shape of roads, enlargement of fields, etc., so as to make the farms more suitable for the use of steam power. About 50 of our steam plows are working in the district of Madgeburg, Germany, in the cultivation of beetroot for sugar. The beet grown on steam-plowed land shows a gain of about 2 per cent. of sugar, and about 20 per cent. gain in the weight per acre. This has induced all the sugar cultivators to employ steam. They usually work to a depth of from 12 to 15 inches, but never less than 12 inches.

A Singular Accident.—While engaged in working a sewing machine, on Saturday, a lady living on Orange street had the needle run through and break off in the small finger of her left hand. The shock and pain caused her to faint away, but upon recovering she resumed work, and shortly afterward, while "gathering" the article she was sewing under the needle, her attention was attracted by some one speaking to her, when the needle pierced the finger next to the one before injured and pinioned it to the bed of the machine. The efforts of those in the room failed to release the hand, and Dr. Peters was called in. He succeeded in detaching some portions of the machine and relieving the unfortunate lady from her painful position.—*Newark Register.*

A writer in *Science Gossip* gives an account of the singular hardihood of the rat. "Having caught a bat in my bedroom, and being anxious to preserve it without injury, I got some spirits of wine and put it in a glass for about two hours, until I thought it was dead; I afterwards wrapped it up in a handkerchief and put it in a box in a drawer. Being called away from home the next day, and having remained away for three weeks, when I came back I went to the drawer, expecting to find the animal decayed, when, on opening the handkerchief, out flew the bat, as well as when I first caught it." This phenomena need to be explained.

From a Kentucky paper: "A business man of Covington bought a postal card yesterday, wrote a few lines on the back of it, and putting it in a stamped envelope, mailed it to a friend in Lexington. He says they are a great convenience."

The War Worn Veteran.

The St. Louis *Democrat* revives this little war story which loses no interest by lapse of time:

'Poor soldier!' exclaimed a lone widow in East Tennessee, as a battered ve eran in blue appeard at her door, and asked for a cup of cold water. 'Poor soldier! I know in reason that you are tired and thirsty and that you will be powerful glad to get a drink of water, not to speak of little suthin to mix with it.'

'Thank, you mum, but belong to the Daughters of Temperance, and can't drink unless its a little in the way of medicine, and I do feel a little weak, and I have marched more 'han forty miles to-day.'

'Forty miles! the laws have massy! How could you do it? Why it would kill my mule.'

'It is very hard but we get used to it. I wouldn't have minded it if I had anything to eat.'

'Sakes alive! Do come in and set down. Poor soldier!'

The good old lady brought out a black bottle, from which the battered veteran poured a teaspoonful into a glass of water, and took a vigerous pull at the bottle when her back was turned. Then she placed before him a substantial supper of ham and eggs and corn bread and coffee, upon which he advanced in gallant style.

And you are mighty young to be a soldeein', she said, looking at him benignantly over her spectacles.

Yes, mum, I am the only son of my widowed mother but my country is only second to my duty to my Creator.

She? Why you talk as peert as a minister.

I was steddying for the ministry when the was broke out.

I had a notion that the soldiers were all so wicked; bus I am glad to find out that they ain't.. 'You have seen a power fightin', I reckon?'

'A great deal, mum. It is hard for a christian to take life; but the enemies of our country must be punished.'

'Jess so. Have you ever been wounded?'

'Very often. I was once shot through the heart.'

'Through the heart! Lawful sakes! Didn't it kill you?'

'Not quite. The intercotal muscle was penetrated longitudinally aud extravasated with varicose veins; but the bullet ranged across the left lobe of the arachoid artery, producing a comminstuted fracture of the anterior process of the cerebellum, and causing a lesson of the spinal viscera and the hypephosphates of the fibula, and that delayed my recovery.'

'You don't to mean to say that you lived through all that?'

'I was spared, mum, to be an humble monument of the mercy of providence.'

'Should think so. What was that noise? It sounded like sombody in the cellar.'

'Nothing but rats. Don't be alarmed, madam. I am here to protect you. I once defended the house of a widow when it was attacked by a dozen guerrillas. I was obliged kill seven of them, and the rest ran away.'

'Doo tell! Should think you ought to be an officer.'

'The President has tried to persuade me to accept a commission as general, but I have believed that I can serve my country better in my present sphere. Thank you, I don't care if I do take a speonful of that. I must be going now with many thanks for your kindness. It is nearly time for our evening prayer meeting, and I must be there to open it. Have you such a thing as a pocket Bible to spare? Mine was destroyed in the last battle, by being struck by a bullet in my coat pocket. It was the last gift of my beloved mother, and it saved my life.'

'Lawful sakes! Which pocket?'

'The behind pocket, mum.'

'What a blessed thing it is to have a Bible! There is one that belonged to my Matilda Jane; but I know that you will make good use of it. I will remember you in my prayers, poor soldier!'

As the last rays os the setting sun lighted up the face of the battered veteran, they shown upon two big tears that slowly trickeled down either cheek, making minature canals through the dust that coated his epidermis. He walked up the road until he was joined by several more battered veterans, who came out from a corner of the fence. Two of them bore a keg, others carried tin buckets, others had heir armsfull of bottles

'Have you got it boys? Asked the veteran to whom the Bible had been presented.

'All right my covey. Ten gallons of peach brandy, a keg of apple-jack and ever so many bottles of of blackberry wine. The old gal was well fixed.'

'You made such a d——l of a noise that she would have smoked you if I hadn't been there to throw her off the track. Let's go and divide. I ought to have the biggest share, as I had the hardest part of the work.' It is thus that patriotism and virtue are rewarded.

At the Judicial election held in Illinois, last Monday, most of the candidates indorsed by the farmers movement were successful. The election was hotly contested in many of the districts but in only a few of them were former party ties considered. In Chicago all the old judges were re-elected and the same was generally the case throughout the State. The hardest fight was made against the re-election of Judge Lawrence to the Supreme Bench, but it is believed that he was the successful candidate.

VICTOR FITZER'S CONQUEST OF A FARM.

How to Begin.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, 1873.

St Piat, if we believe the legend, after he was beheaded, took up his head in his hand, and walked two leagues. Sceptics say that if they could only see him take the first step they could have faith in all the rest. But it is the first step that costs. They stumble there.

So, many a moneyless man is confident he could pay for a farm, if he only knew how to begin, yet sees all the doors of entrance to real estate shut, and without even keyholes. To encourage such despairing land-lovers, let me show them a beardless boy now doing what they might long ago have done—see St. Piat take his first step

The 1,774th purchaser of land from the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co., in Nebraska, was Victor Fitzer, on June 28th 1872. This purchase was 160 acres at $6 per acre, no part of the principle payable for two years, and thence forward one-ninth of it annually. The first year's interest$57.60 he paid on the day of purchase.

Victor Fitzer is a boy of sixteen Within the last two years he has earned enough chiefly by "breaking," that is, the first plowing of the prairie, not only for his first payment, but for buying a yoke of two year old steers. This yoke, a year hence, will sell for more than enough to make the payment then due. With the surplus thus obtained, the earnings for two years of a yoke of yearlings, which he can now buy for a trifle and the sale of the same when they become three-year oldr he will have sufficient in 1874 to pay the first installment of principal as soon as it becomes payable.

His purpose is to buy a yoke of yearlings every year till his land is paid for, selling them again whenever he can, at a profit. Doubtless, he will also, next season, plow some of his land sell a crop of sod-corn for enough to defray his personal expenses.

Should he be disapointed in these reasonable expectations, he has a father on a homestead within a mile, and a grandfather in Wisconsin, who, while proud to see him self-supporting will not fail to back him up. Besides in unlooked for reverses, he has, in the Railroad Company, a creditor who can afford to wait, and who will grant every indulgence to a boy who has begun so well.

What a beginning his it! It is such as insures a good ending—even as Bunker Hill so began the American Revolution that nobody could doubt how that can contest must end.

The name Victor benfits this farmer-hero—not yet mature, but matchless. It is alike descriptive of the past and prophetic of his future. It will prove a trumpet voice, stimulating a legion to follow in his footsteps.

You will find him in Saline county, as frontiersman say, in the thirteenth section of the sixth township, of the first range west of the sixth principal meridiau (13 s, 6 t, 1 r, w.) Post Office, Atlanta, Nebraska.

Since Victor's purchase the B. & M Railroad Company have made their terms still more generous. They now require no payment except six per cent. interest till the end of four years after purchase. Only at the beginning of the fifth year is one seventh of the principal payable, and the same proportion each year thereafter. This arrangement makes the shoe easy, just where it has oftenest been found to pinch, and doubtless the case with which a farmer can make a farm by its produce pay for itself. Sales by the Burlington & Missouri River railroad in Iowa and Nebraska up to January first, 1873, 478,988 acres to 4,525 purchasers.

Wm. Fleming has disposed of his interest in the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* to Messrs. G. W. H. Riley and John E. Neff, of Winchester who hereafter with Mr. Dumm, one of the old proprietors will condut that excelent journal. Mr. Fleming in his valedictory does not speak very flattering of the Democracy of Judge Lowry, and O. Bird. The latter, he says, is ocupying an official position obtained through the perjury and perfidy of Jason B. Brown & Co. Judge Lowry, he claims, has turned his back on the Democratic party. The *Sentinel* bids fair to maintain its prominence in Democratic journalism of the State. We wish it the success in the future that has marked its past career.—*Ex.*

A Miss Apple tried to commit suicide at Mariposa, California, lately. She must have been be "cider" self.

A mother (over her little children)—"Precious lambs!" Father—"Lambs? Humph! then what am I?"

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in ted, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT CO.&

Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
teaied AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M E. WOODWARD.

THE ECONOMICAL MUTUAL!
LIFE
Insurance Company,
OF
Providence, Rhode Island!

Offers inducements to those contemplating Insurance upon their lives, presented by no other Institution doing business in the State. It is practically a

Home Company!
Inasmuch as the
ENTRE NET RECEIPTS!

Of Indiana are loaned within the limits of the State thereby aiding in the development of every sound enterprise.

The principal office o fthe Indiana Department is located in

Fort Wayne, Ind'a.

Where application for Loans, Agencies and Insurance will receive prompt attention.

Hon. ROBERT LOWRY, Pres.
Hon. Wm. B. WALTER, Sec.
L. C. LOUGHLIN, Gen'l Agt.
Sept. 5, '72.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brakets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without License

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
er shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS,
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana
CON. SCBENCH, Proprietor.

Pianos
AND
ORGAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucons membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar
Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

V. A. BEARD
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
ueensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Call and examine before you make your purchases.
FRESH GOODS
Always on hand.
Main street, orth of Court ouse.

Root &
Company.

Have the past few days received quantities of fresh attractive goods department of their

Great Retail Dry Goods House.

and announce the most complete stock at the lowest prices they ever shown.

Spring Cassimeres!

for men's and boys' wear; also Jeans, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cloths, and Cloakings at very low prices.

Spring Shawls,
Spring Cloaks,
Sp'ng Dress Goods
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.
IN ALL THE NEW FABRICS.

A large and very choice line of the newest goods imported at 20c, 25c, 35, 40c and 50c per yard

FANCY SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,

Special attention is asked to our very large and attractive offering of neat stripe silks, in entirely new styles at $1, 1,25 and 1,50 per yard. Also to our immense assortment of Japanese

Silks and Poplin!
at 20c, 25c, 40, 50c, 65c, and 85c per yard

HOUSEKEEPING,
LINNENS and
COTTONS!

Table Linens, Towels and Towlings, Table Covers, Curtain goods, Sheetings, Toilet Quilts, etc., forming altogether the best assortment we have ever offered.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Adapted to present and coming season, including "PERINOT KID GLOVE,"

in one, two and four buttons, which we confidently recommend to our customers as superior in every respect to any kid glove now sold.

New Real Laces,
New Embroideries,
New Muslin ties,
New Dress Buttons,
New Ruffings,
New Underwear, Etc.

PARASOLS in all the latest styles, to which we invite attention.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

PIONEER
STROE!
HARDWARE!
FOR EVERYBODY.
Reapers & Mowers
FOR EVERYBODY!
PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!
FOR EVERYBODY!
STOVES
Building Material for Everybody!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
NI TH [illegible] ICK BLOCK

Auditors Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, June 26, 1873. No. 26.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. A. COWAN, M. D. W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

Drs. Cowan & Allen having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to heir profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.

WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

Attorneys at Law. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Unio Hall, over Hare' sshoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,

Attorney at Law, Car's Block, 34 East Berry St. Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.

JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN,

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

GEC. W: LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,

Keyst eBlock,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMOE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY **FREE**. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,

SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agen

CINCINNATI, O.

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana,

AND

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS

RAIL ROAD.

ON and after May 25th, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Westward.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.	Freight
Bankers	1 25 p.m	5 30 a.m	10 00p.m
Reading	1 12	5 15	9 33*
Camden	12 57	5 00	9 04*
S. Line	12 47	4 50	8 45*
Fremont	12 35	4 38	8 23*
Ar Angola	12 16	4 18	7 46*
Dep "	11 55	....	....
Peasant Lake	11 40	4 06	7 23*
Summit	11 27	3 55	7 02*
Waterloo	11 08	3 38	6 32
Auburn	10 53	3 25	6 05
" Junction	10 50 a.m	3 23 a.m	6 00pm

Eastward.

Stations.	Mail.	Express.	Freight
Bankers	1 50 p.m	10 45 p.m	4 00 a.m.
Reading	2 05	11 00	4 30*
Camden	2 18	11 13	5 10
State Line	2 28	11 22	5 20*
Freemont	2 40	11 35	5 40*
Ar Angola	3 00		....
Dep "	3 20	11 55	6 15*
Pleasant Lake	3 32	12 05 a.m	6 35*
Summit	3 43	12 16	6 57*
Waterloo	4 00	12 30	7 25
Auburn	4 13	12 42	7 47
" Junction	4 16 p.m	12 45	7 55 a.m.

SAGINAW TRAINS.

Going North.

Ft Wayne Dep	4 30p.m	9 50	7 30 a.m
Auburn	5 33		9 12
Waterloo	5 46		9 47
Summit	6 01		10 17
Pleasant Lake	6 12		10 37
Dep	....		
Ar Angola	6 45		11 50
Bankers	7 32	1 45	2 40
Jonesville	8 07	2 05	3 50
Jackson	9 12p.m	3 15p.m	6 30p.m

Going South.

Jackson Dep	7 15 a.m	12 00 m	8 00 a.m
Jonesville		1 05	10 55
Bankers	8 42	1 20	11 35
Ar Angola			2 50p. m
Dep "			
Pleasant Lake	10 05		3 15
Summit	10 17		3 43
Waterloo	10 33		4 25
Auburn	10 47		4 58
Fort Wayne, Arrive	11 45		6 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,00 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	7,30 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,00 "	1,10 P M	,28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	7,40 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 P. M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,40 "	11,50 "	12,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,15 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,50 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,55 "	2,15 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	6,00 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	8,05 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	9,27 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	1,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	11,20 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	12 05 "
Orville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	2,13 "
Alliance	10,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	4,20 P. M
Rochester	2,50 "	1,12 A M.	10,42 "	6,55 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A.M.	8,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.

Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 pm	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WTHOINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage

PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hadd. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand, Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

April 9, 1873-tf J. A. CAMPBELL, Butler Ind.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,

Becker & Bond,

ACHITET S

BUILDING

CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.

TOOMBSTONES,

MONUMENTS,

MANTELS,

GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock o

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

There are two of them, Messrs. Wise and Donaldson, who will cross the Atlantic in their balloons on the Fourth of July. They will travel on the "air current, basis, but as they have every reasonable expectation of being drowned. By the way, if they should take along Sergeant Bates to carry the flag, and O'Kelly to write the trip up, they would deserve well of their country.

Capt. Jack, as people have long since discovered, is not a fool. He is evidently getting ready to prove an *Alibi* in the case of Canby. He already denies that assassination, and so distinguished an American citizen as Schonchin vouches for the truth of Capt. Jack's statements. In view of the East, we may scarcely be surprised if Capt. Jack escapes punishment.

We were mislead last week in saying that the court of appeals had refused to grant the murderer a new trial. After examination the court has granted a new trial, and the dandy murderer is in high glee, and declares it to be his intention to "go to Europe this summer and have a d——d good time." if he does the gallows will be cheated out a victim.

A fellow by the name Fore, at St. Louis, recently attempted to kill his wife with a hatchet, and would have succeeded in his murderous purposes but for the amount of false hair she wore on the back of her head. The blow was directed at that part where false hair is most abundant, but the hair, acting as a cushion, caromed the hatched. We advise all ladies with murderously-inclined husbands to pile on pack hair, especially if he has a preference for a hatchet.

A Hint for the Grand Army.

At Mobile, the other day—Decoration Day—the soldier friends of the Northern dead were holding remeconies over their graves. During the services, an exquisite wreath of blue and gray flowers was sent to the officer in charge, with this simple comment:

"The Mobile Cadets of the Confederate Army honor the memory of those who, though their enemies in war were men and brave enough to do their duty." Then the leader of the Federal decorations said felicitously:

"It is a graceful offering of peace and good will, and I proudly embrace the opportunity of the speechless dead around us, and in behalf of their surviving comrades, to grasp the hand that brought it, in like token of our good will and friendship. It is the olive branch carried on an errand of peace Let it be excepted in a suitable spirit. Let the gallant cadets who hear this receive our homage for their during Let their fallen comrades sleep the sweet sleep of the heroic. 'Thorough enemies in war,' let the manhood and courage led them to defend a cause they believed just, be appropriately remembered and honored. Finally may this happy, touching, delicate and peacful episode in our ceremonies mark an era of better and kinder feeling among us and indicate the day and occasion when we mutually agreed that the passions and animosities born of the war should be consigned to the chambers of forgetfulness."

Let the grand army take a lesson from this episode.—*Sentinel.*

The philosopher and satirist of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*, Bro. Dumm, gets off the following at the expense of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*?

"What's got into the *Inter-Ocean*? It has at last perpetrated a joke—a joke to at the risk of loyalty. We have read that double-width blanket for months, and with some little admiration have esteemed it a choice source from which to select short extracts for funeral occasions. Generally a funny man can read it and become sad, and the sad and desponding only seek its columns to lie down and die. The frequent suicides in Chicago have been caused by men in good health trying to read a journal that parts its name in the middle. But there is hope for the *Inter-Ocean*, since Jerusalem Young Scammon has been to Connecticut and slept with the Danbury lunatic. Here is the result of one nights lodging: "There is a another surrender of Modocs. This time the capitulating army numbers six—one warrior, four children and a squaw. As Capt. Jack's legions are now reduced to about fifteen men, it is hoped that the general commanding the army in the field will direct a forward movement of our forces. Every general should be at his post, and the brigade, divisions, and corps commanders should adopt every precaution against surprise. By activity and vigilance we can repel any attack of Capt. Jack, and perhaps compel a surrender of his entire party. The Union expects every man to do his duty."

THE PLATFORM OF THE FUTURE

Under this heading the New York *Sun* of a late date contained an article so full of good points that we reproduce it in our columns.

In fighting the political battery in which the whole country is about to be engaged, it is well for the Opposition to look around and see what should be the leading issues of the contest. The old controversies which srang directly or indirectly out of negro slavery have had their day. New evils have become potent, and among she most malignant and dangerous of them or Corruption and Centralization. The abatement of these is the most imperative duty of the times.

We live in an area of corruption. It is one of the natural results of a great war, in which money was expended on a scale with out a precedent. Desiring to become suddenly rich, corupt men purchase offices under the national State, and municipal governments with the intent to give their votes, dispense their patronage, and wield their influence for the benefit of these who will pay the most. These offices in many cases are bought outright with money paid to the power that can bestow them. In other cases they are obtained by fraudulent elections which are carried through with money.

The investigations and exposures of the past two years, though barely skimming the surface, have shown that all branches of public service reek with rottenness and rascality. Indeed, this corroding evil has struck so deep and has so palsied the public conscience that a large body of the eager politicians of the nation are more likely to sneer at than applaud an office-holders or Government contractor. The gangrene approaches to the heart of the republic; and the question is, can the nation survive and be restored to health and vigor?

For a third of a century the standard by which political parties and public men were measured was fidelity to negro slavery or hostility against it. But the controversies concerning slavery and negroes have been closed by the results of the war, by the ratification of the three amendments to the constitution, and finally by the adoption of the Cincinnati platform and the nomination of Horace Greeley for President by the Democratic National Convention of 18 2. It is only the ghost of these dead controversies that can be conjured up and marshaled in the field hereafter. Nevertheless, it would seem to be upon these phantoms that the Grant Republicans are going to put their main reliance in the coming contest.

"The other great evil which now presses upon the public consideration in the administration of national affairs is the gradual absorption into itself, by the central power at Washington, of the rights of the States. We do not mean those rights as claimed by the Calhoun type of politicians, ner even by the more maderate school whereof Madison was the head. We refer to there old-fashioned doctrines in regard to the powers respectively of the State and Federal Governments which were held by such junists and Statesmen as John Marshall, DeWits Clinton, and Henry Clay, and which, in trying crises, received the support of Democrats like Jackson, Benton and VanBurun

'The present administration has etterly lost sight of these time-honored land marks. During the late war the Constitution, from the necessities of the case, was not infrequently laid upon the shelf for the obvious reason that its provisions did not contemplate a rebellion wherein nearly half the States of the Union would seecde and set up an independent Government. To meet this unforeseen emergency the Administration of Lincoln laid hold upon weapons to save the Union wherever they could find them. The like was to some extent the case during the reconstruction era, for the reason that the files, as Edmund Burke said, afforded no precedents for mastering such an unanticipated exigency

All this was, to use a moderate phrase excusable amid the trying events which occurred from 1861 to 1867. But there has been no excuse for disregarding the just rights of the States since Grant became President. Nevertheless, his Administration and a Republican Congress have treated the late insurgent State as if all their rights had been absorbed by the national Government. In pursuance of this centralizing policy powers never dreamed of by the ultra Federalists of the days of the elder Adams.

It is by these steathy approaches toward centralization that the Government of our fathers is gradually lapsing from a republic into oliarchy. It has been said by a philosophic stateman that a people may lose their liberties in a year, but not find it out for a decade. So with us—we may run on till the close of the present century under the forms of Republicanism, and then learn from the terrible teaching of some ambitious chieftain that the substance had departed long before.

By far the worst of the two evils we have mentioned is the corruption of the present hour; for, if not checked, it will grow from what it feeds upon till every department of the public service becomes so hopelessly demoralized that the government will fall an easy prey to some daring usurper.

Is not here a platform broad enough for the honest, the sagacious, the courageous men of all parties to rally upon, and fight the great battle against the two most alarming evils of our times, corruption and centralization? Will independent Republicans and liberal Democrats think of these things?"

Is There a God.

How eloquently does Chateaubriand reply to this inquiry, There is a God! The herbs of the valley, the cedars of the mountains bless him; the insect sports in His beams; the elephant salutes him with the rising orb of the day; the birds sing to Him in the foliage; the thunders proclaims him in the heavens; the ocean declares His immensity; man alone has said, "There is no God!" Unite in thought at the same instant the most beautiful objects in nature, suppose that you see at once all the hours of the day and all the seasons of the year; a morning of spring and a morning of autumn; a night bespangeled with stars and a night covered with clouds; meadows covered with flowers, and forests heavy with snow; fields gilded by tints of autumn; then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While you are gazing on the sun which is plunging under the vault of the west, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the east. But what inconceivable magic does that aged star, which is sinking fatigned and burning in the shade of the evening, reappear at the same time fresh and humid with the rosy dews of morning? At every instant of the glorious orb is at once rising, resplendent at noonday, and setting in the west; or at rather our senses deceive us, and there is, properly speaking, no east, west, north or south in the world. Everything reduces itself into a single point, from whence the king of day sends forth at once a triple light in one substance. The bright splendor is perhaps that which nature can present that is most beautiful; for while it gives us an idea of the perpetual magnificence and resistless power of God, it exhibits at the same time a shining image of the glorious trinity.

Inventors concerned in patent rights at Washington are informed that it is necessary to renew a caveat which has been filed at the expiration of one year. The patent office has decided that unless that is done, the invention is open to public inspection. Whether this is another expedient to bleed the applicants in the interest of patent right lawyers, does not certainly appear. It looks suspicious. A terribly rotten sewer might be opened up through the Patent Office system, if any one felt disposed to encounter the stench.

Edmund Munger in speaking of the time when he was a boy, says it was the custom of school chidren if you passed a school-house to make a bow, but in these latter days, as you pass a school-house, you must keep your eye peeled, or you will get a brickbat at the side of your head.

To know how to writ is the secret of success.

Troth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.

The ruin of some men dates from some inle hour. Occupation is an armor to the soul.

Great men and great institutions may be beyond the most of us, but great actions are for us all.

Better than fame is still the wish for fame, the constant trainings for a glorious strife.

No one ever did a desigined injury to another without doing a greater to himself.

By taking revenge, a man [illegible] even with his enemy; but [illegible] it over he is superior.

A bird upon the [illegible] may carry a seed that shall [illegible] a continent; the vegitable [illegible], a thought, from a flying soul, [illegible] have result immeasurable, eternal.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

JUDGE FANCHER, of New York, has granted to Pauline Lucca a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Baron von Rhaden, who is shown to have been guilty of marital infidelity in Berlin.

THE counsel for young Walworth will set up the plea of self-defense, the insanity dodge being regarded by his shrewd lawyers as about played out in New York....The remains of the late Hon. James L. Orr, former Minister to Russia, were buried last week at New York with every mark of respect. President Grant was in attendance, acting officially as chief mourner.

A GREAT row was recently created among the Chinese employed in the Beaver Falls (Pa.) cutlery works, by the attempt on the part of their employers to suppress gambling and opium-eating among the Celestials. They quit work and marched through the streets, armed with knives and hatchets, and for a time serious results were apprehended. They were finally pacified, but many of them will go back to California, where opium and gambling can be indulged to their hearts' content....At Hudson, W. H. H. Jewett, a rejected suitor, shot Ella Wood, attempted to kill her father, and then fatally shot himself....The new Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (New York) is to cost a million and a quarter dollars.

FIVE persons were recently drowned in a pond at Calais, Vt., by the capsizing of a boat....A horrid tragedy was lately enacted in the town of Thorndike, near Belfast, Me. Almon Gordon and his wife and child were found murdered in bed, and suspicion points to a brother of Gordon as the author of the foul deed. A dispute about a piece of property is said to have led to the murder.

A NEW YORK paper makes the startling statement that there are between 7,000 and 8,000 children who have been kidnapped from Italy and are held in slavery in the large cities of the United States, New York being the great central entrepot. These children are sold daily, at private auction, at prices varying from $100 to $400 for boys, and from $100 to $500 for girls. Where the girls are exceptionally pretty, the prices rule higher.

THE trial of Susan B. Anthony for illegal voting has just been concluded at Canandaigua, N. Y., and resulted in a verdict of guilty. ....Vice-President Wilson is rapidly recovering his health. He is rusticating in the suburbs of Boston.

The West.

THE Pitt River Indians have turned over to Gen. Davis eleven Modoc refugees. It is said there are now but three or four of the tribe at large....If Gen. Davis had been let alone Capt. Jack and his confederates would have been hanged two or three weeks ago. Ropes and scaffolding were ready, and the murderers had been formally warned that they were to expiate their crimes on the morrow, when on the very eve of the execution a Government courier arrived with instructions from Washington to hold the Modocs until further orders. Gen. Davis explains, in a very straightforward way, his reasons for the prompt justice he meant to deal to these assassins. To try them by a military commission would have consumed fully six months, to say nothing of trouble and expense. It did not seem advisable to turn them over to the civil authorities. The Modocs were prisoners of war; the murders with which they were charged were committed while they were in arms against the United States, and took place both in Oregon and California, raising troublesome questions of jurisdiction between the courts of those States....The most remarkable games of billiards ever contested in the United States was played in Chicago, last week, between Mons. Ubassy, the French expert, and a local player named Bessunger. The game was the French or three ball, and Ubassy scored 800 points to Bessunger's 370, and made an average of nearly eighteen, the largest on record.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL railroad stock has fallen since April from 120 to 111½. This decline the Wall street operators declare to be occasioned by the farmers' movement. There is a rumor that the stock of the road is to be increased by an addition of $5,000,000, making its total stock $35,000,000....John F. Tracy has resigned the Presidency of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad....Modoc items: Judge Steele and a number of civilians visited Gen. Davis' camp, a few days ago, and had a talk with Capt. Jack and his companions. Jack, the account states, "had an ugly, sullen look, and was apparently displeased at being brought forth for a talk. The dark lines about his eyes, which are bright and glittering, indicate confinement, and it is evident that the restriction of liberty has a greater effect on him than the suspense concerning his future fate." He said that "his Indian heart was dead, and his body bold." Jack's friends are terribly incensed against those Indians that betrayed him, and vow they will kill them, or have them killed, if it takes years to accomplish the job. Gen. Davis has sent a body of men to hunt up and arrest the persons guilty of the massacre of the Modoc captives. Photographs have been taken of Capt. Jack and the whole band of warriors....Mrs. Nancy E. Clem, the alleged murderer of Jacob Young, of Indianapolis, has been granted a new trial by the Indiana Supreme Court....Advices from the troops moving into the Sioux country indicate a general engagement with large forces of Northern tribes of Indians at an early day.

MRS. A. W. DRAKE, of Macon county, Ill., died last week, from the effects of a dose of poison which she had prepared for her own son, and took by mistake. Before dying she made this horrible confession that she had, at different times in the last eight years, poisoned her husband, one of her daughters, two of her grandchildren, and two other relatives, all of whom had died suddenly....Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, announces that he has discovered another new planet, of the eleventh magnitude. ....Near Springfield, Ill., the other day, a negro named Taylor shot and killed his neighbor, Monroe Brown, also colored. When the officers attempted to arrest the murderer, he shot himself, inflicting a wound from which he died in a few hours....The total number of Modocs captured, including men, women and children, is 156.....Further accounts are at hand of the torrent which deluged Blackwood Valley in Nebraska last month. Without a moment's warning the Blackwood river became a flood, and submerged the whole valley, which is 45 miles long and a mile and a half wide, under seven feet of water. A camp of United States soldiers was swept away, and those of the soldiers who escaped saved their lives by clinging to the branches of trees into which they were carried. The settlers in the valley lost horses, cattle, and all their accumulations. Six of the soldiers and twenty-six horses were drowned.

A DESPERATE fight occurred in the streets of Chicago, a few days ago, between three policemen and three desperate thieves whom they were attempting to arrest. The desperadoes were all severely wounded by pistol shots and clubbing, the officers escaping unharmed. ....The Chicago *Times* prints crop reports from various sections of Illinois, which presage a good yield of wheat and oats. The corn prospect is reported as discouraging....Two children of William Lewis, aged respectively 8 years and 8 months, met their deaths at Jacksonville, Ill., the other day, by the explosion of kerosene while the elder was engaged in kindling a fire with the fluid. At the time of the accident the mother was insensible from liquor, and could not realize the situation. The father was absent at the time, but, when informed of the accident, was in a like condi-

TWO HUNDRED Mormons from England have arrived at Salt Lake....The Apaches in Arizona are leaving their reservations for the war path, and that great Indian civilizer, Gen. Crook, is preparing to follow them....The cholera has made its appearance in Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

THE Northern Pacific surveying party was recently attacked near Fort Abraham Lincoln by about 150 Sioux Indians. In the fight that ensued four Indians were killed....The Iowa Lutheran Synod has resolved to exclude from its church all members of the Orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, etc....While the Modocs were being removed from the peninsula, Tule Lake, to Fort Klamath, one of the Indians known as Curly-headed Jack shot himself, and has since died.

The South.

A TERRIBLE domestic tragedy was recently enacted in Gallatin county, N. C. John Holcombe, impelled by the green-eyed monster, shot and killed his young and beautiful wife, firing three bullets into her body. The murderer then shot himself through the heart, falling on the dead body of his wife....Maj Henry Ewing, the principal proprietor of the St. Louis *Times*, died last week, at the age of 31....W. H. Day, a young son of F. O. Day, one of the wealthiest citizens of St. Louis, has been arrested for stealing a pair of bracelets from a young lady. He is considered a confirmed kleptomaniac, having been in the same kind of trouble several times before....Joe Duncan, colored, was hanged at Paris, Ky., the other day. The account states that "the drop was sprung at 1 o'clock, and he fell, but the rope proved too long. He was taken upon the scaffold, and the rope being shortened, he was hung again, this time successfully."

NAVASOTA, Texas, was recently visited by a $200,000 fire....A youth in Alexandria, Va., has declared his intention to start from Bunker Hill on a tour through the Northern States, carrying with him the Confederate flag.

THERE were thirty-five deaths from cholera in Nashville on the 17th inst. The disease is carrying its ravages into the neighboring towns of Tennessee....Three negro murderers of New Iberia, La., were taken from the officers by a mob of 1,000 citizens and hanged to a tree, a few days ago....A contest for the Governorship of Arkansas is going on in the courts of Little Rock—Joseph Brooks against Elisha Baxter....It is said Andy Johnson will enter the field for Governor of Tennessee at the next election....A regiment of volunteers is to be raised in Texas for the purpose of resisting and punishing the cattle-stealers who infest the border....A meeting of a joint committee of native blacks and whites was held in New Orleans, a few days ago, which adopted a strong series of resolutions, pledging their efforts to the preservation of the reciprocal rights of the two races, and the maintenance of peace and good will between them.

Washington.

GEN. SHERMAN stated to a correspondent, the other day, that "there would be no difficulty about disposing of the Modocs who are under arrest. Those found guilty of murder will be hanged or shot, and if it is proved that there was an agreement for a general uprising among the tribes others will receive some punishment as a warning to Indians. He remarked, however, that it was a pity that the guilty Modocs were not shot at first, and then all this commission business and expense would have been avoided....The Navy Department will shortly dispatch a vessel in search of the missing Polaris....Senator Sumner's condition has greatly improved of late, and he is now on the high road to health.... A Washington dispatch says: The appropriation for Government printing has been exhausted, and, there being no fund from which to draw, the business of the Government printing office has come to a standstill, and most of the employes have been furloughed until the 1st of July.

THE important discovery has just been made that all the secret archives of the War Department, pertaining to what is known as the confidential history of the late war, have been stolen. By whom or when they were taken is not known. Most of the documents were filed and put away in boxes in 1865 and 1866, and have not been referred to till recently, when they could not be found. The Buell court-martial records, it will be remembered, disappeared in the same mysterious way several years ago....The commissioners appointed by our Government to investigate the depredations on the Rio Grande have finished their labors, which have included the hearing of 400 witnesses and the collection of 1,300 affidavits. The commissioners represent the amount of damages, direct and consequential, to those who have suffered by these raids, at between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

WITH regard to Col. Mackenzie's raid into Mexico while in pursuit of the Kickapoos, Gen. Sheridan, in forwarding that officer's report of the affair to the War Department, says he does not believe that any boundary exists when such merciless banditti are being pursued. Both the United States and Mexico should be glad to throw open their territory to each other's troops for the punishment of these savages....Brisbane's so-called pneumatic tube has proved a failure. The appropriation of $15,000 voted by Congress has been expended, and there is nothing to show for it....It is rumored that Secretary of the Treasury Richardson will resign shortly.... Thus far, 46 Senators and Representatives have declined to accept the back pay. The total amount thus returned to the Treasury is $192,017....The Postmaster-General has ordered the establishment of free delivery in Columbus, O., Evansville, Ind., and Covington, Ky.

THERE is no truth in the report that Secretary Richardson is about to resign....Arrangements are being made at the Navy Department to send out an expedition to several points on the southern coasts of the Eastern Hemisphere to make observations on the transit of Venus next year, one of the most important astronomical events of the century.

Foreign.

THE new Spanish Ministry is in sympathy with the Federal Republican sentiment. Their policy has been announced in the Cortes to be in favor of the immediate separation of the country into Federal States. The army is to be reduced to order, the Carlists are to be promptly suppressed, and slavery is to be abolished....The French Governmet has decided to transport Henri Rochefort to the penal colony of New Caledonia....A horrible murder was committed in Toronto, Canada, a few days ago. A brute named Tim Murphy gagged his wife so as to stifle her cries, and then kicked and beat her brains out. Nailing up the door of her room, he quietly went to his work, and displayed the utmost indifference when arrested.

SPANISH items: Nicolas Salmeron has been elected President of the Cortes. The Government has announced that a separation of Church and State is a part of its programme. ....A loan of 300,000,000 reals will be immediately negotiated....A Carlist victory is reported from Biscay....It is said that ex-Queen Isabella is about to consult the Pope regarding the prospects of the Bourbon family in Spain ....Castelar has prepared a political map of Spain dividing the country into thirteen States, in accordance with the policy of the Margall Ministry, who mean to establish a Federal Republic. A special commission of twenty-five is to be appointed to draft the Constitution for this Republic, and its exchequer is to be supplied by a loan of about $40,000,000..... The death is announced of John Leander Hotten, the London publisher. He will be somewhat unpleasantly remembered as the literary pirate who has enriched himself by the larcenous re-publication of American books, without the slightest compensation to the authors....The Pope has completely recovered from his late indisposition....The limited number of strangers in Vienna has compelled a reduction in the high price of living.... Two-thirds of the town of Maxwell, Ontario, was recently destroyed by fire.

THE steamship Great Eastern has commenced the laying of the new Atlantic cable from Valentia Bay, Ireland, to Sydney, Cape Breton....A Havana dispatch states that a detachment of ninety soldiers was surprised by the insurgents, under Sanguili, near [illegible], and forty killed, including the commanding officer.

VALPARAISO, in Chili, was recently visited by an earthquake. Several people were killed, a large number wounded, and many buildings seriously injured....The Italian Parliament has passed, by a vote of 66 to 20, the bill for the suppression of religious corporations....It was recently stated that President MacMahon had demanded of the French Assembly that one of its members, a Communist named Ranc, be delivered up for trial. The matter was referred to a committee, and the committee have voted almost unanimously that the demand be acceded to.

STUDENTS of Biblical geography have long been in doubt as to the exact locality of Mount Calvary, where Christ was crucified. The Oriental Topographical Corps, sent out from England to study the topography of Bible lands, think they have at last found the spot so hallowed to Christians, in the hill outside of Damascus gate, near the north wall of Jerusalem. The profile of this hill is skull-shaped, and this peculiarity strengthens the supposition that it is really the scene of the crucifixion, which is described in the Bible as a "place called Golgotha, that is to say, a place of a skull"....The Shah of Persia arrived at London on the 18th of May, and was welcomed with great display and abundant enthusiasm. ....News has been received at Petersburg that the Orenburg division of the Russian army had encountered the Khivans in two battles, defeating them in both engagements. At last accounts Gen. Kauffman, commanding the advance column, was within twenty-five miles of the Khivan capital.

Settling a Duelist.

The Compte de B——, a Colonel in the line, distinguished for his gallantry in the field, as well as for the length of his service, was ordered to Martinique with his regiment in the year 1798. At that period the rage for dueling was everywhere prevalent, but in no place more so than in the West India Islands, where the civilian and the military man alike endeavored to establish his reputation by the questionable test of "an affair." Among the officers quartered in the garrison of St. Pierre was one, a Capt. G——, whose delight consisted in fighting or fomenting duels, and who measured every man's character by the number he had fought. He was a man of brusque manners and arrogant bearing, but of undoubted, though misapplied, courage.

It happened one day that conversing with Compte de B——, the subject of dueling came on the tapis, when the Colonel observed, that although he had seen much and various service, it had never been his chance to be engaged in a single affair. The words appeared to act like wildfire on the mind of his inflammable companion. "What!" he exclaimed—"What! you never had a cause for a quarrel?" "Never!" replied the Colonel, calmly. "Eh bien done," cried Capt. G——, "viola une!" and raising his hand, while his eyes gleamed with ferocious pleasure, he struck M. de B—— a violent blow on the cheek. The latter eyed him for a moment, nor attempted to return the blow, then pointing significantly to his sword, he left the spot.

The consequence was inevitable—the preliminaries were arranged, and the same evening the parties met. It was decided to fight with small swords—indeed, dueling with pistols was rarely, if ever, practiced in the French service. The Compte de B—— came on the ground, wearing upon his cheek a patch of black taffeta, as if to conceal the place where he had received the injurious blow. They were both expert swordsmen, but the Colonel, though no duelist, was a perfect master of his weapon. His antagonist was soon at his mercy, but he contented himself with inflicting a severe wound in his sword-arm, and having disabled him for the time, he took out a pair of scissors, and, clipping off a corner of the patch, very coolly observed, "*C'est un peu mieux!*" (It is a little better.) As soon as Capt. G—— recovered from his wound, he received a second message from from M. de B——, and a second meeting was the consequence, attended by a similar result. Again they met, and again, on every occasion, the Colonel wounded his adversary and clipped off a corner from the taffeta on his cheek, accompanying the act with the same observation. For the fifth time the Compte de B—— invited his enemy to the field, and, with a stern determination equal to the perseverance which dogged him, Capt. G—— obeyed the summons. Their swords crossed again, but the Colonel's aspect was changed. After a few passes he saw his advantage, availed himself of it in a moment, and in the next his sword had pierced Capt. G——'s heart, who fell dead to the ground. The Colonel sheathed his weapon, turned around to his friend and pulled off the remainder of the patch. Then, glancing at the dead body at his feet, he quietly observed, "Now it is cured."

The Grain Supply.

Chicago warehouses contained last week 445,000 bushels of wheat, 4,026,-485 bushels of corn, 1,618,263 bushels of oats, 232,174 bushels of rye, and 57,232 bushels of barley, making a total of 6,380,519 bushels of grain. The stock of grain in Milwaukee was 375,548 bushels of wheat, 509,286 bushels of oats, 73,646 bushels of corn, 104,800 bushels of rye, and 13,993 bushels of barley. The amount of grain in New York city was 136,361 bushels of wheat, 531,895 bushels of corn, 162,024 bushels of oats, 42,073 bushels of rye, and 38,097 bushels of barley. The amonnt of wheat in Buffalo was 95,000 bushels, of corn 140,000 bushels, and of oats 120,000 bushels. The visible supply of grain in the States and Canada, May 31, 1873, was 17,970,034 bushels, embracing 4,998,761 bushels of wheat, 9,347,757 bushels of corn, 3,422,467 bushels of oats, and 201,049 bushels of barley.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The State Department has promulgated, for the information of all concerned, the act of Congress to prevent cruelty to animals while transported by railroads, or other means of transportation, in the United States. The act does not take effect until Oct 1, after which railroad companies are prohibited from keeping animals in continuous confinement for more than twenty-eight hours without unloading for five hours, and properly feeding and being watered. If they are supplied on the cars with food and water, this provision does not apply. United States courts have jurisdiction in case of a violation of the law, and fines not exceeding $500 are provided for each case.

Miscellaneous.

A FACTORY in Kankakee, Ill., turns out 14,400,000 buttons per annum.

ALWAYS locate the bed-post in your mind before putting out the gas.

DEATHS from heart disease have increased 25 per cent. in twenty years.

PROF. MITCHELL says the earth is gradually cooling and absorbing the ocean.

THE *Popular Science Monthly* says that children are made deaf by boxing their ears.

A WEST CHESTER (Pa.) lady wrote her will on a slate, and it has been admitted to probate.

THE total valuation of the State of Nebraska for purposes of taxation is about $75,000,000.

THE German-speaking Catholics have raised over $500,000 for a Catholic daily paper in New York.

CALIFORNIA has caught its first shad this spring, the progeny of spawn deposited by Seth Green in 1870.

PHILADELPHIA has more penny daily papers than any other city in the country, four. New York has only one now.

THERE were in the United States, in 1870, 14,314 drug stores. The daily average of prescriptions was twenty-one.

AN Illinois mechanic is said to have invented a steam painting machine, which, for plain work, paints very well.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is said to have received at least 500 blackmailing letters since his name has gained such an unpleasant notoriety.

A RECENT French writer divides the seasons in London into three equal parts—four months of winter, four of fog, and four of rain.

THE streets of London are dangerous places. No less than 533 persons have been killed by vehicles in the last five years, and 7,494 maimed or injured.

THE cost of maintaining the public schools of New York for the coming year will be $3,356,000. Of this sum, teachers will receive a little over $2,000,000.

A LONDON apothecary advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new patent medicine, and adds that "it will prove highly lucrative to the undertaker."

QUEEN VICTORIA lately discharged a number of laborers on her estate at Osborne for asking sixpence a day additional pay and an hour less of work. That is economy militant.

THE beard of a dead man, who was clean shaved at the time of his burial, six years ago, in San Francisco, was found to be eighteen inches long when his coffin was opened a few weeks ago.

A LADY in Reading, Pa., who put out several pieces of lace on the grass, was mystified by their strange disappearance. They finally were discovered in a tree, to which a robin had carried them to weave into its nest.

A KENTUCKY wagoner finds from his account book that in thirty years' journeying over the turnpike between Maysville and Lexington he paid $26,000 toll, which, as he justly remarks, told heavily on his business profits.

MANY of the lumbermen in the Michigan pineries are fugitives from justice. The immense forests render concealment from the officers of the law easy, and offenders adopt this method of earning a living for that reason

THE daily weather map giving in a complete and portable form the weather changes over the whole country, and issuing from the Central Signal Office at Washington, is now offered for sale under a recent act of Congress at two cents a copy.

A FARMER's daughter out West received a hairy poodle dog from a friend in New York. The unsophisticated damsel wrote back thanking her friend for the present, and saying that she found it very handy, when tied to a stick, to clean windows with.

EXPERIMENTS have just been instituted in Berlin with a view of determining what harm is really done to the roots of trees and shrubs by coal-gas escaping from pipes and permeating the soil. It has been found that even so small a quantity as twenty-five cubic feet of gas per day, distributed through 576 cubic feet of earth, rapidly kills the rootlets of all trees with which it comes in contact.

A Texas Bender--Four Men Killed While Asleep.

On Friday last a most fiendish murder occurred on Elm fork of Trinity river, near the village of Head of Elm, in Cook county. One of the numerous herds of cattle being driven over the Kansas trail had been corralled for the night, and after supper those that were not on duty as guards, soon rolled themselves in their blankets, to get what little rest a "cow boy" can have.

About 10 o'clock a Mexican, who was one of the hands employed, and who was acting as cook, stealthily procured an ax and commenced in cold blood to murder the unconscious sleepers. He succeeded in killing four, when, just as he was in the act of dispatching the fifth one, the sleeper suddenly awoke, and, discovering his danger, gave the alarm and he with the remaining ones escaped.

One of the murdered men had his head completely severed from his body, while the others were mangled in the most ghastly and almost unrecognizable manner. The Mexican was not looked upon as being dangerous, and no cause was given for this fearful deed. The only object was to secure the money and stock belonging to the party, which the fiend was only prevented from doing by the alarm which was given, during the excitement of which he precipitately fled.—*Dallas (Texas) Herald.*

HOE, EVERY HEN THAT SCRATCHETH. —An ingenious West Bridgewater man has utilized the destructive, and bent the scratching, power of hens to the aid of agriculture. He places a hen with chickens in a long, narrow cage, just wide enough to fit in between two rows of potatoes, wherein she scratches to her heart's content. The cage is moved along the space between the rows until the ground has been thoroughly scratched over, and the potatoes nicely hoed, and all the bugs eaten.

A Danbury Man's Adventure.

A Danbury man started for Greenwich, Friday, to see an iron fence. What he wanted to see an iron fence for we don't know, and it really makes no difference. He went. He wanted to go off on the 9:50 train, so he hurried home to get ready. His wife and a vicious outside woman were cleaning house, and it was some little time before he could get his society suit ready. In the meantime he opened fire on the largest half of a custard pie, holding it in his hand, and dancing around and yelling for his things. When she brought his overcoat, he set the pie in a chair, to put on the coat, but in his nervousness stepped on the end of a long-handled whitewash brush which was balanced across a pail, and the other end flew up and discharged about a pint of the awful mixture over the sofa, wall-paper, and his panting, indignant wife. She made a remark and he contradicted it. Then he sat down in the chair where the pie was, and got up with a howl that would have melted the stoutest heart. She wanted him to wait while she scraped off the surplus, but he was too mad to converse in words of more than one syllable, and started for the depot, and boarded the train, and in the seclusion of the baggage-car removed the offensive lunch.

He got to Greenwich all right, and looked at the fence. We hope he admired it. Then he started for home but missed the train, and as the next was an express and didn't stop at Greenwich, he was obliged to walk to the draw-bridge at Cos Cob or stay in Greenwich all night. So he walked up there in the rain, but didn't mind it much, as he had an umbrella and the pie was pretty well dried in. When he got to Cos Cob he stood up on a fence to look at the scenery, and swear, when a sharp gust of wind took off his hat and carried it across a bog lot. Then he stepped down on the other side, too amazed to express himself, and another gust of wind came along, and turned the umbrella inside out. A brief conversation here ensued between himself and the umbrella, which he still held, and he again started for the hat. When he got it, he kicked it around several times and then jammed it down on his head, and started once more through the bogs as the train drew up at the bridge. It was a terrible struggle, as the bogs were uncertain, but he strained, and coughed, and spit, and howled, and swore, and it did seem as if he would catch it after all. What he thought as he stood on that fence and watched the train sail across the bridge, no human being can tell.

An hour later he appeared in Stamford, wet through to the skin, splashed with mud, and with an expression on his face that would have scared a hydrant. Backing himself against the depot he stood there until near midnight, and then went up on the owl train to Norwalk, falling asleep in the meantime, and narrowly escaping being carried by the depot. Here he took the freight for Danbury, arriving at home just before daylight. His wife was abed but not sleeping. She lay there torn by forebodings and harassed by suspense. Perhaps he was dead and lying on the cold ground in the rain. Then she thought of his lifeless body, and groaned; and thought of the pie and groaned again. She knew his knock the moment it sounded, and, rushing down-stairs in the costume appropriate to that hour, she threw herself into his hair and hysterically shouted, "Oh, you old rascal! Come in here."—*Danbury News.*

Are Crows Useless?

It would be well for every farmer to endeavor to answer this question to his own satisfaction. We all know how provoking it is, in the spring time, when the corn and other grains are planted, and work drives *hard*, to see an army of crows encamped upon our fields, rapidly destroying the newly planted crop; and we cannot wonder much if the farmer's temper does rise and impel him to shoulder the musket or rifle, and deal death to the marauders.

Farmers are apt to regard crows as their natural enemies.

What about cut-worms and white grubs? Are not they the pests of the cornfields, and are not they the natural food of the crow?

To be sure his appetite prompts him also to taste your corn, and pull up the young wheat and tear open the husks of the ears of corn. Should he not take a little toll as well as the miller?

Destroy every crow, and your corn and wheat will not be taken in the kernel *perhaps*, but they will stand a chance of being cut down when they are two or three inches high, and force you to plant them over, when it will put your crop back at least two weeks for that season.

Crows are undoubtedly useful birds in destroying the myriads of vermin which attack our crops; and so I feel inclined to speak a good word for them, although few of your readers may incline to do so when they are suffering from their depredations, and daily seeing them pulling up hill after hill of corn.

I think that one might find a remedy in plantling thickly—putting ten grains of corn or wheat where four are needed, and allowing Mr. and Mrs. Crow to dine on the other six, while they also devour the cut-worms, etc. But if war must be waged against them, commence it by setting a steel in a tuft of grass, and bait it with a blown egg-shell, or a bit of fresh meat.

If you succeed in catching one crow, its cries will teach all the other crows that danger is there, and it is thought to be a safeguard for the whole field.

Crows are, as we all know, exceedingly wary birds, and smell danger from afar; so if one dead crow is hung up in a field, it is the most effectual scarecrow that can be furnished.

Poisoned corn will soon rid the farmer of the nuisance of crows. Yet I think it a very mean resort, and feel assured that he who undertakes it will have his crops blasted by cut-worms and other vermin, and will pray for a return of his black enemies.—*Country Gentleman.*

LAND monopoly has begun to find its way into California, a single firm in San Francisco already being able to boast of the ownership of two hundred and fifty thousand acres of nice valley lands.

PRESIDENT GRANT's mail is said to foot up about 700 daily letters.

Dental Art Among the Japanese.

Dr. W. St. George Elliott, formerly of Troy, N. Y., now at Yokohama, Japan, sends to the *Dental Cosmos* an interesting account of Japanese habits in regard to teeth, and of the state of dentistry in that empire. He says that the teeth of the daughters of Japan are objects of envy, and it is remarkable that a people who place so much value upon their teeth should keep up the custom of blacking them after marriage. As a race the Japanese have got good teeth, and it is rare to find an old person with any at all. Their tooth-brushes consist of tough wood, pounded at one end to loosen the fibers. They resemble paint-brushes, and owing to their shape it is impossible to get one behind the teeth. As might be expected, there is an accumulation of tartar which frequently draws the teeth of old people. The greatest accumulation of tartar is behind the lower orals, and those are frequently cemented together by a dense, dark-brown deposit a quarter of an inch in thickness. Their process of manufacturing false teeth is very crude. The plates are made of wood, and the teeth consist of tacks driven up from under the side. A piece of wax is heated and pressed into the roof of the mouth. It is then taken out and hardened by putting it into cold water. Another piece of heated wax is applied to the impression, and after being pressed into shape, is hardened. A piece of wood is then roughly cut into the desired form, and the model, having been smeared with red paint, is applied to it. Where they touch each other a mark is left by the paint. This is cut away till they touch evenly all over. Sharks' teeth, bits of ivory, or stone, for teeth, are set into the wood and retained in position by being strung on a thread which is secured on each end by a peg driven into the hole where the thread, makes its exit from the base. Iron or copper tacks are driven into the ridge for masticating purposes, the unequal wear of the wood and metal keeping up the desired roughness. Their full sets answer admirably for the mastication of food, but, as they do not improve the looks, they are worn but little for ornament. The ordinary service of a set of teeth is about five years, but they frequently last much longer. All full upper sets are retained by atmospheric pressure. This principle is coeqnal with art. In Japan, dentistry exists only as a mechanical trade, and the status of those who practice it is not very high. It is, in fact, graded with carpenters—their word *hadyikfsan* meaning tooth-carpenter.

The Autumn of Life.

It is the solemn thought connected with middle life, that life's last business is begun in earnest; and it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to marvel that he let the days of youth go by so half enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling, it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is passed, and every day that follows is shorter, and the light fainter, and the feebler shadows tell that Nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave. So does man look back upon his youth. When the first gray hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up hill, but down, and that the sun is always westering, he looks back on things behind. When we were children we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and home. There is a second youth for man, better and holier than his first, if he will look on, and not look back.

Paddle Your Own Canoe.

Judge S. gave his son a thousand dollars, telling him to go to college and graduate. The son returned at the end of the Freshman year without a dollar and with several ugly habits. About the close of the vacation the Judge said to his son:

"Well, William, are you going to college this year?"

"Have no money, father."

"But I gave you a thousand dollars to graduate on!"

"That's all gone, father."

"Very well, my son; it was all I could give you; you can't stay here; you must now pay your own way in the world."

A new light broke in upon the vision of the astonished young man. He accommodated himself to the situation; he left home, made his way through college, and graduated at the head of his class—studied law, became Governor of the State of New York, entered the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and has made a record for himself that will not soon die, being none other than William H. Seward.

MANUFACTURE OF HAIR CLOTH.—Hair cloth is made from the hair of horses' tails, which is brought, some of it from South America, but more from Russia. In the latter country, it is collected at the great fairs of Nizni, Novogorod, and Isbilt. It is of all shades of color, and for use is died black. The poorest quality sells for about fifty cents a pound; the best for $4, the price rapidly increasing as the length exceeds twenty-four inches. In the fabrication of hair cloth, the hair is wet with water, and, when well soaked, is put in the loom to be woven with a cotton wrap. The weaving mechanism is so perfect in its operation that if one of the hairs forming the weft is missed, the device acting upon it continues to work until it has grasped it, all the other parts of the machine standing still.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—The Brooklyn bridge project, intended to connect New York and Brooklyn, seems likely to be brought to a stop. In the way of swindling contracts the managers of the Brooklyn Bridge Company have rivalled the renowned Tammany chieftain. The caissons of the bridge stand as reminders to the Brooklyn and New York taxpayers.

GEN. MEACHAM thinks Capt. Jack the best of the Modocs, after all. He says he was the first and most persistent advocate of peace, but whenever he talked in its favor some of the tribe would throw a shawl over his shoulders, or put a woman's bonnet on his head, signifying that he was a coward; and to their taunts and jeers he at last yielded.

AVARICIOUS AUSTRIANS.

Devices for Obtaining Money at the Vienna Exposition.

[Vienna Cor. of the New York Tribune.]

The devices of the exhibition management to lighten the pockets of visitors provoke much sharp criticism and satire in the Vienna p[illegible] resented by th[illegible] expresses their opinion unmistakably. The open air concert by Strauss' orchestra was broken up, the other day, by the indignant audience, who found, when they arrived on the ground, that all the space within ear-shot [illegible] was occupied by chairs, for which a gulden each was demanded. Somebody had got a "concession" to monopolize the space in this way, so that the concert, which was advertised as free to all who visited the exhibition, could only be heard by paying an extra half dollar. Music is almost as free as air in Vienna. There are dozens of beer gardens and restaurants where one can hear really excellent orche[illegible] that a glass of beer costs; and the best of military band music can be enjoyed any pleasant day in the parks for nothing. The people who went to hear Strauss were, therefore, naturally indignant at the trick, and refused to pay their guldens. Finally the clamor became so great that Strauss and his pipers and fiddlers marched off without playing at all. Another [illegible] and annoying device of the management is to [illegible] change money at the gates where entrance tickets are sold. Somebody has a concession for keeping an exchange office near each entrance, where the visitor must submit to a shave to have his money changed. Last Sunday, when the admission price was half a gulden, the cashier refused to take a gulden for two tickets, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies had to go to the money-changer's and return with the exact sum of 50 kreutzers for each ticket wanted. The carriage regulations are also devised to bleed the public. You leave your carriage at one of the entrance doors, but when you come out you don't find it. An official in uniform politely informs you that it has gone to the Standplatz. But where is the Standplatz? A quarter of a mile at least. You must send a telegram from an office close by the gate, which costs you 10 kreutzers, and after you have waited fifteen minutes, in the rain, perhaps, the vehicle appears. But this is not the only imposition you must submit to. A fellow with a red band around his cap, and numerous brass buttons on his coat, opens the carriage door for you, whether you want him to or not, and of course must be paid for his superfluous service. Another catchpenny device is the placing of chairs in various parts of the buildings and grounds, with no notice upon them that their use is not free. The verdant visitor, tired of tramping about and gazing at the "universal unreadiness" o[illegible], sinks into one of these seats with a disposition to be grateful for the thoughtfulness of the management in providing a rest for the weary, when a smart girl, with a leather bag strapped [illegible] upon him, th[illegible] his hand and demands 10 kreutzers for the use of the chair. Some individual or company has the concession of the right to rent chairs, it appears. There is a sharp *bon mot* [illegible] schemes to capture the gulden[illegible] kreutzers of the unwary, which cuts more ways than one. The roof of the industrial palace leaks in the rotunda and at other places. The *Figaro*, noticing this fact, says that Baron Schwartz has rented these interesting points for 100,000 guldens to an American, who will charge visitors 25 kreutzers a minute for cooling themselves off under these shower baths.

How the Kickapoos Were Surprised.

A San Antonio, Texas, letter says: Col. McKenzie's raid over the border upon the cattle-stealing Kickapoos was carried out with 120 men of the Tenth Cavalry. Each man was armed with a Spencer rifle and a pair of cavalry revolvers. No sabers were taken by the men. On the night of May 17, at about ten o'clock, the command crossed the Rio Grande *en route* for Santa Rosa, distant about sixty miles from the river, and situated in the district where the Kickapoo and Lipan Indians, with their Mexican accomplices, reside. Cautiously proceeding, the party reached Santa Rosa at an early hour on the morning of the 19th. The detachment rushed at full speed through the old Mexican town, arousing the sleepers, and passed on to the other side, where, about a mile off, they fell upon the Kickapoo camp. There were probably a couple of dozen Indians stirring in the camp as the cavalry came up, but the surprise, fortunately for the soldiers, was so complete that the redoubtable warriors, who had not awakened, were unable to make more than a feeble resistance. The fight, such as it was, lasted about ten or fifteen minutes. In that time two of the attacking party were killed and two mortally wounded. Of the Kickapoos twenty-eight were killed and forty-two were captured, among them women and children. Many of the Indians escaped to the mountain[illegible], and the cavalry [illegible] their prisoners with them. The Kickapoos were in war-paint and feathers. One of the warriors shot was a man of gigantic stature, measuring seven feet high. Heavy silver ornaments were a noticeable feature of his attire.

Circumnavigation.—After a voyage of 52,000 miles, taking [illegible] days' sailing, the British ship [illegible] has just returned to England. She was dispatched in 1865, by way of the Straits of Magellan, for the Pacific, to become the flag-ship of the squadron. She is believed to be the largest ship that ever passed through the intricate straits, and in passing ran upon a rock off the Land of Fuego. After being relieved from duty in the Pacific, she proceeded homeward by way of the Cape of Good Hope. It is stated that the Captain is to publish a history of the round voyage, which ought to make an interesting book.

Advice to France—Put not your faith in princes.

A Wild Huntress—A Strange, but True Story.

The [illegible] tells the following story on the authority of John Messenger, of Winbridge, Green county, Pa., for whose veracity it vouches: [illegible] living near Winbridge, Green county, Pa., had born to him five children, four girls and one boy. His name is Daniel Lewis. When quite young the boy and second daughter, named Lucinda Lewis, developed quite a fondness for hunting, and were out nearly [illegible] the [illegible] season [illegible] seemed to delight in nothing so much as the free life of a hunter, and would be gone from home for weeks at a time. After some four or five years the boy quit it and entered on the more industrious pursuits of life, but the girl continued in the chase. Drawing herself more from human intercourse and restraint, she has become a wild woman, fleeing from the approach her kind with the speed of a deer.

During the early years of her solitary life she used to approach her father's house and entice the dogs to follow her, learning almost any breed of dogs to become good hunters. In the hope of bringing her back to her home and to civilization, her brother followed her and shot the dog she had taken away, using every inducement to get her to go back with him, but all in vain.

For eighteen years, since she was twelve years of age, she has lived this wild life, sleeping in the centers of straw stacks during the night and hiding in them during the summer. She is now thirty years old, and is as wild as the most untamed denizen of the forest.

Mr. Messenger says he at one time, while out hunting, met her in the woods. Her long black hair, covering her face and eyes, was matted with burs and leaves, and her black, flashing eyes made her a startling picture. She remained perfectly still until he got within twenty feet of her, when she turned and fled with a swiftness no man could hope to rival.

A few days since she was seen again, and then had in her hand three pheasants and four rabbits, but although these encumbered her, she eluded every attempt to capture her. She has been so long in the woods that she has become perfectly wild. Her dress is made of the skins of wild animals and a blanket that she has taken somewhere during one of her nocturnal predatory tours.

A Western Farmer.

The farmers of New England who blast holes in the ground to plant a few acres of beans and corn-hops, doubtless have imperfect notions of the area of some of our Western farms. Here, in Vermilion county, a single individual owns and manages seven thousand acres, while other farms of still greater magnitude may be found in adjoining counties. Mr. John Slidell, of the township bearing his name, has a domain of seven thousand acres. The tract is six miles long, and varies from one to two miles in width. Running through its entire length is the Little Vermilion river, skirted for two miles with beautiful groves and clusters of thickets. Three thousand acres are in meadow, and as much more in blue grass and pasture, and the remaining thousand is devoted [illegible]. Roaming over the great pasture are fifteen hundred cattle, a thousand of which will shortly be shipped to New York city. Mr. Slidell has also about a thousand hogs on his place. The corn he raises, together with thousands of bushels that he buys annually, is consumed on his farm. He employs about forty teams and fifty men, and has nine comfortable tenement houses upon the plantation. There are no public roads through his premises, but Mr. Slidell says that it is a highway of itself. Wagon roads run through the pasture from one end of the domain to the other, with gates at the fence crossings. The farm abounds in springs, and is well drained throughout. The proprietor of this miniature dominion dwells in a brick mansion of size and surroundings corresponding with the magnitude of his comprehensive undertaking.

Mr. Slidell has thirty miles of hedge, and he expects to plant much more. His business involves more capital than is employed by any mining company, banking house, or mercantile establishment in Vermilion county, and its successful management demands capacity and energy of the first grade.—*Danville (Ill.) Times.*

An Enormous Engine.

Pittsburgh claims to have in process of construction a pair of engines which will be the most powerful in the world. Reducing the capacity of some of the largest pumping engines to a uniform lift of one foot in twenty-four hours, it is found that the one at the Lehigh zinc mines will lift 3,456,000,000 million gallons; the pair at the Chicago water works, 4,500,000,000 gallons; the pair at Haarlem, Holland, 10,000,000,000, while the new Pittsburgh engines will lift 14,240,000,000 gallons. The pair will weigh 1,500 tons, and will cost $423,550. The following dimensions will serve to give some idea of its magnitude: Cranks, nine tons; shaft, twenty-four tons; four sections of the two valve chambers, one hundred and twenty tons; fly-wheel, seventy tons. The four plungers will weigh upward of four hundred tons. Cylinder, sixty-four inches diameter; stroke, fourteen feet. Plungers forty inches diameter; eleven foot stroke. This ponderous piece of machinery will be used to raise water into the Highland avenue reservoir in Pittsburgh, a height of three hundred and fifty-six feet. It is estimated it will raise seventy million pounds of water for each hundred pounds of coal consumed, the cost being at the rate of one cent for every 3,070 gallons.

An Unbalanced Sheep.—William Giaspel, of Dutch Neck, N. J., owns a sheep which seems to possess greater propelling power in its hind parts than before. In runing, the hinder part invariably outruns the fore part of the animal, which makes it necessary for it to turn around every few feet, when running rapidly. The sheep has never been injured in any way, but from its birth the tail of the animal has manifested a determination to keep at least even with the head when on a run.

Light and the Complexion.

The action of the light on the human skin is manifest; it browns and tans the teguments by calling out the productions of the coloring matter they contain. The parts of the body usually bare, as the skin of the face and hands, are darker than others. In the same region, country people are more tanned than down town residents. In latitudes not far apart the inhabitants of the same country vary in complexion in a measure perceptibly related to the intensity of solar light. In Europe, three varieties of color in the skin are distinctly marked: olive brown with black hair, beard, and eyes; chestnut, with tawny beard and bluish eyes; blonde, with fair beard and sky-blue eyes. White skins show more readily alterations occasioned by light and heat; but, though less striking, facts of variation in color are observable in others. The Scytho-Arabic race has but half its representatives in Europe and Central Asia, while the remainder passes down to the Indian ocean, continuing to show the gradual raising of climate by deepening brown complexions. The Himalayan Hindoos are almost white; those of the Deccan, of Coromandel, Malabar, and Ceylon, are darker than some negro tribes. The Arabs, olive and almost fair in Armenia and Syria, are deep brown in Yaman and Muscat.

The Egyptians, as we go from the mouth of the Nile up stream toward its source, present an ascending chromatic scale, from white to black, and the same is true of the Tuariks, on the southern side of the Atlas, who are only light olive, while their brethren in the interior of Africa are black. The ancient monuments of Egypt show us a fact equally significant. The men are always depicted of a reddish brown—they live in the open air, while the women, kept shut up, have a pale yellow complexion. Barrow asserts that the Mantchoo Tartars have grown whiter during their abode in China. Remusat, Pallas and Gutzlaff speak of the Chinese women as remarkable for a European fairness. The Jewesses of Cairo or Syria, always hidden under veils in their houses, have a pallid color. In the yellow races of the Sumatra Sound and the Maldives, the women, always covered up, are pale like wax. We know, too, that the Esquimaux bleach during their long winter. These phenomena, no doubt, are the results of several influences arising at once, and light does not play the sole part in them. Heat and other conditions of the medium probably have a share in these operations of color. Still, the peculiar and powerful effect of luminous radiation as a part of them is beyond dispute.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Extraordinary Attempt at Suicide.

Though it is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, it is surprising how few can take it, well-directed as their efforts would seem to be. An unhappy Frenchman has lately made a very creditable attempt. This gentleman, who is described as having "a finely-sprung poetic sentiment," being unfortunate in some literary ventures, and in a certain *affaire de cœur*, determined to destroy himself. He had already made during his short life four unsuccessful attempts. Resolving to succeed at last, he provided himself with a revolver, a rope, a stake, a bottle of poison, and a box of lucifer matches, and proceeded to a cliff which overhung the sea. He there drove the stake into the ground, fastened one end of the rope to it, deliberately adjusted the other end around his neck, took the revolver into his hand, set fire to his clothes, swallowed the poison, and, swinging himself gently off—he was sensitive to pain—pulled the trigger. The instrument exploded, but the ball, only grazing his ear, cut the rope, and the baffled suicide was precipitated into the sea. The salt water, combined with the violent shock, not unnaturally destroyed the effects of the poison, and he was ignominiously saved from drowning by a passing fishing-smack. He concluded that Providence had intended him for something great, but died three days after from inflammation of the lungs contracted from the exposure to cold and damp. That this "fine poetic character" should have miscalculated the designs of Providence is not so surprising, perhaps, as the fact that he could not manage in some way to live for effect when he had tried so hard to die for it.—*London Globe.*

How to Prevent Grasshopper Plagues.

Entomologists are familiar with the fact that grasshoppers deposit their eggs in a very limited space—seldom more than an area of two or three acres. An expert has no difficulty in a proper season to discover the hatching bed, and ascertain when the young insect is likely to emerge from the egg. It is not many years since Russia was infested by the grasshopper plague, and its broad wheat land devastated year after year as completely as Utah has been devastated by them during late years. The Russian Government has enlisted science to aid in carrying on the war of extermination against the grasshopper, and has succeeded so well that the armies formerly hatched in the plains have totally disappeared, and but few of those incubated on the great *steppes* of the Ural mountains ever reach the valleys. The mode of warfare is as simple as it is effective, the insect being captured before leaving the hatching grounds by small boys with fly-nets. Experienced entomologists are employed to ascertain the locality where the grasshoppers' eggs are deposited, and the time when incubation will take place. If by these simple means the grasshopper plague can be expelled from the land, it would certainly seem desirable that the experiment should be tried. It would be a yearly saving of millions of dollars' worth of produce which is now devoured by this ravaging insect.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A Fool for a Client.—Mr. Rees, an English barrister, illustrates the old saw that "the lawyer who manages his own case has a fool for a client." Before he died he wrote his will, covering a [illegible] of long-drawn foolscap sheets. In searching his papers two pages numbered "four" were found, seeming to be parts of his ultimate testament, and now the Probate Court is puzzled to decide which is which, and who are who among the legatees named in the questionable pages. Justly enough, it has ruled that the estate pay the costs of the contest.

Colored Dresses—An Important Invention.

The *Scientific American* says it is not often that we find scientific items of any considerable degree of interest to the [illegible] of the fair sex who may, perchance, glance over our pages; but now we believe we have got one which is simply absorbing. Probably, Madame or Miss, you are the possessor of a summer dress, made from some white diaphanous material; and it may also be imagined that during your shopping you have inspected goods of similar nature, only of varying colors, from which you have purchased sufficient materials to construct a number of those bewildering garments in comparison with the intricacies of which the most elaborate works of modern engineering furnish no parallel. Now, a learned German professor has invented a plan whereby your single white dress may be changed as often as you desire to any color you may fancy, and this in your own laundry, so that hereafter the money which you would devote to several robes of varying hues may be entirely saved, while you may appear daily, if you choose, in toilets of totally different complexion. The process is very simple, and consists in merely coloring the starch used in the "doing up." Suppose a white dress is to be tinted a beautiful crimson: Three parts of fuchsin, an analine color which any chemist can readily procure for you, are dissolved in twenty parts of glycerine, and mixed in a mortar with a little water. Then ordinary starch, finely pulverized, is stirred in, and the thick mass obtained is poured out and dried on blotting paper. The powder thus obtained is used just the same as common starch, and so applied to the fabric. When the latter is dry it is slightly sprinkled and pressed with a moderately warm iron. By means of other coloring materials, mixed as above described, any desired tint may be obtained. We should counsel, however, an avoidance of damp localities, and strongly deprecate going out in the rain, as we doubt the "fastness" of the dye, and would not be at all surprised to behold the garment shortly assume a rather streaked and zebra-like appearance.

Postal Regulations—Changes After June 30.

1. Franking privilege abolished.
2. Postmasters supplied with official stamps.
3. Official stamps must not be used except for official business.
4. Stamps of one department cannot be used for the correspondence of another.
5. No matter can pass through the mails free.
6. Postage must be collected on newspapers published in the county where delivered.
7. Exchanges not free. Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.
8. Postal cards uncalled for are not sent to the dead-letter office.
9. Postal cards cannot be sent a second time.
10. Ordinary cards can be transmitted through mails by affixing a 1-cent stamp, provided the entire message is printed. The address may be printed.

POSTAGE.

Letters.—Three cents for each half ounce, or fraction thereof.

Drop Letters.—Where delivered by carriers two cents for each half ounce, or fraction thereof. At other offices, one cent for each half ounce, or fraction thereof.

Printed Matter.—One cent for each two ounces, or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, chromos, and engravings are classed with printed matter.

Merchandise.—Two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid, and, by inadvertence, reaches its destination, double rates should be charged and collected.

A Monster in Crime.

A fearful story is told of the Indian chief and robber of Tepic, Mexico, Lozada, which has but recently been brought before the public, and which, for cruelty, cannot find a parallel. In the small village of San Luis, near Tepic, there has been discovered a subterranean apartment, constructed especially for the prosecution of horrible crimes, and in this was found, not long since, a man who for fourteen years had not seen the light of day. Unshaven, unwashed, almost doubled by feebleness, and withal bereft of sense, when discovered he is said to have had more the appearance of a wild animal than of humanity. From motives of revenge Lozada had him incarcerated in the sepulcher, and formerly would seem to have taken especial pleasure in witnessing the tortures of this unhappy man, visiting him daily for that purpose, taunting him and mocking him in his helpless misery. The wretched man was placed in charge of a physician, who is obliged to use the utmost prudence in bringing him forth from his living tomb to enjoy once more the liberties of life, and, even with the greatest care, it is thought his enfeebled system will not sustain the shock such a change may bring.

Interesting Legal Decision.

An important decision was rendered recently in the Council Bluffs (Iowa) District Court, which will be of interest to the order of Odd Fellows. The case was substantially as follows: Margaret Holloway and R. Holloway, her husband, were members of the Odd Fellows' Protective Association of Council Bluffs. In April last the wife died. One Kipple, of Keokuk, held a judgment against both husband and wife, and garnisheed the Association to which they belonged. The Association made answer that it was indebted to Holloway in the sum of $1,000, but moved to discharge the garnishee on the ground that it was a life insurance company, and, therefore, that it came within the statute exempting policies of life insurance from liability for the debts of the insured. The suit was finally carried up to the District Court, and the Court sustained this view of the case. In the language of the decision, "A wife dying whose life was insured, the creditor of the husband, if the policy was in favor of the husband, could not reach the proceeds of the policy." The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the State.

A Year Without a Summer.

[illegible] terrible dark year in the earlier part of the present century, which old New England farmers refer to as "eighteen hundred and starved to death." A contributor gives the following information:

While every one is speaking of the present season as being remarkable in its characteristics, I have gathered for your readers some reliable facts of the year 1816, known as "the year without a summer." Few persons now living can recollect it; but it was the coldest ever known throughout Europe and America. The following is a brief abstract of the weather during the year:

January was mild, so much so as to render fires almost needless in parlors. December previous was very cold.

February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days it was mild, like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it; the remainder was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers caused great loss of property.

April began warm, but grew colder as the month advanced, and ended in snow and ice, with a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was more remarkable for frowns than smiles. Buds and flowers were frozen, ice formed half an inch thick, corn was killed, and the fields were again and again planted until deemed too late.

June was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing was killed. Fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven in Maine and three in Central New York, and also in Massachusetts. Considerable damage was done at New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise in the river; the suburbs were covered with water, and the roads were passable in boats only.

July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of common window glass throughout New England, New York, and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months already passed. Ice was formed half an inch thick. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and Europe. Papers received from England stated that it would be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer. Very little corn ripened in New England and the Middle States. Farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815 for the seed of the spring of 1817. It sold at from $4 to $5 per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.

October produced more than its share of cold weather; frost and ice particularly.

November was cold and blustering. Enough snow fell to make good sleighing.

December was quite mild and comfortable.

The above is a brief summary of "the cold summer of 1816," as it was called in order to distinguish it from the cold season. The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern or Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat through the summer; all nature seemed to be clad in a sable hue, and men exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of this life.

The average wholesale price of flour during that year in the Philadelphia market was thirteen dollars per barrel. The average price of wheat in England was ninety-seven shillings per quarter.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

To Prevent Hens from Eating Their Eggs.

The *Country Gentleman* suggests a way to prevent hens from eating their eggs. It is to fill an egg with a solution of pepper, and put the egg back in the nest. A Danbury man has tried this and says it works like a charm. He put a pretty good dose of pepper in the egg, and placed it in the nest of the criminal. Pretty soon the hen came round and took hold. It was a brindle animal, with long legs and somewhat conceited. It dipped in its bill and inhaled the delicacy. Then it came out doors. It didn't gallop, we don't mean, but it came out—came out to look at the scenery, and see if it was going to rain. Its mouth was wide open, and the feathers on the top of its head stood straight up. Then it commenced to go around the yard like a circus horse. Once in a while it would stop and push out one leg in a tone of astonishment, and then holler "fire," and start on again. The other hen came out to look on. Soon the hens from the neighbors came over the fence and took up a position of observation. It was evident the performance was something entirely new and unique to them. There is a good deal of human nature in hens. When they saw this hen dance around and have all the fun to itself and heard it shout "fire," and couldn't see the conflagration themselves, they filled up with wrath, and with one accord sprang upon it, and before the Danbury man could interfere, the brindle hen with the long legs was among the things that were. He says the recipe is effectual.—*Danbury News.*

A Novel Proposition.—The latest freak of French political eccentricity is a proposition made by the Paris *Figaro* to divide France into four separate territories, each of which is to have a separate ruler. France proper is to have the Count of Chambord for King, with Versailles as his capital. Aquitane is to be given to the Count of Paris, with Toulouse for his capital. The Duke d'Aumale is to have Burgundy, with his capital at Avignon; and the Prince Imperial Corsica and Algiers, with his capital at Algiers. As this would dispose of all four claimants to the throne, and give each of them a kingdom of his own, there is a good deal of sense in the levity of the *Figaro*.

Relative Size of Countries and Seas.

The *Country Gentleman* gave lately the comparative latitude of some prominent places on the globe. It may be well now to furnish some comparative sizes, in round numbers.

The Red Sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

Madagascar is as large as New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, all put together.

Palestine is one-fourth the size of New York.

Hindostan is more than a hundred times as large as Palestine.

Great Britain is two-thirds the size of Japan, one-twelfth the size of Hindostan, one-twentieth of China, and one twenty-fifth of the United States.

Greece is about the size of Vermont.

The English Channel is nearly as large as Lake Superior, and Lake Huron as large as the sea of Azof.

The Great Desert of Africa has nearly the present dimensions of the United States.

The Caspian Sea would reach from New York to St. Augustine, and is as wide as from New York to Rochester.

The following bodies of water are nearly equal in size: German Ocean, Black Sea, Yellow Sea; Hudson bay is rather lager; the Baltic, Adriatic, Persian Gulf, and Eagean Sea are about as large, and somewhat larger than Lake Superior.

The Mediterranean, if placed across North America, would make sea navigation from San Diego to Baltimore.

The Gulf of Mexico is about ten times as large as Lake Superior, and about as large as the sea of Kamschatka, Bay of Bengal, China Sea, Okothsk Sea, or Japan Sea. Lake Ontario would go into either of them more than fifty times.

Great Britain and Ireland are about as large as New Mexico, but not as large as Nebraska or Iowa. They are less than New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Wisdom of Billings.

Take all the pride out of this world, and mankind would be like a bob-tailed peacock, anxious to hide under somebody's barn.

All fights, tew produce enny moral advantage, should end in victory tew one side or the other. You will alwus see dorgs renew a drawn battle every time they meet.

If a man is full ov himself, don't tap him, but rather plug him up, and let him choke tew death or bust.

I don't think that Fortune has got enny favorites; she was born blind, and I notis them who win the oftenest go it blind too.

It iz a safer thing enny time tew follow a man's advice than his example.

I konsider a weak man more dangerous than a malishious one. Malishous men have sum karacter, but weak ones don't have enny.

I hav notised one thing, that the most virtuous and diskrete folks we have among us are thoze who hav either no pashuns at all, or very tame ones—it is a great deal eazier tew be a good dove than a decent serpent.

It iz a fakt—known to us dokters—that you can katch the small pox of a man before it breaks out easier than you kan after it has broke out. 'Tis thus with wickedness; the openly so are less dangerous than those who have it under the skin.

Gen. Jackson on Railroads.

While Gen. Jackson was President of the United States, from 1829 to 1837, he was accustomed to travel in his private carriage from Washington to his home at the Hermitage in Tennessee. At all the stopping places on the route the people of the vicinity assembled to greet him and hold friendly intercourse with him. In the summer of 1836, while passing through the valley of Virginia, he stopped to pass the night in a small village in Rockbridge county. As was his custom, he had a friendly chat with those who called to see him. Railroads at that day were few, and the public were talking and speculating upon their success and usefulness. General Jackson told his hearers that they would succeed and become very popular, and turning to several young men present, he said: "Young gentlemen, you will live to see the time when these roads will become great monopolies, controlling the State Legislatures, and even Congress itself; in fact, they will be worse than the United States Bank." One of the young men who heard President Jackson make the above prediction thinks he has lived to see all that "Old Hickory" then predicted.—*Charlottesville Jeffersonian.*

A Little Sum in Arithmetic.

The Hebrew Educational Society School of New Orleans has been the scene of a very rare, if not wholly unexampled, performance in arithmetic. The problem was to multiply 9 by 9, and 81 by 81, and so, using each succeeding product as its own multiplier until the the operation should be performed nine times. How stupendous and discouraging the work becomes after a few steps are taken in the process, any one will find who makes the trial. For several years a handsome premium had been offered the patron of the school just named for the pupil who should first succeed in accomplishing this feat of multiplication. At last the task was completed, and the prize, a splendid silk dress, won by Miss Sallie R. Solomon, sister of Mrs. A. Dalsheimer, after a patient labor of three months. The work comprises 263 numeral compounds and 90,000 figures, and the whole covers four or five square yards of paper. It is deserving of remark, in this connection, that boys have made less progress and shown less perseverance in working at this problem than the girls.

Imitation of Meerschaum.—Most smokers like meerschaum pipes so well that they would also like to have them a little cheaper. Chemistry now undertakes to supply this desideratum, and to make meerschaums out of potatoes "peeled, soaked for about thirty-six hours in water to which eight per cent of sulphuric acid has been added, dried in hot sand for several days on plates of chalk or plaster of Paris, and compressed at the same time. They can then be carved, and will be an excellent imitation of the meerschaum."

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, June 26th, 1873

The cholera is still raging in Nashville and Memphis. The former city reports twenty deaths yesterday, and the latter fifteen. The American type of cholera is almost as severe as the Asiatic.

Horace F. Clark, President of the Lake Shore and Union Pacific Railroads, and son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, died in New York last Thursday, of rheumatism of the heart in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

Why does President Grant keep Gen. Schenck in office as American Minister in London? Did the little Emma people at the right time put a proper quantity of their stock where it would do the most good?

The Indianapolis Journal publishes a brief note from Mayor Medill, in response to a letter of inquiry from the editor of the Journal, stating he didn't know Grant was drunk while in this city. For the benefit of strangers it may be well to state that the mayor is very deaf.—*Chicago Times.*

At a farmers' club in Missouri, the audience grew wild with applause over the following sentiment from one of its speakers: "Every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets, except for the revenues of the Government, is simply public robbery, and those who assist in it or share its gains are public robbers and should be treated as such."

One more of the motley crew of Indiana Bourbons that couldn't support Greely has found it convenient to drop into a well feathered republican This time it is James Gerry Smith, of Wells county, who had just assumed the editorship of the Bluffton *Chronicle* the accredited organ of the Grantites and salary grabbers of that county. It is really surprising how easy these intensely democratic chaps find their way into the Republican rank.

A disrespectful journal says that John A. Bingham, the Credit Mobiliereist and back-pay grabbist, has one qualification for the Japanese mission namely, blatherskite. This does injustice to Grant's latest choice. Bingham has other qualifications, and among them is to drink more Bourbon whiskey with out getting absolutely drunk than other citizen, not exceeding Gen. Grant himself. Let us be just to all our foreign ministers.

Mr. Grant seems to be in full sympathy with three eminent ex-rebels—Mosby, Wise and Stephens—and the last appears to have influence over the President which is somewhat remarkable. For some time the President has been wooing the men with fat appointments for ex-confederates, not to mention other velvety propitiations. Mosby has guerrilaed one campaign through for Grant; Wise has decided to support the Administration, and even Stephens is playing fast and loose in a way to show that he is sharp after something. Mr. Grant will soon have all the scalawag ex-rebels on his side to bring up the forces for a third term.

My vote did not make it a law. His signature did it."—Garfield on Grant's connection with the salary steal bill."

We honor Mr. Garfield for saying this. It has the effect to show the people what we have often said, that Gen. Grant could have put his quietus on this whole matter, if he had felt so disposed. Now, when such prominent administration men as Garfield, say "my vote did not make it a law," we think the people will see that we have a man at the head of the government, who is not in sympathy with them and does not show by his acts that he favors a reduction of the taxes. "His signature did it."

The editor of the Northern *Indian* has recently had a talk with Wm. Williams, our Republican Congressman-at-large, on the salary grab and tells his readers that Mr. Williams "defends his action and his vote on the salary bill; says that it was right in every respect, was just and proper. He is severe in his denunciation of the country press, and says that had it not been for them, no fault would have been found, and the matter forgotten by the people before this time." He further volunteers the emphatic statement that "there is not an editor in his district who is capable of writing a sensible article." It is quite apparent that said editors have sufficient ability to make it quite uncomfortable for the hon. (?) William Williams, and they also have the honesty to work in the interests of the people and expose such arrant knaves as this man Williams.—*Argus.*

The Hon. William S. Holman comes triumphantly from the back pay ordeal. He clinches a jibe in the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus pointly:

"I did not, in any proper sense of the word, return the back pay, for I did not, in any shape or form, receive it. I had uniformly opposed the increase of salaries, and especially the back pay feature. I had never at any time received or proposed to receive the back pay, and had long since so informed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and requested him to have it covered into the Treasury, and a month ago General Spinner informed me by letter this had been done. The citizens of my district were long since informed of my action in regard to this back pay, and I think were generally aware that I had declined to receive it.

This is the way that pillar of loyalty the reverend Harlan, is spoken of by that other friend of the President, Colonel Forney, in the Washington Sunday Chronicle; It is monstrous that after a career stained with infamy and rascality, the ex-preacher who received $10,000 from Dr. Durant, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, to elect him to the Senate, because as Secretary of the Interior he had corruptly served the purpose of that great swindling corporation, should, after his people in Iowa have repudiated him, determine to remain here at the seat of government and use the medium of a newspaper to demoralize our people and render the Government still worse than it is. There appears to be no means of shaking off such political leeches. They cling to the last vestage of power and influence like a drowning man to a straw. Harlan, instead of going to some remote corner of distant Iowa or the lava beds, as he should, to hide the shame of his career and repent of his misdeeds, has the hardihood to buy a newspaper here at the Capitol, and hopes by its means, and button-holing official acquaintances, to be still permitted to gather up crumbs from the table of which he once guzzled so many full meals. Why does he not realize his situation as Oakes Ames and Brooks did, and follow their example? The country is tired of the Credit Mobilier gang, and wants no more to hear from them.

How Secor Robeson Uses the Navy.

The steamer Juniata of the United States navy was recently thoroughbly fitted out at considerable expense and put in to commission to make deep sea sounding. Subsequently her orders for this duty were revoked, the outfit for deep sea sounding was landed, another vessel assigned to perform that service and the Juniata was ordered to be put in readiness to take Senator Conklin and his family on an indefinite cruise Under these orders furniture, china, and linen for the cabin to a considerable amount were purchased and put on board, and the ship was generally put in readiness to receive her distinguished passengers. Now it understood that this cruise has been abandoned though no reason is given for it, and there being no other service required for which the Juniata is suited, she is to be sent off in search of the missing Polaris.

This whole business has a mysterious look. It savors of Secor Robesonism. We remember very well the influential service rendered by Senator Conklin in defending the gross corruptions that have characterized the present adminstration of the Navy Department, and can understand the jolly Secretary's desire to reward his advocate by treating him to an extensive junketing tour at the nation's expense. But we can hardly understand Robeson's stupidity in going so far in making preparations to reward the Senator without first consulting that gentleman on the subject. We might have known that such a Senator would certainly be chary of accepting so publicly and at public expense, a reward for defending official plunderers.

A Fort Wayne correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following intelligence respecting the prosecution of work on that Road:

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company are pushing forward their extension of the road between Tiffin and two hundred and fifty miles westward with great vigor, and all the grading of the road is expected to be finished at about the same time Alma, a point on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, is proposed as the place for the commencement of laying iron, ballasting and iron bridging, which will be done both east and west of that place at one time. Some trouble has been experienced by contractors' men a few miles east of the state line, owing to a misunderstanding regarding the right of way, owners of land driving them off for trespass, claiming no arrangement had yet been agreed upon. This is but a temporary stoppage, and work will be resumed in a day or two.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT

Of the Receipts and expenditures of the County of DeKalb, State of Indiana, for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1873:

KIND OF FUND.	RECPTS.	EXP.
Indebtedness of the county, May 31st, 1872.		1280 00
Collected in delinquent list 1871	2955 78	
" duplicate " 1872	23080 61	
" from all other sources	2928 59	
Poor		3326 40
County Officers Salary		4915 00
Courts		2863 11
Illegal Taxes Refunded		31 30
Miscellaneous Orders		908 79
Insane		526 72
Criminals		615 74
Public Buildings		2089 88
Inquests		65 31
Roads and bridges		2304 15
Elections		314 80
Books, Stationery and Printing		1582 89
Assessing Revenue		25.00
House of Refuge—Deaf and Dumb		73 97
Interest on County Orders		304 06
Balance in the Treasury, June 1st, 1873.		7891 06
	28964 98	28964 98

Recapitulation of County and Township Revenues.

	RECPS.	EXP.
Balance in the Treasury, June 1st, 1872.	14558 05	
Special School Tax Revenue Col in June 1st, 1873.	8391 17	8391 17
Road " "	10536 91	10536 91
Township "	2556 66	2556 66
Dog "	1524 06	1524 06
Common school "	4467 75	4467 75
Railroad "	1106 00	8316 48
Agricultural Fund	90 00	110 00
Redemption of Land	900 44	1016 82
County Revenue	28964 98	21632 79
Balance in Treasure June 1, 1873		16082 77
	73117 11	73117 11

Recapitulation of the School Funds.

Amount Received—State apportionment up to June 1st, 1873.	15214 06	15214 06
Cong Interest in Treasury	2064 11	1947 88
" " Col up to June 1, '73	1460 22	
" Principal Col " "	4348 15	3784 38
Common School Fund Principal in Treasury, June 1, 1872.	484 66	
Paid by Sundry Persons, including fines, to June 1, 1873.	4299 40	4612 80
Common School Interest in Treasury, June 1st, 1872.	625 08	
Com. School Interest coll'ed up to June 1st, 1873.	1779 66	3262 18
Received from Liquor License up to June 1st, 1873.	300 00	380 00
Balance in Treasury June 1, 1873		2513 88
	30614 83	30614 83

Balance of the Several Funds in County Treasury, June 1, 1873.

Agricultural Fund		30 00
Railroad Revenue—Wilmington Township.		7000 00
County Revenue		7891 06
Common and Cong. School Principal		333 30
Common and Cong. School Interest		2190 22
		17494 61

WM. McINTYRE, Auditor.

Root & Company.

Suit Department

[UP STAIRS.]

Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'

GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN BATISTE,
FINE WHITE LAWN

Walking and Traveling Suits.

Also handsome styles of

WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,
POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,
LINEN TRVEDING DUSTERS,

Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices

We will also show this week entirely new and novel styles of

FINE PARASOLS,

AND

Sun Umbrellas!

Also have just received a very large assortment of LLAMA LACE JACKETS

LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,

of a celebrated French manufacture, in new designs and at very low prices.

EXTRAOPDINARY BARGAINS,

This week in our

Dress Goods Dep't

From recent large auction sales.

We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goops much under early spring prices.

LARGE NEW ASSORTMENT OF

Houskeeping Linens

AND COTTONS,

SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERIES, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces
Real & Imitation
Val. Laces

NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC

Also the celebrated

PERINOT KID GLOVE.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log cabin some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time.

J. H. BREENS.

Boozer & Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible

SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS

LINENS, ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produee,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent an receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & Co., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address. L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.
Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 38 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York Nobody uses meta Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased will offer for sale at public out cry at the late residence of the deceased in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1873,

the personal property of said estate consisting of Horses, Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Wagon, Wheat on the Ground and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws with good security.

MATILDA MILLER, Adm'x.

The Popular Music House of the West

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

158 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

Decker Brothers' Celebrated Pianos,

Matchless in tone, incomparable in workmanship.

THE FAVORITE VALLEY GEM.

The richness and fullness of the tone of these Pianos has made the demand for them such that nearly every one is sold before leaving the factory.

And Other Standard Pianos.

THE HAMILTON ORGANS

favorites for power, sweetness and variety—beautiful changes and sole stops.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANAED.

Send For Circular.

FORT WAYNE Fruit House!

AND

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS---- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds I can buy.

Crushed and Powdered	12½	cents
Granulated	12½	"
Coffee A	11½	"
Coffee B	11½	"
Choice New Orleans	10	"
Good uba Brown	9	"

Coffee.

The great talk is, "Coffee is higher—gone up 5 cents." This is not the case with us. We purchase large lots before the advance, and will continue to sell at old prices. Got 200 bags on hand.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time, direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby savieg the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 60 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 95. Japan 40' 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	20c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 6c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	60c
Second quality	40c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,	30 and 35c	

RAISINS and URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants This fruit is considered low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and [illegible]
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and [illegible]
California [illegible] Wine	[illegible]
California Angelica Wine	[illegible]
Brandy	1 50, 2 50 and [illegible]
Blackberry Wine	1 00

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	[illegible]
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$5.00
" " "	kits	1.00
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kits	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		[illegible]

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 30c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Those of our county subscribers who do not want to pay postage on their paper will please let us know. We have a little post office of our own at the Courier office, and those desiring to get their papers there can do so. Our subscribers in town will be supplied by a carier boy.

Prepare for harvest.

Wool is coming in in small lots.

Cherries are begining to color up.

Hamlin's Wizard Oil cures rheumatism.

The foundation for the Shaffer building is completed.

All druggists sell Wizard Oil.

The sprinkling wagon is doing a good work on our streets.

The street sprinkler is again on its rounds doing good service.

Wizard oil sore throat, diphtheria and sore mouth.

It looks a little like rain this Tuesday and how refreshing it would be.

Wizard Oil cures neuralgia, headache, tooth ache and ear ache.

The Auburn Cornet Band have not as yet decided when to have their hop.

Corn and hay is receiving the atten'ion of our farmers.

Wizarl Oil cures lame back, pain in the side or breast instantly.

Potatoes bugs don't seem to be so numerous this year.

Hamlin's Cough Balsam and tooth powder sold by all druggist.

Each member should be present at the club to-night, as a good time is anticipated.

Work on the foundation of the Ensly block has at last commenced.

Go and get some ice-cream. Tomy has some good to-day, and wants to wait on you.

A new time card went into effect on the Saginaw road last monday but we have not received a copy yet.

The bridge east of town is still almost impassible. It is simply a shame to allow it to remain in this condition. Let it be fixed [illegible]

The fellow who voted for his own girl being the best looking, at the festival, wants his half dollar back and says it was a swindle.

Abraham Hartman residing north west of this place, died suddenly last Friday, from what was generally conceded to be the rupture of a blood vessel.

Rain to the north of us, rain to the east of us, rain all around us, but none right in our midst we wait impatiently for a good shower.

Butler and Newvill are making every arrangement for a good time on the 4th. As yet we have not heard of any arrangement at Waterloo except that a race will take place at the Fair Grounds.

The Hamlin Wizard Oil men gave our town a visit last Monda.y They did not speak very flattering of their trade at Waterloo. Their music is splendid, while their oil—let everybody judge for themselves.

The Buckeye Broadaxe favored our people with several interesting lectures. He stated that at Waterloo he was charged a dollar a night for the use of the church We fear our temperance friends, there are becoming indifferent in the cause.

COLLIDED.—A train became detached coming into the Junction last Monday night. The engineer was signaled to stop which he did when the two parts of the train came together with a crash demolishing three flats and four freights in a twinkling. Nobody hurt.

At a game of base ball last Saturday at Ca[illegible] the C[illegible] boys scooped the [illegible] lads, the first getting 12 while our boys were only permitted to get 4. Considering the weather we think they were justified in curbing the ambition of our boys to not run it any longer.

WOOL CARDING.—The carding machines under the management of Mr. Rose in Butler are now in excellent running order, and those having wool to car will make a note of this. The grist mill under the superintendence of that popular miller J. S. Shaffer, is turning out splendid flour, and those having wheat to grind will make a note of this.

Work has commenced on the board fence around the Court Yard, thanks to the liberality of our county dads. This action of the Board was highly necessary in order to protect that beautiful edifice known as the county jail. There will be a harmonious blending of the two, and this is the greatest object to be secured. Of course the Court House is ignored in the effort to beautify the other building

HORSES STOLEN.—Last Friday night two horses with harness were stolen from Mr. Frantz near Waterloo. The thieves then went to the house of J. W. Miser and hitched to his wagon and lit out for Michigan. Gus Lenz and Lieb and several others started in pursuit, and were close on to the fellows when they were arrested near Kalamazoo, by another party. It is expected that pursued and pursuers will here to-day. DeKalb county is getting to be rather hot for horse thieves.

Several of the Rotary Harrows Manufactured at Kendallville were introduced here during the spring, and several of our farmers have tested them with great success. By a simple weight on one side they are forced to revolve as the horses move forward, the beam to which the doubletrees are attached being afasted to the center of the harrow. They grind and pulverize the ground perfectly and are far superior to all others made. D. D Snyder is agent, warerooms on Main street.

Platt McDonald has severed his connection with the Plymouth *Democrat* and Ed. VanValkenburg now "goes it alone."

This may be all right but we are not exactly satisfied to have Platt McDonald quit a business which he seems to be so well calculated to honor. It does not suit us to see such men shake off the editorial harness for the country needs just such writers. However, we wish Mc a big, fat success, wherever he may go.—The paper is left in good hands and Van will conduct it with ability.—*Argus.*

PERSONAL.—Dr. E. T. Martin, of Liberty Center, has located in Auburn, Ind., where he and his father will engage in the drug and medicine business. Dr. Martin has been a successful practitioner and is a regular graduate from the Ann Arbor, Mich., College. Both the Dr. and his father have been residents of this county for a number of years until within the last two or three years, and both are honest and reliable business men, well qualified for the business in which they expect to engage. They are both gentlemen deserving public patronage wherever they may go.—*Napoleon Northwest.*

Warsaw and vicinity has been having a full chapter of accidents:

First a man at a saw mill south of that place was cut nearly in to, and died. Another had a leg mutilated. Next came the death of two men in a well by falling therein. Next occurred the death of a young man by the name of Benham who while on the cars stepped to the side door of the baggage car, and while in the act of handing a letter to some one on the ground, was struck in the back of the head by a post, standing too near the track and instantly killed. The force of the blow knocked him out of the car, and falling under the wheels his legs were crushed by the train.

Our young Democratic Prosecutor, Wm B. McConnell, Esq., is, by his thoroughness and pluck, gaining laurels which the older heads would gladly wear. We are glad indeed of his success, and trust that he may continue to reap until his sheaf is full. In a recent case tried in Noble county in which the prosecution was directed against one Nancy Mains, for keeping and maintaining a nuisance in the city of Kendallville, the Prosecutor appeared alone for the State, and Judge Clapp, F. Pricket and A. A. Chapin for the defendent—all men of ability. The Albion New Era say, in commenting upon the case, that "Not more gallantly did little David 'go for' Goliah of old with his sling than did the youthful prosecutor encounter the three Golliahs in this arena.' Billy won the case for the state, and the defendant was fined five dollars and costs —*Angola Times.*

Many of our friends think that we have a fat grab in the county printing, but the fact is we get a very small bite. A great deal of the printing for the county is done abroad, a good deal of it at Republican offices. By an arrangement with the Commissioners the Auditor controls this patronage, a custom not usual in our neighboring counties by any means. We have labored faithfully and unceasingly to establish a good paper in this county, but it is not from an excessive amount of patronage from the county that we have been able to do this. We believe that work is given to offices abroad that can be done as well and about as cheap at home. It is usual at other places to stand by the county printer, but in this county it seems to be an exception.—*Auburn Courier.*

We sympathize with you, Bro. Mays. But, then, you know, there are once in a while some queer people elected to office who are very nice and clever to the 'printer' before the election, but quickly forget those little courtesies after they are once in. In their opinion a 'printer' is useful and valuable only so long as he lends himself to a promotion of their own interests, but when that is done he may look elsewhere for the patronage he had every reason to expect from that source. Take consolation, Tom, in the fact that you do not stand isolated and alone—*Ligonier Banner.*

There are among us suffering from derangment of the Liver and Bowels. Fever and Ague. Billious Fevers and diseases, arising from a torpid or imperfect action of the Liver To all such we would recommend the use of "Liver Stimulant and Cathartic," which is advertised in our columns. It has been used with wonderful success in sections where these disease prevail, and we feel confident it will prove a blessing to many a household. As a medicine to be kept in the family, to be used in the place of pills, it has no equal.

It is for sale by all our druggist and dealers in medicine.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

June 26th 4t.

Commencement Exercises at Butler.

EDITOR COURIER,

Dear Sir:—Perhaps your readers would be interested in hearing of the closing exercises of our school. Our spring term closed on Friday, June 20th. The afternoon was set apart for general exercises such as singing, speaking, etc., in which the entire school took a part, and did themselves and teachers much credit. At the close short speeches were made by J. A. Campbell, W. H. McIntosh and J. A. Barns. Also some very appropriate farewell remarks by the principal, Mr. James Burrier. All passed off very pleasantly, and it is conceded by all that the present corps of teachers cannot be praised too highly for the good work they have done in brining up the school out of the disorder into which it had fallen. In the evening, the commencement exercises were held in the Lutheran church. A class of three, the first of the school, graduated in the graded school course. The church was crowded at an early hour. Students and teachers having met on the campus, marched to the church. After prayer, followed by music, the Salutatory was delivered by L. W. Knisely. Next were the orations by the graduating class. First by Mr. James Boyle, subject "The Young Man," followed by Mr. Orris Hubbell, subject, "Progress." Speeches were then made by Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Barns, after which the valedictory was delivered by Mr. Sumner Otis. The diplomas were then presented by Mr. Burrier in a very appropriate speech, after which exercises closed. Much interest was manifested by all present, especially in the orations of the young men, which were fine efforts and well delivered. Mr. Burrier has indeed done a good work and is to be rewarded in every proper manner by having his salary raised, and his services engaged for another year.

X.

THE FESTIVAL.

A grand result was achieved last Friday evening, at the Odd Fellows Festival. Nearly $200 was gathered by the liberal donations of our citizens. The entire building was used and then there was a jam. An immense throng of people came to enjoy themselves, and did not go away disappointed. Everything went off so pleasantly that nothing but smiles and good nature prevailed. Not a jar even in the building which was well tried for the first time. A few thought it was not safe, but this night demonstrated that it was as staunch and solid as a rock.

The first floor was used mainly for refreshments a table being placed in the center the entire length of the building, 80 feet. Though an abundant supply of berries, ice-cream, cake, etc., it was thought, had been prepared yet there was nothing left the next morning to tell the tale.

The first and second floors were beautifully decorated with evergreen boughs, flowers, wreaths, mottoes, etc., and presented a picturesque appearance. The second floor contained many attractive features and was the grand promenade of the evening.

Here booths were constructed gaily decorated and made attractive by the amusing manner in which they were conducted. The postoffice, fishing pond, fortune telling and lemonade, together with the handsome bower of cornucopias and vocal music all combined to make up a scene of the most enjoyable character.—The third story was visited by many for a social chat or a promenade and so attractive was it with its clean new floor, that many of our folks insisted on an indulgence the light fantastic, but the Committee objected, and you know these Committees are so arbitrary. The cornet band discoursed sweet music from the balcony and taken all in all, it was an affair the like of which we may never see again. Thanks are due our band for their services, and also to a large number of our citizens who contributed so largely to its success outside of the order. We assure them that their good deeds are highly appreciated by every member.

The handsome cane to be voted to the ugliest man in town was captured by Squire W. Griswold, but we think there was some ballot box stuffing, and that the merits of the case were not considered.

The beautiful bracelet to be voted to the handsomest lady, was carried off by Miss Frank Stahl, and honestly we think. The Squire on the presentation of the cane made one of his most happy speeches, which was loudly applauded.

So interested was everybody that it was nearly twelve o'clock before there was a cessation of festivities.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

The Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, will, on Friday the 11th day of July, 1873 at the Auditor's office in said county, receive sealed proposals for the construction of a bridge across the St. Joseph River at Spencerville in said county on either of the following plans: First, for an open bridge 16 feet wide, of two spans of about 85 feet each. Second, for an open bridge 16 feet wide of one span of 170 feet. Third, for a covered bridge of about 170 feet in length.

Said bridge to rest on oak spiles. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids offered.

GEO. EMBLEY,
WM. RICHMOND,
DANIEL CONARD, } Com'rs.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that James H. Rose, administrator of the estate of Isaac [illegible], deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Club dance to-night.

Ice cream in demand.

A GOOD HOUSE.—Elsewhere appears the advertisement of the firm of D. H. Baldwin & Co., 158 West 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio. We take pleasure in calling our readers' attention to this advertisement, as it is one of the most reliable houses in the west, both as to the prompt and honorable manner of doing business, and the quality of instruments kept. The celebrated Decker Brothers Piano is well known to be unequaled for power, purity, sonority and brilliancy of tone, while the Valley Gem has a reputation of which many manufactories might well feel proud The Cincinnati Trade List, a paper devoted to the Manufacturing interests of the west, says: "For quality, clearness of articulation and symetry of action, these Pianos are unexcelled."

The Hamilton Organs possesses a power, sweetness and varity of tone, that make them specially desirable for church parlor or library. The Six Octave Organ having extra range of key board, permitting the playing of piano music, and well adapted to the parlor and are becoming great favorites.

Messrs. Baldwin & Co. furnish us a list of the amounts per month to be paid on the renting plan, which we give below.—It is certainly a good chance to get a good instrument on easy terms, and will no doubt be embraced by many whose limited means prevent them from securing a desirable acquisition to the household.

We hope Messrs Baldwin & Co. will secure a good trade from our county, and assure all who patronize them that they will receive just as good instruments as if present to select them for themselves.

Satisfaction is guaranteed, and aside from this it will be well for purchasers to deal with a house whose long and successful business career is above a guarantee for the integrity of the Instrument. 1

How to Secure a Good Instrument.

The introduction of the renting plan in our own city and vicinity has proved a wonderful success, demonstrating its usefullness in providing families with instruments.

We can refer to hundreds who would have never had an organ or piano in their house but for this plan. It recommends itself to the mechanic, clerk, school teacher, laborer and others who have a stated salary, part of which they can devote to the payment of an instrument. It has also been found convenient to merchants who have all their capital actively employed, and do not wish to draw the full price of instrument from their business at one time. The success of this plan leads us to extend the limits to which the plan has been confined, and we are now prepared to furnish instruments to all who want one, on the best terms we possibly can. For the purpose of giving information we annex some of the usual terms for for an instrument on this plan.

FOR AN INVESTMENT.

price,	cash payment	mon. payment
$100	$15	$7
125	17	9
150	20	11
180	24	13
185	29	13
200	30	14
210	35	15
260	40	17
300	50	21
400	100	25
450	125	27
500	150	30

We do not present these as our only terms, but as the most usual; and if these do not suit, any one wanting an instrument will tell us the best they can do, we will accommodate them if we possibly can We should be pleased to have any one wanting an instrument to write to us and we will do the best we can for them.

We warrant entire satisfaction, and any one ordering an instrment will receive as good a one as if present to select it for themselves, otherwise it may be returned at our expense.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
158 west 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio
June 26,—1m.

M and S.

Two Letters that Mean Something.

Markley & Shrader maintain such marked success that many seem to marvel at the sight. Men say Markley & Shrader mean soon to monopolize the sale of merchandise, such as Men's shoes Misses' Shoes, and even Old Maids' shoes Mr. Markley manifestly means to make the merchandise manufactured by their own men meritorious. Sir Shrader stands by his side and says: Since we started our stock has been second to none, and we shall Still Strive to Sell Such Splendid Shoes, etc., that Several Salesmen can Scarcely tend the Sales.

A visit to the handsome store of this enterprising firm, in Keystone Block, will convince our readers that it is one of the most desirable places in our city at which to purchase anything in the line of boots and shoes, for ladies, gents, misses, boys or children. The stock at this time especially, is replete with every thing seasonable and nice. The selection of a choice stock in this line is by no means an easy matter, but Messrs. Markley and Shrader seem to have exhibited rare skill in choosing their goods. We notice many attractive novelties this spring that will be of interest to all who have the good taste to know that a neatly dressed foot is one of the most pleasing of sights.

We can heartily endorse the above as we know it to be a fact. The above firm have a larger stock than any other house in Fort Wayne, and sell at prices defying competition. When you purchase goods there you know they are reliable for that I the character of the house.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrashers.
Plows,
Straw-Cutters
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Ft. W. J. & S. R.R. 11-49-57 or 10m. 3s. SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
P. F. W. & C. R.R. and F. W. R. & C. R.R.
COLUMBUS TIME 12-8-25 or 8m. 25s. FAST
T. W. & W. R.R. 11-49-57 or 10m. 3s. SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
W
E
S
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
COLUMBUS TIME
8m. 25s. FAST or F. W. M. & C. R.R. 12-8-25

Will all use Meridian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure to set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

HURD'S
LIVER
STIMULANT
AND
CATHARTIC

A sure and permanent cure for LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER AND AGUE, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, PILES, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood. It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. To the invalid and aged it will be found an invigorating Cordial, increasing the strength and flesh, vitalising the blood, and promoting perfect digestion. As a family medicine, it has no equal.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.00 per Bottle.
PREPARED BY
LITTLEFIELD, HURD & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

BRANDRIFF, PRESCOTT and CO.
50, 52 & 54 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Builders Hardware,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, White Lead,
Stoves & Tin Ware,
Of every Description.
Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Etc.
Heavy Hardware,
Iron, Steel, Nails.
WAGON & CARRIAGE HARDWARE and WOOD STOCK.
Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools,
Farming Impleme'ts
Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Studs & Reduced Prices. Give us a Call.

MORE CRUEL THAN WAR.

[A correspondent of the Kansas City Times recites a striking poem, of which this is the history: A Southern prisoner of war at Camp Chase, in Ohio, after dying of sickness in the hospital of that station [illegible] fellow-captive, Col. W. S. Hawkins, of Tennessee, that he was heavy [illegible] betrothed bride in Nashville [illegible] just before the arrival of a letter in which the lady curtly broke the engagement. Col. Hawkins had been requested [illegible] any epistle which should come for him, and upon reading the letter in question, [illegible] The lines [illegible] imperfectly [illegible] by the Southern press [illegible] deserve revival, if only for the sake of the corrections requisite to do justice to their sentiment and win for them a wider appreciation :—*New York World*.]

MY FRIEND.

Your letter, lady, came too late,
For heaven had claimed its own;
Ah, sudden change—from prison bars
Unto the great, white throne!
And yet I think he would have stayed
To live for his disdain,
Could he have read the careless words
Which you have sent in vain.

So full of patience did he wait,
Through many a weary hour,
That o'er his simple soldier-faith
Not even death had power;
And you—did others whisper low
Their homage in your ear,
As though among their shallow throng
His spirit had a peer?

I would that you were by me now,
To draw the sheet aside,
And see how pure that look he wore
The moment when he died.
The sorrow that you gave to him
Had left its weary trace,
As 'twere the shadow of the cross
Upon his pallid face.

"Her love," he said, "could change for me
The winter's cold to spring;"
Ah, trust of fickle maiden's love,
Thou art a bitter thing!
For when these valleys, bright in May,
Once more with blossoms wave,
The northern violets shall blow
Above his humble grave.

Your dole of scanty words had been
But one more pang to bear,
For him who kissed unto the last
Your tress of golden hair.
I did not put it where he said,
For, when the angels come,
I would not have them find the sign
Of falsehood in the tomb.

I've read your letter, and I know
The wiles that you had wrought
To win that noble heart of his,
And gained it—cruel thought!
What lavish wealth men sometimes give
For what is worthless all!
What manly bosoms beat for truth
In folly's falsest thrall!

You shall not pity him, for now
His sorrow has an end;
Yet would that you could stand with me
Beside my fallen friend;
And I forgive you for his sake,
As he—if it be given—
May e'en be pleading grace for you
Before the court of heaven!

To-night the cold winds whistle by,
As I my vigil keep
Within the prison dead-house, where
Few mourners come to weep.
A rude plank coffin holds his form!
Yet death exalts his face,
And I would rather see him thus
Than clasped in your embrace.

To-night your home may shine with lights,
And ring with merry song,
And you be smiling, as your soul
Had done no deadly wrong;
Your hand so fair that none would think
It penned these words of pain;
Your skin so white—would God your heart
Were half as free from stain.

I'd rather be my comrade dead
Than you in life supreme;
For yours the sinner's waking dread,
And his the martyr's dream.
Whom serve we in this life, we serve
In that which is to come;
He chose his way; you yours; let God
Pronounce the fitting doom.

THE CHAINED HOST.

The potato famine in Ireland was no where felt more severely than in that part of the country where the following story is told as a true tale.

In a small village in one of the most barren districts in the west of Ireland, there lived a very poor widow, whose sole inheritance from her husband were two healthy children, girls, of the respective ages of three and five. Painfully and by the utmost effort she had contrived to pass two years of her sorrowful widowhood. Bad and scanty food, obtained only by labor too great for her delicate frame, had at last thrown her upon a sick bed, and death, in pity, removed her in a few days and without great suffering from her earthly troubles. The poverty of the whole parish was so great that nothing could be done for the poor orphans. All the neighbors, with the utmost desire to help, were too famine-stricken, and heard their own children too often cry in vain for bread, to assist others.

"If the children could only be got to Kilburn"—a village some miles south—said one of the neighbors, after the poor mother had been buried, "a brother of their father lives there, and could not possibly refuse to take care of them."

"But matters are as bad there as here," replied another, and "I fear they will be no better off there."

"It cannot possibly be worse than here, for nothing but starvation stares them in the face. If we send them to their relations we have done our duty. We cannot possibly keep them here."

So a carrier, who was going near to Kilburn, as an act of charity, took the two girls—Lizzie was seven now, and Mary was five—in his cart with him. The timid children kept very quiet and close together, and the carrier hardly looked at them. Toward noon they reached the spot where the cart would turn off. The man lifted them out, showed them the road to the left, and bade them go straight forward, and if they did not turn from the high-road they would in about two hours come to the place. He then drove off. The children sobbed out "good-by," and looked after him as long as they could see the last speck of the cart, and then they both began to cry.

Lizzie ceased her crying first; she took hold of her little sister's hand, who had seated herself on the grass, and said: "Get up, Mary, we must not stay here if we wish to get to Kilburn. We cannot stop here on the road."

"I'm so hungry," sobbed Mary. "We have had nothing to eat all day." And again they both began to cry; for Lizzie was equally hungry.

The children were very weak, and could only drag themselves slowly along. Hand in hand they tottered on. At last Lizzie fancied she saw a house, and pointed toward the spot. But it took them more than a quarter of an hour before they reached the farm-house, for such it proved to be. With hesitating steps they entered the yard, for they had never begged before, in spite of their former misery. But at this moment they could think of nothing else than their terrible hunger. When a few steps from the house, they heard the farmer violently scolding one of his men. Then he went into the house, fiercely closed the door after him, so as to make the windows rattle, continuing his abuse all the time. The children, terrified, stood still at the door until the voice ceased. Then Lizzie opened the door and both children entered. The farmer sat in an arm-chair by the [illegible]

"Well, what do you want?" he harshly asked the children, who were too frightened to utter a word and to tell their errand. "Can't you speak?" he asked more roughly.

Lizzie at last took courage, and said gently, "Oh, if you would be so good as to give us the least little bit to eat—a small piece of bread or a few potatoes."

"I thought so," shouted the farmer; "I was sure you were nothing but beggars, although you do not seem to belong to this neighborhood. We have plenty of those here, and we do not want them to come from other parts. We have not bread for ourselves in these hard times. You will get nothing here. Be off, this moment!"

The children, both terribly frightened, began to cry bitterly.

"That will not do you any good," continued the man; "that kind of whining is nothing new to me, and won't move me. Let your parents feed you; but they, no doubt, prefer idling rather than get their living by honest labor."

"Our parents are both dead," said Lizzie.

"I thought so," replied the farmer. "Whenever children are sent out to beg, their father and mother are always dead, or, at least, their father. This is a mere excuse for begging. Be off this minute!"

"We have not eaten a morsel of bread the whole day," pleaded Lizzie. "We are so tired that we cannot move a step. If you would but give us the least bit to eat, we are so hungry."

"I have told you I would not. Beggars get nothing here."

The farmer got up with a threatening look. Lizzie quickly opened the door and drew her sister with her. The children again stood in the farm-yard, but knew not what to do. Suddenly little Mary drew her hand from her sister's clasp and went off to the other side of the yard; there was a fierce dog chained; his dinner stood before him in a wooden basin. Mary put her hand into the basin and began to eat with the dog. Lizzie went nearer, and saw that in the basin there was some liquor in which a few pieces of bread and a few potatoes were floating. She, likewise, could not resist; she had but one feeling—that of the most gnawing hunger; she took some bread and potatoes and ate them greedily.

The dog, not accustomed to such guests, looked at the children full of astonishment; he drew back, and then left them at his dinner, of which he had eaten but very little. At this moment the farmer stepped into the yard; he wished to see whether the children had really left, and then he saw this singular scene. The dog was noted for his fierceness, and feared alike by old and young. He was obliged to be constantly chained, and no one dared to come near him except his master. Even the servant put his food before him in the most cautious manner. In the first moment the man thought of nothing but the fearful danger in which the children were, and walking quickly toward them, he exclaimed:

"Don't you see the dog? He will tear you to pieces!"

But suddenly he stopped as if rooted to the ground; the dog had got up again and gone near the children; then he looked at his master and wagged his tail. It seemed as if he wished to say:

"Don't drive my guests away!"

At that sight a great change came over the man; the spectacle before him acted like an electric shock, and feelings such as he never had before seemed to stir within him.

The children had risen, terrified at the call of the man, fearful of punishment for having eaten, with downcast eyes. At last, after several minute's silence, the farmer said:

"Are you really so fearfully hungry that you do not even despise the dog's food? Come in, then, you shall have something to eat, and as much as you like." And then taking them by the hand he led them into the house, calling out to the servant, "Biddy, get some hot bread and milk, and be quick, for these children."

The dog had shamed his master—the brute had shamed the man. Touched by what he had seen, the farmer was anxious to make amends for what his conscience showed him to be a great sin. He seated the children at the table, sat down by them, and kindly asked their names.

"My name is Lizzie, said the eldest, and my sister is called Mary."

"Have your parents been dead long?"

"Our father has been dead two years, but our mother only died last week."

At the thought of their recent loss both children began to weep.

"Don't cry, children," said the farmer kindly. "God will in one way or another take care of you. But tell me now, where did you come from?"

"From Loughrea, replied the child.

"From Loughrea?" asked the man, "from Loughrea? That is strange!"

He began to suspect the truth, and asked, hesitatingly:

"What was your father's name?"

"Martin Sullivan," replied Lizzie.

"What—Martin—Martin Sullivan?" he exclaimed, jumping up at the same time, and casting a piercing look at the children, thoroughly frightening them.

His face grew red, then tears came into his eyes; at last he sobbed aloud. He took the youngest child into his arms, pressed her to his heart and kissed her. The child struggled and called to her sister for help; she could not think what the man meant. Then he put down the little one and did the same to Lizzie, who took it more quietly, as she had seen that the man did not hurt her sister. At last, becoming more composed, he dried his tears and said:

"Do you know my name, children?"

"No," replied Lizzie.

"How happened it, then, that you have come to me?" he asked. "Has any one sent you to me?"

"Nobody has sent us," replied Lizzie. "We were to go to Kilburn, where a brother of our father lives, and they said he would gladly receive us. But I do not believe it, for our mother always said that he is a hard-hearted man, who does not care for his relations."

"Your mother was quite right when she said so," said the farmer. "But what will you do if this hard-hearted man does not receive you?"

"Then we shall have to starve," answered Lizzie.

"No, no!" exclaimed the man quickly. "Dry your tears. The merciful God has had pity on your helplessness, and has made use of a fierce brute to soften the heart of your uncle, and therefore he will never forsake you—never."

The children looked at the man in utter bewilderment; they did not understand what he said—his words and his behavior were alike strange to them. This he soon perceived, for he added: "You are going to Kilburn to Patrick Sullivan; you are already there! I am your uncle, and now that I know you are the children of my brother Martin, I make you welcome."

The children's tears quickly changed into smiles, and the meal which Biddy just then put on the table for them made them forget their grief. Patrick Sullivan had taken his farm about a year before. A kind Providence had directed the children's steps to him; but if the dog had not taught him a lesson of kindness who knows what might after all have become of the poor orphans. But He who is the Father of the fatherless would surely not have forsaken them.

Capt. Jack in His Own Defense.

In his interview with Gen. Davis, Capt. Jack entered into a long and minute statement of his conduct during the recent troubles, and defended himself from the charge of having killed Gen. Canby, laying the blame all on Allen David, the Chief of the Klamath Indians. Among other things, he said: "Allen David was always pushing me up. The Klamath chiefs said the same. They talked as though Allen David was a big chief. He said we must not think the Klamaths were women. They were not going to lay down their arms to the whites. I had all the trouble, and did all the fighting. He did the looking on, and, though they tried to get me into the scrape, I want you to know why I commenced this war last winter on Lost river. Applegate and Brown came and said the Big Chief was coming to talk, and we must go to the reservation. The soldiers came and surrounded us before day. They held no council. I did not expect that. I was asleep. I told them not to shoot when my boys got their guns. The soldiers fired the first gun. I did not think they wanted to talk. After the soldiers began to fire on my people, some of my boys fired back. I did not. I took my things and ran as fast as I could go away to Old Schonchin's reservation, who said he had nothing to say for himself. He only brought message from Allen David."

As to Gen. Canby's things he had on, he said: "I can't say anything about it. I went away. The boys who killed Gen. Canby got the things. I was there but went off as soon as I found I could not stop them. Jack, on being questioned, said that Bogus Charley and Schack-Nasty Jim killed Gen. Canby. Allen David advised us to kill Canby, so he did it. I am telling the truth. I did not kill him. I had it done, but did not do it.

He added in conclusion: "I don't lie. Bring them in that saw. I want to face them. If I had my chains off I would tell on all the men who did these things."

Schonchin says he did shoot at Meacham, but all the Modocs knew he was a poor shot, and could not hit anything.

Jack's answers are of course a tissues of lies, but many agree that Old Schonchin from the reservation was the messenger, and took the money given him by Capt. Jack to charge Allen David, Klamath Chief, with urging them to make war and kill Canby.

The Conqueror of the Apaches—Something of His History.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born near Dayton, Ohio, graduated at West Point in the class with Sheridan, Lieut. Derby ("John Phœnix") and other notables. Crook was sent direct from West Point to the Pitt River and Modoc Indian country in 1851. Instead of idling away his time on dress-parade tactics, he set about learning the haunts and habits of the savages, and fighting them on every occasion, frequently whipping them by the hundreds with his half company, armed with old-fashioned weapons. He would do his own scouting on foot, and often alone.

He is one of the best shots with a rifle in the world; is very fond of hunting, fishing, and all out-door exercise; is personally as brave as any man can be, yet cool under excitement. In his battles with Indians he will take as full a hand almost invariably as any soldier he may direct, and has made many an Indian bite the dust. He fought in the different Indian wars of the Northwest, until the rebellion, when, through more than a hundred battles, he worked his way up to a Major-Generalship. After the great war he was singled out by Grant to conduct the war against the savages of Southern Idaho and Oregon and Northern Nevada and California. He concluded a peace round that great circle after the manner of his late arrangement in Arizona.

Crook will capture a "hostile," and, with the offer of good food, clothes, guns, horses, etc., in addition to authority, will buy him into turning against his own household. His heart is in the right place—a man disposed by nature to do exact justice, regardless of race or condition. He is tender-hearted as a child, as fond of fun, and in every way the life of the camp. He likes to have young, lively, witty men around him, and generally arranges his staff accordingly.

Physically he is as tough as a mule, and can wear out half the young men of twenty-five. Crook is scarcely forty-five years of age; married, but has no children. His wife keeps on his trail pretty closely. In complexion, Crook is light-haired—almost white; nose and mouth indicating strength of character, purpose, etc.—*Denver News.*

THE Mayor of San Francisco has vetoed the celebrated "pig-tail ordinance," recently passed by the Board of Supervisors, requiring the heads of the Chinese prisoners in the county jail to be shaved. The ordinance was vetoed on the ground that the punishment was infamous, as it made unjust distinctions; also on the ground that it was contrary to the treaty with China, and to the laws of the United States.

How the Russian Empress Travels.

In the matter of "putting on style" the royal family of Russia outshines any royal family in the world. The Empress, or Czarina, has for some time been sojourning at Naples. A foreign paper gives the following account of the way she traveled thither from St. Petersburg: The train consisted of fifteen carriages, eight of which form a suit of apartments. The imperial family occupied three of them as bed-rooms, another served for the suit, and three more for the store-rooms and servants' rooms. The saloon carriage is splendid, all lined with crimson satin, and painted outside with the Russian arms. The imperial carriages are connected by means of air-tight passages, and the springs are formed of steel and India rubber, so as to render all shocks insensible. The temperature of each carriage can be regulated by touching pegs communicating with a calorific apparatus. In the grand saloon there is combined the furniture of a drawing-room and a dining-room, besides six work-tables, one for the Empress, one for her daughter, and the other four for her ladies of honor. Two locomotives draw the train, and a third machine sends heated tubes to the carriages. In the matter of sending letters the Empress does not correspond with the Emperor by the postoffice. A service of couriers has been established between Sorrento and St. Petersburg, composed of eighteen persons, who are continually *en route* between the two places. The immediate friends of her Majesty write to Russia like other people, that is to say, through the oblging and economic medium of the Commander Barbavara. But no letter of the Czarina is ever thrown into the box, or sent to the Russian Legation; every time the Empress writes, as she does nearly every day, a courier starts with a packet, which he is instructed to deliver into the hands of the Czar himself.

A New Kind of Evidence.

"Through the looking glass" is, says the *Hour*, a delightful world of fancy, where *vice versa* reigns supreme, to which both young and old have some time been introduced, but it is not at first sight a promising source of evidence upon which to convict a thief. Such, however, seems to have been the case at the Devon session last week, when Alfred Mayne was put on trial for embezzling some £30 from a well-known firm of florists near Exeter. The prisoner was employed by them to receive money from their customers, and he received the sum in question in payment of an account for it. He was supplied with forms of receipts having counterfoils, and the receipt in his hand-writing was produced in court, but no counterfoil to correspond was discoverable in the book. At the back, however, of the counterfoil of the receipt, which would come next in date, appeared certain letters, which were evidently produced by the counterfoil which had been next to it, pressing upon it when wet with ink. It was suggested that these letters formed the name of the clergyman to whom the receipt was given. The chairman of the bench, Sir Stafford Northcote, ordered a looking glass to be brought into court, and, surely enough, when the writing was held up to the glass the name was clearly legible, by the same process as that employed by Alice to read the story of the "Jabberwock." The looking glass was then handed round to the jury. The foreman of the jury, we are told, being naturally rather puzzled at this new instrument for the detection of crime, made some ineffectual attempts to carry the invention into effect, by presenting the back of the book to the glass, and then gazing intently at the book itself; but finally, he and his fellows were convinced that the impression reproduced the name required, so that the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

The Rothschilds.

The rise of the great house of Rothschild belongs to the eighteenth century. Meyer Anselm, a Jew, was born in 1743, and was established as a money-lender, etc., in Frankfort, in 1772. From his poor shop, bearing the sign of the red shield, he acquired the name Rothschild. He found a good friend in William Landgrave, of Hesse; and when the Landgrave, in 1806, had to flee from Napoleon, he intrusted the banker with about £250,000 to take care of. The careful Jew traded with this; so that, in 1812, when he died, he left about a million sterling to six sons, Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Meyer, Charles and James. Knowing the truth of the old motto, "Union is strength," he charged his sons that they should conduct their financial operations together. The third son, Nathan, was the cleverest of the family, and had settled in England, coming to Manchester in 1797, and London in 1803. Twelve years after we see him at Waterloo, watching the battle, and posting to England as soon as he knew the issue, and spreading everywhere the defeat of the English. The clever but unscrupulous speculator thus depressed the funds, and his agents were enabled to buy at a cheap rate; and it is said that he made a million by this transaction. He died in 1836; but the real amount of his wealth never transpired. It has been said: "Nothing seems too gigantic for his grasp, nothing too minute for his notice. His mind was as capable of contracting a loan for millions as of calculating the lowest possible amount on which a clerk could exist."

The Polaris Expedition.

Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, who has been aiding in the examination of the Polaris survivors, expresses the opinion that the results to science already secured fully justify the expedition, even if the records of the Polaris have not been preserved. The advances in geographical knowledge and other questions of interest pertaining to arctic matters are far more valuable than those of the other expeditions which have been exulted over as remarkable successes. Esquimaux Joe has brought back the official records made by Capt. Hall of his sledge journey, and though Mr. Myer's papers were lost, he is able from memoranda to construct a correct map of the new discoveries. The story that Hall was poisoned, and that Buddington purposely abandoned the party on the ice, are both utterly discredited, and are sensational.

Profanity.

The Danbury *News* man, who is traveling, thus describes a profane scene at a Mississippi landing: All was bustle at the dock when I got there. The boat was taking on its freight, and about 30 lively negroes and one very excited and awfully profane white man were doing the business. The white man was a study. He was the mate of the vessel, and what he didn't know about rhetoric could be held on the point of a knife-blade by a nervous man. The thirty negroes had all they could well attend to to keep up with his new oaths and roll on the casks. Without cessation they bobbed from the boat to the shore, and from the shore back to the boat, and all the while that Mississippi elocutionist danced around and swore. When I got on the boat I sat down on my baggage and watched that man. Being a resident of New England I thought I knew something of wickedness, but I was mistaken. The negroes were uniformly dressed in pants, shirt and hat. Some of the hats were ornamented with different colored ribbons; others again contained but a simple brass plate—the trade-mark of a retired fruit can. Beauty unadorned is adorned the most. They were driven like sheep, first to the shore, then back to the boat. The least hesitation, the slightest misstep, was noted by the orator and promptly incorporated into his discourse. He couldn't have been more familiar were they his own fathers, which it is not likely they were. After getting through at the dock the boat moved up to the coal yard. The coal was brought on in boxes with handles at each end. Each box contained two and a half bushels, and was carried by two men. Six hundred bushels were thus taken on. The same amount of bustle and vehemence occurred in this transaction. The men sweat like April, and appeared to be ready to drop at every trip, but the mate hurled tonics at them and kept them up. When his throat got tired he used his boot, and used it in that whole-soled way peculiar to the Mississippi boatmen. The negroes receive $1 a day and their victuals. I should think they would go to some city and get into a store.

Beauty of Chinese Bridges.

Some of the bridges in China are of extraordinary beauty and magnificence. There is one near Pekin built entirely of white marble, elaborately ornamented. Others are found over the canals of still greater magnificence and with a grand triumphal arch at each end; and some, instead of being built with arches, are flat from one side of the canal to the other, marble flags of great length being laid on piers so narrow and airy that the bridge looks as if it were suspended in the air. From the amazing facilities afforded by the numerous canals for transportation of goods by water, these bridges do not require to be built of great strength, for only foot passengers use them, which is the reason they are of such an elegant and fanciful construction. These bridges are built with a number of arches, the central arch being about forty feet wide, and high enough for vessels to pass without striking their masts. The great elevation of these bridges renders steps necessary. They resemble, in this respect, the old bridges of Venice, on which you ascend by steps on one side, and descend on the other in the same way. Chain bridges were not made in this country for more than eighteen centuries after they were known in China.

Go West

The Cincinnati *Gazette* prints a tabular and practical statement showing the advantages of living, so far as cheapness is concerned, in the West instead of the East, which will commend itself to the careful attention of mechanics and laboring men generally. One or two instances will suffice: In Cincinnati, last month, beef, rib roast, per pound, was 12½@15c.; sirloin steak, 15@20c.; corned beef, 9@10c. At Boston the prices of the same articles were as follows; Beef, roast rib, 18@25c.; sirloin steak, 28@33c.; corned beef, 7@12c., and other articles in proportion. In the matter of clothing there is a slight advantage in favor of the East. All things considered, wages being higher, and the demand for labor greater, the advantages of the West to men of moderate means cannot be overestimated.

A $10,000 Cow.

It has often been said that cows, especially milch cows, never sell for as much as they are really worth, but A. J. Alexander, of Woodburn, Woodford county, sold on Thursday, the 29th of May, a two-year-old heifer, known as "The Duchess of Airdrie XV.," to go to England, for $10,000, which may be regarded as a sum not very far below her real value. She is said to be "a beautiful specimen of a beautiful race," and it appears that the English breeders, having heretofore parted with all their finest cattle, are now determined to have some of them back at any price.—*Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.*

A DOMESTIC VIEW OF SMOKING.—A lady writes to the New York *Herald*: "I happen to be the wife of an inveterate smoker, and do boldly avow that I love the perfume of his cigar better than all the perfumes of Arabia. I think there is nothing more delightful, and I am never more happy than when my husband is by my side, with slippers on, and a fragrant Havana between his lips—a picture of home comfort which many a poor married man has never seen, who is driven from home by a cross, selfish wife, who would rather send her husband to the 'club,' or worse places, so as to be rid of his after-dinner smoke."

A TOUGH YARN.—We do our very best to believe all the queer stories that we find, for we could not conscientiously present them to our readers unless we believed them to be true, but here is one that, we caution the public, seems to us a little doubtful. We will not say it is a lie, but it is improbable. A horse in St. Paul, Minn., drank beer till he was in a beastly state of intoxication. His owner, knowing that his previous habits were exemplary, thought he was dead, and skinned him. Next morning a ghastly steed, without hide or hair, was found grazing on the public common, and a skillful veterinary surgeon is engaged in planting his superficies with hair from a neighboring tannery.

Humorous.

A SCHOOLMASTER, on being asked what [illegible] answered, "Two twentifications make a [illegible]."

A GERMAN writer, complaining of the difficulties in the pronunciation of the English language, cites the word "[illegible]," which he says is pronounced "Dickens."

WAGNER don't like dramatic critics. He says he can buy any of them for $5, and that not one in a hundred is competent to criticise a yellow dog's midnight howl.

THAT farmer understood human nature who said: "If you want your boy to stay at home don't bear too hard on the grindstone when he turns the crank."

A PETRIFIED negro has been found in an undertaker's garret at Roanoke, Miss. It is thought that he undertook the study of law and became absorbed in Blackstone.

ARTIFICIAL coral may be made by painting peeled and dried branches and twigs with a melted mixture, composed of two drahmes of vermilion and one ounce of rosin.

The farmer gone to see a show,
His daughter at the piano;
Madame gaily dressed in satin—
All the boys are learning Latin,
With a mortgage on the farm?

MR. S., who has been in the O-ing business for several years, received last week a neat "dun" colored card, with Uncle Sam's name on the face, and upon the back finds a financial problem:

"To avoid proceedings unpleasant,
I wish you would pay what is due;
If you do you'll oblige me at present,
If you don't then I'll oblige you.
Persistently yours,
B—— & Co."

A FRENCH author, who is engaged in getting up a book on Americans, has been boring Jones to death for information. The other day he asked J., "Vat vaz ze difference between ze Yankee vimmen and ze Southern vimmen?" "I'll tell you," snorted Jones, "if you won't bother me again. A Yankee woman loves her husband, children, and minister about the same, and lives on codfish and pumpkin pie. A Southern woman has feet too small to walk on, and wears shoes too small for her feet."—*Washington Capital.*

A Strange Story from Rome.

The New York *Graphic* publishes an extract from a private letter, dated Rome, May 15, which tells a rumor, prevalent in that city, that Pius IX. died some days previous, and that his place is filled by an old and astute priest name Abbate Minati. His story goes that when the news of the Pope's fatal illness was published, cardinals hastened to the Vatican to take counsel together upon the condition of affairs. They found the situation an exceedingly critical one for the Church. It seemed to them that nothing could have been more inopportune than the death of the Pope, and the election of his successor at this moment. They determined upon a stroke of the most daring and astonishing character. There was a priest of the order of Benedictines, Abbate Minati, who bore a striking resemblance to Pius IX. Accordingly, they determined that Father Minati, in the event of the Pope's death, should enact the part of Peter's successor. The Pope died, but instead of their announcing this fact to the people by bulletins from the Vatican, they began to inform the outside world that the Holy Father was getting better, and finally that he was quite well again, the fact being that the remains of Pius IX. were hidden away in some of the secret recesses of the Vatican cellars, and that Abbate Minati quietly stepped into his place. To-day the Head of the Church is, in plain terms, a dummy, wearing the form and keeping up the traditions of Pius IX., even to the extent of taking a pinch of snuff during mass, which the amiable old man, now dead, always did. Of course great care will be taken that this pontiff exercises none of the functions of real infallibility. He will receive deputations, smile affably, utter compliments in Latin, take a walk now and then in the Vatican gardens, and perform such of the sacred ceremonies as are indispensable, but anything beyond that he will not do. We shall not have any more bulls, fulminations, definitions, enclyclicals, or syllabuses, for the present.

How a Horse Reasons.

A correspondent of *Our Dumb Animals* writes: "For the last two years I have driven my mare nearly every day over the same road. About one mile from my house are two roads—one leading to the church, the other leading to the depot. Now six days in the week I drive to the cars, and on Sunday to church. At the point where the roads separate I give my mare her head, leaving her free to make her choice; and on week days she will go straight to the depot; on Sunday she goes, of her own free will, to the church. I never knew her to fail me yet. It puzzled me for a long time to learn how she should know any difference in days; and I have come to the conclusion that she reasons by facts—facts connected with every-day life. On weeks days I start from my stable in a two-wheel carriage; on Sundays I start from my house in a carry-all, thus making an entire change both in time, place and carriage; and from these facts she must be guided in her choice of roads.

Five Steps.

A man had committed murder, was tried, found guilty, and condemned to be hanged. A few days before his execution he drew upon the walls of his prison a gallows, with five steps leading up to it.

On the first step he wrote, "Disobedience to parents."

On the second step, "Sabbath-breaking."

On the third step, "Gambling and drunkenness."

On the fourth step, "Murder."

The fifth step was the platform on which the gallows stood.

This poor fellow doubtless wrote the history of many a wasted and lost life.

HENRY GRINNELL has spent $500,000 in Arctic expeditions, and believes firmly in the Polar sea.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Sawdust for Stables.

A correspondent of the London *Field* says: I litter the horses on it to a depth of nine inches, raking off the damp and soiled surface every morning, and spreading evenly a little fresh, removing the whole four or five times a year. Its advantages appear to be many, of which I will state a few which give it, in my estimation, its greatest superiority over straw. It is much cleaner, and more easily arranged, and, of course, much cheaper at first cost, making, in the end, excellent manure. It is peculiarly beneficial to the feet, affording them a cool, porous stuffing, a substitute for the soil of the earth we always find in the hoofs of a horse at grass, and presents the nearest resemblance to a horse's natural footing, the earth. We never had a diseased foot since the introduction of sawdust in the stable, now some years since. Horses bedded in sawdust are freer from dust and stains than when in ordinary litter, simply because sawdust is a better absorbent, perhaps, and testify their approval of it by frequently lying down for hours in the day. It has also the recommendation of being uneatable, an advantage which all in charge of horses with the habit of eating their litter will admit.

Bark Lice.

It is very easy to destroy bark lice. The little oyster-like scal was last year the living insect—a white louse so small as to be almostmicroscopic, with just enough vitality to move a little from its parent nest, and there fix itself, growing eight or ten times larger, by means of a viscous fluid exuding from its body, and finally hardening into the scale now covering from one to two dozen eggs, looking like white dust. A little watching, with the aid of a pocket magnifier, which every farmer ought to own and carry with him, will enable the observer to tell when they are hatched out and moving, which is about tne 20th of June. At any time after this, and before they are fixed to the bark, or are too much grown and hardened, nothing more expensive than soap suds from a Monday's washing is needed for their complete destruction. In my own experience, one thorough washing with soft-soap suds has always sufficed to kill them all, and restore a tree to vigor.

Plowing Out Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: In the absence of a good potato digger, the idea of plowing them out is not a bad one. I have tried it with good success. Where land is passably clean, and the potatoes lie in the center of the hill, like the Early Rose, Peerless and Excelsior, take a common double moldboard shovel plow. hitch on two horses and plow out every other row. Have the potatoes picked up, and plow the alternate rows. When they are all plowed out, and those that can be seen picked up, run over the ground with a common harrow (Thomas' Smoothing harrow would undoubtedly be much better), and the potatoes will be out as clean as though dug by hand, and in less than half the time the same help would do the work by hand digging. In two pieces where I dug them in that way, I think there were less potatoes left in the ground than would be left by hand diggers. The first piece I dug in this manner I plowed immediately for rye, and I was surprised to find so few potatoes left.

Oats as a Manure.

A Kentucky farmer writes: I have seen frequent inquiries how to reclaim old and worn lands. A quick and cheap plan is to sow the land in oats as early as you can in the spring; as soon as ripe, plow under, keep off the stock, and you will have a tremendous fall growth of oats. Plow them under in October, or, if South, the first of November, then sow rye, graze in the spring and feed down; when ripe plow under, and you will see one of the finest rye fields you ever saw; or, if you wish, sow clover on the rye the first spring; it is very effectual and cheap. I saw the above tried in Tennessee when I was a boy; the land was so worn that the oats did not exceed knee-high; they were plowed under when ripe, and again in November. The land was planted in corn the next year and made a large yield; it was before the days of clover. I have tried it repeatedly since with good success.

Potato Experiment.

James Welles, of Chicopee, Mass., plowed deep and harrowed a piece of green sward, designed for a garden; dug deep holes three feet apart each way, put sods in the bottom, grass side down, and on them cow stable manure, about two quarts in each hill; cover this lightly with soil; cut one bushel of Early Rose potatoes so as to have but one in a piece, and put two pieces in a hill, six to twelve inches apart. The ground was kept free from weeds, and the hills made high and large. The product was 51 bushels of potatoes, 48 of which were of suitable size for the table. The ground measured 4,380 square feet, or a fraction less than one-tenth of an acre; and therefore the crop was at the rate of over 500 bushels to the acre.

Corns and Bunions.

Burn with caustic, after bathing; repeat if necessary. Another remedy: Apply the pulp of lemon until the hard pulp can be removed. Cotton greased with linseed oil of turpentine is very good, as it softens the corn.

Value of Lime.

A writer in the *Journal* of the Royal Agricultural Society describing the permanence of the action of lime, says he knows a piece of land containing 166 acres which formerly grew nothing but heath. A good dressing of lime was applied on the surface of the sward which has nearly doubled its value. This was several years ago, and totally eradicated the heath. The lime this day appears in full condition, as its effects usually testify, from the richness and sweetness of the herbage, the texture of which has been entirely changed by the application of lime.

Care of Horses.

All horses must not be fed in the same proportions, without having regard to their ages, their constitutions, and their work; the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of disease of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of its cheapness, because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Damaged corn is exceedingly injurious, because it brings on inflammation of the bowels and skin diseases.

How to Prevent Rust.

Melt with a pound of fresh lard three ounces of rosin, and cover iron and steel utensils with this mixture, and they cannot oxidize. This is good for stoves that are put away during the summer.

Does the Clearing of Land Diminish the Rainfall?

Prof. Daniel Draper, Director of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory, takes occasion, in his annual report, to correct a false impression very generally entertained by the public—that the clearing of land diminishes the fall of rain. Comparing the reports of rainfalls from the year 1835 to 1872, it appears that, while during this period the average rainfull was 47.62 inches, the average for the last three years of this period was 47.06 inches. The results appear fully to justify Prof. Draper's conclusion that "the wide-spread public impression that the clearing of land diminishes the volume of rain is not founded on fact." He adds, furthermore, that, although in the last thirty-six years great changes have been made in all those portions of the United States intervening between the Mississippi and the Atlantic Ocean, large surfaces having been cleared of forests, and their physical aspect essentially altered, no corresponding diminution in the mean amount of water that has fallen can be traced. This opinion seems also in accord with that of European meteorologists, who assert that the mean rainfall on the western portion of that continent varies little, if at all, when periods of many years are considered. These opinions seem deserving of especial consideration, owing to the fact that the records upon which they are based extend back to the year 1677, in England; 1741 in Scotland; and 1791 in Ireland; while in Paris the annual rainfall was not found to have altered in one hundred and thirty years.

Just Taken his Bitters.—We heard a seedy-looking individual with an alarmingly red nose remark to a brother soaker that he had "just had his bitters, but he did not mind taking another nip." His remark suggested a train of reflection. How was it, we asked ourselves, that the word "bitters" had grown to be a synonym for gin, whisky, rum, and other alcoholic stimulants, to which it was applied indiscriminately. Bitters, we reasoned, suggested the idea of a healthful tonic, not of a poisonous stimulant; something invigorating to the system, not an alcoholic irritant, full of fusel oil, producing present intoxication and ultimate insanity, idiocy, or premature death. Moreover, our idea of bitters was totally irreconcilable with "gin cocktails," "rum punches," and "brandy smashes," which, we are informed, are sweetened with sugar, and rendered doubly injurious with essences colored by means of mineral poison. This was bitter-sweet with a vengeance. We mentioned this problem to a friend. He solved it by exclaiming: "Why, don't you know that most of these bitters advertised as remedies are only dramc in disguise. Topers know it, if you do not. I must make one exception, however," he added, "and that's Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters; there isn't a particle of alcohol or fermented liquor in it, and it is the best vegetable tonic and alterative in America."—[Com.

The stock-yards in East St. Louis will, when completed, be one of the largest institutions of the kind in the country. The land owned by the company consists of 400 acres, all of which will be used for stock purposes.

Sensible.

The press everywhere clamors for Life Insurance at low rates. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America offers it at three-fourths the rates of Mutual companies. It guarantees their sufficiency by their million dollars capital, and has two dollars assets for every dollar of liability. It wants an agent in every locality not now supplied, and will give liberal commissions for reliable service. E. A. Rollins is President, and Jay Cooke is Chairman of the Finance Committee. Persons seeking insurance or employment cannot do better than to write to the Branch Office of the Company at Philadelphia.—[Com.

It frequently happens that a farm will not divide well among children; there is trouble in making an equitable distribution of the property. In such instances it is well to consider the subject of life insurance. For a small sum paid annually, a large amount of ready money may be left to the widow or daughter at the period of one's death; and they will be just as independent as the sons who divide and keep the farm. This suggestion is well worth heeding by thousands who are interested, and we commend them to the old New York Life Insurance Co., at 346 and 348 Broadway, New York. Full particulars mailed free on application.—[Com.

Ole Bull, the famous violinist, says that the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs excel all instruments of the class he has seen, and that the tones are so fine as to be in contrast with those of other reed-organs.

Prof. Anderson's Dermador Good for Man.—My son was taken with a swelling on his leg, just above the ankle joint. I paid our family physician $20 for attending to it, with no benefit. Some time after I was advised by a friend to use "Anderson's Dermador." I used one bottle on the swelling and effected a permanent cure.

A. S. Ralls, Standing Stone, Pa.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Tasteless, Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—25 cents by Druggists. 644

Try Dooley's Yeast Powder; you will soon find it not only the best, but also the cheapest, Baking Powder. Put up full, net weight.—[Com.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

If Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman, or woodsman should be without it. In fact, it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.—[Com.

Farmers and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of *Sheridan's Condition Powders*, and in reply, we would say, through the columns of this paper, that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results; that is also our experience.—[Com.

We see by the Chicago papers that Procter & Gamble have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Motiled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

Summer Dangers.

The summer sunshine that clothes the earth with luxuriant vegetation evaporates a vast amount of crude, unwholesome moisture from its surface, which, mingling with the air in the form of mephitic gases, produces a variety of febrile and other diseases. The body being debilitated by the warmth of the season, and the pores being wide open, gaping as it were for the seeds of sickness, any infectious principle that may exist in the atmosphere is readily received into the system, when it bears baneful fruit in the shape o malarious fever, biliousness, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, sickness at the stomach, headache, or nervous prostration. In order to prevent these visitations, put the system in a condition to resist all morbid influences. Brace the inner man with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest invigorant and the most invincible antagonist of all causes of disease, whether present in the air we breathe the water we drink, or connected with our manna of life or the nature of our pursuits, that science has yet given to the world. The experience o twenty-five years has taught an observant people that this unexceptional and agreeable tonic and alterative possesses preventive and remedial virtues that are shared by no other medicine of the present age. It has taught them also that while it is infinitely more efficient than any of the poisonous alkaloids prescribed as tonics, it is absolutely and entirely harmless.

A REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

[*From the Hartford Daily Times.*]

We have already alluded to the prosperous condition of the Phœnix Life Insurance Company, located in this city, of which Edson Fessenden is the President and James F. Burns Secretary. A more careful investigation of its last annual statement, just published, warrants us in submitting to the readers of the *Times* some further remarks upon its rapid progress to popular favor and its remarkably prosperous condition at the present time.

Let us compare its condition ten years ago with what it is at the present time. In the years 1862 and 1863 it issued 1,717 policies; its income was $125,672; dividends, $1,244; losses by death, $56,600; assets, $437,933. Here was the business of two years.

In 1872 it issued 10,527 policies; its income was $3,413,752.45; dividends, $943,441.71; losses by death, $831,116.32; net assets, $8,209,325.07.

This increase of business and assets in the short period of ten years is worthy of special notice. An income in 1872 of near $3,500,000 against $125,672 in 1862 and 1863; it is near thirty to one. Over ten thousand policies last year against seventeen hundred in two years, only ten years ago. Its net assets amount to over eight millions now; then less than half a million—more than sixteen to one. This wonderful increase is not the result of a single jump. It comes of regular yearly advances; showing the solidity and permanency of this signal prosperity. For instance, the net assets of the company at the opening of the year 1872 amounted to $7,510,614.05; at the commencement of 1873 they were $8,207,325.07—an increase during the year 1872 of $696,611.02.

The Phœnix has now 33,020 policies in force, covering $71,910,267. Valued by the New York standard these policies are worth $6,776,117, and other liabilities carry its obligations up to $7,009,493.57. Deducting this from the net assets and the company has a surplus of $1,199,831.50.

The officers lay these facts before the public with the assurance that they cannot be equaled in comparative strength by the statement of any company in New England, if, indeed, by any in the country, though a few others have a larger aggregate of assets. No company in this city equaled it last year in the number of policies issued. Only one came within 2,000 of it, and the others were from 5,000 to 9,000 below it.

In this sterling condition of its finances, in its great and increasing prosperity, and in the firm hold it has upon public confidence, the Phœnix may, with a due degree of pride and satisfaction, publish the details of its business and its solid condition.

Chills and Fever can only be cured by a removal of the *cause*. Shallenberger's Pills do this instantly, and vigorous health is sure to follow.

Headache, Languor and Melancholly generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may be readily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves—Choice	12 @	13
Common	9 @	11
Hogs—Dressed	6¾@	7¼
Cotton—Middling Upland	20¼@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 35 @	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Chicago	1 45 @	1 48
Corn	56 @	65
Oats	40 @	49
Rye—Western	49 @	..
Pork—Mess	16 62½@	..
Lard	8¼@	9¼
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 25
Good	5 25 @	5 62½
Medium	4 50 @	5 00
Common	3 50 @	4 60
Inferior	3 00 @	3 75
Hogs—Live	4 00 @	4 70
Flour—White Winter	10 00 @	10 50
Red Winter	8 50 @	9 50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 21 @	1 21½
No. 3 Spring	1 10½@	1 11½
Corn—No. 2	34½@	35
Oats—No. 2	27 @	27½
Rye—No. 2	61 @	61½
Barley—No. 2	60 @	65
Butter—Choice Dairy	18 @	22
Eggs—Fresh	12 @	13
Pork—Mess	15 80 @	15 85
Lard	8 40 @	8 45
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Winter	1 42 @	..
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	37½@	38
Oats—No. 2	32 @	32½
Rye	55 @	..
Pork—Mess	16 75 @	..
Lard	7½@	..
Hogs	4 10 @	4 25
Cattle	4 25 @	6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 20 @	7 40
Wheat	1 45 @	..
Corn	41 @	42
Rye—Prime	70 @	..
Oats	35 @	45
Pork—Mess	16 25 @	16 50
Lard	8¼@	8½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 31 @	..
No. 2	1 23 @	..
Corn—No. 2	35 @	..
Oats—No. 2	28 @	..
Rye—No. 1	63 @	..
Barley—No. 2	70 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 55 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 45 @	1 46
Corn	42 @	44
Oats	35 @	36
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 55 @	1 56
No. 2 Red	1 50 @	1 51
Corn	42 @	42½
Oats	34½@	35

STAMMERING.
Stammering positively cured. Send for circular. Detroit Stammerers' Institute, Detroit, Mich.

BEWARE Of swindlers. We are reliable, and will pay all Agents a cash $40 a week salary. G. WEBBER & CO., Marion, Ohio.

$40 Per Week IN CASH to Agents. Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE
FREE FROM
PURELY
ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

L.D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$100,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
41st SEMI-ANNUAL
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Friday, July 4th, 1873.
One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold
One Prize $5,000 in Silver!
Five Prizes $1,000 each
Five Prizes $500 each
Ten Prizes $100 each
GREENBACKS!

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harnes, worth $1,500 each! Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

OFFERS EXTRAORDINARY.
TO ANY PERSON sending me the address of 10 or more men who want to make from $3,000 to $5,000 per year sure (farmers' names preferred), I will send a Census book of 1870 and an engraving entitled "The Old and the New," 10x24 1-2 inches.
Address, J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Styles at Reduced Prices.
MASON & HAMLIN
Cabinet Organs.
FIVE OCTAVE DOUBLE REED, plain case, $110
The same, New style, upright case, $125
The same, FIVE STOPS, with VOX HUMANA, new style, rich Upright case, $180
Forty other Styles, $55 to $500, and upwards.
Organs rented, or sold for monthly or quarterly payments, to nearly all parts of the country. The Mason & Hamlin Organs are acknowledged to be the best in the world. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES with prices and terms, free. Address,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
New York, Boston, or Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.
MOVABLE-TOOTHED CIRCULARS,
PERFORATED CROSS CUTS.
Send for Pamphlet to
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BUSINESS.
Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women, ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

TEA.—TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea Company in America; importers' prices and inducements to agents. Send for circular.
Address, ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey Street, New York.

MEMORY made strong; Bashfulness overcome; How to conquer Habits; the mind strengthened; the body made tough and vigorous. Valuable book. 10 cts. Mailed by A. LOOMIS, Jersey City, N. J.

50 Half a Dollar Pays for THE WEEKLY SUN,
A large eight page, fifty-six column newspaper, of the best class, from now to Jan. 1, 1874. Send 50 cents, and Try it.
Address THE SUN, New York city.

DR. SMITH'S
CELEBRATED PURELY VEGETABLE
OLD STYLE
O.S. 2781.
O.S. 2781.
BITTERS

No Preparation Has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. They are based upon their true medicinal qualities, and are composed of Purely Vegetable Standard Tonics. The Medical fraternity acknowledge them the most pleasant and reliable remedy ever offered.

For Dyspepsia, From whatever cause, the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never failing remedy.

For Liver Complaint and Biliousness—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are a sure cure for any trouble of the Liver. When torpid and diseased the Bitters stimulate to action, causing a free flow of the stagnant bile, leaving the Liver in a natural and healthy state.

Jaundice—Is one of the results of a disorganized Liver, for which OLD STYLE BITTERS is a sure cure.

Catarrh.—Thousands are suffering from this painful and dangerous disease. The persistent use of OLD STYLE BITTERS will cure, if taken according to directions.

Fever and Ague—The OLD STYLE BITTERS strike this disease right at the point for sure eradication, and are a positive preventative and certain cure.

For Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Uneasiness Distress and Enlargement of the Spleen, Irritation and Derangement of the Stomach Kidneys and Liver, there is no medicine yet produced equal to the OLD STYLE BITTERS.

Loss of Appetite.—If you desire to become vigorous and strong eat good plain nourishing food and take OLD STYLE BITTERS before each meal. This will produce the desired effect.

Consumption.—This disease spares neither old or young, but quietly takes its victim to the grave. If taken in time the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never-failing remedy.

Female Weakness and General Debility.—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are especially adapted for Females, as they contain nothing that will injure the weakest physical form. Debilitated young ladies and those giving birth and nursing children are in constant need of an invigorating Tonic to build up their constitutions. The OLD STYLE BITTERS are just the thing. The world has not produced better. They are perfectly harmless and very pleasant to take.

A Tonic.—OLD STYLE BITTERS are unsurpassed by any Tonic or Bitters and grateful thousands acknowledge them the "Wonder of the Age.

Will any one take Vile, Nasty poisons, falsely called Tonics, when such a pleasant and effectual remedy as OLD STYLE BITTERS can be had? Those who love life will not.

Beware of Counterfeits.—None genuine without the signature of Dr. A. H. Smith also his name and trademark blown in the bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
UNION MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.—McKesson & Robbins, New York; Vanschaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
AGENTS WANTED
PRICE $
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
WILSON SEWING MACHINE Co
MANUFACTURERS
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A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 B'way, N.Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS $100; 4-STOP $110; 8-STOP $125, and upwards.

Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs
are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its Imitation of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed. 1 stamp.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

ROSADALIS
ROSADALIS
THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.
Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.
Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.
Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.
Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.
Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.
THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.
Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
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Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.
Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

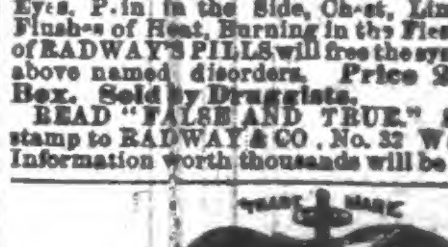

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Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.
Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.
Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by
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C. N. U.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Babes in the Woods—A Wonderful Escape.

From the New York Sun.

During one of of the warm afternoons of the first part of last weak, three little children of Mr. John Foley living near Hillsdale Columbia county, went into the field to play. They were bareheaded and barefooted. An hour or so afterwards their mother went out to look for them, but they were no where to be found. She searched about in the fields and woods calling them, but got no tidings of them. Becoming alarmed, as it was growing dark, Mrs. Foley took the dinner horn and sounded it a long time at different points in hope that her children might hear it, and be guided home by the sound. The horn had the effect of summoning the neighbors to the Foley farm, but nothing was heard of the children. The parents were now nearly frantic.

The section in which they live is a wild one, and infested by beasts of prey. Only last week Mr. Charles Jones, of Hillsdale, while passing through the woods near Foley's, was attacked by a large, hungry wildcat, with which he had a severe struggle. In the latter part of the winter a large she bear and two cubs were killed not far from the same spot. The parents of the Foley children, failing to get any trace of them, feared that they had wandered into the woods and fallen a prey to some of these animals. It was now dark, and began to rain. A party of farmes were organized to scour the woods in search of the lost children. They went in different directions, bearing lanterns, and calling the chilrden loudiy by name. The oldest one was a little child six years of age, and the youngest a mere babe. The rain fell in torrents but the search was kept up all night. Not the slightest trace of the little ones was found, although the country had been scoured for miles.

The scoutings parties retured to the parents early in the morning with the sad news. The belief that the children had been destroyed by wildcats was now general, and great excitement prevailed. The news spread to the village, and business was almost entirely suspended.

In the afternoon a boy named Ingersoll came running to Foley's and said that he had either heard children crying or the cry of a wildcat, about a mile in the woods, where he was looking for a cow.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley and some others started at once for the spot, guided by young Ingersoll. They come upon the children lying at the foot of a tree covered with leaves and drenched with rain. They were crying when they saw their father and mother they were almost wild with joy. The meeting between them and their parents was most affecting. The children were carried back to the house, and the rejoicing was immense.

The oldest child said she heard the dinner horn and the hallooing of the hunters, but was afraid to steal away. She answered the call but was not heard. The youngest childcried itself to sleep and slept all night, lying between the others.

Rotation of Crops.

An old French aggiculturist gave the folowing seven rules as the fundamental principle of rotation:

1. However well a soil may be prepared, it cannot long nourish crops of the same kind in succession without becoming exhauted.

1. Every crop impoverishes a soil more or less, according as more or less is restored to the soil by the plant culivated.

3. Perpendiculer rooting plants, and such as root horizontally ought to succeen each other.

4. Plants of the same kind should not return too frequently in rotation.

5. The plants favorable to the growth of weeds outh not to succeed each other.

6. Such plants as eminenlly exhaust the soil, as the grains and oil plants, should only be sown when the land is in good heart.

7. In proportion as a soil, is found to exhaust itself by successive crops, plants which are least exhausting ought to be cultivated.

* * *

Samuel J. Randall, a Democratie politician of Pennsylvania, and a back salary grabber of the last Congress, has issued an address to his constituent defending his vote to the retractive salary bill. Mr. Randall will find the salary grab retractive in more senses than one, and will prove just the club that is to lay out all Congressmen who voted for the bill and pocketed the "swag."

* * *

The real want of nature are the measure of enjoyment, as the foot is the measure of the shoe. We can call only the want of what is necessary, poverty.

* * *

A good man, who has seen much of the world, and is not tired of it says, "The grand essentials to happiness are something to do, something to love, and some thing to hope for."

* * *

The most beautiful birth was the birth in the manger; the loveliest life was the life of sorrows; and the most beautiful, sublimest death was the death upon the bloodstained Calvary.

The Emperor William, King of Prussia, is reported seriously ill, and that his symptons are alarming.

* * *

A friend of ours is in a dilemma; he says his fiance objects to his being "loose," and yet threatens to discard him if he [illegible] "tight."

* * *

The good wear their years as a crown of glory upon their heads; the bad, as a heavy burden upon their back.

* * *

Have we a county ring that requires two dollars a foot to secure a coping? If we have, and [illegible] five, a cheaper one might be formed, much to the benefit of taxpayers.

* * *

The latest instance afforded by a "fond mother" of her son's cleverness is said son's correcting her for saying he was all over dirt. He said the dirt was all over him.

* * *

We speak much of Providence, and the Almighty; we bow before an Infinite Power, and do homage to an Infinite Wisdom; but do we carry about in our hearts a perpetual sense of union and communion with the infinite Incarnale Love?

The massacre of captured Modocs by Oregon volunteers was an inhuman butchery that would put to blush Capt. Jack himself. The governmet should investigate the matter, and meet out just punishment to the perpearators of this horrible deed.

* * *

The Bowen-Beecher-Tiltyn business promises to furnish scandal enough for the whole summer. Mr. Beecher is determined on being investigated at last, and relies on the whitewashing skill of his deacons to see him safely out of the wilderness.

The Japanese Minister at Washington is in disgrace at home, having been charged with defrauding the government and other unbecoming practices. He evidently is aquiring American habits, and has shown himself an apt scholar.

Up to a recent date only twelve Senators and thirty-two Rrepresentatives have returned their back pay. Two of these are known to be from Indiana viz: Senator Pratt and Representative Holman. Both these gentlemen voted against the back pay bill, and both refused the pitch.

It is a puzzling question to the Government what to do with the Modoc chief, Capt. Jack. Attorney General Williams decides that he comes within the military jurisdiction, and must be tried by a court-martial. This certainly would be the speedest ending of the unpleasant subject.

It is a remarkable fact that one who loves his mother, who honors that mothers memory, is never a bad man, she is never a bad woman. Tell me how a young woman treats her mother, and I will tell you what her general chracter is. Tell me how a young man treats his mother, and I will tell you what his future prospects are time and eternity.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

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The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

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120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, 5½ miles east of Auburn, containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

House & Lot For Sale.

An excellent site on Main street, suitable for boarding house or other business. Frame house with well, cistern, stable and all in good order.—Lot is 38x140 feet. Enquire of GUY PLUM.

GRAND

OPENING!

OF

SPRING

AND SUMMER

CLOTHING!

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SREET.

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AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

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Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license.

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

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No 27, East Main Street,

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CLOTHS,

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Youths' and Children's Clothing!

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SALE STABLE!

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Having on hand everything in the line of

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PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

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It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q.C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

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The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

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Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

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Adapted to present and coming season, including "PERFECT KID GLOVE," in one, two and four buttons, which we confidently recommend to our customers as superior in every respect to any kid gloves now sold.

New Real Laces,

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PARASOLS in all the latest styles, to which we invite attention.

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Auburn	12 13	5 33	9 10
Waterloo	12 27	5 46	9 45
Summit	12 42	6 01	10 15
Pleasant Lake	12 55	6 12	10 37
Dep	1 28	6 45	11 35
Ar Angola	1 08	6 24	11 00
Bankers	2 35	7 53	2 35
Jonesville	2 58	8 08	3 50
Jackson	4 00	9 15	6 30

Going South.

Stations	Express	Mail	Freight
Jackson........ Dep	12 15 p.m	7 15 am	10 25
Jonesville			11 35
Bankers	1 37	8 42	2 25
Ar Angola			
Dep "	2 50	9 51	2 50
Pleasant Lake	3 22	10 02	3 22
Summit	3 34	10 15	3 43
Waterloo	3 50	10 32	4 25
Auburn	4 05	10 45	4 56
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 05	11 43	6 30

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport a	4.50p.m	7.00am	11.15pm	7.50a
Adamsboro	5.20	7.40	11.40	8.10
N. Manchester	9.10	11.35	1.30	9.00
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.40	10.00
Columbia City	11.20	1.55	2.10	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.25	4.25	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.25	5.15	3.35	12.05
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.85
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	12.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1.45 A M	6.00 A. M	9.10 A M	1.30 P. M.
Rochester	2.55 "	7.20 "	[illegible]	2.40 "
Alliance	5.15 "	11.30 "	1.10 P M	.28 "
Orrville	6.51 "	1.30 P. M	3.07 "	7.06 "
Mansfield	8.55 "	3.18 "	5.09 "	9.11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4.00 "	5.40 "	9.40 "
line ...lv	9.40 "	5.55 A M	6.00 "	9.50 "
Forest	11.05 "	7.40 "	7.55 "	11.15 "
Lima	12.08P M	9.00 "	9.15 "	12.17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 "	11.50 "	12.05 A M	2.45 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2.35 P. M	2.55 "	5.05 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6.50 "	5.50 "	8.20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5.15 A M	9.20 A. M.	5.30 A. M.	9.20 P. M
Plymouth	9.15 "	12.02 P. M.	3.55 "	2.15 A. M
Ft Wayne	12.50 P M	2.20 "	11.20 "	6.00 "
Lima	2.45 "	4.07 "	1.18 A. M.	8.05 "
Forest	4.00 "	5.08 "	2.27 "	9.27 "
Crest- ar	5.35 "	6.30 "	4.05 "	1.10 "
line lv	6.00 A M	6.50 "	4.15 "	11.30 "
Mansfield	6.40 P M	7.19 "	4.43 "	12 05 "
Orrville	9.16 "	9.20 "	6.37 "	2.13 "
Alliance	10.20 "	11.00 "	8.25 "	4.20 P. M
Rochester	2.50 "	1.12 A M.	10.42 "	6.55 "
Pittsburg	4.00 "	2.20	11.45 A.M.	8.00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:08 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 25	7 38
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 pm	6 10 a m
Bluffton	1 30	6 18
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 20	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	8 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	9 30	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS,
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.
I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address
J. A. CAMPBELL,
April 2, 1873-tf Butler Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Just opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes in the building one door west of the bakery and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and
Po visions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock o
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞Goods delivered any place in town.

HARD TIMES.

There is much grumbling about hard times. The times are hard enough, no doubt; but after all there is no cause for discourgagement. Hard times are not an unmitigated evil. They teach anew the value of money, and the need of thrift and industry. They make people careful about their expeditures, and so beget a habit of economy. When times are hard, more men live within their income than when they are prosperous. A flush time is a time of danger to trade, and often to morals. What extravagance we run into when money is plenty! It is not well that every man should have all the money he can spend; few men know how to spend it judicously. During long periods of money making society grows corrupt; unceasing prosperity might work the moral ruin of the nation. So it is well the times should be a little hard occasionally. Hard times cannot last always. They come periodically, but they are always succeeded by a season of activity. Trade cannot always stand still; the world must move on and the wheels will soon start again. And they will move all the brisker for having rested awhile. This great and growing country has great wants which must be supplied, and the demand for the necessaries of life will always give the industrious a living, and make money.

◆

The position taken by the counsel for Miss Susan B. Anthony before the United States Court, at Canandaigua New York, as a defense for illegal voting at the late election, was that she was not entitled to vote, but believed that she was and voted in good faith in that belief, that therefore it was not a criminal act. This is a strong point and well taken. But does Judge Selden, who is a leading Republican, not see that this would be a good excuse also for Jefferson Davis and all the other ex-confederates, if they had been put upon trial. They believed that under the Constitution a State had the right to secede, and they acted upon that belief. Our civil war grew out of two different constructions of the Constitution, upon each side of which there were eminet names in the past. In regard to the reception of Miss Anthony's vote the fault should rest upon the Judge of election. He saw that she was a woman and took her vote. If a man who is not a voter states his case to the election inspector and that official receive his note the voter is not culpable. A woman is certainly entitled to the same privilege. The Judge saw and understood the case when he looked at the person (Miss Anthony), saw she was a woman and received her vote. The law through its agencies recognized her claim.

◆

Waiting for a Chance.

It is now some time now since the sight seeing public have been favored with the exhibiton of a lion tamer devoured by the beasts he has tamed, but it seem probable that we shall not have to wait long for a pleasing catasorophe of this nature, which unless it occasionly occurred, would make the exhibition even tamer than the lions. The Bramer correspondent of the *Advertiser* mentions that a fews days ago a menagerie was exhibited at that place. During the last performance of the evening "Lambetti, the lion tamer," was in the cage with the male lion putting the animal through the usual exciting exercise, when he slipped on the floor and fell just as the "King of beasts" was bouning past him. He almost immediately regained his footing, and evidently not a moment too soon, for the fierce brute gave an enraged roar, and seemed ready to spring upon him. By accidental contact with the lion's paw is trowsers were tore and his le halightly scrached. His coolness was remarkable. Motioning to the assistant, who rushed with a sliding partition to the cage, to keep back, he slowly moved to wicket, and before leaving, thanked the audience for their attendance. The affair, it is stated, produced a painful sensation, which was not lessened by the apparent rage of the lion when he saw that his victim had escaped. In the fall the performer lost a revolver, with which he was armed, the weapon being subsequently found among the straw. Altogether there must have been quite enough excitement to render the exhibition well worthy the patronage of the inhabitants of Braemer, but M. Lambetti will it is to be hoped, so arranged matters as not to be devoured in an obscure Scotch villiage when thousands of educated persons in the "the centers of civilization" will esteem it a privilege to witness has consumption by the "King of beasts."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

There has been considerable effort made to find out which of the Modocs, did the shooting, as well as which ones are in possession of various pieces of property, of the party who were killed by them, when they met Gen. Canby ostensibly to have a "peace talk" with him. Each lays the blame on the other, except so far as "Bogus Charlie" is concerned. They all exonerate him, and, notwithstanding his name of "bogus," it seems that he is the only "genuine" article among the whole party.

◆

The printer is called a laborer, and the office he performs is toil. Oh, it is not work, but a sublime rite he is performing when he thus "sights" the engine that is to fling a worded truth in grander curves than missiles e'er before described—flings it into the bosom of an age unborn. He throws off his coat indeed; we but wonder, rather, that he does not put his shoes from off his feet, for the place he stands on is holy ground.

A little song was uttered somewhere long ago; it wandered through the twilight feebler than a star; it died upon the ear. But the printer takes it up when it was lying there in silence like a wounded bird, and he equips anew with wings, and sends it forth from the Ark, that had preserved, and it flies on into the future with the branch of peace; and around the world with melody, like the dawning of a spring morning.—*B. F. Taylor.*

◆

What must the people in Europe and in the continents think of the civilization and the regard for law and order which prevails in the United States of America! We will suppose that they took up a copy of a daily papers published here on the 18th of June 1873. Under the telegraphic head of "Crimes" of the day previous is the account af the hanging of Joseph D. Howard by a mob in Franklin County Missouri. He was presumed to be a horse-thief. Then follows the hanging of three negroes in New Iberia, Louisiana, by a mob they being suspected of two murders. After that comes the cheerful intelligence of a father and son being shot and killed at Edgefield, South Carolina by a man with whom one of them had some words. The father, some thirty years before, had killed, in an affray, the uncle of the murderer. The next paragraph is the account of a desperate fight in Memphis between two negroes, in which one shot and fatally wounded the other. From Bellaire, Ohio, is the narration, on the same day, of a man being wilfully pushed off a ferry-boat at Wheeling, West Va., into the Ohio River. His son remonstrating, he was struck on the head with a stone, which crushed in his skull, killing him instantly. This, even, does not complete the beautiful record. On the Fort Wayne and Wabash train a passenger having an altercation with a brakeman, shot him in the head, the ball entering near the ear and coming out at the back of the neck, making a severe but not mortal wound. His defense is that he did not intend to hit the brakeman, but aimed at the conductor, who was endeavoring to put him off the train. We doubt whether in all Europe, with its 300,000,000 of people, for a month previous there has been such a sanguinary list of crime as we have had in one day with our 40,000,000. We know that there was no lynching, for that, except in times of insurrection and civil war, is never resorted to on the old continent. We certainly with such a daily record, cannot consider it strange if we are looked upon as a race of semi-barbarians, whose only law is the pistol and the bowie-knife.

◆

A remarkably truthful young man states that in a recent thunder storm the warring elements inspired such a degree of awe as to turn a hair in a dish of butter completely white during the night. That young man it may be stated is not living—thar is, he puts up at a boarding house.

◆

Mrs. Partington has seen fit to give this excellent advice to Ike who was attempting to get the better of a quarter section of mince pie. "You shouldn't be so gluttonous, dear. You must be very careful, or you will get something in your elementary canal or sarcophagus one of these days that will kill you, Isacc."

◆

In referring to Gen. Packard's yearning desire to make a little more money by going back to his early occupation of tilling the soil the Northern *Indianian* suggests that he raise beans for a living He then might be able to 'raise the wind' in a far more creditable style than he did in pocketing the $5,000 extra pay—*Laporte Herald.*

◆

A Poughkeepsie clerk loves the very ground a Highland widow walks upon. It is worth $200 an acre.

The Cincinnati Gazette, which seldom falls into truth or fair dealing, is compelled, while ignoring the position of its idol, Morton, to make this amend to the Hon. W. S. Holman, who, the Gazette, common with other disreputable papers of its partisan class, has persisted in maligning.

RISING SUN Ind. June 18, 1873.
Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

Having heard several confflicting reports in regard to the action taken by the Hon. Wm. S. Holman, M. C. from this district, I concluded to write the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in regard to it, which I did, and to-day received the reply, a correct copy of which I herewith inclose. You are at liberty to use it as you see fit.
Very truly, etc. T. S. Pate.

[Copy.

WASHINGTON D. C., June 6 '73.

Sir: Respectfully referring to yours of the 12th instant, I have to inform you that on the 16th ult., the Hon. W. S. Holman made a deposit in the Treasury of the United States of $4,460 on account of back pay, etc., due him under the recent act of Congress.

Resepctfully, Frederick Sawyer.
Assistant Treasurer.

T. S. Pate, Esq., box 51, Rising Sun, Ind.

Then the Gazette graciously adds:

Mr Holman is a Democrat, but that is no reason why Republican should attempt to do him injustice. It is to be regretted therefore that any Republican newspaper should attempt to place Mr. Holman in a false light before the public. The fact is Mr Holman opposed the salary grab, and when it passed he did not touch a dollar of the money, but covered it into the Treasury, where it it is safe The conduct of Mr. Holman is commendable, and it affords us pleasure to be able to say this of a political opyonent, and it would afford us still greater pleasure if we could say it of all the members of Congress—Democrats and Repuplican. It also safe to say that Mr. Holman will use his influence to obtain the repeal of the law increasing pay of Congressmen. An effort will be made in the next session of Congress to repeal the law, and the test will enable the people to pass judgment.

The Undeveloped West.

The "Far West" is the land of promise to ten million young Americans; but to all those those who go West, nine out of ten go just far enough to form an erroneous idea of all beyond. They visit eastern Kansas and Nebraska, and traverse the fertile strip which extends from one to two hundred miles west of the Missouri—the only part of the entire West which answers to the rosy views of the expectant pilgrim. There they find the rich bottom lands, the green rolling prairies and fertile vales of political romance; and it is that region, perhaps two hundred by twelve hundred miles in extent, intermediate between the Missouri line and the high plains, which is taken as the basis of comparison by the hopeful visitor, who imagines that with the exception of a few mountains chains it is much the same all the way to the Pacific. It is difficult to convince such that in the West are regions of utter desert so vast that a New England State might be hidden in them, and only pass for a respectable oasis.

To come at once to the point, I felt no anxiety about "John Chinaman," either as a political problem, a disturbing social power, or a source of injury to the laboring classes. The talk about his doing this, that and the other terrible thing on the Pacific coast is three-fourths, pure nonsense. Nor, on the other hand, can I find in him that industry and ingenuity with which his apologists have credited him. Such ideas are but the natural reaction of a generous mind, enthusiastic to defend an oppressed race against a cowardly and brutal class, who maltreat them for some fancied injury.

"No California gentleman or lady ever abuses a Chinaman." "Twain" neyer spoke a truer word. But there is in California, as elsewhere, a considerable class, many of whom have themselves but lately sought an asylum in America, whose worst instincts are excited against a race differing so widely from themseleves; and demagogues stoop to pander to this feeling.

The above extracts, from a very interesting book just issued by the National Publishing Company of Chicego, J. H. Beadle Author. Sold by subscription.

◆

A farmers daughter out West received a hairy poodle dog from a friend in New York. The unsophisticated damsel wrote back thanking her friend for the present, and saying that she found it very handy, when tied to a stick, to clean windows with.

TO MY WIFE.

BY [illegible]

Past twenty-one and Love's of age,
Has lost his wings and gained his eyes,
Looks down on life's unended page,
Looks up and sees the azure skies.
He's safe to stay while we abide,
His time for flight forever past,
'Twill be we three whate'er betide,
While roses blow and lilacs last.
No bankrupt firm is this of ours,
But rich as June in suns and showers.

Bring out the ledger! Every thing
That men call gains shall be for sale—
Ay, let them go for what they'll bring,
We'll keep our losses till we fail!
Of old when Judah's children wed,
They pledged their faith in crimson wine,
Then broke the crystal as they said—
"No lips shall touch its brims but mine!
This shall no meaner love profane!"
The shattered symbol fell like rain.

None stopped to pick the fragments up—
All knew the thing the token meant;
Behold, one love had crowned the cup,
No matter where the goblet went!
And so, my wife, in Judah's way
We've drank life's golden draught of wine,
And strewn the vase's glittering clay—
See where the sculptured fragments shine!
The ledger now! Let it be known
How rich and grand this Firm has grown.

The flock of clouds we always keep
Are marked with rainbows every one.
We know our own celestial sheep
That throng the blue and graze the sun;
'Tis fine to see them trooping home,
Their fleeces tangled thick with stars;
'Tis fine to watch them as they come
And wait at Evening's golden bars;
Their shadows fall upon our way,
As if old Night had walked by day

And left her foot-prints as she went;
Some look like graves of friends that died,
Whose sunken mounds the sward indent,
Of babe and gallant bridegroom's bride,
Of golden tress and silver hair,—
And some like hopes our hearts have shed,
That fell as leaves in autumn air,
And crush beneath our thoughtful tread.
Dear Wife, we have no clouds to sell—
They make the sunshine *show* so well!

An angel troop this Firm commands,
A score and one they stand in line,
And swing aloft in radiant hands
A score and one of Eves divine!
Of Christmas Eves and Christmas bells
And Christmas gifts with blessing twice,
That bring us all, by mystic spells,
In kissing range of Paradise!
My Wife, we would not give them up
To mend again the shattered cup!

A score and one of kindling Junes,
The warm and blushing brides of Time,
Are ranged along like notes in tunes,
And keep our hearts in rythmic rhyme.
We own a score of belfried towers
Where bird-like Wishes, bred and born,
Are singing songs—those birds are ours—
We count our twentieth New Year's Morn!
No birds to sell, nor songs nor chimes,
We'll keep them all till harder times!

We have some castles gray and grand
That cloudless suns do shine upon;
Along their halls retainers stand
And speak Castilian every one.
Nobody dies who dwelleth there,
They have a clime where tempests swoon,
No graves to make, no empty chair
And Christmas in the month of June!
I'll make the deeds—you'll sign them sure,
And castles twelve we'll give the poor!

We've had a wealth of dreams as rife
As corn along the bladed West,
We have them still in breider'd life,
Like flowers upon a wedding vest.
There comes a little sounder sleep,
There comes a richer flush of dawn,
Till then we'll keep our flocks of sheep,
No castle, cloud or angel gone.
Down flag of red! We'll make no sale,
But hold our losses till we fail!

To make all sure my Will behold:
"To Her who kept this Firm alive
I now bequeath my clouds of gold,
My angel choir, my castles five,
My score of belfries, all my sheep,
The fragments of the sculptured vase,
To have and hold and ever keep!"
And yet I've done no act of grace,
They all are yours, but whose are you?
I freely give and keep them too.

THE DREAMING BEECH.

More than a hundred years have passed since it was struck by lightning and split from top to bottom, and the plow has well furrowed the place where it grew. Before that time the mighty old beech tree stood, some hundred yards from the first houses of the village, on a grassy mound, a tree such as one never sees in these days, because animals, plants, trees, and men are becoming small and mean.

The peasants said the tree dated from the early Christian era, and that a holy apostle had been massacred beneath it by the false heathen; that the roots of the tree had drunk up the apostle's blood, which, rising through the trunk and branches, had made them so large and strong. Who knows if the legend be true? Anyhow, there was certainly one curious fact concerning the tree, and everybody in the village knew about it, small and great. Whoever fell asleep under the tree and dreamt a dream, that dream would surely come true. So, from time immemorial, it was called the Dreaming Beech, and no one knew it by any other name. There was, however, a peculiar condition attached to the dreaming, and if anybody lay down under the beech with the idea of dreaming of some one particular thing, then the dream was sure to be nothing but confusion and rubbish and nonsense of all sorts, of which no one could make either head or tail. Now this was assuredly rather a difficult stipulation, because most people are so very likely to think of what lies nearest the heart; consequently, at the time this story commences not a man or woman had ever tried the plan with success. Still, for all that, it was not to be denied but that the tradition of the Dreaming Beech was true.

One hot summer's day, when not a breath of air stirred, a poor journeyman came wandering along the road. Things had gone very badly with him for many years in foreign parts. When he reached the village he turned his pockets inside out for the last time, but, alas! they were empty.

"What am I to do?" he thought to himself. "I am tired to death, but no one will take me in for nothing, and it is hard to beg." Just then his eyes fell upon the noble beech tree, on the green grassy slope; and as it stood only a few yards from the road, he laid himself down under it to rest. A gentle breeze sprung up and rustled among the branches, whilst here and there a gleam of glittering sunshine fell as the leaves were moved, disclosing glimpses of the deep blue sky beyond. Then the tired wanderer closed his eyes and slept. Whilst he was thus soundly sleeping, a branch dropped from the beech tree, with three leaves on it, which fell just on his breast. He dreamt that he sat at a table, in a most cozy room; and the table was his own, and the room, and indeed the whole house. At the table, leaning on it with both hands, stood a young woman, looking lovingly at him; and that was his wife. On his knees sat a child, whom he was feeding with soup, and because the soup was too hot, he blew upon the spoon to cool it. Then his wife cried out, laughingly, "What a capital nurse you make!" Jumping about the room was another child, a fat, rosy-cheeked urchin, dragging about a large carrot, to which he had tied a string, and shouting out "Tally ho!" as if it were the finest fox. And both children were his own.

This was his dream; and it must have been a very pleasant dream, for his whole face beamed, in his sleep, with happiness.

When he awoke it was almost evening, and before him stood a shepherd, smoking. He sprang up from the ground much refreshed; stretched himself, and yawned, saying:

"Heavens! if it were only true! but, at all events, it was pleasant to know how it would all feel!"

Then the shepherd came up and asked him whence he came and whither he was going, and whether he ever heard of the wonderful beech?

Having learnt he was as innocent about it as a new-born babe, he exclaimed:

"Well, you're a lucky dog! For any one could read in your face you were dreaming something pleasant. I was looking at you for a long time, as you lay there." And he told him the peculiar virtue of the tree. "It's sure to come true," he added; "as certain as that this is a sheep and that a lamb. Ask the people in the village if it is not so. Now just tell me what who dreamt."

"Old fellow," answered the young man, grinning, "that's the way, is it, you question strangers in these parts? I mean to keep my beautiful dream to myself, and you can't be surprised at that. But for all that nothing will come of it;" and he really believed what he was saying, for as he walked toward the village, he murmured to himself, "Stuff and nonsense! old wives' tales! I should like to know how a tree could come by such power!"

As he came into the village he saw stuck out from the roof of the third house a long pole with a golden crown dangling from it. And below, at the door, stood the landlord of the Crown Inn. He happened just then to be in good humor, for he had a very good supper, and was feeling, in consequence, quite happy and genial. So the young laborer pulled off his cap, and asked for a night's shelter. The landlord of the Crown looked at the smart lad, in his dusty, ragged clothes, from to top to toe, and then, kindly nodding, said to him:

"Sit down here in this arbor; I dare say there's a bit of bread and cheese and a jug of beer to spare for ye, and a truss of straw in the loft at night."

Whereupon he went into the house, and sent out his daughter with the bread and cheese and beer, and she sat down beside the young man and asked him to tell her of the foreign lands, and in return told him all the village gossip, and how the corn stood, and when the next dance at the Crown would be.

Suddenly she rose, leaned toward the stranger, and said:

"Pray tell me what those three leaves are, sticking out of your waistcoat?"

The young man looked down and found the twig, with the three leaves, which had fallen upon him while he slept. It was caught in the flap of his waistcoat.

"It must have fallen from the great beech tree just outside the village," he replied. "I had a nap under it."

The girl listened attentively, waiting to hear what he would say next. When he had ceased speaking she began to question him narrowly, till she had ascertained beyond a doubt that he had really fallen asleep under the great beech tree, and that, moreover, he knew nothing of the wonderful power and properties attached to the tree. For he was a sly dog, and pretended to know nothing.

As soon as she had done questioning, she went and drew him another jug of beer, and pressed him to drink, telling him all the lovely things she had herself dreamt, and what a pity it was they had never come true.

Just then the shepherd came from the field, driving his sheep through the village.

As he passed the Crown Inn, he saw the two sitting in the arbor in earnest converse, and he stood still a moment, and said:

"Ah, yes, he'll be sure to tell you the beautiful dream, though I can get nothing out of him." And then he drove on his sheep.

When the girl found, do what she would, she could not learn anything about the dream, her curiosity knew no bounds, and at last she could control herself no longer, and asked him outright what he had dreamt while sleeping under the beech.

Then the young man, who was a mischievous rogue, and in very high spirits about his pleasant dream, with a sly look and a wink, said:

"Ah! I had a most glorious dream, which must come true; but I dare not tell you what it was."

But she worried and teased him so that at last he drew his chair toward her, and told her quite gravely:

"I dreamt I should marry the daughter of the landlord of the Crown Inn, and that after a bit I should become landlord myself!"

On hearing this the girl grew as white as a lily and then as red as a rose, and got up and walked back into the house. Then after some little time she came again, and asked if he had really dreamt it, and was quite in earnest.

"To be sure, to be sure," said he; "she who appeared to me in the dream was most certainly just like you!"

Then the girl went again into the house, and did not return. She walked straight to her own room; and thoughts flowed through her brain like water that runneth apace. First one idea, then another chased it away till back came the first thoughts. There was no end to the confusion. "He knows nothing about the tree," she said to herself, "he dreamt it, and whether I wish it or no, it will surely come to pass; there's no possibility of changing that." And with this she went to bed, and dreamt the whole night of the young man. When she awoke the next morning, she knew his face by heart, so often had she seen it in her dreams during the night. And he was a very good-looking fellow, too.

The young man had slept soundly on his bed of straw. Dreaming Beech, dream, and all he had said to the landlord's daughter were alike forgotten. He stood at the door of the tap-room, and was just shaking the landlord's hand, and wishing him "good-bye," when the girl entered. On seeing him ready to start, an indescribable feeling came over her, and she could not let him go.

[illegible] not yet been tapped, and the young man has nothing to do; couldn't he stay a day longer, and earn his board and lodging, and get something beside for the journey home?"

The landlord had no objection to make to this proposal, as he had just had his morning draught, and was in the best of humor.

Somehow the beer-tapping progressed but slowly. Then came bottling the wine, and when the cask was empty and the bottles full, then the girl thought he could help in the field-work, and when that was finished there were so many things to be done in the garden that no one ever thought of before. So week after week slipped by, and every night she dreamt of him. In the evenings she sat with him in the arbor by the house, and when he told her how roughly strangers had treated him, and what hardships he had gone through, it was really very singular, but a gnat or a hair was sure to get into her eyes, so that she was obliged to wipe them with the corner of her apron.

And so it came to pass that at the end of the year the young man was still at the house. And then the floors were scoured, and white sand and fir twigs strewn in all the rooms, and the whole village had a holiday. It was the wedding day of the young journeyman and the innkeeper's daughter; and everybody rejoiced at it, except just the few who sulked because they were jealous or pretended to be so.

Not long after, the landlord of the Crown Inn was decidedly once more in a happy frame of mind. He had been eating and drinking to his heart's content, and sat in his armchair with his snuff-box on his knee. Long he slept; and at last, when they tried to awake him, they found he was dead!

So the young journeyman became really landlord of the Crown, as he said he would in joke. And, indeed, all that he had dreamt under the beech tree came true, for each he had two lovely children, one of whom he probably took sometimes on his knees, and fed with a spoon, and possibly blew upon the food when it was too hot. Perhaps, too, the other boy ran about the room with the carrot; but the person who told this tale did not happen to mention the fact, and I forgot to ask about it. But it must have happened so, because whatever one dreamt under the beech-tree always did come true, to the very letter.

One day, about five years later, the young landlord, for such he now was, had come in, and was sitting in the taproom, when his wife ran in, and said to him—

"Only fancy! yesterday at noon one of our mowers fell asleep under the Dreaming Beech, without knowing it, and what do you think he dreamt? Why, that he was immensely rich! and only think who it was—Caspar, old Caspar, who is half-witted, and everybody pities and keeps only for charity. What on earth will he do with all his money?"

"Wife," laughed the husband, "how can you believe such rubbish? You, a sensible woman! Just reflect for one moment. How is it possible a tree can foretell the future—let it be ever such an old and beautiful tree?"

The wife gazed at her husband with wondering eyes, shook her head, and said slowly:

"Husband, don't speak so wickedly! You ought not to joke on such subjects."

"I am not joking, my dear," replied her husband.

For a time the woman was silent, as if she had not rightly understood him. Then she said:

"Why pretend what you do not mean? Surely you, of all others, have most reason to be grateful to the tree. Hasn't all you dreamt under it come true?"

"God knows," replied the husband, when she had finished speaking—"God knows I am grateful, grateful to Him and to you. Yes, it was a beautiful dream, and I remember it like yesterday; but everything is a thousand times better than I dreamt it, and you, love, a thousand times prettier and dearer than the young woman who appeared in my dream. But as regards the tree, my darling, this is my opinion: If a man loves dancing, he will soon find the music to dance to, and echo repeats the words that are spoken to her. I had been for so many years wretched and miserable amongst strangers, it was no wonder if once in a way I dreamt a pleasant dream."

"But still it was strange that you should dream you were to marry me."

"I never dreamt that! All I saw was a young woman, with two children, but she was not half as pretty as you, or the children either."

"Fie!" cried the wife; "do you mean to deny me or the tree? Didn't you tell me the first day we met? It was in the evening, out there in the arbor. Didn't you tell me you had dreamt you were to marry me and become the landlord of the Crown Inn?"

Then the man remembered the joke he had played his wife, and said—

"It can't be helped, dear wife. I did not really dream of you, and if I said so, it was only a joke. I remember you were so very inquisitive, and I wanted to tease you."

Upon this the wife burst into a flood of tears, and left the room. When he followed her, she was standing in the court-yard still crying. He did all he could to comfort her, but in vain.

"You have stolen my love, and cheated me out of my heart," she said; "I shall never be happy again, no! never?"

Then he asked her if she did not love him more than anybody in the world, and if they had not been the happiest couple in the whole village?

She could not deny this; but, nevertheless, she remained sad and miserable, notwithstanding all he could say. So he thought, "Let her cry herself out—to-morrow she will be herself again." But she was not herself again; for the next morning, though she certainly had ceased weeping, she was sadder and graver than ever, and pointedly avoided her husband.

Every attempt at reconciliation failed; nearly all day she sat gloomily by herself, starting whenever her husband came near her.

This state of things continuing some time, he also began to grow melancholy, fearing he had altogether lost his wife's love. Silently he moved about the house, thinking how to [illegible] the evil; but no idea occurred to him; so at noon he went out into the village, and loitered carelessly through the fields. The rich, ripe corn waved like a golden lake, and the birds sang sweetly enough, but his heart was full of sorrow. In the distance stood the old Dreaming Beech; queen of the forest it towered towards heaven. It seemed to beckon him with its green waving branches to come nearer like a good old friend. He went and sat beneath its shade, thinking of days gone by. Five years had passed since he, a poor miserable wretch, had rested there for the first time, and dreamt that pleasant dream. How pleasant! for it had lasted five years, and now—all gone! all gone! forever—and ever.

Then the beech began to rustle again, as it had done five years ago, and to move its mighty branches; and as they moved there fell, as then, the golden glittering sunlight across its leaves, and through the boughs peeped ever and anon the deep blue sky. Then his heart grew calmer, and he slept. Soon he dreamt that dream again of five years ago. The woman by the table and the little children at their play; but now, the faces were the faces of his own dear wife and children, and she looked at him with her large brown eyes so kindly, ah, so kindly! And then he awoke, and found it was only a dream! More sorrowful than before, he broke off a small green twig from the tree, and went home and placed it in his hymn-book.

The next day was Sunday, and as they went to church the leaves fell out at the wife's feet. He turned scarlet as he stooped to pick them up and put them into his pocket. But the wife had seen it and asked what it was.

"Only leaves from the Dreaming Beech, which is much kinder to me than you are. Yesterday I was resting beneath it and fell asleep. It wished to console me, for I dreamt that you were kind to me again, and had forgiven everything; but it is not true. The good old beech, though it is a noble tree, knows nothing about the future."

The wife gazed at him, and it was as if a ray of sunshine had crossed her face.

"Husband, did you really dream that?"

"Yes," he answered, positively.

And she knew it was the truth, by the twitching about his mouth, like one who has a difficulty in restraining his tears.

"And I was really your wife?"

"Really my own true wife;" and she fell on his neck, and half suffocated him with kisses.

"Thank God," she said, "now it is all right again! I love you so dearly, how dearly you can never know. And all these long weary days I have been in such dread, lest I was wrong in loving you, and that God meant me to have another husband, and you another wife! for you certainly did steal my heart, you bad man! and there was a deception at first—yes, you stole my heart, but it did not do you much good, for you, these things must have happened just as they did, whether we would or no." Then, after a pause, she continued—

"Promise me never to speak slightingly of the Dreaming Beech again?"

"I never will, for I believe in it, as you do, depend upon it, though in a different way, perhaps. And now let us paste the leaves in the beginning of our hymn-book, so that they may not be lost."—*Chambers' Journal.*

Boxing Children's Ears.

"Children's ears should never be boxed." So writes an eminent surgeon in the June number of The *Popular Science Monthly*. Though the statement will doubtless be received by many a juvenile reader in the light of a "self-evident proposition," there may yet remain a few parents and rural pedagogues to whom the reasons for the abolition of this form of rebuke may be of interest. "We have seen," writes Prof. Hinton, "that the passage of the ear is closed by a thin membrane especially adapted to be influenced by every impulse of the air, and with nothing but the air to support it internally. What, then, can be more likely to injure this membrane than a sudden and forcible compression of the air in front of it? If any one designed to break or overstretch the membrane he could scarcely devise a more effective means than to bring the hand suddenly and forcibly down upon the passage of the ear, thus driving the air violently before it, with no possibility for its escape but by the membrane giving way." So reasonable are these conclusions that there was not needed even the high authority of the writer for the subsequent statement that "many children are made deaf by boxes on the ear." It is unfortunate, however, that this and many other rebukes of the same order precede the reason, and hence a safer general order might be issued to the intent that no child should ever receive any form of corporal punishment until the parent or preceptor has stopped to reason—first with the child, and then with himself.—*Appleton's Journal.*

A CURIOUS CLIMATE.—The climate of Peru is set forth by a correspondent as exceedingly peculiar and strange. It never rains there, we are told, but during certain seasons, and when the atmosphere is filled with clouds a "dew" falls so thick, heavy, and continuous that it will saturate the heaviest clothing in less than half an hour. The coming and going of the clouds that distil this dew is another strange thing connected with Peru. The changes are reported so rapid and violent as to startle the stranger.

A PATRONYMIC ROMANCE.—Thirty years ago a young man entered the city of New York in almost penniless condition, and without a single acquaintance in the great wilderness of houses. To-day his name is known wherever humanity breathes. It is spoken in every hamlet, is heard in every city, and is as familiar to the worker in the mines as to his brother in the mills, and wherever language is known and ideas expressed the name of this penniless, unknown, and uncouth lad of thirty years ago is uttered. It was John Smith.

WHAT do singers do with all the "fresh laurels" they win?

Catching a Tartar.

John, the New York *Sun's* fool, writes from Raleigh, N. C.:

Some of the fellows who live in the woods are so thin they have to lean against a tree to swallow; they are yellower than blind man's buff, and so darned lazy they keep tame squirrels to shave 'em. They train the squirrels to dip their tails in soap suds, lather them, and then scratch the hair off with their claws. I said there is plenty of tar in North Carolina, and so there is. I caught a Tar-tar there myself. I saw a fellow who looked so green that if he hadn't stirred just as he did I'd been tempted to pour oil and vinegar on him and cut him up for a salad. He was whittling a stick.

Says I: Halloo.

Says he: Halloo yourself.

Says I: Boy, if hens lay eggs for nothing, and those eggs sell for sixteen cents a dozen, what's the percentage of profit?

Says he: Mister, it would take a prophet to tell, I reckon.

Says I: That's so; what are you making?

Says he: It's a whistle out of willer, and I say, Mister, can you make a whistle out of a bowl of soup?

Says I: No, sir.

Says he: Well, then, you ain't smart. I can.

Says I: Do you mean to tell me that you can make a whistle out of a bowl of soup?

Says he: Yes, I can. That there is a whistle, ain't it?

Says I: Yes, it is.

Says he: Well, I didn't make it *in* a bowl of soup, did I?

Says I: No.

Says he: Well, then, I made that there whistle *out* of a bowl of soup, didn't I?

That made this Northern gentleman mad, and I started to leave when he yelled out: I say, mister, if you'd lived in the days of the ark you'd gone in through the window.

Says I: Why?

Says he: Because you're so green that a dove would have lit on you first, sure.

I left under the impression that North Carolina boys are smart. Perhaps it's the turpentine that accounts for it, for that will make folks smart. I saw a touching picture yesterday. It was so touching I touched it. It was a man in the woods sitting upon a trunk under a big umbrella. He was eating chewing gum, and his trunk had more locks on it than the Erie Canal.

A New Way to Collect Fare.

Why is it that everybody likes to cheat a railroad? People who are scrupulously honest with everybody else will resort to all sorts of dodges to avoid paying railroad fare; and people who are opulent and open-handed with money seem eager to dodge even the smallest amount for riding on the cars. They never think of avoiding a stage or ferry fare thus. It is a peculiar form of kleptomania.

Some of the devices resorted to are very ingenious and very funny. For instance: There is a respectable lady who has occasion to make frequent trips between two stations on the Oil Creek road which are about fifteen miles apart. She buys a ticket to a station about half-way between, but does not get off there. On the contrary, she goes into the "saloon" and stays there until the conductor has made his round and returns to the forward part of the train. Then she comes out and takes her seat with the appearance of feeling better, with all the consciousness of a good deed performed, and rides free to her destination.

This game proceeded unchecked until last Saturday. The lady went through the same performance again, with this difference: when she attempted to come out of her saving retirement she found the door tied from the outside with a strong rope. She pulled, and tugged, and kicked, but of no avail. The conductor was in the smoking-car, the brakeman on the rear platform; and the passengers, supposing it was some prisoner or candidate for Dixmont, did not interfere. Luckily a brakeman happened in just as the train stopped at the station where the lady wanted to get off and untied the rope. She came out and got off the train rapidly, looking disgusted, even offended.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Marriage Among the Apaches.

Even those copper-colored cut-throats, the Apache Indians, have a touch of delicacy and romance in them. From a lecture delivered in San Francisco by Col. John C. Carmany, we take the following account of their courting customs; every young girl is at liberty to refuse a suitor for her hand. The father, mother, and brother are prohibited from interfering in her choice. Her person is at her own disposal. After a brief courtship the lover makes a formal proposal by offering so many horses. Horses are a standard of value among Indians. As the squaw does all the work, horses are accepted as an equivalent for her labor. When a young warrior is enamored, he fastens the horse near the wigwam of the squaw whose hand he seeks, where he is left four days. If she fails to feed and water the horse during that time, the master is rejected; but if she accepts his offer she grooms and kindly cares for the horse, and then ties him to the wigwam of her lover, as much as so say, "I am willing to be your slave and do your work." At the marriage the sages and sachems meet together, and the bride is not unfrequently loaded with forty to fifty pounds of silver and copper trinkets.

A Durable Paste.

Four parts, by weight, of glue are allowed to soften in fifteen parts of cold water for some hours, and then moderately heated till the solution becomes quite clear. Sixty-five parts of boiling water are now added with stirring. In another vessel thirty parts of starch paste are stirred up with twenty parts of cold water, so that a thin, milky fluid is obtained without lumps. Into this the boiling glue solution is poured, with constant stirring, and the whole is kept at the boiling temperature. After cooling, ten drops of carbolic acid are added to the paste. This paste is of extraordinary adhesive power, and may be used for leather, paper or cardboard with great success. It must be preserved in close bottles, to prevent evaporation of the water, and will in this way keep good for years.

RAIN AND SHINE.

Rain, rain, rain,
No sun to be seen for many a long day,
[illegible] the highway,
No chance for a crop of rye, wheat, corn or hay—
It is rain, rain, nothing but rain!
What will the poor farmer do?
Why, [illegible] in the house and sigh and repine,
And pour out impatiently line upon line
Of prospective woes, should the sun not soon shine—
That's what he's likely to do.

Shine, shine, shine,
No cloud to be seen for many a long day,
The fields hard and dry as the dusty highway,
No chance for a crop of rye, wheat, corn or hay—
It is shine, shine, nothing but shine!
What will the poor farmer do?
Why, wander about and moan and complain
That work and no work are equally vain
Unless we soon have a good shower of rain—
That's what he's likely to do.

Rain or shine,
We hear from too many the sad, sad strain,
It is nothing but shine or nothing but rain,
Both equally death to the life of the grain,
And the cause of many a whine.
What should the poor farmer do?
Why, smile when it shines and smile when it rains,
And take it for granted from all his past gains,
That God knows what's best for all kinds of grains—
That's what he could and should do.

Humorous.

A POSER for an oculist—A window blind.

WHAT is stronger than a council of ten? A potent-eight.

IF you want to know whether a tree is hollow or not, ax it.

WHY is mid-ocean like Broadway? Because there you'll see the big "swells."

AN editor's pistol having been stolen, he advertises that if the thief will return it he will give him the contents and no questions asked.

A MINNESOTA man was lately fined $10 for abbreviating the caudal appendage of a neighbor's pig—and now the question comes: If an inch of "pig tail" is worth $10, how much would it cost to "go the whole hog."

THE first verse of the office-seeker's song now is said to be as follows:

"O I long to be a Granger,
And with the Grangers stand,
A bunch of clover in my arms,
And a pitchfork in my hand."

A MAN in Cincinnati owned a pet panther. Last week he went off with with his wife and family for a visit of a couple of days, leaving the pet panther and his mother-in-law to keep house. On his return his grief can be imagined on discovery that it was the panther that was dead, not the mother-in-law. The old lady had talked the poor animal to death.

THE "India-rubber bustle" is again heard from. This time it was a Brooklyn young lady, who was thrown from her carriage coming down the hill from Prospect Park. She made 97½ bounces, in all, and was finally rescued, by a hook and ladder company, from the top of a telegraph pole, where she had stuck in attempting to complete the 98th bounce.

A POUGHKEEPSIE belle, who sported a long curl and a love of a bonnet, visited the menagerie the other day. She got too close to the monkey cage, and her mischievous prototype reached for that curl. He got it, and with it the rest of her false hair and her love of a bonnet. The entire family of monkeys began to wear the bonnet, and made sorry work of it, while the girl—well, what she did can be imagined.

THE prosperous undertaker of a neighboring town is a shoemaker by trade, and an acquaintance calling on him a few days since was surprised to find him seated at the bench, and pegging away at his former business. "Hallo, G——," said the visitor, "I thought you had left the care of soles for that of bodies." "So I had, so I had," said the carer of sole and body, with an emphatic rap of his hammer and a shudder of the left eyelid. "But Dr. S—— went to Europe last month, an' the berr'in' business ain't wut' follerin' now."

AN Irishman had a dream which taught him the danger of delay. "I dreamed," said he, "I was wid the Pope, who was as great a jintleman as any one in the district, an' he axed me wad I drink. Thinks I, wad a duck swim; and seein' the Innishowen and lemon and sugar on the sideboard I told him I didn't care if I tuk a wee dhrap of punch. 'Cowld or hot,' axed the Pope. 'Hot, your Holiness,' I replied; and be that he stepped down to the kitchen for the bilin' water, but before he got back I woke straight up. And now it's distressing me I didn't take it cowld."

Sent Home.

A Washington paper tells of an elegantly-dressed young lady who went into one of the dry goods stores on Pennsylvania avenue, bought a spool of cotton, and requested the proprietor to have it sent home. Overwhelmed with the important duty so suddenly thrust upon him, he immediately procured an express wagon and detailed a clerk, who, lifting the spool into the wagon, drove with it to the residence of the young lady, and, dismounting, rang the bell, and, when the door was opened, placed the spool upon his shoulder and carried it into the hall, and gently placed it on end, as if it had been a barrel of flour, and then retired. The consternation of the family can be imagined. The head of the house has been dodging in and out of the dry goods store during the past week trying to find that clerk.

Trouble in Germany.

Germany is supposed to be the most stable Government in the world; she has within two years received £160,000,000 from France, and is about to receive the remaining forty millions of the indemnity. But to-day, in Berlin, there is alarm and fearful anticipations of coming financial disasters; stocks are falling, and thousands of persons are threatened with ruin; while in Paris, although the country has just undergone another political revolution, there is buoyancy on the Bourse, a rise of 1½ per cent. in Government securities, and general confidence and hope in the future. There are not wanting good judges who say that Germany has all her troubles yet before her, while those of France are ended.—*London Letter.*

A TEMPERANCE doctor lately told an old soaker who complained of sore eyes that he must quit drinking or lose his eyes. He resignedly said: "Farewell, eyes."

A Transportation Item.

Steamboats are now carrying flour from St. Louis to New Orleans for twenty-five cents a barrel, and the railroads are carrying it to Boston for $1.20 per barrel—the distances being about the same, 1,200 miles. The rates for grain are respectively: To New Orleans by water, 12½c per hundred; to Boston, by rail, 65c per hundred. A little comparison of these two rates shows that the steamboats are carrying *five* barrels of flour to New Orleans for the same price that the railroads charge for carrying one to Boston, and that the boats are carrying five bushels and a fraction of grain for the same price that is charged by rail for one bushel the same distance.

Steamboatmen complain of the present low rates, 12½ cents per hundred, or $2.50 [illegible] they are now carrying freights, still these rates show what can be done when there is plenty of water in the river and navigation is easy; and they show, too, how important it is to the grain-growers of the West to have sufficient water in the rivers at all seasons of the year. The difference between 12½ and 65 cents per hundred is $10.45 per ton—a sum which, calculated on one-half the Western produce that passes down the Mississippi and its tributaries, would, in a few years, pay the cost of all the improvements needed to secure easy navigation at all seasons of the year.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Poor Jack.

A correspondent writes from Boyle's camp: "Capt. Jack was grievously disappointed that Gen. Davis did not meet him on equal terms, when his ten-mile ride brought him to headquarters. He thought himself a great chief, and expected the commander of the opposing forces to meet him and have a talk. Talk goes a great way with an Indian, and he supplements his defeats and his victories, and introduces all his great movements and transactions, with an interminable amount of talk. Gen. Davis is not much on that lay-out, and, to tell the truth, he doesn't understand the Indian traits and hobbies well enough to get the truth out of them when they do talk to him. The most unkindest cut of all was when the General returned, to Jack's protestations that he should never try to run away, answer that he had found him out to be such a liar that he wouldn't believe him if he swore by the four Modoc lakes. Poor Jack, now wert thou indeed fallen and treated despitefully!"

A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* says: "I have known many men, and women, too, who from various causes have become so much affected with nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days; and by a daily, moderate use of the blanched footstalks of celery, leaves as a salad, they become strong and steady in limbs as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation—and they were in almost constant perplexity and fear—who were effectively cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart."

WHEN does the captain of a steamer become a medical man. When he's docked 'er.

THE SKEPTICAL CONVINCED.—Every advance in Medicine, every new remedy has encountered an opposition, which is the test of truth. Galen and Jenner only were believed when they had proved their discoveries against opposition. But men are observing, and benefits always make believers. No incredulity can stand the silent argument of good results. When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system, and cure diseases not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. The truth could not be resisted. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regained their health, appetite and strength, the Bilious and Constipated were relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recovered; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers were broken up; the taint of Scrofula was eradicated! Who could gainsay facts like these? Not even the faculty. Skepticism was routed. All doubts as to the claims of the Bitters to the first place in the first rank of modern medicines were silenced, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. In common with other journalists, we are free to add our testimony to this remedy. It is a domestic medicine, and no household should be without it.—[Com.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.—The present prosecution of the Tichborne claimant has cost already £19,000, and before it is ended the expense to the Government will be £20,000. The trial is almost sure to end in a disagreement of the jury; and the great mystery of "Butcher or Baronet" will remain a mystery forever.

THE processes in the case of the Government Credit Mobilier suits have been served against all the defendants, but the papers in the injunction to prevent the defendants disposing of their property have not been completed. The trial will not begin before the first of September.

Valuable.

Fire insurance is regarded everywhere as among the necessaries of life. A property-holder is reckless without it. Life Insurance is now classed with fire insurance in this particular. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, with Branch Office at Philadelphia (with which correspondence should be had), with the largest cash capital of any life insurance company in the world, offers insurance in all sections of the country at three-fourths the customary rates, and desires an agent in every locality. It combines absolute strength with unusual cheapness, is managed by some of the best men of the country, and is well worthy the patronage of all persons seeking insurance, and the attention of all persons seeking employment.—[Com.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.—A general misapprehension seems to exist in regard to the new coin, which was provided for by Congress at the last session, to be known as the trade-dollar. The fact is that the sole object of the act is to facilitate commerce between this country and China and Japan, by allowing silver to be made into these dollars in the United States, instead of as heretofore, having to send the bullion to London for coinage. This new dollar will be used exclusively in trade with the Celestials, and will not enter into general circulation in this country, and will only be coined as demanded for use.

ONE form of Catarrh begins with uneasiness of nose; the nose is obstructed by the thickened lining membrane and feels dry, a desire to pick it, bleeds a little, sores soon start, spread and get deeper, crusts form on them, large and hard to get away, matter discharges, flesh is eaten and the bone decays, breath very offensive and face becomes disfigured. Terrible disease! Nothing will cure but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken earnestly to correct the blood and system; locally, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a healing specific, and, to apply it properly, Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This reaches all the diseased parts. All these sure means of cure sold together for $2 by Druggists. 645

FOR Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR of CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

TOOTHACHE proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger wet with *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face; also put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.—[Com.

DR. J. STAINER, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, has written a note to the agent for the MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs, in London, expressing his great satisfaction with them, and especially commending their tones as "remarkably pure and free from reediness."

THE system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue. When physic is needed, take *Parsons' Purgative Pills;* they are a safe, wholesome and natural medicine.—[Com.

OUR READERS should be careful to notice that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this Soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

Mental Depression.

Mental depression is a disease of the nervous system, and of all the ills flesh is heir to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jests, and is called by various derisive terms; but although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the patient out of the belief that his ills are all real—for it is a real disorder—the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and gloom. The external senses, as well as the mental faculties, often manifest symptoms of derangement. Noise, as of falling water, and ringing in the ears are complained of, while black specks and fiery sparks frequently flit before the vision. Admonitions like these should not be disregarded, as they may, if neglected, terminate in insanity. The seat of the disease is in the brain and nervous system, and to control the malady it is necessary to use a powerful tonic and alterative, which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of this kind, for which it is the safest as well as the best of restoratives. In fact, it is the only pure and reliable tonic stimulant known. Many nostrums, purporting to be tonics, are puffed up from time to time in the newspapers, but the sufferer had better let them alone. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proven itself, by many years' trial, to be in every respect what it is represented to be.

MALARIA, or bad air, is the cause of every form of Fever and Ague. Shallenberger's Pills are an antidote to this poison, and cure instantly.

FOR BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, TETTER, Salt Rheum, and all Skin Diseases, Jayne's Alterative is a sure remedy. It purifies the blood and removes all obstructions in the pores of the skin.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

USE PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES—Choice	12 @ 13
Common	9 @ 11
HOGS—Dressed	6½@ 7¼
COTTON—Middling Upland	21 @ ..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 51 @ 1 53
CORN	48 @ 62
OATS	39 @ 47½
RYE—Western	48 @ 50
PORK—Mess	16 85 @17 00
LARD	8 @ 9
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @ 6 25
Good	5 25 @ 5 62½
Medium	4 50 @ 5 00
Common	3 50 @ 4 60
Inferior	3 00 @ 3 75
HOGS—Live	4 00 @ 4 40
FLOUR—White Winter	9 50 @10 00
Red Winter	7 00 @ 8 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 19½@ 1 20½
No. 3 Spring	1 08½@ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	30 @ 31½
OATS—No. 2	25½@ 26½
RYE—No. 2	60 @ 61
BARLEY—No. 2	55 @ 56
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh	12 @ 13
PORK—Mess	15 60 @15 75
LARD	8 30 @ 8 32½
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 3 Fall	1 25 @ 1 30
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	37 @ ..
OATS—No. 2	28½@ 30
RYE	56 @ ..
PORK—Mess	16 50 @16 75
LARD	8 @ ..
HOGS	4 00 @ 4 50
CATTLE	4 50 @ 6 00
CINCINNATI.	
FLOUR	7 75 @ 7 25
WHEAT	1 40 @ ..
CORN	41 @ 42
RYE—Prime	65 @ 66
OATS	35 @ 45
PORK—Mess	16 00 @16 25
LARD	8½@ 8¼
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 30 @
No. 2	1 22½@
CORN—No. 2	32½@
OATS—No. 2	26 @
RYE—No. 1	62½@
BARLEY—No. 2	65 @
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 65 @
No. 2 Red	1 42 @
CORN	45 @ 46
OATS	38 @
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 57 @ 1 58
No. 2 Red	1 51 @ 1 52
CORN	41½@ 42½
OATS	33½@ 35½

VINEGAR BITTERS
DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

BEWARE Of swindlers. We are reliable, and will pay all Agents a cash $40 a week salary. G. WEBBER & CO., Marion, Ohio.

OPIUM HABIT CURED DR. F. E. MARSH, of Quincy, Mich., continues to make immense sales of his antidote in connection with his specialty, Opium Eating. He has already acquired a national reputation, and hundreds attest his remarkable success in the treatment of this habit. Send for Circular.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis.

TEA.—TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea Company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to agents. Send for circular.
Address, ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey Street, New York.

OFFERS EXTRAORDINARY.
To every person sending me the address of 10 or more men who want to make from $2,000 to $5,000 per year (no peddling), I will send a Census book of 1870 and an engraving entitled [illegible]
Address, J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
UNDEVELOPED WEST
OR
Five Years in the Territories.
By J. H. BEADLE,
Western Correspondent of Cincinnati Commercial. The only complete history of that vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific. Its Resources, Climate, Inhabitants, Natural Curiosities, etc., with Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains, and the Pacific Coast. Mr. Beadle has spent five years traveling in the new States and Territories, and knows more about their Resources, etc., than any other writer. The book is illustrated with over 250 fine engravings of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the Great West, and is the best and fastest selling book ever published. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

IMPERIAL GIN. The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.
H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

$72.00 EACH WEEK. AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

$40 Per Week IN CASH to Agents. Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

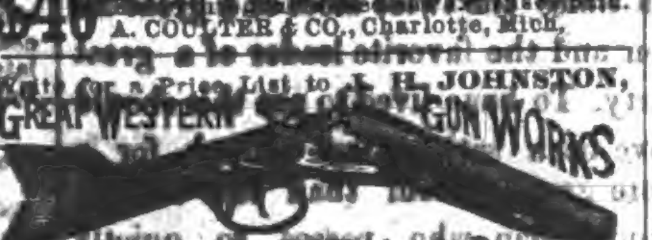

179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large discounts to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

DR. A. TRASK'S
MAGNETIC OINTMENT
FOR THE CURE OF
INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Dr. Trask was engaged for twenty years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and power of vegetables, separate and combined. At the age of [illegible] years he succeeded in presenting to the world, as the result of his experiments, a combination of Vegetable extracts, the value of which in removing diseases is unequaled in the annals of Medicine. **His discovery consists** in a combination of these powerful Vegetable Extracts with Electricity or Magnetism in the form of an Ointment. **Certain it is that the** remarkable and unprecedented success which has attended its application in the cure of disease, stamps it at once as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a trial and close investigation of its properties. **It never fails,** while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action in the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of disease which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. **Such is the power of this combination,** that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of its purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with internal as external disease. **Numerous instances** are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in Inflammation of the Bowels. **No patient ever need die** with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained. **For Inflammatory Rheumatism** this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat it is unrivaled. **In ninety-nine cases out of a** hundred it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of Nervous Headache in thirty minutes. **For Nervous Diseases** this medicine is of immense value. **Affections of the Spine,** Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, Sores, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.
D. Ransom, Son & Co., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of **Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs,** it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors from the worst Scrofula** to a common **Blotch or Pimple.** From one to six bottles are warranted to cure **Salt Rheum or Tetter,** the worst kind of **Pimples on the face, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Erysipelas** and **Blotches** among the hair. Eight to twelve bottles are warranted to cure **Singing Noises in the Ears,** corrupt or **Running Ulcers, Scrofula** and the worst cases of **Secondary and Tertiary** [illegible] **Liver Complaint.** $1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5.00, by all Druggists. Manufactured at the World's Dispensary, Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

L. D. SINE'S

ESTABLISHED
1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$50,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
162nd REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, Aug. 11th, 1873.
One Grand Capital Prize of
$5,000 IN GOLD!
Two Prizes $1,000 ⎫
Two Prizes $500 ⎬ GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $100 ⎭

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500! One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each. Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth-st. Cincinnati, O.

50

Half a Dollar Pays for
THE WEEKLY SUN,
A large eight page, fifty-six column newspaper, of the best class, from now to Jan. 1, 1874. Send 50 cents, and Try it.
Address THE SUN, New York city.

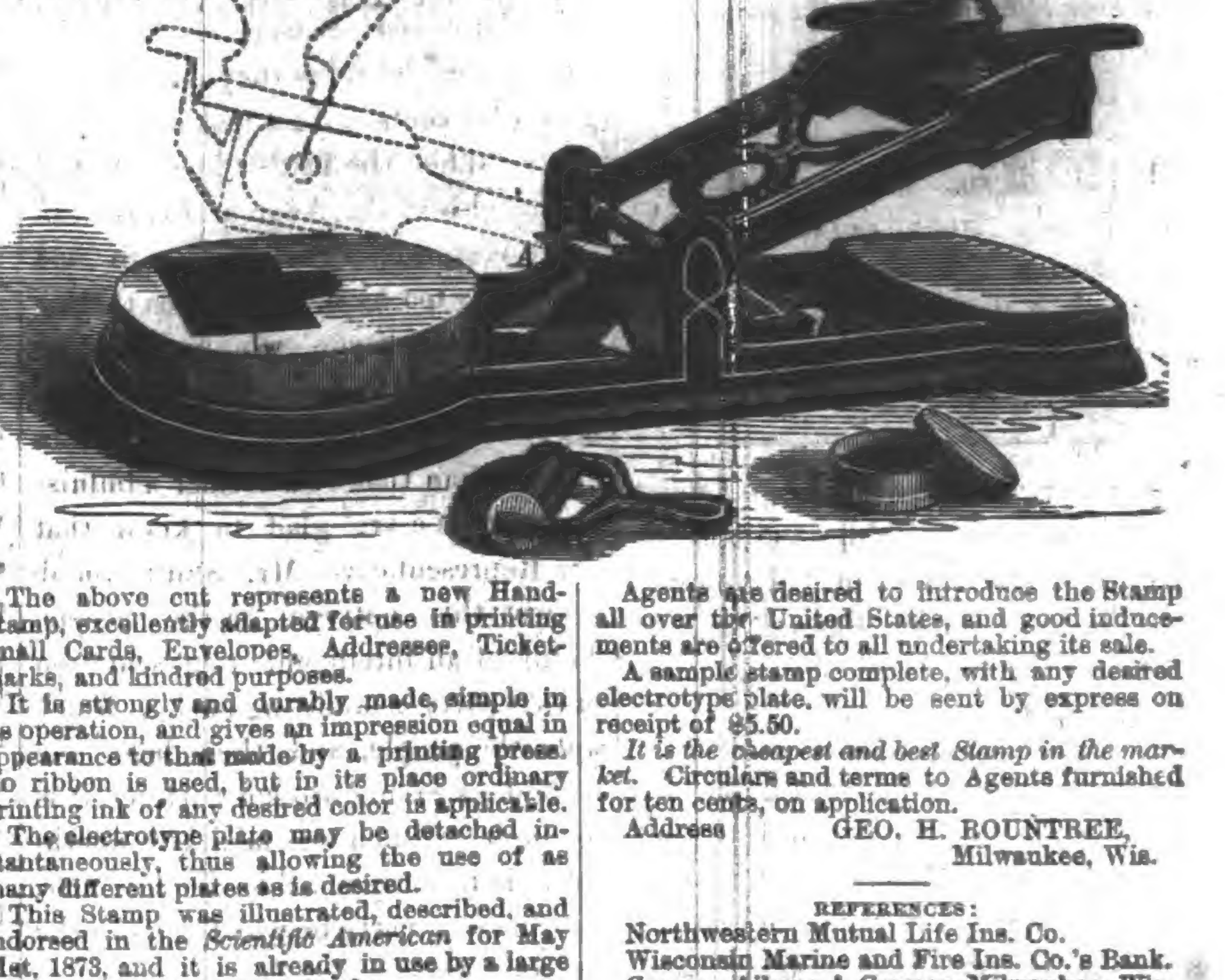

The above cut represents a new Hand-Stamp, excellently adapted for use in printing small Cards, Envelopes, Addresses, Ticket-marks, and kindred purposes.

It is strongly and durably made, simple in its operation, and gives an impression equal in appearance to that made by a printing press. No ribbon is used, but in its place ordinary printing ink of any desired color is applicable.

The electrotype plate may be detached instantaneously, thus allowing the use of as many different plates as is desired.

This Stamp was illustrated, described, and indorsed in the *Scientific American* for May 31st, 1873, and it is already in use by a large number of the best business houses.

Agents are desired to introduce the Stamp all over the United States, and good inducements are offered to all undertaking its sale.

A sample stamp complete, with any desired electrotype plate, will be sent by express on receipt of $5.50.

It is the cheapest and best Stamp in the market. Circulars and terms to Agents furnished for ten cents, on application.

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SILOAM
MINERAL SPRING WATER
OF MILWAUKEE WIS.,
Cures Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease. Stone in the Bladder, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Physicians recommend it. We refer to Dr. E. B. WOLCOT of Milwaukee, Surgeon General, State of Wisconsin, and all other first class physicians. For cerificates, circulars, or water, address,
SILOAM MINERAL SPRING CO.
MILWAUKEE WIS.

ADDRESS N. S. DODGE, M. D., No. 158 S. Halsted St., Chicago. Specialty: THE TREATMENT OF HEART DISEASES.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.
A Rare Chance.
FOR SALE, at HALF COST, a FINE CAR, in good running condition, for which I have no further use
S. M HARTWELL, DeKalb, Ill.

BEATY'S
Celebrated Purely Vegetable
HAIR TONIC.

THE GLORY OF AN OLD MAN
Is his flowing locks. This Tonic will bring out the Hair in a few weeks on the baldest head, where the glands are not destroyed, rich and flowing. It will also color the Hair a most beautiful brown and give it a very glossy appearance.

THE PRIDE OF YOUNG MEN
Is their Whiskers. This preparation will force the Hair to grow wherever there is any roots; therefore it will force the whiskers to grow in a very short time. If used according to directions, it will in every case have the most gratifying effect.

A WOMAN'S BEAUTY
Is her Hair. This is the finest preparation yet produced for promoting the growth of the Hair. It is also the most beautiful dressing a lady can have in her toilet. It will remove every particle of dandruff from the head, cleanse the scalp and prevent its formation, and give the hair a most beautiful glossy appearance. It, unlike all other preparations for the Hair, is entirely vegetable, and contains no lead, sulphur, or nitrate of silver, which are so objectionable. There is nothing to compare with it in the market. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Will be sent safely packed to any address on receipt of the price, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.
Address,
UNION MEDICINE CO.,
Nos. 6 and 8 North Second Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
These Pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid and other Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. For sale by Druggists and Dealers.

ADORN YOUR HOMES with the new Chromo "Awake" and "Asleep." Sells like wildfire. The pair sent for 50c. A large discount to agents Address W. F. CARPENTER, Foxboro, Mass.

ROSADALIS
THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.
Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.
Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.
Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.
Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.
Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.
THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.
Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*
Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

MEMORY made strong; Bashfulness overcome; How to conquer Habits; the mind strengthened; the body made tough and vigorous. Valuable book. 10 cts. Mailed by A. LOOMIS, Jersey City, N. J.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
AGENTS WANTED
PRICE $50.00
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
WILSON SEWING MACHINE C°
MANUFACTURERS
CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 B'way, N.Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS & ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, *or part cash, and balance in* small monthly *payments.* New 7-*Octave* first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, *for* $275 *cash. Organs* $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS $100; 4-STOP $110; 8-STOP $125, *and upwards.*

Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs
are the most beautiful *in style and perfect in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is* the best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by a third set of reeds* peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* Imitation *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.* *ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed.* 1 *stamp.*

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

TRADE MARK

CONSUMPTION
And Its Cure.
WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil
Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.
Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.
Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.
Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by
J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.
WESTERN AGT'S: { HURLBUT & EDSALL, CHICAGO. RICHARDSON & CO., ST. LOUIS.

Better than Gold.

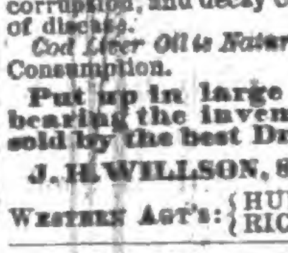

Health is far better than thousands of gold. Smith's OLD STYLE BITTERS is a never-failing remedy for every known disease. You cannot be sick long if you take these Bitters according to directions. They will cleanse the System and eradicate every and all diseases, and fortify you against another attack. They are not composed of poison, nasty and disagreeable minerals that kill more than they cure, but a purely vegetable Tonic. The world hasn't produced its equal, and are very pleasant to take.
Smith's Golden Liniment is the best in use.

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cincinnati Jobbers, Wholesale Agents.

DOOLEY'S
THE **YEAST** BEST
POWDER
TRY IT SOLD BY GROCERS

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Essays on Obstacles to Marriage, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, July 3rd, 1873

Senator Morton received the back-pay like a good christian statesman. Not a Republican paper has a word to say about Morton. The little congress men in the rural districts, however must bear the lash.

Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, comes to the front as the probable Chief Justice. In this connection we see it stated that the appointment will not be made from the associate Justices.

Another murderer has been convicted in New York. Public opinion is carrying consternation in "Murderer's Row" in the Tombs. Cannot this matter be carried too far? We only ask the question.

Senator Thurman's record on the back-pay Congressional steal is a good one. He has returned the share allotted to him to National Treasury where it belongs, This contrasts well with Senator Morton, of Indiana, who keeps his booty.

It is estimated that the crop of wheat for 1873 will reach 250,000,000 bushels. It is also expected that the crop will exceed that of last year. In the South, the growing cotton promises great results. Many predict a year of plenty, yet a close and very annoying financial condition.

Hiram Powers, the most famous of American sculptors, died last Friday in Florence Italy, of consumption. His death was not unexpected, for his pulmonary disease had long been of a threatening nature. He was born in Woodstock, Vermont, July 29th 1805, having nearly completed his sixty-eighth year.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad runs fifteen fast trains daily, each way, between Baltimore and Washington City; four express trains each way between New York and the west. Persons going east by this route, have the privilege of going to Washington free, from the junction. The distance from Baltimore to Washington is 40 miles—time, one hour.

Mr. Colfax is said to be worth over a quarter million of dollars. For a man who complained of his poverty during his struggle with the ghost of Nesbit last winter, this will prove a source of pleasing reflection to his friends. Mr. Colfax went to Washington poor, lived in elegance, and yet on a salary of $5,000 a year has managed to save $250,000. That will do. Very few men under the circumstances could have done as well. It is now in order for another educational institution to dub him LL. D.

The Iowa Republican, in State Convention, have "re-affirmed their undying faith in their party." That is refreshing and in connection with Senator Carpenter's speech decidedly apropos. They have "undying faith in the Salary Grab, an "undying faith" in a President who has removed the seat of Government in close vicinity to a race track at Long Branch. Under these circumstances "undying faith" is good. It is very like a weasel, very like a camel, but more like a Modoc. It has the diminutiveness of the weasel, the broken back of a camel, and the treachery of a Modoc. "Undying faith!" Will some brother in good standing with the salary theives please give us the per cent. of that faith.

Injustice is being done to Senator Morton in the matter of back pay. Nobody who knows the Senator will attribute to him a mercenary motive in refusing to make an open return of the money to the Treasury, or suspect that he intends to leave it where he can benefit by it in years to come. He is not that kind of a man. His fault lies in another direction. He was playing to high a "policy" scheme. He did not believe it right to take the money, but he did not wish to make of himself a virtuous example for contrast with the conduct of those who did take it. In short, he wanted to keep on good terms with the back-payers, as well as the pay-backsters. It looks to us like whipping the devil round a stump, but they may have a different name for it in Indiana.—*St. Louis Democrats.*

Mr. Colfax has purchased the Buchtel property, on Jefferson street, paying therefor something over five thousand dollars.—*South Bend Union*

Colfax is poor you know, because he "never received a cent nor the tenth of a cent &c., &c.,"

READ, FARMER READ!

Let the Laboring Man Read.

When the Democracy were in power, the State tax was only five cents on the hundred dollars, but since the Credit Mobelier Salary Grab party have taken the reins they have raised it over 30 cents. Just look at that tax payer. When the matter is mentioned our neighbors the Ango's *Republican* and Waterloo *Press* says with bad grace it is too high. But does that relieve you tax payer, whether Republican or Democrat from this great enormity. Just think of it six times greater than that of a former administration. We are glad to know that our Representative, Mr. Shutt voted against this outrage on the people. Think of an intelligent representation of that party committing such a fraud upon the people, and then hear the little dogs caving around barking, it is too high. When one man kills another he is held responsible for his acts, so should a party be which ignores the rights of the people.

There is something absolutely pathetic in the case of Gen. Howard. It is impossible to believe him corrupt. His whole life until of late has passed without reproach. But the web of intrigue and dishonesty is closing more inexorably about him. Instead of being able to explain the serious charges of irregularities of the Freedmen's Bureau, he has virtually admitted negligence, if nothing worse, by offering to reimburse the Howard University $16,000, lost to it through his management. But, upon the heels of this, the Attorney General has decided to begin suit for his deficits in the Freedman's Bureau. This overwhelming, for the sum takes six figures to tell it and he can neither pay or give bond for that. He is worse off than his friend Colfax, for the latter saved his $100,000, and Howard has probably fooled his all away.

Carpenter's Key Note.

At the solicitation of his constituents, Senator Carpenter made a speech at Janesville, Wis., on Thursday evening, to explain his action in regard to the Salary Steal. The speech was one carefully prepared by this glib and ingenious orator, but notwithstanding it falls far from the mark of being satisfactory. In short it leaves Mr. Carpender in a more enviable position, for while attempting to explain away and apologize for the Salary increase and back pay, he takes occasion to defend the Credit Mobilier fraud. In this he is not as dashing and impudent as Ben Butler, yet none the less earnest. Senator Carpenter is a recognized leader of the Repuolican party, and as such enjoys a national reputation. In the Senate, last winter, the laurels of the Republican party were equally divided between Carpenter, Morton, and Conkling. There was a desire in each of these gentlemen to excel the other and become the leader, but that point was no altogether reached. While Morton loomed up among his party friends in Indiana and Conklin carried the loyal applause in New York, Carpenter, under the interpretation of Wisconsin Radicals, was esteemed the giant of the West.

The following extract from the speech which Matt Corpenter sent out to all truly loyal papers of the country in advance of its delivery is a melancholy confession of Congressional imperfection;

"But it may be said, if I have a home in Milwakee, why not leave my family there? Why hire a house in Washington? If you are to have a healthy Administration, it must be at the hands of men living in a healthy and normal condition. The laxity of life is restrained by the supervision of a wife, and the heart is kept alive to the better feelings of our nature by the sweet voices and the tender touch of children. Members of Congress will have families in Washington. It is better that they should have their own.

Now that the Senator has made this public confession, we advise Mrs. Carpenter to keep close watch on her husband. We suggest that she cultivate his society with great assiduity.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been expended to keep Stokes from the gallows.

Gen. Meacham gives Capt. Jack the credit of being the best of the Modocs.—He says he was the first and most persistent advocate of peace, but whenever he talked in its favor, some of the tribe would throw a shawl over his shoulders, or put a woman's bonnet on his head, signifying that he was a coward, and to his taunts and jeers he at last yielded.

After a life of curious and trying vicissitudes Jesse R. Grant, the venerable father of the President died at his modest home in Covington Kentucky, with but few of the family about him. The Grants came westward from Pennsylvania and settled at Mt. Pleasant Ohio. Here the General was born, and here for some time the Mr. Grant pursued his simple calling. Much of his life was passed in Ohio and it was from that State his son was appointed to the military academy. Through all the changing phases of a laborious life, the father finally emerged to behold in his son the most famous man of his time. The triumphant leader of the national armies, the victor of the most bloody battles of modern times, the twice elect of a great nation and the favorite leader of a great party. To have lived to see this should have been satisfaction enough for a more grasping soul than the simple minded man who passed so quietly way. His own life presents no eventful features, and were it not for his relationship none beyond own neighbors would have ever known of the kindly old man.

I am a Republican of the strictest sect, and radical as I have been, I now declare that it was absolutely humiliating to men of dignified sensibilities to see Delano (Secretary of the Interior) Boutwell, and Creswell (Postmaster General) going down last fall, first to North Carolina, and after having carried the State by detail, folding their tents like the Arabs and silently stealing away to the State of Maine, and then flitting away to other States and working to carry elections for the Administration party. I hope to God the time will come when such a spectacle will no longer be witnessed on the American continent.—*Wm. H. West in the Ohio Constitutional Convention.*

When a man tells you he is a candidate for office, look him all over. See if he is qualified for the position, and then ask him what he has done for the party that the party should bestow up on him its benefits. If he happens to be a dead beat, inform him pleasantly, yet unequivocally, that the party is false to its organizations if it helps men who have never considered it an act of importance to give the party support and encouragement. It should be made a rule to give all dead beat politicians the "go by." What we mean by dead beat politicians is that class of slippery individuals who are never seen interesting themselves in behalf of the party only when candidates themselves. Such men are not only a curse to party, but a nuisance to the community. Kick them out, is the mildest advice we have got to give. The Sentinel will assist in demolishing all such consummate scalawags. Better defeat than the election of a wishy washy hypocritical, bogus Democrat. You know where to find an honorable, upright political opponent, but never the class we have denounced above.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the regular meetings of the Trustees of the town of Auburn DeKalb Co. Indiana, will be held on the first and third Monday of each month Done by order of Board.

Attest J. A. SMITH T. C.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

The Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana will, on Friday the 11th day of July, 1873 at the Auditor's office in said county, receive sealed proposals for the construction of a bridge across the St. Joseph River at Spencerville, in said county on either of the following plans: First, for an open bridge 16 feet wide, of two spans of about 85 feet each. Second, for an open bridge 16 feet wide of one span of 170 feet. Third, for a covered bridge of about 170 feet in length.

Said bridge to rest on oak spiles. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids offered.

GEO. ENSLEY,
WM. RICHMOND } Com'rs.
DANIEL CONAER,

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that George W. Rowe, administratbr of the estate of Susannah Roop, deceased, has filled his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, her personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Please of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1873

Samuel Carey Evans
vs
Levi C. Little and Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Co. } Complaint No. 102.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan, his attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant Levi C. Little is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of July, a. d. 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY.

In the DeKalb Circuit court, September term, 1873

Frederick T. Buchannan,
vs
Wenzel Ernest, Peter Grambling and Richard Grambling. } Complaint No. 102.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan, his attorney and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant Wenzel Ernest is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of July a. d. 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

An Ordinance.

An ordinance to plank sidewalks in the town of Auburn.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana.

That it shall be the duty of owners or part owners of lots lying on or adjoining the south side of 7th-st., from VanBuren-st., to the western limit of the corporation. Also the north side of 4th-st., from VanBuren to the west side of western addition. Also the east side of Cedar street from 7th-st. to 4th. Also the north side of 7th-st., from Main to Cedar streets. Also on the north side of 7th-st, from Rail Road street to the western limits of the incorporation, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said streets, with a walk 6 feet wide excepting the one on the north side of 7th street, from Main to Cedar-sts. which shall be made 9 feet wide, of good and sound oak plank, not less than 1 and a ½ inches in thickness and more than 8 inches in width, placed on 3 substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber, not less than 3x4 inches in size to support the said plank within 30 days after this ordinance shall take effect.

2nd. Said sidewalks shall be on a grade with the street and alley crossings along the said side walks.

Done by order of the Trustees at their regular session, June 24, 1873.

J. A. SMITH, Town Clerk.

July 3, 1873.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased will offer for sale at public out cry at the late residence of the deceased in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1873,

the personal property of said estate consisting of Horses, Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Wagon, Wheat on the Ground and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws with good security.

MATILDA MILLER, Adm'x.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Boozer & Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS LINENS, ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produce,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missipi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all [illegible] Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruit and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time.

J. H. BREENS.

PianoS AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent an receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt af 10 cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals. Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York Nobody uses meta Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Root & Company.

Suit Department

[UP STAIRS.]

Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'

GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN BATISTE,
FINE WHITE LAWN

Walking and Traveling Suits.

Also handsome styles of

WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,
POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,
LINEN TRAVELING DUSTERS.

Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices.

We will also show this week entirely new and novel styles of

FINE PARASOLS,

AND

Sun Umbrellas!

Also have just received a very large assortment of LLAMA LACE JACKETS
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,

of a celebrated French manufacture, in new designs and at very low prices.

EXTRAOPDINARY BARGAINS,

This week in our

Dress Goods Dep't

From recent large auction sales.

We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goods much under early spring prices.

LARGE NEW ASSOTMENT OF

Houskeeping Linens

AND COTTONS,

SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERIES, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces
Real & Imitation
Val. Laces

NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC

Also the celebrated

PERINOT KID GLOVE.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We new sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12¼	cents
Granulated	12¼	"
Coffee A	11½	"
Coffee B	11¼	"
Choice New Orleans	10	"
Good uba Brown	9	"

Coffee.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time. direct of the imperter, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby savieg the profit of the jobber, speculater and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40' 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50 c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants. This fruit s conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Californie Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 200
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 200
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Maekerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Go to the Fourth.

Days are getting shorter.

Corn is "coming out" all right.

New crossing are being put down.

Wheat fields begin to look yellow.

The court yard fence is completed.

We had a nice shower Sunday last.

We are now having an abundance of rain.

A delegation from this place will o tog Butler the Fourth.

Soda water in abundance and flowing constantly at Davenport's.

Slates, School Books, Paper, Etc., in great stock at Davenport & Co.

The hay crop is good but the rain interferes somewhat in getting it in.

Tomy Leasure has bought C. D. Hare's interest in the ice-cream business.

I am going. Where? To Wood & Williams to see these nice styles of dress goods. No sheddy.

Mr. Roth, our popular drayman, has put on the road a new dray with a neat little span of mules to draw it.

WANTED.— Samuel Laeferty, of this place, wants to employ a first-class tailor None but a good workman need apply.

The ice-cream saloon of T H. Leasure is doing a rattling business on account of their making a first-class article. Try it to-night.

Our band is going to Butler on the 4th, and, although young in experience, will leave the impression that "they are not so low."

There is to be a meeting at the Court House this Thursday night, to make arrangements for a procession to go to Butler on the Fourth.

Samy, who is employed by H. Wolf to manage his barber business, is said by all to be a first-class workman. Try him you that never have.

A Universal minister preached in the M. E. Church last Tuesday evening. The appearance of a heavy storm compelled him to abbreviate his discourse.

If you want to deal with pleasant people those that wont snap your head off the first time you speak, go to Wood & Williams store near the new brick hotel.

Hon. H. Randall, one of the oldest pioneers of Noble county, gave us a call last Monday. The Judge looks hale and hearty, and is as genial and clever as ever.

D. Culver has the contract for a new bridge across Cedar Creek. Its time that dilapidated bridge was removed or repaired. The former, however, would be the wisest.

Mrs. Floyd is opening fine new bonnets ribbons, flowers, braids, etc, at cost so as to close out her spring stock. A fine assortment to select from. Go and see her, on Main street, south of the new hotel.

Our jolly, clever, genial humorous old friend with the big heart, and still greater abdominal proportions, Hon. Mansfield, no relation to Josie, is in town as good natured as ever.

The best way to kill potato bugs is to put about 3 spoonfuls of Paris Green in a pail of water, until dissolved, and then sprinkle over the vines with a broom or sprinkling can. It is much better than putting on the dry stuff.

INDEPENDENCE BALL.—A grand ball will be given on the evening of the Fourth at Matson's new hall, Waterloo. The managers will make it a splendid affair and with a fine new hall, and good music there is no reason why all should not enjoy themselves.

Capt. E. D. Hartman, formerly of Waterloo has permanently located in this place and will practice his profession in conjunction with our fellow townsman J. E. Rose. We are always pleased to welcome men of such sterling qualities as Capt. Hartman to our place.

ANALINE DYES.—This is a new preparation for coloring without the trouble usually experienced. If you want to color your carpet rags, or anything else, go to Davenport & Co's, and get this cheap preparation warranted superior to all others.

A strange rumor comes from Waterloo in regard to an attempt at suicide of one of its oldest citizens. A dose of morphene is said to be the choice of the would-be suicide to shuffle off this mortal coil.—The cause assigned for the rash act is not stated.

Be careful when you come to town to go to the right corner for your dry goods There's all the difference in the world. Wood & Williams across from the new brick hotel, will treat you pleasantly and show you a fine stock of goods at cheaper rates, than any shoddy establishment you can find. Try them.

There is to be several fine races to come off at the Fair Grounds, at Waterloo, on the Fourth. Tom Hunter and several other fine horses will represent and a slow race, that is, the slowest horse the winner, will add fun to the occasion.

A postal card was received at our postoffice last week, addressed to the "Prettiest Girl in Town." It has been claimed by 38 young ladies, and our Nasby has been compelled to vacate the "ranch" several times to escape the vengeance of those to whom he refused to deliver the card.

Brick is now the cry. Work on several houses cannot be commenced until more brick are made. There is a large demand for good brick here, and there is certainly money in manufacturing them. Brick makers should be secured and enough brick made to meet the large demand.

The new postal law requiring postage to be paid on newspapers delivered in the county where published, will undoubtedly be repealed at an early day in the next session of Congress. Readers of the COURIER are, therefore, advised to pay postage for no longer than six months in advance, which will be ten cents.

Our old friend Charley Gillett, of Waterloo, met with a bad accident last week As he was crossing the track with a team a hand car came along and struck the hind wheels turning the wagon over and throwing Charley out, breaking his right leg below the knee and dislocating a shoulder.

Wood & Williams, headquarters for dry goods, are doing a fine business, because their prices and goods suit the people.—The way we know these gentlemen will do a fine business is to judge from their past success in establishing themselves, by their correct and honorable manner of doing business. Their stock will comprise everything in the line of dress goods tickings, sheetings, etc. Go and see them.

The Marshall has made some very valuable improvements on our streets this spring. In fact he has shown more energy and enterprise than a dozen of his successors. We give him due credit and hope that he will still go on in the good work. For fear some of our readers do not know who is our present Marshal we inform them that it is H. E. Altenburg Esq., as liberal a gentleman as we have in town except in his con founded politics.

THE NEW FENCE.—The $300 fence around the Court yard now stands out in bold relief and gladdens the heart of a virtuous and happy people. Its primative beauty is striking, and under the mellowing influences of the shimmering sunshine is dazzling unlike the walls of Troy, it was built for beauty, and when we contemplate the refined imagery of the projectors we are led to exclaim, How mysterious are the ways, etc. It is a very good job for the kind and the contractor, Mr. D. Culver, has done the work in a substantial and workmanlike manner. It does not look so bad after all, and small favors should be thankfully received.

The accomplished editor of the Angola *Republican* wants to know why the DeKalb county levy is 40 cents and their county only 20 cents. It the first place our assessment has been increased only one third while their assessment has been increased over three thirds. In the next place it takes more to run this county than it does our neighbors. Last year one item of bridge, in Steuben amounted to about $1300, while ours was $3100.—Another item that of interest on county orders which has been accumulating for years past took over $8000 last year and a few more minor things will, we trust, be sufficient to enlighten the gentleman in regard to his 20 cent item.

A young man from the country was captivated by a very finely wrought ladies under-*chemise* (we believe that is what the thing is called) hanging in the show window of one of our millinery stores that is not kept by a man, and purchased it. He took it home and put it on. It did'nt fit. He tried it on rear part before. That was worse than ever. He could'nt bring his two hands together without cutting his arms off at the shoulders, and the garment on the garment on the back was as full as if it had been made for a hunchback. He returned the article and said it did'nt fit. The milliner wanted to know why, and he told them it was too full breasted in the back. And that 's all we know about it.

The *Press* of last week says that on Monday, the remains of a man were found in the barn of a man named Moore, at North Benton, Steuben county, nine miles North west of this place. The body had been in posession of Moore for six weeks, and its presence was detected by stench it caused in the neighborhood. Moore says his son is a doctor at Auburn, and that the body is one he had procured for dissection. On inquiry, however, it seems that no doctor or medical student of that name lives in Auburn. The citizens, or a considerable portion of them, doubt the explanation given by Moore; but, strange as it may appear, allowed the body to be buried without a legal investigation. Some of them were here on Monday, after advice, and we told them give the facts to the Corroner of Steuben county. The body was not recognized by those who seen it.

A new era is about to be inaugurated in the public schools of this place. The Trustees have had the building thoroughly cleaned and painted, new blackboards, new seats and other additions made, that will contribute to the comfort and convenience of all concerned.

Prof. H. S. Lehr, of the Normal academy of Ada, Ohio, has been engaged as principal, and if half is true that is said of him the school interest here will certainly not suffer at his hands. He is known here by many as an accomplished and successfu teacher, one who is well qualified to bring up our school to the highest standard.—Prof. A. H. Huffman of the same place will assist him, besides an able corps of assistants already engaged.

There is no good reason why we should not have as good educational facilities as there is in Northern Indiana, the only drawback being our school building which we hope soon to see succeeded by a handsome and commodious brick edifice. Auburn has always been largely patronized from abroad and with the commencement of the new *regime* we expect to this patronage increased. It behoves us to do all we can individually to maintain and foster this interest and especially to encourage the new administration in bringing about the greatest possible success.

Notes on the Wing.

EDITOR COURIER: Thinking a discription of a short trip through different parts of our State, might not be uninteresting to many of the readers of your paper, I have taken a few notes on the wing for that purpose. I left Butler on the 23d ult. and after enduring the rays of a meridian sun, for several hours arrived safely at Ft. Wayne; but as we are all acquainted with that place I will say nothing about it I took the cars to Decatur, Capitol town of Adams county. This is a small town located in the mud and woods. I made the acquaintace of a few of its people, where I met genial fellows, especially Bart, of the Burt House. They are erecting a splendid Court House at this place at the cost of $85,000. Get to Portland county seat of Jay county. Found a little town similar to Decatur, not so much and rather better buildings. Next to Richmond the metropolis of Wayne Co. Passed Winchester, capitol of Randolf Co. From this south I began to notice the effect of the crops. Corn was large, grass out and wheat looking yellow The large bridge at Richmond attracted my attention. It is over 400 feet long and 80 feet high. This place claims a population of 13,000. I then left Richmond for the Capitol, and a ride of three hours arrived safely. The next day I took a ride over the city and was much surprised at the vast improvements made in two years.

J. H.

Butler, Ind., June 28, '73.

The Ninety Seventh Anniversary.

The resistless flight of time has brought us again to our grand holiday, and tomorrow morning will usher in its ninety-seventh anniversary.

The stripes and stars will be floted on a thousand hights from the mountain to either sea, and the thunders of a thousand canon will announce the joyful fact throughout our land. Almost a century has passed away since from the steps of the State House, at Philadelphia, was announced the "declaration of rights," which thrilled the hearts and quickened the pulses of the crowd assembled there, and as the clarion notes of the old bell rang out the joyful tidings, the cry was taken up, and from the brave and true gathered around there arose one grand univesal shout, until the very air resounded with the cry—the burden of which was taken from the prophetic inspiration inscribed upon the clanging bell—"Proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

Looking back through the dim vista of the years which have flown, and noting gigantic strides of a country then disenthralled and thoroughly united, we can well glory to-day in the stern and unflinching bravery of that band of patriots who pledged "their lives, and sacred honor" in the cause of the then inchoate, but now glorious Republic of America. How the blood tingles in the veins when we read of that immortal band, as they recited the wrongs and oppression of tyranny, and calling upon the Supreme Judge of the Universe to witness the rectitude of their intentions, they mutually absolved themselves from all further allegiance to the "mother country," and were from henceforth a "free and independent" people.

The actors in that drama have all long ago been gathered to their native dust; death dropped the curtain over their busy and eventful lives, and in the quiet grave yard they sleep in their unbroken rest—heeding not the falling leaf, the icy winds the budding or blooming of beauteous flowers; but as the revolutions of time sweep on and bring about the annual recurrence of the day, their memory is brought back as fresh and green as if it were but yesterday they were laid to rest.

Our forfathers met in the city of Philadelphia to devise means to sunder the ties that bound them to the mother country, which had then become burthensome through the tyrannies imposed upon them by the arbitrary and high-handed course of George III. They met in convention to declarge against the outrages and usurpations of a ministry drunk with power, who had oppressed the American colonies by burthensome taxation, and by quartering large armies in their midst to overawe and subject them to all manner petty tyrannies. These burthens they bore until to bear them longer would have been a sin against God and posterity. A convention composed of such men as John Hancock and his patriotic compeers convened on this memorable occasion, in the city of Philadelphia, and issued to the world a declartion renouncing all allegiance to crown of a hated and despotic tyrant.

At 2 o'clock p. m., July 4th, 1776, the great bell in the dome of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, rang out its peals:—"Proclaim Liberty throughout the world, and to all the inhabitants thereof!" At that hour a nation was born. Three millions of white men, previously slaves to British rule, were declared to be free by the Continental Congress. It was a glorious day! The whole land resounded with the cheers of the people determined to be free.

"And for the support of this Declaration, with the firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," said the Representatives of Thirteen United Colonies of North America. The declaration they thus pledged themselves to support proclaimed to the world that the Colonies were oppressed, that they were determined to threw off the oppression; that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were among the inalienable rights of man, and that the Colonies were and of right ought to be free and independent States.

This declaration and this pledge were not mere words. To maintain them both brave men, few in numbers, illy equipped and slender in resources, went forth to the field of battle to fight against fearful odds, and under the most discouraging circumstances.

Under the result of these heroic acts we are the greatest nation in the known world because we are a "free and independent" people. And to-day thousand of hearts shall throb in unison over the victory then won, over the triumphs since achieved, and a grateful people will bow in reverence and hasten to honor the patriotism and and memory of the noble dead, with thanksgiving and praise for this great and good government, and for a moment ignore all Salary Grabbers and Credit Mobilers.

FOR SALE.

A desirable residence in the town of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind, consisting of 2½ lots well supplied with a great variety of fruit, two story frame house, containing sixteen rooms, with good cellar, cistern and well, good barn and other out buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to James E. Rose, Auburn, Ind., or G. H. K. Moss, Butler, Ind.

How to Secure a Good Instrument.

The introduction of the renting plan in our own city and vicinity has proved a wonderful success, demonstrating its usefulness in providing families with instruments.

We can refer to hundreds who would have never had an organ or piano in their house but for this plan. It recommends itself to the mechanic, clerk, school teacher, laborer and others who have a state salary, part of which they can devote to the payment of an instrument. It has also been found convenient to merchants who have all their capital actively employed, and do not wish to draw the full price of instrument from their business at one time. The success of this plan leads us to extend the limits to which the plan has been confined, and we are now prepared to furnish instruments to all who want one, on the best terms we possibly can. For the purpose of giving information we annex some of the usual terms for for an instrument on this plan.

FOR AN INSTRUMENT.

price.	cash payment	mon. payment
$100	$15	$7
125	17	9
150	20	11
180	24	12
185	29	13
200	30	14
210	35	15
[illegible]	40	17
[illegible]	50	21
400	100	25
450	125	27
500	150	30

We do not present these as our only terms, but as the most usual; and if these do not suit, any one wanting an instrument will tell us the best they can do, we will accommodate them if we possibly can We should be pleased to have any one wanting an instrument to write to us and we will do the best we can for them.

We warrant entire satisfaction, and any one ordering an instrument will receive as good a one as if present to select it for themselves, otherwise it may be returned at our expense.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
158 west 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio
June 26,—1m.

There are among us suffering from derangment of the Liver and Bowels. Fever and Ague. Billious Fevers and diseases arising from a torpid or imperfect action of the Liver To all such we would recommend the use of "Liver Stimulant and Cathartic," which is advertised in our columns. It has been used with wonderful success in sections where these disease prevail, and we feel confident it will prove a blessing to many a household. As a medicine to be kept in the family, to be used in the place of pills, it has no equal. It is for sale by all our druggist and dealers in medicine.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

June 26th 4t.

The Popular Music House of the West

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

158 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

Decker Brothers' Celebrated Pianos,

Matchless in tone, incomparable in workmanship.

THE FAVORITE VALLEY GEM.

The richness and fullness of the tone of these Pianos has made the demand for them such that nearly every one is sold before leaving the factory.

And Other Standard Pianos.

THE HAMILTON ORGANS

favorites for power, sweetness and variety—beautiful changes and sole stops.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANAED.

Send For Circular.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.

No. 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR

THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA

AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers

Mowers,

Thrashers.

Plows.

Straw-Cuttes

Horse-Rakes,

Wagons,

Oider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞ Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO. F. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

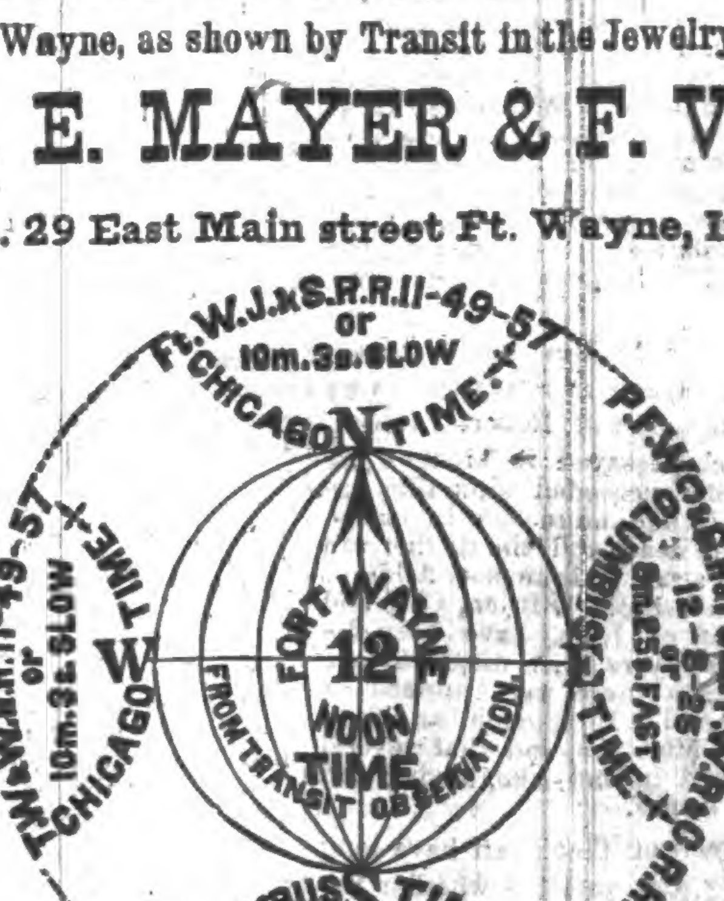

Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. 11-49-57 or 10m. 3s. SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. and Ft. W. R. & C. R. R. 12-8-25 or 8m. 25s. FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
8m. 25s. FAST or C. F. W. M. & C. R. R. 12-8-25
COLUMBUS TIME
T. W. & W. R. R. 11-49-57 or 10m. 3s. SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
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W
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FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.

Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure set and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1873.

The East.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY has been sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and the costs of prosecution, as the penalty for illegal voting....The colored men of New York are clamoring for places on the police force....The Maine Republican State Convention nominated Nelson Dingley, Jr., for Governor, passed resolutions protesting against the granting of the public lands to railroads and canals, denouncing the salary grab, and condemning all Credit Mobilier transactions.

THE election officers who received the vote of Susan B. Anthony have been fined $55 each....Horace F. Clark, President of the Michigan Southern and Union Pacific railroads, died in New York, last week, after a brief illness. Mr. Clark was a son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt. He was 58 years old....Ex-Police Superindent Kennedy, of New York, is dead....Joe Burton, colored, was hanged at Georgetown, Del., on Friday, for the crime of rape....Somebody at Louisville, Ky., forwarded to President Grant, at Long Branch, for his son Jesse, a live alligator, four feet long. Jesse declined the present, and the President paid the express charges ($14), leaving the alligator with the baggageman. The monster soon afterward became "dejected" and died.

PASSAIC, N. J., and Pottsville, Penn., were each visited by a disastrous conflagration last week....Forest fires have been raging in Central Pennsylvania and Northern New York. Thousands of acres of valuable timber have been destroyed....New York State is actually without a Senate, or a constitutional provision for one, the Legislature at its late session, by a bungling piece of legislation, having abolished the Senate altogether....Stokes' trial has been postponed to October.

BEN BUTLER is making a lively canvass for the Governorship of Massachusetts, and is confident of being elected....Two stables, one near Philadelphia, containing twelve valuable trotters, and the other at Buffalo, filled with fifty horses, were destroyed by fire last week, the horses perishing in the flames....Lewis Tappan, one of the early pioneers of the Abolition movement, died last week in New York, aged 85....In a hurdle race at Jerome Park, New York, last week, one of the horses fell, killing the rider.

THE trial of young Walworth for the murder of his father is in progress at New York....The Juniata has left New York in search of the Polaris and the missing Buddington party. Her crew numbers 130, and her equipment contains everything that is needed for Arctic navigation.

THE Connecticut Legislature has fixed the rate of interest at 7 per cent....The effects of the Alden Type-Setting and Distributing Machine Company were sold at New York, the other day, at auction, for $9,500. It is said that the inventor sunk at least $500,000 in perfecting his invention....It is proposed to have a grand reunion at West Point, next year, of all the living graduates of that institution.

The West.

ALBERT KEEP, of Chicago, succeeds John F. Tracy as President of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad....The wheat crop of California this year is expected to exceed 22,000,000 bushels....Burlington, Iowa, was visited by a terribly destructive conflagration on the morning of the 19th of June. The Palmer Opera-House, Court-House, two hotels, and a large number of stores were destroyed, four blocks being burned. The loss is about $300,000, half of which, it is thought, is covered by insurance....Two men were sleeping together in a store at Santa Rosa, Cal. One dreamed that a burglar was robbing the store, and he took his pistol from his pillow and shot his bedfellow, killing him....The town of Maysville, Mich., has been almost totally destroyed by fire.

IN Chicago, the other day, two men had a dispute about the ownership of a 25 cent measuring rule. One struck the other in the forehead with his fist, from the effects of which he died in a few hours....Destructive forest fires have been raging in Northern Michigan.

THE managers of the principal railway lines running into Chicago have signed a paper agreeing to issue no more passes except to their own employes and their families traveling on their own roads. All passes now outstanding will be allowed to continue in force until their expiration, Dec. 31, and will not be renewed. The following roads have entered into the agreement: Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Iowa, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Illinois Central....Michigammi, a mining settlement of 800 inhabitants on the shore of Lake Superior, took fire last week from the burning woods which surrounded it, and was destroyed. The people to save their lives sought refuge in the lake, but a number were overtaken by the flames, and a dozen or more were roasted to death....The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad has promulgated its new schedule of rates, to conform to the new Illinois railway law. The principle has been adopted of fixing a certain rate per mile for the various classes of freight, and then applying this rate by sections of two miles and a half up to twenty-five miles, and to sections of five miles for distances exceeding twenty-five miles. The application of this tariff will test the effect of the *pro rata* provision, bring out its merits and show its defects....Public advertisement was given in the Chicago papers, the other day, that the corn in certain bins in two North Side elevators was hot. The announcement had an instant effect upon the corn market, the price depricating an average of 11 cents a bushel. As there are some 4,000,000 busels in store in the city, the loss is considerable. The decline also followed the corn in transit between Chicago and New York, and to some extent, the corn at all points in the East. As a whole, there was probably a fall of 11 cents per bushel on not less than 10,000,000 bushels of corn, equal to the annihilation of value in the hands of the holders of $1,100,000. The *Tribune*, in its financial, says: "The great feature in local trade and finance, to-day, was the panic and decline in prices of corn, wheat, and provisions. In fact, there was a general crash in prices of nearly all kinds of products dealt in in this market. The aggregate loss will be large, though but a small portion of it will fall in this city. Perhaps the heaviest losses are in pork, which has been held up by speculation—at a much higher price than justified by the prices of hogs—ever since last winter."

LATE heavy rains in Western Wisconsin render the crop prospects in that region very favorable....A daughter of Robert Everson, of Plymouth, Mich., essayed to kindle a fire with kerosene. She succeeded admirably, enveloping herself, father and mother in flames. The two former are dead, and the mother will probably lose her arms....Immense fields of wheat and oats in Osceola, O'Brien, Clay and adjoining counties of Iowa, have been destroyed by grasshoppers....A dispatch to a Chicago paper says there were upward of thirty persons burned at Michigammi and Spur Mine villages, in Michigan, and that several more were drowned in the lake, having fled thither from the flames.

THE public schools of Cincinnati have long been troubled by the question whether the reading of the Bible could legally be made compulsory. The matter was carried to the courts, and the Ohio Supreme Court has just decided that the Constitution of the State has no bearing on the question one way or another.

The South.

A FORMIDABLE gang of desperadoes in Ken-[illegible] one of their number at Owensville, in that State, and the [illegible] whole band being brought to justice....Three heavy St. Louis provision dealers have failed, namely: Harris & Thomas, liabilities, $325,000; Guthrie & Co., liabilities, $250,000; [illegible] Co., liabilities, $75,000. The aggregate amount of meat in [illegible] for which the firms are liable, is 5,000,000 pounds of meat and 20,000 barrels of pork.

IN New Orleans, the other day, a man named Hawkins obtained a verdict in the courts of $18,000 against the *Picayune* for libel. Immediately after the trial two of the jury went to the *Picayune* office and confessed that they had been bribed, one for $500 and the other $125....The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Raleigh, N. C., has unearthed a multitude of frauds by Government officials and others, aggregating, in the last four years, over $150,000. Forty-seven indictments have been returned.

MR. RODDY, of the village of Burlington, near St. Louis, the other day killed two burglars, and fatally wounded a third, while they were attempting to rob his store.

Washington.

THE report of the Secretary of the Navy, embodying the results of his investigation into the cruise of the Polaris, has been published. It affords little or no information that has not been collected by reporters and correspondents from the party on the ice-floe and already given to the public. Secretary Robeson has no doubt that Capt. Hall's death was due solely to natural causes, and that the separation of the Polaris from the ice-floe was the result of unavoidable circumstances....The Postmaster-General has directed that all postal cards which cannot be delivered to the person addressed shall be immediately returned to the writer without charge....The Secretary of War telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan, the other day, that the Government has decided not to return the Kickapoo Indians captured by Gen. Mackenzie.

THE revised rules projected by the new Civil Service Commission have been examined and approved by the Cabinet, and are now made public. One of them declares that, while it is not the purpose of the rules and regulations either to restrict the power of removal or to extend the tenure of service, such power will not be exercised arbitarily, and therefore application must not be entertained by any authority having the duty of nomination or appointment, for the removal of any person in the civil service, nor will any person be removed for the mere purpose of making a place for any other person. The following are extracts from the rules:

The grouping heretofore made for the Executive Department at Washington is modified by striking out the words "female clerks, copyists, and counters at $900 a year." These places being below the grade of clerkships of class 1, selections may be made by the appointing power at discretion from the list of those reported competent, being at liberty to give the preference to such as may be justly regarded as having the highest claims to public consideration by reason of the loss of support or property, occasioned by the death or disability of any person in defense of the Union in war or in other public service of the Government.

Applicants for appointment as cashiers of Collectors of Customs, cashiers of Assistant Treasurers, cashiers of Postmasters, superintendents of money-order divisions in postoffices, and other custodians of large sums of public money for whose fidelity another officer has given official bonds, may be appointed at discretion; but this rule shall not apply to any appointment to a position grouped below the grade of Assistant Teller.

In cases of defalcation or embezzlement of the public money, or other emergency calling for immediate action, where the public service would be materially injured unless the vacancy is promptly filled without resorting to the methods of election and appointment prescribed by the existing regulations, or where a vacancy happens at a place remote and difficult of access, and the methods prescribed for filling it cannot be applied without causing a delay injurious to the public service, the appointment may be made at discretion; but this rule shall not apply to any place which is provided to be filled under the rules of competitive examination.

For the purpose of bringing the examinations for civil service as near to the residences of those desiring to be examined as the appropriation at the command of the President will warrant, and for the further purpose of facilitating, as far as practicable, the making of selections for such service equally from the several portions of the Union, while at the same time preserving the principle of promoting merit as tested by fair competition, it is provided that the United States shall be grouped into five districts. The President will employ or designate a suitable person to be Chief Examiner, whose duty it shall be, subject to the supervision of the Civil Service Commission, to promote uniformity in preparing for, conducting, reporting, and grading the examinations by said Boards at Washington, and to prepare for, attend, supervise and report the examination herein provided to be held elsewhere than at Washington. The district examination shall be held not more than twice in any one year in the same district, except in Washington, where an examination may be held in respect of each department as frequently as the head of such department, subject the approval of the President, may direct; and all persons so examined in Washington, wherever they may reside, shall be entered on the record of persons eligible for appointment equally as if examined elsewhere.

WASHINGTON dispatches announce that the President has about decided to appoint ex-Attorney-General Hoar to the vacant Chief Justiceship....The Secretary of the Navy went to New York last week to superintend the fitting out of the steamer Tigress, which is to go in search of the missing Polaris....The War Department invites proposals for supplying 250,000 head-stones for the graves of the Union dead....The free delivery of letters has been ordered at Peoria, Des Moines and Davenport.

IT is stated that the suspended Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, Gen. Van Buren and others, will appeal to the next Congress for an investigation of the case....The Postoffice Department has ordered the establishment of 93 additional money-order offices—seven of which are in Ohio, eight in Indiana, thirty-three in Illinois, ten in Missouri, twenty-two in Michigan, eleven in Wisconsin, and sixteen in Iowa. This increases the total number of money-order postoffices to 3,069. ....The official report of the Agricultural Bureau on the wheat crop shows a large increase of acreage over last year, with good prospects for more than the average yield per acre. The report on cotton shows the increase average of acreage over last year nearly 12 per cent. The present condition of the crop stands as follows: Florida, 2 per cent. above the annual average. All the others fall below, viz.: Virginia and Alabama, 7 per cent.; North Carolina, 15; South Carolina, 12; Georgia and Louisiana, 6; Mississippi and Arkansas, 8; Texas, 14; and Tennessee, 10. The acreage cultivated will fall considerably below that planted. The weather generally during the last week in May was favorable, and there was a hopeful prospect that the condition of the crop would rapidly improve. The worms and caterpillars have made an early appearance at various points, and are causing considerable apprehension of destructive ravages. No estimate of the crop is made.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has promulgated the following new and important order: "On and after the 1st day of July, the consideration of all invalid increase cases will be suspended by the Pension Office, until the biennial examination, which takes place on the 4th of September next. Medical examinations, however, will continue in such cases, so that no applicant may suffer loss as to the commencement of increase by reason of date of the medical examination. Meantime all original cases upon files will be considered and disposed of so far as the evidence will warrant."....A Washington special says: "The official life of Minister Jay will terminate on the close of the Vienna Exposition, as he has long been marked by the President for removal."....It is sated that the Secretary of War, under advice of the Attorney-General, has decided to commence suit against Gen. O. O. Howard for a certain amount of money for which he failed to account as Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau....Information has been recieved at the capital that the Cheyenne and Kiowa Indians are off their reservations. These are the savages to conciliate whom Santanta and Big Tree are to be turned loose. Gen. Sherman speaks in these complimentary terms of them: "I have no more faith in their sincerity than I have in prairie wolves, and, as I once risked [illegible] hope to expose others to like danger, and hope the Indian Bureau will manage them [illegible]

Foreign.

[illegible] Canada, last [illegible] for the murder of her husband....The French Assembly has consented, by a vote of 485 to 127, to permit the prosecution of M. Ranc, one of its members, who is charged with having taken part in the outrages of the Commune....It is proposed that all the Spanish-American Republics unite in a manifesto calling on Spain to concede Cuba her independence. Colombia leads in the movement and has been joined by Costa Rica....Another party of farmers from the south of England have sailed for America. They will settle in Minnesota.

THE Catholics in Mexico do not seem disposed to submit quietly to the expulsion of the Jesuits, and serious riots are reported in several towns....It is rumored that the German Crown Prince will soon succeed the Emperor William as Regent....The late municipal election in Strasbourg resulted in the triumph of anti-German candidates....The steamer Columbus was recently wrecked near Holyhead, England, and fifteen lives lost....A dispatch from Toronto states that destructive forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Camden, Southampton, and other places. Some lives have been lost. The pecuniary loss will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars....Senor Castelar is engaged in drawing up a constitution for the Spanish Federal Republic, modeled after that of the United States. The number of States is to be fifteen; the President, elective by universal suffrage, to hold his office for five years; Senators to be chosen by the States, and the Deputies to be elected by the people....The Spanish Ministry formed some two weeks ago has been dissolved, and Senor Margall is looking about for a new Cabinet....Jackson S. Schultz, Commissioner of the American department at the Vienna Exposition, has resigned. ...Sir Samuel Baker, of whose safety assurance was given about a month ago, has been heard from by a letter written in February and received at Khartoum, in Egypt, April 30. He reports himself and his noble wife to be in excellent health; the 1,500 soldiers put under his command by the Khedive have been reinforced by several hundred others, and he will push on immediately to the Albert Nyanza.

THE magnificent new docks constructed at Cardiff, Wales, by the Marquis of Bute, at a cost of $1,500,000, have been burned....The Shah of Persia, in a conversation with our Minister, Schenck, the other day, expressed his regret that that the distance and want of time prevented him from visiting the United States, a country he had heard much of, and desired that his compliments should be sent to President Grant....Gambetta and his Radical friends were prohibited from giving a public banquet at Versailles on the anniversary of the death of Gen. Hoche....The Russian Gen. Kauffman is thundering at the gates of the Khivan capital....The projected Canada Pacific railroad seems to hang fire....The Queen of England treated the Shah of Persia to a grand naval display at Portsmouth, which is described in the cable telegrams in terms of enthusiastic admiration.

THE Sultan of Turkey has formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with his former subject, the Khedive of Egypt....More Carlist defeats are reported from Madrid....The Cure of Santa Cruz has ordered the prostitutes to leave Guipuzcoa, Spain, on pain of death if they remain after a certain time....A report comes from Spain that Germany and Italy have formed an alliance to resist any movement that may emanate from the friendship of McMahon toward the Pope....The municipality of Paris refused to vote the granting of money for expenses of the reception of the Shah of Persia, and the festivities will consequently take place at Versailles....The announcement of the burning of the Bute docks at Cardiff was without foundation.

THE militia barracks in Cork were broken open a few nights ago, and several stand of arms taken away. The telegraph wires between Baudon and Kinsale were cut about the same time. Several arrests have been made, and much excitement prevails....Gen. Nouvilas, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Army of the North, and several companies of his command, have been captured by Carlists near Pampeluna....The yellow fever is raging in Havana....The insurrection in Guatemala still continues....The city of San Salvador, in Central America, lately destroyed by an earthquake, is being rapidly rebuilt....The Emperor of Germany is getting better....Italy is threatened with another Ministerial crisis....A bill for the compensatory emancipation of Cuban slaves is to be submitted by the Spanish Government to the Cortes....The Carlists were badly defeated by the Republicans at Estella, Spain. Their loss was 600 killed and 300 wounded, while the Republicans had only four killed and sixty wounded....E. B. Eddy, a lumber dealer of Ottawa, Ontario, has failed for $1,000,000.

The Growing Crops—A Flattering Outlook.

The following is the official report of the Agricultural Department on the condition of the grain crop, as telegraphed from Washington on the 27th June:

Wheat—The winter wheat is mostly harvested. Of 752 counties from which reports have been received, 202 are above the average, 168 average, and 381 below. Of 300 counties reporting spring wheat, 103 are above the average, 115 average, and 83 below. The average winter wheat is somewhat increased, though many fields have been winter-killed and plowed up for spring wheat and other crops. The average spring wheat is very largely increased, and especially in the Northwest is unusually promising. The indications of the crop of 1873 are considered at least equal to those of June, 1872, when the Department estimated the prospective crop at 220,000,000 bushels. The subsequent conditions of growth raised the first estimate of the year, in the annual report of 1872 not yet published, to 249,997,020 bushels. With equally favorable conditions the yield may be safely set down at 250,000,000 bushels. Insect ravages, however, are reported in spring wheat, indicating serious loss in some localities.

Oats—An increased average and an improved yield of oats are indicated in the majority of the States. The maximum condition, 118, is found in Virginia, and the minimum, 83, in California.

Rye—Twenty-four States report an increased, and ten a decreased, average. Of winter rye, sixteen States report the condition above the average, two an average, and the remainder below. The maximum condition, 110, is in California, and the minimum, 89, in Illinois. Spring rye is reported in only ten States; the maximum condition, 108, in Kansas, and the minimum, 79, in Indiana.

Barley—The condition of winter barley varies from 65 in Kentucky to 108 in Kansas. It ranges from 83 in Indiana to 114 in Missouri.

There are no returns of hops.

THE PROSPECT IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Chicago *Times* publishes reports from different points in each of the Northwestern States showing the condition and prospects of the crops. The advices are of a very encouraging character, and indicate that the yield of most kinds of grain, and especially that of wheat, will be considerably above the average product.

THE MICHIGAN FRUIT PROSPECT.

Michigan fruit-growers report to the State Pomological Society, in session last week, that they expect much less than an average yield. The crop in the St. Joe peach region will be one-third less than usual.

THE local editor of one of our exchanges has a bursting paragraph, as follows: "Delinquent subscribers should not permit their daughters to wear this paper for a bustle. There being so much due on it, there is danger of taking a cold."

MACMAHON is fond of children and cigars.

WASHBURNE'S [illegible] weighed fifty ounces.

[illegible] insects possibly have a certain intelligence.

THE house in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in which President Polk was married is now used as a stable.

THE working population of the United States is estimated at 13,000,000—one-third of the population.

THE estimated cost of Chicago's new Grand Pacific Hotel was $1,000,000. The actual cost was $1,000,857.94.

THERE are in Chicago's new hotel, the Grand Pacific, fifty-nine flights of stairs, thirty-eight miles of wire, 900 windows, and 1,070 doors.

PROF. AGASSIZ says that educating males and females together is "in the nature of things, unnatural and inexpedient," because there is "as real a distinction of sex in the mind as in the body of human beings."

NEW HAMPSHIRE is seriously beginning to think of amending its constitution by abolishing the clause which provides that none but Protestant Church members shall be eligible to the Governor's chair or to the Legislature.

A FATHER in Massachusetts, who grew impatient, the other evening, at the prolonged stay of an ardent admirer of his daughter, entered the room and invited the young man to remain to breakfast. The young man declined the invitation.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON denies, not without something like indignation, the report that Nannette S. Emerson (she who claims to have written "Betsey and I Are Out") is his cousin, or in any way related to the Emersons of Concord, Mass.

THE great pneumatic tube of Brisbane has failed. Even between the Capitol and Government Printing Office, at Washington, it does not work satisfactorily. Pneumatic expresses may in time traverse the land in all directions; but the time is evidently not near at hand.

AN astronomist who has counted them and knows, says only about 6,000 stars are visible to the naked eye in the clearest night. An ordinary opera-glass for inspecting calves and other animals, brings about 20,000 into view, while the largest telescope in existence renders 25,000 visible.

POUNDS sterling were substituted for francs in the telegraphic announcement of the sum the Shah of Persia intends to "go through" in his summer's trip. Instead of $25,000,000, it is only $1,000,000; so, in place of being a spendthrift and profligate, it appears that the Shah is a parsimonious old miser.

IN speaking of King Mirambo, of Central Africa, the *Court Journal* says that a monarch who would take the trowsers sent from missionary-inspired ladies of Aberdeen, split them in halves, fill them with sand, and make a war club of of each leg, cannot be forgiven upon the ground of mere eccentricity.

IT has been shown by careful investigation that the amount of heat received from the sun in one minute is sufficient to raise the temperature of five and a half cubic miles of water to one degree of centegrade—or an amount of heat equivalent to a force required to do the work of two thousand steam engines of one hundred horse-power each, working continuously for four thousand years.

LIZZIE AND LYDIA TAYLOR five years ago entered the office of the Charlotte *Republican* as compositors. They afterwards went into the Battle Creek *Journal* office, and since that time they have earned from $8 to $20 per week. From their earnings they have supported their mother; as housekeepers they have lived well, bought a piano, taken music lessons, gave $100 toward the building of the Baptist Church at Battle Creek, and have saved $1,200. They are unmarried.

THE following story is told to illustrate the strictness with which the Cunard Steamship Line is managed: The captain of one of their New York ships having lately married, asked leave to take his wife with him on one voyage. This was granted, but, on going to take command when the ship was ready for sea, he found one of his brother captains on board, from whom he learned that, though the company had no objections to his taking his wife to America, they were not willing to trust him with the ship, too.

Very "Frenchy."

A story is told of a French gentleman, who, having lost the bulk of his property through the rascality of friends in whom he trusted, crowned it all by the loss of his mental balance, and for the remainder of his days found his only delight in riding in omnibuses and passing fares from passengers to the driver, taking care when change was returned to add to it a sou or two out of his own pocket, and watch the effect on the receiver. In nine cases out of ten, as the story goes, the passenger, counting over his change, and finding, as he supposed, that the driver had cheated himself, would look bewildered for a moment, and then pocket the change with a quiet chuckle. The special delight of the lunatic was to satisfy himself in this way that nine-tenths of his fellow-men were dishonest, if they only had the opportunity.

INFLUENCE OF SEX ON CRIME.—An investigation into the nature and cause of crimes in Massachusetts has developed the rather unpleasant fact that a little over seventy per cent. of the females arrested or imprisoned are guilty of offences against morality, and that for every 100 men who have been sent to prison 182 times, 100 females have been sent there 342 times. The other day a woman was sent for the tenth time to the House of Correction; and one of the Boston judges knows a woman, a good tailoress, who has been drunk nearly all the time during the past fifteen years, excepting during the months she was in limbo. Woman should take her sex bodily in hand and raise her in the social scale. Perhaps the chief fault lies in women, who are more susceptible to temptation than men.

North Pole.

The following extract from the report of the Polaris investigation will be found interesting:

On board the Polaris are specimens of drift-wood picked up on or near the shores of Newman's Bay and Polaris Bay, among which Mr. Myers thought he recognized the walnut, the ash, and the pine. Among numerous facts that appear to be shown by the testimony elicited on the examination, we may mention as one of much interest, that the dip of the needle amounted to 45 deg., and its deviation 96 deg., being less than at Port Frulke and Renselaer Harbor, as given by Dr. Kane and Dr. Hayes. The rise and fall of tides was carefully observed, the average being about five and one-half feet. The greatest depth of water noted was about 100 fathoms. The existence of a constant current southward was noticed by the expedition, its rapidity varying with the season and locality. The winter temperature was found to be much milder than was expected, the minimum being 50 degrees below zero in January, although March proved to be the coldest month. The prevailing winds were northeast, although there were occasional tempests from the southwest. High winds were noticed, however, from all points of the compass. Rain was occasionally observed, only on land, however, the precipitation presenting itself over the ice in the form of snow. During the summer, the extent of both lands and elevations was bare of snow and ice, excepting patches here and there in the shade of the rocks. The soil during this period was covered with a more or less dense vegetation of moss, with which several arctic plants were interspersed, some of them of considerable beauty, but entirely without scent, many small willows scarcely reaching the dignity of shrubs. The rocks noticed were of a schistose or slate nature, and in some instances contained fossil plants, specimens of which were collected. Distinct evidences of former glaciers were seen in localities now bare of ice, these indications consisting in the occurrence of terinnial and lateral moraines. Animal life was found to abound, musk oxen being shot at intervals throughout the winter. Geese, and duck and other water fowls, including plovers and other wading birds, abounded during the summer, although species of land birds were comparatively few. No fish were seen, although nets and lines were frequently called into play in obtaining them. The waters, however, were found filled to an extraordinary degree with marine invertebrata, including jelly fish and shrumps. Seals were very abundant. Numerous insects were observed also, especially several species of butterflies. Also flies, bees, and insects of like character.

The Oldest City in the World.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore. Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in a desert; Nineveh and Babylon have dissappeared from the Tigris and the Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a center of trade and travel—an island of verdure in the desert; "a presidential capital," with martial and sacred associations extending through thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light above the brightness of the sun; the street, which is called Strait, in which it was said "he prayed," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there is still the sheik, the ass, and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and the Mediterranean still "occupy" these "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mohammed surveyed from a neighboring height, and was afraid to enter, "because it was given to man to have but one paradise, and for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to-day what Julian called the "eye of the East," as it was, in the time of Isaiah, "the head of Syria." It is still a city of flowers; the streams of Lebanon and the "silk of gold" still murmer and sparkle in the wilderness of the Syrian gardens.

Oh, the Girls!

The girls in the principal cities in this country are noted as follows:

Baltimore, the handsomest.

Boston, the most intellectual.

New York, the gayest and most expensive in dress.

Washington, the most airy and superficial.

Philadelphia, the most refined and ladylike.

Chicago, the fastest and most dissipated.

St. Louis, the most reckless.

New Orleans, the most truthful.

Cincinnati, the sweetest and most amiable.

Louisville, the proudest.

Detroit, the wildest.

Cleveland, the most graceful and entertaining in conversation.

San Francisco, the most indifferent.

Richmond, the most anxious to be loved.

Mobile, the most liberal entertainers.

Hartford, the best musicians.

Buffalo, the dullest.

Rochester, the longest hair.

The girl in the country as making the best wife.

ENDLESS BURNING LAMP.—Among the lost arts is that of the endless burning lamp. It is said that in the time of Edward VI. a lamp was discovered in the grave of Constantine at York, which had been burning since his burial to that time—a period of 1,200 years. Also, in the grave of Tullia, daughter of Cicero, was found a burning lamp, which was lighted at her death 1,550 years before. It went out as soon as daylight was admitted. Yet it is certainly a clever device of the ancients to invent a lamp which would illuminate, through all time, the home of their dead.

A HEN SWALLOWS AN EAGLE.—A Missouri paper wants its readers to believe that a gold dollar was found in the crop of a hen, which the misguided fowl had swallowed before the firing upon Fort Sumter. She failed to make a "corner" on her gold deposit, and finally lost her life in trying to resume specie payment.

A Man Who Knew One Hundred and Fourteen Languages.

[illegible] Mezzofanti was without doubt, the greatest master of languages who ever lived. He was born in the year 1774, and his father, a carpenter, destined him for the same calling.

He worked on a bench standing within hearing of some boys in Greek and Latin, and without knowing the Greek alphabet, or even looking into a Greek or Latin book, he picked up by ear a considerable knowledge of both languages, thus discovering to himself and others his wonderful aptitute for linguistic studies, and attracting the notice of a priest who arranged with him for his education. In college he mastered Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Spanish, French, Swedish, German, Arabic, and Coptic, and at the age of 23 was appointed professor of Arabic in the University at Bologna.

During the Napoleonic wars he was a constant visitor to the hospitals, whether he went mainly for the purpose of learning the various languages spoken by the prisoners there, among whom he found Bohemians, Russians, Walloahs, Servians, Hungarians, Croates and Poles, and from them he learned to speak fluently all their languages.

Late in life he went to Rome, first as keeper of the library of the Vatican, and afterwards as a Cardinal. Here he continued his linguistic studies, mastering Sancrit, Persian, Georgian, Welsh, Irish, Lappish, Armenian, Chinese, and a number of other tongues, and when he died, in 1849, he could speak correctly one hundred and fourteen different languages. The most astonishing part of the matter, however, was that he not only spoke these languages correctly, but knew perfectly their peculiar idioms, and was even familiar with the little local dialectic variations in each.

Lord Byron, astonished at his perfect mastery of good English, tested him with English slang, and found the Italian priest more than a match for himself, even in that, whereupon he pronounced him "a monster of languages, a Briarous of parts of speech, and a walking polyglot." Another of his admirers thought that if he had been at Babel he might have acted as interpreter for the confused host without any difficulty.

A Human Thermometer.

We want to believe that story from a Peoria paper about Mr. Henry Bull, but it is hard, very hard to accept it with perfect confidence. Mr. Bull, it is alleged, was fed upon calomel and blue pills by the doctors for a number of years, so that finally he became absolutely saturated with quicksilver. The other day, while he was standing by the side of the house, the sun suddenly came out bright and warm, and Bull began gradually to ascend. He stopped at the line of the sill of the second story and hung there, suspended in space, until a thunder storm happened to come up, which cooled the atmosphere, and then Mr. Bull slowly descended. Now he has a graduated scale marked on the gable end of his dwelling, and whenever Mrs. Bull wants to know how warm it is she ties flat-irons to Henry's legs to hold him down, and walks him around to the gable end and cuts him loose and lets him rise to eighty or ninety degrees, and when she gets the information, she lassoes him with the clothesline and hauls him down. We say we want to believe this anecdote, because it makes us happier to have perfect faith, but it is harder than believing most lies.

Narrow-Gauge.

The success of the narrow-gauge railways seems beyond question. A large majority of the roads of the West, now projected or being built, are narrow-gauge. The Denver and Rio Grande was the first one commenced on this plan. Then the Colorado Central was changed from broad to narrow gauge. The Northern Utah line, the Leavenworth and Denver, and the Southern Pacific, beginning in Texas, are among the roads of this character that are being carried forward to completion. All over the country trunk or branch roads of this gauge are being built. One will soon be completed running from St. Louis to Cairo; one from Terre Haute to Cincinnati; the Pennsylvania Central is building branch roads of the same pattern, and the Arkansas Central is being laid as a narrow-gauge. The Chicago, Millington and Western is another important line that will doubtless soon be in active course of construction. All this is pretty good evidence that the narrow-gauge is becoming popular, and that its advantages are more apparent as they become more fully known.

Stammering.

One who was a stammerer for years writes: "No stammering person ever found any difficulty in singing. The reason of this is that by observing the measure of the music, by keeping time, the organs of speech are kept in such apposition that enunciation is easy. Apply the same rule to reading or speech and the same result will follow. Let the stammerer take a sentence—say this one: 'Leander swam the Hellespont,' and pronounce it by syllables, scan it, keeping time with the finger if necessary, letting each syllable occupy the same time, thus: 'Le-an-der-swam-the-Hel-les-pont,' and he will not stammer. Let him pronounce slowly at first, then faster, but still keeping time—keeping time with words instead of syllables, and he will be surprised to find that, by a very little practice, he will read without stammering, and nearly as rapidly as persons ordinarily talk or read. Then practice this in reading and conversation until the habit is broken up. Perseverance is all that is necessary to perform a perfect cure."

WHAT CONSUMPTIVES NEED.—The late Dr. Marshall Hall, of England, said: "If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out doors day and night, except in rainy weather or mid-winter; then I would sleep in an unplastered log-house. Physic has no nutriment, gasping for air cannot cure you, monkey-capers in a gymnasium cannot cure you, and stimulants cannot cure you. What consumptives want is air, not physic—pure air, not medicated air—plenty of meat and bread."

A HARTFORD man has left $20,000 to found a lame horse hospital.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Flowers.

Flowers stimulate industry as well as lighten toil—for we must have them. We are cold without them, but to have them requires patient study, patient culture, and untiring determination. Every one must be studied alone. In perfection, they can be had only in connection with art and a kind of horticultural genius. Their culture is an art. How they breathe, and eat, and drink. How they vary, their species—under what laws.

Flowers are also servitors of our imagination; they bring food to the poet. They produce an atmosphere that is peculiarly conducive to rhythm. I do not know why it is color and grace of motion and delicacy of form and perfume have such a tendency to make every eighth or tenth syllable rhyme, and every line begin with a capital, but so it is. What a constant tribute poetry pays to flowers. Can you find one of the great singers who has not at least a line, and mostly a poem, in honor of floral charms? Take away noble landscapes, level down the hills, make the sun rise and set in drab, kill out the flowers—and the poet's corner would become very speedily a bean patch. Now the flowers come to the brain with a delicate touch, like the finger of a mother in sleep that takes wrinkles out of dreams—tiny children with their arms full of every imaginable grace. You can see purity, modesty, benevolence, ambition, watchfulness, patience, truth, all somewhere about your feet. But not only do they inspire much of the rhyme of life. What do you suppose must be the power of a single fuchsia in a family? It never catches the eye of the mother without resulting in a song; it calls the attention of the children, and displaces the rudeness of coarse work or vulgar contact. It doubtless has a powerful influence in making the whole family more neat, more tasteful, more courteous, more refined. I like to take out the animal—the feeding plague of eating—by putting a bouquet among the dishes.—*Gardeners' Monthly.*

Fattening Hogs—Maintaining their Appetites.

It not unfrequently happens that hogs put up to fatten show a loss of appetite for weeks at a time, eating but little and wasting a good deal. Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, the well-known English farmers, have encountered this difficulty, more or less, in addition to positive disease, and after many experiments have prepared a compound which they state has been very effectual. The following are its ingredients, and the proportions: 20 lbs. finely sifted coal ashes; 4 lbs. common salt; 1 lb. superphosphate of lime. They are duly mixed and put into a trough where the hogs can have free access to them at all times. In a case where three pigs were troubled with swellings and difficulty of breathing, they consumed nine pounds of this mixture during the first fortnight, six pounds the second, and nine again during the third. The expense of materials is very light. Those who have occasion to test the prescription would confer a favor on others by reporting the result.

Hiving Bees.

A bee-keeper gives the following plan to prevent a swarm of bees from getting far away from the hive, with the statement that after ten years' experience he has never known it to fail once. As soon as they show the first symptoms of swarming, stop up most of the outlets of the hive so as to force them to be a considerable time coming out. The swarm being made up in part of young bees, many of whom cannot fly well, and as nothing can be done by the swarm until all are out, they fly about in the air; by prolonging their exit the feeble ones become tired, and finding their plans frustrated, they alight to rearrange their journey. If they can leave the old hive all at once, they care very little about alighting.

Salt for Pear Trees.

Salting around pear trees to prevent the blight is becoming a general practice in Central New York. From 400 to 600 pounds per acre are regularly applied each year, with satisfactory results. A correspondent of the *Small Fruit Recorder* writes as follows on this subject: "Last spring I put up a small shovelful of the refuse material from the salt works—which is composed, I believe, of salt, lime and ash—around a four year old pear tree. It has made a very thrifty growth, and the leaves are all free from blight or spot, and have a very glossy, healthy look; while others of the same lot, manured with barnyard manure, have grown but little, and the foliage is spotted and dull."

Importance of Salt.

Notwithstanding the assertions of a certain school of hygienists, salt is absolutely necessary to the health of all vegetable eating animals. Those living exclusively on flesh get the saline matters contained therein, and consequently do not need salt. Scientific investigations have proved that a portion of the blood consists of common salt. This is continually evolved through the kidneys and pores of the skin. The bile and the cartilages of the body contain soda, one of the constituents of salt. If the supply is cut off, digestion cannot be properly carried on, and the animal suffers. Farm animals should always have a supply of this necessary mineral, that they may take it at will; in which case they will not eat more than they naturally require.

Smoke It in Sugar.

In my own case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it in the smoke for fifteen minutes and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger nail torn out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased, and it promises speedy recovery.—*Exchange.*

Houses for Farm Laborers.

Many of our best farmers are coming to the conclusion that it does not pay to keep their homes as boarding-houses for their farm hands, and are erecting houses in which the men can board with their own families, thus releasing the farmer's wife from much of her proverbial drudgery. It works well in other kinds of business, why not in farming?—*Exchange.*

Large Fowls.

Persons desirous of obtaining large fowls, equally good as layers of large eggs, and also combining good table qualities with early maturity, and being perfectly hardy, should cross the Dorking hens with a small Brahma cock. The cross between the Dorkings and dark Brahmas is also good for the table, being also easily raised, but their eggs are small.

Mixed Swindling.

California has this drama: One Whitney, having a sum of money in bank, and owing an equal sum, consulted one Dixon as to the best means of avoiding payment. Dixon promptly counseled that Whitney should withdraw the money and lodge it securely in his hands, so that it could not be attached by legal process. This was done; but when Whitney desired to withdraw the sum from his ingenious and guileless friend, the latter denied all knowledge of the transaction. Thereupon the despoiled Whitney craves the interposition of the law, and makes a clean breast of it. The legal myrmidons overheard Dixon, and it is at last discovered that he has made over the cash to an evil woman named Richardson, with the understanding that both are to fly, rejoining each other in a distant city, where they can diffuse the booty in peace. Searching and urgent investigation of this person disclosed the fact that she had just perfected her arrangements to throw overboard her fellow felon and run away with another man; a man of the Hoodlum color, with a taking eye and a correct taste in hair oil. Search for this young man brought to light the amusing fact that he had spent quite a portion of the money in purchasing a fugitive outfit for another young woman, who, as soon as she had got the articles, did literally and actually fly with still another young man about whom nothing is known, except that he seems to be the only one in this strange succession of criminals who has reaped any of the fruits of the original crime. Considering the extreme complication and embarrassment of everybody concerned, and the small likelihood that he will ever get any of his money back, it is possible that Whitney may now almost wish that, instead of monopolizing his capital in that secret fashion, he had quietly paid his debts with it.

A Lovely Postoffice Business in Montana.

An amusing experience which recently befell a special agent of the Postoffice Department illustrates the ideas which postmasters in the far West entertain regarding the dignity and importance of their position. The agent, commonly called "Mac," while officially visiting various offices in Montana Territory for the purpose of correcting any irregularities of postmasters, stopped at Iron Hood. Going into the postoffice he found the room divided into three sections—first a saloon, next the postoffice, and the last a faro bank. The mail bag was brought in, a rough looking customer opened it and emptied the contents on the floor. The entire crowd got down on their hands and knees and commenced overhauling the letters, among which were several registered, and selected such as they wanted. After they were through, the remaining letters were shoveled into a candle-box and placed on the bar. The special agent, thinking the office needed a little regulating, asked the bar-tender, who had received and distributed the mail, if he was postmaster. He answered, "No." "Are you the assistant postmaster?" "No." "Where is the postmaster?" "Out mining." "Where's the assistant postmaster?" "Gone to Hell's Canyon, and by thunder Bill Jones has got to run this office next week; it's his turn." The Government official then asked who he was, and demanded the keys of the office. The bartender coolly took the candle box from the bar, put it on the floor, and gave it a kick, sending it out of the door, saying: "There's your postoffice, and now git." The agent says: "Knowing the customs of the country, I lost no time in following this advice, and got." That office was discontinued.

Russia's Peaceful Revenge.

The Russians have launched an iron-clad vessel in the Black Sea. The event itself seems a trifling one, but it becomes of tremendous importance, when it is considered that the launching of the vessel is a sponge which wipes out all the bloody triumphs achieved by combined France and England in the Crimean war. One of the points which was secured by that conflict was the vacation of this sea by Russia, for the reason that its occupation by that power was a constant menace to Turkey, whose integrity England and France were—and are—vitally interested in maintaining. But, to-day, France has ample occupation in caring for its internal affairs, and in securing the vacation of its territory by the German troops. It has far more interest in the doings of MacMahon than in those of Alexander; and it has sufficient sickness demanding its attention at home, without sitting up with and caring for the sick man of the Orient.

England is not given to fighting of late, except with powerful allies. It has enough to do to watch the progress of Russia southward through Asia; and, however much it may care, can do nothing to arrest the Russian re-occupation of the Black Sea. And thus it happens that the launching of this iron-clad revenges Sebastopol, and redeems all the defeats and humiliations which Russia sustained in the Crimean war conflict.

THERE were 1,653 deaths from small-pox at St. Louis last year. The cases were 1 in 52 of the population, the deaths 1 in 262.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

History of the Organization.

The rapid increase in numbers, and the increasing prominence and influence of the order of Patrons of Husbandry have excited no little interest in the history of the origin and progress of that influential organization. The idea was originally borrowed from an association which has existed for many years in a community of Scotch farmers in North Carolina. This Scotch society seems to have had for its objects the purchase of all needed supplies from first hands, and at wholesale rates, and the cultivation of more intimate social relations among its members. It was really nothing more than a secret co-operative, industrial and literary association. The numbers composing it were few and its influence small. Indeed, the fact that such a society had an existence was not known beyond the limits of the community affected by its institutions. It was not until the spring of 1868 that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry became known to the people of the West. During the preceding winter, Mr. H. P. Kelley, of Itasca, Minnesota, and several other leading agriculturists of the West, happening to be in Washington, had frequent interviews in relation to the interests of the farming population of the great West. It was about that period that the character and workings of the Scotch society of North Carolina became known to them. The idea was seized upon, elaborated and matured to adapt it to the more general purposes of a national order.

In the beginning of 1868, the order was introduced into the West by the organization of a grange at Itasca, Minnesota. In a short time another grange was organized in Jasper county, Iowa; a third grange soon came into existence at Waukon, Almakee county, in the same State. From the year 1868 the order made little progress until the past twelve months. A few granges were organized in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, but up to the beginning of the year 1872 it is estimated that the whole number of members in the four States named did not exceed seventy-five thousand. It is claimed that in the same States now, there are at least four hundred and fifty thousand patrons.

It may be interesting to the readers to know something about the internal organization of this now influential order. As before stated, the Order of Patrons of Husbandry is a secret society, no one except members being allowed to cross the threshold of their grange halls. Women as well as men are admitted to the highest degrees in the subordinate granges. Beyond the fourth degree it does not appear that females are admitted. Members admitted to the first degree are known respectively as Laborer and Maid; in the second degree as Cultivator and Shepherdess; in the third degree as Harvester and Gleaner, and in the fourth degree as Husbandman and Matron.

The fifth degree seems to be conferred only in the State Granges, and upon men only. Those who have been admitted to this degree are called members of the Pomona or Hope Grange, composed only of Masters and Past Masters of subordinate granges. The sixth degree is conferred only on members of the council of the National Grange. This council is composed of Masters and Past Masters of the State granges. The council meets once in every year. The seventh is the highest degree to which any patron can attain. It is conferred only on members of the National Senate, which is composed of members of the council who have served one yerr in that body. The emblem of this degree is Ceres. The functions of the council and senate are similar to those of representatives and senators in legislative bodies. The supreme executive authority in the order is lodged in the Master of the National Grange; but each subordinate grange has its own master, overseer, lecturer, steward, assistant-steward, chaplain, treasurer, secretary, gate-keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora and lady assistant steward. Officers in subordinate granges are elected to serve for one year, in State granges two, and in the National Grange five years. Subordinate granges, by the rules, must meet at least once in every month, State granges once a year, and the National Grange once in every two years.

The order seems to be intended to exercise a moral supervision over its members, and provides for the care of such as may be unfortunate. The social character of the order is made prominent, but the material interests of the class exclusively represented in its secret conclaves are, it is said, most assiduously guarded. It will be seen from the particulars given above that this order is very compactly organized, and, when taken in connection with its vast increase in numbers, its general diffusion over the whole country, and its manifestations of power and purpose, its existence constitutes a most interesting study for the sociologist as well as the publicist. The moral and intellectual welfare of its members, though strictly attended to, does not reveal the broader and deeper significance of the existence of this organization. Already in many localities has the occupation of the agents, or "middle-men," who deal in manufactured wares consumed by farmers, become obsolete. The granges have appointed middle-men of their own, through whom an interchange of products is effected at the minimum cost. In some places they have purchased or leased grain elevators. At other places they have employed forwarding agents of their own order. In Iowa they have already built an agricultural implement manufactory of extensive capacity. Thus far they claim that these enterprises have proved profitable to them in the great reduction in the expense of doing business and lessened cost of manufactured implements. But what is most significant in this movement is the rapid advance it has made. In Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and especially in Georgia, the people are organizing granges with the same avidity which characterizes the progress of the order in the Northwest.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A FARMER in Harrison county, Ky., has effectually destroyed potato bugs by sprinkling tobacco juice upon them. He also sprinkles elder leaves on cabbages, and thus drives off and kills worms and bugs that infest them.

The Fire-Worshipers.

In an interesting letter from India to the Syracuse *Courier*, a correspondent, signing the initials "N. F. G.," says: "You have all heard of the Parsees. They are the Jews of Bombay. They are a race that was excluded from Persia as the Jews have been from many countries. Here they located. They are very industrious, and are a peculiar people. They are the traders. They buy and sell the cotton. They are the brokers, the money-lenders, and shavers. They never mingle with others. They have their own schools, and in their way are highly educated. They take care of their own poor. They have great wealth, and have elegant villas on Malober Hill, the most fashionable part of the city. They drive splendid horses and ride in elegant carriages. If the ladies and children appear on the street, they are dressed in silk. I never saw children so elegantly dressed anywhere else. Many of the young ladies are very beautiful, but are never allowed to receive visits from any but their own race. They are fond of amusements, and have a theater of their own. They are fire-worshipers. When the labors of the day are over they are seen along the shores of the sea, facing the setting sun, with their hands clasped, repeating their prayers. They have very peculiar notions of life, but their cemetery is more peculiar still. It is different from all others. We made a visit to their cemetery, not knowing at the time that no one was admitted. It is a large tract on the best part of Malober Hill. It is very valuable now, but was purchased many years ago. We made application at the gate for admission, and were refused. We appealed to a young Parsee, who happened to be passing. He was dressed in silk and very gentlemanly in appearance. He said that no Europeans were admitted. We told him that we were not Europeans, but Americans. He said he would be very happy to oblige Americans, but could not, but did consent that we should go up the road outside the inner wall, and have a view of the city and bay. The sentinel took us along the winding road, and a rupee given to him acted like a charm. It opened all the gates and passed the police. There were no Parsees in sight to stop us as we entered the prohibited inclosure. These grounds are surrounded by a wall twenty feet high, and have been used for a great number of years by this strange people. There are no monuments in the cemetery. There are three round towers about fifty feet in diameter, and fifty to sixty feet high. On the top of these towers there is an iron grate. The dead are brought to the gate and delivered to the priests, and the friends depart. The priests prepare the corpse and lay it on the grate, and it is devoured by the vultures, and the bones drop through the grate into the charnel house below. These towers or vaults are called the "Towers of Silena." We saw hundreds of vultures sitting on these towers, and the sentinel told us that they would take all the flesh from the bones of a corpse in an hour. We asked why these towers? The sentinel, pointing to one, said, "Parsee with plenty of money put there;" to another, "Parsee with but little money put there," and the other, "Parsee with no money put there." The sentinel said, when a corpse is placed on the grate, the strife and the noise of the vultures is frightful, and could be heard for a long distance. We saw those "Towers of Silena," and do not care ever to be any nearer.

Starching and Ironing.

Starch and iron shirt bosoms as usual, and when the articles are thoroughly dry, place one at a time on a narrow, hard and very smooth board, which has had one thickness of cotton cloth over it, sewed tightly; have the "polishing iron" heated so that it will not scorch, and rub it quick and hard over the surface, up and down the bosom, using only the rounded part on the front of the iron. A still higher polish may be obtained by passing a damp cloth lightly over the smooth surface, and then rubbing hard and quickly with the hot iron. I think it needs a good deal of patient practice to do this admirably, but I know it is crowned with success, and when once learned it is as easy as other ironing. A "polishing iron" is small and highly polished, with a rounded part which allows all the friction to come on a small part at one time, which develops the gloss that may be in both linen and starch. These irons may be had at our hardware stores for about seventy-five cents each; one is sufficient for a family. Collars and cuffs look nicely done in this way.

Soldier Habits.

According to good authority, MacMahon, the soldier-President of France, is a true military-republican in many of his ways, and vastly popular. He lives a retired, unostentatious life; and though he displayed extraordinary pomp when sent, a few years ago, on an embassy to Prussia, his manners are unpretending and his dress plain. He seldom appears in uniform, and the only mark of distinction he wears is the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. His most marked characteristics are a love of children and a fondness for study. He made a triumphal entry into Milan, in 1859, with a little girl, who had offered him a nosegay, perched upon his holsters. He is probably as well versed in military history as Faidherbe, and is often busy with a child and map upon his knees. His favorite amusement is riding. In society he is shy, almost sad, and seems ill at ease. He likes to saunter about the boulevards, with his hands in his pockets, and a cigar eternally in his mouth, when he is not on horseback; and he is seen to most advantage at home, surrounded by his family.

Feeble Frenchmen.

Recent figures shed a startling light on some of the causes which doubtless led to the French defeat in the late war. It appears that the standard of height and physical condition of the French is so low that, in order to obtain ten thousand sound-bodied soldiers, fourteen thousand conscripts in the rural districts, and over twenty-four thousand in manufacturing neighborhoods, have to be drawn. That is, less than one-half of the full-grown males, in the latter localities, are capable of bearing arms. It reveals a state of disease, physical infirmity, and degeneration, for which no one could have been prepared. An English paper attributes this melancholy state of things to the severity of the toil of the French lower classes. The peasant is, in general, miserly of his time as of his money; having his own little plot, he works at it almost literally day and night, sparing only enough time on Sundays, perhaps, to attend a daybreak mass and an occasional vespers; and not only works thus indefatigably himself, but compels his sons—nay, his wife and daughters, too, for they are practically his slaves—to keep pace with him. The Breton peasant utilizes his children on the farm when they are not more than two or three years of age, and little toddling fellows, unable to walk without a stagger, may be seen driving cows to pasture, and picking grapes at vintage-time, in the Breton fields. Another cause of degeneracy, no doubt, lies in irregularity of life and unhealthiness of food. A much larger proportion of French peasants than is commonly supposed are "heavy drinkers;" and what they drink is the worst sort of cheap, fiery white wine, *du pays.* Absinthe is by no means unknown to them, and they eat the most indigestible of hard, sour bread, and buckwheat *galettes.* Their life, in short, is in too many cases divided between debauchery and exhausting toil; and the consequences are seen in the feeble bodies, the premature wrinkles and bent figures, which are but too familiar to the tourist in the French interior.

Editorial Matter.

In his address to a convention of Ohio editors assembled at Columbus, in that State, a few days ago, Mr. Oscar T. Martin, formerly of the Springfield (O.) *Advertiser*, told some truths about the partisan press which Messrs. Reid and Watterson, in their journalistic lectures, had forgotten to mention. Said he: "There is not an editor here or elsewhere who is not writhing in chains, who does not daily choke back sentiments of an honest heart from fear or favor. This is a bitter truth, but none the less truth. The offal that is thrown to you, in the shape of country printing, buys your silence, just as the midnight burglar buys the silence of the faithful watch-dog with meat that is thrown to it. Neither can bark; their mouths are full. You ride free to this convention over the railroad of a corporation notorious for its bad management. A complimentary to the theatre is the paltry price paid for an unfaithful and untrue critique of the performance, and you sell yourself, body and soul, for an infinitesimally less sum than Judas received for the betrayal of his Master. The public contracts, for which the exorbitant bid of a favorite on slim security is preferred to the conscientious bid of a master workman, is not exposed by the journal that advertises the bids. The rival over the way begins the howl. The fraud and corruption of your municipal bodies is not unmasked because you are a member of the ring. You quake with holy horror at the only symptom of virtue manifested by our legislators, in reforming our postal relations, whereby your privileges may be abridged, and break out in bad eruptions of double-leaded indignation, with frowning black head-lines, over the salary steal of your poverty-stricken Congressmen. On the title-page of your paper you fly such flaunting lies as 'The freedom of the press is the safeguard of the nation!' 'Truth crushed to earth &c., and you prostitute the patriot motto: 'Give me liberty or give me death.' You are bound hand and foot."—*Exchange.*

Gen. Meacham and the Modocs.

Gen. Meacham has been in Iowa City, and the *Press*, of that place, says:

"Concerning the murder of Canby and Thomas, Gen. Meacham was confident before they went to the council that they were going to their massacre. They had all been warned by 'Toby,' Riddle's squaw, but no one believed her except Meacham, who had known her for four years, and trusted her implicitly. She is a pure blooded Modoc, and her husband, Riddle, is a white Kentuckian. It is too late to regret that Canby and Thomas had not the insight into her character which enabled Meacham to trust her fidelity, for then the fatal council would not have been held. But Canby trusted nobody but the army, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas confided in nothing but Providence, while Mecham relied upon the squaw, and he was the only one who came out to tell the tale. He was shot in the crown and forehead, in the right arm and left hand, and had one of his ears nearly cut off in the attempt Hooka Jim made to scalp him. He shot one of the Schonchins and is confident he killed him, for the head was brought to camp by one of the Warm Springs. There is a family of Schonchins, which accounts for the Schonchin captured with Jack."

A New Printing Press.

Mr. Hoe has completed a new "perfecting press," which is to "knock the spots off" the Walter machine. The new press, which is now being tried and perfected, prints 24,000 copies, on both sides, in one hour. The *Daily Telegraph*, I am told, is to have the press as soon as perfected. The circulation of the *Telegraph*, with all its faults, is really immense. Its daily sale is never less than 170,000—it has reached on more than one occasion 270,000, and even 275,000 copies; and 230,000 is its ordinary sale during the busy season. I really don't know much about the circulation of journals at home, but if I am not mistaken these figures exceed those of any American daily. Some very valuable improvements have recently been made in the rapidity of the process of stereotyping the plates for newspaper presses. The Edinburgh *Scotsman*, which is now printed on two Walter presses at a very great speed, has its plates stereotyped for these presses in an almost incredibly short time of twelve and a half minutes for the first plate and two minutes for the subsequent ones; and for its Hoe presses it beats even this time, turning out the first plate in only eleven minutes.—*London Letter.*

A BRILLIANT party was lately given by an Indiana lady on the day she got a divorce from her husband. On leaving, at a late hour, each of her guests wished her "many returns of the happy occasion."

Extraordinary Physical Strength.

The strength and dexterity of the "hamals" of Constantinople in carrying enormous burdens are, says the Levant *Herald*, proverbial, but it is surprising to see one of these poor Eastern porters quietly plodding his way up or down some hilly street with a perfect mountain of material piled upon his back. The loads they carry are most miscellaneous, but even old residents, blasés on this point, were astonished recently to see a hamal staggering along the Grande Rue de Pera with a large four-wheeled carriage—all complete except the horses—lashed on to his porter's knot. It would be interesting to know what are the habits and diet of this powerful hamal. Is he an early riser? Is he a teetotaller? Does he smoke? and how did he bring himself into such condition that he can carry a carriage instead of requiring a carriage to carry him? His muscular powers must far exceed not only that of Milo, but even that of the famous English athlete, Thomas Topham, of Islington, who on the 21st of April, 1739, advertised himself to perform several feats of strength at the Nag's Head, Gateshead, on the 23d of that month, namely: "He bends an iron poker, three inches in circumference, over his arm, and one of two inches and a quarter round his neck; he breaks a rope that will bear 2,000 weight, and with his finger rolls up a pewter dish of seven pounds hard metal; he lays the back part of his head on one chair and his heels on another, and, suffering four men to stand on his body, he moves them up and down at pleasure; he lifts a table six feet in length by his teeth, with a 100 weight hanging at the further end of it, and lastly, to oblige the public, he will lift a butt full of water." Topham, however, did not, like the hamal of Constantinople, carry a four-wheeled carriage on his back, nor did his extraordinary strength conduce to the equanimity of his temper or to his peace of mind, if we may judge by his end, for in the obituary notices of last century it is stated that on Aug. 10, 1749, "died Thomas Topham, known by the name of the Strong Man, master of a public-house in Shoreditch, London. In a fit of jealousy he stabbed his wife, then cut his own throat and stabbed himself, after which he lived two days."

Funny Temperance Case.

In Akron, Ohio, I heard of a funny temperance case. A rum-seller whom I will call Hi Church, because he was "high" most of the time, had been sued several times for damage done by his rum on citizens of the town. One man came out drunk and smashed in a big glass window. He was too poor to pay for it, and the owner came against Church. A boy about sixteen got drunk and let a horse run away with him, breaking his arm. His father made Church pay the damage. A mechanic got drunk and was killed on the railroad track, and his wife sued Church for $2,000 and got it. A farmer got drunk and was burned in his barn on the hay. His son sued Church and recovered. Church got sick of paying out so much money for personal and property damages. It ate up all the rum-seller's profits. Still, he acknowledged the law to be a statute, and that it made him responsible for all the damage done by his rum. He used to argue, also, that sometimes his rum did people good, and then he said he ought to receive something back.

One day lawyer Thompson got to drinking. Thompson was mean, like most all lawyers, and when he died of the delirium tremens there wasn't much mourning in Akron. There wasn't anybody who cared enough for Thompson to sue Church for damages done. So, one day, Church went before the court himself.

"What does Mr. Church want?" asked the Justice.

"I tell yer what, Jedge," commenced the rum-seller, "when my rum killed that thar mechanic Johnson and farmer Mason, I cum down like a man. I paid the damage and squared up like a Christian—now didn't I, Jedge?"

"Yes, you paid the damage, Mr. Church; but what then?"

"Wall, Jedge, my rum did a good deal to'rds killin' lawyer Thompson now, and it 'pears ter me when I kill a lawyer I kinder oughter get a rebait!"

ELI PERKINS.

A Remarkable Criminal.

A convict named Moncrief Waddams has recently met death at his own hands in the New Jersey Penitentiary, whose career in life has been somewhat remarkable. According to New Jersey's traditions, this young man committed more robberies and stole more horses than any other three men in the country, and four years ago, such was the terror of his name that the farmers of New Jersey formed vigilance committees in every county to protect their stock from being carried away by him and his gang. Waddams sprang from a wealthy family in the north of England, and was graduated at Eton and Oxford with high honors. For some high-handed misdemeanor, growing out of his reckless and rollicking disposition, he was arrested at Leeds, and through family influence was released, on condition of his quitting the country. This he did, and coming to New York, he began a wild and reckless career, almost without a parallel.

POSING FOR A PHOTOGRAPH.—A farmer and his wife called at a Detroit photograph gallery to order some photographs of her, and while the operator was getting ready the husband gave the wife a little advice as to how she must act: "Fasten your mind on something," he said, "or else you will laugh and spile the job. Think about early days, how your father got in jail, and your mother was an old scolder, and what you'd have done if I hadn't pitied you! Jest fasten your mind on that!" She didn't have any photographs taken.

CLERICAL PRESUMPTION.—A Keokuk pastor told his congregation that the late tornado in Iowa was the visitation of a special providence to punish people for their sins. "We know," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "of few sins much worse than the presumptuous familiarity which prompts a weak and erring mortal to talk about the purposes and intentions of the Deity with as much freedom as if he was discussing the points of a yoke of oxen."

Singing Birds.

Among the bill passed by the last legislature was one for the protection of birds—not those commonly known as game birds. This law, is one for the benefit of farmers and gardeners.

The Vincennes Sun says:

"People have learned from experience that but for the little wild birds which have long been considered almost worthless, their field crops, fruits and gardens would every year be destroyed by insects, bugs and worms of various kinds. Extensive investigation have been made to ascertain the advantage of birds, and it is generally admitted that but for these beautiful little feathered songsters the whole land would be covered with worms, bugs, musquitoes, gnats, caterpillars and their larvae, which would sweep off the greater part of the crops.

English sparrow are being transported to this country in large numbers for this purpose. They feed exclusively on insects and are very gentle. But they are not superior in these respects to many of our birds. The blue bird common sparrow, wren, swallow, and many of the thrush tribe are decidedly valuable, and would be perfectly gentle if they were treated kindly. They would soon take up their abode in our cities and on the farms, where they would fill the air with sweet music and labor industriously for our protection against the ravages of insects. There is scarcely one of the feathered tribe that is not useful in some way. We can well afford to feed the wood-pecker crow, dove, and even the hawk, for the good they do us. True, they may damage a little fruit take up some corn, or catch a chicken occasionly; but they more than pay their board in destroying insects, catching mice, rats, moles and snakes."

The law mentioned forbids the killing of certain small birds, whose natural home is in climates such as we have in Indiana, under severe penalties. Any boy caught destroying these birds should first be admonished of the injury he is doing; if he then persists in his folly, flog him; and as a last resource, any friend of the feathered tribe, and enemy of potato bugs may have such a youth fined for violation of this salutary law of the State.

A New Departure in Earnest.

The democrats of Allen county Ohio, held their regular County Convention on Monday June 16. It was the largest convention brought together there for many years; but what was the most remarkable was the following declaration of sentiments adopted by the convention:

"*Whereas*, The events of the past decade have demonstrated the fact that the tendency of those intrusted with the affairs of Government is to disregard the interests of the people for the attainment of selfish purposes; and

"*Whereas*, The open, high-handed and glaring corruption of the servants of the people, in squandering the public bonds upon pet corporations, in the Credit Mobilier frauds, and in the action of the Congress of the United States in and about the passage of the infamous act commonly called the 'salary bill,' by which the servants of the people purloined from the public treasury a vast sum of money over and above the amount for which they agreed to serve them, it now becomes the duty of the people, made imperative by every consideration of manhood, self-respect, ane self-preservation to arise in their might, irrespective of former political alliances, and hurl from power and position every man whose honor has been so cheaply exchanged for pelf, is no longer fit to be intrusted with the affairs of a free and enlightened people; and

"*Whereas*, Coruption in appalling proportion pervades all the political avenues of the country, so that public confidence is almost entirely obliterated; and whereas, the sole purpose of the Democratic party is, and ought to be, the promotion of the public interests and the preservation of the honor of the people; and whereas, both of the political parties have demonstrated that they are powerless to check or control the existing tendency toward the utter demoralization of the politics of the country; therefore

"*Resolved*, By the Democracy of Allen county, in convention assembled, that we invite the people of the State of Ohio, without regard to past political associations, to meet at Columbus, in mass convention on the 30th day of July next, to take such action as the exigencies of the time demand.

"*Resolved*, That all Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and that a strict construction of the Constitution, coupled with a rigid observance of its provisions in the enactment of all laws, is our only protection against centralization and consequent despotism

"*Resolved*, That men elected to positions of honor, trust and profit do not thereby become the rulers of the people, but are their servants, and therefore amenable to the people for every breach of confidence or violation of trust, and should be held to the strictest account of their official conduct.

"*Resolved* That the President of the United States, by his readiness to approve a bill by which he has been enabled to pocket $25,000 per annum extra pay, has published himself to the world as the most sordid of all who worship at the shrine of Mammon.

"*Resolvea* That we have with pride viewed the official career of Charles N. Laminson, our member of Congress, as a true representative of the people, up to the time he gave his countenance to the Salary bill.

"*Resolved*, That after a mature deliberation, and without any feeling of passion, we do hereby declare as the unanimous sentiment of the people of Allen county, that Charles N. Lamison, by his action of voting for and accepting an increase of his salary, has forfeited the confidence of the people; and we demand of him that as the next session of Congress, he do all in his power to effect an unconditional repeal of the Treasury of the United States the money by him received in excess of the contract price of his service, or that he resign his seat in Congress."

This is a wise and timely action. The Ohio Democrats, at least those of Allen county, prove themselves superior to all ordinary partisan considerations. Before the question whether corruption can be surpressed or whether it is destined to surpress the republic, all old political divisions and distinctions fade into insignifican ce. If we are no longer to have bey country except one of thieves, rob cars, bribe givers, and bribe takers, it is a trifling matter whether we are called Republicans or Democrats or Liberals.

We trust the mass convention of the State of Ohio invited to meet at Columbus on the 30th day of July next will be an assemblage of patriotic men sensible to the momentous importance of the crisis and prepare to act with as much wisdom and frankness as the Democrats of Allen county.

A reporter for a Wisconsin paper writes "Those who personally know our esteemed fellow-citizen, Colonel———, will regret to hear that he was brutally assaulted last evening, but not killed."

Ladies must be allowed to wear short-sleeved dressed if they wish, or the Constitution of the United States must be amended, for it expressly provides that "the right to bear arms" must not be interfered with.

Solomon amended—there are four things past finding out. The way of the serpent upon a rock; the way of man with a maid: the way of a ship in the midst of a storm, and the way of the Court of Appeals in a murder case.

A man who can give up dreaming and go to his daily realities—who can smother down his heart, its love or woe, and take to the hard work of his hand; who defies fate, and, if he must die, dies fighting to the last—that man is life's best hero.

Ex-senator Pomeroy has writtten a letter to a friend in Washington in which he annoucees that he will be a candidate before the Legislature of Kansas for the vacant Senatorship. He declares that he will clear up the York charges at his approaching trial and convince the people of Kansas that he is innocent.

M and S.

Two Letters that Mean Something.

Markley & Shrader maintain such marked success that many seem to marvel at the sight. Men say Markley & Shrader mean soon to monopolize the sale of merchandise, such as Men's shoes Misses' Shoes, and even Old Maids' shoes Mr. Markley manifestly means to make the merchandise manufactured by their own men meritorious. Sir Shrader stands by his side and says: Since we started our stock has been second to none, and we shall Still Strive to Sell Such Splendid Shoes, etc., that Several Salesmen can Scarcely tend the Sales.

A visit to the handsome store of this enterprising firm, in Keystone Block, will convince our readers that it is one of the most desirable places in our city at which to purchase anything in the line of boots and shoes, for ladies, gents, misses, boys or children. The stock at this time especially, is replete with every thing seasonable and nice. The selection of a choice stock in this line is by no means an easy matter, but Messrs. Markley and Shrader seem to have exhibited rare skill in choosing their goods. We notice many attractive novelties this spring that will be of interest to all who have the good taste to know that a neatly dressed foot is one of the most pleasing of sights.

We can heartily endorse the above as we know it to be a fact. The above firm have a larger stock than any other house in Fort Wayne, and sell at prices defying competition. When you purchase goods there you know they are reliable for that the character of the house.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that James E. Rose, administrator of the estate of Isaac Hornburger, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, 5½ miles east of Auburn, containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

GRAND

OPENING!

—OF—

SPRING

AND SUMMER

CLOTHING!

S. Laufferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

INDIANA

Conservatory of Music,

BURGESS' BLOK,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Corner of Main and Court Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Hon F P Randall, Dr B S Woodworth, H Burgess. Hon P Hoagland, Dr B S Brown, A S Evans, Hon C E Gorham, Dr Th Heuchling, Chas Hanna, Chas McCulloch, M Sweetzer, A Oppenheimer, H C Hartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger, Rev S Wagenhals, J G Williams, J B McDonald, Chas D Bend, John Gilbert, S J Beeler, Rev A Marine, M Graff, John Haydon, Rev J B Fairbanks, W L Carnahan.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Piano and Organ.

Prof S. B. Morse—From Conservatory of Music, Berlin. Prof Albert Joost—Pupil of the celebrated Pianist, Tivendel. Prof Wm. A. Hodgdon—Late Director of music in the public Schools of St. Louis Mo., and Fort Wayne.

Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.

Prof Wm Hodgdon, Prof J C Bartlett—Tenor Vocalist, Graduate of New England Conservatory of Music, Pupil of Dr. H R Streeter, Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for Circulars ☜

P. O. BOX, 1850. March 6, 1863.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,

Brushes, Patent Medicines

School and Blank Books.

Slates, Writing Paper

Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

inv'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,

Oiled, slate and Liner

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed AT Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

75 Columbia street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

☞ ☞ ☞

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,

Crockery,

Wooden-ware,

Lamp Chimneys,

Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

The Auburn

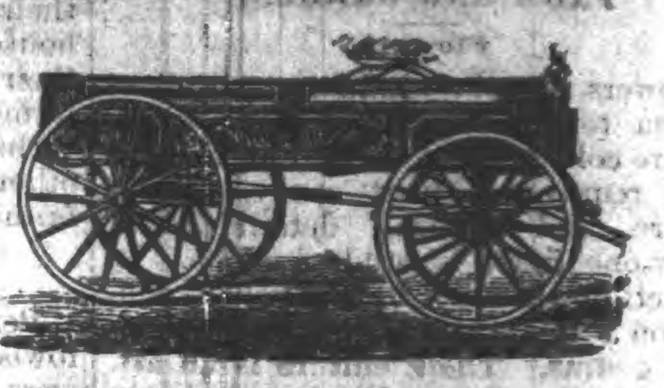

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE!

FOR EVERYBODY.

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

House & Lot

For Sale.

An excellent site on Main street, suitable for boarding house or other business. Frame house with well, cistern, stable and all in good or Lot is 30x140 feet. Enquire of GUY PLUM

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 10, 1873. No. 28.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year.....$2 00
Six Months.....1 00
Three Months.....5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

DRS. COWAN & ALLEN

Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL,

WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

Attorneys at Law. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Unio . Hall, over Hare' sshoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

LOUIS NEWBERGER,

Attorney at Law, Cart's Block, 34 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, Ind. Will practice in Allen and adjoining counties.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Propietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent of Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Co- , up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

GEO. W: LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMOE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE.
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW YORK & BOSTON.

At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agen
CINCINNATI, O.

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations		Express	Mail	Freight
Ft Wayne	Dep	11 15p.m	4 30 pm	7 20 am
Auburn		12 13	5 53	9 10
Waterloo		12 27	5 46	9 55
Summit		12 42	6 01	10 15
Pleasant Lake		12 55	6 12	10 37
Dep		1 28	6 45	11 25
Ar Angola		1 08	6 25	11 00
Banker		2 35	7 53	2 35
Jonesville		2 53	8 08	3 50
Jackson		4 00	9 15	6 30

Going South.

Stations		Express	Mail	Freight
Jackson	Dep	12 15 p.m	7 15 am	
Jonesville				10 25
Banker		1 37	8 42	11 35
Ar Angola				2 25
Dep		2 50	9 51	2 50
Pleasant Lake		3 22	10 03	3 22
Summit		3 34	10 15	3 49
Waterloo		3 50	10 31	4 25
Auburn		4 03	10 45	4 58
Fort Wayne,	Arrive	5 05	11 43	6 30

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.,

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
1 Lagansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.09	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	..03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.10		2.35	.2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,52 "	7,30 "	10,25 "	2,40 "
Alliance	1,15 "	11,00 "	1,10 P M	..28 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,07 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,56 "	2,38 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,30 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	7,40 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 "	11,50 "	12,05 A M	2,45 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,65 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,50 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	3,56 "	2,15 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,20 P M	2,20 "	11,20 "	6,00 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	8,05 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	9,27 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	1,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	11.30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	12 05 "
Orville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	2,13 "
Alliance	10,20 "	11,00 "	8,25 "	4,20 P. M
Rochester	2,50 "	1,12 AM.	10,42 "	6,55 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A.M.	8,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Cornnna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 39 p m	.5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS,
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Butler Ind.

April 9, 1873-tf

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Havi g opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Sh es, in the building one door west of the bakery res ectfully solicits the patronage of the public or for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and
Po visions
FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock o

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Under our statute a woman cannot be committed for failure to pay a fine.

Remember the Central grocery if you want goods cheap.

Take the COURIER for three months and see how you like it.

The streets in this place are all graded, and Main street graveled.

Several run-a-way teams could be seen in small towns on the Fourth. "Old Ben' started them.

A Judicial election for the purpose of filling the offices of Judge and Prosecuting attorney, will be held in October next

The Canon Bros. have just completed stripping two tasty buggies. Abe can't be beat.

The army-worm, fly, and other insects, have injured the wheat considerably in Dubois county.

If the season proves favorable, a vast amount of sweet potatoes will be raised in Pike county this year.

The Chinese question, which has been attracting little attention of late, is to be brought up again soon.

One of John Robison's sea lions died at Lafayette on Tuesday of last week. it is said to have cost $30,000.

There have been over one hundred convictions in Logansport under the new temperance law since it went into effect.

The new county superintendents of schools hold a State convention at Indianapolis on the 22d day of this month.

Nearly every body went to Butler on the Fourth. Some remained at home and had a little 4th of their own – getting full.

Bill, can throw a razor to the fourth store of the Courier office, and catch it in mouth. How's that for juggling

If you a want dish of ice-cream let Tomy make it for you. He seems to please the public in this refreshing article.

We are prepared do all kinds of Job Work on short notice. Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call on Seventh-st. east of the court house.

The Methodist congregations of Logansport held a thanksgiving meeting on the 15th to celebrate their victory over the whisky sellers, they having succeeded in defeating all applicants for license but one.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel says: It costs Mr. Morton a great deal to exist—much more than it does a great many other folks. For instance, the last year he was governor his cow feed cost him over $700, which the State promptly paid

Two farmers of Boone county, named Beal and Duncan, quarreled while on their way home from Lebanon, on Monday night of last week, when the latter struck the former with a board, breaking his neck. Both were drunk.

Geo. W. Mack, of South Bend, used his shoemaker's strap upon his wife, who, after he had left the house, packed up the household goods and took a train east.—When Mr. Mack went to dinner he was informed by a placard that his domicile was for rent.

A gentleman traveling on the Wabash railroad, the other day, pulled out a bottle and took a huge drink of brandy, remarking: 'I drink only when I am traveling in the Wabash valley." The magnificent blossom on his nose indicated that he spent most of his time on that train.

While some laborers were repairing a bridge on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western road, near Crawfordsville, a man was stationed on the bridge to flag the train coming from the east. The engineer, not seeing signal, ran over the flagman and killed him, he being unable to escape from the bridge.

There was an attempt at suicide in Darlington, the other night, by a young lady whose parents keept a house of ill repute It is maintained that the young woman has persistently repelled all the urgent temptations exerted upon her to degrade her character, until wearied by the associations and importunities of the wicked, she attempted self-destruction in self-defence, that is in defence of her virtue.—She was saved from death by prompt medical aid, and ought to be saved from further annoyance.

An eccentric old fellow, who lives alongside of a grayeyard, was asked if it was not an unpleasant location, "No," said he, "I never jined places in all my life with a set of neighbors that minded their business so stiddy as they do.

When you have a bone on your plate and are obliged to take it up in your fingers, don't neglect to mention that "fingers, were made before knives and forks," The novelty of the remark will immediately strike the company very happily.

A Judge charged a jury as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury, you must find that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. A reasonable doubt is such a doubt as will convince a reasonable man that the defendant is not guilty."

"You must have lived here a long time," said a traveling Englishman to an Oregon pioneer. "Yes sir, I have. Do you see that mountain? Well when I came here that mountain was a hole in the ground." The Englishman opened his half shut eyes.

An old chap thought the war was over, because he found a place in town where he could get two cigars for five cents. After smoking one, he retired behind a board fence, and came out ten minutes later, pale in the face but ready for another war.

Almost a centenarian, and the oldest person in the country, died on the 22d ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Clarkson has been in Laporte since 1838, and would have been ninety-seven years old on the 14th day of July. The Argus says: The old lady was a remarkably industrious woman all her life and even to the day of her death she seldom remained idle for more than a few minutes at a time—always finding something to do to busy her hands and mind. She retained her faculties until the last, and in less than one hour before she died, was up and around the room.—She had no disease. and simply died with old age—dropped away like one going to sleep, without the least struggle, and no apparent pain.

One of the most touching cases of generosity with which we are familiar was that of our friend Crumm of Indiana.—His wife secured a divorse from him and announced her intention of marrying again. About six weeks before the wedding, crumm accidentally shot himself in the leg, and the doctors were compelled to amputate the limb to save his life.—As soon as Crumm got around again, he extracted the bone from the excised member, and had it worked up into handles for a dozen fine table knives, which he gave to the late Mrs. Crumm for a Bridal present, and the remainder was turned into two gross of double-eyed suspender buttons, which were inclosed with a congratulatory note to the groom. These instances of unselfish devotions are rare as they are beautiful.

A traveler coming up from the Central depot, says the Detroit *Free Press*, stopped for a moment to examine a coat hanging in front of a clothing store. The proprietor rushed out and asked: Wouldn't you like to try on some coats?" "I dunno but I would" responded the traveler, consulting his time killer, and he went in and began work. No matter how often he found his fit, he called for more coats, and after he had tried on 'about thirty he looked at his watch again, and resumed his own garment and walked off, saying: "I won't charge a cent for what i've done; hang a man who won't oblige another when he can do it! If I'm ever around this way again and you've got any more coats to try on I'll do all I can to help you."

It is Better

Better to wear a calico dress without trimming, if it is paid for, than to owe the shopkeeper for the most elegant silk, cut and trimmed in the most bewitching manner.

Better to live in a log cabin all your own than a brown stone mansion belonging to another.

Better to walk forever than to run in debt for a horse and carriage.

Better to use the old cane seat chairs, and faded three-ply carpet than tremble at the bills sent home from the upholster's for the most elegant parlor set ever made.

Better to pay the street two cents for music if you must have it than to owe for a grand piano.

Better to gaze upon bare walls than pictures unpaid for.

Better eat thin soup from earthenware, if you owe your butcher nothing than dine off lamb' and roast beef and know that it does not belong to you.

A party of gentleman of Indianapolis a few weeks since bought some lands, in the adjoining county of Morgan, said to contain gold. Last Thursday they made a visit to their newly acquired posessions and discovered indubitable evidence of the presence of gold and silver ore, but whether in paying quantities or not is to be determined. Great excitement exists over the discovery, although there have been rumors of the presence of the prescious metal for many years.

Noah Van Winkle, who has been mail agent on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. for the past twelve years and four months has resigned his position, making his last trip on Saturday. Mr. Van Winkle's appointment is dated March 14th, 1861, he being one of the first appointed under President Lincoln, changes in administration generally make changes of employees in all government places, but during all this time while many changes have been made on this route, he has retained his position against all political raids, making him the oldest agent in the Northwest, if not in the United States, The Superintendent of Agencies at Chicago keeps a record of trips made by each agent, and has computed the distance traveled by Mr. Van Winkle, during this time at a little over six hundred thousand miles.

THE RAILROAD ASSESSMENT.

Since our last issue the State Board of Equalization have been diligently at work on the railroad assessments. A decision has been rendered as to the amount of the assessments on on the following roads, to-wit

Peru and Chicago Railroad, main track $6,500 per mile; rolling stock $1.673. The same from Peru to Michigan City, main tracks, $4,000 per mile; rolling stock $2,973.

Bee line, main track $11,250 per mile; rolling stack $4·650.

Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, main tracks, $7,760 per mile; rolling stock $4,000

Lake shore and Michigan Southern, main tracks, $14,000 per mile; rolling stock $6,000

Michigan Central, main tracks, $14,000 per mile; rolling stock $6,000.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago main tracks, $15,000 per mile; rolling stock $6,000.

Justice has at last overtaken the immense corporations in this State, and like all other classes their property is to be assessed and made bare a just amount of the burdens of taxation

The increase over the former assessments is very large.

As an instance we take the case of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in this County Under the old law the road, side tracks, rolling stock, depot grounds, depots, and station houses were valued at a total of $8,000 per mile, or a total of $152,000 in the County. Under the new law as given above, on the main track and rolling stock alone it is $21,000 pey mile. When the valuation on the side tracks, depots, stations &c., is made it will increase the above to at least $25,000 per mile, or a total in the county $475,000, being an increase of $323.000, over the oldassessments.

Then to the Eel River Railroad, will be assessed in proportion to its value adding at least another $150,000 to the tax duplicate of the county. These two items show the character of the increase over the State. The action of the State Board is welcome news, especcially so to the former, whose lands under the new law are assessed beyond all precedent on the productive investment as compared with railway corporations. The railway companies are of cource indignant as the acting of the Board and threaten to go to the Courts, but we say to the Board, and we but express the will of the people, go on and do justice though the heavens fall.

Indianapolis had a young tornado last Thursday evening, which blew down large trees at the fair grounds and a portion of the wall of an unfinished building.

Real estate in Jackson county has been valued for assessment at an average of $12.14 per acre, without improvements—with improvments, at $14 61.

The Indianabolis *Journal* says that at a recent date the balance in the cash box of the State Treasury amounted to $11,111 11—a queer combination of figures which will probably not concur again for many years.

A correspondent in Sullivan county writes that the wheat and corn crops in his vicinity pomises an abundant vield, that the potatoes are uninjured by the bugs, and that crops of all kinds, except fruit, will yield abundantly.

THE NEWSBOY'S DEBT.

"Sir, if you please, my brother Jim—
The one you give the bill, you know—
He couldn't bring the money, Sir,
Because his back was hurted so.

"He didn't mean to keep the 'change ;'
He got runned over, up the street ;
One wheel went right across his back,
And t'other fore-wheel mashed his feet.

"They stopped the horses just in time,
And then they took him up for dead,
And all that day and yesterday
He wasn't rightly in his head.

"They took him to the hospital—
One of the newsboys knew 'twas Jim—
And I went too, because, you see,
We two are brothers, I and him.

"He had that money in his hand,
And never saw it any more.
Indeed, he didn't mean to steal !
He never lost a cent before !

"He was afraid that you might think
He meant to keep it, any way ;
This morning, when they brought him to,
He cried because he couldn't pay.

"He made me fetch his jacket here ;
It's torn and dirtied pretty bad ;
It's only fit to sell for rag,
But then, you know, it's all he had !

"When he gets well—it won't be long—
If you will call the money lent,
He says he'll work his fingers off
But what he'll pay you every cent."

And then he cast his rueful glance
At the soiled jacket where it lay.
"No, no, my boy ! Take back the coat,
Your brother's badly hurt, you say?

"Where did they take him ? Just run out
And hail a cab, then wait for me.
Why, I would give a thousand coats,
And pounds for such a boy as he !"

A half-hour after this we stood
Together in the crowded wards,
And the nurse checked the hasty steps
That fell loudly on the boards.

I thought him smiling in his sleep,
And scarce believed her when she said,
Smoothing away the tangled hair
From brow and cheek, "The boy is dead."

Dead? dead so soon? How fair he looked !
One streak of sunshine on his hair,
Poor lad ! Well, it is warm in heaven ;
No need of change and jackets there.

And something rising in my throat
Made it so hard for me to speak,
I turned away, and left a tear
Lying upon his sunburned cheek.
—*Harper's Magazine.*

UNCLE JEFFRIES' WILL.

When old Hiram Jeffries died, contrary to all expectations, there was no will to be found. That there had been one was a fact testified to by Lawyer Sharp, who had always transacted the old gentleman's business. He had prepared the document for him, years before his sudden death, in favor of his widowed niece, Marian Moore, Lawyer Sharp declared. But nowhere was it to be found. Many were the speculations concerning its disappearance. Some said the old gentleman had destroyed it in a fit of anger with his niece on account of her marriage with the poor young music master, Albert Moore, sixteen years before. Some said he had never made a will ; others, and among them Lawyer Sharp, believed that some one had stolen it. Few believed this, however, for who could have any object in doing so? No one was allowed to live in the house by old Jeffries but Mrs. Kenton, the housekeeper, who was greatly attached to Marian, and the cook, an Irish girl, who took no interest in the affairs of her strange old master. Aside from these no one entered the house but the doctor, the lawyer, and his sister, Mrs. Tabitha Jeffries, who visited him occasionally.

But then it was not Miss Tabitha, of course. She was above such things of so little importance to herself ; at least she strove hard to make the world believe that such was the case. She was an old maid of about fifty, tall and angular, with a voice like the north wind, and a terrible temper, added to which she had a very penurious disposition, being almost miserly in her business transactions. She owned and superintended a millinery store in the flourishing town of Blockville. She appeared greatly surprised at the will's disappearance, saying that, "Brother Hiram had always declared his intention of leaving his property to Marian ; and, as for herself, she had no wish to be encumbered with so much of this earth's goods.". But as no will was brought up in Mrs. Moore's favor, and only Lawyer Sharp's testimony went to prove that there had been one, she was allowed to take possession of her late brother's estate, which consisted of a fine house in Blockville, and a beautiful farm near the suburbs.

Mrs. Tabitha evinced much reluctance in accepting her good fortune, and even went so far as to declare that she would not take up her abode in the old mansion until one year after her brother's death. She did this for a twofold reason: First, she found her business so lucrative that she wished to continue in it for some time to come ; and, as she could not very well attend to both places, she determined to gain attention from her townspeople as one being very kind and considerate to her niece and her four children.

Poor Marian Moore ! she had not thought much of her Uncle Hiram's property. She had been her uncle's pet before she had met the handsome, dark-eyed musician, and given him her hand and heart. When the old gentleman heard of the relation between them, he took one of his "quiet passions," and informed Marian that "if she married that fellow, with such an outlandish name, she need never expect to enter his house during his lifetime."

This did not trouble Marian much, however ; she was willing to endure much for her young husband's sake. They had no need of asking help from the old gentleman for ten happy years, during which Albert Moore kept his family in more than comfort. His was a sad blow to his poor wife. Added to this, they found themselves without anything to support themselves on, as they had lived entirely upon the music-master's labors.

In this extremity Uncle Jeffries came to their assistance. He did not take them to his house, however ; he erected a pretty cottage in the suburbs to which he removed them, allowing them the interests of a few thousands a year during his lifetime.

"Perhaps you'll get something more, some time," he would say when he visited them in their economically kept home ; "but for the present, Marian, you had better stay where you are, for I don't suppose I could ever get along with your children, two of them boys, too."

And so eccentric Uncle Hiram would take his leave.

Thus they had lived for six years until death had claimed Uncle Jeffries. Then they thought of his will, and hoped he had remembered them, as their yearly annuity ceased at his death. But the property reverted to Aunt Jeffries, and she never hinted a word to the young widow concerning its being renewed. She treated Marian like an utter stranger when they met "out of society," and Marian would have begged from door to door before she would ask her aunt for a dollar. So she gave up the pretty cottage and went to live in a tenement, where, with the help of Ollie, her eldest child, she managed to support her family by sewing.

One day, about a year after Uncle Jeffries' death, Ollie found that she could not live any longer without a new hat, as her old one had been trimmed and retrimmed until she could not possibly wear it any longer. So, having a little spare money, she went to Miss Jeffries' shop, as it was nearer than any other, and ordered a hat. A few days after, she called for it, but the shop and house adjoining were in great confusion, in consequence of the fact that the mistress was that day removing to her brother's house. She was finishing up her last day's work in her shop, or, rather, she was seeing that her superintendent, Mrs. Whittle, did. And between Miss Jeffries orders and the confusion which reigned, she was almost crazy.

"Miss Moore has called for her hat," said Miss Tabitha's shrill voice ; "is it ready?"

"Yes, only I know it is too large for the lady," said Miss Whittle, hesitatingly.

"Here, slip this under the lining around the crown," said Miss Tabitha, impatiently kicking some pieces of old paper which came blowing past her into the room.

At that moment a caller was announced, and, to Mrs. Whittle's great joy, Tabitha hurried away, leaving her in peace.

"I guess this will do," she muttered, selecting an old yellow piece of parchment, and dexterously fitting it into the crown. "It must," she added decisively.

So Ollie got her hat, and was well satisfied with it.

Affairs in Mrs. Moore's family grew worse every day. The widow fell ill, which had much to do in emptying their slender purse. And hard as she, Ollie and Jessie, her second girl, worked, they found it impossible to pay their rent. So they went one step lower, and lived in one room in a tenement. The "world" knew little of them, and they knew little of it.

"Mamma," said pretty, brown-eyed Ollie one day, to her poor, pale mother, who was reclining on the bed, "I've finished the last shirt ; I'm going to take it home when Jessie returns ; and while I'm waiting I'll just fix my hat ; the lining needs renewing."

Her mother sighed ; she knew that her noble little daughter did much to lighten her heavy load. If Uncle Hiram's will had only been found, perhaps they might have been better off now.

Thrifty, energetic Ollie sat down, with scissors and needle, to try and improve the poor old hat she had purchased from Aunt Jeffries' shop one year before.

"I wonder what this is," thought she, as her deft fingers ripped out the old piece of paper which distracted Mrs. Whittle had improvised as lining. "I wonder what it is," she said under her breath, as she unfolded it, and ran her eyes over the writing with which it was covered. "It's it ! it's it ! O ma, it's it !" she cried, losing all control of herself as she understood the contents of the paper.

"What are you talking about?" asked Mrs. Moore, regarding her daughter in astonishment.

"O mamma ! It's it ! It's Uncle Jeffries' will !" cried Ollie, in wild delight.

Mrs. Moore sat straight up in bed, and looked at Ollie as if she thought her going crazy. She had given up, long ago, all thought of finding the will.

"Mamma, read it. It *is* the will !" cried Ollie, laying the document in her mother's trembling hand.

It was indeed Uncle Jeffries' will. Lawyer Sharp recognized it at once as the one he had penned for the old gentleman years before. In company with Ollie, he visited Miss Jeffries in her house, and confronted her with the declaration that she had stolen her brother's lost will. At first she indignantly refused to believe that the will was not a forgery. But when Lawyer Sharp said, sternly, "I give you, Miss Jeffries, five days to leave this house, and renounce all claim to Mr. Jeffries' property, or the whole town shall ring with your villainy," she started, and her face turned to a sickly yellow hue.

"You need not start nor look surprised," he continued. "The will was found in your possession—at least, Miss Moore found it inside the lining of a hat that she received from your shop one year ago."

The expression of Tabitha Jeffries' face changed from fear to rage anger.

"I know who put it there," she cried, losing all self-control as she remembered that she herself had been instrumental in the will's being found. "That old Whittle did ; she never had half sense," she added, spitefully. "Take this old house if you want it—I have a better," she continued, with a scornful glance at Ollie. "I'll have my revenge on Whittle, who is dependent on me for her living."

"I advise you to remove to your own home at once," said the lawyer, coldly. As for Mrs. Whittle, Miss Moore will attend to her ; she will be perfectly able to do so now," said the lawyer, looking at Ollie with a provoking smile.

So Miss Tabitha Jeffries—whom every one hated—removed from the great old house, giving as her reason that the will had been found, and Marian Moore, looking happier than she had for many a year, took up her residence in it. Mrs. Whittle was handsomely provided for by her.

"And to think," Ollie says sometimes, with laugh, "that I never knew what a jewel I was wearing in my old hat !"

TWENTY-EIGHT million dollars have been expended in deepening and otherwise improving the river Clyde, Glasgow, by the Trustees of the River Clyde Navigation Company. The work is still vigorously continued with six powerful machines, dredging over 1,000,000 tons every year.

THE CHOLERA.

Causes of the Disease, and Preventives.

[Extract from a Circular of the American Health Association.]

The local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of cholera are—

1. Neglected privies.
2. Filth-sodden grounds.
3. Foul cellars and filthy or badly-drained surroundings of dwellings.
4. Foul and obstructed house-drains.
5. Decaying and putrescent materials, whether animal or vegetable.
6. Unventilated, damp, and uncleansed dwellings and apartments.

These localizing causes of cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of the disease appears in the town or district ; and if any sources of putrescence or of excessive moisture remain, even these should be controlled by the proper cleansing and disinfection.

Thorough scavenging and surface drainage, with the application at the same time of quicklime and coal tar or crude carbolic acid ; whitewashing with fresh quicklime ; the cleansing and thorough drying and ventilation of cellars, basements, chambers, and closets, and daily care to cleanse, flush, ventilate and purify the sources of defilement about all inhabited premises, will afford almost complete protection if suitable care is taken of personal health.

The security of personal health requires pure drinking water, fresh and substantial food, temperance, and the needed rest and bathing of the body.

The principles relating to disinfection as a means of destroying the propagating or infectious cause of cholera—the "cholera contagium"—are readily understood, and may be so explained to any family that the household may insure its own immunity against the introduction and spread of the disease.

For privies, water-closets, drains and sewers—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in five or six gallons of water, with half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution, and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and if the carbolic acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water-closets from becoming infected or offensive—Pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet-pan or private-seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy-vaults, sewers, and drains—Gradually pour in this solution until it reaches and disinfects all the foul material.

For the chamber-vessels used by the sick, and for the disinfection of ground upon which any excremental matter has been cast away, for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers, and ditches, the "dead oil" of coal-tar, or coal-tar itself is available ; coal-tar may be used as a disinfecting paint upon the walls of cellars, stables, and open drains.

Quicklime is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon such walls and in damp places, and white-washing with it should be practiced in common tenements, factories, basements, closets, and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw all such articles immediately into boiling water, and continue the boiling for half an hour ; or place them in a solution, covered, made as follows : One pound of sulphate of zinc, six or eight gallons of water, to which add two or three ounces of strong carbolic acid.

Keep the soiled articles saturated until they can be boiled. If the acid is not at hand use the zinc water alone.

Apartments, bedding, and upholstery that have been used by the sick with cholera or diarrhea should be fumigated by the burning of several pounds of brimstone (sulphur) upon a defended iron pan, with the place tightly closed for several hours, under a physician's directions.

A Strange Story.

A horrible report comes from India. A gentleman living in the interior, being something of a naturalist, had a great passion for hunting snakes. His wife, however, had a great aversion to them, and could not bear to look at a dead one. He thought this all nonsense on his wife's part, and resolved to cure her of her fear by making her familiar with snakes. One day, while hunting, he killed an exceedingly large boa-constrictor, which he brought home and stretched out on the verandah in front of the house. After dinner he told his wife he had something on the verandah he wished her to look at. They went to the door together, and as she stepped out he closed and locked the door. She screamed frightfully, but he thought her fear would be soon over, and so he remained in the hall making sportive remarks for his wife to hear. As her screams continued he opened the door only to see his wife in the agony of death, crushed in the folds of a monstrous boa. It appears when one of these serpents is killed that its mate will always follow the body if it is taken away, and will avenge itself on the first object it meets. In this case the boa had followed its dead companion, and had lain in wait for some one to appear, on whom it could fasten its coils. The gentleman went mad on the spot, and had to be conveyed to an insane asylum.

TOOTHACHE.—A new remedy consists in the employment of injections introduced into the gums near the diseased tooth. Dr. Dopp has tried these injections in about one hundred cases. In twenty cases he made use of morphia, which succeeded very well, but only for a time. Chloroform was far more successful, and is now exclusively used by Dr. Dopp. It was eminently successful in sixty-two cases out of eighty. The injection is made with the small syringe commonly used in France for subcutaneous injections. Only two drops are put in at a time. The needle is introduced gradually, and must remain *in situ* a few seconds. On withdrawing it, pressure must be exerted on the gum with the finger. In by far the greater number of cases, one injection is quite enough to stop the toothache.

"Is DEM bells ringin' for fire, Tiberius?" "No, sir. Dey got plenty o' fire ; dem bells is ringin' for water !"

Curiosities of Weather.

Perhaps there is nothing about which ordinary people talk so much at random as the weather ; how, in *their* time, it was colder, hotter, drier or wetter ; whereas, as a matter of fact, although one year may differ from another, the average of wet and fine, of cold and heat, is maintained from generation to generation. The greatest cold experienced in England has been 5 degrees, and in France 24 degrees ; the greatest heat (in the shade) has been, in the former country, 96 degrees ; in the latter, 106¼ degrees. In Africa, on the one hand, and British North America on the other, the extremes of temperature upon the globe have attained a scale of 240 degrees. The most curious incident with respect to extreme cold that ever took place in warfare was the capture of Dutch vessels by *cavalry*, which—since they were frozen in on the Trexel—Pichegru sent against them. In Africa, besides the heat, there is sometimes an altogether unexpected inconvenience. The traveler in the desert suddenly hears one of his Arabs exclaim : "The torrent ! the torrent !" and everybody has at once to hurry to the nearest elevated spot. In a few seconds, the valley in which he has been journeying is hidden by a deep body of water, which hurries with its rocks, trees and wild animals. Nay, on one occasion, it is recorded by M. d'Abbadie, that he found an Arab looking disconsolately on the wet ground, after the passage of such a flood—which does not last beyond a few hours—for what the Frenchman took to be his pipe or his lance. "Don't talk to me about pipes and lances," was the irritable rejoinder ; "that torrent has carrried off my camel, my whole fortune, and my wife and children." The explanation of this phenomenon is, that when a cloud bursts on the barren hills there is neither soil no root of trees to absorb or arrest the passage, but it rushes down to the plain, like water from a house-roof.

Extraordinary Murder by a Child.

A few miles from this city, on the opposite side of the river, is Mr. George Humphrey's plantation, known as the Dalkieth place, on which there are several colored families living. The pride of one of these families is a very precocious little six-year-old boy, whose sprightliness and intelligence have been the joy and admiration of his parents, and the remark of all who knew the little fellow. Some time ago a little stranger appeared in the family to claim a part of the love and care of the parents and divide the parental affection with the little six-year-old. He had no love for the baby, was jealous of it, and its presence in the family was a sting in his little breast. In his own childish way, he brooded over the matter for some time, and seemed finally to decide upon a course of action.

Day before yesterday, while the men were in the field at work, and the woman either with them or engaged elsewhere, the children were left alone about the cabins to amuse themselves as they might see fit. The mother of the infant and the little six-year-old had left the baby snugly stowed away in the cradle asleep, and her little boy in the yard playing with the other children, when she went away. She had scarcely gotten out of sight, when the little boy gathered up a brickbat, almost as much as he could carry, and walking into the cabin where the baby lay, began to pelt it over the head with the brick until he actually succeeded in breaking the infant's skull, and mashing it almost to a jelly. He then managed to get the child out of the cradle, and dragged its lifeless body to the woods, a short distance from the house, where he hid the body in the bushes, and returning to his playmates said to them : "I beeve I till ole baby." He then led them to the spot where he had left the infant lying, and sure enough there lay the little innocent with its head crushed, and life extinct. When it is considered that the perpetrator of this most foul and atrocious crime is only 6 years old, it almost staggers belief.—*Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.*

Governor's Salaries.

The salaries of the Governors of the States range from $1,000 to $8,000 a year. Louisiana, the least able in her present financial condition, except perhaps South Carolina, to pay a big salary, pays $8,000 a year for her Governor. McEnery and Kellogg could afford to divide as a compromise of political differences and still have better pay than a good many Governors get. California comes next in the lis, paying $7,000 a year, probably in gold, though now that greenbacks are in circulation in the Pacific States, Gov. Booth may have to be content with them. Nevada, the silver State, thinks she can afford $6,000 a year for the luxury of a Governor, and pays it without grumbling. None of the other States pay more than $4,000, and most of them $3,000 and under. The great State of New York pays but $4,000 for the able administration of Gen. Dix, while Illinois gets the services of John L. Beveridge for $1,500 a year. A Vermont Governor manages to get on with $1,000 a year, but as he watches over a far more limited territory than Gov. Furnas, of Nebraska, who gets no more, he ought not to grumble.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Michigan Lumber.

The aggregate "lumber crop" of Michigan reaches two thousand million feet, valued at forty million dollars ; and if we add the lath and shingles we reach near fifty million dollars as the yearly value of this great industry. We find an army of thirty-five thousand stalwart men employed in camps and mills, and paid at least twenty-eight million dollars each year as wages ; and this does not include machinists or saw-makers in towns and cities, or farmers busy in their fields to prepare food for this host of workers, and the four-footed beasts that serve them.

Load this yearly product into cars and we should have a train eighteen hundred miles long ; put it on board ships and it would load a fleet of eight thousand vessels ; and we are told that it reaches all the lakes from Chicago to Buffalo by water, and is carried by rail far South to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and many lesser towns along the routes, giving the main income of some railroads by the transit.—*Old and New.*

EER long—A donkey.

Progress of Journalism.

The following is an extract from the valedictory address delivered before the Michigan Press Association by President John N. Ingersoll, of the *Shiawassee American*, at the annual meeting held at Detroit June 18, 1873 :

In my library are volumes of the old *National Intelligencer*, on which I worked as a journeyman printer, and in which I find, six days after the election of 1836, the first hint that Mr. Van Buren had *probably* been chosen to the Presidency ; and the latest news from Europe is announced by packet only sixteen days from Liverpool. But now, through the energy of the representatives of the press and the agency of the magnetic telegraph, the choice of President is read in the papers on the day after the election, and the eager comments of the London press. Just forty years ago I was an apprentice in an office adjoining the New York *Journal of Commerce*, then the leading commercial newspaper in that city. Two men did the presswork of the entire edition on a common hand-press, with an old-fashioned buckskin roller. To-day, all through New York Printing-House Square and its vicinity, the pedestrian hears the underground jar and roar of mighty steam presses, each of which costs $30,000, and contains 14,780 distinct pieces, in bolts, screws, nuts, pulleys, springs, pins, keys and rollers, with over 29,000 yards of tape and blankets—the whole press weighing 41,514 pounds, and printing 24,000 impressions hourly. Besides the old *Journal of Commerce*, there were in New York, up to 1830, other old-fashioned "blanket-sheet newspapers," with which the reader seasoned his morning coffee or flavored his evening cup of tea. At this time, the "penny papers" began to take the place of the so-called respectable sixpennies." The competition was short and decisive—and the lively, crisp penny-sheet became the paper of the period—though, truth to say, the *Journal of Commerce* still exists and lives (as is truly said) "becase the older men died out of it." In those days newspapers were lugubriously solemn, "with no flippant wings to disturb the prosy flow of journalistic inanity." There was no telegraph prior to 1843, no ocean steamships till a period still later, and no associated press organization to simplify the process of obtaining news. But, for a moment, let us go back half a century further—and fifty years is but a brief period—for a still a greater contrast. I hold in my hand a copy of "*The Country Journal and the Poughkeepsie Advertiser*," of August 2, 1788. The printers whose modest skill put together these pages have long slept in their graves, but the story which their handiwork preserved will live on, to the immortal glory of those who espoused through its columns the principles that secured the birth of a republic. Our chief interest, however, is found in the contrast which this paper presents to the journalism of to-day, and herein furnishing the most comprehensive illustration of the progress of the intervening years. Looking at this time-stained paper, and then upon the great journals that now daily feed the popular mind with everything worthy of notice from the four quarters of the globe, it is difficult to feel that the journalism of to-day has not reached the limit of its possibilities in all that pertains to the perfection of the art, the development of mind, and the dissemination of intelligence. It may be an open question whether the improvements of the present day preceded the public mind, or whether the popular wants demanded the improvements ; certain it is, as Victor Hugo quaintly remarks, "the diameter of the press is the diameter of civilization. The press is *force*, because it is *intelligence*. It is the living clarion, and loudly announcest he advent of justice. Holding no account of night, except to salute the dawn, it becomes day and warns the world."

Typhoid Fever.

At a recent lecture on typhoid fever at Guy's Hospital, Sir William Gull remarked that two hundred and fifty years ago one of the kings of England died of the ague, but now by improved agriculture and drainage the disease had become rare, and certainly few die of it. Typhoid fever, he asserts, is as preventable as ague, and two hundred and fifty years hence deaths from it will be rare, The disease is caused by a virus of nature, which may get into the healthy body, increase in it, and destroy it. It is an accidental condition, and not one of the ordinery processes of nature. The origin of the disease is somehow or another connected with drainage ; it has therefore been called the filth fever, and to get rid of the filth is to get rid of the fever. This was illustrated in the case of the Milbank prison, where typhoid and dysentery were once thoroughly established, but where both almost wholly disappeared when the water supply was changed and efficient drainage provided. In closing his remarks on the treatment of the disease, the lecturer said that no man can approach a case of typhoid fever without paying some attention to hygiene. This he claimed was of the greatest importance, and with it he would prefer to carry any one through the disease by wines, soups and fresh air, rather than by drugs.—*Galaxy.*

Resurgam.

A strange case of resuscitation lately took place at the hospital of the Val de Grace, at Paris. A man had hanged himself in the Rue St. Jacques, and having been cut down and examined by the medical men, was pronounced dead. The clinical lecturer, however, desired to try one last experiment, and he opened the chest and attempted artificial respiration, but without success. He then applied the pole of an electrical battery to the pneumo-gastric nerves, and passed a strong current at intervals of four seconds. Soon after some signs of respiration appeared, and in five minutes the cardiac pulsation was perceptible. The epiglottis was tumefied, and the tongue had to be drawn out with pincers to leave a passage for the air. A few ounces of blood were obtained from the medico-cephalic vein, the dilated pupils contracted, the signs of life became more and more manifest, a few drops of alcohol were given, muscular contractions became visible without electricity, warmth returned to the feet, the pulsation in the carotid arteries recommenced, and the patient was cured.

YOUNG GRIMES.

Old Grimes is dead—that good old man ;
We never shall see him more ;
But he has left a son who bears
The name that old Grimes bore.

He wears a coat of latest cut,
His vest is new and gay ;
He cannot bear to see distress,
So turns from it away.

His pants and gaiters—fitting snug
O'er patent leather shoes ;
His hair is by a barber curled—
He smokes cigars and chews.

A chain of massive gold is borne
Above his flashy vest ;
His clothes are better every day
Than were old Grimes' best.

In fashion's court he constant walks,
Where he delight doth shed ;
His hands are white and very soft,
But softer is his head.

He's six feet tall—no post more straight—
His teeth are pearly white ;
In habits he is sometimes loose,
And sometimes very tight.

His manners are of witching grace,
His voice of sweetest tone ;
His diamond pin's the very one
That old Grimes used to own.

His mustache adorns his face,
His neck a scarf of blue ;
He sometimes goes to church for change,
And sleeps in Grimes' pew.

He has drank wine of every kind,
And liquors cold and hot ;
Young Grimes, in short, is just the sort
Of man old Grimes was not.

Humorous.

UNDER the weather—Old Prob.

A GRANT for the West—The emi-grant.

FIGURES don't lie except when cooked.

WANTED—A slipper for the foot of a hill.

HOW TO keep books — Never lend them.

THE best sense in the world—Reticence.

AN end always to be kept in view—Dividend.

NEW YORK does not find Hell Gate wide enough.

WHAT is that which never uses its teeth for eating purposes? A comb.

NEW reading of an old proverb—Man proposes, and woman seldom refuses.

IT is said that the Digger Indians are never known to smile. They are grave Diggers.

WHY is nature like a baby? Because there is generally a squall when its face is washed.

CHARLES KEAN said that a bad horse is like a poor play ; it can't run, and it won't draw.

A YOUNG lady being asked her opinion of mustaches replied, "I always set my face against them."

"HAVE you Goldsmith's Greece," was asked of the clerk in a store in which books and various miscellaneous articles were sold. "No," said the clerk, reflectively, "we haven't 'Goldsmith's Greece,' but we have some splendid hair-oil."

HANDS have they, yet steal not—Clocks. Legs have they, yet walk not—Tables. Teeth have they, yet chew not—Combs. Lips have they, yet kiss not—Pitchers. Eyes have they, yet see not—Needles. Hearts have they, yet pity not—Cabbages. Ears have they, yet hear not—Old book leaves. Arms have they, yet toil not—Chairs.

MR. CARPENTER, of Marquette, Mich., had not the slightest idea he was about to create an atmospherical disturbance when he knocked the ashes out of his pipe on the head of a powder keg. And when a fellow-workman conveyed all that was left of Mr. Carpenter to his wife in a bag, she quietly remarked: "Just his luck. Hang him up in the wood-shed, where the cats won't get at him, till night."

The Feet.

There are no parts of the human body that need more assiduous attention than the feet. If the eyes, ears, lungs, or other more delicate organs become deranged, they give warning by ailment. It is otherwise with the feet. They may be neglected or even abused without any bad consequences being immediately felt ; but then, though not immediately felt, they will to a certainty be eventually felt, and felt very sorely too. An excessive flow of blood to the head, extreme liability to cold, disordered digestion, and other numerous evils are the results of inattention to the feet. The feet should be regularly washed and wiped every day. Stockings should not be put on while there is the slightest moisture on the feet. The stockings absorb the moisture, and gradually return it to the feet, thereby causing them to feel cold and uncomfortable, and what is worse, when the feet are cold, circulation is interfered with, and the whole system, especially the brain, is thrown into an abnormal state. Keep the feet clean and warm, the head cool, and the bowels open, and then it makes little difference to you whether the physicians be skillful or not. If you wish to preserve your whole system in good working order, be sure and attend to your feet. Let all our readers profit by these remarks, and they will soon feel by experience that we are not exaggerating the consequences of proper attention to the feet.

The Freedom of the Press.

The Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania has incorporated the following into the new Bill of Rights for that State: "The printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of the liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information, where the fact that such publication was not maliciously or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury. And in all indictments for libel the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases."

The Way Nick Bowers Was Caught.

Nick Bowers was a member of the original Christy Minstrels, and, in his day, was the greatest "middle man interrogator" known in the profession. Nick used to tell, with great merriment, an incident of his boyhood. To preserve the flavor of the relation, we will record in Nick's own language, and only regret that we cannot accompany it with his inimitable gesticulation.

"My old man," said Nick, "as a general thing, was a pretty steady old gent, but once in a while he would get oblivious, and water was not the cause of it. I recollect a certain holiday was approaching, and I had been skinning around to get a little money to have a time with on that day; but the fates and purses were against me. It was but two days prior to the anticipated holiday, and I hadn't nary a red. Remember this, boys, when I add that on the same afternoon I came into the house, when lo! there on the floor, totally overcome by his libations, lay my respected daddy, and beside him lay six shining half dollars which had rolled from his pocket. Boys, I've been an honest man all my life, but once when a boy I committed a theft. I hooked one of those half dollars. Thinks I to myself, the old man's been on a jamboree, and won't know how much he spent, and will never miss it. But, mark you, the next morning I and my two brothers were summoned into my father's presence. The old man's face lowered. I thought of the half dollar and knew that a storm was brewing.

"Boys," said he, "last night when I came home I had six half dollars. One of 'em's gone. Your mother didn't take it. There's been no one else in the house. Which one of you took it?"

We all protested our innocence.

"Boys," said the old man, "that half dollar never walked off, and I'm going to find out which one of you took it."

Turning around, he took down from the wall an old, flint-lock blunderbuss. This he deliberately loaded with powder and buck-shot in our presence; then fastening it upon the table, cocked it, took a seat behind it, holding the string in his hand, and in solemn tones addressed us thusly:

"Boys, I'm going to discover the thief and punish him at the same time. You must each of you blow into the muzzle of that gun. When the guilty one blows, off goes his head. Now then, you have a chance; will you own up or blow up?"

"Ben," said the old man to my eldest brother, "have you got that half dollar?"

"No, sir."

"Take a blow."

Ben did so in safety.

"Nick" (eh boys, I tell you the chills began to crawl down my back), "got that half dollar?"

"No, sir," said I, with a defiant swagger.

"Blow in that gun."

I walked up bravely, gave a blow, and—dodged!

"Nick," said the old man in a voice of thunder, "where is that half dollar?"

He had me. The truth dodged out of me. Said I, "Out in the barn, pap!"

A Popular Dream Dispelled.

How often do we hear of people wishing they might be able to leave this plague-afflicted sphere and float off careless, happy and free, into sun-lighted and sun-warmed "glorious space." We imagine that were they so able to float away, taking with them their present bodily possessions, they would be heartily glad to return by the very first express. Science demonstrates that of all cold, dark and dreary places in the universe, this so-called "glorious space" is the coldest, darkest and dreariest. We all know that the lighter and thinner the atmosphere the lower is the temperature. The celebrated Dr. Young calculated, from the known laws governing the density of the atmosphere, that 4,000 miles high, about as far as from San Francisco to Boston, a cubic inch of common air, at the sea level, would occupy as much space as that which is inclosed by the orbit of Saturn. At such an altitude there would be neither heat, light nor sound. Air is necessary for all these, and there being no atmosphere at such a distance, "glorious space" is a most inglorious space.

Experiments made 180 years ago demonstrated that a bell, rung by clockwork, when placed under an exhausted receiver, emits no sound. The report of a pistol on the top of Mont Blanc makes no more noise than the explosion of a percussion cap at the level of the sea, and aeronauts tell us that at the height of two miles all sound ceases. The discovery that light will not penetrate even pure air is due to Prof. Tyndall, who, in the course of certain experiments, succeeded in obtaining a glass tube filled with what he supposed would be "optically pure atmosphere," and was surprised to find it completely opaque, not a ray of light passing through the cylinder. For the light we possess we are indebted wholly to the impurities in the air, the little motes which float in the sunbeams. Remove these impurities and the inhabitants of the earth would be shrouded in complete darkness. Light would be a thing unknown.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

Women as Hod-Carriers.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* at the Vienna Exposition writes:

"I have before alluded to the fact that women perform the hardest kind of laboring work in Germany, but was not prepared for the sights I have witnessed to-day in Vienna. In America mixing mortar and carrying the hod is considered such hard work that few white men can be found willing to undertake it at the present day. An immense building near our hotel, occupying a whole block, is in course of erection, on which not less than 400 persons are employed, fully 200 of whom are women. All the hard laboring work is done by women, such as making and carrying mortar in buckets on their heads to the workmen handling the brick. They are not allowed a moment's leisure, several overseers being on guard to keep them constantly in motion. We found the same proportion of women at work on all the new buildings, and there must be many thousands of them to-day doing this species of laboring work in Vienna. They are both young, middle-aged, and old, but all seem to be strong and healthy. At dinner-time they swarm into the shops to purchase a piece of brown bread and fat bacon and a mug of beer, and eat their dinners sitting on the curbstone. Their wages is one florin, or [illegible] cents per day, and I am assured by a gentleman resident here that most of them sleep about the buildings on shavings, or in barns or sheds, having no homes. Amid all the splendor and wealth of this great city, with its million of inhabitants, there is, perhaps, more destitution, want and suffering than in all the cities of America. Still, we frequently hear some of our countrymen praising and preferring the governments of Europe. While viewing this scene, the Emperor and Empress, with his staff, and outriders glittering in gold and precious stones, dashed along the Ringstrasse on the way to the palace, while a short distance off stand the royal stables, a magnificent structure, covering at least four blocks of ground, as large as Franklin square, the meanest animal of which is better cared for than these women. It is not to be wondered that of the [illegible],000 births annually in the lying-in hospital in Vienna less than half are of children born in wedlock.

What We Have to Eat Per Annum.

We gather some interesting facts relating to the subject from the advance sheets of the volume on "Industry of the United States, Ninth Census, 1870," soon to be issued by the Department of the Interior. The classification of lands is an improvement on our former reports; as, for example, instead of the old division into "improved" and "unimproved," the acres are given under the several heads of the following compilation:

Acres in farms in the United States	188,921,099
Acres in woodland	150,390,177
Acres unimproved	68,423,755
Whole number of acres in farms	407,735,031

An abstract of the principal crops gives the following result in bushels:

Wheat	287,745,626
Rye, barley and buckwheat	56,501,821
Oats	282,107,157
Indian corn	760,944,549
	1,387,299,153

The amount of farm wages paid during the year (1870), including the value of board, was $310,286,236. Of other large products were:

Potatoes, beans and beans, bu	170,794,329
Rice, lbs	73,635,021
Butter, lbs	514,092,683
Cheese, lbs	53,492,153
Honey and maple sugar, lbs	43,146,460
Molasses and syrup, gallons	23,564,460
Wine, gallons	3,092,330
Cane sugar, hogsheads	87,043
Swine, sheep and cattle, No	68,497,795
Milch cows, No	8,935,332
Milk, gallons	235,500,599
Hay, tons	27,316,048
Value of slaughtered animals	$398,956,376
Value of orchard and garden products	$65,054,418

The Superintendent says that with so great an expanse of territory, a vast omission of value in the gross has been unavoidable. The estimated cash value of farms is $9,252,803,861, and of farm products, implements and live stock, $309,693,544. Less than one-half of the area of inclosed farms is under cultivation, and less in the whole than one-tenth of the national territory. Of the total vast product here exhibited, the proportion of nearly three-fourths is raised in that most fertile fertile part of the globe, the Mississippi valley.—*Exchange.*

A PHYSICIAN WHO HEALED HIMSELF.—If a railroad director were lashed to every locomotive, there would be fewer railroad accidents, and if doctors had to take their own physic before administering it to their patients, fewer people would be poisoned. Dr. Joseph Walker, of California, took this course when he first compounded the famous Vinegar Bitters which now rank as an inestimable household remedy in all parts of the United States. He healed himself with this specific before he offered it to the world. He introduced it with a simple statement of the manner in which he had discovered its vegetable ingredients and been cured, while wandering, sick and poor, among the California tribes. He stated what the preparation had done for himself and a few sufferers from dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, lung diseases, and many other prevalent disorders, believed him, tried the new restorative and were more than satisfied with the results. In this way the sale of the Vinegar Bitters began, and we mention the fact as an evidence that in this age of intelligence and inquiry, nothing that is really valuable to mankind can prove a pecuniary failure—even though it may lack the help of capital, and have to fight its way against powerful opposing interests. Within two or three months after introduction, the article became self-supporting, and it now yields a magnificent annual revenue.—[Com.

Best Time to Paint Houses.

The *Technologist* says: The best time for painting the exterior of buildings is late in autumn or during the winter. Paint then applied will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer or in hot weather. In the former it dries slowly and becomes hard, like a glazed surface, not easily affected by the weather or worn off by the beating of storms. But in hot weather the oil in the paint soaks into the wood at once as into a sponge, leaving the lead nearly dry and nearly ready to crumble off. The last difficulty, however, might in a measure be guarded against, though at an increased expense, by first going over the surface with raw oil. By painting in cold weather one annoyance might certainly be escaped—namely, the collection of flies on the fresh paint.

Temperance Medicines.

If you would patronize *true* Temperance Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled physician, and by a process the discovery of his own, wherein not a drop of rum, whisky, beer or any other alcoholic or fermented liquor enters—use *Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines.* They do not manufacture drunkards, as do the various "Cordials," "Tonics," "Elixirs" and "Bitters" of the day. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, or blood cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy. Pleasant Purgative Pellets, *scarcely larger than mustard seeds,* constitute an agreeable and reliable physic, Favorite Prescription—a remedy for debilitated females, while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. 646

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap,* made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

Valuable.

Fire insurance is regarded everywhere as among the necessaries of life. A property-holder is reckless without it. Life Insurance is now classed with fire insurance in this particular. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, with Branch Office at Philadelphia (with which correspondence should be had), with the largest cash capital of any life insurance company in the world, offers insurance in all sections of the country at three-fourths the customary rates, and desires an agent in every locality. It combines absolute strength with unusual cheapness, is managed by some of the best men of the country, and is well worthy the patronage of all persons seeking insurance, and the attention of all persons seeking employment.—[Com.

TWO NOTED literary men died in New York city, last year, and it was supposed that both died poor. Each received a salary amounting to more than $3,000 a year, for many years before he died. In one instance it was necessary to take up a collection among the friends of the deceased to obtain the necessary funds for burial expenses. In the other case, while the dead man lay in the house, a friend searching through his private papers found a life insurance policy for $5,000. The last premium had been paid by a friend while the man was in good health. Do not neglect to insure your life. Do it now, and we recommend the old New York Life Insurance Company as one of the very best companies to insure in. Send to the home office, 348 Broadway, New York, for all necessary papers.—[Com.

MINERAL SPRING HOUSE AND LIFTING CURE.—Open all the year with its Iron, Magnesia, and Sulphur Spring Waters; Water, Air, Vapor and Hydro-Electric and Magnetic Baths. A Cure for Chronic Diseases and Diseases of Females. Send for circulars. Address MORRIS HALE, M.D., Superintendent, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WE SEE by the Chicago papers that PROCTER & GAMBLE have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap,* its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

IF a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*—[Com.

PILES.—In cases of Piles, Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment acts like a charm, affording immediate and positive relief by one application.

We know of persons who can get relief from no other source, and who place an extravagant value on the ointment on this account alone, when it is equally valuable for many other uses.—[Com.

CUTLER'S Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam "Doubtless the best Cough Medicine in the world."—[Com.

The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of Preventive and Restorative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used, with great success, in private practice, as a cure for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their hopes and expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbances, so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, bilious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its renovation and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well-known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty for a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their indorsement.

WHEN THE LIVER IS OUT OF ORDER use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS are the one remedy that never fails to cure Fever and Ague. The most stubborn case is cured immediately. This is a stubborn fact.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK

BEEVES—Choice	11½@	12½
Common	9½@	10
HOGS—Dressed	6¾@	7¼
COTTON—Middling Upland	21 @	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 75 @	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 40 @	1 48
CORN—Mixed Western	52 @	55
OATS	42 @	51
RYE—Western	85 @	..
PORK—Mess	15 75 @	16 00
LARD	8½@	8¾

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @	6 85
Good	5 25 @	5 62½
Medium	4 50 @	5 00
Common	3 50 @	4 60
Inferior	3 00 @	3 75
HOGS—Live	4 15 @	4 75
FLOUR—White Winter	9 50 @	10 00
Red Winter	7 00 @	8 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 25
No. 2 Spring	1 19 @	1 20
No. 3 Spring	1 07½@	1 08½
CORN—No. 2	32 @	34½
OATS—No. 2	27½@	28½
RYE—No. 2	59 @	60
BARLEY—No. 2	51 @	51½
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	17 @	20
EGGS—Fresh	11 @	13
PORK—Mess	14 00 @	..
LARD	8 05 @	..

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Fall	1 28 @	..
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	35½@	..
OATS—No. 2	28½@	29
RYE—Prime	56 @	..
PORK—Mess	16 00 @	..
LARD	8½@	9¼
HOGS	3 85 @	4 17
CATTLE	5 00 @	5 75

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	6 50 @	7 00
WHEAT	1 30 @	1 35
CORN	42 @	43
RYE	66 @	67
OATS	30 @	42
PORK—Mess	15 00 @	15 50
LARD	8 @	8¼

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No 1	1 31 @	..
No. 2	1 25 @	..
CORN—No. 2	34½@	..
OATS—No. 2	28 @	..
RYE—No. 1	62½@	..
BARLEY—No. 2	65 @	..

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 52 @	1 54
No. 2 Red	1 40 @	..
CORN	45 @	46
OATS	38 @	..

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 57 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 49 @	..
CORN	40 @	40½
OATS	36 @	40

A GENTLEMAN afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says, "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism.—[Com.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

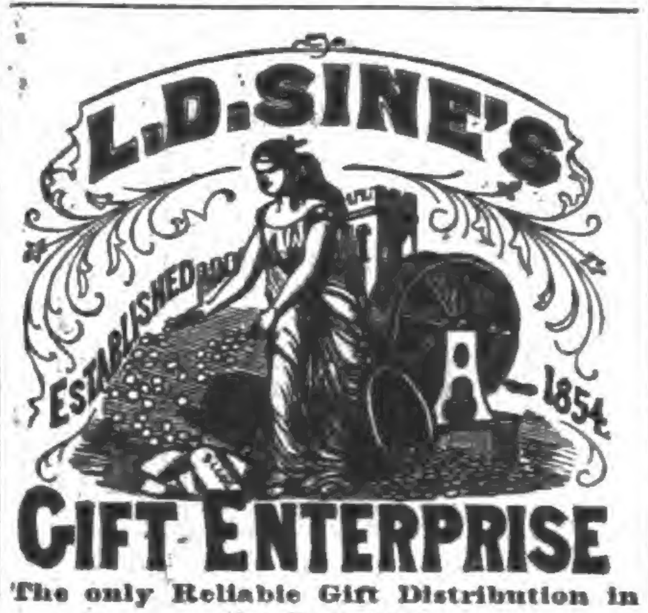

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$50,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
162nd REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, Aug. 11th, 1873.
One Grand Capital Prize of
$5,000 IN GOLD!
Two Prizes $1,000 } GREENBACKS!
Two Prizes $500 }
Five Prizes $100 }

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500! One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. Cinncinati, O.

ROSADALIS
THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.
Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*
Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

E. S. WEEDEN, Attorney, 143 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., (an old soldier) collects Bounties, Pensions, &c Consultation by letter, free. Write him, enclosing stamp, and receive a digest of Bounty and Pension Laws, free.

TEA.—TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea Company in America; importers' prices and inducements to agents. Send for circular.
Address, ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey Street, New York.

50
Half a Dollar Pays for
THE WEEKLY SUN.
A large eight page, fifty-six column newspaper, of the best class, from now to Jan. 1, 1874. Send 50 cents, and Try it.
Address THE SUN, New York city.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous. Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. **Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.**

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

IMPERIAL GIN.—The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.
H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Essays on Obstacles to Marriage, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Canvassing Books Sent Free for
PROF. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK
On Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-relations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc.
Agents are selling from 20 to 30 copies of this work a day, and we send a canvassing book free to any book agent. Address, stating experience, etc., NATIONAL PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston

$40 Per Week IN CASH to Agents. Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

MEMORY made strong; Bashfulness overcome; How to conquer Habits; the mind strengthened; the body made tough and vigorous. Valuable book. 10 cts. Mailed by A. LOOMIS, Jersey City, N. J.

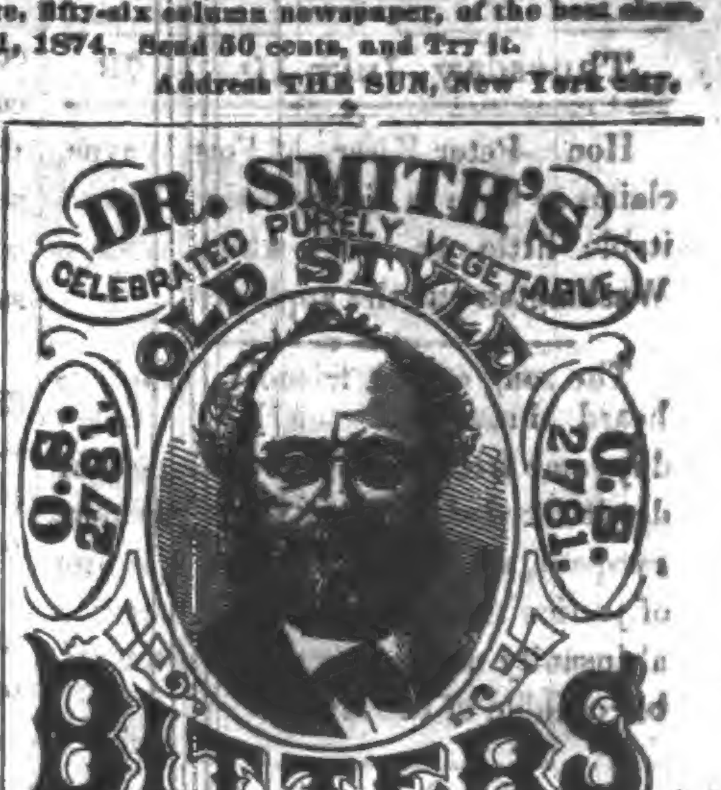

No Preparation Has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. They stand upon their true medicinal qualities, and are composed of Purely Vegetable Standard Tonics. The Medical fraternity acknowledge them the most pleasant and reliable remedy ever offered.

For Dyspepsia, From whatever cause, the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never failing remedy.

For Liver Complaint and Biliousness—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are a sure cure for any trouble of the Liver. When torpid and diseased the Bitters stimulate to action, causing a free flow of the stagnant bile, leaving the Liver in a natural and healthy state.

Jaundice—Is one of the results of a disorganized Liver, for which OLD STYLE BITTERS is a sure cure.

Catarrh.—Thousands are suffering from this painful and dangerous disease. The persistent use of OLD STYLE BITTERS will cure, if taken according to directions.

Fever and Ague—The OLD STYLE BITTERS strike this disease right at the point for sure eradication, and are a positive preventive and certain cure.

For Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Uneasiness, Distress and Enlargement of the Spleen, Irritation and Derangement of the Stomach, Kidneys and Liver, there is no medicine yet produced equal to the OLD STYLE BITTERS.

Loss of Appetite.—If you desire to become vigorous and strong eat good plain nourishing food and take OLD STYLE BITTERS before each meal. This will produce the desired effect.

Consumption.—This disease spares neither old or young, but quietly takes its victim to the grave. If taken in time the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never-failing remedy.

Female Weakness and General Debility.—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are especially adapted for Females, as they contain nothing that will injure the weakest physical form. Debilitated young ladies and those giving birth and nursing children are in constant need of an invigorating Tonic to build up their constitutions. The OLD STYLE BITTERS are just the thing. The world has not produced better. They are perfectly harmless and very pleasant to take.

A Tonic.—OLD STYLE BITTERS are unsurpassed by any Tonic or Bitters, and grateful thousands acknowledge them the 'Wonder of the Age.'

Will any one take Vile, Nasty poisons, falsely called Tonics, when such a pleasant and effectual remedy as OLD STYLE BITTERS can be had? Those who love life will not.

Beware of Counterfeits.—None genuine without the signature of Dr. A. H. Smith, also his name and trademark blown in the bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
UNION MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.—McKesson & Robbins, New York; Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
AGENTS WANTED
PRICE $50.00
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO
MANUFACTURERS
CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.

CONSUMPTION
And Its Cure.
WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil
Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by
J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.
WESTERN AG'TS: { HURLBUT & EDSALL, CHICAGO. RICHARDSON & CO., ST. LOUIS.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address
DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

"AMERICAN SAWS."
BEST IN THE WORLD.
MOVABLE-TOOTHED CIRCULARS
PERFORATED CROSS CUTS.
Send for Pamphlet to
AMERICAN SAW CO., NEW YORK.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM
DOUBTLESS THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
CUTLER BROS & CO.
PROPRIETORS, BOSTON.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 B'way, N.Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS & ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class* PIANOS, *all modern improvements, for* $275 *cash. Organs* $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS $100; 4-STOP $110; 8-STOP $135, *and upwards.*

Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs
are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its Imitation of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES *Mailed. 1 stamp.*

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2801.

BEWARE Of swindlers. We are reliable, and will pay all Agents a cash $40 a week salary. G. WEBBER & CO., Marion, Ohio.

C. N. U. No. 27.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, July 10, 1873

Hon. Peter Kiser, of Fort Wayne, claims to have in his possession the veritable little ax with which George Washington cut the apple tree.

The song of the friendly pistol is heard throughout the land. Every day some fresh and blood-curdling murder is recoded. Crime was never more rampant, while criminals go unwhipt of justice through pleasure of emotional insanity or some equally contemptible quibble of the law.

Now, that Oakes Ames has passed away, Schuyler Colfax is planning a little arrangement by which he proposes to bring to the front a gentleman "just returned from Europe" who is to swear that Oakes Ames himself that drew the cash for that famous $1,200 Credit Mobilier check which has given the ex-Vice President so much trouble. Sharp, but we apprehend, a trifle too thin to "draw."

The Liberal Republicans state contral committee of New York held a meeting on Saturday, at which were many prominent gentlemen.—After discussion it was resolved by the committee to hold a state convention at an early day, and to act in concert with the Democraatic party. General John Cochrane presided at the meeting, and made a most telling and forcible argument for unity on the part of Liberals and Democrats.

Two Judges—Judge Howland, of Indianapolis, and Judge Patterson, of Sullivan county—have decided that the new liquor law does not require a petition for the granting of a permit to be signed by a majority or those actualy voting, but simply a majority of the legal voters of a ward, town or township, as the case may be. they differ in toto from the opinion of Attorney General Denny.

A new Atlantic Cable has been laid. How little the general public know of this enterprise; and yet, quietly and successfully the Great Eastern has reached Heart's Content, and laid another cable. When the Great Eastern was built she was found to be a failure as a passenger or freight vessel; but she has demonstrated the fact that she is a success in laying ocean cables.—Her great length and depth enables her to ride the waves steadily, with less danger to the cable than smaller ones would. She has earned a place in the history of the 19th century, and proud may she be of it.

The man for times has as at last turned up. His name is Jewell, his occupation that of a minister of the Gospel, his place of residence Lafayette Ind. the good things he proposes to do for a suffering people are: "Stop the importation and manufacture, as well as the sale and use of liquor; break down all monopolies; bring about the repeal of divorce laws; regain for the family the healthful influence it should exert in our social system; substitute arbitration for war; promote universal love; strengthen the moral attributes of the government; enforce home economy; establish a non sectarian school system; suppress political partisanship; supersede selfish political economy by a more philanthropic plan, and defend labor against capital."

The Republican papers of other States are not so hasty in coming to the defence of Senator Morton, for his part in the salary grab, as the papers of this State. The Senator favored a much larger increase than was voted and would have taken his share of the plunder without an objection but for the popular indignation that swept over the country. To shelter himself from the storm, he left Washington without drawing the back pay, but left it standing to his credid to be receipted for at any time in the future. Referring to this matter the Detroit *Tribune* says: "The man who marks out for himself Senator Sherman's 'passive policy,' also confesses that is the receiver of what he regards as stolen goods, but that he is willing instead of making prompt restitution, to leave the property where he can reach it, if at any time in the future it should seem safe and he should think best. All these performances savor of weak knees and a limber spine, and are based upon the false idea that the peoble can be humbugged with chaff."

English Usage—A Difference.

Mr Robert Lowe, the British Chancelor of Exchequer, recently gave a contract of carrying mails by sea on the east coast of Africa for £26.000 a year to one company when another company had offered to perform the same service for £16,000 a year

No sinister motive or corrupt bargain has been attributed to Mr. Lowe. in this transaction; and the London press only denounces the press as stupid careless, over liberal, lavish, and so on. The Spectator says: If the House chooses to say that he was in ignorance over liberal, or if the Cabinet chooses to cancel his contract, he can hardly stay in power." At any rate it is certain that Mr. Lowe has come very near to being turned out of the Cabinet for this squandering of the public money.

The difference between the Government of England and that of the United States in affairs like this is remarkable. With us one of the Secretaries boldly takes $93,000 out of the Treasury and hands it over to parties to whom, by an express statue, he is prohibited from paying anything; and there is reason to believe that his inducement to this dishonest act was "a present to a lady" of $5,000. Yet he remains in power, with enormous additional chances at the Treasury which he has so successfully invaded. In England official extravagance is hated and corruption is not known. With us corruption is the rule and extravagance is continual.

The Chicago *Times*, of yesterday, embodies in the following a good deal worthy of attention: "In New England, the most conspicuous defender of the salary steal, and the most pronounced apologist of the Credit Mobilier robbery is B. F. Butler. And B. F. Butler is in New England the recognized champion of 'the Administration' at Washington.

"In Ohio, the most conspicuous defender of the salary steal and apologist for as well as participant in the Credit Mobilier robberry is John A. Bingham. And John A. Bingham is the chosen Representative of 'the Administration' at a foreign Court.

"In Wisconsin, the most conspicuous defender of the salary steal and most emphatic apologist of the Credit Mobilier robbery is 'Matt' Carpenter. And 'Matt' Carpenter is in Wisconsin the recognized champion of 'the Admintration' at Washington.

"At Washington, the man who signed the 'Salary Grab' act, and without whose signature neither Butler, nor Bingham, nor Carpenter, nor any of the rest of the thieves, could have stolen what they did steal, is U. S. Grant, the head figure of 'the Administration,' and three of whose most trusted political friends are named Butler Bingham, and Carpenter. What do these facts signify?"

The Hon. George E. Pugh and a large number of other prominent citizens of Cincinnati have issued a call inviting the people of Hamilton county and of Ohio in general to participate in the State Convention to be held at Columbus on July 30. This is the Convention called by the Democracy of Allen county upon a platform of which the following is a conspicuous portion:

"*Whereas*, Corruption in appalling proportions pervades all of the political avenues of the country, so that the public confidence is almost entirely obliterated; and

"*Whereas*, The sole purpose of the Democratic party is, and ought to be, the promotion of the public interests and the preservation of the house of the people; and

"*Whereas*, Both of the political parties have demonstrated that they are powerless to check or control the existing tendency toward the utter demoralization of the politics of the country."

We rejoice that men so eminent in the Democratic party as Mr. Pugh and his associates agree in the declaration that the sole purpose of the Democratic party ought to be the promotion of the public interests and the preservation of the honor of the people.

Gen. Brinkerhoff, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee of Ohio, has also called a State Convention to meet in Columbus on the 30th inst. Liberal Republicans can hardly fail to approve the doctrines set forth in in the Allen county resolutions, add they will generally be very ready to accept these principles as their opn, without regard to previous party affiliations.

MARRIAGES.

WIDNEY—UNDERWOOD—At the residence of and by Rev. Dr. Asa Mahan, at Adrian, Mich, June 28th, 1873, Prof. Harvey S. Widney, of Dundee to Miss Nellie Underwood, of Palmyra, Mich.

Prof. Widney, in his boyhood, was a resident of Auburn and is remembered by many of our people We tender him and his amiable and accomplished lady our congratulations. May their life be crowned with usefulness and happiness.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given to litigants, witnesses and all others interested in, and to the Petit Jurors, heretofore summoned for the May term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, that said court was adjourned by the judge thereof, to a special term commencing on the first Monday of August 1873 [Aug 4th 1873] for the trial and determination of causes pending and not disposed of in said May term 1873 of said court:

Witness my hand and seal of said court at Auburn this 8th day of July 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

The State of Indiana, DeKalb County

Laura Shelter vs David Shelter, } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the plaintiff by C A O McClellan her attorney and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant David Shelter is not a resident ot the Sate of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the third Monday of September, A D 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said Complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July A D 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Town Ordinance.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb Co., Indiana, that no person shall be allowed to erect or maintain a slaughter house within the corporate limits of said town.

Sec. 2. Any persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be allowed to butcher or slaughter for the purpose of making the same any beef, cattle, calves, sheep or swine within the corporate limits of said town.

Sec. 4. Any persons violating the provisions of section 3 of this ordinance shall be fined $5.

Sec, 5. Whereas a slaughter house is now maintained and the slaughtering of beef cattle, calves, sheep and swine done therein within the corporate limits of said town in a manner injurous to the health of the citizens thereof it is declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinaoce and the same shall be in force from this date.

Attest J. A. SMITH, T. C.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Prest. July 7, 1873.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, s. s.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1873.

Samuel F. Hanna vs John Zull, Hester Zull, Sevina Bruner, Peter Bruner and Catharine Fisher. } Complaint No. 104.

Now comes the plaintiff, by C A. O. McClellan his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants John Zull and Hester Zull are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3d Monday of September a. d. 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July a. d. 1873

J R LANNING, Clerk

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that George W. Rowe, administrator of the estate of Susannah Roop, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, her personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1873

Samuel Carey Evans vs Levi C. Little and Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Co. } Complaint No. 102.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan, his attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant Levi C. Little is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, a. d. 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of July, a. d. 1873.

J. R LANNING, Clerk.

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY.

In the DeKalb Circuit court, September term, 1873

Frederick T. Buchannan, vs Wenzel Ernest, Peter Grambling and Richard Grambling. } Complaint No. 103.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan, his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Wenzel Ernest is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of July a. d. 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ATWOOD'S

Quinine Tonic

BITTERS.

The best Tonic and Stomachic ever offered the public.

It will Improve your Appetite, Facilitate Digestion, give tone to the Nervous System, Vigor to every Organ of the Body, thereby imparting Health and Strength. There is no remedy so good for Languor and Debility, whether general or following acute disease. The Medical Faculty indorse it, for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Constipation, Flatulence, Rush of Blood to the Head, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Fulness in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of the Eyes and Skin, Pain in Head, Side, Back, or Chest, all of which indicate a derangement of the Liver or Digestive Organs.

Persons living in or visiting sections where Malaria, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, &c., are the characteristic diseases, should be provided with them. They are a sure preventive for all ailments arising from malarious causes.

It is a preparation of

QUININE,

one of the best Remedial Agents which the science of Chemistry has placed at the disposal of the physician, combined with other valuable vegetable tonics, delicately flavored with Choice Aromatics to please the palate.

Sold by all Druggists. $1 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

GILMAN BROS., Wholesale Druggists,

BOSTON, MASS.

An Ordinance.

An ordinance to plank sidewalks in the town of Auburn.

1st. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana.

That it shall be the duty owners or part owners of lots lying on or adjoining the south side of 7th-st., from VanBuren-st., to the western limit of the corporation. Also the north side of 4th-st., from VanBuren to the west side of western addition. Also the east side of Cedar street from 7th-st. to 4th. Also the north side of 7th-st., from Main to Cedar streets. Also on the north side of 7th-st, from Rail Road street to the western limits of the incorporation, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said streets, with a walk 6 feet wide excepting the one on the north side of 7th street, from Main to Cedar-ts., which shall be made 9 feet wide, of good and sound oak plank, not less than 1 and a ½ inches in thickness, and more than 8 inches in width, placed on 3 substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber, not less than 3x4 inches in size to support the said plank within 30 days after this ordinance shall take effect.

2nd. Said sidewalks shall be on a grade with the street and alley crossings along the said side walks.

Done by order of the Trustees at their regular session, June 2d, 1873.

J. A. SMITH, Town Clerk.

July 3, 1873.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased will offer for sale at public out cry at the late residence of the deceased in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1873,

the personal property of said estate consisting of Horses, Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Wagon, Wheat on the Ground and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws with good security.

MATILDA MILLER, Adm'x.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Boozer &

Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible

SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS

LINENS, ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produce,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to *Missouri*, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis. over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missisippi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate, soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

No tice.

Notice is hereby given that the regular meetings of the Trustees of the town of Auburn DeKalb Co. Indiana, will be held on the first and third Monday of each month Done by order of Board.

Attest J. A. Smith T. C.

PianoS AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets,

Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.

Every Lady wants one!

Every man ought to have one!

Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address. L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.

Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York Nobody uses meta Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Root & Company.

Suit Department

[UP STAIRS.]

Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'

GRASS CLOTH,

LINEN BATISTE,

FINE WHITE LAWN

Walking and Traveling Suits.

Also handsome styles of

WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,

LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,

POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,

LINEN TRVEDING DUSTERS,

Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices

We will also show this week entirely new and novel styles of

FINE PARASOLS,

AND

Sun Umbrellas!

Also have just received a very large assortment of LLAMA LACE JACKETS

LLAMA LACE POINTS,

LLAMA LACE SACQUES,

of a celebrated French manufacture. in new designs and at very low prices,

EXTRAOPDINARY BARGAINS,

This week in our

Dress Goods Dep't

From recent large auction sales.

We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goods much under early spring prices.

LARGE NEW ASSOTMENT OF

Houskeeping Linens

AND COTTONS,

SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERies, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces Real & Imitation Val. Laces

NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC

Also the celebrated

PERINOT KID GLOVE.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower.

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12½ "
Coffee A	11½ "
Coffee B	11½ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good uba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time. direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby savieg the profit of the jobber, speculater and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40' 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	8 and 8c
Green Corn	22c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy. per lb,	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,	30 and	35c

RAISINS and URRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants This fruit is conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Brandy	1 50, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the

Fruit House!

The Auburn [illegible]

OFFICIAL PAPER [illegible] COUNTY

Local and [illegible]

Currants are ripe.

Cherries are [illegible].

Whew! but its hot.

Plenty of rain last week.

How'd ye enjoy the Fourth?

The farms don't like so much rain.

Some wheat was harvested this week.

Go to the Central for your soda water. Its the best in town.

Work on the new hotel is progressing rapidly.

The Court House side-walk is going slow.

Work has commenced on the Ensley block.

The weather soothsayers are now predicting a wet harvest.

Two weeks from to-day is the time for the Club to give a hop.

The young folks at Corunna had a hop on the evening of the Fourth.

Ice-cream, and big dishes too, for a ten cent scrip, at Tommy Leasure's saloon.

Billy Edgerton is building up a large country trade in his line. Bill is a good barber.

Edward Picker, Esq., of the Toledo *Blade* is visiting his parents in this place He reports good times at Toledo.

We notice a new frame building nearly completed on Cedar street. Also a brick residence.

There is some complaint about the potato bugs, but we do not think their ravages will be very serious.

We have a new lot of material, and those wanting work done can have a good job at a reasonable price.

The boys of this place had quite a nice little dance at the hall, on the evening of the Fourth. About 10 couple were present.

Some fighting rooster who said he lived near Auburn, got pounded between here and Waterloo, on the Fourth. For particulars see his "sconce."

The Methodist Sunday-school had a meeting for the children last Sunday evening. D. D. Moody, Esq. made some very touching remarks to the young men.

M. F. Long, Jr., is still working up the Watertown fire insurance company.—Those wanting their property insured would do well by calling on Mike.

A great many reports have been circulated in regard to the accident at Corunna, on the 4th inst. We are sorry to say that the ladies got the biggest ones

The "set-up-Mary-Jane-and-show-your-breast-pin" attitude in pedesttianizing is the agnoy with the fashionable fair ones now, having supærceded the Kangaroo flop and Grecian Bend.

E. McIntyre, Esq., at Waterloo, is rapidly building up the patronage of the Waterloo House. Mac is a good business man, and we hope he will success in this undertaking.

A country lass, the other evening, asked what those little things (balloons) were. Her fellow replied they were things in which Auburn people sent little babies to heaven.

At Corunna, during the hardest part of the rain, on the 4th inst., we saw a man walking along the street in his bare head carrying a shilling straw hat under his linen coat. Every little helps.

Our friend N. King, at the junction has a nice property there that he will dispose of at reasonable rates. It consists of an acre and a half of good ground, with a good new frame house. Now is the time to get a bargain.

W. F. Smith & Bro., of Butler, are doing a good trade because they keep a good stock and sell at low figures. They keep good grocceriess and provisions and have their numerous customers.

A faithless lad from the country promised the pardner of his arm he would not drink any intoxicating liquors on the 4th, but he did and got drunk. She pleaded with tears in her eyes for him to take her home. He was too drunk to comply.—This was at Waterloo.

Our subscribers should remember to let us know where they want their paper delivered at this place, at the Postoffice or this office. Those abroad must not blame us because they have to pay postage, as it is an act of Congress and must be obeyed The salary grabbers cut this privilege off with their "little hatchet."

A week ago last Sabbath as Mr. C. Cool was going to church, his horse took fright ran away. He dashed into the woods and threw him out of the buggy, breaking his shoulder and bruising him up considerably. There was not much left of the vehicle.

[illegible] having worked steadily on his [illegible]" (one acres) for two successive [illegible] has "gone west" for recreation. [illegible] to Duluth, thence west on the [illegible] Pacific Railroad as far as construction [illegible] will be absent about two weeks.

[illegible] Baker east of town, offered [illegible] last year for $8000. He gave [illegible] to the Eel River road, and the other day he was offered $10,000. That's making $2000 pretty easy, but we hope there are few people in the county so mercenary.

[illegible] *Press* says that the "editorial" [illegible] edits the Auburn half of the Courier does not know that Waterloo will celebrate.

The [illegible] undeveloped louses, who runs a paper of one half the reading matter of the Courier, could not have perused the Auburn half very closely.

D. H. Boser, the popular landlord of Butler hotel, is meeting with great success since he has re-assumed the proprietorship of that popular house. He keeps things neat, clean and tidy, and sets a table loaded with palatable and digestiable food. We can recommend the Butler Hotel of Butler.

EXCURSION.—On Thursdry July 17th the Ft. Wayne Jackson & Saginaw R. R. will sell round trip tickets to Alpena Mich good to return within 30 days at $12.50. John L. Davis has tickets and can furnish all particulars. The Excursion train will pass through Auburn at 3 30 Friday morning.

A large, stout fellow in this place has heard that it is generally reported at Corunna, that he was drunk on the night of the 3rd. He will be there in a few days to see the person who told it. He says his muscle has always carried him through, and its just as big as it ever was. We make a note of this in order that no one will "go west" on account of it. He has reference to the muscles on his legs. Of course he has.

The Angola band furnished music for the Waterloo folks, on the Fourth. We have no hesitancy in pronouncing it a first-class band, composed of as clever young men as ever chawed beef. They play admirable, though we doubt whether they could do justice to themselves on such a day as the Fourth was. We hope there may be an occasion soon when they can regale our citizens with some of their harmonious sounds.

We have met him—Mac—we mean Mr McGonigal, the talented lawyer and able editor of the Angola *Republican.* Also Mr. Peterson of the *Times,* both agreeable gentleman. We saw them at Waterloo on the 4th. Mac had a professional call while there is the reason we know him to be as above stated. Two of our boys were arrested for assault and battery, and therefore a lawyer came forth. *While* he was pleading their case, the scalawags gave leg bail, and when their attorney looked around they were gone. The attorney was described to us as a man with "mutton chop" whiskers, and we only fully comprehended the meaning when we met our aimable friend Mac.

How to Secure a Good Instrument.

The introduction of the renting plan in our own city and vicinity has proved a wonderful success, demonstrating its usefullness in providing families with instruments.

We can refer to hundreds who would have never had an organ or piano in their house but for this plan. It recommends itself to the mechanic, clerk, school teacher, laborer and others who have a state salary, part of which they can devote t the payment of an instrument. It has also been found convenient to merchants who have all their capital actively employed, and do not wish to draw the full price of instrument from their business at one time. The success of this plan leads us to extend the limits to which the plan has been confined, and we are now prepared to furnish instruments to all who want one, on the best terms we possibly can. For the purpose of giving information we annex some of the usual terms for for an instrument on this plan.

FOR AN INVESTMENT.

price,	cash payment	mon. payment
$100	$15	$7
125	17	9
150	20	11
180	24	13
185	29	13
200	30	14
310	35	15
263	40	17
300	50	21
400	100	25
450	125	27
500	150	30

We do not present these as our only terms, but as the most usual; and if these do not suit, any one wanting an instrument will tell us the best they can do, we will accommodate them if we possibly can We should be pleased to have any one wanting an instrument to write to us and we will do the best we can for them.

We warrant entire satisfaction, and any one ordering an instrment will receive as good a one as if present to select it for themselves, otherwise it may be returned at our expense.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
158 west 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
June 26,—1m.

The best plrce in the world to buy groceries is the Central.

THE FOURTH.

The Fourth, the Fourth, the [illegible] Fourth
With its rain and mud from south to north,
Filling the streets with its slush and mire
Whoever [illegible] it did'nt is a darn liar

Our rural poet has thus said, and yet he don't half express the state of things on the Fourth in this section of country. Rain commenced falling about 7 o'clock in the morning and continued in no gentle showers until noon when a cessation of a couple of hours took place. We are certain that it rained, because when we started to Butler we were dry, and when we arrived there we wasn't. The band were in the same predicament. But it was the Fourth and everybody was bound to celerain, brate or no brate.

Though the rain had poured down from early morn, we found a large crowd filling every available place of shelter in the place. After dinner a procession was formed which marched to the grove where the Butler and Auburn bands furnished music, and the declaration was read, followed by a splendid oration.

After this came the fantastic parade, which made fun for everybody. The procession was large, composed of wagons and horsemen. The venerable speaker of color was in the place of honor in the front, and was led flushingly to the speaker's stand, to belch forth in an original speech. This he did so well that a mule in the procession was so tickled that he made a hearty responce in his customary language. He new exactly where the laugh come in. Then the rain recommenced, and never let up until night, and the fire-works were postponed. Had their been fair weather Butler would surely have been swallowed up with the crowd.

In the evening we went to Waterloo and found about as many people there, Angola being well represented. The programme for the day had to be abandoned but in the evening the display of fire works was given. The dance at Matson's hall was largely attended, and the supper at the Lent House was a splendid affair. *What* we regret the most was the prevention of the races by the exceeding bad weather. In fact all seemed to regret this and no doubt the attendance at the track would have been quite large. Take it all in all celebrating on such a day as last Friday was discouraging work, but no one is to blame.

Auburn was quiet and those of her citizens that remained at home were quite contented. Its hard work to celebrate especially on a rainy day. There are no accidents to record resulting from the celebration, and that is a gratifying feature at least.

CORUNNA.

This place had no celebration on the Fourth, but quite a good time was had on the evening of the 3rd. A large crowd had gathered on the bridge that crosses the Air Line Railroad, and a grand performance was had similar to a trapese entertainment. On the morning of the 4th fire-crackers were snapping here and there until train time, when almost every body went to Butler.

The new brick school house is progressing finely, and in a short time they can boast of a better structure of this kind than Auburn can. For a small town it has a great many enterprising citizens, and the majority of them are temperance men, which speaks well of the gentlemen who takes the lead in the public improvements of the place. Side walks and crossings are very much needed, but we are informed that new ones are to be laid down soon.

L. Miller, Esq., freight agent, asked us to state that Quinn did not call for a ticket to cross the river, as reported. We know that Mr. M. is a gentleman who can be relied upon, and carries as good a heart as ere breat bore.

C. Codgswell, Esq., is doing a flourishing trade in dry goods and groceries. He is a good manager and those are the ones that suceced.

The two operators are undoubtedly the most accommodating gentlemen on the Air Line Road. They occupy their legitimate business.

Isaac Batchel, the popular miller, has established a wide reputation by turning out good work.

James Crummy is still running the hotel, and is building up a patronage for the house.

Wm. Adams is dishing out the hardware, stove etc., as lively as ever, and keeps a good stock to select from.

A. W. Meeks, with his substantial gate, is supplying nearly every farm far and near. It is said to be a good gate.

Mr. McCormick has a rushing trade in the boot and shoe line. We know him to be a good workman.

There are among us suffering from derangment of the Liver and Bowels. Fever and Ague. Billious Fevers and discceases arising from a torpid or imperfect action of the Liver To all such we would recommendthe use of "Liver Stimulant and Cathartic," which is advertised in our columns. It has been used with wonderful success in sections where these disease prevail, and we feel confident it will prove a blessing to many a household. As a medicine to be kept in the family, to be used in the place of pills, it has no equal.

It is for sale by all our druggist and dealers in medicine.—*Nashua Telegraph.*
June 26th 4t.

If any body'll guess the rest of this article we'll give up.

DEATHS.

John Sommers, born April 8th 1795, and died July 5th 18[illegible], aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and 27 days.

It is not often that we are called upon to record the death of one of the pioneers of our county. Only here and there stands an aged veteran, wearing his whitened crest, and monument of energy, enterprise and toil. These brave ones led the van of our civilization and in the battle for victory over nature's rude soldiery most of them have fallen.

John Sommers, one of our oldest citizens, on Friday morning July 5, after a long and painful illness passed from among us. He was born in Montgomery county, Pa., on April 8, 1795. When a boy he moved with his parents to Chester county, Pa. There on Feb. 22, 1814 he was then married to Miss E. Smith, now the aged Mrs. Sommers, and stricken in years, she has been the partner of his life even down to the last. In Oct. 1832 he moved to this place, and located on the farm where he died, one mile southeast of Auburn. His own hands help to cut out the road which is now Main street of our thriving town. But there is a nobler phrase to his life. He was not only a pioneer of the county but also of the church. At the organization of the Presbyterian church of this place in Dec. 1845 he and his wife were two of the six who composed its membership. For want of room in our own church the funeral services were conducted in the Babtist church, kindly offered us for the occasion The funeral sermon was preached by the present pastor of the church Rev. J. Emory Fisher from Zech 1:5 Your fathers, where are they! and the Prophets do they live forever? Phil. 1:21, For me to live in Christ and to die is gain. It was followed by a few remarks by Rev. J. B. Fowler of Waterloo, former pastor of this church. and by Rev. *Ward*, resident Babtist minister of this place. The high appreciation in which father Sommers was held by his fellow citizens was manifest in the fact that it was the largest funeral ever assembled in this place. E.

SHOCKING OCCURENCE.

A Young Man Killed.

Last Friday morning just as the people of Corunna were begining to realize that another anniversary day was dawning upon them, they were startled by the enactment of a tragedy in their midst that appalled the stoutest heart. Several young men from this place had gone to Corunna, in this county, the night before, and on the morning of the Fourth were at the depot in that place. As an eastern bound frieght train, going about twenty miles an hour, neared the depot, two young men attempted to cross the track in front of the engine. Henry Sherlock being in advance crosed over and was followed by Chauncy Quinn, a painter in the employment of the Canon Bros. of this place. Quinn in trying to reach a platform on the opposite side moved obliquely toward the train when one end of the engine caught his foot, by which he was forced round in front, when the cow-catcher received him and threw him about ten feet high, and a distance of about twenty feet from the engine. He was instantly picked up and taken into the depot in an insensible condition and a doctor called who pronounced the injuries he had received as likely to prove fatal. He was afterward taken to the hotel, where he revived a little and made a few incoherent remarks. His left arm was found to be broken, and his left side, where he was struck, seemed to be the points at which he suffered the most. He lived a little over two hours. He was not at the time under the influence of liquor, as those who talked with him testify There were several rumors in regard to his death, but after weighing all the circumstances there can be no doubt but that it was purely an accident. His relatives were telegraphed for, and the remains were brought to this place on Saturday and interred.

Thus has another dreadful warning been pronounced against the carelessness which many assume around our railways. Let it be heeded.

FOR SALE.

A desirable residence in the town of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind, consisting of 2½ lots well supplied with a great variety of fruit, two story frame house, containing sixteen rooms, with good cellar, cistern and well, good barn and other out buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to James E. Rose, Auburn, Ind., or G. H. K. Moss, Butler, Ind.

Advertised letters remaining in Auburn Postoffice:

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Devilbiss Rev. J. W.
Elson Wm.
Evans Charlie
Fanselman J. E.
Foster Mrs E.
Foster Nelson
Grim Ella
Gaade Chas.
Goodman Mrs. Katy
Hass Lewis
Helwig Samuel
Hindmand E.
Husta S. L.
Husat Henry
Herbert Jerry
Hale John J.
Hains Michael
Johnson Monroe
Jones Rev. Robert
Joelson Miss Mary
Klink Mrs. Mary
Lamow Bacy
Loucks Emma
McBride Con
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Raser John
Ray Wm. J.
Smith James
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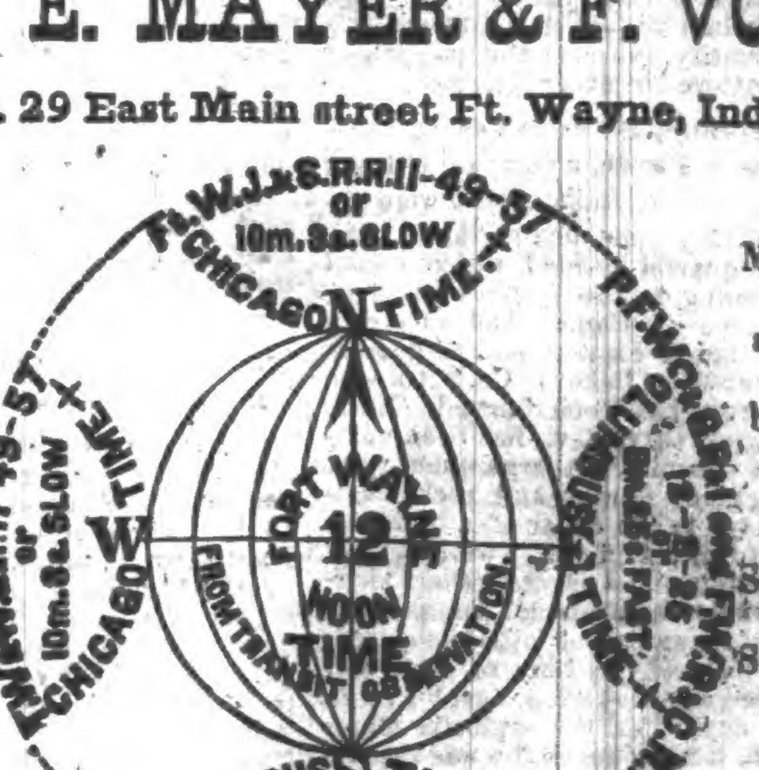

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AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE Beecher scandal has had a fresh revival in Brooklyn, this time by the reverend gentleman's own friends. One of the Plymouth Church congregation has preferred specific charges of slander against Henry C. Bowen, the author of most of the scandalous stories about Beecher. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by an Examining Committee of the Church, and the truth or falsity of the reports established. Mr. Beecher is represented as anxious to have the investigation made at once.

The New York *Tribune's* Boston correspondent, after a careful survey of the political field in Massachusetts, concludes that Ben Butler, through the aid of the Administration, helped by the dissatisfaction with Gov. Washburne's course on the liquor question, will secure his nomination and election to the Governorship of the Bay State. He adds that large numbers of Democrats will vote for Butler.

The books of the extensive importing house of Duden, Freeres & Co. have been seized by the Custom-House officers at New York. They are charged with having, during a series of years, carried on a systematic course of swindling on the revenue department, the penalties for which, it is said, will reach the enormous sum of $2,500,000. Their principal house is in Brussels, with branches in Nottingham, London, St. Petersburg, San Francisco and New York. They deal principally in laces.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has at last unsealed his lips and spoken out in regard to the scandalous stories that have been circulated about him. In a brief note to the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* he says:

> "I have just returned to the city to learn that application has been made to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull for a letter of mine, supposed to contain information respecting certain infamous stories against me. I have no objection to have the *Eagle* state, in any way it deems fit, that Mrs. Woodhull, or any other person or persons, who may have letters of mine in their possession, have my cordial consent to publish them. In this connection, and at this time, I will only add that the stories and rumors which for some time past have been circulated about me are grossly untrue, and I stamp them in general and in particular as utterly false. Respectfully,
>
> HENRY WARD BEECHER."

....The international billiard tournament at New York has resulted in conferring the championship of the world on Albert Garnier, of Chicago....Col. Lionel Percy Sidney, an ex-officer of the British army, was murdered and robbed at New York, last week....Five men were killed by an explosion of giant powder in the Hoosac tunnel, on Sunday.... Woodhull and Claflin have been again indicted by the New York Grand Jury for circulating obscene literature.

THE New Hampshire Legislature has indefinitely postponed the bill to allow women to vote in school districts....Duden, Freres & Co., the New York importers of laces, who are charged with heavy frauds on the revenue, declare themselves innocent, and charge that the whole affair is a blackmailing operation. ....Prof. Wise proposes to start on his air voyage to Europe about the 30th of August. He is building his balloon at New York, a private company having furnished the necessary funds....The Connecticut House of Representatives denounces the salary grab....Pittsburg is to have an Exposition. She is raising $250,000 for the erection of a building.

The West.

ST. CLAIR, Mich., is excited over the discovery of petroleum indications....The Missouri river has made a cut-off near Onawa, Iowa, thus transferring about 1,500 acres to Nebraska.... The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company owns and operates 784 miles of road, all of which has been built in less than four years....San Francisco is being scourged by small-pox...David Webb, of Columbus, O., was killed by an explosion of fireworks, which he was taking home in a hack for the 4th of July. ....A Minnesota farmer the other day surprised a highwayman, who demanded his money, by knocking him down with a fence-rail and turning him over to the officers.... The proprietor of a Farmington (Minn.) hotel and one of his guests quarreled about the length of a piece of candle furnished the latter to light him to bed. The guest shot and fatally injured the landlord, and he in turn was shot and instantly killed by an officer who attempted his arrest.... The citizens of Salem, Ind., intolerant at the law's delay, have terribly avenged the murder of one of their number. Some days ago Delos Heffron, a noted desperado, killed, without any provocation, Dr. Halstead, a respectable citizen of the town. Since then threats of lynching the murderer have been frequently whispered around, but no open demonstration toward that end had been made previous to the 29th ult. About 2 o'clock on the morning of that day a body of masked men entered Salem, and, after seizing the town patrolmen, proceeded to the jail. The Deputy Sheriff refusing to give up the keys, a sledge-hammer was procured, with which the mob proceeded to force their way into the cell occupied by Heffron. After repeated blows with the ponderous hammer the two doors that intervened between the mob and their coveted prey finally yielded, and the murderer stood face to face with the vigilants. Heffron had watched the progress of the mob which came thirsting for his blood, and had prepared himself as well as he could for a desperate resistance, knowing death awaited him if taken, determined to fight to the last. With some pieces of furniture of the cell he stood like a tiger at bay and guarded the door. The mob, knowing the desperate character of the man, and that the first who entered would meet certain death, hesitated to attempt an entrance. They procured balls of twine, and, saturating them with coal oil and turpentine, threw them into the cell, and thrust others forward on the end of long poles. Having thus lighted up the cell, bringing the victim into full view, they opened fire on him, firing some twenty shots, one entering his breast and another breaking his arm. This incapacitated him from using the chair which he had seized to defend himself, when a rock thrown at him struck him on the head and knocked him down, and before he could recover he was seized, tied, and dragged out of the cell and jail. "What are you going to do with me?" he asked. "Hang you!" "I will go along with you," he said. He was immediately taken to the covered railroad bridge, about thirty feet high, two squares from the jail, when he asked time to pray, but the lynchers replied that they could not wait. A rope was put around his neck and thrown over the bridge, and Heffron was pushed off. As soon as he was dead, the lynchers returned to the juail, gathered up everything they had left which could afford a clue to their identity, released the Sheriff and guards, and scattered in every direction.

AT Rawlins Springs, 140 miles west of Laramie, on the Union Pacific, a party of citizens went to a camp of Ute Indians who were accused of committing some depredations in the settlement. A quarrel ensued, which ended in the whites falling on the Indians and slaying ten or twelve of them. The surviving Utes are very much excited, and a general outbreak is feared....Baker & Co.'s tobacco factory, in Detroit, has been burned. Loss, $75,000....Virginia City, Nev., has been visited by a terrible calamity. A large quantity of nitro-glycerine, giant powder and rock blasting powder, stored in the cellar of a building, exploded with frightful effect. Two buildings were blown to atoms, and several others shattered and partially demolished. Ten persons were killed, and a number of others injured, some of them beyond the hope of recovery. Among the killed are Maj.-Gen. Jacob T. Van Bokkelen, the agent for the explosive material, with which, it is believed, he was experimenting at the time of the explosion.

THE railroad valuation of Ohio has increased nearly $11,000,000 during the past year....Gen. Brinkerhoff has issued a call for "all the elements in opposition to the Republican party" in Ohio to meet at Columbus on July 30....The Wisconsin Republicans meet in State convention Aug. 27....Timothy F. [illegible], a leading citizen of [illegible], Ind., becoming tired of life, fired three bullets into his head. His [illegible], he [illegible] a doctor and had the lead extracted. Singular to relate, he is in a fair way to recover.

The South.

THE parties charged with shooting at Gov. Kellogg, at New Orleans, some time ago, have been tried and acquitted....Ex-Congressman Mullins, of Tennessee, died at Shelbyville, in that State, recently, of cholera.

THE Cairo and Fulton railroad has been completed to within forty miles of Fulton, on Red river....James West and Levin Palmer, both colored, have been sentenced to death at Baltimore—the first for murder, the other for rape on a white girl.

A LARGE band of Kickapoo Indians and Mexican brigands are reported to be massing on the Mexican border, opposite Brownsville, Texas, preparatory to making a raid on the American settlements....One-half of the business portion of Thomasville, Ga., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $150,000.

A FATAL duel was fought at Bay St. Louis, Miss., on the 1st inst., between Col. R. B. Rhett, Jr., editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and ex-Judge Cooley, a prominent member of the New Orleans bar. The weapons were double-barreled shot-guns, one barrel loaded with a single ball, and the distance was forty yards. The ground was promptly selected, the distance measured, and the parties placed in position. At the first fire, Rhett's shot ranged high, and Cooley's to the right. Cooley delivered his fire first. At the second shot, both fired simultaneously, and Cooley fell, mortally wounded by a ball entering his left side and passed apparently through his heart. He expired in six minutes, without apparently suffering, only speaking these words to Dr. Holliday: "I am shot through the heart." The gentlemen engaged in the affair arranged the usual civilities after the fire, and separated with expressions of mutual respect and consideration. The affair grew out of the iniquitous libel suit of Hawkins vs. the *Picayune*, in which a verdict of $18,000 was given against the latter, confessedly by a bribed jury. Col. Rhett was the challenging party. Judge Cooley was a native of Louisiana, and had been engaged in one or two previous affairs of honor. Col. Rhett is a native of South Carolina, being a son of the well-known R. Barnwell Rhett, for many years a fire-eating Representative in Congress from that State....The forthcoming campaign in Virginia bids fair to be one of the warmest political contests ever waged in the South.... North Carolinians are urging Judge R. M. Pearson, of that State, for the vacant Chief Justiceship.

Washington.

THE Secretary of the Interior has made the following important ruling: When a homestead is canceled and a homestead claimant is found on the land at the date of such cancellation, together with others, who all design taking the land under pre-emption laws, the homesteader being legally upon the land, his settlement right rests instantly on such cancellation, while the claimants having gone on the land while it was covered by said homestead, were trespassers, and the homestead claimant is the preferred party under the pre-emption laws.

A LARGE amount of blank certificates of indebtedness of the District of Columbia were recently obtained from the printer by some sharpers, on a forged order....The Commissioner of the General Land Office has ruled that a person shall be allowed to make but one entry under the provisions of the Timber Culture act of March 3, 1873....Attorney-General Williams is firmly of the opinion that the proceedings of the Government against the Credit Mobilier will be successful....The Mexican Border Claims Commission have finished the examination of the claims for damages submitted to them. Their final report, which has been sent in to Secretary Fish, covers 400 cases, involving claims to the amount of $11,000,000.

THE internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year just closed were over $115,000,000, being $5,000,000 above the estimates....The War Department has sent to West Point, as a trophy of the late war, the first gun fired in the cause of the rebellion. It was fired at a steamer passing Vicksburg, supposed to have Federal arms and ammunition on board.... The Secretary of War, after diligent investigation, has come to the conclusion that no records have been removed from the department, as charged.

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office rules that parties making entries under the first section of the Timber Culture act of March 3, 1873, are entitled to only one year to complete the planting of the prescribed area with trees....The Secretary of War has sustained the report of the Board of Engineers in locating the proposed La Crosse railroad bridge at the foot of Mount Vernon, in that city. The bridge is to be made a post-road. ....The public debt statement for June shows a reduction of $2,145,159. The following are the official figures:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,281,238,650
Five per cent. bonds	414,567,600
Total coin bonds	$1,695,805,950
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	51,929,710
Legal tender notes	356,079,967
Certificates of deposit	31,730,000
Fractional currency	44,799,365
Coin certificates	39,460,600
Total without interest	$ 472,069,332
Total debt	$2,234,484,993
Total interest	$ 42,350,652
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 87,507,402
Currency	9,783,529
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	31,730,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 129,020,932
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,147,818,713
Decrease during the month	$ 2,145,159
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705 36
Interest paid by United States	18,509,280 90
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	4,223,140 82
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,286,140 08

Foreign.

JAPANESE farmers are advised by the newspapers of Japan to use the labor-saving agricultural machinery produced by the United States....The Catholic clergy of Brazil are forbidden by the Council of State to publish the bulls of the Pope until the Government has accorded its permission, and the same authority deny any civil effect to sentences of excommunication....Hiram Powers, the eminent American sculptor, died at Florence, Italy, on the 27th of June, aged 66. He had resided in Italy since 1838.

THE crisis in Spanish affairs still continues. Senor Margall has succeeded in constructing a compromise Cabinet, and has appealed to the Cortes to refrain from interpellations. The Carlists lately surprised and defeated Castanon's command near Pampeluna. As an offset, Don Alfonso's army has been beaten by the Republican troops. Finding themselves worsted in the appeals to arms which they made to support their aggressions on the Acheenese, the Dutch have descended to negotiations. They offer to repay the Acheenese Government the costs of its defense, and reimburse it for all the damage done by the Dutch troops, and to respect its religious and political rights, provided it will grant Dutch traders privileges similar to those which they enjoy on the neighboring islands....In the district of Bosnia, Turkey, 270 Christians have been murdered within a period of six weeks by Mohammedans, and complete anarchy prevails. Many Christians are flying from the country....Venice and the neighboring towns of Northern Italy were recently shaken by an earthquake. At [illegible] a little town of Piedmont, a church was shaken down and thirty-eight persons were killed; and near Vittora, fourteen persons were killed. The Vienna Exposition building has been a second time flooded by a violent rain-storm. The American gallery was badly damaged. The roof of the Chicago Restaurant was driven in, and the contents ruined....The capital of Khiva was occupied by the Russian forces on the 10th of June. The Khan of Khiva fled to Yumandow.

THE German Government has invested $10,000,000 of its surplus funds, which the French indemnity has made to overflow, in United States 5 per cent. bonds....The Spanish Cortes has passed, by an almost unanimous vote, a bill conferring discretionary and extraordinary powers on the Government....There is a bitter state of feeling existing in England, especially among the Low Church party, at the introduction of the confessional in the Established Church....The receipts from internal revenue in the United Kingdom for the fiscal year were £75,896,000, a decrease of £870,000 from the preceding year....Birmingham and Wolverhampton journals express alarm at the decrease of orders for hardware from America, and at the remarkable development of the trade in the United States, whose manufacturers are supplanting those of England in the colonies and South America....Eight thousand Berlin weavers are on a strike for an advance of 33 per cent. in wages....The Federal Republicans of Cuba have issued an address calling upon the insurgents to return to their allegiance....The crop prospects indicate less than an average yield throughout Ontario.

THE English Government has received dispatches from Sir Samuel Baker, dated May 29. He reports that the Upper Nile region, as far south as the equator, has been annexed to Egypt, and that the inhabitants are orderly. The slave trade has been suppressed. He deems his mission a complete success....The earthquake in Northern Italy was a more serious affair than at first reported. Nearly every village north of Venice counts its killed and wounded, numbers of churches are prostrated or shaken beyond further usefulness, hundreds of houses have been destroyed, and the people are encamped by thousands in the fields, having lost their homes, or being afraid to trust themselves within their uncertain walls....It is announced that President MacMahon intends to ask the Commission of Pardons to remit the sentences of those Communist prisoners whose behavior has been unexceptionable since their conviction.

Death of President Grant's Father.

Jesse Root Grant, the venerable father of President Grant, died at Covington, Ky., of general debility, on the evening of Sunday, the 29th of June. He expired in great agony, after forty-eight hours' suffering. Mr. Grant was 78 years old.

Union Pacific Lands—Patents Withheld Till the Road is Completed.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company does not succeed in obtaining patents for the remainder of the lands located, but not yet patented. There are about 20,000,000 acres included in their original grant. Up to the present time patents have been issued for between 900,000 and 1,000,000 acres only of lands lying in Nebraska. This is only half the amount selected by the road. The patents for the other have been withheld. They are not withheld, however, because of the pendency of the Credit Mobilier suit, though, if there were no other reason, this question would doubtless be considered. The difficulty that the road has to procure patents is that the Government has no information that the road has been completed in accordance with the terms of the law. The last report of the condition of the road was made by a commission of eminent citizens, of which, it will be remembered, Ben. Wade was a member. This commission found that the road was not constructed and equipped according to law. The ties were of soft wood, and the culverts were of wood instead of stone. There were omissions of like character to comply with the law. Nevertheless, the commission recommended that half the lands located by the road should be patented to the company, but that the other half of the patents should be reserved till the terms of the law had been complied with. The Government acted, and is acting, according to this report. The Secretary, in answer to the application for the rest of the patents, expresses his willingness to appoint a commission to inspect the road, and report whether the law has been fulfilled; but the company does not seem to be in haste to have any more inspections. They, however, have desired to have patents for all the lands east of the Rocky Mountains, and that the lands west of those patented should all be reserved. This proposition was not accepted, and every other section of those located is reserved. It is therefore not likely that the Union Pacific will secure any more patents for months, possibly for years, to come.—*Washington Letter.*

A Charmer Taken In.

In the laguage of the *Era*, an English authority in all things theatrical, the following curious occurrence is said to have taken place at Brighton. The performance of "Man and Wife" at the Theater Royal was delayed some little time on Tuesday night in consequence of it having been discovered that Mr. Charles Collette, who was playing the part of *Sir Patrick Lundie*, was not in the theater. Before, however, an apology was made Mr. Collette arrived, wet to the skin, and in a state of great exhaustion. He dressed hurriedly, and appeared on the stage, exhibiting no traces of the ordeal he had gone through. It appears that Mr. Collette had learnt the art of snake-charming in India, and was explaining the process to Mr. George Reeves Smith, the courteous general manager of the Brighton aquarium. Notwithstanding the entreaties of Mr. Smith Mr. Collette insisted on exercising his science upon the octopus, and succeeded in luring the monster from his hiding-place, and caused it to follow him round the tank. On bending down to the surface of the water, however, the creature seemed to shake off all control, and turning his snaky feelers round Mr. Collette's neck, drew him by main force into the tank. A desperate struggle ensued beneath the water, whence *Sir Patrick Lundie* was with difficulty extricated by Mr. Smith and several bystanders. Mr. Collette has since confined his powers of charming to the patrons of the theater, and with far greater success.

THE Emperor of Austria has two Ministers in his employ to-day who have both been under sentence of death for high treason—Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Empire, and Herr Florian Ziemalkowski, Mayor of Lemberg, who has lately been appointed Prime Minister for the province of Galacia.

Romance of Medicine.

Under this title an article in *London* [illegible] professional anecdotes:

We know of a medical man whose duty it is to take lunch every day at a great castle belonging to a noble lord. The household is immense, and there is just the chance that there may be some case of indisposition demanding attention. He gets some of the best company and some of the best lunches in England, and duly charges a guinea for each attendance. There is a very wealthy man, near a great city, who cannot bear to be left for the night. There is a physician of great ability who drives out of town nightly to sleep at his residence; he is consequently debarred evening society, and if he goes out to dinner, he has to leave his friends before wine. He has to charge his patient a thousand a year, and I think he earns his money. Sometimes the services are such that money cannot repay them. A friend of mine, a young medicus, had a standing engagement of four hundred a year to look after the health of an old lady. She required to be inspected three times a day, and made an exhibition of her tongue and pulse. What made things so aggravating was that she was as strong as a horse, while the doctor was a delicate man. She was so selfish and perverse that he was obliged to tell her that he would have nothing to do with her case. Similarly, I know the son of a rich man, who proposed to pay a clergyman several hundred pounds a year for leave to spend his evenings with him. The parson, however, was obliged to tell his rich friend that he talked such intolerable twaddle that he could not accept his company on any terms that could be named. But the oddest of these arrangements is the following: A medical man has been attending a patient several years, and yet he has never seen his patient. The gentleman firmly believes that he has an œsophagus of peculiar construction, and that he is, accordingly, liable at any moment to be choked. That help may be at hand when any sudden emergency may occur, he has a physician in the house night and day. The physician, being human, must needs take his walks abroad, and it becomes necessary to provide a substitute for him two hours a day. Accordingly a doctor attends daily from twelve to two, fills up his time by disposing of an admirable lunch, and finds the gold and silver coin, in their usual happy combination, neatly put up by his plate, in tissue paper. Up to the present date he has never had the pleasure of exchanging words with his interesting patient.

Wonders of the Press.

In the production of a newspaper, what an expenditure of time, money, labor and judgment is required! Very few readers have an idea of the trouble and cost of producing the closely-printed sheet which lies upon their breakfast table every morning. By day and night hundreds of persons are watching for facts and events which they may report. All over the metropolis, and throughout the length and breadth of the land, there are observant newspaper correspondents, whom nothing escapes. Any noteworthy occurrence is duly reported, and anything special is transmitted by telegraph. How soon does the public mind become used to marvels! A curious fact concerning journalism is not known to the general public. It is noticeable that whenever an eminent person dies, biographies of his or her life spring up like mushrooms all over the country, apparently being the work of a night. Not so, however. The biographies of all leading politicians, and of all men and women eminent in the walks of literature, science and art, as well as of foreign monarchs, statesmen and public characters, are prepared and kept in readiness, additional facts being appended from time to time; so that at last, when tidings of death arrive, all that has to be done is to give the final particulars. When England was so terribly agitated by the sudden and critical illness of the Prince of Wales, which occurred in the latter part of the year 1872, some of the leading journals were unprepared with memoirs, and these had to be written in hot haste. In several cases they were actually set up and kept in readiness for instant use those dreadful days and nights when the royal sufferer was momentarily expected to breathe his last, and when, indeed, it was scarcely known whether life was extinct. If some of our prominent men could penetrate into the editorial arcana, and peruse the critiques upon themselves or their career destined for immediate publication after their death, they might find entertainment and learn a few wholesome truths. The story is told that the late Lord Brougham once had a false rumor of his death circulated, in order to gratify himself by reading what the newspapers said of him, but that a contradiction got abroad in those pre-telegraph days before the memoirs could be completed and issued, so that the morbid desire was only gratified in a few cases, and these were not very complimentary.

Number of Shingles in a Roof.

J. D. Tate gives to the New York Farmers' Club a rule for estimating the number of shingles required for a roof of any size—one which he thinks every mechanic and farmer should remember. First find the number of square inches in one side of the roof; cut off the right hand or unit figure, and the result will be the number of shingles required to cover both sides of the roof, laying five inches to the weather. The ridge board provides for the double courses at the bottom. Illustration: Length of roof, 100 feet; width of one side, 30 feet—100x30x144—422,000. Cutting of the right hand figure we have 33,200 as the number of shingles required.

ACCORDING to the London *Era* Sothern has made obout $1,000,000 by leading a Drundreary life for sixteen years. When it is recollected that the character was intended as a minor one, and that his first representation of it was a burlesque of the playwright's intention, made by Sothern in his wrath at having the part assigned him, it will be agreed, if the *Era's* figures are correct, that the wrath of Lord Dundreary of 1858 was a more profitable outburst of passion than usually falls to the lot of man.

Jerusalem.

Henry Day writes from the Holy Land to the New York *Observer*:

The population of Jerusalem is about 30,000, and is composed of two classes—the pilgrims and those who prey upon pilgrims. There is no permanency to it. They have no interest in the city as a home. The Bishops, clergy and monks of the Greek, Armenian, Coptic, and Latin Churches, who number thousands, and the Jewish population, which is largely increasing, are foreigners, and live on the charities of foreign countries. Very few of the inhabitants of the city own any property in it. A large proportion of the houses are owned, wholly or partly, by the mosques or by some of the Christian churches. This property, held in mortmain, is literally held by a dead hand. The gripe of death is on the whole. No change or improvement can take place. It is very common in Moslem countries for the pious to leave a certain annual sum to be paid from their property to the mosque for pious purposes. This gives the mosque a hold on the estate, which they never relinquish. It is tied up from sale or improvement by the family. This evil is felt all over Palestine and Syria. All these causes contribute to make the regular population of Jerusalem a wretched class of people. No missionary operations have ever succeeded in Jerusalem. It is said that the Jews are fast gaining in numbers, and will soon be the most numerous class. Their great vocation seems to be to wail by the great stones at the foundation of Solomon's Temple. One class of them are called Pharisees to this day. They are known by one curl hanging by each ear, and by fur worn on their cap. Their faces are very pale; but the cruel, deceitful, crafty look of the old Pharisees is stamped on every countenance. I can well imagine them crying out: "Away with him! Crucify him! crucify him!"

Dense Populations.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* gives the following interesting account of the density of population in the great centers of humanity throughout the globe. There are nine cities having a population exceeding 1,000,000 souls, viz.: London, 3,261,000; Soochow, 2,000,000; Paris, 1,825,000; Pekin, 1,648,000; Yeddo, 1,554,000; Canton, 1,236,000; Constantinople, 1,075,000; Sinont-an, in the province of Honan, 1,000,000; and Tchactchoan-foo, in the province of Fokien, 1,000,000. It will be seen that although London holds the first place, the Chinese Empire can still boast of possessing more populous cities than all the civilized States of the West. The number of cities possessing a population from above half a million is twelve, viz.: New York, Vienna, Berlin, Hangkaow, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Schening, Bankok, and Kiota. Twenty cities have a population of from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants, thirty-three of from 200,000 to 300,000, and ninety of from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants. Europe alone possesses 171 cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants, at the head of which stand London, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

One Cause of Consumption.

Dr. MacCormac, of Belfast, Ireland, is the author of a work on pulmonary consumption, recently published by the Longmans, London, and which has attracted considerable notice. According to Dr. MacCormac, induced consumption—as distinguished from that which is hereditary—has its origin in rebreathing expired air. Persons of a delicate constitution or organization should, he says, sleep alone, and, if possible, in spacious rooms, thus insuring a larger supply of pure, uncontaminated air; and the window-sash should invariably be slightly raised on retiring. When the dormitory is small, if not carefully ventilated, oxygen, the essential element that supports life is quickly exhausted, and the individual takes back into the lungs carbonic acid gas, which is so destructive of life—the whole system becoming deranged, the air-cells ulcerating, and, with the destruction of these, the whole bronchial region falling into disease.

LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.—It has long been known that animals and insects have a language that is understood by others of the same group. But M. Houreau maintains that they can and do learn to understand the language of other groups. His dogs, for instance, perfectly understand his poultry. Cocks and hens have one danger-signal for the approach of a bird of prey, another for that of a terrestrial animal or for a man. When the latter was sounded the dogs would rush out and bark, while the former paid no attention whatever. He therefore concludes that fowls have the power of expressing slightly different, but closely allied ideas, and dogs can learn to understand these differences.

WHAT MANUFACTURING DOES.—There is many a city and town that will appreciate the following: One manufactory employing a hundred men will support an additional 500 people. Three hundred families will disburse annually, on an average, $800, or $75,000 in the aggregate. This money will be drawn into the town from the outside, where the manufactured goods are consumed, and the interest of this $75,000 at 10 per cent. would be $7,500. These hundred families, too, would require a hundred houses, thousands of pounds of agricultural produce, and thousands of yards of cotton and woolen goods, thus giving health and impetus to every branch of industry.

A NEW TREATMENT OF CANCERS.—The attention of the medical world abroad has been aroused by the new treatment of cancer, introduced in London by a Hungarian physician named Grob. He contends that cancer is not a local but a general disease; that it arises from the presence of a poison in the system; that the knife will never cure the disease, but only postpone its fatal effects. His remedy consists in setting up another disease—fever—under the influence of which the blood poison, which causes the cancer, is thrown off. It is said that he has made some marvelous cures.

Miscellaneous.

EUROPE alone possesses 171 cities containing more than 50,000 inhabitants.

IF persons about to wash new calico, especially black, will first put it in salt water, it will prevent the color from fading.

A PHILADELPHIA bar-keeper has contributed $2,000 of a prize won by him in the Havana lottery to the funds of an inebriate asylum.

PEARLS require airing as much as horses and babies. Unless they are constantly worn, they change color, and finally crumble to pieces.

THE Canadian authorities have directed that the United States postal cards be delivered to any part of their Dominion for one cent additional.

A GERMAN journal seriously declares that all the great fortunes in this country have been made either by petroleum wells or by the sale of patent medicines.

IT is estimated that the annual consumption of tin in America and Europe was, in 1858, about 22,000 tons; in 1870, 26,000 tons; in 1871, 27,000 tons.

OF the Yale seniors, 41 have chosen the law for a profession, 15 business, 13 the ministry, 6 medicine, 6 teaching, 2 journalism, 2 banking, 2 civil engineering, 1 art, and 1 mining.

J. H. SAVILLE, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, Saturday made an estimate that it would require 3,975 tons and 150 pounds of gold to pay off the public debt of the United States.

THE river Neva was frozen over for the second time this year, at St. Petersburgh, on the 16th of May, large bodies of ice having drifted in from Lake Ladoga. It remained frozen for several days.

THE Prince of Wales has begun to economize. He is said to have saved £500 out of his last yearly allowance, though it is whispered that he found the sum in a pair of cast-off trowsers he had forgotten all about.

THE dome of the Capitol at Washington is a hollow sphere of iron of 8,000,000 pounds weight, and is 108 feet higher than the Washington monument at Baltimore, 68 feet higher than the Bunker Hill monument, and 23 feet higher than the Trinity Church spire at New York.

THE valuation of the real estate in Ward 5, Boston, will be about the same as last year, notwithstanding $13,000,000 worth of buildings were destroyed by the fire, and it is estimated that the increase in value of real estate in the city will be from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

RUSSIA is especially unfortunate in the matter of manufactories. She has 90,000 of them, with a million of operatives. But the latter have a bad habit of getting sick. The sick rate is from sixty to seventy per cent., and the average life in a factory is only twenty years. At this rate, her manufactories will prove more destructive than an army of invasion.

HOOKA JIM'S skill as a trailer and scout surpasses common experience even in Indian warfare. The command under his lead as guide followed the Modoc trail by night; by some mysterious power he skillfully led them over the rocky ridges as if by intuition. When the trail grew cold he felt with his hands over the rocks and caught it again; and when at dead halt would strike a match, and holding his coat over it would catch the scent again and push ahead. It is really wonderful what perception he possesses to catch a trail.

American Benefactions to the Cause of Education.

Do not Americans appreciate education? Here is a list of some of their benefactions: $1,300,000 by Mr. Simmons, of Boston, for the industrial education of women; $1,000,000 by Daniel Drew, to endow a theological seminary, to which Abel Menand adds $100,000 more "for the education of women for the ministry;" $200,000 by Erastus Corning, for a female college; $400,000 by Robert Barns, of Indiana, for the education of orphans in that State; $100,000 by Orange Judd, the agricultural book publisher, for scientific department in Wesleyan University; $60,000 by Cyrus McCormick (the reaper), for theological seminary at Chicago; $100,000 by Daniel Appleton (the book publisher), for chancellorship and library in New York University; $100,000 by Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, to Harvard University; $100,000 by Chauncey Rose, of Terre Haute, Ind., for female college; $100,000 by Henry Sage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for female college building at Cornell University; $500,000 by Mr. Shaw, of St. Louis, for park and botanic garden; $200,000 by Mr. Pardee, of Pennsylvania, for scientific department of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa.; $75,000 by Horace Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., for a library building at Rochester University; $50,000 by the Rev. Jesse T. Peck to the new University at Syracuse, N. Y., which has been increased by other citizens to $1,500,000; $150,000 by Samuel Williston, for educational purposes in Easthampton, Mass.; $250,000 by Capt. Richardson, of San Francisco, Cal., to found the Richardson Chair in Chicago University; $50,000 by Edward Tompkins, to found a chair of Oriental languages in the University of California; $20,000 by Mr. Raymond, of Oakland, to the college at Toledo, O.; $75,000 by Dr. H. H. Toland, to endow a medical department in the University of California; $100,000 in property, and $50,000 in cash, by Mr. John Anderson, of New York, to found the Penikese School of Natural History.

A MEXICAN RAILROAD SCHEME.—A contract has been made between the Mexican Government and the Mexican International Railway Company for the construction of a road from the city of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean and the river Rio Bravo del Norte, the details of which have just come to hand in the *Cosmopolitan* of June 6th, a paper printed in the Mexican Capital. The fourth article of the contract provides for an ingenious list of inducements for the company to hurry up their work. If the road is finished in nine years, the company gets but $100,000 as a kind of premium; if in eight years, $400,000; in seven years, $900,000; in six years, $1,600,000.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Sell the Surplus.

It is a very natural and excusable weakness in a breeder of fine stock, that he believes his own is a little better than his neighbor's, and that his own estimate is higher than the public's. It is not a profitable weakness, however, if indulged in too far. A special pride in one's own is a good thing, but the merchant who refuses to sell the last piece of a particular kind of goods for fear of breaking his assortment, and the breeder of fine stock who places too high an estimate upon his young ones and refuses to concede anything, until his farm is overstocked, his stock suffering for want of proper care, and his means exhausted, fall into the same error, though not with the same excuse. The most successful merchants, manufacturers and producers, as a rule, are those who meet the market with what they have for sale, when it is ready. Looking over the breeders of fine stock in this country, one is struck with the fact that the freest sellers are the most prosperous. A positive sale, once a year, with open, fair competition, tests the operations of a breeder in the crucible of public opinion, and, properly considered, is the most valuable aid to his own judgment that he can possibly have. It helps to reduce his notions as to their cash value, and supplies what his own pride of judgment disables him from obtaining in any other manner, a standard by which he must sell, and in reference to which he must breed or do worse. The best evidence of success in breeding is a spirited competitive sale of regular surplus products—not cull—and no large breeder of fine stock can be quite sure he is moving in the right direction until he has that indorsement; and if, on trial, he meets with no such success, he cannot make a new departure or break up the business too soon. To every overstocked breeder we say, sell, meet the merket; if the result proves you are on the right course, go ahead—if not, tack about—but *sell.—Prairie Farmer.*

Tender-Footed Horses.

An old man who has had much experience in handling and dealing in horses for more than half a century said to me recently that he had never known a horse to get "tender-footed" that was kept loose in a shed and yard, or in a box stall. That turning round and treading with their forward feet in the manure kept them constantly moist and soft. His theory appeared perfectly reasonable to me. I have no box stalls, but I use shavings for bedding, and every morning with a large shovel I move the wet shavings under the horse forward, in front of and under his forward feet, and then the last thing at night cover these with dry shavings for him to lie on. He also remarked that he had never known a flat-flooted horse but what was a great worker.—*Cor. Journal of Farm.*

To Clean Looking-Glasses.

Wash thoroughly a piece of soft sponge, and remove all gritty particles from it; dip it lightly into water, squeeze it out again, and then dip it into some spirits of wine; rub it over the glass, dust it with some powdered blue or whiting sifted through muslin; remove it lightly and quickly with a clean cloth, and finish with a silk handkerchief. If the glass be a large one, clean one-half at a time, otherwise the spirits of wine will dry before it can be removed. If the frames are gilt, the greatest care must be taken to prevent the spirits of wine from touching them. To clean such frames, rub them well with a little dry cotton wool; this will remove all dust and dirt, without injury to the gilding. If the frames are varnished, they may be rubbed with the spirits of wine, which will take out all the spots and give the varnish a superior polish.

Choosing Hatching Eggs.

Eggs for hatching should be chosen of the fair average size usually laid by the hen they are from; any unusually large or small being rejected. Some hens lay large eggs and others small ones. A fat hen will always lay small eggs, which can only produce small and weakly chickens. Absolute size in eggs is, therefore, of but little importance. Round, short eggs are usually the best to select; very long eggs, especially if much pointed at the small end, almost always breed birds with some awkwardness in style of carriage. Neither should rough-shelled eggs be chosen; they usually show some derangement of the organs, and are often sterile. Smooth-shelled eggs are alone proper for hatching. It is a farce to suppose that the sex of a bird can be determined by the shape of the egg.

Ants' Nests in Gardens.

"I have found a very effectual remedy for the annoyance of ants nesting in the garden paths and borders. A strong solution of carbolic acid and water poured into the holes kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off. Care must be taken in its use, as it destroys animal and vegetable, as well as insect life."—*Exchange.*

Household Helps.

POUND CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, eight eggs. Beat well and bake till done.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One and one-half cup of butter, one and one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of water, one egg, one and one-half teaspoon of saleratus, moderately stiff with flour.

SOFT GINGERCAKE, BEST.—Three cups of molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of cream, one cup of hot water, one teaspoon saleratus, one tablespoon ginger, five cups sifted flour, four eggs.

CRULLERS.—One cup of sugar, one of milk, two eggs, one-third cup of butter, one heaping teaspoonful cream tartar, flour to roll out. Dissolve the soda in a little milk or water.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of suar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, six eggs, two teaspoons of cream-tartar, one teaspoon of soda, one-half cup of sweet milk, half a pint of hickory nuts chopped fine.

SOMMERS CAKE.—One cup butter, one cup milk, two cups sugar, three cups flour, five eggs, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon soda. This is excellent with fruit, raisins, currants, citron, or with grated cocoanut.

COMPOSITION CAKE.—Three pounds of flour, two and a half pounds of sugar, one and one-half pounds of butter, eight eggs, one quart of milk, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, two pounds of raisins, one pound of currants, one pound of citron, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg. This cake will keep good all winter.

BRONZING BRASS OBJECTS.—First warm them a little, and then wash over with a hot solution of ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac), then place over night in a diluted solution of two parts of verdigris and one part of ammonium chloride in six parts of vinegar. In the morning remove and wash.

BERRY PUDDING STEAMED.—Four cups of flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, two eggs, two tablespoons melted butter, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, one teaspoon salt. Steam one and a half hours. Butter the pan, into which pour the batter. Shut the steamer very tight, and keep in the steam until cooked. When rightly done, it comes from the steamer looking like a loaf of cake. Fruit to taste, mixed with the batter before cooking.—*Country Gentleman.*

Is Hydrophobia Imaginary?

Medical men are beginning to suspect that in many cases imagination is to a great degree instrumental in developing hydrophobia. It is well known that the disease seldom appears before the eighth day after inoculation. The period of incubation, as medical men term it, is often seven or eight weeks, and cases have occurred in which the spasms have not supervened until seven years after the bite. This fact has led physicians to study the whole subject anew, and Dr. Luke, in his late work on the "Influence of the Mind Upon the Body," supports the hypothesis that hydrophobic symptoms are often developed without previous inoculation. In illustration, he relates a notable instance of a physician of Lyons, who, having assisted in the dissection of several victims of the disorder, imagined that he had been inoculated. On attempting to drink he was seized with spasms of the pharynx, and in this condition roamed about the streets for three days. At length his friends succeeded in convincing him of the groundlessness of his apprehensions, and he at once recovered. Dr. Marx, a German physician, writing to the *Clinic*, regards hydrophobia as a morbid affection of the imagination induced by fear, and cites instances in which persons unaware of the superstition have escaped the spasms.

Gen. Crook.

We are rather sorry that George Crook didn't capture the Modocs. During the war it was observed that when Gen. Crook was sent after bushwhackers he never brought any into camp to be bothered with—they always met with some accident. We remember an illustrative occasion. Crook, then Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, reported to Rosecrans at Cross Lanes, after the battle of Carnifax Ferry. Rosecrans was delighted to see him, because he had a good helper. The bushwhackers were very troublesome. Crook was ordered to squelch them. About ten days afterward Crook came into headquarters looking like a man who had been sleeping out o' nights. Rosecrans and the rest of us greeted him warmly, and, after a glass of—water, said:

Rosy—"Well, Crook, what did you do?"

Crook—"Cleaned out the bushwhackers."

Rosy—"Didn't you take any prisoners?"

Crook (drawling)—"Well, yes, I did have—seven, but the d—d fools fell off a tree and broke their necks."

Headquarters took more water.—*Dayton Journal.*

Photographing a Kiss.

In the neighborhood of Chislehurst, the other day, an enamored pair were walking pleasantly along, quite unconscious of their surroundings, and more particularly of the fact that an itinerant photographer had taken up his position, surrounded by an interesting crowd. As the swain and the maiden took their way, what more natural than that the former should imprint a chaste salute on the pouting lips of his fair companion? What more annoying than that the camera should have seized them in the act and rendered it immortal? The hapless couple became aware of the fact from the loud outburst of laughter which ran through the assemblage as the plate was held up, and the girl at first stormed and threatened; but, subsiding into a more reasonable mood, offered to purchase the negative. But the photographer was inexorable. He was willing to sell any number of copies, but insisted upon retaining the original.

Singular Presentiment.

A curious presentiment is mentioned in connection with the drowning of three schoolboys at Norwalk, Conn., June 7. The day before the accident, Dr. Hays, an assistant teacher, remarked to a fellow-teacher: "I have dreamed two nights in succession that three of our boys were drowned. It is very foolish to speak of it, but somehow it haunts me, and please have a care to the boys when on the water." When Charley White, the first boy who reached the house after the accident, came in drenched with water, the Doctor exclaimed: "How bad is it? Who is drowned?" and fell fainting into White's arms.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one small cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, two and one-half cups of flour, four eggs, 1 teaspoon of cream tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda. Bake in thin layers. For the jelly take the juice and rind of three lemons, or five if small, one pound of sugar, one-quarter of a pound of butter, six eggs; beat together and scald like custard. When cool spread between the cakes. Ice the top.

Sitting for a Photograph.

Having a photograph taken is one of the great events in a man's life. The chief desire is to look the very best, and on the success of the picture hinges, in many cases, the most important epoch in life. To work up a proper appearance time enough is used which, if devoted to catching fleas for their phosphorous, would cancel the entire national debt and establish a New York daily paper. When you have completed your toilet you go to the gallery and force yourself into a nonchalence of expression that is too absurd for anything. Then you take the chair, spread your legs gracefully, appropriate a calm and indifferent look, and commence to perspire. An attenuated man with a pale face, long hair, and a soiled nose, now comes out of a cavern and adjusts the camera. Then he gets back of you and tells you to sit back as far as you can in the chair, and that it has been a remarkably backward spring. After getting you back till your spine interferes with the chair itself, he shoves your head back into a pair of ice-tongs, and dashes at the camera again. Here, with a piece of discolored velvet over his head, he bombards you in this manner: "Your chin out a little, please." The chin is protruded. "That's nicely; now a little more." The chin advances again, and the pomade commences to melt and start for freedom. Then he comes back to you and slaps one of your hands on your leg in such a position as to give you the appearance of trying to lift it over your head. The other is turned under itself, and has become so sweaty that you begin to fear that it will stick there permanently. A new stream of pomade finds its way out, and starts downward. Then he shakes your head in the tongs till it settles right, and says it looks like rain, and puts your chin out again, and punches out your chest, and says he doesn't know what the poor are to do next winter unless there is a radical change in affairs, and then takes the top of your head in one hand and your chin in the other, and gives your neck a wrench that would earn any other man a prominent position in a new hospital. Then he runs his hand through your hair and scratches your scalp, and steps back to the camera and the injured velvet for another look. By this time new sweat and pomade have started out. The whites of your eyes show unpleasantly, and your whole body feels as if it had been visited by an enormous cramp, and another and much bigger one was momentarily expected. Then he points at something for you to look at; tells you to look cheerful and composed, and snatches away the velvet, and pulls out his watch. When he gets tired, and you feel as if there was but very little left in this world to live for, he restores the velvet, says it is an unfavorable day for a picture, but he hopes for the best, and immediately disappears in his den. Then you get up and stretch yourself, slap on your hat, and immediately sneak home, feeling mean, humbled, and altogether too wretched for description. The first friend who sees the picture says he can see enough resemblance to make certain that it is you, but you have *tried* to look too formal to be natural and graceful.—*Danbury News.*

Figures of Intoxication.

From a recent official paper concerning the number of annual convictions on account of drunkenness in England and Ireland it appears that out of every ten thousand Englishmen fifty-nine make themselves obnoxious to the law against drunkenness, while out of each equal number of Irishmen one hundred and forty-seven are guilty of a similar offense. In considering these figures some account is to be made of the Irish tendency to "humor" when inflamed with whisky; whereas the Englishman, when drunk, is often more solemn and oracular than when sober. The Irishman instinctively looks for a head to break—the Englishman simply reels in the serene consciousness of intense respectability. But, taking all these national characteristics into account, it is still clear that the chances in Ireland of one's getting drunk are two to one as compared with England.

The same paper contains other interesting facts, all of which bear hardly upon poor Ireland. In England 4½ per centum of the total convictions represent the habitual offenders; in Ireland the ration is 14.7 per centum. Comparing towns, in Liverpool the proportion is 329 convictions to every 10,000 of its inhabitants; while in Dublin there are 416 to every 10,000. Londonderry is the smallest place put down in the table, but it is certainly a lively town—1,142 out of every 10,000 of its population being convicted of drunkenness, and nearly half of these being habitual drunkards.

Look Out for Horse-Thieves.

Our rural friends are advised to keep a sharp watch on all stragglers and strangers offering horses for sale. Chicago and her suburbs are infested with these villainous pests, who make nightly raids on the stables in and around the city. Many valuable equines have turned up missing lately. It is the practice of the thieves to run them into the agricultural districts and dispose of them to unsuspecting farmers, who are only too willing to buy because an apparently cheap bargain is offered, which in too many instances proves to be no bargain at all, for very frequently the stolen animal is traced and recovered, and the purchaser has to whistle for the money he has paid to the thief. Farmers in the country cannot be too careful. "Forewarned is forearmed."—*Chicago paper.*

USES OF SUINT.—The suint of sheep's wool, or the matter which accumulates therein as the result of perspiration and other excretions, is now carefully collected in various parts of Europe, and made a source of revenue; so much so, indeed, that persons are always found willing to take the crude wool and return it thoroughly cleaned to the owner, finding a profit in the soluble matter obtained by washing. This has been disposed of in various ways, but quite recently it has been found to be excellently adapted to the economical manufacture of yellow prussiate of potash, as, after heating, it is found to consist of an intimate mixture of potash and nitrogenous carbon.

Catching Reindeer.

Few animals are more timid than the reindeer; and the Northmen, who stand in no fear of a society for the "prevention of cruelty to animals," are harsh and unkind to the timid creatures, who, though strong and powerful, cower at the voice of man. Under no circumstances of oppression or hardship do they evince the slightest resentment. They are so timid that the sound of their driver's voice sets them running at such speed that they will die before halting if the drivers continue to urge them. This cruelty towards them on the part of their masters is wholly inexcusable when we remember that in many bleak northern regions they are the sole support of the people. When liberated from the harness they go directly in pursuit of food—a peculiar species of nutritious moss, which their instinct enables them to find deeply covered with snow. Sometimes as many as a hundred start off for foraging, there being nothing provided for them by their exacting masters. Like camels under similar circumstances, when unladen, they stroll off miles in different directions. When they are wanted again, their sealskin-clad drivers get behind them in several directions, and, by hallooing, throwing snow-balls, and making considerable uproar, the deer are gradually driven into a smaller circle. The herd is then encircled by a small cord, the men drawing in nearer and nearer till it strikes their long legs. They neither try to leap over or break it, but huddle together as close as possible. Finally, the two ends meet, held by one person, while the others enter the line and select the animals they want, seizing them by their horns, bringing them outside and tying them to something strong enough to hold them till harnessed to the sledge. The remainder again scatter in pursuit of moss.

Tornadoes and Forests.

It is about thirteen years since a fearful tornado rushed from the prairies of the far West and took our city in its path. The visitation was not one that anybody wanted to see repeated. Our streets were filled with fragments of trees and with bricks from overturned chimneys. The roof of the then new *Commercial* office flew against the western cornice of the building at the southwestern corner of Fourth and Vine streets, and left a dent to mark the collision. Worst of all, several persons were killed in and about the city. Cincinnati is not as exposed to such disasters as many other places. Her rampart of hills is a great protection, of which the suburbs do not enjoy the benefit. But the most elevated districts of Southern Ohio are freer from danger than the treeless and hilless States further west. A few acres of forests would do more to protect the dwellers on the prairies than anything that could be devised. It is true that a tornado will cut through a wood, but if it is met with many such obstacles its pathway would be impeded, its speed and violence abated, and its track shortened. Tree-planting organizations are forming in some sections, and their increase is urgently required. Central Iowa has had a lesson which should not pass unimproved. In Northwestern Iowa the railroads carry trees gratis for all who will plant them, and similar encouragement should be given elsewhere. The destruction of forests is not only to be deprecated in view of hurricanes, but it has injurious effects upon the rainfall and the climate of the surrounding regions. A check ought in some way to be put to the waste of wood, and States might well have special commissioners of forests. The subject has received increased attention of late, and we hope it may excite more general interest.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Somnambulist's Adventure.

Somnambulists often get themselves into unpleasant scrapes, but seldom into a less enviable one than was achieved by a student of the French College of Ste. Barbe. Being missed by his roommate in the night, and his partiality to this kind of exercise being known, search was instantly made for him, with the result of finding him comfortably reposing in the gutter on the roof, four stories from the ground, and with one leg dangling over the edge. The morning bell was about to ring, the noise would surely awaken him, and only the courage and presence of mind of one of the ushers saved him from a cruel death. First directing the students to pile their mattresses in the court-yard beneath the spot where the sleeper lay, the brave usher slid down the gable roof, at imminent risk of going over, cautiously awakened the slumbering boy, and dragged him back into safety. It is pleasant to read that this gallant exploit was rewarded by a commemorative silver medal, purchased by subscription among the students, and a more solid, but possibly less gratifying, testimonial from the Faculty.

A Horse Getting A Child Out of a Pond.

A French paper gives the following striking instance of the affectionate instincts in animals: On a small farm in one of the French departments was a young horse whose temper was so untractable that all attempts at taming him failed. The farmer would have parted with it but for his youngest child, a boy about six years old, to whom, strange to say, the animal showed a strange liking; he would come to his young friend and receive food from his hand. He seemed pleased to have his shaggy neck patted by the little fellow. One day all the adult members of the family were out in the field excepting the mother, who being engaged in the house, left the child playing in the yard, when he fell into a pond, and would have been drowned but for the timely aid of his friend the horse. The animal happening to be loose in the stable, and hearing the familiar voice, came out at a trot, and perceiving the poor child struggling, seized him by the garments and drew him out at the very moment the mother came to look after him.

SALE OF A HISTORICAL RELIC.—Washington's headquarters, sold by auction at Morristown, N. J., a few days ago, was purchased by Ex-Gov. Randolph, W. V. Legerwood, George Halsey, and Gen. N. Halstead, for $25,000. The intention of the purchasers is to hold it for the State until the Legislature meets, when, if so pesired, they will transfer it without profit.

Feats in Journalism.

The French journals, says a foreign newspaper, have lately been expressing their astonishment at the energy displayed by English and American journalists. It appears that very sharp competition is now going on among the "specials" with respect to the impending trial of Marshal Bazaine. The correspondent of an American journal has arranged for fifteen telegrams, which, though they need be only ten or a dozen words each, will, provided they are perfectly authentic, be paid for at the rate of 1,000 francs (£40) each. Other American correspondents have actually been telegraphing, word for word, a translation of some of the *feuilletons* in the Paris journals, although it is difficult to imagine how there can be any possible advantage in such an outlay as this.

During the war in Paraguay, a South American correspondent set up a telegraph wire for his own use, so as to communicate the news at the earliest possible date. Finding, however, that the Paraguayan Government were beating him through their own telegraph he had the audacity to cut their wire. Stories are told by the same French writer of the rivalry between some of the English correspondents. Dr. Russell, for instance, accompanied the German army on its entry into Paris, wrote on his saddle an account, and sent it off by special messenger, who galloped to the first station on the newly-opened line between Paris and Calais, jumped up by the side of the engine-driver, who had a special engine ready, and rattled off to Calais in time to catch the mail. He little knew that he was accompanied on that journey by the correspondent of a rival journal—the *Daily News*—who, dressed as a stoker, had no sooner arrived at Calais than, running on board the steamer, he offered the captain any amount if he would get up steam at once. The captain complied, and the pseudo stoker arrived in London just as the messenger for the *Times* landed at Dover. Again, during the insurrection at Marseilles, the correspondent of the *Times*, finding the telegraph cut, hired a steamer, which took his dispatches to Malta, and thence they were telegraphed to London.

A Famous Raft.

The famous Red River raft, which has obstructed the navigation of that stream for many years, has been more than half cut through; so far, indeed, that small steamboats of light draught, coming from below, can now, by means of bayous, or side channels, make their way into the upper river above the great raft. This raft was formed by an accumulation of fallen trees and drift of all sorts which, having once covered the river from bank to bank and become firmly wedged in place, grew rapidly by fresh accessions of material brought down by the current until it was nine miles in length. Soil was formed on it by the settlings of the muddy river and by the decay of its material, and it was covered with growing vegetation of all kinds, including many large trees. The lower part of the raft, being the oldest, gradually rotted away, and portions were detached and carried off by the current, and thus the raft traveled slowly up stream from year to year, but the gain from above was much greater than the loss from below, so that the raft increased in length faster than it moved up the river. Several boats in the employment of the United States are now engaged with excellent success in cutting through this raft. The process is described by the correspondent of a Western paper. First: There is a powerful tugboat which, coming up from the raft below, makes fast to a projecting log or tree, and pulls at it until it is dragged out, usually bringing a large mass of roots, logs, and branches, matted and tangled together. This is passed on to the boats below, which are fitted up with large saws worked by steam, and here the floating island is separated, and the logs sawed up into short lengths and set adrift again. Gunpowder or any other explosive has not been found useful in this work. The most compact and stubborn portion of the raft has already been cut through; what remains is expected to prove comparatively light work, and this obstacle, formerly regarded as insuperable to the navigation of the upper Red River, will soon be entirely removed, greatly to the advantage of southwestern Louisiana and southern Arkansas.

True to the Last.

A touching incident of the courage and fidelity of dogs is given in the story of the assassination of Maj. Macdonald, at Michinee. The murderers, after they had brought the officer to the ground by a shot in the leg, rushed up to him and finished their bloody work with swords. They wished to cut off his head as a trophy, but they had been so worried by Maj. Macdonald's dog that, ere they could accomplish their object, they were driven off by friendly villagers. When the latter came up the faithful dog was found cut to pieces, and lying dead by the side of the master it had so stoutly and devotedly defended.

Syrian Thoroughbreds.

The Governor-General of Syria recently organized a race meeting to ascertain the speed and endurance of the Syrian horses. The following is a note of the distances over, and the time in which the races were run, the time being taken by Vice-Consul Kirby himself, and the distances said to have been correctly measured by Turkish engineer officers: First race, 7½ miles, run in 14 minutes; second race, 5¼ miles, run in 11½ minutes; third race, 3¾ miles, run in 6¼ minutes. It was remarkable how little distressed the horses appeared to be be, although the majority were ridden without stirrups, and several bare-backed.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.—A new and magnificent emanation of Russian enterprise is the scheme to extend the Pathi and Tiflis railroad to Baker, on the west bank of the Caspian sea, and thence to Teheran, the capital and metropolis of Persia. It is not surprising that England looks upon the project with jealousy, but the empire of the north is approaching a point where it can afford to disregard the objections of Great Britain.

Tobacco

A writer on the su
impossible to quit th
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his will and power to his aid, and resolve to quit it once and forever. The leaving off by degrees seldom succeeds. It is better to make the battle short, sharp and decisive. A thorough course of bathing, to eliminate tobacco from the system, will make the struggle much less severe, and prove the greatest aid that can be given. The Turkish baths are best, if they can be had. If not accessible, the wet sheet, pack or vapor bath should be taken instead. There will not be much appetite, and but little food should be taken. Fruit is best. No drink but water, and that may be drank as freely as desired. To allay the craving for tobacco, hold cold water or pieces of ice in the mouth.

Newspapers.

According to the American Newspaper Directory, 1872 was a good year for starting newspapers, since the publication of 396 new periodicals was commenced, of which number 125 were dailies. At the commencement of the present year there were 6,768 periodicals published in the United States. Of these, 627 are daily, 93 try-weekly, 98 semily-weekly, 5,099 weekly, 86 semi-monthly, and 672 monthly publications. Of periodicals of all kinds, Nevada issues the smallest number, 14; Delaware the next smallest, 19; Florida the next, 24. New York has the largestlist, 958; Pennsylvania the second, 648, and Illinois the third, 544. As a rule, the Western States publish more papers in proportion to their population than the Eastern States. As an illustration, Kansas has 147 and Virginia 128. In addition to the papers printed in the English language, there are periodicals printed in German, French, Scandinavian, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Welch, Bohemian, Portugese, Polish, and Cherokee languages.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, June 14, 1873, was as follows:

In store at—	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*
New York.....	174,035	621,195	306,025	13,850
Albany........	14,500	10,200	60,500	29,200
Buffalo........	92,969	180,538	123,355	.....
Chicago........	509,564	4,092,999	1,520,536	62,081
*Milwaukee....	482,000	107,000	315,000	20,000
Duluth........	128,245	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, May 31	289,581	188,899	166,141	3,030
Detroit........	89,474	70,183	60,124	5,991
*Oswego.......	250,000	40,000	25,000	30,000
St. Louis......	205,790	409,990	194,443	5,260
Boston.........	31,009	47,140	205,310	7,779
Toronto.......	204,819	200	21,296	3,647
Montreal, Ju 1.	360,218	500,453	9,110	9,000
*Philadelphia..	165,000	173,000	60,000	.....
*Baltimore....	55,000	107,953	25,000	.....
Lake shipm'ts.	1,338,779	1,279,190	228,387	1,170
Rail shipm'ts..	160,226	125,499	851,347	4,874
On N.Y. canals..	1,027,433	606,015	249,754	.....
Total......	5,524,692	8,580,464	4,430,848	196,062
To'l Ju 15, '72.	5,098,617	11,533,982	6,341,81[illegible]	359,809

*Estimated.
And rye 643,525 bu.

How People Get Sick.

Eating too much and too fast, and swallowing imperfectly masticated food; by taking too much fluid during meals; drinking poisonous whisky and other intoxicating drinks; keeping late hours at night and sleeping too late in the morning; wearing clothing too tight, so as to relax the circulation; wearing thin shoes; neglecting to take sufficient exercise to keep the hands and feet warm. Neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores of the skin open. Exchanging the warm clothing worn in a warm room during the day for light costumes and exposure incident to evening parties. Starving the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress; keeping up a constant excitement, fretting the mind with borrowed troubles; employing cheap doctors and swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill; taking meals at irregular intervals.

The Nashville Epidemic.

Some highly interesting facts in relation to the cholera epidemic at Nashville are given by a correspondent of the Louisville papers. It appears that there is a spring on the outskirts of the city which the deposit of 200 cart-loads of filth in its immediate vicinity had tainted. Persons who drank of this water were taken with a complaint that ripened into something like cholera. The first cases occurred among people who lived close to the spring and supplied their wants from it. Not far from this is a large brewery, which daily gives off a disgusting stream of refuse matter conducted in open ditches through a portion of Nashville. These ditches in turn empty into sewers in bad repair, through which the noxious vapors of the liquid filth escape and poison the air. Nearly every case of cholera has been near the spring or on the line of this sewer.

A Singular Strike.

One of the most curious strikes on record has just occurred in St. Louis. On the editorial staff of the German newspaper, the *Amerika*, is a gentleman named Regenaur, whose handwriting is said to be a wonder. For a long time the compositors in the *Amerika* office puzzled their brains to the verge of distraction in their efforts to decipher this gentleman's manuscript without complaint; but at last, driven to desperation, they appointed a committee to wait on the proprietor of the journal, with the request that in future they should be paid a price and a half for putting Mr. Regenaur's copy in type. The request was refused, whereupon the compositors struck in a body.

A NEW HAVEN man has invented a street-cleaner that will clean a mile of street a day, doing the work of six men. The contrivance consists of ten small hoes placed side by side, and mounted on wheels, each one rising or falling as the nature of the pavement may require, independently of each other, the pressure being produced by the weight of the machine, and regulated by springs, the whole thus easily adapting itself to the surface of the street. The machine weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, and is worked by one man.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Sell the Surplus.

It is a very natural and excusable weakness in a breeder of fine stock, that he believes his own is a little better than his neighbor's, and that his own estimate is higher than the public's. It is not a profitable weakness, however, if indulged in too far. A special pride in one's own is a good thing, but the merchant who refuses to sell the last piece of a particular kind of goods for fear of breaking his assortment, and the breeder of fine stock who places too high an estimate upon his young ones and refuses to concede anything, until his farm is overstocked, his stock suffering for want of proper care, and his means exhausted, fall into the same error, though not with the same excuse. The most successful merchants, manufacturers and producers, as a rule, are those who meet the market with what they have for sale, when it is ready. Looking over the breeders of fine stock in this country, one is struck with the fact that the freest sellers are the most prosperous. A positive sale, once a year, with open, fair competition, tests the operations of a breeder in the crucible of public opinion, and, properly considered, is the most valuable aid to his own judgment that he can possibly have. It helps to reduce his notions as to their cash value, and supplies what his own pride of judgment disables him from obtaining in any other manner, a standard by which he must sell, and in reference to which he must breed or do worse. The best evidence of success in breeding is a spirited competitive sale of regular surplus products—not cull—and no large breeder of fine stock can be quite sure he is moving in the right direction until he has that indorsement; and if, on trial, he meets with no such success, he cannot make a new departure or break up the business too soon. To every overstocked breeder we say, sell, meet the merket; if the result proves you are on the right course, go ahead—if not, tack about—but *sell.—Prairie Farmer.*

Tender-Footed Horses.

An old man who has had much experience in handling and dealing in horses for more than half a century said to me recently that he had never known a horse to get "tender-footed" that was kept loose in a shed and yard, or in a box stall. That turning round and treading with their forward feet in the manure kept them constantly moist and soft. His theory appeared perfectly reasonable to me. I have no box stalls, but I use shavings for bedding, and every morning with a large shovel I move the wet shavings under the horse forward, in front of and under his forward feet, and then the last thing at night cover these with dry shavings for him to lie on. He also remarked that he had never known a flat-flooted horse but what was a great worker.—*Cor. Journal of Farm.*

To Clean Looking-Glasses.

Wash thoroughly a piece of soft sponge, and remove all gritty particles from it; dip it lightly into water, squeeze it out again, and then dip it into some spirits of wine; rub it over the glass, dust it with some powdered blue or whiting sifted through muslin; remove it lightly and quickly with a clean cloth, and finish with a silk handkerchief. If the glass be a large one, clean one-half at a time, otherwise the spirits of wine will dry before it can be removed. If the frames are gilt, the greatest care must be taken to prevent the spirits of wine from touching them. To clean such frames, rub them well with a little dry cotton wool; this will remove all dust and dirt, without injury to the gilding. If the frames are varnished, they may be rubbed with the spirits of wine, which will take out all the spots and give the varnish a superior polish.

Choosing Hatching Eggs.

Eggs for hatching should be chosen of the fair average size usually laid by the hen they are from; any unusually large or small being rejected. Some hens lay large eggs and others small ones. A fat hen will always lay small eggs, which can only produce small and weakly chickens. Absolute size in eggs is, therefore, of but little importance. Round, short eggs are usually the best to select; very long eggs, especially if much pointed at the small end, almost always breed birds with some awkwardness in style of carriage. Neither should rough-shelled eggs be chosen; they usually show some derangement of the organs, and are often sterile. Smooth-shelled eggs are alone proper for hatching. It is a farce to suppose that the sex of a bird can be determined by the shape of the egg.

Ants' Nests in Gardens.

"I have found a very effectual remedy for the annoyance of ants nesting in the garden paths and borders. A strong solution of carbolic acid and water poured into the holes kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off. Care must be taken in its use, as it destroys animal and vegetable, as well as insect life."—*Exchange.*

Household Helps.

POUND CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, eight eggs. Beat well and bake till done.

MOLASSES CAKE.—One and one-half cup of butter, one and one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of water, one egg, one and one-half teaspoon of saleratus, moderately stiff with flour.

SOFT GINGERCAKE, BEST.—Three cups of molasses, one cup of butter, one cup of cream, one cup of hot water, one teaspoon saleratus, one tablespoon ginger, five cups sifted flour, four eggs.

CRULLERS.—One cup of sugar, one of milk, two eggs, one-third cup of butter, one heaping teaspoonful cream tartar, flour to roll out. Dissolve the soda in a little milk or water.

HICKORY-NUT CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of suar, three-quarters of a pound of butter, six eggs, two teaspoons of cream-tartar, one teaspoon of soda, one-half cup of sweet milk, half a pint of hickory nuts chopped fine.

SOMERS CAKE.—One cup butter, one cup milk, two cups sugar, three cups flour, five eggs, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon soda. This is excellent with fruit, raisins, currants, citron, or with grated cocoanut.

COMPOSITION CAKE.—Three pounds of flour, two and a half pounds of sugar, one and one-half pounds of butter, eight eggs, one quart of milk, two teaspoonfuls of saleratus, two pounds of raisins, one pound of currants, one pound of citron, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg. This cake will keep good all winter.

BRONZING BRASS OBJECTS.—First warm them a little, and then wash over with a hot solution of ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac), then place over night in a diluted solution of two parts of verdigris and one part of ammonium chloride in six parts of vinegar. In the morning remove and wash.

BERRY PUDDING STEAMED.—Four cups of flour, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, two eggs, two tablespoons melted butter, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, one teaspoon salt. Steam one and a half hours. Butter the pan, into which pour the batter. Shut the steamer very tight, and keep in the steam until cooked. When rightly done, it comes from the steamer looking like a loaf of cake. Fruit to taste, mixed with the batter before cooking.—*Country Gentleman.*

Is Hydrophobia Imaginary?

Medical men are beginning to suspect that in many cases imagination is to a great degree instrumental in developing hydrophobia. It is well known that the disease seldom appears before the eighth day after inoculation. The period of incubation, as medical men term it, is often seven or eight weeks, and cases have occurred in which the spasms have not supervened until seven years after the bite. This fact has led physicians to study the whole subject anew, and Dr. Luke, in his late work on the "Influence of the Mind Upon the Body," supports the hypothesis that hydrophobic symptoms are often developed without previous inoculation. In illustration, he relates a notable instance of a physician of Lyons, who, having assisted in the dissection of several victims of the disorder, imagined that he had been inoculated. On attempting to drink he was seized with spasms of the pharynx, and in this condition roamed about the streets for three days. At length his friends succeeded in convincing him of the groundlessness of his apprehensions, and he at once recovered. Dr. Marx, a German physician, writing to the *Clinic*, regards hydrophobia as a morbid affection of the imagination induced by fear, and cites instances in which persons unaware of the superstition have escaped the spasms.

Gen. Crook.

We are rather sorry that George Crook didn't capture the Modocs. During the war it was observed that when Gen. Crook was sent after bushwhackers he never brought any into camp to be bothered with—they always met with some accident. We remember an illustrative occasion. Crook, then Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, reported to Rosncrans at Cross Lanes, after the battle of Carnifax Ferry. Rosecrans was delighted to see him, because he had a good helper. The bushwhackers were very troublesome. Crook was ordered to squelch them. About ten days afterward Crook came into headquarters looking like a man who had been sleeping out o' nights. Rosecrans and the rest of us greeted him warmly, and, after a glass of—water, said:

Rosy—"Well, Crook, what did you do?"

Crook—"Cleaned out the bushwhackers."

Rosy—"Didn't you take any prisoners?"

Crook (drawling)—"Well, yes, I did have—seven, but the d—d fools fell off a tree and broke their necks."

Headquarters took more water.—*Dayton Journal.*

Photographing a Kiss.

In the neighborhood of Chislehurst, the other day, an enamored pair were walking pleasantly along, quite unconscious of their surroundings, and more particularly of the fact that an itinerant photographer had taken up his position, surrounded by an interesting crowd. As the swain and the maiden took their way, what more natural than that the former should imprint a chaste salute on the pouting lips of his fair companion? What more annoying than that the camera should have seized them in the act and rendered it immortal? The hapless couple became aware of the fact from the loud outburst of laughter which ran through the assemblage as the plate was held up, and the girl at first stormed and threatened; but, subsiding into a more reasonable mood, offered to purchase the negative. But the photographer was inexorable. He was willing to sell any number of copies, but insisted upon retaining the original.

Singular Presentiment.

A curious presentiment is mentioned in connection with the drowning of three schoolboys at Norwalk, Conn., June 7. The day before the accident, Dr. Hays, an assistant teacher, remarked to a fellow-teacher: "I have dreamed two nights in succession that three of our boys were drowned. It is very foolish to speak of it, but somehow it haunts me, and please have a care to the boys when on the water." When Charley White, the first boy who reached the house after the accident, came in drenched with water, the Doctor exclaimed: "How bad is it? Who is drowned?" and fell fainting into White's arms.

LEMON JELLY CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one small cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, two and one-half cups of flour, four eggs, 1 teaspoon of cream tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda. Bake in thin layers. For the jelly take the juice and rind of three lemons, or five if small, one pound of sugar, one-quarter of a pound of butter, six eggs; beat together and scald like custard. When cool spread between the cakes. Ice the top.

Sitting for a Photograph.

Having a photograph taken is one of the great events in a man's life. The chief desire is to look the very best, and on the success of the picture hinges, in many cases, the most important epoch in life. To work up a proper appearance time enough is used which, if devoted to catching fleas for their phosphorous, would cancel the entire national debt and establish a New York daily paper. When you have completed your toilet you go to the gallery and force yourself into a nonchalence of expression that is too absurd for anything. Then you take the chair, spread your legs gracefully, appropriate a calm and indifferent look, and commence to perspire. An attenuated man with a pale face, long hair, and a soiled nose, now comes out of a cavern and adjusts the camera. Then he gets back of you and tells you to sit back as far as you can in the chair, and that it has been a remarkably backward spring. After getting you back till your spine interferes with the chair itself, he shoves your head back into a pair of ice-tongs, and dashes at the camera again. Here, with a piece of discolored velvet over his head, he bombards you in this manner: "Your chin out a little, please." The chin is protruded. "That's nicely; now a little more." The chin advances again, and the pomade commences to melt and start for freedom. Then he comes back to you and slaps one of your hands on your leg in such a position as to give you the appearance of trying to lift it over your head. The other is turned under itself, and has become so sweaty that you begin to fear that it will stick there permanently. A new stream of pomade finds its way out, and starts downward. Then he shakes your head in the tongs till it settles right, and says it looks like rain, and puts your chin out again, and punches out your chest, and says he doesn't know what the poor are to do next winter unless there is a radical change in affairs, and then takes the top of your head in one hand and your chin in the other, and gives your neck a wrench that would earn any other man a prominent position in a new hospital. Then he runs his hand through your hair and scratches your scalp, and steps back to the camera and the injured velvet for another look. By this time new sweat and pomade have started out. The whites of your eyes show unpleasantly, and your whole body feels as if it had been visited by an enormous cramp, and another and much bigger one was momentarily expected. Then he points at something for you to look at; tells you to look cheerful and composed, and snatches away the velvet, and pulls out his watch. When he gets tired, and you feel as if there was but very little left in this world to live for, he restores the velvet, says it is an unfavorable day for a picture, but he hopes for the best, and immediately disappears in his den. Then you get up and stretch yourself, slap on your hat, and immediately sneak home, feeling mean, humbled, and altogether too wretched for description. The first friend who sees the picture says he can see enough resemblance to make certain that it is you, but you have *tried* to look too formal to be natural and graceful.—*Danbury News.*

Figures of Intoxication.

From a recent official paper concerning the number of annual convictions on account of drunkenness in England and Ireland it appears that out of every ten thousand Englishmen fifty-nine make themselves obnoxious to the law against drunkenness, while out of each equal number of Irishmen one hundred and forty-seven are guilty of a similar offense. In considering these figures some account is to be made of the Irish tendency to "humor" when inflamed with whisky; whereas the Englishman, when drunk, is often more solemn and oracular than when sober. The Irishman instinctively looks for a head to break—the Englishman simply reels in the serene consciousness of intense respectability. But, taking all these national characteristics into account, it is still clear that the chances in Ireland of one's getting drunk are two to one as compared with England.

The same paper contains other interesting facts, all of which bear hardly upon poor Ireland. In England 4¼ per centum of the total convictions represent the habitual offenders; in Ireland the ration is 14.7 per centum. Comparing towns, in Liverpool the proportion is 329 convictions to every 10,000 of its inhabitants; while in Dublin there are 416 to every 10,000. Londonderry is the smallest place put down in the table, but it is certainly a lively town—1,142 out of every 10,000 of its population being convicted of drunkenness, and nearly half of these being habitual drunkards.

Look Out for Horse-Thieves.

Our rural friends are advised to keep a sharp watch on all stragglers and strangers offering horses for sale. Chicago and her suburbs are infested with these villainous pests, who make nightly raids on the stables in and around the city. Many valuable equines have turned up missing lately. It is the practice of the thieves to run them into the agricultural districts and dispose of them to unsuspecting farmers, who are only too willing to buy because an apparently cheap bargain is offered, which in too many instances proves to be no bargain at all, for very frequently the stolen animal is traced and recovered, and the purchaser has to whistle for the money he has paid to the thief. Farmers in the country cannot be too careful. "Forewarned is forearmed."—*Chicago paper.*

USES OF SUINT.—The suint of sheep's wool, or the matter which accumulates therein as the result of perspiration and other excretions, is now carefully collected in various parts of Europe, and made a source of revenue; so much so, indeed, that persons are always found willing to take the crude wool and return it thoroughly cleaned to the owner, finding a profit in the soluble matter obtained by washing. This has been disposed of in various ways, but quite recently it has been found to be excellently adapted to the economical manufacture of yellow prussiate of potash, as, after heating, it is found to consist of an intimate mixture of potash and nitrogenous carbon.

Catching Reindeer.

Few animals are more timid than the reindeer; and the Northmen, who stand in no fear of a society for the "prevention of cruelty to animals," are harsh and unkind to the timid creatures, whe, though strong and powerful, cower at the voice of man. Under no circumstances of oppression or hardship do they evince the slightest resentment. They are so timid that the sound of their driver's voice sets them running at such speed that they will die before halting if the drivers continue to urge them. This cruelty towards them on the part of their masters is wholly inexcusable when we remember that in many bleak northern regions they are the sole support of the people. When liberated from the harness they go directly in pursuit of food—a peculiar species of nutritious moss, which their instinct enables them to find deeply covered with snow. Sometimes as many as a hundred start off for foraging, there being nothing provided for them by their exacting masters. Like camels under similar circumstances, when unladen, they stroll off miles in different directions. When they are wanted again, their sealskin-clad drivers get behind them in several directions, and, by hallooing, throwing snow-balls, and making considerable uproar, the deer are gradually driven into a smaller circle. The herd is then encircled by a small cord, the men drawing in nearer and nearer till it strikes their long legs. They neither try to leap over or break it, but huddle together as close as possible. Finally, the two ends meet, held by one person, while the others enter the line and select the animals they want, seizing them by their horns, bringing them outside and tying them to something strong enough to hold them till harnessed to the sledge. The remainder again scatter in pursuit of moss.

Tornadoes and Forests.

It is about thirteen years since a fearful tornado rushed from the prairies of the far West and took our city in its path. The visitation was not one that anybody wanted to see repeated. Our streets were filled with fragments of trees and with bricks from overturned chimneys. The roof of the then new *Commercial* office flew against the western cornice of the building at the southwestern corner of Fourth and Vine streets, and left a dent to mark the collision. Worst of all, several persons were killed in and about the city. Cincinnati is not as exposed to such disasters as many other places. Her rampart of hills is a great protection, of which the suburbs do not enjoy the benefit. But the most elevated districts of Southern Ohio are freer from danger than the treeless and hilless States further west. A few acres of forests would do more to protect the dwellers on the prairies than anything that could be devised. It is true that a tornado will cut through a wood, but if it is met with many such obstacles its pathway would be impeded, its speed and violence abated, and its track shortened. Tree-planting organizations are forming in some sections, and their increase is urgently required. Central Iowa has had a lesson which should not pass unimproved. In Northwestern Iowa the railroads carry trees gratis for all who will plant them, and similar encouragement should be given elsewhere. The destruction of forests is not only to be deprecated in view of hurricanes, but it has injurious effects upon the rainfall and the climate of the surrounding regions. A check ought in some way to be put to the waste of wood, and States might well have special commissioners of forests. The subject has received increased attention of late, and we hope it may excite more general interest.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Somnambulist's Adventure.

Somnambulists often get themselves into unpleasant scrapes, but seldom into a less enviable one than was achieved by a student of the French College of Ste. Barbe. Being missed by his roommate in the night, and his partiality to this kind of exercise being known, search was instantly made for him, with the result of finding him comfortably reposing in the gutter on the roof, four stories from the ground, and with one leg dangling over the edge. The morning bell was about to ring, the noise would surely awaken him, and only the courage and presence of mind of one of the ushers saved him from a cruel death. First directing the students to pile their mattresses in the court-yard beneath the spot where the sleeper lay, the brave usher slid down the gable roof, at imminent risk of going over, cautiously awakened the slumbering boy, and dragged him back into safety. It is pleasant to read that this gallant exploit was rewarded by a commemorative silver medal, purchased by subscription among the students, and a more solid, but possibly less gratifying, testimonial from the Faculty.

A Horse Getting A Child Out of a Pond.

A French paper gives the following striking instance of the affectionate instincts in animals: On a small farm in one of the French departments was a young horse whose temper was so untractable that all attempts at taming him failed. The farmer would have parted with it but for his youngest child, a boy about six years old, to whom, strange to say, the animal showed a strange liking; he would come to his young friend and receive food from his hand. He seemed pleased to have his shaggy neck patted by the little fellow. One day all the adult members of the family were out in the field excepting the mother, who being engaged in the house, left the child playing in the yard, when he fell into a pond, and would have been drowned but for the timely aid of his friend the horse. The animal happening to be loose in the stable, and hearing the familiar voice, came out at a trot, and perceiving the poor child struggling, seized him by the garments and drew him out at the very moment the mother came to look after him.

SALE OF A HISTORICAL RELIC.—Washington's headquarters, sold by auction at Morristown, N. J., a few days ago, was purchased by Ex-Gov. Randolph, W. V. Legerwood, George Halsey, and Gen. N. Halstead, for $25,000. The intention of the purchasers is to hold it for the State until the Legislature meets, when, if so pesired, they will transfer it without profit.

Feats in Journalism.

The French journals, says a foreign newspaper, have lately been expressing their astonishment at the energy displayed by English and American journalists. It appears that very sharp competition is now going on among the "specials" with respect to the impending trial of Marshal Bazaine. The correspondent of an American journal has arranged for fifteen telegrams, which, though they need be only ten or a dozen words each, will, provided they are perfectly authentic, be paid for at the rate of 1,000 francs (£40) each. Other American correspondents have actually been telegraphing, word for word, a translation of some of the *feuilletons* in the Paris journals, although it is difficult to imagine how there can be any possible advantage in such an outlay as this.

During the war in Paraguay, a South American correspondent set up a telegraph wire for his own use, so as to communicate the news at the earliest possible date. Finding, however, that the Paraguayan Government were beating him through their own telegraph he had the audacity to cut their wire. Stories are told by the same French writer of the rivalry between some of the English correspondents. Dr. Russell, for instance, accompanied the German army on its entry into Paris, wrote on his saddle an account, and sent it off by special messenger, who galloped to the first station on the newly-opened line between Paris and Calais, jumped up by the side of the engine-driver, who had a special engine ready, and rattled off to Calais in time to catch the mail. He little knew that he was accompanied on that journey by the correspondent of a rival journal—the *Daily News*—who, dressed as a stoker, had no sooner arrived at Calais than, running on board the steamer, he offered the captain any amount if he would get up steam at once. The captain complied, and the pseudo stoker arrived in London just as the messenger for the *Times* landed at Dover. Again, during the insurrection at Marseilles, the correspondent of the *Times*, finding the telegraph cut, hired a steamer, which took his dispatches to Malta, and thence they were telegraphed to London.

A Famous Raft.

The famous Red River raft, which has obstructed the navigation of that stream for many years, has been more than half cut through; so far, indeed, that small steamboats of light draught, coming from below, can now, by means of bayous, or side channels, make their way into the upper river above the great raft. This raft was formed by an accumulation of fallen trees and drift of all sorts which, having once covered the river from bank to bank and become firmly wedged in place, grew rapidly by fresh accessions of material brought down by the current until it was nine miles in length. Soil was formed on it by the settlings of the muddy river and by the decay of its material, and it was covered with growing vegetation of all kinds, including many large trees. The lower part of the raft, being the oldest, gradually rotted away, and portions were detached and carried off by the current, and thus the raft traveled slowly up stream from year to year, but the gain from above was much greater than the loss from below, so that the raft increased in length faster than it moved up the river. Several boats in the employment of the United States are now engaged with excellent success in cutting through this raft. The process is described by the correspondent of a Western paper. First: There is a powerful tugboat which, coming up from the raft below, makes fast to a projecting log or tree, and pulls at it until it is dragged out, usually bringing a large mass of roots, logs, and branches, matted and tangled together. This is passed on to the boats below, which are fitted up with large saws worked by steam, and here the floating island is separated, and the logs sawed up into short lengths and set adrift again. Gunpowder or any other explosive has not been found useful in this work. The most compact and stubborn portion of the raft has already been cut through; what remains is expected to prove comparatively light work, and this obstacle, formerly regarded as insuperable to the navigation of the upper Red River, will soon be entirely removed, greatly to the advantage of southwestern Louisiana and southern Arkansas.

True to the Last.

A touching incident of the courage and fidelity of dogs is given in the story of the assassination of Maj. Macdonald, at Michinee. The murderers, after they had brought the officer to the ground by a shot in the leg, rushed up to him and finished their bloody work with swords. They wished to cut off his head as a trophy, but they had been so worried by Maj. Macdonald's dog that, ere they could accomplish their object, they were driven off by friendly villagers. When the latter came up the faithful dog was found cut to pieces, and lying dead by the side of the master it had so stoutly and devotedly defended.

Syrian Thoroughbreds.

The Governor-General of Syria recently organized a race meeting to ascertain the speed and endurance of the Syrian horses. The following is a note of the distances over, and the time in which the races were run, the time being taken by Vice-Consul Kirby himself, and the distances said to have been correctly measured by Turkish engineer officers: First race, 7½ miles, run in 14 minutes; second race, 5¼ miles, run in 11¼ minutes; third race, 3¼ miles, run in 6¼ minutes. It was remarkable how little distressed the horses appeared to be be, although the majority were ridden without stirrups, and several bare-backed.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS.—A new and magnificent emanation of Russian enterprise is the scheme to extend the Pathi and Tiflis railroad to Baker, on the west bank of the Caspian sea, and thence to Teheran, the capital and metropolis of Persia. It is not surprising that England looks upon the project with jealousy, but the empire of the north is approaching a point where it can afford to disregard the objections of Great Britain.

Tobacco Craving.

A writer on the subject says: "It is impossible to quit the use of tobacco after it has become a regular habit, without more or less bad feeling and prostration. The man who would free himself from the curse of tobacco-using must make up his mind that he has a hard struggle to pass through, call all his will and power to his aid, and resolve to quit it once and forever. The leaving off by degrees seldom succeeds. It is better to make the battle short, sharp and decisive. A thorough course of bathing, to eliminate tobacco from the system, will make the struggle much less severe, and prove the greatest aid that can be given. The Turkish baths are best, if they can be had. If not accessible, the wet sheet, pack or vapor bath should be taken instead. There will not be much appetite, and but little food should be taken. Fruit is best. No drink but water, and that may be drank as freely as desired. To allay the craving for tobacco, hold cold water or pieces of ice in the mouth.

Newspapers.

According to the American Newspaper Directory, 1872 was a good year for starting newspapers, since the publication of 396 new periodicals was commenced, of which number 125 were dailies. At the commencement of the present year there were 6,768 periodicals published in the United States. Of these, 627 are daily, 93 try-weekly, 98 semily-weekly, 5,099 weekly, 86 semi-monthly, and 672 monthly publications. Of periodicals of all kinds, Nevada issues the smallest number, 14; Delaware the next smallest, 19; Florida the next, 24. New York has the largestlist, 958; Pennsylvania the second, 648, and Illinois the third, 544. As a rule, the Western States publish more papers in proportion to their population than the Eastern States. As an illustration, Kansas has 147 and Virginia 128. In addition to the papers printed in the English language, there are periodicals printed in German, French, Scandinavian, Spanish, Dutch, Italian, Welch, Bohemian, Portugese, Polish, and Cherokee languages.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, June 14, 1873, was as follows:

In store at—	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*
New York.....	174,035	621,196	306,025	13,850
Albany.........	14,500	10,200	60,500	29,200
Buffalo.........	92,969	180,538	123,355	.....
Chicago.........	509,564	4,092,999	1,520,536	62,081
*Milwaukee....	482,000	107,000	315,000	20,000
Duluth.........	128,245	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, May 31	289,581	188,899	166,141	3,030
Detroit.........	89,474	70,183	60,124	5,991
*Oswego........	250,000	40,000	25,000	30,000
St. Louis......	205,790	409,990	194,443	5,260
Boston.........	31,009	47,140	205,310	7,779
Toronto.......	204,619	200	21,286	3,647
Montreal, Ju 1.	360,218	500,453	9,110	9,000
*Philadelphia..	165,000	173,000	60,000	.....
*Baltimore....	55,000	107,953	25,000	.....
Lake shipm'ts.	1,338,779	1,279,190	228,387	1,170
Rail shipm'ts..	160,226	125,499	851,347	4,874
OnN.Y.canals..	1,027,433	606,015	249,754	.....
Total......	5,524,692	8,560,464	4,430,848	196,062
To'l Ju 15, '72.	5,098,617	11,533,982	6,341,814	359,809

*Estimated.
And rye 643,525 bu.

How People Get Sick.

Eating too much and too fast, and swallowing imperfectly masticated food; by taking too much fluid during meals; drinking poisonous whisky and other intoxicating drinks; keeping late hours at night and sleeping too late in the morning; wearing clothing too tight, so as to relax the circulation; wearing thin shoes; neglecting to take sufficient exercise to keep the hands and feet warm. Neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores of the skin open. Exchanging the warm clothing worn in a warm room during the day for light costumes and exposure incident to evening parties. Starving the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress; keeping up a constant excitement, fretting the mind with borrowed troubles; employing cheap doctors and swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill; taking meals at irregular intervals.

The Nashville Epidemic.

Some highly interesting facts in relation to the cholera epidemic at Nashville are given by a correspondent of the Louisville papers. It appears that there is a spring on the outskirts of the city which the deposit of 200 cart-loads of filth in its immediate vicinity had tainted. Persons who drank of this water were taken with a complaint that ripened into something like cholera. The first cases occurred among people who lived close to the spring and supplied their wants from it. Not far from this is a large brewery, which daily gives off a disgusting stream of refuse matter conducted in open ditches through a portion of Nashville. These ditches in turn empty into sewers in bad repair, through which the noxious vapors of the liquid filtn escape and poison the air. Nearly every case of cholera has been near the spring or on the line of this sewer.

A Singular Strike.

One of the most curious strikes on record has just occurred in St. Louis. On the editorial staff of the German newspaper, the *Amerika*, is a gentleman named Regenaur, whose handwriting is said to be a wonder. For a long time the compositors in the *Amerika* office puzzled their brains to the verge of distraction in their efforts to decipher this gentleman's manuscript without complaint; but at last, driven to desperation, they appointed a committee to wait on the proprietor of the journal, with the request that in future they should be paid a price and a half for putting Mr. Regenaur's copy in type. The request was refused, whereupon the compositors struck in a body.

A NEW HAVEN man has invented a street-cleaner that will clean a mile of street a day, doing the work of six men. The contrivance consists of ten small hoes placed side by side, and mounted on wheels, each one rising or falling as the nature of the pavement may require, independently of each other, the pressure being produced by the weight of the machine, and regulated by springs, the whole thus easily adapting itself to the surface of the street. The machine weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, and is worked by one man.

From the Washington Star.

On Friday afternoon, before leaving Long Branch, the President took a stroll along H street, and dropped in to see a friend, who is a well know citizen of Washington. During his stay the daughter of the gentleman referred to remarked that she had heard a pleasant thing about him.—The President inquired to what she referred to.

"I have been told by an officer who served with you in the army,' said she "that he hrd been with you under many trying circumstances, and that in no single instance, no matter what the provocation, had he ever known you to use profane language. I was delighted to hear this, especially in view of the fact that profanity is said to be the rule and not the exception among army officiers. Will you excurse me, Mr, President, 'if I enquire if what I hear is true?"

"It is, I believe, modesty replied the President. "I have always regarded profane language as unnecessary to say the least and, as I am a man of few words, I have never been able to understand the necessity for useless expressions of the character referred to.

POSTAL LAWS.

Changes That Take Effect After the Present Month.

1. Franking privilege abolished.

2. Postmasters supplied with official stamps.

3. Official stamps must not be used except for official business.

4. Stamp of one department cannot be used for correspondence of another.

5. No matter can pass through the mails free.

6. Postage must be collected on newspapers published in the county where delivered.

.7 Exchanges not free. Publishers must pay postage on each exchange received.

8. Postal cards not called for are not sent to the dead letter office.

9. Postal cards can not be used a second t me.

10. Ordinary cards can be transmitted through the mails by affixing a one cent stamp, provided the entire message be printed· The addresss may be written.

POSTAGE.

Letters—Three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

Drop Letters—Where delivered by carriers, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. All other offices one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Printed Matter—One cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Seeds, bulbs, cuttings, roots, scions, chromos, and engravings are classed with printed matter

Merchandise—Two cents for each two ounces or traction thereof, limited to twelve ounces. When any of the above matter is mailed wholly unpaid, and by inadvertance reaches its destination double rates should be charged and collected.—*Post Office Gazette.*

Thrilling Encounter With a Burglar.

On Wednesday night, about half past twelve o'clock, Mr W. G· Alexander had a most exciting experience with a burglar. On reaching the gate of his yard it occurred to him that he saw the dim shadow of a man standing at the corner of his residence and seeing that he was undiscovered himself by the nocturnal prowler, he stepped within the yard and ensconced himself in a clump of shrubbery to await the development of affairs. Shortly he descried the burly form of a man stealthily creep around the corner of the house and approcch a front window which had left open on account of the oppressive weather. After a searching glance into the room, the man suddenly cronched down as if alarmed by some sound within. Taking this moment for a favorable one, Mr. Alexadder leaped from his perdu and came down upon the thief's shoulders with an animal-like bound that placed him at a decided disadvantage. Then grasping him by the collar, Mr. A. jerked him violently through the gate into street.

By this time the burghlar had so far recovered his equanimity as to make a struggle to escape. He was a huge brany limbed negro, and lunged out savagely at his captor's frontispiece, but at the same time received a teriffic shot straight from Mr. Alexander's shoulder, which toppled him into the gutter like a log. Then the enraged auctioneer sprang upon the negro and showered blows upon his bullet like head all the emphasis at his command but finally shattering his fist he was obliged to leap to his feet and resort to his brogans. However, he had made but one kick, when the burglar was off like an antelope. Alexander following close vpon his heels, lustily calling for the Police. The chace was long and arduous, yet the pursued eventually eluded his pursuer and escaped.—*Toledo Commercial.*

* * *

There can be no question in regard to Grant's habit of indulging in spiritous liquors to great excess, and it is right the people should know it; and the fact of the President and his Lieutenant General being "chock full, and having been so for a week," would afford a very pretty text for a sermon from some of his staunch supporters. —*Pittsqurg Post.*

Keep Them Out.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser Salary Grab and Credit Mobilier. has this to say of the Liberals; Thre were many among the ranks and file of the Liberty party whose defection the Republicans can forget and forgive. They were deceived by their leaders, and led astray like sheep. But as for the arch conspirators in the Liberal revolt, there is no room as yet in the Republican heart for forgiveness toward them. Never was a political schism more basely contrived; never was there a party desection more utterly unjustifiable. Its moving spirits were actuated solely by motives of a personal character. They allow their jealousy, spite, and hatred to make them deaf to every party obligation, and unscrupolous in carrying out their design. They made the United States Senate the scene—and tried to make it the instrument—of their manchinations. They took up the time which they should have given to public interests in wickedly attempting to throw unjust suspicion upon the President's personal integrity. They know that he was the choice of the majority of the people for re-election, and they were determined, if possible, to blacken his good name and loosen his hold upon the popular confidence and esteem. The Liberal leaders kept up this same system of personal attack and defamation toward every man who held a prominent place in the Republican councils. They went torward and formed the closest kind co-opation with the Democratic party. Professing in the first place to differ with the Repuclicans party upon the policy of the National Administration only, the Liberals united with the Democracy in attempting to defeat the Republicans in every State, county, or municipal election. They made their desertion complete and went beyond the Democracy in their zeal to defeat those whom they had betrayed and whose name they had the assurance to retain on their standards—the emblems of as foul a political conspiracy as was ever witnessed.

Now the Rebublican party should be slow in receiving back these men, or in allowing them to return to their forme. places in the party's ranks. It it is true that they were defeated; they deserved to be, and upon their defeat humiliation should have been and has been piled. It has been proved, moreover, that the Republicans do not need their services. If they never come back the party will not suffer any loss of strength. Many of those prominent in the Liberal movement were always ready to make trouble. They never went to a State Convention that they did not threaten to withdraw in case their utmost demans were not acceded to. The Republican party can certainly say good riddance to the crowd that tried to demoralize the Syracuse Convention. The door should be forever closed upon the crew of so-called Tammany Rebublicans, represented by Whitelaw Ried, John Cochrane, Ethan Allen, and others of their kidney. When they left the party it was for the party's good. The Republicans of the Empire State were thereby releived of a load which they never carried with honor or comfort. It is all very well to talk about clemency and forgiveness; it is not strange to hear expediency suggested as a motive for the Republican party to hold out the promise of welcome to all who desire to came back to its service. But the party should consult its honor and dignity as well as expediency. We should not hold out the slightest inducement to lead the prominent Liberals to believe that their return would be welcomed or appreciated. If such renegades see fit to come back and quietly serve among those they tried to betray, well and good; they may do as they like about that. But they should also be given to understand that the Republican party will never admit them to its councils or to share its honors· They are not wanted; their room is worth more than their company.

* * *

The Court of Common Pleas at Cincinnati has decided that the Sunday ordinance is valid so far as it prescribes penalties for the tale of spiritous liquors on the Sabbath, but invalid so far as it forbids the sale on that day of Ohio wine, beer, ale. and cider.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One-half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that James E. Rose, administrator of the estate of Isaac Hornburger, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, 5½ miles east of Auburn, containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

GRAND

OPENING!

—OF—

SPRING

AND SUMMER

CLOTHING!

S. Laufferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

INDIANA

Conservatory of Music,

BURGESS' BLOK,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Corner of Main and Court Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Hon F P Randall, Dr B S Woodworth, H Burgess. Hon P Hoagland, Dr B S Brown, A S Evans, Hon C E Gorham, Dr Th Heuchling, Chas Hanna, Chas McCulloch, M Sweetzer, A Oppenheimer, H C Hartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger, Rev S Wagenhals, J G Williams, J B McDonald, Chas D Bend, John Gilbert, S J Beeler, Rev A Marine, M Graff, John Hayden, Rev J B Fairbanks, W E Carnahan.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Piano and Organ.

Prof S. B. Morse—From Conservatory of Music, Berlin. Prof Albert Joost—Pupil of the celebrated Pianist, Tivendel. Prof Wm. A. Hodgdon—Late Director of music in the public Schools of St. Louis Mo., and Fort Wayne.

Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.

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P. O. BOX, 1850. March 6, 1863.

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Drugs, Medicines,

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Perfumery, Soaps,

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School and Blank Books.

Slates, Writing Paper

Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

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Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMNENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

teaied AT Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER OF

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be givan Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

er shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

AUBURN LIVERY

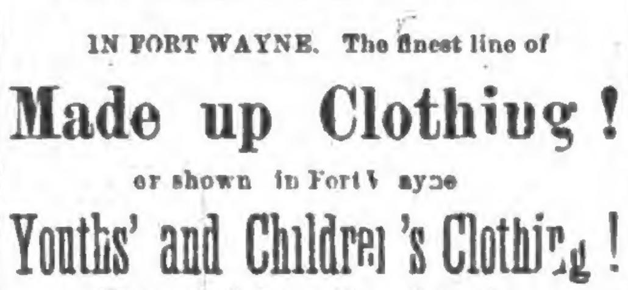

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patrogage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

75 Columbia street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosiening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunits is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

ueensware,

Crockery,

Wooden-ware,

Lamp Chimneys,

Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

House & Lot

For Sale.

An excellent site on Main street, suitable for boarding house or other business. Frame house with well, cistern, stable and all in good or Lot is 36x140 feet. Enquire of GUY PLUM.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 17, 1873. No. 29.

The Auburn Courier,
Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year $2 00
Six Months 1 00
Three Months 5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6.00	12 00	18 00	20 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

ROSE & HARTMAN.
Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E. Rose. Ezra D. Hartman.

J. S. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.
DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. M. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample room for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Reether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent [illegible] Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. K. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber, paying cash rates, at all times. 2-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMOE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE.
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW YORK & BOSTON.
At the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY en route. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient Day Coaches, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, with out change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agen
CINCINNATI, O.

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Express	Mail	Freight
Ft Wayne .... Dep	11 15pm	4 30 pm	7 20 am
Auburn	12 13	5 33	9 10
Waterloo	12 27	5 46	9 55
Summit	12 42	6 01	10 15
Pleasant Lake	12 56	6 12	10 37
Dep	1 28	6 45	11 25
Ar Angola	1 06	6 25	11 00
Bankers	2 35	7 53	2 35
Jonesville	2 53	8 06	3 50
Jackson	4 00	9 15	6 30

Going South.

Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	7 15 am	
Jonesville			10 25
Bankers	1 37	8 42	11 35
Ar Angola			2 25
Dep "	2 50	9 51	2 50
Pleasant Lake	3 22	10 03	3 22
Summit	3 34	10 15	3 49
Waterloo	3 50	10 31	4 25
Auburn	4 03	10 45	4 58
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 05	11 43	6 20

WM.A. ERNST, Sup
J. B. FOLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
1 Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.26	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	8.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	3.58	..03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4.08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		2.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Going West.

STATIONS.	[illegible]	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	[illegible]	6.00 A. M	9.10 A. M	1.30 P. M
Rochester	2.52 "	7.30 "	10.25 "	2.40 "
Alliance	1.15 "	11.00 "	1.10 P. M	..28 "
Orrville	8.51 "	1.00 P. M	3.07 "	7.00 "
Mansfield	8.55 "	3.18 "	5.09 "	9.11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4.00 "	5.40 "	9.40 "
line lv	9.40 "	5.55 A. M	6.00 "	9.50 "
Forest	11.05 "	7.40 "	7.55 "	11.15 "
Lima	12.08 P. M	9.00 "	9.15 "	12.17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.40 "	11.50 "	12.05 A. M	2.45 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2.35 P. M	2.55 "	5.05 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6.50 "	6.50 "	8.20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5.15 A. M	9.20 A. M.	5.30 A. M.	9.20 P. M
Plymouth	9.15 "	12.02 P. M.	3.55 "	2.15 A. M
Ft Wayne	12.20 P. M	2.20 "	11.20 "	6.00 "
Lima	2.45 "	4.07 "	1.18 A. M.	8.05 "
Forest	4.00 "	5.08 "	2.27 "	9.27 "
Crest- ar	5.35 "	6.30 "	4.05 "	1.10 "
line lv	6 00 A. M	6.50 "	4.15 "	11.30 "
Mansfield	6.40 P. M	7.19 "	4.43 "	12.05 "
Orrville	9.16 "	9.20 "	6.27 "	2.13 "
Alliance	10.20 "	11.00 "	8.25 "	4.20 P. M
Rochester	2.50 "	1.12 A. M.	10.42 "	6.55
Pittsburg	4.00 "	2.20	11.45 A. M.	8.00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Cornnna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 39 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27.73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.
I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address
April 9, 1873-tf J. A. CAMPBELL, Butler Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Havi g opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the [illegible] respectfully solicits a share of the [illegible] custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and Po visions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock o
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

A good side-show at a ladies' fairs —a pretty cheek.

Lady bank clerks constitute one of the institutions in San Francisco.

An English woman learning to spell wants to know if there is a he in love.

How to get a lady to show her foot —praise her foot to some other lady.

Matilda Fletcher will deliver the annual address of the Nebraska State Fair.

Buffalo has an "Academy of the Holy Angels," but the pupils are only girls after all.

Mrs. Viola E. Archibald is a candidate for School Superintendent of Iroquois county, Ill.

Ex-Mayor Samuel Maxwell, of Indianapolis, an old resident, died on Thursday.

A fatal case of what the physicians pronounced cholera occurred at Evansville on Saturday.

The rolling department of the Terre Haute iron and nail works has suspended indefinitely.

The State Treasury paid out on Tuesday, $35,200, principally for salaries of State officers and the judiciary.

The local assessment of personal property in Indianapolis, up to date, with a few returns yet to come, is $8,766,061.

A female lecturer says the only decent thing about Adam was a rib, and that went to make something better.

"Bob how is your sweetheart getting along?" "Pretty well, I guess; says I needn't call any more."

Divorce will next be obtained on the ground of 'emotional insanity,' such as carrying an empty purse.

Mis Lizzie Shirley is a candidate for School Superintendent of Clinton county, Iowa. She surely ought to succeed.

Ridiculous enough —A two hundred pound poetess, writing verses about what she would do 'if she were a sunbeam.'

Can any one tell why Eve was formend from one of Adam's ribs, and a hired girl wasn't made at the same time to wait on her.

The Patrons of husbandry held a largely attended meeting at Rensselaer on the 28th. The order is said to be prosperous.

The proposed Indianapolis Public Library is receiving subscriptions at the rate of over twenty-five names a day. There are 2,760 names on the list.

The plucky mistress of a colored school in Texas, whose school-house had been burned by an incendiary, assembles her school and continues her teaching under a brush shed.

"Pretty well," replied a doctors daughter, when some one asked how her father was getting along; "plenty of colds and fevers and such like, but what we want to make things lively is a nice little epidemic."

A son of Henry Hillebrants, of Vanderburg county, a few days since, was killed by the explosion of a flask of powder which he was playing with while the family were out in the field.

Lafayette women bathe in the river within the city limits in broad daylight and what is worse, no clothing is visible during the operation. The *Courier* complains—probably because it can't go in too.

New Albany acknowledges one case of sporadic cholera, but palliates the fault by showing that the patient ate boiled cabbage, and other vegetables, when he was not fully convalesent from an attack of cholera morbus.

The Indianapolis Exposition, which was considerably damaged by the storm there last week, has been repaired. The building will be ready for occupancy the latter part of August. Applications for space are already being made.

An old settlers' meeting was held at Patton's Grove, Laporte county, on the 21st ult., at which the old folks alluded in terms anything but compimentary to the adminirtsation, to the times when back pay, salary grabs, Credit Mobilier etc., were not.

PROSECUTOR.—We learn that H. C. Peterson of Auburn will be a candidate for circuit prosecutor at the next election As yet we have not heard any one else mentioned for that office. Mr. Peterson is a young man with good legal abilities and will discharge the duties with fidelity.—*Angola Republican.*

The following resolution was endorsed by the Knox county Ohio Democracy.

"*Resolved*, That we regret that one of the twelve Credit Mobilier Senators and Representatives called himself a Democrat, and it is a fact worthy of reflection that the eleven others are Republicans.

It was recently reported, but very promptly contradicted, that Hon. M. C. Kerr was about to assume the editorship of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* The rumor was too good to be true. And what a change of diet that would have proved to the *Sentinel* readers! They would have got more nutricious food in one day than they now receive in a month!—*Ligonier Banner.*

Pretty hard on the *Sentinel* but not at the expense of truth.

Always marvelous stories will told to surport impossible theories. At Ironton, Ohio, a young person was drowned. Search was going on for the body, when an old woman appeared and asked that an unwashed shirt of the boy should be thrown into the river, declaring that it would disapear directly over the place where the body was. Need we say that it was thrown in; that it did disapear, and that the body was brought up just in that spot with a grappling hook. Here is a tale told by "trustworthy witnesses" of whic we feel bound to say that we do not lieve one word.

From the Rochester spy

We learn from Mr. Thomas Mederith that on Saturday last, at Borton's mill fifteen miles east of Rochester, in Kosciusko county, two men were suffocated in a well. The mill pump got out of order, and Mr. Ellis Borton, one of the propriet ors, descended the well to ascertain the cause of the derangement. When about ten feet from the surface, he inhaled the noxious gas and became insensible, falling into the water, which was about three feet deep. The engineer, whose name we did not learn, inspired by that sort of heroism that does honor to human nature descended to rescue his employer, when he, too, was struck with death from the same cause. Both men perished, but the name of the engineer deserves to be recorded in the annals of fame.

BEECHER ON RELIGION.—Religion is a good thing if it makes a man better. We don't care what kind of religion it is if it only makes a man honest, truthful, benevolent and conscientious, if it does a good job for him. If religion don't do this for a man, it won't be of much benefit to him in the next. If a person makes a profession of religion, and talks loud in meeting about love for God, yet manifests in various ways a hatred for man, refuses to pay honest debts, sells dead ben feathers for live geese, fine shavings for curled hair, or gives less than sixteen ounces to the pound, we necessarily conclude that his religion isn't good for much or he hasn't got enough of it. We don't expect this will hurt anybody unless it hits them.

A hotel in California keeps an ordinary bulfrog, in a glass jar, half filled with water. Inside this jar is a diminutive ladder, from the bottom of the vessel to the top, just above the water line is a perch, on which his frogship in dry weather is to be seen sitting perfectly motionless as long as the dry season lasts. On the slightes indication of a change in the atmosphere; the frog quits his perch and returnes to the water, returning to the landing only at long intervals to feed upon the flies that are thrown into the jar. This animated weatherguage never takes any nourishment ex cept in rainy weather.

In these days of Congressional and Presidential grabbing it is pleasant to remember that Franklin Pierce vetoed a bill that had passed both houses of Congress for the payment of the French spoalition claims, though his wife was interested in them to the extent of $50,000. History will never record a similar act of pecuniary self denial on the part of our present President.

It is expected that Americans will carry away a large number of the Vienna Exposition prizes. What a pity there is none well-behaved Commissioners. We would be sure to have it.

The Skull of Shakespeare.

A certain French Baron, whose scientific tastes led him to collect the skulls of celebrated persons, one day received a visit from a man with whom he was accustomed to deal.

"What to you bring me here?" asked the Baron, as the man slowly unwrapped a carefully enveloped package.

"The skull of Shakspeare."

"Impossible!"

"I speak the truth, Monsieur le Baron. Here is proof of what I say," said the dealer, producing some papers.

'But,' replied the Baron, drawing aside the drapery which concealed his own singular collection, 'I already posess that skull.'

'He must have been a rogue who sold you that,' was the remark of the honest dealer. 'Who was it, Monsieur?'

'Your father,' said the Baron, in a mild tone, he sold it to me about twenty-nine years ago.'

The broker was for a moment disconcerted, then explained with vivacity:

'I comprehend. Be good enough to observe the small dimension of the skull on your shelf. Remark the narrow occiput, the undeveloped forehead, where intelligence is still mute. It is of Shakspeare certainly, but Shakspeare as a child about twelve or fourteen years old, whereas this is that of Shakespeare when he had attained a certain age, and had become the great genius of which England is so justly proud.'

The Baron bought the second head.

An Editors Work.

The editor of the Rochester, Ind., *Spy* claims that he did a bigger day's work than any other printer in the State last Tuesday. He was alone in the office till noon, and had to perform the functions of editor and compositor and devil, at one and the same time. The folowing is a list of achievments during the day:

Arose at 5 A. M.; ate breakfast; buried a cat; split an armful of wood; walked four squares; set a column of primer type; went down town and stayed half an hour; came back and wet down the paper; took proof of six galleys; read and corrected them; made up two forms; went to dinner, distance going and returning, eight squares; pried up a board in order to convince our better half that there was not a dead rat under the kitchen floor; returned to the office and read a daily an' hour; got ready for press washing the roller and stone, oiling the press, cleaning off the tympan and lay a tympan sheet; distributed a column of breveir type; worked two hours at press; went to supper; chopped and split two arms ful of wood; came back to the office and finished working off the papers; washed the forms, etc. Was in bed and asleep at 10 P. M.

A Fool and His Money.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer July 1:]

On the train from St. Clond. that arrived here at 7:30, was a german about 50 years of age, named Peter Vaar, and his wife. Just previous to the arrival of the train he was approached by a gentlemany appearing man, who entered into a conversation with him, and found that he was going to Oshkosh, where he had a brother. The stranger was glad to meet Mr. Vaar. He knew the brother very well indeed and was going there himsef. He had a large amount of money he was going to invest there, but it was in his valise, and he could not get to his money until he could get to his baggage to open it. To cut a long story short, he prevailed upon the confiding Vaar to loan him $1,000 in clean money to pay a large freight bill for goods he was going to take Oshkosh and as security for the $1,000 for a few moments until he could get to his baggage, he gave into posession of Vaar a bag of $20 gold coins. When Vaar got off the cars the gentleman who made the loan could not be found and when Vaar came to count over his security he found that his gold security amounted to just eighteen twenty dollar gold peices, and upon submitting them to the police, it was found as might have been expected, that the twenty-dollar gold pieces were all counterfeit. Vaar was wild, and ran about like a crazy man. The whole police force was set at work, and scoured the city, visiting all places where the swindler could be suspected of being concealed, but up to two o'oclock this morning no traces of him could be discovered. The hunt will be continued to-day, but very likely with no better success than followed the search last night. The case is a very strange one. The parties had never seen each other before, and the whole transaction did not extend over five minutes, during which time the swindled man parted with his $1,000. It is a strange story still we have to be true.

BEFORE AND AFTER MARRIAGE.

GENTLEMAN BEFORE MARRIAGE.

My dearest duck, my sweetest girl,
I love you most sincerely;
I'd rather own this sunny curl
Than win a fortune yearly;
This little hand, so soft and white,
Was only made for kisses;
This little form, so frail and light,
Was made for gauzy dresses.

I'll keep my Kate a span of grays,
A carriage and a pony;
I'll go with her to balls and plays,
And never speak of money;
For I'll buy a romance new,
Attending to her pleasure,
And poems, bound in gold and blue,
I'll order for my treasure,
Our lives shall be but one sweet dream
Of love and sunny weather,
No adverse wave shall cross the stream
Of wedded bliss forever!

AFTER MARRIAGE.

You always talk of plays and balls,
You are forever flirting,
And scribbling rhymes and making calls,
And never make up shirting;
You smile in every whiskered face,
You chase all silly fashions;
You load in jewels, flaunt in lace,
And show your angry passions!

The baby's left to cry and moan,
I've ne'er a decent dinner;
You drag me out, you call me down—
I am a hen-pecked sinner,
An abject slave—I tell you so!
Madam, your folly's ended,
You shall not flirt, and go—and go—
I'm weary and offended.
I'm going to a reading-room—
I'll join a club thereafter—
So—mend your manners—stay at home,
And dry your eyes with laughter!

LADY BEFORE MARRIAGE.

I feel a very solemn sense
Of all a woman's duty,
To keep within the door-yard fence,
Unmindful of her beauty;
To share her husband's grief and care,
But, in his shadow walking,
Content to mind her own affairs,
Be reverent when he's talking.

'Tis plain our maker did design
That women should be humble;
Not given to looks nor dressing fine,
Which makes them fret and grumble.
Those novels are pernicious things,
To feed imagination;
All filled with angels' shorn wings—
To me they are vexation.
Dear William, as your wedded wife
I never mean to tease you,
My aim and pride all through my life
Shall only be to please you!

AFTER MARRIAGE.

Bill, come down stairs; I know you can,
The baby has the colic;
The way you shirk your duties, man,
Is truly diabolic;
The nurse has such a blundering way
She cannot stop his crying,
And as for me, I'm housed all day
Till I am almost dying!

Ann! run and bring my velvet sacque,
My parasol and bonnet;
I'm going to Messers. Black,
The printers, with a sonnet!
I have no time to write nor read—
But while he tends the baby,
You, Sarah, take this book with speed
Across to Mrs. Maybe;
Ak sher to lend me Hugo's last
In change for Love's Dilemma—
There, Bill—don't rock so horrid fast—
You'll wake my darling Emma!

HOW THE VOW WAS KEPT.

It was Saturday night. I do not know that every woman devotes this remnant of the week to mending, but Mary Matthews always did. Crowd her work each day as she might, there were never any moments left in which she could sit down to that basket of holy things and devote herself to the contents, save on Saturday night, and then because the work *had* to be done, it *was* done, though sometimes the poor little woman was so tired she scarcely knew how the task was accomplished. Its completion, however, she would fully realize, and if John Matthews, her husband, were sitting before her, she would look up brightly into his face, no matter how full of weariness was her soul. When the basket had been more crowded than usual, and the weekly work consequently greater, this little woman was wont to creep over to the silent man, as the last amendment was laid on the table, and rest her dizzy head on his great shoulder, smoothing his hard, coarse hands, and caressing his shaggy beard lovingly; oftentimes, on such occasions, she would glance furtively toward his countenance for a—well—if the truth must be told—I think it was the smile of a loving heart that Mary Matthews' eager eyes strove to discern. You term this last act foolish, perhaps; for you think that such a sentiment should long ago have been outgrown; you declare that a woman of her burdens and responsibilities should be above any such "exhibition of weakness," by the very dignity they confer upon her. I cannot call such an action foolish, or even weak, though I *can* and *do* wonder that such tenderness as Mary Matthews manifested toward her husband had not, in the years of the latter's indifference, become calloused, hardened, beyond the power of loving smiles to soften. Still more do I wonder that, as she realized the barrenness of the soul upon which she showered her caresses, she could continue to expect, or even faintly hope for, any sympathetic return from a quarter in which there was such a dearth of anything like it. Ah, the love of woman in its greatness, its fidelity, in the much which it can absorb, in the little upon which it sometimes thrives, is indeed wonderful! It is to be cherished, to be admired, to be reverenced! *Don't* ever call it foolish, or term it weak.

John Matthews was not an unkind man. At least he did not intend to be, if he ever had any intentions at all. He loved (?) his wife, his family, in his way, but his heart was no more capable of ministering unto their spiritual needs than his hands of providing for their temporal wants—apparently they were of the same material, both failing in the functions for which they were designed. He was ambitionless; to manage to live, "somehow or other," was the extent of his aims, so far as the getting of money was concerned. It is needless to say, therefore, that a very small portion of this world's goods fell to his share—ay! very little indeed; but he never seemed troubled or anxious. And as one after another "little responsibility" was added to his family flock, he put forth no extra exertion, and felt no added care, apparently; he lived up to his motto, and *managed* to exist. *He* managed, did I say? Ah, it was his *wife* that did *that*. It was *her* slight frame that bore the *double* weight, when the *half* was sufficient to crush any ordinary woman! It was she who contrived, she who made everything go twice as far as it was originally destined; it was *Mary* Matthews, who planned and planned until her brain grew giddy with the whirl of thought, while *John* walked leisurely down the street to his work—he made crochet-needles—or sat by the stove in the evening, reading or sleeping, as he felt inclined. He was a patient man, he seldom complained. But would he have been justified if he had, and was it to his credit that he did not? *No*, to both!

There was an unusual amount of work on hand this Saturday night, and Mary Matthews glanced at the basket, and then at the clock, and looked very doubtful as to whether her task could be accomplished in the given time, yet, the manner in which she immediately went to work indicated that she was resolved at least to make the endeavor. And as this little woman *sewed*, there sprang up after her, little patches upon garment-land, growing there as though to be never uprooted. And where baby's little toes had gone through his socks and out into the wide, wide world, the mother placed delicate wicker-work to keep them in. Archie's little feet had backed out of his stockings to boot, but Mary Matthews *heeled* the gaping injury, and with her surgeon-like needle skillfully united the raw edges that mortification could not result therefrom. In the husband's hose, the wife barred and cross-barred all the unlawful openings, till it would have been difficult for light or cold to have entered by those means again. Then Myrtle's Sunday dress was taken down an inch or two, that it might not feel so much above her, and the waist to Sadie's frock was eyed till it promised to never flinch from duty again. There were only fifteen minutes ere the clock would strike twelve, but in ten of them this persevering woman liberated a dashing little butterfly from a brown silk chrysalis, and in the remaining five folded up the evening's work and laid it aside. Then she looked up to John, who sat near by, giving him a smile of affection—requiring only one in return to cause her heart, tired as it was with the week's hurry and worry, to bound for very joy. But a stretch and a yawn was all that he sent back across the wave of light that had flashed over at him. Ah, had he but sent a smile her woman-heart would have made so much of it; she would have seen in it more than his nature could have possibly felt; appreciation, sympathy, love—for you remember she could make a little go a great way. It would have been to her a sweet blessing, she would have rested upon it all the coming week, and have placed it as compensation against every disappointment—"John smiled upon me"—"John thinks of me"—"John loves me." But as it was, he only said he was tired, and was glad she was through for the night. And the weary woman, with an unsatisfied longing in her soul, a craving in her heart for sympathy, caught up her baby from the cradle, and hugged it tightly to her bosom, kissing its fair face again and again. Baby was asleep, but its clumsy fist opened wide of a sudden, and the tiny hand clasped itself around the mother-finger, and would not let go. It was a very little thing for a baby to do, but it cheered the lonely heart wonderfully; the haggard look left her countenance, and a warmer hue succeeded. You call her foolish again, and say it was only an accident—that no emotion stirred the baby-heart of the slumberer. Perhaps you are right, my friend, but I love to think that the God who has hidden from the wise what he has revealed unto babes, sent comfort to the mother through the child. Any way, I know that his blessing rested upon them that Saturday night in the Long Ago.

CHAPTER II.

It was in the early winter. Baby Matthews was wrapped in his warmest flannels, but somehow they did not keep out the cold. At last, before night came on, the little fellow who had worried all the day, began to breathe very hard, and gave palpable evidence that he was sick. Mary Matthews feared her boy was attacked with croup, and wanted a physician summoned. But the father of the child said he would be well over it by morning—it was nothing—and he didn't believe in doctors. He was correct in the first particular, for ere the straggling rays of light penetrated that little bed-room, baby Matthews put up his little hands in great pain, and the Savior looking down upon the suffering child, had compassion upon it, and took it up in his arms and healed it. Earthly eyes pronounced it dead, after that, and so the treasure was buried in the ground.

It would be doing injustice to John Matthews to say he did not miss the little thing, though I do not think he mourned. He could labor all day and never feel his loss till he entered his home at night, but with Mary, his wife, the case was different. In all her work had the little face been associated: kneading her bread she had watched the baby on the floor, that no harm might come near; in washing her dishes she had handled them gently that the sleeper might slumber; when baby cried out from any cause, there had always been a song on her lips to quiet him. Whether in her arms or out, the care of the blessing had been in her every thought. Was it strange then that the mother-heart ached—that it cried aloud in its grief, though there were others yet left to be cared for? Ah, no, it was but natural, for none but baby can fill the empty place in the cradle. The little woman did not give up, however. She toiled early and late, and devoted herself still more to the children that remained, praying that God would spare them to her lonely heart.

But, finally, there came a time when Mary Matthews took a rest in her work; a Saturday night when the basket of mending was filled and unemptied; when the clock ticked on and no one took heed of the passing hours; when silence was in the kitchen—when every room was dark and desolate—when the house seemed ready to fall. The little Matthews with scared faces stood around helplessly; they couldn't begin or end anything without mother. But Mary Matthews was on her sick bed and never gave them a thought. Her tired brain was occupied with other things—strange pictures, wild fancies, confused thoughts—such as these hot, raging fevers bring, when they go to one's head. The neighbors, God bless them, did all they could for the sick woman, the physicians prescribed their most subtle doses, and John Matthews, well fitted for the vocation, watched night after night.

Weeks passed. It was Saturday night again. The basket of mending was filled to overflowing, yet it remained untouched—undisturbed. Mary Matthews still lay upon her sick bed; John Matthews still watched by her side. Not in vain had the husband sat by the side of his wife all these days, nor had he listened to her ravings for naught. Mutterings of a crazy woman, others might have termed them, but to John Matthews they were terribly significant. However strange and wild her fancies, her one cry had been always the same, as worn out she would sink exhausted among the pillows. It was a cry for sympathy, for love, a cry full of yearning—and so hopeless—so sad—oh, how could it but touch his heart, how could it but speak to him over and over again, the one word *neglect*, which he had shown toward Mary Matthews—the woman whom he had promised, before God, to love, ay! to *cherish*, as long as they both should live. And she was going to die now, the neighbors said so; the doctors gave no hope. Was he to be released from his contract just as he began to realize what *love* and *cherish* meant? He looked at her as she lay there in stupor. He saw beside her pale, thin, careworn face, another—roguish and ruddy; a girlish face, with full, plump cheeks and pretty, laughing eyes; a dear, sweet, oval face; and the border-land above the merry blue eyes was smooth and white, not a line of trouble written upon it, nothing but soft, brown curls wandering where they would. It was the countenance of his Mary when he first called her his little girl wife. She was seventeen then, and now she was—he counted up to see—yes, she was thirty now; they had been married just thirteen years. Her beautiful hair was full of silver-gray now; her features were sharp; her cheeks hollow; her eyes so sunken—a little, faded, tired out woman, there she lay. Oh, how old she looked. "Mary, oh Mary," he murmured, "and so young!" He took her hand in his—what a hand for a woman! How the joints were spread! How discolored the skin! What had become of the fair little hands, with the dainty fingers, that his Mary used to have? And then something within him whispered, "She lost them working for you—in loving and cherishing you." Yes, she had toiled for him early and late—she had laid down her life in his service—her part of the contract had been nobly fulfilled? What had he done for her? Had he given her a fortune? No; he had spent what little she brought him. Had he given her love? Doubtful. Had he comforted her when discouraged? No. Had he borne her burden when it weighed heavily—had he *ever* said, "Never mind, Mary, such and such a trial is hard to endure, but we'll share it together!" He could not recall an instance. Had he ever read dear, precious words to her as she sat sewing and darning for him? Not once. As he had come home night after night through the years, had he been wont to tell the little woman who never left home what was going on in the outside world? No. And when by a hot stove the little flushed face had watched his favorite dish that it might not burn, had it ever occurred to him to thank her? Never! What *had* he done for her any way—in what way had he cherished her? Oh, a chill ran through that iron frame, as the man answered that question in his heart—as he admitted to himself that his wife, Mary Matthews, had traveled the rough path of life, unassisted, unsupported, unappreciated, uncherished, had gone on her way lonely and sad, craving and praying for the sympathy which he had withheld. And John Matthews groaned, as well he might, and hid his face in his hands, while the tears trickled through his fingers, as he thought upon the past which he could not recall, of the suffering woman before him who lay at death's door, and whom he had refused to cherish.

He started! He thought he heard Mary's voice. Yes! she was in her right mind! She knew him—she was beckoning to him. He leaned toward her and brushed the tears from his eyes. "John," she whispered, "dear John," and that was all. Soon again she murmured, "To-morrow will be Sunday—my work is all done." Then her weak, trembling hand sought his face and she tried to stroke his beard, as she had done weeks before, but her strength failed her and it fell back upon the bed. A beseeching look came out on her countenance, her eyes—faded eyes—glanced eagerly at him—and the white lips twitched and trembled. He interpreted the expression of longing; he read the cry her features uttered; it was a sorrying heart that spoke to him, it was entreating him for a little love. No need to beg for it now, love had suddenly become very plenty—no need that she should ever hunger again. For a moment she looked at him anxiously; he was overcome with emotion; he tried to speak, but his throat was choked; he tried to answer her with a smile, but he could not control his face, and the tears blinded his eyes so that he could not see. And thus the little woman went on her long journey, unblessed with the knowledge that she was loved, appreciated, cherished—at last. She made one more effort to reach his face with her hand and failed; then, still searching for comfort, she died, whispering, "I'll go and wake up baby."

Hours after, the neighbors found John Matthews, with his arms around the dead form of his wife, and he was kissing her cold face again and again, and caressing her hands, wet with his tears. "It seems he really loved her after all," they whispered to themselves. But the grief-stricken man was groaning to himself meanwhile, "Too late, too late, she is dead, my Mary is dead."—*Wood's Household Magazine.*

THE editor of the *Record*, an Arizona paper, has now on his table two invitations to act as second in a duel, an invite to an Indian hunting raid, a pair of bear skin pants presented by a hunter, a three-pound nugget of silver, a free pass on a stage-route, two lottery tickets, three Apache scalps, a call to act as postmaster and justice of the peace, and twenty-seven dollars' worth of faro checks.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Transcript*, who renews the cry that our country needs a distinctive name, suggests that Westland might, perhaps, be as good a one as England is for our mother land. Our people, he says, might then be called Westlanders, or, better still, Westerans.

Tunneling the Rocky Mountains.

In this age of engineering wonders, each fresh achievement attracts comparatively little attention, and schemes that twenty years ago would have been been called incredible or chimerical are now heard of as matters of course. The Pacific Railroad, the Suez Canal, the tunnel through Mont Cenis, and, at last, even the East River bridge, with its span hitherto unheard of, are successively put down as in the regular routine of things, and the world is apt to forget within how short a time it pronounced each of these enterprises to be impossible, and as little worth talking about, for any practical end, as the philosopher's stone or perpetual motion. Were it not for this blunting of the senses to engineering triumphs, the newest grand project of the sort—that of tunneling the Rocky Mountains—would have had a similar welcome; but, as it is, the scheme is listened to with a kind of passing amazement, indeed, but still with little trace of incredulity.

Already this colossal undertaking has been begun, however, and it is hoped in no long time to push it to consummation. The tunnel is to begin at a point near Black Hawk, and to emerge in Middle Park. It will be twelve miles long, and at its greatest depth, under James' Peak, there will be 6,000 feet of earth and rock over it. The object of the tunnel is not only that of furnishing an avenue for the railroad, thus avoiding an immense deal of grading on both sides the slope, but it is hoped that vast mining profits will likewise accrue, so as to make the work remunerative at a very early day. The bore is to be effected by "diamond pointed drills," driven by machinery; and it is calculated that the tunnel will be cut at the rate of five feet per hour, or sixty feet per working day. At the Black Hawk terminus work is already in progress; and early in 1874 work is to begin at the other end in Middle Park.

The preliminary operations have been remarkable. The site of a mountain has been graded down for the face of the tunnel, and a flume has been built 1,300 feet long from this point to the nearest water-course. By this means a fall of twenty-five feet has been procured for a stream of water which is made to turn an overshot wheel. This wheel will be used to force air into the tunnel—an indispensable measure for future proceedings—and the waste water will supply the workmen and their families. It is intended so to shape the line of the tunnel that it will strike certain valuable mines whose existence is already definitely ascertained. If the expectations of the "Sierra Madre Tunnel Company of Colorado" are fully realized, they will not only construct one of the most stupendous works of engineering ever wrought by human hands, but will deflect through it nearly the whole line of Pacific travel, and make themselves enormously rich. The expense, however, of their undertaking is certain, while, until it is fully carried out, the reward must remain more or less doubtful.

The national taste for grandeur of dimension should find, in the Rocky Mountain tunnel, ample gratification. It will be nearly twice the length of the Mont Cenis tunnel—the distance from Fourneax to Bardonneche being but seven miles five furlongs—while the deepest point on the Mont Cenis line beneath the crest of the Alps is but 3,480 feet. When to these points of obvious superiority are added the gold, silver, diamonds, and other gems the company hope to find, to say nothing of the humbler but more useful minerals the metallurgists promise to delve forth in its way, the pre-eminence of the American tunnel must at once be claimed and acknowledged. If, now, instead of taking fourteen years—the time expended in boring the Alps for the Mont Cenis tunnel, its Rocky Mountain rival should be "put through" in, say, four—which an average of sixty feet a day, or even 15,000 feet a year, working at but one end should apparently effect—the element of swiftness of construction will be attained to endow our colossal bore with its proper and crowning national characteristic.—*New York Times.*

A Member of the Typographical Union Refused Burial by a Catholic Bishop.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, the friends and relations of poor Chabot, the printer who was last week drowned in the harbor, followed his remains to the grave in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, but, strange to say, the authorities at the last moment refused to allow the body to be interred. Upon inquiries being made, it was stated that a note had been handed to Bishop Bourget informing him that the deceased was a member of a secret society inimical to the Catholic faith, and that consequently he had felt himself constrained to prevent the burial of the deceased in consecrated ground. This was a dreadful blow to the friends of Chabot, whose only connection was with the Montreal Typographical Union No. 97, which, of course, is very far from being a secret society. Several persons attempted to have the order withholding burial rescinded, but with no success. Much indignation is expressed by the printers generally at the Bishop's conduct.—*Montreal Witness.*

Lassoing a Lion.

One day last week, as Samuel Mattison was riding through the hills of San Lorenzo, he suddenly came face to face with a large, full-grown California lion. In an instant his lasso, that indispensable article to the mountain ranger, was circling above his head, and with the dauntless courage characteristic of Sam, he sent the fatal noose with unerring aim around the neck of the lion; then, suddenly turning, he plunged the rowels of his spurs deep into the flanks of his well-trained horse, and dragged the animal a few hundred yards, when he dismounted and buckled a strap around the jaws of the lion, which was completely exhausted from the choking it had received. He then bound and packed it upon the horse, and took it to the house, not far distant, where he secured his lionship, which soon recovered, when Sam found he was like the man who bought the elephant. He has the skin of the animal, and displays it as a trophy of his reckless daring.—*San Francisco Paper.*

THE hornet is beautifully defined to be the red-hot child of nature.

Pulling a Tooth with a Door Knob.

A rough Western farmer came into a doctor's office to have a tooth extracted, but flinched at sight of the "instruments," and again the doctor tried in vain to get a gripper into his mouth.

At last the Hoosier declared "that 'ere new-fangled thing to be no account," and wanted to know if the doctor could tie a string around the tooth; "for," said he, "that's the way I used to pull 'em out, an' I guess it's better'n all your new-fangled fixtures."

The dentist, to please him, said he would try, and producing from a drawer a fine, strong piece of fish-line, after a great deal of trouble and yells of pain from the Hoosier, it was firmly secured around the tooth. The Hoosier then proposed to fasten the string to the door knob, which was accordingly done.

The backwoodsman then commenced a series of easy jerks on the line, each of which was followed by yells of pain. The doctor resumed his seat, and smiled audibly behind his paper, occasionally glancing toward the door, and then turning quickly again to the paper to hide behind it his merriment.

Thus matters stood, until, at last, the fire burned low, and the dentist rose to replenish it. As he threw in the wood and stirred the red-hot coals into a blaze, a brilliant idea seemed to strike him, for his face brightened wonderfully. Arising from the floor, he left the poker in the fire, and seating himself, awaited the change of affairs. The backwoodsman had relapsed into despondency, for a melancholy expression had settled on his face. He steadily gazed downward, as if he were in deep thought.

The dentist, as I have said before, resumed his seat, but threw aside his paper, and sat looking intently into the fire, with an expression of merriment playing on his features.

Thus he sat for some time. At last, noiselessly rising from his seat, he drew the poker, one end of which was glowing with a red heat, from the fire. He suddenly brandished it in the air and brought it rapidly towards the Hoosier's nose. The backwoodsman threw himself back with a jerk. The cord did not break nor the door knob come out, but the tooth loosened from its place and bounded against the door with the click of a bullet.

The Growing Crops.

INDIANA has not more than half the acreage of corn she had in 1872.

CORN promises well in Southern Illinois, notwithstanding the very late planting.

LESS than an average yield of grain is now promised throughout Ontario, Canada.

THE early crop of new potatoes in the southwestern portion of Illinois is yielding bountifully.

THE wheat crop of Minnesota is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels this year—an unprecedented yield.

No peaches, few cherries and grapes, and an entire failure of blackberries, is the report from Southern Illinois.

AT St. Joseph, Mich., during the season, 16,257 crates of strawberries were shipped, and 11,676 for Benton Harbor. The greatest shipment on any one day was on June 16, when about 5,000 packages were shipped by three different steamers.

THE farmers of Western Iowa say the potato bugs have not been so bad for years as they have this season. Whole fields have been stripped of their foliage and are a mass of dying and barren vines. The probabilities are that potatoes will be very scarce and dear this fall.

IN the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, the crops are promising. Barley is large; wheat is better than for many years; corn is astonishing; apples are abundant; raspberries, ditto; pears are a failure; potatoes are buggy.

A California Ranche.

The following descriptian of a California ranche of vast extent and great productiveness is supplied by the Sacramento *Union* of June 23: "Dr. Glenn, of Colusa county, owns a ranche which contains nearly 45,000 acres. It embraces a frontage of eighteen miles on the Sacramento river, and extends back about five miles. It is inclosed and divided by 140 miles of fencing. One tenant, G. W. Hoog, rents and cultivates about 10,000 acres of the land, and the Gupton Brothers cultivate an equal portion. Some 15,000 acres are rented out to a number of farmers who work on a smaller scale. At the present time farming operations are going on on his ranche at a lively rate, as the work of harvesting is progressing rapidly. Hoog is engaged in cutting 7,000 acres of wheat and barley. The crop will this year yield about twenty bushels per acre of wheat. In favorable seasons the yield has been about thirty-five bushels. The yield of barley is considerably larger. The total crop will amount to nearly 180,000 bushels. He is thrashing his grain with one of Case's 48-inch cylinder thrashing machines, which is run by a twenty-horse power steam engine. To supply this machine requires six large-sized headers and eighteen header-wagons, all of which require the labor of 110 horses and 50 men. The machine has thrashed five sacks of barley per minute, at which rate it has run for an hour and half in succession. It has also thrashed thirty-sacks of wheat in seven minutes. It will require about six weeks to thresh the entire crop. These are the operations of Hoog alone. Gupton Brothers have an equally large crop, and are driving business on about the same scale. The smaller tenants are equally well employed."

THERE are on the globe 1,288,000,000 souls, of which 360,000,000 are Caucasians; 522,000,000 are Mongolians; 190,000,000 are Ethiopians; 176,000,000 are Malayans; 1,000,000 are Indo-Americans. There are 8,642 languages spoken, and 1,000 religions. The yearly mortality of the globe is 42,043,000 persons. That is at the rate of 115,200 per day, 4,800 per hour, 80 per minute. Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100; one in 500 attains the age of 80; one in a 100 to the age of 70. In 100 persons 95 marry. In numbers the two sexes are very nearly equal in the United States: Males, 19,493,505; females, 19,064,806; but the distribution is not even.

WAITING FOR YOU, JOCK.

BY SAMUEL SLICK, JR.

Winter's agoing;
The streams are a-flowing;
The May flowers blowing
Will soon be in view.
But all things seem faded,
For my heart it is jaded,
Waiting for you, Jock,
Waiting for you;
Oh, but it's weary work,
Waiting for you!

As soon as the day's done,
My thoughts to the west run;
I envy the red sun,
That sinks from my view.
On you it's a shining,
While here I am pining,
Waiting for you, Jock,
Waiting for you;
Oh, but it's weary work,
Waiting for you!

I sigh when the day beams;
The pitiful night seems
To cheer me with sweet dreams,
That beams to you.
Each morn as you see me,
The fading stars see me,
Waiting for you, Jock,
Waiting for you;
Oh, but it's weary work,
Waiting for you!

Go, robins, fly to him,
Sing every sigh to him,
Summer winds, sigh to him;
[illegible]
Where he sleeps on the prairies,
Oh, whisper, kind fairies,
"Waiting for you, Jock,
Waiting for you;
Oh, but it's weary work,
Waiting for you!

Humorous.

THE best man to back any horse—The jockey.

A WAG, speaking to a blind wood-sawyer, says that "while none ever saw him see, thousands have seen him saw."

MILWAUKEE has had a wooden wedding. Henry Block was married to Amanda Board. It was a plain affair.

A MINISTER walked six miles to marry a couple lately. He said he felt sort of fee-bill like. The groom saw it.

"IS THAT marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to a bust of Kentucky's great statesman. "No, sir; that's Clay," quietly replied the dealer.

A LITTLE girl sent out to hunt eggs came back unsuccessful, complaining that lots of hens were standing round doing nothing.

WHY are we led to infer that David and Joshua were intemperate men? Because David, when he went out to meet Goliah on the field of honor, "took a sling," and Joshua, previous to his attack on the walls of Jericho, "took a horn" and gave a regular blow.

AN auctioneer at a late sale of antiquities put up a helmet with the following candid observations: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder, but whether he was a brass, iron or type founder, I can not tell."

AN aged gentleman in Kansas City received a letter from agents of one of the swindling lottery schemes, stating that if he would send $10 he would receive a gift of $25,000. The old gentleman replied that it was unnecessary for him to send the $10, as they could deduct that amount from the $25,000. He added that he would be satisfied to allow them $25 for their trouble, and that if they would send him $24,975 he would call it square.

SOME young men marry for dimples, some for ears, some for noses; the contest, however, generally lies between the eyes and hair. The mouth, too, is occasionally married; the chin not so often.

A LADY having the good fortune to have her husband hang himself on an apple tree, the wife of a neighbor immediately came to beg a branch of that tree, to have it grafted into one in her orchard. "For who knows," says she, "but it may bear the same kind of fruit."

THE attention of the fair sex is invited to a patented process of manufacturing "switches" from the bark of the redwood tree, but a schoolmistress of our acquaintance says that for the young ladies under her charge she would much prefer the old-fashioned birch ones.

THE Tennyson of Indiana is responsible for the following contribution:

Young man, spare that bustle;
Touch not a single papé;
That woman had an awful tussle
To get herself in shape.

Bridges.

Probably more bridges have been built since 1800 than in all time before. In 1750 London Bridge was the only one across the Thames in that metropolis, and every attempt to create another was, through local jealousy, vehemently treated. Between Putney, distant about eight miles, and London Bridge there are now nine bridges. There was at one time a mania for bridge-building, says the *Building News*, and Tom Paine, the free-thinker, undertook to span the Schuylkill with a single arch. A part which he constructed with this view went to form a very lofty bridge over the Wear at Sunderland. South America very early hit upon the expedient of suspension bridges. All fees over bridges in London are now abolished, save in one case. A writer on this subject recently pointed out that even the magnificent and enormously costly bridge over the Danube, at Buda Pesth, is free, and adds that no American bridge is, so far as he is aware, tolled, which, we regret to say, shows the writer's ignorance only too plainly.

Punctilio.

Not more than three weeks have elapsed since the Chancellor of the German Empire stated, officially, that "Ambassadors are to Sovereigns, not to States." Even American ministers are accredited to the "courts" or monarchs of the countries where they represent us. But old Spain has made a very new innovation on this immemorial etiquette. The British Government has refused to recognize the Spanish Republic. The new Spanish Minister to that country is officially styled "the representative of Spain to England, not to "Her Majesty." This fact deserves record as the most dignified example ever exhibited of the lex talionis. It will be worth while to note the manner in which the new Minister will be received. Thus has proud Spain, the birthplace of punctilio, been forced by the march of modern ideas to become the first of European nations officially to ignore the punctilio!

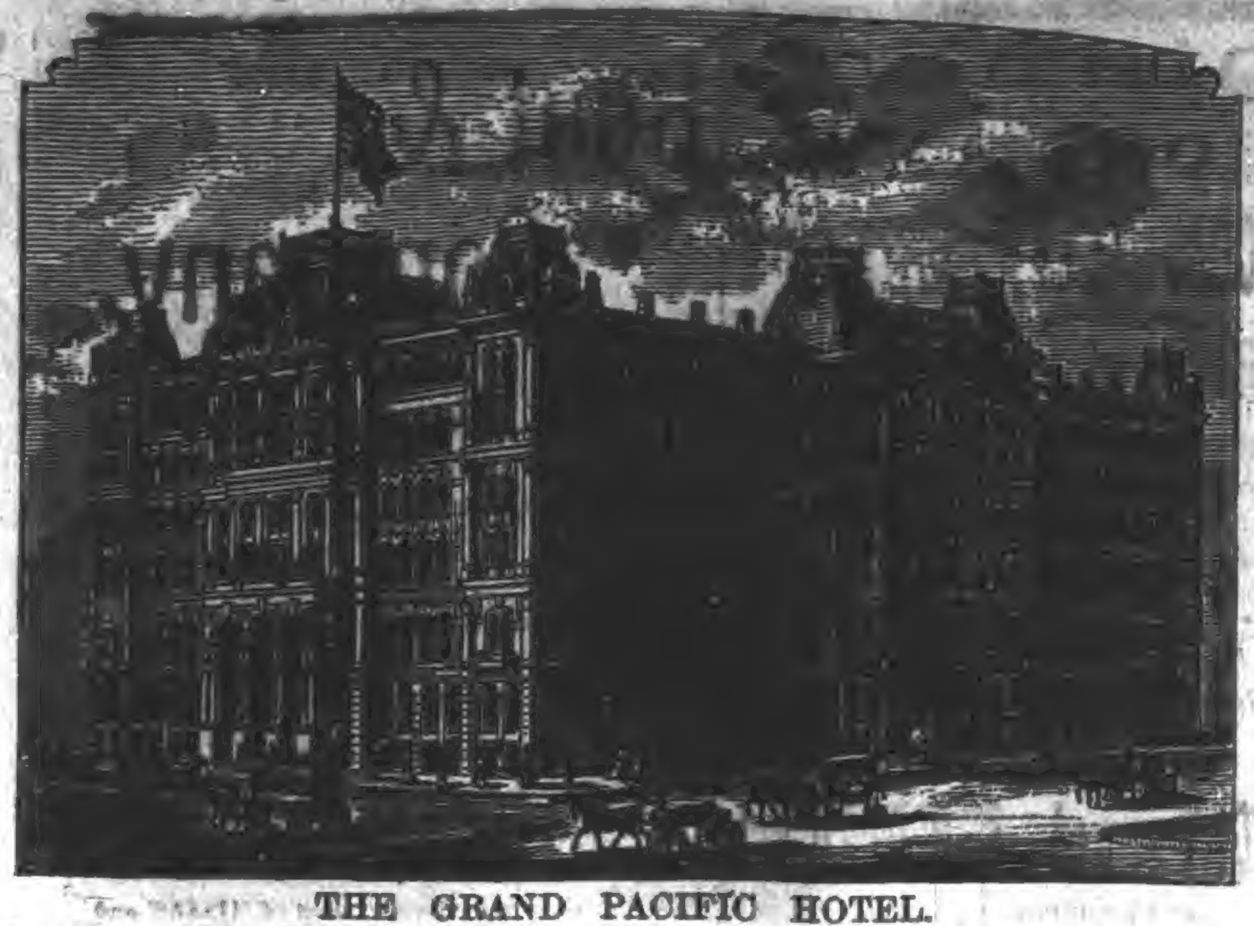

THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

One of the most marked institutions of the outgrowth of life in our larger genters of population is the great hotel, and no feature is more notable and remarkable in New Chicago than the vast caravansaries that are to make her the hotel city of the continent. The largest of these, and the largest hotel structure in the world, is the Grand Pacific, a cut of which we give in this issue, at once the pride and the marvel of the Garden City. Its immense size and elegance are well indicated in the engraving, and very reliable in suggestiveness as to the appointments and adornments of the interior. The Grand Pacific covers an area of 64,000 square feet, an entire block, bounded by Clark, Jackson, LaSalle and Quincy streets. Opposite, on Clark street, is rapidly rising the vast government building, also occupying an entire square. The material of the fronts of the great hotel is the beautiful olive-tinted Ohio sand-stone. The structure cost over one million dollars, and its furnishing by the lessees, Messrs. George W. Gage, David A. Gage, and John A. Rice, nearly four hundred thousand dollars, an expenditure warranted by their twenty years' lease, and securing throughout a richness, elegance, and solidity that will give enduring attractiveness to the hotel, and carry its fame among travellers all over the globe. The carpets of the house, Axminster, Aubisson, Wilton and English Brussels, are all in new styles, and largely in special designs, and aggregate over *six acres*. The beautiful carpets of the corridors, eleven feet wide, amount *to over a mile* in length. The features of the hotel that most strike the visitor and guest are the two immense interior courts, used respectively for the grand office and the office arcade The principal Dining Hall is 135 by 65 feet; the Ladies' Ordinary 75 by 75 feet; the Grand Parlo 100 by 25 feet; the noble promenade with its Corinthian Colonnade is 130 by 30 feet. The kitchen, fitted up with the most approved appliances of the *cuisine*, is 140 by 60 feet. The system of protection against fire is perfect. The floors are filled in with cement, and the floor beams bricked in between partitions. The house has its regular disciplined fire brigade of fifty trusty employees. Standing iron columns from the street, vast tanks in the roof, the most powerful steam pump in the city, with 3,000 feet of hose always kept attached in various parts of the house, a telegraph fire alarm in every room, and the new and perfect electric clock system of Prof. Hamblet are among the appliances and safeguards against conflagration. From three hydrants on the roof the hotel force can protect their own structure and help the safety of adjoining buildings. It would be difficult to suggest a feature in a great hotel which the Grand Pacific has not. The entire work of carrying the structure to completion has been for many months in charge of the lessees, whose reputations and fortunes were made in the Sherman House destroyed in the great fire. Few strangers will visit Chicago without making the Grand Pacific one of the principal lions of their visit. Twenty months have given Chicago a marvellous beauty in her new structures, which in extent more than restore her former business capacity. Her streets are now lined with tall blocks that are unsurpassed in variety and richness in any city in the world. Our readers will thank us for the presentment of the largest and most striking structure of all, the Grand Pacific, which on the first day of June, 1873, opened its doors to guests.

A Narrow Escape for Miss Nellie Grant.

On Wednesday evening, just after 6 o'clock, Miss Nellie Grant left the President's cottage for a ride in her pony phaeton. She was unaccompanied, except by the colored coachman. The team was the President's favorite span of spirited black ponies, and they bowled along the avenue in fine style. While passing along the lower end of Ocean avenue the ponies became suddenly frightened and started into a furious run. The driver manfully clung to the lines and did everything possible to check the runaways, but all to no purpose, for they were unmanageable. Miss Grant bravely kept her seat and did not manifest any alarm, while the plunging ponies tossed the tiny carriage on either side of the road. As the team reached the residence of Mr. Franklin, the agent of the Cunard line, they whirled into the yard and across the lawn, dashing themselves on to the piazza, where they were stopped in their mad career by the astonished visitors. Miss Grant was assisted from the carriage, which miraculously escaped destruction, and was warmly congratulated on her narrow escape from serious injury.—*New York Telegram.*

RAILROADS.—There are at present 130,000 miles of railway on the globe, whereof about 68,000, or more than one-half, are in the United States. In countries were government management exists there are altogether about 9,000 miles of railway. The Belgian Government has the greatest interest in railways, that is to say, it has the greatest proportionate ownership. In Austria there are 7,000 miles of railway, and Russia possesses 8,000 miles open for traffic, and 5,000 more in course of construction.

A GENTLEMAN and wife recently arrived at Albany, en route for Saratoga, having driven the entire distance from Omaha. The time consumed was some six weeks.

FOR FARMERS.—"*Wealth and Wonders of the Boundless West.*" It is new, and having a wonderful sale. Advertised in this paper.

PAIN KILLER—ITS MERITS.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA.

TUNGCHOW, China, Aug. 23.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

Dear Sirs—During a long residence in China, I have used your invaluable Pain Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the summer of '62 and '63, while residing in Shanghai, I found it an almost certain cure for Cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall back upon my own resources in cases of sickness. The Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them, and opens a door to usefulness. In diarrhea, colic, vomiting, cholera, coughs, &c., your Pain Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly,

T. P. CRAWFORD.

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a little Water* will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it. In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

In sections of the country where

FEVER AND AGUE

Prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops, in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for PAIN KILLER are great. It is found to

Cure Cholera, when all other Remedies fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects, and Scalds. It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with RHEUMATISM, GOUT, or NEURALGIA, if not a positive cure, they find the PAIN KILLER gives them relief when no other remedy will.

It Gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

From 1840 to this day, 1870 (Thirty Years), PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER has no Rival.

Every Housekeeper should keep it at hand, to apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine PAIN KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine. Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., CINCINNATI, O.,
Proprietors for the Southern and Western States

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

DON CARLOS drinks chocolate in bed, like a true Hidalgo.

Suggestions for Summer.

It is of great importance that the system should be in a vigorous condition when the hot weather commences. The effects of a high temperature upon an enfeebled frame are always more or less disastrous. The loss of substance and the declension of nervous power, occasioned by excessive heat, can only be compensated by the active, healthful, and regular exercise of all the bodily functions by which the waste of nature is replenished and the vital energies renewed. The great utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of toning, invigorating and regulating the organs of the body, is universally acknowledged. As a tonic it stimulates the flagging appetite and accelerates digestion; as a corrective it neutralizes acidity of the stomach and relieves flatulency; as an alterative and mild aperient it regulates the liver and the bowels; as an anodyne it promotes tranquil sleep; as a wholesome stimulant it imparts firmness and elasticity to the relaxed and trembling nerves, and as a blood depurent it purifies the vital stream. The value of such a specific to the weak and debilitated is beyond all estimate. To invalids wilted down by the sultry heat of midsummer it is as refreshing and vitalising as the cool night dew to the sun-scorched flowers. Composed of vegetable elements only, with a basis of pure diffusive stimulant, it is safe and palatable as well as medicinal. In fever and ague districts and wherever the natural conditions are conducive to epidemic disease, it is considered the best safeguard against malarious infection, and the speediest remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements o Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

IF YOU have chills, periodic headache, or any bad feeling caused by malaria, Shallenberger's Pills will remove the trouble at once. They are an ANTIDOTE.

TO DRIVE Impurities from the Blood use Dr Jayne's Alterative, a remedy that stimulates the absorbents, and imparts vigor to the whole system.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves—Choice	11½ @	12½
Common	9 @	10
Hogs—Dressed	6¾ @	7¾
Cotton—Middling Upland	21 @	..
Flour—Superfine Western	4 75 @	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 40 @	1 48
Corn—Mixed Western	52 @	55
Oats	42 @	51
Rye—Western	85 @	.
Pork—Mess	15 75 @	16 00
Lard	8½ @	8¾

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 85
Good	5 25 @	5 62½
Medium	4 50 @	5 00
Common	3 50 @	4 60
Inferior	3 00 @	3 75
Hogs—Live	4 15 @	4 75
Flour—White Winter	9 50 @	10 00
Red Winter	7 00 @	8 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 24 @	1 25
No. 2 Spring	1 19 @	1 20
No. 3 Spring	1 07½ @	1 08½
Corn—No. 2	32 @	34½
Oats—No. 2	27½ @	28½
Rye—No. 2	59 @	60
Barley—No. 2	51 @	51½
Butter—Choice Dairy	17 @	20
Eggs—Fresh	11 @	13
Pork—Mess	14 00 @	..
Lard	8 05 @	..

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 3 Fall	1 28 @	29
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	35½ @	..
Oats—No. 2	28½ @	..
Rye—Prime	56 @	..
Pork—Mess	16 00 @	..
Lard	8½ @	7¾
Hogs	3 85 @	4 19
Cattle	5 00 @	5 75

CINCINNATI.

Flour	6 50 @	7 00
Wheat	1 30 @	1 35
Corn	42 @	43
Rye	66 @	67
Oats	30 @	42
Pork—Mess	15 00 @	15 50
Lard	8 @	8¼

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 31 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 25 @	..
Corn—No. 2	34½ @	..
Oats—No. 2	28 @	..
Rye—No. 1	62½ @	..
Barley—No. 2	65 @	..

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1	1 52 @	1 54
No. 2	1 40 @	..
Corn	45 @	46
Oats	38 @	..

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 57 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 49 @	..
Corn	40 @	40½
Oats	36 @	40

OPIUM HABIT CURED DR. F. E. MARSH, of Quincy, Mich., continues to make immense sales of his antidote in connection with his specialty, Opium Eating. He has already acquired a national reputation, and hundreds attest his remarkable success in the treatment of this habit. Send for Circulars.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic,

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

THE WHEAT FIELD OF AMERICA!

Healthful Climate, Free Homes, Good Markets.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD offers for sale **Lands in Central and Western Minnesota,** embracing: 1. The best of Wheat Land; 2. Excellent Timber for the Mill, the Farm and the Fire; 3. Rich Prairie Pasturage and Natural Meadow, watered by clear Lakes and running streams—in a healthful Climate, *where Fever and Ague is unknown.*

GRAIN may be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track, $4.00 to $8.00 per acre; further away $2.50 to $4.00. SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT: Warrantee Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-30 Bonds,** now selling at par, received for land at $1.10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

SOLDIERS under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

TRANSPORTATION AT REDUCED RATES furnished from all principle points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information map and copy of New Homestead Law. Address

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD, ST PAUL, MINN.,
OR 23 FIFTH-AV., COR. NINTH-ST., NEW YORK.

TO INVESTORS

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Loan at an aggregate not exceeding thirty million dollars, and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than **6** per cent. on further issues of its bonds, *the limited remainder of the* **7 3-10** *loan is now being disposed of through* the usual agencies.

The attention of those wishing to reinvest

JULY COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS.

is called to this favorable opportunity for obtaining these bonds.

As the bonds of this issue are made receivable in payment of the Company's land at **1-10,** they are in constant and increasing demand for this purpose, and will continue to be after the loan is closed—a fact which much enhances their value and attractiveness as an investment.

The Company has more than 500 miles of its Road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division, connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri river; it has earned title to nearly Ten Million Acres of its Land Grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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Good Morals and Gentle Manners.

By ALEX. M. GOW, A. M.

A useful book upon highly important and much neglected subjects. For schools and families. 12mo. Cloth, 252 pages. Price $1.25. Sample copy to Teachers, 84 cents.

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Wealth and Wonders of The Boundless West.

This Great Illustrated Book, by Hon. W. E. Webb, is selling enormously. Our NEW PLAN (including three fine Chromos, FREE) trebles Agents' ordinary profits.

AGENTS WANTED. *Full particulars of this great threefold combination agency sent free.* Address, at once, E. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 193 East Washington Street, Chicago.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 B'way, N. Y., *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS & ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers, including WATERS',** *at* **extremely low prices for cash, or part** *cash, and balance in* **small monthly** *payments.* **New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275** *cash.* **Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS $100; 4-STOP $110; 8-STOP $125,** *and upwards.*

Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs

are the **most beautiful** *in style and* **perfect** *in* **tone ever made.** *The* **CONCERTO STOP** *is* **the best ever placed in any Organ.** *It is produced by a third set of reeds* **peculiarly voiced,** *the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING,** *while its* **Imitation** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE** *is* **SUPERB.** *Terms liberal.* *ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Mailed.* 1 stamp.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large discounts to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM
DOUBTLESS THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
CUTLER BROS & CO.
PROPRIETORS, BOSTON

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

MEMORY made strong; Bashfulness overcome; How to conquer Habits; the mind strengthened; the body made tough and vigorous. Valuable book. 10 cts. Mailed by A. LOOMIS, Jersey City, N. J.

ADORN YOUR HOMES with the new Chromo "Awake" and "Asleep." Sells like wildfire. The pair sent for 50c. A large discount to agents. Address W. F. CARPENTER, Foxboro, Mass.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. A. TRASK'S

MAGNETIC OINTMENT

FOR THE CURE OF

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Dr. Trask was engaged for twenty years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and power of vegetables, separate and combined. At the age of seventy years he succeeded in presenting to the world, as the result of his experiments, a combination of Vegetable extracts, the power of which in removing diseases is unequaled in the annals of Medicine.

His discovery consists in a combination of these powerful Vegetable Extracts with Electricity or Magnetism in the form of an Ointment.

Certain, it is, that the remarkable and unprecedented success which has attended its application in the cure of diseases, stamps it at once as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a trial and close investigation of its properties.

It never fails, while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power [illegible] gained over the most malignant forms of disease, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy.

Such is the power of this combination, that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of its purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with internal as external disease.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in Inflammation of the Bowels.

No patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.

For Inflammatory Rheumatism this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat it is unrivaled.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of Nervous Headache in thirty minutes.

For Nervous Diseases this medicine is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, Sores, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

D. RANSOM, SON & Co., Propr's, Buffalo, N. Y.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, **will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine,** *and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing irritation, and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of **Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs,** it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch** or **Pimple.**

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure **Salt Rheum** or **Tetter** and the worst kind of **Pimples** on the face, **Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Erysipelas** and **Blotches** among the hair. Eight to twelve bottles are warranted to cure **Running of the Ears,** corrupt or **Running Ulcers, Scrofula** and the worst forms of **Secondary** and **Tertiary Diseases.** Two to six bottles, **Liver Complaint, $1.00** or **6 bottles for $5.00,** by all Druggists. Manufactured at the **World's Dispensary,** Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Agents Wanted for

SAINTS AND SINNERS OF THE BIBLE.

Dissected, analyzed, and portrayed as real men and women, just like Saints and Sinners of our own day. Original, Racy, Striking and Popular. Reads like a Novel. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, cor. Fifth-av. and Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These Pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid and other Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Essays on Obstacles to Marriage, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEA.—TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea Company in America; importers' prices and inducements to agents. Send for circular. Address.

ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey Street New York.

"AMERICAN SAWS."

BEST IN THE WORLD.
MOVABLE-TOOTHED CIRCULARS
PERFORATED CROSS CUTS.
Send for Pamphlet to
AMERICAN SAW CO., NEW YORK,

BEATY'S

Celebrated Purely Vegetable

HAIR TONIC.

THE GLORY OF AN OLD MAN

Is his flowing locks. This Tonic will bring out the Hair in a few weeks on the baldest head, where the glands are not destroyed, rich and flowing. It will also color the Hair a most beautiful brown and give it a very glossy appearance.

THE PRIDE OF YOUNG MEN

Is their Whiskers. This preparation will force the Hair to grow wherever there is any roots; therefore it will force the whiskers to grow in a very short time. If used according to directions, it will in every case have the most gratifying effect.

A WOMAN'S BEAUTY

Is her Hair. This is the finest preparation yet produced for promoting the growth of the Hair. It is also the most beautiful dressing a lady can have in her toilet. It will remove every particle of dandruff from the head, cleanse the scalp and prevent its formation, and give the hair a most beautiful glossy appearance. It, unlike all other preparations for the Hair, is entirely vegetable, and contains no lead, sulphur, or nitrate of silver, which are so objectionable. There is nothing to compare with it in the market. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Will be sent safely packed to any address on receipt of the price, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

Address,

UNION MEDICINE CO.,
Nos. 6 and 8 North Second Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

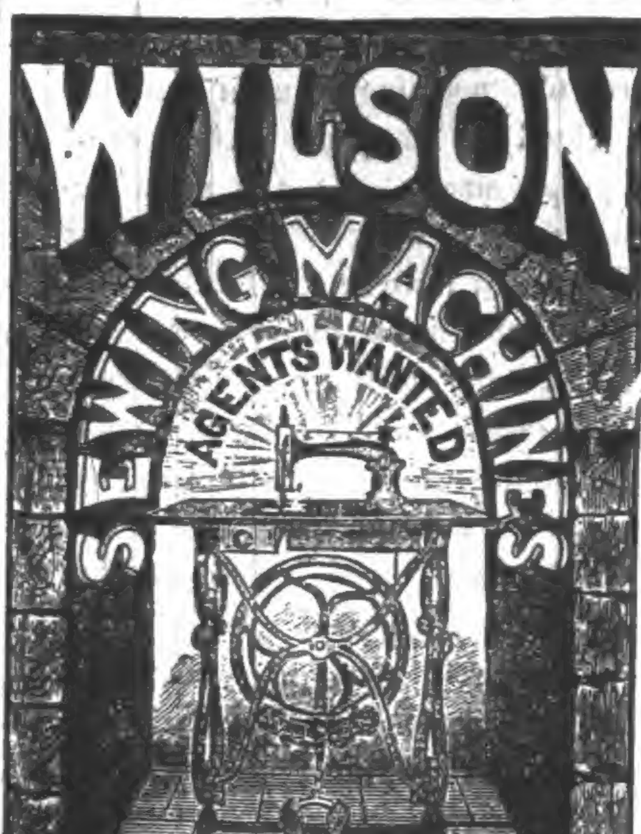

CONSUMPTION

And Its Cure.

WILLSON'S

Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the [illegible]ay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.

WESTERN AGT'S: { HURLBUT & EDSALL, CHICAGO. RICHARDSON & CO., ST. LOUIS.

"Success in Business"

Depends very much upon the energy, pluck and endurance of those pursuing it, and no man can possess these qualities unless he has good health. Hence to be successful in business men must guard against the encroachments of all diseases, and in no way can this be so effectually accomplished as by the use of Dr. Smith's Celebrated OLD STYLE BITTERS. The direct effect of this Medicine is to correct the Liver, purify the Blood and remove all torpid and stagnant bile from the system, which is the true safeguard against the attacks of disease and the crowning glory of a business man's success.

If you want a good Pain Killer use Dr. Smith's Golden Liniment.

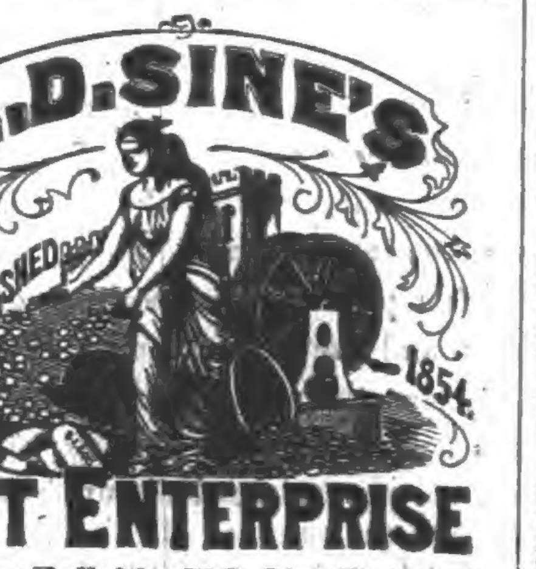

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$50,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

162nd REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Aug. 11th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$5,000 IN GOLD!

Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH } GREENBACKS!
Two Prizes $500 }
Five Prizes $100 }

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500! One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, **$1**; Six Tickets, **$5**; Twelve Tickets, **$10**; Twenty-five Tickets, **$20**.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. Cincinnati, O.

IMPERIAL GIN.—The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.

H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

ADDRESS N. S. DODGE, M. D., No. 128 S. Halsted St., Chicago. Specialty: THE TREATMENT OF HEART DISEASES.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

$40 Per Week IN CASH to Agents. Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

C. N. U. No. 28.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, July 17, 1873

A valuable suggestion to reformers is furnished by the result of the Louisville lottery drawing. A saloon-keeper has drawn the capital prize of $100,000 He is going right straight out of the business. He could not be induced under any circumstances to sell another drop—while his money last.

Some of the papers think that young Walworth would turn out to be a first-class humorist if he were allowed a little time for preperation. He will have plenty of spare moments in Sing Sing to fit himself for the profession, and if he applies himself, maybe when he gets his pardon, step from the cell to the sanctum—discard the ball and chain for the tripod.

"Grace Greenwood" intimates that never a one of the nominally masculine writers of the press will make the man that Susan B. Anthony is. The *World* says: "If this be so the prosecution of Miss Anthony for illegal voting fall to the ground, and she becomes instead amenable to indictment for masquerading in female attire.

The Hebrew conference which has been in session at Cincinnati for several days, adjourned Thursday. The Conference adopted resolutions asking the co-operation of all Hebrew congregations in the United States for the purpose of securing the establishment of a Jewish Theological Institute, and and otherwise advance the interests of the church.

Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin has made a speech at Iannsville in that State in which he takes high ground in defense of the Salary Grab. He claims all the credit of it for the "Great Party," and refuses the opposition any portion of it. Would to God this were so. Gen. Butler is vigorously defending the same measure in massachusetts and Morton is now said to have drawn his share of the spoils, and is at Indianapolis "fixing things," and all the indications are that the whole pack will soon be in full chorus in defense of the infamy.

It is curious to note the way in which the money stolen from the people by the last Congress is being spent. Grant is using his on fast horses and bull pups at Long Branch. Bingham is invetsing his in gold lace and gewgaws, in which to cut a figure, U. S. Minister, under appointment of Grant to the Czar of all the Russias. Butler is spending his electioneering for Governor of Massachusetts, while Morton has his on deposit in Washington, during his absence in Arkansas at the Hot Springs—still pursuing the heroic treatment of "fighting fire with fire."

Our readers are already aware that the American Department of the Exposition at Vienna is already a pronounced failure. Before a wheel or ribbon was in place the whole affair had been brought into disgrace by corruptions of Grant's Commissioners, and the stench of our filthy politicians has repelled all decent men. All the bright hopes of the friends of this enbrise are dead blighted, mildewed. Oh! could not our ring and mercenary politicians have saved us this last blistering disgrace in the eyes of the world?

Quiet as Japan now seems to the out side world which congratulates it upon its endeavors to reform the Government after the model of Western civilization, in the interior there are many elements of unrest. This is not to be wondered at when one recollects that the sudden striping of the daimics of rights posessed by them from time immemorial effects equaly the thousand of their inferiors who have always looked up to the nobles as their protectors, and now find themselves destitute of food, which they have not the means of obtaining such as were guarenteed them under the old system, when the daimios gave them work. In doing away with great evils, the Government, in the view of the daimos and the serfs, has acted to hastily and is unable to substitute anything of value in the place of the old state of affairs. Prince Satsuma is said to have protested against the enforcement of certain of the current reforms as necessitating the employment of troops in enforcing them. In some parts of the interior rebellion seems to be anticipated.

No, 1,—On Sewerage,

It has been our intention to present our readers with a few short articles upon the subject of "Sewerage and Drainage," before this, but the pressure of other duties prevented.

In the investigation of the sewerage question, much valuable time has been spent, and volumes written, therefore the ideas here presented will not be new, but merely a few practical facts gathered from the recorded experience of others, in this country and Europe.

A good text to take for this article would be, "For which of you intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it." It this was considered wisdom eighteen hundred years ago, it is none the less so now. No man thinks of building a house until he has his plans to suit his wants, and has made estimates of its cost, nor would a mechanic attempt to construct a steam engine or any other piece of machinery until he has draughted out on paper each piece of the propor size to suit the place designed for it to work. We think our village board have acted sensible with reference to our sewerage matter, not doing as many small towns have done, building sewers and drains at random—finding as the size of the increases that the work done is not equal to the demand made upon it, or perhaps twice or three times the expense has been incurred that was necessary. They have begun at the foundation by employing an engineer that has had some experience in such matters, to make surveys and plans for the proper drainage, and estimates of the probable cost. We all know our town is quite level, and it is almost impossible to tell by the eye which direction the water will run in some parts.

In laying out a system of sewerage for a town, engineers generally proceed something like this: The town is divided into districts which are made by nature, just as our continent is divided into various districts by water streets each of which district is drained by some river that divides and sub-divides until we reach its fountain head, so a sewerage system has its main sewers, sub-sewers, house and street connections. In order to get the positeon of these, that we may have the least amount of digging, and they at the same time be the most effective it is necessary to make a topographical survey at the first. This survey gives the relative heights of all the points of the town, from which, after determing where the main outlet shall be, we can easily see the depth and grade, we can get at all other points.

After locating our sewers, then comes the question of their size. This of course is determined by the area of the district drained. The Wabash is larger than our Ceedar Creek. It drains a much larger extent of country. A sewer to drain 4000 acres must be larger than one to drain 400 acres. But the size of the sewor does not depend entirely upon the surface to be drained—its grade must be taken into account. Other questions sometimes come in, such as, house sewers, etc., but these are so small compared with the rainfall, that they need not be taken into account.

After planing the position, grade, depth and size of our sewers, then we must plan the position and size of our man holes and catch basins. These man holes are places built up from the sewer to the surface of the street at a point from 300 to 500 feet apart, so that a man can get down and examine the sewer.

The catch basins are placed at or near the street corners to take the surface water. This water is not allowed to run directly into the sewer filled with dirt and rubbish as it generally is in case of a shower but the outlet from the basin into the sewer in some distance from the bottom so that the heavy particles that would lodge and obstruct the sewer, are deposited in the basin and easily cleaned out.—Sometimes the bottoms of the man holes are sunk below the bottom of the sewer so in case any heavy particles should be washed in, they will lodge at these points and then be cleaned out thus insuring against the least possible damage from obstructions.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Francis C. Dugan vs William D. Dugan } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride and Morlan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, William D Dugan is not a resident of the State of Indiana

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a d 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court affix ed at Auburn, this 15th day of July 1873.

J R LANNING, Clerk

There is now an end to the painful Walworth tragedy, the parricide having been sentenced on Saturday to imprisonment for life at Sing Sing. He showed no emotion—on the contrary signified his gratification that Judge Davis did not subject him to a long lecture. It is not believed that Walworth will long remain in prison, much less serve out the entire term allotted him. If Dix refuses to pardon him, the next governor in all probability be more lenitent. Thus far operations of justice have been swift but they are scarcely lasting. If he be not to old when released, Walworth will no doubt receive the distinguished consideration of society, and particularly the adulation of silly women for killing his father. Such is life—and such society.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1873.

Henry Heist vs Elmer Wyatt } Complaint No. 111.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavid that said Defendant, Elmer Wyatt, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence,

Witness my name and the seal of said court affix ed at Auburn this 15th day of July 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given to litigants, witnesses and others interested in, and to the Petit Jurors, heretfore summoned for the May term '73 of the De Kalb Circuit Court, that said court was adjourned by the judge thereof, to a special term commencing on the first Monday of August 1873 [Aug 4th 1873] for the trial and determinction of causes pending and not disposed of in said May term 1873 of said court:

Witness my hand and seal of said court at Auburn this 8th day of July 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

The State of Indiana, DeKalb County

Laura Shelton vs David Shelton } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the plaintiff by C A O McClellan her attorney and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant David Shelton is not a resident of the Sate of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the third Monday of September, A D 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said Complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence

Witness my name, and seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July A D 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Town Ordinance.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb Co, Indiana, that no person shall be allowed to erect or maintain a slaughter house within the corporate limits of said town.

Sec. 2. Any persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be allowed to butcher or slaughter for the purpose of making the same any beef, cattle, calves, sheep or swine within the corporate limits of said town.

Sec. 4. Any persons violating the provisions of section 3 of this ordinance shall be fined $5.

Sec, 5. Whereas a slaughter house is now maintained and the slaughtering of beef cattle, calves, sheep and swine done therein within the corporate limits of said town in a manner injurous to the health of the citizens thereof it is declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance and the same shall be in force from this date.

Attest J. A. SMITH, T. C.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Prest. July 7, 1873.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, s. s.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1873.

Samuel F. Hanna vs John Zull, Hester Zull, Lovina Bruner, Peter Bruner and Catharine Fisher. } Complaint No. 104.

Now comes the plaintiff, by C A. O. McClellan his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants John Zull and Hester Zull are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3d Monday of September a. d. 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 5th day of July a. d. 1873

J R LANNING, Clerk

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that George W. Rowe, administrator of the estate of Susannah Roop, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, her personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1873

Samuel Carey Evans vs Levi C. Little and Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Co. } Complaint No. 102.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan, his attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant Levi C. Little is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, a. d. 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of July. a. d. 1873.

J. R LANNING, Clerk.

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY.

In the DeKalb Circuit court, September term, 1873

Frederick T. Buchannan, vs Wenzel Ernest, Peter Grambling and Richard Grambling. } Complaint No. 103.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan, his atterney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Wenzel Ernest is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of July a. d. 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

We would call the attention of our readers to the article 'on drainage,' in this issue.

An Ordinance.

An ordinance to plank sidewalks in the town of Auburn.

1st. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana.

That it shall be the duty owners or part owners of lots lying on or adjoining the south side of 7th-st., from VanBuren-st., to the western limit of the corporation. Also the north side of 4th-st., from VanBuren to the west side of western addition. Also the east side of Cedar street from 7th-st. to 4th. Also the north side of 7th-st., from Main to Cedar streets. Also on the north side of 7th-st, from Rail Road street to the western limits of the incorporation, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or parts of lots along and adjoining said streets, with a walk 5 feet wide excepting the one on the north side of 7th street, from Main to Cedar-ts., which shall be made 8 feet wide, of good and sound oak plank, not less than 1 and a ½ inches in thickness, and more than 8 inches in width, placed on 3 substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber, not less than 3x4 inches in size to support thesaid plank within 30 days after, this ordinance shall take effect.

2nd. Said sidewalks shall be on a grade with the street and alley crossings along the said side walks.

Done by order of the Trustees at their regular session, June 2d, 1873.

J. A. SMITH, Town Clerk.

July 3, 1873.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased will offer for sale at public out cry at the late residence of the deceased in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1373,

the personal property of said estate consisting of Horses, Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Wagon, Wheat on the Ground and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest waiving valuation and appraisment laws with good security.

MATILDA MILLER, Adm'x.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's groccry, Auburn, Ind.

Boozer & Blattner,
S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets
Waterloo, Indiana,
Have now opened for the
Spring and Summer Trade
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods
of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of
Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS
LINENS, ETC.
Our department being complete with
Choice Selections,
We Offer
Unusual Inducements
—TO—
Cash Buyers
We Buy
All kind of Produce,
For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer
Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

Beyond the Mississippi.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to *Missouri*, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis. over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to principal points in the West, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Missipi, and its connections with roads further West are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all-rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Thompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200 000 acres of land in Central and South-west Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all Climate soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law-abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the regular meetings of the Trustees of the town of Auburn DeKalb Co. Indiana, will be held on the first and third Monday of each month Done by order of Board.

Attest J. A. SMITH T. C.

Pianos AND ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

WAGES
FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address. L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.
Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York Nobody uses metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Root & Company.
Suit Department
[UP STAIRS.]
Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'
GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN BATISTE,
FINE WHITE LAWN
Walking and Traveling Suits,
Also handsome styles of
WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,
POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,
LINEN TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices
We will also show this week entirely new and novel styles of
FINE PARASOLS,
AND
Sun Umbrellas!
Also have just received a very large assortment of LLAMA LACE JACKETS
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,
of a celebrated French manufacture in new designs and at very low prices,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
This week in our
Dress Goods Dep't
From recent large auction sales.
We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goods much under early spring prices.
LARGE NEW ASSORTMENT OF
Houskeeping Linens
AND COTTONS,
SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERies, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces
Real & Imitation
Vak Laces
NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC
Also the celebrated
PERINOT KID GLOVE.
Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT.
SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!

Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower

Crushed and Powdered	12½ cents
Granulated	12½ "
Coffee A	11¾ "
Coffee B	11¼ "
Choice New Orleans	10 "
Good Cuba Brown	9 "

Coffee.

Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.

Teas.

So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time. direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby savieg the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.

DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c,	by box,	15c
Fancy Candy	" 25c	"	20c
Chocolate and cream,			30 and 35c

RAISINS and CURRANTS.

We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.

We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants This fruit is conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10

SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drips	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Californie Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 200
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 200
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4 00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.

OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.[illegible]
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.

Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.

25 cents on the dollar saved at the
Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Harvesting.

Corn growing.

Oats are short.

Still she's hot.

Cherries in market.

Potatoes are scarce.

Raspberries are plenty.

The roads are very dusty

Fruit cans are in demand.

Cut down the noxious weed.

We want a show of some kind.

Do you think its going to rain?

Harvest time make dull life in town.

Wheat heads are reported well filled

Babtizing at the creek last Sabbath.

The rain last Monday evening way very refreshing.

Plastering has commenced in the Odd Fellows building.

How about those hogs running on the street?

Squrrels are numerous in the woods this year

Those elegant visiting cards at the Courier office.

The churches was all well attended last Sabbath.

Almost Everybody was a buggy riding last Sunday.

All come out to the club dance next Thursday evening at the hall.

Why is it our sprinkling wagon is not out doing its intended use. Eh?

The walls of the Snyder building are again to the 1st story.

The 4th was a bad day for bustles and paper shirt bosoms.

A woman in town wished to know if Shakspeare is 'gone died.'

A large crowd of people in town last Saturday evening.

We were greatly annoyed by the non-arrival of our paper this week, which has been delayed for some unknown reason.

We saw farmers last Sunday gathering the golden grain, and others turning their hay. But who can blame them.

The Weaver house is almost completed. In a short time Auburn can boast of a first class hotel building.

Plenty employment of almost description can be had at this place There is no need of anybody being idle.

The agricultural implement dealers are doing a rushing business. Some of the articles ought to be manufactured here.

"Make hay while the sun shines," says St. Paul, and our farmers obey the injunction, Sunday or no Sunday.

We think we may safely say that the bridge west of the village is in an abominable condition.

Tommy Leasure will add to his ice-cream rooms many things in the way of cigars, tobaccos, pipes, etc., in the course of several weeks.

John L. Davis has just fitted up a fine vehicle for the purpose of hauling spouting He has a large trade in this line, and is highly recomened for doing good work.

There was a remarkably small amount of drunkenness assembled on the streets last Saturday. Its different from what it "used to was."

A. W. Meeks with his "Common sense farm gate," is doing a good trade in this place. Every farmer should look at it. Sample gate opposite the bakery.

The europathist, a monthly magazine devoted to the interest of reform in medicine has reached us for this month. It is a work that every family should read.

We expected a communication this week from the editor, giving a brief statement of the far west, but it will come out when he returns home. You bet.

On last Saturday a gent. from the country came to town and after hiding considerable corn juice felt better than he smelled. He was unfortunate; that's all.

The Shaffer building is laying still on account of brick. We see no reason why more brick yards would not pay a good revenue. Many would build could this kind of material be had.

Young man, the next time you meet that 'feller' with your gal, don't walk along on the other side of her, with your head down, looking foolish, but bravely tell him, 'You git!'

Harvesting is the central interest on all hands. The golden grain is ripe for the sickle, and this week, with go weather, will witness the gathering of one of the finest crops of wheat we have had for years.

We noticed a splendid assortment of flowers in front of one of our groceries, the other day, which is far ahead of any thing, in this line, we ever saw.

The mails on the Saginaw road will get to Waterloo in time for the mail going east, and the mail from the west will arrive at Waterloo in time to come here the same day.

Mr. Roth our popular drayman, was very badly hurt last week by falling from his dray. He was loading from one of our groceries, and in pitching a barrel he lost his balance and fell.

Jep Lamb, Esq., agent for the Howe Sewing Machine is selling more machines than any agent we know of. He has a good substantial machine and the people are fast finding it out.

Mr. Burrier will not teach the Butler school as a communication stated in last week's issue. We received an article regarding the reason, but have forgot what we done with it.

Wm. Latson Esq. in the employment of S. W. Sprott & son, is undoubtly the best workman in Northern Indiana. We would ask those who doubt what we say, to call at the store and see some of his work.

Work has been commenced on the Eel Briver road near the cemetry. A large force has been put at work all along the line, and in a short time the iron horse will be going "full tilt" from this place to Butler. All rejoice.

A change in the running time of the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. took effect July 13, 1873 The trains will leave going south. Mail 4:09, 12:47, 8:40, 5:03 1:18, and going north, mail, 12:13, 3:33, 6:08, 9:10, 7:50.—Next week we will correct the time card.

J. C. Loveland, of Sandusky, Ohio, gave us a brief visit on last Monday morning. Joe is running the *Telegram* at the above place, a spicy sheet, and he is the "little rooster" who can make a newspaper "get up and dust."

A grand musical jubilee will be held at Butler, Ind., on the 1st day of August.—A good time will be had, and our citizens should turn out. There will be a balloon ascension in the evening, and a display of fireworks.

"Come, my boy, go with me a hunting, and you will have more fun than you will at school," said one of our men to a little boy. The little boy replied, "I don't go to school, sir, for fun." A good answer and we hope a good warning.

We fully concur with an exchange when it says the village youths that are constantly climbing on moving trains about the station should be laid across one's knee and the foundation of their trowsers fanned with a narrow shingle.

Workmen are engaged in grading the Eel River track between Auburn and Butler, and it is the intention to push the work forward at the earliest day possible. This will leave the Waterloo folks out in the cold again. Tally one for Auburn.—*Angola Republican.*

A case of the old story has transpired here, in which the mother died and the son used to sit on the verandah and sing, "I'm lonely since my mother died." But now the father has married again, and the new ma makes it warm and lively for him.

Harvest has commenced in earnest.—Everybody is employed who wants employment, but if wages were double what they now are, and the necessity for labor ever so imperative, a certain number would still be wearing out the seats of their breeches upon hitching racks. No wonder so many additions are being made at our poor farm.

The LaGrange Standard says, two young men, indulging in liquor in Marshall county, on their way home lay down on the railroad track and fell asleep. A train came along, severed one in twain, and cut off a leg and arm of the other, killing both immediately. Their names were, Geo. Mechlin, aged 19, and Henry Broom, aged 18.

The Auburn Schools will commence on Monday, September 1st, in charge of first-class Normal Teachers. The Trustees are making arrangements to accommodate a large number of foreign students. Classes will be organized in the languages and higher mathematics. Special attention given to those who intend teaching. Tution moderate.

Mis Orpha Bodine has returned to our place, and will engage in the dress making business Miss Orpha has been under the instruction of a first-class workman for several months, and those wanting a neat fit, and good work can have their desire fulfilled by giving her a call. Shop on main street, two doors south of the Weaver House.

J. E. Rose and E. D. Hartman formerly of Waterloo, but for the last two years a resident of South Bend Ind. have formed a partnership for the practice of their profession in this place. They are both old residents of the county and are well known by the people generally.—Their office is on the corner opposite the Weaver House, where they will at all times be pleased to meet their old friends and patrons. See their card in to-day's paper.

The friends of the M. E. Church gave a Raspberry Festival at the Odd Fellows' Hall last Tuesday evening, which was a splendid affair. Young men are too backward in patronizing these occasions, and a new spirit, in this direction, is very much needed among the older ones.

It has already been determined to celebrate in Angola on the 4th of July 1874 An ox will be roasted and such a time as will be had will be astonishing No gambling horse races will be tolerated, and the people will be expected to celebrate in a manner becoming the patriotic, Christian people of America.—*Angola Times.*

Among many of our exchanges we notice the accident of Quinn on the 4th inst., but of all the outrageous lies we ever heard is related in the Kendalville *Standard*, but owing to that paper having a reputation of being a lying sheet, no one we hope, will believe their statement. It may be, however, that a dead beat at Corunna furnished them with the details, as it sound a great deal like his way of telling it.

Francis Picker & Son, have completed this season, so far, several fine dwelling houses, and now they are [illegible] at work on the Ensley and Snyder block. Although their material is bad to work with they are doing a good job of work. Mr. George Pi[illegible], for some time past, had the reputation of being the fastest and best brick layer in the county, and the credit is justly due him. Harley Bumpus and master Charley have now reached the point of journeymen, and are said to be first-class workmen. In a short time the new brick block will be finished when all can have a fair chance to criticise their work.

Good Time Coming.

Last evening a lady was seen promenading on Jackson street, leaning lovingly on the arm of her escort with a jaunty air, but *pen de l'abandon* of the "girl of the period." On her left side flashed a d—. No! 'twas in her hand. We thought it was a diamond, but the light from a window told us that it was a vulgar cigar!—The last we heard of her was a sigh—'I'm sick,' "Home, sweet home!" We love the girls—all of them. We love cigars—good ones. A happy blending of the two would make man's terrestrial heaven.—How we long for the millennium; when woman—according to Anna Dickinson—shall smoke, drink and vote. Sublime thought! Then young men can go to see their girls, have a spittoon between them, and everything handy. A "feller" can kiss his girl without throwing away his tobacco, or soiling his hat by an unpropitious deposit. It would save a great deal of unnecessary expense in the way of perfumery, fancy candy, etc. There are other salient points; but give them a rest.

Like all small rural villages we have some finely organized of very aimiable people of both sexes. A villiage standing north-west of here has a small portion of men and women, who imagine that the world pricincipally rests on their shoulders. These very worthy people discovered an accident in their village on the 4th. As the phrenologist would say, imagination is largely developed in these good, kind-hearted souls, and having but few ideas spontaneously, they cling like grim death to one (right or wrong) if by any means it gains entrance into what they are pleased to call their heads. The accident that happen on the Fourth, who no mortal man could have prevented, is magnified by these dear creatures into a first-class fourth-proof villainy of the largest dimensions. There was perhaps a grain of truth in the matter, though we apprehend that no serious breach of either good morals or good manners was committed. "Lo, what a great fire a little smoke kindleth." So much for the dear old gossips, those delightful blister-plasters along life's pathway, who are always stirring the waters to make them clear, and who are so solicitous for the welfare of others that they often fail to notice their own footsteps too closely. Kind friends reflect upon your boyhood days, and then think, if there was ever any bouyant energy about you, how you would have felt, were a brigade of dead beats using every effort to scar your name, and lessen the hold upon the confidence of a few who know you not. I tell you, old fogies, we'd hate to settle your account when Gabriel toots.

There are among us suffering from derangment of the Liver and Bowels. Fever and Ague. Billious Fevers and diseases arising from a torpid or imperfect action of the Liver To all such we would recommend the use of "Liver Stimulant and Cathartic," which is advertised in our columns. It has been used with wonderful success in sections where these disease prevail, and we feel confident it will prove a blessing to many a household. As a medicine to be kept in the family, to be used in the place of pills, it has no equal.

It is for sale by all our druggist and dealers in medicine.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

June 26th 4t.

The Terre Haute *Express* says, "an Idiot was found on Sunday, in the woods in Riles township, and taken to the county poor Asylum. He had nothing on when captured except a shirt and pants, and had doubtless strayed from some family near where he was captured. He is apparently twenty-two or three years old, perfectly harmless and entirely unable to give any account of himself."

At the festival, last Tuesday evening, you could get for a quarter of a dollar, raspberries, ice cream, and so forth. On such occasions we think it would be right to charge a little more.

0,000
000,000 in sums averaging about $18. The money are sent all over this country, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, and the civilized world. It is as [illegible] is cheap. Out of 2,500,000 orders carried during the past fiscal year, Government was defrauded out of $75. The tendency of these money orders is toward local centers of business. Thus most of the orders obtained in Michigan flow toward Detroit, those in Ohio toward Cincinnati. But a deep stream all over the sparsely-peopled [illegible] flows eastward to New York and Philadelphia. The smaller offices receive more money than they pay out; at larger offices the payments exceed income. Thus California

A ride over portions of our county has enabled us to note the improvements which have taken place within the last year. Farms which would not yield sufficient to pay taxes and keep up fences are now tenanted by good, practical farmers who are erecting new fences, barns and dwellings. When we ask what has brought this about we are informed that it is the healthy market afforded by our railroad towns. And thus it is, the thorough farmer who will put his hands to the plow and his shoulder to the wheel will find in DeKalb county a good location. East of town we noticed some very nice new brick dwellings. Also a new brick school house.

TO THE FARMERS.

Which is the most profitable cattle to raise? Our common stock or the short Horned Durham? Our native common cattle in this section of the country have become almost worthless. It will not justify any one to buy them to ship. We are compelled to sell them in an eastern market for less than they cost. We hear men say cattle are plenty, so they are. we admit, but they are not saleable cattle. Good cattle always bring a good paying price. Look at our eastern markets and you will see what good cattle are worth, now we find it essential that our cattle stock must necessarily be improved in order that it may become profitable to the cattle raiser

I have 15 cows in calf now that are bred by my pure blooded Bulls that will come in this fall. I expect to have some good half bloods that I can spare. If any of our farmers wish to purchase a thorough bred young bull or heifers I can give all the information necessary in regard to prices, payments and shipping.—for any other information address the undersigned.

DAVID GRATS
Spencerville, Ind.

In Bankruptcy.

District of Indiana, ss. At Fort Wayne the 8th day of July, A. D., 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Humes, of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District. ANDREW J. HALSION, Assignee.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, made at an extra session, held on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1873, sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office, in Auburn, in said county, until Monday, the 1st day of September, 1873, for the piling and the construction thereon of a covered bridge across the St. Joseph River, at Spencerville, in said county; said bridge to be of the McKay Patent, of one span, of about 170 feet, and will be let to the lowest bidder. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Auditor's office, in said county

WILLIAM McINTYRE,
Auditor of DeKalb county.
Auburn, Indiana, July 15th, 1873.

How to Secure a Good Instrument.

The introduction of the renting plan in our own city and vicinity has proved a wonderful success, demonstrating its usefullness in providing families with instruments.

We can refer to hundreds who would have never had an organ or piano in their house but for this plan. It recommends itself to the mechanic, clerk, school teacher, laborer and others who have a state salary, part of which they can devote to the payment of an instrument. It has also been found convenient to merchants who have all their capital actively employed, and do not wish to draw the full price of instrument from their business at one time. The success of this plan leads us to extend the limits to which the plan has been confined, and we are now prepared to furnish instruments to all who want one, on the best terms we possibly can. For the purpose of giving information we annex some of the usual terms for for an instrument on this plan.

FOR AN INVESTMENT.

price,	cash payment	mon. payment
$100	$15	$7
125	17	9
150	20	11
180	24	13
185	29	13
200	30	14
210	35	15
260	40	17
300	50	21
400	100	25
450	125	27
500	150	30

We do not present these as our only terms, but as the most usual; and if these do not suit, any one wanting an instrument will tell us the best they can do, we will accommodate them if we possibly can We should be pleased to have any one wanting an instrument to write to us and we will do the best we can for them.

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Those who have Fine Watches and are anxious to know and see how accurately they run, can do so by calling at our Store. It will afford us pleasure et and regulate all watches accurately and gratuitously.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

[illegible] Ashton, Mass., a few days ago, [illegible] aged 8 years, took a boy named Lane, 3 years of age, into the woods, and there beat him with a club in a most shocking manner. Lane was soon discovered, but died of his injuries four hours after. The child-murderer fled, but was subsequently arrested....A young man and a young lady, accompanied by an infant brother of the latter, went out on the Niagara river on the Fourth for a boat ride, and, getting in the current, were carried over the falls and dashed to pieces. The man and woman were to have been married the next day.... Buffalo has been shaken by an earthquake. No damage, but considerable scare....Frank H. Walworth, the young man who shot his father at New York, and was convicted of murder in the second degree, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. The youthful parricide listened unmoved to the dreadful sentence, and walked from the scene of the trial with a firm step, and in an apparently cheerful frame of mind. On his way to the Tombs, after sentence, he said: "I am glad I did not have to endure the long lecture I had anticipated Judge Davis would inflict upon me. I thoroughly understand my position, and did not desire any instruction in relation thereto. I simply wish time to arrange my affairs, and I shall then submit myself to my fate with all the equanimity I can command."

THE young parricide, Frank Walworth, has taken up his quarters in Sing Sing Prison.... The repairs to the steamer Tigress at the Brooklyn Navy Yard has proved such a bungling job that the vessel is less seaworthy than when she entered the docks, in consequence of which the search for the Polaris is indefinitely postponed....It is probable that the steamship City of Washington will be floated and repaired. Had she struck 200 yards farther to the left, on the Little Gull Rock, her 700 souls would, beyond a doubt, have followed the victims of the Atlantic. At the time of the disaster she was running at the rate of nine knots an hour, notwithstanding a dense fog prevailed, and the Captain evidently had not the least idea of his [illegible].

POOR'S *Railroad Manual* for 1873-4, just issued at New York, gives some statistics that possess considerable value in connection with a subject of great present interest, being a detailed statement of the returns from 425 railroads of the United States. These lines have an aggregate length of nearly 60,000 miles, and cost over three billions of dollars. It is shown that the total earnings of all the railroads in the United States during the past year were $110,000,000, being more than the receipts of the United States Treasury, and the net earnings, $48,000,000, more than the interest account of the Government....A man named King made a balloon ascension from Morristown, Vt., on the Fourth, and when two miles up encountered a snow-storm, which covered his balloon an inch thick, and sent it down rapidly. He descended in a forest, where he wandered about for 48 hours without food. He was finally discovered, much exhausted from cold and hunger, but otherwise uninjured....Laura Keene is dying of consumption in New York.

The West.

A TWO-STORY house fell in Mt. Carroll, Ill., the other day, and three persons were injured, it is feared, fatally....Capt. Randall, of the Twenty-third Infantry, and command, with 50 Apache scouts, recently surrounded a camp of Apache Indians in Arizona, and captured twenty-five warriors, with squaws and children. The next day, Delchay's camp was surrounded, and he, with the remainder of the once formidable band, to the number of 131, surrendered. Delchay says it is impossible for the Apaches to evade their own traitors. They follow night and day....Sickness is reported among the Modoc prisoners at Fort Klamath. Close confinement is commencing to tell on Capt. Jack and Curly-Headed Doctor. The former is weak, gaunt, and complaining.... At Green Lake, Wis., on the morning of the Fourth, a picnic party went out on the lake in the sailing yacht H. B. Harshard, on a fishing excursion, and had proceeded but a short distance when a squall struck the boat, capsizing it. The following persons were thrown into the water and drowned: Mrs. A. P. Carman, Mrs. Geo. Harding, Miss Jennie Olis, Mrs. M. C. Russell and child, Wm. Bloxham, wife and child, Mrs. John Baird, and a child of the Rev. Mr. Allen....The number of Modoc captives has been increased by the surrender of three more braves, with their women and children. ....A vast amount of property was destroyed by the recent storms in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and Indiana. Houses, fences and bridges were demolished, and in some sections serious loss of life is reported. The grain fields have suffered serious injury, the damage in Ohio alone being estimated at upward of $2,000,000.

A COMPANY with $300,000 capital has been organized in Cincinnati for the establishment of a zoological garden in that city....At Pioche, Nevada, the other day, a desperado named Harrington shot and killed four men because one of them killed his dog....W. H. Hazleton, a prominent Indianapolis lawyer, has squandered the funds in his hands belonging to various trusts, and sloped for parts unknown, leaving his friends and bondsmen in the lurch....A lively contest is going on for the Pacific terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad. Seattle offers, by way of donation, land and money estimated at $1,000,000, and is still adding. Taco offers the entire control of the water-front of the city, and a large amount of land in case Seattle does not get the terminus....Gen. Stanley, in charge of the military expedition escorting the engineers of the Northern Pacific railway, reports that the survey of the road has been made to a point seventy miles west of Bismarck, Dakota. The route traverses a finely-watered and fertile country, and cuts through ample coal deposits twenty-seven miles west of the Missouri river.

LORD GORDON, who was lately robbed of $41,000 in bonds, supposed by detectives to lure him over the border, was seized recently, near Fort Garry, by two officers from Minneapolis, and brought to disputed territory near Pembina, where he was rescued, and the officers arrested by a squad of troops from Fort Dufferin. It is said Gordon was made drunk and gagged by his captors. The plan for Gordon's arrest was laid at Minneapolis, where Marshall O. Roberts, of New York, and representatives of the estate of Horace F. Clark have been for some time. Roberts and Clark some time ago gave bonds ($37,000) for Gordon's appearance in the suits with Jay Gould. Gordon is also wanted by New York parties on other accounts.... A half mile of the Missouri Pacific railroad track near Kickapoo, Kansas, dropped into the Missouri river a few days ago. It sank out of sight in the flooded stream in one lurch, and without any warning. It seems that the river undermined the track without the knowledge of railroad men. The water where the track was situated is now 40 feet deep. Railroad men say it is the most fearful rent ever seen. The escape of trains was almost miraculous....A St. Paul dispatch of the 8th says: The steamer Aunt Betsy from Kalamazoo river, Michigan, by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, arrived this noon. She left Kalamazoo June 27....The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 10th inst., prints reports of the crops in various sections of Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Indiana. In the two first named States, notwithstanding the recent heavy rains, the prospect is exceedingly flattering. In those sections of Ohio and Indiana that were visited by the late storms every species of grain have been irretrievably damaged, and the crops will prove almost a total failure in some localities.

FOUR Indian prisoners were recently shot dead at Fort Hall, Idaho, while attempting to escape from the guard....The Joliet (Ill.) Methodist Conference has granted a license to Mrs. Jennie F. Willing to preach the Gospel. ....Over 250 barns were demolished in one county of Wisconsin by the storm on the 4th of July....The women tax-payers of Ohio are making a strong and concerted movement toward securing a recognition of the equality of woman before the law in the State Constitution....Stanley's Yellowstone expedition recently encountered a terrific wind and hail storm near Fort Lincoln. Every wagon was overturned by the gale, and hail-stones of fabulous size fell, causing a stampede of horses, mules and men. No damage....The trial of the Modoc assassins before the military commission commenced at Fort Klamath, Oregon, on the 5th of July.

The South.

A DISPATCH from Houston, Texas, says the weather is more favorable to the crops, and worms no longer appear in Texas. Two-thirds of the crop of cotton and cereals are very fine.

THE statement telegraphed from the South that the cholera was raging in Alabama was wholly false. It has appeared in but one or two towns....Reports to the Agricultural Department at Washington from the cotton regions indicate that the crop of this staple this year will at least be equal to that of last.

THE farmers are moving in the Old North State. At a meeting in Raleigh, the other day, a State Grange was organized....A project is on foot at St. Louis for the consolidation of all the steamboat lines of the lower Mississippi river, which, if carried out, will constitute one of the largest and most powerful transportation companies in the world.

Washington.

THE HON. WM. B. ALLISON and other distinguished citizens of Iowa have petitioned the Attorney-General to compel the Union Pacific railroad to operate its road in connection with its branches as a continuous line in the manner required by acts of Congress. It appears an unjust discrimination is made by the Union Pacific against the Kansas Pacific and other branches in charging heavy local freight and passenger rates on all business from their branches, thus practically cutting them off from the through traffic. The Attorney-General's decision will have an important bearing upon the finances of the Union Pacific....There is $78,000,000 in coin and coin certificates in the Treasury....A Washington dispatch of the 4th says: The Government counsel have not yet decided what to do to offset the combined movement of the Union Pacific railroad for the purpose of defeating the Credit Mobilier suit, and the matter remains in a very unpromising condition.

IT is authoritatively stated that neither the President nor Secretary of the Interior will interfere in behalf of the Modoc prisoners, but that the finding of the court-martial will be approved.

A DEFICIT of nearly one million dollars having been discovered in the accounts of ex-Secretary of the Interior Jacob Thompson, who resigned his position in President Buchanan's Cabinet, in 1861, to join the rebellion, an examination has revealed the fact that the defalcation was committed by one of his clerks. ....It is stated that the civil service rules, as modified, are being strictly enforced in all the departments....The committee appointed to investigate the financial management of the Howard University have submitted their report, in which they completely exonerate Gen. Howard from the charge of misappropriation of the funds of the institution. They say: "The recorded proceedings of the Board of Trustees will show that no single dollar of the university money was ever voted as a gratuity to Gen. Howard, nor any money at any time, under any pretext, to which he was not justly entitled, in consideration for valuable and indispensable services faithfully rendered."

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Chicago *Times* states that the President has tendered the Chief Justiceship to Senator Conkling, but that it is doubtful whether he will accept.... Gen. Howard is declared by the Attorney-General to be responsible for all the losses sustained in the Freedmen's Bureau by the Government through himself or any of the subordinates he appointed under the act of 1867. They may be prosecuted criminally for any defalcations which happened not longer than two years ago; and prosecuted civilly without any limitation as to time. Gen. Howard and any of his assistants who are army officers are also subject to trial by court-martial....The Secretary of War has designated three officers of the army to select a site and examine plans for the military prison at Rock Island....President Grant denies that he has any aspirations for a third term....Mrs. S. S. Farrell has been appointed to succeed Jesse R. Grant as Postmaster at Covington, Ky....The new postal treaty with Japan is nearly completed....The plates having been completed, the work of printing the new fifty-cent note will commence in a few days. The new note will be a quarter of an inch shorter and a quarter of an inch wider than the one now in circulation.

Foreign.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE has been interviewed by a correspondent of the New York *World*. She predicts that France will speedily return to Bonapartism, and that she will become the conservator of European peace and order, and the extirpator of all communistic and anti-Christian societies. France will again lead the world, will restore the Pope to his old dignity, and pulverize Germany into insignificant States....Another foreign steamer has been wrecked near the baleful Sambro Light, which drew the Atlantic to its destruction, but there is, happily, no loss of life. The Inman steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool for New York, struck on Gull Rock, 70 miles west of Sambro, on Saturday, the 5th inst. There was a dense fog at the time. All the passengers and crew, with their baggage, were landed safely. The ship will become a total wreck....A duel was fought on Luxembourg territory, on the 7th inst., between M. Ranc, a member of the French Assembly, and Paul de Cassagnac, the famous fighting editor of Paris, in which the latter was seriously and the former slightly wounded.... The New York *Herald's* dispatches confirm the arrival of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker at Khartoum, on the Upper Nile. An important geographical discovery is said to have been made by Baker which will astound the scientific world, as it pretends that Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza prove to be one and the same water, and a magnificent inland sea 700 miles in length.

COL. MACKENZIE's invasion of Mexico in pursuit of the Kickapoos seems to have occasioned even less excitement there than in this country. The newspapers of the city of Mexico refer to the matter only to chronicle the absence of any feeling on the subject among the Mexicans....True bills have been found against George Bidwell, Austin Bidwell, George McDonnell and Edwin Noyes, the Bank of England forgers, and they will be tried at the Old Bailey in August....Eighteen Norwegians, belonging to the German Arctic Navigation Company's service, who were left on one of the Spitzbergen group of islands, were found dead by the party which went to their relief. ....Don Carlos has ordered the arrest of the Cure of Santa Cruz.

FRANCE has just paid to Germany the second installment of 250,000,000 francs of the last milliard of the war indemnity. There now remains to be paid only 50,000,000 francs, which is due Sept. 5, 1873....The Spanish Government has issued another manifesto declaring that the rebellion must be crushed at once, and, availing itself of the extraordinary powers granted by the Cortes, avows a determination to keep all soldiers in service until the end of the war, whether their terms of enlistment have expired or not....An attempt was recently made to burn the Vienna Exposition building....How strangely this reads, coming from Spain, lately the land of chivalry and punctilio: "The Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment stationed at Tarifa has been cashiered for challenging Senor Campos to fight a duel." ....The Canadian Pacific railway scandal continues to agitate our northern neighbors. It has transpired that Smith and McMullen, of Chicago, obtained the contract for building the road on the basis of a subsidy of $10,000,000 gold, $20,000,000 of Dominion bonds indorsed by the British Government, and 50,000,000 acres of land.

Death of Jesse Grant.

The late Jesse Root Grant, father of the President, died of softening of the brain and spinal column. Th

[illegible] winter, encamped on the Trenton, Benton, expecting to reach that e next day with their packs of pelts. ng the night, however, some In s stole their horses, and were far reach when morning came. e men came to Benton, procured horses, ammunition, etc., and ten em left in pursuit of the thieving ns, vowing as they started that would recover their property even had to go to the Saskatchewan it. Each man was armed with a y rifle and two large revolvers, was mounted, and five good pack animals were taken along with the party.

Whig State Convention [illegible] and drafted the platform adopted. Had he been ambitious to fill a political position, he could have though a stout Whig, he kep his business, and left the others. When the Whig part he was out of his political ele acted with the moderate I His Republicanism was of p origin. He was, however, patriot, a firm Union man, a hater of rebellion and rebels.

His appointment as Postr Covington was first made by Johnson, with whom, in hi with Congress, he heartily syn —at least till about the close ministration and the break be President and the pro tem. Se War. He took sides, as was been expected, with his son, that time forward voted with publican party, sometimes atte conventions and making speech were noticeable for concise direct force.

Mr. Grant had a knack of and threw off his verses, some had a good deal of dry wit, ease. Some of his lines ha their way to print. He amuse by writing rhymed letters, man of his advanced age car pretty extensive corresponden only writing for the press was of autobiographical and family printed in the New York *Led* years ago. Mr. Grant was citizen and a pleasant neighbo a man not to be compelled thwarted. He had tenacity of and a stubborn will, which itself and carried its own points in spite of opposition, and it was to this strong will-power as much as to his constitutional endurance that he so long resisted disease and the shadow of the pale messenger, who knocks with equal hand at the door of the palace and the cottage.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The Ocean Depths.

Until a few years past nothing had been ascertained with certainty concerning the character of the ocean depths. It was the popular idea that they were wholly incapable of sustaining animal life. Men conceived of them as a desolate waste, shrouded in eternal darkness, and subjected to such stupendous pressure as to make life of any kind impossible. Even men of science shared in the prevalent idea. They were unwilling to accept the instances of animals, comparatively high in the scale of life, that were reported to have been brought up on sounding lines from great depths. The great ocean slumbered beneath the moon, covering a region apparently inaccesible to human research and experimment. Dr. Carpenter and his colleagues, however, found that it was possible to work with as much certainty, if not with as much ease, at a depth of 600 fathoms as at 100. Their operations were carried to the depth of nearly three statute miles miles with perfect success. The bed of the ocean, comprising an area of 140,000,000 square miles, is now added to the legitimate field of natural history. It is no longer a barren waste, but a nursery of rich and varied life. Its fauna in many cases exhibits a series of most elaborate and delicate organisms, of exquisite beauty in their soft shades of coloring, and the rainbow tints of their marvelous phosphorence, far surpassing the invertebrate forms which teem in the belt of shallow water that fringes the land.

Electricity and Blasting.

The Aberdeen *Free Press* says that an experiment was made with electricity as a means of firing blasting charges in Mr. Fife's quarries at Kemnay. A huge breast of rock, calculated to weigh about 2,000 tons, was bored in eleven places, charged and fired almost simultaneously by a current of electricity from a battery which was under the care of Mr. David Wright, electrician, Aberdeen. The huge mass was started with little noise from the report, but with a rumbling noise like that of distant thunder. A second blasting was fired the next day, and though the ground was covered with snow, and a heavy storm was falling, wires extending 1,500 feet in length being laid, and a current of electricity being put on, in an instant a tremendous explosion was heard, which shook the ground like an earthquake. Great masses of granite were upheaved in the air, and about 5,000 tons were displaced. It is the largest blast which has ever been witnessed in these quarries, effected by means of electricity applied by a new apparatus most ingeniously constructed.

THE CABLES.—It may be interesting to note the lengths of each of the Atlantic cables. That of 1865, which has recently broken, is 1,896½ miles long, and the cable of 1866 is 1,868½ miles. The French cable of 1869, from Brest to St. Pierre, is 2,557 miles in length; while the line about to be laid will be about the same length as that of 1865. Since the latter cable broke, the French cable parted 208 miles from Brest, in about 500 fathoms of water. The accident was repaired by the Hibernia, a length of 100 miles having been cut out and replaced by a similar length of new cable

A BUSINESS THAT PAYS.—See advertisement of "*Wealth and Wonders of the Boundless West.*" One agent is clearing $200 per week.

AN INQUIRING SUBSCRIBER IN DANBURY.

A Man Visits the Editor to Find "Who Printed that Piece."

He came in with an interrogation in one eye, and with a stick in one hand. One eye was covered with a handkerchief, and one arm was in a sling. His bearing was that of a man with a settled purpose in view.

"I want to see," said he, "the man that puts things into this paper."

We intimated that several of us earned a frugal livelihood in that way.

"Well, I want to see the man which cribs things out of other papers—the fellow who writes mostly with shears, you understand."

We explained to him that there were seasons when the gifted among us, driven to frenzy by the scarcity of ideas and events, and by the clamorous demands of an insatiable public, in moments of emotional insanity plunged the glittering shears into our exchanges. He went on calmly, but in a voice tremulous with suppressed feeling and indistinct through the recent loss of half a dozen or so of his front teeth:

"Just so. I presume so. I don't

the man that printed it, just a few moments. You see John Smith lives next door to my house, when I'm to home, and he gets how-come-you-so every little period. Now, when he's sober, he's all right, if you keep out of his way; but when he's drunk he goes home and breaks dishes, and tips over the stove, and throws the hardware around, and makes it inconvenient for his wife; and sometimes he gets his gun and goes out calling on his neighbors, and it ain't pleasant.

"Not that I want to say anything about Smith; but me and my wife don't think he ought to do so. He came home drunk yesterday and broke all the kitchen windows out of his house, and followed his wife around with the carving-knife, talking about her liver, and after a while he lay down by my fence and went to sleep. I had been reading that little piece; it wasn't much of a piece, and I thought if I could pour some cold water down the spine of his back, and make him sober, it would be more comfortable for his wife, and a square thing all around. So I poured a bucket of spring water down John Smith's spine of his back."

"Well," said we, as our visitor paused, "did it make him sober?"

Our visitor took a firmer hold of his stick, and replied with increased emotion:

"Just so. I suppose it did make him sober as a Judge in less time than you could say Jack Robinson; but, mister, it made him mad. It made him the maddest man I ever see, and Mr. John Smith is a bigger man than me, and stouter. Bla—bless him, I never knew he was half so stout till yesterday, and he's handy with his fists, too. I should suppose he is the handiest man with his fists I ever saw."

"Then he went for you, did he?" we asked, innocently.

"Just so. Exactly. I suppose he went for me about the best he knew; but I don't hold no grudge against John Smith. I suppose he ain't a good man to hold a grudge against. I want to see the man who printed that piece. I want to see him bad. I feel as though it would soothe me to see that man. I want to show him how a drunken man acts when you pour water down the spine of his back. That's what I come for."

Our visitor, who had poured water down the spine of a drunken man's back, remained until about 6 p. m., and then went up street to find the man that printed that little piece. The man he is looking for started for Alaska last evening for a summer vacation, and will not be back before September, 1878.—*Danbury News.*

Manna.

Science has, so far, failed to discover any way by which the Israelites could be supplied with nutritious food short of a miraculous dispensation. But no one has yet discovered any source of supply bearing a proportion to the quantity gathered by the sojourning Hebrews. Several kinds of trees yield something analogous, but it is glutinous —a sort of viscid exudation—whereas that which was found every morning in the desert was a clean, well-defined, dry substance like a coriander seed, says the sacred chronicle. A grove of tamarask trees, near Mount Sinai, in the valley of Farran, furnishes what the monks in that vicinity call manna. They are bushy, about ten feet high, from which drops of a sweetish thick fluid ooze. If taken early in the morning, before the sun is up, it may be kept in earthen pots a considerable time. It is used in lieu of sugar in the convent. Therefore, the disbelieving in the miracle must extend their researches still further if any expectation is entertained of explaining away the positive testimony of the great lawgiver Moses.

FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Raise Carrots.

I usually take grass ground which has been plowed the fall previous; plow and harrow thoroughly in early spring. I then strike up into ridges, say from 18 to 24 inches apart, running the plow in the same furrow, to insure deep plowing. I manure in the furrows between the ridges.

I then prepare the seed, which is done by putting it into a bag and dipping the bag into water, thoroughly wetting the seed. I leave the seed thus wet in a warm room, say in the kitchen, for about thirty-six hours, or until the seed is nearly ready to sprout. The time required will depend upon the temperature of the room. I then spread the seed out on a cloth or some convenient place, and stir occasionally until it is dry enough to run through a seed-planter without sticking together. The seed is then ready to plant.

I now run a plow through the ridges (as already prepared), splitting them and forming a new ridge over the manure which has been placed between the ridges. I level off the top of the ridge with a rake to about six inches in width, e same time removing any small or lumps of earth. I plant with planters.

eed is good the carrots will come fore any weeds. As soon as the s show plainly, I dress over the d with hoe or rake, thus preventweeds coming up; and, in fact, have any weeds. I always have crops of carrots, and with little

secret lies in bringing the seed to the germinating point, and preparing the ground as stated, so t the carrots get the start of weeds. und is prepared and lies a few before the carrots are planted, the will get the start of the carrots, ill require a great deal of labor. seen people hunting for carrots weeds, while mine were kept free weeds with less than half the labor. r plant carrots until the ground med by the sun. They then come ickly and are easily taken care of. *respondence Country Gentleman.*

Waste Paper.

housekeepers are aware of the uses to which waste paper may be After a stove has been blackened be kept looking very well for a ime by rubbing it with paper morning. Rubbing with paper is h nicer way of keeping the outside tea-kettle, coffee-pot and tea-pot and clean, than the old way of ng them in suds. Rubbing them paper is also the best way of polknives and tinware after scouring them. If a little flour be held on the paper in rubbing tinware and spoons, they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not apt to mold if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit each can, is laid directly upon the fruit. Paper is much better to put under carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner, and makes less noise when one walks over it. Two thicknesses of paper placed between the other coverings on a bed are as warm as a quilt. If it is necessary to step upon a chair, always lay a paper upon it, and thus save the paint and wood-work from damage.

Lines for Three Horses Again.

A Buckingham, Iowa, man says in the *Prairie Farmer*:

In your last issue, I see a subscriber wishes to know how to adjust lines on three horses. I will give him my method, and if he don't receive a plan from some better horseman, he can adopt mine.

First of all, I stand my three horses together. I put a line on the off and one on the nigh horse. I take each inside part of the lines and snap them into the middle horse's bit, each side of his mouth, then take each outside horse's hitching strap and tie them to the middle horse's harness; so by this plan you take "all three horses in one hand." If he has a quiet horse that will "walk up," he can just tie him into the middle horse hook on the tugs, and all is right. This plan is a great deal better if a man has a quiet outside horse. This is so arranged that if he wants to hitch to the wagon, he has the two horses together with the lines already adjusted by the other plan. If you wish to use two horses alone, you have either to change one line, or remove the middle horse.

To Make Court-Plaster.

Soak isinglass in a little warm water for twenty-four hours; then evaporate nearly all the water by a gentle heat, dissolve the residue in a little proof spirits of wine, and strain the whole through a piece of open linen. The strained mass should be a stiff jelly when cool. Now extend a piece of silk on a wooden frame, and fix it tight with tacks and pack-thread. Melt the jelly and apply it to the silk thinly and evenly with a hair brush. A second coating must be applied when the first has dried. When both are dry, cover the whole surface with two or three coatings of balsam of Peru, applied in the same way. Plaster thus made is very pliable, and never breaks.

A Good Apple Dumpling.

Peel and core the apples and put them in a two-quart basin. Make a crust of either sour cream and soda or with baking powder, the same as for rice biscuits. Put water enough to cook the apples, and cover with the crust. Put an over-lapping cover over the basin, and cook on top of the stove, or bake in the oven if you prefer. A sauce made of butter, sugar, water and nutmeg, or lemon, is excellent, as is also sweet cream where the apples are not acid. Twenty-five minutes is long enough to cook ordinary apples. This is sometimes called a "Brother Jonathan." Peach cobblers are made similarly with peaches instead of apples, and are best with cream for sauce.

Bread of Brown or Graham Flour.

Measure one teacup of flour into the pan the bread is to rise in, and on that pour one quart of boiling water, and let it cool till you can bear your finger in it; then add a dessert-spoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of brown sugar, a piece of lard as large as a walnut (the lard must be perfectly sweet and nice), two tablespoonfuls good yeast, and as much more flour as you can stir in with a stick; put in a warm place to rise all night; in the morning grease well a cast-iron baking pan (sheet iron burns too readily), pour the risen dough into it, smooth it nicely on the top; bake in half an hour's time, just one hour.

Keeping Leather Harness Pliable.

It is well known that leather articles, kept in stables, soon become brittle in consequence of ammoniacal exhalations, which affect both harness hanging up in such localities and the shoes of those who frequent them. The usual applications of grease are not always sufficient to meet this difficulty; but it is said that by adding to them a small quantity of glycerine the leather will be kept continually in a soft and pliable condition.

Washing Woolens.

If you do not wish to have white woolens shrink when washed, make a good suds of hard soap, and wash the flannels in it. Do not rub woolens like cotton cloth, but simply squeeze them between the hands, or slightly pound them with a clothes pounder. The suds should be strong, and the woolens should be rinsed in warm water. By rubbing flannels on a board, and rinsing them in cold water, they soon become very thick.

Head Cheese.

Boil in water somewhat salted the ears, skin, feet, and a proportion of the sides of hogs, till the meat drops off, or the flesh is quite soft. Take out and chop not so fine as for sausage; season with pepper, salt, cloves, and herbs; mix well together and put in a pot or vessel with a weight on it. When needed it can be cut in slices and eaten cold.

WINNING GOLDEN OPINIONS.—Perhaps no man living has won more golden opinions than Dr. Walker, as the enormous and widely increasing sale of his CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS attests. We never look into one of our exchanges, but there is a panegyric of the Bitters staring us in the face. Our readers will say that there must be a reason for all this praise. They are right. The efficacy of this celebrated medicine is established by evidence which it is impossible to doubt. Among the thousands who have borne testimony to its excellence, there is not one dissentient voice. In very many phases of inorganic disease it seems to be unfailing. All diseases arising from a vitiated state of the blood are surely eradicated by it. It is an effectual remedy for pulmonary complaints, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism and dyspepsia. It purges the body of all unhealthy humors, gives tone to the system, and where the vital powers are enfeebled, restores their functions to vigorous and healthy action. All this it does the more effectually because its operation is not interfered with by the presence of alcohol. The VINEGAR BITTERS is perfectly free from any such hurtful ingredient. We have always believed that plants contain the true remedies for disease, and *all* the remedies necessary. Dr. Walker is on the line of real progress, and we hope that he will not rest on his present discoveries.—[Com.

Modern Egypt.

The land of the Khedive is likely soon to rival in greatness the ancient kingdom of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies. Modern Egypt cannot, it is true, compare with ancient Egypt in the number of its inhabitants, for Diodorus tell us that the latter contained 30,000 towns and villages, while Herodotus says that in the reign of Amasis there were in Egypt 20,000 cities. What successive sovereigns, however, from Sesostris to the caliphs failed to effect, or accomplished only in part, has been completely achieved under the rule of the Khedive by the opening of the Suez canal, while Alexandria and Cairo are fast becoming cities of palaces, and the wealth of the country is every day increasing.

WHAT NEXT? The July number is out, and furnishes a most excellent array of contents. Its merits well entitle it to the extraordinary success which it has attained—a circulation, the publisher announces, of 50,000 copies, though only seventeen months old. Terms, 40 cents a year, with a very beautiful chromo, "Wealth of the Woods," to each subscriber. Cash pay to those who raise clubs. Specimen, three cents. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

CHOLERA AND PAIN KILLER.—Perry Davis' Pain Killer is an excellent regulator of the stomach and bowels, and should always be kept on hand, especially at this season of the year, when so many suffer from bowel complaints. There is nothing so quick to relieve in Attacks of Cholera.
Sold at only 25 cents a bottle, by Merchants and medicine dealers generally.—[Com.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure and sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

MINERAL SPRING HOUSE AND LIFTING CURE.—Open all the year with its Iron, Magnesia, and Sulphur Spring Waters; Water, Air, Vapor and Hydro-Electric and Magnetic Baths. A Cure for Chronic Diseases and Diseases of Females. Send for circulars. Address MORRIS HALE, M.D., Superintendent, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WE copy the following from an exchange, which is important, if true: Chronic diarrhea of long standing, also dysentery, and all similar complaints common at this season of the year, can be cured by the use (internally) of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* We know whereof we affirm.—[Com.

OUR READERS should be careful to notice that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this Soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

THE cathartics used and approved by the physicians comprising the various medical associations of this State are now compounded and sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*—[Com.

IF you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose. 647

SOMETHING THAT TAKES.—The threefold combination agency for selling "*Wealth and Wonders of the Boundless West.*" There is much *sure money* in it. See advertisement.

USE PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

Moscow and Chicago.

A writer in the *Lakeside Monthly* for July draws a comparison between the burning of Moscow and the Chicago fire. In 1381, Moscow was burned by the Mongols, who slew 24,000 of its inhabitants. It was again consumed in 1536 and 1547. In 1571 occurred its greatest fire, which, judged by its disastrous consequences, was probably the greatest fire of modern history. At that fire the Tartars surrounded the city, and in the flames consumed 200,000 of its inhabitants. Thirty years later the city was visited by a terrible famine, by which 127,000 of its citizens perished. Ten years later it was taken by the Poles and Cossacks, and again burned, with 100,000 persons. Thus within the period of seventy-five years the unfortunate city was four times burned, and lost 400,000 of its inhabitants. The energy and skill displayed in rebuilding their city by these rude people, was worthy of the stalwart race, who two centuries later had the nerve and the patriotism to apply the torch to their own homes, and splendid palaces, and again destroy the city of their love, rendering themselves houseless and homeless, in the midst of a terrible winter, in order that a haughty and vigorous invader might be driven by famine and the rigors of an icy climate from the land he had almost conquered. Moscow was at that time of precisely the same size as Chicago at the time of the fire. The city was then one of magnificent distances, being eight miles in diameter, and twenty-four miles in circumference. It contained 12,000 buildings, of which only 700 remained as a nucleus for the recuperation that followed the burning. A hundred thousand of her citizens perished by the flames, and the subsequent exposures and privations. Forty years ago Moscow contained not less than 1,600 chapels, churches and convents. It contained five different quarters, subdivided into circles, the central and highest of which, the Kremlin, lay at the fork of the two rivers. There was the palace of the ancient Czars, Boris Godonnoff's palace of granite, the patriarch's palace, the arsenal, town hall, and several churches and monasteries. The city was filled with fine houses and streets, and the rapidity with which the Muscovites restored their burnt city, was on a par with the recent gigantic efforts of Chicago.

A Great Railroad Sold.

A sale of railroad property in California, which is said to have been recently effected, is one of the most gigantic private financial operations which has ever occurred in this or any other country. Four-fifths of the extensive lines and vast properties of the Central Pacific California Railroad Company has been sold to the Southern Pacific road, of which Tom Scott is the head. The Central Pacific owns more lines of railroads than any other in the United States. They include the western half of the Pacific railroad, from Ogden to San Francisco, about 900 miles; a second line from Sacramento to San Francisco, nearly 100 miles; lines north and south through the center of the State of California, stretching toward Oregon on the north, and to a connection with the Southern Pacific road on the south, and amounting now to nearly 400 miles of completed track; and the Napa Valley railroad of 50 miles—in all, something like 1,500 miles. Besides this, the company owns the steamboats on the Sacramento river and San Francisco bay, and valuable ferry privileges and wharves and real estate, both in San Francisco and at Oakland and Alameda, opposite. In addition to all this, the company has a line of 150 miles of road due south from San Francisco through the coast valleys, extending in the direction of Los Angeles and San Diego, where, by connection with the Southern Pacific railroad, it will form the San Francisco end thereof. All the other main properties of the company, save a one-fifth share, which is still held by Leland Sanford, one of the original owners, and the present and continuing President, have been transferred by C. P. Huntington and Mark Hopkins to a company of San Francisco capitalists.

Thirty Years Lost and Found.

The two Canadian cities, Montreal and Quebec, have a romance to share between them. Thirty years ago this summer a 3-year-old boy was left without his nurse to play upon his father's door-step in the latter city, and when his parents searched for him he was nowhere to be found. Detectives were placed on his track, advertisements were inserted in the journals, and rewards were offered, but the little wanderer could not be found, and his family have since mourned him as dead. The father of the child was named Richards, and a friend of his recently visiting Montreal, and having occasion to buy a hat, went into the store of a hatter named Richmond. The resemblance of the proprietor to his friend at home struck the purchaser, and he questioned him concerning his history. The man said that when a child he had been stolen from Quebec by an Indian woman whom he had regarded as his mother, until on her death-bed she confessed her act, and gave him a name as near like that his father bore as she could remember. After the squaw's death the youth tried to find his parents, but bearing a different name, and having but a vague clue, he was unsuccessful, and settled himself down to the business in which he was found. The mother came on to Montreal, and by certain birth-marks—the strawberry mark, perhaps—identified him as her son, which is the latest development of the romance up to date.

RAIN.—It will doubtless surprise many to learn that the mean rainfall of New York city exceeds that of London in the proportion of 47.62 inches in New York to 25 inches in London, from which may be estimated the relative importance of continual "drizzles" and occasional "pours." It is stated by a Prussian horticulturist that when the leaves of the common chickweed unfold and its flowers remain open and erect till midday, bright weather may be expected; but when the plants droop, and the flowers do not open, then look out for showers.

Taking Cold.

Prof. Rosenthal gives the following explanation of the pathogenic action of exposure to cold: Suppose an individual to have been subjected to an elevated temperature, such as that of a ball-room or theater, or to have engaged in violent muscular exercise; the cutaneous vessels are dilated, and in a state more or less akin to paralysis, and in all cases more slow to contract than usual. If at this moment the same person be exposed abruptly and without any intermediate transition to a low temperature, especially to a current of cold air, a considerable loss of heat will be observed upon the surface of the body. The blood which has been thus cooled externally comes back into the internal organs and cools them suddenly, which circumstance alone may, in an organ predisposed to disease, become the active cause of some severe malady. The cutaneous vessels, on their part, become contracted, driving out the blood which they contained, and thus produce a kind of hyperæmia, which in itself may exercise a morbid action. This cause, however, is usually only an accessory one, at least in cases where the temperature has been much elevated. The vessels have lost their tenicity, and do not contract suddenly. But if the danger from collateral hyperæmia is thus diminished, that from refrigeration is increased.

Ants.

An observer of the habits and instincts of ants relates that a vase on the mantel-shelf in his sitting-room, which was usually filled with fresh violets, was haunted by very small red ants. The insects issued from a hole in the wall above, and gradually increased in number until they formed an almost unbroken procession. He brushed them to the floor for several days, but, as they were not killed, the result was that they formed a colony in the wall at the base of the mantel, and, ascending thence to the shelf, the vase was soon attacked from above and below. "One day," says the writer, "I observed a number of ants, perhaps thirty or forty, on the shelf at the foot of the vase. Thinking to kill them, I struck them lightly with the end of my finger, killing some and disabling the rest. The effect of this was immediate and unexpected. As soon as the living arrived near where their fellows lay dead and suffering, they turned and fled with all possible haste. In half an hour the wall above the mantel-shelf was cleared.

Peculiarity of the Waters of Lake Tahoe.

We believe it is a well-established fact that the bodies of prsons drowned in Lake Tahoe have never been recovered, the clear cold waters of the lake absolutely refusing to give up their dead. This circumstance, which at first thought appears strange, is accounted for upon the hypothesis that the waters at the bottom of the lake are so icy cold as actually to arrest decomposition and consequent expansion of a dead body, one of the conditions under which it would be expected to return to the surface. Whether the victims who repose at the bottom of the pellucid waters of this far-famed lake undergo petrifaction, or are transformed into mermen and mermaids, is a secret which will never be known until they come to the surface at the summons of Gabriel's trump.—*Gold Hill News.*

The Arkansas River.

The Arkansas river, says an exchange, one of the longest in the Union, in its winding course measures nearly 2,000 miles. Its source is in the Rocky Mountains, at an altitude of about 10,000 feet. One peculiarity of this stream is, that its banks are often full, but never overflow. This is accounted for in that its bed is composed of sand and gravel, and the subsoil of the adjacent lands of the same material. The water spreads itself through the ground, instead of overflowing the country, as would be the case if the subsoil was composed of clay. Water for family use is abundant, pure, and soft. A pipe is driven in the ground twenty to twenty-five feet, a pump attached, and in working order, in a few hours, at an expense of from fifteen to seventeen dollars. This soil will produce, in great abundance, corn, oats, wheat, cotton, sweet and Irish potatoes, broom-corn, peanuts, tobacco, and fruits.

Power of the Press.

Rev. Dr. Stone, of San Francisco, speaks truthfully as follows: "The newspaper is more feared to-day in Congressional halls and the high places of corruption and villainy than laws and courts, the stings of conscience, and the thunder of Divine wrath. God is a great way off, and the judgment waits; but the ubiquitous reporter thrusts his sharp gaze into all covert and hidden schemes, and in an unerring detective. The pestilent spy will tell all he sees, tell it on the house tops, print for a nation of readers. Good! Give us more of this! Long live the reporter! Let every man who meditates a little piece of gainful fraud understand he is 'shadowed' at each step by this unbought espionage, and though he may not be converted, he will be restrained."

SENDING A SUBSTITUTE.—A German settler in Ohio, found guilty of selling liquor, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days, protested as follows: "Chail! Go to chail! Me go to chail! But I can't go! Dere's my piziness—my bakery. Who pakes my bread when I ben gone?" Then casting his eyes about the court appealingly, they fell upon the good-natured face of jolly Chris. Ellwaner, a fellow-countryman, who had no "piziness," and forthwith a brilliant idea struck him. Turning to the Judge, he said, in sober earnest: "Dere's Chris. Ellwaner! He got nothing to do; send him!"

AN alligator is rather smart about some things. He knows as much about strategy as a major-general of militia. He will poise himself on a log, open his mouth wide by elevating his upper jaw, and remain perfectly quiet. In a short time his mouth will fill with musketoes and flies, when down will come his jaw, taking every musketo and fly prisoner. He swallows them, licks his chop, and elevates his jaw to catch another floor full. This dish is regarded by the alligator as the most delicious that the country affords.

Forty Lodges of Redskins Wiped Out.

The Helena (Montana) *Herald* says: Our agent, just returned from Benton, brings the particulars of a recent fight between the whites and Indians, which terminated as fatally to the latter as did the engagement of Col. Baker and troops with the Piegans three years since. Some ten days ago a party of wolfers, who had been out in the Whoop-up country during the entire past winter, encamped on the Trenton, near Benton, expecting to reach that place next day with their packs of pelts. During the night, however, some Indians stole their horses, and were far out of reach when morning came.

The men came to Benton, procured other horses, ammunition, etc., and ten of them left in pursuit of the thieving Indians, vowing as they started that they would recover their property even if they had to go to the Saskatchewan for it. Each man was armed with a Henry rifle and two large revolvers, was well mounted, and five good pack animals were taken along with the party. The trail was soon found, and the pursuers pushed forward night and day, with but short rests, until they arrived at a small trading post at Cyprus Mountains, two hundred miles within the British borders. Here they found forty lodges of North Assinaboines, who met the whites with bows strung and guns cocked, saying that they knew the whites were after a fight with the Indians who had stolen their horses; that the Crees had stolen them, and left their camp the day before, but that the Crees were the Assinaboines' friends, and that the whites might have what fight they desired right there.

The whites took shelter within the trading post, which contained half a dozen white traders. By these they were also told that the stolen horses had passed the day previous, that the Assinaboines were aiding the Crees, and had fired several shots into the post. It was determined to attack this encampment of Assinaboines, and to do it on the Indian plan. Accordingly, at the first break of day the next morning, the sixteen or seventeen whites attacked and effectually wiped out the forty lodges, very few escaping. Only one white man was killed, and he was shot through the heart by a wounded Indian, whom he pursued into the brush.

How an Emperor Lives.

The activity of no sovereign in Europe can be compared to that of the Emperor of Austria, as he imposes upon himself about the hardest life one can imagine. In winter as in summer he rises at five in the morning, walks until seven, almost alway alone, then takes his coffee, and transacts business for two hours with the Councilor of State, Braun, and the other secretaries of his private chancery. He then gets into his carriage and drives from Sconbrunn or Laxenburg to Vienna to accord audience to the ministrs or deputations which have given the proper notice of their wish to obtain an interview. Afterward he goes out to pay visits in the city. At eleven he takes a very frugal breakfast and dines between four and five. His Majesty eats little and drinks still less. He prefers the national dishes to all others, and his dinner rarely lasts more than half an hour. In the evening, after having been to the theater or to a *soiree*, he works for some time with his ministers, never going out later than ten. If a fire breaks out he is always first on the spot. During the sporting season he takes the train at nine at night for Reichenan or Murzzschlag, dressed in the costume of a mountaineer, and passes the night on the highest rocks to hunt the chamois, or in the thick woods to shoot black-cock. He is at the same time, like his ancestors, a man of the cabinet, and fond of strong exercises in the open air.

Woman's Writes.

An exchange asserts that the best paid of the American correspondents at Vienna is Miss Olive Harper, who was sent there by the San Francisco *Alta*, but who also corresponds with the St. Louis *Globe*. Miss Harper is incurably lame, and cannot move, except on crutches. Yet she is very enterprising, and is an interesting writer. She was posting off to the lava beds to report the movements of Capt. Jack, when the *Alta* countermanded the orders it had given her, and sent her to Vienna. Though lamed by anchylosis of the knee-joint, she is a splendid horsewoman, and even on her crutches she glides along gracefully and easily. She is thirty and a widow—Miss Harper being merely her literary pseudonym.

Microscopic Worms.

Some time ago, Assistant-Surgeon Lewis, of the British army, having been assigned to special duty under the Sanitary Commission for the Government of India, in examining the urine and blood of certain patients, discovered the existence of living, active worms, hitherto unobserved. These worms are 1-75 of an inch in length, and they have a transverse diameter of 1-3,500 of an inch. They are so numerous as to be found in blood drawn from any part of the body, and so persistent that they may exist in the system for months or years without any marked evil consequences being observed. It is said, however, that they may give rise to serious diseases, and ultimately cause death. These worms appear, through the microscope, like incompletely developed snakes; they move incessantly, coiling and uncoiling themselves, and rush about among the corpuscles in all directions. They do not appear to exist anywhere but in the blood and urine.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.—At a large dinner party once, the poet Rogers was speaking of the inconvenience of having windows formed of one sheet of glass. They look as if there was no glass, he said. A short time ago, as I sat by the table with my back to one of these panes, it appeared to me that the window was open, and such was the force of imagination that I actually took cold. Dear me, said Babbage, who sat opposite, how odd it is, Mr. Rogers, that you and I should make such a very different use of the faculty of imagination. When I sleep unexpectedly away from home, and consequently have no night-cap, I should naturally catch cold. But by tying a piece of pack-thread tightly around my head, I go to sleep imagining I have a night-cap on, and catch no cold at all.

Money Orders.

Appletons' Journal says: "Few people are aware of the great convenience to the public of the money-order office." It is the only national bureau that pays a profit to the Treasury. The Patent Office is self-supporting, but the money-order office nets an annual profit of over $100,000. In each year it transmits $50,000,000 in sums averaging about $18. These moneys are sent all over this country, Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, and the civilized world. It is as safe as it is cheap. Out of 2,500,000 orders carried during the past fiscal year, the Government was defrauded out of only $75. The tendency of these money orders is toward local centers of business. Thus most of the orders obtained in Michigan flow toward Detroit, those in Ohio toward Cincinnati. But a deeper stream all over the sparsely-peopled land flows eastward to New York and Philadelphia. The smaller offices receive more money than they pay out; at the larger offices the payments exceed the income. Thus California buys 41,000 money orders a year, and pays only 92,000; New York buys 186,000, and pays over 500,000. The device by which this safe and gigantic business is carried on and fraud prevented is a simple one—merely the omission of the names of payer and payee. This information, given by the party presenting the order, is the great check on wrong payment. The business continues to increase, and about three new offices are established every year.

Voudou Festival.

The annual celebration of the heathenish Voudou rites in New Orleans took place this year on the eve of St. John's day, as usual, and created a great excitement among the colored population of that city. Voudouism, which is simply the worship of the devil, has many followers among the blacks of Louisiana, and the recurrence of the annual saturnalia is an event which creates a general interest among all classes of negroes, including those who do not acknowledge to a belief in the superstitions it commemorates and encourages. The believers in Voudouism hold that the devil has supreme power to punish, and that he must annually be propitiated with a gift and a festival held in his honor. At the same time it is believed necessary to entice the demon by songs and dances to take possession of the worshipers, after which by a sudden rush into cold water he is driven away, taking with him all the sins the believers have committed during the past year. This year the festival was held at an elbow on the lake shore, near Bayou St. John, on the edge of a noisome swamp. It took place after dark, by the light of bonfires, and the beastly orgies, of a nature too shocking to describe, were kept up by a great crowd of negro men and women during the entire night.

What Breaks Down a Young Man.

It is a commonly received notion that hard study is the unhealthy element of college life. But from tables of the mortality of Harvard University, collected by Prof. Pierce from the last triennial catalogue, it is clearly demonstrated that the excess of deaths for the first ten years after graduation is found in that portion of the class of inferior scholarship. Every one who has seen the curriculum knows that where Æschylus and political economy injures one, late hours and rum punches use up a dozen, and the two little fingers of these are heavier than the loins of Euclid.

Dissipation is a sure destroyer, and every young man who follows it is, as the early flower, exposed to an untimely frost. Those who have been inveigled into the path of vice are named legion. A few hours' sleep each night, high living and plenty of "smashes" make war upon every function of the body. The brains, the heart, the lungs, the liver, the spine, the limbs, the bones, the flesh—every part and faculty are overtasked and weakened by the terrific energy of passion loosened from restraint, until, like a dilapidated mansion, the "earthly house of this tabernacle" falls into ruinous decay. Fast young men, right about.

Whipping the Yankees.

A good story is told of Judge Rice. About the commencement of the war he made a speech in North Alabama, in which he said the Southern soldiers could whip the Yankees with pop-guns. Since the war he happened to make another speech in the same place. A big double-jointed fellow was present, who heard and remembered the former speech, and being in an unamiable frame of mind, concluded to go for Sam. Rolling up his sleeves and putting his fist in the palm of his hand, he propounded the fearful question: "Sam Rice, didn't you make a speech here in 1861?"

"I did," said Sam.

And didn't you say we could whip the Yankees with pop-guns?"

"Certainly I did, but the rascals would not fight us that way!"

MANIA FOR DIAMONDS.—According to a London letter, "diamonds are more common in private society than they ever have been. Many ladies are crazy about them. Let them get as many as they can, some night or other they meet with a dowager who eclipses them, and their happiness is gone. A lady of rank, who had a good collection, and who does not often leave many at home, was asked, the other day, the actual cost of those upon her person. She replied, with perfect truth and much complacence, 'They cost rather more than £20,000.' 'Ah!' said a nobleman who was present, 'Lady Coutts' collection are worth nearer half a million.' From that gallery one woman, at least, went away distressed. A friend who was by told me she turned very pale, and he thought she would faint."

THE court suit of Prince Esterhazy was covered with pearls, and was estimated at a quarter of a million; the Shah's is studded with diamonds and emeralds. The tradition runs that the ladies of those days generally contrived to corner the prince at the levees, and to engage him in conversation while their confederates were operating upon him with a penknife and a pair of scissors. The result was that the Prince so often returned from court short of his buttons that he at last asked to be relieved of his mission and to return home.

Centenarians on the Pension Rolls.

In 1870 a list of the widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary war who were alive Jan. 1, 1870, was prepared at the Pension Office from data carefully collected from the rolls, and also from information derived from Government officers residing in the districts where the pensioners lived.

Twenty of these were 100 years old in 1870, and 11 were 97 years of age at that time. A number of the latter, as well as those in 1870 had passed 100, are living, but how many cannot be ascertained exactly without examination of the records.

Those who had reached 100 in 1870 were:

Hannah Andrews, Center Lovell, Mo.; died Aug. 29, 1871, aged 101.

Mary Bersil, Pillar Point, N. Y.; died May 27, 1871, aged 111.

Lydia Bleviers, Troy, O.; died March 6, 1870, aged 100. (Cincinnati agency.)

Peggy Evans, Stockton, Tenn.; died Sept. 2, 1870, aged 100.

Chloe Flatford, Independent Hill, Va.; died Sept. 18, 1871, aged 116.

May Fogg, Belmont, N. H.; died Nov. 29, 1871, aged 101.

Anna Gross, Amherst, N. H.; aged 100; living 1870.

Rachel Griger, Perintown, N. Y.; died Aug. 7, 1870, aged 101.

Charlotte Harris, Stone Mountain, Ga., aged 101; living in 1870.

Charity Hinsman, Spencer, W. Va.; died March 18, 1872, aged 112.

Sarah McDonald, Huntsville, Tenn., aged 106; living in 1870.

Lois Miller, New Metemora, O., aged 107; living in 1870.

Mehitabel Pitcher, Suffield, Ct., died May 13, 1871, aged 101.

Katie Show, New Orleans; died Sept. 29, 1871, aged 107.

Rebecca Smith, Killingworth, Ct.; died March 7, 1872, aged 104.

Phebe Sofield, Richmond, Ind.; died June 4, 1873, aged 103.

Saluda Thrasher, Hoge Mountain, Ga., aged 103; living in 1870.

Mary C. Traut, Corydon, Ind.; died Sept., 1870, aged 104.

Elizabeth Truber, Reedsville, N. C.; died 1871, aged 109.

Dinah Vick, Nashville agency; died Oct. 20, aged 109.

It will be noticed that several in the above list did not die until two years after the time their ages were recorded. —*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

Heffren, the Victim of the Salem (Ind.) Lynching Affair.

Delos Heffren was about 40 years of age, was fine-looking, and powerfully built, as are all of his family. He was a man of considerable talent; and, had those talents been employed in a different and more useful channel, he might have risen to a high position in the State. In 1860, he was Deputy Secretary of State under his uncle, Judge Cyrus L. Dunham. When the war broke out he joined the Fiftieth Indiana Regiment, and was Second Lieutenant of Company I.

The mother of Heffren, two sisters, and a brother, Col. Horace Heffren, are living. His eldest sister is a beautiful and accomplished woman, and the wife of Capt. A. H. Miller, of St. Louis, Mo. His youngest sister is at her home in Salem A brother of the deceased dropped dead some years ago, near the place where the fearful scene was enacted yesterday morning.

Heffren was, beyond any question, a dangerous man, of strong passions and prejudices. When his passions were aroused he was a perfect madman, and was feared by all who knew him. In 1866 or 1867 he became angry at his uncle, Judge C. L. Dunham, of Jeffersonville, and, without a word of warning, pulled out his knife and made a murderous assault upon that gentleman, cutting and stabbing him severely.

De Halstead is the second man he has killed. Several years ago he got into a quarrel with the Johnson family, of Salem, and one night at a saloon he pulled out his revolver and fired upon the father and two sons. His first shot struck the elder Johnson, but only slightly injured him; the second struck the eldest son, Wm. R. Johnson, killing him instantly, and the third shot, aimed at Esmond Johnson, missed its mark, and the latter, drawing a Smith & Wesson revolver, fired at Heffren, the ball striking him in the head, glancing, and only making a slight wound. Heffren was arrested and tried for the murder of Johnson, but was acquitted by a jury on some ground that we never could learn. Singular as it may appear, only eight months after Heffren killed Johnson he was married to his victim's widow, who is still living. In the few last years Heffren has been keeping a drinking-house in Salem, and his habits have been very dissipated. He was surrounded in Salem by a class of men who would swear and die by him, if necessary; and they have on several occasions thrown the quiet people of the town of Salem into a panic by their unlawful acts and open defiance of law.

The jury that acquitted Heffren of the murder of Johnson, as soon as they did so, advanced to the prisoner's box and carried him on their shoulders to a saloon near by, and drank his health and long life. The action of this jury was commented upon at the time by the law-abiding people of the county, and, after the second murder, they had reason to fear that his trial would result as it did before.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An Australian Yankee.

An Australian millionaire named Dykshon is receiving a deal of attention in Paris on account of his wealth. He is a Yankee, and his doings in Melbourne that brought his riches are thoroughly expressive of the cuteness of a New Englander. When money was plenty and hotel accommodations were sparse, he was an innkeeper. When the demand was great he would put up his rooms at auction, and thus get greater prices than otherwise. Lola Montez came to Melbourne and was put to use by "mine host," who advertised that the notorious actress would dine at his *table d'hote* every evening. The rush to dine at his hotel was tremendous, and, as he doubled his prices, of extraordinary profit to Dykshon. In these instances are indicated the methods of Mr. Dykshon to make money.

JEFF. DAVIS was, at last accounts, referee in a pending duel between Memphis gentlemen.

Miscellaneous.

THE Shah wears a million dollar overcoat.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is at St. Catherines, Canada, where she will pass the summer.

THERE is a tree standing in front of the Dyersburg, Tenn., Presbyterian Church that has been struck by lightning nineteen times; and it is a good tree yet.

LAST February there were thirteen granges in Georgia; now there are sixty, and by next Christmas it is believed there will be two hundred. The movement is gaining in volume and strength every day, though it encounters some opposition from the middlemen.

NEARLY all of the $350,000 worth of bonds stolen from the Falls City Tobacco Bank, in Louisville, Ky., last February, have been recovered, by compromising with the thieves, at 25 per cent. The negotiations were conducted in New York.

A FEW days ago one of the attaches of the Spanish Legation entered a barber shop at Providence, R. I., to get a shave. He was politely shown the door with the exclamation, "We don't shave no niggers hyah!"

A WELL-KNOWN physician of New York recommends dancing for old people, who, he says, require it more than the young. He would not have them tread the mazes of the courtly minuet, but inclines rather to jigs and hornpipes, and such other dances as require gentle physical exertion. Under his direction a dancing class has already been formed, the junior member of which is a lady of sixty-five, and the senior a lively old bachelor who has just completed his eightieth year.

WHILE Thiers was President of the French Assembly, it is said that he generally received seven hundred letters a day. The usual proportion of the different classes was: Application for assistance, 250; petitions having a political object, 150; others against some prejudice suffered, 100; complaints against functionaries, 100; abuse, 80; menaces of death, 20. They do not seem to have hurt him any, and he could doubtless be threatened with death forty times a day, and be as alive as ever at the end of the year.

IMMIGRATION to Brazil has succeeded in a single instance, that of German colonization of the southernmost province of the Empire, where the climate is temperate enough to be propitious. In the northern provinces immigrants will be killed by the climate sooner or later on the coast, and if they go far inland to a better climate they find themselves isolated in a wilderness, without roads and without a market for their produce.

THE citizens of a Georgia town were surprised to read in their local journal, the other day, that perhaps it was not worth while for them to attempt to raise boys. The afflicted editor insists that he wrote hogs.

MISSISSIPPI papers record the death in that State, on the 27th of May last, of John Owens, at the age of 114 years, 8 months, and 6 days. He was a remarkable man; for although he admitted that he used whisky occasionally, and that he had smoked and chewed for 103 years, he never claimed that he had seen Washington.

THE California people are wondering how they shall vote. The new election law is very particular in requiring that the tickets shall be twelve inches long, and that the printed matter shall be "single-leaded" and in long primer type. Now, in San Francisco, sixty-two officers are to be voted for, and their names and those of the offices which they seek cannot possibly be printed on a 12-inch ticket in legal form. It is simply a typographical impossibility.

GEN. MOSBY, the Confederate cavalry man, predicts that Gen. Grant will be the candidate of the Southern white people for President in 1876. He announces that as his ticket.

A WASHINGTON reporter having been struck with the familiar gait of two zebras exhibited by a traveling menagerie there last week, made friends with their keeper, and extorted from him a confession that they were only painted mules.

EDMUND YATES describes Leon Gambetta as a fat, gross man of middle height, with reddish brown complexion and decidedly red nose, with a queer *louche* or cock-eye, which gives him a half jovial, half sinister expression. He wears a curly-brimmed, grease-stained hat, a tortoise-shell double eye-glass hanging loose round his neck, shining coat and trowsers, into the pockets of which his hands are thrust up to the wrists.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.—A Washington letter says, that in a conversation recently the President limited the number of those from whom he will nominate a successor to the late Chief-Justice Chase to five individuals, to wit: William M. Evarts, Mr. Attorney-General Williams; ex-Attorney-General Hoar, of Massachusetts; Judge B. R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, who was Associate Justice of the United States, at the time of Judge Taney's Dred Scott decision, and who resigned in consequence thereof, and Senator Howe, of Wisconsin. The friends of all these gentlemen claim for their especial aspirant or candidate all the qualifications necessary to decide the selection, and all express hopes of the appointment of their favorite. The choice will not be made until Congress shall meet.

THE PLASTER VIPERS OF PARIS.—You know the Italian proverb: "Let your enemy occupy your house the first year after it has been completed; let your friend inhabit it the second year; live in it yourself the third year." The truth of this proverb is so universally believed here that thousands of families live without paying house-rent. They are called "plaster vipers." They occupy houses the first year they are built. Owners are glad to give them lodgings free, for the house looks habited, and the walls are dried, and it is generally considered the "plaster vipers" pay dearly for shelter in the way of colds, bronchitis, rheumatism, and other ills superinduced by humidity.—*Paris Letter.*

THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

Yesterday Justices Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, confirmed the report of the referee dissolving an alleged marriage between Sallie Rothermel and August Brucks and decreeing that Sallie is free to claim her own name, and get married again. Sallie Rothermel is a prepossessing young miss about sixteen years of age, and August Brucks is the proprietor of a cigar store. Both live in Williamsburg.

On the 22d of December last there when a christening at a house in South Fourth street, Willamsburg, and among the guests was Sallie and August. Five bottles of Rhine wine was disposed of by the company, and Sallie had her share of the same. She became dizzy and remembered nothing until the next morning, when she found herself at home with her parents. That morning she called upon Mr. Brucks to collect money for news papers which he had been served with and then she learned from his lips that the previous evening she had been married to him by Pastor Neander, who was at the christening. Surprised, though not dismayed, she took counsel, and began proceedings on the 17th of May last for a divorce. No appearance was put in by the bridegroom, and the case was referred to Theodore F. Jackson, Esq., to hear the report to the Court.

At the hearing Sallie testified that she remembered attending the christening, and that she drank several glasses of Rhine wine, after which she became dizzy, and did not know what took place. She remembered nothing more until the following morning, when she found herself at home. She was in the habit of serving Mr. Brucks with newspapers, and he had invited her to the christening. She had never talked marriage with him previous to the christening, and if she had been sober she never would have married him. The morning after the christening she called to collect money served on Brucks he said:

'How is that? Your are married.' She said. 'To whom?' He said, 'To me.' She said, 'How did that come?' He said, 'You were down to the christeing last night, and then it happened. A number of people have told me of it since. He then asked whether she would live with him, and she said 'No.

Pastor Neander testified that he, on the 22d of December last christened the child of Mr. Ellenburger at a house in South Fourth street, and that on the same evening, at the same place he united August Brucks and Sallie Rothermel in the bonds of matrimony in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Ellenburger and the step-father of August Brucks. He had seen wine and cake on the table, but did not partake of either.

The step-father of the bridegroom being examined, said that he was present at the wedding, and that all in the room had been drinking wine; that the house where the marriage and christening took place was his place of residence. He had provided for the christening five bottles of Rhine wine, all of which the guests drank. Sallie never said a word in answer to the minister's questions and never lived with August as his wife.

The referee, on these facts, reported in favor of giving Sallie her diverce, and Justice Pratt confirmed the report leaving Sallie free to get married again, drunk or sober.

Hard Work.

'What is your secret of success?' asked a lady of Turner, the distinguished painter. He replied, 'I have no secret madam, but hard work.'

Says Dr Arnold, 'The differeuce between one boy and another is not so much in talent as in energy.'

'Nothing,' says Reynolds, 'is denied well-directed labor, and nothing is to be attained without it.'

'Excellence in any department.' says Johnson, 'can now be attained only by the labor of a lifetime; it is not to be purchased at a lesser price.'

'There is but one method,' says Sidney Smith, 'and that is hard labor and a man who will not pay that price for distinction, had better dedicate himself to the pursuit of a fox.

'Step by step,' reads the french proverb, 'one goes very far.'

'Have you ever entered a cottage, ever traveled in a coach, ever talked with a peasant in the field, or loitered with a mechanic at the loom,' says Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, 'and not found that each of those men had a talent you had not, knew something that you knew not?'

The most useless creature that ever yawned at a club, or counted the vermin on his rags under the suns of Calabra, has no excuse for want of intellect. What men want is not talent it is purpose; in other words not the power to achieve, but the will to labor. I am no believer in genius, but I believe that labor, judicously and continuously applied, becomes genius.

It is reported of a large city wholesale dealer, that he regularly took the local papers from the town where he had creditors. He said he watched the advertising columns, and so long as he found his patrons advertising with some show of spirit he was satisfied that they were all right, but the moment he missed the advertising he sent on the collector and got either his money or his goods, for he was satisfied that a man who didn't advertise was a failure in business.

The duty of every man is to subscribe for his local newspaper, no matter what other papers he may take. In his city weekly he can get the news of the world, elaborate editorials, essays, stories, agricultural hints, and the matter of general interest; but he cannot find there the news which he will prize most of all, and he will find in his local paper, and that is the news of his neighbors. The local paper tells him that his neighbor Higgins has bought a new farm; that neighbor Thomson has sold two extra heavy hogs at an unusal price; that a new school house is to be built down in the hollow, and there is to be a new minister in the old white church. Four columns out of every five that contains reading matter in a local papers should be devoted to items that are of interest to every body in the neighborhood, for it requires no very deep intellect to see that such news is the very life and soul of the local paper, and those who have done this are the ones that have been most successful.

No man should take a city paper in preference to his local paper. If he is too poor to take more than one, let that by all means be the one published nearest his home. A man may possibly, endure without knowing all that is going on in Spain or South America; but he would be a poor ignoramus without knowledge of his own town or neighborhood. Take your local paper and do all in your power to make it a credit and honor to the town—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

How Young Walworth Received His Sentence.

[From the World, 3d]

Slowly the procession entered, the accompanied by Mr. Sparks, his clerk leading. Then the jury filed into their seats, and everybody awaited the coming of young Walworth. In a few seconds Frank, his mother, and brother had taken their accustomed seats. Contrary to expectation the female friends of the family came into Court, followed by the prisoner's counsel. During the unbroken silence, while every one held his breath, the clerk called out suddenly. "The jurors will blease answer to their names." Young Walworth turned deadly pale, then turning in the chair, he braced himself up and gazed fixedly at the jurors. His mother raised her veil, disclosing a set of features as white as marble, and with her lips tightly compressed, looked resolutely at the twelve men who were to decide the fate of her son. The little boy craned his neck, and with starting eyes and hands tightly grasping the chair in front of him seemed unconscious of every thing passing around. In a firm voice each juror answered to his name and then, the question, "Have you agreed upon a verdict?" was asked. The foreman in his nervouseness answered, "We have—a verdict of the second degree." "Of what?" "Of murder!" Mrs. Walworth who had sat rigid while this conversation took place, turned in her chair and smiled upon her son. Frank's breast heaved, and taking three long breaths he threw his head back suddenly and seemed about to faint. He recovered himself however and looked straight at the Judge, expecting his sentence. Charles O'Conor, with his head bowed, advanced, and when within a few of Judge Davi asked, that sentence might be deferred. The Court was inexorable, but General Davies and ex-District-Attorney Garvin joined in the plea, and Assistant Dittriot-Attorney Rollins having interposed no objection, Frank Walworth was led from the Courtroom to a carriage and driven to the Tombs.

It is sometimes not exactly comfortable to be toadied. Presidents have receives of manner of gifts—houses horses, hats, big cheeses, and canes. President Grant has not, at least, shown himself an unwilling recipient; but mournful must have been his feelings when an alligator was sent to his house at Long Branch directed to his son, and with a bill for expressing of fourteen dollars. With or without tears. His Excellency paid this but he refused to have anything to do with the alligator. He couldn't eat it, or drink it, or wear it, or live in it, or ride in it. The poor thing is since dead.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that James E. Rose, administrator of the estate of Issac Hornburger, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. E. LANNING, Clerk.

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Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 24, 1873. No. 30.

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STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK
BALTIMOE & OHIO R. R.
Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agen
CINCINNATI, O.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,40 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,28 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	.08 "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,30 "
Forest.....	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,58 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,30 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago...	7,20 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6,40 "
Forest.....	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6,00 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11,00 "
Orrville.....	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8,05 "	3,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	A M,	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 33
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	1 28	6 15	
Ar Angola	1 08		4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30p m	
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	9 40
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 41
Ar Angola			11 50
Dep	3 12	7 15 a.m	
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
1 Logansport a	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	[illegible]	11.28	[illegible]	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.50	12.50pm	1.50	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn June.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y.	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	3.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4.08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn June.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a. m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2:40 a. m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 28	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 38 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27, 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.
I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For farther information call on or address J. A. CAMPBELL, Butler Indi
April 6, 1873-tf

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public or for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy Groceries and Po visions FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock o
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Lafayette butcher's found their beg while in the skin.

* * *

Clark county has discovered another cave in its bowels.

* * *

The Soldier' home at Indianapolis is an expense of $2,000 per month.

* * *

The personal property of Indianapolis is assessed at a value of $8,800,000.

* * *

The consumption of cigars, has more than doubled in Boston during the past five years.

* * *

Every editor in Tenesee has been presented with the first "cotton bloom" of the season.

Indianapolis claims 17,000 children, and still the future is big with hope, and promise.

* * *

Not a drop rain has fallen in the southern portion of Wild Cat prairie for two months.

* * *

Rushville had a cyclone in its bosom last week; but it wasn't good either to keep or eat.

An ungallant idiot is about to address a little Terre Haute space against woman suffrage.

* * *

Evansville has let the contract for the construction of a water-work reservoir at $8,450.

* * *

At Barnum's show, one day, a young husband, the father of a chubby, rosy-cheeked baby, was wandering around the concern, and after a while neared the head quarters of the 'Wild Fiji Cannibals.' Holding the aforesaid baby in his arms, he stopped to view those feeders on human flesh. Mr. Fiji acosted the father thusly:

'Fattee baby; white man; good eatee; tender; Fiji man like him; now muchae price? Fiji man melikee man dollars.'

The horrified father drew back aghast, but hastily responded in this wise; 'What'll you give, noble savage?'

'Fiji man give ten dollars?'

'Too cheap; worth more; but I'll tell you what I'll do. I've got a nice old mother-in-law at home I'll sell you for five dollars. She,s rather tough eating, but good for a square meal.'

* * *

Getting a Jury in New Oleans.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

Whilst the jury in the case against Melvin M. Cohen and Charles R. Railey charged with assault with attempt to murder the usurping Governor of Louisiana, was impaneled yesterday in Carrolton.

Thomas Hendricks, colored, testified that he was born in "the State of the North," the year that "the great battle had been fought by Gen. Jackson."

Being interrogated by counsel for the defense, witness said he did not know "whether the general was Stonewall Jackson or Washington." It was "the man who fought the battles of the North."

David Smith colored, evidently sixty or seventy years old, swore that he was only forty-seven. He testified he had 'heard of the shooting of the General of the city.' He 'did not know his name.'

Harrison Shields, colored, testified that he had lived in Carrollton for the last four years. He had voted at the last election, but did not know who he voted for. The ticket had been given to him.

Henry Glover, colored, testified that he did not recollect his age. He did not know who was Governor of the State.

Isaac Washington, colored, testified that he was a member of the Church but did not know to what church he belonged. He did not know there was a Governor.

Another colored juror said that 'the Presidents was the man who had been shot at.'

Another stated with great candor that he 'lived on Red river, but came occasionally to Carrollton, where he had registered as a voter.'

These jurors were of course challenged by the defense and ordered to stand aside, after they had been taken by the state.

Messrs. John Straidler and George Clocke, native Germans naturalized in the parish, and Mr. Thomas L. Breston, a native American, belonging to one of our most respected families, were peremtorily challenged by the prosecution

* * *

There were two remarkable things about Nancy Harvey, who died in Baltimore last week. She was 117 years old; never nursed George Washington in fact she didn't even know him.

Early visitors to the White mountain region this summer will find a greater amount of snow about the ravines than has remained until so late a date for many years. Prof. Huntinton, in a recent journey through the White mountain Notch, found only one snow drift in the road, and that a short distonce from the Willey House. At the beginning of the present month there was a drift ten feet deep, twenty feet wide, and thirty feet long, in the rear of the profile House and in close proximity to the dining room. Mr. Clement, landlord of the Prospect House. On the summit of Moselake went up that mountain a a few days ago and reports the snow to be fifteen feet deep for a half a mile near the spring, part way up.

Catching a Tartar.

John the New York *Sun's* fool writes from Raleigh, N. C.:

Some of the fellows who live in the woods are so thin they have to lean against a tree to swallow; they are yellower than blind man's buff, and so darned lazy they keep tame squirrels to shave 'em. They train the squirrels to dip their tails in soap suds, lather them then scratch the hair off with their claws. I said there is plenty of tar in North Carolina, and so there is. I caught a Tar-tar there myself. I saw a fellow who looked so green that if he hadn't stirred just as he did I'd been temted to pour oil and vinegar on him and cut him up for cold salad. He was whittling a stick.

Says I, 'Halloo.

Says he, 'Halloo yourself.'

Says I, 'Boy, if hens lay eggs for nothing, and those eggs sell for sixteen cents a dozen, what's the percentage os profit?'

Says he, 'Mister, it it would take a prophet to tell, I reckon.

Says I, 'That's so; what are you making.'

Says he, 'Its a whistle out of willer, and I say, mister, can you make a whistle out of a bowl of soup?

Says I, 'No sir.'

Says he, 'Then you ain't smart. I can.'

Says I, 'Do you mean to tell me that you can make a whistle out of a bowl of soup?'

Says he, 'Yes I can. That there is a whistle ain't it?'

Says I, 'Yes it is.'

Says he, 'Well, I didn't make in a bowl of soup, die I?'

Says I. 'No.'

Says he. 'Well, then, I made that there whistle out of a bowl of soup, didn't I?'

That made this Northern gentleman mad, and I started to leave when he he yelled: 'I say mister, if you'd lived in the days of the ark you'd gone in through the window.'

Says I, 'Why?'

Says he, 'Because you're so green that dove would have lit on you first, sure.'

I left under the impression that North Carolina boys are smart. Perhaps it's the turpentine that accounts for it, for that will make folks smart. I saw a touching picture yesterday. It was so touching I touched it. It was a man in the woons sitting upon a trunk under a big umbrella. He was eating chewing gum and his trunk had more locks on it than the Erie Canal.

* * *

Cherries and cucumbers were in season in New Westminister, British Columbia, at the date of the last mails—the 17th ult.

The freight managers of the Boston & Albany Railroad say that last month's business was the heaviest ever done on the road.

Mellonville, Fla., had a public meeting the other day to build a church and secure a pastor, and the generous public subscribed $7.

The boys of Zanesville, O., are indignant at the interference of irresponsible private citizens with their vested right of bathing in the city reservoir.

Cashiers are not the only bank officials who become rich. The night watchman in a Burlington Vt., bank died a few days ago, leaving $160,000.

A woman in Wheeling wanted strawberries for supper, while her husband didn't, and she settled the dispute by shooting him through the shoulder. He is a strawberry man now.

Chinese grass-cloth is a new material in this country. It comes in neat little bundles, wrapped around with Chinese paper. This fabric resembles the Irish balbriggan. The cloth is made of pure thread, and does not crease or stretch; it is one yard wide, and contains about the same quantity as thirty yards of ordinary silk.

A FIEND'S CRIME.

A Child Eight Years of Age Outraged and Then Killed.

[From the Pittsburg Leader, 12th.]

A revolting tragedy took place Saturday night, the 5th inst., between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, at the Fall creek Coal Mines, Bradford county Penn. The deceased a child scarcely eight years old by the name of Bridget McCloskey, was abducted at the hour and place above mentioned from the house of her parents who were temporaily absent. On the return of the parents, search was immediately instituted for the missing child. Monday morning at seven o'clock, a systematic method of searching was adopted. About two hundred miners formed themselves in a line about five paces apart and moved in a northerly course. At nine o'clock they came upon the body of the slain child, lying in the shallow waters of a small brook, that coursed its way through a deep morass, and thrown into the swampy thicket.

It may well be imagined that about this time the excitement had reached a high ebb. Curses, long, loud and deep went up among those begrimed determined, underground toilers. Vengeance the most fearful was threatened the offender, who was yet *non est inventus*. Suspicion at lenght fell upon a man named Jones, supposed to be a Welshman, who had for a brief period worked in the Barclay Coal Mines, and made his home at Fall Creek Blood was on his garments which he could not account for. These circumstances coming to light prompted a delegation of good strong-armed miners to wait upon him from a gallery in the Barclay Mines, where he was apparently industriously cutting coal. When brought to the witness stand a non-committal and somewhat confused statement was given. Several witnesses were sworn, and the general opinion seemed to be that he was guilty. All the evidence adduced at the inquest was circumstancial, and not positve. After the result of the inquest was announced, and directions given for his removal to Towanda jail the wildest excitement prevailed. It was not dark. Two or three hundred men surrounded the house in which the prisoner was guarded. At the suggestion of some one a vote was taken whether, upon the evidence given and bearing in mind the facts in relation to the prisoner's previous behavior, he should suffer death then and there. The vote was almost unanimous in the affirmative. With this unanimity of feeling a rush was made for the door which soon yielded to such resistless force. The guards were thrust aside and the prisoner roughly seized. A rope was placed around his neck in which condition he was brought forth viewed by the excited multitute as a debased murderer. By some it was though advisable to cast him upon a burning log-heap near by. Finally, under the muzzle of scores of revolvers and guns, he was marched to the spot where the murdered girl was found, and there told to repent and confess. upon an inprovised scaffold with hands pinoned, the black cap was drawn and a rope around his neck he averred his innocence

In the solemn stilness of death, in darkness, in time of awful suspense, the silence was broken and a voice was heard: "My countrymen, no doubt in our minds the wretch is guilty but we have no sworn proof, our evidence is only circumstancial; let the law take its course." Whereupon the prisoner, so sudddnly snatched from the opening grave, was quickly transferred to the proper officers, and at midnight conveyed to the Towanda jail where he now awaits trial.

* * *

An old lady in Savannah is reported by a city paper to have paid $1,600 to a Mrs. Templeta, of that city, who is a fortune-teller. She has recovered part of the money through a Constable.

It is suggested that persons who go about with their cashmere shawls turned inside out to show that they are genuine should adopt the custom of walking on their heads to show that their boots are soled.

Over $250,000 worth of bank notes of the old Fulton Bank were burned at Atlanta Ga., a few days ago. It was the last bank in the state to suspend specie payment, and was ruined by Georgia's repudiation of her war obligations.

Some men commit suicide with no reasonable excuse for the act. But would Mr. Wade of Houston. Texas, be censured for shuffling off this mortal coil when it came to be understood that of his fifty children only forty-one are still living?

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The wrecked steamer City of Washington has broken in two and gone to pieces. The officers and crew were on board at the time, but escaped in boats. One of the passengers of the ill-fated vessel published in the New York papers a five-column account of the disaster, and says that it is due to the criminal carelessness of the Captain, who rushed on through the fog day after day at full speed, although warned by passengers and subordinates that he was going too far north. The Canadian Government has ordered an investigation into the matter.....Frank Walworth is probably the most cheerful-minded criminal inside of a penitentiary wall. On donning his prison togs at Sing Sing, he laughingly remarked: "I have gained seven pounds in clothes since I came here. I feel now like engaging in a base-ball match. An officer in the army told me the other day that the only difference between this suit and the West Point uniform is, that in one the stripes are round about, and in the other they are up-and-down." He whiled away the time of the journey to prison by pleasant allusions to events as they happened, and said of the handcuffs which linked him to Gillem, the wife-murderer, "They are the *starchiest* cuffs I ever wore."....Tom Scott has gone to Europe to place the bonds of the Texas and Pacific railroad, to settle the French claims against the El Paso Company, and at the same time to vindicate Gen. Fremont, the former official representative of that company....Utica Brooker, sister of Woodhull and Claflin, died the other day in New York, from the effects of long indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

All the Union Pacific stock which was tainted, directly or remotely, by the Credit Mobilier, has been posted in the New York Stock Exchange as no longer negotiable, on account of the Credit Mobilier suits now in progress at Hartford....The dark mystery surrounding the murder of Charles Goodrich, a wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, who was found dead in his room on the morning of the 22d of March last, has at last been unraveled. He was murdered by Minnie Waltham, alias Kate Stoddard, who, strange to say, has been living all the time within a few rods of the house where the deed was committed, notwithstanding the detectives have been professedly ransacking the whole country in search of her. When arrested, she made full confession of her guilt, and gave a circumstantial account of the killing, explaining many of those curious features of the deed which gave some color to the theory that Goodrich had committed suicide. Although more than once on the verge of starvation, the murderess had kept sacred in her trunk the money and jewels she took from her paramour. Among these articles was found the six-barreled revolver with which the murder was done, and which had, apparently, not been touched since. Three of its barrels were still loaded; the other three she had emptied into her lover's body. The only plea she makes for herself is, that, after living with her for a long time, he wished to throw her off, and that she could not bear. So she "killed him for love."

Rebecca W. Easterbrook, a well-known authoress and contributor to *Harper's Magazine*, is dead....A shocking tragedy was enacted recently at Harmony, Pa. A young man and woman who were betrothed drove to the hotel in the place and engaged a room. Shortly after shots were heard in the room, and on repairing thither it was discovered that the man had shot the woman through the head, inflicting a death wound, and then committed suicide by shooting himself....The steamer Tigress sailed from New York in search of the Polaris survivors on Tuesday, the 15th inst....Suit has been commenced at New York against Duden, Freres & Co., the lace importers who are charged with having defrauded the revenue....It is charged that the steerage passengers by the City of Washington received the most shameful treatment at the hands of the officers of the steamer after the disaster. They were left for five days on the beach without any shelter; were given such food as putrid beef and a scant allowance of hard crackers; and, in addition, many of them were robbed by the crew. The cabin passengers, officers and crew, on the other hand, fared sumptuously.

Gen. Amos Pillsbury, a prominent citizen of Albany, N. Y., is dead....Frank Walworth has gone to work as a clerk in the shoe department of Sing Sing Prison. Mrs. Walworth and family have taken up their residence in Sing Sing village, and regularly attend Catholic service in the prison chapel....July 14 was the centennial anniversary of the first Methodist Annual Conference in America, and the event was celebrated by the Methodists at Philadelphia, in the same building (St. George's M. E. Church) in which the first Annual Conference was held. Bishop Janes presided, and the exercises were of an interesting character.

One thousand Mormons from Europe arrived at New York the other day. Another large cargo will follow....Five of the six students sent to this country by Japan two years ago have been recalled, and left New York for home last week....One theory submitted by the officers of the City of Washington, in the official investigation, to account for the accident, is the deviation of the compass. One of them testified that he had known the presence of a large installment of sewing-machines in the cargo to give the compass a serious misdirection....The Court of Errors of New Jersey has decided, by a vote of 7 to 1, that the lease of the New Jersey railroad to the Pennsylvania Central for 999 years cannot be consummated under the laws of that State....The case of Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, who is charged with the murder of Charles W. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, continues to attract a large share of public attention. Crowds flock to the jail to see her, but very few succeed in doing so. She is dumb on the subject of the murder. She will not talk, except to counsel, and for him she is writing a full statement of her case, and her history from her childhood up to the present time. She is now 26 years of age; was born in Plymouth, Mass., and lived there until she was 18 years of age. Her father's name is Isaac King. He is still alive, and carries on the trade of a mason. She has one sister, named Augusta, married, and living at Walbridge, Mass. The family is in comfortable circumstances. Opinion is divided in regard to her sanity, many believing her crazy, while others contend that her insanity is all assumed.

Oakes Ames' will, as probated, amounts to $5,754,254....Advices from Springfield, Mass., indicate a decided improvement in the production of postal cards, although it is said the contractors have not come fully up to their repeated promises. Two Hoe presses are running day and night, and printing from 800,000 to 1,000,000 cards daily....The first bale of cotton of this year's crop was sold in New York at 36c per pound. The cotton was grown in Cameron county, Texas.

The West.

A sharper named John W. Young, formerly a Chicago postoffice clerk, has been counterfeiting money orders quite extensively in the West. His latest operations were in Indianapolis. Detectives are after him....Parricide item: In Jeffersonville, Ind., James Murphy, aged 18, quarreled with his father, and, drawing a revolver, fired two bullets at him, both of which grazed the parental head. The would-be murderer was seized and disarmed. ....The following is the indictment against the Modoc assassins, whose trial commenced at Fort Klamath on the 5th of July:

1. That they, Indians, called and commonly known as Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barncho, and Slatuck, members of a certain band of Indians known as the Modoc band of Indians, which band, including the Indians above named, was at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in open, flagrant war with the United States, under command of Capt. Jack, did, as representatives of said Modoc band, meet under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities Brig. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., commanding the militia department of Columbia, captain of the peace commissioners on the part of the United States, E. Thomas, A. B. Meacham, L. S. Dyar, citizens of the United States, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band of Indians might cease, did therefore, in wanton violation of the sacred character of a flag of truce under the laws of war, wilfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought, murder Brig. Gen. Canby, U. S. A. near the lava beds, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, within the territory of the United States, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1873. The second specification is very near a copy of the above, except the name of Dr. Thomas is substituted. Charge second is assault with intent to kill A. B. Meacham and L. S. Dyar.

The first three witnesses examined were T. F. Riddle, his Indian woman Toby, and L. S. Dyar. Toby swore positively that Capt. Jack shot Gen. Canby, Schonchin Meacham, Boston Charley Dr. Thomas, Hooka Jim tried to kill L. S. Dyar, and also that Barncho knocked her down with a gun and tried to take her horse. The testimony of Riddle corroborates that of his wife. The testimony of Riddle amounts to nothing. He could swear to nothing positively except that he was present when the firing commenced, and that he was chased by Hooka Jim.

A curious turn has been given to the Gordon-Gordon kidnapping case. It is shown that when the Minneapolis party were arrested by the pursuing Britishers, they were on American soil. The indignation of the Manitobans about disregard of extradition treaties and international comities may now be fairly retorted upon them....Work on Iowa's new Capitol is almost at a stand-still again, the State contractors at Quincy, Ill., having failed to furnish stone according to contract....The Western crop reports, except from the localities devastated by the storms and floods of the first week in July, are generally favorable....The trial of Capt. Jack and his fellow-assassins by Military Commission was concluded at Forth Klamath, Oregon, on the 9th. The evidence for the prosecution was of the most positive character, leaving no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners. The only witnesses produced for the defense were Scar-Faced Charley, Dave, One-Eyed Mose and William. Their evidence amounted to nothing in favor of the prisoners, but was simply a recital of what the Klamath Lake Indians had done and told them (the Modocs) since this trouble commenced. There is no doubt but the Commission will find them guilty on all the charges and specifications.

Grand Rapids, Mich., was visited by a disastrous conflagration on the 13th inst. One hundred dwellings and a number of stores, mills, hotels and other buildings, the whole covering six of the most thickly built squares in the city, were destroyed. The loss is nearly half a million, of which $100,000 is covered by insurance....The Arizona Mormon mission projected by Brigham Young to settle in that Territory and build that section of Tom Scott's Southern Pacific railway has proved a disastrous and complete failure. The entire colony of over 700 are on their way to Utah again. The emigrants experienced terrible suffering. The character of the country was completely misrepresented. It was sterile, with no water and pasturage scarce. The condition of the people and train is extremely sad, and it is said the result has shaken the faith of the Mormons in the infallibility of the head of the church as an inspired prophet.

The losses by the fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., will not exceed $300,000....Keokuk, Iowa, has been agitated by a terrible domestic tragedy. A man named Dennis Hayes was murdered by his wife and stepson, aged 16, and, to conceal the bloody deed, the body was buried early the following morning. Upon disinterring the remains, the skull was found fractured in several places. The weapon used was a potato-masher....Prof. Marsh and the Yale exploring party have returned to Fort McPherson from Niobrara river. The trip was successful, and many interesting discoveries were made. Many new and extinct animals were found, and among them several fossil horses, camels, and rhinoceroses....The wheat crop of Iowa promises a larger and better yield than ever before.

Tacoma, in Washington Territory, has been chosen by the Commissioners of the Northern Pacific as the terminus of that road....The Industrial Congress of the United States, composed of delegates from the various trades organizations, was in session in Cleveland last week. Over 100 members were present, representing a constituency of 125,000 workingmen....The State Temperance Union of Illinois met in Jacksonville last week. Only fourteen delegates being present, the body adjourned *sine die*, without transacting any business...A two-year-old child died in Dubuque, Iowa, the other day, from the bite of a rat....There is great scarcity of farm laborers in Iowa. In the northern part of the State farmers are unable to get help enough at $3 a day.....It is reported that the Indians, to the number of 3,000 or 4,000, are concentrating on Powder river to dispute the further progress of Stanley's Yellowstone expedition.

Two more Modocs—the last of Capt. Jack's band—have been captured.....Mormon circles in Utah are greatly scandalized by the desertion of Brigham Young by one of his wives. She is his seventeenth wife, and has left him, taking with her a large amount of furniture and personal property. She has retained eminent counsel, and intends to sue for divorce and generous alimony. The suit may be expected to give glimpses never before revealed of the harem-life of Salt Lake City.

The South.

The first bale of this year's cotton crop was received at New Orleans on the 12th inst., from Brownsville, Texas, on its way to New York.....All the seconds in the late Richmond (Va.) duel have been indicted for murder.....The $100,000 prize in the Louisville lottery was drawn by three parties in that city, all poor men.

Trouble is again reported in Pope county, Ark., between the citizens and militia....Three men were instantly killed, and several badly injured, in a coal mine near St. Louis, by an immense piece of slate falling upon them.

Crop reports from Alabama, North Mississippi and West Tennessee are very encouraging....Four young men were drowned at Baltimore, last week, by the capsizing of a boat.

Jacob Thompson has written a letter, which appears in the Memphis *Avalanche*, in reference to the story of a deficit of $821,000 in his accounts as Secretary of the Interior. His explanation does not differ from that which has already been given. The defalcation was the crime of a clerk in the Department, and is in no way to be charged upon Mr. Thompson. A committee, consisting exclusively of political opponents, declared the Secretary, twelve years ago, to be guiltless in the matter, and their report was unanimously approved by Congress....The ticket drawing the capital prize ($100,000) in the Louisville lottery was held by L. H. Keith, of Kingston, Mass. Willis Morley, of Giles county, Tenn., drew the second prize of $50,000....A large meeting of citizens of New Orleans was held last week, at which the Beauregard unification resolutions were indorsed....The caterpillar has appeared in the cotton fields in portions of Alabama....Louisville was visited by four fires on the 15th inst. A high wind prevailed at the time, and so great was the alarm that Cincinnati and Indianapolis were appealed to for aid. The losses were over $100,000....Cotton was planted more widely this year than usual in the Southern States, and if all the conditions had been favorable the crop would have overtasked the labor available for handling it. As it is, the Department of Agriculture reports that wet weather has reduced the yield to an average figure.

Washington.

Leaders of the colored people of the District of Columbia have put themselves on record as opposed to the policy of mixed schools....The statement is reiterated by Washington correspondents that Roscoe Conkling is the coming Chief Justice....Associated Press telegram: "The internal revenue receipts for the year of about $5,000,000 in excess of the estimates will enable the Internal Revenue Bureau to make a good showing in its next report to Congress, but the exhibit ought really to be two per cent. less than it is."....The Bureau of Agriculture has given orders for the purchase of 400 bushels of Chilian wheat, and the same quantity of French wheat, for the purpose of meeting requests from various parts of the country. The demand for seeds has latterly been so great that the treasury of the institution is exhausted.

Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker has been appointed to a clerkship in Gen. Spinner's office....The Commissioner of Customs has just prepared a report for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury on the amounts of customs frauds on the Government for the fiscal year ending the 30th of last month. These frauds represent cases settled by the department, and show to what an alarming extent the system of swindling is carried on. The total amount of the frauds for the year is $1,432,100, of which $1,110,000 is credited to the port of New York. Taking into account the fact that but a comparatively small proportion of the frauds committed are discovered, the exhibit is truly a serious one....Reports of the condition of the national banks of the country show them generally in good condition, and disclose an easy money market....Indian Commissioner Smith has started on a visit to the Western tribes of Indians.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing is plaintiff in a novel suit before one of the Washington courts against one Kelly, who, it is set forth, did wrongfully keep a dog which was used and accustomed to bark continually by day and night, and that, on Saturday last, the defendant did then and there allow the dog to bark incessantly from early in the day through the whole day and night following, and did thereby hinder and prevent the plaintiff from studying and transacting his lawful business by day, and deprived him of his sleep during the night so as injuriously to affect his health and the peaceful use of his property. The second count alleges the keeping of the same dog, and that said dog was a dangerous one. On the first count $1,000 and on the second count $3,000 damages are claimed....A dispatch from Washington states that the headquarters of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will soon be removed to that city from Georgetown. Some interesting statistics are added showing the rapid growth of the organization throughout the country. From these it appears that there are now State Granges in eighteen States, and that the membership of the local Granges numbers 350,000. The applications for charters to form new Granges are so numerous that the National Grange has been compelled to send out additional agents to assist the work of organization.

Foreign.

Baron Reuter's contract with the Shah of Persia is likely to prove a failure after all. Reuter spent over $1,500,000 in bribes, loans and guarantees to get his concession, but jealous London financiers have beset the Shah and about persuaded him to annul the contract....The ministerial crisis in Italy is at last terminated, Minghetti having succeeded, after much difficulty, in forming a Cabinet....Sadree Zem, the Persian Foreign Minister, is in disgrace, and will probably be dismissed and executed on his return to Teheran.

It is again announced that Bismarck is about to retire from King William's Cabinet.....The cholera is spreading through Germany.....The news from Spain is exciting. There have been two serious engagements between the Carlists and the Government troops, in one of which the former were successful, while in the other a victory is claimed for the latter. In the meantime the Government has another formidable difficulty to deal with in an demonstration by the Internationals, who have taken possession of the town of Alcoy, burned 60 houses and committed other outrages....Baron Reuter pronounces the report in regard to his Persian contract entirely false....A marriage has finally been arranged between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrowna, only daughter of the Emperor of Russia.....O'Kelley, the *Herald* correspondent, has been released at Madrid. ....A Constantinople dispatch says that the statement that the Sultan had issued a firman granting extraordinary powers and privileges ot the Khedive of Egypt is discredited in diplomatic circles.

There was a tumultuous scene in the French Assembly, the other day, the disorder becoming so great that the President was obliged to suspend the sitting....Spanish items: Five thousand peasants at Alpens have joined the Carlists, driven thereto by the excesses of the Republicans—It is rumored that the Internationalists have risen in Carthagena and made themselves masters of the town—The report of the International insurrection in Alcoy is confirmed. The mob assassinated the Mayor and Town Collector and dragged their bodies through the streets—There is serious trouble in Malaga. While a bull-fight was in progress, the people of the city rose against the municipality and assassinated several Councillors—The abolition of slavery in Cuba will be realized by a special law....It is stated that the Pope will soon bestow Cardinal hats upon Archbishop Manning, of England, and two American Archbishops....Russia pursues the same policy of conciliation in Khiva as in the other Khanates of Turkestan which she has overcome. The Khan of Khiva has been restored to his throne. His place is assured to him by the support of the Russian troops, and he is assisted in the work of administration by a council appointed by Gen. Kaufmann. By this treatment the Russians have already obtained the abolition of slavery in Khiva, and have thereby restored to the Shah 10,000 of his subjects enslaved by the Khivans....The "Sick Man of Turkey," on account of pressing business at home, is compelled to forego his contemplated visit to Vienna.

The Spanish Government has issued a decree restoring to the Cuban insurgents and their sympathizers the estates confiscated by the edicts of sequestration promulgated by previous administrations....MacMahon has been interviewed by the irrepressible newspaper reporter, and forced to unbosom his views of State policy. His policy has two cardinal points—Italy and the army. France must not allow the Pope to be expelled from his dominions; everything that can be done to prevent that shall be done. As for the army, therein lies the only hope for the future of France....A curious story comes over the cable of a plot to rob the Shah of his jewels and his begemmed overcoat. The parties who figure in this Newgate tale are an English Colonel, a Jew diamond-broker, an Armenian money-lender of Aleppo, and a first-class burglar. The Shah was to be enticed into the Colonel's house to see his pretty daughter, and then was to be relieved of his valuables. Owing to the presence of mind of a London dectective, the scheme failed....There has been a spirited debate in the English House of Lords on a proposition to appoint a committee to devise legislation to check the tendency of the Church of England toward Catholicism. The motion was rejected.

The German Government has invested an additional $2,000,000 in United States bonds, making $12,000,000 in all....The rinderpest has become so destructive in Russia that Germany has forbidden all importations of cattle from Russian ports....It is said Don Carlos will soon re-enter Spain, and assume personal command of all the Carlist forces in the field. ....A matrimonial engagement is about to be consumated between Prince Arthur, of England, and Princess Thyra, of Denmark....The cholera is dying out in Europe.

Don Carlos has re-entered Spain, and issued a bombastic address to the insurgents....The French Government has forbidden any public rejoicings on the occasion of the evacuation of the territory by the German troops....The preliminaries of the treaty of alliance between Germany and Italy are said to be concluded and ready for exchange....The recent earthquake in Italy was extraordinary. The solid earth seemed for a time converted into a liquid one, and houses were tossed about like ships at sea. There were fourteen movements, seven forward and seven backward, each occupying a second, as regular as the beat of a clock. Many persons were killed at Bellino, and many injured....As a last expedient for stifling the Canada Pacific railway scandal, the Dominion Government has determined to prorogue the sitting of Parliament immediately upon the presentation of the report of the Investigating Committee.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, June 28, 1873, was as follows:

In store at—	*Wheat,* bu.	*Corn,* bu.	*Oats,* bu.	*Barley,* bu.
New York......	286,935	1,061,810	683,829	5,598
Albany........	22,500	3,500	61,660	26,400
Buffalo........	186,052	343,032	7,577	....
Chicago........	626,870	3,616,832	1,379,561	50,200
Milwaukee.....	399,000	158,000	292,000	10,000
*Duluth........	28,625	......	......	......
Toledo.........	237,676	357,262	232,183	3,530
Detroit.........	101,820	32,472	48,000	4,219
*Oswego........	200,000	30,000	15,000	20,000
St. Louis	102,361	375,953	234,106	6,355
Boston.........	34,848	75,252	318,401	7,068
Toronto........	213,262	150	21,871	3,942
Montreal.......	360,218	500,453	9,110	9,000
*Philadelphia ..	175,000	160,000	60,000	......
*Baltimore.....	45,000	165,000	22,000	......
Lake shipm'ts..	1,287,917	1,219,365	680,006	1,480
Rail shipm'ts..	126,268	351,249	432,814	5,181
On N. Y. canals.	1,152,615	578,145	164,782	......
Total............	5,524,824	9,346,988	4,557,800	162,738
Total, Ju 29,'72..	5,037,287	12,087,189	7,222,527	282,269

*Estimated.

Bold Attempt to Rob a Bank.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 11th says: A bold attempt was made to-day, at Marysville, to rob the bank of Decker & Jewett. Frank Whipple, one of the three robbers, entered the bank and presented a pistol to Jewett's head, saying, "Don't move." Jewett fell down, and made his way to the place where Chief Clerk Bingham was writing. Whipple jumped over the counter, followed by Bingham, who instantly shot Whipple in the neck. A general desperate fight ensued. Several shots were fired and pistols clubbed. Whipple finally turned to run out of the bank. Bingham and Jewett fired on him, simultaneously with double-barreled shot-guns. He fell mortally wounded on the sidewalk. Whipple says he had two confederates, John Toney and W. Winklesy. They escaped, and the people and officers are pursuing. Whipple was shot through the body in many places.

The Code in Omaha.

In Omaha there is a paper called the *Bee*, edited by Mr. E. Rosewater, and another paper called the *Republican*, edited by Maj. Saint A. D. Balcombe. Maj. Balcombe refuses to recognize, editorially, the existence of Rosewater, but permits his local editor to refer to that person in the local columns. Rosewater having denounced this local editor several times, has been repaid with interest. On July 8, a more than ordinary offensive personal paragraph having appeared in the local of the *Republican*, Mr. Rosewater, in a note to Balcombe, demanded "ample public apology." This Balcombe took no notice of, treating it as a quarrel between Rosewater and the local writer. On the 9th we quote the *Bee*: "About 11 o'clock, having completed his editorial labors, Mr. Rosewater purchased a common cowhide," and proceeded to the most public part of the city to wait for Mr. Balcombe, "in order to disgrace him as publicly as possible." The result was that when Balcombe appeared, Rosewater attacked him with the cowhide; Balcombe jumped on Rosewater, knocked him down, and while upon him, beating him, they were separated, and the affair terminated. It seems that physically Rosewater is much smaller than Balcombe, and when the latter fell against Rosewater, the latter sunk under the weight. The most unfortunate part of the affair, perhaps, is that the disgraceful controversy is continued in the two papers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Story of a Lost Heir.

The following story of a lost heir is told by a Tasmanian paper, the Cornwall *Chronicle*: About seven years ago, in the city of London, a cheesemonger died, leaving cash to the tune of £100,000 to be quarreled over, fought and disputed for by the reputed heirs-at-law. Advertisements were inserted at different times in the English newspapers, and many a claimant *a la* Tichborne was forthcoming. The lawyers, however, were not satisfied that any of the numerous claimants were the "right men," and what has just transpired proves they were correct in their judgment, as the "right man" has turned up in the person of the deceased cheesemonger's brother, George Huntley, who arrived in this colony about forty years ago. He was discovered by Mr. F. Stevens, a Victorian barrister, splitting, up in the ranges of that colony, taken to Melbourne, shipped on board a steamer and brought to Lancashire, and then taken to Hobart Town, where he was identified as the veritable Geo. Huntley, who arrived in Tasmania some forty years ago. After all the necessary documents are procured to prove without a shadow of doubt the man's identity he will proceed to England to claim his inheritance.

An Interesting Game.

A gentleman from New Haven, Conn., lately exhibited some sweet little games for children. One of them, called the "Fly Leaf," is done in this way: Take a sheet of writing paper; cover it on one side with gum mucilage; then catch a fly; turn the fly over on his back; stick the back of the fly on to the paper; and then catch another fly and do likewise; put the flies close together, heads all one way; keep on doing this till you get the sheet full; then turn the paper over, and you'll swear that paper is alive. It will run all round the room. When you tire of this sport, turn the paper over and admire the movements of the flies' legs. It will be a perfect *facsimile* of grass swayed by a zephyr. This will be cheaper than taking the children to the country to see it.

"What are you drawing, Anna?" "I's making your pictur'." So the gentleman sat very still, and she worked away very earnestly for a while. Then she stopped, compared her work with the original, and shook her little head. "I don't like it much," she said. "'Tain't a great deal like you. I dess I'll put a tail to it and call it a dog."

CHOLERA.

What You Had Better Do if You Don't Want to Die With it.

Buffalo, N. Y., suffered more from the cholera of '49 and '51 than any other city in the United States, with perhaps the exception of Sandusky. During those two memorable years I was practicing my profession in Buffalo, and treated more than a hundred fatal cases, and perhaps an equal number that recovered, besides two or three hundred cases of cholerine, so called. I published some papers on the "causes, prevention and treatment of cholera," the result of my observations during those unhappy years. Now that we are again threatened with the fearful malady, I will suggest some preventive measures.

During the year 1348, not less than twenty-five millions of human beings perished, in Europe alone, from the *plague*. England was almost depopulated. Various preventive measures were adopted. One much resorted to was hanging a cross on each house, with "God have mercy on us!" inscribed upon it. Another means in which those wretched populations cherished unbounded confidence was a peculiar employment of prayers. Ten persons cried "God have mercy on us!" all at one time, until they were hoarse and exhausted. But before they gave out, ten others began, so that day and night the cry of agony ascended unceasingly to Heaven. Meantime their yards and streets were hummocked with indescribable filth. Kitchen offal, dead cats and dogs, and every other conceivable kind of filth, sent up a reeking, sickening vapor. In reading the history of those fearful times, we are apt to think that if, in addition to their prayers, they had cleaned their houses and streets, it might have been better. Prayer is a good thing, but as a means of preventing the plague or cholera, cleanliness is, to say the least, a very important adjunct.

Pure air and water are pretty sure preventives of cholera. Of the hosts who died in Buffalo during the years referred to, there were not twenty-five cleanly, intelligent people. A peculiar diarrhœa known as *cholerine* attacked our better class of native citizens sometimes, but with the exception of a few invalids and old people among this class, few died of cholera.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

Clean your cellars, and distribute lime in all the corners and damp places.

Make sure of your drains, traps, cesspools, and privies, and use lime and copperas freely.

Clean your yards and streets, and keep them clean. Use lime in all doubtful places.

Use whitewash all about your houses, your passage-halls, your closets, and then ventilate thoroughly day and night.

Keep your skins clean by frequent bathing, and change your flannel underclothes frequently.

Let your diet be the usual beef, mutton, bread, potatoes, and garden vegetables, though cucumbers are not fit to eat under any circumstances.

Go to bed early, and, in brief, take care of yourself.

The cholera is a blessing. During the cholera years, the general health of the community is better than usual, because of the more thoughtful attention given to personal habits.

I remember that, in a short street in Buffalo, there was one large old house occupied by twelve poor families. This was at the foot of a slight elevation, while in the same street, but little removed, there were fourteen neat cottages, occupied mostly by thrifty mechanics. During the cholera season there were thirty-six deaths in the tenant-house—the largest mortality in any house in the city; while in the neat double row of cottages there was not a single death. Cleanliness and a judicious diet saved the mechanics. Nastiness, whisky and a bad diet killed the others.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

The Fighting Editor of New Orleans.

Col. R. Barnwell Rhett, Jr., the surviving duelist, is well known among the journalits of the United States as the editor of the now defunct Charleston *Mercury*, anterior to and during the war. Probably no paper in the South contributed so much to bring on that terrible struggle, and few men wielded a more trenchant pen on his side of the line. He is a son of ex-Senator Rhett, of South Carolina, and is about 40 years of age. Inheriting from his family and home surroundings the peculiar feelings of honor that find redress in the dueling code, he has never hesitated to hold himself responsible for all the language uttered in his journalistic columns or elsewhere, and more than once has been involved in controversies that found settlement only at the muzzle of the pistol. Some of his brothers have each likewise "killed his man" in duels. Personally Col. Rhett is represented to be a high-toned, gentle and chivalrous—a quiet, low-spoken man, and the last either to court a quarrel or recede from it at the expense of his own honor. After the suspension of the *Mercury* he retired to his Alabama plantation, whence he was called about a year ago to the editorial chair of the New Orleans *Picayune.—Cor. New York Herald.*

The fury of a woman scorned has become proverbial; but we are not sure that it exceeds the demonstrativeness of a jealous husband. We read of a Kansas gentleman—a member of the City Council of Atchison—who entered the dining-room of the principal hotel, where a hundred persons were assembled, revolver in hand, and fired a number of shots with the intention of putting a period to the existence of a Mr. Marburg, because that gentleman had paid some marked attention to the Alderman's wife. One of the shots shortened the nose of a negro waiter, and another severed a curl from a young lady's head. Out of the large number of people in the room there were really very few who enjoyed the scene.—*Exchange.*

A Negro Murderer Executed.—Jim Brown, the negro who last June murdered Mrs. Dazier and Mrs. Jones, two old women residing in Nansemond county, Va., was hanged on the 11th inst., in the Court-House yard at Suffolk, in the presence of 4,000 or 5,000 people. Brown was convicted upon his own voluntary confession of guilt. He lately professed to have experienced religious conversion, and passed much of his time in singing and praying.

Queen Victoria's Income.

Queen Victoria either is, or ought to be, a very wealthy woman. Her income was at the beginning of her reign fixed at £385,000 a year. This sum, it was understood, would, with the exception of £296,000 a year, be divided between the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the master of the horse, the three great functionaries of the royal household. Of the residue, £60,000 were to be paid over to the Queen for her personal expenses, and the remaining £36,000 were for "contingencies." It is probable, however, that the above arrangements have been modified, as time has worked changes. But, besides the previous mentioned £60,000 a year, and what residue may be unspent from the rest of the "civil list," as the £385,000 is called, Queen Victoria has two other sources of considerable income. She is in her own right Duchess of Lancaster. Her revenue from this source has been steadily increasing. Thus, in 1865 it was £26,000; in 1867, £29,000; in 1869, £31,000; in 1872, £40,000. The other source is still more strictly personal income. On the 30th of August, 1852, there died a gentleman, aged 72, of the name of John Camden Neild. He was the son of James Neild, who acquired a large fortune as a gold and silversmith. He received every advantage in the way of education, graduated M. A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was subsequently called to the bar. He proved, however, the very reverse of his benevolent father. He was a miser born, and hid all his talents in a napkin, making no use of his wealth beyond allowing it to accumulate. From the date of the death of his father, who left him £250,000, besides real estate, he had spent but a small portion of his income, and allowed himself scarcely the necessaries of life. He usually dressed in a blue coat with metal buttons. This he did not allow to be brushed, inasmuch as that process would have worn out the nap. He was never known to wear an overcoat. He gladly accepted invitations from his tenantry, and would remain on long visits, because he thus saved board. A few days before his death he told one of his executors that he had made a most singular will, but that he had a right to do what he liked with his own. When the document was opened, it was found that, with the exception of a few small legacies, he had left all "to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, begging Her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit, and that of her heirs." Probably vanity dictated this bequest. To a poor housekeeper, who had served him twenty-six years, he left nothing; to each of his executors, £100. But the Queen made a handsome provision for the former, and presented £1,000 to each of the latter; and further raised a memorial to the miser's memory. The property bequeathed to her amounted to upwards of £500,000; so that, supposing Her Majesty to have spent every penny of her public and duchy of Lancaster incomes, and to have only laid by this legacy and the interest on it, she would from this source alone now be worth at least £1,000,000. Be this as it may, even that portion of the public which survives her will probably never know the amount of her wealth, for the wills of Kings and Queens are not proved; so that there will be no enlightenment on this head in the pages of the *Illustrated London News.*

Antiquity of Umbrellas.

Dr. Morrison, the great missionary to China, states that there is mention made of umbrellas and parasols in books printed in China more than 1,500 years ago, and that that most wonderful traveler, Layard, relates that he discovered on the ruins af Nineveh, in bas relief, a representation of a King in a chariot, with an attendant holding an umbrella over his head. In India, we also find the umbrella has been used in remote ages, and principally as emblems of royalty, its shape differing very little from those in modern use. In Burmah, the princes use a very large umbrella, and it requires a separate attendant to carry it, and his position is a recognized one in the royal household. One of the titles of the King is as follows: "King of the white elephant and lord of the twenty-four umbrellas." The Emperor of China, who never does things on a small scale (if he can help it) has no fewer than twenty-four umbrellas carried before him when he goes out hunting. It is used in that country as a defense against rain as well as sun, and is principally made of a sort of glazed silk or paper beautifully painted. We find umbrellas mentioned as in use, or, at least, known in England 140 years ago. In Cambridge, we read that early in the last century umbrellas were let out on hire for so much per hour, like Sedan chairs. Jonas Hanway, the founder of a hospital in London, had the courage to carry habitally an umbrella. He died in 1776, and it is said that he carried an umbrella for thirty years; so the date of their introduction for general use may be said to date from 1756.

Searching the World for the Kansas Murderers.

The *American Register* of Paris says: "An agent of the Special Detective Agency of New York is now in Paris in pursuit of the Bender family, who are charged with being the authors of the wholesale murders lately discovered at Cherryville, Kansas. Detectives from the same agency have been sent to London and all the leading European cities. One of the accused, Johanna, or, as she is commonly known, Katie Bender, is quite young, has red hair, and is a person of rather repulsive features, with a furtive and distrustful expression. She was seen on board a steamer which left New York for Havre, and it is supposed that the whole family are at present concealed in the French capital or in the environs. Kate Bender is possessed of some education, and is said to be able to speak a little French. If they are really in France, now that the police are on their track, it will be impossible for them long to escape detection."

"It appears that the world is to be ransacked that these murderers may be caught. It is most singular that, with the strongly marked characteristics of all four members of this infamous family, they have escaped detection so long."

A long head on square shoulders—The Old Dominion.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

"THE GRAPHIC" BALLOON.

Description of the Monster Air-Ship Now Constructing for Prof. Wise.

[From the New York Graphic.]

In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, we give the following details as to the dimensions, material, outfit, etc., of the balloon to be used in the great transatlantic voyage. They are from specifications made by Mr. Donaldson:

There will be two balloons, the largest of which will be 318 feet in circumference, 100 feet in diameter, and 110 feet in height. When inflated and ready to start, the extreme height of the apparatus, from the crown of the balloon to the keel of the life-boat, will be 160 feet.

The great balloon will require 4,316 yards of cloth. The material is unbleached sheeting, of a thick, close quality, of the brand known as "Indian Orchard." The crown of the balloon will be doubled for a distauce of 50 feet from the top, with 150 yards of the same materiel, and a third thickness will be added of "Manchester Mills," bleached, of which 250 yards are required.

There will be 14,080 yards, or eight miles of sewing, in which 10,137,600 stitches will be made. The thread used is silk and cotton, the top spool being silk.

The valve of the balloon will be three feet in diameter, and made of Spanish cedar, with a rubber-coated clapper closing on a brass plate.

The network will be composed of three-strand tarred rope, known as "marlin." The width of the net will be 212 meshes, and its breaking strength will be 58,300 pounds. Five hundred pounds of "marlin" will be used. From the netting 53 ropes, ¼-inch in diameter, of Manilla, will connect with the concentrating rings. These ropes will each be 90 feet in length, or 4,770 feet in the aggregate. The concentrating rings will be three in number, to guard against breakage, and will be each fourteen inches in diameter, each ring being of wood, iron-bound. These rings will sustain the car, life-boat and trailing rope, and will bear the strain when the anchor is thrown out in landing. From the concentrating rings 24 Manilla 1-inch ropes, each 22 feet long, or requiring 528 feet in all, will depend, and form the frames for an octagonal-shaped car. They will be kept in place by light hoops, made of ash. The lower ropes will be connected with network, and over the network at the bottom of the car a light pine floor will be laid loosely, so that it can be thrown out if required. The car will be covered with duck, of which 50 yards will be needed. Attached to the side of the car will be a light iron windlass, from which the boat and trail rope can be raised and lowered as may be desired. From a pulley attached to the concentrating rings a heavy Manilla rope will fall down through the car, and thence to a sling, attached to which will be the life-boat. This boat will be of the most approved and careful construction. It will have water-tight compartments, sliding keel, and will be so made that it will be self-righting. The boat will be provided with a complete outfit of oars and sails, and to it will be lashed instruments, guns, lines, etc., and provisions for thirty days, all in water-tight cases.

The trail rope, by which the aeronaut can maintain any desired altitude without resorting to ballast, will be of Manilla rope, 1½-inch thick, and 1,000 feet long.

The car will be fully provided with instruments, provisions, etc., independently of the boat. A number of carrier pigeons will be taken along, and dispatched at intervals on the route with intelligence of the progress of the expedition.

The smaller balloon will be 40 feet in height and 34 feet in diameter. It will be attached to the concentrating wings of the large balloon, and will be used as may be required to test the upper currents or assist in feeding the large balloon.

The balloons will be coated with a varnish made of boiled linseed oil, beeswax and benzine, and of these ingredients 1,000 gallons will be used.

The capacity of the great balloon will be 600,000 cubic feet of gas, but it will be inflated with but 400,000 cubic feet, which, at the height of one mile and three-quarters, will expand sufficiently to fill the balloon. The lifting power of illuminating gas is about 35 pounds to the 1,000 feet, so that the balloon will have a lifting capacity of 11,600 pounds. The pressure will be 1½ pounds to the square inch.

The weight may be summed up as follows:

	Pounds.
Balloon	4,000
Net and ropes	800
Car	100
Boat	1,000
Drag rope	600
Anchor and grapnels	300
Sundries	300
Total	7,100

Then 4,500 pounds will be allowed for passengers and ballast.

Occupation and Products.

The *Stockholder* has been overhauling the census volumes to some effect, and has made a careful examination of the statistics of labor. It gives the following table of the persons employed and the product per head in agriculture, manufactures, mining and fisheries in the United States:

	Persons employed.	Product per person.
Agriculture	5,923,471	$413
Manufactures	2,053,996	849
Mining, quarrying, etc.	154,328	836
Fisheries	20,504	461
Total net product		4,339,214,408
Average product per head in all pursuits		532

In his speech at the Cobden Club, in England, the other day, Mr. Wells said that if the production of the country was divided among the people, the average per head would not exceed $175. The *Stockholder* infers, from the various figures it gives, that taking into consideration the cost of living, capital employed, cost of superintendence, and all other elements, agricultural labor is more productive than any other in the country. It also regards labor as more profitable in this country than in any other part of the world.

The Reported Conspiracy to Rob the Shah of Persia.

A London dispatch of July 15 says: The *Correspondent* publishes the story of a conspiracy to rob the Shah of Persia of his jewels. The party consisted of three remarkable men, criminals of the first water, yet who were totally unknown to the London police, and indeed, though often arrested, had never been convicted of any felony. They were Col. Algernon Bignor Hawkins, the leader of the party and organizer of the conspiracy; Serafino—his other name not known—a Jew diamond broker of Marseilles, and Baron Narses Migraditch Dadian, formerly a seraff, or money-lender, of Aleppo, but lately of London, an Entichian Armenian, and said to be connected with the eminent Oglo-Dadian family which so long has managed the finances of the Sublime Porte. The fourth and last actor in the conspiracy was Toby Spring, a first-class burglar and safe-blower. Toby Spring was left in London while the others went to Moscow and managed to get Narses attached in some capacity to the Shah's suite. Hawkins then hastened to London, rented a handsome furnished house in the neighborhood of Portman Square, hired a retinue of flunkies, and gave himself out for an American nabob, who had come to spend a few weeks in the great city, and especially to give some recreation to his daughter, just finishing her education at a fashionable *pension* on the Loire. It had been designed to commit the robbery while the Shah was surrounded by his retinue and guards in Buckingham Palace, but this idea was given up for the safer one of inducing the Shah to visit the house, and while there to get possession of his jewels. According to the story, an appointment was made for the Shah to visit Hawkins at his house, his so-called daughter being the attraction. When Narses was made aware of his success, he got intoxicated by smoking opium, and was seen in that condition on the street. A detective followed, that the Persian might not come to harm, and saw him go to Hawkins' office, knock for admittance, and that the door was opened by Toby Spring, whom he recognized. Thinking that Narses had fallen among thieves, the detective got assistance, and forced his way into the house. Tobey was secured, also Serafino. Hawkins made his escape, but Narses in his fright and delirum made straight for the river and was drowned.

Serafino made a partial confession, and surrendered a quantity of burglars' tools and the plot was disclosed.

The heaviest burden of the cheat fell upon poor Gen. Hadji Dschellalleddin, who has been permanently disgraced, and was sent home to Persia by the next steamer of the Peninsula and Oriental line.

Signing the Declaration.

The following gossip about the Declaration of Independence is from *Wood's Household Magazine*, and is by the Rev. J. B. Wakeley:

In looking at the signatures, not one is written with a trembling hand except Stephen Hopkins'. It was not fear that made him tremble, for he was as true a patriot as any of them, but he was afflicted with the palsy.

But one of the residences of the signers is attached to his name, and that is Charles Carrol. It is said that one was looking over his shoulder when he wrote his name, and said to him, "There are several of your name, and if we are unsuccessful they will not know whom to arrest." He immediately wrote, "of Carrolton," as much as to say, if there is reproach connected with this, I wish to bear my share; if any danger, I am ready to face it. There was genuine patriotism.

It was rather amasing, after they had signed their names, to hear Benjamin Franklin say to Samuel Adams: "Now, I think we will all hang together." "Yes," said Mr. Adams, "or we shall hang separately." Many have supposed that all the names were signed on the 4th of July, 1776. Not so. It was signed on that day only by the President, John Hancock, and with his signature it was sent forth to the world. On the 2d day of August it was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers whose names are appended to it. The other attached his name in November. The pen used by the signers is preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Society at Boston. What tales that pen could tell if it could speak! What a history there is connected with it!

The signers of the Declaration are dead. The hands that held the pen, and the fingers that moved it when they wrote their names on that original document, now lie cold across their bosoms. They all lived to a good old age. The average of fifty-three at the time of their decease was over sixty-eight years. The last survivor was Charles Carrol, of Carrolton, being over ninety when he died. Fourteen signers lived to be eighty years old, and four past ninety. They all sleep in honored graves.

Stains in Black Goods.

It is sometimes difficult to remove stains from mourning dresses, but this may be done by using a decoction of fig leaves. To make this, boil a large handful of fig leaves in two quarts of water until it is reduced to a pint, remove the leaves and bottle the liquor. With a sponge dipped in the liquor rub the crape or cloth, and the stains will disappear. Fig-trees grew readily from cuttings, and are as easy of culture as oleanders. Crape may be made over new by a simple process. It should first be thoroughly shaken and brushed to remove all dust from it, then held over a steaming kettle or laid on the grass in the dew. Then it must be folded and laid between the lids of a large book or newspaper-file, and a heavy weight placed over it until it is dry. When by any mischance one is caught in a shower, and has a crape vail or other covering wet, if it is removed as soon as taken from the person, folded and dried under a heavy weight, it will look as well as new. Mourning calicoes may be washed repeatedly without losing color if they are placed in boiling hot suds, left there until the water is lukewarm, and then washed in the usual way. Starch used in stiffening them should be mixed with an infusion of coffee rather than clear water, and like other calicoes, they should be ironed on the wrong side.

Noah's Boat—Not so Much of a Craft, After All.

Taking the cubit at eighteen inches, the ark was 450 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet deep, and would register about 15,000 tons, if measured as a sailing ship, or about 12,000 tons if measured as a steamer, by British rules. The ark was truly the first Great Eastern, and was built to save life, but it was inferior in tonnage and dimensions to the modern Great Eastern built in London, whose purpose was to save money. The wooden ark of Noah accomplished its purpose, but the iron ark of Brunel failed signally. Noah's ark had three decks, and was divided into numerous compartments by longitudinal and transverse bulkheads for the safety and order of its occupants. To this day the Chinese, the oldest people having knowledge of the arts correlative with navigation, use compartments in their vessels.

The ark was built of gopher wood, a species of evergreen timber resembling the pine in length and strength of trunk, and the white cedar in lightness; and at the time of the flood growing abundantly around the headwaters of the Euphrates—(the gopher tree proper perished in the deluge). The trees for the timbers of the ark were, many of them, cut out by the root, and wrought to form with tools of iron in the forests of Northern Mesopotamia. When duly prepared, all the timbers were floated in rafts down stream, and landed in time of freshets on a meadow-ground in front of the Noachian dwelling, where they were tested for integrity, and then combined in the wonder-exciting structure.

The design for the ark was on this wise: For strength it had depth, for stability it had breadth, and for capacity it had length, and these qualities were perfectly proportioned. In model it was all that a great carrier could be—chest-like, with lines straight and angles square, but the bottom and top were elliptical in outline, presenting convexity to the earth and to the sky. The central keel and midship floor were first built on blocks—the floor crossing the keel. Thus was formed the first cross, in which sign alone can a portion of humanity be saved.

The ends of the keel and floor were next raised until the middles ceased to bear weight, when they were blocked in position. The other keels were then laid and the floors put across. The timbering was solid throughout. Every floor timber was in one length, and had its roof shaped as a knee to connect it with a top timber, which was also in one length. Every top timber meeting a floor end having no knee, itself had a knee-end for the purpose of securely joining the floor, so that all the floors and the alternate top-timbers had root-knees down at their ends.

One pair of doors and two pair of top-timbers made a double-timbered frame, in which the floors were seventy-five feet long and the top-timbers forty-five feet on the average. The frames were securely dove-tailed, doweled, and cemented together with melted bitumen, which abounded in the lakelets of the surrounding country. When laid accross the keels, and fastened thereto, the ends of the floors, with the side-keels under them, were raised to a catenary curve of tension, the same as was done with the middle-keel and midship floor, which served to begin the bottom of the ark.

Thus sprung into position, the bottom of the ark resembled the sheet supported at four corners that was seen by Paul in a vision ages after the ark was built. The bottom being duly formed and blocked, the top-timbers were next erected, with the beams for the decks, and every room had its own root-knee at at one end for attachment to the frames; and the beams alternated knee-ends with each other, the same as the floors did, and being laid close together, the beams constituted the decks, without planking.

When the keels, floor-timbers, top-timbers, and beams were erected, then the bottom was covered both outside and inside with logs of great length, laid in bitumen; and they were pinned and dovetailed to the floors with pins and dovetails of shittim wood. Longitudinal and cross bulkheads were next built in the lower hold, and in the lower between-decks, the former being three in number, and the latter nine, making forty compartments in each of those stories, corresponding to the forty days and forty nights that the water poured from the windows of the heavens.

The ark grounded on Mount Ararat, the highest land in that part of Asia, the more surely to prove that the waters had covered the whole earth, and the more certainly to cast it away where it might never more be found by the profane of the world. It is now in a good state of preservation, but lying under an eternal mantle of snow, hundreds of feet deep, at an altitude of 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. Ever since the flood dried up, the climate of Armenia has been colder, and snow always covers the top of Ararat, rendering it impossible for any of Noah's descendents to go up and find the ark—the snow line defends the approach to the sacred relic as the tree of life was defended by the flaming sword in the Garden of Eden.—*Nautical Gazette.*

Startling Figures.

The assessed valuation of all the property in the United States, in 1870 was $14,000,000,000, which represents the accumulations of four centuries of toil and economy. The assessed valuation of the railways in 1872 was $3,000,000,000, made in but little over thirty years, in the life of one generation, and not a creation of capital, but an absorption of that created by others largely. Taking this ratio of accumulation, how long will it be before the men wielding this immense power will override all other industries in their mad race after wealth and personal aggrandizement? Let the history of James Fisk, Jr., and Black Friday answer. Again, the whole receipts of the General Government for 1872, from all sources, were $383,000,000, and the people groan under the heavy burden of taxation. At the same time this railway interest quietly levies a tax on you of $455,000,000, or $72,000,000 more than the General Government. With these figures as a basis, how long will it be before this becomes a railway empire, ruled by and in their interest? And while we complain of the expenditures of our officials there has never been an industry which has been managed with the same reckless disregard of all the rules of economy as the railways of the United States. They have grown, not because of good management, but in spite of that which has been excessively bad.—*Senator Castle's Fourth of July oration at Princeton, Ill.*

Glass Cloth—How It is Made—The Wonders of Glass-Blowing.

One little machine interested me, as it pertains to a new art of cloth-making from glass. While in the glass exhibition from view the day before, I noticed a glass case filled with silky-looking articles, such as feathers, children's hats, collars, cuffs, etc., of not very tasteful styles, attracting some attention. Sure enough, here were the articles made of glass of which we have read during the last six months, and also a real piece of cloth of the same material. According to promise, I endeavored to procure some of the latter for a wedding vest for a bachelor friend; but it does not seem to be for sale, being only made for a sample. The feathers were for sale, and not at all dear. I was given some specimens of the silk and of the wool, as it was called, hanging outside the case. The good frau told me the art was an old one from Venice, but had been lost; was now first put to practical use by her "mann," whose spinning machine was in the Machine Hall. So here, to-day, to my surprise, I found the machine, primitive as the Turks' turning-lathe. A small boy turned a wheel having a broad rim of iron, while a girl sat with a few small glass rods before an intense jet of flame. Taking up one of these rods with one hand, and melting the end in the flame, with the other she thrust a little point into it, and threw a thread of glass over the wheel, much as the silk of a cocoon is started upon a reel. This was not always accomplished at one trial, but when once started it would spin off infinitely as long as the glass rod was held in the flame. This silk upon the iron reel had the same appearance as that of one continuous web of a cocoon, though not so strong. The process after this, then, to that of cloth-making, is simple enough, and with proper machinery it may at length be made in quantity. If ever put to practical use, it will be very comfortable to wear in one respect, since it can not be easily soiled. But for a wedding vest, over a burning heart, my bachelor friend, it will never do, since it may surely melt.—*Vienna Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.*

Tree Planting on the Public Lands.

At the late session of Congress it will be remembered that an act was passed intended to encourage the planting of timber on the public lands of the United States. The first section of this act is as follows:

"*Be it enacted*, That any person who shall plant, protect and keep in a healthy growing condition, for five years, forty acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than eight feet apart each way, on any quarter section of any public lands of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent of the whole of said quarter section at the expiration of five years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two credible witnesses: *Provided*, That only one quarter in any section shall be thus granted."

It will be seen from this section that it is left somewhat in doubt whether or not a planter may go on multiplying the number of quarter sections to be thus entered and finally awarded. The subject having recently been brought before the Commissioner of the Public Land Office, he has decided that while the provisions of the first section of the Timber-Culture act of March 3d, 1873, do not in terms limit a qualified person in the number of entries he may make thereunder, yet the policy of the Government, as expressed in the public land law generally, is so opposed to a speculative monopoly of the public domain that, under the authority vested in him by the said section of the said act, he has ruled that an individual shall be allowed to make but one entry.

A Lightning Tragedy with Something New in It.

A fearful death by lightning occurred during the storm, Monday afternoon, on the farm of Mr. Joseph A. Merrikin, about a mile from from Staunton. Mrs. Merrikin, with two or three servants, was having cherries gathered when the storm came up. She ordered the colored boy, about 10 years of age, who was in the tree, to come down. He started, saying, "Well, my bucket is full," when the flash came The boy was instantly killed in the position he stood, his face and one side being charred to a crisp, and the arm in which he held the bucket torn open to the bone. His clothing was almost entirely burned off. A hog under the tree was killed. Mrs. Merrikin was stunned, and the flame seemed, to those standing by, to run over her clothing and circle around a ring she wore on her finger. Mr. Merrikin, who was some distance off, saw the smoke from the boy's clothing ascending from the tree. When he arrived he found the little fellow's body hanging naked in the tree, in exactly the position in which he had been killed, with one arm hooked over a limb, and the bucket hanging from the other, with the cherries still in it. It is a remarkable fact that Mrs. Merrikin heard no noise at all and saw no flame, while to those around and in Staunton the crash was terrific.—*Richmond (Va.) Whig.*

Live it Down.

Never flinch before scandal; if your good name is assailed, take it quietly. Breath is wasted in nothing more lavishly than in negations and denials. It is not necessary for truth to worry itself, even if a lie can run a league while it is putting on its boots. Let it run and get out of breath, and get out of the way. A man who spends his days in arresting and knocking down lies and liars, will have no time left for speaking the truth. There is nothing more damaging to a man's reputation than his admission that it needs defending when attacked. Great sensitiveness to assault, on the part of any cause, is an unmistakable sign of weakness. A strong man and a strong cause need only to live an affirmative life, devoting no attention whatever to enemies, to win their way, and to trample beneath their feet all the obstacles that malice, or jealousy, or selfishness throws before them.

Webster's Great Speech.

"An Old Stager," in *Harper* for July, gives some interesting reminiscences of the public men of the last generation. One of the points he takes is, that a considerable proportion of the grand "extemporaneous" speaking of that day was in fact the product of study and preparation. The idea is, that the "extemporaneous" speaker, looking forward to an opportunity for getting off a speech or making an attack on an opponent, would collect all the material and arrange it into useabl form, then wait for a week or a month, or even for a year until the hoped for chance came about, and then fire off the prepared speech "extemporaneously." It is quite certain that a good deal of this was done at that time just as it is now, and the speeches were none the worse for it. But the "Old Stager" of *Harper's* ought to give some respectable authority when he intimates (he does not say it squarely) that Daniel Webster's celebrated reply to Col. Hayne, of South Carolina, was of this carefully elaborated style of "extemporaneous" speaking, for Mr. Webster's own account of it was quite to the contrary. Several Philadelphia gentlemen have heard from Mr. Webster's lips the narrative of how he was situated on that occasion. On the day when Col. Hayne delivered the able and eloquent speech to which Mr. Webster was expected to reply, the latter gentleman had a dinner party at his residence, which engaged his whole attention from the time when Col. Hayne ceased speaking until a late hour in the night. His guests were with him until a few minutes before he had retired to bed, and he, as well as they, had been drinking copiously of the wines on the table. He was thus cut off from the chance of anything in the nature of preparation. He said, however, that when he went into his library the next morning, he found a volume of Shakespeare on the table open and marked at that passage in Macbeth which he quoted in his reply: "Thou canst not say I did it; never shake thy glory locks at me." This, he said, was all the research he made, and he had no further recollection even of this, than from finding the book open and marked, and from his habit of verifying his classical quotations so as to have them accurate. He went to the Senate with his nerves rather disordered by conviviality and the late hours of the preceding day, and felt obliged to compose himself by a sedative. After this he had barely time to get his seat before the hour arrived when he was to begin the reply; and in narrating these circumstances he said that when he arose the lack of preparation turned out to be an advantage, for it threw him entirely upon his previously amassed resources, and it seemed to him "that all he had ever read or known was spread out before him like a panorama, and that all he had to do was to select what he wanted for his present purpose." This is Mr. Webster's own account of that great speech, and if the "Old Stager" of *Harper* has any better authority it ought to be produced.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Illinois Exemption Law.

A new law went into effect in Illinois on the 1st inst., which makes material alterations in the exemptions from taxation. The following is the list as now established:

Every householder, having a family, $1,000.

The necessary wearing apparel of every person.

One sewing machine.

The furniture, tools and implements of any person necessary to carry on his or her trade or business, not exceeding in value $100.

Materials and stock designed and procured by him or her, and necessary for carrying on his or her trade or business, and intended to be used or wrought therein, not exceeding $100 in value.

The implements or library of any professional person, not exceeding $100 in value.

Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding, two stoves and pipe.

Necessary household furniture, not exceeding $100 in value.

One cow and calf, and two swine.

One yoke of oxen, or two horses in lieu thereof, used by the debtor in obtaining the support of his family, not exceeding in value $200, and the harness therefor, not exceeding in value $40.

Necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family three months, and necessary food for the stock hereinbefore exempted, for the same time.

The Bibles, school-books, and family pictures.

The family library.

Cemetery lots or rights of burial, and tombs for repositories for the dead.

One hundred dollars' worth of other property, suited to his or her condition in life, selected by the debtor.

The wages of laborers cannot be taken by creditors for the liquidation of debts.

A Benevolent Printer.

The will of the late John H. Eastburn of Boston, bequeaths sums of money ranging from $500 to $2,000 to many personal friends and to employes in his office, and his family servants. Also to several persons who had served an apprenticeship in his office. His printing office he gives to three workmen, who had been long in his employ. Among personal friends Thomas Barry, the veteran actor, receives $2,000, and B. P. Shillaber $1,000. Five thousand dollars each is bequeathed to the Franklin Typographical Society, the Home for Old Men, Old Ladies' Home, Boston Asylum, and Farm School and Infant Asylum, Home for Orphans and Destitute Children; $10,000 to the Benevolent Fraternity of the Churches, and smaller sums for numerous other benevolent purposes.

THERE *is* no accounting for tastes. The jelly-like mass of La Mountain's body was picked up, a procession was formed, and "all who wished passed round to view the remains." Those people were not to be cheated out of their Fourth of July pleasure. La Mountain had agreed to entertain them, and entertain them he must. Was there no friends of the poor fellow's there kind and sensitive enough to throw so much as a cloth over his indistinguishable pulp? Even a dead man has rights. —*Detroit Post.*

Missouri.

Missouri is not only one of the largest but one of the most productive States in the Union. It contains an area of 13,128,800 acres; only 8,000,000 acres are not yet improved. In the southern part of the State, skirting the Mississippi south of Cape Girardeau, is a marsh embracing about 3,000 square miles, nearly as large as the State of Massachusetts. A movement is on foot to reclaim this marsh, but an Eastern man would think there was no great need of it, considering the vast amount of unimproved and valuable cotton plantations. The iron deposits of Missouri also, are especially valuable, and a large portion of the State is underlaid with coal as well as with iron, and the most useful minerals known to civilization, besides varied crystaline marbles, building stones of many varied colors, and the very finest clay that is found in the world. All the fruits of the temperate zone flourish in Missouri, and as a grain producing country it has no superior; its farms require no irrigation. Last year the State produced 87,300,000 bushels of wheat, 4,056,000 bushels of oats, 13,138,000 pounds of tobacco, 15,008,000 pounds of butter, 1,780,000 gallons of molasses (sorghum), and 5,400,000 pounds of wool. In addition to all this, Missouri raised last year 2,830,000 hogs, 1,451,000 sheep, 303,000 milch cows, 707,000 horses. The State enjoys the navigation of two of the greatest rivers in the world, the Mississippi and Missouri, affording her a comprehensive and economical thoroughfare with the northern areas of the United States, the valley of the Ohio and the ocean ports of the outside world.—*Boston Globe.*

A Musical Burglary.

The following incident is related of Christine Nilsson:

It was at Madrid. She had returned from the opera, and was in her room, when a ladder was planted against her balcony, which looked on to a garden, and a gentleman with a cloak and mask clambered through the open window, followed by a second, and so on until there were six of them. Christine Nilsson, no doubt, thought they had come for some money, but did not pull the bell-rope, because there was none. She asked them, without screaming, what they wanted, and they exclaimed in very choice Castilian that, being too destitute to pay for admittance to the opera at the increased rate of prices, they had come to hear the songs in which they were informed she excelled. Parley being bootless, there was nothing for it but to sing, and she did it right well. The Castilians bowed to the ground, and assured her, as they retreated through the way they arrived, that they had spent half an hour in paradise. But when they had vanished, they and their ladder, she found they had left a diamond bracelet, worth a thousand guineas, which caused her to wonder, in all probability, why they had not introduced themselves through the front door, as no six men with a bracelet need be ashamed to do.

The First Wagon from Galena to Chicago.

The first wagon that ever went through from Galena to Chicago was sent by Mr. James G. Soulard, in 1829, with a load of lead. From the Galena *Advertiser* (published by Newhall & Philleo), Sept. 14, 1829, we clip the following. Notice how it describes the location of Chicago, it being a place which most Galenians had never heard of before:

"Mr. James G. Soulard's wagon and mule team returned, a few days since, from Chicago, near the southwest bend of Lake Michigan, to which place it had been taken across the country with a load of lead. This is the first wagon that has ever passed from the Mississippi to Chicago. The route taken from the mines was, to Ogle's Ferry, on Rock river, 80 miles; thence east 60 miles to the missionary establishment on the Fox river of the Illinois, and thence a northeasterly course 60 miles to Chicago,—as traveled 200 miles. The wagon was loaded with 1½ tons of lead. The trip out was performed in eleven, and the return in eight, days. The lead was taken by water from Chicago to Detroit. Should a road be surveyed and marked, on the best ground and the shortest distance, a trip could be performed in much less time. And if salt could be obtained at Chicago, from the New York Salt Works, it would be a profitable and advantageous trade."—*Galena Gazette.*

She Was the Idiot.

A short time since a gentleman with long fair whiskers, and dressed in the height of fashion, entered a hosier's in Vienna, and requested the shopwoman, who happened to be alone, to show him some colored shirts. Every variety of shirts was brought out, when he made his choice and requested that a parcel be made up for him. This being done, "What an idiot I am," he said; "I have not seen how the shirts look when on. Would you oblige me by putting one on over your dress?" The shopwoman having complied with his request, "Be so kind," he continued, "as to button the collar and wristbands, that I may get a thoroughly good idea of the effect. And now," he added, taking up his parcel, "allow me to wish you a very good morning!" and in an instant he was outside the door and had disappeared, the unhappy girl, apparently stupefied, not daring to follow him into the street on account of her singular costume.

The June Drought.

The following statement of the rain-fall by inches during June for several years past, as recorded at Dudley Observatory, has been obtained by the Albany *Express*:

Years.	Inches.	Years.	Inches.
1865	3.04	1870	7.48
1866	4.61	1871	7.39
1867	7.57	1872	4.68
1868	3.64	1873	1.42
1869	4.67		

The *Express* says: "The records of the Observatory date back many years, and authorities which give the rain-fall for every month and year of the present century do not show a June as dry as this has been. Its effect upon agriculture has been most disastrous; the hay crop is almost ruined, while oats and rye, and even corn, look poorly, but if we have plenty of moisture during July these will revive, and the crop in this vicinity be as large as it has been in many previous years."

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, July 24, 1873

The cholera is still prevailing in the larger cities. Nashville, Tennessee seems to have suffered most.

A Miss Dunlway is a candidate for office in Oregon. It is thought she will be Dunniway with at the election.

The Radical press is laboring in in Iowa to prove to the farmers that they can only secure remedies for existining abuses by voting the Radical ticket, put by the old wire-pullers of that State. These fellows are extremely disinterested.

At Evansville, on Sunday, a young gentleman and lady went out boat riding, and on returning mistook some foam and drift for the land. They stepped out of the skiff and were immediately immersed in slime and mud, and nearly drowned.

It is estimated that the crop of wheat for 1873 will reach 250,000,000 bushels. It is also expected that it will exceed that of last year. In the South the growing cotton promises great results. Many predict a year of plenty, yet a close and very annoying financial condition.

The Springfield *Republican* says that with Audy Johnson Governor of Tennessee and Gen. Butler Governor of Massachusetts, there would be great danger that the geaceful and friendly relations now existing between these two sovereign States might be interrupted.

The next Congress is likely to have a lively time of it. Oakes Ames has left his celebrated memorandum book, with all the names, dates, and facts necessary to exculpate his memory and blacken half a dozen reputations. There will be a fearful scattering when this bomshell breaks.

The back salary appropriations only increases the President's pay for the future; that is, the pay of his successor. In other words, it is U. S. Grant himself, who is to receive $200,000 for the next four years, instead of $100,000 which the other Grant received in the four years just expired. That's how the Republican papers explain the matter

It is rumored that the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, a paper started in the interests of the Radical party, and for the avewed purpose of ruining the *Tribune* of that city, is about to suspend on accout of financial troubles. The *Inter-Ocean* has been an intense and hide bound, partisan, sheet that, when founded had more money than brains. The indications are that it now has neither.

The Northern Indiana Editorial excursionists, numbering over fifty persons, left Chicago on Teusday evening July 8th, on their trip up the lakes to Duluth, Minnesota, on the beautiful steamer Peerless. When last heard from, they were on their way, enjoying themselves hugely, with nothing to mar their pleasure but the usual amount of "Sea sickness," which generally constitutes the initiatory of travel by water.

A systematic attempt was made to destroy the city of Louisville Ky., by fire on Teusday night. Fires were simuntaneouly discovered at five different points in that place, and but for a heavy rain, which fortunately came to the aid of the fire department, a vast amount of valuable propery must have been destroyed. The fire departments of Indianapolis and Cincinnati were telegraphed for and promptly responded with such aid as could be spared.

Faint echoes from the Capitol in the shape of an almost intangible rumor tells us that a subject of a third term has been indistinctly shaping itself amid the fume of smoke within the President's brain. There are plenty of extreme Radicals who would be ripe for his support in an instant, and some of these eccentric champions of Republicanism say they would like see him put into the office for a life time. We can nearly imagine how the President would look upon entering the third campaign and going out of it led by his bull pups and Morton and Conklin & Co. Of course there is nothing serious acout this only it shows what these men would do, if they only had one remote solitary hope of success. There is a growing mighty voice rising from the people all over the country, which in 1876, will sound in thunder tones the end and death of the present corrupt order of men and things. Their doom is certain.

The Editorial Excursion.

The Indiana Editorial Excursion party composed of the editors of Northern part of the State, with a number of ladies and a brass band of twelve peices, arrived on the Peerless this morning and immediately repaired to the Clark House.

The following is a correct list of the members composing the Association:

C. G. Powell, LaPorte Herald, President.

T. C. Mays Auburn Courier Secretary.

Gen. R. Williams, Warsaw Indianian.

H. G. Thayer Plymouth Democrat.

C. E. Toan Plymouth Republican.

J. D. Thayer Wabash Republican.

S. W. Oldfather, Warsaw Union.

F. S. Bedell, Crown point Register.

R. F. Kennedy, Waterloo Press.

D. McDonald, Rochester Sentinel.

W. E. Wadsworth, La Porte Argus.

F. B. Thomas, Winnemac Democrat.

L. W. Flemming, Fort Wayne Sentinel.

W. M. Darwood Goshen Times.

Thos. Fargher, Laporte Theriki.

Miss Laura Ream, Cor. Cinn. Commercial.

M. A. Breed, Angola Republican.

W. A. Hull. Columbia City Post.

A. J. Marble, Huntington Democrat.

S. P. Officer, Elkhart Union.

M. E. Dunnam' South Bend Union.

A. O. Borton Bourbon Mirror.

S. H. Hayes, Fort Wayne Gazette.

R. H. Rerick, La Grange Standard.

J. W. Clark, Angola Republican.

Geo. Moon, Warsaw Indiana.

C. T. Mattingly, Rochester Spy.

Band of 12 members.

On arriving at the Clark House, the party were hospitably received and comfortably provided for. This occupied some little time during, and after which, the party strolled around on the piazza and along the corridors of the hotel, engaging in conversation with and making the acquaintance of many of our citizens.

MEETING OF ASSOCIATION.

About ten o'clock the excursionists assembled in the Ladies' Parlor, accompanied by Mayor Smith Major Seip, Judge Nisbet, Thomas Dowse. Esq., and other prominent gentlemen of the city.

President Powell of the La Porte *Herald* called the meeting to order and requested Major Seip to inform the Association upon hotel accomodations at Bismark, and other matters relating to the proposed visit to that locality whereupon that gentleman gave the desired information, and concluded by saying that both ladies and gentlemen could be well provided for, and if the party concluded to go to Bismark, they would find it a pleasant place

CONCLUDED TO GO.

A motion was then made and carried that the party go to Bismark, provided that such arrangements could be made with the railroad authorities as would enable them to return by Saturday next. Gen. Williams objected to the arrangement rather dictatorial. He did not know whether railroads could be dictated to in this country. In his own, he was sure they could not.

INVITED TO GO TO CHURCH.

Mayor Smith invited the party to return here on Saturday, and visit the churches next day. Mr. McDonald—I do not think there is a class of men who need churches more than we do (laughter) and I move the invitation be accepted.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. Thayer moved that the resolution just adopted be reconsidered. Some discussions here ensued in which the opinion was expressed that the railroad authorities might consider such a request—to furnish a special train for their accommodation—as rather in the light of dictation.

Mr. McDonald—I have been connected with railroad company for nine years, and I am not much afraid of dictating to them. I know if it is done it don't amount to much. (Laughter.)

Some further discussion took place after which it was finally agreed to telegraph Manager Meade and inquire whether it would be pratical to return by Saturday evening if they should wish to do so, which matter could be better determined after their arrival at Bismarck, provided the party could get back Saturday, the resolution to visit Bismarck was adopted unanimously.

Secretary Mays inquired of Mayor Smith, as to the nature of the proposed courtesies he had offered to extend the Association.

Gen. Williams—Probably he proposes to do it by taking off the police. (Great laughter.)

Mayor Smith—I saw the chief of Police this morning, and told him it was unnecessary to be very particular to-day. (Laughter.)

A committee was then appointed by the chair to draft resolutions of thanks to the Captain and officers of the Peerless for their many courtesies, &c., reported the following;

Whereas, The members of the Northern Indiana Editorial Association, having enjoyed the pleasure of an excursion from Chicago to Duluth, by way of the Lakes, on the steamer Peerless; herefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Association are hereby tendered to Captain Allen McIntyre and the officers of the steamer Peerless for their untiring efforts to make this excursion agreeable to our party; and that we will ever cherish the recollection of our trip up the Lakes, as unsurpassed in pleasure and satisfactory in every particular.

Mayor Smith then extended an invitation to the excursionists to attend an impromtu hop to given at the Clark House to-night in honor of their arrival. The Association then adjourned to meet again at 4 p. m.—*Duluth Tribune.*

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1873.

Henry Heist vs Elmer Wyatt } Complaint No. 111.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavid that said Defendant, Elmer Wyatt, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn this 15th day of July 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given to litigants, witnesses and others interested in, and to the Petit Jurors, heretofore summoned for the May term '73 of the DeKalb Circuit Court, that said court was adjourned by the judge thereof, to a special term commencing on the first Monday of August 1873 [Aug 4th 1873] for the trial and determinction of causes pending and not disposed of in said May term 1873 of said court:

Witness my hand and seal of said court at Auburn this 8th day of July 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

The State of Indiana, DeKalb County

Laura Shelton vs David Shelton } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the plaintiff by C A O McClellan her attorney and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant David Shelton is not a resident of the Sate of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the third Monday of September, A D 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said Complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence

Witness my name, and seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July A. D 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Town Ordinance.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Auburn, DeKalb Co., Indiana, that no person shall be allowed to erect or maintain a slaughter house within the corporate limits of said town.

Sec. 2. Any persons violating the provisions of section one of this ordinance shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten.

Sec. 3. That no person shall be allowed to butcher or slaughter for the purpose of marketing the same any beef, cattle, calves, sheep or swine within the corporate limits of said town.

Sec. 4. Any persons violating the provisions of section 3 of this ordinance shall be fined $5.

Sec. 5. Whereas a slaughter house is now maintained and the slaughtering of beef cattle, calves, sheep and swine done therein within the corporate limits of said town in a manner injurous to the health of the citizens thereof it is declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this ordinance and the same shall be in force from this date.

Attest J. A. SMITH, T. C.

JOHN L. DAVIS, Prest. July 7, 1873.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, s. s.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1873.

Samuel F. Hanna vs John Zull, Hester Zull, Lovina Bruner, Peter Bruner and Catharine Fisher. } Complaint No. 104.

Now comes the plaintiff, by C A. O. McClellan his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants John Zull and Hester Zull are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3d Monday of September a. d. 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer, or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the Seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July a. d. 1873

J R LANNING, Clerk

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1873

Samuel Carey Evans vs Levi C. Little and Ft. Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Co. } Complaint No. 102.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan, his attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant Levi C. Little is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, a. d. 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of July, a. d. 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DEKALB COUNTY.

In the DeKalb Circuit court, September term, 1873

Frederick T. Buchannan, vs Wenzel Ernest, Peter Grambling and Richard Grambling. } Complaint No. 103.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Best & McClellan, his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant Wenzel Ernest is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County, and Stat, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of July a. d. 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

In Bankruptcy.

District of Indiana, ss. At Fort Wayne the 8th day of July, A. D., 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Humes, of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.

ANDREW J. RALSTON, Assignee.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that George W. Rowe, administrator of the estate of Susannah Roop, deceased, has filled his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, her personal being insufficient to pay her debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas of said conuty.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the regular meetings of the Trustees of the town of Auburn DeKalb Co. Indiana, will be held on the first and third Monday of each month

Done by order of Board.

Attest J. A. SMITH T. C.

An Ordinance.

An ordinance to plank sidewalks in the town of Auburn.

1st. Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Auburn, DeKalb County, State of Indiana.

That it shall be the duty owners or part owners of lots lying on or adjoining the south side of 7th-st., from VanBuren-st., to the western limit of the corporation. Also the north side of 4th-st., from VanBuren to the west side of western addition. Also the east side of Cedar street from 7th-st. to 4th. Also the north side of 7th-st., from Main to Cedar streets. Also on the north side of 7th-st, from Rail Road street to the western limits of the Incorporation, to plank so much of the sidewalk as lies fronting their said lots or parts of lots along and aujoining said streets, with a walk 6 feet wide excepting the one on the north side of 7th street, from Main to Cedar-ts., which shall be made 8 feet wide, of good and sound oak plank, not less than 1 and a ½ inches in thickness, and more than 8 inches in width, placed on 3 substantial sleepers of good and sound oak timber, not less than 3x4 inches in size to support the said plank within 30 days after, this ordinance shall take effect.

2nd. Said sidewalks shall be on a grade with the street and alley crossings along the said side walks.

Done by order of the Trustees at their regular session, June 26, 1873.

J. A. SMITH, Town Clerk.

July 3, 1873.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Zebulon Miller, deceased will offer for sale at public out cry at the late residence of the deceased in Butler township, DeKalb county, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, JULY 5th, 1873,

the personal property of said estate consisting of Horses, Milch Cows, Young Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Wagon, Wheat on the Ground and various other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

TERMS—All sums of $3 and under cash, over $3 a credit of nine months will be given by the purchaser giving note with interest waiving valuation and appraisement laws with good security.

MATILDA MILLER, Adm'x.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Boozer & Blattner,
S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets
Waterloo, Indiana,
Have now opened for the
Spring and Summer Trade
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods
of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of
Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS.
WHITE GOODS
LINENS, ETC.
Our department being complete with
Choice Selections,
We Offer
Unusual Inducements
TO
Cash Buyers
We Buy
All kind of Produce,
For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer
Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

HURD'S
LIVER

STIMULANT
AND
CATHARTIC
A sure and permanent cure for LIVER COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER AND AGUE, SICK HEADACHE, JAUNDICE, PILES, LOSS OF APPETITE, INDIGESTION, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver and Blood. It acts directly on the Liver, increasing the flow of bile into the stomach and bowels, and by its cathartic properties purges the system of all diseased matter. To the invalid and aged it will be found an invigorating Cordial, increasing the strength and flesh, vitalizing the blood, and promoting perfect digestion. As a family medicine, it has no equal.
Sold by all Druggists. $1.00 per Bottle.
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LITTLEFIELD, HURD & CO.,
BOSTON, MASS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,
AT
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
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WAGES
FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent an receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address. L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.
Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York. Nobody uses meta Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Root & Company.
Suit Department
[UP STAIRS.]
Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'
GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN BATISTE,
FINE WHITE LAWN
Walking and Traveling Suits.
Also handsome styles of
WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,
POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,
LINEN TRVEDING DUSTERS,
Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices
We will also show this week entirely new and novel styles of
FINE PARASOLS,
AND
Sun Umbrellas!
Also have just received a very large assortment of LLAMA LACE JACKETS
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,
of a celebrated French manufacture, in new designs and at very low prices.
EXTRAOPDINARY BARGAINS,
This week in our
Dress Goods Dep't
From recent large auction sales.
We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goods much under early spring prices.
LARGE NEW ASSOTMENT OF
Houskeeping Linens
AND COTTONS,
SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERIES, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces
Real & Imitation
Val. Laces
NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC
Also the celebrated
PERINOT KID GLOVE.
Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT.
SUGARS----- GREAT REDUCTION!
Since New York's great reductions have taken place in sugars. We now sell Sugars lower than they have been sold since 1860. All kinds 1 cent lower

Crushed and Powdered	12½	cents
Granulated	12½	"
Coffee A	11½	"
Coffee B	11¼	"
Choice New Orleans	10	"
Good uba Brown	9	"

Coffee.
Best Golden Rio 25 cents. Good Rio 22 cents. Best Roasted 27 cents. Old Government Java 28 cents.
Teas.
So with Teas. There has been a great effort to force up prices, but it has not succeeded. We still hold on to our reduction of 15c per lb, and will continue to do so. Our tea trade is the wonder of this part of the country. We now sell as many chests a day as other houses do pounds. Our only secret is, we purchase 200 and 300 chests at a time, direct of the importer, and retail it direct to the consumer, thereby saveg the profit of the jobber, speculator and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 15 cents.
Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1, best 1 10. Gunpowder 50, 80 best 1 00. Imperial 50, 80, best 1 10. Oolong 40, 60, best 90. Japan 40, 60, best 95. English Breakfast 60, 80, best 95.
DRIED and CANED FRUITS.

Dried Peaches per pound	6c
Turkish Prunes	11c
French Prunes	7c
Canned Tomatoes	12½
Canned Blackberries	20c
Green Gage	30c
Damsons	20c
Apples	5 and 8c
Green Corn	23c

NUTS—ALL KINDS.

Brazils and pea cans per pound	15c
Filberts and English Walnuts	15 and 25c
Roasted pea nuts	7c

TOBACCOS.

Best Navy black	50 c
Good Smoking	25, 35, and 40c
Best Fine Cut	90c
Second quality	50c

CANDIES, &c.

Stick Candy per lb,	20c, by box,	15c
Fancy Candy "	25c "	20c
Chocolate and cream,		30 and 35c

RAISINS and URRANTS.
We purchased a thousand boxes No 1 Layer Raisins before the advance, and now offer them at 12½c per lb or 2 50 per box of 25 lbs. This is equal to 10c per lb and the lowest they have ever been sold in this market.
We also purchased a large lot of Zantee currants This fruit s conside low at 15c; we now offer the best at 10
SYRUPS and MOLASSES.

Sugar loaf drips, per gallon	1 00
Silver drips	85
White drirs	75
Extra golden	50
Cuban Molasses	35
New Orleans choice	80c and 1 00

WINES and LIQUORS

New whisky per gallon	90c
1 year old Bourbon	1 25
2 year old Bourbon	1 40 and 1 75
Old '76, for medical use	3 00
California Port Wine	1 50 and 2 00
California Sherry Wine	1 50 and 2 00
Californic Chuscatel Wine	1 50 and 200
California Angelica Wine	1 50 and 200
Brandy	150, 2 50 and 4.00
Blackberry Wine	1 50

For medical purposes, our best goods can't be beat.
OIL.

Rose and coal oil, pr gal	25 cts
Neats and fish "	$1.25
Machine oil	60 cts
Lard oil	60 cts

FISH.

New white fish pr	keg	$7.00
" " "	kitt	1.50
Pickerel	keg	5.00
"	kitt	1.25
Mackerel	"	1.75
Codfish pr lb		08

FRESH OYSTERS.
Reduced 10c per can—now 30 and 40c. Frying 50c.
25 cents on the dollar saved at the
Fruit House!

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Threshers 'round.

Pole your beans.

Stack your wheat.

Carpenters wanted.

Corn looks first-rate.

Open your shirt collar.

Wheat fields look bare.

Pretty warm this week.

Lots of strangers in town.

Laboring men in demand.

Cherries are scarce at present.

Whortleberries are getting plenty.

The raspberry crop is about gone.

Our boys talk of going west this fall.

The new brick block looks promising.

Brick is in great demand at this place.

The Eel River road is progressing finely

Butchers in this place kill on Sunday.

Go to Bill if you want a good hair-cut.

Eight hands 'round at the hall to-night

Remember the Celebration at Butler, on Friday Aug. 1st.

Men at work on [illegible] Fluke residence, west of town.

Quarterly meeting at Corunna last Sunday.

Country school institutes is getting to be an old thing.

General health remarkable good hereabouts.

Dan Culver has the contract for bridges on the Eel River.

The bridge east of town is being repaired. How shiftless.

A runaway team last Monday, and a top buggy smashed.

Don't "forget to think" of Tommy Leasure this hot weather.

Harvest hands, it is said, were never so plenty as this year.

"The spile drivers" have reached Butler on the Eel River Road.

Where do all the people come from when there is a runaway or a dog fight?

Lee Zern, of Kendallville, has been visiting his friends in this place for several days past.

The Knitting Factory will occupy the new brick building, on Seventh street, in a short time.

Billy Edgerton has a new kind of color that gets away with anything we ever saw Try it.

The Eel River men mean business, and it won't be very long before the bed will be ready for the iron.

The Hough boys will furnish music the last time to-night for the club dances.—George is going west.

D. Culver wants 10 or 15 carpenters.—Good wages and steady employment. Apply soon.

The late close weather has generated millions of mosquitoes and they make their musical presence felt at night.

There is a report that one of our most confirmed old bachelors will soon take a rib.

The grow of the city is somewhat approximated by the number of builders who find employment here.

The pig-pen nuisance is being strongly talked up in those localities where such afflictions prevail.

One little girl, in this place, gathered ten quarts quarts of raspberries in six hours, and sold them ten cents a quart.

Jacob H. Smith, at Butler, Ind., has the Betts patent farm gate. Those wanting this article should first see this gate.

A new arrangement in the way of pitting cherries is in our midst, and everyone pronounces it first-class.

Charley Shepherd is doing a large trade in the music line. He never goes out and returns again with an organ.

This week will see the wheat harvest closed up. The farmers will then have a little resting spell.

A girl in this place says she don't swear worth a darn, and told a fellow to "cheese it."

There were at least one serenading party out last Saturday night, "Hark! from the tombs a doleful sound, and so forth."

This thing of writing postal cards to entice young men out of town, lacks corpulency, or in other words, it is 'too thin.'

We understand that master Willie Ryan, son of F. D. Ryan, Esq., fell from a fence and hurt his arm badly, one day this week.

Tommy Leasure has discovered a new feature in making ice cream. Go and try it to-night.

Our boys have received a challenge from the Reading Base Ball Club, to be played on the 30th. Let 'em come.

Perspiring humanity pays no attention to the mercury, these days. The weather has got beyond the jurisdiction of thermometers.

J. B. Stoll, of Legonier, and Meyers, of Kendallville, are making use of personal remarks quite freely, through their papers. Form a ring.

The Clark saw mill was laying idle last Tuesday. This is the first time for a long while, and we believe it needs a short rest.

There is a new style of hat for ladies, called the Modoc The hair has to be raised to wear it, and that is why its called the Modoc.

Harry Ward, of Kendallville, was visiting his parental home last week. He is, we are informed, looking up a location to enter into the boot and shoe business.

The recent rains have caused the farmers considerable trouble in securing their wheat. In many instances the shocks had to be re-opened to dry.

There was an exciting runaway on 7th street last Monday, which resulted in the manufacture of a choice lot of kindling-wood out of the buggy to which the horses were attached.

Perhaps there are more of our subscribers in the county who would perfer to receive their papers through our post-office. If so, they will please inform us and will gladly comply with their wishes.

Last week was a busy one for us. We acted as editor, proprietor, foreman, and plowed six acres of corn; but, good for us, the editor will be at home this week.

Our wheat crop is now safely harvested and is a very fair one, and the quality is good. Corn is looking well, although much of it was blown down by the late severe winds it has raised up again uninjured.

A Kentucky paper, in announcing a Sunday school picnic, requests the members of the church to leave their pistols and bowie knives at home, so that all participants may return alive.

LOST.—On Wednesday, July 16th, 1873, between the store of John L. Davis and the depot, a gold pin with letters P. A. on the upper side. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to J. L. Davis.

Dr. Spooner, Esq., one of our best learned physicians and most worthy citizens, bade his numerous friends adieu this week He intends to locate at Tiffin, Ohio, where he will continue in the practice of medicine. May success crown his efforts.

James Johnson commenced painting at the Poor Farm last Monday. Everyone can look for a good job of work, as Jim is one of the best house painter in the county. We receive this flattering assersion from parties who have had him in their employment.

One of our merchants refused to sell a bill of goods amounting to $30, on last Sabbath. The fellow who wanted the goods offered him the cash right down in his fist; but the merchant said to him, "Not for Joe." Protracted meetings are in demand.

It was laughable to see one of our old Methodist gentlemen taking a chew of tobacco. He was about fifteen minutes getting it out of a pouch, and after putting it in his mouth, he said, with a sigh, a-men And to cut the story short, it was the last chew.

Whenever a young lady consumes half an hour in walking one square, she has heard from her Aldolpus, and wants every body to know that she has received his last gushing combination of bad spelling ink blotches, musk, and "yors until deth"

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temtations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menace and frowns; and whose reliance on truth, on virtue, and on God is most unfaltering.

A runaway team of horses created considerable excitement last Friday evening. The tongue of the wagon, by some means fell from the neck yoke, and the horses were drawing the wagon by the bit. The gentleman who was driving done a first-class job of hanging on. No damage was done to amount to anything.

Samuel Laufferty, Esq., our well known clothing merchant, is receiving the best patronage of any house in the county.—Everybody likes to deal with him on account of his gentlemanly manner and willingness to show his goods. Mr. L. has done a powerful business this summer, and we have no doubt but that he will double his present trade this fall.

Five of the sweetest words in the English language begin with H, which is only a breath: Heart, Hope, Home, Happiness and Heaven. Heart is a hope place, home is a heart place, and that man sadly mistakes who would exchange the happiness of home for anything less than heaven.

Everything is seemingly quiet through the day, but in the evenings quite a lively trade is had. Farmers and railroad men fill the streets and sidewalks, and all are quiet and peaceable, because there's no saloon.

Henry Gonser warns all persons who have notes against him for R. R. Fenner's Improved Stubble and Subsoil plow, that they will not be paid by him, as an underhanded game was put upon him by the person who claimed to the agent of said plow.

A gentleman had a pair of white pants spoiled last Sunday evening by a large piece of raspberry pie that was hurled at him from a window of a boarding house by an indignant young lady. He says if ladies are too modest to be looked at from the street, they had better keep the blinds drawn.

A rather portly gentleman, resident of our town, dreamed it was warm last Monday night, and on awakening was so strongly impressed with the reality of the dream that he got out of bed and looked at his themymeter; as the little joker only counted ninety-two he went back to his little bed, and slept the sleep of the just.

Our readers are beginning to understand the new postage system, and all but one subscriber takes the paper as usual, as far as heard from. It would be a poor compensation for our labors to bring to light the officialities, if our readers return their papers on account of the salary or any other congressional steal.

"You cannot go in good society unless you join our Lodge," said a Good Templar the other day. Now then, nothing remains for us all to do but get our little dollar ready, and be initiated in due form The only essential you need to a free intercourse with good society is to be a member of the "Hoop-'Em-Up's," or some other organization, that promotes the cause of Temperance.

FOR SALE.

A desirable residence in the town of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind, consisting of 2½ lots well supplied with a great variety of fruit, two story frame house, containing sixteen rooms, with good cellar, cistern and well, good barn and other out buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to James E. Rose, Auburn, Ind., or G. H. Moss, Butler, Ind.

Normal School.

At the request of many of the teachers of the county, I will open a Normal School at Waterloo, during the Fall vacation of the country schools. A session of ten weeks will be held in the old school house in Waterloo, commencing Monday, August 18th, 1873. Daily drill is best methods of teaching. Tuiton for common branches, $5. For information apply to,

JAMES A. BARNS, Prin.

We visited a neighboring town one day last week, and while their got shaved.—The verdant hair backer whitted his knife on a piece of trace chain, and commenced on our jaw. One sweep was enough for us—it would have raised a seven year old corpse quicker than a high note on Gabriel's horn. We would rather have been lathered with brick-bats, and shaved with a cross-cut saw than summitted to the tortures of that barber's hair uprooter.

A prominent young man of this place, while standing talking with a small party on Monday, was observed to have a hair entangled in his bosom-pin. One of the party extracted it, and it proved to be a foot long—rather longer than gentlemen generally wear their hair. This fact, of course, gave rise to a great many interrogations and explanations, not all satisfactory. It looked suspicious, especially on Monday morning.

The wet and stormy weather has delayed the wheat harvest, much beyond the time when it ought to have been in barn or stack. It is thrown down and tangled to such an extent that it will require nearly, if not altogether, double the usual labor to take the proper care of it. But it will be a less serious matter if the grain is not injured before it is taken out of the field to its proper place. The greater portion of it was ready for the reaper before these rains came upon it.

A cross-roads storekeer came into the town, and thus talked to a business man who deals in bottles, cigars, and so on:—

"Hello! how are yer? Give me a drink o' good whisky ef ye got it. I tell ye I'm in trouble. Ye see I come ter town las' night, and the consarned train comes in so late it don't give a feller any chance to do any buzness at night, and it goes out so consarned airly, too, by jingo that it keeps a feller here till afternoon. I would'nt care so much about it, but the feller I got keepin' store for me, he ain't much, an' my wife she is in a blame bad fix, so she can't tend to buzness; an' I tell yer it makes me feel kind o' darned mixed up. Say, Mr., give me a drink.'—The new law has played the devil with us here, said the proprietor, but I can give you a quart." 'That'll do, that'll do."—"What is the matter with your wife," said the proprietor. 'Oh, she's got two eyes sore, and she can't see to make change. Guess she'll go blind. If she does I'll lock her up so she can't stumble over nothin'.'

There are among us suffering from derangment of the Liver and Bowels. Fever and Ague, Billious Fevers and diseases arising from a torpid or imperfect action of the Liver To all such we would recommend the use of "Liver Stimulant and Cathartic," which is advertised in our columns. It has been used with wonderful success in sections where these disease prevail, and we feel confident it will prove a blessing to many a household. As a medicine to be kept in the family, to be used in the place of pills, it has no equal. It is for sale by all our druggist and dealers in medicine.—*Nashua Telegraph.*

June 26th

How to Secure a Good Instrument.

The introduction of the renting plan in our own city and vicinity has proved a wonderful success, demonstrating its usefulness in providing families with instruments.

We can refer to hundreds who would have never had an organ or piano in their house but for this plan. It recommends itself to the mechanic, clerk, school teacher, laborer and others who have a state salary, part of which they can devote t the payment of an instrument. It has also been found convenient to merchants who have all their capital actively employed, and do not wish to draw the full price of instrument from their business at one time. The success of this plan leads us to extend the limits to which the plan has been confined, and we are now prepared to furnish instruments to all who want one, on the best terms we possibly can. For the purpose of giving information we annex some of the usual terms for for an instrument on this plan.

FOR AN INVESTMENT.

price,	cash payment	mon. payment
$100	$15	$7
125	17	9
150	20	11
180	24	13
185	29	13
200	30	14
310	35	15
265	40	17
300	50	21
400	100	26
450	125	27
500	150	30

We do not present these as our only terms, but ~~as the most usual~~; and if these do not suit, ~~any~~ one wanting an instrument will tell us the best they can do, we will accommodate them if we possibly can We should be pleased to have any one wanting an instrument to write to us and we will do the best we can for them.

We warrant entire satisfaction, and any one ordering an instrument will receive as good a one as if present to select it for themselves, otherwise it may be returned at our expense.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,
158 west 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio
June 26,—1m.

NOTICE TO HIERS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Nelson, Administrator of the estate of William Sinmers, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real estate of the decedent his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
Rose & Hartman Attorneys.

NOTICE.

State of Inians, DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term' 1873.

Sophia Bonham vs. John L. Bonham } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by H. C. Peterson, her attorney and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, John L. Bonham, is not a resident of the state of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of July, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Ephriam J. Lesh vs Malinda E. Lesh } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by H. C. Peterson, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Malinda E. Lesh is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of July, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county, Indiana, made at an extra session, held on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1873, sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office, in Auburn, in said county, until Monday, the 1st day of September, 1873, for the piling and the construction thereon of a covered bridge across the St. Joseph River, at Spencerville, in said county; said Bridge to be of the McKay Patent, of one span, of about 170 feet, and will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, with the right to reject any and all bids. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Auditor's office, in said county

WILLIAM McINTYRE,
Auditor of DeKalb county.
Auburn, Indiana, July 15th, 1873.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Francis C. Dugan vs William D. Dugan } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride and Morlan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, William D Dugan is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a d 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of July 1873.

J R LANNING, Clerk

The Popular Music House of the West

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
158 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

Decker Brothers' Celebrated Pianos,
Matchless in tone, incomparable in workmanship.

THE FAVORITE VALLEY GEM

The richness and fullness of the tone of these Pianos has made the demand for them such that nearly every one is sold before leaving the factory.

And Other Standard Pianos.

THE HAMILTON ORGANS

favorites for power, sweetness and variety—beautiful changes and solo stops.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANAED.
Send For Circular.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No. 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrashers.
Plows.
Straw-Cuttes
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞ Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

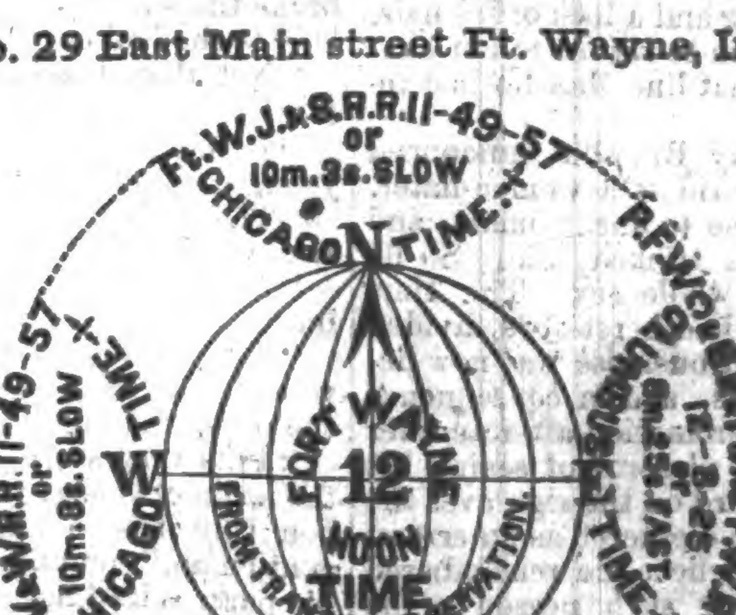
Ft.W.J.&S.R.R. 11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO N TIME
P.F.W.C.R.R. and F.W.&R.R. 12-8-25 or 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
FORT WAYNE 12 NOON TIME FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION
T.W.&W.R.R. 11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
W
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST or F.W.M.&C.R.R. 12-8-25

CALDWELL OF SPRINGFIELD.

New Jersey (1780).

Here's the spot. Look around you. Above on the height
Lay the Hessians encamped. By that church on the right
Stood the gaunt Jersey farmers. And here ran a wall—
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball.
Nothing more. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.

Nothing more, did I say? Stay one moment; you've heard
Of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the Word
Down at Springfield? What, no? Come—that's bad; why, he had
All the Jerseys aflame! And they gave him the name
Of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge,
For he loved the Lord God—and he hated King George!

He had cause you might say! When the Hessians that day
Marched up with Knyphausen they stopped on their way
At the "Farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms,
Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew
But God—and that one of the hireling crew
Who fired the shot! Enough!—there she lay,
And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away!

Did he preach—did he pray? Think of him, as you stand
By the old church to-day;—think of him and that band
Of militant plowboys! See the smoke and the heat
Of the reckless advance—of that straggling retreat!
Keep the ghost of that wife, foully slain, in your view—
And what could you—what should you, what would you do?

Why, just what *he* did! They were left in the lurch
For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church,
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road
With his arms full of hymn-books, and threw down his load
At their feet! Then, above all the shouting and shots,
Rang his voice—"Put Watts into 'em—Boys, give 'em Watts!"
And they did. That is all. Grasses spring, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball—
But not always a hero like this—and that's all.

THOMAS BLUMBLE.

HOW HE GOT MARRIED.

Blumble boasted of being a confirmed bachelor, and took pride in being called a woman-hater. I mean Thomas Blumble, of the importing house of "Hood, Stiver & Blumble." He was very fond of letting the people know that he disregarded the charms of the softer sex, and was frequently heard to say that he would like to see the woman that could get him under her thumb. There was a time, of course, when Bumble was susceptible to the overtures of Cupid; because when he was plain "Tom," of fifteen of age, and left "Rock Cove," came to the city and entered the employ of "Menser, Tigby & Hood," he left behind him a young "Polly Ann," with many a sigh and tear, and more vows than both put together, to be true till death. For two years he wrote constantly to his Polly Ann, repeating the manifold vows of boyhood love; then he was promoted from boy to entry clerk, and soon after was introduced to a very bewitching young lady, whom we may be allowed to call Hattie Elton. Then he forgot his Polly Ann down in Rock Cove, and became very intimate with Miss Elton; he accompanied her to the theater and made her presents; he got trusted for his new coat, and with the money that should have been paid for it they took a sleigh-ride to Brighton and feasted on hot chickens and champagne; to please her he learned to polka and waltz; the schottische and varsovienne were not in vogue then. Things had sped along very smoothly for about a year; so Tom, thinking he might as well have the matter settled at once, popped the question. Miss Elton appeared very much surprised; for a moment she remained silent, then lifting up both hands, she exclaimed:

"Why, Mr. Blumble—she had constantly called him 'Tom' for six months previous—I've been engaged these two years—didn't you know it?"

"Know it? No," replied Blumble in utter astonishment.

"Why, yes, I've been engaged to Charley Dudley for a long while, and I thought you knew all about it, and was only paying attention to me out of politeness. Charley is in New York, now, but we are to be married next Christmas."

"Married next—"

We may guess what Blumble was about to say, but we shall always be in doubt, for instead of finishing his sentence, he took his hat and rushed out of the house, not even waiting to make the parting salutation of "good evening." Perhaps he was afraid to trust his gnashing teeth, for fear they would change his well-meant words into some wicked expression.

Then in the privacy of his own chamber, with his door locked, his elbows upon his light-stand, and his face quite buried in his hands, reverted to the year's time and the many dollars he had thrown away on Miss Elton; then he thought of poor Polly Ann, whom he had "cut" so shamefully, down in Rock Cove, and he decided to write to her, to offer pressing business as an excuse for not having written before, to sue for pardon for past negligence, and to assert that his affections were still unaltered and unalterable. So he unburied his face, and penned the tender missive full of falsehoods and of stale love, which he dispatched with the fullest confidence that Polly Ann would be very happy to receive it. But alas for poor human expectations! Polly Ann's letter came. It was brief; she told Blumble she had heard of his attentions to the city lady, that she had almost forgotten him, and was going to marry Jerry Smike, the village blacksmith, the next week. She returned to Tom his earliest efforts in love-letter writing and a lock of his hair, and requested him to return to her sundry articles in that line that he had received from her.

From that day Blumble announced himself to the world as a woman-hater. He had been false to one woman, and one woman had tricked him. So he cried down the whole sex. The time which Blumble had heretofore divided between love and business was now devoted to business, and in consequence he received one promotion after another until he had the pleasure of seeing his own name the third on the sign over the door which he had entered as an errand boy. I don't believe he remembered that there was any such person in the world as Hattie Elton or Polly Ann, the first day the new sign was raised.

It was as the junior member of the firm that Blumble had traveled through the New England States last fall with samples, receiving orders. During his tour he remained in the pretty village of P., N. H., one fine night in October. He sat in the bar-room after supper, smoking his cigar, until it became filled with villagers, discussing politics, smoking their pipes, talking of their crops and ogling him, all of which was quite uninteresting to him, so he concluded to walk out and view the village by moonlight. He had hardly stepped into the entry, and before he could close the door, ere he heard a voice inquire:

"Who is that gentleman?"

"His name is Blumble; he's from Boston," chimed in a third voice, and then added: "You don't say so!" followed by a long low whistle of astonishment.

Blumble stepped off the piazza and walked up the village street. He had scarcely walked twenty yards before he was aware of being followed. Giving the matter but little thought, however, he turned from the road into a pleasant lane that wended its way toward some half-dozen farmhouses until he came to a rustic seat, upon which he threw himself and was soon oblivious to all the world excepting the business affairs of "Hood, Stiver & Blumble." He sat until his cigar was consumed, when he was aroused to the world around him by the village clock striking out ten. Buttoning his coat closely around him, he hurried down the lane toward the hotel. As he turned from the lane into the great road he was suddenly and not very softly seized by the throat, by the shoulders, and by the coat tails by at least a dozen hands. He was rather too much surprised to speak, even if he had a chance to; the hands so closely clenched around his throat would have prevented his speaking if he had not been so greatly surprised. As he could not speak, he listened very patiently to some half-dozen exclamations of "Now we've got you!"

Something desperate must be done; so Blumble struck the fellow that held him by the throat full in the face, knocking him down, and then cried out as though he expected that this would be the last chance he would ever have to speak.

"What in the deuce are you about?"

The striking question had a miraculous effec upon the numerous hands distributed about his person, and Blumble was free. He waited a few moments to regain his breath; then looking around, asked very energetically:

"What does all this mean?"

"It means that if you don't promise to leave town and not go to see Mary Gay again, we'll just hide you, and then ride you out of town on a rail," said the young man, the recipient of the blow, who had regained his feet.

"Leave town? Mary Gay? Why, I do not understand what you mean," remarked Blumble, consideraly mystified.

"Well, sir," interrupted another voice, "we mean that you've come here from Boston to court Mary Gay, and you mean to cut out Billy Higdy here; now if you don't give up Mary and leave town to-morrow night, we'll pitch you into the mill-pond."

"Hold on a moment," said Blumble; "I think you have got hold of the wrong person, as I have not the acquaintance of Miss Gay, nor, in fact, of any other lady in this place. But I want you to understand one thing distinctly, and that is, I shall not leave town until I get ready."

Something about Blumble's manner seemed to convince the young men that he was in earnest, for they uttered various expressions, such as, "That's a likely story!" "He's gassing!" "I don't believe that," etc. Men invariably express doubts when being convinced of something they had rather not believe.

For a few minutes the whole party remained in silence; then one of the young denizens of P. broke the spell by asking:

"Ain't your name Blumble?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you are from Boston?"

"Yes, sir."

"And don't you know Mary Gay?"

"No, sir."

"Well, that's strange! She said his name was Blumble, and that's your name; he belongs to Boston, and so do you; and you've been right up by her house, and we believe you've been there to see her. Don't we, Bill?"

"Yes, we do," replied Higdy.

"Well, young men," said Blumble, "if you don't believe me, go ask the young lady herself."

This proposition was met with approval by the whole party, so Blumble started back up the lane, accompanied by a large escort before, behind, and on each side of him. They filed into the yard, and crowded on the steps of a neat-looking farm-house, and Higdy knocked at the door. In a few moments one of the chamber windows was opened and a protruding head asked:

"Who's there?"

"Come down to the door a minute, Squire, will you?" asked Bill.

"Why, what do you want?" inquired the voice in the chamber window above.

"We want to see Mary a minute," replied a voice from the crowd below.

"Why, she has been abed these two hours. Is it anything important?"

"Yes; we want to see her just a minute."

"Well, I'll speak to her."

In a few minutes Mary appeared at the door. She was very good looking, notwithstanding her being called out of bed at such an unseasonable hour—and so thought Blumble. For some moments the whole company remained speechless. At last Blumble, tiring of his conspicuous situation, and the "nothing-to-say" spirit of the party, broke the silence by asking the young lady if she had ever seen him before.

"Not that I remember of," she replied.

"I only asked you to satisfy these young men," said Blumble.

"Then he ain't your city beau?" asked Higdy.

"No!" as short as though it had been but one letter.

"Then we were mistaken," said a voice in the yard, and two or three of the party slid out at the gate.

"I am very sorry that I have been the indirect cause of this annoyance to you; but it is no fault of mine. This gentleman," pointing to Higdy, "and his party seized me, and would not allow me to proceed to my hotel until I had proved to them that I had not been visiting you. I must now leave them with you to make their own explanations, and bid you good evening."

"Good evening," said the young lady, in a very sweet voice.

Somehow Blumble didn't sleep very sound that night; he was in a very strange place, and he kept constantly thinking of his strange adventure, and of the good-looking strange young lady; and the more he thought, the more he wondered who she was; and, when at last he determined to inquire about her in the morning, he fell asleep and dreamed of her.

Blumble was an early riser—bachelors generally are—and the next morning, before the village were astir, he had walked out and passed the house of Squire Gay; but he did not see Mary, so he returned to the hotel and inquired of the landlord concerning her. The landlord must have praised the girl, for the bachelor decided to remain another day and be introduced to her, then to remain a third, and finally he concluded he might as well stop the week out, and so he wrote to his partners, informing them that he should remain there a few days to himself. The professed woman-hater walked up that same lane each evening, and walked into the house, too. He was not disturbed again by Bill Higdy, for the Squire had threatened that if he came within gun-shot of the house again to put a dose of cold lead into him. So the wise but jealous Higdy kept out of the way.

There was a great reform in the manner and habits of Thomas Blumble, merchant. He left his bachelor clubs, notwithstanding the jeers and taunts of his former companions, and he became circumspect in his remarks on female character. For a number of months he spent his spare hours writing to Mary, and choosing appropriate gifts for her, and for a long time the Boston and P. express considered him one of their best customers. But ere long there was a brilliant wedding party at the house of Squire Gay, and P. lost its most charming belle, for Miss Gay became Mrs. Blumble. A few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Blumble went down to Rock Cove, and visited the old Blumble homestead. While there, Mr. Thomas Blumble introduced his wife to Mr. Jerry Smike, and Mrs. Polly Ann Smike and all the little Smikes. It would be impossible to tell which are most contented with their lot, Thomas or Polly Ann. One thing more and I am done. In answer to Blumble's advertisement for a chambermaid, who would assist in plain sewing, who do you think applied for the situation? You'll never guess, so I'll tell you. It was Hattie Elton! Her New York beau had heard of her flirtations with Blumble, and for that reason broke his engagement with her; and she, who might have been Mrs. Thomas Blumble, must be content to be Mrs. Blumble's servant.

Ladies as Bee-Keepers.

A Des Moines lady, writing to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, says the following upon this subject: "Within the last four years many women have turned their attention to bee-keeping as an occupation—pleasant, easily managed and remunerative. We are glad to know that in every instance which has come to our knowledge success the most marked has attended the undertaking. From reports that have been made to us we condense the following instances: One young lady who had been teaching for several years, and whose health had failed, undertook the care of her father's bees, twelve colonies in number—that had never been profitably managed. Under her care the first year they increased to thirty colonies, and the third year after she took them in charge she sold $1,200 worth of honey, and had in the fall fifty-four strong colonies in good hives. She says: 'The time I devoted to them I did not miss, and the pleasure afforded by the work was so great that I would enjoy it even if no profit were derived.' A widow of scanty means invested $50 in ten poor colonies, and about as much more for ten good hives for her bees. She got her money back the next season and $36 over. The next year she received $900 for honey sold, and had thirty strong colonies in the fall. The largest apiary in all the West is managed entirely by women, who rear for market Italian queens at a large profit, besides producing honey in a wholesale manner. A lady at Jefferson, Wis., managed one of her father's apiaries of 180 colonies, which she soon doubled in number, and sold $2,033 worth of honey one year and $1,694 worth the next. She is a school-teacher, and says from her experience a person can earn ten times as much by keeping bees as by teaching school."

A Fact Worth Knowing.

Set a pitcher of iced water in a room inhabited, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the perspired gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. This depends on the fact that water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing nearly all the gases. At ordinary temperature, a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water kept in the room a while is always unfit for use, should be often removed, whether it has become warm or not. And for the same reason the water in a pump should all be pumped out in the morning before any is used. That which has stood in a pitcher over night is not fit for coffee water in the morning. Impure water is as injurious to health as impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining fresh, pure water for all domestic uses.

AUTOMATON STREET-CLEANER.—A New Haven man has invented a street-cleaner that will clean a mile of street a day, doing the work of six men. The contrivance consists of ten small hoes placed side by side and mounted on wheels, each one rising or falling, as the nature of the pavements may require, independently of each other, the pressure being produced by the weight of the machine and regulated by springs, the whole thus easily adapting itself to the surface of the street. The machine weighs 150 pounds, and is worked by one man.

GOOD rule for July—Never strike a bed when it's down.

The Way the Thing Works.

Whenever the subject of a reduction of rates of freight and passenger travel is broached to a railway official, the response is, that railroads, as a general thing, pay a less per centage on the capital invested than almost any other class of investments. He will affirm, for instance, that among the great number of roads constructed and doing business in this State, there are but two or three that pay a living profit to the stockholders. The farmer is astonished at this fact, for fact we suppose it to be. But when he looks around among the men who operate and control the vast railway system of the country, and examines into their personal pecuniary condition, among the men who have constructed, manned and equipped these roads, and sees how comfortably most of them are "fixed," what expensive habits of life they are enabled to indulge in, the wonder ceases. When he learns that Tom Scott receives from some fifteen different companies a salary of from $6,000 to $25,000 each per year, and sees the commerce of a State side-tracked, while his gorgeous palace car train goes whirling across the continent, laden with costly wines and rich viands, on which his fellow spoliators, his satraps and toadies, revel and feast, on their way to the Pacific coast for the traffic of the Golden State, that he may lock the whole nation in the monopolists' soulless embrace, there is no more wonder at small open dividends upon railway stocks. Vanderbilt and Drew trying to scale the walls of heaven over church spires and seminary roofs, erected out of the "pittance" they have been able to save in the railway business, are ridiculous sights in the eyes of the honest yeoman who reads in his Bible about the camel and the needle's eye. And Vanderbilt's frugal son-in-law, who died the other day, leaving ten millions for probate and division, is another startling proof of the difficulty that is experienced in making a decent living out of so precarious and unpromising a venture as the railway business of the United States. But, all these exceptional cases aside, why should a road constructed where there is no demand for one, or where there is only prospective business for it to do, be expected to pay, from the start, on its capital stock? What other business dependent upon future development and patronage is expected to do it? The argument is flimsy and without weight. If high rates are based on such a foundation, it is a feeble one in the eyes of justice and common sense.—*Prairie Farmer* (*Chicago*).

The Melancholy Death of Victoria Woodhull's Sister.

Mrs. Utica V. Brooker, age 31, born in Ohio, died at the residence of her sisters, Woodhull and Claflin, at No. 6 East Thirty-fourth street, at 11:30 p. m., on Wednesday. She had been sick in bed twelve days, and several physicians, by whom she had been attended, having failed to agree as to the cause of her death, Coroner Herrman went to the house, at 4 p. m., yesterday, to hold an inquest. At the request of the sisters, autopsy was performed by Deputy Coronor Cushman, in the presence of several physicians. Tennie C. Claflin expressed a strong desire to witness the dissection of her sister, but Coroner Herrman kept her out of the room. The autopsy clearly indicated that death had resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys, superinduced by prolonged intemperance. Several of the relatives of the deceased testified that she had been very intemperate for ten or twelve years, drinking brandy, gin, whisky, beer, or whatever liquid she could procure, and that she had been known to drink bay rum. While suffering from excessive nervous excitement, she had used 1,000 grains of bromide of potassium in a week, and had been known to use 300 grains in a single day. While suffering from delirium tremens, or its incipient stages, she has often jumped from her bed and chased her relatives about the house. Her sisters stated that she was married, but that her husband is in Chicago. The jury rendered a formal verdict in accordance with the statement of Dr. Cushman.—*New York Tribune.*

Vegetable Instinct.

If a pan of water be placed within six inches of either side of the stem of a pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of the leaves on the water.

This experiment may be continued nightly until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young covovules, or scarlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of these plants grow near each other, and have no stake around which they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of the spiral, and they will twine around each other.

Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they commenced to germinate, of course sending the plume upward to the light and the root down into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned one-fourth around, and again and again this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder was repeated. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plume and the radical had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one in its efforts to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, they had formed a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendency of the roots is downward, if the soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it.

BURYING THE HATCHET.—In the city of New York, two crippled soldiers of the late war, representing each of the contending armies, have established a union of their own for mutual aid and support, and are making an humble livelihood on the street-corners by means of a hand-organ. Mutilated by shot and saber, these poor fellows who, in vigorous manhood, would have taken each other's life on the battle-field, have joined hands at last in good will as though they had been messmates instead of enemies.

THE LONDON PRESS.

Mr. Waterson Shows Up Another English Fraud.

This highfalutin braggadocio finds constant expression under all sorts of varying forms in the press of London, which is at once a representative of the conventional British ass and an example of the material well-being enjoyed by the better class of Englishmen. Tell an Englishman he can't ride and he will laugh at you. Yet he bobs up and down in his saddle like Jack-in-the-box. Tell him the *Times* is a wretched old make-believe, and he will consider it a national insult; but that is just what the *Times* is.

I have been reading this stately compound of poppy-cock every morning now for three weeks, having plenty of time to wade through it, and I must say that of all the illustrations of gammon and presumption furnished by the fogyism of England, it is the most transparent and absurd. It resembles, as far as it resembles anything, one of those fat, well-dressed butlers whom you will meet at any of the great houses in Park lane, all insolence and breeches; but, whereas here is a fitness in the butler's obesity and swagger, the rotund deficiency of the *Times* is a constant affront to good manners, common sense and ordinary intelligence. The *Times* is printed on faultless paper, in large, clear type; and to this extent it is worthy of imitation. It has another virtue, also, which is still higher and rarer—it does not belong to the advertiser; and is, on the whole, to be trusted in small matters. Like the sleek butler in Park lane, it will neither lie nor steal for the rabble. It is only to be reached and overcome by the remunerative demands of the nobility. Nor is there any occasion to quarrel with its decency. Its cleanliness is undeniable. But when it sets up for the first journal in the world, and by the grace of this pretense divides its supercilious twaddle into two parts, that which is tediously oracular and that which is helplessly silent, one is disposed to look for some solid internal evidence of power. Thus moved to seek, he will fail to find. To-day's *Times* is, like yesterday's *Times*, a mess of inadequate gabble about European politics, a repetition of last week's editorial flatulencies, a few scraps of desultory and unimportant information, a line or two from America concerning the cotton crop and the Modocs, and a vast and valuable array of crisp and sparkling advertising matter. You will not catch a gleam of sunshine or a ray of humor in the *Times* during a twelve-month. It is habitually belated with its news. Written in feeble and finished English it is; but that is all. With faultless typography, its "make up" is a bungle of bad taste and chance-work; with prodigious resources, it has neither variety nor enterprise. Why is it a power in the land? Because it is a representative of that slow-moving, ox-eyed, upper and middle-class Bourbonism which has for years obstinately stuck its head behind the rotten wooden walls of England, refusing to budge out of sheer perversity, and hating progress because it sees and knows that there is good in it. The *Times*, however, is losing, slowly but surely, its influence with its circulation. It is already exceeded by the *Telegraph*, and will presently be equaled by the *News*.

Its competitors, the *Telegraph* and the *News*, are brighter. But they are miserably behind the American journals in everything except their moderation and culture, and a certain good faith in the matter of advertising, which they have found profitable, and which every newspaper that adopts it will find it equally so. The *Telegraph* is certainly better written than the New York *Herald*, but it is neither so brilliant nor so enterprising as the New York *Tribune*.

The press of London is certainly much behind the press of New York, Chicago and Cincinnati in enterprise and in power. It is decent, but dull, and strong only as it represents and illustrates the conventional weakness of the English character.—*London Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Terrible Family Fight in Virginia.

A horrible domestic tragedy was recently enacted at the residence of Franklin Little, a respectable citizen of Clarke county, Va., in which six brothers—Clinton, Columbus, Gilbert, Wallace, Oscar and Lycurgus—were involved. It seems that the brothers had been at variance for some time, the cause being jealousy that has existed directly between the oldest brothers, Clinton, Oscar and Lycurgus. A few mornings since, as part of the family were at breakfast, Oscar and Lycurgus entered the dining-room, locked the door after them, one putting the key in his pocket. Then one of them took a seat near the door; the other off from the table. Oscar, addressing himself to Clinton, said they had nothing against him, and did not want him to interfere in what they were going to do. Clinton jumped from his seat, but before he could speak Oscar and Lycurgus drew their revolvers and aimed at him and the rest of the family at the table and fired, wounding Clinton and their mother, Mrs. Little. The fight then became general among all the brothers, lasting some minutes. All were severely wounded except Wallace. By this time some of the belligerents had gotten outside the house. Lycurgus and Oscar then started to run. Gilbert, who was standing near, ran into the house and brought out a rifle, fired at Oscar at long range, wounding him in the leg. He was captured by Columbus and Gilbert, and held until the arrival of neighbors. He was taken to Berryville and lodged in jail. Clinton died after lingering a couple of hours in intense agony. The mother is in a critical condition.

OUR MAIL SERVICE.—There are in the United States 63,514 miles of railway mail service, that being an increase of 5,603 miles since the same period last year. Massachusetts is the only New England State in which there are 1,000 miles of railway mail service, that State having nearly 1,700 miles. Delaware has 248 miles, while of the other Middle States, New York has 4,726, New Jersey 1,184, and Pennsylvania 3,670 miles. Of the Southern States, Arkansas, Florida, and West Virginia have less than 5,000, while in the others there are from 1,000 to 2,000 miles. Illinois has the largest railway mail service—6,526 miles; Ohio next, 4,877; New York third, Pennsylvania fourth, and Missouri fifth. In the latter State there are 3,340 miles.

BILLIARDS.

BY A RETIRED AMATEUR.

In the days when I spotted the ball
Where my [illegible]
Many runs did I make at the call
Of her sire, who was great for the pocket.

Nothing less than a Count of three score,
If he'd had his own way, he'd have chosen;
And her cheek grew so chalk-like, I swore
[illegible]

All in vain had I Banked for the lead
With a [illegible]
Yet he made not a point in his greed,
That I didn't surpass with a follow.

Till, at last, an unfortunate break,
For the fortune he'd lost made him mourner;
When a spout at three balls did I take!
To deliver him out of his corner.

Then he gratefully gave me a Miss—
Never barring a push that was tinglish—
And he said: "You may win by a Kiss,
But, be sure, don't put on too much English."

Those were days when a shot off the spot
Was the end of all foul-playing wrangle;
And a miss, made for safety or not,
Came with only a good, honest angle.

They were times of more Phelan than these,
With a tenor not quite so Ubassy;
And the French of a stroke that could please
Wasn't what it is now—"Lor'! a massé!"

—*Graphic.*

Humorous.

THE most belligerent General—Kilpatrick.

THE billiard-player's favorite letter in the alphabet—Q.

WHY would a tax on tarts be objectionable at sea? Because it would be encouraging pie-rates.

THAT uneducated individual, the house fly, has commenced to make his mark (:::) upon the walls.—*Ex.*

JOSH BILLINGS says, very truly: "You'd better not know as much, than to know so many things that ain't so."

CABBAGE-GROWER'S maxim—Wherever you see a head go for it, remembering always that two heads are better than one.

AN impoverished fop wears a ten cent silver piece on his shirt bosom, and calls it his dime and pin, which it certainly is.

A MAN up in New Hampshire named his two children Ebenezer and Flora; he always speaks of them as Eb and Flo—*tidy* nicknames.

SAM JOHNSON was a culled man,
And lived down by the sea.
He owned a rat tan terrier,
That stood 'bout one foot three!
And the way that critter chawed up rats
Was gorgeous for to see.

SAMBO had been whipped for stealing his master's onions. One day he brought in a skunk in his arms. Says he, "Massa, here's the chap dat steal de onions; whew, smell him breff!"

THE following is the Memphis *Ledger's* mention of a scene that lately occurred in one of the courts of that city: "The Judge said, 'Mr. Sheriff, fill up that panel, there is one juror required.' The two professionals started for the vacant chair, and one of them, a German, got ahead of his brother American, who fell back toward the clerk's desk, and said, *sotto voce*, to the clerk, 'Did you see that d—d Dutchman beat me out of my situation!'"

AN Essex-street boy exploded a pack of fire-crackers in his sister's piano, Saturday. The intercession of his grandfather saved the youngster a well merited thrashing, and, out of gratitude to his deliverer, he sprinkled the inside folds of the morning paper with cayenne pepper, and the old gentleman on opening and shaking it, as has been his custom for years, was taken with a violent fit of sneezing, and threw both of his knees and one thumb out of joint, before the hired man, whose nose he broke, could control him. The old gentleman has temporarily retired from the business of intercessor.—*Danbury News.*

A Ride for a Bride.

Monday last a candidate presented himself to the County Clerk, requesting a license to commit matrimony; but when the usual questions were asked, it was divulged that the lady, the intended victim, was under age, and her parents lived fully sixty miles from here, beyond the San Benito. In vain the would-be Benedick asserted that he had the full consent of her parents. The urbane but inexorable clerk, Poole, told him he had no recourse; those mysterious complications of law, inconsistency and absurdity, the code, were explicit upon that one point at least, and the young man must show cause or wait until his "lady love" had arrived at an age when she could be her own as well as his master. "Faint heart ne'er won fair lady yet," so the plucky fellow unhitched one of the horses from the team with which he drove over, borrowed a saddle, and started off. He returned late Tuesday night, and said he would have been back sooner if he had not got lost on the mountains returning the night previous. He had rode the whole 120 miles without rest; but he had obtained the parents' permit, and Wednesday morning early the twain were united and made happy.—*Salinas (Mo.) Index.*

The War Against Monopoly.

Extract from Senator Castle's Fourth of July oration at Princeton, Ill.:

In this battle against monopolies the people must not get too much work on their hands at once. Take the railways first, and when that is done take the next evil. Nor must the farmers, if they would succeed, claim that this is distinctively their work. It belongs to the people, and while theirs is the industry which most feels the oppression, all must join. A class movement can never succeed in the long run, and to supplant a railway monopoly with a farmers' monopoly might not be a great gain. Instead, let us build on the broad platform, "Antagonism to *all* monopolies," and invite to our aid all who love their country, be they farmers, merchants, middlemen, citizens, or headmen; and thus, with one banner and one battle-cry, go forth to the conflict, never ceasing until all monopolies are made to acknowledge the supremacy of law, and, as the citizen, bow before the law, until the courts, as well as the law-makers, accept as a principle that all such official legislation as is designed to favor one class above another is not in accordance with the theories of a republican government.

A FOND DU LAC paper describes a wedding which its editor attended at Oshkosh, Wis. It says: "During the ceremony the bride and bridegroom took each other about the waist and swapped gum."

The Goodrich Murder—The Motive for the Deed.

Minnie Waltham, alias Kate Stoddard, the murderer of Charles Goodrich, in Brooklyn, on the 21st of March last, and who has just been arrested for the crime, has made a confession, of which the following is the substance:

She had been living with Charlie, as she called the deceased, and was greatly attached to him. He wanted to cast her off, but she loved him so much that she could not leave him. She entreated on her knees that he would allow her to remain, but he was firm, and, in fact, brutal, in his treatment of her, and the Thursday before the Friday on which the body was found was the day fixed for her to leave him. He threatened her with all sorts of things if she dared to trouble him further. She had remained in the house in Degrand street all the previous evening, and in the morning when Goodrich got up she again besought him not to cast her off. He was very angry, and refused her request, or to hear her at all. He then went into the basement at the front of the house, and proceeded to light the Baltimore heater located there. The murderess said she loved the man so much that she could not leave him. When she saw him determined to discard her, she worked herself up to murder him. She had one of his revolvers in her pocket, not the one which the detective found lying at the house beside the corpse, and while Goodrich was stooping down on one hand and knee in the act of lighting the heater, she drew the pistol, and, extending her hand toward him, she said "Charlie." He looked up and she shot him three times. These were the fatal wounds which the post-mortem examination discovered. After she committed the murder on Thursday morning, she waited all that day and night in the house, watching it. On Friday morning she had occasion to go to New York, and early that morning she washed the blood from the face of the murdered man with the towel which she afterward wrung out, and which was also found damp by the police. She it was who fixed the corpse as it was discovered, and when she had done this she went over to New York for something or other, and was about to return to the house on that Friday evening. She came over the Fulton ferry, and, ere she had fairly put her foot on the street, she heard the newsboys crying out, "Extra—murder of Charles Goodrich." She bought a paper and returned to New York. She states, "I killed him for love—I couldn't part with him."

Railroads and their Cost.

H. V. Poor's "Railroad Manual for 1873-4," just published, gives a detailed statement of 425 different railroads, of which the following is a summary:

Miles of railroad	57,323
Cost	$3,159,423,057
Cost per mile	55,116
Gross receipts	483,241,055
Operating expenses	307,486,682
Net earnings	165,754,373
Dividends paid	64,418,151

The total number of miles in operation is 67,104, of which 6,427, built last year, made no return, and others refuse information. The total earnings are $110,000,000 more than the receipts in the United States Treasury, and the net earnings $48,000,000 more than the Government interest account. The total cost is $900,000,000 more than the national debt. Thirty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-four miles have been built since 1863.

Cholera!

This terrible scourge is threatening this country again. This fact is well calculated to impress our readers with the necessity and the advantage of life insurance, and will greatly increase, as the war did, the number of persons seeking insurance. It is a good time now for any one fitted therefor, to secure the agency of a first-class company. The National Life Insurance of the United States of America, chartered by Congress, with a capital of one million dollars, and charges for insurance only about three-fourths those of mutual institutions, is a company of which any agent or policy-holder may well be proud, and we cheerfully advise all persons looking for insurance or for employment to address that company at its Branch Office in Philadelphia.—[Com.

THE JEWS.—The press of Vienna, which is very important and influential, is worked, owned, written, and influenced by Jews. In Vienna there are today more Jews than crossed the Jordan with Joshua, and in the Austrian empire there are as many Jews as there were in Judea at the time of Titus. The Jews of Europe play a most important part in music, in money-making, and in politics. They have taken possession of much of the goods of Europe without striking a blow in battle or sustaining the burdens of national life. If ever there was a race specially favored by Providence, it is the Jewish race, for it is the wealthiest, most courted, and most influential in Europe.

THE steamship Atlantic, after having successfully encountered violent storms, was wrecked when almost in sight of the harbor she was seeking. Many a man has acquired a fortune by patient industry and lost it at the last, leaving his family destitute. It follows that every man should insure his life. Life insurance affords absolute protection to the family. Be careful to select a good company—one that you can always depend upon. The New York Life Insurance Company offers every inducement to insurers, having assets amounting to $22,000,000, and every desirable form of policy. Full particulars can be had by addressing the home office, at 346 and 348 Broadway, New York, or by calling on one of their agents. Good agents wanted everywhere.—[Com.

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.—At Liverpool and elsewhere I have been shocked at the drunkenness prevailing, and among *women*. One sees much more of it than in the United States. At Liverpool, I saw, at evening, many women lying on the steps of St. George's Hall, dead drunk. One sees in the cities of England an extreme of poverty and wretchedness never witnessed in the United States.—*London Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

IN Bengal 7,000 persons were killed by tigers in three years. The annual loss of cattle by tigers in the same way is 5,000,000.

CALIFORNIA'S BIGGEST NUGGET.—How much we owe to California! Her precious metals have enriched thousands of our fellow-citizens, and have proved the main-stay of America in times of national pecuniary embarrassment. Her mining industries have given employment to myriads of mechanics and laborers. She is the land of promise to the fortune-seeker. But the Golden State has lately sent us a new treasure. Her last nugget is DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. The health-giving principles contained in this curative are a more precious boon than gold. In all affections of the liver and stomach, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and pulmonary diseases, it may be relied upon. As a blood depurent and invigorant it is unequaled, purifying the circulation and infusing new vigor into the debilitated frame. It conquers that most unyielding of all complaints, dyspepsia, and we know of no other remedy that can accomplish this. Its entire freedom from alcoholic spirit, which retards and neutralizes the effect of any medicine, and which forms the basis of many of the pseudo bitters and tonics, doubly enhances its value to the sick. The papers of the United States vie with one another in doing honor to Dr. Walker. We, too, add our voice, and say all honor to the man whose science and skill have enabled him to draw from the vegetable kingdom such a balsam for human suffering.—[Com.

A BAD BEGINNING.—The first lottery mentioned in English history began its drawing at the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral, January 11, 1509, and continued day and night until May 6 following. Its profits were devoted to repairing the fortifications on the coast of England, and the prizes were pieces of plate.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY.—The masterly address of S. M. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, delivered at Pontiac, Ill., on the 4th of July, has been published by J. W. Dean, Room 6, Tribune Building, as an eight-page document. Price: Single copy, 2 cents; 10 copies, 15 cents; 100 copies, 75 cents; 1,000 copies, $5.

TO BREAK UP COLDS, FEVERS, INFLAMMATORY AND BILIOUS ATTACKS, take a full cathartic dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets when the attack first comes on, and follow with two or three Pellets each day until a perfect cure is effected. They cure these cases by arousing all the secretions, relieving obstructions, thus reducing the action of the heart, relieving the congested blood-vessels, softening the pulse, producing gentle perspiration, and subduing the heat and fever. Twenty-five cents a vial, by all Druggists.—[Com.

RHEUMATISM.—Among many remarkable cures by Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, I send you the following: I found my friend Deacon Barber, of this place, prostrate and helpless from a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism. With his consent I made a thorough application of the ointment to the diseased parts, rubbing it on with my own hands. I used one bottle. The next morning he was able to come to the breakfast table, and said he felt like a new man—though a good Providence had sent me there. Within a week he was perfectly well and at work on his farm. J. E. KEELER, Wheatland, Mich.

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

CHOLERA AND PAIN KILLER.—Perry Davis' Pain Killer is an excellent regulator of the stomach and bowels, and should always be kept on hand, especially at this season of the year, when so many suffer from bowel complaints. There is nothing so quick to relieve in Attacks of Cholera.

Sold at only 25 cents a bottle, by Merchants and medicine dealers generally.—[Com.

A FACT worth remembering—Five cents' worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker, and every way worth more money than though he did not have them.—[Com.

WE SEE by the Chicago papers that PROCTER & GAMBLE have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

MARRIED ladies, under all circumstances, will find *Parsons' Purgative Pills* safe; and, in small doses, a mild cathartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.—[Com.

PAIN KILLER—ITS MERITS.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA.

TUNGCHOW, China, Aug. 23.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

Dear Sirs—During a long residence in China, I have used your invaluable Pain Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the summer of '62 and '63, while residing in Shanghai, I found it an almost certain cure for Cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall back upon my own resources in cases of sickness. The Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them, and opens a door to usefulness. In diarrhea, colic, vomiting, cholera, coughs, &c., your Pain Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly,

T. P. CRAWFORD.

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a little Water*, will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it. In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhea, Dysentry, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

In sections of the country where

FEVER AND AGUE

prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops, in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for PAIN KILLER are great. It is found to

Cure Cholera when all other Remedies fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects, and Scalds. It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with RHEUMATISM, GOUT, or NEURALGIA, if not a positive cure, they find the PAIN KILLER gives them relief when no other remedy will.

It Gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

From 1840 to this day, 1870 (Thirty Years), PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER has had no Rival.

Every Housekeeper should keep it at hand, to apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine PAIN KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine. Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., CINCINNATI, O.,

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

THE ANNOYANCE AND DISAGREEABLENESS of Pimples and Blotches on the Skin may be gotten rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Alterative, a safe and rational cure for all Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c.

The Vital Drain.

It is necessary to the health of the body that its exhausted and refused particles should be carried off by the excretory organs, and it is equally necessary that the waste matter thus expelled should be replaced by new elements derived from digested and assimilated food. It is evident, therefore, that good digestion and perfect assimilation are essential to bodily vigor; and it is because Hostetter's Stomach Bitters powerfully assist these processes, that it is regarded by the intelligent classes, whose opinions are founded on observation, as the only absolute specific for dyspepsia and its attendant ills, at present known. When the system, either from constitutional causes, overwork, excess, anxiety, or actual diseases, is in an unnaturally relaxed condition, something more than its exhausted particles passes through the pores. Vitality leaks through these ventages. Elements which should remain in the blood and enrich it are evolved, and that fluid becomes then watery and incapable of removing the solids of the body as fast as they decay. The consequences are emaciation, debility, nervousness, loss of spirits, and a general, or perhaps a rapid, decline of all powers of life. It is in cases like this that the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are most conspicuous. The first two or three doses sometimes produce a change in the feelings and aspect of the invalid that is perfectly astonishing, and by a persevering use of this superlative vegetable tonic and alterative, the vital drain is sure to be arrested, the strength reinstated, the flesh restored, the constitution reinforced, and the brain relieved of the cloud that obscured it.

THE late Gov. Geary pronounced Dr. Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote a public benefaction. A single trial will establish its merit.

The Markets.

NEW YORK		
BEEVES—Choice	11 @	12
Common	9 @	10
HOGS—Dressed	6½@	7¾
COTTON—Middling Upland	20½@	
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10 @	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 42 @	1 48½
CORN—Mixed Western	55 @	60
OATS	43 @	52
RYE—Western	79 @	
PORK—Mess	17 37½@	17 50
LARD	9 @	9½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @	6 50
Good	5 50 @	5 75
Medium	3 50 @	4 75
Common	2 75 @	3 75
Inferior	2 25 @	2 75
HOGS—Live	3 75 @	4 50
FLOUR—White Winter	8 00 @	9 00
Red Winter	6 00 @	7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 23 @	1 24
No. 2 Spring	1 15 @	1 16
No. 3 Spring	1 05 @	1 06
CORN—No. 2	37 @	38
OATS—No. 2	29 @	30
RYE—No. 2	59½@	60½
BARLEY—No. 2	59 @	60
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	17 @	22
EGGS—Fresh	13 @	14
PORK—Mess	15 80 @	15 85
LARD	8 15 @	8 20
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 50 @	
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	36½@	37½
OATS—No. 2	29 @	30
RYE—No. 2	62 @	
PORK—Mess	16 50 @	16 62½
LARD	8½@	8¾
HOGS	3 90 @	4 30
CATTLE	4 50 @	5 75
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	6 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 75 @	
CORN	49½@	50½
RYE	69½@	70½
OATS	35 @	45
PORK—Mess	17 00 @	
LARD	8 @	8½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No 1	1 26½@	
No. 2	1 19½@	
CORN—No. 2	37½@	
OATS—No. 2	29½@	
RYE—No. 1	62½@	
BARLEY—No. 2	75 @	
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 55 @	
No. 2 Red	1 41 @	
CORN	46 @	47
OATS	41 @	
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 56 @	
No. 2 Red	1 51 @	
CORN	43 @	45
OATS	35 @	39

CINCINNATI

Industrial Exposition

The Leading Industrial

FAIR of AMERICA!

The Fourth Exhibition will open Wednesday, September 3, and continue until Saturday, October 4, 1873. Goods received from August 4th to 30th. Exhibitors should make immediate application for space.

10,000 FARMERS WANTED,

To IMPROVE 1,455,000 acres Railroad Lands in the Middle Region of Western Iowa. Average credit price, $6 per acre. Title clear. Climate and soil the best in the world. Pure running streams. No fever and ague. These lands are traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern and Ill. Central Iowa lines, over which land Exploring Tickets are sold from Chicago, Dubuque, Clinton, &c., receivable for lands purchased. Field agents will attend parties through from Chicago, and show the lands to purchasers. For R. R. tickets or hand-book and guide, giving maps, descriptions, locations, prices, terms, and all information, call on or address, JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co.
OFFICE—90 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SCROLL SAWS,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN USE.

BICKFORD'S PATENT
ANTI FRICTION
SCROLL SAW.
LEWIS FAGIN, AGENT, CIN'TI, O.

Send for circulars.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 16th, 1873.

MR. LEWIS FAGIN: *Dear Sir*—I am using one of your Scroll Saws, and we like it very much. We think we can beat any of their high priced saws for true and smooth work. Please send me one dozen 14 inch saws, mostly narrow, the widest not over half inch, and all of them thick. Send by express, C. O. D., immediately, and oblige,
Yours, JOHN ALLEN.

ALICE AND PHŒBE CARY.

"A beautiful Memorial of these authors, by the brilliant writer, MARY CLEMMER AMES, with a collection of their later Poems and two Portraits on steel. In one elegant volume, $2.
For sale by all booksellers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers.

HURD & HOUGHTON, New York.
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.

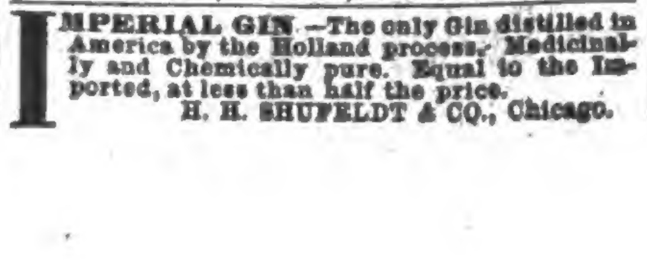

Address for Price List and description,
P. K. DEDERICK & CO., ALBANY, N.Y.
BALES HAY without Tramping or Stopping.
THE P. K. DEDERICK PERPETUAL HAY PRESS

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2661.

IMPERIAL GIN.—The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.
H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft luster and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
AGENTS WANTED
PRICE $50.00.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
WILSON SEWING MACHINE C°
MANUFACTURERS
CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.

TO INVESTORS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7.30 First Mortgage Gold Loan at an aggregate not exceeding thirty million dollars, and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, *the limited remainder of the 7 3-10 loan is now being disposed of through* the usual agencies.

The attention of those wishing to reinvest

JULY COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS

is called to this favorable opportunity for obtaining these bonds.

As the bonds of this issue are made receivable in payment of the Company's land at 1-10, they are in constant and increasing demand for this purpose, and will continue to be after the loan is closed—a fact which much enhances their value and attractiveness as an investment.

The Company has more than 500 miles of its Road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division, connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; it has earned title to nearly Ten Million Acres of its Land Grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5.66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

"AMERICAN SAWS."
BEST IN THE WORLD.
MOVABLE-TOOTHED CIRCULARS,
PERFORATED CROSS CUTS.
Send for Pamphlet to
AMERICAN SAW CO., NEW YORK.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

L.D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$50,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

162nd REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Aug. 11th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$5,000 IN GOLD!

Two Prizes $1,000 EACH
Two Prizes $500 EACH
Five Prizes $100 EACH
} GREENBACKS!

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500! One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth-st. Cincinnati, O.

$40 Per Week IN CASH to Agents. Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

CONSUMPTION
And Its Cure.
WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.

WESTERN AGT'S: { HURLBUT & EDSALL, CHICAGO. RICHARDSON & CO., ST. LOUIS.

BUSINESS.

Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women, ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston.

TEA.—TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea Company in America; importers' prices and inducements to agents. Send for circular.
Address, ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey Street, New York.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

ROSADALIS
THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

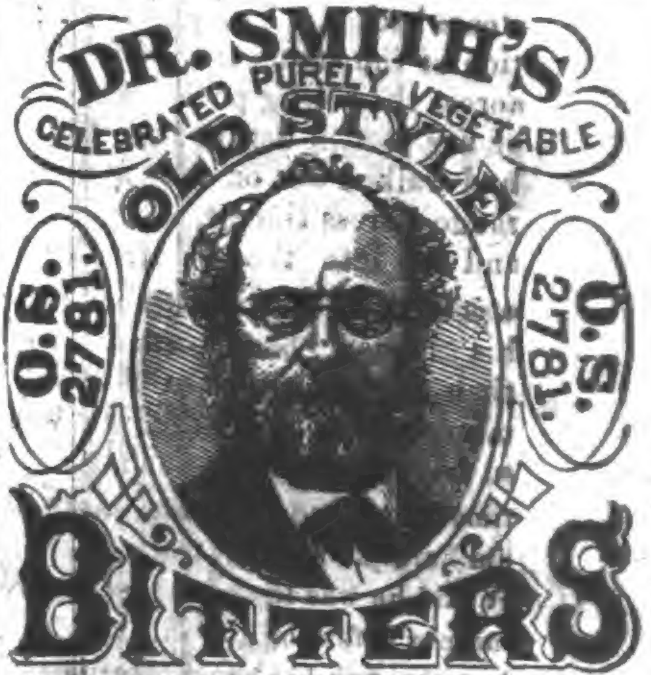

No Preparation has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. They stand upon their true medicinal qualities, and are composed of Purely Vegetable Standard Tonics. The medical fraternity acknowledge them the most pleasant and reliable remedy ever offered.

For Dyspepsia, from whatever cause, the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never failing remedy.

For Liver Complaint and Biliousness—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are a sure cure for any trouble of the Liver. When torpid and diseased the Bitters stimulate to action, causing a free flow of the stagnant bile, leaving the Liver in a natural and healthy state.

Jaundice—is one of the results of a disorganized Liver, for which OLD STYLE BITTERS is a sure cure.

Catarrh.—Thousands are suffering from this painful and dangerous disease. The persistent use of OLD STYLE BITTERS will cure, if taken according to directions.

Fever and Ague—The OLD STYLE BITTERS strike the [illegible] at the point for sure eradication, and are a positive preventive and certain cure.

For Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Unceasing Distress and Enlargement of the Spleen, Irritation and Derangement of the Stomach Kidneys and Liver, there is no medicine yet produced equal to the OLD STYLE BITTERS.

Loss of Appetite.—If you desire to become vigorous and strong eat good plain nourishing food and take OLD STYLE BITTERS before each meal. This will produce the desired effect.

Consumption.—This disease spares neither old or young, but quietly takes its victim to the grave. If taken in time the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never-failing remedy.

Female Weakness and General Debility.—The OLD STYLE BITTERS are especially adapted for Females, as they contain nothing that will injure the weakest physical form. Debilitated young ladies and those giving birth and nursing children are in constant need of an invigorating Tonic to build up their constitutions. The OLD STYLE BITTERS are just the thing. The world has not produced better. They are perfectly harmless and very pleasant to take.

A Tonic.—OLD STYLE BITTERS are unsurpassed by any Tonic or Bitters, and grateful thousands acknowledge them the 'Wonder of the Age.'

Will any one take Vile, Nasty poisons, falsely called Tonics, when such a pleasant and effectual remedy as OLD STYLE BITTERS can be had? Those who love life will not.

Beware of Counterfeits.—None genuine without the signature of Dr. A. H. Smith, also his name and trademark blown in the bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

UNION MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.

WHOLESALE AGENTS—McKesson & Robbins, New York; Vanschaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago, Ill.; Meyer Brothers & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Essays on Obstacles to Marriage, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

O. S. C. No. 33

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

[illegible] perly for the [illegible] Christopher Columbus was for the ocean. He is to show how it can be navigated with [illegible] diminish [illegible] to reduce voyages from two weeks to two days, and as balloonery is yet in its infancy [illegible] ingenuity it may arrive. Ocean voyages are now a less number of [illegible] than it used to be months. There is this [illegible] in favor of balloons. There [illegible] of [illegible] nor are there at present other balloons with which collisions may be had. There is no danger of icebergs. These two causes alone constitute a large proportion of maritime disasters. [illegible] shall not [illegible] learn to utilize the air as he already has other elements, water and earth? Flushed with our conquests over the latter, there is nothing in Professor Wise's endeavors that ought to inspire the least surprise. Ballooning has long been successful upon a small scale, which tested the principle. Why can it not make a revolution upon a large one, and that become practical which [illegible] a theory.

Plantation Life.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, traveling through the south says: As a rule, the negro seem contented with their pay and general treatment, and are happy, as this class has ever been, and, perhaps, ever will be. [illegible] acres being devoted to grain for domestic consumption, the balance to cotton. One hundred and twenty five adults are employed on this plantation, including both sexes. Each of these is paid sixty-five dollars per year in money, and furnished with food and quarters. If they have families these also are provided with quarters, and such as can work on the plantation are employed. Three acres are set apart for each adult hand, upon which they can cultivate what they please, the planter furnishing [illegible] seed, [illegible] and mules. They work five days a week for the planters. Saturday being accorded them for working their own acres, and Sunday being devoted to [illegible] recreation. Some cultivate their acres with decided profit, while others are too lazy or indifferent to do anything to better themselves. This is the prevailing system upon which contracts are made between the planters and the field hands, and it [illegible] to the satisfaction of both parties.

Says the Virginia *Enterprise*; A horrible accident occurred at Steamboat Springs, Washoe county, which will probably result in the death of C. W. Cullen, proprietor of the springs. For the following particulars in regard to the affair we are indebted to Dr. O. C. Green, of this city, who was summoned by telegraph to assist the scalded man. Mr. Cullen was engaged in erecting a new bath house over [illegible] pool of boiling water to use in giving steam baths. Timbers for the foundation of the structure had been laid across the boiling water to use in giving steam bathes. Timbers for the foundation of the structure had beeg laid across the boiling pool, which is four or five feet in depth, and Mr. Cullen [illegible] to arrange a cross timbor, when he slipped and fell into the water. The water was so deep that it reached nearly to his breast bone, and so hot that an egg was cooked in it in two minutes. When he [illegible] he was either so frightened or felt such pain [illegible] in a [illegible] hardly anything [illegible] he was in the [illegible] minute before he got out, which he did at [illegible] the help of a man who came to his assistance. He was taken to the hotel and stripped, when the greater part of the skin slipped off his body from near the breast bone downward. C. A. V. Putnam, State Printer, James Gray, of this city, and others, who happened to be visiting at the springs, did all that could be done for the suffering man pending the arrival of the physician. They got a large quantity of flour and packed the man in it, and kept him in this condition till the doctor arrived. Dr. Green says the man may be said to be literally cooked alive. As to whether he will live or not he can not say, but appears to think his recovery would be little short of a miracle. Cullen was in such agony that the doctor was obliged to give him frequent doses of opium to keep him at all quiet.

There is now living in the town of Worthington, Mass., the family of Silas Marble, which consists of a father and mother and twelve children. The father is 87 years old and the mother [illegible]. They were married December [illegible], 1808, consequently have lived together as man and wife 65 years. The oldest child is nearly [illegible], the youngest 39.

The experiment of planting pine seeds on the waste lands of [illegible], Mass, is reported to be a complete success. A thousand acres of land are now covered with thrifty trees from seed sown. The land thus covered, but for this protection, would have been a waste tract of shifting sand. As a consequence, the game has increased, and quail, plover, and other birds are plentiful, while foxes are not scarce.

The Tigress Ready for Sea.

The steamer Tigress is now about ready for sea. About two o'clock this afternoon the little steamer will [illegible] Sunday night or Monday morning, adjusting her compasses. Yesterday [illegible] some of the last touches of paint work were put on her. She took on also considerable quantities of stores, in the [illegible] time, as well as a spare rudder, one or two additional boats, a third propeller screw and a life raft. At eight o'clock this morning she will be regularly put in commission as a United States ship, and all hands [illegible] uniform. For the last week her officers have been wearing anything, and at times have looked not unlike coal heavers, knocking around as they have been among coal dust, painters, carpenters and laborers. The vessel has been put in order in great dispatch as was possible, for she has had gangs at work loading, alterin, repairing, painting and rigging her all at the same time. Returning from the United States compass station on Sunday evening or early Monday morning she will proceed to the Navy Yard again for a few additional articles of supplies, to receive final official orders, to take on board the Esquimaux, and will all likelihood set sale on her [illegible] perilous voyage about noon of that day. She will go to sea by way of Long Island Sound.

The U[illegible] Tallapoosa arrived at the Navy Yard early yesterday morning and made fast at the long wharf, close to the Tigress. The Tallapoosa had come from Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, having on board Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department, and Hans Christian, wife and two children, the Greenland Esquimaux, and Hannan and her husband Joe, the other Esquimaux natives of Igloolik, all of whom were rescued form the ice floe by the Tigress, and will now return in the same vessel to their dreary native land. These Esquimaux are dull, stolid looking, dark-complexioned, broad-faced people, and look as though they might be the product of a cross between an American Indian and Chinese.—*Herald.*

General Howard is putting in the time elapseing before his trial by court-martial by making speeches at a Young Men's Christian Association Convention.

A patriotic murder of Meridan Miss., was granted the urgently requested favor of having his execution take place on the Fourth of July, the Judge being the more ready to attend to the petition from the fact that the hanging "would help along the proposed celebration."

The loss entailed upon the government by the defalcation of ex-Paymaster Hodge amounted to $442,000. Yet he was pardoned by the President and clasped to the government bosom, and now draws his pay as regular as if nothing had happened.

It takes a long while for the fact to become generally understood that fighting the newspapers is a losing game. Miss Linda Gilbert, of Chicago, has found it out at last. She sued the *Evening Mail* for libel. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff placing the damages at six cents.

A new and unexpected turn has been given to the Goodrich tragedy by the testimony before the Coroner last Saturday. The murderess was a few [illegible] an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and [illegible] shows that she is still touched by displaying an insatiable appetite for Goodriches blood. It seems probable that the plea of insanity is to be put forward for once in behalf of a really insane person.

It is strange that President Grant can't live in Washington City upon a salary of $25,000 a year, with house fuel, lights, gardens, stables, servants, &c., free. Wonder whether he can live upon the $50,000 a year voted him?

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time.

J. H. BREENS.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that James E. Rose, administrator of the estate of Isaac Hornburger, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, 5½ miles east of Auburn, containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Bickel, Auburn, Ind., or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

GRAND

OPENING!

—OF—

SPRING

AND SUMMER

CLOTHING!

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SHEET.

Auburn, Ind.

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BURGESS' BLOK,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

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J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

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Prof S. B. Morse—From Conservatory of Music, Berlin. Prof Albert Joost—Pupil of the celebrated Pianist, Tivendel. Prof Wm. A. Hodgdon—Late Director of music in the public Schools of St. Louis Mo., and Fort Wayne.

Vocal Culture, Singing and Music Theory.

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Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

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for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

tealed AT Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

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DOORS, BLINDS

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Stair Rail,

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AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

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CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

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Youths' and Children's Clothing!

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Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

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FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City,

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

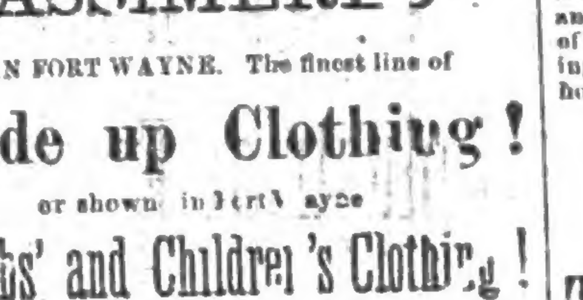

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F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

ELLSWORTH, AN-DREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

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75 Columbia street.

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The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

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PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

☞ ☞ ☞

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

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Queensware,

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And constructed with all the late improvements— The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFER

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WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, July 31, 1873. No. 31.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
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Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

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Six Months	1 0
Three Months	50

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One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

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J. B. Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

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DRS. COWAN & ALLEN

Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

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AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE. R. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

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Over the Palace of Fashion,
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BALTIMORE.
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NEW YORK & BOSTON.

the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, with out change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent;
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agen
CINCINNATI, O.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	.08 "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	2,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,56 "	3,18 "	5,00 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ... lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest.....	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,05 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,20 "	11,55 "	11,40 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,45 "	5,05 "
Chicago...	7,30 "	5,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,20 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft. Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6.40 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,06 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,25 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6.00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,42 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,56 "	8,05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	A M.	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 33
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	1 28	6 15	
Ar Angola	1 08		4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30p m	
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	9 40
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 41
Ar Angola			11 59
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST. Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local.	Freight	Express.	Mail.
1 Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local.	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.30am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.56	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.52
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4.08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.86
Auburn	2.50		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	12.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 p m	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 39 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS,
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to accommodate all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

J. A. CAMPBELL,
April 9, 1873-tf Butler Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. Orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and
Po visions
FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock o

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞Goods delivered any place in town.

The eldst story—history.

How to keep a hotel—Never part with it.

Satanid echo to the Fourth of July—You lie!

A thick head on broad shoulders—John Bull.

An old head on young shoulders—Uncle Sam.

The favorite country of the poodle—Lap-land.

A young head on old shoulders—Johnny Crapeau.

An English female witness promptly defined court ship to be "looking at each other, taking hold of each others hands, and all that kind of things.

It used to be stated in old-fashioned books of natural history that the hore was the gift of the Old World to the New. But the whole race of horses lived and perished in America ages before men went down into the sea ships. There are now in Yale Museum the fossil remairs of twenty-one different species belonging to the horse family. These animals varied in sizes that are larger than any now existing down to delicate creatures not bigger than a fox.

The good Studebaker wagon people, of South Bent, talking about running Schuyler Colfax for corone. this shows ther appreciatition of genius, for Schuyler will show be very serviceable in sitting upon Nesbit's ghost. He will be elected Coroner without distinction of party to render significently satisfactory the unpartisan character of the reception given him at the above villiage shortly after his struggle with Oakes Ames' memoran dam book.

A man of Springfiel Vermont, has invented a new suspension bridge. It consists of a single wire stretched across Black River and a car that will contain two person travel back and forth on the wire. The east end of the wire is the highest, and the momenrum of the car serves to carry it across, a distance of two hundred feet in fifteen seconds. Returning the car travels to the center of the wire without help, and from thence is drawn up by a cord attached to the car, the entire trip only occupying thirty seconds.

Where He Got Ahead.

A man in Portland married a widow. She had a fashion, which is too common among ladies who have buried a man, of giving glowing accounts of the virtues of the dear departed. As the prohibition law is in force in Maine, he could not drown his sorrows in liquor, so he nerved his soul to take a terrible revenge. One night when his wife was sleeping soundly, perhaps dreaming of the "first" victim of her charms, he arose from his bed, took a sledge-hammer, and deliberately raising it to his shoulder, he marched to the graveyard, and smashed the tombstone of his dead rival into little bits. Now, when his wife says anything about the virtues of the dead man, he replies: "It may be all very true, but he can't mash my tombstone; there's where I'm ahead."

A late London letter says: Yesterday the Shah was greatly entertained by the Marquis of Queensberry, who brought to the palace a number of prize fighters. Gen. Hardinge, who was on duty at the time, was quite horrified. "How many have you got?" asked he of the Marquis. "Six," was the reply. "My God!" exclaimed the General, "we can't let six of them in; they might knock us all the head and walk off with the jewels and plate." A compromise was effected; two of the best of the bruisers were allowed to enter with the Marquis. They first fought with each other, and then the Marquis, who is the best boxer in the kingdom, tried a few rounds with each of them, handsomely drawing the claret from one and knocking the other down The Shah was charmed. He said it was the best thing he had seen in England. He gave each of the men a handful of coin and bestowed upon the Marquis a handsome pipe, mounted with rubies and emeralds.

A country schoolmaster began, one morning, the duties of the day, with prayer as usual; but, after prayer he went up and asked a little boy why he hadn't shut his eyes during the prayer, when the boy sharply responded, 'We are instructed in the Bible to watch as well as pray.'

'Love,' says an amorous writer, 'is an internal transport.' The same might be said of a canal boat.

At a wooden weddings in Montana, clubs are among the gifts to the married pair.

Root Beer.

One of the best drinks for this hot weather is one called root beer. It is in universal use in the East and has been for half a century. It can be made as follows:

Take spruce bough, black-birch bark, sarsaparilla, winter-green leaves sassafras, yellow-dock, and dandelion roots; boil all together in a large kettle, with a handful of hops and two quarts of wheat bran, and two quarts of molasses. When boiled enough—two hours or so—strain through a sieve, cool, and add a pint of yeast. If not very sweet to the taste, add more molasses. Let it work over night, then bottle. Secure the corks tightly and it will foam well. The same can be made in larger quantities, and put into a fifteen gallon cask, and worked from the bung-hole for a few days but it will not foam so well as if bottled.

If some person would engage in the manufacture of this root beer for sale there is little doubt it might be made a profitable business. But if this is not done, it could be made by any good house-wife, with a little assistance.

How to Keep Cool.

Stew around as much as you can before breakfast. Find fault with your wife. Upbraid the help, and jaw the children.

Don't permit yourself to be suited with the morning meal.

On reaching your place of business, fume around because some trifling thing hasn't been attended to.

Make it warm as you can for your partner, and he will probably reciprocate by making it warmer for you.

Run out every half hour and get a drink,

Along about the middle of the day, chase around after delinquent creditors, the more cases the better.

Swear a little.

Growl about the heat.

Work yourself into a lather trying to get full days work out of your men.

Wipe your face vigorously with your pocket-handkerchief every two minutes.

Get into a dispute on politics.

Write dunning letters.

Drink some more.

Go home to cold dinner and have your wife make it hot for you.

Kick up a quarrel with your neighbor.

Mope, growl, swear and drink until bed time, spend the night fighting musquitoes to save expense of a musqui to bars. If by following the above rule faithfully you are unable to keep cool, your case is hopeless.

State Assessment.

The State Board of Equalization has made the following changes and revisions in relation to the assessment in the several counties, and the county auditors will be notified, that they may govern themselves accordingly. Nineteen counties had their assessment increased from five to fifty per cent., as follows:

County.	Per cent.
Barthelomew	12
Cass	5
Clay	5
Decatur	5
Franklin	5
Greene	12
Harrison	5
Huntington	25
Jackson	10
Knox	5
Kosiusko	50
LaGrange	5
Madison	5
Marshall	10
Miami	5
Morgan	10
Ohio	10
Park	10
Posey	10
Putnam	5
Spencer	10
Sullivan	10
Vermillion	30
Vigo	5
White	10

The assessment in thirteen counties has been reduced, as follows, from five to twenty per cent.

County	Per cent.
Allen	10
Elkhart	15
Floyd	5
Hendricks	5
Henry	6
Howard	10
Johnson	8
Lawrence	10
Shelby	20
Steuben	20
Switzerland	20
Vanderburg	5

In the balance of the counties of the State, no changes were made in the assessments as returned.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

Cholera at Mt. Vernon.

[Mt. Vernon, Ind. (July 19.) Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

To give you some idea of the ruin that has followed close upon the heels of this "Demon of the Ganges," I will cite a few of the more prominent families that it has visited. In a family named Bell, two are left alive out of seven person; in one named Hovey, relations of Gen. Hovey, two died; in that of sheldons, four deaths; in that of the Woodeys, proprietors of the foundry the utmost havoc was made. One of the proprietors died with it; in his brother's family, a wife and two children were buried, and so great was the excitement and fright that I am told the husband had to prepare the bodies for the tomb.

In her fathers family all but two were buried. These are individual cases. But I failed to find a single who has not had cholera symtoms more or less violent in their effects. Every house is pervaved with the odors of disinfectant; every person smells of assafœtida and camphor; cherub looking children give out this nauseating smell from their garments. Certainly it would seem that every thing possible has been done to stay the disease. Rosin, pine tar, and coal were burned by orders of the Borrd of Health, so that one could feel the heat all over the place but in spite of all preventive and science, for ten days the plague carried off its victims. From my room at midnight, I could hear the noises of funerals. You cannot understand to what extremities the citizens and and families have been driven. Medical aid was insufficient. The doctors could not be at all place at all times and many have died who might have been saved had it been possible to have treated them the instant the disease came upon them. Yet the physicians have all acted heroically with a single exception, whose leaving with his family has excited a storm of indignation. But up till to day he had worked hard. For ten days the doctors had scarcely any rest, and been busy in going from house to house, for every dwelling all most had its cheiera patients. Scarcely a business house was open to-day; the streets were deserted, the banks closed, and the depot thronged with citizens fleeing for their lives from the city. I think at least 700 persons have left to-day alone. People living in the lower land, or flats, and who have been unable to leave, have removed to store rooms and warehouses where they are living and hoping to escape the disease. New cases were reported to-day, but the general belief is that the disease has reached its height; at least the symptons of the new patients are reported as less violent and much milder than those of two days ago.

One single fact remains to be cited, and that there is seemingly no reason for this inflicting of the pestilence. The town has had the reputation of being as healthy as Evansville, and one the most healthy in Southern Indiana. The adjoining tracts are not swampy, and the bluffs on which a part of the city is built is the highest between Evansvill and Cairo. Some attribute it to the use of well water; but every house has a sistern, from which the water for cooking and drink is obtained and the water of the wells was probably used here less even than in other place.

They are again agitating the distillation of spirits from the garbage cities. Alcohol, it is well known, can be distilled from anything that ferments, no matter whether the fermenting matter be a loaf of unbaked bread or a reeking garbage vessel. In this new process the garbage is gathered from the houses of citizens, dumped into water-tight vats boiled for several hours, the grease is carefully skimmed off for soap making purposes, and the pulpy mass fermented and distilled. The refuse goes to the cornfield, the peach orchard, or the vineyard. A barrel of garboge yields three pounds of soap-grease, and four gallons of proof spirits. The philosophical and chemical mind may know that whisky distilled from garbage is as pure and cleanly as that which comes from corn; but for a steady beverage the ordinary drunkard will doubtless prefer sound Bourbon or old rye.

The low corsages of summer ball dresses are made to cover the shoulders and point very low in the back and front, displaying the neck to advantage. The conspicuous feature then added is a plaited ruff all around the neck, but much higher behind than in foont. The ruff is of the dress silk, and white silk lining and a stiff muslin interlining to hold it erect. Small half-inch box-plaits, scant enough to spread out at the top like a fan, are used for these ruffs, or else the same objct is produced by small plaits.

AUBURN COURIER.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

In the great college regatta on the Connecticut river, at Springfield, Mass., on the 17th inst., both the University and Freshman races were won by Yale. The foot-race for the Bennett challenge cup was won by Bowie, of McGill (Canada) University. He made two miles in 11 minutes 18½ seconds.... The Court of Inquiry into the loss of the steamer City of Washington, sitting at Halifax, has censured Capt. [illegible] and suspended him for one year.

E. S. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, who was recently drowned, has been discovered to have been a defaulter to the amount of some $250,000, and it is surmised that he committed suicide.

The losses of the Brooklyn Trust Company by the dishonesty of its late President, Mr. Mills, is now stated to be no less than $800,000. That Mr. Mills committed suicide seems to be beyond doubt.

Ex-Gov. Colby, of New Hampshire, is dead, aged 80 years. He was the only Whig that ever sat in the gubernatorial chair of that State.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church are stated to be awaiting only the return of Mr. Beecher and the leading members of his church from their summer vacation to begin an investigation of the scandal connected with his name. The inquiry, it is said, will be secret.... Half a dozen heavy failures have occurred in the tea trade of New York, for sums rising from $150,000 to $500,000. The house of A. A. Low & Co. have also lost a million dollars. The total losses of the trade are stated at $6,000,000.... It is said that a movement is on foot in New York to remove all the Catholic children from the public schools, avowedly to cripple them. Similar movements are reported in Massachusetts and Connecticut.... The irrepressible Dr. Mary Walker was arrested for the twentieth time, in Baltimore, the other day, for wearing male apparel, but was released.

Hon. John P. Hale is dangerously ill.... A wrestling match for $2,000 and the championship of the world, took place at Troy, N. Y., the other day, between John McMahon, of Rutland, Vt., and Thomas Copeland, of Canada, and was won by the Vermonter.... Glione, the Italian slave-driver of New Haven, has been held in $4,000 bail to answer for his treatment of four little Italian boys whom he held as slaves. They had been sold to him for four years by their parents, who were to receive $20 a year, and were bound to pay all expenses for medical attention, and were to forfeit all their earnings and $50 if the children ran away. Glione was declared by the little boys to have brutally maltreated them, and to have instructed them to steal if they could not otherwise obtain the daily sum he exacted from them.

The West.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints crop reports from various points in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Illinois. Grain of all kinds generally promise favorably. Corn, which some time ago promised almost a total failure, has vastly improved under the favorable weather of the last few weeks, and will yield at least an average crop in most sections. Minnesota and Kansas promise an immense wheat yield, and crops of all kinds are reported good.... Mt. Vernon, Ind., a town of 3,000 inhabitants on the Ohio river, has been terribly scourged by cholera. The mortality was frightful, business was most entirely suspended, and the town fairly depopulated.... Under the new railroad rates, D. M. Haight, dry goods and grocery dealer of Oswego, Ill., finds it cheapest to send his butter, eggs, etc., to Chicago by team. He has, therefore, put two teams on the road between Oswego and Chicago, a distance of forty-six miles. In a careful estimate made of a late trip by his two teams he found that he had saved $21.... Mrs. Samuel Kesler, living near Richmond, Ind., the other day gave birth to a *lusus naturæ*—two males, united face to face by a muscular formation as wide as the bodies, extending from the apex of the breast to the pit of the abdomen. They were perfectly developed, save a minor malformation on one, which was minus an ear. They were born dead, and [illegible] will be preserved.... The National Congress of Workingmen closed its session at Cleveland on the 18th inst., after having adopted a platform. The resolutions set forth that unless the aggressions of aggregated wealth are checked, they will lead to the pauperization and degradation of the toiling masses; that a system could be adopted that would secure to the laborer the fruits of his toil; that this object should only be attained through a union of labor and united efforts of laborers, recognizing in the ballot-box an agency for the redress of wrongs, yet at this hour the great consideration is the organization and co-operation of the producing masses; resolving to submit to the people of the United States the objects sought to be accomplished by the Industrial Congress; to make knowledge a stand-point for industrial, social and moral worth, the true standard of greatness; to secure to the toiler an equitable share of the wealth which he helps to create, more leisure time, and more social advantages; demanding from the State and National Governments the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics, to arrive at the true moral, educational, and financial condition of the producing masses; the reserving of public lands for actual settlers; the adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining and manufacturing pursuits; the substitution of arbitration for strikes when practicable; the prohibition of the importation of all servile races, and the discontinuance of contracting convict labor; the reduction to eight hours per day of a day's labor, and providing for a national circulating medium based on the faith and resources of the nation, and issued directly to the people.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* denounces the sale of the Fort Snelling property as one of the biggest swindles of the day. It claims that by this transaction the Government has been chiseled out of $7,000,000.... The system of co-operative stores is being abandoned by the Iowa Grangers.... A reunion of the veterans of the Mexican war is to be held at St. Louis on the 8th of October next.

The Des Moines *Register* of the 22d gives the particulars of one of the boldest operations by highwaymen ever executed in the West. On the evening of the 21st of July a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad was ditched by robbers near Adair, Iowa, the express messenger robbed and the engineer killed. The bandits placed obstructions on the track at a sharp curve. John Rafferty, the engineer, saw the obstructions and reversed the engine and applied the air-brake. He had no sooner done this than the robbers fired upon him from their ambush and shot him dead. The locomotive and two baggage-cars were thrown from the track, but the passenger coaches remained all right. Several passengers were slightly bruised, none seriously. As soon as the train came to a stand-still, the highwaymen, [illegible] proceeded to open and empty the safe of the express messenger of its contents, after which they rode off on horseback. At last accounts every possible means was being used to secure the arrest of the desperadoes.... The wheat yield of Minnesota is unusually large.

Shippers by the Illinois Central, the Wabash and Western, and the Peoria and Jacksonville railroads have brought charges of extortion against these lines before the Illinois Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners..... The Indianapolis Exposition building is almost completed. Cost, $75,000.... The city of Detroit bough a lot of stuff for macadamizing, recently, and it turns out to be largely composed of lead ore taken from some of the mines [illegible].... Henry Milward, for [illegible] recently at his residence in Chicago [illegible].

The Apportionment Committee in the Ohio Constitutional Convention [illegible] reported in favor of [illegible] the cumulative system of voting [illegible] State as now practised in Illinois.... All the parties engaged in the kidnapping of Lord Gordon have been committed for trial by the Manitoban court. ....A horrible tragedy was recently enacted at Pleasant Hill, Neb. A German named Scholtz beheaded his sister with an ax, and then ended his own life by cutting his throat.... The Texas cattle fever is spreading in North Missouri. Over 200 head of native cattle have died of it in one county—Caldwell.... The grasshoppers are ravaging the grain fields of Nebraska.... Eight convicts escaped from the Missouri Penitentiary last week.... One was recaptured and another shot.... A balloonist at Princeton, Ill., the other day, made an ascension to the clouds head downward, on a single trapeze. The local paper pronounces it "the most dare-devil sight ever witnessed."

The South.

The cotton reports from Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, up to the middle of July, show a decided improvement in the condition of the crop.

One Capt. Garland indulged in the luxury of slapping the face of the Chief Justice of Louisiana the other day, for which he paid $100 and spent 24 hours in jail.

James Gannon, of Louisville, deliberately murdered his wife, the other day, by shooting her twice with a pistol. He had separated from her, and was jealous of the attentions paid to her by other men. He claims that he was not in his right mind when the deed was committed.... Matt Gaines, of Washington county, Texas, a leading colored politician, and State Senator, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for bigamy.... Six or seven Galveston firemen have been arrested for arson. It is hardly necessary to add that Galveston has a volunteer fire department.

Crop reports from Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi are highly favorable.... The business portion of Jackson, Tenn., has been burned. Loss, $100,000.

It turns out that the Government troops were defeated at Igualada, Spain, by the Carlists, who sacked and burned the town.... The crews of a number of Spanish men-of-war have revolted, and the Government has issued a proclamation declaring them pirates.

Washington.

Posmaster-General Creswell believes the abolition of the franking privilege will so increase the revenues of the Postoffice as to make it self-sustaining.... In the Washington Police Court, Hon. Caleb Cushing has obtained judgment against Fernando Wood's coachman for keeping a vicious and troublesome dog. The owner of the noisy canine was fined $25, and ordered to remove or kill it.... The fact that Senator Conkling has recently purchased a large and elegant residence lot at the capital is cited in confirmation of the rumor that the Chief Justiceship has been offered to him.... It is said the postal-card manufacturers are losing money on their contract.

A doubtful report has reached Washington that a battle had been fought on the Mexican frontier between Col. Mackenzie's forces and a body of Mexican troops, in which Col. M. was killed. It needs confirmation.

Foreign.

Advantage has been taken of the Shah's absence by his undutiful subjects to excite a rebellion, which will compel his speedy return to Persia.... The Khan of Khiva has signed a convention to pay to Russia 2,000,000 roubles indemnity within ten years, in virtue of which he is confirmed on the throne.... A Buenos Ayres correspondent narrates the particulars of the discovery, in a province of the Argentine Republic, of a wonderful gold mine, said to be the richest in the world. One-half of the site of the mine has been sold, according to the narrator, for $100,000,000.

Spanish items: An engagement of some magnitude has taken place in the Province of Barcelona, between the Republicans and Carlists, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents. The battle lasted eighteen hours, and the number of killed and wounded was very large on both sides.—A new ministry has been formed, with Nicolas Salmeron at the head.—It is reported that Don Carlos, at the head of 10,000 men, is advancing on Bilboa.—A Republican volunter has shut himself up in the powder magazine at Estella, and threatened to blow it up rather than surrender to the Carlists.... Samuel Wilberforce, D. D., Bishop of Winchester, and son of the great philanthropist, William Wilberforce, fell from his horse near London, recently, and was killed. He was riding with Earl Granville from Leatherhead to Lord Gower's country-seat, where Gladstone awaited him. The horse was going at full speed at the time the Bishop fell. His neck was broken, and death was instantaneous.

Gustav Rose, the eminent German chemist, is dead, aged 75. He was one of the most noted mineralogists in Europe.... The insurgents in Spain have achieved a decided advantage by the surrender of seven ships-of-war at Cartagena, brought about by the mutiny of the crews. The vessels thus taken include four iron-clads, the best ships in the Spanish navy. Serious disaffection is also reported among the Government land forces. In Vittoria it is said there are 7,000 Republican troops in a complete state of demoralization and ripe for revolt. In the Cortes, too, matters are anything but harmonious, and the minority are about to withdraw. Altogether, the future of the Spanish Republic is decidedly unpromising.... The Emperor of Austria has been inspecting the American department in the Vienna Exposition, with which he expressed himself favorably impressed. The model of the excavation of Hell Gate, in New York harbor, was closely examined by him, and elicited the remark, "The engineering feats of these Americans are incredible.".... England has been having some extraordinary hot weather.

The Carlists in Spain are reputed to have 30,000 men under arms. Notwithstanding this, President MacMahon refuses to accord them the belligerent rights for which they have sought formal recognition, and forbids Spanish Republicans in France to send their countrymen any aid.... Nancy and Verdun are now the only places in France held by the Germans.... The insurgents in the north of San Domingo have defeated and routed the forces of President Baez.

The Cholera at Chattanooga.

Dr. H. V. Redfield writes from Chattanooga, Tenn., under date of the 10th: "To show what cholera can do when it tackles a community it is only necessary to refer to the death-rate here. From the 1st to the 19th of June, the total deaths from all causes were only eight. This in a city of nine or ten thousand was agreeably small. But when cholera came the death-rate went up to about ten a day, and often more. This shows the beauty and advisability of keeping the gentleman with the black rag at a distance by a war on filth and stagnant pools. Here, as at Nashville, the majority of the victims have been colored. This is easily accounted for. The negroes live in low parts of the city in a perfect atmosphere of filth. They exercise no care about the quality of their diet or the character of their surroundings. They cannot understand how it is that filth, when they do not touch it, can make disease. If you tell them that a pool of stagnant water brings cholera they want to know how that can be if they neither drink nor touch it."

DIABOLISM.

Particulars of the Wrecking and Robbery of a Train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—One of the Most Daring Pieces of Ruffianism on Record.

Des Moines (July 22) Cor. Chicago Times.

Further details of the robbery on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train last evening have been received. The train was thrown from the track at 7:35 on a short curve between Adair and Anita, in a cut of about ten feet, where there is an open prairie divide. The north line was loosened, and a line run from that under the south rail, and as the train approached, the rail was drawn. This threw the engine on the ties, and in less than 100 feet it was ditched, turning on its side, throwing the engineer and fireman into the ditch. The fireman, Dennis Foley, found the body of the engineer was upon him, and struggling from the ditch, found he was dead. Some shots were fired, and a man told him he would shoot, and he told him to "shoot and be d—d." He then let the water off, and saved the engine from explosion. The express messenger was ordered to open the safe, with a revolver at his head, and did it. One of the robbers unmasked himself, and looked at the money, and took the same, amounting to $1,700. He was a sandy-whiskered cuss, with a broad-brimmed hat, and two navy revolvers. The jar had affected the men in the express car. Assistant Superintendent Royce being one of them, pitching one over the other, and Royce taking a hard bump on his nose. The two ruffians in the car wanted to know where the balance of the treasure was, and the messenger pointed to the bags of gold and silver bullion, which were too heavy for him, and were not taken.

Superintendent Royce, whom the robbers supposed to be a passenger, was led out of the car bleeding from his wound by the robber, and soon was at work doing the best he could to repair the disaster and report the robbery. Randolph Knight, a prominent merchant here, on the train, says the passengers were thrown from their seats, though none were seriously injured. Although they heard the popping of the pistol shots, they did not at first realize the situation. He started out of the car, and as he landed a pistol was pointed at him from the bank. He was told to get back or he would be shot. He immediately returned. He then attempted to get out on the other side, with the same result. He began to plead for the passengers and the helpless women and children, but they were without pity. In the car the scene beggared description. The women and children were screaming. Some of them got down on the floor and covered their heads. A number of men crowded under the seats to protect themselves. On the train were thirty Chinese, twenty-eight of whom were on their way to Springfield, Mass., to attend school. They appeared to be less scared than the others around them. The number of the men engaged in the robbing is placed at from five to eight, the latter number being about the figure. A number of narrow escappes were made by balls being in close proximity to persons.

The body of the engineer was brought here this morning. He leaves a wife and two children. His body was taken in charge by the Masons. The railroad company offer a reward of $5,000, and it is thought a trail leading south is a good one for the robbers, and is being followed. Other rewards will be offered, and nothing spared for the arrest and conviction of them.

The Governor has offered $500 for the arrest of any one of the robbers.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

When about sixty-five miles west of this city (Des Moines), about half-past 8 o'clock, at a sharp curve in the road, and an an isolated spot, with no house within several miles in any direction, the train moving about twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer, John Rafferty, suddenly saw one rail move from its place about sixty feet ahead of the engine. He instantly reversed his engine and applied the air-brake, and while in the act of doing it, bullets came pelting into the engine like hail. The engine ran into the bank and turned over, throwing out the engineer, John Rafferty, and the fireman, the former falling on the latter, dead. It is supposed that he was killed by the concussion, as no bullet wounds were found on his body. The fireman escaped unhurt. The train, being a heavy one, ran about one hundred feet and stopped. The engine ran up into the bank and turned over, and the two baggage cars doubled up and were badly smashed.

As soon as the train stopped, six large, athletic men, masked in full Ku-Klux style, appeared at the express car, in which were the conductor, Wm. Smith, Superintendent Royce; the express messenger, John Burgess, and three other persons, and commenced firing rapidly into the car, yelling: "Get out of there, damn ye!—get out of there!" Two bullets passed through the clothes of the conductor, one grazed the skull of the baggage man, and one the side of the head of the express messenger. The inmates jumped out, when they were ordered to the rear under cover of half a dozen navy revolvers. Two of the robbers marched up and down the train, threatening to shoot any person who showed a head on the train, saying: "Get down out of sight, damn ye, or we'll shoot ye!"

The robbers then took about $2,000 from the express safe, cut open the mail sacks (but took no letters), and mounted each a horse and rode off across the prairie in a southerly direction, the whole being done in less than ten minutes.

They fortunately did not cut the telegraph wires, and Superintendent Royce at once hastened to the nearest station and telegraphed in all directions. Engines and parties of men were sent out from Council Bluffs, on the Burlington and other roads, to intercept the robbers in a southerly direction.

Their dress and voices indicated that they were regular bushwhackers, and they evidently intended to get the usual valuable express matter sent by this route on Mondays, but which went through on an extra train on Sunday night.

The robbers, during the day, stole a spike-bar and hammer from a hand-car house at the nearest station. They drew the spikes from one end of the rail and fastened a small cord to the end of the rail and secreted themselves several [illegible], and, as the train approached pulled the rail out of its place. The promptness of the engineer and the air-brakes saved the passengers from harm, and no one was injured. A track was at once laid around the wrecked cars, and the train resumed its trip, arriving here at 7:[illegible] this morning, bringing the dead body of the engineer, who resided here, and who leaves a wife and three children.

A thousand conjectures are current here in regard to the persons who robbed the train on the Rock Island railroad last night. The most probable one is that the robbery was committed by persons living near where the robbery took place. The valise in which they carried off the money from the express company's safe was found five miles south of the wrecked train to-day. Vigilant parties are scouring Southwestern Iowa, and it is confidently believed the robbers will be caught if they remain within the State.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, July 5, 1873, was as follows:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York......	268,198	1,158,371	562,927	8,592
Albany........	14,500	9,000	49,000	....
Buffalo.......	111,263	312,197	94,858	....
Chicago.......	723,717	[illegible]	1,053,098	49,160
*Milwaukee....	580,000	157,000	245,000	....
Duluth........	9,121	....	....	....
Toledo........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Oswego.......	150,000	25,000	15,000	15,000
St. Louis.....	102,351	375,953	234,106	6,530
Boston........	67,255	184,769	348,346	5,459
Toronto.......	116,068	150	23,023	3,959
Montreal......	339,561	373,552	34,339	8,000
*Philadelphia..	170,000	150,000	65,000	......
*Baltimore....	40,000	160,000	20,000	......
Lake shipm'ts..	757,925	768,177	439,575	......
Rail shipm'ts..	180,352	523,932	432,601	4,875
On N. Y. canals.	1,372,226	559,558	146,478	......
Total.........	5,348,458	9,048,507	4,032,559	109,028
Total, Ju 28,'73..	5,524,824	9,246,988	4,557,300	162,738

*Estimated.

The Altitude at which Men Can Live.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to the altitude at which human beings can exist, and Mr. Glaisher himself can tell us as much about it as anybody. In July, 1872, he and Mr. Coxwell ascended in a balloon to the enormous elevation of 37,000 feet. Previous to the start, Mr. Glaisher's pulse stood at seventy-six beats a minute; Coxwell's at seventy-four. At 17,000 feet, the pulse of the former was at eighty-four; that of the latter at 100. At 19,000 feet Glaisher's hands and lips were quite blue, but not his face. At 21,000 feet he heard his heart beating, and his breathing became oppressed; at 29,000 he became senseless; notwithstanding which the aeronaut, in the interest of science, went up another 8,000 feet, till he could no longer use his hands, and had to pull the strings of the valve with his teeth. Aeronauts who have to make no exertions have, of course, a great advantage over members of the Alpine Club, and those who trust their legs; even at 13,000 feet these climbers feel very uncomfortable, more so in the Alps, it seems, than elsewhere. At the monastery of St. Bernard, 8,117 feet high, the monks become asthmatic, and are compelled frequently to descend into the Valley of the Rhone for—anything but "a breath of fresh air;" and at the end of ten years' service are obliged to give up their high living, and come down to the usual level. At the same time, in South America, there are towns (such as Potosi) placed as high as the top of Mont Blanc, the inhabitants of which feel no inconvenience. The highest inhabited spot in the world is, however, the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, in Tibet, where twenty-one persons live at an altitude of 16,500 feet. The brothers Schlagintweit, when they explored the glaciers of the Ibi-Gamin in the same country, encamped at 21,000 feet, the highest altitude at which a European ever passed the night. Even at the top of Mont Blanc, Prof. Tyndall's guides found it very unpleasant to do this, though the Professor himself did not confess to feeling as bad as they. The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest (Himalaya), 29,003 feet, and the condor has been seen "winging the blue air" 500 feet higher. The air, by the by, is not "blue," or else, as De Saussure pointed out, "the distant mountains, which are covered with snow, would appear blue also;" its apparent color being due to the reflection of light. What light can do, and does, is marvelous; and not the least is its power of attraction to humanity.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Emphasis.

Some years ago there was a student at the Theological Seminary at Andover, who had an excellent opinion of his own talents. On one occasion he asked the professor who taught elocution at the time, "What do I especially need to learn in in this department?" "You ought first to learn to read," said the professor. "Oh! I can read now," replied the student. The professor handed the young man a Testament, and pointing to the twenty-fifth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Luke's Gospel, he asked him to read that. The student read: "Then he said unto them, O fools, and slow of heart *to believe* all that the prophets have spoken." "Ah," said the professor, "they were fools for *believing* the prophets, were they?" Of course that was not right, and so the young man tried again. "O fools, and slow of heart to believe *all* that the prophets have spoken." "The prophets, then, are sometimes liars?" asked the professor. "No. O fools and slow of heart to believe all that the *prophets* have spoken." "According to this reading," the professor suggested, "the prophets were notorious liars." This was not a satisfactory conclusion, and so another trial was made. "O fools, and slow of heart to believe all the prophets *have spoken.*" "I see now," said the professor; "the prophets wrote the truth, but they *spoke* lies." This last criticism discouraged the student, and he acknowledged that he did not know how to read. The difficulty lies in the fact that the words "slow of heart to believe" applies to the whole of the latter part of the sentence, and emphasis on any particular word entirely destroys the meaning.—*Newburyport Herald.*

The Buffalo City Directory, this year, will contain 39,220 names, an increase of 2,392.

Counting the Shingles on a Roof.

[illegible] do not understand. Mr. Coville is such a man. When he heard a carpenter say that there were so many shingles on the roof of his house because the roof contained so many square feet, Coville doubted the figures, and when the carpenter went away he determined to test the matter by going up on the roof and counting them. And he went up there He squeezed through the scuttle—Coville weighs 250—and then sat down on the roof and worked his way carefully and deliberately toward the gutter. When he got part way down, he heard a sound between him and the shingles, and became aware that there was an interference, some way, in his further locomotion. He tried to turn over and crawl back, but the obstruction held him. Then he tried to move along a little, in hopes that the trouble would prove but temporary, but an increased sound convinced him that either a nail or a sliver had hold of his cloth, and that if he would save any of it he must use caution. His folks were in the house, but he could not make them hear, and, besides, he didn't want to attract the attention of the neighbors. So he sat there until after dark and thought. It would have been an excellent opportunity to have counted the shingles, but he neglected to use it. His mind appeared to run into other channels. He sat there an hour after dark, seeing no one he could notify of his position. Then he saw two boys approach the gate, from the house, and reaching there, stop. It was light enough for him to see that one of the two was his son, and although he objected to having the other boy know of his misfortune, yet he had grown tired of holding on to the roof, and concluded he could bribe the strange boy into silence. With this arrangement mapped out, he took out his knife, and threw it so that it would strike near to the boys and attract their attention. It struck nearer than he anticipated. In fact it struck so close as to hit the strange boy on the head, and nearly brain him. As soon as he recovered his equilibrium, he turned on Coville's boy, who, he was confident, had attempted to kill him, and introduced some astonishment and bruises in his face. Then he threw him down, and kicked him in the side and banged him on the head, and drew him over into the gutter, and pounded his legs, and then hauled him back to the walk again and knocked his head against the gate. And all the while the elder Coville sat on the roof, and screamed for the police, but couldn't get away. And then Mrs. Coville dashed out with a broom, and contributed a few novel features to the affair at the gate, and and one of the boarders dashed out with a double-barrel gun, and hearing the cries from the roof, looked up there and espying a figure which was undoubtedly a burglar, drove a handful of shot into its legs. With a howl of agony Coville made a plunge to dodge the missiles, freed himself from the nail, lost his hold to the roof, and went sailing down the shingles with awful velocity, both legs spread out, his hair on end, and his hands making desperate but fruitless efforts to save himself. He tried to swear, but was so frightened that he lost his power of speech, and when he passed over the edge of the roof, with twenty feet of tin gutter hitched to him, the boarder gave him the contents of the other barrel, and then drove into the house to load up again. The unfortunate Coville struck into a cherry tree, and thence bounded to the ground, where he was recognized, picked up by the assembled neighbors, and carried into the house. A new doctor is making good day wages picking the shot out of his legs. The boarder has gone into the country to spend the summer, and the junior Coville, having sequestered a piece of brick in his handkerchief, is lying low for that other boy. He says that before the calm of another Sabbath rests on New England there will be another boy in Danbury who can't wear a cap.—*Danbury News.*

Sam Houston.

The romance of Senator Houston's life is hardly known to the present generation, yet it contained enough to furnish material for a half-score of novels. His escape from his mother, when, at the age of seventeen, he fell madly in love with the Indian maiden Tootooloo (Sun-flash), and, following her to her home, adopted the habits of the Cherokees, married her, and for three years, under the name of Oolooteka, hunted and fished and fought as a young Indian brave and acknowledged chief; his unexpected return to his family, grown during his absence, though still wanting six months of his legal majority, to that heroic stature which then, dressed in hunting-shirt and moccasins and blanket and head-gear, and even afterward, however clothed, made him a man of mark; his abandonment, sixteen years later in life, while Governor of Tennessee, when his early pranks had been forgotten in his successes as a lawyer and triumphs as a politician, of his young and accomplished bride the day after marriage; his resignation of office, and winding up of business, and settlement of affairs, with the utmost deliberation, against the most earnest entreaties of friends and jeers of foes; his securing by deed all his not inconsiderable property to his mother; his return, as an Indian chief, to the wilderness, reclaiming his native wife, and dwelling three years longer with his tribe; and his sudden departure, at last, for Texas, for the purpose of becoming a herdsman on the prairies—all show clearly enough the large element of savagism there was in his character. And yet he was superbly endowed by nature; was a great soldier, lawyer, and statesman; possessed an executive ability unsurpassed; whether as Governor or Senator, was the most popular of men; and in polished society was its ornament and delight.—*Appletons' Journal.*

Desmond, who killed his wife at South Boston, left a slip of paper in a bureau drawer in his house, on which was written: "I am sorry that I have got to do it. It is her own fault. God have mercy on us both. Let every man do as I have done and never mind the law, for the judge will fool, but God will not." On a fan found in the house he had written these words: "As sure as I write this, Eva, you will die. I am tired of this world."

Cholera and Its Causes—Not Air, but Water.

A correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* writes thus of the cholera and its causes:

Trace the cholera from the banks of the Ganges to the equator, and you find it has never prevailed as an epidemic in a granite country, but in calcareous or limestone districts, or where the water contains organic matter. I will mention a few facts which show clearly that cholera is developed by the character of the water used as a drink. In 1833 the beautiful and cleanly city of Lexington, situated in the blue-grass region—the most fertile portion of Kentucky—was first visited by Asiatic cholera. It swept through that city as a whirlwind. The Angel of Death seemed to hover over the doomed city for days and weeks, claiming all as its victims. But two families escaped the disease—Dr. Benjamin Dudley's and Dr. James Bush's. These were the only families in the city who used cistern water as a drink. Cisterns were then almost unknown. The quick perception of Dr. Dudley had detected the fact that persons using freestone or cistern water were exempted from calcareous affections, viz.: stone and calculi. It was to protect themselves and their families from these terrible sequels of limestone water that they had their cisterns constructed, and not against cholera, for none then knew of its coming. Now, if this be merely a coincidence, that but two families of a population of some 12,000 should escape, and those two only using cistern water, then it is a coincidence strongly resembling a fact on fixed principles. Again, there has never been epidemic cholera on a single plantation upon the Mississippi river, from Cairo to its mouth, where cistern water was exclusively used, and there is scarcely a plantation on that river, where cistern water was not used, that the disease has not existed as an epidemic. Again, every case of cholera which has occurred in Natchez, prior to and since 1855, could be traced directly to the use of water obtained from springs gushing out through cornelian pebbles, clear as crystal and cold as ice, at the base of the bluff or river bank. In 1855 the cisterns became exhausted by the drought, the citizens were forced to use river or spring water, and the cholera broke out in a most malignant form again. The town of Thibadouxville, situated on the Bayou Plaquemine, in Louisiana, is divided nearly equally by a small bayou. One portion of the town is occupied by Americans, who use exclusively cistern water; the other portion by a French population, who have no cisterns, but rely on wells for water to drink. In 1849 the French portion of the town was nearly destroyed by cholera, and yet not a dozen cases occurred on the American side of the bayou.

A Hungarian Race.

At the race meeting at Pesth, there is always given a prize for native horses ridden by peasant riders in their every-day costume. The event had already come off, but there was a repetition of it in the belief, on the part of the committee, that the spectacle would interest the Prince of Wales. About a dozen horsemen took part in this peculiar contest. They rode barebacked, and wore very wide white pantaloons, almost like petticoats, light slashed waistcoats of different colors, green, red, blue, or brown, buttoned over a voluminous white shirt, with arms nearly as wide as the trowsers. Their head-gear consisted of a conical fur cap, surmounted by bunches of leaves or horse-hair plumes. Some were barefooted, others wore boots, and a few—including one or two of the barefooted—had spurs. The horses these remarkable jockeys bestrode were for the most part animals with great development of bone. Some were undeniable screws, others great, raking, gaunt young ones, without collar or saddle-marks, and all without shoes. After a straggling parade in front of the stand, a start was made which would have been in the strictest sense a flying one, but several of the horses resolutely declined to go, and, instead, sidled into the throng. The riders kicked, tugged and thrashed; the stilts of the bystanders aided their efforts, and at length all succeeded in passing the stand. Some made strenuous efforts to bolt along the track by which they had entered the course. The race was run a cracker from end to end; that is, every man flogged as hard as he could all the way round the course. The winner, a silent party, on a big slack-jointed chestnut, passed the post before a large section of the field had come into the straight, and, after he had pocketed the pool and trotted away into obscurity, competitors came riding home singly, sending their horses along with as industrious a determination as if they had been working for a place at the lead. Indeed, waifs and strays came dropping in at intervals in the course of the afternoon, and some went so far as to assert that "the old man," when the race terminated, was then engaged in a struggle with his horse among the bushes at the other end of the course, and might be expected to pass the post in the course of the night or the following morning. Comical figures those quaint riders cut; it must be noted that not one, although all were riding barebacked, came to grief by being thrown.

A Strange Monstrosity.

Among the many curiosities presented to the physician by nature and disease, few reach the notice of the general public, while objections the family often prevent the physician in attendance from acquainting even the profession with subjects valuable to the student and to medical science. A case of the kind is that of a colored child in South Lancaster, Mass., two years of age, whose head has been gradually enlarging since its birth, until it now measures twenty-two inches from ear to ear over the top of the head, some twenty-eight inches around the head at the forehead, and weighs, it is believed, twenty pounds. In its present condition the body is wasted to the merest skeleton, much deformed, and partly paralyzed; but the features of the face are well preserved and not uncomely. To those interested in medical science this case presents food for investigation which should be immediately availed of, as its life cannot last long. Death has been daily expected for a year past.—*Boston Transcript.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, Publisher.

DEADLY SNAKES AND HOGS.

Why Venomous Reptiles do not Flourish Here—The American Pioneer's Best Friend—A Fight Between a Sow and a Rattlesnake.

A recent editorial published on the subject of the terrible mortality from snake bites in India, disclosed some startling facts, the most surprising of which is the great number of persons who perish annually in British India from bites by these reptiles, one authority averring that "in some years as many as twenty thousand people are killed by snakes in Hindoostan alone."

From what we read of India, it would seem that the most densely populated parts of that country are the most infected with poisonous reptiles. Exactly the reverse of this is the case in America, so far as our own country extends, for here the more numerous the population, the fewer snakes of the fatal kind, though we have probably a greater variety of deadly serpents than exists in any other quarter of the globe. Among these may be enumerated the several species of moccasin, the copperhead, and that purely American reptile, the rattlesnake, which M. Buffon, in his article on "Le Serpent a Sonette," says inhabits nearly all the countries of the New World. Besides these and the other varieties may be noticed the cotton mouth of the marshes of the Lower Mississippi, a dark, short, muscular viper, with the inside of its mouth perfectly white, which lurks in swampy places, for whose bite no antidote is known, but is quickly followed with certain death.

There are two ways of accounting for the superabundance of snakes in India. One is by the superstitious veneration of the Hindoos for the most deadly serpents, which leaves them unmolested, and enables them to multiply without limit.

The other and more convincing reason for the vast number of snakes in India is the scarcity of hogs in a country where the use of swine flesh is prohibited as an article of food. The Hindoo despises the hog while he patronizes the snake, and gets rewarded for his preference by his race being stung to death at the rate of twenty thousand annually.

The Anglo-Saxon American differs from the effete East Indian in this as in most other respects. He kills the snake and fosters the hog, who is decidedly the most inveterate snake killer of the two. When the Anglo-American undertakes the settlement of a new country he wants three things above all others: an axe, a rifle, and a hog. If he chances to go into the wilderness alone, however, the hog soon follows as an inevitable consequence. Just in proportion as the hog multiplies, and increases in a newly-settled country, in the same ratio do serpents and poisonous reptiles disappear. It is not meant to be implied that any such motive as snake-killing enters into the calculations of the frontiersman in raising hogs. In general, he does not give the snakes that infest his neighborhood a thought. He kills them when they come in his way, and forgets them. The hog does the most of that kind of work. He is a very industrious forager, always rooting around in quest of something to eat. In his incessant search for provender he oftimes disturbs the snake in his lair, who as a rule, would prefer being left alone; but the hog won't let him alone, but snaps him between his teeth, and devours him.

There are also active enemies of the snake to be found among the things that are feræ naturæ, such as the deer, the elk, etc., which kill by crushing him beneath their sharp hoofs. But these animals only destroy the snake when he comes in their way. The hog goes at him with the two-fold incentive of destroying an enemy and devouring him. The result is, the snakes give up the contest after a while and glide off to some rocky fastness or impenetrable fen.

The hog is nearly impervious to the bite of the most deadly serpent. Like the hero of the Greek fable he has but one assailable spot, which lies, not in his heel, but in his neck. If the snake chances to strike him on the main artery, where it passes through the neck near the skin, the hog dies; if he is struck on any other part of his body the wound amounts to no more than the prick of a pin would, the virus taking no effect whatever. The quadruped seems to be aware of this one danger, and guards against it with the skill of a veteran warrior.

The writer once witnessed a combat between a sow and a rattlesnake of the largest kind, his attention being attracted to the scene by the angry screams of the hog. The snake lay in a coil beneath a spreading live oak. The broad, combative head was raised rigidly about six inches over his coiled body, his eyes, bright as diamonds, flashing fury, and his forked tongue darting defiance at his enemy. Every muscle, now in tension, could be traced beneath his skin, while his tail, slightly erected and tremulous with nervous energy, gave forth from the tapering rattle at its extremity that peculiar, sharp, ringing sound a person never forgets who has heard it once. The sow, with bristles erect and tusks bare, circled round the snake, gnashing her teeth, grunting and snarling at him with rage. She showed game, but nothing like the nerve of her sinewy antagonist. The sow made divers demonstrations or feints, to which the snake responded by striking from half coil, but each time instantly recovering himself. At length, the sow coming within reach, the snake made a desperate spring of his entire length, fastening his fangs in her fore leg as she sprang away from him. The sow gave an agonized squeal, but quickly disengaged herself, and before the snake could recover his coil, her foot was on his neck, and another instant she had snapped off his head.

Wm. L. Norvell.

A Lynn, Mass., lady sold rags to a Salem buyer. A week afterward she called at his establishment and desired to examine what she had sold. After searching the loft diligently she found her $1,600 in currency, and savings bank book calling for $2,400. Moral: Never hide your valuables in rag-bags.

A Bit of Romance.

Mr. R. M. Boatwright, of St. Louis, has lately received intelligence that his brother Alexander, whom he supposed to have been killed twenty-six years ago, during the Mexican war, is alive and well, he being a resident of Goliad county, Texas. The story is thus told by the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"In 1846, Mr. Boatwright, while on a visit to Southern Illinois, where he formerly resided, took the war fever and joined Capt. Coffee's company of volunteer infantry bound for the seat of war in Mexico. At the battle of Vera Cruz he was severely wounded in the shoulder, and not being able to be removed, was placed in the house of a Mexican lady, near the battle-field. As he did not rejoin his company, and was not heard of at the close of the war, he was placed on the list of the dead, and his land warrant issued to his father, who erected a monument to his memory in the family burying-ground, in Franklin county. Boatwright, however, did not die. He was tenderly nursed by a dark-eyed senorita, a daughter of the lady at whose house he was left, and when, after many months of suffering, he was restored to health and his wound healed, he found himself a captive to the charms of his beautiful nurse, and he married her and settled in Vera Cruz. His letters to his relatives having miscarried, and some one informing him that his family had removed from Franklin county, he ceased writing to them. In 1849 he went to California, and afterward settled in Texas. Several years after the close of the war, the family in Franklin county heard rumors that Alexander was still living, and agents were sent to California and to Mexico, but failed to learn any tidings of him, and he was given up for lost. A short time ago Mr. R. Boatwright happened to see a letter written by his brother to an old friend in Franklin county, and, recognizing the name, was rejoiced to find that the brother who was mourned as dead for twenty-six years was still living."

Ballooning During the Siege of Paris.

Balloons were put to practical use during the time Paris was besieged by the Prussians. The enemy was enabled to close all avenues of escape and communication except those which led through heaven's free air. The *Balloon Monte* afforded almost daily means of sending letters and dispatches from the beleaguered city. There were sent up in all, from September 23, 1870, to the time of the capitulation, sixty-two balloons, and there remained unused, at the end of January, 1871, five balloons. The total number sent out by the post-office was fifty-four, and they carried 1,500,000 letters, representing a total weight of nearly ten tons. For a time the ascents were made in the daytime, but Prussian bullets flew too thick about the balloons—for it was not always convenient to send the aerial craft beyond their reach before the suburbs of the city were reached—and on and after November 21 all voyages began at night. As no balloon could be used a second time, the manufacture of the areostats and the training of sailors to accompany them (for of experienced aeronauts there were few) became an important branch of business.

September 30, a paper balloon was sent up with dispatches only, but in all other cases exceptone, when the balloon broke away while in process of inflation, passengers were carried, as many as six going on one occasion. Two of the balloons fell into the sea, six landed in Belgium, one far away in Norway, one in Nassau, one in Munich, and in several cases descents were made within the enemy's lines onthe soil of France.

Going Home From the Circus.

As Mr. William Stockdale was returning home from visiting the circus at Peterboro', he and the young lady who accompanied him met, says the Bobcaygeon (Canada) *Independent*, with a rather singular accident. He was driving in a one-horse buggy, and was going at a good smart pace, when, from some unexplained cause, he did not see a four-year-old steer that was lying in the road, and before he was aware of it, drove over the animal. The steer rose up suddenly with the buggy on his back, and for a few yards horse, buggy, lovers, and steer went together harmoniously at full trot, but the steer, diverging, destroyed the equilibrium, and buggy, steer, young lady, horse, and William Stockdale retired into the ditch. Happily no bones were broken, and, though some bruises were received, some fright occasioned, and a parasol injured beyond all possibility of cure, the party reached the Town Hall and were enabled to continue their journey during the afternoon.

How it Happens Sometimes.

A singular, but not unprecedented, cause of fire in a dwelling-house in Connecticut is thus referred to by a correspondent of the Hartford *Times*: "The residence of Hon. Addison O. Mills, of Canton, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on the afternoon of Sunday, June 29, from the following curious circumstances: Several new milk-pans were lying on a bench on the southwest side of the kitchen, and the reflection from the sun actually caused the ceiling to take fire about five or six feet above them. The fire burned thence up to the eaves of the building, through the boards, and deeply charred a post of the house back of the boards, when it was discovered and extinguished. The next day, about the same time, the reflection was again noticed by the bright light, and the pans were removed before the boards had ignited again. The boards were painted red, which may account for the ignition."

Fire-Proof Floors.—A successful experiment with a new fire-proof floor was made in Boston last week, the principle being to make the floors and ceilings water-proof, leaving a space between each for water to be thrown in when occasion requires. A small, square brick structure having been raised, with a pine plank floor and ceiling, and an arched opening at each side, two cords of wood were burned without injuring floor or ceiling. While the test was in progress, the top of the plank ceiling did not appear to be heated, although a hot fire was raging beneath.

PUBLIC LANDS GIVEN AWAY.

The Entire Domain of the United States Absorbed by Corporations.

[From the United States Economist.]

The element of viciousness in the policy of dispersion, and the land grant and subsidy system which has been employed to effect it, is that unless reversed it must soon have a repelling effect upon immigration—as soon as the fact is virtually known, which we now publish for the first time, that the public lands are virtually absorbed already—and eventually put an end to it altogether. Yes, the public lands are absorbed already. Despite the reports of the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the trans-continental railways, who evidently influence him to conceal the truth, despite the marked absence of important data from his report, and the continued trumpeting of the subsidized railways about the boundless extent of our public lands, the truth is that substantially we have no public lands left; and the following facts, gleaned partly from the meager reports of the Land Office, and partly from other sources, mostly official, but quite disconnected until brought together here, will bear out this rather startling conclusion:

The entire domain of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, which is an ice-bound and sterile region, utterly unfit for cultivation, consists of thirty-seven States and ten Territories, aggregating 2,973,200 English square miles, or 1,902,854,400 English square acres; and this domain is disposed of as follows:

		Square Acres.
Total area of the United States		1,902,854,400
Water surface	80,000,000	
Uncultivatable (consisting of mountains, rock and lava districts, salt plains, deserts, &c.)	332,000,000	
		412,000,000
		1,490,854,400
Seacoasts, deltas, and other uncultivatable area		150,000,000
		1,340,854,400
Estimated quantity to be reserved under existing laws for States yet to be erected		100,000,000
		1,240,854,400
Private titles in States in which there are no public lands		437,000,000
Disposable public lands		803,854,400

DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES UP TO JUNE 30, 1872, SO FAR AS CAN BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE CONFUSED REPORT OF THE LAND COMMISSIONERS.

	Square Acres.
Sold	163,136,644
Entered under Homestead law of May 20, 1862, and its supplements of 1864 and 1866	25,864,161
Granted for Agricultural Colleges, act of July 2, 1862:	
Selected in place	1,556,429
Located with scrip	6,869,044
Swamp lands—Selections by States under acts Mar. 2, 1849, Sept. 28, 1850, Mar. 12, 1860, &c	62,428,413
Granted for military services	62,115,202
Concessions for canal purposes, Western States	4,105,986
Granted for internal improvements	12,403,054
Schools	67,983,922
Universities	1,082,880
Located with Indian scrip	732,165
Located with float scrip, act March 17, 1862	15,296
Ship Canal—Michigan and Wisconsin	1,450,000
Salines—Western States	514,485
Seats of Government and public buildings—Western States	146,860
Granted to individuals and companies—mainly Oregon	2,482,861
Deaf and dumb asylums	44,971
Confirmed from old land claims—old Spanish claims in California, Florida, &c	18,696,947
Reserved for companies, &c., &c., mainly Ohio	8,955,383
Reserved for benefit of Indians, mainly Mississippi, Alabama, Utah and Oregon	13,280,700
Treaty reservations for Indians—lands secured to them in fee forever by various treaties, mainly in Dakota, Montana, Indian and Colorado Territories.—*Cong. Globe*, 1871, vol. 3 p. 260	137,846,971
Granted to railroads, mainly the "Pacific" railroads	215,971,005
Total	807,987,379

Thus it will be seen that substantially there are no public lands left; and that henceforth the emigrant who comes hither to till the land of any of our Western valleys, through which wind the subsidized railroads, must buy it from those corporations; for the Government has no longer any to give him.

Filters and Cool Water.

In view of the fact that the water we drink is not unlikely to be crowded with dangerous germs, it seems the part of wisdom to adopt the simple precaution suggested in our heading. A portable filter may be made of common stoneware or earthen jar. The bottom is filled with stones as large as a goose-egg, or is covered with a perforated slate slab, leaving a space to hold a supply of filtered water. A faucet is fitted into a hole bored through the side of the jar, as near the bottom as may be. On the slab or stone is placed a layer of coarse gravel, cleanly washed; over that a layer of clean washed sand; then a layer of powdered charcoal, also well washed; still another layer of sand, and then one of coarse gravel, both washed perfectly clean. The remainder of the space is for water. A cover, or a wet cloth, placed over the top, excludes dust. If a porous jar is used, the evaporation from the outside during hot weather will keep the contents almost ice cold, particularly if it is kept in a current of air. The same filtering arrangement may be applied to a cistern. At the upper corner is the chamber into which the pipe discharges. The layers of material are gravel, sand and charcoal. As the filter will need to be taken out occasionally to wash the contents, it is well to make the chamber quite distinct, so that access may be had to it at any time without disturbing the cistern or its contents.

Did You Ever?

Mentioning a particular rodent, the veracious Grass Valley (Cal.) *Union* says: The rat of which we speak has his enjoyment in the North Star Mine. The other day a miner down in one of the levels lit a short clay pipe in order to take a whiff or two of smoke. He gave a couple of puffs and laid the pipe down on a piece of rock to attend to his work. He in a few moments looked for his pipe for the purpose of taking another whiff. The pipe was gone. He looked a little further and beheld a rat, who was old and gray with age and wisdom, sitting up on his haunches with the pipe held in his mouth. The miner went to get his pipe, but the rat retreated a few steps and again sat up and began to smoke. The miner was surprised as well as delighted, and merely remarked, "Go ahead, old fellow, and have your smoke out." The rat did have his smoke out, and then, putting the pipe down, gave a little squeak of evident satisfaction and betook himself in a dignified way to the darker recesses of the mine.

Yankee Machinery at Vienna—A Creditable Showing, After All.

The Neue Freie Presse, of June 25, gives some tables in its exhibition supplement, showing the comparative representation of the various countries in the machine department, group 13, from which it appears that America makes a very respectable showing, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary.

In section I. (motors) there are exhibited by Russia 14 machines, Hungary 7, Austria 98, Germany 210, France 55, Switzerland 34, England 20, America 5, Belgium 6, Italy 2, Sweden and Norway 8, Denmark 1, Netherlands 7; total 467.

In section II. (metals), the following is the showing: Russia 6, Hungary 3, Austria 61, Germany 180, France 80, Switzerland 17, England 39, America 34, Belgium 21, Italy 12; total 403 objects.

Of machines for wood work: Russia exhibits 1, Hungary 3, Austria 83, Germany 50, France 26, England 60, America 24, Sweden and Norway 81; total 278.

Of machines for textile fabrics: Austria has 293, Germany 300, France 54, Switzerland 65, England 65, America 3, Belgium 46; total 828.

Of miscellaneous machines, Yankee ingenuity makes a splendid exhibit, showing a total of 450. England has 266, Austria 518, Germany 330, France 83, Switzerland 38, Belgium 97, Italy 8, Denmark 40, Neitherlands 11; total 1,923.

In section III. (transportation), Russia exhibits 58 objects, Hungary 75, Austria 152, Germany 60, France, 18, Switzerland 4, England 22, America 22, Belgium 120, Italy 3, Sweden and Norway 3, Denmark 1, the Netherlands 1; total 539.

In section IV. (road work), Russia exhibits 23 objects, Hungary 43, Austria 92, France 10, Switzerland 6, England 24, America 1, Denmark 4, Germany 52, Sweden and Norway 1; total 256.

The grand total of 4,964 objects in the machine department is divided as follows: Russia 120, Hugary 198, Austria 1,297, Germany 1,182, France 276, Switzerland 164, England 496, America 539, Belgium 289, Netherlands 19, Denmark 46, Italy 25, Sweden and Norway 43.

This enumeration is a great surprise to many, and I doubt whether any of the American exhibitors expected they would stand third in the list of objects exhibited.—*Vienna Cor. Boston Globe.*

Slavery in Peru.

The Berlin *Volkszeitung* gives a most revolting picture of the life dragged out by slaves in Peru who are owned by Germans now living in Germany. One of these wretches has power over 1,100 coolies, who, under cover of the revolvers and the stripes of the whips of thirty-six overseers, work from early morning till late at night, year in and year out, not even having a respite on Sunday. Their food is two pounds of rice each day, and nothing else. Many of them are loaded with chains, and at night all sleep in a stall surrounded by bull-dogs and most closely watched. In this manner—which recalls the outrageous conduct of Sonnenkamp in Auerbach's "Villa on the Rhine"—their tyrant has amassed a fortune of $13,000,000. In one year another German, who doubtless shouts with the loudest when "Freiheit und Licht" are the watchword, burned the corpses of thirty-six of these unfortunates merely to strike terror into the survivors, whose faith assures them that there is no resurrection for those whose bodies are thus disposed of.

Finances of the Church of England.

A balance sheet of the revenues and expenditures of the Church of England, recently issued, gives some interesting facts relative to its financial operations. The membership of the Church is about 12,000,000. The average annual receipts are over $50,000,000, derived from the following sources: Endowments, $21,000,000; State aid, $2,500,000; parochial collections, $16,000,000, and miscellaneous contributions and receipts, $10,500,000. This sum is expended as follows: Maintenance of the clergy, $20,500,000; education of the poor, $15,000,000; church institutions, foreign missions, church buildings, etc., $14,500,000. Under the head of clerical maintenance, the 2 Archbishops, 26 Bishops, and 70 Arch-deacons received $692,780. There are 30 deans, 127 canons, 600 singers, and others, who cost $1,080,025. In addition to these there are 13,041 rectors and vicars, and 5,703 curates, whose services amount to $15,730,255, or an average salary of $840 apiece.

Summer Blankets for Horses.

Blanketing horses in summer has become an acknowledged necessity, light blankets are now an important tion of the harness-maker's stock. materials used for these are brown bleached linen, scrims, flannel and l cotton duck. Muslin sheets are used, but these, as well as those m of duck, are not popular. Linen flannel are the favorite goods; they more, but are durable and look w twilled braid is used for binding joining, and some of the finer quali have monograms or the name of the horse worked on with very narrow braid of the same shade as the binding. Scrims is used more as a protection against flies than for any other purpose, and being very light and loosely woven, requires to be well bound and secured at the seams; a strip of leather should be stitched on under the braid, either on the back of the scrims or between it and the braid; the edge of the scrims must be turned in so that the outer row of stitches will pass through two thicknesses; if this is not done it will ravel, and the binding come off.—*Carriage and Harness Journal.*

The precautions taken in Boston against fires are numberless, and it is improbable that the city will ever again be visited by a great conflagration. The following notice, painted in heavy black letters, on a white ground, is being put in a conspicuous position on all unsafe buildings: "This building will be dangerous in case of fire. Placed here by order of David Chamberlain, Inspector of Buildings." Such a badge of shame will doubtless prove an effective remedy.

A NEW POWER.

An Invention for Which Wonderful Things are Claimed—A Great Fuel Saver.

Mr. William Wells, of Salem, has just perfected an apparatus for running stationary or locomotive engines by vapor power, which, if it fulfills all that is expected of it, will entirely revolutionize the method of running engines of every description. The new apparatus was set up a few days ago, and on Saturday afternoon it was put in practical operation, for the first time, in the presence of several gentlemen well versed in machinery and the application of power. The working of the engine was entirely satisfactory, and all present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the success of the invention, which had been considered by all but the designer as an experiment.

The whole apparatus is very simple in construction, and the new power can be applied to any engine. The whole peculiarity in construction is in the boiler; the engine being precisely like any other, and the vapor being conveyed to the cylinder of the engine just the same as steam. The boiler is an upright one, and is really a *double* boiler; that is, it has two heads at each end, one a few inches from the other. The two chambers thus formed, one at each end of the boiler, are filled with water, and are connected by tubes, which are for the circulation of the water between the two chambers. The second or inner boiler, that between the two inner heads, is filled with a preparation of bisulphide of carbon, the vapor from which is the motive power and takes the place of steam. Beneath the boiler is a small fire-box, from which flues run up through the two boilers to the smoke pipe. These flues pass inside of the tubes already mentioned, and the fire in passing through heats the chemicals. By this arrangement it will be seen that the biqulphide in the inner boiler receives the requisite amount of heat without coming in direct contact with the fire flues, as the water, as has been explained, is kept in circulation through the tubes. Mr. Wells claims that with a comparatively small fire a great amount of power can be obtained, and it has been practically shown that, with the water at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, or the boiling point, a pressure of sixty-five pounds to the square inch is obtained on the vapor boiler, and of course if a greater heat is applied to the water, the vapor pressure will increase proportionately. It should be mentioned that the chemical preparation is used over many times, as the vapor, after passing through the cylinder of the engine, passes into a condenser, and is then returned to the boiler to be used again. The waste of chemical material is said to be very small. It is estimated that at least two-thirds of the amount of fuel can be saved by the use of this invention, but the exact amount can be better determined after further experiment. Mr. Wells has been at work eight years in perfecting this apparatus, and judging from the test of Saturday, his labor and pains have not been thrown away.—*Boston Globe, July 14.*

A Horrible Death.

One of the saddest cases of death, under terrible circumstances, we have lately encountered was brought to our notice yesterday evening. Mr. R. P. Mink, of Kalamazoo, Mich., road-master on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railway, died under very remarkable circumstances. Last Monday, while giving some directions to the groom in attendance on the horses, he suddenly dropped, and, as was supposed, expired. The weather being warm, the body was packed in ice and brought down to this city en route for Valparaiso, Ind., for interment. Arriving at the destination, where full preparations had been made for the funeral, the friends and relatives were thunderstruck to find evident signs of life about the body. It perspired freely. The funeral was of course delayed, and yesterday afternoon blood flowed freely. Restoratives were applied, but without effect, and R. P. Mink is now a dead man; but it is past question that he was consigned to his icy tomb while life was still abundant, as the fact of his having so well withstood the awful confinement attests.

A sad moral connects itself with the story. It recalls again the great danger of a burial before the fullest tests have been applied to ascertain the certainty of death.—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette.*

Mortality in Cities.

Last year the mortality was precisely equal in New Orleans and Boston, being 30 per 1,000 inhabitants in both. The mortality in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was 31 per 1,000. Savannah, with its hot lying ntial able than able may ty in per s 41 York d in the ele- While ty in the world, and certainly not the best managed, the mortality was no more than 21 per 1,000, in Berlin, and New York it reached 32 per 1,000. Yet New York, lying in the temperate zone, girt by water and washed by the fresh sea, ought to be far more healthy than low lying London, on the sluggish Thames.

ontiguous thereto, the place is certainly estined to be the greatest city of the orthwest.

We were the recipients of many courtesies from her citizens during our stay, of such a character as to assure us that they were not for the sole purpose of creating a good impression. The Mayor proposed an informal hop at the Clark House in the evening which was warmly seconded by a host of his friends, and the *elite*, and beauty of the place, promptly at the appointed time, and all

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A Colored Verdict.

In one of the towns of Mississippi two colored men were arrested on the charge of burglary. The jury before whom they were tried were all colored. After the case was tried they retired and made up a verdict, which was announced to the court. On being called, the Judge asked for the verdict which the foreman delivered as follows: "Dis jury find dat one of de 'cused busted in de sto', and stole dat bacon, and dat de odder didn't do nuffin." "Which one do you find guilty?" asked the Judge. "Dat's de question, boss," returned the foreman; "dat's jest what we can't find out, and we recommends dat de honorable coat jest have anoder trial and find out which ob dem two niggers steal dat bacon."

Miscellaneous.

There are twenty-seven Roman Catholic churches in Chicago.

A Toledo paper fixes the wealth of the late Horace F. Clark at $25,000,000.

More visitors attend the Vienna Exposition on Sunday than any other day.

Emigrants are still arriving in New York at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 daily.

The Japanese mint has already coined 15,500,000 pieces of gold and silver, valued at $20,178,000.

Mr. Moses Dupont, of Holyoke, Mass., and his twenty-three brothers have, between them, 322 children.

American female newspaper reporters are found in all parts of the world. Sixteen went to the Vienna Exposition.

More persons were wounded by the use of powder on the recent Fourth of July than in any battle of the Revolutionary War.

Oil City mourns because Barnum could not find a level spot of ground in or near the city large enough to place his tents upon.

The walls around Constantinople, which were built fifteen centuries ago, are still perfect—only seven of the forty-three original gates are remaining.

Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack have both retired from the stage in order to extend the hospitalities of the boundless prairie to the Earl of Dunraven and party.

Sylvester Brown, of Ashtabula, Ohio, when adjudged not guilty of the murder of his wife, rose up and said: "Gentlemen, I think I can stand the soda water on this!"

A St. Louis physician committed an assault upon a fellow who tied his horse, attached to a load of coffins, to a post before the doctor's door. The M. D. objected to such a mode of advertising.

Five girls, neither of them over twenty years of age, have entered 320 acres of land in Kansas, and intend to make a dairy farm of it. All but two of the girls are graduates of Eastern schools, and two of them are proficient in agricultural chemistry.

The total tonnage of the vessels which passed through the Suez canal in 1870 was 409,312; in 1871, 703,202; in 1872, 1,082,091 tons. These figures indicate a satisfactory increase in the traffic, which, however, is not at all as great as was expected.

"The drain of emigrants to America," says the Limerick *Reporter*, "is absolutely alarming. The people are leaving the country in crowds; a respectable, well-dressed, intelligent and orderly population are abandoning their country in countless numbers."

The woman who is annually killed by the bite of a spider expired this season at Knoxville, Tenn. Her gifted sister, who works out the road-tax, when last heard from, completed grading a section of road in Maine. The remaining sisters plow eighty acres and plant it in corn this year in Kansas.

According to the Melbourne *Age* a bushranger, who was killed some years ago in an attempt to escape arrest, is asserted by another bushranger, Power, who is now in prison, to have been no less notorious a person than Arthur Orton, although he went by the name of Cosgrove. Another complication this for the Tichborne claimant's little affair.

The difficulty of inserting screws in plaster walls without attaching them to any woodwork may be overcome by enlarging the hole to about twice the diameter of the screw, filling it with plaster of Paris, such as is used for fastening the tops of lamps, etc., and bedding the screw in the soft plaster. When the plaster has set the screw will be held very strongly.

The counterfeit fifty cent notes which are in circulation can be detected by holding the notes to the light, when one can see there is no silk fibers in the paper, but it is simulated by irregular scratches on the plate, which gives the surface impression. The red treasury seal is also printed in ink which will rub and blur over the paper if a person dampens his finger and passes it over it.

Fault-Finders.

The world is full of chronic fault-finders. Nothing can please them. They take delight in growling and grumbling over everything they meet. If anything is good, they complain because it is not better. Humanity has no bright side to these grumblers. It looks black, dreary, hopeless to them, from whatever point of view they examine it. They overlook the virtues of an individual, and hold up a single fault to judge his character from. They denounce a party as corrupt because a few rascals disgrace themselves by unworthy acts. The church is false because a few hypocrites find shelter within it. The world is on the high road to destruction, and everything indicates the depravity of man. We do not envy the happiness of these growlers. Their unhappy frame of mind is about the only pleasure they enjoy. It may sound paradoxical, but the social misery they create is to them a source of enjoyment. A single hopeful heart is worth a regiment of these fault-finders. Humanity has its bright side—beautiful and attractive to those who seek it. The world is alive with public and private virtue, and we should be ready at all times to foster and encourage this element of social comfort and public happiness.

Wealth of Peru.

Peru, South America, is a good country for people to move to who dislike to pay taxes. The Government owns and manages the sale of the guano on all the islands along the coast. No mines of precious metal in the world approach these guano deposits in value. The sales of guano during the year 1872 amounted to $25,000,000, and as the population of the country is only 2,000,000, the sum derived from this substance was over $12 to each person, or about $5 per month to each male adult. This amount of money is amply sufficient to carry on the Government, and to enable railroads to be built at public expense. It is thought by judicious management so many lines of railroads may be constructed before the supply of guano is exhausted, that this property will pay the public expenses for all time.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, July 31, 1873

A new German paper to be called the *Indiana Courier* is to be published at South Bend, with J. B. Stoll of the Ligonier *Banner* as editor.

The Credit Mobelier Salary Grab Hippdrome is the new name which the Republican party will soon adopt. It is quite in order, and what is more, very appropriate. May its shadow never vote itself back pay.

Henry Ward Beecher has no idea of retaining the services of the Beast to defend against the Bowen-Claflin scandal. Hear the prophetic pulpit orator; "If Massachusetts does not spue Gen Butler out of her mouth, she will please in future, to take a seat very far back in our Court of honor."

We take pleasure in stating that the late Congress "did a good thing" by passing an act to prevent cruelty to animals, to take effect October first. From and after that date all railroad companies are prohibited from keeping animals in continuous confinement for more than twenty-eight hours, and properly feeding and watering. If they are supplied on the train with food and water this provision does not apply. A fine not exceeding $500 is affixed for violation of the law.

Senator Morton is driving through the Far West, limbering up his joints and looking at the territory which Congress has squandered on the railroad thieves. He turned up in Leavenworth, Kansas, night before last, and was serenaded. He spoke. He didn't say anything of importanne except tha he remarked that all questions to divide the country and aray one section against the other had been settled, and this wouldn't be an important observation if it were not for the fact that Morton is said to be a candidate for the Presidency. The rumor is confirmed. He is actually a candidate, and and he wants Democratic support. It is delightful to know that Morton has liberalized.

The Sandusky *Register*, a good Republican paper, is so dissosed to talk out against the wicked men of its party. Something will have to be done with the *Register*. Hear it;

"The Republican members of Congress could have voted down the increase of Salary bill; a Republican President could have vetoed the bill after it had been passed by a corrupt Congress, an a Republican Administration could have kept its hands off the Louisiana disgrace and left the responsibility of dealing with the corrupt factions of New Orleans with the people of that State.

At a meeting of the patrons of husbandry, held at Clifton, Illinois, a few days ago, in adition to the strong verbal expressions of opposition to the prinbiples and policy of the Republicad party and its leaders, the following was made of record.

Resolved, That we believe a thief should be called a thief, without regard to social or political standing; and we bharacterize the recent salary grab by our Congress and President as no better than a steal.

And at another meeting of the Grangers held at Carroll county, Illinois, the following inscriptions were on the banners.

We want and must have honest men to fill public postions.

Salary grabbers hunt your holes.

Salary of our Congressmen, one hundred bushels of corn a day. Poor fellow.

AUBURN—Last week we called for an hour at the county seat of DeKalb county, and was surprised at the improvement going on. The Eel River railroad is pushing the work of grading between there and Butler, and Hank Altenburg is putting in the bridging. Frank Jones has the contract for the passenger depot, and Mr. Hollister for a new Grain House. The Odd Fellow's Hall, a fine building, is nearly completed and is an ornament to the town. The town is growing fast and the improvements are of a permanent character. The town has thrown off its old slothful appearance and everything and everybody looks cheerful and happy. When Mays of the COURIER gets home we are going down to stay all day. —*Angola Republican.*

Come ahead Mac, we have some mighty fine soda water here, and if that is too thin we have a choice article of spruce beer always on hand.

The Duluth *Tribune* says: "Col. Hull of the Clark House remarked of the late editorial excursionists, that they were as a body, the most gentlemany set of editors that ever visited the house.

B. P. & C. R. R.—The Fostoria *Review* says: "Iron for this road is on the way and would have been received at this place last Wednesday had it not been for the delay of the work in consequence of the heavy rains. The iron was stopped on the way to wait the bridging and grading. Should the weather prove favorable, track laying will commence by the first of August."

Temperance Meeting at Corruna.

In accordance with previous announcement the citizens of Corunna and vicinity assembled on Monday, evening July 21st. 1873 at the M. E. church, and were called to order by Rev. M. H. Mott, who, in a short address stated the object of the meeting, and then called on Rev. Henry Keller to lead in prayer, after which on motions which were sustained and carried Moses Willis was chosen chairman and and F. G. Fried secretary. While the committee on resolutions (which had been previonly selected) were preparing to report Rev. Mr. Rice addressed the meeting, and was followed by Rev. H. Keller. The committee on Resolutions presented the following Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas, Intemperance is the most pernicious vice in our country and is yearly leading hundreds of our young men to ruin and infamy.

Whereas, It is the duty of every good citizen both to obey and aid in enforcement of the laws of our land and thus promote the good of the community and

Whereas, Regardless of the law and without proper license, intoxicating liquors have been recently sold or given away by a certain person or persons in our villiage the result of which has proved fatal at least in one instance, and society is becoming corrupted in consequence and our sons and brothers are liable to become drunkards through the influence of tiplers and whiskey venders, therefore

Resolved, That we citizens of Corunna and vicinity will do all in our power to aid in the strict enforcement of the law prohibiting and restricting the sale of liquors and do cordialy invite every friend of temperance to aid us in so doing.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed at this meeting consisting of three whose duty it shall be to visit all persons accused of selling or giving away intoxicating liquor and request them to quit the nefarious business at once and dispose of the stock on hand and inform them that in case they do not, the law will be put in force against them.

Resolvec, That in order more fully to carry out our purpose we form ourselve into a temperance society, whose business shall be transacted publicly, and that a committee be now appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the meeting, and make all other necessary arrangememts for the first meeting.

Resolved, That we will not knowingly patronize or support, any man either in any kind of business or at the polls who is engaged in the liquor traffic.

On motion the preamble resolutions were received and by a rising vote each one seperately adopted. In compliance with the 2nd resolution a committee was chosen to carry out the purpose and import of said resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen. Rev. M. H. Mott Amos Britton and John Buchanan. Next a committee was appointed in accordance with the 3d. resolution, to draft a constitution and by-laws, composed of Rev. Mr. Rice L. D. Britton and Levi Harding, to report at the next meeting. Moved and sustained that the proceedings of this meeting be furnished by the secretary to the editors of the two county papers for publication. Moved and carried that the meeting be on Monday, regular meetings to be monthly, but the next meeting to be in two weeks from to night.

F. G. Fried Sec.

bia bars, hippopotamus, rhien oseros, and other rare animals have been purchased the past year. There have also been added than one thousand different species of birds. wild animals will be fed in the presence spectators in the afternoon exhibiton. And nageries and museums tents open one hour the circus commences, and remain open all the equestrial entertainment is progress-

fifth tent is devoted exclusively to the circus display. More than forty actors and appear in the department, besides two ming elephants, four monkey equestrians, a ming unicorn, a riding goat, a troupe of ed dogs, and trained horses, mules, and animals. Everybody—old and young, grave y, can attend, and find something that will and instruct, and nothing that will offend. street parade will be on a scale commensu- the general magnificence of the exhibition

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NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Francis C. Dugan vs William D. Dugan } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride and Morlan her attorneys, and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, William D Dugan is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a d 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of July 1873.

J R LANNING, Clerk

NOTICE.

The State of Indiana, DeKalb County

Laura Shelton vs David Shelton } Complaint for Divorce

Now comes the plaintiff by C A O McClellan her attorney and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant David Shelton is not a resident of the Sate of Indiana.

Notice is hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the third Monday of September, A D 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said Complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence

Witness my name, and seal of said court, affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July A D 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

In Bankruptcy.

District of Indiana, ss. At Fort Wayne the 8th day of July, A. D., 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Humes, of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.

ANDREW J. RALSTON, Assignee.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1873.

Henry Heist vs Elmer Wyatt } Complaint No. 111.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan, his Attorneys, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavid that said Defendant, Elmer Wyatt, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn this 15th day of July 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, s. s.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September term 1873.

Samuel F. Hanna vs John Zull, Hester Zull, Lovina Bruner, Peter Bruner and Catharine Fisher. } Complaint No. 104.

Now comes the plaintiff, by C A. O. McClellan his attorney and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants John Zull and Hester Zull are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendants that unless they be and appear on second day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3d Monday of September a. d. 1873 at the Court House in Auburn, in said county, and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 8th day of July a. d. 1873

J R LANNING, Clerk

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed with the Auditor of DeKalb Co. Ind. and will be presented to the Commissioners of said county at their September session 1873, asking for the vacations of the alley that runs south from Douglas street in the town of Waterloo Indiana between Lots numbered one hundred and seventy three (173) hundred and seventy four (174) and one hundred and seventy five (175) in Hornbergers Addition to said town, to the South line of the last named lots and no farther. Said alley being sixteen feet in width, and one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet in length, and the only person to be affected by said vacation is James I. Best.

ELI Y. WILLIAMSON.

July 31, 1873.

H. A. Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted Examinations free. Liquid nitrous administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Farm Fo Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, 5½ miles east of Auburn containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

Take the COURIER all those who do not. Let us raise our subscription to 1005.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Boozer & Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible

SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS

LINENS, ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produce,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

Here Comes the Giant Show of the World

The only original, renowned and

Great Forepaugh Shows!

—Will exhibit at—

Waterloo, Friday, August 8th, 1873

Afternoon and Evening, at the usual hours and prices.

INTERIOR DIAGRAMS OF THE SHOW TENTS
TICKET ADMITS TO ALL
POSITIVELY THE
TENT No. 5
GIGANTIC DOUBLE CIRCUS
TENT No. 4
SECOND MUSEUM TENT
LARGEST SPREAD OF CANVAS
ADAM FOREPAUGH'S FIVE SEPARATE SHOWS
TENT No. 3
1000 BIRDS, FISHES
TENT No. 2
GREAT MENAGERIE
TENT No. 1
GRAND MUSEUM
AND THE MOST GIGANTIC
COMBINATION OF MENAGERIE MUSEUM AND CIRCUS EVER ORGANIZED

The Gigantic Free Menagrie.

Is exhibited under a separate tent and no charge. No ticket is required to visit this pavillion, where, without money and without price, can be seen more rare animals and birds than any menagerie that has visited this State, this season, has exhibited for an admission fee.

THE MAGNIFICENT MUSEUM!

Exhibits Animate and Inanimate Curiosities of every name and nature, such as the Double-Headed Girl, Lady Bell Ringers, Magic Drummer, an Aviary of 1,300 Beautiful Birds, Mechanical Moving figures, Singing Birds, Ancient Armor, The Temperate and Intemperate Family, and a grand total of 10,00 Objects of Wonder.

IN THE TWO MENAGERES

Can be seen a performing Unicorn, white polar bear, monster Rhinoceros, Female Kangaroo, eight living Lions, Tigers, Hyenas, Monkeys, Camels, African Eland, horned horse, gorilla, nilghau, Cabia Bara, Zebra, Cassowary, and more animals and rare birds than are contained in any menagerie in the world which want of space in this paper prevents us from enumerating.

Performing Animal Show.

Presents the best riders, and the Largest Array of Talent ever seen in any Circus in this county. Miss Eliza Kenyon M'll Virginia, Miss Nellie Reed, and Sam Melville, Senor Lowlande, Farranti, Ferdinand Sarino, Misco and Hawley, the great, the only Triple Somersaulters in the world, Messrs. Monroe, Franklin, Rivers, El Nino Eddie, Naylor, Long, and the famous Walhallah, and a host of other Arenic Stars appear at each exhibition. Also, Acting Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Goats and Monkeys.

THE GRAND PROCESSION!

Behold the 50 Gorgeous Golden Cages, Double the number any show in the world can put on the road. The finest parade ever made by any show on earth. Admission to all 50cts, Children under 10 years 25cts. Opens at one and 7 p. m., Circus commences one hour later.

The Popular Music House of the Wes

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

158 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

Decker Brothers' Celebrated Pianos,

Matchless in tone, incomparable in workmanship.

THE FAVORITE VALLEY GEM

The richness and fullness of the tone of these Pianos has made the demand for them such that nearly every one is sold before leaving the factory.

And Other Standard Pianos.

THE HAMILTON ORGANS

favorites for power, sweetness and variety—beautiful changes and sole stops.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANAED.

Send For Circular.

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
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Business Houses

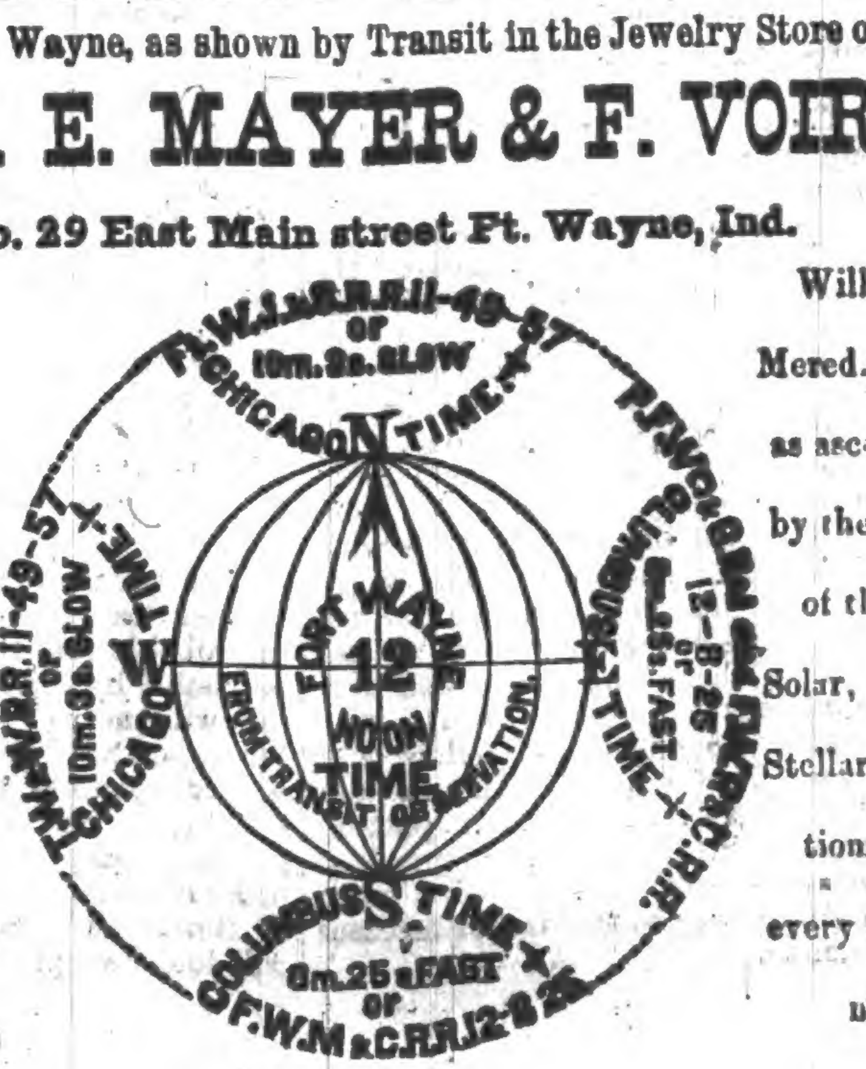

F.W.J.&S.R.R. 11-49-57 OF 10m.3s.SLOW CHICAGO TIME
N
W
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION
T.W.&W.R.R. 11-49-57 OF 10m.3s.SLOW CHICAGO TIME
P.FT.W.&C.R.R. 12-8-25 OR 8m.25s.FAST COLUMBUS TIME
COLUMBUS TIME 8m.25s.FAST OF F.W.M.&C.R.R. 12-8-25

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & Co., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.

Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt af 10 cents. Address L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals. Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York Nobody uses metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Root & Company.

Suit Department

[UP STAIRS.]

Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'

GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN BATISTE,
FINE WHITE LAWN

Walking and Traveling Suits.

Also handsome styles of

WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,
POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,
LINEN TRAVELING DUSTERS,

Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices

We will also show this week entirely new and novel styles of

FINE PARASOLS,

AND

Sun Umbrellas!

Also have just received a very large assortment of LLAMA LACE JACKETS

LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,

of a celebrated French manufacture, in new designs and at very low prices.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,

This week in our

Dress Goods Dep't

From recent large auction sales.

We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goods much under early spring prices.

LARGE NEW ASSORTMENT OF

Houskeeping Linens

AND COTTONS,

SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERies, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces Real & Imitation Val. Laces

NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC

Also the celebrated

PERINOT KID GLOVE.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Read Dr. W. L. Andrews' "personal."

Hereafter the Courier will not be issued until Thursday morning.

Job Work of every style and variety promptly executed at this office. Send in your orders.

One case of drunkenness last Monday night. A midnight court and the prisoners defense were the main features.

Mr. Isaac Cool and others will erect another store room on the west side of Snyder's building. Work to commence next month.

Dr. D. H. Sebring, lately of Sedan, this county has located in our midst, where he will practice his profession.

Dr. Martin has gone after the balance of his goods and will be prepared to fill any prescription in a few days.

The reason that the editor of the *Press* could not recognize that dead "corpus" at Benton, was because the skull was at Wolf Lake. A very good reason, too.

A Mrs. Heist, living near Corunna, has been adjudged insane, and the Clerk has made application at the State Insane Asylum for treatment of the case.

We are glad to see the rapid progress made at last upon the Snyder and Easly block. From an old eye sore it is rising up in the shape of a handsome edifice that will be creditable to the place.

Gus Leas has been making it warm again for horse theives. He caught one down in Van Wert County, O., and took him to Marshall, Mich. Between the two States these rogues have a poor chance

The *ad interim* editor of the COURIER would almost do for a successor to the illustrated Higley.—*Press.*

We feel satisfied he would quite do for a successor to the senior editor of the *Press.*

Two of our beligerent citizens collided last Tuesday, when one drew a monkey-wrench and the other "shied" a tumbler and nobody was hurt. A revolver came to the rescue, got between them when hostilities ceased.

We suggest that the editor of the *Press* be allowed to come here and arrange the matter of Depots at the junction, just so the little fellow may be pleased once.—Perhaps its too late now since work has commenced on the elevator and passenger depot, at the foot of Main street for the Eel River road.

We have received a handsome catalogue from the Indiana Conservatory of Music. We notice among the students Miss Lottie Ford, of this place and, Mrs. O. W. Wisel, and C. F. Ball, of Waterloo. This institution is going right ahead, and is meeting with great success.

The Trustees have engaged Prof. Huffman of N. W. Ohio, Normal School as Superintendent, together with a number of first-class subordinate teachers and intend our school shall be second to none. A special effort will be made to accommodate foreign students and those intending to teach. Tuition moderate. Fall term begins Sept. 1st.

Butler Graded School.

We are authorized to say that the School building at Butler has been recently renovated and refitted, and every arrangement made for a successful school during another year. Prof McIntosh, of this place, has been engaged and able assistants secured, and there is no doubt they will have every facility for the rapid and thorough advancement of those who attend. We would advise those who have children to educate to bear this in mind.

We are glad that the crops in this county are turning out very fair. We like to see the farmer well repaid for their labor, because the success of all other business depends on their success to a great extent, especially so with the printing business. Will those who are back a little on their subscription remember this, and call soon, and make us happy in the payment thereof. We are paying out a large amount of cash every week to furnish you with a good paper, and we must have what is due us. *Don't forget to call early.*

Depot Buildings.

It gives us pleasure to announce this week that contracts have been let for a a magnificent elevator for the Eel River road, to be located south of town, at the foot of Main street. The building will be 30x50, 47 feet high, and to cost $2200.—Mr. Hellopeter has the contract, which assures us that the job will be a good one. The contract for a handsome passenger house has also been let, Mr. Altenburg doing the work. This is to be 22x50 and both buildings are destined to be the best on the line. Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on. If Baxter, of the *Press* don't hurry up, he will hardly have a chance to build that union depot. However he should be allowed to talk about it, as he was about the road being built to Butler. Because it was talked of years ago it was never to be accomplished is the line of argument.

We regret to learn that our townsman, Dr. Jared Spencer, has left our place, he having recently located at Tiffin, Ohio.—The Doctor is one of those live, thorough going fellows that are appreciable in every community, and it will require a good man to fill his place. Modest and unassuming, he is inclined to be a little slow in taking the position his merits entitled him to in his profession, but in this age of brass this ought to be regarded as a good fault. We wish him abundant success in his new field of labor.

Burned to Death.

Last Friday afternoon, a most frightful accident occured at the residence of Mr. D. Culver, of this place. A young girl about 12 years old, named D. Fegler, was sent by Mrs. Culver to build up the fire in the stove with which to iron. She proceeded to the kitchen, to do so, and in a short time an explosion was heard and when Mrs. C. got there with a neighbor, the girl was discovered to be in flames.—She rushed through the house and out into the garden when several persons came to her assistance, but not until it was too late, for she died in the evening apparently without much pain. From the appearance of the kitchen it was concluded that she had taken a can filled with kerosene to start the fire, when it exploded with the above result. Yet there are people thoughtless enough to do the same thing over again after this terrible warning.

4 paws at Waterloo, next week.

The adjourned session of the Circuit Court assembles next week.

W. K. Davis, Esq., of Wabash, brother to J. L. is visiting our town.

Mr. Quirk, Collins, Mansfield and Woodward are here rushing the work on the Eel River road.

A private concert was given the other evening at the residence of Dr. Cowan. Lord Mansfield sang "My Michigan" and all joined in the chorus of the "Little Brown Jug." A splendid colation was spread and all enjoyed themselves.

Our new railroads are alive with workmen, and there is an immense amount of work being done.—The Eel River already takes the shape of a handsome road, while Mr. Haviland, of the Baltimore line is putting up a fine grade. It makes business lively and everybody is happy. Alderman Mansfield bets that he will have the track down to Butler by the first of October.

The item published in the COURIER during our our absence, relative to our enterprising neighbor, Corunna, would not have appeared had we been here. We trust our friends up there will look over the matter, as we can assure them of our friendly interest in their welfare. We learn two new dry goods stores are being established at Corunna, and that the town is looking up. There is no reason why this place should not command considerable trade located as it is in the most fertile parts of our county.

Hub and Spoke Factory.

Another manufacturing interest is being added to the the county seat. A stock company has been formed with a cash capital $15,000 to establish and run a hub and spoke factory, and work has commenced on the buildings, the largest one to be 160 feet long by 40 wide. We believe our citizens are waking up to their interests, and are determined to build up a town not to be surpassed in Northern Indiana. Everything looks encouraging at present, and if we keep on improving at the rate of the last year or so, we will soon realize this result.

Messrs. Casebear and Miller, of Hicksville, with a number of our citizens compose this company, and they expect to be in running order by the 1st of October.

Adam Forepaugh is now in the State with 1,500 lions, tigers, cougors, Leopards, Panthers, Hyenas, Bears, Wolves, Monkeys, Kangaroos, &c., &c., together with 1,300 Birds, 10,000 Curiosities, and a Great Circus, all under Five Tents.

The mammoth establishment of Adam Forepaugh consisting of two Museums, two Menageries, Performing Animals Shows and Equestrian Aggregation, are to exhibit at Waterloo on Friday Aug. 8th. Five tents are required to canopy the myriad attraction of his famous show. Two hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred fifty-eight square feet of canvass, sufficient to make twenty tents, such as travelling exhibitions generally use are now required to cover Forepaugh's grand museums, menageries, and Equestrian aggregation so that we have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the largest show and the best ever presented to the public.

It is a fact beyond all cavil that Forepaugh's menageries are the the largest rarest, and costliest collection of wild animals and rare birds in America. One hundred thousand dollars have been expended during the past season in adding to the hitherto large collection of animals and birds; the cabin bars, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and many other rare animals have been purchased during the past year. There have also been added more than one thousand different species of birds. All the wild animals will be fed in the presence of the spectators in the afternoon exhibiton. And the menageries and museums tents open one hour before the circus commences, and remain open all the time the equestrial entertainment is progressing.

The fifth tent is devoted exclusively to the great circus display. More than forty actors and actresses appear in the department, besides two peforming elephants, four monkey equestrians, a performing unicorn, a ridiig goat, a troupe of educated dogs, and trained horses, mules, and other animals. Everybody—old and young, grave and gay, can attend, and find something that will amuse and instruct, and nothing that will offend.

The street parade will be on a scale commensurate with the general magnificence of the exhibition, and fully in the keeping with the spirits of the times, aiming to appeal to the heart, delight to the eye, and gratify the mind. Twenty Arabian horses will lead the column, drawing a gorgeous chariot styled the "Musical Car of the Muses." The "Goddess of Liberty" personated by a beautiful maiden, will be borne through the streets upon the back of a monster war elephant. A hall of statuary, representing the gods goddesses of Ancient Greece and Rome, and will be open to public view. The palace cage of the performing unicorn drawn by eight Flemish horses will appear, and ten camels, richly caparisoned, will draw a den containing eight living lions. A drove of Shetland ponies, just imported, will be exquisitely decked and harnessed to a beautiful bird bower. A mechanical gymnast, manufactured in France, by the celebrated French mechanician, Houdin, will perform a series of most extraordinary gymnastic and acrobatic acts as the procession moves. A full military band will enliven the scene with popular music.

One hundred and seventy-five matched horses, gayly plumed, the drivers uniformed, will draw the menagerie cages and museum wagons; the flags of every state in the Union will be carried in procession, and upon the cages and dens, which are all painted blue and gold, there can be seen 350 beautiful pictures, from designs by the most celeberated artists, representing classical religious and zoologic subjects.

Herr Darious, the lion tamer, who so recently narrowly escaped being devoured by a pair of tigers, will ride in an open cage surrounded with his pets, consisting of a couple of Asiatic Lions and a pair of monster Royal Bengal Tigers.

Carpenters are still in great demand at this place, and also other mechanics and laboring men.

The Great West.

Over Lake and Prairies to Duluth and Bismark.

Incidents of the Editoral Excursion.

One cannot possibly conceive what lies before him in contemplating a journey by way of the Lakes to Duluth and over the grand prairies of Minesota and Dacotah to the Missouri. There are sights and scenes to be enjoyed beyond description, and so many little incidents constantly occuring on the way too trivail perhaps for a newspaper item, that contribute largely to the occasion. About fifty, of a party composed of the editors, their ladies and friends, of Northern Indiana, and the Warsaw band, numbering twelve members, assembled at Chicago on the 8th inst., and at 8 o'clock in the evening found themselves gently gliding along the smooth surface of the fragrant Illinois river, (an indispensable luxury to Chicago.) on the splendid steamer Peerless, of the Leopold & Austrian line. We can not speak too highly of the appointments and general make-up of this fine vessel, for it is recognized as the best that floats on the lakes, costing about $150.000. Capt. Allen McIntyre was in command, an agreeable, wide awake officer, well qualified to take charge of so fine a craft. But there is Mr. Condon, the first mate, our *beau ideal* of a dashing jolly officer, full of duty, when duty's the word, but when that is over he turns up as bright and clever as that goddess of liberty aft the binnacle. Our readers will have to excuse our nautical phrases,—we're used to the ocean and we may get that and this lake business somewhat mixed. There was the clerk with a slight curvature of the spine, a genial fellow though, and no slouch on mint js. The steward too was clever and agreeable, and could enjoy a seat for'ard the capstan with about as much comfort, in warm weather, as any man that ever reefed a top sail.

Well, as we moved out from the pier and down along the murky river elbowing our way through shipping, and every now and then grazing those little spit fires of tug boats that line the river and seem to monopolize business generally, we finally reached the lake, the band playing, banners flying, and everybody radiant with smiles. With waving of hats and kerchiefs to the crowd on the dock, who had been attracted by the scene, we left the new built city, and in a short time saw it gradually disappearing over the horizon. The moon rose in the majesty of her fullness and her soft mellow light shining over the green waters below, lent an enchantment to the scene that was particularly enjoyable and long we sat there

> Wondering, doubting, dreaming dreams
> No mortal ever dared dream before.

But the stillness was unbroken except by a merry peal of laughter or the refrain of a song that came floating from the palatial cabin within. One by one the party disappeared until all were comfortably fixed in their little beds, to know nothing more of the miles that intervened between them and

MILWAUKEE

The next morning we were at the dock of this city, and singularly enough when the city was mentioned it seemed to have inseperable connection with lager beer, for Keyser William, king, has pronounced positively of this popular beverage made at this place, as the best in the world.—A man by the name of Best makes it which no doubt accounts for the milk in the cocoa. Keg up keg was taken on board and stowed away in the capacious hold of our boat, some of the passengers did likewise, but be it said to their credit not to any great extent. Here's where we first enjoyed the flute-like notes of the first mate who was directing the loading of freight. His "wake up, wake up," discounts all other musical attempts for smoothness we ever heard. Our only thought is now,

> "Shall we never more behold thee
> Never hear thy gentle voice again."

This city is becoming celebrated thro' its lager beer, its peculiar excellent brick and from the large amount of wheat shipped annually. It is a very fair city of some 75,000 population, with many handsome residences and fine business blocks We spent the day in this place, and just at dusk turned our boat northward for the Straits of

MACKINAW,

which we reached the next evening in time to land and go through the Indian curiosity shop of which there are a number or more. What struck us most forcibly at this point was the excessive curiosity and want of cheek so indelibly stamped on every cheek of its merchandising inhabitants. You would step into a store perhaps and see a little aboriginal basket, or canoe, or fan, for which you would dislike to pay 25 cents, when a half breed would come along and price it at a dollar, just as easy as falling off a log.—The look of pity that followed seemed to have no effect.

There is a pretty little fort garrisoned by U. S. soldiers just on the hill above, and we climbed to the top to get a view just as the moon was rising. We introduced a resolution of thanks to the moon for appearing so effectually on several occasions, but the committee could'nt see it. We thought of Milwaukee Beer, and said—nothing. There is an old British fort just beyond this on a high ridge, which captured the one now occupied during the war with the mother country, but it has now fallen into disuse.

The island commands the straits, and that is the reason we suppose this fort is maintained. It is one of those elephants that the government has not been able to get off her hands, for its simply a nuisance.

About this time we had the benefit of a little sea, just as most of the party had gathered forward to enjoy the scene. The noble old ship began to rock, now bounding high up on a wave and then down again ever so far into the great trough made for it by the last billow. It was splendid. See the white caps, the foam crested billows, coming from afar, gradually advancing and growing larger as they approach until they raise the prow of the vessel high into the air, and then dash away as if in very ecstacy at what they had done.

Yes, and see that usually verbose and talkative gentleman, so meditative and gentle for the last half hour. See how majestically he rises up and elastically steps off to his little state room without the least effort, and so naturally, you know, but then an act behind the scene, up goes the window and sundry noises, like as if you had a rat in your throat, are heard, and you will then know the motive power that lent such grace to his every step as he gently withdrew from the company. It thinned out the crowd in jiffy. Even we began to congratulate ourselves that something was coming and we went to bed in fond expectancy, but the hearty breakfast we ate next morning dispelled our fears.

We passed up the St. Marys river and soon came to the Sault Ste Marie Canal, (that word is pronounced, Sue ste marie) a little job of work about a mile long and 70 feet wide that cost the government $12,000,000. It is of great benefit, however, to lake navigation, and so important, that it does not meet the demand made upon it, so that a similar one is being now constructed along side.—Here is located a small town and the great rapids which made the canal a necessity. The water passes over these breakers at the rate of 30 miles an hour and with such force that large quantities of white fish are found dead in the still water below where they have been swept after having struck the rocks as they tried to run the gauntlet of the rapids.—Four of our party, with two Indians, entrusted themselves to the mercy of these breakers and passed down one mile and a half in 3 minutes. There was Wadsworth and Fargher and his lady, of Laporte, Bedell, of Crown Point and—well the Scribe, of course, in a frail birch canoe, and if they had hit one of the rocks, almost in their way, good-bye party, canoe, Indians and all.

This was the fate that met a party a few years ago, and nothing was seen of them again. Lots of the noble red men to be found hanging around loose in this region, but instead of being red, their dirty black countenances resemble the negro more than the wild untutored savage of the poet's creation.

The shore of the lakes, straits and rivers in this country are thickly studed with pine trees of an inferior growth, which extends miles from the shore. Farther up we meet with rock bound coats with the same stunted pine growing apparently as thick as though in a fine rich soil. The fact is there is not much valuable land along lake Superior, for at every place we touched, rocks seemed to predominate toward the formation of the surface. Some of the islands may be more favored in this particular.

Having passed through the ship canal we emerged upon the great lake Superior only to experience a sudden change in the temperature. Our coats and shawls were in demand and the steam heater of the boat brought into use to make us comfortable. One poor fellow stood shivering at our side while we were going out toward where old Borealis lay, with an overcoat on our arm. Why don't you put on your overcoat, was the question? The poor man said he had none. We immediately took ours and—put it on; and told this refrigerated individual to go into the cabin and warm.

The next point we reached was the substantial city of

MARQUETTE,

the largest and best built place on the lake. The largest iron, copper and lead mines in operation are located near this point, and railroads are busily employed in bringing it to this point for shipment by water. Thousands of tons are shipped annually until now these mines furnish more than one half of all the iron used in the United States.

This city is handsomely located on the west side of the bay, has large hotel accommodations and is quite a favorite resort in the heated term for pleasure seekers. Some handsome private residences are finely located along the high bluffs, commanding a splendid view of the bay. The main parts of the city are built up in a substantial manner. The celebrated brown stone so abundant in that region predominating. This stone is taken from the quary quite soft but soon becomes hard and fire proof, after exposure to the air. Large quantities are shipped abroad. On Saturday evening the order to "let go" was given and we started for Houghton, on Portage lake, connected by a very narrow river of the same name with lake Superior. Here are located the richest copper mines in the country. Some of the mines are 1500 feet deep, and the ore yields from 60 to 90 per cent. of copper. It being Sabbath, a very few went to church, but the bluffs and mines got the largest congregation. We started down the river in the evening and were soon on the boundless sea with the long lines of pine that marked the shore gradually disappearing from view. A severe storm of thunder and lightning came upon us in the night, terrifying some and pleasing others. Some got up to take in the scene, but as it was blowing rather fresh, and we felt snow in the air, we decided to keep our hammock. A heavy fog fell upon the water in the morning and repeated whistle of the boat, as a signal for other vessels, did not add much comfort to the scene. At the dead hour of night when grave yards yawn, we entered the port of Bayfield, a wild and picturesque little village of several hundred souls.—Several of the party visited the catholic church high up on the bluffs, said to be over a centuary old. We got a glimpse of it through the pine shrubbery and the pale moon shining down on the lonely spot gave it a wierd look, and the picture was not a cheerful one. After spending an hour the Peerless steamed out of the harbor to stop no more until the far famed city of Duluth was reached. Part of Monday was spent in a fog but on Tuesday morning the lake was clear, and over the prow of our vessel could be seen the spot made famous by J. Proctor Knott, the second Chicago of the west.

DULUTH.

Gradually we neared the goal of our anticipations and we can never forget the feeling of awe that came over us as we beheld the scene before us. We can only ascribe it as something akin to what Columbus felt in his great achievment or what the oriental experiences at his first sight of the mecca of his pilgrimage.—Like J. Proctor, 'Twas the name for which my soul had panted for years as the heart panted for the waterbrook," and here it was all laid out in bold relief before us. Our boat was soon moored at the dock and we stepped ashore in the fabled city amid a throng of its citizens who assembled to see the new arrivals.

Though somewhat disappointed as to the extent and development of the place, we soon formed a better acquaintance, and soon came to the conclusion that to know Duluth you must become acquainted with her citizens. They are a generous hosptial people, full of vim and enterprise possessed of an energy that knows no limit, that will brook no obstacle.

We took quarters at the Clark House, and were soon having a lively *tete-a-tete* with his Honor Mayor Smith the members of the Press and a number of her distinguished citizens, not the least among whom was Col. Hull, the very courteous proprietor of the hotel. Nature has done very little for Duluth, except to pile up rocks and make the surface ragged enough. Thousands of dollars have been spent in smoothing the surface until now there are a number of fine graded streets along which some very fine business blocks have been erected. It is only of four year's growth, wears the air of a city and stands as a monument to the enterprise of its citizenship. They have already established a dock nearly eleven miles long, and have a splendid harbor within, and since it has been made a port of entry, it has shipped two and a half million bushels of wheat. With a proper development of the country beyond and contiguous thereto, the place is certainly destined to be the greatest city of the northwest.

We were the recipients of many courtesies from her citizens during our stay, of such a character as to assure us that they were not for the sole purpose of creating a good impression. The Mayor proposed an informal hop at the Clark House in the evening which was warmly seconded by a host of his friends, and the *elite*, and beauty of the place, promptly assembled at the appointed time, and all participated in a most enjoyable affair.—There are two daily papers published in the city, ably edited and partaking in general of the life and vim of the place.

The mayor, though a large man, capered as nimbly to the lascivious pleasing of the violin as did others with half his age and weight, doubtless because he has quit smoking, quit drinking, and quit—other naughty things. We met Major Selp, a very agreeable gentleman, Col. Johns, Col. Bloomer, all identified with the growing interests of the place.

The next morning we were informed that two cars were ready to convey us along the North Pacific, and at 7 o'clock we were aboard, destined for the out post of civilization. A few miles traveled and we came in sight of the grandest scenes to be witnessed in the country—the dalles of the St. Louis.

Owing to our want of space this week, we will conclude our account of the excursion in our next issue.

Normal School.

At the request of many of the teachers of the county, I will open a Normal School at Waterloo, during the Fall vacation of the country schools. A session of ten weeks will be held in the old school house in Waterloo, commencing Monday, August 18th, 1873. Daily drill in best methods of teaching. Tuition for common branches, $5. For information apply to,

JAMES A. BARNS, Prin.

Personal.

I take pleasure in introducing and recommending Dr. H. A. Moyer, to my friends and patrons, and here say that none of my customers need fear to entrust him with their work in the line of dentistry, as I *know* him to be as a good a workman as there is in Northern Indiana, he having been with me some six years ago, and since then attended the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, besides being associated with Dr. Beauman, in Columbus, O.,—one of the best offices in that State—for over two years, any of my old customers will be safe in placing themselves in his hands. Any one that needs any repairing of old will confer a favor by calling on and reporting the same to him, as we shall be more or less in connection.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle at once, either at the office or the store of L. A. Thompson & Son.

W. L. ANDREWS.

Having permanently located at the well know stand of Dr W. L. Andrews, I would respectfully call attention to the following prices: Gold filling, small $1.50 and upwards. Tin, silver, or cement, one half the price of gold. Full artificial setts, 24 and $30. I have constantly on hand the Liquid Nitrous Oxide for the perfect adaptation of the same. Persons having badly fitting plates will please give me a trial. I guarantee satisfaction or make no charge.

H. A. MOYER.

Sale of Stock.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, July 31,

at the Court House, when one or more series or loans will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. CASEBEER, Pres't

ALBERT ROBBINS, Sec'y.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of August Ahrens, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ANNA AHRENS, Adm'x.

Guy Plum att'y for estate. July 21, 1873

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of John Sommers, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES [illegible], Adm.

July 30, 1873.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jefferson Wallace, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

L. D. BRITTON, Adm.

July 31, '73.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given to litigant, witnesses and others interested in, and to the Petit Jurors, heretofore summoned for the May term '73 of the De Kalb Circuit Court, that said court was adjourned by the judge thereof, to a special term commencing on the first Monday of August 1873 [Aug 4th 1873] for the trial and determination of causes pending and not disposed of in said May term 1873 of said court:

Witness my hand and seal of said court at Auburn this 8th day of July 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE TO HEIRS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Nelson, Administrator of the estate of William Simmons, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real estate of the decedent his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Ross & Hartman, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Lucy Jorden vs. Oswald Jorden } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. Patterson, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Oswald Jorden is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 3d Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined, in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 30th day of July, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1873.

Sophia Bonham vs. John L. Bonham } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by H. C. Peterson, her attorney and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, John L. Bonham, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of July, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Ephriam J. Lech vs. Malinda E. Lech } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by H. C. Peterson, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Malinda E. Lech is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of July, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Watermellons are in market, and are selling reasonable for this time of year.

[illegible]

I sit beside thee, mill-stream,
 The wheel goes whirling round;
The [illegible] among the [illegible],
Their yellow ringlets float away
On [illegible]
 "Be merry, skip and bound,
And dance beside the mill-stream;
 There's music in the sound."
I sit beside thee, mill-stream,
 [illegible] brown,
So spick-and-span for my old man
(He's in the mill among the bran),
And shows a leg and foot he can
 For one that's growing down,
As [illegible] the [illegible]
 As any Jo in town.
I love thy [illegible], mill-stream,
 As dearly as thy splash,
When its foam-like, on days like this,
Lights up the wheel with sunny bliss;
For if I hear thy wrathful hiss
 Below the tempest's crash,
I know the wheel turns, mill-stream,
 The faster for the clash.
I've lived beside thee, mill-stream,
 Full forty [illegible] June;
My [illegible] cheese, and honey-bees,
My cherries, and my apple-trees,
I thank kind Providence for these,
 [illegible];
I well may think our mill-stream
 Is never out of tune.
The homestead high thee, mill-stream,
 [illegible] bonny boys;
My little Joe is lying low,
But Willie has a farm to show;
Fine crops of wheat and barley mow,
 And wife, and household joys;
His bairns stand yonder, mill-stream,
 And listen to thy noise.
I would not leave thee, mill-stream,
 Before these limbs are drest
For my last bed, that shall be spread
Close by my buried darling's head;
There, turf lies softly on the dead;
 There I shall be at rest,
Nor hear thy clatter, mill-stream,
 Above the old wife's breast.

—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE DOCTOR'S STORY.

Thackery says there are no new stories—all are old. But they are not turned in that kaleidoscope we call time, and though it may be the same piece, we see another color through it. What was at one turn a deep green, at another becomes a rose color, soft and beautiful. So my story may be old, but in the turning, a new light may come through an old bit of glass, which shall not have grown dim by the shadows of time.

I was sitting late one night in my office, before a grate fire, or one that had been *great* a few hours before, with my feet on the table before me. I had forgotten to replenish the fire, had no idea what time it was, for my thoughts had been busy in studying out the case of a patient I had that day been to see. I had had many years of practice, but this case was something new to me. I was puzzling over it, my books of reference lay scattered about on the table and chairs, and I was just beginning to see where the difficulty lay, when I heard a shot, the sound of men running, and soon somebody ascending the stairs and coming toward my door. It was opened hastily by a big stout fellow, a mechanic, by the name of Ross, a man I had known some time. He spoke out short and quick:

"Doctor, there's a man down on the sidewalk—dead, I guess. Wish you'd come down and see."

I snatched my hat and followed Ross down stairs, and there lay the man almost before the door. I examined him and found life was gone. He was beyond all human aid. I inquired of Ross if he knew anything about him. He said he believed he boarded at the Revere House, and roomed with a man by the name of Dougal, but knew nothing farther.

We took the poor fellow between us, and carried him to his room, and getting Dougal up I asked him what he knew of the young man. He was very much affected at first, and said he was a good friend of his, that they had roomed together for more than a year, that his name was King—Johnston King; that he worked in the machine shops, and everybody liked him. He was a great hearted fellow. The only difficulty was he would drink sometimes, and he supposed that was what he had been at to-night. His home was in Canada; he had a father and mother, and some sisters, he believed; a mother anyway, for he had talked about her Sunday nights, sometimes. As I looked at young King, lying where we had put him, on his own bed, with his white, boyish face, and the dark curls that lay damp on his low, broad forehead, I thought of my own boy that had left me only a few years before, to help hold our flag high above all outrage and slander, that had been shot, and fallen in the midst of smoke and fire, and some one had found him, and had buried him as a soldier should be buried, with his own flag about him, and I always felt that it was a debt I owed, and believed there would come a time when I might repay it; and this was the first chance I had; and I resolved that Johnston King should have from me all that a son could have.

I told the young man I would attend to the funeral. I staid at the hotel that night, or what there was left of it, and the next morning found out the particulars of the trouble.

Johnston King had gone into one of the saloons, had take a glass of ale, and was passing out, when some man whom he knew slightly offered him something stronger; got him under the influence of it, and then began to banter and annoy him, until he was beside himself, when he gave the man a sound knock, which sent him into one corner of the room. He got up as mad as natural depravity and drink can make a man. He took out a pistol from his pocket, which King discovered, and ran, but the man followed him, and fired after going but little way. Somehow I could not blame young King. His frank, open face had touched my heart. I thought of his home and his mother, and I believed there was a something hidden that we might not know in this life, but that would be made clear by-and-by. It seemed the saddest thing I had ever known. We buried him that day. The mechanics from the shops attended the funeral, and all seemed to feel sad and troubled, and I heard them saying one to another:

"We shall miss poor King—he always kept things lively; and many a time when I've been blue he has had a cheery word for me, that set me all right again. Someway he always left a track of light behind him."

Yes, I was glad I had done for this man what somebody had done for my boy. The papers that day had an account of the affair, closing up with a eulogy on Dr. Gardner's *kindness*, in doing for a stranger all that he could have done for one of his own family. I crushed the paper in my hand as I read it, and my whole being rose against that word kindness. It is *kind* of a person to do what he likes *best* to do. I had done this thing because it was a pleasure, and not a trial. I felt as if I were cheating the public in leading them to think it was a goodness in me. Goodnesses and kindnesses come with denials.

Some one, probably Dougal, sent the paper to the postmaster of Hamilton, Canada, requesting him, if any family by that name lived there, to send them the paper. And it was not many weeks before I received a letter from the mother of Johnston King, saying they had got the paper announcing the death of their only son, and thanking me, in words that seemed to be full of tears, for the interest in him I had shown. The letter was beautifully written, evidently by a woman of culture and refinement. She told me something of the grief their son's life had been to them, and yet they had loved him devotedly, and his two sisters were nearly crushed under the blow. I answered the letter, and we kept up the correspondence for several months; and I never received better letters in my life,—full of truth and comfort. They made the days brighter than they came into. I learned to know herself, her husband and her daughters through them. One day I received one, in which she asked me for my photograph, telling me she felt as if she knew us all, my wife, my two boys and myself, but she wanted to see my proxy, if in no other way, one who had been so much to them. Now, I am an elderly man, and not remarkably good looking, though one of my young lady friends (for I have always had a liking for young ladies), tells me my face is better than a handsome one,—that it is genial and honest, and always carries a good sermon in it. Even if this were true (which of course I do not believe), it would not come out in the picture, and I didn't just like to have them see my gray hairs, and find out what an old man I was. But in my next letter I sent one, for who can help minding a woman? And when her next letter came, there came with it a photograph, and as it dropped out of the envelope I was rather surprised to see a fresh, bright, pretty face before me of a young lady. I had of course a picture of Mrs. King in my own mind as a lady in middle life, with puffs of gray hair tucked under a white cap, rather large in figure, with a matronly air and a motherly face. We all make pictures, to comfort ourselves with, of friends we have not seen, and are often strangely deceived when the actual is presented to us; and do you wonder that at first I should have been somewhat surprised to see this sweet young face before me? But on reading the letter, I found Mrs. King had sent me her daughter Ruth's picture, as neither she nor her husband had any of their own at that time. Of course I must needs answer by a little note of thanks to Miss Ruth, for this picture, and then came in return a bright, cheery letter, such as young ladies know well how to write, and after that the mother's correspondence dropped into the daughter's hands.

One evening about this time our hearts were all made glad by Ned's (my oldest boy's) return from Ann Arbor, for his summer vacation. And the week passed by with rides and visits, trips out into the country, etc.; for I always take my vacation with Ned, and when my boys are at home with me, I forget my gray hairs, and the years that have made my shoulders stoop, and am a boy again. And I do not believe my boys are afraid of their father, though I know there are times when the chaps like to be by themselves, and I always have an intuition,—or is it the boy feeling left behind?—that tells me when the old man is better off at home or in his office. One morning this dawned upon me as a company of boys, with Ned in the van, started off for a hunt, into the country. So I declined their urgent invitation to join them, going to my office instead, and, sitting down at my desk, took up a pile of unanswered letters, that had been accumulating during my vacation, and among them I found a letter from Ruth King.

I was kept busy during the day answering business letters, leaving Ruth's, being the pleasanter-duty, till the rest were off my mind. What with interruptions, I didn't get to it that day, and when Ned came into the office the next morning, I tossed it over to him, asking him to answer it for me. He took it up, and seeing a lady's handwriting, a look of dismay came over his face. I told him to open and read it. My back was toward him, but I kept a lookout over my shoulder, to see how he got on with it. His face lighted up as he read, but as he finished and laid it down, I could see nothing in it but despair.

"Why, father, I never wrote to a girl in my life. How to you expect me to answer such a letter as that?"

I got up, and going out to my desk, took out of one of the pigeon-holes Ruth's picture, and laying it before him, told him its history, and that perhaps it might inspire him, anyway, to do the best he could. The letter had been neglected a long time, and I could not answer it that day, nor the next, and so left him.

Had I any designs on these young people? How can I tell? An old man's heart is past finding out. But I believe there is in every loving human heart a desire for the happiness of others, and if a person can help it along, is he to blame for doing it? Well, Ned answered the letter, and very soon after went back to college; but I have never been able to find that photograph from that day to this. Whenever I allude to it in Ned's presence, a sudden fit of abstraction comes over the boy, which prevents his understanding ordinary conversation. At the fall vacation a company of the students went to Niagara, and Ned wrote, saying he would like to take a trip over into Canada, as it was quite the talk nowadays, and it might be a good plan to take it in at the same time. As I closed the letter which I had been reading aloud at the tea table, my wife spoke up from the depths of a mother's heart.

"I wonder if that boy *will* go over there, and he hasn't a decent suit of clothes with him. Doctor, you sit down this minute, and write to him not to do it, anyway, unless he gets himself fixed up some."

I looked over at Annie, and said, "Pshaw! wife, if the girl cares much about him, clothes won't make any difference, and if it is clothes she wants, we don't want her; besides, Ned's got a handsome face, and looks well enough; he'll manage that, you needn't worry."

How quickly a mother takes everything in. And I must confess I shook a little in my own boots, for I have a vague idea girls do like to see their gentlemen friends in raiment suited to a gentleman. But the next letter from the young man, dilating on the beauties of Canada, and its superior advantages, set our minds at rest on the clothes question.

A few weeks ago I took a trip to my old home in the East. It had been many years since I had seen my boyhood's home—so long, indeed, that in many of the old families I used to know, almost as I did my own, I passed myself off as Elder Knap, and begged for my destitute church, or asked leave to stay over night, without their having a suspicion of my identity. While there, I received a letter from little Ruth King, earnestly inviting me to come over and make them a visit, with a postscript from Mrs. King, making the invitation still stronger. How they knew I was so near them, that big boy of mine at Ann Arbor can only tell. I made up my mind I would accept, and a few days afterward went, and was received with a cordiality that warmed me all through, and made me believe more strongly than ever before that human nature is *good, honest* nature, most of it anyway, and Canada nature a good deal like the rest. Mrs. King did have the silver puffs, under the snowy cap, and the pure, womanly face I knew she must have.

Mr. King was a severely honest Englishman, and Mary, the oldest daughter, very much like him,—an open face, and good constitution, thoroughly energetic in her ways. She saw the *justice* of a thing as well as the goodness of it. A character you could always tie to, that is, if you *wanted* to. I thought I saw a glimmer of light, and why Johnston King had left his home, and wandered so far away from it, wandered in more than a literal sense, because a father had been unkind in his justice. It seems almost wrong, sometimes, that a just father and an impetuous son are not allowed to understand each other. Ruth was like her mother, with quiet, winning ways, and a loving, happy face, a deep heart, and a clear head; and, I soon found out, quite able to hold her own when she was attacked. A face that made you feel instinctively that "still waters run deepest."

As I went into the pleasant home parlor, a bright fire burned in the grate, and just above the mantel, in a heavy gilt frame, hung a painting of the boy I had laid in his coffin so far from this home. An ivy vine was wreathed around it, and it was hung in such a way that it could be seen from every part of the room. A strong, sweet face, with something of both Ruth and Mary in it. I stopped before it as I entered, and I knew that mother stood beside me, though I did not turn my head. The sisters were near me, also, and the father a little apart, with his head bowed, and his hand folded behind him. As I turned toward the mother, she took the hand I held out to her, I spoke not a word; there was no word to speak, but we understood each other, and that was enough.

I staid a few days, and had a most delightful visit. The evening I came away I happened to be in the parlor alone, when Ruth came in softly and stood beside me. I put my arm round her, and drew her to me, running my hand through her long, light curls, and over her fair, white forehead. She turned her face toward me, "And she was one, the beauty of whose eyes were evermore a sweet surprise." As I looked at her, a little searchingly, I fear, a soft flush came into her face, and the twinkle in her eyes grew brighter, as she said, almost in a whisper: "Well, will I do?"

Since my return home I have written to Ned of my visit, and the pleasure it gave me; that little Ruth was all I had expected from the inlook into her character her letters had given me. And now, I suppose, from little signs I have discovered, there will be a wedding somewhere in her Majesty's Dominions the coming summer, and I shall have a daughter to brighten an old doctor's home.

Unheard-of Horrors in a Lunatic Asylum.

A most horrible and almost incredible condition of affairs in the Vermont Insane Asylum is described in the report of the Legislative committee appointed to investigate the management of that institution. The committee's first discovery was that the asylum, which is controlled by a private corporation, was greatly overcrowded, 485 patients being packed into a space intended to accommodate 300 at the most. This, however, is a trifling matter in comparison with other revelations. Seventy-five of these unfortunates were thrust away in subterranean dungeons, dark, damp, foul, and pervaded by unendurable stenches. Some were confined in apartments nine feet by four in size, with air and ventilation only through auger holes bored in the doors. The active as well as the passive inflictions put upon these poor people proved equally inhuman. Among them was the punishment of the bath, in which the patient, securely bound, is placed in a bathing-tub, and a continuous stream of cold water allowed to fall upon his head. This torture, it may be remarked in passing, was one of the most excruciating known in the dark ages, resulting usually in insanity or death. To this asylum of horrors the committee also state that sane men have been consigned through fraud and bribery. The picture is as complete as Charles Reade could make it, but without the romance of fiction. The reality is something for the Legislature of Vermont to deal with promptly and severely; for it is too disgraceful for belief, except as attested by an official investigation such as has produced this astounding report.—*Boston Post.*

Fruits of Japan.—Fruit is very plentiful and fine. It consists of pears, apples, grapes, pomegranates, melons, peaches, plums and oranges. The latter are of a very rich, sweet flavor, though small, and do not generally contain many pippins. English gardeners would be surprised to see a Japanese orchard, as all the trees are grafted dwarfs, and appear to be heavily laden with fruit, so much so that the branches are supported by lumber props.

FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Say "Whoa."

A correspondent of the *Iowa Homestead* puts it in this way:

In breaking a colt it is necessary to teach him to stop at the word "whoa." Not only should one and the same word be used, but one and the same tone. The colt that has been broken to stop at the firm, low tone of command, is not likey to stop at the word uttered in a high key.

When a man halloes "Who-oo-a" in a wild tone of affright that would make the hair rise on the head of a marble statue, and that sends the women of the neighborhood to their doors shrieking "what's the matter," a colt is very apt to feel nervous.

When a man snarls "Whoa-sir-r-r-sir," through his teeth, as if he would say, "Stand still, you brute, or I'll tear your heart out," the cry counteracts, not only the effect of early training, but of those powerful opiates, old age and starvation, and even the poorest old crowbait is ready to repeat the runaway scrapes of his early youth.

The imploring tone, "Who-oh, who-oh," ending with a note of despair, "Do stand still. I know you won't. Oh, I shall be killed!" might as well be addressed to a railroad corporation as a horse.

The loving tone, "Who-ee, who-ee, sweet little bonny horsee; do-ee stand still, that's a darling," is wasted, unless one has oats, salt, or sugar, which are never at hand in a pinch, when wanted.

The shrill, feminine cry, "whaw, whaw," like the squawk of a hen caught by the leg, invariably screamed by the inexperienced female, when a driving rein or hold-back breaks, is alarming in the extreme to a high-tempered animal.

A tone of fear or rage imparts fear to the horse. To govern one well, a man must have mastery over himself. No matter what the emergency, nor how much there is to excite fear and anger, the tone employed must be that of one fully master of the situation, not only free from passion himself, but at liberty to soothe the fears of his trembling dependent. The tone, in short, must be that of a king, firm as of one that does not contemplate disobedience—gentle, but conveying a sense of absolute power.

What the Farmer Must Know.

The farmer, like the business man, must know what he is doing; he must have some pretty decided ideas of what he is to accomplish—in fact he must calculate it before hand.

He must know his soil—that of each lot; not only the top, but the sub-soil.

He must also know what grain and grass are adapted to each.

He must know when is the best time to work them, whether they need summer fallowing.

He must know the condition in which the ground must be when plowed, so that it be not too wet, nor too dry.

He must know that some grain requires earlier sowing than others, and what these grains are.

He must know that it will pay to have machinery to help him as well as muscle.

He must know about stock and manures, and the cultivation of trees and small fruits, and many other things. In a word, he must know what experienced, observing farmers know, to be sure of success. Then he will not guess—will not run such risks.

Cucumbers Stuffed—Proportions.

Four good-sized cucumbers, one middle-sized onion, four ounces of bread, six sprigs of parsley, half a bay leaf, a few stalks of chives, two cloves, two ounces of butter, a pinch of nutmeg, and a gill of broth. Soak the bread (soft part) in water, and when thoroughly soaked press the water out of it; split each cucumber in two lengthwise, peel them, cut off a piece, about a quarter of an inch, at each end, remove the seed from the inside with a small spoon; slice the onion and fry it with the butter, then add to it the seeds removed from the cucumbers, the bread, parsley, bay leaf, chives, cloves, nutmeg and broth; the cloves and piece of bay leaf should be wrapped up in a rag; stir now and then, and simmer for about five minutes. Have water with a little salt boiling in another pan, and drop the cucumbers in for two minutes; take them off, drop them in cold water, and drain; then fill each half with the mixture of bread, onion, etc., put a few slices of fat salt pork in a pan, place the cucumbers on them, dust with bread crumbs, put on the top of each, and apart, three pieces of butter the size of a bean, put the pan in a hot oven until the cucumbers are well baked, and serve. A little meat gravy may be poured over each just before serving.

Manure from One Fowl.

Lewis Wright, the well-known English poultry writer, says that in one instance the droppings of four Brahma fowls in one night weighed one pound; in another instance 13 ounces. The average was 3¼ ounces per bird, but which was reduced by drying to 1¼ ounces. On a basis of one ounce to each fowl, the amount per year will be 29¼ pounds, and for a flock of 50 head 1,140 pounds. He pronounces the manure equal to guano, and better in some respects; but counting it as worth only $50 per ton, the manure from 50 fowls will be worth $25 per annum, or 50 cents per head. This estimate is not probably any too high, and is worth remembering by those who keep poultry, or who propose to do so.

It should also be remembered that this estimate is merely for the night droppings, and takes no account of the value of what is made in the day-time. Much of this last, no doubt, is lost by exposure, but judicious management of poultry yards by breeders bent on saving everything possible would probably result in devising a mode for utilizing most of it.

Profits of Timothy Seed.

Some paper says: "Last season we saved about five acres of grass for seed. Some of our neighbors laughed at us—they said we were foolish when hay was so high. But we made almost double what we would if we had cut it for the hay. There would not have been over four tons at the most, and the hay would have fetched $16 a ton, which would have been $64 for the hay. Well, there were two tons of straw, which brought $12.50 per ton—$25 for the straw; there were twenty-four bushels of seed, which brought $3.50 per bushel—$84 for the seed; add $25, which would be $109. Now subtract $3 for thrashing, which would leave $106, and you see there was $42 more profit in the seed than there would have been in the hay.

Vegetables for Poultry.

For fowls kept in confinement in summer, it has been recommended to have large sods of grass cut, taking care to keep enough earth to each sod, so that the hens may tear out the blades without having to drag the sod about. It is, however, much more convenient to mow grass with a scythe, cutting it often, just as soon as it is high enough for the scythe to be used, so that it may be fresh and tender. A lawn mower could be put to good use for this purpose.—*Poultry World.*

Useful Cement.

The following cement is found excellent in cases where it is found desirable to join or close vessels for containing the vapor of acids or highly corrosive substances: Beat and sift finely dry pipe clay, add painter's drying oil, and mix in a mortar to a molding consistency. Use this lute in cylinders, flattened, and apply to the joinings. The joints to which it is applied must be perfectly clean and dry.

Young Chickens in Gardens.

Every one who has tried to make poultry and gardening agree, knows how destructive and exasperating fowls are among vegetables and flowers. But this applies to adult fowls. Young chickens may be allowed the run of the garden, the mother being cooped, and the havoc they make among insects is an excellent thing.—*Poultry World.*

The Business Outlook.

The Boston *Advertiser* argues that there will not be the same monetary stringency this fall that was felt last year and one or two years before, because the balance of trade against us and in favor of Europe is much smaller this year than usual. In the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1870, our importations of foreign merchandise were $436,000,000; exports and re-exports over $393,000,000. In the four months, from June to August, 1870, inclusive, we sent away $40,000,000 in gold and silver, being nearly the whole amount of the balance against us for the year. In 1871 the imports were $520,000,000, the exports and re-exports were $443,000,000. The shipments of bullion were extended in that year over a longer period, but the balance was larger, the payments were more extensive and money was tighter than in 1870. Last year our imports reached $627,000,000; exports and re-exports of merchandise only $444,000,000. In the four months, from May to August inclusive, our shipments of gold and silver were above $50,000,000, and the stringency was greater and longer continued than ever before. This year, however, the imports have declined and the exports have largely increased. The balance against us is consequently much smaller, and we will have to export less specie abroad to make it up. The export of coin, to pay the balance of trade against us, the *Advertiser* argues, necessarily compels the borrowing by the exporter of large sums from the banks to buy coin with, which makes money tight; and if we have comparatively little coin to send abroad this year, for that purpose, money should be plenty and rates easy.

A Fowl Proceeding in Buckingham Palace.

Of course his Persian Majesty brought with him his own butcher, but he seemed to fear lest this austere worthy might have fallen a victim to heterodox influences; and report goes that the Shah was desirous of seeing the poultry designed for his particular eating slaughtered before him in the drawing-room of Buckingham Palace. Dismay reigned among the court officials and the members of the Government. The Lord Chamberlain trembled in his gold-buckled shoes at the idea of the desecration, proposed, while Mr. Ayrton, as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and as such charged with the care of the royal palaces, moaned aloud at the thought of the increased estimate required next year to provide new carpets, and to supply the necessary amount of soap and water to remove the guilty stains. The difficulty was at length, I believe, overcome by the sacrifice of the cocks and hens taking taking place in the Queen's private garden, under the eye of a special functionary whose orthodoxy was above suspicion.—*London Letter.*

Venice by Torchlight.

Venice is perhaps the only place where you could see such a torchlight procession, writes a correspondent, as we saw the other night. It was gotten up for some charitable object, and was supported by all the "forestieri" or strangers in the city, whether for the charity or novelty of the thing I leave you to guess. The grand canal or street of the nobles is two hundred feet wide, and capable, therefore, of allowing numbers of boats to go abreast. You know the gondoliers stand up to row, and take little room in the water. A steamer, gayly decorated, was placed in the middle on each side of a large boat containing bands and singers; then, on each side and behind for a long way were gondolas, lighted up in every way Chinese lanterns can do it. The music struck up, and the procession glided along the water. Alternately pieces by the band, and national songs sung by a good chorus, till we arrived at the Rialto, the bridge across the grand canal. Then all stopped, and the thousands of people on the bridge and sides of the canal were still, while the singers treated us to the best out-door performance I ever heard.

According to Prof. Waterhouse, the mountains of the State of Missouri contain iron enough to yield a million of tons per annum of that precious metal for a period of two centuries. The "Pilot Knob" alone, which rises to an altitude of 1,114 feet above the Mississippi, is so rich in iron ore that it is estimated an upper section, 141 feet high, would yield fourteen millions of tons. The quality of the metal is fibrous and flexible, and therefore excellent.

MOLL CLATTERCLACK.

Moll Clatterclack was smart in words
 As any woman's righter,
And with the weapon of the tongue
 She was an awful fighter;
She blazed at this, she snarled at that,
 And kept up such a clatter,
The very shingles on the roof
 Were frightened at the matter.

With [illegible], [illegible] and jaw,
 She made the dishes rattle,
And clean destroyed the human folks,
 And almost killed the cattle;
The dog and cat, and rats and mice,
 Became as deaf as adders;
The chickens staid upon the roosts,
 And got as thin as shadders.

But not content with things at home,
 The [illegible] making critter
Stirred up the people here and there,
 And kept them in a twitter.
Her mean and everlastin' tongue
 Was always kept a waggin',
And yet you'd think she was a saint,
 If [illegible] were made by braggin'.

She kept the neighbors by the ears
 With gossipin' and lyin',
And kept the men a makin' oaths,
 And the women all a cryin'.
You'd thought the end o' time had come,
 With all the fuss and racket,
For when she found an honest name,
 She tried her best to black it.

If ever mortal was possessed,
 She sartin had her legions,
And took her orders from the king
 Of all the lower regions.
She pizened every home and heart,
 And spilt all joy and gladness,
And made a howlin' wilderness
 Chock full o' grief and sadness.

Humorous.

A shrewd General—Sharp.

A very sly comedian—Fox.

The convalescent Senator—Boutwell.

By no means a clerical reader—Pope.

A modern Alexander the Great—Stewart.

A representative of energy and exertion—Pullman.

A melodious and harmonious place—Sing Sing.

What age is the most deceiving? The sausage.

Never run into debt! it is bad enough to walk into it.

How to be always even with the world—Keep your head level.

The objection to the dog tax is that it is own-er-ous.

If brevity be the soul of wit, what a witty man little Thiers must be!

The rarest thing in the world—What is called common sense.

Chuckle-heads—People who go round chucking dice for drinks.

Ten currency mills make a cent; but fancy what ten gin mills make!

To keep the Indians quiet requires considerable Inginuity.

Never nod to an auctioneer unless you wish to buy or be sold.

Some ladies are so economical that they constantly resort to tightening to prevent waistfulness.

A revivalist asked an African if he had found the Lord. "Golly," said Sambo, "am de Lord lost?"

An exchange says "Turkey is arming." If the Czar once gets at her in earnest, it will not be long before she is "legging."

An English writer insists that from the abolition of capital punishment will date the decline of the British Hempire.

A countryman at Dyersburg, Tenn., was noticed the other day gravely setting his watch by a painted sign in front of a jeweler's.

"O, ma," said a little girl who had been to the show, "I've seen the elephant, and he walks backward and eats with his tail."

A dandy asked a barber's boy if he had ever shaved a monkey. "No, sir," answered the lad, "but if you will take a seat I'll try."

A school-girl was recently asked at an examination, by a clergyman, what Adam lost by his fall, and, when pressed, replied, "I suppose it was his hat."

A piece of glass an inch long was taken from the head of a Rochester man recently, in whose skull it had been embedded for twenty years. He had complained occasionally of a pane in his head.

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer says that England will pay off the Alabama award this year by the excise on beer, and patriotic Britishers, whenever they pass a beer-shop, say one to another: "Hour country his hin danger; let's go hin and sup porter."

A careless barber, trimming Sheridan's ears, put him to great pain and uneasiness. "Are you trimming my left ear now," asked the wit. "No, sir; not till I've done with the right." "Oh! only I thought by what I felt that you were passing through to the left ear without going round."

A gentleman whose house was under repair went out one day to see how the work progressed, and observing a quantity of nails lying about, he said to the carpenter, "Why don't you take care of these nails? They'll certainly be lost." "No," replied the carpenter; "you'll find them in the bill."

Attacked by a Deer.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a man named William Harding, while passing along the Washington road, about three-fourths of a mile from the city, when near Sextonville was suddenly attacked by a large deer that had escaped from Druid Hill Park on Saturday. The deer knocked Mr. Harding down, and then backed away from the prostrate man ten or fifteen feet, watched his movements, and whenever the least movement was made by him the deer would immediately renew the attack. Mr. Harding was knocked down four times. Finally the animal hearing a noise down the road turned around, which gave Mr. Harding an opportunity to escape over a fence near by. Mr. Harding went on to Sextonville, where he procured a gun, and, returning, found the deer still standing in the center of the road. He shot the deer and returned to this city and had his wounds dressed. He received two severe cuts on the head, and his whole body was badly bruised.—*Baltimore American.*

Amateur Vaccination.

A fastidious young gentleman of Philadelphia was so afraid of being vaccinated with impure virus that he got a lady friend to save him that which she took from her baby's arm. He called for it one evening, and, while examining the delicate [illegible] A long [illegible] and he [illegible] rolled [illegible] gashes, [illegible] the virus [illegible] hours his arm began [illegible] and pained [illegible] for a doctor. The doctor, [illegible] examining the swollen limb; requested to see the [illegible] it was [illegible] taken from a [illegible] baby, and could vouch for its purity. The doctor, however, insisted, and a little piece was found, which, upon examination, proved to be a part of a crushed cockroach. The real virus had been lost, and the gentleman mistook the crisp roach skin for the lost article. The next time he gets vaccinated he will go for a doctor.

The Shah Witnesses a Prize-Fight.

Yesterday the Shah was greatly entertained by the Marquis of Queensberry, who brought to the palace a number of prize-fighters. Gen. Hardinge, who was on duty at the time, was quite horrified. "How many of them have you got?" asked he of the Marquis. "Six," was the reply. "My God!" exclaimed the General, "we can't let six go in; they might knock us all on the head and walk off with all the jewels and plate." A compromise was effected; two of the best of the bruisers were allowed to enter with the Marquis. They first fought with each other, and then the Marquis, who is the best boxer in the kingdom, tried a few rounds with each of them, handsomely drawing the claret from one, and knocking down the other. The Shah was perfectly charmed. He said it was the best thing he had seen in England. He gave each of the men a handful of coin, and bestowed upon the Marquis a magnificent pipe, mounted with rubies and emeralds.—*London Letter.*

Hen and Cat.

The story copied below, from the St. Albans *Messenger*, comes from North Hero, Vt.:

A hen belonging to Mrs. Mayo, of this place, hatched a brood of chickens. They took the chickens away, but the hen persisted in returning to her nest. Below the nest, in a grain house, a cat produced a litter of kittens. The cat leaving her charge a few minutes, biddy set herself very composedly upon the kittens. Puss returning, a fight ensued, in which puss was victorious. Afraid of what might happen, puss remained in charge till compelled by hunger go after food, whereupon biddy resumed the care of the kittens. Puss returning, and having a vivid remembrance of what she suffered at the first encounter, concluded to allow biddy to remain. This she did till it was discovered that she had smothered some of the kittens, when the latter were removed and given over to their rightful guardian.

A White Robin.

A white robin is a bird no oftener seen than a "white blackbird," but one of these veritable nondescripts is now in the possession of Mr. C. H. Ewell, of Rocky Nook, Plymouth, Mass. The parent bird had built near his residence, but no notice had been taken of the little family, until a few days since, as Mr. Ewell was passing under the tree, the young bird became alarmed and took to flight. Noticing the strange appearance of this particular bird, Mr. Ewell secured him and now has him caged—a study for naturalists and a wonder for those who have never before seen the like. The bird appears in all respects like a robin, with the exception of the plumage, which is entirely white.

It is no joke for a man to be fined £15,730 14s 6d. This is what has happened to Mr. Carmouche at London, who, under pretense of distilling perfumed spirits to be used for perfumery, and not drinkable, has been manufacturing quantities of pure spirits of wine, and selling the same. There were forty-six counts in the indictment, and he was fined in an amount equal to treble duty on each count.

PAIN KILLER—ITS MERITS.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA.

TUNGCHOW, China, Aug. 23.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

Dear Sirs—During a long residence in China, I have used your invaluable Pain Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the summer of '62 and '63, while residing in Shanghai, I found it an almost certain cure for Cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall back upon my own resources in cases of sickness. The Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them, and opens a door to usefulness. In diarrhea, colic, vomiting, cholera, coughs, &c., your Pain Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly,

T. P. CRAWFORD.

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a little Water*, will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it. In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhea, Dysentry, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

In sections of the country where

FEVER AND AGUE

prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops, in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for PAIN KILLER are great. It is found to

Cure Cholera when all other Remedies fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects, and Scalds. It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary sores. Those suffering with RHEUMATISM, GOUT, or NEURALGIA, if not a positive cure, they find the PAIN KILLER gives them relief when no other remedy will.

It Gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

From 1840 to this day, 1870 (Thirty Years), PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER has had no Rival.

Every Housekeeper should keep it at hand, to apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine PAIN KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine. Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., CINCINNATI, O.,

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

OLD lingering cases of Fever and Ague are just the kind to take Shallenberger's Pills. A permanent cure is immediate. Every druggist keeps them.

If He Had but a Thousand.

A Georgia paper, the Atlanta Herald, advises a man who has $1,000 to establish a hennery near the city, and depicts his glorious prospect thus, affording a most remarkable instance of counting one's chickens before the eggs are laid: "With $300 he can purchase 1,000 good hens; an additional $50 will buy him 100 cocks. Let him then rent a good piece of grassy land near the city, and expend $40 in fixing up chicken coops, n[illegible] then with the balance of his money purchase a cheap horse and a second-hand wagon, he is ready for business. His hens will furnish him at a low estimate an average of 600 eggs a day the year round, though for certain purposes let us say, fifty dozen per day. He can secure steady sale for them at an average of 17 cents per dozen, or $8.50 per day, or, in round figures, $3,000 a year. The food of these fowls may be liberally put at $250 per annum, and, with the little garden patch, which should be cultivated; the bee-hives, which should fringe the house; the cow, that should be carefully attended to, the man and his family could easily live on $1,000 a year. Putting his rent at $200 cash per annum, one would have profits of $1,500—quite a handsome thing. 'The man with a thousand dollars' is really affluent, if he only knew it."

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.—Doubting Castle was a sad stumbling block in the path of Bunyan's Christian, though it couldn't bar his way to Truth. We can sympathize with the pilgrim, for doubt always besets us when we are asked to believe anything particularly extraordinary. Consequently, when we heard, some eighteen months ago, that a physician in California had compounded, from the juices and extracts of certain herbs found there, a medicine that cured almost every variety of blood disease, we were incredulous. Since then we have had opportunities of testing the accuracy of the report, and are free to admit that our doubts have vanished. Seeing what we have seen, knowing what we know, it is impossible for us to question the remedial properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. That this famous vegetable Tonic, Alterative, and Antiseptic is a specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic Constipation, Fever and Ague, Bilious Intermittents, Scrofulous Taint in the Blood, Incipient Consumption, Local and General Debility, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and Diseases of the Kidneys, seems to be a matter beyond the pale of controversy—*a fixed fact in medical history*. The statements of friends, in whose veracity and intelligence we have full confidence, corroborated by our own personal observation, compel us to admit the surpassing merits of the preparation.

LONDON.—The city of London has a population of four millions of people, and is the largest in the world, but the real city has only 75,000 souls, and its territory is not one-fifth the size of Buffalo. All the glory, pomp, and dignity of the city centers in the Lord Mayor. Chosen annually from the list of Aldermen, he has a salary equal to that of President Grant, and has, in effect, for more than a century enjoyed more privileges than the sovereign of England.

HAIR VIGOR.—In common with many others, we have felt a lively interest in the investigations which Dr. Ayer has been making to discover the causes of failure of the hair, and to provide a remedy. His researches are said to have been much more thorough and exhaustive than any ever made before. The result is now before us under the name of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. We have given it a trial, and with full satisfaction. It equals our most favorable anticipations. Our gray hairs have disappeared, or resumed their original color; and a visible crop of soft, silken hair has started on a part of the scalp which was entirely bald.—*Democrat, Abingdon, Va.*

THE relaxing power of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for [illegible] the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly. Apply the liniment *cold*, and rub it in with the hand.—[Com.

A CROWD of "Horse Men" and others daily throng the stores in country and town for *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.—[Com.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

OUR READERS should be careful to notice that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this Soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

USE PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

The Wear and Tear of Life.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are, in fact, the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affections of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing fruits. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harassed by family troubles, or excited by speculation, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a wholesome tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced are enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, health and mental clearness, by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken down by over-much brain-work, or exhausting physical labor, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. At this season, when the heat is evaporating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the more robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Hostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defense against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

NEVER allow either Diarrhea, Dysentery, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or serious consequences may result; with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam at hand, these affections may be promptly, safely and efficaciously treated.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, [illegible] a few [illegible] present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by Druggists [illegible]

REV. C. E. MANDEVILLE, M. A., has been elected Principal of Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill. See advertisement in another column.

The Markets.

NEW YORK			
Beeves—Choice	12	@	13
Common	9½	@	10½
Hogs—Dressed	6¼	@	7½
Cotton—Middling Upland	21	@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 25	@	5 65
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 48	@	1 50½
Corn—Mixed Western	55	@	61
Oats	42	@	52
Pork—Mess	17 00	@	17 12½
Lard	8¾	@	9
CHICAGO.			
Beeves—Choice	5 75	@	6 50
Good	5 50	@	5 75
Medium	3 50	@	4 75
Common	2 75	@	3 75
Inferior	2 25	@	2 75
Hogs—Live	4 30	@	5 00
Flour—White Winter	8 00	@	9 00
Red Winter	5 75	@	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 27	@	1 28
No. 2 Spring	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
No. 3 Spring	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn—No. 2	37	@	38
Oats—No. 2	[illegible]	@	29
Rye—No. 2	[illegible]	@	57
Barley—No. 2	65	@	65½
Butter—Choice Dairy	17	@	[illegible]
Eggs—Fresh	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Pork—Mess	15 00	@	..
Lard	8 00	@	8 25
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 18	@	1 22
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	38	@	..
Oats—No. 2	31½	@	33
Rye—No. 2	57	@	59
Pork—Mess	16 50	@	..
Lard	9	@	9½
Hogs	4 40	@	4 70
Cattle	4 00	@	5 75
CINCINNATI.			
Flour	6 75	@	7 10
Wheat—New Red	1 28	@	1 35
Corn	42	@	43
Rye	72	@	..
Oats	31	@	42
Pork—Mess	14 25	@	..
Lard	8½	@	9½
MILWAUKEE.			
Wheat—No 1	1 32½	@	..
No. 2	1 23½	@	..
Corn—No. 2	36	@	..
Oats—No. 2	28½	@	..
Rye—No. 1	60	@	..
Barley—No. 2	75	@	80
CLEVELAND.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 62	@	1 63
No. 2 Red	1 49	@	1 50
Corn	47	@	48
Oats	38	@	40
TOLEDO.			
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 66	@	..
No. 2 Red	1 58	@	..
Corn	41	@	46
Oats	33½	@	..

WHY DROOP AND DIE?

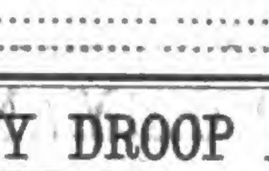

Says one, I have no appetite and feel miserable. Well it is highly necessary that you should have a good appetite before you can enjoy full health. This can only be brought about by the use of Dr. Smith's OLD STYLE BITTERS. A wine glass of this Celebrated Vegetable Medicine taken three times a day before each meal will give you a good keen appetite and rid you of the torpid and stagnant bile which makes you feel so drooping and miserable, and awaken within you new life and vigor. It is especially adapted for the Ladies, as it contains nothing that will injure the most delicate physical frame. If you would live long and enjoy good health do not be without this great vegetable standard tonic—Smith's Old Style Bitters.

Dr. Smith's Golden Liniment is used by all the best physicians.

"W. and C. Scott & Sons' fine Breech-Loading Double Guns, as used by the "Carver" Club of Milwaukee, and others. Believed the best breech-loaders in use. Also, Muzzle-Loaders," *every variety of style, size and price.* "W. and C. Scott & Sons' New Illustrated Work on Breech-Loaders," bound in morocco, 25 cents by mail. Send for price lists and circulars to WILLIAM READ & SONS, 13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Agents.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

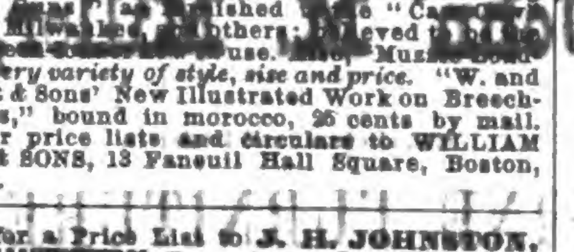

179 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150. Single Guns, $3 to $20. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large discounts to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

AGENTS WANTED *for the newest, best and fastest selling book out!*

OCEAN'S STORY;

or, Triumphs of Thirty Centuries; by F. B. Goodrich (son of "Peter Parley") and E. Howland. Remarkable voyages, shipwrecks, adventures, explorations, piracies, mutinies, naval combats, and the history of all kinds of naval progress. The romance of "Old Ocean" and 1,000 things of interest and value. Over 200 illustrations and low-priced. Send for circular and extra terms; or, if you wish to begin at once, send $1.25 for elegant outfit. VALLEY PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

CANVASSING BOOKS SENT FREE FOR

PROF. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK

On Manhood, Womanhood and their Mutual Inter-relations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc.

Agents are selling from 20 to 30 copies of this work a day, and we send a canvassing book free to any book agent. Address, stating experience, etc. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

CORN AND WHEAT MILLS.

Ready for use, Price $140 & $250 [illegible] Edward Harrison, New Haven, Conn.

JENNINGS SEMINARY. Aurora, Ill.

For both sexes. Fine stone buildings and beautiful grounds. Ten departments; superior advantages in all. A full corps of professors. Commercial College attached. Fall term opens August 25th. Send for catalogue. Address

REV. C. E. MANDEVILLE, A. M., Principal.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

TEA.—TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea Company in America; importers' prices and inducements to agents. Send for circular.

Address, ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey Street, New York.

ADDRESS N. S. DODGE, M. D., No. 258 S. Halsted St., Chicago. Specialty: THE TREATMENT OF HEART DISEASES.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care. [illegible] It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color. It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean. By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong. As a dressing nothing has been found so effectual, or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE,

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown, or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one *preparation*, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

BEATY'S

Celebrated Purely Vegetable

HAIR TONIC.

THE GLORY OF AN OLD MAN

Is his flowing locks. This Tonic will bring out the Hair in a few weeks on the baldest head, where the glands are not destroyed, rich and flowing. It will also color the Hair a most beautiful brown and give it a very glossy appearance.

THE PRIDE OF YOUNG MEN

Is their Whiskers. This preparation will force the Hair to grow wherever there is any roots; therefore it will force the whiskers to grow in a very short time. If used according to directions, it will in every case have the most gratifying effect.

A WOMAN'S BEAUTY

Is her Hair. This is the finest preparation yet produced for promoting the growth of the Hair. It is also the most beautiful dressing a lady can have in her toilet. It will remove every particle of dandruff from the head, cleanse the scalp and prevent its formation, and give the hair a most beautiful glossy appearance. It, unlike all other preparations for the Hair, is entirely vegetable, and contains no lead, sulphur, or nitrate of silver, which are so objectionable. There is nothing to compare with it in the market. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Will be sent safely packed to any address on receipt of the price, one dollar per bottle, or six bottles for five dollars.

Address,

UNION MEDICINE CO.,

Nos. 6 and 8 North Second Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
AGENTS WANTED
PRICE $
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
MANUFACTURERS
CLEVELAND, OHIO

L. D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED
1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$50,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

162nd REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Aug. 11th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$5,000 IN GOLD!

Two Prizes $1,000 EACH
Two Prizes $500 EACH
Five Prizes $100 EACH
GREENBACKS!

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500! One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,

101 W. Fifth-st. Cincinnati, O.

IMPERIAL GIN.—The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.

H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,

5 S. Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

K. B.

KING OF THE BLOOD.

THE MOST THOROUGH PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD YET DISCOVERED.

CURES ALL HUMORS, FROM A COMMON ERUPTION TO THE WORST SCROFULA.

By its use Cancers are cured, and Cancerous tumors are dispersed without the surgeon's knife—Scrofula conquered, and Consumption prevented and cured.

Venereal Diseases, Mercurial and Mineral Poisons, and their effects eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established.

Female Weakness and Disease, Dropsy, general or partial; Swellings, external or internal; and Tumors are reduced and dispersed in a very short time.

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, and Fever Sores are soon removed by this powerful detergent medicine.

Scorbutic Diseases, Dandruff, Scaly or Rough Skin, and Pimples quickly give way, leaving the skin smooth and fair.

Chronic Diseases, Fever and Ague, Disordered Liver, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Nervous Affections, General Debility, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood are conquered, and give way before this most powerful corrector, the King of the Blood.

Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar.

From one to four or five bottles will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Pimples on the Face, Biles, ordinary Eruptions, etc.

From two to eight bottles will cure Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Ulcers, Sores, and Canker in the Mouth and Stomach, Erysipelas, etc.

From two to ten bottles will restore healthy action to the Liver and Spleen, will regulate the Bowels and Kidneys.

From two to six bottles will be found effectual in curing Neuralgia, Sick-Headache, St. Vitus' Dance, and Epilepsy.

From five to twelve bottles will cure the worst cases of Scrofula.

From three to twelve bottles will cure severe and obstinate cases of Catarrh.

From two to four bottles will cure the worst cases of Piles, and regulate Costive Bowels.

From two to ten bottles will cure bad cases of Dropsy.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Sold by all Druggists

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's,

See testimonials in local column. Buffalo, N. Y.

P. P. P. P.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or Multum in Parvo Physic, scarcely larger than mustard seed, yet representing as much cathartic power as large repulsive pills, being most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. For **Jaundice, Headache, Impure Blood, Constipation, Pain in Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Internal Fever, Rush of Blood to Head, Bloated Stomach, High Colored Urine, Gloomy Forebodings,** take **Dr. Pierce's Pellets.**

One or two, taken daily for a time, will cure **Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Scrofulous Sores** and **Virulent Affections of Skin, Throat and Bones.** No cheap wood or paste board boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. **25 cents,** by druggists, or $2 a dozen. Manufactured at the **World's Dispensary,** Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures Warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These Pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid, and other Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

CONSUMPTION

And Its Cure.

WILLSON'S

Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.

WESTERN AGT'S: HURLBUT & EDSALL, CHICAGO. RICHARDSON & CO., ST. LOUIS.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Essays on Obstacles to Marriage, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

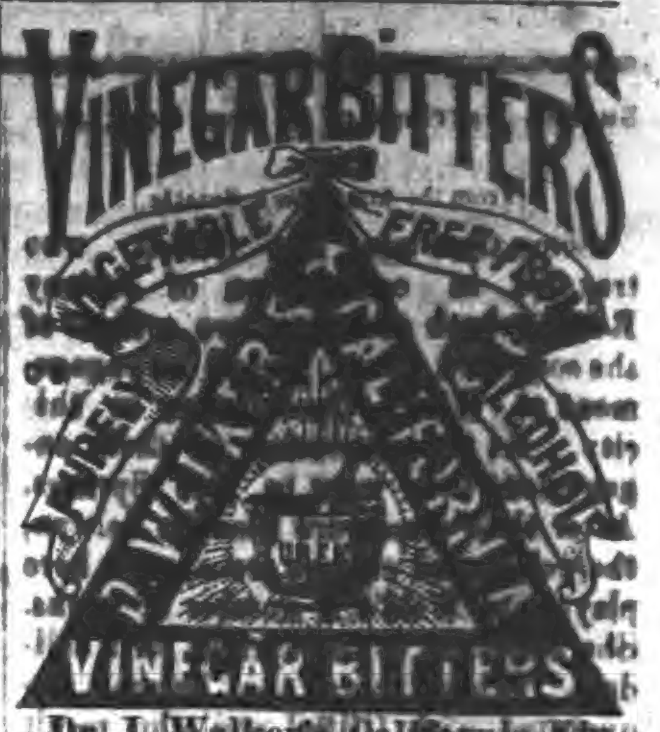

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that [illegible] Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price [illegible]

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 30.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Sudden Marriage [illegible] New York [illegible]

[illegible] city. [illegible] Springs. After [illegible] Selwyn, the [illegible] here playing [illegible] weeks. She [illegible] springs for a holiday. [illegible] became acquainted with Gilford, and the result of [illegible] acquaintance was that [illegible] both married before leaving [illegible] Springs. The wedding was celebrated Wednesday in the proper style at the Markham Street House in this city, where the bride became the possessor of a diamond ring and the bridegroom a diamond pin. Both parties to this romantic wedding are well known to the theatrical world, Gilford from Stockton, and Blanche Selwyn from New York.

Remarks by an American Citizen.

"Well the President's is all welll enough in a way, and he's has got lots of friends—regular third term frieuds, too—Tom Murphy, Henry Clews and others; but it's a mystery to me why some of these good friends of his don't tell him a few things he ought to know, for, you see this must be the biggest and greatest and best Government in the world, and the most peaceful and prosperous, as all the big officials are down at the Branch washing their toes and eating soft shelled crabs while the Administration just naturally runs itself which couldn't otherwise be the case, only that, as say somebody ought to tell the President that driving four scraggly bay horses with white driving-reins strung all over 'em, and yellow lead bars, and hitched to a big, awkward barouche, with two niggers in Shack Nasty Jim colored liveries, is a display of bad taste which is shocking to the cultivated American and actually horrifying to the most ordinary minister plenipotentiary and and envoys and such like; and then after the barouche he comes driving a trotter, with white kid gloves and more white reins, that might possibly go in about three minutes if well pushed, and he lays back and hauls in on the ribbons and breaks up every now and then, and he can tell you his pedigree from away back—by Check out of Government—and will take you to his stable and show you his scrawny colts and tell you their pedigrees and all that. But what sticks in my crop is the bay horses with gold harness and white reins and the yellow lead bars—just like Jim Fisk—and the nigger in Modoc livery, fer it's all so vulgar and in such bad taste, and some day or other, say about day after to-morrow you might mak a pleasant paragraph in your paper about this, though I think really it ought to told him by some of his friends like Tom Murphy and Henry Clews and——but maybe you had not better mention his name."

A divorce case in high life is now occupying the attention of the Scottish nobility. Mady Pollok, of Pollok Renfrewshire, has raised an action of separation and aliment against Sir Augh Crawford Pollok, he husband. She asks aliment to the amount of $5,000 per annum, and she lays her action on the ground of extraordinary series of acts of cruelty toward her, including setting his bulldogs at her, and repeatedly beating her, since the date os her marriage two years since. Sir Hugh denies the chief charges of druelty, and explains that during his absence in America, some years ago, he contracted the habit to drinking to excess and of frequenting drinking bars. He made his wives acquaintance in 1870, in Scarborough, where she was a barmaid, and where she continually supplied him with drink, and she was perfectly aware before her marriage of his failing. He admits having drank to excess since his marriage, but denies ever having intentionally injured his wife. A former lady's maid to Lady Pollok informed the Court that she found a revolver under a pillow in Sir Hugh's bed-room, and that she often heard Sir Hugh firing a pistol, mostly in the night-time. The walls of the room and press-door were marked with shots. on one occasion he turned her out of the bed-room, and previous to this witnes heard something like body falling from the bed to the floor. Lady Pollok had to be carried to another room by a visitor and a footman, but Sir Hugh attacked her, and seized her by the throat. The gentleman who was assisting in carrying Lady Pollok to another room, finding remonstrance unavailable, knocked Sir Hugh down; but as his host promised to behave himself, he was allowed to get up.

It has been discovered recently that the organ of rational language lies in the third convolution of the left anterior lobe of the braid. The third anterior of the lobe of the brain is entirely wanting in a majority of the human family.

Aemale swimming school is a New Orleans novelty. The proprietor is pestered to death with application for positions as tutor by able-bodied gentlemen.

[illegible] to Lynch's character. It is related of him that one [illegible] a lawyer—who is [illegible] of the Green Isle—was arguing a somewhat tedious case before him, when Lynch having satisfied himself as to the merits of the case, and dreading a lengthy speech, said quite abruptly to the voluble attorney, whom we shall name Hagan:

'Mister Hagan, sit down sir!'

The attorney, with a coolness that was refreshing, paid not the slightest attention to the command, and proceeded with his argument.

'Mister Hagan,' said Lynch, rather more pointedly. 'take your seat sir!'

The lawyer scarcely noticed the interruption, but plunged ahead as vigorously as ever.

'Mr. Sheriff, sate Mr. Hagan!'

The sheriff hesitated a moment to see if his superior was in earnest, when suddenly the irate magistrate, with an attempt to smother his wrath that was a very palpable failure he exclaimed;

'Mister Hagan, go on thin!'

Then, whispering to the clork, he relaxed into a listening attitude, remaining perfectly quiet for some hour and a half. at which time the lawyer havidg exhansted the subject, and having exhausted himself, sank into a chair and saturated an extensive pocket handkerchief with the copious perspiration that beaded his legal brow.

Lynch raised himself slowly in his chair, and inquired very mildly, 'are you through Mr. Hagan?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Are ye sure you're through?'

'Yes sir, quite sure.'

'Well, sir,' remaked Lynch, 'your argument had no more effect upon the Court than a spoonful of water on the back of a duck. There's been judgment entered up against ye for an hour or more.

The church at Mellonville, Florida held a fair recently (without any grab bags), to provide a home for its pastor. The proceeds were $250, which sum was invested in a farm ot ten acres, within a half mile of the church. The children of the Sunday-school are raising money to plant a grove of orange trees on the lot. It will afford room for 560 orange trees, which at twelve years of age, will yield 3,000 or 4,000 oranges each; and those at $20 per thousand will yield an income for the pastors family after his death.

A lady remarked to a printer, the the other day, that, though we might prin a kiss, we must never publish it.

A Yankee editor asks his subaribers to pay him so that he can play the same joke on his creditors.

When is hen not a hen? When she goes to roost, for then she is a rooster.

A New Orleans paper states that there is in that city a hog with his ears so far back that he can't hear himself squeals.

The saying that 'there is more pleasure in giving than receiving' is supposed chiefly to relate to medicine, kicks and advice.

Ireland sends forth 140 newspaper —twenty-three dailes, twenty-three bi-weeklees, six tri-weeklies, and eighty-eighty issued weekly and at other intervals.

A fastidious citizen of Zanesville, Ohio, objects to boys bathing in the reservoir which supplies the city with water.

Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, is in nees of laboring men of all classes. Carpetners are tne main mechaics in demand.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to Sell Real Estate.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

Notice is hereby given, that James E. Rose, administrator of the estate of Isaac Hornburger, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Farm For Sale!

120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND.

I offer for sale my farm on the Newville road, 5½ miles east of Auburn, containing 120 acres of good land, on which are located a good dwelling house and barn, fine young orchard, watered by wells. About 20 acres of White Oak Timber that has never been culled. Terms easy. For further particulars enquire of J. W. Rickel, Auburn, Ind, or the subscriber on the farm.

G. D. McGOWAN.

GRAND

OPENING!

—OF—

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AND SUMMER

CLOTHING!

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WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

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BURGESS' BLOK,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Corner of Main and Court Sts., Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Hon F P Randall, Dr B S Woodworth, H Burgess. Hon P Hoagland, Dr B S Brown, A S Evans, Hon C E Gorham, Dr Th Heuchling, Chas Hanna, Chas McCulloch, M Sweetzer, A Oppenheimer, H C Hartman, C L Hill, Fred Nirdlinger, Rev S Wagenhals, J G Williams, J B McDonald, Chas D Bond, John Gilbert, S J Beeler, Rev A Marine, M Graff, John Hayden, Rev J B Fairbanks, W L Carnahan.

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Drugs, Medicines,

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Perfumery, Soaps,

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and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

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Precriptions Carefull Compounded.

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GENTS'

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IMMNENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

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For Cash,

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O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

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CASSIMERES!

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Open Day and Night.

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The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patrogage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

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The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

☞ ☞ ☞

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it mus hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunite is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

☞ ☞ ☞

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D

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V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

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Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

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South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

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promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

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Therefore buy your

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CHARLES KLOTZ

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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

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HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

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House & Lot

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An excellent site on Main street, suitable fo boarding house or other business. Frame hous with well, cistern, stable and all in good or Lot is 36x140 feet. Enquire of GUY PLUM.der.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 7, 1873. No. 32.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. O. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

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Six Months........1 0
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One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

ROSE & HARTMAN.

Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

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Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

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FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Co- up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. JAS. L. BEST. 2-24 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

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Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enabled to visit the cities of
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the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Palman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati & Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, without change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agen
CINCINNATI, O.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance	4,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	,08 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,41 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A. M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,55 "
Chicago	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6.40 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11 00 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6.37 "	1,00 "
Alliance	11,00 "	10,55 "	8.05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	AM,	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........Dep	11 15p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 08	-	
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson........Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 32	9 00	
Dep	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

Wm. A. ERNST, Sup
R. BILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
1 Logansport a.	4.00 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12 08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12. 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.40 a. m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871.

Going North.

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	7 00 a m	
Connersville	10 00	
Indianapolis	10 10	3 35 p m
Muncie	12 36 pm	6 45
Hartfordcity	1 26	7 36
Bluffton	2 41	8 37
Fort Wayne	4 00	9 45

Going South

	Mail.	Ind. Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 30 p m	5 10 a m
Bluffton	1 35	6 19
Hartford City	2 40	7 20
Muncie	3 30	8 10
Indianapolis	6 25	10 45
Connersville	5 25	
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS,
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modate all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.
I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address
April 9, 1873-tf J. A. CAMPBELL, Butler Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and
Po visions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock o
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

One day last week, a man mowing on the Kankakee marsh killed eleven rattle snakes, the largest having eleven rattles The next day his son killed two, the largest having nineteen rattles.

'Our wheat crop is now safely harvested' and is a very fair one; hardly an average one, but very fair, and the quality is good. Corn is looking well; although much of it was blown down by the late severe winds, it has raised up again uninjured.—*Plymouth Democrat.*

From observation and inquiry, we are of the opinion that the wheat crop of this county will not be much larger than one half an average crop this season. The weather has been very favorable for securing it, thus insuring a good quality.—*Eckhart Review.*

A few days since, twin children of Abraham Hyer, living near Waverly, were playing with a can in which there was some kerosene. They set fire to it. It exploded and burned them so severely that both have since died from the effect.—*Miami County Sentinel.*

It has been ascertained that the "spots on the sun" are monster holes, some of them having a depth of 2,260 miles The spots, or holes are constantly undergoing changes, presenting a most remarkable and awe-inspiring appearance to the observer.

A fearful combat with a monstrous reptile took place in Peoria, recently, according to a local paper, which says: 'A rural gentleman, visiting a friend in the 3d Ward, found in the back yard, after dusk an immense snake lying in the grass.—He procured an axe and when he had chopped the reptile into about a dozen places, he discovered it to be a garden hose which had not been properly hung up in the coal shed.'

This is the way they caged a rhinoceros at Ithaca, according to a local paper: 'A cable chain was attached to each of his legs, and one around his neck, and these were coupled to locomotives on each of our railroads The engines were then started. Pulling in five different directions, his behemothship had nothing left to fight with but his tail, and that was lashed to a church spire by a wire rope. Being rendered harmless by these guys, a new wagon was built around him, and thus he was secured.'

Five young Belgians lately laid a wager that they would remain awake continuously for seven days. They kept up all manner of exciting exercises, and drank large quantites of coffee, and one of them won the bet, though with the loss of twenty-five pounds in weight. Two fell asleep after one hundred thirty hours, one was seized with inflamation of the lungs and had to give in to save his life, and the other fell asleep on horseback and then fell off and broke his arm.

A dreadful accident is reported by the Goshen *Times*, by which Elsie Moreland, a little girl three years old, in Locke township, met a terrible death on the 1st inst., while playing with her little mates in the flouring mill at that place. Her clothing was caught by the shaft of the mill, and poor little girl was carried around the shaft from thirty-four to forty times a minute for fifteen or twenty minutes. Of course she was teribly mangled, and life was extinct when she was discovered and extracted from the shaft.

Take Away Your Thumb.

A couple of sharpers named Dick and Tom, were once traveling through Illinois when they found it necessary to make a raise. As it was a rather religious neighborhood, they determined to pass as ministers, and take up a collection. Now, Dick was an eloquent speaker, but could not read, while Tom was vice versa. So it was arranged that Dick should preach, while Tom was to sit behind him in the pulpit and read the text Sunday came, and our heroes were on hand. Dick arose opened the Bible and designated the text by placing his thumb to it, while Tom began in a low voice:

'And Aaron said unto Moses.'

Dick, (repeating aloud,)—'And Aaron said unto Moses.'

Tom, (in a whisper)—'Take away your thumb.'

Dick, (with stentorian emphasis)—Take away your thumb.'

Tom, 'Now you've played thunder.'

Dick, (roaring like a third rate tragedian)—'Now you've played thunder.'

What else happened we are not informed, but it is reasonable to suppose that the collection did not equal the surprise of the audiance after this announcement

A few days ago Solomon Barkman, of Four Corners, Jenning county, mistook his brother Mortimer for a turkey and shot him, inflicting a dangerous wound.

A Hero.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 18,

As Mr. Stephen Chase, constable of Washington township, was riding on horseback to his father's last night, who lives about three miles from the city, he had occasion to cross the track of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway, and discovered that a large hickory tree had fallen directly across the track in the woods. It was then about dark and a passenger train would be along in two hours. He rode to his father's nearly a quarter of a mile, procured an ax, and had cut one end of the tree when the ax slipped and went into his left foot, cutting it half off. He remounted the log, cut off the other end, and rolled it on one side, leaving a clear passage for the train. He then jumped on his horse and gallopped home through the rain to look after his foot.

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* says, that on Sunday night, Charels E. Campbell, a brakeman on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., while coupling cars at the freight house of that road, was caught between two cars the bumpers striking him on the left breast crushing in and fracturing the ribs which wounded the lung, consequently when the man breathes the air passes through through the epidermis, which is puffed up. The man can not possibly recover, as the pulsations of the heart can scarcely be heard, there being only a faint murmuring like that given by the vibrating of a watch spring, and no beating of the heart can be felt. The side of the body is badly bruised and the upper ribs being fractured, and the lung perforated by them, it seems impossible for the man to live. Yet strange things happen. Had he been struck a little lower he would have been instantly killed.

The painful news reaches us from Washington that the most serious remonstrances have been made against the appointment of John A. Bingham of Ohio, as Minister to Japan, not on account with his connection with the Credit Mobilier scandal, but because of his intemperate habits. Ever since the hanging of Mrs. Suratt this vice has been growing upon him, until it has now become open and notorious. Refused a nomination last summer by the people of his Congressional district Mr. Bingham has been promoted to the higher dignity of representing this nation at the capital of Japan's thirty million of population. In view of the fact Mr DeLong owed his removal to charges to those similar made against his successor, it is impossible to account for the appointment. It would seem as if we were anxious to reveal our worst vices to a people anxious to study American civilization. It is singularly improper that a man who constantly under the influence of liquor should be commissioned to disgust, by his habits, the keenest and most progressive people of Asia. If Japan regards it as an insult, the blame must rest upon the power that commissioned the new embassador.—*Graphic.*

A Radical Congressman, who voted for and pocketed the back pay upon the foolish notion that whatever breeze it might excite it would soon blow over, is of the opininon that "quite enough discussion" has already been had upon this topic, and naturally thinks it ought to be dropped. There is probably more than one inculpated salary-grab felon who is of the same opinion. But the people think differently. There is an immese fund to be drawn upon yet on account of this same salary increase, and those who were guilty of voting for it, or sharing in the plunder afterwards, will never cease to hear the last of it. It is a "dammed spot" that won't out at the mere bidding. Every one of the fellows who confederated to take this money has been stricken with a political dry rot, which is populating political graveyards all over the country much more rapidly than the celebrated one which Cumback established four years ago. The member from this District, Tyner by name, is one of the class. After four years of insignificance at Washingeon, he succeeded in drawing public attention to his official life by participating in an act of such odium as to be universally denounced the country over. It was his complicity in the salary fraud, and the sneaking manner in which he attempted to escape responsibility, that for a moment gave him a little prominence. Like a putrifying corpse he rose to the surface as putrification set in, then sank forever out of sight.

The people won't forget these men—can't forget them. Without any party distinction they must all go down alike to a common political grave. From Morton to Tyne, and all through the lists, there is the same universal and emphatic condemnation of the act and the actors.—*Logansport Pharos.*

Telegraph Ticks.—An Amusing Episode at a Hotel Breakfast Table.

Two young men, telegraph operators board at one of our third class hotels, and being of a somewhat hilarious disposition and finding great amusement in carrying on conversation with each other at the table by ticking on their plates with knife, fork or spoon. For the information of those not acquanted with telegraph, it may be well to state that a combination of sounds or ticks constitute the telegraphic alphabet, and persons familiar with those sounds can converse thereby as intelligently as with spoken words. The young men lightning strikers as already stated were in the habit of indulging in table-talk by this means whenever they desired to anything private to each other. For instance,

No. 1 would pick up his knife and tick off such remark as this to No. 2;

'Why is this butter like that offence of Hamlet's uncle?

No. 2 'I give it up.'

No1. 'Because its rank and smells to Heaven.'

Of course the joke is not appreciated by the landlord who sits close by, because he does not understand the telegraph ticks and probably he wouldn't appreciate it much if he did; but the jokers enjoy it immensely and laugh immoderately, while the other guests wonder what can be the occasion for their merriment, and concluded the operators are idiots.

A few days ago, when these fun loving youths were seated at breakfast a stout built young man entered the dining room with a handsome girl on his arm, whose blushing countenance showed her to be a bride. The couple had in fact been married but a day or previous, and had come to San Francisco from their home in Oakland or Mud Spring, or some other villiage, for the purpose of spending the honey moon. The telegraphic tickers comenced as soon as they seated themselves.

No. 1 opened the discourse as follows:

'What a lovely pigeon this is alongside of me—ain't she?'

No. 2—Yes perfectly charming, looks as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth. Just married I guess; don't you think so?

No. 1—yes I should judge she was. What lucious lips she's got! If that country bumpkin beside her was out of the road I'd give her a hug and a kiss just for luck!

No 2—Suppose you try it, give her a little nudge under the table, with your knee.

There is no telling to what extent the young rascals might have gone, but for an amazing and entirely unforseen event. The briegroom's face had flushed and a dark scowl was on his brow during the progress of the ticking conversation; but the operators were too much occupied with each other to pay attention to him. The reader may form some idea of the young men's consternation when the pardner of the lady picked up his knife and ticked off the following terse but vigerous message to them.

'This lady is my wife, and as soon as she gets through with her breakfast I propose to wring both your necks—you insolent whelps.'

The countenance of the operators fell very suddenly when the message commenced. But by the time it had ended they had lost all appetite and appreciation of jokes, and slipped out of the dining room in a very rapid and unceremonious manner. It seems that the bridegroom was a telegraph operator, and 'knew how it was himself.'

A Living Death.

The horrors of too hasty dispcsition of corpses is shown in a shocking case of which the Fort Wayne *Gazette* tells. Mr. R. P. Mink, of Kalamazoo Michigan, road master on the Grand Rapids Indiana railroad, died last Monday under very remarkable circumstances. While directing his groom in the attendance on the horses, he suddenly dropped and, as was supposed, expired. The weather being warm, the body was packed in ice and brought down to this city, en route for Valparaiso, Indiana, for interment. Arriving at the destination where full preparations had been made for the funeral, the friends and relatives were thunderstruck to find evident signs of life about the body. It perspired freely. The funeral was of course delayed, and yesterday afternoon the blood flowed freely. Restoratives were applied but without effect, and R. P. Mink is now a dead man, but it is past question that he was consigned to the icy tomb while life was still abundent, as the fact of his having so well withstood the awful confinement attests.

Get ready for Forepaugh tomorrow, at Waterloo.

THE FRIEND'S BURIAL.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

My thoughts are all in yonder town,
Where, wept by many tears,
To-day my mother's friend lays down
The burden of her years.

True as in life, no poor disguise
Of death with her is seen,
And on her simple casket lies
No wreath of bloom and green.

O not for her the florist's art,
The mocking weeds of woe;
The blessings of the voiceless heart,
The love that passeth show!

Yet all about the softening air
Of new-born sweetness tells,
And the ungathered May-flowers wear
The tints of ocean shells.

The old assuring miracle
Is fresh as heretofore;
And earth takes up its parable
Of life from death once more.

Here organ swell and church-bell toll
Methinks but discord were,
The prayerful silence of the soul
Is best befitting her.

No sound should break the quietude
Alike of earth and sky;—
O wandering wind in Seabrook wood,
Breathe but a half-heard sigh!

Sing softly, spring-bird, for her sake,
And thou not distant sea,
Lapse lightly as if Jesus spake,
And thou wert Galilee!

For all her quiet life flowed on
As meadow streamlets flow,
Where fresher green reveals alone
The noiseless way they go.

From her loved place of prayer I see
The plain robed mourners pass,
With slow feet treading reverently
The graveyard's springing grass.

Make room, O mourning ones, for me,
Where, like the friends of Paul,
That you no more her face shall see
You sorrow most of all.

Her path shall brighten more and more
Unto the perfect day;
She cannot fail of peace who bore
Such peace with her away.

O sweet, calm face, that seemed to wear
The look of sins forgiven!
O voice of prayer that seemed to bear
Our own needs up to heaven!

How reverent in our midst she stood,
Or knelt in grateful praise!
What grace of Christian womanhood
Was in her household ways!

For still her holy living meant
No duty left undone;
The heavenly and the human blent
Their kindred loves in one.

And if her life small leisure found
For feasting ear and eye,
And pleasure, in her daily round,
She passed unpausing by.

Yet with her went a secret sense
Of all things sweet and fair,
And beauty's gracious providence
Refreshed her unaware.

She kept her line of rectitude
With love's unconscious ease;
Her kindly instincts understood
All gentle courtesies.

An inborn charm of graciousness
Made sweet her smile and tone,
And glorified her farm-wife dress
With beauty not its own.

The dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls;
The Gospel of a life like hers
Is more than books and scrolls.

From scheme and creed the light goes out,
The saintly fact survives;
The blessed Master none can doubt
Revealed in holy lives.

HUMANE TREASON.

Story of an Aged Jurist.

Our District Court was in session, and in the evening, during the recess, a small party of us were assembled in the private room of the presiding judge, a man fully up to three-score-and-ten, with but one guiding light while upon the bench—justice, strict and impartial; and to while away the time, he told us a story, as follows:

"Years ago I was Prosecuting Attorney for my judicial district. I was young then—a little more than thirty—but had worked hard to instruct and improve myself in my profession. When I became District Attorney I meant to do my duty, and as I felt myself, in a measure, pitted against the whole bar, I gathered my strength, and prepared to marshal all the forces at my command.

"At length came what I had long desired—a capital trial. It was a case of murder, seemingly of the most atrocious character. The Attorney-General came down to attend, but when he found how well I understood the case, and how thoroughly I had prepared myself, he did not propose to bother himself. He would leave me to conduct the prosecution, holding himself in readiness to render assistance, or offer suggestions, in case of need.

"The case came on, and I presented the Government's complaint, and the grounds therefor. The prisoner at the bar was Charles Ashcroft, a young man of five-and-twenty—intelligent and handsome—and about the last man in the world one would have selected as a murderer. Yet he stood thus charged, and the evidence was overwhelming against him.

"The facts, as elicited in evidence, were these: Ashcroft had been a teacher in the academy of the town where he resided, and where the killing had been done. He had waited upon a young lady, named Susan Lattimer, and had evidently loved her very dearly; but it seemed that Susan was not inclined to be constant. A wealthy suitor presented himself for her hand, and she cast off the poor pedagogue and accepted the new-comer.

"One Saturday afternoon Susan Lattimer went on foot to visit an uncle who lived two miles distant, and to shorten the way she took the cart-path through a wood that stretched down between the two sections of the town. Shortly after she was seen to enter this wood, Charles Ashcroft was seen to follow with a double-barreled gun upon his shoulder. Susan Lattimer went to her uncle's, but finding only a servant of the family at home, she started back at once by the way she had come.

"In the wood, on her return, she was met by Ashcroft, who stopped her, and upbraided her for her desertion of him. Two girls—one fourteen years of age, and the other a year younger—who had gone to the wood for the purpose of gathering beech-nuts, passed the twain while they were conversing, and heard Ashcroft '*swearing terribly*,' as they expressed it, at Miss Lattimer. They heard him declare that he '*would as lief die as not*;' and they heard her say, '*Don't kill me!*' At this point the altercation frightened them, and they ran away.

"Charles Ashcroft returned to his boarding-place, pale and agitated, with both barrels of his fowling-piece empty, but with no game. Later, the body of Susan Lattimer was found in the wood, not far from where the altercation had taken place. She had been shot dead, the whole of one side of the face and head having been shockingly torn by a heavy piece of pigeon-shot, evidently discharged with deliberate aim, and at a very short distance. Some of the shot was extracted, and exhibited to a storekeeper in the village, who unhesitatingly declared that it was exactly such shot as he had sold on the same Saturday to Ashcroft.

"In response to this Ashcroft could only deny, in the most solemn manner, that he had thought or offered harm of any kind to the deceased. He admitted the truth of the statement made by the two girls; and he admitted that he had purchased the shot as the storekeeper had said. His story was, that on that Saturday afternoon he had gone into the wood to shoot pigeons. He did not know that Miss Lattimer had gone that way. He met her unexpectedly, and foolishly allowed himself to give vent to his feeling of indignation. For words spoken on the occasion he hardly felt himself responsible. In fact, he could not remember what he did say. After talking until they had both become exhausted by intensity of feeling, and Miss Lattimer had fallen to crying bitterly, he bade her farewell, and told her he had troubled her for the last time. She sat down upon a log by the side of the path, still crying, and asked him to leave her. He obeyed her, and saw her not again until he saw her dead. In explanation of the empty barrels of his gun, and no game, he said that he had met Miss Lattimer before he had seen any pigeons, and that after leaving he had no heart to sport. He had discharged his piece into the empty air, as he never allowed himself to deposit a loaded gun in a dwelling-house.

"There is no need that I should give you the details of the trial. Suffice it for me to say that I felt my reputation at stake as Prosecuting Attorney. The State was my client, and she demanded that I should succeed. Able lawyers were arrayed against me, with money and social power to back them, and I must overcome them in the combat, if I could. I marshaled my forces, and disposed them in the best possible manner. I threw my whole soul into the work, and used every means possibly presented. I took the connection of the prisoner with the homicide as granted. Then I drew a picture of the murder, which made the jury shudder and quake as they sat; and I demanded that outraged justice should be vindicated; that the community should be protected; that our homes, and our highways, and our byways, should be safe to the innocent ones whom we loved. I held the prisoner up in colors so frightful and hideous that he fainted outright in his box; and then this circumstance I caught up and turned against him. I fairly carried the jury by storm; and our sympathetic and good-hearted Chief Justice had allowed all his sympathies to be expended upon the distressed and heart-broken parents and brothers and sisters of the deceased. The counsel for the prisoner were outflanked and overpowered, and they struggled hopelessly. In the end a verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered, and the prisoner was sentenced to be executed.

"I was jubilant and proud at the close of the trial; and both bench and bar joined in complimenting me. I went to my home, expecting my wife to congratulate me warmly. She had been present through most of the trial, and had witnessed my triumph. But she said not a word. When I asked her if she did not join with me in gratitude for my success, she shook her head.

"'I am proud of my husband's legal fame,' she said, 'but I cannot feel grateful in the present instance. I think, Edward, *you have condemned an innocent man!*'

"The words struck me like a bolt of lightning—not only the words, but the more than human feeling with which they had been spoken. I recovered myself, and laughed at the gentle woman for her misplaced sympathy. I asked her to look at the evidence.

"'Look at what evidence?' she demanded. 'There are unseen evidences as strong as those which are palpable to sight and hearing. The heart feels them, and the calm judgment indorses them. As I live, I do not believe Charles Ashcroft ever knowingly or willingly did harm to that dead girl. He knows no more how she met her death than do I.'

"The flurry of conquest was over, and in my own sanctuary I sat down and reflected. I took up now the case for the defendant, and went over the whole business from beginning to end. Shutting out the evidence directly implicating the prisoner, there was no human being who could have believed him guilty. What, then, was this evidence? Did it directly connect him with the killing? No. Only circumstantially was he connected therewith. Was it possible that some one else could have done the deed? Aye, a thousand times. Was it more probable that some one else did it than that Ashcroft did it? Here was the rub. I had seen guilt in many forms, and I had seen innocence accused. I had seen the guilty wretch attempt to hide his guilt, and had heard him deny it *in toto*. And here came in the evidence which my wife experienced, and which I could feel, but which never could be presented to a jury of ordinary men with moving power. In the bearing of the prisoner there had not been one shadow of that brazen impudence which is sure to crop out somewhere, or somehow, in the demeanor of guilt long struggling to affect innocence. Nor had he displayed the despair of a hopelessly entrapped criminal. On the contrary, he had presented, as I could calmly review the scene, a crushed and broken heart—a manhood struggling under a frightful incubus, and a shivering, shuddering sensitiveness under the suspicions resting upon him. Now that I had won the victory, I could afford to judge without prejudice, and I found myself, ere long, in trouble. *I* had condemned the man; *I* had consigned him to the gallows.

"'How—how could she have come to her death if he did not kill her? What other way is possible?'

"I had mused aloud at this point, and my wife had heard me.

"'There are many ways,' she said, with a directness which showed that her thoughts had been in company with my own. 'Ashcroft left her sitting upon a log, crying. When she got up to start again for home she blundered along almost blindly, thinking of nothing but the betrayed lover she had sent from her. There have been plenty of pigeons in these woods, and others beside Charles Ashcroft were in all probability hunting there that Saturday afternoon. Did you never hear of persons being shot by sheer accident in such places? What more easy than for Susan Lattimer to have suddenly come into range of a gun already aimed, with the finger of its owner pressing the trigger?'

"'But,' I cried, startled at the thought, 'had such an accident occurred, the man would have come forward and owned it.'

"'It was not a man; it was a boy,' said my wife, 'and the catastrophe frightened him out of his wits—a boy who knows not the grades of homicide—who fears that the gallows would follow a revelation of the deed.'

"I cannot tell you, gentlemen, how that thing worked upon my mind. I came to the belief that my wife had truly solved the problem; and the more I reflected, the more firmly became that solution fixed in my faith. The time for Ashcroft's execution was drawing near. How could I save him? There was but one way. A new trial without some new evidence was out of the question. I must set him free. I could not see him hanged. I visited him in his cell, and came away morally certain that he was innocent. I asked my wife if she had the will and the courage to help that man to break his bonds. She flashed in the glory of her woman's power like an impatient soldier. I told her I would set her on the track, but I must not know how the work was done, nor where the prisoner had gone. She comprehended and agreed. I lent my official influence to gain her access to the jail, and she did the rest. She came home one night radiant like a saint who has had a glimpse of heaven. On the following morning I was informed that the condemned man had escaped. I asked my wife no questions and she offered no information.

"Search was instituted, but no trace of the fugitive could be found. The time set for the execution passed, and not many days thereafter an honest farmer, living near to the uncle whom Susan Lattimer went to visit that Saturday afternoon, came to me in great tribulation. His son, a boy of fourteen, had confessed the shooting of Miss Lattimer. I went over with the father, and saw the boy. I found him sick nigh unto death, his life worried away by the fearful secret which he had held gnawing in his bosom. I promised him that no harm should come to him, and he brightened up. It was exactly as my wife had suggested. The lad had seen a pigeon upon a tree, and had crept into a clump of bushes on the opposite side of the cart-path, in order that he might raise his gun without frightening the bird. He had cocked his piece and taken aim, and his finger was pressing the trigger when Miss Lattimer, with her head bent down, came directly before the muzzle. She had come like a dark shadow between him and the bird, and not until his piece had been discharged did he know who had thus suddenly obstructed his sight. When he had leaped out from his cover and seen the fearful work he had done, he was for a moment paralyzed with a terror that was awful. Soon the phantom of Murder appeared to his appalled sense, and he ran away and hid. And from that time he suffered, until his secret was so near killing him that he had to let it out.

"I returned home and asked my wife if she knew where Charles Ashcroft was. She said she knew. I told her what I had discovered, and bade her bring him back. On the very next day Ashcroft appeared and delivered himself up at the jail.

"The final result you can easily comprehend. At the new trial the boy was able to attend, and Charles Ashcroft was set at liberty with but little ceremony, his character fully cleared from even the appearance of guilt, and his friends multiplied in number.

"And so the life of an innocent, high-minded man was saved. He would have been surely hanged had he remained in prison to the appointed day. People said it was an interposition of Providence. They little dreamed how much of that precious Providence lay in the subtle instincts and in the heart of my wife; nor did they suspect my own official treason. But I never blamed myself—never. And the teachings of that experience have served me well in the later years."

Reason in Dogs.

The Hon. S. L. M. Barlow owns a pair of thoroughbred Scotch deer-hounds, male and female. Their sinewy limbs, deep chests, slim muzzles, intelligent faces, and kindly dispositions make them ornamental additions to a gentleman's country-seat, and assert their claim to lineal descent from the stag-hound that lives in poverty as the companion of Sir Walter Scott. Being dogs of good education as well as blue blood, they seldom leave their master's residence, and treat less-favored quadrupeds with lofty contempt. About a week ago the male, who wags his tail to the name of Walter, followed the farm-cart to a neighbor's house. A very large and ferocious mastiff possessed prior dog privileges there. Instead of receiving his visitor with becoming hospitality, he assaulted him savagely, and in a few minutes injured him so badly that he was carried home in the cart. The mastiff's teeth inflicted a bad wound in Walter's chest, almost perforating it from side to side. He refused to submit to human surgery, but tried a remedy taught him by instinct. In the moist earth on the border of a fish-pond he dug a hole that just fitted his breast. He chose a shady place for his hospital, and never left it, except for his meals, until he was cured. During the tedious hours of convalescence his mate was constantly with him. After five days he considered himself well. Then the pair went from the house, and going straight to where the mastiff lived, without warning or giving him any other living show, they set upon him. The fight was short, sharp and decisive. Before their victim's owner could render assistance they had torn the mastiff limb from limb. After seeing their work well done, they turned and jogged home.—*New York Sun.*

IT IS astonishing how few people in Wall street have a "Wall eye."

Miscellaneous.

YALE COLLEGE catalogues 160 Smiths.

POUNDED ice, dipped in white of egg will settle the stomach when all else fails.

THE census shows that there are 35,814 more men than women in Wisconsin.

MISS NELLIE GRANT is credited with contemplating a book about Long Branch.

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG is canvassing the cities of Georgia as agent for a patent wooden water-pipe.

A VERMONT man has invented a contrivance by which kerosene lamps may be filled from the bottom.

AN Idaho lawyer paid $25 the other day for calling the Judge on the bench "a bloated old rhinoceros."

CHICO, Cal., has produced some onions weighing four pounds each, yielding from eight to ten tons per acre.

A FLOATING cannon ball is one of the sights at Vienna. It weighs 50 pounds, and floats in a caldron of quicksilver.

DURING the last six months 12,500 Chinese emigrants have landed in California. Of white folks there were 600 less.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S doctor bills as to insanity, presented to the New York Board of Supervisors for payment, amount to $1,800.

A VERMONT school-teacher has struck the thing at last. He makes unruly boys turn a grindstone 1,000 times, while another boy bears on it with a stick of wood.

THE value of flour and wheat exports from California to Atlantic and foreign ports for the year ending June 30 is $19,252,000. Value of the wheat crop, $50,000,000.

IT is said that some of the enterprising New York journals, unable to obtain permission to send correspondents on the Tigress, overcame the difficulty by causing their correspondents to enlist as seamen.

THE property valuation of Mississippi in 1860 was $607,324,000. In 1870 it was $209,177,000, a loss of two-thirds in ten years. The amount gathered by taxation in 1860 was $945,806, and in 1870 $3,736,373.

JACOB B. JORDAN and Clayton Sutton were deer-driving in Ouachita county, Ark., recently, when the former and the horse upon which he was riding were shot and killed by Sutton, he taking Jordan's horse for a deer as he came through some bushes near him.

THE average number of persons per house, in various cities of the United States, is as follows: New York, 14.72; Cincinnati, 8.81; Brooklyn, 8.64; Boston, 8.46; Jersey City, 8.37; Hartford, 5.56; Rochester, 5.36; and Toledo, the lowest, 5.25. The densest population is that of the Fourth Ward, New York, where there are 24.61 persons to each dwelling.

ILLINOIS is almost out of debt. In 1860 the State owed nearly $12,000,000, and during the war the equipment of troops and similar objects cost large sums, which temporarily increased the debt. All has been paid off since the war, however, excepting about $2,500,000, which the State is now ready to pay, but is unable to do so because the holders refuse to surrender their bonds, which are not yet due.

EX-GOV. LEONARD SARGENT, of Vermont, who was counsel for the accused at the celebrated Boorn trial more than fifty years ago, and is the only living man thoroughly acquainted with that remarkable case, when the prisoner was saved from hanging by the discovery that his supposed victim was alive and well, is soon to publish a pamphlet containing an authentic record of the half-forgotten and often misquoted facts.

The Guano Supply.

The British Consul at the port of Callao, in Peru, in his annual report contradicts the rumor of further discoveries of guano deposits. The Guanape Islands possess still some 500,000, and the Macabee Islands about 750,000 tons. This information is down to last November, when there were forty-seven vessels at the former islands loading at the rate of 600 tons per day, and fifteen ships at the Macabee Islands loading at the rate of over 300 tons per day. The Lobos Islands, further north, have 750,000 tons at the most. The whole exportable guano now left in Peru may be safely estimated as under three million tons, which will supply the demand only for a very few years. It seems that seals and sea lions in great numbers frequent the islands where guano is found, and that it is probable that this deposit is made by these animals as much as by birds. An American, Mr. Steele, from Michigan University, corroborates this view of the British Consul. He has analyzed specimens deposited by seals, and has found them perfectly analogous to the guano of commerce.

Factory Slavery.

A correspondent of the Providence *Press* gives some interesting information about factory life in Rhode Island forty years ago. During summer the operatives were worked 14 hours a day, beginning at 4:30 in the morning, and working until 7:30 or 7:45 in the evening, with half an hour for breakfast and three-quarters of an hour for dinner. In winter the hour for closing at night was 7:30, except on Saturdays, when they quit work at dark. This was continued for years, until a young girl employed in one of the factories died after a brief illness. Physicians decided that the cause of her death was overwork. The mill owners then held a meeting and resolved to shorten the time of labor to twelve and three-quarters hours in summer. Overseers received about $8 per week. They were cruel taskmasters, and beat and abused the operatives most brutally. One boy was lifted from the floor by the hair of his head by an overseer, and held until the hair came out by the roots. In a manufacturing village, near Providence, a rope was tied around the waist of a young girl, and she was hung from the window over a stream 30 feet below. She died from fright. The situation of the factory operatives has been much ameliorated within the past 40 years, but there is room for improvement.

Railroad Progress in the United States.

[From the New York World.]

The commencement of railroad enterprise in this country was in 1830, the year in which the Liverpool and Massachusetts line was opened in England, and Stephenson's locomotive was first brought into use. In that year twenty-three miles were opened of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the first undertaking of the kind here. This line was, however, for two years thereafter worked by horse-power. The number of miles opened in the United States each year since that date is given by Mr. Henry V. Poor, in his Manual of the Railroads, as follows:

MILES OF RAILROADS OPENED EACH YEAR.

Year.	Miles in operation.	Annual increase of mileage.	Year.	Miles in operation.	Annual increase of mileage.
1830	23	...	1851	10982	1961
1831	95	72	1852	12908	1926
1832	220	134	1853	15360	2452
1833	380	151	1854	16720	1360
1834	633	253	1855	18374	1654
1835	1098	465	1856	22017	3643
1836	1273	175	1857	24503	2486
1837	1497	224	1858	26968	2468
1838	1913	416	1859	28789	1821
1839	2302	389	1860	30635	1846
1840	2813	516	1861	31286	651
1841	3535	717	1862	32120	864
1842	4026	491	1863	33170	1050
1843	4185	159	1864	32908	738
1844	4377	192	1865	35085	1177
1845	4633	256	1866	36827	1742
1846	4930	297	1867	39276	2449
1847	5598	668	1868	42255	2979
1848	5996	398	1869	47373	5118
1849	7365	1369	1870	52898	5525
1850	9021	1656	1871	60677	7779

The number of miles constructed in the decade ending in 1840 was 3,515; in that ending with 1850 it was 5,508; in that ending with 1860 it was 21,614; and in that ending with 1870 it was 22,764. The greater number of miles constructed in any one year was in 1871, in which 7,453 miles were opened. The progress of railroads, as will be seen by reference to the table, was seriously interrupted during the war of secession; for during the four years of its continuance only 3,273 miles were opened—4,180 miles less than were opened during the year 1871.

A glance at the above table further shows that the progress of railroads in this country was very backward till the gold discoveries of 1848. At the close of that year we had less than 6,000 miles in operation, of which 1,276 were in New England, 2,518 miles in the Middle, and 1,523 in the Southern States, and but 679 miles in the Great West; while the Pacific slope had not a mile of railroad. By the close of 1860, just previous to the beginning of the war, the mileage had increased more than fivefold, or to over 30,000 miles, of which 11,064 were in the Western States and 23 in the Pacific. And in eleven years more, notwithstanding that four of them were spent in the war, the mileage of railroads in the Union just about doubled, the Western States by this time having in operation more than 28,000 miles of road.

The following table gives the distribution of railroads through the various sections of country at four decennial periods:

MILEAGE OF RAILROADS IN EACH STATE AND SECTION AT FOUR DECENNIAL PERIODS.

States.	1847.	1851.	1861.	1871.
1. Maine	11	298	472	871
2. New Hampshire	53	537	661	790
3. Vermont	..	413	562	675
4. Massachusetts	373	1,038	1,264	1,606
5. Rhode Island	50	68	108	136
6. Connecticut	102	451	630	820
New England States	589	2,800	3,697	4,898
7. New York	533	1,623	2,700	4,470
8. New Jersey	186	303	587	1 265
9. Pennsylvania	754	1,297	2,802	5,113
10. Delaware	39	39	127	227
11. Maryland and D. C.	259	274	386	828
12. West Virginia	61	159	361	485
Middle States	1,837	3,795	6,963	12,380
13. Ohio	36	588	2,947	3,740
14. Michigan	138	379	810	2,235
15. Indiana	..	558	2,175	3,529
16. Illinois	22	271	2,917	5,904
17. Wisconsin	..	50	933	1,725
18. Minnesota	..	..	..	1,612
19. Iowa	..	..	701	3,160
20. Kansas	..	..	..	1,769
21. Nebraska, etc	..	..	..	2,143
22. Missouri	..	..	838	2,580
Western States	196	1,846	11,320	28,388
23. Virginia	223	520	1,379	1,490
24. North Carolina	87	283	937	1,190
25. South Carolina	204	378	973	1,201
26. Georgia	271	795	1,420	2,108
27. Florida	..	21	402	466
28. Alabama	46	183	746	1,671
29. Mississippi	14	75	862	990
30. Louisiana	40	80	335	539
31. Texas	..	..	392	865
32. Kentucky	28	94	547	1,123
33. Tennessee	..	112	1,258	1,520
34. Arkansas	..	..	38	258
Southern States	913	2,541	9,283	13,421
35. California	..	..	23	1,013
36. Oregon	..	..	..	159
37. Nevada	..	..	..	593
Pacific States	..	..	23	1,765

RECAPITULATION.

States.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.
New England	589	2,800	3,697	4,898
Middle	1,837	3,795	6,963	12,380
Western	196	1,846	11,320	28,388
Southern	913	2,541	9,283	13,421
Pacific	..	..	23	1,765
Grand Total	3,535	10,982	31,286	60,852

For the figures which we have thus far given, we are indebted to Mr. Poor's Manual. The *Railway Monitor*, in its estimate of the status of our railroad system as it stood on the 1st of January of the present year, varies slightly from these figures, as it gives the mileage of railroads in operation at the end of 1872 (a year later than Mr. Poor's figures extend) at 70,178 miles, of which 2,083 are in the Territories and Indian country. This that journal states to be an increase of 7,613 miles in the year—rather less than the increase of 1871, which it puts down at 7,878, but more than the increase of 1870, which it places at 7,433. The *Monitor* further states that 43,000 additional miles of railroad were in various stages of preparation at the beginning of the present year, which, when completed, will increase the grand total to over 113,000 miles.

Newspapers in India.

From returns lately published, we learn that there are in India 315 different newspapers, of which 68 are English, 36 in the dialect which passes as English among the natives, and 211 are in the native language. One among them, sold at a pice, or farthing, is perhaps the lowest priced newspaper in the world. The number of readers of India is very small, and it is the practice for crowds to assemble and listen to one reader, and in this way news is dispersed with remarkable rapidity. At the beginning of the present century there were not more than five newspapers in India.—*Chamber's Journal.*

A SCRANTON household is enjoying an era of peace. The lady of the house put her tongue to a flat iron to see if it was hot.

"TO MATE IN THREE MOVES."

Crimson the heart of the sea-coal fire,
Bessie and I, in the ruddy glow,
Her mother reads, and the old grandsire
Dreams of his youth in the "long ago."

Quiet and warmth, and love in the room,
Now or never my suit to press;
Where the hyacinths shed their sweet perfume,
We play two games—one love; one chess.

Queen of the red, and queen of my heart,
When will you wear my golden ring?
Flushing her cheeks the roses start,
Slyly she murmurs, "Check to your king."

My pawns advance, press on, and die;
The bishops battle in lines oblique;
My brave knights fall, but I can't tell why
My heart grows strong as my game grows weak.

Darling, answer me, lift your eyes;
Your mother sleeps, and the time approves;
Speak, sweet mouth, with a glad surprise;
"You'll be mated, sir, in three moves."

Then let this be one—and her dimpled hand
Looks all the fairer for a plain gold ring;
In vain I rally my scattered band
As again she checks my poor lost king.

Nearer her gold brown curls to mine,
The chess-men seem in a dark eclipse,
Check! Shall I die and make no sign?
And I steal a kiss from her ripe, red lips.

Mate!—and her joyous eyes proclaim
Who wins in love, and who by chess;
And the pride of my life is the golden game,
That was lost when I won my darling Bess.

—*Scribner's.*

Humorous.

CURRENT literature most in vogue—Price currents.

THE worst way to invest your money—To keep it in your vest.

A MYTH—The "gentlemanly hotel clerk" so much spoken of.

"TALK about the jaws of death," exclaimed a hen-pecked husband; "they are no circumstance compared to the jaws of life."

A BOARDING-HOUSE fiend tells the story that in a recent thunderstorm the warring of the elements was so awe-inspiring that the hair in a dish of butter in the pantry turned completely white during the night.

"CANNOT something be done to prevent young ladies being insulted on our streets at night?" asks a Cincinnati paper. There can. Just have the little girl's mother tuck her into her little bed about eight o'clock in the evening, and lock the door on her."

A CANDIDATE for the civil service recently gave up his examination in disgust, because he was asked how many bushels of wheat could be bought for ten dollars if one bushel cost forty cents. He said he had not learned anything about wheat, but he had always done his sums in potatoes and turnips.

WELL-INFORMED old lady to polite young tourist: "So you've come to see the beauties of the neighborhood, have you? Well, then, young man, there hain't none to see, for they're just all on 'em the plainest-faced, common-place wenches about these parts there is to be found in all the wide world, and so I'll tell 'ee."

OLD Mr. Franklin, of Cattaraugus county, New York, created a vast deal of excitement the other day by throwing a plowshare into the river, on account of his wife's incessant scolding. Mr. Franklin, it might be well to add, was attached to the weight by a rope; consequently, Mrs. F. has lost a husband, a plowshare, and three feet of good rope, just through a chronic propensity to wag her tongue!

THE Detroit *Free Press* says: "A boy about ten years old came blubbering into the Central Station yesterday noon, and when asked what the matter was, he replied: 'You see, I said my dog Sam could lick Billy O'Grady's dog Bose, and I'd bet stamps on it. Sam went to do it, an' he'd shook that pup sure, only Billy put snuff on his dog, and Sam got a-coughing and sneezing, and Bose floored him and chawed him till he couldn't holler—gimme a warrant for him."

FROM Des Moines: "A young lady passed up Walnut street, one morning recently, and immediately thereafter a bashful young store clerk discovered one of those indispensable accessories to a lady's complete toilet—a garter. He picked it up, and, hastily overtaking her, presented it with a graceful bow. 'Your necktie, miss.' She glanced at him once; a terrible meaning was implied in that look. She didn't wait a moment, and clerky was left standing with the beloved little thing in his hands and a crowd of boys hooting at his discomfiture."

A Flight of Ants.

A gentleman going to Chesterfield relates a strange experience which befell him about six miles from this city. While driving leisurely along in a top-buggy he came upon a cloud of what he supposed to be gnats; the further he advanced the thicker they got, until it was with difficulty he could make any progress at all. The horse was interfered with in breathing, and even the hat which he held before his face failed to keep them from seriously incommoding his respiration. His little daughter was very much inconvenienced by the living cloud around her, and he says, without any exaggeration, he believes at least a peck could have been gathered from the inside of his buggy upon his arrival in Petersburgh. They proved to be winged ants instead of gnats, as he supposed. We would not relate this wonderful story did not the perfect truthfulness of our informant justify us in doing so.—*Petersburgh (Va.) Index.*

The New York Water-Works.

The water-works of New York city now have a storage capacity of 6,570,000,000 gallons, as follows: Distributing reservoir at Forty-second street, 20,000,000 gallons; Central Park reservoir, 1,150,000,000; Croton reservoir, or lake, 500,000,000; storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, 3,000,000,000; natural lakes, 2,000,000,000. At the introduction of Croton water in 1842, and until 1848, the daily demand never exceeded 18,000,000 gallons. At that time the city had only 450,000 inhabitants; and in 1872, with a population of 1,000,000, the quantity required each day by thirsty Gotham was 88,000,000 gallons a year. From April 1, 1870, until April 1, 1871, the actual supply was 84,000,000 gallons a day, and from the 1st of April, 1871, to the 1st of April, 1872, it averaged 88,000,000 gallons. The present daily supply averages 95,000,000 gallons, indicating almost an alarming increase either in the use or waste of the water.

The Cost of Railroads.

It is estimated that the cost of railroads in this country average about $50,000 per mile, the total for the 70,178 being, in round numbers, $3,500,000,000. The roads constructed in 1871 are stated to have averaged $30,000 per mile, and to have cost in the aggregate $225,000,000 in, addition to which sum at least $50,000,000 were expended during the same year in new works and equipments on old roads, making a total expenditure during the year of $275,000,000. The 30,000 miles of railroad which were in operation in 1860 cost $1,070,000,000, of which amount perhaps more than one-tenth was foreign capital. The war did not stop our railroad building, but only checked it. During the five years ending 1865 we added nearly 5,000 miles to our network of railroads, besides providing for the expenses of the bloody contest. And so great has been railroad enterprise in the past seven years that money has been found to actually double our mileage in that short period of time, during which more miles of road have been constructed in the United States than in the whole of Europe. In fact, had we no more railroads than the 35,000 miles built in these seven years, we should then have a larger mileage than Germany, Austria, France, and Russia combined, with their 175,000,000 of population. The relative mileage, cost of construction, and rates to area of the railroads of the United States and Europe, with the density of population, are presented in the subjoined table:

RAILROADS OF EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.

Countries.	Railroad, miles.	Inhabitants per sq. mile.	Sq. m. to R. R. mile.	R. R. cost per mile.
United States	70,178	14	43	$49,592
Germany	12,207	189	17	109,952
Austria	5,865	158	40	73,915
France	10,333	151	19	158,714
Russia in Europe	7,044	36	284	166,477
Great Britain	15,637	265	8	176,269
Belgium	1,301	430	9	106,987
Netherlands	886	236	15	97,202
Switzerland	820	175	18	87,134
Italy	3,667	225	29	89,714
Denmark	420	111	34	57,112
Spain	3,401	90	24	107,156
Portugal	453	99	81	101,311
Sweden & Norway	1,049	19	180	62,438
Greece	100	71	199	50,000

Thus it appears we have in this country, with its sparsely populated area, some 7,000 miles more railroads than all Europe, with its dense population.

It will be noticed that the comparative cost of our railroads and those of some of the European countries is very great; those of Great Britain, for instance, costing nearly four times as much per mile as ours. The whole cost of our 70,000 miles of road is about $3,436,638,750, which is a sum not very much greater than England has spent on her 16,000 miles of railroad.—*New York World.*

HORRIBLE CRUELTY OF MEXICAN BANDITS.—Among the passengers on the California, yesterday, was a little girl, aged about 12 years, who, with her mother, was on the way to friends in San Francisco. The child possessed a beautiful form and was endowed with winning graces of manner; but her features bore the marks of most atrocious cruelty. She had been captured by the savage troops of the bandit Chief Lozada, of Tepic, and the fiends (who had detained her as a hostage) becoming impatient at the non-payment of her ransom, burned her face in the most dreadful manner. She said that they held her down, and heaped the glowing coals from their camp-fire upon her face.—*San Diego (Cal.) Union.*

Reduction of Rates.

There is no one thing which the press in the large cities of the country has been more uniform and persistent in than in their persistent advocacy of such reduction in the premiums charged for life insurance as would bring that protection from want within the reach of every family. The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, E. A. Rollins, President, Jay Cooke, Chairman of Finance Committee, capital larger than that of any other life Company in the world, has placed its rates at about three-quarters of those charged by most companies, and wants an agent in every locality. It has the essential qualities of strength and cheapness, and we advise all looking for full or partial employment in life insurance to address the Company at Philadelphia.—[Com.

MEDICAL MANIACS.—There are numbers of medical men so wedded to the old formulas, that all changes seem to them like innovations. These medical maniacs are, fortunately, incapable of much mischief in this practical age. While the VINEGAR BITTERS are curing Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Constipation, and countless other diseases that defy the remedies of the pharmacopœia, it is impossible to thrust down the throats of intelligent invalids "heroic" doses of mineral poison, or to persuade them to take adulterated alcohol, impregnated with cheap astringents, as a "healing balm" or a "balsamic preparation." VINEGAR BITTERS, a pure botanical tonic and alterative, guiltless of the curse of distilled or fermented liquor, is actually accomplishing what the mineral and alcoholic cure-mongers have so incessantly promised but have never yet performed. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that this medicine has taken precedence of all those burning fluids miscalled tonics.—[Com.

AND now it appears that the Secretary of the Treasury refuses to indorse the appointment of Dr. Mary Walker to a clerkship. He misinformed her when she reported for duty.

FRANKLIN gave excellent advice to people who desired success in life; and yet his rules were by no means infallible. A man may, by industry and economy, accumulate a large amount of property, and in the end he may lose it. It is one thing to make money, and quite another to keep it. There is no doubt that a life insurance policy in a good company is a good investment in the majority of instances. The money is paid when the family most need it, and it is usually beyond the reach of creditors. We do not hesitate to recommend the New York Life Insurance Company as one of the strongest and best, to all who seek insurance.—[Com.

GENTLEMEN leaving home for a summer trip should take with them Elmwood or Warwick collars. They will keep clean longer than linen, and give more satisfaction.—[Com.

CALIFORNIA possesses two wonderful gold mines—the Belcher and the Crown Point—which in the last eighteen months have paid their stockholders the goodly sum of $11,000,000. The June dividend of Crown Point was paid recently, and amounted to $100,000. Since January last this mine and the Belcher mine have paid five monthly dividends, the totals of the former amounting to $3,432,000, and those of the latter to $3,100,000. Belcher has 104,000 shares, and Crown Point 100,000 shares, and since Jan. 1 of the present year the former has paid stockholders $33 per share on their investments.

Pimples, Eruptions and Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated by the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of complexion ever grve such satisfaction for this purpose as this discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all druggists. 650

KING OF THE BLOOD.—For dropsy. *Case.*—I was attacked with Abdominal Dropsy four years ago. I took medicine from five different doctors; I applied to the sixth, but he declined attempting my case, saying he thought me past remedy. Another thought he might help me if I would be tapped, but I was so weak I thought I could not bear it. I then saw your KING OF THE BLOOD advertised. My son said he would send to you for it, and did so. When I began to take it I could not lie down or sit up straight; by wearing a bandage I was able to walk a little. I had not put on my stockings for some months. Persons who visited me thought I could not live any length of time. I very soon felt that your medicine was helping me, and by the time I had used the second bottle I could put on my stockings, and began to feel comfortable. In two months the water was all gone, and I was a living skeleton; but my appetite was good, and I began to gain flesh, and I now look as well as I ever did and feel quite well. SARAH PENTZ,

Luthersburgh, Clearfield county, Pa.

Write for circulars to D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet.* Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

WE SEE by the Chicago papers that PROCTER & GAMBLE have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

A WANT has been felt and expressed by physicians for a safe and reliable purgative. Such a want is now supplied in *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*—[Com.

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Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGetable and All Healing.

Prepared by

CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

PAIN KILLER—ITS MERITS.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA.

TUNGCHOW, China, Aug. 23.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON:

Dear Sirs—During a long residence in China, I have used your invaluable Pain Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the summer of '62 and '63, while residing in Shanghai, I found it an almost certain cure for Cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall back upon my own resources in cases of sickness. The Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them, and opens a door to usefulness. In diarrhea, colic, vomiting, cholera, coughs, &c., your Pain Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly,
T. P. CRAWFORD.

ITS MERITS ARE UNSURPASSED.

If you are suffering from INTERNAL PAIN, *Twenty to Thirty Drops in a little Water* will almost instantly cure you. There is nothing to equal it. In a few moments it cures

Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Heart-burn, Diarrhea, Dysentry, Flux, Wind in the Bowels, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache.

In sections of the country where
FEVER AND AGUE
prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem. Persons traveling should keep it by them. A few drops, in water, will prevent sickness or bowel troubles from change of water.

From foreign countries the calls for PAIN KILLER are great. It is found to

Cure Cholera, when all other Remedies fail.

WHEN USED EXTERNALLY, AS A LINIMENT, nothing gives quicker ease in Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Stings from Insects, and Scalds. It removes the fire, and the wound heals like ordinary cures. Those suffering with RHEUMATISM, GOUT, or NEURALGIA, if not a positive cure, they find the PAIN KILLER gives them relief when no other remedy will.

It Gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

From 1840 to this day, 1870 (Thirty Years), PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER has had no Rival.

Every Housekeeper should keep it at hand, to apply it on the first attack of any Pain. It will give satisfactory relief, and save hours of suffering.

Do not trifle with yourselves by testing untried remedies. Be sure you call for and get the genuine PAIN KILLER, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine. Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., CINCINNATI, O.,

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States.

FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

CHOLERA MORBUS, Summer Complaint, Colic, Diarrhea, and all Affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.

DR. SHALLENBERGER'S Pills are not a purgative. They cure every form of Fever and Ague *immediately*, without sickness or discomfort.

Revolutions Never Go Backward.

The philosophical theory that the human system when weakened by disease, oppressive heat, excessive labor or any other cause, should be toned and invigorated instead of being subjected to the action of depleting drugs, is gaining ground every day. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago gave a powerful influence to this common sense idea. As the extraordinary efficacy of the Great Vegetable Restorative became known, multitudes of debilitated invalids turned with loathing from the nauseous and strength-destroying potions with which it was then the fashion to drench the sick, to this renovating, appetizing, vitalizing preparation derived from the finest roots, herbs and barks placed by botanical research at the disposal of medical science. Revolutions never go backward. From that time to the present the importance of assisting and reinforcing nature in her struggles with disease has been more and more widely and keenly appreciated by the sick and the suffering. In tens of thousands of households Hostetter's Bitters are looked upon as the one thing needful in cases of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Constipation, Nervous Weakness, Chills and Fever, Bilious Affections and all conditions of the body and mind that betoken a lack of vital energy. When the quicksilver ranges high, and the solid flesh is resolving itself into a den under the fervid temperature, this agreeable tonic is the best possible safeguard against all the disorders generated by a sultry and unwholesome atmosphere. It prevents and relieves lassitude and languor, and enables the system to endure with impunity an unusual amount of exertion. Of all invigorating and regulating medicines, it is the purest and most wholesome.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY, and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Choice	10½@	12¼
Common	9 @	10
HOGS—Dressed	6¼@	7¼
COTTON—Middling Upland	21 @	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 10 @	5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 45 @	1 46
CORN—Mixed Western	56 @	59
OATS	41 @	50
RYE—Western	78 @	79
PORK—Mess	17 25 @	17 37½
LARD	8⅝@	..

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	5 85 @	6 30
Good	5 50 @	5 75
Medium	3 50 @	4 75
Common	2 75 @	3 50
Inferior	2 25 @	2 75
HOGS—Live	4 25 @	4 90
FLOUR—White Winter	8 00 @	9 00
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 21 @	1 22
No. 3 Spring	1 08 @	1 08½
CORN—No. 2	36 @	37
OATS—No. 2	27 @	28
RYE—No. 2	56½@	57¼
BARLEY—No. 2	65 @	67
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	17 @	23
EGGS—Fresh	12½@	13
PORK—Mess	15 50 @	15 75
LARD	8 00 @	..

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 20 @	1 22
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	39 @	40
OATS—No. 2	31 @	32
RYE—No. 2	59½@	62
PORK—Mess	16 50 @	16 62½
LARD	8½@	8¾
HOGS	4 25 @	4 60
CATTLE	4 00 @	5 00

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	6 75 @	7 00
WHEAT	1 25 @	1 30
CORN	42 @	43
RYE—Prime	70 @	72
OATS	32 @	42
PORK—Mess	15 50 @	16 00
LARD	8 @	8½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 29 @	..
No. 2	1 28½@	..
CORN—No. 2	36 @	..
OATS—No. 2	27 @	..
RYE—No. 1	60 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	80 @	..

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 59 @	1 60
No. 2 Red	1 47 @	1 49
CORN	48 @	49
OATS	39 @	41

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 64 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 57 @	..
CORN	42½@	51
OATS	30 @	33

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The Leading Industrial
FAIR of AMERICA!

The Fourth Exhibition will be open from Sept. 3 to Oct. 4, 1873.

Round trip tickets at reduced rates will be issued by railroads generally.

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To select their Fall Stock from the
FINEST ASSORTMENT OF COOKING AND HEATING STOVES in the Market should send for PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE to
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Manufacturers of the Celebrated FASHION and MONITOR.

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OCEAN'S STORY;
or, Triumphs of Thirty Centuries; by F. B. Goodrich (son of "Peter Parley") and E. Howland. Remarkable voyages, shipwrecks, adventures, explorations, piracies, mutinies, naval combats, and the history of all kinds of naval progress. The romance of "Old Ocean" and 1,000 things of interest and value. Over 200 illustrations and low-priced. Send for circular and extra terms; or, if you wish to begin at once, send $1.25 for elegant outfit. VALLEY PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Ready for use.
Price $140 & $250
Bushels ground pr hour, 15 & 5.
Edward Harrison.
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For both sexes. Fine stone buildings and beautiful grounds. Ten departments; superior advantages in all. A full corps of professors. Commercial College attached. Fall term opens August 25th. Send for catalogue. Address
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TEA.—TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders; for the largest Tea Company in America; importers' prices and inducements to agents. Send for circular.
Address, ROBERT WELLS,
43 Vesey Street, New York.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons,

Has been widely used, during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes, or chills, once broken by it, do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follows the cure. Indeed, where disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm has no speedier remedy.

For Liver Complaints it is an excellent remedy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

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Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
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Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

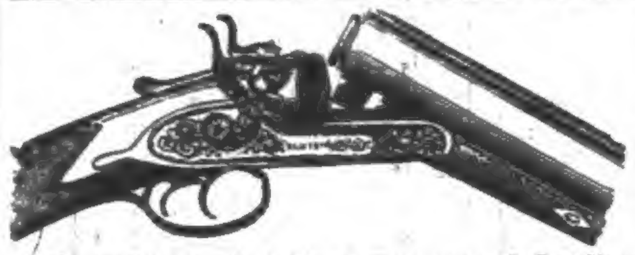

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For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

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GIFT ENTERPRISE
The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$50,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
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To be drawn Monday, Sept. 15th, 1873.
One Grand Capital Prize of
$5,000 IN GOLD!
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One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500! One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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CELEBRATED PURELY VEGETABLE
OLD STYLE
O.S. 2781.
O.S. 2781.
BITTERS

No Preparation Has ever given such universal satisfaction as the OLD STYLE BITTERS. They stand upon their true medicinal qualities, and are composed of Purely Vegetable Standard Tonics. The Medical fraternity acknowledge them the most pleasant and reliable remedy ever offered.

For Dyspepsia, from whatever cause, the OLD STYLE BITTERS is a never failing remedy.

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Jaundice—Is one of the results of a disorganized Liver, for which OLD STYLE BITTERS is a sure cure.

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Fever and Ague—The OLD STYLE BITTERS strike this disease right at the point for sure eradication, and are a positive preventative and certain cure.

For Headaches, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Uneasiness Distress and Enlargement of the Spleen, Irritation and Derangement of the Stomach, Kidneys and Liver, there is no medicine yet produced equal to the OLD STYLE BITTERS.

Loss of Appetite.—If you desire to become vigorous and strong eat good plain nourishing food and take OLD STYLE BITTERS before each meal. This will produce the desired effect.

Consumption.—This disease spares neither old or young, but quietly takes its victim to the grave. If taken in time the OLD STYLE BITTERS are a never-failing remedy.

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Will any one take Vile, Nasty poisons, falsely called Tonics when such a pleasant and effectual remedy as OLD STYLE BITTERS can be had? Those who love life will not.

Beware of Counterfeits.—None genuine without the signature of Dr. A. H. Smith, also his name and trademark blown in the bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
or sent to any address on receipt of price,
One Dollar per Bottle.
UNION MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 6 & 8 N. Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

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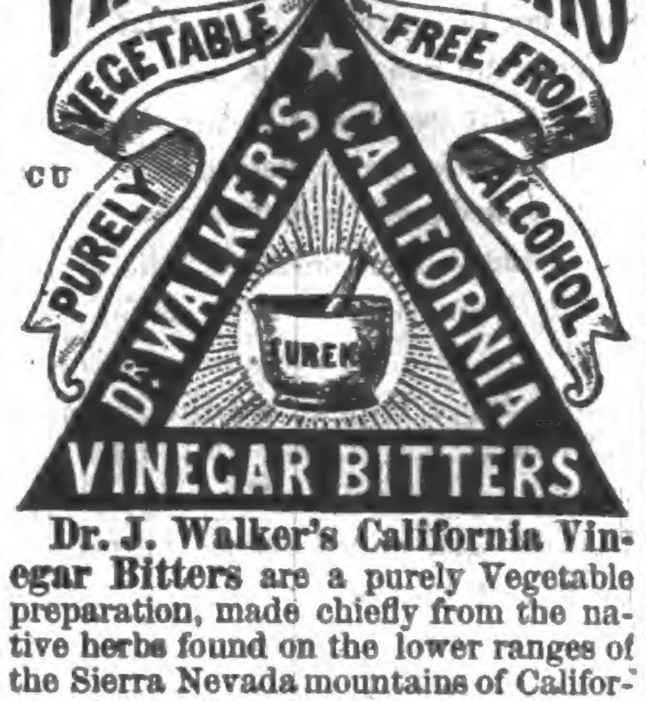

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The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts, San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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SEWING MACHINES
AGENTS WANTED
PRICE $50.00
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
WILSON SEWING MACHINE C
MANUFACTURERS
CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.

CONSUMPTION
And Its Cure.
WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.

WESTERN AGT'S: { HURLBUT & EDSALL, CHICAGO. RICHARDSON & CO., ST. LOUIS.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

10,000 FARMERS WANTED,

To IMPROVE 1,455,000 acres Railroad Lands in the Middle Region of Western Iowa. Average credit price, $6 per acre. Title clear. Climate and soil the best in the world. Pure running streams. No fever and ague. These lands are traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern and Ill. Central Iowa lines, over which land Exploring Tickets are sold from Chicago, Dubuque, Clinton, &c., receivable for lands purchased. Field agents will attend parties through from Chicago, and show the lands to purchasers. For R. R. tickets or hand-book and guide, giving maps, descriptions, locations, prices, terms, and all information, call on or address, JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co.
OFFICE—90 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

IMPERIAL GIN.—The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.
H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

MONEY *Made rapidly* with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Essays on Obstacles to Marriage, sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

NO CURE! NO PAY!
Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Aug. 7, 1873

Massachusetts Republicans are organizing to defeat the nomination of Butler for oGvernor. Among those who are prominently connected in the movement are such national names as Judge Hoar, Congressman Dawes, ex-Speaker Jewell and others.

Which is the worse —the members of Congress who took back pay, or the President who took double pay? Each of these parties had agreed to do his work for a certain salary, but having the power they opened the till and grabbed more. In ordinary life this would be called stealing, and we notice that the people in many parts of the country regard it as stealing now.

"Do not desert the Republican party!" is the machine appeal to the farmers of the West. In other words Colfax, Bingham, Garfield, Pomeroy, Harlan, Allison, and the host of Congressmen who have grabbed $5,000 from the public Treasury, and are now receiving $625 a month for nothing. Those are the lights and leaders of the Republican party in the West. Those are the men whom the honest community is asked not to desert.

When the Shah of Persia was leaving England he presented his photograph set in diamonds to Lord Granville, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs. Lord Granville kept the picture but returned the diamonds, it being contrary to the law of England for a Minister to receive a present from a foreign monarch. If the King of Kings had visited this country, however, and tried his diamonds on Secor Robeson or any other of the Secretaries of the great Gift-Taker he would never have got them back again.

The following ticket was nominated at Columbus Ohio last Wednesday by what is now termed the Brinkerhoff convention.

For Governor. Isaac C. Collins (Dem), of Hamilton. Lieutenant-Governor A. Saunders Piatt (Lib. Rep.), of Logan. Attorney-General, Serapin Meyres (Lib.), of Stark. Supreme Judges, P. B. Ewing (Dem.), of Fairfield (long term). D. W. C. Louden (Lib.), of Brown (short term). Board of public works, James McBeth (A. C. Dem.), of Allen. Treasurer of State, Johnathan Harshman (Dem.), of Montgomery. Comptroller of the Treasury, C. P. L. Butler (Lib.), of Franklin.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Private advices received here confirmed the substance of statements previously published regarding the health of the Vice President. The paralytic stroke has left Mr. Wilson's features in a somewhat distorted condition and impaired his speech. At present he is under treatment for the restoration of his general health, preparatory to a more severe mode of treatment which must be adopted for the cure of the paralysis. Mr. Wilson is kept upon severe regimen, and disposition of his entire time is made in accordance with his physician. He is forbidden all mental toil. It is by no means certain that he will assume the functions of his office at the coming session.

The Secretary of State still has the case of Carl Vogt under consideration. The Prussian Government demands posession of him under their extradition treaty with the U. S. The facts are stated to be that Vogt, a Prussian subject committed a murder in Belgium. The treaty gives Prussia a right to arrest all criminals for offences committed under Prussian jurisdiction. Prussia claims that jurisdiction by her laws extend to any place where a crime is committed by her citizens. The Secretary of State don't think it means so much. Belgium has no extradition treaty with the United States.

Ought this country to be made the refuge for murderers &c., because of a technicality in a treaty. A criminal should be brought to punishment by all fair means in every land, and especially in our own great country.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says the belief is prevalent in Maryland that in Maryland that John A. J. Cresswell will be the next candidate of the Republican party for President. If Creswell should get the nomination he would be sure of the support of one man. Chorpenning would be certain to go for him, and Chorpenning is a man of very great influence—especially in the Post Office Department.—*Sun.*

Capt. Conner of the Kentland *Gazette* don't go much on politics nowdays. In this day of the Granges and other formidable movements, political gossip is somewhat out of order.—*Monticello Herald.*

Well, this paper is the same old "true blue" Republican sheet it always was, "Granges and other formidable movements" notwithstanding.—*Indianian.*

Why not add "right or wrong." That is about the spirit that prompts the declaration of such sentiments. In substance it means that if the people, tax paying class, rise up against corruption, and thieving, and Credit Mobelier, this paper will still be "true blue" to its party, no matter what the status of that party may be. We are glad we are not joined to our idol to such an extent that party is superior to the rights of the people.

THE SENATOR FROM OREGON.

John M. Hipple, *alias* John H. Mitchell, Senator elect from the State of Oregon, is petitioning his constituents for the privilege of being legally known by his *alias*. It matters nothing under what name this man goes. If John Mitchell Hipple is such an arrant scoundrel that he is afraid of his own name, the changing of it to John Hipple Mitchell will not efface the stains that blacken the character of of the man. A libertine and seducer in his youth, he sought to flee from the scenes of his lechery and place between them a stretch of country, over which the history of his transactions would not be carried, and that by dropping the name of his father, he would so far lose his identity that he would be safe from detection. But the "dammed spot" would not "out" at his bidding. The deserted wife and child in Pennsylvania were suffering in toil and poverty, while he, no longer the seducer Hipple, but the Senator Mitchell, was riding on the wave of political popularity. The Legislature of Oregon should refuse his petition, and let him go on through life bearing the name of Hipple, that he may be known and spotted by other women whom he may seek to allure from paths of rectitude.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Boozer &
Blattner,
S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets
Waterloo, Indiana,
Have now opened for the
Spring and Summer
Trade
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods
of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of
Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS.
WHITE GOODS
LINENS, ETC.
Our department being complete with
Choice Selections,
We Offer
Unusual Inducements
—TO—
Cash Buyers
We Buy
All kind of Produce,
For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer
Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

J. E. WARNER'S
GREAT PACIFIC COMBINATION

WILL EXHIBIT AT
Auburn, Ind.
ON MONDAY,
AUGUST 18th, 1873.
J. E WARNE'S
Great Pacific Combination!
MUESUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS, ART GALLERY.
FIVE Separate and Distinct SHOWS!
Comprising one Stupendous Whole, and Exhibition under
THREE MONSTER GAS-LIGHT PAVILIONS!
All for one Single Price of Admission.
Re-organized for the Summer of 1873.

At an enormous expenditure of money and labor. Everything entirely NEW, built upon a cash basis, making it the Standard show of America.

The Museum and Art Gallery, to which particular attention has been paid, is the most perfect institution of the kind traveling and to which the art repositories of the old and new world have contributed many of their rarest gems to swell its Manifold attractions. and from the mysterious depths of the sea, and the boundless regions of the upper deep have been gathered many rare and curious specimens upon which to feast the eye and store the mind with useful knowledge.

The Menagerie contains specimens of nearly all the different species of the animal kingdom. Prominent among them is that marvel of the 19th century the far-famed performing elephant, SULTAN; and animal endowed with almost human intelligence, and whose Startling performances astonish all who witness them.

The Menagerie is under the supervision of HERR PAUL SCHROFF, the intrepid Lion King, who will at the conclusion of each performance, like Daniel of old, enter an open den containing four ferocious denizens of the Jungle of Afraca and demonstrate the power of the human will over that of the brute. The largest and best den of performing animals in the world.

THE CIRCUS.

Is the most perfect organization in the U. S. and comprises the "creme de la creme" of the profession, and has the best bare back riders, headed by Miles Orton & Master Claudie, the best female equestriennes in the world, led by the famous English blonde, Miss Lizzie Keyes, led by the "Comet of 1873" LEONA DARE. A novel feature of the Circus will be the performance of Mille Emma Jutau, walking and dancing on the ceiling, feet up, head down. Three sets of the highest leapers, led by the champion leapers, David A. Seal and John Schqarr. The three "jolly sons of Mosums," Poets, Artists, &c. The celebrated London clown and court Jester,

D. A. SEAL,

The Feats of strength and Giant's pastimes are intrusted to MONS. LIBBY, a hercules in strength, an Adonis in appearance, and gentlemanly in deportment.

The entire company has been selected from over 1000 applicants, and is considered the best Dressed and best Behaved on this continent.

THE GREAT PACIFIC

The finest in the world. Prof. Chas. A. Jones, the "Wizard Bugler" and his famous Band, dressed in the gorgeous uniforms of the "7th Rigiment N. Y. S. G" who will discourse sweet music through the streets this show has the honor of visiting.

SPECIAL NOTICE —Believing in keeping pace with the age of improvement, the Manager has introuduced a few hundred cane seat chairs, which, in order to cover the expense of transportation, etc, will be held as Reserved Seats. This is done for the accommodation of business men and their families, who cannot leave business early in the afteonoon or evening, and for all who may desire the luxury of a reserved seat at the circu.

Admission to the entire 3 tents, 50 cents
Children under 10 years old......25 "
Reserved Seats......................75 "

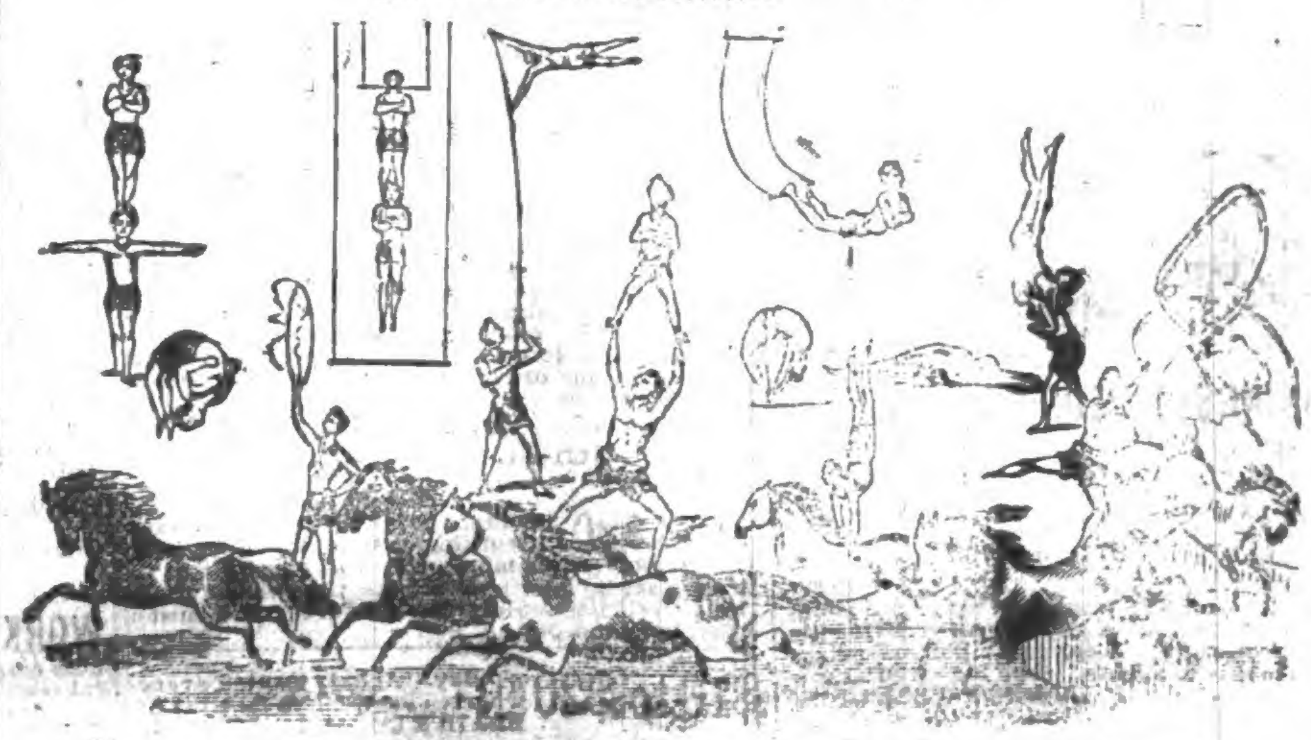

J. E. WARNER,
Sole Proprietor and Manager.

Pianos
AND
ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

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AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.
Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York. Nobody uses meta Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Root &
Company.
Suit Department
[UP STAIRS.]
Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'
GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN BATISTE,
FINE WHITE LAWN
Walking and Traveling Suits.
Also handsome styles of
WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,
POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,
LINEN TRAVELING DUSTERS,
Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices.
We will also show this week entirely new and novel styles of
FINE PARASOLS,
AND
Sun Umbrellas!
Also have just received a very large assortment of LLEAMA LACE JACKETS
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,
of a celebrated French manufacture, in new designs and at very low prices.
EXTRAOPDINARY BARGAINS,
This week in our
Dress Goods Dep't.
From recent large auction sales.
We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goops much under early spring prices.
LARGE NEW ASSOTMENT OF
Houskeeping Linens
AND COTTONS,
SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERies, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces
Real & Imitation
Val. Laces
NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC:
Also the celebrated
PERINOT KID GLOVE.
Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

The Popular Music House of the Wes

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
158 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.
Decker Brothers' Celebrated Pianos,
Matchless in tone, incomparable in workmanship.
THE FAVORITE VALLEY GEM
The richness and fullness of the tone of these Pianos has made the demand for them such that nearly every one is sold before leaving the factory.
And Other Standard Pianos.
THE HAMILTON ORGANS
favorites for power, sweetness and variety—beautiful changes and solo stops.
EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANAED.
Send For Circular.

The Correct SUN Time.
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
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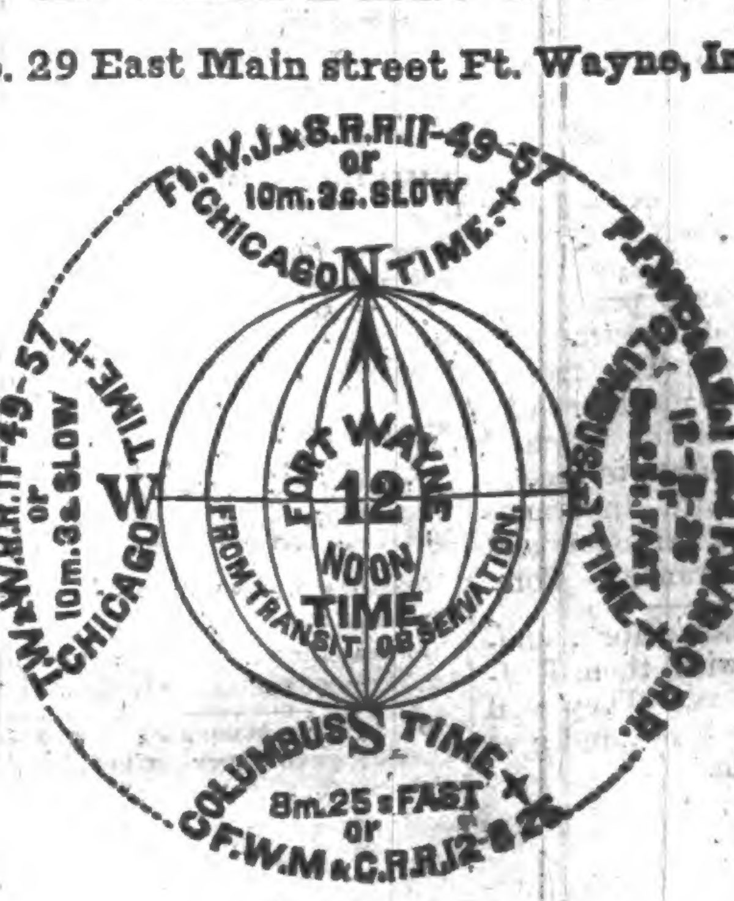

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Warner's Menagerie and Pacific Combination will exhibit here on 18th. inst.

Culver is rushing the work on the bridge east of here. Dan is some on the rush.

Quite a number from this place will attend the show at Waterloo to-morrow.

A meeting of the Disciples of this county will be held at Cedar Lake, commencing on the 22d inst. Rev. L. L. Carpenter will officiate.

A grove and basket meeting will be held at the grove near J. R. Cosper's about four miles east of town on the 16th and 17th inst. Everybody invited.

Waterloo is making some good improvements, several new business houses being in course of erection. The sidewalks and streets are also receiving attention.

It is rumored that a daughter of John Tarney at Newville, while swinging lately jumped from the swing in such a manner as to break her thigh bone, and it is feared the leg will have to be amputated.

DeKalb County Medical Society, meets at Auburn, Ind., August 12th, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m. Members of the profession invited to attend.

J. A. COWAN, Sec'y.

Circuit Court is now in session Judge Tousley presiding. The case of Sallenberger vs. Strauss involving a matter of $8,000 is dragging its slow length along. Baker, Chapin, and Plum, for plaintiff, Morris, Best, Penfield & Moody, for defendant.

On Monday Mr. Wadsworth, of the La-Porte *Argus*, and Mr. Thomas Fargher, on behalf of the late Excursionists, presented the senior proprietor of the Laporte *Herald*, C. G. Powell, Esq., with a superb gold headed cane, in testimony of their appreciation of his services in arranging for the recent newspaper excursion to Duluth.

ANOTHER CRASH.—The foundation wall on the south-east corner of the brick building occupied by Patterson Bros. at Waterloo gave way on last Monday, leaving down the walls on the east end and side, and making considerable of an opening. A foundation wall was being put in along side of the building which is said to have had something to do with the falling of the other.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man, brakeman on the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R., named Lester Burdick, was killed at Ft. Wayne while coupling cars last Saturday The couplers slipped past each other allowing the cars to come together with him between A man was killed at Jackson the same way a short time ago. Johnny, as he was nicknamed, was a clever little fellow, and his comrads have the car draped in mouring as a mark of their esteem.

Wm. Krontz, living near Butler has been lodged in jail, after an examination on the charge of bastardy. One Miss Wineland is the plaintiff. William says he has been considered the black sheep of the flock. Naughty William takes it very philosophically averring that now is winter of his discontent made glorious summer, because he says after summer comes winter, a synonym for rest and peace. We are glad to state that William is a novice at playing checkers with his nose.

J. L. Randolph, Esq., chief engineer of of the B. & O. Road stopped here for dinner on Monday last. He visited the "big sink," and expressed himself entirely satisfied with the progress of the work. Mr. Randolph went west from here, on a tour inspection .... The Messrs. McKay Bros., contracters on the 8 miles of road thro' and near Albion, will, in a few days, have twenty-five construction cars on the line. They have proved themselves to be energetic, sagacious and honorable men— the right men in the right place.'—*New Era.*

Back Pay—No Steal!

In the case of the late Congress voting themselves back pay, there is no doubt about its being a steal. But a very few of our subscribers who are back on their pay to the COURIER will soon be classed with Salary Congressmen if they don't come up pretty soon and square their account. We mean those owing us *for more than one year*. There are several who have ordered the paper for one year and failed to pay for the same when the time was up. We have the names of those and if they do not pay us soon we propose to publish their names in a list of swindlers. We have the names of every-one, and while they are sitting around chuckling how nicely they have beat the printer, we have the day and date of their subscription, and as sure as Moses stood on the mountain and viewed the landscape o'er, we give their names to the public.—A fair warning.

We had the pleasure of holding the ribbons on one of the fastest teams in this part of the country. One was Scar-faced Charlie, and the other, Frank the fine pacer belonging to Dr. Chamberlain at Waterloo. They make a spanking team, and go dashing along at the rate of 2:40 and they do it so easy that it is a pleasure to see them move.

Large Boarding House to let, situated near the Odd Fellows' Hall. Enquire of Mrs. Mott or Guy Plum.

Our friends at Butler had a good time last Friday, carrying out the programme intended for the Fourth. A large number were present in the afternoon, and the fun opened with the wheel barrow race. In the evening the fire works came off and the balloon would have ascended had it not been badly torn in the inflation. The band played lively music, pleasing to everybody. In the evening the bower dance was under full sway, and a large number were present. The music was splendid, and you put a number of young folks, and old ones too, on a floor with such music, and if they don't enjoy themselves mark them down as totally depraved.

The day being warm Sheldon & Co., were kept busy supplying the thirsty crowd with refreshing soda water.

G. W. Gordon, our fellow townsman, is doing a lively business with his new gallery at this place, under that skillful and accomplished operator, Miss Delia Williams. This establishment is giving excellent satisfaction, furnishing pictures that please everyone. It is a difficult matter to suit everybody in the way of a pictures and yet this is being done at this popular gallery.

Auburn High School.

The fall term of the Auburn High School will commence Sept. 1st 1873. A full corps of first-class teachers will have charge of the school under the superintendency of A. R. Hoffman, of Northwestern Ohio Normal School. Classes will be organized in the English branches, German, Latin, Physiology and higher mathematics An attendance of foreign students is solicited for whom accommodation will be secured. Lectures will begin at stated times on moral and scientific subjects by the board of visitors. Special attention to those preparing themselves for teaching.

A. TOTTEN, Sec'y B. T.

Parties having rooms to rent or who can accommodate students with board will confer a favor by reporting the same to the Board of Trustees.

OUR SANATARY CONDITION.—At a meeting of the Town Bord last Monday evening the Board of Health, comosing the physicians of the place made a roport of the sanitary condition of our town. It was not a favorable one. The manner of keeping things in the rear of the brick and wooden blocks on main street was particularly condemned. Objection was made to the hides and other objectionable matter found at Mr. Long's butcher shop. The rendering establishment in the rear of Mr. Tarney's butcher shop was regarded as injurious to the health of the place. The terrible condition of the privies along these building was reported, the system of drains touched upon, and other matters spoken of necessary to the good health of the place. The hog law was strongly urged and the yarding of cows at night recommended. It is to be hoped that the Town Board will immediately abate these nuisances, and institute thorough, sanitary measures in every locality. It was strongly urged that every family be requested to disinfect their stables, pens privies at least once a week, and thus prevent sickness and ill health. This should be attended to without furthe notice, and no one should wait until the cholera is in our midst. Let all take heed, and by doing this contribute to the comfort and happiness of their neighbors.

The event of the season will be the advent of J. E. Warner's Great Pacific Combination, which will visit this city on Monday, Aug, 18th, giving two performances, afternoon and evening.—This institution, combining as it does a fine museum and menagerie, together with a magnificent circus comes to us laden with the highest encomiums of praise by both press and public that has ever been accorded to any show of its kind ever in this place, and we announce its coming with pleasure, but space forbids our entering into detailed account of its many attractions and we will only mention a few.

The prominent feature in the menagerie will be the famous performing elephant Sultan ; a cage of baby lions, born June 15, 1873; Herr Paul Schroff, and his school of educated animals; whilst in the circus department we find the name of Miles Orton, equestrian ; Miss Lizzie Keyes equestrienne; and Leona Dare, unquestionably the best female gymnast in the country, the happy trio of jesters, David A. Seal, T. S. Hall, and Porter ; in fact every portion of the entertainment is replete with novelties of superior quality, and the fact that Mr. Warner travelwith and manages his own show is of itself a sufficient guarentee that everything will be first class and of a high order. One very commendable feature, and one that will recommend itself, is the introduction into the circus tent of a few hundred cane seat chairs, which are securely fastened to the old fashioned circus seat, and provided with a back and foot rest, which are held as reserved seats for those who may desire them. In conclusion we would say to all lovers of amusement, go and see Warner on the 18th, and satisfy yourselves that we have not overdrawn the picture. General admission 50 cts.; cane seat chairs 25 cts. extra.

THE CIRCUS AND THE THEATRE.—At the circus you see beautiful horses, splendid men, physically, breathe pure air, and everything is bright and sweet and clean. Twenty years ago only the lower classes patronized the circus. If a gentleman in love with fine horses and handsome men wished to go so much that he could not keep away, he dared not venture unless he had a small boy with him "who would not take no, and so I had to go along, of course to take care of him." Now the circus has now become popular, and is now crowded with our best people. Compared with the theatre, with its suffocating atmosphere, artificial manners and speech and its not infrequent impurities of sentiment, the circus is a place of genuine pleasure and purity.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

Normal School.

At the request of many of the teachers of the county, I will open a Normal School at Waterloo, during the Fall vacation of the country schools. A session of ten weeks will be held in the old school house in Waterloo, commencing Monday, August 18th, 1873. Daily drill in best methods of teaching. Tuiton for common branches. $5. For information apply to,

JAMES A. BARNS, Prin.

The Great West.

Over Lakes and Prairies to Bismarck.

Incidents of the Editorial Excursion.

[CONCLUDED.]

This river is one continuous rapids for miles, over the rocky bed of which pours the rushing waters, creating one continuous scene of beauty of the greatest sublimity. We had a splend'd view from the road for a considerable distance, and like a grand panoramic view, the whole passed before us. Having got fairly under way we rode for miles through a fine forest of inferior pine timber. We stopped for dinner at

BRAINERD,

on the Mississippi river, where the offices of the road are located. It is situated in a fertile country, pleasantly located, and growing very rapidly. Passing over the river, we found the country between the Mississippi and the Red river of the North not to be surpassed in the west. It is well diversified, there being an abundance of water and timber, with a rich and fertile prairie. A good deal of this part of the country has been already located but there are still thousands of acres yet unoccupied. At Fargo we crossed the Red river, and though the lands beyond did not appear so good in point of fertility, yet they will average with a major part of the prairie lands of the west. A few alkali lakes are to be seen along the road, but of such a character as not to detract from the general character of the country. The soil is a deep black loam, the surface rather flat near the river, but after leaving the Red river forty miles behind we came to a beautiful undulating prairie, with not so much as a twig in sight. Here and there were stony points where large boulders seemed to be numerous, though not in sufficient quantities for fencing. It is said that good water can be obtained at almost any point on the prairie. About 100 miles east of the Missouri, is located the pleasant village of Jamestown, where Ft. Seward is located, with several companies of the 20th Infantry. We reached Bismark about noon, situated on the east bank of the muddy Missouri, and the first person we met was Manager Mead, of this popular road, as fine and amiable a gentleman as one could wish to meet. Possessed of great financial ability, an indomitable energy and perseverance, yet modest and unassuming, he has been well selected to carry forward this great enterprise. And here we are at the jumping off place, and just across the river, the gifted and accomplished Modocs are in the purely speculative business of lifting scalps, and there is but little desire to go beyond.—Fort A Lincoln is located about 3 miles from this place on the west side at which a squadron of cavalry is stationed. A company of soldiers have a garrison at the west end of the town. Unfortunately for our party we reached the town on one of those disagreeable, windy days common to a prairie country. We expected several times to be swept from the face of the earth so persistent were these zephyrs and our friend Mac who is higher up and lacks much weight was floored in a twinkling, as he attempted to cavort around a corner. We laughed ; and came pretty near doing the same thing. It was a kind of retribution for our laughing at others We were taken to the St James Hotel, which consisted of a frame, covered with canvass and how it flopped.

BISMARCK

is perhaps the most noted place except Duluth, in the west. It is 450 miles west of Duluth, and will be the point of attraction for a large territory, and we have no doubt it will soon develop into a fine city. At present it looks quite new, and in some cases tents are used, but it has a number of good, substantial frame buildings, many of which have been just erected. The first settlement was made here last year in June, and it has now a population of 500. It is the headquarters for military operations in the northwest, and the mining interests will depend largely upon it as a base of supplies. The town is beautifully located some fifteen feet above the river bottom on the second terrace left by the receding waters. We regard this as the best point in the west.

The inhabitants are not so lawless as some would think. They treated us with becoming civility, showed us around and we could not, for the life of us, see any difference between them and those with whom we daily meet. The place has been remarkably free from tragedies and horrid crimes, and is to be looked upon as an exception to all new western towns. Some horrid stories have been told about Bismark. Here is one :

"Our late townsman, Crummey, seems to be well established at Bismark. A correspondent from that place says that last Sunday services were had in Crummey's establishment, without interruption of the regular game. On each side of the stand occupied by the clergymen, faro banks were in steady operation, and though the players were quietly intent on their business, yet the rattling of their ivory chips was distinctly heard in the pauses of the prayer and sermon. One of the lucky gamblers said he admired the pluck of the 'gospel slinger' and if a hat had been passed for him he would have dropped in a big stake off his pile of chips.'

The whole thing is a vile calumniation No such incident ever occurred there as we were assured by its best citizens. Mr Crummey keeps a few games on hand to while away the hours, and this is a distinctive feature of the place. But Mr. C. would adjourn long enough to let a minister have his say—yes, and go one better keep good order.

We met Col. Lounsberry, formerly of this county, whose parents reside near Newville, at this point, where he is engaged in publishing the *Tribune*, a spicy, little paper, just started. One would hardly think a paper would live where there is not a settler outside of the town, but the citizens know its value and stand by it. If some of our people in the more densely populated districts, even in Indiana, would come up with a little more liberality in this particular, it would do no harm.

Our party visited the various points of attraction. We would have crossed the river had the weather been fine, but the turbulent condition of the water caused by the gale made the river impassible. A visit was made to Crummey and Morton's gambling "hells," as some people love to call them. The ladies of the parties accompanied us, and the gentlemanly proprietors showed up the different games in all their points and nobody felt very bad. These gay gamboliers are square dealing fellows, and will divide the last cent with you, and taken altogether, would much prefer them as neighbors to a mean, miserly set, a few of which afflict every community.

In the evening we boarded the train again and returned over the line to Thompson where we changed roads and on Saturday morning arrived at

MINNEAPOLIS,

one of the most lively as well as enterprising towns in the west. Dame nature was most lavish in her contribution to the beauty and attractiveness of this region of country. A handsome prairie to the south, timber to the north, the Father of Waters on the east, with innumerable lakes here and there in almost every direction, go to make up a landscape not to be surpassed in the country. But this is not all. The falls of St. Anthony in the river opposite, and the silvery Minnehaha, a few miles below, are the most enjoyable features of this most favored spot. Thousands visit them annually, and find each of them a rich entertainment within themselves. And last, but not least, is the celebrated stock farm of Col King, more appreciated by us than all the rest. With a little farm of 1600 acres and another of 2500 close by, most complete and extensive stables, and other buildings, all carried on in systematic order, it certainly presents to tourists something of a more tangible and practical character than to be found in some of the other features of the place. The entire party accompanied by many of the citizens visited the stables and were gratified in seeing the most valuable stock in the country—Rosedale, a $10,000 co., a 2 year old bull for which $7,000 had been refused, and other grades equally as fine, together with a stud of blooded race horses, that have a national reputation.

The citizens met us with their usual hospitality, and after dinner carriages were furnished to take us to view the many handsome features in that vicinity. We even went to Ft. Snellting, seven miles below, where we got an attractive view of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.—A company of the 20th Infantry is located here. Gen. Sikes, an agreeable offcer in command. He was absent at the time, and unfortunately left in command, an officer by the name of Thomas, a sergeant, who imagined himself of more importance than his commanding officer. At least he had not the civility, or good sense to recognize the visit by a show of his august presence. Some of these officers fighting the battles of the country in these parts daily, are perhaps entitled to some little credit on that score, and therefore we have naught but pity for them. Fight it out on that line, old fellow, if it takes a life time.

The manufacturing interests of this place are greatly enhanced by the immense water power, furnished by the falls in the river. Saw mills, flouring mills, cotton and woolen factories, and many other pursuits of a similar character are conducted with great success. We are informed that the capacity of the flouring mills amounted to 5000 barrels a day.—In these woolen mills blankets are made that even England cannot compete with.

The city is handsomely built up with fine residences which are beatified in the highest style of art. We were quartered at the Nicollet House, a handsome building and first-class hotel, the office of which is presided over in a way worthy of imitation, by the agreeable S. H. Jumper, who has the thanks of the party for many favors.

The *News* and *Tribune*, both daily are mammoth sheets, well filled, ably conducted and are meeting with liberal patronage. We found the members of the press at all points, alive to our comfort and entertainment, and clever, genial fellows.

We remained here during the Sabbath and on Monday morning went over on the St. Paul and Pacific road to St. Paul, which is more of a business place than her neighbor, but without so many attractive features.

We were fortunate to fall into the hands of Mr. Dodge, of the Merchants Hotel, who puts to shame the many high-toned sops that lord it over hotel offices, by his clever and gentlemanly treatment of our party We are sometimes impressed with the idea that a hotel clerk is one of those unapproachable beings too high up for this world, and when we find one that acts like common humanity it always makes our heart glad.

We were under obligations to Mr. Huntington, Gen. Ticket Agt. of the West Wisconsin Railroad, for the very pleasant and prompt manner, in which he provided transportation for our party. It is pleasant to meet a railroad official now and then that don't own the road, and Major H. is one of them, also the Supt of the St. P. & P. road.

We started on our way to Chicago on the West Wisconsin to Elory, and thence by the North Western to Chicago. The nearer we approached Chicago the worse the hotels became, until it culminated at Elory, where we ate breakfast, and became sea-sick, leaving our breakfast behind. We passed Devil's lake, girted by high hills whose sides are covered with broken granite that show the work of a mighty upheaval at one time. The country through which we passed on this line is delightful, corn, oats and wheat looking well. Wisconsin seems to be well advanced in agriculture and taken altogether is a superior western State. We all arrived safe in Chicago without a single accident during the entire trip, all delighted with the tour. In fact we had become so intimately associated with each other that we clasped hands and parted with no small sense of regret.

The party was composed of very clever gentlemen. Mr. Mattingly explained the gang saw business to our delight at Minneapolis—Thayer gave the *artistes* a touch at the same place ; Capt. McDonald, capital Dan, was particularly happy in his epigrams on key notes, and Reub Williams was himself again in the war with England. The ladies were particularly sociable, and a fair representation of the sex. The silver band from Warsaw, received many compliments which they richly deserve.

We return our thanks to all and especially are obliged to them for their handsome present at Brainerd. Long may they wave.

FARM GATE.—A. W. Meek's popular Farm Gate on exhibition opposite the Bakery, is meeting with great success, in its sale. The following persons have purchased one, within a short time, and are highly pleased with the manner in which they work:

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Peter Treesh,
B. Dearborn,
P. B Calkins
James Danfey,
Adam Lizy.
J. Goetchius.
D. Swihart.
Michal Treesh .
J. Depew,
A. Calkins,
James Miller,
Thos Cochran,
A. Daily,
Saml Treesh,
Wm. Shoup,
L D Britton
Pery Alling
John Link,
John Kitchin

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

John Buchen,
Geo Miser,
M Fergerson,
Henry Hartman,
W. Shertock,
Marro Fry,
Geo Ernest,
H Barkey,
D. McKnabb,
F Beuchakt
J Houster

UNION TOWNSHIP.

L Ingman
J Griswold,
W J Walsworth
M Clark
E J Baker
M Long,
Henry Luce,
A Hall
C Cool
Lewis Spangler
Henry Uber
J B Raub,

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

G W Clark
A J Balliet
J McClure,
J Timberlian
L Spangler,
Jacob Miller

Pay Up.

Notice is hereby given that all those indebted to W. W. Humes either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and settle or the matter will be placed in the collectors hands.

Personal

I take pleasure in introducing and recommending Dr. H. A. Moyer, to my friends and patrons, and here say that none of my customers need fear to entrust him with their work in the line of dentistry, as I *know* him to be as a good a workman as there is in Northern Indiana, he having been with me some six years ago, and since then attended the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, besides being associated with Dr. Beanman, in Columbus, O.,—one of the best offices in that State—for over two years, any of my old customers will be safe in placing themselves in his hands. Any one that needs any repair ing of old work will confer a favor by calling on and reporting the same to him, as we shall be more or less in connection.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle at once, either at the office or the store of L. A. Thompson & Son.

W. L. ANDREWS.

Having permanently located at the well know stand of Dr W. L. Andrews, I would respectfully call attention to the following prices: Gold filling, small $1.50 and upwards. Tin, silver, or cement, one half the price of gold. Full artificial sets, $24 and $30. I have constantly on hand the Liquid Nitrous Oxide for the perfect adaptation of the same. Persons having badly fitting plates will please give me a trial. I guarantee satisfaction or make no charge.

H. A. MOYER.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH--PHILIPS—On the 31st of July 1873, at the residence of Mr. H. Sieler, near Fairfield Center, by the Rev. L. Rice, Mr. Wm. Smith, of Ligonier, to Mrs. Harriet Philips, of DeKalb county

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walsworth, late of said county, Deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WM. LESSIG, Adm'r.

Aug 7, '73

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John G. Dancer, late of said county county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN DANCER, Adm'r

Aug 7-73

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Henry Dove, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Aug 7 GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. U. BREENS.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE.

One story frame house, good lot, on 6th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part of the town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very [illegible] miles east of Auburn.

H. A. Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist
KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of August Ahrens, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ANNA AHRENS, Adm'x.

Guy Plum atty for estate. July 31, 1873

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of John Sommers, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES McCLELLAN, Adm.

July 30, 1873.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jefferson Wallace, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

L. D. BRITTON, Adm.

July 31, '73.

NOTICE TO HIERS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible], administrator of the estate of William Simmons, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real estate of the decedent his personal being insufficient to pay his debts ; and that petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1873.

Lucy Jorden vs. Oswald Jorden } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. Patterson, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Oswald Jorden is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 3d Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 30th day of July, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1813.

Sophia Bonham vs. John L. Bonham } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by H. C. Peterson, her attorney and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, John L. Bonham, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of July, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Ephriam J. Lesh vs Malinda E. Lesh } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by H. C. Peterson, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Malinda E. Lesh is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of July, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

In Bankruptcy.

District of Indiana, ss. At Fort Wayne the [illegible] day of July, A. D., 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Humes, of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.

ANDREW J. [illegible], Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed with the Auditor of DeKalb Co. Ind. and will be presented to the Commissioners of said county at their September session 1873, asking for the vacations of the alley that runs south from Douglas street in the town of Waterloo Indiana between Lots numbered one hundred and seventy two [172] one hundred and seventy-three (173) one hundred and seventy four [illegible] hundred and seventy five (175) in [illegible] addition to said town, to the [illegible] named lots and no farther. [illegible] teen feet in width, and one [illegible] two (132) feet in length, and the [illegible] affected by said vacation [illegible]

[illegible]

July 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until [illegible] August 30th, 1873, to construct a stone [illegible] feet wide, the length of the Court House [illegible] North, East and South sides. Also a plank side walk eight feet wide, with hitching posts eight feet apart, the same distance around the square, all to be completed on or before the 1st day of October 1873. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

For further information enquire of or address,

H. B. ALTENBURG, Town Marshal.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 7-73.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE Warden of Sing Sing Prison indignantly denies th[illegible] that Frank Walworth received special favors at his hands. He receives the same fare and treatment as other convicts. ....[illegible] from New York that one of the most powerful combinations ever formed in Wall street, headed by the notorious Jay Gould, has been organized for the purpose of bulling the gold market. The capital represented by its members is estimated at over $100,000,000, and they propose to put gold above 25. They assert that the Treasury Department, being short of gold, will be powerless to interfere. It is asserted, on the contrary, that Secretary Richardson, on being informed of the schemes of the clique, said if they imagined the Treasury was not able to protect itself, they would find themselves sadly mistaken.

THE story concerning the great Wall street gold-bull clique is denied....A meeting of prominent Massachusetts Republicans opposed to the nomination of Ben Butler for Governor, was held in Boston the other day. Judge Hoar, Congressman Dawes, and other men of note, were present, and pledged themselves to do all in their power to defeat the aspirations of the "Essex statesman."

THE two guano dealers in New York city are charged with selling an article so adulterated as to contain only 8 or 6 per cent. of ammonia, the most valuable element of that fertilizer, and about [illegible] per cent. of other matter, mainly earth, and unknown in genuine guano. They are said to have succeeded in swindling the farmers into buying their spurious stuff by counterfeiting the trade-mark of the Peruvian Government and refilling old bags which bore the real brand. Suits have been brought against them by the agents of the Peruvian Government, who ask for an injunction to stop the fraud, and claim heavy damages.

A New York telegram says: The managers of trunk lines to the West have made the following reductions in freight charges on first-class merchandise, which includes dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, etc.: From New York to Chicago, per cwt., 75c, formerly $1; Cleveland, 40c, formerly 65c; Cincinnati, 70c, formerly 92c; St. Louis, 97c, formerly $1.28; Louisville, 85c, formerly $1.23; Memphis, $1.35, formerly $1.62. The following are the rates from Lake Erie ports westward: To Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit, 45c; to Chicago, Milwaukee, and Green Bay, 51c.

SEVERAL young and accomplished Russian women, who were driven from Zurich by order of the Czar while pursuing their medical studies, have arrived at New York nearly penniless.

WHEN the officers went to the New York Tombs, the other day, to escort Wes Allen, a noted desperado, to his future quarters at Auburn State Prison, he quietly told them he preferred the Tombs fare to that of Auburn, and significantly pointed to a can of nitro-glycerine lying beside him. At last accounts Wes still occupied his little cell unmolested ....Nearly 200,000 immigrants have arrived at New York since the 1st of January.

THE Government bonded warehouse in Greenwich street, New York, was partially destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. Loss about half a million....Newark, N. J., was visited last week by a terrific rain-storm—flooding the streets and inflicting damage to the amount of $200,000.

The West.

THE Kickapoo Indians are to be removed from Mexico to Kansas, under the auspices of the Indian Commissioners....Three persons were killed near Knightstown, Ind., a few days ago, by the bursting of a thrashing machine....The steamboat interests of St. Louis have forwarded to Washington a remonstrance against the further construction of the bridge now being built across the Mississippi river at that city, on the ground that if it is finished according to the original plan it will be a great obstruction to navigation....Minnesota agricultural authorities calculate that the wheat crop of the State will yield a surplus of 30,000,000 bushels for export....The St. Paul *Dispatch* correspondent describes the closing scenes in the Manitobah court, in the case of the Gordon kidnappers, as very exciting. The prosecuting officer, Clark, inveighed bitterly against the prisoners, the blackguards in brown cloth who abetted them, and the newspaper correspondents. Cornish, his assistant, vulgarly abused everything American, including our courts, which he declared are influenced by bribes. Finally, he threatened the Judge with popular vengeance if he dared to admit the prisoners to bail. The Judge would not allow counsel to threaten him, but would perform his duty without reference to the counsel's opinion. "Then," said Cornish, "it is your duty to refuse bail. You dare not do otherwise." Judge—I shall do as I think proper, without dictation from you. Cornish—Of course you will, but still I don't think you will dare to do this. Here Judge Betourney interfered and reprimanded Cornish, saying he was bringing contempt on the Court by the manner of his address to Judge McKeagney, notwithstanding which, Cornish, who was evidently intoxicated, was allowed to continue sometime longer in the same strain. Mr. Royal attempted to speak again for the prisoners, but was denied permission by the Attorney-General, and an exchange of angry words followed. Just as the Judge was leaving the bench, Clark took from his mouth a spit-ball that he was chewing, and threw it into Royal's face, with the remark, "You are a dirty puppy." The latter, wiping his face, said he thanked the Attorney-General. Afterwards the latter apologized to Royal, saying he was half wild at the time. Soon after the adjournment of court, a hand-bill, of which the following is a copy, was circulated through the town: "Right or wrong! Can the law be enforced? To-day application for bail was made for the kidnappers. Mr. Cornish urges upon the court that granting bail was only putting a price upon the crime of kidnapping. The argument has closed. The presiding Judge, McKeagney, was driven home by Wilson, of Minneapolis. This may mean nothing, but we shall see. Canadians! be on the alert for the result! God save the Queen!" Gordon has openly expressed an opinion that it would be safer for the prisoners to be kept in confinement than liberated on bail.

THE resources and liabilities of the Illinois national banks are the same—$41,116,461.68... King Cholera slew 176 Cincinnatians during his sojourn in that city, a period of 36 days. ....Nearly all the railroads centering at St. Louis have abolished the free-pass system.... Charles A. Russell, the murderer of James Crotty, was hanged at San Francisco on July 25....Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, has gone to Washington to lay before the State Department a full statement of the Gordon kidnapping affair. It is now claimed that the recapture of Gordon was effected on American soil. ....The Iowa Capitol Commissioners have notified the Quincy, Ill., contractors that they will not wait any longer on them for stone for the new Capitol, and they have sent hands to Iowa City to quarry stone for building, at the Quincy contractors' expense.

SUNDAY liquor-selling has been suppressed in Cleveland....The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, of July 28, says: "It is settled beyond a contingency that hopes in the State of Indiana, as a whole, will be satisfactory....The steamer Jennie Howell was recently sunk in the Ohio river. Three lives lost.

Two prominent citizens of Manitoba signed the bond of Merriam, the only one of the alleged kidnappers whom the court admitted to bail. Immediately on his release he was arrested on a civil process at the suit of a lawyer whom he had retained to conduct his defense. The necessary security was given, and Merriam was again released. Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, has started for Washington, to urge the State Department to intercede in behalf of the prisoners....The complaint and affidavits in the case of Ann Eliza Webb, seventeenth wife of Brigham Young, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court, at Salt Lake. The complainant sues for $200,000 damages, alimony, pending the suit, of $1,000 per month, and $20,000 for counsel fees.... George Redwood, formerly Colonel of the "Louisiana Tigers," of rebel renown, has been sentenced, at Detroit, to two years in the Michigan State Prison for embezzlement. ....At Rogersville, Ohio, during the trial of a man calling himself "Jeff Davis," for outraging the person of a 9-year old girl, the lights in the room were put out, the prisoner was dragged out of doors, shot twice with revolvers, dragged by his heels two squares, and hanged to a tree till he was dead.....Iowa grain and cattle dealers are sending their shipments eastward by way of St. Louis, instead of Chicago, since the inauguration of the Illinois railroad law....A stage was stopped near Grass Valley, Cal., on the night of the 27th ult., by highwaymen, who blew open the Wells & Fargo treasure-box and obtained $8,000.

THE Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company have been ordered by United States Judge Hopkins to cease their bridge-building operations at La Crosse, Wis., until the suit involving their right to do so is decided.... The new census of Iowa shows the population of the State to be about 1,300,000....Three persons were fatally, and six seriously, injured by the explosion of a furnace in the Chicago North Side Rolling Mills, on the 29th ult.... The damage by the recent fire in the Iowa State Penitentiary, at Fort Madison, will reach $30,000. The State loses $10,000, and the contractors $20,000.

THE Liberal-Democratic State Convention of Ohio nominated Judge Isaac C. Collins for Governor. Two hundred delegates, representing forty out of the eighty-eight counties of the State, were in attendance....Considerable excitement has been caused in San Francisco by the discovery of the existence of a secret Chinese society for the prosecution of the traffic in Chinese women, sold for lives of prostitution. Quite an extensive traffic of this kind has been carried on, young girls being sold at prices ranging from $100 to $400. Several members of the infamous organization have been arrested....A Des Moines dispatch says: It is now known that two of the participants in the recent railroad robbery were George Isaacs and a man named East. They have been residents of Taylor county, Iowa, for several years, and are well acquainted with the country through which the robbers made their escape. They are desperate characters, and it is believed that they are secreted in a large scope of underbrush and timber in that county....Crop reports from Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa are very encouraging.

The South.

BALTIMORE has been visited by a disastrous conflagration, involving a loss of upward of $1,000,000. Ten blocks were burned over, embracing the district bounded by Mulberry, Liberty, Lexington and Howard streets. The number of houses burned is stated at 100, consisting almost wholly of dwellings and small shops....The liabilities of H. J. Kimball, formerly of New England, who failed some time ago at Atlanta, Ga., will amount to $5,000,000 ....The late Maj. Ewing's interest in the St. Louis *Times* has been purchased by George B. Clarke and Charles A. Mantz for $30,000.

A TERRIBLE smash-up occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Altamount, Md., a few days ago, resulting in the death of three persons and the wounding of three others....A man named Hall was recently taken from his bed by a mob of negroes, in Madison county, Tenn., and hung to a tree, for an alleged outrage on an aged negress.

MEMPHIS has been agitated by a murder that rivals in mystery and tragic interest the Goodrich affair at Brooklyn. A man named Frank Moore was shot and killed, at the hour of midnight, in his own bedroom, within a few feet of the bed on which his wife was lying. His wife is believed to be the instigator of the murder.

A CONVENTION met at Jackson, Tenn., last last week, to consider the project of forming a new State out of portions of Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky. The representation is said to have been large, the enthusiasm high, the purpose single and unanimous, and the meeting harmonious.

A CONVENTION of fifteen, consisting of five from each of the three States concerned, has been chosen by the New State Convention at Jackson, Tenn., to present the scheme for a new State to the people whom it affects, and influence them in its favor....The Republicans of Virginia have nominated R. W. Hughes for Governor...A precocious St. Louis youth of 13 years the other day cribbed a valise, belonging to two Californians, containing $38,000 in mining stocks. A portion of the plunder has been recovered.

Washington.

AN abstract has just been finished showing the condition of all national banks in the country, from which it appears that the total resources of the 1,966 banks amount to $1,850,677,928.36; liabilities, same....The Postoffice Department is now supplying the small offices with postal-cards

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The question of the fate of the Modoc murderers, lately tried by a court martial in California, is at last put to rest, by semi-official authority, dispatches announcing that the military commission appointed to try them has awarded the full penalty of the law, and, except in case of Executive interference, the sentence of death by shooting will be carried into effect as soon as it shall have been approved by the President. All of those charged with the capital offense have been found guilty. The sentiment of the court martial was unanimous. There are many facts in connection with this case of interest to the public which will shortly be divulged. It is thought, however, by army officials of high rank that the findings of the court will be promptly indorsed."... Gen. Stanley's expedition has reached the Yellowstone river in safety....The following telegram from San Francisco is commended to those who labor under the delusion that slavery and the slave-block are things of the past: "Twenty-two Chinese females, brought by steamer yesterday from Hong Kong, were sold at public auction to-day in the Chinese quarters. Young girls brought as high as $450 each; middle-aged and old women from $100 to $200 each."....Deaths in Chicago for the week ending July 30, 352—a decrease of 71 from the previous week. No sign of cholera in the city.

IT is stated that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was directed to report upon the best mode of choosing President and Vice-President, has matured a report which will recommend that the term of office be increased to six years, and that the President be ineligible for re-election.

Foreign.

IT is said the minority party in the Spanish Cortes propose to withdraw from that body and proceed to Cartagena, now in possession of the Internationals, where they will establish a seperate government. Thus, with a monarchy under Don Carlos, a republic under Salmeron, and a commune at Cartagena, it would seem that there will be governments enough in Spain to satisfy all shades of political opinion....Prince Frederick Charles, of Germany, has tendered to Marshal Bazaine evidence in his favor on his trial for the surrender of Metz to the Prussian army. The Marshal, however, declines to permit the evidence to be introduced.

RUSSIA has made a treaty with the Khan of Khiva by which his khanate is guaranteed its independence upon the payment of a war indemnity of 2,000,000 roubles (about $1,600,000 gold), pending which Russian troops will remain in the country. Khiva also engages to follow the example of Russia in the abolition of capital punishment, which has been unknown in that empire for a long time....William H. Whalley, M. P., and a prominent friend of the Tichborne claimant, is coming to the United States to solicit subscriptions to enable the claimant to defray the expense incurred in his trial....Fifty of the participants in the Frankfort beer riots have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment....The insurrection of the Spanish Internationals at Cartagena is becoming more and more formidable. It is reported that Contreras, at the head of 6,000 men, is marching on Madrid. President Salmeron has called out 80,000 reserve to be employed in suppressing the rebellion. There is a further report to the effect that the rebels threaten to seize all the German vessels in the port at Cartagena if the steamer Vigilante, which was taken from them by a Prussian frigate, is not returned.

VICTOR EMANUEL disavows any hostility to the Government of President MacMahon, and denies that he has formed, or contemplates forming, any alliance with Germany. At the same time he desires the French President to check the feeling that seems to be growing in that country in favor of interposition in behalf of the Pope, and intimates that a failure to do so may "cast him entirely into the arms of Germany."....The Spanish Cortes has declared in favor of the abolition of capital punishment....A dispatch from Bayonne, Spain, says: Don Carlos, with a force said to number 16,000 well-armed men, has arrived at Elisonda, near Pampeluna. The Republicans are concentrating near Elisonda, and it is probable that a desperate struggle will take place soon.

QUEEN VICTORIA has formally announced to the House of Commons the approaching marriage of her son with the daughter of the Czar of all the Russias, and asked that suitable provision be made for the young man in anticipation of the event....The trial of mowers and reapers, which took place at Vienna in July, was a complete triumph for the American machines.... The German Government disavows responsibility for the capture of the Spanish steamer Vigilante, at Cartagena, and the officer making the seizure has been ordered to explain his conduct....It is reported that all Japan will shortly be thrown open to foreigners....In one of the interior provinces of Japan, 20,000 farmers recently rebelled against the land tax, destroyed the officials' houses, and committed other excesses....The *Japan Gazette* (Yokohama), of July 7, has this curious paragraph: "The Japanese mania for rabbits is dying out, but produced some tragic results. A few days since a young man killed his father on account of a rabbit trade, and was crucified for the crime. Another man spent a fortune for two rabbits, which died the next day. He then sold his young daughter to the keeper of a brothel. The price of her virtue bought more rabbits."

GREAT BRITAIN declines to make any arrangement for the admission of postal-cards from the United States, the authorities thinking the present rate of postage cheap enough. ....President MacMahon says France's greatest necessity is peace, and that the Government is resolved to maintain it....The Duke of Edinburgh's yearly allowance is to be increased to $125,000 on his marriage with the Russian Princess....The French Assembly has been prorogued....The cholera is so bad in Vienna that the troops have been removed from the city....Vienna telegram: "There is no doubt that many of the highest prizes for goods exhibited at the Exposition will be awarded to Americans."....The Spanish steamer Vigilante, seized by a German man-of-war, has been given up to the Spanish Consul at Gibralter....The steamer Virginius succeeded in landing on the Island of Cuba, for the insurgent army, 700 improved rifles, 200,000 cartridges, 1 ton of gunpowder, 200 sabers, revolvers, machetes, etc., besides a large quantity of medicine, clothing, etc.

THE cable brings us a rumor from Paris respecting the future government of France. It is stated that a plan has been matured to establish a monarchy. It is a part of the scheme that MacMahon shall serve as President only six months longer, when he will resign and resume command of the army. The purpose of this is to make it certain that the army can be used to assist the inauguration of the monarchy.

The Growing Crops.

The July report of the Department of Agriculture, says a Washington dispatch, represents an improvement in winter wheat, but a decline in the prospects of spring wheat on account of the unseasonable weather in some quarters, and the insect enemies in others. The average in corn is increased in West Virginia and Minnesota, and decreased in all the other States, except Florida and Arkansas, where it remains the same as last year. Corn-planting was everywhere retarded by the weather, and in many cases the corn has been several times replanted. The universal complaint of defective seed is made in all parts of the country.

The condition of cotton has been previously given. The reports up to July 1 indicate the crop to be 89.5 per cent. of avearge, not including Virginia, where the culture is yet mainly experimental.

The prospective yield of oats declined during June in New England and the Middle and Northwestern States except Wisconsin. It was enhanced in all of the Gulf States except Mississippi.

Winter rye improved in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa. It remained stationary in Georgia, and declined in all the other States. Spring rye was below the average in all the States but five, the minimum, 7, being found in California, and the maximum, 110, in Nebraska.

Winter barley generally declined in the South and West, where the heavy rains prevailed.

The grass crops have generally improved in New England and the Middle States. However, they were greatly shortened by the drought.

The late winter told disastrously upon the fruit crop. The injury to the apple trees was more extensive than was apparent at the last report. Vast numbers of peach trees were killed. The condition of the grape crop ranged from 61 in California to 127 in Nebraska, 100 representing the average.

The average in potatoes remained the same as last year, or increased in twenty-two States and decreased in all the others. The Colorado beetle has extended its ravages eastward, being reported for the first time in several counties of New York. It was still devastating in the West, but the farmers had learned in many counties how to destroy it effectually. The maximum condition of the crop, 111, was found in Georgia, and the minimum, 76, in Delaware.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, July 19, 1873:

In store at—	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley bu.*
New York	271,612	1,175,245	772,483	8,592
Albany	16,800	37,000	185,000	25,200
Buffalo	246,209	657,197	197,724	.....
Chicago	431,217	2,953,725	744,435	32,794
*Milwaukee	417,000	125,000	225,000	15,000
Duluth	53,066	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	197,610	478,235	252,327	.....
Detroit	43,672	24,144	27,441	3,457
*Oswego	120,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
St. Louis	20,465	162,642	82,086	6,385
Boston	71,161	155,309	316,568	4,867
Toronto	128,332	150	24,331	3,485
Montreal	335,115	427,530	49,049	.....
*Philadelphia	160,000	140,000	65,000	.....
*Baltimore	36,000	427,685	20,000	.....
Lake shipm'ts	1,107,178	1,399,583	323,712	780
Rail shipm'ts	77,530	159,227	354,512	9,162
On N. Y. canals	1,244,518	922,796	509,994	.....
To'l Ju 19, '73	4,977,480	9,340,417	4,164,652	109,712
To'l Ju 12, '73	6,020,112	9,472,408	4,054,170	106,368
To'l Ju 20, '72	3,929,504	12,173,563	6,018,444	259,532

*Estimated.

A DESPAIRING American in Strasburg recently exclaimed: "Don't ask me to see sights! I am no longer sea-sick, but sick of sight. Please introduce me to somebody who talks English, and who won't ask me to see anything."

A Danbury Man Goes for a Burglar and Catches a Tartar.

There is a peculiar saddening effect in awaking in the night and hearing burglars at work in your house. This was the case with Mr. Henry, on South street, Friday night. As soon as he detected the noise, which appeared to be down stairs, he softly crept out of bed, and commenced to prowl around for a match. His wife was soon awakened by the same noise, and believing that something was the matter with the children who slept in the next room, she carefully withdrew from bed, so as not to disturb her husband, and started for the door. An instant later they collided. What he thought was evident enough. All the hard earnings of an arduous life were at stake. Before him stood one or more robbers. With an exclamation of condensed eloquence he clinched her. What she thought is not quite so evident, but it was doubtless of her husband and children, and being plucky withal, she at once twined her fingers in his hair, and gave him a wrench that made him think of death. Then both of them went down to the floor together, she having the advantage in the fall, and getting on top, with her hands still in his hair, she shook his head against the floor with an energy and courage that would have undoubtedly have filled him to overflowing with admiration, had he known who it was, or had he known anything at all. Every time she rapped him she shrieked for help, and in a brief space of time the children and Mrs. Eben Davis, who lives down stairs, were on the scene. Mr. Davis was not dressed for company, but in the excitement she didn't mind adornment. She had a candle in one hand, and a long carving-fork in the other, and was about to drive the latter into the legs of the villain, when recognition ensued. Then Mrs. Davis laid down her candle in one direction and the fork in another, and immediately returned to her own apartments, her yellow flannel night-cap, as it shot down stairs, being the first thing Mr. Henry saw on springing to his feet. The children were returned to their room, and put to bed, but the parents did not resume their couch. It was so pleasant that Mr. Henry concluded to remain up the rest of the night and enjoy the scenery, and Mrs. Henry thought it best to stay up, too, so as to change the cloths on his head as often as possible.—*Danbury News.*

Perplexities of a Postal Clerk.

Some of the ingenious puzzles submitted to the distributing clerk in the Chicago postoffice have been thus pleasantly sketched: "Many of the superscriptions which come through his hands are among the most mysterious of ciphers—unintelligible from the writer's not knowing what he wanted to write, rather than illegible through carelessness in writing. When a countryman of Gustavus Vasa, for instance, still hibernating upon his native hills, sends a letter to his brother in this country, and writing from memory, and a memory not much trained in letters at that, superscribes it 'Seederabst lenco Ia,' he has succeeded in mystifying the average human mind considerably regarding the intended destination of his missive. Not at all the postoffice clerk, who at once sees that 'Cedar Rapids, Linn county, Iowa,' is meant. So, too, when from the Bremen bag a greasy packet flutters out addressed to 'Hafte Lac co Ill,' it is, no doubt, difficult to discern, after the letters of the legend have been evolved from the chaos in which a stiff fist and a villainous pen have left them, that the packet is intended for some one in 'Half Day, Lake county, Illinois,' and thither it therefore goes. But when the only address to be made out from another—and that by no means sure, so vague are the forms of the letters—is 'Chollyhutville co Ill,' then it is that brain tells in the distributing business. Brains finally result in a solution of the palimpsest, and 'Joliet, Will county, Illinois,' is the interpretation thereof. In like manner 'Verseaux incauque co America' is a superscription which could have emanated from nowhere else but France—is decided to mean 'Warsaw, Hancock county,' and it is found that Illinois has such a town, in such a county; so the letter is forwarded thither, and has doubtless gladdened or saddened the heart of its object before now."

Farmers' Granges in Missouri.

The Missouri Patrons of Industry have grown up with a rapidity unknown in any of the adjoining States. On the 1st of February the entire number of granges was about nineteen, while at the present there are over 400, comprising nearly 15,000 members. On the 10th of May the State Grange was organized with T. R. Allen, of Allenton, Master, an executive committee of six, whose object it is to provide for the welfare of the order in business matters when the grange is not in session, and the other necessary officers. The business proposed by the order is similar to that of Illinois, yet different. The railroad question is more subordinate, and the development of cheaper river transportation, the removal of obstructions from the Missouri river and at the Belize more prominent. It is not organized so much as an institution whose sole object is antagonism to railway enterprises as a kind of co-operative society to enable the farmers to escape the unjust charges of middlemen.

Western Farmers and the Railroads.

The movement among the Western farmers against the extortionate charges on the railroads seems to be not only growing in extent, but to be also assuming a phase of immediate practicability. Kansas and Illinois have had their conventions on the subject; in Minnesota they have busied themselves in organizing for obtaining their domestic supplies without the interposition of too many middle-men. From private sources we learn that this measure has gone so far that more than twenty stores have been closed in the town of Faribault, Minn., alone, the stores established by the Grange having all the custom. These associations are also holding back their grain from shipment; while it is said that negotiations are on foot between them and the labor organizations of the East, in order to arrive at a mutual understanding for their future plans.—*The Graphic.*

VIENNA.

Visit of the Austrian Emperor to the Exposition—His Inspection of the American Department.

[Vienna (July 22) Cor. New York Herald.]

The Emperor visited the American Department this morning, accompanied by Baron Schwarz-Senborn, Count Belgard, and the Minister of Police. Notice had been given to the Commissioners beforehand. His Majesty wore a full marshal's uniform. He was received at the entrance by Mr. Garretson, Chief Commissioner, Minister Jay, Mr. McElrath, Architect Peck, and other commissioners. The Emperor, accompanied by Messrs. Garretson and Jay, gave a close examination and scrutiny to every department in the exhibition. The original sewing machine made by Elias Howe was examined with deep attention, the Emperor asking what additional improvements had been made. He went through the elaborate exhibitions of other sewing machine manufacturers, examining specimens of embroidery and stitching. After curiously studying a map of Philadelphia, the Emperor asked Minister Jay where the site of the centennial exhibition was, and put other questions as to the resources and attractions of the city. The models of the school houses of Boston and New York were examined at length, the Emperor inquiring into the method of instruction and the number of scholars. A model of the excavation of Hell Gate was examined closely, and, after putting numerous questions as to the necessity for the work, said to Count Belgard: "The engineering feats of these Americans are incredible." He visited the dental display, and was much amused, asking the names of the various materials for the manufacture of teeth. The display of cotton, sugar and rice from the Southern States interested the Emperor, who expressed surprise and gratification at the astonishing resources of the Southern productions. He also examined the Ohio, Missouri, New York and California wine on exhibition, asking about the qualities of the wine. A glass of American champagne offered the Emperor by an American exhibitor was smilingly declined. He spent some time studying the map of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the accompanying collection of wheat, furs and minerals. Looking at the map he said: "You have an immense country, but don't the Indians trouble you?" The display of the American bank note engraving interested the Emperor, who asked the value and denominaiion of the notes. He was exceedingly pleased with the chromo display, studying the landscapes and sea scenes, and asking what sections of country were represented. He looked closely at the exhibition of gold pens, testing their points and asking as to their durability and facility in writing.

The display of ores from Michigan, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana were scrutinized. The blocks of coal were interesting to the Emperor, who inquired their quality and production. While he was passing through the musical department the Austrian hymn was played upon a parlor organ. The Emperor raised his hat. The display of boots, shoes and leather was large, and was examined critically.

A Freak of Nature—Wondrous Effects of Indian Turnip.

Washington county, Ind., has a wonderful *lusus naturæ* in the person of a boy not yet 3 years of age. From a gentleman who recently visited the house of the father of the boy, and saw him with his own eyes, we learn the following particulars: James Williams, a well-to-do farmer, who resides twelve miles east by south of Salem, has a boy who will be 3 years old on the 11th of October next. The child is very healthy, and well formed in every respect, except his weight is seventy-five pounds, a little above the average. When about one year of age this child began to develop rapidly, and now presents the appearance of a man. Upon the face are long black whiskers and mustache of remarkably thrifty growth and fineness of texture. The back and breast of the child are covered with silken black hair from two to three inches in length.

The child has good health and is very intelligent. The face wears as thoughtful an expression as that of a man of mature years, and is withal quite handsome, were it not that the cheeks puff out rather too much, thereby detracting from its beauty. Our informant says he never saw such a wonderful sight in his life, and states that those who live near Mr. Williams and see the child almost daily yet look upon the little one in perfect amazement.

In making inquiry as to how this freak of nature was accounted for, the mother of the child stated that when he was in his first year he got hold of an Indian turnip and eat it up. This vegetable is a very powerful astringent, and the physician in attendance at the time is said to have worked a whole day to counteract its influence. From this time the child commenced the development now accomplished, and to this Indian turnip is attributed the result above described. As we are not skilled in materia medica, we do not give an opinion, although what Indian turnip had to do with this case we cannot conceive. The parents of the child, we learn, were to have exhibited it at Salem yesterday.—*Indianapolis Paper.*

NAMES THAT ARE DEAD.—It is said that there is not now living a single descendant in the male line of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Scott, Byron, Moore, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Drake, Cromwell, Hampden, Monk, Marlborough, Peterborough, Nelson, Stratford, Ormond, Clarendon, Addison, Swift, Johnson, Walpole, Bolingbroke, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Grattan, Canning, Bacon, Locke, Newton, Davy, Hume, Gibbon, Macaulay, Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Garrick, John Kemble, or Edmund Kean.

THE Postmaster-General estimates that about 100,000,000 postal cards would be needed this year, but up to the present time over 50,000,000 have been ordered, and the probabilities are that the consumption will double the estimate. Thus far none of the small towns in the country have been supplied, it being as much as the department could do to satisfy the demand of the large cities.

Progress of the Cholera.

There has been an impression, even among educated men, that Asiatic cholera, when it comes, comes like a simoom in a Syrian desert, sweeping everything before it in its deadly force. But if the disease now prevalent in certain portions of Tennessee, Missouri, Ohio, and Kentucky be cholera, as it is reported, then cholera has its vagaries like other mortal attributes and conditions. It is not strange, perhaps, that it should have first made its appearance in New Orleans, as it might be brought into the country there as well as at any other seaport. In 1849, the cholera came from this direction. But the disease of the present year, after having been carried to Memphis, seemed to take an erratic course, jumping over cities and large towns, or abandoning them with but a slight visitation, and spreading out among the smaller towns and villages. When it crossed the Ohio it attacked the town of Mount Vernon, Ind., more savagely; and so in Missouri it picked out a little town called Louisiana for its victim, in both instances leaving the large cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis comparatively free from its ravages. Ever since it began to spread, it has taken strongest hold upon small settlements, and it is from obscure villages such as Greenville, Tenn., Princeton, Ind., and Cromwell, Ky., that the reports of the disease come most frequently. Though it long since left New Orleans, the local papers report it as raging in St. James, Ascension, and neighboring parishes. While this seems to be an anomalous condition, it is not without reason that the country towns suffer most when the cholera once breaks out among them. The great advantage of large cities in dealing with the disease is to be found in their artificial underground drainage. It was long since ascertained that the greatest danger of infection in cholera season is in the evacuations which contain the poison. In large cities, with an adequate sewerage system, these are quickly carried off before they have had the time to exhale their poisonous matter, and the receptacles in which they are deposited are immediately cleansed with running water. In villages and small towns, however, there is no ready means of disposing of the poison which makes its appearance in this form. The great advantage of large cities in dealing with the disease is to be found in their artificial underground drainage. It was long since ascertained that the greatest danger of infection in cholera season is in the evacuations which contain the poison. In large cities, with an adequate sewerage system, these are quickly carried off before they have had the time to exhale their poisonous matter, and the receptacles in which they are deposited are immediately cleansed with running water. In villages and small towns, however, there is no ready means of disposing of the poison which makes its appearance in this form. The people generally have not a full appreciation of the necessity for hurrying it away, and, if they had, do not possess the means. As a rule, the evacuations are treated in the usual way, and the poison they contain is caught up by the air and spread about; people inhale it unsuspectingly, and it is thus communicated so generally and repidly that it outruns all the efforts to check it. This is the main advantage which cities have over the country towns in cholera times, but there are others. The city markets are, as a rule, purer and better than those of small towns, for the produce of the gardens is sent where it commands the highest prices. The quality of new vegetables exerts an important influence on the conditions which make people more or less susceptible to the poisonous attack. The medical service of the cities is also more efficient and experienced, and the auxiliary means of caring for the sick and preventing the spread of the disease are superior and more ample.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Model Biography.

Perhaps the briefest personal memoirs ever written were those of Count Rostophim, written in ten minutes. We subjoin a few paragraphs, each of which constitutes a "chapter."

MY BIRTH.—On the 12th day of March, 1765, I merged from darkness into light of day. I was measured, I was weighed, I was baptized. I was born without knowing wherefor, and my parents thanked Heaven without knowing for what.

MY EDUCATION.—I was taught all sorts of things, I learned all sorts of languages. By dint of impudence and quackery, I sometimes passed for a savant. My head has become a library of odd volumes, of which I keep the key.

MY SUFFERINGS.—I was tormented by masters, by tailors, who made tight dresses for me; by women; by ambition; by self-love; by useless regrets and by useless remembrances.

MEMORABLE EPOCHS.—At the age of thirty I gave up dancing; at fifty, my regard of thinking; and I have now become a true sage, or egotist, which is the same thing.

RESPECTABLE PRINCIPLES.—I have never meddled in any marriages or scandal; I have never recommended a cook, or physician, and consequently never attempted the life of any one.

MY DISLIKES.—I have a dislike for sots and fops, and for intriguing women, who make a game of virtue. A disgust of affectation; a pity for made up men and painted women; an aversion to rats, liquors, metaphysics, and rhubarbs; a terror of justice and wild beasts.

ANALYSIS OF MY LIFE.—I await death without fear or impatience. My life has been a melodrama on a ground stage, where I have played the hero, the tyrant, the lover, the nobleman, but never the valet.

MY EPITAPH.—Here lies, in hope of repose, an old deceased man, with a worn out spirit, an exhausted heart, and a used up body. Ladies and gentlemen, pass on.

THE figurative title of the Shah of Persia translated into English is "High and mighty star, whose head is covered by the sun, whose movements must be compared to the celestial space; lord of the Caucasian Mountains and the Taurus, of the rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Araxis, and Indus; rose of pleasure and nutmeg of consolation." All these titles are well enough except the nutmeg, which, though spicy enough, is altogether too small. It should have been *grater.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. [illegible], Publisher.

The Decay of Liberty in the United States.

Perhaps we cannot select a fitter starting-point, both for establishing the fact of this decay and illustrating its form, than the statement (confirmed from countless sources) which we will insert from the admirable speech of Senator Bayard on the Louisiana State Government just before the close of the last session. "I believe," said Mr. Bayard, "there are few men of property in Louisiana, or men holding the poor remnant of property that has been left them after the ravages of war and the plunder of the class of people who have ruled over them in these past eight years—there are few of of them who would not hail a clean-handed, upright, honest, military ruler as a blessing to them, instead of the Government which you have placed over them and kept them subject to for eight years."

There can be no more incontestible mark of a Government utterly bad than the willingness of the community it oppresses to exchange it for military authority. It is a kind of rule which a civilized people will consent to accept as a relief from anarchy, and a government must be nearly as intolerable as anarchy itself which reconciles its victims to such a substitute, especially if they have been trained in free institutions.

The surrender of their freedom into the hands of a despot who will protect their property is the habitual last refuge of communities from the wild mob rule which is first-cousin or twin-brother to anarchy. If the republic again breaks down in France, it will be for this reason; by the fears of French property, grounded in past experience and resembling present tendencies. Better despotism than subversive communism, was the sentiment which gave steadiness for twenty years to the throne of "the nephew of his uncle." But neither the first nor the second empire was sheer military rule, such as the people of Louisiana would submissively take as a choice of evils. The two Napoleons maintained regular civil governments. What a hopeless sense of oppression, or what sinking subjugation of soul, must have overtaken, an English-speaking people, nurtured in the traditions of English and in the practice of American liberty, when they are ready to accept military rule pure and simple as a welcome form of redemption! And how surprisingly have their fellow-citizens in the other States fallen from the spirit of our early history, and from the quick sympathy with the down-trodden communities which, so lately as twenty years ago, they manifested for Hungary, when the spectacle in Louisiana fails to kindle general indignation!

The low ebb to which the spirit of liberty has sunk in this country would fill us with astonishment and despair if it could not be accounted for without supposing such degeneracy as the face of the facts would seem to imply. That very respect for the priceless blessing of liberty which is native to the American heart has been taken advantage of to reconcile the American people to measures which would have moved the deepest indignation of their fathers; as Christianity has too often been perverted by bigots into an instrument of persecution. It is like wounding an eagle by an arrow pointed with a feather from his own wings. The odious measures which are producing their natural fruit in Louisiana were begun and are continued in the name of that liberty which they crush and destroy. It is not as if Christians had turned Mohammedans and were treading down the religion they had renounced; but as if Christians were waging barbarous civil war on other Christians in the supposed interest of the church. In the former case, the success of the persecutors would be the extermination of Christianity; in the latter, repect for its name might be preserved with the loss of its spirit. In the latter case, we might hope for its resuscitation; for there would still remain a recognition of the gospel. Nothing would be required but to show how it had been misinterpreted and perverted to restore its authority. In a similar manner, we may hope to see the old spirit of liberty revived by correct instruction founded on principles which even the abettors of the Louisiana abuses acknowledge. A deluded people are made to believe that the purpose of these measures is to protect and fortify liberty—the liberty of the negroes. If they could be cured of this delusion they would not tolerate the measures; for it is incredible that in the short period of a dozen years the American people have sunk into abject indifference to what they most highly valued in better days. While, therefore, the pretense that these things are done in the name of liberty is our greatest danger, it is also our chief ground of hope. Relief must come from giving right direction to a sentiment which still exists; which has not been extinguished but misled.

How does the Louisiana usurpation, and the support given it by President Grant's Administration, benefit the colored race? It is not an advantage to the negroes but a detriment, even from the Republican point of view. It was the aim of the constitutional amendments, and especially of the last, which established universal suffrage, to secure the freedom and rights of the negroes in every contingency, and make them independent of the rise and fall, the success or defeat, of any political party. These amendments were adopted in view of the possibility that the Federal Government, and the certainty that most or all of the State governments in the South, would sooner or later fall into Democratic hands after the restoration of the Union. Had it been expected that the Republicans would remain always in power, there would have been no necessity, or at least no urgency, for those much debated amendments. Their champions always put them on the ground we have just mentioned. Are they willing to confess now that they failed of their end?—that they botched their work?—that the amendments and the acts of Congress for enforcing them are inadequate to the contemplated exigency of Democratic State governments? They cannot wish to proclaim themselves such idiots and bunglers. But unless they were, it is impudent hypocrisy to pretend that the Louisiana usurpation is upheld by President Grant in the interest of the colored race.

The rights of the negroes are admitted to be perfectly secure in Georgia, in Kentucky, in Delaware, in every Southern State wherein the Democratic majority is uncontested. Some Democrats might account for this security on different grounds from some Republicans, but there is no question as to the fact. Democrats might say that the negroes are secure in their rights because the Democratic party has no wish to disturb them; Republicans, because the constitutional amendments and the acts of Congress have erected around the negroes an impregnable wall of defence. This is what they meant to do; it is what they did; what they did so effectually and irreversibly that the Democratic party was constrained to accept the fact and withdraw opposition. If a negro should be deprived of his equal rights in Kentucky, which is perhaps more vigorously and unalterably Democratic than any other State in the Union, Gen. Grant has no doubt, no Republican has any doubt, that the rights of the misused negro would be successfully restored in spite of the Democratic State government. The fact that the State government was Democratic would make no difference; it is the very contingency which the constitutional amendments were framed to deal with. Unquestionably, they are broad enough in their scope to meet every such emergency.

It follows from this plain exposition that it makes no difference to negro liberty or negro security in Louisiana, whether their State government is Democratic or not. The usurpation must be defended on some other ground than that a Democratic State government in Louisiana would imperil the rights of colored citizens. But on every other ground the usurpation is utterly indefensible. Its sole object was to foist upon the unwilling people of Louisiana a set of Republican State officers whom they had not elected. There is not even a pretense that the official returns showed a majority for Kellogg. It is conceded that by the votes actually cast McEnery was chosen Governor. Kellogg was declared elected by a bogus board that had not a single official return before it; the board being enabled to perpetrate this daring fraud by the confessedly illegal act of a drunken Federal judge, President Grant promptly becoming an accomplice after the fact.

It is in support of a usurpation of which this is a correct description that every principle of liberty is trampled under foot, and the free-born people of an American State are made to groan under a system of oppression in comparison with which unadulterated military rule would be welcomed as a blessing. If the military officers had discretion to govern, they might govern justly; but instead of governing, they are ordered to enforce at the point of the bayonet whatever the usurping ring of conspirators and robbers may choose to do or ordain. It is impossible to imagine anything more indefensible in theory or more detestable in practice—*New York World.*

Grantism in Kansas.

Kansas is one of the staunchest Republican States in the Union. At the last Presidential election it gave Grant a majority of 34,078, and throughout the last four years it has in every way manifested its approbation of the policy and principles which have distinguished the present Administration. To be sure it failed to re-elect Pomeroy to the United States Senate; but this failure was only caused by the sudden springing of an unexpected trap on the Legislature, which led a large number of individuals, who probaly had the sleek and oily Senator's money in their pockets, to suddenly desert him in a panic. But the disclosures made in Caldwell's case show that the leading politicians in the State are generally actuated by the same motives which appear to govern the national Administration in its most important acts.

The Governor elected in Kansas last fall received a majority of 32,017—almost as great as that given to Grant. His name is Thomas A. Osborn, and he is a worthy representative of the party supporting the existing administration and all the rings connected therewith. Gov. Osborn is a son of Judge Delahy, whose name has been mentioned in Congress in connection with a proposol to impeach him, and formerly was a marshal of the United States District Court in Kansas. Recent legal proceedings in that State afford convincing evidence that Gov. Osborn, like many Grant politicians, believes in using official opportunities in the way that will do most good to himself.

During the late war, Edward S. Brown, of West Virginia, having loaned a large amount of money in Kansas secured by real estate, was proceeded against by Judge Delahy's court under the Confiscation act. All parties to whom he had loaned money were compelled to come into court and pay the amount of their loans to the marshal, or the clerk of the court. Afterward Brown was pardoned for his participation in the rebellion, and he made application at Washington to have the confiscated money restored to him. To his great astonishment he learned that the money taken from him had never been paid into the Treasury!

Mr. Brown then went to Kansas, and was informed that his money had been paid into the depository of the court. He at once began proceedings to recover it. Of course he got little satisfaction from Delahy, but he succeeded in getting his case before the United States Circuit Court, and a special commissioner was appointed to take testimony. The commissioner reported that James L. McDowell, one of the marshals of Delahy's court at the time of the confiscation, had in his hands over and above above his legitimate fees, $11,646.04 belonging to Mr. Brown; that Thomas A. Osborn, the present Governor, and McDowell's successor, had about $1,200 over and above his fees; and that other officers had money belonging to the plaintiff. It was also ascertained that there was almost an entire lack of vouchers in the clerk's and marshal's offices to account for over $30,000 in confiscation cases, and of this sum not a dollar had ever reached the Treasury of the United States.

Subsequently Judge Dillon appointed another special commissioner in Kansas to take testimony in this case, and at the same time a special master to receive the testimony taken by both commissioners, hear the arguments of the interested parties and report the result. The decision of the master or referee was nearly the same as that of the commissioner first appointed, and a judgment was rendered by Judge Dillon against the parties implicated, commanding them to make good the amounts assessed against them within thirty days.

For a long term of years Senator Pomeroy exercised unbounded influence in the politics of Kansas, and the result is seen in the election of such a man as Osborn as Governor of the State. Unfortunately it is men of the same stamp as Pomerey who now have absolute sway in the councils of the Administration in Washington.—*New York Sun.*

A Michigan Lumberman.

Dr. David Ward's great wealth rests in his immense amount of cork pine lands in Michigan and Wisconsin, amounting to over 150,000 acres, every forty acres of which he has been over himself, making a careful estimate of the number and dimensions of the trees, and noting all the characteristics of soil. His land was nearly all selected from close observation years before most people had an idea of their ultimate value, and the very best taken; location upon streams and facilities for running the timber to market were carefully considered, so that to-day he owns the finest tracts of really available and valuable cork pine in the United States, and the most of it. His pine lands may be summarized as follows: On the Saginaw, 30,000 acres; on the Manistee and Au Sauble, 90,000 acres; on the Chippewa, in Wisconsin, 30,000. Total, 150,000 acres. In addition he owns 20,000 acres of the very best hard-wood timbered lands for farming in the central and northern part of the State, besides all his valuable property in Oakland county, and 13,000,000 feet of logs afloat. Placing the same valuation upon his pine lands alone, as other persons are selling detached tracts in the vicinity of his, and it aggregates the sum of $6,500,000, and we may here say that that amount of greenbacks stacked up would not obtain the deeds of his pine property alone. The difference in pine land is very great, as between cork and other qualities, and acre by acre the cork nets more than three times as much as any other variety.—*Pontiac Gazette.*

Dainty Digger—His Method of Capturing the Luscious Grasshopper.

Riding through the foothills, near Rockin, I saw a curious and unexpected sight. There are still a few wretched Digger Indians in this part of California, and what I saw was a party of these engaged in catching grasshoppers, which they boil and eat. They dig a number of funnel-shaped holes, wide at top, and eighteen inches deep, in a cleared space, and then, with rags and brush, drive the grasshoppers towards these holes, forming for this purpose a wide circle. It is slow work, but they seem to delight in it, and their encitement was great as they neared the circle of holes and the insects began to hop and fall into them.

At last there was a close and rapid rally, and half a dozen bushels of grasshoppers were driven into the holes; whereupon hats, aprons, bags and rags were in, to prevent the multitude from dispersing; and then began the work of picking them out by handfuls, crushing them roughly in the hand to keep them quiet, and crowding them into the bags in which they were to be carried to their raucheria. "Sweet, all same pudding," cried an old woman to me, as I stood looking on.

It is not a good year for grasshoppers, this year. No, they like the year of which an inhabitant of Roseville spoke to me later in the day, when he said, "they ate up every bit of his garden truck, and then sat on the fence and asked for a chew of tobacco."—*California Letter.*

A Young Lady Slays a Panther With a Pine-Knot.

On Thursday last a party of young women went out from Queen's Run to the mountain just back of the settlement, gathering huckleberries. One of them, Jerusha Bryan, advanced a little farther into the woods than the others, when she was attacked by a huge panther. Her companions, hearing the brute scream, sought safety in flight, but Miss Bryan, finding escape impossible, determined to stand her ground, and, seizing a huge pine-kot, gave her enemy battle. The contest was a close one for a few minutes, but human courge, judgment and coolness soon triumphed over brute strength, and the heroic woman soon had the satisfaction of laying the bloodthirsty monster dead at her feet. Her garments were torn into shreds, and her face and arms badly scratched, but she walked home with a firm step, and the light of triumph in her eye, and was able to give a good account of herself. The dead panther was soon afterwards found by the people of Queen's Run, and proved on measurement to be six feet ten inches long. Miss Bryan is the lion (or lioness) of the neighborhood, as she well deserves to be. We doubt whether an instance can be found on record of more cool, heroic bravery and wise discretion, developed by any woman, even in the most historic and perilous days of Pennsylvania.—*Lockhaven (N. Y.) Letter.*

According to the St. Louis papers, the Northern Line "is bound to have a big thing in Upper Missouri freights hereafter,"—not by placing boats on the Missouri, by a good deal, but by taking goods destined for Sioux City, Fort Benton, etc., to St. Paul on their Mississippi steamers, and forwarding the packages thence to Sioux City by rail. The rate to St. Paul is 40 cents a hundred. The steamer Rock Island, which passed up yesterday, had a large consignment of sugar for Fort Benton.—*Davenport Democrat.*

We are now able to understand the chief industry of the American Indians. They are chiefly engaged in raising hair.

Adams and Jefferson.

Mr. Parton, in defending Mr. Jefferson's religious character, in his sketchy way, in the July *Atlantic*, brings in comparison with it that of some of his contemporaries. He says:

Mr. Adams, however, was by far the more impatient of the two with popular creeds, as he shows in many a comic outburst of robust and boisterous contempt. He presented his utter inability to comprehend that side of human nature which made people object to paying a pittance for his new navy-yards, and eager to throw away their money upon such structures as St. Paul's, in London, and St. Peter's, at Rome. As for the doctrine of the Trinity, he greatly surpassed Jefferson in his aversion to it. He scolded Jefferson for bringing over European professors, because they were all infected with Episcopal and Presbyterian creeds, and all believed that that great principle which has produced this boundless universe, Newton's universe, and Herschel's universe, came down to this little ball to be spit upon by Jews. Mr. Adams' opinion was that until this awful blasphemy was got rid of there will never be any liberal science of this world. And yet he escaped anathema. Mr. Jefferson, on the contrary, was denounced by the pious and moral Hamilton as "an atheist."

Exploring the Mounds.

The exploration of the largest mound—the one on Fay's land—is being conducted under the direction of Professors Charlton, Townsend, and others. The entrance is made from the top, and will probably be carried down about sixty feet.

At ten feet below the surface a bed of charcoal was found, and below this there were remains of bones, which were almost completely decomposed, indicating their great antiquity. As soon as they were touched they fell into dust. Perhaps at a greater depth bones may be exhumed which are better preserved. The earth in the mound is found to be exceedingly compact and dry, well calculated to preserve the bones, but they are in a state of almost complete decay. This is a proof of great age, as human skeletons have been taken from burial places in England which were much less favorable for preserving them, and yet they were sound and well preserved, though they were known to be 2,000 years old. The crumbling and decayed bones that were exhumed from the mound on yesterday no doubt belonged to the old Toltec race, which inhabited this locality about 3,000 years ago; and it is hoped that some well-preserved bones and other remains representing that ancient race may be exhumed from this mound. We will report discoveries if any are made.—*Vincennes (Ind.) Sun.*

A New Golden Land.

A startling announcement comes from the Argentine Republic, which, if true, bids fair to rival the brightest days of California, the golden dreams of Australia, or the diamond glitter of South Africa. In the lovely valley of Famatina, situated in the Rioja, fertile only in spots where the soil is subjected to irrigation by storms, came a thoughful German. He had dreamed of gold amid the mountains of the Velasco, and like a hardy pioneer he wended his way, unchecked by disappointment, until he had reached the happy valley. Sure of his discovery he purchased one league, two leagues, and shortly thereafter nearly the whole region. The secret spread like wildfire. Gold, rich gold, lay in virgin heaps upon the soil, and Buenos Ayres, for some years falling into the backwark track, opened its eyes, and saw again prosperity at her gates. Messengers have sailed for England, and the enormous sum of $100,000,000 in currency has been paid for the lands. Everybody eagerly awaits the report of the engineers, who have been sent to investigate. Should the result be favorable, the hungry seekers after wealth will no doubt strike for the La Plata, and the land of siver be hereafter known as the land of gold.

A Paris Industry.

There is in Paris an aged woman who has for the last fifty years supported herself by an industry of which, we believe, she enjoys a complete monopoly. She supplies the Garden of Acclimatization in Paris with food for the pheasants, which food consists entirely of ants' eggs. These she collects in the woods around Paris, and receives about twelve francs for the quantity she brings back from each of her foraging expeditions. These generally last three or four days, during which she sleeps on the field of action, in order to watch the insects at dawn, and to find her way to their treasures. She is almost devoured by the ants, an inconvenience of which she takes little notice, but at the end of her harvest time, which lasts from the month of June to the end of September, her whole body is in a truly pitiable condition. Her services are, of course, highly valued, for, as there is at present no competition in this line of industry, it would be difficult to supply her place.

The Depths of Mid Ocean.

In her voyage from Teneriffe to St. Thomas the British exploring ship Challenger sounded and dredged every other day. The soundings showed that a pretty level bottom runs off from the African coast, deepening gradually to a depth of 3,125 fathoms at about one-third of the way across to the West Indies. If the Alps, Mont Blanc and all, were submerged at this spot, there would still be half a mile of water above them. Five hundred miles farther west there is a comparatively shallow part, a little less than two miles in depth. The water then deepens again to three miles, which continues over to the West Indies. At the deepest spots both on the east and west side of the Atlantic, the dredge brought up a quantity of dark red clay, which contained just sufficient animal life to prove that life exists at all depths. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining these deep-sea dredgings, and it was merely a question of patience, each haul occupying twelve hours. In depths over two miles little has been found, but that little was totally new.

Two new ideas have lately been extracted from an English tourist: That Buffalo is the place for bison shooting, and that the seat of American Mormonism is at Utica, N. Y.

Ben Wright and the Modocs.

In 1852, a small train, comprising only eighteen souls—men, women, and children—attempted to reach Oregon by the Rhett lake route. For several days after leaving the valley of Pitt river they had traveled without molestation, not having seen a single Indian, when, about mid-day, they struck the eastern shore of Rhett lake, and imprudenty camped under a bluff, now known as "Bloody Point," for dinner. These poor people felt rejoiced to think that they had so nearly reached their destination in safety; nor dreamed that they had reached their final resting-place, and that soon the gray old rocks above them were to receive a baptism that would associate them for ever with a cruel and wanton massacre. The tired cattle were quietly grazing, and the little party were eating their meal in fancied security, when suddenly the dry sage-brush was fired, the air rang with demoniac yells, and swarthy and painted savages poured by the score from the rocks overhead. In a few moments the camp was filled with them, and their bloody work was soon ended. Only one of that ill-fated party escaped. Happening to be out picketing his horse, when the attack was made, he sprang upon it, bare-backed, and never drew rein until he had reached Yreka, a distance of 60 miles.

The men of early times in these mountains were brave and chivalrous men. In less than twenty-four hours a mounted force of miners, packers, and prospectors—men who feared no living thing—were at the scene of the massacre. The remains of the victims were found, shockingly mutilated, lying in a pile with their broken wagons, and half charred; but not an Indian could be found.

It was not until the next year that the Modocs were punished for this cruel deed. An old mountaineer, named Ben Wright—one of those strange beings who imagine that they are born as instruments for the fulfillment of the red man's destiny—organized an independent company in Yreka, in 1853, and went into the Modoc country. The Indians were wary, but Ben was patient and enduring. Meeting with poor success, and accomplishing nothing except protection for incoming emigrants, he improvised an "emigrant train" with which to decoy the enemy from the cover of the hills and ravines. Winding slowly among the hills and through the sage-plains, Ben's canvas-covered wagons rolled quietly along, camping at the usual watering-places, and apparently in a careless and unguarded way. Every wagon was filled with armed men, anxious and willing to be attacked. The ruse failed, however; for the keen-sighted Indian soon perceived that there were no women or children with the train, and its careless movements were suspicious. After several months of unsatisfactory skirmishing, Ben resolved on a change of tactics. Surprising a small party of Modocs, instead of scalping them, he took them to his camp, treated them kindly, and making them a sort of Peace Commission, sent them with olive-branches, in the shape of calico and tobacco, back to their people. Negotiations for a general council to arrange a treaty were opened. Others visited the white camp; and soon the Modocs, who had but a faint appreciation of the tortuous ways of white diplomacy, began to think that Ben was a very harmless and respectable gentleman. A spot on the north bank of Lost river, a few hundred yards from the Natural Bridge, was selected for the council. On the appointed day fifty-one Indians (about equal in number to Wright's company) attended, and, as agreed upon by both parties, no weapons were brought to the ground. A number of beeves had been killed, presents were distributed, and the day passed in mutual professions of friendship; when Wright—whose quick, restless eye had been busy—quietly filled his pipe, drew a match, and lit it. This was the preconcerted signal. As the first curling wreath of smoke went up, fifty revolvers were drawn from their places of concealment by Wright's men, who were now scattered among their intended victims; a few moments of rapid and deadly firing, and only two of the Modocs escaped to warn their people!

New England Must Go South.

Such is the startling conclusion of the Charleston *News and Courier*, in view of cotton-spinning prospects. It says: The Southern cotton mills are working full time and are making money rapidly. Let the Northern mill-owners come down South and they can do the same. The statistics show that yarn can be manufactured in South Carolina, transported to the North, pay a commission of 5 per cent. for selling, be sold at the cost of Northern production, and yet yield a net profit of five cents a pound. And a certain class of colored goods can be produced here, and sold in the North at the cost of production of similar goods there, and yet yield a profit of over 10 cents a pound. Again, yarns made in the Saluda factory have been shipped to England, and sold in Manchester at a rate which left a net profit of 4½ cents a pound. The saving in cost of material, in wages, in commissions, in waste, in transportation, etc., enables the Southern mills to do a profitable business, while the Northern mills lose money; and when the Northern mills are doing their best, the Southern mills do still better. The moral of this is plain: "Bring your machinery down South, at once, ye manufacturers of New England; for to that, or closing your doors, ye must come at last."

The Debts and the Valuations of the Principal Cities.

DEBTS.

New York city	$32,000,000
Philadelphia	42,000,000
Boston	28,000,000
St. Louis	14,000,000
Chicago	15,000,000
Baltimore	14,000,000
New Orleans	26,500,000
San Francisco	7,500,000
Louisville	5,500,000
Portland	3,000,000
Jersey City	6,000,000
Atlanta, Ga	10,000,000
Pittsburgh	6,000,000
Charleston, S. C	5,000,000
Memphis	5,200,000
Richmond, Va	3,000,000
Cincinnati	6,600,000

VALUATIONS.

	Assessed Value.	*Real Value.*
New York	$928,283,464	$3,484,268,700
Philadelphia	515,515,958	1,206,254,747
Boston	597,630,981	836,683,247
Baltimore	236,806,530	401,634,738
St. Louis	187,396,420	511,035,000
Chicago	185,684,584	575,000,000
New Orleans	146,718,896	165,625,187
Louisville	76,414,971	116,616,325
Jersey City	85,182,272	136,130,369
San Francisco	102,087,980	263,056,512
Pittsburgh	96,196,430	256,161,070
Cincinnati	165,702,512	341,250,000

Thirst Quenched Without Drinking.

It may not be generally known that water, even salt water, imbibed through the skin, appeases thirst almost as well as fresh water taken inwardly. In illustration of this subject, a correspondent has sent the following abridged quotation from a "Narrative of Capt. Kennedy's losing his vessel, and distresses afterward," which was noticed in "Dodsley's Annual Register" for 1869: I cannot conclude without making mention of the great advantage I received from soaking my clothes twice a day in salt water, and putting them on without wringing. It was considerable time before I could make the people comply with this measure, although from seeing the good effect produced, they afterward practiced it twice a day of their own accord. To this discovery I may with justice attribute the preservation of my own life and six other persons, who must have perished if it had not been put in use. The saline particles, however, which remained in our clothes, became incrusted in the heat of the sun and that of our bodies, lacerating our skins, and being otherwise inconvenient; but we found that by washing out these particles, and frequently wetting our clothes without wringing, twice in the course of a day, the skin became well in a short time. After these operations, we uniformly found that the violent drought went off, and the parched feeling was cured in a few minutes after bathing and washing our clothes, and at the same time we found ourselves as much refreshed as if we had received some actual nourishment. Four persons in the boat who drank salt water went delirious and died; but those who avoided this and followed the above practice, experienced no such symptoms.

A Husband's Triumph.

The Brantford *Courier* is responsible for the following: A gentleman on Besserer street last week tried an experiment which he says has completely cured his wife of jealousy. He says he was subject to a nightly curtain lecture from his better half, at a time when he wished to be wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, for returning an affection for an old lady friend. He bore it for several nights with Christian-like resignation, but he at last devised a plan for putting an end to it. He procured a piece of wood formed in the shape of a human being and dressed it in some of his wife's wardrobe, and then placed it in the garden, sitting in an iron chair. To this graven image he knelt down and poured forth impassioned addresses. The servant girl was standing at the kitchen door at the time, and overheard these appeals. She immediately notified her mistress of the fact. Presently both of them emerged from the kitchen, armed with broomsticks, made an attack upon the "dummy woman," while the husband, who had retired in good order, sat at the back enjoying the scene. After knocking the image over, they pounced upon and tore the clothing into rags. They soon discovered the cheat, and rushed back into the house, terribly mortified. The husband followed them, and said exasperating things. Whenever she shows any disposition to be jealous, he has only to mention that little scene in the garden, and she changes the topic. The servant has been induced to go to the States, where "wages are high."

The Printing Press Competition.

Never was there so mighty a competition as that now waging between the giant printing-machine builders of 1873. Hoe, Bullock, Walter, Campbell, and several English builders, have mammoth "web" and "perfecting" machines, and most of them will do book work and cut work as well as ordinary newspaper and fast printing. Last year it was thought quick work to make 8,000 perfect newspapers within the hour, and when the maximum was announced to be 11,000, the figures claimed for the Walter or *Times* printing machine, most printers thought the limitations of machine printing had been reached. Not so. The year 1873 finds the gentlemen who, last year, discussed the possibilities of a machine capable of printing 15,000, telling us of more than one machine ready to print 26,000 within the hour. The "Hoe," for instance, now printing *Lloyd's Messenger*, claims that capacity, as does also the Bullock, now building for a New York daily, while none know how much printed paper the new "Campbell Perfector," now in Frank Leslie's press rooms, will turn out. It was at work on the *Day's Doings* when we saw it, and the pressman said it was doing as much work as the five other large presses in the room together. With all these grand results, publishers are none too well satisfied, nor is the market over supplied with newspapers. Americans swallow all the printed matter they can get, and, like Oliver Twist, "ask for more." What is to be the capacity of the next mammoth press, and who is to build it?—*American Newspaper Reporter.*

Wonderful Chicago.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* writes that paper as follows: "The change that has taken place in Chicago is simply wonderful. Nearly the whole area of the burnt district on the south side of the river has been rebuilt. In all directions from the Sherman House whole squares are covered with magnificent buildings of all kinds. Had I been set down in Chicago some night not knowing where I was, when I awoke in the morning I should scarcely have thought myself in an American city. Although having frequently visited all the principal cities in our own country, I have never seen a city built up in such a magnificent style. Evidently the cost of buildings in Chicago is a secondary consideration; and the result is that Chicago has the most elegant hotels and stores of any city in the United States. At the same time they are well and thoroughly built, and of the finest and most desirable material; many are fire-proof."

It is said that some of Jeff. Davis' former slaves serenaded him while he was in St. Louis, and that he invited them in, and, after a little chat about old times, made each a present.

Hon. John P. Hale recently fell on the sidewalk at Dover, N. H., and broke a hip-bone.

New Vanderbilt's Son-in-Law Killed Himself.

The recent death of Horace F. Clark was altogether unexpected, as he was not only one of the most capable and energetic railroad managers in Wall street, but one of the most healthful and vigorous. He had so much faith in his naturally robust constitution and excellent physical condition that he is said to have abused them. His father-in-law Cornelius Vanderbilt, who ascribes his activity and strength at his time of life—he is not far from eighty—to the admirable care he has taken of himself imputes the death of Mr. Clark to his regular irregularity of living.

Some months ago, as the story runs a certain banker called upon the Commodore, saying he wished to see Clark upon particular business. The hour was ten o'clock in the morning, and Vanderbilt, remarked: "Horace isn't up yet—he never gets up till about noon; but, if you want to see him very much, we'll go to his house and get the boy out of bed." The banker and and Commodore went. Clark had not risen; but he made a hasty toilet and descended to the breakfast room, where two were waiting. The meal was so ample and elaborate that Vanderbilt observed in his brusque way; "Horace you eat too much; you keep bad hours, too. You can't stand it my boy, strong and healthy as you are. If you don't stop this thing it will certainly kill you. I'd been dead years ago if I'd lived like you. People wonder at my vigor, and can't understand why I don't go to Greenwood. The simple ressonis I'm prudent. I go to bed early, and get up early; I don't eat very much; I take abundance of exercise, and I don't worry. Now Horace, you must stop this if you want to live. I tell you what I'll do; if you will live as you ought to—if you'll give me your word that you'll eat with moderation, that you'll go to bed and get up as a white man ought to—I'll give you right here a check ror $1,000,000.

Clark would not promise, and Vanderbilt's prediction was verified.

Emigrants' Home.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

LINCOLN, 1073.

Nebraskians talk about the Emigrants' Home at the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad statiou, in Lincoln, as a new thing under the sun. Yet Soloman was right in saying there is no such new thing. Analagous establishments abound abroad, and may be traced back a thousand years.

In Hamburg, traveling workmen live in lodging houses, called "Herbergen," or barborages belonging to their various trades,—and are furnished the loan of such tools as we need. But they pay the cost of whatever is furnished them; while, in Lincoln, shelter and lodging room are free—answering to the negro's definition of grace, as "something for nothing."

Herbergen—or industrial caravansaries, each serving as a house of call or labor mart—still survive in Prussia also. But the best counterpart of the Nebraska Emigrants' home are in Switzerland. At Olton, Stantz, Berne, and throughout the canton of Neuchatel, itinerant workmen find beds or other accommodations, free of charge.

Moreover, the "Hospices" scattered over the passes of the Alps, open their writer has himself been entertained in more than one of them, on the St. Bernards (Great and Little), St. Gothard, &c. No payment is expected from the poor, but other people are led carefully to the contribution box in the chapel.

All these European homes of hospitalety deserve the highest praise. The difference between them and that in Lincoln is this:—that they all send forth their guests to toil on the same low level as before, while the Lincoln house a stepping stone to a higher plane. It was last year, a refuge for hundreds of new emigrants till they could command higher wages than they ever earned, and for hundreds more until they secured homesteads, which raised them into the rank of landlords and lords of the land. The Alpine establishments are obsolescent and ready to vanish away, as having outlived ther usefulness, that beyond the Missouri is still in its cradle, but is yearly doubling its development.

All of them are as suns to guide, gladden and save; but, in spite of astronomy, the grand sun is setting in the East and rising in the West.

Helped on their way by the sister reception Houses in Burlington and Lincoln, 4,525 farm-hunters has bought 478,988 acres of railroad before New year's, 1873, or ten years credit, six per cent. interest, and on contracts made since that date, paying nothing of the principal till the end of the fourth year.

Ex-Senator Henry S. Foote, in the Washington *Chronicle*, writes: "It is known to many that Mr. Madison first tendered the commission of Major-General afterwards bestowed on Gen. Jackson, to Mr. Clay. Had he accepted it and fought successfully the the battle of New Orleans, as he doubtless would have done, how different might have been his own political fortunes, and how different the history of our country."

The Delphi *Journal* says that place was visited last Monday morning a week by a white frost.

The Greensburg *Standard* says, "We hear of a child born near this city having seven fingers on one hand. The doctor amputated the superfluous members, and the child is now doing well."

At Warsaw, on the 17th, Mrs. Florence Patterson, while engaged in ironing clothes, tried to increase the fire in the stove by pouring coal oil upon it from a can. The usual explosion and death, after hours of agony followed.

A man and wife (names not given) were found dead in bed, a few days ago, at their home, in Mt. Vernon, having died of cholera. When discovered their only child, two years old, was clamering over the dead bodies in a vain attempt to awake them.

"Cannot something be done to prevent young ladies from being insulted on our streets at night?" asks a Cincinnati paper. There can. Just have the girl's mother tuck her into her little bed about eight o'clock in the evening and lock the door on her.

A young lady at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, disapeared the other day, and after 300 peopled had searched for five hours, she was found sitting on the bank of the river with her lover, squeezing hands and talking nonsense, as if nothing had happened.

A certain amount of exercise is necessary to the enjoyment of good health. Neither very hard work nor great great muscular development are needed. Indeed it is almost certain that they are unfavorable. Great moderation in the occupation should be an agreeable one, adapted to the taste, and that it shall satisfy the ambiton.

The fair grounds of Whitley county have been sold at Sheriff's sale under a claim $3,400. The *Post* now rallies the citizens to come up and redeem the property which they will not fail to do. But the trouble to looked after, probably, is the careless waste of money and bad management at the fairs. There's where the leak generally is.

The Hoosier Capital boasts of another "foul deed"—a colored man beats his white mistress to death.—The city papers regard it as an act which excels anything in ferocity that has ever been enacted in that city abounding in newspapers and churches, and has an efficient police, the outside world is compelled to ask "why these things are thusly?"

John C. Stout tells this story to the Huntington *Herald*: 'During the storm on Thursday morning last, a colt belonging to W. P. Reee, in the vicinity of Kelso, became frightened and started ro run, went straight thro' a stiff rail fence, across a small lot, through another smaller sence, and then making a jump of about fifteen feet, he tore his way the through the side of a barn, and fell dead on the floor inside with his neck broken."

The Valapraiso *Vidette* truthfully remarks: "A local editor of many years experience has declared that the man is yet unborn who could write a local item and be perfectly sure that nobody would be offended. If we speak well of our neighbor, his enemy will be offended. If we speak disrespectfully of him his friend will stop the paper. If we write in favor of a city organization we offend those who oppose it, etc, but who cares. It will be a dull world if nobody moves in it."

A return to the old plan of apprenticing boys to trades is being advocated. The hosts of young men in every large city who apply for employment and fail to get it for the reason that they cannot truthfully affirm that they are educated or especially fitted for any particular business, constitutes a potent argument in favor of reform.—Under the apprentice system we should have fewer ignorant mechanics and incompetent business men. A trade is half a man's fortune.

A German settler in Ohio, found guilty of selling liquor, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days, protested as follows:

'Chail! Go to chail! Me go to chail! But I can't go! Dere's my piziness—my bakery. Who bakes my bread when I ben gone?' Then casting his eyes about the court appealingly, they fell upon the good natured face of jolly Chris. Ellwaner, a fellow-countryman who had no "piziness," and forthwith a brilliant idea struck him. Turning to the Judge he said, in sober earnest. 'Dere's Chris. Ellwaner! He got nothing to do; send him!'

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A desirable residence in the town of Butler, DeKalb Co., Ind, consisting of 2½ lots well supplied with a great variety of fruit, two story frame house, containing sixteen rooms, with good cellar, cistern and well, good barn and other out buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to James E. Rose, Auburn, Ind., or G. H. Moss, Butler, Ind.

Watermellons are in market, and are selling reasonable for this time of year.

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Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

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First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it mus hold above all others in the market.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 14, 1873. No. 33.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
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CINCINNATI, O.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	..08 "
Orrville	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line lv	9,40 "	5,55 A. M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,06 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M.	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6.40 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,06 "	10,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance	11,00 "	10,55 "	8,05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	A M.	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne Dep	11 15 p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 32	9 00	
Dep	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	..03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3,05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 75 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs re-painted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS ELSON

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address
April 9, 1873-tf J. A. CAMPBELL, Butler Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes in the building one door west of the bakety respectfully solicits the patronage of the public for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and Po visions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock o
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Eugenie has gone to Braemay, Scotland. It is situated among the most exquisite scenery of the Valley of Dee, almost within sight of Balmoral Castle and a drive from the mountain home of the Duke of Athol.

A tourist in one of the Shetland Islands, in the north of Scotland, recently fell over a cliff which rises perpendicularly to a height of 550 feet above the sea. His companion procured a boat and searched around the foot of the cliff, but could find no trace of the body.

The "hard labor" to which Frank Walworth is condemned at Sing-Sing is practically that of a clerk in a boot and shoe factory, with the necessity of living near the shop. Many a young man have been subjected to this dull career without having killed his father.

Brigham Young writes to a friend in San Diego that it is possible that, during the coming winter, after having planted his colony in Arizona, he may continue his trip through the Salt river country to Yuma, and thence come on a brief visit to San Diego, with a view to eventualties in the Southern Utah Railroad.

The stout gentleman, with a genial face full flowing sandy whiskers and surrounded with a bevy of gay damsels, is Secretary Belknap, of the War Department. Several young ladies here have sweethearts in the army, and they do not allow the widowed Secretary of War to suffer for want of agreeable attention.

When the Shah visited the Louvre he had an arm chair placed before the Venus of Milo, and "when he was seated," writes a correspondent, "the pedestal on which she stands was made to revolve on a pivot, thus revealing to the Persian Monarch her every beauty." His criticisms revealed the conoisuer, not only in the sculpture but in women.

The extortions, robberies and giant monopolies which have grown up under the fostering care of the Republican party, are palpable facts, the people are made to feel and know of them every day of their lives; and iust at present they are not in a mode to be hoodwinked and bambooseled by any clique of officials.

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

The Diary of "Minnie" at Saratoga Springs.

[From Eli Perkins in New York Graphic,]

Monday horribly cold. Arrived from Lake George to-day. Looked like a fright—know I did—when I got out of the omnibus. Wonder if the Vaughn are here. Phew! had to walk through fifty men smoking on the balcony. Eight dresses—eight days. Know Virginia is dying to see them. Such lace! Saw Bob Munson. Had same club house smell as Fred Walking's wine cellar. She kissed me in the hall twice. Pumped her about Dick. Didn't show in the parlor to-night. Make a sensation at breakfast. Who is this Dich? Loofis like a poke.

Teusday—Bob Munson's card before breakfast—the bore. Drank four glastes. Spooned with Bob on park seat; afraid it won't agree with me. I do belive he loves me. Said so. Squeezed my hand twice. The idiot. I'm too happy to live. Chops and codfish, Quaker style, for breakfast. Virginia called gith Dick. Such a dress—gored and puffed and fluted, and the dear knows what! Just saw an old flame, Albert, dear Albert. Bowed gracefully. Mamma frowned. Oh, dear! Asked him to call. Squeezed my hand a little. What did he mean? Virginia's mother very sick. Water was too much for me.

Wednesday—Such an event has happened. Dick called. Glad Virginia left him with me. Such a lovely waltz with Bob. Why don't he cut his nails? Horrible? I bite mine. After waltz spooned with Dick. Dick says I'm too sweet to live. Perfectly atrocious. Dick and I think alike. He likes the moon and I'm another. He is spoony' and so—well, I make him think I am. If that mean, jealous, Fanny Mason goes peering around again when Dick is holding my hand I'll scalp her. No, I'm to be her bridesmaid."

Thursday—Walked to the grave yard with Dick. Such a nice, sensible talk as we had. First, we talked about the soul—how destiny often binds two souls by an invisible chain. Pshaw, what an old Muggins Bob Munson is! Then we contidered the mission of a'man and woman upon earth—how they ought to comfort each other in sickness and in health If I looked like that fright who wore the blue dress I'd wear corsets. And then, Dick quite startled me by asking me if I ever cared for any one. Wore blue grenadide cut on the bias to-night. Told him, yes, for papa and mama. Always did look lovely grenadine. Dick is a darling. mean, Minnie, could you love me The fraud! Cut the Masons flat.

Friday—O dear! Rode to the lake Bob said, "I'm going to have a lemonade; what will you have?" Just as if I could say champagne after that Albert, dear Albert. Wore white muslin. Dick spooned again. "You look sweet enough to kiss," mustache tauchee my face. Said he longed for a chance to talk with me alone. Knew the precious time had come, and Dick was just a going to say it when ma came up with that dreadful old widower Thompson. O dear! Water disagrees with me again. Must stop it.

'Come, Minnie, you go with Mr. Thompson. I want to introduce your young friend, Dick, to the Masons.' I look like a fright. Don't pay to buy six-buttoned gloves to spoon in.

Dick flirted with Fanny Mason—the scare-crow! Wore Elizabeth ruffle four inches high. Did it to spite Fanny Mason. Where is Virginia?

Saturday—Dick proposed. Swell clothes did the business. I do love lavender gloves. Virginia is cut out, sure. Sang 'Rock me to Sleep' Fanny Mason said I had a cold. The meddling wudgock? Lavender is my color. Engaged to Dick. Gracious, I'm half afraid I love that fellow. He does kiss too sweet for anybody. Must stop drinking the water. Saw the educated pig. He's a boar. Mother caught Dick kissing me. Told father Stormed. Let out that we were engaged. 'Then you'll go home to-morrow.' O, dear, my fun is all over.—Must stop at the Point and take in the cadets once more. They can flirt Suck goslings. Dick goes with us, and Virginia—she's jilted! Ha, ha.

Grant's Minister in England.

From the Courier Journal.

You do Gen. Schench injustice when you charge that he swindled the public deliberately in the matter of the Emma Mine bubble, coming off himselt with full and dirty hands.—Unclean they certainly were, but not full I have taken the trouble while loitering here to look a little into the business, and I fancy I can give you a tolerably fair notion of Schenck' connection with it,

To begin with Schenck what most people would call a good fellow, who has had all life a turn for living beyond his means and a taste for draw poker. If Scheck had been born a lord, with a fortune, he would be dwelling in exile now on the Continent a fugitive from English duns and warrants. His official salary would not support a frugal Minister. It merely enables him to sustain a vicarious princely squalor. If Schenck sportive enterprises with the litature of the pictorial pasteboards were successful, they might enable him to eke out his income somewhat. But they are not. Schenck Spanish proverb says that they were designed by God to pick lice from poor men's heads. In other words Schenck was not meant for a Midas. That which he touches does not turn to gold—not even to silver. To make a long story short, he is poor, ambitious, genial, and thriftless; the very last man in America, despite his conceeded abilities, who should have been sent to a country like this- To make matters worse, he tell very soon after our arrival into a dissipated and expensive set; introduced the game of cards for which he has a mania, and has ever since thrown the serious work of the embassy on Mr. Morn, his Secretary of Legation, while he, with defficient skill and resources wresteled with the world, the flesh and the devil.

A party of English speculator, led by Albert Grant (who though no kin of the President, is an uncommonly. adroit and avaricious adventurer), seeing the embarrassment in which Schenck's affairs had fallen, laid hands upon him, finding him as a matter of course, an easy victim. A man who owes money which he cannot pay is not as a rule hard to seduce, provided his creditors are people of quality. A man who is obliged to keep up appearances in spite of himself soon loses the fine propriety. So Schenck fell into the Emma mine, taking Albert Grant's word that it was lined with silver, and, with characteristic heedlessness not looking to see that it was for him at least a mere mud ditch. He was not bribed at all. He did not receive a dollar in hand. He took a certain number of shares, gave his paper for them and holds them at this moment, having been swindle d with the rest. Had he had the sense to sell in time he would have realized handsomely, and had he been a swindler he would have sold in time. He is nothing of the sort. He is by nature and means to be by habit, a perfectly honest and honorable man. He is simply out of his element—a very roune peg in an exceedingly large and square hole. Instead of abusing him you should be sorry for him; for he is really a sprightly man, who, but for his habits, might have made a figure in the world. People in general here regard him as you do, and are surpised that he should be retained by the Government after such a scandal. But in society, where he is known as an easy card-loving, boon companion, he is liked, pitied, and tolerated.

Having now apologized for Gen. Schenck, let Mr. Watterson now try his hand at apologizing for President Grant's share in this little Emma business.

"Dan Berries."

HE GOES A FISHING.

Coville is well, and his boy has used that sequestered brick on the boy next door with success. The above named gentleman and myself went a fishing. I paid $3 for a blue shirt, $2,60 for my bait $11 for a pole, and $2 for a line. A chalk line would have answered just as well, and all the reel I had found in a pint of bourbon. We each had separate boats. Mine wasn't a good biting boat. I got into the boat and I saw a hatchway with a cork in it, and I thinks I I'll look down in the cellar I pulled out the cork, and for a half a minute I thought I was in Central Park. I started a beautiful fountain. I put the cork back in a hurry, and it reminded me of Bailey the way I had to bail water out. The Essex street man yelled out—

Says he, "You came pretty near being a sinker."

Says I, "Yes. We don't want sinkers, though; we are fly fishing.

Says he, "Dry up."

Says I, "I wish I could."

It's a fact; we were fly fishing. Old Cavill kindly selected My fly and put it on for me. I wanted to show my skill, so I stood up and swung the line around my head, and letting go I made a figure 8 in the air, and the fly went at least ten feet. Those other fellows kept hauling in fish, and I kept hauling in my bait- They would yell 'look at your bait.' And I'd look at my bait, and that's all I did do except get hungry, until 4 P. M., when old Covill rowed alongside with some fresh bait. The old one he put in his packet. I swung the line over my head, when the Nelson street man yelled out, 'What are you doing?' Says I, 'I'm fishing.' On inquiring into the matter I found my hook had got caught in the Nelson street man's larboad ear. He unpinned it and chucked it overboard and I got a bite. Then those cusses began to yell worse than Modocs. 'There she blows!'

'Haul in quick!' 'Steady now, steady!' 'Ease her up!' 'Play with it!' 'Drown it!' 'Have a care, my hearty,' and such like doings, until I landed my prize in the boat and found it to be about so——long. Old Covill yelled out, 'Take it to a dress maker!'

Says I, 'What for?'

Says he, 'To have it dressed'

The Essex street man said 'he'd like the second joint. The Nelson steet man 'wanted a piece of the breast.' The Wooster street man wanted the hind legs and the oil.' Old Coville said he'd lead me his marine glass to see it with.' The Essex street man said 'a glass of whisky would do better as that would make me see double.' Then they asked 'how in the world I would ever get it home?' That fish wasn't as big as a day old sardine. It didn't have any name it wasn't old enough. I took it to an apothecary shop to get it weighed. Ge said I 'had ought to use the fish's own scales as he had not any small enough.' That night we all assembled in the hotel which I didn't win in that lottery, and I figured up expenses

One blue shirt	$3 00
One bait	2 60
One pole	11 00
One line	2 00
One boat the spray	50
	$19 10

The boys seem to feel very funny about something. I told 'em I thought it strange that they should have such good luck and I none. Then Covill spoke up:

'You didn't use good bait.'

Says I, 'you put it on.'

Says he, 'I know it; here it is.'

And as sure as I live that one pulled my bait out of his pocket and it was a cast iron shoo fly breastpin. Then, I treated to champagne and left.

Lots of circuses coming to Auburn. Remember the two large ones next week

---

Harvesters are happy—hard wo "blad out"

LAW OF DEATH.

BY JOHN HAY.

The s lvany. Fairest she
In al of Savatthi.
She had, so sweet and gay
And d as the light of day.
She w ng, and he so fair,
The s t eyes and the same dark hair,
To the blossomy way
They o children at their play.

Ther eath-dart from the sky.
Kilva r darling die.
The g shade his eyes invades;
Out o the red bloom fades;
His w feels the icy chill,
The s shudder and are still.
And y held him fast
Long's last pulse was past
As if could restore
The o out for evermore.

But saw her child was dead
She ashes on her head,
And small corpse, pale and sweet,
And wildly through the street,
She ll at Buddha's feet.

"Ma helpful! help me now!
Here et I humbly bow;
Hav Buddha! help me now!"
She on the marble floor,
And e dead child o'er and o'er.
And y upon the air
There answer to her prayer,
"Bri -night a Lotus tied
With from a house where none has died.'

She l laughed with thankful joy,
Sure god would save the boy.
She Lotus by the stream;
She it from its noonday dream,
And om door to door she fared,
To a house by death was spared
Her rew cold to see the eyes
Of all with slow surprise:
"Ki hou hast lost thy head;
Noth help a child that's dead.
Ther s not by the Ganges' side
A ho ere none hath ever died."
Thr ugh the long and weary day
From door she bore away
With heart, and on her arm,
A he ad, a deeper harm.
By g gold and ivory,
By w huts of poverty,
The refrain, heard poor Kilvany,
The are few—the dead are many.

The g came, so still and fleet,
An ook her hurrying feet,
And, sick, by the sacred fane
She fe d prayed the god again.
She so and beat her bursting breast:
"Ah! hast mocked me! Mightiest!
Lo! I h wandered far and wide—
There s no house where none hath died."
And Bud answered, in a tone
Soft as a at twilight blown,
But gran heaven and strong as death
To him w ears with ears of faith:
"Child, t art answered! Murmur not!
Bow, and pt the common lot."

Kilvany he with reverence meet,
And laid he ild at Buddha's feet.

—*Scribner's for A gust.*

THE ME WHO FACE DEATH.

Don't you [illegible] and make any mistake! The pictures [illegible] the comic papers, and all the rest of the jokes about policemen, may be [illegible] very well in their way, and I can laugh myself at a good joke at the expense [illegible] the force, but for all that there is n[illegible] so much in them as some of the would-be sharp ones make out. Most of 'e[illegible] are as stale as they well can be, and [illegible]ough for anything I know they may ha[illegible] been to the point sometime, they ai[illegible] now-a-days, not by a long way. There's a saying about life being all beer and [illegible]ittles, and you may take my word for it that life ain't all cupboard courtship for a policeman. Even if he had the inclination for it, his superiors would take precious good care that he didn't spend his time on duty making love to cooks and feeding in gentlemen's kitchens. That may be very well in pantomime, but it's about as much the real thing as pantomime fish and carrots are, and, whatever people may think, policemen don't always come up just when the fight [illegible] over, and it isn't only women and little boys that they collar—I should like to see some of them that talk that way have to tackle some of the customers that we have to do; they'd mighty soon alter their tone, I expect. Why, taking it all through, there are few businesses as are more risky than a policeman's. In plenty of neighborhoods he goes on duty with his life in his hand. People read and talk about the dangerous classes, but it is the policeman that has to deal with 'em, and it's him as knows *how* dangerous they are. *They* know whether it's only women or boys we collar; they know who lays them by the heels, and they remember it with a vengeance. "Revenge is sweet," is a motto with a good many of them, and when they are loose they will often go a long way to have it on the man that has been the means of caging them—that was how I came by the gash you see on the side of my face here.

I had got a customer two years ago for stealing lead, and I was one of those that escorted him to the van after he was sentenced, and as we passed along he growls out to me under his breath, "You scored this chalk, but you may lay odds that I'll score the next, if I have to die for it."

I could tell that he meant what he said, and I bore it in my mind. When he was out again, I kept well on my guard, whenever I saw him lurking about; but at length he was too sharp for me.

One rather foggy night I was passing the top of a dark side street, when hearing a rush, I wheeled around as quickly as I could—but it was too late. I just caught sight of the scoundrel making a swing hit at me with a bottle tied in a handkerchief, and the next instant I was stretched senseless. I shall carry the mark of the blow to the grave with me, as you may see, and it was very nigh carrying me to the grave; I was within half an inch of death, as you may say, for had it been half an inch more on the temple it would have been an end of me. As it was it laid me up for about three months, but beyond marking me, it did me no permanent harm.

When I got on duty again I said nothing, but made up my mind that there should be a third chalk to the game between me and the fellow that struck the blow. He had bolted as soon as he had done it, and hadn't been heard of since; but for all that I felt quite sure he would turn up in his old lurk again, sooner or later, for his wife and all his companions were there. So I watched and watched, and sure enough, at the end of a couple of years, I spotted him again. I found out that he had only been back a week, when I caught sight of him, and so I didn't try to flutter the news too soon. I let three months go by, so that he might think he was all right, and then I went in to score my next chalk.

I reported him, and half a dozen of us were told off to take him. Three went into the house after him, and two kept watch in the front, and I took my stand at the back, the way he was likeliest to come if he managed to make a run for it. As it turned out he did make a run, or at any rate he got a start.

It was a low-built house, and before those who went in could get up stairs he dropped out of the bed-room window, coming down safely on his feet, but before he could take to his heels I was facing him, my right hand holding my staff ready-drawn behind my back, my left hand ready to collar him.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" he grinds out between his teeth, and before I could say a word or move an inch, he whipped out a large clasp-knife. I could see murder in his eye, and I dashed in at once to seize him; but before I could lay hold of him he had gashed my hand to the bone—and then it was my turn. He was drawing back to make a running stab at me, when, quick as lightning, and all the strength I could put into it, I swung around my right arm and caught him with the staff in the face, felling him like a bullock. He was quite senseless, and by the time the others got round I had him quietly handcuffed. When we got him to the station we sent for a doctor to dress his wound, but he wouldn't have it touched, and insisted on being taken into court next morning without being washed and his face all marked; but though he certainly looked horrible enough, he didn't make anything by his move. He was well known, and besides, though I struck with a will, I struck in self-defense and for life. He had penal servitude, and didn't live to do his time out.

That is the sort of a customer a policeman has sometimes to tackle, and he never knows the day or hour he may have to tackle. Men as are wanted will generally come quiet enough when they find they are fairly dropped upon; but still you can never be quite certain of them; if the drink or the evil is in them at the time, they may take it into their heads to show fight, and when they do, they're not particular as to trifles—the first thing that comes handy they'll use. But, as I said before, it's when they go in for being revenged on you that they are most dangerous. It isn't a case of fighting then; they don't give you the chance to fight; they creep upon you—in the dark for choice—and are up to all sorts of cruel, cowardly ways of laming a man. Many a fine man has been made a cripple for life, in doing, or for having done his duty as a policeman, and some have been killed outright.

Then see how a policeman has to go into a row and take his chance of what may happen from interfering with wild or drunken men with their blood up; again, see how he has to go into a house where "murder!" is being shouted, and where, perhaps, the first thing that meets his sight is a man more than half mad, slashing right and left with a poker. Then there is being at fires, and being out in all kinds of weather, so that what with one thing and what with another, a policeman's is both a hard job and a risky one. If there's any one as thinks it ain't risky, just ask any policeman's wife as cares for her husband, how often she has lain awake, fearing something might happen to him, when he's been on night duty in a bad quarter.

What class of criminals are the most dangerous for policemen to have to deal with? Well, I hardly know; the regulars, or "habitual criminals," as they are called, are much of a muchness. A sneak-thief may turn Turk upon you, while a burglar or garroter, as you might think likely to show fight, will often let himself be took as quietly as a lamb. The chance cases are often rough ones. A mad-drunk sailor ain't a nice customer to handle, and a mad-drunk soldier—especially when he takes to the belt—is a decidedly nasty one; and sometimes your swindling clerk or absconding bankrupt will show his teeth—pull his pistol, or pick up a decanter or a chair, and talk of knocking your brains out if you lay hands on him; though of course we do lay hands on 'em for all that. If you dash in boldly at them they generally knock under.

Conners used to be about the worst, but there's not many about now. There is one customer, however, as is more likely than not to make a fight of it before he'll be taken, and as is generally a rough un to fight, and that is the escaped convict. It's generally a rough and desperate hand that does manage to escape, and one that's dreadfully fond of his liberty, and knows that if he is took again he may bid a long good-bye to it. A gentleman of that stamp gave me the toughest tussle I ever had, and the one I'm proud of, for I fought him fair and took him single-handed. When he made his escape he got clear away, and he had sense enough not to hark back again to his old London haunts while the search was hot; but about a year afterward he did venture back, and I accidentally got wind of it.

I knew that there was five pounds for any one that took him, and I had a pretty good idea that the governor of the prison he had broke out of would stand something more; but more than all that, I—well, I may as well say it—I had not been long in the force at the time, and I wanted to show that I had something in me; and so, though I could have asked for help, I made up my mind to try and take him myself. I was twenty-seven at the time, stood five foot eleven, weighed twelve stone—good fighting weight—and, though I say it that shouldn't, the convict, escaped or unescaped, didn't breathe that I feared to take single-handed.

It was not of the man himself that I was afraid, though I knew he was a Tartar; what made the job so risky was the danger of being set upon by the whole of the gang to which he belonged, and who always went about together, and would, I knew, think nothing of murdering a policeman. I waited a few weeks to see what chance might turn up, and at length one afternoon I heard that the gang had picked up some sailors and were spreeing with them in a public-house some little distance from their regular lurk; and thinking to myself that I might wait long enough without finding any much better opportunity, I determined to try my luck there and then, and down to this public-house I went.

There was no one then particular in the bar, and so I passed through to the back, and there in a shut-in skittle alley I caught sight of the gang, eight in number, and with three sailors in tow. I felt qualmish, but I knew that it wouldn't do to give way to that feeling, and so seeing my gentleman there in the midst as large as life, I put on my boldest face, bounced into the alley, and shutting the door, placed my back against it. Though the gang were taken by surprise, they acted cleverly enough; they didn't know which of them was wanted, and neither of them said a word or moved an inch, but I noticed my man pick up a beer-pot and make a pretence of sipping at it, though I could see easy enough that his real move was to be ready to fling it at my head if it should turn out that he was the man wanted.

I caught his eye, and in an off-handed tone said:

"Oh, you know it's you I've come for, then; but take my advice, don't do anything in the pot-throwing line. It will only make things worse for you, for the house is surrounded, and there are men enough in reserve to take a houseful of you."

"I shall make it death or glory this time," he answered, "and so here goes;" and as he spoke the words, he threw the pot as hard as he could, and then made a dash for a window at the end of the alley. The pot just skimmed my ear, and then I was on him like a panther, and dragged him back just as he had got about half out the window. I downed him, and had all but mastered him, when one of the gang, that had popped out as soon as soon as my back was from the door, came running back to tell the others that it was all gammon about there being a reserve. This was enough for them. Without another word said, they made a rush towards me, and, though I still held my man, my heart grew cold, a prayer flashed through my mind, for I felt that I was face to face with death. I knew that they'd stick at nothing, and that the very same gang had kicked a man to death only a few months before. But I was in luck.

I would have called to the sailors for help, but they looked helplessly drunk, and two of 'em was, but the third, as it happened, was only half-seas over. He was a big lump of a fellow, a Yankee mate, as I knew afterwards, and about as cool and bold a card as there well could be. As they sprang forward, so did he, in an aggravating sort of way. "Gentlemen, fair play is a jewel, and I like to see it respected—and so I will. They are man to man, and pretty fairly matched, and if the officer can take him he shall." Whether or not he would have fired at them, they must have believed so, for they slunk back. All the same, they had done a good thing for their mate.

While this had been going on I had, without knowing it, slackened my hold, and my man putting out all his strength in a sudden move, threw me off, and got on to his feet, and before I could close with him again, had drawn a life preserver. He made a dash at me with it, and aimed a crushing blow at my head.

Fortunately it only reached my left shoulder, but even there it was a crippler for the time being, for I felt my arm drop useless at my side. He staggered a bit from partly missing his blow, and before he could recover himself I was alongside of him, and he went over like a ninepin, and held up his hands to have the bracelets put on.

It was only about a two minutes' job altogether, but it was mighty tough one, I can tell you, and a dangerous one too; and what I say is, that when people talk about policemen, they should remember that they never know the day or hour when, in the way of duty, they may have to tackle a job in which their life is at stake.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Contagious Lunacy—Singular Facts.

Dr. Dudley, the Assistant Superintendent of the insane asylum at Lexington, Ky., committed suicide a few days ago, while in a state of mental derangement. He had been for twenty-two years in daily intercourse with insane people, and had acquired remarkable proficiency in the treatment of all kinds of mental maladies. The local papers do not assign any specific cause for his own aberration; but we incline to believe that it was the result of constant association with insane people. It has been stated by the highest authority on such subjects that no man or woman can perform for a long period of years such duties as fell to the lot of Dr. Dudley without effect upon their own minds. A few years ago an eminent physician resigned the superintendency of an eastern asylum which his skill had rendered famous, and he assigned to his friends no other reason for his conduct than that he felt certain he could not remain five years longer in his position without becoming a fit subject for one of the maniac's cells. He said that frequently, after making the daily round of his patients, he would feel a sensatson which he interpreted as a premonition of lunacy, and of which he could only rid himself by leaving his post and mingling with the outside world for a few days. It would seem, then, that lunacy is a slowly contagious mental disease.

Rifle Ball Removed from the Brain.

Dr. H. F. Biggar, assisted by G. J. Jones and Mr. Woolcot, of Grafton, yesterday skillfully removed a rifle ball from the brain of Mr. Charles Pierce, of Liverpool, by trepanning. On the 4th of December last Mr. Pierce was shot by the accidental discharge of a rifle. The ball entered the upper lip on the right side, passed through the soft tissues, and, jumping over the eye, struck the projecting ridge of the bone above it. Here it was broken, a piece passing off through the peak of his cap, and the rest penetrating between the tables of the skull and the top of his brain. Ever since he has had frequent and violent spasms—as many as 900 since the 4th of July, his father says. The pressure which caused them being removed, the spasms will eventually entirely cease.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL FEAT.—One of the most remarkable exploits of modern geographical research was recently recounted by its performer before the Royal Geographical Society. In 1872 Ney Elias, a distinguished English traveler, started from Pekin westward to cross the great desert of Gobi, and in honor of his splendid march of 2,000 miles to western Mongolia and his survey, which he accomplished unaided, he has just received the Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. His total journey from Pekin, China, to St. Petersburg, across the heart of Asia, is probably the longest land journey on record, and one of the most interesting to geographers.

The Whip.

The term "whip" has a great variety of meanings, all derived from one root. To the collegian it suggests the dullard who stands at the foot of his class in point of scholarship. To the fox-hunter it suggests the huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering. Thackeray calls fishing with a hook and line "whipping" a stream. To "whip the cat" is, in the slang of England, to be either extremely parsimonious, or an itinerant tailor, carpenter, or the like, and strolling from place to place in search of a job. Sailors have a meaning peculiar to themselves for the term. Its most notable use, aside from the primitive meaning as an instrument for driving, is parliamentary.

Each party in Parliament has its "whip." He is a distinct officer, recognized, permanent, and responsible. He is, in effect, the adjutant. He does nothing of any importance without instruction from the leader, nor would the government do anything without consulting him. The rank and file of the party are obedient to the "whip." If Mr. Snodgrass is making a speech, it matters not what his subject, the "whip" asks the leader of the party, Gladstone or Disraeli, as the case may be, who he wants to have speak in reply. The whip at once notifies the person designated, and when Mr. Snodgrass sits down no one presumes to rise in reply unless he has been "whipped."

Another duty of the whip is to see that the members of the party are all on hand when an important vote is to be taken, or, as the English is, a division is called. If a member is necessarily absent, the whip arranges, if possible, to pair him off with some member of the opposition. This arrangement is made with the whip of the other party, and duly entered in the pair-book kept for that purpose.

He is paid a regular salary from a fund contributed by the Ministers and leading clubs of the parties—Carlton and Reform. The position is regarded as an honorable and important one. The Right Hon. Henry William Bouverie Brand, present Speaker of the House of Commons, was the Whip of the Liberal party up to the time of his promotion to the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Evelyn Dennison, who resigned the Speakership and was then made Viscount Ossington. Mr. Brand succeeded Sir George Hayter as Whip in 1859.

Escape of a Convict.

The art of escaping from prison is so fast becoming extinct that it is a relief to find an occasional daring exploit in that way. While the steamer L'Orne, from France, was lying at the port of Melbourne, Victoria, with 500 Communist prisoners on board destined for the penal settlement of New Caledonia, one of the prisoners, named Serigne, at dusk got over the side of the vessel, and hanging in the portauvans waited until 7:30, when, dropping into a collier, he lay concealed among the coals until 9:30. He then tied his pocket-book and papers in his handkerchief to keep them dry, and, lowering himself over the side of the lighter, swam to the stern, where a boat was in tow. Cutting the rope with his knife, and hanging to the portion of the rope which remained, he drifted into the bay with the boat until about 300 yards from the vessel, when, hearing a cry and thinking an alarm had been given, he loosed his hold of the boat and struck out in the direction of the lights on the Sandbridge shore. After swimming for about three-quarters of an hour, he caught the cable of a vessel and rested there for nearly an hour in a state of exhaustion. He then started again for the shore about midnight, and after half an hour's swim got safely to land.

A Discouraged Editor.

Yesterday we engaged a new "local"—that is, a new assistant. The old one we had last week evinced almost human intelligence, but as a general rule his time was so fully occupied in trying to throw four sixes against some bar-keeper's tray-full that we didn't receive much benefit from his labors. We can't say that as a purveyor of news the new one is much better. He was out all day yesterday, and after the paper had gone to press he rushed into the office with his first and only item: We give it verbatim:

"STARTLING ACCIDENT.—A horse run away, about a half hour ago, hitched to a buggy. If some folks who was crossing the street awhile before he came along they would have got hurt at a tremendous rate of speed as their legs, ect., would have got broke, if they hadn't got out of the way.—*Stockton (Cal.) Gazette.*

C. M. WHEAT tells an incident that illustrates the immense immigration into Texas. He was talking with a man in Dallas, one day, who had just come through from Saline county, Missouri, and was detained at the Canadian river, in the Indian Territory, for nineteen days, two days on account of the high water, and the remaining seventeen days simply on account of the press of business at the ferry, 478 emigrant teams waiting to cross. The rapidity with which the northern counties of Texas are settling up is beyond description.—*Winona Republican.*

A SINGULAR case is reported from the Massachusetts State prison in an application for the pardon of one Clark, now serving out a life sentence. In 1861 he was put in for life on charge of arson, but was pardoned out ten years after on a showing that he was in all probability falsely imprisoned, the condition of his release being that he should be recommitted if he should be convicted of any other crime, to serve out his life sentence. Last May he was arrested for assault and battery, and, according to the terms of his pardon, sent back.

A GENTLEMAN was chiding his son for staying out late at night, and said: "Why, when I was your age, my father would not allow me to go out of the house after dark." "Then you had a deuce of a father, you had," said the young profligate, whereupon the father very rashly vociferated: "I had a confounded sight better one than you have, you young rascal."

MELANCHOLY suicide—A little boy, on being threatened with a whipping, hung his head.

The Greatest Crop of the World.

A question widely discussed involves the relative value of the wheat, cotton, tea and hay crops of the world. Which of these products employ the greatest amount of the world's capital? It is said that hay leads the rest, and the items that enter into the account as stated are somewhat startling, and will make a granger's hair stand on end. Cotton and tea are local crops, while hay is produced everywhere the world over, and thus the hay crop greatly outweighs either of the other two. The aggregate reported value of all farm products for 1870 was $2,447,538,658; but as this includes additions to stock, "betterments," etc., it is probably too high. Now the hay crop for that year—that is the grass dried and cured for use or sold—is reported at over 27,000,000 tons. This, at half the selling price in the large cities, would amount to $405,000,000, and is far greater than the aggregate home value of the cotton crop or any other crop. But the cured "hay" is but a portion of the grass crop. The other portion is used on the ground, and it requires considerable calculation to get at the value so used, even in a rough way. In the first place live stock, including horned cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc., to the value of $1,525,000,000, were fed from it that year. Averaging the lives of these at five years, we have one-fifth of that sum as representing the grass fed to them in 1870, viz.: $305,000,000; next we find the value of the animals slaughtered for food in that year to be $309,000,000. and as this is an annual product, the whole of it will for the present be credited to the grass crop; next we find that the butter crop of 1870 was 514,000,000 pounds, which at the low average of 25 cents, amounts to $128,000,000, and this goes to the credit of grass; next we have 235,000,000 gallons of milk, which, averaged at the low estimate of 10 cents a gallon, adds $25,000,000 more to the credit of the grass crop; then we have 100,000,000 pounds of wool at 25 cents a pound, adding $25,000,000 more; and finally 53,000,000 pounds of cheese at 10 cents, adding over $5,000,000 to the total of these credits to the grass crop of 1870, which aggregates $887,000,000. Now let us add the value of the "hay" crop as given above—viz., $405,000,000—and we have a grand total for "hay" and the products of grass consumed on the ground amounting to $1,292,000,000. This is of course subject to the deduction, as the meat, butter, milk, cheese and wool-producing animals consume other food besides grass and hay. To make ample allowance for this we deduct the entire value of the corn and oat crops of 1870, estimated at $270,000,000, and this leaves a remainder of $1,082,000,000 to be credited to the hay and grass crop of that year, when the reported aggregate of all farm products was $2,447,538,658. If our estimates make even the roughest approach to accuracy, the value of that crop was two-fifths of the aggregate value of all farm products, and hence we may infer that two-fifths of the capital then invested in agricultural pursuits was devoted to the grass crop, and this in the United States equals (in round numbers) $4,575,000,000. From these figures the deduction is palpable that king cotton is uncrowned and dethroned, and we may be forced to admit that "all flesh" and all else is hay, if not "grass."—*Memphis Appeal.*

How to Get Rich!

That is what everybody is trying to do, but we wish that the poor understood the secret of it better, or, rather, carried it out into practice. Some think that it lies wholly in receiving *high wages.* It is not so! A mechanic might be paid $50 or $75 per week, but if he spent all this money as he went along, he would never get rich in the world. Thus it is that a prudent man, whose wages are but $12 a week, is in a fair way to obtain a competency eventually, while a spendthrift whose weekly pay is $25 or $30 will very likely bring up at last in an almshouse. Are these notions old-fogyish and not worthy the attention of young fellows of energy, dash, spirit, and all that? Perhaps some may come to such a conclusion, but the notions are true, nevertheless.

It is the money a man SAVES, not what he *gets,* that makes him rich. Now the poor don't save. It may seem odd, and perhaps rough, to assert such a thing, but it is oftentimes true. "The poor are always prodigal," and the money they expend foolishly in tobacco, drinks, ornaments, and other superfluities and follies, would, if retained and placed on deposit, amount in a few years to a considerable sum. Laying by but 55 cents a day, and depositing it in a savings bank, foots up $200 in a year, and in ten years $2,600. Here is the secret of getting rich, and if poor men and young beginners in life would pay attention to these facts, a competency would soon be obtained by many who may not otherwise procure it, but who have to live from "hand to mouth" all their days. Young men, and women, too! think of these things.—*Boston Investigator.*

An Adroit Reproof.

A presiding elder of the United Brethren Church was preaching in Minnesota, and was much annoyed by persons talking and laughing. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said:

"I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church. In the early part of my ministry I made a great mistake. As I was preaching a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, and almost continually making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the close of the service, one of the official members came to me and said: 'Brother, you have made a great mistake; that young man whom you reproved is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in church, lest I should repeat the mistake and reprove another idiot."

During the rest of the service, at least, there was good order.

THE "coming man" is delayed, not being able to get through, because he is a dead-head and the pass system is abolished.

A WOMAN always carries a letter in her hand, but can usually find space in her pocket for a pork-steak.

THE Pope is now able to walk without his stick.

EARTH'S ANGELS.

I never saw an angel,
Except the ones in books;
I don't believe a mortal
Knows how an angel looks.
We guess at something misty,
With trailing wings of white,
With amber tresses floating,
And garments strangely white.

But I believe earth's angels
Walk here in mortal guise,
Though we discern but faintly
Through heavy-lidded eyes,
Or see them as they leave us,
Who walked beside us here,
Their angelhood quite hidden
Because it lived so near.

I can remember angels
Who seemed like common folks,
Who wore old-fashioned bonnets,
And faded winter cloaks:
Who came when dire disaster
Crowned lesser home mishap,
Or younger claimants crowded
The dear maternal lap.

With curving arms wide open
To take the weary in,
With patient love to listen
To childish want or sin.
What better thing could angels
For childish sinners do,
Than listen to their story,
And bid them promise new?

I think of fireside angels,
Upon whose faded hair
There shone no crown of glory,
And yet the crown was there;
When tender love, true-hearted,
Forgave the wrongs it knew,
And patient voice gave answer
The days of trial through.

Ah, me! the childish angel
Who beckons as I write!
Perchance I should not know him
In mystic robe of white.
He wears a schoolboy's jacket,
And cap, and boots, to me,
As when we walked at twilight,
His head against my knee.

There are dear mother angels—
We each perchance know one—
Whose robes of better glory
Are daily being spun.
With loving hands to guide us,
With loving speech to cheer,
Said I not well, earth angels
Walk daily with us here?

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It appears from the annual report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that during the past year 835 horses have been killed by them which were permanently disabled, besides other smaller animals; 753 sick, lame and disabled horses have been ordered out of harness and sent home to their stables. Nearly 1,500 horses which had fallen sick or injured themselves in the streets have been removed by ambulances since their introduction. By the statistics of the New York Rendering Company, it appears that 2,575 horses died from the epizootic, and 682 were destroyed with rotten feet, caused to a great extent by traveling last winter through the salted streets. The income of the Society for the year, including previous balance, was $33,130.43. The expenditure during the same period was $27,297.18. Total balance on hand May 1, 1873, $14,232.41. Liabilities same date, $20,000, being the balance of purchase money on headquarters.—*New York Express.*

A Great City Dropping to Pieces.

M. de Beauvoir, a French traveler, to whom we owe the best and most picturesque description of Peking yet given to the Western world, says that city is but "an epitome of decay." "Thebes, Memphis, Carthage, Rome, are ruins which tell of violent vicissitude; Peking is a skeleton dropping into dust. The ravine-like streets are knee-deep in every sort of rubbish; the moats, the canals and the rivers are all and always dry; the parks, the once marvelous ponds, are turned to desert places. Triumphal arches stand side by side with wretched tumbled-down booths, surmounted by a forest of little poles, whence paper 'signs' dangle in the air, and uniformity is lent to all by the thick layer of evil-smelling dust which lies upon them, the same dust that is always whirling around, hurting the eyes and offending the nostrils." This great city, in which nothing is repaired, and where it is penal to pull down anything, is slowly dropping to pieces; and it is the opinion of M. de Beauvoir that, before a century has passed, it will have been abandoned and ceased to exist.

How Many Gods?

In the good old days when flogging was considered as a means of grace, and anniversary processions, picnics, and Christmas trees were in the very distant future, a boy was asked by his Sunday-school teacher: "John, how many Gods are there?" "Two." (Sternly)—"How many?" "Three, sir." "John, how *many* Gods are there?" "Four, sir." At five the flogging commenced and continued, while John rose rapidly and by regular progression, to ten. Beyond ten he refused to go, and was finally sent home. As he "dragged his slow length along" he met a boy on his way to the same school. "Going to that Sunday-school?" "Yes." "You are, are you? Well, how many Gods are there?" "One," stoutly answered the boy, "one!" "One," chuckled John; "go on, my boy. Go on up there with your one God, and a good time you will have of it. I had ten, and they flogged me nearly to death."

An Appreciative Bird.

A correspondent of a Georgia paper writes that in Athens, that State, in a beautiful residence, sat in a snug grove, live Mr. Y. L. G. Harris and his wife. For five years a pair of red birds have built their nest in a tree very near the parlor window; and each successive year the old birds bring back their young of the year before, to live upon the bounty of their benefactors. The most peculiar thing, though, is the passion which the patriarch bird has for music. As soon as any one commences playing on the piano in the parlor, this remarkable bird flies to the window-sill, and there, by the grotesquest motions, shows how completely his soul is aroused by the harmony. When the window is down he will dash himself against the pane of glass with the utmost fury, as if to get inside, but when the window is raised never ventures further than the sill.

AT a social meeting in Boston, Gen. F. A. Walker read a paper on the prospective population of the United States, in which he contended that, instead of reaching 100,355,185 in the year 1900, as calculated by Elkanah Watson, or 100,337,408, as calculated by DeBow, or 107,000,000, as calculated by Commissioner Wilson, it will only be somewhere between 69,000,000 and 84,000,000, most probably 73,000,000 to 76,000,000.

GREAT RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

The Gigantic Work of the New York Central and Hudson River Company—Four Steel Rail Tracks from Buffalo to New York.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railway Company is now engaged in the active prosecution of a work, the magnitude of which few of the people fully appreciate. This work consists in the laying of two additional tracks from New York to Buffalo, with all the necessary accompaniments, making it a four-track road, and the most complete in the world. The enterprise is no visionary or ill-considered undertaking. It grows out of the imperative necessities of the company's rapidly increasing traffic. It springs from the pressing demands of commerce. In 1862 the combined earnings of the Central and the Hudson River from passengers, $3,604,700.32, and from freight $7,810,015.31. In 1872, the earnings of the consolidated company were, from passengers, $6,662,006.82, and from freight, $16,259,646.82—more than double in both departments. This enormous advance tells the story of the increasing needs.

But this is not all. The company has over ten thousand freight cars. It runs over sixteen miles of trains every day. It has more than five hundred locomotives. If its locomotives and cars were placed on the track in a continuous line, they would extend one hundred and twenty miles, or nearly all the way from this city to New York. At any given point on the line more than a hundred through trains pass every day—that is, one in every ten or fifteen minutes. All this vast business cannot be crowded upon the present tracks without great difficulty and extra cost. Besides the freight trains, the company runs a large number of fast passenger trains every day. These, of course, have the precedence. Every freight train is obliged to get out of the way of every passenger train. Fifteen minutes before the latter is due the former must be off on a side track, and, to guard against accident, it is not permitted to move until ten minutes after the passenger train has passed. Thus there is a loss of twenty-five minutes in every case. The economy in railwaying consists in keeping the rolling-stock moving, and this loss of twenty-five minutes several times repeated every day with the whole sixteen miles of freight trains is a heavy expense and tax. If it could be avoided, freight could be carried from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper, and that saving is enough to make it pay to build two additional tracks. Authority to so enlarge the capacity of the road was obtained from the last Legislature, and the work of track-laying, grading, and equipping the line is now being pushed forward with practical rapidity. The company has already bought for this purpose 60,000 tons of English steel rails, which are now being delivered. None but steel rails are to be used in any part of the work. As it requires from 2,500 to 3,000 ties per mile, full 2,000,000 ties will be used for the whole, including the sidings. About seventy miles are already graded and ready for the laying of the track. It is expected that 250 miles will be graded this fall, and that the whole will be completed in two years.

It is designed that the two north tracks shall be used for passenger trains and the two south tracks for freight. In laying the new tracks the effort is made to straighten out the line as far as possible, and take out the curves, and with this view the new tracks are not placed throughout on the same side of the old, but they are adjusted so as to best accomplish this end.

The cost of this work is estimated at gom $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. Before rf was undertaken, there was no mortitage on the road, only bonds, taken up from the roads which entered into consolidation, to the amount of $15,000,000. The road has now been mortgaged to the extent of $40,000,000 to cover these bonds and the cost of the new improvements.—*Albany Journal.*

The Proposed New State.

The new State which it is proposed to make out of certain counties in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, will embrace an area of from 25,000 to 30,000 square miles. It will take seven counties from Kentucky, having a population of 79,741; nineteen counties from Tennessee, with a population of 359,399; and eighteen counties from Mississippi, with a population of 281,785; in all, forty-four counties, with a total population, according to the census of 1870, of 720,925, which, with the increase since that time, it is estimated, will amount in round numbers to 800,000. The principal towns which Kentucky will lose in this event are Blandville, Paducah, Benton, Moscow, Mayfield, Murray and Hickman. Tennessee will lose Memphis, Tiptonville, Union City, Dyersburg, Ripley, Humboldt, Jackson, Lexington, Brownsville, Somerville, Bolivar, Purdy, and others. Mississippi will lose many places which are now of historical interest, growing out of their being the scenes of stirring events during the war; among them, Hernando, Holly Springs, Corinth, Iuka, Brownsville, Batesville, Fulton, Aberdeen, Oxford, Coffeyville, Grenada, Charleston and Pontotoc. The entire new State indeed was the theater of many of the most important battles of the war of the rebellion. This division of counties will take from Kentucky all that area included between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, the area in Tennessee between the same rivers, usually known as West Tennessee, and about one-third of Northern Mississippi, the Yallabusha river being the southern line. The boundaries of the new State will be the Ohio river on the north, the Tennessee on the east, the Mississippi on the west, and the Tallahatchee and Yallabusha on the south.

"What Am I?"—At a meeting of woman suffragists in Cincinnati, Mrs. Talbert, a somewhat colored woman, was introduced, and in the course of her remarks she stated that her father was Dutch-Indian and her mother Irish-negro, and then asked "What am I?" The audience incontinently "gave it up," when she informed them that she was not a negress; she was neither white nor black, but simply a woman of color. They assented.

Book Agents can overcome the obstacle of hard times on the new and liberal system adopted by E. Hannaford & Co. See advertisement.

A Wise Precaution.

The late Gov. Geary had a policy of $10,000 in the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and many of the leading citizens of Pennsylvania hold policies in the same company. The Penn Mutual was organized in 1847, and its career has been one of unexampled prosperity. It has now an accumulated fund of over $4,000,000. The "Penn" has recently increased its new business largely, and the agents of the company find it easy to represent, owing to its strong financial condition and honorable record of twenty-six years.

Gentlemen who desire to represent a strong mutual company are requested to address the office, at 921 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, when liberal arrangements will be made with honest and energetic men.—[Com.

Duty Done.

It has come to pass, and rightly too, that public opinion considers the duty of no man with a family really done before he has insured his life for its protection. Life insurance meets a public want as universal and exacting as that which is met by fire insurance. The demand, too, is for low rates, financial strength, liberal policies and prudent management, and we believe that on the whole list of companies in the field, there is none which perhaps so fully comes up to all these requirements as the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, headquarters at Philadelphia, E. A. Rollins, President; Jay Cooke, Chairman Finance Committee. This Company wants an agent everywhere, and our advice is —*write it.*—[Com.

No More Heroics.—The deadly vegetable alkaloids such as Mercury, Strychnine, and Prussic Acid cannot cure disease or produce any but the most disastrous results. Perhaps no event has occurred of late years which is so well calculated to disabuse the public mind of a blief in the efficacy of mineral poisons and bleeding as to the discovery of Dr. Walker, of California, of a certain medicinal herbs, whose healing principles he has extracted and combined in the form of Vinegar Bitters. The cures wrought by it seem marvelous. Its action is mild and agreeable, but at the same time rapid and effectual, and being unimpeded by the presence of alcohol or fermented liquor of any description, is attended with results hitherto unachieved by any remedial agent. The cures of Bilious Complaints, Malarious Fever, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, attest the paramount excellence of this medicine, and justify us in recommending it.—[Com.

We noticed the other day, in a puff of a country grocer, that he was spoken of as "one of the old war-horses of the trade." We suppose that means he is a heavy charger.

The Elmwood and Warwick are the only collars made with all the edges folded. This peculiarity makes them the most popular collars of the day. All first-class furnishing stores keep them for sale.—[Com.

Old Probabilities. — Our learned friend, who sits at Washington, and receives from the signal stations of a continent, reports on the vicissitudes of the weather, sorts, compares and infers from them the daily bulletins which everybody reads, might reasonably add, in view of our late sudden changes, "Colds, Coughs and Affections of the Throat and Lungs will prevail in the East and North. Warning signals continue in the West and South." In view of the truth of these probabilities, we commend to all sufferers that excellent and potent specific, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has, in countless instances, saved life, and has, within the knowledge or every one, alleviated most alarming symptoms and effected cures almost surpassing belief. So excellent is it that the medical faculty largely use it in their practice. In cases of seated consumption, it prolongs life and softens the stay of the afflicted sufferer. About these days it is well to have it in the house. By its timely use, serious disease may be checked and turned aside.—*Nashua (Iowa) Post.*

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels *tolerably well* often finds that a dose of these *Pellets*, from their cleansing and renovating effect upon the digestive apparatus, makes him feel *decidedly better.* Twenty-five cents, by druggists. 651

Our readers should be careful to notice that Procter & Gamble's Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

Officers and soldiers who served in the army, physicians, surgeons, and eminent men and women everywhere, join in recommending *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* to be the best internal and external family medicine ever invented. That's our experience.—[Com.

All the year round, *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* should be given to horses that are "kept up." To horses and cattle that graze in summer, they should be given in winter and spring.—[Com.

Cutler's Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam "Doubtless the best Cough Medicine in the world."—[Com.

Use Prussing s Celebrated Cider Vinegar. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All Healing.

Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic and Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Billious Attacks, and all derangements e Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

What We Need When Debilitated.

Appetite and digestion languish at this season. At the very time when the body most needs renovation and suppo^t, the stomach, its commissariat department, is [illegible] to prove delinquent. Under such circumstances the necessity for a wholesome stimulant, tonic and corrective is self-evident, and consequently the demand for that peerless combination of the three required elements, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is never more urgent than at midsummer.

It is true that a few medical bigots—fossils "left over" from the dark ages—recommend violent purgation and water gruel as a cure for indigestion and its accompanying ills; but they make few proselytes. The majority of the community are sane, and all sane people are aware that a pure and powerful vegetable tonic with alterative properties, like Hostetter's Bitters, is the only cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, nervousness and the "consequential damages" they inflict.

The human intellect, unless hopelessly diseased or egregiously humbugged, declines to astonish the weakened human stomach with fierce cathartics that, rushing like an avalanche through the intestines, threaten to take the inner membrane with them. To use a significant catch-phrase, the knock-down-and-drag-out methods of treatment are "played out."

It is clearly understood that a medicated stimulant is essential to the renovation of an exhausted frame, and that you cannot strengthen man or woman by dosing them with prostrating preparations. This is an era of common sense, and common sense approves of Hostetter's Bitters as the best article extant for invigorating, regulating and purifying the system and defending it against poison in the air we breathe, or the water we drink.

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BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Cotton—Middling Upland	21 @	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 00 @	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 45 @	1 46
Corn—Mixed Western	51 @	57
Oats	41½@	42
Rye—Western	78 @	79
Pork—Mess	17 40 @	..
Lard	8½@	8¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 85 @	6 30
Good	5 50 @	5 75
Medium	3 50 @	4 75
Common	2 75 @	3 50
Inferior	2 00 @	2 75
Hogs—Live	4 25 @	4 95
Flour—White Winter	8 00 @	9 00
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 19 @	1 22
No. 3 Spring	1 04 @	1 05
Corn—No. 2	36 @	37
Oats—No. 2	26½@	27½
Rye—No. 2	57 @	58
Barley—No. 2	64½@	65½
Butter—Choice Dairy	17 @	23
Eggs—Fresh	13 @	15½
Pork—Mess	15 50 @	15 62½
Lard	7½@	8
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 24½@	1 25½
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	38 @	39
Oats—No. 2	29 @	30½
Rye—No. 2	64½@	65½
Pork—Mess	16 50 @	..
Lard	8½@	8¾
Hogs	4 10 @	4 40
Cattle	3 75 @	5 75
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	6 30 @	6 50
Wheat	1 25 @	1 30
Corn	44 @	45
Rye	70 @	72
Oats	33 @	34
Pork—Mess	16 00 @	..
Lard	8½@	8¾
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 25½@	..
No. 2	1 13½@	..
Corn—No. 2	35½@	..
Oats—No. 2	27 @	..
Rye—No. 1	57 @	..
Barley—No. 2	69 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 37 @	..
No. 2	1 25 @	..
Corn	48 @	49
Oats	37½@	38½
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 60 @	..
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Corn	43 @	44
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For Diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the Cherry Pectoral has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

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Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.
Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by
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Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
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Each bottle contains between forty and fifty ordinary doses, costing only one dollar.
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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.
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THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *Multum in Parvo* Physic, **scarcely larger than mustard seed,** yet representing as much cathartic power as large repulsive pills, being *most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating.* **Being entirely vegetable,** no particular care is required while using them. For **Jaundice, Headache, Impure Blood, Constipation, Pain in Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad taste in Mouth, Billious attacks, Internal Fever, Rush of Blood to Head, Bloated Stomach, High Colored Urine, Gloomy Forebodings,** take **Dr. Pierce's Pellets.** One or two, taken daily for a time, will cure **Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Scrofulous Sores** and **Virulent Affections of Skin, Throat and Bones.** No cheap wood or paste board boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. **25 cents,** by druggists, or $2 a dozen. Manufactured at the **World's Dispensary,** Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

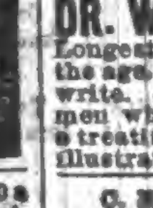

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C. N. U. No. 33.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Aug. 14, 1873

The Republicans are now admitting that the reform the talk about and promise New York is all a humbug The Times now declares that the men elected to office by that party are be having worse than the old Tammany officials. Such is Republican reform —a step backwards.

The Indiana salary-grabbers are as follows: O. P. Morton, Wm. E. Niblack Jeremiah M. Wilson, D W. Voorhees, M. D. Manson, James N. Tyner, John P. C. Shanks, Billy Williams and Jasper Packard—six Republicans and three Democrats. Two Republicans and two Democrats refused the plunder.

A year ago this time we were daily treated to editorials informing the country of the rapid decrease of the public debt under the wise, economical add efficient management of Mr. Grant, and his Secretary of the Treasury. Since the election last fall, we hear nothing upon the subject. In fact the silence is an ominious one, and it is suggested that all the blow of reducing the public debt, and the parade of figures which were made to lie in that interest, was mere gasconade for political effect. If the debt is being reduced the people ought to know it now as well as then.

Are the farmers, laborers, and mechanics of the United States aware that several hundred persons are each drawing $625 per month, and receiving the money regularly, for doing absolutely nothing! This too, while farmers are earning on an average $419 a year, and all classes of industrial persons averaging only $532 a year. Remember, farmers, that one of one you must toil for doing nothing a single month. In the general pursuits of life, when people do nothing they get nothing. Congress is doing nothing and will do nothing until December. In the interval $625 is sent to each member every month, and $2,058,850 will be distributed in this way before the session begins.

A Poor Rule.

It has always been a matter of great satisfaction for the Republican party to affirm and reaffirm that it was their party that saved the nation in the civil war with the South. At each successive National Convention since that event, it has been heralded to the people in the way of a plank in their platform. No recognition was made of the material assistance contributed by Democrats in the achievement of this object. That party was in the minority, and was not entitled to any credit for the part they took. But since this party has passed the salary steal, and since this party controlling about three-fourths of all the votes in Congress, besides the President has learned that the steal is not popular with the people, the small Radical sheets throughout the country cry out, that Democrats voted for the bill as well as Republicans. Had this bill been some popular measure, this party would have declared at the first opportunity that it could have proceeded from no other source than "our glorious party." Now they want to shirk from the responsibility, and escape from the great condemnation they deserve by dragging in the individual Democrats who are guilty alike with them. The Republicans could have defeated the bill under any and all circumstances, the Democrats could not, so that they as a party are responsible. As to the Democrats who voted for it, we have nothing but loathing for the thieving contemptible rascals, and we trust that when their names come before the public, they will carry with them the odium and obliquy they deserve. But the Radicals must be held to the point of the responsibility and the President whose signature could have prevented it is as much a thief as any.

Senator Morton, will open the campaign in Ohio. Lookout for a showing up of the mongrels.—*Indianian.*

Senator Thurman will open the campaign in Ohio. Lookout for a showing up of the Salary Grabbers.

Last Saturday night a party of Waterlooians went to Auburn, a temperance town—Auburn furnished the "soda," and the party furnished the "syrup"—Auburn folks drank and pronounced it good —What was the syrup? Will Mays rise and explain?—*Angola Republican.*

Nitro glycerine or some other gentle tonic, we should judge. Come down and have a whack, Mac.

Brick Makers Wanted.

Auburn offers special inducements to a few good brick makers, as the demand for this material is increasing with little on hand. We have a good article of clay for their manufacture, and all it wants is a few good men to take hold of the enterprise. Prices are good.

Personal.

I take pleasure in introducing and recomending Dr. H. A. Moyer, to my friends and patrons, and here say that none of my customers need fear to entrust him with work in the line of dentistry that they have to be done, as I know him to be as good a workman as there is in northern Indiana. He having been with me some six years ago and since then attended the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, besides being associated with Dr. Baughman, in Columbus Ohio—one of the best offices in that State—for over two years, any of my old customers will be as wise in placing themselves in his hands. Any one that needs any repairing of old work will confer a favor by calling on and reporting the same to him, as we shall be more or less in connection. All persons indebted to me will please call and settle at once, either at the office or at the store of L. A. Thomson & Son.

W. L. ANDREWS

Having permanently located at the well known stand of Dr. W. L. Andrews, I would respectfully call attention to the following prices: Gold filling, small, $1.50, and upwards. Tin, silver, or cement, one half the price of gold. Full artificial setts, $24 and $30. I have constantly on hand the Liquid Nitrous Oxide for the painless extraction of teeth, and several valuable patents for the perfect adaptation of the same. Persons having badly fitting plates will please give me a trial. I guarantee satisfaction or make no charge.

H. A. MOYER

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Sarah C Jenkins, has left my bed and board without just provocation, therefore all persons are hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debt of her contracting from and after this date nor be in any manner responsible for her maintainance

ALBERT G JENKINS

Aug 14. 1873

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Hartman late of said County deceased: Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

EZRA D. HARTMAN.

August 11th. 1873

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, late of DeKalb county, deceased, Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES W. CASE, Adm'r

August 9, 1873

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association will be held at the office of McBride & Morlan, Waterloo, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1873

at 1 and a ½ o'clock p. m. to consider any business that may be brought before it affecting the interests of the Association.

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, President

R WES McBRIDE, Sec'y Aug. 12, 1873

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Elanor Ernest
vs
James L. Penny
John Steffan } Complaint civil action.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Morris & Dills, her Attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, James L. Penny is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 7th. day of August 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN
W. & E. T.
MARTIN!

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY AND

Fancy Articles,

PATENT MEDICINES,

ALSO

Everything kept by Druggist generally.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

W. & E. T. MARTIN.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE!

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

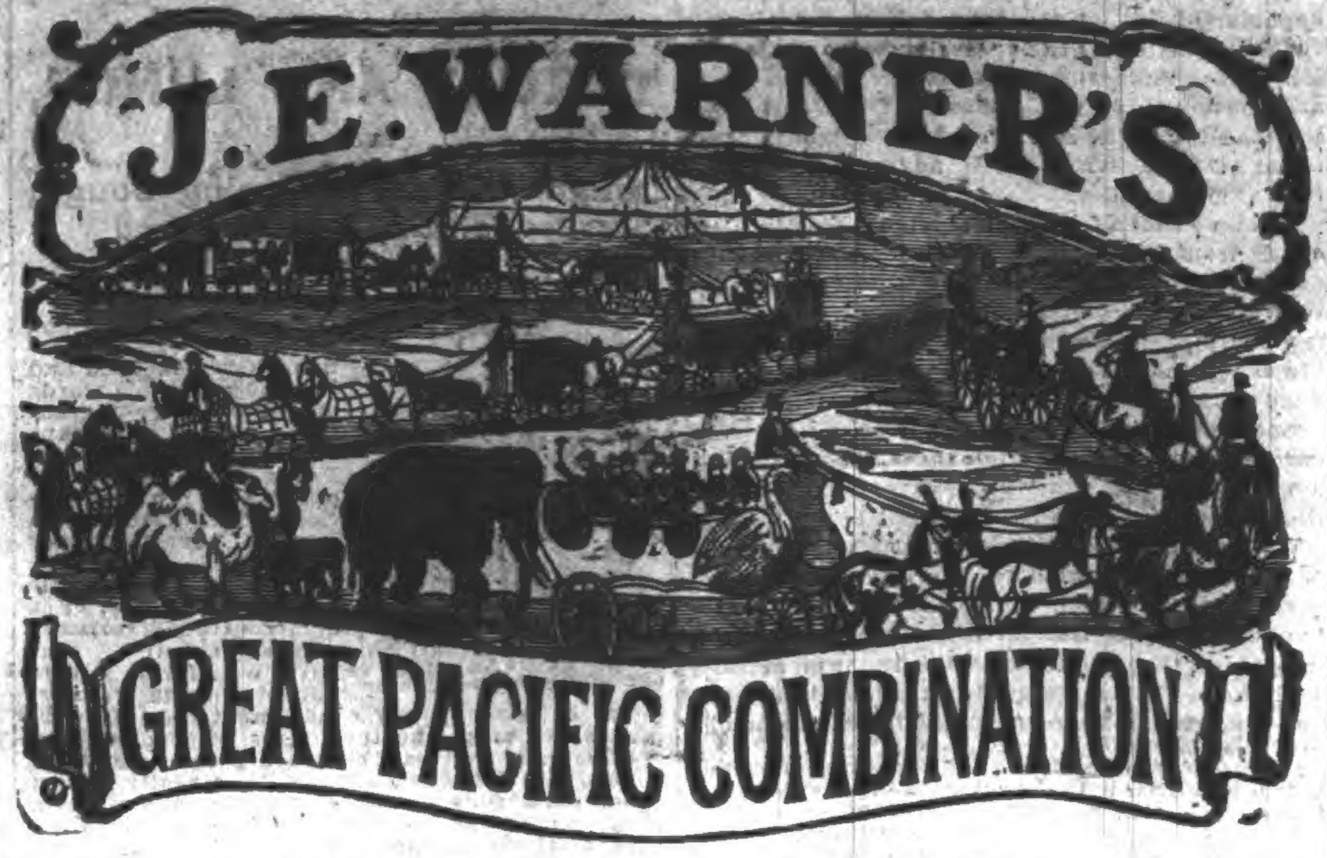

WILL EXHIBIT AT

Auburn, Ind.
ON MONDAY,
AUGUST 18th 1873.

J E WARNE'S
Great Pacific Combination!

MUESUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS, ART GALLERY,

FIVE Separate and Distinct SHOWS!

Comprising one Stupendous Whole, and Exhibition under

THREE MONSTER GAS-LIGHT PAVILIONS!

All for one Single Price of Admission.

Re-organized for the Summer of 1873.

At an enormous expenditure of money and labor. Everything entirely NEW, built upon a cash basis, making it the Standard show of America.

The Museum and Art Gallery, to which particular attention has been paid, is the most perfect institution of the kind traveling and to which the art repositories of the old and new world have contributed many of their rarest gems to swell its Manifold attractions, and from the mysterious depths of the sea, and the boundless regions of the upper deep have been gathered many rare and curious specimens upon which to feast the eye and store the mind with useful knowledge.

The Menagerie contains specimens of nearly all the different species of the animal kingdom. Prominent among them is that marvel of the 19th century the far-famed performing elephant, SULTAN; and animal endowed with almost human intelligence, and whose Startling performances astonish all who witness them.

The Menagerie is under the supervision of HERR PAUL SCHROFF, the intrepid Lion King, who will at the conclusion of each performance, like Daniel of old, enter an open den containing four ferocious denizens of the Jungle of Afraca and demonstrate the power of the human will over that of the brute. The largest and best den of performing animals in the world.

THE CIRCUS.

Is the most perfect organization in the U. S. and comprises the "creme de la creme" of the profession, and has the best bare back riders, headed by Miles Orton & Master Claudie, the best female equestriennes in the world, led by the famous English blonde, Miss Lizzie Keyes, led by the "Comet of 1873" LEONA DARE. A novel feature of the Circus will be the performance of Mlle Emma Jutau, walking and dancing on the ceiling, feet up, head down. Three sets of the highest leapers, led by the champion leapers, David A. Seal and John Schnarr. The three "jolly sons of Mosums," Poets, Artists, &c. The celebrated London clown and court Jester,

D. A. SEAL,

The Feats of strength and Giant's pastimes are intrusted to MONS. LIBBY, a hercules in strength, an Adonis in appearance, and gentlemanly in deportment.

The entire company has been selected from over 1000 applicants, and is considered the best Dressed and best Behaved on this continent.

THE GREAT PACIFIC

The finest in the world. Prof. Chas. A. Jones, the "Wizard Bugler" and his famous Band, dressed in the gorgeous uniforms of the "7th Rigiment N. Y. S. G." who will discourse sweet music through the streets this show has the honor of visiting.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Believing in keeping pace with the age of improvement, the Manager has introunduced a few hundred cane seat chairs, which, in order to cover the expense of transportation, etc, will be held as Reserved Seats. This is done for the accommodation of business men and their families, who cannot leave business early in the afteonoon or evening, and for all who may desire the luxury of a reserved seat at the circu.

Admission to the entire 3 tents,	50 cents
Children under 10 years old......	25 "
Reserved Seats....................	75 "

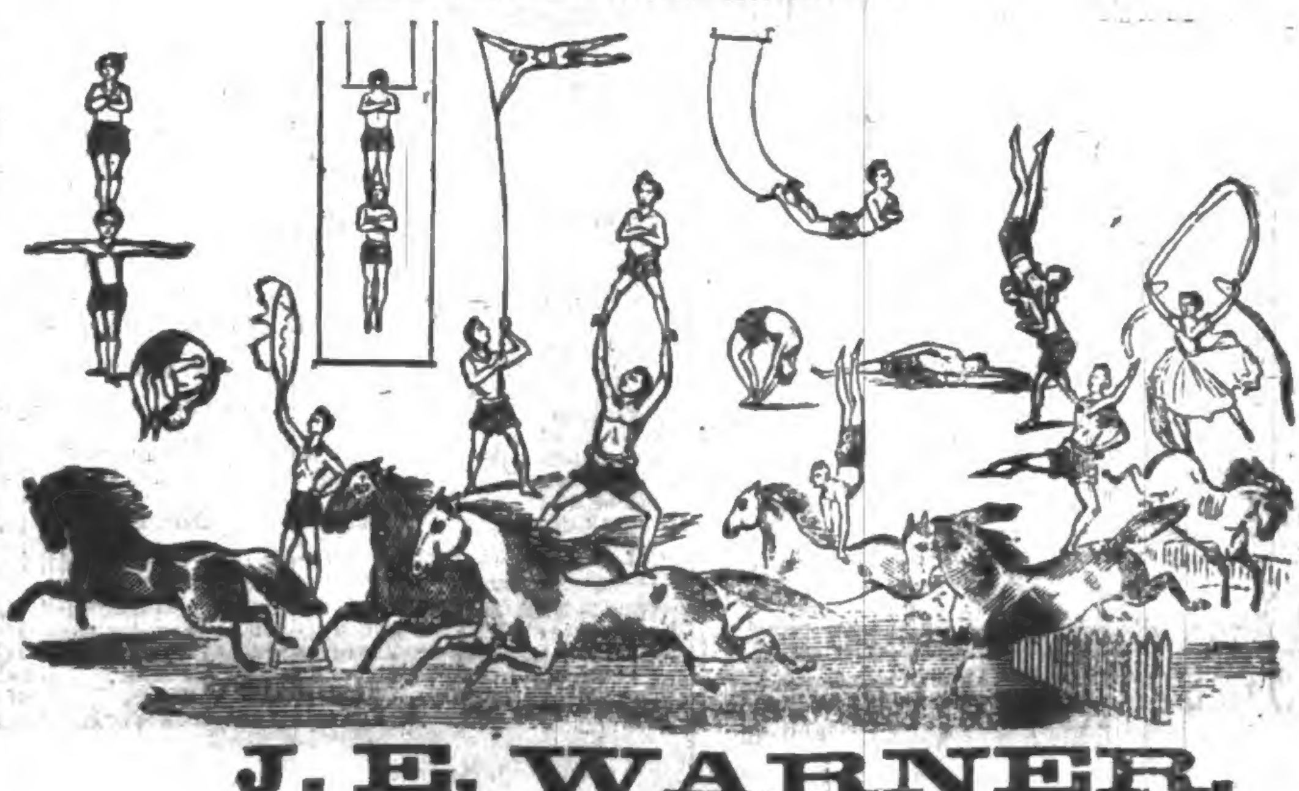

J. E. WARNER,

Sole Proprietor and Manager.

Pianos AND ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent an receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.

Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt af 10 cents. Address L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.

Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York Nobody uses meta Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of August Ahrenes, late of DeKalb County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ANNA AHRENS, Adm'x.

Guy Plum atty for estate. July 31, 1873

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Jefferson Wallace, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

L. D. BRITTON, Adm.

July 31, 73.

NOTICE TO HIERS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Nelson, Administrator of the estate of William Simmers, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real estate of the decedent his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that petition will be heard at the next Term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk,

Rose & Hartman, Attorneys.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1873.

Lucy Jorden
vs.
Oswald Jorden } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. Patterson, her attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Oswald Jorden is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court to be holden on the 3d Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 30th day of July, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

State of Iniana, DeKalb County.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term 1813.

Sophia Bonham
vs,
John L. Bonham } Complaint tor Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by H. C. Peterson, her attorney and files her complaint herein together with an affidavit that said defendant, John L. Boham, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September, a. d. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of July, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

H. A. Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Root & Company.

Suit Department

[UP STAIRS.]

Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'

GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN BATISTE,
FINE WHITE LAWN

Walking and Traveling Suits.

Also handsome styles of

WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,
POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,
LINEN TREVEDING DUSTERS,

Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices

We will also show this week duitirely new and novel styles of

FINE PARASOLS,

AND

Sun Umbrellas!

Also have just received a very large assortment of LLEAMA LACE JACKETS

LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,

of a celebrated French manufacture, in new designs and at very low prices.

EXTRAOPDINARY BARGAINS,

This week in our

Dress Goods Dep't

From recent large auction sales.

We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goops much under early spring prices.

LARGE NEW ASSOTMENT OF

Houskeeping Linens

AND COTTONS,

SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERies, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces Real & Imitation Val. Laces

NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC

Also the celebrated

PERINOT KID GLOVE.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Boozer & Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible

SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS

LINENS, ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produce,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Its time for mellons.

Club dance to-night.

Hay seems to be plenty.

Brick goes aloft by horse power.

The heat grows hotter—you bet.

Now throw buttons into the dogs.

Montgomery Queen, next Thursday.

Sabbath night was cold, and courting flourishing.

Sidewalks are being repaired on Main street.

Go to Tommy's and get some ice-cream Its good.

Remember the Shows next Monday and Thursday.

The brick work has commenced on the Fluke building.

"Mort, mort!" "More brick!" "Hoist hup on it with that orse."

Every night there's some fellow "chuck full," and we have no "saloon."

The brick work on Shaffer's new building commenced last Monday.

The Club will give a hop this week on Thursday night, owing to the amusements of next week. Turn out.

There is a show at the Hall to-night of some kind. "No advertise—No comps." What a show.

Servant girls, at Corunna, leave without consulting their employers "about that thing."

A little "set-to" almost came off last Monday even., between two good muscled fellows of this place.

Forty teams came through the county from Charleston, Ill., last week, to work on the railroads near this place.

The plastering corps under the energetic Stafford is nearly through with the Odd Fellows building.

Remember the Basket Meeting near Mr. Cosper's farm, four miles east, next Sabbath. Everybody should go.

If U owe the COURIER office a $, more or less, please pay it at your earliest convenience. We need money very much.

Col. M. B. Hascall, brother of the General, has sold the *Democrat*, at Goshen to its former proprietors, Wm. Bean, Esq., and Charley Murray.

Abe Canon, of Avilla, left a note on our table during our absence last week. We thought him and "Old Ben" had gone west.

One of our boot blacks had his pockets picked at Waterloo. He is confident that none of the editors of that place were around.

A young lady, looking at some tables, in a cabinet shop, yesterday, said she thought "their limbs were too large.— Now, who loves modesty.

A. W. Meeks, with his "Common Sense Farm Gate" is supplying our farmers far near, and in every instance has given entire satisfaction. Look at it, near the Bakery, on 8th street.

The skirmish line got into an engagement at the last battle of Waterloo, Tuesday night, and blood flowed. Several mouth pieces were shot off, a knife was drawn and a chair crippled for life. Hi and Doc rushed in and hall was lovely.

W. & E. T. Martin make their announcement this week to the public, by offering special inducements to the trade. These gentlemen are clever and agreeable and will deal fairly with all.

The show at Waterloo, last Friday, drew an immense crowd and the large canvass was densly packed. The menagerie was good but the circus a bore. It is admitted that Warner's is much superior in this respect.

Those of our readers who have friends abroad cannot do better than send them a copy of the COURIER. It is better than a letter, as quite a number have found out. Sent to any address at usual rates in advance.

The adjourned session of the Circuit Court did not do much. It commenced on one case when it was found the pleadings were wrong and it was dismissed.— There was simply nothing accomplished for the case is to be reinstated.

W. C. McGonigal now controls the Angola *Republican*, and we must say that a large improvement has been made since his connection therewith. Mac is genial, clever and popular, and if he receives the encouragement he deserves there is no doubt of his success.

Shows are on the increase in this part of the county if the bill boards on Main street are any evidence. First comes Warner, and then Montgomery Queen wants attention. Over three hundred feet in length of boards twelve feet high, have been temporarly erected.

The anniversary of the DeKalb County Bible Society will be held in the Baptist church, at this place, next Sabbath evening. The State Superintendent will be present to address the people. All are invited.

Davenport & Co., of the Pioneer Drug Store are supplying the trade with a good article of everything kept in the drug line. They keep school books, writing paper, Thomas' celebrated ink, &c., and other articles.

There will be a grand Bower Dance, on next Monday, just South of the Rainier Hotel, under the management of Campbell and Boughan. Preparations are being made for a good time, and first-class music has been engaged.

Our friend A. Conrad of Corunna, is making things lively in the brick business in that place. He is to get 2500 brick if he hauls them at one load from the yard across the bridge. He got to the foot of the bridge Saturday night all right

FINE INK.—We have been using Thomas' black ink, manufactured at Reading, Mich., and pronounce it superior to all others made. It flows equally as well as Arnold's while the color is much superior going on in deep, jet black. Several have tried it and pronounce it first class.

The German Lutheran congregation will dedicate their new church just west of the school house, in this place, next Sabbath. Two services will be held during the day in the German language, and one at night in the English. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Trotting.

The N. E. Indiana Agricultural Association will give a Trotting fair and horse show on their grounds at Waterloo, on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 29 and 30. There will be three trotting races, one pacing and one running. About $1000 in premiums are offered.

One of the most popular Hotels in the country is the Lent House, at Waterloo. Since Mr. Cowles has been in charge it has gradually improved, and now with the addition recently of Mr. Lew Fell, of Kendallville, as clerk there can be no doubt of its excellence in management and accomodation.

The races are now taking place at Fort Wayne. To-morrow, a fine race for pacers comes off. A DeKalb county horse is entered. On Saturday a running race for $1000 will take place, and is creating considerable excitement in the city. Friday and Saturday are the last days of the summer races.

A prisoner named G. W. Young, charged with counterfeiting Post Office Money Orders, escaped from the United States Marshal by jumping from the train on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, on the 8th of August, about half way between Edgerton and Melburn, in Williams County, Ohio. $250 are offered for his arrest.

A fellow got on a bender at Kendallville the other day, got a livery rig, and two fast women and sallied forth. After a time the proprietor of the team became uneasy, and Gus. Leas started on the track, overtaking the party at Bryan, He was brought back somewhat sobered off, the round trip costing over $100.

We would suggest that the obtuse editor of the *Press* read the article again where he claims we admit of a mistate in regard to the citizens of Corunna. There was no admission made because it did not require any. The article for which we apologised was put in intentionally during our absence, and how we could admit of a mistake is more than we can conjecture.

The Immortal J. N. desires us to state that he will lift the pressure on Saturday, the 23d of this month, at this place. His eloquent and brilliant efforts in the cause of truth, and his desire to lift the pressure from the minds of the whole people, are sufficient evidences of the popularity of his mission and the mere announcement that he will be with us on the above day will be received with great satisfaction by his friends in this locality.

A bold, daring and extensive robbery was committed on our premises the other day. Two of our old, cast off shirts taking their last bleach preparatory to going into the rag-bag, were unceremoniously and clandestinely, "scooped up" by some poor, misguided but "honest" traveler through this vale of tears. We regret exceedingly that the printer's ink was not entirely erased, but cannot but commend the excellent taste of the thief in his liberal investment of this article.

The Commissioners of Elkhart county have ordered the fencing of the court yard at Goshen, with wrought iron—the posts to be seven feet apart, set in blocks of dressed stone, fourteen inches square.— There will be nine gates, two of which will be double, ten feet in the clear, and the other seven, four feet. This fence will cost $4.50 per lineal foot, and there will be 1500 lineal feet—making the entire cost $6,850.

The Commissioners of DeKalb county have ordered a fence around the Courtyard here that will cost 10 cents per lineal foot. That's the difference between counties and Commissioners.

Remember that Warner's large circus and menagerie exhibits here next Monday This mammoth establishment has spread its canvass in this county once before during the present season and all pronounce it good.

Guy Plum, the insatiate Guy, who loves money as a duck loves water, only for the good it will do him and his fellow beings announces this week that he has established a broker's office, wherein real estate will be bought and sold upon the most satisfactory terms and when not busy in this branch of business, will take in a little on the collection and insurance line, just to please those who may desire a little attention in such matters. Guy is some on the collect, and means business generally.

The basket meeting held by the Universalists, in Hall's grove, last Sabbath was largely attended. The day was beautiful and its warmth made the deep, green foliage a desirable retreat. The Rev. Mr Chaplain, of Michigan delivered two sermons on the faith, both powerful efforts, attentively listened to. Mr. C. brings some strong arguments in favor of Universalism and being a profound thinker and a hard student, makes things pretty lively to those "fernest" him We hope the doctor will succeed in establishing this faith beyond a doubt as it will save us a good deal of valuable time.

Our farmers are busy plowing for the fall crop A good rain is needed very much. The oats crop now being cut is not so heavy as it was last year, but better than was expected early in the season The yield of wheat is below average and from careful inquiries from all localities we find the farmers rather disappointed in the yield. Corn is looking finely, promising nearly an average crop. Farmers generally are reconciled to the situation and laying out for heavier operations in the future.

SOLD OUT.—Messrs, Wood & Williams have sold out their large stock of dry goods to Messrs. Miller & Casebeer, recently of Hicksville, Ohio. In withdrawing from the business, the first named firm leave many warm friends made through their uniform promptness and gentlemanly deportment while connected with the trade. They will still remain with us.— The new firm are highly spoken of, possessing the experience and ability to conduct the business to the satisfaction of the large patronage with which this popular establishment has been favored.

The Winnamac *Democrat* says: "We learned a great many nautical names from our friend Mays of the Auburn *Courier* during our trip up the lakes which we expect to use the first time we go sailing up the Tippecanoe. "Larboard Starboard and Poop" are as familiar now as household words."

Yes, but Doctor, you remember when that storm struck us coming out of the bay, carrying away the forward davit of the quarter boat and some twenty feet of the rail, tearing up and breaking off several of the stanchions of the poop deck railing, and carrying the after binnacle adrift into the lee scuppers. Don't forget that.

CORUNNA.—Temperance society meets this week....The new church is now under full headway, and in a short time will be ready for use....Lafe Miller, Esq., is the happiest man in town, because the farmers are drawing their wheat to this place. Large quantities are received every day....The contractor of the new school house has failed to come up to the mark. There was to be five windows put in the north end, according to "whoil," and for some reason it has been completed without a single window in this part of the building, giving it, of course, a very awkwark appearance from a north view. The citizens, however, are determined to have it done right to the letter....There seems to be a difference in the opinion of the people as to the insanity of Mrs. Wm. Heist, of which we made a note the other week.

The Great Mastodon and Arabs

It will not be forgotten that on Thursday August 21st, "The Great Mastodon," with its beautiful procession, strange Arab visitors, ferocious and monster animals, antiquarian curiosities, and army of riders, leapers, tumblers and funny fools will pitch its city gas-lit tents among us. As a series of grand exhibitions, projected on a scale of vast liberality and creditable management, it has probably no rival, and so universally commands magnificent success to require but due promulgation of its appearance to insure a rush by communities. Of the marvelous performance of the Arab athletes, the Cleveland Herald says:

"But, after all, superior as the general circus performance is, it is completely overshowed and almost eclipsed by the feats of the Arab Athletes, whose wild reporter embraces a multitude of frantic gymnastic essays, not dreamed of in the muscular phylosophy of Christendom.— Such bewildering and eratic evolutions as they dive, whirl and vault, under the apparent influence of ungovernable impulse, would alone seem possible to one of their native sand storms, while, superadded to these dizzy conceptions, are feats of tremendous strength and delicate equipoise which evince the possession of physical powers little less than miraculous. These, it will be remembered, are the only performers of their race in the country; and as this is their last visit, previous to their return to Arabia, the opportunity to see them should be improved."

Wait! Wait! Wait!

"HAIL TO THE CHIEF!"

THE GREAT MASTODON IS SOON COMING!

MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S

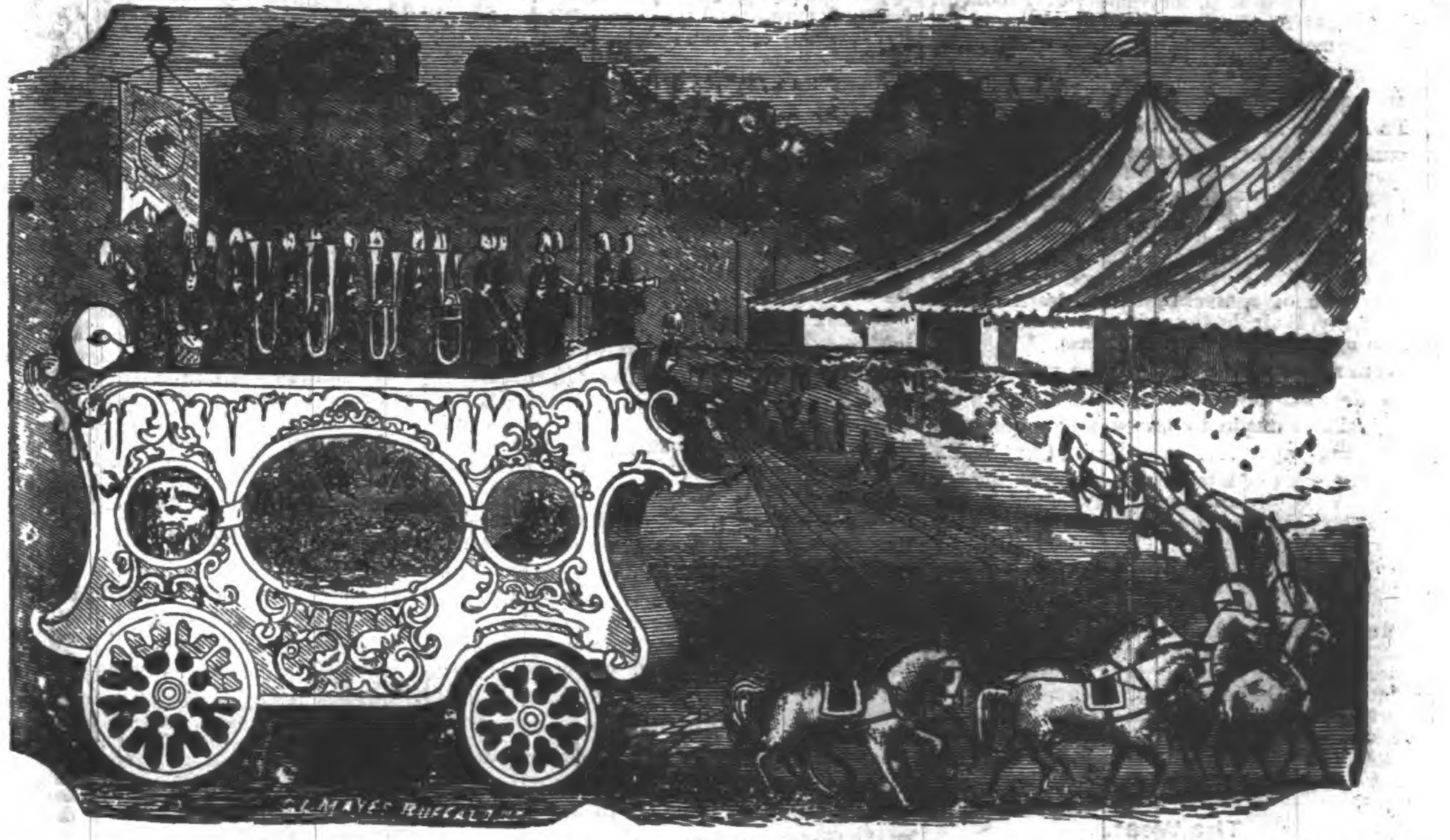

Four Separate Shows, European Menagerie, Trans-Atlantic Circus, Roman Menagerie,

And the sensation of the Age,

THE GENUINE BEDOUIN ARAB TROUPE.

In entirely separate tents! One ticket admits to all. First visit to this State of the largest consolidated exhibition, will exhibit at

AUBURN,

Thursday Aug. 21st 1873

For one day only, afternoon at 2 o'clock; evening at 8 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. Admission 50cts, Children under 10 year 25cts.

First tour of these exhibitions on the American Continent, and are given Under Monster Tents. Great

ARAB SHOW,

275 Men and Horses! 300 wild animals and birds, 40 distinguished performer's 'Arabian Night's Entertainment, and afternoon also. A two hundred and fifty thousand dollar show, Separate shows—separate tents; More Men Horses, Ponies, Actors, Animals, Dens, Cages, Curiosities, and Paraphernalia, than any other show on earth.

Behold the Entire Triumphal, Golden Chariots, Acting Elephants. Opposition defied Great Arab Show, immediately after arenic display. MENAGERIE LEVEES, one hour before Hippodrome Exercises commence.

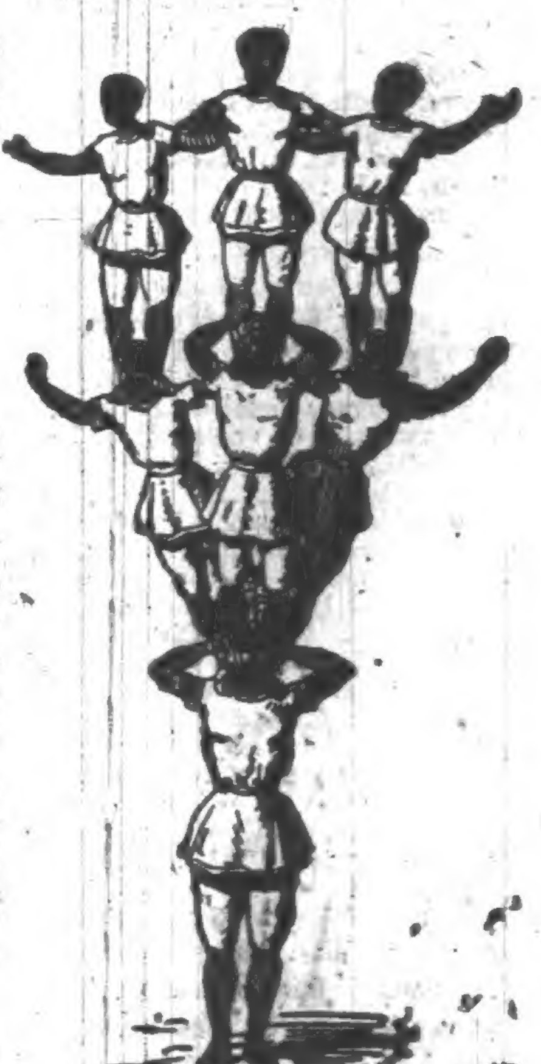

☞ THE ARABS can be seen in the procession, mounted, and interviewed at the hotels by any one who doubts that they are not real, undisguised

WILD SONS OF SAHARA!

WAIT FOR THE

Four Great Shows of Montgomery Queen

The finest and largest ever seen.

CAMELS

and DROMEDARIES, radiant in Oriental, Elegant Palace Cages, and massive dens.

Prof Norris' Silver Cornet Band.

WILD

ARABS MOUNTED!

Forming a scene worth miles of travel to behold.

☞ Parties visiting the menagerie need not see nor hear anything relative to the Circus, unless desirous of so doing

Queen's 4 big Show

Look at the beautiful pictorial bills —read the papers, programmes and

phamphlets for the details Keep your eye on the date, day and place.

Wait for us, we are coming with an avalanch of talent. This, the collossus of exhibitions, will exhibit at

Hicksville, Wed. Aug. 20, Auburn, Aug 21, Cherubusco Aug. 22.

MOTNGOMERY QUEEN, Sole Propritor.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

At Philadelphia, the other evening, Edward Schusterreiter murdered his wife by cutting her throat, and then ended his own life by taking poison. They were two months married. Jealousy was the cause....Unlucky Boston has been visited by another serious conflagration, involving a loss of $300,000....Vice-President Wilson is rapily recovering his health.

John A. Betts, a Brooklyn real estate agent, has failed for $700,000....A man named Schmech, his wife and child, were killed on Long Island, the other day, while attempting to cross a track in front of a train....Three persons were killed, and another seriously injured, by a collision on the Allegany Valley railroad, near Cunningham, Pa., on the 1st inst.

Three hundred men have been enrolled at New York for service in Cuba against the Spaniards....Ben Butler is said to be preparing an elaborate defense of the back-pay....A prize-fight between the bruisers Chambers and Seddons occurred in the vicinity of Brooklyn, N. Y., last Sunday, resulting in a victory for the former. Fourteen rounds were fought.

Four men were killed and two wounded by an explosion in a coal mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 4th inst....A horrible accident occurred at Butler, Pa., a few days ago. Three men were in a well boring for oil, when suddenly a vein was struck, the stream of oil shooting a hundred feet in the air. Scarcely had it spouted above the surface when the fluid took fire, sending a blaze high into the heavens. The three unfortunate men in the well were, of course, burned to death almost instantly, their bodies, when recovered, presenting a horrible, shriveled mass.

Three suits are about to be brought against the Erie Railway Company, and a strong effort will be made to throw the corporation into bankruptcy....Long Island City, N. Y., was the scene of a terrific explosion on the 5th inst. Two oil tank-boats blew up with terrific force, killing three men and doing much damage to property....The subscription of $160,000 for the erection of the second Theological Hall for the Divinity School of Yale College has been completed....The National Educational Association met at Elmira, N. Y., on the 5th inst. About one thousand delegate members were present, nearly every State in the Union being represented....Members of the Grand Army of the Republic in Hoboken, N. Y., compelled a saloon-keeper to take down the German flag, which was flying over an American flag, and reverse their positions.

The West.

The farmers of Kansas, at their recent State Convention at Lawrence—called to reorganize their State Grange—censured the action of the State Board of Agriculture for encouraging racing at the coming State Fair by offering exorbitant premiums....Chicago commercial circles have just been agitated by a stupendous "corner" in wheat, which resulted successfully to those concerned in it, their profits footing up about $130,000. The affair was engineered by Milwaukee men....It is pretty certain that the Iowa railroad robbers have made good their escape....Cyrus McCarty, of Fulton county, Ind., the other day fatally shot his mother-in-law, fired five times ineffectually at his wife, and then shot himself through the head. Cause—domestic troubles, aggravated by too much mother-in-law....There are 250 Granges in Nebraska. They resolve to take no direct part in politics.

Rich gold deposits have been discovered in Alaska....Two coal-miners at La Salle, Ill., were precipitated down the shaft of a mine, a distance of 250 feet, while standing in a bucket. Strange to say, they were not fatally injured....Virginia City, Nev., is rejoicing over the completion of her water-works. The aqueduct is eighteen miles long....A special to the Kansas City *Times* from Cherryville, Kan., says Col. A. M. York has received intelligence that more bodies have been discovered at the Bender graveyard, and that a clue to the whereabouts of the Benders can be made. ....The Ohio Constitutional Convention has voted to adjourn until Dec. 2, when they will meet in Cincinnati....The late Jesse R. Grant's household furniture was recently sold at Covington, Ky., for $700. Mrs. Grant will hereafter live with Mrs. Corbin, at Elizabethtown, N. J.

The magnificent new dry goods house of Field, Leiter & Co., in Chicago—erected by the Singer Sewing Machine Company at a cost of $600,000, and almost ready for occupancy—was partially destroyed by fire on the 2d inst. It will cost about $100,000 to repair the damage....Transportation item: It costs $6 to ship two tons of spelter from LaSalle to Mendota, Ill., by wagon, and $8 to ship the same weight by rail....In Nodaway county, Mo., $50,000 head of stock have been destroyed by the Texas cattle plague. Other counties have suffered nearly as bad....Portland, Oregon, was visited by a destructive conflagration on the 2d inst. Twenty-three blocks in the business portion of the city were burned. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000. Three foundries, four mills, five hotels, 100 stores and 250 dwelling-houses were destroyed. The fire was evidently the work of incendiaries, as the flames started in several different places at the same time, and one of the fire-bugs was caught in the act of setting fire to a building.

The total loss by the Portland, Oregon, conflagration is $1,158,675; insurance, $231,000. ....Senator Ramsey has returned to St. Paul from Washington, feeling entirely satisfied that his efforts to induce the State Department to interfere in behalf of the Manitoba prisoners will prove successful. Bancroft Davis, the Acting Secretary of State, gave him assurances that he believed the Canadian authorities would promptly respond to any reasonable request on the part of the American Government for clemency to these prisoners and release them on bail....Mrs. Brigham Young No. 17, who has petitioned for divorce and alimony, has been approached by her husband, who offers to buy her off for $15,000, but she refuses to compromise, and will press the suit to a legal conclusion....Madison, Wis., has suppressed Sunday liquor-selling....The fast train on the Toledo, Wabash and Western railway makes the run between St. Louis and Toledo in 13 hours. The time between New York and the Mississippi river by this train is 48 hours....The sixth annual report of the Ohio State Insurance Department shows that the aggregate number of policies issued in Ohio during the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, was 15,304, amounting to $3,018,704; the aggregate number of policies in force in Ohio at that date was 60,043, amounting to $141,925,410; the aggregate premiums received during the year was $4,943,260.70; aggregate losses and claims paid during the same time was $1,481,538 87.

Mrs. Powell, of Olney, Ill., is said to possess the power to heal and cure all kinds of disease. She is reputed to have performed some miraculous cures....The Iowa wheat yield, it is generally believed, will be larger than last year.

A frightful accident occurred at Negaunee, Mich., on the 6th inst. A trestle-work over which a heavily-laden train of cars was passing gave way, precipitating the train upon a party of workmen beneath. Four men were killed, and several others seriously wounded. ....Jennings King, Grand Chief Patriarch of Minnesota, has been expelled from membership in the order of Odd Fellows, for embezzlement of the Widows' and Orphans' fund, amounting to $800....John W. Young, the Western money-order forger, has been arrested in Boston and taken to Chicago.... George W. Cass, brother of the late Gen. Lewis Cass, and father of Gen. Gorge W. Cass, of Pennsylvania, died recently at Dresden, Ohio, aged 88 years.... News comes from the Cherokee Nation that the members of that semi-civilized tribe are having a bloody war among themselves. The trouble grew out of the recent election, in which what is known as the Ross faction came out ahead. It is the outgrowth of an old feud of years' standing....A fire in the North Division of Chicago, on the 6th inst., destroyed $60,000 worth of property. Eight frame buildings were burned.

The South.

The Marine Hospital, in New Orleans, which originally cost the Government $500,000, has been sold at auction for $51,000....The Texas cattle fever prevails to an alarming extent in Northwestern Missouri.

The two murderers of old Mrs. Lampley—Nicholson and Hallahan—were hung at Baltimore on the 1st inst. We learn from the telegraphic account of the execution that "the prisoners ascended the platform with steady tread, both smiling." Hallahan spoke as follows: "Gentlemen and Brothers: I acknowledge that my sentence is just. I am perfectly willing to give up my life for the crime I have committed. There is nothing like Christianity and brotherly love. I die in the faith." Nicholson next advanced and said: "My punishment is just, and I warn you all against love of money and against evil companions. I commit my dear wife and precious children to the hands of a merciful God." The execution was conducted in the most orderly manner. ....A letter from Fort Black, Texas, says that the forays of the Indians are increasing to an alarming extent, and that scarcely a day passes but the body of some isolated frontiersman is found.

A despicable piece of vandalism was perpetrated at Alexandria, Va., a few days ago. Some wretch entered the old Christ Church, famous as the place where Washington worshipped, and turned the furniture upside down, destroyed all the music, saturated the cushions and prayer-books with oil, and removed the silver-plate from Washington's pew, besides committing many other depredations.

A huge land fraud has just been unearthed in New Orleans. Under the provisions of an act smuggled through the last Legislature of Louisiana, some 2,500 acres of low lands belonging to the State and lying within the limits of the city, worth several millions of dollars, have been sold to private parties for less than $1,000.

The caterpillar has made its appearance in the Sea Islands, and the prospects are that the Sea Island cotton crop will prove a failure....The Attorney-General of Louisiana has begun suit against ex-Gov. Warmoth and Joe Hernandez, his broker, to recover a large amount of money said to be illegally withdrawn from the State treasury.

Washington.

Attorney-General Williams announces that no more of the Ku-Klux suits now pending in the United States are to be prosecuted by the Government, except in a few unusually heinous cases.

The statement of the public debt for July shows a reduction of $370,518. The following are the figures:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,281,238,650
Five per cent. bonds	445,771,400
Total coin bonds	$1,726,798,558
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	20,691,170
Legal tender notes	356,079,967
Certificates of deposit	33,570,000
Fractional currency	44,372,466
Coin certificates	42,831,800
Total without interest	$ 476,854,234
Total debt	$2,[illegible]39,021,954
Total interest	$ 31,457,115
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 80,144,186
Currency	9,316,689
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	33,670,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 123,030,875
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,147,448,164
Decrease during the month	$ 370,518
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117 00
Interest paid by United States	20,447,986 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,225,853 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	16,222,132 00

All claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission, sitting at Washington, have now been numbered and registered, and their number is found to be 22,295, and their aggregate amount claimed to be something in excess of $56,000,000....The Treasury Department has directed the prosecution of all lake and river passenger vessels that persist in carrying gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, or other powerful explosives.

Foreign.

The proposition to raise the allowance of the Duke of Edinburgh to $125,000 not only provoked strenuous opposition in the British Parliament, but the popular mind is considerably stirred up about it, and meetings have been held in several towns to protest against the "blarsted outrage."....The horrors of the massacre perpetrated by the Spanish insurgents at Alcoy have scarcely a parallel in history. A correspondent, describing the awful affair, says: "The women played a conspicuous part in the massacre, as they did in Paris during the Commune. Nothing which occurred in Paris, even in the last frenzied agony of desperation and baffled fury, at all approaches this brutal massacre. The defenders of the Town Hall, after being subjected to other horrible insults and injuries, were stripped naked and held up from the balcony, in full view of the howling mob below. Their names were called out, one by one, and the mob was asked whether it would have them dead or alive. According to the answer, either their heads were cut off and their mutilated bodies thrown down from the balcony, or they were thrown down still alive, the mob below trying to catch them, as they fell, on bayonets and pikes, and everybody then rushed to assist in dispatching what remnants of life were left; or, if too late for this, to further mangle and disfigure the breathless bodies. One of the principal and most respectable inhabitants was seized by the insurgents, and after his clothes had been sprinkled with petroleum he was set on fire and made to run, while shots were taken at him. Other atrocities scarcely less terrible are reported."

A large number of Carlist conspirators have been discovered in Havana....The French towns of Nancy and Belfort have been evacuated by the German troops.

A bill providing for the separation of Church and State has been introduced in the Spanish Cortes....Twelve or fifteen persons were killed, and many wounded, by a recent accident on the Northwestern railway of England. ....Many of the Jesuits expelled from Germany have found homes in England and Wales....King John, of Saxony, is afflicted with dropsy....A rain-storm in Lima, South America, recently caused damage to the amount of half a million dollars....The cities of Valparaiso and Santiago, in South America, were recently visited by a severe earthquake. ....Forty thousand slaves have been set free by the Russians in Khiva....The entire Russian loss in the campaign against Khiva was 21 killed and 92 wounded.

Turkey has just negotiated a loan for $75,000,000, the bonds to bear six per cent. interest... Paris is greatly agitated over a meeting of the Count of Paris and the Count of Chambord at Vienna, which portends a union of the forces and plans of the Bourbons and Orleanists in their monarchical movement. Vigilance committees of the Left and extreme Left of the Assembly hold daily sessions, and are prepared to call the leading members of their respective parties together when the time comes to take action.

The British Parliament has been prorogued. ....Thiers don't think it possible for the Orleanists and Bourbons to affect a fusion.... The Germans have evacuated Nancy, in France....The German commander who seized the Spanish insurgent gunboat Vigilante is to be removed....England, France and Germany have instructed their representatives in Spain to co-operate for the protection of foreigners, even if force has to be employed....It is said a movement is on foot in Cuba in behalf of Don Carlos....A City of Mexico dispatch announces that the notorious Tepic Chief, Lozado, has been captured and shot.

An international Patent Rights Congress met at Vienna on the 7th inst. One of its purposes is to induce all civilized nations to unite in protecting the right of inventors to the fruits of their inventions the world over. ....Capt. Phillips and the other officers of the City of Washington, who recently wrecked that vessel on the coast of Halifax, have been discharged by the Inman Company from their service for their inexcusable neglect to use the lead while rushing on through the fog day after day.....A London dispatch says that many Russians are preparing to emigrate to this country, and that the movement is so large as to threaten to depopulate certain districts of that empire.... Spanish items: The insurgents at Cadiz have surrendered to the Government troops.—Many Carlists were killed and wounded by the explosion of a powder magazine at Valencia. —The Germans have captured two insurgent frigates in the harbor of Malaga. —The German Consul at Almeria has demanded $50,000 from the insurgents for injuries done to his residence....The Parliamentary election in Greenwich, England, has resulted in the return of a Conservative. This is the first instance, since 1852, of a Conservative candidate being elected for the borough, and the result is accepted as an almost certain indication that the Conservatives will return to power after the approaching general election, with a fair working majority.... Reports from the agricultural districts of England are generally favorable to the hopes of an early and plentiful harvest....John Lathrop Motley, the English historian, has been stricken with paralysis, depriving him of the use of one side....A duel was recently fought between M. Herve, editor of the *Journal de Paris*, and M. About, the well-known author and journalist. The latter was slightly wounded in the right hand....The President of the Republic of Spain has issued a decree instructing officials in Cuba to return to alleged insurgents their property, which may have been taken from them and confiscated on grounds of suspected disloyalty.

Political.

The Democracy of Ohio, in convention at Columbus last week, nominated a full ticket for State offices, as follows:

For Governor—Wm. Allen, of Ross.
Lieutenant-Governor—Barnabas Burns, of Richland,
Supreme Judge, long term—H. C. Whitman, of Hamilton; short term, Charles H. Scribner, of Lucas.
Attorney-General—M. A. Dougherty, of Franklin.
Treasurer—Geo. Weimer, of Summit,
Comptroller—J. K. Newcomer, of Marion.
Member of the Board of Public Works—Christian Schenck, of Mercer.

Facts Worth Knowing.

One-tenth of the entire railroads of the United States are in Illinois. This State leads all others in the extent of its railway facilities. Its present total mileage is about midway between 6,000 and 7,000, with new links being added all the time. The total of this State is about the same as the amount added to the total of the nation during the last twelve months. From "Poor's Railroad Manual" we take the following condensed paragraphs worthy of special note:

"The earnings of the roads of the different sections, of course, differed greatly, the most productive roads being those of the six New England States, the earnings of which, the past year, were $48,519,835, or 21.10 per cent. on a cost of $230,609,794. The cost per mile of the roads (4,574 miles) was $50,418; the earnings per mile, $10,636; earnings per head of population, estimated at 3,586,000, $13.53. The number of inhabitants to each mile of road was 709.

"The cost of the 11,617 miles of road in operation in the six Middle States equaled $922,700,774, or $79,427 per mile. Their earnings were $169,205,702, or 18.30 per cent. of their cost. The earnings per mile were $14,565, and $15.86 per head of population. The number of inhabitants to each mile of road was 792.

"For the ten Western States and their contiguous Territories, the cost of the 28,778 miles of railroad in operation was $1,472,625,232, or $50,550 per mile. Their earnings equaled $193,826,258, or 13.10 per cent. of the cost. Their earnings per mile were $6,735; per head of population, $13.76. The number of inhabitants per mile of road was 490."

With such profits for railway investments, no wonder the people "groan, being burdened," and ask in a tone of command for transportation reform.—*Chicago Journal.*

A True Story.

Mr. Joaquin Miller must have had some queer experiences in his short life, if his own record of them is to be believed. We have already seen him "with Walker in Nicaragua;" he is said to be writing an autobiography, in which he tells of his residence and adventures with the Modocs, and here is the substance of a "true story" of frontier life, which he relates to the readers of the last *Independent*. The scene of the story is laid in Shasta county, California, a few years ago, and the *dramatis personæ* are a little company of miners, of whom six were suddenly prostrated with the scurvy. They were very likely to die, for the camp was a lonely one, far away from all such food, medicine, and conveniences, as the sick require. One of the miners, however, had heard of a remedy which he had proved while he was a sailor, and which was not beyond reach, and to make trial of this was at once resolved upon. Six deep pits were speedily dug in the warm soil in the shadow of a huge pine; in these the patients, stripped to the skin, were placed, and then the fresh earth was carefully shoveled back, so that each man was securely buried up to his chin. In this position they were to stay all night. Now, the sleep of the miner, when his day's toil is over, "is not so much a sleep as a stupor," and, soon after the last of the buried men had dozed off, their friends also sought their beds and fell into a slumber, from which none woke till dawn. At that hour they went to visit their buried comrades, and, to their horror, found that the wolves had come down during the night and eaten off every one of the heads level with the ground!

The ladies of the harem of the King of Siam have put off the Siamese costume and donned the European harem-scarem costume, consisting of chignons, high-heeled gaiters and back files of newspapers.

Fresh Danberries.

[From the Danbury News.]

—New apples are one dollar and ten cents a quart. Ten cents for the apples and a dollar for the doctor.

—When you see a man who is hastening across a street to avoid a team, step on a piece of mud, and lose his balance, and come to the earth, and tear the skin from both his wrists, and smash his head against a post, you want to shout as quickly as possible: "The more haste the less speed." Then you want to pick up your feet, and get out of that neighborhood like lightning.

—An exchange tells an interesting story about a little boy who applied to a city store for work, and while searching his valise for a letter of introduction let fall a copy of the Bible, and the city merchant asked him what he did with that, and he said he read it, flashing his eye in a gritty way at the time. Then the city merchant took him in, and made him his clerk, and by and by his confidant, and eventually his partner. We have no doubt of this. It is a probable story, and anybody who is interested in it can find the concluding chapters in the telegraphic columns of the daily press.

—A stranger who is visiting Danbury proposed to one of our citizens, Saturday, that he would get a barouche if the citizen would furnish ladies, and take a drive out of town in the evening. The citizen agreed, and went home to get ready. His wife noticed the particular toilet, and asked him what was up. He didn't appear to know that anything was up, and she said no more. Shortly after he left, she went to his place of business and learned that he was to take a drive. The carriage was out in front of the hotel the party was to start from, and near it the curious woman found her husband's partner in the scheme. She asked him if the carriage was going to R——, and he believing her to be one of the invited, replied in the affirmative, and helped her in. She was no more than comfortably settled in the back seat, when her husband came down the hotel steps with the couple he had engaged, and reaching the carriage, proceeded to bow them in, when his smile was petrified into ghastliness by the vision of his affectionate wife, pleasantly located on the back seat, and going through a brief rehearsal with her fingers. One instant he gazed frantically at her, and then giving expression to his pent-up feelings with the simple exclamation, "By hokey!" he turned and fled.

—A Nelson street dry goods man, who is well known for his politeness, has a father who is an excellent citizen, but not a very smooth talker. They were so busy at the store Saturday afternoon that the old gentleman was called in to help. Among the customers was a young lady who appeared to be waiting to trade with him whose elderly appearance invited her confidence. Soon an opportunity offered, and leaning over the counter as an invitation for him to do the same, she whispered her order. He bent closer to her, and said, "What's that?" in a voice that started the perspiration to her forehead. Again she whispered. "O, elastic!" said he in a tone that could be heard on the walk, and looking much pleased with his success. "What kind of elastic?" he added, bending his head closer to the burning face of the perspiring maiden. Once more she tremblingly whispered. "For garters, hey?" he repeated, even louder than before, without noticing the horror-struck expression of the almost fainting young lady, "Something fancy, I suppose,' he went on to say, in happy oblivion of the store full of people; "young people now-a-days want things nice. My old woman uses a shoe string, and sails around without noticing the difference." Then he got down with the box, and turned around to show it, but the customer was gone. He stood around with the elastic some five minutes in waiting, but she did not return, and it is likely he has forgotten all about the circumstance now.

Humors of the Telegraph.

Not long since a countryman came into a telegraph office in Bangor, Me., with a message, and asked that it be sent immediately. The operator took the message as usual, put his instrument in communication with its destination, ticked off the signals upon the key, and then, according to the rule of the office, hung the message paper on the hook with others that had been previously sent, that at night they might all be filed for preservation. The man lounged around some time, evidently dissatisfied. "At last," says the narrator of the incident, "his patience was exhausted, and he belched out, 'Ain't you going to send that dispatch?' The operator politely informed him that he had sent it. 'No yer ain't,' replied the indignant man; 'there it is now on the hook.'"

So far as the exact use of the language was concerned, the man was right. Still more ludicrous mistakes sometimes occur. Thus, the German papers reported that at Carlsruhe, toward the [illegible] the late war, an aged mother [illegible] the telegraph office, carrying a [illegible] of saurkraut, which she desired [illegible] telegraphed to Rastadt. The [illegible] could not convince her that the te[illegible] was not capable of such perfo[illegible] "How could so many soldiers be[illegible] France by telegraph?" she ask[illegible] finally departed grumbling.

Almost every operator meet[illegible] equally amusing instances. One [illegible] related the following incident: "[illegible] tleman came to my office to send [illegible] sage, and after writing it, wai[illegible] people often do at small offices, t[illegible] sent. I called 'Office,' and the o[illegible] at the other end of the line said, [illegible] —wait a minute.' So I leaned b[illegible] my chair to wait, when the gen[illegible] said, 'Have you sent it?' I said [illegible] they say they are busy—to wait [illegible] ute;' whereupon he said, lookin[illegible] prised, 'Why I didn't hear them [illegible] then added, brightening up, as if he had thought of the reason, 'but I'm *a little deaf in one ear!*' I think I managed to keep a straight face till he left, but it was hard work."—*Harper's Magazine.*

One of the survivors of the wrecked steamer Atlantic has brought suit against the owners for $100,000, claiming that he has been disabled for life by reason of having had his legs badly frozen.

Strange Hallucination.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* vouches for the absolute truth of the following, though from obvious reasons all names are suppressed: One of the leading citizens of North Davenport had an only daughter who was betrothed to a young man of fair promise, a clerk in a leading commercial house at Dubuque.

His visits to that city were regular, and arrangements had been made for an immediate union, when the bride-elect was stricken down by typhoid fever, and, in spite of all which skill and care could do, died. The *Gazette* reporter says: "We saw her in her coffin, dressed for the bridal of death, not for the consummation of all earthly love. We witnessed the agony of her lover as he bent in speechless, tearless abstraction over the satin-lined burial case."

After the melancholy journey to Oakdale the young man returned to Dubuque. Nervous fever set in, and a peculiar hallucination seized him that his lost one was present in the room, draped in the garb which had enveloped her clay. All remonstrance was in vain. He minutely described her dress, her appearance, and her position in his chamber; even when his parents or friends would sit or stand where he declared her to be, he saw her glide away and take another place. This went on for weeks, and the patient was gradually sinking under the physical and nervous excitement, when a friendly ruse was tried to cure him of his ecstacy.

Coming to Davenport, his mother found that the funeral garments were purchased at the store of C. & M. and made by Mrs. B. She procured the material, had it made up in *fac simile*, and returning, a young lady as near in height and appearance as could be found, was dressed to resemble his deceased love, and during one of his fevered and brief slumbers was introduced into the room, taking her seat in a shaded corner.

His awakening was anxiously watched, and sanguine hopes of removing his hallucination were indulged in. He woke at length, and, turning his eyes in the direction of the pious fraud, stared with fixed eyeballs for a few seconds, then raising himself almost upright in his bed, flung his arms aloft, and shrieking in an unearthly voice: "My God, *there are two of them!*" fell back and expired.

The Garden-Hose.

Yesterday, a Park street man thought he would use his garden-hose. In fact, this is a thought which strikes him regularly three times a day, and his neighbors reckon he has lowered the Leicester reservoir elven inches himself since April 1. So he got his hose and screwed it together, and put a piece of paper around the pipe to keep it from leaking, and Bridget turned on the water for him, and as he squirted away calmly at a post on the opposite side of the street, a gratified smile rose softly on his manly features, like the glow of a pumpkin pie just out of the oven. And he didn't wet himself much, either,—only one boot and his false wristbands. By-and-by his wife called him in to supper, and he left his hose squirting on the lawn, so as not to lose any time, and went right in. His four-year-old son stayed behind and took up the hose and began to play at that post across the street, and squirted the water all over Deacon Burchell, who happened to be going by on the nearest sidewalk. Then the Deacon set up a yell like a nitro-glycerine explosion, and the father came out of his house and went for that boy, and the four-year-old calmly turned the hose full upon the author of his being, and that man almost immediately became wetter than the author of anybody's being has been since the days of Noah. The water struck his clean shirt-bosom, and meandered silently but speedily down his boot-legs, and the pockets of his new summer suit filled up, and the hair-oil all came out of his head and ran down the back of his neck, and the only thing about him that was not cool was the words that came out of his mouth. He is now dry, but that four-year-old received a lesson in logic last evening, with illustrations in the argument *a posteriori*, which he will remember until he has reached the age of forty-four.—*Danbury News.*

State Fairs, 1873.

California, Sacramento, Sept. 15–21.
Georgia, Macon, Oct. 27–31.
Illinois, Peoria, Sept. 15–20.
Indiana, Indianapolis, Sept. 10 to Oct. 10.
Iowa, Cedar Rapids, Sept. 8–12.
Kansas, Topeka, Sept. 23–26.
Maine, Bangor, Sept. 16–19.
Maryland, Baltimore, Oct. 28–31.
Michigan, East Saginaw, Sept. 15–20.
Minnesota, St. Paul, Sept. 23–26.
Montana, Helena, Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.
Nebraska, Lincoln, Sept. 1–6.
New Hampshire, Manchester, Sept. 30 to Oct. 3.
New Jersey, Waverly, Sept. 22–26.
Northern Ohio, Cleveland, Sept. 29 to Oct. 4.
N[illegible]

observing him thus engaged, [illegible] sprang at the cage and caught his claws upon it; his weight swung the cage up against the ceiling, spilling all the vessels, and terrifying the canary; after swinging to and fro several times, the cat dropped to the floor uninjured; we measured the distance from the top of the case to the cage and found it to be ten feet; so that the cat made an ascent of six feet in height, or upon a incline of nearly thirty-five degrees."

Miscellaneous.

Darwin is a member of the Church of England.

The Central Pacific railroad owes $109,618,000.

The total number of Methodists in Ireland is 10,000.

The outstanding debt of Vermont amounts to only $297,500.

"John," the New York *Sun's* fool, is drummer for a Philadelphia house.

American girls are said to expose the biggest braids at the Vienna Exposition.

Something that Takes.—The threefold combination agency for selling "*Wealth and Wonders of the Boundless West.*" There is much *sure money* in it. See advertisement.

Hindoo women own $500,000,000 worth of ornaments. They must have jewelry, even if they wear nothing else.

The name of Kosciusko, it seems, was not Kosciusko, after all, but Kosciuszlio. How could freedom shriek such a name as that?

Persons desirous of learning the size of shoes worn by a lady friend should praise the beauties of the foot of some other woman.

Henry Wilson thinks that Phil Sheridan stands as good a chance of being the next President of the United States as anybody else.

Hartford has nearly $12,000,000 invested in manufacturing enterprises, besides upward of $100,000,000 in banking and insurance.

The Colonial Government of Queensland, Australia, has offered to pay the passage of 10,000 skilled laborers from Great Britain to that colony.

By sowing pine seed 1,000 acres of barren land in Eastham, Mass., have been converted into forest, where quail, plover and other game abound.

The first Christian school in Jerusalem was opened in 1817 with nine members; now there are five schools, with upward of four hundred scholars.

The most recent inventory of A. T. Stewart's property gives him $100,000,000. He will nevertheless continue to fine cash boys for looking out of the window.

Commodore Vanderbilt, accompanied by a cigar, lately made the trip from New York to Saratoga, on a regular train, at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Timid individuals got off.

The exports of coin from New York since Jan. 1, 1873, are stated at $35,941,852, against $44,145,611 in the same time last year, and $48,403,898 in corresponding time the year before.

The editor of a Russian journal has been punished with imprisonment and a fine for publishing four words of the Czar addressed to the Khirgistan envoy, Mohammed Sultan. They were, "Ah, you speak Russian."

This is one of Josh Billings' latest strokes: "I have eat these lamented Nu Jersey ham sandwich, and must say that I prefer a couple of basswood chips soaked in mustard water, and stuck together with Spalding's glu."

The average salary of 61,000 clergymen (Protestant) in the United States has been put down by one who has been gathering the facts at $700 per annum, and while the whole receive an average of not over $500, about one-third do not receive $300.

Mr. L. T. Out, of Otoe county, Neb., is the happy father of a recent pair of twins—a girl and a boy. The former has been baptised Betsey, and the latter I. R. Out. That settles the question between Carleton and the other old maid about the pedigree of "Betsey and I. R. Out."

Sixteen years ago, a Carolina father, who knew the virtues of the rod, thrashed his big boy, and sent him out to hoe corn. The first seen of him since was last week, when he returned from California with $50,000 on his hoe. When you send a boy to hoe corn always "lick" him first.

In spite of the opinion of Prof. Wyman, the ancient mound-builders of Florida were cannibals. This conclusion is based upon the fact that many of these bone-heaps contained human bones, which were broken in the same manner as those of certain animals that were killed for food. The splitting of the bones had been resorted to as a means of obtaining the inclosed marrow.

A man of Springfield, Vt., has invented a now suspension bridge. It consists of a single wire stretched across Black river, and a car that will contain two persons travels back and forth on the wire. The east end of the wire is the highest, and the momentum of the car serves to carry it across, a distance of two hundred feet in fifteen seconds. Returning, the car travels to the center of the wire without help, and from thence [illegible]wn up by a cord attached to the [illegible]he entire trip occupying only thir[illegible]onds.

The Law of Storms.

[illegible] very lucid paper on the "Law of [illegible]s," published in the number of [illegible]re for June 26, a scientific writer [illegible]es a fact which, though not new to [illegible]ific men, will be news to the general [illegible]c, to wit—that there is far less at[illegible]here in the southern than in the [illegible]ern hemisphere. Prof. Ferrel, [illegible]f our most eminent mathematicians, [illegible]s work on the "Motion of Fluids [illegible]Solids Relative to the Earth's Sur[illegible]" very satisfactorily explains this [illegible] which has long been a puzzle to [illegible]icists. He thinks that the differ[illegible]has been occasioned by the fact that [illegible] and mountain ranges predominate [illegible]e north. The resistances are great[illegible]and, consequently, the eastward mo[illegible] of the air, upon which the deflect[illegible]force depends, is considerably less. The result is that the more rapid motions of the southern hemisphere cause a greater depression there, and a transfer of a greater part of the atmosphere to the northern hemisphere. To this phenomenon is, no doubt, due the superior force of the southwest trade-winds. It is very likely, too, that not a little of the superior force and culture of the northern races is due to this cause.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Cultivating the White Ash.

The value of the white ash for timber is so well known that it may seem almost superfluous to name it. There is scarcely a farm implement, from a rake-handle up to a reaper or mower, of which the tough white ash does not form a part. But the cultivation of this valuable tree has been, and is still, sadly neglected in regions where good timber for the purposes named is and ever will be needed. The time must soon come when the implements required for agricultural purposes on the far Western prairies will be manufactured there, and good timber must be had; therefore it requires no great stretch of the imagination to see that a profitable market will soon exist far away from the present source of supply. The cultivation of such timber is like money put out at compound interest, and a man investing a very small sum at first will soon find himself the possessor of large and constantly increasing capital. The white ash is a tree easily grown from seed, which may be obtained in unlimited quantities and very cheaply. The seedling may be easily transplanted without fear of loss, and they will succeed in any good rich soil. At first the seedlings appear to make slow progress in comparison with cottonwoods and willows, but, when fairly established, their growth is rapid and in every way satisfactory. As soon as the trees are a few inches in diameter, the timber is ready for use, and thenceforward continues to increase with age. Farmers who are in need, or likely to be, of good timber should not neglect the cultivation of this most valuable tree.

Live Fence Posts.

J. R. Allen, of Madison county, Ill., writes to the *Prairie Farmer:* I see in your paper a good deal is said about live fence posts, and no one gives a practical idea. I have seen quite a number of live fence posts growing. If any of your numerous readers wish to try it, let them get either willow, cottonwood or Lombardy poplar, large enough for post, cut it off the right length, space it off the width they want the planks apart, take two-inch augur, bore two or three holes—to suit the board for six-inch fence plank two holes are enough—then chop out the center with a long, narrow bit ax, point the plank so each end will pass into the post, dig the holes, set the posts in early spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, taking care not to injure the bark, and either of the woods named will grow. Get young, thrifty timber, not too large. Cutting holes through the post does not injure it from growing, and the plank remains firm, if not broken, for years. I know of posts and rails made in this way that have been in use fifty years, and good yet; the post of willow and the rails of white cedar.

The center post, if inch plank is used, will have to be bored with inch auger and cut out to let the plank slip through. If of poles (or good rails are best), then only the ends want pointing to pass in the post.

Sickness of Animals.

Nearly all sick animals become so by improper eating, in the first place. Nine cases out of ten, the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most rapid and efficient corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases if properly administered. An example of its use:

The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from overeating and ordered a teacup of pulverized charcoal given in water.

It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward, and the water with the charcoal poured downward. In five minutes the improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture, quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which became badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for the purpose of correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did little good. Half a teaspoonful of powder charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearance of bloat had gone and the heifer was well.

To Break a Pair of Steers.

To an inquiry at the New York Farmers' Club, S. E. Todd replied:

"The first step in my practice was to get steers in a small yard, then into a stall, put a rope around the horns, tie them in a stall, and teach them to stand quietly when tied. All harshness was avoided. The next thing was to establish a confidence between myself and the steers, which was done by patting, currying, and feeding nubbins of corn. Wild steers would soon learn they were not going to be hurt. They were then trained to be led single, after which two were tied together by their horns, and were led around the yard and along the highway until they were as tractable as a gentle horse. Then a yoke was put on their necks, and two were allowed to run loose for a few hours every day in the yard while wearing the yoke. A sweep was then made by setting a post in the ground, allowing it to extend two or three feet above the surface, the butt end of a pole, twenty or more feet long, was placed in a horizontal position on the post, with an iron bolt or crowbar running through to the small end of the pole, with a hand-sled attached and they were trained to draw the driver on the sled. After a few lessons on the sweep, they were prepared to draw a light sleigh to the woods and bring home a small load of wood.

Permanence of Orchard Grass.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press* says: We have a field of it, on a strong, sandy loam, which has stood for more than thirty years. It has been cut for soiling; it has been cut for hay; it has been pastured; it was first sown with red clover and timothy, which it long ago run out, and, although the white clover and blue grass venture their presence to a limited extent among it, the orchard grass maintains its supremacy, and, breast-high at maturity, lords it over its diminutive trespasses in a bounteous crop, while its humbler attendants, good in their place, modestly fill up a great nutritious undergrowth at the bottom. No grass which we have ever grown has yielded so heavy swath as this, nor one from which so much cattle food to the acre can be grown, aside from lucerne, which our American climates will not consecutively, year after year, produce.

Time to Cut Clover for Hay.

Opinions of agriculturists being at variance as to the proper time to cut clover for hay, Profs. Heiden and Voight instituted a series of experiments to determine this point. Equal portions of a field were cut on the 9th, 17th, and 24th of July, at the periods respectively of budding, early blossom, and full bloom. The grass and resulting hay were carefully weighed, and analyses made. Their conclusions were, that clover has less value as provender when cut late, on account of the diminution of the amount of nutritious nutrogenous matter and the increase of cellulose or woody substance; and that an actual increase of nutriment in the crop from early blossom to full bloom does not take place. They conclude, therefore, that it is best to cut clover in early blossom. Furthermore, by reason of the woodiness of old clover, the nutriment it contains cannot be as readily extracted by the animal, so that it is not practically as valuable as its analysis would indicate.

Working Corn.

The *Farmers' Union* says: The great evil to the corn crop in this part of the West is, farmers will work it too much. Of course the weeds must be subdued, but the practice of putting a shovel plow into the corn field up to the beam is a bad one, especially after it is in the tassel or silk. Before that time this kind of a plow may be used with profit. The breaking off of the roots of corn by plowing has a tendency to put back the ripening of the crop. New roots and fibres have to form, which retards the growth of the ears and grain.

To Fix Pencil Drawings.

A simple method, and sufficient for general purposes, is to put into a large flat dish a mixture of equal parts of milk and water. The back of the drawing should be floated over the surface of the milk and water, once or twice, according to the thickness of the paper, suffient to wet it through, but not enough to allow any of the liquid to run on the surface of the drawing. Put it on a line to dry. Some prefer pure milk.

Playing With Nitro-Glycerine.

Two Providence boys, aged twelve and fifteen, recently, while in search of adventures, discovered in a field near that city a box, which they at once broke open, and found that it contained a considerable quantity of gunpowder and several packages, of the nature of which they were ignorant. They, however, confiscated the whole, and at once commenced a series of pyrotechnic experiments, which, however, did not prove satisfactory on account of the absence of noise. They at last found an empty water pipe lying in the street, and proceeded to load it up. While the oldest boy touched it off the youngest boy looked into the other end to see the fireworks. The result was highly satisfactory to the party acting as cannonier, but highly unsatisfactory to the little fellow who had his nozzle thrust into the end of the pipe, his face, hands and one foot being badly burned, and the victim ran roaring home with his hair on fire, jumping into a providential cistern which he came across, to extinguish the conflagration.

The remaining boy, after enjoying a hearty laugh at the discomfiture of his companion, proceeded to devise new methods to amuse himself, and loading an old fruit-can that he found, which, not taking effect as soon as he expected, walked up and gave the can a kick. There was no delay this time, for the powder exploded at once, knocking the boy a distance of fifteen feet, setting his clothes on fire, filling his face and hands with gunpowder, and injuring him severely. The police, hearing of the matter, looked up the box, and discovered that the packages before mentioned were nitro-glycerine cartridges, and the only wonder now is that a whole neighborhood was not blown up. The boys state that they threw away two of the cartridges, so that there is a chence yet for another explosion, unless they are found and taken care of. The box containing these deadly materials was left in the field last fall by some workmen and forgotten.—*Boston Transcript.*

Caring for an Umbrella.

An incident that befell a recent traveler on a New Hampshire railroad is thus told by the Portsmouth *Chronicle:* "He had occasion to get out of the car at New Market Junction, leaving his umbrella lying across the seat he had vacated. Returning, two nicely-dressed ladies sat in the seat ahead, and as he resumed his sitting one of them said, 'You may pass me that umbrella, if you please.' He replied, 'Is it your umbrella, madame?' 'I will take charge of it,' said she, and the accommodating gentleman passed his umbrella over to the lady. Then a pause. 'Now, if you please,' suggested the gentleman, 'I will trouble you to return my umbrella. It's a silk one, and a good one. I paid $10 for it, and I'd dislike very much to part with it.' The passengers by this time had become interested in the conversation, and, as the umbrella was returned to its owner, the lady who had shown such a peculiar interest in it was observed to flush deeply, while the owner regretted that he had found it necessary to rebuke her."

A Strasburg, Pa., girl agreed to kiss a young man every day for two years if he would stop smoking. He quit, and has smacked regularly for six months, but the girl has taken to eating onions, and he is unhappy. Young man! neutralize, by chawing a few yourself.

E. Hannaford & Co., subscription book publishers, have matured a plan of selling books that enables their agents to coin money. See advertisement.

The Battle of the Bullfrogs.

Many of the citizens of Vermont will remember to have seen on one-dollar bills of the Windham County State Bank a vignette representing bullfrogs fighting. This was engraved to commemorate the Battle of the Bullfrogs. The facts were as follows: "Many years ago, when the town of Windham was newly-settled, there came a very dry season. There are two large ponds in Windham, separated by an intervening strip of land of considerable extent. Each of these ponds was inhabited by a large community of the reptiles abovenamed. The smaller pond dried up and its inhabitants started in a body for the lower and larger pond. They were met in the intervening space by the community from the larger pond, and a fierce and long-continued battle ensued between the rival communities. Such was the hideous bellowing of the frogs during their fierce encounter that it alarmed the inhabitants, who at first supposed it to be the whoop of the hostile savages. But curiosity getting the better of their fears, they cautiously proceeded to the spot whence the hideous sound issued, and there beheld the strange spectacle of two immense armies of bullfrogs, covering many acres of ground, engaged in a fierce and deadly battle. This battle continued more than twenty-four hours, and when it was over the ground was literally covered with the slain, and and it became necessary, to avoid the noxious effluvia, to gather and bury them."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Novel Lottery.

The directors of the Dublin (Ireland) Tramway Company have become suspicious of their conductors, and have been trying to circumvent them. At first each conductor was given a strip of tickets, and he was to give one ticket to each passenger, who was then to tear it up. The conductor's receipts were to correspond with his ticket strips. But people hated the company worse than the conductor, and would not tear up the tickets; the conductor would use them over again, and thus his income was kept up. But now the remedy is reached. Every ticket is numbered, but the number is printed on it; and at the end of each month the company has a grand lottery with three hundred prizes, ranging from ten pounds to one one shilling. Each ticket has a chance in the drawing. Nobody throws away his ticket now; every passenger is too busy looking after his own interests. Persons of nobility travel *incognito* in the cars for the sake of chance in the lottery; and the affairs of the company are unprecedentedly prosperous. The plan is soon to be imitated in England.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

The following, which is known as "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," was first published in 1488, and republished in 1641. It will be noticed that all the events predicted in it, except the two last lines—which is still in the future—have already come to pass:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Waters shall yet more wonders do;
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold found at root of tree.
Through hills men shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found and shown,
In a land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do;
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

A Strange River.

The Palatka (Fla.) *Herald* says: "The St. John's river is very remarkable. It is separated from the ocean throughout its entire length by a strip of land not over forty miles in width. Its banks are low; the soil, when examined, is found to contain very little silicia, being composed mainly of minute shells. At elevated places along the banks the coquinea, a species of shell rock, can be seen. Wherever this is found the soil is very fertile, and particularly favorable to the growth of the orange. Live oaks tower to the skies, and their branches, spreading some fifty or sixty feet each way, covered with a drapery of solemn moss, and cypress, bay, gum, palmetto, and magnolia trees, with the beautiful palm with crested crown standing like a sentinel along its shores, and orange trees bearing from five hundred to one thousand splendid oranges each, make a man think that he is in the land of fable; yet this is all sober fact."

Mutton Chops by the Million.—I met Mr. J. J. Armijo in the Lindell Hotel this morning. He and his brother are probably the largest sheep owners in the United States. They live in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Their herds number nearly 250,000 head. The brother has just made his appearance in Denver with a flock of 30,000 sheep, and Mr. J. J. Armijo tells me that he has a drove of 7,000 wethers but a few days' journey from this city. The brother was formerly the teller of a bank in New York city, but he finds sheep-raising more profitable than operations in Wall street. The father of these two gentlemen has been in the sheep business over thirty years, and the sons thoroughly understand it—*Puebio (Col.) Cor. New York Sun.*

The new "trade dollar" that was authorized by the last Congress has been incontinently snubbed by the Japanese Government. The purpose of this coin was to replace the Mexican dollar as a medium of exchange in Japan, and to facilitate this object, the Secretary of the Treasury selected a die patterned almost exactly after the Mexican coin. But the Japanese were not to be deceived by such a device, and they persist in their preference for the Mexican dollar.

During the prevalence of the cholera at Gallatin, Tenn., it was noticed that mocking-birds and canaries in cages sickened and died, while those which frequented the gardens instinctively fled to the woods, and did not return until the cholera took its departure.

Machine Politics.

As soon as the Republican leaders discovered how strong the popular indignation was against the Credit Mobilier corruption and the back-pay steal, they at once trimmed their sails to catch this breeze, and with desperate audacity have sought to make capital by pretending to condemn outrages for which their own party is exclusively answerable.

Ohio held the first convention and sent out the pattern resolution, which was subsequently adopted, without altering a word, by Maine and Iowa. This little fact shows the preconcert of the managers, and proves that the scheme was a deliberate deception from the start. And now Minnesota has passed the machine resolution, as follows:

"*Resolved,* That we heartily appland the active measures of the late Congress for ferreting out and exposing corruption. We have seen with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption and abuse of responsible position, by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public servants, State and national, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours; and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form."

This declaration is identical in the four platforms of Ohio, Maine, Iowa and Minnesota. Stripped of its artful disguises, the attempted fraud becomes glaring, and the falsehoods detect themselves. It is not true that the late Congress adopted any "active measures for ferreting out and exposing corruption." An investigation of the Credit Mobilier jobbery was forced by the independent press, and when the testimony convicted the most prominent Republican chiefs of corruption, the "late Congress" refused by repeated votes to expel or condemn the guilty members.

It is not true that men "of all political parties" were involved in that iniquity. The late James Brooks was the only Democrat implicated. Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson, Henry L. Dawes, James A. Garfield, William D. Kelley, John A. Bingham, Oakes Ames, James W. Patterson, Glenni W. Scofield, William B. Allison, James F. Wilson, and James Harlan, all leading Republicans, and holding the highest places of honor and trust in the party, are the men whom that investigation branded with infamy, and not one of them was punished by the "late Congress," to which most of them belonged.

These resolutions therefore extol the very rogues who voted themselves innocent, and who packed the House of Representatives with the most formidable lobby ever collected there, representing all the great corporations, to coerce a verdict by terrorism, or to purchase it with money. This is the way the Republican majority "ferreted out and exposed corruption."

Equally false is the declaration made by these conventions, "We demand pure official conduct, and the punishment of unfaithful public men, State and national, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours." Not a single name of all the convicted Republicans has been held up to reprobation. These conventions have done exactly the opposite of what they professed, by "shielding from disgrace" the "unfaithful public men who had betrayed their confidence."

Another machine resolution is in these words:

"We condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the late act of Congress by which the salaries were increased should be promptly and unconditionally repealed."

After the horse is stolen by their own confederates, they are very energetic about closing the stable door. It was carefully left open until the booty was carried off. The back pay having been pocketed and the increased salary drawn, they pretend to want the law repealed by the very men who were most active in passing it! And it is attempted to palm off this sort of stuff on the public for reform, just as the Philadelphia Convention declared for a purer civil service and against further land robbery, after having demoralized the first and voted away the the public domain to huge monopolies which purchased successive Republican Congresses at so much a head.

Minnesota is the last to make this deceitful utterance. She had two members in the "late Congress"—Mark H. Dunnell and John T. Averill—who labored zealously by night and by day to pass the increase of pay and to extend it back two years, after having already been paid in full for the whole term and receipted for their salary. They were re-elected to the next Congress. Yet the Minnesota resolutions, which in one breath would not shield public men who betrayed confidence from disgrace, has not a syllable against these, its chosen representatives, who did exactly what the Republican Convention professed to denounce.

All these conventions are purposely silent as to the responsibility of the President in the back-pay grab and increase of salary. They know that he was the greatest beneficiary by that outrage, and that the Constitution forbids any change in his compensation during the period for which he is elected. They know that without his approval it never could have become a law, and that if he had vetoed the bill there was abundant time to eliminate this odious amendment and repass the appropriation pure and simple. The pretence that the Supply bill was in any danger is a sheer invention. Besides, the money for carrying on the Government until the 1st of July had already been provided, so that in the extremest supposable case there could be no derangement from a veto.

But the President was a party to the conspiracy, and the increase by which he was to pocket $100,000 illegally—for he was elected when the act passed—was the basis of the whole scheme. If censure is deserved by anybody, he first of all others ought to be the object of wrath, for it was in his power to prevent the consummation which was perfected by his prompt signature.

An attempt is made to relieve the Republican party of this burden, and to share it with the Democrats. That dodge will not answer until it can be shown that a minority is stronger than a majority. The last Congress stood as follows:

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Republicans	52	Republicans	134
Democrats	17	Democrats	104
Liberals	5	Liberals	5

The Republicans of course controlled all the committees, and held the whole machinery of legislation in their hands. No bill could be reported even without their consent. With these majorities in Congress and their President in the White House, escape is impossible. The acts of individuals on either side are of no importance except in a personal aspect. Let the guilty be punished and the innocent be applauded. But the responsibility of this legislation, like all other for the last twelve years, belongs wholly to the Republican party, and they must expect to confront it.—*New York Sun.*

The Last Job.

Minnesota now contributes her last scandal to the national disgrace in the form of a gigantic swindle commenced under a Democratic administration, carried successfully through three Radical administrations, and consummated in a fourth. The facts are briefly as follows:

In 1858 the War Department, then presided over by Mr. Floyd, agreed to transfer to Mr. Franklin Steele and his associates (unknown) the "Fort Snelling Reservation," at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers. This tract of land contained 7,800 acres. Apart from the natural beauty of the situation, the Falls of Minnehaha being situated in its midst, the soil of this tract was unusually fertile, and no doubt could have rested on the mind of any observing man that the future great city of the Northwest would ere many years include it within its limits. The transfer was made under a law authorizing the sale of forts not required for military purposes. The consideration was $90,000, of which one-third was paid in cash, another was to be paid in one year, and the remainder in two years, without interest.

Here there was actual robbery, for not only was Steele prepared to give $110,000 for the land, but other would-be purchasers, had the sale not been secret, held it worth $200,000, and would have paid that price for it. The annual payments, which had to be made ere a title could be given, were not made by Steele. Thus far the carelessness or corruption—either being censurable—of a Democratic official is identified with the Fort Snelling swindle. But no title had been issued, no title could issue, and it remained for a Republican Administration to insist on the fulfilment of the contract or cancel the sale."

Instead of this the Republican Administration, prompted by Senators Ramsey, Pomeroy, and other Christian statesmen, who took an interest in Mr. Steele, although he was a Democrat, maintained a garrison at Fort Snelling. In 1868 Mr. Steele presented his little bill, charging the United States $162,000 for the rent of their own premises, and deducting $60,000 as the balance which he owed the Government, his magnanimity in acknowledging the debt apparently absolving him from the necessity of making any mention of the eight years' interest on the amount. After some investigation Secretary Belknap allowed the claim, and paid Mr. Steele $102,000, then settled the land claim by retaining the fort buildings and 1,000 acres of land, the title in the remaining 6,300 being confirmed to Mr. Steele. In short, counting interest, Mr. Steele was paid $120,000 for consenting to receive 6,000 acres of land as a free gift. Having secured a title, he sold off the land last month, the valuation placed upon it in settling up his accounts with his partners being $500,000.

This recital needs no comment. Though the fraud was planted by a Democratic gardener, it was Republicans who not only neglected to extirpate it but dug around it and dunged it and shared the final fruit. That the job must have been a constant source of profit to the Republican ring at Washington is evident from the silence which has been maintained upon the subject for twelve years. Mr. Belknap will now have an opportunity for distinguishing himself without going to Mexico.—*New York World.*

A Very Rare Disease.

There exists only one case on record in medicine of the enormous overgrowth of all the bones of the body and the wasting of the muscles. It was observed by Sancerotte. Another case, however, of this kind, as described by Prof. Friedrich in Virchow's *Archiv,* possesses a peculiar interest. Sancerotte's case was that of a man, aged 39, the weight of whose body rose in four years from 119 to 178 pounds, by the increase of his bones, the muscles all the while wasting. The head of this man was enormous, his eyes being pushed forward to the level of his forehead, and the lower jaw attaining an immense thickness. Attacks of insensibility and difficulty of breathing characterized his complaint. M. Friedrich has described his patient as a man of 26 years, being one of six children, all of healthy habit, except the youngest, who exhibits a minor form of the same affection. At 18 he began to feel his feet and ankles growing heavy, then the hands and fingers, the lower and upper limbs becoming of enormous size, due entirely to the growth of the bones, the muscles being wasted; the internal organs healthy, and no disturbance of the brain; medicines ineffectual except some comfort from cold baths.

Antiquities.—A citizen of New Hampshire writes to the local journal that he is the proud possessor of "one span of horses, united ages 26 years; one pair of tongs 86 years old; one chopping-knife 80 years old; one tea canister 53 years old; one pair of flat-irons 55 years old; one pair of shears 54 years old; one gun 51 years old; one chisel 51 years old; one brass kettle 45 years old; pair steelyards 43 years old; one ink-bottle 43 years old, and a cooking-stove that has been in constant use for 26 years, and is a pretty good stove yet."

Giant Powder.

Chemistry itself is at a loss to estimate the power of nitro-glycerine, and yet this new agent of death is twenty per cent. stronger! That our readers may be able to form a faint conception of the danger of such a preparation, we will give a brief description of the process by which nitro-glycerine, giant and Hercules powder are supposed to be manufactured, and of the extreme caution necessary in their manufacture.

In the manufacture of nitro-glycerine two tubes, each about a quarter of an inch in diameter and six inches in length, lead into a single tube of double their capacity but of the same length. Nitric acid is introduced into one and sulphuric acid into the other of these small tubes. The large tube contains glycerine. The two acids are then forced quite gradually into the glycerine, and the chemical combination thus forms an explosive of incalculable power. So powerful and dangerous is this article that not an ounce of it is allowed in the manufactory while this little tube, six inches long and half an inch in diameter, is being filled, and this tube is kept constantly swathed in ice during the process. To make giant powder, this nitro-glycerine is allowed to drip upon a clay (similar to meerschaum) imported from Germany. This clay is the only perfect absorbent of nitro-glycerine known. As Hercules powder is darker, it is believed that that explosive is manufactured by the same process, charcoal, an imperfect absorbent, being used instead of said quality of clay. If, in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine, a strong tube is kept swathed in ice, and a quantity of the liquid only six inches in length and half an inch in diameter is allowed in the building at the same time, no wonder that Gen. Von Bokkelen, with his preparation twenty per cent. more powerful, remarked that he would have it handled thermometer in hand!—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

The Moon and Fuel.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* speaks as follows of a curious superstition: Householders who are laying in their stock of coal for the winter will do well to study the moon, which is believed, in some quarters, to exercise no small influence on fuel stacked or stored at certain seasons. The Skye correspondent of the *Cornish Telegraph* mentions that, during the fortnight which began on the tenth of last month, the people of Skye were busy stacking their peats and securing their winter firing, being anxious to complete the operation while the moon was waning. During the fortnight commencing on the 24th of June, when the moon was crescent, no real Skyeman would stack his peats for any consideration, believing that unless stacked under a waning moon the peats will neither light nor heat when burned. "A power of smoke" is all that can be expected from peats stacked under a crescent moon. In Skye the crescent is called "fas," and the wane "tarradh," and under these two terms the moon not only exercises a great influence over peats, but also over many other things. In some parts of the Highlands, sheep, pigs, and cows are only killed in the "fas," as meat made in the "tarradh" is supposed to be good for nothing but "shrinking" when in the pot.

The Hair.

Somebody who has been studying the matter of the form and substance of the human hair in different races, finds that the hair of the North American Indian is cylindrical, that of the white race is oval, and that of the negro may be termed elliptical. It is also found that when the hair is cylindrical the stretching and shrinking powers are equal on all sides of the filament, and this condition gives it the lank, straight appearance of that of the pure blood Indian. The oval hair displays a greater number of fibers upon the flattened side than elsewhere, a condition which gives to such hair a tendency to curl or curve in that direction. When eccentrically elliptieal it not only always curls, but often assumes a spiral shape, as on the head of the negro. The hair of the Chinese is nearly cylindrical, and hence it is that curled hair is almost unknown among that people.

A Colorado correspondent writes: "Our butcher is a graduate of Yale; one of the gentlemen working in the printing office is a graduate of Cambridge, and a winner of the Bishop's medal for proficiency in the classics; a ranchman near here is the son of a general in the British army, and a near relative of George Stephenson, of railroad fame. Four other ranchmen are the sons of a former governor of Bengal, who is still very wealthy. Two are the sons of an eminent London banker. A graduate of one of the universities manages a dairy, and attends to most of the milking personally."

A Bustle as a Life-Preserver.—Mr. Musser and a young woman rode out together last Sunday, to Lancaster, Pa. "The lady held the reins, and, in rounding a curve, turned too suddenly, resulting in a tilt of the buggy, which threw her head-foremost from her seat. Her body had already left the buggy, and she was descendidg upon her head between the wheels, when Mr. Musser, with that quickness of thought which comes to some persons in the hour of danger, seized her by the bustle with the left hand, when he grasped the reins and checked the horse with the right hand. The bustle was fortunately well secured, and the lady was saved."

Treasure at the London Mint.—An official statement of the operations of the London mint gives many highly interesting details, which show the extraordinary and growing demand for gold, silver, and copper coins. Within twelve months the mint has worked off no less than 119 tons of gold, 137 tons of silver, and 114 tons of copper, out of which a total of 52,841,048 pieces were coined. The value of the gold coined amounted to £15,000,000 that of the silver £1,250,000, and that of the copper £50,000. How greatly the mint has lately been in demand appears from the fact that prior to 1871 only £5,000,000 were coined, on an average.

An English lady has written a book to show how a lady may live on $75 a year. It didn't cost Eve anything like that.

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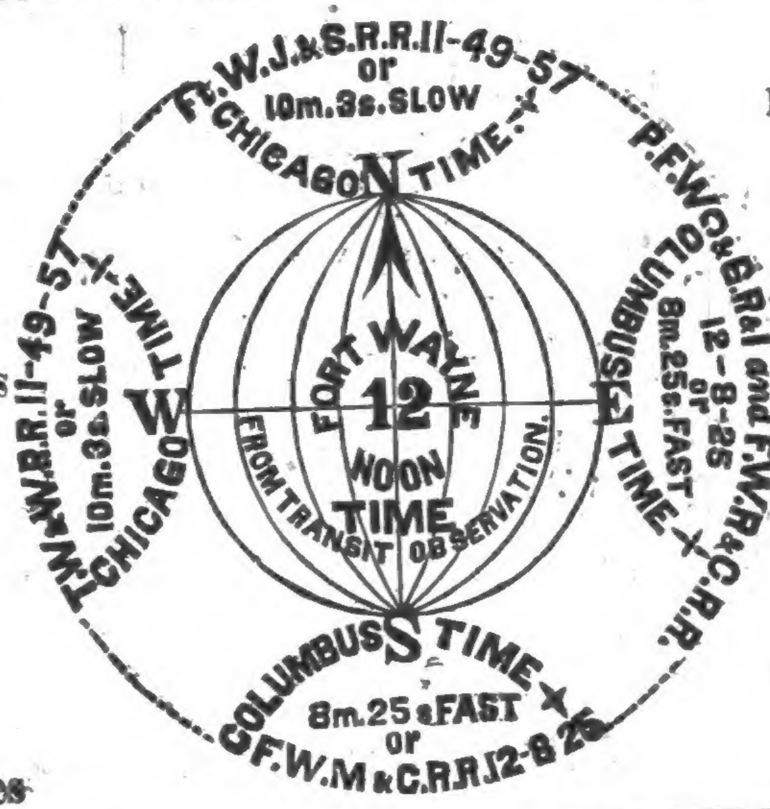
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Will all use Merediån Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday August 30th, 1873, to construct a stone gutter six feet wide, the length of the Court House Square North, East and South sides. Also a plank side walk eight feet wide, with hitching posts eight feet apart, the same distance around the square, all to be completed on or before the 1st day of October 1873. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

For further information enquire of or address,
H. E. ALTENBURG, Town Marshal.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 7-73.

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed with the Auditor of DeKalb Co. Ind. and will be presented to the Commissioners of said county at their September session 1873, asking for the vacations of the alley that runs south from Douglas street in the town of Waterloo Indiana between Lots numbered one hundred and seventy two [172] one hundred and seventy-three, (173) one hundred and seventy four (174) and one hundred and seventy five (175) in Hornbergers Addition to said town, to the South line of the last named lots and no farther. Said alley being sixteen feet in width, and one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet in length, and the only person to be affected by said vacation is James I. Best.

ELI Y. WILLIAMSON.

July 31, 1873.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.
In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Ephriam J. Lash vs Malinda E. Lash } Complaint for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff, by H. C. Peterson, his attorney, and files his complaint herein together with an affidavit that said Defendant, Malinda E. Lash is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless she be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 3rd Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said court affixed at Auburn, this 22nd day of July, 1873.
J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Large Boarding House to let, situated near the Odd Fellows' Hall. Enquire of Mrs. Mott or Guy Plum.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time.

J. H. BREENS.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walsworth, late of said county, Deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
WM. LESSIG, Adm'r.
Aug 7, '73

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John G. Dancer, late of said county county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JOHN DANCER, Adm'r
Aug 7-73

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Henry Dove, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
Aug 7 GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.

In Bankruptcy.

District of Indiana, ss. At Fort Wayne the 8th day of July, A. D., 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Humes, of Auburn, in the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.
ANDREW J. RALSTON, Assignee.

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Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

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EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

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In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license.
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Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

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GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS,

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Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

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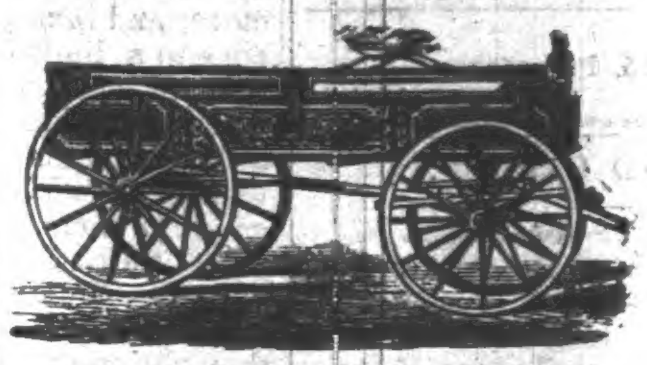

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Building Material for Everybody!

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JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of John Sommers, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
JAMES McCLELLAN, Adm'r.
July 30, 1873.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 21, 1873. No. 34.

The Auburn Courier,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware sture Auburn, Indiana

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK

BALTIMOE & OHIO R. R.

Is the only route by which holders of through tickets to N. Y. and Boston are enal led to visit the cities of

BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA.
NEW YORK & BOSTON.

the cost of a ticket to N. Y. or Boston only, the privilege of visiting WASHINGTON CITY FREE. Is the only route from the west to Washington city, with a omnibus transfer through Baltimore. The only line running magnificient day cars, and Pulman's Palace Drawing-Room sleeping Coaches, from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to Baltimore and Washington, with out change. Tickets for sale at all ticket offices in the South and West.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent,
SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agen
CINCINNATI, O.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	.08 "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest.....	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,65 "
Chicago...	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6.40 "
Forest.....	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11 00 "
Orrville.....	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8,05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	A M,	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn..........	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo.....	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit..........			
Pleasant Lake........	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola..........	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers..........	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville..........	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson..........	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville..........	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers..........	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 32	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake........			
Summit..........			
Waterloo..........	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn..........	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.26	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.53	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4 50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloe lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo ...	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna.......	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna.......	2.40 a m:	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan.........	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo......	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler..........	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 50
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

	Mail.	Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 5 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS,
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27, 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address

J. A. CAMPBELL, Butler Ind.
April 9, 1873-tf

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITECTS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and Po visions
FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock o

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Good prospects for buckwheat cakes.

Sedan has but one store—the "Jews," have left, and we understand that Hains Bros. will move to Corunna.

Pay Up.

Notice is hereby given that all those indebted to W. W. Hume either by note or book account, are requested to call immediately and settle or the matter will be placed in the collector hands.

A. J. RALSTON, Assinee.

The big sink is swallowing most of the knobs in South Albion, and leaving level territory. Owen Black's three-acre purchase has quite a hill in the south-west corner, which he has donated to the railroad, and it will soon be cast into the yawning pit, leaving a splendid site for a hotel.—*New Era.*

Deputy Sheriff Bradley delivered Edwin Huggett, a fugitive from the Poor House of DeKalb county, but arrested here as a suspicious person, to the authorities of that county on Monday, who promptly made allowances incurred in the delivery.—*Lagrange Standard.*

The wide-wake ink-slinger of the Martinsville *Gazette* insists that the imprudence of the Modocs of Oregon, the Apaches of Arizona and the Kickapoos of Texas, in "bucking" against the United States Government, is only equalled by that of a subscriber to a newspaper, who cries "Stop my paper," when the "onery" cuss hasn't paid a cent toward its maintenance for months, and often for years

The news of the betrothal of the Duke of Edinburg to the Princess Maria, of Russia the Czar's only daughter, says a London letter, is naturally the sensatson of the hour of palatial circles. This new tie between the families is said to greatly please the sister Princesses, but to be less agreeable to the Czarowitch. It is reported that, like marriage of the Prince of Wales this is a love match.

Will some good Republican paper tell us why it is that the Congressmen who voted for the salary increase are all "thieves" and the President who signed the bill and thus made it the law is only responsible for an "error in judgment?" If one is a thief the other is equally so, and if one is to be excused on the grounds of error in judgment all should be acquitted for the same reason.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind July 27.—Judge Vinton of the Tippecanoe circuit court, has rendered an elaborate decision in which he concluded that the railroad act passed at the special session of the legislatture, requiring railroad companies to issue stock paid for by railroad companies to taxpayers is unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. He holds that the stock is the property of the whole people, held in trust by the county commissioners. An appeal will be taken to the supreme Court.

The Kenalvills *Standard* insists that the Democratic members of Congress, were, numbers considered, more deeply implicated in the back pay and salary grab business, than the Republicans. This we judge is perfectly true. But we are puzzled to know why the *Standard* should care to make this point at all. It enjoys the "bad eminence of being about the only paper in Indiana which openly defends the "grab" and "steal," and if the thing was right, why should a Republican journal take pains to show that more Democrats (in proportion) than Republicans voted for it?

The above is from the Laporte *Herald* a paper that is honest enough to place the responsibility where it belongs.

The reason why Billy Williams the thief and grabber has deserted the State and his constituency and taken up his residence in Washington is palpable in the following bit of news in the *N. Y. Sun.*

The Hon. Wm. Williams of Indiana was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia in the last Congress, and one of the most unqualified defenders of all the plunder and outrages which are now notorious to the country. His zeal is perfectly understood. At the time of the investigation he was engaged in a big speculation, and this permit to build was to improve a part of it. He was here a few days ago, busily employed with the Ring chiefs in concerting their new raid for next winter.

What kind of a drum is that which is always the best when it cannot be beaten? A conumdrum.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.
What the Democratic Name Represents the Body Not Dead or Sleeping.

[From the New Albany Ledger Standard.]

Recently much has said and written of the "dead Democracy." Those who are so anxious that the Democratic party should die, forget that so long as the vital principles upon which this government is founded remain in the memory of men, it cannot perish. It is not of that mushroom growth, builded upon a single idea, that has marked all other parties that have been formed to oppose it, and wring from it the government of the country in order that they might use it for their own bad purposes. The death of the Democratic party cannot be brought about until the fabric of civil liberty has been overturned, and in its stead sits enthroned a government not of the people, and even then the great truths which lie at the foundation of our government will still survive. We have endeavored to point out to our friends that so far from the Democratic party being ready for its funeral, it was still not only formidable, but promised an early victory, and that a party which has controlled the government from its foundation with the exception of twelve years up to 1860, a period of three-fourths of century, was not to be destroyed by sixteen years successive defeat. If it was not destroyed during the reign of terror under the two last years of Mr. Lincoln's first term, when twelve Democratic States of the Union did not cost a vote, and when thousands of Democratic voters in the North were intimidated by the threatening of the military power, then we would have those who so loudly proclaim that the Democratic party is dead, to inform the people what would cause its death. It came out from this sore ordeal, and in 1868 cast nearly 1,000,000 more votes than at any previous election and 856,000 more votes than any period in its previous history. Where could there be greater indications of vitality. In 1872, when hundreds and thousands of Democrats refused to participate in the elections it showed an increase of 125,000 over the vote of the previous election. A contsant and steady growth that betokens future success. It is a little curious to examine the figures at the last six Presidential elections—the one in 1852 being the last contest between the old Whig party and the Demorocy—and for that purpose we append the Democratic vote cast for twenty-four for President

Yrs.	Vote.	Increase.	Decrease
1852	1,386.578		
1856	1,838,166	451,591	
*1860	1,275,152		463,012
†1864	1,808,725		29,444
1868	2,709.713	900.888	
1872	2.834,079	225,460	

*In 1860 the vote of the Southern Democracy was cast for Breckenridge

†Shows a falling off of only 29,444 from the vote, notwithstanding the vote of twelve Southern States was not cast at all, as compared with the largest vote ever cast by the Democracy.

These figures give no cause for despondency, or even for the discussion of the abandonment of the Democratic banner, or the organization of a new party. The figures themselves only give evidence the Democratic party will be returned to power, when the people have time for a sober second thought; when reason, not passion, shall control their actions. Hundreds of thousands of good men have been estranged from the ranks of the party by senseless cries, and it may be a few from moral cowardice, when bayonets ruled and not the ballot. Thank God that hour is passing away, and soon men will be released from the bondage of fear, their eyes will be open to the enormities practiced by the present ruling party, and they will once more stand in the ranks of the Democracy, battling for the maintenance of genuine republicanism. If defeat demanded the disbandonment of the Democratic party, then it should dissolved after the second election of Mr. Lincoln. Since that time it has gradually been closing up its broken columns, while the ranks have been recruited from among those who deserted under false apprehensions. Stronger than at any time in its history, it is yet prepared to give battle under its old leaders, who will rally the last man in the great battle which is yet to be fought for the maintenance of civil liberty in this land of the free. If we shall keep ourselves alloof from entangling alliances, repudiate the fallacy of changing front in the presence of the serried columns of the corruptionists, victory is certain. We are confident that the masses of the Democracy will repudiate any movement which looks to the overthrow and obliteration of the party and place their feet upon those who propose the disgraceful surrender.

SOD HOUSES.

Nebraska Brown Fronts.

PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

LILOLN NEBRASKA.

The last United States census of Nebraska farms showed one acre of woodland for every three under tillage. Nevertheless a large portion of that State is timberless. South of the Platte River lumber for building is chiefly obtained from Chicago or the Mississippi River, via the railroad running westward from Burlington. But such lumber is expensive, one-third more so than in New England, and many a pioneer has no money, or next to none. How then can a poor man obtain a house? He can build a sod house himself, incurring no expense whatever except for a door and window, which he can buy ready made for $4 at any railroad station.

The sod house builder finds his material ready to his hand, in every furrow of the virgin prarie his plow turn up. The sods, compacted by the tramp of buffaloes and bound together by the root of the "devil's shoe-string" and every other vegetable product, form better bricks than the Hebrews could have furnished Pharoh even before he denied them straw. Out of this prairie quarry about nine days labor of one man suffices to complete a sod-house on the inside,—a dwelling warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any frame house. I have seen such an abode nine years old, yet still in good repair. Many dwellers in houses of this sort have assured me that they had suffered nothing from dampness, even when they had no floors, no ceilings no plastering nor paper hanging. But these four additions soon garnish the original simplicity of many sod-houses.

The very roof of sod-houses are often made by sods supported by poles which the settler can cut along the bank of every watercourse. But if he lives near no stream he must buy at least rafters, and perhaps boards and shingles for covering his house top. Sod roofs are warmer, lumber roofs are less likely to leak. This novel style of architecture is increasing popular and prevalent in Central Nebraska. A majority of the dwellings on the homesteads in Saline and York counties, along the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad as it pushes west from Lincoln are sod-houses. No doubt those in other counties are so too. So are the inhabitants of many among the 4,000 buyers of railroad land of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.

In a week's ride just now through the sod-house region,—while calling many doors and entering not a few,—I have found no man, no woman, no child homesick for the land they came from. On the other hand all were full of heart and hope,—assured that by becoming landlords' they were about to become the lords of the land. As the Homestead Bill gives them free farms so the sods give them free houses; and they are doubtful which is the better boon.

The railroad lands above mentioned have been bought on ten years credit, six per cent interest, and on purchases made since 1872, nothing of the principal if payable until the end of four years, while twenty per cent. is thrown off from the land prices for prompt payment.

The Sheriff of Gibson county, Indiana calls attention to the law governing the office of Sheriff as enacted by the recent Legislature. Under this law it become the duty of the Sheriff to make a levy and offer property for sale within sixty days after he has received his writ. The particular attention to which reference is here made reads as follow:

When an excursion against any property of any person is issued to the Sheriff, he shall serve said execution, upon the defendand or defendants in said county and levy the same, if not paid upon property, and make at least one offer to sell property levied upon within sixty days after such execution comes to his hands, if property can be found, unless otherwise directed by the plaintiff or plaintiffs, of his or their agents.

Parties interested in these matters will at once observe what Sheriffs are required to do and should govern themselves, acordingly.

The Freedmen's Bureau accounts are $700,000 short. Radical sheets should boil over with indignation at this plunder of the negroe's money, but wonderful to relate not a word have they to say on the subject.

JERUSHY.

BY SAUL POTTS.

You must come 'n see us agin, John, when the folks is all t' home;
I reckon they'd like to see ye, 'f ye feel inclined to come;
Come when ye've a mind to, there's most always some on us about—
I'm sorry it happened so to-day, that both the gals was out.

Ye need n't be partic'lar about *our* bein' home,
We're in and out consid'able, and over to Father's some,
But the gals you'll find good company, espesh'ly Sairy Jane;
'N I think they'll both on 'em be glad to have ye come again.

Jerushy, she's more quiet like—hain't been so much to school;
But I tell ye what, ef I do say it, she ain't nobody's fool;
She's more "*domestic,*" as they say, but she knows what she's about,
'N most likely you'll find *her* to home, if Sairy Jane is out.

"She's quieter 'n Sairy Jane?" Wal, I should say she was;
You'd think so 'f you should hear the way that gal goes on—O laws!
She ain't so showy nigh as Sal (I sometimes call her Sal
For short, though she don't like it much), but she's my favorite gal.

Our Sairy Jane was down to Brooklyn, goin' on nigh two year,
'T school there at the "Packard"—it was her ma's ideer:
She thought our deestrick school wa' n't quite enough for Sairy Jane,
'N we did talk a little this spring 'v sendin' her there again.

I kinder hate to have her go—not that I mind the expense,
But in all this "finishin'" business, there don't seem to me no sense—
What with French, Dutch and Italian, and thumpin' the pianny,
Gals now-days ain't of no account, at least not much if any.

Mother and me was both on us brought up to like to work,
I've almost always had to, and my woman ain't no shirk;
And both our gals is used to it, but somehow Sairy Jane
Don't take to it so nat'ral as Jerushy, that is plain.

And sence she's been to boardin' school she kinder thinks it ain't
Quite so genteel to cook and wash as 'tis to read and paint,
Or set in the best settin' room dressed up o' afternoons,
'N practisin', on our new pianny, all her fancy tunes.

But Jerushy somehow's always busy 't one thing or another,
A seein' about the housework, or a helpin' of her mother;
She never hires no sewin' done, she runs her own machine,
And yet with all her workin' reads a good deal in between.

"You've noticed what a difference there was in them two gals?"
Wal, yes, Jerushy's face, to most folks, ain't so fair as Sal's;
And Sally is more showy, with her city ways and clothes,
N it's nat'ral that of the two she'd take best with the beaux.

Well, Sairy Jane is bright and smart and pretty, I'll allow,
'N if she ain't so useful—What? don't tell me John! Wal, now!
You like Jerushy better; and—and what's that you say?
You've come to ask for my consent to give my gal away?

Why, John, 'f I'd seen the angel Gabriel comin' through the skies,
I really think I couldn't a been more chock full o' surprise;
And yet now that I think on't, it kind er strikes me too,
I've heered Jerush' say so'thin' about her likin' you.

Wal, John, so far as I'm concerned, I can't say 's I object,
And her mother won't do nothin' to hinder, I expect;
But it's so kind er sudden, it most takes my breath away,
When Sairy Jane hears on't I wonder what on airth she'll say.

Don't go yet, John, sit down a spell, it ain't so very late,
Here is Jerushy comin' now through the back garden gate;
"Wal, wal, young woman, where 've ye been, and what d'ye think that John
'S been tellin' me about ye here and your sly goin's on?

"And ye never said a word to me—ye what? ye spoke to mother?
Wal, I must say she kep' it dre'dful secret somehow 'n' other;
But it's all right, Jerushy—though I hate to let ye go—
It's just the way with blessin's we count most on here below."

Wal, John, take good care of her, she'll make a first rate wife.
I reckon you love her—love 's 'bout all there is worth much in life;
And riches, you know what the Scriptur' says of thieves and moth—
I wish ye joy, Jerushy—John—and may God bless ye both.

—*Christian Union.*

A GEORGIA SERMON.

In the autumn of 1830 I attended a camp meeting in the interior of Georgia, and heard a sermon which I have never been able to forget or describe. I have attempted several times to write it. But it cannot be put on paper. The main force of it was in the snuffing and spitting and groaning and hound-after-a-fox sort of yelp and whine, to which no pen can do justice. It must be intoned to be appreciated. I have preached it a thousand times for the amusement of friends, and have been satisfied with my effort. I have used it as a remedial agent in exercising the demons of hypochondria, and have never failed "to send them down a steep place in the sea," or somewhere else, to the great relief of the sufferer.

The speaker had just been licensed, and it was his first sermon. In person he was small, bullet-headed, of a fair, sandy complexion, and his countenance was indicative of sincerity and honesty. His remarks evinced great reverence for the works of God, as manifested in zoology and natural history, and "was taking up the Bible in regular order for the first time in his life." He had gotten as far as the history, the ark, the flood, etc. Besides, just before his conversion he "had been reading Goldsmith's 'Animated Nater,' and the two together, by the aid and assistance of the sperit, had led him into a powerful train of thinking, just as he stood at his work-bench day in and day out." But whatever his sermon may have been, it was his own. The text was, "As it was in the days of Noah, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be." After commenting upon that portion of Genesis descriptive of the flood, he "warmed up" suddenly, and broke out in the following strains:

"Yes, my brethren, the heavens of the windows was opened-ah, and the floods of the g-r-e-a-t deep kivered the waters-ah, and there was Shem, and there was Japheth-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah.

"And there was the elephant-ah, that g-r-e-a-t animal-ah, of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah, what is as big as a horse-ah, and his bones as big as a tree-ah, depending somewhat on the size of the tree-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah. And the heavens of the windows was opened-ah, and the floods of the g-r-e-a-t deep kivered the waters-ah, and there was Hem, and there was Sham, and there was Japheth-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah.

"And there was the hippotamus-ah, that g-r-e-a-t animal-ah, of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah, what has a g-r-e-a-t horn-ah, a-stickin' right straight up out of his forewardah, six feet long-ah, more or less, depending somewhat on the length of it-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah.

"And there was the giraffe-ah, my bretherin, that ill-contrived reptile of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah, whose forelegs is twenty-five feet long-ah, more or less-ah, depending on the length of em-ah, and a neck so long as he can eat hay off the top of a barn-ah, depending somewhat on the hithe of the barn-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah. And the heavens of the windows was opened-ah, and the floods of the great deep kivered the waters-ah; and there was Hem, and there was Sham, and there was Japheth-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah.

"And there was the zebra, my brethern-ah, that b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l animal of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah, which has three hundred stripes a runnin' right round his body-ah, more or less, depending somewhat on the number of stripes-ah, and nary two stripes alike-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah.

"And there was the anaconder-ah, that g-r-e-a-t sarpint of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah, what can swallow six oxen at a meal-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah. And the heavens of the windows was opened-ah, and the floods of the great deep kivered the waters-ah, and there was Shem, and there was Ham, and there was Japheth-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah.

"And there was the lion, my brethren-ah, what is the king of beasts, accordin' to Scripter-ah, and who, as St. Paul says-ah, prowls around of a night, like a roarin' devil-ah, a seekin' if he can't catch somebody-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah.

"And there was the antelope-ah, my brethren, that frisky little critter-ah, of which Goldsmith describes in his 'Animated Nater'-ah, what jumped seventy-five foot straight up-ah, and twice that distance down-ah, provided his legs will take him that fur-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah. And the heavens of the windows was opened-ah, and the floods of the great deep kivered the waters-ah, and there was Shem, and there was Ham, and there was Japheth-ah, a-l-l a-gwine into the Ark-ah."

Just at this point he stopped speaking a few moments, wiped his forehead, turned back his wristbands, ran his fingers through his hair, spit and rubbed his boot in it, drank a little water, commenced on a lower key, and proceeded as follows:

"But time would fail me, my bretherin, to describe all the animals that went into the Ark-ah. Your patience and my strength would give out before I got half through-ah. We talk, my bretherin, about the faith of Abraham and the patience of Job-ah; but it strikes me they didn't go much ahead of old Noerah. It tuck a right smart chance o' both to gether up all that gopher-wood and pitch and other truck for to build that craft-ah. I am a sort of carpenter myself, and have some idee of the job-ah. But to hammer, and saw, and maul, and split away on this one thing a hundred and twenty years-ah, an' lookin' for his pay in another world-ah—I tell ye, my bretherin, if the Lord had a-sot Job at that, it's my opinion he would a-tuck his wife's advice inside of fifty years-ah. Besides, no doubt, his righteous soul was vexed with the filthy communications of the blasphemous set that was always a-loferin' and a saunterin' around-ah, a-pickin' up his tools and a-misplacin' 'em, and a-callin' him an old fool or something worse-ah; and, to clap the climax, he was a preacher, and had that ongodly gineration in his hands every Sunday-ah. But the Lord stood by him and seed him through the job-ah; and when everything was ready he didn't send Noer out to scrimmage and scout and hunt all over the wild world for to get up the critters and varmints that he wanted saved-ah. They all come to his hand of their own accord, and Noer only had to head 'em in and fix 'em around in their places-ah. Then he gethered up his own family, and the Lord shut him in, and the heavens of the windows was opened-ah.

"But, my bretherin', Noer-ah had use for patience after this-ah. Think what a time he must a-had a-feedin' and a-waterin' and a-cleanin' out after sich a crowd-ah. Some of 'em, accordin' to Goldsmith's 'Animated Nater'-ah, was carniverous, and wanted fresh meat-ah; and some was herbivorious, and wanted vegetable food-ah; and some was wormivorous, and swallowed live things whole-ah; and he had to feed everything accordin' to its nater. Hence, we view, my brethren-ah, as the nater of the animals wasn't altered by going into the Ark-ah, some of them would roar, and howl, and bark, and bray, and squeal, and bleat, the whole indurin' night-ah, a-drivin' sleep from his eyes and slumber from his eyelets-ah, and at the first streak o' daylight the last hoof of 'em would set up a noise accordin' to its nater-ah, and the bulls of Bashan wern't nowhar-ah. I've often wondered how their women stood it. Scripter is silent on this pint-ah; but I think I know of some that would a-been vaporing and nervious under sich circumstances-ah, and in an onguarded moment might a-said somethin' beside their prayers-ah."

Here the speaker stopped again, spit, took water, etc., and hastened to a conclusion:

"My bretherin," said he, "one more word for old Noer-ah, and I will draw to a close-ah. After the outbeatin time he had, first and last, for so many hundred year-ah, if he did, by accident or otherwise, take a leetle too much wine on one occasion-ah, I think less ort to a-been said about it-ah. Besides, I think he was entitled to one spree-ah, as he made the wine himself, and, accordin' to Scripter, it makes glad the heart o' man ah. My brethern, as it was in the days of Noer-ah, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be-ah. The world will never be drowned again-ah. It will be sot a-fire, and burnt up, root and branch, with a fervient heat-ah. Oh! what will wretched, ondone sinners do on that orful day-ah? They won't feel fit for to live, nor for to die-ah. They will be put to their wit's end, and knock and straddle around in every direction-ah. For all at onct, my bretherin-ah, they will behold the heavens a-darkin-ah, the seas a-roarin'-ah, the tombs a-bustin'-ah, the mountains a-meltin'-ah; and everything, I think, will be in a confused and onsettled state. May the Lord add His blessing. Amen!"

A House Built in a Day.

The newspapers of Lancaster, Penn., publish an account of the building of a brick house in that city in ten and a half hours, the materials having been prepared on the site previous to the commencement. The house is twenty feet by thirty on the ground floor, two stories in height, and contains eight rooms. There were in all upward of 100 workmen employed. The cellar foundation was already laid, and at precisely 6 o'clock the men went to work. The *Examiner* thus describes the labor:

Mr. J. T. Reading, photographer, was present with his apparatus, and took views every fifteen minutes of the building and workmen while in motion, which, of course, produced some ridiculous pictures—men, white and colored, in almost every position, are to be seen represented. At 8 o'clock a. m. the structure was advanced to the height of one story, with two floors—ground and second—laid, partitions in, and lathed and partly plastered, doors hung, stairways up, and a view taken with the doctor in the midst of his workmen. The scene is a busy and comic one—the bricklayers erecting scaffolding for the second story; 10 o'clock a. m., view taken of western front on Prince street—second story brick-work two-thirds up, with carpenters ready to lay floors, and plasterers commence lathing; western front painted and brick penciled to first story, and masons run short of brick, and then some delay in consequence, but it was remedied in a short time.

Eleven o'clock a. m., the bricklayers are up to square of ceiling for third floor, with corners laid to the height required to receive the rafters for roofing. Tinners waiting. The process of white-coating is now about completed to the first story. At 11:18 a. m. first rafter for roof laid. At 11:11 the last brick was laid upon the chimneys, and the bricklayers are done. Roof sheathed and tinners begin to lay roofing. At 12:50 scaffolding all removed from building. At 2:30 p. m., sash in windows of first story and painters finished up; wash-boards down and rubbish cleaned away. At this writing the tinners are leaving the building; roofing and spouting completed. Plasterers still at work in the second story. The building has been insured, and in a few hours will be ready for a tenant.

German Ignorance of Politics.

At first view the empire is very strong. But it has many elements of weakness. In the first place, the people, as a whole, seem to be grossly ignorant of their political privileges, and indifferent to them. In Dresden, two university men, both of age, were unable to tell me whether the members of the Imperial Parliament were elected or appointed. Neither knew the qualifications for voting. One did not know whether the Federal States had separate Assemblies or not. The other was wholly ignorant of these Assemblies' time and places of meeting, and of their prerogatives. Both concurred in saying: "If you wish to know about any such things, you must ask a lawyer; nobody else knows or cares." To infer from the ignorance of these two men that of the whole nation would be painfully like M. Taine's inference of all the views of all Englismen on all subjects from the looks and talk of his one fellow-traveler between Liverpool and London. It might even suggest that standard story of the danger of inductive reasoning from too few facts, which runs in this wise: A tourist in America entered in his note-book: "Was shaved this morning; the barber had red hair. Mem.: All barbers in the States have red hair." But many other Germans have since confirmed what these two men said. Again and again have I been told that it was idle to expect anybody but a lawyer to know anything about the structure of government. And, as far as my limited experience goes, nobody else has known. Such apathetic ignorance has sometimes been relied upon by despotisms as their surest support. Witness Napoleon III. and the French peasantry. But experience and common sense unite to prove that people who show such indifference, while they will not fight to overthrow their government, will not willingly fight to maintain it when *domestic* foes attack it. They are indifferent to local changes, so long as their own throats and purse-strings are left uncut.—*Cologne Letter.*

American Explorations in Palestine.

Advices from Lieut. Steever, commanding the Palestine exploring expedition, dated June 14, just received, give an outline of the work done this season in Moab. A detailed report will soon be forwarded. They have selected and satisfactorily measured a base line near Herban, five miles in length; they have established suitable trigonometrical stations, and actually triangulated 400 square miles, besides having almost completedt he detail of the same, including the hill shading. The elevation above the Dead and Mediterranean seas has been well obtained. The height of all important points and elevations within the triangulation has been determined and the meterological observations regularly taken and noted. This alone is deemed an invaluable acquisition to geographical knowledge. Every day's work has revealed ruins unknown and unmentioned by any traveler. The Bedouins tell of ruins of cities a few days' journey to the south and east, which it is impossible at this season to visit. In the department of archæology and biblical research the expedition has not been less successful. Prof. Paine has prepared a voluminous report, identifying Nebo and Pisgah. The expedition would soon go into summer quarters. Lieut. Steever advises resumption of the work in the autumn rather than with the coming spring. All were in good health and spirits.

THE tonnage of the four largest transatlantic steamers appears, by the New York Custom-House, to be as follows: Ville du Havre, of the French line, 5,160 tons; Egypt, of the National line, 5,089 tons; Spain, of the National line, 4,871 tons; City of Chester, of the Inman line, 4,565 tons.

Moral Courage in Every-Day Life.

["Moral Courage" was printed in large letters and put as the caption of the following items, and placed in a conspicuous place on the door of systematic merchant in New York for a constant reference, and furnished to us by him for publication:]

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

Have the courage to speak to a friend in a "seedy" coat, even though you are in company with a rich one, and richly attired.

Have the courage to own you are poor, and thus disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

Have the courage to tell a man why you refuse to credit him.

Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him your money.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle; a friend should bear with a friend's infirmities, but not with his vices.

Have the courage to show your respect for honesty, in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity by whomsoever exhibited.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion, in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than to seek for knowledge under false pretenses.

Have the courage, in providing an entertainment for your friends, not to exceed your means.

Have the courage to insure the property in your possession, and thereby pay your debts in full.

Have the courage to obey your Maker at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

St. Augustine, Florida.

The aspect of St. Augustine is quaint and strange, in harmony with its romantic history. It has no pretensions to architectural richness or beauty; and yet it is impressive from its unlikeness to anything else in America. It is as if some little, old, dead-and-alive Spanish town, with its fort and gateway and Moorish bell-towers, had broken loose, floated over here, and got stranded on a mud bank. Here you see the shovel-hats and black gowns of priests; the convent, with gliding figures of nuns; and in the narrow, crooked streets meet dark-browed people with great Spanish eyes and coal-black hair. The current of life here has the indolent, dreamy stillness that characterizes life in old Spain. In Spain, when you ask a man to do anything, instead of answering as we do, "In a minute," the invariable reply is, "In an hour;" and the growth and progress of St. Augustine have been according. There it stands, alone, isolated, connected by no good roads or navigation with the busy, living world. Before 1835, St. Augustine was a bower of orange trees. Almost every house looked forth from these encircling shades. The frost came and withered all; and in very few cases did it seem to come into the heads of the inhabitants to try again. The orange groves are now the exception, not the rule; and yet for thirty years it has been quite possible to have them.—*Mrs. Stowe's "Palmetto Letters."*

About Alligators.

All our alligators, says a Galveston (Texas) paper, as well as the crocodiles of the tropics, are oviparous. They are gregarious in their habits, although they do not seem to act in concert in obtaining their prey. During the winter season the alligators remain in a state of torpor, buried generally in the mud of the marshes and bayous. The first warm weather restores their suspended vitality, and a few may then be seen sunning themselves on logs and other floating debris.

They fish principally during the night, and lie in the sunshine half asleep on the surface of the water during the day. A splash in the water, or any slight noise in fact, will instantly arouse their attention, and as their curiosity is great, they will swim slowly here and there to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. The whine of a puppy seems to excite them more than aught else; why, I cannot tell, for it is equally efficacious where dogs have never previously been, and where it were impossible to suppose the alligators had ever heard them. The resemblance to the noise or bark of their young has been said to be a cause; but such reasoning is fallacious, as at seasons when their young no longer bark, they are equally attracted by a whine. Their ferocity and other equally dangerous qualities have been very greatly overrated and exaggerated. That they are extremely voracious is unquestionable; but they generally confine their ravages to fish and other small prey. The harrowing tales of families being devoured by them are the "veriest coinage of the brain," and have in reality no existence whatsoever.

What a Pet Toad Does.

The Macon (Ga.) *Messenger* says that one of its citizens has a well grown toad in his garden which is disposed to be quite tame and sociable. Recently he threw before it a stout piece of cooked ham about half the weight of the ugly reptile. The creature eyed it wistfully, then stretching itself at full length on the ground, began gradually to crawl (not jump) toward the meat. It would move an inch or two, then wink its eyes and lick its chops in the most curious manner, evidently meditating an attack. When about half a foot from the object, suddenly, quick as thought, it pounced upon it and then leaped back as rapidly. This attack and retreat was repeated several times, until satisfied that it had vanquished its inert antagonist, the frog seized the meat, and with a tremendous effort gulped it down. Other bits of bacon were laid before it, but the creature, surfeited with its repast, took no notice them. The toad is not very choice as to the quality of its food. The writer has seen one seize and swallow buckshot after buckshot as it was rolled toward it, until, weighed down with the load it bore, further motion became impossible.

HOW DOES HE DO IT?

Mesmerism, Magnetism, Odic Force, or What?—A Young Man Who Possesses a Most Inexplicable Faculty for Finding Things.

[From the Chicago Times.]

A young gentleman named J. B. Brown, 21 years of age, though looking rather younger than that, and of an intelligent and rather promising appearance, has come to the city from Red Oak, Iowa, to give exhibitions before such as choose to investigate, of what may be termed a power of divination through mesmerism or psychology. Mr. Brown claims to have possessed this strange gift from childhood, and by its means alleges to have traced a murderer to his hiding-place. He was born in East St. Louis, but for many years attended school at Morrison, Whiteside county, this State, and Mr. M. R. Kelly, formerly Superintendent of Schools in that county, now accompanies him. The young man's power may be defined as "mind reading," though he does not choose to give it any name, but prefers that every one shall investigate for him or herself, and form their own conclusions. His strange gift may be illustrated in this way: A person unknown to Mr. Brown hides any object he pleases in any place he pleases, and then approaches the subject, who is blindfolded. The person who has hidden the object places himself in rapport with the operator by allowing him to take his left arm, which must be entirely sound, or it will destroy the connection, and the person must be eminently sober, for the power can under no circumstances be induced to make a beast of itself. This arm he manipulates first at the elbow, apparently to see if it is sound, and he then places the hand on his forehead, holding it there with his right hand, while his own left hand he places on the forehead of the investigator, thus forming a complete magnetic chain. This position is maintained for perhaps half a minute, when he withdraws his hand from the inquirer's forehead, but keeps the latter's hand to his own head, and then starts off in search of the hidden object. But through it all the party having hidden the object must keep his own mind intent on the locality where it is secreted.

In pursuance of an invitation extended through the press, a company of thirty or forty well-known gentlemen of this city met in the club-room of the Sherman House yesterday afternoon to witness experiments. Among those present were Messrs. J. H. McVicker, Corporation Counsel Tuly, Gen. I. N. Stiles, Dr. Blake, Ald. Sherwood, Col. Shirley, and many other equally well-known gentlemen.

Mr. Brown was blindfolded, and announced himself as ready for experiment. A local journalist in the meantime quietly slipped a tiny leaf from a carnation pink under another gentleman's foot, a circumstance known only to the two persons party to the transaction. Mr. Brown went through the preliminary maneuver already described, and immediately started straight for the place where the leaf was hidden, dragging his appendage after him. He bent down his head—he was following a "light," he said—and tapped the boot with his forehead. The gentleman lifted his foot and the leaf was revealed.

Gen. Stiles then announced that he had hidden something, and placed himself in rapport with the mesmeric subject. They soon started away together, going hither and thither about the room, Mr. Brown proceeding with his head down, and his action rather reminding one of a terrier who has lost the scent of a rat. Several minutes were consumed in dashing about from place to place, and Mr. Brown was all the time getting his head nearer the floor, and finally stopped and remarked that the object he was looking for was on Mr. Stiles' person, near the ground. The General "acknowledged the corn" by drawing a Spanish dollar from his shoe.

Mr. Tuly was the next gentleman who had hidden something. In a few seconds the subject started off with him, dragged him along two hall-ways, and finally lifted a heavy trunk, under which lay concealed the dilapidated jack-knife of the learned jurist.

Card-board letters of the alphabet were then placed on as many chairs, which had previously been placed in a circle. A gentleman in the audience then entered the ring with the blindfolded subject, who passed—with some halts and straying hither and thither—from letter to letter until he had spelled out his companion's name. Each letter was correctly picked out in order.

A Miraculous Escape.

A Mrs. King had a surprise at Shawneetown the other day. It was an accident that Mrs. King happened to be at Shawneetown. She did not intend to go there, but the steamboat Jennie Howell, on which she was traveling, struck a snag, and sank in the Ohio river. Several of the passengers were drowned, and among them some children. Mrs. King had a child on board whom she mourned as lost, and was taken to Shawneetown without her babe. The Jennie Howell sank deep in the water, and the next morning men went to the vessel to recover the bodies of the lost. Soon after daylight a mattress was discovered floating in the cabin, which was filled with water nearly to the ceiling. Upon examination, a child, a little boy, was discovered on the mattress sleeping as peacefully as if nothing unusual had happened. His bed was not very dry, for it had sunk a good deal from soaking, but still sustained its living freight. In due time the child was sent to Shawneetown, where the other passengers had been landed the night before. Its coming made an excitement among the wrecked travelers, for more than one mother had lost children by the disaster. It was a touching scene when Mrs. King recognized the child as her boy whom she had mourned as lost for nearly twenty-four hours. The preservation of Moses in the bulrushes was not so miraculous as the safety of Mrs. King's boy. He had been tossing about on the waste of waters in the cabin all night, and was brought to his mother alive in the hour of her deepest woe.

CONGRESS has given away about 190,000,000 acres of the public domain in the way of subsidizing railroad, canal, and other corporations, and less than 150,000,000 acres for all purposes of education.

Miscellaneous.

THE distance to the sun is 91,430,220 miles.

THE London *Times* cleared £200,000 last year.

SPORTING men speak of the Shah as a diamond flush.

A HOAR frost is said to have nipped Butler's budding political proclivities.

THERE are now being educated in this country sixty young Chinamen.

SAN ANTONIO has a meat extract company which compresses twenty-eight pounds of beef into one pound of extract.

HOOD'S brigade of Texans numbered 4,120 men men in 1862, but now only 140 persons live to meet and talk over old times.

ONE of the new Congressmen from Wisconsin brings experience. He has been superintendent of a lunatic asylum for five years.

IN Philadelphia, the Jews have eight synagogues, and in New York twenty-six. The census of 1870 numbers 152 synagogues in this country.

LAURA D. FAIR has struck a balance sheet, and found it cost $11,000 to settle Crittenden and the unpleasant complications growing out of the affair.

MAGGIE MITCHELL'S wooden wedding took place at Long Branch last week. Among the presents were a cord of wood and a wooden saw-horse, from Edwin Adams.

WHEN some one told Dr. Barton that Mr. Vowel was dead, he merely remarked: "Let us be thankful it is neither U nor I." This is entirely consonant with the character of the man.

THE train on the Baltimore and Ohio railway which carried the Washington steam fire engine to Baltimore made the distance, forty miles, between the two stations in thirty-five minutes.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC daily journal will appear in New York city early in the fall. It will be backed by $100,000, and will advocate Catholic schools, and fight education by the State in every form.

IN the annual report of the Utica (N. Y.) Lunatic Asylum for 1872, is given the particulars of a curious case, that of a seamstress from whose body 300 needless, which had been swallowed at various times, had been extracted.

A PARIS letter to the New York *World* says: "Dr. Helmbold's family affairs are once more occupying the public. His wife has again had him thrown into a mad house as a lunatic. He escaped day before yesterday, but has again been carried back."

AN Ohio County Clerk refused to issue a marriage license because the man was only four feet high, while the woman was six. He knew something about domestic life with the proportions reversed, and couldn't assist a fellow-man to buy into a lottery when the odds were so fearfully against him.

THE Holy Father has, so the story goes, little cups and saucers lying on his writing table before him, filled with unset gems of great value, out of which he occasionally takes little pinches to give as presents to his most favored attendants and visitors, making as free with the glittering baubles as if he were merely dispensing pinches of snuff.

CONNECTICUT has lost a remarkable clergyman in Rev. Daniel Williams, who had preached for upward of half a century without a regular salary, but for the sake of doing good and from love of the cause, and who delivered between two and three thousand funeral sermons. Such wholesale administering of consolation is as unusual as it is beautiful to think of.

THE *Times* boasted that it had a "Walter press," from London; the *Tribune* says there is none in New York, and that Mr. Hoe is rendering the importation of one needless by the invention of a new printing machine that prints both sides of a paper at once, from a continuous roll of paper, and at such a rate of speed as puts all previous machines into the shade.

An Amusing Experiment.

The gas of our cities can be lighted by frictional electricity, excited by a lady's ordinary fur muff. Thus—place four tumblers, upside down, upon the floor or carpet, and upon these lay a board or other substance to stand upon, within reach of the burner. Upon this insulated board let a person stand, and a second person take the muff and rub it a number of times down the back of the coat of the first, by which he or she (if it be a lady, with a woolen shawl on) will become charged with electricity sufficient to light the gas with the tip of the finger, as effectually as if done with an ignited match. To perform the experiment well requires three persons, one to turn on and off the gas, for if done by the person insulated and charged he will not only receive a shock, but discharge the electricity before applying it to the gas. A number of persons can participate in the amusement at the same time, by insulating themselves and joining hands. Let the friction of the muff be applied to the person farthest from the burner until all become charged, and the person at the other extreme can light the gas, all feeling a sensible shock at the time of ignition or discharge of the fluid.—*Exchange.*

The Age of the Earth.

Dr. Herman J. Klein has just published at Cologne a somewhat curious inquiry concerning the age of the earth, in which he severely criticises the attempts of the geologists to compute the length of time required for certain formations. Thus Biddel calculates the age of the Mississippi delta, from the amount of the present yearly deposit, to be four hundred thousand years; Lyell, the receding of the Niagara Falls from Kingston to their present site, to be thirty-five thousand years; and Bischof, for the formation of coal, to be nine millions of years. But all these and numerous other similar calculations have, Dr. Klein thinks, this fault, that they are all based upon present conditions and experiments on a small scale, from which conclusions are drawn to determine general developments of the most gigantic dimensions.

A Band that Beat Gideon's.

George Harding tells this story in the Indianapolis *Sunday Herald:*

Col. George Parker is not naturally a truculent or vindictive man. But he has a dreadful temper of his own, and when it is thoroughly aroused he will sometimes indulge in the most diabolical threats. Col. Fred Knefler tells an instance of the kind: During the war Col. Sam Stout, of the 17th Kentucky, took into his obstinate old head that he must have a regimental band. He made a liberal contribution, assessed the officers, and thus raised $900 for the purchase of instruments. Then he detailed a dozen stage drivers of his regiment to work on the horns, and a cross-roads singing-school teacher to instruct them. The sweat stood in great beads upon Col. Knefler's forehead as he recounted the horrors entailed upon the brigade by that dreadful band. Even at this late day he cannot recall his sufferings without a shudder. The woods were filled with the most discordant brays and squawks, and agonized groans. The men diserted in whole battalions, several officers went mad as March hares, and the suicides averaged nine a week. Even the rebels fled in wild terror before the acoustic shrapnel of Stout's band. Old Stout, however, regarded it as the grandest musical combination of the time, and every evening, after dress parade, he would put the devilish stage drivers to work on the horns, and, while the rest of the brigade were stuffing cotton in their ears, or taking wildly to the woods, he would light his cob pipe, hoist in four inches of commissary, lean back against a tree, close his eyes, and lap his soul in elysium. So much by way of preface. One day Col. Parker, at that time a captain, became terribly enraged at one of his men. Capt. Parker raged and howled, and threatened all manner of diabolical punishments, but the soldier had taken "the studs," and was obstinate and defiant. At last the captain thought of a threat that would "fetch" him. "D—n you," he roared, "I'll lock you up for twenty-four hours with that 17th Kentucky band, and, by Jove, you shall stay there!" The soldier turned deadly pale. He fell on his knees and shrieked: "Don't! captain, don't! Anything but that! I'll do anything you want. Buck and gag me, but don't drive me mad." Capt. Parker relented.

Anecdote of Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston's wit was in such unmistakable Saxon that the edge was often too sharp for very free use. Few persons have earned themselves a greater reputation for philanthropy than Lord Shaftesbury, who, by the way, married Lady Palmerston's oldest daughter by Earl Cowper, her first husband. Lord Palmerston was never weary of telling stories about his son-in-law, whose religious zeal he did not much believe in or care for; and Lord Shaftesbury, it was said, always took them in good part. It must be nearly twenty years ago that I overheard the then Home Secretary call across the table to Lord John Russell, who sat reading a newspaper at the Garrick:

"Russell, have you read Tony's (the nickname by which he always designated the Earl of Shaftesbury, whose name is Anthony Ashley Cooper) speech last night before the parsons and parish paupers at Exeter Hall?"

"I have not, my Lord," replied Lord John, whose priggishness never permits him to treat or address any person familiarly.

"Well, read it. It's devilish good, and the examination of the children at the close, I am told, was better still."

"How so?"

"Tony was asking the children a variety of questions of a scriptural nature, to which he had received very satisfactory answers. Just as he was concluding, he addressed a girl somewhat older than the rest, and, among other things, inquired, 'Who made your vile body?' 'Please, my Lord,' responded the unsophisticated girl, 'Betsey Jones made my body, but I made the skirt myself.'"

Horrible Tragedy in Utah.

On Thursday, at Bingham, a mining town of perhaps 3,000 inhabitants, twenty-five miles from Salt Lake, Gabriel L. Cotton, Gilbert Cotton, and Gabriel Cotton, Jr., father and two sons, were shot by Samuel L. Butcher and a man unknown. Butcher quarreled with an employe of Gabriel L. Cotton. This employe invoked the aid of his employer. He, securing a navy revolver, went to Butcher's house, and was shortly after followed by his two sons, each on horseback—one with a repeating rifle, the other with a double-barreled shot-gun. The old man Cotton, after some sharp words with Butcher, went to a neighbor's house. Meantime one of the young Cottons (Gabriel, Jr.), aged nineteen, came up to Butcher's place, asked the latter where his father was, gave the lie, snapped his shot-gun and was shot by Butcher and instantly killed. The other son, Gilbert, aged twenty-one, then came up and asked for his brother, and began discharging his rifle into Butcher's house. He was hurried away and into a neighbor's house, when the old man Cotton appeared, quarreled with Butcher, fired two shots at him, and was instantly killed by a ball from Butcher's gun. Butcher then turned and fired three Derringer balls into the son Gilbert, who had been deprived of his gun and had again come upon the scene. After killing the three Cottons, Butcher and his companion went into the house of one Thomas Thompson, and swore they would "clear out" him and his son; but surfeited with blood they finally left him. The three dead bodies were thrown into a wagon by three women, mother and sisters of the boys, and drawn home by hand.—*Salt Lake Cor. New York World.*

OLD AGE.—Patriarchs are still among us; and the human race is not degenerating in point of years. Eighteen men and sixty-three women died during the past year in England at the of 100 years or over. There were still living, when the census was taken, six men and twenty-two women, 100 years old; one man and fourteen women, 101 years; three men and eleven women, 102 years; two men and six women, 103 years; five men and seven women, 104 years; two women, 105 years. A woman died in Huddersfield at the age of 107, and a man in Staffordshire was 108 years old when he died.

Wanted.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of the United States of America wants an agent in every town in the country, and will pay liberally for business secured. The principal features of the Company are its great financial strength, its low premiums, and its liberal policies. Its plans are easily understood, and those devoting only a portion of their time to insurance are enabled often times to accomplish gratifying results. We do not know of a company better deserving of patronage by those wanting insurance, nor one with which an agent could more advantageously connect himself. E. A. Rollins is President, and Jay Cooke is Chairman of the Finance Committee. Address branch office of Company, at Philadelphia.—[Com.

POPULAR FALLACY AND DECEPTIONS.—It is an infirmity of man to cling to the teachings of a *past generation*, and to stubbornly resist the *light of reform* and *progress*. Health-reform and Temperance-growth are jealously watched over by the Poison Bitters compounders. One great prevailing deception of the present age, is the impression that every human biped of either sex must be *stimulated*, and the poisoned chalice is labeled "Medicated Bitters," the better to palliate their use and prolong the epidemic. One of the most zealous workers to cure this malady, DR. JOSEPH WALKER, Inventor and Proprietor of the famed CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, believes in making Bitters that are "true medicine," and advises the sick man to swallow a draught that will wash out the Leprosy of his disease. In this *faith* he is steadfast, and his VINEGAR BITTERS, though a contradiction to the general character of all other Bitters, are, as a *great success* and *Life Vitalizer*, evidence of one popular fallacy and corrected.—[Com.

THE London *Spectator*, commenting on the domination which Europe is extending over every part of Asia, asks whether the strange spectacle of a handful of aliens holding half the population of the world in subjection is likely to be a permanent one, and adds; "One real defeat of the Europeans would enlighten all Asia, and Asia can wait long and quietly for her news. She is now nearly subjugated, and, we do not doubt, will remain so for a time; but there may be terrible struggles yet—struggles so fierce that the curious federation of Europe which now governs Shanghai may be called into existence to keep Asia down till her education is complete. The thorough extinction of the white man in China would call Europe to very different work than its present one of squabbling whether dead dynasties are corpses or sacred mummies."

MANY OF OUR READERS, who are looking about for something to do, can find pleasant and profitable employment in the business of life insurance. It requires no capital, save a horse and buggy to travel through the country, and to active men the recompense is certain. We commend the selection of some strong old company like the New York Life, with large assets and liberal plans, one that is popular wherever known, and one, too, that everybody knows. A man who takes applications for life insurances is doing good. It is in every sense a good business. A letter dropped to the home office of this company, at 346 and 348 Broadway, New York, will meet with a ready response. Try it.—[Com.

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KING OF THE BLOOD.—For dropsy. *Case.*—I was attacked with Abdominal Dropsy four years ago. I took medicine from five different doctors; I applied to the sixth, but he declined attempting my case, saying he thought me past remedy. Another thought he might help me if I would be tapped, but I was so weak I thought I could not bear it. I then saw your KING OF THE BLOOD advertised. My son said he would send to you for it, and did so. When I began to take it I could not lie down or sit up straight; by wearing a bandage I was able to walk a little. I had not put on my stockings for some months. Persons who visited me thought I could not live any length of time. I very soon felt that your medicine was helping me, and by the time I had used the second bottle I could put on my stockings, and began to feel comfortable. In two months the water was all gone, and I was a living skeleton; but my appetite was good, and I began to gain flesh, and I now look as well as ever I did, and feel quite well.

SARAH PENTZ,
Luthersburgh, Clearfield county, Pa.

Write for circulars to D. Ransom, Son & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

AT this season of the year cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhea, etc., are quite common, and should be checked at once. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family. Used internally.—[Com.

IF you don't want to disgust everybody with your offensive breath, cure your Catarrrh upon which it depends. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. It is sold by druggists. 652

WE SEE by the Chicago papers that PROCTER & GAMBLE have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

GREAT harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health-giving in their operation.—[Com.

IF YOU have Ague in any form, you will save both time and money by trying Shallenberger's Antidote at once. The cure is immediate.

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The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of patassium, no strychoria, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also the most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all the poisons which figure in th pharmacœpia now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessy administered by practitioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparations aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country

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BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @	6 12½
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HOGS—Live	4 25 @	4 90
FLOUR—White Winter	8 00 @	9 00
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WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 17½@	1 18½
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CORN—No. 2	36 @	38
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BUTTER—Good to Choice	14 @	27
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WHEAT—No. 1	1 41 @	1 42
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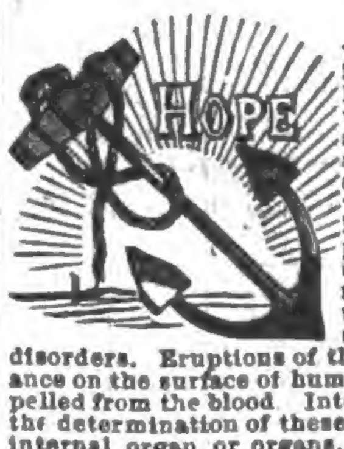

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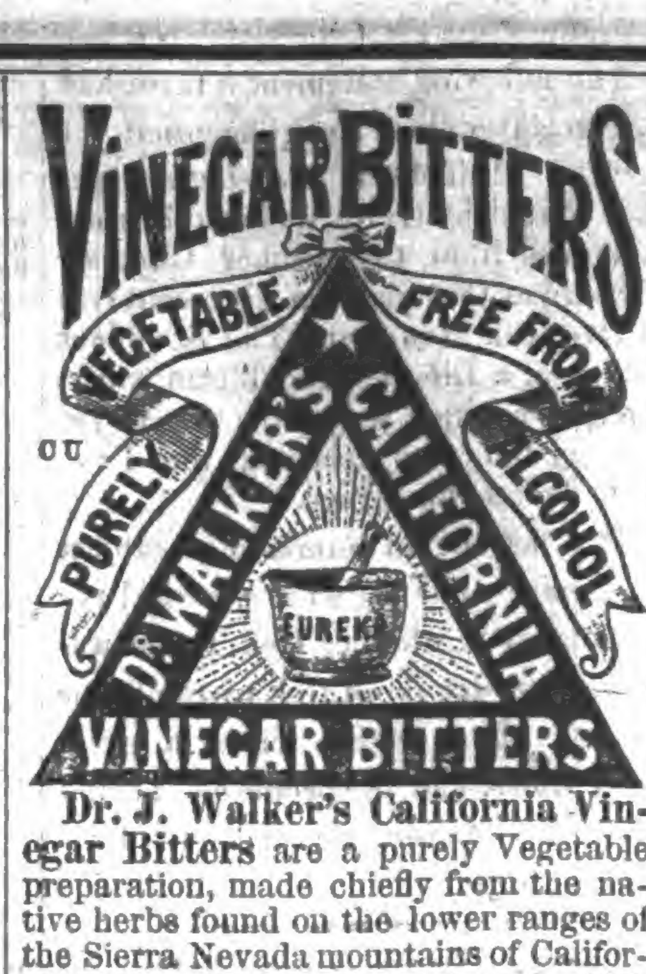

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"W. and C. Scott & Sons' fine Breech-Loading Double Guns!!" as furnished to the "Caw Caw" Club of Milwaukee, and others, believed to be the *best* breech-loader now in use. Also "Muzzle-Loaders," *every variety of style, size and price.* "W. and C. Scott & Sons' New Illustrated Work on Breech-Loaders," bound in morocco, 25 cents by mail. Send for price lists and circulars to WILLIAM READ & SONS, 13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Agents.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WORKING CLASS. MALE or FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment, at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six-cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Cortlandt-st. N. Y.

IMPERIAL GIN.—The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.
H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

10,000 FARMERS WANTED,

To IMPROVE 1,455,000 acres Railroad Lands in the Middle Region of Western Iowa. Average credit price, $6 per acre. Title clear. Climate and soil the best in the world. Pure running streams. No fever and ague. These lands are traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern and Ill. Central Iowa lines, over which land Exploring Tickets are sold from Chicago, Dubuque, Clinton, &c., receivable for lands purchased. Field agents will attend parties through from Chicago, and show the lands to purchasers. For R. R. tickets or hand-book and guide, giving maps, descriptions, locations, prices, terms, and all information, call on or address, JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co.
OFFICE—80 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

AGENTS WANTED for the newest, best and fastest selling book out!
OCEAN'S STORY;
or, Triumphs of Thirty Centuries;
by F. B. Goodrich (son of "Peter Parley") and R. Howland, Remarkable voyages, shipwrecks, adventures, explorations, piracies, mutinies, naval combats, and the history of all kinds of naval progress. The romance of "Old Ocean" and 1,000 things of interest and value. Over 200 illustrations and low-priced. Send for circular and extra terms; or, if you wish to begin at once, send $1.25 for elegant outfit. VALLEY PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS.
Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women, ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis.

NO CURE! NO PAY!
Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted, Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 35.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Aug. 21, 1873

The next Ohio State fair is to be held at Mansfiled, September 1, 2, 3 4, and 5, 1873.

The Democrats of Maiu have nominated Joseph Titcomb for Governor and adopted the progressive resolutions passed by the Ohio Democrats,

---

That egg with a snake in it has been found at South Bend this year. They have marked it "S. C.—1873—$1200," and put it where it would do the most good.

It is asserted that positive truth exists of a deficit in the Treasury department at Washington of ten millions of dollars. The smallness of the amount is the only surprising thing about it.

Would it not be well to explain to the soldiers' convention called to meet in Pittsburg in September next, why the sister of ex-guerilla Mosby can get employment in the department at Washington without passing an examination, while the widows and orphans of soldiers are rigidly examined and turned away if their answers are not satisfactory.

The Chicago *Times*, a newspaper of the blatherskiting order, denounces the Democracy of Ohio for nominating a "straight-out" ticket: If we are not mistaken, this is the same Chicago *Times* that was so tortured last year because a "straight-out" ticket was not nominated. "You pays your money and takes your choice." However, it matters very little, so far as influence is concerned, what the Chicago *Times* supports or opposes.

Butler originated the salary steal, and Grant made it effective by signing his name to the bill, thereby making it a law. Hence the Radicals alone is responsible for this iniquitous measure. Has any one heard the Radical press condemning the President for his conduct, or any Radical convention expressing dissent thereat? They have denounced the Democrats, which was all right and proper, as every one of them who have the back pay deserves denouncing, but this is as far as they have gone. Not a word escapes any of them when it comes to Grant. It is all right with him, but all wrong with Democrats and Liberals.

The telegraph announces another terrible railroad accident on the Chicago Alton & St. Louis Railroad, near Lamont, whereby eleven persons were killed outright and thirty-seven wounded several of whom will probably not recover. The accident was a collision between a south-bound passenger train and an incoming freight train, and occurred about ten o'clock on Saturday night. The engineer of the freight train was John Puffenburger, who formerly ran on the Pittburg road and he has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter. The conductor named Bear, fled and has not been captured. It is said they were criminally careless.

The total number of Farmers' Granges in operation at this date is 4,750, with an aggregate membership of 350,000. The order is said to be growing the most readidly in Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota, and is making favorable progress in Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin and Indiana. The order is not political in the popular acceptation of the term,—that is the members are not professional office-seekers. But its purpose is to have representatives in the halls of legislation who will pay some regard to the wants of the great agricultural interest; who will legislate for the laboring masses instead of solely for the banks, railroad, manufacturing monopolies, and the thousand and one "rings" by which a few are made rich from the people's treasury, and the many are kept poor by footing the bills. The Granges know that their relief must come through the ballot-box and they are setting their houses in or for the time when they shall be called to act for themselves, fearlessly without prejudice, without affection, and as other interest act for theirs.

A young lady was knocked down in the street, at Peru, recently, by a flying goose.

ForePaugh's big ostrich died a few days ago, at Waterloo, of suffocation. The body was shipped to a Chicago taxidermist.

The following statement is furnished by a reporter from Poughkeepsie.

"The Rhinebeck *Gazette* charges that President Grant was drunk when he landed from the steamer Chauncy Vibbard at that place on his recent trip to Overlook Mountain. The Roundout *Freeman*, a Liberal Republican paper, the editor which was with the Mayor of Kingston, who received the President, denies the chrage."

This may be an interesting subject for gossips; but of what practical importance it is whether Gen. Grant was or was not drunk on this particular occasion? He has been drunk a great many times, and the people don't think any worse of him especially the temperance men.

Steadily and surely the grand old Democraite party is rising to the requriements of its noble mission. In Ohio no monopoly, No Protective Tariff, No Irredemmable Currency are the watchwords of the coming contest, and as we hope, the coming victory. The Maryland Democracy approach the same high standard, and from Maine comes back the clear and firm voiced reiritation of the Ohio platform. More and more plainly will it become apparent to the Democracy of the whole Union that thorough-going Democratic principle, openly maintained, boldly advocated and faithfully applied—to wit: Specie payment. No monopolies, Taxation for taxes only—will not only restore to the Union the beneficient rule under which all its historic glories were won, but will also speedily restore to the industries of the whole people in all the States a general prosperity, Free Trade and Farmers Rights.

Our Humiliation Abroad.

The report of the Special Commission appointed to investigate the Vienna Exposion irregularities, which was telegraphed over the country on the 12th inst., has the following:

"In conclusion the Speclai Commission find that the Commisson to Vienna has been managed corruptly and for personal purposes, to the great detriment of the American Department, and in violation of American honor and has exposed us to National humiliation at Vienna and throughout the world."

This is the first time in the history of the country that the American honor has been impeached beneath the eyes of all the nations; the first instance in which we have been humilated before the whole world, and exposed as a nation of tricksters to universal scorn and contempt. It did not happen under a Democratic, Aministration. Nothing like it ever did happen under a Democratic Administration. The man who violated the American honor and "exposed us to National humiliation a Vienna and throughout the world" were appointed by a Republican Administration and are Republicans themselves. But if the inventive faculty of the entire country has sought to devise something which would be to-day most distinctive and pronounced Americanism that the hundreds of thousands of peo from the four corners of the world who might point to it as our foremost characteristic, they could not have wrought so representative contrivance. America in Vienna differs from America in Washington only in degree of publicity. The world was represented at Vienna, while the eyes of the world do not see the wickedness in Washington. Americans, indeed, have not begun to see it. It is well to fasten this public iniqnity and National disgrace where it belongs—with the Republican party.

The man Tuark, who had the desperate fight with Constable Lutz, at Lagrange, a short time ago, has been committed in default of $500 bail for trial on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Lutz swore at the preliminary examination that the man asked him if he had a right to arrest him and that he answered in the affirmative. Doubtless Lutz thought he had that right; but probably make sure of it next time by arming himself with a warrant.

A few days ago two men, while wrestling, twelve miles west of brookston, White county, fell simuntaneously. One broke his collar bone and the other dislocated his shoulder blade. They lay there, perfectly helpless for some time, but in the meantime shouted lustily for help. Their cries were at last heard by a passing foot man, who ran to the stable for a horse and started for assistance. Before he had proceeded far the animal took fright and threw him, breaking his leg.

A young lawyer of Blackford county recently moved the dismissal of a suit because in the complaint the word "both" was incorrectly spelled. He maintained that it should have been spelled "boath."

The meanest man in the State has been found at last. He was arrested at Waterloo, a few days ago, for robbiug a boot-black, the local paper does not give his name.

NOTICE TO HIERS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Alfred W. Hall Executor of the will of John Hall, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard the next term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
Ross & Hartman Attorneys.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Dove, deceased will offer for sale at public outcry at the late residence of the deceased in Concord Township DeKalb County Indiana, on Saturday September 13th 1873 the personal property of said estate, (not taken by the widow) consisting of cows, hay, corn mare and colt, and various other articles sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms all sums of three dollars and under cash over three dollars a credit of nine month will be given by purchaser giving note with interest waiving valuation laws with good security.

GEORGE BARNEY Adm.
August 12th 1873.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, made at an extra session, held on the 11th day of July A. D. 1873, sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office, in Auburn, in said county, until Monday, the 1st day of september, 1873, for the piling and the construction thereon of a covered bridge across the St. Joseph River, at Spencerville in said county, said bridge is to be of the McKay Patent, of one span, of about 170 feet, and will be let to the lowest responsible bidder; with the right to reject any all and bids. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Auditor's office, in said county.

WILLIAM McINTYRE.
Auditor of DeKalb county
Auburn Indiana July 15th 1873.

INDIANA
Conservatory of Music,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Fall term opens

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873

Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The

Indiana Conservatory

is considered the most thorongh music school in the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court o DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walsworth, late of saidf county, Deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Aug 7, '73 WM. LESSIG, Adm'r.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John G. Dancer, late of said county county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOHN DANCER, Adm'r
Aug 7-73

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKelb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Henry Dove, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Aug 7 GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday August 30th, 1873, to construct a stone gutter six feet wide, the length of the Court House Square North, East and South sides. Also a plank side walk eight feet wide, with hitching posts eight feet apart, the same distance around the square, all to be completed on or before the 1st day of October 1873. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

For further information enquire of or address,
H. E. ALTENBURG, Town Marshal.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 7-73.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife. Sarah C Jenkins, has left my bed and board without just provocation, therefore all persons are hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debt of her contracting from and after this date nor be in any manner responsible for her maintainance

ALBERT G JENKINS
Aug 14, 1873

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Hartman late of said County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

EZRA D. HARTMAN.
August 11th. 1873

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, late of DeKalb county, deceased, Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES W. CASE, Adm'r
August 9, 1878

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association will be held at the office of McBride & Morlan, Waterloo, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1873

at 1 and a ½ o'clock p. m. to consider any business that may be brought before it affecting the interests of the Association.

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, President
R WES McBRIDE, Sec'y Aug. 12, 1873

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN
W. & E. T.
MARTIN!

DEAEERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY AND

Fancy Articles,

PATENT MEDICINES,

ALSO

Everything kept by Druggist generally.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

W. & E. T. MARTIN.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
AND
GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS-----GREAT REDUCTION!

The great demand for sugars during the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.

Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c

COFFEE.

Best Rio 25 cents, 2nd best 22 cents, Best roasted 27c Oid java 23cts

TEAS.

The depression in New York caused by the failure of most of the heavy Tea Houses, enabled us to lay in a heavy stock of the best teas at low rates. By this means we are enabled to keep up our reduction of 15 cents per pound on all grades. Our best teas now $1.10. This is lower than they have been for years; the only reason we can do so is, we purchase direct of the importers in large quantities and sell direct to the consumer at a small profit. By this means our customers save the profits of the speculator, jobbor and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 25c per pound.

Young Hyson. 30, 60, 80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Oolong 30 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 12½ per lb, or $2,50 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 7c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 35c, Wild Grape 2 years old 25c, Elderberry 25c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00 Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS. Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c, Soft Shell almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Twins 60c, Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25, 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOASSES, Sugar Leaf per gallon $1, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4 50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c, Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent an receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & Co., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. mar15-1y

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AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion. Every Lady wants one! Every man ought to have one! Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address. L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals. Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York Nobody uses meta Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

H. A. Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist
KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE!

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residenc.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Elanor Ernest
vs
James L. Penny } Complaint civil action.
John Steffan

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Morris & Dills, her Attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, James L. Penny is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 7th. day of August 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Root &
Company.

Suit Department
[UP STAIRS.]

Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'

GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN BATISTS,
FINE WHITE LAWN

Walking and Traveling Suits.

Also handsome styles of

WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,
POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,
LINEN TRAVELING DUSTERS,

Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices

We will also show this week entirely new and novel styles of

FINE PARASOLS,
AND
Sun Umbrellas!

Also have just received a very large assortment of LLAMA LACE JACKETS
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,
of a celebrated French manufacture, in new designs and at very low prices.

EXTRAOPDINARY BARGAINS,

This week in our

Dress Goods Dep't,

From recent large auction sales.

We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goods much under early spring prices.

LARGE NEW ASSORTMENT OF

Houskeeping Linens

AND COTTONS,
SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERies, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces
Real & Imitation
Val. Laces

NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC

Also the celebrated

PERINOT KID GLOVE.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Boozer &
Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS

LINENS, ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements
TO
Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produce,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Locusts are singing.

Corn and oats are scarce.

Spring chickens are scarce.

Montgomery Queen to-day.

Watermellons are too high priced.

New wheat is not being marketed very lively.

The brick work on Shaffer's building is finished to the first story.

Everybody look at Meek's Farm Gate—its worth your time.

Charley Rivers can't find his bills.—Strike a match, Charley.

Go to Bill's barber shop when you want your whiskers colored.

Don't forget Beard's grocery store if you want nice, fresh goods.

The basket meeting at Cosper's last Sabbath was well attended.

The Stave Factory is running day and night.

See advertisement of A. W. Meek's patent farm gate.

The artesian well at Fort Wayne is down over 200 feet.

No fakirs or gambling institutions are allowed to travel with *Warner*.

Too many lemonade stands on last Monday for the crowd.

A showman was left—on his back—last Monday by Warner.

Auburn can congratulate itself on having the best graded streets it ever had.

We are doing very handsome visiting cards for the ladies. Send in your orders.

The new drug store of Martin & Son was largely patronized in the way of soda water and cigars.

Mr. Warner stated in the ring last Monday that Mr. Queen's show was a good one, and worthy of patronage.

The bower dance was largely patronized last Monday to judge from the crowd in attendance.

F. D. Ryan, Esq., was suddenly called to Illinos last week on the dangerous illness of a sister.

Although it has been dry and very hot for the last week or two, our physicians do not report much sickness.

A good, heavy shower of rain just at present, would receive a more cordial welcome than Queen's big show.

Hands commenced laying brick on the school house at Feagler's corners, last Monday.

A woman 70 years old loaded a wagon with wheat in sacks of two bushels each in Lagrange county recently.

We are under obligations to Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, member of the Board of the Industrial Exposition, at Indianopolis, for a complimentary.

We have received a new lot of Job Type, Border, etc. Those wanting a good job can be accommodated by calling at this office.

A little child of Mr. Swihart's, about 2 years old, strayed from home on last Monday. Quite a search was had through the crowded streets before it was found.

The crowd in town last Monday was not as large as usual on show days. The show to-day will doubtless bring in a large number.

Lewis Iddings, formerly treasurer of Noble county, took about $11,000 worth of double credit on account of road tax receipts.

Two women had a fight, at Corunna the other week. No kicking was done, but plenty of hair pulling and chin-music and a tin pail crippled badly, etc.

There was a great many drunken people in town last Monday, for a town that has "no saloon." If we ain't mistaken, a little saloon was "almost everywhere present."

A lady living near the Rainier Hotel attempted suicide by taking poison, one day last week. With good medical aid she recoved. Trouble "in the family" led her to attempt the bad deed.

Conrad, at Corunna, did nt haul the five ton of brick across the bridge, because he was stopped by a citizen, who threatened to prosecute him. Four horses was little enough for the load.

Prof. Morse, of the Indiana Conservatory of Music paid us a visit last Monday. He reports the Conservatory in a flourishing condition. There are several ladies in the place, contemplating a course at this institution.

Mr. Hollopeter is pushing the work on the new elevator and will have it done before the first of October. It is the largest building of the kind on the road. The foundation for the the new passenger house has been constructed, and that we be completed in due time.

We have received a copy of the Marshal County premium list of the fair to be held at Plymouth, on Sept. 24th, to 27th. We are favored with a pass from the polite Secretary, D. McDonald, Esq.

We were favored yesterday with a call from Prof. Huffman, who comes among us with many flattering recommendations. He takes charge of our school which commences Sept. 1st.

A note from I. D. G. Nelson, of Fort Wayne, informs us that he will be present at the fair at Waterloo, one or two days. Mr. Nelson takes a large interest in these affairs, and we are glad to know that he will be on hand.

Our popular young friend, Mr. Jas. Burrier, called to see us on his way to Orland, Steuben county, where he will be located the coming year. He has charge of the "North-eastern Indiana Institute." He would be pleased to have his good friends of DeKalb County call and see him.

The editor of the Rochester *Spy* has sued Reub Williams, of the *Indianian*, for libel, and asks as a renumeration for his wounded honor, the modest sum of $50,000, which convinces us that said editor is a d—d fool. We are willing to pay 25 cents for the above privilege.

The nerves are on the rack while kidney, bladder and glandular disease, mental and physical debility, gravel, diabetes retention of incontinence of urine, and all chronic maladies of the urino-genital organs, (in either sex) remain in the system. All these ailments promptly subside by an occosional dose of Smolander's Buchu.

Some "smart" young men were running horses last Monday night, about twelve o'clock, down Main-street, and when passing by Seventh street they ran together, up-setting one of the vehicles which contained two ladies, but fortunately they escaped injury. A little more care in this direction is very much needed.

Good News—And new goods at the popular Boot & Shoe store of S. W. Sprott & Son. A new fall stock consisting of the best make of boots, shoes, gaiters, and children's wear, just received. Don't fail to call when you come to town, and examine the new styles and learn the low prices. No shoddy, but warranted as represented.

Remember the dance comes next Thursday evening. Every two weeks again, we are informed. How would it do to have a meeting, of all the members, and elect new officers; releave those who have been so dilligent and attentive in this particular. A report from the treasurer perhaps would'nt be "out of order," and various other things.

They are having a lively time in Waterloo about fire limits. Mr. P. Morell is putting up a frame building, and it being in the fire limits an effort is being made to stop him. It is claimed that one or two of the city dads and others who were instrumental in passing this ordiance, afterwards, totally ignored it by putting up wooden structures within the prescribed limits. If so, we hope Mr. M. will come out ahead.

We took a look at A. W. Meek's patent gate, the other day, and we think it is the best and most simple gate ever brought before the public. Farmers should not fail to examine it if they are in need of anything of this kind. He will remain but one week longer, and every farmer should take advantage of this rare opportunity.

Chas. Mauerhan has fitted up his barber shop in splendid style. He has had a fine cup and show case made, of black walnut, which is realy a handsome piece of work, from Rush & Buchanan's establishment. Other additions have been made and his customers feel like going into a city shop, so nicely arranged is everything. Charley is meeting with deserved success.

The New Firm.—Messrs. Miller & Casebeer, the popular dry goods firm, who succeeded Wood & Williams at Case's old stand, start out with many flattering promises. They are fair, square dealing, keep no shoddy goods, and are clever obliging gentlemen. Their stock of goods, will be largely increased. We would say to our readers to give them the encouragement they deserve, and call and see them when next you come to town.

Two country boys, on last Monday, accompanied by the partners of their arm-came to town, no doubt, to see the elephant. They got feeling happy from the effects of soda and ginger-bread, and decided to go in the show with the words, "who cares for expenses." The pea-nut swindler came first and they bought four small glass for forty cents; then a similar fellow with fancy candy, which the boys selected about 15 cts worth and was charged 75 cent each. They paid it so willingly that we made up our mind, the old had sold his wheat.

Mays, of the Auburn Courier, we understand, enjoyed the late excursion hugely. He has an eye for beauty, a palate for good things and as capacious a room for storage as Reub. Williams or any one else who carried to the water edge. Tom knows his business, and will play four jacks every time.—*Angola Times.*

That's all correct enough but the last, which we regard as a vile calumniation.—We don't know one jack from another when the spots are covered. Retract or we go for damages.

Capt. White, of the Fruit House, at Ft. Wayne, is driving ahead with his usual energy. The immense stock which he keeps constanly on hand, and the great variety of everything, make it a desirable place to visit.

Hub and Spoke Factory.—A large force of workmen are employed on the work of erecting these buildings, and last Thursday the frame of the main building was put into position, and will be ready for occupancy by the first of September. The fine location which has been selected just west of the lower mill, will make it of easy access to all, and those who intend furnishing timber can now bring it along. The machinery will be here in a few days, so will work commence in good season. About twenty-five hands will be employed.

A number of our farmers seem to be pestered considerably with what they term the "army worm." J. D. Porter, of Smithfield, says they have destroyed five acres of oats for him, a small patch for R. G. Daniels, and nearly ruined 20 acres for Freeman Kelly. Mr. Porter traced them from his oats into his corn, where they tasted of the stocks and leaves slightly, then gave it up, from which point he could trace them no further. They were traveling in a north-westerly direction, and no doubt we will hear from some of the neighbors before long.—*Press.*

There are no complaints so far as we have heard in this part of the county, on this score.

The Circus.—J. E. Warner's circus and managerie exhibited here last Monday to a fair audience in the afternoon, and a large one at night. He gives a splendid performance and not one that visited this establishment but what was well satisfied The brilliant trapeze act of Leona Dare, has never been equalled; the walking on the ceiling was a genuine feat, and even the scene with the lions was far superior to what we have seen before The fine band furnished charming music. The people of the establishment acted on the pcincipal that to be decent was to be respectable. Mr. Warner has demonstrated that a man can be a gentleman and a circus manager at the same time.

The Next Fair.

Now is the time to get ready for the next fair to be held at Waterloo, October 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. The success that was realized last fall, induces a still greater effort this year. Let every farmer bring something in the way of stock, grain, fruit, etc., so that the exhibition may be its greatest feature. We certainly need a higher order of stock of every kind in this county, and we think by properly encouraging and patronizing the fair this object can be more successfully achieved. Come together for a season of amusements and compare notes as to the progress made during the last year. A little effort here and there over the county will in the aggregate do wonders in getting up a first-class fair.

Auburn Graded School.

All departments of the Auburn graded schools will open on Monday Sept 1st '73.

Instruction given in all the common branches, higher mathematics, Latin and German. A normal class will be organized in which special instruction will be given in the "Theory and Practice" of teaching thus affording those contemplating teaching an excellent opportunity of thorough preparation. The building has been lately refitted and no means have been spared that would be conducive to the general appearance of the building or the convenience of students. The rates of tutition are as follows:

High School per term,	$5 to 6,
Grammar " "	3 to 4,
Intermediate " "	2 to 3,

For information apply to the Clerk of Board.

Dedication.

We were incorrectly informed last week as to the time of the dedication of the German Lutheran Church, just erected in this place. Instead of it being last Sabbath it is to be the coming Sabbath, Aug. 24th. The congregation of this church is small yet, but they have been enabled by a persistent effort and through the liberal donations of our citizens generally, to erect the snug little church west of the school house in which the dedicatory services will take place as above mentioned We are requested to return the grateful thanks of the membership to all who gave them such valuable assistance. They feel that they are under obligations, and trust that they may be found worthy, and that they may be able to repay the generosity of our citizens. Let our citizens turn out and give them a large attendance at the dedication.

They are developing mineral springs at Albion. The *New Era* says:

> On the land of John B. Pepple, a little over a mile west of Albion, and a few roads south of the railroad, are two fine springs, both strongly impregnated with minerals. The one nearest the railroad contains a large portion of sulphur and magnesia—the smell of sulphur being strong, and the deposits of magnesia being visible all around upon the soil in the vicinity of the spring. The water is cold and clear as crystal, and looks like the purest of springs—but it gives off a strong odor of gunpowder, which it resembles also in taste. A little to the south-west of this is the other spring, in which is a preponderance of iron. The latter is a large fountain of cold, sparkling water, which is used by Mr. McKinney's corps of laborers, engaged on the cut and fill on the railroad there. So strongly is the water impregnated with iron, that the drinking vessels used by the hands have in a short time become completely electrotyped with a rich, gold en-red substance. The smell and taste of the chalybeats are quite strong in this water.

There is a class of boys in our midst whose fathers and mothers ought to take care of, and find amusement for them at home, rather than allow them to scour the streets in search of fun at unreasonable hours. We all know that "my boy" is always "a good boy," even though everybody else's boy is a bad egg. But we know, also, that the public street is not a good place for anybody's good boy after night. There is not a single excuse for allowing them to run in streets, night after night, and commit riots. These boys will learn all the wickedness necessary in the day time. Their running about the streets, in the small hours of the night, cannot be excused. If a parent has not sufficient moral force to keep his boy at home, he should send the boy to the reform school and make application for himself at the Insane Asylum. The nuisance which these night-hawks create is becoming intolerable. They should be kept at home; they cannot possibly be in worse business there than they are in the public streets. Home influence in the evening may save many a record at the peritentiary.

Richland Township, August 18, 1873.

Mr. Editor.—I feel it my duty to ask o you a small space in your excellent paper In reading the Courier I notice very frequently communications relative to the closing of some good school. Our school house is situated two miles west of Auburn, on T. C. Elson's farm, at the cross roads, easy of access and a beautiful location. Could I speak as well of the house, then we would be contented. Sorry to say that it is not worthy of the name of school house. Lest I weary your patrons I will proceed to speak of our summer school which closed on last Saturdey. It was conducted by Miss Mattie Miller, of Auburn, who taught us a fine school. I had the pleasure of visiting her school and observing closely the manner in which she governed and taught the little folks, which could not help but result in great good. There never has been a school taught in this district that the children learned so fast as they did this summer, and in justice to Miss Miller we will cheerfully recommend her to any district that may need her services. The school closed with a splendid little picnic, attended by the parents of the children. The exercises were highly entertaining. Declarations, poems, music, songs by the school, etc.; all was joy until the teacher gave her little friends the parting hand, when every eye was filled with tears, an assurance that the school was ruled by love, and not by brute force

T. C.

Industrial Exposition.

The Industrial Exposition at Indianapolis, is to be a grand affair. The buildings afford over 300,000 square feet of of floor, under roof, not reckoning wall and counter space, which in round numbers will make the grand aggregate over four hundred thousand square feet of exhibiting space. This amount, coupled with thirty-six acres of ground nearly covered with stock pens, the amphftheater, sheds for heavy machinery, refreshing stands, &c., furnishes an extent of display surface exceeding that of any Exposition in America. From present appearances, every available foot of this vast amount will be occupied, and additional room be in demand. All necessary improvemets are being made, taste and utility both being considered, without regard to cost.—An ample roadway will be cut off the western limits. The carriage entrances will be on the east and west sides. In the western division spacious sheds will be erected for the accommodation of the horses and carriages of visitors, while the latter are promenading through the various departments of the Exposition. Every thing that experience suggest will be done to provide against all inconveniences that too often arise from the assembling of large crowds of people. The booths for the sale of tickets will be so numerous that no visitor will experience any difficulty in securing admission. The arrangements for the entertainment and comfort of the people will be as perfect as possible, and the Board are determined that nothing shall, be left undone to insure satisfaction, both on the part of exhibitors and visitors.

The Exposition will commence on Sept. 10th, and last thirty days.

SOMETHING NEW
TO FARMERS AND STOCK MEN.
A. W. MEEK'S
COMMON SENSE FARM GATE
The Cheapest and best Gate ever Offered to the Public.
VIEW OF THE GATE EIGHT FEET OPEN.
VIEW OF THE GATE CLOSED.

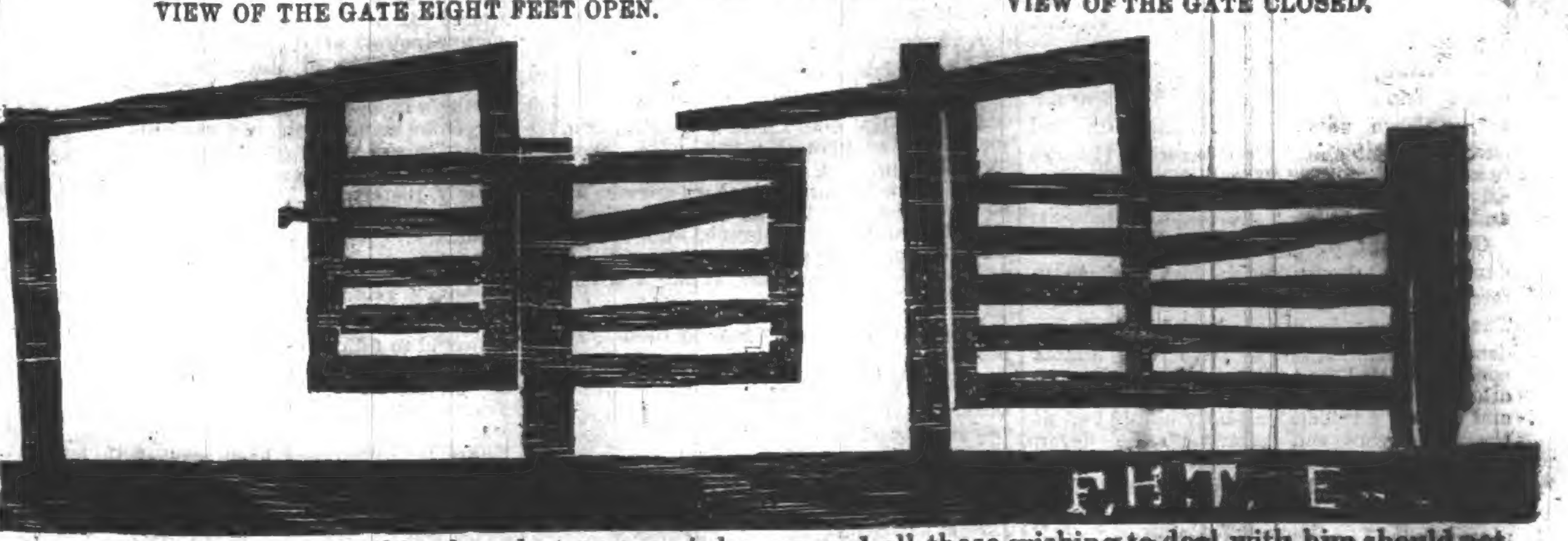

Mr. Meek will remain in this place but one week longer, and all those wishing to deal with him should not fail to make a note of this. He has done a pewerful trade in the last two months, and does a fair and honorable business, which those who have bought of him will testify.

DRY GOODS
GEO. DeWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuec, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN ! !

The Popular Music House of the Wes
D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
158 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.
Decker Brothers' Celebrated Pianos,
Matchless in tone, incomparable in workmanship.
THE FAVORITE VALLEY GEM
The richness and fullness of the tone of these Pianos has made the demand for them such that nearly every one is sold before leaving the factory.
And Other Standard Pianos.
THE HAMILTON ORGANS
favorites for power, sweetness and variety–beautiful changes and solo stops.
EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANAED.
Send For Circular.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

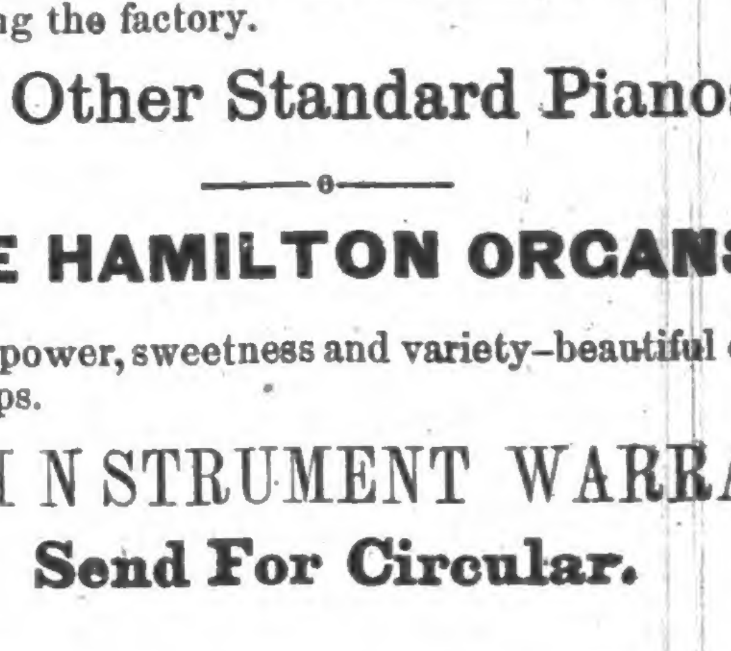
Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. 11-49-57
OR
10m. 3s. SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
T. W. & W. R. R. 11-49-57
OR
10m. 3s. SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
W
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
E
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. & Ft. W. & R. R. 12-8-25
OR
8m. 25s. FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m. 25s. FAST
OR
Ft. W. M. & C. R. R. 12-8-25

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Luner & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUG. 21, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

SIX German beer-sellers have been fined $100 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Worcester, Mass., for violation of the liquor law.

NEARLY 19,000 cabin passengers left New York for Europe by steamer during May, June and July....Cubans in New York are preparing another large expedition to land arms and ammunition on Cuban soil by the steamer Virginius.

PORTLAND, Me., was visited by a disastrous conflagration on the 9th inst. Three steamers, a large warehouse, an elevator, and several freight sheds were burned. The loss is estimated at $600,000. Five persons were driven from one of the steamers by the flames and drowned.

GOV. AUSTIN, of Minnesota, visited President Grant at Long Branch, last week, to intercede in behalf of the Manitoban prisoners. The Governor is satisfied with the President's determination to have the matter speedily settled....At Bethlehem, N. H., the other day, a six-horse stage team ran away and upset the vehicle, instantly killing two of the passengers and injuring some dozen more....Vice-President Wilson was in Boston last week, much improved in health.

THE success of the proposed Centennial Anniversary in Philadelphia is endangered from the rivalry of contending interests in Pennsylvania. It is stated that the leading Commissionerships are filled by Pennsylvanians who are suspected of working for their own interest, and who have already excited the jealousy of some of their fellow-workers. It is also feared that the scheme has been perfected upon a too comprehensive plan, and that the sum of $15,000,000 will with difficulty be raised....Much excitement has been caused among New York petroleum dealers by the heavy fall in the prices of crude and refined oil. The decline was produced by the discovery of eight new wells in Pennsylvania, which are yielding an average of 500 barrels per day....Three men were drowned at Pittsburgh, a few days ago, by the sinking of a skiff....George N. Saunders, so conspicuous on the Confederate side during the rebellion, died very suddenly in New York, last week, of heart disease. ....Died, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 12th inst., Mrs. S. E. Yost, aged 105. She was a native of Germany, and had smoked and drank beer for the past century....President Grant was the guest of Speaker Blaine during his visit to Augusta, Me....Anna Dickinson denies the story that she is going on the stage as an actress, or as ever having thought of such a thing.

PORTIONS of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey were visited by a destructive rain-storm on the 12th inst. Many miles of railroad track were washed away, or so covered with land-slides or floods as to be almost impassable. Pittsburgh reports that so violent a rainfall has never before occurred there, and throughout the country bridges, culverts, dams and roadways have been destroyed, and a great deal of private property devastated.

The West.

THE population of Iowa, according to the census just taken, is 1,249,418. In the assessment of cities Dubuque ranks first in amount, Des Moines second, Burlington third and Davenport fourth.

THREE men—Thomas Connerton and Thomas and Pat Feeney, brothers—were suffocated by foul air in a well, at Burlington, Wis., last week. Connerton descended first, and, falling to the bottom dead, Thomas Feeney went to his assistance, followed by his brother, when both suffered the same fate.... A band of 150 Pawnee Indians were recently attacked by 1,000 Sioux warriors. The former were overpowered and 100 of them slaughtered. The fight occurred near the Republican river....Dubuque, Iowa, was visited, the other day, by a terrific rain-storm. The fall measured four inches in two hours, and the water waist deep in some of the streets. The damage in the city will amount to $15,000 or $20,000....The Chicago *Tribune* says: "The reports from all sections of the Northwest regarding the crops indicate a most bountiful harvest. In Minnesota and Wisconsin the yield is literally immense. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce are already alarmed about their capacity to store the 40,000,000 bushels of surplus grain they calculate upon seeking a market."....A suit to recover illegal freight charges paid the Milwaukee and St. Paul road has been begun by a firm of grain-shippers in Minnesota. They claim that the company has charged them eight and one-half cents a bushel more than is allowed by the law, and has thereby extorted from them $50,000, which they mean to get back....The new Chicago directory contains 133,043 names.

IT was announced, a few days ago, that John W. Young, the Western money-order forger, had been arrested at Boston and taken to Chicago. The statement was partly true. The culprit was arrested in Boston by a Special Agent of the Postoffice Department, but while en route for the West jumped from the train, near Edgarton, Ohio, and made good his escape....The recent convention of American dentists at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, was the largest gathering of tooth-pullers ever held.

A TELEGRAM from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says: "In the decoration of the court-house for a bazar, in a spirit of courtesy to the American citizens the Stars and Stripes were suspended side by side with the British flag. Upon the entrance of Attorney-General Clarke, beholding the terrible disgrace of the emblem of his adoration, in virtuous indignation he ordered the ladies in charge to 'haul down that flag.' No one obeyed his command, and he retired with his feathers drooping."....Minneapolis, Minn., has been visited by a destructive conflagration. The total loss is about $100,000, with light insurance....Col. J. L. D. Morrison, of Illinois, has entered suit in the United States Court at St. Louis for the recovery of some 4,000 acres of land in St. Louis county....The notorious "Lord" Gordon, for whose attempted abduction several American citizens now languish in a Manitoban jail, suddenly left Fort Garry between two days, leaving his attorney and other creditors to mourn his departure. It is said he has gone to the Rocky Mountains.

HENRY PAGE, recently an inmate of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Poor-House, has fallen heir to $50,000 worth of real estate in the suburbs of Indianapolis.

IT is reported that cholera has broken out in a terrible form in Williamson county, Ill., on the Illinois Central railroad....A man believed to be old man Bender, the Kansas butcher, passed through Dubuque the other day.

The South.

THE Cairo and Fulton railroad is completed to within a few miles of Red river....The cholera has reappeared at Chattanooga, Tenn.

DR. R. T. DUNN, a Deputy United States Marshal, was assassinated by some person unknown, at Corinth, Miss., a few days ago. He was shot through the head, while asleep.... The press and people of Western Kentucky are said to be almost unanimously opposed to the new State movement....From Warren county, Ky., is reported a marriage between a boy aged 13 and a girl aged 11.

THE political troubles between the rival factions of the Cherokee Nation threaten to culminate in bloodshed. The full-blood Indians threaten the lives of Ross, Jones, Boudinot, and other leaders of the Progressive party. There is no question but anarchy and crime is largely on the increase, and many of the best men in the locality begin to believe that the only safety lies in a strong territorial form of government under the protection of the United States....A band of Indians recently appeared near old Camp Colorado, Western Texas, and shot and stabbed a Mrs. Williams, and also shot a little girl of Mrs. Williams' and mashed her head against a door-post and threw her body into the fire. They then entered the house and shot a girl eight years old, and carried her away with them. Mrs. Williams, notwithstanding her two wounds, crawled into the house, pulled her little child out of the fire, rolled her in a wet blanket, and laid her on a bed. Mrs. Williams' husband soon after returned, to whom she related the circumstances, and then died, but the infant, whose head was mashed almost to a jelly, was still alive when last heard from, and would probably recover. Other bands of savages are roaming through the country, and the settlers are arming for defense....Farmers' Granges are being rapidly organized in Virginia.

A TERRIBLE tragedy was enacted last week in Lauderdale county, Tenn. A man named Austin went home drunk and began to abuse his wife. His son Charlie, aged 18, coming in, he turned upon the boy and commenced abusing him, and, in answer to a rough demand, the boy returned a sharp answer, which so enraged Austin that he drew a revolver and snapped three caps at his son, who, seeing his danger, snatched a shot-gun from the rack and fired upon his father, killing him almost instantly.

A MOST extraordinary jewelry robbery is reported from St. Louis. About two months ago John Schuler and Clarence Swayne left the employ of Eugene Jaccard & Co., the oldest jewelry firm in the city, and opened a wholesale jewelry store immediately opposite their late employers. Jaccard & Co. shortly after missed large quantities of goods, and a detective was employed to look into the matter, who soon found some $4,000 worth of jewelry in a pawnbroker's shop, which was identified by Jaccard & Co. as some of the stolen property. The members of the new firm were arrested and confessed their guilt.

Washington.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: It is manifest that the officially-published denials regarding the health of Vice-President Wilson are of a diplomatic character. There is the best authority for the statement that his physicians contemplate the application of a seton in the base of the brain, as the only possible cure for his disease; and it is also certain that his most intimate friends have the gravest apprehensions of the result....It is reported that the German Confederation has again informally requested the State Department that in the selections of Consuls and diplomatic officers to represent the United States in Germany, naturalized citizens from that country should not be taken.

MEMORIALS for articles of impeachment against three United States Judges are lodged in the House of Representatives. These Judges are Delahay, of Kansas; Sherman, of Ohio; and Durell, of Louisiana....There are intimations (says a Washington telegram) that the Commission appointed to audit the claims in favor of Great Britain, as a counterpart to the Geneva award, will report a sum scarcely less in amount than the Geneva award itself. The labors of the Commission must be determined by Oct. 1 next....In view of the disorganized condition of affairs in Spain, our European naval squadron is being increased, and a number of vessels have been ordered to Spanish ports.....The following Executive order has been issued: "WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Civil Service Board, at its session at Washington, which terminated June 4, 1873, recommended certain further rules to be prescribed by the President for the government of the civil service of the United States. These rules as published are approved, and their provisions will be enforced as rapidly as proper arrangements can be made. U. S. GRANT."

THE Agricultural Department reports that the probable wheat yield for 1873 will be 220,000,000 bushels. The largest absolute falling off in corn is in Illinois, where there is a reduction of 15 per cent. The Department reports that the flax culture is greatly on the increase in Iowa....Another question has arisen concerning the Virginius, which may damage her status materially. It is said that she is really the property of a South American Republic, which bought her two years ago. Should this prove to be true, she not only has forfeited all right to our protection, but will be seized by our cruisers wherever found, and condemned for having fraudulently claimed safe conduct out of Aspinwall harbor on the ground that she was an American vessel.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: The Treasury Department has private advices that United States bonds are held in special favor in the London market; that the 5-20s are now as scarce there as they are here, and that our general securities are rapidly displacing the speculative securities of the unstable Governments of Europe and South America....The report of the commission appointed to investigate the charges against Gen. Van Buren and his associate commissioners of the American department at the Vienna Exposition, has been received at Washington. In substance, it finds the accused guilty on all the counts of the indictment against them. It convicts Gen. Van Buren of exacting money himself, of permitting corrupt practices on the part of his subordinates, and of general mismanagement to the serious detriment of the department. The man Mayer is exposed as as shameless confidence operator, and altogether there is a sickening recital of venality and corruption. ...A Washington telegram of the 13th inst. says: The State Department continues to maintain the position that it is impotent in any way to interfere in the Manitoba affair, except in the way of suggestions, just as the Canadian Government authorities are impotent to dictate to the judiciary of Manitoba. However, our Government will endeavor to use, and is using, its strongest influence to secure the liberation of the prisoners. In this endeavor the State Department, it is stated, is assisted by Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, who is very desirous to avoid any international complications. Gov. Austin represents the feeling of the people of Minnesota to be greatly excited, and says that it will require but little encouragement from the press and the people to induce the residents of the border to commit an overt act of war.

THE recent redemptions of United States gold coin at the mints has shown that the loss by abrasion is very great. By a law of Congress this loss falls upon the last holder, whether the loss results from his usage of the coin or is the consequence of dishonesty. The complaints have been so great that Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, will, it is said, recommend to the next Congress that the Government shall bear whatever loss there may be from the use of coin, and that defaced pieces, where there is no evidence of fraud, shall be redeemed by the Government at the face value.

Foreign.

VICTOR HUGO is reported to be dying.... Two interviews are reported to have taken place at Vienna between the Count de Chambord and the Count de Paris; and it is stated that the latter has virtually recognized the former's superior claims to the throne of France....An official letter to the State Department at Washington, dated Belluno, Italy, says: "On the evening of June 29, a terrible earthquake occurred here, carrying death to many and consternation to all. The dead are counted by tens and the material injury done by millions. Every fourth or fifth building is made uninhabitable. The principal monuments are overthrown or seriously injured. Everywhere the cry of anguish is raised, and seeks for prompt and effectual relief."....The Conservatives have achieved another victory in the East Staffordshire (England) District, Mr. Alsop having been returned to the House of Commons by 900 majority.... Several important changes have taken place in the British Cabinet. The Marquis of Ripon, and Messrs. Childers and Baxter have resigned. Gladstone, in addition to the Premiership, assumes the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in lieu of Lowe, who assumes the Home Office. Bruce is to be made a peer, and will succeed Lord Ripon as President of the Council. Bonham Carter succeeds Baxter as Joint Secretary of the Treasury. Arthur Peel becomes the Liberal whip. John Bright joins the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster....Further particulars of the farmers' rebellion in Japan are furnished by mail. Ten thousand of them attacked the Government castle at Fukuoka, killed six officials and burned the buildings. Four other officials committed suicide when they saw the rebels overpowering them. The telegraph wires were cut, and all the roads barricaded. The houses of all the farmers who would not join the insurrection were burned, and the dwellings of rich men and the banks robbed. The insurgents are said to number at least 150,000. The cause of the revolt is that the Government has required the taxes of the farmers to be paid in money instead of produce, together with the probable failure of the rice crop.....A London dispatch says: The report that Mr. Motley's illness was the result of an apoplectic stroke is incorrect. He was suffering from a very severe attack of neuralgia, but is now much better and expects soon to be completely restored....It is denied that Prince Arthur is betrothed to Princess Thyria, of Denmark.

THE insurgents in Spain are rapidly losing ground. Valencia has unconditionally surrendered, and the submission of Cartagena is expected to follow immediately....The *Vorslandt Zeitung*, of Vienna, reports that Count de Chambord has accepted the throne of France, a formal tender of which was recently made him by a deputation of Legitimists.... Henri Rochefort has been sent, with other convicts, to the penal colony of New Caledonia....A large rice mill at Stepney, a suburb of London, has been burned. The loss is $5,000,000.

A DOUBTFUL report has reached New York to the effect that Gen. Portello, at the head of 3,000 men, had captured Cienfuegos and proclaimed Don Carlos King of Spain....It is reported from London that the Great Eastern has succeeded in recovering the lost cable of 1865.

THE passage of the bill by the Spanish Cortes for the emancipation of slavery in Porto Rico is said to have been effected through the instrumentality of Minister Sickles. It is even understood that it was plainly intimated in the Cortes that, unless Spain now, in this hour of her extremity, should keep her faith with the United States, it might be considered that the day of free Cuba has arrived. So says a well-informed Washington correspondent....Many strangers are leaving Vienna, and the number of visitors to the Exposition decreases daily.

A REWARD of merit has been awarded at Vienna to the specimens of American periodical literature in the Department of Instruction....A desperate fight took place recently on the Curragh of Kildare, between two Irish regiments. Several were killed and many severely wounded.

THE monarchical movement in France which hedges about the Count de Chamord is persistently kept up by the Legitimists. They have prepared a sort of governmental contract, and, if he will agree to be bound by it, they will agree to make him King of France. If he does not accept their terms, their influence will be given in favor of the Republic.... A Madrid special to the New York *Herald* says: Further complications have arisen from the interference of the Prussian frigate in Spanish affairs. Eight hundred Spanish sailors, who were sent by the Government from Alicante to Escambrata to take possession of the iron-clads Vittana and Alamanca, were refused possession by Capt. Werner on the ground that there was no authority from Berlin to deliver them up. The sailors were obliged to remain in a position where they were menaced and at the mercy of the insurgents. Thereupon Werner declared the sailors under his protection, as well as the steamer that brought them. The insurgents declared that the steamer must leave Escambrata, or they would open fire upon her without regard to the Prussians. Thus, by small degrees, Werner's first blunder leads him further in the quarrel....The Republicans of Spain have almost entire possession of the Province of Navarre....The report is current at Paris that Metz will be restored to France through the influence of Russia.

Political.

BEN BUTLER has written an elaborate and aggressive defense of the salary bill. He insists that the law was unjust, not because the salaries were raised, but because they were not raised high enough, and that President Grant ought to receive $275,000 a year to place him on an equality with Washington....The Conservatives of Virginia have nominated Gen. James L. Kemper for Governor. He was a General in the Southern army, and personally is one of the most popular men in the State....A proposition has been submitted in the Ohio Constitutional Convention providing that any official who shall receive unlawful fees or bribes shall be liable to fine and imprisonment in the Penitentiary....The Administration at Washington will give its support to Col. Hughes for Governor of Virginia.

THE recently-elected General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed as follows: Senate, 32 Democrats and 6 Republicans; House of Representatives, 81 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Republicans gain two in the Senate, and Democrats one in the House.

THE Democrats of Maine have nominated Joseph Titcomb for Governor, and adopted the resolutions of the Ohio Democracy as their platform....The Maryland Democratic State Convention assembled at Baltimore last week, and renominated Levi N. Woolford for Comptroller. Resolutions were adopted affirming adhesion to Democratic principles, opposing monopolies and special legislation, denouncing the salary bill, etc., etc.

THE State Convention of Iowa "Anti-Monopolists," at Des Moines, nominated a full State ticket, as follows: Jacob G. Vale for Governor, Frederick O'Donnell for Lieutenant-Governor, B. J. Hall for Supreme Judge, and D. M. Prindle for Superintendent of Public Instruction....The Republicans of Pennsylvania met in State Convention at Harrisburg on the 13th inst., and nominated R. W. Mackey for State Treasurer, and Isaac Gordon for Judge of the Supreme Court.

General.

THE Canadian Parliament assembled at Ottawa on the 14th inst., but was immediately prorogued by Lord Dufferin. In doing so, he announced that a Royal Commission would be appointed to investigate the Pacific railway scandal, and that Parliament would be called upon at an early day to consider its report. The scene in the House of Commons when that body was called to the Senate Chamber for prorogation was one of the most violent disorder. The messenger of the Government was greeted with derisive groans and jeers, and 100 of the 130 members present refused to respect the summons....Hereafter no more spirituous liquors will be allowed to be introduced into the Indian countries without an order from the War Department at Washington....Correspondence of the *Churchman* intimates that persons who are anticipating the creation of an American Cardinal are to be disappointed. The Pope will announce, at the approaching consistory, that it is not his intention to create any additional Cardinals at present.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Burning of a Steamer on the Potomac —Over Forty Passengers Jump Overboard and are Drowned.

The steamer Wawasset, of Washington, with 150 passengers on board, was burned off Acquia Creek, Va., on the 8th inst. Doc Kenny, the bar-keeper of the boat, who arrived in Washington the same evening, furnished the reporter of the Associated Press with the following particulars of the disaster: Just before reaching Chatterton's Landing, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about five miles below Acquia Creek, and after the whistle of the boat had been blown as a signal of her approach to that landing, the steamer at that time being about a third of a mile from the shore, fire was discovered in the hold, and the hose was attached immediately, but before the men could reach it the conflagration became general, as the fire had been burning for some time. The fire had been smouldering, it is supposed, for some hours, and, upon opening the hatches, it burst forth with great fury, driving away the men from the hold and completely baffling all attempts to subdue it. In an instant great confusion prevailed on the vessel, the passengers becoming panic-stricken and frantic with fear, very few having presence of mind sufficient to take care of themselves. The steamer was, without a moment's delay, headed for the shore on the Virginia side, and in a few minutes run aground about 200 yards from the Virginia side. At this time the flames had spread with fearful rapidity, and in the excitement many jumped overboard. Several of them jumped into the water before the steamer struck bottom. She was provided with but two small boats, and in the frenzy of the moment one of these boats was thrown overboard by the passengers, who, uncontrolled, were trying to launch her.

Capt. Wood, of the ill-fated steamer, and his assistants, are said to have used every effort to control the passengers, but without avail, and, but for the disobedience of his orders, many who were lost might have been saved. The vessel was well provided with life-preservers, but in the panic it seems that none of the passengers secured them, and this fact also added to the lamentable loss of life.

Over forty passengers were drowned. Capt. Wood was the last man to leave the vessel, and the pilot, Mr. Boswell, was surrounded by flames before he left the pilot-box, which was not until after he had run the steamer aground. The flames spread with such rapidity that the tiller-ropes were on fire before the vessel struck ground.

All those lost were, it is supposed, drowned, having jumped overboard to escape the flames.

The fire was first discovered about twenty minutes before 11 o'clock, and Kenny states that in less than ten minutes the vessel was enveloped in flames, and now lies where it was run aground, burned to the water's edge.

About one-half the passengers on the Wawasset were women and children, many of whom were en route to country places along the Potomac to spend a short time with their friends.

The Wawasset was a side-wheel steamer, about 350 tons, and was engaged in running between Washington and the landings along the Potomac. She was insured for $28,000.

Miss McPherson, a passenger, describes the scene of the burning boat as most terrible to witness. The flames burst out all around and swept aft, driving women and children over into the water. She saw four little children hanging on by their hands to the burning steamer, and one after the other drop into the water, the flames driving them off. The colored people were perfectly wild, and no remonstrances on the part of the officers were heeded. They jumped into the boat, piling it full, and declared that it was the colored people's boat, refusing all whites admission. When it went down all were dumped into the water together, and many others followed, being pushed overboard.

The flames burst into the main-deck, setting fire to the clothing of women and children who were hoping for some relief, but no one could pass the gangway for the flames.

One of the worst features among the shore scenes was the disposition among both white and colored stragglers to plunder and rob the dead.

There is no longer any doubt that the steamer was burned because the company overloaded the vessel and provided no means of escape for the passengers, and that the owners must assume the direct and terrible responsibility of the fearful slaughter which attended their neglect.

A Gallant Act by the President—A Lady Rescued from Death.

A New York dispatch of the 8th says: At Long Branch, on yesterday, a lady was rescued from danger of death by the coolness, intrepidity and gallantry of President Grant. Miss Martin, accompanied by two gentlemen, her brother and a friend, in a phaeton, were riding on Cedar avenue, in the vicinity of the grounds of Mr. John Hoey. The horses in some way became frightened and unmanageable, and dashed off at a furious speed. The noise attracted the attention of the President, who had just made a call on Mr. Hoey. Mr. Hoey started across lots, and the President pushed his horses at full speed by the road. He reached the scene of the disaster in time to seize the horses and arrest them, with the assistance of Mr. Hoey, and to rescue the lady from the peril she was in, surrounded by the debris of the demolished vehicle, and excited and unmanageable horses. The President took the lady in his arms and placed her in his carriage, and conveyed her to the residence of Mr. Hoey, where she was kindly cared for by the lady of the house. The gentlemen were thrown from the conveyance and received more or less bruises. The lady having recovered from her fright, was conveyed to her residence. This instance is only one of many where the President has furnished evidence of his gallantry and intrepidity.

Two Men Precipitated 253 Feet to the Bottom of a Coal Shaft.

Two young men, named Nelson Whitmarch and Patrick Congan, employed in a coal shaft at LaSalle, were precipitated from the top to the bottom of the shaft last Friday. They had stepped upon the cage to descend, after having the signal all right, when the drum around which the cable runs, and which at the time was somehow disconnected from the other machinery, began to rapidly revolve, and they knew instantly that they were riding to a perhaps most horrible death. They struck the bottom, a distance of 253 feet, and breaking through the three-inch planking, were plunged into the sump, which contained at the time about ten feet of water. Wonderful to relate, neither of them were killed, but coming to the surface they clambered up on the boards. The car, which was ascending at the same time they were going down, came toward the surface with awful momentum, and tore through the forks and wrecked nearly everything in the immediate vicinity. Assistance was immediately sent below, and the injured men brought to the surface, where a vast crowd of people had already assembled. Strange as it may appear, it was found that though both the men were terribly bruised, no bones were broken, and at last accounts they were doing well and in a fair way to recover.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

THE treatment of the five hundred condemned Communists transported in the Orne from Brest to New Caledonia, revives the memories of the middle passage in slave-trading days. While the Orne lay in the port of Melbourne, two letters, one in French and the other in broken English, which had been written by the prisoners, reached the office of the Melbourne *Argus*. From them it appears that the Orne had on board no less than three hundred cases of scurvy. The prisoners had nothing else to exist on save a ship's allowence of buiscuit, a very little salt beef and occasionally a few peas. The design of the French commander seems to have been to destroy the miserable men in his charge by slow murder, and probably if all had perished he would not be reprimanded by the Versailles authorities.

The Kansas Fraud Exploded.

When S. C. Pomeroy, the illustrious champion of temperance and ardent advocate of a middle-aged men's Christian Association, had his expectations of reelection to the Senate suddenly dashed by the production in open day, and before the assembled Legislature, of the very money with which he had attempted to bribe a member of that body, he endeavored to break the force of that crushing exposure by the usual trickery of a convicted knave. At first he completely broke down, gave way to grief, and lost his mind. But a few days of seclusion and care restored him sufficiently to patch up a fabricated defense, and then he started back to Washington to resume his seat in the Senate and to demand the aid of confederates in that chamber with whom he had long been associated in various schemes of plunder.

The plan of Pomeroy and his friends was to assail the straightforward testimony of A. M. Yorke, so as to create confusion in the public mind by pretended new revelations, and thus allow him to escape the penalty of his corrupt conduct. When the Senate appointed a committee of investigation, suborned witnesses were brought to Washington to carry out this conspiracy and to uphold it by barefaced perjury. It will be remembered that Yorke delivered to the Speaker of the Legislature of Kansas $7,000, which he had received directly from the hands of Pomeroy as a consideration for his vote and influence. That stubborn fact stood in the way of all explanation, but the conspirators sought to overcome it, even at the hazard of still further infamy.

Pomeroy swore deliberately that the $7,000 was given to Yorke to be delivered to a certain John Q. Page, one of his well-known strikers, for the purpose of starting a bank at Independence, although Page at that very time was at Topeka aiding his re-election, and in hourly communication with him! And Page not only sustained this audacious statement, but he was made to commence a suit in Washington against Yorke for the recovery of this money, in which he was aided by all the influence of the Administration, for no other purpose than to harass him with vexatious litigation and costs among strangers. Everybody knew at the time that the whole proceeding was a base and desperate fraud, in which the forms of law were abused to persecute and injure an innocent man for exposing a venal scamp.

Page has now abandoned the suit against Yorke and paid all the costs attending it, thus virtually confessing that it never had the least foundation, and was only fabricated for a special purpose. That was transparent from the moment the lame and impotent attempt to excuse the bribery was made by Pomeroy, when with unblushing effrontery he rose in the Senate and denied every charge against him. Still it served as a pretext for the Administration majority of the committee to save him from expulsion. They brought in the report on the 3d of March, when the term of Pomeroy was rapidly drawing to a close, and the urgent pressure of public business precluded any fair consideration of the subject. That committee was headed by Mr. Frelinghuysen, an orthodox churchman, and flanked by Mr. Buckingham, who claims to be a Puritan of Puritans, and Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, who practices the philosophy of all things to all men. The Democrats were Mr. Thurman and Mr. Vickers; but they were powerless, although Mr. Thurman expressed himself very decidedly on the subject. The Republican members reported as follows:

"The committee, bearing in mind while examining the evidence that the whole transaction, whatever view may be taken of it, is the result of a concerted plot to defeat Mr. Pomeroy, and remembering that the burden of proof is on the party making the accusation, have come to the conclusion that Mr. Yorke has not sustained his charge by sufficient proof, contradicted as it is by the evidence of Mr. Page and Mr. Pomeroy."

This was the verdict of men who aspire to high moral positions, who are zealous externally in the church, and who are held up as examples worthy of imitation. It was rendered in defiance of an almost unanimous public opinion, and against the most conclusive proofs of Pomeroy's guilt. Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Buckingham could discover "a concerted plot to defeat Mr. Pomeroy," but they could find nothing to censure in his attempted bribery of Yorke and others, nor any plot to buy his way again into the Senate by money notoriously acquired through the prostitution of that place.

When Morton, Cameron, and others of that class who do not affect religion, combined with all their power to prevent Caldwell from being expelled on a similar charge, and did frustrate action by permitting him to resign, their course was understood and almost expected. They knew how it was themselves. So will it be when they resist any investigation of Patterson, of South Carolina, or arrange to whitewash him. But the case is very different with Frelinghuysen, Buckingham, and the like, when they lend themselves to protect iniquity and to screen the most glaring venality. The effect is to destroy all confidence in the body where party is concerned, and to reduce the whole Republican column to the same low level when crime is to be condoned.—*New York Sun.*

A Great Moral Lesson Happily Taught.

The rookery in Water street once famous as John Allen's dance house, is now used as a mission. The former bar-room is a chapel, in which services are held every Sunday. Where the bar once stood there is a preacher's desk. The floor that was once pressed by dancing feet is now occupied by seats. The walls have been neatly papered, and upon them are hung a number of illustrated religious notices, calculated to teach morality and decency to the people who are collected at the services. Prominently displayed is this group:

A Portrait of Ulysses S. Grant.	HAVE FAITH.	A Picture Illustrating the Downward Course of the Drunkard.

—*New York Sun.*

GRANTISM in Mississippi seems to have sunk very low. Coates, a colored Alderman of Vicksburg, has been detected in receiving and selling stolen goods. The President of the Board of Supervisors of Washington county has been convicted of felony, and is now in the penitentiary. Vanhook, Clerk of the Chancery Court of Lowndes county, is in prison on a charge of feloniously mutilating the records of his court, and has been convicted by two juries of gross neglect of official duty. Frank McKanna, recently appointed Superintendent of Education for Lafayette county, is charged with not being a bona fide citizen of the county, and with having been accessory to the forging of his own credentials as delegate to a Grant Convention. And with every official newspaper in the State filled with sheriffs' advertisements, the Republicans propose to put on the taxpayers the payment of the Union and Planters' bank bonds, aggregating, with the interest, thirty millions of dollars. It is not strange that Mississippians are willing to have their State divided.

IT is not surprising that the Kellogg Government of Louisiana should develop frauds as rapidly as they can be chronicled. A few days ago, Kellogg authorized a speculation in State funds for the purpose of buying up Treasury warrants as cheaply as competition and the poverty of the people would admit. A few days prior to that, there was information of a huge gas monopoly, which Kellogg was controlling by virtue of the authority which enables him to keep a bill in his pocket as long as it suits his convenience, and sign it when it suits his interest. Now there is information of a huge steal under Kellogg's sanction, by which 2,500 acres of land have been sold at 25 cents an acre as swamp lands, which really include some of the most valuable suburban property in the neighborhood of New Orleans. This property is said to be worth several millions of dollars, and was sold by legislative enactment for $700 or $800. A Government like Kellogg's, which rests upon the support of United States troops, and has no conception of responsibility beyond that of keeping itself in power in the same way which it attained power, cannot help but be corrupt. The temptation would be a great one for men inclined to be honest; the opportunity is simple for those who are troubled with no good intentions. In the meantime, there seems to be nothing for the people of Louisiana to do but to submit to systematic and voracious plundering.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE court organ at New York, in its description of the sylvan festivities attending the visit of Gen. Grant to the Catskill Mountains the other day, says that at one point, "The children, having culled wild flowers and beautiful shrubs, insisted upon decorating the President, who, seated on a rocky projection, gravely submitted." And as he lay there, his ruby countenance shining in the sun, his head bound about with wreaths, his round and shapely limbs decorated with forest flowers, and the woodland nymphs shouting around him, how like his own god Bacchus he must have looked!

WHEN President Grant left Overlook Mountain, last week, he made a speech which, although not quite up to his oratorical average, contains many fine points. It was as follows: "Ladies and gentlemen of Kingston: I have been in your county two days, and I have found them most enjoyable here and at Overlook Mountain. I am very much fatigued, and want to retire, as I shall leave to take the early boat for New York in the morning."

Stammering.

One who was a stammerer for years writes:

"No stammering person ever found any difficulty in singing. The reason of this is that by observing the measure of the music, by keeping time, the organs of speech are kept in such position that enunciation is easy. Apply the same rule to reading or speech, and the same result will follow. Let the stammerer take a sentence—say this one, Leander swam the Hellespont. Pronounce it by syllables. Scan it, keeping time with the finger if necessary, letting each syllable occupy the same time, thus—Le-an-der-swam-the-Hel-les-pont, and he will not stammer. Let him pronounce slowly at first, then faster, but still keeping time, keeping time with words instead of syllables, and he will be surprised to find that, by a very little practice, he will read without stammering, and nearly as rapidly as persons ordinarily talk or read. Then practice this in reading and conversation untill the habit is broken up. Perseverance is all that is necessary to perform a perfect cure."

Growth of Catholicism

The London *Echo* remarks that it is a singular fact that in the United States, where the Roman Catholic Church has simply had a fair field, and no favor, that stupendous religious organization has developed itself with unusual rapidity and success. Eighty-four years ago there were 25,000 Roman Catholics in the United States; there are now 9,600,000. There was one bishopric; there are now 54, besides 6 vicarates apostolic and 4 abbots; there were 21 priests, there are now 4,890; there were 3 or 4 chapels, there are now 47 cathedrals, 4,250 churches, and 1,754 chapels and stations. There are now also 138 monasteries of men and 383 convents of women, 1,557 academies and schools, 283 charitable institutions, and 112 seminaries and colleges, in which, among other students, 848 young men are studying for the priesthood. Within the last 95 years the population of the country has increased 14.33 per cent., but the Roman Catholic population has, during the same period, increased nearly 39,000 per cent., and the proportion of Catholics to the rest of the population (9,600,000 to 39,000,000) is almost as one to four.

THE American students at the German University are noted as the most skillful and formidable duelists of any nationality. Some of them prefer pistols, and make funerals which are not in favor at any of those seats of learning.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, Publisher.

Useful Suggestions.

NOSE-BLEEDING.—The best remedy for bleeding at the nose, as given by Dr. Gleason in one of his lectures, is a vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth and the child instructed to chew it hard. Here is another remedy, which we find in one of our exchanges: To stop bleeding at the nose, plug the nostrils with the scrapings from a fur hat, or with lint dipped in a strong solution of alum, or tannin, or Mousel's persalt of iron, one part to ten parts of water.

TO MAKE WALL PAPER STICK.—Make a paste of flour same as you do of starch—do not let it boil. When cold apply to the paper with a brush, not having it so thick but that it will spread evenly over the surface, or so thin as to wet the paper through. Cheap paper I find not not so cheap at last as a little better paper. The above suggestions I have from an old experienced paper-hanger, and I found them very good this spring, as in all my papering, (which I have put on myself), not an inch has come off nor is a crack to be seen.

MISS J. S. WALKER.

A USEFUL PASTE.—The following is a Turkish recipe for a cement to fasten diamonds and other precious stones to metallic surfaces, and said to unite surfaces of polished steel: Dissolve five or six bits (tears) of gum mastic in just enough spirits of wine to render the gum liquid. In a second vessel dissolve sufficient isinglass (previously softened in water) to make a two-ounce vial of strong glue, and add two bits of gum ammoniac, which must be rubbed until dissolved. Mix the whole with heat, and, when wanted for use, place the vial in boiling water.

BLACK INK.—A good and durable black ink may be made by the following directions: To two pints of water add three ounces of dark-colored, rough-skinned Aleppo galls, in gross powder, and of rasped logwood, green vitrol, and gum arabic each one ounce. Put in a convenient vessel, and shake four or five times a day for ten or twelve days.

A REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—Alcohol of 32 degrees, one ounce; camphor, four grains; opium in powder, twenty grains; oil of cloves, eighty drops. The effectiveness of this lotion will be seen at a glance, and no other authority for its use will be wanted than that of the learned and excellent physician who gave its name.

DYSPEPSIA CURE.—Dr. Dio Lewis gives the following cure for dyspepsia: "Have a right good talk, with an anecdote or two, and a half dozen hearty laughs with each meal. This eating alone at a restaurant, and shoveling in the provender in solemn silence will give dyspepsia to an ostrich, and create a feeling of despondency in the stomach of a quartz mill."

CONCERNING SLEEP.—Sleeping after dinner is a bad practice, and ten minutes before dinner is worth more than an hour after. It rests and refreshes, and prepares the system for vigorous digestion. If sleep be taken after dinner, it should be in the sitting posture, as the horizontal position is unfavorable to healthy digestion. Let those who need rest and sleep during the day take it before dinner instead of after, and they will soon find that they will feel better, and that the digestion will be improved thereby.

TO CEMENT LEATHER TO METAL.—Digest one part by weight of coarsely ground nut-galls in eight parts of distilled water for six hours, and strain through linen cloth. At the same time dissolve one part of glue in eight parts of water, and allow it to stand twenty-four hours. It is applied as follows: Brush over the leather with the warm nut gall solution, and apply the glue to the warmed metal and press the metal hard upon it until it is dry. The leather generally adheres so firmly that it will tear before it can be removed.

A CUP OF TEA.—Very few people who sit down to their comfortable cup of tea think that one hundred years ago in some part of the world, as in Ireland, to drink a cup of tea was a crime punishable by imprisonment, or that in New England tea was once cooked and set upon the table as "greens." Tea is a very important political as well as social article, and no American can ever forget that it was the great final cause which led to the revolution. It is two hundred years since the first introduction of tea in England, and one hundred and fifty years since it came into use in England.

Remarkable Superstition.

A certain class of people seem to live only that they may be duped by others. Some years ago there was a traveling doctor who claimed that the merit of all the wonderful works which he did lay in his hands, or, to speak more exactly, *on* them. He hadn't washed his hands for twenty-two years, and the thumb of his right hand had not been washed for twenty-seven years! They were covered with a coating as thick as heavy beaver cloth; while that neglected right thumb could not be bent. Herein lay the secret. The quack stirred all his medicines with those hands, and the nostrums for the cure of the most difficult cases were mixed with that right hand thumb. If he washed, all virtue would go out of his hands, he affirmed. The marvel of the matter is not so much that a man could so delude himself as to believe that such a thing could be true, but that he should do a large and prosperous business, and number among his patrons many intelligent people!

Saratoga Life.

I willingly own, says a Saratoga correspondent, that I never saw such a place as this. Everyone is out of doors from morning until night—the ladies without bonnets, and the greater part of the men with bare heads. Broadway, from the Clarendon to the Union, seems like a vast drawing-room, where fair women, in gossamer apparel of all hues, are flitting backwards and forwards like rose leaves scattered in the wind. Saratoga is the most royal spot for loafing that can be possibly conceived. Concerts morning and evening on the balconies of the different hotels by Gilmore's, Beinstein's, and Lander's bands delight the ear and keep one in a dreamy trance as the hours fly away to the measure of divine strains. One can do little but be enchanted with this life. If any one can find time to wind his watch, he can do more than your humble servant. The life of Saratoga centers about the hotels and springs. There are few but fine residences; all anyone cares for here is to see and be seen.

A Cast-Iron Government and an Indifferent People.

[Cologne Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The German Empire is an anomaly. It consists of a civilized people and a cast-iron Government. The latter has a giant's strength, and is tyrannous enough to use it like a giant. If a German pantheist should wish to adduce a familiar example of an all-prevading power, he need only name the German State.

It shows itself first and foremost in the army and navy. In time of peace, out of a population of 41,000,000, 405,000 men, nearly all of them between 20 and 23 years of age, are withdrawn from productive labor, and rigorously drilled in the science of slaughter. Every citizen, unless he belongs to one of two unfortunate classes, must sacrifice to the State the first three years of his manhood entire, and then be liable to service, in case of war, to nine years more. The two fortunate classes are the sick, who are wholly exempt, and the volunteers. These latter serve only one year and they have special privileges; and, unless punished during the year for neglect of duty, they become officers in the event of a war during the next nine years. It seems, at first sight, as if everybody would volunteer; but there are difficulties. A man must offer himself before he is 20; must be then prepared to pass an examination so rigorous that many boys (so the head of a great German school says) ruin their health in "cramming" for it; and must, if accepted, himself pay for his board and lodging, his clothing and accoutrements. This entails a cost of from 300 to 500 thalers (a thaler is 85 cents in currency). Consequently, only young men who are both rich and well-educated can volunteer, and the ranks of the three years' conscripts are kept full. The only distinction of uniform between the two classes is a slender green and white cord on volunteer shoulders. The discipline of the army is severe. The officers are under more rigid control, in some ways, than the privates. Thus, an officer cannot carry the slightest bundle, not even a lady's shawl or fan. He cannot move in any society except the highest. He cannot marry unless his intended wife and his own, between them, have at least 14,000 thalers' worth of property. He is, moreover, sent to church, like a school-boy, at stated intervals. The cost of this army of 450,000 men is something enormous. What Germany would pay for her war-force of 1,313,000, I have no means of knowing; but the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1873 gives the figures in time of peace: For the year 1872, the total expenses of the Empire were 118,840,489 thalers. Of this sum, the military and naval expenses (including a trifle over 12,300,000 for pensions) absorbed 112,300,992 thalers. And this in time of peace! This enormous money-cost is, however, but one item in the sum total. It is impossible to estimate the loss of national wealth caused by the withdrawal of so many thousands of young men from productive industry, and still more impossible to weigh the harm to Germany and the world which may result from training a whole people, in its impressible youth, to war. Such a subject must be felt by subject to monarch.

The Emperor's study, which I saw just as he had left it a few hours before, seemed like an index of the national spirit. The only pictures were those of battles; almost every book was on the art of war; the ink-stands, paper-weights, etc., were made of tiny balls and bombs; and on a high desk was a sadly worn map of Europe, on which Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Loraine were covered with letters and lines of red ink. There was scarcely an object in the room which suggested anything except war.

Lima Institutions.

"A curious feature of Lima," says a correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, "and, in fact, of all Peruvian cities, is the beggars' day. This is Saturday, and then all the poor who are supported by charity are allowed to wander through the streets seeking alms; and such an array of blind, crippled and infirm people it would be hard to gather in any other land. The grotesque forms and distressed garments would form a fitting theme for the genius of a Teniers to depict. They are all nationalities and races, these mendicants, though by far the greater part are negroes, Cholos, or native Indians, and Chinamen, and the money that they thus collect they dispose of as they see fit. Another of the institutions of Lima is the police. These are generally natives, here called Cholos, and they are armed with a musket and bayonet, and drssed in a military uniform. They are invested with the title of celadore, and a most appropriate appellation it is, for a lazier set of fellows cannot be found. When on duty they generally ensconce themselves in some doorway or corner, and there, within their knees, and their caps over their eyes, they beguile in sleep the hours of duty. An earthquake may shake a dozen buildings down near him, a salvo of artillery be fired, but these minor things cannot awaken a celadore; and he has no ear for the musical cries of murder, help and thieves. Hunger is the only thing that can awaken him. The old salts, who sometimes frequent the streets of Callao, often disarm the sleeping guardians of the peace, and parade the streets clothed in their cloaks and caps, and armed with their weapons of protection. How would such men suit in our stirring cities?"

"IS YOUR house a warm one, landlord?" asked a lady in search of a dwelling. "It ought to be; the painter has just given it two coats," was the reply.

France Thirsting for Revenge—A War to Come, the Like of Which Europe Has Never Seen.

Archibald Forbes, writing to the New York *Herald* on the recent review of the French tooops at Longchamps, says:

On the whole, it seems to me that the omen may be drawn, from the aspect of the troops on Thursday's parade, that there is forked lightning in the thundercloud of France's hatred to Germany and her thirst for revenge. Aspirations for the *ravanche* are not a mere *brutum fulmen*; that I think Gen. Manteufel must have owned to himself as he sat there *incognito* in plain clothes in a back row of the diplomatic tribune. The French mean to have another wrestle for the fall—that every one who knows the nation knows. But every one did not know, what I think this review goes to show, that her military authorities are working assiduously for the end, that when the combatants shall grapple, as grapple they must, the issue will not be, by a long way, so nearly a foregone conclusion as most people have been content to assume it. If France can contain herself, and meanwhile work as she has worked in the past two years, the struggle will be a Titanic one. She has still an immensity to do; indeed, she has scarcely yet begun the work she has set herself. But in ten years' time, in accordance with the disposition of her new military law, she will be able to set in line over 800,000 men without calling out the reserves. With them her military strength will number 1,300,000 trained soldiers. The second act, just passed, providing for organization as the first does for recruiting, enacts that wholesome decentralization the lack of which contributed as much as anything to France's downfall in the late war. With eighteen well organized and equipped army corps, each with its own staff and its own province to recruit from, with a powerful artillery and arms of precision second to none in the world, and with a strength in fighting men of a million and a quarter, who shall say that France shall not have made good her title to re-enter the ranks of the great military powers? And all this that I write of she has deliberately set herself to accomplish in ten years.

Futile Time-Serving.

The New York *Observer* ridicules the idea that where the ages of the patriarches of the Bible are mentioned in years, when the Hebrew chronologer stated the life of Methuselah to be 969 years, and of Jared 962, he meant that many months. The *Observer* goes on to figure on the subject as follows: "Adam lived 130 months, and begat a son. Seth lived 105 months, and begat Enos. Enos lived 90 months, and begat Cainan. Cainan lived 70 months, and begat Michael. And Enoch lived 65 months, and begat Methuselah. And all the days of Methuselah were 969 months, and he died; and so on. Truly a wonderful race of beings! At the age of 130 months, which is little more than 10 years, Adam begat his first-born, Seth; and at the age of 105 months, a little less than 9 years, Seth begat Enos; and at 90 months, or less than 8 years, Enos begat Cainan; and Cainan begat his first-born at 70 months, which is less than 6 years! And this is a satisfactory solution! It is historical and scientific mending with a vengeance."

Clubs and Granges.

An Eastern paper, speaking of the Iowa Granges, says: One-third of all the elevators and grain warehouses in the State are now owned or controlled by Granges, and no less than 5,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped to Chicago on Grange account prior to Dec. 1 last.

The number of cattle and hogs shipped in the same manner is enormous, and the reports received from all these shipments show an increased profit to the farmer of from 10 to 40 per cent. as compared with the amount received at the hands of the average "middlemen" in times previous.

In the matter of purchasing agricultural implements direct from the manufacturers, the Grange purchasers of the State have saved the farmers, by actual computation and comparison at the implement store, $365,000. For instance, one class of reapers ranging as No. 1, retailing at $240, was sold to the Grange, in fours or more, at $140—a clean "save" of $100 on each machine.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

Woman's Lot in Germany.

Women are farm-laborers, hod-carriers, street-sweepers, hewers of wood and drawers of water. I have seen the women tugging along a canal-boat, while a man sat in the stern, smoked, and steered; and a woman harnessed with an ox to draw a plow which a man guided. These may be exceptional instances, but the commonest of sights in a German city is a woman harnessed with a dog before a little cart. The natural consequences follow: Woman is despised; immorality is frightful. An American family which spent last winter in Dresden advertised for a servant for weeks before an unmarried woman who had no children could be procured.—*Cologne Letter.*

A HORSE attached to the cart of a tin peddler, while on Balmforth avenue, Friday, became startled by something, and ran away at a speed that was marvelous in a tin peddler's horse. The wagon was old and ricketty, and the condition of repairs, but both of them got through that avenue with awful velocity, the former hooping its spine, and shaking its head, and throwing its heels uproariously, while the latter reeled from one side of the road to the other, and bounded from rut to rut, and threw an invoice of old junk and new tin-ware at every heave. One old lady was caught around the neck by a pair of satinet pants and nearly choked to death, and a hoop-skirt, badly damaged, descended over the head of a man who was telling a neighbor what his mother rubbed on sprains, and so frightened him that he fell over a barrel and put both of his ankles out joint, and was bit on the shoulder by the dog of the man he was trying to benefit. The horse having filled the air with boilers, and old vests, and flatirons, and worthless overalls, and brass kettles, and broken-down gaiters, suddenly fetched up by jumping off the bridge into the river, dragging the wagon and a moth-eaten undershirt in after it.—*Danbury News.*

Educational Statistics.

The third annual report of Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, just issued, consists of about 1,000 pages of interesting and instructive educational matter, and contains several maps copied from the census of 1870, intended to show the advantages of education. Several other tables are taken from the census, one of which shows that of the total male adults in 1870, 9,443,001, there were 1,619,147 male adult illiterates, and that of the adult female population, 9,092,999, 2,096,049 were of the illiterate class. This gives the percentage of male illiterate adults to the total number of adults 17.15 per cent., and of illiterate females 23.05 per cent. A table of the public school expenditures in the States per capita shows that Massachusetts expends the largest amount, $20.05, and that Nevada comes next, with $19.89.3. The amounts paid in the other States range from 65.4 in North Carolina, to $12.13.3 in California. The advance and progress in education was most marked in the New England, Middle and Western States. There were 811 academies in the United States, with an aggregate attendance of 98,929, and 298 institutions reporting to the bureau that class themselves as colleges, of which 30 reported only preparatory students. The 217 colleges reported 19,260 students in the collegiate course, of whom 1,419 were females. The number of institutions for the superior education of females was 751, with 1,617 instructors, of whom 449 were male and 1,168 female, and a total of 12,288 students. The Commissioner calls attention to the lack of proper veterinary instruction in the United States, and says the epidemic which lately visited the horses, which represents $700,000,000 or $800,000,000 of our property, awakened the public mind to the necessity of a class of well-educated veterinary surgeons.

A Sleeping Burglar.

A strange case of somnambulism is reported in a Detroit paper. A man by the name of Birch received $300 too late to deposit it in a bank, and accordingly put it in a tin box, which he placed in a bureau drawer. The key to the drawer he placed in his bed-room. A daughter of his had a morbid fear of burglars. She retired, however, at the usual hour, first placing a bandage about her neck to cure a soreness in her throat. In the morning the box was missing, though the windows and doors were all secure, and the key to the drawer in its place. It was found, too, that the bandage about the girl's neck had disappeared. The father going through a grape arbor shortly afterward, spied the bandage on the ground, and stooping to pick it up, his foot sunk into the soft ground that had lately been placed in a hole, and came on the box of money. In attempting to solve the mystery it was found that the girl's fingers were soiled with dirt, and that there were dirt marks on the pillow where she had placed her hands. She, however, remembered nothing of the strange occurrences of the night, though it is certain that she rose, procured the key of the drawer, opened it, took out the box, unlocked the door leading to the garden, passed out, dug the hole with her hands, hid the money, returned, put everything in proper place, and then retired without waking any one, even herself.

High Farming.

A noted farmer of New England, after visiting England and examining with the critical eye of a practical and experienced agriculturist the system pursued there, says:

I am thoroughly confirmed in my old faith that the only good farmer of our future is to be the "high farmer." There is a widely prevailing antipathy among the common farmers of our State against not only the practice of high farming, but against the use of the phrase by agricultural writers. This is all wrong and should at once be corrected. Through some misconception of the meaning of the phrase, and also of its application, they have come to believe it synonymous with theoretical "book farming," "new-fangled notions," boasted strides of progress, followed by disappointments and final failure. This is all an error. High farming simply means thorough cultivation, liberal manuring, bountiful crops, good stock, good feed, and paying profits therefrom. It is not strange that misconceptions have arisen in the minds of doubting farmers who have been eye-witness to some of the spread-eagle experiments of enthusiastic farmers, better supplied with money obtained in a business they know how to manage than with practical experience on the farm. Bountiful crops and paying profits of course are what all farmers who are dependent upon the farm for an income are striving to obtain; and every year as it passes is reconfirming the opinion that the profits are small, and will grow "beautifully less" where high farming is practiced.

Summer Blankets for Horses.

Blanketing horses in summer has now become an acknowledged necessity, and light blankets are now an important portion of the harness maker's stock. The material used for these are brown and bleached linen, scrims, flannel and light brown duck. Muslin sheets are also used, but these, as well as those made of duck, are not popular. Linen and flannel are the favorite goods; they cost more, but are durable and look well; twilled braid is used for binding and joining, and some of the finer qualities have monograms or the name of the horse worked on in very narrow braid of the same shade as the binding.

Scrims is used more as a protection against flies than for any other purpose, and being very light and loosely woven, requires to be well bound and secured at the seams; a strip of light leather should be stitched on under the braid, either on the back of the scrims or between it and the braid; the end of the scrims must be turned in so that the outer row of stitches will pass through two thicknesses; if this is not done it will ravel and the binding come off.—*Carriage and Harness Journal.*

A POET asks: "Where are the dead, the vanquished dead, who trod the earth that now we tread?" On general principles, we should answer that they are buried.

HELLENIC ANTIQUITIES.

Old Troy Unearthed—The Grand Reward of Three Years' Work—Priam's Palace Brought to Light—Great Treasures of Gold and Silver Discovered.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 4.]

The following is an extract from a private letter, written by Mrs. Francis, wife of the American Minister to Greece, to her daughter residing in this city. It conveys the first intelligence which has reached us of the complete and brilliant success attending Mr. Schliemann's long-continued explorations on the site of ancient Troy. The discoveries here announced are among the most interesting and remarkable contributions of this century to archæological lore, and will be hailed with enthusiasm by scholars all over the world:

"ATHENS, Greece, June 25, 1873.

"Mr. Schliemann returned from Troy yesterday. He has completed his excavations, after three years of labor, by a grand master-stroke. He has discovered the Palace of Priam and large treasure in gold and silver. He has carried away with him forty large cases containing various articles, also fifteen baskets of real treasures. We called upon him to-day, at his residence, for the purpose of examining his collection. I saw in his house gold goblets and vases which shine just like the gold of our age. I also saw some beautiful hand-ornaments made of gold, massive and well made, resembling those now worn by the modern Greeks. There is a golden goblet weighing nearly three pounds, also a quantity of small, round ear-rings, such as are used and worn by children of our days."

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, Aug. 5.]

Our mention yesterday of the extraordinary success of Prof. Schliemann's excavations and searches on what he believed (and now appears to have proved) to be the site of Homer's Troy, are corroborated by Greek papers just at hand. The *Clio*, a paper published Athens in modern Greek, speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Schliemann, and recognizes the great importance of his discoveries. The study of Hellenic antiquities has latterly been taken up with great zeal in Greece. The French School of Arts at Athens has done much to stimulate these pursuits, and the Greek Government and people, though with little money to give, are well-disposed to lend a helping-hand to the archæologists. On the island of Delos many of the glories of the chief shrine of Apollo have been unearthed, and the inspired hands of Phidias and Praxiteles are supposed to be traced in many fragments of statuary that have been found in the sacred isle and elsewhere within the past few years. The *Clio* dwells particularly upon recent discoveries in Decelia, a frontier village of Attica, famous in the history of the internecine wars of Greece, and fortified by the Athenians at the instance of their greatest statesman as the key of Attica. The King of Greece has his summer residence exactly, he believes, in the ancient *demos* of Decelia. Since the successes recently noted have become known, it is popularly believed that a sort of Capt. Kidd treasure underlies the soil of each historic spot in Hellenic territory, and that the earth will yield up the treasures of the conqueror and the conquered as the stubborn spade shall persevere.

The *Clio* says that, above all, the attention of archæologists is directed to the many antiquities which Mr. Schliemann has brought from Troy. He identifies the spot where he has wrought by many close correspondences with the topographical descriptions of the Iliad, and is confident that he has at last found the somber and high-towered portals of the Elders of Troy in the day of the famous duel between Paris and Menelaus.

Encouraged by his successes in the Troad, Mr. Schliemann now asks permission of the Grecian Government to excavate at Argos and Mycenæ, the capital of Agamemnon. He proposes to do this at his own expense. He asks that the Grecian Government allow him the privilege, with the understanding that all the treasures of antiquity discovered by him in the past and in the future shall belong to him during his life, and that at his death they shall revert to the Greek Government. He proposes further to establish a museum for exhibition of Homeric antiquities, at an expense of 200,000 francs, to be paid by himself. The sentiment of the people is represented to be in favor of the proposition, notwithstanding that other archæologists have deceived them upon similar understandings. The journals of Athens express the utmost public confidence in Mr. Schliemann.

Quality of Air in Different Localities.

An interesting paper, valuable in a physiological point of view, on the quality of air taken from various localities, was lately read by Dr. Sigerson, at Dublin, before the Royal Irish Society. In air from an iron factory, he found, on examination, carbon, ash, and iron; the latter substance was in the form of little hollow balls, each about two thousandths of an inch in diameter, the iron being so thin that the light passed through it. In shirt factory air were found filaments of linen and cotton. Antimony—from the type metal, probably—was discovered in the air of printing rooms. Stable air was ascertained to contain floating hair and scales; and in the air through which tobacco smoke was passing, nicotine, the poison of tobacco, appeared in little globules.

BE NOT IDLE.—One great power rules the world as it always has done—the power of labor. For labor conquers all things. Everything we do has to have a certain amount of labor expended on it, to bring it to a state of perfection. However difficult it may appear, however impossible it may seem to be, remember if you attack it with energy, and labor with all your might, your efforts will be crowned with success. Inventive man, by the aid and application of labor, wins for himself a name that will always be honored, respected and remembered by his fellow-citizens. It has been truly said, that no excellence is obtained without labor. Few persons conversant with the world have failed to discover that in the race of life, men of moderate means and attainments frequently outstrip competitors endowed equally by the smiles of fortune and gifts of genius. Difference of talent has little to do with it; the power of steady, unabated labor excels all gifts of genius; and he who would succeed in life must labor constantly.

THE Union Pacific has 320,000 acres of land in Nebraska for sale.

Walking as an Exercise.

There is no exercise so fine as walking, if one knows how to take it. When a disease in one part of the body becomes incurable, the physician will sometimes attack it by "revulsion"—that is, by attacking some other part, and thus diverting the sickness from its stronghold. So a man who uses his head until the brain is weary needs to tire his legs.

You complain that you cannot walk. Because you do not observe the rules. Walk easily. Take time. Do not hurry yourself into exhaustion. Begin by walking as you can bear it. Every now and then I backslide, get nervous. Think the sun hurts me and take to riding in street cars. Three months ago a mile wearied me. The circulation tended to the brain. Sleep was difficult. I determined to seek relief, as before, in walking. By walking at first two miles, and afterwards increasing the distance, I was soon able to trudge off ten miles in an afternoon without regard to heat. Sunstroke? It is not people who live right and exercise freely that suffer from the sun. Did you ever sit in a Turkish bath? The first three minutes you are ready to faint, to burst, to die, to blow up with the intolerable dry heat. But when once the perspiration has started, and all the little safety-valves were open, you were able to take with pleasure thirty or forty degrees more of heat than you had when an explosion seemed imminent. So when you are nervous about walking, and the heat seems dangerous, you have only to start off in a steady, easy gait. At the end of a mile walking is delightful. You wouldn't ride if you could.—*Edward Eggleston, in Hearth and Home.*

Red Salt.

A young parson of the Universalist faith, many years since, when the simon pure Universalism was preached, started westward to attend a convention of his bretheren in the faith. He took the precaution to carry a vial of cayenne pepper in his pocket, to sprinkle his food with as a preventive against fever and ague. The convention met; and at dinner a tall Hoosier observed the parson as he seasoned his meat, and addressed him thus:

"Stranger, I'll thank you for a leetle of that 'ere red salt, for I'm kind of curious to try it."

"Certainly," returned the parson, "but you will find it very powerful; be careful how you use it."

The Hoosier took the proffered vial, and feeling himself proof against any quantity of raw whisky, thought he could stand the "red salt" with impunity; accordingly he sprinkled a chunk of beef rather bountifully with it, and forthwith introduced it into his capacious mouth. It soon began to take hold. He shut his eyes, and his features began to writhe, denoting a very inharmonious condition physically. Finally he could stand it no longer. He opened his mouth and screamed "Fire!"

"Take a drink of cold water from the jug," said the parson.

"Will that put it out?" asked the martyr, suiting the action to the word. In a short time the unfortunate man began to recover, and turning to the parson, his eyes yet swimming in water, exclaimed:

"Stranger, you call yourself a 'Varsalist, I believe?"

"I do," mildly answered the parson.

"Wall, I want to know if you think it consistent with your belief to go about with hell-fire in your breeches pockets?"

Gid and Jack.

Speaking of the proposed love-feast of Union and Confederate West Pointers next year, the Newark *Advertiser*—whose editor was in the Union service—remarks:

"This comrade-feeling reminds us of the surrender of the Confederate Gen. Gideon Pillow to his old friend Gen. A. J. Smith. It was a touching scene. Pillow came into Montgomery one morning, afoot and alone. He sat down on a curbstone and shook the gravel out of his rough army shoes, and then walked into Smith's office, a back parlor, to surrender. The ceremony was simple. He said: 'How are you, Jack?' The reply was: 'Good God, Gid, is that you? Have you had your breakfast?' To which Pillow feelingly responded, 'No, and I haven't a dollar to pay for one.' Pillow got his breakfast, gave his parole, remarked that if he could not whip Yankees he could go back to Tennessee and raise cotton, and went on his way rejoicing, with enough money in his pocket to resume his place as one of the best citizens of West Tennessee."

THE FOG LIFTED.—London air has at last been cleared of some portion of its smoke. Two centuries ago King Charles II. suggested to the Royal Society of England that they should discover some plan whereby the smoke of London might be consumed. The savants of the society failed to make any discovery, but within the past quarter of a century practical engineers have succeeded in consuming the smoke from their furnaces and factories, and now even the bakers are compelled by law to do the same. Such a vast change has occurred in the condition of the London atmosphere in consequence, that the public gardens, as those of the Temple for instance, which heretofore were miserable failures in a horticultural sense, are now blooming successfully, and the banks of the river Thames begin to be "in verdure clad."

ALSACE-LORRAINE is not yet transformed into Elsass-Lothringen. It still requires great garrisons, and still shows hate of its cenquerors. We are cautioned not to speak German in Strasbourg shops, in order to avoid incivility and higher prices. The amount of scowling done by the populace as troops march through the streets is something ludicrously appalling to see. The photograph stores are full of pictures of "France Bidding Farewell to Alsace and Lorraine," "The Ravishment of Alsace," "Alsace's Dream," etc. The "dream" is the expulsion of the Germans by the French. These are only straws, but evidently the current has not yet turned toward Germany.—*German Letter.*

A LOCOMOTIVE with a two-story cab is the latest novelty on a Massachusetts railway. The engineer occupies the upper story and the fireman the lower.

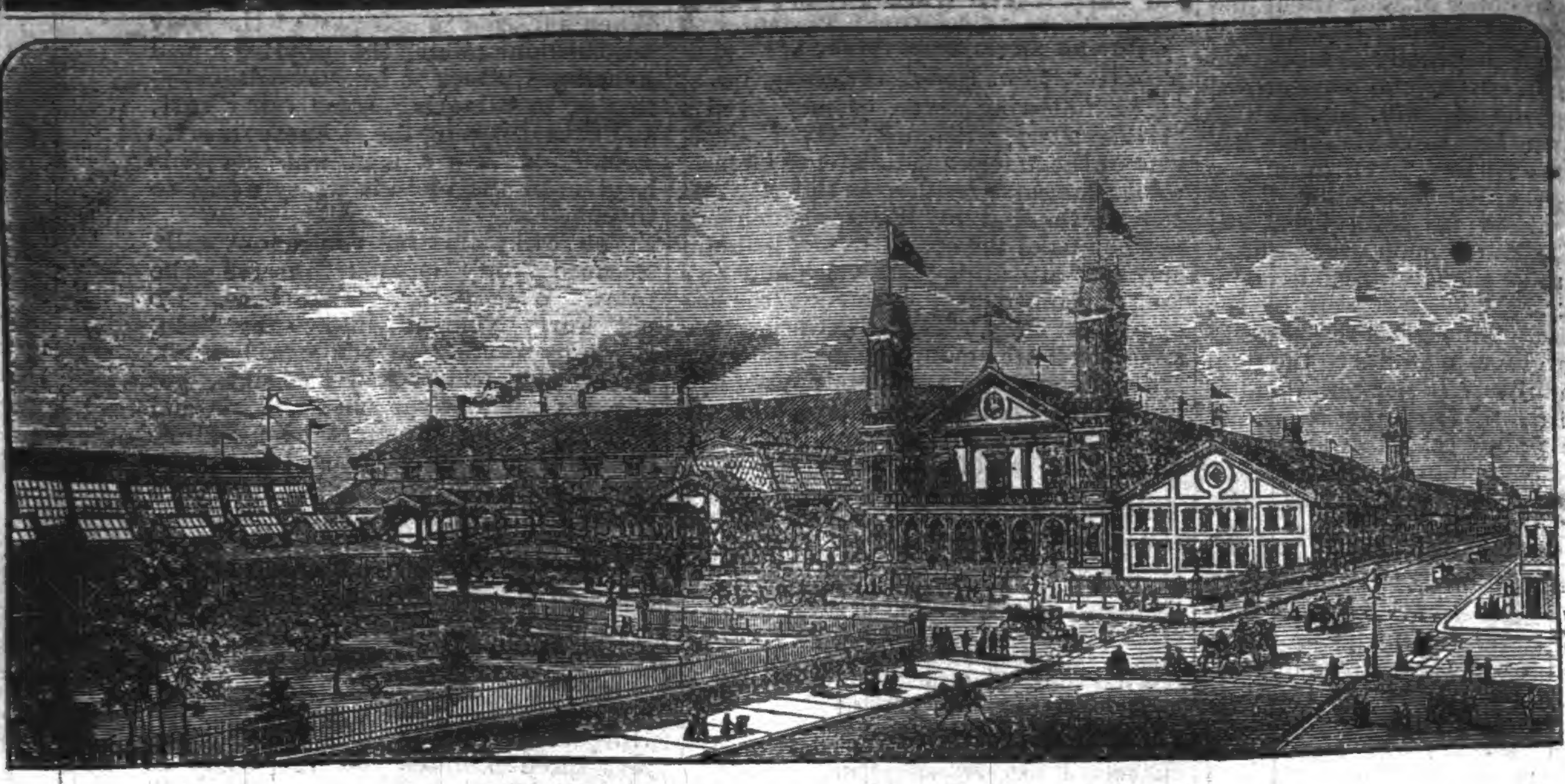

Cincinnati Industrial Exposition Buildings, 1873.

We present our readers above with a view of the buildings of the CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, in which the Fourth Annual Exposition is to be held from September 3 to October 4, 1873.

This great Exhibition, which is the foremost among similar enterprises in this country, is already well known to many of our readers, but we give some details which are of general interest.

The buildings are situated in the heart of the city, and are five in number, including the Art Hall, which is connected with the rest by a bridge across Elm street, shown at the left of the picture. They furnish to exhibitors nearly eight acres of space, the Power Hall alone comprising over an acre of every variety of machinery in motion. The Exposition is divided into sixteen departments, and each of the great halls is filled with the myriad products of American industrial enterprise, displayed in the most attractive forms and with endless profusion. It may be justly termed a popular school of art and industry, teaching by object lessons of the most vivid and attractive description.

Its immense popularity is partly due to the central location of Cincinnati, but mainly to the liberal character of its management, which is in the hands of the three commercial associations of the city. There being no stockholding interest, all its revenues are directly expended in increasing its popular attractions, while the high character and impartiality of its awards has made them eagerly sought after by exhibitors from every part of the Union. The national character of the Exposition is indicated by the half-fare arrangements which last year extended over 15,000 miles of railway, or nearly one-third the entire mileage of the United States; and by the attendance of over 600,000 visitors. A large increase is expected this year, under the newly adopted system of school excursions at reduced rates of admission.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* speaking of the late Democatic Convention in that State says:

The war having legislated some leading questions out of existence, it was natural that many men should shift their party allegiance. The logic of the *status* was, and, we insist, is, that the party that had disgraced on every question but one should, that question being buried separate. The Republican party was a temporary party, and the thing which gave it cohesion is no more. The thing which alone gives it cohesion is the spoils. It rests upon no principle, preaches no beneficient doctrine. An attempt was made a year ago to overthrow the party which had learned corruption so soon. The details of that attempt are respectable and historic alone by reason of the unparalleled liberality of the Democracy which marked them. That attempt lacked consistency and failed. If pursued until the dissimilar elements had been welded into a closer union, this policy would have won. This year the inconsistancy and the ambition, and, we might add, the treachery and ingratitude of a few men, have opened to us a shorter road. The Demoracy of Ohio ask no longer for partners who demand two hundred per cent. per annum on their investment, and who wish to withdraw so soon as their hopes of profit grow dim. They will go before the people of Ohio asking for friends on their merit alone. The liberalized Democracy will no longer go to a puny faction that can give neither aid nor honesty; they will compel honest people to come to them Mahomet must come to the mountain. The Democratic party is to-day the most liberal and progressive in the land. It is bound together by the closest ties, and by inherent traditions that run back to the earliest and purest days of the Republic. It preaches the doctrine of the present and the future, and enjoys of the political orthodoxy of the hour. The people will not long be insensible to its claims. We believe that the party in this State to-day will evince its fitness to govern. We have confidence that the Convention will remember the two facts essential to its success; That an excellent platform without an excellent ticket is amistake, and, equally so, an excellent ticket without an excellent platform.

◆

Matilda Fletcher, Iowa's favorite Platform orator, has been selected to deliver the annual address at the Nebraska State Fair, at Lincoln on the first week in September. She has accepted the invitation, and has chosen for her subject, "Farmers' Wives and Daughters." This is a happy selection for the success of our Western Neighbor's fair. It will bring thousands of visitors to their exhibition, and thousands of dollars to the treasury. The women of our country are as much interested in the success of our fairs as the other sex, and it is right they should be put in prominent positions to carry forward such enterprises, especially when the directors act as wisely in selecting as our neighbors in Nebraska have done.—*Des Moines Register*.

◆

The world is to come to an end next month.

The epizootic has reappeared in Barre, Massachusetts.

Every man must furnish his own blanket and overcoat at the Maine State Muster.

It is well to say "take things as they come," but suppose they don't come.

Why is a nice young lady like a hinge? Because she is something to adore.

"A man can't help what done behind his back," as the loafer said when he was kicked out of doors.

Those who make their bread by the sweat of their brow have a chance to start a bakery this hot weather.

General Ewing's Comment to the Democracy.

The only really good thing which was said in the gathering at Columbus last Wednesday was the eulogium pronounced by General Tom Ewing upon the Democratic party. It is the more noticeable as coming from a man who belongs to a family who has been the the hereditary foe of our organization for half a century. He himself has been but briefly connected with it, and now, when he is about to leave he pays it this splendid tribute, which we cannot refrain from publishing:

"But, gentlemen, most of the Democracy not reached the conclusion as yet. They are resolved to preserve the organization, and fight on for victory, no matter how long deferred. They were reared in the Democratic paty. Its name and organization are symbol and the weapon of a faith they cherish with almost religios fervor. The, the association of a life-time the memories of splendid triumphs and firmly endured disasters, of struggle and sacrifices for what they believe, and in the main I believe to be true principles of government—have bound them to the party, and they will abandon it at no man's dictu. Look at its unparalelled life and history! See how through two generations of men it has largely ruled the States and Nation, and has bravely and honestly met every great question of principle and policy without once changing its name or striking its colors! Do you wonder that life-long Democrats cling to the party, and that fifteen successive years of disaster have not destoyed their faith in its destiny? I profoundly respect, while I cannot largely share, their love for this great name an organization. Had I been reared in the party might be as warmly atttached to it as they."

It is remarkable that, seeing, as he so plainly does, the impractibility, if not the folly of disbanding that great party which holds together in adversity as well as in prosperity, he should have lent his name to this feeble and unwise movement for its destruction

◆

A school boy being requested to write a composition upon the subject of "Pins," produced the following: "Pins are very useful. They have saved the life of a great many men, women, and children—in fact whole families." "How so?" asked the duzzled teacher. And the boy replied "Why by not swallowing them." This matches the story of the other boy who defined salt as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put on any."

◆

"THAT'S HOW."—After a great storm, a little fellow began to shovel a path through a large snow bank before his grandfather's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with.

'Hou do you expect to get through that drift?' Asked a man who was passing along.

'By keeping at it,' said the boy cheerfully. 'That's how.'

That is the secret of almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard task is before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or how hard it is; but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller until it is done.

If a hard lesson is to be learned do not spend a moment in fretting; do not lose breath in saying 'I can't,' or 'I don't see how;' go at it and keep at it —study. That is the only way to conquer it.

If a fault is cured or a bad habit braken up it cannot be done by merely being sorry, or only crying a little. You must keep fighting until it is got rid of.

◆

A few fatal cases of cholera reported at Indianapolis, on Monday. At all points the disease seems to be making but little progress.

◆

The shows were both good, and also little disturbance. No runaways and nothing but fun.

◆

Simon Cameron has declared for Grant a third term. It is now in order for Mr- Tom Murphy, of New York to make a like declaration.

◆

A young lady at Portland, Oregon, recently broke her engagement because her lover, while taking her to ride quarreled with a gatekeeper over the amount of toll.

◆

A lately married couple came near separating on account of a squabble over their wedding presents

GRAND

OPENING!

—OF—

SPRING

AND SUMMER

CLOTHING

S. Laufferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN STREET.

Auburn, Ind.

Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE, ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
retailed AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc
Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Good.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS,
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

AUBURN LIVERY

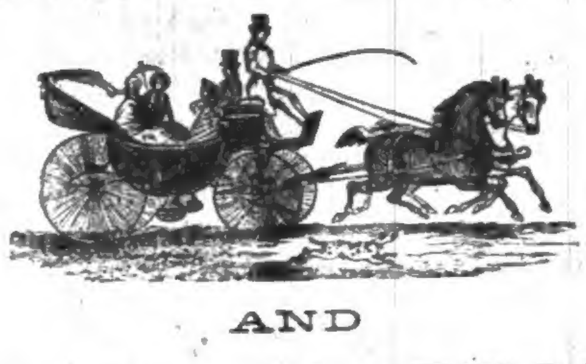

AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

☞ ☞ ☞

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

V. A. BEARD
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Queensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc
Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS
Always on hand.

The Auburn

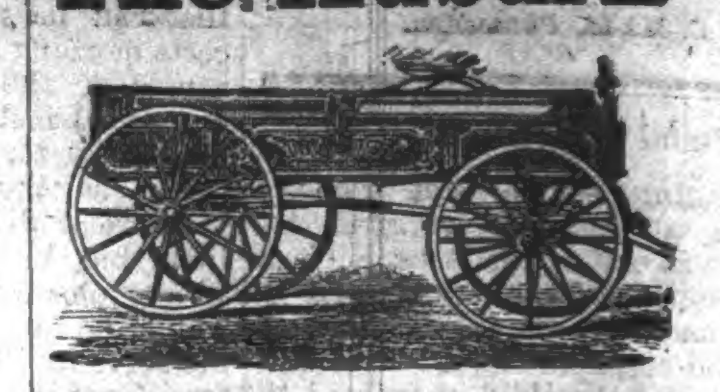

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Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS!
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

PIONEER
STORE!

HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, Executor of the will of John Sommers, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES McCLELLAN, Adm.

July 30, 1873.

Auditor's Office

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, August 28, 1873. No. 35.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year.......... $2 0
Six Months.......... 1 0
Three Months.......... 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square.........	2 50	5 00	7 50	12 00
¼ Column..........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column..........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column..........	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.
Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.
DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House: Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Unio Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Court up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. E. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

H. A. Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

GEO. W: LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of John G. Dancer, late of said county county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. JOHN DANCER, Adm'r
Aug 7-73

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M.	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,59 "	7,28 "	10,25 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	[illegible] "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	2,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,30 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest.....	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,06 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,20 "	11,25 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	4,05 "
Chicago...	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,35 A M	9,20 A. M.	5,30 P. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6,40 "
Forest.....	4,00 "	5,05 "	2,37 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6,00 A M	6,50 "	4,15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,45 "	11,00 "
Orrville...	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8,05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	A. M.	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne....... Dep	11 15p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4.30 p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 32	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 12	1 50

Wm. A. ERNST. Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
1 Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00 a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.36
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.30 a. m.			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.48	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler......	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo ...	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna......	2:16 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna.......	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan......	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo......	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler........	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

	Mail.	Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 [illegible]5 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS,
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address
J. A. CAMPBELL,
April 9, 1873-tf Butler Ind.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITETS
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
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Indiana Items.

Horse thieves are raiding in Elkhart county.

The old settlers held a meeting at New Castle this month.

A new paper, to be called the Commercial, will soon be started in Evansville.

Tippecanoe county farmers say that without an early rain the corn will be ruined.

The mother of General Grose died at New Lisbon, Henry county, last week. She was 89 years old.

Washington Hay, of Smiley's Mill, has a cow which recently gave birth triplets, which are alive and well.

The store of David Entzmingher, at Jonesboro, Grant county, was burglarized, and robbed of $150 in cash.

J. F. Smith, proprietor of the Crescent City Springs, has departed suddenly, leaving several friends to hold an empty bag between them.

Exactly 1,000 sacks of mail matter are manipulated by the nimble finges of the postal men at the Union depot, Indianapolis, every twenty-four hours.

The wife of Davidson, who shot Patrick Foley near Evansville, while intoxicated, has sued Anderson, the man who sold her husband liquor, for $5,000 damages.

The authorities of Attica have purchased the McDonald Spring, which is expected to furnish that town a constant supply of pure water. The consideration was $5,000.

A Nevada paper reports that the servant girls of Helena have struck for $66 per mouth, two silk dresses, and the privilege of the parlor every Sunday.

Queen Victoria and ex Empress Eugenie are going to visite Inverlock castle, in Sep and will picnic together on the summit of Ben Nevis.

The dying words of a Delaware woman were:

"Henry, if you marry again, remember that it only takes a cupful of sugar to sweeten a quat of gooseberries'

The artisan well now being bored at Michigan city, is 240 feet deep already. The last 45 feet were sunk through slate. There are indications of oil and inflammable gass.

A private letter from a gentleman in Indianapolis, whose word is entitled to belief, says the cholera in that city is much more prevalent than is indicated by the daily papers.

Jennings county has two fairs this year, the horse show being Sept. 3, 4 and 5, and the agricultural show Sept 87, 18, and 19. The result of the separation will be looked for interest.

The fifth annual reunion of the surviving soldiers of the 11th Congressional District, also embracing the counties of Miami and Laporte, will hold their reunion at Wabash, Indiana, on Sept. 29, 73.

Harry Murphy, Willie Felt, and John McClure, three small boys have been arrested for firing Reed & Co.'s. stable in Indianapolis, and have confessed. Willie Felt, who threw the lighted candle into the stable is only 6 years old.

Miscegenation is not encouraged in this State. Nicholas Keiger, of Jeffsonville, has been sentenced by the Clark County Criminal Court to pay a fine of $1,000 and suffer one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary for marrying a white woman.

A boy was out hauling, last week, near Bedford, who saw a snake in a pond that was over 20 feet long—Ex. Nothing very remarkable about that. Doubtless there are many ponds in Lawrence county more than twenty feet long.

A stave factory between Shelburn and Curryville was recently the scene of a drunken orgie, in the course of which Peter Davis drew what he called a "dead line" on the road and declared of shooting whatever crossed it A Mrs. Lloyd came to induce her husband to go home, and on crossing the dead line Davis fired three shots, one hitting her in the chest and two in the back.

Mrs. Jesse Wright, while alone in her house, near Fairmount, on the 9h inst., and intent on some household cleaning, was stealthily approached by some one, who placed a revolver close to her ear and shot her dead. Chalkley Gardner, a young man living with his parents near by, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer and circumstancial evidence is strong against him, though no motive is assigned for the crime.

Eugene City, Oregon, has found it necessary to have two Police Judges, so that when one gets drunk the other can fine him.

Two New Orleans dry goods clerks fought a duel with pistols in an empty warehouse. At the first fire one was wounded in the hand.

Under the present military lay of Connecticut no money can be disbursed at the encampment of a regiment as was the custom formerly.

A Nebraska man who beat his wife with a harness tug was soundly flogged by 14 women, a crowd of men standing by to see fair play.

Hartford's water-pies are so constructed that to stop the smallest leak, it is necessary to cut the water off from the whole city.

'O that my father was seized with a remittent fever!' sighed a young spendthrift at college.

Of the four physicians in Moot Vernon, Ind., who stood at their posts and labored zealously through the cholera visitation, only one of them died of the disease.

A California gentleman thought him self justified in sending his cook to the lunatic asylum, because she persisted in doing cucumbers for his breakfast.

A Shaker basket maker at West Pittsfeld, Mass., has inherited $24,000 from a relative in Ireland. He proposes to shake the basket meeting immediately.

The father and mother of the girl and boy who went over Niagara Falls some time since, have settled at Youngstown, N. Y., that they may be near the burial place of their unfortunate children.

Miss Bryan, of Queens Run, Pa., lately encountered and slew, after a terrible struggle, a panther which measured six feet and ten inches in length.

Yes, we made the acquaintance of Miss Lizzie Clevenger, and the way she sung and played on the piano made our heart kick around like a yearling mule. But we haven't made up our mind yet that we can be gon for by "other fellers," discarded sweetheart, and as for keeping her in chewing gum if she chews as much as she did while at our pic-nic, we would have to flatly refuse her, for at a cent a stick it would keep a "poor man's noise on the grind stone" always, to keep her going. There might, however, be one advantage in it, as it would prevent her from "jawing" us all the time, which would be quite a consideration.

On the evening of the 9th, Moses King, who resided near Maxinkuckee Marshall rounty, decended into a well on his promises, in the bottom of which a driven well had been sunk, for the purpose of fixing a cylender.—He was suffocated with the foul gas. Soon after his daughter passed by, looked into the well and saw her father sitting on the bottom. She called to him, but not being answered, summoned her mother and brother, who came accompanied by a lady neighbor They attached a rope to the boys body and lowered him into the well. On reaching the bottom he detached the rope and was about to secure it to his father's body when he was himself overcome. Mrs. King. now nearly frantic with grief, was about to lower her daughter into the well, but was prevented by the other lady. Assistance was procured and the bodies were raised by the aid of ropes and hooks.

The friends of the so called "Peace Policy" are urging the President to pardon the Modocs, it will be remembered, ruthlessly murdered Canby and carved divers and sundry other over credulous United States officials. They urge it on the grounds that the trial was illegal and that Canby was, at the time of his death, acting as peace officer and therefore not identified with the War Department. Well now, the bare fact that the trial was illegal ought not to discourage the prresent administration from inflicting the prescribed punishment, During the war these summary trials were of daily occurrence, and no peace commissioners stepped forth to denounce them. People were banished, hung, and imprisoned without even the hollow terms of a drumhead investigation, and no tears were shed by peace commissions. But now that a few superfluous Modocs are likely to swing, a loud lament cometh from these fellows, and they advise a pardon.

News Items.

Illinois claims to have the most elopements.

How to become a real estate agen —marry a rich wife.

In Hesse, husband whippers are ridden backwerd on a donkey.

Beecher thinks that the habit of talking loud detracts from ady lady's dignity.

Sixteen female newspaper reporters are in attendance at the Vienna Exposition.

A woman from Florida had a small live alligator with her on a Hudson river railroad train.

The belle who originated the Grecian bend is stopping at Congress Hall Saratoga. Remorse is painted on her once cheerful countenance.

The New York Tribune says that in this country the man who advertises for a wife is always a thief, and the woman who answers, is usually his congenial mate.

A Cincinnati man, who went off the other day, with all his family, expecting his motherinlaw and the house cat found upon his return that the animal had been talked to death for being out late at night.

Why is mid ocean like Broadway? Because there you'll see big 'swells.'

A Massachusetts man has two horses forty years old. They are now running against time.

A force of habit is fully illustrated in the case of a retired milkman, who says he never sees a can of water without almost irresitible desire to put some milk into it.

An English lady has written a book to show a lady may live on $75 a year. It did'nt cost Eve anything like that.

Wells county will on the 27th proxime, vote upon the question of extending aid to the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad enterprise to the amount of $55,-250.

The people of Atlanta, Ga., are listening to the "deep base notes" of an alligater, which is wadling about beneath the city in a sewer.

The Free Methodists of New York refuse membership to persons who use tobacco or liquor in any form. They prohibit the use of jewelry and of gay and flashy dress.

A doctor of Portsmouth New Hampshire, wants the custom of tolling bells for funerals discontinued. It has a depressing effect upon the sick, and cannot prove a source of much enjoyment to the departed.

A sportive sturgeon leaped into a boat in the Savannah river, knocked down one of the crew, sprained the ankle of another, and then calmly floated off from the boat, which he had completely filled with water.

They are so mortal slow over in England that they haven't got sick of velocipedes yet. There are several bycycle clubs there and the present season has witnessed quite a number of trials of speed and endurance.

The Cincinnati Evening *Times* says of the platform of the Democracy of Ohio:

"Avoiding a few of the customary outburst at the corruption of the opposing party, there is not a sentiment or a resolution in the whole document that might not receive the hearty indorsement of Republicans and liberals, as well as Democrats."

The wide-wake ink-slinger of the Martinsville *Gazette* insists that the imprudence of the Modocs of Oregon, the Apaches of Arizona and the Kickapoos of Texas, in "bucking" against the United States Government, is only equalled by that of a subscriber to a newspaper, who cries "Stop my paper," when the "onery" cuss hasn't paid a cent toward its maintenance for months, and often for years.

The recently elected General Assembly of Kentucky will be composed as follows: Senate, 32 Democrats and 6 Republicans; House of Representatives, 81 Democrats and 19 Republicans. The Republicans gain two in the Senate and the Democrats one in the House.

GENERAL GRANT has been ceremoniously invited to attend the "annual clam bake" and reunion of the "Fat Men of the United States," to be held at Norwalk, Conn., on the 28th inst.

THE SPRIG OF GREEN.

At Fredericksburg on that dread day,
Ere yet the strife begun,
Along the [illegible]
The General's order ran.
Win we or lose; our country's curse
Upon the wretch who shirks,
But honor to the man that dies
The nearest to the works.

Before them rose the giant range
Of hills in martial round,
From whose grim tops all bodefully,
The bristling cannon frowned.
No break within that iron line,
But death from left to right;
And Meagher with his Irish lay
Before Saint Marye's height.

No gloom was there, but every face
As careless and as bright
As if it was a wedding morn,
And not a day of fight.
And in their caps—though all around
Nor tree nor shrub was seen—
They wore—heaven knows from whence procured—
Each man a sprig of green.

Not long they waited for the sound
That told the strife begun;
Hark! from the river's further side,
It is the signal gun.
A thousand cannon from the hills
Bellowed in fierce acclaim,
And all the mighty line of blue
Swept upward through the flame.

Of what avail are words to paint
The strife that none can tell,
The hurrah from the Union host:
The wild Confederate yell.
The saber's clank; the horseman's tramp;
The scream of shot and shell:
And groans of dying men, that went
To make the mimic hell.

All day against those awful heights
Our lines were hurled in vain;
All day the shattered ranks closed up
But to be torn again,
Until the sun withdrew her light
As if for very shame;
And night came down upon the field
To end the bloody game.

The morning broke all fair and bright
Upon the dead array,
And lovingly on hill and plain
The blessed sunbeams lay.
The fight was done, the field was won,
The blue had lost the day;
And from their works all curiously
Swarmed down the men in gray.

Thick lay the slain, like sheaves of grain,
Ripened by battle suns;
But one had died beyond the rest,
A stone's cast from the guns.
They raised him softly, for the brave
Respect the brave I ween,
And in his cap, unwithered still,
They found a sprig of green.

Of all the thousands lying round,
Close locked in death's embrace,
That one—though all were brave and true—
From death had got such grace.
No bearded soldier old in wars,
Had won the happy place;
He who died nearest to the works
Had only a boy's face.

They buried him just where he fell,
These foemen with rude art,
They said that he had earned the place
By his undaunted heart.
And one—a poet in his soul,
Though rough in garb and mien—
Planted upon the simple mound
The dead boy's sprig of green.

The brave man dies, but the brave deed
With death will not be found;
And travelers say, that to this day,
The children playing round,
Can point the stranger to the spot,
The fairest in the scene,
The grave where sleeps the Irish boy
Who wore the sprig of green.

—*Danbury News.*

HUNG IN ARMOR.

Were you ever at Gairskittery? No? Well, never go; for measles, famine, quacks, unpaid bills, tight stays, bad wine, and the ringleader of all our demagogues came from thence; so I will not describe it. The reader always likes to have some share in the book or article he is reading. It flatters him when the writer concludes that he knows enough to fill up details.

I will merely mention that my tale begins at 12 o'clock m.; that the month is August; that the trembling aspen trees were on one side of the road, and the broad sea on the other. Don't you perceive that you know all the rest? that the trees are green, the ocean restless and dazzling, the sun hot, and the road intolerably dusty?

And now imagine on this road, back in the medieval ages, not Mr. G. P. R. James' solitary horseman, but two men, father and son, both shrewd country fellows, trotting along on two donkeys.

"Shall we get there in time?" quoth the son.

"Yes, it comes off at 2 o'clock, and now it is only a quarter past 12."

"I want to see it very much. No doubt he will be hung with stolen armor on him."

"Yes, and that will be a grander sight than a black coat and a white tie."

"How did he get the idea of stealing a coat of mail?"

"Not a hard idea to get."

"No, it was the armor that was hard to get," said the son, who wanted to be witty. "Was it very handsome?"

"Magnificent! All inlaid with gold."

"And was he caught as he carried it off?"

"Yes, for a suit of armor is not moved about as silently as a feather-bed; so he very soon came to a place called 'Stop!'"

"Did the servants in the castle catch him?"

"Not they—they were frightened—"

"Of course," interrupted the son, "else there would be no fun in being a robber."

"Nor any excitement in being robbed. But they did not think that there was any robber in the case."

"What then?"

"They thought it was a ghost. The rascal, who was as strong as a horse, carried the suit of armor in front of him, so that it looked as if a giant or the Commendatore in 'Don Giovanni' was tramping down the stairs. It made a most horrible noise. Unluckily for the thief, the lord of the castle, who was as bold as Baron Munchausen, and feared neither ghosts nor men, had not yet gone to bed. He had been absorbed in reading a heroic book called 'Squeeky,' which was written in a country where they have abolished the have-his-carcass act, and all the Brigadier Generals are Presidents of colleges. He was quietly ascending the stairs as the thief was coming down, and he just arrested him; and as they lived in a country where honest men can recover their own, the Baron sent him off to prison."

"And he was tried?"

"Yes, and sentenced to be hung in the stolen armor."

"But why, in the name of old Nixon?"

"Aha! The lord of the castle knew very well what he was about. He had a keen eye to the main chance; a suit of armor in which a man has been hung is a talisman. He had conceived a scheme greater than any ever concocted in the windy brain of a first-class political economist. He would wear this armor in the impending war; and the story spreading far and wide, the enemy's knees would double up with fear, and no one would dare to touch the man cased in that awful suit."

"How very clever! Come, let us hurry; for after hearing all this I would give all I have, and a little more, too, to see the hanging."

So the father and son jogged on, and half an hour after they reached Gairskittery.

There was an immense crowd in the square. In the center was a very fine gallows, of magnificent rosewood, not very tall, for the criminal was a low fellow; but still there was ample room for him to dance between heaven and earth, and the rope was already twisting about in the wind like an eel hung up by his tail.

The criminal would have an uninterrupted view of the ocean, if that was any consolation; and besides, those who know say that hanging is not unpleasant.

Our two donkey-men pushed into the crowd and waited with the rest, but with less fatigue than the rest, as they were mounted.

They did not have to wait long. At precisely 2 o'clock the prison gates swung open, and the procession appeared.

The robber was dressed in the splendid armor. He was mounted on an ass, with his head turned toward its tail. His hands were tied behind him. Judging by his attitude his reflections were not agreeable.

They rode him in front of the gallows. It was an unwelcome sight. He was wishing that he knew nothing about what was happening to him; he envied a little dog that somebody kicked. A butterfly flew past. He thought it insulting to him, which was rather a hasty induction; but he had very little time to correct errors in reasoning, for the hangman put up his ladder, and the priest read the sentence.

The thief never stirred; and the spectators watched the motionless figure, and hoped that he would not be guilty of the audacious swindle of dying before he was hung.

They ordered him to get down, but he remained silent and motionless as the Sphinx.

Then the irritated hangman seized him by the arms and pulled him down, and stood him on the ground. In one minute he had gone through the alphabet from an upright I to a zig-zag Z.

"Is there anything you want?" growled the hangman.

"Yes."

"What is it?—and be quick."

"My pardon."

The judge and the lord of the castle shrugged their shoulders, and motioned to the hangman to proceed.

He tried to make the thief go up the ladder, but it was no easy matter. It is really absurd, but you have no idea of the difficulty of persuading some people to die.

With superhuman effort the hangman hoisted him up, and nearly exploded himself in doing it, while the thief kept praying that Heaven a gift would give him, which would enable him to evaporate then and there into ammoniacal or demoniacal gas; and condense comfortably back again somewhere outside of Gairskittery.

But making personal use of gases was not so common in those days as now; so the noose was slipped around his neck, and with a vigorous kick the hangman launched him into space.

The crowd applauded and shuddered, and little children, with long curls floating behind them like golden clouds, were held up by their mothers, the better to see the show.

The body twisted and turned, and then hung down stiff. The Z became I again.

The men on the donkeys had watched breathless till it was over. "Well," said the son, "the poor wretch has paid dear for not stealing the armor."

"But he meant to steal it, and the will has been made to suffer for the deed. Javelins! it was not very pleasant to see."

Twenty minutes after, our travelers trotted away. They stopped in the little town, where they had money to receive, and toward nightfall they departed for home, quite riotous with good luck and good spirits; for they had collected their money and were also filled with wine.

The next day, just before daylight, two soldiers came from the castle to take down the body, and to return the now invaluable armor to their lord. But they met with an unexpected surprise. The gallows was there, and the rope twisting in the wind, but the man in armor was not.

The soldiers rubbed their eyes and clanged their sabers and brandished their poleaxes; then they stabbed, poked, pricked, scratched, and ripped up all the bushes far and near, but no man in armor turned up, any more than the one who was to be cut down; and what was strangest of all, the rope was neither broken nor severed, but just as it had been before the execution took place.

Fast they hurried home to tell the unwelcome news to the lord of the castle, who would not believe them, but set out to look for himself. He was such a high and mighty lord that he thought the criminal thought he might be there to oblige *him*, and so it was a pity that he saw just what the others had described.

What had become of the dead man? for dead he was, as all the people knew. Had some other thief taken advantage of the night to carry off the armor? That was plausible; but what did he want of the body? Had his friends and relations been there? That was not unlikely, only he had no friends or relations, and if he had, they would have taken the body and then left the armor.

The lord of the castle was in despair. He was "sold," as they say in these degenerate days. He advertised a great reward; no one came for it. He caused all the houses to be searched. It was bootless. Then he consulted a wise man of ancient Gotham, the same who had planted a hedge around the cuckoo to keep spring all the year, and to him he propounded this question:

"How can a man who has been hung escape from a rope by which he is suspended?"

The wise man from Gotham took three weeks to study up this grave subject, and gave this answer, "It cannot."

Then the lord of the castle put this question:

"A thief who could not steal when he is alive, being condemned to death for stealing—can he steal after he is dead?"

The wise man sat with his chin upon his hand, and looked as wise and old as anything except the difference between right and wrong, and replied, "Yes."

The lord of the castle asked him, "How?"

He said he could not tell; and he was the wisest man of his time.

They sent him home, and began to think that the thief was a sorcerer, and ordered masses to allay his vindictive spirit, for they believed that he would take speedy vengeance on the lord of the castle and all who helped to hang him.

And the lord of the castle wandered about asking for his armor from man, from woman, and from the devil, who he now believed had personated the thief.

Nothing came of it.

At last, he was just about to give it up, when one morning as he awoke a great noise and shouting reached his ears, coming from the direction of the public square.

His servants rapped hurriedly upon his door, and, as he opened it, they screamed out together: "My lord, my lord, do you know what has happened?"

"No; but if you will hold your tongues long enough, I am going to ask. What is it?"

"A miracle!"

"Really?"

"Yes! the criminal—he is there on the gallows, with your armor, and dead!"

"Dead?"

"Quite dead! Only—"

"Well."

"Did he have spurs on when he was hung? Steel spurs, my lord?"

"No."

"But he has them now," cried the men, their eyes rolling wildly with fright; and then they gasped out in awful whispers, "And his helmet, my lord! His helmet is not on his head. He has taken it off. He has placed it carefully on the ground, and he hangs bare-headed!"

The lord of the castle turned pale. There was nothing like it in "Sqeeky"—not even a pumpkin ghost or a pasteboard bogy to be scared at. It was contrary to nature for a dead man to come back and hang himself again—contrary to nature in every sense; and in those medieval ages there were no foxes to say and geese to believe that spirits came back. It must be the Monarch of Evil himself! But the Baron himself had never been afraid of man, or the potentate just mentioned, and he was not going to begin now; so with a deep returning flush on his face, the expression of which grew firmer every moment, he dressed himself quickly and ran down to the square.

It was even so. The thief hung bareheaded, the spurs on his feet, the helmet on the ground beneath him; and everybody shouting, "A miracle! a miracle!"

"He has repented," cried some, "and come back and rehung himself!"

"He has always been here," cried the others, "only his sorcery concealed him!"

"But why those spurs? He must have been gone away on some unfinished business. What a fool to come back at all!"

As for the Baron, surer than ever of the inestimable, life-preserving talisman which he who wore the armor would possess, he carried off his property triumphantly. He took the spurs, too, which was practical justice, perhaps, but not exactly a point of honor.

The "Saturday Review" of those medieval days gave three versions of this strange story.

The wise man of ancient Gotham declared, through the pages of the "Review," that if at the last moment the sufferer had will enough, he might absorb his body into his *will*, and, as the will is invisible, the body would be invisible likewise; but the body reappeared at the end of a month because his will suddenly "caved in," so to say. This was a capital theory, and might be essayed by all the poor dear murderers, if they could see that it led to anything at all satisfactory in the end, which it don't.

The next version was offered by Dr. Phthisgig, who was then delivering lectures in the Center of Creation, otherwise called "The Hub." The "Review" had just reported a remarkable one, in which the learned Doctor proved inductively, deductively, productively and seductively, that spiders carried their ears on their legs. This profound philosopher maintained that the animal on the gallows escaped, but being pursued by an awful phantom called Remorse, he could not endure his life longer than a month, and had come back to be pious and good, and to do justice on himself. Dear old Phthisig I honor him for believing that there is something divine in the worst natures. True, when his wife puts her boots on of a morning, she finds little snakes squirming up, which the good man has tucked up in the boots to keep safe and warm over night. But never mind, his heart is all right, and he is the simplest, pleasantest, kindliest old Dominie Sampson of a philosopher in the Hub—which is saying octavo volumes, where so many good, and pious, and learned philosophers do congregate.

But thirdly, and finally, a medieval reporter, who had "interviewed" everybody upon whom he could lay hands, declared that those country fellows going home at night passed the gallows on their way.

A long and pitiful groan sounded in their startled ears.

"Jevelins!" exclaimed the father, "what's that?"

The son tumbled upside down off the donkey, and yelled with all his might.

"O——h!" groaned the man on the gallows; "have mercy! help me down!"

With quaking knees the father mounted the ladder, and found that the rope had caught round the helmet instead of the neck of the thief, who was as alive as alive could be.

Accordingly he took him down, and, penetrated with pity, the two men carried him to their home.

'Alas! why is it that a man who has once stolen will steal again? Is it force of habit, methodic science, special, innate depravity, or predestination? Sheltered, fed, and kindly treated, this scamp made up his mind to steal the countryman's donkeys, his daughter, and the spurs, which were an heirloom of value. In fact, there was nothing else of value to steal.

And so one night when the church clock chimes struck the last quarter to eleven, there was a sudden cry in the countryman's house, "Help! help! murder!" for the gag with which the thief had sought to stifle her cries had fallen from the young girl's mouth. In an instant, with a horrible oath, her father was on him. He threw him down; he stamped his foot upon his prostrate body; he lifted the fellow and hurled him across the room; he hustled him into another, and there, with his son's help, he bound him fast, and the next night the two men carried the wretch back to the gallows, dressed in the stolen armor, and taking off the helmet to make sure this time that the rope fitted his neck, once more he was swung into the air, and this time he hung by the neck till he was dead.

The spurs, which were buckled on the heels of the mailed boots, they forgot to remove. The young girl was safe, and one does not think of trifles at such times.

Of these three versions you can choose which you please.

As for the lord of the castle, he put on his armor, which was to be such a sure talisman against squibs, and crackers, and boiling pitch, and guns, and sallabalas, and lightning, and striding off to the wars, he was killed the very first man.—*Galaxy.*

Dueling in England.

The conviction of Capts. Smith and Markham for fighting a duel with Mr. O'Grady, in which Mr. O'Grady was killed, is the last and only case in which a jury has ever in Great Britain found a man guilty of a criminal offense for fighting a duel. The indictment was for manslaughter, and the penalty, under the conviction, was one year's imprisonment. The case is thus stated in *Appletons' Journal.*

The trial and imprisonment of Capts. Smith and Markham, of the British army, in 1830, for killing Mr. O'Grady, a barrister, in a duel, did much to check the barbarous system among military men. Mr. O'Grady, on horseback, met in a crowded street Capts. Smith and Markham, driving in a cabriolet. In attempting to pass, the former crowded upon the foot-path, and his horse losing his footing, leaned forward to right himself in the saddle, and in doing so touched the top of the cabriolet with his riding-stick. The horse recovering his footing, and he his seat, he went on at a gentle walk. The gentlemen in the cabriolet drew up suddenly; Capt. Smith jumped out, whip in hand, overtook Mr. O'Grady, and without salutation, call, or expostulation, struck him several times. When he turned he saw Capt. Smith running back to his cabriolet, and upon inquiring who he was received for a reply:

"You know me, — you! I am Capt. Smith, of the Thirty-second."

Mr. O'Grady rode to his father's house and sought for the assistance of Lieut. Macnamara, who in the course of the day had an interview with Capt. Smith and Capt. Markham, who acted as his friend. The meeting immediately followed. It was six in the evening. No strangers were present. Capt. Markham acquainted Mr. O'Grady that the signal to be given was, "Ready! fire!" When he gave it, however, he said: "Are you ready, gentlemen?" O'Grady conceived the word to be "Ready! fire!" and that "Are you ready, gentlemen?" was merely preliminary. Capt. Smith, it appeared, did not so understand it, and upon hearing the words raised his pistol, leveled it, covered Mr. O'Grady, and fired. The latter fell without having discharged his pistol and died the next day.

There was suspicion of foul play, though the Judge would not permit the proof to go to the jury. It undoubtedly had its effect, nevertheless. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and both prisoners, Smith and Markham, were sentenced to imprisonment in Kilmainham Jail for one year. The announcement was received with cheers. To the young officers both verdict and sentence came with awful surprise. Capt. Smith clasped his hands to his forehead and exclaimed, "O, God! My God! Take my life! Is it come to this?" Then, throwing himself into Capt. Markham's arms, he cried, "O Markham! my dear Frederick! have I brought you to this! Oh! I wish to God they would take my life!"

The sentence was carried out, nevertheless, greatly to the benefit of the British service in all parts of the world.

Permanent Lemonade.

Some competent sanitary and bibulous authority asserts that when people feel the need of an acid, if they would let vinegar alone, and use lemons or apples, they would feel just as well satisfied and receive no injury. A suggestion may not come amiss as to a good plan when lemons are cheap in the market. A person should then purchase several dozen at once and prepare them for use in the warm, weak days of spring and summer, when acids, especially citric and molic, or the acid of lemons, are so grateful and useful. Press your hand on the table to make it squeeze more easily; then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler—never into tin; strain out all the pulp from the peels—to extract the acid. A few minutes' boiling is enough; then strain the water with the juice of the lemons; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice; boil ten minutes, bottle it, and your lemonade is ready. Put a tablespoonful or two of this lemon syrup in a glass of water, and you have a cool, healthful drink.

THERE are in the United States 86 establishments for the manufacture of silk, employing 6,649 hands. This industry is confined to the seven States of New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire, the two first States named producing more than half of the entire product.

A BRAVE ACT.

A Kentucky Student at Heidelberg Saves [illegible] Rich.

At the gala regatta of the South German Boating Association at Mannheim, in Baden, on the 13th of June, there took place an event which shed considerable luster on American gallantry and which ended in a most romantic manner. On the above-mentioned day the banks of the Rhine were lined with spectators, among which the South German aristocracy was fully represented. Just as the crews of four boating societies were speeding past the last pillar of the new bridge a thrilling spectacle attracted all eyes. A handsome young lady, most elegantly dressed, who had been leaning over the low railing of the bridge, suddenly lost her balance and fell into the water, which was at least seventy-five feet underneath. Two or three heart-rending shrieks burst from the lips of those standing near, and then the thousands of spectators, losing all interest in the race, looked with breathless suspense for the result of this terrible accident. The poor young lady struck the water heavily, and disappeared at once. The Rhine at that place is deep and rapid; and when the aged father of the unfortunate lady, in a voice of agonizing grief, offered a princely reward to whosoever would save his daughter, there was no response.

All at once a tall young man, in the costume of a German student, and wearing the gold embroidered cap of the Vandal Society, of Heidelberg, rushed to the left bank of the river and plunged boldly into the water—a leap of thirty feet. There was a loud shout of applause, and then again a pause of breathless silence. All eyes were riveted on the gallant swimmer as he struggled against the rapid current at the very spot where the lady disappeared. He dived down. What a minute of suspense! But all at once a heavy burden fell from all those oppressed hearts. The swimmer emerged from the depth, and on his arm held the senseless body of the young lady. Another shout of applause rang the welkin. Now two boats rowed rapidly toward the pair, and they did not come any too soon, for the young swimmer was visibly growing faint, and when he, with his fair burden, was drawn into the boats, he sank down with utter exhaustion. When the boat reached the left bank, the young hero was at once the object of a fervent ovation, while the young woman's father took the latter in his arms and carried her, still in an unconscious state, into a carriage.

The young hero was a Kentuckian named Clarence Goodwin, a law student at the University of Heidelberg. The oldest and most experienced fisherman on the Rhine pronounced his exploit a truly heroic deed, and already on the following morning the Grand Duke of Baden conferred on young Goodwin, who is only nineteen years old, the large golden medal for deeds of courage and devotion. But still a greater reward awaited him. The young lady whose life he had saved, and who, notwithstanding the terrible shock she had suffered, had soon revived, was the only daughter of the Count of Reigers, one of the wealthiest South German noblemen. Her father went himself to the savior of his daughter, and after thanking him in the most touching manner, brought him to the young Countess. The latter thanked young Goodwin with tears in her eyes, and said that her lifelong gratitude belonged to him. During the next few days the two were seen frequently together on the public promenade, and everybody in Mannheim believes that they are engaged to be married.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Leipsic Tragedy.

A terrible tragedy is narrated by the German papers. Herr Schweinhoff, a merchant of Leipsic, aged 65 years, after losing his first wife, married a young girl of 18, who, of course, was only enamored of the old man's wealth. Schweinhoff had by his first wife a son, who seems to have been rather wild. On returning home after two years' absence, the son, aged 25 years, commenced a liaison with his step-mother. Schweinhoff suspected the intimacy, and determined to be avenged. Having acquired proof of the treachery of the couple, he awaited his opportunity. On July 5, he took a horse and rode to a country house then occupied by his wife. Entering the grounds, he saw her and his son seated at the edge of a small lake, engaged in conversation. He at once put spurs to his steed and trampled the woman under the horse's feet. She, flying, fell into the lake. The son sprang upon the father, and, during a struggle which ensued after Schweinhoff had been pulled from his horse, he stabbed him fourteen times in the face and breast with a poniard which the father had carried in his own belt. Then he ran to the rescue of his mistress, and leaped into the water, but his strength failed him before he reached her. The lifeless remains of the guilty pair were recovered an hour later.

A Rattlesnake's Bite.

An Indiana man has recovered from the bite of a rattlesnake. The South Bend *Tribune* tells the story thus:

"Last Wednesday afternoon, Asa Jones, of Clay township, was engaged in loading hay on a wagon on the marsh at Bonebrake's farm, when he was attacked by a rattlesnake. The reptile first struck at the boot on his right foot, but missed it, and he gave the snake a kick, sending it off a short distance. It renewed the attack again, and this time struck him on one side of the calf of his leg, just above the boot-top, the fangs making a wound nearly an inch long. Mr. Jones managed to dispatch the snake, and immediately burned some tobacco on the wound. Within five minutes from the time he was bitten he was perfectly blind, and it was with great difficulty he was got to his house, which was over a mile distant. He was instantly filled with whisky, and tobacco was kept on the wound till the day following, when he was apparently as well as ever. He is now suffering no bad effects from the bite. The snake was a good-sized one, with seven rattles."

TO REMOVE IRON RUST.—Take the juice of a lemon and drop on the spots and lay the articles out in the sun, when the rust will soon disappear.

A SERENADE.

From the folds of your snow-white pillow,
My love, my beautiful [illegible],
And come to the [illegible] window
Where the wind through the cedars sighs.
Star and planet are beaming
Out through the cloudless blue;
Planet and star are weeping
And wondering where are you.

The moon, like a royal maiden,
Sits on her cloud-built throne,
And the breath of the dainty tulips
From the garden paths is blown;
Under the drooped narcissus
The bulbul sits and sings
And the leaves of the roses are brushing
The dew from the wind's light wings.

Under thy leafy casement,
Sweet, I am waiting still,
Watching the lamp-lit lattice
Till thy hand on the window-sill
Rustles the dainty rose-leaves
That lovingly cluster there,
Sighing till somebody culls them
To twine in thy dark-brown hair.

My own, my beautiful Nina,
Come, till my love I pour—
Come, till I tell the passion
My heart can hide no more—
Till I sit in the rich sweet luster
Of thy dark-blue eyes divine,
And bless in a blissful rapture
The hour that shall make thee mine.

Shine out, O shimmering planet!
O panting shadow, lie still!
Methinks 'tis the rim of her raiment
I see by the window-sill;
Hush, bulbul under the roses!
Oh, rapture! the hour draws near!
Silence, thou restless zephyr!
'Tis her step, 'tis her voice I hear!

"Do you think we have all gone mad, sir?
In truth, I wish you'd leave off;
I'm dying to-night with a toothache,
And your howling won't cure my cough.
'Tis really strange, 'tis monstrous,
How little of sense remains,
Or even of common politeness,
When folks get love on their brains."

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Humorous.

CHEEKY "SWELLS"—Mumps.

NET PROFITS—A fisherman's.

WHEN does a man feel girlish? When he makes his maiden speech.

WHY is an overworked horse like an umbrella? Because it is used up.

DON'T worry your neighbor's cats. Respect, by all means, his felines.

JOSH BILLINGS says that a red herring will keep a man dry better than an umbrella.

WHEN a girl falls in love with an unlucky Irishman her heart always goes pity-Pat.

"I'M going to draw this beau into a knot," a lady said, when standing at the hymeneal altar.

WHY is a talkative young man like a young pig? Because, if he lives, he is likely to become a great *bore*.

A LADY correspondent wants to know why, since the invention of needle-guns, women can't fight as well as men.

WHY do people talk about the idle wind? It is almost always active, and, like a cheerful farmer, whistles as it works.

FRESH DANBERRIES.

[From the Danbury News.]

IF there is room for one more in that balloon of the *Graphic's*, there is a young man in Danbury who can fill it. He lives opposite us and plays an accordion. He might object to running the risk, but he could be stunned by a blow on the head, and got into the balloon before he recovered.

WE saw a man who was crossing White street, yesterday, pick up a lump of coal and put it in his pocket. "There," we said to ourself, "is a truly economical man. He is not afraid to save. He realizes that a penny saved is a penny earned, and he will profit by it." Then he stepped into a saloon to get a drink, and we moved on.

A NORTH MAIN street gentleman saw his boy in front of the house throwing a ball in the air, last evening. He hadn't played ball himself for thirty years, and knew nothing of the kind of ball base-ball clubs have introduced in the last few years, but he felt the old spirit rising in him at the memory of former triumphs, and he held up his hands and told his son to "let her slide." She slid. He caught it full and fair, and then dropped it, and started into the house, with his eyes full of tears, and his hands pressed under his arms. The youth subsequently informed another boy that he could plainly hear the "old man's" bones snap.

A DANBURY man of statistical turn can tell how many stalks of oats there are in the average acre. He has counted the hairs on his children's heads, and has the number pasted in their hats. He keeps company waiting while he demonstrates the number of tendons there were in the animal from which came the steak, and will step people in the street when they are in a hurry and hold them until he explains how many threads form the garment which they may have on. People at first were struck with admiration for the brain that man carries with him, but now they wish he would die.

THE pastor of the Slawson church sends us the following item: The church, as will be remembered, is holding a series of revival meetings, which are largely attended. Prominent among the speakers is Rev. Mr. Chaffee, of Illinois. Last Friday evening the building was crowded, and Mr. Chaffee was considerably animated. He was sitting in a chair at the front, his wonderfully long legs crossed, and his voice sending forth a volume of song. The upper leg was swinging majestically, the motion increasing as the singing advanced. They had just reached that part of the hymn where it says, "Then I can safely reach my home, my God, my heaven, my all," and Mr. Chaffee was doing his level best, and had just got out "Then I can safely reach my home," when the oscillating limb came suddenly in contact with a miserable dog that had in some way got into the house, and sent it flying and howling under one of the benches. Of course Mr. Chaffee was surprised, but when a little woman popped up in the galleay and shook an ominous looking umbrella at him, and cried in a voice of passion, "You kick that dog again, you Illinoy giraffe, and you won't safely reach your home," he was more than astonished—he was fairly macadamized. He subsequently told our informant that "he never before was so completely flabergasted, so thoroughly circumbobolated," whatever that means.

A DUTCHMAN, getting excited over an account of an elopement of a married woman, gave his opinion thus: "If my wife runs avay mit anoder man's wife, I shake him out of his breeches if she be mine fadder!"

Death of a Remarkable Man.

Dr. [illegible] Berger, an eminent physician of this city, was buried July 19, in the Lutheran Cemetery, New York. He first saw the light in the small town of Rottwell, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, but came to this country while still a young man, making New York his home during nearly forty years.

He had attained a proficiency in diagnosis and treatment which astonished the whole medical profession, not merely of this country, but of Europe, many of the great lights of the profession consulting him in difficult cases, and invariably with remarkable success.

We are enabled to give an interesting account of Dr. Berger's mode of treatment, together with a few examples of the strange proficiency he had attained in discovering the cause of disease. His patients were always treated on the principle of "first come, first served." He would never allow this rule to be infringed, treating the veriest pauper with the same consideration as the high-bred dame riding in her aristocratic equipage. His fee, too, was the same for all, no matter the wealth of the sufferer, namely, $1 the visit; and when an acquaintance ventured to reason with him on the strangeness of such action, his reply invariably was, "Oh, they are only sick peoples." His practice must have been enormous; for, in addition to $100,000 in hard cash, he has left a number of houses and lots in the best portions of the city.

His *modus operandi* was peculiar, for, notwithstanding what might be the rank, age, or complaint of the patient, he invariably based his diagnosis upon the result of the action of the kidneys, submitted in a phial to his inspection, judging the whole case from it by his eyes; and, without even seeing his visitor, he would tell his or her age, habits of life, complaint, previous treatment, etc.

The disease of this remarkable man was simply due to over brain-work, for he had been exceptionably temperate during his whole life. When he recovered from the attack which preceded the paralysis, he said: "I hab lived here forty years, and I never spend von dollar in liquor store or lager-beer saloon. It is like de debbil—all poison." He was not, however, a total abstainer, but confined himself to the red wines of his native Germany, giving high prices for the best vintages.—*New York Mercury.*

A Sand Storm in Colorado.

Last Monday two Mexican boys, Jesus Maria and Juan de la Cruz Limbustero, were taking a herd of 700 sheep across the sand-hills of "Lomas del Arreno," about twenty-four miles northerly from Fort Garland. These sand-hills extend out into the San Luis Valley, about fifteen miles opposite the Mosco pass. The herders undertook to make a short-cut across the hills instead of going around, as directed by their father. At first everything went on gaily; the boys and sheep and dogs only sank a few inches in the light, white sand, and they thought how foolish it was of old fogies to go around twenty miles when it was only four across; but before they got half across one of those sudden storms arose; up came a gentle breeze, th breeze became a wind, and the wind an awful hurricane; the sand moved about in blinding clouds, hills changed to holes, and every hole was a seething cauldron. The poor boys struggled hard to avert their doom, and Jesus Maria managed, by drawing his serap over his head and keeping his feet, and climbing as the sand piled up around him, to survive the tornado. But his younger brother, Juan de la Cruz, succumbed to the suffocaitng blast, and as the ship goes down at sea, so sank the brave boy, surrounded by his bleating sheep and whining dogs; and when the storm ceased, as suddenly as it had commenced, little Jesus Maria found himself all alone, with quiet mounds of glistening sand all around him, and not a trace of the cruel storm nor a wreck of the sad disaster could be seen. He hurried home, where he arrived the next day, and told his tale of terror. The whole plaza turned out to search for the lost body and to dig out the missing sheep. Up to the succeeding afternoon they had not recovered over 400 sheep, most of them being found about six feet below the surface; and the natives from neighboring plazas had flocked to the scene, and were busily engaged digging out sheep, saving the wool and feasting on mutton.

Another Revolution in England.

Another revolution is impending in England. It is nothing less than a proposition to add 900,000 peasants to the voting lists of the country. It was the intention of the Tories to take up this cry of "country franchise," as it is called—that is the extension of household suffrage to the counties such as now obtain in the cities. But Mr. Gladstone has forestalled his opponents, and distinctly announces his adhesion to the principle involved; though, for obvious reasons he does not propose as yet to give it practical effect. It will doubtless be made a Government measure at a more convenient season. We do not, in this country, as yet fully realize the force of the revolt which is now in progress among the English agricultural laborers. They are determined that something shall be done to better their miserable condition. The emigration fever has seized them; and Mr. Joseph Arch, their leader, is making preparations to come to this country, and select a location where a large body of them can comfortably settle. England certainly manages her revolutions better than they do in France or Spain. The leaders fling a great many hard words at each other; and in contests of importance a great deal of hard feeling is excited; but in the end the so-called "upper classes" give way to popular demands before there is any necessity of coming to blows. With household suffrage in town and hamlet, the England of the next quarter of a century will be a very different England from what it has been in the past.—*Graphic.*

PRACTICAL jokes are often objectionable, and picking one's teeth with a penknife never commendable; and Frederick Hilton, a young man residing in Detroit, Mich., is a new convert to the truth of these two assertions. He was standing on a corner of Second street, in that city, quietly engaged in picking his teeth with a blade of his knife, when a waggish acquaintance came along and gave his elbow a push. By this push the blade of his knife was so firmly wedged between two of his teeth, and the pain was so great, that Frederick was compelled to go to a dentist and have one of the teeth loosened.

A Wooden Railroad—Fifteen Miles an Hour with Ease.

The Clarendon (S. C.) *Press* contains a lengthy account of the wooden railroad of tramway which has been lately built, and which brings Manning Court-House in communication with the outside world:

The South Carolina Central railroad had been allowed to drop through the hands of the original projectors, and a considerable amount of cutting-out and grading had been accomplished, when Messrs. Lane and Pritchett, large turpentine distillers, doing a very large business, purchased the right of way and set about to construct a road that would take their products to market.

The road from Manning to Lane's Turnout, on the Northwestern railroad, was cleaned out and graded and laid with scantling. This road is fifteen and a half miles long. The bed is constructed precisely as all other railroads are. The whole structure above the bed is precisely similar to other railroads, except in place of iron, this road has wooden stringers, four by five inches, fastened down to the cross-ties by long iron spikes passing through both stringer and cross-tie, making the stringer both steady and firm. These stringers are five inches upon their face, and the tracks or wheels of the running stock are five inches upon their face. The friction in running being distributed over wide surfaces, the injury to the rails will be much less.

The flanges of the wheels are two and a half inches deep, thereby preventing any probability of running off. A portion of the road has been in operation five months, over which trains have been running daily, and most of the stringers are smooth. The rolling stock on the road is common, but quite effectual. The engine is worth only $1,800, but is sufficient to carry seven or eight cars, loaded, at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. The proprietors are now gone to the North for another engine of greater capacity. The road is regarded as a success, and answers all the purposes of a first-class iron road. The road has cost about $1,200 per mile. By this road 50,000 pounds can be sent twice a day.

THE Rochester *Union* says: "While in Congress Hall, Commodore Vanderbilt stepped to the cigar stand and directed the young man in attendance to hand him a fifty-cent cigar, after which he directed that cigars costing twenty cents each be given to others in his party, adding that such were good enough for them. Those who witnessed the transaction say that there was nothing in his manner that indicated that the Commodore was anything else but in earnest."

VINEGAR BITTERS THE GREATEST YET.—A few doses stir the life-current; sluggishness departs, pain vanishes, and after continued use of the remedy the whole body glows with a new energy and a new being. Purge the blood and every organ will perform its function perfectly. The stomach will be no longer tortured with *Dyspepsia;* the lungs will be free from *Consumption*, the liver active, the heart healthy, the brain clear, the nerves braced, and the mind elastic. Use "VINEGAR BITTERS," and purge your blood. Whether the disease be *Fever, Consumption Dyspepsia, Affection of the Liver, or Kidneys, Dropsy, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Gout, or pains and aches of any kind*, attack it in its stronghold, the blood—the fountain of life—and it will soon surrender and abandon the outposts. To do this you must have the "VINEGAR BITTERS;" there is no complaint to which the human system is liable, that will not yield to its influence, and there are thousands which no other remedial agent will remove.—[Com.

TO REMOVE FRECKLES.—Powdered niter, moistened with water and applied to the face night and morning will soon remove freckles without injury to the skin.

THIS hot weather linen collars soon break down and lose their shape. Wear the Elmwood and Warwick collars instead. They retain their shape and keep clean longer than linen.—[Com.

IN his book on Chronic Diseases, Dr. Pierce says of his Golden Medical Discovery: "God, I believe, has instilled into the roots and plants from which this wonderful medicine is extracted, the healing properties, by the use of which Consumption, the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured. I do not wish to delude, flatter, and than disappoint the afflicted by asserting that this can be accomplished when the lungs are half consumed, as many do who, being devoid of all conscience, aim to humbug the afflicted, that they may sell their often worse than worthless compounds. But if my *Golden Medical Discovery* is employed in the first or early stages of the disease, I know from ample observation and actual test in hundreds of cases, that it will arrest the disease and restore health and strength. 653

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

OUR READERS should be careful to notice that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this Soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

A GREAT MANY people have asked us of late, "How do you keep your horse looking so sleek and glossy?" We tell them it's the easiest thing in the world: give *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* two or three times a week.—[Com.

A GENTLEMAN in the eastern part of the State, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. After using it a short time his leg became straight, and is now as serviceable as the other.—[Com.

USE PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

EIGHTEEN years have established the fact that *no case of Ague, or Chills and Fever, can withstand* Shallenberger's Pills, if taken as directed.

A Disease with a Thousand Symptoms.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part, also, to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood. A medicine that, like Hostetter's Bitters, not only tones the stomach but at the same time controls the liver, produces a regular habit of body, braces the nerves, purifies the fluids and "ministers to a mind diseased," is therefore the true and only specific for chronic indigestion. Such is the operation of this famous vegetable restorative. It not only cures dyspepsia, but also all concomitants and consequences. Moreover, it is invaluable as a preventive of indigestion. No one who chooses to take half a wineglassful of this agreeable appetizer and stomachic habitually three times a day will ever be troubled with oppression after eating, nausea, sour eructations, or any other indications of a want of vigor in the digestive and assimilating organs. The debility and languor superinduced by hot weather are immediately and permanently relieved by the Bitters, and persons who are constitutionally inclined to look upon life "as through a glass, darkly," will be apt to take a brighter and more hopeful view of the situation under the genial influence of this unwholesome medicinal stimulant.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors. No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE, that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhea, Colic, or any similar affection for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find it a useful and necessary curative.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Billious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK		
BEEVES—Choice	10½@	12¼
Common	8 @	10¼
HOGS—Dressed	6½@	7¼
COTTON—Middling Upland	19¼@	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 95 @	5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 53 @	1 54
CORN—Mixed Western	53 @	62
OATS	42 @	53
RYE—Western	92 @	..
PORK—Mess	18 00 @	18 10
LARD	8½@	8¾
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @	6 25
Good	5 40 @	5 62½
Medium	3 50 @	4 50
Common	2 90 @	3 50
Inferior	2 75 @	3 50
HOGS—Live	4 40 @	4 95
FLOUR—White Winter	8 00 @	9 00
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 21½@	1 22½
No. 3 Spring	1 15½@	1 16½
CORN—No. 2	39½@	40½
OATS—No. 2	27 @	28
RYE—No. 2	62 @	63
BARLEY—No. 2	80 @	90
BUTTER—Good to choice	20 @	26
EGGS—Fresh	12½@	13½
PORK—Mess	16 00 @	..
LARD	7¼@	7⅜
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 29½@	1 30½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	38 @	39
OATS—No. 2	29 @	29½
RYE—No. 2	57 @	58
PORK—Mess	16 75 @	17 00
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HOGS	4 35 @	4 65
CATTLE	2 50 @	4 50
CINCINNATI.		
FLOUR	6 25 @	6 50
WHEAT	1 28 @	1 33
CORN	46 @	47
RYE	68 @	70
OATS	29 @	31
PORK—Mess	16 50 @	17 00
LARD	8 @	8¼
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No 1	1 32 @	..
No. 2	1 26 @	..
CORN—No. 2	38½@	..
OATS—No. 2	28 @	..
RYE—No. 1	62 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2	92 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 44 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 38 @	..
CORN	48 @	49
OATS	37½@	38½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 45 @	1 46
No. 2 Red	1 42 @	1 42½
CORN	44 @	46½
OATS	30½@	31½

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For all the purposes of a Family Physic,

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only he every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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CONSUMPTION And Its Cure.

WILLSON'S

Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.

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Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing irritation, and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs, it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By its great blood purifying properties, it cures all Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch or Pimple.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face, Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Eight to twelve bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears, corrupt or Running Ulcers, Scrofula and the worst forms of Secondary and Tertiary Diseases. Two to six bottles, Liver Complaint. $1.00 or 6 bottles for $5.00, by all Druggists. Manufactured at the World's Dispensary, Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

"W. and C. Scott & Sons' fine Breech-Loading Double Guns!" as furnished to the "Caw Caw" Club of Milwaukee, and others; believed to be the *best* breech-loader now in use. Also, "Muzzle-Loaders," *every variety of style, size and price.* "W. and C. Scott & Sons' New Illustrated Work on Breech-Loaders," bound in morocco, 25 cents by mail. Send for price lists and circulars to WILLIAM READ & SONS, 13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Agents.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

$200 PER MONTH, CLEAR! Agents (male or female) wanted everywhere. Address with stamp, JNO. W. JOHNSON & CO., Box 2729, St. Louis, Mo.

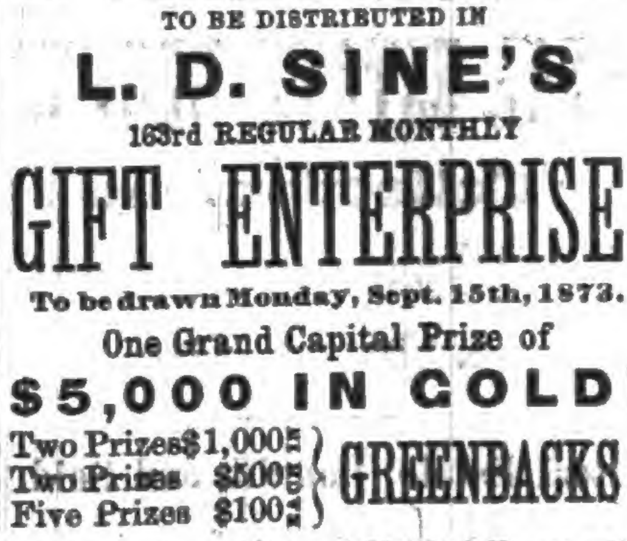

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163rd REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

To be drawn Monday, Sept. 15th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$5,000 IN GOLD!

Two Prizes $1,000 } GREENBACKS!
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Five Prizes $100 }

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500! One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
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$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$2,000 Per year and first-class piano free to every lady or gentleman that sells our goods. All expenses paid. Address, with stamp, Eureka Chemical Works, Clayton, Mich

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked. "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These Pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid and other Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2491.

TRINITY HALL, Trenton, New Jersey. A high-toned School and an attractive Home for Girls. For circulars address as above.
THE MISSES HUNT, PRINCIPALS.

DR. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU

Dr. Cox's Hive (Croup) Syrup has been known and used by the medical profession over 100 years, and as a remedy for Colds and Coughs has an older and better reputation than any other Cough medicine ever offered to the public. It is known as the Compound Syrup of Squills, and a formula may be found in every medical dispensatory.

Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, in addition to the ingredients for Cox's Hive Syrup, contains Balsam of Tolu, decoction of Skunk Cabbage Root and Lobelia, a combination that must commend it to every one as a superior remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, indeed for all affections of the Throat and Lungs where a Cough Medicine is necessary.

This Syrup is Carefully Prepared under the personal direction of a regular Physician of over twenty years' practice, whose signature is attached to the directions on the bottle.

Its taste is very pleasant and children like it.

Every family should keep it as a ready remedy for Croup, Colds, etc., among the children.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. J. R. MILLER'S UNIVERSAL MAGNETIC BALM.

It cures as if by MAGNETIC INFLUENCE, Neuralgia and all pain, and is therefore very properly termed "Magnetic Balm." It is purely a vegetable preparation. It has no equal as a remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.

Its timely use will cure Colds, Croup, Diphtheria, Quinsy, and all Throat affections.

When properly used, Fever and Ague, and other complaints incident to our western and southern climates, are easily broken up.

Nervous Pain, Sick-Headache, and Rheumatism are cured by this medicine when all others have failed. Toothache, Earache, Burns, Chilblains and Bruises are relieved at once by its use.

The genuine has D. Ransom & Co.'s private Revenue Stamp on the outside, and Dr. J. R. Miller's Magnetic Balm blown in the bottle.

Examine closely, and buy none but the genuine.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's, Buffalo, N. Y.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO., 5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD
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OCEAN'S STORY;

or, Triumphs of Thirty Centuries; by F. B. Goodrich (son of "Peter Parley") and E. Howland. Remarkable voyages, shipwrecks, adventures, explorations, piracies, mutinies, naval combats, and the history of all kinds of naval progress. The romance of "Old Ocean" and 1,000 things of interest and value. Over 200 illustrations and low-priced. Send for circular and extra terms; or, if you wish to begin at once, send $1.25 for elegant outfit. VALLEY PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

IMPERIAL GIN.—The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.
H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

C. N. U. No. 34.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Aug. 28, 1873

Spain is surely a troubled nation. Three armed parties are now waging a triangular civil war in her borders. Anarchy, in its wildest excesses holds high carnival.

The New York Central Railroad company are now engaged in constructing the most wonderful line of rails in the world, being no lees than four tracks from New York City to Buffalo. Two of these tracks will be used exclusively for freight.

Grant, we know, was elected and reelected President, has demoralized the public service, brought his high office into disrepute by making it family property, accepted presents from men to be paid for with offices, foisted a salary steal law upon a country groaning under taxation, all in the name of the bloody battle fields.

The lawyers are evidently ahead in Minnesota politics, as nearly everywhere else. The Republican ticket has a lawyer for Governor, a lawyer for Secretary of State, a lawyer of course, for Attorney General, and a banker for Treasurer; other professional men, 0; farmers, 0; mechanics, 0; laboring men, 0.

Thomas D Evans was until recently Deputy United States Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee, and added up $10,000 in twelve months. He was found out, and on examining his bond it was discovered to be a forgery. Evans attended Grant meetings last November, and this coming November he will be tried for practising his principles.

The Detroit *Free Press* thinks it was most exceedingly fortunate that the desperadoes who robbed the railway train selected Iowa instead of Tennessee, Alabama or some Southern State, or the cry of "Ku-Klux" would have again been heard in the land and the administration would have found a new excuse for interfering with the State governments.

Hon. W. E. Niblack, in an open letter to a newspaper in his district defends his conduct in taking his portion of the back pay. Up to this time Mr. Niblack's record on this question has been all that his friends could desire, and consistent with the honest man that we know him to be, but his taking the money has done the business for him, and destroyed his usefulness. He voted each time against the increase, to finally surrender when the money was offered him.

Under a Republican President and Congress, Grant's salary has been increased to $50,000 a year. This is $137 a day for each day in the year, and if mechanics save their earnings a dollar a day, it requires the net earnings of 137 men to pay the salary. Of the farmer's grain it takes, each day, 114 bushels of wheat at $1.20 per bushel, or 342 bushels of corn at 40c a bushel. You are a pretty farmer if your whole year's crop will pay the President one day. These burdens may be heavy, but don't murmer. Stick to your party! You will get used to it after while!

Vice President Wilson has been elected President of the Cuban League in New York, an organization formed to aid the insurgents in Cuba in overthrowing Spanish rule on that Island. And thus is the equilibrium restored. While the spaniards have an able and persistent Cabinet advocate in the person of Secretary Fish, it is no more than just that the Cubans, who are the weaker party, should secure an embassador still nearer the throne. And a Senator who could shelter his credit Mobelier operations behind the remains of his dead wife. is scarcely the man to detect any impropriety in a Vice President of the United States acting as President of a foreign revolutionary league.

A Determined effort is being made by the leaders of the Republican party in the South Bend District to bring Schuyler Colfax from his disgraced retirement, and place him on the track for congress. The Smiler, however, fearful of the terrible castigation which inevitably awaits him in the event of his again coming before the public, is loth to accept. Besides the popular disgust is such, even among Republicans, at his shuffling and contemptable course in the Credit Mobilier business that a humiliating defeat would be almost sure to follow his nomination. Between Colfax, the partner of Oakes Ames and Nesbitt, Jasper Packard, the salary grabber, the Radicals of the district are in a bad way, and the indications of the return of an honest Democrat to Congress are very flattering.

The *Enquirer* remarks that "there is at least one point of difference between the Democratic party and the Republican party in the matter of the salary steal. The Democratic party has denounced the offenders among its ranks without stint and without exception. The Republican party speakes of its chief offender in these words. "We reaffirm our confidence in President Grant, and in the wisdom, integrity and success of the administratoin of his high office." Grant receives ten times as much from the salary advance as any other sinner against economy and public virtue, and, owing to his position, has a responsibility attaching to him in this matter in about the same proportion above any member of Congress. Grant alone might have prevented this depletion of the Treasury; instead of doing that he urged and caused it And the Republican party in Ohio formally praises his "wisdom, integrity and success!"

Mr McLellan was a clerk in the General Post office at Washington, and he was possesed of highly educated fingers. He was celebrated for his ability to pick out the letters which contained money. He was likewise intensely loyal, and he swore by all the gods on high Olympus that the Adminstration should be sustained if it took every dollar that passed though the Washington Post office. By diligent application for three years he succeeded in accumulating the snug sum of $40,000. And then, being of "good family," he was kindly allowed to resign, and the authorities could not find it in their hearts to wound his tender sensibilities by arresting him. We await information as to whether his operations were carried on in the names of the bloody battle fields, the tattered flags, the empty sleeves, the nameless graves, or the gaping wounds of the late unholy rebellion.

Does Delano steal the public money in the name of the bloody battle-fields?

Did subsidy Pomeroy and Caldwel' bribe their way to the Senate in the name of bleeding Kansas?

Did Oakes Ames corrupt the Christian Statesmen in the name of "the men who died that the country might live?"

Shall Republicans steal *ad libitum, ad infinitum*, because claiming to be surrounded by the halo ot a war record?

Did Carolina Patterson buy his way to the Senate in the name of the bloody battle-fields, the wooden legs and the armless sleeves?

Did Patterson, of New Hampshire, take his slice of the Credit-Mobilier steal, and lie about it in the name of the bloody battle fields?

Did the Credit Mobilier statesmen rob the country of $50,000,000 in the name of the bloody battle fields, of armless sleeves and wooden legs?

Did Schuyler Colfax accept thousands of dollars from a Government contractor, and accept thousands of dollars from Oakes Ames, and then lie about it, for the sake of the men who fought in the wicked war and who now lie in soldiers' graves?

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

The *Tribune* in an able article shows that there is in the Treasury a deficit of about thirteen millions of dollars. This is higher than our information has stated it, but not so high as it has been given by the *Herald*. The *Tribune* also avers that during the month of June there was a nominal addition of twelve millions to the gold in the Treasury, but not a dollar of gold was really taken there. This agrees with the explanation which we yesterday published from our Washington correspondent to the effect that the syndicate, being unable to make their payments for bonds, had some eleven millions put to their credit which they had not really paid in. In other words, the Treasury Department loaned them eleven millions in gold to make up the amount of money which they were bound to furnish but could not.

Our correspondent alleges, however, that even apart from this clandestine and improper transaction, there is still a deficit of ten millions in the cash account of the Treasury. In other words, the books show that there ought to be ten millions more than actually is there. What has become of this great sum? Has it been lost? Has it been carried off? Or is it merely an inaccuracy in book keeping? And how can such an inaccuracy occur in a public office like the Treasury of the United States?

The colored voters of Ohio, are just finding out that the Republican party is using them as a cats paw in elections, and are disposed to object by the following resolutions passed in their convention last week:

"*Resolved*, That we, the colored voters of the State of Ohio, in Convention assembled, do protest against the unjust discrimination permitted toward us by the representatives of the party whom we aid in securing official positions.

"*Resolved*, That the colored voters of this State do not consider themselves under eternal obligations to a party which favors us as a class only in proportion as it is driven by its own necessities.

"*Resolved*, That the colored men of the State are hereby urged to refrain from unconditionally pledging themselves to the nominees of their local conventions, and that they use their best discrimination in determining for themselves, in each locality, whom to vote for, or even whether to vote at all.

If the authorities of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Indianapolis road would connect their trains with one of the trains each way on the Grand Rapids road, it would be a great advantage to many people in Northern Indiana, and to themselves. The State Fair at Indianapoils would probably receive a liberal visitation from this section if there was any direct connection of these roads at Fort Wayne.—*Lagrange Standard*

Let the Grand Rapids and Indiana rail road, connect one of her trains with this road. The Muncey now connects regularly with the Saginaw at the same depot in Fort Wayne.

Pay Up.

Notice is hereby given that all those indebted to W. W. Humes either by not or book account, are requested to cal immediately and settle or the matter wil be placed in the collectors hands.

A. J. RALSTON, Assinee.

On Friday and Saturday of last week Col. Robertson and Mr. Rudisill, of Fort Wayne, and R. Wes McBride, Esq., of this place, examined several of the ancient fortifications and mounds of this county.—They found several skeletons, and many pieces of pottery and other implements, belonging to the period of the mound builders.—*Press*

Louisville Industrial Exposition.

The second National Industrial Exposition at Louisville opens on the second of September next. In an invitation extended to the editor of this paper we learn that the Directors of the Exposition have perfected every arrangement necessary to making the display the grandest and most varied ever seen in this country. Those who attended the Louisville Exposition last year can recall the pleasure and surprise which they felt on entering the vas building, filled with its treasures of Art Industry, Mechanism, Handiwork and Scientific collections. We are promised this year even a greater and more attractive display. Anticipating this, no one can afford to forego the enjoyment of spending a day or more in the Louisville Exposition. Reduced rates by Railroad and River have been secured, which will enable parties to visit the Exposition at comparatively small expense. The increased Hotel accommodations and traveling facilities in Louisville, together with the natural attraction of the city will make a visit to that place in September or October both pleasant and profitable.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.
Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.
Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE!
One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.
Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.
Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.
80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.
80 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

NOTICE TO HIERS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Alfred W. Hall Executor of the will of John Hall, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard the next term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
Rose & Hartman Atterneys.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Dove, deceased will offer for sale at public outcry at the late residence of the deceased in Concord Township DeKalb County Indiana, on Saturday September 13th 1873 the personal property of said estate, (not taken by the widow) consisting of cows, hay, corn mare and colt, and various other articles sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms all sums of three dollars and under cash over three dollars a credit of nine month will be given by purchaser giving note with interest waiving valuation laws with good security.

GEORGE BARNEY Adm.

August 12th 1873.

Pursuant to an order of the Board of Commissioners of DeKalb county Indiana, made at an extra session, held on the 11th day of July A. D. 1873, sealed proposals will be received at the Auditor's office, in Auburn, in said county, until Monday, the 1st day of september, 1873, for the piling and the construction thereon of a covered bridge across the St. Joseph River, at Spencerville in said county, said bridge is to be of the McKay Patent, of one span, of about 170 feet, and will be let to the lowest responsible bidder; with the right to reject any all and bids. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the Auditor's office, in said county.

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

INDIANA
Conservatory of Music,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Fall term opens

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873

Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The

Indiana Conservatory

is considered the most thorough music school in the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb county, State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walsworth, late of said county, Deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

WM. LESSIG, Adm'r.

Aug 7, '73

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday August 30th, 1873, to construct a stone gutter six feet wide, the length of the Court House Square North, East and South sides. Also a plank side walk eight feet wide, with hitching posts eight feet apart, the same distance around the square, all to be completed on or before the 1st day of October 1873. Rights reserved to reject any or all bids.

For further information enquire of or address,
H. E. ALTENBURG, Town Marshal.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 7-73.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Sarah C Jenkins, has left my bed and board without just provocation, therefore all persons are hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any debt of her contracting from and after this date nor be in any manner responsible for her maintainance

ALBERT G JENKINS

Aug 14, 1873

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Hartman late of said County deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

EZRA D. HARTMAN.

August 27th. 1873

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Penny, late of DeKalb county, deceased, Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES W. CASE, Adm'r

August 9, 1873

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association will be held at the office of McBride & Morlan, Waterloo, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1873

at 1 and a ½ o'clock p. m. to consider any business that may be brought before it affecting the interests of the Association.

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, President
R WES McBRIDE, Sec'y Aug. 21, 1873

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN
W. & E. T.
MARTIN!
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY AND
Fancy Articles,
PATENT MEDICINES,
ALSO
Everything kept by Druggist generally.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

W. & E. T. MARTIN.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGARS----GREAT REDUCTION!

The great demand for sugars during the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.

Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c

COFFEE.

Best Rio 25 cents, 2nd best 22 cents, Best roasted 27c Old java 23cts

TEAS.

The depression in New York caused by the failure of most of the heavy Tea Houses, enabled us to lay in a heavy stock of the best teas at low rates. By this means we are enabled to keep up our reduction of 15 cents per pound on all grades. Our best teas now $1.10. This is lower than they have been for years; the only reason we can do so is, we purchase direct of the importers in large quantities and sell direct to the consumer at a small proft. By this means our customers save the profits of the speculator, jobbor and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 25c per pound.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 80, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Colong 30, 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 12½ per lb, or $2.50 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 7c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 30c, Green Gages 2 lb 38c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 35c, Wild Grape 2 years old 25c, Elderberry 25c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00 Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS, Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c, Soft Shell almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Twins 60c, Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25, 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOLASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon $1, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4 50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

Pianos
AND
ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 309 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.
Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 39 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York Nobody uses metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Boozer &
Blattner,
S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets
Waterloo, Indiana,
Have now opened for the
Spring and Summer
Trade
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods
of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of
Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS
LINENS, ETC,
Our department being complete
with
Choice Selections,
We Offer
Unusual Inducements
—TO—
CashBuyers
We Buy
All kind of Produce,
For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer
Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Club dance to-night.

Lots of rain last Tuesday.

Loafers getting thined out.

Culver is bridging at Waterloo.

Ripe peaches seem to be scarce.

The new Hotel is nearly completed.

Montgomery Queen will do to travel.

The bridge east is so teams can cross in safety.

There is talk of Grady's Circus coming here next month.

Ezra McIntyre's cheek is "coming out" on the left side of his face.

Farmers generally are complaining of the corn crop.

The Odd Fellows' building is at last completed.

The Eagle Mills are over-run with custom work.

The Eel River road has a beautiful and substantial grade.

New wheat is coming in very slow, and yet there are lots of it.

The Knitting Factory has closed for a short time.

Cedar Creek isn't knee high to a duck just now.

The Hub and Spoke factory will soon be in operation.

The brick work on Finke's new residence is about done.

Tommy Leasure has "let up" on the ice-cream business.

The brick work on Shaffer's new furnistore will be completed next week.

The "bower dance," in the Hall last Thursday was well patronized.

A Chale Cogswell, at Corunna, eloped taking everything with him but his debts.

Look and see if your name is in the Roll of Honor this week.

Meeks is going to invent another patent the first Thursday in next month.

There don't seem to be much doing on the center of the new brick block.

Look out for ague weather, say those who pretend to know.

The roof is going on the mammoth building for the Hub and Spoke Factory

There is scarcely any sickness in this vicinity. Quite a disappoint to the Docs.

Now is the time to buy your winter's wool and save the profits of the speculator.

We will soon want a 100 cords of wood, on subscription. Commence hauling any time.

Its impossible to get enough beer to supply the demand here on Saturday night.

The plasters have finished their work in the new Odd Fellows building. Mr. Stafford has done a splendid job.

There seems to be plenty of rain this week, and the damp weather brings over coats into line.

A man was killed at Columbia City Tues last, trying to jump on an Eel River train while in motion.

Joseph Robbins, Sr., has sold his block of lots to James Dragoo, who is about to erect a large brick residence thereon.

The German dedication last Sunday was largely attended, there being a large number from aborad.

A team of horses made an attempt to runaway, in front of the COURIER office, last Monday, but they were stopped before any damage was done.

Mr. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Casebeer, went east yesterday for a new stock of dry goods, notions, &c. Look for the largest stock ever brought to Auburn.—No shoddy.

One man was found drunk on the streets last Tuesday, and carefully lodged in our exquisite jail for a few hours by the Marshall. A few hours generally suffices.

Mr. Enos Kuhlman is building a handsome gothic house, on Jackson street, north of the school house. A handsome brick residence is also going up below.—This street is destined to be one of the finest in the place.

The new elevator of the Eel River road has reached its height, and will be enclosed in a few days. If some body don't ook a "lettle ou-it" they will loose a box of cigars, for that building is to be done before the cars run to Butler.

The new school law requires the organization of a board of education on the first day of September, whose duty shall be the determination of the text books to be used in the public schools for the ensuing three years.

Large crowds of people are at the depo just before train time, and almost all of them are strangers.

We are requested to state that the coming term of school to commence next Monday, will be free to all, and no tuition will be charged as some imagine.

A man by the name of Frank Stuck, while engaged in deepening a well at Albion a few days ago was suffocated by the "damps."

We learn that a severe hail storm done considerable damage to the corn near Butler last Thursday. The corn was knocked down, the heavy hail pounding it to fragments.

Maj. Sprott was taken suddenly ill with cholera morbus last Monday night and for some time his life was dispaired of, but we are glad to state that he is now gradually recovering.

Queen's circus showed here last Thursday to a good audience. With the exception of the Arabs, whose performance are wonderful, the circus did not amount to much.

The fair at Logansport will commence Sept. 19th lasting four days. Those intending to go to the Indianapolis Exposition will find it advantageous to stop a day at this point.

An alligator has been discovered in the "big sink" near Albion. The *New Era* says it was about two feet long, and amuses itself by pawing away the dirt as fast as it is deposited.

We are in receipt of complimentary to the Williams county fair to be held at Bryan, Ohio, Sept. 16th to 18th. Many new features have been added, and the fair promises to be a success.

Barnum keeps constantly on hand, a his country residence in Bridgeport, duplicate Giraffes, Sea Lions, Rhinoceros, Impfoos, and other rare and costly animals to supply any sudden loss by accident or death.

We notice that surrounding counties are holding Old Settlers meetings and we don't see why DeKalb County should not get up an organization of this kind. Let a call be made.

We know of a certain young gent, who unless he stops keeping a man's daughter up so late, will have a head put "off him.' The old man is getting cross, you had better stop a lettle, Jim.

Messrs. Abright & Shepherd are disposing of a large number of organs this season which are giving great satisfaction.—They have also received some handsome goods in the watch and jewelry line which everybody should see.

W. W. Humes has re-opened the Boot & Shoe store in rear of Shaffer's new building and is ready now to supply the trade with goods in this line. He will soon move into the Odd Fellows' building where the stock will be largely increased.

There is not a greater luxury in the world than a nice fitting shirt. Have you one? If not go to Moderwell & Fowler, near the Aveline House, and get one of their splendid fits and you will be happy while it lasts, at least.

Remember the trotting, pacing and running races to-morrow and Saturday.—Brown Billy, from Fort Wayne, will be there, and we understand Toledo, Jackson, Hillsdale and other points will be well represented. Look out for a loud time at Waterloo

Rev. W. J. Chaplin, of Michigan, will deliver a course of theological lectures in Hicksville, Ohio, commencing on Tuesday evening September 2d, and will continue until Sunday Sept. 7th, when a basket meeting, near Mr. Shell's, will take place. All are invited.

The ladies social, of the M. E. Church, will meet at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Rush Wednesday afternoon, Sept 3d.—Mite in the evening.

MRS. M. WILLIAMS, Pres't.

MRS. F. BUCHANAN, Sec'y.

There was in attendance, at the dedication of the new German Church, last Sabbath, Revs. Stinbach, of Fairfield Center and Boase, of Kendallville, each preached during the day in German, and the Rev. Steub, of Fort Wayne, in English in the evening.

If you want to see a picture of profound contempt, ask a lazy loafer who comes to you to beg a dime or borrow a quarter, to go to work in your garden earn it. The look of lofty indignation and injured dignity that you will receive is worth the pencil of a Raphael.

The popular Carpet store of Ellsworth, Andrew & Co., of Fort Wayne, has been removed to No. 26 east Berry street, one of the finest buildings in the city. They have largely increased their stock and defy competion in prices. When you go to the city, give them a call. They are responsible and keep no shoddy goods.

Mr. Baker, east of town, now asks only $24,000 for his farm, because the railroads have increased the value of land, yet he did not give a cent to the railroads. He would have taken $8,000 before the two new roads were put under work. Pretty good investment considering the capital employed. Imagine the entire town made up of such citizens and where would the railroads be?

For Sale.

The undivided one-half, with privilege of whole, of a new Steam Flouring Mill situated in the town of Auburn. The mill commands a good custom and merchant trade, and is finely located. For particulars enquire of,

4t R. ELSON, Dentist.

The Kane Bros., of Fort Wayne, have erected a most beautiful and costly block of buildings on Main street, just north of the old Fruit House, opposite the Exchange Hotel. When they get their large and varied stock of toys, notions, &c., displayed therein it will be a treat to go in and gaze on the scene.

Roadmaster Beckley of the Saginaw Road has tendered his resignation of that office and will leave the road in a few days. Mr. Beckley has proved a prompt and reliable officer, and his industry and capability will recommend wherever he may go. We regret that this road is to lose so valuable an officer.

Four railroads are being pushed forward to early completion through the so-called Black Swamp, which must, when opened, rapidly develope that fertile region. The Continental, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Coldwater and the Woodville road—all graded and iron being laid.—The timber will dissappear and be speedily succeeded with prosperous farms.—Northwestern Ohio is rapidly becoming not only the garden of Ohio, but of the Northwestern territory.

The Court House at Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, is in latitude, 41 degrees 14 minutes north, and longitude, west from Greenwich in arc, 85 degrees; longitude west from Greenwich in time, 5 hrs. 40 minutes.

Longitude west from Washington in arc 7 degrees, 57 minutes; longitude west from Washington in time, 31 minutes, 46 seconds.

True magnetic variation of the needle, 2 degrees, 30 minutes east.

The above figures are obtained from actual observations made by C. S. Woodard.

How often have we seen the blooming maiden, upon whose face smiles danced like moonbeams upon the bosom of a sleeping sea, and whose life gave promise of happiness unalloyed and hope requitted, sitting in the sanctuary with a huge wag of gum in her mouth, and her beautiful chin rising and falling like waves upon the ocean, while the meek pastor endeavored to point her to the new Jerusalem.—*Col City Post.*

Our Railroad man, Mr. Shinn, was in town again last Monday. He shinned it all the way from Royal Oak, Ohio, and has been over the supposed line of this road from that point to Lake Michigan several times. He calls it the Newark, Auburn & Western Railroad, and looks upon it as an accomplished fact. Though Mr. Shinn does not impress one by the clothes he wears, we must not always judge by personal appearances. He wears a homespun blouse and a dirty shirt that corresponds exactly. He has neither boots nor shoes, and his blue drilling pants shows off an admirable foot (in length) to perfection. He is a quiet, inoffensive person, has neither chick nor child.

We do not know who has charge of the east end of Haviland & Murray's contract on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, but we do say it is the best job of grading we have seen for a long time. The foreman that has charge of that work understands his little business, because it is workmanlike and handsome as a grade can be.

Davenport & Co have a new fly paper. Instead of poisoning these insects, it holds them fast the moment they touch it, being of a sticky nature.

Some Poetry.

A brilliant and accomplished lunatic poet, of Fort Wayne, contributes a poem this week. He is a military genius of the non-commissioned species, and opens up with a "Satire on Flirting." He is recognized the world over as Sergeant Ed Kennedy. We have engaged him at an enormous salary, 75 cents a year. As he was only two minutes writing up this sad affair, a careful estimate will disclose the fact that it is dirt cheap. The first stanza implies a terrible mystery, delicately exposed:

What makes the ladies of our town
So handsome and fair?
Is stuffing their bosoms
And wearing false hair.

For the benefit of our lady friends we will state that this is dated at Ft Wayne and means the ladies of that city, of course. Again

They flirt and coquet
With Tom, Dick and Harry
And deceive the poor fellows
When asked if they'll marry

The Sergeant knows how it is himself. But they finally receive their punishment as he records in the third verse:

But once in a while
Some flirt will get married
And then on a tour of enjoyment
To Europe she's carried.

As the subject is a sad one, the author refroins from further comment, while he goes and takes a rip, at the little shop around the corner. We solicit contributions of a similar character, which we agree to insert at the low price of fifty cents a line.

Remember the races at Waterloo to-morrow.

Roll of Honor.

The following persons have paid the amount set opposite their names, on subscription to the COURIER:

M Houston	$1 00	R B Showers	$1 50
P J Keefer	2 00	D Culver	5 00
Jacob Mitchell	2 00	J F Goetschius	2 00
Geo Hogue	1 00	T H Sprott	50
Sam'l Brandes	1 00	N King	1 00
J W Case	2 50	S Swihart	1 00
Dry Houghton	1 00	P Gushwa	1 25
John Hogue	1 00	A Totten	2 00
O Bougnot	2 00	C Kelly	2 00
H H House	2 00	W Teeters	1 00
Frank Cool	2 00	T Tomlison	2 00
G Frick	2 00	Jacob Mark	7 00
J M Foster	1 00	J Moughler	2 00
R B Showers	1 70	H Gilmore	1 00
A Barkhart	2 00	D Keefer	4 00
Geo Wagoner	1 00	A May	2 00
J G Whitehead	2 00	F Beck	2 00
M Sheets	1 00	Wm Nelson	2 00
G W Swartz	2 00	Geo Miller	2 00
John McOsear	2 00	Wm Sanslu	2 00
D Y Husselman	2 00	Henry Gomer	2 00
Benj Casey	2 65	L Miller	50
J G Hamilton	2 00	Wm Carr	1 00
A W Dawson	2 00	Mrs Houghton	1 00
A Case	1 00	John Rush	2 00
J H Breene	1 00	Dr D A Selbring	2 00
A D Hemstreet	2 00	Mrs E Snyder	2 25
B F Blair	2 00	J L Ferguson	50
J O P Sherlock	50	Jacob Walborn	3 00
James Reynolds	2 00	J W Means	1 00
R Ford	2 00	A Carmer	1 00
M Haviland	1 00	J Woolsey	1 00
J A Dilmore	1 00	B F Cornelius	2 00
F Picker	2 00	Robt Arford	1 00
J A Campbell	1 00	John Dancer	1 00
A Sheets	1 00	A Harwood	2 00
Job Lingerfelter	50	Peter Shaffer	2 00
Joseph Koch	2 00	Geo Brandt	1 00
A W Lampert	1 00	Jacob Lochner	2 00
D H Murray	2 00	M Sheets	1 00
J Gerardot	2 00	J Farver	2 00
J North	1 00	E B Kagey	2 00
A A Bobler	1 00	Wm Merica	1 00
John Leas, Jr.	2 00	Danl Lintz	50
J Whetington	1 00	Stephen Lutz	2 00
J J VanAuken	2 00	J B Rose	2 00
John Combs	1 00	John Potts	1 00
T A Bowers	50	Jacob Hissong	4 00
Noah Long	2 00	H Harvey	2 00
Perry Fitch	2 00	Miller & Casebeer	2 00
Dr J F Barnett	2 00	Edwin Case	2 00
C M Platt	2 00	Val Hay	2 00
Jas Learneu	50	Sam Smith	3 00
Jont Hazelett	2 00	Jacob Meyers	2 00
Saml Greenamayer	2 00	Wm Essig	2 00
John Hamond	2 00	G W Johnson	1 00
Danl Shaffer	2 00	H A Moyer	2 00
J A McClure	1 00	John Sheffer	2 00
A Leighty	2 00	Mrs Mary Mott	2 00
G W Wise	1 00	D Altenburg	2 00
J H Ehlers	1 00	J H Shinn	2 00
Geo Picker	2 00	G Houser	2 00
D Magginnis	3 00	Burton Brown	2 00
T J Matheny	3 00	Mrs. Dancer	1 00
S L Campbell	1 00	I W Bard	3 00

Again we are pleased to announce the names of a few more who have come squarly up to the work, and discharged an honest debt by paying their subscription to the COURIER. There are a few yet whose names we would like to see in the same list. We have not got our Roll of Infamy quite ready yet.

The following gentlemen constitute the Grand Jury for the September term of Circuit Court.

GRAND JURY.

Daniel Walters, Homer Abels, Steuart Wartenbee, Samuel Lauferty, Emanuel Neidic, Joseph Showalter, Israel Shearer Peter Losier, Anthony Swineford, Elicis H. Palmer, Abraham M. Coy, and Eber M. Cole.

PETIT JURY

George Barney, John Jenkins, George Wilson, James M. Henderson, Daniel Camp, John Camp, Peter Grogg, Nathan H. Mathews, Hencry Ernest, William Gibson, William Easly, S. S. Shutt.

SUSPICIOUS.—The contractors of the Baltimore & Ohio line, near Avilla are causing some little trouble among their hands by their non payment of wages due the force for May and June. The money for July and August has been deposited, according to the estimates made by the company, but it is not to be paid over until the contractors furnish the pay rolls for the preceding months all properly receipted. This they have failed to do and last Tuesday, the day appointed for this purpose, the men came to town for their money, but the contractors were not visible. Is this an effort at swindling or are the men to get their money promptly? Messrs. Higgins Brothers and Squires are the contractors, and we have always heard of them as honorable men. We believe there is a mistake somewhere and that the men will get their money without delay.

If any of our readers do not believe that a debt of seven dollars can be paid with dollar, we will cite them to the following incident, where one cent paid a debt of seven cents:

By some means or other it happened that the office boy of a bank owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office boy two cents. The office boy, having a cent in his pocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed the bronze over to the clerk, who, in tuan paid half of his debt by giving the coin to the cashier. The latter handed the penny to the office boy, remarking, 'Now I only owe you one cent.' The office boy again passed the penny to the clerk, who passed it back to the office boy, and the latter squarred all accounts by paying it to the clerk, thereby discharging the entire debt.

The Bellefountaine *Examiner* thus speaks of J. N.

The intellectual conqueror of the world —"J. N." of the laureled brow and exuberant hair—paid our town a flying visit on Thursday. The face of the mighty orator was radiant with the triumph which has crowned his immortal theory of reconciliation, and he spoke confidently of the time when northern and southern heroes should be glorified in equal measure by a country "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." And as he spoke, his face glowed with the glory that was with in him—glowed even

"Like Moussa's cheeks as down the mount he trod

The Immortal writes us that owing to a misunderstanding he could not possibly be here on the day appointed, but assures us that there will be no postponment this time, and requests us to announce Thursday evening the 4th of September, as time of his appearance. Don't fail to be on hand.

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Dry Goods or Notions,
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Decker Brothers' Celebrated Pianos,
Matchless in tone, incomparable in workmanship.

THE FAVORITE VALLEY GEM

The richness and fullness of the tone of these Pianos has made the demand for them such that nearly every one is sold before leaving the factory.

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And Other Standard Pianos.

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favorites for power, sweetness and variety-beautiful changes and solo stops.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANAED.
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Aug 28

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THERE is no truth in the report that a large number of New York Custom-House officials had been arrested for fraudulent practices.

DISPATCHES from New York represent that a bitter conflict between gold speculators is believed to be imminent; that the gold clique is manipulating the market for a currency lock-up, and that a strong combination exists to repeat the experiences of the memorable Black Friday. The bears have urgently petitioned the President to interfere....A singular conflict between Federal and State authority [illegible] in Massachusetts. It seems that as soon as the part which the Federal Government performs with reference to the beer that is manufactured in that State—which is to tax it—is completed, the State Government performs its part—which is to destroy it. The manufacturers feel that there is something in this which is not strictly equitable, and will therefore appeal to the authorities at Washington either to be protected against the State constabulary, or to be reimbursed as to taxes paid on beer destroyed under the State law.

THE seventh annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland will be held in Pittsburgh on the 17th and 18th of September.

A FARMERS' GRANGE has been established in Boston....The New York Sub-Treasury contains more than $30,600,000 in gold coin, besides $10,000,000 in gold bars, $400,000 in silver, and $28,000,000 in currency.

THE city of New York is taking steps to punish the Italian slave-owners in that city. ....George Kellier, reporter of the Brooklyn *Union*, and George P. Rowe, reporter of the New York *Times*, were both drowned while bathing on Long Island, a few mornings since.

The West.

JOHN MEYER, Indian interpreter, returned to Omaha, last week, from a visit to the Pawnees. He found the whole tribe in great grief, the warriors painted black. One of the chiefs said that the Sioux had burned Pawnee babes on fires made of buffalo carcasses; that the Pawnees would mourn till the full moon, and that they will then go out to fight the Sioux, and nobody, not even the Government, shall prevent them. They are gathering their friends, and say they can muster from 1,600 to 2,000 men....Col. Cobb, member of Congress from the Wyandotte District, Kansas, has sued R. K. Taylor, of the Wyandotte *Gazette*, for defamation of character, claiming $10,000 damages....The first bale of cotton ever imported into Cedar Rapids, Iowa, arrived there last week, for the new knitting-factory which is now in operation there.... The Iowa State Board of Equalization has completed the valuation of the State, which is $364,336,580, including the railroad valuation of $18,842,988. This is an increase in the valuation of $3,149,136 over 1871.... Col. A. B. Durfee and Mr. P. G. Morgan, two old, wealthy and respected citizens of Atchison county, Mo., got into an altercation at Rockport, a few days ago, which ended by the former striking the latter on the head with a notary seal, from the effects of which he died in a few hours....Paine's saw mill and steam salt works at Saginaw, Mich., were destroyed by fire last week. Loss about $90,000....A new witness in the famous Tichborne case turns up at Springfield, Ill. He was the real Sir Roger's riding teacher and daily companion when Sir Roger, then a young man, was stationed with his regiment at Cahn Barracks, Ireland, and feels sure he can tell whether the claimant is what he pretends to be. His name is John Crowley, and he is a well-known veterinary surgeon of Springfield, and is vouched for as a man of high character and intelligence.

QUINCY, Ill., has been greatly excited over the arrest of several young men, sons of some of its best known citizens, on a charge that they belonged to a regularly organized band of burglars and counterfeiters. An investigation proved, however, that the police mistook a little private club for a band of desperadoes, and captured a lot of amateur actors and negro minstrels. The arrests were made with such unnecessary violence that the affair is likely to result in trouble to the blundering police authorities....The Chicago *Times*—which is nothing if not sensational—is laboring to get up a cholera excitement in that city. Every other Chicago newspaper maintains that there is no cholera in the city.... As an indication of the strength and magnitude of the Grange movement in Indiana, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* publishes a corrected list of organizations and officers. There are 279 Granges, 5 general deputies, and 43 county deputies. Indiana now stands sixth in the list of States. Large meetings are being held in various sections, which are attended by multitudes. The order is rapidly growing in all directions.... The Farmers' Harvest Home Picnic, at Clinton, Ill., on the 14th inst., which was largely attended, was addressed by Gov. Palmer and Gen. J. C. Black. Gov. Palmer took the ground that the Dartmouth College decision is the law of the land, and cannot be upset short of upsetting or amending the Constitution; that railroad charters are contracts between corporations and the State, and cannot be amended in any material respect without the consent of the corporators; that railroad companies are common carriers, and are subject to the obligations imposed by the common law; that the common law is ample in its powers to correct all abuses of railroads and other carriers, if enforced; and, finally, that we have more laws on the statute-books, additional to the common law, than we can enforce.

COL. BABCOCK, of the Fifth Cavalry, reports another fight with Tonto Apaches in Arizona, in which fourteen of the "noble" red men were sent to the "happy hunting-grounds." ....At Tucson, Arizona, on Aug. 9, Piedro Negras and wife, pawnbrokers, were murdered. Three men who were implicated in the murder were arrested, but were subsequently taken from the jail and hung by a mob....A man named Mahaffey met a terrible death in Seward county, Neb., recently. In attempting to run after his son through a herd of cattle, he was attacked by several of the animals and literally torn and crushed to pieces. After the cattle were driven away pieces of the flesh were picked up near the body, to be carried away in a bucket.

A STAGE was recently stopped by highwaymen two miles from San Francisco, who robbed the passengers of $4,000, rifled Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box, and destroyed the mail, papers, etc....A letter from the Yellowstone expedition says a stir was created by the arrest of Gen. Custer by Gen. Stanley, and that Custer marched in the rear of his command one whole day before he was released. Custer's men denounced his arrest as an act of tyranny. Gen. Stanley also caused the destruction of all the liquors in the camp of the infantry sutler, the latter losing six barrels, and the cavalry sutler seven....A policeman named Christian Jacobs was murdered in Chicago, the other night, by a burglar whom he was attempting to arrest....A horrible tragedy was recently perpetrated at Twin Spring, Linn county, Kansas. A man named Keller killed his wife, her sister, and his two children, piled their bodies on the floor, covered them with straw, and then set fire to the heap. When discovered there was evidence that the deed had been done with an ax.

GOV. OSBORN, of Kansas, is taking vigorous measures for the arrest of the Benders, who are said to be in Western Texas, making their way to Arizona....Moses Taylor, of Spencer, Ind., was gored to death by an ox, a few days ago....The Illinois Central railroad and the Southern Railroad Association are building a link of about 85 miles between Cairo, Ill., and Jackson, Tenn., which will make a close connection with the entire Southern railroad system, avoiding the water transfer of 20 miles between Cairo and Columbus, Ky. The work is progressing rapidly, and is expected to be finished about next October.

KELLAR, the man who murdered his wife, his wife's sister and her two children, in Linn county, Kansas, a few days ago, was taken from the possession of the Sheriff on the 20th of August, by a mob of about 200 citizens, and hanged to the limb of a tree. The Sheriff, having received intimations of the gathering of the mob, had secreted the prisoner in the woods, but was forced by threats of violence to reveal his whereabouts. Judge C. W. Blair and others addressed the mob in behalf of law and order, and entreated them to desist from their unlawful course. The lynchers, who were composed of the best citizens of the section, listened patiently, but they were inexorable. In response the leader of the lynchers said he believed he had done his duty in bringing the prisoner to that place, and he was sure the punishment about to be meted out to him was just. The murderer was in the hands of the people, who could decide what the punishment should be. A vote was taken to decide whether to leave the matter with a committee of twelve to decide the fate of the prisoner or to the Court, and the choice fell in favor of the committee which had charge of Kellar. The committee of twelve were required to cast ballots as to his disposal. Eleven votes were cast, seven for hanging and four for trial. The fate of the prisoner was decided. Nothing could arrest it, and preparations were at once made for the execution. Twelve volunteers were called for, and they stepped promptly forward, among them Boyd, the husband of one of the women murdered, and the father of both children. Kellar was given an opportunity to make remarks. He declined, but denied all knowledge of the murder. He was apparently unaffected by the hasty preparations going on. He was offered a chance of confession to a minister, but declined. The two executioners then pinioned him and stood him on the top of a wagon. A rope dangled from a limb of the tree already selected. Kellar was blindfolded, when Boyd placed the rope over his neck. The word was given, the wagon driven from under him, and John Kellar was dead.... Mayor Medill, of Chicago, has gone on a twelve months' tour to Europe....The Coroner's jury in the case of the victims of the recent disaster on the Chicago and Alton railroad attributes their deaths to the "criminal carelessness" of the conductor and engineer of the coal train; and the Coroner thereupon issued a mittimus for the two men who are inculpated. The engineer was already under arrest, but the conductor has thus far eluded the efforts of the detectives. Mr. McMullin, General Superintendent of the road, offers a reward of $1,000 for his arrest....It is reported that the Hon. Matt H. Carpenter is about to institute legal proceedings against the Chicago *Times* for defamation of character....Hon. Philetus Sawyer, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Wisconsin, committed suicide at Eau Claire on the 20th of August, by cutting his throat. Mr. Sawyer had served three terms in Congress, and was an industrious and faithful representative.

The South.

IN Fulton county, Mo., last week, a mob attacked a Sheriff's posse while conveying a convicted horse-thief named Peter Koesler to the Penitentiary, mortally wounding the Sheriff, seriously wounding the Prosecuting Attorney, John G. Provines, editor of the *Fulton County Press*, John Watson, a merchant, and a young man named Dunbar. The prisoner was secured by the mob and hung....William Jackson (colored) was hung at Alexandria, Va., on Aug. 15, for the murder of his wife.

JEFFERSON DAVIS recently addressed the Southern Historical Convention, at White Sulphur Springs, Va. In speaking of the late war, he said: "We have been more cheated than conquered by the declarations of the Federal President, Congress, and Generals, for there never could have been a surrender had we anticipated what followed, and we would to-day have been free." He still had hope of the South, because whatever men might be, he never yet had seen reconstructed women, and, while men of this day are mightier than the principles for which they had struggled, he yet hoped the children who succeed them would grow up to maintain and perpetuate them, and redeem all that we had lost....A New York *Herald* correspondent has mysteriously disappeared in the interior of Kentucky, and it is feared he has been murdered.

THE agent for the Creek Indians states that since the 1st of May, when he took charge of that agency, twenty murders have been committed in the Slope country, containing less than 15,000 persons, and that not one has been arrested or punished. The best men of the Territory are in favor of putting the country under the protection of the United States Government.

IN St. Landry parish, La., on Aug. 20, two men quarreled at a ball, and met in an open field to settle the matter by a fist-fight. They were accompanied by a crowd of about one hundred persons. After the fist-fight, a general row, growing out of an old feud, broke out between the members of two families, in which pistols and knives were freely used. Augustin Guilleroy killed Carroll Blackman; Dreux Guilleroy killed Alexander Vidren, and Aristide Ortega killed Dreux Guilleroy. After being shot down, Blackman fired three shots at Augustin Guilleroy, who is between 65 and 70 years old, mortally wounding him.....The Baltimore *American* celebrated its one hundredth birthday on the 20th of August.

Washington.

THE project for the annexation of Alexandria to the District of Columbia is again revived....The following appointments of gaugers have been made: B. S. Hood, for the Tenth Illinois District; Lewis G. Frint, for the First Ohio District, and L. R. Cotton, for Kansas....Treasurer Spinner, in a recent letter, says: "Resumption of specie payment has been, and I think will continue to be, put off until the time when the balance of trade shall be in our favor. When that time arrives resumption will be easy; in truth, it will from that cause come of its own accord. The conversion of Government stocks from a higher to a lower rate of interest is now progressing quite as fast as the available force of the Treasury Department can comfortably manage it, and the prospect of the continuance seems to be pretty certainly assured."

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular giving notice that the principal and accrued interest of the 5-20 bonds below designated will be paid at the United States Treasury, Washington, on and after the 16th of November next, and that interest will cease from that day. Both the numbers specified of the bonds called in are inclusive, and are known as the third series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds—$50, Nos. 6,201 to 10,200; $100, Nos. 20,001 to 30,750; $500, Nos. 10,761 to 15,800; $1,000, Nos. 22,601 to 26,000. Total, $13,000,000. Registered bonds—$50, Nos. 1,321 to 1,375; $100, Nos. 9,501 to 10,300; $500, Nos. 5,701 to 6,100; $1,000, Nos. 20,801 to 25,000; $5,000, Nos. 7,501 to 7,900; $10,000, Nos. 9,681 to 10,100. Total, $2,000,000. Grand total, $15,000,000.

A STRONG pressure is being brought to bear upon the President, by the Quaker and other friends of the Indian peace policy, to induce him to exercise clemency in behalf of the condemned Modoc Indians....The amount of United States moneys and securities redeemed and destroyed during the year ending June 30, 1873, shows a total of $144,733,962. The average daily destruction of fractional currency is over $110,000 Amount of legal-tenders destroyed during the year, $65,019,067. ....A Washington dispatch says there is a probability that $7,000,000 more currency will be put in circulation about the time the fall crops are to be moved.

THE investigation into the Wawasset disaster on the Potomac clearly proves incompetency and neglect on the part of the captain of the vessel....A Washington dispatch of the 20th says: It is very evident that the country newspapers intend to attempt to secure some modification of the Postal law relative to the free exchange of newspapers. The Postoffice Department is constantly in receipt of letters from country publishers, asking if there is no possible construction of the law which would permit the exchanges to go free. The uniform reply is that all free mail matter is abolished. The representations are that the operations of the law are ruinous to country publishers....Many officials are of the opinion that some substitute for the franking privilege will be adopted by the next Congress.

Foreign.

A DISPATCH from London says: It is stated upon the highest authority that the Count de Chambord has announced his resolution to accept the Constitution for France prepared by the members of the Right of the Assembly and himself, and will rule both by the will of God and good will of the people. Proclamation of monarchy will be made in about six weeks....A Barcelona telegram of Aug. 18 says: The Carlists have begun their long-threatened attack on Berga. Six hours after their batteries opened fire the city was burning in several places.

SIX hundred French Imperialists met at Chiselhurst on the 15th of August, and celebrated the fete day of the late Emperor. Young Prince Louis Napoleon made a speech, in the course of which he said: "Planting myself as an exile near the tomb of the Emperor, I represent his teachings, which may be summarized in the motto 'Govern for the people by the people.'" The Prince was loudly cheered, and the meeting was most enthusiastic....The *North German Gazette* denounces as a disgusting invention the report in American papers of an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which he is made to say that he would extirpate the idea of God, and substitute that of the State. It declares Bismarck never used such language, or advocated such sentiments, and believes the falsehood originated in the machinations of the Jesuits.... A Vienna letter says that the International Jury for the group H in the Exposition has awarded the diploma of honor to Boston. A diploma has been awarded an American for dentistry....It is reported that Paraguay, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic have signed a treaty of peace.

IN the exhibition of machinery, America has been very successful at Vienna. Diplomas of honor have been awarded New York and Philadelphia manufacturers. Twenty-six medals for progress, nineteen medals of merit, and sixteen certificates of excellence have been gained by Americans in the same department....It is officially stated that the entire Carlist forces in Spain do not exceed 260 infantry, 450 cavalry and artillery. The insurgents of Cartagena have released and armed 1,800 convicts....The German troops having been withdrawn from Belfort, ex-President Thiers is paying that city a promised visit, and his welcome by the inhabitants seems to have been characterized by great enthusiasm....There is no truth in the report in the Paris papers that Metz would be restored to France through the influence of Russia.

THE Carlist infantry force in Spain is 26,000, instead of 2,600, as heretofore stated....It is stated that France will soon recognize the Carlists as belligerents....Over twenty Republican newspapers have been suppressed in the French provinces since the 1st of August. ....The British bark Abena was recently run down and sunk by the steamship Alabama, on the English coast. Eight of the crew were drowned, only three escaping.....A Lima, Peru, letter states that on the 4th of July a party of American engineers, employed on the Aroyo railroad, hoisted the Stars and Stripes knee deep in the snow at the summit of the highest peak of the Cordilleras traversed by the line, and the highest point ever honored by the United States flag. Among the party present were W. P. Tobias and Job M. Tobias, of Illinois.

THE Jury on the Commerce of the World, at the Vienna Exposition, have awarded the highest medal within their gift to the cartoon representing hog-slaughtering and pork-packing and the statistical tables, all prepared under the auspices of the Cincinnati Pork Packers' Association....A serious land-slide recently occurred near the city of Lima, Peru. A body of earth, estimated at ten millions of cubic square yards, fell from the mountain side into a valley, severely injuring a number of persons and damming up a river, the water of which had risen 109 feet above the usual height. Engineers were of opinion that the water would soon burst its barriers, when it would rush toward Lima, sweeping everything before it and submerging the lower portion of that city....A disastrous fire has taken place in Valparaiso, causing a loss of $500,000....A Vienna dispatch says: The distribution of the prizes was a very tame affair. There were only about 3,000 persons present. Archduke Charles Louis made a congratulatory address on the successful termination of the Exposition, after which the list of successful competitors was read.

INTELLIGENCE is received of an alarming state of affairs among the iron mills of England. The proprietors of the mills at Manchester have determined upon a gradual lock-out, that is, to discharge one-tenth of their employes every week until all are discharged. It is probable that all the workers will strike when the first installment are discharged, and there are rumors of other intended movements which give the situation a very serious aspect....The war in Sumatra is developing into an affair of consequence. The army of the Hollanders, 18,000 strong, will be unable, it is feared, to cope with the Achineese. The Sultan, who is thus brought into publicity, is proving himself to be something more than a savage fool. ....Geneva, the home of Calvin and the refuge of Voltaire, is in luck. The Duke of Brunswick died recently, leaving all his immense landed estate to that municipality. Long famous, the city is now rich....A report from the vessel in which Henri Rochefort was shipped for New Caledonia, says that his fellow-convicts, considering his course as treasonable to the cause of the Commune, made an attempt to lynch him. The officers of the ship were obliged to assign him quarters apart from and protected against the Communist exiles.

Political.

IT is reported that the Administration leaders in Cincinnati have combined to press Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, for the Chief Justiceship....Hon. George F. Hoar, member of Congress from the Worcester (Mass.) District, against whom Gen. Butler directed some of his sharpest shafts in his recent letter in excuse and defense of the salary-grab, has written a letter in reply, caustic and severe, handling the General without gloves, and attacking him with his own weapons. Mr. Hoar pronounces the grab a gross, uncalled for, extreme abuse of popular confidence.

HON. S. S. COX has been nominated by the Democrats as the successor of James Brooks in Congress from the Sixth New York District.

THE Republicans of Texas have nominated Gov. E. J. Davis for re-election.

General.

THE returns of the Agricultural Department at Washington for the 1st of August indicate a general and somewhat marked improvement in the condition and promise of the cotton crop since the 1st of July. The average condition on July 1 was 85.5; on Aug. 1, 91.8. The chief drawback is wide-spread apprehension of insect ravages, but the cases in which they have as yet inflicted serious injury are few. The crop on the whole is still somewhat backward, though in many localities the rapid growth in July has brought it forward to the average advancement for the season....The excitement throughout Canada about the Pacific railway scandal continues. An indignation meeting of members opposing the prorogation of Parliament was held in Ottawa last week, and strong resolutions adopted.

AN official statement shows that the number of Granges in Iowa is 1,750. The number in the United States on the 19th of July was 5,600, with a total membership of 250,000.... [illegible] the evidence which Mr. [illegible], of Illinois, proposes to give in the Tichborne case, the original register of the bark Osprey has just been found at the Baltimore Custom-House, which corresponds exactly with all the requirements of the statements of the claimant with regard that vessel....One hundred Mennonites from Russia have arrived in New York, being the pioneers of a large colony that will follow them in a few months.

PETER MAILMAN, of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, recently enticed his wife into the woods, murdered her, built a bonfire of brush and logs, and burned the body. He then returned to the house and was about to hang his children, when he was arrested....The postal delivery system has been established in eighty cities of the United States.

THE Mennonites who lately arrived in this country brought with them $340,000 in gold, of which sum one man, Peter Isaac, owns $140,000.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Collision on the Chicago and Alton Railroad—Forty-three Persons Killed and Wounded.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 18.]

Another of those railroad horrors which periodically thrill the country occurred Saturday night on the Chicago and Alton railroad, between Willow Station and Lemont, about 22 miles from this city. The lightning express which leaves at 9 o'clock every evening for St. Louis started at the usual hour, and, without any premonition of disaster, flew on at the usual rate of speed—twenty-five miles an hour. It was Saturday night, and many persons were going to the country to spend Sunday, and many others who had been in the city on business were returning to their homes along the line. The train consisted of a locomotive, a baggage-car, a smoking-car, two coaches, and two sleeping-cars. The cars were well filled, particularly the smoking-car. The train was due at Willow Station at 9:55, and was on time. It is notusual for this train to stop at that station, but on this occasion it was necessary, in order to take on a sleeping-car which was brought from St. Louis by the train which left that city in the morning.

The train started from Willow Station, according to the best evidence, ten minutes behind, and, as it is customary on this road to make up lost time, undoubtedly the rate of speed was somewhat accelerated. The conductor and engineer knew they were to pass a coal train at Lemont, seven miles distant, but unhappily that train did not wait, as it should have done, but came on toward the passenger train, expecting to make Willow Station. It was a race for life. The conductor and engineer of the coal train knew that the passenger train, laden with precious lives, was in front, and if they did not reach a switch by a certain time, a collision was inevitable. Both trains were rushing toward destruction. On they flew over the iron way through the darkness, the speed increasing at every revolution of the wheels. The passengers in the sleeping-cars were preparing to retire, or had already done so. Those in the coaches were looking forward to reaching their destination, where expectant families awaited their coming. The suspicion of danger never crossed the minds of any, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, not even a whistle, the two trains were locked in an embrace of death, and in one moment wives were made widows, children became fatherless, mourning was sent to the threshold of many happy homes, and sorrow that can never be eradicated pierced many hearts. There were three concussions,—first, when the engine, met and were destroyed; second, when the baggage-car struck and was smashed into fragments; and third, when the smoking-car collided and leaped in the air, alighting on the fractured boiler of the freight engine. The remains of the passenger-train engine were thrown from the track, toward the east, and so were the ruins of the baggage-car. Then came the smoking-car on the top of the boiler. The fore part of the car was burst open by the force with which it struck, the hind wheels remaining on the track, and there it stood at an angle of thirty degrees, the passengers imprisoned in the broken iron and wood, while the deadly steam came up with terrific force from the boiler below, scalding those whom it touched, instantly peeling off the skin, and causing the most excruciating agony. One moment was sufficient to cause death, but many were there several minutes before being extricated. They breathed the burning atmosphere. One breath was fatal, the inner surface of the chest and lungs being fearfully scorched.

As soon as they recovered from the first shock, the passengers in the two coaches and in the sleeping-cars, who were uninjured, did all they could to rescue the sufferers. This humane work was superintended by Mr. B. B. Hawley, of Normal, who was the first to mount the smoking-car and begin.

With him was a Texan named Magee, who worked nobly. They lifted out the sufferers in the rear of the car first, and then placed a plank on which those in the elevated end were slid down. All were handled as gently as possible, and laid tenderly on the grass. While this was being done, others lighted a fire, taking for fuel the broken timber, and the light shone luridly on the sufferers, who were moaning in their agony. The sleeping-cars were emptied of passengers, and one by one the wounded were placed in the berths, and received such attention as could be given them in the absence of medical attendance. Soon an engine came from Lemont, bringing four physicians; but when they came they could do little or nothing. Supposing they would be called upon to give surgical aid, they came equipped with surgical instruments, which were not required, and the liniment and oil which were so badly needed were still three miles away at Lemont.

There was but little murmuring among the passengers. A few broke out in words of indignation against the officers of the road for what they conceived to be the unreasonable delay in the arrival of assistance, but generally those who escaped were too much concerned about the wounded, and too busy in attending to their wants, to think of anything else.

The cause of the accident was the inexcusable foolhardiness of the conductor of the freight train in leaving Lemont when he knew that it was a matter of life and death—that it was a mere chance if he could reach a switch in time—that it was his duty to remain there until the passenger train, which had the right of way, was safely by, and that any way he had no right to run any risk or take any chances. Mr. Huston, station-agent at Lemont, entreated him not to leave the station, and so uneasy was Mr. Huston when he did leave, that he listened until he heard the concussion, and then he went to work to secure the necessary aid.

The night was dark, the sky cloudy, the waning moon shed no light, the stars were visible overhead, but a thick fog covered the surface of the earth, and lights could not be seen for any great distance. That made no difference, however. With the same reckless management of the freight train the accident might have occurred in the full blaze of noonday. There would be nothing to prevent it. A curve in the road hid the trains from each other, and the engineers could do nothing to stop their engines. In this case nothing seems to have been attempted. There was no Rafferty there, by a deed of heroism to lighten this gloomy tale.

The intelligence of the accident reached the city about 10:30 o'clock Saturday evening by a dispatch from Lemont, and was conveyed to Mr. McMullen, Superintendent of the road. He immediately sent messengers in every direction for surgeons and medical supplies, and ordered an ambulance and wrecking train made up immediately. At 1 o'clock the train started, the most of the passengers having only an indistinct idea of their mission, there being only a dread presentiment that something awful was ahead. The relief reached the wreck soon after 2 o'clock; additional comforts were given to the wounded, the track was cleared, and soon after daylight the caravan of death was homeward bound. Six were dead, and the number of the wounded was more than forty; some were groaning, others were gasping for air and crying for water. On the journey home two more died, and eight dead bodies were born to the Morgue. Most of the wounded were taken to the County Hospital, some to the West Side Briggs House, and others to the Gault House, while several whose injuries were of a slighter nature went to their homes or selected such hotels as they thought fit. During Sunday and Monday other deaths were reported, and on Monday evening the total number of deaths had reached thirteen. Five more are reported so badly injured as to be beyond all hopes of recovery, and no doubt the list of killed will reach twenty before the middle of the week.

The Chicago papers of the 19th give further particulars of the disaster. The number of dead has been swelled to seventeen, and will probably be increased to a still higher figure, as several of the wounded, it is thought, cannot possibly recover. The total number of killed and wounded is fifty-one. The following is a complete list of the killed:

Capt. John W. Smith, Warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary.
J. W. Fleury, Purchasing Agent of the Illinois State Penitentiary.
Capt. William Lettie, Springfield, Ill.
Roger J. Brass, Chicago.
Thomas Morton, Chicago.
James O'Neill, Joliet, merchant.
Theodore Steng, Texas.
Jacob Cundet, Oshkosh, Wis.
George Trendel, Chicago.
George Reuter, Chicago.
N. Divelbliss, Springfield, Ill.
Conrad Webber, Chicago.
Jacob Lauser, Joliet, Ill.
William Davis, fireman of coal train.
Joseph B. Michie, Jackson, Tenn.
John Metzler, Joliet, brakeman of coal train.
Thomas E. Pollard.

The engineer of the coal train has been arrested and imprisoned. The conductor, Beane, has fled, but efforts are being made to secure his arrest.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 20.]

Four of the murdered victims of the Sag accident were buried in Springfield yesterday, and two in this city. One more has died, and three others are declared by the doctors to be unable to live longer than a day or two. This will swell the death-list to 21. The Coroner's investigation is still under way. One of the witnesses examined was a farmer, who saw Murderer Beane after the collision, and was told by him that he "forgot" all about the passenger train. The testimony of the engineer of the freight train, who was brought in from prison under guard, gave no new information except some facts concerning Conductor Beane's general inefficiency, whom he said he did not consider a competent man. His efforts to throw the blame on his superior were manifest. He repeated the story of the loss of time by his watch, but did not make it any more plausible than at first.

Gathering of the Grangers.

A grand picnic and mass meeting, under the auspices of the Scott County Farmers' Club, came off near Winchester, Ill., on the 7th of August. The day was beautiful, and the attendance of farmers' wives and daughters from all parts of the county exceeded 2,000 persons. The meeting was addressed by Hon. W. C. Flagg, S. M. Smith and other speakers. Surrounding the speakers' stand were numerous banners conspicuously displayed, bearing the following sentiments and mottoes:

"Christians, vote as you pray."
"No more Credit Mobilier swindles nor Congressional grabs."
"We feed the world."
"If any political party stands between us and our rights, let it die."
"Brothers, let us organize and educate, for knowledge is power.,'
"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."
"Free trade and farmers' rights."
"Railroads make a fair per cent. on $45,000 per mile; when assessed for taxation they are valued at $3,000."
"We will vote for no more robbers; no more Republicans; no more Democrats; we want and must have honest men to fill public positions."
"Farmers to the front; politicians take back seats."
"The hand that holds the bread."
"Let all farmers be united; for in union there is safety."
"Corn must go up; monopolies must go down."
"In God we trust."
"Equal rights."
"Death to monopolies."
"A fair renumeration paid for honest labor."
"Corporations must obey the laws as well as individuals."
"Live or die, survive or perish, we will support the farmers' movement."
"If our present Congressmen cannot serve the people for $5,000, let them resign, and we'll send men who will."

A Novel Propeller.

A gentleman in Greenpoint, last Saturday afternoon, exhibited to a few invited guests a model-boat propelled by a contrivance entirely new, at least untried hitherto in its application to steamboat propulsion. The model was about two feet long, shaped like a craft intended rather for carrying freight than for speed, resembling in its lines and proportions an ordinary coal barge. The propelling contrivance is simply an elongated rudder, made of two flexible slabs, which for practical use will be made of short and narrow pieces of wood, fitting closely together and swung from a straight piece that forms the top edge of the rudder, leaving the lower part to be acted upon by a spirally-curved rod that revolves inside of the rudder, imparting to its flexible sides the serpentine or eel-like motion that drives the boat though the water, by a principle of resistance similar to that of the ordinary propeller. The inventor feels certain that a very high rate of speed for boats can be attained with this propeller. He disclaims any designs on the canals, simply aiming at a principle for navigating shallow waters. The motion of the little two-foot model through the water was stately and very easy, just like that of a large vessel, and with sufficient velocity to demonstrate effectually the success of the "eel motion"—as the inventor calls it—for driving boats—at least on a small scale—at a fair rate of speed through the water.—*New York Times.*

Night Air.

An extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. What air can we breathe at night, but night air? The choice is between the pure night air from without and foul night air from within. Most people prefer the latter. An unaccountable choice. What will they say, if it is proved to be true that fully one half of all the diseases we suffer from is occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window, most nights in the year, can never hurt any one. This is not to say that light is not necessary for recovery. In great cities, night air is often the best and purest air to be had in the twenty-four hours. I could better understand shutting the windows in town during the day than during the night, for the sake of the sick.

The absence of smoke, the quiet, all tend to make night the best time for airing the patient. One of our highest medical authorities on consumption and climate has told me that the air in London is never so good as after ten o'clock at night. Always air your room, from outside air, if possible. Windows are made to open, doors are made to shut—a truth which seems extremely difficult of apprehension. Every room must be aired from without—every passage from within. But the fewer passages there are in a hospital the better.—*Florence Nightingale.*

Interest on Capital.

We extract the following remarkable facts from a lecture by Rev. W. P. Groom, editor of the New York *Mercantile Journal*, and think they cannot fail to be of interest as illustrating the rapid increase of capital when well invested.

Many men carelessly conclude that three per cent. is just one-half of six per cent. But this is not the case, as will be seen from the following statement of facts:

If one dollar be invested, and the interest added to the principal annually at the rates first named, we shall have the following result as the accumulation of one hundred years:

1 dollar,	100 years,	at 1	per cent	$2
"	"	3	"	19
"	"	6	"	340
"	"	8	"	2,203
"	"	9	"	5,543
"	"	10	"	18,809
"	"	12	"	84,675
"	"	15	"	1,174,405
"	"	18	"	15,045,007
"	"	25	"	2,551,799,404

There are probably few, however, familiar with the subject of rapid increase of capital put at interest, who would not be startled at the statement that the cost of the outfit of Christopher Columbus, in his first voyage of discovery, put at interest at six per cent., would, by this time, have amounted to more than the entire money value of this continent, together with the accumulations from the industry of all who have lived upon it. If any doubt this, let them reckon the amount, estimating the entire outfit to have cost only the small sum of five thousand dollars, and remember that money doubles at six per cent. in less than twelve years—or accurately, in eleven years, ten months, and twenty-one days. Allowing it to double every twelve years, this five thousand dollars at interest at six per cent. since 1492, it will be found, would have amounted to $17,895,700,000,000, which estimating the population of the entire continent of America (North and South) to be eighty-five millions, or seven million families (averaging five members each), would give more than a million dollars as a possession of every one of hose. The interest upon a million dollars at six per cent. is sixty thousand dollars, which would now be the princely annual income of these seven million families, from the accumulations up to this time upon so small a sum as that named for the discoverer.

In Hildreth's "History of the United States," it is stated that Manhattan Island, afterwards called New Amsterdam, now called New York, was bought by the Dutch from the Indians for sixty guilders, or twenty-four dollars, and this only two hundred and fifty years ago. And yet if the purchaser could have securely placed that twenty-four dollars where it would have added to the principal annually, at the rate of seven per cent., the accumulation would exceed the present market value of all the real estate of the city and county of New York.

Again, if a man at the age of twenty-five should commence business with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and could by any possibility add thereto interest at our legal rate of seven per cent. annually, the result would be (in round numbers) as follows:

Age.	*Capital*
25	$ 100,00
35	200,00
45	400,00
55	800,00
65	1,600,00
75	3,200,00
85	6,400,00

Now the growth of national wealth is only about three and one-eighth per cent. per annum, notwithstanding the assertion of those who have placed it much higher, though comparing the old valuations with the new (which have been greatly increased), instead of taking as the base of their calculations, as they should have done, the actual number of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., at the different periods. It is plain, therefore, that the great mistake most men make is in attempting to use borrowed capital at an immensely high rent, ordinarily termed interest, which by the use of gold as currency, is often forced still higher. While the growth of the national wealth remains at the present rate, the average man who attempts to pay even seven per cent. for all the capital he can get, should not expect to avoid bankruptcy as the result.

IN company lately, a number of ladies being present, a young man proposed a conundrum, which he said he had read in the papers. It was this: "When is a lady not a lady?" There was a pause. "Give it up!" said all around, when, to the infinite horror of the whole party, the querist exclaimed: "When she's a little *buggy*." Nobody laughed; some were demure, some indignant, and some no doubt inclined to scratch the querist's face a little. He was disappointed. Fumbling in his pockets, he pulled out a paper, which, consulting for a moment, he ejaculated: "Oh, I beg your pardon, ladies; I made a mistake. The answer is, "When she's a little *sulky*." I knew it was some sort of a carriage."

A BORE EXTERMINATOR.—Among the many useful inventions of modern days none deserves to rank higher than an ingenious little machine just invented by an American in Portsmouth, N. H. It is called "the business man's bore abater," and its action is simple and effectual. It consists of a button torpedo with patent nitro-glycerine back-action attachment, that can be worn on the coat like an ordinary button, which it resembles in appearance. When the bore seizes the "abater," it instantly explodes, shivering his hand into a million pieces, and blowing him around the corner into the next street. The inventor, it is stated, has already received orders for all he can manufacture for two years to come.

AUBURN COURIER

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Cæsarism.

The Washington *Chronicle* in repeated articles has sought to impose on the country the fact that Gen. Grant's election to a third term may be a necessity, while ostensibly ridiculing the New York *Herald's* articles on "Cæsarism." The Indianapolis *Journal*, also a Republican organ, on the other hand, has repeatedly ridiculed the assumption that Grant's election to a third term can, under any circumstances, be contemplated. It has embraced each occasion, however, to make an elaborate argument against the third-term principle, apparently deeming it necessary to arouse public sentiment to oppose it. The country, more or less, are discussing this question of Cæsarism, and it may be appropriate to inquire what Cæsarism is, and who would be likely to favor it.

Cæsarism is the establishment of absolute power in a single hand, the proceeding having the semblance of popular choice. When men speak of Cæsarism in the United States, they do not mean that the form of the Government will be overthrown in a day, or that a person holding the office of President will, by a decree, or a *coup d'etat*, or by military violence, declare the Republic at an end. Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 49, crossed the Rubicon and entered Rome; in 48 was elected Consul, and the same year temporary Dictator; in August, 47, was again made Dictator; in 46 was made Dictator for ten years; in 45 was declared Pater Patriæ, &c., and Imperator for life, and Dictator. Three times he rejected the crown, and in March, 44, was assassinated. The First Napoleon, hastily returning from Egypt in October, 1799, overturned the Directory, and was made one of three Consuls; in December was made First Consul; in May, 1802, was made sole Consul for ten years; in August of the same year was made Consul for life; in May, 1804, had himself declared Emperor, and in December was crowned. Napoleon III. was elected President in December, 1848, for four years; in December, 1851, declaring that the people wanted him for a longer time, he submitted the question to a popular vote, and was elected President for ten years. A year later, he submitted the question again to a popular vote, and the Empire was declared, less than 254,000 out of 8,000,000 of votes being cast in the negative. In each of these cases, the steps were taken in seeming obedience to the will of the majority. In each case the period required to advance from the lowest to the highest power was about five years, and the result in each case was absolute despotism. Those who discuss the possibilities of Cæsarism in the United States trace the steps thus: A third term; an election for ten years; an election for life; abolition of State Governments; the foundation of a permanent dynasty by popular vote, or what passes for such.

For the present, Cæsarism is a laughing-stock, but it is more than probable that in a very short time it would have the direct or indirect support of several large classes of the population, including the following: 1. The whites of the South. 2. The blacks of the South. 3. The Northern monopolists of all kinds, the land-grabbers, subsidy-grabbers, salary-grabbers, tariff-grabbers. 4. The Federal office-holders.

The first of these classes, taken as a whole, are a sadly discontented people. While such a thing as rebellion or armed opposition to the present form of goverment is utterly gone out of their minds, they are intensely anxious for some change that will release them from the domination of their local Governments. They are prepared for anything that will afford them relief from the carpet-baggers and negroes. The substitution of a military government in place of the present wretched institutions would be welcomed in nearly every Southern State, and has been officially asked for in Louisiana. Nor would the blacks be opposed to Cæsarism if the "Government" wanted it. To them, the Government at Washington is a Providence, a fetish, the fountain power and wealth. They are indebted to the Government for all they have. And for all they expect or desire they look to the Government. They are already the children of a paternal government, and they care not what it may be called, or how it may be constituted, if it promises them forty acres of land and a mule. Cæsarism, therefore, would have no serious opposition, but much effective support, from the whole South, unless Virginia may be an exception.

Among the people of the North, Cæsarism would be popular with the monopolists. They have nothing to gain but everything to fear from popular government, and have everything to gain and nothing to fear from an aristocratic government. They would be the Grandees of the Empire. They would provide the active capital, receiving in return grants of lands, governments of provinces, subsidies, privileges, titles and honors, and become the ruling class. Cæsar's first act was to create a new Senate of 900 members. The two Napoleons created Senators of the Empire at their pleasure; the country eventually footed the bill; but, while the thing lasted, the capitalists of the nation had a grand time. Every species of monopoly would hail Cæsarism with joy. Protected by absolute power from encroachments by the people, it would be all-powerful in a government where one man or a few men held exclusive authority. It would concentrate in support of an American despotism, just as the wealth and capital of Europe upholds monarchy in proportion as the latter keeps down the commonalty.

No man who has given careful attention to the practices of the Federal office-holders since the close of the war has failed to notice that personal aggrandizement and fealty to the appointing power has been the ruling spirit of the class. The revelations in the cases Leet & Stocking, Casey and Packard, Tom Murphy, and other large pensioners on the Treasury, created no other feeling in the average office-holder or office-seeker than envy at their good luck. Under a paternal government, free from investigating committees, with an obsequious press, with no popular clamor, the placemen would enjoy an elysium not possible under the present form of government. Cæsarism would therefore be strong with this class, all of whom would shout lustily for a permanent government.

One of the means by which Napoleon III. silenced discontent was the lavish hand he employed in public works. He "gave employment to labor" by levying taxes to construct public works. There are at this time applications before Congress for a national expenditure of nearly one thousand millions to dig canals, build ships, establish national foundries, construct and operate railroads, and various other projects. This sum can easily be doubled if any prospect of success was furnished. The entire brood of Credit Mobiliers and speculators who itch for the handling of this money would favor Cæsarism,—that being the best form of government for them.

But Cæsarism would find sturdy opponents in the great mass of the Northern people who are not monopolists, are not office-holders or office-seekers, and who are not interested in schemes against the Public Treasury. All the traditions of these people, their religious and secular education, their industrial habits, their political and social hopes and ambitions are entirely hostile to it; and these people will be likely to unite against any proposition in that direction, whether it come in the form of a third election to the Presidency or in any other shape.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A LOUD CALL FOR CARPENTER.

It Would be Healthy for the Adulterous Junior Senator from Wisconsin to Resign.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We are not in the midst of a hot campaign, and as there is no reason for attacking private character or retailing political scandal or seaside gossip, so there is no excuse for suppressing the truth when its publication is needed, and no pretext for attributing it to partisanship or prejudice. Distinguished public men, Representatives and Senators in Congress, have had the effrontery to stand up in Congress and before their constituents and undertake to defend as shameless a breach of public trust as ever was thrust in the face of a decent people; and instead of a hot outburst of indignant denunciation, there has been only a sort of sick-at-the-stomach turning away from the low-flung self-seeking gang—rascalities have been developed in all departments of the Government that should keep our prisons more than full were justice done—legislation has been bought and sold, and corporations have in the most deliberate and unblushing manner bought seats in the Senate for their retained attorneys—the Legislature has become a market-place, and the polls an arena for violence or bribery—and we settle down to our lower standards of morality, our debasing tendencies and constantly deteriorating moral sense, with complacent calmness, as if to the natural and inevitable.

How far shall we let this numbness of perception, this utter deadness to all sense of shame, carry us? Granted that in the fierceness of our money-getting passion we may put conscience out of court entirely, and sacrifice everything to the main chance—shall we stop at that? Or are we to have sitting at our hearths, as household gods, *all* shames and crimes? The last great scandal, touched lightly by the press, but bruited everywhere now, is not of avarice and greed, but of intemperance and lust. Open, public, brazen, flaunted in the faces of decent wives and mothers, and of pure daughters and sisters—a shame, foul-fronted, sickening, beastly. Between the sensual sot, of brilliant intellect, but vile associations and depraved habits, who so lately set himself and paramour on public exhibition in this city and at Long Branch—between him and the Presidency of the United States are but two lives, and one of them of the frailest tenure. Is the nation drunken that it sees this large disgrace paraded under its very eyes, and takes into its nostrils the stench of the offense and makes no sign of nausea? Has dead and buried decency no resurrection? Who and where is the clear-thinking statesman—no, not statesman, common man—every-day man—hard-fisted, rough and hearty, but honest way down, true to wife and family and his own manhood—who will roll away the stone from the sepulcher of public virtue? The time calls out for him. The country waits his coming. A nation bowed down with the shame brought on it by its trusted servants, with its face in the dust, prays in its anguish for some convulsion that shall rend the heavens and purify the air.

And the United States Senate—What is *its* duty? Has it any self-respect left?

Farmers' Wives.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: If there is a busy place in the world it is the farm-house in America during June and July. There are thousands of cases where one woman does all the labor of the house, besides having the care of one or two children, during this hot, busy season; and we blush, to add that in many instances the men are too heedless to render her such assistance as they could easily perform in the mornings, noons and evenings. It would lighteen her toil and lessen her steps if the fruit and vegetables were brought in from the garden in the morning; if the water was drawn from the well for cooking purposes; if the reservoir on the stove was filled; if the wood was brought close to the stove; if the slops were regularly taken to the compost heap; the skimmed milk brought from the milk room. These chores might all he done by the men and boys during the leisure moments before meals and at the "noonings."

IT will be remembered that in the original trial of the Tichborne case the claimant stated that he was picked up and taken into Melbourne by the Osprey, an American three-masted schooner, and the fact that a British ship of that name was in Melbourne harbor at the time, as developed by the evidence, was considered a damaging blow to his case. But the Baltimore *Sun* satisfactorily shows that an American brig, subsequently altered to a three-masted vessel, sailed from San Francisco for Melbourne at a date which would make her due there just about the time of the claimant's alleged arrival.

Miscellaneous.

ONE of the stories of Wall street is that Henry N. Smith, the well-known speculator, has lost $1,500,000 in the last three months.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, the champion thief of America, has issued invitations to a grand ball, to be given soon at Greenwich, Conn.

AT a masquerade at Saratoga, Mr. Cochrane, of South Carolina, wore a costume made entirely of Confederate money—$50,000 worth.

FOURTEEN of the Berlin newspapers give notice that, by reason of the increased wages demanded by printers, the charges for advertisements will be increased.

ON the night of Aug. 1, Mrs. Cassius Claxton, of Shelby county, Ky., heard a man climbing into her window. She had a revolver handy, and she killed the intruder. She was tried and honorably acquitted.

THE largest wrought-iron bridge in the United States has just been completed across White river for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. Its length is 1,525 feet, its extreme height 107 feet, with an average of 90 feet the entire distance.

A WEALTHY New Yorker got into a dispute with his brother over a game of billiards, the other day, and went off and committed suicide. He willed his head to a physician for dissection, and the balance of his body and $260 to his brother-in-law.

RUMOR has it that Miss Anna Dickinson will appear on the stage next season with a play written for her by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Coupled with this is the announcement that John Brougham will leave the stage and take to the rostrum.

AN Oregon paper states that the rage for the "ie" termination has come to a disastrous conclusion in one family in Portland. A farmer named Ake christened his eldest girl Belle. She had some cards printed in the "ie" fashion, and—well, after looking at the result, she concluded Belle was pretty enough for her, and burned them.

DURING a thunder-storm in Salt Lake City a flash of lightning caught a locust tree, and in its course struck another tree, traveled up the house to the second floor, cutting away the flowers around a glass, traversed the ceiling, making its way out by cutting a groove in the side of the house from top to bottom. No other damage was done.

THE Newark (O.) *Advertiser* sadly mentions the fact that Tom Corwin rests in an unmarked grave, without so much as the simplest headstone to indicate who sleeps below. It calls upon the State, which was so honored by her loved and distinguished son, to rescue his grave from the oblivion which will otherwise soon blot it from the knowledge of men.

THE Shah was highly amused at seeing a copy of *Le Figaro*, the other morning, containing on the front page a long letter in Persian characters. The writing was perfectly correct, but, unfortunately, it had been reproduced by photography, and all the letters were reversed. His Majesty and his suite all laughed heartily at this oversight.—*London Press.*

RATHER a laughable incident took place on the entrance of the Shah. The Count and Countess of Manyacres had left Paris for the season, it was thought. They returned, however, suddenly on the day of the arrival of the Shah, and found the entire house in the possession of strangers, who had been accommodated with a good sight of the Shah at so much a head by their speculative butler. It is a financing age.—*Paris Paper.*

JOURNALISM appears to be prosperous in England just now. The will of the late M. J. Whitby, founder of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, has been "proved" for £40,000 personal property, independent of real estate; and sundry admirers of E. Miall, M. P., editor of the *Nonconformist*, the organ of the English dissenters, lately gave him a dinner, at which the Chairman handed him a check for £10,000, the subscription of a few wealthy friends.

An Invaluable Tea-Set.

MAX ADELER is responsible for the following:

"We are glad to learn that the Emperor of China has issued a decree declaring that if the chief officer of his household handles dishes so carelessly as to break them, he shall be killed. We say we are glad of this, because we hope to have the same regulation put into effect in this country. If it is, about 2,000 hired girls will be executed every week, and we may reasonably hope that the destruction of crockery will be checked. We have stopped it temporarily in our house by having a tea-set made of wrought-iron and painted white. When a new hired girl comes she drops the coffee-pot upon the floor. Finding, with amazement, that it does not break, she thumps it with a flat-iron and drops bricks on it, and goes out and borrows a sledge-hammer and whacks it; and then, perceiving that it is as good as ever, she sits down in front of that coffee-pot and bursts into tears. Then she gives warning, loads up with sugar, beef and butter, for her sick aunt, embezzles three or four hem-stitched handkerchiefs, and any odd pillow-cases that are lying around, and starts for the nearest intelligence office. We wouldn't take a million dollars for that tea-set."

CUNNING LITTLE TOADS.—It is certain that Shakespeare's idea of the toad was inaccurate in two respects. The toad is not "ugly and venomous," and does not wear "a precious jewel in its head." The Rev. J. G. Wood, that excellent naturalist and charming writer, assures us that his children had a trough full of tame toads, each of which answers to its own particular name and comes when called. The children, he says, carry them round the garden, and hold them up to any insect they may chance to fancy, to enable them to swallow it, which they do by a lightning flash of their glutinous tongues. Nay, more; their tender care for their unlovely pets is so great that they bathe and kiss them daily, he declares, just as they themselves are treated by their nurse. Upon one occasion one of the children, who had received an orange, was seen with her own especial toad seated on her hand, partaking with his mistress of the orange in alternate sucks or bites.

Facts in Relation to Patrons of Husbandry in Iowa.

The following are a few of the many advantages which the granges are reaping through their co-operative movement:

At first they encountered the hostility not only of all the retail merchants in their several towns, but also that of the wholesale merchant and the manufacturer. But this hostility has to a great extent been overcome, as the grangers make it a point to deal with home merchants and home manufacturers to as great an extent as possible. Some of the manufacturers say that their agencies cost them from $25,000 to $60,000 per annum, and that they would be glad to deal with the consumers direct, either through the State grange or each separate subordinate grange. There is an old adage that "figures won't lie," and the following are some of the figures which the grangers have been offered, and at which they are at present making purchases.

SEWING MACHINES.

One manufacturer offers his machines as follows:

No. 5, regular price $50, is offered Granges for	$30
No. 6, regular price $55, is offered Granges for	33
No. 7, regular price $60, is offered Granges for	36
No. 8, regular price $65, is offered Granges for	39

Another manufacturer offers the following prices:

Price $65, is offered Granges for	$39.00
Price $70, is offered Granges for	42.00
Price $73, is offered Granges for	43.80
Price $83, is offered Granges for	49.80
Price $95, is offered Granges for	57.00

Corresponding reductions are made in higher-priced machines.

ORGANS.

A certain organ manufactory offers to furnish instruments to granges at the following rates:

No. 20, Grange price $135, retail price	$175
No. 9, Grange price $153, retail price	210
No. 40, Grange price $168, retail price	225
No. 25, Grange price $190, retail price	250
Grange church organ, Grange price $300, retail price	400

PLOWS.

An Iowa firm sends the following price-list of plows:

No. 1, stirring, plain, $14; with per cent. off	$11.20
No. 2, stirring, half-steel land-plate, $16; with per cent. off	12.80
No. 3, stirring, full-steel hand-plate, $16; with per cent. off	14.40
No. 4, stubble, full-steel land-plate, $19; with per cent. off	15.20
No. 5, sod, full-steel land-plate, $20; with per cent. off	16.00
No. 6, grub, full-steel land-plate, $24; with per cent. off	19.20

All of the above plows are thoroughly hardened and made of the best refinned steel. The price of No. 6 grub-plow includes cutter and fastening. A discount of 20 per cent. on the above to Grange.

MOWERS.

An "Agricultural Works" at St. Louis offers to furnish a certain style of mower at the following rates:

Four-foot cut, price $110, with per cent. off	$85
Four-and-a-half-foot cut, price $120, with per cent. off	90

CORN-SHELLERS.

An Illinois manufactory sends the following price-list, with inducements for cash:

Wagons	$100
Warehouse sheller, No. 1, with fan and screen	225
Senior Farm Sheller, with eight-foot elevator	200
Junior ditto	185
Six-horse power ditto	150
Eight-horse power	165
Jack	25
Combined walking and riding cultivator, "The Farmer's Friend"	45
Sulky hay-rake	45
Walking cultivator, "The Ottawa"	33
Lightning feed-grinder	50
Little Giant stalk-cutter	40
Scotch harrow	14
Field-roller	48
One-handle revolving hay-rake	12
Champion hay-carrier	14
Horse hay-fork	9
Eagle grain-separator	30
DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.	
On shellers and mowers, per cent. off	15
On wagons, per cent. off	20
On cultivators and hay-forks, per cent. off	33⅓
On all other articles in list, per cent. off	25

These are only a few of the many examples that we can give, but these will suffice. The purchases by the State grange have saved the farmers, by computation and comparison of the price at the implement stores, $350,000. Farmers, reflect upon the above at your leisure.—*Exchange.*

Grange Progress.

The following is from the Buffalo *Express:* There can be but little doubt that the "grange" system will spread to the East. It is to be hoped that its managers will get rid of the flummery in the way of rituals, grips, pass-words, etc., with which it is now incumbered. Then, if they would make each school district the basis of a grange, they will be much more likely to meet with permanent success than if they try to build up large, magnificent associations, having their centers in cities and villages. The school-house would furnish a convenient place of meeting to begin with; afterward they could replace it by a small, pleasant, nicely furnished building if they desired. A social meeting once a week, with business meetings as often as might be necessary, would tend to give the rural population a better opportunity for improvement and enjoyment than they have ever had before in this or any other country. That the tendencies are all in that direction is plain to every one who surveys the whole field of our national life and observes the thousand and one efforts made by the working classes to improve their condition, not only pecuniarily and politically, but socially and intellectually.

"RENT WILL EAT OUT YOUR LIFE."—This is a startling injunction, but it is one that interests those who are constantly paying rents. Rent is a vampire that sucks and drains the life from energy and hope. It is a treadmill whose ceaseless turn wears out life in poverty, depriving it of half its joys, recreations and pleasures. House-rent is nothing else than compound interest on capital, insurance, taxes, and the wear and tear of other men's investments. "The tenant must foot the whole bill," no trees grow for his benefit, no abatement of taxes in his favor, and no rebate of interest or insurance ever reaches his purse. The result is our poor, but well-doing mechanic, afer working ten years, finds himself no nearer a home of his own than when he started in life, and all because he could not get a chance to live cheaply from the start.

A LAZY Essex street man being requested to stone some raisins, told his wife to try coaxing first.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Officers of the State Granges, and their Postoffice Address—Number of Granges Organized.

ILLINOIS.

Master—Alonzo Gordon, Rock Falls.
Secretary—O. E. Fanning, Galt.

MINNESOTA.

Master—George I. Parsons, Winona.
Secretary—William Pat, St. Paul.

IOWA.

Master—A. B. Smedley, Cresco.
Secretary—Gen. William Duane Wilson, Des Moines.

WISCONSIN.

Master—Col. John Cochrane, Waupon.
Secretary—J. Brainerd, Oshkosh.

INDIANA.

Master—John Weir, Terre Haute.
Secretary—T. Keane, Valparaiso.

KANSAS.

Master—T. C. V. Boling, Jacksonville.
Secretary—George W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.

NEBRASKA.

Master—William B. Porter.
Secretary—William McCaig, Elmwood.

TENNESSEE.

Master—William Maxwell, Maxville.
Secretary—J. P. McMurray, Trenton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Master—W. S. Battle, Tarboro.
Secretary—C. W. Lawrence, Fayetteville.

ARKANSAS.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena.
Secretary—John S. Williams, Devall's Bluff.

MISSISSIPPI.

Master—Gen A. J. Vaughn, Early Grove.
Secretary—W. L. Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Master—Thomas Taylor, Columbia.
Secretary—Col. D. Wyatt, Cokesbury.

VERMONT.

Master—E. P. Colton, Irasburg.
Secretary—E. L. Hovey, St. Johnsbury.

OHIO.

Master—S. H. Ellis, Springsboro.
Secretary—D. M. Stewart, Xenia.

MICHIGAN.

Master—S. F. Brown, Schoolcraft.
Secretary—A. M. Coffee, Knob Noster.

GEORGIA.

Master—Col. I. J. Smith, Oconee.
Secretary—E. Taylor, Colapachee.

CALIFORNIA.

Master—J. W. A. Wright, Turlock.
Secretary—W. H. Baxter, Turlock.

NUMBER OF GRANGES.

The following is the number of Granges organized in the United States up to this date:

Alabama	21	New York	8
Arkansas	26	North Carolina	80
California	35	Ohio	30
Oregon	12	Pennsylvania	9
Georgia	73	South Carolina	131
Illinois	562	Tennessee	60
Indiana	266	Texas	1
Iowa	1,763	Vermont	24
Kansas	399	Virginia	3
Kentucky	1	Louisiana	11
Massachusetts	1	Michigan	40
Minnesota	237	Mississippi	189
Missouri	483	Nebraska	300
New Jersey	3	West Virginia	2
Wisconsin	189	Colorado	2
Dakota	11	Canada	8

Trees and Rainfall.

The effect of trees on the rainfall of a country is no longer a question. A peach tree gives off eighteen pounds, or about two gallons, of moisture every twelve hours. The evaporation from the earth through trees is immense; the roots often draw from springs themselves, and throw off through their branches great volumes of humid air. Especially is this true in Nebraska, where, at the depth of twenty feet, white sand is struck, and this sand is so full of water that, in many places, subterraneous streams have been formed, which have been frequently found when boring shafts or wells.

The great currents of air which leave the Pacific coast humid and warm empty in snows on the Rocky Mountains, and, leaving the mountains dry, they sweep over the vast plains, finding no moisture to take up until they pass over the Missouri and Mississippi, when, having become again charged, they empty in Illinois and Wisconsin. In Wyoming Territory, the dearth is almost complete; but in Nebraska the heavily-timbered heads of her streams give some humidity, and the clouds empty in frequent showers along the Loups, Niobrara, Plattes, Elkhorn, and Missouri. Those who have watched the effect of forests on rainfalls say that, by commencing at the edge of the dry belt, the forests, and consequent rainfalls, may gradually be extended across the whole of the dry belt. So we might commence, say 200 miles west of Omaha, and, by gradually planting trees westward, increase the humidity of the atmosphere, until the required moisture for rain is reached all over the plains.

In Germany the Elbe lost 18 per cent. of its flow in consequence of cutting away the trees along its banks, exposing the waters to the hot sun and consequent increased evaporation. The island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, which twenty years ago was a garden of fertility, is now a desert—the result of cutting away the forests. The theory is this: The dry currents of air are retarded by forests and elevated until a point of condensation is reached. Radiation is also prevented, the air cooled, and the clouds passing over forests are rendered more easily condensed. Electricity is also a great agent, the trees being negatively charged, and drawing with a great power the positively-charged clouds.

I advance these theories with no hesitating doubts, for they are no longer experiments, but facts, demonstrated by positive experience and knowledge of the laws that govern the atmosphere.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

Educational Statistics.

Gen. Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, has just issued his third annual report. It consists of about 1,000 pages of interesting educational matter, several maps, copied from the census of 1870, intended to show the advantage of education. One table taken from the census shows that the total number of male adults in 1870 was 9,443,001, of which 169,142 males were illiterate, and that of 9,090,999 females, 2,096,049 were in the same ignorant condition. The percentage is therefore 17.15 males and 23.05 females. A table of expenditure in the States, per capita, shows that Massachusetts expends the large amount $20.05, and that Nevada comes next, with $19.89. The amounts paid in other States range from 65.4 cents in North Carolina to $12.18 in California. The advance in education was most marked in New England and the Middle and Western States. There were 811 academies in the United States, with an aggregate attendance of 98,929; 298 institutions reported to the Bureau as colleges. Of these 3 reported preparatory students, 217 collegiate students. The 217 colleges reported 19,260 students in the collegiate course, of whom 1,419 were females. The institutions for the superior instruction of females were 175, 1,617 instructors, of whom 449 were males and 1,168 females; in all, 12,288 students.

Useful Suggestions.

CHEAP CHLORIDE.—Now that disinfection is so much needed it is well for people to know how chlorine may be obtained by everybody at a cheap rate. Mix in a bottle two tablespoonfuls of common salt, two teaspoonfuls of red lead, and half a wine-glassful of strong oil of vitriol in a quart of water. Keep it cool and tightly corked in a dark place. Sprinkle a little of it in places in need of disinfection, or soak cloths in it and hang them about.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.—Dr. Blower, of Liverpool, states that he has for the past twenty years employed compressed sponge very successfully in the treatment of in-growing nails. His method is to render the sponge compact by wetting, and then tying it tightly until it is thoroughly dry. A bit of the sponge, in size less than a grain of rice, is placed under the nail and secured by strips of adhesive plaster. In this way the point of the nail is kept up from the toe until the surrounding soft parts are restored to their normal condition by appropriate means. Of course there is no pain in this remedy, and its application requires only ordinary skill.

HAY FEVER.—To cure hay fever get a solution of sulphate of quinine in water in the proportion of one part of quinine to 740 of water. Lie down upon your back, dip a small camel's hair brush in the solution, and gently apply it to the inside of your nostrils, moving the head gently so as to make sure that the fluid reaches all parts of the nostrils until it is felt in the throat. Three applications a day will be enough to make a cure. So says the *Public Ledger.*

TO BLEACH COTTON.—A very good way to bleach cotton cloth is to soak it in buttermilk for a few days. Another way is to make a good suds, put from one to two tablespoonfuls of turpentine in it before putting the clothes in. Wash as usual, wringing the clothes from the boil, and drying without rinsing. By using one tablespoonful of turpentine in the first suds on washing days it will save half the labor of rubbing, and the clothes will never become yellow, but will remain a pure white.

SOMETIMES a taint, almost imperceptible, will be found on the chicken killed yesterday and meant for dinner to-day, or on the last of the steak in the bottom of the jar. If it is a really suspicious taint, real decomposition, throw it away; but, if not, it can easily be removed in boiling. When you put it on to cook, take cold water, into which you have put a few lumps of charcoal, tied up in a thin white cloth. After it has boiled awhile take out the charcoal. The meat will be found all right. In cooking corned beef or pork, or a boiled dinner, if the smell annoys you, and you have to keep out of the kitchen, it will be found effectual to put a bit of red pepper in the boiling pot, say twice the size of your thumb nail.

A TEST OF PURE WATER.—An English technical periodical points out an easy way of testing whether water is good and fit for general use. It says: "Good water should be free from color, unpleasant odor and taste, and should quickly afford a lather with a small portion of soap. If half a pint of the water be placed in a perfectly clean, colorless, glass-stoppered bottle, a few grains of the best white lump sugar added, and the bottle freely exposed to the daylight in the window of a warm room, the liquid should not become turbid, even after an exposure of a week or ten days. If the water becomes turbid it is open to the grave suspicion of sewerage contamination; but if it remain clear it is almost certainly safe. We owe to Heisch this simple, valuable, but hitherto strangely neglected test."

OIL FROM HEN'S EGGS.—The healing properties in the new oil extracted from hen's eggs are said to be very great, and it can be easily made. First, the eggs are boiled hard; the yolks are removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred, and when the substance is just on the eve of catching fire the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfuls of oil. In the southern part of Russia it is much used for curing cuts and bruises.

TO MAKE WALL PAPER STICK.—Make paste of flour, same as you do for starch; do not let it boil. When cold apply to the paper with a brush, not having it so thick but that it will spread evenly over the surface, or so thin as to wet the paper through. Cheap paper I find not so cheap at last as a little better paper.

The above directions I have from an old and experinced paper-hanger, and I found them very good this spring, as in all my papering (which I have put on myself) not an inch has come off nor is a crack to be seen.—*Mrs. J. S. Walker.*

The Sioux-Pawnee Fight.

To-day, about fifty Pawnee, with about 250 horses, came into town from the southwest and camped. From their appearance it was evident they had been severely handled. Upon the 6 o'clock freight about 100 more arrived, with a box-car of wounded ones with them. They report a severe engagement with the Sioux, upon the divide southwest of Plum Creek, about forty miles, in which they lost a large number, all their buffalo meat, a large number of squaws and papooses, saddles, and other things. They relate that they (the Sioux) came upon their defenseless camp of women and children and massacred all of them, and then sought them out, and they being poorly armed, and the Sioux well armed, they fought at a great disadvantage, and their losses were consequently great. The accounts are so confused and contradictory that it is impossible to get a true and reliable statement, and then we all know that their ideas of truth-telling are not of the most exalted kind. It is alleged the Sioux are allowed superior arms, and the Pawnees, on account of their peaceable character, are not. One of two things ought to be done by the Government with these Pawnees, viz.: either keep them rigidly on their reservation, and give them plenty of food, or, when they are permitted to go upon the buffalo hunting-grounds, where the chances are they will meet the hostile Sioux, give them good arms and plenty of ammunition to meet their foes on an equal footing. This is simple justice. I am afraid they will soon get it through their thick skulls that it don't pay a very large dividend to be peaceable and quiet.—*Kearney Junction, Cor. Omaha Herald.*

The Democratic Platform.

We give below the Resolutions adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention. They will be found eminent sound and meet with a hearty response from the Democratic masses:

Judge Henry C. Whitman, of Cincinnati, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following platform which he said had the unanimous support of the committee:

1. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues, but stands by its principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances.

It supports the Federal Government in all its constitutional authority, and opposes nullification and secession.

It defends the reserved rights of the States and the people, and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them.

In order to maintain and preserve these rights, it insists upon a strict construction of the Federal Constitution.

It resists all attempts of one Department of the Government to usurp and destroy the constitutional rights of independence of the other departments.

It opposes all interference, by law with the private affairs or business of men, not required by the public peace of safety, and advocates the greatest individual liberty consistent with public order.

It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government, and opposes all property qualifications as conditions to the right of suffrage or illegibility to hold office.

It favors liberals laws for natualization of foreigners

It insists upon equal and exact justice to all men.

It opposes all monopolies and denies that it is within the province of government to legislate for the benefit of particular classes at the expense and to the detriment of the rest of the community.

It, therefore, opposes a system by which a large portion of the profit producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation and demands that all constitutional means shall be used to remedy the injustice.

It insists that our tariff laws should be framed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries.

It recognizes the evils of an irredeemable currency, but insists that in a return to specie payments care should be taken not to seriously disturb the business of the country, or unjustly injure the debtor class.

It appreciates the benefits conferred by railroads, but opposes all combinations of railroad companies to prevent competition, and thus enchance the cost of trasportation.

It opposes all laws that gives capital an advantage over labor.

It requires honesty and economy in every department of the Government, Federal or State, and it condemns corruption whoever may be the guilty parties.

It is in very nature, and as a necessary result of its principles, a party of progress and support all natures of reform or improvement that are sanctioned by justice and commended by sound practical wisdom.

2. *Resolved*. That the wealth of a country is the product of its labor, and the best use of capital is that which gives employment and liberal wages to the producing classes. Hence, every measure that tends to protect them from oppression, to improve their condition and dignify their calling, deserves and receives our sympathy and support, and that we cordially recommend the conservative resolutions adopted at the recent National Labor Congress at Cleveland, favoring arbritration ond co-operation.

3. *Resolved*, That, although always constituting a largre majority of the American people, the agriculuraists have never demanded of Government State or Federal, any special privilege have never infested the halls of Congress or of Legislature with lobbyists and rings but, on the contrary, have suffered under discriminating and unjust laws, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We hereby pledge our sincere and honest efforts to obtain them a redress of grievances and equal and exact justice.

4. *Resolved*, That the public lands should be sacredly reserved for actual settlers who will dwell upon and cultivate them, and that we will continue to denounce and oppose, as we have always denounced and opposed all gifts of such lands by the Government to incorporated companies.

5. *Resolved*, That the greatest danger to free institutions is the widespreading corruption that threatens the utter destruction of pubclic virtue. When Credit Mobeler frauds go unpunished; when those engaged in them are elevated to high official position; when seats in the Federal Senate are notoriously purchased; when vast sums of money are corruptly employed in popular elections; when an army of office-holders, with the sanction of the Government, use their official influence to control elections; when bribery of Custom House officers is an established usage; when rings of plunderers are recipients of millions of money appropriated for public use; when official defalcations are of such frequent occurrence as scarcely to excite attention; when Presidential pardons relieve defaulters from merited punishment and Presidential appointments reward Credit Mobiler and salary grabbing Congressmen; and when a Congressional investigation is generally a whitewashing affair, it is not strange that men begin to lose confidence in free institutions, and that the fame of the great Republic is tarnished throughout the civilized world. To remedy these evils we insist that the receipts and expenditures of the government shall be diminished; that its patronage shall be curtailed, and all useless offices abolished; that it shall cease to usurp functions to which it has no title; that official misconduct and fraud and corruption in elections shall be rigorously punishhed; and that public virtue shall be upheld and the want of it condemned by the united voice of the people.

6. *Resolved*, That we condemn without reserve the late act of Congress granting additional salaries as unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal. And we denounce every member of Congress whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law, or received and retained the money procured thereby. And we especially denounce the conduct of President Grant in using the influence of his high position for its passage and whose official signature made it a law.

7. *Resolved*, That the act of the President, in setting up, by the bayonet a government in Lousiana, not chosen by her people, and having no title whatever to rule over them, was a flagrant violation of her rights and of the Federal constitution.

8. *Resolved* That every department of the Government being in the hands of the Republican party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in legislation and administration of which the country complains.

9. *Resolved* That under the time-honored Democratic, banner, with this declaration of principles inscribed on its folds, we engage in the conflict and we earnestly appeal to patriotic men of every class, without regard to party names or past differences, to unite with us, on terms of perfect equality, in the struggle to rescue the government from the hands of dishonest men and redeem it from the flood of corruption which threatens its ruin.

There was great applause during the reading of the resolutions, and at the conclusion of the reading they were adopted without dissent, with vociferous demonstration.

Root &

Company.

Suit Department

[UP STAIRS.]

Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'

GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN BATISTE,
FINE WHITE LAWN

Walking and Traveling Suits.

Also handsome styles of

WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,
POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,
LINEN TRVEDING DUSTERS,

Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices

We will also show this week entirely new and novel styles of

FINE PARASOLS,

AND

Sun Umbrellas!

Also have just received a very large assortment of LLAMA LACE JACKETS

LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,

of a celebrated French manufacture, in new designs and at very low prices.

EXTRAOPDINARY BARGAINS,

This week in our

Dress Goods Dep't

From recent large auction sales.

We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goops much under early spring prices.

LARGE NEW ASSOTMENT OF

Houskeeping Linens

AND COTTONS,

SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERies, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces
Real & Imitation
Val. Laces

NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC

Also the celebrated

PERINOT KID GLOVE.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMIALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

in v'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper, Oiled, slate and Liner

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

GRAND

OPENING!

—OF—

SPRING

AND SUMMER

CLOTHING

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Henry Dove, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Aug 7 GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, set.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Elanor Ernest
vs
James L. Penny } Complaint civil action.
John Steffan

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Morris & Dills, her Attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, James L. Penny is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 7th. day of August 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

teaied AT Wholesale Prices For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M E. WOODWARD.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 1o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory avidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their school without license.

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

er shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON,

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

AUBURN LIVERY

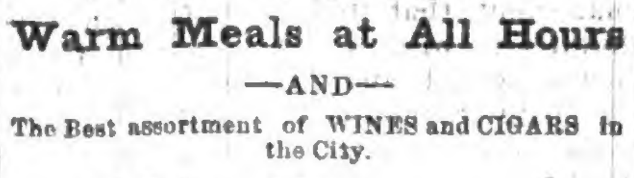

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSERS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

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V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

ueensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements— The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFFR

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R. R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 4, 1873. No. 36.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

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Six Months......1 0
Three Months......50

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JARED SPOONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.
Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public. will practise in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.
DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,
Attorneys at Law. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House: Auburn, Ind.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates at all times. 2-28

H. A Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the [illegible] the Circuit Court DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator the estate of John G. J[illegible], late of said county deceased. Said estate is supposed to be [illegible]
JOHN DANCER, Adm'r
A[illegible] -73

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	.08 "
Orrville ...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest.....	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,08P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago ...	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima.......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6.40 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11 00 "
Orville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8.05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	AM.	10,40 "	1,5[illegible] "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A.M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 20
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 32	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4 50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	[illegible].03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler......	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo ...	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna......	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Cornnna......	2.40 a. m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan......	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo......	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler.........	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

	Mail.	Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 '5 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5,30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS,

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

Money to Loan.

I am again prepared to place loans of $1,000 and upwards, upon good real estate, in DeKalb and adjoining counties, at current rates of interest and long periods of time. For further information call on or address
J. A. CAMPBELL,
April 9, 1873-tf Butler Ind.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER,

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the patronage of the public orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ACHITET S

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock o

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Senator Morton's grab business does not seem wholly settled yet. On the very day that it was 'authoritatively' announced in this city that he had 'some time' ago retuaned his swag, the Treasurer of the United States, Mr. Spinner, was examining the books and no record of any action on Mr. Morton's part was known. To make assurance doubly sure, the books were examined Tuesday night, and as will be seen by a dispatch from Washington reprinted elsewhere there was no notification in Washington, as annouced in this city. The matter is a trival ene, but this small attempt to make capital is on a par with Mr. Morton's entire record in this disgusting business. Who could he not have gone with Senotor Pratt and delivered up his stolden funds? Why did he come home and shuffie about the question for six months and then, instead of confessing his make shift, go through the additional sham and pretense of a restoration? The whole business lowers Mr. Morton in the eyes of those who still remained his friends and strips from him much of that glamor which is conferred by unvaryting success. There are a great many weak brethern who regard the successes of the sort this man as hachieved as a special mark of divine favor and sufficient to counterbalance a multitude of moral short comiegs and political turpitude.

* * *

Brigham Young on the Indian Polcy.

Correspondent—Have the Mormons ever had any trouble with the Indians?

The Prophet—But very little. When we make an Indian a promise we never breake it.

Correspondent—What do you think of the Indian agents?

The Prophet—With but few exceptions, they are the most God forsaken rascals that ever cursed the country. They promise everything and fulfill nothing. They swindle the Indiabs from right to left, and the Indians know it. If there had ever been an Indian agent the Indians would be far better than they are now.

Correspondent—Did you ever set any of the blankets or things of thes kind that were given to the Indiaan as annuities?

The Prophet—Oh, the agents are a great set of rascals. I think I have seen one or two Indians who had received blankets at some agency, but they were very few. They don't get many blankets.

Correspondent—Were the blankets of good quality?

The Prophet—Well, I never saw enough of them to know. I do know that the Indians are thoroughly disgusted with the agents. and I believe with good reason. The true policy is to make but few promises or treaties, as you call them, and when promises are made to sacredly fulfill them.—*N. Y. Herald Reporter.*

* * *

Colonel Alexander, the President of the Equitable Insurance Company and the father of all the children in Saratoga, tells this story about little Johnny's ratless innocence to day:

'See itty dackass, mamma, stan'in' all loney in the picsur!' said little two year old Johnny to his mother.

'Yes, deur.'

'O, mamma, nursey been tellin' Donney all about itty dackass. He ha-n't any mammy to make him dood and no kind nursey 'tall. Poor itty dackass hasn't dot no Bidzet to dess him clean an' nice, an' he hasn't any overcoat yike Donney's 'tall. O solly, mamma?'

'Yes, dear, I am very sorry Poor itty dackass! Dot nobody 'tall to turi his hair pritty, has he, Donney? an' he hasn't dot no soos or tockies on his foots. Dot to yun an' tick all day in e dirt. Tan't ever be put to seepy in his itty beddy 'tall, an'—

'O, mamma! interrupted Johny,

'What, baby?'

'I wiss I was itty dackass."

* * *

Senator Morton has at length returned his share of the salary grab.—Popular disapprobation was too much to resist and he has "come down with the stamps," and 'covered' them into the United States Treasury, Just how much credit he deserves for having relinquished the 'swag' under compulsion, we leave his admirers to guess The disposition to have and to hold it was clerely entertained by the Senator The letter returning the plunder is dated New York, Aug. 19. '73.

* * *

The late rain done a powerful sight of good.

ThE WORLD S EXPOSITION.

Prof Cox the State Geologist, togethor with his wife and daughter and Mr. J. H. Valen, of this city, returned from Europe on Monay last. arriving here yesterday. The party are in excellent health and spirits, and give glowing accounts of their European tour and the exhibition, par excellence at Vienna. The Prof's stay at the Austrian capital was of a month in duration. long enough to see the sights and carry away vivid pictures of the wotld's fair and accompanying scenes. Among the thousands of visitors at Vienna one could hardly expect to find many of his own country or town. There were, however, quite a number of Indianapolisians, who together enjoyed the varied scenes at Vienna. Among them were Mr. T. O. Morris, Mr. Milton Morris, Miss Nellie Morris, Mr. Dalzell, wife and daughter, Mrs. Haeselman and Mr. Watson Hasselman, Mr. Ohr Watson and wife, Mr. J. H. Vajen and son, Mr. Mooney, Mrs. William Braden. New Albany was represented by one of its prominent bankers, Mr. Brown and several well known German citizens. Franklin, Johnson Co. by Mr. Leyman. From Terre Haute there was also a number of gentlemen with their families. To the question as to how Indiana was represented by its productions, the Professor stated that in its specialty—coal—it was not surpassed by any State or nation It was the original intention to exhibit blocks of coal from different mines, showing the exact depth of the seam and to arrange these as a sort of monument in the department assigned for minerals. Owing to the limited carrying capacity provided by Government, this project was abandoned, and only small specimens taken. Though the awards are not to be given until September. Prof. Cox states that it was stated to him by one of the awarding committee (an American) that Indiana would rank first.

INDIANA TO THE FRONT

Indiana receives the highest award—the gold medal—for her display of minerals. In the matter of native woods the State was not well represented. Specimens of black walnut, oak, etc, in all about ten varities, were sent, put compared with those of other countries, they were meagre enough. Hungary, excellent in display of this kind, showing even the tree itself, beautiful ones 150 feet in length of ash, being noticeable. And with the exception of Maine, which sent a few pine boards, Indiana was the only State making any exhibit of its woods. In agricultural products it was but little better represented. Professor Cox took a half bushel of two kinds of wheat, but with ihat exception nothing else was shown. Indiron some specimens were sent, but of course could not compete with that from the Lake Superior region, which eqvalled if it did not surpass any samples taken to Vienna. Summing up the whole, Prof. Cox regards Indiana as having actually better represented this country than any other State or section California, with its vas cereal wealth, was very poorly represented, a limited amount of grains, and a pictured representation of the Northern Pacific Railroad being about all that the Golden State saw fit to send. There were sewing machines and this alone costing over $30,000, and the noise of the busy agents agents arose as the hum of bees when swarming. Organs and Pianos, comparatively few in number, but of the best manufacture, reapers, mowers, etc., made a very creditable display The mammoth soda water fountain and fizzee spluttered, and excited at first the astonishment of the outside barbarians. But these latter, and especially the Viennese, the Professor states, refused either to destroy their digestion, or titillate and torture their nostrils by partaking of the nondescript decoctions sold at the fountains of dispepsia. Indeed their distaste for the peculiar American "vanity" was marked, and they evidently regarded the inventors of it as the most barbarous of all nations, and on whom good wine and beer would only be wasted. No locomotives, engines, or other superior Yankee intentions were displayed, and the young Republic fared but illy among her sister nations, in attempting to represent herself and her productions. In fact she will be more famous at Vienna for the conspicuous absence of what should properly represent her, than any other nationality. Great Briton, France, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey, China and Japan, were each and all represented by their peculiar products.

DISTANCED BY THE SWISS

The great American school house, which it was at first suppesed would "lay over" anything the effete monarchies could produce was eclipsed by Switzerland, whose beautiful model, two stories in heighth, with eight rooms, furnished with complete apparatus—the department of design, of drawing, painting, fine arts, of philosophy, ect.—formed a model hard to excel. In view of these facts, Professor Cox is, reasonably too, proud of the status of Indiana at the exposition, which, in her principal production there, bears away the palm. The Professor's experience of high prices and not over excellent accommodations was similar to those of the many who have made Vienna a stopping place this summer. He regards the exposition itself a grand success, far surpassing anything that Paris or London—and therefore the world has achieved.

* * *

From the Golden Age—Theedore Tilton.

It is doubtful if steam and the mechanical powers are anywhere compelled to accomplish more curious difficulty and widely ranging tasks than when compelled to construct an instrument in which the extremes of strength, and delicacy of mechanism are combined as in a piano. There is no enthusiam engendered in the manufacture of pianos a kin to that which the sculptor feels for the statue born of his imagination, and fashioned by his hand's cunning. One cannot be long in company with the Decker Bros. without perceiving this evidence of their pride in their work.

The tone of each instrument is with them a matter of sleepless solicitude. It must be massive, bell-like in the bass; rich, warm and full in the tenor and fresh, bright and clear, almost sparkling, and mellow though penetrating throughout the treble. The Decker tone is characterized by an indication of *reserved power*, so that when a fortissimo passage is played, the sound wells forth as if flowing from an eternal spring of harmonies. To produce this unrivalled body of tone in all the varieties of the instrument—the Grand, the Square and the Upright—the Decker Bros. have learned through years of patient investigation, the results of which have been effectively embodied in several exceedingly ingenious patents. By their process of construction, the fullest advantages are derived from the use of the metalic plates, without experiencing any of the usual deleterious effects upon the tone, for in no part of the scale are the strings permitted to come in close contact with the plate.

Our attention was directed to many wonderful labor-saving appliances introduced or perfected by the proprietors, some of them performing tasks in minutes that formerly required hours and so all through the whole factory, at every turn you take, you are impressed with the feeling that in the Decker Brothers German thrift and thoroughness have been grafted upon the American inventive faculty, and this rare combination has produced the grand results that are now hourly adding to their fame as makers of piano fortes, the like of which, many of our contemporarie's have forestalled us in saying, "we never heard before"

* * *

Senator Morton makes public his letter to the Secretary of the Senate covering his share of the salary-steal back into the Treasury. The letter is but a week old, and shows by its date how slowly the stubborn spirit of the Indiana Senator yielded to the irresistible presure of public opinion. Senator's restitution is the only case of Congressional repentance that has come to light for a month.

* * *

Not very much sickness in this place.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE body of Thomas Munce, a wealthy farmer of Washington county, Pa., who disappeared some time ago, was found a few days since, by his friends, pickled in the dissecting-room of the Philadelphia Medical College. Munce was found drowned on the 3d of July, and the body was removed to the Morgue, whence it was turned over to the Medical College. Quite a sensation was produced by the discovery.

A FRIGHTFUL accident occurred in New York the other day. The walls of a building which a party of laborers were pulling down gave way, instantly killing four of them, and wounding nine others so severely they are not expected to recover. Three of the wounded have since died....Michael Broderick, of New York, assaulted his mother-in-law. Broderick's son, aged 13, interceded as a peace-maker, whereupon the father turned upon his boy and stabbed him fatally. Another son came upon the scene, and was in turn stabbed by the infuriated parent, but not fatally. The murderer was arrested....New and rich oil discoveries have been made four miles southwest of Titusville, Pa.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on the 24th of August, near Cameron, W. Va., by which four German emigrants were killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded. The accident was caused by the spreading of the track, which threw the tender, express car, and one passenger down an embankment and all the coaches off the track. The car turned bottom upwards, the trucks with it. Some of the emigrants became enraged, thinking the conductor and engineer were trying to kill them, and set upon the officers of the train with stones, and they had to flee for their lives....Belfast, Me., has experienced a disastrous conflagration, which destroyed 130 buildings; estimated loss, $500,000....Miss Seavey, of Belmont, N. H., aged 60, died the other day of voluntary starvation, having refused food for twenty-eight days. A sister of the deceased died in the same way a few years ago.

THE accident on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Cameron, W. Va., was not so serious as at first reported. None of the emigrants were killed, though several were severely injured....At Rochester, N. Y., last week, a passenger train ran into a carriage which was crossing the track, smashing the vehicle, and killing the occupants, James Anderson and Dennis Delany, one of whom was horribly mangled. The engineer, John Day, stopped the train as soon as possible, and got off the engine to see what injury had been done. In passing in front of the locomotive he saw it covered with blood and brains, and was so overcome by the shock that he walked a few steps, when he fell. He was carried into the smoking-car, and died in a few minutes.

A FIRE in Lynn, Mass., last week, destroyed $100,000 worth of property....One Prof. Bellene, from France, performed a feat of extraordinary daring at Niagara Falls, the other day. He crossed the river on a tight rope, 1,500 feet long, opposite the Clifton House, in sixteen minutes. Returning to the center, he cast his cloak and balance-pole into the river, and then jumped off into the water beneath, a distance of 140 feet, disappearing for a few seconds, after which he rose to the surface, and was picked up by men in waiting, and went ashore in a small boat.

GOV. DIX has written a letter to Mayor Havemeyer, declining to furnish arms for the New York police....There is trouble brewing among the city authorities of Brooklyn. It is stated that a large amount of the city's securities cannot be found, for the reason that the late Assistant Treasurer speculated with the funds, and the securities were gradually absorbed. This gentleman makes counter charges against other city officials whom he claims are implicated in the affair....Ald. Nichols, of Philadelphia, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for extorting exorbitant fees.

The West.

THE report that Hon. Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, had committed suicide was a cruel hoax, and arose from the blunder of an incompetent telegraph operator....A serious collision occurred on the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad, near Loveland, Ohio, a few days ago, resulting in the death of three persons. The accident was caused by the freight train running out of time. The conductor and engineer have been arrested, and will be prosecuted by the company for murder....John Custis, a colored body-servant of George Washington in 1782, died at Canaan, Washington county, Wis., recently, aged 107 years....Great excitement exists in Baxter Springs, Kan., over the discovery of lead in the streets of that city. It is found in immense quantities near the surface, and the citizens generally have turned out to mining.

THE desperadoes in and around Ellsworth, Kansas, infuriated at the killing of one of their number by the Sheriff, threaten to destroy the town, and the citizens have formed themselves into military companies for its defense....The boiler in a shingle-mill at Spencer, Mich., exploded the other day, killing three men and badly wounding four others.

JOHN HANCOCK, an old and respected citizen of Payson, Ill., recently murdered his wife, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, and then hung himself....The report telegraphed from Lawrence, Kansas, and widely published, purporting to give the particulars of the boarding of a train on the Missouri Pacific railroad by a band of ruffians, and the killing of one of them by a passenger, was a miserable hoax....Sheriff Low, of Calloway county, Mo., who was shot by the mob that lynched Kessler, is dead.

THE exploring expedition sent out to ascertain as to the feasibility of turning the Gulf of California into the desert of the Colorado, in Arizona, has made surveys which fully demonstrate the practicability of the scheme....The Yellowstone expedition has had two encounters with the red-skins, the particulars of which are furnished by a dispatch from Muscle Shell River. The first fight occurred on Aug. 4, in which 80 troops were engaged for two hours against 300 Indians. The firing was at long range, and but little damage done to either side, only two Indians being killed. While the fight was going on, several Indians left the war party, in search of stragglers. Coming upon Dr. Honsinger, the veterinary surgeon, and Balarain, the cavalry sutler, who were less than a mile from the column, they killed them and took their horses and valuables. Private John Ball, of the cavalry, while out hunting, met with a similar fate. On the 8th of August, Gen. Stanley directed Gen. Custer to take his cavalry, numbering 450 men, and follow and punish the Indians. On the 11th he was attacked by about 800 Indians on the banks of the Yellowstone river, who opened a brisk fire. After the fighting had been going on some time, Gen. Custer ordered a charge, which was gallantly executed, the red-skins fleeing before the impetuous onset. They were pursued some eight miles, and badly scattered. The battle is described as a fierce one. Gen. Custer and Adjt. Ketcham had their horses shot under them. Lieut. Braden was badly shot in the thigh. Private Tuttle, Gen. Custer's orderly, was killed, and twenty of the soldiers were slightly wounded. The Indians' loss is estimated by Gen. Custer at forty killed and wounded. The Indians were well armed with heavy rifles, and had abundant ammunition. Some were dressed in clothes procured at the Agency. These Indians were mainly Uncapapas, supposed to be under the command of Sitting Bull, and are supposed to have received their supplies from Fort Peck. The expedition is now on the homeward march, and will reach Fort Rice about the 1st of October....One of the attorneys of the Chicago and Alton railroad arrived at Springfield, the other day, and paid to the representatives of each of the men who were killed in the late disaster the sum of $5,000. The prompt manner in which this matter has been settled is worthy of commendation....The extensive brewery of Valentine Blatz, in Milwaukee, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $500,000.

THE assessed valuation of all the property in Illinois (exclusive of railroads) is $1,186,120,684....At San Jose, Cal., the other day, a young Chinaman shot Miss Alice Dubois three times because she refused to marry him. Alice's steel corsets turned the bullets and saved her life. The maddened Celestial then blew his own brains out.

YOUNG, the money-order counterfeiter, was recently arrested at Arcola, Ill., and now lies in the Chicago jail, wounded in the shoulder by a bullet from the revolver of a Government detective, for which there appears to be little cause. He was accompanied by his wife, who clings to him in spite of the disgrace which has come upon her husband....The night clerk of the Briggs House, Chicago, recently became enraged at one of the bell-boys of the house, and threw him out of a window, breaking his leg in two places.....Supt. Washburn, of the Chicago police force, is about to prefer charges against every detective officer on his force, except one....The DeGollyer pavement has been denounced as a failure in Milwaukee and Chicago....One thousand men employed at the Milwaukee Rolling Mills are thrown out of work by a strike of the heaters of those mills, against a reduction of wages....The Territorial Penitentiary at Laramie City, W. T., was recently destroyed by fire.

The South.

SERIOUS political troubles are reported from Perry county, Ark....Satanta and Big Tree have been taken out of the Texas Penitentiary and sent under guard to Fort Sill, where a conference is to be held between the Kiowas and Comanches, and Secretary Delano and Gov. Davis.

THE first bale of cotton received at Memphis this season was sold for thirty-five cents a pound....Memphis experienced an earthquake shock on the 22d of August....A colored family, consisting of mother and four children, were burned to death in an old shanty in which they were living, in the suburbs of Louisville, last week....Nevin Palmer and James West, both colored, were hung at Baltimore on the 22d of August—the former for rape, and the latter for murder.

THE steamer George C. Wolf blew up on the Mississippi river, twelve miles above Helena, on the 22d of August....Twelve persons were killed outright, and fifteen wounded. The Wolf was from Shreveport, bound for St. Louis. The spot where she blew up is known to river men as the "Grave-Yard," being the same place where the Pennsylvania and St. Nicholas blew up, and the T. L. McGill was burned....Judge Colvin, of the St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction, in a test case brought before his court, has decided that the so-called "Social Evil" ordinance of that city is unconstitutional, and that the General Assembly had no power to grant to the city the right to license prostitution. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

THE steamer Belle Vernon, Capt. James Kenniston, en route from Cincinnati to Memphis, with full cargo, struck the wreck of the Jennie Howell, a few miles below Shawneetown, Ill., on Wednesday, and sunk quickly in 20 feet of water, and is lying across the river. Some lives were lost, but the number and names were not ascertained....Tuesday night the steamer Ruby, with 182 head of cattle for New Orleans, swamped her cattle-pen below Shreveport. The boat is a total loss. One hundred head of cattle were drowned. The cattle stampeded when the larboard railing was cut, and the cattle on that side jumped ashore, leaving all the weight on the other guard, which swamped her. No insurance on the boat. None of the crew were lost, but several injured....A prize fight came off near Jonesville recently between Luke Fay and David Jones, in which the former was terribly used up.

Washington.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the proceedings of the Military Commission have been sent to the Secretary of War by Judge Advocate General Holt, he having completed his review, and it is understood that he approved the findings of the court....The Secretary of War has issued a circular that in all cases where an officer recommends the advertising of any official matter, he must suggest only the names of newspapers that, from their location or circulation, are apt to do the greatest service to the department.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL HOLT, in reply to the petitions against the execution of the Modocs on the ground that their trial by a military court was not constitutional, has decided that Indians not taxed are not citizens of the United States, and are amenable to no other than a military tribunal....Two Treasury clerks fought a duel the other day about a female clerk. Weapons, cavalry swords. Neither was seriously injured....The Signal Service officers claim that the predictions of probabilities for the first year were verified in about sixty-nine cases out of a hundred, and their accuracy may be expected to increase with increasing experience....The point is raised with reference to the recent regulations of the treaty with the Crow Indians, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has overlooked a section in a recent law which prohibits the recognition of an Indian tribe as a treaty-making power.

VERY positive information has been received at Washington to the effect that, nowithstanding the official denial on the part of that Government, the Grand Duke of Hesse continues to pardon criminals upon the condition that they shall emigrate to the United States ....A Washington telegram says: The Interior Department has information that force will be necessary to remove the Winnebagoes from Wisconsin to the reservation assigned them in Kansas. If they refuse to go, it is understood that troops will be ordered from Fort Snelling, to compel their departure.

THE State authorities of California have asked that the Modocs who are charged with grave offenses committed prior to their capture, other than those sentenced to be hanged, be delivered to them....The Washington *Chronicle* publishes a communication from Judge Advocate General Holt, denying the oft-repeated assertion that he wilfully withheld the recommendation to mercy for Mrs. Surratt offered by the military commission which tried her and the other Lincoln conspirators. Gen. Holt contends that President Johnson received the whole of the records, and that his refusal to act on the recommendation of the court, and to see the daughter of Mrs. Surratt when she applied at the White House for an audience, was simply his own irresponsible act, uncontrolled and unprejudiced by others.

Foreign.

A COMET has been discovered at Marseilles. ....The Spanish Republican troops have gained a brilliant victory over the Carlists at Berga. The rebels were utterly defeated, with a loss of 90 killed and 300 wounded, among the latter two Generals. The Government is actively progressing with the organization of the new levies, amounting to 80,000 men, to take the field against the rebels....Dr. Kenealy, the leading counsel for the Tichborne claimant, commenced addressing the jury in behalf of his client on the 22d of July, and concluded on the 21st of August.

IT is now stated that the negotiations between the houses of Bourbon and Orleans, by which the Comte de Chambord was to secure the united support of the Conservatives in his claims upon the throne of France, have come to naught, owing to a disagreement concerning the flag of the proposed kingdom....Advices from San Domingo make it appear to be probable that President Baez will be speedily overthrown....In the Department of Education, at Vienna, twenty-five prizes have been awarded American exhibitors. Chicago and Cincinnati have each won the Grand Medal of Progress for their educational systems....An unsuccessful attempt has been made on the life of Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos. The assassin was unceremoniously dispatched. ....The Turkish troops in Greece have at last succeeded in capturing and killing the band of brigands who were implicated in the brutal massacre at Marathon.

THE cable reports another railroad slaughter on the Great Northern line of England, near Nottingham, by which several persons were killed and a large number wounded....The Spanish fleet has commenced the bombardment of Cartagena. It is stated that the civil and military authorities of the Communist administration had quarreled, and that the respective partisans had come to actual conflict, in which a number of men were killed and wounded....A letter from Japan says all the deacons, ministers, etc., now in the employ of the Government will be dismissed at the expiration of their present contracts.

THE cholera is raging in Hungary....The American exhibitors at Vienna received 400 of the 30,000 medals that were awarded.... The Carlist insurgents in Spain, under Alfonso and Tristany, have been beaten and put to flight, and these two commanders wounded. The report is also confirmed that the royalist army has been driven away from the vicinity of Berga, an important strategic point, and that many bands of insurgents are dispersed and driven into France. On the other hand, the Communist insurgents at Cartagena have scattered the Government fleet which was sent to bombard the city, and, provided with fresh supplies of ordnance and provisions, and with reinforcements from Valencia, are prepared to hold out for any length of time against the Government....Austin and George Bidwell, Edwin Noyes and George McDonnell, who perpetrated the heavy forgeries on the Bank of England, have been tried at London, and all four of them sentenced to penal servitude for life, the highest punishment under the laws for their offense. ....Emilio Castelar has been elected President of the Spanish Cortes....The farmers' rebellion in Japan has been suppressed. The insurgents were guilty of many barbarities, and, when close pressed, many of them committed *hari-kari*....Carl Wilhelm, the composer of the famous German war song "The Watch on the Rhine," is dead.

THE high price of bread causes an agitation in the populous quarters of Paris, and it is apprehended that serious troubles may ensue. A special meeting of the Cabinet Council has been called to consider the question. Several members of the Assembly propose, as a remedy for the evil, the suspension of discriminating duties as to cereals....It is reported that seventeen Krupp guns have been sent from Keil, for the Carlists.

Political.

SENATOR MORTON and Gov. Noyes opened the Ohio Republican campaign at Athens, on the 23d of August. Senator Morton being asked what he had done with his back-pay, said: "Well, I can say I have not taken it, and never expect to." Mr. Morton has been compelled to recall all his appointments in Ohio, owing to severe hoarseness.

THE Washington *Daily Republican*, of Aug. 27, contains a four-column article in advocacy of the re-election of President Grant to a third term. The article states that the idea is as old as the Government itself, and has always been a subject of difference and disputation; that Washington was requested to run a third term; Thomas Jefferson, the canonized Saint of the Democracy, was similarly honored; so were Madison and Monroe. The article concludes: "If Gen. Grant desires the Presidency for a third term, he can have it, for the people have learned to trust the hand that has guided the Ship of State safely through so many perils, and they will keep him at the helm as long as the exigencies of the State may need him. His willingness to serve the country makes him available. Let Gen. Grant, then, be again put before the people for re-election. The people will confirm the choice of the nation's counselors."......Ben Butler made the opening speech of his campaign at Worcester, Mass., last week, in which he went for his enemies in genuine Modoc fashion. He defended the salary grab and made a savage reply to Judge Hoar's recent letter.

THE Republican State Convention of Wisconsin has placed in the political field the following persons for State officers: For Governor, C. C. Washburn; for Lieutenant-Governor, Robert H. Baker, of Racine; for Secretary of State, E. W. Young, of Sauk; for Treasurer, Col. O. C. Johnson; for Attorney-General, Judge L. F. Frisbie, of Port Washington; State Superintendent, Robert Graham, of Oshkosh; Emigration Commissioner, George P. Lindman. E. W. Keyes was re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee....Treasurer Spinner has published a letter acknowledging the receipt of Senator Morton's back pay....John T. Bird, Congressman from New Jersey, has returned to the U. S. Treasury his back pay, including interest on a portion of the amount accrued by investment.

General.

THE iron merchants in New York attribute the lock-out at Manchester, England, to the fact that the high price of English iron and increased production in this country have rendered the American market almost wholly independent of Great Britain. American iron is now being sent to Canada.

THE Board of Visitors to West Point report the Academy in a sound and good condition, and that it is fulfilling the purposes of its establishment in the most satisfactory manner, reflecting honor upon those who are charged with its administration. They recommend that more time be allowed for literary studies. The Board report that the outrageous practice of "hazing" has been almost entirely eradicated.....The Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad has made a material reduction on through freights to New York. First and second-class freights are lowered to 48 cents, and third and fourth-class to 36 cents per 100 pounds; 30 cents will be charged for special freight.

ANOTHER heavy reduction in the freight rates from New York west has been made. The tariff from New York to Chicago, for instance, is reduced from 58 cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds; to Cleveland, from 45 cents to 26 cents; to Cincinnati, from 70 to 37; to St. Louis, from 97 to 55; to Kansas City and St. Joseph, from 139 to 97. There has also been a material reduction in passenger fares.

DOOMED.

The Findings of the Modoc Court-Martial Approved by the President—The Savages Sentenced to be Hanged on the Third Day of October.

The War Department has promulgated, in general orders, the finding and sentence in the case of the Modoc captives, Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-Eyed Jim, and Slolock, alias Cox, who was tried by the Military Commission for the murder of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas, and for assault with intent to kill the other Peace Commissioners. They are found guilty of the specifications and charges and sentenced to be hanged. The proceedings have been approved by the President and Secretary of War. In the text of the general order, specification first, under the charge of murder, in the violation of the laws of war, recites that they, the Indians, commonly known as Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barncho, alias One-Eyed Jim, and Sloluck, alias Cox, members of a certain band of Indians known as Modocs, which band, including the prisoners above named, was, at the time hereinafter alleged, engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States, under the chief command of said Capt. Jack, did, as representatives of said Modoc band, meet, under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brig.-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Columbia, and certain Peace Commissioners, on the part of said United States, for the agreed and professed purpose of discussing and arranging the terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band should cease, and did thereupon, in wanton violation of said flag of truce, and treacherously disregarding the obligations imposed by said truce under the laws of war, willfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, kill and murder said Brig.-Gen. Canby. All this at or near the Lava Beds, so-called, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, on or about the 11th day of April, 1873.

The second specification is the same as the first, only that the name of Peace Commissioner Eleazer Thomas, is substituted for that of Gen. Canby. The specifications under the second charge of assault with intent to kill in violation of the laws of war, recite the attempt to kill Peace Commissioners A. B. Meacham and L. S. Dyor, at the time their associates, Thomas and Gen. Canby, were murdered, all of whom were representing the United States. To the charges and specifications, accused pleaded not guilty. But the Commissioners found them guilty, and sentenced them to be hanged at such time and place as the proper authorities should direct.

The following is the order made by the President in the matter:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug. 23, 1873.

"The foregoing sentences in the cases of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-Eyed Jim, and Slolock, alias Cox, Modoc Indian prisoners, are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in said cases be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under orders of the Secretary of War, on the 3d day of October, 1873. (Signed)

"U. S. GRANT, President."

The Secretary of War has ordered that the sentences be duly executed, under direction of the General commanding the Department of the Columbia, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, on Friday, October 3, 1873.

Terrible Storm on the Coast of Nova Scotia and the Island of Cape Breton.

Dispatches just received from Sydney, Cape Breton, state that a terrible storm of wind and rain has been raging there since Monday, the greatest known at Cape Breton for years. All the harbors are filled with vessels. Thirty vessels were driven ashore at Sydney. The farmers have suffered heavily. Many buildings were blown down, and the crops throughout the country destroyed, and bridges washed away. The storm commenced at noon on Monday, blowing fiercely from the southeast. The wind changed suddenly to east, sending a tidal wave ten feet high sweeping toward the docks and wharves. The wind was blowing frightfully. Among the vessels ashore at Sydney are the Volent, Matilda B. Hunter, Nancy, R. McRae, Maggie, D. Grant, Euxine, Zephyr and Alpha. These are total wrecks. The bark Electra, dismasted, has been on the bar at the entrance to Sydney harbor flying a flag of distress all day. The schooner Case is ashore undamaged. Fifty sail vessels are at Cow Bay, all ashore. The Cunard steamship Alpha, from Sydney, put in there for harbor with steam up and anchors down, and succeeded in holding. The breakwater at Cow Bay is badly damaged. Belle's wharf is destroyed. The destruction to shipping in the bay is frightful.

Powder in His Pocket.

The *Reese River Reveille* has the following, which serves to exhibit the extravagances of far Western humor: "A festive youth, who performs his daily avocations in the mines of Lander Hill, thought he would take home a little blasting powder the other day; it might come in handy to split an obstinate log he had at home. When he started for his humble cabin in the evening he wrapped a few ounces carefully in several thicknesses of paper, and placed it in his pocket. When he got home he got to thinking about how long it would be before he was likely to get a crushing; and then he thought what a nice perfume that hankerchief extract that he bought last Saturday night had, and he said within himself that a miner's life was hard and uncertain. Then he thought he ought to call on that Smithers girl. He got his necktie in proper shape, his handkerchief was perfumed like unto a new-blown rose; one oiled lock hung gracefully down, on his forehead, and he started for the domicile of his sweetness. This young man is coloring a meerschaum, but his girl detests the horrid smoke; so when he got to the door he knocked the bowl of the meerschaum on his manly heel, and put it in his pocket. Of course he didn't intend to put it in the same pocket with the powder. His affinity met him at the door with a sweet smile on her beauteous countenance, welcomed him to her paternal mansion, and invited him into the parlor and to a seat on the sofa. They were engaged in conversation. He asked her if it wasn't a very beautiful evening, and then she inquired how he liked the dress Miss Brown wore at church last Sunday. He said he didn't like it a bit, and she remarked that Miss Brown was a stuck-up thing anyhow; and all this time that pipe was insidiously burning its way through that paper. He agreed that Miss Brown was stuck-up, and said he'd strike it pretty soon, and then you'd see who would wear plug hats. She told him she thought plug hats *so* becoming, and then he was going to tell her he adored her; that she was the darling of his soul, and that all his happiness was centered in her No. 7 boots. But he was interrupted. He arose from the floor and inquired if the lightning had struck anybody else, and remarked something about the Virginia explosion being a warning to people not to keep nitro-glycerine in their houses. Then he took off his coat. He said it was an old coat, and he didn't want it nohow. His girl's father suggested that this wasn't 4th of July, and if he wanted to set off fireworks he ought to go up on the hill and do it. Then the young man said it was getting late, and he guessed he'd go home, and suggested that he would send a man around to-morrow to fix the sofa. He says now that flaxseed ain't worth a cuss for a poultice, and he ain't going to call on that Smithers gal any more; she's most too high-toned, and thinks herself too good for a miner, anyhow.

IRON FOR ENGLAND.—A Youngstown, Ohio, iron master, now in England, writes to his partners that he thinks iron can be shipped with advantage from the mill to the London market. And the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, regarding the fact, says: "There is, or promises to be soon, no sufficient reason why it should not be. We have cheaper coal, and more of it, better ore and more of it, in Ohio than all England, Wales and Ireland. Besides that, the development of our coal and iron interest is comparatively just beginning. We have been picking over the surface, so to speak, as yet; we shall get fairly down to the merits of the matter pretty soon.

REAL estate attachment—The love of relations for a dying relative who has plenty of property.

The Patrons of Husbandry.

Although the order of the Patrons of Husbandry has been in existence some six years, not much has been heard about it in the New England and Middle States until quite recently. The first "grange" was organized in 1868, in Itasca, Minnesota, under the direction of Mr. O. H. Kelley, the Secretary of the present National Grange, and one of the most active members of the order. During that year, eleven granges or sub-societies were organized, and since that time they have been steadily increasing with a rapidity entirely unprecedented in the history of popular organizations. Over six thousand granges are now in working order in the States and in Canada, with a membership that must number very nearly two millions. There are over a thousand societies in Iowa, over four hundred in Illinois, several in Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, in Vermont, and at this moment deputies from the National Grange are lecturing and organizing subordinate and State granges in various places. Candidates for membership must be sixteen years old, if women, and eighteen, if men; otherwise both sexes stand on terms of absolute equality throughout the seven degrees. It is a secret society, and its organization is very elaborate and complete, embracing three ranks, viz.: subordinate granges, State granges, and the National Grange, having headquarters in Georgetown, D. C. Four degrees are conferred in the subordinate granges; the fifth in State granges; the seventh degree is composed of elected members of the National Grange, who have served one year therein. It has charge of the secret work of the order, and is a high "court of impeachment of all officers of the National Grange."

Change of Color.

Sudden shocks occurring to human beings have frequently changed the color of their hair from black to white in a single night. A physician of Berlin—a strong, healthy, and less than middle-aged man—sent his wife and one daughter to spend last summer at a watering-place. The day that he expected a letter informing him of their arrival, there came one saying that his daughter had been taken sick very suddenly and was already dead. The shock was terrible, and instantly his hair became entirely gray. He had to visit some patients that same afternoon, and they scarcely recognized him. Their peculiar actions revealed the change to him. The other case was of a man 35 years old, living in the Netherlands. He was one day passing the canal in Rotterdam, where he saw a child struggling in the water. He plunged in and brought it to land, but it was already dead by the time he has rescued the body. Bending over it to try to restore life, he discovered that the dead child was his own son. The blow, so sudden and unexpected, and coming upon him when he himself was so much exhausted, turned his hair entirely gray, and left him scarcely recognizable.

Hoist With His Own Petard.

Yesterday, James M. Hinchey was accidentally shot and seriously wounded by a contrivance which he had set to entrap burglars. His place has been robbed twice lately, an entrance having been effected through the back door. At this point he placed the trap, which consisted of a large pistol attached to the door. A wire extended from the door to the pistol, and was so arranged that when the door was opened the trigger was pulled and the weapon exploded. During the day the wire was generally detached. It appears that he went out yesterday morning, and did not return till after twelve o'clock. He went in the front way, and after working awhile, thought he would open the back door to get a little more air. He did this, thinking he had disarranged the apparatus, but the explosion that followed showed him that the machine was in full operation and ready for all comers. The pistol had been heavily charged, the missiles consisting of three bullets, two of which took effect in the left side of the unfortunate man, the other striking the door. Medical aid was at once summoned, and it was found that the balls had penetrated to a considerable depth, and it was not thought advisable to probe the wounds, which were in the direction of the heart. He is considered to be in a critical condition.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

TO STOP THE RAVAGES OF MOTHS.—Camphor will not stop the ravages of moths in carpets after they have commenced eating. Then they pay no regard to the presence of camphor, cedar or tobacco. A good way to kill them is to take a coarse crash towel and wring it out of clear water. Spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it; dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on all suspected places, and those least used. It does not injure the pile or color of the carpet in the least; it is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents, and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs. Then the camphor will doubtless prevent future depredations of the miller.

WITHIN a few months several bakeries have been established in the capital of Japan, and bread is now sold regularly in the streets to those wishing to cultivate foreign tastes. It is sold either in loaves or in slices, and venders and purchasers appear to be alike indifferent as to the freshness of the article. Some of the loaves exposed are covered with a rich green mold, which is apparently regarded as an adornment by the Japanese. The slices are toasted brown, and then eaten with the native soy. Butter is not yet in demand among the Japanese, notwithstanding that there are a large number of cows and dairies in Yeddo.

A BABE DIES FROM FRIGHT.—The Boston *Herald* asserts that an infant only five days old died from fright in Newtonville, Mass., on Friday last, under the following circumstances: On that evening a very heavy thunder storm prevailed in this vicinity, and at each report of the thunder the babe jumped spasmodically, and gave every evidence of thorough fright possible in so young an infant. At last a terrific clap came, and it died instantly. The lightning struck a house only a few rods distant, but it is not thought that the electricity had any effect upon the child, for it was not felt by any others.

A New Press which Prints 22,000 Papers an Hour.

[London Cor. New York World.]

For fifteen years Mr. Hoe, and Mr. Conquest, the London manager of Mr. Hoe's works, have been endeavoring to perfect a "Perfecting Printing Machine," and they have at last succeeded. The last difficulty which stood in their way—the perfect delivery of the printed sheets from the press—was only recently surmounted. Now their machine, they believe, is is perfect; and that it is perfect also in the opinion of others may be judged by the fact that the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* to-day decided to have ten of these new machines immediately constructed for them, and to have them placed in the new offices which they are about to erect in the rear of their present premises. The ten machines can be constructed in about ten months; and in a year from this time the *Daily Telegraph*, with its "largest circulation in the world," will be printed upon presses each one of which will be capable of delivering 23,000 completed sheets per hour! Does not that take your breath away?

The whole force necessary to each of these presses is two men and a boy—with them 22,000 perfect copies are printed in one hour; and the saving of wages, as between this and the ordinary ten-cylinder Hoe, is 15 to 84. The only one of these presses now complete has been built for Lloyd's weekly newspaper; and to-day at Lloyd's paper mills at Bow its performances were witnessed by a number of experienced newspaper people, among them the proprietor and engineer of the *Daily Telegraph* establishment. The press did the work it was engaged to do; it printed 22,000 copies of Lloyd's paper in sixty minutes, and never was there better printing. The cost of the press is £3,500; the ten ordered by the *Daily Telegraph* will cost £35,000; and the engines and other machinery for them will bring the sum up to $200,000 in gold. The present establishment of the *Daily Telegraph* is about as perfect as need be, but it is all to be thrown aside for these new presses, which, although costing so much, will, in the opinion of the owners of the paper, save them $75,000 a year, besides the advantage of enabling them to go to press at 3 o'clock in the morning instead of at 12 a. m. In a word, if this new machine really proves to be what it seems, it will become a necessity to every great newspaper establishment.

Managing a Husband.

A Pennsylvania lady has a most romantic and ingenious way of managing the gentleman so happy as to be her husband. Exasperated by her persistent conversation, he ungallantly boxed her ears the other day. The wretched woman cast but one lingering, reproachful glance upon her lord and fled, simply observing as she departed that the briny deep should wash away the insult. Leaving behind her everything most dear to her—the home of her married life full of beautiful and cherished memories—this heart-broken woman rushed frantically to the canal, and, with one parting sigh, threw in a large stone with a mighty splash. Then she went and hid herself in the bushes and giggled, while her husband and twenty other men hurried up, with horror depicted on their countenances, and wildly dragged the canal for her body. When the injured wife became convinced that the wretch had suffered enough, she appeared from behind the bushes and led him home, a resigned and willing victim.

Ripening Pears.

Josiah Hooper furnishes some excellent directions on picking and ripening pears. After alluding to the common test of ripeness for picking, namely, gently raising the fruit to see if it will readily detach itself at the stem, he directs that the specimens be placed thinly and evenly on the floor of a cool room, on a blanket previously spread, and then covered with a second blanket. He says: "In a short time the effect of the treatment will be apparent in the most golden-colored Bartletts and rich, ruddy-looking Seckels imaginable. Pears perfected in this manner rarely have the mealiness of their naturally ripened companions, nor do they prematurely decay at the core, as when left on the tree."

Noxious Gases in Wells.

Lives are frequently lost by noxious gases in wells. This may be prevented by the adoption of the following very simple means: Take some pieces of carpet, or common sacks, and make them up into a loose bundle, nearly as large as the area of the well. Inclose in it a brick to give weight, and attach to the bundle a rope of sufficient length to reach to the bottom of the well. Throw this bundle down the well, and haul it up again as quickly as possible. Repeat this operation rapidly for ten minutes, and the atmosphere of the well will become quite obnoxious, as may be proved by letting down a lighted candle. The bundle, as is easily understood, carries before it a quantity of fresh air from the surface, and this, of course, displaces the foul and dangerous air from the bottom.

Peaches and Nectarines Grown Under Glass.

The art of growing peaches and nectarines under glass has been practiced with much success for many years by Thomas J. Pullen, of Hightstown, N. J., and his father, the late Isaac Pullen. In England, this is called orchard house culture. It is a difficult art, and very few succeed in it with anything like a profitable result. Mr. Pullen, however, every year exhibits and sells a large quantity of magnificent fruit from his forcing-houses. We yesterday saw some specimens of Stanwick nectarines, grown under glass by Mr. Pullen, which were really superb in size and color. Also some Crawford's late and old mixon free peaches, grown in the same way, which are rarely surpassed under any kind of culture.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

RECENT experiments prove that the diamond is combustible at a much lower heat than is supposed, and disappears entirely when exposed to a cherry-red heat for seventy-two hours.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, Publisher.

GRANT IN MAINE.

The Cause of Cæsar's Recent Visit to the Home of Blaine—A Nice Little Game—Blaine for the Senate and Grant for a Third Term.

[Augusta Cor. Boston Post.]

The purpose and inducing object of the visit of President Grant to Speaker Blaine at his residence in this city, this week, which has already been detailed by telegraph, has been the subject of much speculation among politicians hereabouts. Some affect to believe that it has been occasioned by a friendly and social motive, while others intimate that it has much to do with the plans and arrangements of the next Presidency. It is evident, from the gathering of office-holders and Administration file-leaders and certain projected moves on the national checkerboard, somewhat ambiguously made, perhaps, yet still capable of easy and plain interpretation, that some political movement of importance is in progress. Precisely what this is it may be difficult to be determined by those not favored with views inside the "charmed circle," but certain glimpses therein strongly lead to the conclusion that the President has made a change in his "policy" in reference to the next Presidency, and instead of supporting with the whole power his Administration, the nomination of Mr. Elihu B. Washburne as his successor, which it has been announced might be his intention, he has now determined to use all the power at his command to secure a re-nomination for himself, and plainer evidences of this determination may be expected in the horizon of the near future. To a person less selfish than Grant one would suppose that the deep obligations under which he rests to Washburne for his nomination in 1868 would appeal with such force that he would not hesitate to give Washburne his assistance in such emergency as that under contemplation, but would gladly give his friend all the aid at his command, with a readiness, power and persistence that could not be resisted by the party laymen. Grant, however, appears to be moved by different and less noble impulses from those which actuate men generally; he is so thoroughly selfish that he utterly forgets and disregards the claims of gratitude which Washburne or anybody else holds upon him; he cannot see Washburne's claims when his own desires run counter to them, the overshadowing is so darkly drawn. Blaine, willing to enter the lists of the Republican nominatien against Washburne, or even, if necessary, to lead any bolting opposition under the name of labor reform or any other popular movement, is yet too timid and sagacions, withal, to array himself against Grant and his patronage. Even had the country at large mapped out with that precision and exactness which he has long exercised in his control of this State—knowing the price of every doubtful man and the most feasible way to reach him—he has not the available means at his command, neither can he have, to achieve success in this way as against Grant, who has, and will continue to have during his entire term of office, absolute control of an unlimited electioneering fund, which can be raised and expanded at pleasure, at such times, in such manner and sums as he may direct. No autocrat of the East exercises more absolute power and control over the rights and property of his subjects than is vested, directly and indirectly, in Grant. If he desires to raise a corruption fund of fifty millions of dollars, his orders are given to his subservient department officials, and forthwith naval, Indian, and other corrupt contracts are given out, with margins sufficient to meet the demands of the occasion, to say nothing of the sums capable of being realized from the Government Treasury by his willing tools, who, though acting in subordinate positions, have been proved to thoroughly understand the eminently original and genuinely radical principles of "addition, division, and silence."

GRANT'S AMBITION FOR A THIRD TERM.

Having the selfish, itching desire for a third nomination, with plenty of corruption money to expend, totally devoid of modesty in advancing his claims, and with sixty thousand willing, obedient office-holders to perform for him the "work that tells," it is easy to perceive that Grant can so manipulate the machinery of the party, through the convenient caucus, as to secure as many nominations as he desires. And there appears to be no room for doubt that he intends to use his power to force himself on the country for a third term. This determination has been announced, and already the work of preparation for the contest has commenced, and will be persevered in with that dogged persistency which is the only valuable characteristic that he discloses. The dull, unambitious man has become, through the associations and training he has received in the past few years, one of the greatest of selfish, designing schemers, and, should it become necessary, will not hesitate to use his military power to foist himself upon the people in the retention of his grasp upon the Presidency, with all its opportunities of gratification to his irrepressible cupidity. The country may be prepared to witness, during the next three years, the disgraceful spectacle of a President neglecting the public interests and the duties of his position, and expending all his efforts and directing his whole official action with the sole view of aiding his own selfish schemes for a re-election. His reprehensible conduct in giving vitality to the recent salary-grabbing bill by his official signature, and his alleged lobbying for the the success of that iniquitous measure before it had passed his Congress, will have been patched over, forgiven, or forgotten before the contest for a renomination actively opens, as his lobbying for the San Domingo job has long ago ceased to be remembered against him; and with all the necessary means and appliances, and the wheels of the party machinery under his direct and immediate control, with sail well trimmed, will be a light and easy matter for him to secure the coveted position.

BLAINE'S SENATORIAL ASPIRATIONS.

It is evident that Blaine realizes this, [illegible] and retires from the field, merely determining to postpone the gratification of his long-cherished desires for the Presidency, and is now, thus early, courting the support of the Administration for the United States Senatorship as successor to Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of this city, whose desertion by Blaine in the memorable Senatorial contest of 1869 will be remembered, as through it Lot was barely yet effectively laid low by Hamlin, the great "Baskahegan Giant" of the East. Blaine seeks the Senatorship as a stepping-stone to become Grant's successor in 1880; he fears to engage in a contest with Hamlin for the Senatorsnip held by the latter, which is to be filled by the Legislature of next year, knowing the sentiment of the people of the State to be decidedly adverse to selecting both United States Senators from Augusta, whose increasing power and prominence in political, railroad, and other matters, they have come to view with a distrust which has required little fostering to promote to a troublesome growth. Blaine, therefore, and for other reasons which might be added, will postpone his claims, holding his troops in camp, extending his lines and strengthening his outposts for the struggle for the position now given by Morrill; with good reason he prefers a fight with any Kennebec or Western man to one with Hamlin, who will have no mean competitor in Hon. J. H. Drummond, of Portland, and a strong, well-prepared, and quite confident opponent in Gov. Perham, either of whom will make quite as prosperous a fight as it would be possible for Blaine to wage under the circumstances. Blaine, therefore, aims to become Mr. Morrill's successor, and to do this the more easily, avoiding thus much friction, he desires to dispose of poor Lot in some position where he will be well out of his way. And in this may be found the particular motive of Grant's visit to Augusta at this time, to arrange satisfactorily with Blaine to procure his assistance for his own renomination, by providing some scheme of official position to remove Morrill from Blaine's otherwise smooth pathway to the United States Senatorship, and the long-yearned-for prize beyond.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP

has been mentioned as a good and convenient shelf on which to place Mr. Morrill, who, though not yet converted into salt, as was his female namesake anciently, is a shriveled up piece of clay, nearly fit for preservation without the necessity of any embalming process, and is prepared to submit without a struggle to be disposed of in such manner as will best gratify the selfish ambition of younger, smarter, more active and skillful, and less honest leaders. But a wise provision of the Constitution intervenes, and will not permit such an appointment. Probably, as the Governorship of the State is already bargained by the ring for the next five years, and, furthermore, as he lacks requisite State popularity, and, perhaps, even ambition for that place or that of Representative in the lower National House, a foreign mission or some other convenient deposit for mummies will be Morrill's receiving tomb, *nolens volens*. Holding the party in the hollow of his hand, Blaine will find no difficulty in using his "coax, drive and buy" policy to compass the defeat of any of his coadjutors who may, perchance, rise up in the pathway of his progress to height whence his dearest hopes can be seen to end in fruition. Blaine is happy in the assurances of Administration help which he has received; while Grant chuckles in a quiet, satisfied curl of tobacco smoke, that the plans of his pet scheme open under such gratifying auspices.

Massachusetts—"Look at Her."

There was a Massachusetts once of whom Daniel Webster said: "Look at her." Well, "look at her" now. Look on this picture and then on that, being two views of her representation in Congress:

NOW. *Salaries in recess.*		THEN. *Full pay and mileage.*	
Charles Sumner...	$5,625	Daniel Webster...	$3,421
George S. Boutwell	5,625	John Davis.........	3,565
James Buffinton...	5,625	Robt. C. Winthrop	3,081
Benj. W. Harris...	5,625	John Q. Adams...	4,104
(Vacant)............	5,625	Amos Abbott......	3,106
Samuel Hooper....	5,625	John G. Palfrey...	3,085
Daniel W. Gooch..	5,625	Charles Hudson...	3,127
Benj. F. Butler...	5,625	George Ashman...	3,043
E. Rockwood Hoar	5,625	Julius Rockwell...	3,053
Jno. M. S. Williams	5,625	Horace Mann......	3,082
George F. Hoar....	5,625	Artemus Hale......	3,086
Alvah Crooker....	5,625	Joseph Grinnell....	3,086
Henry L. Dawes...	5,625		
Total pay for doing nothing in nine months..........	$73,125	Total pay for services in 2 years..	$37,839

It would make the contrast still broader to prosecute an inquiry how far the Massachusetts Representatives of to-day are interested in Credit Mobilier, in land grabs, in granite contracts, in the purchase of a new site for an Executive Mansion, etc., etc. In addition, it may be remarked that six of the above-named persons drew $28,000 as "back pay" for the last Congress, and that ten Massachusetts Representatives in that Congress pocketed $46,500 "back pay." Look at her! There she stands. And Ben Butler for next Governor.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The following are a portion of the leading Republicans who, while in official position, held out their hands for plunder and were tainted with the Credit Mobilier fraud: Schuyler Colfax, ex-Speaker and ex-Vice President; Henry Wilson, present Vice-President of the United States; Mr. Daws, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and yet knows so little about finance that he had to ask Ames how to invest his money; Mr. Garfield, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee; Mr. Bingham, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, now a foreign minister; Mr. Scofield, Chairman of Naval Affairs; W. D. Kelley, leader of the protectionists in Congress; Senator Patterson, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee; Senator Harlan, Chairman of Indian Affairs and editor of Administration organ at Washington; Senator Allison, of Iowa; J. F. Wilson, Government Director of the Pacific railroad. All of these are upheld and defended by the Republican press. Wearing as they do the railroad collar about their necks they are sustained by the party.

"WHY are you forever humming that air?" Foote asked a man without a sense of tune in him. "Because it haunts me." "No wonder," said Foote; "you are ever murdering it."

The Creation, According to the Modocs.

Mr. Joaquin Miller, in his book entitled *Life Among the Modocs*, has given some picturesque sketches of Indian life and traditions. Among much other interesting matter, he tells us that the idea of the creation of the world as it was entertained by the Modocs, now verging on extinction in accordance with the demands of modern civilization, was this: The Great Spirit made Mount Shasta first of all. He pushed down snow and ice from the skies through a hole which he made in the blue heavens by turning a stone round and round, till he made this great mountain; then he stepped out of the clouds on to the mountain top, and descended and planted the trees all around by putting his finger on the ground. The sun melted the snow, and the water ran down and nurtured the trees and made the rivers. After this he made the fish for the rivers out of the small end of his staff. He made the birds by blowing some leaves which he took up from the ground among the trees. After that he made the beasts out of the remainder of his stick, but he made the grizzly bear out of the big end, and made him master over all the others." Having done that, the Great Spirit converted Mount Shasta into a wigwam, and its volcanic eruptions are the outcome of the fire that he lights in the center of the mountain. The development of man was a later occurrence. The daughter of the Great Spirit, venturing too far, got astray and fell into the power of the grizzly bears, and she was forced to marry one of them, and the red men were the fruit of the marriage. These red men were taken under the protection of the Great Spirit; but the grizzlies were punished by being compelled to walk on four feet, whereas before they had walked on two. To this day the grizzly bear is never slain by the red men, who recognize in him a sort of kinsman.

Mormon Dome.

Among the events of the famous Mormon war was the burning of the Nauvoo temple. The structure was burned in the night time, and so successful was the party engaged in its firing that probably he was never suspected. The recent death of the incendiary, however, has removed the necessity of further secrecy, and a day or two ago we were put in possession of his name and the facts connected with the burning of the temple, by the only living person cognizant of them. The temple was fired by Joseph B. Agnew, who recently died in Appanoose township, Hancock county, in Illinois, at the age of 58 years. It was always supposed that the party who burned the building had entered through the basement, but the facts are Mr. Agnew surreptitiously obtained a key to one of the doors of the temple sometime before the act. No one was engaged with him, and only four knew he was the party. Agnew prepared his fire balls and other combustibles at his residence. Placing them in his saddle bags, he rode on horse-back to Nauvoo, and in the night entered the temple with his key, passed up the cupola, arranged his materials and fired them, and then quietly escaped the way he came. Our informant, who is a responsible and prominent citizen of the western part of the State, says he can produce the key of the temple which Agnew secured in order to accomplish his work.

A Mad Hoosier.

There are some fine specimens of manhood among the rural population of Indiana—regular Spartan fellows, in fact. A high-toned agriculturist of that State last week had his barn-yard fence burned by the sparks from a passing locomotive. He swore, and went into the house to make out a bill against the corporation. The next day a recently-completed calf-pen was burned by sparks from the same locomotive. There was no swearing about it, however. The time for words was past. With stern determination he went to work and piled a couple of cords of fence rails upon the track, and, about the time the train was due, set fire to them. Then taking his double-barreled shotgun he calmly awaited the issue. The rails were seen quick enough for the engineer to stop the train; but, though justice was foiled in that particular, the old man had his artillery in reserve and brought it into immediate action. He emptied both barrels into the express car, and then, feeling that his mission was accomplished, set down his gun and surrendered. It is considered highly improbable in that section of the country that he will do his own harvesting next season.—*Exchange.*

Two Pounds of Baby.

William M. States has secured a lease of the diminutive baby which was on exhibition at the recent baby show at Pacific Hall, and proposes to start upon a tour of the Eastern States and Europe with this wonderful infant. The child was brought to Edouard & Cobb's photograph gallery, yesterday, to have his picture taken. Previous to the sitting a pair of scales were brought, and the weight of the infant, clothes and all, was found to be but two pounds and a half. Its name is Jeanie Orlanie, and it is three months and a half old. The father weighs upward of 190 pounds and the mother 150 pounds. This is their sixth child, all the others having attained the usual weight of children of their age. The little novelty is perfect in form, though not a very handsome babe.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Paris Horror.

A large draper's shop has been burned, and reveals from the death of three shop assistants how the latter are boarded. All modern shops in Paris have the rolling iron shutter, which once let down is locked, the proprietor keeping the key. In the case in question, the assistants, after their supper, made their beds, as usual in such establishments, on the shop floor, the proprietor locking them up as safely as the goods. When the fire broke out there was no exit but by the shuttered door. The three young men cried for relief, the proprietor could not be found; the police cut at the iron with hatchets; the voices within grew weaker, then ceased. The inside of the shop was a furnace, and three shriveled—save where lengthened by muscular agony—carbonized masses were all that remained of the poor lads.

The Danger of Laughing in the Wrong Place.

In addition to the regular claque at the Paris theaters, a new profession has sprung up with a similar object, though the means of attaining the latter are not the same. The scene of action, too, is different, being in this in the Cafes Chantants. Attached to these establishments are certain individuals who, for the modest sum of two or three francs a night, engage to indulge in hilarious and contagious merriment, and at particular couplets supposed to be more than usually comic, to split their sides with laughter. But mere routine is occasionally rather dangerous, as was proved not long since by the following incident. Without the fact having been communicated to the professional laughter at the Cafe Chantant in the Champs Elysees, a particular song had been withdrawn from the programme and another substituted. The laugher had been quietly dozing without attending to what was going on, when suddenly rousing himself and looking at the clock inside the gate, he perceived, believing the programme unchanged, that it was time for him to indulge in one of his most excruciating fits of cachinnatory excitement. He did so. In another instant he was nearly murdered. He had burst out in the midst of a touching couplet about Alsace and Lorraine. Though he escaped with his life, his hat was smashed in, and his clothes torn off his body by the deeply-moved and patriotic audience, before he could explain that he was not a German in disguise, but an unfortunate professional laugher, who had exercised his calling in the wrong place.

How to Take a Drink of Brandy.

If young men will drink liquors, we insist that they should do it gracefully. A great many accomplished bar-tenders and polite by-standers have their risibilities excited to a degree dangerous to proper saloon decorum by the awkward manner in which upstart green 'uns take their grog, to say nothing of the danger from strangulation incident to starting a horn of brandy down the wrong way. The following is the proper way to do the business. It may come a little awkward at first, but practice will make it easy, and the habit of doing the thing gracefully and easily will save you from a world of ridicule, and from many of the evils which crazy temperance people are always charging as sure to follow drinking. Stand up straight like a man; your left side to the bar; take the glass neatly and firmly between the tips of the thumb and four fingers of the right hand, letting the little finger drop down to near the bottom of the glass; swing the glass in a plane exactly corresponding with the top of the bar, until it is precisely before you. Just then throw the head back a little, push the chin forward, so as to leave the throat in a full open, easy position. Compress the lips tightly, draw a full breath through the nostril, and, with a graceful curve of the arm, raise the glass until the rim is within about three inches of your chin. Now is the supreme moment. Just here, turn your eyes upward, think of your mother, and—*open your hand*, instead of your mouth! If anybody laughs it will be an insult which you should resent by never going there again.—*Elkader Journal.*

Narrow-Gauge Railways.

The difference between the cost of narrow-gauge railroads and ordinary four feet eight and a half inch gauge is rather more than most people imagine—that is, if we are to take the word of a writer in the *Financier*. There are now fifteen narrow-gauge railroads in operation in the United States, having 700 miles of track, and there are no less than twenty organizations and 1,250 miles under process of construction. The roads have been planned and constructed in the past two years. The cost through a level country is about $10,000 a mile, including equipment of rolling stock, while the broad-gauge costs from $35,000 to $40,000 per mile.

Sunrise Among the Clouds.

An aerial voyager thus relates his experience among the clouds at sunrise: "At 5:10 a. m., we gained our greatest elevation, which was about 12,000 feet, from which objects were seen at a distance of 150 miles on every side. The view of this stupendous landscape was enjoyed for about an hour, and at 5:15 we had the satisfaction of seeing the sun rise, which still more enhanced the beauties of the scene. Shortly after the balloon descended rapidly to a lower level, and all again was dark; and it was not until we had seen the sun set twice and rise three times that daylight was fairly established."

THE trial of General Bazaine is likely to furnish as extensive and just about as interesting a fund of literature as some of our American court-martials or the reports on the Ku-Klux cases. The preliminary report of Gen. Riviere in Gen. Bazaine's case fills four octavo volumes. This is before the trial has commenced. It comprises an account of the battles about Metz, a volume on the artillery, another on food supplies, and a fourth on the communications. The conclusion of the report accuses Bazaine of having capitulated without having exhausted all his means of defense, and of having caused his troops to lay down their arms without having made every effort in his power to avert this disgrace. These offenses, according to the code of military justice, are punishable with death and military degradation.

WATER THE DOGS.—During these warm days, be sure that the dogs have plenty of fresh water. There is reason to believe that many cases of dog-madness are owing to the fact that the animals are infuriated with thirst, while they have no water to drink. When you find a dog drinking water that is not clean, you may be sure that the requirements of his thirst are not fully provided for. Let the dogs have plenty of fresh water.

THEY tell of a harvest hand who was severely attacked with cholera morbus, and his physician asked if he had eaten anything the night before. "Oh, no; nothing but a couple of cucumbers, a can of cove oysters and a watermelon or two." Some peoples' stomachs can't bear anything.

Effects of Tobacco.

The use of tobacco has so much extended itself in the present generation that we are all obliged to make a decision for ourselves on the ancient controversy between its friends and enemies. We cannot form a reasonable opinion about tobacco without bearing in mind that it produces, according to circumstances, one of two entirely distinct and even opposite classes of effects. In certain states of the body it acts as a stimulant, in other states as a narcotic. People who have a dislike to smoking affirm that it stupefies; but this assertion, at least so far as the temporary consequences are concerned, is not supported by experience. Most of the really brilliant conversations that I have listened to have been accompanied by clouds of tobacco smoke; and a great deal of the best literary composition that is produced by contemporary authors is wrought by men who are actually smoking while they work. My own experience is that very moderate smoking acts as a pleasant stimulus upon the brain, while it produces a temporary lassitude of the muscular system, not perceptible in times of rest, but an appreciable hindrance in times of muscular exertion. It is better, therefore, for men who feel these effects from tobacco to avoid it when in exercise, and to use it only when the body rests and the mind labors. Pray remember, however, that this is the experience of an exceedingly moderate smoker, who has not yet got himself into the general condition of the body which is brought on by a larger indulgence in tobacco. On the other hand, it is evident that men engaged in physical labor find a muscular stimulus in occasional smoking, and not a temporary lassitude. It is probable that the effect varies with individual cases, and is never precisely what our own experience would lead us to imagine. For excessive smokers, it appears to be little more than the tranquilizing of a sort of uneasiness, the continual satisfaction of a continual craving. I have never been able to ascertain that moderate smoking diminished intellectual force; but I have observed in excessive smokers a decided weakening of the will, and a preference for talking about work to the effort of actual labor. The opinions of medical men on this subject are so much at variance that their science only adds to our uncertainty. One doctor tells me that the most moderate smoking is unquestionably injurious, while others affirm that it is innocent. Speaking simply from self-observation, I find that in my own case tea and coffee are far more perilous than tobacco.—*Philip Gilbert Hamerton.*

Time Devoted to Meals.

Dr. Derry states that the average time occupied in the process of taking food by the people of Massachusetts does not exceed from twelve to fifteen minutes for each meal. Such haste is injurous to health for many reasons. The process of digestion begins in the mouth with the acton of the teeth, and through the excitement of the salivary glands by the presence of food. Unless saliva is abundantly mingled with the latter, the first act of digestion is obstructed, and nature's plan is changed. This fluid not only lubricates but acts chemically in the mouth, if a reasonable time be given it, upon all the starchy elements which make up the great bulk of what we eat. When eating in haste, a great deal of air is swallowed. Air is, to a certain extent, always entangled in the saliva and assists digestion, but when "wads" of food succeed each other very rapidly, they seem to act like pistons in the tube leading from the back to the throat, and drive before and between them into the stomach such amounts of air as to distend that organ and impede its functions. Another effect of eating in this way is that the masses of food imperfectly mixed with saliva become impacted in the œsophagus, checking its muscular action, which is obviously intended to propel only one piece at a time. This embarrassment is overcome by taking at one gulp as much fluid as the mouth will hold, thus distending the elastic food, and washing the obstructed food into the stomach. All this is unnatural, and can hardly fail to work mischief.

A Clergyman on the Gallows.

The Rev. Dr. Carpenter, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., has gained an unenviable notoriety since the Russell execution, last Friday. This divine has been in constant attendance on the murderer, and became devotedly attached to him. On the morning of the execution, while the criminal was being removed from one cell to another, this preacher of the Gospel (whether for effect, notoriety, or show, will never be known) mounted the scaffold, and, while in position on the drop, artistically placed the noose around his ecclesiastical neck, put the black cap over his head, and meditated for nearly five minutes. The reporters present seemed to be trustful that the trap would drop, and the reverend hang himself for their especial benefit. Dr. Carpenter, not yet satisfied, must needs, after the doomed man hung suspended from the gallows beam, exclaim, in tragic tones and melodramatic style, "Murder most foul!"—*San Francisco Letter.*

Niagara Humbugs.

A late letter from the Falls says: Going under the falls for two dollars—especially when you don't go under the falls—is one of the swindles; paying fifty cents to see the whirlpool is another—especially when there is no whirlpool to see; the same sum for the whirlpool rapids is another—especially when you can see them better for nothing, unless you happen to have your mother-in-law with you, and to be animated with the hope that her love of nature's great phenomenon may tempt her too far, and give you the double advantage of her death and a cheap funeral. I met a party of three in the vicinity of these rapids yesterday. One was a gentleman recently married, whom I had known for a long time, and the two others were his wife and his mother-in-law. The old lady went farther and tarried longer than the rest. I suggested a doubt as to the safety of her venturings. "Oh," whispered the kind-hearted youth, "that's my mother-in-law, and there ain't rapids enough this side of —— to carry her off."

Took Refuge in a Log.

The romancer of the Detroit *Press* talks as follows: "A Detroiter named Andrew Steadman, who buys cattle, deals in hides, and occasionally makes a dollar by buying and selling produce, went out to Nankin township a few days ago to buy a span of heavy horses which were wanted by a firm in the city. Upon reaching the farmer's house he found that the man was working with a neighbor a mile away. To save the distance he cut across lots, but was warned before he started to look out for a savage bovine which had the run of a ten-acre field. Thinking how he was going to get that span or horses for $50 less than their value, Steadman kept plodding through the field, which had a strip of bushes two or three rods wide running half way across it. There were a few stumps and logs, one small tree, but nothing which prevented any one from crossing the strip. The Detroiter was about ten rods from the bushes when he heard 'a distant thunder sound,' and looked around to see from which way the shower was coming. About thirty rods away he beheld the old bovine coming for him, head down, back up and eyes blazing. Steadman was satisfied that he was the man who was wanted, and he went for the bushes. He thought the bull would stop and run around the strip, and was startled when the old fellow dashed through them on his trail, uttering a deep 'boom!' every instant. Steadman dodged this way and that, but the bovine took along after him, smashing bushes and leaping logs, and it was getting to be a red-hot affair when the man spied the open end of a large hollow log. The bull was not over forty feet behind, and into the log went Steadman, finding an orifice about twelve feet long, and large enough to be roomy. The bovine had seen the movement, and stopped at the log and ripped off a bushel of bark at the first dash. Then putting his horns under it he gave it a roll, and Steadman spun around like a dried pea in a policeman's whistle. The log was large, but old and tender, and every time the bull hauled back and jumped for it he covered himself with glory and clouds of bark and wood. Sometimes he whirled one end, and then he gave the center a heave, and then he knocked a foot off the other end. Steadman swore, shrieked and pleaded, his eyes full of bark and his mouth stopped up, and every act of his life passed before him like a vision. 'W-o-o-h! w-h-o-o-p!' bellowed the bovine, as he slammed away at the log, and every moment Steadman expected to see the roof cave in on him. He was in despair, when he heard the barking of dogs and the shouts of men, and after a few minutes the farmers succeeded in releasing him, but it took a good hour to get the kinks out of his back and the rotten wood from his ears and eyes."

Foreign Postal Rates.

Letters to all parts of the New Dominion (Canada) 10 cents per half pound if unpaid; paid, 6 cents; newspapers 2 cents each.

The following are the postal rates with Europe, prepayment in the case of letters being optional, that of newspapers compulsory. Unless otherwise indicated, the rates for letters are for the half ounce or fraction thereof, and those for newspapers for four ounces or fraction thereof:

To Great Britain and Ireland, letters, 6 cents, newspapers, 2 cents; France, letters, direct mail, 10 cents, via England for one-third ounce and under, 10 cents, from one-third to one-half ounce, 16 cents, newspapers 2 cents each; Spain, letters, under one-third ounce, 16 cents, one-half ounce and under, 28 cents, newspapers 2 cents each; all parts of Germany, including Austra, letters, direct mail, 6 cents, closed mail, via England, 7 cents, newspapers 4 cents; Denmark, letters, direct mail, 9 cents, newspapers 2 cents each; Switzerland, letters, direct mail, 10 cents, via Bremen or Hamburg, 8 cents, newspapers, 4 cents; Italy, letters, direct mail, 10 cents, newspapers, 4 cents; Russia, letters, direct mail, 11 cents, closed mail via England, 12 cents, newspapers, 6 cents; Norway, letters, direct mail, 11 cents, closed mail via England, 12 cents, newspapers, 8 cents; Sweden, letters, direct mail, 10 cents, closed mail via England, 11 cents, newspapers, 8 cents; Turkey, European and Asiatic, letters, direct mail, 11 cents, closed mail via England, 12 cents, newspapers, 7 cents; Egypt, letters, direct mail, 16 cents, closed mail via England, 17 cents, newspapers, 9 cents.

For Asiatic countries, the half ounce limit for letters and the 4 ounces for newspapers stlll holding good:

To Australia, letters, via Southampton, 16 cents, via Brindisi 22 cents, to be prepaid, newspapers, 4 and 8 cents by the respective routes; British India, via San Francisco, 10 cents, via Southampton 22 cents, via Brindisi 28 cents, to be prepaid, newspapers, via San Francisco, 2 cents each, by the other routes 6 and 8 cents respectively per 4 ounces or fraction; China, letters, via San Francisco, 10 cents, via Brindisi, 23 cents, to be prepaid, newspapers, 2 cents each; Japan, letters, via San Francisco, 10 cents, via Brindisi, 34 cents, to be prepaid, newspapers, 2 cents each by the former route, and 8 cents per 4 ounces by the latter.

A GREAT MODERN CONUNDRUM SOLVED.—In a select school in the Sixth Ward, the other day, a class of boys were spelling, when the teacher came to the word "sacrifice," and stopped to explain it and make a good moral point. She told them that sacrifice meant to slay, to kill, and also to forego one's own convenience for the sake of making others happy. "For instance," she said, "I have a kite, and a lame boy, who can't roll a hoop, or play like other boys, comes along and asks for it, what should I do?" A youth, named Snyder, raised his hand, and when nodded at, roared: "Smash him in the mouth and run!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE FLUTE.—Like many good things, the flute is a very old instrument. The Egyptians played upon it more than four thousand years ago, and the ancient Greeks, especially the Spartans, loved its strains. The name flute comes from the Latin *fluta*, a lamprey or kind of eel inhabiting the waters of Sicily, whose side is perforated with seven holes, as the flute was in primitive days.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, September 4, 1873

It may make your railroad trip more pleasant to know that one hundred and fifty perions have been killed by the railroads of the United States during August.

A Fellow named Coleman, at Gallapin, Texas, engaged a coffin for a man named Smead, hired a grave digger and four carriages, and then hunted up Smead and shot him.

Andersonville, Texas, was visited by a preacher the other day for the first time, and the inhabitants would have got up a horse race for his entertainment if he had not stopped them.

Senator Adelbert Ames, who voted four times for the back pay steal, drew the money, and is, moreover, a son-in law of Brazen Ben Butler, has been nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention of Mississippi.

Gunckle is his name—Republican member from Ohio, and telegraph says he has not only refunded the back swag, but refused to take the "forward" pay that Mr. Morton thinks too "small." Now watch how Oliver will flounder about in the mire, and how he will finally wriggle out by a variously dated letter.

Morton has turned his swag into the Treasury after six months reflection, was it through conscience or cowardice If it was the first, it is a mighty slow one. If the latter it is not a very laudable motive. He hears the threatenings of the people and then relinquishes the spoils. How much credit is his due. Give him all he deserves.

Morton struck the "Key note" for the Radicals of Ohio, at Athens, on Saturday evening last. It is the same old argument used by him during the war. He was particularly silent on the Credit Mobelier steal, and Salary Grab. He gave the living issues of to day before the people, the go by, but hurled invectives at the Democracy.

Gen. Butler opened his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor on Tuesday evening, at Worcester. His speech is purely a personal defence, and in making this defence he refers to some of his enemies in a savage manner. The indcations are that Butler will be victorious in the contest. We hope he may; it will be a good lesson to the citizens of Massachusetts to have this black guard for their chief executive for two years. He will do less harm as Governor than as a member of Congress.

We admire the style of the Democrats of Pennsylvania at their late State Convention. The Committee on Permanent Organization selected R. Milton Spear, a member of the last Congress and a Salary Grabber, for permanent chairman of the convention. The sterling Democracy of the old Keystone State could not stand the disgrace of being presided over by a Treasury thief, and the report of the Committee was unanimously rejected and an honest man selected to fill the place. The conduct of the Pennsylvania Democrats is worthy of imitation.

—Stump orators are naturally prone to deal in round numbers. Thus Mr. Morton tells us that President Grant's administration has paid off $380,000,000 of the public debt, and reduced taxation $130,000. Accepting these round numbers, we have been under the impression that it was the people, by means of taxation, and not Gen. Grant's adminstration, that had made so large a hole in the public debt within the past five years. What Mr Morton ought to have figured out was how much more of the public debt the people would have paid off in the same time, if the Republican party had not diverted a large portion of the actual taxation to the enrichment of special interests. If all the money which the people have paid out in taxes and duties had been added to the revenue, and all the reduction which has been made had been taken from the special interests now under protection, Mr. Morton could have made a still better showing for Gen. Grant's administration in this particular, though it is a matter with which Gen. Grant and his personal administration have very little to do.

The speech of Hon. William Allen is deserving of careful attention, as showing and ably enforcing two points. That the great danger which confronts the "government of the people and by the people" at this time is corruption and dishonesty and treachery in high places; and that the party which offers office to rebel Generals is not too consistent in denying the right of Northern War Democrats to hold office. On the former of these points, especially, Mr. Allen's utterances are statesmanlike, and will be received and read as such.

The old party locks are terrified at the movements of the people, all over the West, for reform. Gov. Morton, in his first speech at Athens, Ohio, had to answer a note sent up to him enquiring what he had done with and how he stood on the back pay steal.—Old Ben Butler says Morton was the first to advocate it, but finding it unpopular with the people he was among the first to swear he never knew anything about it. No wonder old Cameron admires the bold Butler over the timid Morton. But Morton cannot fool the people much longer.—He has recalled all his Ohio appointments.

The Cleveland Leader (Dyed-in-the wool) speakes with a voice of warning to the Republicans of Ohio. "We tell our Republican friends that the nomination of Bill Allen is no joke. There is to be no boy's play in this campaign. The Democratic party is stronger to-day than it has been in Ohio for many years. The courage of that party has revived, and it will go into the contest resolved to deserve success, even if it do not win a victory. Republicans must open their eyes, and they must appreciate the gravity of the occasion, for a victory over the Democrats this fall will be a harder job than any victory we have ever won over the confederate force of sick Republicans and politic Democrats."

The question is frequently asked, "Who is responsible for the Salary Swindle Bill?" We answer the question by stating that the United States Senate is composed of 17 Democrats and 57 Republicans, and the House of 103 Democrats and 138 Republicans. The President of the United States, who is a Republican, is required by the Constitution to give his assent to all laws before they become binding and valid. Now, without directly answering the question, we ask the intelligent reader, "Is not the Republican party responsible for the Salary Swindle Bill"? If not, who is responsible? Certainly not the Democrats, though individual members of that party may have voted for the "grab." We repudiate it.

—Will some good Republican paper tell us why it is that the Congressmen who voted for the salary increase are all "thieves" and the President who signed the bill and made it the law is only responsible for an "error in judgment?" If one is a thief the other is equally so, and if one is to be excused on the grounds of error in judgment all should be acquited for the same reason.—*Auburn Courier.*

Will the *Courier* please inform us why the minority of the Republican members, who voted for the salary increase are all "theives" (according to Democratic authority) and the majority of the Democratic members, who voted for the increase, are only responsible for an "error in judgment?" Is there a difference 'twixt tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum?—*Kendallville Standard.*

Well, that is not answering our question, but we'll answer the above in order that our neighbor may have no excuse to answer the first promptly and fairly. We regard any Democrat who voted for the grab as great a thief as Grant, who signed it, and the Republican members are no more *thieves* than they. We have said this time and again. Our query has reference to both parties. Now will the slippery *Standard* answer the first question above, without equivocation. If congressmen are to be condemed for voting for the "swag" why should not Grant, whose signature made it a law, receive the same censure?

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that William Lessig, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walsworth deceased, has filed his Final Settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk,

Sept. 2, 73.

As will be seen by a note in the telegrams, Mr. Morton was finally driven to refund his part of the grab. He made an agreement with Mr. Pratt, his fellow Senator, to do this same thing when Congress adjourned and while Mr. Pratt promptly put his swag back Mr. Morton came home, and a characterless sheet in the city at once announced that he had refunded the spoil. The statement was made so positively, that some of the presses in the country half believed it, not knowing the untrustworthy character of the medium through which the assertion came. Presently the Treasurer threw open his books and it was seen that Mr. Morton still held the stolen money in his possession. Then a plea was made that he did not mean to keep it, but proposed to send it back "some time." The country rang with the scandal, and no trust was placed in any assertion from Mr. Morton or his friends, because it was well known, as the files of the Congress Globe attested, that among the champions of the bill, Mr. Morton's name stood very conspicuous: It was further known that he had characterized the theft as "a political blunder," whereas the people regarded it as a moral iniquity, not less repugnant or mischievous than the Credit Mobilier or Secor thefts. Just as he is about to appear on the stump, Mr. Morton, appraised by the public clamor of the danger of further trifling, sends the spoil back, and hastens to show his good deed before men. It was just aweek ago yesterday, that Mr. Morton made up his mind to disgorge, and yet the organ speakes of knowing of the restitution for "some time," and that the Senator, some what tired of abuse had finally consented to let his virtuous act become known by men. Beautiful modesty! Precisely five days did the modest man hide his repentance, and on the sixth opened himself before the people. Of such is the leader of parties.—*Ind. Sentinel.*

While we do not believe it probable or possible that Grant will be elected to the Presidency for another term, there can be no doubt that he is a candidate and is shaping things for the accomplishment of that purpose. His dast success, his want of ability, and his vaulting ambition has led him to believe that it is only neccessary to make a request and the voters of the nation would willingly confer upon him the office of Chief Executive for life. While the leading Republican journals may not even tolerate the idea of a third term, is does not prevent his being a candidate, nor is it sufficient evidence that he will not be the Republican nominee for the next Presidency. The leading administration paper at Washington has expressed itself on this question in terms that cannot be mistaken. It says that if General Grant "desires the Presidency for a third term, he can have it, for the people have learned to trust the hand that has guided the ship of State safely through so many perils, and they will keep him at the helm as long as the exigencies of the State may need and his willingness to serve the country may make him available." This from a paper which is the recognized mouth piece of the President, must certainly reflect his views, as well as the views of the leading Republican politicians at the capitol. The leading papers of the Republican party may treat the idea of a third term as a trivial matter, other Presidential aspirants may regard it of no consequence, but we apprehend that before the end comes, they will find it a serious matter. With the nation's Treasury under his control, and immense patronage at his disposal, we see no reason why he cannot procure the Republican nomination if he desir it. His chances to be nominated for a third term are as good, if not better than they were for a second term, but the possibility of being elected are not so flattering.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

Root &
Company.

Suit Department
[UP STAIRS.]

Opening this week of a large and attractive line of Ladies'
GRASS CLOTH,
LINEN BATISTE,
FINE WHITE LAWN
Walking and Traveling Suits.
Also handsome styles of
WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
LINEN & BATISTE POLONAISE,
POPLIN & SERGE REDINGOTES,
LINEN TRVEDING DUSTERS,
Also will show a good assortment of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PIQUE and COLORED LINEN DRESSES at low prices

We will also show this week dntirely new and novel styles of
FINE PARASOLS,
AND
Sun Umbrellas!

Also have just received a very large assortment of LLEAMA LACE JACKETS
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,
of a celebrated French manufacture, in new designs and at very low prices.

EXTRAOPDINARY BARGAINS,
This week in our
Dress Goods Dep't
From recent large auction sales.

We have also a largely replenished our stocks in other departments, and are now selling every description of Dry Goods much under early spring prices.
LARGE NEW ASSOTMENT OF
Houskeeping Linens
AND COTTONS,
SHIRTS AND SHIRTING, NEW EMBROIDERies, New Rufflings and Frillings, Black Thread and Guipure Laces
Real & Imitation
Val. Laces
NEW WHITE GOODS, NEW FANCY GOODS, ETC
Also the celebrated
PERINOT KID GLOVE.
Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

INDIANA
Conservatory of Music,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Fall term opens
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873

Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The
Indiana Conservatory
is considered the most thorough music school in the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.
J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday August 30th, 1873, to construct a stone gutter six feet wide, the length of the Court House Square North, East and South sides. Also a plank side walk eight feet wide, with hitching posts eight feet apart, the same distance around the square, all to be completed on or befote the 1st day of October 1873. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

For further information enquire of or address,

H. E. ALTENBURG, Town Marshal.

Auburn, Ind., Aug. 7-73.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association will be held at the office of McBride & Morlan, Waterloo, Indiana, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1873

at 1 and a ½ o'clock p. m. to consider any business that may be brought before it affecting the interests of the Association.

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, President

R WES McBRIDE, Sec'y Aug. 12, 1873

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN
W. & E. T.
MARTIN!
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY AND
Fancy Articles,
PATENT MEDICINES,
ALSO
Everything kept by Druggist generally.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
W. & E. T. MARTIN.

Pianos
AND
ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

WAGES
FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK.—Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital required. Our pamphlet "How to make a Living," giving full instructions, sent an receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester co., N. Y. may15-1y

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machines.—Send for illustrated circular to the McKee Manufacturing Co., 300 Broadway, New York.

The Parlor Companion.
Every Lady wants one!
Every man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address. L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Bon Ton Flirtation Signals.
Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique printing and publishing house, 36 Vesey street, New York.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

The New Elastic Truss. An important Invention! It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain! It is worn with comfort, and it kept on night and day effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free when ordered by letter sent to the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York. Nobody uses meta Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

Boozer &
Blattner,
S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets
Waterloo, Indiana,
Have now opened for the
Spring and Summer Trade
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods
of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of
Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS
LINENS, ETC.
Our department being complete with
Choice Selections,
We Offer
Unusual Inducements
—TO—
Cash Buyers
We Buy
All kind of Produce,
For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer
Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT!

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION

The great demand for sugars during the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.
Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c

COFFEE.
Best Rio 25 cents, 2nd best 22 cents, Best roasted 27c Old java 23cts

Great Reduction on TEAS.
The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the citUption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best 1.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Oolong 30, 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.
We can still sell our best layer raisins at 12½ per lb, or $2.50 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.
Dried Peaches 7c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.
We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.
Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 35c, Wild Grape 2 years old 25c, Elderberry 25c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c. Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00. Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.
Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS, Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c Soft Shell almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Twins 60c, Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25, 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon $1, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, Largest $1.00. FISH, White fish per keg 4.50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c. Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Watermellons are scarce.

The mornings are a little too cold.

Plowing is in order with our farmers

Clark's teams are busy drawing logs.

Two brick carriers had a little "set-to" Monday evening.

Hunters are plenty. No game scarcely is being brought in.

J. W. Case has purchased the scroll factory.

Several sidewalks on Jackson street are very much in want of repair.

Off you dont got no bitcher, usht go out off my house.

The water tank, on the Eel River road, was raisedlast Saturday.

Brick work on Fluke's residence is completed.

Our sprinking wagon, it seems, is used but very little.

Bring in your timber, to the Hub and Spoke Factory.

Go and see the new goods at Miller & Casebeer's.

Our merchants certainly had a good trade last Saturday.

The Singer agent at Corunna is anxious for a fast, thorough bred, colt.

School commenced last Monday, with quite a large attendance.

Geo. Patterson is erecting a frame residence, on Main street, near the Rainier Hotel.

Four teams and a saddle horse run-a-way, all at once, in Kendallville, last Saturday.

Mike Long, little Mike, is insuring the best farm houses in the county, in the Watertown Company.

Geo. Baldeck is drawing some large loads of wood. His team is "hard to get away" with in the pulling line.

The Immortal J. N., the great philosopher, will positively be here this evening to address the people. Turn out.

Christ Baker is putting up a fine brick residence on south Main street. It is to be two stories high with a six foot cellar.

South bend is to hold a Northern Indiana Fair in connection with the county fair, commencing September 22nd to 26th

Our popular gate man, A. W. Meeks, is visiting friends at Bryan, Ohio. He will return in a few days ready for business again.

Canon Bros. are doing an excellent job of painting in the Odd Fellows' building It will be completed and ready for occupancy this week.

P. V. Hoffman returned the other day from an extended visit to Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. He reports the corn a little short, but a large crop of grangers.

Our jail is so insecure that the Sheriff deems it proper to take all money and valuable jewels away from those who go there to rest, for fear it may be stolen by theives at large.

Best Disinfectant.—The best disinfectant we have seen is at Martin's drug store, Bromo Chloralum It kills all poisonous vapors, and thereby promotes health.

Doctor S. Clay Todd has made a *specialty* of Liver, Lung, Nerve and Blood Diseases, and all Chronic Diseases. He has an experience which extends to tens of thousands of cases—a greater experience, it is safe to say, *than any other living man!*

The detective force around Waterloo is on the increase. Our friend Free Kelly tracked a tenant of his, who was trying to come a sharp dodge, to Ottawa, Ohio when Morehead, the scalawag referred to, settled the difficulty by coming down with the stamps.

New Goods.—Miller & Casebeer, at Case's old stand have just received a large stock of new goods which are now being opened for the inspection of the public.—They were purchased in the east, and as they are the first in the market for the fall trade, the assortment will be found an extensive and varied one. No Shoddy.

A convict in the Northern Indiana State Prison was asked by a visitor a few days since what was the first step to his ruin, when he answered: "The first step was cheating a printer out of two years subscription—when I had done that, the devil got such a hold on me that I could not shake him off." What a sad warning to those who think that it is no crime to cheat the printer.

Auburn, Ind., Sep. 2d, '73.

Whereas the law of our State acknowledge that an English education is of paramount inportance

Therefore be it resolved, That pupils will not be permitted to take up the study of any other than the English language in our Graded Schools until they shall have passed the intermediate department.

Wyllys Griswold, Pres
J. J. Wood, Treasurer. } Board of Trus
Albert Totten, Sec'y.

J. L. Davis is receiving a large lot of stoves and stove furniture, such as patent skillets, tea-kettles, &c., of a new and improved pattern, all nicely polished on the inside. We saw a nice base burner coal stove delivered the other day, and it will not be long before these come into general use. The fuel is fed in at the top and it holds enough to last a whole day.—Call in and see the new styles of cook stoves, &c.

Run-a-way.—An exciteing run-away occurred last Saturday, at Corunna. Mr. Moses Willis and son were crossing the Railroad bridge, which covers the Air Line track at this place, just a train was passing below. The horses became unmanagable and run about eighty rods, when the vehicle was turned upside-down throwing Mr. N. and his son upon some lumber, injuring the latter, so much so that little hopes were had of his recovery. One of the horses was also very badly hurt.

Commissioner Gonser desires us to state that we over estimated the cost of the fence around the court yard. He says it only amounted to 8 cents per foot instead of 10. Well, we knew well enough that this was the case, but we were so ashamed the niggardly amount would go abroad to our everlasting credit as a county, that we exagerated for once, and guseal it two cents higher. We are glad, however, that the above commissioner makes the correction as it relieves the other two from considerable embarrassment in the matter.

Man Killed.—A man by the name of Joseph Troy, while going from Ft. Wayne to Angola, last Saturday, on the accommodation train, went to the side door of the caboose car, when the conductor ordered him away, seeing that he was in an intoxicated condition. When the conductor went out Troy stepped forward to the front platform and it is supposed, for nobody saw him, fell between the cars for he was picked up shortly afterward near Summit, and lived but a few moments.—His body was terribly cut and mangled. He was employed at Angola. And yet the same thing will be repeated again soon without a doubt

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board met last Monday, all the members present:

The bridge across the St. Joe, at Spencerville, was let to J. A. McKay, at twenty three dollars per lineal foot for 146 feet.

The petition of E. Y. Williamson for vacation of alley in Waterloo was granted

The viewers appointed on petition for vacation and relocation of road in Jackson township reported in favor of petition which was confirmed by the Commissioners. The old road commences 65 rods south of township line between sections 2 and3, and runs southeast 65 rods, passing over land owned by D. E. Draggoo.—The road as relocated commences 100 roads south of township line, passing through land owned by Wm. McClellan and J. E. Draggoo.

Hard to Believe.—We regret to make public the fact of the trial before Justice Altenburg, of one of our citizens who has heretofore borne a good character. The charge is simply frightful, that of committing a rape upon a little girl, who lived with him at the time. It seems that a few ago months Smith who resides a short distance south west of town, on his farm took a little girl by the name of Garver to raise. A few weeks ago she left him and then made the charge of committing a rape upon her person. At the preliminary trial last Monday the Justice deemed the evidence of such a character as to require the defendant, Smith, to enter into a reconnizance of $5,000 to appear at the next term of court. If Mr. Smith is innocent, as we trust he is, he is still in a bad position, one from which it is not so easy to be extricated, yet we hope on account of his former good character, and for his relatives and friends, that he will be vindicated if innocent and duly punished if guilty.

Grand Opening of the Popular Red Front Clothing Hall, of Rothschild Bros. No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

We have been known in Fort Wayne many years to be the most successful clothing house ever opened in the city. It is not only our liberal advertising that has made us popular but our fair and honorable dealings, with those who have stood by us since we have been in the business. In selling them nicely made clothing at reasonable prices they have advertised us. With the 20 years experience we have had since boyhood, we profess to know the wants of every one and what class of goods are wanted. Therefore we can say that we can fit a boy of the small size up to the largest man in the grade of goods, from the finest to the lowest grades. We caution those who are not acquainted in this place to enquire for us before you drop in some other place where they have been trying to imitate our well established place. It is to your own interest as well as to ours to come direct to us at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block.

Good common suits for men from $6 to $10, Cassimere suits from $9 to $20, fine cloth suits from $12 to $25. Cloaks from $3 to $25, with or without saques, men's working pants from $1 50 to $2.50, children, boys and youths suits from $3 up. We also keep a large line of hats, caps, shirs, underwear, gloves and many articles too numerous to mention, at exceeding low prices.

There seems to be some little disagreement between our School Board and some of our German citizens. By the new school law, a petition signed by twenty-five, or more, persons who desire the German language taught in our common schools, the Trustees are required to employ a German teacher for that purpose. A petition to this effect duly signed was presented to the Board, and the Board engaged Mr. Klackner, of this place, for this department. Mr. Otto was recommended, upon the part of the Germans and hence the disaffection.—The Board claims that Mr. K. is fully qualified to teach both the English and German and therefore will be of greater benefit to the school than an exclusive German teacher. On the other hand the Germans claim that Mr. Klinchner is not proficient in their language. The County Superintendent says that K. is qualified and upon this certification he is engaged. To an out-sider it is difficult to determine what is exactly just in the matter, but we think the Board possessed of sufficient intelligence and liberality to devise for the best interests of the school. We think there ought to be a German department, and that our German citizens should have every facility constructed with the public welfare.

A Splendid Establishment.

While at Fort Wayne the other day we visited the large and magnificent establishment of Mayer & Voirol, on Main-st., and found its appointments the most elegant and costly to be found in the State. The building, just refitted and handsomely arranged, is a three story brick, on Main, facing Court street, one of the finest locations in the city. The first story is used exclusively for the large retail trade of this popular firm, while the other two are packed with a first-class assortment of goods for the wholesale trade. The handsome and costly furniture, and dazzling brilliancy of their extensive stock is at once realized on entering their retail department. Black walnut furniture, beautifully carved and inlaid with rich settings, and filled with gold and silver in every form, the ticking of an hundred clocks, the display of beautiful watches, neatly arranged, the fine and valuable jewelry of every grade and variety, glittering in the cases go to make up a scene not to be found in every city the size of Fort Wayne. This firm can surely step to the front rank of dealers in their line of goods with becoming modesty, and Ft. Wayne ought to be proud of the enterprise and taste shown in the establishment of so magnificent a feature within her limits.

The Races.

Last Friday afternoon we visited the fair ground at Waterloo, and found quite a good attendance there to witness the two trotting races to come off that afternoon. The following horses were entered for the three minute races:

Grey Ida, C. B. Johnson, Camden, Dr. Everett, C. B. Andress, Hillsdale, John Brown. A. S, Leas, Waterloo, Lady Freemyre, J. Anderson, Colon, Jery Benton, J. Swihart, N. Benton. After several attempts at scoring, they finally got a send off, Dr. Everett winning the heat. After the heat he was declared ineligible to the race and Lady Fremyer came in winner of the race, Grey Ida 2nd, Jerry Benton 3d, the best time being 3 minutes ½ second.—The following enteries were made in 2:45 race: Wild Bill, N. Booth, Ann Arbor, Belle Gray, W. B. Conant, Coldwater Kit Carson, C. Howland, Hillsdale, Benny H. L. Slick, Quincy. Wild Bill came in the winner of the race, Belle Grey 2nd, Benny 3d. Time 2:45.

SECOND DAY.

The programme opened Saturday afternoon with a pacing race for which Grey Frank, Brown Billy, Selim and Scar-faced Charley were entered. Gray Frank was the favorite in the pools, and won the first three heats, Selim 2d Brown Billy 3d.—Brown Billy disappointed a good many coming on the track in bad condition.—Best time 2·43½. The second was a trotting race free to all. Tom Hunter, Bay Molly, Greenwood and Benny were entered Old Tom took first, Bay Molly Second, and Greenwood third. Time 2:39, 2:38¾, 2:38.

For the running race, half mile heats, Alice Grey, Grey Highley, Quicksilver and Red Rover were entered, Alice coming in the winner in both heats. Time 56 seconds, 55½.

A young man named Goetz run the half mile track once against the best trotting time made, 2:38, and came out ahead with four seconds to spare. Another foot race of 50 yards came off in the afternoon Joe Hunter winning the first and Stough second money.

The races passed off pleasantly and the large crowd in attendance on Saturday seem well satisfied.

Board of Education.

In pursuance of previous notice the Board of Education of the county of DeKalb, and State of Indiana, met at the office of the County Superintendent at Waterloo, Ind., Sept. 1st, and was called to order by the Superintendent.

On motion of Mr. Barker, of Smithfield Mr. J. R. Duncan, of Waterloo, was elected Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Totten, of Auburn, the question of Text Books, in the graded schools was taken up and discussed. On motion of Mr Totten, a committee of five was appointed to select Text Books, for the higher grades of graded schools, consisting of Messrs. Totten, Waterman, Hoopgarner, Hassett and Conrad, to report in the afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Hoopingarner, a committee of three was appointed to consider resolutions offered by the Superintendent consisting of, Messrs. Downs, Boyle and Nichols.

On motion of Mr. Waterman, the Board adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m.

Called to order at 1 o'clock, by the Superintendent.

Committee on higher grades of Text Books reported as follows: Rhetoric, Keel; Latin, Harkness; Greek, Crosby; Philosphy, Wells; Algebra, Ray; Geometry, Trigonometry and Surveying, Robinson; Botany, Gray's Manual; Chemistry, Wells; Astronomy, Burritt's.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted.

In addition to the branches enumerated in the 34th section of the School Law, Principals of Graded Schools in which there are more than two departments, or grades, shall pass an examination before the County Superintendent, in English Composition, Algebra, Natural Philosophy and the Constitution of the United States.

2. No school house shall, while the school thereof is in session, be occupied for any other purpose and no evening gatherings of any kind shall be allowed therein except during vacations, and by consent of proper authorities, and then to such parties only as are responsible for all damages that may result to the house or any property belonging to it.

3. No teacher, coming from another county, shall be allowed to teach in the schools of this county until he or she has passed an examination before the County Superintendent.

4. No teacher shall dismiss his or her pupils for the purpose of being present at or assisting in the examination of pupils in other schools, or in other departments of the same school, without providing a competent and properly licensed teacher for the school or department under his or her charge. But trustees of Graded Schools may employ a competent person, holding a valid license, who shall take charge of one department in the school, during the time this principal is necessarily engaged in superintending and examining in the other departments; such assistant to be paid a reasonable compensation from the Special School Fund of such corporation.

5. No teacher shall be allowed to introduce any new text book into schools of this County except such as are adopted by the proper action of the County Board,

On motion of Mr. Waterman, the Board proceeded to the consideration of text books.

Mr. Griswold moved to adopt McGuffey's new series of readers, which was carried by a vote 17 for 2 against.

Geographies were taken up, and the Superintendent moved that the Board adopt Cornell's series. Lost by a vote 8 for to 12 against.

Mr. Waterman moved to lay over the subject of Geographies until next session Lost, 8 to 12.

Mr. Totten moved that the Board adopt the Electic series of Geographies.

The Superintendent moved to amend by substituting McNally's series. Carried, 13 to 7.

Mr. Griswold moved that the Board adopt Harvey's Grammar. Carried, 14 to six.

Mr. Totten moved that the Board adopt Ray's Arithmetics. Laid over until next meeting.

Wright's Orthography was adopted unanimously.

The Board adjourned until the 1st Monday in May.

J. A. Barns, Super't.
J. R. Duncan, Sec'y.

Died Yesterday.

Every day is written this little sentence: "Died yesterday," so-and-so. Every day a flower is plucked from sunny home—a breach is made in some happy circle—a jewel stolen from some treasury of love.

Each day, from the summer fields of life, some harvester disappears—yea every hour some sentinel falls from aloft to the ramparts into eternity. Even as we write the funeral of one "died yesterday," winds like a winter shadow along the streets.

"Died yesterday." Who died? Perhaps it was a gentle babe, sinless as an angel, pure as the zephyr's hymn—one whose laugh was as the gush of summer rills, loitering in the bower of roses—whose life was but a perpetual litany—a May-time crowned with the passion flowers that never fade.

Or mayhap it was a youth hopeful, happy and generous, whose path was hemmed by flowers with not a serpent lurking underneath—one whose soul panted for communion with the great and good and reached for the garden in the distance—But the heart is still now; he "died yesterday."

"Died yesterday." A young girl, pure as the orange flowers that clasped her forehead, was stricken down as she stood at the altar; and from the strong aisles of the temple, she was borne to the "garden of the slumbers."

An aged patriarch, bowed with age and cares, even as he looked out upon the distance hills for the coming of the aged hosts, sank into dreamless slumber, and on his door post is written: "Died yesterday."

"Died yesterday." Daily men, women and children are passing away and hourly in some grave-yard the sod is flung upon the dead. As often in the morn we find some flower that blushed sweetly in thee sunset was withred up forever, so daily, when we rise from the bivouac to stand against our posts, we miss some brother soldier whose cheery cry in the sieges and struggles of the past has been as fire from heaven upon our hearts.

Each day some pearl drops from the jewel thread of friendship—some lyre to which we have been wont to listen has been hushed forever. But wise is he who mourns not the pearl and music lost for life with him shall pass away silently as an Eastern shadow from the hills, and death be a triump.

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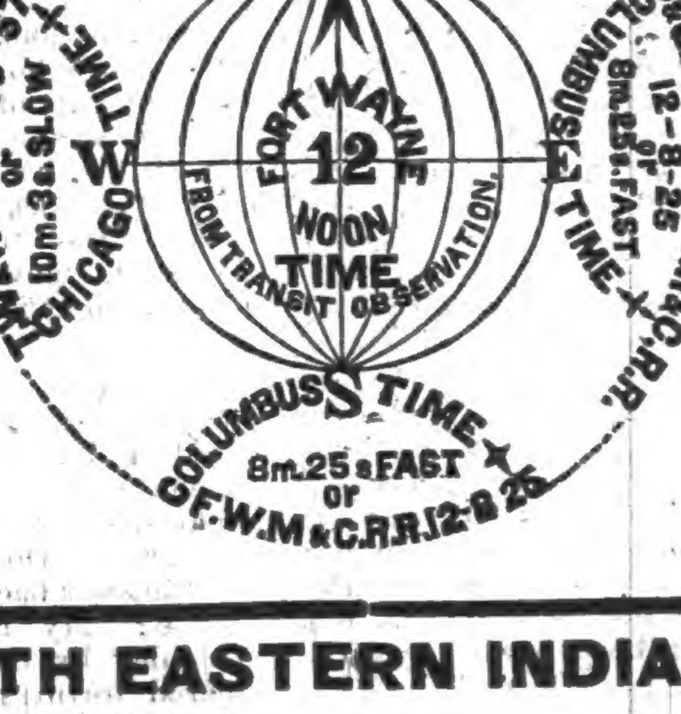

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D. D. SNYDER.

THE LITTLE HAND.

[This sweet little gem of a poem is the production of the late Lady Lawrence, wife of Sir Henry Lawrence, who was killed in the beginning of the Sepoy rebellion, in India.]

That hand of thine, my precious child,
How oft its soft caress I woo,
And ask, with many a hope and fear,
What is that little hand to do?

How ductile, soft, unworn by toil,
The ready instrument of play,
It executes the fancies quaint
That make life thy one holiday.

It rolls the ball, it guides the pen,
And ciphers strange can deftly trace;
And oft, with warm affection's gush,
It fondly strokes my careworn face.

The mimic arms it well can wield,
And rein thy small and steady steed;
And when we con the lettered page,
Points to the tiny words we read.

And in thy parents' hands 'tis clasped,
When night and morn our prayer is pray'd;
And pillows oft thy rosy cheek
When slumber's spell is on thee laid.

'Twill not be always thus, my boy,
For real life has other tasks—
What is that little hand to do?
Once more thy yearning mother asks.

Is it to guide the seaman's helm,
Or point the gun 'mid flashing swords;
Or will it wield the student's pen,
And clothe thy thoughts in living words?

Will it be hard and worn with toil?
Or pale with sickness' livid hue?
Oh! could thy mother's heart divine
What is that little hand to do!

But might her fervent prayer prevail,
Unsullied should that hand remain—
Clean from corruption's filthy touch,
And pure from every sinful stain.

Still ready for thy master's work,
The servant of a willing mind,
More prompt to give than to receive,
And grasped in many a greeting kind.

And may another hand be found
To hold it in love's wedded grasp;
And may the hands which God then joins
Be one till death shall loose their clasp.

MY GRANDMOTHER'S LEGACY.

I shut my eyes—am I dreaming? I open them again. Oh, no, it is a bright reality. The close-cut grass stretching out from my window, down to the overgrown plantation, is the same across which my ancestors tripped in their high-heeled shoes, before the red tide of the revolution swept them away. The old stone foundation, with its broken Triton and mouldering dolphin, then threw its silver spray far into the sunny air; now, a few slow drops trickle among the mosses that fringe its edge.

Have you ever lived where there was not something that reminded you of the dead? This is the chair in which they were sitting, long years before I was born. Yonder is the couch where they were lying when death opened for them the door of life. Their eyes saw what I am seeing; their ears heard the song of the birds as I hear them now. The blue periwinkle stars in the glass on my table—I gathered them this morning under the oaks in the plantation; and so, hands that have been dust for ages, gathered them on some sweet spring morning in the past.

I am sitting in the little, dark-paneled room where, one sunny morning, my grandmother sat with her child in her arms, when a courier arrived, panting, breathless: "The queen is guillotined!" There was no more hope; my grandmother must fly. Clasping her babe to her heart, she arose; horses were saddled; a rapid flight to the coast; a tearful meeting with her husband, disguised as a fisherman; trembling haste; a crazy boat on a stormy sea; a landing on the shore of Scotland—poor, friendless, with aching hearts. Such was the story I had often heard from my grandmother's lips.

Left an orphan in my babyhood, she was father, mother, all to me. Hour after hour I have sat at her feet, listening to tales of "beautiful France," of the gay court, the beautiful queen, the old *chateau* where her happiest days were spent. "You were not born there, *pauvre petite*," she would say, softly. "Ah! that was wrong; but you may die there—I think you will. You will be thankful for that, Mignon?" And her eyes would wander over the bleak Scotch moor, seeing beyond them the blue sky and flowery fields of her sunny France. Does she know that her half-prophecy has been in part fulfilled? Does she know that at last my feet tread the grass-grown paths in the old garden?—that for me the birds sing and the trees shake out their tender leaves? A new generation of leaves, but still the same her eyes saw and loved. There is little changed. A friend remembered us; the estates were saved, and I inherited them. Not much money; but the gray walls, the trees, the fields, are mine. I look around; I say, "My own." Does she know all this? I believe she does. Her picture looks down upon me now; not as I remember her, with silvery hair shading her delicate high-born face, but young, with laughing eyes, and ripe lips just parted in a smile.

In the long *salon* beyond are rows of haughty faces, blooming faces, stern, wicked, saintly faces. One after another they lifted the burden of life, bore it awhile, then laying it down crept away to their long, dreamless sleep, under the stones in the little chapel. Now there is only one weak woman's hand to lift the banner of the name they bore so long and nobly. Stretch out your shadowy hands that its folds trail not in the dust! Strengthen me, shades of the dead, that I bear it not unworthily!

The air is still with that stillness that speaks of life, not death. Somewhere in the distance Jean is drawing water. The creaking of the wheel becomes musical through faintness. In the farmyard the busy hens are cackling, and one loud-voiced cock is crowing lustily. Lisette is clattering about her kitchen, singing a plaintive little song; the chorus reaches me—"*Marie! Marie! je vous aime toujours.*" I am idly wondering who was Marie? And did the singer love her always?

Presently Lisette's heels click along the hall. "Mademoiselle's keys," she says, with a flash of her white teeth. Jean has found them among the periwinkle stars. I take them from her hand. One, smaller than the rest, has slipped off the ring. A little leather box, clasped with iron, stands before me on the window seat. A few days before her death, my grandmother gave it into my keeping. "Take it, *mon enfant*, it contains the life secrets of many of your race. There are stories, too, from other lips as they were told to me. You may like to read them. You will keep it for my sake." My life has been a busy one, and I have never opened it. Now, as I fit the key into the rusty lock and raise the lid, a cloud of dust salutes me, and a musty, moldy smell. The papers are mildewed with age, the characters almost illegible. One is tied with a black ribbon; choosing this, I unroll the closely-written sheets. One falls out; it is in my grandmother's clear, firm hand. Ah! how long ago was that written! The date is 17—.

"A strange thing has occurred. I was ill—very ill—a year ago. Dear Henri begged the Moorish physician (so he is called) to see me. He came, tall and grave. I was frightened. He was gentle to me, and I grew to like him. He is always among the poor; he will receive nothing from any one. Henri offered him money; he refused. I gave him my hand, he touched it with his lips. No one knows whence he comes, or who he is. The poor bless his name. He never smiles. I was sure he had some great sorrow.

"One day a man came to me and handed me a letter:

"'I am ill. Will you come?'

"I went with Henri. The room was hung with black. The physician was by a window, looking out upon the court; it was full of people—poor, and many weeping. He stretched out his hand and smiled. 'I have sent for you, madam, to say "farewell," and to ask for your husband to procure passports for my servant—he is to take me home.'

"'Not now,' I cried, 'you are ill.'

"'No, not now,' he said; 'to-morrow.'

"I had flowers for him—roses, delicate fuchsias, and pure white lilies. He took them eagerly, inhaled their perfume, fondled them, and told me the legends of their birth.

"'This is my flower,' he said, lifting a lily from the rest. 'It has returned to us.' He held it close against his heart, saying softly, 'Is it an omen of good?' He sat musing a long time, gazing up at the blue sky.

"'*Au revoir*,' I said as I bent over him. He looked up brightly:

"'No; *adieu*.'

"At the door I turned again; he waved his hand, then raised the lily to his lips and smiled. In the morning his servant came and gave me a packet; it contained the manuscript I inclose. On the outside was written:

"'This is the story of my life. No one will know it but you. Adieu.'

"The man was weeping. His master had died during the night."

I unrolled the yellow sheets. There was no heading to the story they contained. I looked at the end; there was no name. It commenced abruptly:

"I come of a doomed race. A curse hung over me at my birth. In consequence of a horrible crime committed by one of my ancestors, the good genius of our race deserted us, and a demon, fierce and cruel, shadowed us with his black wings.

"The first-born-child of every generation was doomed, if a boy, to an early and violent death; if a girl, to a life of misery. Generation after generation the curse had fallen. By water, by fire, by the sword, the first-born son had perished; and a mother wept bitter tears when a girl was placed in her arms. There was a legend that the curse would cease when one was found bold enough to foil the demon; then, and then only, would the guardian of our race return.

"There is Moorish blood in our veins. In the third generation our remote ancestry shows itself. Men call me 'the Moorish physician.' True to my instincts, I have devoted myself to the study of Eastern lore. The volume of the heavens has long been open to my gaze. Earth's deepest mysteries have yielded to my touch. The voices of the deep breathe mighty secrets to my ear, and in the war of the elements, the flash of the lightning, the roar and thunder of the waves, when man shrinks back appalled, my spirit finds its wings.

"I was the second son. My brother was assassinated by an unseen hand.

"I returned to my home and plunged deeper and deeper into the abstruse studies I delighted in. Why could they not suffice! Alas! I loved. Ah, fatal power! When we willed it, our love must be returned. As I knelt before the altar, I looked upon the fair creature who had yielded her pure heart to me, as the priest may look on the victim at whose throat he holds the knife. I was pressing the cup of anguish to those ruby lips; those sweet eyes would soon overflow with bitter tears. And yet, madman that I was, with eager haste I clasped the fair blossom closer to my heart, knowing that my fatal grasp must blight its bloom forever.

"For one short year, earth's fairest hues spread out before me; and then, in darkness and in tempest, our child was born. There were vague mutterings in the air as I took my infant daughter in my arms. Do you wonder that I could not answer back her mother's happy smile? My rose and its sweet bud grew day by day in loveliness. I suffered tortures. Oh, that she might be taken before her gentle heart should bleed for the sufferings of her child!

"Years passed. She began to fade—my beautiful flower. I watched her anxiously. The wind and the wave saw my sorrow; they reveal no secrets. Her sweet life ebbed so slowly—would it be too late? With a sigh of thankfulness I closed her beautiful eyes.

"I wandered from land to land, taking my child with me. I watched her every step. In agony I waited the time when the doom of our dark race should fall on her innocent heart. In Madrid a Spanish nobleman saw her. Her beauty charmed him. Rumors of my wealth had reached his ears. Artfully, selfishly, he wove his chains around her. How I hated him! From the first I knew him. The woe was ever worked by a human hand; and as I watched the baleful light in his hard eyes—the close pressure of his thin, cruel lips—I gnashed my teeth in impotent fury. My darling! can you not see how that strong, fierce hand will crush all the sweetness out of your fresh, young life? And she loved him. He would turn to me with a smile of scornful triumph when her innocent eyes told him this. Madly jealous, if she displeased him he would cast a cold, hard look upon her, whispering harsh, cutting words of anger, till she paled and trembled, lifting pleading eyes to him. And I was powerless!

"I took her home. The Spaniard followed us. Our German winter chilled him, but he persevered. The spring came. Step by step he was forcing me back. In vain I nightly lifted despairing eyes to the proud stars; they smiled down coldly on me, but no voice came.

"Again I read the moldering parchment which recorded the dire curse, and the mysterious words of prophecy regarding its fulfillment. By fasting and watching I strove to read their meaning.

"'The red hand shall do, while the white hand shall fail.'

"'The cypress-crowned cup shall confer immortality.'

"Both of these images foreshadowed death.

"Then followed a legend:

"A flower bloomed in the cleft of a rock. The fierce waves saw it; they coveted its beauty, but the rock laughed down on them as they surged and foamed at its feet. The tempest woke, the waves arose; they dashed their spray far up the face of the rock. Then the rock cried, 'Oh, Azrael! take thou the flower, for I can shelter it no longer.' Then Azrael heard, and stretching out his strong right hand he plucked the flower and bore it to sunny plains, where long it bloomed in peace and beauty.

"In the watches of the night the meaning was made clear to me. I knelt and cried 'Oh, Azrael! I give my flower into thy keeping. See that thou bear her tenderly to sunny plains, where angel hands shall welcome her.' Then I called my child. She came and laid her sunny head upon my shoulder. I gave the cup of death into her hand; I watched her drink it. I spoke playful words to her; I told her it was the elixir of life, and she smiled as she took it from my hand. I drew her to the casement; she lay in my arms, and I spoke to her of the things she loved—of the flowers and stars, and of the heavenly plains where her mother wandered. She listened dreamily. I forced my lips to smile as she clasped her arms about my neck. Her breath fluttered a little, and her startled eyes sought mine. I turned away. Suddenly she said, 'My father, there is some one standing in the moonlight, holding out to me a fair, white lily.' Then I knew the guardian of our race had come for this, his child. I bowed my head.

"In the morning came the Spaniard. I bade him follow me. We stood beside her. He wrung his hands and wept. I had foiled the demon.

"Do you wonder that while others smile my lips are grave? Do you marvel that I keep vigil by the couch of pain and sorrow? I have no remorse. I did no wrong. Her pure, white soul went up to God without one stain of earth to mar its loveliness. But oh, my child, my child! Faint voices call to me—a hand has beckoned from the stars—my time is short! My angel ones, I come!"

I laid down the manuscript with a shudder. Could this be? I looked around me fearfully. There in her dress of green, God's beautiful earth smiled up at the sky. The birds were singing overhead; in the kitchen Jean and Lisette were laughing; the bees hummed in and out of my window. Life—busy, beautiful life—was all around me. Turning the key on the ghostly story, I went out into the sunshine.

Mrs. Young, No. 17.

Testimony thickens in the case of Ann Eliza, wife No. 17 of the Prophet, to show that her matrimonial misery is merely a myth. John W. Young, the son of the Prophet by wife No. 1, who is now in New York, has made a public statement, in which he affirms that Ann Eliza is a falsifier, and the truth is not in her. According to the statement of Young, Jr., Ann Eliza got divorced from her first husband, who was a plasterer, and was a widow with two children when she married Brigham. When she contracted her polygamous marriage, she did so with her eyes open. The farm on which she resided was the best in the Territory, and the house in which she lived, a handsome cottage, costing $12,000. A horse and carriage was at her service, and five servants ministered to her wants. When she said she must come to the city, she had a handsome house furnished her, and Brigham's steward was ordered to provide her with everything she desired. Mr. Young further said, "If Ann Eliza had only asked for a divorce, and she had gone to President Young and told him what she wanted, he would have divorced her on the spot, and it would not have cost her three cents." Mr. Young closes his screed with the pertinent remark that, if the rest of the world desires to convert the Mormons, better examples of its goodness must be sent to Utah. Ann Eliza is evidently in a bad box. There is no probability that the courts will grant a divorce. Brigham will not compromise, his son says, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and Ann Eliza can never again be allowed to resume the family relations or enjoy the apostolic embrace. She has evidently gone out of the frying-pan into the fire.

Transporting Stock.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says: Our manner of transporting live animals is so fiendish as to call for prompt reform; and without the real facts are presented for the consideration of the people, there will be no change for the better. In the year 1872, there arrived at the seven cities—Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Providence, and Boston—1,000,324 cattle, 2,932,149 sheep, and 3,465,446 hogs. Estimating the average weight of cattle at 1,200 pounds, and the loss incurred by death in starving, smothering in process of transportation, at 10 per cent., we have a clear sacrifice of 120,038,880 pounds of beef. Placing the shrinkage on hogs and sheep at 15 pounds per head, we find that the loss on 2,932,149 sheep amounts to 43,982,235 pounds; and the loss on 3,465,446 hogs is 51,981,690 pounds. Aside from this, we must bear in mind that a very large per cent. of the cattle, hogs and sheep slaughtered are absolutely unfit to go into the human stomach. The tricks and inhumanity of the drovers and dealers cause a great waste, and add vastly to the cost of meats. It is full time that the consumer was made acquainted with the facts, in order that the cry for reform may be heard from one end of the land to the other.

Miscellaneous.

One woman has set out three thousand trees in Greeley, Colorado.

Kansas City, Mo., is said to be the best cattle market in the United States.

Anna Dickinson is not to go on the stage, but will deliver 100 lectures this winter.

The Methodist Church, the world over, claims an aggregate of 15,000,000 members.

"For sale or to rent" is posted on more than 6,000 houses and stores in New Orleans.

The Sultan's second son, a lad of 12, has been made a rear admiral in the Turkish navy.

A Buffalo minister recently baptized twenty-eight children with water that he had brought from the Holy Land.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher sailed into New Haven, the other day, calmly seated on the cab of a locomotive. Anything to make a sensation.

North Carolina furnishes a larger part than any other State of the 400,000 adults in the country who can neither read nor write.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore is 73 years old. Fillmore and Andy Johnson are the only ex-Presidents living, and neither of them was elected to office.

Owing to the bad sanitary condition of the miners' homes in England, the average length of life among them is between twenty-one and twenty-two years.

Life insurance companies are sending out prescriptions for the prevention of cholera. If they would inclose a few clean shirts it would probably be as well.

One of the Siamese twins was recently summoned to serve on a jury in North Carolina. Chang would not go, and Eng was fined $25 for non-attendance.

The experience of all countries that have been robbed of their forest is to the same effect, an experience of disastrous spring freshets and long summer drought.

A patent medicine for children, which has recently been analyzed in Boston, was found to contain three-tenths of a grain of morphia in the dose directed for a child.

The debt of Vermont is only $195,649, while the treasury contains almost a quarter of a million dollars, and is credited with a large amount of uncollected taxes.

"Ariel," the champion carrier pigeon which is to accompany the *Graphic* balloon, in a trial flight made the distance of sixty-four miles in an hour and a quarter.

So great is the demand for Paris green and arsenic, used to kill caterpillars and cotton worms in the South, that both articles have considerably advanced in price.

The condition of the Hon. John P. Hale is now more hopeful than at any other time since his recent misfortune. The fractured parts of the hip bone seem to be slowly uniting.

England is afflicted with myriads of mosquitoes, creatures heretofore unknown to that climate, produced by the recent unusual heat, and the suffering natives are writing to the *Times* for help.

Successful cattle breeders in Europe give molasses constantly to fatten cattle and milch cows. A large German farmer gives a pint a day, mixed with oil cake, to his cows, largely increasing their milk.

An ex-cook to the great Catharine II., of Russia, has just died at the advanced age of 127. The Emperor Nicholas pensioned him with 700 roubles annually. He leaves a son aged 98, whom they hope to raise if no untoward accident occurs to him.

Down at Beaufort, S. C., the men take partners for surf bathing as for a dance. A handsome young fellow plants himself in the water and opens his arms as the breaker is coming. A young lady flies to his clasp, and there remains safe until all danger is over.

Pope Pius IX. is reported as so fully restored to health as to be able to resume his usual food and exercise. He retires a little before midnight, and rises at half-past five o'clock, attending during the day to ordinary ecclesiastical duties as before his illness.

The carpet worm is a new pest just discovered. It is of dark color, less than half an inch in length, and covered with fine hair. It makes havoc with carpets in a short time. It is said that fine salt or fine cedar chips sprinkled on the edges of carpets will protect them from its ravages.

"James Jenkins," said a school-master to his pupil, "what is an average?" "A thing, sir," answered the scholar, promptly, "that hens lay eggs on." "Why do you say that, you silly boy?" replied the pedagogue. "Because, sir," said the youth, "I heard a gentleman say the other day as a hen would lay, on an average, a hundred and twenty eggs a year."

This comes from Ohio:

Under this sod
And under these trees
Lieth the bod
y of Solomon Peas

He's not in this hole,
But only his pod;
He shelled out his soul
And went up to his God.

A very adhesive cement, and one particularly useful for fastening the brass mountings on glass lamps, as it is unaffected by petroleum, may be prepared by boiling three parts of rosin with one part of caustic soda and five parts of water, thus making a kind of soap, which is mixed with one half its weight of plaster of paris.

Tell the Truth.—There is no moral difference between "white" and "black" lies. We think a great lie a great sin, and a great shame to a man; but, after all, little lies are much more dangerous, because there are so many of them, and because each one of them is diamond-pointed. And these little, petty untruths, which are so small that we do not notice them, and so numerous that we cannot estimate them, are the ones that take off the very enamel of the moral sense—cut away its entire surface.

A Vienna Bath.

I have been testing a bath-house. I explored the establishment, asking every one I met "fur ein warmes bad." Some pointed in one direction and some in another. At last I found myself before the woman who sold the tickets. I paid fifty kreutzers. She called "Marie!" Marie, a bright, black-eyed German maiden, came. She went to a shelf and burdened herself with a quantity of linen. Then she signed for me to follow. I went in an expectant, wondering and rather anxious frame of mind. Marie went into a neatly-furnished bath-room. Marie spread a linen sheet in the tub. Marie then turns on the water. Marie waits for the tub to fill, and I wait for Marie to depart, that I may commence disrobing. Marie seems in no hurry. I ponder over the possibilities involved in a German warm bath. At last Marie leaves. Then I modestly remove my collar. Suddenly Marie returns. It is only to bring another towel. Great Scott! There is no lock on the door, and supposing I had been——. I got into my bath in fear and trembling. These people are so queer in their ways. Marie may return with two or three of those great, strapping German women to scrub me. I know nothing of their bathing customs. Marie no longer disturbs me. On emerging I examine the pile of linen she has left. There is a small towel and two seemingly large aprons, long enough to reach from the shoulder to the heels. I can't imagine what they are for, unless to throw on and dry oneself in. I put them to such use. I would so use forty were they left, for I am resolved to have my 50 kreutzers' worth in some way. When I inquired the use of the two aprons, I discovered that they were to be worn while Marie came in, and, turning off the hot water, lets on the cold.—*Vienna Letter.*

Awards to Americans at the Vienna Exposition.

A Vienna dispatch to the New York *Herald* says: Among those who have been awarded medals of merit are Aultman, Miller & Co., of Akron, Ohio, for mowing machines; Bullock & Co., Cincinnati; McCormick, Chicago, reapers; Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., agricultural implements; Northern Pacific railway, for map; States of Alabama, Indiana, and Tennessee, for minerals; Burckhoult & Co., Cincinnati, oils; G. Fox, Cincinnati, starch; Gest & Atkinson, Cincinnati, oils; Proctor & Gamble, Cincinnati, soaps; Emil Scheffer, Louisville, pepsine; Stein, Hirsch & Co., Chicago, starch; Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati, books; William Resor & Co., Cincinnati, stoves; Pope Bros., Cincinnati, moulding; Leclercq Bros., Gallipolis, O.; John Gallici, St. Louis; the cities of Cincinnati and Chicago; the printing-house for the blind, Louisville; Conrad Fabeland Morey, Louisville; Wisconsin Leather Company, Milwaukee; John Grassieno, Cincinnati, stoves; T. N. McDermott, Cleveland; American Institute of Architecture, for plans of building; Astor Library, New York, for promotion of science; Cooper Institute, New York, for improvement of working classes; Sanford & Co., Cleveland, account books; Bureau of Engraving and Printing of Treasury Department, Washington; Jas. Sandy, Cincinnati, photographs; Henry Massler, Cincinnati, paints and colors; Henry Reckman, Cincinnati, photographs; Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland; Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburgh, shafting; Rogers' Wheel Company, Cincinnati wheels.

A Centennial Cheese.

Among the many suggestions that have been made in regard to the Philadelphia celebration of '76 that from a New Hampshire man who proposes to make a centennial cheese is the most remarkable. His letter to the commissioners, with the exception of some details which are eliminated, reads as follows:

"Dear Sirs: I speak of cheese—cheese in the grandest and most sublime sense of the term; cheese such as the world has never seen; cheese!—hundreds of thousands of pounds of it. It shall be an immense plain, the consolidated efforts of every cheese manufacturer in the United States, and will be capable, when laid down upon its side, of accommodating many hundreds of people. Such a cheese as the one I speak of would certainly create astonishment, and would gain for our manufacturers the admiration of the world. I desire space for such a cheese. Can I have it? Answer."

It has been suggested that the cheese would answer a variety of purposes; that it would make an admirable race course, for its circumference would certainly exceed half-a-mile. Its surface would be even and free from dust, and when it had worn through the interior might be scraped out, leaving only its shell, so that windows and entrances might be inserted, and the whole thing might serve the requirements or a restaurant more wonderful than any of those farmed out by the Commissioner at Vienna.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

An Indian shield is a rare curiosity. The red warrior prefers, like the modern soldier, to fight with limbs unincumbered. It is probable that shields and spears were at one time in common use among the Western Indians, as among uncivilized nations of other quarters of the globe. The introduction of powder and ball has, however, made the shield comparatively useless. They are still occasionally to be met with, though not as common as when Catlin sketched with unequaled fidelity the manners and customs of Dakota tribes. Among the Southwestern Indians, more particularly the Comanches, shields are in general use, being efficient to fend off the Mexican spear. The editor of the Byan (Texas) *Appeal* describes one taken in a fight in March last. The shield was an exact circle, eighteen inches in diameter. The body was as stiff and unyielding as board and five times as tough. It was made of the thick hide of the buffalo's neck, thoroughly dried, and almost as impenetrable as iron. On one side it was decorated with fancy belting and strings for use and ornament; the other had a covering of fancy buckskin, stained with different colors, ornamented with beautiful feathers, the tail of a civet cat, and a young woman's scalp.

HUMORS OF THE GRANGE.

[The swiftly increasing numerical strength of the farmers' "Granges," or anti-monopoly associations of the "Patrons of Husbandry," in the West, has made it incumbent upon the average politicians of that section to assume agricultural pretensions as rapidly as possible. "Hay-seed in the hair and blue drilling overalls," says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, "are now the fashionable affectation of him who craves the ballots of rural electors." The humor of this style of time-serving is obvious, and an accidental bard turns it to satirical account, for the Atchison *Champion*, in the following supposititious "Serenade of a Modern Politician to his Love:"]

The moon is shining on the grange,
The winds are hushed, the leaves are still,
The patient stars look softly down
Upon my cot at Shannon Hill.
Then come, my horny-handed love,
And wander through the dell with me,
And gaze at the Durham bull,
And listen to his pedigree.

Once I was in the railroad ring,
But now my hands are hard with toil;
I've scattered hay-seed in my hair,
And blacked my boots with harness oil.
My city cows have all gone dry,
I am no longer in my prime;
My day is drawing to its close,
And it will soon be milking time.

I think I know a new milch-cow
That's just exactly what I need;
She's thin from running out to grass,
But only wants a change of feed.
I'll mix a mash of free-trade bran,
Swindles, high taxes, and back pay,
And coax her to the ballot-box,
And feed her till election day.

With one to grasp her by the horns!
And one to hold her by the tail!
Oh, let me safely sit between,
And calmly fill my milking-pail;
And when November's breezes show
'Tis time my Berkshire hogs to kill,
I'll move back into town again,
And sigh no more for Shannon Hill!

Humorous.

Why is a captain haranguing his crew an upholsterer? Because he is a deck-orator.

Love matches are often formed by people who pay for a month of honey with a life of vinegar.

It is suggested that young ladies are so anxious to get husbands because every woman is amiss until she is married.

Who could have been the wretch? Hear him: "The average Massachusetts girls don't want any better facilities for sliding down hill than a codfish with a string through the gills."

A New York female who read that the Hoosac Tunnel cost $9,000 per yard said she would have a dress pattern off from that piece if the old man didn't lay up a cent for the next two years.

A man in New York went to bed drunk the other night, rolled out and broke his neck; his wife found him dead in the morning. Moral: Shun the flowing bowl—or else take the back side of the bed.

A printer was boasting the other day about his wonderful ability to set type. "I know what you *can't set*," said a comrade. "What is it?" "Two hens on one nest."

It was an Irish coroner who, when asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied, sadly: "I cannot tell. There are people dying this year that never died before."

What is the difference between a good dog show and a bad one? When it is a good one, the dogs go to the show; but if a bad one, the show goes to the dogs.

Jones don't see the use of militia. "What," he bawled out, "is better to disperse a crowd than a good policeman?" "A yaller-backed wasp," shrieked an urchin in the street.

A judge at Montgomery, Ala., recently interrupted a very flowery young orator with—"Hold on, hold on, my dear sir! Don't go any higher. You are already out of the jurisdiction of this court."

Undergoing his examination, a medical student was asked what was the mode of action of disinfectants. He replied: "They smell so badly that the people open the windows and the fresh air gets in."

A Wisconsin Justice of the Peace divorced a couple recently as follows: He stood them in the middle of the floor, backs together, and as they walked away from each other he repeated the marriage ceremony backward.

Scruples—English tourist—"My man, what's your charge to row me across the Frith?" Boatman—"Weel, sir, I was jist thinkin I canna break the Sawbath-day for no less than fifteen shull'n's!"

"Wife," said the father of a very diminutive child, but which made considerable noise, "spank it, and make it keep quiet!" "I would, my dear," replied the considerate lady, "but really it is so small that I cannot find room for a spank."

The New Orleans *Picayune* says upon its own personal authority that after *rolling* all night in your berth at sea, till you are miserably sick, it is irritating to have a steward open the door in the morning and ask if you will have a fresh *roll* for breakfast.

How Minister Washburn came to be called "Sir Elihu" in the Paris papers is explained. A reporter heard Mr. W. in conversation with a Kentuckian who, sir, was telling him, sir, that this country, sir, isn't fit, sir, to compare with the Blue-grass region, sir, and you haven't, sir, got a glass of Bourbon, sir.

Variety of Food.

The *Scientific American* is of the opinion that we require variety in our food. It says experience has proved that, for some reason unknown to science, variety is essential to health after reaching the age when we are free to choose our food. The perpetual recurrence of the same edibles, even though their number be considerable, becomes in all periods of life, except infancy, not only wearisome, but positively injurious. Salt pork, salt fish and potatoes, with pies, poor bread and Japan tea, are the staples of food of thousands of families during our long winters. It should be understood how needful a change of diet is from time to time. Fresh vegetables, particularly in the country, are readily obtained and preserved, and should be unsparingly used. The edible roots, as turnips, carrots, onions and beets, and cabbages, are as well worth preserving as the omnipresent potato. All these vegetables need thorough boiling, and more than they generally get.

But two establishments in Great Britain make charcoal iron.

Practical Advice for Fishermen.

First—Find out if there are any fish in the river to which you are going; if so, get some one who knows the water to show you where the fish lie; and when he shows them to you, don't you show yourself to them.

Second—Don't imagine, if the fish does not dart away, that he has not seen you; on the contrary, he is very likely devoting his whole attention to you, and preparing to start the moment danger is imminent.

Third—If you are fishing with a fly, and you pass it neatly three times over him, and he refuses it, you need not wait any longer; he has seen your line of invitation, and does not intend to come.

Fourth—If you are above a fish when you hook him, get below him as soon as you can; for if you pull him one instant against the stream, and he is a heavy fish, he will break his hold.

Fifth—Never throw a long line when a short one will answer.

Sixth—Never mind what is said about "playing your fish till he is tired;" put him in your basket as soon as you can.

Seventh—Remember that everything depends upon the way you begin your acquaintance. If you can prevail on a fish to go down the stream a little way with you, you will afterward have no difficulty in persuading him to let you have the pleasure of seeing him to dinner.

To these excellent maxims I beg leave to add one of Mr. Stoddart's, especially intended for bachelors, young and old: "Never fall in love with a woman by the water side; there are situations in which every woman looks an angel."—*Mr. Beecher's Christian Union.*

Siamese Cats.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says: "Mount Washington can show something in the cat line that we venture to assert can be found nowhere else. A few days since a cat belonging to George Cramer, a butcher, gave birth to five kittens, all formed together in various parts of the body. This Siamese quintuplex condition of affairs, however, did not appear to suit the feelings and comfort of the mass, and a persistent struggle ensued between the kittens to effect a separation, which has finally been made. As a consequence of the dissolution of the union, some of the kittens have six legs while others have but two. Those who have seen two cats with their tails tied together, and thrown over a line, can imagine how desperately those infant kittens struggled for liberty. Those that survive (most of them are dead) exhibit all the characteristics of the feline race in general, but their condition does not contribute additional weight to the aphorism that 'union is strength,' as it will require very careful nursing to bring them safely out of their kittenhood. The mother seems to regard the curious freak with complacency, is proud of her offspring, and, for aught we know, credits herself with originality in the production of something quite out of the usual line in this business. Had the kittens been secured in time, and preserved, they might have made a trip round the world as curiosities in some traveling museum. Maj. Burnell ought to have them."

A Kentucky Double-Header.

Sylvester Bowman, of Claiborne county, Ky., undertook to bruise the head of a six-foot serpent lately, but the pesky serpent came near turning the tables on Bowman. Another man helped him out of the scrape, and the snake was found to have a horn at the end of its tail a little over an inch and a quarter long, shaped like a rooster's spur. But what was still more astonishing, it had two eyes in its tail, which, excepting the horn, was shaped exactly like the head, but was not so large. Indeed, to have seen the tail one would have thought that it was the head, and that the horn was its tongue. The horn was very sharp. The snake seemed very fierce at its tail-end, and endeavored to strike everything that came near its tail. Various experiments were made to ascertain whether it could see with the eyes in its tail, and it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that it could. These eyes had lids, which opened and shut and gleamed with anger. Indeed, the tail-head seemed far more fierce than the other head. It was so fierce at both ends that it was necessary to shoot it. This statement was vouched for by the minister of the place, the selectmen, schoolmaster, and editor.

Colored Jews.

In the city of Cochin, Hindostan, says the *Jewish Times*, live some 2,000 colored Israelites, whose skin is not so dark as that of the genuine Ethiopian. They are Jews in every sense, worship the God of their fathers, the only true Jehovah, and are intellectually the superiors of the white inhabitants of the place. According to their own account their origin is as follows: The conquest of a portion of the East Indies by the Europeans opened to commerce a wide field and attracted a multitude of speculators from all parts of the world. Among these were many young Israelites from Bagdad, Bassorah and Yemen, who came to make their fortune in the new Eldorado. After they had settled down they purchased from the negroes black female slaves, many of whom were afterward converted and then married by their masters. It was from these marriages that the present race descends. Ancient Hebrew manuscripts and law tables, written on parchment, have been found among the Cochin Jews.

Dog and Logic.—A fat old gentleman was bitten in the calf of his leg by a dog. He at once rushed to a magistrate, and preferred a complaint against a joker in the neighborhood, whom he supposed to be the owner of the offending cur. The following was the defense offered on the trial by the wag: 1. By testimony in favor of the general good character of my dog, I shall prove that nothing could make him so forgetful of his canine dignity as to bite a calf. 2d. He is blind and cannot see to bite. 3d. Even if he could see to bite, it would be utterly impossible for him to go out of his way to do so, on account of his severe lameness. 4th. Granting his eyes and legs to be good, he has no teeth. 5th. My dog died six weeks ago. 6th. I never had any dog.

Give Them Work.

Children enjoy playtime all the more if they have work to do on occasion. If you would have your little ones interested in home and its surroundings, and also have them grow up to love work, and to depend upon that for their happiness, give them a personal interest in something. One child may have a piece of ground and be allowed to cultivate it, appropriating the proceeds as he pleases. Another may have a few fowls and be taught to keep an account of their eggs and the cost of their keeping. Even in towns, something of this kind may be planned for each little one, which will combine profit with pleasure, and give them habits of industry.

Another Step.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has with characteristic energy taken another important step in the prosecution of its great undertaking. The camp-fires of the Stanley Expedition will hardly die out in Dakota before those of the construction corps will be burning. The Company, on the 15th inst., advertises for contracts to grade and bridge the line between the Missouri river and the Yellowstone, a distance of 205 miles, through the country which the expedition has just now passed; or rather the located line is some 30 miles north of the route pursued by Stanley, avoiding the bad lands through which he passed, and traversing a rolling prairie region, well watered and covered with the rich buffalo-grass, which affords the finest pasturage. The success attained by the Engineers of the Company in finding so good a line through what has been regarded as one of the most difficult sections of the whole route, must afford satisfaction to all interested in this great National thoroughfare.—[Com.

Reduction of Rates.

The National Life Insurance Company, of the United States of America, offers insurance at three-fourths the charge of mutual companies. It is the leading stock company of the country, with the largest capital and the largest patronage. It wants an agent in every locality. Write to it at Philadelphia.—[Com.

Old Humbugs Discarded.—Thank heaven, the old-school practice is passing away. Ipecac, aloes, calomel, blistering, the lancet, and (worse than all) *medicated rum*, have given place to a new remedy, which bids fair to become the *universal medicine of mankind.* Vinegar Bitters is that remedy. It is destined to take precedence of all other curatives now before the world. The pharmacopœia and conspectus of the regular Faculty contain nothing that will compare with it. Every day hundreds of the sick are emancipating themselves from systems of treatment which entail great expense and do no good, and are flying to this cheap and absolutely certain means of relief. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaint, periodic fevers, sick headache, kidney diseases, constipation, nervous affections, and in short all maladies, acute or chronic, which do not involve the irreparable injury of some vital organ, are cured by this *pure inalcoholic vegetable restorative.*—[Com.

A woman whose scalp was torn off in a New Haven factory recently, is recovering, and the attempt to form a new scalp by taking skin, a little at a time, from different parts of her body is likely to succeed, and she will yet be able to wear a wig.

Don't fail to keep your life insured for a liberal amount. You will not regret the investment if you insure in such a company as the old New York Life. If you make up your mind to insure, then insure in the best company. You need not guess at the financial standing of any company, because you can have mailed to you free of expense the sworn statements made before the insurance commissioners of the different States. These documents are not without interest. A letter addressed to the New York Life Insurance Company, 346 and 348 Broadway, New York, will meet with a ready response.—[Com.

All travelers should wear the Elmwood or Warwick collars, and avoid the annoyance of having badly washed and ironed collars. Try it once and see how nice it is.—[Com.

Peerless Clothes Wringer.

Most all pills in the market, and those styled vegetable, are not only large, nauseous, griping, and difficult to swallow, but they contain Mercury, besides Aloes, Gamboge, and other injurious drastics. These are old medicines and used before medical science developed better, now supplanted by much more pleasant and effectual cathartics. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets embody the latest and best cathartic properties in a concentrated, yet mild and searching form, and are never taken with disappointment. Wholly vegetable, tasteless, coated, small and neat, and in delicate glass vials. Sold at 25 cents, by Druggists. 654

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

Hoarseness.—Carry a bottle of Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, or Honey Syrup, in your pocket, and moisten your throat with it every half hour, or hour, and it will restore the voice in twenty-four hours. It is of incalculable value to singers and public speakers, removes in a few minutes the huskiness of the voice, restoring its natural smoothness.—[Com.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most, "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner of me."—[Com.

We see by the Chicago papers that Procter & Gamble have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*—[Com.

Colic and Cramp are instantly cured by one dose of Dr. Miller's Magnetic Balm. Do not fail to keep a bottle in the house. 25 cts. is the price.—[Com.

Frank Miller's Harness Oil is the best.

Want of Vitality.

If a deficiency of vital energy is not a disease in itself it is a condition which lays the system open to the attacks of all conceivable maladies. Night and day we are surrounded more or less by deleterious influences. No atmosphere is entirely pure, no water utterly free from injurious particles; while in many localities both are positively unwholesome. What defense has the weak, languid system, in which the vital principle is deficient or dormant, against any of the morbid influences which produce epidemic and other diseases? None whatever. There is no safety save in artificial reinforcement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have, beyond all question, a vitalizing effect. If the nervous forces of the body have been recklessly expended in exhausting physical or mental labor, or dissipated in the indulgencies of a "fast" life, this powerful vegetable tonic and corrective will restore them. If the defective vitality is a constitutional evil it can be remedied to a great extent by this wonderful invigorant. At a season of the year when the air is more or less impregnated with the seeds of periodic fevers, it is especially desirable that the digestion should be perfect, the habit of body regular, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves firm. These conditions are the best protection against all disorders, and they are conditions which the Bitters are better adapted than any other medicinal agent to promote and secure. See to it, however, that no imitation or counterfeit is substituted for the genuine article, and let all who value health and have an antipathy to poison beware of the local bitters made from condemned drugs and vilely adulterated alcohol, which have sprung up like unwholesome fungi all over the country.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All Healing.

Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY, and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at Twenty-five Cents a Box.

Cholera, Cramps, Diarrhea and all Bowel Complaints, are speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action.

Relating to Marriage.—Important circular to young men and others on Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Decline, etc. Prescriptions and advice free. Address Dr. E. Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The more inveterate and unmanageable a case of Ague may prove, under ordinary treatment, the more striking is the immediate benefit of Shallenberger's Pills.

$5.00 PRINTING PRESS!

Does better work than any cheap Press ever invented before. Men and boys are making money with them. Send for circulars. Address AMATEUR PRESS CO., Northwood, Iowa.

Lady agents wanted to sell four most useful patented articles for ladies' use. Business honorable and profitable. Eugenie M'f'g Co., 142 Fulton St., N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
BEHIND THE SCENES
IN WASHINGTON.

The spiciest and best selling book ever published. It tells all about the great *Credit Mobilier Scandal*, Senatorial Briberies, Congressmen, Rings, Lobbies, and the Wonderful Sights of the National Capital. It sells quick. Send for specimen pages and circulars and see our terms to agents. Address National Pub'g Co., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

"SALESMEN WANTED" in a first-class business. Salary $25 to $50 per week and expenses paid. A. L. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

The attention of the investing public is called to the limited remainder of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. Of the $9,000,000 of this loan unsold on the first of June last, less than $5,000,000 now remains, and this balance will soon be absorbed, after which the Company has resolved to issue only six per cent. bonds.

There are now between 500 and 600 miles of the Road in regular operation, with a growing traffic; surveys and construction are progressing satisfactorily; the survey prosecuted the present season in connection with the Stanley military expedition has resulted in the location of an excellent line through Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, and the Company has advertised for proposals for grading and bridging the Yellowstone Division, extending 205 miles from Bismarck, at the crossing of the Missouri river, to the crossing of the Yellowstone in Montana. The Company's lands (amounting to more than 20,000 acres per mile of Road) are selling to settlers at an average price of nearly six dollars per acre, and the proceeds of land sales constitute a Sinking Fund for the re-purchase and cancellation of first mortgage bonds.

The Company's seven and three-tenths per cent. gold bonds, the last of which are now offered, yield nearly 8½ per cent. per annum at the present price of gold.

All marketable securities are received in exchange at current rates, and full information furnished on inquiry.

Bonds for sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

Trinity Hall, Trenton, New Jersey. A high-toned School and an attractive Home for Girls. For circulars address as above.
THE MISSES HUNT, Principals.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

Imperial Gin.—The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.
H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beeves—Choice	10½ @	12½
Common	7½ @	9
Hogs—Dressed	6¾ @	7½
Cotton—Middling Upland	19½ @	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 00 @	5 60
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 50 @	1 52
Corn—Mixed Western	54 @	59
Oats	41 @	51
Rye—Western	91 @	93
Pork—Mess	18 00 @	18 12½
Lard	8¾ @	9
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 15
Good	5 40 @	5 62½
Medium	3 50 @	4 50
Common	2 50 @	3 00
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
Hogs—Live	4 35 @	4 90
Flour—White Winter	8 00 @	9 50
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 16 @	1 17
No. 3 Spring	1 09 @	1 10
Corn—No. 2	37½ @	39
Oats—No. 2	26¾ @	27¼
Rye—No. 2	65 @	66
Barley—No. 3	98 @	1 05
Butter—Good to Choice	20 @	26
Eggs—Fresh	12 @	18
Pork—Mess	16 00 @	16 12½
Lard	7¾ @	8
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red Winter	1 44 @	1 45
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	38 @	39
Oats—No. 2	28½ @	29
Rye—No. 2	62 @	65
Pork—Mess	16 75 @	..
Lard	8½ @	9
Hogs	4 40 @	4 60
Cattle	3 75 @	6 00
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	6 50 @	6 75
Wheat	1 28 @	1 33
Corn	46 @	48
Rye	72 @	73
Oats	33 @	41
Pork—Mess	16 50 @	17 00
Lard	8 @	8½
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 23½ @	..
No. 2	1 20½ @	..
Corn—No. 2	32½ @	..
Oats—No. 2	27 @	..
Rye—No. 1	68 @	..
Barley—No. 2	1 05 @	..
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1	1 44 @	..
No. 2	1 38 @	..
Corn	49 @	50
Oats	37 @	39
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 45 @	1 46
No. 2 Red	1 41½ @	1 42½
Corn	44 @	51
Oats	31 @	34

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair thickens and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft luster and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

10,000 FARMERS WANTED,

To Improve 1,455,000 acres Railroad Lands in the Middle Region of Western Iowa. Average credit price, $6 per acre. Title clear. Climate and soil the best in the world. Pure running streams. No fever and ague. These lands are traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern and Ill. Central Iowa lines, over which land Exploring Tickets are sold from Chicago, Dubuque, Clinton, &c., receivable for lands purchased. Field agents will attend parties through from Chicago, and show the lands to purchasers. For R. R. tickets or hand-book and guide, giving maps, descriptions, locations, prices, terms, and all information, call on or address,
JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co.
Office—90 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

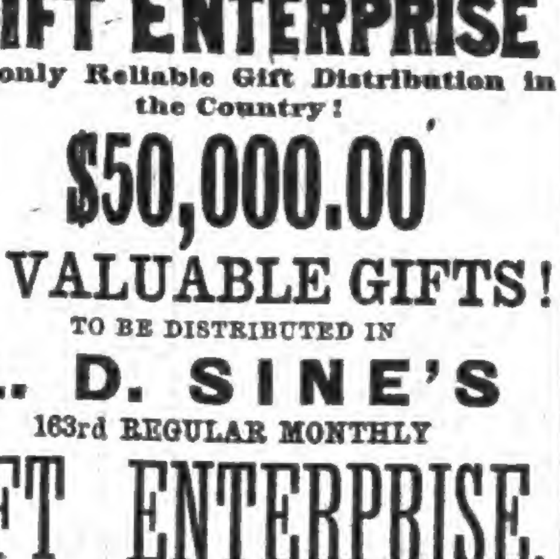

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$50,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

163rd REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Sept. 15th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize of

$5,000 IN GOLD!

Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN GREENBACKS!
Two Prizes $500
Five Prizes $100

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500! One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600! One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500! Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 750 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. Cincinnati, O.

$200 PER MONTH, CLEAR! Agents (male or female) wanted everywhere. Address, with stamp, JNO. W. JOHNSON & CO., Box 2729, St. Louis, Mo.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*
Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

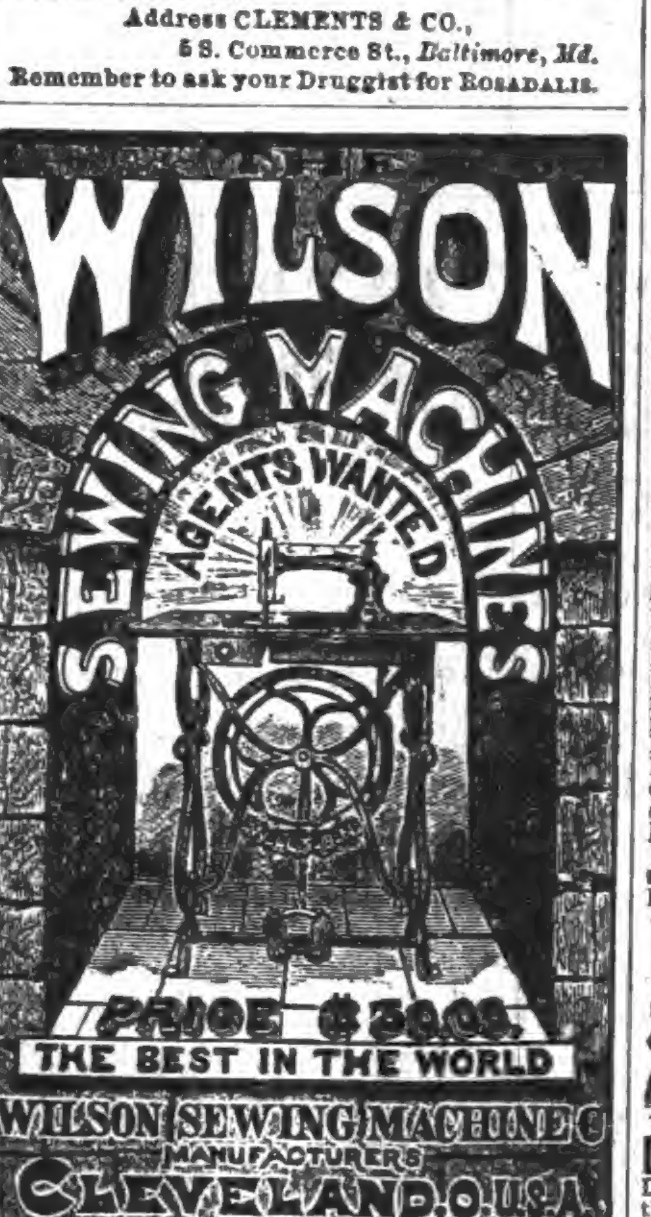

TRADE MARK

CONSUMPTION
And Its Cure.

WILLSON'S

Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.

Western Ag't's: { HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$2,000 Per year and first-class piano free to every lady or gentleman that sells our goods. All expenses paid. Address, with stamp, Eureka Chemical Works, Clayton, Mich.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains

IN FROM

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR,

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

Need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

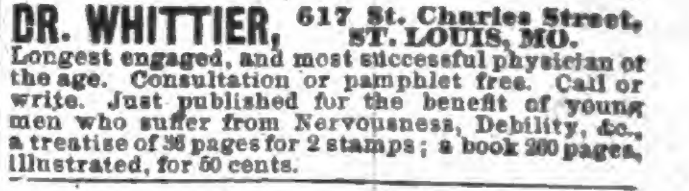

"W. and C. Scott & Sons' fine Breech-Loading Double Guns!!" as furnished to the "Caw Caw" Club of Milwaukee, and others, believed to be the *best* breech-loader now in use. Also "Muzzle-Loaders," *every variety of style, size and price.* "W. and C. Scott & Sons' New Illustrated Work on Breech-Loaders," bound in morocco, 25 cents by mail. Send for price lists and circulars to WILLIAM READ & SONS, 13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Agents.

AGENTS WANTED *for the newest, best and fastest selling book out!*

OCEAN'S STORY;
or, Triumphs of Thirty Centuries;

by F. B. Goodrich (son of "Peter Parley") and E. Howland. Remarkable voyages, shipwrecks, adventures, explorations, piracies, mutinies, naval combats, and the history of all kinds of naval progress. The romance of "Old Ocean" and 1,000 things of interest and value. Over 200 illustrations and low-priced. Send for circular and extra terms; or, if you wish to begin at once, send $1.25 for elegant outfit. Valley Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars free. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Why Matt Carpenter was Refused.

The Tribune finally explains the cause of Carpenter's rejection from a Long Branch hotel last week:

We are not in the midst of a hot campaign, and as there is no reason for attacking private character or retailing political scandal or seaside gossip, so there is no excuse for suppressing the truth when its publication is needed, and no pretext for attributing it to partisanship or predjudice. Distinguished public men, Representatives and Senators in Congress, have had the effrontery to stand up in Congress and before their constituents and undertake to defend as shameless a breach of public trust as ever was thrust in the face of a decent people, and instead of a hot outburst of indignant denunciation, there has been only a sort of sick-at-the-stomach turning away from the low flung self seeking gang-rascalities have been developed in all departments of the Government that should keep our prisons more than full were justice done —legislation has been bought and sold, corporations have in the most deliberate and unblushing manner bought seats in the Senate for their retained attorneys—the Legislature has become a market place, and the polls an arena for violence or bribery—and we settle down to our lower standards of morality, our debasing tendencies and constantly deteriorating moral sense with complacent calmness as if to the natural and inevitable. How far shall we let this numbness of perception, this utter deadness to all sense of shame, carry us? Granted that in the fierceness of our money-getting passion we may put conscience out of court entirely, and sacrifice everything to the main chance—shall we stop at that? Or are we to have sitting at our hearths as household gods all shames and crimes? The last great scandal, touched lightly by the press but bruited everywhere now, is not of avarice and greed, but of intemperance and lust. Open, public, brazen, flaunted in the faces of decent wives and mothers, and of pure daughters and sisters a shame, foul-fronted, sickening, beastly. Between the sensual sot, of brilliant intellect but vile associations and depraved habits, who so lately he himself and paramour on public exhibition in this city and at Long Branch —between him and the Presidency of the United States are but two lives, and one of them of frailest tenure. Is the nation drunken that it sees this large disgrace paraded under its very eyes, and takes into its nostrils the stench of the offense, and makes no sign of nausea? Has dead and buried decency no resurrection? who and where is the clear-thinking stetesman—no, not statesman, common man — every-day man— hard fisted, rough, and hearty, but honest way down, true to wife and family and his own manhood who will roll away the stone from the sepulcher of public virtue? The time calls out for him. The country waits his coming. A nation bowed down with the shame brought on it by its trusted servants, with its face in the dust, paces in its anguish for some convulsion that shall rend the heavens and purify the air. And the United States Senate—what is its duty? Has it any self respect left?

The Art of Being President

In the August number of the *Atlantic*, James Parton, in his paper on Thomas Jefferson, talks of the "art" of being President, in a manner that will no doubt convince those who read it that there is such an art. In this he places Thomes Jefferson at the head, and gives these as the chief characteristics which stand out strongly in these days;

1. Mr. Jefferson would not appoint men to office merely because they were conspicuous partisans.
2. He took great care to get the right man for the right place.
3. He would not give an appointment to a relative.
4. He turned no man out of office because he was opposed to him in politics.
5. He reduced the patronage of the Government to the minimum.
6. He endeavored to simplify the apparatus and the operations of Government, so that the rural member of Congress and his constituents might understand them.
7. He abolished court etiquette and every usage that resembled it.
8. He declined to receive presents while in office.
9. He used the prestige and the opportunities of his office for the public advantage.
10. In his use of the pardoning power he was governed by principals that rendered that absurd relic of Divine Right comparatively harmless.

A Lancaster Justice of the Peace has had under advisement for a week a case turning on the question whether "twisting the tails off of poor pups at the first joint, has injured the pups or beautified them, and at last accounts was unable to decide it.

Edward Haris met with a terrible and fatal accident at his sawmill in Brooklyn, Conn., not long ago. His body was cut completely in two by a circular saw, one of his arms cut off and his heart cut in two. He was alone in the mill at the time, and no one knows how the accident happened.

When John Bright the Quaker member of the British Cabinet, is presented to the Queen, she allows him to dispense with kneeling and kissing her hands, and shakes with him like a common christian.

There is a body of Christians in Maine calling themselves "Repository Baptists," a schism from the Free will Baptists. Their distinctive principle is opposition to an educated ministry.—*Standard.*

Sarah DeCamp was laughing and gigling in church at Grand Banks, Neb., when the preacher said, "The devil has his eyes on Sarah DeCamp." The next day Sarah DeCamp's body was hauled from the river, her sensative nature having impelled her to suicide.

At Brigeport, Conn., recently, while police officers Jeanings and Hearty were conversing, a dog owned by the latter attacked Jennings. The animal was beaten off, when he jumped at his owner, catching him by the neck and cheek, and inflicting fearful and probably fatal wounds.

If a man must be robbed by highwaymen, Wisconsin is the place to have it done A pair of these gentry who were robbing a farmer, the other day, held an umbrella over his head to keep the sun off while they went through him, and offered him a sip of good brandy when they had finished the job.

A gentleman was chiding his son for staying out late at night, and said: "Why, when I was your age, my father would not allow me to go out of the house after dark." "Then you had a deuce of a father, you had," said the young profligate, whereupon the father very rashly vociferated: "I had a confounded sight better one than you have, you young rascal.

Jefferson Davis does not yet understand that he was beaten in' the late onpleasantness." He thinks he was cheated, instead. He has a great confidence, too, in the Southern women. All these facts appear in a speech he has just made at White Sulphur Springs. We suggest to Mr. Jefferson Davis that the war for the Union is over, and that time can more profitably be spent in looking toward the future than in mourning over the past.—Ex.

The Indianapolis *Journal* yesterday announced that "Senator Morton returned his back pay to the Treasury some time ago," and that the *Journal* "had been apprised of this fact for some time." The dispaches this morning bring the letter authorizing the return of Morton's share of the salary grab to the Treasury. It bears date August 19th—just 8 days ago. The Senator declares that he had from the first determined that he would not draw the money. This is very thin. The sublime courage which would enable a man to endure for five months the scoffs and jibes of partisan friends as well as political opponents, is only drawn from a serene consciousness that five thousand dollars in good unearned greenbacks awaited him at the subsidence of the popular clamor, Oliver sinned away his day of grace, and his act of restitution, long delayed, proceeds from cowardice instead of the promptings of conscience.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.
Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.
FOR SALE.
Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.
FOR SALE.
One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.
FOR SALE.
Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.
FOR SALE.
Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residenc.
FOR SALE.
80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.
FOR SALE.
40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

NOTICE TO HIERS OF PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County.

Notice is hereby given, that Alfred W. Hall Executor of the will of John Hall, deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard the next term of the Circuit Court of said county.

Attest, J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
Rose & Hartman Attorneys.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Henry Dove, deceased will offer for sale at public outcry at the late residence of the decased in Concord Township DeKalb County Indiana, on Saturday September 13th 1873 the personal property of said estate, (not taken by the widow) consisting of cows, hay, corn, mare and colt, and various other articles sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms all sums of three dollars and under cash over three dollars a credit of nine month will be given by purchaser giving note with interest waiving valuation laws with good security.

August 12th 1873. GEORGE BARNEY Adm.

Davenport & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMIALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
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Wall and Window
Paper,
in v'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

GRAND
OPENING!
—OF—
SPRING
AND SUMMER
CLOTHING
S. Lauferty
WILL SELL
READY MADE
CLOTHING
Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'
Furnishing Goods!
which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.
Call and price his goods before you buy.
ON MAIN SREET.
Auburn, Ind.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKelb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Henry Dove, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Aug 7 GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

State of Indiana, DeKalb County, sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873.

Elanor Ernest
vs
James L. Penny
John Steffan
Complaint civil action.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by Morris & Dills, her Attorneys, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said Defendant, James L. Penny is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the third Monday of September A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name and the seal of said Court affixed at Aubnrn, this 7th. day of August 1873

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
teaied AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M E. WOODWARD.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools with out license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
er shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
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In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

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FINE FURNITURE,
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50 and 52 East Main Street,
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St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patrogage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
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DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
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26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.
☞ ☞ ☞
It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—
First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.
Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood
Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.
NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar
Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.
FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunits is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
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V. A. BEARD
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Glassware,
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Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Call and examine before you make your purchases.
FRESH GOODS
Always on hand.

The Auburn
WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extesive
WAGON SHOPS!
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R. R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
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Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

PIONEER
STORE!
HARDWARE.
FOR EVERYBODY.
FOR EVERYBODY!
PLOWS
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FOR EVERYBODY!
STOVES
Building Material for Everybody!
Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
AT HE BRICK BLOCK

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 11, 1873.

Vol. 3. No. 37.

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Editor and Proprietor.
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Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

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¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

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Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.
Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

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DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

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FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
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DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

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FASHIONABLE
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On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

The Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days trial! Many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete with full directions.—Beckwith Sewing Machine co., 862 Broadway, N.Y.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains wil' leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	[illegible] "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	6,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest....	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago ...	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6.40 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4.05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11 00 "
Orville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8,08 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	A M,	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 39
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 52	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

Wm. A. ERNST. Sup
R. BILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.16	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			12.35
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4 50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	[illegible]
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	6.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3,05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25		2.35	2.35
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20			

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.......	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo ...	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan.......	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna......	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna......	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan.......	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo......	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler..........	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 5 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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April 9, 1873-tf

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SENATOR THURMAN ON THE SALARY GRAB

We take the following from a speech delivered by Senator Thurman, at Waverly, Ohio, last week!

I must have one word on the subject of the salary grab, because if I did not some body would say I had dodged it. You all know I opposed it from first to last, and finally voted against the conference report, and thereby the measure itself—(applause) and I did not wait for public clamor to tell me that I should not take that back pay, but in two or three days, I believe on the very day after that bill became a law, I resolved, and I will say it, to the honor of my colleague, that he resolved that not one dollar of thrt money would ever be touched by us [applause] and just as soon as the Deyartment beceded it was necessary to covdr it in the Treasury, that is to put it beyond your power to draw it, I did cover it in that way into the Treasury [applause] and I shall go back next winter to vote to repeal that law, with just the same earnestness that I fought against it from beginning to end. [applause.]

But now, let me ask you, who is responsible for that measure? Governor Mortod and Governor Noyes are going around the country saying that it is not a party question; that the Republican party is not responsible for it. Why, they applied a different rule in times gone by. Had not the Republican party an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, more than three to one, and in the Senate of the United States, and did they not have the President of the United States, whose simple vote would have prevented that measure from becoming a law? How can they say that the responsibility was not upon them? How was it when the Missouri Compromise was repealed Was it of any avail when you said that the majoity of the Democrats in Congress had voted against that repeal? Nearly all of the Northern Democrats voted against it, but the thing was carried by the votes of the Southern Democrats and Whigs. Was that any answer to the people? Not the least bit. None of these gentlemen said that that was a no party measure. They said, you have the majority, and the President and you are responsible for the passage of the act repealing the Missouri Compromise and they said it with such effect that whereas before its passage we carried the state, the next election after the repeal we were defeated by over eighty thousand majority by their holding us the Democrats, responsible because we had the power in Congress. But now, when it comes to this salary grab, they said. "Oh, don't hold us responsible; there are some Democrats who are responsible for it." I am sorry to say that there are, but they are with the party which has the majority. And the President is responsible Why, who beleives that that bill could have passed if Grant had crooked his little finger. Why, it could no more have lived than you could live without the vital air. It was because it was known that he was in favor of it. He had only to say that I vote this bill and it would have been dead as stone. But what did he say and it is written in the law? 'Approved, U. S. Grant." He put it on the record and it is on your statute book that he approved that bill, salary-grab and all.

It won't do for them to say now that they are not responsible for that bill. I could, if I had time, show you by the votes cast on that occasion the responsibility as manifested by their leaders. But I won't do it, except in one case, and that is in the case of that gentleman who has come into this State to instruct you how to vote; that is the case of Governor Morton. They dared not introduce the increase of salary in a separate bill. It would have to be subjected to unlimited debate, and would be defeated. So they moved it as a part of the appropriation, and they could cut off debate by moving the previous question, which they did. In the Senate on the appropriation bill we were limited to five minute speeches, so we had no chance to talk much about it. That is the cunning way in which they did that thing. That bill h d first passed the House of Representatives. The Senate amended it. In the Senate bill, as it came from the House, this salary grab was not in it. The Senate bill was amended in certain particulars, and these men, who were lying in wait for the last expiring hours of Congress, waited until it came back to the House of Representatives, and then Benjamin Butler moved the Salary-grab as an amendment to the amendment made by the Senate, and it provided for the increase of the salaries of the President, Vice-President, the members of the Cabinet, of the divers heads of Bureaus and clerks, and, finally, of the members of Congress, making it go back so as to pay the members for the two years' work already done. They put it through the House of Representatives. When it came to the Senate there was a test vote on the amendment made by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, and that vote was to strike off all the House amendment except so much as related to the President's salary. If that amendment had prevailed and the rest of the resolution agreed to, the whole effect would have been to raise the President's salary, and not a single member of Congress would have received additional pay. That was the test vote. That motion, if it had prevailed, could not have been called a salary grab except so far as the President was concerned. It limited the amount of the grab from a million and a half to one hundred thousand dollars, and I very cheerfully, although opposed to raising the Presidents salary, voted for that. I thought if the people are to pay it out of their pockets it is better to only pay one hundred thousand dollars, than a million and a half And in that vote, which was the test vote, where was Governor Morton found? Why, gentleman, among the knaves, that is among those who voted against that amendment and voted to keep the salary Grab in the bill, ade yet he comes around here and says he was opposed to it, making a speech the whole effect of which was to justify the increase. And it is said he is actually turning his money into the Treasury. It was a long time before he did return it, and it required a great amount of kicking before he turned it in.

Let us see where the Republican leaders in the Senate are. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and Governor Morton, of Indiana, although voting against the motion of Mr. Edmunds, voted to keep the increase in the bill. They were not the only ones. There are Cameron and Carpenter, who are leading men. There was Conkling, Ferry, Morton, Nye, Sawyer, Stewart, all leading men. [illegible] these men, or any ten men in the Senate, had voted for the motion the salary grab would have failed.

But one word more. The Republican State Convention, with a consistency of logic most beautiful, have resolved that they have entire confidence in the integrity and wisdom of General Grant, and they approve him from top to toe. Further down in the resolutions that Convention condemns the increase of salary is not very strong terms, but sufficiently strong. And yet that Convention, which could condemn the members of Congress who participated in the salary grab, have no condemnation for Gen. Grant, without whose signature it would'not have become a law. But what respect has Grant shown to the opinions of the Republican party?

Well, what next? Why, next came John A. Bingham, of Ohio, who you say was in the Credit Moblier up to his eyes, and who was also one of the Committee who reported the Salary Grab in the House of Representatives, and maintained it by voice and vote to the very end, and took mighty good care to pocket his back pay as soon as he could draw it. What is done with him? What respect does the president exhibit in his case? Why, he appoints him to the first mission in the United States Government; he sends him to represent the Government of the Unite States at the empire of Japan, with his salary grab in his pocket, and with the proceeds of the Credit Moblier back of that.

What next? There is Shellabarger. He consulted with his own conscience in a long letter in a newspaper, and after prayfull considering the whole thing he thought it his duty, as a lawyer and an ex-member of Congress and a father, that he should pocket the Salary Grab. He held a high ethical court in his own brain and conscience, and he gave judgment in his own favor, forgetting the old maxim. 'That a man should not be the judge of his own cause.' He gave a decision, and that decision was in favor of himself. And what followed upon that decision? Why, right away this man who is thus stained with his back pay Salary Grab, is appointed to the Commissionership of the Civil Service Reform. Won't he reform every other fellow gloriously, after the manner he has reformed, himself?

◆

Sarah DeCamp was laughing and gigling in church at Grand Banks, Neb., when the preacher said, "The devil has his eyes on Sarah DeCamp." The next day Sarah DeCamp's body was hauled from the river, her sensative nature having impelled her to suicide.

◆

"Dutch John" is what his Court House friends call him.

Mad as a March Hare.

A very touching case of mental alienation in a charming young lady is described by a careful observer. Not long ago her mother found her in her room energetically darning stockings, and soon after she appeared in the kitchen and assisted that wondering dame in making and baking bread and pastry. Alarmed by these fearful signs of intellectual disorder, her fond parents immediately watched her through a keyhole while she sewed buttons on her father's garments and mended those of her little brother.—Much affected, the venerable man remarked that never during a medical practice of twenty-five years had he known any young person to manifest such symptons as these.

The most heart rendering phase of all, however, was shown the other day when her kind father, with a faint hope of rousing her from her sad state gave her $200 and told her to buy a new dress. Alas! 'twas useless. She instantly observed that she didn't need a new dress, and if she would let her keep $25 to pay a poor widow's rent, she'd much rather he would take the rest of the money for himself. For a few moments the grief-stricken old gentleman gazed upon his hapless child, then hiding his face, muttered between his sobs, 'Her mind is gone! her mind is gone!"

◆

A Mile a Minute.

Of the flight of a railroad train at the rate of sixty miles an hour, between Salem and Portland, in Oregon an editor of the Evening News, of the latter city, says: 'The depots and towns along the road presented a lunicrous appearance; they seemed to be stretched out like a piece of rubber!—The depots looked like bricks flying through the air, and telegraph poles distanced Highland flings to the music of the screaming whistle and the snort of the iron steed. The reins of steam were loosened, and the angry engine trembled as she bounded over the tinkling rails, scarcely touching them.—With the speed of lightning, almost, she passed over bridges, around curves, and over deep gorges, hurrying on with her freight of human beings to aid a sister city in her dread affliction. In the short [illegible] three minutes from the time of leaving the Salem depot, little capital engine was doing beautiful work in the city of Portland. Although the train started thirty six minutes behind time, it arrived at its destination just thirty minutes ahead of time.

Where can such rapid speed be equalled? Where was prompter response ever made to a call so many miles away, end so soon answered?—But one alone of the many passengers realized the dangers of the situation; the others would have said, 'give her more steam,' if that had been their privilege. We have been told of a laughable incident that happened at Milwaukee. A gentleman who wished to come down on the train was in waiting at the depot, and had stepped out near the platform in order to jump on board as soon as the train slacked up. While waiting patiently, he turned his eyes up the track and saw something coming. Strange ideas flitted through his mind of death and the hereafter. Not having time to reach tall timber, he embraced a large post in the shed, and clung to it for sweet life. As the train shot past, his hat was carried almost fifty yards, and his coat tails were both dislocated. As soon as he thought it safe to loosen his hold, he made a break for home, bare-headed, havinfi come to the conclusion that he didn't care to go to Portland, any way."

◆

Under date Washington, August 26th, 1873, the following letter from Senator Oliver Perry Morton, of Indiana, is made public;

New York, Aug. 19, 1873.

The Hon. George C. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate:

You are hereby directed to return to the Treasury of the United States the money to which I am entitled by the law of the last Congress as increased compensation, known as "back-pay." I had determined from the first that I would not draw the money, and now comply with the formality which seems necessary to close up the matter in your accounts.

[Signed] O. P. Morton.

This settles the matter. But, while we record the fact that Senator Morton has covered his back pay into the Treasury, we rise to inquire of the Senator why he delayed this matter from the adjournment of Congress until the 19th of August, 1873?

DID IT PAY?

Sharply the sickle rings out through the air,
Cutting the billowy grass so fast;
Bright shines the sun on the broad hay lands,
Where wearily toil all the harvest hands;
All day long, with unceasing zeal,
They have driven the sickle and swung the steel;
Often and often they glance at the sun,
And as often wish that their day's work was done,
For the heavens all seem like bright, molten brass,
And the ground seems to scorch their feet as they pass.
But to old Farmer John, who leaned 'gainst the fence,
It all seemed a matter of dollars and cents;
He watched while the mowers fell the rich hay,
And watched till he saw it all hauled away.
And while he stood watching, he reckoned the yield
Of hay from the meadow and wheat from the field.
Of hay he reckoned, when all was done,
There would be at least full seventy ton;
Each ton, to count at the lowest rate,
Would bring twelve dollars, sold early or late.
And then he counted each bushel of wheat,
Cleaned from the thrashing of refuse and cheat;
Passed on to the oats, and ran the whole score,
And found he had hundreds of bushels more;
And then, in fancy, he paid off his hands,
Gathered his corn, and cleared up his lands,
Balanced things well for the year to come,
And found himself richer by quite a round sum.
Then said, as he ligh ed his pipe of clay,
"I knew that common sense farming would pay;
My land yields as well as any around,
Better stock than mine can nowhere be found;
My farm is in order, each pasture and lot,
My fences are 'up,' when I am about.
I have reapers enough, and harrows, and now,
Just one thing I need—'tis a new 'Gang plow.'
It will save, in the end, the wage of a man,
And I'll make by saving whenever I can."
The farmer forgot, when he laid his plans,
The good wife at home, who had stayed his hands,
Who had toiled for him when none other would,
And in every way had done what she could;
Who had starved, and pinched, and slaved herself,
To help him gather his hoard of pelf;
Who had worked, when with fever her hands were hot,
To help him purchase one more "pasture lot."
He forgot to ask, in his thankless greed,
If there was not *something* his wife might need;
He forgot to ask if she had a care,
Or a wish as to how should be spent *her share.*
He forgot how often, in vain,
That the old farm-house might be painted again;
He forgot how she'd toiled from year to year,
With the household arrangements all crooked and queer,
When a few days of labor, or dollars' outlay,
Would have fixed things convenient—just the right way,
And while, in fancy, he drove his new plow,
(A certain possession with him now,
Thinking how much it would speed his work,
This new "Gang plow," with its new-fangled quirk.)
It never entered his head to buy
A sewing machine for his wife, O Fie!
"*His* mother had sewed with her hands, and she
Was as good wife as woman could be;
He wasn't the man who 'gim-cracks' would buy,
When money was scarce, and taxes were high."
Time went on; all the hay was sold,
The wheat and corn brought plenty of gold,
The plow was bought, and with money in bank,
The farmer was "rich with no one to thank."
With no one to thank! though his wife was bowed
With striving to carry her end of the load;
Bowed and wrinkled, and seamed with care,
With many and many a silvery hair;
Beauty and youth had slipped away,
In the wearing duties of every day;
'Till Youth, Ambition, and Health were gone.
What to her were broad acres of waving grain,
When she ne'er might see sons or daughters again?
What to her were the barns with grain piled high?
What the finest stock that money could buy?
Long years ago, she had wanted the gold,
To give her children the wealth untold,
Of education, position and place,
But these were denied to her very face.
Now, when her boys and girls were gone,
And weary and old she was left alone,
She only sighed, at the very best,
To be left a little space for rest;
And when, worn out with toil and strife,
The good wife ended her weary life,
The farmer saw at what fearful cost
He valued the life that now was lost.
But unavailing were tears and remorse.
Ah! he would have given his very best horse
To see his wife in the house as of yore,
But love and the dead return no more.
And this was the end! Ah! let it be told
There are some things better than land or gold.
There are things more worth giving a life to gain
Than "the choicest stock," or "the finest grain."
So Farmer John thinks, as lonely and gray,
He wonders if "common-sense farming" *does* pay.

—*Prairie Farmer.*

A LITTLE MISTAKE.

"Why don't I marry? Not because I have any dislike to womanhood; far from it."

"How about the 'little Rose?'" several voices cried in chorus, but our host instantly replied, "Hush!" It was a sore point with him.

I have mentioned our host, and now let me introduce him. He was a man of powerful build, fair, with a profusion of whiskers; with beard and mustache, but soft, light eyes, which had nothing in them of his character, reckless and jovial. His words, given above, sprang from some banter of ours (there were half a dozen of us who had sat after the late dinner in the largest room of the smallest but "snuggest" shooting-box the whole county of Yorkshire contained) upon his apparent dislike of the gentle sex. Perhaps we felt curious to know why or how it was that a man with an unencumbered estate, a congenial temper, and a good country gentleman, albeit on the verge of forty, should not long ago have been—what shall I say? in love? no, that is not always the case, but—married.

Few of us, it may be, thought at the time that we called out "How about little Rose?" that there was a sore point there. It was only an imperfect knowledge of the story of a young lady with whom our friend's name had been mixed up; but such of us as were best acquainted with it remembered of hearing of a little governess in a private family where he visited (where it was thought the daughter of the house, a coarse, showy girl, was the attraction) being found hearing a a declaration of love from our friend. The story went, too, that the governess, upon whom they had some claim of relationship, was sent from the house upon a planned tale of her lover's falsehood, and kept abroad till she shortly died in that belief; that the memory of the girl so remained with him that he quickly left London, and was lost to the manœuvering mammas who sought his unencumbered estate rather than himself for their daughters "on show."

"You want to know," he said, not answering the question put to him—"you want to know why I didn't get married at the 'usual' time? Well, I don't mind telling you. Fill your glasses, then; and, Con, don't you play the 'nurse' with the bottle."

According to our host's invitation, we filled our glasses, and, drawing up, sat pulling at our cigars in silence, awaiting his story. He sat looking at the fire for a few moments, and then broke out—

"It's not much I have to tell, but as some of you have not yet passed your flirting days, it may teach you a lesson. I was only twenty-two when it happened, and I believe that is about the 'usual' time when matrimony is perpetrated. Then my father was alive, and I only plain 'Mr.' I had never lived much down here, but had passed a good deal of my time in London, and I had some old friends of my college days, and old boaters on the Cam, with whom the days passed more pleasantly than profitably, I'm afraid. At any rate, I will own that, after a longer and more varied season than usual, I felt that my constitution would be better for a change. So I determined to get away and take the Cumberland lakes for a time. My most intimate friend at that time, Jack ——, well, never mind his other name, as some of you may know him, though now he's settled down to what he calls a 'quiet life.' That means a small house, his 'suburban retreat,' and a large family of babies crying about the place from morning till night. Jack, I say, had given me a light commission to execute for him in the neighborhood, and it was to serve as an introduction for me to some lady of his acquaintance, who, he said, possessed two charming daughters. A man has a liking for female society at that time of life, and, the ladies being so promisingly described, I determined on my arrival in Cumberland to take advantage of my commission. I did so, and I found the ladies—one dark and the other fair—the young ladies I speak of now. My good friend Jack had informed me that they were of very opposite temperaments. Elsie—very fair—was gay and fond of bold and 'merry' natures, he said; Dell—short for Delilah—was dark, and retiring almost to bashfulness and timidity. He had joked me by saying that he expected to see me come back tied to one of their apron-strings; and that, if I were anything of a reasonable being, these were two girls who ought to satisfy any expectation. Of course my commission procured me an invitation to the house, and my stay in Cumberland began most favorably. Alas for promises! I had determined to act upon Jack's suggestion, and render myself agreeable to the young ladies according to their respective inclinations. When, therefore, I met them, I conversed with the fair one in a light, lively, and, as I believed, happy manner. I even forced myself into a merry mood, made jokes, and laughed at them myself, but, strange to say, she answered scarcely a word to all my observations. I sought all opportunities before a week was out of catching her unexpectedly. In the recess of the windows of the dining-room I hemmed her in, and made laughing love. I praised the color of her hair and eyes, and vowed I'd steal a ringlet of her hair, if only to kiss it. If she ran away, I thought it was coyness, and followed her. Mind you, I was only acting upon my friend's suggestion, and was not rude beyond what youth will excuse. With the sister, Dell—dark, dark-eyed Dell—I played a wholly diverse character. Books—Scott, Byron and Shakespeare; music—the oratorios, Schubert, and the works of the "severe" school of composition, formed the ground-work of my discourses, and I never attempted to catch *her* alone. Being by chance one day wandering about, I met the fair Elsie coming across a hill toward me. Two were company, I thought, and here was a happy occasion for rehearsing my part. Laughingly I talked to her—I cannot say with her—joked and told stories. I spoke of my travels, my college life, my London experiences—such as a lady might hear—and enlarged upon them almost to the verge of romance—to interest and amuse her. Not a word above a monosyllable could I extract in reply. Shall I admit that I had begun to feel what slow work was, when luckily the sister, also a lonely pilgrim upon the hills, appeared before us? Although it placed me between two fires, I felt it almost as a relief. I could play the two parts at once, I thought, and so we proceeded on—a trio. The knowledge that I was the protector of a young lady who had been described to me as of retiring and almost timid disposition, made me doubly anxious to prove my powers of entertaining. I continued to rattle on in slight asides to Elsie, and then at length, after we had gone some way in silence, I turned to Delilah with some remark about the weather. Don't laugh, it's a very genuine remark. She turned away, and I thought she laughed, but perhaps it was only thought, for when she replied it was a quiet acquiescence in my observation. Then again there was a silence, and an aside with the fair Elsie, who blushed and turned away. A few minutes afterward I ventured to inquire of Delilah, with all the modesty I could, if she were fond of poetry. Did she like Shelley? She stared at me so hard that, for a moment, I thought she believed I was questioning her as to her knowledge. I was about to relieve her from what I thought an embarrassment, when she said:

"'No; he's so jolly dry!'

"You know the old saying, 'You might knock me down with a feather?' It was true in my case. The manner was so rough and boisterous that I was quite taken by surprise. I ventured, however, another remark, and said, mildly, that I thought Cumberland very charming, and that I should not mind living there forever. And then, turning to Elsie, whispered softly, 'With you.'

"Delilah answered quickly:

"'It may be charming, but it's awfully slow, and you'd soon get the old notion out of your head.'

"And then she ran on telling me of the opera she was 'dying' to hear, the fetes at the Horticultural Gardens she 'pined' to go to, and the thousand and one of the 'jolly old London lions'—so she expressed it—she had heard of by name and knew nothing of by acquaintance. Elsie said never a word, and the retiring, timid Dell rattled on as if she possessed a fund of information of London life, and only longed to be in it. My mind was in a whirl of confusion. I remembered my friend's description, "fair and good-humored, with high spirits; dark, modest and full of quiet grace." I had made no mistake.

"That walk did not finish as it had begun at our meeting. In almost total silence we approached the house. Delilah had long since stopped the flow of her talk—I cannot say 'our conversation,' for in truth she had quite run me off—and I could but think. The sisters exchanged looks, and Elsie shrank away from me, as though I were mad and would bite, when I addressed her. The other only curled her lip in scorn, or turned away her head if I only looked toward her; and at last I was so annoyed with them—not with myself—that I could scarcely tell what I did say. I knew I was right, however, and was glad when we reached their home. 'Would I not stay?' said mamma—the girls had fled away the moment we arrived, and as soon as they had crossed the hall I could have sworn I heard a laugh. 'No;' I thanked the good lady, and said that I had a particular engagement a few miles away, which would detain me two days. After that, I hoped to be permitted to call on her and her charming daughters again. With this lame excuse, I left for two days. Is it necessary to tell you how I employed them? I was wild, excited, and, because in youth one feels these little crosses somewhat more keenly than we do in later life, when we know that 'man is not perfect, nor woman neither.' I had determined, then, to write to Jack, 'my good friend,' and tell him of the extraordinary conduct—as I thought—of his 'modest and retiring' maiden, and request any explanation it might be in his power to afford. I caught that night's post, and throughout the next day remained indoors, fearing, if I stirred out, to meet the family I had made my friends, and so give the lie to my assertion that I had gone away for two days. These two days shall I ever forget them, the fever of excitement I was in, and the monotony of the self-constituted imprisonment. The post on the second morning brought me a latter from Jack. I tore it open, and dashed at once into the pith of his epistle. How I cursed his circumlocution! Instead of at once replying to the question I had put to him, he commenced witn a roundabout story of *his* acquaintanceship with the ladies of the 'Lodge.' I skipped the pages one, two, and three, and, determined to know the worst, I went at once to the last break of his letter. This was it:

"'After all, you see, I had a jolly time of it, and, between the two, wonder that I came away faithful to the little woman soon to be my wife. If I did make a little error in my description of them, set it down to the dangerous fascination they exercised over me. It is Elsie who is fair and retiring; Dell who is dark and *dashing;* that's the word.' He would have written before, he said, had he thought it of any consequence, but he apologized for what he considered after all all only a 'little mistake.'

"Need I tell you how, when I called at the 'Lodge' again, I was met with the reply to my inquiry, 'not at home,' though I thought the servant was a long time gone to give my name, and I felt almost certain, as I left the house, that I saw a dark-haired, girlish, laughing face peeping from behind the drawn curtains? Need I tell you how, in envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness of spirit, I rushed up to town only to find the story known to all my set, and going the round of the 'social and literary' club I had joined shortly before? Unnecessary, too, to tell you how I experienced to the full extent the capacity of the club for 'sociability,' in an immense amount of 'chaff' upon the matter from the members; and how thenceforward, till I left the place, I was known as the 'bashful man.' Suffice it that I had at first a decided inclination to sacrifice my 'dear friend' Jack upon the altar of my wounded pride, by horsewhipping him for putting the story about. But at length I rushed away from London (our host did not say how long after, and he skipped the story of little Rose, which was the real cause of his leaving, with something like a break in his voice,) and joined the Governor—poor old man—down here, and went in for life as a 'country squire,' with an interest in turnip-crops, pigs, and sheep, and the education of the crow-boy. So you see why I didn't marry at the 'usual' time for such chances—some I know would call them the 'mischances'—of life; and I'm not likely to play the fool now.

"And now," he concluded, rising, "there's the billiard-room open for those who like to knock the balls about; there are candles for those who like their bed—I'm one of them. Six in the morning—early tub—and I'll promise you a good find and a couple of fox-tail before dinner, my boys."—*Newsboys' Magazine.*

A Useful Shoe.

We lately saw in a shoe shop a shoe that would seem to be very useful for farmers. The upper part was of leather, the sole of wood. The upper portion was in two pieces only, and all the sewing required is to stitch these together and to fasten in the counter. This is done by a machine. The entire sole, including the heel is of one piece of whitewood. This is well shapen to fit the inner curve of the foot, and requires no inside sole. The wooden sole is about an inch in thickness, and the heel proportionally thicker. On the upper edge a small portion is cut away about the thickness of the upper leather, and to this the upper portion is attached by brass or copper tacks, which first pass through a leather band. The shoe weighs hardly more than a common leather shoe having a double leather sole. If each were exposed to moisture, as by wearing them in the mud, the wooden soled one would be the lightest. These shoes are designed especially for men engaged in distilleries, breweries, or who work mixing mortar, or in damp places; but it is obvious that they would be excellent for farmers. As a shoe to wear in the barn, stable barnyard, or for general use in sloppy weather, it has many advantages. The Dutch, as well as the people of several other countries in Europe, generally wear shoes made entirely of wood, and they are in great favor, notwithstanding their being large and unsightly. The combined wood and leather shoe has all the advantage of the wooden shoe and is open to none of the objections. These shoes could be made of split leather for about eighty cents per pair, and ought to retail for a dollar. The sample we saw was not marked "patented." If a patent is not secured on them, this patent is not extended by Congressional action, and a stock company does not secure a monopoly in making and selling them, we think farmers may keep their feet dry at small expense and make a great saving in the matter of shoe leather.—*Prairie Farmer.*

INGROWING NAILS.—One of the most painful surgical operations is removing nails which have grown into the flesh. There is no necessity whatsoever for this pain. The new method is to keep the patient ten or fifteen days on a bed or on a sofa with a bread or meal poultice applied to the toe. This poultice is changed several times daily, and the toe is bathed twice a day in water as warm as may be borne. In ten or fifteen days the nail becomes so soft it may be cut with scissors and removed by hand without the least pain. Could not the nail be made soft enough by keeping in hot water, often changed, for ten or twelve hours?

Miscellaneous.

SENATOR SUMNER is taking absolute rest.

FROM five to seven refrigerator cars, loaded with butter, are shipped East every day from Chicago.

PROF. AGASSIZ desires to throw open to women all the educational institutions and facilities under his control.

THERE are 20,000,000 acres of wild land along the Mississippi river, of great richness of soil.

INDIANA has the largest school fund of any State in the Union, amounting to over $8,000,000.

MRS. SCHURZ has had the good fortune to inherit $170,000 from her uncle, recently deceased at Hamburg.

THE ancient gates of Constantinople, which resisted decay for 1,100 years, were said to be made of cypress.

IT has been twice judicially decided that a railroad passenger need not give up his ticket until furnished a seat.

UNDER the revised code of Iowa the guilty party, in cases where divorces are granted, shall lose all rights acquired by the marriage.

THE Union Pacific Railroad Company report that they sold during the month of July last 20,500 acres of land, at an average price of $6.73 per acre, amounting to $138,677.23. The sales averaged 108 acres to each purchaser.

DEER & Co., the well-known plow manufacturers of Moline, Ill., have been awarded the first premium at the great Vienna Exposition. This award reflects credit upon the manufacturing skill and enterprise of the Great West.

A NEW dress which a Brattleboro woman invented worked so well that, while walking along one of the public streets, the entire garment fell to the sidewalk, leaving her costumed like a Georgia major.

THE total amount of tea consumed yearly in the United States is about 50,000,000 pounds, of which 20,000,000 is green teas of various descriptions, about $15,000,000 Oolong, and the remainder Japanese and other varieties.

BOOKS in China are not dear, and all the standard histories and school-books are very cheap. The whole of the Confucian classics sell at from 30 cents to $1.50, according to the quality of the paper. The Chinese never lay duty on books.

ONE of the notorious divorce lawyers of New York, in his advertisement in the city papers, says: "Hymeneal incompatibilities as a specialty delicately adjusted. 'Tis slavery to retain the hand after the eradiac entrail has departed."

SINCE Miss Maggie Elphich, the Connecticut oysterman's daughter, pulled young Sims out of the bay at Greenwich, she has received a dozen offers of marriage, and the Connecticut girls are now asking, "Mother, may I go out to swim?"

THERE are seven newspapers published in the United States which are over 100 years old. They are the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette*, Newport (R. I.) *Mercury*, New London (Conn.) *Gazette*, Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, New Haven (Conn.) *Journal*, Salem (Mass.) *Gazette*, Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*.

THE five leading branches of manufacture in the United States are iron, lumber, cotton, machinery, and woolen, ranging in importance in the order named. The iron trade employs 137,545 operatives and a capital of $198,356,116; the lumber trade 163,397 operatives and a capital of $161,500,273.

MRS. KATE FERGUSON, the wife of a Cleveland printer, was frightened to death recently. She was walking on the street, followed by a small dog, when a dog-killer, seeing a chance to make a fee in his vocation, aimed the gun at the dog, which so frightened Mrs. F. that she ran screaming home, was seized with convulsions, and died in a short time.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON rode to the top of Pike's Peak, Wednesday morning, accompanied by Mr. E. S. Nettleton, Chief Engineer of the Rio Grande Railway Land Department, her brother, the Rev. John Dickinson, and Ralph Meeker. She is the first person who ever mode the ascent on horseback, and hitherto the feat was considered impossible. On the following day she lectured at Colorado Springs on "Joan of Arc."—*Denver News.*

SPEAKING of the cholera, a leading English authority says that there is no sign of any rapid spread of it in Europe, and that there seems to be little doubt that physical, like moral, epidemics, wear themselves out to some extent; or rather, that the human frame accommodates itself to the conditions which cause them, that they do not produce the virulent effects after long prevalence that they produced at first.

AMONG the recent and ingenious devices for utilizing the electric spark, is that which substitutes it for the ordinary flint or percussion cap on fire-arms. By the aid of a small galvanic battery within the handle of the pistol or gun, or by the convenient arrangement of a Leyden jar and rubber, the current is generated, and conducted by a wire to the cartridge. The contact of the wire with the cartridge may be effected by a simple press pin or lever.

THE following story is told of a certain young Viscount, who had exhausted the patience of a generous father, and had failed to soften him sufficiently for the payment of the last batch of bills. The young Viscount was at the fete to the Shah at the opera house, viewing existence, and the gala in particular, with a jaundiced eye, when a brilliant idea occurred to him. He flew out and drove home. "My father," he cried, "embrace me! Your son has just been named by the Shah a chevalier of the lion and the sun." "Impossible!" said the father, flushing with paternal pride. "Indeed, yes," said the son, "here is my patent," displaying to the curious eyes of his parent the programme of the opera, which had been printed in Persian. "Bless you, my son," exclaimed the Count; "I will pay your debts, and I offer you this trifle of pocket money," handing him notes to the amount of ten thousand francs. The proud parent has not yet been enlightened.

The Tichborne Case.

The proceedings in the Tichborne case on Aug. 11 seem to have been particularly lively. The *Daily Telegraph* report says: "A necessarily dry summary can give no notion of the torrent of invective which Dr. Kenealy poured forth. Utterly regardless of the presence of the Bench, he addressed himself to the jury and at Mr. Bowker, who sat unmoved below him; he made no attempt to conceal his meaning; he openly admitted that conspiracy and perjury were the 'logical effect' of his charges; and once again, referring to Lord Bellew's private life, he begged the jury to declare that the man who had basely seduced his friend's wife was unworthy to be believed upon his oath. A storm was evidently impending. In a few minutes it burst. A reference to Chatillon—who seems to have been Roger Tichborne's *paidagogos* rather than strictly his tutor—as 'a valet,' drew from the Lord Chief Justice the indignant remonstrance, 'That is a most improper remark.' 'I say it is a proper remark,' said Dr. Kenealy. 'I say it is not, sir.' 'With all submission to your Lordship, I say it is. I do not wish for a discussion with your Lordship.' 'Nor will I have a discussion with you, sir,' was the retort; 'I have had enough of them.' 'It was a proper remark,' persisted Dr. Kenealy; 'it was my duty to make it.' 'It is your duty,' severely interposed Mr. Justice Mellor, 'to follow those rules which guide a gentleman in the performance of his duty.' 'I know a gentleman's conduct as well as you, my Lord,' cried Dr. Kenealy, swinging round toward Mr. Justice Mellor; 'I beg you will not repeat that observation.' 'I repeat it,' said Mr. Justice Mellor. 'You shall not repeat it to me, my Lord,' called out Dr. Kenealy. 'I will not allow you, sir,' interrupted the Lord Chief Justice, 'to address a member of the Bench in that tone.' 'If a member of the Bench,' cried Dr. Kenealy, 'forgets his duty, he must be properly rebuked.' To the surprise of all in court, the Lord Chief Justice, instead of ordering Dr. Kenealy's committal, repeated, 'You shall not speak to the Bench in that way, sir;' and, as if he were actually trying to drive his Lordship to commit him, Dr. Kenealy again retorted that his remarks were 'called for.' 'I say you shall not address them to me, sir,' was the reply. 'I address them to you, gentlemen of the jury,' said the learned counsel, turning round toward the 'sheep pen;' and so ended this extraordinary altercation."

THE CLAIMANT'S BUTCHER-SHOP.

The following advertisement appears in the Australian papers: "The Claimant's butcher-shop, now standing in Wagga-Wagga, New South Wales, for sale. The house is made of logs, has a brick chimney and a bark roof. On the door still remain penciled accounts of sales of meat written by the Claimant himself. The whole structure can be easily taken down, the door, chimney and sheets of bark (roof) packed in cases, and by the aids of plans and photographs re-erected anywhere. This remarkable specimen of an Australian bush-house, rendered particularly interesting through the most remarkable trial of modern times, will be sent some 400 miles by bullock wagons, and put on board a ship bound direct to London for the sum of £2,400. Affidavits will accompany it to prove its authenticity. The time occupied by transit will occupy nearly five months."

A Whale Breaking an Electric Cable and Getting Killed.

On the evening of July 4 the Indian cable between Kurrachee and Gwadur, a distance of three hundred miles, suddenly failed. The telegraph steamer Amber Witch, Capt. Bishop, with the electrical staff, under Mr. Mance, started on the following day to repair the damage, which, by tests, appeared to be one hundred and eighteen miles from Kurrachee. The Amber Witch arrived on the ground on the 6th, in a heavy sea and thick fog, but the cable was successfully grappled within a quarter of a mile of the fault.

M. H. Izaak Walton gives this account of what was found: "On winding in the cable unusual resistance was experienced, as if it were foul of rocks; but after persevering tor some time the body of an immense whale, entangled in the cable, was brought to the surface, when it was found to be firmly secured by two and a half turns of the cable immediately above the tail. Sharks and other fish had partially eaten the body, which was rapidly decomposing, the jaws falling away on reaching the surface. The tail, which measured twelve feet across, was perfect, and covered with barnacles at the extremities. Apparently the whale was, at time of entanglement, using the cable to free itself from parasites, such as barnacles, which annoy them very much, and the cable, hanging in a loop over a submarine precipice, he probably with a fillip of his tail twisted around him, and thus came to an untimely end.

Valuation of New York City.

New York appears to double its assessed valuation every fifteen years. At least that has been the rule, starting from 1841. Going thirty years further back, the increase was still more rapid. In 1811 New York had fairly distanced Philadelphia in the number of its population, and started as the first city of the Union, with a population of 96,000, and an assessed valuation of $25,000,000. By 1841 the population had nearly quadrupled, while the assessed valuation had increased tenfold, amounting then to $251,194,020. After an interval of fifteen years—in 1856—the population had all but exactly doubled, and the assessed valuation had doubled also—amounting to $511,740,492. The next fifteen years added only 50 per cent. to the population, but doubled the valuation of real and personal property. In spite of sundry obvious obstacles to a steadily maintained rate of increase, it is not too much to anticipate that by 1886 the gross assessment of property on Manhattan Island will be over $2,000,000,000.

OUR fences are valued at one thousand eight hundred millions of dollars, and it costs ninety-eight millions of dollars to keep them in repairs. Illinois has two million dollars invested in fences, sixty per cent. of which are boards, post and rail, and forty per cent. wire and hedges. These fences cost one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars annually for repairs.

AN OLD MAN'S DREAM.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Oh, for an hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth spring!
I'd rather laugh a bright haired boy
Than reign a gray haired king.

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age;
Away with learning's crown;
Tear out life's wisdom written page,
And dash its trophies down.

One moment let my life blood stream
From boyhood's fount of flame;
Give me one giddy, reeling dream
Of life, and love, and fame.

My listening angel heard the prayer,
And calmly smiling said,
"If I but touch thy silver hair,
Thy hasty wish had sped.

But is there nothing in thy track
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
To find the wished for day?"

Ah, truest soul of woman kind!
Without thee what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind—
I'll take my precious wife!

The angel took a sapphire pen,
And wrote in rainbow hue;
"The man would be a boy again,
And be a husband too!

"And is there nothing yet unsaid
Before the change appears?
Remember all their gifts have fled
With these dissolving years!"

"Why, yes, I would one favor more—
My fond paternal joys—
I could not bear to lose them all;
I'll take my girls and boys."

The smiling angel dropped his pen—
Why, this will never do;
The man would be a boy again,
And be a father too!

And so I laughed—my laughter woke
The household with its noise,
I wrote my dream when morning broke
To please my fair haired boys.

Humorous.

WHEN is a balloon not a balloon? When it's a loft.

A FAVORITE dish with the ladies—Tongue sandwiches.

WHAT State in the Union can never be out of debt? Iowa.

WHY is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy? Because it's hiding of the sun.

WHAT kind of essence does a young man like when he pops the question?—Acquiescence.

IT is said that, to be perfectly consistent, Miss Anthony always concludes her prayers with "Amen and Women."

IT has been suggested that in building railroads the rails should be red hot, so that the workmen will lay them down rapidly.

MRS. PARTINGTON will not allow Ike to play the guitar. She says he had it once when he was a child, and it nearly killed him.

"YE are the children of the devil," was the text of a divine in the morning, and in the afternoon he said, "children, obey your parents."

NOTWITHSTANDING all they say against it, there is not an editor in the State who would refuse to receive "back pay"—from subscribers.

IT is said that while "beaux" are permitted to go on in the way they are bent, "belles" are expected to go on in the way they are told.

AN observant man of the world remarks, that when a young widow resumes tight corsets it is to show her admirers that she is solaced.

THE Boston *Transcript* asks: If a miss is as good as a mile, how good is a Mrs? If she is a widow she will be good for a league, perhaps.

A FRIEND of ours is in a dilemma; he says his financee objects to his being "loose" and yet threatens to discard him if she ever sees him "tight."

A FASCINATING young lady, at one of our resorts, on being asked recently if she had ever read Shakespeare, tossed her pretty head with the answer, "Shakespeare? Of course I have; I read that when it first came out."

A JOHN BULL, conversing with an Indian, asked him if he knew the sun never sets in the Queen's dominions. "No," said the Indian. "Do you know the reason why?" asked John. Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's reply.

A PROFESSOR, in explaining to a class of young ladies the entire theory, according to which the body is entirely renewed every seven years, said: "Thus, Miss B., in seven years you will in reality be no longer Miss B." "I really hope I shan't," demurely responded the girl, casting down her eyes.

SINCE Jones has been in reduced circumstances he takes much pleasure in singing the following version of a popular song:

"While beefsteak and venison cost lots of cash,
Be it ever so gristly, there's nothing like hash.
The scrapings and leavings of no use elsewhere,
When mixed all together make excellent fare.
Hash, hash, good meat hash!
Be it ever so gristly, there's nothing like hash!

"A stranger from home, hotels dazzle in vain;
O give me cheap eating-house food that's more plain;
The waiter who gaily re-echoes my call
For a nice plate of hash or a single fish-ball.
Hash, hash," etc.

THE sunfish is the largest of the true fishes, measuring sometimes 36 feet. Its liver is of large size, generally two tons in weight, and yields from six to eight barrels of oil. The sunfish are very powerful in the water, and, if harpooned in the shoulder, are very hard to kill, often carrying off the whole harpoon line. They sometimes run off with 200 fathoms of line and two harpoons in them, and will employ the fishermen 24 hours before they are subdued. Great caution must be used in striking them, as with a blow of the tail they will stave in the boat if it is within reach. From 60 to 100 of them may sometimes be seen together off the coast of Ireland basking in the morning sun in the latter part of June.

THREE ancient cakes of copper from Wales, supposed to have been mined there by the Romans during their occupation of Great Britain, were the subject of a paper read not long since at a meeting of the Archæological Society. A member declared that the Romans valued copper at 440 times its present price.

NEW YORK city consumes 750,000 hogs, 520,000 sheep, and 47,000 bullocks annually.

Vanderbilt.

A Saratoga correspondent of the Boston *Journal* thus sketches the Commodore:

Vanderbilt is the marked man at the Springs. He comes in June and remains until September. He comes for rest and recuperation. He makes it his business to attain these at all hazards. He occupies a suite of rooms over the offices of Congress, and has for years. The sun is hardly more regular in his comings. He smokes ten cigars a day; he does not lay them in, but buys them at the stand every morning. By reason of strength he has reached fourscore years; his form is slightly bent, but his step, though slow, is still elastic. He can be seen any day, sitting on the rail of the piazza, with one foot under him. He is usually surrounded with a company of gentlemen, deep in horse-flesh or in stocks. He converses, in low tones, unimpassioned listening rather than talking. He has engagements that fill up the day. At 8 o'clock in the evening he sits down to whist, and has for years. He once, in Albany, kept a committee waiting for an hour, who had summoned him before them. When asked why he did not appear at the proper time, he replied: "Eight o'clock is my whist hour, gentlemen, and I would not leave it at the bidding of the President." He has an exact hour for his breakfast; this meal is a very light affair, an egg, a little toast, and a cup of tea, with lemon squeezed into it. His dinner is equally simple; a decanter of wine is placed at his table. A small glass suffices.

After breakfast he looks over his business letters, puts a "No" here and a "Yes" there, scribbles a word or two, for he is an indifferent writer, and after spending fifteen or twenty minutes on business that involves millions, he turns to his friends, who are usually with him, and says "Now for business," which means "Let us go to the stables and look at the horses." He rides daily and goes to bed at an early hour—summarily dismissing his company by taking his candle and saying "Good night, gentlemen." We have men here thirty and forty years of age who are older than the Commodore. Their heads are bald; their step uncertain, and their underpinning infirm; men who cannot take their dinner until they have swallowed a bottle of wine; men who envy Vanderbilt his vigor and health, but who give a wide berth to the temperate and considerate line of life that has made the octogenarian what he is.

Humors of Nevada.

The Gold Hill *News* says: An Irishman, a resident of this city, noted for his wit upon all occasions, and also for his successful attacks on the tiger, was proceeding home the other evening, and, when he had reached the Divide, was stopped by some footpads to "hold up his hands." The robbers knew he had made a large winning and got off with it, and had preceded him for the purpose of waylaying him. Pat did not scare worth a cent, and when stopped, quietly asked the robbers what they wanted. They answered, "We want your money!" Pat, quietly proceeding to light his dudheen, said: "O, murther, murther! but ye fellers are awful thick to-night." "Awful thick!" said one of the robbers, "what do you mean?" "I mane," said Pat, "that this is the fourth time I was stopped since I left Virginny!" One of the men, disgusted with himself to think that others of the profession had got in ahead of him, struck Pat on the neck and then kicked him, saying: "Get out of here, or I'll blow the top of your head off." Pat did "get" willingly, and arrived safely home with $700 in coin in his pocket.

STEALING HEAVEN'S LIVERY.—The great *Alcoholless Remedy*, VINEGAR BITTERS, is everywhere driving pestiferous rum potions out of the market. That famous combination of the finest medicinal herbs on the continent of America is accomplishing such cures of diseases which affect the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nervous system, that the grateful masses have adopted it as their *Standard Specific*. The various rum bitters have gone down before this pure vegetable antidote like tenpins before a well-aimed ball. The people have at length discovered that all the spirituous excitants are worse than shams—that both morally and medicinally they are inimical to the well-being and safety of the community. *It won't do.* The handwriting is on the wall! They are weighed and found wanting. Rum remedies are defunct, and VINEGAR BITTERS, THE UNIVERSAL ANTIDOTE, reigns in their stead.—[Com.

THE German Minister of War has recently issued an order that every man subject to military service in the Empire shall present himself for enrollment with a photograph of himself in his possession, duly certified to by the police or municipal authorities of the locality in which the candidate may reside. This course has been taken to prevent in the future any fraud on the recruiting officers of a kind that has heretofore been practised and whereby able-bodied men, whose names have been drawn have sent in their place for examination individuals who suffer from some physical defect, and who have thus secured immunity from service.

"How NICE your collars have always looked this hot weather. What do you wear?" said one gentleman to another. "I always wear either the Elmwood or Warwick. They are the best that can be found."—[Com.

PEERLESS CLOTHES WRINGER.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, N. Y., was the first physician to advocate *Constitutional* as well as local treatment for the cure of Catarrh, and so successful has his Golden Medical Discovery proven as a constitutional treatment, when combined with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities or chambers of the head), that he has long offered a reward of $500 for a case he can not cure. Both medicines with the instrument for $2, by all Druggists. 655

FOR loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot, or murrain in sheep; thick wind, broken wind, and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.—[Com.

USE PRUSSING'S CELEBRATED CIDER VINEGAR. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

Rockland Institute—Nyack, on Hudson.

Rockland Institute, at Nyack, on the Hudson, enters upon the fall term of 1873 under highly favorable auspices. Under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, it has come to be recognized as among the first Female Institutions of the land. The best culture of the East gives it an unqualified indorsement, and the elegant accomplishments of our young ladies who have graduated therefrom commend it to the confidence and patronage of the Northwest. The atmosphere of home pervades the place, and with kindly but strict discipline, the mind, the morals, and the manners of the pupils are molded to the highest standard. There is a gymnasium for daily exercise, boats for boating, safe bathing, and, with the bracing air and the climatic change from the West to the East, buoyant health and the best types of physical development are assured. The course of study is full and systematic—the Faculty, in every department, is the best the country affords—Professors of varied accomplishments, who emulate Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield in whole-hearted devotion to their work. All the refinements of social life and intellectual intercourse combine to make education at Nyack a perennial memory to the pupil.—[Com.

"THE UNIVERSAL AYER."—On my journeys over the continent—through Turkey, India, China, Japan, Peru, Chili, Paraguay, Brazil and Mexico, and the United States—in them all to some extent and in some to a great extent, I have found the UNIVERSAL AYER represented by his family medicines, which are often held in fabulous esteem. Whether they win their marvelous reputation by their cures I know not, but I know they have it to such a degree that it frequently gave me a distinguished importance to have come from the same country.—[*Field's letters from abroad.*

EDWARD BAYER, Esq., Horton, Kings county, N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was rounded up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been inoculated for the kine pock. She is now well.—[Com.

AT THE VIENNA WORLD'S FAIR, the grand medal, which was the recognition of highest excellence in reed organs of all classes and from all nations, was awarded to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., the well-known American manufacturers. Other American makers were not successful in obtaining any medal.—[Com.

OUR READERS should be careful to notice that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

WE pledge our reputation on the assertion that any educated physician, after a careful examination of the recipe, will say that *Parsons' Purgative Pills* possess more merit than any other pill now offered for sale.—[Com.

CUTLER'S Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam "Doubtless the best Cough Medicine in the world."—[Com.

FRANK MILLER'S Harness Oil is the best.

Nature's Appeals for Help.

Every indication of debility and exhaustion is a mute appeal of Nature for medicinal aid to arrest the progress of decay. How are these silent appeals of physical weakness to the resources of the healing art usually met? Too often, unfortunately, the drugs prescribed aggravate the symptoms. Whoever recommends drastic purgatives, or mineral salivants, or poisonous alkaloids, under such circumstances, is an ally of the enemy and an enemy of the patient. Whoever, on the contrary, advises the broken down and desponding sufferer to resort to that peerless vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for aid and comfort, is a true philanthropist. It is safe to say that there never was an instance in which such advice was given and accepted without the happiest results. From the very depths of weakness and despondency thousands have been restored to vigor, health and cheerfulness by the renovating operation of this wholesome stimulant and alterative. All its medicinal ingredients are remarkable for their sanative properties, and in combination form an absolute specific for indigestion, liver complaint, nervous affections, rheumatism, intermittent and remittent fevers, general and local weakness, and every species of disorder incident to change of season or climate. The stimulative element of this invaluable protective and restorative is not an impure excitant, but the thoroughly rectified essence of sound rye, admitted by all good chemists to be the most healthful of exhilerants.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billous Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All healing.

Prepared by

CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, proprietors.
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

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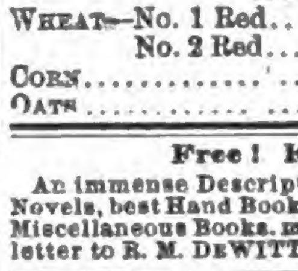

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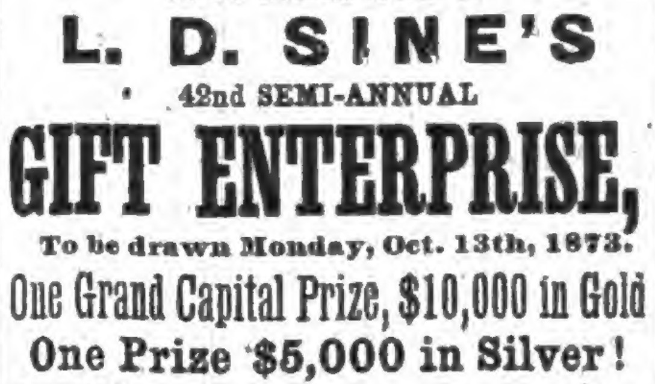

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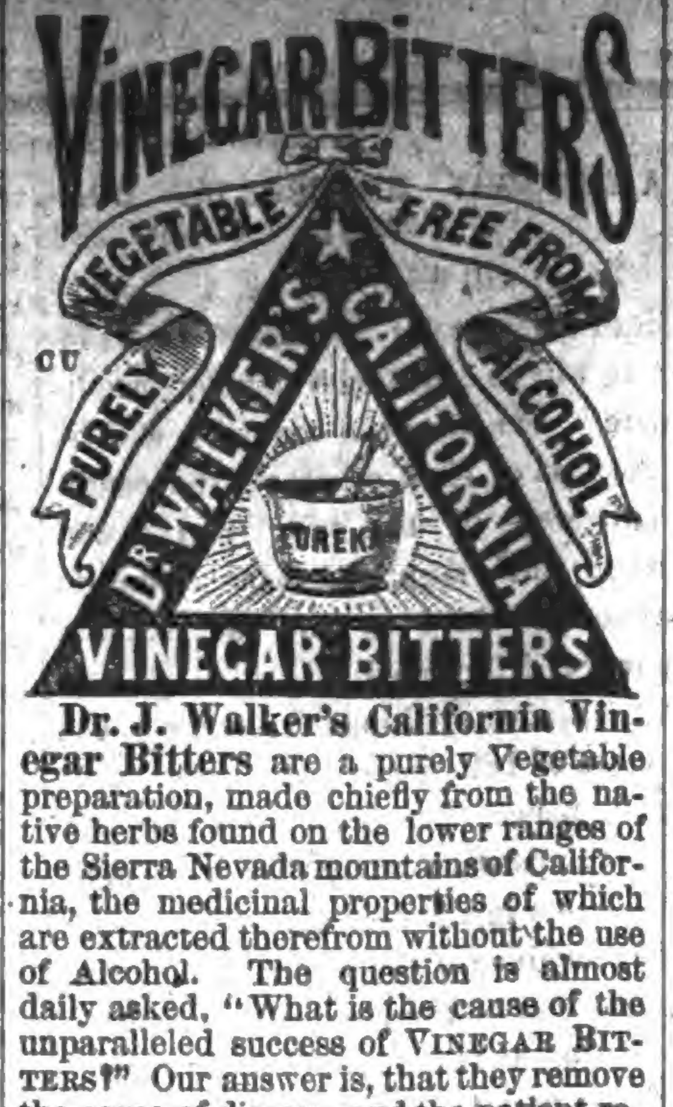

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Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

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Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

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For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

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Dr. Cox's Hive (Croup) Syrup has been known and used by the medical profession over 100 years, and as a remedy for Colds and Coughs has an older and better reputation than any other Cough medicine ever offered to the public. It is known as the Compound Syrup of Squills, and a formula may be found in every medical dispensatory.
Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, in addition to the ingredients for Cox's Hive Syrup, contains Balsam of Tolu, decoction of Skunk Cabbage Root and Lobelia, a combination that must commend it to every one as a superior remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, indeed for all affections of the Throat and Lungs where a Cough Medicine is necessary.
This Syrup is Carefully Prepared under the personal direction of a regular Physician of over twenty years' practice, whose signature is attached to the directions on the bottle.
Its taste is very pleasant and children like it.
Every family should keep it as a ready remedy for Croup, Colds, etc., among the children.
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MAGNETIC BALM.
It cures as if by MAGNETIC INFLUENCE, Neuralgia and all pain, and is therefore very properly termed "Magnetic Balm." It is purely a vegetable preparation. It has no equal as a remedy for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic and all Bowel Complaints.
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Examine closely, and buy none but the genuine.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.
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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.
Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.
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THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.
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Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

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Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

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Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *multum in parvo* Physic, scarcely larger than mustard seed, yet representing as much cathartic power as large repulsive pills, being *most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating.* Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. For Jaundice, Headache, Impure Blood, Constipation, Pain in Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Internal Fever, Rush of Blood to Head, Bloated Stomach, High Colored Urine, Gloomy Forebodings, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.
One or two, taken daily for a time, will cure Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Scrofulous Sores and Virulent Affections of Skin, Throat and Bones. No cheap wood or paste board boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. 25 cents, by druggists, or $2 a dozen. Manufactured at the World's Dispensary, Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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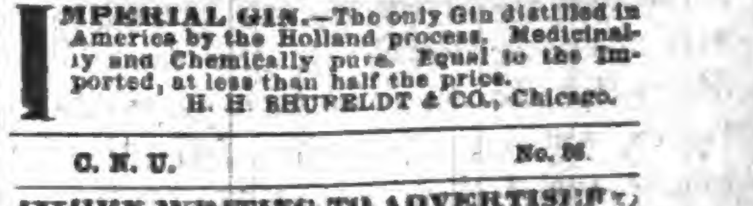
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IMPERIAL GIN.—The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.
H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

C. N. U. No. 36.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier
Thursday, Sept. 11, 1873

INDIANA KU-KLUX.

Louisville, Ky., September 5.—At two o'clock this morning a body of horsemen entered Charlestown, Indiana, and posted the following notice all over the town:

To Andrew Reynolds and family, Thomas Reynolds and wife, Samuel Long, Andy Stone, Edward Washburn, Patrick H. Carney.

"You are hereby notified to leave the State of Indiana within fifteen days from this date or abide by the consequences. A few more associates of the above parties will take warning hereby, as threats have been made against the property of citizens, and any overt act in Charlestown or vicinity will be held against the parties above named. "One, Two, Three, Follow me." September 5, 1873. T. Reynolds is the party threatened in jail by the vigilant committee some days since. Considerable excitement has prevailed all day in Charlestown.

—In his recent speech at Columbus, the Hon. William Allen, the venerable Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, struck the key note of the campaign in the very first sentence. "There is but one political question," said he, "before the people of the United States; all other questions are subordinate to that one and merge in it; and that question is whether it will be possible for the American people to purge the the great principle of popular representation from the pollutions which now contaminate it, and to keep it free from contamination in the future." The entire speech was confined to an exposition of the doctrine enunciated in this opening paragraph, and its application not to the times of Jefferson and Jackson but to the corruptions of the present day—the Pacific Railway swindles, the Credit Mobilier bribery, the salary steal, and kindred frauds and rascalities.—*New York Sun.*

A little intercourse outside the city of Indianapolis discloses the fact that there is a confusion of ideas about the Exposition and the State Fair proper Some folks think yet that there is to be another fair for the farmers and stock raisers, and others are in doubt what portion of the exposition month s regarded as the stock fair. To answer the question baiefly and directly, the State Fair for the show of stock and award of premiums is from October first to the tenth. Entries must be all in on or before noon of September 30. From that time to the close of the Exposition, October 10, each day will present a regular fair program. in the ring and on the track as usual at the State Fair. There are already assurances that the stock rings and classes will be full and complete, and such as will do credit to the State. With the strong tendency to fine breeding now pervading the State, there is no doubt that the State Fair will bring together an exhibition that will repay a visit by all who desire to obtain the best knowledge by practical observation.—*Sentinel.*

There was a disgraceful scene in a Republican caucus in Charlestown, Mass., on Wednesday night, held under the shadow of Bunker Hill. The caucus met in a room about twenty-five feet square; not large enough to hold one tenth part of the people who beseiged the door. All who gained admittance were Butler men; but there were two factions—the Swift and Wilson factions—who were fighting for the Chairmanship of the city committee. When the Chairman called the caucus to order and attemted to perfect an organization a mob of Swift men surged upon him, bearing the representatives of their faction in their arms, and with drawn pistols carried everything before them, breaking down the table and crushing it into kindling wood. After the mob had yelled and swayed over the room for half an hour the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned. Then Swift mounted a chair and, constituting himself Chairman went on with the caucus. Somewhere between the yells of his retainers he presented the names of six Butler men for delegates to the State Convention, and they were declared elected. In the row James Hart, belonging to the opposite faction, was set upon by several roughs, one of whom kicked him in the abdomen, severely, if not mortally injuring him.

From the New York Sun.

A STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC CONTEST.

There will doubtless be a Republican nominee for President in 1876 who will be called the regular candidate. Whether the campaign will be like that of 1824, when all the candidates were of the same party, and when the regular caucus nominee came out third in the race, cannot now be determined.

If a state of things analogous to the events of 1824 does not arise three years hence, then there will be on great opposition party with its single candidate in the field against the regular nominee of the Republican party. Now, it is to the last degree important that at the close of the elections of this present autumn the friends of reform throughout the country should be able to determine whether the Democratic party as now organized is to constitute the Opposition in 1876 or whether it is to spring from some other source and be composed of materials drawn from many quarters.

The Democrats themselves seem to understand this. Confident in their ability to meet the demands of the exigency, or at all events not disposed to flinch from trying the experiment, their State Conventions are repudiating the coalition of last year, rejecting all proposals for new alliances, laying down old fashioned platforms, and placing thereon as candidates none but polticians of the most orthodox type Even in Massachusetts, where the Democrats never were successful except through coalitions, and where members of that party are about as plenty as blackberries at the north pole they do not try to take advantage of the Republican dissensions growing out of the bitter Butler and Washburn contest, but merely echo the Ohio resolutions and nominate a straight out candidate for Governor. Thn tenor of the discussions and the final action of the Democratic state Committee of New York in issuing their call for the State Convention in October very clearly show that the Democracy of this State will pursue the same course this fall which has already been marked out by their political brethren in Ohio, Pennsylvania Maryland, and elsewhere.

Upon the whole, it is well perhaps that this issue is thus squarely made. The Democrats could not try the question under more favorable circumstances than the present. Since the last election the Republican party has lost much of its prestage. The investigations of the past winter proved that many of its most distinguished leaders were steeped in corruption. The resolutions of its State Conventions this year have been chiefly remarkable for their condemtion of the most notorious acts of the party for some time past, and for their censure of those who have long shaped its policy and worn its honors. It is obvious, too, from the loosening of party lines in the Northwest that large masses of the people desire a change of politics; and all history shows that the party in power rather than the party of the Opposition suffers most by the weakening of existing ties.

If, therefore, in the contests of this fall the Democrats, even with the aids we have pointed out, triumph in those States which everybody knows they must carry to elect a President in 1876, theirs will be thenceforward be recognized as the opposition which is to encounter the repuplican candidate three years hence. If, on the other hand, with wind and tide in his favor, they are pretty generally beaten, then it can hardly be doubted that large numbers of the leaders of the party will admit the fact that its usefulness is gone and its days numbered while its rank and file, tired of achieving nothing but successive defeats, will insist that it stand aside and make room for a new organization.

A SAM PATCH LEAP.

Toronto, Ont, Aug. 26th.—Prof. Ballene, from France, crossed the Niagara river yesterday, on a tight rope, 1,500 feet long, opposite the Clifton House, in sixteen minutes. Returning to the centre, he cast his cloak and balance-pole in the river, and then jumped off into the water beneath a distance of 140 feet, disappearing for a few seconds, after which he rose to the surface, and was picked up by men in waiting, and went ashore in a small boat.

The Muncie line is now giving half fare rates to the Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati Expositions. Persons contemplating going to either of the above points should remember this popular route.

Mr. Morton's Grab Record.

Mr Morton did not distinguish himself at Washington by opposing this bill. The record of the votes shows that he was sometimes for and and sometimes against it, and on its final passage he did not vote at all. Moreover, when it came into the Senate, amended on motion of Mr. Sargent so as to make the increase of salary $1,500 a year instead of $2,500. Mr. Morton declared that the change was not worth while and accordingly voted nay, for the avowed reason that if any increase at all was made he wanted it larger. He was undoubtedly conscientious enough to understand that it would not pay to outrage public opinion for fifteen hundred dollars; what he really thought about the bill when the increase was raised again to 25 hundred, we can only judge from his actions. As we have said already he did not vote when the bill came back from the Conference Committee, with Gen. Butler's figures restored. The same timidity and vascillation which characterized him while the matter was under discussion has marked his conduct since the fruits of the theft became his. After dallying with the money nearly half a year, he has suddenly grown weary of being questioned about it, as we yesterday predicted he would, and has authorized his home organ to announce that he has covered his back pay into the Treasury. This is an excellent result of the persistent impertinence with which the people have this year insisted upon inquiring into the doings of their leaders.—*The New York Tribune.*

The *Sentinel* speaking of Senator Morton's railroad scheme, says. "He seems unconscious of the fact that be is trifling with a mighty subject in his talk about Congress having power to regulate commerce on through lines of railroads connecting two or more States, and leaving the States to regulate the other roads. Does he fail to see, can any rational man fail to comprehend that, if Congress may lawfully regulate the through lines, it may also, indeed it must also, regulate all the others, because the others are but feeders, auxiliaries, side tracks, for the inter-state or main roads; and in practical effect are parts of them and are chiefly owned by them? Any such a pretended limitation is only a delusion. It is but a salve for the people until Congress is well possessed of the principal power. Then State control over *any* roads would speedily cease, and Congress would absorb the whole. This is a result alarming to contemplate."

Much as the Indianapolis *Journal*, Morton's own, ridicules the idea of Grant being a candidate a third time, we have it on most eminent authority that Morton will back him for a third nomination, if he himself cannot be nominated. With Grant as President, Morton must always be chief. He assumes the leadership, and controls Grant when and where no other man can control him.—*Logansport (Ind.) Pharos.*

Had Morton stoutly opposed the salary bill, and then after its passage promptly covered the "swag" into the Treasury, he would have become the most formid candidate for the Presidency in the Republican party. But his support of the salary bill in the United States Senate, and his vacillating course in keeping the "swag" nearly six months before he would cover it into the Treasury, has killed the Senator politically, and destroyed his prospects for the Presidency. In the expressive language of Andy Johnson, we pronounce Oliver Perry Morton "a dead duck!"—*Messenger.*

Another royal sight-seer is about to begin his travels. He has determined to visit Europe, not only to relieve himself from the weighty cares of state but to allow certain little misdemeanors, over which his subjects are somewhat incensed, to be forgotten. We refer to the Sultan of Zanzibar. Many of our readers, doubtless, are not personally acquainted with this illustrious personage, but it is safe to predict that the more heathenish he is the greater will be the adoration lavished upon him. This sort of thing may become monotonous to Europeans after a while.

For Sale.

The undivided one-half, with privilege of whole, of a new Steam Flouring Mill situated in the town of Auburn. The mill commands a good custom and merchant trade, and is finely located. For particulars enquire of,

4t R. ELSON, Dentist.

Fall Trade!
1873.

Root &
Company.

Popular Dry Goods House,

THE NEW YORK STORE

90 Columbia-st.

For the convenience of many of our costomers who buy Fall Goods early in the season; we are opening daily

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

in every department at very low prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description
Also a full line our celebrated "Horse Shoe"
BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS AND
BRILLIANTINES.

which we guarantee in weight, color and durability to be superior to any brand retailed in this county.

N—E—W

Fall Dress Goods,

NEW CLOKS, and SHAWLS,
NEW FALL PRINTS.
Also our usual large and attractive stock of
DOMESTIC
COTTON
GOODS

HOUSE KEEPING DINESS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES.
JEANS & FLANNELS
—AT—

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

INDIANA
Conservatory of Music,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Fall term opens
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873

Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The

Indiana Conservatory

is considered the most thorough music school in the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday August 30th, 1873, to construct a stone gutter six feet wide, the length of the Court House Square North, East and South sides. Also a plank side walk eight feet wide, with hitching posts eight feet apart, the same distance around the square, all to be completed on or before the 1st day of October 1873. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

For further information enquire of or address,
H. E. ALTENBURG, Town Marshal.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 7-73.

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN

W. & E. T.
MARTIN!

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY AND

Fancy Articles,

PATENT MEDICINES,

ALSO

Everything kept by Druggist generally.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

W. & E. T. MARTIN.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION

The great demand for sugars during the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.

Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c

COFFEE.

Best Rio 25 cents, 2nd best 22 cents, Best roasted 27c Oid java 23cts

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best 1.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Oolong 30, 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 12½ per lb, or $2.50 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 7c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pouud can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 25c, Wild Grape 2 years old 25c, Elderberry 25c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00 Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS. Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c Soft Shell almonds 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Twins 60c, Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25, 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOLASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon $1, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4.50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c. Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Boozer &
Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS

LINENS, ETC,

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

CashBuyers

We Buy

All kind of Produce,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that William Lewis, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Walworth deceased, has filed his Final Settlement report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court.

J. E. LANNING, Clerk.

Sept. 2, 73.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Henry Dove, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Aug 7 GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Weather warm.

New saloon in town.

Railroad business lively.

House cleaning in order.

Club dance next Thursday.

Remember the pic-nic Saturday.

Threshers are about "out of business.

There are no spring chickens in town.

The brick work on the Shaffer building is completed.

A new frame house at the north end of Main street.

School books at Davenports, also slates by the acre.

The school, this fall, has quite a number of foreign scholars

We will soon be in need of some good, dry wood Bring it along.

A horse ran down Main street Mondaynight, the vehicle he left in town.

The Roof of the Snyder building is being put on John Davis has the job.

Look at [illegible]t & Company's new advertisement in another column,

Our popular drayman Isaac Roth has a powerful sight of drawing at present.

Butter and lard is very scarce at present.—What's the matter, farmers?

The watering tub in front of the Court is very much appreciated by our farmers.

Wm Humes is doing a good trade in the shoe line, considering the location of his store.

Bill Edgerton is cleaning, re-fiting, and adding many new features to his barber shop, over the Jewelry.

Abe Canon, of Avilla, was in this place ornamenting several buggies, last week. He's good at the fancy parts of a buggy.

"The mysteries of Metropolisville," "Hoosier Schoolmaster." "End of the world," by Eggleston, on hand at Davenports. Also just received a fine assortment of other missianeous and blank books. Call and see them.

Circuit Court next week.

A slight frost last Monday morning.

Be on hand with your basket for the picnic, next Saturday.

If Jack Frost keeps off a few days more, the corn crop will be safe.

We are in receipt of a handsome card, finely executed from the office of the Lagrange *Standard.*

Arrangements are being made for the dedication of the Odd Fellows Building, to take place the 15th of next month.

We can fancy ourself smoking one of them cigars furnished by Lord Mansfield, free gratis. for nothing. How is it, my Lord.

The indications are that a very large breadth of land will be sown to wheat this fall. The farmers are progressing favorably with their work.

Matson & Waterman at Waterloo, done a good business in the implement line this season' and are making great preparation for the next.

We are obliged to the Secretary of the Lagrange County Agricultural Society for a complimentary to their next Fair, which commences Oct. 1st. 1873.

J. L. Davis has constructed a commodious warehouse in rear of his store, where he has on exhibition his heavy hardware, such as iron, nails plows, stoves &c.

The northeast Indiana Agricultural Society has been limited to eight counties as follows: Steuben, DeKalb, Allen. Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Elkhart and Kosciusko.

Justices of the peace should be on the look out. The law directs the county superintendent of public schools to examine their dockets in search of fees belonging to the school fund.

A large corps of workmen under the indefatigable Walborn, has commenced on the floors of the Ensly block. It begins to look now as though these rooms will be finished this year.

We made a pleasant visit to Dr. S. B Johnson, the popular dentist, at Waterloo He is one of those agreeable, sociable gentlemen we so delight to meet, and is a first class artist in his line.

Postal-cards are very convenient for ministers to send to recreant church members, inviting them out to prayer meeting; and for editors to send to delinquent subscribers, inviting them to pay what they owe the printer.

We learn that a prominent Insurance agent of Waterloo, is a defaulter to a considerable amount, and is not to be found. As we are not acquainted with the facts in the case, we await further developments.

Scribner's *Monthly* for September opens with an illustrated article entitled "A Cruise among the Azores," and is followed by a large number of excellent articles. Scribner's is an excellent magazine and this is an excellent number.

The old tan yard has at last been exterminated. There is nothing left of it but a mound of tan bark, a few sheds and Mr Fluke, who is now building a new brick residence in the west end, will soon take up his residence therein.

Another new building is going up on the fair grounds at Waterloo. A number of new stalls for stock has been added, the track is to be put in the best of style, and other improvements made. All it wants now is a hearty encouragement from our citizens generally.

WANTED.—The ladies to turn out this afternoon, at the grand sewing bee in the Odd Fellows Hall. The wives and sisters of the members are needed to make the new carpet. Let there be a good attendance.

There are but few live, wide-awake farmers but what are extremely busy putting in a large wheat crop, though some have already finished. Every farm nearly has two or three teams going, and with a fair yield next year we may expect a large harvest of this grain

Hon. James S. Collins, informs us that his family, who have been sojourning at Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the past three years, are again to take up their residence at the old homestead northeast of town. They will receive a warm welcome from many friends."—*Col. City Post.*

In an editorial on the horse disease, the *Congregationalist* suggested that it might be well to sit at the feet of a horse and learn humility. "Just so," "sit down at the hind feet of a mule, and if he don't humiliate you, pull his tail and tickle the inside of his legs with a stable fork."

Those little brothers! will we never hear the last of them? On the consumation of a recent marriage in an up-town family, a visitor unwisely observed to the youngster: "You're a brotherin-law now, Tommy." "Yes, said Tommy, puffing out his cheeks offensively, "but ma says I will be an uncle by-and-by."

REMEMBER.—The Circuit Court commences next week, and doubtless a number of our subscribers will be in attendance. Those indebted to us for a year or more, will please call and pay up. We trust that none will pretend blissful ignerance of this fact, if so. it will be more blissful than satisfactory. Pay the printer.

Marriages.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk, during Augest:

Henry N. Barnhart and Jennie Rodgers.
James Gaby and Alice A. Barber.
Sitas Feagler and M. A. Imler.
Eugene Long and Minerva Revett.
J. N. Nelson and Jane M. Clark.
James Sechler and Harriet Gee.
James W. Hughes and Catharine Booth.
Charles Leuard and Amanda Moughler.

Such a tick, tick, ticking you never heard. Clocks to the right, clocks to the left, clocks in the center, all on the go. Beautiful clocks, serviceable clocks for the parlor, dining room and kitchen, all to be foded at Abright & Shepherds store on the corner. A fine large assortment has just been received, and you want to go and hear them tick away each fleeting breath. Buy one.

The elevator, water tank and passenger depot of the Eel River road, will be completed next week. The Elevator will be the largest and best on the line between Butler and Logansport. We understand that the citizens of Butler have contributed money to have the building of the two roads at that place made as an elevator, which will be a mammouth one, while the other buildings will be put up in first class style.

WANTED.—A young lady of medium size, well educated and in good circumstances, either a blonde or a brunette, homely or pretty, or any one else to call at Miller & Casebeer's dry goods store and see the fine display of new goods which have actually arrived. Owing to a delay in transferring the goods from one read to another at Fort Wayne, they did not arrive, at the time expected last week, but they are now here and spread out for the inspection of all. Don't fail to see them.

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were married again. This time t
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green-eyed monster, and the sec
vorce was procured at his sui
charge of adultery. Then Mr.
moved to Iowa, his divorced w
maining in De Kalb county.
time ago she wrote to him, askin
would not take care of the chil
which petition came the reply,
and of you too." She went to hi
is now, for the third time, his
Chicago Times.

Substantial Growth.

It is safe to say that the growth of Auburn during the past year, in the matter of good and substantial dwellings, and increase of permanent population, greatly exceeds that of any year in its history. This is certainly a very encouraging fact, and if our people so will, it is only a small beginning of what we may see each year for the decade. The planting of manufacturing establishments will do the business and these industries should be encouraged until the clatter of machinery is heard in every direction, and our people are sending wares of their own make to every part of the land.

We notice the following going the round of the papers. Its a whopper, and should be read to be appreciated. They have commenced at the toe: We trust they will keep on, they may run against something they can't burlesque.

"Jurors and judges have estimated the value of entire legs and arms lost by carelessness of others; but this matter has been brought to a fine point, indeed, in Auburn. A damsel there lost her toe by reason of a defect in the sidewalk. Twelve men have discussed the value of that toe, and have given the poor young woman $1,500 damages. This would have been little enough, even for the little toe. If it was the "light fantastic toe," which we suppose to be the great toe, it was surely not enough, for then she could not dance, even at the verdict.

Commissioners Proceedings.

Petition by John Wagoner and Isaac Nelson, for location and construction of a ditch in Franklin township. Viewers appointed, G. H. Duncan, E. R. Shoemaker and Cyrus Bowman.

Petition by Jackson Andrews and others, for location of road in Willington township, on north line of section 14, running through lands owned by A Bridge, Geo. Devore, Cyrus Kuntz, Robt. Chamberlin, &. Madden, Stephen Liken and Joseph Livergood, on the north, by Geo. Treman, Catharine Blackwell, Peter Lanning, John Smith, J. S. Campbell, L. W. Campbell, Henry Campbell, Julin Harman, Hanna Moughler, Mary A. Young, Everett, Albert and Malissa Campbell, John and James Treeman.

Viewers appointed, Charles Thomas, D. H. Murry and Thomas Nelson, to meet at house Isaac Gunsenhouser, on October 17, 1873.

The Petition of Geo. D. Thomas and others, for location and vacation of road in Union Township, presented last term, was, on the report of the business, dismissed, on the ground that it does not sufficiently fix the termination, and because two causes of action have been united therein, in asking for location and vacation.

Petition for change of road in Smithfield township, by Henry McClish, and others, presented at March session, was upon report of viewers, refused.

L. D. Pattee, submitted report of the Poor Farm to Sept. 1st, 1873. He reports 14 inmates, 7 males and 7 females.

Sabbath School Picnic.

The children of the various Sabbath schools of this place, will join in a grand Pic-nic, to be held next Saturday, at the grove on Cedar Creek southeast of town. This is to be a gala day for the children, and every thing will be done for their amusement and entertainment. All the officers and teachers and parents should be present to make it an enjoyable affair for the little folks. The following is the programme for the occasion.

The schools will meet at the M. E. church at ten o'clock precisely.

Music by the Auburn band.

Song by the schools.

Procession will form and march to the grove in the following order: Band, children, officers of the schools, teachers, citizens.

After arriving at the grove, music, songs, remarks, etc., will be in order, and such sports and amusements indulged in as will make it pleasant for those present. As it is to be a basket picnic, it is requested that the provisions be brought to the church before starting, as they will be taken to the grove by wagon.

The Coming Fair.

What are you doing to aid it, and to make it a success? The time is rapidly approaching, and what is done must be done speedily. The officers of the association are doing all they can to have all the necessary arrangements perfected for a successful exhibition. The fair last year was a splendid success, and that to be held this year may be made much better, if the people will only take hold of the matter, and bring the necessary articles for exhibition. It is now too late to prepare anything for the fair, but there is hardly a farmer or mechanic in the county but what has something already prepared, worthy of exhibition; and all that is necessary to be done is to bring the articles to the fair. The cause of failure in fairs heretofore held was not that the articles exhibited were not meritorious, but that there were not enough of them. Let not the coming fair be a failure for that reason. The grounds have been improved, and ample accommodations will be furnished to all who attend. The fair will be held October 7th to 11th.

The heavy aggregate of premiums is another inducement that gives the fair a prominence and pre-eminence, and it is no slight one. We trust that our own citizens will take more than their usual pride in the coming fair and turn out a better show of what they have and what they are making, and what they can make, than ever before. A little consultation with the Secretary will furnish all the necessary information as to the space available, the premiums, conveniences, etc.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A young lady, daughter of Wm. W. Smith, of Waterloo, died very suddenly last Monday under somewhat suspicious circumstances. She was taken with pains in the stomach and bowels Sunday evening, and died the succeeding afternoon. She was at the time employed at the Eagle Hotel, and always bore a good reputation. Rumor had it that an attempt at abortion had been made, and coronor Latson was summoned and a *post mortem* examination held, but no evidence of pregnancy was discovered. We learn, however, that the public mind there is not entirely satisfied in the case. The jury returned a verdict of cause of death, unknown.

Executors Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executor of the last will of John Somers, deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction at the late residence of said testator, one mile east of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., on Saturday, October the 11th, A. D. 1873, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses. cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, household furniture, hay, wheat, corn and oats in the bushel, and various other articles. Sale to begin at nine o'clock A. M. Terms. All sums of three dollars and under cash. Over three dollars, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with interest, at six per cent. if paid when due, ten per cent. from date, if not paid at maturity, and Attorneys fees if suit be instituted, waiving valuation and appraisment laws, and with approved security.

JAMES MCCLELLAN,
Executor.

LOOKS SUSPICIOUS.—Last Saturday night Sheriff Meese was awakened by the continual barking of his dog, and was induced thereby to get up and ascertain the cause of the animal's alarm. On going to the east door of this handsome edifice he found a ladder placed against the building just below one of the second story windows, not connected with the prison part of the house. Several neighbors were called who expected to bag the game, and catch the confederate who was then thought to be on the inside. No one was found, however, and the prisoners, two horse thieves, were found in the jail all right. This was evidently an attempt upon the part of some one to assist these fellows to escape, though there is no accounting for his entering a window in the residence part of the house. It is getting pretty close to court time and the thieves no doubt feel a little anxious.

HEAVY WHEAT CROP.—We learn from our friend, David Stonestreet, Esq. who resides in the valley of the Cedar Creek, in the southwest part of our county, that the farmers in that locality were much more favored in an abundant wheat harvest than our farmers generally are. This valley, however, is a most fertile one, and seems peculiarly adapted to the growing of wheat. One farmer, Samuel Harbor, shocked thirty acres this season, and thrashed therefrom 830 bushels, nearly 28 bushels to the acre. This beats anything we have yet heard in this part of the State. Mr. Stonestreet averaged over 20 bushels to the acre in his crop, and Mr. John Hogue, had 14 acres that ran close on to thirty bushels to the acre. Farmers are putting in large crops this season, those having but small farms seeding down 30 and 40 acres. We are glad to hear of their good fortune and only regret that it is not more general.

The Kendallville *Standard* has the following account of an interview of one of our citizens:

Uncle Henry Gonsor, of Fairfield township, DeKalb county, gave us a call again last Saturday. He appears to be about 65 years of age, and his eyesight has become very imperfect. Many of our citizens remember him as having been the victim of a swindling Indianapolis "plow agent," last spring. The sharper on the 29th of May, found Mr. Gonsor at his residence, and poured wily words into his ears about making him "sole agent for a celebrated plow." The old gentleman finally consented to take an agency, but before he could wear such honors, the impostor said he must sign a "contract." The paper was produced, and at this period advantage was taken of an impaired vision. Uncle Henry informs us that the agent held the paper in his hand from which he pretended to read the words of a contract making him agent for the sale of a plow. The "contract" afterwards was found to be a negotiable note payable in 3 months. The note calling for $168 was due on the 28th ult., and is in the hands of an Indianapolis broker, who called on Mr. Gonser last Saturday and requested the payment. This of course was refused, and an effort will probably be made to force payment by law.

ADVERTISED LETTERS,

The following is a list of advertised letters remaining in Auburn Post Office:

Barry G W
Bailey Mrs Mary
Bangs Scott
Brown Mr E A 2
Bacor George 2
Carby W
Craig Michael
Clark Miss Fannie
Clifford John
Clottor Rudolph
Clark James
Catlin Jennie
De Vilbiss Rev John W
Duffey Thomas
Desbis S L
Doty Warren
Elson Thomas
Flagle John
Griswold Miss Mary L
Gray Miss A G
Hamlin Ed
Hall John D
Hale Peter
Howarter John
Hosack Jesse
Hinman Miss Elizabeth
Herbert Harry
Houts Wm Leonard
Imhoff F J
Kester Jacob
Lacoa John
Miller Mrs Matilda
Marfee Alfred
McCondy Wm
Mettorfield Wm
Olinger J
Ousemet Mr C
Petty Wm
Reeder J W
Cay Wm A
Stahl Miss Maud
Subert Phillip
Scheir Miss
Schlott Mrs Rosanna
Smith Miss Catharine
Smith J W
Wilkinson Lizzie
Wolf John S
Woods John
Wartenbe Miss Nancy
Wilkison Michael

S. L. YANDES, Post Master.

Grand Opening of the Popular Red Front Clothing Hall, of Rothschild Bros. No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana,

We have been known in Fort Wayne many years to be the most successful clothing house ever opened in the city. It is not only our liberal advertising that has made us popular but our fair and honorable dealings, with those who have stood by us since we have been in the business. In selling them nicely made clothing at reasonable prices they have advertised us. With the 20 years experience we have had since boyhood, we profess to know the wants of every one and what class of goods are wanted. Therefore we can say that we can fit a boy of the small size up to the largest man in the grade of goods, from the finest to the lowest grades. We caution those who are not acquainted in this place to enquire for us before you drop in some other place where they have been trying to imitate our well established place. It is to your own interest as well as to ours to come direct to us at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block.

Good common suits for men from $6 to $10, Cassimere suits from $9 to $20, fine cloth suits from $12 to $25. Cloaks from $3 to $25, with or without saques, men's working pants from $1.50 to $2.50, children, boys and youths suits from $3 up. We also keep a large line of hats, caps, shirs, underwear, gloves and many articles too numerous to mention, at exceeding low prices.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

The Popular Music House of the West

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
158 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

Decker Brothers' Celebrated Pianos,
Matchless in tone, incomparable in workmanship.

THE FAVORITE VALLEY GEM

The richness and fullness of the tone of these Pianos has made the demand for them such that nearly every one is sold before leaving the factory.

And Other Standard Pianos.

THE HAMILTON ORGANS

favorites for power, sweetness and variety—beautiful changes and solo stops.

EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANAED.
Send For Circular.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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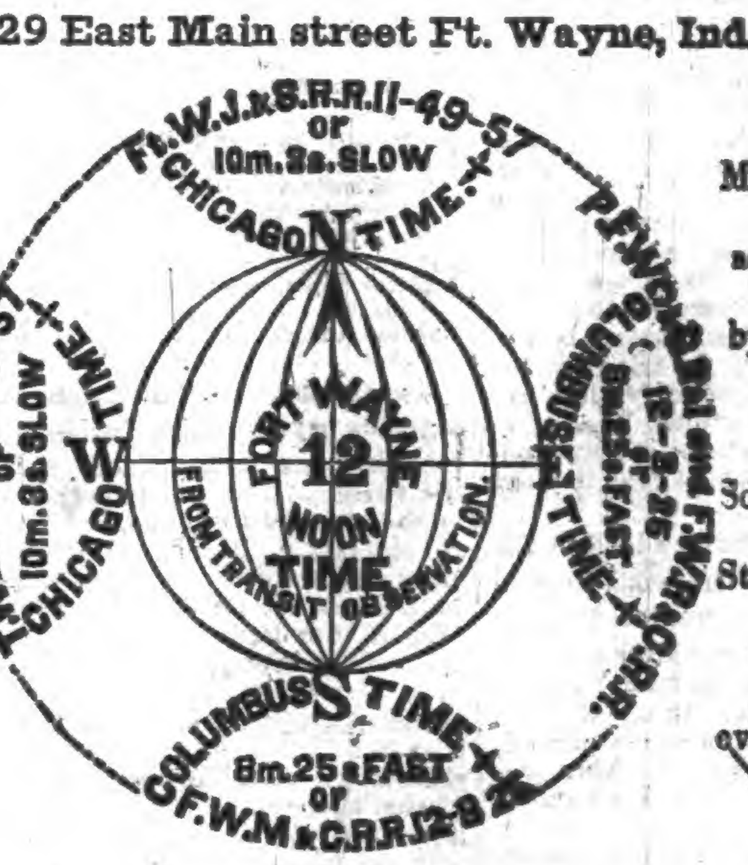

Ft. W. J. & S. R.R. 11-49-57 or 10m. 3s. SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
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T. W. & W. R.R. 11-49-57 or 10m. 3s. SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
W
FORT WAYNE
12
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TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
E
P. F. W. & C. R.R. & G. R. & I. R.R. 12-8-25 or 8m. 25s. FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m. 25s. FAST or C. F. W. M. & C. R.R. 12-8-25

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!
D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrashers.
Plows,
Straw-Cutters
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

AUBURN COURIER

[illegible]AY, SEPT. 11, 1873.

[illegible]SUMMARY.

The East.

IN the course of the investigations that have followed the collapse of the Brooklyn Trust Company, it has been developed that Rodman, the cashier of the concern, and Deputy City Treasurer of Brooklyn, has stolen about $250,000 belonging to the city. He has been arrested, and will be prosecuted....The citizens of Newburg, N. Y., are improving the appearance of the old headquarters of Gen. Washington, in that town. Secretary of War Belknap is co-operating, and has ordered thirty [illegible] to be sent there, to be placed on headquarter grounds....Two bank officers have recently committed suicide—William R. Boyce, President of the First National Bank of Lynn, Mass., and J. H. Rosanquest, Cashier of the First National Bank of Tarrytown, N. Y.

A LEGAL investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia Morgue has developed the fact that the Coroner has for a long time been in the habit of selling bodies intrusted to him for burial. Dr. Hedges, of the Medical College, testified that he was in the habit of buying these unclaimed corpses, and could see nothing reprehensible in so doing....Michael A. McFarland, who spent his whole fortune in securing the acquittal of his brother Daniel, for the killing of Albert D. Richardson, has just died in a New York hospital. Having no friends, he was buried in the Potter's field....At Montpelier, Vt., Joseph Daniels shot Carrie Dennison, and then killed himself. Love and jealousy.

JOHN W. HORTON, the Lancaster (Pa.) forger, has been arrested in Providence, R. I. It turns out that he is an old swindler. In 1860 he was in the employ of a Philadelphia banker, and mysteriously disappeared with $41,000 belonging to his employer, and it was supposed until recently that he was murdered and robbed....Walter Snowden, a Philadelphia insurance clerk, the other day robbed his employer's safe, then struck himself with a dumb bell and simulated unconsciousness, to make believe he had been robbed. The trick was discovered and he confessed to the theft....A boat containing two men and a woman was swept over the falls at Reading, Pa., the other day, and one of the men and the woman drowned....Williamson, the principal in the bond forgeries which have brought transactions in New York Central bonds to a stand-still in Wall street, has not yet been arrested. So far, $[illegible] worth of the forged securities have been discovered, and it is rumored in Wall street that one bank has been swindled to the figure of $500,000.

THE bond forgeries in New York grow more formidable every day. It is now believed that $1,000,000 worth of false securities have been put on the market by the counterfeiting gang. ....Edwar[illegible]tterson, clerk for Keep & Cross, New York [illegible], has decamped with over $30,000 belonging to his employers.

SEVERAL well-executed $500 counterfeit greenbacks have been received at the Sub-Treasury in New York. Experts pronounce them the best counterfeits that they have ever seen. Few of them are in circulation in New York, and it is believed that they have been issued mostly in the West. An old man named Sweet has been arrested at Titusville, Pa., for passing one of these counterfeits.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., the famous fishing port, lost 35 lives and $90,000 by the late gale on the Nova Scotia coast....Ten of the counterfeit $500 notes have been received at the New York Sub-Treasury. It is thought that it will be found necessary to call in the whole genuine issue of $35,000,000....There is a law in Massachusetts which permits the Governor to grant conditional pardons; that is, to provide that if the prisoner be convicted of a crime committed after his release, he shall be required to serve out the remainder of his previous sentence. A prisoner who was detained under these circumstances recently applied to the Supreme Judicial Court by a writ of *habeas corpus* for release; and that tribunal has just granted the application, holding that the law is unconstitutional.

The West.

THE land of Illinois is assessed by the State Board of Equalization at an average of $22.88 an acre improved, and $8.47 unimproved.... Several of the Iowa railroad robbers are said to be in La[illegible] county, Mo., and that the citizens are afraid to arrest them....A sailor named John T. Irving, and claiming to be a relative of Washington Irving, now in San Francisco, has [illegible] himself the murderer of Benjamin Nathan, of New York, and says he was [illegible] to do the job by the son of the murdered man. The fellow is believed to be insane....The Texas cattle fever has broken out among the cattle in the St. Louis dairies....Beane, the conductor of the coal train which collided with the passenger express on the Chicago and Alton railroad, causing a frightful massacre, has at last been arrested in Will county, Ill., where he has been skulking ever since the disaster occurred. His captor was Simon L. Miller, a merchant of Monee, and an old friend of the prisoner, who was tempted by the $1,000 reward to betray him into the hands of justice. Beane is now in jail in Chicago, and will be tried for his crime....A wonderful magnetic spring has been discovered near Watertown, Wis. Remarkable cures of rheumatism, kidney complaints, and other evils to which flesh is heir, are reported.

ANOTHER railroad slaughter is added to the frightful list of recent disasters—this time in Michigan. The accident occurred on the Detroit and Milwaukee road, near Muir station, and was occasioned by a freight train running into the rear of a passenger train. Result: six persons killed and some twenty wounded, all emigrants....Freiburg and Workum, recently expelled from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, have appealed to the courts for redress....Various portions of California were visited by earthquake shocks on the 29th ult. ....Near Cairo, Ill., the other day, a bank caved in at a gravel pit, killing and wounding a number of railroad hands. Three have died, and others are not expected to recover.... William Campbell (colored) was hung at Cairo, Ill., on the 29th ult., for the murder of the mate of the steamer Grand Tower, on the 24th of last April. The culprit was obdurate to the last, repelling all attempts at conversation and all religious offices, and died protesting that he was hanged unjustly.

A dispatch from Clinton, Mo., states that a skirmish had taken place in St. Clair county, between the Iowa sheriff and the Rock Island train robbers, in which one of the sheriff's posse and one of the robbers were wounded. The sheriff and his posse were in hot pursuit at last accounts....Near Galion, Ohio, last week, a train ran into a farmer's wagon, containing himself, wife and two daughters, killing the children outright, and severely injuring the father and mother.....Advices from Eastern Montana foreshadow formidable Indian troubles there this fall....Those Modocs not under sentence of death are to be turned over to the Oregon authorities....The reported Indian massacre at Ft. Sill was a vile canard.

THE steamer Jay Cooke ran down a yawl containing nine men, near Sandusky, Ohio, a few days ago. Four were drowned, and one had a shoulder broken....A horrible tragedy was recently enacted near Sedalia, Mo. A crazy man named Knightly killed his sister and nephew, set fire to the house, and then killed himself. The remains of all three were almost entirely consumed by the flames.

CHOLERA has been raging fearfully at Okawville, Ill., a little town [illegible] miles from St. Louis. Twenty-three died in twelve hours. Five died in one family within three hours. The patients die within fifteen minutes after attack, and turn black immediately....A balloonist, named Palmer, made an ascension at Beloit, Wis., the other day. When at the height of 1,000 feet, Palmer let go the ropes, and, falling backward, hung by his toes to the bar; his toes slipped from the bar, and, as he dropped, his hands caught the two rings which were suspended eight feet below the trapeze. It is described as the most daring feat ever performed....Population of Leavenworth, Kansas, 23,037—an increase of 8,129 in [illegible].

THE Chicago *Times*, of the 5th inst., prints special dispatches from over a hundred different points relative to the condition and prospects of the corn crop. They embrace reports from almost every county in the great corn belt through Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, and there is a general coincidence in the statement that the corn has suffered severely from the drought, and that the yield will be considerably below the average....Cincinnati has just completed her new stock yards. They cost, including the land, $500,000, and will accommodate 50,000 head of live stock....At a meeting of the Western Nail Association at Pittsburgh, on the 3d inst., a four and three-eighths card was adopted. The association unanimously resolved to make the agency price of nails in Chicago $4.62½, with an eighth off to the trade, while the price in Cincinnati was fixed at $4.35 net; at Indianapolis, $4.50, and at Kansas City, $4.75 net.... A dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says: The Lafayette County Vigilance [illegible] have been in pursuit of the Io[illegible] robbers, have returned here [illegible] They traced the robbers to S[illegible] and surrounded the house [illegible] posed they were hiding, bu[illegible] flown. It is said they are m[illegible] ....Rev. W. T. Watkins, past[illegible] loo (Iowa) M. E. Church, co[illegible] the other day, by drowning. [illegible] to be temporarily insane, ca[illegible] gerous illness of his wife.

The Sout[illegible]

A TELEGRAM from Waco, [illegible] Orleans paper, announces t[illegible] been surprised and captured [illegible] murdered the women and chi[illegible] half of the Fourth United [illegible] The report is not credited a[illegible] Hon. Elisha Mears, Judge o[illegible] Judicial District of Arkan[illegible] murdered at Clarksville, Ark[illegible] assassin.

NINETEEN persons were co[illegible] at the recent session of the [illegible] trict Court at Fort Smith, A[illegible]

THE last spike was drive[illegible] Fulton railroad at Fulton, [illegible] ult. The road is now co[illegible] Louis to Fulton, a distan[illegible] This road connects the N[illegible] with Texas and the Gulf [illegible] and the Red river country [illegible] event.

HON. D. M. BARRINGER, f[illegible] Spain, and once a promine[illegible] North Carolina, died last [illegible] Briar, Va....The ravages [illegible] Millersburg, Ky., are frig[illegible] proving fatal in nearly e[illegible] death ensuing in from three [illegible] the attack. It is stated that the symptoms and course pursued by the disease are similar in all respects to the epidemic of 1834. Cholera has also broken out at Wheeling, W. Va.

MEXICAN cattle-thieves have recommenced operations on the Texas border.

HON. DAVID RINGO, one of the oldest citizens of Arkansas, and the first Chief Justice of the State, died recently at Little Rock; aged 75.

Washington.

THE total amount of United States currency outstanding on the 1st inst. was $401,583,434. ....Beau Hickman, the famous Washington dead-beat, is dying with paralysis.

THE Commission appointed to investigate the Wawasset disaster have recommended that the steamboat company and Capt. Wood and his Mate be prosecuted. The engineer is deprived of his license....President Grant, it is asserted, has expressed his determination not to revoke his approval of the death warrants of the Modocs on any consideration....The public debt statement for September is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,269,858,650
Five per cent. bonds	464,562,300
Total coin bonds	$1,734,420,950
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	12,902,730
Legal tender notes	356,079,937
Certificates of deposit	32,240,000
Fractional currency	44,889,591
Coin certificates	44,493,000
Total without interest	$ 477,702,259
Total debt	$2,239,704,209
Total interest	$ 32,485,683
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 87,170,846
Currency	12,053,690
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	32,240,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 131,494,537
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,140,695,365
Decrease during the month	$ 6,752,929
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	6,246,233 00
Interest paid by United States	20,447,986 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	4,422,11· 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	16,025,874 00

TREASURER SPINNER doubts whether covering back pay into the Treasury, as repentant members are doing, places it legally beyond their reach. The money is theirs by law, and, as the transfer to the United States is without consideration, it is a question whether any legal defense could be made to the suit of an heir-at-law, for instance, for its recovery....A Washington dispatch says the Manitoba question will be brought before a British tribunal in a few days. Minister Thornton says the British Government is firm in its conviction that the action of its officials was strictly in accordance with law, and expresses his conviction that the decision of the court will be adverse to the parties in custody. The court will be held at Fort Garry, Winnepeg. Meanwhile, the proposition to release the American prisoners on bail is rejected.

IT is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury is maturing a plan by which banks may be detected and punished for aiding gold conspirators....The Postmaster-General states that the revenue of his department has largely increased since the abolition of the franking privilege, and thinks that it will be self-sustaining by the close of the year....The Post-office Department has great trouble with the contractors who supply the postal cards. They have utterly failed to comply with the conditions of their contract, and constantly furnish cards below the standard. The contract calls for paper that costs the makers 25 cents a pound, but they furnish paper that really costs them but 16 cents a pound. It is said the mill owners and contractors are in collusion in the fraud.

Foreign.

THE cholera is raging in Pesth, Hungary. The deaths average 600 a week, in a population of less than 300,000....The British Government has decided to send an expedition from Cape Coast Castle against the Ashantees. ....Serious riots are reported in the city of Leipsic....Twelve of the Barcelona (Spain) artillerymen, who recently mutinied, have been sentenced to death....Don Carlos has issued a stringent order against the interference by his forces with railroad communication in Spain. The penalty of death is decreed for violation of this order.

The Carlists and Communists in Spain are making common cause with each other....The Khivans took advantage of the absence of Gen. Kaufman a short time ago to get up an insurrection. It was easily quelled by the Russian troops, who, in retaliation, destroyed the town of Khiva, the Capital of the Khanate. ....The Prussian Government has ordered the expulsion from the country of all emigration agents who fail to prove that they are German subjects....A boiler in a flax factory near Stockholm, Sweden, recently exploded, killing nine persons, and injuring a great many more....An insurrection has broken out in the Fiji Islands, and many white settlers have been murdered.... The expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, about which so much has been said and written, during the past three years, turns out to be a failure in every respect. It is stated that he has returned to his starting point after a loss of three-fourths of his soldiers, furnished by the Khedive of Egypt, and the wasting of an immense amount of money. The objects of his expedition were the abolition of slavery in the provinces lying between Gondokoro and the Lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza, and the settling of certain geographical questions connected with these lakes, to facilitate which, he was furnished with three iron steamers built in sections. It is now affirmed that he has lost his steamers, has settled no geographical questions, and has not abolished slavery.

AND now comes forward another pretender to the throne of Spain—the Prince of Asturias —who, it is said, will shortly proclaim his succession....The black flag has been hoisted by the insurgents at Cartagena, Spain....The trial of Marshal Bazaine will commence on the 6th of October....It is said the Spanish [illegible] The anniversary of [illegible] 1) was celebrated with much pomp at Berlin. ....Nine passengers were killed and fifteen wounded by a recent accident on the Luxembourg railroad, in Germany....Ninety persons were lately drowned by the capsizing of a ferry-boat near Kairah, India.

A FIGHT lately occurred on the Lima and Oroyo railroad, in Peru, between Chilian and Peruvian laborers, in which many of the latter were killed....The Emperor of Germany has ordered that the forts in Alsace and Lorraine be rechristened in honor of the leading generals of the conquering army.

Political.

THE Republicans of Mississippi have nominated Senator Ames for Governor, and — Davis (colored) for Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Democrats of Ohio opened the campaign at Columbus on the 29th ult. William Allen, candidate for Governor, was the principal speaker. He denounced Credit Mobilier, and charged the responsibility of the salary grab on President Grant....It begins to look as if Ben Butler would be the next Governor of the Bay State, despite the powerful opposition arrayed against him.

SENATOR JAMES L. ALCORN has taken the field as an independent candidate for Governor of Mississippi, in opposition to Senator Ames, the Republican nominee.

THE Democrats of Iowa will hold no State Convention this year.

The Convention of "Anti-Monopolists" at Owatonna, Minn., nominated Asa Barton for Governor, and Ebenezer Ayres for Lieutenant-Governor.

STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Republican, has been elected Delegate to Congress from New Mexico....The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated the following ticket: For Governor, William Gaston, of Boston; Lieutenant-Governor, William L. Smith, of Springfield; Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Mills, of Williamstown; Treasurer, Nathan Clark, of Lynn; Auditor, Waldo Coburn, of Dedham; Attorney-General, C. Osgood Morse, of Northampton.

General.

THE national debt has been reduced $250,000,000 in the three years which have elapsed since July 1, 1870. During the last year the reduction has been only one-fifth this sum, or $43,667,530. Receipts from taxation, both customs and internal, are decreasing. The former last year was $30,000,000 less than in the preceding year, and the latter was $17,000,000 less....The storm that recently ravaged Halifax, N. S., and the whole northeastern coast, was the most terrible that has visited that country in years. Wharves, railways, bridges, barns, and houses have been washed away or beaten down by the storm in every direction. Vessels have been wrecked by scores in Halifax harbor. Over fifty are ashore in Cow Bay, and fully one hundred are believed to be stranded on the shores of Cape Breton. The crops have not suffered less terribly. Within a radius of 200 miles all the fruit trees are stripped. The loss of life seems miraculously small, as is shown by the fact that but one soul perished in the fifty shipwrecks at Cow Bay.

FURTHER details of the disastrous gale on the Nova Scotia coast have been received. The loss of life, which at first was reported insignificant, turns out to be very great, some estimates putting the figure as high as 100. It is said 40 dead bodies have drifted ashore on the north side of Prince Edward's Island, and at other points bodies are washing up on the beach. It is reported that 40 American fishing vessels were lost off the north side of Prince Edward's Island, and that only 18 lives were saved out of all the crews, but none of the late arrivals credit the report. There are over 100 vessels ashore at different parts of Cape Breton, and 17 are ashore at Louisburg. The schooner Ocean Wave went to pieces on Cape Hogan, all hands perishing. Another schooner lost two men, and a brig went down at her anchorage in Carriboo cove, with all on board. Other vessels and crews are known to be lost. It is estimated that over 100 buildings have been destroyed in Canso and vicinity, entailing a loss of over $100,000. At Canso every ship in the harbor is high and dry. Every wharf and fishing establishment has been swept away, and debris lines the entire shore. The public hall there is a heap of splinters. All the buildings, public and private, are more or less injured. The Catholic chapel is a ruin. Out of a fleet of over 300 fishing vessels, only 20 remain. A schooner from Labrador spoke an American fishing schooner in the straits of Canso, which reported 30 American fishing schooners ashore at Pleasant Bay. At Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, the storm was very destructive to life and property. The destruction of fishing boats is unprecedented. Six square-rigged vessels were wrecked on the northern coast, and the crews of two of them were drowned. Four American fishing vessels were also wrecked, and the crews all lost. Dead bodies and wrecked material are floating ashore daily. The wharves and bridges throughout the island are damaged. A number of buildings were blown down. The schooner Bonnie Jean was lost with all hands, at Cape Cavendish. The ship [illegible], timber laden, for Liverpool, is a total loss at Cave Head. The crew were saved. The Collector of Customs at Magdalen Island reports 50 British and American vessels ashore there.

THE total losses by the late disastrous storm on the Novia Scotia coast will foot up over 100 human lives, and not less than a million dollars in property.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Aug. 16, 1873:

In store at—	*Wheat,* bu.	*Corn,* bu.	*Oats,* bu.	*Barley,* bu.
New York......	397,712	1,608,059	730,391	8,595
Albany........	18,500	46,700	372,000	28,500
Buffalo.......	102,040	797,723	159,566	412
*Chicago......	488,668	1,665,486	487,099	38,010
Milwaukee.....	227,000	61,000	93,000	10,000
Duluth........	34,334	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	475,803	124,715	3,530
[illegible]	[illegible]	22,408	14,593	3,466
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 000	80,000	8,500
[illegible]	[illegible]	222,559	68,034	4,425
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,032	133,447	3,032
[illegible]	[illegible]	750	7,064	4,112
[illegible]	[illegible]	352,031	29,331	2,042
[illegible]	[illegible]	140,000	62,500	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	408,151	45,000	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,376,532	219,107	62
[illegible]	[illegible]	214,562	219,139	4,644
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,675,000	137,300	......
[illegible]	[illegible]	9,114,899	2,927,277	119,360
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,579,150	5,077,325	340,371

[illegible] with Prentiss.

[illegible]nces contributed to [illegible]ronicle, Hon. Henry [illegible] follows of his duels [illegible]entiss: "In the winter [illegible] a personal dispute at [illegible]amous S. S. Prentiss [illegible]of a capital case of [illegible] His language, though [illegible]ed by me at the time, [illegible]end him a challenge, [illegible]er to have thought of [illegible]ptly accepted, proved [illegible] than myself, and [illegible]painfully in the left [illegible]sted our dispute be[illegible]und. An indiscreet [illegible] spoke disparagingly [illegible] the occasion. I was [illegible]d, and wrote him a [illegible]whether he had given [illegible]is act of injustice. He [illegible]oing so. I published [illegible]ce. He placed such [illegible]upon my letter to him [illegible]ch offense. He proposed renewing the fight, which we did on exceedingly desperate terms. He shot me down, giving me an exceedingly dangerous wound. In three months we were good friends, and lived in the greatest amity and harmony up to the period of his death, which happened in 1848."

Strange Religious Insanity.

A religious insanity has seized upon the negroes in the neighborhood of Spartanburg, S. C. A colored man named Bobo had been preaching to a large congregation that he was an inspired prophet, and instructed by God to lead them to the promised land, distant 160 miles. He persuaded 50 or 60 of them to sell out their crops, stock, furniture, etc., and go with him. One negro sold a crop worth $600 for $150; another sold a cow and calf for $1.50. The prophet told them that to insure success to their journey they must offer up a human sacrifice. They accordingly took an old negro woman, tied her in an out-house, and went in search of a particular kind of stick, with which, under the direction of the prophet, they were to commit the deed. They were some time finding the sick, and the whites interfered and released the old woman. Bobo and his followers then left the country, and when last heard of were going over the mountains. Their belief is that when they reach the promise land they will have wings and fly.

The Legislature of Greece.

The National Legislature of Greece is pronounced a curious assemblage by a correspondent: "Most of the members are dressed like other Europeans, but some of them wear the fustinella, which looks at a little distance like a butcher's shirt. These are probably from Arcadia, Sparta, and other rural districts. Some smoke, some walk about, and all hands speak at once. You might imagine yourself in the House of Representatives of Nebraska or Oregon. The building they now occupy is a temporary barrack, but a handsome one is in process of erection. The question before the house the day I was there was upon granting a pension to the widow of Marco Bozzaris, and the votes were deposited in a singular-looking box, with the word nai (yes) on one side, and ochi (no) on the other side. The Greeks seem to be thoroughly republicans. They have no orders of nobility, and say that but for fear of trouble with other powers they would not keep a king. From economical motives they have abolished their foreign embassies, and complain of the expense of royalty."

Twelve Grandparents.

Western papers are rivaling each other in the telling of stories about large families, which at the same time are noted for longevity. The worst yet is furnished by a correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, who writes from Litchfield, Mich., thus: "I saw in your paper an account of a child having nine grandparents. We, in our town, can beat that by three, for we have a child about six months old with twelve grandparents, and all blood relations, viz.: two grandfathers, two grandmothers, three great-grandfathers, three great-grandmothers, one great-great-grandfather, and one great grandmother. Moreover the great-great-grandparents are husband and wife. Can you find anyone to beat that?"

WHILE an old hen and chickens were scratching vigorously on a pier at Richmond, Va., recently, a rat stealthily approached from the wharf and, seizing one of the brood by the leg, attempted to drag it to its retreat. In an instant the old hen pounced upon the back of the invader, trampling him ferociously, while another hen joined her, and with two successive strokes of the beak, expeditiously plied, succeeded in cutting the rat's throat as cleanly as if it had been done with a knife.

A Romantic Story.

The following story is told by the Galveston (Texas) *Commercial* of a man who was sent to the penitentiary of that State a week or two ago: "He is a German of noble birth. His uncle and brothers distinguished themselves in the late Franco-German war; they were high in rank and live in princely pomp. Yet this brother, perhaps of morals as good as the best of his family, will for two years live in the Texas Penitentiary. This young man seems to have been the favorite of his mother, but the hated of his father. He was sent to the first schools of Germany, and is proficient in ancient and modern languages—but he was allowed to spend money at random, being taught nothing that is useful. When of age, he was given a few thousands and sent to this country. Here we may premise that while the young man is neither crazed nor a fool, he does lack that which is called gumption. He married a woman who after a season deserted him. From the time of his desertion he became a wanderer. Being sick he returned to Germany and was sent by his family to the most celebrated springs in Germany, and when he was fully restored they returned him to this country with sufficient to have established him in a small business, but he wasted all—and it is strange that did so, for he does not appear to be addicted to any of the money-eating vices. Reduced to beggary, he walked from Mobile to New York, hunting employment. Then he got back to Galveston. Here he acted as scullion in fourth-rate boarding-houses, waiting on the table and cleaning knives. While engaged in this work he stole two watches worth $7, and on being charged with it, he confessed the offense and begged the Recorder to send him to the penitentiary, that he might learn a trade, and be able to support himself. He told the Recorder that if he was not sent to the penitentiary, where he could learn a trade, he would go out and commit some crime that would send him there. He was the most anxious man to get in jail we ever saw. We hope that his residence at Huntsville will be productive of all the good he anticipates from it, and that when he leaves he will be a self-supporting, respectable citizen."

The Austrian Canine.

Whilst the large dogs in Austria are made to work, and to make themselves useful in various ways, the little fellows are taken to the bosoms of the ladies and treated as if they were veritable angels. It is not uncommon when traveling to see almost every lady with a dog in her arms, and occasionally a footman or maid, whose duty in traveling with the mistress is to take care of the dog, and see that he has water and food on the route. The doctors tell many amusing anecdotes of having been called up at midnight and finding that their services were needed for a poodle that had been over-fed in the effort to kill them with kindness. They could make heavier charges with the assurance of prompt payment in such cases than if the call had been for a child or a husband. "Love me, love my dog," seems to be the sentiment of these ladies, and on one occasion we saw a fine-dressed lady who had her dog in her arms take off her gloves whilst standing in a depot, and diligently pursue and kill a flea which she had discovered depredating among the fleece of her favorite. It is quite common to see them led tenderly along with ribbons, and in some cases to see a gold chain attached to a lady's belt, and at the other end of the chain a poodle dog traveling by her side or reposing in her arms. Signs in the shop windows tell you that "dog-soap is sold here," and that various patent compounds that will induce canine health and longevity are on sale. A lady walking in any of the public grounds without a dog is sure to be accosted by a number of seedy-looking individuals who will draw out of their pockets pups, which they offer for sale. The offering for sale of anything in the public grounds being prohibited, they thus keep them concealed in their pockets. In the upper grades of life a mother trusts her children to servants and governesses, but her poodle dog she keeps under her own eye, and a scream from the nursery might pass unheeded, but a yelp from the drawing room or boudoir would startle madam from the soundest sleep. Of course these are exceptional cases, but it includes most of those who aspire [illegible] caress [illegible] and th[illegible] care.—[illegible]

The[illegible] the ol[illegible] or per[illegible] of the[illegible] John [illegible] the se[illegible] vetera[illegible] commi[illegible] 29th o[illegible] of eighteen this distinguished officer was a Major, having obtained his first commission when he was eight years old; in six months he was a Lieutenant, and ten months after he was a Captain, and joined his regiment, the Forty-sixth, as a Captain of seven and a half years' standing, at the age of sixteen years. Sir John has been a full General for the last nineteen years, and Colonel of the Eighteenth Royal Irish for thirteen years. He commanded a light infantry regiment at the battle of Salamanca, and a brigade at the Pyrenees in 1813 as Lieutenant-Colonel.

The inhabitants of the Boulevard [illegible]reire, Paris, were witnesses recently a chase of the most exciting characte[illegible] A distinguished velocipede rider a[illegible]pears every day on this boulevard a[illegible] performs remarkable feats in this li[illegible] of horsemanship. He had just bestrid[illegible]den his bicycle, when cries of "Out [illegible] the way! Kill him, kill him!" resoun[illegible]ed through the streets. The foot-pa[illegible]sengers darted into the houses, closi[illegible] the doors after them with a crash, a[illegible] the velocipedist was left alone on t[illegible] road, along which rushed an enormo[illegible] dog with staring coat, inflamed ey[illegible] and jaws bathed in fo[illegible]

THE best suggestion we have heard since the mercury went up above the nineties, comes from Galveston, Texas. It is a proposition for an Aerial Sanitarium. It is to consist of a large balloon secured at the proper height with strong cables. The correspondent who proposes the novelty writes to the Galveston *News* that Galveston is within one mile of the most salubrious and delightful climate in the world, the only trouble being that it is directly overhead and the man is not a bird. He proposes, therefore, to balance a mile high in mid air a stationary balloon with an appended hotel capable of accommodating one hundred guests. Smaller balloons will act as elevators, and when the barometer prognosticates bad weather, the gas can be let off, and the hotel or saloon lowered to the ground.

Mr. Pilaster's Experiment, and its Unpleasant Results.

There are people who are credulous in the matter of new remedies, and hasten at the first opportunity to justify their confidence. Mr. Pilaster, a resident of Nelson street, is such a man. He recently read a statement in his agricultural paper that a pebble-stone held in the mouth would very much modify the craving for thirst, and as he was afraid to drink large quantities of ice water, he was glad he heard of the plan, and determined to give it a trial. He did so that afternoon, selecting a nice, smooth stone, and rubbing it clean on the leg of his breeches. Pretty soon after he got back in the house, and was holding the pebble in his mouth, and thinking with tears of gratitude in his eyes of the man who made the discovery, the pastor of the Pilasters' church, together with two deacons, and a prominent female member of the Khidghluv Mission Society, made a call. Mrs. Pilaster showed them into the parlor, where Pilaster, with the pebble in his mouth, joined them. After a few suitable and impressive remarks upon the weather, in which each one contributed something and heartily concurred with what had already been advanced, the subject of the Khidghluv Mission was brought up, and the conversation soon became quite animated on the part of the clergyman and two deacons and the female Khidghluv, while Mr. and Mrs. Pilaster attentively listened. Mr. Pilaster was sitting on a Mohair cushioned chair, sitting on the very edge, so as not to injure it, and was staring in a mild and forgiving manner at the lady, when he suddenly experienced a tickling sensation within his nostril, and wrinkling his nose to prevent it, he broke out in a gurgling noise, and the next instant his eyes protruded, he bounded from the chair, threw his arms in the air, and dropped down on the floor, and immediately went rolling and kicking under the center table, upsetting that article, and strewing the floor with bound books, visiting cards, and wax flowers. Then he rolled over, and reared up, and pounded his heels, and turned black in the face, and worked his hands, and threw his arms. The people were terribly frightened. Mrs. Pilaster and the member of the Khighluv Mission screamed and wrung their hands, and tried to get out of the door. One of the deacons got behind the stove, and the minister, who had no doubt it was a case of hydrophobia, shrieked above the din, "Don't be frightened, ladies; heaven will protect us," and immediately crawled under the sofa. The other deacon was the only one to retain his presence of mind. He thought it was a fit, and catching the unfortunate Pilaster by the slack of his nether garment, as he evoluted about, he held him down, and rubbed the back of his head with an album. Then he called the other deacon to help him, and both of them fell to rubbing the miserable man and pounding his breast, and shaking his head, and in the meantime Mrs. Pilaster got a pail of water and poured it on his head and down his back. And in the midst of these extraordinary exertions the pebble came up, and rolled on the carpet without being perceived, but Mr. Pilaster was too weak to tell them. Then the two deacons picked him up and carried him to his bed, and took off his clothes, and the clergyman started after all the doctors he knew the names of. Mrs. Pilaster heated water, and the female Khidghluver spread mustard plasters and prepared onion drafts; and ten minutes later the wretched patient was steaming in a blanket and smarting under the combined effects of the mustard and onions. Then the doctors commenced to arrive, and pretty soon there were seven of them in the room, and what they didn't know about the case would have been a wicked waste of time hunting up. The first doctor said it was something with a name an inch-and-a-half long and nine joints. Then the next man fetched up something with a name still longer, and he was followed by a doctor who had to sit down to pronounce his. At this Mrs. Pilaster fainted dead away, and when she came to, the seven doctors were calling each other names of twelve syllables, and the poor lady went off again. By this time Mr. Pilaster had so far recovered as to regain his consciousness and some of his strength, and bounding out of bed with no clothing to speak of other than three mustard plasters and a couple of onion drafts, he at once put an entirely differ[illegible]spect on the condition of affairs. [illegible]when Mrs. Pilaster recovered, and [illegible] the female member of the Khid[illegible] recovered, which both of them [illegible]hen they discovered there was no [illegible] assist them, they found the room [illegible]ed, and saw Mr. Pilaster scraping [illegible]rd from his leg, and howling the [illegible]dismal language discribable. He [illegible]er to-day, we understand—so he [illegible]et around on the street a little. [illegible] says ninety-five tons of rock can[illegible]ench his thirst for the blood of [illegible]an who suggested that pebble-—*Danbury News.*

Dangerous Cosmetics.

In a paper read to the Paris Academy of Medicine, the necessity is argued of preventing perfumers from selling poisonous or dangerous articles, which should be left exclusively to the responsibility of regular chemists, and not sold without a physician's prescription. Arsenic, the acid nitrate of mercury, tartar emetic, cantharides, colchicum and potassa caustica are common ingredients in these cosmetics. The so-called lettuce soap does not contain the slightest trace of lettuce; and this and other soaps are colored by the sesquioxide of chromium, or of a rose color by the sulphuret of mercury, known as vermilion. The cheaper soaps contain 30 per cent. of insoluble matter, as lime or plaster; while others contain animal nitrogenous matter, which, having escaped the process of saponification, emits a bad odor when its solution is left exposed to the air. The various toilet vinegars are also declared in this paper to be so far noxious that, being applied to the skin still impregnated with soap and water, they give rise to a decomposition, in consequence of which the fatty acids of soap, being insoluble in water, are not removed by washing, become rancid, and cause chronic inflammation of the skin.

SINCE 1849 the Pope has received 170,000,000 francs, in the way of Peter's-pence.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. [illegible], Publisher.

Gen. Sherman.

The General of our army, whose salary is $13,000 a year, came among us three days, and we shook off bureau restraint and conventionality, and exchanged opinions freely.

Sherman is a pure, frank type of man, who will have and hold his own. He substitutes for mere imagination a short-cut, original observation, which is charming and surprising. In thirty minutes he will say so many new, pithy, innocent things of depth that you begin to feel that your man has just come into the world seeking after truth, and does not know what anybody had said previously on the same subjects. This quality of first-sight never grows vagarious and lapses into the mere verbosity of a professional talker—one of those elbow-chair fellows, who sentimentalize, talk a straight rhapsody sprinkled with inconsequential anecdote, and kill time and thought like a masculine Dorcas Society. Sherman says much in little, with vistas of silence between, like the passing ships you see, small and suggestive, on the water-line. Not dogmatic, but little given to qualifying anything he is sure of, there is yet a cool, soldier's materialism about him which is contented with a fact, and leaves the reason for it to somebody else.

"The French are not a military people," he said; "they may have been at some day, but the spirit is not there now. They live in a simple way in their little villages, and try to avoid the conscription." How palpable, and yet previously unsaid, is this remark! Again, Sherman remarked: "I think city and county corporations, and their abuses, are more dangerous than the railroad corporations. The one is a long line; the other is the whole area. Every town of any proportions in America is bonded away by the least responsible people in it, and taxation is rising around us like a freshet. Stop these local politicians from selling good citizens out; that's where competition begins and ends." At another time he alluded to Washington City life, and expressed the sentiment that he was not wholly satisfied with it all. There were a set of bureau-officers there who were tenacious of their places, and perpetually and annoyingly apprehensive of being transferred to some other points of duty. "I prefer the West," said the General, "and think my California experience was the healthiest and most useful I ever had." He further said he had formed no very high estimate of the destinies of Europe; had little or no desire to return there, and had never been tired but once in his life, when he ascended Vesuvius and returned the same afternoon.—*Seaside Letter.*

All's Well That Ends Well.

Saturday evening, says the Sacramento *Union*, a gentleman in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company drove out to a place about fifteen miles from the city, where his family are stopping, and soon afterward started on his return to town. Before starting he lighted his meerschaum and indulged in a long and pleasant smoke as he drove along. This over, he placed the pipe in the outer breast pocket of his coat, and paid no more attention to it. By and by a peculiar smell greeted his olfactories—a smell of burning woolen cloth—and, as it increased, he began to look about to see if his garments were on fire, and at the first movement he found that the whole pocket had burned out of his coat, and the fire was spreading rapidly. He grabbed at the burning material hastily, but was so nervous about it that he frightened the horse, and the animal ran. To make matters worse, the lines were not buckled together, and one slipped out of his grasp while he was endeavoring to smother the fire with his other hand. Still worse, the increased speed increased the breeze, which fanned the fire, and portions of it dropped down upon his pants, burning through them, and causing him to bounce up and down on the seat as though he were trying to settle an unusually hearty meal! And there he was—horse running away, line dragging, and fire rapidly making the cuticle of his leg rival the hue of his red-flannel underclothing! At last by dent of dexterous clawing he managed to smother the fire, then stepped out on the shafts and recovered the line, and in course of time subdued the horse. Exceedingly thankful to get out of his trouble without broken bones, he rode on to the city in a subdued frame of mind, and never thought of being profane until, just as he was quietly slipping into a clothing-store with the buffalo robe gathered about him to conceal the deficiency of his wardrobe, he met full in the face two lady friends, who insisted upon his escorting them home, and wanted to know what in the world he had got himself wrapped up that way for?

Singular Lightning Stroke.—The Wilmington *Commercial* says that on Tuesday last, while working in the woods, William Palmer, of Concord, Delaware county, was struck by lightning. The current entered below the left shoulder-blade, and passed down the left side, tearing and burning the skin, but not injuring the clothes in any way. Mr. Palmer was not stunned in the least, but felt disposed to lie down, and so walked to a good place, where he prostrated himself, and instructed his son to throw some water over him, when he (the son) took his shoe and carried some water, which he dashed on his father. Mr. Palmer was afterward taken home, and has not yet recovered from the shock received. He had been driving wedges with a maul at the time he was struck, and the handle of that implement was shivered to splinters by the current which struck him.

Emma Black, living in a small town on the Mississippi, saved a man's life the other day in a curious way. He was fishing, and tumbled out of his boat, and being unable to swim, would have perished had not the maiden, discovering his danger, swam out to him, and throwing into his hands her back hair, four feet in length, towed him to the land.

The Nile.

The sources of the Nile are contained in the rain-clouds of the equator, which pour themselves down on the forest plateau, form into a thousand rivers, and finally collect in enormous lakes, the precise number and importance of which are yet to be determined. From Baker's Albert Nyanza—the most northerly in latitude and lowest in level of these inland seas—the Nile runs toward Europe and plunges into the Sahara. From its great equatorial reservoirs it receives a sufficiency of water to maintain its existence throughout this land of fire, where all other rivers are speedily extinguished. But the Nile not only flows through the Sahara, it also overflows the flat country lying near its mouth, and, casting mud on the surface of the sand, creates that meadow which is called Egypt.

Now this black mud does not come from the lands of the equator; the waters of the Nile are clear, or *white*; and although the lakes can keep the Nile alive in its journey through the desert, they cannot make it overflow. Whence, then, proceed these rich soil-laden and redundant waters to the weary Nile?

On the right-hand side of that flowing river, between its waters and the Red sea, a cluster of mountains rises in the air. These are the highlands of Ethiopia—the romantic Abyssinia, the Switzerland of Africa; and down these hilly slopes, at a certain season of the year, rush two noisy streams—the Blue or Black Nile, and the Atbara—which, stripping their country of its black upper soil, fall into the Nile, and bestow upon it such a wealth of water that, as soon as it escapes from the rocky walls which line its course in the Nubian desert, it is forced to overflow.

Thus the Nile is created by the rainfall of the equator, and Egypt by the rainfall of the tropics. If the White Nile did not exist, the Black Nile would be nothing—it would perish in the sand. But if the Black Nile did not exist, the White Nile would be merely a barren river in a sandy plain, with some Arab encampments on its banks.—*Winwood Reade's "African Sketch-Book."*

Nails.

Every farmer who has had occasion to drive a nail into seasoned oak posts knows its liability to bend and break. If the point be moistened in the mouth it will usually drive more kindly. Oil is still better, but then it is inconvenient to dip each nail separately into it. Another point observed is that boards become loose eventually from the rusting of the nails, which communicating to the wood, causes not only an enlargement of the nail hole, but the wearing away of the nail itself, rendering the fence or building shaky and insecure. This may be prevented by heating any rough grease until it smokes and then pouring it over the nails to be used. The grease will penetrate the pores of the iron, and cause the nails to last, without rusting, an indefinite period. Besides this no trouble will then be experienced in driving them into the hardest wood. The reason is that the coating of grease prevents contact by air, and consequently oxidation. Oxygen is the great destroyer of iron, and moisture is the inducing cause. Anything which is kept from contact with the air is preserved indefinitely, and if it is kept dry the effect is measurably the same. Paint upon buildings prevents the contact of air and moisture. If the whole fence cannot be painted, the heads, at least, of the nails should be touched therewith.

A Couple Married Three Times.

The men are few to whose lot it has fallen to be married three times; rare, though less rare, are the women who have achieved three ceremonies of that interesting character; but here we have a couple who have been married three times to each other. Nine years ago Mr. Charles Wood, then living in De Kalb county, of this State, was united in marriage to Miss Martha Bailey. Within a year or two, she developed what Capt. Dalroy calls, "a very large temper," and Mr. Wood procured a divorce. A year or two more elapsed, they came together again, buried the hatchet or the broom-stick, or whatever it is that typifies domestic warfare, and were married again. This time the connubial peace was destroyed by the green-eyed monster, and the second divorce was procured at his suit on a charge of adultery. Then Mr. Wood moved to Iowa, his divorced wife remaining in De Kalb county. A short time ago she wrote to him, asking if he would not take care of the children, to which petition came the reply, "Yes, and of you too." She went to him, and is now, for the third time, his wife.—*Chicago Times.*

A Mormon Husband's Miseries.

From a recent sermon by Brigham Young we extract these touching remarks:

Brother George Q. Cannon says the sisters have borne a great deal. So they have, but if they could only stand in the shoes of their husbands, who are good, true, and faithful, they would know that they are by no means free from perplexities. Just fancy a man with two, three or half a dozen of his beloved wives catching him on one side, and before he can take three steps more catching him on the other, and "I want this," "I want that," and "This is not right," "This is not right," and so on; their minds just pulled to pieces. I say if the hair is spared on their heads, they may consider that they have blessed good wives. I have as many wives as any other man, and I keep my hair yet. But as to trials, why, bless your hearts, the man or woman who tries to live according to the Gospel of the Son of God, and at the same time clings to the spirit of the world, has trials and sorrows acute and keen, that too continually.

Decidedly the newest thing in the way of expositions is the one that is now in progress at the North Woolwich Gardens, near London. It is an exhition of beards and mustaches, to compete for certain prizes. Surely it must be an inspiring sight, these hirsuted specimens of manhood standing in a row, each duly ticketed to show his class and number. Of course the judges are ladies,—mature ladies, let us hope, and beyond the years of susceptibility.

The Instinct of Locality.

A short time ago an account was given of a dog that had been carried seven hundred miles somewhere at the West, but not liking the place, alone, guided by a faculty quite unknown to man, he footed his way to his old loved home without making inquiries, consulting a guide-book, or traveling out of the way, at the rate of nearly a hundred miles each day. An old horse, purchased of a farmer in Vermont, many years since, was shipped at Seabrook, Conn., with others, to the West Indies, for grinding cane. A storm occurring in Long Island Sound, the deck horses were washed overboard and supposed to have been lost. The old Vermonter, however, reached land in the darkness of a stormy night, and, finally, was found standing at the barn-door of his old home. The horse had never been far from the town till sold, therefore could not have been familiar with the way. Carrier-pigeons perform feats as swift messengers through the air because they are in a hurry to reach home. However far they may be carried confined in baskets, they invariably speed their way, without resting on the voyage, till they reach the place dear to their affections. In 1819, with a view to ascertain their speed, a pigeon was carried from Antwerp to London, and there liberated. The bird was at its cote, having flown 180 miles in a straight line in just six hours. Horses, mules, dogs, cats, and all the migrating birds, find their way as unerringly as the carrier-pigeon does, but how they do it is beyond our ken. Some imagine birds see telescopically one or two hundred miles, when high in the air, and over tops of mountains. But the theory throws no light upon the movements of the mule that found his home in Brazil, hundreds of miles over a region where man could hardly move, having neither a path to follow nor a companion to lead the way. Science, therefore, has something more to do to clear up this mystery.

Freaks of Lightning.

At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, a letter was read from M. A. Parent, giving an account of the effects of a violent stroke of lightning which fell on the 29th ult., at Troyes (Aube), in a central quarter of the town, with a noise equal to the report of several pieces of artillery. The phenomenon seems to have been confined to the Rue de la Monnaie, where, at No. 37, a young girl who was standing on the threshold of her dwelling, saw a fiery globe, of the size of an orange, fall at her feet, then roll along the street, and disappear. She experienced a violent shock, causing a trembling that did not cease until the following day. The pins in her hair were torn away, as well as all the other metal articles she had about her person. Her father, who was leaning against the iron bars of a window of the next house, was paralzyed for a few seconds, and did not recover from the commotion for several days. At No. 24, same street, in the "Election-house," as it is called, the electric fluid fell on a turret behind the house, pierced a hole through the weather-cock, slid down the roof along the zinc which covered it, got inside by loosening the beams that supported the woodwork, broke through the floor into the lower story, made its way through a hall into the spouts and pipes laid down to the first story; thence passed to the next house, broke into a warehouse where there were some iron stoves, with the usual cast-iron ornaments, such as wreaths, flowers, etc., all of which it faithfully designed on the ceiling with the precision of photography; then melted the wire of a bell, the trace of which it left on the wall, and at length took a fancy to some gilt wooden rods intended for sale and wrapped up in paper. These it enriched with fantastic but elegant designs, and after a few more vagaries, took its leave.

A Wonderful Story.

The Oude (India) *Excelsior* prints the following story: "Very recently a native, having ornaments on her person worth about 400 or 500 rupees, accompanied by her daughter, who also wore ornaments worth about 200 rupees, alighted from the train at Hurdui, and hired an ekka to convey them to their village. On arriving at a lonely spot about six miles from Hurdui, there being no villages within miles, the ekka drew up at the side of the road, and the driver suddenly demanded the whole of the jewelry to be given to him. On being refused he tied the woman and the girl up to the ekka, and cooly divested them of every article. He then drew a knife with the intention of murdering them, but in the excitement of the moment let the weapon fall into a ditch about three feet deep. He jumped down, and was just in the act of clutching at the knife when a black snake darted from a hole, and fixed its fangs in his hand; knowing the snake to be an extremely venomous one, he fell down almost senseless with terror, and died in a few minutes. The woman and girl remained there about two hours, when, seeing some villagers at a distance, they screamed for assistance, and, on being released, gave information at the nearest thannah. The police came to the spot, and found the corpse of the ekka-driver, and the snake still there. The corpse was taken to the nearest station for an inquest to be held. The snake was blocked in its hole with a large stone, as the police had not the courage to kill it. The ornaments were found tied up in the kummerbund of the corpse, and were restored to their owners. The forgoing facts were related to us by one whose veracity we have no reason to doubt."

New Use for Door-Knobs.

Some people have agreeable ways of amusing themselves in the Southwest. An Austin (Texas) paper tells of a barber living in Lampasas, who ornamented the front door of his shop with a white door-knob. It was the first introduced into that fashionable watering-place. The Horrell gang, after killing Capt. Williams and his men, and being rescued from the Georgetown jail (parenthically remarks the journal referred to), returned to Lampasas, where they go and come unmolested. Spying the white door-knob, they deliberately began to practice at it with their six-shooters—it was such a nice mark—and fairly riddled the knob and the door, and now the barber finds the climate more invigorating on the avenue of our city.

All for Honor—Two Kentucky Fights.

One day last week a novel affair of honor occurred between two gentlemen, living near Water Valley, in this county. Both gentlemen are highly respectable, and are among the bravest men in the State.

It appears that some difficulty having arisen between them, they met and had a regular drawn hand-to-hand battle, when the younger of the two came off victorious, and they separated in good humor, and as friends.

The old gentleman, who has never met with defeat before, booded over the affair until he became dissatisfied, or rather satisfied that if he could make another trial of strength with his opponent he would come off victorious. He went to see him, and frankly told him the state of affairs and that he was not satisfied with the result of their late combat, and wished to renew it, saying that if he was again defeated, he would look upon his opponent as a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and would respect him more than ever.

After expressing a wish not to fight again, as he knew the result would be the same as at first, his opponent finally agreed to the arrangement, also saying that if he were whipped he would respect and esteem him as a friend. Taking a friend each, they repaired to a secluded place and fought until satisfied.

The result was the same as at first, the young man coming off victorious. The young man bound up the wound of the other, while the old gentleman returned the compliment by loaning his friend a shirt. A good dinner was ordered by the winner, and the friends of both parties partook of it with as much zeal and good humor as if nothing had occurred between them. Both gentlemen seemed anxious to conduct the affair honorably, and appeared perfectly satisfied with the result.—*Mayfield (Ky.) Democrat.*

How Stock Speculators Become Bald-Headed.

Nearly all of the men along the line of Comstock lode are fast becoming bald-headed just above the right ear. A manufacturer of hair-restorer observed that among the first to come to his place for advice were curb-stone brokers; next, dealers and dabblers in stocks generally; finally, mining superintendents and experts and commission brokers in stocks began to call, all displaying bald spots more or less clearly defined an inch or two above the right ear. Taking a hint from observing the class of persons first afflicted, the hair doctor kept close watch about the several bulletin-boards in front of the offices of the stock brokers and narrowly observed the actions of those who came to read the reports. He noticed that each man, after studying the reports a short time, invariably gave his hat a slight shove over to the left and walked off, scratching his head vigorously about two inches above his right ear. After this discovery all was as clear as day to the great hair-doctor. He went home and hung up a sign announcing his ability to cure the "new baldness," which he calls "sympathetic." His treatment is simple and efficacious. His first condition is that the patient shall get out of stocks; second, that he shall be kept out. After this the hair generally starts within a week. In some obstinate cases it is found necessary to put the right arm in a sling in order to correct old habits.—*Virginia City Enterprise.*

Hens and Eggs.

There is just now in England an effort making to substitute poultry for meat, on account of the high price of the latter. This is found practicable in the country, but in London the cost of the ducks and chickens precludes any idea of economy, as it would in this country in cities, and we are afraid in rural regions also. Yet with our large farms and the ease with which poultry is cared for, especially in Southern latitudes, there is no reason why it should not be abundant and cheap. For want of thought, Americans waste more ground and more opportunities for money-making in ten years than most foreign farmers have in a life-time. In connection with the poultry question an English writer says that if there is one thing more difficult than another to obtain in London, it is fresh eggs; and that if it were well known that any establishment could be depended upon to furnish these, a large profit would be certain. We commend this statement to the independent American citizen. If in New York, for instance, there was a shop where people could be absolutely sure of finding fresh eggs, perfectly pure milk and other country dainties, they would not complain in being asked to pay slightly increased prices. The piquant little description which Mr. Charles Read in "The Simpleton" gives of such a shop and its success is not one impossible to realize.

Ex-President Thiers, in a retrospect of his brief career as head of the French Republic, may at least congratulate himself upon the fact that in the French departments hitherto occupied by the Prussian troops, and which the latter are now evacuating, his name and fame have been kept in honor. As the Prussians retire the liberated citizens throw to the breeze flags bearing incriptions expressive of their sentiments, and among these inscriptions such legends as this, seen in the streets of Epinal, in the Vosges, evacuated on the 30th of July, are not unfrequent: "Honor to Thiers, the liberator of the territory!"

The Nose-Bleed.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: "The best remedy for bleeding at the nose, as given by Dr. Gleason in one of his lectures, is a vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of mastication. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be placed in the mouth and the child instructed to chew it hard. Of course an adult does not need the paper. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it; but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, even in very severe cases."

S. M. Smith, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, says that seven-tenths of the farms of Illinois are mortgaged.

GREAT TIME IN BAXTER SPRINGS.

A Municipal Lead Mine—Wonderful Discoveries of Ore—The Streets Vacated for the Benefit of Miners

[From the Kansas City Times.]

The reported discovery of valuable deposits of lead at Baxter Springs has given rise to many wild exaggerations and unfounded rumors of the fabulous wealth being taken from the streets of that beautiful young city. With a view to satisfying the public craving for reliable information concerning the new discoveries, a special reporter of the *Times* was instructed to proceed at once to the scene of the excitement and obtain a full and correct report of the condition of affairs at Baxter.

It has been well known to the citizens of Baxter for many years past that lead existed in considerable quantities beneath the town site, and several lodes were opened to the depth of a few feet some years ago, but new discoveries at Lowell, Granby, and at Joplin, drew attention and enterprise away and prevented a development of the Baxter lodes. It remained for a colored boy, named Henry Jackson, a porter at the Cottage Hotel, to make the last and most important discovery of lead. Jackson was crossing Spring Branch ravine at its intersection with Grant street, last Friday morning, when he discovered a number of bright particles of metal shining in the morning sun. The rain of the preceding night had washed a channel down the bank of the creek, exposing a rich deposit of lead. Jackson, with the aid of his pocket-knife, dug out a handful of lead and carried it to the Mayor, H. R. Crowell, who accompanied the negro to the scene of his discovery.

The city soon became agitated by the discovery, and crowds of citizens proceeded to the corner of Council and Grant streets, where the new lode had been opened. It was found that the new lode was an entirely different vein of ore from any previously discovered, running at right angles with the old lodes east and north of the town. Shovels and picks were soon brought into requisition, and prospecting began in earnest. It was found that the vein of ore varied in width from one to three feet, and increased in size as it went down.

A special meeting of the Council was called, and the streets and alleys in the northwest corner of the town, where lead had been discovered, were declared public property, and staked into "mining claims," and an ordinance was passed regulating the opening of mines in the streets of the city.

A general stampede of all the ambitious, unemployed men in town took place toward the newly-staked-out mining claims, and during the first three days thirty shafts were opened and sunk to the depth of about four feet. The "pay dirt" was found in a crevice or seam between layers of limestone. In some places it is pure lead mixed with yellow clay and small gravel; in other places the lead is blended in the rock itself in proportions of 50 per cent. pure metal. The character of the rock is such that it readily yields to the influence of heat, and promises a very rich and abundant yield of pure lead.

Our reporter visited all of the principal shafts and made a careful examination of the work being done and the quality of the ore taken out. In none of the newly opened mines were practical miners found at work, nor did those at work profess to understand the art of taking out ore, only the rudest tools being used and the simplest modes being employed to remove the rock.

In answer to the universally propounded question, "Is there lead at Baxter?" The *Times* replies as follows: Yes, there is lead in the streets of Baxter, and in quantities that will pay to mine. The prospecting now being done is of such a primative character that it is impossible to say how deep the heaviest vein is from the surface of the street. But the inquirer may be assured of this fact, that it will require more capital to develop these new mines than appears to be found at the disposal of those working in the mines at this time.

An Exciting Scene.

The inhabitants of the Boulevard Pereire, Paris, were witnesses recently of a chase of the most exciting character. A distinguished velocipede rider appears every day on this boulevard and performs remarkable feats in this line of horsemanship. He had just bestridden his bicycle, when cries of "Out of the way! Kill him, kill him!" resounded through the streets. The foot-passengers darted into the houses, closing the doors after them with a crash, and the velocipedist was left alone on the road, along which rushed an enormous dog with staring coat, inflamed eyes, and jaws bathed in foam. The mastiff, which was evidently mad, perceiving the bicycle and its unlucky rider, instantly bounded after it, and a cloud of dust soon concealed the details of the chase. The velocipedist whirled his machine round and round, taking as many turns as a hare, but the horrible brute followed him closely. At length, in despair he darted forward at full speed, when suddenly a cry of alarm burst from the spectators at the windows. The bicycle had broken down and the rider had been thrown senseless to the ground, whilst the dog, gathering up his remaining strength, sprang toward him. But by this time the police had headed the animal, and one of them cut off its fore-paws with one stroke of his sword, just as the furious beast was about to throw himself upon his victim, who soon awoke from his swoon to find himself safe and sound.

Another Cholera Specific.—Velpau's specific against cholera might usefully be brought to public notice at the present time. He said in the Academy of Sciences, when the cholera last visited us: As soon as the slightest diarrhea appears, take six drops of laudanum on a lump of sugar, and continue to take six drops of laudanum on a lump of sugar after successive dejections indicate the diarrhea to be still unchecked. At the same time take injections of starch into which six drops of laudanum have been poured. This was used with great success during the last visitation of the cholera here. Sir Joseph Olliffe and Dr. J. Marion Sims used chlorodyne constantly in their practice.

A Question with Only One Answer.

A young man from the provinces, who was sent to Paris to finish his education, had the misfortune of getting into bad company. He went so far as to wish and say there is no God, God was only a word. After staying several years in the capital, the young man returned to his family. One day he was invited to a respectable house where there was a numerous company. While all were entertaining themselves with news, pleasures and business, two girls, aged respectively 12 and 13, were seated in a bay window reading together. The young man approached them and asked:

"What beautiful romance are you reading so attentively, young ladies?"

"We are reading no romance, sir; we are reading the history of God's chosen people."

"You believe, then, that there is a God?"

Astonished at such a question, the girls looked at each other, the blood mounting to their cheeks.

"And you, sir—do you not believe it?"

"Once I believed it, but after living in Paris, and studying philosophy, mathematics and politics, I am convinced that God is an empty word."

"I, sir, was never in Paris, I have never studied philosophy or mathematics, or all those beautiful things which you know—I only know my catechism; but since you are so learned, and say there is no God, you can easily tell me whence the egg comes?"

"A funny question. Truly the egg comes from the hen."

"And now, sir, whence comes the hen?"

"You know that as well as I do, miss; the hen comes from the egg."

"Which of them existed first, the egg or the hen?"

"I really do not know what you intend with this question and your hen, but yet that which existed first was the hen."

"There is a hen, then, which did not come from an egg?"

"Beg your pardon, miss, I did not take notice that the egg existed first."

"There is, then, an egg which did not come from a hen?"

"Oh! if you—beg pardon—that is—you see—"

"I see, sir, that you do not know whether the egg existed before the hen or the hen before the egg."

"Well, then, I say the hen."

"Very well, here is, then, a hen which did not come from an egg. Tell me, now, who made this first from which all other hens and eggs come?"

"With your hens and eggs, it seems to me you take me for a poultry dealer."

"By no means; I only asked you to tell me whence come the mother of all hens and eggs."

"But for what object?"

"Well, since you do not know, you will permit me to tell you. He who created the first hen, or, as you would rather have it, the first egg, is the same who created the world, and this being we call God. You, who cannot explain the existence of a hen or an egg without God, still wish to maintain to be able to explain the existence of this world without God."

The young man was silent. He quietly took his hat, and, full of shame, departed.

A Delicate Operation.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* says that Dr. E. H. Hazen, a few days ago, performed the rare and delicate surgical operation of removing the crystalline lens from the left eye of a Mr. Rhoads, of Muscatine, aged 56. The lens had become opaque, and the eye was practically valueless to him. As this lens lies back of the cornea, iris and aqueous humor, the extreme delicacy of the operation may be imagined. A slight tremor in the hand of the operator, or a slight movement of the patient, might have resulted in the permanent ruin of the eye. Fortunately the operation was highly successful, and, with the adjustment of a glass of the proper focus to the eye, Mr. Rhoads will again have the use of it.

Kentucky Equestrianism.

A Kentucky paper tells a story of a negro, whose mule took fright and ran away with him straight toward a precipice at a point where there is a sheer descent of fifty feet. The mule saw his danger, and stopped suddenly at the very brink, but the shock threw the negro over his head. He didn't fall, however, for just as he was going over the mule's head, he clutched at the rein, and held on to it, and, as the mule sprang back at that instant, he was landed in safety on the bank.

From a microscopical examination of the blood of 143 lunatics, by Dr. H. Sutherland, of London, it appears that the blood of the insane generally contains an excess of the white corpuscles, and that its red corpuscles frequently show no tendency to arrange themselves in rouleaux. The coexistence of these two abnormal characters in the blood indicates, according to Dr. Sutherland, a very low degree of vitality. In ten men suffering from general paralysis, whose blood was found to exhibit one or other or both of these conditions, five died within three months after their blood was examined.

Chickens, dwarfed and scrubby, can yet be seen at nearly all our barn-yards. They are but little above, in appearance, the common crow. It is just as much trouble and expense to raise a chicken of this kind that will weigh two pounds as it is a fine brahma that will weigh from eight to ten pounds. It gives one a poor opinion of the enterprise of the neighborhood to see farmers yet raising scrub chickens.

The Dominion immigration report for 1872 shows that the number of immigrants who entered the Dominion in 1872 was 88,186, of whom 35,578 settled in Canada, and 52,608 came to the States. The Dominion and Provincial Governments assisted many of the immigrants by paying a portion of their passage-money. $261,963 being expended in this way.

Ex-Gov. McClurg is head man of a Missouri lodge of Grangers.

Escape of a Convict.

The art of escaping from prison is so fast becoming extinct that it is a relief to find an occasional daring exploit in that way. While the steamer L'Orne, from France, was lying at the port of Melbourn, Victoria, with 500 Communists prisoners on board destined for the penal settlement of New Caledonia, one of the prisoners named Serigne, at dusk got over the side of the vessel, and hanging in the portauvans waited untill 7:30, when, dropping into a collier, he lay concealed among the coals until 9:30. He the tied his pocket book and papers in his hankerchief to keep them dry, and, lowering himself over the side of the lighter, swam to the stern, where a boat was in tow. cutting the rope with his knife, and hanging to the portion of the rope which remained, he drifted into the bay with the boat until about 300 yards from the vessel, when, hearing a cry and thinking an alarm had been given, he loosened his hold on the boat and struck out in the direction of the lights on the Sanbridge shore. After swimming for about three-quarters of an hour, he caught the cable of a vessel and rested there for nearly an hour in a state of exhaustion. He then started again for the shore about midnight, and after half an hour,s swim got safely to land.

NEBRASKA PRODUCTS.

The New York *Economist* says. "During the period embraced between the years 1865 and 1872, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri, although growing immensely in population and in general productiveness, fell off in their relative yield of wheat; while Minnesota increased its production from 3,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels; Iowa from 13,700,000 to 20,600,000; Kansas from 200,000 to 2,000,000; and Nebraska from 166,000 to 5,500,000."

The wheat yield of Nebraska then has increased faster than that in any other State. Nor is it surpassed in the yield per acre more than a trifle over one bushel (1.2) by any of our thirty-seven States. The frontiersman's first crop finds a home market at high prices among the white topped wagons, each holding a family, which are always pressing to the front in order to get the first pick of homesteads. South of the Platte, wheat need not be carried far for flouring, for the mill privileges not only on the three Blues but on many of their tributaries make mills follow close on the heels of pioneers. Wheat also forms the bulk of freight exported from Nebraska, whether by rail or steamer. But the favorite crop of most farmers in southern Nebraska is Indian corn. This truly golden grain is the first crop on new breaking. It is sometimes sent with profit to Colifornia, oftener to Salt Lake and Colorado. But it goes east in larger quantities, though a'most always stowed in bags of hogskin and cowhide which have been discovered to hold ten times more than any canvas bags ever woven. High freights also are thus dextrously dodged. Before the close of May 490 cars of cattle had gone east from Nebraska City, this season.

When, a little more than twelve years ago, treason lifted its hydra head in the land, and threatened to blot out from our sacred flag several of its glorious stars; when the whole North arose as one man to defend the best Government the sun ever shone on; when the horrors of a great civil war fell upon our country like a pall; when men rushed at their country's call by thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands from every city and village and farmhouse to fight the battles of liberty; when others sent their first born to the smoke of the battle field, and wives parted with broken hearts from husbands dearer to them than life, and sisters bade adeu for the last time to their soldier brothers, and maidens sent their lovers to the very verge of the perilous edge of battle; when the fires of patriotism burned brightly in every loyal heart; when lives and fortunes were offered up in defence of an imperiled country—then was it not the great Republican party that, unaided and alone, without any admixture of Democrats, rushed to the front of battle? When sorrow brooded over the whole country for that the land was stained with blood, homes desolated, hearts made forever heavy, battlefields dotted with nameless graves, were they not Republican faces alone that stared at us, pale and cold, from out the open graves, and were they not Republican bodies that were lying among the unburied dead on the gory field? And now that peace has smiled once more upon the land over which the old flag waves again with no star absent or dimmed, are not Oakes Ames, and Harlan, and Delano, and the Pattersons, and Caldwell, and Colfax, and Bingham, and Noyes, and Garfield, and Cameron, and Grant and the other Christian Republican statesmen entitled to reap the fruits of the war? Having saved the whole country by their unaded patriotism, are they not entitled to steal half of it And shall they not be thus entitled forever?

There is a body of Christians in Maine calling themselves "Repository Baptists," a schism from the Freewill Baptists. Their distinctive principle is opposition to an educated ministry.—*Standard.*

Read Senator Thurman's speech in this issue, and think well after perusing it.

Notwithstanding all they say against it there is not an editor in the state who would refuse to receive "back pay"—from subscribers.

'Ye are the children of the devil,' was the text of a divine in the morning and in the afternoon he said, 'Children obey your parents.

A darkey gives the following reason why the colored race is superior to the white:

"All men are made of clay, and like the meerschaum pipe, they are more valuable when highly colored.'

In a small New England town a druggist was surprised and disturbed to receive at the hands of a dirty looking customer the follow ing prescription:

'Please give the bara sumphin to fisich hin 15 cts worth.'

—The citizens of South Bend were treated to an unusual sight one day the other week—a man with a ball and chain to his leg, handcuffed around a post, on one of the principal streets, where he stood for an hour or two, the observed of all observers. The man s name is Kelly, a stranger here, says the *Tribune*, who was fined and sentenced to jail for a crime which shall be nameless here. He was bro't out to work on the streets, but refused to do so—hence his punishment. He took it all with the equanimity of a man who was used to it.

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Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residenc.

FOR SALE.
80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.
40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

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J. H. BREENS.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Henry Dove, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.
aug 7 GEO. BARNEY, Adm'r.

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No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M E. WOODWARD.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
er shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes. which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar
Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

V. A. BEARD
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Queensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Call and examine before you make your purchases.
FRESH GOODS
Always on hand.

The Auburn
WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—
The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS!
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFFR
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R. R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accomodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!!

PIONEER
STORE!
—
HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.
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FOR EVERYBODY!
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PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!
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FOR EVERYBODY!
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STOVES
Building Material for Everybody!
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Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 18, 1873. No. 38.

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Editor and Proprietor.
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Six Months	1 0
Three Months	50

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Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Crad 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.
Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Squase, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.
DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

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G. W. GORDON,
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Unio . Hall, over Hare' sshoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

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FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

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All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALERS IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near ailroad, Fort Wayne Ind.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	.C8 "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest.....	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago...	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6.40 "
Forest.....	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	'0,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11 C0 "
Orrville.....	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,(0 "	10,55 "	8,05 "	2,25 P.'M
Rochester	2,48 "	AM,	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A.M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 52	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake	a		
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
1 Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a.
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4 50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	..03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3,05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.65
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 1871, Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo City and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "
GOING EAST.			
Cornnna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

	Mail.	Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 25 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches, served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday August 30th, 1873, to construct a stone gutter six feet wide, the length of the Court House Square North, East and South sides. Also a plank side walk eight feet wide, with hitching posts eight feet apart, the same distance around the square, all to be completed on or befote the 1st day of October 1873. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

For further information enquire of or address,
H. E. ALTENBURG, Town Marshal.
Auburn, Ind., Aug. 7-73.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Havi g opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery re fully solicits the patronage of the public orders for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and Po visions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock o
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that def competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞Goods delivered any place in town.

BAXTER AND HIS BILL.

The lecture of the Hon. William Baxter, at the Friend's Chapel, last evening, was not a lecture, unless the meaning of the word is shifted, but was a fiery appeal and moving sermon all through. The manner of the gentleman is indicative of his deep convictions in the cause he represents, and his whole nervous energy is thrown into speech and gesture. The characteristic of his speeches in a literary light is a wealth of illustration, a constant succession of forcible anecdotes, bringing conviction to his opinions with the most startling effect. A full attendance of the most thoughtful of the community of all ages anb sexes, gathered in the cosy little church to hear this address on the subject: "What are the duties of professing Christians in relation to the present temperance law?" The use of intoxicating liquors was stated to be the source of pauperism and crime, and solid and standard authorities were cited as testifiers to this well settled fact. It is inimical to the spread of the gospel. Dr. Guthrie is authority for the statement that among prisoners tried at Glasgow, in September, 1848, sixty two had been connected with Sabbath Schools, fifty nine of them having fallen by drunkenness. He spoke of the "Temple Society," which had been in operation forty years, and much good, and of Father Mathews, by whose labors millions had taken the pledge, and poor house and prisons had been emptied for a while. Moral suasion alone is not sufficient but the traffic must be restricted by law. The failure of such agency was shown by reference to other evils, such as prize fights and that moral suasion must be embodied in law. This particular topic was discussed at some length. The leading features of the present temperance law were stated and discussed It is a strict law, and such prevent crime. Restrictive laws suppress intemperance. But they must be applieu—the best of laws when not applied prove valueless, and they can only be enforced when people interest themselves in them. Use this law as you use others against horse stealing, prize fighting, theft, and inform the officers of its violation when you see it broken. Although the law is not all we could ask, yet it is a talent put into our hands—if we use this talent well. more will be given to us. The liquor sellers have combined to break the law, and we must do all we can to organize for its enforcement. Let each church have its committees. and divide the city into wards to sustain the law and see that it is enforced. You should raise funds and prosecute these men who sell liquors. When we come across a man who is violating the law, we put the screws on and punish him. To crush these grog shops, you must act; as Demosthenes said, the germ of eloquence was "action!" The wreckers put out false lights, and the deceived mariners are dashed upon the rocks, and the wreckers reap a rich harvest. So do the grog sellers steal the possessions of their victims. Men can do much, but it is hoped that woman, the reserve pawor now, will some time go to the ballot box and vote this cursed thing down.

* * *

As a denomination the United Brethren are intensely hostile to Secret Societies. A revolt is breaking out, however, in opposition and a paper has just been established at Harrisburg Pa., called the *Tribune* which combats this exclusiveness. Its views can be gained from the following paragraph from its prospectus:

The United Brethren *Tribune* will advocate the modification of our law on the question of secret societies. It will not be, however, in any sense, the organ or advocate of such societies. We believe they are all unnecessary, and that better methods might be adopted for the accomplishment of the ends they seek, by open undisgnised associations and gatherings, and that some of them are injurious to the spiritual interest of the christian. Nevertheless, we think our law, which excludes all persons connected with what we define secret combinations, whether so or not, even the Sons of Temperance, Good Templers, Trades Unions, Farmer's Granges, Grand Army of the Republic, is unnecessarily severe, brings us into merited disrepute before the more intelligent classes of the country stands as an almost unsurmountable barrier to our entrance into cities, divides and destroyes many of our long established churches, alienates brethren, and contrary to the Bible, and the noblest aspirations of the human soul attempts to put fetters on the conscience and reason of men made in the image of God.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

Western Manners Through French Spectacles.

An exchange is responsible for the following extracts, which gives an idea of a recent publication entitled "Round the World in Eight Days," by Jules Verne, a French author of more imagination than veracity The book is in part a purport of a narrative of events occurring in December last on the Pacific railroad, at a point near Fort Kearney:

The door of the next car opened, and Proctor appeared on the platform, attended by a Yankee of his own stamp as his second. But just as the combatants were about to step from the train, the conductor hurried up, and shouted,

"You can't get off, gentlemen!"

"Why not?" asked the Colonel.

"We are twenty minutes late, and we shall not stop."

"But I am going to fight a duel with this gentleman."

"I am sorry," said the conductor, "but we shall be off at once. There's the bell ringing now."

The train started.

"I'm really very sorry, gentlemen," said the conductor. "Under any other circumstances I should have been happy to oblige you. But, after all. as you have not had time to fight here, why not fight as we go along?"

"That wouldn't be convenient, perhaps, for this gentleman," said the Colonel, in a jeering tone.

"It would be perfectly so," replied Phileas Fogg.

"Well, we are really in America," thought Passepartout, and "the conductor is a gentleman of the first order."

So muttering, he followed his master.

The two combatants, their seconds, and the conductor passed through the cars to the rear of the train. The last car was only occupied by a dozen passengers, whom the conductor politely asked if they would not be so kind as to leave it vacant for a few moments, as two gentlemen had an affair of honor to settle. The passengers granted the request with alacrity, and straight way disappeared on the platform.

The car, which was some fifty feet long, was very convenient for their purpose. The adversaries might march on each other in the aisle. and fire at their ease. Never was a duel more easily arranged. Mr. Fogg and Colonel Proctor, each provided with two six-barreled revolvers, entered the car. The seconds, remaining outside, shut them in. They were to begin firing at the first whistle of the locomotive. After an interval of two minutes, what remained of the two gentlemen would be taken from the car.

Before shots had been exchanged, however this affair is stopped. for a party of Sioux Indians attack the train, jumping upon it, as is their custom, while it is going at full speed, some of them skipping about the roofs of the cars like monkeys, and pistoling the passengers, while others throw the baggage out on the roadside. As for the chief, he takes charge of the engine, which he runs at double the regular rate, so that it may pass Fort Kearney too rapidly to permit of interference by the United States garrison. This, however, is not the most remarkable thing that happens to "Train No. 42."

Just before reaching a station called Medicine Bow, it came to a dead stop, the station master at that point having sent on a signalman to say that the suspension bridge over the rapids was shaky, and would not bear the weight of the train. At this the passengers pour out, swearing at the delay, our friend, Col. Stamp Proctor, of course, making himself very conspicuous. There is much grumbling and wrangling, till at last "the engineer, a true Yankee," suggests a plan which he has known to be successful in other instances

"Gentlemen, perhaps there is a way, after all to get over."

"On the bridge?" asked a passenger.

"On the bridge.'

"With our train?"

"With our train."

Passepartout stopped short, and eagerly listened to the engineer.

"But the bridge is unsafe," urged the conductor.

"No matter," replied Forster; "I think that by putting on the very highest speed we might have a chance of getting over"

"The devil!" muttered Passepartout.

But a number of passengers were at once attracted by the engineer's proposal, and Colonel Proctor was especially delighted, and found the plan a very feasible one. He told stories about engineers leaping their trains over rivers without bridges by putting on full steam; and many of those present avowed themselves of the engineer's mind.

"We have fifty chances out of a hundred of getting over," said one.

"Eighty! ninety!"

Passepartout was astounded.

The engineer's advice is acted upon, which proves to be the best that could have been given under the circumstances. "And they passed over. It was like a flash. No one saw the bridge. The train leaped, so to speak, from one bank to the other, and the engineer could not stop till it had gone five miles beyond the station. But scarcely had the train passed the river when the bridge, already dilapidated, fell with a crash into the rapids of Medicine Bow."

* * *

The distinguished colored politicians from Louisiana who have been sent by Kellogg to enlighten the people of the North upon the merits of his spurious Government are doubtless having a good time, but not at their own expense. The Louisiana office holders were assessed to pay the cost of their trip, but they are hardly of the right material to make a very favorable impression upon intelligent men. The most prominent and imposing member of the delegation, Major Gen. Barber, was formerly second steward of the steamer Natchez, and he retained this position after he had attained military honors. The Captain of the Natchez tells a story of the Major General which is worth repeating. Having once been detained for some time at Baton Rouge with his boat on the 4th of July he happened to walk into the pantry which Barber had in charge, and to his surprise found his second steward dressed in full uniform. "Halloa! Major-General," said the Captain, "are you in command of this pantry?" "Yes," replied Barber, respectfully doffing his chapeau. "Well, then, Major-General," said Capt. Leathers, "just deploy these plates and dishes on that table, open fire on that coffee pot, charge bayonets on that roast pig, and wheel your platoons of chairs into line, and in the mean time double-quick that chapeau and epaulettes into your bunk, and put on your carving apron and move upon the enemy with all your arms." As the Captains outranked the Major-General on board the Natchez, these peremptory orders were at once obeyed. The public speeches of the Major-General lead to the conclusion that his true sphere of usefulness would still be found in the pantry which he deserted for politics and military glory. One instance of the brilliant diplomacy that has been exhibited by these Kellogg ambassadors will serve as an illustration of the way in which they are fulfilling their mission. It is deemed necessary that the bankers and capitalists of Wall street shall be impressed with the belief that the financial interests of Louisiana are not likely to suffer under Kelloggs rule, and so one of the ambassadors has proceeded with the gravity of a young owl to publish the statement that the State Government is contesting the legality of six millions of the debt contracted by Warmoth, and hopes to succeed in repudiating it, thus decreasing the rate of taxation. Of course this threat of repudiation is calculated to help Louisiana credit amazingly!

* * *

Another Federal office-holder has "defaulted"—that is the accepted euphemism which the monopoly organs employ to indicate what plain people designate as *Stealing*. This latest office-holding thief is John T. Harper, Collector of Internal Revenue in Springfield District, in this State. The amount of the "swag" with which Harper has got off—for, of course, he was beyond the reach of penalty before the public were allowed to know that he was a thief—is put down as between $50,000 and $300,000. "The cause which induced the defalcation," says the merciful, gilt edged philanthropist and organist, "is the same that is prevailent among men employed in fiduciary capacities—speculation; a use for their own purposes of the funds intrusted to them." But this alleged cause is nothing but the effect of a preceding cause. What the preceding or actual cause of this and a thousand other official thefts is, the honest Elder is careful not to say. To mention that a system which tempts and encourages public fiduciary agents to steal, is the real cause of the enormous amount of stealing now going on, might "hurt the party." It is suggested that Harper has perhaps gone to Iowa to help the Carpenter Rankin thieves keep themselves in office.—*Chicago Times.*

* * *

More fine residences are being erected in Logansport than during any previous year.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

It cost New York $52,500,000 to run her city government last year....The Fashion stud-farm stables at Trenton, N. J., were burned the other day. Nine valuable horses were consumed, including two road-mares belonging to President Grant. Total loss, $75,000.

A New York telegram says that the amount of bogus securities which the railroad bond forgers expected to negotiate in this country and Europe was $2,000,000, and that $1,000,000 are already on the New York market. Two of the gang, it is said, left for Europe some time since, with a large amount of forged bonds, which are reported to have already been disposed of in the English market....A strange tragedy has just been enacted at Williamsburgh, N. Y. A young lady called on another whose school-mate and most intimate friend she had been for years. This female thereupon murdered her, and, after keeping the body in her bed-room for two days, set fire to the building to destroy the evidence of her guilt. It appears that the motive of the murderess was to obtain a sum of money which she supposed her friend to have upon her person. The murder, and the singular circumstances surrounding it, have produced a profound sensation in Williamsburgh....Titusville, Pa., was visited by a $60,000 fire on the 7th inst.

A large and important meeting of prominent New York merchants was held in that city, last week, to discuss the question of "cheap transportation." The resolutions adopted begin with the organization of an association to be known as the New York Cheap Transportation Association. After alluding to the rapid increase of the agricultural and manufactured produce of the country, the resolutions set forth that the policy of the Government should be to protect the producing interest and commerce from corporations and monopolies, which tend to subvert the rights of the people. Double-track railways, exclusively for freight, are pronounced absolutely necessary, and reform in the management of railways is demanded. The frequent and arbitrary changes in freight rates are denounced and uniform rates demanded. A resolution was also adopted sympathizing with the producers and merchants of the West in their movement to obtain cheaper transportation, and pledging hearty co-operation in all just and reasonable efforts to that end......The most remarkable sale of short-horn cattle ever made in this country or Europe took place at Utica, N. Y., on the 10th inst. The prices paid were enormous. One hundred and eleven head of cattle, comprising the celebrated New York Mills herd, the property of the Hon. Samuel Campbell, were sold at auction for an aggregate sum of $380,890. The Eighth Duchess of Geneva brought the startling price of $40,600. The Tenth Duchess of Geneva sold for $35,000, and $30,600 was given for the First Duchess of Oneida. The average price paid for ten of the Duchess tribe was $21,700 each. This herd was beyond question the most valuable ever got together, and its sale attracted fancy stock-breeders from every part of this country as well as from Europe. The three highest prices were paid by Englishmen.....An important female witness in the Stokes case has been arrested in New York. It is claimed that she picked up and concealed the pistol with which Fisk was trying to shoot Stokes at the time the latter killed him....A Butter and Cheese Exchange was formally opened in New York city last week. The admission fee is $25....William G. Fargo has been elected President of the Samana Bay Company, vice Alden B. Stockwell, resigned.....The Warehouse and Security Company, of New York, has collapsed. The assets of the company amount to about $2,500,000, and the liabilities to $1,500,000. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway owed the company $1,000,000.

The West.

Col. John T. Harper, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois, has resigned his position, leaving the accounts of his office at Springfield about $100,000 short....Archibald Duncan, of St. Louis, last week murdered his wife by shooting her with a pistol, and then blew his own brains out....The Toledo, Wabash and Western road it now laying new steel rails the whole length of their line, from Toledo to St. Louis. They have just received from Metz, France, the first steel rails ever brought here from that country....The Union Pacific Railroad Company sold during the month of August, 1873, 22,873 65-100 acres of land, at an average price of $6.90 7-10 per acre, amounting to $157,994. The sales averaged 89 7-10 acres to each purchaser. Total sales to Sept. 1, 1873, 779,518 22-100 acres, at an average price of $4.45 per acre, amounting to $3,468,489.77....The Kansas stallion, Smuggler, has been sold to Col. Russell, of Milton, Mass., at a price above $50,000.

Prof. Marsh's Yale exploring party has returned to Fort Bridger, after an absence of six weeks in the Uintah Mountains. The trip was eminently successful, many important discoveries of extinct animals having been made....Twelve months ago Peter Kiel, living in Chicago, was bitten by a dog, and last week was attacked with hydrophobia, and died in the most horrible agony....Twelve men were recently suffocated in a mine at Sutter Creek, Cal.

A Woman's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is the latest Chicago institution....The Fulton Elevator, in Chicago, was burned last week. Loss, $100,000....The amount of the defalcation of Col. Harper, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois, is now fixed at $110,000.....Half a million cattle were driven from Texas into Kansas during the past season....The St. Louis *Democrat* prints a dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., which says: "The Iowa railroad-train robbers, who have been flitting about in some of the western counties of this State, are all together again except McCoy, and the detectives have information that another bank robbery is being planned by them, and it will be carried out as soon as McCoy joins the gang. All the banks in that part of the State are being closely watched by special officers, and efforts are constantly being made to capture these desperadoes."

Cloud, the Philadelphia oarsman, bound for New Orleans, passed Cairo on the 8th inst., having been out 56 days. He is confident of winning the $5,000. He is as hardy as a pine-knot, and as brown as a South American. The skin on the back of his hands is almost as tough as leather.....John Irving, of San Francisco, the self-accused murderer of Benjamin Nathan, of New York, insists on the truth of his story, and is very indignant at the press and the public for discrediting his statements.....A light frost—the first of the season—in Northern and Central Illinois on the night of Sept. 7.

The Pleasant Hill (Neb.) jail was recently set on fire by an incendiary, and the building, together with four inmates, were consumed....The receipts of wheat at Milwaukee are enormous. The amount received in one day (Sept. 9) was 433,709 bushels, being 168,709 bushels greater than those of Chicago, and the largest ever reported in the West....John W. Coon, a well-known professional billiard expert, died last week, in Chicago, of cerebro-spinal meningitis.....In a match game of billiards, 2,000 points up, on a carom five by ten table, played in Chicago, last week, between George Slosson and John Bessunger, the former ran the game out in fourteen innings, making the extraordinary average of 142.

Satanta and Big Tree have arrived at Fort Sill. The meeting with their families is said to have been quite affecting....A bold attempt was recently made to rob Paymaster Brooks, of the United States Army, near River Bend, Col., while en route to the camp of the Sixth Cavalry to pay the troops. One of the robbers was mortally wounded and the others put to flight. Lieut. Willmore and a Mrs. Roberts, who were in the ambulance with Major Brooks, were slightly wounded. The robber that was shot is an ex-army officer—G. W. Graham—formerly a captain in the Tenth Cavalry.

The South.

Sixteen illicit whisky mills were recently seized and destroyed in the Seventh Revenue District of North Carolina....Three negro children were last week burned to death in a cabin in Fayette county, Tenn....Australian Kelley, the once noted prize-fighter, died recently, at Fulton, Ark....Christian Roselius, a prominent citizen and eminent jurist of Louisiana, is dead.

Judge T. Crawford and District-Attorney Arthur H. Harris, of the Twelfth Judicial District of Louisiana, were assassinated recently, near Winnsboro, in Franklin parish, while on their way to hold court at that place. They were shot seven times, and their brains blown out. The murderers are not known, but it is thought that personal, and not political, differences led to the assassination, as Crawford was a Radical and Harris a Democrat.... The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, commenting on the Ku-Klux outrages in the State, proposes, if the Governor has not the means or power at his command to equip a company of men to proceed against the Ku-Klux, that the *Courier-Journal* will pay the expenses necessary to the organization of an efficient company for the purpose.

Baltimore has been visited by another disastrous fire, involving the destruction, among other buildings, of the Holliday Street Theater. Loss, $120,000....The ravages of the yellow fever at Shreveport, La., are described as frightful.

Washington.

It is stated that the attempt will be renewed in the next Congress to repeal the Bankrupt act, or to obtain such amendment to the same as shall render its operations more favorable to commercial interests....There is considerable talk in some of the departments of asking Congress to amend the law passed last session abolishing the franking privilege, so that letters on public business, addressed to Government officials, may go through the mails without prepayment of postage....A Washington dispatch says: "The police are looking for the persons who mutilated the body of Beau Hickman. When the undertaker went to the potter's-field to remove the body to the Congressional burial-grounds, he found the legs disjointed at the hips, the head severed from the trunk and skinned, the viscera taken out and removed, with the exception of the heart, which was found in the bushes near by, wrapped in a newspaper. What could be gathered was interred in the cemetery."

The Attorney-General most emphatically denies the published statement that the Government has determined to abandon the prosecution of the Credit Mobilier suits....The Supervising Inspector of Steamboats has hit upon a plan for more effectually bringing to grief such owners of steam vessels as fail to conform to the law for the protection of human life. The plan is, without previous notification or warning, to send special agents of the Bureau into the regular Inspection Districts, so that not only the steamboat companies shall be taken by surprise, but the Inspectors also.

Quartermaster-General Meigs opened bids last week for furnishing tombstones for the national cemeteries. There was a large attendance of bidders from different parts of the country, and the bids ranged from $800,000 to $1,000,000.

The secret agents sent abroad by the Treasury Department, to test by experience the treatment immigrants received from the ocean steamship companies, have returned from Washington. They claim to have detected a number of serious abuses, and will recommend to Congress, in December, the following changes:

First—The establishment of a treaty with England, Germany and France for the joint appointment of a Government agent to travel on every steamship plying between the United States and Europe, and carrying 300 passengers and upward. The agent to be known as such, and to act as mediator when necessary between the captain of the steamer and the emigrants.

Second—That the various lines of railway in this country shall be compelled to run emigrant trains on schedule time, like regular trains, instead of as extras, as at present.

Third—That for every emigrant killed on a railway the company shall pay to the Government for his heirs the sum of $5,000, and in case of maiming, a proportionate sum.

The $15,500,000 awarded to our Government at Geneva, Switzerland, was paid into the United States Treasury on the 9th inst., by Secretary Fish, in one bond. The bond was skillfully printed with a pen, being a fac simile of a printed form. Upon being duly executed, it was photographed, and then sent to Secretary Fish, who is its present custodian. The certificate of deposit, retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be framed and preserved among the archives of the Government as a memorial of the amicable settlement of the difference between the two countries. Secretary Richardson invested the money in 5 per cent. registered bonds, to await further action by Congress.

Foreign.

Thursday, the 4th inst., was the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic; but on account of the ban pronounced by the MacMahon government, there was no observance of the day in Paris. At Lucerne, in Switzerland, however, ex-President Thiers was waited upon by a number of his fellow-countrymen, to whom he made a speech strongly advocating the preservation of republican institutions....The total force of the Carlists in Spain is put down at 40,000. They are arranging to establish a cannon factory at Tarragona.

The Pope is again announced to be ill....So stern was the repression by the French Government of any attempt to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic, that American citizens in Paris were not even permitted to make a complimentary display of the United States flag on that day.....Nicolas Salmeron, President of the Republic of Spain, and all the members of his Ministry, have resigned.

Minister and Historian Motley is convalescent....Emilio Castelar has been elected President of Spain. This young Republic, though only six months old, has had four rulers during its existence. Castelar, before his election, demanded, as conditions upon which he would take the office, that he should be allowed to increase the army, purchase 500,000 rifles, organize the militia, impose a forced loan, suspend the Constitutional guarantees, and be furnished with material and appliances sufficient to overcome both the Carlists and the Intransigente insurgents. The Cortes has granted him these conditions, and, therefore, Castelar takes upon himself the responsibility of crushing out the opposition to the Republic. It remains to be seen whether he is equal to the responsibility....The cholera is raging in Hungary....Five men sent out from Madrid to assassinate Don Carlos have been executed....On the last day of the Vienna Exposition, the fair was thrown open to the public, and was visited by 100,000 people....On the night of the 6th of September a square of buildings in Havana, Cuba, known as the Plaza Vaper was reduced to ashes. Fire broke out simultaneously in four corners of the square, and is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Loss estimated at over $8,000,000. It is reported that twenty lives were lost. The scenes around the burning square were exciting and terrible. Parents threw their children from balconies to save them from the flames.

A report comes from Shanghai that the Chinese are planning a massacre of all the Europeans in the interior of the Empire. The provocation which has inflamed them to this bloody design is the refusal of the French Minister to some changes which the Chinese Government wishes made in a treaty....President Castelar begins his administration of Spanish affairs with energy. He has decided to reinforce the Republican forces by calling out 150,000 of the regular army reserve and by making a levy of 500,000 men from the militia, and with these accumulated resources intends to wipe the Carlists and Intransigentes out of existence....San Domingo item: Col Rivas attempted the life of Col. Luperon with a sword. Luperon evaded the blows, drew a revolver, and shot Rivas through the head.

Further particulars of the great conflagration in Havana have been received. The total loss is variously estimated at from $8,000,000 to $8,000,000. The insurance only amounts to $524,000, nearly all in English companies. Owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread, very little property was saved. In less than three hours from the time the fire broke out the entire square was a mass of ruins. Upwards of 2,500 people who occupied the buildings are homeless, and nearly all have lost everything. Great distress prevails among them, and numerous subscriptions have been started in the city for their relief.

The cable reports another accident on the Northeastern railway, of England. Three persons killed and twenty injured....A party of Mormon emigrants, who recently arrived in Paris on their way to America, were notified by the Prefect of Police that if they attempted to hold their religious exercises in public they would be expelled from the city.

The cholera has broken out in Paris....William of Germany will shortly pay a friendly visit to Joseph of Austria....Salmeron, late President of Spain, has been unanimously elected President of the Cortes.

Political.

The Anti-Monopoly party in San Francisco has elected two Senators and twelve Representatives to the Legislature. The returns from the interior indicate that the Anti-Monopolists will have a majority in both houses of the Legislature.

Ex-Senator Foote pronounces "an intentional and villainous falsehood" the statement that he is to be provided by the Administration with a lucrative appointment as a reward for denouncing the Southern leaders. Foote says he never applied for office in his life, and desires no position in the gift of Gen. Grant....The Texas Democrats have nominated Richard Coke for Governor, and R. B. Hubbard for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Maine election came off on the 8th inst. Dingley, Republican, is elected Governor by 12,000 or 15,000 majority. The vote was very light.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the composition of the newly-elected California Legislature as follows: "Republicans, 44; Independants, 36; Democrats, 40. Sixty-one votes will be required to elect a Senator. The Independents and Republicans together would cast 80 votes. Assuming that some hold-over Republicans will vote for Booth, his strength at the outset would be greater than any other candidate."

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention, at Worcester, nominated Washburn for Governor by acclamation—Butler, recognizing the hopelessness of the contest, having very sensibly withdrawn his name. The balance of the ticket is composed as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Talbot; Attorney-General, Charles R. Train; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner; Auditor, Charles Endicott; Treasurer, Charles Adams, Jr. The resolutions condemn the salary-grab, deprecate the practice of interference in State elections on the part of Federal officers, and favor cheap transportation and temperance laws.

General.

News has been had from the Juniata expedition in search of the Polaris. On the 19th of July, Commander Braine was at Holsteinberg, Greenland. He sailed thence to Disco, and will go from there to Upper Navik. Up to the 10th of July nothing has been heard at Disco of the Polaris or her crew.

The late storm on the Nova Scotia coast was by all odds the most fierce and destructive ever experienced on this continent. Additional particulars of the disaster continue to be received. A late Halifax dispatch says: "The loss of property is immense. In Cape Breton those farmers who have lost their barns will have difficulty in saving their crops. It is feared there will be starvation among the fishermen, and it is probable that even among the farmers, who sustained heavy losses by the gale, there will be suffering. The country will not get over it for years. On the Nova Scotia side of the strait of Canso, all the wharves between Port Mulgrave and Sand Point are carried away. Thirty vessels, with all hands, were lost in North Bay alone.....The whole number of Modocs killed during our late unpleasantness with that tribe was exactly four. For every Modoc engaged in the war there were two United States soldiers killed.

The schooner Abbie Bradford, which arrived last week at New Bedford from Hudson Bay, reports the wrecking of two whalers, which went ashore on Marble Island. Fourteen of the crews died on the island from exposure and lack of proper food. Among those who died was Murray D. McConnell, of Jacksonville, Ill.

THE POLARIS.

She is Found to have Sunk off Littleton Island—Her Crew Escaped in Boats Made from the Ship.

The Secretary of the Navy has received the following dispatch from Commander Braine of the Juniata:

United States Steamer Juniata,
St. John's, N. F., Sept. 10.

The Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

The Juniata arrived to-day. Met the Tigress at Upernavik and coaled her. She sailed Aug. 11 for Littleton Island. The Tigress met the Juniata's steam launch, Lieut. DeLong, off Tessnisak, who had been to Cape York in the launch, and returned, at Disco. Met the Tigress again, and coaled her, Aug. 25. Commander Green reports that the camp of the Polaris was found Aug. 14, off Littleton Island, latitude 78 deg. 23 min. north, longitude 73 deg. 46 min. west. The crew of the Polaris were all well. Had gone south two months before in two boats made from the ship. The Polaris sank one month after. The Tigress kept a careful lookout going north and coming south. There were no signs. Stopped at all settlements for news. The crew of the Polaris are probably on board of a whaler from Cape York. The Tigress left Disco Aug. 25 for the Labrador coast, to continue the search so long as coal and season permit.

(Signed) D. L. Braine, Commander, U. S. N.

Littleton Island, referred to, is about 60 miles north of Northumberland Island, where the party rescued from the Polaris supposed they had left her. It is a little south of the life boat depot of Dr. Kane, in 1853. The probability is that the Tyson party were mistaken as to the locality of their separation from the Polaris, and that it was really Littleton Island instead of Northumberland Island. It is hardly possible that, after separation, the Polaris in her disabled condition succeeded in any way in reaching a point 60 miles further north. It is understood orders were sent to Commander Braine to continue the search for the crew of the Polaris.

It is stated that 75 per cent. of cotton factory operatives in England are women and young persons. A Lancashire cotton-spinner shows how small an item of expenses wages form by the statement that he pays $12,000 annually in wages, and from £70,000 to £80,000 for raw material, to say nothing of rent, coal, oil, and many other things.

A fashionable young lady accidentally dropped one of her false eyebrows in her opera-box the other evening, and greatly frightened her beau, who, on seeing it, thought it was his mustache.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

The Attempt of Great Aggregations of Capital to Control the Government in Their Own Interest—The Forms of the Republic to be Retained, but Its Spirit Destroyed—Aims of the Railroad Magnates—Magnificence of the Prize at Stake.

[Extracts from the Great Speech of Gov. Booth, of California, at San Francisco.]

Fellow-citizens: The issues involved in the political canvass of this year are peculiar, and the conditions under which they are to be decided anomalous in American history. We shall err, however, if we suppose these issues and conditions are confined to California; they are common to the people of the United States. Everywhere there is a deep pervading feeling that old things are passing away; that the nation confronts new questions and difficulties—that again the Sphinx's riddle is propounded to us, which we must read or be destroyed. And yet when we come to consider these questions closely we find them new indeed in our history and new in form, but in substance and universal history they are as old as history itself; it is a new phase of the old, old contest between prerogative and personal freedom—between the power of the strong to take and the right of each man to his own. [Applause.]

PARTY TIES RELAXED.

In the presence of new dangers party ties are relaxed. Where they bind together it is rather from social affiliation than the power of political allegiance. From force of habit and personal association, we look to our old political leaders and comrades for guidance and counsel; but pass along the street, take the men as you meet them, listen to their frank avowals, and you will find that the old party discipline, which was wont to marshal its hosts like contending armies, is destroyed. Gather together a representative, intelligent assemblage like this, composed of Republicans and Democrats, poll it, and you will find that on the living questions of the hour, where there are differences of opinion, men no longer differ as Democrats and Republicans, but as men of independent convictions; and those who prefer to remain with old organizations simply feel that for the present there is no where else to go, and hope to accomplish new purposes with old forms. This is not a local, but a general truth, and there is a general feeling that a warfare should cease whose motive and meaning have gone.

REASONS FOR DISINTEGRATION.

It is natural under circumstances like these that men who believe that political parties are simply incorporations for the purpose of paying salaries to directors and dividing offices among stockholders, should begin to inquire, "What man hath done this?" and to look about for some victim for their impotent wrath. Sir, no man hath done it! They might as well seek for the hunter who built his camp-fire on the upper Mississippi, to account for the ice-gorge that comes crashing and grinding down in a spring flood after an April thaw. There are moral forces in society which can no more be controlled by conventions and resolutions than the tempest can be stayed by a proclamation of peace. While parties sincerely represent differences of opinion upon great and living political questions; while they continue the outward embodiments of principles, the representatives of ideas; while they are forces moving openly to the accomplishment of a given result—they never err, may be wrong, but they will live. No desertion of leaders, no betrayal of principles can destroy them or perceptibly abate their strength. When they cease to be these things, and become "a pipe for Fortune's finger to sound what stop she please" on, no man, though he combined in one the leadership of Clay, the eloquence of Webster, the iron will of Jackson, the philosophical prescience of Jefferson, and the moral weight of Washington, can hold them together. An agreement of purpose—genuine—sincere—is as necessary to their cohesion as is the law of gravitation to hold the world in shape, or the hidden force of life to keep corruption from the corporal frame. [Applause.]

PARTIES NOT MANUFACTURED.

Nor can political parties be manufactured to order by joining and dovetailing materials upon a given plan. If they have any value at all, they are living growths, not mechanical forms. In political as in ecclesiastical affairs, the preaching of doctrine precedes organization, and with the acceptance of doctrine the organization arises, we can scarcely see how or when. Yesterday it was not, to-day it is. Yesterday it was a spirit diffusive as the air and as impalpable; to-day it is strength incarnate—embodied power. You need have no fear, my friends, if your convictions are deep, sincere, and truthful, that they will not find form, expression, and triumph. Where two or three are gathered together for a good cause, the all-compelling spirit that organizes, directs, and conquers is also in their midst.

INEQUALITIES THAT RESULT FROM WAR.

There is no lesson enforced by history with more emphasis than that one of the effects of a great war, and especially a civil war, upon a republican government, is to create a strong tendency to a centralization of power, to raise up a ruling class or a governing man. There are many philosophical reasons for this. One is, that success in war depends largely upon secrecy in council and unity in action; and the thoughts of the people become habituated to these conditions, until that is tolerated as custom which was at first accepted as a necessary sacrifice. Another, that great wars generally bring to the surface great leaders. Another, and in our days a still more potent reason, is that war creates great social inequalities, by affording opportunities for the accumulation of gigantic and overshadowing fortunes; and in our days money is power. I do not refer now to the fortunes that are made immediately out of the operations of war, and the vast disbursements of armies; these, indeed, are great, but they are only feeders to the riches realized by money-kings out of the general disturbance of financial laws and accepted values. When gold, as measured by a standard fixed by the Government, for five years fluctuates between par and 280, and all commercial prices are afloat, unsettled, so that no day, no hour, is a criterion for another, the men of money, sense and instinct, the men of coolness, boldness, sagacity, and training, find golden opportunities, and they who are eminent in these qualities make for themselves thrones of gold. We sometimes see in show windows cartoons of "Before and After War." If we could see correctly represented the social conditions of the whole country "before and after the war," we should realize what a vast increase there has been in the inequalities of fortune, to which custom deadens our sense. What was a handsome independence is now scarcely a ticket into the upper gallery, the third tier, of social life. Private fortunes mount up into millions—in two cases approximate a hundred millions—and corporations control revenues which, a few years ago, would have sufficed for a first-class kingdom. This of itself would present a great but insidious danger to the Republic, for every student of history knows that government is but the outward form of what society is the inward spirit. To preserve a republic, there must be a general sense of manly independence, of equality of right, and freedom of personal thought and action. Great accumulations of riches tend to destroy this by creating upon the one hand the feeling of dominance, the arrogance of power, and upon the other a sense of dependence—the servility of want; and there is still another class—would it were smaller!—hybrids in human nature, who are sycophants from the choice of their own slavish and subservient souls. [Immense applause.]

THE OPEN DANGER.

To this insidious disease, which time might develop or cure, there is added an open danger, the bold attempt, stripped now of all disguise, of great aggregations of capital to control the Government in their own interest for purposes that are selfish and corrupt. The forms of the Republic are to be retained, but its spirit destroyed. Like Augustus Cæsar, they prefer the power to the title of King, and are willing we should toy with the semblance while the substance is theirs. This is the danger foreseen with prophetic power by Jackson. What was then a possibility is now a fact; what was then a pigmy, is now a giant

EXPERIENCE OF HISTORY.

If there were no *a priori* reasons to teach that the tendency to concentrate power was a natural outgrowth of the war, the experience of history would demonstrate the fact. In the times and countries where military power is the highest controlling force, the gravitation is toward successful leaders and chieftains, and the military class; where money is the most active principle it is toward aggregated capital—or, rather, to speak with exactness, toward those men who from disposition and opportunity desire and are able to make the operations of Government tributary to them, so that they shall have the control of all property, whether they claim the right of ownership or not.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED BY RAILROADS.

The management of the railroad system of the United States, the great method of intercommunication affecting all property and every value, affords an opportunity for this of which history furnishes no parallel.

Do not understand me now to say that the owners or managers of railroads are different from other men, or that they have met together in a conspiracy to do a particular thing, and are methodically proceeding upon a fixed plan. Great social or political changes are seldom or never wrought in that way. Forewarned is forearmed. Even the great Napoleon declared that his life was not governed by a fixed idea, but that occasion furnished opportunity, until he believed that his steps were controlled by fate, and that his footprints marked the path of destiny. Wherever the opportunity of irresponsible power is presented, the man or men, or principle, will not be wanting. That is the one gap in human affairs which is filled as soon as opened. We may want heroes and poets, statesmen, orators and inventors, but in the race of self-seekers the strongest always survive.

CHANGES IN METHODS AND PRINCIPLES OF TRANSPORTATION CAUSED BY RAILROADS.

Before the introduction of railroads, all public highways by land and water were free to all upon the same conditions. The facilities for travel and transportation were insufficient, the methods often crude and imperfect, but the means were free. Exchanges were difficult, but they were not controlled. With the introduction of railroads all this has been changed. The facilities and methods have been improved—exchanges have been made easy, but the freedom is gone. The means are in the hands of a power, and that claims to be, and seems to be, independent of law and public opinion—a power which is often able to make law in defiance of public opinion. It is as easy as it is brutal to say, If you do not like "our" railroads, you can go back to ox-carts and pack-mules. The old order of things has been destroyed by the new. The railroad was built over our highways, through public domain, through private possessions, by right of the highest prerogative of Government—the right to take private property for public use; it was built for public use, for a just, equitable, and necessary public use, and with a full consciousness that it was to destroy the old order of things these grants and concessions were made to it, and it was armed with these prerogatives. It is as easy as it is insulting to say, If you do not like the management of "our" railroads, build others yourselves. The answer is: The men who use railroads are not able to build them; most of them are poor, and those who are not have their means in other pursuits; besides, the probabilities are, you did not build with your money the road you control—the road may have made you rich; your riches did not make the road. [Overwhelming applause.]

APPROVED PLAN OF BUILDING RAILROADS.

For many years it has not been the American fashion for the owners of railroads to put their own money into their construction. If it had been, it would have insured a more conservative and business-like use of that species of property. The favorite plan has been to get grants of land, and loans of credit from the General Government; subscriptions and donations from counties, cities and individuals; and upon the credit of this issue all the bonds that can be put upon the market; make a close estimate as to how much less the road can be built for than the sum of these assets; form a ring; call it—say the Credit Mobilier, or Contract and Finance Company—for the purpose of constructing the road, dividing the bonds that are left, owning the lands, owning and operating the road until the first mortgage becomes due, and graciously allowing the Government to pay principal and interest upon the loan of her credit, while "every tie in the road is the grave of a small stockholder." Under this plan, the only men in the community who are absolutely certain not to contribute any money in the construction of the road are those who own and control it when it is finished. This method requires a certain kind of genius, political influence and power of manipulation, and furnishes one clue to the reason why railroads "interfere in politics." The personal profit upon this enterprise is not a profit upon capital invested, but the result of brain-work—administrative talent they call it—in a particular direction. When the road is built, capital will seek it; but until the whole principle of subsidies is abolished, it will not seek to build it. It is easier, more delightful and more profitable to build with other people's money than with our own.

Again, I do not wish to say that railroad men are more selfish than other men, but that opportunities are offered—of which only the strong can avail themselves—that might make Cæsars of the best, and that no men are moderate enough to be trusted with arbitrary power. When Lord Clive was before a committee of the House of Commons on a charge of having enriched himself by the plunder of India, according to Macauley he justified his acts, "described in vivid language the situation in which his victory had placed him—a great prince dependent on his pleasure, an opulent city afraid of being given up to plunder, wealthy bankers bidding against each other for his smiles, vaults piled with gold and jewels thrown open to him alone—and exclaimed, in conclusion, 'By——, Mr. Chairman, at this moment I stand astonished at my own moderation.'"

MAGNIFICENCE OF THE PRIZE.

To form some idea of the magnificence of the whole prize at stake, let us suppose that the whole railroad system of the United States is under the control of one company, nor is this a violent presumption. When we consider the colossal strides of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central toward this result—the latter now owning or operating more than four thousand miles, making thousand-year leases and guaranteeing dividends for thirty generations, and reflect that the owners of the trunk lines control their feeders as though they owned them, it will not seem improbable that the whole system may pass under one general management. Imagine this accomplished, and that the principle that the law cannot fix rates and compel uniformity is established—one company would then have a monopoly of all inland transportation. A, B, C, and D own the coal mines which supply the city of New York. The mines of A are most valuable and nearest to market. He finds to his astonishment that his rivals can undersell him, and the value of his property is destroyed. He learns upon inquiry that, while he pays freight according to the published tariff, B, C, and D have special rates. He complains, and is told that he can haul his coal on carts or pack it on mules. He remonstrates, and is informed that he can build his own railroad. Finally, as a choice between that and bankruptcy, he sells or gives a controlling interest in his mine to the Directors of the "Mammoth Railroad Company."

The same process goes on successively with B, C, and D, and reaches the same result. Then the great "Anthracite Company" is formed, composed of the Directors of the "Mammoth Railroad Company;" a stock of coal is accumulated in the city; winter has come; the Director of the Mammoth looks in the mirror and says to the image he sees there: "Anthracite, we have got to advance your rates!" and the image reflects a smile and a bow; coal advances in the city, but there is no panic. Then some new regulation is established at the mine, which provokes a strike. The rumor goes abroad, "No more coal." Then there are panic and famine prices in the city—murder at the mine—and the poor shiver and freeze over the white ashes in their grates, that Anthracite may swell Mammoth's profits. Some one ventures to say this is wrong—this is monopoly—and the whole brood of parasites that bask in the social sun shine of Mammoth's favor, and eat the crumbs that fall from his table, join in the cry, "He is a Communist! a demegogue! and don't believe in the rights of property! We are comfortable—Mammoth gives us gold for our flattery. 'After us the deluge!'" The sentiment has been heard before—it was on the lips of the courtiers on the eve of the French revolution—and then a whisper brought down the avalanche. [Loud applause.]

The illustration I have instanced might be multiplied until every coal-field in the United States would be under the absolute control of transportation—and coal is the great source of manufacturing power, as it is also the comfort and life of almost every home. You can scarcely imagine a single industry that would not be affected, might not be controlled, by a monopoly of the transportation of coal.

Does the result I have sketched seem an exaggeration? It is neither impracticable nor unprecedented. Do you believe, if you owned a coal mine on the line of the Central Pacific, and the railroad company owned another, that you could compete with them on fair terms in this city? Under such circumstances, would not their arguments to you about election time have an eloquent persuasiveness of more than mortal utterance?

Then suppose the Mammoth turns its attention to wheat. It builds warehouses and elevators. The wheat passing through these can have "special rates," and get into cars with red stars or blue stars, while the refractory farmer finds his in a car without any star, and it never reaches the market in time. If there happen to be an election about that time, and a ticket comes around with a red star or a blue star on it, don't you think the "star-back" would commend itself to the farmer with a magnetism which would require manhood to resist? Then opposition warehouses and elevators become tenantless; other buyers find their "occupation gone," and every pound of wheat pays its toll before it gets to mill. This may seem an unnecessary addition of machinery, as the road could put the additional tariff on the wheat direct; and so it would be in California, where the Directors are the road. It becomes important, however, say in Illinois, when the Directors of the road own the warehouses and elevators, the blue stars and red stars, and a larger body of stockholders own the road, and is one of the ingenious appliances by which the "inside ring" gradually possess themselves of the whole stock. For it often happens that those who most loudly invoke the principle of the sanctity of property act as though they believed that sanctity was a quality which belonged to their property, but not to that of other people—on the principle, I suppose, that to the saintly all things are sanctified and that sinners who do not belong to the ring are altogether ungodly, whose inheritance should be taken away and given to the saints.

The Tiger of the Air.

A few days ago, remarks the Trenton *Gazette*, we saw two large winged insects fall struggling from the air upon the top of the canvas awning in front of our office window. Upon a closer expection they turned out to be a hornet and a locust. The hornet had stricken its prey as it was flying through the air, and had given it a mortal wound, for it died almost instantly. In a few moments the hornet lugged its rather unwieldy game to the ridge of the canvas, and then sailed slowly and heavily off with it. The hornet appears to be constantly on the alert for the familiar sound of the locust flying through the air, and darts upon and stings its prey with fatal ferocity. When struck the locust utters a short, sharp cry, familiar to those who have witnessed their encounters. The hornet has its nest and rears its young in the earth, each pair having a separate round hole leading from the surface to the den below. To these retreats the hornet bears the dead body of the locust, where it and its young feed upon it. In the yard of Mr. W. G. Cook, in State street, there is a colony of these hornets, the ground being perforated with nearly a hundred holes, each of which is large enough to admit the body of a locust. The earth which the industrious insects excavated in making these nests or retreats forms considerable heaps. In digging down among some of those holes, a workman, a few days ago, found half a peck of dead locusts, which had probably been stowed away for future use.

The Three Friends.

Trust no friend before thou hast tried him, for they abound more at the festal board than at the prison door.

A certain man had three friends; two of them he loved warmly; the other he regarded with indifference, though that one was the truest of his well-wishers. The man was summoned before a tribunal, and though innocent his accusers were bitter against him.

"Who among you," said he, "will go with me and bear witness for me? For my accusers are bitter against me, and the judge is displeased."

The first of his friends at once excused himself from accompanying him on the plea of other business. The second followed him to the door of the tribunal; there he turned back and went his way, through fear of the offended judge. The third, on whom he relied the least, spoke for him, and bore witness to his innocence, so that the judge dismissed and rewarded him.

Man has three friends in this world; how do they demean themselves toward him in the hour of death, when God calls him to judgment? His best beloved friend, gold, is the first to leave him, and accompanies him not. His friends, kinsmen, accompany him to the portal of the grave and then turn back to their own houses. The third, whom he is most neglectful of, is his good works! They alone go with him to the Judge's throne; they stand before him and obtain mercy and grace.

Capt Jack's Drum.

Capt. E. M. Camp, of the Twelfth Infantry, has presented to the California Pioneers the most notable trophy taken from the Modocs during the late campain, being a war drum found at the mouth of Capt. Jack's cave, upon the evacuation of the Lava Beds. The drum was made by using the four sides of a small box, about as large as a candle box—say two feet in length, one foot deep, and about eighteen inches in width. The bottom and cover being removed, a fresh ox hide was drawn tightly over each side, and securely fastened with thongs of the same. On drying, the hide shrank, and the result was a rude, though sonorous drum, which the Modocs say was the only one they had. Before abandoning the instrument, the Indians cut a large hole in each side, thus rendering it almost worthless as a drum. The holes, however, serve to show more clearly the construction of the drum, proving the frame to have been originally intended for other purposes by a more cultivated people. The box is of sawed boards, neatly put together and fastened by eightpenny nails. The Indians utilized it for a peculiar purpose, rendering it an object of especial interest; thus an ordinary candle box becomes a memento of one of the most noteworthy conflicts of modern times.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

An old maid, who hates the male sex, most venomously cut a female acquaintance recently, who complimented her upon the *buoy*ancy of her spirits.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

The Oldest Man in the World.

We copied recently a sketch of Fortune Snow, a colored man near Louisville, Ky., who is said to be one hundred and twenty-four years old, and was styled "the oldest man in America." The Sterling (Ky.) *Sentinel* now prints the following account of another colored man of that State, who may with safety be called the oldest man in the world. Perhaps the end is not yet:

"Sam Bowles, who lives near the foot of that wonder of nature, Carrington's rock, one of the attractions of that charming resort of summer, the Olympian Springs, in Bath county, is the oldest darkey in the country. Sam is so old that the clock in his rude cabin long ceased ticking off the hours, old Father Time having given up in disgust the job of numbering the hours, days, weeks, months and years that stretch out that old nigger's life a long ways back toward the dying hour of the late Mr. Methuselah, who was said to have been no spring chicken when he handed in his checks. Sam claims to have been the cook on the vessel that brought Christopher Columbus over. He doesn't know his exact age at the time, but thinks he was upward of forty. He was born in Africa, and was presented to Queen Isabella by a Moorish prince who courted her favor.

"He is one of the most remarkable specimens of humanity in existence. He doesn't remember how long he has been blind, but distinctly recollects that the last sight his eyes ever looked upon was that great warrior, Ponce de Leon, kissing an Indian princess behind an angle of the stone fort that eminent military General erected at San Augustine, Fla., and which still stands as a proof of the correctness of the old darkey's memory. His blindness was brought about by his being stung in the eye by a mosquito or an alligator or a buffalo, he doesn't know which, as he was asleep. He lost his last tooth one hundred and fifty years ago, and owing to chronic rheumatism in the gums, he has been compelled to subsist by smelling his victuals.

"Taken altogeter, old Sam Bowles is a curiosity, and we have no doubt of the truth of his story, for he proved it to us on the spot. 'Why, massa,' said he, 'do you see dat dornick out dar?' meaning Carrington's rock. We assured him that we saw it very plainly. 'Well, said he, 'I planted dat dornick when it was no bigger than a warnit (walnut) de day I first settled heah, an' you may know dat's been no little while.' We believed him, and came to the conclusion that he is really older than he claimed to be, for, though no geologist, and never having tended a crop of rocks, we are satisfied that it took substantial old Carrington several thousand years to reach his present imposing proportions. When we suggested that it was that ancient mariner, Admiral Noah, for whom he cooked, he emphatically insisted that it was Columbus, whom, he maintains, was a better sailor in a minute than Noah was in three years' voyage. Not being posted in nautical matters, we gave in to the old darkey's superior knowledge of things pertaining to the sea. He thinks his life has been prolonged by drinking the Olympian waters, the only beverage he uses, a barrel of which Mr. Gill has had hauled over to his cabin regularly every week for about a hundred years."

Brown's Burden.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "Brown, our insurance friend, was told by his wife on Saturday to be sure and bring home at night something nice to eat. So he purchased a couple of watermelons. Not owning a paper-mill, the dealer could not do them up, and Brown took the market-basket, containing their Sunday dinner, between his teeth, a watermelon under each arm, and started for the cars. First one melon slipped back while the other went forward, and while balancing them by an ingenious system of jerks the basket got swinging and nearly pulled every tooth out of his head. Brown retired to a door-way and readjusted things, and coming out, started on his way, with the consciousness of being late for the train. Oh! how slippery those melons were! They lurched and slid, and rolled and revolved on their axes, until Brown thought they must be alive. Then a man passing by, who saw Brown doubled up, and trying, while half-seated on the sidewalk, to bring equilibrium into play once more, offered to help Brown. So Brown stood up, and the man pushed one melon frontward and the other backward, and everything would have been all right had he not pushed the latter one too far back, so that it slid out from under Brown's arm into a tub of eggs that luckily stood on the sidewalk and prevented the melon from being broken. Brown left it, however, after paying for some dozen eggs, also not taken by him, and started afresh, with but one melon. He was now obliged to run, and presented a truly pitiable sight, as the small children remarked who were fighting over the abandoned fruit. Finally he reached the depot just as the train had started, put the basket on the last platform, tossed the melon on after it, jumped on himself, saw the melon bound down the steps on the other side, and burst on the track, and then went home and told his wife he could not find any decent fruit in the market."

A CORRESPONDENT residing at Santa Barbara, California, sends the following "secret" for starting a balky horse: "Get him to think about something else while starting. One convenient, sure method is to put the hitch-rope around the fore foot, draw the foot forward off from the ground. In a few seconds the horse steps forward to get his foot on the ground, and is in motion. Away he goes. Let him go. Drive with a rein, without blinders, check, and stag-chain. Never worry his mouth when he is in motion."

THE 77th birth-day of three triplets, two men and one woman, named Litchfield, was celebrated a few days since, at Scituate, Conn., where they were born, married, and always lived with their families.

Jeff. Davis Interviewed.

A reporter of the Memphis *Appeal* interviewed Mr. Jefferson Davis the other day as to his speech at the White Sulphur Springs. Davis said his speech was then impromptu, and he thought it strange that "a few remarks addressed to a few friends and associates, on a subject upon which between them and myself there could be no diversity of opinion as to the propriety of a historical vindication of the course and conduct of the Southern people in the late war, should be regarded as an address made to the public with any expectation of affecting political opinion. But, waiving all question as to the character of the address, the place where it was made and the circumstances under which it was delivered, what is there in it to justify criticism or excite apprehension of an evil effect upon the efforts of those whose political success I desire? The expression which is usually referred to is that the Southern people have been more cheated than conquered. Now is this true or not? Did not the Congress of the United States, by solemn resolutions, assure the people of the South that there was no purpose to interfere with the institutions of the States? That the object was to preserve the union, and the purposes for which it was ordained and established? Did not the executive (Mr. Lincoln) by proclamation give like assurance to the people of the Southern States? Did not the United States generals commanding the departments encourage the same belief among the people? And did not all this lead to the impression on the part of very many that the war was waged for an abstraction, or at most for the preservation of property in slaves? And was not the consequence frequent desertion in the winter of 1864–65, and were not the people reluctant to furnish commissary supplies for the support of the confederate armies? And was not all this the result of the belief that their material interests and domestic peace might exist as well under one Government as the other? Has the result justified that belief? Is there any well-informed man who will not say, that had the armies known what a surrender would bring, they would and could have continued the struggle, and that the people of the country, as long as they had any food, would have contributed it freely to the support of the armies? And that the contest would have continued until the invader, wearied of what might be regarded as an endless struggle, would have returned, and, in the language of Gen. Scott, have allowed the 'erring sisters to go in peace?'"

In answer to a question regarding the word "cheated," used in his speech, he said:

"Of course the idea conveyed by the word 'cheated' was that the people of the South were deceived by assurances given them by the United States Government, through its officials, into the belief that if they laid down their arms they would be restored to all the advantages and privileges of citizenship which they previously enjoyed. The trials of a long war had made all men desirous of the ease of peace."

Mr. Davis said the Southerners "could have prolonged the war by withdrawing more into the interior, so as to compel the enemy to lengthen his line of communication, and it was the opinion of a soldier now no more, and in whose judgment the greatest reliancee was placed, that in the mountains of Virginia a defensive war could have been continued for twenty years."

A Southern Tragedy.

The Opelousas (La.) *Journal*, of Aug. 15, is responsible for the following:

"Down in the parish of St. Martin an old widow lady, whose children had all married off and left her alone, had been persuaded to sell her little place and live with them. She sold her land, buildings and improvements one day for $2,000, and received the money in cash on the spot, in her own house, where the act of sale was passed before two witnesses, the number required by law, and who witnessed also the paying of the money. In a short time she was to give possession, but she remained in the house the night following the sale all alone, or with no masculine adult inmates, as was her custom. That night two negro burglars broke into the house and demanded her money or her life. She gave it to them, but begged them to let her have $100, as she owed that amount and wanted to pay the debt, when she would be satisfied. They then ordered her to make some coffee for them to drink. In doing so she bethought herself of the strychnine she had in the house, and quietly dropped it into the pot of steaming coffee, and placed it on the table with cups, spoons and sugar for them to pour out and sweeten to their taste. This they did, and drank in a jolly mood, each one having $93 in his pocket. But in a few minutes the tables were turned. One gave up the ghost where he sat at the table in his chair, the other got up, staggered off a few feet and tumbled over into eternity. The good old lady recovered her money, and on examining the persons of the black, burglarious robbers, they turned out to be the two witnesses to the act of sale, both white men blackened for the occasion—both her neighbors, and one was her cousin."

A Hive of Bees in the Dead-Letter Office.

Among the unmailable matter sent to the Dead-Letter Office a few days ago was a package about ten inches in length by four in width, which, upon being opened, proved to be a small hive of bees. The pine box in which they were inclosed was perforated with twenty-four auger holes, twelve on each side. The bees were in these, each hole having a sponge in it saturated with some kind of saccharine matter for the sustenance of the occupants. These little cells or holes were covered with a fine wire to prevent the escape of the bees, which appeared to be in a good state of preservation, buzzing around in their narrow confines in quite a lively manner. They were evidently sent by some bee dealer to a customer or friend, the package, however, having no mark. What disposition will be made of them remains to be seen.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THERE are thirty-two cotton-mills in operation in Fall River, Massachusetts, representing a capital of nearly $15,000,000.

The Philosopher's Stone.

One is supriesed to remember how many eminent men have believed in the Philosopher's Stone as a means by which everything could be turned to gold. Roger Bacon believed in its production, and Arnold de Villeneuve professed that he could increase the stone at pleasure. In 1545 Henry VI. granted patents and commissions to find out the Philosopher's Stone, "to enable the king to pay all the debts of the crown in real gold and silver." No gold, of course, was ever made, but the king had a forge or smithy built for practice in Pall Mall, on the site of the first Carlton House. Ripley, the alchemest, wrote on "the twelve gates" leading to the discovery of the stone, in 1470, but he repented his wasted life, and begged all men would burn his books, which were "false and vain." Basil Valentine, the German monk, was of opinion that the metals were compounds of salt, sulphur, and mercury, and that the Philosopher's Stone was composed of the same ingredients. Cornelius Agrippa joined the French alchemists in searching for the stone. Dee and Kelly sought for the stone. Boyle and Sir Isaac Newton joined in a process for "multiplying gold," for which a company was established in London. Leibnitz joined a society of Rosicrucians in Nuremberg, in the pursuit of the Philosopher's Stone. Bergmann, the chemist, relates a number of cases in which gold was supposed to be formed by the use of the Philosopher's Stone; though they were the results of fraud, by secretly introducing into the crucible gold pretended to have been obtained by transmutation. Sometimes crucibles were made with a false bottom, gold or silver being concealed at the real bottom; when heat being applied, the false bottom disappeared, and the gold or silver was found at the bottom of the crucible. Sometimes gold or silver were introduced in charcoal—the hole stopped with wax—or in hollow rods with which the crucible was stirred, the end being closed with wax. A common exhibition was to dip nails in a liquid, and take them out half converted into gold. These nails were one-half gold and one-half iron, the gold being covered with something to conceal its covor, which the liquid removed. However, on the principle that "'tis an ill wind which blows nobody good," some benefits have accrued to mankind from the ancient practice of an art which is now considered a low delusion and imposture. The books of the alchemists show the effects of experiments; and though they were guided by false views, they made most useful researches, and thus laid the foundation of experimental science and modern chemistry. Two centuries ago, Sir Thomas Browne regarded alchemical studies as the cradle of chemistry.

One of the By-Gone Fashions.

It is a little singular how fashions come and go. Many of them at the time appear indispensable, but they noiselessly disappear and others come in their place, and we forget all about them. We were thinking the other day of that fashion which some years ago was more popular than any other, which was in such general use and seemed so fitted to its place, that it is doubtful if it was considered as a freak, any way, but was rather a necessary adjunct of society, which came in with the garment it was displayed on, and was as sure of the future as the garment itself. We refer to the fashion of turning up the pantaloon leg. The young men all did it in those days, and the variety of taste displayed in doing it was edifying to study. It was absolutely essential that the pants should be black, and the boots should be fine in quality with legs gracefully wrinkled. The width of the lap varied considerably, but one inch for the better class, and three inches for plebians appeared to be the standard. Rural people, to whom black doe-skins were not always suitable in absence of pavements, endeavored to incorporate the fashion on Kentucky jeans and light cassimeres, but it was a depressing failure. The white canvas presented no marked contrast to the rest of the leg, and when you saw a case, it made you sad and dissatisfied the rest of the day. There were others who rolled the leg, making a knotty, clumsy affair of it, and it was difficult to tell whether those people should be pointed at with scorn, or merely killed on the spot. In addition to being black it was necessary that the pants should fit rather snug about the boot. Otherwise the lap was not so smooth, and for awhile it was necessary to pin or stitch the lap up to keep it in place. But when it was snug up, and the broad black seam pressed flat, the boot polished, and the heel straight and narrow, it was difficult to imagine anything more comforting and sustaining. If we only had a dollar for every tear of joy we have shed over such sights there is no position of trust and honor we could not have. But the fashion has gone with the years that have passed before, and we watch its retiring form with eyes that are dimmed by emotion.—*Danbury News.*

A Wonderful Table.

A correspondent of an Eastern journal, now traveling in Russia, sends a description of the novel dining table of the Emperor, now in use in one of the Peterhoff palaces, near St. Petersburg. The table is circular, and is placed on a weighted platform. At the touch of a signal, like the rub of Aladdin's lamp, down goes the table through the floor, a new table loaded with fresh dishes and supplies rises in its place. But this is not all; each dish rests on a weighted disk, the table-cloth being cut with circular openings, one for each plate. If a guest desires a change of plate, he touches a signal at his side, when, *presto*, his plate disappears and another rises. These mechanical dining tables render the presence of servants quite superfluous. In this country, at the Oneida community, they employ dining tables having the central part made to revolve. Here the goblets, spoons, tea and coffee, castors, pitchers, and other necessary articles of table furniture, are placed; revolving the center piece, the sitter brings before him whatever article may be desired without the intervention of a special waiter. The Russians are evidently in advance of the Yankees in respect to dining tables.

Too late for the *fair*—An old bachelor.

The Cost of Smoking.

To preach to a smoker about the hurtfulness of using tobacco, is like trying to dip water with a sieve; but I have always noticed that, when all other arguments have failed, there is one which will tell on the most obdurate. Begin to talk *money*, and if the hearer's purse is likely to be affected, you will see his mouth open and his eyes begin to sparkle with excitement, and for this reason I will show the cost of smoking for five years, from which the cost for a life time may be easily reckoned. We will say a young man begins to smoke when he is sixteen, and on an average smokes two cigars per day (which is a very low estimate), and continues until he is twenty-one. Now let us reckon the cost. For the first year he smokes two per day, at a cost of ten cents each, making for the year a sum of $73. Now if instead of spending this money he had put it at interest at the end of the first year, during the next year at six per cent. it would have gained $4.38, which, together with the $73 which he would smoke up, would give him, at the end of the second year, $150.38, which again put at interest, together with the $73 for this year, would amount to the neat little sum of $232.40 at the end of the third year. Again getting the amount and adding $73 for another year, the whole amount is swelled to $319.34, which he puts at interest at the beginning of the fifth year. By reckoning up his bank account at the expiration of the five years he is astonished to find that his cigars have cost him the round sum of $411.50—and this is not all. Smoking as well as chewing creates a thirst which must be satiated. For a time water may do, but the smoker will soon find that the terrible craving for drink cannot be satisfied with water, and therefore to "set himself to rights," he must have a glass or two of cider, and perhaps something stronger. No less than two glasses for each cigar will answer, for which he will pay five cents each, making another twenty cents per day which he will drink, which at the end of the five years will amount to another $411.50—making in all $832—a nice little capital for a young man just starting out in life.

I suppose that all I can say about the filthiness and other inconveniences of this habit will be words thrown away, but after considering this subject, I feel as though I could not lay down the pen without saying a few more words to those who have fallen victims to it.

Having occasion to go down to the village store on a stormy day, as I entered, my nose, mouth, throat and lungs were filled with a cloud of tobacco smoke. The shock which it gave me was so great that I came near being sick, and could not relish my food for several days afterward, while the sickening scent of rank tobacco clung about my clothes for a long time. Now if, besides losing their time, these men could be made to understand what beasts they were making of themselves, and how they were clouding their brains and darkening their intellects with every puff theo took, while every particle of air which they inhaled was mingled with the poisonous fumes of poor tobacco, and every cent of money they paid out for the weed was just so much paid out to insure a shortening of the number of their days, they would throw aside the pipe and hasten home and there set themselves about their business.—*Country Gentleman.*

The New Infernal Machine.

We mentioned the other day that the French Minister of Marine had sent out a circular warning ship-owners, captains, and insurance agents against the new "infernal machine," intended for the destruction of vessels which, for fraudulent purposes, it is desired to destroy. But for the respectful authority on which the warning was given, the alleged invention might have been regarded as a hoax; and, indeed, we suggested as much. It was no hoax, however, but a grim and horrible fact. The Birmingham *Daily Post* has seen one of the villainous contrivances. It is an irregularly-shaped piece of metal, about six inches long, by three broad, and two and a half deep; and it is so constructed as exactly to resemble a small block of steam coal. Indeed, the specimen we have is evidently modeled from an actual piece of coal, and it is colored a bright black, so skillfully that on casual inspection it would readily pass muster for coal, and so might be put into the coal bunkers of a vessel without exciting the least suspicion. The interior is hollowed so as to admit of the introduction of a detonating compound, and a mechanical contrivance is arranged in the hollow part so as to insure explosion at a desired moment. We have also an exact description of the materials employed to fill the shell—for such it may be called—but these, for obvious reasons, we decline to publish. There is only one thing satisfactory in reference to this diabolical invention—that it is not of English make.—*Exchange.*

Obituary of a Western Editor.

Ye editor sat in his rickety chair, as worried as worried could be, for ye devil was grinning before him there, and "Copy!" ye devil, sayed he. Oh! ye editor grabbed his long quill pen, and it sputtered ye ink so free, that his manuscript looked like a war map, when—"Take this," to the devil, said he. He scribbled and scratched through the live-long day, no rest or refreshment had he; for the devil kept constantly coming that way, and howling for more "cop-ee!" Day after day he scissored and wrote, a saying the whole countree; while ye devil kept piping his single note, "A little more outside cop-ee!" And when ye boys in ye newsroom hear the sound of unequal fray, the voice of a blow and a blasphemous word, "He's raisin' the devil!" they say. And oft when a man with a grievance came in, ye editor man to see, he'd turn his back with a word of sin—"Go talk to the devil!" sayed he. And ever and oft, when a "proof" of his work ye proprietor wanted to see, "Ye proof shall be shown by my personal clerk; you must go to the devil," sayed he. And thus he was destined through all his life by this spirit tormented to be; in hunger and poverty, sorrow and strife, always close to ye devil was he. Ye editor died. * * * But ye devil lived on! And the force of life's habits we see, for ye editor's breath no sooner was gone than straight to ye devil went he.

Forests and Freshets.

At the current meeting in Portland of the American Association, Dr. Hough, of Albany, read a paper on the rain-fall and its relation to forests. He had carefully analyzed the returns of the rain-gauge for a term amounting to 2,000 years, and from these he had attempted to deduce a law of secular changes in the fall of water. But the returns did not justify it. They show marked variations from year to year, and reveal great irregularities at many localities, and they also indicate great tendency to drought for years altogether. Dr. Hough strongly reinforces the doctrine of the relation of forets to the flooding of streams, and in so far bears out the argument of the State Commissioners in reference to the preservation of the Adirondack woods. In a cleared country the water flows quickly away to the streams; these are at once at high-water mark, and then a season follows when water is not to be found. The actual effect of the evaporation of rain drops on the leaves, and the chemical action which goes on in the plant is obvious in the humidity and temperature of the atmosphere where trees exist. One can observe this in a casual glance at open fields—the sunburnt look of one which is treeless is in contrast with the fresh and vernal appearance of the inclosure in which clumps of trees are found. Houses shaded by trees are damper than those not so protected. In the driest season, one who walks in the country will notice a sensible change in passing from a treeless waste to the vicinity of a forest or into the forest itself. The necessity of tree-preservation for economic uses cannot be overrated. The supply of lumber is rapidly failing. In Europe the forests are regulated by law, and crops of trees are harvested in rotation and upon a definate and prearranged system. France has altogether 13,226 square miles of protected forest. The code by which they are governed dates from the time of Colbert, who was a master-hand in regulation and State interference. He showed as great wisdom in this code as in any other branch of his system of administration. By the Colbert code, "oaks were not to be felled till ripe, that is, able to prosper another thirty years." The French have carried their system to Algeria, and have already added several rainy days to July and August. In this country, the French system is impossible. The State owns no forests, and the work of preservation and careful husbanding must proceed from the people. One generation will plant for another, and the small sapling of to-day will be a forest monarch fifty or a hundred years hence. No crop would be more valuable; no investment more certain. As Dr. Hough says: "It must come to be understood that a tree or a forest planted is an investment of capital, increasing annually in value as it grows—like money at interest—and worth at any time what it has cost, including the expense of planting and the interest which this money would have earned at the given date." Waste spots should be planted, and the increased value of farms, whose roadsides are lined with trees, should be apparent to all. There is wealth, and health and comfort in the suggestion.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A Mile a Minute.

Of the flight of a railroad train at the rate of sixty miles an hour, between Salem and Portland, in Oregon, on the occasion of the recent great fire at Portland, the *Evening News*, of the latter city, says:

The depots and towns along the road presented a ludicrous appearance. They seemed to be stretched out like a piece of rubber. The depots looked like bricks flying through the air, and telegraph-poles danced the "Highland Fling" to the music of the screaming whistle and the snort of the iron steed. The reins of steam were loosened, and the angry engine trembled as she bounded over the tinkling rails, scarcely touching them. With the speed of lightning, almost, she passed over bridges, around curves, and through deep gorges, hurrying on with her freight of human beings to aid a sister city in her dread affliction. In the short space of eighty-three minutes from the time of leaving the Salem depot the little Capital engine was doing beautiful work in the city of Portland. Although the train started thirty-six minutes behind time, it arrived at its destination thirty minutes ahead of time. Where can such rapid time be equaled? Where was prompter response ever made to a call so many miles away, and so soon answered? But one alone of the many passengers realized the dangers of the situation; the others would have said "Give her more steam," had that been their privilege. We have been told of a laughable incident that happened at Milwaukee. A gentleman who wished to come down in the train was in waiting at the depot, and had stepped out near the platform in order to jump on board as soon as the train started up. While waiting patiently, he turned his eyes up the track and saw something coming. Strange ideas flitted through his mind of death and hereafter. Not having time to reach tall timber, he embraced a large post in the shed, and clung to it for life. As the train shot past his hat was carried almost fifty yards, and his coat tails were both dislocated. As soon as he thought he was safe to loosen his hold, he made a break for home, bareheaded, having come to the conclusion he didn't care to go to Portland anyway.

THE days of summer grow longer as we go northward, and the days of winter shorter. At Hamburg the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At Stockholm the longest has eighteen and a half hours, and the shortest five and a half hours. At St. Petersburgh the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours. At Finland the longest has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Wanderbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 2d of July, the sun not getting below the horizon for the whole of the time, but skirmishing along very close to it in the north. At Spitzenberg the long-day lasts three months and a half.

THE New York *Sun* has the enormous circulation of 125,000 copies daily, being larger than that of any other daily newspaper on the continent.

Miscellaneous.

JENNY LIND's hair is brown and white. She might "do it up brown" entirely, if she was not one of those who were not born to die.

A MAN in Willimantic lately cut a hen's crop open, scraped out the bits of coal, and sewed it up again, and now she is cackling with her usual good spirits.

ENGLAND has lent to the Government of India the enormous sum of $1,000,000,000, and half as much more is to be called for for railways within the next twenty-five years.

THE increase of real and personal property in Boston this year, notwithstanding the great loss by fire, will be $7,000,000 over that of last year, and the rate of taxation will be $12.80 on $1,000.

THE Supreme Court of New Hampshire has just decided at Concord that railroad companies have no right to grant to any party or parties exclusive privilege to carry express matter over their lines.

THERE are in Paris thirty-two lines of omnibuses, with 665 vehicles and 8,118 horses. In 1872, 108,754,000 fares were collected. The taxes paid to the National and Municipal Government, exceeded 2,000,000 francs.

THE *Echo du Nord* announces authoritatively that the fortifications of Lille are about to be destroyed and a series of forts erected instead of them at a much greater distance from the city. The lessons taught by the Franco-Prussian war have evidently not been lost.

SPEAKING of a certain agricultural fair, a writer says that it consisted of a calf, a goose, and a pumpkin. It rained so hard the first night that the goose swam off, the calf broke loose and ate the pumpkin, and a thief prowling around stole the calf, and that ended the fair.

A LONDON letter says that at the approaching assemblage of German journalists, to be held at Hamburg, a German paper, which is about to be started at St. Louis, will be represented through a negro gentleman, its proprietor. He is well known as the only black journalist who has yet appeared on the continent of Europe.

SOME interesting archæological discoveries are reported in the mountain regions of Talamanca, in Costa Rica, in the shape of the ruins of three Spanish cities, which existed there 100 years ago. The ruins of an old Spanish fort were also found, with the cannon resting in their places, but all rusty and in a great conditon of decay.

KANSAS in 1860 had a population of 107,000. It now has 500,000 souls. In 1861, there was only $24,000,000 in taxable property. There was in 1871 $108,000,000. In 1861 there were 200 school-houses. There were 2,427 in 1872. In 1860 there was not a mile of railroad, but in 1873 there are 3,000 miles of iron track.

PROF. CHURCH, of Cirencester, the eminent agricultural chemist, announces that sulphate of lime appears to exercise a very remarkable influence in arresting the spread of decay in potatoes affected by the potato disease. In one experiment the salt was dusted over some tubers, partially decayed from this cause, as they were being stowed away. Some months afterward the potatoes were found to have suffered no further injury. A similar trial with powdered lime proved to be much less effective.

Tree Culture.

One of the most interesting papers read before the scientists assembled at the Portland Convention, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, was that by Prof. Hough, on forest culture. Though the consequences which may be expected to follow the destruction of timber begin to be better and more generally understood in this country, and though the Western pioneer may no longer regard the tree in the light of an enemy, our people are, unfortunately, yet very far from realizing how much their welfare depends on the preservation of their woods and groves. Until the popular mind can be thoroughly enlightened upon the subject, Prof. Hough suggests that the several State Legislatures should take the matter in hand, and not only pass laws to guard the country against being stripped of its forest trees, but to encourage the planting and cultivation of them. For this purpose the Professor proposes the following measures: 1. That all lands mainly valuable for their timber should be withheld from sale, and that the profits netted from the necessary thinning should go to the State. 2. That all lands planted for timber should be exempted from taxation for a limited time. 3. That bounties should be offered to counties, towns and individuals for the greatest number of trees planted and made to thrive. 4. That rail and other roads should be compelled to plant trees by their waysides. 5. That a tree tax, payable in tree-planting or money, be imposed. 6. That the trees by the wayside be protected against injury by adequate penalties. 7. That the elements of the sciences applicable to forest culture be taught in our public schools.

Pay Up.

The *Arkansas Statesman*, of Jacksonport, in plain prose and threatening verse, thus urges delinquents to pay up: "We have several hundred dollars due us for subscriptions, and we want it. We are out of meat, money and other things. We are out at elbow. We are out of patience, and seriously contemplate running our face for about 200 postal cards, with which to remind those who owe us. Pay up.

"To avoid proceedings unpleasant,
We wish you would pay what is due;
If you do you'll oblige us at present;
If you don't then we'll oblige you.

"Persistently yours."

DR. REID, the celebrated medical writer, was requested by a lady of literary eminence to call at her house. "Be sure you recollect the address," said she, as she quitted the room, "No. 1 Chesterfield street." "Madame," said the Doctor, "I am too great an admirer of politeness not to remember Chesterfield, and, I fear, too selfish ever to forget number one."

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Sept. 11, 1873

The Governor of South Carolina spends $40,000 a year. He probably pays too much attention to what the Governor of North Carolina has to say on the subject of refreshment.

* * *

Ajax defying the lightning, the bull on the bridge defying the locomotive, and the Republican party defying the farmer's Granges, will hereafter be regarded as companion pictures.

* * *

John T. Harper, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District in Illinois, is $110,000 short in his accounts. The defaulter has tendered his resignation. He wasn't a "rebel Democrat."

* * *

The Crown Point *Register* seems troubled about the Democracy and the Granges. It does seem strange that the Granges should gobble up the Democracy. We are thankful that the *Register* has called our attention to the fact.

* * *

Gen. Butler, finding that he stood no possible chance for the nomination for Governor in the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, withdrew his name from the convention, and gave the nomination to Gov. Washburn. Exit Butler.

* * *

The Farmer's conventions, everywhere, pass strong resolutions denouncing monopolies, protective tariffs, salary grabbing, and speculation and fraud by men in high places. Who are these dishonest men in high places?

* * *

The salary account of Senator Morton, from March 4th to September 4th, stands. Oliver P. Morton, six months' pay, for services not rendered, $3,750, which has been paid to him in installments of $925.00 a month. Has Morton made any deductions in these monthly payments?

* * *

Poor Ben Butler! He made a gallant, a desperate fight; but the staid old Massachusetts gentlemen were too much for him. He is now a dead cock in the pit. Buffoonery has met with a merited rebuke. For the sake of political morality let us all be thankful that this political desperado has been laid on the shelf.

* * *

The recent election in California has resulted in favor of the anti-Monopoly ticket. Both the Republican and Democratic tickets were charged with complicity with the Railroad tyranny in that State, and the Republican Governor, Booth, took the field against both and for the anti-monopoly ticket. If the Republican ticket was so complicated, the Governor did just right.

* * *

The Ligonier Banner says that Sheriff Hough and his family had a lively tussle with two prisoners wh attempted to escape from the county jail last Sunday morning. Mr. H had opened the door of a cell in which three prisoners were confined, when two of them made a rush for the door. The first was caught by the Sheriff and, with the help of his wife and daughter who came to his assistance, prevented from leaving the cell. The other succeeded in escaping thro' the door into an adjoining room, but here he was met by the Sheriff's boys, one of whom, Ben, by a well directed blow with a club brought the prisoner to the floor. Just as the man had regained his feet assistance came from the Bradley House and the prisoners were soon again securely locked up in their cell from which it is not likely they will escape, except by due process of law.

* * *

Two terrible disasters were reported last Tuesday one by sea and anothor by land. The propeller Ironsides, one of the large Engleman steamers, foundered in lake Michigan, off Grand Haven, yesterday. She had on board nearly fifty people, passengers and crew, of whom half are known or supposed, to be lost. Fourteen dead bodies have already been recovered, and boats are still missing. The other disaster occurred on the Detroit & Milwaukee, Railroad. An eastern bound train was ditched and thirteen coaches filled with passengers were wrecked. Twenty-five lives are reported sacrificed in the disaster, and many more are wounded. The extent of the loss cannot be ascertained until to-morrow.

A "BUSTED" BALLOON

New York, Sept. 15.—An immense crowd visited the capitoline ground, Brooklyn, this evening to witness the departure of the big balloon of Europe. The process of inflation commenced at an early hour this morning and continued steadily until ten minutes past four o'clock this evening when the balloon suddenly swayed to the north, ripped half way around with a great tearing sound, and fell flat upon the ground. The immense volume of gas which had been pumped into it nearly four hundred thousand feet, escaped at the same moment, nearly suffocating those who stood on the inside. Inspector Falk Mr. Goodsell and Police Commissioner Briggs, had but an instant before shifted their positions to the eastward, and thus escaped being buried in netting and canvass. The crowd made a general rush over the ropes, with the intention of tearing up the canvass into small pieces and carrying them off as momentoes, but a strong force of police on the ground charged and drove them back. Mr. Stiner, who had contracted to fill the balloon, said it would be all folly to attempt another inflation, as the bag was not made of proper material, so the enterprise is abandoned for the present.

* * *

YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 12.—Last night an altercation occured between Gen. McCook, Secretary of Dacotah, and P. P. Wintermut, a banker of this city, in a billiard parlor at the St. Charles Hotel, during which Wintermut used insulting language, which was promptly resented by the General who gave him a thrashing. Wintermut was washing the blood from his face, and remarked to the bystanders that though McCook could whip him, he could shoot, and immediately went five blocks, got a pistol and returned. A railroad meeting was in session in the hotel at the time. Wintermut entered, and McCook, unaware of his presence, also entered, when he rose, and approaching him, fired the pistol, the shot taking effect in the left breast. The General grappled him. The second shot was fired, when Wintermut was thrown to the floor. During the struggle two shots were fired, one of which slightly wounded a bystander. Only one shot took effect, which proved fatal. The General lingered till this morning, when he expired. He was fully conscious to the last, and died like a brave man. Wintermut is under arrest. The city is shrouded in gloom. Flags are at half-mast. One time it was feared that Wintermut would be lynched, but cooler council prevailed. The body is dressed in the uniform of a General, which he wore during the war. The coffin is draped in the United States flag, and a large concourse of citizens will escort the body to the depot, from whence it will go by a special train to his friends in the East, accompanied by Gov. Burbank and others.

* * *

It is said that a short time since Senator Cameron (republican salary grabber) and Congressmen Samuel J. Randall (democratic salary grabber) held a conference at Bedford Springs to enter into an arrangement by which both parties of the Keystone State were to ignore the salary grab. Simon usually manipulates his party to suit himself, but we are happy to say that the Democracy, at their Wilkesbarre convention, rebuked Randall & Co most handsomely. That action makes usfeel proud of democracy.—*Banner.*

* * *

"We happen to know Gov. Morton. We were with him in republican council and caucuses through the war, and conceding to him the most eminent abilities, if you can get a more thorough political trickster than he is you will have to find him among the "Tammany thieves" of New York, or the "custom house ring" under Murphy. Gen. Butler exposed him on this salary swindle. Morton was the first to declare that if they did ont increase their salaries substantially he would oppose it. The higher it was, the greater the grab, the better it would please him.—But it met with such a storm of indignation from the people that he wavered up to within a few days as to what he should do with his ill gotten gains.—He wanted to pocket the back pay, but was afraid of the people. He does not condemn it for fear of Butler, Carpenter and Grant—for Morton wants to be the republican candidate for President, hence his trimming between the people and the leaders of the party."—*Goshen Dem.*

If Billy Williams did what he said, viz Bribed every Republican editor in the District, and then took the five thousand dollars back pay, to get even, shows that the Honorable Representative is approachable from more than one point leading to corruption. To bribe, or to offer a bribe, is an offence that should be punishable as well as stealing. If Williams lied in the first instance, he certainly did not in the second.—*Warsaw Union.*

* * *

A Splendid Volume upon a Splendid Theme, Profusely Illustrated.

Ocean's Story;

Or Triumphs of Thirty Centuries,

By the celebrated authors,

F. B. GOODRICH, E. HOWLAND.

A scholarly and truly graphic description of the rise and progress to their present perfection, of ship building and navigation upon the high seas, and is replete with incidents, accidents, shipwrecks, thrilling adventures, battles, piracies, mutinies, grand achievements, heroic deeds, splendid successes, &c. It embraces the gradual discovery of the world, its form, inhabitants, wonders and treasures, with details of the great voyages of discovery to all quarters of the globe; introduces the reader to nearly every race of mankind, savage and civilized, numberless species of fish and fowl, great and small, sea monsters, &c. Describes the wonderful inventions and successes in diving dredging, deep sea sounding, telegraph cable laying, &c., &., with a thousand other matters of deep interest connected with the ocean. The whole enriched with over 200 spirited illustrations.

We have received a copy of this delight ful work and find it a most interesting study. Send for a copy to H. A. W. Blackburn, 176 Griswold Street, Detroit Mich.

Grand Opening of the Popular Red Front Clothing Hall, of Rothschild Bros. No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

We have been known in Fort Wayne many years to be the most successful clothing house ever opened in the city. It is not only our liberal advertising that has made us popular but our fair and honorable dealings, with those who have stood by us since we have been in the business. In selling them nicely made clothing at reasonable prices they have advertised us. With the 20 years experience we have had since boyhood, we profess to know the wants of every one and what class of goods are wanted. Therefore we can say that we can fit a boy of the small size up to the largest man in the grade of goods, from the finest to the lowest grades. We caution those who are not acquainted in this place to enquire for us before you drop in some other place where they have been trying to imitate our well established place. It is to your own interest as well as to ours to come direct to us at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block.

Good common suits for men from $6 to $10, Cassimere suits from $9 to $20, fine cloth suits from $12 to $25. Cloaks from $3 to $25, with or without saques, men's working pants from $1 50 to $2.50, children, boys and youths suits from $3 up. We also keep a large line of hats, caps, shirs, underwear, gloves and many articles too numerous to mention, at exceeding low prices.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Adminstrator of the estate of Abraham Hartman, deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction at the late residende of said intestate, in Richland Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, on Saturuay October 11th 1873 personal property of said estate consisting of Horses, a Colt, Cows, Hogs, Wagons, Sleds, Harness, Hay, Cider Mill, Plows, and various other articles.

Sale to begin at 10 Oclock A. M. Terms: Sums of three dollars and under cash; Over three dollars a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with good security, at six per cent interest if paid at maturity if not so paid then ten per cent from date, and attorneys fees if collected by writ, waving valuation and appraisment laws.

E. D. HARTMAN, Administrator.

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE.

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residenc.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

Fall Trade!
1873.

Root & Company.

Popular Dry Goods House,

THE NEW YORK STORE

90 Columbia-st.

For the convenience of many of our constomers who buy Fall Goods early in the season; we are opening daily

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

in every department at very low prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description
Also a full line our celebrated "Horse Shoe"
BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS AND
BRILLIANTINES.

which we guarantee in weight, color and durability to be superior to any brand retailed in this county.

N—E—W

Fall Dress Goosd,

NEW CLOKS, and SHAWLS,
NEW FALL PRINTS.
Also our usual large and attractive stock of
DOMESTIC
COTTON
GOODS

HOUSE KEEPING DINENS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES,
JEANS & FLANNELS
—AT—

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

INDIANA
Conservatory of Music,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Fall term opens
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873

Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The

Indiana Conservatory

is considered the most thorough music school in the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

Sale of Stock.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Sept. 25.

at the Court House, when one or more series or loans will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. CASEBEER, Pres't
ALBERT ROBBINS, Sec'y.

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN
W. & E. T.
MARTIN!
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY AND
Fancy Articles,
PATENT MEDICINES,
ALSO
Everything kept by Druggist generally.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

W. & E. T. MARTIN.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION

The great demand for sugars during the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, anticipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.
Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c

COFFEE.

Best Rio 25 cents, 2nd best 22 cents, Best roasted 27c Old java 23cts

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best 1.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1 best 1.10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Oolong 30, 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c, Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 25c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cherries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 15c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 25c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c. Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00. Brandy and Gin 1.50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 25c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS, Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c, Filberts 15c, Soft shell almonds 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Twist [illegible] Fineout 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25, 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOLASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon $1, Silver Drip 80c, White Drips [illegible], New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4.50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c. Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Boozer & Blattner,
S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets
Waterloo, Indiana,
Have now opened for the
Spring and Summer Trade
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods
of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of
Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS
LINENS, ETC.
Our department being complete with
Choice Selections,
We Offer
Unusual Inducements
—TO—
Cash Buyers
We Buy
All kind of Produce,
For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer
Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

For Sale.

The undivided one-half, with privilege of whole, of a new Steam Flouring Mill situated in the town of Auburn. The mill commands a good custom and merchant trade, and is finely located. For particulars enquire of,

4t R. Elson, Dentist.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Corn cutting has commenced.

Court was well attended this week.

Odd Fellows dedication next month.

The picnic was well attended Saturday.

A new shoe store in town. They sell cheap.

The hotels are doing a good business this week.

All kinds of Job work done at this office, cheap.

Vodermark & Sons have occupied their new store.

These frosty mornings have nipped the corn in some parts.

Oh don't a nice warm stove feel good these cool mornings?

Look out for grand wedding, on the 25th of this month.

The town is crowded with people this week, attending court.

Attorney Schell, of Fort Wayne, gave us a call yesterday.

The elevator on the Eel River railroad at this place, is almost completed.

All those who are indebted to this paper, will please call around and pay up.

The work on the foundation of the Cool building has commenced. It is to be completed by the first of November.

Circuit Court is in session, Judge Tously presiding. A large dockit will no doubt make this a long session.

A telegram received here last Monday, announced the death of the wife of Prest. P. B. Loomis, of the Saginaw road.

The two horse thieves, Smith and McClellan, were sentenced to two years and a half in the Penitentiary, yesterday.

A Sunday School picnic will be held in the grove south of Corunna one week from to-day. A good time is anticipated.

The crossing of the Eel river road was put in across the Saginaw track last Friday. It is a handsome piece of work.

From present indications the crop of hickory nuts and walnuts will be large, giving exercise and employment to good little boys and girls.

Col. W. C. McGonigal of the Angola *Republican*, came down last Friday to see the crossing put in. None of the editors *Press* were present.

There was a fair attendance at the picnic last Saturday, and with singing and swinging, playing and eating, the little folks all enjoyed themselves.

The sudden death of Miss Smith, at Waterloo, last week, is so shrouded in mystery that the public are far from being satisfied. Something rotten in Denmark.

We warn our friends in the country to keep a sharp look out for burglars, well organized bands of depredators are roving around, stealing all they can lay their hands on.

Fresh Oysters.—The "Central" grocery have received fresh oysters, the first of the season, direct from the east. They are sweet and luscious, and are a greater luxury than ever.

Our friend Clifford, at Waterloo, has his billiard hall furnished up in good style, and everything convenient and pleasant. Those who enjoy a game in a quiet, orderly place, will find this a good point.

Wanted.—Three or four good carpenters. The highest wages paid to No. 1 hands. None but good hands employed. Apply to the undersigned, Auburn, Ind.

Daniel Culver.

A new passenger tariff arrangement has recently gone into effect on the Lake Shore road, by which persons can purchase tickets from one point to another and return, good for seven days, at about 20 per cent. discount on full rates.

Cowles, of the Lent Hotel, rejoiceth. Fortune has been good to him. A fine boy of nearly a stone's weight, several days ago. The little landlord called for a cigar the first thing, and that not being just the thing, a pipe was furnished.

We are obliged to the officers of the Noble county fair for a complimentary. The fair will be held on the 23 to 26 of September, 1873. Also to C. B. Squires. Esq., Secretary of the Defiance county fair, which is to be held the same week. Brick Pomeroy is to deliver an address at this fair.

Our fellow townsman, A. S. Wells, him with the curly locks and dimple chin, boasts of an eleven pounder of the female persuasion. The little stranger made its appearance last Friday.

Dr. Spooner glories in a ten pound boy, now over a week old, and also H. Wood, a few weeks ago. There arrivals are becoming numerous and we must either enlarge the town, or "shtop the whole tam pisness."

"Sunday Schools and Sunday School workers have long needed a small music book, enough of excellent music to last a year, at little cost. We are glad to see that D. H. Baldwin & Co, of Cincinnati, have just published the very thing so long wanted. It is called "Gems of Praise," and has 34 pages. Music good and mostly new. Price 5 cents, or 6 cents postpaid, and $5 per hundred.

Three of the Ku-Klux concerned in the murder of a colored man named Owen Wilson, near Frankfort, Kentucky, were pursued to Noble county, last Monday, and from thence to this, when one of them was captured. He was taken south on Tuesday, and will doubtless soon have a hearing, and be strung up as he should be, if he is guilty. The other two are being pursued. The officer in charge would not tell us much, but we managed to get the above without his being aware of it.

H. P. Colgrove, of Waterloo, it is reported has decamped, leaving quite a number of debts unpaid, many of them debts of honor. He borrowed money here and there, promising to pay in a few days, knowing at the time that he would be absent when the time come to pay. Several of the citizens are minus sums varying from $150 down to $25. The whole thing seems to be a put-up job, a swindling game.

Those of our subscribers who have been getting their paper at the Courier Office, will hereafter find them at Martin's drug store on Main Street, next to Chas. Klotz' Store.

Personal.—Our popular and genial friend, John Stutzenberger, Esq., now traveling for the large and extensive wholesale house of Koch & Goodhart, of Cleveland, Ohio, gave us a call last Tuesday. The popularity of the house, with the extended acquaintance which John enjoys in this Section, are two essentials in the wholesale business that surely fail of meeting with success. John has the push and enterprise, that suavity of manners that are sure to win.

Dedication.

The dedication of the new Odd Fellows Hall at this place, is to come off on the 15th of October, when it is expected to have the greatest time ever held in Auburn. We want to see a large number of the brethren present from abroad, and we hope our exchanges will make a note of the dedication. Ample arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all.

Vodermark & Sons, the extensive Boot and Shoe merchants of Fort Wayne, have established a branch of their business at this place in the new store room of the Odd Fellows building. Auburn may pride herself upon the acquisition of such a firm as this, as the large and extended reputation which they enjoy through this part of the State, is sufficient guarantee, that they are gentlemen of the best character, with large experience, and in the enjoyment of the confidence of the people at large. We may now flatter ourselves that their branch store here, will be a feature of our town, stocked with the very best goods, and in such endless variety as to defy competition. Having their extensive wholesale department at Fort Wayne, within easy reach, they will have every facility for keeping up a line of goods not excelled in that city. We wish them every success, and hope that the large trade weekly going to Fort Wayne, will be attracted to this point.

A Sad Affair.

The startling intelligence came to us last Monday that Judge E. Randall, of Avilla, died suddenly at his residence on Sabbath last, from an over-dose of Laudanum. We are informed that a Dr. Friac- of that place, was called in to attend the Judge who was sick, and that he gave him a dose of laudanum, which caused his death.

Judge Randall was born may 18th, 1809. He came to this State in 1836 and entered the farm where he lately resided, upon which he remained until the time of his death. Mr. R. was a genial, clever and accommodating gentleman, of a jovial disposition, and with a big heart, always in the right place. A large circle of friends will miss the pleasant old gentleman, and many regrets will follow him to his last resting place.

West Liberty, Iowa,
Sept. 12th, 1873.

Ed. Courier:—Thinking it would be of some interest to the readers of your valuable paper, and being a resident of your county, having gone west on a visit, I thought I would give your many readers a small sketch of the west. After traveling through the State of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, I attended the State Fair in this State, it being one of the best I ever saw. The stock, in general, being excellent, the short-horned Durham being the best that was exhibited. The crops in this State are good except the apples, which is a failure, owing to the cold weather last winter. it has frozen the most of the trees. As to political matters, the Republican party is about dead. Here, they have organized a new party called the "Grangers," which is taking the lead. Let us stand by our flag and we will succeed by and by.

Yours Truly,
John Harvey.

Fire.

Last Tuesday night about twelve o'clock a fire was discovered in the steam saw mill of T. A. Clark, east of the Court House, and in a few minutes the whole was enveloped in flames, and totally destroyed with contents. There is no knowing how the fire originated. Mr. Clark visited the mill about nine o'clock and left everything as safe as usual, as he thought. There has been evidence, however, that parties have visited the place at times, as bottles have been found on several mornings, indicating that it was resorted to for shelter. The total loss will be nearly $4.000, a sum that but few, if any, in this neighborhood can afford to loose, let-alone a poor man like Mr Clark. He is indefatigable, and takes the loss cooly, and will rebuild on another site immediately.

Would it not be a good time to suggest to our citizens the propriety of securing some means to fight the fiery element. We have mentioned this before, but as every body was busy, they did not have time to think about it. The late fire, we hope will bring it to their attention again. We ought to have an engine of some kind, as in a fire like Tuesday night good service could have been done. It would be well, to organize a hook and ladder company. the out fit of which will cost but little Let an effort be made now to give us some means to assist in the saving of property from fire.

Suicide of the City Clerk of Fort Wayne.

At last has occured one of those unaccountable acts of miserable humanity that seemed to us, but a short time ago, as inevitable, not from a natural disposition to err, but from the crushing out of all that is desirable in life, by those who should have been instrumental in fanning into a new and brighter flame, that beacon light, which guides us to happiness and contentment.

On Sunday morning, ere the dawn had proclaimed the sacredness of the day, a fellow being, with impulses and promptings like our own, in the prime of manhood, but crushed and bleeding with the inhumanity surrounding him, calmly, even gaily, prepares for that act of rashness, which shall pass him to that bourne from which none return. In the deep solitude of the night, with not a friendly hand to stay, or tongue to implore, all alone with his maker, he prefers a violent death rather than a continuance of the pent up hell that is burning out his life by inches.

The horrible details of the suicide of Sam. P. Freeman, the City Clerk of Fort Wayne, was given in the daily papers of last Monday, the sad affair taking place on Sabbath morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. There is no question but that Mr. F. was driven to this, desperate act by his great domestic difficulty.

Our acquaintance with Mr. Freeman commenced in 1868, while he was city editor of the Daily *Sentinel*. We succeeded him in this position after he became city clerk, and our relations were of the most intimate character. He was one of those genial, rollicking fellows, always full of life and fun, and ever ready to do a good turn for his friends. Jovial and polite, he became very popular, and was three times elected to the city clerkship, the duties of which he discharged with integrity and fidelity, although charges of corruption were made against him.

He married the eldest daughter of Wm. Lytle, and after his father-in-law left the city, he took up his residence with his mother-in-law, and family, and from that moment dates the great domestic difficulty which was the prime cause of the suicide.

About three weeks ago, he came to Auburn, and remained with us a few days, during which time we learned the condition of his family matters. He loved his wife and children with a fervent devotion, and we found him at times almost distracted, and he would tell us with the tears coursing down his cheeks about his wife and little ones, and generally close up by saying it would drive him crazy. While here his wife applied for a divorce, and he returned to the city to make an effort to compromise. The following agreement was finally entered into.

Mr. Freeman was to abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating liquors; to act quietly and respectfully about his home to occupy a separate apartment, and not to visit the room of his wife and children without special invitation; to eat his meals with the family and be treated as a member, of the family, having his washing done, etc. He also pledged himself to provide for his wife and family. The children were to be allowed to see him at reasonable times when he or they desired it.

Mrs. F. on her part, pledged herself not to renew proceedings for divorce so long as Mr. F. kept his part of the compact.

In accordance with the above agreement, things have gone along until last Saturday. Mr. F. having abstained totally, in the meantime, from the use of intoxicating liquors, and as far as known to the public, kept all of his pledges.

Mr. Freeman was served with a notice that proceedings for divorce had been resumed, and that an application would be made in the Circuit Court for an order restraining him from entering the West Berry street house, and ordering him to provide the means for the prosecution of the suit by his wife.

It seems from this statement which we take from the *Gazette* that the agreement was first broken by his wife.

On Saturday night, a little before 1 o'clock, Mr. Freeman went to his home and proceeded to the door of his wife's room, where he said, "good bye, Lib," and then went directly to his room. He was heard to make some noise about the room as if engaged in moving furniture around, and Mr. Lytle went to his door, asking him to keep quiet, as the other inmates of the house desired to sleep. A few moments afterwards a rattling was heard against the lower shutters of the house and Mrs. Lytle and her son Charles went out of the front door and around the yard to see the cause. They discovered Mr. Freeman's body hanging from the upper window and against the shutters, with a rope around his neck.

A strange part is the action of these two persons when they saw the body hanging against the house. No attempt was made to immediately cut down the body and make an effort at resuscitation. One went to the police station and another to a neighbor, and when the chief of police arrived and the body cut down, life was extinct. It is said that his neck was broken, but there is also a denial to this statement.

While the deceased exculpates his wife, he charges everything upon Mrs. Lytle and her son Charles. He left the following messages:

TO HIS FATHER.

S. C. Freeman—

Tell Mike you want those notes in safe.

Perhaps the Lytles have taken them. I am almost dead. I cannot live much longer. May the curses of God Almighty fall on the family of my wife.

Sam

You take posession of all my personal effects, and pay debts with same, I have not seen my children for one week from to day. This is Saturday, September 14, 1873. Sam.

TO HIS WIFE.

Lizzie—You have thought more of your brother than you have of me. Let him support you. In the hot regions below he will come and having gone there before him, I will have the advantage. I'll have the back seat and him and your father the front, and won't I rejoice, you bet.

Sam.

Lizzie—I love you better than death. You have not been what you should have been to me, but for all that I forgive you. I hope and trust you will see the errors of your ways and be a *Christian*, and not, *like all the rest*, a hypocrite. Farewell forever. I'll not see you in heaven, but I expect to see some of your blood-relations in h—l, the place where I am going.

Sam.

TO H'S SISTER.

Dear Sister Frank—After I am dead tell all about that bolt of muslin: also, that $5.00. I am in your debt, but I am tired of life. I cannot live longer. Kiss my babies for me, yourself and babies.

Sam.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have endeavored to do my duty towards my fellow men, my wife, family and Bill Lytle's family. To commence with, I paid Charles M. Lytles fine when he was arrested * * * $30. Trip to Kansas for C. M. Lytle's * * * * $50.

If the Lytle family have not *stolen* into my safe, there is over $1,200 in notes against William Lytle.

Kiss my babies, Lizzie. I love you better than death. I am not afraid to meet death. I have faced it too often on the field of carnage to be afraid of a small rope that can whirl me into eternity.

All I have to say to Mrs. Lytle is this: May the grass refuse to grow over your grave, may Bill Lytle's creditors ever harass you, may Heaven refuse you a resting place and hell find you the seat you deserve.

Sam. Freeman.

I am not crazy, but if you (the public) had done for your mother-in law what I have done for her and her pauper children, you would not blame me.

And how will the hearts beat now, that have driven to desparation, as promising a young man, as faithful a friend, as genial a companion, as one could desire to meet. While Mr. Freeman was at this place suffering all the torments of his abandonment, a lady who was visiting here at the same time, was commissioned on her return the next day to visit his wife, and represent the true state of his sufferings. Though somewhat averse to the office, on personal grounds, she promptly filled her delicate mission, and related in sympathetic tone, of the cries she had heard during the night for her and the children, of the tears and groans, and the sorrowings of the unhappy father and husband. When the lady had told all, enough God knows to have wrung an affectionate heart, the only reply she got was, "Is that all?"

But no more shall this want of affection chill the heart or cause the tears to flow. Poor Sam has gone down into his narrow home of clay, violently it is true, but without, we trust the burden of his woe, to sleep the sleep that knows no waking, and we hope that on the last great day, the great giver of all good gifts will show more mercy than that which was meted out to him here below.

MARRIAGES.

By Rev. W. B. Sando, at the Reform parsonage, Sept. 4th. 1873, Mr. PHILIP GRUBB, to Miss MARGRATE J. BLED.

Sept. 16th.—Mr. AUGUSTUS BENNER, to Miss. MARGRATE WARREN, all of DeKalb County, Ind.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co..
No 107 Columbia St., Ft, WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

100,000
Sunday School Workers,
SHOULD SEND FOR
"GEMS OF PRAISE"
THIRTY FOUR PAGES,
Music Excellent, Mostly New,
A Long Needed Book.
Price 5 cents, or 6 cents Postpaid, and $5 per hundred.
Published by D. H. Baldwin & Co.
Dealers in Pianos and Organs,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 29 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
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Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

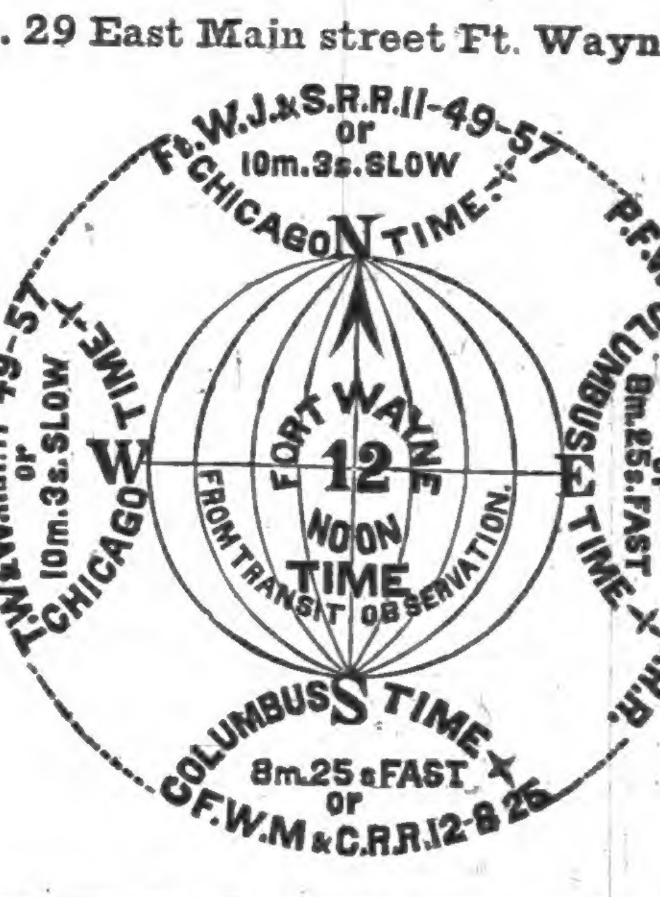

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!
D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery.
Reapers
Mowers,
Thrashers.
Plows,
Straw-Cutters
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,
Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.
Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.
D. D. SNYDER.

THE DEVIL OUTDONE.

Old Nick came up to the earth one day,
And into old Washington wended his way,
And having some hours to spend for calls,
He thought he would visit our national halls,
On arriving there he crossed the sill
As discussion was hot on the Salary bill.

Now Old Nick, as everybody knows,
Has power to change both himself and clothes,
So, seeing a Senator's vacant chair,
Presto, change! and he was there!
And he said, as his eyes o'er the assembly ran,
"Wouldn't I make a splendid Congressman?"

The bill was read, and the devil sat there,
Tilted back in his easy chair,
With no particular interest in it,
Till there came a pause of about one minute;
And in a voice that was full of dread
The "back action" clause of the bill was read.

Old Nick sat up with interest now,
To see what the honorable (?) body would do.
"For surely," said he, "they haven't sunk so low,
That they can pass that bill clear through;
It surely must be some hideous joke,
Or my imps have overdone their work."

The bill was read and the ayes were called,
And the devil sat there like one appalled;
And the basest thing which he ever saw
Was this wholesale theft under the guise of law.
"To look any further there is no use,
For all mean things this beats the deuce."

"For thousands of years I've wandered 'round
Trying to see if there could be found
In the universe a lower level
Than that which is occupied by the devil!
My search was fruitless by sea and land
Till I met an American Congressman.

"If men like these are to Congress sent
I'll run my chances for President."
Old Nick left town that very day,
But he was heard to mutter as he passed away:
"I'll let that 'Forty-second' alone,
For if I don't they'll steal my throne!"

WITHOUT ANY COURTING.

Peter Patterson was ill—at least he thought so, and was depressed; he had headaches, and so hated the dusty street, in which the summer heat burnt and the summer sun shone before the green leaves had draped the streets, and the squares of grass and wisteria vines and plotted geraniums which have come to be so blessedly popular in New York, lent its summer's freshness.

"What shall I do, doctor?" he said to the white-headed old physician. "You say nothing ails me, but I can tell what my feelings are better than you can. I know I shall be down with something soon. I rode in a car with a dozen dirty children, the other day—going to the small-pox hospital, I haven't a doubt—very red and nasty looking, all of 'em; and while I was buying something in a store the other day, a horrible old woman begged of me because her husband was sick with typhoid fever. No doubt I have caught both diseases, and it's the complication that puzzles you. Couldn't relish my coffee this morning; left my milk toast untouched. Hateful life, that of a bachelor at a hotel. Oh, dear me!"

"Why don't you marry, then?" said the doctor.

"They need so much courting," said Mr. Patterson. "You spend six months or so, at least, dangling at a woman's apron strings. You must go to theater and opera, if she is gay, and to church meeting if she is pious. At fifty a man likes his slippers and dressing-gown and easy chair of an evening. If it was just stepping over to the clergyman's and getting married, put a ring on her finger and saying or nodding 'yes,' two three times, why I wouldn't mind it, you know."

"Ah, well, courting is the fun of it all, in my opinion," said the old doctor, "but every one to his taste. And my advice to you is to go into the country."

"To another hotel and more mercenary waiters?" said Mr. Patterson.

"No," said the doctor; "go to a nice private home. I know one—a motherly widow lady who cooks dinner fit for a king. River before the house, woods behind it, orchard to the left, kitchen garden to the right; no fever and ague; no mosquitoes. Heavenly! I am going up there to-morrow, and I'll see if she'll take you."

"Very well," said Mr. Patterson, "I think I'd try it."

"And you must drink plenty of milk, and eat plenty of nice home-made bread," said the doctor.

"Yes, I will," said Patterson, overjoyed at last at hearing something that sounded like a prescription. "And you would advise milk."

"Quart every day," said the doctor.

"And if I should be very ill she'll nurse me?"

Mr. Patterson thought the matter over, and thought better of it every day, and when the little note informing him that the widow would be willing to "take him in and do for him" reached him, he had his trunk and portmanteau already packed, and was ready to start that afternoon. As for the widow, the doctor had prepared her for her boarder's peculiarities thus:

"Nice fellow; solid; plenty of money; thinks himself ill, but isn't; ought to be married; told him so, but he hates the idea of courting; marry him off some day, no doubt: "Will you have me?' 'Yes.' Call in clergyman. Over. Very peculiar old bachelor; but then old bachelors are peculiar generally."

The widow was what Yankees call an amazingly smart woman. She had married at sixteen, and had never failed to have washing over before other people were hanging out theirs. Her bread always rose, her cake was always good, and her butter was always sweet. At forty-five she had married off all her daughters, and was well-to-do, buxom and happy.

Her son and his wife boarded with her, and she added to her plentiful savings by taking a summer boarder or two if they happened to offer.

"Fifty and a bachelor," said Mrs. Muntle, looking in the glass. "Well, it seems a pity, but then when elderly gentlemen marry it is generally some hity-tity girl that leads them a terrible life, and likely it's for the best."

Then she looked at the glass again, for the widow was but a woman after all.

Mr. Patterson came to the widow's, and obeyed the doctor's prescription faithfully. He ate bread and drank milk, robbed the orchards like a schoolboy, and declaimed over the strawberry short-cake after a fashion that would have made his reputation at the bar. Then, too, Mrs. Muntle did not smile at his aches and pains, and insist that he must be perpetually well because he had a fresh complexion and dimples in his cheeks. She had savory herb teas and potions, which she produced when he complained of being miserable, and she had that blessing to hypochondriacs—a homeopathic box and book in the house.

There were remedies in that box for everything; and it was pleasant to find that when there was a crawling sensation in your flesh, or a kind of uneasy feeling in your legs, there were dear little globules to be had just suited to the symptoms; that to find yourself very angry about nothing indicated pulsatilla, and that even for unrequited love there was a medicine.

For two months and more Mr. Patterson boarded with Mrs. Muntle, and happier months he had never lived through. Then he went back to the city for a few weeks, returned in urgent need of more pellets from the medicine chest, and stayed until the last pink chrysanthemum was blooming on its withered branches.

He had grown so fond of his little room, with its white curtains and fresh, grass-bleached linen, of the country good things, and of the cosy nursing of buxom Mrs. Muntle, that he could scarcely bear the thought of parting with them altogether.

After all, why could not he buy a house and try to get Mrs. Muntle to keep it for him? Perhaps she would. He would offer her a high salary, and she would have plenty of servants. Then, indeed, he might have friends dine with him, and be as happy as possible.

If only he could approach his hostess; showing her as he did so that he considered her his equal, and a lady, and all that, as she certainly was—a little countryfied, of course, but a clergyman's daughter and the widow of a country doctor.

After much consideration he finally mustered courage for the effort, and walked into the front parlor, sent the small servant to ask Mrs. Muntle to stop there for a moment if she pleased.

"Gracious!" thought Mrs. Muntle, "What can he want?"

Then she blushed brightly, settled her neck-tie, took off her apron and walked demurely in.

"Be seated ma'm," said Mr. Patterson, "Please to sit here. Allow me to sit near you. I have something to say which may require some consideration."

"Oh, dear, its coming!" said Mrs. Muntle.

"I suppose you know I'm a man of considerable means, ma'm," said the old bachelor, "able to buy a nice house, furnish it well, and live in it comfortably."

"So I've understood, Mr. Patterson," said the widow.

"And of course it is plesanter to live that way than in bachelor's lodgings or at a hotel," said Mr. Patterson.

"I should judge it would be," said Mrs. Muntle cautiously.

"You judge rightly," said Mr. Patterson, "but you know a bachelor must be in the hands of servants if he keeps house. A gentleman don't want that; he wants a lady to superintend things for him—some one of taste and refinement, and all that. Common people don't understand his feelings, and mercenary servants are a poor dependence."

"I know that," said Mrs. Muntle.

"You are almost as much alone as I, aren't you, Mrs. Muntle?" said Mr. Patterson, coaxingly.

"The doctor knew him. He's going to do it, just as he said he would if he ever did," said the lady to herself. Aloud she answered:

"Well, sir, I am pretty free, it is true. All my children are married."

"I know money would be no object to you," said Mr. Patterson. "You have enough. But if I were to tell you that I hated boarding houses, and wanted a home, I think you would have pity on me. I'll buy a beautiful house, and you shall have complete control over everything; only to make my strawberry shortcake for me all my life."

He paused and looked at the lady.

"That is delicately put," he thought. "Nor will you hire out for a housekeeper in that, I fancy."

"I ain't romantic, though," said Mrs. Muntle; "but still, we ain't young, neither of us, and it gets to be just that with the most sentimental after a while."

"Don't refuse me," pleaded Mr. Patterson.

"Well, Mr. Patterson, I won't," said Mrs. Muntle. "I'm my own mistress, and though I've never thought of a second marriage, why I think I'm warranted in making one. And no doubt I shall never repent, for I think you've a fine disposition, and I understand your ways and tastes."

Mr. Patterson listened. He saw what he had done; proposed and been accepted without having any idea what he was about.

He looked at Mrs. Muntle; she was very nice and fresh and comely, and ten years his junior, at least, if she was forty. He could not have done a better thing, and he would be married without any troublesome courting. So he put his arm about Mrs. Muntle's waist and said:

"Thank you, my dear. I consider myself very lucky."

He wrote to his good doctor in about a fortnight's time, to tell him that he had taken both his prescriptions, was a married man, and intended to bring his wife home about Christmas.

A CHILD CARRIED OFF BY AN EAGLE.—The *Gazzetta d'Italia* of Aug. 10 states that at Donna, a village on the road leading from Ivrea to Aosta, a child 10 years old went to gather plants in the mountains. The servant who had charge of him having left him alone for a few moments, an eagle swooped down and carried off the child. Some soldiers from the neighboring fort of Bardo went in search and found the body of the child fearfully mutilated. The servant was so fearfully affected by the misfortune that she was afraid to return to her master's house, and remained for two days concealed in a crevice of the rocks; when discovered she was nearly dead from hunger.

A $15,000 Suit of Clothes.

Richard G. Duffy, of the firm of McKenna & Duffy, has been to Saratoga this summer, and as a memento of the place he exhibits in his store, at Fourth avenue and Tenth street, a full suit of clothes which was made by his wife while they were there, and which is a novelty in its way. The lining is of white muslin, and the surface is composed of 150 $100 notes, making the value of the suit $15,000. The notes are genuine, of issue of February 17, 1872, "payable six months after the ratification of peace., etc., Confederate States of America."—*New York Paper.*

True Courage—The Duel of David Coste.

The duelist who trusts to his excellence as a pistol shot or to his skill in swordsmanship to put an enemy out of the world, may be brave enough physically, but moral courage is not always shown in a duel or in the prior events leading to it. The case of Dr. David Coste, the survivor of a hostile meeting which took place near Strasburg a few weeks ago, is in this respect so exceptional as to be worthy of remark.

Early in May, 1872, a student named Caro presided at a banquet given at the opening of the Strasburg University. He was a member of the German society, the Rhenania, and saw fit on this occasion to send a congratulatory telegram to Prince Bismarck in the name of all the students at the banquet. As might have been expected, this did not meet with uniform approbation, and at a meeting of the disaffected students where the student Coste occupied the chair, resolutions condemnatory of Caro's action were passed and were afterward published. The members of the Rhenania, owing to this, became very inimical to Coste, and he was often abused and insulted in public. At a fete last May, as a member of the committee, Dr. Coste ordered the music to cease playing abont 2 o'clock in the morning. This order involved him in several altercations. Otto Mohr, one of the Rhenania students, called him a *schafskopf* (blockhead), and when asked for an explanation said to Coste, "What would be the use? You would sneak out as usual." This reproach of cowardice was too much, and Coste challenged him. Mohr refused any apology and accepted the challenge.

It was determined by the seconds that three shots with pistols should be exchanged at fifteen paces; but that an effort at reconciliation should be made after each shot. The duel took place on the 15th of May at half-past six in the morning, between Strasburg and Kehl. The pistols were discharged almost simultaneously, and Mohr received his opponent's ball in the abdomen. He died a few minutes afterward.

By the Prussian criminal code, whoever kills an adversary in a duel must on conviction suffer imprisonment in a fortress for two years at least. Coste was brought up for trial before the Assizes at Strasburg on July 21. From his statement to the court, it appeared that an aged father and five brothers and sisters, all younger than Coste himself, depended upon him for their support. It was the consciousness of the privations they would suffer should he fall in a duel which had prevented him from resenting the insults of his persecutor sooner. But at length he felt himself obliged to challenge Mohr; but even then, and up to the day of the duel, the thought of his failing those so utterly dependent on him was very bitter to him. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, and the young man was discharged.

When we remember how frequent duels are among the German students, the moral courage of David Coste in enduring insult and contumely so long for the sake of his family will seem more praiseworthy.

Brown's Wooden Wedding.

Brown, a young insurance friend of ours, says the Boston *Traveller*, had the fifth anniversary of his wooden wedding occur about a week ago, and his friends determined to celebrate his wooden wedding by a surprise party. Brown came in yesterday and told us how they succeeded. They commenced by sending a servant round with a team to take Brown and his wife out to ride at about seven. Then they began to come with presents and materials for supper. There was a little party of five came first, all laden—hands full. They all got nicely inside the garden gate, which shuts with a spring, when Brown's big mastiff, who is always left unchained in his master's absence, came round the corner and surprised them. One woman stepped on her dress, and in her fall so demoralized a fragile black walnut book-case she carried, that it was afterward done up in a bundle and presented as kindling-wood. Another fellow got safely out of the yard, all but part of his pants, while old Smithers, who weighs 220 pounds, plunged wildly, with the eight-gallon pail of ice cream he carried, through Brown's glass hothouse in the corner of the yard, and surprised some $30 worth of exotics. Finally, they fixed things up and got into the house, and, as it was about time for Brown's return, they commenced laying the supper-table. They got down a tea set of rare china that a friend of Brown's in the trade had loaned him a week before, and broke two pieces, so that Brown has since been obliged to mortgage his hen-house and buy the set; and the comments of Mrs. Brown, when she saw the condition of the carpet, were sarcastic in the extreme. Finally, as a crowning touch, they tried to hang out Chinese lanterns, with the word "Welcome" on them, on the porch over the front door. They succeeded in hanging two lanterns, and when they had saved the house from the fiery fiend there wasn't porch enough left to pay for the trouble of trying to hang out any more. Then they sat down and waited for Brown and his wife to come home. We drew the veil over the scene that followed their return. Some scenes are too joyous to be described in cold, cold words.

GOING AHEAD.—Another strain is to be added to the San Francisco medley. A Chinese newspaper is to be started there. It appears that the six Chinese companies in that city have clubbed together and determined upon this enterprise, and a steamer which sailed for China recently took out an order from tehm for one million type—Chinese characters—to be used in stocking the office. Their plan is to publish the paper three times a week, its chief object being to instruct their countrymen in their own language as to their rights and wrongs from the time they land on American soil. The first number is promised in September.

THE number of distilleries in the United States in operation August 1, is stated by the Internal Revenue Department at 208, with a capacity for producing 181,729 gallons of spirits daily. This is a decrease compared with July 1 of 103 in the number of distilleries, and 30,490 gallons in the daily production.

Field and Family.

THE *Gardener's Monthly*, in speaking of the black knot on plum and cherry trees, says it should be cut out as fast as it appears, not as the black knot, but as a mere sappy abrasure, green and spongy, above the bark. It is no use to cut it out after a month old. This delay is probably the secret of many failures in removing the black knot.

WE do advise painting the shingle roofs of buildings as a matter of economy. We have ample evidence that it pays to do so just as surely as it pays to paint the balance of the exterior of any building.—*New York Herald.*

FUMIGATING poultry houses with sulphur, thrown on glowing coals in an earthen vessel, and keeping the house closed for several hours, is said to be a perfect remedy for insects of all kinds. The poultry must be removed before the experiment.

THE *Stock Journal*, after giving a number of experiments in feeding corn to pigs, remarks that these experiments show that there is within a fraction of twenty-four pounds of pork in a bushel of corn; and the effort of every farmer should be to endeavor to get out as much as he can of it. And to do this he must have the right kind of hogs; they must be placed in the right condition, and fed in the right manner, with a view to profit.

AN Ohio correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: I am using a remedy for driving away insects and bugs that works to a charm, and if any of your readers have not tried it, I advise them to waste no time with soot, ashes, etc., but ask their druggist to order for them a pound of carbolic acid, No. 5, which will cost 75 cents. If air slaked lime is to be had, use a teaspoonful of acid to a quart of lime; mix well, and dust over the plant. One application is frequently sufficient. The cabbage flea (Jumping Jack) threatened to destroy my plants of cabbage and rutabagas, but one dose was sufficient to clear the garden of them. If the lime is not slaked, take one teaspoonful of acid to a pint of hot water, and slake the lime with the mixture.

FOWLS can be fattened well in a fortnight if they are cooped up where they can obtain gravel and lime and are fed on scalded corn-meal, given three times a day, while ears of corn are always at hand. For drink, skimmed milk is very desirable, and if warmed a little will be drank with eagerness. Pulverized charcoal, kept either in their boxes or mixed with their feed, will materially assist the fattening process.

SOILING, as now practiced by the best dairy farmers, really means stall-feeding in summer, wholly or in part, according to the condition of the pastures, or the circumstances of the farmer. The old definition of the word "soil," according to Webster, is to feed cattle or horses, in the barn or an inclosure, with fresh grass or green food; as to soil a horse.

THE clothing of the horse in the stable should be neither too hot nor too cold. But if kept too warm he will be more likely to take cold when he goes out to exercise on a cold or chilly day. The stable should be well ventilated with pure air at all times, and all poisonous air and gases, particularly the ammonia which is formed from the urine, should be allowed free egress from the stable, as the animal cannot be expected to keep in good health while compelled to inhale such malaria.

TO BROIL TOMATOES.—Broiled tomatoes make a delicious dish. Select those that are not over-ripe, and cut them in halves crosswise; dip the cut side into beaten egg, and then into wheat flour, and place them upon a gridiron, whose bars have been greased previously. When they have become well browned, turn them over, and cook the skin side until thoroughly done. Then put butter, salt and pepper upon the egg, and serve upon a platter.

Rome.

Side by side we see the Oriental luxury of the cardinals and the rags of a starving populace; here a gilded coach, and there a crowd of shoeless beggars; close to magnificent palaces of marble there are heaps of refuse, emitting horrible effluvia. And yet this city is the capital of Italy. At the fall of evening, in the sacred hour of poetic silence, under the pure heavens, glorified by the last rays of the setting sun, which give an air of mysticism to all around; from the height of the Pincio look on this city, with its eleven Egyptian obelisks, its three hundred cupolas, its groves of columns, its myriads of statues, and you see the seven hills whence have sprung senators, consuls, and tribunes, the political and civil rights of antiquity, now the bases of our rights; contemplate the facade of St. Peter's, the Great Basilica surmounted by the dome foretold by Bramante, and executed by Michael Angelo; the Titanic mausoleum of Adrian, over which are extended the wings of the brazen seraphim; there, to the left, the world of history, the walls on which are engraved a thousand victories, the Via Sacra, where conquerors entered; the Forum, where the people gathered; those arches which twenty centuries have passed without destroying; those refreshing baths, copied so often by modern artists; the Coliseum, that mountain sculptured by Titanic chisels; Quirinal, which contains the finest statues saved from the wreck of Greece; the Capitol, head and cerebrum of the world. At the sight of so many marvels, at the recollection of so much grandeur, at the contemplation such monuments, framed in groves of cypress, like a funereal wreath placed by an invisible Deity; at the soft music of bells which invite to vespers, like the voices of martyrs ascending from the Catacombs; the shadows of evening lingering sadly over the ruins, like the spirits of departed heroes—the heart, swelled by emotions, confesses that Rome is not only the capital of Italy, but the eternal center of the world!—*Emilio Castelar.*

E. HANNAFORD & Co., subscription book publishers, have matured a plan of selling books that enables their agents to coin money. See advertisement.

Brightening Prospects.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The business affairs of the country never looked so well as they do at the present opening of the fall season of 1863. There will be, of course, the usual monetary stringency, which seems to be the inevitable result of our incomplete and vicious banking system; but that has been overcome before; and as the country grows stronger financially, it must grow wiser, and be able, ere long, to devise a banking system better able to meet the wants of trade and commerce. Among the indications of a prosperous season we may enumerate the following:

1. The encouraging prospects of the iron trade. The iron manufacturers of England are beginning to realize that they have lost the American market, and henceforth the wants of that market must be supplied by our own manufacturers. And not the American market alone. We have noted, already, heavy shipments of American pig-metal to England; and the New York *Times*, of Friday, says that "some very large orders from England have been received here during the last ten days."

2. Ship-building has this year undergone a thorough revival, and especially since July 1. The ship-yards of Maine are again busily engaged building wooden vessels, and all along the Delaware is heard the clang of the hammer on the hulls of new iron ships. The United States is destined, we trust, to resume her real place—the front rank—in ocean commerce. And,

3. Our imports are steadily falling off, and our exports are steadily increasing. A very large proportion of the vessels now arriving at New York come in ballast, seeking for cargoes to Europe.

All these are signs of high promise, and all other signs unmistakably point to a period of great prosperity. If, when this prosperity is realized, we can but use it wisely and prudently, and be kept out of wild speculations and reckless ventures, there will be increased cause for thankfulness; and we are sufficiently hopeful to believe that our people have learned enough, from past experience, to know when they are well off, and to abide so contentedly.

The condition and prospects of the grain trade of the world always, at this season of the year, constitute an interesting and important subject of conversation. The latest advices from England state that the present English wheat harvest will be better than was considered possible three or four months ago. Owing to exceptionally fine weather, the harvest has commenced this year two weeks earlier than was anticipated. The result is a check to the diseases and vicissitudes incident to hot weather, and an additional yield. The actual wheat deficiency of Great Britain last year was twenty-five per cent., in place of fifteen per cent., as was anticipated. It is estimated that this year's crop will be a decided improvement on the last, so that the requirements of the ensuing year will be some 16,000,000 bushels less than during the present harvest year. This, however, is not a very material diminution. A review of this year's harvests show that, apart from Russia, the principal grain-growing country of Europe, the probabilities are that on the continent the production will not be much more than sufficient to meet home demands for consumption, leaving comparatively little margin for exportation. Upon the whole, therefore, the breadstuff outlook is decidedly encouraging for the grain-growers and exporters of our own country.

Friends Must Part.

About 11:45 Saturday night two middle-aged men stopped in front of a house on Essex street, and, after shaking hands with an earnestness and solemnity that were very affecting, one of them said: "Good-night, Buggles," to which the other responded, "Good-night, Punky." Then both of them stared at each other with wonderful intensity, and finally grasped hands again. "You feel quite well?" said Punky, with some anxiety. "Never better," kindly volunteered Buggles, at the same time turning around on one leg, and throwing up one arm to snap his fingers, but changing his mind, and hastily clasping Punky around the neck instead. Then he straightened himself up and, looking solemnly at Punky, extended his hand, which that individual hastily grasped, and wrung with a fervor that was simply surprising, while both of them stared at each other in a manner that exhibited an extraordinary interest in the object. "You are a firm friend of mine," said Punky, with the tears gathering in his eyes. "So you are of mine," asserted Buggles, in a broken voice. Then they shook hands again. "Nobody never seemed to understand me as you do," said Punky, trembling with suppressed emotion. "That's just what Iv'e always said of you," maintained Buggles with as much emphasis as his awakened feelings would permit. At this juncture the two were so thoroughly absorbed in contemplating each other's features as not to notice a night capped head peering out of an upper window, and were just preparing to grasp hands once more in increased fervor, when a shrill voice screamed, "Come home drunk again, will you?" and was immediately followed by a bucket of water most unfortunately aimed. The man called Punky immediately bolted over the fence, and around to the back of the house, leaving Mr. Buggles to look around for his hat, which had been knocked off by the force of the shower, and to dispose of himself afterward as he might see proper. —*Danbury News.*

IF railway travelers would like to know the kind of cattle the railroads intrust their lives to, they should read the testimony taken at the investigation of the Muir (Mich.) disaster. The brakeman who was sent back to flag the approaching freight train, and who told the conductor afterward that he had gone a mile, testifies that he does not know how far a mile is. He thinks it is about eighty or ninety rods. His ideas of longitudinal measure also embraced the notion that a yard contains about eighty feet. It was this brutish creature's refusal to go far enough back that caused the destruction of life.

THE "new State movement" in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi has vanished like a beautiful dream.

THE MYSTERY OF HOLLOW ASH.

You want to know about the smash
That happened down to Hollow Ash?
Wall, Boss, if anybody knows,
He wears about my style of clothes.

'Twas Deacon Humper's funeral,
And all was goin' mighty well,
When them there Templars up in town
On an excursion train cum down.

I driv the mourners, and "Jo Fresh"
He went ahead of the procesh;
And as he neared the railroad track,
We seed that train a-comin' back.

Joe turned around and winked at me,
And from his vest he drew a V.
"I'll bet you that that this 'ere hearse
Crosses ahead of that excurse.

The mourners they sot up a yell,
And then was missin' for a spell;
It was amazin' how that crowd
Cavorted upward in a cloud.

We piled them victims on the sward,
About three-quarters of a cord;
On top we put the deacon's meat,
But where Jo went we all was beat.

We searched the ruins of that train,
But all our sarchin' was in vain,
And to this day it does beat me
Where the piece went that held that V.

Humorous.

UPPER-REGISTER notes—$500 to $1,000 Treasury issues.

WHEN is a soldier not a soldier?—When he is *mustered.*

WE are requested to ask how many "festive boards" it will take to cover a twenty by thirty barn.

THE *individual* that stole a march has been put into the same cell with Procrastination, the thief of Time.

WHAT was the proverb that King Lear heard from the lips of his two daughters? Go father and fare worse

WHAT is the difference between a bare head and a hair bed? A bare head flees for shelter; a hair bed is a shelter for fleas.

THIS comes from Rhode Island:

Here lies poor Johnny Pumblecod;
Have mercy on him, gracious God!
He would on you, if he were God
And you were Johnny Pumblecod.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Fuss works hard all day, and don't do anything; goes to bed tired at night, then gits up next morning and begins where she left oph,"

THE following is rather a novel way of answering two questions at once: "You, Sal, what time is it, and where's the chicken pie?" "'Tis eight (*ate*), sir?"

SOMETHING THAT TAKES.—The threefold combination agency for selling "*Wealth and Wonders of the Boundless West.*" There is much *sure money* in it, See advertisement.

A MOHAMMEDAN said to a Christian missionary: "Your religion gives me three Gods and one wife—mine gives me three wives and one God—I prefer my own."

"A ROLLING stone gathers no moss." A very doubtful adage. We have just seen in an exchange the marriage of Peleg Rowlingstone to Miss Ophelia Moss.

"SHALL I cut this loin of mutton saddlewise?" said a gentleman. "No," said one of his guests, "cut it bridlewise, for then I may have a chance to get a bit in my mouth."

"HAVE the jury agreed?" asked the sheriff, as he met a court attache on the stairs with a large pitcher in his hands. "Yes, sir; they agreed to have a gallon of beer, and sent me out for it."

"MARY, go into the sitting-room, and tell me how the thermometer stands." Mary, after investigating: "It stands on the first mantel-piece, jest agin the wall, mem!"

IT was expected the other day, when Annie Dickinson rode to the top of Pike's Peak, that she would make a speech on the occasion; but it seems that, for once, she was willing to let Pike speak alone.

THE *Congregationalist* sagely observes: "It is only in the pulpit that striplings are preferred. The professions of medicine and law demand maturity. The congregations seem to have an appetite for 'veal.'"

SOME men seem to delight in wanton destruction. An exchange says that two men were lately seen tearing up the street in a neighboring city, and on the same day several persons were observed in the very act of pulling up the river.

"BOB, I have some idea of offering myself for the legislature. Do you think I will make a good run?" "Why, yes, Will, judging from the sample I saw the other day, when the big stick was drawn on you. I think you will make a first-rate run."

A JOHN BULL, conversing with an Indian, asked him if he knew the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions. "No," said the Indian. "Do you know the reason why?" asked John. "Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's reply.

"MAY it please your honor," said a lawyer, addressing one of the city judges, "I brought the prisoner from jail on a habeas corpus." "Well," said a fellow in an undertone, who stood in the rear of the court, "these lawyers will say anything. I saw the man get out of a cab at the court door."

A GERMAN divine, who had been decorated with a title, sent to the university a request that the same degree might be conferred upon his horse; to which he received the reply that there was no precedent for bestowing the honor upon a horse, though the university had in one case given it to an ass.

"Is Miss Blinking at home?" asked Mr. Saundeis of the Irish girl who answered the ring at the door. "Yes, I b'lave she is, sir." "Is she engaged?" "An' is it engaged you say? Faith 'an I can't tell ye, sir; but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evening as if she had not seen the like uv him, an' it's engaged I b'lave they are, sir."

A PRETTY boy in Billtown became so intimate with one of his father's horses that he received a bad kick in the face. The doctor sewed up his lip, bandaged his eyes, and poulticed his cheeks. After a few days spent in bed, the lad called for a looking-glass. One glance was sufficient. "Father," he mildly cried, "do you think I shall ever be as pretty again?" "No, my son," responded the governor, "you'll never be as pretty again, but you'll know more."

Fresh Danberries.

[From the Danbury News.]

—Everybody is on a strike now, as is usual in fly time.

—A Pine street man repairs jewelry, bleeds horses, and digs wells.

—What country newspapers ought to do is to firmly turn their backs on Latin and keep their rollers clean.

—A Danbury man who is rather unfortunately married, being requested by his wife to have the ice man stop there, said it was scold enough at the house now to suit him, and then dodged.

—Nineteen of every twenty persons who write a family letter, after closing with the injunction to "write again as soon as you can," tilt back and devoutly exclaim: "Thank Heaven, *that* job is done."

—A Danbury famer who saw a drunken individual carried to the lock-up, the other evening, asked his class last Sunday where people learned to drink the evil stuff, and was assured by a freckled boy with a pimple on his nose, that it was in hay fields.

—When there is not a breath of air stirring, and you are in danger of stifling, attempt to light a cigar out doors, and you will be surprised at the breeze that will start up. We have seen a man try this experiment in a dead calm, and by the time he had scratched thirteen matches it was really so windy as to be uncomfortable.

—A Danbury young man who left on a far Western expedition, was bidding his friends good bye at the depot, when a young girl cried out, "Bring me the scalp of a Modoc, won't you?" The young man feeling a little hurt at her indifference to his departure and the dangers he was about to encounter, sadly replied, "No, Emma, you should not look for more hair until you have paid for that you now wear." The remark appeared to subdue her.

What Public Men Owe to Newspapers.

Col. Forney complains, in a well-written article in the Philadelphia *Press*, that public men are, as a class, ungrateful to the newspapers and the journalists to whom they, in many instances, owe their position. Nobody is more competent to speak on this subject than Col. Forney himself. He has made more statesmen out of small material than any other man in America. He has taken a more active part in the *personnel* of American politics in the last twenty years than almost any other man. Much of his work has been that of a politician rather than that of a journalist; but in either capacity he has always been able to serve his friends well, and he has always served them faithfully. His reward has been very small. If he had let politics alone and devoted himself exclusively to journalism, he might have made a greater name than Greeley's, and a far greater fortune than Bennett's. But he was always fond of helping some friend to an office, and always had a taste for political intrigue with a purpose of this kind. His experience has, no doubt, been that of a hundred others, who have operated in the same way on a small scale. Make a Governor out of an Alderman to-day, and to-morrow he'll tell you that he owes his elevation to his own superior merits. Forney made a President of the United States out of James Buchanan—but before the old public functionary had taken his seat he repudiated his patentee and manufacturer in a most ungrateful manner. Congressmen are made by country newspapers, yet when they go to Washington it wouldn't be safe to tell them so.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Strength of Timber.

The strength of a piece of timber depends upon the part of the tree from which it was taken. Up to a certain age, the heart of the tree is the best; after that period, it begins to fail gradually. The worst part of the tree is the sap-wood, which is next the bark. It is softer than the other parts of the wood, and is liable to premature decay. The deleterious component of the sap-wood is absorbed, if the tree is allowed to grow for a longer period, and in time the old sap-wood becomes proper timber-fiber similar to the heart-wood. Hence, the goodness of a tree, for timber purposes, depends on the age at which the tree was cut down. When young, the heart-wood is the best; at maturity, with the exception of the sap-wood, the trunk is equally good throughout; and, when the tree is allowed to grow too long, the heart-wood is the first to show symptoms of weakness, and deteriorates gradually.

The best timber is secured by felling the tree at the age of maturity, which depends on its nature, as well as on the soil and climate. The ash, beech, elm and fir are generally considered at their best when of seventy or eighty years' growth, and the oak is seldom at its best in less time than one hundred years, but much depends on surrounding circumstances. As a rule, trees should not be cut before arriving at maturity, because there is then too much sap-wood, and the durability of the timber is much inferior to that of trees felled after they have arrived at their full development.

Edmund Burke's Remedy.

A correspondent writes to the Chicago *Tribune*: People pay physicians for reminding them of what they themselves know, or ought to know. The simplest remedies are, generally speaking, more efficacious than the most complicated compounds, and the household often contains specifics not to be found at any drug-store. Edmund Burke speaks, in one of his letters, of a very simple, yet efficacious, remedy which he employed whenever troubled with headache, colds, etc. It was to drink or sip hot (not warm) water as fast as he could swallow it. The effect was better, he said, before than after meals, and was seen in a healthful perspiration, which, getting up a circulation, freed the system from such impurities as caused the sickness or pain. Burke was so enthusiastic a believer in hot water as a medicine that he maintained it would cure almost any disease to which flesh is heir.

Book Agents can overcome the obstacle of hard times on the new and liberal system adopted by E. Hannaford & Co. See advertisement.

The average life of an Englisman is 41 years.

Destruction in Disguise.—It is a fact that mixtures of bad liquors and acid astringents are often given as medicines. They are *potent to destroy!* and may be safely warranted to ruin, morally and physically, any human being that sticks to them long enough. More drunkards have been made by these villainous concoctions, labeled medicines, than by the liquors of commerce. Alcoholic poisons, advertised as remedies, are more mischievous than tavern drams. For intermittent and remittent fevers, as well as for all other diseases which these fiery frauds are falsely certified to relieve, **Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters**, the *ne plus ultra* of vegetable medicines, is a positive cure. But this is not all; the great Temperance Elixir is a sovereign specific for the depraved appetite for stimulants, created by the *false tonics* and *bogus restoratives* of *Missionaries of Intemperance*. Within the present year many well-known citizens have certified that a course of Vinegar Bitters invariably obliterates the desire for spirituous excitants.—[Com.

One of the great points in keeping horses in good health and condition is regular feeding and good care, being careful, after a sharp, hard drive, especially if there has been exposure to wet and cold, to blanket warmly—anticipate and look for a chill or being off of food.

The National Life Insurance Company of the U. S. A. charges three-fourths the usual rates for life insurance, and as no other company in the world does, guarantees their sufficiency by a capital of one million dollars, paid by its stockholders. It wants agents everywhere. E. A. Rollins, President, Jay Cooke, Chairman Finance Committee, Philadelphia.—[Com.

Caleb Cushing, who worked hard fifty years for fame without reaching it, is surprised that he has found it by stumbling over a yellow dog. We fear he will find it only a dog-day reputation.—*Graphic.*

The difference between the Elmwood and Warwick collars is in the width. They are both made of superior stock, with all the edges folded. The Warwick is peculiarly adapted to low cut shirts. —[Com.

Peerless Clothes Wringer.

Woman's Rights.

One of the undoubted rights of a married woman is to be protected by her husband from the chances of future dependence, or the possible destitution that is likely to result from his early death, before he has had time to make sufficient provision for her future support and that of the children he may leave behind him. One of the most certain means of making this provision is by means of a policy of Life Insurance, as a small annual payment will secure a large amount at his death to the family of the insured. One of the safest of these companies is the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, through which Life Policies may be obtained, or agencies secured by application to the home office, or to Jas. W. Iredell, Jr., Superintendent of Agencies, 78 West Third-st., Cincinnati, O.

The most astonishing cure of chronic diarrhea we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, Frankfort Mills, Waldo Co., Maine; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat, and M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*—[Com.

Hon. Joseph Farwell, Mayor of Rockland, Me., Isaac M. Bragg, Esq., Bangor, and Messrs. Pope Bros., Machias, Me., lumber merchants, fully indorsed the *Sheridan Cavalry Condition Powders*, and have given the proprietors liberty to use their names in recommending them.—[Com.

Why do People Pine Away and Die of Consumption?—Because they neglect a slight Cough. It is not necessary to consult a physician, but take Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, or Honey Syrup, and cure your Cough at once. This is an excellent prescription of an eminent physician, and adapted to all Coughs and Colds.—[Com.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. 656

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

We see by the Chicago papers that Procter & Gamble have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

Dr. Miller's Magnetic Balm is a certain cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It relieves Nausea, Vomiting, Colic, Cramps, and Pain of all kinds, like magnetism. Only costs 25 cts. to buy it.—[Com.

The Standard Vinegar succeeds the Kirchoff Vinegar. It is the best made. Warranted pure. Try it! Orders filled by C. G. Boalt, manufacturer, 252 S. Water st., Chicago, Ill.

Frank Miller's Harness Oil is the best.

Avoid the Perils of the Season.

Autumn, although the most radiant portion of the American year, has its drawbacks. The heavy evening dews and morning vapors and the great disparity in temperature between the night and day, give rise to many painful disturbances of the bowels, such as colic, cholera morbus, diarrhea and dysentery. The digestive organs are also unfavorably affected by the change of season, and dyspeptics generally suffer most severely during the fall. Derangements of the liver are likewise common, and miasmatic fevers prevail in newly-settled districts and low-lying and marshy localities. These unpleasant contingencies of the season are not, however, unavoidable. By strengthening, toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters even the most delicate may escape them. At the expiration of summer all the bodily powers are in a somewhat exhausted state. They require the wholesome stimulation which this genial vegetable invigorant supplies. Under its renovating influence the nervous energy which the wilting heat of July and August had kept in abeyance or partially extinguished, crops out afresh; the flaccid muscles recover their elasticity; the appetite takes a sharper edge; the processes of digestion and assimilation become more rapid and perfect; the spirits rise, and the whole organization acquires its maximum of activity and resistant power. Even persons of comparatively feeble constitutions, when thus fortified against the perils of the season, will have little cause to fear a visitation from any of the disorders to which we have referred. As a protection against miasmatic fevers and all epidemics engendered by malaria Hostetter's Bitters may be justly pronounced not only unrivaled but unapproached. Look well to the label and trade mark, as there are many counterfeits and imitations in the market.

An Approved, Safe and Speedy Remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint and all Bowel Affections, may be had in Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. The prudent will keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them.

Relating to Marriage.—Important circular to young men and others on Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Decline, etc. Prescriptions and advice free. Address Dr. E. Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGetable and All healing.

Prepared by

CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggsts.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK.

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, proprietors.
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at Twenty-five Cents a Box.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beeves—Choice	11½@	12¼
Common	8 @	9
Hogs—Dressed	6¼@	7
Cotton—Middling Upland	20⅝@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 30 @	5 80
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 67 @	1 67½
Corn—Mixed Western	62 @	67
Oats	44 @	51
Rye—Western	94½@	95½
Pork—Mess	17 75 @	..
Lard	8⅜@	8½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 25
Good	5 40 @	5 62½
Medium	3 50 @	4 50
Common	2 50 @	3 00
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
Hogs—Live	4 30 @	4 85
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 50
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 17 @	1 18
No. 3 Spring	1 11½@	1 12½
Corn—No. 2	41¼@	42½
Oats—No. 2	28 @	29
Rye—No. 2	67½@	68½
Barley—No. 3	1 24 @	1 28
Butter—Good to choice	25 @	30
Eggs—Fresh	13 @	14
Pork—Mess	15 87½@	16 00
Lard	7⅝@	7⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 3 Red	1 37 @	1 38
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	43 @	46
Oats—No. 2	31 @	32
Rye—No. 2	63 @	65
Barley—No. 2	1 15 @	1 20
Pork—Mess	16 75 @	..
Lard	7⅝ @	8½
Hogs	4 00 @	4 50
Cattle	3 75 @	5 00

CINCINNATI.

Flour	6 85 @	7 00
Wheat	1 38 @	1 40
Corn	51 @	52
Rye	79 @	81
Oats	33 @	41
Pork—Mess	16 00 @	16 25
Lard	7⅝@	8⅛

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No 1	1 24 @	..
No. 2	1 22 @	..
Corn—No. 2	41 @	
Oats—No. 2	27 @	29
Rye—No. 1	68 @	.
Barley—No. 2	1 12 @	.

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 47 @	1 48
No. 2 Red	1 45 @	..
Corn	55 @	56
Oats	37 @	39

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 48 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 46½@	..
Corn	48 @	51
Oats	34 @	37

THE VERDICT

Of all good physicians and the people is that good Blood is most essential for the promotion of good health. No person can enjoy anything like good health when the blood is out of order. A diseased state of the blood is a breeder of many ailments, such as Nervous Weakness, Dyspeptic affections of the Liver, Headache, Indigestion, Bilious Complaints, &c. We should, therefore, be careful and see to it that our blood be in a healthy state. This can always be accomplished by the use of that celebrated remedy—Dr. Smith's OLD STYLE BITTERS—as it is a well known fact that this medicine is the best Vegetable Blood Purifier and Invigorator sold on this continent, and acknowledged to be such by our best physicians. Our own observation also compels us to state that it will, in our judgment, give universal satisfaction. For sale by best Druggists.

As a pain killer, Dr. Smith's Golden Liniment is unrivaled. It will cure the Colic in five minutes, the Toothache in three minutes. Address, Union Medicine Co., 6 and 8 North 2d St., St. Louis, Mo.

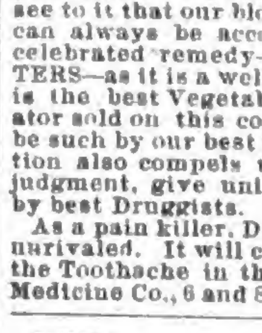

THE PERPETUAL
Sorghum Evaporator.
PRICE—No. 2, $15; No. 3, $20; No. 4, $25.
Send for Circulars to
J. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Madison, Ind.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

NONPAREIL FARM FEED, Bone, Drug, and Hand-Grinding MILLS. Also, Cotton-Seed HULLERS. Ten Sizes. Illustrated pamphlets free. Address J. SEDGEBEER, Painesville, Ohio.

LOST ENERGY Weakness, Despondency, Bashfulness, etc., for certain relief call or send Stamp to Box E. West. Med. Inst., 137 Sycamore-st, Cincinnati. NO PAY required of responsible persons for Treatment until cured.

WORKING AGENTS with energy can clear $50 a week selling an article of universal use. Permanent employment guaranteed. Address with stamp, REED BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pass This By If you are a fool or lunatic, but if you are sane and wish to make money address, Eureka Portable Table Co., St. Louis.

A GREAT SENSATION!—*Agents Wanted. Big Package Free. Better than Gold.* Address at once, F. A. ELLS & Co., Charlotte, Mich.

FOR 10 CENTS I will tell you how I sold my $35 horse for $107. Address Box 58, Centralia, Ill

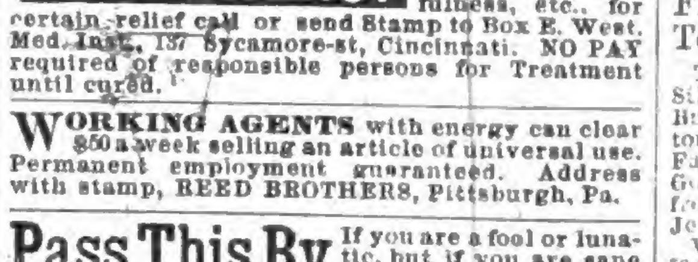

"W. and C. Scott & Sons' fine Breech-Loading Double Guns!!" as furnished to the "Caw Caw" Club of Milwaukee, and others, believed to be the *best* breech-loader now in use. Also "Muzzle-Loaders," *every variety of style, size and price.* "W. and C. Scott & Sons' New Illustrated Work on Breech-Loaders," bound in morocco, 25 cents by mail. Send for price lists and circulars to WILLIAM READ & SONS, 13 Faneuil Square, Boston, Agents.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE NEW SCALE
WARRANTED 5 YEARS
HAINES PIANOS.
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR FREE
27 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons,

℞ Has been widely used, during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes, or chills, once broken by it, do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follows the cure. Indeed, where disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm has no speedier remedy.

For **Liver Complaints** it is an excellent remedy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

TRADE MARK

CONSUMPTION
And Its Cure.
WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.

Western Agt's: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis.

10,000 FARMERS WANTED,

To Improve 1,455,000 acres Railroad Lands in the Middle Region of Western Iowa. Average credit price, $6 per acre. Title clear. Climate and soil the best in the world. Pure running streams. No fever and ague. These lands are traversed by the Chicago & North-western and Ill. Central Iowa lines, over which land Exploring Tickets are sold from Chicago Dubuque, Clinton, &c., receivable for lands purchased. Field agents will attend parties through from Chicago, and show the lands to purchasers. For R R. tickets or hand-book and guide, giving maps, descriptions, locations, prices, terms, and all information, call on or address,

JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co
Office—90 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

L. D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$100,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
42nd SEMI-ANNUAL
GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Oct. 13th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold
One Prize $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000 each
Five Prizes $500 each
Ten Prizes $100 each
GREENBACKS!

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each! Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 1,000 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86.
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AGENTS WANTED *for the newest, best and fastest selling book out!*
OCEAN'S STORY;
or, Triumphs of Thirty Centuries;

by F. B. Goodrich (son of "Peter Parley") and E. Howland. Remarkable voyages, shipwrecks, adventures, explorations, piracies, mutinies, naval combats, and the history of all kinds of naval progress. The romance of "Old Ocean" and 1,000 things of interest and value. Over 200 illustrations and low-priced. Send for circular and extra terms; or, if you wish to begin at once, send $1.25 for elegant outfit. Valley Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

THE
WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
AGENTS WANTED
PRICE $50.00
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
WILSON SEWING MACHINE C°
MANUFACTURERS
CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

Agents Wanted.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., New York.

LADY agents wanted to sell four most useful patented articles for ladies' use. Business honorable and profitable. Eugenie M'f'g Co., 142 Fulton St., N.Y.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00.

Wealth and Wonders of The Boundless West.

This Great Illustrated Book, by Hon. W. E. Webb, is selling enormously. Our NEW PLAN (including three fine Chromos, FREE) trebles Agents' ordinary profits.

AGENTS WANTED. *Full particulars of this great threefold combination agency sent free.* Address, at once, E. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 193 East Washington Street, Chicago.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for the benefit of young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c. a treatise of 36 pages for 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, for 50 cents.

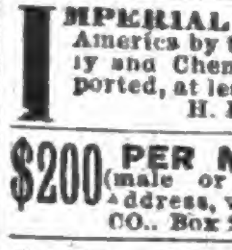

NO CURE! NO PAY! Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

IMPERIAL GIN.—The only Gin distilled in America by the Holland process. Medicinally and Chemically pure. Equal to the Imported, at less than half the price.
H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., Chicago.

$200 PER MONTH, CLEAR! Agents (male or female) wanted everywhere. Address, with stamp, JNO. W. JOHNSON & CO., Box 2729, St. Louis, Mo.

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY *Made rapidly* with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A Dutchman's Fancy.

A German went into the lottery office in Louisville the other day and inquired for ticket No 9. He either wanted 9, 99, or 99,999. But no other number would satisfy him. On inquiry for his reasons for this particular number, the following facts in his life were learned : He came to this country when 9 years of age. After he had been here 9 years he got married. Nine months after the wedding his wife gave him a child The baby, when 9 days old, was christened. He lived with his wife 9 years and during that time had 9 children. Then he had a fuss with her, and she banged him over the head 9 times with the stave of a beer keg, from the effects of which he laid in bed 9 days. He left that wife then, and had been a grass widower just 9 years on the day he had applied for the ticket. He hoped with ticket No. 9 to draw money enough to recuperate his finances, which were reduced to $9, which he offered for the ticket. On being informed that there was no ticket remaining the number of which was composed entirely of 9's he looked dejected, but immediately went out and drank 9 glasses of beer. Then he returned and said he would wait until only 9 tickets were left, and then take them all.

◆

At a recent Methodist meeting in which there was much religious interest, an old man gave expression to his joy by shouting, and continued it until it began to interrupt the services. Brother H.—— said to Brother W——: 'Go stop that old man's noise !' He went to him and spoke a few words, and the shouting man became quiet.

Brother W——, asked Brother H——, 'what did you say to the old man that quieted him so promptly ?'

Brother W——replied .

'I asked him for a dollar for foreign mission !'

◆

Several exchanges say Grant's salary amounts to $68 per day, when it lacks but two cents of being *one hundred and thirty seven dollars* per day. Fully one third of the President's time is spent in junketing around watering-places; so, in one year he gets over sixteen thousand dollars of unearned money, and twenty-five thousand per year he signed away from a depleted treasury by one stroke of his pen.

◆

One of our Exchanges thus reasons with the man who don't take the papers—except when he takes them from his neighbors : Now I tell you, squire, the day will come when somebody will write a long eulogy, on your life, character, etc. and the printer will put it in type, with a heavy black rule over and under it, and with all your riches this will be done for you as a pauper. Your liberalities wealth and all such will be spoken of, but the printer as he arranges the type will remark : "Poor, mean devil, he never took the paper, and is now swindling the printer out of his funeral notice."

◆

INDIANA NEWS.

Gen. Meredith's short-horn herd took the ribbon at Lafayette.

The new Odd Fellow's temple, at Evansville, will be dedicated on the 25th.

A party of two hundred, from Howard and Miami counties, left last Tuesday on an excursion to Great Bend, Kansas.

South Bend has a citizen who thrashes his seven-year old boy with a tug-strap so hard that the blows can be heard a quarter of a mile.

David Waterbury, Deputy County Clerk of Tippecanoe county was killed at the gate of the fair grounds, on Friday, by being thrown from his buggy.

Mr McBride writes us from Bicknell, that he has just opened a four foot vein of the finest kind of block coal in the State. He thinks there is coal enough in his mine to supply Knox county one hundred and fifty years.—*Vincennes Sun.*

Jeffersonville people are lively on sensations, but occasionally the thing is overdone. Wednesday morning a Miss Lena Cooper died in that city after a brief illness, and because her physician did not give his opinion as to the cause of her death a rumor was circulated to the effect that she was probably poisoned. This report culminated in a demand for a coroners investigation, which took place in the afternoon, resulting in a verdict that the young lady died of perpicious intermittant fever.

◆

A GOOD CHARACTER.—An Irish girl who had been working in Albany, went to Whitehall te procure a situation. On being asked for her reference by the lady to whom she applied, she at first did not comprehend her meaning. The lady explained that she meant her recommendation papers

"Oh, it's my character, mum, ye mane?"

"Certainly, replied the lady,"

"Indade, and it's an excillint character I had from the ould home, and I had it in Albany, too. But faix I lost my character, mum, commin' up on the canal boat wid a Methodist parson, mum. Ye see the ship sunk and all my papers wint to the bottom, and my character was destroyed, entirely."

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

Advice From "Adirondack Murray

From the advance sheets of the Rev. W. H. Murray's new book on "The Horse," we extract the following

Be sure that the horse you purchase has symmetry, viz, is well proportioned throughout. Never purchase a horse because he has a splendid development of one part of his organization, if he be lacking in any other. Above all, keep well in mind what you are buying for, and buy the horse best adapted to the work you will require of him ; and when such an animal is yours, be content. Never jocky. An occasional exchange may be allowable; but this daily "swapping" of horses advertises a man's incompetency for anything higher. Another caution is this. Never purchase a horse until you have seen him move, and under the same conditions to which he will be exposed in the service you will expect of him. If for a draft, see him draw, back and turn round in both directions ; if for the road, see how he handles himself, not merely on level ground, but going up sharp declivities ; and, above all, descending them. In this way you will ascertain the faults or excellences of both his temper and structure.

In these exercises drive him yourself. The reins in a skillful hand aided by the whip or mouth, can be, made to conceal grave defects, Let him move with a loose rein, so that he may take his natural gait, and artificial ; for, by so doing, you will detect any mistakes of judgment you may have made when looking him over in a state of activity. Many a time unsoundness will appear in motion which no inspection of the eye and finger, however close can ascertain. When you have walked him and jogged him, if he is to serve any other than mere draft purposes, but him to his speed, and keep him at it for a sufficient distance to test his breathing capacity; then pull him up; jump from the wagon and look at his flanks; inspect his nostrils, and put your ear close to the side of his chest, in order to ascertain if the action of the heart is normal. If this exercise has caused him to perspire freely, all the better; for you can then see, when you take him back to the stable, whether he "dries off" quickly, as all horses do in perfect health.

◆

Where Is Smoke Is also Fire.

A Virginia City (Nev.) man of scientific turn, proposes to banish cigars and their companion the pipe. And this is the detailed manner in which he will do it : He is about to erect extensive works near Virginia City which will include large retortes wherein tobacco will be burned and the smoke thus produced will pass through proper pipes to a large bell-shaped receptacle where it will be cooled and purified and so scented that it will have the flavor of the finest Havana cigar. From this receptacle a main pipe will lead up into the city, and from this will be small branch pipes leading to all the principal saloons and houses in the town. In every house where the smoke is taken there will be placed a meter, similar to a gas meter, but much more delicately constructed. Running from these meters will be pipes leading to all the rooms in the house, and connected with these pipes at convenient points, will be long flexible tubes, each tipped with a handsome amber mouthpiece for the comfort and convenience of smokers. When a man desires to take a smoke he has not to go to the trouble of hunting up tobacco and filling his pipe. There is none of this trouble and vexation. He has only to place the amber mouthpiece between his lips, turn a small silver thumbscrew, and the cool delicious. perfumed smoke glides into his mouth. By this ingenious and delightful arrangement the professor hopes to do away with tobacconists. anti-tobacco tracts, and at the same time make an immense fortune.

◆

The New York *Herald* says of the Democratic party and the anti Republican elements·

The dream is over. The incongrous and incoherent coalition of 1872 against General Grant is abandoned by the Democratic party. The Democracy of Ohio for the West, and their brethren for the East, in taking their new departure for their approaching fall elections, have as quietly ignored the Liberal, or anti Grant Republicans as if no such organization had ever existed. and as if such lately conspicuous engineers and pioneers as Greely and Brown, Sumner, Trumbull Schurz, Curtin, Forney and Fenton had belonged to the Dark Ages. The reaction of the democracy from their strange adventures of last summer, in which they appeared as the followers of an unknown body of deserters from the administration on their Cincinnati platform, has been very quiet, but it is decisive. From the profitless pursuit of those strange gods the old party of Jefferson and Jackson and Buchanan returned to its own altars.

◆

Fannie Grey, an orphan girl residing in Harrison county, became insane a few days ago from excessive novelreading.

Davenport & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMIALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,
Wall and Window Paper,
in v'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner
Window Shades !
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

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OPENING!
—OF—
SPRING
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CLOTHING
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S. Lauferty
WILL SELL
READY MADE
CLOTHING
Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'
Furnishing Goods!
which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.
Call and price his goods before you buy.
ON MAIN SREET.
Auburn, Ind.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.
Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Executors Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executor of the last will of John Somers, deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction at the late residence of said testator, one mile east of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., on Saturday, October the 11th, A. D. 1873, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, household furniture, hay, wheat, corn and oats in the bushel, and various other articles. Sale to begin at nine o'clock A. M. Terms. All sums of three dollars and under cash. Over three dollars, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with interest, at six per cent. if paid when due, ten per cent. from date, if not paid at maturity, and Attorneys fees if suit be instituted, waiving valuation and appraisment laws, and with approved security.

JAMES McCLELLAN,
Executor.

Merchant Tailor,
And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
teaied AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,
No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.
M E. WOODWARD.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools with out license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES !
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing !
er shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing !
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS,
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50 and 52 East Main Street,
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St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE !
F. D. RYAN Pro
—
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patrogage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,
SUCCESSPRS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

WISHART
PINE TREE !
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it mus hold above all others in the market.
—
NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.
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FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

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DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Queensware,
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Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc
Quick Sales and Small Profits.
Call and examine before you make your purchases.
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Made from the Best Materials,
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—OF—
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South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

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Therefore buy your
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CHARLES KLOTZ
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Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.
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Of all descriptions, and
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Made to Order!

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STORE !
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FOR EVERYBODY.
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FOR EVERYBODY !
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STOVES
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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, September 25, 1873. No. 39.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
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Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

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1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon. Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.
Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E. Rose, Ezr. D. Hartman.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.
DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

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FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. WAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. H. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near railroad, Fort Wayne Ind.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M.	6,00 A. M.	9,10 A. M.	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,22 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P. M.	,03 "
Orrville ...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M.	3,01 "	7,08 "
Mansfield.	6,55 "	3,18 "	5,00 "	8,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A. M.	6,00 "	9,55 "
Forest.....	11,05 "	7,25 "	7,55 "	11,18 "
Lima......	12,08 P. M.	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2.20 "	11,25 "	11,50 A. M.	2,35 "
Plymouth	4.45 "	2,35 P. M.	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago ...	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A. M.	9,20 A. M.	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth	9.15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,01 P. M.	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima........	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,10 A. M.	6,40 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6 00 A. M.	6,50 "	3,15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P. M.	7,19 "	4,48 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8,05 "	2,25 P. M.
Rochester	2,48 "	A. M.	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15 p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 26
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 06		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 52	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 50
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

Wm. A. ERNST, Sup
R. BILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail
1 Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.43
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.56	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4.08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3,05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.85
Auburn	3.00		2.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 187 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo ity and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Butler.......	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a. m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna.......	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'n
Corunna.......	2.40 a. m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan.........	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo......	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler.........	2:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8.00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 46 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South.

	Mail.	Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 5 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	2 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Fresco &
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27, 73.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to modeat all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction to all as us. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT.
THOMAS & ELSON

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of goods & es, in the building one door west of the bakery and fully solicits the patronage of the public for custom work promptly attended to.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and
Povisions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock of
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the public at prices that defy competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Job Printing.
When you want anything in the line of
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this Office.

Horace's Specimens.

The other day, while scrambling out of the great hole in the ground near the *Sun* office which the *Tribune* were filling up with costly brick and granite as a monument to the founder of that paper, we picked up a piece of copper ore. The bit of green rock recalled to mind an amusing incident in the life of the late Horace Greeley. It occurred many years ago, long before the great war was begun, and before even the Philosopher of Spruce street had dreamed of being the Democratic candidate for President.

The interior third story editorial room on Nassau street, so long occupied by Mr Greeley, had become exceedingly dingy. Its furniture was in the last stages of dilapidation. Various propositions to improve it had been vetoed by the occupant, who feared that any attempt at change would derange the order of his papers and books of reference.

But one Saturday, while the sage was chopping wood at Chappaqua, the burly engineer, Patrick O'Rourke, came up with a host of helpers, and pretty soon had everything topsy-turvey. The carpet was torn up by the roots and the sub-soil shoveled out from under it. The furniture was hustled aside, the walls were scraped and papered, the wood-work painted, a new carpet laid, and by nightfall Patrick, as he surveyed the wholesome change, congratulated himself on the wondrous achievement.

Next day Mr Greeley, coming in fresh from the serene influences of Dr. Chapin's sermon, was struck with dumb wonder at the metamorphosis. Without a word he slumped down into his easy chair and thrust his feet under the desk, apparently in a fine mood to do justice to bleeding Kansas or castigate the rascally free traders. Hardly had he touched his seat, however, when he sprang up as though stung, and pointing under his desk, shrieked in his squeakiest tones:

"What—thief has stolen my specimens; w-h-e-r-e-'s my specimens?"

The people from the outer office rushed in at the row, and pretty soon Mr Greeley was apprised that Patrick O'Rourke was the leader of the vandals who had despoiled his sanctum.

"Send him up here," yelled Horace; "send him up!"

So Patrick was summoned from the vaults of the establishments, where he was engaged, like the good Deacon Smith's wicked partners, in getting up steam on Sunday for Monday's paper.

O'Rourke came in, expecting to be complimented for his thorough work. Slowly wiping the perspiration from his forehead on his bare, brawny arm, he slowly drew up to the editor, his face wreathed in smiling anticipation But the sight of Horace's angry countenance warned poor Patrick that a storm was imminent.

"What is it, Mr Greeley?" he mildly queried.

"Pat, where's my specimens?" screamed Horace pointing to a vacant spot under the desk.

"Specimens! Mr Greeley? Specimens! meekly responded the innocent Patrick.

"Yes; the specimens I kept under here," said Horace

"Well, Mr Greeley," blurted out Patrick, "I don't know anything about yer *specimens*, but if ye mane that old type box full of rocks ye kept there, why they only littered up the place, and I threw 'em into the street."

"You damned fool!" screamed Horace. "Didn't you know that box of specimens was all I had to show for twenty thousand dollars' worth of copper stocks?" and the good man sank hysterically back in his seat to ponder on his misfortune, while poor Patrick thoroughly humbled, hurried out to recover what he could of the lost treasures. He succeeded in finding some of them, and put them in a cellar for safe keeping.

This was long, long ago, and here now is a solitary fragment of that time turning up under the laborer's mattock and testifying to the generous nature of one who might have been a Crœsus had he been less credulous; who might had he been more worldly-minded, have built in his own lifetime, out of his own hard earned wealth, the stately structure it was the dream of his life to found, but whose erection he was never designed to witness. The dreamer is now dust; the busy life but a recollection. Of that great fortune which he won, there remains to his children but a crumbling fragment, comparatively as inconsiderable as this bit of copper ore.

* * *

A Pennsylvania girl went blackberrying five weeks ago, and when heard from the other day was keeping house with her husband in Georgia. She concluded to work all her blackberries into jam.

FILLEY.

So it seems the Postmaster of St. Louis has been exacting presents from his clerks. His name is Filley, and five per cent. upon their monthly salaries seems to have been about his figure. Some paid more; and some were let off without paying anything; but the net profit of these assesments is stated at something like $1,500 a month. This continued during four years—Mr. Filley's term of office—would make a handsome aggregate.

Filley is a great friend of President Grant. When the President was in St. Louis recently Filly gave him a splendid dinner. The expense of this dinner is reported at as high a figure as $600. Mr. Filley has also had to go to Washington on officia business, and this journey likewise is said to have cost him $500 or $600. For these extra expenditures, and especially for the entertainment of his friend, the President, at St. Louis, he desires to be reimbursed. For this reason he levies these little assessments.

In St. Louis an outcry is made against such proceedings. They are certainly contrary to old fashioned ideas, but with the practice and principles of the present day they are in harmony. When President Grant came into office he appointed to the best places in his gift gentlemen who had made him handsome presents; and why should not Filley imitate such an example and take presents from those whom he appoints to places?

A great deal is said against monopolies, and Filley knows that in St. Louis Mr. Orvil L. Grant, brother of the President, is getting $5,000 a year salary and ten per cent. upon an $800,000 contract in connection with the President's appointment of Mr. Thomas Walsh architect to supervise the construction of the Custom House. Now, should such things be confined to the President's family? Perish the thought! Let there be no monopoly in the business of presents, and let Filley make a good thing out of his Post Office. He is the President's friend, and who will say that he ought not, like the President's brother, to derive some pecuniary benefit from such an affectionate relation?

Mr, Ruby's Funeral.

From the Danbury News.

The day Mr. Ruby across the way was to be buried Mrs Moriaty told her daughter Clarinda that she guessed she would attend, as she wasn't feeling very well, and a ride would do her good. She knew there would be several covered carriages furnished at the expense of the family, and she was equally confident that it could be so managed that she would occupy a portion of one of them. She was among the first at the house, and occupied a prominent position.

As the other friends arrived she took occasion to recall reminiscences of the late Ruby that brought tears to their eyes, and when the services were over, as the first carriage drove up for its load, the distress of Mrs Moriaty at the death of Mr Ruby was so marked as to excite the livliest sympathy. Then the second coach came up Mrs M. had got down to the gate by this time, and as the door of the second coach was opened, and a call made for the occupants, it seemed extremely doubtful if she could hold up another instant. She leaned against the post, and stared into the coach, and over its rich upholstering, and said the late Ruby seemed more like a son to her than a neighbor. Whereupon the usher looked appropriately sad, and called up the third and last coach. This had yellow cushions and pink straps, and Mrs Moriaty did not hesitate to protest that in the death of Mr Ruby the community had met a loss it was not possible to recover from, and that she would follow him to his last resting place if she had to do it on her knees, and feel grateful for the opportunity.

Then the third and last coach filled and drove off to its place in the line, and Mrs Moriaty dried her tears, chocked back the sorrow of her heart with one mighty gulp, and strode into her own house, shutting the front door without the aid of the knob. She told Clarinda that it was the scaliest affair she ever went to, and had it not been for the body there would have been no funeral at all.

A Driverless Race Horse.

There was a rather unusual incident at the Steubenville race grounds last Saturday afternoon. It was in the pacing race for a purse of $600, free to all. There were five entries. The winning horse was Copperbottom. He took the first heat, and in the second heat the sulky of Copperbottom came into collision with another, and was instantly overturned. The driver of Copperbottom was, of course, thrown out, and it was expected that Copperbottom would run away. Contrary to expectations, however, the horse never broke once, and came in amid the wildest of cheers ahead in as good style as if its driver had been behind him. The enthusiasm of the crowd was immense. They cheered and cheered the self possessed horse which had declined to get frightened, like most of its kind, when released from a driver's care.

The judges were at first going to give the heat to the horse which came in second, because Copperbottom came in without a driver. The crowd getting wind of the possible ruling against the gallant Copperbottom, gathered around the stand, while from every hand went up cries of "Copperbottom! Copperbottom!"

The judges saw if they should give the race to the second horse that the crowd were just in the mood to pull the stand down about their ears. They then retired, and, after consultation, ruled the heat a dead heat. They would have been obliged to give the heat to Copperbottom, as he never broke once, had it not been for the claim of foul put in by the driver of the sulky with which Copperbottom collided.

As it was, it was one of the rare events of the turf where a horse lost its driuer, but yet has kept its place in the race as if nothing had happened.

* * *

THE FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The first thousand dollars that a young man earns and saves, over and above his expenses in earning it, will ordinarily stamp upon his mind and character two of the most important conditions of success—industry and economy. It is far better for him that he should earn the first thousand dollars than that they should be given to him. If he earns it he knows what it is worth, since it represented to him a very considerable amount of effort. If he saves it while earning a much larger sum, he acquires thereby the habit of economy. Neither of these lessons could be taught by a mere gift. On the whole, it is no disadvantage for a young man to begin life poor. Most persons who have become rich in this country were once poor; in their poverty they gained habits from the stern necessities of their condition, which in the end resulted in riches. Those who were born with silver spoons in their months, and spent their early years in adleness and prodigality, seldom amount to much as men in the practical business of life.

* * *

We know of no reason why the President should not travel in the same boat with "the grabbers." He grabbed more than any, and is to greater degree responsible for the existence of the law than any score of Congressmen. He could have killed the bill at any moment, He could have vetoed it after its passage. He didn't do either, yet other men are denounced and he goes scot free so far as the Radical papers are concerned. It seems to us that if those who voted for the bill are to be broken upon the wheel the President ought to share a similar fate for imparting to it approval and validity.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

* * *

General McCook, who was assassinated at Yankton, the other day, was the fifth of his family who have met with violent deaths [illegible] M. McCook, the youngest of them, was killed at Bull Run; Brigadier General [illegible] L. McCook, as will be remembered, was foully assassinated while riding in an ambulance in Tennessee, sick and unable to defend himself from the attack. The father, Major Daniel McCook was killed in Ohio while following Morgan; Brigadier General Dan McCook fell in the fight of Kenesaw Mountain; and now Edwin S. McCook, after going through the hazards of war, was brutally murdered while at a public meeting in Yankton. There is not, probably, another family in this country which has been so peculiarly bereaved.

* * *

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* is dissatisfied with Senator Thurman's Waverly speech. The scintillations of "J. N." are more to the [illegible] liking.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A DESPICABLE piece of vandalism was lately perpetrated at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by some unknown miscreants. The vault containing the remains of the late Chancellor Livingston and others of his family was broken open, the coffins destroyed, the bones of the dead scattered about, and the silver handles and plates of the coffins stolen.

WILLIAM BRINSTEAD and Benjamin F. Welsh, members of the Board of Works of Jersey City, charged with corruption in office, have been tried and found guilty....The balloon in which Prof. Wise was to attempt an aerial voyage across the Atlantic has collapsed, and with it the enterprise has suffered a like fate. A New York dispatch of the 12th thus tells why and how the project came to naught: "An immense crowd visited the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, this afternoon, to witness the departure of the big balloon for Europe. The process of inflation commenced at an early hour this morning and continued steadily until ten minutes past 4, when the balloon suddenly swayed to the north, ripped half way around, with a great tearing noise, and fell flat upon the ground. The immense volume of gas which had been pumped into it, nearly 400,000 feet, escaped at the same moment, nearly suffocating those who stood on the inside. Inspector Polk, Mr. Goodsell and Police Commissioner Briggs had but the instant before shifted their positions to the eastward, and thus escaped being buried in the netting and canvas. The crowd made a general rush over the ropes, with the intention of tearing up the canvas into small pieces and carrying them off as mementoes, but a strong force of police on the ground charged and drove them back. Mr. Stiner, who had contracted to fill the balloon, said that it would be all folly to attempt another inflation, as the bag was not made of the proper material. So the enterprise is abandoned for the present."

KENYON, COX & Co., heavy Wall street operators, have suspended....Vice-President Wilson is almost entirely restored to health.... Hon. John P. Hale is on his legs again....A counterfeit of the new fifty-cent note is in circulation, and is said to have made its appearance two days after the genuine was issued....Prof. Wise publishes in the New York papers a card defending his theory of an easterly air current, and announcing his readiness to start for Europe at any time in a gas-tight silk balloon. It is announced that the *Graphic* managers will immediately have constructed a silk balloon, in which Prof. Donaldson will attempt the Atlantic voyage. ....It is said sufficient evidence has been found to secure the indictment and conviction of the ring that has been plundering Brooklyn.

THE Eclectic Life Insurance Company, of New York, has collapsed....The earnings of the Erie railroad from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1872, were $12,167,249; same time in 1873, $11,635,961; decrease, $531.288.

THE New York merchants and shippers have organized a Cheap Transportation Association,...Charles Bradlaugh, the English agitator, arrived at New York last week.

The West.

A YOUNG man named Mills was literally blown to atoms by an explosion of nitro-glycerine, at Negaunee, Mich., a few days ago.... At the celebraton of Perry's victory, at Dayton, Ohio, one of the 12-pounders with which the veteran gunners were firing a salue was prematurely discharged, killing Peter Glenner, late of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Battery, mortally wounding Elias Anderson, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Battery, and injuring the hand of William Blair, gunner....Death has just robbed Evansville, Ind., of her oldest citizen—Isaac Sluder, aged 110.....The recent convention of pork-packers in Chicago was largely attended, delegates from every part of the country being present. Their ext meeting will be held in Louisville on the 9th of September next....The General Freight Agents of Western railroads, at their convention in Cleveland, last week, adopted the following schedule of freight rates from the points named to New York:

	Cents.		Cents.
Cleveland, O.	35	Chicago, Ill.	.50
Cincinnati, O.	45	Champaign, Ill.	.60
Columbus, O.	40	Danville, Ill.	.55
Dayton, O.	42	Decatur, Ill.	.60
Toledo, O.	37	Jeffinton, Ill.	.68
Crawfordsville, Ind.	50	Jacksonville, Ill.	.60
Jonesville, Ind.	45	Mattoon, Ill.	.60
Fort Wayne, Ind.	45	Peoria, Ill.	.55
Alton, Ill.	59	Pekin, Ill.	.55
Cairo, Ill.	60	Pavia, Ill.	.60
Hannibal, Mo.	60	Quincy, Ill.	.60
Madison, Ind.	50	Rock Island, Ill.	.60
Mt. Pulaski, Ind.	60	Springfield, Ill.	.60
Naples, Ind.	60	Tolono, Ill.	.60
Peru, Ind.	60	Urbana, Ill.	.66
Paxton, Ind.	60	Burlington, Iowa	.60
Taylorville, Ind.	69	Des Moines, Iowa	.60
Vincennes, Ind.	65	Keokuk, Iowa	.60
Indianpolis, Inds.	45	St. Louis, Mo.	.60
Jeffersonville, Ind.	53	East St. Louis, Mo.	.57
Logansport, Ind.	45	Louisville, Ky.	e.55
Lafayette, Ind.	50	Kansas City, Mo.	.75
Terre Haute, Ind.	59	Davenport, Iowa	.60
Bloomington, Ill.	60		

THE press and people of Wisconsin are justly indignant at the increase of railway freights on all the principal lines in the State. It is alleged to be the positive orders of the Eastern officers of the railroads for their mutual profit and the oppression of the people, and threats are freely made that it will be made hot for the railways in the next Legislature by insisting on a pro rata freight tariff, advance of railway tax, and otherwise....Gen. Edwin S. McCook, Secretary of Dakota Territory, famous in the history of the late war as a member of the fighting McCook family, was assassinated at Yankton on the 11th inst., by P. P. Wintermute, a banker. It appears that they had had an altercation a few hours previous, in which McCook gave Wintermute a well-merited thrashing. Smarting under the chastisement, he went off and armed himself, and, subsequently meeting McCook in the St. Charles Hotel, where a railroad meeting was in session, deliberately shot him down in cold blood. The murderer fired four shots at his victim, only one taking effect, which proved fatal. There was much excitement, and threats of lynching Wintermute were freely made.

EDWARD BEANE, the freight conductor on the Chicago and Alton railroad, whose negligence caused the late disaster on that road, has been indicted for murder by the Cook County Grand Jury....The Chicago Board of Public Works expended last year $4,186,486. ....The advance of freight rates by the Minnesota railways has produced a feeling in some sections which, if it continues to spread throughout the State, will result in no good to the capital invested in railroads....Congressman Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, has been sued by Hugh Maher for the recovery of 80 acres of land, valued at $1,000 an acre, which, it is alleged, was conveyed to Farwell by Maher to liquidate a gambling debt thirteen years ago....Samuel P. Freeman, City Clerk of Fort Wayne, Ind., commited suicide last week, by hanging himself to a bed-post. Domestic troubles, caused by too much mother-in-law, led him to commit the rash deed.

IOWA'S hog crop this year will amount to about 1,500,000 head....The skeleton of an immense mastodon has been exhumed near New Paris, O.

THE notorious "Lord" Gordon-Gordon was recently arrested some 400 miles west of Fort Garry, and is now confined in jail on a charge of larceny....A serious accident occurred on the Detroit and Milwaukee road, fifteen miles from Grand Haven, on the 15th inst., by which two persons were killed outright, two more are expected to die, the life of another is in doubt, and seven others are wounded more or less severely. The accident was caused by a bullock stepping upon the track thirty feet in front of the locomotive, which deliberately stood there until thrown down under the locomotive truck wheels, and suddenly throwing the tender, express, mail, and two coaches off the track. Six hundred people were on the train, and it is miraculous that so few were killed....Great damage has been done to the corn, tobacco and buckwheat crops by the early frost throughout the Northwest.... [illegible] bodies have been washed ashore from the foundered propeller Ironsides, and two persons are still missing. All the rest of those on board were saved. The steamer sank in 120 feet of water at a place four miles west by south of The Piers at Grand Haven, Mich. The cause of the accident was correctly given in the first dispatches. The steamer sprung a heavy leak at 7 o'clock, which gained so rapidly on the pumps that at 9 o'clock it put out the fires. When all hope of saving the vessel was gone, the crew and passengers took to the boats, and the loss of life occurred through the capsizing of two of them....Capt. Dennis Chapman, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, committed suicide by blowing his brains out, last week. Financial troubles had crazed him.

THE two hundredth anniversary of the establishment by the great French explorer, La Salle, of Fort St. Louis upon Starved Rock, near Ottawa, Ill., was appropriately celebrated on the 16th inst. Hon. N. P. Armstrong related to an immense audience the legend of Starved Rock, as he had it when a boy from a celebrated Chief, Shick-Shack, then 104 years old, and who was an actor in all the bloody struggles between the Miami and Kickapoo and Illini or Pottawottamie Indians, beginning on the Wabash, continuing through Northern Illinois, including the starvation and massacre of the entire tribe of Illini Indians except seven at Starved Rock; the rupture between the two victorious tribes of Indians at Harding; their four years of war through Central Illinois to Kaskaskia, and thence to the Wabash, where the bloody duel was fought between the 600 savages, 300 on either side, and the vanquishment of the Miamis.... The Yellowstone expedition has completed its mission, and will shortly start on its homeward march. It has been a complete success, having accomplished every object for which it was inaugurated. An area of 20,000 square miles of unknown country has been explored, the Indians thoroughly thrashed, and the survey of the Northern Pacific railway completed....Twenty-four hours' imprisonment is the sentence pronounced upon the Manitoba prisoners concerned in kidnapping Lord Gordon. The temper of the Court and people seems to have become much mollified. Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, who was present, was invited to a seat on the bench beside the Judges. The trifling sentence was received with cheers by the audience, and, after the formalities of trial had been observed, the Americans and their friends spent the evening sociably with Judge Betourney.... Chicago was visited, on the 17th inst., by a destructive conflagration. A spark from a passing locomotive set fire to a hay shed, which was soon fanned into a flame. A high wind was prevailing at the time, and the fire spread with incredible rapidity, causing a wild panic. The flames were not subdued until ten acres of buildings had been consumed. The number of houses burned was fifty-three, nearly all of which were frame shanties of little value. Total loss about $250,000, one-third of which is covered by insurance....The lost propeller Ironsides is said to have long been in an unseaworthy condition, and that she had been leaking badly for several days before the accident......Chicago underwriters estimate the loss by the recent storm on Lake Michigan at half a million dollars.

The South.

THE steamer James Howard recently caught fire on the Mississippi, near Commerce, Mo., and was scuttled to save her from burning. The Howard was the largest steamboat ever built for the Western or Southern waters, being 3,300 tons burden. She cost $160,000, and was only three years old....A number of cattle thieves have lately been hung in Vermilion county, La., by the Vigilants....The yellow fever is raging in Memphis....Lord, the missing New York *Herald* correspondent, who disappeared from Shelbyville some weeks since, has been seen near Midway, Ky., and beyond there, walking through the country, splendidly dressed, with diamond studs and heavy gold watch and chain exposed to view.

THE sunken Mississippi steamer James Howard has been raised, and will be repaired. ....A dispatch from Shreveport, La., dated Sept. 16, says: "Of the six men in our telegraph office, five have taken the fever, and two have already died. The interments average thirty or forty daily in a population of perhaps not over 4,000. The physicians and nurses are worked down. The people of the country should know these terrible facts, and send aid to the suffering city."....S. H. Tucker, one of the oldest bankers of Little Rock, Ark., has suspended.

THERE has been great destruction of property along the Rio Grande, caused by the overflow. The cotton crop is destroyed, telegraph poles and railroad tracks washed away, the mails stopped, and all communication with the interior suspended.

A RAILROAD collision recently occurred near Columbia, S. C., by which two persons were killed, one mortally wounded, and two others slightly injured....The number of deaths from fever in Shreveport is fearful to contemplate. The mortality has scarcely a precedent in history. In some instances whole families were swept out of existence in the space of a few days. The *Times* of Sept. 18 says: Our stores are all closed, and our dwellings turned into hospitals. In fact, Shreveport is one great hospital, one great charnel-house, and the *Times* merely a death-record. The number of interments since the 1st of September sums up 226. The number of sick is variously estimated at from 500 to 800.

Washington.

HENRY D. COOKE, Governor of the District of Columbia, has resigned, and President Grant has appointed Alex. R. Shepherd to succeed him....It is rumored that a heavy military force is to be sent out to punish the Sioux and other formidable Indian tribes. The officials at the various Indian agencies have been directed by the Washington authorities to allow the sale of no arms or ammunition to Indians....Since July 1 the postal-carrier service has been established in twenty-two cities....One of the measures to be brought to the attention of Congress, as soon as possible, will be a bill for the adoption of measures for the prevention of the danger and the consequent losses of ships in the American lumber-trade on account of carrying deck loads in the winter months. The Canadian Parliament some time ago issued a law on the same subject.

EX-PRESIDENT Johnson is in Washington for the purpose of taking part in the controversy now going on respecting the trial and execution of Mrs. Surrat....The postal cards are arriving from the Morgan Envelope Company in a satisfactory manner, and it is said there will be no more trouble....The charges against Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, will be thoroughly investigated, and if it is found that he has been assessing his employes his official head will go off.

THE condition of the United States Treasury is pronounced by Treasury officials to be excellent. It is predicted that, by the 1st of November, when the quarterly interest on Government bonds falls due, there will be a balance in the Treasury of quite $100,000,000 in coin, and even after deducting that interest, amounting to about $15,000,000, there will be as large a coin balance in the Treasury as has been shown any time during the year.

THE Department of Agriculture reports the increase in the area of cotton planted over that of last year at a little more than ten per cent. The status of the crop is indicated by the following averages in September: Virginia 98, North Carolina 95, South Carolina 86, Georgia 90, Florida 85, Alabama 85, Mississippi 82, Louisiana 80, Texas 92, Arkansas 93, Tennessee 92, Missouri 96. In September, 1872, the average was: Virginia 97, North Carolina 101, South Carolina 93, Georgia 96, Florida 9[illegible], Alabama 8[illegible], Mississippi 9[illegible], Louisiana 80, Texas 94, Arkansas 75, Tennessee 92.

Foreign.

The cholera is increasing in France, Italy, Russia and Germany....Six persons were killed and thirty-two wounded by a recent railroad accident between Madrid and Vittoria, Spain....The news from Spain gives rather an encouraging view of Castelar's Government. It is believed he will be able to place a large army in the field against the Carlists, and that he will at once enter upon an active and aggressive campaign....There has been a serious political riot at Tralee, Ireland....Railway accidents are becoming alarmingly frequent in England. Three occurred in one day recently. ....Amendments have been made in the Japan criminal law by which many offenses punishable by death may be atoned for by imprisonment for life....The drought in several provinces of China is great, and threatens famine and pestilence of the worst kind....Che-ki-[illegible], a curious barbarous custom, has been revived at Shanghai on account of the expected famine. Several men came before the authorities and asked permission to pray to God that the calamity be averted. If the prayer is not answered within a certain time, they will suffer themselves to be buried alive. The applications were rejected....A serious riot in the Presidency of Madras, India, was suppressed by the troops—not, however, before they had killed eight of the rioters.

THE recent railway disaster in Spain was far more serious than at first announced. Seventeen passengers were killed and seventy wounded. Scarcely a person on the train escaped injury.....A slave ship was lately captured in the Indian ocean upon which there had been horrible suffering. Out of 300 slaves taken on board, 250 had died of small-pox, and the remaining 50 were prostrated with the disease....Verdun has been evacuated by the German troops, and there is great rejoicing throughout France.....Subscriptions in Havana for the relief of the sufferers by the recent conflagration amount to $200,000.

EIGHT persons were recently killed, and several injured, by a falling wall, in the town of Stonehouse, Devonshire, England....A number of emigrants who left England for Brazil have returned, bringing doleful accounts of their treatment....A fire in Auckland, New Zealand, lately burned forty-eight houses.

PRECISELY at half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, Sept. 16, 1873, the last German soldier stepped off French territory, and left France free from the hateful presence of the German Army of Occupation for the first time since the close of the Franco-Prussian war. ....Seventy vessels were destroyed in the Black Sea, near the Bosphorus, by a terrible storm, last week. The loss of life was appalling. At one point on the coast, 265 dead bodies have been brought to shore by the waves....London (Sept. 16) telegram: "One hundred tons of American bar iron sold in Liverpool yesterday at 11 pounds, 10 shillings, thus underselling the English market." The *Mark Lane Express* (London) estimates that England must import 12,000,000 quarters of wheat this year....The British press treat with unsparing ridicule the failure of the trans-Atlantic balloon project....Another serious political riot has occurred at Tralee, Ireland....The Spanish Republican troops have recommenced the bombardment of Cartagena. ....Victor Emanuel has gone on a visit to Joseph of Austria....A number of lives were lost in the recent Havana conflagration. The pecuniary loss was about $6,000,000.

MR. STORNES, the English traveler, who lately arrived in Paris from Central Africa, reports that he met Dr. Livingstone last June, and parted with him on the 1st of July, at which time the Doctor was in perfect health. ....The cholera is increasing in Paris. It is also spreading through the provinces....Mr. Caines, iron merchant of Liverpool, in a letter to the English press, admits that iron may be profitably purchased in New York for shipment to England, and says he is convinced that the American trade is lost to England....The Earl of Hardwicke is dead....A Washington correspondent asserts that a letter received there from a trustworthy source predicts the early downfall of the Spanish Republic and the re-establishment of a monarchy.

Political.

THE Republican State Convention of Maryland, in session at Frederick, last week, nominated Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, for Comptroller, and John F. Price, of Hartford, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. ....The Oregon Republicans have nominated Hiram Smith for Congress.

DINGLEY'S (Rep.) majority for Governor of Maine is about 11,000....The negroes in the Indian Territory are moving for a Territorial Government.

THE farmers of Tennessee, in State convention at Nashville, have voted to eschew politics....The Prohibitionists of New York have nominated a full ticket for State offices.

General.

"WHO burned Columbia?" is a question on the answer to which many million dollars' worth of cotton claims depend. The testimony hitherto has been of a puzzling, conflicting nature, Gen. Wade Hampton swearing positively that it was done by Northern troops, and the Union soldiers and officers who were witnesses before the Cotton-Claims Commission averring as positively that the cotton was burning when they reached Columbia. Gen. Sherman has just made public some additional evidence in the case. It is the testimony of an irregular detachment of the Seventeenth Corps, who entered Columbia three-quarters of an hour before the regular entry of Federal troops. They allege that they saw the Southern soldiers setting fire to the bales of cotton in the streets, and the testimony, says Gen. Sherman, is conclusive enough to warrant him in reiterating his former statement, that the destruction of the cotton was the work of the Southern army.

ON the recent voyage to New York of the steamship City of Brooklyn, a woman who was a steerage passenger, insane from sickness, threw her little boy, 4 years of age, overboard, and then with her babe in her arms jumped into the sea. She was rescued, but the children were drowned.

FROM a report just issued, it appears that the American Bible Society consists of 2,125 life directors and 42,000 life members. The receipts of the last fiscal year were $737,831, of which $18,789 remain unexpended. During the fifty-seven years of its existence it has published 29,982,212 volumes, in thirty-five dialects and languages.

THE Transportation Committee of the United States Senate visited Montreal last week, to have a talk with the leading Canadians concerning the improvement of water routes. They were well received and hospitably entertained.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Loss of the Propeller Ironsides off Grand Haven, Mich.—Upward of Twenty Lives Lost.

[Grand Haven (Sept. 15) Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

The steamer Ironsides, of the Engleman line, one of the largest steamers on the lakes, foundered and sunk when seven miles off this port, at noon to-day. Her signal of distress was hoisted at 9 o'clock this morning, but so terrible was the heavy sea and high wind that no assistance could possibly reach her. She labored in the troughs of the sea from 7:30 in the morning till the time she sunk. The passengers and crew—of whom there were nineteen of the former and thirty of the latter—manned the lifeboats and left the steamer about 11 a. m., the last boat leaving her at 11:50 a. m. When the last boat had got about a quarter of a mile from her, she went down. There were five boats filled with the crew and passengers. One of the boats, having five men and four women on board, capsized, and only one man reached the shore. Four boats have reached the shore up to 11 p. m. The boat with Capt. Sweetman, his wife, and five passengers has not yet been heard from; it is feared they are among the lost. Thirty-two persons are known to have been saved. Fourteen bodies have been recovered.

The Ironsides was in plain sight of the harbor until she went to the bottom. Senator Ferry was one of the first to discover her signal of distress, about 9 o'clock, but it was too late, even had there been a boat here which could side the terrible sea, to carry relief. The propeller Lake Breeze bravely undertook the task, but was herself disabled before getting half a mile out of the harbor. The following is the statement of the Ironsides' clerk, Mr. E. T. Watkins:

"We left Milwaukee at 9:10 last night with nineteen passengers and a crew of thirty men, and were due in Grand Haven between 5 and 6 this morning. The cargo consisted of 12,000 bushels of wheat, [illegible]00 barrels of flour, 125 barrels of pork, and some miscellaneous articles. This was a very light cargo, since the boat could carry 1,100 tons. A moderate gale was blowing from the southwest, which constantly increased until it became a terrific gale before daylight. I did not get up until 9 o'clock, when the boat was rolling fearfully. I immediately went below and found the men working at the pumps. The water had already put out the fires, and the engines were useless. I then went to the office and got the passenger register, money, and manifest, and went on the hurricane deck, where I found Capt. Sweetman getting the foresail on. He was thoroughly self-possessed, and the men obeyed orders promptly. We then made about three miles toward the shore. The signal of distress had been raised at 9:30. About 10 o'clock the passengers all put on life-preservers, for it was evident the boat must go down. At 11:20 the Captain ordered the boats to be manned. In the first boat all the lady passengers, except one, were placed; in the second boat were ten or twelve of the passengers and crew. I took charge of the third boat, which carried seven passengers, including one lady, and two of the crew besides myself, all of whom were saved. After we pushed off, I saw two other boats leave the wreck, in one of which I supposed the Captain to be. My boat was nearly half a mile from the Ironsides when she sank, stern foremost, about five miles from the shore. It was ten minutes past 12 when she disappeared. She was estimated to be worth about $115,000; was thoroughly overhauled last winter, and was considered one of the staunchest boats on the lake."

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

Mr. F. N. Ripley, of Lowell, Mass., a very intelligent young man, who was one of the saved, gives the following additional particulars: "The sea became so rough a little after midnight that I could not sleep, though accustomed to the water. After daylight the boat rolled so desperately that every movable thing was smashing about the vessel, and it was impossible to cross the cabin. It was between 7 and 8 o'clock when we came in sight of the harbor, and it was so rough that it seemed unwise to attempt an entrance. We could see the light-houses and the vessels on the beach, and wondered that no one came to our relief.

"It was a sad sight. The passengers stood in silence with their life-preservers on, knowing that in a few moments they would all be at the mercy of the breakers. But all were calm and self-possessed. Capt. Sweetman behaved with the utmost coolness and courage, and the crew obeyed every order readily. We were all washed out of the boat in which I was placed, when within thirty rods of the shore, but were rescued by those on the beach in a most gallant way. I was picked up unconscious, but am all right now. The Captain said it was the roughest sea he had ever seen on the lakes."

Those familiar with the shore say that the Ironsides went down in not less than forty fathoms of water.

The Patent Office.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1872 has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. It gives a complete alphabetical list of patents for the year —13,590 in number—with name, residence and invention, alphabetical lists of inventions, designs, re-issues, extensions, disclaimers and trade marks. In addition to this technical information there is a considerable amount of statistical, official and general matter, which conveys some idea of the vast field of scientific and mechanical progress covered by the ingenuity of the people of the United States. The report gives the following exhibit of the business of the office for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872:

Application for patents	18,246
Patents issued, including reissues and designs	13,590
Applications for extension of patents	285
Patents extended	240
Caveats filed	3,090
Patents expired	3,481
Patents allowed, but not issued for want of final fee	2,392

The following were the nationalities of the patentees:

United States	13,009
Great Britain	445
France	51
Other Governments	85
Total	13,590

The following shows the number of patents by States and Territories and army and navy:

	No.		No.
Alabama	45	Nebraska	22
Arkansas	13	Nevada	22
California	265	New Hampshire	122
Colorado	12	New Jersey	682
Connecticut	[illegible]	New Mexico	2
Dakota	2	New York	3,079
Delaware	42	North Carolina	36
District of Columbia	148	Ohio	985
Florida	8	Oregon	23
Georgia	59	Pennsylvania	1,575
Idaho	1	Rhode Island	179
Illinois	863	South Carolina	29
Indiana	385	Tennessee	105
Iowa	235	Texas	73
Kansas	73	Utah	3
Kentucky	[illegible]	Vermont	91
Louisiana	[illegible]	Virginia	106
Maine	170	Washington	3
Maryland	242	West Virginia	57
Massachusetts	1,485	Wisconsin	201
Michigan	[illegible]	Wyoming	1
Minnesota	78	United States army	7
Mississippi	75	United States navy	8
Missouri	251		

The financial exhibit of the office is not only flattering to its prosperity and magnitude, but shows that it is one of the few, very few, self-supporting branches of the Government.

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, the receipts and expenditures were as follows:

Receipts	$699,726.39
Expenditures	665,595.00

The state of business at different times from 1837, the date of the present organization of the Bureau, to 1872, may be seen by the following comparative exhibit:

PATENTS ISSUED.

1837	453	1849	1,070	1861	3,340
1838	[illegible]	1850	995	1862	3,521
1839	425	1851	869	1863	4,170
1840	473	1852	1,020	1864	5,020
1841	495	1853	1,958	1865	6,616
1842	517	1854	1,902	1866	9,450
1843	531	1855	2,024	1867	13,015
1844	502	1856	2,502	1868	13,378
1845	[illegible]	1857	2,910	1869	[illegible]
1846	619	1858	3,710	1870	13,321
1847	572	1859	4,538	1871	[illegible]
1848	660	1860	4,818	1872	13,590

Pure Iron.

Absolutely pure iron is said to have been produced by a Russian chemist by means of the galvanic battery. During the process a large quantity of hydrogen was disengaged from the ordinary iron used. The pure iron is a silver-white metal, very malleable and ductile, and so soft as to be readily cut with a pair of scissors. It is very different from iron which has hitherto been supposed to be pure. It oxidizes very rapidly, and water is decomposed by it by the rapid absorption of oxygen.

DAVID CROCKETT'S son and daughter are now living in Hood county, Texas.

COMBINE.

Let Farmers Use Combination Against Combination, and Lock Up Their Products.

[Extracts from the Speech of S. M. Smith, at Carrollton, Ill.]

* * * Now I have brought this just where I wanted it. Find what will be a fair, reasonable price for your products, and hold them at that. But they [the monopolists] turn around in this bugbear style, and say we are in debt. Let us get out of debt. Anything short of freezing and starvation, for a couple of years, that we may own ourselves hereafter, is preferable to going on in the way we are. Do not buy anything that you can do without. Cannot we do without some of the luxuries we have? Cannot we do without tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco, or whisky, if necessary? I will agree to do all that for a couple of years, if you will turn in and help me, and let the saving accumulate. If it is the surplus that reduces the price of our products, let us make a surplus of theirs. Will not that make it equal again? That is the true remedy to begin with, and until we come to that point we are simply slaves. So long as we allow other people to fix a price upon our labor, just so long are we slaves, having the semblance, and nothing else, of freemen.

So I say there is a necessity for organization, for combination to meet combination. We can gain by concerted action just what these women did with their butter. See how easily we can meet combination with combination provided we all agree; but how are you going to agree in anything unless you come together, united in a common bond with a common purpose? If we have union of action in this matter, the victory is ours. It is won in a moment.

ACTION OF THE PORK PACKERS.

There are my friends the pork packers from all the principal cities in this Union, who last year met and combined to fix the price of pork. You know that as well as I. St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Louisville, and Cincinnati came together, just as they are going to convene next week at Chicago, and fixed the price of our pork for the coming year, just as coolly as the master sold the slave or the products of his labor. Last year they fixed the price upon your pork at $4 a hundred, live weight, and they would buy all there was in the West at that. Of course they got it, and if they had fixed the price at $2 they would have had it. ["I only got $3.25."] Probably the high price for freight made the difference in your case.

What right had they to do this? Certain people denounce me because I use strong language. Col. Coleman called these pork men scoundrels, and I believe it is a good word; for the man who robs me is a scoundrel. They combined to rob us. The scoundrels came together and fixed their price, and the pork began coming in. The men who were in debt, and whose notes for these reapers and mowers had matured, sold first, and when they were through, the stream stopped. It costs as much to run a packing-house half time as it does whole, and as the pork did not come in, they put the price up 40 cents a hundred, and that started the stream again, and the next set of men, whose notes for reapers and corn-planters had matured, sent in another lot. When that was worked up, the pork-packers put up the price another 40 cents, and another lot came along.

WHAT FIXES THE PRICE OF PORK AND CORN.

I admit that there are very many rich farmers in our country; but the rich ones are the exception, and the poor ones are the rule; that is the difference. But did your rich men, who did not owe a dollar in the world, and who have your farms stocked and paid for, stop to think who fixed the price on your pork? Why the men who owed the first notes for reapers, and sold the first lot of hogs, fixed the price of yours. The price of your poduce, be it what it may, is determined by the figure at which those who must sell dispose of theirs. Those who must sell fix the price for those who need not. Is it not, then, worth while to have an union of all interested, to come together and be brothers in fact as in name? We can protect each other; and, while we protect our poor neighbor, and assist him over a tight place, we are protecting ourselves. because, if he must sell at 20 cents, that fixes the price upon our corn. This is inevitable; for suppose you have a deficit of a million bushels of wheat in this State, and have to send out of Illinois to buy it, the price at which you can lay it down where it is wanted for consumption fixes the price of all there is in the State for home consumption. If there is a surplus of a million, in just the same way the price at which you buy corn and pork of those who must sell fixes the price for those who need not sell. Then it is your interest to come together in these Farmers' Clubs and Granges, organizations and combinations for a common purpose, which is the mutual self-protection of the whole people. I do not believe there is anything impossible in this world if we only say we will. I never found the words "I can't" in any book I ever saw.

COME UP AND JOIN THE ORGANIZATION.

I know some of you are standing aloof, that there are thousands and tens of thousands in this and other States who are hanging back, saying, "I do not see that it is any use to pay a dollar to get into this organization, and attend these club meetings, because it will not amount to anything. I will not get my money back." So long as you say that, this reform of ours will drag. Remember the fable of the bundle of rods, for that tells the whole story. The father handed to his quarreling sons a bundle of rods, and said: "Pull one out, and see how easily you can break it, but put them all together and your united strength cannot break them." So our numerical strength makes us irresistible if you will use the power you have. Combination will beat combination. When those villains and scoundrels combined at $4 for your pork, how easily you could have met them. Did you ever stop to think, my friends, that not a single locomotive nor car can run over these prairies of ours without the oil manufactured from the hog, and with which they grease their wheels. Shut down on your pork for one season, and you dry up every locomotive in the State. They cannot run a day without you, nor can people do without pork as an article of food, without lard, or your other products. The wheels of the world will not go, unless you grease them with the products of your toil. Then why will you give it away, and sell for $4 a hundred what cost you $5 or $6? It is for want of this combination, just because you are scattered all over these broad prairies and do not see anything beyond the little patch of real estate that you call your own, and beyond which you never cast a thought. There you are tugging away for very life, year after year, to see how much more you can produce, in order to fatten the cormorants who are wringing the very life out of you and taking three-quarters of the profits of our labor. And you keep tugging on in that way without a thought as to whether there is any possibility of bettering your condition.

AND VICTORY IS YOURS.

But when you come together and enter into a combination of this sort by your State, county, township, or precinct associations, one auxiliary to the others all the way up, and when the machinery is perfect, I say you have a combination that is irresistible, for the reason that you hold in your hands the breadstuffs which feed the world; and when you lock up your corn-cribs and granaries, and refuse to open them, you bring the world to your feet at once, because it cannot exist one day without you. You see the proof of it, on a small scale, in what happened about the butter. The thing is feasible right there. One of these railroad lords, who lives in comfort and ease, cannot eat a meal without some of that golden luxury that your wife and mine manipulate for him, for it is a positive necessity. I have seen my wife work over that refractory cream that would not come, and put in a little cold water, and a little hot water, until I could have pitched the whole thing into the hog-pen and let it go. I have looked by the hour and wondered at her patience, and admired that industry which would stick to that cream and produce by her manipulations that golden luxury fit for a king; and then I have had to take it to town, and go into a store with my hat under my arm, and say, "What will you please give me for this butter?" Who does not know that this is all wrong with that woman, after having stopped to give this subject a moment's thought?

IS IT WRONG FOR FARMERS' WIVES TO WEAR SILK DRESSES?

But this reminds me of another thing. It is only a month since a railroad king in the city of Chicago told a gentleman he had found out what was the matter with the farmers. The railroads were carrying corn as low as they could, but the trouble was that we had got extravagant, and some of us were actually dressing our wives and daughters in silk. That was what was the matter—we had actually been guilty of the crime of dressing our wives and daughters in silk! Can you imagine with what a sneer he said it? Can you imagine with what contempt he looked down upon us poor clods of earth who had worked and toiled through the hot sun of summer and the cold of winter, who had worn rags and patches, who had suffered privations and hardships until we were prematurely aged, older than we ought to have been at a hundred, while our wives had labored on through the burning summer days, with work never ceasing when the sun went down, so that everything might be ready for the morrow? And these scoundrels sneer at us because we give our wives a silk dress. Think of that! That is the way they speak of us. They look down upon us after they have robbed us by their extortions, and by taxing us three-quarters of the price of our products to take the other quarter to market; and well they may look down on us, when I come to think of it. It strikes me the first great law is this: if we would have others respect us, we must have some self-respect. Now, in God's name, from this day on, let us stand right up in the pride of our manhood and assert our God-given right to fix a price upon our own labor, and that henceforth and forever no banker, railroad king, or manufacturer, of whatever material, shall ever do it for us. The moment we come to that we get right out of the hovel of which I spoke.

TRY THE EXPERIMENT OF ORGANIZATION.

You and I, my friends, know it is true, notwithstanding those politicians—men who would destroy the influence of those of us who are going about the country talking about these things. They fear we have a little influence, and they want to destroy it, because they think we are stirring you up to break the chains with which they have bound you down through the ages. It is a relic of barbarism that has come down to us from the feudal ages, when we were hewers of wood and drawers of water, and when, as Hammond, of South Carolina, called us, we were the mudsills of society. We have furnished half the money to build these roads, and then they have taxed us three-quarters of our products to carry what was left to market. I know you will bear plain talk from me, for I am one of you; there is not a single thing connected with farming that I do not know. I know how meanly I have felt when I have gone to ask men what they would give my wife for butter, and when I have sold for 20 cents corn that cost me 30. This is not all. I know how hard it is to earn money on a farm, and pay for that farm. It is impossible; you cannot do it. What is the consequence? Why, you toil on till your head blossoms for the grave, and then the man who holds the mortgages takes the farm. That is what we are coming to speedily, unless we change it soon. Come up, then, and join these organizations. Do not stand back, as I saw men doing at your meeting this morning, who, when invited to come up and pay their dollar, went down stairs. It will be the best dollar you ever spent in your lives, if you get up a club or grange in every precinct in your county, and attend those gatherings as faithfully as you do your religious meetings. Make that the home where you come together with your wives and daughters, and consult about these things. Bring them there, and be what you never have been before—social beings. Abandon that isolation in which you have been so long that the milk of human kindness has all soured or dried up. Come together socially, and talk over these matters which concern us all alike, and let us concoct a scheme to meet those who are robbing us. Let us meet them with counter-schemes, and fix the price upon our products, and have it every time. The moment we make this organization general all over the United States, and bring the farmers all together in one common bond, the victory is won, and we have no more to do. This is all feasible. "Go thou and do likewise," like the ladies with their butter. Just try the experiment. Shut right down on them. "If you want my butter, you can have it for a quarter; if not, let it alone." I tell you in a week they would come after it, and this is what I want them to come to. I have been running after them long enough. I want them to hitch up their teams and come and say, "Mr. Smith, I want a bushel of potatoes; what do you ask?" I want that, instead of my shouldering them into town, and their saying, "I will give you 18 cents for them." My old back has been bent double many a day carrying potatoes and flour to the wagon, and then up some three or four pairs of stairs, and then selling 6,000 pounds for $18. Is that sufficient pay for such service?

Lightning Not Such a Terror, After All.

The following extracts from a compilation of statistics, made by some benevolent writer on the staff of the Hartford *Courant*, will give new courage to all those who carefully bestow themselves in cellars or feather-beds on the approach of a thunder-storm: "Taking the figures of the last census report for our facts, we find that, during the year 1870, there were, in the whole country, 202 deaths from lightning-stroke. Let womankind take notice that, out of these, 148 deaths were males, and only 54 of females. The total number of deaths from all causes was nearly 500,000. There 2,437 deaths from other causes to one death from lightning, and there were 190,888 persons living to every one killed by this cause. It is somewhat singular that the lightning was decidedly more destructive with both males and females between the ages of ten and thirty years than with any others; between ten and fifteen years is the most fatal time, but even then the number is very small. While only 202 persons died from lightning-stroke in 1870, there were 397 deaths from sunstroke, or nearly twice as many. It is also noticeable that there were 1,345 deaths by suicide, while there were only 202 deaths by lightning; in other words, an individual is six times as likely to kill himself as lightning is to kill him."

How to Manage an Unmanageable Horse.

A beautiful and high-spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet, or any person to handle his feet. In an attempt to shoe such a horse recently, he resisted all efforts, kicked aside everything but an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This defect was just on the eve of consigning him to the plough, where he might work barefoot, when an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico, took a cord about the size of a common bedcord, put it in the the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done, he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded him to follow; and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued and as gentle and obedient as a well-trained dog; suffering his feet to be lifted with entire impunity, acting in all respects like an old stager. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimated that it is practiced in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, Publisher.

How Charles O'Conor Insulted a Reporter and Apologized for It.

It is a generally accepted maxim that prosperity makes a man who has risen from adversity overbearing, tyrannical, and sometimes insulting, or, in other words, that he forgets his humble origin in his desire to be looked up to as a great man. Yet there are many illustrations that give the contradiction to this theory. One occurred a few days ago in which Charles O'Conor, the great civil lawyer, figured as the chief actor, and as it shows the bright side of his character, I will give you the facts. One of the leading dailies, desiring the opinion of this eminent jurist on some point, dispatched an old and experienced reporter, who served with distinction as an army officer, to see Mr. O'Conor. Sending in his card, Mr. O'Conor came out, and petulantly opened thus before the reporter had time to say "Good morning:"

"Do you come to take down what I say and what I refuse to say?"

"Certainly, sir, to take what you do say if you have no objections, bu. —"

Before he had finished the sentence the great lawyer wheeled about and hissed, as he slammed the door upon himself:

"Then, sir, that is your answer."

Mr. O'Conor disappeared in his private office, and the reporter, who had never received so gross an insult before in his eventful life, hesitated a moment whether to send in and withdraw his card, but finally left with the impression that Charles O'Conor lacked one great requisite of a gentleman—civility. Later in the day another gentleman from the same journal called upon Mr. O'Conor and was well received. To him Mr. O'Conor expressed his regrets at his rudeness, and requested him to present an apology to his brother reporter, remarking that he could not forget the fact that when his (Mr. C.'s) father published a paper, the position of a journalist was not as honorable as it is now. Charles O'Conor apologizing to a newspaper reporter! you exclaim. Yes, even this great jurist, seeing his error, was not too proud to admit it and seek to soften the feeling that was created toward him by his hasty action. There are many who think that O'Conor is in his dotage, and is no longer the lawyer of great intellect and commanding influence; but they are evidently deceived in this hastily-formed opinion, as his opinions and counsel are sought often by brother lawyers whenever intricate questions of law arise.—*New York Letter.*

The Public "Eye."

It is remarkable what an important part of the various organs of the human body play in political rhetoric. The "finger of scorn" is recklessly pointed; the "loyal heart" beats worse than a Zouave drum corps; and the "avenging hand" is always ready to shake up things generally. But perhaps the largest business in caucus and editorial thunder and lightning is done with the "eye." Already, in this terrible canine period, when humanity struggles against heat, and drizzle, and wretched, nasty mugginess, to exist, the merciless campaigners have commenced operations, and announce that the "thoughtful eye" of the country "is fixed on us." Sometimes this uncomfortable public orb is "scornful," sometimes "indignant," sometimes "rejoicing," but its favorite position seems to be "fixed." Out in Ohio they are having a hullaballoo, and they claim this obtrusive "eye" is fixed on them. We can't explain this diversity of glare, except on the theory that this awful "eye" is a revolver, and yet that destroys the notion of its being "fixed." It is equally astonishing how soon after the squabble has ended this "thoughtful eye" shuts up and behaves itself, and don't come staring round till another political fracas, which acts as the great "eye"-opener, and we have the old fuss and fury over again.

India Rubber.

A genuine article of india rubber is becoming more and more rare in the manufactures which go by that name. One criterion which is named for good rubber is that of its floating on water, its specific gravity being 0.985. The addition of any mineral adulteration of course renders it heavier than water, and it sinks; but recently cork has been introduced as an adulteration, and as it injures the quality without increasing the weight, specific gravity becomes an insufficient test of quality. In some specimens examined at the chemical works in Stolberg, forty or fifty per cent. of mineral constituents were found. In the light of these facts, a good substitute for rubber in the arts is a desideratum. One such, lately brought to notice, is a gum produced from the milkweed plant, or other varieties of the esceplia family, and flax and other seeds, by macerating and fermenting the substances, and then by evaporation reducing the resulting liquid to a thick gummy mass. The gum thus obtained may be cheaply produced, and is said to have many of the valuable qualities of rubber—is insoluble in water, may be vulcanized, etc.

The King of Beasts.

Fortunately for African hunters, the ion is a calculating fellow, and does not spring upon his prey till he has measured the ground, and has reached the distance of ten or twelve paces, where he lies crouching upon the ground, gathering himself for the effort. The hunters make it a rule never to fire upon the lion till he lies down at this short distance, so that they can aim directly at the head with the most perfect certainty. If a person has the misfortune to meet a lion, his only hope is to stand perfectly still, even though the animal crouches to make a spring—that spring will not be hazarded if the man has only nerve enough to remain motionless as a statue, and look steadily at the lion. The animal hesitates, rises slowly, retreats some steps, looking earnestly about him, lies down, again retreats, till having thus by degrees got quite out of what he seems to feel as the magic circle of man's influence, he takes flight in the utmost haste.

Ventriloquism Easily Acquired.

A writer in the Chicago *Advance* says that "the ventriloquist's art is as easy to learn as falling off a log. He maintains that there is no difficulty in acquiring the power. In the first place, he says, speak any word or sentence in your own natural tone; then open the mouth and fix your jaws fast, as though trying to hinder any one from opening them further or shutting them; draw the tongue back in a ball; speak the same words, and the sound, instead of being formed in the mouth, will be formed in the pharynx. Great attention must be paid to holding the jaws rigid. The sound will then be found to imitate a voice from the other side of the door when it is closed, or under a floor, or through a wall. To imitate a sound behind a door partly open, the voice must not be altered from the original note or pitch, but be made in another part of the mouth. This is done by closing the lips tight and drawing one corner of the mouth downward or toward the ear. Then let the lips open at that corner only, the other part to remain closed. Next, breathe, as it were, the words out of the orifice formed. Do not speak the words distinctly, but expel the breath in short puffs at each word, and as loud as possible. By so doing, you produce the illusion in the minds of your listeners that they hear the same voice which they heard when the door was closed, but more distinctly and hearer on account of the door being open. The lips must always be used when the ventriloquist wishes it to appear that the sound comes through an obstacle, but from some one close at hand.

The Spittoon Party.

The publication of a private letter from Sir John A. Macdonald, which was purloined from the postoffice, has occasioned much excitement in Canade. The Montreal *Witness* relates a sort of precedent, in the famous "Spittoon Disclosures" of the Ontario Legislature, as follows: "During the debates which preceded the downfall of the Sandfield-Macdonald Cabinet, after the Ministry had been left in the minority on one or two votes, thus giving Mr. Blake the practical control of the House, a note was sent him by Mr. Wood, who, upon receiving it, got up and told the House he had resigned his position in the Cabinet. The note was seen to pass by some member of the Conservative party, who saw Mr. Wood tear it in two and throw it into the spittoon or on the floor, and, waiting until he had left his place, went there and found it, pasted it together, and read it to the House, founding on it a charge of collusion for the overthrow of the Ministry between Mr. Blake and Mr. Wood. The note was engraved on wood and published in the *Mail*, and formed the text for innumerable articles in the whole Conservative press. The honor of picking up the note and pasting it together was first ascribed to T. R. Ferguson, who gave it to the House; but Mr. M. C. Cameron relieved him from the rather questionable honor without giving the real name, whereupon the Reform journals gave Mr. Cameron the credit for the action, and for being too modest to own it, and dubbed the party the 'Spittoon party,' as he was the leader."

Terrible Tragedy in Kentucky.

A horrible story comes to us from Kentucky. Two brothers, Jasper and Clay Wadkins, residing at Burksville, have been at enmity for nearly two years, and time, instead of softening their passion, seems only to have intensified it. Ten days ago the brothers met, and after some heated words Jasper shot Clay, inflicting a wound which confined him to his bed. A few days afterward Jasper, accompanied by his young wife, a bride of a week, went to his mother's house, where Clay was lying, and entered into a short conversation with the wounded man, his wife meantime stealthily drawing a revolver and advancing to the bedside. When she was within two feet of the bed she suddenly presented the revolver and sent a bullet through Clay's heart, killing him instantly. The shocking deed has no parallel in the history of crime. The girl is but 17 years of age, had no personal cause of ill-will toward her victim, and that she could be induced to espouse her husband's cause to such an extreme almost transcends belief. The guilty couple are now in jail, and we must await the trial before learning her motives and the origin of the quarrel which ended so tragically.—*Exchange.*

Dainty Piutes.

The Piutes have been to Mono Lake, having a pow-wow and one of their native dances. The water of the lake is very peculiar. Barbers have brought it here for shampooing, saying it was much better than anything they could prepare. If persons going in the lake for a bath stay in the water a few minutes, they have such a pricking and itching sensation of the skin that they have to go to a spring of fresh water and wash their bodies for relief. At this season of the year the water is thick with small worm, about half an inch long, that changes to a species of fly, and a light breeze of wind will drive windrows of them on the shore. The Indians rub off the outer shell or skin, winnow them, and gather bushels of the bodies for winter food. Another of their customs is scraping the ground clean under a pine tree, and making a fire under the tree, the smoke causing worms about the size and as long as a finger to fall from the tree, which they gather for winter food. They have no idea of cultivation, and only depend upon what Nature has provided, except what they get from the whites for work done. When they have money they will buy refuse beef, but no pork. When the butcher kills, they help him, and take the head, legs, and entrails to their camp.—*Nevada Letter.*

THE New York papers announced, all through the early summer, that the number of Americans going to Europe was immense—larger than ever before—50,000 at the least—and all caused by the high prices at the watering places, which, they assured us, were well nigh deserted. It turns out, now, that the number reached only 18,533, which is just 495 more than last year, and that the watering places were not deserted, after all.

Picture of a Retired Prize-Fighter.

The Saratoga correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives this overdrawn and highly-colored picture of the Hon. John Morrissey: On the piazza of the Congress can be seen any day a large-sized and heavy-molded man, all alone. He seldom speaks to any one. His voice is peculiar. He speaks as if he had a chronic cold. He wears a white flannel coat. His hair is black and crisp; his nose deformed as if broken in some affray. This man is Morrissey. A few years ago he was a prize-fighter. Then he kept a low groggery in Troy. He came to New York in desperation to mend his fortunes. New York was ruled by roughs. Armed ruffians went from ward to ward, smashing up ballot-boxes and often the heads of the men in charge. In one ward John A. Kennedy, just deceased, resolved to put an end to this outrage. Morrissey was sought and engaged to strike back for a consideration. He was such a desperate-looking fellow that Mrs. Kennedy was afraid of him, and advised her husband to have nothing to do with him. He organized a band of roughs and took possession of the polls. A harder-looking set was never seen. At noon a wagon-load of desperadoes drove up. Inspector Carpenter was on duty. "Can I go in, Cap.?" asked the leader. "Yes, walk in." Morrissey and his fifty associates said, "Good morning." "I guess you don't need me here," said the leader, and drove off. Morrissey won. With his wages he bought a clean shirt and a decent suit of clothes. He had cash enough left to open a small drinking-saloon. He is now a millionaire. He helps all who wish to fight the tiger. He don't drink—he don't play. He may swear, but no one hears him. No one goes to bed so late without leaving Morrissey up. No one gets up so early but they find him quietly walking around as if he had no employment and no interest in Saratoga. He is the chum of the eminent men of Church and State. He is hand in glove with the heavy men of Wall street. He has been to Congress, and can put "Hon." to his name. He is the king-pin of Saratoga. Men of parts allow him to slap them on the back. He holds the Commodore's horse when he returns from a ride. Prominent persons are "proud" to know him. Half New York has had its legs under his mahogany. When he was in Congress, he refused to be introduced to anybody. His uniform answer was, "I am here at my desk; if any one wishes to see me, let him come here."

Egostic Talkers.

Almost every circle is blessed with the egotist, who exercises a kind of dictatorship over it. Are you mistaken as to a matter of fact? He cannot suffer you to proceed until you are corrected. Have you a word on the end of your tongue? He at once comes to your relief. Do you talk bad grammar? He quotes rules and gives examples like a pedagogue. Does he discover that there is a link wanting in the chain of your argument? He bids you stay till he has supplied it. Do you drop a word to which he has devoted much research? He asks you whether you know its primitive signification, and straightway inflicts upon the circle a long philological disquisition. When you relate an incident which you suppose new and affecting, your friend listens without emotion. When you have done, he observes that he heard it long ago, and adds a very material circumstance which you omitted. He is never taken by surprise, and it is impossible to give him any information. And yet he never takes the lead in conversation, nor advances an original thought. It is his business to come after, and pick up the words that others let slip in a running talk, or to check their impetuosity, that he may point out to them their missteps. Had he lived in the days of Solomon, he would have flattered the royal sage with an intimation that some of his proverbs were but plagiarisms; or had he been a contemporary of Solomon's father, would have felt himself bound to give the slayer of Goliath a few lessons on the sling, and hinted to the sweet singer of Israel his private opinion that the shepherd bard did not perfectly understand the use of the harp.

A Woman of Nerve.

As Mrs. Carter, whose summer residence is near Sing Sing, was approaching the depot to the train from Albany, last week, she put her arm out of the car window to wave her handkerchief to her children, who were awaiting her arrival, and at that moment the cars passed close to an iron post, and this struck Mrs. Carter's arm with such violence that the sound of the concussion was plainly audible to those sitting near. She, however, did not utter even the slightest exclamation of pain, but with the aid of her other hand, quietly drew her injured arm into her lap, and, with tightly-compressed lips, only looked the pain she was undergoing. "I am afraid my arm is broken; but please don't mention it," she said, in answer to sympathetic glances. An examination showed that her arm was fractured in two places, but, on the train's arrival at the depot, she walked quietly to her carriage, hiding her agony lest it should cause pain to those dear to her.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

Wandering a Benefit.

A writer in the *Hearth and Home* writes as follows: "If I had a boy that wanted to run off, I would strap a knapsack on his back and send him off. The chances are that sore muscles and poor beds, good appetite and bad dinners, would fetch him back again. But that we all have the vagabond instinct, let this summer loafing by the sea and on the mountains bear witness. The more conventional our city life becomes, the stronger is the passionate impulse to break the chains of social restraint and do as we please for a while. It is the counterpoise that preserves the equilibrium of life. But what if the boy sent out with his knapsack had hardihood enough to bear the inconveniences of his life? He would get more good from straying than from school. Have I not tried it? And if I had a boy to educate I should send him on a pilgrimage, that he might serve apprenticeship to the world as did Wilhelm Meister. He might contract bad habits in his wanderings. So he might contract bad habits and more easily at college. But I would not, therefore, keep him at home. Liberty is a good tonic."

Fresh Danberries.

—Columbia hailed, Saturday. Some of the stones were 2¼ inches in circumference. Good for the Government.

—It is a painful sight to see an old man, seventy years of age, trying to sap the stamp from a second-hand postal card.

—A Brookfield man who came to Danbury for a fortnight's visit and was obliged to leave at the end of the first week, told his host that he would take the balance in money.

—An elderly gentleman named Pinkney, living in Redding Ridge, we believe, while going to the depot in Danbury, last evening, stepped on a peach pit in front of the post-office, and sat down on the pavement with shocking violence. Several people ran to his aid, and one of them asked him if he had hurt his spine. "Heaven only knows," feebly gasped the sufferer; "Look in my hat and see."

—An eighty-four-year-old Danburian who lives in the suburbs was sitting on his back stoop, last Friday, taking an after-dinner smoke, when he detected a movement at the edge of the onion bed, and saw signs that led him to believe a woodchuck was partaking of a hasty lunch of onion tops. Calling in a whisper for his gun, and taking his grandchild, who was playing on the stoop, between his knees, to keep her still, he drew bead on the spot, and poured a handful of slugs into it. Then he told his daughter to go out there and bring in the animal—and on going there she found a large pie-plant leaf (the waving of which had created the "signs"), about a peck of very sick looking onions, and an angleworm in the agonies of death.

—Somebody who was coming down Main street after the rain, Thursday evening, swinging an umbrella and smoking a pipe, attracted the attention of isolated members of the fire department, and enthusiastic outsiders, who in turn attracted his attention to the fact that his umbrella was on fire, and the fire gaining volume at every swing of the material feeding it. By this time a boy with astonishidg presence of mind had attached the street hose, and immediately bombarded the man with the cooling element. Then the man threw the umbrella and went for the boy; and the boy, frightened by the prospect of danger, lost his presence of mind, and turned the hose square in the man's face. The force was so great as to knock the man completely from his feet, and to drive him into a hatchway. When he threw the umbrella it struck an old lady named Byxbee, and he disappeared down the hatchway just in time to avoid an awful kick sent after him by the indignant Mr. Byxbee, and which deprived that gentleman of his balance, and sent him also into the hatchway, and on top of the drenched object of his attack. They were both helped out by the people who congregated, and, with the exception of a few scratches, were not injured. The umbrella was ruined, and Mrs. Byxbee lost a breast pin. The finder of the breast pin will oblige by leaving it at this office.

The Decline of Protestantism.

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that the number of Protestant theological students in Germany has considerably diminished of late. Ten years ago there were 1,100 such students in the six eastern provinces of Prussia, whereas during the past half-year there were only 680, and a similar diminution is shown by the records of all the German universities, except that of Leipzig. In Wurtemberg and Baden, especially, it is found difficult to obtain a sufficient number of candidates to fill the vacancies among the Protestant clergy. In the last number of the *Neue Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, Dr. Messmer, the editor, attributes this decrease in the study of theology to the "anti-ecclesiastical spirit of the time;" to the "lukewarmness with which religion is viewed, even in the families of the clergy; to the "contempt with which pious youths at the German colleges are treated by their fellow-students;" to the "humiliations which the clergy have to suffer in public life," and to the divisions which have sprung up in the church itself. "It is very seldom," says Dr. Messmer, "that the son of a family of nobles or merchants now elects to study theology, and preaching seems to have lost all its influence."

The Trial of Mrs. Surratt.

The New York *Tribune*, of the 10th inst., publishes a letter from Judge J. Holt, who was Judge-Advocate-General in the Surratt trial, in which he replies to statements made by a recent correspondent in that paper. Judge Holt denies the statement that Mrs. Surratt was manacled during her trial, and refers to the letter of Gen. J. F. Hartranft, who was Marshal of the Court, and in whose custody Mrs. Surratt was, in which Hartranft states that she was not manacled while in his charge, and no thought of manacling her was ever entertained by any one in authority; and, further, Hartranft received a letter from the daughter of Mrs. Surratt, who was with her mother during her trial, thanking him for his kind treatment to her mother and herself. Judge Holt also denies the correspondent's assertion that Reverdy Johnson was driven from the defense of Mrs. Surratt, and states that Mr. Johnson appeared in the trial, avowing it to be his purpose to discuss only the legal questions as to the jurisdiction of the commission to try the prisoners, and having done this he voluntarily withdrew.

An Old Pensioner Dead.

A North Carolina paper records the death of Nancy Harris, a colored woman, at the age of 110 years, at her home in Swift Creek township, that State, on the 19th ult., and says: "Her funeral, which took place from St. John's (Baptist) Church on Sunday, was largely attended by both white and colored people. For eighty-two years she had been a member of the Baptist Church, and through a long life of consistent piety had won the confidence and esteem of the white people of the neighborhood. Up to her death she drew regularly a pension from the United States Government, her husband having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war."

Combats on the Ocean.

Among the extraordinary spectacles sometimes witnessed by those who "go down to the sea in ships," none are more impressive than a combat for the supremacy between the monsters of the deep. The battles of the swordfish and whale, are described as Homeric in grandeur.

The swordfish go in schools like whales, and the attacks are regular sea fights. When the two troops meet, as soon as the swordfish have betrayed their presence by a few bounds in the air, the whales draw together and close up their ranks. The swordfish always endeavors to take the whale in the flank, either because its cruel instinct has revealed to it the defect in the carcass, for there exists near the brachial fins of the whale a spot where wounds are mortal—or because the flank presents a wider surface to its blows.

The swordfish recoils to secure a greater impetus. If the movement escapes the keen eye of his adversary, the whale is lost, for it receives the blow of the enemy, and dies almost instantly. But if the whale perceives the swordfish at the instant of the rush, by a spontaneous bound it springs clear of the water its entire length, and falls on its flank with a crash that resounds for many leagues, and whitens the sea with boiling foam. The gigantic animal has only its tail for defense. It tries to strike its enemy and finish him at a single blow. But if the active swordfish avoid the fatal tail, the battle becomes more terrible. The aggressor springs from the water in his turn, falls upon the whale and attempts, not to pierce, but to saw it with the teeth that garnish its weapon. The sea is stained with blood; the fury of the whale is boundless. The swordfish harasses him, strikes him on every side, kills and flies to other victories.

Often the swordfish has not time to avoid the tail of the whale, and contents itself with presenting its sharp saw to the flank of the gigantic animal which is about to crush it. It then dies like Maccabæsus, smothered beneath the weight of the elephant of the ocean. Finally the whale gives a few last bounds into the air, dragging its assassin in its flight, and perishes as it kills the monster of which it was the victim.

The Meanest Man.

It turns out, after all, that the meanest man is not the man we referred to the other day, who split up his first wife's tombstone. Burrows is even meaner than he. Burrows was an inveterate tobacco-chewer, but as his wife detested the practice and made home tempestuous and stormy for him when he indulged in the habit there, he always chewed when away during the day, and declared to his wife that he had stopped permanently. But one evening, upon entering the front door and drawing out his handkerchief, he accidentally pulled out his paper of tobacco, and without noticing it, left it lying on the floor. When Burrows sat down to his tea, his wife walked in with the tobacco in her hand, and looking Burrows firmly in the eye, said: "Do you know who that belongs to?" With great presence of mind Burrows turned scowling to his eldest boy and said, with a severe voice: "Immortal Mars! Is it possible that you have begun to chew tobacco, you young reprobate? Where'd you get that nasty stuff? What d' you mean by such conduct, you young villain? Haven't I told you often enough to let tobacco alone? Commere to me, or I'll tear the jacket off of you." And as he spoke the stern father made a grab at the boy and dragged him out in the entry, where he chastised him with a cane. Then Burrows threw the tobacco over the fence, where he went on and got it in the morning and enjoyed it during the day. "Merciful Moses!" he exclaimed when he told us about it, "what would I have done if my children had all been girls? It makes an old father's heart glad when he feels that he has a boy he can depend on in such emergencies."—*Max Adeler.*

The Oldest Ship Afloat—Built 109 Years ago, and Still Sound.

A Philadelphia paper reports that the bark True Love, which has just arrived at that port from Greenland, with a cargo of cryolite, is the oldest vessel known. She is quite primitive or peculiar in structure, having been built in the year 1764, and is consequently 109 years old. In shape the bark is very much like the one in which William Penn arrived at the time he made the treaty with the Indians. The sides batter inward to the top of the gunwale, and this makes the vessel much broader at the water-line than on deck. This bark was built in Philadelphia, but it cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty at what particular point. The Custom-House register does not contain the record, because the vessel was built twelve years before the beginning of the American revolution. It is most likely that the bark was built in Kensington, as it appears from history that the first ship-yards on the Delaware were established in that locality, not far from the Penn treaty-ground. The bark was built for parties residing in Hull, England, and still hails from that place, and for forty-seven years was engaged in the whaling business in the northern seas, and appeared to be at home among the icebergs of the Artic region. It is understood that the vessel never required any considerable repairs. The original timbers appear to be as sound as the day they were erected on the stocks in old Kensngton. The bark registers 296 tons, but will carry much more.

MR. LITT, residing near Stanislaus, Cal., while sinking a well, and after passing through hard-pan and several strata of sand, at forty-five feet reached a bed of gravel, and with it an abundance of good water. Imbedded in the top of the gravel was the skeleton of a mastodon. Several of the bones, in a good state of preservation, were brought to the surface. In one of the bones was discovered a flint arrow-head, such as is in common use by the present Indians of this continent. The arrow-head was so completely imbedded in the bone that there can be little doubt that it was shot into the monster animal near the time of its death. This would seem to indicate that these monster animals do not antedate the present Indian race inhabiting our continent.

Miscellaneous.

JEWELRY of cut steel is coming into fashion.

EMPRESS EUGENIE looks dispirited, worn, and old.

YOUNG JESSE GRANT will go to Cornell University.

NEW YORK doubles its assessed valuation every 15 years.

A PURE white vinegar can be made from the juice of watermelons.

FAIRBANKS, the scale man, hankers after the Governorship of Vermont.

A CANTER will give you a ruddy cheek; a decanter will give you a ruddy nose.

A FUNNY freak of fashion is the sudden disfavor into which diamonds have fallen.

EX-SENATOR FOOTE has fought thirteen duels. He ought to go to the "head."

A GEORGIA plantation, which sold for $30,000 in 1860, brought $500 at a sheriff's sale recently.

A CARLINVILLE (Ill.) woman broke her leg while kicking her husband for kissing the milk-woman.

TOM SCOTT has borrowed the trifling sum of $100,000,000 to build the Southern Pacific railroad with.

ON some of the wooden railways of Canada trains have been run at the rate thirty-five miles an hour.

THUS far this year England has imported cotton from the United States to the value of over $24,000,000.

JAMES LAMON, of Metcalf county, Ky., ate 64 eggs at a sitting. Six were boiled, eight were roasted and 50 raw.

TEXARKANA, the southern terminus of the Cairo and Fulton railroad, is named after Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

PHILIP ARNOLD, of diamond-planting fame, is living at Elizabethtown, Ky., where he is spending large sums beautifying his house and grounds.

ABOUT 75,000 Americans are estimated to be now traveling in Europe, and that they will spend there not less than $2,000 each, in all $150,000,000.

YOU can buy the house occupied by Napoleon, I., on the Isle of Elba, in 1814, for 400,000 francs. It is for sale. None of the modern improvements.

THE mean life time of the English people is 40.86 years, or, in round numbers, 41 years; that is, the average number of years that people born in England live.

THE firm of Harper & Brothers now consists of Col. John and Mr. Fletcher Harper, with five of the sons of the original four, who were so long associated together.

IN Austria, unless a man can prove to the mayor and council of the town in which he was born that he is able to support a family, no clergyman is allowed to marry him.

WILLIAM M. TWEED offered to bet $10,000 to $5,000, recently, that he would be acquitted, in the end, of all the charges brought against him, and nobody would take the bet.

THE following is a copy of a notice displayed in a field in South London: "Ladies and gentlemen are requested not to steal turnips. Other persons, if detected, will be prosecuted."

THIS year is expected to witness the completion of halls with an aggregate valuation of $40,000,000, which are in course of erection by or for the Masonic fraternity in the United States.

"THREE towering intellects," says an Atlanta paper, "met accidenly yesterday on the street"—Stephens, Hill, and Toombs. The three intellects shook hands and walked off to the depot.

IT is rumored that Paul de Cassagnac, the noted French bully and journalist, is coming to this country on account of his present unpopularity in Paris. He is said to have killed eighteen men in duels.

HARD times means lounging in a barroom expecting to be treated to a drink. Brisk times means finding employment, and doing your work so well that your employers are afraid of loosing your services.

OAKES AMES' brother and executor says that his estate will not settle more than $2,000,000, or about one-third what was estimated at his death; the net result of all his Pacific railroad operations and speculations turns out a positive loss.

DURING the year 1872 the whole number of new books and pamphlets printed in England was 4,814; of these 782 were theological and biblical, 744 were novels and works of fiction, 533 were scientific and artistic, and 439 educational and classical.

JOHN G. SAXE sends the following to a temperance convention:

You have heard of "the snake in the grass," my boy,
Of the terrible snake in the grass;
But now you must know,
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class,
Alas!
'Tis the venomous snake in the *glass!*

GEORGIA farmers appear to have heeded the counsel so often given to planters in the cotton States to grow their own corn. This year 1,702,169 acres were planted in cotton, and 1,791,468 acres in corn, showing a difference in favor of the latter; and there are besides over 1,000,000 acres planted with other crops.

The Great Bridge at St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Democrat* makes the following announcement: "The crowds of curious people who daily throng the levee to witness the progress of the bridge are aware that the work is steadily creeping forward. We are gratified to be able to state, on the authority of the officers of the bridge, that within the past few days an agreement has been signed by the contractors pledging themselves, under forfeitures, to complete the spans of the bridge by the 1st January next, and also to finish both roadways—the lower for railroad traffic and the upper for vehicles and foot passengers—by from thirty to sixty days after the 1st of January. Thus it will be seen that the bridge will be completed, beyond peradventure, by the 1st of March next at the latest."

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873

FINDING FAULT.

The Angola *Times* of last week contained this editorial paragraph:

Much dissatisfaction is expressed by interested parties with regard to the manner in which Judge Tousley dispatched the business brought before him during his last sitting here. We should presume that the Judge's duties were as binding, and should have been conducted as honerably the last day of his services as the first. But perhaps a little bit of sourness toward the people of this "neck of the woods" for their action in a certain convention about a year ago, had some thing to do with it.

The *Times* should have been more specific if there really exists a well founded cause for this imputation.—Judge Tousley may not sustain the very kindest relations toward certain ruling spirits in Steuben, but we are loth to believe that he would allow disappointed hopes to interfere with the discharge of his judicial duties.—*Ligonier Banner.*

We think the *Times* is mistaken. Judge Tousley, although a political opponent, possesses too much good sense, and has a higher appreciation of honor, than to truckle to such a spirit as the above would intimate. We have conversed with a number of the prominent members of the bar in this and adjoining counties, and the impression is general that the Judge has always been guided by principles of justice and equity, in the decision of all cases coming under his jurisdiction. The best lawyers of the district speak in complimentary terms of his rulings and his honest and fairness in his action as Judge. It seems a little peculiar that having served for almost six years to the satisfaction of his political friends, he is discovered to be "influenced" at his last term of Court in that county. Politically we have no love for the Judge. but personally we think he stands head and shoulders above those who would delight to impair his fair name as a judicial officer.

CIRCUIT PROSECUTOR.

As an election has been called for the election of a prosecutor of the 35th Judicial District, it will be neccessary to select a candidate, and as the office is one that should not be made a political one, it has been suggested to leave the nomination to the selection of the Bar of the District. This we think is right and proper, and if carried out in good faith will be more satisfactory to the people than to place a political candidate in the field. We have heard the names of several gentlemen mentioned, among whom are Mr. Kinsley of Noble, Mr. Peterson and Morlan, of DeKalb, and D. E. Palmer and Wm. B. McConnell of this county. If the Bar of the District will agree to hold a convention at Waterloo and select a candidate, we are confident that Steuben county will cheerfully support the candidate whoever he may be.—*Steuben Republican.*

We think the above a good suggestion, and feel that it will recieve the support of all concerned. The bar is more judiciously fitted to make this nomination than any other class, and if a good nomination is made without the usual wire working so inseparable with politics we are confident no other district nominees will be presented. We suggest Monday Sept. 29, at 2 O'clock P. M.

It is reported that William Allen, now running for Governor on the Democratic ticket in Ohio, is the identical chap that hailed Noah in the ark, and asked him "where he was going with his dug-out," remarking at the sametime that he "didn't believe that it was going to be much of a shower, anyhow."—*Indianian.*

It has been proven that E. F. Noyes, the Republican candidate for Governor in that State stole over $15,000 of the people's money while Probate Judge at Cincinnati. Look on that picture and then on this. A few of the men of Noah's time wouldn't be a bad *thing* just now, considering the amount of stealing and peculation going on.

We do not know why 'tis so, but the Radical papers of this section of Indiana are all accusing the Grangers of working in the interest of the Democracy. We understand the organiza- [illegible] to be non-political. The charge, [illegible] me, comes from the fact that [illegible] s are opposed to monopo- [illegible] lary grabs, &c.—*Co-*

JAY COOKE & CO.

The circumstances attending the stoppage of this conspicuous banking house are fully reported.

The credit of the House has been deeply impaired by the implication of Henry D. Cook, one of the members, with the immense frauds of the Washington ring. That was enough to break down anything; but along with this the chief cause of Jay Cooke's failure is the attempt to build the Northern Pacific Railroad. That enormous and ill-considered undertaking was sufficient to exhaust the stroggest resources. Its downfall, we fear, will involve thousands of widows, orphans, and confiding people of limited means in lasting poverty and embarrassment.

It is long since we had such a financial storm as now rages. But when it clears off the air will be more wholesome. There will be less reckless speculation; fewer railroads will be built on credit alone; and let us hope that Credit-Mobiliers, plundering rings, official corruption, bribe giving and present taking will be things of the past only.

SCHUYLER COME AGAIN.

Pomeroy's *Democrat*, which is sometimes severe on blundering officials of both parties, contains the following on sniveling, hypocritical Colfax, which we deem to the point:

There is anothor chance for anuanias Schuyler Colfax to explain, and there is little doubt he has an explanation ready and was waiting an opportunity to launch it forth

Here we are.

Some time since a firm of Indiana wagon makers had some trouble, which resulted just as such things will in a law suit, before a South Bend court. South Bend is where Colfax lives. A jury was impanneled and several witnesses examined. Finally a leading member of the firm was called to the stand. He gave a history of the firm and its operations, occasionally striking a balance sheet of each years' profit and loss. On the cross examination this guileless man became somewhat confused and mixed his statements as disastrously as Matt Carpenter and Grant do their drinks During his squirming he failed to give the testimony as he had arranged it, and coming down to fact, astonished the court with a statement that the partners had at a certain time *paid the Hon. Schuyler Colfax one thousand dollars for securing them a wagon contract from the Government!*

The judge was shocked.

The counsel in a rage.

The jury dumbfounded.

Not because Colfax had received such money for such purpose but because a loyal citizen of South Bend had so far forgotten his duty to that Christian statesman and pure gentleman, Colfax, as to tell of it. As soon as the judge recovered from his surprise he put a stop to the statement of the witness, and the lawyers of both sides were instantly on their feet, sawing the air with their hands and seeking to choke down the witness. He was finally securely muzzled, however, and then the trial proceeded, with due care that no more truth should escape so carelessly.

The campaign in Ohio is conducted with earnestness and energy on both sides, but the signs are decidedly encouraging for the Democratic ticket. It is to be regretted that the Allen county faction, which set out so bravely to fight Independently of both parties, has dwindled into a mere echo of the opposition and directs its warfare at the Democratic candidates. Mr. Allen is personally engaged in the contest, and such a test of reason as he presents to the voters of Ohio has not regaled them for many a long day. Senator Thurman has warmed up to the work, and goes for the Repuulican credit mobilier and salary grabbers in a way they despise. He spoke at Batavia on Thursday, making a caustic review of Senator Morton's scandalous and false charges against the Democratic party, as well as well as of his low and shameless attempt to misrepresent its position. He exposed Morton's double dealing in the salary grab, and left the arch demagogue in a badly damaged condition.

The Republican majority of Maine foots up about 10,000. This is a considerable falling off from the usual majority, but the vote was not all out and evidently, the relative party strength is about the same as usual.

Senator Morton in his Athens, Ohio, speech said: "It is the greatest injustice to say that members of the Forty-second Congress, who voted for back pay have been guilty of stealing, or of intended fraud upon the Treasury." He further continues to aver that this the best and purest government on the earth, and then he takes his buchu without a murmur.

Jeffersonian honesty and capacity are what the farmers of Hennepin county, Minnesota, think officeholders ought to have. It is not wonderful therefore, that they condemn the salary grab, and declare that "this condemnation would not be complete did we fail to include the President of the United States, by whose signature it became a law."

Chicago has again been visited by a fire which bid fair at one time to rival the famous conflagaation two years ago. The flames were started by a spark from a passing locomotive, and succeeded in consuming fifty three houses, involving a loss of less than three hundred thousand dollars. There was a high wind blowing from the prairie, and but for prompt action the loss would have been far greater.

The Oregon Grantites are not by any means unanimous in their support of Hipple Mitchell. At a recent meeting of the Washington County Convention the following resolution was passed by 18 to 6:

"That the Republicans of Washington county, knowing that it is idle to ask such a man to resign the position he wrongfully holds, hereby wash their hands of such as John M. Hipple, and hold him as an alien and an enemy."

It is not likely, as the Convention suggested, that such a man will resign, but it is as well for honest men of every party to wash their hands of having supported him.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.
Agents make $12.50 per day, $75 per week.
AN ENTIRELY NEW
SEWING MACHINE
For Domestic Use.
Only Five Dollars
With the New Patent
BUTTON HOLE WORKER,
Patened June 27th, 1871.
AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running. Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and a Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

Mrs. H. B. Jameson,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One." (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, Free of further charges, on receipt of price, Only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale, County Rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit, furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden, Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare Seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers.—*Farmer's Journal New York.*

Not Responsible for registered Letters

Address Orders
JEROME B. HUDSON & CO.,
Corner Greenwich & Cortlandt Streets, N. Y.

Sale of Stock.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Sept. 25.

at the Court House, when one or more series or loans will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. Casebeer, Pres't
Albert Robbins, Sec'y.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time
J. H. BREENS.

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

Fall Trade!
1873.

Root & Company.

Popular Dry Goods House,

THE NEW YORK STORE

90 Columbia-st.

For the convenience of many of our costomers who buy Fall Goods early in the season; we are opening daily

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

In every department at very low prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description
Also a full line our celebrated "Horse Shoe"
BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS AND
BRILLIANTINES.

which we guarantee in weight, color and durability to be superior to any brand retailed in this county.

N—E—W

Fall Dress Goosd,

NEW CLOKS, and SHAWLS,
NEW FALL PRINTS.
Also our usual large and attractive stock of
DOMESTIC
COTTON
GOODS

HOUSE KEEPING DINENS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES.
JEANS & FLANNELS
—AT—

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.
Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.
FOR SALE.
Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.
FOR SALE!
One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.
FOR SALE.
Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.
FOR SALE.
Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part th e town, excellent place for residenc.
FOR SALE.
80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.
FOR SALE.
40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN
W. & E. T.
MARTIN!
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY AND
Fancy Articles,
PATENT MEDICINES,
ALSO
Everything kept by Druggist genenally.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

W. & E. T. MARTIN.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION

The great demand for sugars duriug the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.

Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c

COFFEE.

Best Rio 25 cents, 2nd best 22 cents, Best roasted 27c Old java 23cts

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best 1.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Colong 30, 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cherries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Current Wine in bottles, 2 years old 25c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00 Brandy and Gin 1.50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS. Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filberts 16c Soft shell almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Twist [illegible], Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25, 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOLASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon $1, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4.50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

Pianos
AND
ORGAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

Boozer &
Blattner,
S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets
Waterloo, Indiana,
Have now opened for the
Spring and Summer Trade
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods
of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of
Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS
LINENS, ETC.
Our department being complete with
Choice Selections,
We Offer
Unusual Inducements
—TO—
Cash Buyers
We Buy
All kind of Produce,
For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer
Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Hartman, deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction at the late residence of said intestate, in Richland Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, on Saturday October 11th 1873 personal property of said estate consisting of Horses, a Colt, Cows, Hogs, Wagons, Sleds, Harness, Hay, Cider Mill, Plows, and various other articles.

Sale to begin at 10 Oclock A. M. Terms: Sums of three dollars and under cash; Over three dollars a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with good security, at six per cent interest if paid at maturity if not so paid then ten per cent from date, and attorneys fees if collected by writ, waving valuation and appraisment laws.

B. D. HARTMAN, Administrator.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Jack Frost.

No bank crash yet in Auburn.

Court adjourned yesterday.

Court Proceedings next week.

The M. E. Mite will meet this evening at the residence of Mrs. Little.

Brick work commenced last Monday on the Cool building.

The plasters are at work in the Ensly block.

Money lost is recovered by buying goods at the New Drug Store.

Father Plum had a stroke of Palsy on last Tuesday.

Best tea is sold at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug store. Try it.

The case of W. L. Smith was postponed until the next term of court.

Dr. Beams is again around after a protracted illness from Spasmodic action.

The Eel River track has reached the depot, on Main street.

Auditor McIntyre and family are visiting the exposition at Indianapolis.

Lord Mansfield, and Hamshire of Mansfield, Ohio, are the twin relics of railroads. Delicate ones, too.

The next quarterly meeting of the North Eastern Indiana Medical Associat on, will be held at Waterloo, Tuesday September 30th.

Dr. S. Clay Todd's office is at No. 4 East Columbia street, up stairs. Fort Wayne, Indiana. Consultations Free.—Medicines cash.

Martin & Resley have removed their harness shop to the building on seventh street, lately occupied by Mr. Fluke, as a leather house. They will soon be ready for business.

Young gents, get out your best clothes and put your best foot foremost, for all the best looking girls of DeKalb and adjoining counties are to be at the fair, in Waterloo, this year.

One chewing gum factory in Jersey City ships 450,000 "cuds" a week, to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, *Wisconsin* and Missouri, It would be a jaw-ly sight to see them all "improved" at once!

Charlie Floyd, witnessed the late conflagration at Chicago, which came very near consuming the city again. Charlie went west to grow up with the country, and has now returned with full sized corporosity.

A. W. Meeks the patentee of the popular gate exhibited here this season, authorizes us to say to those indebted to him, that they can leave all amounts due him at this office, and that he is desirous of them doing so without delay.

The work on McKay Bros.' contract goes on, with gratifying results. The huge fill through McMeans' land is nearly finished, and in a few days nearly a mile of bed there will be ready for the track.—*New Era.*

When girls get to drinking lager beer with men out of a bottle, they should remember that the female stomach cannot stand quite as much of that article as a male stomach that has been in practice a dozen or fifteen years.

Should the Supreme Court decide the Baxter liquor law unconstitutional (and there are only too many reasons to believe that such will be the case) the liquor trafic will be carried on without let or hindrance.

Mr. Lauferty, our popular clothing merchant, wants us to state that on account of the fact that next Wednesday is their day of Atonement, his store will be closed. Can't atone and sell cheap clodings on the same day, not for Joe.

Messrs. Miller & Casebeer, have just opened out their stock of new goods received from the east, and are offering fine bargains in the way of dry goods. See their announcement this week. No shoddy.

Fort Wayne is becoming notorious for its rapidly increasing number of suicides. Another young man committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree. His name was Charles Zeihmer, and was led to the act because he was out of a job.

We see and hear that the corn stalk this year is bearing an unusual crop of smut. This is the forerunner of dry murrain in cattle. Let our farmers be careful in turning stock into cornfields this fall or they will have more hides than beef to sell before spring. We warn them in time.

Last Monday our Jewish friends celebrated as the first of the new year, which, according to their computation, is the 5634th Next Wednesday, October 1st, is their day of Atonement. We don't know what day of the year they celebrate as ground-hog day. If it was not for one thing we would like to be a Jew, for about every other day is a holiday. The feet are a tittle larger than we would like to carry around when we were not celebrating.

Snobbery is gaining ground in Indianapolis. A tract of land called Woodruff Place, is to be sold out in lots to those only wealthy enough to build a $50.000 residence. No others need apply. Thus gradually are we drifting to centralization and aristocracy. And the farmer that can scarcely make his $300 a year clear, pays for it. It was not so in childhood's sunny hour.

The Columbia City *Post* says:

A boy while driving cows through a small marsh in the northern part of the county last Wednesday, found a large rattlesnake. He found it with his third toe. A quart of whiskey out-generaled the poison and saved his life. His father says he isn't going to have his bitters fooled away again, snake or no snake.

The following is a simple remedy for a felon: Burn coperas on a shovel until it is soft and can be make fine. Then mix a small quantity of it with enough of the yolk of an egg to make a plaster. Only mix enough of it at once for one plaster, as it soon becomes hard. Put a new one on whenever it gets stiff, and the felon will come to an end. This is said to be a sure remedy but we don't know much about it. One thing, however, is quite certain, and that is if you want good, fashionable ready made clothing, hats and caps, you will find a large assortment, and raro bargains, at Lauferty's.

Railroad Decision.

A closely litigated and important case was tried last Saturday before Judge Best in the absence of Judge Tously. The judge elect decided that there was no liability over against the Rail Road company and first contractor, on failure of the sub. contractor to pay the laborer. The decision was clear and explicit, and by the bar considered a true exposition of the law. E. D. Hartman and W. H. Dills argued *pro* and *con* in the case.

Don t swear at the postmaster because he charges you postage on your county paper since July 1st. He is compelled to do this under an odious law of the Radical Congress passed last winter for the purpose of breaking down the country press by compelling all subscribers to pay as much postage on home papers as they do on the big weeklies from New York or Boston. Congress alone is responsible and not the postmaster or the publisher.

Have you read the new story of "The Mystery of Metropolisville," written by the author of the "Hoosier School Master." We have just read it and pronounce it even better than the School Master which has been read by nearly every family in the State. Buy a copy at Davenport & Cos.' and you will have something to please and interest you for a month.

One of our subscribers in Milan, Michigan. complains that he does not get his paper regularly. He says he has not received it for three weeks. We have mailed the paper regularly with printed address on the wrapper. He says, "If this country cannot afford honest postmasters, it had better stop. This country did once afford a few honest men, but the salary grabbers are getting the upper hand."

The grand Jury have had quite a long session during this term. A number of witnesses were subpenoed in the case of Miss Smith, whose sudden death in Waterloo a few days ago, caused so much mystery. We do not know the result, but if the impression on the streets indicate any thing, the probability is that a prominent professional gentleman of Waterloo, will be placed on the defensive in our courts.

We heard a fine looking lady from the country, last week. say: "Why, do you take the paper?" The lady with her answered: "Why la! yes;" to which the first lady replied; "Why how funny, we don't take none of 'em." We'll bet the husband of that woman is a good for nothing chap, or if he makes money he does it by starving his family.

Make money fast and honorably, $12.50 a day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, ever used, It is only $5. Sent free by express. Address

JEROME B. HUDSON & Co.
Corner Greenwich and Cortlandt Streets
New York.

Remember the Fair.

Week after next the fair at Waterloo commences at the grounds of the Agricultural Association, and will continue four days. The officers of the association have labored with commendable zeal to insure the success of the fair, and we have no doubt we shall have the best fair this season that has ever been held in the county. Such, at least, should be the case. We venture the assertion that every farmer who attends the fair receives a direct benefit from doing so. He finds some kind of seed or stock, or learns some method of cultivation unknown to him before, and oftentimes the information is of incalculable value to him. The benefits of the Association are by no means confined to the farmer. The merchant and mechanic come in for a full share. Every citizen of the county is interested, and if the exposition is a success, every citizen of the county will be benefitted thereby. Come out! Bring your produce, your stock and your products, evidences of your industry and skill. Help build up and improve your county. Show a little genuine enterprise and life, and you will reap your reward.

Odd Fellows Dedication.

We give below the committees appointed on the occasion of the Odd Fellows Dedication October 15th 1873. It is expected that the work will not be confined exclusively to the persons named, but that every member will do his utmost. Let all put the best foot foremost, and not stand idly by and see others perform the work that they have an equal interest in. The following are the committee:

ON ARRANGEMENTS.

T. D. Gross, Wm. McIntyre and E. E. Williams.

INVITATION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

T. C. Mays, A. Robbins and H. E. Alturburg.

MUSIC.

C. F. Shepherd, W. Martin and W. Griswold.

FINANCE.

E. Williams, S. L. Yandes, and T. D Gross.

FESTIVAL.

T. C. Mays, J. Stafford, S. L. Yandes, J. J. Wood and T. B. Totten.

HALL.

D. D. Moody, D. Z. Hoffman, C. D. Hare, H. E. Altenburg, and C. M. Browne.

DINNER.

F. E. Davenport, A. Robbins, S. T. Galloway, J. W. Shaffer, F. Jones, W. Canon, A. S. Wells, Wm. McIntyre, J. L. Davis, J. L. Roth, and D. D. Moody, and their ladies.

We take the following items from the Steuben *Republican* of last week, edited by W. C. McGonigal, Esq:

AUBURN—Those that knew Auburn seventeen, or even five years ago, would not now recognize the town. The Ft. W. J. & S. Railroad first broke the ice, and the Eel River & B. & O. Road have given life and energy to the citizens. Already several fine brick buildings have been erected among which a large three story Hotel, built and nearly completed for Mr. Swineford, on the site of the "old Weaver House;" a Stave Factory employing about thirty hands, is in successful operation, and a building for a Spoke and Hub Factory is nearly completed, which will give employment to a large number of laborers. The Passenger Depot and Grain House, on the Eel River Railroad, will be ready as soon as the trains are ready to run on the road. New dwelling houses are being erected in different parts of the town, and everything denotes a steady and substantial improvement. Auburn will now take the front seat with the wide-awake towns of the State.

While at Auburn last week we called on Bro. Mays, of the *Courier*, and had the pleasure of riding around town with him. Mays publishes a live paper, and we are glad to see that the people of Auburn appreciate it, and are giving it a substantial support.

Eel River Railroad.

Last week we were present and witnessed the laying of the crossing of the Eel River with the Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. at Auburn Junction. The crossing is solid and made of steel rails and wrought iron bed plates, and is so constructed that it cannot get out of place. The construction of the Eel River Road has been watched by the people of Auburn and vicinity with anxiety for the last twenty years, and they have expended their money freely. and they now have the proud satisfaction that it will be completed to Butler within the next thirty days. This road will use the Lake Shore track from Butler to Toledo. We saw Maj. S. W. Sprott at the crossing, and although just recovering from a severe illness he could not forego the pleasure of witnessing the ceremony. Maj. Sprott has been one of the hardest and most liberal workers for the road, and he seems willing to say, "I can depart in peace having seen the completion of my most ardent hopes." We will publish the Time Table and connections of the road as soon as trains run to Butler.

Grand Opening of the Popular Red Front Clothing Hall, of Rothschild Bros. No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

We have been known in Fort Wayne many years to be the most successful clothing house ever opened in the city. It is not only our liberal advertising that has made us popular but our fair and honorable dealings, with those who have stood by us since we have been in the business. In selling them nicely made clothing at reasonable prices they have advertised us. With the 20 years experience we have had since boyhood, we profess to know the wants of every one and what class of goods are wanted. Therefore we can say that we can fit a boy of the small size up to the largest man in the grade of goods, from the finest to the lowest grades. We caution those who are not acquainted in this place to enquire for us before you drop in some other place where they have been trying to imitate our well established place. It is to your own interest as well as to ours to come direct to us at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block.

Good common suits for men from $6 to $10, Cassimere suits from $9 to $20, fine cloth suits from $12 to $25. Cloaks from $3 to $25, with or without saques, men's working pants from $1.50 to $2.50, children, boys and youths suits from $3 up. We also keep a large line of hats, caps, shirs, underwear, gloves and many articles too numerous to mention, at exceeding low prices.

Attention All.

Railroads & Dry Goods

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions, etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

INDIANA
Conservatory of Music,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Fall term opens

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873

Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of one to four pupils each. The

Indiana Conservatory

is considered the most thorough music school in the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

Higgins Bros. & Squires, contractors on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad whose work on the line, is between here and Albion, and also immediately west of Hicksville, Ohio, are making more headway according to the extent of their contract, than any other contractor on the line. Some difficulty occurred a few weeks ago, of which we made mention, but it was caused by a sub-contractor. and neither of the above parties were concerned in the matter. This has been adjusted, and they are now pushing forward the work to a speedy completion. They have had some heavy and difficult work to do, but with their large experience and relentless energy, they have walked over the grade like master workmen. About as fine a grade as can be seen the whole length of the line is within the limits of their contracts, and without speaking disparagingly of other experienced contractors, they will certainly come out No. 1 in the speedy and excellent completion of their contract.

MARRIAGES.

LITTLE,—ORR.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 23d, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, in Corunna, by the Rev. J. Emery Fisher, HENRY LITTLE, Esq., and Miss SYLVA ORR.

The Little affair was enjoyed by a few select friends of the parties, and was a most pleasant and happy occasion. It gives us pleasure to record the good fortune of our friend Hank, who has been so long connected with the COURIER, for he has secured a prize, for a wife, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and as good as she is pretty. A four-horse mule team could not keep us from wishing the pair, as smooth and as pleasurable excursion through life, as is possible to fall to the lot of man. Lots of cake.

To THE ELECTORS

OF

DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA.

In pursuance of an order to me directed from the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, as follows, to-wit:

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county at the usual places of holding elections in the various Townships and Precincts in said county, on the second Tuesday of October, 1873, for the purpose of electing one Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana, composed of the counties of Steuben, DeKalb and Noble.

Said election to be held pursuant to and in accordance with Section Eighty-two, of an act of the Legislature of Indiana, approved March 6th, 1873, for the election of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys in certain cases.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said court, at Auburn, this 23d day of Sept.
Seal. 1873

J. E. LANNING, Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court

I certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of a notice of the election to be held in DeKalb County, Indiana, on the second Tuesday of October, 1873, delivered to me by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, under the seal thereof.

W. L. MEESE,
Sheriff DeKalb County, Ind.

Sept. 23d, 1873.

Those of our subscribers who have been getting their paper at the COURIER Office, will hereafter find them at Martin's drug store on Main Street, next to Chas. Klotz' Store.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,

No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

100,000
Sunday School Workers,

SHOULD SEND FOR

"GEMS OF PRAISE"

THIRTY EOUR PAGES,

Music Excellent, Mostly New,

A Long Needed Book.

Price 5 cents, or 6 cents Postpaid, and $5 per hundred.

Published by D. H. Baldwin & Co.

Dealers in Pianos and Organs,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

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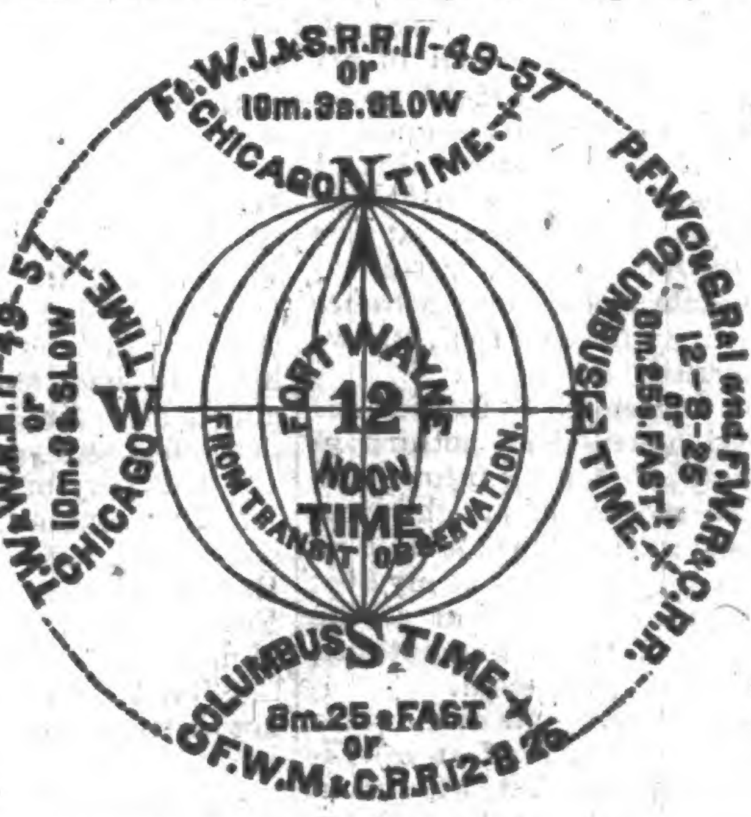

Will all use Meredian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!

D. D. SNYDER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrashers.
Plows,

Straw-Cutters
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,

Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

THE OLD COUPLE.

It stands in a sunny meadow,
The house so mossy and brown,
With its cumbrous old stone chimneys,
And the gray roof sloping down.

The trees fold their green arms around it,
The trees a century old;
And the winds go chanting through them,
And the sunbeams drop their gold.

The cowslips spring in the marshes,
And the roses bloom on the hill;
And beside the brook on the pastures,
The herds go feeding at will.

The children have gone and left them,
They sit in the sun alone!
And the old wife's tears are falling
As she harks to the well-known tone

That won her heart in her girlhood,
That has soothed her in many a care,
And praises her now for the brightness
Her old face used to wear.

She thinks again of her bridal—
How, dressed in her robe of white,
She stood by her gay young lover
In the morning's rosy light.

Oh, the morning is rosy as ever,
But the rose from her cheek is fled;
And the sunshine still is golden,
But it falls on a silvered head.

And the girlhood dreams, once vanished,
Come back in her winter time,
Till her feeble pulses tremble,
With the thrill of spring-time's prime.

And looking forth from the window,
She thinks how the trees have grown
Since, clad in her bridal whiteness,
She crossed the old door-stone.

Though dimmed her eye's bright azure,
And dimmed her hair's young gold,
The love in her girlhood plighted
Has never grown dim nor old.

They sat in peace in the sunshine
Till the day was almost done,
And then, at its close, an angel
Stole over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together—
He touched their eyelids with balm—
And their last breath floated upward
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a bridal pair they traversed
The unseen, mystical road
That leads to the beautiful city
"Whose builder and maker is God."

Perhaps in that miracle country
They will give her lost youth back,
And the flowers of a vanished spring-time
Will bloom in the spirit's track.

One draught from the living waters
Shall call back his manhood's prime,
And eternal years shall measure
The love that outlived time.

But the shapes that they left behind them,
The wrinkles and silver hair,
Made holy to us by the kisses
The angel had printed there,

We will hide away 'neath the willows,
When the day is low in the west,
Where the sunbeams cannot find them,
Nor the winds disturb their rest.

And we'll suffer no tell-tale tombstone,
With its age and date, to rise
O'er the two who are old no longer
In the Father's House in the skies.

CECILE.

Algiers is the Paris of Africa, or rather, not a portion of Africa, but a part of France, that had been created by the armies in times of peace as it had been conquered in a war by the French armies. Algiers is Paris, of course, but in becoming French it has not lost all its oriental peculiarities, and in this it is as much more attractive than Paris as romance is to real life.

When I was ordered to remain in Algiers with my regiment coming from Marseilles, I came with most delightful anticipations. I was a young lieutenant then, and my success with the fair sex in various garrison towns where I had been gave me most brilliant ideas in regard to the adventures that would befall me in Algiers. Houris, with eyes like stars, enveloped in cashmere, covered with dimonds, living in palaces with fountains of rose-water, and bowers of orange flowers, rose before me. Indeed, the officers talked so much and so eagerly about the charms of the Eastern women, their passion and their devotion, that I felt ready to risk my life to obtain a sight of one of the lovely creatures who haunted my dreams.

Now this was to be the romance of my life. The reality was already all arranged and settled in Europe—and to tell the truth, though my imagination was in Algiers, my heart was in France with the girl to whom I had been betrothed since my infancy. Like all Frenchmen, I knew that I could marry only the young lady who would be thought by my parents to be suited to me in station and fortune; I knew that only such a wife could suit me, and had not the slightest idea that my Eastern romance would interfere with any of my engagements, not even with my love.

For I loved my betrothed, though I had not seen her since she was a child. The daughter of an old friend of my father's, she had been brought up by her mother in the strictest seclusion, and in my wandering, soldier's life, I had not seen her for six years. But this was my last year's probation; at the close of the autumn I was to return to Marseilles; Cecile was to come with her mother beneath my father's roof, and we were to be married.

The passion I intended to feel for one of the Oriental houris had nothing to do with the holy love for my future wife —for the future mother of my children. She was incased in the holiest temple of my heart—the very altar fire of my life; the Oriental episodes were but as the lightning flashes of the summer storm, brief, brilliant, and evanescent.

It so happened that at one of the cafes I made the acquaintance of an intelligent, rich old Jew merchant, who, from the first, appeared to take extraordinary interest in me. He amused me with details of Oriental life and manners; told me the legends of the country; and, in fact, seemed to be a living page from the "Arabian Nights."

In return, I told him all the circumstances of my life, all my military adventures, and even, in a moment of extraordinary confidence, went so far as to tell him all about Cecile and our future marriage. This was done rather to give him an idea of our European customs than with any idea of confiding in him. I scarcely felt the indelicacy of talking about Cecile, because he was so utterly a stranger to her.

I had been some weeks in Algiers, watching anxiously for an adventure, when one day a note was put into my hand. It was highly perfumed, and tied, instead of being sealed, with a gold thread. It was written in a most elegant hand, and was in the purest French, and it bade me repair at nine o'clock to one of the mosques, where a most important revelation would be made to me. Here was an adventure at last. In the excitement of the moment I rushed to the Jew.

"What am I to do? What does this mean?"

"It means that you are a handsome dog, and that some of our lovely women have fallen in love with you."

"What am I to do?"

"Go to the redezvous, of course?"

"Will there be danger? Must I go armed?"

"It would be more prudent."

At nine o'clock, as the clock struck, some one touched me on the shoulder.

"You are exact—that is well," and as I turned I beheld an old woman, dressed in the costume of the country, standing near me.

"Are you Lieut. Raoul Duchene?" said she, speaking in French, and with only a slight accent.

"Yes."

"You are lately from Marseilles?"

"Yes."

"You remember Cecile?"

"Cecile," I cried—"Cecile Velaze?"

"'Tis she who has written to you."

"Cecile, my betrothed; she is in Bordeaux, with her mother."

"She was, but she is now here a slave in Algiers."

"But the letter is not in her writing."

"Not as you knew her writing formerly."

"True, a slave—Cecile a slave? How did she know that I was here?"

"She saw you from behind the grating of her window."

"Take me to her inclosure."

"Not until you have given me your word that you will save her."

"At the risk of my life; but how, in Heaven's name, did she get here?"

"She will tell you all to-morrow, when you meet."

"Let me see her to-night."

"Impossible."

"To-morrow, then. I shall not rest till then."

"To-morrow; but remember, silence —an indiscretion might ruin all!"

I was obliged to be satisfied, but my excitement was so great that I could not restrain it. I confided all to my friend the Jew.

"Be very prudent," said the Jew, "and remember that the French Government allows the natives the exercise of their religion and the freedom of their own special trades. To interfere between a merchant and his slave would be dangerous."

I listened, of course, to no arguments, and at 9 o'clock the next night was at the place the Arab woman had indicated. Cecile, my Cecile, the pure and gentle young girl in the power of a Mahomedan, it was horrible.

"Follow me," said the old woman, and we entered a low gate, and, after various windings, found ourselves in a white marble hall most brilliantly illuminated.

"Here is the danger. Once we can get through here into Cecile's apartment we are safe."

We crossed the hall without impediment. We entered the apartment, which seemed dim to me after the hall; but bright, indeed, all appeared when, from an inner room, a lady advanced.

She wore the costume of the country, and the heavy silver vails with which the women are concealed in Algiers fell over her.

In another instant she raised her vail, and I beheld the loveliest creature I had ever seen in my life—her large, brilliant, yet melting eyes, fixed on me.

I threw myself at her feet.

"Do I then see you again?"

"Raoul," she replied, in a low, soft voice, "have you not forgotten me? Do you not love me still?"

"Love you still! Never have you been out of my thoughts; but how are you here? Here and a slave! How did you leave your happy home? How did you come in this man's power?"

"Listen to me, Raoul, and you will see how naturally I fell into the toils three years ago. A young Arab was sent to Bordeaux to complete his education. He fell in love with me. A marriage between us was, of course, impossible, even had I not been betrothed to you. Hassan understood this, and seemed to have abandoned all the feelings of love he had entertained for me. A month since he announced to us his departure for his native country, and, as a last proof of his friendship, asked my mother to honor him with a visit on board the vessel that was to take him from us—a condescension he called it. My mother consented. We went, accompanied only by Hassan, who came to fetch us. It was easy to separate us, both curious as we were to see the various parts of the ship. When at last I tried to rejoin my mother, she was gone. What became of her I cannot tell you. All I know is that the vessel sailed, while I fell in a swoon at the feet of Hassan. When I recovered, he told me that he had determined that I should be his; he had sacrificed everything to obtain me. So I am here, and Providence has sent you to my assistance."

"This very night we will fly!"

"That cannot be. I should be missed, traced, and again captured. No, Raoul, you must take me hence to a French vessel ready to sail that very night."

"But I cannot go with you. I dare not leave Algiers without leave of absence."

"I can reach Marseilles in safety. There I can await you. Only get me beyond the power of these people."

"I swore to free her—to obey her; she was so beautiful, so tender, so sad, that I would have dared anything for her deliverance. Each night, introduced by the Arab woman, I came to her. She was more lovely even than I had ever dreamed. She had grown into a different being from the one I had cherished in my heart; often, in our short interviews, did I refer to our early days, but the remembrance seemed too sad for her to hear the names of those we loved, her family—mine; all brought tears to her eyes.

There was an ineffable joy to me in these interviews, stolen and dangerous as they were, and but of a few minutes' duration: still I burned to free her from the power of this Hassan, even at the pain of not seeing her. I would have tried the French authorities, but what had I to prove the truth of my story or the identity of Cecile? Then the French authorities are chary of interference with the native customs; in fact, as Cecile said, the only safety lay in our secret flight. Hassan was away. Once Cecile had been in his power, he had made no effort to force her love; he trusted to time, to absence from all other ties, and to his devotion, to ultimately obtain her love.

At the thought of this my heart beat with rage and terror. I resolved to delay no longer. Vessels were sailing every day to France, but I wanted not a vessel full of passengers, but some small merchant vessel, where none would know even of Cecile's presence.

At last it was found, and all was arranged. A European dress was procured and conveyed to Cecile. In these one night, without any interruption, she passed out of Hassan's palace the way I entered it.

We were in the street; I dared bring no conveyance. We had to walk with rapid steps down to the quay. On we rushed, when suddenly a man darts from one of the dark porticos, and stands before us.

It was my friend, the Jew.

"You are pursued," said he; "her flight is discovered. Trust her to me; here is my house. I can shield her. No one will suspect me. You can save her only thus, and only thus save yourself the disgrace which, as an officer, will fall on you."

"Disgrace!" cried Cecile, starting from me; "take me, lead me anywhere. Raoul, fly."

"With me she is safe; come to-morrow; she will be ready."

"But she will miss the vessel; it sails to-night."

"There will be another, then; but I hear footseps; fly."

The Jew and Cecile disappeared into one of the houses, and I, bewildered and deeply mortified, went to my quarters.

The next day there was a great rumor in the town—the French authorities had been appealed to—a most daring robbery had been committed; one of the favorite slaves of the dethroned Dey had escaped from his palace with jewels of enormous value. She was a European, too—some dancing girl he had had picked up from the French Theater in Algiers; she had sailed for France, it was supposed, but where and how, and who had been her accomplice, it was impossible to discover.

I heard this with indifference; and, as soon as I deemed it safe, proceeded, racked with anxiety, to the Jew's house.

I reached it, and on the threshold stood the Arab woman.

"Cecile," said I.

She presented me with a note without speaking a word.

I tore it open.

"I am safe; you will not betray me, for if you do I will swear that you are my accomplice. I have long been waiting this opportunity, and I thank you for helping me and the Dey's jewels off together. I am merely the Dey's slave —a Parisian with only her beauty and her wits. Now I am rich, and will pray for you, my gallant and credulous cavalier. You should not have confided your secrets and your love to the Jew. He is with me, and we will not forget you.

"CARMEN."

I stood as if turned to stone. I could not collect my thoughts. Cecile an imposter? No, not Cecile at all; and I the dupe and accomplice of this bold, bad woman.

My first impulse was to denounce her at all risks—to tell the truth. But the fear of ridicule or the dread of disgrace at last restrained me, and made me consent to endure the terrible complicity.

Carmen was never found, nor were the jewels traced. Probably she had sailed from France for America, and so evaded the police.

As for Cecile, six months later I found her by her mother, pure, fresh, and innocent; and not until we had been married two years did I relate to her my adventure in Algiers.

Managing a Husband—The Danbury Mode.

A hot-tempered Danbury woman who finds considerable trouble in persuading her husband to furnish kindlings, and then is obliged to do it herself, read in a religious paper, Monday, of how a wife induced a wicked husband to become one of the most affectionate and hopeful of men by being invariably calm and loving with him. The story made a deep impression upon her, and when she started the fire that noon, she put a pair of rubbers among the wood. Then she tied a handkerchief across her nose, and went on with her work. When the husband reached the gate he paused, fetched a sniff that made a hole in the atmosphere, and then went around to the back of the house, and fetched another sniff that had an equally damaging effect on the atmosphere. He stared into the next yard and up at his own house, and felt in his pockets, and was about to go around to the front again, when his wife thrust her head out of the window and said, "Why don't you come in the house, you old fool? Come in and get your dinner, and let me read an article to you from the *Christian Secretary*, you old rip. Come in and see how nice it is to get dinner with nothing to burn but rubbers, you whited sepulcher. Come in here, I tell you, before I lose my temper, and say what I oughtn't to." At this invitation he went in, going upon the stoop and to the door very slowly, but on opening the door, disappeared inside with marvelous suddenness. The neighbors say he was cutting wood all that afternoon, and thinking of the religious press.—*Danbury News.*

Strong as Steel.

Small habits have been compared with the spider webs which kept the princess of a fairy story imprisoned. She was shut up in a strong castle, from which she must escape or die. The door of the castle was taken away, one day, and she joyfully hastened down to the gate that she might pass and be free. But stop; in the gate a spider web was hanging from top to bottom. She swept it away in a moment, and was going on; when, behold another spider web was before her. It was very easy to sweep that away, and she did it. But there was a third, and when that was removed, a fourth; and so on, again and again; and at last the poor princess sat down and wept bitterly, and felt that though there was only a spider's web between her and liberty, she would never be free. Thus with our pernicious habits; each single act of a habit, what is easier to overcome? But it is the constant succession of them, one after another, which overcomes us.

MR. LABELLE, of Vermont, is 80 years old, and for many years he was bald-headed. Now a new crop of black hair is budding, and a new set of natural white teeth are inviting him to take a chew.

Farm and Household Hints.

A FARMER can do more work with a good thinking apparatus than with the best span of horses ever hitched to a wagon.

A WISCONSIN farmer, who keeps a large flock of sheep, raises twelve bushels of wheat to the acre more than his neighbors.

KEEP cattle and sheep in the yards until the grass has grown sufficiently to afford some nourishment as well as a reasonable "fill" for the animal. Watching a spire of grass to see it grow, and cropping it when the sixteenth of an inch above the surface, makes a constant but not a satisfactory and much less a delectable employment for a cow or sheep; and yet on no inconsiderable number of farms the animals are permitted to wear the flesh from their bones during the early spring days in doing this hard and reprehensible business.

A FARMER should never to go to town without carrying something to sell—butter, eggs, potatoes, poultry, or even a load of wood. By so doing his income is quite sure to exceed his outgoes. There is no more miserable and poverty-stricken way than to keep sending to stores and shops, and having things charged, with the expectation of paying for them when special crops come off, for these crops seldom or never turn out as well as was expected.

CHAFING IN INFANTS.—I will give you a recipe for the benefit of suffering babes from being chafed and sore, which you can publish if you think proper. We had a fleshy baby in the family that got very sore in the wrinkles of his neck, arms, and legs. We tried everything we could think of without relief, until a lady friend told us to take the outside bark of sassafras, shave off the weather-beaten part, grate or pulverize the balance fine, and dust it on the parts affected. We did so, and it cured it in a very short time. This suggestion may prove of use to some one.—*Exchange.*

TO CLEAN SWEETMEAT JARS OR BOTTLES.—This can be done without scraping them by pouring in the jars hot water and a teaspoonful or two of pearlash. The contents which remain sticking to the sides and bottom of the jar will be disengaged by the pearlash and float loose in the water. Wash bottles the same way, or kettles or any other vessels which you wish to purify or clear from grease. Strong lye poured off clear hickory ashes will answer nearly as well for the same purpose, and for kegs, buckets, and other large cooking utensils lye from good ashes may always be used.

IF a farmer's productions are of really good quality, as they should be, they will be sought in preference to what others have. There is the greatest difference in the world between choice and middling; between assorted, well-kept potatoes and haphazard lots; between grain that is ripe, clean and plump and shrunken foul grain, and so on through the whole list, and when a character is established there will be always men anxious and willing to pay extra prices.

WESTERN farmers are proposing to use their old implements or hire from their neighbors, or if they must buy, to pay cash, and to make wholesale purchases, whereby they will save at least 20 per cent. It is well enough to consider that a good deal can be saved in another direction. When a reaper or mower stands in the field or by the side of the fence for a year after it is used, or a plow stands in the furrow all winter, there is a loss of at least 20 per cent., which if saved is just as good as 40 per cent. earned.—*New York Tribune.*

THE *Journal of the Farm* offers a few good suggestions upon kitchens. It recommends that the housewife, instead of wearing out her muscle and her temper scrubbing floors, should resort to the simple expedient of painting. All that is necessary is two quarts of oil, three pounds of ochre, and one pint of japan, which will paint a floor twelve by eighteen feet. The time taken to clean a painted floor, and the labor saved, are equal to ten times the cost. The writer also suggests another convenience, viz.: a good-sized sink, five or six feet long by two and a half wide, at the back; at the top of this sink should be a shelf for lamps, vases, etc.; under it a place for ironware, and at the ends two pumps—one for hard and the other for soft water.

How to Keep Winter Apples.

The following excellent suggestions are offered by the *Vermont Farmer:*

The way that most farmers save their winter apples is to hole them up, like potatoes, or pile them up in a cave or cellar. By this method you not only lose much valuable time, but lose very many apples; and what you do keep over winter are in bad condition. Apples may be kept in barrels that are quite open; but the best and cheapest way is to keep them in crates or boxes made in the following manner: The ends or head pieces should be ten or twelve inches wide by fifteen or eighteen long. They can be sawed or split. Nail your boards on the bottom and sides, leaving places for ventilation. Have your boards all the same length—about three feet. "When you gather your apples from the trees put them in these boxes (be careful not to bruise them) and lay the boxes on each other in your apple house. Two men will handle these boxes with ease. You can look your apples over in these boxes at any time with but little labor. When you are ready to ship, just nail a board over the top and you are ready. In this way you get your apples to market in good condition and handle them but once. Keep your house as cold as possible at all times without freezing."

THE highest mountain on the North American continent is Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, whose elevation is 17,900 feet. Next to it comes the volcano of Popocatapetl, in Mexico, 17,884 feet, and Orizaba, also in Mexico, 17,373 feet. If the newly discovered peak of the Holy cross, in the Yellowstone region, found by the Hayden exploring party, be really 17,000 feet high, as they estimate, it will be the fourth peak in elevation on the continent of North America, and the highest mountain in the United States, excluding Alaska. Heretofore the highest peak in this country was supposed to be Big Horn mountain, which is elevated 15,000 feet.

Something About Advertising.

It is time all business men should understand that, with here and there a special exception, the newspaper is *par excellence* the only medium for advertising that is worth their serious attention. The newspaper is a thing of life, a visible fact, sure of its circulation, certain to be read. It constantly renews its youth; daily or weekly it appears afresh, containing many old faces, making themselves constantly more and more familiar, but holding also fresh facts, the latest news, the last wonder; even in its gossip, it gives the matter of its time and tells us what is alive and moving, up to the very date it bears, while its advertising columns show what is being done in commercial circles and lay before its readers a concise summary of those new ideas through which money is made by their fellows. As compared with all other advertising methods its charges are reasonable, and its promises modest, and while the business man is supporting it, he is, moreover, gaining from it in more ways than he may see at first sight.

How is it on the other hand with the "Hotel Albums," "Strangers Guides," and such like volumes introduced to the merchant by the supple young solicitor, as "the greatest mejum of the age," or "the grandest advertising scheme ever projected?" It is true that the merchant is promised "a circulation of from five to ten thousand and a copy *gratis* to every hotel." But is the promise kept? are one thousand copies printed?—five hundred?—one hundred? The advertiser has no means of knowing. It is too often the case that such schemes are advertising traps which the merchant blindly enters. In the newspaper every facility is offered him in ascertaining the strength and probable value of his investment, while, at the same time, the newspaper must send its issue to its various subscribers, who pay for it and are bound to read it. But supposing the volumes referred to are to be found in all the hotels; who reads them? You see hundreds of people in hotel parlors with their newspaper, but how many look over the old, dilapidated, margin-scribbled "Guide to Strangers?" The moment such a work is published it becomes old. The matter and the pictures are already obsolete before the last advertiser pays in. Have these the influence of the family newspaper, chiefest of household gods? Probably not. The "Hotel Album," if its publisher's promises are kept, is sent to divers hotels. Suppose for a moment that strangers read them, of what advantage is it as compared with the paper which strikes the very heart-center of those from whom the merchant expects his trade. And, last of all, the "Album" gives him but one insertion. One insertion for perhaps a hundred dollars. The same amount would make the merchant's name a household word in the community from which he draws his best custom—custom that he can look after among people he knows something about.

The question then arises, "Why do merchants waste money in this kind of advertising?" Perhaps the merchants could best tell us if they would.—*Newspaper Reporter.*

Desperate Fight of Maniacs.

An old lady, eighty years of age, residing in Providence, R. I., visited the insane asylum at Taunton, Mass., in company with her daughter, on Wednesday last, to see her son, who has for some time been an inmate on account of insanity, from the effects of a wound received during the war. The Providence *Journal* says that on arriving the mother was shown into the reception-room, where were several more lady visitors, and one or two patients, and the son was brought into the same room, when the attendant went out and locked the door. There happened to be in the room at the time a lady who had gone there expecting to secure the release of her husband, but for some reason he could not be discharged on that day. This was a great disappointment to the wife, but the effect upon the husband, when she told him, was terrible. He raged about the room in fury, smashed up a marble-topped table, and had partially demolished a clock, when the son of the old lady, who had been quiet up to that time, became excited and attacked the infuriated husband. A rough and tumble fight ensued, which must have been frightful to witness, and the feelings of those women, shut up in a room with two infuriated insane persons and unable to escape, can be imagined. After a little fighting the husband, with a piece of the furniture he had been demolishing, or with his finger-nails, cut or scratched the forehead of the son, making a frightful gash, from which the blood flowed copiously, and then catching him by the throat he choked him till his face turned purple. The old lady, seeing her son's danger, went to the rescue, and after a severe struggle succeeded in making the husband let go his hold. Fortunately the attendant came in and a stop was put to the proceedings, though it required five men to secure the disappointed and infuriated husband and put him beyond the power of doing harm.

A Fountain of Blood.

Great excitement prevails in the Chinese city of Shanghae, consequent upon the supposed discovery of a miraculous fountain of blood, which spouts out from the wall upon the persons of all who come near it. The scene of the miracle is in a bath-house attached to a tea-shop near the north gate, and the first who discovered it was a coolie, who immediately gave the alarm, whereupon three more coolies rushed in and were soon covered with blood. The rumored miracle drew anxious crowds of curious and unwashed to the Tipaou, who, after due examination, called on the Chehsien for assistance. A detachment of three officials was at once sent off to guard the door of the miraculous bath and keep intruders aloof. A Chinese gentleman states that it really is a blood fountain, which means innumerable things to those who can read these miracles aright, and that most careful examinations have been made of the wall on all sides but the inner, which is considered too sacred for investigation.

OUR domestic production of iron is said to be 600,000 tons behind our own requirements.

NINETY-THREE.

What's that you said to me, deary?
I'm ninety-three years old to-day?
Is it so? Ah, well; to be sure,
How fast time travels away!
It seems but as a day's passing
Since I was down by the mill
Gathering lilies for Polly—
Sweet Polly, who lived on the hill.

For Polly was going to wed me;
She'd promised when harvest was done,
When I'd gathered my corn and potatoes—
My house was long since begun—
She would leave her home on the hillside,
Her father and mother, for me;
And you may be sure no couple
Were ever so happy as we.

And so when the frosts of October
Had set all the maples ablaze,
When the harvest-moon lighted the evenings,
And smoky and soft were the days,
When my house was all papered and painted,
My potatoes and corn in the bin,
Sweet Polly came unto my cottage—
Her presence made sunlight within.

There was joy in my house, and the children
That gathered about my knee,
With their innocent frolics and pastimes,
Their voices of pleasure and glee,
Grew to bless us and cheer us when, toilworn,
We faltered from age by the way;
To strengthen and shield us when waiting
In patience the close of the day.

For fifty long years did we travel
Together, my Polly and I,
And when the death-angel called to her,
She lay down in calmness to die:
For she said we have been to each other
All of sweetness that one life could ask;
And you will soon follow me, Dermot,
When you shall have finished your task.

And now I am waiting my summons—
The Master will call me home;
And I shall unite with my Polly
Again where no parting will come.
The night seemeth long in the ending,
But I know that the morning is near,
That the day will soon break in its glory,
And the sunlight of Heaven appear.

Pleasant and bright was life's morning,
Its noontide with happiness crowned,
And in the calm light of its evening
Some joy with its sorrow was found;
But now I am in the dark night-time,
When life brings no pleasure to me,
And I wait for the time that shall loosen
This burden of years NINETY-THREE.

Humorous.

JOB printers should have the patience of Job.

TRUST to-morrow and you'll surely have sorrow.

THE commonest "ism" in this country—Alcoholism.

A BATTLE always raging—The battle of brandy and wine.

A FUEL-SAVING cook—The one that "boils with indignation."

PORTLAND, Me., has a "Widows' Wood Society"—but who ever heard of a widow who wouldn't?

ONE of the gentlemen in Congress saying, "We must turn to the food of our ancestors," somebody asked, "What food does he mean?" "Thistles, I suppose," was the reply.

"PUNCH" thinks some people are never contented. After having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law and try to get further damages.

A LUMBERMAN up the Alleghany river, proposing to go to Philadelphia, had a trunk made of half-inch boiler iron, and inscribed upon it the following touching lines to the baggage-masters: "Throw and be d—d!"

"WELL, Pat, which is the way to Burlington?" "How did you know my name was Pat?" "Oh, I guessed it." "Thin, be the howly pokers, as ye are so good at guessing, ye'd better guess the way to Burlington."

TWENTY-EIGHT years ago a Buffalo man said to his wife: "Miranda, I'm going down to Tim's after a bed-cord." That was the last seen of him until Monday, when he entered the house with a bed-cord, and said he'd fix that bed now.

THE other day, in Mansfield, O., a gentleman who owned a fine cow thought to break her of a bad habit of jumping into his garden. He loaded up his old shot-gun with pepper and salt, and proceeded to give her a dose, as a preventive of cholera and a corrective of jumping fences. He was somewhat surprised to see the cow keel over, draw a few short breaths, and depart to the happy cow-land. He had forgotten to remove the ramrod after loading.

A WELL-KNOWN artist had, according to custom, thrown open his studio to his friends and patrons for a private view of his pictures, intended for the Royal Academy. One represented a merry party dancing, the host's face beaming with pleasure as he raised a glass of champagne to his lips. "I don't know," said the artist to a friend, "what on earth to call this picture—how to account for the happy expression on the face of the host." "Well, if I were you," replied the visitor, "I should simply call it, 'Death of a Mother-in-Law!'"

The Treasures of the Sultan.

The treasures of the Sultan of Turkey outshine those of the Shah. Their value is $27,500,000, and they lie in a rather plain kiosk immediately adjoining the Turkish transept and surmounted by a crescent and a star. The domed ceilings painted in arabesques, and pendant from it are five large golden walls. Here may be read the history of the Sublime Porte from the days of the conqueror of Byzantium, Mahmoud II., to the present Padishah, Abd-ul-Aziz. The golden throne of Nadr-Shah is here, which was renowned in the East before the peacock throne of the Great Mogul at Delhi was dreamed of. It is marvelous in its workmanship, large enough for a coach, and weighs four and a half hundred weight. It is enameled in celadon, green and crimson, and its patterns of arabesquerie are in rubies, emeralds and pearls. Above it hang the turban and armor of Sultan Murad, heavy with gold and gleaming with jewels. Near it are the horse caparisons of Selim III., with the heavy Mameluke stirrups and Arab bit of solid gold, incrusted with diamonds. Scabbards, where nothing but diamonds can be seen; cinctures of diamonds; bowls of China porcelain, their patterns marked out in gold and reset with rubies; clocks incased in diamonds and glistening with crescent moons and stars; hookahs with golden bowls; and chiboques whose amber mouth-pieces are encircled with rings of diamonds, gleam and glisten everywhere.

THERE is as much difference between self-conceit and self-respect as there is between selfish men and men who sell fish.

Resignation of Japanese Officials.

A letter from Yokohama in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the Japanese officials of the Ministry of Finance have resigned, finding it impossible to restore the ways and means of Japan to a satisfactory condition. The State debt now amounts to $104,000,000, and is increasing every year, as the Government is unable to raise more taxes, and has entered upon a number of undertakings which considerably augment its expenditure. Hitherto the real state of affairs has been kept secret, but the letter by which the Ministers notified their resignation has found its way into the press, and it is feared that the Ministers will consequently be ordered to perform the hari-kari. The letter in question recommends that all the public works now in progress should at once be stopped, that the issue of paper money should cease, and that all the expenses of the Government should be reduced to a minimum. It also observes that the alleged progress of the country is a mere sham, which must ultimately lead to universal ruin. The correspondent adds, however, that the directors of the Finance Department seem to have been of a very different opinion a few weeks previously, as they then estimated the revenue at $70,000,000 and the expenditure at $60,000,000, and held out the prospect of a surplus of $2,000,000, even if the projected reforms were carried out. As yet only eighteen (German ?) miles of railway have been built; the reforms in the army and in national education have, of course, cost considerable sums, but the Government will not introduce other European institutions until education becomes more general. The Mikado's palace, which was burnt down the other day, is to be rebuilt with the money arising from private subscriptions collected all over the country.

Teach Your Children to Swim.

The New York *Tribune* says, pertinent to the Wawasset disaster: "Teach your children to swim. One would be actually astonished to find, upon inquiry among his personal friends, how few of them have this—not accomplishment any more than ciphering is an accomplishment—simple acquisition, to be gained by a few hours' devotion. Besides the advantage a swimmer has when he finds himself, perforce in the water, another great gain is the courage the consciousness of the ability to swim gives one, when an accident is imminent. As an example, to show how even those whose pleasure or whose duties call them constantly upon the water neglect to gain the knowledge of swimming, only a short time since, on a yachting trip, one of the party ascertained that neither the owner, the skipper, nor the mate of the yacht knew how to swim, while out of ten passengers four could not swim a stroke. A well-known captain informed us that one-third of the officers and sailors of the English navy are also ignorant upon the subject."

The Chicago Exposition

Of skilled industry, to open September 25, attracts universal attention, promises to be the best exhibition ever seen in the West, and will doubtless be visited by thousands anxious to see the new Chicago. They will find the great millinery store of D. B. Fisk & Co., corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, for size, perfect arrangement, beauty and splendor; and its exposition of millinery goods, feathers and flowers, velvets and ribbons, silks and laces, for extent, variety, richness and completeness, surpassing anything of the kind in Chicago or the world. *Harper's Bazar*, of New York, the organ of fashion and art, regarded it as so noteworthy as a temple of business and art, and so typical of the sudden resurrection of a great city and the marvelous development of trade in the West, that it gave its readers a whole page of engraving and letter-press descriptive of the building and its contents, as the best illustration of the wonderful rebuilding of Chicago and the irrepressible energy, activity and enterprise of her business men. None who visit the Chicago Exposition should fail to see the new millinery house of D. B. Fisk & Co.

Try It.—A Tonic and Alterative medicine, the invigorating and regulating properties of which actually lengthen life, and add to the capacity for its enjoyment, is within the reach of every member of the community. No invalid who has had recourse to Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters will hesitate to concede to it these invaluable qualities. It is a stomachic and a corrective of unrivaled efficacy, yet being free from alcohol, it is *not an excitant*. Its anti-bilious operation is more direct, speedy, and certain than that of any of the dangerous mineral salivants, and as an aperient, it gently removes any obstructions that may have accumulated in the lower intestine, without producing either irritation or pain. In fact, its wonderful remedial effects are *unaccompanied by any drawback*. Of all medicines, it is the most harmless and salubrious. As an appetizer, it is far ahead of any of the alcoholic nostrums that momentarily stimulate the palate; while as a means of renovating a weak and torpid stomach, it stands alone among modern remedies. 8

A short time ago the Queen of the Belgians and the Princess Louise drove out from Spa to visit the cascade at Coo. Near the village of La Glaize they were caught in a heavy thunderstorm and sought shelter at an inn, where the landlady, seeing the two ladies, refused to admit "any such persons," and so they had to put up at a neighboring farm-house for the night.

The surest way to get insurance cheap and strong is to get it of a low premium strong stock company. Men used to buy it of high premium mutual companies and wait for dividends. Most of them are waiting now. Agents are wanted everywhere for the National Life Insurance Company, of the United States of America. E. A. Rollins, President; Jay Cooke, Chairman of the Finance Committee. Chartered by Congress. Capital, one million. Rates only three-quarters usual charges. For agency or insurance write to Branch office, Philadelphia.—[Com.

Peerless Clothes Wringer.

Use Prussing's Celebrated White Wine Vinegar. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

The Duchess of Leeds, formerly one of the belles of Baltimore, is now a widow, and immensely rich. True, she is only ninety, but that should not deter some of our enterprising bachelors from going over and popping to the old lady, with an ultimate view of bringing some portion of the assets to her own, her native land.

If your furnisher has not kept the Elmwood and Warwick collars, tell him to get you some when he buys his fall stock of goods. You will find them better than any you have ever worn.—[Com.

Matrimony.

All young men and most young women are interested in this subject, as it is a condition in life to which all look forward, and hope to obtain, but if a young man is wise he will not take upon himself the responsibilities of married life until he is in a condition to provide to a certain extent for his wife and children when he is called away from them. In all cases this can be done by means of a policy of Life Insurance, a moderate annual payment giving the family of the insured comparatively a large amount at his death. One of the safest and best of these Companies is the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Policies may be obtained or Agencies secured by application to the Home Office, or to J. W. Iredell, Jr., Supt. of Western Agencies, 78 W. Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.—[Com.

The Best Legacy

Of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, jobbers of boots and shoes, 48 and 50 Wabash avenue, to their customers, is their glove-fitting boot, which, combined with their large stock, low prices and uniformly fair dealing, has made them popular throughout the entire West. They manufacture largely, buy for cash, and challenge competition. The enterprise, business character, extensive sales and signal success of the house is a true Chicago Exposition, illustrating the marked energy, activity and prosperity of her business men.

No use of taking the huge, offensive, griping, drastic pills, put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Tasteless, Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—*scarcely larger than mustard seeds*—possessing as much power as any large pills, and neatly put up in little vials that preserve their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, can be had for 25 cents of all Druggists. 657

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, in their various forms, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

The Best are the Cheapest.—The Fearless Cook, Brilliant Base Burner, and Acorn cooking and heating stoves are the best stoves sold, are better made, closer fitting, and do more service with less fuel. Rathbone, Sard & Co.—the leading stove house in the West—sell cords of them. Samples of all kinds will be at the Chicago Exposition, and are for sale by dealers throughout the Northwest.

Make it a point when in Chicago to visit the extensive furniture house of Colby & Wirts, 292 and 294 State street. Their stock is worth examining, and no one should buy without first getting their prices. They sell goods of their own manufacture and ship to all parts of the country without extra charge for packing. Remember the number.—[Com.

Our readers should be careful to notice that Procter & Gamble's Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.—[Com.

Contagious diseases, such as horse ail, glander, etc., may be prevented by the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*. Persons traveling with horses should take note of this.—[Com.

Frank Miller's Harness Oil is the best.

Disease Recoils

From the system that has been invigorated and regulated by a course of that most beneficent of all vegetable elixirs, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters Such, at least, is the inference we are compelled to draw from the testimony of thousands of persons residing in unhealthy districts, who attribute their escape from the epidemic and other complaints which prevail there in the spring and autumn solely to the use of this great protective and preventive medicine. Many Western and Southern farmers and planters, as invariably as they sow and plant in the spring and reap and gather in the fall, administer it at those seasons to their families and employes, and take it themselves from twice to three times a day. The demand for it in the fever and ague districts bordering on the Mississippi, Ohio and Arkansas rivers is immense; and wherever the natural conditions are such as to generate intermittent or remittent fevers, it is held in the highest esteem both as an antidote to the atmospheric virus which provokes them, and as a swift and certain remedy for those distressing forms of disease. It is almost unnecessary to say that this renowned tonic and renovator is now generally accepted as a standard specific for indigestion, biliousness, nervous distemper, rheumatism, physical weakness and mental despondency, not only by the public at large, but by all unprejudiced medical men. The vast popularity of the Bitters has of course led to many counterfeits and imitations, against which the community are requested to be on their guard.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All Healing.

Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors.
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

Jaundice, Skin Diseases, and Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, are removed by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. They produce healthy secretions of the stomach, liver, and other organs of the body, and are beneficial whenever an alterative or purgative medicine is required.

If you have Fever and Ague, try Shallenberger's Antidote. You will then know one remedy that never fails. The cure is immediate.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Relating to Marriage.—Important circular to young men and others on Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Decline, etc. Prescriptions and advice free. Address Dr. E. Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Markets.

NEW YORK		
Beeves—Choice	11 @	12
Common	8 @	9½
Hogs—Dressed	6½@	7½
Cotton—Middling Upland	20½	
Flour—Superfine Western	5 60 @	6 10
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 56 @	1 58
Corn—Mixed Western	61 @	66
Oats	48 @	52
Rye—Western	88 @	94
Pork—Mess	17 37½@	..
Lard	8½@	8¾
CHICAGO.		
Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 25
Good	5 40 @	5 62½
Medium	3 50 @	4 50
Common	2 50 @	3 00
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
Hogs—Live	4 30 @	4 65
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 50
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 12 @	1 13
No. 3 Spring	1 06½@	1 07½
Corn—No. 2	40 @	41
Oats—No. 2	27½@	28½
Rye—No. 2	65½@	66½
Barley—No. 3	1 27 @	1 28
Butter—Good to choice	25 @	29
Eggs—Fresh	16 @	17
Pork—Mess	16 00@	16 25
Lard	7½@	8
ST. LOUIS.		
Wheat—No. 3 Red	1 39 @	1 41
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	42 @	43
Oats—No. 2	32 @	34
Rye—No. 2	70 @	72
Barley—No. 2	1 39 @	1 41
Pork—Mess	16 50 @	16 75
Lard	7½ @	8¼
Hogs	4 20 @	4 60
Cattle	3 75 @	5 00
CINCINNATI.		
Flour	7 00 @	7 25
Wheat	1 38 @	1 40
Corn	51½@	52½
Rye	81 @	83
Oats	33 @	41
Pork—Mess	16 00 @	..
Lard	7½@	8¼
MILWAUKEE.		
Wheat—No 1	1 18½ @	1 19½
No. 2	1 16 @	1 17
Corn—No. 2	39½@	40½
Oats—No. 2	26½@	27½
Rye—No. 1	66 @	67
Barley—No. 2	1 19 @	1 21
CLEVELAND.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 46 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 42 @	..
Corn	55 @	56
Oats	37 @	39
TOLEDO.		
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 48 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 42 @	1 43
Corn	48 @	50
Oats	34 @	37

LIFE IS SWEET TO ME.

Yes, life is sweet to all, yet, how many neglect to keep the vital human machinery in a healthful and vigorous operation and protect it against the attacks of disease. The whole system often gets out of "gear," the Liver inactive, and torpid bile accumulates, the blood becomes poisoned from the effects of indigestion and the person so affected is most miserable. It is very important for the safety and welfare of our lives that the whole human machinery be kept in a healthful condition, and the fact is there is no way in which this can be so fully accomplished as by the use of that great alterative and tonic known as Dr. Smith's OLD STYLE BITTERS. It will rid you of all torpid and stagnant bile, cleanse the liver and blood, purify the system and keep it in a healthy and vigorous condition, making life more sweet to those who trust its mighty power. For sale by the best Druggists.

For Man and Beast—Dr. Smith's Golden Liniment has no superior. Try it. Address, Union Medicine Co., 6 and 8 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo.

CANVASSING BOOKS SENT FREE FOR THE
UNDEVELOPED WEST
OR,
Five Years in the Territories.

The only complete history of that vast region between the Mississippi and the Pacific: Its Resources, Climate, Inhabitants, Natural Curiosities, etc. It contains 240 fine engravings of the Scenery, Lands, People and Curiosities of the Great West. Agents are Selling from 15 to 25 copies a day, and we send a canvassing book free to any book agent. Address, stating experience, etc., NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

A FINE PARLOR ORGAN, six octave, ten stops, superbly finished. The instrument cost $400 at the factory six weeks ago. Is in perfect order. Will be boxed and delivered at any freight depot in Chicago for $250. For farther particulars call or address, E. C. STONE, 20 Artesian avenue, Chicago, Ill.

10,000 SUNDAY SCHOOLS should send for Gems of Praise, 84 pages; Music excellent, mostly new. A Book long needed; price 5 cts.; 6 cts. postpaid, or $5.00 per 100. Published by D. H. Baldwin & Co., dealers in PIANOS & ORGANS, Cincinnati.

ORGANS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. AGENTS WANTED. R. D. Willson, 220 West Washington-st., Chicago.

TELEGRAPHING—A FULL COURSE FOR $20. at office connected with Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis Mo. For circulars address J. W. JOHNSON, Managing Principal.

LADY agents wanted to sell four most useful patented articles for ladies' use. Business honorable and profitable. Eugenie M'f'g Co., 142 Fulton St., N.Y.

NONPAREIL FARM FEED, Bone, Drug, and Hand-Grinding MILLS. Ten Sizes. Also, Cotton-Seed HULLERS. Illustrated pamphlets free. Address J. SEDGEBEER, Painesville, Ohio.

DON'T wear that Spring Truss, which is killing you, but send for Circular for HOWE'S ELASTIC BELT TRUSS AND FEMALE SUPPORTER, which are easy to wear as a garter, and have cured patients in from 5 to 25 weeks. Address, Box 758, HENRY HOWE, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

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Agents Wanted.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Domestic Sewing Machine Co., New York.

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A GREAT SENSATION!—*Agents Wanted. Big Package Free. Better than Gold.* Address at once, F. A. ELLS & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

HAINES
NEW SCALE
PIANOS
CELEBRATED CIRCULAR
27 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the Cherry Pectoral has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
AGENTS WANTED
PRICE $50.00
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
WILSON SEWING MACHINE C
MANUFACTURERS
CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.

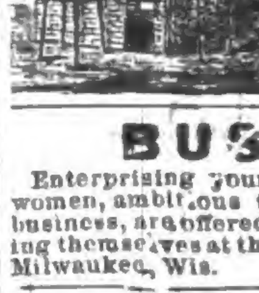

THE PERPETUAL
Sorghum Evaporator.
PRICE—No. 2, $15; No. 3, $20; No. 4, $25.
Send for Circulars to
J. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Madison, Ind.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

BUSINESS.

Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women, ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis.

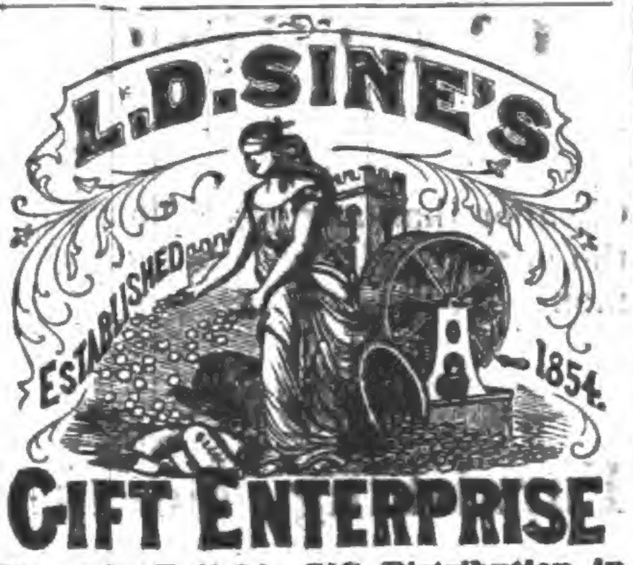

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$100,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
42nd SEMI-ANNUAL
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Monday, Oct. 13th, 1873.
One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold
One Prize $5,000 in Silver!
Five Prizes $1,000 } EACH
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Ten Prizes $100 }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harnes, worth $1,500 each! Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other Information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
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NO CURE! NO PAY!

Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

LOST ENERGY Weakness, Despondency, Bashfulness, etc., for certain relief call or send Stamp to Box E. West. Med. Inst., 137 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati. NO PAY required of responsible persons for Treatment until cured.

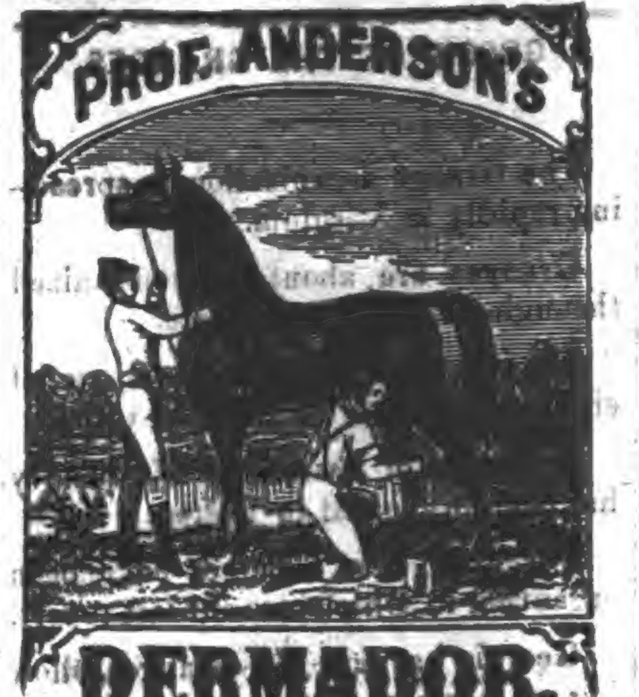

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Good for Man.—Inflammation of all kinds, Diphtheria, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swelling of the Glands, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breast, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Piles, Bee Stings, and all Sores.

Good for Beast.—Fresh Wounds, Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Wind Galls, Spavins, Sweeney, Founder, Lameness, Sand Cracks, Scratches, or Grease, Mange, Horse Distemper.

This truly wonderful Liniment was discovered by HOMER ANDERSON, A.M., late Professor of Chemistry and Mathematics in the Clinton Liberal Institute, of Oneida County, N.Y. In experimenting for the purpose of making Prussic Acid, by uniting the independent gaseous bodies of which it is composed, a residuum was left, which, on being applied to bruises and inflamed parts, by the students of the Institute, was found to possess the remarkable property of cooling down and carrying off the inflammation and soreness at once, and restoring the parts to soundness and health in a few hours without pain or irritation.

It is not a heating Liniment, but acts by its peculiar specific or chemical qualities in dissolving and scattering the soreness and inflammation of the injured part. By a free application, the red surface soon becomes cool, moist and natural, and is restored to natural health without suppuration or destruction.

As a Liniment for Horse Flesh, for the cure of all the ailments named above, we challenge the world to find its equal.

Price 25 & 50 cents per bottle.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
See notice in local column.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

P. P. P. P.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *Multum in Parvo* Physic, scarcely larger than mustard seed, yet representing as much cathartic power as its large repulsive pills, being *most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating*.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. For Jaundice, Headache, Impure Blood, Constipation, Pain in Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Internal Fever, Rush of Blood to Head, Bloated Stomach, High Colored Urine, Gloomy Forebodings, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

One or two, taken daily for a time, will cure Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Scrofulous Sores and Virulent Affections of Skin, Throat and Bones. No cheap wood or paste board boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. 25 cents, by druggists or mail. Manufactured at the World's Dispensary, Nos. 80, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N.Y.

GETZE'S
New School for the Parlor Organ,

Lightens the Labor of Teacher and Scholar, to be had at all Book and Music Stores. Sent by mail. Price $2.50.

CLARKE'S
New Method for the Piano

Indorsed by the Profession as the best, most thorough, most attractive, and teaches in the most direct manner, suited to pupils of every grade of study, preparing the more advanced for Thorough Bass. Sent by mail. Price, $3.75.

LEE & WALKER, 922 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Lee & Walker's Musical Almanac, free to any address.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

These Pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid and other Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by Druggists and Dealers.

Pass This By If you are a fool or lunatic, but if you are sane and wish to make money address, Eureka Portable Table Co., St. Louis.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

C. N. U. No. 38.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

TFE BLESSED LADIES.

Kellog is said to have become very pious.

Persian ladies call a European lady's dress "trowsers with one leg."

There are plenty of deer within a hundred miles of New York—only they are dear girls.

Olive Logan doesn't believe that one married couple out of twenty have any love for each other.

Brown is a fashionable color for ladies' note-paper. We have some new freak in this line to record every other day.

A Kentucky engineer got to jawing with a woman, neglected the boiler, and there was an explosion which killed three men.

Rarely nowadays is a lady seen with the high-heeled French shoe. The injurious fa hion has at last gone entirely out.

A Madison avenue girl has recently broke off her engagement just because her lover wanted to borrow five dollars of her. Think of it!

A St. Paul woman who used to keep three girls, now does her own work cheerfully. She found her husband throwing kisses at them.

Skirts are now worn close to the figure, and devoid of all tullness. Overskirts are ruled out, and the new trimming simulates them.

Mrs. Wood, of Iowa, has been divorced four times from Mr. Wood, and now becau-e he wont re-marry her again, she complains of his ugly temper.

Detroit, not to be outdone in the way of wonderful women, produces a matron aged twenty-five who was lately married for the fifth time, all of her husbands being alive.

Most New York girls will fall in love wiih a man for the same reason that they do with their looking glasses—because they are constantly telling them that they are charming.

The only article of female apparel worn by one of the lady spiritualists at Vineland last Sunday was a fan We hasten to add, however, that she was liberally dressed in men's clothes.

INDIANA NEWS.

Two cases of cholera have occured at Kendallville.

Indiana block coal can be had at Francisville at $7.50 per ton.

A worm is destroying the cranberries in the marshes of Pulaski county.

A Spencer county farmer has 150 acres of as fine tobacco as ever grew.

There will be 5,000 tons of hay put up on the lands of one man in Lake county, this season.

A farmer near Lowell, Lake county has a colt two years old that pulls down 1,800 pounds on the scales.

Mrs. John Dering, living near Pe. ersburg, Pike county, killed a five-foot rattlesnake last week.

The Lake Side Paper Mill, at Laporte. was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday last. Loss, $10,000. insured for $4,000 in Chicago agencies.

The steam saw mill and shop of the Mishawaka Furniture Company. at Goshen, burned last Tuesday, along with 90,000 feet of walnut lumber.

Hobart firm manufactures 1,500,000 pressed brick every season, for which they realize $16 a thousand delivered on the cars.

A New Albanian has cultivated a pawpaw tree by way of an experiment He says it improves the flavor and causes it to ripen six weeks earlier than in its wild condition.

It is so pleasant to witness fifty or sixty hogs roaming about our streets these charming September mornings.—*Ligonier Banner.*

The tobacco crop, where the farmer did not "overcrop" himself, is good, and will turn out well. The worms are worse this season than for many years.—*Boonville Enquirer.*

The Fort Wayne artesian well has reached a depth of 500 feet. Three veins of water have been struck—the first near the surface, the second at a depth of over 100 feet and the third at a depth of 300 feet.

A twelve year old son of Mr. Starbuck, of Gillam township, Pulaski county, was riding a horse along the road, at a trot, on the 11th, when the horse stumbled and threw the boy over his head, breaking his neck.

The prettiest woman in Fayette county came to Connersville, the other day, riding on a saw log, and returned home in the evening on the log wagon. She's worth $50,000, and—prepare to weep, young man—happily uarried

The yellow fever at Shreveport seems to continue with unabated malignity. Forty and fifty persons are dying daily out of a population of four thousand. The city treasury is exhausted, and the people are calling for physicians, food and nurses. The telegraph operators are all, or nearly all, down and several of them are dead. Their suffering is indeed terrible.

INDIANA

Conservatory of Music,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Fall term opens

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873

Instruction is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The

Indiana Conservatory

ts considered the most thorough music school in ohe State, and offers facilities not equalled by any ither school. Send for Catalogue.

J. O. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

GOSSIP OF THE GRANGES.

The Grange organization is spreading rapidly in Virginia.

Granges are about to be organized throughout New York State.

Tennessee reports an increase of eighteen Granges on the 23d ultimo.

A Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been organized in Boston.

Seventeen new Granges have been organized in Ohio since our last report.

Georgia has now 111 Granges, showing an increase of twenty-five in two weeks.

There were 105 Granges organized in Missouri between the 9th anp 23d of August.

The Granges propose to bury old political differences, with the farmers as principal morners.

Official returns state the number of Granges to be 5,229 and increasing at the rate of twenty-five per day.

The Patrons of Husbandry have organized a Woolen Factory Association at Dakota, Iowa, with $30,000 capital.

A special effort is being made to establish Granges in all the grain ports on the Atlantic Coast where they do not now exist.

There was a rousing gathering of farmers at Hickman's Mills, Me., on the 23d of August, to participate in a basket picnic.

The Grangers of Granville, Ga, went to the residence of Captain Shuetter, a sick member, and did his threshing for him.

The Pella *Blade* tells of a man who says that "one can't become a Granger unless he has at least done one fair day's work in his life."

The Franklin county (Vt,) Grangers have purchased corn by the car load, at a discount of twelve cents a bushel from prevailing prices.

The women of Wetzel county, W. Va., have formed a Grange to prevent their husbands from visiting the grass widows in that section.

An old lady from the country, with six unmarried daughters, went into Augusta, Ga., the other day, hunting the Patrons of Husbandry. She meant business.

The Patrons of Husbandry are said to have borrowed much of their ritual from the Masonic and other secret orders. They missed it there. "Borrowing dulls the edge of Husbandry."

A H Stephens says he is looking forward to the new movement of the Patrons of Husbandry with much interest and anxiety, and expects incalculable good will result to the people from the movement.

An immense meeting of Grangers and veterans of the Mexican war was held at Sweet Springs, near Brownsville, Mo., on the 27th ultimo. Nearly 15,000 people were present, many of whom came from a great distance.

Charles Robinson, the first free State Governor of Kansas, has published a speech fully approving the farmers movement, and demanding in their behalf the most thorough and radical measures of reform.

The gathering of the Grangers at Davenport, Iowa, two or three days ago, was very large. "Without a doubt," says the *Gazette*, "it was the grandest gathering of farmers, farmers' wives, daughters and sons ever known in Iowa."

* * *

Preceding every election, the Republican party cry out Retrenchment and Civil Service Reform, and immediately the leaders have secured another lease of office they renew their speculations. Defalcations in the Republican party have become so common that every body expects a new batch of them every day. Harper, in Illinois, takes more than a hundred thousand dollars, but he is no worse than the high-toned thieves at Washington who set the example. Creswell and Robeson are as bad, or worse, than the meanest letter abstracter in the land, and when one is condemned, all alike deserve it.

* * *

The Mishawaka *Enterprise* says that a singular case of spontaneous ignition took place in the rear of Huntsinger & Co.'s drug store, Thursday morning. A small quantity of settlings from a barrel of boiled linseed oil was thrown out the back door and about an hour afterwards it was discovered that the refuse oil had ignited.

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Drugs, Medicines,

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Executors Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executor of the last will of John Somers, deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction at the late residence of said testator, one mile east of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., on Saturday, October the 11th, A. D. 1873, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses. cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, household furniture, hay, wheat, corn and oats in the bushel, and various other articles. Sale to begin at nine o'clock A. M. Terms. All sums of three dollars and under cash. Over three dollars, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with interest, at six per cent. if paid when due, ten per cent. from date, if not paid at maturity, and Attorneys fees if suit be instituted, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and with approved security.

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Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

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Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

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First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it mus hold above all others in the market.

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GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS

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Worm Sugar Drops!

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 2, 1873. No. 40.

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THE ABSORBING TOPIC.

PROGRESS OF THE LIQUOR CASES.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE HON. ALBERT G. PORTER—NEW AND UNEXPECTED POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW—THE CASE TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT BY THE COURT.

The Hon Albert G. Porter in behalf of the State presented the closing argument yesterday, and it is presented herewith in full:

May it please the court: To maintain public order is declared in the first clause of the preamble to the constitution to be one of the three great ends for which it was ordained. The first section of that instrument declares that all free governments are instituted for the peace, safety and well-being of the people. To maintain public order and to conserve the peace, safety, and well-being of the people is therfore a high duty with which each department of the State government, within the sphere of its appropriate functions stands charged. That the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors is the greatest of the obstacles to the maintainance of public order; that more than anything else it interferes with the peace, safety and well-being of the society, all candid men confess. That it chiefly peoples our prisons; that a large part of the burdens imposed upon society in maintaining efficient police regulations in the state, the counties, the townships, and the cities, are directly owing to it; that it is the chief foe of the household, upon the virtue and intelligence of which alone can a free State repose—that it makes home the abode of poverty and ignorance and brutality. and often a seed plot of crime—these things are as well known as that the sun rises in the morning and sets in the evening. Whatever enactment, therefore, comes from the legislative department before the judiciary meant to strengthen the foundation of public order and to promote the peace, safety and well being of the people, by restraining or suppressing this overshadowing evil ought to be met by the judiciary charged with the upholding of public order, with earnest welcome, and not overthrown unless liable to constitutional objections that can not be overcome. From the beginning of the State, statutes meant to suppress this course of public disorder have been on our statute books. The business of retailing spiritous liquors has been from the first one of State regulation, and efforts by legislation have been repeatedly exerted to suppress or restrain it. This Court has held that a law which might prohibit retailing altogether, is not liable to objection as being repugnant to the constitution. The constitution of 1816, containing a provision precisely like that in the present one, concerning the vesting of the legislative power in the General Assembly. Its language was, "The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives." Const. 1819, art. 3, sec. 1.

So early as 1818 the Legislature enacted a law that no person should sell liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, without a license from the County Board, which could not be granted until he had produced the certificate of twelve respectable householders that he was of good moral character, and that it would be for the convenience of travelers for him to be licensed. He was forbidden to sell liquors in any quantity on Sunday or to any minor, apprentice or servant without the consent of his parent or master; or to any person in a state of intoxication. He was likewise required to give a bond that he would not permit any gambling or disorderly conduct about his house, or other breach of the law. Laws of 1818, p. 296. In 1821 the

LAW WAS SO CHANGED

as to require that the certificate on which the license might be obtained to be signed by 12 respectable freeholders.

In 1832 the law was again changed by allowing the county boards to issue licenses, on the applicant producing the certificate of twenty-four freeholders of his town or township to his good moral character; but if the town or township did not contain twenty-four free-holders who were inhabitants, (as perhaps many did not at that early day) the number might be computed from freeholders in the immediate vicinity; but license should not be granted to any person residing within any town or township where a majority of the free holders remonstrated. Rec. R. S., 1838, p. 582, sec. 5. This continued to be the law until 1843. And this law was sustained by this Court in Woods vs Pratt, 5 Blackf, 377, in an opinion delivered by Judge Sullivan. The statement of the case by the honored Judge shows that a majority of the freeholders of a township had filed with the Board of Commissioners a general remonstrance against the licensing of any person to retail liquors in the township. In relation to the case and the effect of this particular remonstrance the Court said:

"The law is that no license [to retail spirituous or strong liquors] shall be granted to any person residing within any township where a majority of the freeholders in such a town or township shall remonstrate against the same. The object of the law is to protect the public morals, and preserve the peace and quiet of society. Being designed for the public good, it should be so constructed as to promote it.

"If the construction contended for by the defendant should prevail, it would impose upon the majority the necessity of watching, and opposing by a separate remonstrance, each individual application. That would be burdensome. The statute does not require such a construction to effect the design of the legislature. The evil which the statute puts in power of the majority of the freeholders to remove, can as well be suppressed by a general remonstrance against all applications as by a remonstrance in each particular case. * * * It clearly expressed to the Board of Commissioners the wish of a majority of the freeholders of Brookville that shops for the retail of liquor should not be licensed among them.

It will be observed that the law of 1832 gave to the county boards (first) authority to license the retailing of spirituous liquors; but (secondly) not at their discretion, but on the certificates a fixed number of freeholders, which (thirdly) might exceed the whole number of freeholders in the township; and (fourthly) if a majority of the freeholders of the township remonstrated, no license should be issued. There was, in that event, total prohibition. The law now in question before this court bears a close resemblance to that of 1832, though it is not so severe in its provisions It forbids the selling of liquors to be drank upon the premises until a permit shall first have been obtained. To obtain this permit the applicant must obtain a number of signers to his application, being voters of the township or ward, equal to a majority of the voters who cast their ballots for Congressmen at the preceding Congressional election. The board is required to examine the application, and if it is satisfied that it is in the required form and signed as prescribed by the law, to issue the permit. The

VALIDITY OF THIS LAW

is called in question as being in conflict with three clauses in the Constitution;

1. That which ordains that the legislative authority of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly. Const., art. 4, sec. 1.

2. That which provides that a law shall be passed the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority except as provided in the constitution. Art. set. 25.

3. That which provides that in all the cases enumerated in the section preceding it, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State. Art, 4, sec. 23.

Under a previous constitution, as I have shown, containing a similar provision respecting the repository of legislative powers, laws had for more than a generation been upheld, which confided to the people a power similar to, and indeed, greater than has been confided to them in the act under discussion, in respect to preventing persons from selling intoxicating liquors without a license. Is seems never to have occurred to the judicial mind in those earlier days that to make, not the enactment, but the application of a law dependent upon the event of the approval of the majority or a less number, of the persons to be affected by it, clothed that part of the people with a legislative power. Laws were passed upon many subjects, the application of which to particular cases were made to depend upon an antecedent petition or expression of a part or a majority of the persons to be affected by them. To cite a few among many instances, the Board of Commissioners were empowered and required to direct the laying out of highways, but only on the petition of a specified of freeholders. The trustees of a congressional township might lease the school lands for three but by a vote of a majority of the voters of the township, but not otherwise, they might lease them for ten years They might sell the school land of the township, but only when a majority exceeding fifteen of the voters had, by a vote, instructed them to make the sale. R. S. 1843, p. 261. The inhabitants of a school district might, at a meeting, direct the building, hireing or purchase of a school house, fix the sum to be expended for it, determine the amount of work to be done by each able bodied man toward building the school house, and the amount at which any such person might commute his tax. R. S. 1843 p 319 This class of laws was universally esteemed valid and upheld by the courts. Powers, also, which were essentially legislative, the taxing power (which this court has held to be so) among others, were delegated to counties and townships and cities, and the constitutionality of this delegation of powers remained unquestioned. When the provision that the legislative authority of the State was imported from the old into the new Constitution. It was imported into it with a full knowledge of the construction which that provision had received in a long course of legislative practice and of judicial decisions. The rule is a familiar one that where a constitutional provision is borrowed from a sister State, reference will be had to the judicial decisions of such State, made before it was borrowed, for its interpretion. How much more ought respect to the course of judicial decision and legislative practice, under a provision of an older constitution, to be respected when it is transferred into a new, after the construction given to it has become established, and, I almost say, woven into the texture of the popular mind. How fixed that construction becomes, is shown by the fact that the practice which had grown up under it has been repeated in almost numberless legislative enactments under the present constitution. Thus, to give a few among many instances under general laws passed by the legislature, persons desiring the incorporation of towns, after having caused a census to be taken of the inhabitants within the proposed limits of such towns, shall present an application to the board of Commissioners signed by themselves and not less than a third of the qualified voters. If at a vote taken a majority of the voters vote "yes," then the Board is required to make an order that the town has been incorporated. 1 G. & H., 619-621. And this law has been recognized as valid by this court. 38 Ind., 41.

So under a general law for consolidating incorporated towns with cities, the common council of a city and

THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES

Of a town may agree upon terms of union, and on a day for an election to obtain an expression of the voters, and if a majority of the qualified voters of both town and city shall vote for the consolidation, it shall then take place. 1 G. & H., 241. So under a general law, an incorporated town may become a city, if a majority of the qualified voters express themselves in favor of it by a ballot. 1 G. & H., 217, s. 6. So under a general law, a county seat may be changed when two thirds of the legal voters of the county have petitioned the Board of Commissioners for such change. And the mode prescribed for determining the whole number of voters in the county by adding twenty per cent of the number of persons who voted at the next preceding general election. 1 G. & H. 196. And this law has been sustained by this Court. So a new country may be organised, or the boundaries of two or more counties may be changed, on a petition of a majority of the legal voters within the limits to be affected. And the mode prescribed for ascertaining such majority is (as under the present temperance law) by reference to the vote at the next preceding Congressional election. (1 G. & H.. 191-163.)

So the Board of County Commissioners may purchase grounds for agricultural and horticultural fairs, but only on the petition of a majority of the voters of the county. (Acts 1873. p. 118.) So, in respect to the sale of Congressional township lands, the same provision is made by law that existed under the former Constitution—that they can only be sold by the trustee under the direction of a majority of the voters of the township. (1 G. & H., 548.)

So grounds for Agricultural and Horticultural Fairs may be bought—how! County Commissioners may buy on petition of a majority of voters of the county. So as to sale of county and township lands there is the same provision now as under the old Constitution—that they can only be sold by the trustee under the direction of a vote of a majority of the electors of a township.

To be allowed to do these several things are matters of frequent and pressing importance. The Legislature withholds the power—thus forbidding the thing to be done—forbidding towns to be incorporated or to be consolidated with cities, or to become cities; forbidding the changing of county seats or the organization of new counties, or the changing of the boundaries of counties, or the purchasing of grounds for "Agricultural and Horticultural Fairs, or the sale of Congressional township lands, unless a majority of the people to be immediately affected vote or petition for these several things. Now this kind of legislation ran along, side by side, under the former Constitution, with the legislation which prohibited the licensing of retailers of liquors except by approval of a specified number or a majority of the people, and the latter legislation was upheld by this Court as being evidently of the same character. And the new constitution was adopted with the knowledge of all this class of legislation. Why now should that legislation which relates to the restraining of the traffic in spiritous liquors be overthrown and the rest be upheld? Surely not upon the ground that "the Legislative power of the State is vested in the General Assembly."

Is the temperance law then repugnant to that provision of the constitution that no law shall be passed, the taking affect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority, except as provided for in this constitution?

What does the constitution mean by

THE TAKING EFFECT OF A LAW?

Does it mean the application of the law? If it confers an authority, has the law not taken effect until authority has begun to be exercised under it? If it be law prohibiting an act, has the law not taken effect till some one has done the thing prohibited and exposed himself to its penalties? If it be a law for the enforcement of a duty, has it not taken effect until there has been a refusal to perform such duty and the coercive sanctions of the law have been invoked to enforce the performance? Or rather, has it not taken effect whenever, if it be a law prohibiting an act, the penalty might be enforced if the act were done, though the act prohibited might never be done? If it confer an authority, has it not taken effect so soon as an authority might have been exercised under it, although none in fact ever should be? If it is for the enforcement of a duty, has it not taken effect whenever, if the duty be refused, its enforcement might have been required, though no occasion should ever arise for its enforcement? If a law were so provide that upon getting a majority of votes a man should be elected to an office, has the law not taken effect until he has been elected? How could he be elected under a law which had not taken affect? If a law were enacted that a man might do a thing upon the happening of a certain contingency and it were said in the law that it should take effect from its passage, could it notwithstanding, never take effect until the contingency had happened? And if the man should die before the contingency happened, would it never have taken effect as a law at all? Is the declaration in an act nugatory which states that it shall take effect and be in force from its passage, and can it not be in force until under it a force has been exerted?

Let us now recur to the law which is in question before this court. What provision of it did not take effect from its passage? It prohibited the sale of liquor on any man's premises until a permit was obtained. This prohibition was absolute so soon as the bill was passed, and remained till the permit should be obtained. It proscribed the method of obtaining the permit and the terms upon which it could be obtained. Were not the method and the terms complete so soon as the law was passed? Because the applicant might not be able to comply with the terms, by obtaining the requisite number of signers upon his petition, had the law not taken effect? The evil sought to be remedied by the framers of the constitution, by the adoption of the

PROVISION UNDER CONSIDERATION,

Was a practice which had grown up of submitting to the people, to be determined by their votes, whether bills which had gone through all the forms of legislation should take effect as laws. The practice was as if the legislature had said to the people in respect to their temperance law "We propose to settle this question respecting the licensing persons to retail intoxicating liquors by a law prohibiting such retailing until a license has been obtained upon an application, approved by a majority of the voters? Is that the kind of a law you want? If it is you will vote 'aye'; if it is not you will vote 'no.'"

But in the case of the present law, no question has been presented to the people, or to any part of the people, whether it should be a law or not. The legislature fixed what the law should be arbitrarily, without respect to any petition or vote of theirs.

It provided, however, in the application of the law that a license should or should be granted to an applicant according, as a certain number of persons might sign or decline to sign his application. What has this circumstance to do with the taking effect of the law? It might as well be argued that when a law is passed providing for

A POPULAR ELECTION,

The law cannot take effect until one of the candidates has been chosen by a majority of the electors.

It is said, however, that the enactment in question is a local law, and not of uniform operation throughout the State.

The uniformity demanded by the objection would overthrow the most important laws we have, and involve society almost into chaos. If it be said that every law is unconstitutional in the administration of which it might happen that a practice or an act might be forbidden at one place and be tolerated as innocent at another; then the act, for example, for the organization and government of cities is plainly repugnant to the constitution. The constitution is silent respecting municipal corporations. There is no clause in that instrument conferring upon them legislative powers, or saying that the Legislature may confer any such powers upon them Yet the courts have held that it was competent for the Legislature to invest them with the powers which they now exert. Under those powers they can (among many other substantive things) "prevent and regulate the use of firearms, fireworks, or other practice tending to endanger persons or property." Fort Wayne might under this act forbid, under penalties, the use of any fireworks, while Indianapolis might tolerate them. The act empowers the Councils to suppress gaming, gaming houses, or houses of ill fame. Fort Wayne might tolerate gaming houses and houses of ill fame, and Indianapolis might forbid them under penalties. The act also empowers the Councils to regulate the use of coaches, hacks and other vehicles for the transportation of passengers. Fort Wayne might prescribe one tariff of rates for the transportation of passengers, and Indianapolis another one. Does the circumstance that there might be this diversity of practice among the several cities of the State show the act to be repugnant to the Constitution?

There is uniformity of provision respecting the powers and capacties of cities in the act in question, but there is an infinite diversity of practice and of results under it.

SO IN THE CASE OF COUNTY SEATS,

the law is uniform respecting the manner of changing them; but a county seat may be changed by a vote of five hundred electors in one county, while in another five thousand might be insufficient to effect a change, because they do not compose a majority of the voters. Is the law for that reason unconstitutional? Illustrations of this kind under our statutes might be multiplied without number. Should a law not be of uniform operation which required the candidates for office in the several counties of the State to have a majority of the electors, because in Brown county a thousand might elect a Representative, while in Marion twenty thousand might fall short of doing it?

So under the temperance law, licenses may issue to applicants to sell in townships or wards in which they desire to carry on business, upon their obtaining a number of signers, not less than a majority of the voters in such township or ward who voted for Congressman at the preceding Congressional election. An applicant might in one township, it is true, be required to obtain more signers than an applicant in another, on account of difference in population, but there is perfect uniformity of provision, and there is perfect uniformity in regard to the number of signers to be obtained as between all the applicants in any one of such townships or wards respectively. Suppose that this law had required that in a populous township an applicant should obtain a hundred signers, and in a township sparsely settled, where there might not be more than one hundred voters, another applicant for a like privilege should be required to get a like number, would there not be a like outcry here against the hardship of such a case and the want of uniformity?

UNIFORMITY OF PROVISION

Is what the constitution contemplated, not of uniformity of practice and result. The latter is practically unattainable. Its attainment, if practicable, would be the surest evidence of the decline of the State. Differentiation, say the political philosophers, is the law of progress. It is what distinguishes the civilizations of the East.

Nor is the law under consideration a "special" one in the sense of the constitution. Its provisions apply equally and uniformly to all parts of the State. That a special result shall follow from it in one place that does not in another

[Continued on Fourth page.]

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCT. 2, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The arguments on the motion of Mr. Evarts to dimiss the Credit Mobilier suits on the ground of unconstitutionality have been concluded at Hartford, and the case taken under advisement by the Court. This closes the Credit Mobilier case for the present. The decision will probably be given as soon as reached, but that time is uncertain.

Ned O'Baldwin, pugilist, better known as the "Irish Giant," is again in trouble. He has just been sentenced, at Philadelphia, to two years in the Penitentiary for aggravated assault.

It is stated that $10,000,000 of city bonds of the Cincinnati Southern railroad have been negotiated in New York to a German house.

Thomas Brown Parker, one of the wealthiest citizens of Philadelphia, last week attempted to murder his wife, and then committed suicide. Jealousy was the cause.

The West.

The Yellowstone expedition has completed its mission, and will shortly start on its homeward march. It has been a complete success, having accomplished every object for which it was inaugurated. An area of 20,000 square miles of unknown country has been explored, the Indians thoroughly thrashed, and the survey of the Northern Pacific railway completed....Twenty-four hours' imprisonment is the sentence pronounced upon the Manitoba prisoners concerned in kidnapping Lord Gordon. The temper of the Court and people seems to have become much mollified. Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, who was present, was invited to a seat on the bench beside the Judges. The trifling sentence was received with cheers by the audience, and, after the formalities of trial had been observed, the Americans and their friends spent the evening sociably with Judge Betourney....Chicago was visited, on the 17th inst., by a destructive conflagration. A spark from a passing locomotive set fire to a hay shed, which was soon fanned into a flame. A high wind was prevailing at the time, and the fire spread with incredible rapidity, causing a wild panic. The flames were not subdued until ten acres of buildings had been consumed. The number of houses burned was fifty-three, nearly all of which were frame shanties of little value. Total loss about $250,000, one-third of which is covered by insurance.....The lost propeller Ironsides is said to have long been in an unseaworthy condition, and that she had been leaking badly for several days before the accident.....Chicago underwriters estimate the loss by the recent storm on Lake Michigan at half a million dollars.

The Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica was lately wrecked on the California coast. The passengers and crew were saved....A San Francisco telegram says: Measures have been taken, in military circles, to secure a commutation of the sentence of the Modoc prisoners Slow Luck and Boncha. The death-warrants of the other prisoners have not been received yet at Fort Klamath....The most remarkable discoveries have been made by the Wheeler exploring expedition in the Far West. The topographical and geological results of surveying Eastern Arizona are described as perfectly wonderful. A country, it is said, has been discovered with magnificent parks, streams and woods far exceeding any in Colorado.

A. C. & O. F. Badger, bankers of Chicago, have suspended.....The Railroad Committee of the Illinois Board of Equalization are said to have determined to assess the railroad property of the State at $150,000,000.

The Orchard City Savings Bank, of Burlington, Iowa, has suspended....A fire and explosion in the Yellow Jacket mine, Gold Hill, Nevada, on the 20th of September, caused the death of six miners, and the wounding of many more....Burlington, Iowa, was visited by a disastrous conflagration on the 20th of September. The fire broke out in the heart of the city and swept over two squares and a half before it could be checked. The loss is estimated at about $200,000. The heaviest losers were Gilbert, Hedge & Co., lumber dealers, who lose about $120,000....The Terre Haute (Ind.) Iron and Nail Works have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $175,000; insurance, $73,000. ....The three grand arches of the great bridge at St. Louis, it is announced, will be completed by the middle of December. The two center sections of one of the arches have just been completed, thus demonstrating the feasibility of the original plan, and its success is regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill the world has ever seen.

A **singular** and terrible shooting affray occurred at Independence, Mo., last week. James J. Chiles, a noted desperado, met Deputy Marshal James Peacock on the street, and slapped him in the face. A fight ensued, during which a pistol fell from Chiles' pocket, which was picked up by his son, 14 years old, who shot Peacock in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. Peacock then shot Chiles through the head, killing him. A son of Peacock then shot young Chiles, wounding him fatally. City Marshal Farrow, who then came up to stop the fight, was slightly wounded in the breast, but by whom is not known.....A daring and extensive plot to rob the Indianapolis Exposition of diamonds and other valuables has been discovered. It was arranged that experienced burglars should be placed near the cases containing an immense amount of diamonds, jewelry, and silverware, while confederates should cut the gas-pipe which supplies the Exposition, and which runs through an open common. In the darkness and confusion a raid was to be made, the cases smashed, and the valuables secured. Since the discovery of this plot the guards have been strengthened, calcium lights provided, and all precautions taken to frustrate their design.

A **St. Paul** dispatch of Sept. 23 says: Friends of the Northern Pacific concede today that Jay Cooke & Co.'s failure puts a stop to building the road, and that when building will be resumed is an unanswerable question. It is rumored that the Minneapolis Construction Company holds short time acceptances of the Northern Pacific for about a quarter of a million, being about all the profit made by the Construction Company, and its payment is thought doubtful in financial and mercantile circles. The feeling holds good, though, from the latter class that the worst is over.....The bruisers Tom Allen and Mike McCoole contested a prize-fight in Illinois, a few miles above St. Louis, last week. Allen was declared the victor after the eighth round, having received scarcely a scratch. McCoole was badly punished.....It is stated that the cholera is raging among the Russian colonists in Dakota.

The South.

A **Shreveport** (La.) dispatch of the 20th says there are less than 3,000 people in the town, 1,000 of whom are either down with fever or convalescing.

The yellow fever is rapidly abating at Shreveport and Memphis....A series of railroad accidents, resulting in serious loss of life, occurred in Georgia, on the 22d of September, caused by a heavy rain-storm washing away culverts. At Branchville a train ran into a washed culvert, killing four persons. Another train ran into a culvert near Millen, and three persons were killed. All the killed were employes of the roads. Other accidents of a minor nature are reported....The dwelling of William Crouch, near Williamstown, Ky., was burned a few nights ago, and his wife, two children, and an orphan boy named Dunn perished in the flames.

A **terrific** storm recently visited Tallahassee, Fla., and vicinity. Many dwellings and gin-houses were blown down, and several lives lost. The towns of St. Marks and Newport were swept away, only two houses being left.

A **bloody** affray occurred near Bardstown, Ky., a few days ago, in which Columbus and Reynolds Beam, brothers, were killed by G. W and William Samuels, who surrendered themselves to the authorities....Advices from Brownsville, Texas, represent that the Mexicans around Matamoras are preparing for a foray into Texas, in retaliation for Mackenzie's raid into their country....A duel is pending between ex-Guerilla Mosby and Col. Hughes, Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia....The Attorney-General of Mississippi has decided that no election for State officers in that State can be held for two years. This will put an end to the canvass which has already begun, and which has been so far prosecuted with great bitterness.

Revenue Collector Wedinee, of the Second (Montgomery) District of Alabama, is a defaulter to the extent of $20,000....The yellow fever is spreading in the rural districts of the South.

Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives the very gratifying assurance that the Government "does not lose a cent" by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., with whom it has had extensive dealings during the past four years in the sale of bonds, etc....Internal revenue receipts since the beginning of the present year exceed those for the same period last year by about $1,000,000.

Foreign.

Miss Rye has sailed from London for Montreal, having in charge another detachment of workingwomen, fifty-five in number, for whom she has secured employment in America.... The cholera is raging with great violence in Hungary....Roger Tichborne has been forbidden by Chief-Justice Cockburn to make any more public statements about his claims. He has appealed to the courts, and must be content to await their decision. This curious order has called forth a protest from the claimant, who complains that to obey it will lose him all the contributions which have sustained him in his litigation.

Cholera prevails to an alarming extent in Vienna....A London dispatch says: At the session of the Old Catholic Congress yesterday, Dr. Walck, of Augsburg, made a bitter attack on the French, accusing them of provoking the late war and holding them responsible for all its horrors. The speech caused a painful sensation. Pere Hyacinthe and other French delegates were deeply offended and withdrew from the Congress.

The Elector of Hesse-Cassel has consented to the annexation of his territory to Prussia. ....A dispatch from Calcutta announces the loss at sea of the ship Indus, coolie-laden, and 118 coolies perished....It is said there are 50,000 members of the International Society in Spain....The Emperor of Morocco is dead.... The Count de Chambord has expressed a willingness to abdicate the French throne....Dr. August Nélaton, the eminent French surgeon, is dead....The Government of Spain has decided, immediately after the prorogation of the Cortes, to declare Spain to be in a state of siege.

The situation of the Carlists in the north of Spain is pronounced critical....Garibaldi, professional patriot, tenders his sword to the Republic of Spain. Castelar thanks him for his offer, but declares that Spain needs no assistance....Chief-Justice Cockburn has fined the editor of the Cheltenham *Chronicle* £750 for publishing criticisms on his conduct on the trial of the Tichborne claimant....Gen. Von Manteuffel, who was Commander-in-Chief of the German Army of Occupation in France, has been appointed Field-Marshal....The wife of Prince Bismarck is dead....It is stated that the Bank of England holds $300,000 of Jay Cooke & Co.'s acceptances, and that the Rothschilds have $100,000 of the same paper.

The revolution in San Domingo against President Baez has every prospect of a successful issue. The war cry of the revolutionists is "Down with the Samana Bay Convention and Baez."... Spain has borrowed 100,000,000 francs from France....The Shah has arrived safely home.

Political.

The following is the ticket nominated by the Liberals and Democrats of Wisconsin, at their recent convention at Milwaukee: Governor, William R. Taylor, of Dane county; Lieutenant-Governor, C. D. Parker, of La Crosse; Secretary of State, Peter Doyle, of Prairie du Chien; Attorney-General, A. Scott Sloan, of Dodge; Superintendent of Schools, Edward Searing, of Rock county; Emigration Commissioner, Martin J. Argard, of Eau Claire....The New York Republican State Convention, recently in session at Utica, passed a resolution denouncing the "salary-grab."....Mosby and Hughes, of Virginia, have postponed their duel till after the election.

General.

A **London** telegram of the 18th says: The whaling steamer Arctic, for Dundee, passed Peterhead last night, with the crew of the Polaris, who had been transferred from the whaler Ravenscraig, which rescued them from boats on the 20th of July, twenty miles south of Cape York....The Society of the Army of the Cumberland closed its session at Pittsburgh, on the 18th inst. They adjourned to meet at Columbus, O., on the 17th and 18th of September next. The contract for the Thomas monument was not awarded, as all the models were found glaringly defective. The society is in a flourishing condition, having over $1,000 in its treasury.

Gen. Sheridan has been elected President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

The safe arrival of Capt. Buddington and party at Dundee, Scotland, has been fully confirmed. After separation from Tyson and his companions the Polaris was abandoned in a sinking condition by Capt. Buddington and the remainder of the expedition. They passed an uneventful winter in Lone Boat Cove, in timber houses covered with sails. In the spring two boats were built of thin pine boards, taken from the cabin of the Polaris. In these the whole party embarked as soon as the ice opened, and sailed southward. On the 3d of June they sighted Cape York, and on the 22d of the same month were picked up by the British bark Ravenscraig. The rescued party say that Capt. Hall enjoyed the confidence of every one, and his death, which was unexpected, was deplored by all on board the Polaris....The Grand Lodge of I. O. of O. F. of the United States held their annual session at Baltimore, recently. The next communication will be held at Atlanta, Ga.....A National Live Stock Dealers' Association was recently organized at Kansas City, Mo., and was largely attended by prominent Western cattle-dealers. John T. Alexander, of Illinois, was elected President.

Crop reports for September, received by the Department of Agriculture, present a complete summary of the wheat crop for 1873. There is manifest improvement in the yield of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; in Illinois, Iowa and Michigan there is little difference from the crop of 1872, while California and Indiana have been less favored than last year. The Commissioner of Agriculture believes that the decrease of yield, in nearly every instance, can be traced to the want of intelligent cultivation....A series of robberies and foul murders have recently been committed on the United States citizens residing and traveling on the Mexican border of Texas which seem to indicate that the banditti select Americans as the victims, either as a retaliation for Gen. Mackenzie's raid into the Kickapoo camp in Mexico, or because the authorities are so unfriendly to the Americans that such crimes can be perpetrated without fear of punishment. In many instances the perpetrators have been arrested and their guilt established, but they are never punished. The facts have been proven before the United States Consuls and sent to Washington, in the hope that redress will be demanded.

A **man** who stands on his dignity has generally a very uncertain footing.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC.

The Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.—Other Suspensions Follow in Rapid Succession—The Excitement at New York, Philadelphia, and Other Points.

New York, Sept. 18.—Another day of intense excitement has passed over Wall street. Early this morning predictions were made that this would be a hard day, and one that would see the downfall of more than one financial house. The Chicago fire, it was thought, would occasion a drain upon deposits and tend to a panic. Stocks for the first two or three hours fluctuated wonderfully. Western Union fell 10 per cent. without an upward struggle, but about noon recovered its opening figure. At noon the report was whispered that the house of Jay Cooke & Co. had suspended. At first the rumor was considered an idle one, or at most started by some scheming faction. However, it had great effect. Men and boys ran races from office to office. The telegraph was incessant in its operations, and the excitement grew intense. Shortly after 12 m., it was officially announced that the suspension had occurred, the reasons therefor being advances made to their Philadelphia house, which rendered them unable to meet the demand made upon them by their depositors here. As soon as it became generally known that Jay Cooke & Co. had suspended, many rumors touching other prominent houses sprang into existence, but all reports about the suspension of firms excepting Jay Cooke & Co., Richard Schell, and the small firm of Robinson & Co., upon investigation proved to be without foundation. When this fact was made known on the streets, confidence was again restored, and at the close of business a stronger feeling prevailed.

The liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co. cannot be ascertained. It will take some time to make a statement of the affairs of the house. The creditors are mostly banks and bankers, there being but few individual depositors in the list. The suspension will greatly interfere with the operations of the Syndicate, and probably suspend the negotiation of 5 per cents.

The *Tribune* says: "Late this evening the following reasons were given by Mr. Fahnestock, one of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., for the failure of this house. For several weeks the uneasy feeling which prevailed in connection with the new railroad scheme caused heavy drains upon the deposits both of their Philadelphia and New York houses. The deposits in both cities suffered continual diminution, until at the beginning of the present month, their deposits were lower than at any time during the last fall and this spring. The drain upon the deposits, already so heavy, was still further increased by the recent suspensions and demand for money was incessant, and is felt still more severely in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia house was compelled to call upon the New York house for aid, and a large amount of assistance was rendered. The Philadelphia house was under large advances to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, involving large sums of money, preventing them from maintaining the reserve ordinarily kept, and they were therefore unable to respond to the demands of their creditors. In this season they were unable to return to the New York house advances made by the latter, or to supply them with any collaterals available in New York at the present time. Owing to this, the cash balances became exhausted, and suspension became inevitable. Fahnestock said that of course the different members of the firm were possessed of a large amount of private and personal property, but none of this was available in an emergency such as the present. He was not at the present time, nor was any member of the firm, prepared to tell the exact amount of liabilities or assets of the firm. He believed that all the creditors would be paid in full, and hoped that the suspension would only be temporary. On this point nothing could positively be said at present, and some time must necessarily elapse before the exact amount of private property of the firm can be decided."

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18.—Third street was thrown into an uproar at 11 o'clock this morning by the report that the old banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co. had suspended. The rumor caused the most intense excitement amid all circles, and the intelligence flew from mouth to mouth with lightning rapidity. Persons interested, as well as those not interested, turned their steps toward the office on Third street to see for themselves the condition of affairs. Very soon a constant stream of people were seen debouching from all the adjoining streets into Third, until that street was filled with people, all intently and excitedly looking at the building. The doors were closed and guarded by officers, and all except those having business with the firm were prevented from entering.

Mr. Cooke, authorized the posting of a notice on the doors. The crowd then rushed toward the spot, all being derious of seeing and reading themselves what was upon it. This was impossible, and a voice from the crowd cried out, "Read it aloud." The demand for this increased, fifty voices seconding the request; whereupon Mr. D. M. Longstreth read aloud, to be heard in the middle of the street, the following:

"To the Public: We regret to be obliged to announce that, owing to unexpected demands upon us, our office has been obliged to suspend payment. In a few days we will be able to present a statement of our affairs to our creditors. Until that time, we must ask for their patient consideration. We believe our assets to be largely in excess of our liabilities. Jay Cooke & Co."

This statement settled the existing doubt which still lingered in the minds of many of the crowd, who, notwithstanding the evidence which the closed doors of a banking-house exhibits, still hoped against hope till almost the very signature of the firm was read.

The expressions upon every side were those of commiseration and of sympathy for a firm that has always so highly maintained its credit, and which will raise up from this temporary prostration stronger than ever.

Many reporters tried to gain admittance, and but few were fortunate. The reporter of the *Evening Telegraph* was the first to enter, and I followed shortly afterward. The banking room was darkened; the clerks were scattered through the building, some in groups, chatting about the disaster, and others as busily engaged at their books as upon ordinary occasions.

We found Mr. Cooke in his private office calmly dispatching his orders, and unexcitedly conversing about the sudden and unexpected blow that had befallen him. He pleasantly welcomed whoever called upon him to express sympathy and confidence. He said: "You can announce that the firm has temporarily suspended. Please state also that I believe this house will speedily be relieved from embarrassment, and that to this end, if needs be, every dollar of the means possessed by the members of the firm will be applied. No one who has a dollar on deposit here will lose it. Every liability will be faithfully discharged. I can say no more now."

Mr. Cooke then directed notices of the temporary suspension, as couched above, to be sent abroad; and stated that this event closed the doors of three offices—the three leading houses of the firm in Washington, New York, and this city. Then, with his brother members, he commenced an investigation to ascertain the exact financial standing of the firm. The temporary suspension of the American house does not effect in any way the London house of Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co., from whom this afternoon came the following cablegram. Its statement, when made known to the public, created the liveliest satisfaction.

"London, Sept. 18.—The London firm of Cooke responds to his suspension by stating that all drafts and letters of credit on them, issued by Jay Cooke & Co., will be duly honored."

New York, Sept. 19.—The liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co. are estimated all the way from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

The Panic in New York.

As a natural consequence of the failure of the great banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., a stock panic broke out in New York, and within twenty-four hours after the collapse of Cooke & Co. nineteen failures were announced among railway operators in that city. Only one of them, that of Fisk & Hatch, is really important, and it is said their suspension is only temporary. Their failure is attributed to large advances to the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. There were nine failures in Philadelphia on the day following the suspension of Cooke. The excitement in that city was even greater than in New York, and there was a great run on the savings banks, all of which stood firm.

Gen. Grant hastened to the capital, and, after a conference with Secretary Richardson, at once determined that the Secretary of the Treasury should come to the rescue of the New York market. Accordingly, at midnight of Friday, the 19th, the Secretary sent a message to the Sub-Treasurer at New York, directing him to purchase $10,000,000 immediately. By this action over $10,000,000 was thrown upon the market, which, it is thought, will give relief and avert a general financial crash. The press, as a general thing, take a hopeful view of the situation, which has gone a long way in allaying the public excitement and averting a universal panic. The New York *Express* of the 19th says:

"The day closes on the whole with fewer killed and wounded than might be expected, all things considered. No trust company has suspended; no bank has refused payment; all the great railway corporations are apparently as firm as a rock. Rumor, however, is not yet satisfied, and warns everybody to beware of rumor. Stock values have shrunk enormously, but when the bottom is fairly touched, a rebound, as usual, is inevitable. Business in nearly all branches of produce is at a standstill, and in fact, almost bordering on general demoralization."

Among the New York failures was E. P. Randolph, a son-in-law and the New York banker of Tom Scott, the railroad king.

It is stated that the National Life Insurance Company will not be affected by the failure of Jay Cooke.

A Washington dispatch says: "The head of one of the most important Bureaus in the Treasury says the Government will not likely lose anything directly by the failures, or financial panic, but may suffer to some extent in consequence of the diminution of revenue that will doubtless follow."

E. C. Steadman, the poet, and for several years a Wall street operator, takes an interesting view of the panic. The following statement of his views on the financial situation is telegraphed from New York: "The present trouble dates back to the time when Secretary Boutwell tried to fund his loan from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent., which was in 1871. Prudent men said it could not be successfully done, and they were right. Boutwell kept money easy for five or six months, in order to get people to take his loan; but instead of funding his own loan to any extent, he enabled small houses to float private loans, and enabled large houses to expand. We should have been back to specie payments but for these railroad bond speculators. There has been a great Western railway expansion, and the bubble has finally burst, as it was bound to do sooner or later. We have known that the crash was impending, but did not expect it this fall. There is no true reason why the trouble should extend to the mercantile world; it can do so only through a sympathetic process. The losses will fall chiefly on speculating firms, who have for years been doing everything to retard resumption. If the Government will sit still and let them fall, then we shall be a long way advanced toward specie payment. The break hast not surprised anyone who knew how business was transacted. Brokers have been able to buy bonds of new roads at 5 or 10 per cent. less than the advertised rates at which they were furnished to private persons purchasing for investment. This was the case with Jay Cooke as regards the bonds of the Northern Pacific, the Oswego and Midland, and most of other railway loans. It was not so with Fisk & Hatch's roads. Their bonds were good, and they believed in them. This panic is peculiar. It is different from any that has occurred since 1857. That was caused by undue mercantile expansion, and this by railroad expansion. One thing is certain, it has cured the disease. there will be no more lending of large amounts on large railway enterprises. When the wreck is cleared away, there will be a healthier condition of things than there has been."

The Result of President Grant's Visit to New York.

A New York dispatch of the 22d says: "President Grant, Secretary Richardson, and Gen. Babcock were in consultation in New York yesterday with the leading banks and business men of the city to devise some means of relieving the financial condition. The propositions of the New Yorkers, which were submitted in writing to the President, all urged very strongly the issuing of the so-called green-back reserve to the amount of forty millions of dollars. Reverdy Johnson reinforced their appeals by a written opinion, in which he said that, although the action proposed was unconstitutional, it was demanded by public policy, and if he were President he would not hesitate to take the step. Secretary Richardson's opposition to this movement was very strong, and the President stoutly supported him. The Secretary said, in very vigorous slang, that he would never consent to it, as it was none of his funeral. The result of the conference was an order from the President that the Assistant Treasurer at New York buy bonds on Monday to any amount offered. How much relief this will afford does not appear. Government bonds were a drug in the market on Saturday; the National Trust Company, which had nearly a million of them in its possession, being unable to raise a dollar therewith to save itself from suspension."

Subsidence of the Panic in New York.

New York, Sept. 22.—Wall street to-day presented a most extraordinary spectacle. It would be difficult, in the necessarily brief limits of a newspaper report, to give a correct idea of the excitement which prevailed. But the excitement to-day was, apparently, of an entirely different kind to the intense anxiety observable on Friday and on Saturday, which had its origin in a condition of universal panic. The streets, that is to say, Wall street and Broad street, were crowded.

It was difficult for a pedestrian to thread his way through the different groups which occupied the streets and sidewalks alike.

Confidence increased as the day advanced, and about 2 o'clock, there was a sudden shrinkage of the lines at paying tellers' windows at the banks and banking houses. The heavy business done all day had been dispatched with all possible speed, and as soon as it was known among the merchants that the purchase of bonds was uninterrupted, and that the rule adopted by the savings banks, of requiring thirty days' notice for the withdrawal of all large sums, was accepted without any disturbance at the savings banks, the certification of money checks was not pressed, and it was evident at the banks that the depositors were beginning to believe that the storm had passed.

No embarrassments are expected in any of the private banking firms who have sustained themselves through the late crisis. The suspension of the Union Trust Company is generally attributed to the defaulting Secretary's neglect to call in the $3,000,000 loans ordered on Thursday. According to general report, he completely lost his mental balance, and showed no disposition to submit the affairs of the company to inspection. His whereabouts are still unknown. It is currently reported that the company will be ready to resume business in a few days. It is a little remarkable that only one of the trustees of the company had any money on deposit in the institution, and that, with the exception of two or three, owned but very little stock. This may account for the bad management of the concern.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. are out with a statement giving names of banks and banking houses who will pay drafts of their correspondents. All drafts against deposits made since the suspension will be paid on presentation.

The National Trust Company, which suspended payment on Saturday, state that their liabilities do not exceed $4,000,000, and that the capital and assets of the company exceed their liabilities.

The day closes with confidence greatly improved, with a general opinion that the crisis is entirely over. There seems to be no reason why all the banks should not now go along in a quiet and regular manner.

A dispatch from Philadelphia announces a subsidence of the excitement in that city. The State Bank has resumed payment.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Judge Richardson said this evening that he believed the storm was over, and that quiet and good order would soon be restored in financial and business circles.

The President decided to-day to send $20,000,000 from the National Treasury here to Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse in New York to-night, to enable that officer to buy all bonds that may be offered.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh announces the failure of James T. Brady & Co. and the Security Trust Company.

It is stated that the Canada Southern Railway Company is seriously crippled by the panic.

A Renewal of the Panic in Wall Street —Failure of Henry Clews & Co.

New York, Sept. 23.—Wall street was quiet this morning, but it was the calm that invariable precedes a storm. There was no crowd in the street, no noise, none of the confusion which has served, in the two or three days past, to accelerate and increase the panic; but, underneath this apparent security, there was lurking a great danger, which may yet precipitate universal disaster. Men went to bed last night confident that the worst was over; they rose this morning confident in their security. The latest foreign advices helped to increase this confidence, for they spoke of no failures, though some distrust, and an easy market. All rejoiced to know that the London market was firmer, American securities undamaged, and that, while dealings on the Paris and Frankfort bourses were limited, rates were encouraging.

Stock quotations in the street were better in every instance than they had been on the close of Saturday's operations on the Exchange.

Savings banks officials were in good spirits, and few runs were reported.

In the Gold Room the price of gold was placed at 112, a rate much lower than was expected to be established, and settlements were easy.

Stock brokers were much relieved by Jay Gould's settlement, through his brokers, of 5,000 shares of stock at reasonable rates, which bankrupted nobody and relieved everybody.

But, while there was all this cheerful outside appearance of the crisis which had seemed to be impending, and encouraged people to hope that the panic was over, there were events occurring that showed how futile was the wish. Early in the morning, reports of the suspension of banks began to come in from all parts of the country. This news did not reach the general public until the afternoon, but the bankers and brokers were early advised of and warned by it.

It is known that every country bank with a balance to its credit in New York made drafts for it, so that the total aggregate country demand was $200,000,000. Such a demand was unprecedented, and not to be met. Upon many bankers the run was instantly and secretly begun.

The crowds in the street were doing nothing to avert the impending disaster, saying nothing of that which was undermining and destroying many of the largest and best-known banks in the city.

Toward noon it became whispered that a run was being made upon Henry Clews & Co. It is asserted that Clews paid out during the morning nearly $1,000,000 on demand, and then went about the "street" with mercantile paper endeavoring to raise more funds. But no man knows how his fellow-merchant stands, and the offer to pay 2 per cent. a day —730 per cent. a year—for loans upon good mercantile paper were laughed at. Clews could realize nothing on doubtful railway securities which he held, nor anything upon worthless Georgia bonds, which he has led others into taking, and for which he was stuck about $1,000,000. He failed in every legitimate effort to raise money, and, being without hope of further aid from the Government, he closed his doors at half-past 2 o'clock.

The fact of the suspension created as much excitement as the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. The news left the street, at the close of business, in a condition of great excitement, and the headway made in restoring confidence was in a great measure lost.

The run on the savings banks continued today, but as most of them adopted the time rule for paying depositors, the excitement soon subsided.

There is endless confusion, wild speculation, absurd proposals, loud threatenings, ominous prophecies. These indicate the clamor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening, where the whole city seems congregated in condensed, compressed, confused agitation. The prospects for the morning are gloomy enough. There is depression everywhere; and yet it cannot be said that the actual financial situation in New York warrants this depression of the public.

After the failure of Clews was announced, the city was flooded with a great many rumors, involving the credit of such men as Opdyke, Vermilye, Howe, and Macy, and others who are believed to be substantial and sound.

THE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—The financial crisis here is over, and bankers and brokers are transacting business as usual. All the State banks that were under temporary difficulties have resumed, except the Union and Citizens'. The latter will soon resume. All the National Banks stood firm, and no doubts were entertained of their stability.

Neither Jay Cooke & Co. nor De Haven & Bro. have as yet issued any statement of their affairs. The invariable reply to inquiries as to the probable date of such issue is, "We cannot say; our clerks are busily engaged on it." Some few unfeeling persons are parading around caricatures of Jay Cooke after his failure, representing him with head cast down, knees almost drawn up to his chin, and seated on an old box, in evidently a very abject state.

Subsidence of the Storm.

New York, Sept. 24.—The depression which settled down on the city last evening continued this morning at the opening of business. It was generally recognized that the depression was unwarranted, and that the excitement consequent on the failure of so prominent a house as that of Henry Clews & Co. had caused the actual disasters to be exaggerated and augmented, and the panic unnecessarily superficial; and panic-stricken brokers had gone to bed demoralized, while substantial and conservative financiers had retired serious and a little apprehensive, but still strong in the belief that the panic was practically ended, and that the banks could sustain themselves. Both parties rose in the same humor, and, with the same impulse guiding both, they crowded into Wall street at an early hour this morning—the first, excited and noisy; the second, serious and disposed to be gruff.

The crowd on the street was not so large as on previous days, but it was more impressive. In front of the Stock Exchange in Broad street, there was gathered, earliest of all, a large group of brokers, who discussed the probabilities of a reopening of the Exchange. Finally, when it was announced that the Stock Exchange would not open during the day, the group of regular brokers gave way to an equally large gathering of operators, who, by their loud vociferations and gesticulations, made the street more hideous than their predecessors had done.

The first startling event of the morning was the announcement that Howes & Macy, probably as strong a firm of private bankers as there is in the city, had declined to open their doors. Instantly it was interpreted as a failure. It was hours before it became understood that these bankers had taken this step as a precautionary measure, believing that, in the excited state of the market and general inability to realize on a particular class of securities, they must eventually run short of greenbacks. There had been, on Tuesday, an indication of a panicky run on this house, consequent on the fact that it is in the same building with Clews & Co., who had just failed. Of course the suspension to-day had a very depressing effect, but it was nothing like that which ensued yesterday on the closing of Clews & Co.

It started a run on Vermilye & Co., renewed that on George Opdyke & Co., and there was a shower of depositors clamorous for their money at the windows of Belmont & Co., but none of these houses showed the slightest indications of weakness. Howes & Macy's failure, if indeed it may be called so, is not looked upon as serious. The chief fear is that the temporary suspensian will affect the company's correspondents in other cities, and so help to keep up the excitement which all are anxious to allay.

Upon the heels of this suspension came the news that Clews & Co. had swamped their London house of Clews, Habicht & Co.

The over-drafts on the London house are estimated at $1,200,000, or about the amount which Clews & Co. paid out previous to their suspension. The information to-day leads to the supposition that Clews & Co.'s failure is complete—certainly as complete as that of Jay Cooke & Co. Howes & Macy may resume shortly, when matters are quieted down, but few hope for such good luck for Clews & Co. Southern securities and railway bonds have finally been their ruin.

The next event to influence the street was the announcement that resolutions had been passed by the Clearing-House Committee representing the various banks. The first resolution, issuing an additional $10,000,000 for loan certificates, had been undisputed, and caused good feeling, and was encouraging. This proposition to obtain $10,000,000 of Government bonds, to be sold to the Treasury by the banks, was also accepted as an indication that the banks were laboring wisely and well; but the last proposition, resolving that banks should not cash heavy checks for currency, but should certify such checks as good only when passed through the Clearing-House, was at once translated to be a practical suspension of the banks of the Clearing-House Association. There was a good deal of feeling on the announcement of the adoption of this resolution. But the discussions which followed have proved that the resolution was a wise provision. In the first place, it prevents panic-stricken depositors from drawing out their money and hoarding it, thus taking greenbacks out of the street and from business. In the next place it facilitates business by making more liberal the certification of checks through the banks, thus balancing accounts without the employment of much money. The savings banks have been perfectly quiet. In fact there has been no time during the panic when the officers of these institutions were doubtful of their ability to meet all demands made upon them, and the confidence of depositors has been most remarkably displayed. The panic has not apparently seriously affected mercantile houses and the principal trades. The principal dry goods men report no lack of confidence among buyers, no marked decline in prices, and little excessive apprehension for the future.

The reports from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Richmond, New Orleans and Hartford are very encouraging. It is believed the worst has passed.

The Chicago Banks Determine to Suspend.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—At a meeting of the officers of the different banks connected with the Clearing-House Association, held on last evening, it was resolved to suspend payment.

The meeting had been called after informal consultations between the Bank Presidents during the day, in which the situation of affairs was discussed and various expedients suggested for pulling through the crisis. It was thought by some of the bankers that the issuing, by the Clearing-House, of loan certificates on the plan now in use in New York would be an adequate relief, for the present at least. The majority, however, thought that all hope of receiving currency from the East was now gone, and as the currency balances were daily growing smaller, it was hazardous to continue business. The meeting in the evening commenced at 8 o'clock and did not adjourn until after 1. The discussion on the resolution to suspend was earnest and protracted. The leading financiers of the Northwest took part in it, and although it was stoutly opposed by some, it was finally carried This action has been taken after the banks have made a heroic fight. There is no cause for alarm on account of it. The banks have ample securities, and eventually no losses will be sustained by their depositors.

Jay Cooke and the Freedmen's Banks.

The Bankers' Almanac for 1873 gives in its list of banks and bankers of the United States at the close of 1872 the name of the New York correspondent of each banking institution. Conspicuous among those institutions, of which Jay Cooke & Co. were the New York correspondents, are the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Companies, organized all through the late slaveholding States. This class of institutions seem to have done business almost exclusively with Jay Cooke & Co. In the list we find the following:

Freedmen's Saving and Trust Bank of the District of Columbia. Same banks at Huntsville, Mobile and Montgomery, Ala. Freedmen's S. and T. Bank, Little Rock, Ark. The Freedmen's S. and T. Banks at Atlanta, Augusta, Macon and Savannah, Ga. The Freedmen's S. and T. Banks at Lexington and Louisville, Ky. The F. S. and T. Bank at New Orleans, La. The F. S. and T. Bank at Baltimore, Md. The F. S. and T. Banks at Columbus, Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss. The F. S. and T. Bank at St. Louis, Mo. The F. S. and T. Bank at Philadelphia. The F. S. and T. Banks at Beaufort and Charleston, S. C. The F. S. and T. Banks at Chattanooga, Memphis and Nashville, Tenn. The F. S. and T. Banks at Norfolk and Richmond, Va., and at Martinsburg, W. Va. In all, twenty-six of the savings banks established among the freedmen. This list was up to the close of 1872, and since then some of the institutions may have changed their correspondents, but the probability is that the freedmen are out of pocket considerably by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.

The Brooklyn Frauds.

Rodman, the Treasurer of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and Assistant City Treasurer of Brooklyn, has at last made the revelation he threatened some time ago concerning the deficit in the Brooklyn Treasury. He states that there was an agreement between himself, City Treasurer Sprague, and the late President Mills, by which they were to loan out the city funds that were on deposit with the Trust Company, and divide among themselves all the profits that accrued beyond the 3 per cent. which had to be credited to the city. As might be expected, their anxiety for high interest overwhelmed their prudence, and a large number of the loans were made to worthless borrowers. In this way the Trust Company was bankrupted and the City Treasury depleted. Treasurer Sprague, Rodman says, repeatedly offered him $50,000 to run away, but he declined. Sprague is lying dangerously ill at his house, but is guarded by policemen as a precaution against a too precipitate convalescence.

AUBURN COURIER

T. D. [illegible], Publisher.

Toad, Worm, Bee and Fly Stories.

Dr. Thomas Hill, a scientist, at the recent convention of the Society for the Advancement of Science, at Portland, made the following statement:

In the summers of 1843–5 an old toad used to sit under the door of a bee-hive every fine evening and dextrously pick up those bees who were laden, or tired, or missed the doorstep and dropped to the ground.

When our toad gets into his mouth part of an insect too large for his tongue to thrust down his throat (and I have known of their attempting a wounded humming bird), he resorts to the nearest stone or clod and presses the protruding part of his mouthful against it and thus crowds it down its throat. This can be observed at any time by tying a locust's hind legs together and throwing it before a toad. On one occasion I gave a "yellow striped" locust to a little toad in its second summer, when he was in the middle of a very wide gravel walk. In a moment he had the locust's head down his throat, its hinder parts protruding, and looking around for a stone or clod, but finding none at hand in either direction, he bowed his head and crept along, pushing the locust against the ground. But the angle with the ground was too small and my walk too well rolled. To increase the angle he straightened his hind legs up, but in vain. At length he threw up his hind quarters, and actually stood on his head, or rather on the locust sticking out of his mouth, and after repeating this once or twice, succeeded in "getting himself outside of his dinner."

I was tossing a four-year-old toad (at Antioch College) earthworms, while digging, and presently threw him so large a specimen that he was obliged to attack one end only. That end was instantly transferred to his stomach, the other end writhing free in air and coiled about the toad's head. He waited until his writhings gave him a chance, swallowed half an inch, then taking a nip with his jaws, waited for a chance to draw in another half inch. But there were so many half inches to dispose of that at length his jaws grew tired, lost their firmness of grip, and the worm crawled out five-eighths of an inch between each half-inch swallowing. The toad, perceiving this, brought his right hand to aid his jaws, grasping his abdomen with his foot, and by a little effort, getting hold of the worm in his stomach from the outside, he thus by his foot held fast to what he gained by each swallow, and presently succeeded in getting the worm entirely down.

A garter-snake was observed this summer in North Conway, pushing a toad down his throat by running it aginst the clods and stones, just as the toad crowds down a locust.

The amount which a toad can eat is surprising. On Tuesday I threw a squash-bug to a young toad. He snapped it up, but immediately rejected it, wiped his mouth with great energy, and then hopped away with extraordinary rapidity. I was so much amused that I gathered some more of the sow-bugs and carried them to a favorite old toad at the northeast corner of the house. He eat them all without any wry face. I gathered all that I could find on my vines, and he eat them all to the number of twenty-three. I then brought him some larvæ of pygaera menistra, three-quarters grown, and succeeded in enticing him to put ninety-four on the top of his squash-bugs. Finding that his virtue was not proof against the carterpillars when I put them on the end of a straw and tickled his nose with them, he at length turned and crept under the piazza, where he remained until Friday, digesting his feast.

This, like the paper on snakes, brought several members to their feet, but the climax was finally capped by a man who had seen a toad swallow with relish 713 house flies.

The Unwritten Side of Great Men.

We always think of great men as in the act of performing the deeds which give them renown, or else in stately repose, grand, gloomy and majestic. And yet this is hardly fair, because even the most gorgeous and magnificent of human beings have to bother themselves with the little things of life which engage the attention of us smaller people. No doubt Moses suffered and got angry when he had a severe cold in his head, and if a fly bit his leg while he was sitting in the desert, why should we suppose he did not jump and use violent language and rub the sore place? And Cæsar—isn't it tolerably certain that he used to become furious when he went up stairs to get his slippers in the dark and found that Caliphurnia had shoved them back under the bed so that he had to sweep around wildly for them with the broom-handle? And when Solomon cracked his crazy-bone, it is unreasonable to suppose that he hopped around and looked mad, and felt as if he wanted to cry? Imagine George Washington sitting on the edge of the bed putting on a clean shirt, and growling at Martha because the buttons were off; or St. Augustine with an apron around his neck having his hair cut; or Joan of Arc holding her front hair in her mouth, as women do, while she fixed up her back hair; or Napoleon jumping out of bed in a frenzy to chase a mosquito around the room with a pillow; or Martin Luther in a night-shirt trying to put the baby to sleep at two o'clock in the morning; or Alexander the Great with the hiccups; or Thomas Jefferson getting suddenly over a fence to avoid a dog; or the Duke of Wellington lying in bed with the mumps; or Daniel Webster abusing his wife because she hadn't tucked the covers in at the foot of the bed; or Benjamin Franklin paring his corn with a razor; or Jonathan Edwards at the dinner-table wanting to sneeze just as he gets his mouth full of hot beef; or Noah standing at his window at night throwing bricks at a cat.—*Max Adeler.*

Brown-tinted note-paper is now the fashion in London. The note sheet is cut in legal shape, and turns at the top instead of at the side. The novelty will soon be the rage here.

Postal-Card Progress.

Postal cards are still so much of a novelty here that it may be interesting to learn something of the growth of the system. They were first introduced in England in 1870, at the price of a cent apiece, and the circulation is nearly 2,000,000 a week, with a steady increase both in letters and postal cards. In Germany, postal cards were introduced July 1, 1870, and were mainly popularized by their use during the war with France; at first they cost about two cents, but after July 1, 1872, this was reduced to one cent, leaving letters at the old rate, with a prodigious increase in the numbers carried and in the revenue from the postoffice. A reform introduced in Germany has been adopted in Holland, Belgium and Switzerland; that is, adding to the ordinary postal card another, to be used in returning an answer, prepaid by the original writer. Postal cards were introduced into Switzerland in October, 1870, at a cent, with a great increase in the ordinary letters alongside of this new source of revenue. In Switzerland postal cards are largely used in official communications, a reform that might be very profitably applied in this country, where the Government is put to an enormous expense in postage for sending the most formal orders and reports, all of which would be the better for being reduced, like telegraphic messages, to the briefest limit.

Belgium got its postal cards in 1871, in a sort of preliminary experiment, which was soon found to be successful, with a penny postage, and now the double postal card, that is, the prepaid one to be returned with the answer on on it, is largely used, with the double rate, of course. Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, all have the same system. In Russia local cards cost two cents, those for general use about four cents. In Austria the postoffice claims to have introduced postal cards in 1869, and even now makes them at a much less price than other countries. In France postal cards were only introduced by a law passed in December of 1872, and then at a rate proportioned to the high postage always in fashion there. In Spain and Greece and Portugal postal cards have been introduced, and in Italy they were delayed only until the question of price could be settled—the Executive wanted it fixed at two cents, and Congress at one cent. Even in Turkey some effort has been made to introduce this last reform, and now that the United States has got it, carrying it across the American continent, it ought to be extended across the ocean, so that the dream of cheap postage around the world may at last be realized.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Perils of Ballooning.

A large balloon was started some days ago from a pleasure garden in San Francisco, an acrobat named Buislay performing various feats on a trapeze suspended where the car usually hangs. As the balloon rose, and was passing away from the garden, a gust of wind drove it on a tall pole, the sharp point of which tore out a large strip of the silk, making an opening three feet across. The rest is thus described by the local papers: "Notwithstanding this huge opening the balloon continued to ascend, and must have remained up at least ten minutes. The aeronaut, nothing daunted by the disaster, went through all his perilous performances on the light trapeze. The balloon now began to drift rapidly toward the bay, slowly falling as it was driven on by the wind. Buislay's position then became perilous in the extreme. The wind was pretty strong, and the large inflated mass was wholly uncontrolable, swaying in every direction and swinging the gymnast about in a manner that was fearful to witness. Ever falling lower and lower, the balloon rapidly approached the extremity of Long Bridge. Here the situation of the man became fearfully desperate; the balloon would evidently dash the trapeze and its human freight against the high poles or the telegraph wires that were strung to them. There was but one chance of escape. Taking one glance at his position, Buislay flung himself from the short bar of the trapeze into the waters of the bay, a distance but little less than forty feet. Accoutred as he was, in his gymnastic dress, his movements were unimpeded, and after a short struggle he reached the mud-flats, and at last succeeded in reaching the shore, though in an exhausted condition. The balloon meanwhile had struck, tearing down several poles and twisting up the telegraph wires generally. It finally caught on some loose piles a short distance off, and anchored on the mud-flat."

Harness Reform.

There seems to be a general desire to put down all unnecessary cruelty to animals. Taking advantage of this commendable feeling, I should like to appeal to the public on behalf of the abolition of blinkers and cruppers—two useless pieces of harness—which I think can be easily shown to be both painful and inconvenient to horses. The Midland Railway Company, probably one of the largest employers of horses in the Kingdom, has for some time entirely dispensed with the use of blinkers; and cruppers, I am glad to see, are gradually going out of fashion, particularly with draught horses. The crupper frets and irritates an animal, and harness-makers tell me there would be no mechanical difficulty in contriving a substitute for it. A horse's eye is a most beautiful feature, full of tenderness, fidelity and intelligence. With the free use of its eyes the animal can readily interpret the wish of its driver, and make the frequent use of the whip unnecessary. Blinkers often tease and distress an animal for a long time before it gets habituated to their use; for the eye looks sideways rather than forwards, and the effect of the blinker is to force the eye out of its natural position.—*Letter in Public Opinion.*

Emigration.—A Washington dispatch says: "Persons who are interested in the new American transatlantic steamship line will ask Congress to grant a bounty of $10 per head for every emigrant who is brought to this country in steam vessels built in the United States, and carrying the American flag. It will be claimed that a subsidy in this form will secure much more valuable results to the Government than a subsidy as now voted."

Humors of the Yellow Fever Epidemic.

What can we say of a humor that stalks amid pestilence—of a levity that feeds upon calamity! The Shreveport (La.) *Times* relates, with every appearance of enjoyment, a series of anecdotes founded on the yellow fever at that place, at the same time stating, in mitigation, that the ravages of the disease have been greatly exaggerated. It says a citizen visited Dallas, Texas, and registered at a hotel as from Shreveport. No sooner had he done so than a man looked at the book, then at him, stealthily made as wide a circuit around him as the wall would permit, and, reaching the door, sprang with the agility of a cat into the street. This person told somebody there was a man at the hotel from Shreveport, and the somebody's hair rose straight up on his head, and he went running down the street; at the next corner he told another somebody there was a sick man from Shreveport at the hotel; at the next corner it was reported there was a man from Shreveport at the hotel with black vomit; then news spread that there was one Shreveport man at the hotel dead, and two others with yellow fever; and, finally, the city was thrown into consternation by the intelligence that there were three men from Shreveport at the hotel dead as herrings, and ten others sick of the yellow fever. The hotel was virtually abandoned, and the Shreveport man had all the room and as many beds as he wanted. The next day the excitement reached a climax. A body of policemen and citizens built a huge fire on the railway track and awaited ferociously the approach of the train from the plague-smitten city. As the train stopped the citizens flourished their six-shooters and mildly but determinedly informed the engineer and condutor that it should approach no nearer Dallas, and remonstrance was in vain until the mail agent, minion of a despotic Government, said something about $500 fines, when the death-spreading messenger was permitted to continue its journey. It is evident from this that Dallas is possessed of resolute citizens—men who mean business every time—men who will not be trifled with, even by Yellow Jack.

Deep-Sea Discoveries.

One of the discoveries made by the deep-sea soundings of the Challenge expedition, which arrived recently at Bermuda from the Azores, is a mountain ridge that extends from Greenland to the mouth of the Amazon, on the coast of South America, and includes the whole volcanic region of the Azores. This ridge is nowhere more than two miles below the ocean level. Toward the east it is divided between Europe and Africa by an immense valley from two and a half to three miles in depth. The valley reaches north of the equator as far as the fifty-second degree of latitude. If this valley were not under water, it would present a view of whose magnificence no conception can be formed, for in the north it extends to the gigantic mountains of Cape Verde and the Canary Islands, the latter of which, with the peak of Teneriffe, would be 26,000 feet in height. Madeira would command, from a height of $20,000 feet, a view of this valley and another stretching toward the Mediterranean. On the western side of the ridge is a vast undulating plain, which extends at an average depth of two and three-quarter miles to the American coast. Bermuda, which rises now only 200 feet above the ocean level, is in fact an isolated column 15,000 feet high, which would overlook an amphitheater of at least 500 miles in radius. Between the West Indies and America, and in the vicinity of the Azores, the water is of uniform depth and warmth. There was not much animal life found in the great depths. The blind crustacea appear to belong to the Western hemisphere; in this part these animals require many eyes. A sea-garnel was caught which, strange to relate, had four eyes, two of which were in the front knee joints.

Proficient Pistolers.

According to a St. Louis *Democrat* correspondent, the bandits who robbed the Iowa railroad train are still in Southwest Missouri. Having lived in the neighborhood of their present lurking place all their lives, says the correspondent, "they are of course thoroughly familiar with it and its inhabitants, about two-thirds of whom are friendly to them. The country is very hilly, and affords any number of secure hiding places, which they will not be slow to avail themselves of when the pursuit becomes too hot. The opinion is that their capture is impossible while they remain in the vicinity, and every one laughs at the idea of any one having been foolish enough to suppose that they have left the section of country with which they are so familiar. Many seemingly exaggerated stories are told of the proficiency of the gang in the use of their pistols. A fence-rail was torn down and planted, end up, on the road near the bank of the Osage, and one of the Youngers mounted his horse and rode away from it at full speed, discharging six shots from his derringer, over his shoulder, every one of which struck the mark. Dismounting, he recharged his pistol, and, borrowing his brother's, took one in each hand. Two apples were thrown in the air at the same time, and before they fell to the ground each one of them was split in two by a separate shot from each revolver. If these stories are true, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the numerous detectives who are said to be on the trail fight shy of the Missouri bandits."

The Sickness and Death of Capt. Hall.

A New York *Herald* correspondent interviewed Dr. Bissell, the surgeon of the Hall Arctic exploring expedstion, on the arrival of the Buddington party at Dundee, Scotland. In relation to the sickness and death of the chief of the expidition, Dr. Bissell said:

"Since arriving here we find by American papers that several very silly and absuad rumors of a mischievous tendency have been abroad. It is quite possible that the Government at Washington prefers that we reserve what we have to say for graver discussion, but I must emphatically contradict the statement that Capt. Hall died other than a natural death. He died of apoplexy. He appeared to be in perfect health when entering upon the voyage. I noticed nothing unusual in his health up to the period of his illness. The rumor that he was poisoned is too absurd to be seriously entertained. The rumor may have been founded on the hallucination of the raving patient.

The *Herald* correspondent adds: Schumann, the engineer, says that Hall was in continual apprehension of being shot, but was not aware that any one member of the crew more than another excited his suspicions. Another phase of his mania was a determination not to eat or drink anything unless it was first tasted by some person. The tasting was mainly done by Hannah, the Esquimaux woman. When he rallied, and for a while recovered his wonted intellect, he would say to Capt. Buddington, "If I die, you must still go on to the North Pole." He would say, "My last wish is that you strive to get to the North Pole. Don't let my death be a hindrance to the accomplishment of this great undertaking."

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY MOVEMENT.

How Producers and Consumers Are Oppressed by the Railroads—Speech of Col. Richard P. Morgan, Jr., Delivered at Saybrook, Ill., Sept. 17.

* * * * * *

It is evident that the work we are entering upon is of no small magnitude, and to make it successful will require time, persistence, and wisdom.

Let no man who puts his hand to this plow look back. To adopt the language of the New York *Times*, "An earnest movement of political reform will always have to encounter numerous enemies. It aims at abolishing certain things which many people are deeply interested in preserving. It has little to offer, for one of its objects is to secure economy and efficiency. It cannot fill public offices with unfit persons, because that is one of the evils it sets out to correct. It cannot give bribes, because it undertakes to preserve the public treasury from robbery.

There will, then, from the very outset, be a strong phalanx arrayed against it. Even if partial victory is secured, there will too often be more complaining than rejoicing. The friends of the dishonest factions will declare that the new officials are not equal to the old. Very likely the reformers themselves will make some mistakes, especially in the course of a long and difficult contest. Then a great chuckle will be raised over them, and the friends of the outs will remind you that they always told you how it would be, and ask you "What you think of reform now?" All these and other difficulties will be promoted to an unusual degree by the subtle and far-reaching money-power we are contending with.

Such being the work to be done, such the enemies to encounter, such the evils to be destroyed, it is evident the contest will be a long and arduous one.

Let no man flatter himself with the hope of sudden victory. The changes to be made are in themselves great, and true statesmanship requires that in some respects they should be gradual; but the interests involved are so vital, and the benefits to be gained so great, as to give the highest encouragement to all those who are honestly seeking to bring about these great and much-needed reforms.

It must also be borne in mind that the proposed reforms appeal directly to the whole people of the country, to all classes, excepting only the monpolists and their sleuth-hounds, the corrupt politicians; and that, therefore, the people, enlightened by honorable and truthful discussion, will see to it that the work is thoroughly done.

Are you, my fellow-citizens, willing to enlist for the war? Will you exhibit to these corrupt men who have brought us to this strait, and to the world, the power of the just indignation of the people?

The number and variety of topics pressing upon our attention, and the intricacy of the questions involved in the proper consideration of most of them, make it impossible to discuss them satisfactorily within the limits of such an address as this.

Inasmuch as the attention of yourselves and the people of this portion of the State was next directed to a consideration of the relations of the railroads to the public, and the method by which the State could properly regulate the charges on railroads, so as to prevent unjust discrimination and extortion for transporting persons and property, I shall confine what I have further to say to you to this topic.

The value to the people of this State, and the country at large, of railroads honestly constructed and operated as promoting the general welfare, no one now seeks to question. Nor is it believed to be true that the real interests of the people and of railroads are in anywise in conflict. No just-minded man desires that capital actually and properly expended in the construction of railroads should fail to return to the owners thereof a just and reasonable interest upon such investment, over and above the proper expenses in maintaining and operating them. But the people have been, and now are, subjected to a double burden by nearly all the railroads.

One of these grows out of the fact that the nominal cost of the roads is very largely in excess of their actual cost; and this is true, although that cost is estimated upon the basis of actual cash subscriptions to stock and the proceeds of mortgage-bonds sold at considerable discount. In addition to this, stocks have been issued by way of dividends, and to "capitalize earnings," as it is styled by railroad managers. This, in brief, means that those railroad companies which have made earnings great enough to enable the payment of maintenance and operating expenses, interest on their bonded debts, and to pay dividends on their stock, and also construct branch lines, and make improvements in the capacity of their roads—which latter items alike belong to construction, must have charged unreasonable rates to have accomplished so much.

It is admitted that, by the common law underlying such privileges as could be constitutionally granted to the railroad corporations of the country, the charges of a common carrier must be reasonable, and without unjust discrimination; therefore, every dollar expended by the railroad companies of the United States out of their earnings upon the construction—after paying maintenance and operating expenses, and reasonable interest on the *actual capital* invested, has been taken secretly and fraudulently from the people.

These accretions of value to the roads, in their increased capacity, after an accummulation of years, have been adroitly thrown into the pockets of the stockholders by an issue of stock to represent the value thus secretly accumulated from excessive earnings, the result of unreasonable and excessive rates.

The New York Central railroad has more than $100,000 *per mile* of this secretly-extorted money now embraced in its represented capital.

Various methods of erecting fictitious capital into the attitude of actual money expended are employed, but always with the same result so far as the people are concerned; and also mortgage bonds have been, and are being, fraudulently disposed of.

In this way, the sum upon which earnings are now to be made, and interest and dividends paid, is very largely exaggerated above the true cost of the roads. It is impossible to state with accuracy, from any statistics before the public, what the amount of such excess is; but it is believed by those most competent to judge, that, on the railroads in this State, the amount is not less than eighty millions of dollars.

Can we realize the magnitude of this enormous sum? Let us put it in form so as to enable ourselves to do so in some degree. For easy computation, we will say there are 100 counties in Illinois. If each county embraces an average of 15 townships, 6 miles square, it would give in all the State 1,500 townships, which is probably very near the truth. Eighty millions of dollars divided by 1,500 makes the average amount of fictitious debt for each township equal $53,333—enough to build and complete 53 comfortable farm-houses in every township in the State, and, in the whole State, 80,000 houses better than the average farm-houses of Illinois.

The aggregate of such excessive nominal cost in the United States may be safely estimated to exceed $800,000,000, equal to eight hundred thousand homes—comfortable homes for 5,000,000 people.

On this enormous nominal capital, or, as it is commonly designated, "watered stock," which represents actually nothing, dividends are sought to be made by railway managers, and, to a considerable extent, they have hitherto succeeded in doing so. To accomplish this end, railroads must necessarily charge unreasonable and extortionate rates, and, unless restrained, will continue forever to subject the people to the same wrongs.

Suppose Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, and some other high representatives of railroad cupidity, had, by a single resolution, placed a debt of $800,000,000 upon the people of the United States, and sent out their agents to collect the interest annually forever. Would you pay your proportion? This is precisely what has been done, only it has crept on by stealthy degrees. The railroad system, under proper control, as a new manifestation of power and usefulness, is grand almost beyond human conception—but not grander than terrible, if it takes the form of a blindly selfish and unrestrained giant—an immense vampire, spreading all over this fair land, sapping from the people their long-cherished hopes of real and enduring liberty, and wresting from them the God-given blessings of this, our beloved country.

To secure complete relief, then—and we cannot afford to adopt half measures—the first work to be done is to ascertain the actual and equitable cost of each railroad, having due regard for the rights of the people and railroads, but without regard to the ability of railroads to make earnings enabling the payment of dividends on fictitious stock or interest on fraudulent bonded debts. Until this just basis is obtained, satisfactory rates cannot be accurately established.

It will be quite enough if the people consent to pay tithes perpetually upon the costs resulting from improvident and bad management, in addition to the necessary charges for constructing their railways. Upon such a valuation the property of railroads should be taxed the same as individual citizens, and from their net earnings they should be permitted to pay only reasonable interest or dividends, as for money loaned. They must also be required to observe strict economy in their management and prompt and cheerful obedience to the laws.

The second burden imposed by the railroads, before alluded to, arises out of the excessive charges and irregular and unjust discriminations, especially in the transportation of freight. To enter upon this branch of the subject in detail would occupy more time than I have at my disposal, and would involve an array of statistics and figures more than the human memory could retain, and would be of little practical value on such an occasion as this. One striking illustration, generally applicable, will suffice:

The recent rate upon first-class freight from the city of New York to Bloomington, in this State, about 1,000 miles, all the way by rail, has been 90 to 50 cents per 100 pounds, or an average of 8 mills per ton per mile. At the same time, the rate from Chicago to Bloomington, via the Chicago and Alton railroad, for the same class of freight, a distance of 127 miles, was 58 cents per 100 pounds, or about 9 cents and 1 mill per ton per mile—more than eleven times greater charge. The merchants of Chicago may well complain of such excessive difference in rates as destructive to their business; but it is not the recent law that has produced this injury to Chicago, as has been stated. This vicious condition of rates has existed substantially for many years—the price for transporting merchandise from the seaboard cities being frequently less than the price charged for the same freight from Chicago to the same points.

One of two things must be true; either that the through rates from the seaboard cities to the interior of Illinois and adjacent country are greatly too low to be remunerative, or that the local rates from Chicago to the same points are oppressive and extortionate.

If the former be true, then the loss upon the transportation of through goods must be made up by excessive charges upon local transportation; and the latter is therefore charged, not only with its reasonable cost, but also with the burden of the loss occasioned by an unjust discrimination against Chicago in favor of its rival seaboard cities.

Although primarily the injury thus produced may be said to be borne by Chicago and other interior cities, yet, in the end, the losses fall upon the consumers of the goods, and upon the producers of the State, whose products are charged with excessive rates for local service and for transportation in seeking market, to make good the losses occasioned by such, *if they are*, unreasonably low rates.

The geographical position of Chicago ordinarily guarantees cheap rates for transportation to and from that point by natural lines of transit. It is a great commercial center by reason of those advantages the influence of which, in a great degree, controls the rates charged by the railroads which center there. But, if all other points at the West are to have low rates equal to Chicago, and, to make good the losses on such low rates, extortionate charges are made on local freights—products going to, and merchandise shipped from, Chicago,—the effect will soon be apparent. Indeed, the serious results upon Chicago and this State of the vicious freight system during the past ten years can be quite clearly apprehended by any intelligent person who will take the time to consider the subject.

The local rates within this State for transporting articles of prime necessity, such as fuel, lumber, stone, agricultural products and implements, are from three to ten, and even twenty, times greater per ton per mile than the rates on higher classes of freight to and from the seaboard States.

It is quite clear that all kinds of articles manufactured at the East are brought here by rail at unremunerative rates, and also grain shipped to the Eastern States by rail at a loss, else the local charges on the roads in Illinois and all the States are outrageously wrongful and extortionate. If the first be true, it presents an unjust and vastly injurious discrimination against Chicago, St. Louis, and the whole Northwest, in favor of the manufacturing States at the East, sustained by extortionate local rates.

If the rates of freight charged by the railroads were reasonable and just—an equal charge for the same service, as a rule, based on a just and equitable scale,—and such as would, if proper, in the aggregate produce to the railroad companies of the country the same amount of gross earnings as they now receive, the effect of the change and equalization would be to relieve the people of this and other States from the burdens imposed by extortionate local charges, and from an artificial competition with the East, created by rates which are now in the interest of that section of the country.

It would, in a short period of time, develop the various interests and manufactures now so completely repressed by these discriminations.

Such a condition would at once increase, and soon greatly add to, the population and wealth of this State, and enhance the value of lands and products through the influence of home markets. The producer and consumer would stand face to face, and Chicago would have the benefit of its natural advantages, now greatly impaired by the wrongful conditions existing.

Illinois possesses many great facilities for carrying on manufacturing successfully, and no sound reason can be given why they should be repressed by continuing the vicious freight-rates which have existed in the past. Certainly no reasons can be presented of sufficient force to justify us in tamely submitting that those advantages should remain dormant to satisfy either the folly or cupidity of the railroad and other monopolists.

Greater benefits are properly due to us, and we must not lack the manliness to demand, secure and preserve them. The importance of Chicago to the whole people of this State and the Northwest, under an accurate commercial equilibrium, cannot be overestimated. Its prosperity is, in a great measure, the prosperity of the State at large. When it suffers, the State suffers; and any system of management by the great transportation agencies which discriminates against Chicago and checks its prosperity is injuriously felt throughout the whole State and Northwest.

Another evil, more widely diffused than that just mentioned relative to Chicago, grows out of a system of unjust discriminations, almost universal on the railroads prior to the recent legislation, between the small towns and villages along the railroad lines. Places situated at railroad crossings where competition existed paid much lower rates than were paid in places having the advantage only of a single line.

This evil has, to some extent, been remedied by the recent legislation on that subject, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the quo warranto case in McLean county against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. Although this evil has been partially relieved, yet it still exists in some degree.

The people of the State of Illinois, by their Constitution of 1870, after several years of patient remonstrance with the railroad companies, and, to the same end, making most liberal contributions for the purpose of constructing competing lines of railroad, which were no sooner completed than consolidated, were finally forced to take the initiatory step to secure the just control of the State over the railroads.

It was by that Constitution declared that all railroads were public highways, and it was made the duty of the Legislature to provide by law against all extortions and unjust discrimination in the transportation of persons and property.

The Legislature in 1871 passed laws in obedience to those constitutional provisions, and created a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to supervise their execution.

From the beginning, the railroad companies have deliberately disregarded and set at defiance the authority of the State, and refused obedience to the laws. In 1873 the Legislature again passed laws on this subject, amending and modifying the laws of 1871. These laws have as yet been only obeyed colorably—*not at all* in letter and spirit; and, under pretext of conformity with the laws, the railroad companies have, on the whole, largely increased the burdens before resting on the people. This is the condition in which we now find ourselves. It remains only for the people of the State to meet with proper firmness the question forced upon them: Which is the master, and which the servant?

Some persons, despairing of being able to control these great corporations by State authority, and others, probably secretly in the interest of the roads themselves, have proposed to apply to the Congress of the United States to exercise the power conferred upon it by the Constitution to regulate commerce between the several States, so as to subject these corporations to national control. This remedy, if such it may be called, is of very doubtful utility, nor does the recent legislation of Congress on kindred subjects commend it to our confidence. It would seem as though we were already under a provisional railroad empire, and to throw a subject of such vast extent and intricate complications, backed by interests of like nature and such immense wealth and subtle power, wholly into the hands of Congress, would be virtually to abandon all attempt at control and accept a railroad empire.

These considerations, though so incompletely presented, seem to require of the people immediate, thorough and independent action, that they may, if possible, secure servants in great preponderance upon whose integrity they may safely rely.

Let us, therefore, resist this tendency to the last, and only accept the alternative proposed when compelled to do so. Bear in mind the recent exhibitions of want of integrity in Congress, and then consider that an assessment of 1 per cent. per annum on the present railroad capital of the country will produce $35,000,000. This enormous sum for annual legislative use, it is fair to presume, judging by the past, would be quite sufficient to prevent unfriendly legislation; or, in other words, it would secure such rates as the railroad monopolists might think they could succeed in extorting from the people.

Integrity is the only power that can be successfully opposed to capital, and, unless we can command it, there is no ground on which to base our hope for a final and glorious success for our form of government. The danger which menaces us is not an imaginary one. It is portentous and real. But few who are not willfully blind can fail to see its shadow; it is so dark as almost to be felt. Let us, then, pledge ourselves that Illinois shall be, as she ever has been, one of the trusted watch-towers of Liberty!

Pressy Pieces.

—An editor who was going courting said "he was going to press."

—A Wisconsin editor speaks of a wind which "just sat down on its hind legs and howled."

—A prosperous merchant has for his motto, "Early to bed, and early to rise, never get tight and advertise."

—The editress in a Western journal recently announced that the arrival of an "extra male" prevented the prompt issue of her paper.

—The poet of an Iowa newspaper dates his effusions from the county jail, which is thought by competent critics to serve him quite right.

—Editing a newspaper is very much like raking a fire—every man thinks he can perform the operation better than the man who holds the poker.

—An editor's pocket was picked at Litchfield, Ill., and he tried to make the public believe he lost $2. Two dollars in an editor's pocket? Pshaw!

—A sensative editor laments because the illsions of his youth have departed, and he has learned by sad experience that four-fifths of the American people spell copy with two p's.

—A young man in Danbury, Conn., when told by the editor of a local paper that the insertion of the announcement of the death of his wife would cost him nothing, feelingly remarked that "death for him had been robbed of half its terrors!"

A Corpse Exhumed to Kill a Slander.

A Canadian gentleman named Cameron ten years since returned home from British Columbia, bringing with him a coffin containing the dead bodies of his wife and child, who had died during his absence. They were interred near Cornwall, where Mr. Cameron resides. Recently, while he was absent, some of his neighbors got up a story that the coffin supposed to contain the corpse of Mrs. Cameron inclosed nothing but a piece of clay, the lady having been in reality sold by her husband to an Indian chief on the Pacific coast for a gold chain. Strange as it may seem, this monstrous tale found ready belief among the Canucks, and when Mr. Cameron came home he found it necessary to refute it. So he advertised that on a certain day the grave would be opened and the corpses exposed to view. When the time came several hundred people were present. The bodies were exhumed and exhibited to the gaping crowd. They were in excellent preservation, having been embalmed immediately after death, and the features of Mrs. Cameron were distinctly recognized by those who knew her in life. This, of course, exploded the story of the sale, and gave peace of mind to the gossips.

"Now, John, suppose there was a load of hay on one side of the river and a jackass on the other, and no bridge, and the river's too wide to swim, how can the jackass get to the hay?" "I give it up." "Well, that's just what the other jackass did."

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Oct. 2, 1873.

THE ABSORBING TOPIC.

PROGRESS OF THE LIQUOR CASES.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE HON. ALBERT G. PORTER—NEW AND UNEXPECTED POINTS IN FAVOR OF THE COSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW—THE CASE TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT BY THE COURT.

can not affect its character in this respect, no more than if it were a general license law providing for license to all who might apply throughout the State, the circumstance that it led to a great deal of drunkenness in one community and to little or none in another would render it liable to the constitutional objection of being a "special" law.

But it is argued that it is a local law and that in the language of the learned counsel for the defendants, quoting from the constitution, the "General Assembly shall not pass special or local laws in any of the following enumerated cas s; that is to say * * * * For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors * * * * In all the cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases, where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general," etc.

It is sufficient to say that whether a general law could be made applicable, is not a question for judicial determination unless this law comes within the classes required specifically by enumeration in Sec. 22 of Art. 4 to be general, whether others can be made of general application is a political question to be determined by the Legislature, as this court has solemly decided.

In reference to the objection that it is a local law, for the punishment of misdemeanors I answer that this does not provide, nor can it happen that the same act shall be punished at one place in one way and in another place in another.

AS IF THE LEGISLATURE

Should provide that in townships purely agricultural, where horses are an absolute necessity for prosecuting the occupation of the inhabitants, a horse thief should be punished by hanging, and in a city, where there are chiefly used for pleasure, he should be punished by imprisonment for a short term in the State's Prison,

The act which, under this law, exposes the violator to punishment, is retailing liquor, to be drank upon the premises, without license, and there is no difference in the character of the punishment for this act in any county or township or ward in the State.

Objection is also made that the Boards of County Commissioners are left with no discretion by this law whether to grant or refuse the license when the requisite number of petitioners have signed an applicant's petition.

The objection would apply with equal force to the acts concerning the purchase of lands for agricultural and horticultural fairs; the change of county boundaries; and many other acts that might easily be enumerated. The Board of County Commissioners is a body mentioned but once in the Constitution, and that is in the clause which states that the Legislature may confer upon them powers of a local, administrative character. They can claim, therefore, to exercise no powers which the Legirlature does not confer upon them. It can grant to them what measure of power it pleases, it can annex to the grant what conditions it pleases, it can withhold from them any powers. It can, of course, make the granting of a license a mere administrative duty. That is what the granting of licenses generally is in practice. When we, a few years ago, applied to the United States Asessor for license to practice our professions, and tendered him the license fee, we never suspected, I dare say, that he was a judicial officer. When the County Treasurer, upon a tender of a proper fee, gives to the showman a license to exhibit his caravan, we never imagine that he is exercising a judicial function.

A discretion may and no doubt is often exercised by administrative officers. But it is not of the essence of their office. Their imperative duty is often simply to do and not to consider.

CASES HAVE BEEN CITED

by learned council for the defendants which are supposed to have an application to the present controversy.

Of the seven cases cited by the learned council for the defendant four have no pertinency to the present case.

The questions submitted to the people in the cases cited from New York and Iowa (Bartory Himrod, 4 Seld. 483; State v. Weir, 33 Iowa, 134,) were, whether the enactments in question should become laws. They were not to be laws unless the people voted that they should become so.

The question sudmitted in the Michigan case (The people v. Collins, 3 Mich. 343,) was, at what time the law should take effect, and the Judges were equally divided as to whether the law was or was not Constitutional.

The cases in Pennsylvania and Deleware and Vermont (Appeal of Lock et al., Chicago Legal News, vol. 5. p. 362, Rice v. Foster, 4 Harr. 479, Bancroft v. Dumas. 21 Vermont, 459) arr mrre nearly in point. In those States the question was submitted to the electors to determine by vote whether licenses should issue or not, and two of the courts—the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Supreme Court of Vermont—held that the law was liable to no Constitutional objection. The decision in Pennsylvania overruled a previous decision of that Court, on the ground that laws of a similar nature, where the sale of liquors was not involved, had since been repeatedly upheld by the Court so that their first decision could not be upheld unless a more favorable rule was to be applied to the retailers of liquor than to other suiters. None of these laws, however, are like the laws now in question before this Court. It is not a law, the taking effect of which is submitted to the people. It does not submit the question whether a license shall issue to a vote of the people but requires, merely, that to obtain a license, the applicant shall obtain a fixed number of signers to his petition, exceeding half of the voters who cast their ballots at the next precediud Gongressional election. And, as I have shown before, such a law was distinctly upheld by this Court, when its judicial functions were exercised by Blackford and Sullivan and Dewey, and a class of laws has been upheld by the present Judges of this Court of a similar character, but when it has chanced that the questions in controversy did not relate to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The decisions of other States, whether favorable or adverse to the present law, can have little weight, for the reason alluded to before—that before the present Constitution was ordained a law like the present one in all the substantive features that have application to the present controversy, had been held valid by this court, and that the constitution was framed in the light of the construction which had been given to that statute, and incidentally to the provision that all legislative powers were vested in the General Assembly. To ive a different construction to that instrument now, after the great body of legislation which has assumed that the old practice and construction wore correct Would be scarcely distinguishable from the exercises by the judiciary of legislative powers.

MUCH HAS BEEN SAID

In the argument, with great felicity of style, of the dangers always to be apprehended from the people when they exercise a direct office in the making of laws. If the well chosen words and the sounding rhetorical periods that have been uttered, had been delivered by an English landlord, depriratiny the extension of popular franchises they would have had a familiar and a harmonious sound, but they jar strangely upon the ear when they daop from an American tongue. I dare say that they weresentimente put forth in the ardent spirit of advocacy, in support of a side of a cause that needed that kind of argument, and that they are not supported by the deliberate judgement of out distinguished brother

Great strength of assertion is put forth to show that the purpose of the convention which framed our constitution, was to enlarge representative, anp to diminssh popular authority. In the view we have taken of the case the question is of little importance. But I deny that the present constitution was founded in any spirit of distrust of the people acting in their primary capacity. I assert, en the contrary, that it was a constitution founded in a distrust of the legislative department of the government.

I invoke, in proof of what I assert the provisions that the sessions should be held tiennially; that no regular session extend beyond sixty days; that no Senator or Representative, during the term for which he is elected, be eligible to any office the election to which is vested in the General Assembly; that every act shall embrace put one subject, which shall be expressed in the title that no act shall ever be devised or amended by mere reference to its title; that local or special laws should not be passed in many enumerated easas; that the vote on the passage of every man shall be by yeas and nays; that the election ot Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State and the Judges of the Circuit Courts was taken from them. I assert that the constitution was founded in trust in the people. The secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of the State, before chosen by the Legislature were to be elected by them. So also the whole judiciary. And the provision requiring that when general laws could be made applicaole, local laws should not be passed, necessarily much enlarged their direct officers in the conduct of government.

Happily this Court has interpreted the Constitution in respect to this important matter.

In the city of Lafayette vs. Cox, 5 Ind., R. 38, where certain powers of that city were in question, this Court said:

Under representative governments, where the political tendencies are centrifugal, tending to diffuse powers among the members rather than concentrate it in the head of the body politic, we may expect greater powers of local governments entrusted to the municipial corporations scattered over the state. Such was the spirit in which the new Constitution was framed and adopted. Hence the restraints upon the legislative power in regard to enacting speci l and local laws and the provisions for extending local administration.

But this jealousy towards the legislative department of the Government has not prevailes in relation to powers legislative in their charactee delegated by the legislature to be exercised subordinately by other bodies near to the people. This court has held, in relation to city ordinances, that the provision that an act shall contain but one subject, which shall be expressed in the title, and that the yeas and nays shall be called on the passage of a bill does not apply to them.

THE INTERPRETATION

of the Constitution by the Courts has been—without fixing any definite limitations— that legislative power of a subordinate character may be delegated by the legislature, but always of course, subject to resumption at pleasure. Such powers cannot be permanently parted with.

Mr. Dillion, in his work on corporations, says: "Although the proposition that the Legislature of a State is alone competent to make laws, is true yet it is also settled that it is competent for the Legislature to delegate to municipial corporations the power to make by laws and ordinances wich, when anthorized, have the force, as to persons bound thereby, of laws passed by the legislature of the State." Dillon on Municipial Corporations, 272.

In the case of The City of Aurora v. Wesst, 9 Ind. R., 79, the Court say; "Beyond doubt general powers of government, for local interests, may be exercised as equitably by a city as in a State administration. * * * We have thus far treated the power conferred upon cities to enact ordinances, levy and collect taxes, etc, as a delegated legislative power." And, again. Public corporations are such as are created by the government for political purposes, as counties, cities, &c,: they are invested with subordinate legislative powers, to be exercised for local purposes connected with the public good, and such powers are subject to the control of the legislation of the State."

In Beebe vs. The State, 6 Ind., p. 533, Stuart, J., says; "To these [powers before enumerated] may be added the power conferred by charter on towns and cities to inhabit or license the sale[of liquors] at their pleasure—thus clearly assuming the State had herself the power which she granted to the municipalities."

I think my eloquent co-laborer in this cause(Major Gordon) has made it clear, and I think I have myself sufficiently shown. that the provision in the temperance law relating to the persons who may sign the position, and whose signing may evoke the exercise by the Board of Commissioners of the function of granting a license, is in no sense whatever—can be regarded by no torturing of construction—an exercise of legislative power. But if it were, would this Court say that the delegation of such a function—capable at any time of resumption—to a body of people, under a constitution which gives to the people a right to instruct their representatives, and has been held to a low subordinate legislation and police powers to be delegated to local bodies, was a palpable infringment of that instrument?

I have thus, perhaps too briefly for the subject, but feeling that I ought not longer to occupy the attention of the Court, already too severely oppressed with judicial labors, discussed the questions presented in this cause.

I was pained to hear our learned friend who opened this argument refer with a temper almost acrimonous to to those whom he was pleased to call

"THE TEMPERANCE REFORMERS."

There are men—and not a few—who come within that designation, who, moved by no impulse but love of their fellow men, and without any hope of any reward in this world but the consciousness of duty well performed, have given the best years and the best labors of their lives to put under greater restraint— perhaps wholly to suppress—the retailing of spiritous liquors. The path they have trodden has been a rugged one and full of obstacles. They walk footsore but they are undismayed. They work in the spirit of Christian charity wishing harm to evil, but not to its doers. They entered into this strife knowing that the way was long. They bear the virtuous mind which ever walks attended with a strong siding champion, conscience. They have seemed more than once nearly to reach the goal of their disinterested zeal, but just then the Constitution has been succesfully invoked against them. Many seem now ready to exclaim; Shall the Constitution forever furnish the pitfall into wich all are to be precipitated who seek to accomplish the highest purposes for which the Constitution was framed? After long years of strife a law is before this Court, the substance of which for a generation was held valid, and they are now told that it, too, is unconstitutional. They believe it will be upheld But let it stand or fall they will not give up their work. Hope springs eternal in the breast of the true lover of his kind In the order of the Great Providence there is a perpetual strife between Good and Evil, and, under that Providence, it can never end until the evil yields and the good gains sway. He who was foretold as the Prince of Peace, declared, when he came, that he came not to bring peace, but a sword— the sword that was to maintain a warfare against Evil until the Good prevailed which was to bring Peace.

Fall Trade!
1873.

Root &
Company.

Popular Dry Goods House,

THE NEW YORK STORE

90 Columbia-st.

For the convenience of many of our coustomers who buy Fall Goods early in the season; we are opening daily
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS
in every department at very low prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description
Also a full line our celebrated "Herse Shoe"
BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS AND
BRILLIANTINES.
which we guarantee in weight, color and durability to be superior to any brand retailed in this county.

N—E—W

Fall Dress Goosd,

NEW CLOKS, and SHAWLS,
NEW FALL PRINTS.
Also our u ual large and attractive stock of
DOMESTIC
COTTON
GOODS

HOUSE KEEPING DINENS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES.
JEANS & FLANNELS
—AT—

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.
Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.
FOR SALE.
Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.
FOR SALE.
One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.
FOR SALE.
Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.
FOR SALE.
Ya cant lot on Union Street, in the growing part th e town, excellent place for residenc.
FOR SALE.
80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.
FOR SALE.
40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN
W. & E. T.
MARTIN!
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY AND
Fancy Articles,
PATENT MEDICINES,
ALSO
Everything kept by Druggist genealy.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

W. & E. T. MARTIN.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION

The great demand for sugars during the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.
Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents perpound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best I.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60,80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Oolong 30, 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 35c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00 Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS, Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c Soft shell almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best Bright 60c, Double Twins 4 c, Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25. 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon $1, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, Largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4,50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c. Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

PianoS
AND
ORGANS
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

Boozer &
Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer
Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversble
SHAWLS.

WHITE GOODS

LINENS, ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,
We Offer
Unusual Inducements
—TO—
CashBuyers

We Buy
All kind of Produee,
For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer
Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Hartman, deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the late residence of said intestate, in Richland Township DeKalb County, Indiana, on Saturday October 1[illegible]th 1873 personal property of said estate consisting of Horses, a Colt, Cows, Hogs, Wagons, Sleds, Harness, Hay, Cider Mill, Plows, and various other articles.

Sale to begin at 10 Oclock A. M. Terms: Sums of three dollars and under cash; Over three dollars a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving note with good security, at six per cent interest if paid at maturity if not so paid then ten per cent from date, and attorneys fees if collected by writ, waving valuation and appraisement laws.

E. D. HARTMAN, Administrator.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Remember the Fair next week.

A daily paper will be published at Waterloo during the Fair

Sheriff Merse, buried one of his little sons yesterday.

Nutting parties are quite frequent, and they generally return with full loads.

Another stranger has appeared in our midst, newest of them all. Lightning.

No admission charged at the first day of the fair at Waterloo, next week.

Don't forget the fair next week at Waterloo.

Don't forget the social dance next Thursday evening at Rainiers Hall.

Carpenters, plasterers, and brick-layers are rushing things through lively on the Ensly Block.

The probability is that the marriage record will be increased, now that cold weather is coming.

It wont be long now till we can go to Butler on the Iron Horse. The track is laid about four mile east of town.

J. W. Case, Esq., loaded the first car on the Eel River road last Tuesday with chair stuff, for New York City.

What is liberty—to buy good tea at Martins' Drug Store for .75 cts, per lb.

Best economy, to paint your house. best white lead sold at Martins' drug store.

Those who pay internal revenue taxes will be required hereafter to pay the same at Fort Wayne, the assistant assessorship having been abolished.

Scribner for October, is at hand brim full of most excellent reading matter. Those who do not get it miss a fine literary treat. Order it at the Post Office.

If Sergent Ed. Kenneoy don't cease sending his lunatic ravings. to this office, we will have him indicted for attempting to provoke an assault.

Christian Benner desires us to state that, he has quit paying the debts of his wife. He had better publish it according to law if he wants to have due notice given.

The telegraph room has been scrubbed out and thoroughly cleaned, and tobacco chewers are not allowed to expectorate within. Expect they'll get a club, if they do. Serve 'em right.

The Indianapolis exposition is a magnificent success in every particular. The attendance is large and the display of wares in the various departments is unusually good.

Our friend Lieb, of Waterloo, has established himself in the dry goods and notion trade in the building recently built by P. Morell, and is offering special bargains to the trade. Call in.

From the number of coal stoves offered for sale, we surmise that many of our citizens will use coal this winter for fuel. Our railroad facilities will enable us to get this article at low rates.

The announcement of the death of surveyor C. C. Clark by the *Press*. last week, seems to have been premature. Up to last Sabbath, Mr. Clark was still alive, though there was little hope of his recovery.

Nothwithstanding opposition P. Morell, of Waterloo; has his building up and finished, and is now offering the trade great inducements in Boots & Shoes. Phillip is a man of energy, and these kind of men are always safe to deal with.

That public caterer to the public taste, W. F. Smith, of Butler, will have an extensive eating establishment at the Fair grounds at Waterloo next week. Smith knows how to dish up a good meal, and the public should bear this in mind.

There will be another one of those grand hops at Rainiers Hall next Thursday, Oct. 9d. The managers of the society understand their business, and all who attend will be treated well and have a good time. Good music in attendance.

We call attention to the able argument of Hon. Albert G. Porter, in defense of the State Liquor law, in this week's paper. By request of quite a number, we find room for it, although it crowds out our own matter.

Dr. Casebeer informs us that a man by the name of Benj. Cumings, had his arm frightfully crushed while felling trees in the woods one day last week. A large limb fell against an adjoining tree and glanced off, and struck his arm, breaking the bone in a dozen pieces.

There is a fellow living on Mitchell street, Kendallville, who says he tries to be a Christian, and wants to be a Christian, and feels that he ought to be a Christian, but swears that he can't be one as long as he has "that d—d old cow and such cusse neighbors."

Whenever a lady finds a gentleman unable to engage in a half hour's sensible conversation on a Sunday evening, but instead shoots his mouth off in sickening drollery, she may depend upon it, whatever he may be guilty of. It will never be a revolution beyond that of kicking over an empty dinner pot.

We are requested to state that the members of the M. E. Church, of Waterloo, will open a dining hall on the fair grounds next week, to assist them in paying for the new parsonage they have just purchased. Here you can get a good meal, and at the same time contribute to a worthy cause. Remember this when you feel hungry at the Fair.

"Pound Parties" are becoming fashionable. A pound party is a surprise party, where all the guests take a pound of something to donate to the host. They are a new thing in this town and are likely to become quite popular. We have had several surprises lately but they have been ten pounders, and we object to this infringement on the custom.

The Defiance engine costing about $4,000, beat the new Silsby engine of Ft. Wayne, at the Defiance fair last week. We think our town ought to have one of these Piston engines, smallest size, and we believe the Town Board would be justified in its immediate purchase. Let us have an engine of some kind if it is a small squirt-gun.

Those who think that the possession of great wealth is the panacea for earthly happiness will learn something by the Parker tragedy in New York, by which a man in the prime of life, and a millionaire in wealth, shot his wife and then shot himself, both wounds supposed to be mortal. Money can not buy earthly contentment, much less happiness. Something else, and more important, is required.

Hon. E. V. Long, we learn, has been nominated for Circuit Judge in the Warsaw district by the Democrats. We do not know the exact political complexion of the district, but we are confident Mr. L. will make a splendid race. We think, however, these judicial officers should be selected without regard to politics, as we believe a judge would take his position upon the bench upon a much more independent basis than otherwise.

A Frenchman's definition of the word broker: "Ah! I make von discoverate Dat is de raison vot fore de peeples call the agent brokair—because von the personne nave bizziness vid him he become broke."

But not so with Vodermark & Sons. where greenbacks are received at par, and an equivelent given in first class Boots and Shoes at the lowest prices.

WANTED.—One hundred young men more or less, of all shapes and sizes, from a tall graceful dandy, with hair sufficient, on his upper lip to stuff a barber's cushion down to the little, large and good looking people everywhere, to call and see the piles of Boots and Shoes, just received at the New Store, in Odd Fellows building. Go and see them sure. Special invitation given to ladies, to call and see the handsome stock bought expressly for their wear.

The Hop.

The opening hop for the coming season held last Thursday evening at Rainiers Hall, was a grand success and reflects much credit upon the managers of the society. The company was large, intelligent and courteous, and altogether was the most brilliant and happy of the kind we ever witnessed either here or elsewhere. The most attractive and interesting part of the scene, was the *debut* of two bridal couples. Mr. Henry Little and his accomplished and retiring bride, *nee* Miss Sylvia Orr, of Corunna and Mr. Johnny Spacht, of Columbus Grove, Ohio, and his beautiful *pettite* bride, *nee* Miss Georgie Lowry, of this place. Too much praise cannot be given the room manager for his attention to the bridal parties in receiving them in the Hall, welcoming them, and conducting them to the post of honor on the floor. Many were the good wishes and congratulations by all, whether in the bounds of matrimonial blessedness, or single cussedness.

ATTEMPED RAPE.—Bastardy and rape cases seem to be on the increase in this county. Last Saturday week, an attempt was made by two ruffians to commit a rape upon the person of a daughter of Mr. David Lung, of Jackson township. The young woman was at the house all alone when two men came up and asked for a drink of water. When supplied they asked her if she was all alone, and she said that she was. They then made insulting proposals to her which she resisted, and while one held her the other went for a close line to tie her According to one rumor they both violated her person, while we have heard that such was not the case. Her brother, who had been after nuts in the woods came along, at which the ruffians fled. Pursuit was made but the villains escaped. Miss Lung had been married, but has not been living with her husband, we understand. It seems to us a vigorous pursuit would surely have resulted in the arrest of the guilty parties.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River and Illinois Rail Road Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting, will be held at the Court House, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Indiana, on Thursday the 30th of October, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock P. M.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretary,

Dated October 1st. 1873.

We have just received the October number of the FOLIO, containing an exquisite portrait of Anna Granger Dow, and eleven pages of choice music, viz: "Two little Heads lay side by side," Song and Chorus, by C. A. White; "Rosebud Waltz," by R. F. Raymond; "Just touch the Harp lightly," by C. Blamphin; and "Almighty God, Thou knowest best," a Sacred Quartette by C. A. White.

The literary department is carefully made up, of judicious selections and original matter, together with a complete digest of the musical news of the day, making it altogether the largest, cheapest, and most newsy Musical Magazine which comes to our table. Published by White, Smith & Perry, Boston, Mass.; at $1 00 per year.

THE FAIR.

Next Tuesday the fair at the grounds near Waterloo will open, under most flattering prospects, and if the weather proves good, a grand success will be realized. We are authorized to say that no admission fee to the grounds will be charged on the first day, Tuesday. Free to all. Everybody should remember that nothing is charged on articles for exhibition. All entries free except fast horses. The Directors have decided to permit no gambling upon the grounds, or anything else of an immoral tendency. Bring on your articles.

We are reluctant to say that we have seen more drunken men laying round our streets in a helpless condition for the last two weeks, than ever before. It is common now for our school children to come home and tell their stories about their escape from a drunk man. It may be because of the transient population engaged upon our railroads, and we believe it is confined to this class, though now and then one of our citizens can be seen in the same way. We are inclined to think that there is more liquor drank to-day in Auburn than under the old law.

POLICE COURT.—Our police court justice Witney presiding, on Monday last had before it one Benner, for wife whipping, and the way he was fined in the sum of fifteen dollars and cost, would prove that he is a successist as a whippist. He then thought to have revenge by having his wife arrested for assaulting a son with an unloaded musket, but the justice could not be made to see it, but thought as the woman expresed it in german, she was at the time "*verucht*," that is "crazy," and so let her go.

The Hon. Henry Feagler and J. W. Riekel, Esq., for the whippist, and W. H. Dills, Esq., for the woman.

Our New Hotel.

We say our new hotel, because it justly belongs to and is a feature of the place. We will challenge the State of Indiana or Ohio, for that matter, too, to beat it in point of size style and beauty of finish, and its appointments generally. We do not know yet what the furniture will be, but we venture to say that if it corresponds with the house, and Mr. Swineford has too much harmony in his nature to let it do otherwise, it will be the neatest, nicest, cosiest and best kept hotel, (we intend the last to have particular reference ty Mrs. Swineford) in the country. Among the many new features we may mention that of lighting it with gas. The proprietor has purchased the Combination gas machine, and having the building laid with gas fixtures, has attached them to the gasometer, on the outside of the building. This furnishes as good a light as that which can be produaed from coal, and is about one third cheaper. A tank containing oil is placed in the ground, and then air pressed into it from the bottom, during which process the air becomes impregnated with gas, and then it is conveyed in tubes to each room in the house. The hotel was lighted up last Tuesday evening to test the quality, and produced a strong and brilliant light, one burner having the same ratio as three coal oil lamps.

This apparatus, is large enough to supply 50 burners, cost $500. We do not see but that the proprietors of the large brick block, would adopt a wise and economical plan by introducing this method of lighting the building. It is safe, as there is fire or heat used to cause it to explode.

Court Proceedings.

William Sprigel, violation of liquor law, dismissed.

James Clifford, gambling house, non. pros.

Hilt Hoffman, violation of liquor law, continued.

Cyrus Ludwig, violation of liquor law, left off docket.

Philip Sawyer, disturbing singing school, left off docket.

Samuel Allman, violation of liquor law, continued.

Isaac Tryon, violation of liquor law, left off docket.

John P. Gestenslager, larceny, left off docket.

Norman Rosenbery, assault and battery continued.

Hale & Hale, complaint, dismissed.

Franklin Flemer, bastardy, continued.

Jacob Farrier against S. B. Husselman, complaint, continued.

John E Walters vs Geo F Rowe, et al foreclosure, continued.

Benjamin Bowman vs Lydia Miller, partition, continued.

Peter Ringle, vs Moses Kiser, et al change of venue, settled.

J G Hamilton vs Lain Rice, complaint continued.

John M. Sticht vs A E Blake, et al complaint, continued.

J P Gould et al vs W. P Carpenter, et al complaint, continued

Geo Simons et al vs Solomon Simons, partition, continued.

John McCardy vs David Swihart, sale of realty, continued.

John Fee vs Geo Zeigler, complaint, continued.

Sam W Sprott vs Sarah Fikes, et al sale of realty, sale made.

Laura J Bortrager vs Mary E Bortrager, sale of realty, continued.

Eliza Shipley vs John R Shipley, divorce, continued.

Daniel Krum vs David Hoffman, adm'r, claim, dismissed.

W O Porter vs S Gibson et al, partition sale ordered.

G C Everetts vs Nancy Perkey et al, sale of realty, sale reported and confirmed.

James R Cooper vs E Barton et al, sale of realty, continued.

In the matter of Alice Conley, sale of realty, sale ordered.

Estate of Christian Fisher, petition for estate, continued.

S Fisher et al vs Noah Mottinger, complaint, continued.

Miles Waterman vs Daniel Krum et al, sale of realty, sale made and confirmed.

Joel R Thompson vs Jesse Shatto, sale of realty, sale ordered.

James Hamilton vs Lain Rice et al, attachment, defaulted.

Robert Work vs Hiram Byers, appeal, continued.

Henry Standish vs John Hogue, complaint, continued.

Bernard Trentman et al vs J M Shutt et al, attachment, continued.

Martin S Runyan vs Martha Manng et al, partion, continued.

John Palson vs Sarah J Palson, divorce continued.

Daniel Gonser vs Catharine Albright et al, sale of realty, sale ordered.

William Nelson vs Nelson S Moor et al, sale of realty, sale ordered.

John A Campbell vs Eliza Campbell et al, sale of realty, sale confirmed.

Lewis J Blair vs Russel Barnum et al, change of venue, set for trial before judge Stanfield Nov. 11th.

J G Hamilton vs Hallis Aikens, complaint, continued.

C W Widney vs Matilda J Widney, partition, continued.

Franklin Smith vs Daniel Swihart, complaint, dismissed.

David Whitney et al vs J R Zeigler, complaint judgment for plaintiff.

Charley Shoaf vs Charles Garver, complaint, continued.

Wm McIntyre vs John Lutes, appeal, continued.

A D Minear vs Noah Mettinger, complaint, continued.

J K Evans vs Robt Bell et al, foreclosure, judgment for plaintiff.

Eliza Campbell vs E Mizner et al, partition, continued.

J B Casebeer vs J J Littlefield, complaint, judgment for plaintiff, $75.

Tillian Brandeberry vs Cyrus Brandeberry, divorce, dismissed.

M C Markle vs J U Tarney, complaint, continued.

Ft W J & S R R vs James Reynolds, complaint, judgment for plaintiff.

Jeramiah Hemstreet vs Christopher Cool, complaint, appeal to Supreme Court.

T W Harwood vs John Krouse, complaint, continued.

S C Evans vs F C Francis et al, complaint, continued.

Rebecca J McDonald vs Saml McDonald et al, sale of realty, order to sell.

Emily Babar vs David S Ober et al, complaint, judgment for plaintiff, $289.80.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co, vs Emma King, appeal, dismissed.

E J Lesh vs Malinda E Lesh, divorce, continued.

Jonathan Rice vs Geo E Rice et al. complaint; judgment for plaintiff $851,66.

James E Rose vs Wm Hornberger et al, sale of realty, order to sell.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. B. McConnell, as a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, for this 35th Judicial District, at the election to be held October 14th 1873.

MARRIED.

ROSE.—NIMMONS.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Butler, Ind. on September 28th. by Rev. Warth, James E. Rose of Auburn, and Mary F. Nimmons of Butler.

It gives us pleasure to congratulate our legal friend on the happy event, and his good fortune in securing so fair and accomplished a bride. Having passed through bitter afflictions, we hope that the cloud has passed, and sunshine and happiness will linger uninteruptedly at their door. May they both live long and happily, with roses all the year round.

REED,—GRUB.—By the Rev. W. B. Sando. at the Reform Parsonage on Thursday, Sept. 25th. Mr WILLIAM REED to Miss IDA GRUB, both of DeKalb county, Ind.

SPACH.—LOWRY.—At the residence of the bride's in this place, on Thursday evening Sept. 25th, 1873, by Rev. J. Emory Fisher, Mr. LORAIN W. SPACH, of Columbus Grove, Ohio, to Miss GEORGIA A. LOWRY, of Auburn, Ind.

Another Spach-ulation has been entered into, and we trust that there never will be a regret as to the co-partnership.

To THE ELECTORS

OF

DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA.

In pursuance of an order to me directed from the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, as follows, to-wit:

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County.

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county at the usual places of holding elections in the various Townships and Precincts in said county, on the second Tuesday of October, 1873, for the purpose of electing one Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana, composed of the counties of Steuben, DeKalb and Noble.

Said election to be held pursuant to and in accordance with Section Eighty-two, of an act of the Legislature of Indiana, approved March 6th, 1873, for the election of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys in certain cases.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said court, at Auburn, this 23d day of Sept. 1873

Seal.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court

I certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of a notice of the election to be held in DeKalb County, Indiana, on the second Tuesday of October, 1873, delivered to me by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, under the seal thereof.

W. L. MEESE,
Sheriff DeKalb County. Ind.

; 23d, 1873.

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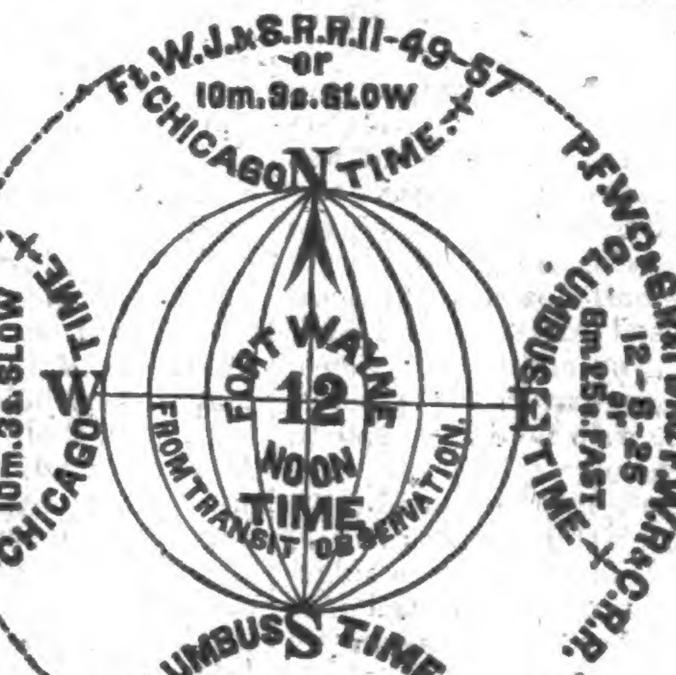

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D. D. SNYDER.

REMORSE.

I met him on the street one morn—a youth upon whose head
[illegible] and twenty summers their balmy sweets had shed;
A slender youth, in life's May-time, when skies appear serene,
And foliage and neckties and things looked glad and green.
But care sat on his pallid brow and marked his haggard cheeks,
And plowed his paper bosom in unseemly rumpled streaks;
And melancholy dimmed his eye, obscured its lustrous flash,
And was denoted by the state of his unkempt mustache.

"What ails thee, hapless youth?" said I. He heaved a deep-drawn sigh
Of mingled woe and cardamon, and thus he made reply:
"I am that epidemic known as the Druggist's Clerk,
Haunted by the ghostly specters of the victims of work!

"Through all the day they follow me, a ghostly retinue,
And through the night surround my bed, bent on an interview;
They give me neither rest nor peace, for each avenging shade
Revives the horrid memory of blunders that I've made.

"The spectral infants glare at me, and though their lips are dumb,
Too well I know the victims of perverted laudanum!
And those old ghosts that glare at me with bleared, accusing eyes,
Were folks cut off by arsenic, to their extreme surprise.

"Prescriptions cannot always be interpreted at sight,
And *Arrowroot*, on paper, sometimes reads like *Aconite*;
But when a man gets the wrong stuff, and goes away and dies,
And then his ghost goes back on me—'tis conduct I despise?

"I might endure the strangers' ghosts; but both my parents died
Before my blunder in their case could be quite rectified;
And now their spirits visit me, and drive me almost wild,
By their reproachful glances at their orphan chi-yi-ild!"

Filial emotion choked him here, and while he wiped his nose,
I wrote a brief prescription his excitement to compose,
"Take this composing draught," said I, "and mix it in your store,
And the ghosts of poisoned customers will trouble you no more."

I builded wiser than I knew. That absurd clerk misread
The recipe, as usual; and then he went and fed
Himself with *Acid Prussicum*, whereas I wrote quite plain:
"One ounce of *Aqua Pura* and *Lupulia* one grain."
—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE PIKE'S PENANCE.

Where they came from no one knew. Among the farmers near the Bend there was ample ability to conduct researches beset by far more difficulties than was that of the origin of the Pikes; but a charge of buckshot which a good-natured Yankee received one evening, soon after putting questions to a venerable Pike, exerted a great depressing influence upon the spirit of investigation. They were not blood-thirsty, these Pikes; but they had good reason to suspect all inquirers of being at least deputy sheriffs, if not worse, and a Pike's hatred of officers of the law is equaled in intensity only by his hatred of manual labor.

But while there was doubt as to the fatherland of the little colony of Pikes at Jagger's Bend, their every neighbor would willingly make affidavit as to the cause of their locating and their remaining at the Bend. When humanitarians and optimists argued that it was because the water was good and convenient, that the Bend itself caught enough driftwood, and that the dirt would yield a little gold when manipulated by placer and pan, all farmers and stock owners would freely admit the validity of these reasons; but the admission was made with a countenance whose indignation and sorrow indicated that the greater causes were yet unnamed. With eyes speaking emotions which words could not express, they would point to sections of wheat fields minus their grain-bearing heads; to hides and hoofs of cattle unslaughtered by themselves; to mothers of promising calves, whose tender bleatings answered not the maternal call; to the places which had once known fine horses, but had been untenanted since certain Pikes had gone across the mountains for game. They would accuse no man wrongfully; but in a country where all farmers had wheat and cattle and horses, and where prowling Indians and Mexicans were not, how could these disappearances occur?

But to people owning no property in the neighborhood—to tourists and artists—the Pike settlement at the Bend was as interesting and ugly as a Skye terrier. The architecture of the village was of original style, and no duplicate existed. Of the half dozen residences, one was composed exclusively of sod, another of bark, yet another of poles, roofed with a wagon-cover, and plastered on the outside with mud; the fourth was of slabs, nicely split from logs which had drifted into the Bend; the fifth was of hide, stretched over a frame, strictly Gothic from foundation to ridge-pole; while the sixth, burrowed into the hillside, displayed only the barrel which formed its chimney.

A more aristocratic community did not exist on the Pacific coast. Visit the Pikes when you would, you could never see any one working. Of churches, school houses, stores, and other plebeian institutions, there [illegible] none, and no Pike bemeaned himself [illegible] entering a trade or soiling his hands by agriculture.

Yet unto this peaceful, contented neighborhood there found his way a visitor who had been eveywhere in the world without once being made welcome. He came to the house built of slabs, and threatened the wife of Sam Trotwine, owner of the house; and Sam, after sunning himself uneasily for a day or two, mounted a pony and rode off for a doctor to drive the intruder away.

When he returned he found all the men in the camp seated on a log in front of his own door, and, then he knew he must prepare for the worst—only one of the great influences of the world could force every Pike from his own door at exactly the same time. There they sat, yellow-faced, bearded, long-backed and bent, each looking like the other, and all like Sam, and, as he dismounted, they looked at him.

"How is she?" said Sam, tying his horse and the doctor's, while the latter went in.

"Well," said the oldest man, with deliberation, "the wimmin's all thar, if that's any sign."

Each man on the log inclined his head slightly but positively to the left, thus manifesting belief that Sam had been correctly and sufficiently answered. Sam himself seemed to regard his information in about the same manner.

Suddenly the raw hide which formed the door of Sam's house was pushed aside, and a woman came out and called Sam, and he disappeared from the log.

As he entered his hut all the women lifted sorrowful faces and retired; no one even lingered, for the Pike has not the common human interest in other people's business—he lacks that, as well as certain similar virtues of civilization.

Sam dropped by the bedside and was human; his heart was in the right place, and, though heavily intrenched by years of laziness and whisky and tobacco, it could be brought to the front, and it came now.

The dying woman cast her eyes appealingly at the surgeon, and that worthy stepped outside the door. Then the yellow-faced woman said:

"Sam, doctor says I ain't got much time left."

"Mary," said Sam, "I wish ter God I could die fur yer. The children—"

"It's them I want to talk about, Sam," replied his wife. "An' I wish they could die with me, rather'n hev'em ez I've hed to. Not that you ain't been a kind husband to me, for you hev. Whenever I wanted meat yev got it somehow; an' when yev been ugly drunk yev kept away from the house. But I'm dyin', Sam, and it's cos you've killed me."

"Good God, Mary!" cried the astonished Sam, jumping up; "yu're crazy—here, doctor."

"Doctor can't do no good, Sam; keep still and listen, ef yer love me like yer once said yer did; fur I hevn't got much breath left," gasped the woman.

"Mary," said the aggrieved Sam, "I swow to God I dunno what yer drivin' at."

"It's jest this, Sam," replied the woman. "Yer tuk me, tellin' me ye'd love me an' honor me, an' perfect me. You mean to say now yer done it? I'm a-dyin', Sam—I hain't got no favors to ask of nobody, and' I'm tellin' the truth, not knowin' what word will be my last."

"Then tell a feller where the killin' came in, Mary, for heaven's sake," said the unhappy Sam.

"It's come in all along, Sam," said the woman. "There is women in the States, so I've heerd, that marries fur a home an' bread an' butter, but you promised more'n that, Sam. An' I've waited, an' it ain't come. An' there's somethin' in me that's all starved and cut to pieces. An' it's your fault, Sam. I tuk yer fur better or fur wuss, an' I've never grumbled."

"I know yer haint, Mary," whispered the conscience-stricken Pike. "An' I know what yer mean. Ef God'll only let yer be fur a few years, I'll see ef the thing can't be helped. Don't cuss me, Mary—I've never knowed how I've been a-goin'. I wish there was something I could do 'fore you go, to pay yer all I owe yer. I'd go back on everything that makes life worth hevin'.

"Pay it to the children, Sam," said the sick woman, raising herself in her miserable bed. "I'll forgive yer everything if you'll do the right thing for them. Do—do—everything?" said the woman, throwing up her arms and falling backward. Her husband's arms caught her; his lips brought to her wan face a smile, which the grim visitor, who an instant later stole her breath, pityingly left in full possession of the rightful inheritance from which it had been so long excluded.

Sam knelt for a moment with his face beside his wife—what he said or did the Lord only knows, but the doctor, who was of a speculative mind, afterwards said that when Sam appeared at the door he showed the first Pike face in which he had ever seen any signs of a soul.

Sam went to the sod house, where lived the oldest woman in the camp, and briefly announced the end of his wife. Then, after some consultation with the old woman, Sam rode to town one of his horses, leading another. He came back with but one horse and a large bundle; and soon the women were making for Mrs. Trotwine her last earthly robe, and the first new one she had worn for years. The next day a wagon brought a coffin and a minister, and the whole camp silently and respectfully followed Mrs. Trotwine to a home with which she could find no fault.

For three days all the male Pikes in the camp sat on the log in front of Sam's door and expressed their sympathy, as did three friends of Job—that is, they held their peace. But on the fourth their tongues were unloosed. As a conversationalist the Pike is not a success, but Sam's actions were so unusual and utterly unheard of that it seemed as if even they must have wondered and communed among themselves.

"I never heard of such a thing," said Brown Buck; "he's gone an' bought new clothes for each of the four young 'uns."

"Yes," said the patriarch of the camp, "an' this mornin', when I went down to the bank to soak my head, 'cos last night's liquor didn't agree with it, I see Sam with all his young 'uns as they wus a-washin' their faces an' hands with soap. They'll ketch their death and be on the hill with their mother 'fore long, if he don't look out. Somebody ort to reason with him."

"'Twould do no good," sighed Limping Jim. "He's lost his head, an' reason goes into one ear an' out at t'other ear. When he was scrapin' round this front door t'other day, an' I asked him what he wuz a-layin' the ground all bare an' desolate fur, he said he was done keeping pig-pen. Now everybody but him knows he never had a pig. His head's gone, just mark my words."

On the morning of the fourth day, Sam's friends had just secured a full attendance on the log, and were at work on their first pipes, when they were startled by seeing Sam harness his horse in the wagon and put all his children into it.

"Whar ye bound fur, Sam?" asked the patriarch.

Sam blushed as near as a Pike could, but answered, with only a little hesitation:

"Goin' to take 'em to school to Maxfield—goin' to do it ev'ry day."

The incumbents of the log were too nearly paralyzed to remonstrate, but after a few moments of silence the patriarch remarked, in tones of feeling, yet decision:

"He's hed a tough time of it, but he's no business to ruin the settlement. I'm an old man myself, and I need peace of mind, so I'm going to pack up my traps and mosey. When the folks at Maxfield knows what he's doin, they'll make him a constable or a justice, an' I'm too much of a man to live nigh any sich."

And the next day the patriarch wheeled his family and property to parts unknown.

A few days after Jim Merrick, a brisk farmer a few miles from the Bend, stood in front of his own house, and shaded his eyes in solemn wonder. It couldn't be—he'd never heard of such a thing before—yet it was—there was no doubt of it—there was a Pike, riding right toward him, in open daylight. He could swear that Pike had often visited him—that is, his wheat-field and corral—after dark, but a daylight visit from a Pike was unusual as a social call of a Samaritan upon a Jew. And when Sam—for it was he—approached Merrick and made his business known, the farmer was more astonished and confused than he had ever been in his life before. Sam wanted to know for how much money Merrick would plow and plant a hundred and sixty acres of wheat for him, and whether he would take Sam's horse—a fine animal brought from the States, and for which Sam could show a bill of sale—as security for the amount until he could harvest and sell his crop. Merrick so well understood the Pike nature that he made a very liberal offer, and afterward said he would have paid handsomely for the chance.

A few days later and the remaining Pikes at the Bend experienced the greatest scare that ever visited their souls. A brisk man came into the Bend with a tripod on his shoulder and a wire chain and some wire pins, and a queer machine under his arm, and before dark the Pikes understood that Sam had deliberately constituted himself a renegade by entering a quarter section of land. Next morning two more residences were empty, and the remaining fathers of the family adorned not Sam's log, but wandered about with faces vacant of all expression, save the agony of the patriot who sees his home invaded by corrupting influences too powerful for him to resist.

Then Merrick sent up a plow-gang and eight horses, and the tender green of Sam's quarter section was rapidly changed to a dull brown color, which is odious unto the eye of the Pike. Day by day the brown spot grew larger, and one morning Sam arose to find all his neighbors departed, having wreaked their vengeance upon him by taking away his dogs. And in his delight at their disappearance Sam freely forgave them all.

Regularly the children were carried to and from school, and even to Sunday school. Regularly every evening Sam visited the grave on the hill-side, and came back to lie by the hour watching the sleeping darlings. Little by little farmers began to realize that their property was undisturbed. Little by little Sam's wheat grew and waxed golden, and then there came a day when a man from 'Frisco came and changed it into a heavier gold—more gold than Sam had ever seen before. And the farmers began to step in to see Sam, and their children came to see his, and kind women were unusually kind to the orphans; and, as day by day Sam took his solitary walk up the hill-side, the load on his heart grew lighter, until he ceased to fear the day when he, too, should lie there.—*California Exchange.*

The Duke's Lesson About Diligence.

There was once a duke who disguised himself, and placed a great rock in the middle of the road near his palace. Next morning a peasant came that way with his ox-cart. "Oh, these lazy people," said he, "there is this big stone lying right in the middle of the road, and no one will take the trouble to put it out of the way." And so Hans went on raving about the laziness of the people. Next came a gay soldier along. His head was held so far back that he didn't notice the stone, so he stumbled over it. He began to storm at the country people around there, for leaving a huge rock in the road. Then he went on. Next came a company of merchants. When they came to the stone, the road was so narrow that they had to go off in single file on either side. One of them cried out: "Did anybody ever see the like of that big stone lying here all the morning, but no one stopping to take it away?" It lay there for three weeks, and no one tried to remove it. Then the duke sent around word to all the people on his lands to meet near where this rock lay, as he had something to tell them. The day came, and a great crowd gathered. Old Hans, the farmer, was there, and so were the merchants. A horn was heard, and a splendid cavalcade came galloping up. The duke came down from his horse, and began to speak to the people: "My friends, it was I who put this stone here three weeks ago. Every passer-by has left it just where it was, and has scolded his neighbor for not taking it out of the way." He stooped down and lifted up the stone. Directly underneath it was a round hollow, and in the hollow lay a small, leathern bag. The duke held up this bag, that all might see what was written on it: "For him who lifts up the stone." He untied the bag, and turned it upside down, and out upon the stone fell a beautiful gold ring, and twenty large, bright gold coins. So they all lost the prize, because they had not learned the lesson or formed the habit of diligence.

The Crops.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 22d of September, publishes reports of the crops throughout Illinois and contiguous States. The substance of the statement is, that much of the corn had been harvested before the frost came; the rest was badly damaged. In Southern Illinois, the corn was considerably injured in the lowlands, where it had not been cut before the frost. In Upper Illinois, the frost did much harm, and not more than half a crop is expected. In Iowa, reports are conflicting, but the weight of the evidence is that the corn has been generally injured. In addition to the ravages of the frost, the influence of a wet and late spring, and the summer drought have combined to lessen the yield.

After all, it is rare that a man gets utterly at the end of his rope until he is hanged.

LIFE AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

Rescue of the Missing Portion of the Polaris Crew—Thrilling Account of Their Sojourn in the Frozen Regions—The Journey South in Their Frail Boats, and Final Rescue.

[Dundee, Scotland (Sept. 20), Cor. New York Tribune.]

The whaling steamer Arctic, Capt. Adams, has arrived at this port from Davis' Straits, having on board the men of the Polaris expedition, who were picked up by the whaler Ravenscraig, on the 20th of July. The men are all well, and show no marks of emaciation, such as might have been expected after their terrible experiences.

The following narrative of incidents that occurred after the separation of the crew, is gathered from a conversation with several of the party:

The Polaris had been leaking badly before the 15th of October, 1872, and her situation ultimately became so alarming that it was deemed advisable to make preparations to abandon her. The determination to leave the ship was arrived at on the 15th of October, at which time they were in latitude 79. Some of the crew remained aboard, while others landed on the ice, and they began to get out stores, with the intention of taking everything they could need for a long sojourn in those frozen regions. Between 10 and 12 o'clock at night, while this work was proceeding, a severe gale sprang up, and snow began to fall heavily, with strong, but variable winds. Operations, however, were continued, and, after untiring efforts, the boats were got upon the ice, and a large supply of provisions taken out. Suddenly the hawsers by which the ship was made fast to the ice, gave way, one snapping, the other tearing its anchor from its lodgment on the ice. This was about midnight. The anchor, in starting, tore off a large piece from the floe, with three men upon it, and, as the Polaris drove past them, they cried out in an agony of terror: "What are we to do?"

Capt. Buddington shouted back that he could do nothing for them; they had boats and provisions, and must shift for themselves as best they could.

A few minutes later those of the Polaris saw a boat launched and manned by these men, making for the place where their comrades were stationed. In a short time the storm and darkness shut out every object from their view. The feelings of the men can be imagined, as with half the crew left to perish, as they supposed, in a desert of ice and snow, the ship drifted away helpless, until at last she brought up at Life-Boat Cove.

The prospect was now gloomy enough There seemed to be little prospect of their remaining in the Polaris. She still leaked fearfully, and in her damaged condition Buddington had no hope of getting any further south with her. It was therefore determined to beach her, but the question was how that could be done. The wind being favorable, an opening in the pack was finally discovered, and the ship was bored through under canvas. Everything apparently favored the work, but though the ship was only a few miles from shore it took twelve hours to get her close in. The next consideration was how to provide for the shelter of men on shore. All the timbers from between decks were torn out, provisions were deposited on the ice, the coal was removed, and everything useful was secured. The walls of a house were then built of heavy planks, jointed to exclude the wind, and the roof was made of sails. In such a home the long winter was passed. Some help was received from three Esquimaux, who discovered the wrecked ship, and agreed for a few paltry presents to convey provisions over the ice from the vessel. They gave still more valuable aid by supplying skins for clothing, of which the crew were generally in need, for many of their clothed were worn out, and many more were lost. When the vessel broke away, on the night of the 15th, the Esquimaux had plenty, and though they were filthy-smelling garments, the castaways gladly adopted the full Esquimaux costume, of fur trousers, coats, hats, and boots.

Through the long dreary winter the men kept up their spirits remarkably well. The snow fell heavily, but it served to protect their frail habitation and make it more comfortable. Their arrangements were so complete that no visit to the ship was necessary before Jan. 27, when they went for a supply of wood. Fresh water was obtained in abundance by collecting pieces of icebergs and melting them. Toward the end of winter Chester suggested that some means should be agreed upon to extricate the party from their perilous position. The provisions were gradually diminishing, and the fuel, of which only six tons had been obtained from the ship, was nearly exhausted. The Polaris was still available for materials, and it was now proposed to build two boats.

A survey by Chester showed that the lining of the cabin could be used, and this was accordingly stripped off. During the spring months, with the thermometer 23 degrees below zero, and often in a blinding drift, the building of the boats went on. The situation grew daily more discouraging, but the work was never relaxed, and the courage of the men never failed. Advancing steadily, the crew were ready to depart by the end of June, determined to push southward.

Just at this moment, when everything was in readiness, they were alarmed by the appearance of the scurvy. Happily, however, the attack proved slight, and a plentiful supply of walrus liver, which they obtained from the Esquimaux, enabled them to avert the disease. Whenever boats were launched they leaked a good deal, but the men determined to trust them, and, stowing aboard all their remaining provisions and ammunition, they said farewell to Life-Boat Cove. If not perfectly tight, the boats proved themselves excellent sailors and remarkably easy to row, and on the first day the voyagers reached Sontag Bay. After remaining there a short time to regain their strength the party made for Hakluyat Island, where the expedition was brought to a standstill by a tremendous gale, which blew for three full days, with a continuous fall of snow. For all that time immense flocks of ducks—kind of penguin species—were encountered here, however, as the men could easily take up their guns and kill ten of them at a shot, there was a plentiful supply of fresh provisions, which were thankfully received. Occasionally their tiny crafts were sadly beset, and it was feared they would come to grief, but they were among the ice, and there was nothing to be done but to force a passage southward at all hazards.

After enduring many privations, and encountering perils from which their escape seemed almost miraculous, they succeeded at last, through great exertions, in reaching Cape Parry. A few miles below the Cape, at Fitz Claressa Rock, an encampment was made every night. When the labors of the day were over, the boats were hauled upon a floe, and everything taken out, and the only hot meal of the day was prepared.

The apparatus employed in cooking was of the most primitive character. Each boat carried a quantity of rigging from the Polaris, and a cad of oil. With these a fire was made in the bottom of an old iron bucket. Tea was the only thing that could be made with such an apparatus. They state that the privations they suffered were not serious. The life was rough, laborious, and monotonous, but though dangers occasionally presented themselves well calculated to inspire the greatest fear, no serious accident occurred, and on the 21st of June the boats reached Cape York in safety.

Here they were again close beset with ice. On the 22d their troubles came to an end. A whaler was descried a few miles off, and the whole party was at once in a turmoil of excitement. A great fear seemed to take possession of them all at once that the ship might get away before they could make themselves seen, and they put forth every effort to to push through the ice with the least possible delay. The vessel proved to be the Ravenscraig, of Dundee, Capt. Allan. She soon saw their signals, and Capt. Allan sent his crew to their assistance, and took on board their effects and one of their boats, the other being left behind. Capt. Allan treated them, they say, in the kindest and most generous manner.

Capt. Hall was regarded as peculiarly adapted for the great enterprise under his charge, and all lament his untimely end. As to the statement that the ship might have aided the party on the ice, all agree that it was impossible after the Polaris broke adrift to learn even the whereabouts of those left behind. Every effort was made to find them, but to no avail.

What Will Become of the Northern Pacific?

What is to become of the Northern Pacific railroad? The question inevitably rises upon the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. The construction of the Northern Pacific may be said to have been exclusively in the hands of this firm. The only partners Jay Cooke & Co. had in the enterprise were the bondholders. Jay Cooke & Co. having failed, there is but one way in which the road can be completed, and that is for the bondholders to take what there is of it and assume its construction to Puget Sound There is nobody else to do it. The stock of the road is merely nominal. But $200,000 has been paid in on stock subscriptions, and Jay Cooke controlled that. The Government never advanced any money and has no interest in the road. There have been no municipal subsidies, for there are no municipalities on the line of the road to subscribe them. There was a "Credit Mobilier" ring in it, of course, making profits out of the construction, but that will go to pot along with Jay Cooke & Co. Another such ring cannot be formed, for it would be impossible for them to dispose of the bonds. The present bondholders, whoever they are, own what there is of the Northern Pacific, which consists of about 600 miles of poorly-constructed road running through a wilderness, and a land-grant equal to the proportion of railroad already completed, and not exceeding 15,000,000 of unsalable acres located in a bleak and desolate stretch of country.
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Singular Fatality.

It is a remarkable fact that Gen. E. S. McCook, who was recently killed at Yankton by Wintermute, the banker, is the fifth member of the family who has met with a violent death. Charles M. McCook, the youngest, was killed at the first battle of Bull Run; Brig.-Gen. Robert L. McCook was assassinated by guerrillas, in Tennessee, while sick in his ambulance; Maj. Daniel McCook, the father of the family, was killed while in pursuit of Morgan, during his Ohio raid; Brig.-Gen. Daniel McCook was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; and lastly, Edwin S. McCook, after meeting bravely all the hazards of the war, was assassinated at Yankton, as the telegraph has already reported. Three sons remain: Col. George W. McCook, the eldest; Maj.-Gen. A. McD. McCook, now in Texas; and Capt. John McCook, who is practicing law.

Prudent business men have predicted for years that Jay Cooke & Co. would fail. Their enterprises were so daring, their scrupulousness so doubtful, their liabilities so large, their exterior so glittering, that among the really heavy men of the country there has long been a belief that sooner or later the firm would go to everlasting smash. Nevertheless, their actual suspension, when announced, was a surprise. They had stood so long under the Northern Pacific load that even those who predicted their failure fancied that they would somehow pull through. When their collapse was announced, there were probably thousands of business men in all parts of the United States and Canada who exclaimed simultaneously, "I told you so."

The Milky Way.

Eighteen million suns furnish the lights for the milky way, which is the greatest feature of our heavens. How far separate these suns may be we know not, but they are so far distant from us that light traveling with its incredible speed, is ages in reaching the earth. One astronomer said he had gone back in the milky way so far as would require 330,000 years for the transmission of light. Whether the telescope has allowed the human eye to gauge it more or less, the fact stands that the bounds of creation are immeasurable as their eternal creator.

PRAYERS I DON'T LIKE.

I don't like to hear him pray,
Who loans at twenty-five per cent.;
For then I think the borrower may
Be pressed to pay for food and rent;
And in that Book we all should heed,
Which says the lender shall be blest,
As sure as I have eyes to read,
It does not say, "Take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray,
On bended knees, about an hour,
For grace to spend aright the day,
Who knows his neighbor has no flour.
I'd rather see him go to mill,
And buy the luckless brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill,
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow be,"
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want o'ertakes you, come to me."
I hate the prayer so long and loud,
That's offered for the orphan's weal,
Ay, him who sees him crushed by wrong,
And only with his lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray
With jeweled limbs and silken dress,
Whose washerwoman toils all day,
And then is asked to "work for less."
Such pious shavers I despise!
With folded hands and face demure
They lift to heaven their "angel eyes,"
Then steal the earnings of the poor.

I do not like such soulless prayers;
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven;
No angel's wing them upward bears,
They're lost a million miles from Heaven!

Humorous.

The most timely of gifts—A watch.

The great knead of the day—Bread.

The most mealy-mouthed people in the world—Millers.

The man who pretends to know everything generally knows nothing.

How to keep your head above the water—Never be above drinking it.

When a man becomes your tool, look out that he doesn't make you his fool.

Never talk to a man when he is reading, nor read to a man when he is talking.

A man from Placerville, Cal., when asked by a Saratoga waiter what he would have for breakfast, replied: "Well, I rather guess I'll just flop my lip over a chicken."

Scene in court: Judge—"Have you anything to offer to the court before the sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner: "No, judge; I had ten dollars, but my lawyers took that."

"If George had not blowed into the muzzle of his gun," sighed a rural widow at the funeral of her husband, "he might have got plenty of squirrels, it was such a good day for them."

The Peoria *Review* plaintively sings—

Poison your neighbor's dog if you can,
For that's the way to do;
Call him up close
And give him a dose
That'll scuttle his old canoe.

A country clergyman, paying a professional visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question: "Are you willing to go, my friend?" "Oh! yes," said the sick man, "I am." "Well," said the simple-minded minister, "I am glad you are, for the neighbors are willing."

An economical Iowan, who had a toothache, determined to remove his tooth in the Indian fashion. Accordingly he bent down a sapling in the woods, lay down himself and attached a stout cord to his tooth and the sapling. Then he touched the spring, and the next he knew he had jumped over a grove of about forty small trees and was trying to get out of a small pond that he happened to alight in.

A DITTY OF DESPAIR.

The slowly starving editor of a paper at Brattleboro, Vt., drops into poetry as follows:

We had sweet dreams the other night,
When all around was still—
We dreamed we saw a host of folks
Pay up their printers' bill.
We wish the dream would come to pass,
And our empty pockets fill—
Tar da ump a te diddle dum,
Te tump te iddle dill.

A Detroit paper states that last week a man about fifty years of age, accompanied by a wife who looked still older, applied at the ticket office of the Central road for tickets to Jackson. When told the price he demurred, and asked for second-class accommodations. There were none to be had, and after withdrawing for a consultation he returned to the window and asked: "Well, won't you knock off a dollar if the old woman will ride on the platform?"

"Sam," said a darkey to his ebony brother, "how am it dat dis yaa telegraf carries de news froo dem wires?" "Well, Cæsar, now s'pose dar am a dog free miles long." "Nebber was such a big dog; do'n b'leib dat!" "You jess wait minnit; I'se only illustratin', you stupid nigger. Now, dis yaa dog, you see, jess puts his front feets on de Hoboken sho', and he puts his behind feets on de New York sho'." "Yesser." "Now, s'pose you walk on dis yaa dog's tail in New York—" "Yesser." "He'll bark, won't he?" "Yesser." "Well, where will that dog bark?" "In Hoboken, I calc'late." "Dat am jest it. You walk on de dog's tail in New York, an' he bark in Hoboken; an' dat's de way de telegraf works." "Yesser; dasso—dasso! Your right, by golley."

The Transportation Problem—An Important Project.

Gov. Morton, in his address at the Indiana State Fair, made one important statement, while referring incidentally to the prevailing question of cheap transportation. He argued that this problem can most easily be solved by the multiplication of tracks and the use of steel rails. With regard to the latter, he affirmed that with Indiana block coal Bessemer steel rails can be made cheaper than iron rails, and as they will last seven or eight times as long as iron ones, their employment becomes an important element in cheapening the construction of railroads, reducing the expense of keeping them up and cheapening transportation. In this connection he informed the audience that he had then in his possession a proposition from a distinguished business man in Holland to build a railroad with four tracks, from New York city west to some point in Ohio or Indiana, then two tracks diverging to Chicago, and two going to St. Louis—these tracks to be laid with steel rails, and the road to be constructed in the most substantial manner with private capital, and no aid asked from any State or from the General Government, the only condition of the proposition being that the road shall be chartered by Congress. There ought to be no doubt of the immediate acceptance of such a proposition.

Loss of Sight.

A little accident, carelessness and ignorance in regard to the condition, strength and power of the eye to endure has given to many an early blindness. It may not be generally understood that reading on the cars, steamboat, coach, or a[illegible] motion, is intended to impair the eye-sight.

The sculptor Crawford was accustomed all his life time to read lying down. To this, very largely, the physicians attribute the loss of his eye. Very soon a cancer formed in the other, which caused his death.

The great historian, Prescott, lost his eyesight when a student, by a bit of bread thrown in sport by a fellow-student at the table. A pair of scissors or a fork, thrown in sport or anger, has caused the loss of an eye which the wealth of the world cannot replace. A friend, who was very ambitious to finish a set of linen for her brothers spent almost a winter in the stitching, sitting up often late at night over the work, in which she took great delight. The result was, the nerve of the eye was so injured that she was obliged wholly to give up sewing, knitting and reading, under penalty of becoming perfectly blind.

A young lady, who lived but ten miles by train from school, used to spend the time in studying a certain lesson while she was riding down in the morning. The result was a severe affection of the eyes, which disabled her from study for a long time. It is always hurtful to the eyes to read in the train, though we may not see the effect so plainly when it happens only occasionally. A steady practice like this, young ladies, may produce even worse results when the system is in a bad state.

Never read by twilight, nor before eating in the morning. The little you gain in time will be doubly lost before life's sundown.

I know a young clergyman who is a remarkably well-bred man, but whose eyes are a perfect deformity. He said he ruined them by reading at night, long and intently, when he was getting his education. He seems to have no control of the lids, which twitch and move in a most grotesque manner. Don't fancy you can do what you please with your eyes, and yet have them serve you faithfully. Take good care of them as you would of gold, for gold can never replace lost eyesight.

The Boy Butler.

In his younger days Ben Butler was a school-teacher at Dracut, a little place opposite Lowell, and among his scholars was a boy named Ray, who subsequently became an Episcopal clergyman, and finally developed into a newspaper writer. Butler was then a lank, long-haired, cross-eyed, queer-looking character, and was the terror of the scholars. He often got into an uncontrollable rage with them, and fell upon them with tongue and ratan. One day Ray gave him offense in some way. Butler made a speech at him, wild in its invective (very much like his more recent speeches), threatening him with murder, slaughter and all sorts of horrors, and, finally, losing all self-control, he made a rush for the offender, who, however, sprang for the door, got out, and took to his heels. Butler seized a big jack-knife which was lying open on his desk, leaped over the benches, and, with hatless head, heelless slippers, and long-tailed coat, gave chase. The boy was fleet of foot, and ran for dear life, getting ahead of the stumbling teacher. Butler kept up the race, however, yelling after his flying victim, pursued him through Dracut, crossed the bridge over the Merrimac river at the height of his speed, entered Lowell at full gallop, blowing tremendously, and rushed through the streets after his prey, to the amazement of the men, women and children who happened to witness the scene. It was a Big Bethel affair or Fort Fisher explosion. The boy escaped, and, getting to his home after a two hours' race, made faces from the second story at Butler, who, bursting with chagrin, had to pick up his collapsed nerves and wend his bareheaded way back to Dracut with the closed jack-knife in his pocket. The story would not be worth recalling if it were not so very characteristic of Butler.

Cabs.—London is famous for its luxurious cabs, of which some ten thousand are employed by the city. The rates are cheap, for two passengers can be conveyed a distance of two miles for twenty-five cents. A novelty in the shape of cabs is one fitted to accommodate four persons; it is set on very small wheels. The idea of the inventor was that such vehicles may be started and stopped more easily than the large wheeled machines. The traction of the small wheels is a little more, but it is contended that the sum of the work upon the horse, in ordinary cab traffic, is less than the large wheeled vehicles. Another improvement for two-wheeled cabs is a shifting ballast box which the driver can readily move at pleasure, and thus counterbalance the weight of the vehicle in respect to its pressure upon the horse's back, to correspond with the number of passengers occupying the interrio of the cab.

A **backslider** from a Nashville church lately sent the following communication to the pastor: "After holding my works for several months, I was again attacked furiously, and, after being shelled for several weeks with mortars, I was again routed—horse and dragoon. On my retreat I was captured and carried up on the top of a mountain, and promised all the lands in my survey if I would join the devil's army, which I have done. Now, under the foregoing circumstances, and knowing that I am no longer a soldier of the Cross, I shall have to withdraw from your pious brigade. Therefore, please accept this as my resignation."

The Narragansett Collar Co. are turning out from 75,000 to 100,000 Elmwood and Warwick collars a day. This shows their immense popularity. If you have not worn them we would advise you to do so.—[Com.

Good for Horses.—I have used Prof. Anderson's Dermador on my horses for Galls, Scratches, Heel-Cracks, etc., and am pleased to say that it is the best preparation that I have ever used for such cases. I have been a constant traveler on the road, driving horses for seven years, and have never found its equal.
John J. Antes,
Traveling Agent Dr. Herrick's Remedies.

Can it be True?—Within the last few months a considerable number of persons have called upon Dr. Walker, the proprietor of the popular medicine known as Vinegar Bitters, and assured him that, in their belief, its preparation is an infallible antidote for rum and tobacco. The minute details which have been furnished him forbid him to doubt the accuracy of the statements. This new claim of a great remedy to the confidence of the public will give a vast and well-deserved impulse to its popularity. Heretofore the Bitters have been recognized as a pure vegetable tonic and corrective, devoid of alcohol, and thoroughly adapted to the cure of stomach and bowel complaints, nervous disorders, bilious affections, muscular diseases, and, indeed, a majority of the ailments within the reach of medicine; but if it will also cure the craving for liquor and tobacco, philosophers, statesmen and theologians ought to unite their voices in its praise. Can the good news be true? It is easy to test the question. 9

The time occupied by messages in transmission from England to India is as follows: Via Teheran, for the week ending Aug. 22.—Longest time taken by any message, 4 hours 10 minutes; shortest time taken by any message, 17 minutes; average time of all messages, 1 hour 32 minutes.

Peerless Clothes Wringer.

The *Milwaukee Monthly Magazine* for October reaches us in advance of the other monthlies. It is an excellent number of this sterling and popular magazine. The finely illustrated article on Africa is followed by attractive and entertaining stories and poems, while a practical and profusely illustrated fashion article, and readable editorials on many different topics, make the book complete. This is no cheap rehash of trashy stories, but is a first-class original magazine, for one dollar a year. Send three cent stamp for prepayment of postage, and receive a specimen copy free. Address T. J. Gilmore, Milwaukee, Wis. *

At the Vienna World's Fair, the Grand Medal of Progress, which was the recognition of highest excellence in Pumps, Hydraulic rams and Garden Engines from all nations, was awarded to W. & B. Douglas, Middletown, Conn., the oldest and best-established manufacturers of these goods in the world.

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

We see by the Chicago papers that Procter & Gamble have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

Base-ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins, and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

J. W. **Griswold** & Co., 54 and 56 Madison street, Chicago, offer the trade the largest and best stock of cloaks, cloakings, underwear, laces and trimmings west of New York. They challenge a comparison of quality and prices.—[Com.

We would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

Don't hawk, hawk, spit, spit, blow, blow, and disgust everybody with your Catarrh and its offensive odor, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will speedily destroy all odor, arrest the discharge, and cure you. 658

The Standard Vinegar succeeds the Kirchoff Vinegar. It is the best made. Warranted pure. Try it! Orders filled by C. G. Boalt, manufacturer, 252 S. Water st., Chicago, Ill.

We advise those desiring to become Agents for really Valuable Books to address postal card to T. Ellwood Zell, Phila., for circular.

Rathbone's stoves have been growing in popularity for 35 years, and are universally known to be the best in the market.—[Com.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
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FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All Healing.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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The Largest Workshop of the Body is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood. When this important organ acts sluggishly, or from any cause becomes diseased, Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills afford immediate relief, and soon bring about natural action.

Relating to Marriage.—Important circular to young men and others on Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Decline, etc. Prescriptions and advice free. Address Dr. N. Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Shallenberger's Pills for Ague. Try them. A dose every other day. One dose stops the chills. Six doses effect a cure. No nausea; no purging.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beeves—Natives	9½@	12½
Texans	6½@	9
Hogs—Dressed	6½@	7½
Cotton—Middling Upland	20½@	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 50 @	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 56 @	1 67
Corn—Mixed Western	67 @	69½
Oats	51 @	55½
Rye—Western	87 @	95
Pork—Mess	17 87½@	..
Lard	8¼ @	8¼

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 25
Good	5 40 @	5 62½
Medium	3 50 @	4 50
Common	2 50 @	3 00
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
Hogs—Live	4 25 @	5 00
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 50
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 12 @	1 13
No. 3 Spring	1 08 @	1 09
Corn—No. 2	41½@	42½
Oats—No. 2	29½@	30½
Rye—No. 2	68½@	69½
Barley—No. 2	1 35 @	1 40
Butter—Good to Choice	25 @	30
Eggs—Fresh	19 @	20
Pork—Mess	16 00 @	16 12½
Lard	8 @	8¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 36 @	1 39
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	47 @	49
Oats—No. 2	35½@	36½
Rye—No. 2	73 @	74
Barley—No. 2	1 50 @	1 55
Pork—Mess	16 50 @	16 75
Lard	7½@	8
Hogs	4 20 @	4 60
Cattle	3 75 @	5 00

CINCINNATI.

Flour	7 00 @	7 25
Wheat	1 38 @	1 40
Corn	54½@	55½
Rye	81 @	84
Oats	33 @	41
Pork—Mess	16 00 @	16 25
Lard	8½@	8¾

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 17½@	1 18
No. 2	1 14 @	1 15
Corn—No. 2	42 @	43
Oats—No. 2	28 @	29
Rye—No. 1	68 @	69
Barley—No. 2	1 38 @	1 39

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 50 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 42 @	..
Corn	54 @	56
Oats	40 @	42

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 52 @	..
No. 2 Red	1 47 @	1 48
Corn	51 @	54
Oats	39 @	45

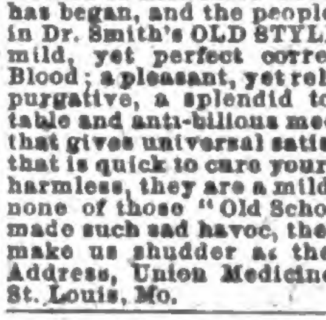

A Conflict has been raging for years between the forces of the "Old School" practice of poisonous drugs, powerful potions and pills which have falsely been called Remedies on one side and Mild Correctives on the other. For many years the deadly poisons have had their sway, and potions which might well be called Death's Chained Lightning has been in the ascendency, a record of which may be found in our grave yards. A white slab marks the resting place of most of the believers of this false doctrine. But a reformation has began, and the people are fast finding out that in Dr. Smith's OLD STYLE BITTERS they have a mild, yet perfect corrective of the Liver and Blood; a pleasant, yet reliable alterative; a gentle purgative, a splendid tonic, and a purely vegetable and anti-bilious medicine; the only remedy that gives universal satisfaction; the only remedy that is quick to cure your every ail. Yet perfectly harmless, they are a mild corrective and contain none of those "Old School" poisons which have made such sad havoc, the record of which should make us shudder at the very thought of them. Address, Union Medicine Co., 6 and 8 North 2d St., St. Louis, Mo.

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of adventures and explorations, and search and resurrection by the daring **STANLEY**. For *best* terms write to Valley Pub'g Co., Chicago, Ill.

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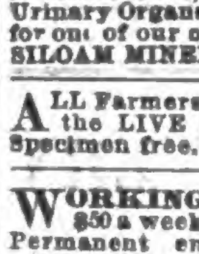

NO CURE! NO PAY!
Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for **50 cents**.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book, 200 pages, illustrated, 50c.

$72.00 EACH WEEK—AGENTS WANTED. Business legitimate. Particulars free. J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo. Box 2481.

A GREAT SENSATION!—*Agents Wanted. Big Package Free. Better than Gold.* Address at once, F. A. ELLS & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia, and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*
Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

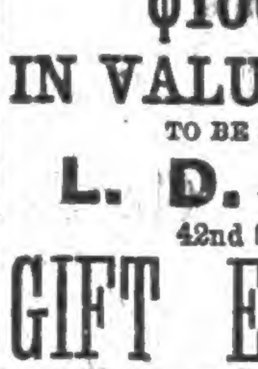

THE PERPETUAL
Sorghum Evaporator.
PRICE—No. 2, $15; No. 3, $20; No. 4, $25.
Send for Circulars to
J. W. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Madison, Ind.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

L.D. SINE'S
ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$100,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

42nd SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE,

To be drawn Monday, Oct. 13th, 1873.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold

One Prize $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000 EACH } GREENBACKS!
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each! Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each! Two fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each! Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each! 1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each! Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th-st. CINCINNATI, O.

MONEY Made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE PARLOR ORGAN, six octave, ten stops, superbly finished. The instrument cost $400 at the factory six weeks ago. Is in perfect order. Will be boxed and delivered at any freight depot in Chicago for $250. For further particulars call or address, E. C. STONE, 20 Artesian avenue, Chicago, Ill.

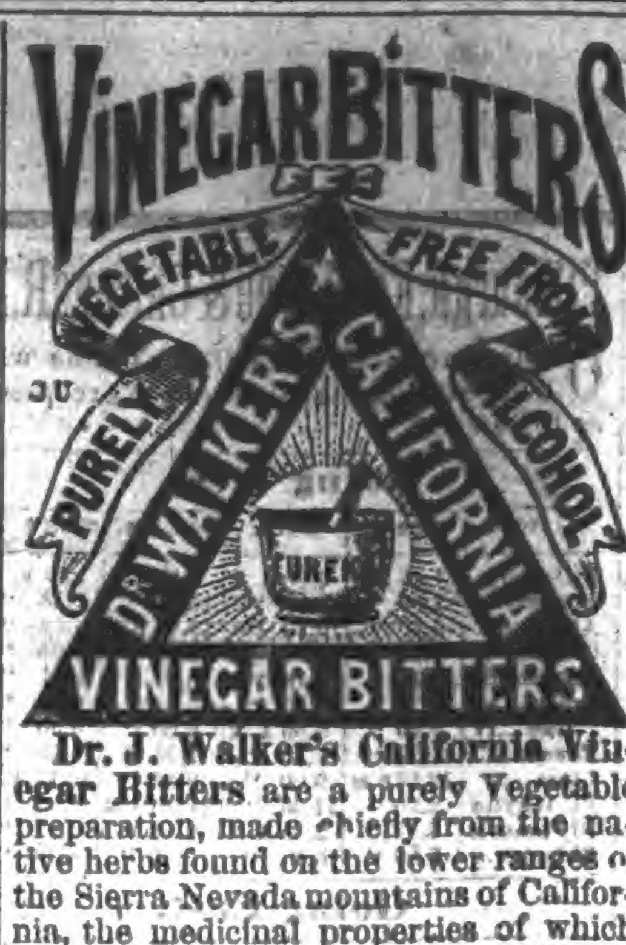

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked. "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. **Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.**

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

10,000 FARMERS WANTED,

To Improve 1,455,000 acres Railroad Lands in the Middle Region of Western Iowa. Average credit price, $6 per acre. Title clear. Climate and soil the best in the world. Pure running streams. No fever and ague. These lands are traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern and Ill. Central Iowa lines, over which land Exploring Tickets are sold from Chicago, Dubuque, Clinton, &c., receivable for lands purchased. Field agents will attend parties through from Chicago, and show the lands to purchasers. For R. R. tickets or hand-book and guide, giving maps, descriptions, locations, prices, terms, and all information, call on or address,
JOHN B. CALHOUN,
Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co.
Office—90 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

Agents Wanted.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
Domestic Sewing Machine Co., New York.

TELEGRAPHING—A FULL COURSE FOR $20, at office connected with Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis Mo. For circulars address J. W. JOHNSON, Managing Principal.

Pass This By If you are a fool or lunatic, but if you are sane and wish to make money address, Eureka Portable Table Co., St. Louis.

"**Psychomancy, or Soul Charming.**"—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

LOST ENERGY Weakness, Despondency, Bashfulness, etc., for certain relief call or send Stamp to Box E. West. Med. Inst., 137 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati. NO PAY required of responsible persons for Treatment until cured.

C. N. U. No. 39.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Sun.

NEW YORK, **1873-4.** WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party, and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies, and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six Columns. Only **$1.00** a year, no discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun, **$2.00** a year. A discount of **20** per cent. to Clubs of **10** or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four page newspaper of twenty-eight Columns. Daily Circulation over **120,000.** All the news for **2** cents. Subscription price **50** cents a month, or **$6** a year. To Clubs of **10** or over, a discount of **20** per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

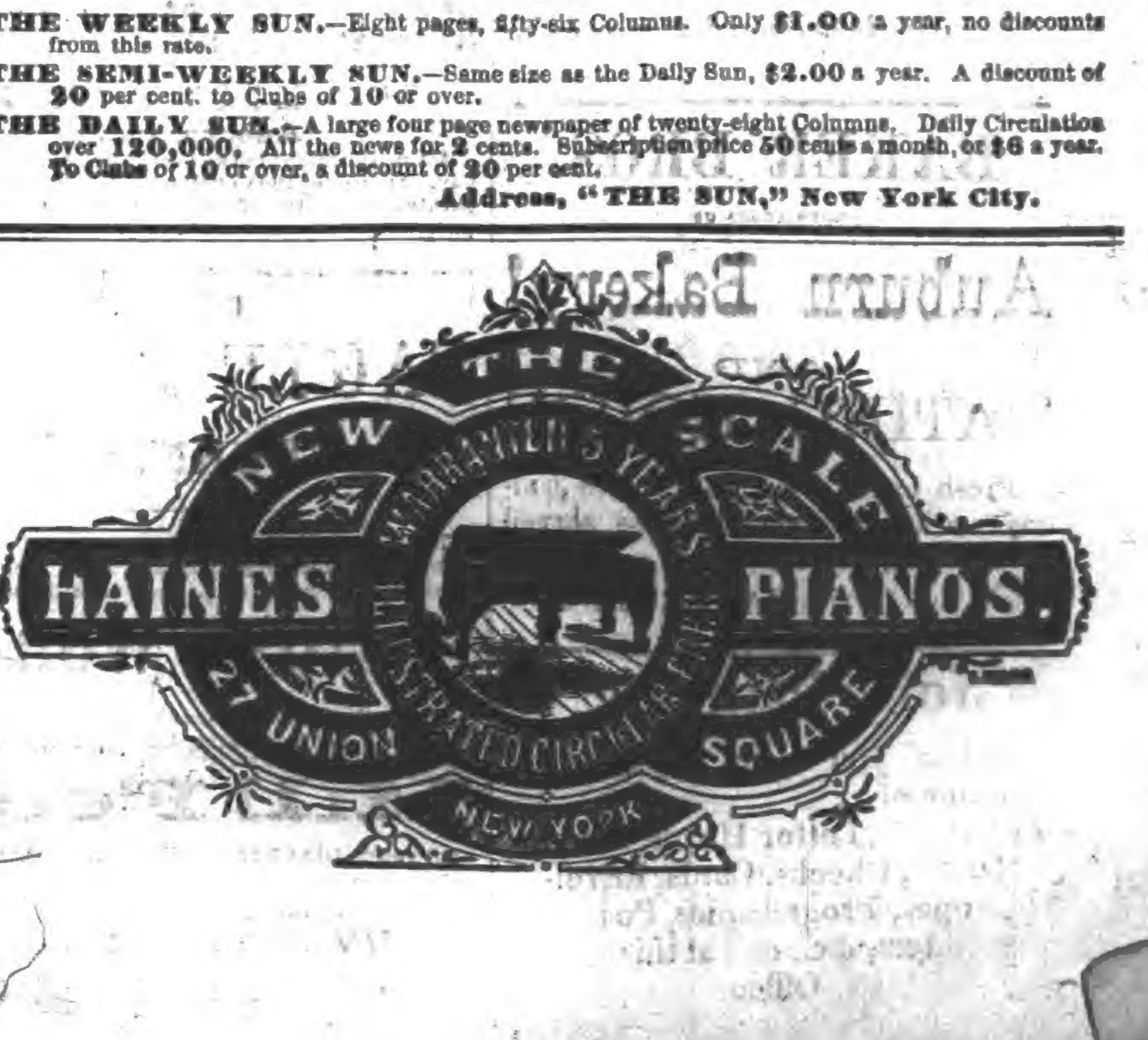

A letter by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has recently been published, in which we notice the expression that he is not a citizen of the United States.

Well, if Gen. Johnston is not a citizen of the United States he ought to be made one as quick as possible. When such persons as Longstreet flourish as citizens, men of honor and sincerity like Gen. Johnston ought not to be excluded.

John E. Neff, who beat Gen. Shanks for Congress by 14 majority in the Ft. Wayne district, and then was refused the certificate of election, by Gov. Baker, has petitioned for a mandate to compel Gov. Hendricks to show cause why the certificate is with held from him. The court calls upon Gov. Hendricks to defend the case by the 25th inst. Neff was the Democratic candidate. It is claimed that a mistake in the returns was what gave him his small majority and that Shanks is really the successful candidate.

Tom Corwin, as he was familiarly called, was certainly one of the great men of this nation. He was Governor of Ohio, member of the Senate, Congressman, Secretary of the Treasury and President Lincoln's Minister to Mexico until the advent of Maximilian—and yet his grave, at Newark, O., is without a headstone. Neiher personal nor political friends, nor the State whose annals his abilities did so much to illustrate, have been willing to expend even fifty dollars to mark his last resting place, as we learn from an exchange which claims to know.

We hear of a good many members of Congress who have not yet returned their back bay, but now for the first time we hear of a member who has used the ill got cash to build a monument to perpetuate his own infamy. The Chenango Union informs us that the Hon. E. H. Prindle has invested his share of the grab (say $5,000) in a beautiful brick block in Norwich, which structure is called and known as the Government Building. We admit that we rather like Mr. Prindle's pluck. He at least is square and honest in his dishonesty. We hope that the building is a strong one, likely to last for a good while after Prindle has gone to settle the matter elsewhere, and remain a warning to all future Prindles.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and Povisions
FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock of
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

Job Print'ng.

When you want anything in the line of
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this Office.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS.	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M.	6,00 A. M.	9,10 A. M.	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,25 "	10,22 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P. M.	.C3 "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M.	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9,20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A. M.	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest......	11,05 "	7,25 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,06 P. M.	9,00 "	9,16 "	12,17 A. M.
Ft Wayne	2,20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A. M.	2,38 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M.	2,55 "	5,58 "
Chicago...	7,50 "	6,20 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A. M.	9,20 A. M.	5,30 A. M.	9,20 P. M.
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M.
Ft Wayne	12,01 P. M.	3,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima........	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6,40 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,06 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6,00 A. M.	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P. M.	7,19 "	4,43 "	11,00 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8,05 "	2,25 P. M.
Rochester	2,48 "	AM.	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A.M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15 p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo.....	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit..............			
Pleasant Lake..........	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola............	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers..............	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville............	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson..............	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30p m	9 40
Jonesville..............	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers..............	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 52	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15am	11 59
Pleasant Lake..........			
Summit..............			
Waterloo.............	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn...............	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
1 Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11,00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.06
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4.08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3,05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 187 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo ity and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler........	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo ...	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan........	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna......	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna.......	2.40 a. m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan..........	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo......	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler.........	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 55 pm	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the Courier Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

THE.
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to medeat all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMIALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,
Wall and Window Paper,
in v'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

GRAND

OPENING!

—OF—

SPRING

AND SUMMER

CLOTHING

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

---

Executors Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executor of the last will of John Somers, deceased, will offer for sale at Public Auction at the late residence of said testator, one mile east of Auburn, DeKalb County, Ind., on Saturday, October the 11th, A. D. 1873, the personal property of said estate, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, wagons, farming implements, household furniture, hay, wheat, corn and oats in the bushel, and various other articles. Sale to begin at nine o'clock A. M. Terms. All sums of three dollars and under cash. Over three dollars, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with interest, at six per cent. if paid when due, ten per cent. from date, if not paid at maturity, and Attorneys fees if suit be instituted, waiving valuation and appraisement laws, and with approved security.

JAMES McCLELLAN,
Executor.

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of
CLOTHING
FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN
HATS AND CAPS,
GENTS'
Furnishing Goods,
IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS
Retailed AT Wholesale Prices
For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam'r

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
er shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS,
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

AUBURN LIVERY

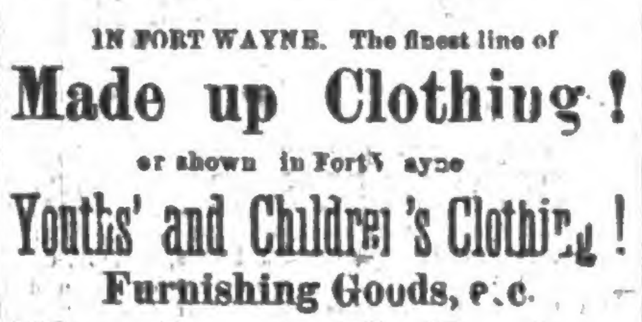

AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patrogage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Queensware,
Crockery,
Wooden-ware,
Lamp Chimneys,
Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS
Always on hand.

The Auburn

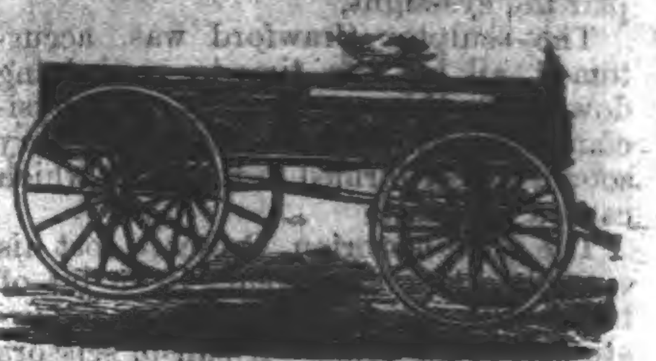

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS!
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

FOR EVERYBODY!

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 9, 1873. No. 41.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m,	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.
Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.
DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House. Auburn, Ind.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Unio Hall, over Hare' sshoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware sture Auburn, Indiana

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. I. BEST. 2-28 C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 2-28

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist
KENDALLVILLE, IND.
All work warranted. Examinations free. Liqu nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALERS IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near railroad, FortWayne Ind.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	.C8 "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest.....	11,06 "	7,35 "	7,56 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,08P M	9,00 "	9,16 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago...	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6,40 "
Forest.....	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	'0,10 "
line lv	6.00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11,00 "
Orrville.....	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 [illegible]	10,55 "	8,05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,4[illegible]	[illegible] A M.	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 [illegible]	2,20	11,45 A.M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15 p.m	4, 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 52	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 13	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11,00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11,10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3,05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 187 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo ity and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p. m.	x 1:10 a. m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Cornnna	2.40 a. m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

FortWayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

	Mail.	Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 [illegible]5 pm	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

Sutermeister,
Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING
CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and Provisions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock of
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

INDIANA
Conservatory of Music,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Fall term opens
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873
Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The
Indiana Conservatory
is considered the most thorough music school in the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.
J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

The Baltimore-Chicago Route, Via Kankakee.

Its Princely Equipment.

It is at all times pleasant te be enabled to chronicle a step in the right direction, and in railroad matters in this our land of magnificent distances to observe improvements which obviate the tedium of travel and rob the long hours of a protracted journey of half their weariness.

Pullman's efforts to this end have been rewarded with well-deserved success, and, in response to the reiterated demands of the English press. his cars have recently been introduced into Great Britain. Good as they always were, new improvements are continually added, and the latest and best of all have just been adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway upon what is known as the Baltimore-Chicago route These improvements are of the greatest consequence to our city, as by their means the route which lies past our gates will be rendered so attractive that much of the Eastern travel and trade previously diverted to other points will, almost perforce, seek their natural center here, and still further stimulate our business activity, Henceforth the arrangements for traveling by day or night, for eating, drinking and sleeping, for living in fact, if need be, upon the Baltimore and Ohio, will be second to none in the country and vastly superior to any in Europe, not even excepting the royal carriages of France and Germany.

The Company being about to open a new connection, to be called the Baltimore-Chicago or Kankakee Route, resolved to equip it throughout with the most elegant rolling stock that mechanical ingenuity and good taste combine : could effect. As an example of what a liberal expenditure could do they determined to build twelve Palace Cars of the most approved pattern, and fitted up not comfortably merel. but luxuriously. These, owing to the speed at which their construction was required. were necessarily contracted for in different sections of the country, those centers being invariably chosen in which thh best work is turned out, and where experience has developed the greatest taste in design and durability of workmanship For both these essentials of a machine shop of the highest excellence in railway rolling stock, Dayton, Ohio, stands deservedly pre-eminent, and among all her manufacturers none rank higher than the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company, and to that Company the erection of two of these twelve cars has consequently been intrusted.

Passing through Dayton yesterday, we had an opportunity of examining the establishment, which, by the way, occupies more than twenty acres, and is exclusively devoted to building and finishing railway stock. Of this opportunity we availed ourselves, and, having been most courteously received, are thus enabled to tell the traveling public something of the comforts and splendor in preparation for their couvenience.

These cars, as a primary essential, are so admirably planned and built that they may be made perfectly dust-proof. The joints and groving of the doors and windows fit so exactly that, while ventilation is secured, the dust in summer never enters, and in winter no draughts can injuriously effect the most delicate invalid. By day they appear as well appointed as the most luxurious drawing-room, and the coming travelers by the Patuxent, as one, and the Patapsco, as the other is called, will not easily discover a hotel so comfortable and well fitted The interior is resplendent with gold filagree work of the most exquisite design, and when folded up the bunks display medallions of rare inlaid woods stained in the daintiest hues and harmony of coloring —green, white, black with their various shades, and what artists call their correspondents are blended with a skill so rare that nothing is left for the most exacting to desire. Treading upon soft Axminster carpets, the passenger may pass from the drawing-room to the smoking-room In both the seats are of the richest scarlet plush from the famous looms of Lyons, and in both lounging-chairs, sofas and divans invite the rest of the weary. We spoke of living almost in these cars, and, to perfect the illusion, wathing and bathing rooms and with-drawing closets, all finished in the rare French black walnut, capable of the highest polish. have been added, suited for a long or even a short journey. By night the cars are equally well fitted, well ventilated and commodious Lighted with mirror lamps, with concave reflectors, the light is soft and subdued. On each side of the ailses heavy damask curtains, rich in pattern and design and gracefully draped, screen the sleepers, while the shaded light from without woos sleep without producing absolute darkness. The heating apparatus, unseen, under the seats, and diffusing an equal and easily regulated temperature. While all danger of fire is thus obviated comfort even in the coldest December or January days is easily secured. Another novelty is an arrangement by means of which a party of four a mother and her daughters for instance, can secure to themselves in perfect privacy an elegant state-room.

These private compartments are also fitted up with separate bathing rooms and closets, and in all their appointments are equal to the conveniences provided for the general public. At a moment they can be thrown open to the general drawing-room, or the privacy the most exclusive can desire can be obtained throughout the whole journey.

In all and for all the bedding and bed furniture is the sweetest and cleanest and freshest. Viewed from without the Patuxent and Patapsco present a splendid appearance. Scarlet and gold, black and delicate olive. are harmoniously added to the adornment, and with the polished and varnished wood-work underlying all, are as handsome as the entrance to the best equipped boudoir. We need not enter into any further details, what we have said will satisfy the traveling public that a rich boon is being prepared to console and make pleasant those hours hither to devoted to *ennui* and discomfort—*Cin. Enquier.*

A Warning to Lovers.

"Matilda, you are the most good-for nothin', triflin', owdacious, contrary piece that ever lived."

"Oh, ma!" sobbed Matilda, "I couldn't help myself—no, 'deed I couldn't."

"Couldn't help yourself? That's a pretty way to talk. Ain't he a nice young man?

"Yes'm."

"And got money?"

"Yes'm."

"And has got good kinfolks?"

"Yes'm.,'

"Well, in the name o' common sense, what did you send him home for?"

"Well, ma, if I must tell the truth, I must, I s'pose, tho' I'd rather die. You see, ma, when he fetcht his cheer close to mine, and ketcht hold of my hand, and squez it, and dropt on his knees, then it was his eyes rolled, and he began breathin' hard, and his gallowses kept a creakin' and a creakin, till I thought in my soul somethin' terrible was the matter with his in'ards, his vitals; and that flustered and skeered me so that I bust out crying. Seeing me do that, he creaked worse'n ever, and that made me cry harder; and the harder I cried the harder he creaked, till all of a sudden it came to me that it wasn't nothin but his gallowses; and then I bust out laughin' fit to kill myself right in his face. And then he jumped up and run out of the house mad as fire; and he ain't comin back no more. Boo-hoo; ahoo, boohoo."

"Metildy," said the old woman strenly, "stop yer snivlin. You've made an everlastin' fool of yourself, but yer cake ain't all dough yet. It all comes of them no 'count fashionable sto' gallowses—'spenders, I b'lieve they call 'em. Never mind, honey. I'll send for Johnny, tell him how it happened, 'pologize to him, an' knit a real nice pair of yarn gallowses, jest like yer pa's; and they never do creak."

"Yes, ma," said Matilda, brightening up, "let me knit'em."

"So you shall, honey; he'll vally them a heap more than if I knit 'em. Cheer up, Tildy, it'll all be right—you mind if it won't."

Sure enough, it proved to be all right, Tildy and Johnny were married and Johnny's gallowses never creaked any more.

* * *

Ten thousand persons were present at the races last week in Sacramento. The trotting race, for a purse of $2,000, was won by Sam Puady in three straight heats; best time, 2.23¾ Mary Howard was second, and Dexter third. Occident then went for the $2,000 purse for the best time in California. He made the quarter mile in 39½, the half mile in 1.10¼, and the mile in 2,16¼. The pacing race. for $1,000, was won by Dan Voorhees in three straight heats. Defiance second, and Jim Brown third; best time, 2 20. Occident then went another mile. and made the quarter in 35¼, the half in 1.09¼, and the mile in 2 18¾,

* * *

The statement of the public debt shows a reduction for last month of $1,901,497. The reduction is not as large as was expected. The stringency in the money market has prevented Grant from making his usnal payments.

"Die With my Face to the Foe."

A writer in the Louisville *Journal* tells the following amusing story of the rebellion:

A single shot, followed by a loud shriek, told us that one of my best men Bradley, was wounded. He proclaimed his agony with a loud voice. turned over on his back, and commenced kicking so vigorously that the surgeon had difficulty in getting in reach of him.

"Poor fellow!" said the doctor, as he saw the whitish liquid oozing out; "shot in the bladder. I am afraid it's fatal."

And he commenced opening his coat.

"Oh, my God!" said Bradley, "I am a dead man. I shall never get over it."

"Keep up your spirits my boy; never say die," said Capt. Johnson, kneeling over him.

"Doctor," asked the wounded soldier, feebly, "will you write to my mother, and tell her that I died bravely, doing my duty, with my face to the foe, and that I thought of her when I was dying?"

"Yes, yes," said the doctor, with dim eyes, and husky voice; "I will write to her, and tell her too."

But suddenly springing to his feet, with an indignant voice, added;

"Why, confound it, man, you are not hurt a bit. It's only your canteen that's shot, and that's the water from it. Get up, will you?"

Bradly raised up slowly, felt himself all over, and with an exceedingly foolish countenance, crawled back to his position, amid the uproarous laughter of the whole regiment.

For months after that, on the march or in camp, and sometimes in the stillness of the night, you would hear a voice in one direction demanding:

"What shall I tell your mother?" and perhaps a half a dozen other responses would be heard; "Tell her I died with my face to the foe," and then "Canteen Bradley', would come out, and angrily hunt for the man that said it. He seldom found him, but when he did, there was certain to be a fight.

HOSPITALITY.

For real whole-souled hospitality and entertainment Arkansas is the place to go. An editor of the Little Rock *Gazette* was invited to the pleasant little town of Fulton, on the occasion of a railroad celebration. After seeing the lions, which were principally the saloons of "Charly" this "Joe" that, etc., the following realistic scene concludes the picture:

Fulton is wild by night. One man roamed the streets spoiling for a fight and at last he got it and was laid out. His battle cry was:

"I'm a wolf, and it's my night to howl."

In the hotel, about ten o'clock, sat a tall, long haired Texan. His raven locks reached far below his showlders He said not a word to either proprietor or guest. At last one of the laborers went up to him, slapped him familiarly on the shoulder and said:

"Say, stranger, if I was a louse I'd swim Red River twice to get in your head of hair."

The last seen of the bold railroader his coat tails were disappearing over the banks of Red River, closely followed by a pair of Texas boots.

* * *

The Modocs, while under the death sentence, are kept in close confinement twice a week, however, they are permitted to air themselves under strict guard. They borrow very little trouble about death. "Curly headed Doctor" misses his whiskey about as much as he does his freedom. Captain Jack has gained flesh rapidly of late and is in good spirits. He says he does not fear death, but will be ashamed to be hung by the neck. He prefers to die like a warrior—to be shot. A Correspondent of the San Francisco Bulleton says that the disposition of Captain Jack's remains is a question in which many professional gentlemen take a lively interest at the present time, and one which may cause considerable trouble. An embalmer named Sherwood, recently visited the military headquarters at Klamath for information in regard to the execution etc., remarking that he had consumated a bargain with Jack for his body after death, and had a receipt showing that he had already paid the purchase money. An officer advanced the idea that Jack's life and body were the property of the Government and neither could be taken without its consent Mr. Sherwood having replied that he might invoke the aid of the civil courts he finally concluded to open a correspondence with the Secretary of War on the subject. The embalmer desires to exhibit Jack for coin.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Financial Outlook.

The improvement in the financial situation during the last few days has been most marked. The storm is over, and the business of the country is rapidly settling back into its old channels. Returning ease is apparent in the operations of the New York banks, which are sending greenbacks to the West and South to move the crops; the supply of currency is fully equal to the demand; there is a further advance in foreign exchange, and an active and cheerful tone in produce and cotton. The feeling in the West and South is one of safety and security. In Chicago, prices of grain have advanced, the September settlements were made without difficulty, and the Board of Trade has rescinded its resolution suspending certain rules, thus re-establishing the transactions of members in contracts and options on the old footing. Everywhere throughout the country there is the same evidence of a restoration of public confidence.

The East.

The Masonic fraternity of Philadelphia have just dedicated with imposing ceremonies their new temple, said to be the largest and finest in the world.

A statement of assets and liabilities of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, New York, and Washington, has been submitted to their creditors. The following is a summary:

Liabilities, $7,939,409.

ASSETS.	
Bills receivable, bank, insurance, and other stocks, bonds, and real estate	$ 7,867,640
Loans to Northern Pacific Railroad Co.	3,750,000
Stock of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co.	1,500,000
Loans to Northern Pacific Railroad Co., on bonds of company	4,068,215
Second-mortgage railroad bonds, stocks, etc.	2,530,356
Total	$15,966,211

The above exhibit of liabilities is exclusive of $1,701,140 loans of the firm, which are fully secured by good collaterals. The excess of collaterals upon these loans has been estimated and included in the assets. The firm expects soon to submit a proposition for settlement with its creditors, which it believes will be acceptable to the latter, although it will of course require time in the conversion of its assets....The city of Pittsburgh was thrown into an immense state of excitement, the other day, by the announcement that the Postmaster, John H. Stewart, had proved a defaulter to a large amount. He was bound over in $50,000. The defalcation amounts to about $75,000. The Government, it is said, loses nothing.

A serious collision, resulting in the death of three or four persons, occurred last week on the New York Midland railroad. The accident was occasioned by a freight conductor, whose watch was too slow. Wouldn't it be well for railway officials to see to it that their employes have correct time-pieces? This reckless slaughter of human life solely because an engineer or conductor happens to carry a worthless watch is becoming monotonous....An examination of the affairs of the Pittsburgh Postoffice shows that the office has been conducted in a very loose and careless manner....The bodies of Mrs. O'Mara and her daughter were found dead on the railway track near Montrose Station, Penn., last week. Suspicion points to the horrible fact that they were murdered and placed there by Daniel O'Mara, a son and brother of the deceased....Charles J. Riddle, one of the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Age*, is dead.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, has returned home, and a Boston dispatch says he will make a report to the Massachusetts Legislature that will astonish the public....The whole number of claims submitted to the American and British Mixed Commission, which recently completed its labors at Newport, R. I., was 497, the claimants making reclamation, in the aggregate, of the enormous sum of $95,000,000. Of these claims only 181 were allowed, the gross sum of which awards reaches $1,929,236. Awards were only made against the United States in cases were property was taken, used or appropriated by the authorities of the United States, and in cases of the illegal imprisonment of British subjects during the late war....A highly important witness in the Stokes case, whose testimony, it is said, will create great excitement, has just been arrested in New York, at the instance of the District Attorney.

The West.

A balloonist named John H. Boley met his death in a horrible manner at Wapello, Iowa, last week. His hot-air balloon caught fire as it left the ground, and carried him up, unconscious of the flames above him, till at the height of 1,500 feet the ropes that supported the car on which he was preforming some gymnastic feats burned away, and he fell to the ground. His body was frightfully mangled, the fall driving his legs into the hard ground up to his knees....Isaiah Ditts has just been arrested near Leavenworth, Kansas, for a murder committed near Cairo, Ill., seventeen years ago.

The Chicago Inter-State Industrial Exposition is proving a grand success. Notwithstanding the opening occurred at the very height of the financial panic, the "send-off" which it received exceeded the expectations of its projectors. The average daily attendance for the first week was over 20,000....The mining town of Fair Play, Col., has been almost totally destroyed by fire......Rev. George Randall, Episcopal Bishop of Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming, died recently in Denver, aged 63.

Joseph H. Fore, who has created two or three sensations in St. Louis by attempts on the life of his wife, and by killing his father-in-law, caused an unusual rumpus in the Criminal Court in that city, the other day, while on trial for a deadly assault upon his wife with a hatchet. Fore seized a large cut-glass ink-stand from the table and hurled it at his wife with great force. The missile missed its mark and struck an attorney square in the forehead, cutting an ugly gash, and nearly knocking him senseless. Fore was immediately seized by the Marshal and others, and, after a struggle, during which nearly all his clothes were torn off, he was taken from the court-room and order restored....The flue of a boiler in a saw-mill near Bridgeport, Mich., collapsed the other day, killing an old man, and throwing a horse 300 feet. Notwithstanding the horse was not seriously injured, the harness was torn from its body....Three suits have been begun by the United States Government against defaulting Collector Harper, of the Springfield (Ill.) District, and his securities on the three bonds filed by them when he took the office. The sum claimed in each suit is $100,000.

The State of Illinois has just paid to the city of Chicago $100,000, being the last of the principal of the canal-indemnity fund. There is yet due the sum of $100,000 for accrued interest, upon the payment of which the State will run and control its canal free from debt or liens....The Indiana State Exposition, at Indianapolis, has proved a brilliant success....Willie Neff, aged 14, was instantly killed at Chillicothe, Ohio, the other day, by being struck in the stomach by the elbow of a lad with whom he was playing....A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says work on the Northern Pacific railroad is not suspended. It is expected that cars will be running to Tacoma this autumn....The Union National (Coolbaugh's) Bank, of Chicago, has gone into voluntary liquidation, and is paying all its creditors dollar for dollar.

The State Constitutional Commission of Michigan has voted to incorporate in the organic law of the State a clause forbidding railroad companies to issue free passes to any persons except employes of their own or other lines, and making violation of this law a misdemeanor....The shipments of lumber from the Saginaw river of Michigan to date are 491,163,000 feet, against 349,000,000 feet for the same time last year....The Valley Iron Company, the heaviest nail manufacturing firm in the Mahoning Valley of Ohio, has suspended. Other firms, it is feared, will have to follow....The Indians of Kansas are again becoming troublesome..Ex-Secretary of the Interior Jacob D. Cox has been elected President of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad....The United States Signal Station on the summit of Pike's Peak has been completed. An observer will remain there all winter and important scientific disclosure are expected....James Allen and Charles Edwards, of Houghton, Mich., recently settled a quarrel by a duel, posting themselves in opposite corners of a billiard-room. Three shots were fired. Edwards was unharmed, but his adversary received a bullet in his back and one in his brain, from the effects of which he died....The receipts of live-stock at the Chicago Stock Yards, for the month of September were as follows: Receipts—Cattle, 65,394; hogs, 239,512; sheep, 16,794. Shipments—Cattle, 44,301; hogs, 191,241; sheep, 1,975....California shipped to Great Britain, during September, 602,696 centals of wheat, amounting to $1,289,280....The Supreme Court of Illinois has confirmed the constitutionality of the new liquor law of the State.

The South.

The yellow fever is on the increase in Memphis. There were twenty-one deaths from the disease on Thursday....A New Orleans dispatch says: "Dr. Burns telegraphs as follows from Shreveport: 'We arrived yesterday and held a meeting of physicians at night. The disease is yellow fever, a true homœgastric pentilence. Its origin is still obscure, and its character malignant. The deaths are between 50 and 60 per cent. About 400 deaths so far. More than half the population have fled. Every one is working bravely.'"

Montgomery Parker, a farmer of Fayette county, Ky., the other day quarreled with a boy in his employ, discharged him, and then followed and shot the lad down in the highway, while begging for mercy. The miscreant escaped....Murfreesboro, Tenn., has just had a $60,000 blaze.

A fire recently burned two squares and a half of buildings in Brenham, Texas....The population of Shreveport, La., has been fearfully htinned out by the yellow fever pestilence. The town has been compelled, through the Howard Association, to make an appeal for aid. The *Times* of the 1st says: "We no longer have funerals. The hearses, followed by one or two carriages, dash through the streets like a section of artillery in a battle, seeking a position. A few more are drummed up, the coffins put into the hearse, and driven rapidly to the cemetery. This is the case even with the most prominent citizens."

The last rail on the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas railroad has been laid, and through trains now run from Cairo to Texarkana, on the eastern border of Texas.

The New Orleans *Picayune* estimates the cotton crop at not less than 4,000,000 bales....The first Ku-Klux trial before the North Carolina State Courts has just come off at Raleigh, N. C., and resulted in the conviction of three persons—two white and one colored—of murder in the first degree. They were sentenced to be hung on the 13th of November....J. A. Stephens, cashier of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, has decamped with $6,500 of the institution's funds....The cotton crop of the Rio Grande valley has been seriously damaged by floods....The report, started by a Mexican paper, that armed United States soldiers had made another raid into Mexico, is untrue.

Washington.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the yield of maize will be somewhat lower than that of last year....In response to an inquiry whether a person who sells brandy peaches, brandy cherries, etc., is liable to a special tax as a liquor dealer, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue replies that unless said articles are *bona fide* sold as such, and contain only the necessary quantity of brandy to preserve the fruit, the dealer must pay a special tax for selling brandy....Two roughs who, while partially drunk, called out to President Grant in a rude and boisterous manner as he was riding to church with his family last Sunday, were arrested and fined $5 for disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Bella Lockwood has been admitted to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia....The financial troubles have caused a large falling off of internal revenue receipts....The Comptroller of the Currency states that he cannot legally appoint a receiver for a national bank on account of refusals by a national bank to pay money, which gives certified checks in lieu therefor, as is now the general practice in nearly all of the large cities....A Washington dispatch says a printed circular will be sent to the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., stating the terms of compromise which they have decided to offer, and that nothing further will likely be done until replies have have been received from all the creditors....The official statement shows that the United States currency of all kinds outstanding at this date is $402,823,030.

Secretary Richardson says that the Government will lose nothing by the suspension of Clews & Co., in New York, or Clews, Habicht & Co., in London; also, that if Jay Cooke & Co. pay 33 per cent. the Government will be no loser by the failure of the First National Bank. He thinks that the country will be gratified to find in the public debt statement that the "reserve" has not yet been touched, though he reiterates his purpose of using it whenever he judges it to be necessary....The public debt statement for September shows a reduction of $1,901,467. The following are the figures:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,235,000,200
Five per cent. bonds	488,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,723,567,500
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	15,756,130
Legal tender notes	356,079,742
Certificates of deposit	11,250,000
Fractional currency	46,229,391
Coin certificates	3,393,545
Total without interest	$ 447,494,534
Total debt	$2,201,496,164
Total interest	$ 32,083,523
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 80,246,757
Currency	3,289,032
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	11,250,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 94,785,789
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,138,793,898
Decrease during the month	$ 1,901,467
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352 00
Interest paid by United States	20,447,986 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,422,111 00
Balance of interest paid by United States	16,025,874 00

Foreign.

Several persons were killed and injured by a recent railway accident near Carlisle, England....The deaths are announced of Sebastiano Olazaga, the well-known Spanish statesman; Jean Chacornac, the eminent French astronomer; and James Clay, member of Parliament for Hull, England....Dissensions in the ranks of the Carlists in Spain continue, and they are growing disheartened. Money, artillery and ammunition are growing uncomfortably scarce.....A Paris telegram says: Members of the Right assert that the Assembly will declare in favor of the restoration of a monarchy before November.

Railway accidents are becoming alarmingly frequent in England. A recent London telegram records nine accidents in one day on English railroads....The Spanish town of Alicante was recently bombarded by the insurgent iron-clads, which got handsomely whipped, and were compelled to withdraw....It is announced that Thiers will assume the leadership of the opposition in the French Assembly....Louisa Muhlbach, the celebrated German novelist, is dead.

The typhoid fever prevails to an alarming extent in London....The Carlists in the north of Spain have recently met with a series of damaging reverses. Discontent and demoralization are spreading in their ranks....In the meantime, the enthusiasm for the national cause is increasing in the northern Provinces....Eight persons were killed in Alicante during the bombardment....The police have closed the gambling houses in Madrid.

It is stated that France has resolved to carry out, with great activity, the execution of a general plan which will bind together all the fortifications in France by connecting them with Paris....The important announcement is made by telegraph from Paris that Cardinial Gaston de Bonnechase has gone to Rome for the purpose of inviting the Pope to make a journey to Paris to witness the ceremonies of the re-establishment of monarchy, and consecrate de Chambord as King Henry V. of France....Thomas Hughes is lecturing in England on America. He advises all who desire to emigrate to go to Canada or the United States....Don Carlos, as King of Spain, has issued a postage-stamp bearing his portrait....Three criminals lately executed at Tobe, Japan, were beheaded, their skulls battered in, the brains scooped out, and the hearts torn from the bodies....The price of coal is steadily advancing in England....Accidents continue of frequent occurrence on the British railways. The latest and most serious was on the London and Edinborough Express, in which several were killed and wounded....France has been divided into eighteen military departments, under the following commanders: D'Aumale, Clinchaut, Montaudon, Lebrun, Beligna, Bataille, Douay, Ducrot, Cissey, Pourcet, Lallemand, Lartigue, Picard, Bourbaki, Espivont, Aymard, Fenelon, and Palladines....The natives of Omao, a town in one of the West India Islands, lately committed a gross outrage upon the British Consul and imprisoned several of Her Majesty's subjects. The British war-steamer Niobe demanded satisfaction of the authorities, which being refused, she proceeded to bombard the fort, which was silenced after three hours' fighting, in which several of the enemy were killed and wounded. The affair was arranged by the release of the imprisoned British subjects, and the payment of an indemnity of $30,000.

The Carlists of Spain are meeting with reverses in every direction. Several leaders have deserted their commands. A Madrid dispath says hundreds of deserters from Cartagena are coming into the lines. They represent that demoralization and insubordination within the city are increasing....John Bright has been formally installed as a British Cabinet officer....Sir Edwin Landseer, the celebrated painter, died in London on the 1st inst., aged 71....Central America continues to be agitated by political troubles. Panama is constantly menaced by the revolutionists, and troops are kept constantly under arms. Filibusters are said to be continually arriving from New Orleans, a great many of whom are blacks....It is denied that Cardinal Bornechase's mission to Rome had any reference to the French monarchical question....This is a good season for sick monarchs. The King of Saxony is the latest, and his recovery is pronounced doubtful.

Political.

There has been another revolution in Arkansas politics. The Attorney-General has dismissed the suit against Gov. Baxter, the latter has disbanded the militia, and the Republican organ at Little Rock has declared in favor of Baxter. The Governor declares that his general policy will remain unchanged, albeit charges are freely made that he has sold out.

General.

James Gibbons, ex-President of the Fenian Brotherhood, is dead.

The schooner Three Brothers recently foundered on the coast of Newfoundland, and all on board, twenty-one in number, were lost....Recent deaths: John B. Baldwin, a prominent Virginian, and ex-Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives; Lieut. Hunter, of the navy; and Admiral Winslow, also of the navy, who was in command of the Kearsarge when she sank the Alabama.

The latest official statement of the greenbacks of all kinds now outstanding places the amount at $402,923,039. The amount of National Bank notes is about $333,000,000, so that the total currency of the country now is not far from $800,000,000....The gauge of the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada has been changed from 5 feet 6 inches to the standard American width of 4 feet 8½ inches.

NORTHWESTERN FARMERS' CONVENTION.

To be Held in Chicago, Oct. 22, 1873.

The following call has been issued:

The State Central Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, at the request, and with the promised cooperation, of many persons throughout the West, do hereby respectfully invite the several farmers' clubs, granges, farmers' associations, agricultural societies, boards of agriculture, and other organizations of the industrial classes of the United States and British Provinces, to send, *from their own numbers, and identified with their interests*, one delegate from each such organizatfon, to meet at McCormick's Hall, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 22d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The purpose of the Convention is to discuss the prevailing overcharges in transportation; to incite and perfect the organization of the agricultural and other industrial classes, who chiefly suffer from those overcharges, in every State, Territory and Province of the country, with the view of throwing a combined and overwhelming influence against their further depredations; and to take such measures as shall secure prompt amd efficient legislation, that shall end in the complete extinction of all railway and other monopolies now preying upon the productive interests of America.

It is a matter in which the great agricultural classes of the Northwest are now the chief parties interested, but in which also the welfare of nearly all the States is at stake; and we earnestly solicit and exhort the general selection and sending of the best men from every State, to take into earnest and careful consideration the causes now hindering the progress and impairing the welfare of the people. Let us have a general and able representation.

On behalf of the State Central Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association.

W. C. Flagg, President.
S. M. Smith, Secretary.
D. Worthington, Vice-Pres. 2d Dist.
C. E. Barney, Vice-Pres. 6th Dist.
L. F. Ross, Vice-Pres. 9th Dist.
L. C. Lawrence, Vice-Pres. 10th Dist.
T. Butterworth, Vice-Pres. 11th Dist.
John W. Hunter, Vice-Pres. 12th Dist.
Joshua Brown, Vice-Pres. 13th Dist.
J. B. Porterfield, Vice-Pres. 14th Dist.
M. M. Hooton, Vice-Pres. 16th Dist.
James Smith, Jr., Vice Pres. 17th Dist.

The public interest excited by the expression of a lady's face when she sits down on a strange gentleman's hat in church, says Blimber, is what plunges many a Christian female into a vortex of inaudible profanity.

The Financial Crash.

New York, Oct. 1.—Wall street is as quiet as usual, and matters are beginning to assume their normal condition. The crisis is over, although the scarcity of currency is seriously felt, and will be for some time to come.

The feasibility of resuming specie payment is exciting attention among our leading financiers and business men, and especially those bankers who issue bills of foreign exchange. An argument heretofore set forth, that to resume specie payment would depreciate values, can hardly be advanced, now that stocks and securities are flat.

The suspended firms are rapidly reorganizing, and promise a resumption of business before the end of the week. Howes & Macy have practically resumed already. Clews & Co. and Fisk & Hatch will resume within a few days.

The following table shows the prices current for leading stocks on Wednesday, Sept. 17, the day before Jay Cooke & Co. failed, and those current on the street to-day:

	Sept. 17.	*Oct. 1.*
New York Central	100⅛	89½
Lake Shore	91	71
Northwestern	57⅛	41¼
Rock Island	103⅛	88¾
Pacific Mail	43⅛	32¾
St. Paul	45⅛	32½
Western Union	89	62½
Wabash	59⅜	42¼
Union Pacific	24⅛	20
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅜	27⅞

Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—A decidedly better feeling prevails in financial circles in this city. Bank officials do not apprehend any further trouble of much consequence, and things are going along smoothly.

The members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. express much regret that any creditors should be influenced by the efforts of speculators to buy up claims at heavy discounts, feeling confident of their ability, if not needlessly embarrassed, to meet all their obligations with a full and satisfactory settlement. It was remarked by one of the senior partners: "Within 18 months from this time we will show the people what the house of Jay Cooke & Co. is. I would say in six months, if there was a reasonably decent money market."

Washington, Oct. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury is no longer troubled with telegrams of inquiry from financial sources. No excitement whatever exists in that department, and the Executive Department is equally free from it, since the official announcement that the President and Secretary could do nothing more to relieve the pecuniary embarrassment.

Secretary Richardson says the statement of Jay Cooke & Co. is much better than was expected, and that advices received at the Treasury show a decidedly improved condition of affairs throughout the country.

A Visit to an Iceberg.

A correspondent of the Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, writing on board the United States steamer Juniata, at St. Johns, Newfoundland, July 7, says: "On the 3d inst. a large iceberg became stranded at the mouth of the harbor, and the Captain wishing some of the officers to go out with him and see it, I gladly accepted the invitation, and as soon as our party was made up we started out in the steam-launch. As we approached the berg the air grew sensibly colder, and we found it necessary to slip on our overcoats. We ran alongside of it and measured it with our eye, which gave us 25 feet high, 100 feet broad, and 400 feet long, and as that portion below the surface bears the proportion of seven to one, we can calculate the thickness of the berg to be 280, equal to 11,200,000 cubic feet, or 286,225 tons. The berg was melting so rapidly that water was flowing from it in every direction, preventing us from approaching very close to it, so we decided to go on to a smaller one and cut some ice for our own consumption. We were very successful, as we brought on board in the neighborhood of half a ton. About five minutes after leaving the large berg we heard an explosion, and looking around, saw that one end of the berg had burst off, and filled an area of about 300 feet in length of the width of the berg, so we escaped an unpleasant dampness just in time."

Death.

Dr. Bailie said that in his vast experience he had never known more than one out every fifty dying men quit life one whit more conscious than when he entered it. "Light, more light!" cries Gœthe with his parting breath. Dr. Cullen, when dying, faintly intimates to a friend: "I wish I could write; I would describe how pleasant a thing it is to die." Bacon, at the point of death, writes with incapable fingers of the snow-stuffed fowl which cost him life. Dr. Black, while eating bread and milk, dies so tranquilly that his stiffened fingers grasp the spoon with its contents unspilt. Coffee-cup in hand, the spirit of Sir Charles Blagden passes away, while Guy Lussac notes the cup of untasted coffee in the dead man's hand, not a drop having fallen to the ground. "That we live in the shadow of death is true, but the shadow is no terrible darkness that need scare or terrify us, and when it completely envelops us we shall be only

'Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.'"

Pullman Car Company.

Sleeping cars and drawing-room cars of this company are now in use on 152 different lines of railroad in the United States, on which the company have 700 cars in all, and 120 new ones have just beem completed. Twelve millions of dollars are represented in the capital stock. Every car costs from $17,000 to $20,000; one of them is running on the New York and Erie broad-gauge which cost more than $50,000. A system is in progress under this extensive organization by which they will sell tickets in London, Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg, and contract to convey passengers to San Francisco or any other point in the United States, including everything, not only ocean travel and the care of baggage, but also the commissariat of the traveler, so that he can either find his effects at his destination, or can stop at one or more points for days and resume his journey.

A Baby Fondling a Snake.

A man and woman of Lehigh county, Cal., went to the hay-field the other day, and took their baby along and placed it in the shade. Some time after the mother noticed the child playing with a black strap, which the little one would every now and then let fall out of the wagon, and then crawl out after it, seemingly being very busy with the object it had in possession to amuse itself. Upon drawing near, it was discovered that the child was actually fondling a black snake, at least four feet in length, now wrapped around the little one's body, then again entwining itself about its neck and going through all kinds of frightful movements, its red tongue darting out of its mouth with lightning-like rapidity, and the child all the while stroking it, and joyfully laughing until the tears rolled down its cheeks. The snake was killed, to the grief of the child.

Don Carlos.

A correspondent of the London *Journal* has been visiting the Carlist headquarters, and thus describes a call on his "most religious Majesty": "After breakfast an aide-de-camp said his Majesty would see me, and a few minutes later I found myself in the presence of Don Carlos. The King is a fine-looking man, of commanding presence, and he towers by at least a head and shoulders over most of his suite; very dark hair, cut as short as possible, closely-cropped whiskers, a rather large bnt aquiline nose, with eyes of great brilliancy, and a mouth which slightly deteriorates the effect produced by the other features, as both it and the chin do not correspond with the firmness depicted on the rest of the face, must complete my picture of the sovereign. The effect is very prepossessing, but there is a sad, careworn expression on his Majesty's countenance, and well indeed there may be, for a great cause is at stake. Don Carlos shares the privations which, in this guerrilla warfare, everyone is exposed to, the same as the lowest soldier in the ranks, and this, added to incessant mental worry, would be enough to break down most men. He exposes his life much too freely, and the Generals are continually entreating him to be more careful; but the King won't be denied, and frequently commands in person a battery when under the heaviest fire. He is in consequence idolized by his troops, who adore their leader, and the vivas which greet his appearance are as thrilling as a hearty British cheer. Don Carlos conversed some time with me. No one deplores the war more than the King does, but he said society was being sapped to the core by the socialistic tendencies of the Republic, and, much as he loved peace, he would spare no effort to restore order and tranquility to his country. His Majesty, for I suppose he may be entitled so, as he has already been crowned by the northern provinces, is evidently not the priest-ridden bigot which he is declared to be by his enemies. He speaks French, German, and Italian with fluency, and is a perfect master of that sonorous, passionate Castilian oratory which so delights a Spanish audience."

How to Drive.

There is another point of importance in driving any horse, but especially a young horse; it is the way you handle the reins. Most drivers over-drive. They attempt too much; and, in so doing, distract or hamper the horse. Now and then you find a horse with such a vicious gait that his speed is got from him by the most artificial process; but such horses are fortunately rare, and hence the style of management required cannot become general. The true way is to let the horse drive himself, the driver doing little but directing him, and giving him that confidence which a horse alone gets in himself when he feels that a guide and friend is back of him. The most vicious and inexcusable style of driving is that which so many drivers adopt, viz.: Wrapping the lines around either hands, and pulling the horse backward with all their might and main, so that the horse, in point of fact, pulls the weight back of him with his mouth, and not with his breast and shoulders. This they do under the impression that such a dead pull is needed in order to "steady" the horse. This method of driving I regard as radically and superlatively wrong. It would tax the ingenuity of a hundred fools to invent a worse one. The fact is, with rare exceptions, there should never be any pull upon the horse at all. A steady pressure is allowable, probably advisable; but anything beyond this has no justification in nature or reason; for nature suggests the utmost possible freedom of action of head, body and limbs, in order that the animal may attain the highest rate of speed; and reason certainly forbids the supposition that by the bits, and not by the breast collar, the horse is to draw the weight attached to it. In speeding my horses I very seldom grasp the lines with both hands when the road is straight and clear from obstructions. The lines are rarely steadily taut, but held in easy pliancy, and used chiefly to shift the bit in the animal's mouth, and by this motion communicate courage and confidence to him. I find that by this method my horses break less, and go much faster, than when driven by men who put the old-fashioned steady pull upon them.—*Mr. Murray's Book on "The Perfect Horse."*

Shipping Cattle to Scotland—A New and Successful Enterprise.

A novel feature in American exports is the shipment of cattle from this port to Glasgow, to be slaughtered for the Scottish market. This enterprise was lately undertaken by the Glasgow firm of John Bell & Sons, the largest wholesale butchers in Scotland, who supply the Anchor line of steamships. A member of the firm, Henry Bell, is now in this city, and was questioned to-day in regard to the management and extent of the new business.

He said that the price of beef in Scotland had advanced 50 per cent. within the last ten years, in consequence of the rinderpest and the rigid restrictions subsequently imposed by the Government on the importation of cattle from abroad. Many of these restrictions are still in force, and the importation of cattle from certain continental countries is absolutely prohibited. This state of affairs determined his firm to try the experiment of obtaining cattle from the United States, the cost of the native cattle in the Glasgow market being from $150 to $225 per head. The latter price, however, is that of only the best prize oxen.

The firm sent out at first but six head, which arrived at Glasgow in an Anchor steamer in the first week in July. These proved so satisfactory that Mr. Henry Bell sailed for this country on the 12th of that month to make the enterprise a regular business. He began by sending out six head of cattle by each of the Anchor steamers, but has now increased the number to twelve. If sufficient accommodations can be obtained he intends to soon forward twenty by each vessel, making an average of forty per week. It is doubtful, hower, if the weekly average by this line can exceed more than thirty.

The cattle come from Illinois and are bought by Mr. Bell at Communipaw at an average of $100 per head. The cost of transportation, including freight charges, feed, and attendance, average about $75 per head; so that the total cost of each when landed is $175. As the animal is then usually equal in weight and quality to a native bullock costing $190 in Glasgow, the extra profit to the firm is, under favorable circumstances, about $15. No insurance is effected, as the cost of this would almost exactly counterbalance the profit.—*New York Evening Post.*

The New Persia.

With the removal of the first shovelful of sod for the initial railway in Persia, which a London dispatch announces, a new volume opens in the history of the East. Hitherto the Persian used to be, even more than the Chinese, the typical protest set up in satirical literature against the weaknesses and defects of Western civilization. The vast majority of people entertained very confused ideas of the empire ruled over by the Shah. In fact, there may be said to have been in most minds two Persias, quite distinct from each other: the Persia of romance, familiar to us from popular novels, like "Hadji Baba" and the Persia of reality, associated with the late famine. The former was the very ideal land of the Orient. Its gales were perfumed and love-sick, like the winds that filled the silken sails of Cleopatra's barge. Its trees had their summits in the blue heaven of poetry and dream. Its maidens were all moon-faced, and had forms like the cedar, eyes like the gazelle. The nightingale was ever singing in its groves as in those of the calm Beademeer, over which people were once wont to grow sentimental. The finest poetry, both warlike and amatory, to be found in the literature of the East belongs to Persia. We were wont to think of the country as a region of perpetual blue sky, perfumed groves, and golden waters. This was the Persia of romance, which still has a shadowy, unrecognized being in the minds of most people. The Persia of reality, especially as lately presented to us, is, unfortunately, a very different sort of a place. We have come to think of it as a land of vast, barren spaces, often treeless and seamless, baking here under a blistering sun, and blighted there by winds which have nothing of the zephyr in their breath—a land of iron and despotism and abject poverty; a land where sovereign power is all but helpless in beneficence, however potent it may be for the prevention of improvement; a land scourged by the widest and most terrible famine which has made its ghastly presence felt in modern times.

But the Shah's recent visit to Europe will have the effect to change many things. The Persian intellect is peculiarly quick, animated and observant, and the building of a railway is an event which we cannot help regarding as of historical significance, and of good omen.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Our Daily Supply of Heat.

It has been shown, by the researches of Sir John Herschel and Pouillet, that on the average our earth receives, each day, a supply of heat competent to heat an ocean 260 yeards deep over the whole surface of the earth, from the temperature of melting ice to the boiling point. Now, on or about June 30, the supply is about one-thirtieth less, while on or about December 30, the supply is one-thirtieth greater. Accordingly, on June 30, the heat received in a single day would be competent only to raise an ocean 251 1-3 yards deep from the freezing to the boiling point, whereas, on December 30, the heat received from the sun would so heat an ocean 268 2-3 yards deep. The mere excess of heat, therefore, on December 30, as compared with June 30, would suffice to raise an ocean more than seventeen yards deep, and covering the whole earth, from the freezing-point to the temperature of boiling water! It will not be regarded as surprising if terrestrial effects of some importance should follow from so noteworthy an excess, not merely of light and heat, but of gravitating force, of magnetic influence, and of actinic or chemical action, exerted upon the earth as a whole. Accordingly we find that there is a recognizable increase in the activity of the earth's magnetism in December and January, as compared with June and July. But assuredly the effect produced is not of such a character as to suggest that we should find the means of predicting weather, if it were possible for us now to discover any solar law of change resulting in a corresponding variation of solar action upon the earth.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Jay Cooke's Losses.

"Gath" writes from Washington to the Chicago *Tribune*:

There is some doubt whether Jay Cooke ever accumulated any great degree of wealth. The size of his partnership, which at one time included fifteen people, would indicate numbers to make out capital. He lived a plain life in a big house, neither tasting wine nor tobacco; he worked hard, for it required his personal magnetism to push off his bonds, and they have been coming back to his presence for a good while, pressing for redemption; he was in many respects kind-hearted and with a sincere democratic nature, and he believed whatever he was doing to be a great work. But he is the victim of a belief that the war can be fought over again indefinitely, with loans, bonds, Pacific railways, and all the profligacy of that period in which he was a hero.

He is the preacher and lesson of the hour. They who would climb highest must go slow.

"The Human Frog" is the name given to a deformed inmate of the Orleans County Poor-House, near Albion, N. Y., who was born in the building 28 years ago, and has never been but once moved outside its yard. His legs and arms are contracted in such a way that he hops around after the manner of the animal from which he takes his name, and his only enjoyment consists in lying in the sun covered with muck and dirt.

A Washington (Ind.) pumpkin-vine extended over 700 feet of ground and bore 50 pumpkins.

The United States has 5,871 periodicals to all the rest of the world's 7,742.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

The Farmers' Movement and the "Dishonest Element."

It is, of course, only prejudice in favor of gamblers, cheats, and confidence-men like Jay Cooke & Co., which impels certain Eastern organs of monopoly and its handmaid, speculative swindling, to say that "the farmers' movement in connection with the establishment of granges has had much to do in precipitating this crash." But what if the allegation be true? What if, instead of being merely one of the causes which have "precipitated a crash" that must, in the inevitable nature of things, have come sooner or later, the farmers' "efforts to restrict the railroads in their exactions" be the sole and only cause which has precipitated the crash?

Let us take this roaring bull fairly by the horns, and not seek to dodge it by any sort of evasion. What is this "crash," and its meaning? The London *Times* told the whole story when it said: "*It is an effort of the fiscal system to get rid of its dishonest elements.*" It is, then, an honest and earnest response of the fiscal system to the farmers' movement, which is an effort of the political system, that includes the fiscal system, to get rid of its dishonest element.

The dishonest element in the fiscal system is admirably represented by the Jay Cooke sort of financiers, though the genesis of the dishonest element is found far behind all such persons, in that financial lie of the Federal Government which says that a promise to pay a dollar is a dollar. And who are the Jay Cookes? Men whose business activities consist in obtaining money under false pretences. The Northern Pacific railroad scheme was only one in a thousand huge "confidence games" to enable swindlers to get something for nothing. The very same organ of monopoly and swindling which asserts that the farmers' movement has done much to precipitate the bursting of the monstrous bubble of fraud and deception, confesses the truth in words deprecating the "fever of excessive speculation which has given rise to so many vast and ruinous railway schemes, *professedly undertaken with the object of developing the resources of the country, but really no more than ingenious devices for the accumulation of enoromus fortunes for their projectors;*" such accumulation, it should be added, to complete the truth, being *wholly at the cost of the labor industry of the country.* The whole process consists in taking something from men who have labored for it and giving it to men who have not earned it. Any person from the rural districts who, on a visit to New York or Chicago, has been relieved of the contents of his pocket-book by a genteel-appearing but vulgar swindler called a "confidence-man" has had an individual experience of that mode of "developing the resources of the country" which the Jay Cooke confraternity, aided by the Federal Government, have been practicing upon the whole American people ever since the passage of that measure of unspeakable scoundrelism, the so-called "legal-tender act."

The Northern Pacific railroad was projected by a ring of confidence swindlers for the purpose of swindling the people out of nearly 100,000,000 acres of land, by building a railroad (to be also owned by the swindlers) with money to be earned and paid by the people who were to be thus swindled. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific and Kansas Pacific, and the Lord hardly knows how many other so-called "national highways," had proven successful swindles of the same kind; the Northern Pacific swindlers were encouraged by the success of the kindred gangs. They would build a railroad two thousand miles in length, through a "howling wilderness" where not in half a century could a railroad be made to return a single farthing on its cost; but they would "develop the resources of the country,"—which means that by persistent lying and misrepresentation they would induce people to go into that wilderness and buy back at six dollars an acre the land which an incorruptible Congress had voted to the swindlers for nothing (or for a few shares in the swindle judiciously "placed where they could do the most good"), and give them five bushels of wheat for carrying one bushel over their road, and thus pay the whole cost of the road out of the earnings of their dupes "the people," and take their places among the grandest money nabobs of the earth, own Government, and be regarded as "public benefactors!" To carry out this stupendous confidence swindle, the "confidence men" got a charter authorizing a capital of $100,000,000, but requiring only $2,000,000 to be subscribed, and only ten per cent. of that amount to be actually paid in, making an actual available capital of only $200,000—not a fifth part of the cost of surveying the route! But unlimited power to issue bonds would furnish the money, which the dupes who were expected to pay six dollars an acre for the wilderness, and five bushels of wheat for carrying one bushel to market, would pay, principal and interest, out of the products of their labor. So, these pattern Tigg Montagus proceeded to "shove" their bonds on every money market in Christendom where they could hope to find a man with more money than mother wit. Their course of procedure was characteristic of the men and the fraudulent scheme. It was especially in religious publications that their lying advertisements were to be seen. It was under the seeming patronage of "Young Men's Christians Associations" that these sharpers piously recommended Northern Pacific bonds to their customers as "better than Government securities!" Pets of the Federal Treasury Department, with branch banking houses in all corners of the earth, and "freedmen's savings banks" wherever there appeared the chance of handling some ignorant negro's small earnings, "with a psalm-singing paradise at Put-in-Bay and a gorgeous palace at Chilton Hills, these nabobs with their saintly and sordid surroundings," succeeded by agencies of thorough dishonesty in disposing of some $85,000,000 of their paper securities, half of them to pay interest on the other half! What is their security? They have built four or five hundred miles of road altogether; they have bought some rolling stock, tools, etc., amounting, all told (according to "Poor's Railroad Manual"), to the cost value of $15,804,374.22. Besides this they have "earned" (that is, are entitled under the terms of their swindling charter to land warrants for) 10,000,000 acres of their land subsidy. Reckoning the land at Government price (qute as much as could be got for it under the hammer), and all their other assets at cost price, and it appears that the assets of this confidence concern amout to $28,054,374.22, against an indebtedness of some $85,000,000! And of "available assets," not one dollar.

Such is the utterly rotten character and worthless foundation of this Northern Pacific confidence swindle, whose timely explosion has exhibited to the country in all its lurid ghastliness the volcano of corruption, fraud, and chicanery on which rests that false appearance of things which monopolists and swindler call "the prosperity of the country," but which the men who really make all the prosperity that any country can enjoy are discovering is not prosperity, but robbery by confidence games of which they are the victims. If their indignant uprising against this monstrous mode of plunder; if their vigorous and angry protests against the "saintly and sordid" confidence rogues that have so long been taking their earnings under false pretenses, and without giving the least return for value received; if their earnest efforts to get rid of the dishonest element in our political and fiscal system; if the "farmers' movement," which certainly comprehends these meanings, has been instrumental in precipitating the inevitable crash, then let every element of honesty in the land si[illegible]dest paens of praise to the farme[illegible]vement for the good it has alread[illegible]one, and the greater good which it is destined to accomplish in purging the body politic, political, financial or commercial, of its "dishonest elements."—*Chicago Times.*

The Ovation to Gov. Booth.

The following was the address made by Gov. Booth at San Francisco on the 14th of September, on the occasion of the popular ovation given him in that city:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Standing in the presence of this vast living humanity, conscious for the moment I am the focus of thousands and thousands of eyes, the feeling that predominates in my breast is not one of pride; it is not one of gratified vanity or any exaltation of spirit, but rather a feeling of personal insignificance—the realization of the littleness, the nothingness of any individual, except in so far as he represents a correct, right-thinking public opinion. [Cheers.] We have recently been informed, perhaps not by designing lips, that there was no danger from single or combined monopoly, because the people always had it in their power to redress their wrongs and vindicate their rights. I confess that I do not understand what force there can be in the argument for the indefinite continuance of any abuse, because a day of reckoning will come. A day of wrath may come, when the people will destroy that abuse. [Cheers.]

If I have read history aright—if I have interpreted human affairs correctly—oppression in some form is a rule; popular liberty is the exception. It is just as true as it is trite, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is a price that must be paid day by day, and every day, if we would preserve that inestimable boom. Under a republican government political parties grow up for the purpose of giving form and expression to public opinion. At length there comes a time when designing men manipulate machinery in order to defeat a fair expression of the public will. When that time does come, parties must be reformed or they must be destroyed. [Cheers.] We must still go to the living masses themselves to ascertain their will, and not to any clique or ring or private office to learn what their will ought to be. [Renewed cheering.] When that will is expressed under the forms of law it ought to be obeyed. Whoever resists it, whoever endeavors to defeat it, becomes a public enemy. That will has been expressed here. It is expressed before me now. [Cheers.] We have just been told by the President of the Central Pacific railroad that your will has been most unwisely, most foolishly expressed. [Groans.] He attempts to play again the role of Nicholas Biddle. When Jackson vetoed the bank, and the people sustained the veto, Biddle and the bank threatened to ruin the material prospects of this country. They didn't ruin worth a cent. [Laughter and applause.]

We are told that the first effect of this great popular expression is to destroy the European market for railroad bonds. Whoever has studied that market, knows there has been no difference in the prices before and since the election. If there had been a previous decline you must look for the causes in s me reason more potent, more business-like than this. The company have thought, if there had been a different result, that they could have made a fictitious credit for their bonds. But if their credit is as they represent it, substantial and well-founded, it needs no bolstering of yours; it needs no favor of you. [A voice—The people are with you.] But even if it were true; if the basis of the credit of their securities was the belief that that company could control the political destinies of the State, the sooner it were destroyed the better for us all. [Great applause.] The time has not come—the time never will come—when this people will put in pledge their manhood to anticipate the building of a few miles of railroad. [Renewed applause.]

It is not too much to say, my fellow-citizens, that the issues of this contest have been watched all over the Union with a deep, pervading interest. It has been instinctively felt that beneath it was the underlying principle that was involved in the contest; the qestion whether the Government was to be administered for the benefit of the many who support it, or for the few who are supported by it. [Great laughter and applause.] Let it be known for all time that in a good cause it is safe to appeal directly to the judgment, the conscience and the patriotism of this people. [Cheers.] Let it be known for all time that, while Cæsar may have a party and Pompey a party, you stand for Rome. [Continued cheering.] For myself, from a heart overflowing with gratitude, let me return the thanks which words cannot express for your generous kindness and unfailing trust. You cannot trust me with the faith, the whole fath, with which I trust you. Good night. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

The Black Friday of 1869.

[From the New York World.]

While the other great commercial crises which at different epochs have held the credit of the country in the balance have been brought about more by the blundering of financiers than through the systematic efforts on the part of any one man to effect such results, Black Friday was solely and entirely the work of a clique, of which Jay Gould was the head. During the crash of failures on that dismal day the cry was not that "some one had blundered," but that a great crime was being committed. The history of this crime is the history of Black Friday, which was a massacre in the midst of a financial peace. In August, 1869, there was from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of floating gold, and gold was weak at 131. There was $80,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury, but somebody promised that the Government would not sell. The clique, therefore, could buy gold without fear. In the middle of September it bought $9,000,000 at 133½@134 in one batch. On the morning of Wednesday, the 22d, it held several millions more than there was in the city of New York outside the Sub-Treasury, and yet the price had been forced no higher than 141. The clique settled its plans on Thursday evening. It had loaned gold in immense sums at 138. The plan at first was to call in all this, lock it up, and force the bears to settle by buying in under the rule. The Tenth National Bank was to have been used to shift the immense sums, but the appearance of the bank examiners unsettled this plan, and the programme was to put gold up swiftly and frighten the bears into direct settlements. As it was, the officials of the bank agreed to certify to an unlimited extent night and day. On Thursday it did certify checks amounting to $25,000,000, and on Friday, spite of the presence of the examiners, $14,000,000 more. All this time an army of brokers in the pay of the clique, and under the leadership of one Albert Speyers, was buying up all the gold that was offered, and endeavoring to bring it up to 160. Their efforts were more than successful. Gold reached 160, and for an instant touched 165. This was the harvest time for the clique, and while some of his agents were thus keeping up the price by bawling bids for millions at 160, Gould was unloading through a dozen different brokers at far lower figures, but yet at an immense profit to himself. He had, however, pushed the price too far, and when the news came that Secretary Boutwell would sell $4,000,000 of gold the price fell even more suddenly than it had risen, and general ruin and utter confusion fell upon Wall street, to a certain extent even involving those who had been chiefly instrumental in producing it. Down, down went the falsely bolstered price. The day was the blackest that ever set on Wall street. Men knew not where they stood. The confusion and madness was so great that it was supposed that all the clique had gone down. Of the times that followed it is impossible to give an idea. There was a run on the Tenth National Bank the next day, and a million was drawn out. The Gold Clearing House kept $14,000,000 inextricably locked up. The $500,000,000 of clearings demanded in one day of the bank disclosed its incapacity. Gould had not yet done his work. When it was publicly known that only the account of his firm was needed to finish the clearances for Black Friday, and when upon that account fortunes were pending, hourly Gould telegraphed from his barracks at the Grand Opera House, where he was guarded from the mob by police, not to send it down. The bank went into the hands of a receiver. Then came a crash. Four firms were declared suspended. Then a rumor came that Lockwood & Co., Vanderbilt's brokers, had gone under—the strongest house on the street. They had been carrying Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Chicago and Northwestern, on which the loss was millions, with money at 300 to 1,200 per cent. a year. The firm went down. But Vanderbilt poured in millions and sent up Lake Shore, Northwest, and Central, held them, and saved himself. On Saturday, Oct. 1, Gould began his clearances—not till then. The delay of the clique in settling is accountable, with the cumbrous machinery of the Gold Exchange and bank, for the terrible wear and tear of the week that followed the fatal Friday.

A Great Russian Editor.

Russia has as yet produced but one great journalist, M. Katoff, editor and proprietor of the Moscow *Gazette*, which has a daily circulation of 80,000 copies. He is still a comparatively young man, and his editorial sanctum is sumptuously fitted up after the best American establishments. There is a library of 10,000 volumes, speaking-tubes to every part of the building, a telegraph office, and also a genuine Russian peculiarity—a room for the officer of police, to whom all articles are submitted before publication. The presses are of the largest kind, made in New York. At first he was disgusted with his own editorials, but his young wife urged him to persevere, which he did to gratify her, sometimes rewriting his articles half a dozen times. Ten years ago he was very poor. Now he is a millionaire, and the Imperial Government at St. St. Petersburg respects and fears him.

—An Evansville spooney was the victim of a heartless joke, recently. His companions counterfeited a letter from a young heiress, which said that his manly bearing had cavtivated her heart, and hoped he reciprocated. He threw away his tools, invested his money in new clothes, and presented himself to the lady, who indignantly told him that she didn't want a husband who looked like a crooked-necked squash, and if he didn't leave she'd remove his hair. He retired.

A GOOD summer resort—Home.

Distressing Accident to a Danburian.

One of those distressing accidents which no amount of preparation can guard against, occurred on Pine street, yesterday. Mr. Hopley, the insurance agent, intended going to New York at 9:45 a. m. to see the Graphic balloon. A friend suggested it to him just about a half hour before the train would leave and Mr. Hopley hastened home to change his clothes and tell his wife. When he got to the house he found it vacant, but hoping that his wife would come in before he departed, he got out his Sunday suit and began disrobing.

He had got on his clean shirt and was adding the collar before drawing on the pants, when he remembered that his sleeve buttons were in the stand drawer in the dining-room, and he cautiously moved in there after them. He found the buttons, and secured them, when the hall door opened and his wife's voice and the voice of a feminine friend were heard approaching. He would have fled back to the bedroom, but he could not leave the apartment he was in without being seen by them. For one instant it seemed as if he would drop dead and run into the carpet. The next, he perceived the open door of the china closed, and immediately bolted in there and closed the door. Mr. Hopley and the lady friend came into the room, and remarking on the heat, drew their chairs close to the open window and brought out their sewing. Then they fell to talking about the weather, and Mrs. Robbin's black corded silk, and remedies for worms, and other topics of engrossing interest. Mr. Hopley hung to the door with awful tenacity, and perspired and thought. The darkness was intense, and, to add to the unpleasantness, a mouse or rat was heard in among the papers on the floor. Mr. Hopley was not a timid man, but he was bare-legged and bare-footed, and when a man is thus situated a mouse is about the last thing he wants to think of. Still the voices outside continued and greater grew the heat in that china closet. Mr. Hopley did not dare to make the least noise to alarm his wife, because of the presence of the other lady, whose voice he could not recognize. How he did curse that balloon and the man who suggested his going to see it, and Prof. Wise, and how bitterly he regretted that he could not think of that other aeronaut's name (Donaldson) that he might curse him too. But still the two ladies glided on through the mazes of the neighbors' affairs, without the least sign of abatement. He heard the clock strike ten and also eleven. Once or twice the mouse came quite close to his feet, starting the perspiration afresh, until he could feel it trickle from his chin and down his body. Then he moved against something soft and hairy, and he uttered a half-stifled shriek and jumped up, striking his head against a shelf, and bringing a piece of some kind of crokery to the floor. His wife sprang to the door in alarm, but Hopley caught the knob, and clung to it with the grip of death. Mrs. Hopley tried in vain to open it. Then she thought of a burglar being concealed in the closet, and screamed for help, still clinging to the door to prevent the ferocious intruder from dashing out and braining both of them, and burning up the house. Her screams, added to those of the female friend, alarmed the neighborhood in an instant, and among those who dashed in was old Mr. Stocton with a double-barreled gun, and as soon as he learned the trouble, he turned the dreadful weapon full upon the door. There was a stunning report, a chorus of feminine shrieks mingled with a terrific howl from the other side of the door, and the next instant the unhappy Hopley, with both legs full of shot, was writhing on the floor of that closet. The door was opened, the women pushed up to get a sight; got it; and immediately dispersed with another shriek. Hopley was put to bed, and Dr. Myers summoned, who picked out the shot, which had merely pricked through the skin, and applied the needful remedies, and the patient to-day is quite comfortable, and will be at his office again this week.—*Danbury News.*

Meteoric Stone.

The Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal* reports that Mr. J. H. Anderson, whose ranch is about ten miles from that town, recently found upon his land a curious specimen of rock, which is supposed to be of meteoric origin. It says: "On Sunday evening, Aug. 24, Mr. Anderson's oldest boy was riding near the edge of the farm when a flash of light passed over his head, and there was a rattling sound in the trees near by and a heavy thud in the ground. Next morning they proceeded to the spot and found a place where the upheaval of fresh dirt showed that some heavy body had fallen. The leaves and branches of a tree near by were singed and splintered, showing the path of some heated object. On digging about eight feet they came upon a stone about twelve pounds in weight, which still retained an intense heat, and the ground was hot around it. Water was poured upon it, and it apparently cooled off and was put in a cart to take to the house, when the latent heat was apparently liberated and it set fire to the cart. Placed in a tank of water it caused it to boil, and did not lose its heat until late in the afternoon. The stone is apparently composed of a mass of heavy metal, which has at one time existed in a fused state."

Barnum's Balloon.

It has always been Mr. P. T. Barnum's ambition to succeed wherein other men had failed, and with that intent the great showman has come out with the following letter, which explains itself:

In reply to a host of letters from ail parts of the country, I wish to say that if a balloon does not cross the Atlantic the present autumn, I will expend $50,000, if necessary, in having this feat attempted, and, if possible, accomplished, as early next year as may be, provided one or more aeronauts can be found in America or Europe who have faith in its success, and will heartily attempt its accomplishment. Mr. Queen, the English balloonist, who has made upwards of 600 ascensions, told me in London twenty-eight years ago, that he had no doubt the Atlantic could be safely crossed in a balloon in from two to three days, and he offered to attempt it if I would provide the funds. I am already in correspondence with several aeronauts in France and England, and although I shall prefer to have the honor given to an American, I have no doubt that the great feat will be accomplished within a twelvemonth. I shall have the silk material manufactured in China, put together and prepared under the direction of scientific men in London, an experimental ascension made from the Sydenham Crystal Palace grounds, then bring the balloon to America, and make the transatlantic trip from New York. I trust the public will believe that if I put my hand to the plow I shall not look back.

P. T. BARNUM.

Wool Pantaloons.

Mr. O'Clarence purchased a new pair of pants, Saturday. When he got home his wife was mixing bread. She wiped her hands on her apron, and made a careful examination of the pants. First she pinched one leg of them, and asked him what he paid for them, and then pinched the other, and asked him if he didn't think it was too much. After that he stood off aways so she could get a look a the fit, so as to form a right opinion of it. Then she asked him if he couldn't draw them up higher, as they touched the floor. He said he couldn't without splitting himself in two, which there appeared no urgent necessity for his doing. She pinched them again, taking up his leg and eyeing it thoughtfully while he clutched the table with his hand, and hopped around on the other leg to rest himself. She was not quite confident they were not all cotton—those clothing people do lie so—but she was not quite sure. However, she could tell better at the window, and drew him over there to the imminent danger of tipping him over, and breaking his spine. She rubbed them again, and turned up the leg so to see the other side, and all the while her mind gathered doubts and forbodings. If he had only said he was going to buy a pair of pants she would have went with him herself, and picked them out. But tailors know that a man can't tell one kind of cloth from another, and will put off anything on him. Then she abruptly dropped his leg, and went to the back door and called Mrs. Mugent. Mrs. Mugent came in, and being made acquainted with the particulars, pinched Mr. O'Clarence's legs herself and asked him why he didn't buy the cltoh and have his pants made at home. Mr. O'Clarence didn't like the bother, and Mrs. O'Clarence explained that he always would have his own way. Mrs. Mugent said an unchle of Mr. Mugent, who lived in Bridgeport, got a pair of all wool pants last April for five dollars, and you (Mr. and Mrs. O'Clarence) would have thought they cost ten dollars if a cent; the cloth was just as fine and firm as anything could be. Mr. Mugent would sometimes get the impression that he must have his pants ready made, but he always got cheated. She was positive there was not a bit of wool in these pants, and if they were Mr. Mugent's she would have them taken back. That is exactly what Mrs. O'Clarence thought, and in spite of Mr. O'Clarence's protestations he took them back and got another pair. The other pair was a little short in one leg, and picnhed his stomach. But there was wool in them, Mrs. Mugent said.—*Danbury News.*

Drug Stores Scarce in Vienna.

An hour's walk this morning through the most populous parts of Vienna, in search of a Seidlitz powder, was a failure, as far as the object of the search was concerned. We could not find an apothecary shop in all this long walk and diligent search. In the same space we could have found fifty in Baltimore, or in any other American city. Being in pursuit of knowledge, we made inquiry as to the cause of this scarcity, desiring to know whether the sages of Vienna had discovered that Shakespeare was right when he consigned "physic to the dogs." The physicians of whom we inquired assured us that, although the people did not physic themselves much in Vienna, an average amount of medicine was consumed. The scarcity of apothecaries grew out of the fact that the law was very strict as to the qualifications of all aspirants, and that they must obtain a certificate from an examining board, all of whom are apothecaries and interested in restricting the number. Thus it is that the business is kept in certain families, and that very few except such of their children as take a fancy to the business are inducted to its mysteries. The difficulty that a stranger experienced in finding them was partly owing to the fact that they had no competition in their several neighborhoods, made very little display, and very often had their establishments in back streets or courts, where convenienee or cheap rent induced the location. They charge high prices, and are generally quite wealthy.—*Vienna Letter.*

Boston Improvements.

The burnt district of Boston is being rapidly rebuilt, the streets widened, larger water-pipes laid, and the whole character of the district, with respect to the risks, changed. It is expected that on the anniversary of the fire, Nov. 9 and 10, three of the streets will be wholly restored, and more than three-fourths of the sites of all the other burned buildings occupied by partially completed structures. The new buildings, in beauty, strength and durability, are improvements on those that were destroyed, and many of them are fire-proof. Their value is estimated at twice that of the old buildings, notwithstanding the widening of the streets.

AN old negro named Pete was very much troubled about his sins. Perceiving him one day with a very downcast look, his master asked him the cause. "O, massa, I'm such a great sinner!" "But, Pete," said his master, "you are foolfsh to take it so much to heart. You never see me troubled about my sins." "I know de reason, massa," said Pete, "when you go out duck-shootin', and kill one duck and wound anoder, don't you run after the wounded duck?" "Yes, Pete;" and the master wondered what was coming next. "Well, massa, dat is de way wid you and me. De debbil has got you sure; but, as he am not sure ob me, he chases dis chile all de time."

Humorous.

A GOOD axiom—Grind your own axes.

THREE scruples make one dram, and, if people would only indulge in the scruples first, they would take fewer drams.

ALL the hands in a clock-factory in Connecticut have struck, in consequence of which the clocks have stopped striking.

A RED BANK, N. J., farmer boasts that his hens lay eggs that can't be beat. That farmer ought to be taken into custardy.

ISN'T it about time that people stopped asking Gen. Butler to fork over those spoons. The General thinks that just for a change they might ask him to spoon over those forks.

"YOU are a little bear, madame," said our own brute to a fashionable belle at an evening party. "Sir!" exclaimed the dismayed one. "About the shoulders I mean," smilingly replied he.

MR. JOSH BILLINGS philosophically remarks that "we laff at sheep bekause when one of them leads the way the rest follow, however ridiculous it may be; and I suppose the sheep laff when they see us do the same thing."

THE subject of impression at first sight was being talked over in a family circle, when the mother of the family said, "I always form an idea of a person on first sight, and generally find it correct." "Mamma," said her youthful son. "Well, my dear, what is it?" "I want to know what your opinion of me was when you first saw me."

A MAN whose morning dram had been too much for him, in saddling his horse got the saddle wrong end foremost. Just as he was about to mount a neighbor came up and called his attention to the mistake. The horseman gazed for a moment at the intruder, as if in deep thought, and then said: "You let that saddle alone. How do you know which way I am going?" And he looked daggers at the officious neighbor.

A Dreadful Predicament.

Recently, at a late hour of the night, the people domiciled in a well-known lodging-house in Utica were aroused by calls for help proceeding from one of the rooms, and a general uprising, donning of garments, and rush to the scene took place. There a sight met their gaze which aroused the mirth of the men and caused the women to beat a hasty retreat. From over the transom of the door of one of the bedrooms protruded a pair of masculine legs, clad but in an undergarment, while a faint voice from the inside reiterated the calls for assistance. The men worked promptly, but it was several minutes before the unfortunate could be rescued from his disagreeable predicament, and when taken down he was nearly exhausted from suffocation. It appears that he had returned home late, but, late as he was, his room-mate was still out and he had the key with him. Anxious to get to bed, and not wishing to make any more noise than could be helped, our friend disrobed himself to avoid tearing his garments and to facilitate his movements, and endeavored to enter the room through the transom. After he got half through his courage failed him at the prospect of diving to the floor, and he twisted and squirmed to secure an easy descent, the result being that he finally got upon his back and hung there, head down, unable to get out or in, and, the blood rushing to his head, he was eventually forced to call for help. He was going to carry the key himself hereafter.

How to Make a Bank Bill.

A teller of one of our banks, says a Boston paper, discovered the other day a very ingenious mode resorted to by counterfeiters to make a profit by a little manipulation of genuine bills. The plan is in this wise: Take, say, ten $5 bills, lay one on the other a quarter of an inch below the top, something after paper bags. When they are all thus neatly laid off a knife is run through them, and, of course, from the first bill a quarter of an inch will be cut off, a half inch from the second, three-quarters from the third, an inch from the fourth, and so to the tenth bill, from the bottom of which there is taken a very small portion, nothing more than the border. This bill is left as it is, but to all the others the parts taken off are neatly pasted on, and the result is that there will be eleven bills, all perfect, except a small reduction in the size of each. Of course the operator makes five dollars in every ten. The amount taken from each is so small and the bills being generally all of one kind, it is a very difficult matter to detect them. The bill detected by the teller referred to was bungingly done—the top being a part of an Ohio bill, while the bottom was a part of a Baltimore bill. The names of the places are prominent, and consequently bills on the same bauk or place are preferred. It is a very neat arrangement to cheat people who are not in the habit of giving bank bills a very close examination.

NEVADIANS assert that they were better off before the Central Pacific passed through their Stote. Seven years ago it cost $45 stage fare from Austin, Nev., to Sacramento; now it costs $45.25 on the railroad. Seven years ago it cost six cents per pound to freight powder from Sacramento to Austin; now it costs six to seven cents per pound, and on all bulky goods, oils, etc., nearly as much. The exactions of the railroad are so severe that a popular uprising is threatened.

WHEN Horace Greeley visited Yosemite he picked up in the trail a horseshoe and hung it on the knot of an oak tree for whoever might choose to use it. No one took it, and in time the knot grew over the horseshoe, and recently the portion of the tree containing it was cut out and sent to San Francisco as a memento of Mr. Greeley's economy.

IT is said that when the proof of the new 50 cent stamp was shown to Treasurer Spinner he detected the striking resemblance of the vignette to Beau Hickman, and to prevent mistakes had engraved under the likeness: "Saml. Dexter Sect. Treasy. 1801."

Admiral Winslow, who commanded the Kearsage when she sunk the Alabama, died at his residence in Boston Highlands, Sept 30.

Where is "parts unknown?" asks a correspondent of the Danbury *News*, to which Bailey very truthfully remarks, "Where they don't advertise."

A way has truly said that if some men could come out of their coffins and read the inscription on their tomb stones, the would think they had got into the wrong grave.

It is rumored that Paul de Cassagnac the noted French bully and Journalist, is coming to this country on account of his present unpopularity in Paris. He is said to have killed eighteen men in duels.

Mr. Donaldson, made a balloon ascension from New York, last Monday morning, bound for Europe. A dispatch from Bethel, Conn., says that at 11 o'clock A. M. the balloon was rapidly moving oceanward.

It is said that Jay Gould has made at least two million dollars out of the present financial panic. He is one of the Jays whose plumage has brightened as the other jay bird has fallen off and been blighted.

The New York Republican State Convention eulogizes "the watchful care by President Grant of every public interest," and at the same time denounces as a theft the Congressional Salary Bill, which became a law through Grant's "watchful care."

It only costs the people of the United States one hundred and twenty seven thousand dollaas a year to maintain the establishment of the President There is charged for fuel the little item of five thousand dollars. Is not that rather heavy for a private family? All the expenses are after this fashion.

An exchange says "the gorgeous supporters of Grant—the 'solid men' —told us last fall that the election of Greeley would disturb National finances. Grant was elected in order that the finances might be kept in a pacific state. The present disturbanee is altogether owing to the fact that Greeley carried Kentucky and one or two other States. The effect is just beginning to be felt."

Ex-President Johnson had $60,000 deposited in the First National Bank of Washington at the time of its suspension. The business of the bank has gone into the hands of a Receiver, who reports that the bank is insolvent. This loss will be a severe one to the ex-President, as it includes about all his means. Grant was a depositor, but is all right.

Did you ever stand on a bench to reach something, and have the bench give out. Not smash down, but shoot out behind and fling you. That is what happened to a North street man, Monday night, while he was putting up a picture, and when he went down he made a gully in the wall with his nose nine inches long and nearly turned that valuable organ upwards.—*Danbury News.*

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

This time it is the Postmaster al Pittsburg. They call it a defalcation and it only amounts to $33,000. Let the farmer and the laboring man rise a little earlier in the morning, and work a little harder and this amount can soon be made up.

The Postoffice Department is making arrangements for the better protection of registered letters sent through the mails. It it quite time to introduce some improvements into the methods so long in use. Under the present system the registering of letters is virtually a guide to a thief in the section of valuable packages, and the chances of their recovery in case of loss are notoriously against the sender.

A prominent official, who values integrity above office, said to-day: "I wonder there is so much astonishment at the appointment of Mr. Shepherd. The Chief Magistrate of a nation that could pardon an army paymaster out of the Albany Penitentiary for stealing nearly half a million of dollars, and welcome him back to the city where the crime was committed, see him associated with the leading District contractors, should not be censured for appointing Alexander R. Shephard Governor of the District."

[illegible] energy in the prosecution of frauds on the Government. A childish old woman named Betty Whalan has been sent to jail in Chicago for swindling the United States by fraudulently drawing her dead sister's pension. It is needless to add that justice will be done her without fear or favor.

Following in the wake of that awfully desolated city, Shrevepert, Memphis is now equally afflicted, and appeals to neighboring cities for that help which she has so frequently and freely given to others. Public and private charities are nearly all exhausted—physicians and nurses are overworked and the condition of the city is indeed deplorable. The death rate has reached an alarming figure and the disease seems to defy all attempts to check its mad career

About one year ago, Mr. Henry Clews, banker of New York City, attended a great Republican mass- meeting in Union Square and made a speech. He addressed himself to "business men." His bosom heaved and his eyes moistened as he depicted to his hearers the crushing disaster which would overtake the business interests of the country in the event of the election of Horace Greeley. Mr. Clews, here's to your health!

The *Cincinnati Commercial* says that neither Senator Thurman nor Senator Morton wss laborious in opposition to the salary grab, and that if either of them had struggled with it, it would have been defeated. We dare say that this may be true, and yet the fact remains that Senator Thurman returned his back pay promptly to the Treasury while Mr. Morton kept his a long while until popular indignation compelled him to restore it. The two Senators are far from standing upon the same platform in this matter.—*Sun.*

The Connersville(Ind.) Examiner doesn't see through a glass darkly: We look on Senator Morton as one of the men of the past, having no thoughts to present for the good of the people, or new measures for the sustenance of the Republic. He may decry the farmers' movement, he may say that the Democratic party is dead and that the Republican party is the only one alive, but he will find by the October election that things have considerably changed since the era of the war, and that any party entitled to the support of the people must show clean hands, a pure heart, and not related to any of the grabbers or Credit Mobiliers.

We are glad to have evidence that our distinguished fellow citizen, George Francis Train still lives, and is about to return to his native land. The following cable telegram from him reached us yesterday from Europe:

"I intend establishing a Credit Foncier with a capital of ten millions.

Train."

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Train is so flush. In tight times like these there is nothing like having a little sum of ten millions or so apout you; and if Mr, Train is going to lend out the money we can assure him a most enthusiastic reception on his arrival. Only let him publish the fact beforehand, and more friends than he ever imagined will crowd about his landing-place.

RAILWAY SPEED.

The London Engineer states that the highest railway speed in the world is attained in England, and that the highest of all is reached on the Great Western railroad—the speed on the latter being given roundly as fifty miles an hour. Instances are given, however, of sixty five and seventy miles an hour, and the Engineer thinks it would be possible to lay permanent way so well, and to maintain it in such excellent order, that trains might travel on it with perfect safety at one hundred miles an hour—indeed miles upon miles of such track are now to be found on most of the great main lines, but nowhere can one hundred consecutive miles of permanent way in perfection be found; and, as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so a few hundred yards of back track would spoil, for the purpose of traveling one hundred miles an hour, a whole line. The really important question, argues the Engineer, is, Given the line and the cars fit for it, what shall the engine be like, and is it possible to construct an engine at all which, a moderately heavy train, will attain and maintain a velocity of one hundred miles an hour, on a line with no grade heavier than say one in three hundred? After a thorough examination of the question in all its bearings, the Engineer's figures prove that it is absolutely impossible to obtain a speed of one hundred miles an hour on railway if the resistance is anything like one hundred and twenty pounds per ton.

[illegible] and broker's advocates that the election of Mr. Greeley would give rise to such a want of confidence among capitalists that a general financial crash would ensue. Greeley's exposure of the Credit Mobilier alarmed them.—They feared a further exposure of the rottenness of the present money system. The disgraceful exposure of the past winter and and the subsiding of Ames, Colfax, Bingham & Co., vindicated the correctness of Mr. Greeley's views and the recent failure of the Cookes, Clews and other heavy dealers in fancy bonds shows that their fears were but too well founded—for even the countenance of the administration and the support of the national treasury could not preeent failures entailing losses of hundreds of millions. Even the election of Grant could not hide their nakedness and prevent the bubbles from bursting. The people would not heed, when these swindles were exposed last year; now that the facts have proved the prediction, will they not heed the warning?

THE CLOUDS THAT LOWER UPON THE HOUSE OF COOKE.

All hopes of solvency of either Jay Cooke & Co., orthe First National Bank are gone. The Secretary of the Treasury said yesterday that he did not think the latter would pay twenty five cents on the dollar. A gentleman well informed says that Jay Cooke & Co.'s liabilities will exceed their assets by at least four million dollars. The same gentleman says that he was told by a President of a New York bank that when it was reported that Jay Cooke & Co., had failed he was one of a committee of bank Presidents who waited upon Jay Cooke and asked him how much he needed to carry him through. Cooke replied ten millions would be amply sufficient. They offered him the money, and asked for his security, He produced Northern Pacific bonds which they of course refused. He had no others, and had to go by the board. It is certain that if the true condition of the affairs of the First National Bank could be found out, some startling things would be revealed. But the appointment of young Stanton as Receiver was made for the very purpose of preventing the truth being made public. He has been intimately associated with Cooke and Shepherd in all the Ring rascalities in this District, and there is no doubt that his appointment was secured by Shepherd.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT AND THE FUTURE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, whatever may be the temporary distress of bankers and business men, no one can doubt that the country as a whole is in a sound and safe condition. The panic, therefore, can not last long before there will be a renewal of prosperity. Our reasons for this belief are these. There will be, to all acconuts, at least 4,000,000 bales cotton in the South, which will be worth at least $90 a bale. Here is a crop worth $240,000,000, two thirds of which is exported to Great Briton. Our bread stuff and meat caops will olso be very large. The country is full of wheat, corn, hogs, beeves, butter and cheese. Of these products we sell annually $100,000,000 worth to Europe. Our petroleum wells are not exhausted, and of that article $15,000,000 has a foreign consupmtion. We have large quantilies of tobacco, rice and sugar. Will Europe, which needs and must have its share of those crops, allow them to perish or remain unconsumed because, perchance, our banks might not have the requisite money to loan? No, its gold will come here and buy them, and that will put business on its feet again. This country will never break upon such crops as were vouchsafed to us this year. There was not a particle of suspension in Nature's operations, ane she honored entirely every draft which was made upon her by those who had a right to expect that she would cash their checks. As long as the farmers, granaries are full, we are not to be ruined by the recklessness and dishonesty of railroads, bankers and extortionists.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River and Illinois Rail Road Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting, will be held at the Court House, in Columbia City, Whitley County, Indiana, on Thursday the 30th of October, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock P. M.

EDWIN F. UHL,
Secretary.

Dated October 1st. 1873.

Fall Trade!
1873.

Root & Company.

Popular Dry Goods House,

THE NEW YORK STORE

90 Columbia-st.

For the convenience of many of our coustomers who buy Fall Goods early in the season; we are opening daily
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS
in every department at very low prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description
Also a full line our celebrated "Herse Shoe"
BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS AND
BRILLIANTINES.

which we guarantee in weight, color and durability to be superior to any brand retailed in this county.

N—E—W

Fall Dress Goods,

NEW CLOKS, and SHAWLS,
NEW FALL PRINTS.-
Also our usual large and attractive stock of
DOMESTIC
COTTON
GOODS

HOUSE KEEPING DINENS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES.
JEANS & FLANNELS
—AT—

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.
Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.
FOR SALE.
Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.
FOR SALE.
One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.
FOR SALE.
Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.
FOR SALE.
Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residenc.
FOR SALE.
80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.
FOR SALE.
40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN
[illegible] & E. T.
MARTIN!
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY AND
Fancy Articles,
PATENT MEDICINES,
ALSO
Everything kept by Druggist generally.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
W. & E. T. MARTIN.

ORGAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY!
Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—
ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!
Also a full line of toys for
THE HOLIDAYS!
CLOCKS
Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,
Piano, Organ,
and all kinds of
Instruction Books!
Watches & Clocks,
Abright & Shepherd

Davenport & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMIALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,
Wall and Window Paper,
in v'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.
Agents make $12.50 per day, $75 per week.
AN ENTIRELY NEW
SEWING MACHINE
For Domestic Use.
Only Five Dollars
With the New Patent
BUTTON HOLE WORKER,
Patened June 27th, 1871.
AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand,

IT IS ALL IT IS RECCOMMENDED,

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

Mrs. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One." (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, Free of further charges, on receipt of price, Only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will establise agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale, County Rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit, furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden, Mowers, Reapers, Cultivaters, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare Seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed. "An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest prices, and can be relied upon by our readers.—*Farmers' Journal, New York.*

Not Responsible for registered Letters
Address Orders
JEROME B. HUDSON & CO.,
Corner Greenwich & Cortlandt Streets, N. Y.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, [illegible] as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License, can be given. Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Teachers do not commence their schools without license.

J. A. BARNS, Examr.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT
SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION

The great demand for sugars duriug the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.
Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best 1.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Oolong 30, 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.
Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches, 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.
Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 25c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old [illegible] for medical use [illegible] Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS. Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c, Filberts 15c [illegible] almonds 25c. TOBACCOS. Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Tw[illegible] Finecut 90c, Smoking 25, 30, best 95. SYRUPS & MOASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon $1, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Kerosene oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4.50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c, Mackerel in kits 1.25 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Job work of every description done at this office.

Work on the Cool building is progressing rapidly.

Those indebted to this office will please call and see us.

The commonest "ism" in this country—Alcoholism.

Wood chopers and wood sawers are in good demand.

A good wood sawer wanted at this office, immediately.

There were quite a number of strangers in Auburn this week.

The frost was a little too soon for the corn crop in this county.

The weather for the past week has been cloudy and rainy.

Subscribe for the COURIER, the best paper in the county.

The Firemen of Fort Wayne, had their annual parade on last Monday.

Captain Jack and his companions were all hung last Friday.

The spile driver is in position to drive spiles at the bridge east of town.

Go to Bill Edgerton for a nice clean shave. Bill understands his business·

There was a very heavy frost last Tuesday morning. It made the bickory nuts fly.

The Dedication of the Odd Fellows new Hall, will take place next Wednesday, Oct. 15th.

The *Daily Bulletin* is the name of the spicy little sheet, published during the Fair at Waterloo.

Miller & Casebeer have been opening out a fine stock of new goods this week just arrived.

The billiard saloon has opened up again, and is crowded every night as usual with lovers of the game.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the Millionery trade. Inquire two doors north of the Auburn House.

The Auburn Amateur Dancsing Club will hold a meeting next Saturday night, Oct 11th. All the members are requested to be present.

Farmers are beginning to haul in their wood for winter use. Its handy to have around the house, especially when it is very cold.

There will be a grand social dance at Waterloo, to-night. Tickets one dollar and a half. Supper to order. A grand time is expected.

Don't forget to buy your meals at the dining room of the M. E. Church, of Waterloo, during the Fair. Invest your money in a good cause.

The plasterers are putting on the white coat in the Ensly Block. The persons who are to occupy them, are waiting patiently for them to say, move in.

When you want any ladies or gents hosiery made to order, call on Geo· Q. Mallory & Co's., Hosiery factory, Auburn. Their work is first class in every respect.

Dr. S. Clay Todd, of No. 4 East Columbia Street, Fort Wayne, is probably meeting with the best success of any physician in the Western States.—*Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel.*

The *New Era* says:—Judge Tousley has a contract for building five miles of fence on each side of the railroad—commencing at Hickory street in Albion, and extend. west.

The bridge opposite Mader's on the road to Waterloo, is in a bad condition, and teams are forced to the side into a terrible mud hole, in order to pass· An hour would suffice to repair it.

For three days past the weather has been beautiful, and the fair at Waterloo is in full blast. The prospects are that a much greater degree of success will be reached this year than last.

Howes Circus and Menagerie exhibits at Butler on the 14th, and Waterloo on the 15th. We have been told by one whom we know to be reliable that it has the best menagerie and circus now traveling.

A very eloquent and able sermon was preached by Rev. A. Cone, of the M· E Church, last Sunday evening, on the death of Mr. Meese's little son. It was an affecting sermon, and brought tears from many eyes present.

Mr. Lauferty has gone after a large stock of goods for his popular clothing establishment, for fall and winter wear. Look out for a large assortment in a few days, and call in and get equipped for the winter.

The prospects are now that there will be a large attendance at the Dedication next Wednesday. This being the case, it will be expected that the citizens here will give precedence at the table to our visiting brethren.

with our musical talent was so pleasant and agreeable last winter, writes that he will be with us again about the 20th of this month. He intends getting up classes here and at surrounding points, and we trust that he will meet with success.

One morning last week, the proprietor of the Auburn House, was surprised when he awakened, to find about twenty-five wagons and buggies standing in front of the Hotel. Some one thought to play a joke on the new proprietor, who had just taken possession. It took considerable time to draw them away.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—Bennet Hixon, living in Butler township, went to a field fo his horses last Monday morning, when he received a kick upon the head that knocked hem insensible for sometime. He came to, however, and went home where it was found he had received severe but not dangerous wounds.

The mammoth engine for the Hub and Spoke factory was placed in position last Monday. It was manufactured at Murray's Foundry, at Fort Wayne, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship.

The machinery from Hicksville has been brought over, and the buzzing of machines may be heard in that establishment inside of two weeks.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. gave our place a visit last week, doubtless in response to that committee that waited upon his father last spring. The old gentleman being too busy doubtless with the late panic, sent his son. The late election of officers of the Wabash road, cuts off the Lake Shore connection to St Louis, and who knows but our little Eel River may be used to restore to it this connection.

Young men, touch not the wine-cup for it bitteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. We saw quite a number of young men last Saturday night in a state of intoxication, who looked as if they might make good and industrious men some day. Should they keep on in this way, the probabilities are, that they will be received with hospital hands to to drunkard's grave. Touch not the wine cup.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.—Just arrived, a large invoice of dry goods, of the latest and most beautiful styles. Messrs. Miller & Casebeer, are now opening another fine stock of new goods, which have been received this week. In fact they manifest such good taste and judgement in their selections, that they have been compelled to go east the second time this fall. Another reason for their large trade is, they keep no shoddy, but handsome and desirable goods of every shade and style. Go and see them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little boy of Mr. Isaac Ditmars, residing a short distance south of town, was instantly killed by a fall from a hickory tree last Thursday· He had ascended the tree once, and came down on account of dizziness, and the women who were with him, urged him not go up again. After resting awhile he tried it again, and when up in the tree, lost his hold, it is thought, by becoming dizzy, and fell, striking his side on a log, and living but a few moments afterward. It was a sad bereavement, and should serve as a warning. He was buried on Friday.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, for October, has thrust its cheery little self into our presence. It brings to us the treasures it has been gathering the past month, and all are deserving of notice. There is pretty engraving of the chromo YOSEMITE, which the publisher is offering as a premium—which it would be well for all our readers to examine—as it gives a very accurate idea, save in size and coloring, of what the chromo YOSEMITE is.

Price of the Magazine, One Dollar year,—with chromo, One Dollar and a Half—Address

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE,
Newburgh, N. Y.

Under the new law taxes can be paid in two installments. That is, one half becomes due and can be paid by the third Monday of April, without penalty. The other half must be paid on or before the 15ts day of November. The first installment, however, must include the entire amount of the road tax. Should any taxpayer fail to pay the first installment, including all his road tax, by the time specified, then and in that case, the entire amount of his tax becomes due, with penalty and interest attached. It is important then, that every tax-payer should bear in mind that to save penalty, he *must* pay one half his tax on the duplicate of 1873, by the third Monday in April.

The editor of the Steuben *Republican* has been visiting Butler, and he says:

Butler in DeKalb county has taken a new lease of life, and building is going on rapidly, and the buildings are of the most substantial kind. The new passenger depot and elevator are the largest between Chicago and Toledo, and the Round House and Machine shops are to be of brick.

Stiefel & Ochs are erecting a large store building on their old site, and in the mean time have removed a few doors further north. This firm are doing the leading business in the merchantile line.

S. J. Moore has leased the Sargent House, and is keeping up the reputation the house attained while under the administration of Ed. Sargent.

The DeKalb county Teachers' Institute, will be held in Auburn, commencing on Monday, November 10th, 1873, and continuing in session five days. Accommodations will be provided for all who come.

Let us have the largest attendance ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. No teacher can afford to be absent from the county Institute.

JAMES A. BARNES,
County Superintendent.

Death of C. C. Clark.

We regret to announce the death of C. C. Clark, County Surveyor, which took place last Saturday morning near Leo, Allen County. The deceased lingered for a long time at the verge of the grave, with that terrible affliction typhoid fever. He was, at the time of his death, in his 23d year, and gave much promise of a future useful life. He had taken great pains to educate himself under trying circumstances, only to be cut off in the flower of his manhood. He possessed a genial disposition, was quiet and unassuming, and had the respect and well wishes of all who knew him, as the family have now their sympathy.

This is not dun says the Laporte *Herald* but a little piece of advice for the good of the community—payees and payers. Now that crops have been gathered, and grain is being marketed and the proceeds in the form of greenbacks are filling up a great many lank pocket-books, the following, which we clip from an exchange, is especially applicable:

"Let debts be cleared off as rapidly as possible, and if the dry goods merchant, the groceryman or the professional man has been "carrying you through till after harvest," by all means, if the thing is possible, square your accounts now, and thus enable those who must make their payments evere thirty days, to escape from possible embarrassment. This is only just, and should make an honest effort to meet these demands."

The Dedication.

The occasion of the Dedication of the Odd Fellows Hall at this place next Wednesday, promises to be a grand affair. Responses are being received from various lodges, signifying their intention to be present. Fort Wayne, Bryan, Ohio, Maysville, Freemont, Angola, and lodges along the Eel River Road will be here· Special trains will run on both roads to this place. The trains run just right for those along the Air Line west, and no doubt Kendallville and Ligonier will be well represented.

We give the following as the programme for the occasion:

At 10 A. M.—Meeting of all Lodges and Members at the Hall.

11 A. M.—Forming Procession, according to to the rules of the Order, and the march to the Court House.

11½ A. M.—The following exercises will be observed:

- 1st. Singing by the Choir.
- 2d. Prayer by the Chaplain.
- 3d Singing by the Choir.
- 4th. Address by Rev. A. Marine of Fort Wayne.
- 5th. Singing.
- 6th. Music by the Band.

RECESS FOR DINNER.

At 12½ P. M.—Public Services of Dedication of the Hall, by Grand Master Platt and J. Wise, of Fort Wayne.

4 P. M.—Address by Grand Secretary B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis.

BENEDICTION.

The prospects are that we will have a large attendance here that day, and we hope our citizens will do all they can for their entertainment. It is designed to give a grand public dinner to the fraternity, and there will have to be a liberal donation of eatables upon the part of all. The fraternity have struggled hard against adversity, and a little assistance of this kind will be of incalculable benefit. A committee will wait upon our citizens for that purpose, and we trust there will not be one to refuse. The Rev. Mr, Marine, of Fort Wayne, will deliver the regular address, and from what we know of his ability, it will be a fine one. The public are cordially invited to be present at the ceremonies.

Court Proceedings.

Geo W Rowe vs John Roop et al, pet. to sell realty, sale ordered.

S C Evans vs Levi C Little et al complaint, sale of property ordered.

F F Buchanan vs Wenzel Ernest et al, partition, sale ordered.

Saml F Hanner vs John Zull et al, foreclosure, judgment for foreclosure.

Laura Shelton vs David Shelton, divorce, granted.

State ex rel E Hammon vs Cyrus Brandeberry, bastardy, judgment for $400.

Francis C Dugan vs Wm D Dugan, divorce, continued.

William Zirkles vs J C Wycoff et al, foreclosure, judgment for plaintiff $834-25.

Waterloo Lodge No 221 I O O F vs A B Shirts et al, foreclosure, continued.

Henry Deist vs Elmore Wyatt et al, attachment, dismissed.

George Thomos vs Louisa McDonald et al, partition, order to sell.

Birdall Manf'g Co vs Samuel F Hil, complaint, judgment for plaintiff.

James Comeskey vs Samuel Mauer, complaint, settled.

Thomas Nelson vs Rebecca Simmons et al, pet. to sell realty, order to sell.

T D Gross vs Mary A Robbins et al ap.

John L Davis et al vs Dennis Bender, Certified by justice, continued.

Sophia Bonham vs John L Bonham, divorce, granted.

John Morey vs T D Meese et al, complaint, judgment for plaintiff $125.82.

S C Evans vs John McClelleh et al, foreclosure, dismissed.

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co vs James Dirbin, complaint, settled.

Wm J Budd vs H C Higgins et al, complaint continued.

W L Carnahan et al vs J M Rex et al, complaint, judm'nt for plaintiff $176.54.

Isaac Ditmar vs Benj Nickerson, complaint, judgment for plaintiff $110.30.

Eleaner Ernest vs J L Penny et al, complaint, continued.

Sate of Indiana ex rel Rachel Witteland vs W Krouty, bastardy, dismissed.

Robert Bell et al vs Benj Bowman, foreclosure, judgment for plaintiff.

Elizabeth Griffith vs Reuben Lent, complaint, continued.

G I Patterson vs A S Leas et al, injunction, rule to answer.

Andrew Fenier et al vs H Heist, complaint, continued.

A W Hall vs Susan Hall, et al pet to sell realty, passed.

S S Saunders vs A J Little et al, complaint, rule to answer.

Isaac Klinger vs Robert Bell complaint, rule to answer.

J A Matson et al vs Philip Morell et al injunction, dismissed.

Howard Griswold vs G W Gordon et al, complaint, judgment for plaintiff $87.52.

James Griswold vs G V Gordon et al, complaint, judgment $233.13.

J k Troutman et al vs J W Case et al, foreclosure, judgment for plaintiff.

Charles Grimm vs W I Work, complaint, judgment for plaintiff $85.30.

Miceael McLaughlin vs A W Hall et al, foreclosure, continued.

Henry Devore vs Elizrbeth Heist, insanity.

D W Harner vs J A Miller, complaint, judgement for plaintiff.

William Ferrier vs J D Bell et al, complaint judgement for plaintiff, $133.10.

Grover & Baker sewing Machine Co vs John Carr, judgment for plaintiff, $60.11

Lewis Heiges vs Margaret Slents, relief of surety new bond ordered.

E H Wright et al vs John Plow et al, foreclosure ruled to answer·

1st National Bank of Kendalville vs Marshall Hale et al, complaint, continued.

Susannah Camp vs John Camp, divorce granted.

Notice of Insolvency.

DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873. In matter of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, John A. Campbell, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given that at the September Term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the estate of John S. Campbell, was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Administrator.

Dated Oct. 3d, 1873.
ROSE & HEYMAN,
Att'ys for Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County, } Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term, 1873, Waterloo Lodge, No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, versus Albert B. Shirts, Nancy E. Shirts, John Wood.

Now comes the said defendant John Wood, by L. J. Blair, his Attorney, and files a cross complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Albert B. Shirts and Nancy E. Shirts, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendants, Albert B. Shirts and Nancy E. Shirts, that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

SEAL. Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of October, 1873.

J. R. LANNING,
Clerk.

To THE ELECTORS

OF

DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA.

In pursuance of an order to me directed from the clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, as follows, to-wit:

STATE OF INDIANA,
DeKalb County. }

To the Sheriff of DeKalb County:

You are commanded to give due and lawful notice that an election will be held by the qualified voters of said county at the usual places of holding elections in the various Townships and Precincts in said county, on the second Tuesday of October, 1873, for the purpose of electing one Prosecuting Attorney for the 35th Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana, composed of the counties of Steuben, DeKalb and Noble.

Said election to be held pursuant to and in accordance with Section Eighty-two, of an act of the Legislature of Indiana, approved March 6th, 1873, for the election of Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys in certain cases.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said court, at Auburn, this 2d day of Sept. 1873

Seal.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk,
DeKalb Circuit Court

I certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of a notice of the election to be held in DeKalb County, Indiana, on the second Tuesday of October, 1873, delivered to me by the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court, under the seal thereof.

W L. MEESE,
Sheriff DeKalb County. Ind.

deg 23d, 1873.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colordo, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine day coaches and Pulman Sleepers from St. Louis to points in the west, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi, and its connections with roads further west are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is so complnted and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R· via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Tompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigrtaion Turning.

Cheep Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all climates soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck. Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE;

Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material; and in order to introduce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

100,000
Sunday School Workers,
SHOULD SEND FOR
"GEMS OF PRAISE"
THIRTY FOUR PAGES,
Music Excellent, Mostly New,
A Long Needed Book.
Price 5 cents, or 6 cents Postpaid, and $5 per hundred.
Published by D. H. Baldwin & Co.
Dealers in Pianos and Organs,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 19 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

Will all use Meridian Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

Ft.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
P.Ft.W.&C.R.R. 12-8-26 or 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
T.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s FAST or C.F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-26

NORTH EASTERN INDIANA
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!
D. D. SNYDER,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Agricultural Machinery.

Reapers
Mowers,
Thrashers.
Plows,
Straw-Cutters
Horse-Rakes,
Wagons,
Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.
D. D. SNYDER.

LOVE AND MONEY.

A Medley.

"When love and all the world were young,"
Oh! golden age by the poet sung;
For though it exist but on mythic page,
'Tis a fiction pleasant, this golden age;
Now love and the world are grown cunning and old,
And the golden age is the age of gold!
And, oh! the blue,
That deep, clear blue,
In the eyes of the Cupid whom once we knew
Happy, careless, sunny and true,
Is tinged by the prevalent aureate hue.
There is something wrong with this gossamer wings,
Which hang like wretched bedraggled things;
There rests a cloud on his visage fair,
A golden cloud—but gold is care;
And as for the heart, that symbol old
Of love he carried—'tis turned to gold!

A ring is made, let the fight begin,
Who are the combatants? Which will win?
And well-bred speculation is rife
As to the genuine odds in the strife.
Money-bags versus the lady's pet,
That is the match; now, who will bet?
A curious crowd
Is gathered there,
And the champions, too,
An ill-matched pair;
One all buoyant with hope and youth,
Fondly dreaming that love and truth
Can outweigh half a million;
The other a strange, mishappen weight,
But looking as if he meant to fight,
Void of each possible manly grace,
With yellow eyes and jaundiced face,
Like a liverless Indian civilian.
But, oh! for the hopes of the youthful knight
Whom daughters love and duennas slight,
But whose purse has scarcely a stray "bob;"
'Tis weight and substance carry the day,
And naught will avail in the coming fray;
Or love or beauty, or youth or health.
'Tis the longest or odds on the man whose wealth
Is the wealth of a Bengal nabob.
And she, the lovely, expectant fair,
The prize of battle, sits calmly there,
Like the bride of classic story,
What time in famed Æolia's land
There fought, by the river's gold strand,
'Gainst the river-god's strength and glory,
Alcmena's son,
Who conquering, won
The Princess Dejanira.
Yes; there she sits, the *insouciante* fair,
With unflushed brow, and with golden hair,
And, as to her whole attire, a
Girl of the period, skilled in the art
Well to dissemble each throb of heart.

A few more rounds and the battle is o'er;
Money-bag victor—would you more?
And the social critics of the fray
Forejudged aright the fate of the day;
As for the girl of the period, she
Bows to society's just decree.
Does she see, through a mist of tears,
The buried hopes of her girlish years?
Or do her eyes grow heavy and dim
The while her heart flies back to *him*?
Murmured sadly her lips his name?
Bodes her bosom of sin and shame?
Trembles her soul, that thought beside—
An unloved husband, a venal bride?
What of it? girls of the period sing,
"Mammon is Hymen, and Moneybag king."

A ROMANCE IN A NUT-SHELL.

[From Cassell's Magazine.]

A. Berton? Who can she be? Surely I ought to remember her, since she seems to recollect me so well; for it is an awkward thing, this, to get a letter from a lady, written in a familiar sort of way, talking of "old times" and "years ago," asking my advice, and wanting me to go and see her, and I unable to remember.

By the bye, I suppose it *is* a lady. Let me look again at the letter; yes, it must be. The handwriting is certainly not a man's, neither is the composition. Listen to this for instance: "I am emboldened to write to you on the strength of old times, and because, if you are as kind-hearted, generous, and indulgent as you used to be, you will readily forgive an old friend, whose recollections of you are so happy and so pleasing. Do you remember the time we spent at that most primitive of all villages? how you taught me German? Young lady, did I say? Well, of course, it must have been a young lady. I wonder what she was like—tall or short, dark or fair? What was her name, too? She signs herself, "A Berton." Let me see, what names begin with A—Annie, Arabella, Alice, Avice, Adele—ah, wait—I have some faint notion of some one, very long ago—twenty years, and perhaps more, and I think she was called Adele—Adele Berton; yes, that sounds like a name I have heard before. But where did I see her? Primitive village, sea-shore, and I a young fellow of one or two and twenty? Yes—I have it; surely I went to Vignelles once, when it was nothing but a collection of fishing huts, long before it became a fashionable watering-place? Of course I did, and it was there I saw Adele Berton. How could I be so stupid as to forget it? How could I forget Adele? Who was she? Why, simply the loveliest girl I ever saw. I wonder what she is like now? Describe her to you? tell you all abopt it? With pleasure, as far as I can, only let me collect my thoughts a little, and think how it all came about—it was so long ago. Yes, I begin to recollect now; I dare say it will come back to me as I tell you. Shall I begin at the beginning?

It must have been at least twenty years ago that I received a letter from a friend, asking me to join him in Algiers, where he had gone for his health, and giving me such a description of the place as he thought would tickle my artistic fancy. I did not care much about going, but I wanted a change; so I wrote and told him that perhaps I would come; and I did actually set out, and got as far as Calais. There I ran against an old acquaintance, who persuaded me to remain a day or two, and there, as Calais and Algers were equally indifferent to me, I came to a halt at the commencement of my journey.

Eventually I might perhaps have gone on, if I had not taken a long walk to a charming, unsophisticated little village, called Vignelles, buried in a valley close to the sea-shore. Everything was so picturesque that I immediately said to myself, "This is a thousand times better than Algiers or Calais, and here I'll stay."

I had been walking nearly all day, and was hot, tired, and dusty, and the place seemed intensely inviting. As it was nothing but a cluster of fishing-cottages, it seemed to offer but small chance of accommodation; but luckily I did succeed in making arrangements for bed and board in one of them, and the next week found me quite settled down as an amateur fisherman in the most rustic and patriarchal little spot you ever saw.

I have seldom seen handsomer women than the fish girls of Vignelles, with their broad, full chests and muscular limbs, bright black eyes and thick, wayward hair, to say nothing of their rich brown complexions and glowing cheeks, that would have shamed many a young lady whose hands have never touched anything rougher than silk, and whose notion of work is crochet or Berlin wool.

I had spent two or three weeks at Vignelles, and was fast becoming accustomed to its rough, almost savage life, when fortunately I made acquaintance with a brother artist, who, though much older than myself, was most sympathetic in taste and feeling, and with whom I quickly became friends. Unluckily, he did not live in Vignelles, but about two miles distant, in a solitary little house on the cliff, commanding, however, a view of the sea.

It was there I first saw Adele. She was his only child, and the idol of his heart. I seem to see her now, as I saw her then for the first time. I thought her the most beautiful girl upon the face of the earth. I can't tell you the color of her hair and eyes, for they were a mystery to me. I think her eyes must have been brown, but they often looked quite black—as black as her eyebrows and eyelashes; and as for her hair, it was all shades of gold, red, russet-brown and black. I really do not recollect about her features, except that they were beautiful; nor how tall she was, except that I was taller; nor whether she was plump or thin, but only that she was perfect. She was perfect, too, in disposition, as amiable and unselfish as she was lovely. She was clever, too, without being highly accomplished. She used to sing to us of an evening, in her sweet girlish voice, quaint old ditties or simple ballads; she could draw and paint, cook a little, row a boat—in fact, do almost anything. She helped her mother in the house, and yet was her father's constant companion. She was always thinking for others—never for herself—and was withal as light-hearted and blithesome as a girl of sixteen or seventeen ought to be.

She was friends with me at once, and before many days were over, it seemed to be a settled thing that the little house on the cliff was open to me—I was free to come and go as I pleased.

The days glided away very quickly. Six weeks or two months had passed, and at the end of that time I was obliged to acknowledge to myself that I had done a very foolish thing. I had fallen terribly in love with Adele.

It was a very foolish thing, for I was poor and entirely dependent on my own exertions, and at that time my professional talents were by no means appreciated. Monsieur Berton was, I knew, far from rich, and Adele was little more than a child. Still, the fact remained, and I was helpless to extricate myself.

The worst of it was that she herself seemed quite unconscious of it, and by her very innocence only made matters worse. During all this time we had grown very intimate, and it seemed quite natural that we should be together nearly all day; neither Monsieur nor Madame Berton made any objection, but allowed us to walk and talk as much as we pleased. I suppose they completely trusted Adele—as Adele completely trusted me; indeed, I very soon discovered this, partly from her manner, and partly through intuition. She would talk to me quite openly, and even confidingly, asking my advice and opinion on various subjects, and she treated me with familiarity that showed her unsuspicion by its very openness. Of course, I treated her in the same way. I could not do otherwise. To have been formal or indifferent was impossible; to have ventured to make love to her would have seemed to me like abusing a privilege and betraying a trust. I am very glad now to think that I never allowed myself to say anything to her that from our intimacy was not perfectly excusable.

In the meantime the days passed on, and I grew more and more in love with her. I felt that something ought to follow. But what? Of course, the wisest thing I could have done was to go immediately away; but that was far easier said than done. The fascination was too strong for me. I could not resolve to voluntarily say good-by to Adele. I seemed to see her sweet face looking up sorrowfully and pleadingly into mine, and to hear her soft musical voice, as she begged me to stay, even for a little longer. "No, no," said I to myself. "I can't go—at least, not just yet." So I stayed on, and put off the evil day, and gave myself up entirely to the pleasure of Adele's society. How long this might have lasted it is impossible to say, if suddenly the end had not some.

This was how it was. One morning I went as usual to the Bertons. I found nobody in the garden, so I pushed open the door of the house and went in. All was silent, there was no trace of any one. This was very unusal; Monsieur Berton was generally in the garden, and Madame Berton or Adele in the little room dignified by the name of parlor. I was puzzled, and was just going to call out when I remembered a little back room which Madame Berton sometimes used as a work-room. I looked in, and saw Adele lying huddled up on the couch, weeping bitterly. I sprang forward, and kneeling by her, entreated her to tell me the cause of her grief. At first she only shook her head, and continued to cry; but after a time she grew calmer, and tried to speak.

"Tell me what it is," I urged; "perhaps I can help you; you may trust me, indeed you may."

"I know, I know," answered she; "you are so kind, but in this you can be no help."

"At least, tell me," repeated I—"is your father or mother ill? What is it?"

I placed myself at her side on the sofa, and stole my arm around her waist. It was an irresistible impulse, but I am glad to remember that she did not notice it, her mind seemed quite absorbed by her trouble. I could not imagine what it was, and certainly never suspected that it would so nearly affect me, so I continued to persuade her to confide in me.

"Do not be afraid, Adele; if you only knew how it grieves me to see you so unhappy? Tell me, my——" I was going to say something much tenderer, when she stopped me by putting both her hands on my shoulders, and said:

"Dear friend, I will tell you, for I know you will pity and be sorry for me, as I should be for you if you were in trouble. My poor Rudolph is very ill, dying perhaps; he prays to see me, and we have not got the money to go to him. He is in Rome, you know, a long way from here, and it would cost a great deal of money to get there. We would sell anything, I would give anything to go to him. Oh! to think he is so far away, dying even, and I so helpless here. And I would give the world to see him, to touch him, to hear his voice, only once again before he dies. It is cruel, cruel—I shall go mad. Oh, Rudolph, my dear, dear love!"

She bursted into a passion of crying, and starting up, walked up and down the room, wringing her hands piteously.

I sat stupefied, as if I had been struck by a blow. This was the end of my dream; she had no brother; this Rudolph was—well, I had been an idiot.

I don't remember what I said or did after that, but I believe I muttered some sympathizing words and then walked mechanically out of the house, and back to Vignelles. When I got there I examined my little store of money, and deducting only what was absolutely necessary, put the rest in an envelope, and sent it to Monsieur Berton with a few lines of regret that I was suddenly obliged to return to England, and begging him to accept the money as a loan, if he would not do so as a gift, in token of my friendship and sympathy. Then I went straight away from Vignelles without leaving any address, and from that day to this I have heard nothing more of the Bertons. I tried hard to forget Adele, and after a time I succeeded.

Aut I do wonder if she is as charming now as she was then; let me see, she must be how old? Seventeen and twenty make thirty-seven; and I am forty-two. I suppose that poor fellow Rudolph died, or anyhow she could not have married him, as her name is still Berton. He might have been her cousin, you say, or some other relation of the same name? Very true; but if she is not married, and is as nice as ever, perhaps—well, however, I may as well go and see her. And I did.

It may interest some people to know that she is looking over my shoulder as I write this, and that she thinks no more need be said on the subject.

K. Kemble

Extirpation of Banditti.

One of the most ferocious and successful of the brigand chiefs who had been for many years the terror of Sothern Italy has at last been hunted down and his band dispersed. This company of marauders does not appear to have been very numerous, being only nine persons, but their chief, Manzi, had pursued his depredations so long and with such uniform good fortune that dread of power gave him the population of entire villages as passive, if not active sympathizers. Fortunately he had lately to do with a Prefect who found out the safest and the readiest way of dealing with such men. The Prefect or Salerno did not encumber his movements with a formidable military force, so as to give warning of its approach whenever it went; he treated Manzi as a wild beast to be tracked to its lair and shot down by any sportsman lucky enough to get within reach. The brigand and his followers, after various doublings, were fairly caught in the toils, when that happened which has so often occurred to experienced tiger or bear hunters in India and elsewhere. Manzi and his men, brought to bay, turned fiercely on their pursuers and sold their lives as dearly as they could. They killed one gendarme and wounded three others, six of themselves and their leader perishing in the struggle. With the extirpation of this scourge the province of Salerno is now free from the incubus of brigandage, and the worst legacy of its former vicious and corrupt rule has been cast aside.

Keeping Faith.

Sir William Napier was one day taking a long country walk, when he met a little girl about 5 years old sobbing over a broken bowl. She had dropped and broken it, in bringing it back from the field to which she had taken her father's dinner, and said she would be beaten on her return home for having broken it. As she said this, a sudden gleam of hope seemed to cheer her. She innocently looked up into Sir William's face and said: "But you can mend it, can't you?" He explained that he could not mend the bowl, but the trouble he could overcome by the gift of a sixpence to buy another. However, on opening his purse it was empty of silver, and he promised to meet his little friend on the same spot at the same hour next day, and to bring sixpence with him; bidding her meanwhile to tell her mother she had seen a gentleman who would bring her the money for a bowl next day. The child, entirely trusting him, went on her way comforted. On his return home he found an invitation awaiting him to dine in Bath the following evening to meet some one whom he especially wished to see. He hesitated for some little time, trying to calculate the possibilities of giving the meeting to his little friend of the broken bowl and still be in time for the dinner party at Bath, but finding this could not be, he wrote to decline accepting the invitation, on the plea of a "previous engagement," saying, "I cannot disappoint her; she trusted me."

A Penetrating Splinter.

The Carson (Cal.) *Appeal* relates the following singular accident: Henry Charron, a Canadian Frenchman, was working over the anvil of the round house the other day, when the man who was working with him struck with his sledge-hammer upon a piece of red-hot steel, from which a splinter flew up and pierced Charron in the neck just above the collar-bone, sinking half an inch below the surface. He had fortitude enough to attempt the only relief possible under the circumstances. He seized the red-hot steel and tried to pull it out with his fingers; but he failed to extract it then, and had to make a second endeavor, which was more successful. He drew the steel out and took away its form burnt on the line of his hand where he had grasped it. The artery under the collar-bone (sub-clavian) had been reached and burnt into by the hot steel, and as this was removed the blood flowed profusely. During the afternoon Charron was lying in bed with no sign of the puncture on his neck except an inflamed spot, where the steel had entered. He seemed to feel no pain from it except when he exerted the muscles of his neck in moving, or when he breathed heavily.

Dr. Whitmore, the medical officer of the parish of Marylebone, London, where typhoid fever has recently broken out, has suggested the propriety of enjoining the milk companies from selling milk at present, as it is almost certain, from evidence in hand, that the disease has been occasioned by impurities in the water with which the companies diluted their milk. There is no objection to adulterating milk in London, but the adulterating fluid must not be of a kind which gives rise to typhoid fever.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

Cincinnati Jews talk of taking off their hats in church hereafter.

There is in Switzerland, on an average, one journal for 6,479 inhabitants.

Paris has 115,000 paupers, a much larger number in proportion to its population than London.

Dry paint is removed by dipping a swab with a handle in a strong solution of oxalic acid. It softens it at once.

It is stated that the use of tar as a preventive against potato disease is attended with the most satisfactory results.

Upward of 8,000,000 copies of the penny edition of "Pilgrim's Progress" are said to have been sold by the English Book Society.

Joaquin Miller rides in Hyde Park, London, in his Mexican vauquero costume, with white sombrero, covered with cords and tassels.

The London *Times* keeps a "libel suit lawer," and he has carried the paper through thirteen suits without judgment being rendered against it.

A strange and fatal disease has become very prevalent in Utah, producing great consternation. Patients die in a few hours. The disease resmbles fever.

The suit of Elizabeth Parker against the Boston and Albany Railroad Company for personal damages has resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $19,500.

The most accurate estimates state that China possesses coal fields to the extent of over 400,000 square miles, one province (Shausi) having no less than 31,000 square miles with veins from 12 to 30 feet in thickness.

The value of the property assessed for taxation in England, in 1872, was nearly £500,000,000. Industrial incomes had increased from £189,024,567 in 1871, to £202,905,367 in 1872, and other incomes in similar ratio.

Grocers in cities are using postal cards for a new purpose. They send out to their patrons postal cards upon which orders for goods may be written, and they will be delivered to order without extra cost to the purchasers.

Baltimore is probably the greatest fruit packing country in the world. There are millions of dollars invested in the businesss, and many thousand bushels of peaches are canned every year. One firm is said to pack 25,000 cans per day.

Mr. Edward Robinson, who was the first man to officiate as a railway conductor, is now living in Utah. He is now 66 years old, and at the age of 22 he was the first of the six men selected to run trains on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, the first railway ever built.

The prospects of a large beet-root yield may prevent any very extraordinary rise in the price of sugar in Europe in the course of the present year, but the article is so cheap that, even in the midst of a general financial crisis on the continent, it could hardly be seriously affected.

It is reported that an immense iron manufacturing firm in England purposes removing its entire machinery to this country, and locating its works on the Delaware, at Philadelphia, the removal being prompted by the scarcity and consequent rise in the price of coal in England.

Recent geological surveys of the new Territories of the Far West have revealed the very important fact that the known coal deposits of the Rocky Mountain region extend over an area of upward of 250,000 square miles, in strata varying from five to thirty-five feet in thickness.

Stamonium, known also as Jamestown (corrupted into jimson) weed, is an effective remedy for snake bites, and will cure them even some days after they are inflicted. The weed should be applied in the form of a poultice. In the absence of any other remedy, cauterizing the part with a live coal is good, especially for horses and cattle.—*Scientific American.*

How to Approach Strange Dogs.

In approaching strange dogs, it is best to notice the eyes. The highest authority we know of states that when a dog is angry or excited the pupil is always dilated, and that with ordinary animals this sign may be implicitly depended on, and that by waiting till the pupil is again contracted they may be approached in safety. Some breeds, however, such as the bull-terrier and St. Bernard, are of very uncertain temper, and will sometimes snap without any warning. With all such it is well to be cautious; but when approaches become necessary, coolness without presumption is the best policy. If you are afraid, do not appear to be so if you can help it, and the probability is that the brute will submit. But it is best never to approach a large strange dog till you know his disposition; we have known sad results from want of caution in this respect. Savage dogs are best killed and out of the way. But they are the exception; the rule is affection the most unbounded, devotion the most absolute, fidelity the most inviolable, obedience most perfect; and all this, if you will, you may have in your dog.—*Cassell's "Household Guide."*

Infant Mortality.

During the year 1868, 23,198 children under one year of age died by convulsions in England, the number of births being 786,858—one in thirty-four. In the same year the births in Scotland were 115,514, and only 312 infants under one year—one in 370—fell victims to convulsions. This striking difference in the mortality statistics of the two countries is accounted for in a report of the Scottish Registrar-General by the difference between the English and the Scottish modes of rearing infants. "The English," he writes, "are in the habit of stuffing their babies with spoon-meat almost from birth, while the Scotch, excepting in cases where the mother is delicate, or the child is out nursing, wisely give nothing but the mother's milk till the child begins to cut its teeth." The statistics of infantile deaths from diarrhea may also be adduced as an argument in favor of the Scottish system. In England more than twice as many infants die of this disorder than in Scotland.

On comparing these statistics with those of the last United States census, it will be seen that the chances of life for infants in their first year are far more favorable in this country than in England, though not so favorable as in Scotland. In the year ending May 31, 1870, there were born in the United States 1,100,475 children. Of these there died, during the same year, 4,863 by convulsions, and 1,534 by diarrhea, or one in 236 from the former cause, and one in 724 from the latter. In England the deaths from diarrhea amounted to 138 in 100,000 infants, and in Scotland to 66 in the same number. It will be seen, on computation, that the proportion of deaths from this cause are by a very small fraction less in the United States than in Scotland. But now are we to attribute these very creditable results to our more rational system of rearing children, or to the better social condition of the population here?—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Great St. Louis Tunnel.

One of the grandest undertakings ever begun in St. Louis is the construction of the railroad tunnel from the western approach of the great bridge along Washington avenue and Eighth street to Clark avenue. The tunnel from Third street to Clark avenue, to connect our Eastern and Western railroads, is to be 4,000 feet in length, with an open approach of 900 feet walled in. Work was begun on this gigantic enterprise last November, but owing to an inclement winter very little progress was made until about the middle of March, at which time actual work seems to have commenced, and the work done from that time to the present has been satisfactory to the most sanguine friends of St. Louis and the tunnel. The span of the arches of the tunnel, of which there are two, is fourteen feet clear, and the height seventeen feet. The arches have a depth of five length of brick springing from a wall of solid stone, whose foundation is six feet thick; the side walls are five feet thick to the spring line, above which the thickness of the line is four feet; the center wall is three feet in thickness. All the brick work and masonry is set in hydraulic cement. Ten barge loads of Grafton stone are consumed every week, and forty thousand brick each day. The various labors connected with the construction of the tunnel give employment to not less than fifteen hundred men and over two hundred teams.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Stephen Girard's Memory.

"Stephen Girard," says a writer in a Philadelphia paper, "had a remarkable memory, seldom forgetting anything to which his attention had once been called. As an instance, when, in 1793, his ship Voltaire was built, laborers were scarce, on account of a fever raging at the time, and Girard personally assisted his favorite carpenter, 'Jimmy Humphries,' in driving in the copper bolts which held the breast-hook fastening in the bow. In 1812, during the war, the Voltaire required repairing, and it was overhauled at Kensington. It was necessary to remove the copper bolts which held the fastening, in order to replace some wood work, and it became necessary to know whether the bolts had been riveted from the inner or outer side. The same carpenter, Humphries, was assisting in the repairing of the vessel, but was unable to find the bolt heads. Girard, who was standing near, smiled quietly, noticing which, Humphries asked, rather jokingly, 'Perhaps *you* know something about them, sir?' The old man laughed, and said: 'Why, Jimmy, don't you remember that hot afternoon in '93, when you and I put in those bolts? The starboard ones are riveted from the outside, and the larboard from the inside. Through all the whirling memories of that wonderful head, the old man's mind had gone back to the simple incident of nineteen years before, with perfect accuracy."

Dead Shot for Insects.

Strong alum water is a sure death to bugs of any description. Take two pounds of pulverized or of crystal alum, and dissolve in three quarts of boiling water, allowing it to remain over the fire until thoroughly dissolved. Apply, while hot, with a brush, or, what is better, use a syringe to force the liquid into the cracks of the walls or bedstead. The pulverized alum is worth 50 cents a pound, and that in crystal from 15 to 20—a cheap remedy. The latter requires a little longer time to dissolve. Of course an experiment to verify the claim above made can be made by employing a mere fraction of the quantities above named. A less perfect cure for insect pests is to scatter the powdered alum freely in places where they abide. Powdered borax scattered thinly where croton bugs and cockroaches travel or abide, will expel them at once. It is a sure expulsion for the croton insect. Almost all strong saline solutions are efficacious in the destruction of these household pests, which are both destructive and annoying, and the mixture of alum or any other material need not necessarily be hot.

The Firm of Jay Cooke & Co.

The firm of Jay Cooke & Co. originated in Columbus, Ohio. It received its consequence in the early years of the war as agent of the Government under Secretary Chase for the sale of public securities. Under Secretaries McCulloch and Boutwell, this confidence was continued. Mr. McCulloch, after his retirement from office, became a member of the London branch of the house under the name of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Under the present Administration, it has continued to enjoy all the advantages of its connection with the Government. To it was committed the first, and subsequently the second, Syndicate, by which large profits were given for exchanging 6 per cent. bonds into 5 per cents. That the firm has enjoyed a large credit because of its actual and supposed connection with the Treasury Department, is unquestionable. It is strongly suspected that this credit was abused in the sale of "7-30 bonds" of the Northern Pacific railway.

The report that the new fifty cent note is counterfeited is not true. Gen. Spinner authorizes the offer of $100 for a counterfeit note of this issue.

THE AGED PILGRIM'S STORY.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

I will not enter in;
I'll sit me down outside,
And tell you, if you'll listen, friend,
About my foolish pride,
And how my only son was lost
For the want of one true guide.

We had as fair a child
As ever blessed man's lot—
A noble, loving, truthful boy,
But willful, sir, and hot;
A bright and blooming "passion-flower"
That beautified our cot.

I, in my blindness, cried:
"The child shall choose his way;
I will not have his spirit curbed,
Or cloud his youth's fair day;
Whate'er he asks, that to him give,
Nor force him to obey."

The swift years glided on;
Our darling grew apace;
But, ah! the loving child was gone,
And had in his place
An uncurbed tyrant, all equipped
To run a lawless race.

He has nearly run his race,
And gone we know not where,
With base companions, long ago.
His mother died of care;
And now, my friend, all I can do
Is to follow him with prayer.

The old man ceased to speak,
And raised his eyes above,
Only to meet his listener's gaze
Bent on him full of love,
And the look of anguish on his face
Did the pilgrim's spirit move.

"My father! oh, my father!
Your pilgrimage is done!
The heart-felt prayers you offered up
Have heavenly answer won;
In me, rescued by saving grace,
Behold your long-lost son!"

The sire then entered in
To the cot with comforts rife;
He took his grandchild on his knee,
And kissed his son's young wife,
And remained an honored, happy guest
All the rest of his peaceful life.

Varieties.

A thorough washerwoman—Sal Soda.

A Midsummer Night's Dream—Mosquitoes.

How to keep out of hot water—Join the Baptists.

The American Holy Land—The petroleum district.

The best time for bread-making is in the hour of need.

If there is one thing a loafer doesn't deserve it is a loaf.

What is the difference between a hangman and a gambler? One ropes people in, and the other ropes people out.

While a compositor on the Montreal *Witness* was setting up an advertisement for a lost canary, the bird flew in at the office-window, "which shows the value of advertising."

The wind was damp with coming wet,
When James and blue-eyed Lizzie met;
He held a gingham o'er his head,
And to the maiden thus he said:

"Oh, lovely girl, my heart's afire
With love's unquenchable desire;
Say, dearest one, wilt thou be mine,
And join me in the grocery line?"

The maid, in accent sweet, replied:
"Jim, hold the umbrella more my side;
My bran new bonnet's getting wet—
I'll marry you, you needn't fret."

There is a livery stable keeper in Albany who won't let his horses to anybody without exacting a promise that they will drive slow. One day a youth who wanted to go to a funeral applied to the livery man for a horse. "My friend, you can have one if you'll agree to drive slow." "Well, see here, I'm going to a funeral, and I'm bound to keep up with the procession if it kills the horse."

The lady who tapped her husband gently with a fan at a party the other night, and said, "Love, it's growing late, I think we had better go home," is the same who after getting home shook the rolling-pin under his nose and said, "You infernal old scoundrel, if you ever look at that mean, nasty, calico-faced, mackerel-eyed thing that you looked at to-night, I'll bust your head wide open."

The following sentence, written out full, was lately pronounced by a Justice of the Peace in Guinnett county, Ga.: "let the prisner StaN Up. yu, sir, has bin Found Guilty, & tried uv the Offense of shutin at your Nabor. Yu shal then be took from the bar uv this court by the honoroble baleef of this court, and carryed into the adjinen county uv rok-Dale, & thar yu shall remain in Everlastin banishment forever from the honorable county of guinnett."

An absent-minded smoker named Yancy undertook to whisper something of importance in the ear of old Mr. Reynolds, Saturday, but in his absent-mindedness neglected to remove his cigar, the fire end of which was driven right into the old gentleman's ear. Mr. Reynolds jumped straight up in the air about six feet, and on coming down split Yancy's nose by a well directed blow. Yancy picked himself up, and started for home, declaring in a rage that he'd be hanged before he'd tell old Reynolds what he was going to.—*Danbury News.*

Humors of the Sanctum.

—A Western paper speaks of a new paper mill which "will be made of brick one hundred and seventy-five feet long.

—A certain editor in speaking of the miseries of Ireland, says, "Ireland's cup of misery has been for ages overflowing, and seems to be *not yet full.*"

—The Albia (Iowa) *Independent* was two days late last week. Its principal compositor had eaten twenty-three ears of corn, and the doctor didn't get him reconstructed on time.

—An editor once wrote: "We have received a basket of strawberries from Mr. Smith, for which he will receive our compliments, some of which are four inches in cicrumference."

—An editor in the country says: "Notwithstanding all that has been said about it, we wouldn't refuse our 'back pay' if some of our subscribers would come forward and proffer it, just at this particular time."

—Some malicious person having entered the office of the Kokomo (Ind. *Republican* and smashed things generally, the editor, with great urbanity, promises, if the fellow will confess, not to prosecute him. This charitable agreement, however, is somewhat qualified by the editor's expressed intention of giving the trespasser "the (no-matter-what-est) hiding any man ever got since the morning stars sang together." Was there ever such poetical pugnacity outside an epic?

Whisky and the Weed.

Intelligent physiologists and pathologists admit that all so-called medicines containing alcohol—whether they emanate from the regular pharmacopœia and are called *tinctures*, or from the Empirical Rum Mills, and are labeled "Tonics"—are essentially dangerous and destructive. The only way in which drunkenness can be arrested is by restoring the integrity of the nerves (especially the nerves of taste and the great sympathetic nerve), and purifying the animal fluids, and these objects are more certainly and swiftly accomplished by the use of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS than by any other means. Hence, probably, the opinions now so generally expressed, that this pure preparation is a sovereign remedy for the evils referred to. Should it be clearly ascertained that VINEGAR BITTERS is not only a specific for indigestion, liver disease, nervousness, scrofulous ulcers and eruptions, and a host of other disorders, but also for inebriety, thousands will rise up and call the discoverer blessed.—[Com.

A PRIVATE letter from Vienna says that the difference between the actual and anticipated receipts of the Great Exposition, as it affects all classes, will be at least 20,000,000 florins, or about $10,000,000.

THE National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America is in no respect affected by the recent suspension of the large banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. Its securities are such as are proper to a conservatively conducted Life Insurance Company, all being of the most substantial description. It holds, invested in mortgages and in Government bonds, a much larger amount than its total liabilities, and all of its other assets are worth all that they are claimed to be. It has not, and never had, a dollar of its funds invested or secured by the Northern Pacific railroad bonds or stock. It did not even have deposits with the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., or any other private banking house. The policy-holders and friends of the company need entertain no shadow of apprehension as to its permanent ability and of its future prosperity and success.—[Com.

THE SUPERIORITY of the stock used in making the Elmwood and Warwick collars, and the edges folded all around, are the reasons why they are liked better than any others.—[Com.

PEERLESS CLOTHES Wringer.

Symptoms of Liver Complaints and of Some of the Diseases Produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spot on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of throat, and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry teasing cough, with sore throat, unsteady appetite, raising of food, and a choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides; pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat, constipation, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities, rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills, alternating with hot flashes; kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness and irregularities, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability, and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. 659

A BRITISH officer, writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London *Times*, remarks: "A Cathartic Pill, manufactured by 'an American Chemist' (DR. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, Mass.,) has cured the Shah of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and thus it is in everything; we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark upon it and take the reward. DR. AYER is idolized by the court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuffbox or diamond-hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christison or Brodie—the great lights by which he shines—is known."—*New York Sunday Paper.* 52

THE *Milwaukee Monthly Magazine* for October reaches us in advance of the other monthlies. It is an excellent number of this sterling and popular magazine. The finely illustrated article on Africa is followed by attractive and entertaining stories and poems, while a practical and profusely illustrated fashion article, and readable editorials on many different topics make the book complete. This is no cheap rehash of trashy stories, but is a first-class original magazine, for one dollar a year. Send three-cent stamp for prepayment of postage, and receive a specimen copy free. Address T. J. Gilmore, Milwaukee, Wis. *

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria visited the American Agricultural Hall, at Vienna, August 22d, and was much interested in the display. The Eclipse Steel Gang Plows, exhibited by Collins & Co., of New York, particularly attracted his attention. Pointing to the seat for the driver, he said, smiling: "The American farmer is a happy individual; he knows how to get the most labor accomplished at the least possible expense of money and power. We have much to learn." The highest prize at Vienna, the Medal of Merit, was awarded to Collins & Co. for their Gang Plows.—*N. Y. Herald, Sept.* 17.

OUR READERS should be careful to notice that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this Soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

THERE is no disease flesh is heir to more troublesome to manage than rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*—[Com.

BASE-BALL is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bunged eyes, broken skins, and blistered hands. We can tell you that in all such cases, if *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is resorted to, it will reduce the swelling and stop the pain.

WE would not recommend the frequent or constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.

Two or three doses of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will cure a horse of any common cough or cold, and the very worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.—[Com.

FORTY-FIVE tons of iron are daily run into RATHBONE'S Fearless, Acorn, and other stoves, but still the demand exceeds the supply.

WE advise those desiring to become Agents for really Valuable Books to address postal card to T. Ellwood Zell, Phila., for circular

USE PRUSSING'S Celebrated White Wine Vinegar. Warranted to keep pickles. Take no other.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

Natural Decay—Protect the System.

The human body is a machine, and therefore cannot endure forever; but, like a watch or a sewing machine, it will last much longer if properly regulated and duly repaired, than if no pains were taken to keep it in order. The great object of every one who desires a long and healthy life should be to put his body in a condition to resist the life-threatening influences by which we are all more or less surrounded; and no invigorant and corrective at present known so effectively answers this purpose as the vitalizing elixir which, under the unpretending name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has been for more than twenty years the standard tonic of America. In crowded cities, where the atmosphere is contaminated with the effluvia inseparable from large populations; in marshy regions, where the soggy soil reeks with miasma; on the prairies and in the forests, where every fall the air is tainted with exhalations from rotting weeds and grasses or decomposing leaves—in short, in every locality where malaria exists, this powerful vegetable antidote is urgently needed. Fever and ague, bilious fevers, dysentery, congestion of the liver, jaundice, rheumatism, and all diseases which are generated by infected air, impure water, or sudden changes of temperature, may be averted by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with Hostetter's Bitters. Autumn is always a season of peril, especially to weak, susceptible organizations. Even the more vigorous are apt to be in some measure depressed by the humid atmosphere, loaded with deleterious gases produced by vegetable decay. The fall is a period of the year when the renovation and regulation of the living machine is peculiarly important, and the Bitters should therefore be taken daily at this critical season.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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BEEVES—Natives	9½@	12½
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FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 00 @	5 75
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CORN—Mixed Western	65 @	68
OATS	49 @	54
PORK—Mess	17 00 @	17 25
LARD	8 @	8½
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 00 @	5 60
Medium	4 00 @	5 00
Common	2 75 @	3 50
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HOGS—Live	4 15 @	4 55
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 00
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	94 @	95
No. 3 Spring	84 @	85
CORN—No. 2	34 @	36
OATS—No. 2	27 @	29
RYE—No. 2	60 @	63
BARLEY—No. 3	1 21 @	1 25
BUTTER—Good to choice	25 @	31
EGGS—Fresh	18 @	20
PORK—Mess	14 00 @	14 25
LARD	7½@	7¾
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red	1 25 @	1 30
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	39 @	41
OATS—No. 2	33 @	35
RYE—No. 2	64 @	66
BARLEY—No. 2	1 15 @	1 20
PORK—Mess	15 00 @	15 50
LARD	7 @	7½
HOGS	3 50 @	4 00
CATTLE	3 50 @	4 50
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FLOUR	6 90 @	7 10
WHEAT	1 29 @	1 31
CORN	53 @	56
OATS	35 @	45
RYE	81 @	83
BARLEY	1 32 @	1 40
PORK—Mess	14 87½@	15 10
LARD	7¾@	8½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No 1	1 02 @	1 04
No. 2	99 @	1 01
CORN—No. 2	39 @	41
OATS—No. 2	27 @	29
RYE—No. 1	64 @	66
BARLEY—No. 2	97 @	99
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	.. @	..
No. 2 Red	1 29 @	1 31
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$125 A WEEK. Watch free to Agents. Addr's PITTSBURGH SUPPLY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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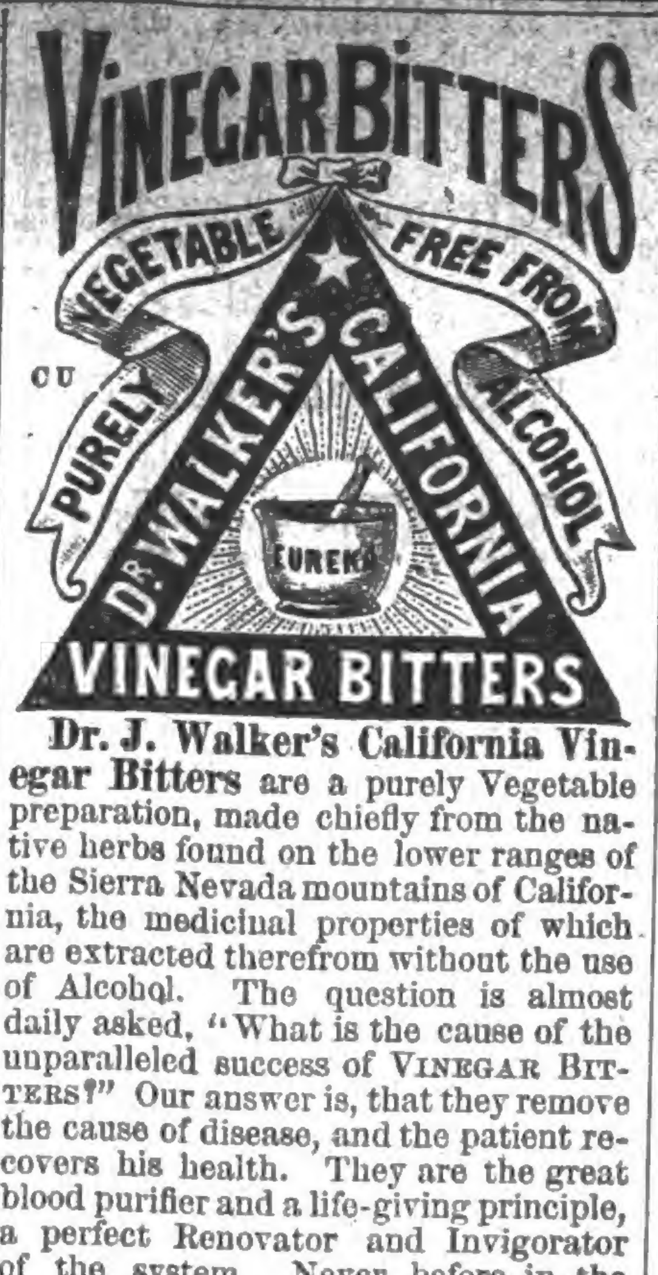

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Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
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These Pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid and other fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. For sale by Druggists and Dealers.

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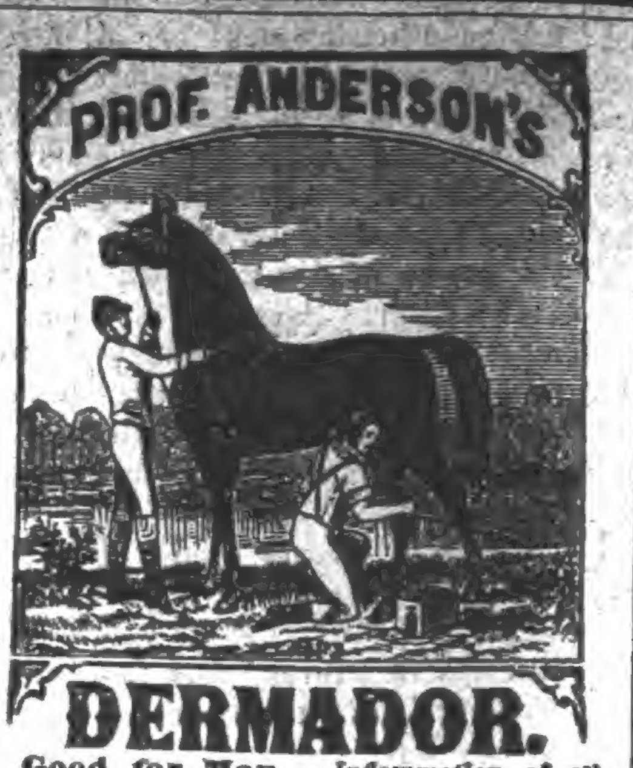

Good for Man.—Inflammation of all kinds, Diphtheria, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Swelling of the Glands, Inflammation of the Eyes, Broken Breast, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Piles, Bee Stings, and all Sores.

Good for Beast.—Fresh Wounds, Galls, Poll Evil, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Wind Galls, Spavins, Sweeney, Founder, Lameness, Sand Cracks, Scratches, or Grease, Mange, Horse Distemper.

This truly wonderful Liniment was discovered by HOMER ANDERSON, A.M., late Professor of Chemistry and Mathematics in the Clinton Liberal Institute, of Oneida County, N.Y. In experimenting for the purpose of making Prussic Acid, by uniting the independent gaseous bodies of which it is composed, a residuum was left, which, on being applied to bruises and inflamed parts, by the students of the Institute, was [illegible] to possess the remarkable property of cool[illegible] and carrying off the inflammation and soreness at once, and restoring the parts to soundness and health in a few hours without pain or irritation.

It is not a heating Liniment, but acts by its peculiar specific or chemical qualities in dissolving and scattering the soreness and inflammation of the injured part. By a free application, the red surface soon becomes cool, moist and natural, and is restored to natural health without suppuration or destruction.

As a Liniment for Horse Flesh, for the cure of all the ailments named above, we challenge the world to find its equal.

Price 25 & 50 cents per bottle.

D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Propr's
BUFFALO, N. Y.

See notice in local column.

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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

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Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

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Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing irritation, and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of **Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs,** it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch** or **Pimple.**

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure **Salt Rheum** or **Tetter** and the worst kind of **Pimples** on the face, **Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Erysipelas** and **Blotches** among the hair. Eight to twelve bottles are warranted to cure **Running of the Ears,** corrupt or **Running Ulcers, Scrofula** and the worst forms of **Secondary** and **Tertiary Diseases.** Two to six bottles, **Liver Complaint. $1.00 or 6 bottles for $5.00,** by all Druggists. Manufactured at the **World's Dispensary,** Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

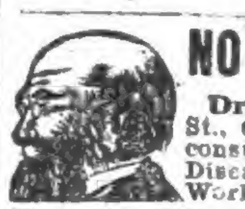

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Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

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And Its Cure.
WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

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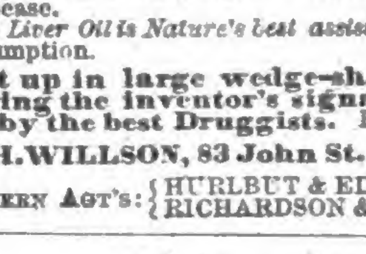

It is now an established fact that Chills and Fever or Fever and Ague and all kindred diseases caused by malaria or miasmatic poisons can be cured without the use of Quinine, Arsenic, Zinc, Copper, or other poisonous material. Dr. A. H. Smith was the first to make the Great Discovery, and hence the world-wide reputation of Dr. Smith's Ague Cure. This standard remedy immediately destroys and removes from the system the disease-producing cause upon a new and correct scientific principle, therefore proves itself a positive cure, and never has been known to fail in a single instance. We warrant every Bottle. Dr. Smith's Ague Cure contains no Quinine, Zinc, Copper or other poisons. It is therefore perfectly reliable and harmless, yet powerful to cure. Beware of counterfeits. Remember, the genuine is put up in square bottles and has a portrait of Dr. Smith on the wrapper. For sale by all Druggists.

Beaty's Hair Tonic is the best restorative on the market. It cleanses the Scalp, and produces a healthy growth of Hair. For the ladies' toilet it is indispensable.

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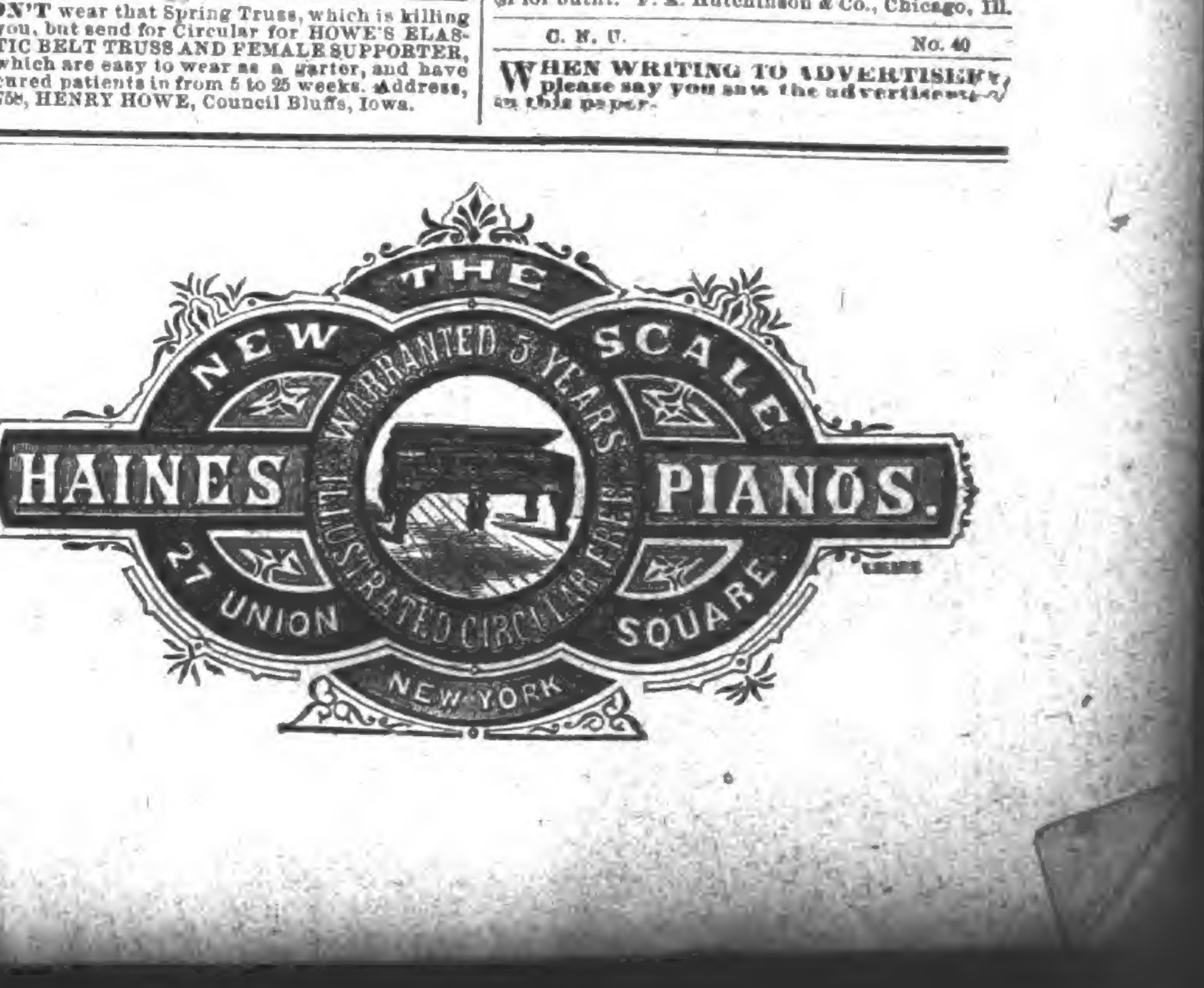

The Atlantic balloon voyage has proved a gigantic swindle, as expected. The material of which the balloon was made, was not strong enough to withstand the pressure of the gas and it collapsed when about a quarter full. Prof. Wise. who seems really to have intended to start, accuses the *Graphic* of mismanaging the whole affair vilely.

* * *

An Essex street man bought a pig Saturday. "What do you feed your pig on?" asked a neighbor. "Corn," he said. "Do you feed it in the ear?" asked the friend. "Do you think I am a fool?" said the Essex street man, sarcasticically.—*Danbury News.*

* * *

Mr. Morton, in the speeches he has made in Ohio this year, has taken a most roseate hue of the condition of the country, and especially dwelt upon the remarkable financial strength and prosperity of the people. Before Mr. Morton's words had ceased vibrating the "financial strength" he talked of has been broken like a reed, and the cob-houses built in a spirit of speculation have tumbled about the ears of their proprietors, and caused a monetaro panic throughout the country. This fact, we should think, would rather dampen the ardor of Morton, and destroy his usefulness as a prophet. More than that, it exhibits either his ignorance as to the real financial condition of the country, or else he has purposly attempted to mislead the people into the belief that our prosperity was a healthy and judicious one, in the hope to secure to his party all the honor for the seeming prosperity. But, unfortunately for his theory, and to the great damage of his pretentions, the tumble of stocks. and breaking up of old and wealthy firms, the derangement of money matters everywhere, and the depression of prices give the direct lie to the senator's assurance to the people that all things were lovely. financially. The very causes which have led to the present condition of our finances have had their origin in the policies of the Radical party. The house of Jay Cooke & Co., was the creature of the government, and upon government patronage it has fattened and thriven until it stood at the head of the financial world. It was so closely allied to the treasury at Washington that people come to look upon it as a part of the financial being of the government; but in a day it tumbled to pieces, leaving nothing but a mass of wreck and rubbish and precipitating a financial crash throughout the country. This is the result of stock gambling, and no one knows it better than Mr. Morton. If it will end this evil the panic will have its blessing, but in no other sense can it result advantageously to the people.

* * *

"And Peter's Wife's Mother," etc.

Gen. Sam. Cary, in his speech, on Tuesday evening, illustrated the "war tune," in which Republican orators indulge, to keep alive old predjuices, by an anecdote which was very appropos. He said the continual hammering away at the war, for which Messrs Morton and the thirteen thousand dollars Noyes were noted, put him in mind of a young minister, the promising son of a doting father, who had stinted himself on his farm to bestow the proper educational advantages. The son graduated with honor and came home to delight his father with a masterly ability in the ministerial service. He came home with a considerable flourish, in a pious way, was announced to preach at the little church 'round the corner. The house was not half large enough to hold the crowd, and the old man was happy. The young man took for his text; "And Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever," and the way he went for that fever and Peter's wife's mother, astonished the world and the rest of mankind. The old man overflowed with pride, and at the end of the sermon clasped his son to his breast, and wanted to know if he wasn't a chip off the old block, or several of them. No Credit Mobilier or Salary Grab about that boy, thought the old man, and he no doubt tore up an old hat to celebrate his great and exceeding joy. The old man swore—he was a good christian, but couldn't help swearing, after his boy got through, that he never saw a fever so raging, nor an old woman so sick; that Peter's wife was a model, and that Peter was another. The young man was the cynosure of all eyes—we believe that's the way to put it—and the old man lived over again the days of his early manhood. The young man was famous, and, as a matter of course, call to preach, were not like angel's visit few and far between. He was announced at another point, about twenty five miles distant, and the old man couldn't think of losing an opportunity to hear his talented and remarkable son. He was on hand like a thousand of brick and twice as natural, radiant with smles and willing to shell out a half for the heathens. His boy ascended the pulpit and read his text; "And Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." The old man looked in a northeasterly direction; listened attentively, but couldn't for the life of him get into his mind that Peter's wife's mother was as terribly afflicted as she was the Sunday before. The fever didn't scare him quite as much as it did, but still he was proud of his boy. The following Sabbath there was another appointment; this time about sixty miles from the homestead. Nothing daunted, the father made time, and sat in front of his boy, who still insisted that "Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever." Frantic with peculiar emotions—you know how it is yourself—he rose to his feet, and demanded of his boy minister, "if the old thing wasn't dead yet." He could have killed a dozen old women in that time with not half such a fever. Says he, "my son, we must have perfect harmony—nothing to mar the pleasure of the occasion, and for God's sake either kill the old woman, or start her in the milinery business."

Morton, Noyes and Republican stumpers generally, are still under the impression that "Peter's wife's mother lies sick of a fever" and that nothing will cure her but the recollection of bloody war.

Boozer &

Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

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SHAWLS,

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Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

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We Buy

All kind of Produee,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

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Pianos AND Organs

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets,,
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—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

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On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Attention All.

Railroads & Dry Goods

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
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squeensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

GRAND

OPENING

—OF—

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING

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WILL SELL

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Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SREET.

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THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

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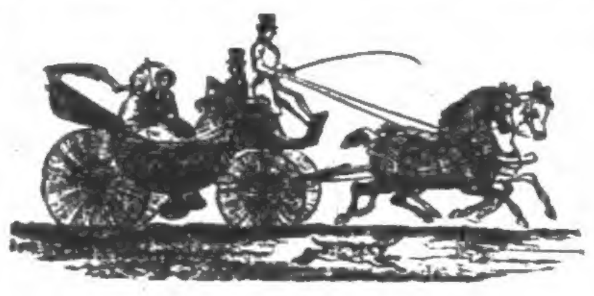

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First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and rectifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

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GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS

—AND—

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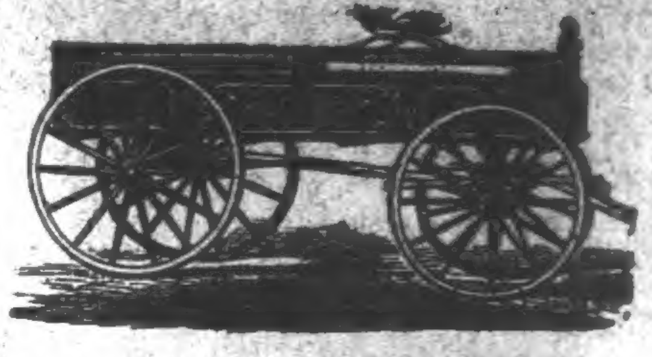

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Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 16, 1873. No. 42.

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Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near railroad, FortWayne Ind.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A. M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,46 "	12,50 P. M	.C8 "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ..lv	9,40 "	5,55 A. M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest.....	11,06 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,08 P. M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A. M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago...	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A. M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P. M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6,40 "
Forest.....	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	'0,10 "
line lv	6.00 A. M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P. M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11,00 "
Orrville...	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8.05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	- A. M,	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15 p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 52	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
l Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00 a.m	11.15 pm	7.50a
Adamsboro	5 25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30 pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50 pm	4.50 am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	..03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.40	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3,05	7.00 am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 187 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo ity and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Cornnna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

FortWayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

	Mail.	Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 5 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ACHITET S

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,

Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy Groceries and Provisions FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

INDIANA

Conservatory of Music,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Fall term opens

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873

Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The

Indiana Conservatory

is considered the most thorough music school i ohe State, and offers facilities not equalled by any ither school. Send for Catalogue.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.

LOAG & BROWN

DENTISTS,

Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

Conductor and Vice-President.

At a certain period, some six or eight years ago, the officers of one of our principal railroads had good reasons for believing that some of the conductors upon a particular section of their road were in the habit of render- inaccurate returns of their receipts from "way-passengers," and as they were unable to fix the defalcation upon the particular individuals, Pinkerton was employed to investigate the matter, and test the accuracy of their suspicions. For the execution of this delicate service he selected a sufficient number of his best men to furnish four for every car in a train, one to be seated at each door and two in the centre of the car, the latter facing to the front and rear, so as to see every person who went in or out. These men were directed not to recognize each other, but to pay their fares, and otherwise deport themselves like ordinary travelers. Each one was provided with pencil and paper, and instructed to keep an accurate record of every person that entered or left the cars, noting the stations to and from which they traveled, etc., so that if at the end of the trip their notes were in accord, it would be good evidence of accuracy. In this manner the Major was enabled, in the course of a few days, to make a detailed report, which showed exclusively that nearly every conductor upon the section of road under surveiliance had been guilty of swindling. He also ascertained that one of these delinquents owned property to a large amount in Philadelphia. Whereupon, as I was informed, Col. S ——, the Vice-President, sent for the man, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Mr ——, how long have you been employed as conductor on our road?"

"About seven years, sir."

"What pay have you received during that time?"

"Eight hundred dollars a year."

"Do you own the house No.— upon —— street?"

"I do sir."

"What is its value?"

"Well, sir, I can't tell precisely, but it is considerable."

"What estimate do you place upon your entire assets?"

"Something like $40.000"

"Were you the owner of any portion of this property when you entered our service?"

Not a dollar's worth, sir."

"You have a family to support, I understand?"

"I have a wife and three children."

"Will you do me the favor to inform me how you have been able in seven years to support your family and accumulate a fortune of forty thousand dollars upon a salary of eight hundred?"

"I have not the slightest objection to answer you question, Col. S——, provided you will suffer me first to propound a few pertinent interrogaries to you.

"Very well, sir, I've no objections. What are they?"

"Will you, then, be so kind as to inform me how long you have been connected with the—— railroad?"

"Something like ten years."

"What, allow me to ask, has been, your salary during that time?"

'I suppose it may have averaged about $5,000 a year."

"You have a family to support, if I am not mistaken?"

"Yes, sir, I have a family.

"If it is not an improper question, Col. S——, will you suffer me to ask what is the amount of your fortune?"

"Well, sir, I don't know precisely, but it is something handsome"

"Would you estimate it at $500,000 Colonel?"

Yes, I dare say it is."

"That being the fact, sir, if you will do me the favor to disclose to me the secret of the process by which you, in ten years, have been able to transmute $50,000 into ten times that amount, without any visible means outside your salary, I will most cheerfully tell you how I have managed, by turning an honest penny now and then, to amass the comparatively insignificant amount I have named."

"That is all very well, replied the imperturable Vice President, "but you seem so have forgotton that there is a slight difference between your status and mine upon the——Railroad, in that you are responsible to me for stealing the Company's money, whereas I am not accountable to you for my transactions. In view of this fact, it now becomes my duty to inform you that your services are no longer required upon our road."

The facetious conductor probably anticipated this result, and with his characteristic coolness remarked. "In that event, sir, it may at some future time become necessary for me to seek employment upon another road. Would it be asking too much for you to give me a letter setting forth your estimate of my ability, to perform the duties of conductor?"

'If you desire it, I certainly have no objection to giving you a testimonial to the effect that I look upon you as the most unscrupulous and unblushing knave that has ever disgraced the catalogue of our employes, and that any company having anything to do with you will be morally certain to be robbed."

Fighting a California Snake.

One of the fiercest conflicts that we have ever heard of was that between a man of the name of Meegan, who recently settled on the Vidos range, in the Panoche, and a snake of the *dorsalis glutus* species, Meegan had gone at an early hour on Monday morning last to fell some young trees, when he felt a peculiar motion beneath his right foot, on removing which he was thunderstruck at seeing a snake raising his head and body rapidly, and in a perpendicular direction, with eyes glaring fiercely Without a moment's hesitation, and almost without thought of the consequences Meegan grasped the body of the snake at a distance of about sixteen inches from the head, and held it firmly as his only chance of escape or thought what was to be done, Meantime the snake was coiling the lower part of Meegan's body in circles, and pressing him so acutely as to lead him to believe his bones would give way to the pressure. The snake was now moving his head to the right and left darting at Meegan's head, while the latter was compelled to dodge his head so as to avoid the snake's attack. Meegan at this time, finding himself losing ground while the snanke was gaining strength and vigor recollected that he had a jack knife in his pocket, and, after much trouble and nerve, succeeded in getting hold of it, and by a vigorous effort he cut the body of the snake across, about an inch from the spot where he held it. It was, perhaps, the greatest relief he ever experienced to find the snake's body relaxing and ultimately failing from his (Meegan's) body. The head and upper part of the snake, although still active, was evidently getting weaker, and Meegan ultimately succeeded, by means of his knife, in slaying the snake altogether The latter measured nine feet eight inches in length, and was of the black species. Meegan has preserved it in spirits, with the view of forwarding it to San Francisco.—*Hollister Advance.*

How She Takes the Train.

She comes down to the depot in an express wagon three hours before train time. She insists on sitting on her trunk, out on the platform, to keep it from being stolen. She picks up her riticule, fan, parasol, lunch-basket, small pot with a house plant in it, shawl, paper bag of candy, bouquet (she never travels without one,) small tumbler, and extra veil, and chases hysterically after every switch engine that goes by, under the impression that it is her train. Her voice trembles as she presents herself at the restaurant and tries to buy a ticket, and she knocks with the handle of her parasol on the door of the old disused tool house, in vain hopes that the baggage man will come out and check her trunk. She asks everybody in the depot and on the platform when the train will start and where it will stand and looking straight at the great clock asks, "What time is it now?" She sees, with terror, the baggage-man shy her trunk into a car where two men are smoking, instead of locking it up by itself in a large, strong brown car with "Bad order, shops," chalked on the side, which she has long ago determined to be the baggage car, as the only safe one in sight. Although the first at the depot she is the last to get her ticket, and once on the cars she sits to the end of her journey in an agony of apprehension that she has got on the wrong train and will be landed at some strange station, put in a close carriage, drugged, and murdered, and to every last male passenger who walks down the aisle she stands up and presents her ticket, which she invariable carries in her hand. She finally recognizes her waiting friends on the platform, leaves the car in a burst of gratitude, and the train is ten miles away before she remembers that her riticule, fan, parasol, lunch basket, verbena, shawl, candy, tumbler, veil, and and bouquet are on the car seat where she left them, or in the depot at Peoria, for the life she can't tell which.—*Peoria Review.*

A miser grows rich by seeming poor an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.

HOW EIGHT BOSTON WIVES HAD A DINNER.

The Boston *Post* tells the following story about a dinner at a famous Boston restaurant:

"Such a fame as Taft's makes dinner parties as innumerable as they are inviting, and it would be unaccountable on the doctrine of chance alone if there did not now and then [illegible] a funny incident to give piquancy as well as substancial delights to the Point Shirtey entertainments. Taft tells one that has just occurred at his cosy quarters, but a sly wink given after the whispering was over enjoined the preservation of the strictest incognition of all the parties concerned. It happened on the brightest and most delicious cool day of the week, when the atmosphere and the skies themselves seemed attuned to the event which was celebrated. Eight married gentleman of eminently epicurean tastes came together and set their minds upon having a dinner. There were four Englishmen and four Americans all of whom had tested the skill of cooks the world over. They wished to have everything complate, and going to Taft they gave him carte blanche for serving them up such a feast as they wanted.—Preparations began forthwith, and all the resources and appliances of Taft's cuisine were brought into requisition.

But meanwhile the wives of the eight gentlemen got wind of the affair They learned to their just indignation that their husbands were preparing for a grand feast for their sole edification, and that eight plates only were to be laid at their table. Without waiting for an explanation they dispacked a messengea to Taft's and duplicated their husbands' order, to be served in a separate dining room. The bills of fare were to be identical with the exception of cigars, and the strictness silence was enjoined. Not even a hint or a whisper was to pass between the husbands and the landlord. The hour appointed for the two dinners came, and the husbands sat down to their dinner, and the wives to theirs. The tables bore the results of Taft's unrivaled skill, and nothing was omitted to make it complete in every detail. Fish, birds, and all yielded their delicious mouthful, while the shining glare and excellent service was tickling to every sense.

"Not a word passed between the two spic-and-span-d ning rooms. All unsuspecting, the husbands drank a bumper to their wives at home, while the wives sipped the health of their husbands, who never dreamed of their presence under the same hospitable roof. Dinner over, the wives ordered their bill added to that of their unsuspecting husbands, and so the [illegible] was discovered. There is a pretty moral to all this, Taft thinks, and perhaps one hasn't far to search for it, either."

WHY MAN SHOULD MARRY.

It is not to sweep the house, and make the bed, and darn socks, and cook the meals chiefly that a man wants a wife. If this is all, when a young man calls to see a lady, send him into the pantry to taste the bread and cake she has made, send him to inspect the needle work and bed making or put a broom into her hand and send him to witness its use. Such things are important, and the wise young man will quietly look after them.

But what the true man most wants of a true wife is her companionship, sympathy, courage and love. The way of life has many dreary places in it, and a man needs a companion to go with him. A man is sometimes overtaken with misfortune, he meets with failure and defeat; trials and temptations beset him, and he needs one to stand by and sympathise. He has some stern battles to fight with poverty with enemies and with sin; and he needs a woman that while he puts his arm around her he feels that he has something to fight for, and will help him to fight; that will put her lips to his ear and whisper words of counsel, her hand to his heart and impart new inspirations. All through life, through storm and through sunshine, conflict and victory, through adverse and favoring wind, man needs a woman's love. The heart yearns for it. A sister or a mother's love will do much to make the path of life more happy, but the love of a true wife is like one part of the body sympathising with other parts. And the man who does not love his wife neglects to love himself and he that loves not himself has little hope to be loved by others.

Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention has adopted a section providing for the punishment of Legislative bribery....A quarantine inspection in New York has elicited the fact that there has been yellow fever in the lower harbor ever since June 1....The National Trust Company, of New York, has resumed....It is announced that the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. will soon make a proposition to its creditors for the purpose of enabling it to resume business. The members of the firm have pooled their private and personal assets, and will place it at the command of their creditors in liquidation of their indebtedness.

THE firm of Jay Cooke & Co. have made a proposition of assignment in trust to E. H. Rollins, late United States Revenue Commissioner, of all the property, real and personal, of every member of the firm, and of all the interest their wives have therein, the property to be appraised at its real value, converted as rapidly as possible, and turned out to the creditors in installments of 5 per cent. as fast as realized, the creditors also to have the privilege of taking the property, at individual option, for its appraised value. It is said that the proposition has been favorably received, as likely to occasion less delay in settlement than a proceeding in bankruptcy....Cortlandt Sprague, ex-City Treasurer of Brooklyn, and Marion T. Rodman, his deputy, have been indicted for embezzlement....The New York Grand Jury has indicted Kate Stoddard for the murder of Goodrich....Albert Garnier, having defeated Maurice Daly for the four-ball billiard championship, in New York, the other day, is now double-champion of the world—at the three-ball and the four-ball games.... The Buddington party of Polaris survivors arrived at New York last week, and proceeded at once to Washington. Capt. Buddington was arrested by order of the Secretary of the Navy, immediately on the landing of the steamer, and confined at the navy-yard. His arrest is savagely denounced by the New York press and people as a high-handed outrage.....The Evangelical Alliance, now in session in New York, is a noteworthy occurrence. It is a gathering of orthodox Protestant denominations, through representatives from Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, the United States, India, Africa, and minor countries not necessary to enumerate. In short, it is a sort of Ecumencial Council of the orthodox Protestant churches. With reference to the representatives now in session, it very fairly represents every country of consequence in the world. Rev. Dr. Rigg, of London, says it is the most wonderful Evangelical Alliance that has ever been held..... The New York *Herald* prints a letter from Dundee, Scotland, stating that an important statement relative to the death of Capt. Hall, of the Polaris, has been made by Second Mate Morton, given to the United States Consul there, and been forwarded to the American Government. Morton was Hall's attendant in his last illness, and he has made a statement, so says the *Herald*, implicating Dr. Bissell in the death of Hall....Peake, Opdyke & Co., heavy New York dry-goods dealers, have temporarily suspended. Their liabilities are $2,500,000. The firm will continue business, paying their indebtedness in installments, all within eighteen months, with 10 per cent. interest. The firm of Paton & Co., who failed for $1,400,000, have made a similar arrangement with their creditors....There has been a general reduction in the prices and hours of labor in the large Eastern manufactories. Many of them have discharged a portion of the working force, while others are working on half time.

CONNECTICUT has finally decided to make Hartford the sole capital of the State by a majority of from 2,000 to 3,000.....The *Graphic* balloon made another attempt at New York, the other day, to mount the much-talked-of "easterly air-current" and sail across the broad Atlantic. The effort proved quite as abortive as the first. The air-ship was caught in a storm in the northeast corner of Connecticut, and descended near enough to the ground for the occupants to jump out, leaving the unruly craft to pursue its journey alone....By the explosion of a blast furnace in Smith's pipe foundry, in Pittsburgh, last week, two workmen were fatally and two seriously burned....A step toward the resumption of specie payment is being made in Philadelphia. Several firms of that city are now paying their employes in gold, with an abatement of ten per cent.

EIGHT inches of snow fell in Delaware county, N. Y., on the 7th inst....Another bank defalcation is reported—that of John W. Pierce, Cashier of the Merchants' National, of Lowell, Mass., whose "irregularities" will reach some $50,000. Speculation and fast living, of course....Charlestown, Brookline, Brighton and West Roxbury have voted in favor of annexation to Boston. By these acquisitions that city gains 50,000 population. ....Pittsburgh manufacturers have agreed to pay their employes half their weekly wages, and credit them with the remainder until financial matters look up, instead of discharging one-half of their hands.

The West.

FORTY thousand people visited the Indianapolis Exposition in one day, recently.....The Chicago police made a raid on the low variety theaters of that city, the other night, closed them up, captured all the inmates, 165 in number, and marched them to the calaboose. ....An immense multitude, variously estimated at from 40,000 to 70,000, assembled at Lansing, Mich., on the 2d inst., to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new State-House....The Cheyenne Indians in Colorado are slaughtering the cattle of the settlers by the wholesale, and committing other depredations. The Indians say the white men killed the buffalo last winter, and let them rot on the plains, and now they are going to kill all the cattle of the whites. There is great excitement, and the whites are organizing for defense.

A [illegible] named Jacob Stripe, whose parents reside at Van Wert, Ohio, the other day vomited up a garter snake eighteen inches long and half an inch thick....The Cincinnati Exposition proved a brilliant success. The total number of admissions was 508,000.... Near Schuyler, Neb., a few days ago, a young wretch named Fahey murdered his father by beating his brains out with the butt of a gun, and knocked his sister senseless, leaving her for dead. The murderer was arrested.

THE statement of the condition of the Union National (Coolbaugh's) Bank, of Chicago (in liquidation), is a most gratifying one to its creditors. Their total assets are $3,468,504.94; liabilities, $2,203,326.02; excess of assets, $1,255,178.92....Over $16,000,000 in currency was received at Chicago by express between the 25th of September and the 2d of October. ....The new Michigan State House will be one of the finest public edifices in the country....An unsophisticated gentleman hailing from New York city, was swindled out of $6,000 in Chicago, last week, by two gamblers....The Chicago Board of Trade gave $1,000 to the Shreveport sufferers....The amount of bullion received at San Francisco from the mines during the quarter was nearly $10,000,000, and for the last nine months $24,000,000.

THE St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* has been sold at auction to Joseph A. Corby for $25,000.

THE Third National Bank of Chicago, which suspended during the late financial unpleasantness, has resumed business.....The survivors of Capt. Jack's tribe have been sent to Fort Russell, Wyoming Territory.....Ex-Congressman John Law, of Evansville, Ind., is dead, aged 77.....Mrs. Horton, of Van Wert, O., the other day left her infant in a cradle near the fire-place, and went out to witness a circus procession. When she returned her child was burned to a crisp.

THE Union National Bank of St. Louis has gone into liquidation....A farmer named William H. Brown, while eating his dinner at a Fort Wayne hotel, the other day, was choked to death by a piece of meat which lodged in his throat....The Constitutional Convention of Michigan has declined to admit the eligibility of women to any public office whatever, excluding them even from the school boards. ....Wisconsin has 225 Granges....A colored man named Price has sued the school directors of a district in Morgan county, Ill., for $10,000 damages, because they refused to admit his children into the school....Chicago's death-roll for August was 1,423; for September, 1,008.

The South.

YELLOW FEVER is raging as badly as ever at Shreveport, La., and Memphis, Tenn. At the former place the scourge is abated, if at all, only by the frightful depopulation it has already caused. The citizens of Memphis have issued an appeal for aid, addressed to the whole country, and begging for the co-operation of the mayors of the various cities to secure it. Money is most needed to buy food, bury the dead, and shelter the orphans....The town of Lampasas, Texas, was recently inundated by the overflow of a creek which runs through the village. Twenty houses, including the postoffice and several stores, together with their contents, were swept away, and six or eight persons drowned....A horse ran away with a street-car in St. Louis, last week, and, colliding with another car, killed one of the passengers, and seriously injured four or five others....Joseph H. Fore, of St. Louis—who some time ago murdered his brother-in-law, who made three unsuccessful attempts to kill his wife, and who the other day came near murdering an attorney in court—has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

THE tobacco crop now being secured is the best that has been raised in Virginia for years past....President Grant has ordered 5,000 army rations for the suffering and starving people of Shreveport....The De Soto Bank, Memphis, has resumed.

THE ravages of the yellow fever at Memphis are frightful to contemplate. A dispatch of the 6th inst. says: The number of deaths in the infected district yesterday was so great that the undertakers were unable to bury the bodies, and to-day in two or three instances whole families were carried to the burying-ground at one load. Scenes in that part of the city are beyond description. Those not afflicted are so demoralized that they can be of no assistance to the sick, but seem chained to the locality, and make no effort to get away.

THE South was visited by the first frost of the season on the 7th inst....During the height of the yellow fever scare a number of citizens of Little Rock, Ark., chartered sleeping-coaches on the railroads, in which they slept, going out several miles on the railroad in the evening, and returning next morning. ....An old Italian padrone, with fourteen boys, who arrived at Little Rock a few ago, was taken in charge by the Italians, his money taken away from him and divided between the children, and he was ordered to leave the city. ....The bagging factory of Richardson, Henry & Co., of Louisville, has been burned. Loss, $70,000.

Washington.

CHARLES WILLIAMS (colored) is to be hung at Washington on the 14th of November for the murder of Frank Cohn, a Virginia drover. ....The railroad lobbyists and land-grabbers are organizing for the coming session of Congress. A Washington correspondent states that Ben Holliday, the Oregon railroad magnate, has taken a house at the capital for the session, in order to press the indorsement of his railroad bonds on which the interest was repudiated last winter. The Northern Pacific interest also boasts of its ability to get a Government indorsement on the ground that its bonds are so well diffused, through the constituencies, that enough members can be got to vote for their relief....It is reported from Washington that a majority of President Grant's Cabinet are in favor of restoring the franking privilege to the departments. The Postmaster-General will oppose the restoration, however, in his next annual report.... The Chicago *Tribune's* special Washington correspondent gives some gossip about the vacant Chief Justiceship. Senator Conkling is said to desire that Judge Ward Hunt should have it. Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Wm. M. Evarts are also prominently mentioned, the only objection to the latter being the fear that he will not keep the place for any length of time. Butler's opposition to Judge Hoar is thought to be sufficient to defeat the latter's prospects, while Justice Miller, of Ohio, and Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, are reported as ahead in the race.... The President has declared he will call no extra session of Congress. While he thinks that the financial situation does not demand an extra session, he still makes the announcement that he will put out the $44,000,000 "reserve" as rapidly as is consistent with the Treasury's interest....Fant, Washington & Co., bankers, have resumed business.

THE Attorney-General apprehends a repetition of the Louisiana political troubles in Mississippi....The Solicitor of the Treasury adheres to his decision that unnaturalized foreigners cannot act as steamboat officers, even as pilots or engineers. Declaration of intention to become citizens will not answer. They must be fully naturalized....A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in Washington against Jay Cooke & Co., by a creditor, to the amount of about $10,000.

MORTON, ROSE & Co. have been appointed fiscal agents of the State Department in Europe....A reliable Washington correspondent says: "It seems to be agreed all around that as soon as Congress meets innumerable measures affecting the finances will be brought forward, including the project for free banking, which came near going through last winter." ....Simon Cameron was at the capital last week, and predicted that the coming session of Congress will be chiefly accupied in discussing the repeal of the Salary bill and the financial and cheap transportation questions.

A COMMISSION has been appointed by the Secretary of War for the erection of a military prison at Rock Island, Ill. The prison is to be kept exclusively for the confinement of military offenders against the army regulations and laws....Appointments by the President: Samuel L. Glasgow, of Iowa, to be Consul at Glasgow, and John A. Bridgeland, of Indiana, to be Consul at Havre.

Foreign.

THE political atmosphere about Paris is gradually lowering, and the public need not be surprised at any future announcement. Thiers has been called to the metropolis to assume the leadership of the Liberals....The friendly relations between Russia and Japan are about to be ruptured. The cause of the difficulty is a misunderstanding concerning the ownership of an obscure island....The German naval Capt. Werner, who seized the steamer Vigilante in the harbor of Cartagena, is to be court-marshaled....The Afghans have been badly defeated by the Persians in a battle fought near Balkh, in Central Asia....Two Swiss explorers have been murdered by the natives in Central Asia.

ADVICES from Spain represent the cause of the Republic as gaining ground rapidly..... Five persons were killed and a dozen maimed by the fall of a chimney in the village of Northfleet, England, the other day.....Sir Samuel Baker, the African traveler, and his wife will visit this country next summer..... The *Echo de Parlement* of Brussels has advices that a Monarchy will be declared in France upon the convening of the Assembly. ....The Pope declines the various polite invitations he has had to emigrate from Rome. In an address to a delegation of 300 of the faithful, the other day, he said: "Confusion has entered the enemy's camp. They strive to induce me to leave Rome, but I never will."....Central Asia is in a terribly disturbed condition. A civil war is raging in Khokan; the Turcomans of the desert around Khiva are obstinately fighting the Russians; the Afghans are warring on the Persians; and the Bey of Trashir is fighting the Chinese. Bokhara seems to be the point of contention.

MATTERS in France are growing decidedly interesting. The Republican members of the Assembly are hastening to Paris for consultation. Thiers has written a letter, in which he says the Left must defend the Republic, the principles of 1789, and the tri-color, without which the counter-revolution would be an odious and revolting lie. The London *Observer* has a report that 350 members of the Assembly have pledged themselves to support a restoration of the monarchy. It is also rumored that Thiers has consented to an alliance with the Imperialists to defeat the restoration....Many of the white settlers in the Fejee Islands refuse to pay their taxes, and a state of anarchy prevails.....Owing to the failure of the crops, a famine prevails in some sections of Hungary.... The ancient city of Alexandria, Egypt, is having a financial panic....The announcement that the "Old Catholic" Bishop Reinkens, who has been recognized by the German Emperor, will take the oath of allegiance to the Empire, foreshadows a step in the direction of the disestablishment of the Pope's spiritual rule over the Catholics of Germany.

THE French Monarchists are taking time by the forelock. They have already selected a Cabinet in anticipation of a change of government. The veteran Changarnier is named for Secretary of War, and is the only one of the prospective Cabinet who is known in this country as prominently identified with French politics....The trial of Marshal Bazaine was commenced at Versailles on the 6th inst. Nearly all the witnesses who had been summoned were present, and the court-room was filled with the most distinguished men of France. Bazaine appeared in the full uniform of a Marshal of France, with the ribbon and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on his breast. He took his seat in an arm-chair by the side of his counsel, and was courteously addressed by the President of the Court as "Monsieur le Marechal" throughout the proceedings. The Duc d'Aumale is credited with the positive assertion that Bazaine will be condemned to death and then pardoned.

THE Spanish Carlists have received a terrible drubbing in the Province of Navarre. The insurgents of Cartagena recently made a sortie, and were also badly punished.....There have been 1,500 deaths from cholera in Vienna since July 16.

A DUBLIN dispatch says the Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union, in the event of Government failing to settle the question of waste lands in Ireland, have decided to emigrate to the United States, *en masse*....The French Government, in opening the prosecution, makes out a very bad case against Marshal Bazaine. It claims to have evidence that he was chiefly engaged in plotting for the restoration of the Empire, and, to this end, was in secret negotiation with the enemy. If the Government can produce the evidence it claims to have, it will go hard with Marshal Bazaine. Death is the penalty of the crimes of which he is accused.

Political.

THE New York State Democratic Convention, at Utica, which was presided over by Horatio Seymour, adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials, which favored the admission of the Tammany Hall delegation from New York city, whereupon the Apollo Hall delegation withdrew to their hotel, prepared a formal protest, charged that the Committee on Credentials was packed, and resolved to "calmly and confidently appeal to the ballot" in New York city "to rebuke the arrogance of Tammany Hall." The convention held out the right hand of fellowship to the Liberal Republicans as worthy coadjutors in the work of reform. A resolution was adopted to exclude from the State Committee any member of Congress who voted for or accepted the back pay. The following nominations were made: Diedrich Willers, Jr., Secretary of State; Asher C. Nichols, Comptroller; Daniel Pratt, Attorney-General; Thomas Raines, Treasurer; Sylvanus S. Sweet, State Engineer and Surveyor; James Jackson, Canal Commissioner, and George W. Millspaugh, State Prison Inspector....Henry L. Pierce, Mayor of Boston, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Third Massachusetts District to succeed Mr. Whiting (deceased) in Congress.

NAVAL-OFFICER KING and Surveyor Gilpin, of the Baltimore Custom-House, are charged with levying assessments upon their employes, and the matter is to be investigated.

THE Apollo Hall Democracy, who were excluded from the New York State Democratic Convention, and threatened to contest their rights at the polls, have wheeled into line, and now announce their intention of supporting the regular ticket.

THE New York Liberal Republican State Convention, which met at Elmira last week, reaffirmed the principles set forth in the Cincinnati platform last year, and nominated a full ticket for State offices, as follows: Secretary of State, Diedrich Willard; Comptroller, Nelson K. Hopkins; Attorney General, Daniel Pratt; Treasurer, Thomas H. Raires; Canal Commissioner, James Jackson; Engineer, Sylvanus H. Sweet; State Prison Inspector, M. K. Platt....In regard to the Chief Justiceship, the Indianapolis *Journal* (Republican) says: "We are enabled to state, on private information of a trustworthy character, that the President has not tendered the office of Chief Justice to Senator Conkling, nor in any way committed himself to that gentleman on the subject."

General.

THERE has recently been a grand council, at Toronto, of all the Indian tribes in Canada. ....The flow of specie from England to this country continues....The First National Bank of Denison, Texas, and the First National of Parsons, Kansas, it is stated, are the only banks in the Southwest that have not failed or suspended.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON lost $60,000, comprising the bulk of his fortune, by the failure of the First National Bank of Washington.... The Mint at Philadelphia, under orders from Washington, is coining double-eagles at the rate of $10,000,000 per month. The California Mint is running at its full capacity on gold coinage and trade-dollars.

SENATOR ANTHONY, who is a member of Senator Morton's Committee on Privileges and Elections, which has the subject of electoral reform under consideration, predicts that the committee will not report in favor of electing the President by a direct popular vote, for the reason that such a proposition could not receive a two-thirds vote....If it is true, as reported from London, that the crops have failed in Hungary, which is one of Europe's important granaries, American breadstuffs will be in even greater demand this year than has been anticipated, and the effects of the late panic will be the more speedily dissipated in this country.

MONTREAL is building a female prison, to cost $200,000....The New York *Tribune*, of the 8th inst., prints an important document relating to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Some two years ago that corporation endeavored to negotiate its bonds in Europe. Two Commissioners, one from Berlin and the other from Vienna, were appointed to visit America, and report on the prospects of the enterprise, prior to the admission of the bonds on the market. The two reports, one made by Herr Haas, a Government Director of the Prussian railways, and the other by Herr Foltz, of Vienna, agreed, after personal inspection, in advising the European capitalists not to invest. The *Tribune* publishes the report of Herr Haas in full. One of the most notable points of the whole affair is that the European Commissioners foresaw, *two years ago*, that Northern Pacific was an unprofitable and unsafe investment.

MANITOBA has another excitement, and at present seems to be on the verge of a civil war, growing out of the arrest of Louis Riel and Lepine, his Adjutant-General, for their connection with the insurrection against the Canadian Governor, McDougall, in 1869.... The annual report of President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, shows the capital stock to be $40,073,410, of which $7,395,235 is held by the company; the debt, $6,038,410; gross receipts for the year, $9,333,018.51, and net earnings, $2,757,962.69. The company were operating July 1, 1873, 65,757 miles of line, 154,471 miles of wire, and 5,740 offices. During the year 14,456,832 messages were dispatched.... The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have decided to report favorably on Senator Morton's plan for electing the President and Vice-President by popular vote. The plan is substantially as follows:

First—To abolish the electorial colleges.

Second—That the President and Vice-President be elected by the people voting directly for the candidates.

Third—That each State shall be divided into as many Districts as the State is entitled to representatives in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory compact in form and as nearly equal in population as may be, and the person having the highest number of votes for President in each District shall receive the vote of that District for President, which shall count one Presidential vote. That each State shall be entitled to two Presidential votes at large, which shall be counted for the person having the highest number of votes in the whole State.

Fourth—The person having the highest number of such Presidental votes in the United States shall be President.

Fifth—These provisions shall be applicable to the election of Vice-President.

Sixth—Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting elections for President and Vice-President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of contests as to the vote in any District or State, and make regulations governing the proceedings of these tribunals.

Capt. Hall's Death—Statements of the Buddington Party.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* sends from Dundee, Scotland, under date of Oct. 1, some interesting details of the adventures of the rescued crew of the Polaris. Buddington and Schumann tell the story of Capt. Hall's death as follows:

SCHUMANN'S STATEMENT.

Schumann, first engineer, says that after his return from the Northern sledge journey, on coming into the cabin the Captain turned sick, and after lying down vomited a great deal. He would not taste anything at first, but afterward asked for a cup of tea. He got tea, but he had no sooner partaken of it than the vomiting returned more violently than before. About six hours afterward he took delirium and contined in this condition three days. On recovering his senses, however, he grew better, got up, and wrote up his journals He also attended to his other duties as if he had been in his usual health; but he never went out. In about ten days afterward he was again seized, and got worse and worse until the night of the 7th, when he became calm. Seeing Dr. Bessel near, he called him and said: "I am very much obliged to you for the kindness you have shown to me, Doctor." After uttering these words he relapsed, and in the morning he was dead.

BUDDINGTON'S STATEMENT.

Capt. Buddington gives a brief account of Hall's death. He says: On the 24th Capt. Hall returned, having reached a bay which he named Newman's Bay. Not long after his return Capt. Hall was taken seriously ill, and Dr. Bessel said his disease was apoplexy. For two weeks he continued in bad health, but now and again he would rally and appear well, and then relapse suddenly. On the morning of the 8th he died, and on the 10th we buried him half a mile to the south of the observatory.

How the Indians are Swindled.

The St. Paul *Dispatch* exposes one of the largest pine-land swindles ever developed. It consists in the sale of all the timber lands on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, in Northern Minnesota, for $1.50 per 1,000 stumpage. This sale was made last November by P. P. Smith, present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was the Agent for the Chippewas of Minnesota. A. H. Wilder, of this city, who represents the pine-land ring, was the purchaser. The *Dispatch* publishes the contract in full between Smith and Wilder, which was made in Washington, D. C. The contract gives Wilder all the timber which does not measure 14 inches in diameter 25 feet above the ground without any charge whatever. He is to pay $1.15 per thousand for all over 14 inches in diameter.

The extent of this swindle can be partially realized when it is understood that Minnesota lumbermen pay from $2.50 to $4.00 per $1,000 for lumber which measures 12 inches in diameter, 24 feet from the ground. The contract intimates that there are 200,000,000 feet on the reservation. There is probably more, but if this is all it could be sold to-day for $400,000 advance on Wilder's contract.

The Indians were not consulted, and when they learned during the summer that their timber had been sold, they were so enraged that the Agent called on the commander at Fort Ripley for troops to prevent an outbreak. The Indians are in a terrible state, being almost naked, and many must starve and freeze to death the coming winter unless something is done for them.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Sept. 20, 1873:

In store at—	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*
New York......	29,233	2,345,429	490,875	3,443
Albany........	21,800	36,000	205,000	26,200
Buffalo......	327,554	410,421	7,697	23,923
Chicago........	1,019,201	6,390,087	885,882	415,776
*Milwaukee....	688,000	53,000	76,000	....
Duluth.........	86,546	....	....	....
Toledo.........	285,109	392,560	108,278	5,312
Detroit........	153,795	98,884	15,679	5,474
Oswego........	125,000	80,000	35,000	20,000
St. Louis......	179,184	276,740	52,690	33,819
Boston.........	87,572	186,242	127,285	527
Toronto,.......	3,762	150	5,692	5,071
Montreal.......	119,807	531,706	16,759	2,042
Philadelphia...	190,000	185,000	80,000	15,000
Baltimore......	80,000	435,885	30,000	....
Lake shipm'ts..	2,791,499	813,309	107,374	46,008
Rail shipm'ts...	602,246	318,698	423,358	111,392
On N. Y. canals.	3,500,000	1,100,000	15,000	9,800
T'l Sep. 20, '73.	10,290,208	12,584,111	2,682,509	723,782
T'l Sep. 21, '72.	4,920,203	14,452,165	5,243,121	1,210,815

*Estimated.

ACCORDING to a report made at the late session of the Wesleyan Conference, that body numbers 348,580 members, with 20,844 persons on trial. They have also 5,869 Sunday schools, with 666,766 scholars, an increase of 77 schools and 12,189 scholars during 1872.

THE MODOC EXECUTIONS.

Hanging of Capt. Jack and his Fellow-Murderers.

[Fort Klamath (Oct. 3) Cor. San Francisco Bulletin.]

Boston Charley and Black Jim were led on the scaffold first, and Schonchin next. They trod it with apparent indifference and iron nerve, having evidently resolved to die as brave as they have lived.

Capt. Jack's thin lips were tightly compressed, and bearing himself erect, without trace of fear, he turned his deep-set, glittering eyes toward the spot where the remnant of his people, with their wives and papooses, stood, with a glance firm and proud, though sad. He had grown a little fleshier during his captiviiy. But with his large, well-formed head, firmly poised on hard, sinewy shoulders, his clear-cut features, deep-set, piercing black eyes, and commanding carriage, even on the scaffold his appearance was striking.

Boston Charley looked the same lithe, muscular savage, cunning, daring, and cruel, that he was the morning of the massacre, when, having breakfasted with good old Dr. Thomas, he treacherously shot him, and kept firing until his pistol was empty, though the first shot was fatal. He cast his eyes over the scene with furtive glances, but showed no signs of blanching.

Black Jim, who assaulted Mr. Dyar, and who was a leader of the band that committed the massacre at Lost River, Oregon, maintained an air of stolid impassibility. Jim was only about 30 years of age, and physically was a splendid looking fellow, muscular and trim built.

Schonchin, who shot and mutilated Meacham, and though over 40 years of of age and wounded in the first fight, proved one of the most formidable of the band, was last on the scafford. He had evidently made up his mind to die boldly, and displayed no evidence of the least discomposure. Jack walked easily up the scaffold stairway, but looked wretched and miserable.

The manacles had been struck off, but their arms were securely pinioned with cords.

At precisely 9:45 a. m., the interpreters, Capt. O. C. Applegate and David Hill, explained to the culprits the nature of the order to be read to them by the Adjutant, and at 10 a. m., Adjutant Kingsbury read the orders promulgating the sentence of the commission and the President's order therein, with the orders of the Secretary of War and the Department Commander on the premises.

The two reprieved prisoners, Barncho and Slotuk, yet stood on the ground in front of the scaffold, shackled and under guard. During the reading the pinioned victims were seated on the platform of the scaffold, which consisted of uprights about seven feet high, surmounted by a cross-beam thirty feet in length. The platform was set on pine poles, eight feet below the beam, solid at the back, and with a hinged drop on which all were seated, with their feet on the drop, listening anxiously, but, of course, not understanding a word of it. The reading occupied ten minutes.

Then the Adjutant read the order of commutation in the case of Barncho and Slotuk, which was issued on the ground that they were merely acting under Capt. Jack's orders in what they did. The poor fellows were taken back to the stockade, evidently happy at not accompanying the others to the happy hunting grounds.

The coffins, six in number, had been placed directly in the rear of the gallows, two of them destined to be unoccupied, as the order commuting the sentences of Barncho and Slotuk only arrived at 10:30 last evening, and preparations had been made for them likewise.

The chaplain then offered up earnest and fervent prayer for the souls of the culprits, which was listened to attentively.

At 10:15 the fatal nooses were placed around their necks, under direction of Capt. Hoge. It was necessary to cut off a little of Jack's long hair, which was in the way of the rope. Capt. Hoge then bid farewell to the prisoners, and the black caps were placed over the heads of all the culprits. It must have been an awful moment.

At 10:20 they stood on the drop, the rope was cut by the assistant at a signal made by Capt. Hoge's handkerchief. The bodies swung round and round, Jack and Jim apparently dying easily, but Boston and Schonchin suffering terrible convulsions. Boston and Schonchin repeatedly drew up their legs, but the two others seemed to die almost instantly.

As the drop fell with a terribly deadly thud four poor human beings fell into eternity, and a half-smothered cry of horror went up from the crowd of over 500 Klamath Indians who witnessed the awful spectacle. Wails of deep and bitter anguish went up from the stockade where the wives and children of the poor fellows had a fair view of the shocking scene.

Hydrophobia Cured.

We find in the *Medical Record* an account of cure in a case of hydrophobia. A little girl was bitten by a mad dog who tore out of her right cheek a piece the size of a silver dollar, and also bit her right arm and leg. She was treated by immediately cauterizing the wound with a saturated solution of carbolic acid, and keeping it wet constantly with a weaker solution of the same, while two drops of liquor ammonia fortis were given her every two hours in water. Three days afterward the wound was cauterized a second time with nitrate of silver and the dose of ammonia was increased to three drops. This treatment was continued till Aug. 9, the wound not being allowed to be dry a single instant during the whole period, and it was healed without leaving a scar. As two years have since elapsed without symptoms of the poison, it is believed that the patient is entirely out of danger.

THE Portsmouth (N. Y.) *Gazette*, Newport (R. I.) *Mercury*, New London (Conn.) *Gazette*, Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, New Haven (Conn.) *Journal*, Salem (Mass.) *Gazette*, Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, are over 100 years old.

THE new Illinois Homestead law exempts from seizure for debt homestead to the value of $1,000, and adds a sewing machine to the list of personal property exempt.

Forestry.

It is a matter of general knowledge that vast reaches of land once luxuriantly fertile are, to-day, waste deserts. Great tracts of Persia, Syria, and Greece, for example, the gardens of antiquity, now lie arid and desolate under kindless skies. But if a curse have fallen on these regions, as superstition holds, it is the curse of man's stupidity and greed, not of God's anger. They are deserts because great droughts bake and calcine them. And these droughts befall because the whole land is disforested.

When the mountains of the East were clothed with trees from base to summit, and groves of oak and willow sheltered the little streams, grain fields and orchards, olive and fig abounded, and hillside vineyards ripened almost on the topmost rock. Husbandmen prospered. Cities grew and multiplied. Day and night the trees exhaled fertility, sheltering the little vines and rootlets at their feet that held the soil together, and hid innumerable tiny reservoirs of water; shading the brooks from the fierceness of the southern sun; drawing the moisture for their own roots through natural aqueducts of far-off springs; tossing into the heated air from every lifting leaf a vaporous coolness to be re-distilled into life-giving rain.

Dead to their usefulness, however, and careless of their beauty, greedy men took counsel together how soonest to clear away those stately cumberers of the ground. For the little money that they brought, and the little area that they covered, those wiseacres cut off their splendid forests. As man destroyed his shelter the desert crept on him step by step, and destroyed his works. Without the protection of the trees all the luxuriant undergrowth perished. Then, when the rains fell, they soaked through the powdery soil to swell the rushing streams, making an instant deluge to be followed by a hopeless drought. Crops died. Husbandmen starved or begged. Cities crumbled into ruin. As the rainfall dwindled more, famines came that consumed whole tribes of innocent men. And fever and pestilence, following after famine, gleaned what human harvest that evil reaper left.

Terrible as is this retribution, however, those ancient barbarians were not much guiltier than are we modern Goths. The average American holds that the providential destiny of a tree is to be cut down. The pioneer's ax would almost find its way alone to the woods, there, automatically, to hew and hack till the most innocent sapling fell, so used is its brute strength to that destruction. Every summer tourist shudders to recall the endless miles of parched road blistering in the sun, the staring schoolhouse at the cross-roads seeming to crackle with heat, the bare farm-houses white-hot in their unsheltered yards, which everywhere distinguished his dear, his native land. And if some late relenting woodman spare his tree, or if the forests of half-barren wastes escape the ax, is there not a rushing locomotive ever ready to drop its fatal spark into the tindery underbrush?

While this destruction sweeps on, swift-paced, under the name of land improvement or of accident, almost no reparation is made. Our temperate climate and vast territory will long defy the famine and pestilence which we ignorantly invite. But they cannot postpone the sterility which even now threatens vast sections.—*Christian Union.*

A Charcoal Sketch.

A good example of the value of even slight work by artists of distinction, is afforded by a charming little charcoal "frotte," by Rosa Bonheur, which has been recently imported by Mr. Schaus. It is about fourteen by twenty-four inches in size, has not yet been put into the public exhibition, but is privately shown to persons fond of art.

The drawing is very sketchy, and the light and shadow are scarcely graduated at all, though the subject—a flock of sheep and their shepherd, with his dog—is rendered with all the spirit and feeling that characterize her most elaborate paintings of animals. The sheep, about twenty in number, are grazing in an upland meadow, in the background of which low hills are slightly defined against the sky. The flock is scarcely indicated more than by the fresh outlines of the artist, yet each individual in it has its own expression and motive; and the man and the dog in the foreground are developed only one step further than the rest.

No one can, of course, tell precisely the time required to execute such a work as this, for every separate part of it may have been the result of direct study from nature, but, with the facility acquired by great practice, and the slightness of the outlines, it would seem as if two or three hours should have been sufficient to complete it, and yet, for this little picture, $1,500 in gold was paid in Europe as the lowest price at which it could be obtained.

Wendell Phillips' Repartee.

The following anecdote is related of Wendell Phillips: During the sitting of a Methodist Conference in Boston, Mr. Phillips entered a horse-car in which there were a number of clergymen. Immediately he was pointed out to them as the great agitator, and one, bolder than the rest, who did not sympathize with the anti-slavery movement, addressed him, asking if he was Wendell Phillips, and upon receiving an affirmative reply he said, "You preach up the doing away with slavery in the South, don't you?" "Yes," answered Phillips, "I preach in favor of the abolition of Southern slavery." "Well," said the minister, with a critical accent, "don't you think you had better go down South and preach it?" "No," replied Phillips, "I think it is well to preach my doctrine in the North;" and then surveying the clergyman's person, he said, "You are a minister, I presume, from your appearance?" "Yes, I am a minister," said the other. "Well, you preach for the salvation of souls from hell, I presume," said Phillips. "I do," answered the clergyman. "Well," retorted Phillips, "don't you think you had better go to hell and preach it?"

THE city of Paris has 6,800 police officers, and pays $4,000,000 a year for the service.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, Publisher.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Illinois.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of farmers of Kankakee county was held at Kankakee on the 30th ult., at which a full ticket for county officers was nominated. The President, on calling the convention to order, delivered a lengthy address, embracing the principal features of the progress, etc., of the farmers' anti-monopoly movement. He said:

Gentlemen: In calling you to order to-day, it gives me pleasure to be able to report progress all along the farmers' lines. From Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Florida, organization is going on rapidly in nearly every State in the Union, and if we make as rapid progress the ensuing year as in the past, we can certainly make our power felt in the land. There are now over 6,000 granges in working order, with a united membership of nearly half a million, and it is estimated that the membership of farmers' clubs greatly exceeds that number. What has caused the spontaneous uprising of the farmers all over the country, and especially in the West? I answer, it is the iron rule of oppression and extortion of the great railroad corporations of the country, and special or class legislation which is grinding us into the earth. In the terse language of Gov. Booth, of California, if a corporation turns its determination to direct and debauch legislation, manipulates the machinery of both parties, which controls all the great lines of inter-communication, endeavors to override and crush out every interest it cannot control; that makes bribery a trade, corruption a system; defies the State to collect taxes; openly acts upon the principle that it will make the avenues to justice so expensive that no private party can afford to seek legal redress against its wrongs; openly or secretly whispers away the good name of every public man who will not do its bidding. Instance the fact that 224,000,000 acres of public lands have been given to railroad companies, and that they ask 189,000,000 more; that the Southern States have been robbed to the verge of bankruptcy under the suspicious guise of railroad building; that all through the the West, towns and counties are groaning under taxes to pay interest on bonds issued ostensibly for railroads, but really for the benefit of contract and finance companies. This is a constantly growing power. It is rapidly centralizing, becoming more and more a political element, to the detriment and danger of a republican government. We are by far the most numerous industrial class in the United States, and as we represent an enormous capital and an immense wealth, let us combine, and I believe we shall be able to carry everything before us in all the Western States. As a class we are scarcely represented in Congress, and but meagerly in the State Legislature. We have allowed agents of corporations to monopolize legislation, to set up candidates, to propose laws, to bargain and intrigue for special privileges, and we have blindly voted at their dictation. It has debauched a score of the most eminent men in Congress, to say nothing of a multitude of minor politicians whom it owes body and soul. I believe it has debauched both political parties to such an extent that there is no hope of their reformation.

The Committee on Credentials reported 25 clubs and granges represented, with a membership of about 1,200. A committee reported the following platform:

1. We believe in the protection of honest industry in all the various associations of life, and are opposed to the encroachment of aggregated capital.

2. We are in favor of controlling by law the railroad corporations of the State.

3. We submit to taxation and duties to meet the necessities of the Government, but denounce as unjust and oppressive all taxation for the benefit of special classes.

4. We are opposed to all salary grab and other Government steals.

5. We are opposed to all future grants of land to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to the actual settler.

6. We are in favor of rigid economy in all departments of the public service.

7. We are in favor of honesty and capability as the only tests of official position.

The following resolutions were adopted by the farmers of Jo Daviess county, Ill., in mass convention assembled:

We, the undersigned, working farmers of Jo Daviess county, Ill., assembled together this day in convention, to discuss our political duties in relation to the anti-monopoly movement now being inaugurated throughout a large portion of our country, after serious deliberation do conclude as follows:

That the interests of all workingmen, whether farmers, laborers, mechanics or manufacturers, demand united political action to protect themselves against the continued encroachments of the monopoly power;

That our former political differences originated chiefly with questions we believe now to be finally settled.

That the existing Republican and Democratic parties are calculated to perpetuate these differences, and thus present stumbling blocks to effective political co-operation.

That resolutions of censure against monopolits and corruptionists will avail nothing unless promptly followed by appropriate voting; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully invite our fellow-citizens, without regard to past political associations, who sympathize with these views, and are willing to co-operate with us at the polls, to meet with us in mass convention at Elizabeth, on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of perfecting an organization to be called "The Farmers' Anti-Monopoly Party of Jo Daviess County," and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed appropriate to the occasion.

Kansas.

The following is a syopsis of the resolutions adopted by the recent farmers' and workingmen's convention at Lawrence, Kansas:

1. Legislative control of railroads.
2. Treats of finance and the national banking system.
3. Demands a sound and safe currency.
4. Asks for a revision of the tariff laws.
5. Demands that other methods of taxation be devised, and that the wealth of the nation pay its proportion.
6. Asks for increased transportation facilities.
7. Demands that the public domain be reserved for actual settlers.
8. Denounces the back-salary steal.
9. Discusses the Credit Mobilier and other giant swindles, and asks for a united effort to reform.

Missouri.

The following resolutions were adopted by the recent farmers' mass meeting at Jefferson City, Mo.:

Resolved, That, as the products of our labor as farmers and the exchange of commodities of our class constitute so large a proportion of railroad profits, and the construction of such railroads has been achieved by taxation, we have thought to insist upon the lowest and fairest rates of transportation, and that we demand of the General Assembly the arrangement of *pro rata* rates of all railroads in our State.

Resolved, That we demand of the approaching General Assembly the reduction of the taxes now imposed, to the lowest point compatible with the support of the State Government.

Resolved, That we demand and expect from our public servants the exercise of honesty and integrity in the discharge of their several duties, and we pledge ourselves to carry out the purport of this resolution.

Resolved, That the recent financial pressure has demonstrated the peril of placing so much power with any set of moneyed institutions, and that more caution should be observed in the future concession to them of chartered privileges.

Resolved, That the recent action of Congress in voting to itself the compensation of back pay and increased salary deserves the censure of all honorable men, and the immediate repeal of the law is demanded by every consideration of justice and common honesty.

Resolved, That simple justice demands that all United States bonds issued in the future be taxed as other property, and that Congress should provide for the earliest possible retirement of such bonds as, by their terms, are exempt from taxation.

Resolved, That the system of universal education should receive the hearty support of the farmers of Missouri.

Resolved, That justice to the tobacco growers demands a repeal of the present onerous regulations with regard to the sale of that commodity in an unmanufactured state.

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the importance of sufficient appropriations for the improvement of our navigable streams, and especially the improvement of the Mississippi river.

Michigan.

The occasion of the annual meeting of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society, occurring this year on Oct. 1, 2 and 4, was improved by the Michigan State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry to hold a mass convention for Southwestern Michigan, and Oct. 3 was selected as the day, and Kalamazoo the place. There was an unusually large attendance, over 7,000 people being present. Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Illinois, addresed themeeting. He commenced by stating the origin of the movement, and described the difficulties encountered in the initiation, saying that the several monopolies with which the farmers had to contend were sharply watchful and aggressive as to their rights and interests, and these several monopolies had conspired together to defeat the farmers in this movement. He declared that all the railroads and steamboat lines of the country were monopolies, as in the beginning they had cost little, had earned vast amounts that had been divided in money or in stock, and were so far masters of the situation as to impose their own terms, which were, without exception, so high as to deprive the producing class—the farmers—of the profits to which they were legitimately entitled. Of this proposition several illustrations were given. Mr. Flagg denounced middle-men, as he termed the commission merchants, who secur large profits that ought to go to the farmer, and they were in the railway and steamboat conspiracy, using their best efforts to keep farm produce as low as possible, themselves realizing handsome profits from consumers. He asserted that the middlemen were crushing the farmers and poorer classes of consumers to the earth, and reform must commence by destroying this class of men. The present system of patents and copyrights were cited as monopolies of the most dangerous and oppressive character. Extension of patents should be denied, the public interest requiring that labor-saving inventions should be produced as cheaply as possible. Sewing-machines could be bought in Great Britain for one-half their price in America, while agricultural implements are sold here at extravagant prices. The trouble was that too many corporations were being created by State and national authority without proper limitations, the result of which is the continued oppression of the people. He charged that the railways were not economically managed, it being the interest of some managers not to be economical; and claimed that under proper management the rates might be largely reduced for freights, and still handsome dividends be realized. The Northwest raised most of the produce exported to Europe, and yet the farmers of the Northwest remain poor because of the enormous freight tariffs of the railways. The remedy for all this was State and national supervision of the railway and steamboat lines; also, the assuming of the control of the telegraph system, as in Europe, claiming that State and national Boards would be the means to reach the evil. Mr. Flagg declared free trade to be the true policy of this as well as every country. It might be necessary for a time to have a revenue tariff, but it should be done away with as quickly as possible, and the free trade theory put into operation. Heavy taxes had been imposed upon the public by many enterprises of a private character, which had soon grown beyond the reach of legislation. The vast donations of land to railway corporations had not been limited to Congress, but had been limited by State Legislatures, county, township and city authorities. The present monetary system of the country was an inflated and consequently a dangerous one, and should be remedied at once; the other evils of excessive freight tariffs were of the most importance to the farmer, and should be remedied first. The farmers should see to it that men were sent to the Legislature who would see that their rights should be protected in the future, as well as their present wrongs righted.

Mr. Flagg's address was listened to with great attention. He was followed by Hon. Mark D. Wilbur and Congressman Burrows. Resolutions were presented embodying the points made in Mr. Flagg's speech, and were unanimously adopted.

Postal Telegraphy.

There is no subject of greater importance to the public, where a reform is more imperatively required or so easily effected, as in the telegraph.

It is now a monopoly with rates so high as to prevent the public from using the telegraph, and reserves it as a luxury to the rich or to the speculator, while only the large daily papers in the largest cities can afford it, and these form an alliance offensive and defensive with the Telegraph Company in opposition to every plan of reform.

Two systems have been proposed for remedying these evils—one by the Postmaster-General, who desires to buy and operate all the lines of telegraph. This plan is opposed by many friends of a reform on account of the great outlay required for the purchase and extension of the lines, and of the great increase of power that it would confer on the Executive.

The other plan was proposed by Gardiner G. Hubbard, and adopted by committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, to which both plans were referred at the last Congress. By this system telegrams will be received and delivered through the postoffice as letters are everywhere, and as telegrams are abroad, transmitted to their place of destination by telegraph, by parties owning and operating lines of telegraph, at rates fixed by Congress—as letters are now transmitted over the railroads. This plan requires no outlay by the General Government, involves no liability for buying, building, or operating lines, and will not increase the powers of the Executive.

The rates proposed are 25 cents for a telegram of 25 words each 500 miles if it is transmitted by day, and each 1,000 miles by night—a reduction of over 50 per cent. on the present rates, and an increase of 80 per cent. in the length of the telegram. The press rates are equally reduced, and are so low as to permit every weekly paper to receive a telegraphic summary, bringing its news down to the hour of its issue.

This plan proposes as great a reduction as the other can afford, and gives a cheap telegraph to the people without cost to the Government. Competition has been tried and abandoned, and, by the failure of the independent and competing companies, has resulted in placing all the important lines in the country under the control of a single interest, of which Mr. Vanderbilt is the representative.

It remains for Congress to say whether the telegraph shall be made an auxiliary to the postoffice, freely used by the people, or the ally of the railroad monopoly, wielded only for its own interest.

Condensed History of Steam.

About 280 years B. C., Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 540, Anthemius, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was built beneath the caldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Blasco de Caroy tried a steamboat, of 200 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a caldron of boiling water and a movable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable.

The first idea of a steam-engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions," A. D. 1663.

In 1710 Newcomen made the first steam-engine in England.

In 1718 patents were granted to Savery for the first application of the steam-engine.

In 1736 Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam-engine in England.

In 1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781 Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789 William Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde canal.

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1783 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam-engine on the Delaware.

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam-engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steamboat that ever croseed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.

A French provincial paper has been sentenced to pay 50 francs each to 17 persons whose names it published on a list of pilgrims. The publication was true and harmless, but French law forbids journals to meddle with the private affairs of individuals.

A Danbury Cock-Fight.

Rev. Mr. Pinkney, of Slawson, bought a game rooster from a Danbury dealer, Saturday. Mr. Pinkney informs us that he was not aware the fowl was of the game species; he bought it because of its shapely appearance. We believe this statement, and are confident that the good people of Slawson will acquit him of all blame in the unfortunate affair of last Sunday morning, the particulars of which are as follows. At the time the trouble commenced, Mr. Pinkney was engaged in arranging his neck-tie preparatory to putting on his vest and coat. Happening to look out the window he saw his new rooster and a rooster belonging to the Widow Rathburn, squaring off in the street for a fight. Surprised and pained by this display, he immediately started out to quell the distubance, but was too late. When he got there, a half dozen young ruffians with cigars in their mouths and evil in their eyes, had surrounded the birds, which were already in the affray. They would thrust their heads out at each other, and ruffle their necks, and then dance around and strike out with their spurs, and jump back and thrust out their heads again. And when the boys saw him they shouted out: "Hurry up, baldy (Mr. Pinkney is a little bald), or you'll miss the fun." Mr. Pinkney was inexpressibly shocked. It was Sunday morning; the homes of two of his deacons and several of his most prominent members were in sight, and here were those roosters carrying on like mad, and a parcel of wicked and profane boys standing around, shouting their approval and noisily betting on the result. He made an effort to secure his fowl, but it eluded him. The perspiration streamed down his face, which burned like fire, his knees trembled, and he felt, as he saw his neighbors gathering, that if the earth would only open and swallow him he never could be sufficiently grateful. Just as he attempted to catch his rooster, a rough-looking individual, with his pants in his boots, and a cap with a drawn-down fore-piece, came up, and, taking in the scene at a glance, sided in with the other rooster. "Fair play," shouted the new-comer for the benefit of the crowd, and "Don't step on the birds, old codger," for the particular benefit of Mr. Pinkney, who, crazed beyond reason, was jumping about, swinging his arms, and muttering incoherent things, to the great danger of stepping on the combatants. "Good for old Pinkney's rooster," screamed the boys in delight, as that fowl knocked a handful of feathers from his opponent's neck. "The Parson knows how to do it," said a one-eyed man, gleefully. Mr. Pinkney could have swooned. "I'll go you five dollars on the Widder," said the rough man, earnestly, winking at the clergyman. "Take him, Pinkney; take him, Pinkney," chorused the crowd of ragamuffins. "My friends," protested the unforuntate minister in a voice of agony, "I cannot, I cannot—" "I'll back you, sir," said an enthusiastic man with a fish-pole. "I'll put up for you, and you can let me have it from your donation." The clergyman groaned. "Catch the Widder," shouted the rough man to Mr. Pinkney, indicating that lady's bird by a motion of his finger. Mr. Pinkney clutched it, dropping on his knees as he did so. At the same time the rough man by a dexterous move, caught the clergyman's bird, and also dropped on his knees opposite. Just then Mr. Pinkney looked up, and there saw two of his deacons and several of the members staring down upon the scene with an expression that brought the blood to his face, and with a groan of intense pain the unhappy man dropped Mrs. Rathburn's fowl and darted into the house. As soon as he recovered from his mishap, he sent in his resignation, but a critical examination had been made in the meantime, and it transpired that as far as the worthy man was concerned there was not the least blame. The resignation was not accepted.—*Danbury News.*

The First Lynch Law Trial.

In the autumn 1789, the settlement in Ohio, at Columbia, contained less than a score of log cabins. Most of them were near the bank of the Ohio, a short distance below the mouth of the Little Miami. The most prominent of the settlers were Gen. John S. Gano, Rev. Stephen Gano, William Goforth, John Reilly, Francis Dunlevy (afterward President Judge), Jacob White, Ephraim Kibby, Luke Foster (afterward Judge), Rev. John Smith (afterward United States Senator), John Brown, James Flinn, Thomal Hubbell, Col. Oliver Spencer, Maj. Benjamin Stiles, Hezekiah Stiles, Elijah Buxton, Peter Sken Smith, James Seward, Thomas C. Wade, Benjamin Shoemaker, Evan Shelby, Allen Woodruff, Joseph and Benjamin Cox. One of the most useful men in this colony in the wilderness was Peter Sken Smith. A shrewd and skillful artisan, he only among them all could repair and keep in working order the only hand-mill in the settlement, used almost constantly for grinding Indian corn. This he did by softening the steel, filing it sharp, and then hardening it again. A trader from Redstone Old Fort (now Williamsport) on the Monongahela, arrived with a small Kentucky boat laden with flour and other produce, of which the pioneers in their new settlement were much in need. So welcome was his arrival that they lent him willing aid to carry up his dozen barrels of flour and pile them between two trees, that they might be safe from the perils of the river. Next morning it was found that one of the barrels had mysteriously disappeared during the night, much to the surprise of the trader and the indignation of the villagers. They speedily assembled together, and were not long in coming to a conclusion. It was immediately determined *nem con.* that a general search should be made, some of the principal citizens proposing that their own domiciles be examined first. This was speedily done, but not until the fourteenth house was searched was the lost barrel found in the cabin of Peter S. Smith, who proved to be the Achan of the village. They unhesitatingly arrested him. He submitted with a very bad grace. When informed that they would proceed to try him for the felony, with provoking *sang froid* he demanded their warrant, well knowing that from want of civil organization there could be none. Having no leader with supreme authority, like Joshua of old, they formed themselves into a lynch law court, and, after a fair trial, found him guilty of larceny, and sentenced him with forty stripes save one, according to Hebrew law, and that he make the restitution of the stolen flour to its owner. Smith dared them to inflict so ignominious a punishment without authority of the law. They procured a stout cord, with each end of which they tied his thumbs, and then carrying the line over a heavy thorn bush, proceeded to execute the sentence of their own court with a good will; each of the thirteen giving him three stripes with a hickory withe. With this degrading punishment all boldness and daring forsook him. He repaired to his cabin, but was never afterward seen in the settlement. It was supposed he found his way to the falls of the Ohio, and there enlisted in the United States army. This statement is made on the authority of one of the most respectable members of that primitive court, the late Judge Foster. It has been revised by the venerable Maj. Daniel Gano, a native of the place where it occurred, now in his eightieth year.—*American Historical Record.*

Hints to Buyers of Horses.

If all the little black cups or hollows are still in the teeth of the horse's lower jaw, the horse is not over six years of age; when those in the corner teeth only are left, the horse is under nine. If the cups are all gone in the under jaw, but are still left in the teeth of the upper jaw, the horse is probably not older than ten, but this is not a certain rule. The shape of the teeth tells much to the experienced observer. In youth the cutting surface of the tooth is long from side to side; in old age long from front to rear. When the cutting surfaces of the teeth in the upper and lower jaws are all worn smooth, and so long from front to rear as to resemble in shape the nail on your little finger, the horse is probably not less than 15, and perhaps 20 years of age. If a horse stands with his legs stretched out, front and back, he is probably badly used up; neither should he stand with his feet all drawn together under him.

If you know but little about the horse, ascertain if the seller is a responsible man, and make him warrant the horse in whatever respect you desire; if he misrepresents in the least, you can collect damages in a suit at law. The disposition of a horse can to a great extent be determined by the expression of the eye, and by the manner of holding the head and ears. Take hold of the halter, face the horse, and give the strap a sudden little jerk; if the horse throws his head up, holds his neck stiff, and his ears rigid, and his eye assumes a glassy look, straight out from either side, you may look with confidence for him to have him put his hind feet through the dash-board, and his fore over the other horse's neck three times in four minutes, the first time you hitch him up. When you hitch a horse to a wagon, and he turns his head around flat on one side and looks at you with a meek, lamb-like expression as you take your place in the seat, then if you haven't a temper that is lamb-like, "child-like and bland," watch him closely.

The Art of Hanging.

As long as capital punishment is the law of the land and hanging the mode of accomplishing it, there is satisfaction in the thought that men are to be found who, regarding it as a scientific process, or an art, if you will, are ready with advice to make it perfect. An English clergyman, Rev. S. Haughton, who is also a Fellow of the Royal Society, has been publishing a work on the "Principles of Animal Mechanics," in which he does not disdain to devote a portion of the space to this subject. He says that the method in use is unworthy of the present state of science, and the long drop, which causes instantaneous death by the fracture of the vertebræ, is recommended, the length of the drop to be obtained by the following rule: Divide 2,240 by the weight of the "patient" in pounds, and the quotient will be the required length in feet. This rule is simply obtained by supposing (as was found to be actually the case in one instance) that 2,240 foot-pounds of shock is sufficient to cause fracture in any case, no allowance being made for differences of age, weight or sex; thus, by this rule, the lighter the criminal or "patient" the longer must be his drop, and the longer the time of his agony in the air. Besides an immense number of measurements, of dissections and experiments on the bodies of animals in order to obtain data for his calculations, Dr. Haughton has made experiments on the living subject, sometimes of a somewhat amusing character. But the above is the practical result at which he has arrived, and we would suggest that there is ample means in this country for testing its value.

Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

An old farmer, up to all methods for making a good bargain, was very ill, and friends were expecting an early demise. His nephew and a man hired for the occasion had butchered a steer which had been fattened; and when the job was completed the nephew entered the sick room, where a few friends were assembled, when to the astonishment of all, the old man opened his eyes, and turning his head slightly, said, in a full voice, drawling out the words:

"What have you been doing?"

"Killing the steer," was the reply.

"What did you do with the hide?"

"Left it in the barn; going to sell it by-and-by."

"Let the boys drag it around the yard a couple of times; it will make it weigh heavier."

And the good old man was gathered into his fathers.

There are now in the United States sixty thousand Federal office-holders. In the force used to operate the American railways one hundred and sixty-three thousand men are employed, including workmen and officials. Taken in connection with the suggestion that the Government assume control of the railways the latter statement has a national interest.

An Irishman, explaining the workings of a savings bank to a friend, said: "If you put your money in the bank to-day, you can draw it out again to-morrow by giving a fortnight's notice."

How to be Handsome.

Most people would like to be handsome. Nobody denies the great power which any person may have who has a good face and attracts you by good looks, even before a word has been spoken. And we see all sorts of devices in men and women to improve their good looks—paints and washes, and all kinds of cosmetics, including a plentiful anointing with dirty hair oil.

Now all cannot have good features. They are as God made them; but almost any one can look well, especially with good health. It is hard to give rules in a very short space, but in brief these will do:

Keep clean—wash freely and universally with warm water. All the skin wants is leave to act free, and it will take care of itself. Its thousands of air-holes must not be closed.

Eat regularly and sleep enough. The stomach can no more work all the time, night and day, than a horse; it must have regular work and regular sleep.

Good teeth are a great help to good looks. Brush them with a soft brush, especially at night. Go to bed with teeth clean. Of course, to have white teeth it is needful to let tobacco alone. Every woman knows that. And any powder or wash for the teeth should be very simple. Acids may whiten the teeth, but they take off the enamel and injure them.

Sleep in a cool room, in pure air. No one can have a clear skin who breathes bad air.

When the mind is awake, the dull, sleepy look passes away from the eyes. I do not know that the brain expands, but it seems to. Think, read—not trashy novels, but books that have something in them. Talk with people who know something; hear lectures and learn by them.

The Bad Boy and the Good.

There was a young and lovely boy, whose mother parted his hair down the middle, and occasionally hit him in the back with a flatiron. There was also a bad, wicked and depraved boy, about whom I, at the moment, do not recollect any further particulars. These two were brought up together, and simultaneously received a present of a sovereign apiece. Oh, how that bad, wicked and depraved boy kicked up his heels! the good boy smiled the while seraphically and slobbered. The bad boy then went straightway and laid out his good money in all manner and kinds of nasty and indigestible messes—hardbake, cocoanuts (he bought fourteen of these), bulls' eyes, stick liquorice, tamarinds and Australian beef. The boy fell to and gorged hideously upon these things, and so exhausted his little capital, coming to the good boy, when it was all gone, with a long and pitiful face. "Ah!" said the good boy, "had you not spent your sovereign thus foolishly, you would have it now as I have mine. Instead of buying hardbake—a thing I myself never touch, except when it is given to me—you might have bestowed five shillings upon the Society for Supplying Wooden-legged Infidels with worsted slippers. Instead of buying cocoanuts, you might have dropped another five bob into the donation box of the Hospital for Paralyzed Shakers; and, instead of wasting the other ten shillings in the way you have, you might have done I don't know what that was good and kind, and generous and noble." The bad boy, confused and confounded, turned away his head at this, and wept bitter tears. Then the good boy went out out for a stroll, feeling ever so much gooder for having said what he had, and on his way accidentally dropped his own sovereign down a sewer grating.—*Punch.*

New Applications of Paper.

Singularly enough, the *Iron Age* argues that paper is to become the general, if not the universal, substitute for wood, leather, and India-rubber, as also, to some extent, for copper, tin and zinc, and that even iron is not adapted to uses so widely various—it being practicable, indeed, to bring paper pulp to such a state of toughness and solidity, by pressure, as to be almost as fire-proof and indestructible as iron; and thus our railroad cars may be made of paper, instead of iron, thereby preventing the dangers now incurred in case of accidents. It is claimed that, in proportion to weight, paper is, probably, the strongest material of construction known, combining more perfectly than any other substance the qualities of strength, lightness, flexibility, durability, and cheapness. So many and various, too, are the articles of which it can be made, that it can be manufactured in quantities practically unlimited in every civilized country, and, so long as plants continue to grow, paper manufacture can be sustained. It is, also, under all circumstances, an easy material to work and handle. The fact is probably well known that the paper wheels which have been used with success on some of the palace cars are formed of compressed paper fitted into a steel tire; iron plates are then adapted to each side of the paper, and bolted together to prevent any displacement of he filling.

Overheated.

In warm weather, children need little covering at night. Yet comparatively few parents know that a child, with his warm, fresh, young blood, does not need the same clothing that a person of middle life must have. On a moderately warm night a child is put to bed with a covering over him sufficient for a cool October night. Of course he throws it off, when he would lie quietly under lighter clothing. Then, when the mother looks in to see that all is right before retiring herself for the night, she pulls up the covering and tucks it snugly in. How long is it before the little one has thrown it off and lies exposed to a chill from the falling temperature toward morning? It is with reference to this point that caution is required. About two or three o'clock in the morning there is frequently a very rapid fall in the temperature, and if persons could form the habit of then rousing and providing additional covering for themselves and the children of whom they may have the care, much sickness might often be saved.

"Bear and for-bear" has long been the trouble in Wall street.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Oct. 16, 1873.

The banking-house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., has been designated as the fiscal agent of the United States, *vice* Clews, Habicht & Co. The selection is peculiarly and conspiciously a bad one. It is no answer to say that the house is sound; the senior member has visited a calamity of incalculable dimensions upon this country, by a course of business that is dishonest in its very essence, and infinitely mischievous. To reward such a man with new evidences of the favor of the government, and to assign him to a position of so extreme delicacy and responsibility at this time, is a proceeding altogether characteristic of Mr. Grant.

* * *

A correspondent writing the *New Era* at Albion, says. About noon on Wednesday, Gust Fisher, son of the proprieter of the Three Rivers House commmitted suicide by taking 2¼ ounces of laudanum. The opiate caused death in a few houres.

This is the third case of suicide in the same house during the year—the first being a young lady employed in the hotel, who "cast off mortality" with a dose of strichnine. Next(about two months ago) was Ed. Fisher—twin brother of Gust—who also took laudanum.

These boys were about twenty three, years of age, and became very intemperate, and had entered into a mutual compact to commit suicide in this manner a short time before Ed. put the fearful threat into execution.

The father of these unfortunate victims has kept a saloon in his house for years, and continues to do so still.

Truly, the "way of the transgressor is hard," and it *ought* to be.

* * *

And what is most note worthy is the fact that the bankers who got up and headed the circular, who stood forward as the impersonation of the new system, who controlled the Treasury, who had the entire confidence of the President, who dined him and wined him, who subscribed to his bonds, his houses, and his goods, and who supplied his cellars at Washington and Long Branch with the best that money could procure, were the first to fall and bring on the crash. About that there is no mistake. Tens of thousands stricken suddenly with ruin and misery, poor women who worked with their needles, helpless children, failing old men, farmers, with their slender savings, orphans almost destitute, and multitudes like them scattered far and wide, have been engulfed by this awful collapse of the President's friends and bankers. God help them!

That is what Grantism has done. Look at it. Study it. Think of it Is it not time there should be a change and that the country should be rescued from the hands of robbers; no matter what their disguise?

* * *

The Fort Wayne *Sentinel* relates the following curious snake story, and as the *Sentinel* relates it in downright earnest we believe the statement, except that the length of the critter might be exaggerated. It says; "For over two years a son of Jacob Stripe, a farmer living a mile and a half north of Van Wert, has been ailing and subject to severe convulsions. Physicians were called to attend him from time to time, but not one of them could divine the cause of his continued sickness. On Thursday the boy was taken with a pain in the stomach and he took some lobelia and went upon the porch where his father was sitting and began vomiting violently. His father looked up and saw his son with both hands to his mouth pulling something out of it. He went to the boy's assistance and aided him in pulling out a

GARTER SNAKE,

about eighteen inches long and a half inch thick. The snake was seen by Mr. Isaac Wetz, of this city, who says it is perfectly formed, with the exception of being blind. It's eyes are of a reddish cast. The snake is alive and active.

From the moment the snake was expelled, the boy felt well, and has up to this time experienced no return of the terrible convulsions which have afflicted him for the last two years. The case is a most curious one, few or none of the like ever having been observed It is highly probable that the snake was swallowed by the boy while drinking at some spring while small.

A YEAR AGO.

Twelve short months have barely passed away since the country was in the midst of the heat and passion of the Presidential election. The principal events of that exciting period are still fresh in the memory of millions who participated in the memorable contest.

Gen. Grant was supported by a formidable combination of banks, railroads, and other corporate agencies independent of the partisan machinery by which the whole army of office-holders was marched in solid column to the polls. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley had mainly to rely upon the Democratic organization which had adopted him, materially enfeebled by a disaffection procured and purchased by the adminstration, and the Liberal Republicans without a party organization, who had refused to longer tolerate the frauds and corruption at Washington.

One of the most effective appliances employed by the friends of Gen. Grant was a concentration of the money power in his behalf. To bring it about, a circular was issued from this city, signed by twenty one bankers and others, mostly known for their intimate relations with the Treasury, and then supposed to represent a large amount of capital and wealth. This circular was sent to all the banks in the United States, and to almost every private banker, commercial firm or merchant of recognized standing or influence. The design was to create a political panic on the eve of the election, and to excite the alarm of the vast interests engaged in commerce, manufactures, and banking.

It was represented by the signers of this paper that they had no confidence in the principles which Mr. Greeley advocated; that his policy would be ruinous, and that his election would inevitably be attended by a financial crash, which must bring distress on the country and involve a repetition of the consequences of 1857. They held up Gen. Grant and the system of which he is the incarnation as a sovereign panacea for these threatened evils The success of his administration in reducing the public debt by political figures prepared at the Treasury, and by the endorsement of these financiers was one of the greatest arguments in his favor. The influence which this circular exercised in consolidating the mighty corporations and intimidating individuals and companies of less ostensible strength, is well understood by everybody. It requires no illustration or argument. The result is known. Gen. Grant was reelected President through the aid of this vast centralization of capital, actual and supposed wealth, and its ramifications.

Among the persons most energetic in this political financiering, and in exciting the fears of the timid, were Jay Cooke & Co., Henry Clews & Co. (both financial agents of the Government abroad), Fisk & Hatch, Howes & Macy, and others of like standing. They threw all their strength against Mr. Greeley. They rallied all their depositors and clients for Gen. Grant. And yet the very state of affairs which they combined to predict as inevitable should Mr. Greeley be elected by the people, came to pass recently, although Gen. Grant was chosen according to their programme.

* * *

From the Kendallville Standard.

Last Wednesday the sad news of the sudden demise of Richard Billman reached this city. Mr. Billman resided two and one half miles west of Wawaka, and on that morning, as was his custom, took his gun and started out to drive the cows to pasture. The report of a gun was heard in a short time, and soon after he was found dead, where it seems he had crossed the fence. The unfortunate man had been shot through the heart, and it it supposed met his death by the gun lock coming in contact with a rail while he held the barrel in his hand and attempted to cross the fence. An inquest was held by William Roberts and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Mr. Billman was sixty five years of age at the time of his death, and had resided in Noble county nearly a quarter of a century. His large circle of acquaintences and friends have always known him as a good citizen and an affectionate husband and father.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.

Indianapolis dispatches are to the effect that the second week of the Ind. Exposition closed in a blaze or glory. The attendance throughout the week was much larger than was anticipated ranging out to nearly or quite 100,000 A still larger crowd is expected here after, as the live stock exhibition opened on Monday evening, continuing through the remainder of the Exposition, two weeks. A large number of cattle, horses, hogs sheep and poultry already have arrived. The show will excel any similar exhipition heretofore held in the State. The enterprise, so far, is a gratifying success being the first State Exposition ever held. The result is watched with much interest. The managers appear to have no fear as to the final result.

* * *

Sometimes since a mob in Niles "chiveried" James Skinner, a newly married gentleman. The bridegroom not appreciating such boisterous attentions, and being insulted by some of the roughs, "fired into the crowd" and broke up the entertainment. He was tried for assault and battery with intent to kill, but the jury "promptly acquitted him." This is as it should be. Any man who joins in the barbarous demonstration of "belling" is not to be pitied if he gets a taste of lead. There is nothing which so nicely and quickly cools off a fellow who is beating an old skillet, or playing a horse fiddle, as to see a flash of powder and feel himself sprinkled with a few buck shot.—*Laport Herald*

Public Sale.

The subscriber offers at Public Sale at his residence, two miles west and one mile north of Auburn, on Saturday Oct. 25th, 1873, the following property, Cows and Young cattle, Sheep, hogs, plows, drag, corn by the bushel, and corn fodder and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms of sale—all sums of three dollars and under, cash. Over three a credit of nine months will be given the purchaser, he giving note with interest at six per cent., [illegible] at maturity, and Attorneys [illegible] waiving valuation and appraisement laws with approved security.

ISAAC B. Brandon.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, }

Notice is hereby given, that James W. Case, Administrator debonis non of Estate of Joseph Penny deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.

J. R. LANNING,
Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. ss. } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term, 1873, Bernard Trentman, August Trentman, versus Jacob M. Shutt, Complaint No. 57.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan their Attorneys, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob M. Shutt is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit, to be holden on the Second Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 16th day
SEAL. of Oct. 1873.

J. R. LANNING,
Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a case wherein Jacob B. Casebeer is plaintiff and George W. [illegible] & Mary [illegible] Gordon and Stephen B. Ward are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and four dollars and sixty four cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 8th day of November, 1873

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing at the north-[illegible] corner of lot number one hundred and forty-two, (142) running thence south sixty-six (66) feet, thence west sixty-six (66) feet, thence east sixty-six (66) feet, to the place of beginning, all in the original plat of the town of Auburn, DeKalb co. Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE Sheriff D. C.

Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 16, A. D. 1873.

J. W. [illegible]KEL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

$[illegible]

Attention All.

Railroads & Dry Goods

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams in the old stand of J. W. Case and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

Fall Trade! 1873.

Root & Company.

Popular Dry Goods House,

THE NEW YORK STORE

90 Columbia-st.

For the convenience of many of our customers who buy Fall Goods early in the season; we are opening daily

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

in every department at very low prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description
Also a full line our celebrated [illegible]
BLACK ALPACAS,
[illegible] AND
BRILLIANTINES.

which we [illegible]

N—E—W

Fall Dress Goods,

NEW CLOAKS, and SHAWLS,
NEW FALL PRINTS.

Also on [illegible] stock of
DOMESTIC
COTTON
GOODS

HOUSE KEEPING LINENS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES,
JEANS & FLANNELS

—AT—

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House the New York Store 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

GUY PLUM

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Collection and

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE,
[illegible] South Main street. [illegible]

FOR SALE.
Good [illegible] North Main street. [illegible]

FOR SALE.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.
Vacant lot on Union Street, in the [illegible] part of the town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.
[illegible] two miles [illegible]

FOR SALE.
[illegible] 5 miles east of Auburn.

New Drug Store

IN AUBURN

W. & E. T.

MARTIN!

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY AND

Fancy Articles,

PATENT MEDICINES,

ALSO

Everything kept by Druggist generally.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

W. & E. T. MARTIN.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

A [illegible] of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

in [illegible] Embossed Paper,
Oiled [illegible] and Linen

Window Shades!

and [illegible] of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.

Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.

Agents make $12.00 per day, $75 per week.

AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE

For Domestic Use,

Only Five Dollars

With the New Patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

Patented June 27th 1871.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE [illegible] 1871.

[illegible] Work. Complete in [illegible] Pointed Needle, [illegible] Positive Motion, [illegible] Guide. Operating [illegible] Light Running [illegible] good high-priced [illegible] the wheel [illegible] the thread [illegible] Lock Stitch [illegible] firm, durable, [illegible] Lines of work, fine [illegible] heavy Cloth or Leather [illegible] This Machine is [illegible] to give it strength; [illegible] made alike by [illegible] finished and ornamented [illegible] Rapid, Smooth and [illegible] in operation. Reliable at all times, as a Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last [illegible] only success in producing a valuable, [illegible] low priced Sewing Machine [illegible] low price reaches all conditions [illegible] simplicity and strength adapts it to all [illegible] merits make it a universal [illegible] ever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT'S ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

[illegible] confidently recommend it as [illegible] a really good Sewing [illegible] price.

Mrs. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.

[illegible] "One," (warranted [illegible] certificate,) with [illegible] complete belonging [illegible] Needle, packed in a [illegible] delivered to any part of [illegible] further charges, [illegible] Five Dollars. Safe delivery [illegible] each Machine we will send, [illegible] the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can [illegible] button hole with regularity and [illegible]

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will [illegible] the country and keep our New [illegible] and Sale, County Rights [illegible] agents free. Agent's [illegible] without any extra charge. Samples [illegible] descriptive circulars [illegible] Engravings, &c., [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for the Farm and Garden [illegible] Cultivators, Feed [illegible] Planters, Harvesters [illegible] needed for Farm [illegible] variety. All Money [illegible] Orders, Bank Drafts, or [illegible] are perfectly [illegible] goods guaranteed. [illegible] that sell the best [illegible] can be relied upon [illegible] New York.

Not Responsible for registered Letters

Address Orders,
[illegible] B. HUDSON & CO.,
Corner [illegible] Streets, N. Y.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

in the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION

The [illegible] season has [illegible] anticipating [illegible]

Coffee A [illegible] Coffee C [illegible] Yellow 9cts Brown 7c

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The [illegible] Tea [illegible] of New York has broken the [illegible] We have [illegible] of the situation, and [illegible] we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower [illegible] Young Hyson, 80cts, 60c, 50c [illegible] best [illegible] Gunpowder 90 and 60c; best 1.10.—Imperial, [illegible] Oolong [illegible] and [illegible] best 95. Japan 40c [illegible]

RAISINS CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can sell [illegible] best layer raisins at 10c per lb, or $3.25 per box; [illegible] 10c per lb and [illegible] been known so cheap.—Zante [illegible] 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We [illegible] a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 years old [illegible]

CANDIES ETC.

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, [illegible] 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per 10 [illegible] Mackerel [illegible] 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

The Auburn Cou ier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The forests look beautiful.

The Coal building has reached the third story.

No particulars yet of the death of Mr. Lowrey.

Jack Frost leaves some beautiful trails among the leaves.

Eli Wildesin died very suddenly last Thursday, at Waterloo.

The weather has been most beautiful for the past week.

Penfield & Moody have removed to their new law office in the Odd Fellows building.

The new flag stone pavement has been placed in position in front of the Odd Fellows' building

Albright & Shepherd will in a few days occupy the room in the Ensley block, next the Odd Fellows building.

Mr. F. C. Allen, an employee in Clark's Scroll Factory, sawed the end of one of his fingers off one day last week.

City Editor Thomas, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and Bro. Wesmer, of the Angola *Times* were in attendance at the dedication, yesterday.

The dances last night were not gotten up under the auspices of the Odd Fellows. They were an entire separate affair.

The Methodist social will meet with Mrs. M. F. Long, Thursday, Oct. 16th. All are invited to attend,

MRS. BUCHANAN, Sect'y

Those Waterloo chaps that are boasting so loudly about the relative merits of certain horses, had better look a "leedle out" The Pony wont stand it. If you mean business, all right. Auburn means business and will fight it out on that line.

REMISSION.—Through the exertion of W. H. Dills, Esq., the Governor of this State, has remitted unto Conrad Miller three hundred of the five hundred dollars, in which he was bail for John P. Gestenslager. All the circumstances in the case justify the act of Execution clemency.

Remember that large stock of Boots and Shoes just received by Vordermark & Sons, Odd Fellows building. The ladies will find handsome styles for their special wear.

The construction train ran over two cows, throwing off several cars, injuring three men, one dangerously, and the other two severely, at Grand Rapids crossing last Thursday. All right again.

SOLD.—I. M. Thomas and E. L. Casebeer by their attorney W. H. Dills, sold and transferred their interest one day last week, to the Fort Wayne Jackson and Saginaw R. R. Company. The purchase money was about three thousand dollars. Mr. Thomas still retains the agency as before, and no change is looked for at present.

The sensational writer for the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, from Huntertown, wields a prolific pen. The appalling news of the finding of a body, partly eaten by hogs of one Ferguson, in the south part of this county, made a splendid item, but then there is no Ferguson missing, and the hogs did not eat the body, and there was no cold corpse to eat, so the bottom has dropped out, and showed the ass-ertions of some correspondent to be not well authenticated. Try again.

The Hop Again.

The second in the series of the Hop at Rainiers hall, came off last Thursday evening, and although not so many bridal companies made their appearance, nor the numbers in attendance as great as the former one, yet it was an exceedingly pleasant, entertaining and sociable party. The evening was made very attractive by the entrance of Mr. Medany Lamb, of this place, with his rosy-cheeked, accomplished and beautiful bride, nee Miss Laura E. Bodine. The gratulations were kindly long and numerous, and many, whether manageable or not, mentally sighed, "I wish it was I."

Our devil, as usual, secured the cake—the sweet, delicious plumb cake, sweet cake, jelly cake, wedding cake, and all sich, and while crunching it down, in a dark corner of the office, was heard to exclaim: "I wish I had such a sister-in-law," and when digestion commenced, his poetical faculties were aroused and thus he sorrowfully sang:

"Now Dora is stolen by a big growed-up Lamb,
His hair was vite like wool,
And every place dat Dora went
Dat tam pig sheep was pound to go dare too;
All de vile, any me 's still."
Chorus—
"Oh de Lambs, de Lambs, de Lambs," etc.

Teacher's Institute.

The DeKalb county Teachers' Institute, will be held in Auburn, commencing on Monday, November 10th, 1873, and continuing in session five days. Accommodations will be provided for all who come.

Let us have the largest attendance ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. No teacher can afford to be absent from the county Institute.

JAMES A. BARNES,
County Superintendent.

DEDICATION.

Immense Attendance of Odd Fellows.

An Interesting Occasion.

We only have time this week to briefly note the splendid success of the dedication of the new Odd Fellows' Hall at this place yesterday. The attendance was very large from all directions. North Manchester, Fort Wayne, Angola, Fremont, Metz, Kendallville, Maysville, Pleasant Lake, and a number of lodges from other points were in attendance, making as fine a procession as has been seen in the county. The delegations were well supplied with music, there being four bands in attendance, Keints band of Fort Wayne, the Angola band, Maysville band, and the Auburn band, giving our town a feast of music long to be remembered. Mr. Marine arrived from Ft. Wayne at noon, having missed the morning train, and delivered a splendid address, full of fact and humor strikingly original, to which the most rapt attention was given. The singing by the choir was particularly enjoyable, and well recieved. The grand dinner was an elaborate and extensive affair, and the ladies and Committee were particularly complimented upon the excellent taste displayed in the rare feast so amply provided.

Attempted Murder.

A most brutal attack occurred in our town last night, in which Mr. W. Humes was dangerously stabbed. Mr. Humes is foreman of the Boot & Shoe house of Vordermark & Sons, at which the fracas took place. Frank Strebe and a German named Ernest Manstoffer, having some ill feeling towards Humes in regard to a hand Mr Strebe had in his employ, but who had left him and was then working under Humes, was the cause of the contention. Mr. Strebe being in the Boot & Shoe business also. Mr. Humes finally told them them to go away, that he did not want any more words about the matter. Mr. Vordermark ordered them away, and pushed them beyond the building. Manstoffer threatened to throw a brick, and was warned not to do so. They came back again, when Mr. Humes pushed them away and here a knife was used, Mr. H, receiving two ugly wounds, one on the inside of the left shoulder, and the other on the right side of the neck close to the collar bone. It is said he knocked the man down after he was stabbed.

The general impression is that Strebe had nothing to do with the stabbing. Both of the men were drunk. Mr. Humes was promptly cared for, several doctors being present, among them Dr. Rosenthal, of Fort Wayne. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. The two men were promptly arrested and held to bail in $2000 before justice Widney. Manstoffer went to jail.

THE FAIR.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

IMMENSE ATTENDANCE.

Fine Display and Splendid Weather.

The second annual fair of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association closed last Friday, after a four day's session with most flattering results. Could it have been in the power of a committee before hand to have ordered the kind of weather we should have, during the fair, they could not have made it more favorable. The sun rose on Tuesday morning in a cloudless sky, and from that day till Friday, Old Sol seemed to regard it as his particular office to put a prompt appearance every day. It might not happen so in an age, that a fair held so late in the season, would find such pleasant, sombre weather.

THE DISPLAY.

The number of entries increased to three times that of last year, the increase being principally confined to the agricultural department. The display of apples and pears was first class, and that of grain by the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company most excellent. Hundreds of specimens of what corn, oats, rye, etc., both in grain and on the stock, made up one of the finest exhibitions ever seen in this part of the country.

STOCK.

There was a fair increase in the stock entries, and the display was very fine. We are glad to notice that a few of our enterprising farmers are introducing some very fine blooded stock in the county, something we stand much in need of. Mr. A. D. Moore, purchased a fine thoroughbred bull from the celebrated stock of John Comstock, at Liberty Mills, Ind., and we regard this acquisition as a valuable one. Hogs and sheep were well represented.

FLORAL HALL

Was moderately filled, there being room to spare in this department. A little more attention here will not come amiss next year. There was quite a good display of farm implements and other machinery on the ground. The auction business was represented, a fact that gives us but little pleasure to record. Merchants of the county are of much more material advantage to an institution of this kind than this class of venders, and we believe their interests ought to be protected to the exclusion of the others.

THE MANAGEMENT

With but one or two exceptions, the fair was excellently managed, no accidents or trouble occuring throughout the session. The programme for Thursday as far as the racing was concerned, did not come up to the expectations of the crowd. There was a loud clamor among the horsemen, in regard to the action of the Executive Committee prohibiting the selling of pools on the races, and yet betting was allowed without interference. But these are of minor importance to the general success of the fair.

THE ATTENDANCE

Wednesday brought an increased crowd over that of last year, but Thursday was selected as the day for a rush, and the streets and roads were crowded with long lines of vehicles during the greater part of the day. The crowd on that day was variously estimated from 10,000 to 12,000, there being nearly 7,000 tickets sold, while children, horsemen, exhibitors and officers were admitted free. The last day was well patronized, the programme being by far the best.

THE RACES.

Wednesday afternoon came the first races, on trotting and pacing. The pacing race took the lead, the following being the score:

	1	2	3	4
Hoosier Dick, C. R. Furay, Logansport, Indiana,	2	2	1	1
Grey Frank, Dr. Chamberlain, Waterloo, Ind.,	1	2	3	4
White Stocking, G. P. Rowell, Goshen, Ind.,	3	3	2	2
McDonald, Mr. Bullock, Pleasant Lake, Ind.,	4	4	4	4
Brown Billy, Fred'k Briel, Fort Wayne, Ind.,	5	5	5	

Hoosier Dick, $60; Grey Frank, $40; White Stocking, $20. Brown Billy withdrawn after third heat. Time—2:38, 2:34 2:36½, 2:34¼.

The following were the entries in the four year old trot.

	1	2	3	4
Dio Lewis, George Riddell, Jackson, Michigan,	2	2	2	2
Mambrino Patchen, A. C. Fisk, Coldwater, Mich.,	1	3	1	1
Chief, J. C. Misner, Burr Oak, Michigan,	3	1	3	3

Mambrino Patchen, $50, Dio Lewis, $30 Chief, $20. Time—3:00, 3:06½, 3:02½, 3.10.

THURSDAY.

The awarding committees were busy during the forenoon examining stock on the track, and awarding premiums.

The programme for the afternoon consisted of a three minute and 2.50 trotting race. The following entries were made for the first:

Fred Sprague, N. J. Wilkinson, Kalamazoo; Reindeer, E. L. Berkey, LaGrange; Maggie Gould, F. Deyo, Jackson; Black Ann, C. Nicholson, Jackson; Novice, W. G. Davis, Coldwater, Mich., Billy Hotspur A. C. Fisk, Coldwater. Reindeer, Black Ann and Maggie Gould were distanced on the first heat, and Fred Sprague on the third. The following is the score:

	1	2	3
Novice,........................	1	1	1
Billy Hotspur,..................	3	2	2
Fred Sprague,...................	2	3	

Time—2:45½, 2:42, 2:45.

For the 2:50 race, the entries were: Jennie Holton, Mr. Nelson, Kalamazoo; Black Ann and Maggie Gould. Black Ann took the race in three straight heats, time 2:55, 2;51½ and 2;55. The purse was withheld, none of the horses having made 2.50, as provided in the list.

FRIDAY.

This day opened with eager expectations for the races, some fine horses being entered. At 2 o'clock, the sweepstakes on trotting was announced, and the following horses appeared on the track.

Professor, by W B Percival, Logansport.
Novice, F Deyo, Jackson.
Membrino, Geo Deyo, Jackson.
Gen Sherman, A C Fisk, Coldwater.

Gen. Sherman was the favorite, against Novice, he taking the three first heats, Professor, second, Membrino third. Time—2;34¼, 2;36, 2;39½. First premium, $100 2d, $60, 3d, $40.

Next came the horses for the running race, best two in three:

First premium, $50, 2d, $30, 3d, $20.
Fearnaught, by L Atwater, Lagrange.
Young Pilgrim, P. Ringle, Kendallville.
Young Printer, S Simons, New Era, Ind.
Woodchuck, F Prough, Goshen.
Wild Indian, J Prough, Goshen.

Fearnaught took first heat and Woodchuck the next three, Fearnaught 2d, Wild Indian 3d. Time—56½, 57¾, 57.

And thus ended one of the most successful fairs ever held in this part of the State. The receipts this year will be about $700 more than last year. Last year a dividend of twenty-five per cent. was declared, but as $1000 must be paid this year on the indebtedness for the grounds, the dividend, if any, will not be so large.

MARRIED.

LAMB—BODINE.—On the 11th inst. at the bride's mother, in this place, by the Rev. S. B. Ward, Mr. MEDANY LAMB and Miss. LAURA B. BODINE. Thanks, remarks in another column.

DIED.

At Warsaw, on Saturday evening, Oct. 11th of marasmus, GRANVILLE SHERIDAN, fourth son of Chester P. and Julia S. M. Hodge, aged one month and one week.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Heartrending.

Sudden Death of one of our Citizens.

Last Friday evening a telegram from Delphi, this State, announced the startling intelligence that our highly-esteemed fellow townsman, W. A. Lowrey, Esq., had been drowned that day at one o,clock, while crossing the canal on a horse, at that place. The next day the body arrived, and there was no disputing the fact that our genial citizen had went out from our midst forever. How it must have torn the hearts of the poor wife and children when the terrible news that glanced along the line was made known to them. The peace and contentment of years swept away in one brief moment, in their place sorrow and trouble ever present and casting their shadows far into the future. No wonder the community feels the deep sympathy, so silently, yet eloquently expressed in the attendance at the funeral of the deceased, the largest ever known in the county. He was buried with Masonic honors, a large number of the fraternity being present from adjoining towns. The Auburn Silver band added much to the impressiveness of the occasion, by the excellent and appropriate music they discoursed.

"Down in the valley, the deep dark valley."

The funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Cone, at the M. E. Church, and was full of that pathos and eloquence that such a theme would suggest.

Grand Opening of the Popular Red Front Clothing Hall, of Rothschild Bros. No. 5 Keystone Block, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

We have been known in Fort Wayne many years to be the most successful clothing house ever opened in the city. It is not only our liberal advertising that has made us popular but our fair and honorable dealings, with those who have stood by us since we have been in the business. In selling them nicely made clothing at reasonable prices they have advertised us. With the 20 years experience we have had since boyhood, we profess to know the wants of every one and what class of goods are wanted. Therefore we can say that we can fit a boy of the small size up to the largest man in the grade of goods, from the finest to the lowest grades. We caution those who are not acquainted in this place to enquire for us before you drop in some other place where they have been trying to imitate our well established place. It is to your own interest as well as to ours to come direct to us at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block.

Good common suits for men from $6 to $10, Cassimere suits from $9 to $20, fine cloth suits from $12 to $25. Cloaks from $3 to $25, with or without saques, men's working pants from $1 50 to $2.50, children, boys and youths suits from $3 up. We also keep a large line of hats, caps, shirts, underwear, gloves and many articles too numerous to mention, at exceeding low prices.

Notice of Insolvency.

DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873. In matter of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, John A. Campbell, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given that at the September Term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the estate of John S. Campbell, was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Administrator.

Dated Oct. 3d, 1873.
ROSE & HARTMAN,
Att'ys for Estate.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term, 1873, Waterloo Lodge, No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, versus Albert B. Shirts, Nancy E. Shirts, John Wood.

Now comes the said defendant John Wood, by L. J. Blair, his Attorney, and files a crosscomplaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Albert B. Shirts and Nancy E. Shirts, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendents, Albert B. Shirts and Nancy E. Shirts, that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

SEAL. Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of October, 1873.

J. B. LANNING.
Clerk.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada. Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine day coaches and Pullman Sleepers from St. Louis to points in the west, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi, and its connections with roads further west are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is now completed and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Tompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered.

Emigration Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all climates soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River and Illinois Rail Road Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting, will be held at the Court House, in Columbia City Whitley County, Indiana, on Thursday the 30th of October, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock P. M.

Edwin [illegible] Uhl.
[illegible] Secretary,

Dated October 1st. 1873.

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

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Sunday School Workers,
SHOULD SEND FOR
"GEMS OF PRAISE"
THIRTY EOUR PAGES,
Music Excellent, Mostly New,
A Long Needed Book.
Price 5 cents, or 6 cents Postpaid, and $5 per hundred.
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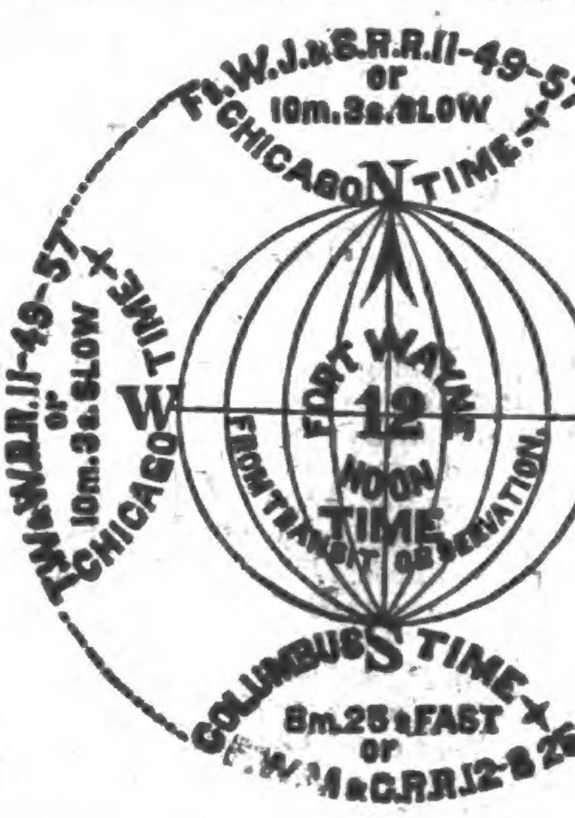
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COLUMBUS TIME
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AGRICULTURAL HOUSE!
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Cider Mills, Grain Drills, etc.

☞ Repairing of all Machines promptly attended to. Office in the New Brick, north of the Court House, Auburn, Indiana.

D. D. SNYDER.

[illegible] a Vision.

Once upon a [illegible] dreary, while I floundered weak and weary
O'er the many rough, uneven tacks and pins upon the floor;
While I tossed with ne'er a napping, suddenly I heard a flapping,
As a thousand million gaping specters passed within the door.
'Tis some phantasy, I muttered. Strange returning answer uttered,
Only Blood, and nothing more.

Quite distinctly I remember, it was in the warm September,
As my body, and each member, healed, lay upon the floor;
Hopelessly I sooth'd my sorrow with the promise that to-morrow
I some antidote would borrow—borrow from magician's lore—
That would dissipate the demons that were ravening for my gore—
Blood, my heart's, and nothing more.

Yet the feeling dim, uncertain, that the morning's gilded curtain
From the night's mysterious terrors would arise for me no more,
Set my heart with madness leaping, while the demons, still unsleeping,
Their fierce watch upon me keeping as I lay upon the floor
Lost in anguish worse than weeping, sobbing, shrinking more and more—
Shrieked for blood, and nothing more.
Presently, with hope no longer, but with resolution stronger,
"Demons!" said I, "many millions that seek my true heart's gore,
[illegible] that I'm no longer napping, but prepared to [illegible]some rapping,"
And at once began a slapping, sideways, backward, and before;
But, that dreadful climax capping, in there rushed ten million more—
Crying Blood, and nothing more.
Forward at their legions daring flew I madly, pillow bearing,
Vowing vengeance deep, destructive—vows no mortal breathed before;
Still their front evinced no token that their serried ranks were broken,
And the only order spoken by those trillions, less by more,
Was the same distractive mutter, uttered by them o'er and o'er—
Blood we'll have, and nothing more,
Those mosquitoes never quitting, still upon the walls are sitting,
On the whiten'd walls and ceiling, blackening my chamber o'er;
While their shrill and demon screaming sets my soul with frenzy dreaming,
As their eyes upon me gleaming fill my mind with terror sore,
And the chorus of their screaming, as I fly my chamber door,
Is Blood, and nothing more.

AMONG THE BULLS AND BEARS.

"Suppose we take a look at the menagerie?" suggested my Wall street friend.

"The menagerie? Where is it?"

Just up the street. We sometimes call it the bear garden, or the lunatic asylum, for a change.

By either of these names, it seems, the New York Stock Exchange is more familiarly known in the region of bulls and bears than by its proper one. A stranger, entering at a time of excitement in the stock market, would certainly consider the last name the most appropriate. At such a time, downright madness reigns supreme. The scene presented is one of such clamor, confusion, furious gesticulation, and wild surging and swaying of the crowds of brokers on the floor, that a person witnessing it for the first time might very naturally regard the roaring, hustling, bellowing throng as a mass-meeting of violent lunatics.

Standing in the gallery provided for the public, and looking down upon the three or four hundred men who struggle and shout and scramble below, the stranger may well wonder what all the tumult is about, and whether any real business can be done in the midst of such mad confusion. It seems impossible that these men can understand each other. They are scattered in swaying groups over the floor of the large chamber, and almost every man in each groud appears to be in desperate altercation with his neighbor. A hundred hands are shaking violently before a hundred faces; a hundred throats are roaring as though their owners were so many screaming dervishes; and, to make the deafening din still greater, squads of well-grown boys rush hither and thither between the groups, calling brokers by name in the highest and shrillest key their voices can command. Surely, no bedlam ever presented a more turbulent scene, or one more dazing or bewildering to an unaccustomed mind, than may be witnessed in the New York Stock Exchange when the excitements of a field-day stir up the spirits of the bulls and bears.

Strangers visiting the Stock Exchange always express surprise at the youthfulness of the men by whom the enormous business of the place is transacted. Hearing so often of the money kings of New York, and naturally picturing to themselves solid-looking men, well on in middle life, as the bulls and bears of the great stock market, they are astonished at finding merely a multitude of young men, most of whom have the appearance of clerks, and any one of whom will, on the slightest provocation, yell at an unknown visitor like a Comanche or Apache savage. The magnates of the street, who are the men we all read of in the newspapers, are hardly ever seen in the Exchange, and some even are not members of it. They generally remain in the background, concoct their plans in little private offices, and issue instructions to their various brokers as a General issues orders to his subaltern on a battle-field. One of these magnates may have half a dozen brokers employed in the Exchange at the same time, without one of the six knowing that five others are executing orders from the same man that employs him. It is by the secresy of their operations that the leading bulls and bears achieve particular success; and, in order that there shall be no leakage of information, they keep all their plans and purposes to themselves. The whole number of brokers who have the privilege of trading in the Exchange is about one thousand, while the number of operators recognized as leaders probably does not exceed twenty-five or thirty. These are the captains who organize and conduct campaigns; the others are the rank and file who do the fighting—bellowing and goring, or growling and squeezing, according to their classification under the signs of Taurus and Ursus.

A broker desiring to become a member of the Exchange is required to undergo a sort of inquisition before a committee, in order that his qualifications may be determined. He must also make a full statement of his business affairs, and satisfy the committee that he is in a proper financial condition. If he passes the examination successfully, he must then purchase a seat in the Board, or, in other words, pay for the privilege of membership. This privilege is an expensive one. At the present time a seat costs from eight to nine thousand dollars, which must be paid before the purchaser can do any business in the Exchange. A year ago the price was from four to five thousand. The value of seats varies according to the demand. If a broker fails in business, he can neither use his seat nor sell it until his affairs are settled; the seat is held as part of his assets, and may be sold for the benefit of his creditors. Taking the number of seats in the Board at one thousand ([illegible] by the way, is a misnomer, for seats would only be in the way during the daily battles on the floor), and the price of each at nine thousand dollars, the total value of membership in the Stock Exchange is found to reach nearly a million dollars—an increase of one hundred per cent. within a year.

It requires very stringent rules to keep the lively gentleman of the Exchange within any bounds of propriety. A stock broker, though he be thirty years old (and not many are much beyond this age), is just as sure to be in mischief as an irrepressible school-boy, unless business or the rules of the board deter him. He is a volatile and exuberant animal, who finds delight in pranks and peccadilloes, and looks upon the playing of practical jokes almost as a duty. Anecdotes innumerable might be told to illustrate his *penchant* for fun and frolic. When not engaged "bulling" or "bearing" stocks, he is pretty sure to be found indulging in some wild sort of capers with "the boys," this being the familiar and standard term for his associates. Now and then, when business is dull, he starts a war-whoop, in which he is quickly joined by fifty others; and presently he and the fifty are "skylarking" all over the hall. If the season be the end of the summer, when the time for discarding white hats is supposed to have arrived, and a member enters with one of these objects on his head, it is sure to come to grief immediately. Before he is fairly inside, a howl of derision is raised, and the hat knocked off and kicked in turn by every foot that can reach it. The owner takes all this as a matter of course, and seldom loses his temper over it, even though he himsilf be hustled all over the hall after his hat. Next day he may have a chance to retaliate, and he surely will not allow it to pass unimproved.

The entrance of a new member affords a gala-time to the boys. He must be initiated without delay, and, as he knows this beforehand, he prepares himself for the ordeal. The moment he enters, a signal that all understand is given by some one near him. It is no sooner heard through the hall than a wild, demoniac yell is raised, and the new-comer is instantly surrounded by a scrambling, screaming, shoving crowd. His hat is likely to be the first object of attack. The brokers seem to have a special antipathy to hats when the mood for frolic is on. If they do not crush the neophyte's felt or castor over his eyes, they are sure to send it flying to the ceiling, some sixty feet above, and each time it comes down it is returned heavenward with an exultant shout. In the meantime, its owner is receiving attentions not much milder than those bestowed on the hat. The boys have taken him in hand, and are hustling and hauling him all around the chamber. If he is not too heavy to be lifted, they have taken him up bodily, and are playing a queer game of pitch-and-toss with him, throwing him hither and thither, from one group to another, as though he were an effigy rather than a man. Presently, perhaps, they get him to the center of the hall, where there is a large table, and, despite his struggles to get away, he is laid on this, and subjected to a new process of jocular persecution. As many of the boys as are within reaching distance seize him by legs, feet, arms, and head, and pull and drag him over the table, now to one side, now to another, until the poor fellow, who generally preserves good nature all through, is almost breathless. When they finally release him his hair is all over his face, his collar and cravat probably have disappeared, his hat is battered utterly out of shape, his coat is either rent down the back or deprived of a skirt, one of his boots, if not both, has parted company with his feet, and his vest and linen are "mussed" in a way to make a proper housewife groan with despair. But the ordeal is now past, the new man has become a broker in good standing, and is ready an hour later to join his persecutors in new mischief, or contribute his share to the uproar of a struggle between bulls and bears.

But there is no delight so enjoyable to these mischievous merry-makers as that of catching a stray countryman on the floor. The Stock Exchange seems to have particular attractions for our bucolic friends coming to town on a visit. They have heard a great deal about it, and, being in town, they want to see what it is. It is against the rules for any person not a member to go upon the floor, but occasionally a gentleman from the "rural deestricks," equipped with carpet-bag and umbrella, and knowing nothing about this rule, slips past the door-keeper unnoticed. But, if the door-keeper overloooks him, the boys do not. The instant he is seen, two or three brokers move quietly between him and the door, and then elbow and push him forward, apparently by accident, until they get him a considerable distance from it. One of them then cries out:

"New Tennessees!"

The meaning of this is known by all. It is a signal that a stranger is on the floor. Instantly the whole business of the place is suspended, a terrific yell is raised—one that would do credit to any band of savages on the continent—and the frightened and bewildered countryman finds himself pitched and hustled hither and thither, up and down, across and around, by a surging, screaming, laughing crowd, and, if he looks upward, he may see his hat dancing through the air in one direction, his carpet-bag in another, and his venerable umbrella in a third. But, fortunately for the stranger, there is help at hand. One of the door-keepers dashes into the crowd, grasps him by the collar, and pulls him by main force to the door, whither his hat, carpet-bag, and umbrella, follow him, and he makes his way to the street as quickly as he can, hardly knowing whether he has escaped from a band of Indians or a lunatic aylum, but very glad to have escaped at all. It is very rarely that any one is injured in these sports of the brokers. The play may be somewhat rough, but there is no intention to hurt, and nerves and clothing suffer about the only damage that is done.

Of the thousands of practical jokes played in the Exchange, one—of a comparatively harmless character—may be related. The cloak-room connected with the hall is a receptacle for the overcoats, canes, and overshoes of members. One very disagreeable day last winter, when the streets were deep in [illegible] business was extremely dull, and the spirits of the boys were considerably depressed as well. Owing to the condition of the streets, most of the brokers had worn overshoes, chiefly of the kind known as arctics, when going to the Board, and all the shoes were, as usual, deposited in the cloakroom. When the dullness of the day had become almost intolerable, one of the boys conceived a bright idea to relieve it. Moving slyly to the cloak-room, he got a large cloak and spread it on the floor. Then gathering all the shoes within his reach into the cloak, he picked up his prize and moved quietly back into the hall, stationing himself in a corner, with the bundle at his feet. A minute later a shoe was seen whirling through the air, and then another, and another. The brokers, thinking some one was throwing their shoes out of the cloak-room, made a rush thither, but found no one there. Then, turning around, they found the air rapidly thickening with overshoes, which soon fell in a heavy shower on their heads. It did not take them long to find out the cause of the [illegible] The man with the bundle [illegible] discovered, and in an inst[illegible] of mischief had broken loo[illegible] the hall. The shower of [illegible] ened and thickened, unt[illegible] came actually dark with [illegible] and, when the sport fina[illegible] overshoes of two or thre[illegible] bers were so mixed and [illegible] that to sort and mate th[illegible] be almost impossible[illegible] boys had to return fro[illegible] day without the cust[illegible] for their feet, but th[illegible] enjoyed reconciled t[illegible] porary discomfort.

The readiness wi[illegible] street merry men [illegible] business to school[illegible] shown by a hundr[illegible] one will suffice he[illegible] curred recently, a[illegible] Exchange was [illegible] Some failures ha[illegible] hensions of m[illegible] minds. The [illegible] brokers, and [illegible] tense. Almost [illegible] anxious to sell[illegible] expected crash[illegible] over the floo[illegible] driving, bell[illegible] they do only [illegible] stricken. Su[illegible] was at its hei[illegible] culiar white [illegible] lery. A b[illegible] the groups, [illegible] sooner did his eye [illegible] *chapeau* than he faced the [illegible] roared:

"Take off that hat!"

Instantly the panic was forgotten, the whole business of the Exchange came to a sudden stop, and almost every man on the floor looked to the gallery and shouted at the top of his voice:

"Take off that hat!"

The order was not obeyed for some time, so the shrill cry went up again and again. Presently the man took off the obnoxious hat, made a mock bow to the crowd below, waving the hat at the time, and then retired. As quickly as the brokers had stopped business they were at it again, and a person going in a moment later, and marking the eagerness on each face, and the clamor raging all over the place, could hardly believe that such a scene as the one described had just been enacted.

Often the announcement of a failure has no other effect upon them than to elicit a thundering "B-a-a-h!" followed by a long, loud laugh. But it is not indifference to a comrade's misfortune that causes the boys to act in this manner when he gets into trouble. Wall street brokers are for the most part generous-hearted fellows, and as a class they are rarely behind in deeds of charity. But they must have their fun, and frequently they are rather careless as to whether the object of it be a suitable one or not. As an instance of their off-hand generosity, may be cited their subscription of a purse of three hundred dollars in the Exchange, for the boy who was saved from the wreck of the Atlantic. The boy was brought into the hall by a broker, and placed on a table where all could see him, and in a few minutes the purse was made up and given to him.—*Appleton's Journal.*

A Curious Card.

The suspension and subsequent resumption of business by David Preston & Co., Detroit, have been announced. The card in which Mr. Preston declared his purpose to resume is peculiar, but said to be characteristic. He starts out in this way:

"It's good. There's light ahead; there's help in God; there's wealth in Jesus; there's power in prayer. I landed in Detroit Nov. 4, 1848. I borrowed $12 to bring me here. I got a situation at $12 per month, and in less than two months I had paid this $12 from my wages. On the 4th of May, 1852, I married a good wife, and in less than one week thereafter I embarked in business under the style of David Preston & Co., bankers and brokers. My entire capital at that time, out of which I had to furnish a home and start my bank, was less than $500. In May, 1854, I had amassed a fortune of near $5,000, and with this increased capital I opened a bank in Chicago. In the month of August following, Mr. A. Klemm, our banker at No. 50 Wall street, New York, failed, with $6,000 of our money in his possession, which was all we were worth and a little more. We never realized but $15 out of this $6,000, and yet I did not commit suicide, run away, compromise, or resign. I *prayed and worked and paid*, and have been doing the same kind of business ever since, and I expect to fight it out on this line to the end of my journey."

Drinking and smoking put a good deal of money into the Treasury. From July 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873, the Government revenue from spirits of all kinds (not including beer) was $41,941,196, and from tobacco in various forms, $7,176,413.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

The President is letting his beard grow long.

They are making bricks out of ochre in Kansas.

A Brooklyn man has cured his liver complaint by turning hand-springs over a chair.

Australia now looms up as one of the great wheat-producing centers of the world.

It is stated that the second volume of Lamon's Lincoln will never get into print, so discouraging was the reception of the first.

Clews, the New York banker, in trying to save himself, offered two per cent. a day for money. This is 730 per cent. a year.

The plan of correcting echo in public halls by stretching wires across them from wall to wall has had a practical trial in the cathedral at Cork, and given satisfactory results.

Last words of two roughs who recently killed each other at Truckee, Cal.: Fugate—"Oh, God! I'm killed!" White—"Thank God, I've killed him. It's some satisfaction to know that I've outlived him; but I suppose I must follow him in a few minutes. Pull off my boots."

[illegible] Granville has informed Baron [illegible]ident of the Anglo- [illegible] the British [illegible] es In [illegible]he [illegible]ted [illegible]g a [illegible]ason [illegible]tors. [illegible] and [illegible] but [illegible]ft en[illegible]many. [illegible]eatures [illegible]nces, if [illegible]hat not [illegible]has sus[illegible]onsidera[illegible] Europe [illegible]statesmen [illegible]d reliable conserva[illegible] One of [illegible] a healthy

Why will the[illegible] men frighten us so? They are trying continually to bully us with a comet, or the conjunction of half a dozen planets, or some other horrid thing that does not give us a ghost of a chance. Now Prof. Winchell says that the earth is continually cooling, and in doing so is absorbing water, and in time its thirsty crust will not only drink up the ocean, but oven the atmosphere, and then the dry and shriveled old globe will go meandering through space without a living thing on its surface. And the sarcastic Professor calls this kind of talk "recreations in popular science."

Statistical.

London has 7,000 lawyers.

The population of London is 4,026,000.

The King of Ashantee, it is said, is allowed 333 wives.

Charleston, S. C., has a colored population of 26,173 to 22,749 whites.

New Haven claims 347 manufactories, employing a capital of $12,000,000 and 8,000 hands.

The working population of the United States is estimated at 13,000,000—one-third of the population.

There are in Paris 11,314 cafes, wine-shops or beer-saloons, containing in all 27,711 public billiard tables.

An Indiana farmer has sold 100,000 watermelons this season, and still insists that he ought not to be hung.

The population of Persia is about 9,000,000 or 10,000,000. The majority of the inhabitants are Mohammedans.

The population of Texas, in 1870, aggregated 818,579. In 1873 the Lone Star State foots up 1,500,000 souls, an increase beyond any previous ratio.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says of the progressing Mississippi bridge at that point: "The bridge, the tunnel approaches, etc., will probably cost in the aggregate about $9,000,000, of which the bridge itself costs $6,000,000."

Wilkie Collins and Charles Bradlaugh.

A New York telegram says: At the reception of Wilkie Collins at the Lotus Club on Saturday night a remarkable scene followed the introdutcion of Charles Bradlaugh, late in the evening, in the restaurant. He referred pointedly to the fact that class distinctions in England were so great that this American club had given him on foreign soil the first opportunity of his life to meet a countryman whom he was so glad to honor, and even to say a word in his praise. "There was no club in England," said he, "that would give me an equal privilege." The speech was received with wild outbursts of enthusiasm. Prolonged cheers were given, and even after Bradlaugh had turned to his seat at the table beside Collins the crowd continued cheering until he came forward and spoke briefly again.

A boy's tooth-ache generally commences at 8 a. m., reaches the highest altitude at a quarter to 9, when the pain is intense to an extraordinary degree; commences to subside at 9, and after that disappears with a celerity that must be very comforting to the sufferer. If, at night, the boy hasn't got four quarts of walnuts spread out to dry up-stairs, it is because there is no place up-stairs to do it.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Returns for the Month of September from the Agricultural Bureau.

The average condition of the wheat crop for the entire country, according to the returns is 95. A comparison with the September average of last year will illustrate the crop prospects of the present, when the increased area of the present season is duly considered:

States.	—September—	
	1873.	1872.
Maine	[illegible]	109
New Hampshire	96	96
Vermont	96	91
Massachusetts	102	97
Rhode Island	..	..
Connecticut	104	98
New York	62	85
New Jersey	105	89
Pennsylvania	102	78
Delaware	85	92
Maryland	96	74
Virginia	82	99
North Carolina	82	109
South Carolina	75	102
Georgia	75	104
Florida	..	..
Alabama	85	105
Mississippi	90	102
Louisiana	..	112
Texas	85	120
Arkansas	95	106
Tennessee	78	116
West Virginia	91	96
Kentucky	85	110
Ohio	97	..
Michigan	96	96
Indiana	84	84
Illinois	93	95
Wisconsin	107	97
Minnesota	109	95
Iowa	100	98
Missouri	100	104
Kansas	100	100
Nebraska	107	70
California	92	85
Oregon	107	109

Reports were received from 844 counties, of which 246 were average, 185 above, and 413 below. The principal wheat-producing States are thus represented:

States.	*Counties above average.*	*Counties average.*	*Counties below average.*
Kentucky	3	10	19
Ohio	9	16	17
Michigan	10	13	7
Indiana	1	10	32
Illinois	11	10	21
Wisconsin	16	9	..
Minnesota	17	4	7
Iowa	16	15	18
Missouri	14	18	23
Kansas	13	9	14
Nebraska	9	4	3
California	3	8	11

The present has not been a good wheat year in the South.

Ohio reports cover more than half the area in wheat, and indicate a very nearly average yield, of about average quality.

Michigan has nearly a full crop of wheat of very good quality, well secured, and generally exceeding the expectation in thrashing.

In Indiana this crop has suffered from winter-killing, the fly, chinch-bug, and heavy rains in the shock, causes which indicate a depreciation of sixteen per cent.

In forty-three counties in Illinois the average is ninety-three.

Wisconsin makes very encouraging returns, in no case below 100, and averaging 107 upon an increased area.

Minnesota is the banner State of the year upon wheat production. Increased acreage in new and old counties was returned in June, and the average for condition is 109. In several counties it is claimed to be the best crop for many years, both for quality and quantity.

Returns from two-thirds of the wheat area of Iowa indicate an average yield upon an increased area. The quality is generally superior, with some exceptions of injury from rain and blight. Most of it was secured in good condition.

Missouri has secured an average crop, mostly of good quality. Chinch bugs caused a reduced yield in some counties.

The crop in Nebraska is large and the quality excellent.

The crop of California is not so good as was expected; a large reduction from the yield of last year may be calculated upon.

In Oregon no county reports less than 100, the average being 107.

The reports from the Territories are generally favorable.

An Extensive Beehive.

"How doth the little busy bee?" inquires Dr. Rowe. It doth very much indeed at Los Angeles, where there exists at this moment the largest hive in the world. It is a fissure of a rock, the opening of which is seventeen feet wide, and the depth of which is 160 feet. Innumerable swarms of bees have made this cavern their home, and have accumulated enormous quantities of honey; it is calculated that there must be many thousands of tons of it. The inhabitants of the country have more than once tried, although the approach of the fissure is difficult, to drive away the bees and take possession of their treasure, but they have always been repulsed with loss. We cannot but think that the tame surrender of so magnificent a prize as the wax and honey contained in a hive of 160 feet deep shows a lamentable want of enterprise in the population of Los Angeles, and are disposed to suggest that they should call in foreign aid.

Growth of Wealth in Ireland.

Within thirty years the population of Ireland has declined to the extent of 3,793,838. This was between 1841 and 1871, according to the dates of the census. But the reduction of the population in this case does not indicate a diminishing degree of prosperity. On the contrary, it has gone on simultaneously with an increase of wealth. In live stock Ireland's riches grew during the same period from $105,529,040 to $187,576,055. The number of flax factories doubled. The number of spindles increased from 592,981 in 1862 to 916,660 in 1870. The flax power-looms were 4,666 in 1862, but ten years after they were 14,834. The cotton power-looms numbered 1,757 in 1862, and 3,437 in 1871. The total number of hands employed in the factories in 1862 was 37,872; now it is 63,952. The deposits in the joint-stock banks in 1841 amounted to $27,839,255, and in 1871 they had increased to $136,742,195. On the other hand, the business of the pawnbrokers has diminished. In 1867 there were 13,282,918 pledges for $9,252,755, and in 1870 only 11,608,444 pledges for $8,670,580.—*New York Times.*

Mrs. Dolly Love, the last pensioner of the Revolution, residing in Ulster county, New York, died at Highland last Saturday, aged 100 years, 3 months, and 10 days.

Bostonians pay about $4,000,000 annually for milk.

THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep,
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,
Leans gloomily over the murky tide;
Where the reeds and rushes are long and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank;
[illegible] the whole day through,
There lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storm has lopped,
And crossed on the railing, one o'er one,
Like the folded hands when the work is done;
While busily back and forth between
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-hoo,"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding its moldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower;
While many a blossom of loveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still—
But the light wind plays with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of the rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime,
And the shore is kissed at each turning anew
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time, with a careless hand,
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs thick
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies are thick
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see there is graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a soberer tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings
Have grown familiar with sterner things,
But I love to think of the hours that sped
As I rocked where the whirls their white spray shed,
Ere the blossoms waved, or the green grass grew
O'er the moldering stern of the old canon.

Humorous.

When a lady stands at the hymenial altar with an intended, you may know she is about to draw her beau into a knot.

A Connecticut clergyman recently prayed for the absent members of his flock "who were prostrated on beds of sickness, and those who were sitting about on chairs of health."

"Why did Joseph's brethren put him in a pit?" asked a Buffalo Sunday-school teacher; and the reply he got was, "Because there was no room for him in the family circle."

Two Milesians were standing at the Fairmount water-works in Philadelphia, watching the big wheels splashing in the water in every direction, when one of them remarked: "Mike, isn't this a quare country, where they have to grind their water before they can use it?"

Father Boyle, of Washington, addressing a school on the subject of Easter celebrations, a young miss asked him: "Father Boyle, what is the origin of Easter eggs?" "A hen, no doubt, miss," replied the father, quietly.

DANBURY NEWS-ANCES.

If the price of peaches was a mountain, there would be snow on top of it.

Among the new-comers at the school Monday, was a barefooted boy with a fur cap on his head.

No actor has yet been able to counterfeit that expression of joy which a man shows when discovering a ten-cent stamp in his paper of tobacco.

Wide-awake people are the only ones popularly supposed to be successful, but Pullman's sleepers have enabled him to pay $42,000 for a cottage site at Long Branch.

The commander of a schooner which trades with Houston, Texas, is a lady. She is described as having eyes like diamonds. (Ah!) Hair like a vexed mass of golden feathers. (Oh!) A faultless form. (Pshaw!) And a hand as pure as polished snow. (Ouch!)

A lady on North Main street saw something on her carpet on Saturday morning, and hunting up an old paper, placed it over the object, carefully lifted it, went to the back stoop and dropped in the slop-pail a—pair of gloves. She says she doesn't see anything very amusing about this, but it seems as if her husband would split himself over it.

A Boy-Hero.

A boy-hero has been developed in Nagy-Brezna, an obscure Hungarian village lately visited by the plague. Among the victims was a poor peasant woman, who left behind a son aged 15, but no property. In consequence of this latter circumstance, the parish priest and the rest of the villagers were in no haste to make arrangements for her interment, and, in spite of the prayers and tears of the poor lad, the body remained in the hut. Two days later a peasant woman of property also died, and a grave was immediately dug, to be ready for the funeral next day. When, however, the body was carried to the graveyard, it was found that the grave was already filled in. The superstitious villagers fell on their knees and crossed themselves, but the priest, guessing how the matter stood, sent two of the peasants to the hut of the poor parishioner to see if the corpse was there. They returned, having found the body had been removed, and bringing the boy with them. On being asked where the body of his mother now was, he pointed, sobbing, to the newly-made grave, saying that by exerting all his strength, he had dragged the corpse to the graveyard, placed it in the grave, and shoveled in the earth.

Tax-Ridden California.

The California State Board of Equalization has fixed the rate of taxation for State purposes for this year at 50 cents on the $100 of assessed value, so that San Francisco, having $206,000,000 on her own roll, will have to come down with $1,030,000 for her share. This is for the State purposes alone. The city tax will be three times as much, and the amount paid in duties and internal revenue taxes about $9,000,000, making a total of $13,000,000 of taxes to be collected in San Francisco next year. Of the duties on imports, about $5,000,000 are repaid to our citizens by the people of the coast outside of this city, leaving $8,000,000 to be paid by 27,000 voters, or about $300 annually of tax to every voter, on the average.—*San Francisco Alta.*

Parisians say that within six months Don Carlos will be driven from Spain and Victor Emanuel from Rome.

The Wonderful Virtues of Ammonia.

No housekeeper should be without a bottle of spirits of ammonia, for, besides its medicinal value, it is invaluable for household purposes. It is nearly as useful as soap, and its cheapness brings it within the reach of all. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of warm soapsuds, dip in a flannel cloth, and wipe off the dust and fly-specs, grime and smoke, and see for yourselves how much labor it will save. No scrubbing will be needful. It will cleanse and brighten silver wonderfully; to a pint of hot suds mix a teaspoonful of the spirits, dip in your silver spoons, forks, etc., rub with a brush and then polish on chamois skin. For washing mirrors and windows it is very desirable; put a few drops of ammonia upon a piece of newspaper and you will readily take off every spot or finger mark on the glass. It will take out grease spots from every fabric; put on the ammonia clear, lay blotting paper over the place and press a hot flat-iron on it for a few moments. A few drops in water will clean laces and whiten them as well; also muslins. Then it is a most refreshing agent at the toilet-table; a few drops in a basin of water will make a better bath than pure water, and if the skin is oily it will remove all glossiness and disagreeable odors. Added to a foot-bath it entirely absorbs all noxious smells so often arising from the feet in warm weather, and nothing is better for cleansing the hair from dandruff and dust. For cleaning nail and hair brushes it is equally good.

Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into one pint of warm or cold water, and shake the brushes through the water. When the brushes look white rinse them in cold water, and put them in the sunshine, or in a warm place, to dry. The dirtiest brushes will come out of this bath white and clean. For medicinal purposes ammonia is almost unrivaled. For the headache it is a desirable stimulant, and frequent inhaling of its pungent odors will often entirely remove catarrhal cold. There is no better remedy for heartburn and dyspepsia, and the aromatic spirits of ammonia is especially prepared for these troubles. Ten drops of it in a wine-glass of water are often a great relief. The spirits of ammonia can be taken in the same way; but it is not as palatable. In addition to all these uses, the effects of ammonia on vegetation are beneficial. If you desire roses, geraniums, fuchsias, etc., to become more flourishing, you can try it upon them by adding five or six drops of it to every pint of warm water that you give them; but don't repeat the dose oftener than once in every five or six days, lest you stimulate them too highly. Rain water is impregnated with ammonia, and thus it refreshes and vivifies vegetable life. So be sure and keep a large bottle of it in the house, and have a glass stopper for it, as it is very evanescent and also injurious to corks, eating them away.

The Effects of Worry.

That the effects of worry are more to be dreaded than those of simple hard work is evident from noting the classes of persons who suffer from the effects of mental overstrain. The case-book of the physician shows that it is the speculator, the betting-man, the railway manager, the great merchant, the superintendent of large manufacturing or commercial works, who most frequently exhibit the symptoms of cerebral exhaustion. Mental cares accompanied with suppressed emotion, occupations liable to great vicissitudes of fortune, and those which involve the bearing on the mind of a multiplicity of intricate details, eventually break down the lives of the strongest. In estimating what may be called the staying powers of different minds under hard work, it is always necessary to take early training into account. A young man cast suddenly into a position involving great care and responsibility, will break down in circumstances in which, had he been gradually habituated to the position, he would have performed its duties without difficulty. It is probably for this reason that the professional classes generally suffer less from the effects of overstrain than others. They have a long course of preliminary training, and their work comes on them by degrees; therefore, when it does comes in excessive quantity, it finds them prepared for it. Those, on the other hand, who suddenly vault into a position requiring severe mental toil, generally die before their time.—*Chamber's Journal.*

The Stamina of Sound Horses.

In these days, observes the London *Times*, when inquiry is being made as to the breeding and usefulness of horses, it might be well to compare work known to be done by them, and it may be difficult to exceed the use and good endurance of a pair of light carriage horses owned by the Vicar of Gringley-on-Hill in Yorkshire. They were bought at three years old in 1863, and in 1864, without shoes and with long tails, out of the fields, trained at once, and have been at work ever since. Their work has been regularly calculated, and the distance they have run exceeds considerably 30,000 miles; and remembering that 24,000 is round the globe, so much more is no mean length. One mare, by Eon, is almost thoroughbred, the other, by Croton Oil, three-quarters, both under fifteen hands, both with all-black legs, light and sinewy. There never has been anything the matter with either a leg or a foot, and they have worn out five sets of wheels in the carriage. They are still running every day as if they were only six years old.

Shaking Hands.

There are many ways of shaking hands, and most of them are disagreeable ones. There is the fishy way, the snubbing way, the pumping way, and, worst of all, the hearty way. When a friend is so glad to see you that he crushes your hand in his joy, and renders you incapable of manual labor for eleven years, it is nearly time that friendship should become a lost sentiment. This is what happened to a poor fellow in New Hampshire, whose sad case should serve as a warning to the American people—the most inveterate and unreasonable hand-shakers in the world.

The editor of an Indiana paper has been presented, by admiring friends, with a lot in a cemetery.

Let Us Consider.—Since the introduction of *distilled spirits* in the sixteenth century, they have been habitually prescribed as remedies. We know that alcohol, in all its forms, is *pernicious* to health. *Knowing these things*, and that under the system of treatment which includes their use, the mortality among the sick is, and ever has been, enormous, is it not worth while to try the effect of a remedy which combines in their highest excellence the qualities of a Tonic, an Alterative and a Regulator; contains no mineral bane or murderous alkaloid or alcoholic poison; does its curative office without pain and with uniform certainty? Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters fulfills all these conditions, and is now effecting the most extraordinary cures, in cases where every "specific" of the faculty has ignominiously failed. Consider, in view of those facts, whether any sick person is justified by reason and common sense in declining to test the virtues of this undefiled and irresistible remedy. 11

The medicine—powdered human skulls—which Charles the Second's physicians commended to his lips on his death-bed, is surpassed in oddity by a New England remedy for consumption. This is the heart of a rattlesnake just killed. This strange dose is said to have been administered to a young consumptive who had been previously "given up." He recovered instantly.

"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day;" so go at once to the best furnishing store and buy either the Elmwood or Warwick collar.—[Com.

Gibson county, Ind., has a goose over 48 years old, and a tea-kettle over 250.

Peerless Clothes Wringer.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Tasteless, Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules. These little Pellets, unlike every other cathartic, produce such a secondary tonic effect upon the bowels as to bring about a permanent healthy action and increase their peristaltic motions. Price 25 cents a vial, by all Druggists. 660

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

Many valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* into a long-necked junk bottle, add half pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat.

We see by the Chicago papers that **Procter & Gamble have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.**

Old Chronic Sores and Swellings are aroused to new life, waked up and carried away by the thorough use of Prof. Anderson's Dermador. It seems to penetrate all through their old, indolent husks, starting all the vessels and surrounding tissues to healthy action.

Parsons' Purgative Pills will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia when everything else fails. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine.—[Com.

Rathbone's Fearless, Acorn, and various heating stoves are so popular that housekeepers who use them will have no other.

Cutler's Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam "Doubtless the best Cough Medicine in the world."—[Com.

Defend Your Health.

The fall of the leaves not only symbolizes human decay, but promotes it. In other words, the effluvia from dying and rotting vegetation is unfavorable to health. To this and other causes—especially excess of moisture in the atmosphere—may be ascribed the prevalence of acute disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver at this season. Every person of bilious habit is liable to be *very* bilious in the fall. Then, too, all persons whose digestion is weak are more than ordinarily dyspeptic, and individuals predisposed to colic, diarrhea and dysentery are particularly likely to be attacked by these complaints. The most complete defense against each and all of these distressing ailments is bodily vigor. To obtain this blessing in all its plentitude where it does not exist, and to preserve and perpetuate it where it does exist, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is earnestly recommended. It is the peculiar office of this preparation to reinforce and regulate the important organs which digest and temper the food, and convert it into life-sustaining blood. Bodily vigor depends upon the nourishing qualities of that fluid, and the nutritiousness of the blood depends upon the functional activity and regularity which it is the special province of the Bitters to secure. Hence it is the best defense of health at this season, and indeed at all seasons. When dysentery, diarrhea, bilious colic, and other violent affections of the bowels become epidemic, as they often do in certain parts of the country in the fall, it will be found that persons who have been wise enough to resort to the Bitters as a preventive are almost invariably exempted from the scourge.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All Healing.

Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors.
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

To let a cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use judiciously Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Relating to Marriage.—Important circular to young men and others on Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Decline, etc. Prescriptions and advice free. Address Dr. E. Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you are thirsty, drink water; if you have Ague, take Shallenberger's Antidote. The result will be alike satisfactory in both cases. Try it.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beeves—Natives	10½@	12½
Texans	7½@	10
Hogs—Dressed	7¼@	8½
Cotton—Middling Upland	18⅝	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 50 @	5 85
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 44 @	1 45
Corn—Mixed Western	62 @	66½
Oats	51 @	58
Rye—Western	90 @	95
Barley—Western	1 42 @	1 44
Pork—Mess	17 00 @	17 25
Lard	8¼@	8¾

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice	5 75 @	6 00
Good	5 00 @	5 60
Medium	4 00 @	5 00
Common	2 75 @	3 50
Inferior	1 50 @	2 50
Hogs—Live	4 35 @	4 70
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 00
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 05½@	1 06½
No. 3 Spring	99 @	1 01
Corn—No. 2	37 @	39
Oats—No. 2	31 @	32
Rye—No. 2	61 @	63
Barley—No. 3	1 28 @	1 34
Butter—Good to choice	26 @	32
Eggs—Fresh	18 @	19
Pork—Mess	14 50 @	..
Lard	7½@	7¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 3 Red	1 29 @	1 31
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	42 @	44
Oats—No. 2	37 @	38
Rye—No. 2	64 @	66
Barley—No. 2	1 19 @	1 21
Pork—Mess	15 00 @	15 50
Lard	8½@	8¾
Hogs	3 50 @	4 00
Cattle	3 50 @	4 50

CINCINNATI.

Flour	6 75 @	7 25
Wheat	1 35 @	1 40
Corn	53 @	54
Oats	38 @	45
Rye	80 @	82
Barley	1 35 @	1 50
Pork—Mess	14 50 @	15 00
Lard	7⅞@	8⅛

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No 1	1 10 @	1 11
No. 2	1 06½@	1 07½
Corn—No. 2	41 @	43
Oats—No. 2	29 @	30
Rye—No. 1	64 @	66
Barley—No. 2	1 29 @	1 31

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 47 @	1 49
No. 2 Red	1 37 @	1 39
Corn	54 @	55
Oats	40 @	41

TOLEDO.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	.. @	..
No. 2 Red	1 37 @	1 39
Corn	49 @	51
Oats	37 @	39

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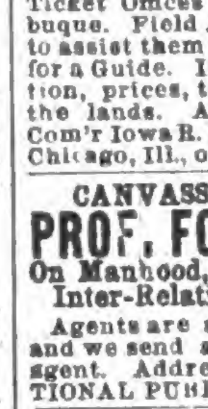

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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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ESTABLISHED 1854.

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$75,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
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164th REGULAR MONTHLY
GIFT ENTERPRISE
To be drawn Monday, Nov. 24th, 1873.
ONE GRAND CASH PRIZE OF
$5,000 IN GOLD!
ONE GRAND CASH PRIZE OF
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Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH } GREENBACKS!
Six Prizes $500 }
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1,000 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth, from $20 to $300 each! Coin Silver Vest Chains, Solid and Double-plated Silverware Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 75,000. Agents wanted to sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

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Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair thickens and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures andruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft luster and richness of tone it imparts.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO. Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

R. R. R.
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IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR,
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Need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt-Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

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Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. **Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.**

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SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

Can't be read without the key. Send 15 cents to L. R. MANSFIELD, Campbellstown, Ohio.

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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And Its Cure.

WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

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Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

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PURE CHINESE TEA

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WILD LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.

Thirty Years adventures among the Indians, hunting wild animals, in Mexican wars, &c. *Thrillingly interesting and very fast-selling.* Write for *extra* terms; or, if you wish to begin at once, send $1 for outfit. F. A. Hutchinson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

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What Foolish Ideas are entertained by many persons in regard to purgatives. It seems that there are persons who think they cannot be cured of bilious complaints without purging themselves until the "internal machinery" is almost destroyed. Now the facts *are these*: A mild corrective that will stimulate the liver to healthy action is what is wanted in cases of this kind, and the experience of many years has proven that Dr. Smith's Celebrated Old Style Bitters is the best remedy known to produce this effect. It not *only acts on the liver but purifies the blood*, and so regulates the entire working machinery of the system upon a correct and scientific principle as to produce a healthy and vigorous action, causing a free and natural flow of all torpid and stagnant bilious collections, and at once restoring those who use it to full health and vigor. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that every family should keep on hand and use this the best remedy known for bilious complaints. For sale by all Druggists. Address Union Medicine Co., Nos. 6 and 8 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo.

As a pain killer there is nothing to equal Dr. Smith's Golden Liniment. There is no pain it will not subdue, no cramp it will not cure. *It is equally good for Man or Beast.* Try it; try it; try it.

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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
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Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

M. R. N. Y.—MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, the Great Illustrated Agricultural and Family Weekly, is the **Standard Authority** upon Practical Subjects and a High-Toned Literary Journal. Only $2.50 a Year—less to clubs. Great premiums or Cash Commissions to Agents. *Thirteen Numbers* (Oct. to Jan.) On Trial, for **Only Fifty Cents!** Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all Trial Subscribers.
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WORKING AGENTS with energy can clear $50 a week selling an article of universal use. Permanent employment guaranteed. Address, with stamp, REED BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A WATCH FREE Worth $20, given gratis to every live man who will act as our agent. Business light and honorable. $300 made in 5 days. Salable as flour. Everybody buys it. Can't do without it. Must have it. No gift enterprise, no humbug. KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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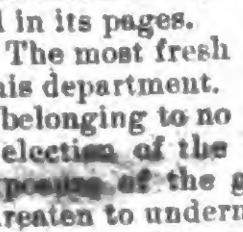

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Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for **50 cents.**

MONEY *Made rapidly* with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues, samples and full particulars free. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston.

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No. 41.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Sun.

NEW YORK, **1873-4.** WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

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It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party, and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies, and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six Columns. Only **$1.00** a year, no discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun, **$2.00** a year. A discount of **20** per cent. to Clubs of **10** or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four page newspaper of twenty-eight Columns. Daily Circulation over **120,000.** All the news for **2** cents. Subscription price **50** cents a month, or **$6** a year. To Clubs of **10** or over, a discount of **20** per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

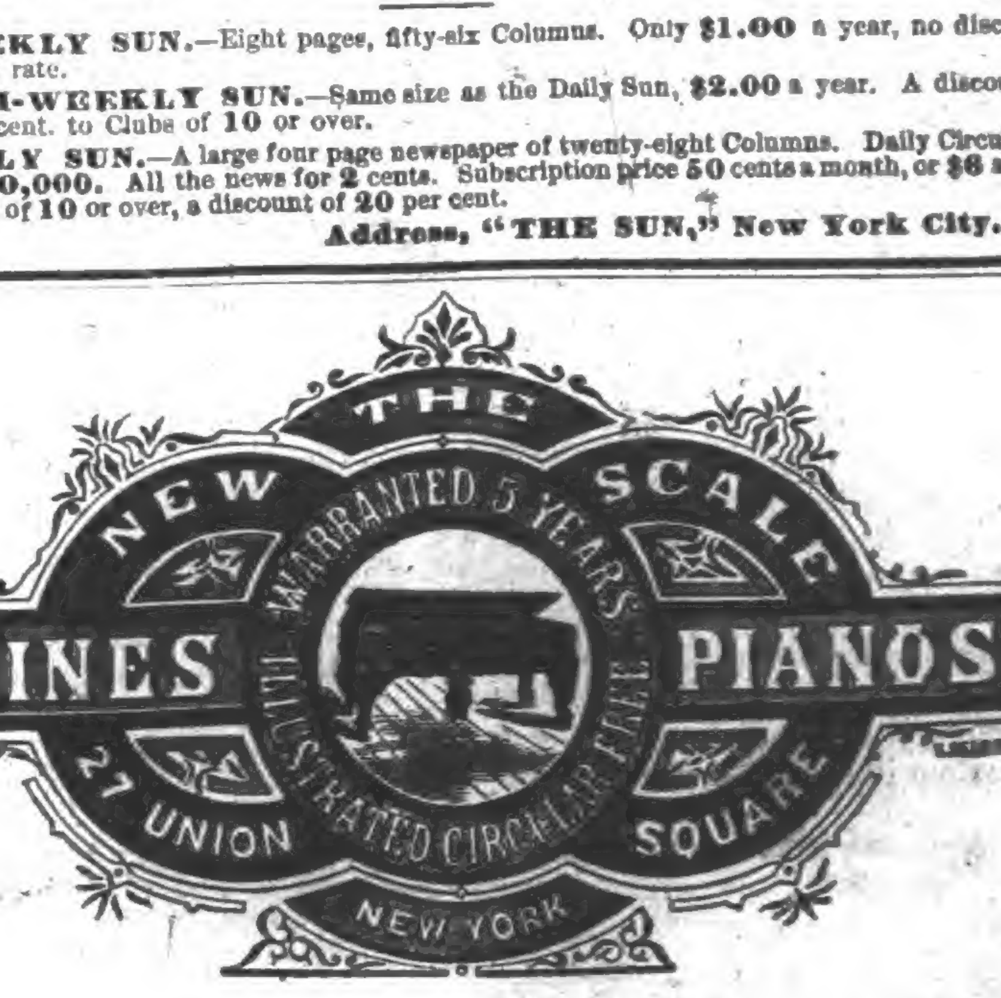

A BOY AT THE WOOD-PILE.

There was a boy in a Nelson street yard cutting wood yesterday, and he worked at it in a strikingly natural manner. First he set the stick on one end and prepared to strike it, when it tumbled down. Then he stood it up and put a sliver under the weak side to sustain it, and lifted the axe for the blow, when it tumbled again. As he had got the axe up quite a ways this time, and was fairly quivering with expectation, the reaction was not pleasant. It appeared to weaken him and before another trial he leaned on the axe and looked around on the scenery. At the third trial he put several slivers under the stick, and was some five minutes in doing it. Then he raised the axe carefully, deliberately took aim, and brought the blade now with terrible force, and within an and a half of the stick, which immediately tipped over. This surprised him. He looked at the axe, then at the stick, and then around at the houses to see if anybody was looking. He was ten minutes proping the stick up the fourth time. When he got it so it would stand without being held he took up the axe, and after several mock motions so as to get the right aim he swung the implement down again. The blade struck the stick with terrible force within about a sixteenth of an inch from the edge, and took off a slip about five inches long. We don't suppose there is anything quite so aggravating as this. Splitting your shin open to the bone is a Pass time in comparison, The Nelson street boy stood that stick up again without any ceremony, and with the least display in the world swung the axe over his head and brought it spitefully down. The blade this time clipped off a half inch chip and swung aroung with such momentum as to throw the boy off his feet and drive him headlong over a pile of other sticks, every one of which he struck with his knee or face. We don't think we ever saw any boy get on his feet as quick as that boy did. And we were not in the least surprised to see him snat h up the axe, and, with screams and sobs, beat that stick until he was exhausted. With this unpleasant duty performed he flung the axe in among the tomato vines, and went in the house for a piece of cake.—*Danbury News.*

THE CRISIS.

In spite of hopes and palliatives the financial crisis still continues. It was as fierce yesterday as ever; and we regret to say there is no sure indication to show when or where it will end.

Well, the truth is we have brought it upon ourselves. We have spent too much borrowed money. We have built too many railroads on credit. We have lived to fast. We have made our houses palaces, and have banqueted on the luxuries of the world. We have exhausted our capitol in great enterprises, and in the expectation of future profit we have fixed the resources that should have been left moveable for daily use. And along with all this, too many of the leaders and the people have becom corrupt and dishonest. And now the settling day has come, and our trouble is extreme.

We must now all wish that we had been more upright and wiser. But while the crisis continues and does its work, let no one forget that the country is still rich and sound; and that after all our trials we are sure to come out right in the end.—*St. Jo. Democrat.*

"Sam," said a darky to his ebony brother, "how am it dis yaa telegraf carries dem news froo dem wires?" "Well Oaeser, now s'pose dar am a dog free miles long." "Nebber was such a big deg: do,n b'leib dat!" "You jess wait minnit; I'se only illustratin', yeu stupid nigger. Now, dis yaa dog, you see, jess puts his front feets on de Hoboken sho', and he puts his behind feets on de New York sho', "Yesser." "Now, s'pose you walk on dis yaa dog's tail in New York—" "Yesser." "He'll bark, won't he?" "Yesser." "Well, where will that dog bark?" In Hoboken, I cal'latd." "Dat am jest it. You walk on de dog's tail in New York, an' he barks in Hoboken; an' dat's de way de telegraf works." "Yesser; dasso—dasso! Your right, by golly.'

A gentleman sent his black servant to purchase a fresh fish. He went to a stall, and taking up a fish began to smell of it. The fishmonger observing him and fearing the bystanders might catch a scent, exclaimed,

'Hallo, you black rascal, what do you smell my fish for?'

The negro replied, 'Me no smell your fish, massa.'

'What are you doing then, sir?'

'Why, me talk to him, massa.'

'And what did you say to that fish, eh?'

'Why, me ask him what news at sea, that's all, massa.'

'And what does he say to you?'

'He says he don't know; he not been dar dese three weeks.'

No Actor has yet been able to counterfeit that expression of joy which a man shows when discoversng a ten cent stamp in his paper of tobacco.

A good man is kinder to his enemies than bad men are to their friends.—*Bishop Hall.*

The Primary Law of the Grangers.

Owing to the action taken by a number of isolated granges, the officers of the National Grange, are considering the propriety of issuing an admonitory circular letter, that the primary laws of the Patrons of Husbandry forbid any collective action, or even discussion, of religious or political questions, parties and sects. Individual members are in no way bound or committed as to religious or political matters. They have the fullest right to select their own affiliations, but the granges, as such, can not take any part or lot in these ideas. As to the farmers' conventions and clubs, of which there are so many nowadays, the Patrons of Husbandry, as an order, can lay no claim or accept any responsibility. Granges that will persist in taking part in political proceedings are to be reminded that they thereby render themselves liable to a revocation of their charters. The circular letter will remind the grangers that such action, if allowed, is the rock on which all along it has been feared the order would split. The matter has heretofore been fully considered, and the wisdom of the original prohibition heartily reaffirmed. A statement will be made setting forth the purposes of the order—social, cooperative, and ameliorative—by which it will be seen that the work is extensive enough to touch all that enters into the life and needs of an American farmer, and is so placed as to separate its consideration from partizan ends, while it does aim at teaching the necessities of the large body of producers, whose material welfare is bound up with the questions involved in the aggregation of interests going on under corporate influences and control.

This projected circular will be due, if issued, to the fact that a number of grangers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and elsewhere have embarked, in their organized capacity, in political movements. The Grand Masters of Minnesota and Wisconsin have already been compelled to remind the grangers of their obligations in this direction.

There is no doubt felt by the leading grangers that any partizan movement on the part of their order would speedily result in its complete disruption. At the present time the officers of the national granges embrace men who have been and still are members of different parties, and some among the active members, at least, have served on both sides of the great rebellion.

SCALPED.

In Oshkosh, Wisconsin, recently, a young woman working in a shingle mill was scalped after the most approved method of civilization. She was working under a shaft which was going at the rate of 200 revolutions a minute, when her hair, which was very long, caught in the knuckle joint and in an instant it was torn entirely from her head, taking with it all the flesh and muscles on her head. from a line drawn around from each eyebrow, her skull was left white and bare, without a trace of blood or flesh. The strangest part of the accident is that she felt little or no pain, declaring that when it was being torn off all that she relized was a tickling sensation in her head. She coolly walked out of the room, and wailed for a buggy to take her home. Her only regret was the fright it would give her mother. The scalp with its beautiful long locks of hair, was curled and entwined around the shaft at the joint, and when the mill was stopped it was taken down, but no one had sufficient presence of mind to replace it upon her head. It is nearly perfect, and the doctors have determined to tan it with the hair on so that if the girl recovers it may be used as a wig. The case is one of the most remarkable on record.

Prospects of Specie Payment.

Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Bureau of the Mint, who has made a life study of finances and is one of the ablest of Government officials, predicts that the effect of this stock panic will be to hasten the resumption of specie payments. He says that he shall not be surprised if within a month silver coin should be a medium of circulation at currency rates; and if a still greater crash in stock follows the opening of the Stock Exchange—a thing he regards as very probable—the full resumption of specie payments, he thinks, cannot long be delayed, as everything, even stocks, must come to a gold level. He does not think the panic will be disastrous, as the recuperative power of the country, with its wealth of grain, cotton, and crude bullion, will enable it to retain its advantage over foreign countries. He says he is getting ready, and has issued the requisite orders to all the Mints, for largaly increasing the coinage, and that more bullion will be coined during the next three months than at any previous time in the same period. No exports of crude bullion will be made for several months, owing principally to the unfavorable rate of exchange.

Newspapers are calling for their back pay.

A Flower for Wall street brokers to cultivate—Glad-I owe-less.

An ignorant old lady was asked by a minister visiting her if she had religion. She replied; "I have slight touches of it occasionally."

Boozer & Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible

SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS

LINENS ETC.

Our department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produce,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

GRAND

OPENING

—OF—

FALL & WINTER

CLOTHING

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Merchant Tailor,

And General Manufacturer of

CLOTHING

FOR RETAIL TRADE. ALSO DEALER IN

HATS AND CAPS,

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS

Retailed AT Wholesale Prices

For Cash,

No. 46 Calhoun St., FORT WAYNE IND., next door to Ward's China House.

M. E. WOODWARD.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

---

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

WISHART

PINE TREE!

Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

Proprietor.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D

No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,

Crockery,

Wooden-ware,

Lamp Chimneys,

Notions, etc

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, October 23, 1873. No. 43.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year........$2 00
Six Months........1 00
Three Months........50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square........	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.
Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E. Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.
DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample Rooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & ROODY,
Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,
Photographic Artist, Office opposite Court House, Auburn, Ind.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana. Office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' shoe store.

JAMES E. ROSE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Auburn, DeKalb County Indiana.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent [illegible] Insurance Company.

SPENCER & BRENTON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 3-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] 3-28 C. A. McCLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 3-28

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist
KENDALLVILLE, IND.
All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALERS IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near railroad, FortWayne Ind

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A. M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	..C3 "
Orrville ...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest.....	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,08P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago ...	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A, M,	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima.....	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6,40 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11,00 "
Orrville ...	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8,05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	A M.	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15 p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn.........	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo.........	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit.........			
Pleasant Lake.........	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola.........	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers.........	2 37	8 00	5.33
Jonesville.........	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson.........	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville.........	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers.........	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola.........	2 52	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake.........			
Summit.........			
Waterloo.........	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn.........	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. MILLER Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETROIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and after June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
l Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.38	10.06
Columbia City	11.09	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.30a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 am	4.50pm	4.30am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	.83
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.40	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 187 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo ity and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.......	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo ...	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan.......	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna.......	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna.......	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan.......	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo.......	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler.......	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

FortWayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 30	2 00

Going South

	Mail.	Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 35 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to meet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,
ACHITETS
BUILDING CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy Groceries and Provisions FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock of
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

INDIANA
Conservatory of Music,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Fall term opens
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873
Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The
Indiana Conservatory
is considered the most thorough music school in the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.
J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

GEO. W. LOAG. J. D. BROWN.
LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS.
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

An Old-Time Teamster.

He was an old teamster, and knew not only every inch of the road that led to the distant market town to which we were going, but every landlord, groom, and barkeeper on the way. A man of such vast geographical knowledge, and such extensive and interesting acquaintance with men, became to me a most important personage. When he had amused himself long enough with stories told to excite my imagination, he turned to me sharply and said,

"Boy, do you ever tell lies?"

"Yes, sir," I answered, without hesitation.

"You do? Then why didn't you lie when I asked you the question?"

"Because I never lie except to please people," I replied.

"Oh! you are one of the story-tellers, are you?" he said, in a tone of severity.

"Yes sir."

"Well then, you ought to be flogged. If I had a story-telling boy I would flog it out of him. Truth, boy; always stand by the truth! It was only this time last year that I was carrying a load of goods down the mountain for a family the same as yours, and there was a little boy who went with me the same as you are going now. I was sure I smelt tobacco. Said I 'I smell tobacco.' He grew red in the face, and I charged him with having some in his pocket. He declared he had none, and I said, 'We shall see what will become to liars.' I pitied him, for I knew something terrible would happen. A strap broke, and the horses started on a run, and off went the boy. I stopped them as soon as I could, ran back, and picked him up insensible, with as handsome a plug of tobacco in his pocket as you ever saw; and the rascal had stolen it from his grandmother! Always speak the truth, my boys always speak the truth!"

"And did you steal the tobacco from him?" I asked.

"No, lad, I took it and used it because I knew it would hurt him, and I couldn't bear the thought of exposing him to his grandmother."

"Do you think lying is worse than stealing?" I asked.

"That is something we can't settle. Tobacco is very preserving and cleansing to the teeth, and I am obliged to use it. Do you see that little building we are coming to? That is Snow's store; and now, if you are a boy that has any heart—any real heart—and if you have saved up a few pennies, you will go there and get a stick of candy for yourself and a plug of tobacco for me. That would be the square thing for a boy to do who stands by the truth, and wants to do a good turn to the man that helps him along;" and he looked me in the eye so steadily and persuasively that resistance was impossible, and my poor little purse went back into my pocket painfully empty of that which had seemed like wealth.—*Holland's Arthur Bonnccastle.*

The Three Richest Men in America.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes; "The three richest men in America are Wm B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, and Commodore Vanderbilt—all residents of New York City. Astor's wealth is mainly in real estate and its revenues; Vanderbilt's is mainly in railroad stocks and their dividends; Stewart's is in goods, houses, factories, lands and stocks. The aggregate wealth of each one of them is supposed to be somewhere between seventy-five and a hundred millions, which looks rather heavy. Nobody knows exactly: they couldn't tell themselves within a million or two. Those who know most about their affairs put their figures highest, and say that the income tax returns of a few years ago, which showed each of them to be worth between twenty and thirty millions, gave no proper idea of their real wealth. Astor lives unostentatiously; Vanderbilt lives in a three story brick house on a third class street; and Stewart lives in a marble palace on Fifth avenue. more magnificent than any other residence on the American Continent, and equalled but by few in any of the great cities of Europe. Astor and Vanderbiit are New Yorkers by birth; Stewart is a native of the north of Ireland. Astor is a large, heavy man of seventy, with strong features and a rubicund face, indicative of high living; Stewart is a medium sized man, rather slender and tall, with a face like a parchment, and gives the impression of being hard up; Vanderbilt is a tall, slim handsome proud looking man of nearly eighty, straight as an arrow. Astor has heirs to his estate. Vanderbilt has children to whom he can leave his fortune; but Stewart is childless. Astor's public benefactions are confined to something like a couple of hundred thousand dollars, which he gave to the Astor library, and the two golden candle-sticks, nine feet high, which he recently gave to Trinity Church. Vanderbilt has never made any public benefactions, excepting a steamship to the Government during the war, till very recently, when he gave a million of dollars for educational purposes—one half of this sum to found a university in Tennessee, and the other half to another educational institution. Stewart has always had the reputation of being very close-fisted; but he must be credited with his million dollar 'Home for women,' which will be completed next year. Astor is an independent Methodist, and Stewart is said to be inclined to thinking for himself. Stewart is a scholarly man; Vanderbilt is not. Astor is an accomplished man of the world."

AN OBITUARY EDITOR.

The St Louis Republican has an applicant for the position of obituary editor. His letter asking for the situation gives a sample of his abilities He says:

Our parents were wealthy but honest, and of course we are now poor; but we can live on a very little, because Mary Ann and I have made ourselves into a grange and buy at retail at wholesale prices.

May be you have a full corpse to do your funny writing, so if you will engage me I will do anything in the obituarian line; it will suit our feelings better, for Mary Ann and I have been in affliction lately. Great grandmother. Peck died last week, aged CXIX. She died once before, when she was ninety six, but just after she was laid out she seemed to remember somehow that she had forgotten to finish footing a stocking for her youngest boy who was only seventy four years of age so she came to again; and as winter was coming on, and so much knitting to be done, she concluded to keep on for twenty years or so. The doctor thinks if she ain't disturbed she is gone for good this time. Me and Mary Ann sat up with her to the last, and she was coached off into the full fruition of all her faculties. I could not help moralizing as I sat by her bedside how lean a person can get and yet consume so much gruel—she beat anything all hollow I ever say. Poor old soul, she was so lean that the musquitos had ceased to be a burden; they used to light on her and hammer on her skull with their bills till the room sounded like a telegraph office, then they would scratch their heads with their hind legs and sail out of the window worn out. She seemed to gain a little flesh after we came here from Chicago, and got new spirits; but somebody told her that her name was accidentally left out of Edwards' Directory and she fell of again. She hadn't walked any to speak of the last twenty two years, and it used to console her to think how much she had saved on shoes. When I look at the old calico c on with its faded roses that she sat embowered in since she was 104, I heave a sigh at the transitoriness of all sublunarian comfort. Her eyes got so weak that she wore seven pair of glasses for a spell, but they warnt strong enough for her to get the sense out of her Scriptures, so we had a pair of opera glasses mounted so that she could wear them on her nose She sat up the heftiest part of the day before she snuffed out, and told me many things confidentially. She remembered distinctly when General Washington got the check cashed that Oakes Ames gave him for signing the Pacific Railroad bill—and she was quite a big girl when Cyrus Field and Hendrick Hudson brung the Atlantic cable over in the May Flower. What is home without a great-grand-mother?

* * *

The LaGrange *Standard* says that a lady who has "taught 8 terms," and who now holds a valid license for 18 months (in a neighboring county, which doesn't mean porter) lately furnished the County Superintendent with the following startling intelligence, which, if true, will be likely to cause a revision of the geographies:

"The river called the Euphrates is noted for its beauty the fertility of its banks it is one of the largest rivers of Europe."

The important cities on the Hudson are "New York and Boston."

The "Indian Ocean" is the water north of South America.

The "Mediteranean Sea" is on the northeast of Europe.

On her map of Africa the rivers Nile and Niger rise in the Red Sea, flow southwest and empty into into the Pacific Ocean.

Elsewhere she remarks: "I have been trying every means in my power to store my mind with such knowledge as shall be most beneficial to myself and *pupills.*

Anecdote of Lord Pam.

The late Lord Palmerston, like most men who have become famous in literature or politics, was a capital *raconteur*, and enjoyed keenly the telling of a good anecdote. Lord Shaftesbury one of the most philanthropic men of England, married Lady Palmerston's eldest daughter by Earl Cowper, her first husband. Lord Palmerston was never weary of telling stories about his son in law, whose religious zeal he did not much believe in or care for; and Lord Shaftesbury always took them in good part. Many years ago Lord P. called across the table to Lord John Russell, who sat reading a newspaper at the "Garrick."

"Russell, have you read Tony's" (the nickname by which he always designated the Earl of Shaftesbury, whose name is Anthony Ashley Cowper) "speech last night before the parsons and paupers at Exeter Hall?"

"I have not, my lord," replied Lord John, whose priggishness never permits him to treat or address any person familiarly.

"Well, read it. It's devilish good, and the examination of the children at the close, I am told, was better still."

"How so?"

"Tony was asking the children a variety of questions of a Scriptural nature, to which he had received very satisfactory answer. Just as he was concluding, he addressed a girl somewhat older than the rest, and among other things inquired, 'Who made your vile body?' 'Please, my lord,' responded the unsophisticated girl, 'Betsey Jones made my body, but I made the skirt myself!'"—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine for November.*

How John Made it Up.

He had failed somewhere—in study or deportment, I cannot remember which and his teacher told him he must stay after school. When the other scholars were dismissed, John seized a moment when the teacher's back was turned, and slid out of the door. She called after him to come back, but he pretended not to hear, and ran away. It was a cute trick, he thought, and he bragged over it a little to the other boys; but he did not go to school the next day, nor the next. He did not feel like it he said.

At last he made his appearance again, but instead of the punishment he expected, his teacher, who was giving out the subjects for essays that day, only told him to 'write a composition about obedience.' John took her meaning at once, and sat scratching his head and puzzling over his composition about half a day. Finally he handed in the following, which is an actual copy of John's composition.

'When won tells won to do a thing, and he *does* it, it is called obeying, and when won tells won to do a thing and he *dont* do it, it is called disobeying. And when a man or woman tells a boy or girl to do a thing and he dont do it, it is called disobeying, and when a teacher tells a boy to do a thing and he dont do it i tis called disobeying. The boy's name was John, and he did not obey his teacher, and when she called him back he did not hear her, and he will never do it again.'

The teacher was satisfied.

The Uprising Against Early Rising.

Early rising has been very rudely and successfully shaken. Charles Lamb hae shown that there is as much excess in rising with the lark and lying down with the lamb as in the practice referred to in Moore's song, which recommends a lenghtening of our days by taking "a few hours from night, my dear!" That philosophy was shaken in the early days of the world by two sleepy children who came under the rebuke of vigilant fathers.

"My son," remarked one sire, "I once found a piece of gold by rising early!"

"Aye!" rejoined young hopeful, "and the man who lost it was up before you."

"My son," said the other worthy parent, "observe that it's the early bird that catches the worm!"

"I do observe, my father," replied the excellent boy; "also, that the worm was caught by getting up earlier than the bird."

* * *

Somebody slandered the editor of the Greenville, Tenn., *Era*, whereupon the said editor thus distilled bitterness from the viols of wrath, and poured it out in a perfect ecstacy of vituperation on the head of the base caitiff; "The slanderous soul is imbued with the electric fire of hell. His black heart emits the sulphurous fumes till his whole nature is absorbed in one homogeneous mass of hellishness." The gentlemen whose nature absorbed such a "homogeneous mass," has since taken the panic and subsided.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A YOUNG son of Hon. M. D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, was recently killed by falling from a cliff, near Ithaca, N. Y.....Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, who has been indicted for embezzlement, denies having defrauded the city out of a cent. He holds Rodman, his deputy, reponsible for all the stealings....A. E. Phillips, formerly Consul to Santiago, committed suicide in New York, last week, by cutting his throat.... Eighty-six horses were burned to death in Boston, last week, by the burning of Martin Hays' livery-stable.

THERE was a fresh tumble of stocks in New York Tuesday, the 14th inst., and Wall street was in a state of excitement which, very closely resembled another panic. On the Stock Exchange matters were painfully blue, and quotations fell even below the panic prices of the past ten years. New York Central dropped from 88½ to 82½, which was taken as an indication of Vanderbilt's inability to hold it up any longer, whereupon the whole Vanderbilt list went headlong. Western Union fell from 57½ to 48; Lake Shore from 66¼ to 59⅝, and Northwestern and Union Pacific followed suit. Various reasons are assigned for the collapse, among them Judge Blatchford's modification of his injunction, which released large amounts of Lake Shore, Western Union and other stocks which had been held by Blake Brothers as collateral; the bankruptcy proceedings against Kenyon Cox & Co., involving Daniel Drew, one of the partners; the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 6 per cent. and the large sale of stocks carried by the banks on margins, the holders of which could not put up any more collaterals. In addition to these causes there was also a panicky feeling among outsiders who sent in orders to sell large amounts, and thus in turn helped to precipitate the avalanche. The suspensions of the day were Burgen, Hurlbut & Livingston, sugar house; Gillespie, Trowbridge & Co., tea dealers; William Hoge & Co., bankers; William M. Whittemore, Wise & Cross, and C. H. Pierce, stock brokers. The effect upon the money market was to advance gold from 103⅝ to 109½.

THE Cashier of the New York State Treasury has been arrested for embezzlement, the amount of which is stated at $300,000....Five men entered the Frst National Bank of Athens, Pa., a few nights ago, gagged the Cashier, and robbed the safe of $20,000.

The West.

THE assessments made by the State Board of Equalization on the capital stock of Illinois corporations foot up as follows: Railroads, $62,608,747; telegraph companies, $1,238,394; all other corporations, $19,658,068; total, $83,505,209. The railroads of the State have been assessed, in all, $131,765,727. The aggregate assessment of the property in the State, real and personal, railroads, capital stock, and everything, amounts to $1,339,882,251.... Nearly 75,000 people visited the Chicago Exposition on the 9th inst....Miss Reeves, a young seamstress of Independence, Iowa, took a dose of cold poison the other day, and now sleeps beneath the cold sod....The School Board of Springfield, Ill., has decided that white and colored children shall be admitted to the public schools on equal terms.

THE conference at Fort Sill has resulted in releasing Satanta and Big Tree, on condition that the savages represented would agree to abstain from murdering and robbing white settlers....The Michigan Constitutional Convention has reconsidered its former action, and voted to make women eligible to school offices. It has also stricken from the draft of the new Constitution the prohibitions upon fictitious or watered stock, by corporations.... Advices from Washington Territory state that there is very little activity on the line of the Northern Pacific. The surveying and grading on the town site of Tacoma have been suspended, and all employes, except those indispensably required, have been discharged.... Two passengers on the Mississippi steamer Muscatine engaged in a savage fight, recently, and in the struggle both went overboard and were drowned....A young son of Isaac Ditman, of Auburn, Ind., while out nutting, a few days ago, fell from a tree and was instantly killed....The *National Crop Reporter* says reports from Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and Ohio confirm the estimated falling-off in the Irish potato crop in the States named, which, in 1870, produced over 43,000,000 bushels. The loss at the given rate would aggregate over 17,000,000 bushels.

THERE are 500 Masonic lodges in Missouri, with a membership exceeding 30,000....A fearful and fatal accident occurred recently near Iowa Falls, Iowa, which resulted in the burning to death of Mrs. Wagner and her two children, aged 7 and 2 years. Cause, the explosion of a kerosene lamp....Henry Frye, of McGregor, Iowa, has a two-year-old colt which weighs 1,210 pounds....Another balloonatic—one "Prof." Palmer—has probably made his last ascension. At Winamac, Ind., the other day, his balloon became entangled in the limbs of a tree, and the æronaut was thrown out. He fell some forty feet, and was badly injured.

ROBERT AUSTIN, a wealthy young farmer residing near Carrollton, Mo., suspected his wife's fidelity, and a few days ago left home ostensibly for St. Louis. Returning to his house after dark, he secreted himself in a closet in his wife's bed-room, armed with a double-barreled shot-gun. The wife soon retired, and shortly afterward Elijah Haley entered the room, undressed himself, and just as he was getting into bed, Austin sprang from his concealment and fired at him, but missed his aim, the shot entering his wife's abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. Austin fired again at Haley and killed him instantly. The affair created intense excitement by reason of the prominence of all parties concerned....John Skinner, of Atlantic, Iowa, committed suicide a few days ago, by shooting himself through the heart....The Union National Bank of Chicago, has resumed business....Chicago erected, during the twelve months ending Oct. 9, 37,013 lineal feet, or more than seven miles of frontage, of iron, stone and brick buildings.

THE Illinois Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows was in session at Springfield last week. The report of the Grand Master shows that thirty new lodges have been instituted and five revived during the past year. Total membership in the State, 23,000. Receipts during the year, $18,751.69; balance in treasury, $9,672.16... Lieut. Schuyler, with a small force, recently pursued a band of Indians from the Camp Verde Reservation, in Arizona, overtook them, and in the fight that ensued, killed fourteen warriors.

THE seventh annual reunion of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee, held at Toledo on the 15th inst., was attended by many distinguished persons, including President Grant and Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and other eminent officers. Gen. Sherman presided, and addresses were delivered by Gens. Sheridan, Pope, Belknap, and others. ....An Omaha dispatch brings intelligence of another of those terrible prairie fires, which rage with such violence at this season of the year. On the 14th inst. one of these fires swept over twenty-five miles of country, in Saline and Jefferson countries, Nebraska, destroying many farm-houses and large quantities of grain. The saddest part of the report is the intelligence that ten school-children were overtaken by the furious flames. Three of them perished on the spot, and three others cannot survive. The other four, although fearfully injured, will recover.... A large delegate convention was held at Denver, Col., last week, to mature a plan for irrigating the Western Territories. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress to extend Government aid, so that extensive ditches, canals and water-courses may be constructed in the several States and Territories where irrigation is resorted to for the cultivation of cereals, fruits and vegetables.... A war party of 200 Sioux lately attacked the Ponca Agency, 75 miles west of Sioux City. A severe battle ensued, in which a number of Indians on both sides were slain.

The South.

THE warehouse of Lowry & McGee, at Fulton, Ark., has been burned. Loss $40,000; no insurance.

A PROMINENT citizen of New Orleans, who has for years paid close attention to the subject of cotton, estimates the current cotton crop at about 4,000,000 bales....The Louisville Exposition closed last week. It has proved a financial success.

A HORRIBLE outrage was recently perpetrated near Boydsville, in West Tennessee. Eighteen armed men went to the house of a citizen, and took a negro girl out into the woods, and each in turn outraged her person. The people with whom the girl was living were powerless to prevent the outrage, and were compelled to listen to the agonizing shrieks of the helpless creature. Her body was found soon after the beasts had left most horribly mangled, and life extinct....R. M. Richards, proprietor of a Nashville theater, was shot and instantly killed a few days ago, by James Hagan, a railroad engineer, for seducing his (Hagan's) sister.....The yellow fever scourge is rapidly abating in Memphis.

DALLAS, Texas, was recently visited by a $60,000 fire.

Washington.

THE usual quietness that pervades the national capital during the recess of Congress was rudely broken on Saturday afternoon, the 10th inst., by a first-class sensation—the attempted assassination of ex-Senator Pomeroy at the hands of ex-Congressman Martin F. Conway. Pomeroy, it seems, was walking up one of the avenues, when he met Conway, who, without a word of warning, drew a revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession at the corpulent ex-Senator, one of which took effect in the right breast, just below the nipple. He then put up his pistol and started to walk off, but was stopped by Mr. Jerome B. Stillson, a prominent journalist, who demanded of him an explanation of his murderous conduct. Conway simply replied, "He has ruined myself and family," surrendered his pistol to Stillson, and accompanied that gentleman to the station-house. Pomeroy, who had fallen to the pavement, was assisted to a carriage and driven to his residence, where an examination revealed the gratifying fact that his wound was simply an abrasion. The ball had passed through two thicknesses of his coat, also his vest and shirt, and its force was thereby so far spent that it produced no further damage than merely breaking the skin, and scarcely bringing blood. One of the shots passed through the ex-Senator's hat, closely grazing his head, the other missing him entirely. Pomeroy says he never had any controversy with Conway, and has not the remotest idea of the cause of the attack. Conway has not resided with his wife for several years, she having left him on account of his failure to support her. She is a clerk in the Treasury Department, having received the appointment on the recommendation of Pomeroy. Conway is a native of Baltimore, and a printer by trade. He studied law, emigrated to Kansas, and was elected to Congress, having served one term. He was afterward appointed by President Johnson Consul to Marseilles, but was removed by President Grant. It is evident that Conway is weak in both mind and body, and was laboring under an attack of temporary insanity at the time....It is authoritatively announced that Senator Conkling will not accept the office of Chief Justice if tendered him, but that he will retire from public life at the end of his Senatorial term, and devote himself to the practice of law.... A Washington dispatch says: "The President having been asked a question to-day in relation to the Chief Justiceship, replied that he had consulted with no one as to a selection, and repeated what he heretofore said, namely, that in making a choice he would look to the interests of the country at large, and endeaver to make one which would be generally acceptable."

THE members of the Evangelical Alliance visited the capital on the 14th inst., and called on the President in a body. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, in behalf of the delegates, addressed the President, who, in response, spoke as follows: "It affords me very great pleasure to welcome this Alliance to the capital of this great nation, which I feel is the freest of all nations to work out the problem of your mission." The members of the Alliance were then severally introduced. After the hand-shaking was gone through with, the Rev. Nashrayan Sheshadra, of Bombay, delivered a short speech, in which he expressed himself as very much struck with what he had seen in this country, and especially with the reception the President had given him. The interview was brought to a rather abrupt termination on account of the President being compelled to leave for Toledo, to attend the soldier's reunion....The Secretary of the Treasury has announced his determination to take no further action at present toward the replacement of worn, mutilated and successfully counterfeited circulating notes of national banks.

MARTIN F. CONWAY, who attempted to assassinate Pomeroy, has been bailed. Conway, it is said, has been for some time a slave to opium, and it is generaly corceded that he was temporarily insane when he assaulted Pomeroy....A very singular phenomenon was presented by the result of the election in Washington, last week. One of the questions involved in the contest was that of mixed schools. In a city where the majority of the voters were colored, one would expect that the decision of this issue would be in the affirmative; but the contrary was the fact. It is even true that where a colored man who was in favor of mixed schools ran against a white man, the latter was elected in almost every instance.

Foreign.

THE West India Islands were recently visited by a cyclone of unusual violence, which did much damage to shipping. Among the vessels wrecked was the iron steamship Missouri, from Liverpool for New Orleans, which broke in two off the Bahamas. The passengers and crew were saved. In the city of Havana many houses were flooded and several persons drowned, the sea breaking in doors and washing the furnitue away....The saparation of Church and State has been formally decreed by the Mexican Congress....There are many Americans in Vienna in a destitute condition, and Minister Jay has written to Washington asking that provision be made for sending them home....Special elections to fill vacant seats in the French Assembly have just taken place in four Departments, and the Republicans have carried all of them by overwhelming majorities....There has been an immense open-air demonstration at Cork in favor of Fenian amnesty, home rule, and the rights of labor. Twenty thousand people participated in the proceedings, which are described as very disorderly.

THE report of the death of Mme. von Bismarck has been officially contradicted. The lady has not even been ill....The insurgent vessels have been badly beaten in a naval encounter with the Spanish fleet off Cartagena. The rebels fought desperately, but lacked discipline. They lost thirteen killed and forty-seven wounded....Pere Hyacinthe has been elected one of the three cures in Geneva by the Old Catholics....M. Ranc, a member of the French Assembly, has been tried by a council of war for his participation with the Communists, and sentenced to death....The man who went to London claiming to be Arthur Orton has disappeared....The German Government has ordered the expulsion of all emigration agents from the Empire.

THE Bazaine trial increases in interest as it progresses. A stronger case is being made out against the Marshal than was believed possible, and it is said he and his friends are growing less confident in tone and manner. ....A Paris dispatch states that since the late elections many wavering Deputies have declared in favor of the Republic....Advices from Pekin state that thirty-seven Chinese villages were recently swept away by the overflow of the river Yang-Tino, causing an immense destruction of human and animal life.

Political.

THE election for member of the District of Columbia House of Delegates resulted in the election of two Democrats and twenty Republicans....James W. Nesmith (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from Oregon by a majority of about 1,000.....Negotiations for the union of the New York Tammany and Apollo Hall Democracy have fallen through.

THE Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District of New York have nominated the Hon. S. S. Cox for Congress.

General.

WILLIAM ORTON has been re-elected President of the Western Union Telegraph Company....A meeting of gentlemen interested in building a railroad from Chicago to Charleston, S. C., was sold in the first-named city the other day, and an organization effected, with ex-Gov. Beriah Magoffin as President. It is said they mean business....A. B. Nettleton, Trustees' Agent of the Northern Pacific railroad, is out in a long letter, in which be says that the road has a substantial business basis, and that its securities have a permanent value. One sentence of Nettleton's letter is specially worthy of notice. It is: "It is my emphatic belief that every department of the company's service is managed with clean hands, with rigid economy, and with good judgment."

A TORONTO dispatch states that intelligence has been received from England that Sir John A. Macdonald is to be deprived of the rank of Privy Counselor to the Queen, and that he will be defeated on the meeting of Parliament.

The Evangelical Alliance, after a brief session of one week, at New York, has dissolved. Notwithstanding the outward harmonious aspect of its deliberations, it is apparent there were troubles under the surface which may yet tend to much acrimonious ecclesiastical wrangling on technical points. One of these troubles has already developed itself in the form of a protest, signed by seventy of the foreign delegates, against the attitude of the Alliance toward the Roman Catholics; and Bishop Tozer, recently a missionary Bishop in Central Africa, addresses a letter to Bishop Potter, of New York, inveighing against the Dean of Canterbury for partaking of communion with Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and others outside of the pale of the Church of England; the Bishop's principal distress being, the example of the Dean will induce many people in England of the Established Church to stray away into the fold of the Roman Catholic Church.....The Mexican Congress has made a number of radical reforms, which have been formally decreed, and among them the separation of Church and State; freedom of religious opinion; recognition of marriage as a civil contract; dispossession of the property of religious institutions, and the suppression of monastic orders. In view of ecclesiastical opposition to some of these measures, the Jesuits have been ordered to leave the country.

THE St. Louis *Times* professes to have got wind of a grand scheme for the conquest of the Northern States of Mexico. The whole story sounds apocryphal. A brief outline of the project is thus given: The Texas Pacific railroad is being constructed from both termini, and work will finish about the middle of the route somewhere near El Paso, Texas. Some 15,000 laborers will be engaged on the route, and when the work is completed they will be discharged in a country in which it will be impossible for them to obtain employment; and as such men are generally improvident and without money, they will be glad to accept anything that may offer. These men are to be organized into a grand filibustering army, under the direction of a society which is already formed, furnished with arms, and they will then march over the Northern States of Mexico and raise the flag of independence in each of them. The next step will be annexation by vote of the people, as was the case with Texas. ....Some time ago a Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in Boston, composed of grain and commission merchants. Many Patrons seriously protested against the admission of grain speculators into the order, maintaining that such a course would be disastrous to its interests, and demanded that the Boston Grange should cease to exist. In deference to these complaints, Grand Master Dudley W. Adams some time ago revoked its charter, and directed the surrender of its books and papers; but the Boston Grange refuses to obey the Grand Master's mandate, and will appeal the question to the National Grange.

PRESIDENT GRANT has issued his annual proclamation, appointing Thursday, November 27, as a day of National Thanksgiving....Only 49 out of 105 youths, who were recently examined for admission to the Naval Academy, were qualified. In June last 44 out of 76 qualified.

SENATOR SUMNER, yielding to the advice of his friends, has renounced the lecture-field for the present season.

THANKSGIVING.

Annual Proclamation of the President.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The approaching close of another year brings with it the occasion for renewed thanksgiving and acknowledgment to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the unnumbered mercies which he has bestowed upon us. Abundant harvests have been among the rewards of industry. With local exceptions, health has been among the blessings enjoyed. Tranquillity at home, and peace with other nations, have prevailed. Frugal industry is regaining its merited recognition, and its merited rewards. Gradually, but, under the providence of God, surely as we trust, the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife. For these and all the other mercies vouchsafed, it becomes us as a people to return heartfelt and grateful acknowledgements, and with our thanksgiving we may unite prayers for the cessation of local and temporary suffering. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 27th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

(Signed) ULYSSES S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A SOUTHERN paper has these amongits personals: "St. Paul is way out West with Minnesota. St. John will spend the summer in New Brunswick. Elmira is in New York. Elizabeth is in New Jersey. Marietta is in Ohio. Charlotte is in North Carolina; and Augusta is down here in Georgia. They don't intend visiting each other this season."

A MATTER of corse—A coroner's inquest.

Mr. Forceps's Experiment.

We recently published an item to the effect that amusement for the home circle could be obtained by setting up a stick in a basin of water, and placing a spider on the top of the stick. The amusement consists in watching the spider throw a strand of web to the edge of the basin, and by it crawl to shore. It is a pretty experiment, we have been told. Mr. Forceps tried it Sunday afternoon. He made the arrangements complete. Then he caught a spider, a big fellow, and put it on top of the stick. He did it for the amusement of the whole family, but they having neglected to answer his calls, the thing was fixed without their presence, and he was in quite a flurry of excitement getting them together. His wife was up stairs trying to think where she had put the pillow cases for the front bed-room, and was not exactly in the humor of spider watching, but he tried a little vigorous language, and she came down. Then he hunted up his daughter Julia, who was at the gate with a young gentleman. He brought them in, looking anxiously at the spider who had not yet moved, thank heaven, and commenting in a surprised manner at the singular lack of appreciation on the part of his family. Then he plunged into a back room where his son, Adolphus, was making a sloop, and called him. But Adolphus didn't care to see a spider, and the impatient and sorely-tried parent was obliged to take him by the collar and jerk him out into the dining-room, and cuff him on the head two or three times, before the young man felt a yearning to look into the intricacies of the experiment. Having got them all together, Mr. Forceps got down on his knees, feeling the full weight of his responsibility in the matter, and eyed the spider with painful intensity. A half hour passed, still the spider did not move. Mrs. Forceps was suddenly struck with an idea. "There!" she exclaimed—Forceps looked up eagerly—"I'll bet those pillow-cases are in the chest in the back bedroom," she added. Mr. Forceps grated his teeth, and turned again to the spider. "I'll bet he's asleep," volunteered Adolphus. Mr. Forceps intimated that he would split any one open who took the wager, and silence was again restored. Still the spider did not stir. It is likely it had not seen the item in the papers, and didn't know what was expected of it. Mr. Forceps grew more nervous and impatient every moment. The longer the spider delayed moving, the harder Mr. Forceps stared at it. He was thus engaged when Mrs. Forceps emitted a sharp cry, and he looked up just in time to save himself. Adolphus, with the knife he had used on the sloop in his hand, had become so oppressed by the magnitude of the experiment, that he had actually fallen asleep, and losing his balance he struck against his mother, and bounced thence over into the midst of the group, the knife describing a circle in its descent, and in a direct line with the back of Mr. Forceps' skull. He looked up just in time to save himself, but not the experiment. The unhappy youth went down in the basin with a crash, knocking the contents over the family and driving the point of the stick into his father's knee. The shock awoke him, and with that instinct peculiar to boys, he apprehended a disturbance, and promptly darted out of the house. The old gentleman went directly to his room, took off his clothes, and went to bed, leaving Mrs. Forceps to clean up the muss and explain to to those who cared to know, that the house would look like a hog pen in spite of all her efforts.—*Danbury News.*

In the Tower of London.

I made my first visit to the Tower of London a few days since. It's a fearful risk I've run, that of remaining in London over a year and never seeing the inside of the Tower. The staircases are very narrow. In ascending them I had my eye nearly poked out by an old American gentleman who would persist in carrying his umbrella on his shoulder. The warders who show the place are arrayed somewhat in the costume of Metamora. They take visitors about in squads of twelve to a warder. Admittance, one shilling. From 800 to 1,000 visit the Tower daily. At this rate the establishment ought nearly to run a Prince. Of course you have read all about the knights in armor, the guns and swords, the instruments of torture, the headsman's block and ax, the spears and shields, and dungeons and names carved on the wall, which are shown and explained to you. I saw the crown jewels. Two rusty, faded, sour-looking women have them in charge. One delivers the explanatory lecture, and the other takes the tickets and watches to see that no one runs off with the spoons. There are spoons in the lot, gold salt-spoons. The crown and other royal gimcracks are kept under a great glass case. It is merely a royal jewel show. When the faded lady, who looks as if she had been dying by inches of covetousness and envy because of her inability to own any of the vast wealth around which her daily life is passed, and which, Tantalus-like, daily mocks her eyes; when she says, as she always does, at the close of her oration, "And that is the crown of Queen Victoria, and is worth £1,000,000 sterling," everybody is expected to go down on their knees. Remember this when you visit the Tower.

"No gratuities allowed to attendants," is conspicuously posted up in the waiting-room. This means simply that they do expect a fee. Sixty-five thousand stand of arms are stored in the Tower—Snyder rifles, which in a few years more will probably be changed into some more improved arm. They arrange on the armory walls beautiful designs in swords, ramrods, muskets, bayonets and pistols. For instance, there is a beautiful flower, all of triggers. The trigger-flower, Order Bellingerentia; two stamins, six pistils. There is also a blossom of bayonets, Order Langingenterio Apex Musketivus Up Guards and at Them.

The ax which cut off Lord Lovat's head, in 1645, looked to me unsafe to rely upon for chopping a pumpkin in halves at a single blow. There are some interesting dents on the head-block whereon three English Lords saw the last of their own criminal terminations. I would like to have stolen the dents, but could not so without bringing away the block.

Henry VIII.'s armor is enormous. I think that Michael Reese and Mr. Friedlander might both get inside of it, and there still be room left for some "live [illegible] reporters to smuggle away in the helmet, and watch whatever they might be up to.

They showed us one queer weapon of warfare—a sort of rake, eighteen feet long, with curved claws, with which footmen were in the habit of darting out at horsemen, and "raking them in," or "raking them down."—*Prentice Mulford's Letter to the San Francisco Bulletin.*

Railroad Panics in Great Britain.

The fact is now very generally recognized that an exaggerated expansion of the railway system of the United States, the construction of thousands of miles of track leading from a fixed point to nowhere in particular, and speculation in the worthless bonds hypothecated for such construction, precipitated the recent panic upon this country. The additional fact is also very generally admitted that after this severe lesson, money will flow into some safer channel and seek investment in a sounder security. Railway panics, however, are not peculiar to this country. There is every prospect that Great Britain will shortly be plunged into financial confusion in the same general manner, but from different causes. As with us, railway mismanagement is the danger which threatens that country, and it has at last reached such a point that a crisis is imminent. The particular phases of mismanagement, however, which are imperiling railroad and financial interests there, differ essentially from ours. In the first place, the traveling public is in a panic over the extraordinary increase of railway accidents. There has been scarcely a day for the past two months without a serious accident on some of the English roads, and, as the English public is much more sensitive upon the subject of railroad accidents than the American, it is bringing a pressure to bear upon the railroads which will ultimately compel them to use some degree of carefulness in running trains and to reduce the rate of speed. The American traveler takes his chances of being crushed or boiled with a cheerful degree of fanaticism, but the British traveler has a strong prejudice against any such operation.

But the panic is not confined to the traveling public. The managers, stockholders and bondholders are also in a panic. The great increase in the price of coal, iron and steel, and the rise in wages of every description of labor, have forced their expenses up to a ruinous point. The companies have sought to offset it in various ways. First they tried the experiment of raising fares, only to find that when they passed a certain point it had the immediate effect to decrease the amount of traffic, and, even at the safe maximum, that the increase in receipts left only a very small margin over the increase in expenditures. Second, the companies inaugurated a destructive system of economy and retrenchment, by using deficient rolling-stock, neglecting to make repairs in the roadways which were needed, and charging everything possible to capital. But this policy has brought about the crop of accidents which, as we have already said, has plunged the whole traveling public into a panic. By such shifts as these, however, they have contrived to keep up dividends.

In Scotland a crisis is also imminent in the management of roads, growing out of the freight questions, which in turn are connected with the prevailing coal and iron troubles. The present freight rates were made to the iron and coal masters twenty-five years ago, and have never been amended since, although they were made at a time when the price of iron and coal was one-third less, when wages were down to a low point, and the cost of railroad material was much cheaper than it is now.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Hitting the Mark.

The Edinburgh *Daily Review* records an amusing conversation which took place in the galleries of the Free Church assembly lately: Young Lady—"There's old Dr. A—— going to speak. Isn't he a bore?" Old Lady (laughing)—"Well, I suppose he is; but do you know I rather like him?" Young Lady—"I can't bear him." Old Lady (after some time) "Who is that nice old gentleman speaking? Young Lady—"Ah! that's Mr. B——, of C——." Old Lady (hesitatingly)—"Don't you think he is—rather prosy?" Young lady (indignantly)—"No, indeed, I do not. Allow me to inform you that that is my father." Old Lady—"Oh! indeed. Then I am glad I hit the mark so gently, because 'old Dr. A——' is my husband. So I suppose we have both got a lesson my dear, don't you think?"

How Do We Know?

Men are an egotistical race! How do we know but the birds and the insects are worth as much as we are? Perhaps they, in their turn, are egotists. Perhaps the bluebirds think the universe was made for them, and men are a part of the arrangements for their comfort. No doubt our bluebirds here believe that we, their human neighbors, have our chief end in furnishing them a cigar-box to nest. The butterflies speculate as to why God made men; men are of no use to butterflies! Mosquitoes see things plainer; clearly, men were created as food for mosquitoes. But then comes to them the puzzle: why are men sometimes allowed to kill mosquitoes? A wise lot we all are—bluebirds and mosquitoes and men!

A Colt Story.

A few days since J. W. Kenne, of Pembroke, N. Y., took his mare from the barn, leaving a two months' colt behind. On his return, some two hours after, he found the colt on the roof of the barn. Being unable to follow the mare, it had sought some means of escape. In the first place it had gone up a flight of stairs—fifteen steps—then over the hay-mow, and out of a window in the gable end of the barn, upon a half roof. From this elevation it worked its way to the roof of the main barn, which is very steep; then it returned to the half roof, whence, on the return of the mother, it jumped to the ground, a distance of fourteen feet, a feat which it accomplished without being the least injured.

Hay-Fever—Its Sympptoms Described.

THE FIRST SYMPTOMS.

A person who has had the hay-fever can recall the first symptoms, dating back several years. The first year it is quite mild. About the 25th of August you will find a spot between your shoulder-blades. It might have been there before, but you never knew of it before, and now you have only an itching knowledge of its length and breadth. If you stand out in the sun for a while, you will seek the nearest lamp-post, and, like a hog, scratch—providing you can get the post to fit the spot. You go home to study what is the matter with you. You are in a perspiration, either from wonder or anxiety about it, when a draft or air strikes you, and then you have no time for wonder or anxiety, and scarcely time to sneeze; that is, the time elapsing between successive sneezes is so short that you can hardly distinguish one from the other. A party standing by you would call a dozen sneezes one.

You try to study the cause of the panic; but the run on your nose is so great that it keeps you busy paying out.

SECOND YEAR.

About the middle of some fine summer-day, a violent sneeze will announce to you the approach of the 15th of August. You are reminded that you had something just like it before. You will sneeze occasionally until 2 or 3 o'clock, when you rejoice that you are over it; but the next day it comes on again more violently. Then you measure that spot in your back with the door-post. The next day you are sneezing again in such rapid succession that you have not time to fill your lungs. Your teeth come together with a crash. But you don't mind that, unless your tongue should be in the way; then you know all about it. As the month advances, your Hay-Fever increases, and at times you feel like getting mad; and you would, if you had time. About the 1st of September another trouble presents itself. Your eyes know a weakness that they never knew before. Whether for the purpose of relieving the pent-up passions or from sympathy, they send forth a flood of tears. No "dry tears;" no, nor cool tears; but burning tears. You feel mad enough and bad enough to cry; but these tears are constantly pouring down your troubled cheeks. Another perplexity now comes on; your handkerchiefs have given out. Your partner informs you that "Nineteen new ones and a swad of old ones are in the wash." Between sneezing and crying you write an order on your merchant for two dozen handkerchiefs; also, a note to your washerwoman to hurry up the washing. As soon as you have got this off your hands, another difficulty comes to your "relief;" a terrible itching about the eyelids. You rub them with all your might. It produces an excruciating, yet pleasing, sensation, if such can be. You rub and rub, and, although you have a desire to desist, you still rub on until your eyelids will no longer wink.

In the morning your eyes are glued together; no paste, no cement, not Spaulding's glue—no, nor Jemima's plaster—could stick then together faster. And thus you spend the next ten days. You pray for night, and bless God for morning. You scratch your back, blow your nose, rub your eyes, and sneeze. You scratch your back, rub your eyes, blow your nose, and sneeze. Then you will sneeze; then grasp your hadnkerchief, gasp for breath, grasp your nose, and sneeze. Then you will rub your eyes and sneeze, rub your back and sneeze, rub your nose and sneeze; then scratch your back, rub your eyes, blow your nose, and sneeze simultaneously. You become enraged, and, with a pocket-handkerchief in each hand and one in each pocket, start for the druggist. You ask for the latest and most reliable hay-fever remedies. The druggist looks smiling, and puts up a market-basket full of stuff; and, after buying another dozen handkerchiefs, you start home. You smoke stramonium, cubebs, and dandelion; inhale carbolic acid, iodine, ammonia, camphor; douche your nostrils with quinine, iron, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c,; and get to no relief. You still rub your back, blow your nose, wipe your eyes, and sneeze. You hear of a neighbor who had it. You take a dozen handkerchiefs, and start to see him. You tell him of all the remedies you have tried; and he does the same. You sit, and talk and sneeze; and so you go until Oct. 1, when you gradually cease your labors, and in a few days you would not know that you ever had the hay-fever, were it not for the washerwoman's and the druggist's bills.

THE EXTENT OF THE DISEASE.

It is not difficult for a person who has had the disease to recognize the first symptoms in others, and it would be safe to say that one in every twenty persons whom I met in the latter part of August was troubled with "a cold in the head," which, in reality, was the first symptom of hay-fever, as any one who "has been there" can readily discover.
—*Ed. Rumley in Chicago Tribune.*

The Mink.

The mink is an expert fisherman, and wo to the eel that is unfortunate enough to attract his sharp eyes. When a brook is low, this little animal can often be tracked for a long distance by the dead eels, pickerel, shiners, and sometimes trout, left lying along the bank; the mink only sucking the blood, and leaving the fish unmutilated. One autumn some small shiners, meant for bait in pickerel fishing through the ice, were kept in an old tub set in a spring near a brook; and in one night all these fish were killed by a mink, who left them laid in a row on the ground. They looked precisely as if some person had arranged them. But through the back of each fish, near the head, were four tooth-marks, that told who had been there—this being frequently the only mark the mink makes on the victim.

THE two Bidwells, McDonnell, and Noyes, the Bank of England forgers, have been removed from Newgate to one of the convict establishments to undergo their sentence; before leaving they were shorn of their whiskers and clad in prison-garb.

MRS. SERA WILBUR, of Greeley, Col., once a Michigan schoolmarm, has plowed and sowed thirteen acres of wheat this season. Women have rights there.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. [illegible]

CHICAGO TO CHARLESTON.

The Proposed New Railway to the South Atlantic Coast—Formal Meeting at Chicago, of Gentlemen who Mean What They Say—Over $4,000,000 Pledged.

A convention of gentlemen representing the States interested in the construction of the proposed air-line railway from Chicago to the South Atlantic coast assembled in the city of Chicago on the 9th inst. Delegates to the number of 89 handed in their names, representing the following states; Indiana, 51 delegates; North Carolina, 5 delegates; Kentucky, 6 delegates; Georgia, 3 delegates; Tennessee, 2 delegates; South Carolina, 12 delegates, and Illinois, 12 delegates. Hon. W. S. Hayman, of Indiana, was elected temporary Chairman.

Mr. Hayman, on taking the chair, spoke of the importance of the proposed enterprise. The construction of the road would confer immeasurable advantages upon the district through which it passed. Commercial interchange between the North and South would be promoted by it. Profits would come direct from the products instead of being diminished by middlemen; and the products of the North and South would be better distributed in the two sections of the country than they were now. The advantages to Chicago were immeasurable. They could not overrate them. The project, he assured them, was not a mere visionary scheme, but was one of immediate necessity. If the people only contributed what had been promised, the construction of the road was a matter of certainty. The road was backed by the great Philadelphia banking-house of Drexel & Co. The idea that the road had been permanently located was a mistake. This had of necessity to be left to the future.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of ex-Gov. Beriah Magoffin as President, one Vice-President from each State represented, and Nicholas J. Vail as Secretary.

The President having called for reports from the various States represented, Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, proceeded to give some statistics on the route of the proposed road through South Carolina. He gave a very encouraging report of the feasibility of the projected route, and spoke approvingly of the connections which would be made with other roads there. He showed how breadstuffs were taken from the West to New York, thence South, and back to the planting country, 250 miles up the country, which could be supplied direct from this city. Spartanburg was the place he referred to; this place would give a big bonus, and so would other places in that neighborhood.

Hon. W. L. Love, of North Carolina, made a speech showing the necessity that existed for the construction of the road through the Blue Ridge district, and how the Chicago project had been received with open hearts by the residents in that part of North Carolina.

Prof. Smith, from the same State, spoke in reference to the topography of the State of North Carolina, through which the road would pass, and claimed that it was one of great mineral wealth. He had never seen grouped together on the same surface so magnificent a collection of minerals as were found there.

Mr. W. B. Gulick, of South Carolina, followed. In the course of a short speech he advocated the Spartansburg route, on the ground that there were scraps of road already built which would cost much less to purchase than to build a new line. He spoke strongly about the products of his State, which were, he said, of a diversified and valuable character.

Mr. John H. Evins, of South Carolina, also spoke. A convention of 380 civil engineers, held in 1836, had decided that the only practicable line from the South to the Northwest was by way of the French Broad River and Cumberland Gap. Nature had done for that route what generally fell to the lot of men to do. The coal and magnetic iron ore that would be taken from the gap would pay for the construction of the road. Asbestos, mica and corundum were found along this road in unlimited quantity. The road would pass through the finest fertile country in the world.

Gen. J. W. Harrison, of South Carolina, said he had advocated in the State Senate the Blue Ridge route as the southern portion of an air-line route from the South to the Northwest. Necessity might call for the construction of both roads. He did not advocate the road as a speculative investment, but looked upon it as a people's line. The interchange of the products of the two districts by this air-line would be vastly for the benefit of all. The four Southern States had paid out $50,000,000 for corn in one year, of which only $17,000,000 had gone to the producer in the Northwest. The balance went to the middle men. The Northwest paid enormously for the products of the South, and the South paid enormously for the staple products of the Northwest. He was even willing to divide the balance between what ought to be paid and was paid with the transportation company. If the present company meant business, he was with them. The district in which he lived would do its duty, and not call upon them for a cent to help pay for the section of the road through their own State.

Capt. J. N. Simms, of Clinton county, Ind., referred to the advantages which would accrue to his own section of country, and also to the whole country through which it ran. As the representative of Clinton county, he was authorized to offer a subsidy of $4,000 per mile in aid of the project.

Mr. R. L. Davis, of Ohio county, Ind., took up the thread of the discourse, and told the convention that the grade of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad would be changed shortly. He considered this road as forming a section of the great through route. The length of the road in Ohio county would be from ten to sixteen miles, and on every mile of that road he believed that Ohio county would give a bonus toward construction of $10,000 per mile.

Mr. J. S. Murray, of South Carolina, stated that Anderson county, in his State, had promised a subscription of $350,000 to the building of the road, and Abbeyville county would give a like amount. New York owed its present position to the perseverance of the West and South; and if this great trade was taken away from New York and turned westward, Chicago would become the great center of the commercial interests of this country. He favored the adoption of the Reyburn Gap route.

Mr. B. F. Whitner, of South Carolina, followed with an able speech in favor of the Blue Ridge route. He called particular attention to the fact that the State had expended $3,000,000 on this route. He believed that this piece of road could be bought for $400,000. He estimated that $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 would be required to finish the Blue Ridge route. The county of Anderson proposed to give $300,000 to the road.

Secretary Vail said over $4,000,000 had already been pledged to the road.

Messrs. Erwin, of Georgia, and Wilson, of Tennessee, favored the Blue Ridge route; showed the exchange of commodities which would be brought into effect by the construction of this route, and detailed the connections which would be made.

Col. Thomas L. Jones and Col. Stoddard Johnston, of Kentucky, also delivered speeches favorable to the building of the road.

The convention then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The convention met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Gen. Clingman, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the immense and increasing productions of the Northwestern States demand additional outlets, to enable them to reach the markets of the world.

Resolved, Therefore, that as a most important measure to effect such an object there should as soon as practicable be completed, from the city of Chicago, a grand trunk railroad to one or more of the South Atlantic ports, with such branches and connections as are necessary to supply the planting States, and also through such sea-ports to reach foreign countries, with the smallest possible cost in transportation.

Resolved, That the delegations from the several States represented in this convention, pledge themselves to use their best efforts to organize and secure such charters and such connections with existing railroads as are necessary to facilitate the success of this great enterprise.

Resolved, That the several delegations will also use their best efforts to procure along the lines of the road such subscriptions and other aid as may assist the enterprise and satisfy capitalists abroad that those immediately interested have full faith in the success of the work and of its financial profits on investment.

The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dudley, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to secure a charter from the State of Kentucky: James S. Robinson, Sr., James G. Dudley, ex-Gov. Magoffin, John G. Eve and William Preston.

Mr. Rae was called upon, as a representative of Chicago, to make some remarks. He stated, among other things, that Dr. Wayman, of Augusta, Ga., had already raised $2,000,000 toward building the road, and Dr. Wayman had reported that he could within a brief time raise another million in the State of Indiana, which would make $3,000,000 with which to carry the road to the Ohio river. Not a cent of the million to be raised in Indiana would be expended outside of that State, and Chicago would not derive the benefit of a cent from it. The speaker said that if the Southerners interested in the enterprise would fight with the bravery to accomplish this object as they once fought for what they considered liberty, the road would be built and the magnificent project carried out, and Chicago and the South would be connected and linked in commerce and friendship within comparatively a few days. The speaker was instructed to say that if the representations already made were kept Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, would act as financial agents of the road, and insure its being built, and on that condition only.

Gen. Clingman made some remarks, during which he stated that the construction of the road in North Carolina would cost $6,000 per mile. His county—Buncombe county—would and could pay for the road within her limits.

Gen. Harrison remarked that he was authorized by a friend to say that that friend would build thirty miles of the road, free of all cost, from Spartanburg to Butt Mountain Gap, and that, besides, Spartan county would subscribe willingly to a tax-levy of $125,000 to aid in the great undertaking.

Considerable discussion was had as to the respective advantages of the two competing Carolina routes.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, deprecated the idea that the present convention had to decide on the question of rival routes. All they had to do was to see to the furtherance of this project of connecting Chicago with the sea. Before deciding on any southern terminus surveyors should be sent out to examine into the advantages of the different terminal points. Let them fix this question, and then ask the different counties to give aid.

Ex-Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, said whatever the cost of the road in Kentucky might be, he would pledge the people of the State for one half the money. The Legislature of Kentucky would be in session in sixty days, and a charter could be put through without difficulty.

Mr. Stewart, of Indiana, offered a resolution indorsing the Chicago and South Atlantic Company, which was adopted.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the President and Secretary of the convention, and to the city press.

Gen. Harrison thanked the convention in behalf of the South, and Mr. Rae responded on behalf of the Northwest.

An invitation to sup at the Sherman House, tendered by Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, was accepted.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE Vice-President's health is more hopefully improving, and his friends begin to believe that he will be almost recovered by the time Congress opens, though he will never be capable of his early physical efforts again.

THE *American Family Bible Publishing Co.* are fast monopolizing the Bible Trade. The secret is in furnishing the best and cheapest Bible, and dealing liberally with agents. See advertisement.

Horace Greeley's Fellow-Members of Congress in 1848-9.

Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, was the Speaker—a gentleman of acknowledged ability, rare culture, imposing presence. Few men have occupied the presiding chair of the boisterous House with greater dignity or greater credit. Abraham Lincoln was a member, and specially friendly with Mr. Greeley. "Mr. Lincoln seemed," said Mr. Greeley, "a quiet, good-natured man, did not aspire to leadership, and seldom claimed the floor. I think he made but one set speech during that session, and this speech was by no means a long one. Though a strong partisan, he voted against the bulk of his party once or twice, when that course was dictated by his convictions. He was one of the most moderate, though firm, opponents of slavery extension, and notably of a buoyant, cheerful spirit. It will surprise some to hear that, though I was often in his company thenceforward till his death, and long on terms of friendly intimacy with him, I never heard him tell an anecdote or story."

Mr. Greeley was appointed a member of the Committee on Public Lands, of which the Hon. Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, was Chairman. Mr. Collamer was then as ever, fully entitled to "the grand old name of gentleman."

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, since the then recent death of John Quincy Adams, was the most noted champion of anti-slavery in the House; and anti-slavery had not yet begun to be popular. Mr. Giddings was an agitator, and he long appeared to the public quite generally opposed to the agitation of the subject of slavery, as an exceedingly unamiable and rather disreputable character. On the contrary, he was a person of an unusually large and warm heart, and of refined feelings. He and Mr. Greeley were great friends from the beginning.

Robert C. Schenck, here referred to, since celebrated as a General and diplomatist, was at this time in the prime of his manhood. He had a robust frame, a powerful voice, and magnificent pluck. He was an orator of great powers of persuasion, and one of the keenest, most brilliant disputants of the House in a running debate.

If Mr. Schenck were an admirable specimen of Western vigor, dash, and parliamentary ability, taking captive Mr. Greeley's hearty admiration, he found in the captivating gentlemanliness and ripe scholarship of Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, qualities which won his devoted friendship no less effectively. As Congress was then constituted, and as it still is constituted—the more's the pity,—Horace Mann was there out of his element.

Among the members of the opposition, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, afterward President of the United States, became as well known as any other to Mr. Greeley. Mr. Johnson, at this time had not won wide distinction; but he was recognized in the House as a man of strong mind and strong will, and none who knew him then, or ever afterward, doubted his manly and unpurchasable personal integrity.

George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, was then among New England's most eminent representatives. He presided over the convention which, twelve years afterward, nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. A more admirable, efficient presiding officer but few deliberative bodies have ever been fortunate enough to select. Here, too, as we have already seen, was John Wentworth, of Illinois, then of the Democratic party. Gigantic in form, he was universally called "Long John," and retains the designation to this day. A skillful debater, an able parliamentarian, he was better liked by Mr. Greeley than any other one of the opposition. Here, also, Mr. Greeley daily met Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, Robert Toombs, of the same State—noted Southeners then, more noted afterward as leaders in the war of the rebellion against the Union. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, and George W. Jones, of Tennessee, impressed Mr. Greeley as among the most effective speakers of the House. He thought John S. Pendleton, of Virginia, a splendid specimen of the Southern gentleman, but no finer than Abraham W. Venable, of North Carolina. Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett was a member of the House, but already too much of a "fire-eater" to be received with marked attention by the editor of the *Tribune*. He greatly liked Green Adams, of Kentucky, John M. Botts, of Virginia, both of whom became somewhat celebrated in politics, the latter having already, indeed, a national reputation. James Dixon and Truman Smith were in the House from Connecticut, both afterward many years in the Senate. Of his own colleagues, Washington Hunt and Frederick A. Tallmadge, were the most distinguished.—*Ingersoll's Life and Times of Horace Greeley.*

A Layman's Grace.

A young married friend tells a good joke on himself perpetrated by a little 3-year-old "pride of the family." She is the only pledge of love that has twined itself around the hearts and affections of himself and wife. A few evenings since a minister visited the family and remained until after tea. At the table the reverend visitor asked the blessing, and the little one opened her eyes to the fullest capacity in startled wonderment. She could not understand what had been done, and it was with great persuasion that her mother could keep her quiet during the time they were at the table. When they left it she walked up to the minister, for whom she had formed a great friendship, and said: "What did you say at the table before we commenced eating?" "My little darling, I thanked God for His goodness in giving us to eat, so that we might grow and be strong." "Papa don't say that." "What does your papa say?" "Papa says 'Goddlemighty what a supper.'"—*Lowell Courier.*

Moths.

These busy insects are one of the scourges of housekeepers, who frequently know not how to get rid of them. Camphor and tobacco are both exterminators, but will not stop the ravages of moths in carpets after they commence eating. Then they pay no heed to the presence of camphor, cedar or tobacco. A good way to conquer them is to take a coarse crash towel and wring it out of clean water. Spread it smoothly on the carpet, then iron it dry with a good hot iron, repeating the operation on suspected places, and those least used. It does not injure the color or pile of the carpet in the least, as it is not necessary to press hard, heat and steam being the agents, and they do the work effectually on worms and eggs. Then the camphor will doubtless prevent future depredations of the miller.

Concerning the Weed.

The use of tobacco has so much extended itself in the present generation that we are obliged to make a decision for ourselves on the ancient controversy between its friends and its enemies. We cannot form a reasonable opinion about tobacco without bearing in mind that it produces, according to circumstances, one or two entirely distinct and opposite classes of effects. In certain states of the body it acts as a stimulant, in other states as a narcotic. People who have a dislike to smoking affirm that it stupefies, but this assertion, at least so far as the temporary consequences are concerned, are not confirmed by experience. Most of the really brilliant conversations that I have listened to have been accompanied by clouds of tobacco smoke, and a great deal of the best literary composition that is produced by contemporary authors is wrought out by men who are habitually smoking while they work. My own experience is that very moderate smoking acts as a pleasant stimulus upon the brain, while it produces a temporary lassitude of the muscular system, not perceptible in times of rest, but an appreciable hindrance in times of muscular exertion. It is better, therefore, for men who feel these effects from tobacco to avoid it when they are in exercise, and to use it only when the body rests and the mind labors. Pray remember, however, that this is the experience of an exceedingly moderate smoker, who has not yet got himself into the general condition of body which is brought on by a general indulgence in tobacco. On the other hand, it is evident that men engaged in physical labor find a muscular stimulus in occasional smoking, and not a temporary lassitude. It is probable that the effect varies with individual cases, and is never precisely what our own experience would lead us to imagine. For excessive smokers, it appears to be little more than the tranquilizing of a sort of uneasiness, the continual satisfaction of a continual craving. I have never been able to ascertain that moderate smoking diminished intellectual force; but I have observed in excessive smokers a weakening of the will, and a preference of talking about work to the effort of actual labor. The opinions of medical men on this subject are so much at variance that their science only adds to our uncertainty. One doctor tells me that the most moderate smoking is unquestionably injurious, while others affirm that it is innocent. Speaking simply from self-observation, I find that in my own case tea and coffee are far more dangerous than tobacco.—*Philip Gilbert Hamerton.*

The Arctic Explorers.

A Washington dispatch says, in relation to the Polaris investigation by the Secretary of the Navy: The examination of Capt. Buddington lasted four hours, and related particularly to his relations with Capt. Hall, he declaring that there was not the slightest foundation for any report of difference between him and Hall. His judgement about proceeding beyond the point reached—82 deg. 16 min.—was based entirely upon his experience as a navigator in Arctic waters, and not from fear of danger or aversion to prosecute the journey. While there might have been an appearance of open channel, the weather in northern latitudes was so uncertain that no man dare risk a vessel in a higher latitude with an Arctic winter approaching.

In reply to an inquiry as to his personal conduct, Buddington said he had been accustomed to taking a dram occasionally, but denied ever having drank enough to incapacitate him for duty, or make him unfit for the position of a navigator in dangerous waters.

The separation from Tyson and his party was more seriously regretted by those on the Polaris than it could possibly have been by the ice-floe party. So certain was he that the vessel would have been abandoned, that he made preparations to cast over everything of value and importance to the crew, when the wind suddenly changed, and shifted the Polaris into almost an opposite position, snapping her hawsers and increasing the danger to the vessel.

A Death Scene.

The death scene of the Duke of Brunswick is said to have been a strange one. On the bed lay the Duke, stentoriously breathing, his blonde curly wig pushed back, the plaster falling out from his wrinkles, the white and red paint, with which he had imitated youth, run together, and making a hideous amalgam. The poor, pottering old chamberlains, who had served him until servitude had become a habit and almost a happiness, blubbered and fussed about. Viola, who seems—so strange is the nature of woman—really to have cared for him, sat apart and wept; the doctors solemnly whispered to each other and occasionally felt his pulse, and English Smith, a gentleman of eminent respectability and essentially British appearance, with long mutton-chop wiskers, kept one eye on his client and the other on the money chests.

The Sword and the Pen.

The sword of the warrior was taken down for the purpose of being polished. It had not been long out of use. The rust was rubbed off, but there were spots that would not go—they were of blood. The sword was placed on the table, near the pen of the warrior's secretary. The pen took advantage of the first breath of air to move a little further off. "Thou art right," said the sword, "I am a bad neighbor." "I fear thee not," replied the pen, "I am more powerful than thou art; but I love not thy society." "I exterminate," said the sword. "And I perpetuate," answered the pen; "where are thy victories if I recorded them not? Even where thou thyself shalt one day be—in the lake of oblivion."

Saved by a Nut.

Some years ago there was an old German Count, who was an honest and respectable man, and who was saved from death by the kindness of God in a very marked manner. You know we read in the Bible how Daniel, who was such a good man, had a great many enemies, who hated him just because he was so good. This has often been the case since Daniel's time. And this was the case with the good German Count of whom I am now speaking. There were a number of people in the place where he lived who hated him for his religion; and they carried their hatred so far that they resolved to kill him. And, in order to do this without being found out, they hired a wicked man to go into his castle one night and kill him while asleep in his bed.

The arrangements were all made, and the night was fixed on which this dreadful deed was to be done. The good Count had no idea of the danger that was hanging over him. It so happened that on the evening before, or the very night on which his enemies had agreed to murder him, he had a company of young people at his castle. He was very fond of children, but having none of his own he had invited his nephews and nieces to spend the evening with him. They had a merry time together, and the evening passed off very pleasantly. The Count told them interesting stories, and got up amusing games, and had a good supply of apples, and pears, and grapes, and nuts; and they enjoyed themselves very much. After they had gone the Count went quietly to bed as usual.

About midnight the murderer, who had managed to creep into the castle during the day, and hidden himself away, came silently into the chamber of the Count. The old man was fast asleep, and a night-lamp was burning on the table. The murderer was armed with a long, sharp dagger, which glittered in his right hand as he gradually drew near the bed with a soft and careful step. But suddenly, when he was only a few feet from the bed, a loud, crackling noise was heard sounding through the still chamber. It awoke the Count. He sat up in bed. He saw the murderer approaching him. He seized a pistol which he always kept on his pillow, and pointing to the man he said, "If you move another step I'll shoot you!" Then with the other hand he rang the bell violently. Pretty soon his servants rushed into the room. The murderer was taken prisoner, and the wicked men who had hired him to do that dreadful deed were found out and punished.

But what made the noise which woke the Count? It was a nut lying on the floor. It happened that one of the boys of the company the Count had had there the evening before had dropped a nut on the floor in going through his uncle's room, and that nut had fallen just where the murderer's foot trod upon it and awoke the Count in time to save his life.

How Cod Liver Oil is Made.

Very few of the hard drinkers of cod liver oil know how it is manufactured. But a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has examined a distillery for the same at St. John's, Newfoundland, and makes the following statement as to the manufacture of the oleaginous nectar:

During one of our rambles on shore we inspected a cod liver oil distillery, and the mode of manufacture is so simple and interesting that I venture to insert a description of it for the benefit of consumers of the beverage. The livers are first washed with fresh water, and great care is taken to cleanse them of all traces of gall, the gall not only discoloring the oil but giving it a disagreeable, bitter taste.

They are then placed in a vat and heated by steam from a boiler underneath to a temperature of 112 deg. Fahr., which causes the exuded oil to rise to the surface, whence it is skimmed off carefully. It is then filtered three times; first through three bags, placed one within the other, the inner one made of flannel, and the two outer ones of muslin; then through three others similarly placed, one inside the other, but made of stuff resembling Canton flannel; from these last bags it drips into a large tin trough, and is drawn off into puncheons through a faucet, over the mouth of which is placed a screen of the finest muslin, which excludes every trace of sediment and dirt.

It is then ready for the market, and in color and general appearance closely resembles Sauterne wine. Our polite but fishy host pressed me to drink a glass of it, but I declined with all the politeness I could command. He evidently looked upon my refusal to drink as a slight upon his oil, and brought every argument in his power to bear to induce me to alter my decision. At last he was successful, for, after informing me that out of the same glass offered to us, and standing on the same spot, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Newcastle had drunk of it, I could hardly refuse.

I found the flavor not unpalatable, but it was almost tasteless, with hardly a vestige of the nauseating, rancid odor of the "Pure Cod Liver Oil" sold in New York drug stores. From being extracted at a low temperature, it is said not to retain its purity longer than fifteen months, after which period it is mixed with ingredients to preserve its taste, or rather to prevent its rancid flavor from becoming too apparent.

Swimming in the Salt Lake.

There are no fish in the great Salt Lake. The only living thing beneath its waters is a worm, about a quarter of an inch long. This worm shows up beautifully beneath the lens of a microscope. When a storm arises, the worms are driven ashore by thousands, and devoured by the black gulls. We found a pure stream pouring into the lake. It was filled with little chubs and shiners. The fish became frightened, and were driven down the brook into the briny lake. The instant they touched its waters they came to the surface belly upward, and died without a gasp. The water is remarkably buoyant. Eggs and potatoes float on it like corks. Mr. Rood and myself stripped and went in swimming. I dove into the lake from a long pier, which had been built for the use of a small steamboat that formerly plied upon the waters. The sensation was novel. The water was so salty that my eyes and ears began to smart, but so buoyant that I found no difficulty in floating even when the air was exhausted in my lungs. As I struck out for the beach I felt as light as a feather. In spite of all that I could do, my head would fly out of the water. I found it impossible to stand upon the bottom. The lightness of the water and the surging of the waves forced my feet from under me. A person who could not swim might be easily drowned in five feet of water. His head would go down like a lump of lead, while his feet would fly up like a pair of ducks. The water is as clear as the water of Seneca Lake; so clear that the bottom could be seen at the depth of 20 feet. When we reached the shore and crawled out upon the sand in the light of the sun, our bodies were quickly coated with salt. We were compelled to go to the little stream from which we had driven the chubs and shiners, and wash off in fresh water before we put on our clothes. Our hair was filled with grains of salt which could not be washed out. The Mormons occasionally visit the lakes in droves for the purpose of bathing. Many of them say that their health is improved by leaving the salt upon their bodies and dressing without wiping themselves with napkins.—*Utah Letter.*

A Lover's Mishap.

A most ingenious device for carrying on a clandestine courtship was brought to light by a grapeskin, Friday evening. The young lady lives with her parents and a brother on Pine street. The young man whom she favored is a trifle obnoxious to the family, and it has been their aim to keep him at a distance. As he had not been to the house for some time, and as she had not been discovered with him on the street, the family flattered themselves that the ill-starred match was broken up. On Friday evening the brother arrayed himself in his best suit and went down street. An hour later, while passing along the dark side of the street, he encountered the objectionable suitor engaged in close conversation with another man. Not wishing to notice him, he lifted his eyes above the level of the other party's head, and was preparing to sail by with an unconscious demeanor, when he unfortunately stepped upon the skin of a grape, and losing his balance, shot violently into the strange gentleman's legs, bringing him down upon himself. The young man's embarrassment was changed to horror and astonishment, when the stranger cried out in the voice of his sister, "O, Tom, how could you?" He sprang to his feet in an instant. The stranger was also getting up, and presented a most remarkable appearance. His face was red as scarlet, and his glossy moustache was turned half way around, one-half laying across his mouth, and the other half hugging the lee side of his nose. "Why, Mary!" exclaimed the astonished brother. But Mary said nothing, and held her head, while her lover made himself scarce. The brother took the sister home, and the mother escorted her to her room, where she was at once undressed and put to bed, with hot bricks to her feet, and a quart of hot boneset down her throat. Her mother, who could not believe ill of her daughter, declared it was a case of bilious fever, and determined to get the best of it. The lover has secured work in New Haven for the winter.—*Danbury News.*

The Etiquette of Bowing.

The *Home Journal* says: This is so simple that one would scarcely think it possible that difference of opinion could exist, and yet there are some who think it a breach of politeness if one neglects to bow, although meeting half a dozen times on a promenade, or in driving. Custom has made it necessary to bow only the first time in passing; after that exchange of salutations is very properly not expected. The difference between a courteous and familiar bow should be remembered by gentlemen who wish to make a favorable impression. A lady dislikes to receive from a man with whom she has had but a slight acquaintance, a bow, accompanied by a broad smile, as though he was on the most familiar terms with her. It is far better to err on the other side, and give one of those stiff, ungracious bows which some men indulge in. Those gentlemen who smile with their eyes instead of their mouths, give the most charming bows. As for men who bow charmingly at one time and excessive hauteur at another, according as they feel in good and bad humor, they need never be surprised if the person thus treated should cease speaking altogether. A man should always lift his hat to a lady.

The Seven Sleepers.

"It would awaken the seven sleepers" is a common saying; but we venture to say that half who use it do not know its origin. The legend runs that seven noble youths of Ephesus, during the persecution of the Christians by Decius, a Roman Emperor of the third century, fled and took refuge in a cavern, and having been pursued and discovered, were walled in and thus left to perish. They are said to have fallen asleep, and in that state were miraculously preserved for nearly two centuries, when their bodies having been found in the cavern, were taken out and exposed to the veneration of the faithful. Then it was said these holy martyrs were not dead; that they had been hid in the cavern where they had fallen asleep, and that they at last awoke, to the astonishment of the spectators. The spot is still shown at Ephesus where the pretended miracle took place, and the Persians celebrate annually the feast of the Seven Sleepers.

AN unfortunate in Indianapolis who lost several toes by a car-wheel, was consoled by an Irishman near by with, "Whist, there, you're making more noise than mony a man I've seen with his head off."

THE Richmond *Whig* thinks that if "Kosciusko" is properly pronounced "Kotschewshko," Freedom must have sneezed instead of shrieked when the hero of Poland fell.

A DOCUMENT showing that women have been petitioning for their rights for nearly a hundred years will be exhibited at the Centennial.

A SCHOOL-BOY remarks that when his teacher undertakes to show him what is what, he only finds out which is switch.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Oct. 23, 1873.

All Hail the Buckeye State.

The Dead Democracy Makes a Lively Corpse.

OLD BILL ALLEN STOPS THAT "NOISE."

The Legislature Democratic.

Old Bill Allen, the wheel horse of Democracy, years ago, when sue things as salary grabbers and credit Mobiliers were unknown, has taken up the good old *banner*, and won a glorious victory. Let it be proclaimed from the house tops, and in the byways and hedges, that the people have pronounced against stealing and swindling, corruption and extravagance monopolies and panics, and that they desire a change in the administration of affairs. To elect Bill Allen Governor of Ohio, to carry the entire Democratic State ticket, to elect a Domocratic Legislature, assuring the return of Judge Thurman to the U. S. Senate is enough to make democrats rejoice. Shout all over the land. The people are again becoming their own masters. Iowa Legislature is reported Democratic—at least not under control of the Radicals. That is something to be thankful in so black a State as Iowa.

In Iowa and California, the results are scarcely less gratifying and significant. The policy of the administration has received a severe rebuke in each of the three States, and an opportunity offered to send the dominant party to the wall. Whether such a consumation will be attained, depends almost entirely upon the course now pursued by the Democratic party itself. There are thousands of intelligent and patriotic men in the Republican ranks, who desire to co operate with any party, the success of which will inure to the welfase of the Government. They are heartily sick of the abuses which have grown up un the auspices of Republicanism, and they agree with Democrats in condemning the frauds which have been perpetrated by the men who control and guide the present administration, and they are ready and anxious to strike hands with any party which will, upon its elevation to power, inaugurate and carry forward substantial and healthful reform. The platform, upon which the Democracy of Ohio rode into power, and that of Iowa and California succeeded in breaking down the Radical dominion, is satisfactory to these men, and the Democrats have only to carry out the principles as enunciated in those platforms to call to their standard, enough of voters who are opposed to the present Administration, with its discreditable Credit Mobilier, back pay scheme, over burdening monopolies, incompetent officials, downright stealings, land swindling operations and bartering of place to beat the Grant dynasty from this time onward. To accomplish this much desired end, it is absolutely neccessary that the Demecracy stand firm and united, and put forth as candidates for official position, only such men as have ability and integrity enough to command not only the respect of their own party, but also of all men. It is a mistaken notion that any living man in this country has a claim to any official position which cannot be assumed by any other citizen, unless there be a legal ineligibility, and it is all wrong to sacrifice public good for the sake of rewarding some petty service in primary meetings. If a man who presents himself as a candidate for any public office, have not the *known* ability and integrity to sustain himself in the position he seeks, no party has a right to foist him upon the people to their injury, and no party that persists in doing it, can ever hope to receive the continued support of any considerable part of a people as intelligent, honest and patriotic as the voters of this Republic. And they ought not to be successful. The Republican party, by hugging to its bosom such men as Robeson, Murphy Harper, Casey, Colfax, Schench, Cres well, Patterson, Hipple Mitchell and Jay Cooke, invited the very downfall which has been its fate in Ohio and Iowa, and which will be its final destiny when the time comes for the people of the nation to render a general verdict. Corruption and incompetency may lead a luxurious existence for a little while, but the time will come when they will work their own destruction. The principles of the Democratic party find an echo in the breasts of a majority of the voters in this country to-day. and their full and complete triumph is but a matter of days. It behooves us, then, to stand in solid union, and casting our personal feelings at the foot of the nation's alter, work for the higher plain of political existence. Above all things, keep bad men out of office, for there is no other way leading to success.

So we say. Notwithstanding the assistance the Republicans in Ohio received from the Chicago *Times* and Indianapolis *Sentinel* they were beaten Perhaps this may account for it.

A HARD WINTER BEFORE US.

Judging from present indications a great many persons will be out of money and employment the coming winter, not only in this county but throughout the country. There will be much suffering. Sensitive, quiet people will endure many hardships and privations without making their wants known. If our more prosperous citizens will give a helping hand and a cheerful word to the unfortunates they will lighten their burdens and warm their hearts, and realize one of the rarest of pleasures—that of making others comtortable. There is an abundance of everything needful, and no one should be allowed to suffer for the want of the neccessaries of life.

Let the masses keep up their courage. In due time the cormorants who are preying on the people's substance will be replaced by honest men, confidence will be restored, and we shall all enter upon a renewed career of prosperous activity. In the mean time let everybody read the *Courier*, not only to learn all the news and keep up with the times, but to be made cheerful and kindly, and thus be enabled to work to the best advantage. Without an accurate, well-informed, and good humored news-paper the trials of a hard winter would be doubly hard to bear.

We are gratified to announce, in fact it makes us happy to record, and gives us unspeakable pleasure to state that that which was dead has arisen, more mighty and stronger than ever, filling the land with rejoicings never dreamed of before. The democracy of Ohio standing upon the eternal principles that gave the party its existence have fought the good fight, and have triumphed.

Grant and his parasites of the Grand Army Mutual Admiration Society meet festively, over their meats and wines at Toledo last week, rejoicing that all is lovely, while thousands of the private soldiers are turned out of employ from the shops and factories to face, with their families, the storms of a pitiless world and the severities of winter.

We elected a Democratic Mayor in Cincinnati in April, retained our ascendency in Hamilton County in October, secured a Democratic State Legislature and the reelection of a Dem. United States Senator. Things are getting in good trim to elect a Democratic President in 1876. It is pretty evident that while the Democratic party is not dead the Republican party is dying.—*Enquirer*.

The effect of the money panic is becoming more and more apparent every day throughout the country. Many of the leading manufactories are reducing their working force one-half or two- thirds, and thousands of laboring men are thrown out of employment. This in consequence of the long, cold winter just at hand will cause much suffering and affliction.

The Republican party breaking up It is defeated in Ohio. It has lost Oregon. The House of Representatives in Iowa, held to be the strongest Republican State in the Union, is Anti Monopoly and Democratic. California elects a Legislature largely anti-Republican and chooses the independent candidates for Supreme Judges. These evidences of profound dissatisfaction with those in power are multiplying in every direction. We look now for a good report from New York in November.

Gold was down to the lowest figure on last Friday, that it has been since the close of the war, being quoted at $1.07½ for greenbacks.

There seems to be no end of Republican defalcations in high positions—men who have stolen from the Government. The last instance is that of United States Senator Conover, of Florida, who has taken from the State Treasury the little sum of $6,000, which he forgot to put back This is admitted by the Republican papers. He employed this stolen money in buying up the negroes and carpet-baggers in the Florida Legislature, who elected him to the Senate.

The last Robbery by a Republican official which has been found out is that of Cashier Charles H. Phelps of the State Treasury of New York. His little accounts don't balance by the trifling sum of $300,000! This money was lost to the State because it adhered to the old, rotten system of depositing its funds in bank instead of keeping them in a sub-treasury of its own. Phelps manipulated the bank's books to suit his figures.

The Associated Press courier who carried the report of the Modoc execution from Fort Klamath to the telegraph station at Jacksonville, Oregon, rode ninety-two miles in six hours and fifty-five minutes over a mountain road of more than usual roughness, employing only three well-selected horses for the journey. The last forty two miles he accomplished in exactly two hours, defeating his principal competitor by thirty minutes, and getting control of the wire which was neccessarily occupied in transmission of the Associated Press report until it was too late to forward any other.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquise of T. J. SAXTON.
Auburn Ind,

Oct. 17th. 1873.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, }

Notice is hereby given, that James W. Case, Administrator debonis non of Estate of Joseph Penny deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.
J. R. LANNING,
Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANN, }
DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term, 1873, Bernard Trentman, August Trentman, versus Jacob M. Shutt, Complaint No. 57.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan their Attorneys, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob M. Shutt is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit, to be hold en on the Second Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day
SEAL. of Oct. 1873.
J. R. LANNING,
Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale,

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a case wherein Jacob B. Casebeer is plaintiff and George W. Gordon & Mary C. Gordon and Stephen B. Ward are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and four dollars and sixty four cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 15th *day of November*, 1873,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. A., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalk County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing at the north-east corner of lot number one hundred and forty-two, (142) running thence south sixty-six (66) feet, thence west sixty-six (66) feet, thence east sixty-six (66) feet, thence north sixty-six feet, (66) to the place of beginning, all in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb Co. Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge paid decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff D. C.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 20th, A. D. 1873.
J. W. RICKEL,
$8.50 Attorney for Plaintiff.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN,

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license J. A. BARNS, Exam

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time
J. H. BREENS.

Notice of Insolvency.

DeKalb Circuit Court, September Term, 1873. In matter of the estate of John S. Campbell, deceased, John A. Campbell, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given that at the September Term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, the estate of John S. Campbell, was declared probably insolvent. Those interested are notified that it will be settled accordingly.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Dated Oct. 3d, 1873. Administrator.
ROSE & HARTMAN,
Att'ys for Estate.

Sale of Stock.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Building, Loan and Savings Association will be held on

Thursday Evening, Oct. 30.

at the Court House, when one or more series or loans will be sold to the highest bidder.

J. B. CASEBEER, Pres't
ALBERT ROBBINS, Sec'y

New Boot & Shoe Store!

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Custom Work, a Specialty.

E. VORDERMARK & SONS,

Odd Fellows Building,

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

We are now prepared to sell our stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

At prices that defy competition. We buy direct from manufacturers for cash, thereby saving jobber's profits, and

Sell Strictly for Cash,

and can thus afford to give you bargains. Remember the place,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION

The great demand for sugars during the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.

Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best I.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60,80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Colong 30. 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c. Peeled Peaches 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 35c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00 Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS, Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c [illegible] almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double [illegible], Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25. 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOLASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon 81, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4 50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 8 and 9c, Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

Fall Trade!
1873.

Root & Company.

Popular Dry Goods House,

THE NEW YORK STORE

90 Columbia-st.

For the convenience of many of our customers who buy Fall Goods early in the season; we are opening daily

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

in every department at very low prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description
Also a full line our celebrated "Horse Shoe"
BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS AND
BRILLIANTINES.

which we guarantee in weight, color and durability to be superior to any brand retailed in this county.

N—E—W.

Fall Dress Goods,

NEW CLOKS, and SHAWLS,
NEW FALL PRINTS.

Also our usual large and attractive stock of
DOMESTIC
COTTON
GOODS

HOUSE KEEPING DINENS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES,
JEANS & FLANNELS.

—AT—

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Pianos AND ORGAN

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,

Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated

JEWELRY

Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,

—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar, & Bass Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMIALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

in v'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

The Auburn Cou ier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Butler is to have a weekly paper, soon.

The circuses are making for their winter quarters.

Joseph Rex, of Newville, died last Tuesday morning.

The first snow of the season fell last Monday night.

The Ensley block will be ready for occupation in a few days.

Mr. Humes. who was stabbed on Wednesday of last week, is recovering slowly.

The Commissioners settled with the Township Trustees, last Monday.

When you want a good fitting boot made, go to E. Vordermark & Sons. Sign of the Big Shoe.

Mr. Humes is gradually improving and will soon be out again. Not so win Mansteffer. He is still in jail.

Rev. Cone of our town, delivered an able and instructive address before the assembled schools of Butler, last Friday afternoon.

J. J. Latson, has opened up a shop for the manufacture of Boots & Shoes. He will devote his entire attention to custom work.

Vnen a feller makes his arm round his gal, und she vas liken dat pooty vell, dhen dat vas skripture, on akount it vas maken habiness come on some waist blaces. Ain't it.

A Dutchman, getting excited over an account of an elopement of a married woman, gave his opinion thus: "If my wife runs avay mid anoder man's wife, I shake him out of his breeches if she be mine fadder!"

It has been suggested that the Town Board be petitioned to cushion the corners near Dr. Cowan's residence, to faciliate the Dr. in his daring feats of horsemanship. We second the motion.

Miss Annie Rainier left for Clinton, Illinois, last Monday, and she showed her excellent good taste by ordering the COURIER, before she left. We dont see how anybody removing from this county to some other point, can exist without the COURIER.

PACING-MATCH.

There will be a pacing match between Grey Frank and White Stocking next Saturday afternoon, at the Fair ground at Waterloo weather permitting.

There is in every place some people who think a village newspaper is not worth taking, but the most of them are careful to get hold of one of their neighbor's papers every week, to see what the local news is, or what the editor has to say.

The Auburn Amateur Dance Club gave their first dance last week which was well attended, considering other amusements during that evening. They will give a dance every two weeks during the winter. They have engaged the Fort Wayne String Band, and our young people may expect some good music.

Two families from Michigan moved to Auburn the other day, but after hunting for a house or rooms to locate in for a day or two, were obliged to move to Waterloo until spring, when they hope to return and secure a house in our midst. Why do not some of our monied men construct more houses. Let a general effort be made next spring to put up one hundred houses, for it will requires this number to meet the growing demand.

An exchange says a new idea for public schools is being adopted in many large cities. The plan is to have each school give a monthly reception to the friends and patrons of the schools, the exercises to consist of recitations and singing. This will enable parents to visit their children oftener than they do now, and will, at the same time, be a recreation to the pupils. It is a good idea, and worth a trial anywhere. Parents generally do not bestow sufficient attention on the labors of their children, in getting an education.

Our Newville subscribers complain that their papers do not reach them sometimes until the next week after publication. We send the COURIER every Thursday morning to Waterloo, and it goes thence to Butler in the afternoon. Of this we are certain. It certainly must be the fault of the Postmaster at Butler, that it does not go down in the mail to Newville on Friday. We protest against the practice of allowing these packages to lie in that office.

The Eel River road has been finished to Butler, and the first part of the contract on which the subscription was made has been complied with. But there are a number yet that have not complied with their part of the contract by paying over one half of the subscription. A number of our citizens have advanced the money to the road, having guaranteed the subscription. Every subscriber that has the least honor about him will come up promptly and pay what he agreed to without delay. Let all who are yet back make their promises good.

AT LAST.

The Eel River Road Completed to Butler.

The Last Rail Laid on Saturday.

At last we are permitted to record the fact that Auburn and Butler are firmly and duly bound together, by those parallel lines of iron that constitute a railway, over which the iron horse with fire and flame takes his way. This great epoch in the history of our county was consumated on last Saturday, and we are now within a short half hour's distance of our promising and enterprising neighbor.

Last Saturday was acieved that, for which years ago, the fondest hopes were indulged, and heads have grown grey in expectancy. Decades have rolled their weary lengths along, since its inception, and many of those who stood by the enterprise with willing hearts and ready hands, have long since been gathered to their fathers, but the firm purpose of its projectors was caught up by those who followed, until at last, notwithstanding the many obstacles that appeared and re-appeared at every step, the grand project has been carried, through storm and trial, over a period of more than twenty years to a successful completion.

And to-day, far down the beautiful valley, now rising, now dippng among its gently undulating plains, steaming and hissing, plunges the locomotive, where once no civilized voice or hum of happy industry fell upon the ear, to fill the heart with joy, where all was desolation in the midst of nature's paradise; and the thundering train, bearing its harvest of commerce and trade, dashes past with the rapidity of the wind, leaving the curling smoke, to descend with gossamer wings upon those that fostered and cherished in its infancy this grand achievment. With wavering fortunes, the project was not destineed to meet with success; until a last final combined effort was made, to prevent its construction eastward.

Last spring a scheme was placed on foot for its consolidation with two other roads, in which case the advantages of the road would have been lost to our place. A combined and unceasing effort was made by our citizens to prevend this. Days and nights were spent, in bringing everything to bear against the consolidation. A few of our citizens were continually on the go, visiting this and that point, and using their utmost endeavors to bring about the desired result. There were those in the county who strongly favored the consolidation, and used their influence to that end, but there was one on our side more powerful than all the rest, one who stood by us in this emergency, and won the victory for us. Fair and honorable in all his dealings, just and generous with all men, his name has become a household word, and all along the line the name of D. L. QUIRCK, is held in grateful remembrance. To him are we indebted for the continuation of the line to Butler, though mighty and prolonged were the influences of other corporations, and at one time, he thought of returning the money the people had paid, and letting the work go, but energy held out a little longer, and we have the road to-day. Had the delay been a little longer, the late panic would have surely prevented its completion. We may congratulate ourselves then, on the great success we have just realized. It gives us facilities for intercommucation with the most important point in the county, Butler a town, which is destined to be one of the best in the county.

The dedication of the Odd Fellows new Hall here on Oct. 15th was largely attended by the fraternity in this part of the State. Lodges from the following places were represented Angola, Fremont, Pleasant Lake, Jackson, Mich., Lagrange, Kendallville, Columbia City, Liberty Mills, Mexico, Larwill, North Manchester, Fort Wayne, New Haven, Maysville, Spencerville, Butler, Springfield and Waterloo. The day was most beautiful a sombre hazy autumn day, the finest of the season. The opening exercises were held at the Court House, and the large room was filled to repletion. Bro. Marine of Fort Wayne delivered the address and our home choir furnished excellent music. The splended dinner so well prepared by our citizens received due attention from the brethren. The dedication ceremonies were then performed in an impressive manner by Grand Master P. J. Wise, of Fort Wayne. After which the immense audience joined in singing

"Brethren of our friendly Order"

swelling the song until it filled the large hall, consecrating it to the great principles of Friendship, Love, Truth.

Nearly $200 were generously donated by the brethren present towards paying off the indebtedness on the building. The following resolution was unanimous passed at a meeting of the lodge that evening.

Resolved:—That Auburn Lodge No. 116 gratefully tenders its thanks to the sister lodges, for their attendance and liberality in the dedication of our new Hall—to G. M Platt, J. Wise, for his services, to Rev. A. Marine, of Fort Wayne, for the excellent address delivered on the occasion, to the several cornet bands, and to the Auburn Choir, for the splendid music furnished, and to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity, for their kindness and liberality in donating to the sumptuous repast, in honor of our guests.

The total vote for prosecutor in this county was 355.

Particulars of the Death of Wm. A. Lowry.

The family of the deceased have kindly permitted us the use of the following received from J. H. Gould, an Attorney of Delphi, Ind., relative to his death:

After dinner on Friday, Mr. Lowry went to the stable of Mr. I. W. Griffith, procured a horse and buggy, and started to go to Springboro. taking what is called the "upper road," to Pittsburg. The bridge across the canal on this road had fallen down some three weeks ago, had not been replaced, and no notices posted up that the ford was unsafe, although the fact was known to only those who were conversant with the condition of the canal at that point. Mr Lowry being a stranger here, of course he could not know that it was dangerous to attempt to cross the canal through what had every appearance of a well-used ford. Persons living in the neighborhood of the Lime Kilns had been in the habit of driving teams into the canal, just below the wreck of the old bridge, and on each side the tracks of wagons were plainly discernible down into the water from which a stranger would reasonably infer that teams had crossed over from one side of the canal to the other. But this was not the case, as they had merely been driven in and returned to the same side without crossing over. Near the center of the canal is the bottom of an old bayou, which was there prior to the construction of the canal, and at that point the water was from fifteen to twenty feet in depth. Mr. Lowry attempted to cross at this point, and from the statements of a woman living in that neighborhood, it is probable that the horse being checked up, was in danger of drowning, when Mr. Lowry got out of the buggy to uncheck the horse, and may have received some injury from the struggling horse and thus rendered him unable to keep himself above the water. Still, his body presented no marks of any injury, and this theory may be incorrect. This woman did not testify before the coroner's jury, as was not known at that time that she had any information in her possession that would tend to a solution of the question. The evidence before the coroner was, in brief, that a boy near the bridge heard a cry for help, and ran down to the spot, when he saw Mr. Lowry some six feet from the rear end of the buggy, and that he immediately disappeared and did not rise again to the surface. Three men were on the spot in an instant, and threw ropes and placed poles and fishing rods under the water, but all to no purpose. A large crowd soon assembled, and after about an hour and a half his body was found about sixty feet from the place where he was seen to sink.

We found a Masonic emblem on his person, and the members of the craft took charge of his body, and after the coroner's inquest was concluded, conveyed it to the depot to be sent to your city. Our papers will probably contain more minute particulars. and I will send you a copy of them.

Please convey my heart-felt sympathy and that of all the members of the craft here, to the sorrowing widow, in this her terrible bereavement.

Very truly yours,
JOHN H. GOULD.

The Wheelock Bridge Co.,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Mr. T. A. Clark buried one of his little sons yesterday, a bright little boy full of hope and promise to his parents. Mr. Clark is undergoing a serious of terrible afflictions. His Saw Mill was consumed by fire a few weeks ago, his brother died soon after, and his mother and sister have been dangerously ill with typhoid fever for sometime. Truly he is worthy the sympathies of the public.

If some of our real estate men that have laid out additions were more reasonable in their demands, they would reap greater prosperity, and at the same time do a good thing for the town. Some are asking $200 for lots that if sold at $75 for every other lot would make property in that locality much more valuable. Every town has its foggies, croakers, frauds etc. but we do think Auburn has more than her share. How long, O Lord, until relief shall come.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

From Johnson's Gallery.

See the Price List:

30 Card Gems,	$1.00.	Usual Price,	$3.00
15 " "	1.00	" "	2.00
7 " "	50	" "	1.00
4 card size gems,	75	" "	1.50
1 8x10 Gem	1.00	" "	2.00
1 large "	50	" "	1.00
12 Card Photo's from Retouched Neg's,	" "	" "	200
8x10 Retouched Photo's framed for			2.00

The above prices are reduced just one half, but in every instance we guarantee First Class Work. The above prices will certainly come in the reach of all. So let every body come in time to receive the benefit of the great reduction in prices.

J. G. Johnson has returned to his gallery, and with first class help, will be ready to wait on his patrons, in the shortest possible time good work can be made in.

A large stock of frames just received. Rooms over J. Johnson's Dry Goods Store south Railroad, Waterloo, Indiana. Prices to take effect, Oct. 20th, 1873.

N. B.—Old Pictures copied and enlarged to any required size, and finished on Oil or water colors.

The road is being put down in the best possible shape, with good iron on a splendid road bed. The freight, passenger and other buildings, are far in advance of other lines of road, both at this place and at Butler, and our citizens may well feel proud over the Eel River road. Doubtless by the first of the month, arrangements will be made for running regular trains through to Butler, though this will depend some on the weather, as considerable is to be done in ballasting and other work.

Make money fast and honorably, $12.50 per day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address for particulars

JEROME B. HUDSON & Co,
Cor. Greenwich & Cortlandt Sts. N. Y.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—"The GRAPHIC" recently gave an illustration of the new chromo issued by the Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East Twenty-eighth Street, from Bispham's painting —"Throw Physic to the Dogs." The subject is a little girl physicing various specimens of the canine race. The scene is a laughable one, and the different attitudes of the dogs are exceedingly pleasing.

It was designed to illustrate Dr. Foote's aversion to drugs, and accompanies each copy of his well-known work, "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense." The Doctor's practice is thoroughly "New School," and in this way he stands prominently out from the profession a successful practitioner.

The book is a volume of 912 pages and 200 illustrations, filled with facts and reason relating to mankind, and their social and physical status. The *Graphic* says of it: "It is an encyclopedia of useful knowledge." A noted clergyman of this city testifies to its merits, remarking: "It is a library in itself." The *Franklin Repository*, of Chambersburg, Pa., speaks of the picture as "a beautiful chromo, very pleasant, and so enjoyable as to be almost good company."—*New York Express*.

MR EDITOR —It seems a little singular to me, that our neighbor Waterloo, is constantly claiming that Auburn is to blame for the engendering of this spirit of hatred between the two towns, and that Waterloo does not partake of this feeling, but that it is alone indulged in by the citizens of Auburn. As an evidence of the correctness of these assertions, we cite a late incident. When the fair at Waterloo was going on, the citizens of Auburn turned out largely, many of them taking an interest in its success. The next week after Auburn had a public dedication, and instead of our neighbor returning the compliment, but one citizen, of that vast city was in attendance. This shows which way the wind blows. Yet Auburn does all the spite work. They need not look for a continuation of this upon the part of Auburn any longer. The fair was a humbug all the way through, and will never receive the patronage of the public again that it did this year. Many were disgusted, some swindled, and a majority humbugged, and they will never allow themselves to be taken in again,

JUSTICE.

Teacher's Institute.

The DeKalb county Teachers' Institute, will be held in Auburn, commencing on Monday, November 10th, 1873, and continuing in session five days. Accommodations will be provided for all who come.

Let us have the largest attendance ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. No teacher can afford to be absent from the county Institute.

JAMES A. BARNES,
County Superintendent.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. } Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term 1873, Waterloo Lodge. No. 221, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, versus Albert B. Shirts, Nancy E. Shirts, John Wood.

Now comes the said defendant John Wood, by L. Y. Blair, his Attorney, and files a cross complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants Albert B. Shirts anb Nancy E. Shirts, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendents, Albert B. Shirts and Nancy E. Shirts, that unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holdon on the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

SEAL. Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 1st day of October, 1873.

J. R. LANNING.
Clerk.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thousands have already gone, and thousand more are turning their eyes towards new homes the fertile West. To those going to Missourin Kansas, Colordo, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada. Oreigon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine day coaches and Pulman Sleepers from St. Louis to points in the west, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi, and its connections with roads further west are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is so complnted and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Tompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Colnmbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford. General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Cuestions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigrtaion Turning.

Cheep Farms in Scuth-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all climates soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck. Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit Eel River and Illinois Rail Road Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before such meeting, will be held at the Court House, in Columbia City Whitley County, Indiana, on Thursday the 30th of October, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock P. M.

EDWIN F. UHL.
Dated October 1st, 1873. Secretary.

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 19 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

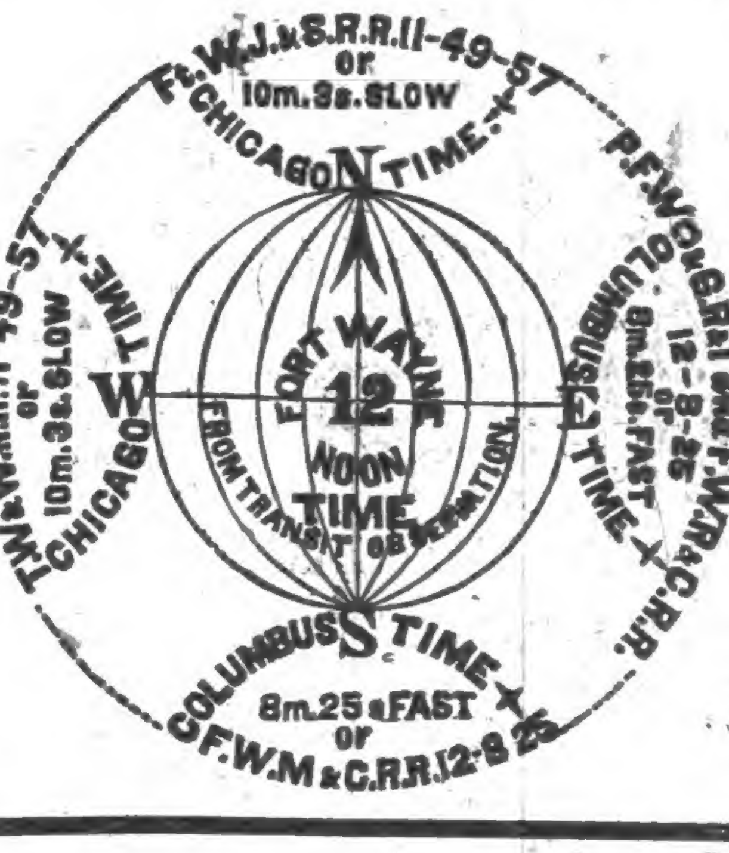
Ft.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
P.F.W.&C.R.R. and F.W.R.&C.R.R. 12-8-25 or 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
T.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
W
E
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST or F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25

Will all use Mered an Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

DRY GOODS

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

100,000
Sunday School Workers,
SHOULD SEND FOR
"GEMS OF PRAISE"
THIRTY EOUR PAGES,
Music Excellent, Mostly New,
A Long Needed Book.

Price 5 cents, or 6 cents Postpaid, and $5 per hundred.

Published by D. H. Baldwin & Co.
Dealers in Pianos and Organs,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.
Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.
Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE.
One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.
Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.
Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residenc.

FOR SALE.
80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.
80 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN
W. & E. T.
MARTIN!
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY AND
Fancy Articles,
PATENT MEDICINES,
ALSO
Everything kept by Druggist generally.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

W. & E. T. MARTIN.

A TRAGEDY OF TRAVEL.

BY ROBERTUS BURDETTONIUS.

Canto Primus.

Pete was a tip-top baggageman, he ran on Number Four,
Where the tears and groans of traveling folks unflinchingly he bore,
He cared not how the women wept, or strong men swore,
While he mutilated sample cases, desolated Saratogas, annihilated ordinary luggage, immolated carpet-bags, exterminated band-boxes, and extinguished travelers' outfits by the score.
This fine old railway baggage-man, one of the modern time.

Canto Secundus.

But Thursday afternoon there came a modest traveling man,
Who smiled and watched how ruthlessly the baggage Pete did slam;
Then, as he pointed out his trunk for him to mash and jam,
He said: "Dear friend, my worldly possessions are few and humble; silver and gold I have none, but such as I have are in that trunk. Handle it tenderly, for it is frail and I am poor, and if there's a man traveling who watches and weeps, and prays over his baggage, then that's the kind of a man I am."
(Chorus the same as before.)

Canto Tertius.

But Pete seized his shabby trunk with snorts of wrath and scorn,
And in two seconds both the handles from the ends had torn,
And heedless of the pleadings of the passenger forlorn,
He banged the trunk down on the platform, and then threw it over the top of the car and let an omnibus run over it, and then whacked it a bumper, and threw it off the end of the bridge and shot into it with his revolver, and finally hugged it in his arms, took a flying leap into the baggage-car with it, and lit on it in a corner with his heels, head and stomach, and mashed it into more pieces than there are hairs on a dog's back, and the next second that baggage-car was just alive with one interesting baggage-man and more crawling, squirming, wriggling, rattling, coiling rattlesnakes than you would believe had ever been born.
(Chorus as previously, but with more feeling.)

Canto Quartus.

In vain the muse essays to tell how Pete, the smasher, swore,
And yelled and shrieked and howled and roared and raved and stamped and tore,
And scratched and slashed and sweat and struck and scrambled for the door,
And turned blue as indigo, and swelled up to nine times the size of a double-decker Saratoga trunk, and died in two minutes after he got out of the car, while the modest traveler, viewing his exaggerated remains, smiled sadly and said, "he never knew a baggage-man so fond of snakes before."
(Chorus ad lib.)

A LITTLE LADY.

I was stopping at the hotel Windsor, at Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

One morning I was smoking in the colonnade, when a tall, elegantly dressed gentleman asked permission to light his cigar by mine. I saw at once that he was a Frenchman, although his "English" was nearly perfect.

"Have you heard the news?" he inquired.

"No."

"Is it possible! Why, all Paris is alive with it at this moment."

"What has happened?"

"The Countess de Marville, the fairest of the fair, was found murdered in her bed last night, her bureau broken open and ten thousand francs missing from it. It was terrible! The brute who did the deed effected his entrance through the window of her chamber, near which, unfortunately, was a tall tree planted by the distinguished grandfather of the Countess years ago. Little did he imagine what a terrible use was to be made of it.

"This is bad news. How any man could harm a woman thus in cold blood is more than I can imagine."

"Ah, monsieur, if you had ever seen the Countess you would wonder still more. She was beautiful—beautiful as an angel," he added, stroking his whiskers with an unmistakable air of vanity; "I knew her well."

"Indeed."

"Oh, yes. There are in Paris few popular women unknown to me."

His manner now was decidedly conceited, and I felt disgusted. My coldness evidently repelled him, for he soon left me.

Afterward I heard from others accounts of the late tragedy.

Among the details of the affair was one which peculiarly impressed me—and which my first informant had not spoken of—an oversight which surprised me, as the occurrence he had not mentioned was of that kind which would be most apt to strike the fancy.

Upon the throat of the Countess the murderer, in throttling her, had left the mark from a ring he wore—the impression of a chariot-wheel with a star in the center.

"This," said my latest informant, "may lead to the discovery of the murderer. Jean Mosqueau is already visiting the jewelers' shops to find out from which and by whom a ring with a chariot-wheel device was purchased."

"Who is Jean Mosqueau?"

"What, Mosqueau, our famous detective? Although his courage is well known, you would not, to look at his fair, delicate face and form, believe that he could fight a gnat!"

A week later I was aboard the steamer, bound from Calais to Dover.

Among the passengers I beheld one whose face looked familiar to me. I was not long in recognizing this person as the same I had seen in front of the Hotel Windsor, and who had first informed me of the murder of the Countess.

He was certaily a very handsome man, although his conceited air was a blot upon his good looks.

He moved languidly hither and thither, turning his brown eyes admiringly upon the pretty lady passengers, while stroking his whiskers with one white hand, upon the middle finger of which was a superb diamond ring.

I am rather of a suspicious nature, which, combined with a lively imagination, has often let me into singular errors.

Now, a strange impulse moved me to advance and hold out my hand to the man whom I had involuntarily disliked from the first, in order that I might have a chance to glance at his ring. Somehow the idea possessed me that I should discover a chariot-wheel device upon the glittering bauble.

The stranger did not at first recognize me. He soon did, however, and frankly extended his left hand, which was not the one containing the ring.

My brain fairly reeled; the man's behavior was a confirmation of my suspicions.

"The other hand, if you please," I said, in a low, stern voice.

"Monsieur will please excuse me; my other arm is lame with the rheumatism."

He beheld me glance toward the half-hidden ring, and I was sure I saw him start and turn pale, at the same time looking much surprised. He, however, opened his right hand, as if perfectly willing for me to shake it if I chose to.

Then I had a good look at the ring, and felt ashamed of my suspicions. The device was a common heart, which certainly bore no resemblance to a chariot-wheel.

After a general conversation to recover my self-possession, I turned away, resolved in the future to have a better opinion of my fellow-creatures.

The stranger's good looks seemed to attract the attention of a good many of the ladies. One especially, a modest-looking little thing attired in black, kept directing furtive glances at the handsome passenger. Finally she glided so close to him that in turning he brushed against her.

An apology, smilingly received by the little lady, a remark about the weather on the part of the gentleman, and the two were soon conversing with animation. Meanwhile the blushing cheek and bright eyes of the fair one seemed to betoken that she was well pleased with her companion, whose air was more conceited than ever.

"I am afraid we shall have a storm," she remarked, pointing toward a dark cloud upon which the captain of the boat was gazing anxiously.

"We may, but do not be alarmed, madam."

With an air of nonchalance he pulled a red cigar-case from his pocket and asked his companion if she objected to a smoke. Then he started, and quickly returning the red one to his pocket pulled forth another of a blue color.

"How many cigars do you smoke in a day?" inquired the lady, evidently amused at the sight of two cases.

The other colored, and it struck me that his voice slightly faltered and his hand trembled, as he made some laughing reply.

Soon the storm came pouncing down upon us. We were midway in the channel, so that we caught the full force of the sea and gale. Both were terrific.

The sea swept the boat, which lay so far over that her machinery was soon damaged so that it would not work. The wind, screaming like a demon, threw her over still farther.

Suddenly we observed the sailors endeavoring to loosen a long boat on the davits at the stern. Meanwhile, there was an ominous grinding, smashing noise under the counter. The truth could not be concealed; we were sinking.

The ladies screamed; the handsome passenger lost his self-possession, and ran hither and thither.

The cool behavior of the little lady in black contrasted strangely with the agitated demeanor of those around her.

There she stood calm and immovable, her bright steel-blue eyes fixed upon the handsome stranger, of whom she did not lose sight for a moment.

"Keep quiet, ladies and gentlemen! sang out the captain—"keep quiet, and don't crowd around the boat so! There will be room enough for you all; and, besides, there is a schooner coming to our assistance," pointing to a vessel blowing toward us before the wind.

There was, however, a panic among those addressed. The moment the boat was lowered, into it they all bundled in, among them the handsome passenger.

A huge sea coming along, roaring like thunder, parted the tackles, tearing the boat from the steamer before the lady in black or I could enter it.—The handsome passenger, losing his balance, fell over the gunwale, and being unable to swim wildly threw up his arms.

I must acknowledge that I was so engrossed with the perilous situation of my fair companion and myself—now the only two left aboard the steamer—that I paid little attention to the drowning man.

The steamer was, in fact, going down fast—was already nearly engulfed in the stormy waves, her heated and half submerged boilers hissing as the steam came gushing out like the spout of a whale.

I was advancing to throw an arm around the little lady, fearing to see her washed away, when, quietly motioning me back with one hand, she seized a coil of rope and threw the end to the handsome passenger. He caught it, when turning to me, the lady requested me to help haul the man aboard. I complied, marveling at the love and devotion thus shown by a woman to an acquaintance of an hour.

His power over the female sex must be great, I thought. He is conceited, but not without reason.

The idea flashed clearly across my mind in spite of my danger. The schooner, however was very near, and I had every reason to believe that we should be picked up.

I was right. We were all taken aboard the schooner, the handsome passenger among the rest. Then the lady in black pulled forth a revolver, pointing it at the head of him whom she had rescued.

"Out with that red cigar-case!" she said sternly. "I would like to see what monsieur carries in it."

"Why—why," stammered the stranger; "what is—"

Before he could say another word the little Amazon thrust her disengaged hand in his pocket, pulled forth the red cigar-case, and opening it, a ring dropped to the deck.

The ring she picked up, and holding it up before us all she exclaimed—

"I have found it at last. The jeweler assured me it was the only one of the device in Paris—a chariot-wheel! This person is the murderer of the Countess de Marville.

The handsome passenger stood as if frozen to the deck, making no resistance as the lady in black slipped a pair of handcuffs over his wrists.

"By what right," he then stammered, "do you———"

He paused as the other threw off her dress and false hair, revealing the person of a slender man with delicate, girlish features.

"I am Jean Mosqueau, the detective!" he remarked, "and I robbed the sea of this man that the scaffold might not be cheated."

There is little more to add. The main proof having been obtained, other proofs on the prisoner's trial were brought forth, showing him guilty beyond doubt.

Long before his execution his name was ascertained to be Louis Rosseneau, a noted adventurer and gambler, who, however, by cool effrontery and winning address, backed by his good looks, had been enabled to move among the first circles of Parisian society.

The Public Press an Educator of the People.

And by this time, the influence of the public press, as the educator of the masses of the body politic, has become palpably manifest. Undoubtedly the means of popular education supplied to most of the children of the republic at the lightest possible cost, to the poor, especially, had done incalculable service in behalf of general intelligence. But it is certainly true that the fact of the adult population, in a few years after the remarkable development of the press consequent upon the invention of of the electric telegraph, and the wonderful journalistic enterprise which followed, rapidly reaching a high plane of intelligence and manly independence of thought—it is undoubtedly true, that this magnificent fact is largely due to the influence of the public press. As the people became more intelligent, more independent in opinion, the power of party, of course, correspondingly diminished. When the press took position above party it became at once more influential with the people, and more truly representative of them. And, as among intelligent people there is always more of wisdom and statesmanship that among all the politicians, and as they now had representative journals, it did not take them long to perceive that old parties had become obsolete; boy-clothes into which it would have been impossible for the now puissant nation to place itself without making of itself a ridiculous spectacle.

Nor will there be any to deny this claim of magnificent power on the part of the press, when they once seriously reflect upon the nature of its operations; its simple yet majestic means of influence. All will readily agree that if a skillful orator were to address large audiences of willing hearers every day, he would acquire vast influence. A great journal speaks to more persons every day of the week, every day of the year, than could be reached by any orator though he had the voice of Jupiter Tonans. And this upon not a single topic, but upon a variety of topics, many of which must of necessity be of great value and interest to all the people. *Libri cibus animo.* Newspapers have become the daily intellectual food of all the citizens of enlightened Christendom. The orator, except by the aid of the press, can only influence those who stand round about him. The journalist has a greater immediate audience, but his words reach afar off, as weighty in the uttermost parts of the land or of the earth, as in the deep basement where they issue from that marvel of modern machinery, the Hoe press. This orator, with this vast audience, is of a generous nature, and comes to you instead of requiring you to come to him. Thus with the rising and the setting of the sun he visits the hearthstone of every intelligent family—a welcome visitor. When we consider, therefore, the great varied contents of most of our public journals, and the marvelous means of their diffusion among the people, we connot help agreeing that the newspaper press is, and must of necessity be, among the greatest of educators.—*Ingersoll's Life and Times of Horace Greeley.*

All Hands Below.

A good story is told of a parrot who had always lived on board a ship, but who escaped at one of the Southern ports and took refuge in a church. Soon after the congregation assembled, and the minister began preaching to them in his earnest fashion, saying that there was no virtue in them, that every one of them would go to hell unless they speedily repented, Just as he spoke the sentence, up spoke the parrot from his hiding place:

"All hands below!"

To say that "all hands" were startled would be a mild way of putting it. The peculiar voice and unknown source had more effect on them than the parson's voice ever had. He waited a moment, and then, a shade or two paler, he repeated the warning.

"All hands below!" again rung out from somewhere.

The preacher started from his pulpit and looked anxiously around, inquiring if anybody had spoken.

"All hands below!" was the reply, at which the entire panic-stricken congregation got up, and a moment after they all bolted for the doors, the preacher trying his best to be first, and during the time the mischievous bird kept up his yelling, "All hands below!"

There was one old woman there who was lame, and could not go out so fast as the rest, and in a short time she was left entirely alone. Just as she was about to hobble out the parrot flew down, and alighting on her shoulder again yelled in her ear, "All hands below!"

"No, no, Mister Devil!" shrieked the old woman, "you can't mean me. I don't belong here. I go to the other church across the way."

The Danger of Cholera.

The slight touch of cholera we had here this summer is by no means a guarantee that it may not pay us a longer and more fatal visit next year. Our latest advices from Europe indicate that the epidemic is not only not over yet, but that it continues to spread and increase in virulence. The Vienna Exposition seems to have diffused the contagion all over Europe, and it is now raging in nearly every large city of the continent. The French journals are alarmed at the progress which the pest is making. The New York Evening *Post* sounds a timely warning on the subject. It says: "It is time all feasible measures of quarantine and internal sanitary administration were adopted; the peril is imminent and decisive, and the less speculation—the more action—the better in New York in the future. We have a winter, perhaps, to prepare for the coming of the pestilence, though it is by no means impossible that it may reach us at any moment. It was only three or four days ago a Havre ship came sailing up the bay on board of which a passenger had died of cholera, and who knows how many others may have gone ashore with the seeds of the disease in their system?"

Catching Rats.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, treating of trapping vermin generally, says the following of catching rats in particular:

"Let us now take the case of a house badly infested with rats. How shall we get rid of them? Of course, if they come from some public sewer or other colony, the supply is probably unlimited, and the first thing must be to cut off all outsiders. But if we are troubled with none but natives it will not require much skill to capture every one of them—old, cunning fellows and all. In the first place, then, we must resolve to take time to it and capture the whole lot, and to do this no attempt must be made to capture single animals, since this will tend to make them suspicious and will put the old ones on their guard. Then provide a large box or barrel; place in it a quantity of old carpet, brush, etc., and also some food, such as meal, cheese, herring, etc. Bore a two-inch hole in the side of the box, and leave it for some days. The rats will soon find it out and frequent it. First a young one will go in, and have a good feed and come out all right; the old ones seeing that he is not hurt, they, too, will go in, and in a short time every rat about he premises will frequent it. When this occurs, see that it is well supplied with food, and arrange over the hole a block having a corresponding aperture cut in it, but having also a series of wires stuck around the hole and pointing inward, just as they are arranged in the common wire traps. Every rat will go in as before, and not one can get out. Various methods may be adopted for killing them. If you are a sportsman you can let them out one at a time and shoot them or kill them with terriers. A few slips of sulphured paper thrust through the hole and burned, is, however, a very simple plan, and will give them a most effectual quietus. We have known a case in which sixty-seven rats were caught at one time in a box arranged as described. In this instance the premises were effectually cleared of the vermin.

Church Etiquette.

On approaching the church take a fresh chew of tobacco—if you use that weed you will have a quiet hour to enjoy it. And then you can spit under the pew in front of you, where it will be most difficult to wash off when church-cleaning time comes.

On entering the house, should an usher offer to show you a place, disregard his kindness, and slip into the first empty pew you find. It will show your independence and utter contempt for the order of the place.

Then, be sure to seat yourself in the end next to the aisle, and when others wish to go in, let everyone in the pew get up and file out in the aisle, and give the new-comers the inner part. Or, should such display be too great for your modesty, sit still and let them step over your feet. Either course will cause them sufficient annoyance and disturbance.

By all means start from home so as to get in after service begins. By going late a large number will notice that you attend church. It is better to go late than not at all, you know, and then the preacher, who may be in prayer, or reading the scriptures, and that portion of the congregation who go early to get the benefit of the whole service, have no business to be disturbed by such trifles. In other words, they "have no rights you are bound to respect."

But, seriously, do go to church, and go early, and observe such rules as will cause the least confusion in the house of God.

A Remarkable Scene in Court.

A remarkable scene was witnessed at the Queen county (Ireland) assizes a few days ago. Chief-Baron Pigot was about to sentence a murderer to be hanged. The trial had occupied forty-five days, and every one wished to see the last and most painful scene over. The prisoner seemed also to desire to have the affair finished soon, for when the Judge had put on the black cap and had got as far as the name "James Moore," he was interrupted by the prisoner, who requested him to be quick about it, for "he was not a bit afraid." Unheeding the interruption his Lordship continued his solemn speech, when the prisoner again interrupted him, shouting out in a gruff voice and in no amiable manner, "Come, make haste, I am in a hurry." It was in vain that the Judge attempted to explain to Moore the awful importance of the words which were spoken. He did not care; all he wanted was to have the matter ended; and, said he, "If you ain't quick I'll go down below, and you may talk to yourself." All through the speech of the Judge the prisoner continued to interrupt, threatening that if the sentence was not soon pronounced, "he'd pronounce it himself." At last, seeing that it was impossible to make any sort of impression upon the callous brute in the dock, Baron Pigot, in the usual form, sentenced him to be hanged on the 8th of October.

The Deacon's Dog.

The San Francisco *News-Letter* relates how, many years ago, at a camp-meeting, Brother Higgins, a good man, but passionately fond of dogs, came in one day accompanied by a black-and-tan hound. Somebody asked him to address the congregation, and he mounted the stand for the purpose, and his dog sat down upon his haunches immediately in front, looking at his master. In the midst of the discourse, which entertained us much, another dog came up, and, after a few social sniffs at Brother Higgins' dog, began to examine the hind leg of the latter with his teeth, apparently for the purpose of ascertaining if it was tender. An animated contest ensued, and one of the congregation came forward for the purpose of separating the animals. His efforts were not wholly successful. He would snatch at the leg of Higgins' dog, but before his hand got there, the yellow dog would be on that side, and would probably take an incidental and cursory bite at the deacon's hand. Brother Higgins paused in his discourse and watched the deacon. Then he exclaimed, "Spit in his eye, Brother Thompson; spit in the hound's eye." Brother Thompson did, and the fight ended. "But I just want to say, continued Mr. Higgins, that outside of the sanctuary, that dog of mine can eat up any salmon-colored animal in the State, and then chaw up the bones of its ancestors for four generations without turning a hair! You understand me." Then the services proceeded.

Horace Greeley's Habits of Dress.

Mr. Greeley never became heartily addicted to "full dress." The last time the writer of these words saw him was in 1870, on the Capitol steps in Washington city. He stopped and talked for, perhaps, half an hour, though the day was broiling hot. I recollect that he was dressed in faultless style, and of afterward remarking to Mr. Hawkins Taylor, with whom we walked up the avenue, that "Horace Greeley was the best dressed man I had seen in Washington." His cravat was not adjusted precisely in the mode, his hat was evidently worn as a hat, not as an ornament, and his boots were not thin-soled; but his whole toilet was of that careless elegance, befitting a distinguished gentleman, who spent no great amount of time in front of his looking-glass. The many thousands who have seen him on lecturing tours and on other occasions when he was off editorial duty—when not being driven before the tempestuous winds of his busy life—can scarcely credit the numerous accounts we have had of his carelessness as to dress. Yet they are correct in the main. His marching suit was not the same as that he wore on dress-parade and the grand review. And it is certain that he never bestowed much time in getting himself into his best clothes. Several years before his death he lectured on one occasion at the city of Hamilton, Ohio. A barber was sent for to shave him, and act as temporary *valet de chambre*, by whose labors Mr. Greeley appeared in the faultless fashion of an exquisite. He surveyed himself in the glass a moment, and—exploded. Re-tying his cravat and jerking his standing collar about with an energy of manner and of idiom, while the valet vanished out of the storm, the lecturer appeared in due time with his wearing gear a little awry about the neck, but otherwise without violation of the mode. He has been seen on the streets of New York wearing a coat literally out at the elbows. For many years of his life he was absolutely indifferent as to his dress, and at no time did he have the desire or the patience to give special attention to his personal appearance. That he came to be a passably well dressed gentleman on occasions when not hard at work, is a fact which we may in justice rather credit to the genius of his tailor than his own. If there has been one man who gave less attention to his toilet, as a toilet, than any other, that man was, most likely, Horace Greeley.

Voracity of Birds.

As an illustration of the immense voracity of small birds, and of the quantities of insects destroyed by them, a correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The fluetitmouse has been watched, and found to feed its young, from 3½ a. m. to 8½ p. m., 475 times, bringing one large or two or three small insects each time. The thrush, from 1¾ a. m. to 9¼ p. m. 206 times. The blackbird, from 3¼ a. m. to 8:40 p. m. 113 times. The mistletoe thrush, from 4:20 to 8 p. m. 66 times, each time bringing several large worms or insects. The sparrow, from two or three to six or eight insects at once, and as this goes on for all the day, and they frequently have two or three broods in the year, they must destroy an immense number. I watched the other day a wagtail catching insects to feed its young, and it took eight or nine into its bill in a minute or two, and had not left off when I turned away. The startlings I frequently observe getting caterpillars for their young, flying from tree to tree with two or three together is their bills to collect more."

Corked.

A few evenings since, a would-be young blood entertained two young ladies, at an up-town saloon, and during the interview suggested that "we all take something," and, looking over the bill of fare, his eye fondly rested on "Champagne cider, 50 cents," the loudest-named beverage on the bill. "One bottle Champagne," ordered the gent, purposely omitting the word cider, for effect with the young ladies, but with a conscience resting easy at fifty cents. The affable waiter brought the article ordered, which was swallowed with a keen relish, and it was not till the young gent confronted the cashier, where four dollars for Heidsick were demanded, that he realized that it was best to call for what he wanted, without any French airs. There was a sudden shortening of stature, as the young man slid down into his boots, and pulled out the legal-tender.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

Persian Ladies' Dress.

Of all the female costumes of the East the Persian is undeniably the most unbecoming, It is perfectly impossible to tell whether the figure wrapped in pillow-case and latticed veil belongs to a girl of fourteen or an old lady of sixty. Indoors a Persian lady is scarcely less inelegant. The long trousers are usually of thick silk, reaching down to the ankle, and from twenty to five-and-twenty yards wide, and so stiff that they stand out like the old hooped petticoats of our grandmothers. The upper part of the body is covered by a bodice, more or less richly embroidered, under which a white silk chemise is to be seen. The Persian manner of sitting is not cross-legged, *a la Turque*, but is a complete kneeling position, with the hips almost resting upon the ankles, and the back upon a cushion.

A Puzzle.

A couple of scientific Frenchmen (of course!) have been posing themselves and each other with the question as to where a man who, traveling west from any place at the rate of a thousand miles an hour, would find Monday pass into Tuesday. If he started at noon on Monday the sun would always be in the meridian, because he would journey with equal rapidity with the earth's motion, and the sun would, therefore, be at rest, so far as he would be concerned. It would, therefore, be always Monday noon to him, but when he completed his journey it would be Tuesday noon. These unhappy individuals cannot find out where Monday night occurs to the traveler.

A praying costume is one of the latest from Paris.

THE FORTY-ACRE FARM.

BY JOHN B. YATES.

I'm thinkin', wife, of neighbor Jones, that man with stalwart arm—
He lives in peace and plenty on a forty-acre farm;
While men are all around us, with hands and hearts a score,
Who own two hundred acres, and still are wanting more.

His is a pretty little farm, a pretty little house,
He has a loving wife within, as quiet as a mouse;
His children play around the door—their father's life to charm—
Looking as neat and tidy as the tidy little farm.

No weeds are in the corn fields, no thistles in the oats;
The horses show good keeping by their fine and glossy coats;
The cows within the meadow, resting 'neath the beechen shade,
Learn all the gentle manners of the gentle milking maid.

Within the field—on Saturdays—he leaves no cradled grain
To be gathered on the morrow, for fear of coming rain;
He keeps the Sabbath holy—his children learn his ways—
And plenty fills his barns and bins after the harvest days.

He never has a lawsuit to take him to the town,
For the very reason there are no line fences down;
The bar-room in the village does not have for him a charm;
I can always find my neighbor on his forty-acre farm.

His acres are so very few he plows them very deep;
'Tis his own hands that turn the sod—'tis his own hands that reap;
He has a place for everything, and things are in their place;
The sunshine smiles upon his fields, contentment in his face.

May we not learn a lesson, wife, from prudent neighbor Jones,
And not—for what we haven't got—give up to sighs and moans?
The rich ain't always happy, nor free from life's alarms,
But blest are they that live content, though small may be their farms.

Humorous.

In what tone does a ghost speak? In a tombs-tone.

Why is a lady's hair like a beehive? Because it holds the combs.

Why is love at first sight like a seal? Because it makes an impression.

A Poughkeepsie clerk loves the very ground a Highland widow walks upon. It is worth $200 an acre.

Josh Billings says, very truly, "You'd better not know so much, than to know so many things that aint so."

The *American Family Bible Publishing Co.*, Chicago and Cincinnati, sell first class books, employ first-class agents, and give first-class terms. Book agents, make a note of this.

A gentleman, on taking a volume to be bound, was asked if he would have it bound in Russia. "Oh, no," he replied, "Russia is too far off; I'll have it bound here."

A worthy old farmer, who was being worried in his cross-examination by a lawyer in Maine, exclaimed: "Look here, Squire, don't you ask a good many foolish questions?"

The man who answered an advertisement to the following effect says his curiosity is satisfied: "If you would learn how to make home happy, send a postage-stamp and twenty-five cents to P. O. Box No. —, Cincinnati." He did send the necessary cash, and soon received the answer: "If you are as big a fool as we think you must be for giving us your money, you can make home happy by leaving it and going West by yourself."—*Hearth and Home.*

"Now, Johnny," said a venerable lady to her six-year-old nephew, who was persistently denying an offense of which she was accused, "I know you are not telling the truth; I see it in your eye." Pulling down the lower lid of the organ that had so nearly betrayed his want of veracity, Johnny exultingly replied: "You can't tell anything about it, aunt; that eye was always a little streaked!"

Sale of Postage Stamps.

The most popular postage stamps may be gathered from the statement of the stock of stamps at the manufactory during the month of July, which shows about the proportion of the different denominations used by the public in correspondence. The number was as follows:

One cent stamps	11,166,600
Two cent	5,651,700
Three cent	51,770,300
Six cent	1,994,800
Seven cent	51,00 0
Ten cen	101,000
Twelve cent	452,500
Fifteen cent	450,180
Twenty-four cent	120,700
Thirty cent	62,600
Ninety cent	36,200

These figures represent a stock of about seventy million stamps and a money value of about $2,303,000.

Petroleum.

There have been various theories advanced concerning the origin of this earth oil. Some thought it came from the decomposition of marine or earth plants; some, that it was the relic of the oil-yielding animals that swarmed the seas in the Devonian period; while a third, and the now generally accepted, theory is, that it comes from the condensation of the carbon-bearing gases formed within the bowels of the earth, and coming up in this oily form to give light and heat to the nations. But whatever its origin, a singular and kind Providence developed it just as the whales of the ocean were giving out, so that now, to a great extent, it takes the place of the oil they once furnished for mankind.

The Northern Pacific.

The St. Paul *Press*, of Oct. 9, says: "Gen. Cass, of the Northern Pacific road, is now in the city. There is nothing new in regard to the line beyond the fact that building operations west of the Missouri are suspended, but the work will be commenced as soon as possible next spring. Gen. Cass has been over the line to see what is necessary for putting the road in the best possible condition for its winter business.

Festival of the Plow.—In most Buddhist countries the Festival of the Plow is held annually, with great honor, all classes, from the monarch down, paying reverence to this symbol of the dignity of labor. In Siam, on these occasions, a King of the Husbandmen is chosen, who represents the highest authority, and is made the center of various singular rites. During his brief sovereignty he receives as his perquisite all fines paid for violating the law against doing work on that festal day.

A Wonderful Case.

The Geneva (O.) *Times* contains a letter from Mr. T. L. Bane, of that place, giving the dates and quantities of fluid taken from him by his physician by "tapping," since December, 1870, from which it appears that he was "tapped" 23 times, and 1,419 pounds of fluid taken from him. He has lately been cured by the use of Bethesda spring water sent him from Waukesha. Many cases of dropsy have been cured by the use of this "Bethesda," but this cure is really wonderful, as such cases of dropsy are incurable in the hands of the best medical men.

We have known of Bethesda's wonderful cures in liver and kidney complaints, such as indigestion, constipation, and diseases proceeding from these difficulties, viz.: diabetes and Bright's disease.

The late Chief Justice Chase was cured of a complicated liver and kidney complaint by the use of Bethesda.

Associate Justice Field says it will cure any case of kidney disease.

Surgeon-General Wolcott, of Wisconsin, Prof. Parker, of New York, Senator Fenton, of New York, Windom, of Minnesota, and other eminent men indorse it. Thousands of barrels of this water have been sent to dealers and invalids in different parts of the world. Unhealthy persons should try it. If you wish particulars, address I. N. Morton, Milwaukee, Wis.—[Com.

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—This title now justly belongs to a physician who has added to the list of medicines a new remedy, which appears to include all that is most valuable in the old pharmacopœia, and *not* to include any of the drawbacks with which the so-called specifics of the Faculty are chargeable. The Providential man is Dr. JOSEPH WALKER, of California, whose VINEGAR BITTERS have achieved, in the short space of two years, a degree of popularity never before attained by any advertised preparation in this country. We have too much confidence in the shrewdness of the American people to suppose that this sudden and surprising celebrity is the outgrowth of a delusion. Indeed, we have reason to know that it is founded on innumerable and well authenticated cures of almost all the bodily ills that flesh is heir to. Not the least among the merits of the famous Tonic and Restorative is its entire freedom from alcohol, as well as from all mineral drugs. It is composed exclusively of rare vegetable extracts.—[Com.

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RYE—No. 2	64	@	66
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RYE—No. 2	65	@	68
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CATTLE	3 06	@	4 75

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CORN	52	@	53
OATS	38	@	45
RYE	82	@	83
BARLEY	1 35	@	1 50
PORK—Mess	14 75	@	15 25
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WHEAT—No. 1	1 15	@	1 16
No. 2	1 11½	@	1 12½
CORN—No. 2	44	@	46
OATS—No. 2	33	@	34
RYE—No. 1	67	@	68
BARLEY—No. 2	1 35	@	..

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WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 47	@	1 49
No. 2 Red	1 37	@	1 39
CORN	54	@	55
OATS	43	@	44

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WHEAT—No. 1 Red	..	@	..
No. 2 Red	1 38	@	1 39
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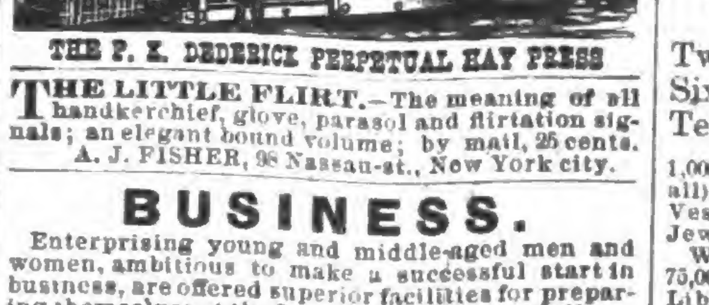
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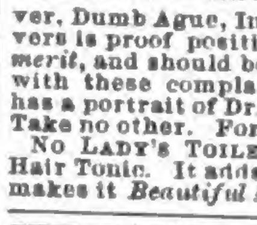

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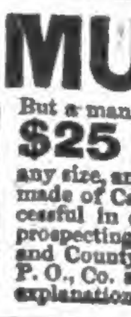

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FOR THE CURE OF

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Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in Inflammation of the Bowels.

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For Inflammatory Rheumatism this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat it is unrivaled.

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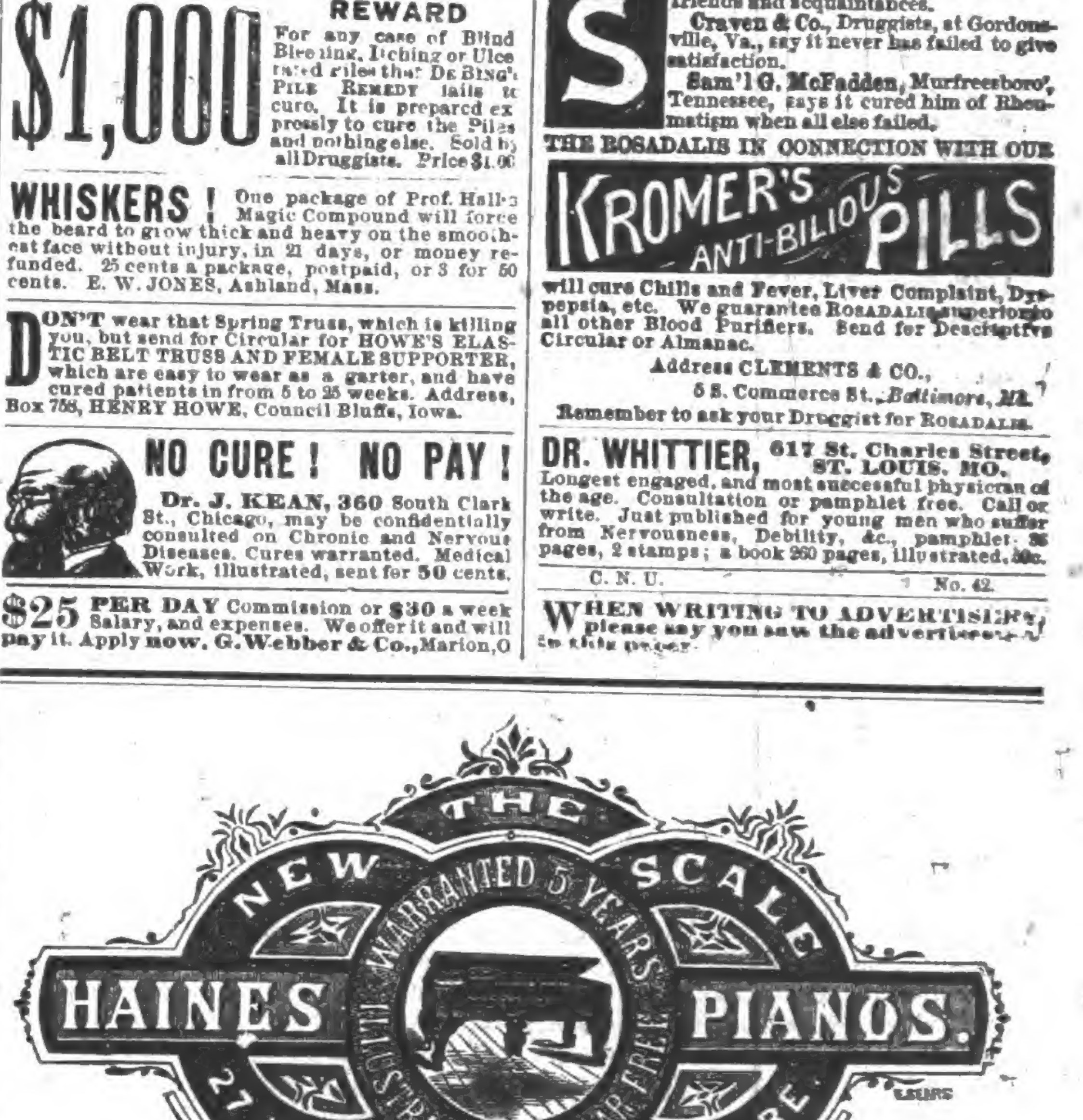

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THE BEST COAL COOKING STOVE IN THE WORLD.

ELEVEN ENTIRELY NEW SIZES.

At the execution of James Conner, at Kirkdale Jail, the rope broke, and the wretched man fell to the ground "I stood it like a brick," he said, "and they ought to let me free." The hanging, however, was effectually performed the second time.

* * *

Exchanges are telling with great minuteness how Anna Dickinson ascended the Rocky mountains astride of a mule: giving graphic pictures of her appearance, and dwelling in an extacy of glee in what the whole effect must have been. But none of them mention the mule.

* * *

"Gone to God" is the way a Southern paper headed its account of the Modoc hanging. It is safe to say then, that the surrounding Indians who saw the start will use their heathen endeavors to go the other way when they take their journey.

* * *

The same cry that was raised when Wise intended to go to Eurode in sixty hours is being revived over the coming attempt of Donaldson, some papers berating other papers for encourageing such tomfoolery. On the contrary it should be encouraged. The fearful example may serve to keep the coming generations on their feet for some time. And then if a man can't choose his own grave, where is our boasted freedom?

* * *

SPEAKING FROM OBSERVATION.—One of the wittiest as well as one of the most brilliant men Pennsylvania has produced was the late George W. Barton, of Philadelphia, who once occupied a seat on the bench. Trying a case before a judge who was chiefly remarkable for obtuseness, he took occasion to say that he had often seen a great ass in judicial robes. "You speak from experience, I suppose," was the angry retort.

"Not at all," replied Judge Barton, "I am speaking directly from observation."

* * *

The principle in the press comments on the attempted assassination of Subsidy Pomeroy, is that individual's feline characteristic as to tenacity of life, If Conway had gone to work deliberately after the manner of Lew Wallace and induced the guileless old man to walk in the open tianguez, and then crept stealthly up behind him, grasped his maquahuilt and with his eyes shut pushed it steadily and slowly through O. M.'s corporosity, first having stopped his mouth with a teotuelli so that no cry could have attracted any tamaues that might have been lingering near; then he could have wound his maxtlatl tightly around his neck and slowly chocked him off from this wicked world.

* * *

FORGOT TO GROAN.

It is well remembered by army officers that of the various delicies distributed by the civilion delegates of the various commissions and relief agencies the major part were obtained by a class of patients who made the most noise and not by those who were the sickest.

It was after Gettysburg, when the corps hospitals were crowded with wounded, that, while dressing a slight wound, a patient started up as a delegate of the Christian commission passed the tent, and asked;

"Warn't that a Christian?"

"Yes."

"Jove! but I forgot to groan! Well that is the first of them I've missed yet: I wonder what he had?"

* * *

A lynx, measuring five feet two inches in length, and two and a half in height, was shot on Tuesday last week about three miles above Mount Etna, on the Salamonie River, by a young man named Hod. Brelsford. The animal was in a tree, and attracted the attention of a dog. Young Brelsford shot at and wounded it in the right shoulder, when it came down, and attacked the dog. The lynx had received three gun shots before he fell the last while it was going for its assailant. The excitement, consequent upon the vanquishment of the animal is intense in the townships of Jefferson Lancaster and Salamonie, and hundreds of people have called to see its hide, which young Brelsford intends stuffing and exhibiting. At Mount Etna they believe the animal to be a panther.

* * *

A lobbyist said to me to day;

"What would you bet that Congress this winter does not guarantee the Northern Pacific bonds?"

My reply was not delayed; "What will you bet that, if that event happens, several Congressmen will not be hanged?"

It was the expectatien of Jay Cooke Co., and cohort, that the Government would guarantee the payment of the bonded interest of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This idea was never dismissed. It was vaguely hinted as a near certainty to many an investor. It was discussed by Jay Cooke and his lobbyists, Chaudler and Wilkeson. Yet, for springing it as an item of news prematurely, H. D. Cooke threatened to sue several newspapers. These traders in the honor of Congress made a libel of the revealment of their intentions! What then, was the par value in honor of their intentions?

A HIGH PRICED HORSE.

Mr. E. Z. Simmons has purchased the trotting gelding Jim Irving, from his owner, Mr. James Irving, for the sum of $50,000. This is the largest price ever paid for a trotting horse and as Mr. Simmons is a very experienced turfman, and superior judge of horses, he must have been satisfied that Jim Irving was decidedly the fastest trotter in the world before he paid this price.

* * *

An Indian minister at the Cheyenne Agency has got into trouble. The reverend father told his red brethren that the agent, Major Bingham, had a box of revolvers for them. When the Indians were called up to receive their annuities they demanded the revolvers. Major Bingham said he had none, and asked who told them they were to receive firearms. The Indians pointed out their preacher, whereupon the Major kicked him. Instead of turning the other side, the reverned father started for his tent, got outside of his priestly garments, and donned the breechclout. He then began dancing and singing war songs, and avowed an ardent desire to toy with Major Bingham's scalp. The result of the trouble is looked for with anxiety, especially by the Major.

* * *

WISCONSIN AND IOWA.

These States are about the same size and age. In 1860 Wisconsin was superior in population a hundred thousand. But within the next decade it lost its superiority and came out well nigh 150,000 inferior. The secret of this revolution is that Iowa runs down two degrees further south than Wisconsin, that is, into *the grand agricultural belt* into which American population is irresistably gravitating. There is no other abvious reason why migration should set from Wisconsin to Iowa, rather from Iowa to Wisconsin. But the course and amount of that migration are remarkable In 1870 the Wisconsonians living in Iowa were 25,309, while the Iowans living in Wisconsin were less than one tenth as many, namely, 2, 423. This Wisconsin exodus to Iowa has mainly grown up since 1860, when the natives of Wisconsin living in Iowa were only 5,121—less by more than 19,000 than the number ten years afterwards.

But Iowa is now full. No more public land there. None that is desireable has been for years. Nebraska is a *New* Iowa. Identical in location or running half a degree further south; of similar soil and rolling prairie, equally healthy, with access to markets both minnig and military westward, and above all with more railroads at the start than Iowa could build in twenty years, Nebraska is born with a gold spoon in its mouth. No where are more homesteaders and pre-emptors hastening. But many who start for government farms conclude to buy of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Co. finding its lands near the iron track priced lower than school lands—on long credit, low interest, accessible by free passes, the first pay day of any part of principal put off four years, etc, etc.

PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

* * *

TROPHIES BROUGHT BY TWO YOUTHS FROM A DEN OF RATTLERS.

In Fayette county, near the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, there is a famous rattle snake den, which has always been a source of terror and fear to those who have even heard of the fearful revelations of the size and number of the venomous reptiles which infest this poison stricken cavern. In number their name is legion, and in age, size, and downright radicalism, there are no figures and names to represent them. A short time since, two daring young men resolved to make an experiment, by way of forming some insight as regarded their numbers; and clothing themselves from head to foot in suits of thick buckskin, with large, sharp knives in their hands, they sallied into the poison infested region. They entered, cutting and slashing, the snakes rattling, hissing, and striking at their adversaries; and when these youths landed on the other side, their clothes were a sight to see! As a snake would strike, his fangs would be deeply and firmly implanted in the buckskin, and off would go his head by a well directed blow by the hand and knife. By making a fair count, it was found that 240 snakes heads were attached to the clothes of one of the party, and 160 heads firmly fastened to the other. More would have been secured, but it was not a good day for snakes. But any one who does not believe the foregoing true story, will be convinced of its entire correctness by inquiring at this office for the name of our informant.—*Geenbrier (Va.) Independent.*

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Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

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Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

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STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	.C9 "
Orrville ...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest.....	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima.......	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago ...	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima.......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6,40 "
Forest.....	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6.00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11.00 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8.05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	A M.	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A.M.	6,00 "

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Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne......... Dep	11 15 p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Jackson .... Dep	12 [illegible] p.m	4 30p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola	2 52	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20.	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11,00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00		-	12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3,05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 187 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo ity and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

FortWayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 55 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	2 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

RRIGHTEN NEW CHURCH.

The following (says a London paper) are the names of trees planted in St. Peier's church, with their symbolical descriptions;

Cedar of Lebanon.—It being the tree selected by Solomon for building the temple of Jerusalem.

Weeping Willow.—A native of Babylon, and the tree on which the unhappy Israelites hung their harps when they bemoaned the loss of Jerusalem

Sycamore.—The tree on which Zoccheus climed to see Christ on his way to Jerusalem.

Thorn.—To remind us of the crown of thorns.

Aspen.—It being the tree of which the cross is said to have been formed.

Lime.—The principal papyraceous tree of the ancients, and on the bark of which the scriptures were first written.

Ash.—Esteemed a sacred tree in ancient times, and the ane to which the Serpent is said to have a strong antipathy.

Plane.—The favorite tree of the Greeks, and under whose shade the Athenese philosopher retired to study.

Birch.—The tree of which the lictors made their faces.

Elm.—The funeral tree of the Romans, and the coffin timbers of Britons.

Cypress.—The funeral tree of all eastern nations.

Yew.—"The sacred yew, so feared in war," and a tree consecrated and dedicated to the grave.

Arbor Vitae.—Although the tree of life, it shows that immortality is not the lot of anything terrestial.

Holly.—As being used in decoration of churches at sacred festivals.

Box.—The plant formerly used in the feast of the purification of the blessed Virgin.

Poplar.—A plant held sacred by the Romans, and the tree used to mark the boundaries of their land.

Maple the tree of which the bowl of hospitality was formed in the days of yore.

Pine—"To thee I consecrate the pine," In the Pagan days it was consecrated to Diana.

Bay.—The louis noblis of the ancient warriers; the crown of our poet laureates; a supposed protector from lightning, and a purifier of pestilential air.

Laurel.—As an honorable badge for those who bravely defend their country and their laws.

ROUGHING IT.

A few evenings since a Detroit chap was sparking a West Side girl who wore an Elizabeth ruff. Expecting his coming, she had dressed for the occasion, and her ruff. stiff as an unrestricted use of satin gloss starch could make it, was of the most stunning character. The lover came at the orthodox time, and was ushered into the parlor, where the enchanting maiden and her father and mother were seated He was cordially received, and the evening passed pleasantly, although the old folks sat up a good deal longer than the youngsters thought was necessary. Finally they went to bed and the twain were left alone. After a certain amount of preliminary bashfulness, the maiden assented to her lover's request for a kiss. He essayed to take it, but was met at every point by a bristling wall of tarletan and starch. He came up to her in front, and was gouged in each eye. He sidled up to her, and the right hand prong out one of his ears half off. He attempted to reach the prize over her shoulder, and a *Chevaux de frise* of lace tickled his nose he was obliged to take a seat and sneeze. Then the maiden came to the rescue and held down one side of the provoking ruff and again the lover advanced Just as he had all but reached her blooming check, the damsel lost her grip and the razor-like decoration flew up with a force that took an under bite out of the right ear." Then he got mad. Then she got mad. Then they both got mad, and an anticipated wedding came to a premature end.

* * *

Herman Clarke, Tax Collector of the town of Torrington, Conn., has embezzled $3,900 of the town's money during the last two years. By some strange carelessness he was not required to furnish a bondsman in 1871, so the town loses $2,000 of the sum, and the four present bondsman the remaining $1,100.

* * *

A Wisconsin sharper sold Chandler one thousand acres of land located at the bottom of a lake. He evidently knew Chandler's habits, and thought a little water would do him good.

DANIEL DREW'S TROUBLES.

Daniel Drew was found in the inner office of his special partners, Boyd Vincent and Co., at 80 Broad street, yesterday afternoon, surrounded by a body guard of ten of his young men and paring his finger nails with a penknife. He wore one of last summer's white beavers, with a black band. His small twinkling eyes furtively peeped from under the rim of his hat as a gentleman asked him how much truth there was in the assertion of Mr. Wm. L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., that he was trying to conceal his property to escape settling with his creditors.

"I don't know that I have anything to say about it," replied the venerable financier. "It doesn't amount to much."

"Will you answer his complaints in the courts?"

"Yes, I guess so."

"When will you file your answer?"

"Mebbe on Saturday. My lawyers will fix it."

"Can't you tell me what your answer will contain?"

"My lawyers have charge of it. You will have to get it in court."

"Well, Mr. Drew, will you inform me whether it is true that you said last night that you were insolvent and had no money?"

"Who told you that?" (sharply).

"Mr. Scott said so last night."

"How do you know?"

"He said that he heard you said so"

"Oh, that's it. No such thing no such thing."

"Then you are not insolvent, Mr. Drew?"

"No."

Mr. Kenyon Cox, one of Mr. Drew's partners, said that he didn't know whether it was true that Mr. Drew had turned his property over to other persons to escape responsibility for his share of the firm's liabilities. He beleived that Mr. Drew has Mortgaged his residence up town. He thought that if it was proven that he had disposed of the rest of his property since the firm's suspension the law would nullify his action and set the property back. Mr. Cox added that Mr. Drew had some trust interests, and his counsel had advised him to dispose of his Union square property to protect those interests.

It is understood that the bankruptcy proceedings against Mr. Drew will bring up afresh the mooted question whether Mr. Drew was at the time of Kenyon. Cox & Co's., suspension a general or special partner or neither.

A CHILD BORN WITH A TAIL.

A physician of Lexington was lately called—by whom is nobody's business nor where resident—to porform a painful but neccessaay surgical operation upon a young child. The child had come into the world with a real, unmistakable tail, several inches long, which, like all other narratives, ran out to a fine point. This vertebral posterior wagger had continued steadily to grow, and had curled under in such a manner as to necessitate its removal. The amputation was undertaken and successfully performed, a few days ago, and the infant is in a fair way to come out all right. The names of all parties are sacredly guarded, but the truth is beyond question. —*Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian, 11th.*

* * *

The new issue of silver dollars is thus described: The coin is up to the standard in weight and amount of silver, something which could not be said of the old one. On the front are the thirteen stars and the Goddess of Peace with an olive branch in one hand and a streamer of libeaty in the other. Underneath the goddess is the legend "In God we trust," followed by the date "1873," On the reverse is the American eagle as on the old coin. Over the eagle is "*E Pluribus Unum*," and underneath, "240 grains. 900 fine." The inscriptions around the outer edge of the coin are, "United States of America" and Trade "Dollar." The coin is better looking than the old issue.

* * *

Many Inventors do not seem to know that they can take out Patents without employing the services of Patent Agents. We came across one not many days ago who had been prevented from getting out a patent on account of the cost. He had written patent agents who would charge him just twice as much as it would cost him, in this case, to make his application directly to the Commissioner of patents. Any one can obtain from the Patent Office at Washington, a pamphlet published last July, called "Rules of Practice in the U. S. Patent Office," and that gratis. This will give all needed information on the subject of patents, and is a valuable book for any one to have.

INDIANA NEWS.

The rising sun *Recorder* says the Patrons of Husbandry are increasing rapidly in numbers in Switzerland county.

Thomas H. Nelson was caught in a belt in a saw mill at the Haw Patch, LaGrange county, recently, and crushed to death.

The new water works reservoir at Evansville is completed, and water has been let in. The capacity of the reservoir is 1,000,000 gallons.

Williamsport boasts of a lady resident seventy-one years old, who keeps seven boarders and does all the house work, including cooking, ironing and scrubbing.

Philip Kries, of Logansport, choked to death last week while eating soup A small piece of meat passed into the trachea, or windpipe, causing immediate death.

The Ku-Klux of Whiskey Run, Crawford county, took out a man named Snyder and gave him forty-nine lashes for abusing his family. There may be some good use to which even the Ku Klux can be put.

The Franklin *Jeffersonian's* correspondent at Bluff Creek gives a highly spiced account of a runaway wedding which took place there a few days ago in which the bride was arrayed in a calico dress and sun bonnet and stepped to the alter barefooted.

Last Monday night, as the wheel tapper was on his rounds, testing the 8 o'clock Chicago train, he discovered a man snugly roosting under one of the cars. The fellow had ridden from Chicago in that perilous position, and was covered with a cloud of dust that made him look like a genuine African.—*Laporte Argus.*

The Evansville *Journal* is doing a lively business in the ghost chronicling way. Its latest stories are, first, of a ghost stealing the boot of a ferry man near Rumsey, and secondly, about an industrious female ghost with a talent for making up beds, who kindly assists a lady friend in her chamber work.

A Bainbridge correspondent of the Greencastle *Banner* writes. "As Nath Ader was going home from his store Monday night, two shots were fired at him from an alley near the front of his house. One of the balls struck a ledger that he was carrying under, his arm, penetrating through sixty pages. No clue to the perpetrators of the assault."

The Hindmost Takes the Lantern.

In all monasteries monks are apt to be tardy at midnight vigils and drowsy when in their seats. Their peccadilloes were however shrewdly curbed by an abbot who once ordained that whoever entered the chapel last should carry a lantern around and round till he caught some brother napping. Then he might rouse the sleeper, hand him the lantern and take his seat, while the other set out in quest of sleepers.

It fares with land hunters as with monks, Those who take time by the fore-lock, take the most comfortable places, but the laggards must take their lanterns, and pace many a weary round before they can catch one of their forerunners napping and oust him.

The puplic domain is so large, that if homesteaders occupy it no faster than they did in the last decade, they will not exhaust it till the end of five centuries. But in truth they take it up faster and faster, and the desirable portion of public lands is less than half its area. The acres within reach of railroads are a still smaller fraction Among the three thousand who have bought farms in Nebraska of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, every man is going to his purchase, has probably passed homesteads every way as valuable, which he might once have occupied as free grants. We all know how if we only knew *when*.

But the best thing about Nebraska is, that the government has sold none of its newer portions to speculators, but that its matchless farms are owned by a railroad, whose line is valueless unless the country it traverses is settled and improved. Hence the low rates, fares, freights interest, the rebate for speedy culture, the long credit, and long deferred first payments, &c., by which the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company promote settlements along their line. But here, too, the most comfortable seats are fast filling; the laggards take the most pains, for they must carry the lanterns.

PROF. J. D. BUTLER,

A FUNNY TEMPERANCE CASE.

In Akron, O., I heard of a funny temperance case. A rum seller, whom I will call Hi Church, because he was "high" most of the time, had been sued several times for damage done by his rum on citizens of the town. One man came out drunk and smashed in a big glass window. He was too poor to pay for it, and the owner came against the Church. A boy about sixteen got drunk and let a horse run away with him, breaking his arm. His father made Church pay the damages. A mechanic got drunk and was killed on the railroad track, and his wife sued Church for $2,000, and got it. A farmer got drunk and was burned in his barn on the hay. His son sued Church and recovered. Church got sick of paying out so much money for personal property damages. It ate up all the rum-seller's profits. Still, he acknowledged the law to be a statute, and that it made him responsible for all the damage done by his rum. He used to argue, also, that sometimes his rum did people good, and then he said he ought to receive something back.

One day Lawyer Tompson got to drinking. Tompson was mean, and when he died of the *delirium tremens* there wasn't much mourning in Akron There wasn't anybody who cared enough about Tompson to sue Church for damage done. So, one day, Church went before the Court himself.

"What does Mr. Church want?" asked the Justice.

"I tell yer what, Jedge," commenced the rum sell," when my rum killed that thar mechanic, Johnson, and Farmer Mason, I came down like a man. I paid the damage and squared up like a christian— now didn't I Jedge?"

"Yes, you paid the damage, Mr. Church; but what then?"

"Well, Jedge, my rum did a good deal to'rds killin' Lawyer Tompson, now, and it 'pears ter me when I kill a lawyer I kinder oughter get a re-bait.—*Eli Perkins, in New York Graphic.*

POWERFUL ACTING.

On one occasion Mr Edwin Forrest, then a young man, gave a tremenduous display of really powerful acting. He was supposed to represent a Roman warrier, and to be attacked by six menions of a detested tyrant. At the rehearsals, Mr. Forrest found a great deal of fault with the supers who condescended to play the minions. They were too tame. They didn't lay hold of him. They Wouldn't go in as if it was a real fight. Mr. Forrest stormed and threatened; the supers sulked and consulted.

At length the captain of the supers inquired in his local slang.

"Yer want this to be a bully fight, then?"

"I do," replied Mr. Forrest.

"All right," replied the captain; and the rehearsal quietly proceeded

In the evening the little theatre was crowded and Mr. Forrest was enthusiastically received. When the fighting scene occurred, the great tragedian took the center of the stage, and the six minions entered rabidly and deployed in skirmishing order. At the cue. "Seize him!" one minion assumed a pugilistic attitude and struck a blow straight from the shoulder upon the prominent nose of the Roman hero another raised him about six inches from the stage by a well directed kick and the others made ready for a decided struggle. For a moment Mr. Forrest stood astounded, his broad chest heaving with rage, his great eyes flashing fire, his sturdy legs planted like columns upon the stage. Then came a few minutes of powerful acting, at the end of which one super was seen sticking his head foremost in the bass drum in the orchestra, four were having their wounds dressed in the green room, and one, finding himself in the flies, rushed out upon the roof of the theatre and shouted "fire!" at the top of his voice; while Mr. Forrest, called before the curtain, bowed his thankf pantingly to an applauding audience, who looked upon the whole affair as part of the piece, and had never seen Forrest act so splendidly.

* * *

It is about time for the demecracy of Indiana begin to assert themselves. We are confident that our brethren over there are full of fire, but there is a great need of reorganization. The first step in that direction should embrace the establishment of a Democratic paper at the capital.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

* * *

Brazil has a full blooded tiger concealed in the upper story of a building on Main street.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, OCT. 30, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE price of gold in Wall street dropped to 107¼ on the 16th inst., the lowest point since the war....Predictions were freely indulged in by the press, a few days ago, that the second breaking out of the stock panic in Wall street was the sure precursor of the downfall of the venerable cormorant, Cornelius Vanderbilt. There was a great tumble in Vanderbilt stocks, and for the moment matters did wear a discouraging look for the Commodore; but so far from being on his last legs, as was predicted and fondly hoped by many, he appears to-day stronger, financially, than ever before. There has been a rise in Vanderbilt stocks, and New York dispatches announce that the Commodore is preparing for a heavy "bull" campaign, and there is fear and trembling among the timid "bears."

THE sad death of Mortimer Leggett, a young student of Cornell University, and son of the United States Commissioner of Patents, occasions the most profound excitement at Ithaca, N. Y., where the tragedy has just been brought to light. It appears that young Leggett was the victim of the most barbarous treatment at the hands of a number of his fellow-students, who had undertaken the task of initiating him into the mysteries of a college secret society. The usual practice of blindfolding the candidate and cutting him with a whip-lash, and otherwise ill-treating him, appears to have been carried out to the letter in this instance, and to have resulted in the most tragic consequences.

PITTSBURGH is agitated by a crime of unusual atrocity. An aged widow lady, who lived alone, was found murdered in her bed, her head beaten almost into a pulp. Robbery was the incentive, as her trunks were rifled of their contents....Philadelphia reports great stringency in the money market of that city. Notes with first-class collateral security sell at 15@18 per cent., indorsed paper of high grade at about the same rates, with sales of less favorably known names at 24 per cent.... Financial matters are improving in New York. The foreign export trade, at one time seriously threatened by the panic, is in a healthy condition, and large shipments are made by every outgoing steamer without material alteration in rates....One man was instantly killed, and four others fatally injured, by the explosion of a blast furnace in Bangor, Maine, on Saturday.

A GOOD many of the Rhode Island cotton mills are running on short time....Six canal boats were wrecked near Peekskill, N. Y., by the late gale. Loss about $150,000.

SERIOUS charges of malfeasance are made against the New York detectives in connection with the arrest of the Bank of England forgers. It is alleged that they were in collusion with the forgers, were aware of the plans from the first, and were to share equally the proceeds. McDonald, one of the forgers, has made a confession, in which he reveals the whole plot, and also charges that the detectives have in their possession some $40,000 which he turned over to them under promise that they would use it in securing his escape. The officers deny the story, but the weight of the testimony is decidedly against them.... The recent storm at the East was one of the severest experienced for many years. Great damage was done to railway tracks and bridges, and several accidents have resulted in consequence.

THE indebtedness of the New York banks is $14,000,000 larger than it was last year at this time....Mr. Shanks, the city editor of the New York *Tribune*, has been committed to jail in Brooklyn for contempt of court, in refusing to disclose the name of the writer of an article in that paper commenting upon the action of one of the Brooklyn City Judges.

The West.

THE Trans-Missouri Irrigating Convention at Denver adopted a memorial to Congress asking for a grant to the States of Nevada, Oregon, California, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, and to the Territories, of one-half of the arid lands within their borders, the proceeds to be devoted to the construction of an extensive system of irrigation. The memorial also asks for the division of the homestead and pre-emption lands, so that they will be more equitable in their character.....C. W. Mead, General Manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, asserts positively that work on the road will be begun and prosecuted with vigor in the spring....The Texas cattle fever is said to be raging in Daviess county, Mo....The American House, Minneapolis, Minn., has been destroyed by fire. One of the guests was burned to death.

THE Chicago and Atlantic Railroad Company has received notification by cable of the sale in London of $5,000,000 worth of bonds of the road....The colored people of the Indian Territory have adopted a memorial to Congress asking for equal rights in the Territory with the Indians, and for the organization of a Territorial Government....The Hon. W. B. Williams has been nominated by the Republicans of the Fifth District of Michigan for Congress, to succeed Wilder B. Foster.... Winter has set in early in the Far West. Eight inches of snow fell in Wyoming and Utah on the 17th of October, and the Union Pacific trains were delayed several hours thereby....The *National Crop Reporter*, of Oct. 18, states that additional reports indicate still greater losses to the corn crop than have as yet been estimated....The Executive Committees of the State Granges in the Northwest held a meeting at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 16th and 17th of October. Their sessions were held with closed doors, and only a portion of their work is made public. One of the resolutions adopted contemplates an extensive system of agricultural statistics, to be collated by town assessors and tabulated by a Commissioner of Statistics, at the capital of each State, for publication in the papers....Bakersfield, Kern county, Cal., was the scene of a bloody affray on the day of the recent election, in which three men killed.

AT Kalamazoo, Mich., a few days ago, a colored man was caught in the machinery of a machine-shop and run around at the rate of 200 revolutions a minute, literally tearing him to pieces. One foot was thrown through the skylight, lodging on the roof....One Kelly, his wife and grandchild were burned to death in Toledo, the other day, by the burning of the shanty in which they lived....The Executive Committee of the Iowa State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry have decided to establish a large reaper and mower factory in Des Moines....A fire in Madison, Wis., on the 18th of October, destroyed $100,000 worth of property.

CLEVELAND and Buffalo were visited by a severe snow-storm on the 20th of October.... A terrible double tragedy was enacted at New Bedford, Ind., last week. A blacksmith, named Christopher, having discovered his wife in guilty relations with her paramour, named Morrow, flew into a frenzy of madness, stabbed his three children and then his wife. Having finished this operation, he turned upon Morrow and stabbed him. The latter then wrested the knife from him and stabbed Christopher, killing him instantly. The unfortunate woman and one of the children will also die.

THE Farmers' Convention commenced its session at Chicago on the 22d of October, with delegates in attendance from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York and Canada. Nothing was accomplished during the day beyond effecting a permanent organization, by the election of James M. Allen, President, and S. M. Smith and S. T. K. Prime, Secretaries, and the appointment of committees. At the evening session, the question of transportation was brought up by the introduction of resolutions favoring the construction of a ship-canal from the Atlantic seaboard, via the lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, to the Gulf of Mexico; also, air-line, double-track freight-roads to New York city. The resolutions elicited a long and spirited, but somewhat desultory, discussion, which resulted in their reference to the Committee on Resolutions... The Supreme Court of Iowa has decided that a judgment against a liquor-seller or manufacturer may create a lien upon the property in which liquor is sold or manufactured.... One of the most mysterious crimes of late years was the murder, some two years and a half ago, of Hon. Sharon Tyndale, at Springfield, Ill. One Mose Williams, a noted thief, who has just been sentenced to the Penitentiary from that city, now comes forward and affirms his ability and willingness to point out the murderers, of whom there were four, provided he is guaranteed a pardon in case of their conviction....P. P. Wintermute, who sometime ago murdered Gen. McCook, at Yankton, Dakota, has been indicted for manslaughter only....A young woman named Lizzie Scheuttler has confessed to the murder of the old woman who was found dead in her bed, at Pittsburgh, a few days ago. She says she killed the old lady under the impression that she had a large amount of money.

The South.

THREE dollars and a half a pound is a pretty round figure to pay for cotton, but such a price was realized for a bale of the staple at Memphis, the other day. The proceeds went to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

THE steamer Mary E. Poe, from St. Louis to New Orleans, was burned on the Mississippi river, near Osceola, Ark., on the 18th of October. Six or eight lives were lost....The Old-School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri has decided, by a vote of 48 to 33, to reunite with the Southern General Assembly.

THE South Carolina Legislature met in extra session last week. Gov. Moses sent in a lengthy message. He represents the funded debt at $15,027,503, and the floating debt at $5,306,397. The Governor urges the Legislature to increase the rate of taxation....It is stated as a singular fact that not a single printer died in Memphis during the prevalence of the yellow fever epidemic.

A MEMPHIS dispatch of Oct. 22 states that the fever, which for several days had shown a steady improvement, has broken out with renewed violence. A warm rain aggravated the disease and materially increased the death rate. Among the late deaths are the City Registrar, City Undertaker, and Secretary of the Board of Health. Columbus, Miss., has been suffering terribly from the scourge, and several points in Texas report an increased mortality.

Washington.

THE Secretary of War has issued, by direction of the President, a general order, holding apart a tract of land within the military reservation at Fort McPherson, Neb., to be used as a national cemetery....The last issue of the postal cards show a marked improvement in the paper, finish, and printing. The daily orders are very large, amounting to from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a day....Dr Emil Bessel, in his examination by the Secretary of the Navy detailed minutely the symptoms of Capt. Hall's illness, and said he had no doubt whatever that he died a natural death....Sir Edward Thornton the British Minister at Washington, will officiate as umpire for the Mixed Commission to settle the claims between the United States and Mexico.

THE Department of Agriculture reports that the condition of the cotton crop has fallen off from 89 to 78½ since the first week in September. The season must be of average length, and comparatively favorable for picking, to insure a crop equal to that of last year.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says Senator Carpenter's friends are confident that he will make a successful defense of the Long Branch scandal in which his name has been so prominent....It is stated that the Treasury Department will take no action with regard to the redistribution clause of the act of 1870, but will wait for Congress to consider the question, which involves the withdrawal of $25,000,000 national bank currency from the Eastern banks and its transfer to Western and Southern banks, in order to equalize the capital of the country....The testimony taken in the Polaris investigation very conclusively establishes the fact that Capt. Hall died of paralysis. The whole party, according to the evidence, partook of the same coffee of which Capt. Hall drank, and without feeling any ill effects from it.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that the Treasury Department is making not only every possible effort to prevent a further encroachment upon the legal-tender reserve of $44,000,000, but has gone farther, and actually restored the amount which it has taken from that source....It is announced by a Washington correspondent that a bill has been prepared by Minnesota gentlemen for presentation early the coming session, providing for the United States gearanteeing the interest on the bonds of the Northern Pacific railway.

THE examination of the Polaris survivors by the Secretary of the Navy has been concluded. It has resulted in a complete exoneration of all officers upon whom suspicion rested as to Capt. Hall's death, all the evidence tending to show that his death was from natural causes.

IT is reported that the President has signified his intention to buy $5,000,000 of sterling bills, and to issue $10,000,000 of the so-called Treasury reserves....In view of the turbulent state of affairs in Central America, the Navy Department has decided to reinforce the South Pacific squadron....The great telescope for the Naval Observatory has arrived at Washington. It has the largest perfect object glass in the world, and its construction has proved a perfect success....The President has been suffering from a severe cold.

Foreign.

INTELLIGENCE has reached New York that the Cuban insurgents have captured and sacked the town of Santa Cruz del Sur. The most important result of this victory is the capture of 600 rifles and 60,000 cartridges.... Edmund About and M. Herve, of Paris, have been fined 200 francs each for fighting a duel. ....The sale of the *Siecle* has been forbidden in the streets of Paris.

A TELEGRAM from Paris announces that the Monarchical parties have come to an absolute agreement; that Chambord has made concessions which are satisfactory to the Liberal Monarchists, and the following will be submitted at the opening of the Assembly: The proclamation of a hereditary constitutional monarchy, the King promising liberty of conscience and equality before the law as the right of all.

A DISPATCH, reporting the agreement between the Count de Chambord and the monarchical party, in the French Assembly, gives the following additional points of the programme to be proclaimed at the opening of the session: The eligibility of all persons to civil employment; universal suffrage; the reasonable liberty of the press, and the tricolor to be maintained as the flag of France. ....John Bright has been re-elected to the British Parliament without opposition.... Private advices from the French settlement of St. Pierre give information of the assassination of Mons. de Vere, the first Bishop of that diocese. The Bishop was murdered in the sacristy of the chapel of St. Jean de Dieu, having been stabbed in the heart and lungs while at prayer. A cousin of the murdered prelate is accused of the awful crime.... Ten persons were recently killed in Valparaiso, South America, by a falling wall, during the progress of a fire.... King William and Prince Bismarck have been visiting Franz Joseph of Austria....A Paris dispatch states that the Republicans are working with great activity and energy to counteract the designs of the Monarchists. Thiers speaks confidently of the result....Two of the insurgent vessels at Cartagena recently came into collision, and one of them was sunk and the whole crew lost....The wife of Pere Hyacinthe has given birth to a son.

THE Dutch have sent out another expedition to make a second attempt to overcome the Atchinese. The army consists of 15,000 men, and is well provided with war steamers and artillery....The Intransigente fleet has escaped from the harbor of Cartenga, and, at last accounts, in the harbor of Valencia, one of the wealthiest and largest commercial cities of Spain. The commander of the fleet demanded both money and provisions from the inhabitants of the city, which they refused, whereupon he threatened to bombard the city; but the British, French and Italian squadrons, which had closely followed the Spaniard, demanded that he should give 96 hours' notice before firing a shot, and in the face of such odds against him, he prudently desisted....The Jesuits have been again notified by the Italian Government to vacate their establishments in Rome, and quit the Eternal City forever.....Rev. Dr. Candlish, the great Scotch preacher, is dead....Advices from Rome state that the financial crisis in America has caused great excitement at the Vatican. It has never been kept secret that a great part of the money received from Peter's pence and part of the private property of the prelates has been deposited in American banks by Cardinal Antonelli.

A DEPUTATION of the French Assembly recently "interviewed" President MacMahon to ascertain whether the reports of his probable resignation were true. The President replied in a guarded manner that, as a soldier, he should always give his services to his country, but there might be political emergencies in which he would resign; under no circumstances, however, would he desert the Conservative majority which elected him....The testimony of Marshals Canrobert and Leboeuf in the Bazaine trial is very damaging to the accused, and virtually secures his conviction. The former testified, regarding the battle of St. Privat, that he was assured by Bazaine that the Imperial Guards would be sent to his aid at noon, that he twice called upon him for ammunition, but received no assistance whatever. He could have held his position at Mars La Tour on the 16th of August, but abandoned it by special orders from the Commander-in-Chief. Marshal Leboeuf deposed that his corps achieved a decisive advantage on the 16th of August, but Bazaine ordered it to fall back, fearing failure of ammunition and provisions.

MAYOR MEDILL, of Chicago, was recently banqueted by the Lord Mayor of London.... Bengal, in India, is threatened with famine. ....The insurgent fleet has left Valencia and returned to Cartagena. Before leaving they plundered a large number of Spanish merchant ships and took four along with them....A serious revolution has broke out in the State of Sonora, Mexico.

Political.

THE Democrats have a majority in the Ohio Legislature of 16 on joint ballot, which insures the return of A. G. Thurman to the United States Senate....McKinstry, People's Independent candidate for Supreme Judge in California, has been elected by about 5,000 majority.

IT is now no longer a matter of doubt that Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, is elected by about 600 majority. The Republicans have elected the rest of the State ticket....Carpenter's majority for Governor of Iowa will be in the neighborhood of 20,000....Gen. Butler predicts that there will be a dozen bills to repeal the salary act introduced within ten minutes after Congress assembles... The St. Louis *Times* says B. Gratz Brown aspires to Carl Schurz' seat in the Senate.

IT is rumored that when the Republican caucus of the House of Representatives meets, Ben. Butler will introduce a resolution demanding that the members who are tainted with the Credit Mobilier shall be assigned to back seats in the organization of the committees.....Horatio Seymour and B. Gratz Brown are candidates for the Legislature in their respective States.

General.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: It is reported that costly goods are being reshipped to Europe because there is no market for them in this country at present. Silks, satins, velvets, laces and ribbons are chief among these reshipments. No loss to the country in import duties is occasioned, but owners lose heavily in the cost of freight, insurance and handling. ....The great storm of the 24th and 25th of August, on the New Brunswick coast, was one of the most terrific and destructive cyclones of which history furnishes any record. A report of the damage done by the gale has been prepared and published by the Signal Office at Washington. About 1,032 vessels, of which 425 were small fishing schooners, are known to have been destroyed in the neighborhood of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic shores of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland. In addition to this large number, over 90 vessels were destroyed by the same storm in its course before reaching Nova Scotia, making a total of 1,122 vessels destroyed within a few days. Some 223 lives are definitely reported lost, and the most moderate estimate of numerous cases, in which whole crews are stated to have been lost, swells the number to nearly 500, while if to this be added the loss of life on land and in the earlier history of the cyclone, the grand total amounts to at least 600 lives. Records also show that about 900 buildings were injured or tatally destroyed by the storm.

LOUIS RIEL, the Manitoban rebel, has been elected to the Canadian Parliament by acclamation, and has left for Ottawa, although he is under indictment in Manitoba, jointly with Lepine, one of his staff, during the rebellion, for the murder of Scott.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has again sailed for Europe. He makes the gratifying announcement that he will never return to America.... A national convention of Fire Marshals has been in session in Baltimore during the past week, discussing the various modes of fighting the fiery fiend....The engineers designated by the War Department to examine the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis have decided that the bridge is a very serious obstruction to navigation. As the plans cannot now be changed without enormous cost, it is proposed to obviate the difficulty by cutting a canal behind the eastern abutment 125 feet wide and 800 feet long, with a draw of the same width.

RECENT FIRES: Morgan Bros.' lumber mill, at Oshkosh, Wis.; loss, $48,000; insurance, $11,000....At Topeka, Kansas; the offices of the *Commonwealth*, *Kansas Evangelical*, and *Kansas Monitor* newspapers burned, with other establishments; loss, $100,000; insured for $60,000....Goit and Post's planing-mill, Oswego, N. Y.; loss, $40,000; insurance, $17,000....It has been frequently decided by the State courts that a railroad company sustains the same responsibility toward a passenger who rides on a pass as toward one who pays his fare. This doctrine is now corroborated by the Supreme Court of the United States, which has just given a decision affirming a judgment by the United States District Court for the District of New York, in a suit against the Central railroad for damages suffered by a drover, who was traveling on a dead-head ticket.

THE Cunard Steamship Company have withdrawn their vessels from the West India line, and will shortly establish a daily line between Liverpool and New York.....The National Board of Trade was in session in Chicago last week.

THE National Board of Trade, at its session in Chicago, among other things voted to ask Congress to repeal the Bankrupt law, decided against memorializing for a subsidy in favor of American ship-builders; and agreed to press upon Congress the necessity of the immediate establishment of a Department of Commerce....The clink of silver is again to be heard in the land. All the mints of the country are now being run to their full capacity in the coinage of silver, and it is thought that before many days silver change will largely take the place of the fractional currency that has been so long in use.

THE M'COOK MURDER.

Wintermute's Defense—A Plea of Insanity, of Course.

Wintermute's friends say that from the time General McCook first struck Wintermute in the saloon until the evening of the next day, Wintermute was in a demented state, having been so stunned by the blow that he was not conscious of what was passing, or responsible for his actions—in proof of which they refer to his returning to the meeting and interrupting it, and using the unnatural language he did there, as saying that he had been badly whipped, etc. It is also said that McCook's language was insulting and unbearable as it could be before the encounter; that, as a gentleman, it was very humiliating to bear such treatment from one who was physically so much larger and stronger; that any one would be justified in seeking redress after such an encounter, even though in possession of all his faculties, and that McCook's attack on him was uncalled for and unprovoked.

Instead of waiting for him near the door, as stated by the press generally, it is said that Wintermute took the same seat he had occupied when he was first in the meeting, and that he could not see the General approach the hall at all; and there was no shot fired in the hall, and that he could not see McCook until he was in the court-room where the meeting was being held.

They further claim that McCook came to the hall the second time armed, and that, by accident, the first shot was fired by some one unknown, near the door, which roused Wintermute, who was sitting near the stove, and who suddenly arose, and, as he did so, drew his revolver and fired, missing McCook, and then advanced and fired the second fatal shot, laboring under the impression that General McCook was firing at him.

To substantiate this they bring responsible persons to say that before the affray had fairly begun a ball was heard to pass over the heads of the crowd, and that the same lodged in the end of the room directly opposite the door.—*Sioux City Journal.*

What Befell a Big Indian who Hadn't a Wooden Leg.

A band of Crow Indians, *en route* to Washington, stopped at Chicago, and, of course, visited the Exposition. What befell one of them is thus related by the *Times:*

When the Indians reached the gallery they sang several hymns, and danced war breakdowns till the arches trembled. Then they descended and went to the north end to look at the machinery. They were several buzz-saws, large circular ones, revolving at the rate of ever so many thousand times in a minute or more. The Indians were deeply interested spectators, and a Milwaukee man with a wooden leg noticed them. He had often read in his Sunday school books that the North American Indian is a great imitator, and he determined to test the truth of the assertion. So what did this Milwaukee man do but stick his left timber before the saw, and in a twinkling the lower part, boot and all, was lying on the floor. To say that Thin Billy was astonished would be but a mild way of exdressing his feelings. He looked at the boot, and he looked at the man. Then he tragically remarked in his own native language, "It shall never be said that a pale face was more heroic than an Indian chief." He folded his blanket more closely about his body, gave a look of scorn at the surrounding whites, and then stuck one of his legs in front of the swift-revolving cutter. But no sooner had he done so than he was more astonished than ever. He gave a yell, and, frightened nearly to death, the attendant quickly shut off the steam, and the saw ceased its revolutions. Perhaps it was not demolished by the other Indians! There wasn't a piece left big enough for a fine comb; and the attendant aforesaid narrowly escaped with his life. In the meantime the Milwaukee man had disappeared, and has not been seen since. As Blackfoot and his friends were leaving the hall, he was heard to say: "Osaw mileg oph," which interpreted means that a resident of Milwaukee had better not go West.

The Empire on Which the Sun Never Sets.

Queen Victoria literally rules over an empire on which the sun never descends, and more than the sixth part of the inhabitants of the earth owe allegiance to the good lady who, peaceably and by no means overwhelmed with work, resides in succession at Osborne or Balmoral, Windsor or London. On the British islands are crowded together 33,000,000 of people; in India Victoria reigns over 180,663,623 subjects; in Ceylon over 2,405,287; in Mauritus over 318,588, and in the settlements in the Straits of Malacca over 308,087 subjects. In Ontario and Quebec she has 2,412,367; in Nova Scotia, 387,000; in New Brunswick, 285,594; in Manitoba, 11,953; in British Columbia, 94,021; in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, or together in British North America, 3,748,857 subjects, which does not include the Indians. In Australia live 1,878,748 subjects of the Queen; 752,445 in Victoria, 519,182 in New South Wales, 266,986 in New Zealand, 187,851 in South Australia, 125,146 in Queensland, 101,785 in Tasmania, and 25,353 in West Australia. The population of the West India Islands is estimated at 1,062,077; 516,157 in Jamaica; 162,042 in Barbadoes; 109,698 in Trinidad; 183,491 in British Guiana, and 24,700 in Honduras. In Africa the Queen rules over 566,158 at the Cape of Good Hope, 289,773 in Natal, 408,070 on the Gold Coast, 55,373 in Sierra Leone. Then the Queen has also subjects in the following parts of the world: Gambia, 74,190; St. Helena, 6,444; Hong Kong, 124,198; the Falkland Islands, 811; Bermuda, 12,121; Malta, 141,918, and Gibralter, 16,604. Altogether the number of British subjects outside of the British Islands is 202,343,872.

THE trial of Bazaine is expected to last three months, as no more than five sittings, each of four hours, are to take place during the week.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Gossip of the Granges.

THERE are eight granges in operation in Kansas.

EIGHTY-FIVE granges have been organized in California.

VERMONT leads in New England States in number of granges, having 26.

THE granges of Missouri are indebted to the Paris *Appeal* for a hearty championship of their interests.

THE grangers of Vermont have made arrangements by which, for the first time, they obtain their groceries from Boston at wholesale rates.

THE farmers of Perry County, O., have a grange store, and report its flattering success. Over 60,000 pounds of wool were packed last week.

THE Secretary of State of Iowa has received for record the articles of incorporation of the Grain Growers' Manufacturing Company of Cedar Rapids.

IN nearly every county of Illinois the Anti-Monopolists have put candidates in the field, and they are confident they will have a large majority in the next Legislature of the State.

IT is asserted that the Farmers' Association of Champaign county, Ill., recently sent to Chicago nineteen car-loads of corn on which they saved $500 by attending to the business themselves.

The Patrons of Husbandry in Marshall County, Ill., declare by resolution that no man without good moral character, or who is entangled with political, job or ring alliance, need expect their vote or countenance.

IF it be asked what the Patrons of Husbandry have already accomplished, let it be told to their credit that the progress of their movement has led to a reduction of the passenger tariff of the Illinois railroads from five to three cents a mile.

THE Grangers, or Patrons of Husbandry, have adopted as a rule of their order, never to go to law, and to have all disputes settled by arbitration. The case comes on without delay, and each man telling his story, a jury of picked neighbors and mutual friends decide what is right.

The plan of the Grange Insurance Association of Mower county, Minn., is on the Tontine principle. Each member pays in $10 on joining, and the money is deposited in bank. When a member dies his family is paid $1 for each member of his class, by a check upon the bank, and assessment may then be made upon the remaining members, if desired, to make the fund good.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: The Secretary of the National Grange here declares that the charter of the grange composed in Boston of grain merchants, etc., has not been legally revoked, and that they can go on as heretofore. He says there is no power to revoke their charter, except by the National Grange, which does not meet until February in this city, and besides, he claims that these merchants, being interested in the products of agriculture, are eligible as Grangers.

FARMERS who belong to the Catholic church are prevented by their faith from joining the Patrons of Husbandry. Lest this fact should inspire some misapprehension of their position, the Catholic farmers of Olmsted county, Minn., held a meeting a few days since, and adopted a series of resolutions on the subject. These set forth the reason why they have not become members of the order, and express the warmest sympathy with its objects and their approbation of all its features except that of secresy. Action was also taken which contemplates the organization of an open sodality having like purposes in view.

Sentiments of the Press.

THE farmers will stand their ground and fight for their rights till they obtain them in all the States.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

SALARY-GRAB, Credit Mobilier, and kindred matters are bearing fruit. The October elections develop a tidal wave against the administration.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.*

YOU are tired of the one man and the one party rule. Will you put your tough hands to the wheel now, or must you wait until the events of a few more years shall show you why you ought to have acted now?—*McHenry County (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

THERE is a panic in the regency at Madison equal to that in Wall street, and Washburn stock is at a ruinous discount. The regency have sent Gov. Washburn up in the northwestern part of Wisconsin to see if he cannot roll back the tide of defeat from that quarter. All hail the signal of distress.—*Milwaukee News.*

WE hear it asserted that the movement of the farmers is responsible for the prevailing panic in financial circles. If so, it ought to teach the railroad lords and monopoly magnates that it is dangerous to disregard the reasonable demands of that class whose industry is the basis of capital and all great enterprises.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat.*

THE result of the contests in Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana leaves no room to doubt that a revolution has set in that will forever break the hold of the Republican party upon the great States of the Northwest. Every account from the two most important fields of Tuesday's strife is pregnant with disaster to the Credit Mobilier party.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

AS proof of the mighty reform now sweeping in "tidal waves" over the country, we call especial attention to the fact that "one-term men" are all the demand. Old party hacks and professional place-hunters and office-holders must go down before the triumphal march of reform, embodied in one-term "anti-monopoly," and no office-holding or office-seeking demagogue "need apply."—*Henry (Ill.) Republican.*

THE result of the Iowa election has a certain significance that ought not to escape the observation of the Eastern managers of Western railways. Whatever the concentrated power that railroad organizations may be enabled to exert, it is evident enough that on a direct issue with the people they must inevitably go to the wall. * * * Possibly the magnates who control these corporations may find food for reflection in the results of the recent elections.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE exchange of our products with each other has been so burdened with the cost of transportation that labor is robbed of its profits, and the fertile earth is forced to produce three bushels of grain as the price of getting two to market. The remedy of this evil is with the people. * * This section of the Constitution gives to the Legislature power to control railroads and other corporations, and to protect the people from extortion and oppression at their hands. It is my opinion that the time has now come to exercise this power delegated twenty-five years ago to the Legislature by the people for their protection.—*President Taylor, at Wisconsin State Fair.*

LABOR pays much the larger portion of the taxes for the support of the Government, while capital skulks behind exemptions of various kinds. Changes are demanded in the policy of legislation equalizing the burdens of society, and recognizing more fully the principle of eqnality which lies at the basis of our system in all the laws affecting the relutions of capital and labor. Let labor be relieved from unjust taxation by removing monopolies and exemptions, and the condition of the laborer would be so far improved that the whole tone of society would be elevated. Avarice, like any other moral crime, always defeats itself, and, in the degradation of labor, which has been effected by practicing injustice upon it, the representatives of capital have lost infinitely more than they gained.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

IT is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency will renew their recommendation, in their annual reports, for the establishment at New York of a central redeeming agency for national banks, and argue that the recent panic furnishes a reason for such action. If the lesson of the late panic has has any bearing on this question, it is in the contrary direction. It cannot be sound policy to require all the banks in the country to keep accounts with one concern at New York, when it has been demonstrated that the banks of that city are the first to suffer and the last to recover from a financial revulsion. Western banks, for example, which are the agency of immense and legitimate business, should not be required to furnish additional funds for the use of the stock gamblers of Wall street. This view of the case omits even a more important consideration. The policy of the Secretary and the Comptroller would build up a vast fiscal institution, the power of which, in politics and finance, would be very dangerous, and the failure of which would be widely calamitous.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Subsidy Claims Before Congress.

The Congress that is to meet in December will have thrust upon its attention the question of granting subsidies, and the application for these subsidies or other schemes—which, however disguised, will be subsidies nevertheless—will be backed by a lobby representing a volume of money for contingent rewards that is appalling. Without pretending to include all of them, we call attention to some of the more important ones:

Bond subsidy to the Nort. Pac. R. R.	$ 60,000,000
Bond subsidy to the South'n. Pac. R. R.	60,000,000
Assumption of debts of Southern States	275,000,000
Subsidy to Virginia & Jame River Canal	75,000,000
Same to Georgia & Alabama Canal	40,000,000
Purchase of Erie Canal and its enlarge't.	60,000,000
Purchase of telegraphs	10,000,000
Refunding cotton tax	70,000,000
Claims of Southern loyalists	20,000,000

Against these various schemes the people have no protection save the integrity and firmness of Congress, a majority of whose members last year voted themselves $5,000 each back pay, and the same amount of forward-pay. The session now approaching promises to be remarkable for the boldness of the demands and the extent of the money at the disposal of the corruptionists. The late financial disaster, which destroyed so much that was fictitious and dishonest, has directed the attention of speculators to Congress for other jobs and subsidies by which they may recover their losses. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Putnam County, Ill., Anti-Monopoly Platform.

First.—We believe in the protection of honest industry in all the various associations of life, and are opposed to the encroachment of aggregated capital.

Second—We are in favor of controlling by law the railroad corporations of the State.

Third—We submit to taxation and duties to meet the necessities of the Government; but denounce as unjust and oppressive all taxation for the benefit of special classes.

Fourth.—We are opposed to all salary-grab and other Government steals, and demand that what is commonly known as the present back-salary-grab be immediately repealed.

Fifth—We are opposed to all future grants to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to the actual settler.

Sixth—We are in favor of rigid economy in all departments of the public service.

Seventh—We are in favor of honesty and capability as the only test of official position.

An Asiatic Despot.

Khokand is ruled by a genuine Asiatic despot, who bears the name of Khudooan Khan. The gallows stands in every town, and the bazaar of the capital often runs with blood. He has spared no pains to fortify himself upon the throne, and the people are so oppressed and trodden down that all hate him. An attempt to dethrone the Khan resulted in the usurper's being impaled alive, an atrociously cruel punishment, under which the victim often lingers for days. Khudoyan Khan then had the throats of over 600 of the usurper's partisan's cut on the bazaar. The rebellion was thought to be at an end, but according to latest accounts it had broken out more formidable than before. The Khan has appealed to Gen. Kauffman, the Russian commander, for aid in re-establishing order, but thus far he has received no encouragement.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. HAYS, PUBLISHER.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

APPLES may be kept for a length of time without rotting by incasing each apple in a case of tissue paper and putting them in lath crates, in a dry place, where a free circulation of air is obtained. Each crate should not contain over a bushel and a half, and if set together a space of ten inches should be between each crate.

GET SEED CORN.—As soon as the corn is hard and has a fine gloss over the kernel it can be gathered for seed. The best ears should be selected and broken off, the husks stripped back and used to hang the ear by, when it should be hung in a dry, airy place, not too warm, and allowed to thoroughly cure. Corn, if well cured and dry, will resist 30 degrees of cold and still germinate; it is wet and greenness that kills corn. Besides, by selecting the best ears, grown upon the best matured stalks, the grower is all the time improving his corn, and this is an item worth looking after.

A CHEAP FILTER.—Take a whisky barrel, cut holes in each end large enough to admit the house spout. In the lower end have a tin spout to empty into the cistern the water flowing through the barrel. Fix the spout firmly into the head, and cover it with fine meshed wire cloth. Fill the barrel one-third full with clean charcoal, then place over this a piece of wire cloth, very fine mesh, and over this put coarse, clean sand enough to fill the next third of the barrel; then a screen of coarse wire cloth. Fill the last third with charcoal, put in the head, turn on the spout, and your filter is complete. If galvanized wire cloth is used it will be much better, as it will not rust.

SALT FOR HOGS.—An English agricultural paper, the *Gardener's Chronicle*, relates the death of one sow in pig, another with a litter, and of eleven small pigs, of what was called "strike on the brain." The pigs were taken with what seemed to be epileptic fits; they suffered great pain, uttering occasienal shrieks, and constantly throwing back their heads convulsively. They died in a few hours after the first seizure. On examining these pigs the brain was found all right; the stomach and intestines were inflamed in large pacthes, showing that their death was caused by irritant poison taken in the swill. The lesson to be learned is that while dry salt is good for pigs when taken voluntarily, when it is given in excess in such a way that they are obliged to take it, it is deadly poison.

COAL-ASHES.—The following experiments of M. Lebouf, of Argenteuil, upon the value of coal ashes, shows that in the ashes alone, without any mixture of soil or any manure, plants may grow and come to maturity. Thus having filled three pots with ashes, he planted in the first wheat, in the second oats, and in the third strawberries. The growth was accomplished during the summer. The wheat and oats ripened and produced full, heavy grains.

The straw of the wheat attained a height of about 4 feet 6 inches, while that of the oats grew to about 3 feet 6 inches. The experiments have been several times repeated with the same success.

THE HORSE PETITION.—The following is "The Horse Petition to his Driver," as published by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is the desire of the lady managers that all children should commit this pretty appeal to memory:

Up the hill, whip me not;
Down the hill, hurry me not;
In the stable, forget me not;
Of hay and corn, rob me not;
With sponge and brush, neglect me not;
Of soft, dry bed, deprive me not;
If sick or cold, chill me not;
With bit or reins, jerk me not;
And when you are angry, strike me not.

CLOVER HAY AND STRAW.—A correspondent says: "I am now feeding clover hay put into the mow last summer about half-cured. About one foot thick of clover, spread evenly over the mow, then the same amount of straw; again clover alternating with straw. Putting several loads in this manner, it becomes nearly as green as fresh cut grass or clover, perfectly free from dust or smoke. All stock eat it with great avidity, milch cows doing splendidly upon it, eating the straw nearly as well as the clover. I think juices of the lover are to a certain extent absorbed by the straw, making it nearly as good as the clover, and preventing the latter from heating, and preserving its color and sweetness."

FEED FOWLS A LITTLE AND OFTEN.—It is a very careless method of feeding fowls where the grain is thrown down in great heaps on the ground or floor. It is not only wasteful, but injurious to the fowls, because they get over-fed, and it is in an important respect contrary to their habits, for their nature is to "scratch." Watch the old hen with a brood when she is just let out of the coop. She hardly stirs from the spot, but as soon as she realizes her freedom, down go her claws into the soil, and afterward, whenever you see her, she is at it.

Always feed, then, no more than can be eaten at once, and take care that it is so scattered among some light rubbish that they may have the luxury of scratching for it. If feed is buried in the fresh earth, then they get, with their mouthfuls of grain, something of use to their peculiar digestive organs. Grain, however, should not be allowed to come in contact with the filthy, tainted soil too often found in the poultry-yard.

The Kelsey Mystery.

The village of Huntington, Long Island, has a sensation. The chief circumstances that gave rise to it are as follows: Charles G. Kelsey loved Julia Smith, and continued to pay his addresses to her after his suit was rejected and she had shown her preference for another lover. He wrote letters to her every day, which finally were not taken from the postoffice. Then he began to write letters to her friends, in one of which he intimates that Miss Smith had committed great indiscretions, and that his silence in respect to them could be obtained by receiving her in marriage. The indignation of friends and neighbors was aroused by this, and one night in November last a party of men treated Kelsey to a coat of tar and feathers and turned him loose. He went home and soon after disappeared. Most people believed that he went away voluntarily, not caring to remain longer in a place where he had suffered such indignity. Not a few, however, thought he had been foully dealt with after the operation of applying the tar and feathers. Ten months later a new phase of the affair was developed. Some fishermen discovered in salt water the legs and a portion of a body of a human being, covered with tar and feathers. Pantaloons and drawers were found on the person, which were identified as Kelsey's, and in a pocket was a watch chain known to be his. Three theories were based on these disclosures. One that Kelsey had been murdered and thrown into the water; another that he had committed suicide, and still another, that the remains were not those of Kelsey, but of some person that the former had procured, covered with tar and feathers, dressed in his clothes, and placed where they would be fished out, the object being to throw suspicion of murder, if not to convict of that crime, on the persons who were at enmity with him. On the whole, it is a very curious case, and it is not strange that all Long Island is excited respecting it.

The Right to Obstruct a Window.

Chancellor Bates, of Delaware, has decided that a man has not the right to close up his neighbor's window, even if it looks out over his own ground, if it has remained unobstructed for twenty years. The decision was made in the Court of Chancery at Dover, on Thursday last, and the particulars are given by the Wilmington *Commercial*, as follows: "Mr. J. H. Primrose, of Smyrna, commenced the erection, over two years ago, of a shed in the rear of his storehouse. The adjoining property is occupied by Dr. J. E. Clawson, and the shed when completed would have closed up the window of the Doctor's sitting-room. He therefore sued out a preliminary writ of injunction, restraining Mr. Primrose from building the shed, and after the usual course of such cases, the matter has now been finally adjudicated by the Chancellor, the injunction being made perpetual, and Mr. Primrose being ordered not to build the shed. The Chancellor has held the case under advisement, since it was argued a year ago, and has given the question careful consideration, his opinion being exhaustive. He considered that the right to light and air, enjoyed without interruption for over twenty years, rested on the same ground as all other 'incorporeal rights' under the common law of England, upon which he based his decision. He stated that the Constitution of the State, adopted at the Revolution, 1776, accepted the common law of England for its governance; that for this particular case, which was the first ever brought before the State courts, no law had ever been provided, and therefore the common law of England must guide him in his decision; that the law provided that where light and air had been admitted to a dwelling from any quarter, uninterruptedly, for a period of twenty years and over, it could not be shut off, and that, under this ruling, the Doctor was entitled to the light and air which had so long been afforded him uninterruptedly by his window, and he should, therefore, make the injunction perpetual. The consequences involved in the decision may seem scarcely equitable, in some cases, where a man will be forbidden to erect a building on his own property, in such position as he may desire, on account of the inconvenience it may cause to a neighbor, who has chosen to so locate his dwelling as to get light by way of No. 1's lot. In some of the States the English law of 'ancient lights' has been rejected by the courts, on grounds of public policy, as being inconvenient in the rapid growth of our towns and cities. The Chancellor, without making any question on this point, considered that the proper remedy was with the Legislature; that the province of the court is not to alter the law but to administer it as it is, and especially so where rights of property are concerned."

The "Land" of Fish.

The fish of the United States are unsurpassed in flavor in the world. Sportsmen who, with rod and line, have whipped European waters, say there is nothing like them there from the Norway fiords to the Gaudalquiver. Africa and Asia are both poor in this respect. Even in China, where fish is an abundant article of food, and is found in great variety, the flesh is coarse. The salmon of the Scotch lochs afford the nearest approach to the succulence and tender delicacy of our mountain trout and the flaky tenderness of our salmon trout. Then there are the whitefish, the bass, the shad, and an innumerable multitude of others. We have but one rival, and that a prolific, but small one. It is the French sardine, when fresh. This delicious little fish will, in a few years, cease its rivalry, however, if reports are true from the coast of France. At present the sardine fisheries employ 20,000 sailors and some 18,000 men, women and children on land to prepare the fish for market. Each year shows an advance in the price and a diminution in the catch, and in no great length of time over-fishing will have produced its usual consequences—a failure of the fish.

AT this season of the year the roads are liable to have ruts cut into them, which, if allowed to fill with water, are cut deeper by each passing team. It has been suggested that persons be employed permanently to keep roads in repair, instead of the annual turnouts of the inhabitants. The suggestion is a good one, and merits attention at the hands of legislators.

THE London *Standard* observes, as a curious coincidence, that England and France have paid their respective war indemnities almost on the same day, "to the two victorious nations—the one (Germany) triumphant by force of arms, the other by diplomacy."

BLACK or dark-colored velvet sleeveless jackets are again in fashion.

Preparing for the Family Visit.

The following racy sketch by the Danbury man is so natural and life-like that we are constrained to believe Bailey has "been there himself:"

The man across the way is in Ridgefield this week, visiting his uncle Joseph. He took his wife and boy with him. They left on the 9:45 a. m. train. There is nothing very remarkable about this, but the preparation and the getting away was so extremely natural that we thought we would speak of it. The night before they stayed up until twelve o'clock getting everything in readiness, and as the train was to leave at 9:45 they got up the next morning at 4:30. His wife got up first, and looked out doors to see if it was going to rain, and was quite sure it was, and as it was too dark at that hour to distinguish objects you couldn't touch, it was extremely probable that she was right. While she prepared the breakfast he sat on the edge of the bed, and endeavored to dress the progeny, but not succeeding, owing to a great weakness of the eyes, in getting the boy's jacket over the boy's legs, he gave up the effort, and fell to dressing himself. After breakfast, during which he fell asleep and tipped over a cup of coffee, he looked out of one window, and concluded it would rain sure, and immediately looked out of another window and expressed a belief that it was about to clear off again. Pretty soon he went down street to secure a hack, and came back again to wait for it. This was about 8 o'clock.

At a quarter past eight he came over to ask us if we thought it would rain. Twenty minutes past he asked the party next door what he thought of the weather. At twenty-five minutes past he solicited the opinion of a little girl on the next street, and at half-past eight he was waylaying everybody on the topic. About this time his wife, having twice repacked the trunk, and twice re-dressed the progeny, had got on her redingote and jockey, and with a bouquet in one hand and a smelling bottle in the other, took up a position in the parlor to wait for the hack, which was due in one hour and ten minutes, city time. After sitting there in a calm and patient attitude for eleven seconds, she jumped up and came over to ask our wife if she thought the back breadth was not a little too full. The lady consulted at once made a thorough examination of the back breadth, and and was briefly able to make the gratifying announcement that the back breadth was not a bit too full. With her suspicions allayed, the wife of the man across the way returned home, reaching there just in time to rescue the progeny from a tub of rain water, into which he had promptly fallen on discovering that he was alone. He was dressed at once. (Some people would have emptied that water early in the morning, and set fire to the tub, but they do not live across the way). As it was now 9 o'clock, and three-quarters of an hour before the train was to start, it was reasonable to expect the arrival of the hackman, and the advent of that worthy was accordingly watched for. The man took up his station at the gate and the next corner, and between those two points he moved with commendable celerity. His wife took advantage of the lull to come over and ask our wife if she ever saw anything like it, which that lady conscientiously admitted she hadn't. Then the first lady put her head out of the window and looked down the street, but seeing no indication of the hackman, asked her husband if that man had come yet. Thirteen seconds later, she ran her head out again, and asked him where the progeny was. He didn't know, and as it was absolutely necessary that he should keep moving between the gate and the corner, if the hackman ever came, there was nothing else to do but to go after the progeny herself, which she did. He was in the back yard, running, in connection with another boy, a double-barreled bakery, and was completing an order for five mud-pies, when his mother lighted upon him. His transit to the house was in much less time than any boy could reasonably expect to make. By the time he had got into the fourth clean suit, the hackman came, and drew up in front of the house, as did also the children of the entire neighborhood. The arrival of the hack was the signal for general and complete confusion. The progeny was poked into the carriage by his mother, and immediately pulled out again by his father, who cuffed him on the head, and asked him what he meant. Whereupon the children laughed, and the progeny turned his eyes on his nose and kept them there. After the family was loaded, and the baggage got aboard, the man of the house commenced to think of the things left behind, and the next five minutes were employed in recovering those articles. Finally the hack drove off, the woman protesting that something was forgotten, and firmly asserting that nobody else ever went away at such short notice, and so illy prepared, as she was obliged to. Then those of the children who failed to catch on behind, as the hack drove away, fell to calling the more successful ones what names they could think of in the hurry, and the women of the neighborhood moved back from their blinds, where they had been posted for the last half hour, and came out doors to exchange opinions over the fence.

Muscular Christianity.

Boys who disturb camp-meetings by crying "Amen" in the wrong place, and remarking "Glory" with more zeal than judgment, should read and ponder the fate of thirteen small boys in Kansas. These thirteen ill-advised boys were guilty, so the story goes, of disturbing a Kansas camp-meeting by insisting on shouting "Amen," when a very musical preacher, who prides himself on his voice, was singing a hymn. The preacher bore it for some time, but finally becoming filled with righteous wrath, he descended from his pulpit, and, never once interrupting his hymn, successively reversed and spanked the thirteen small boys. As his avenging hand descended, and the dust of the small boys filled the air, the rest of the congregation shouted in rapture and encouraged him with loud cries of "Go on, brother, go on!" Then he returned to the pulpit, still singing, and those boys went half a mile away behind a haystack and lay down with their faces to the ground, weeping bitterly.

The Red River Raft.

There is now a certain prospect that the great raft which has been an obstruction in the Red River, in Louisiana, ever since the advent of white men in this country will soon be removed, and that navigation will be opened for steamers from Shreveport, La., to Jefferson, Texas. The history of the raft and the attempts to remove it is exceedingly interesting. In 1805 the obstruction of logs reached one hundred miles. Since that time rafts have formed at various points in the river near Shreveport. One of these was removed by Capt. Shreve in 1830, by the help of a Congressional appropriation, and another between 1840 and 1844 under a Government contract by Gen. Williamson. In 1854 the raft region extended only twelve miles, and at that time Capt. Fuller, aided by a Congressional appropriation of $150,000, attempted to remove it. At the end of two years, however, the appropriation had been exhausted and nothing accomplished, and, the work being abandoned, the obstruction began to increase. The present raft region extends thirty-five miles from a point forty miles above Shreveport to the Arkansas State line, and contained, before the present work commenced, nearly fifty rafts, from one-eighth of a mile to a mile in length, and occupying the entire width of the river, navigation only being accomplished through the bayous around the raft, but, as these were only available at very high water, navigation was insignificant. In 1871, the attention of the Engineering Department was again directed to this work, and, an appropriation of $10,000 having been made by Congress, the work of preliminary surveying was intrusted to Lieut. Woodruff, who completed it in 1872, and submitted plans and specifications for the removal of the raft, whereupon an appropriation of $150,000 was made. The plans were accepted, and Lieut. Woodruff reached the raft region in January last with a snag-boat, two crane-boats, and all the requisite machinery for his work. The following description shows the difficulties to be overcome:

"Logs, roots, and snags of every description had been crowded and jammed into a tangled mass, becoming more compact each year as the pressure from above increased. Annual freshets had brought down mud and deposited it in and over this mass until, in places, the raft itself had become entirely covered with earth, small islands, or "tow-heads," thus being formed. Upon these tow-heads were growing trees, usually willows, three feet and more in circumference."

In addition to the removal of logs by sawing and cutting, blasting-powder was used, but it did not prove of any use. Dynamite was then tried, but failed, refusing to explode even with an electrical exploder. At last nitro-glycerine was brought into use, and it never failed to do its work thoroughly. All that remains to be done now is the blowing out of some tow-heads and improving certain points in the channel, which will be accomplished in a few weeks. The obstruction of centuries will then have been removed by the skill and perseverance of Lieut. Woodruff. The saddest part of the record of this great work is that Lieut. Woodruff has not lived to finish it, having died of yellow fever at Shreveport Oct. 1.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Wheat and Physical Vigor.

Nothing is more sure in the chemistry of life than that the great bread-eaters are the great thinkers, or that the phosphorus which wheat contains, in the outer kernel, immediately beneath the husk, is the feeder of brains and the material substance which provokes to thought, study, reason, and all the forms of nervous energy. There are physiologists who attribute the remarkable success of States like Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to the bounty and perfection of the wheat crop, and the intellectual stimulus, or rather food, which it affords the brain. Certainly no commonwealth in the world has evinced a higher sense of law and order, or more rapidly developed a social system which has no equal in the world. The Constitution of Indiana, for instance, the very center of the wheat zone, is beyond comparison the best in the Union, and produces the highest results in our civilization.

There is a Southern wheat belt, which includes Australia and South America, where a civilization equal to that of the central North of the United States is growing up.

But the full value of wheat as a civilizer will never be fully realized until wheat-meal takes the place of boltek flour, and the people learn to make bread without yeast or risings. Good bread is emphatically the "staff of life," but the commercial article is the way to dyspepsia and premature death.—*Science of Health.*

A Figurative Story.

A man from Illinois went over to Fort Madison the other day with sweet potatoes to sell. His early education had been defective in arithmetic, for he offered to sell his entire wagon load at sixty cents per half bushel, or $2 per bushel. Baskets and sacks were begged or borrowed, and every one was buying potatoes at sixty cents per half bushel. The man did not see it until the last half bushel was sold. He persisted in selling at sixty cents per half bushel, thinking doubtless that there were four half bushels in a bushel. Another said he would take three half bushels. A third took two half bushels. Before the man commenced the retail business, a grocer bought two bushels for his own use at $2 a bushel. He offered $1.90 a bushel for the whole load, in order to sell again, but was refused. When the man saw his blunder, he held up both hands and exclaimed, "Oh! thunder!"

Taking Precautions.

A French Prefect recently wrote to one of the Mayors of his department advising him, as the cholera had broken out in his district, to take all the necessary precautions. After some time the Mayor wrote to say that he had taken all the proper steps, and, upon the Prefect sending to see that they were effectual, he found that the only preparation the Mayor had made consisted in having a large number of graves dug in the churchyard.

Tree-Planting.

Few things are more gratifying than the interest in tree-planting which is now exhibited all over the country. The plans for reserving large areas of forest untouched by the ax, which have been initiated in this State, are supplemented by efforts to induce a general system of planting, by which the evils arising from a too lavish destruction of the forests may be permanently averted. In a paper by Prof. Hough, of Albany, on forest-culture, read before the Scientific Association recently, there are laid down several systematic plans for tree-planting and the development of forest-culture. It is proposed to offer premiums to counties, towns, and individuals, for the greatest number of trees successfully planted; to require railway companies to plant trees along their routes, and town corporations to plant them along highways. It would be well for the Legislature to appear in the matter so far as the reservation of forest-lands are concerned, and also, perhaps, in the proposed requirements of railways and town corporations, but the premiums proposed should come from a society organized for the purpose. The Legislature already disburses more money than it can manage to do honestly, and the fewer opportunities we afford it in this way the less occasion will there be for our censure. A society, moreover, would be enabled to act so favorably upon public opinion by persistently keeping the subject in the press, that in time premiums would be quite unnecessary. Tree-planting would come to be recognized as an urgent duty, and, what with many people is a more potent influence, a very decided pleasure. We may come to revive the custom of inviting every honored guest to plant a tree; or of planting a tree as commemorative of every interesting event or incident in our lives—at our marriage, for instance, and at the birth of each child. Once let tree-planting take possession of the national mind as a wise as well as a graceful act, and ere long thereafter we shall see it more in danger of excess than of neglect.—*Appletons' Journal.*

Struggle with a Devil-Fish—A Diver Nearly Crushed.

Mr. Charles B. Brainard, of Boston, in writing to the *Scientific American* about specimens of the devil-fish, relates this interesting incident:

The strength which these creatures possess is almost beyond comprehension, as is evidenced by what took place when my pet (!) was captured. He had seized hold of a submarine diver, at work in the wreck of a sunken steamer off the coast of Florida. The man was a powerful Irishman, who claimed to weigh 300 pounds. His size and build fully verified his statement, and, to use his own language, "the baste landed on top of my shoulders and pinned my arms tight. I felt my armor and myself being cracked into a jelly." It seems that he was just about being brought to the surface, else the monster would have killed him, for he was suffering so from the terrible embrace that he could move no part of himself. When dragged onto the raft from which he had descended, and finally released, he had fainted. The men on the raft seized the fish by one of its wriggling arms and tried to pull it off, but could not break the power of a single one of the suckers. The fish was only removed by being dealt a heavy blow across the sack containing the stomach. This sack stood stiffly up above the eyes, while the eyes stood out like lobsters' eyes, and gleamed like fire. The monster is, all in all, one of the most frightful apparitions it could be the fate of man to meet. It fulfills in every particular the horrible features attributed to it in Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea." Notwithstanding the severity with which the able Frenchman has been criticised for "creating a nondescript with his weird imagination," the truth must be granted that his "nondescript" has an actual existence, and is evidenced by the specimens in Brighton and Hamburg, as well as my own.

Broadcloth an Enemy of Health.

Prof. Hamilton, in an able address on hygiene to the graduates af the Buffalo Medical College, denounces broadcloth as an enemy to exercise, and therefore to health.

"American gentlemen have adopted, as a national costume, broadcloth—a thin, tight fitting black suit of broadcloth. To foreigners we seem always to be in mourning; we travel in black. The priest, the lawyer, the doctor, the literary man, the mechanic, and even the day laborer, choose always the same black broadcloth—a style that never ought to have been adopted out of the drawing-room, or the pulpit, because it is a feeble and expensive fabric, because it is at the North no protection against the cold, nor is it any more suitable at the South. It is too thin to be warm in winter, and too black to be cool in summer; but especially do we object to it because the wearer is always soiling it by exposure. Young men will not play ball, pitch quoits, or wrestle or tumble or any other similar thing, lest their broadcloth should be offended. They will not go out into the storm because the broadcloth will lose its luster if rain falls upon it; they will not run because they have no confidence in the strength of their broadcloth; they dare not mount a horse or leap a fence, because broadcloth, as every one knows, is so faithless. So these young men and these older men, these mechanics, and all, learn to walk, talk, and think soberly and carefully; they seldom venture even to laugh to the full extent of their sides."

WATER-GAS.—An exhibition of the illuminating qualities of water-gas, so called, was recently made in the city of Chichester, England, in the presence of a number of scientific men, including engineers and managers of gas works. The process of manufacturing gas consists in conducting superheated steam into retorts, in which it is brought into contact with a mass of highly-heated coke and iron. The resulting gas is then passed successively through condensers, washers and purifiers, and finally through rectified petroleum spirit. The last-mentioned process converts it into an excellent illuminating agent.

THE exhibition of bridal presents at wedding receptions is no longer correct.

Straw-Beds.

Dr. Dio Lewis writes the New York *Times*: "Of the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day it is thought no less than five pounds leave his body through the skin. And of these five pounds a considerable percentage escapes during the night while he is in bed. The larger part of this is water, but in addition there is much effete and poisonous matter. This being in great part gaseous in form, penetrates every part of the bed—mattress, blankets, as well as sheets—soon become foul and need purification. The mattress needs this quite as much as the sheets. To allow the sheets to be used, without washing or changing, three or six months would be regarded as bad housekeeping; but I must insist if a thin sheet can absorb poisonous excretions of the body to make it unfit for use in a few days, a thick mattress, which can absorb and retain a thousand times as much poisonous secretions, needs to be purified as often, certainly, as once in three months. A sheet can be washed. A mattress can be renovated in this way. Indeed, there is no other way of cleaning a mattress but by steaming or picking it to pieces, and thus in fragments exposing it to the direct rays of the sun. As these processes are scarcely practcaible with any of the ordinary mattresses, I am decidedly of the opinion that the good old-fashioned straw bed, which can every three months be exchanged for fresh straw, and the tick washed, is the sweetest and healthiest of beds. If, in the winter season, the porousness of the straw bed makes it a little uncomfortable, spread over it a comforter or two of woolen blankets, which should be washed as often as every two weeks. With this arrangement, if you wash the bed covering as often as once in one or two weeks, you will have a delightful, healthy bed. Now, if you leave the bed to air, and not make it for the night before evening, you will have added greatly to the sweetness of your rest in consequence, and to the tone of your health. I heartily wish this good change could everywhere be introduced. Only those who have thus attended to this important matter can judge of its influence on the general health and spirits."

Two Fearful Coolie Tragedies.

[Lima (Peru) Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The plantation of San Pedro is one of the largest on the coast, and I have often ridden out on horseback to enjoy its hospitalities. A Chinaman waiter at the table committed some blunder, and was struck across the mouth by his master, so as to bring blood. This a Coolie never forgets. At night, armed with a common bread-knife, our Coolie penetrated to the inner bed-chamber, where slept the family, and murdered seven persons; cut the throats of the entire family; the master who had struck him, his master's wife, her aged mother, and four defenseless little children! In the morning they were found weltering in their blood, and the public indignation reached almost as great a height in Lima and Callao as when the infuriated Cholo populace stabbed the murderer of Balta, their late President, and in cups, and hands hollowed out, drank his blood. Nothing would quiet the fury of the people, and the Coolie was taken to a public plaza (or square), tied to an iron post with iron chains, saturated with oil, and burned alive at his iron pillar. This was done in open day, in full view of the entire populace not only, but before as many of the Coolies of the adjoining sugar-estate as could be driven or induced to attend. The same day, at an adjoining olive plantation, the major-domo (or steward) was murdered by a Coolie by having his throat cut at a beating he had ordered given to the Coolie, his servant. This Coolie was also taken, saturated with turpentine, and burned alive, fastened to an iron stake; and, at the time of the steamer's leaving, the whole Coolie tribe are up in almost open rebellion.

Trojan Rocking-Horses.

To the vandal declaration which one often hears in these days, and which asserts that there is no practical utility in the study of the ancient classics, a singular and complete refutation has recently been made in France. The French police were struck this summer with the extraordinary number of wooden rocking-horses for children which were being imported into France. Now, in that country, however it may be in this, the policeman is a suspicious animal, having a provoking habit of being always around, of putting this and that together, and of thrusting his peaked official nose into other people's business. Seeing, therefore, this sudden invasion of France by vast herds of hobby-horses, and wondering at this extraordinary "demand of French babies for wooden equitation," he began to think what it could all mean. At this point, the policeman's well-known devotion and classical study served him in good stead. He remembered reading in his Homer, how Troy was ruined by one wooden horse; and he resolved that France should not suffer in a similar way from some hundreds of them. He captured one of the creatures, disemboweled it, and discovered that its body was full of fine foreign cigars—an ingenious, but short-lived device of the smugglers.

How He'd Find Out.

In a night school the other evening, in a village not twenty miles from Oxford, England, the teacher was trying to make his class understand the meaning of subtraction, and to illustrate his subject, said:

"Supposing a farmer had 400 sheep, and he sold fifty of them, by what process would he understand how many he had left? What would he do?"

A raw-boned lad of 14, with beaming face and outstretched arm, replied, as soon as he caught the teacher's eye:

"Ask the shuppard, sir."

CURIOUS.—Some animals—frogs for instance—may be frozen stiff, and still retain vitality. In that state respiration appears to be suspended, and may be placed with impunity in irrespirable gases. Dr. Richardson some years since recounted at a meeting of the British Association his experiments upon this subject, and in the course of his address stated that he had seen a kitten revive after severe freezing, and even immersion in ether.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Oct. 30, 1873.

John C. Heenan of pugilistic notoriety, died last Saturday morning, near Rawlins, Union Pacific railroad, while on his way to San Francisco, of consumption. The body was brought to Ogden, and a casket sent from that city for conveyance to New York.

* * *

The Indianapolis Exposition in short $88,000. Suits are being brought against the subscribers to the guarantee fund, and the town is generally by the ears. The trouble is that Indianapolis has been swelling like the fabled frog. Her great metropolitan dailies have pushed her ahead of her capacity.

* * *

Jay Cooke contributed $5,000 to the Republican election fund last year on the plea that Grant's election was neccessary for the financial prosperity of the country. The corruption fund was made large enough to elect Grant but the finances of the country have not prospered very lively, and it is very sad to think that poor Jay Cooke came tumbling down at the very first shot.

* * *

We have heard but very little from Senator Morton since he went to Ohio and told his friends all about the remarkable prosperity of the country under a Republican Administration and predicted the overwhelming defeat of the Democrats at the October election It would be pleasant to hear something further from Mr. Morton about the financial prosperity and the election in Ohio.

* * *

The fact that the Temperance party has polled as many, if not more, votes in Ohio than the people's, shows the advantage of an organization having a great idea of a moral character as its basis. The people had nothing of that nature, and, of course, their movement was a humiliating failure from the start. The Liquor Prohibitionists are steadily increasing their numbers, and promise to be a considerable element in the future in Ohio politics.

* * *

A dispatch to the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, dated Bedford, Ind., Oct. 21, makes the startling announcement that about fifteen cases of genuind cholera have occurred on Allen's creek in Polk township, Monroe county, in the last weeks, nearly all of which have proved fatal. Five out of one family have been carried away. The neighborhood has always been considered healthy, and this sudden appearance of cholera causes much surprise and consternation.

* * *

A dirpatch from Philadelphia says that the Campaign Committee of the Reform Association have energetically denounced the frauds on election resolved to start a daily paper to further their purposes. Gen. William M. Riley, Democrat, expresses great indignation at the late election. He declares that it is impossible to ascertain the truth of any contest there so long as the ring have the entire control of election books, ballot-boxes, etc. but hopes for a better state of things when the new Register law comes into opperation.

* * *

We are afraid that heresy is springing up in places whence it was little expected. George William Curtis no longer regards Grant as a genuine, sincere apostle of civil service reform, and the *Atlantic Monthly* has for a long time manifested symtoms of dissatisfaction with its Administration In the November number it has the hardihood to say that "it is perfectly well known from one end of the United States to the other that the Administration interferes in every important State election." The crew have surely mutinied.

* * *

Whether the late elections may safely be considered an expression of a full confidence in the Democratic party may be a debateable question, but there can be no doubt that they have developed a very decided lack of confidence in the Republican party. Call the opposition what you may, Democratic, Anti Monopolist or Peoples' party, all the elements are opposed to the Administration or Republican party, and when this opposition is combined, as it should be at an early day, and we believe it inevitably will be, there is scarcely a State in the Union where it will be in a minority. It is entirely safe to say that a very large majority of this country are strongly opposed to the party in power.

We are informed that Mr. Comptroller Knox will favor an increase of $25,000,000 National bank currency. Why is this? Why not issue the $45,000,000 the Government is authorized to issue in greenbacks? The latter would cost the people nothing. The National bank currency would cost at the rate of 6 per cent., as it would have to hold bonds to that amount. That probably explains the matter. The bank interests, monetarily; have influence through Congress.

* * *

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* gives the decision of the Supreme Court on the Baxter Bill in full. The Supreme Court declares the law constitutional and in force and operation in all parts of the State. The *Sentinel* says the opinion was written by Judge Downy, and concurred in by the entire Bench as sound law. soundly defined and as accurately stated. Judge Pettit himself, one of the ablest lawyers in the country, dwelling with emphasis on the thoroughness and correctness of the design.

* * *

The defense in the Stokes trial are making some strong points in extenuation of the Murder. Witnesses swear point blank to hearing Fisk threaten Stoke's life in the plainest and most unambiguous terms. If this testimony is worth anything, Stokes will most certainly get off scot free. It is a lamentable feature of the great criminal trials of this country that delays are introduced which take the edge off public feeling, and then such evidence is manufactured as, in nine cases out of ten, will form a valid excuse for the commission of the crime.

* * *

Thrae is not much of interest in the Stokes trial. It is evident that Fisk fully intended to shoot Stokes on sight. The latter was in a state of the most abject terror and at last out of sheer self preservation he shot his tormentor. It was also abundantly proven, to the satisfaction of the defense, that Stokes was insane at the time of Fisk's murder. Insanity is hereditary in the family and any strong mental excitement makes Stokes as mad as a March hare. Lastly and most conclusively, Stokes did not kill Fisk at all The surgeons did that in probing for the ball, and by the use of narcoties. This conclusion is based on the testimony of a medical gentleman who ought to know whereof he affirms.

* * *

The following intelligence was published yesterday in the *New York Times:*

"The executive Mansion has been altered in some of its interior arrangements, giving more room and light. The improvement is especially noticeable upon the occasion of receptions, as giving more space than formerly and permitting the hall and conservatories to be thrown open in one continuous view. While making a change of stairway it was discovered that the main beam supporting the floor of the hall above was badly cracked and unsafe. It was replaced with an iron girder. Before this change was made a portion of the ceiling fell from the wall near the beam. Carpets of different styles have been purchased and put down in the several rooms as needed, and new furniture purchased and placed in the house where required. The ceilings that required it were kalsomined, and some of the walls painted The carpets, curtains, &c., were all taken down during the summer, properly beaten, cared for and stored, and replaced early in the fall. The entire exterior of the mansion was cleaned, and all cobwebs and other dirt removed. Such places as were stained from the drippings of water or the action of the weather were covered with a light coat of white paint, so that the exterior might present a uniform appearance The heating apparatus, gas and water pipes have been promptly repaired."

We commend this to the attention of the thousands of honest men and women who are accustomed to earn their bread by daily toil and are now deprived of their usual occupations by reason of the hard times. It certainly a hard time for them; but no inconvenience is felt by the President with his doubled salary and his $127,000 a year of pay and perquisites, with his new furniture and new carpets of different styles.

All these things are paid for out of the people's money.

* * *

Make money fast and honorably, $12,50 a day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, to sell the best, strongest, most useful, and rapid selling Sewing Machine ever used. It is only $5. Sent free by express. Address Jerome B. Hudson & Co, Cor. Greenwich & Cortlandt Sts. N. Y.

Teacher's Institute.

The DeKalb county Teachers' Institute, will be held in Auburn, commencing on Monday, November 10th, 1873, and continuing in session five days. Accommodations will be provided for all who come.

Let us have the largest attendance ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. No teacher can afford to be absent from the county Institute.

James A. Barnes,
County Superintendent.

ESTRAY CATTLE.

From the farm of the subscriber, 3 miles east of Auburn on the Newville road, several months ago five head of yearling cattle, two heifers and three steers, heifers light red and two of the steers, the other steer brown with white in its face.

Any person giving information relative to where the above cattle are, will be liberally rewarded by leaving word at this office or the post office.

Wm. Clark.

Legal Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } Sct:
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term, 1873.

Michael McLaughlin
versus
Alfred Hall.
Administrator of Estate of John Hall
Alfred Hall
Lanson Hall
Francina Irwin
William Irwin
Louisa Barr
Rodolph Barr
Matilda Boots — Complaint No. 94.
John Boots
Mariah Holman
Thomas Holman
Mary Hall
Simon Hall
James Hall and
David Hall.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, Francina Erwin, William Erwin, Mary Hall and Lanson Hall are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendants unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

SEAL. Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of October, 1873.

J. R. LANNING.
Clerk.

The Great Clothing EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices.
Go to

M. E. WOODWARD,

Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.

A Beautiful Stock

Surpassing in extent and attraction former stocks. Special notice is invited to my new line of
HATS & CAPS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
of all descriptions, both in price and quality.

TASTELESS MEDICINE.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists in this city. Send for circular to 35 Wooster St., New York.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON.
Auburn Ind,
Oct. 17th. 1873.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, }

Notice is hereby given, that James W. Case, Administrator debonis non of Estate of Joseph Penny deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.
J. R. LANNING,
Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANN, } Sct.
DeKalb County. }

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term, 1873, Bernard Trentman, August Trentman, versus Jacob M. Shutt, Complaint No. 57.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan their Attorneys, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob M. Shutt is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit, to be holden on the Second Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

SEAL. Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day of Oct. 1873.

J. R. LANNING,
Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court in a case wherein Jacob B. Casebeer is plaintiff and George W. Gordon & Mary C. Gordon and Stephen B. Ward are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and four dollars and sixty four cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 15th day of November, 1873,

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. A., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of DeKalk County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing at the north-east corner of lot number one hundred and forty-two, (142) running thence south sixty-six (66) feet, thence west sixty-six (66) feet, thence east sixty-six (66) feet, thence north sixty-six feet, (66) to the place of beginning, all in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb Co. Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff D. C.
Auburn, Indiana, Oct. 20th, A. D. 1873.
J. W. RICKEL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
$8.50

New Boot & Shoe Store!

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Custom Work, a Specialty.

E. VORDERMARK & SONS,

Odd Fellows Building,

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

We are now prepared to sell our stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

At prices that defy competition. We buy direct from manufacturers for cash, thereby saving jobber's profits, and

Sell Strictly for Cash,

and can thus afford to give you bargains. Remember the place,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT WAYNE Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION!

The great demand for sugars duriug the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.
Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c.

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the situption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best 1.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60,80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Oolong 30. 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 60, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 85c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medicel use 3.00 Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS. Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c Soft Shell almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Tw [illegible] c, Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25. 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOLASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon 81, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4.50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c, Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

Fall Trade! 1873.

Root & Company.

Popular Dry Goods House,

THE NEW YORK STORE
90 Columbia-st.

For the convenience of many of our customers who buy Fall Goods early in the season; we are opening daily
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS
in every department at very low prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description
Also a full line our celebrated "Horse Shoe"
BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS AND
BRILLIANTINES.
which we guarantee in weight, color and durability to be superior to any brand retailed in this county.

N—E—W

Fall Dress Goods,

NEW CLOKS, and SHAWLS,
NEW FALL PRINTS.
Also our usual large and attractive stock of DOMESTIC
COTTON
GOODS

HOUSE KEEPING DINESS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES,
JEANS & FLANNELS
—AT—

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

Pianos AND ORGANS

WATCHES and JEWELRY!

Silver and Plated Ware,
Spectacles and gold pens,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Solid Gold, Enameled & plated
JEWELRY
Fancy Toilet Sets.,
Opera guard & vest chains,
—AT—

ABRIGHT and SHEPHERD'S!

Also a full line of toys for

THE HOLIDAYS!

CLOCKS

Of every style, Violin, Guitar & Base Viol Strings,

Piano, Organ,

and all kinds of

Instruction Books!

Watches & Clocks,

Abright & Shepherd

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

in v'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Prayer meeting to-night.

Another snow on last Tuesday.

Mr. Humes is getting well, slowly.

Fix up your sleighs and bob-sleds.

Sparking at the gate is postponed.

Thanksgiving day is close at hand.

Dance at Rainiers Hall next Wednesday.

The Spoke factory starts up next Monday.

Turkeys and chickens are in good demand.

A long spell of good weather would be appreciated.

The gravel train on the Eel River road is buisy hauling gravel.

Our citizens have contributed $25 to suffering Memphis.

Owing to the weather, the work on the Cool building progresses slowly.

The weather has been very disagreable for the past three or four days.

If you want a nice suit of fine clothes made to order go to S. Lauferty.

Geo. H. K. Moss and R. V. Hoffman have joined fortunes in the legal business at Butler.

No gentleman, except members will be admitted to the Dance Club, unless accompanied by ladies.

Mrs. F. Raut had her hand accidently caught in a cider mill last week, cutting several fingers severely.

P. B. Brogan, Esq., representing the firm of Mansfield & Highee, of Memphis, Tenn., gave us a call yesterday.

Miss Mollie Trubey, of Carey, O., and Miss Mary Klinker, of Colen, Mich., were the guests of Mrs. A. J. Smith, of this place, last week.

According to an exchange, a prosperous merchant has for his motto: "Early to bed and early to rise, never get tight, and advertise."

Mr. E. Shaner, of South Whitley, has been appointed agent at the new Eel River depot here, and is fixing up for the running of regular trains.

Moore's Station is the name of the new town on the Eel River road between here and Butler. Drop the word station and make it Mooresville.

We have had some fine winter weather for several days past. It comes a little to soon for many of our farmers who have their corn and potatoe crop yet to take care of.

Tom Mays, of the Auburn "*Courier*" is bantering the Waterloo sports for a trial of speed with a "white-legged" horse he has taken on subscription.—*Angola Republican.*

Mays permitting, a depot building will be erected at the junction below Auburn. —*Press.*

Our consent is given. But not a Union depot, old sweetheart.

Scribner's Monthly for November, is at hand. It is the beginning of a new volume, and contains articles from the pen of our best writers. For sale at the Post Office.

Phil. Morell is doing a good business in the boot and shoe line, at Waterloo, and the new store is becoming very popular, notwithstanding it is a wooden building.

Now I inform the public that I have engaged Mr. H. Hartendorff, the best cutter in the State, and if I make you a garment I guarantee perfect satisfaction.

S. LAUFERTY.

The members of the I. O. O. F., and the Band, speak in high terms of the reception they received at Auburn on the dedication of the Odd Fellows Hall.—*Angola Republican.*

Work on the Baltimore and Ohio road has stopped in this county. Contractors could not do much on account of the weather, and this with the present financial panic, were no doubt the causes for this step upon the part of the company.

Miss Linda Foster, formerly editress of the Fostoria *Review*, is to get married to a Hoosier preacher in a few weeks. The ceremony will take place in the Presbyterian church of Findlay. Lin. is a good girl, and we wish her joy.—*Tiffin Courier.*

Wonder who?

There was a special feature introduced at the Club hop the last evening. Lord Mansfield was there in all his pristine vigor. He was the pet of the ladies, and put on that easy grace and gallantry only to be appreciated when seen in the master production of "Michigan."

"Say, Mr. Schlapwinkle, did you hear von der news?" "Nein, nein." "Vell, I vill tells you. I shust comes von der town, and I tells you, S. Lauferty did buy der piggest stock of ready-made clothing dis dime in New York ever brought to Auburn; and I tells you agin, dat he versell dem so sheap dat I could not go away mitout buying die piggest bundle I ever bought."

J. L. Berry, formerly of Waterloo, has taken charge of the hotel at Sedan. This house has not flourished very well under other hands lately, but we have hopes now of its being made a popular place of entertainment. A social dance will be given at this house Friday evening, Nov. 7th, 1873.

The handsomest and most convenient window blinds we have yet seen are those in the Odd Fellows new hall, furnished by Davenport & Co. They are attached to a spring cylinder, and by catching the blind below you can raise or lower it at will. All pronounce it the best arrangement yet introduced. For sale by the above firm.

The loanable funds of the Building, Loan and Savings Association in Columbia City continue to command large premiums. There are four of these Associations—three in Columbia City and one in Springfield—in the county, with an aggregate subscribed capital of over $300,000. How is that for business.—*Post.*

We have but one in this county, at this place, which is in a prosperous condition. We wonder why there are not more of them.

We take the following from an exchange, relative to Prof. Palmer, who made an ascension at this place a year ago:

Prof. Palmer made a second grand balloon ascension from the Pulaski County Fair Grounds, at Winamac, on Saturday. All went well, says the telegraph, until the balloon was near the ground, when it again started to rise. The ropes became entangled in a tree top, and the Professor coming in contact with a limb, being very badly injured. No bones were broken, and it is hoped he will recover.

Insulted.

The last Fort Wayne *Journal* says:

Tom Maye, Esq., of that lively paper, the Auburn *Courier*, called at our office on Monday last. He came to the city to see the circus "come in" but was more lucky than 'Squire Dubois. Tom did not have his pockets picked, for the reason there was nothing there to pick. He publishes a paper

Will our subscribers who are in arrears, sit idly by and see us slandered in this way? Must our poverty be made a reproach, simply because you have failed to pay us an honest debt. Look to it, fellow countrymen, that this foul slander is wiped from the record, by coming forward and paying what you must know is due for your county paper. We have waited patiently on a few for nearly three years, and yet they linger far in the rear. Show yourselves to be men, by paying us immediately, so that we can get a nickle or two together, and go down and rattle them in the very teeth of Tom Taylor, the author of the above calumniation. Shall a paltry town like Fort Wayne, trample upon our great and glorious DeKalb. Let delinquents rise up in the strength of their manhood, and—fork over.

Reasons for Buying Goods at Vordermark & Sons.

1st. You save forty per cent.

2d. Their goods are always new and fresh.

3d. Theirs is the only low price store in Auburn.

4th. Theirs is the only one-priced store in Auburn.

5th. Their straight-forward, uniform manner of dealing, gives everybody confidence in them.

6th. Being connected with the largest wholesale and retail house in the Northwest, they are able to give customers advantages in purchasing goods that no other merchants in town can offer.

"Peters' Musical Monthly," No. 75, for November, is to hand, and contains its usual amount of fine Songs, Choruses, and Instrumental Piano Music. This work is printed from full-size music plates, and gives every month several Songs, Duets, Choruses, and Piano Pieces, to the amount of at least $4; and yet all the Publisher asks is the modest sum of 30 cents per copy. Those fond of Music can save money by sending 30 cents for the November number. Address,

J. L. PETERS,
599 Broadway, New York.

If you subscribe for the Metropolitan at $200 a year, which is published Monthly by E. Butterick & Co., containing over 300 pages of reading matter with illustrations of all the new Patters. You will be entitled to a selection of pattern to the value of $1.00. Subscriptions received by Geo. DeWald & Co., dealers in dry goods, at No. 1 Columbia Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

GRAND AUCTION!

Closing Out Sale of a Fine Lot of New Carriages of the Latest Styles.

On Saturday, November 1st, at 1.30 p. m., I will offer for sale, at auction, the finest lot of carriages ever placed on exhibition in this city, consisting of three spring top phaetons, coal-box top buggies, piano-box buggies, carryalls, one patent jump-seat, open phaetons, two-seated open wagons and open buggies. These vehicles will be on exhibition at 193 Calhoun street during the week They are of the finest make, latest styles and most elaborate trimmings.

JOHN H. CLARKE,
Fort Wayne Ind.

THIEVING.

SEVERAL PARTIES ARRESTED

$500 in Goods Recovered.

For some time past complaints have been made by shippers along the line of the Eel River road as to the prompt delivery of certain articles of merchandise. They claimed that on opening boxes and packages, the contents had been tampered with, and were always short when compared to invoice. The managers of the road were always ready to make good the loss, and would send "traces" or inquiries over the other lines on which the goods were shipped, to find if possible where they came up missing, but they were generally returned without any clue to the missing goods. This thing ran on for some time, and the road was frequently called on to make good the losses sustained by those whose goods came over the line "short." A merchant at Manchester, missed some shirts and silk from a bill of goods shipped from New York, for which he demanded and received pay. Some little while after, a lady applied to him to make sale of a piece of silk, which she said her husband had bought at auction. The merchant thought he recognized the goods, but said nothing at the time, informing the officers of the company soon after, however, as to his suspicions. The lady was the wife of a fireman on the road by the name of Plunket, and Mr. C. J. Becktel, a conductor on the road having some experience as a detective, was detailed by the company to look up the job. He went to the house of Plunket and found enough to warrant his arrest. Plunket then disclosed the names of two others who were associated with him in the stealing.

Mr. Becktel came on to the junction and arrested the agent there named John Sponogle and the night watch Cyrus Chapman. They went to the boarding house of the former and found the following articles:

38 shirts 4 balmoral skirts 2 picture frames 17 yds. of flannel 1 hood 1 scarf 4 yds. silk 5 yds satin 1 corset ribbon 4 pairs drawers 2 undershirts 2 neckties 12 shirt fronts 1 table cloth 1 set of furs 1 fur collar 2 coats 2 pr pants 4 vest 1 lot chalk cranes slate pencils 39 pair hose of all kinds 19 pair gloves 12 ladies cuffs neckties and 4 collars 12 ladies linen and and six lace collars 3 handkerchiefs 23 tassles 1 lot cord 2 pr gaiters 1 pair calf. shoes 1 pr slippers shoes rubbers calf and and kip boots 5 hats 3 geographies 4 readers 3 arithmetics 1 grammar 1spelling book 3 bottles hair oil 1 lot matches tobacco and cigars 1 valise 6gloves 3 clay pipes.

Plunkets boarding house turned out the following:

6 shirts 11 pr pants 1 fur collar 1 pr gloves 2 pr drawers handkerchiefs neckties 6 pr hose 1 silk cap 1 vest 3 picture frames 1 bottle brandy 1 bottle hair oil 1 valise 1 trunk. This in addition to a large number of articles found at his home in Manchester will make the list larger than Sponogle.

Chapman's quarters showed up as follows:

10 shirts 2 pr drawers 1 valise 1 fur hat 2 silk handkerchiefs 2 ladies collars 2 satchels 1 box cigars box candies 1 box tobacco 9 gloves 2 pair pants 1 vest steel pens cord 2 pair shoes 1 pr boots 1 pr gaiters 4 pr ladies hose 2 linen handkerchiefs. This is all that has yet been found. Preliminary examination was held in each case as soon as they were arrested, Sponogle was held to answer at court in the sum of $1,000 Plunket and Chapman's $500 each. They are now boarding at the Hotel-De-Meese.

EYE DISEASES.—Who would be blind, led around by a dog, depending upon charity, hope less, helpless, useless, *blind?* Any one with disease of the eye or eyelids is liable to become such a pitiable object. If you suffer from such disease, do not neglect a sore eye, or a pain in the eye, or over it. Do not procrastinate, but go at once to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind. He has one of the largest practices in eyes in the country, if not in the world, and cures diseases of the eye if seen early. It is delay that causes blindness. Dr. Todd is always at his office in Fort Wayne, from 8 in the morning to 7 in the evening, Sundays excepted.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

From Johnson's Gallery.

See the Price List:

30 Card Gems,	$1.00.	Usual Price,	$3.00
15 " "	1.00	" "	2.00
7 " "	50	" "	1.00
4 card size gems,	75	" "	1.50
1 8x10 Gem	1.00	" "	2.00
1 large "	50	" "	1.00
12 Card Photo's from Retouched Neg's,			
" " "		" "	200
8x10 Retouched Photo's framed for			2.00

The above prices are reduced just one half, but in every instance we guarantee First Class Work. The above prices will certainly come in the reach of all. So let every body come in time to receive the benefit of the great reduction in prices.

J. G. Johnson has returned to his gallery, and with first class help, will be ready to wait on his patrons, in the shortest possible time good work can be made in.

A large stock of frames just received. Rooms over J. Johnson's Dry Goods Store south Railroad, Waterloo, Indiana. Prices to take effect, Oct. 20th, 1873.

N. B.—Old Pictures copied and enlarged to any required size, and finished on Oil or water colors.

Butler as it Was and Is.

We are indebted to Miss Mary Brundage of Butler, for the following interesting item in regard to our neighbor.

BUTLER, Oct, 24, 1873.

This town is situated at the junction of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern with the Eel River Railroad. Twenty-five years ago the place where this town is situated, was, comparatively speaking, a wilderness.

A log school house and a few dwelling houses rudely constructed comprised the town. Among the early settlers were Eugene Hubbell, Tomlinson Blaker and others. These settlers were enterprising, energetic and persevering, and had no thoughts of always remaining in obscurity. From its situation and local advantages, they conceived and carried out the plan of laying out a town, which they named Norristown, in honor of Mr. Norris. Though laboring under difficulties, they did not become discouraged. At first the progress of the town seemed slow, but fortune favored their efforts and the building of the Air Line Railroad bespoke for them future prosperity, and soon marked improvements began. The log school house which had answered the purpose of a house of instruction, and a house of worship, gave place to a more substantial frame.

The persevering attempts of the people began to attract the attention of people of enterprise from other parts of the country, and although many of the early settlers had died or moved away, others took their places and continued the work of building up and improving the town. Small stores had, and in one store might be found, all the varieties of articles which the wants of the people might demand; but this did not long continue; the people were not content to remain as they were and make no farther advancement workshops were built, old buildings were torn down and larger ones built in their stead. In the meantime the name of the town was changed to that of Butler, a name which it has since retained. From time to time other additions were made to the town as it increased in wealth and population, and now behold the result of all these efforts. To-day we have an incorporated town of about one thousand inhabitants. Two churches have been built, one brick, the other frame; one occupied by the Lutheran and Disciple denominations, the other by the Methodist, and presided over by able and eloquent ministers.

Two large hotels are situated on Broad street. Brick blocks have been built and others are being built; one large brick livery stable is nearly completed. A large brick structure has taken the place of the frame school house; the school consists of 250 pupils, and employs five teachers. The people of Butler take great pride in selecting the best teachers for the instruction of the youth, and in keeping up the good reputation of the school.

The Eel river railroad which has been so long in contemplation is at last nearly completed, and some of the best railroad buildings in the country are now being constructed. The most important of these are the round house, passenger house and the grain depot. We regret to say that Butler with the rest of the railroad towns, has its share of sinful indulgences, but we trust the people of Butler will be alive to their best interests and adopt such measures that will do away with these vices which tend to demoralize and trample up on the rights of good society. All things taken together, we think the enterprise, perseverance and interest which pervade both in town and surrounding country give promise of the town of Butler being one of the most important business places on the railroad, and perhaps in twenty five years from now, if any of us may be living; we will look back, as doubtless many of the early settlers now do, with pride upon the rapid progress and improvement of the town.

A young man from the country slapped a big copper cent under the nose of the stamp clerk at the Troy post-office, the other day, saying: "I guess I'll take one of them ere pastoral cards, mister!"

DIED.

PLUM.—At the residence of his son, Guy Plum, in Auburn, of Apoplexy, Mr. ALANSON PLUM, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Mr. Plum settled in this county in 1840, and has been a citizen of Auburn since 1847, and leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his sudden demise.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thousands have already gone, and thousand more are turning their eyes towards new homes the fertile West. To those going to Missourin Kansas, Colordo, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada. Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine day, coaches and Pulman Sleepers from St. Louis to points in the west, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi, and its connections with roads further west are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is so completed and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Tompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford. General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigrtaion Turning.

Cheep Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all climates soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churhet and law abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck. Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

DRY GOODS

LOOK OUT

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

er shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS,

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements— The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

GONE APART.

"She is dead!" they said to him; "come away;
Kiss her, and leave her; thy love is clay."

They smoothed her tresses of dark brown hair,
On her forehead of stone they laid it fair;

Over her eyes, which gazed too much,
They drew the lids with a gentle touch;

With a tender touch they closed up well
The sweet, thin lips, that had secrets to tell;

About her brows and beautiful face
They tied her veil and her marriage lace,

And drew on her white feet her white silk shoes,—
Which were the whitest no eye could choose,—

And over her bosom they crossed her hands:
"Come away," they said, "God understands."

And there was silence, and nothing there
But silence, and scents of eglantare,

And jasmine, and roses, and rosemary;
And they said, "As a lady should lie lies she;"

And they held their breath, as they left the room
With a shudder, to glance at its stillness and gloom.

But he who loved her too well to dread
The sweet, the stately, and the beautiful dead,

He lit his lamp, and took the key
And turned it—alone again, he and she

He and she; yet she would not speak,
Though he kissed in the old place the quiet cheek.

He and she; yet she would not smile,
Though he called her the name she loved erewhile.

He and she; still she did not move
To any one passionate whisper of love.

Then he said, "cold lips, and breast without breath,
Is there no voice, no language of death,

Dumb to the ear and still to the sense,
But to heart and to soul distinct, intense?

See, now, I will listen with soul, not ear;
What was the secret of dying, dear?

Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you ever could let life's flower [illegible]?

Or was it a greater marvel to feel
The perfect calm o'er the agony steal?

Was the miracle greater to find how deep
Beyond all dreams sank downward that sleep?

Did life roll back its record, dear,
And show, as they say it does, past things clear?

And was it the innermost heart of the bliss
To find out so what a wisdom love is?

O perfect dead! O dead most dear!
I hold the breath of my soul to hear;

I listen as deep as to horrible hell,
As high as to heaven, and you do not tell.

There must be pleasure in dying, sweet,
To make you so placid from head to feet.

I would tell *you*, darling, if I were dead,
And 'twere your hot tears upon my brow shed;

I would say, though the angel of death had laid
His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid;

You should not ask vainly, with streaming eyes,
Which of all death's was the chiefest surprise—

The very strangest and suddenest thing
Of all the surprises that dying must bring.

Ah, foolish world! O most kind dead!
Though he told me, who will believe it was said?

Who will believe what he heard her say
With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old way?

The utmost wonder is this: "I hear
And see you, and love you, and kiss you, dear;

And am your angel who was your bride;
And know that, though dead, I have never died."

AUNT ELLEN'S STORY.

"Do tell us, Aunt Ellen, why Ray Glyndon, though a Protestant, became a Sister of Charity," said I one day to my aunt, making the request for cousin Laura and myself.

"Well, girls," she replied, "having naught else to do just now, I will comply with your wish; and besides, it will be a good lesson for both of you." And without further preliminary remarks Aunt Ellen commenced her story,

"I was about your ages, girls, when that which I'm about to relate happened. Jennie Griswold, Ray's companion, was what is denominated a romp. People seemed to like her all the better for the manner in which she acted, for, withal, she was a truthful, open-hearted girl. She was the leader in all our girlish sports; and nothing that occurred in our set was considered complete unless Jennie was at the head of it. She seemed to infuse her own lively spirit into whatever undertaking she was concerned in.

"Ray Glyndon was the friend and confidante of Jennie. Their affection for each other, in its intensity, resembled love more than friendship. From Jennie and Ray's fertile brains originated most of the enterprises the girls of our community engaged in. One day the news came into the village where we resided that there were a number of gipsies encamped on its outskirts, and that among them there was a fortune-teller. The girls thought that jolly good news, for we were just dying to have our fortunes told. That very day Ray dropped upon a party of us girls who were discussing, prospectively, the fun we were going to have. It was soon settled that we should visit the gipsy encampment the following Thursday. It being Monday, we had nearly three days in which to bother our minds, thinking what the old witch was going to tell us about the past, present and future.

"The next day Ray informed us that Jennie had declined to become one of the party; that she had been quite melancholy for the last three days, which accounted for our not having seen her; much to our surprise, for she was usually with us; and that she had dreamed, on three successive nights, that she was going to die a sudden death. We were astonished. The very idea of Jennie's being sad and grave was something we could not well understand.

"Girls," said Ray, "come along and see if you can't persuade her to accompany us. I've talked to her till I was tired, but in vain; she won't join us. Now I want you all to see if you can prevail upon her."

"Well, we adjourned to Jennie's house, and after a deal of coaxing, she consented to become one of the party on the following Thursday. The appointed day came. The sun never shone on a merrier party of girls, with the sole exception of Jennie. We laughed, and our gaiety was free and hearty; but we could not succeed in bringing the shadow of a smile to Jennie's face.

"When we reached the gipsy encampment, an old, witch-like woman came forward and desired to know if we wished to consult her in regard to that which fate had in store for us. Having answered in the affirmative, she demanded her fees, which we accordingly paid, and she at once commenced her prognostications.

"Jennie waited till the last. The old crone told her she would prefer not to make any revelations to her, for she could tell her naught else but what would make her sad and despondent. Jennie did not reply, but made a gesture for her to proceed. Then the seeress continued, and informed her that but a short time ago she had been gay and frolicsome, but a sorrowful change had come o'er her spirits.

"'I will tell thee why this difference in such a short period. Thou hast dreamed that a violent death will soon be thy lot. 'Tis the truth! Such will be thy fate. Thy spirit will haunt some spot familiar to thee while on earth. More I cannot tell thee.'

"We turned our steps homeward, sad at heart, for the gipsy's prophecy, being Jennie's dream, almost word for word as she had related it, gave us the 'blues.'

"Nearly a week had elapsed since our visit to the gipsy, when, one night, at about twelve o'clock, the village was aroused to assist in the search for Jennie, who had mysteriously disappeared. She had gone in the early part of the day to visit a friend; when ten o'clock in the evening came and she had not returned home, her parents became alarmed. They sent to her friend's house, and answer was returned that she had left before sundown. Inquiries were made, but none had seen Jennie, excepting the friend she visited, since morning. Then, as I said before, all the men turned out to aid in the search for the lost one. All engaged in it with the greatest possible zeal, for Jennie was generally esteemed, as were her parents also, for whom the largest sympathy was felt. They searched the whole night; but when daylight came success had not rewarded their efforts. There remained one more place in which to search for her, and that was in the stream which wound its way along the environs of the village—there, at least, they might find her dead body. They had not sought Bery long before they found her hat, wet and shrunken, lying on the river bank; while, a short distance off, one of the planks which composed part of the frail bridge that spanned the river appeared as if it had suddenly given away, and hung down to the surface of the stream. The natural conclusion was that while Jennie was crossing the river the treacherous plank had given away and precipitated her into the water; for there had been a great deal of complaint for some time that the bridge was in a bad condition. They accordingly dragged the river, but without finding the body. For a fortnight her mysterious fate formed the ceaseless topic of conversation, and the gipsy's prophecy had become a horrible reality!

"During a few days of the period just mentioned, startling reports had reached the village, daily, that Jennie's ghost, spirit, or whatever you will choose to call it, had been seen haunting an old ruin, which was situated about a mile from the village. A party was formed, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, to investigate the truth of the story, and one bright, moonlight night we started for the ruin, which was an old stone building that had not been occupied for a quarter of a century, and was almost overgrown with ivy. And this place had been one of Jennie's frequent resorts. Many a time had her gay laughter awakened the echoes therein.

"The building was three stories in height. From the topmost window, the lower part of which was on a level with the floor, there protruded a slab of stone large enough for a person to stand upon. A man of average height could stand within the sashless window. With the luminous silvery rays of the moon shining upon it, the old building was a beautiful sight to behold, and one which I shall never forget. We all crowded together, hushed and awe-stricken, waiting for the phantom, if such there was, to appear. Ray Glyndon stood directly in front of us, facing the ruin. But a short time had elapsed before we beheld, gliding to the window I have mentioned so particularly, a figure robed in white.

"'Tis she, 'tis Jennie!' we all murmured simultaneously.

"The specter stood, distinctly outlined, within the window. We were certain we looked upon a being of another world. She stood there for about three minutes, when she moved forward upon the slab of stone I have described. Suddenly we saw Ray make a motion with her hands to the apparition, and heard her cry out:

"'For God's sake, Jennie, go off that stone.'

"Were we dreaming? Had we heard Ray address a phantom as if it were a human being? We had not recovered from our surprise before we beheld the slab of stone cleave the air, together with the ghost, which, judging from the velocity with which it descended, was composed of a more weighty substance than we had supposed. Ray, as she saw the stone glide into the air, with a heart-rending shriek sank to the ground. For a moment we did not move. Our blood was cold, and our limbs felt as if they were frozen to the earth. I don't know whose voice it was that aroused us from this benumbed state; but whoever spoke broke that horrible spell that was upon us, and with one accord we rushed forward and found a living, breathing human being almost crushed to death. 'Twas no spirit, but Jennie Griswold who lay at our feet, a poor, bleeding mass of humanity.

"The young men made a litter of branches of trees, to which we girls added our wrappings, and on which they tenderly carried her home. Ray seemed to be suddenly bereft of her senses. She sobbed wildly during our return, talked incoherently—raved, rather—and not one lucid word or expression would she vouchsafe in reply to our inquiries. We soon arrived at her parents' house with our unconscious burden. Our story was soon told to the bewildered, already long sorrow-stricken parents, and created a sad surprise. A physician was immediately sent for, and on his coming, after an examination, pronounced her injuries fatal. When Ray heard his decision her mind became tranquil, and she exerted herself to the utmost in attending on Jennie. She sat by her friend's bed till she died; and then they had to drag Ray away from the body.

"Before she breathed her last, Jennie explained the cause of her singular death. Ray and she had heard of the arrival of the gypsies before anybody else in the village, some how or other, and this suggested 'a good practical joke.' They at once went to the old fortune-teller, and prompted her to predict Jennie's tragic fate, which, as the sequel showed, she accordingly did, for which they paid her handsomely. The day of her disappearance she had placed her hat on the river's bank, and had also pushed the plank into the water. Ample provisions, and her white clothes, had been put in the ruins long beforehand. That night when the accident befell her, she had intended to return home with us—as per prior arrangement with Ray—in a far different condition to what she really did. She begged all to forgive her and Ray for the cruel joke, and then peacefully died. Ray Glyndon devoted her life thereafter to God and charity, as the best atonement for her sin, for such she considered it; and, although educated a Protestant, she joined a Catholic association, taking the name of Sister Marie.

"Girls, my story is finished, and the lesson I hope it will teach you is this: Never indulge in practical jokes, for you have heard the fearful ending of Jennie Griswold; so once more I say, let it be a life-long lesson for you both."

Railway Accidents in England and America.

The recklessness of Ameircan railway officials was once proverbial, if it not now; but English railroads are bearing off the palm in the number of accidents and in the number of lives destroyed. The list of casualties by rail in that country recently has been frightful, and the people of England have become alarmed to such an extent that a perfect panic exists among railway travelers, and threatens to bankrupt the railroad companies. As many as eight accidents in one day were recently announced by a cable dispatch, and scarcely a day passes that one or more does not occur. A Parliamentary return issued to the British Board of Trade gives the statistics of railway disasters for 1872 in the United Kingdom. The return is the first which has been prepared for an entire period of twelve months under the regulation of railways act, 1871. The total number of persons killed during the year, according to this return, was 1,145, and 3,038 were injured. The total number of passengers killed was 127—24 from causes beyond their own control, and 103 from their own misconduct or want of caution. The total number of passengers injured was 1,462, of whom 1,247 received their injuries from causes beyond their own control, and 215 from their own misconduct or want of caution. The number of railway servants returned as killed under the former head is 64, and under the latter 568; the injured in these two classes are 376 and 1,019 respectively. Seventy persons were killed and 53 injured while passing over railways at level crossings. Under the head of trespassers and suicides, 258 are reported as killed and 107 injured; and miscellaneous, not included in any of the preceding classes, 386 killed and 181 injured. A list is also given of the number of accidents unattended with loss of life or personal injury. It extends over thirty-two pages of the blue-book, but no summary is appended. It appears from one of the tables in the book that the total number of passengers killed on railways from causes beyond their own control from 1862 to 1872 was 271. In an introductory note it was stated that these returns are made by the companies themselves, and the great discrepancies between the number of accidents returned by the various companeis leads to a doubt whether they all make the return with equal care and completeness.

The *Railroad Gazette* publishes a tabulated exhibited of accidents in this country for the year beginning with September 1, 1872, and ending August 31, 1873. For the twelve months the following table presents the figures:

	Accidents.	*Killed.*	*Injured.*
September, 1872	71	24	104
October	90	29	102
November	103	37	114
December	112	42	133
January, 1873	178	40	199
February	133	25	126
March	112	18	92
April	101	23	88
May	79	10	113
June	90	12	104
July	90	18	80
August	150	63	155
Totals	1,309	341	1,410

The Panic and Americans Abroad.

The London correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writes as follows:

The Yankee speculators, who have mines, railways, and concessions of other kinds for sale, are quietly folding their tents and stealing away. They know very well that in this market there is no hope for any American enterprise that requires money advances for the next six months. The aggregation of "generals," "colonels," and "commodores" is now devoted to hand shaking. With the light-heartedness characteristic of the country, they do not by any means despair of the whole "steamboat" some time or other, notwithstanding their inability to secure the "gang plank" at present. Many of these Mark Tapleys will go home in the steeage, or work their passage, if need be, rather than confess to poverty.

Letters of credit are looked at askance by everybody. England and the Continent are full of Americans who are really needy. A great many deposited their all in New York before they started on their tours, and they find themselves penniless now. Most of them, however, can get all the money they want by becoming personally liable where they draw. The local banks are helping to that extent, but they will not recognize nor listen to old letters of credit. Meantime sharpers are plying their trade. Self-styled Americans, who never saw the United States, except on a map, are telling doleful tales to kind hearted clergymen and widows all over England, and pocketing a "tidy income," of course.

Rousing the Sleepers.

On the 17th of April, 1725, John Rudge bequeathed twenty shillings a year to the parish of Trysell, Shropshire, to fee a poor man to go about the church and keep the people awake. Less liberal, Richard Dovey, of Farmcote, gave eight shillings to another parish for the same purpose; while in Cheshire the church warden performed this duty. As late as thirty years ago, a wand, forked at one end, so as to catch the nape of the neck, was employed; but, more gallantly, in another place, a fox's brush was at one end for the ladies, while the hard end was applied to the men.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

It is the female mosquito that bites.

San Francisco had 12,810 arrests last year.

The cattle driven from Texas this year is likely to be about 500,000 head.

M. Thiers is catcher for an Evanston, Ill., base-ball club.

No one ever sees a drunken person in the streets of Paris.

Chicago has abolished corporal punishment in her schools.

James C. Veal, of Daviess county, Ind., has sold 100,000 watermelons this season.

In Iowa the price of a marriage license has been reduced to a quarter of a dollar.

Pope Pius IX. receives on an average one hundred letters per day, and nearly all contain "religious remittances."

In England a society has been formed for the purpose of demonstrating to mankind that the world is perfectly flat.

The London market for ice is now altogether supplied from Norway. The amount varies from 30,000 to 50,000 tons.

Forty years ago, there were twenty-three miles of railroad in the United States, and now there are about 53,000 miles.

A gentleman who was once betrothed to Susan B. Anthony resides at Dubuque, and has an air of hopeless melancholy.

The valuation of Milwaukee has increased $2,000,000 during the past year, while the increase of business done was $12,000,000.

The porters of European railways complain bitterly of the size and weight of American trunks. No one there ever thinks of lugging about such portable safes.

It is now definitely settled that the telegraph wires in Germany are no longer to be affixed to poles in the open air, but are to be buried in underground tubes.

A California paper tells about a boy climbing a tomato-vine to get away from a mad dog. Tomato vines obtain an enormous size in California, and so do lies.

The Paris *Figaro* informed its readers the other day that Marshall Jewell, our new Minister to Versailles, is a "Marshal in the army of the United States!"

The Icelanders are beginning to emigrate quite extensively to the United States. They are said to resemble the Scotch in appearance, and are a bright, clean and healthy-looking class of people.

There are very few whisky bloats among the Wisconsin newspaper men—not to exceed a dozen; and there are 100 or more who believe in and practice total abstinence.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

The costly Devastation, the *piece de resistance* of the English navy, has experienced at last the long-wished for trial of her sea-going qualities. In clearing Eastern Bay, on the west coast of Iceland, she encountered very heavy seas, and her buoyancy elicited universal admiration.

A Submarine Railway.

The Minister of Public Works at Versailles, M. Desseilligny, has addressed a circular to the French prefects regarding the proposal of constructing a submarine railway between England and France. He states that a scheme has been submitted to the two governments by an Anglo-French Company to build a tunnel under the channel of about 34,000 meters long, connected with the railways on each shore by underground lines of about ten kilometers in length, the company asking no pecuniary assistance or guarantee, except the perpetuity of the exclusive right to work the railway and freedom from competition. The English Government replied that it saw no objection to the proposal, except so far as regarded the monopoly, to which it could in no case give its assent. Before any building arrangements were made, the principle of the project should be submitted to public examination. With this view, instructions have been issued to the Prefect of the Pas-de-Calais to open an inquiry, and at the same time the Minister thinks it desirable that a work of this international importance should be placed before the Chamber of Commerce, and he requests the prefects of the different departments to invite the chambers within their jurisdiction to favor him with their views on the project.

Christian-Unity Letter from Bishop Cummins.

A New York dispatch of the 14th inst. says:

The fact that on last Sunday the Dean of Canterbury, England, and Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, in attendance here at the Evangelical Alliance, joined in the communion services in Presbyterian churches, contrary to the spirit and custom of the Episcopalians, and, as the High-Churchmen allege, in violation of the ecclesiastical order of the Church, has given rise to a spirited controversy among the Episcopalians. The act of the English Dean and the Kentucky Bishop having been publicly animadverted upon, Bishop Cummins has a written a letter vindicating his course and that of the Dean of Canterbury in the matter of their communion in Presbyterian churches. He says: "I deny, most emphatically, that the Dean of Canterbury or myself has violated an ecclesiastical order of the Church of England or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, or has been guilty of any open hostility to the discipline. There is nothing in the ecclesiastical order or discipline of the Church of England or of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country forbidding such an act of inter-communion among Christian people who are in one faith and love, and one in Christ, their great Head. As far as I know, the liberal Episcopalians of New York rejoice in the action of the Dean of Canterbury, and thank God for it. When the Episcopal Church of England and the United States has been able to clear herself (which may God in His infinite mercy soon grant) of the deadly evil of ritualism, whose last development is the revival of the confessional—then, and not till then, may she become a 'haven of rest' to maimed souls, who would rejoice to see her united in one common bond of organic unity to all Protestant Christendom."

Wonderful Fertility of Peruvian Soil.

[Lima Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

In speaking of the wonderful fertility of the soil in Peru, I have never spoken of a little plant, or leaf, they have here, which I never met with in any other place or country. I do not know the botanical name, and I hope that some botanist or savant can give me the name and species. The natives take a simple pale-green leaf, something like a fern, and pin it to the wall with a common pin stuck through it—just pin it on to the plain adobe wall. Sometimes they fasten it up with a tack. The leaf itself is not so large as a geranium-leaf. Incredible as it may seem, from this leaf will spread out tiny tendrils and shoots, and delicate leaves will form, and will spread, and run, and cover the whole wall. I had one in my own side-yard, or corral, that covered the entire side of the wall, and it grew from one small leaf pinned on to the adobe to hold it in place. It becomes a thrifty running vine. I would not believe it possible but that I have seen it repeatedly and successfully tried. In the poorer houses, the natives plant a common comota (or sweet potato) in part of a glass of water, changing the water weekly, and leaving at least half the potato above the water. This glass is then placed in a corner of the room, behind a table-leg or a chair, on the floor, and near the wall. In a fortnight a beautifully green vine shoots from the top of the potato, and runs at will all over the wall, curling its long green tendrils around picture-frames, over curtain-cornices, anywhere you may choose to train it, and often covering and embowering a whole window—for the windows need never be closed for storm or rain. Yet I have repeatedly sent the same kind of potato to my friends in New York and at the West, and, in spite of all my directions and their attentions, the vine would never grow and the plant never flourish. I presume it requires other soil and temperature. I presume it requires other soil and temperature. But this is the country for flowers. Flowers bloom here perpetually, and in great abundance.

Judging by Appearance.

A good story is told by a Yankee editor, in illustration of the folly of judging from appearances. A person dressed in a suit of homespun clothes stepped into a house in Boston, on some business, where several ladies were assembled in an inner room. One of the company remarked in a low tone that a countryman was in waiting, and agreed to have some fun. The following dialogue ensued:

"You're from the country, I suppose?"

"Yes, I'm from the country."

"Well, sir, what do you think of the city?"

"It's got a tarnal sight of houses in it."

"I expect there's a great many ladies where you come from?"

"Oh, yes, a woundy sight; jist for all the world like them," pointing to the ladies.

"And you are quite a beau among them, no doubt."

"Yes, I beaus 'em to meetin' and about."

"Maybe the gentleman will take a glass of wine," said one of the company.

"I thankee; don't care if I do."

"But you must drink a toast."

"I eats toast what aunt Debby makes, but as to drinkin', I never seed the like."

What was the surprise of the company to hear the stranger speak as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to wish you health and happiness, with every other blessing the earth can afford, and I advise you to bear in mind that we are often deceived by appearances. You mistook me by my dress for a country booby; I, from the same cause, thought these men were gentlemen. The deception was mutual. I wish you good evening."

Items for Housekeepers.

Alum or vinegar is good to set colors, red, green or yellow.

Sal soda will bleach; one spoonful is sufficient for a kettle of clothes.

Save your suds for the garden and plants, or to harden yards when sandy.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out spots.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim-milk and water will restore old rusty crape.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold suds and not rinsed.

If flat-irons are rough rub them well with salt, and it will make them smooth.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, you must choose small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent them from creaking.

Scotch snuff, if put in the holes where crickets run out, will destroy them.

Green should be the prevailing color for bed-hangings and window-drapery.

The Tichborne Case.

The London correspondent of the Dundee *Advertiser* expresses a fear that the Tichborne case will extend to Christmas. The agent for the defendant has given notice to the prosecution of a number of new witnesses. It is said, indeed, that there are over 600 witnesses still to be examined for the defendant. This is, perhaps, an exaggeration, but it appears pretty clear that another two months will be consumed in hearing evidence. Another month would be a moderate allowance for the speeches of counsel and the summing up of the Judge. As showing the public sentiment on the case, the same correspondent adds that Tichborne bonds are in request.

Singular Suicide.

A curious case of suicide occurred in the New Hamshire State Prison at Concord recently. The man had been sentenced for a comparatively short time only, but in order to escape work he resorted to various means for making himself sick. It was found that he had several times been seen to take handfuls of sand, which had fallen to the floor from a sandpaper wheel, and swallow it. The result was fatal.

"PUTS" AND "CALLS."

A WALL STREET IDYL.

For six fair years, good wife of mine,
The world as married folks have known us,
Since first I put my lips to thine,
And gave to thee a ring as Bonus,
It scarcely seems so distant now,
And yet our ages show it, certes;
A matronly Five-Twenty thou,
And I'm amongst the Seven-Thirties.

Perchance when thou, with soothing air,
Hast called me "Duck!" I've been a lame one;
Or when thy mother styled me "Bear!"
I've been a Bull—though quite a tame one;
But if one's Shares of good intent
Are not what he is always large in,
At least I'm sure I never meant
That mine should have too small a Margin.

If e'er, that I was Short in Stock
Of patience, thou hast been a mourner;
Or I'd a Check from thee, to lock
My warmest feelings in a Corner,
Exchange of Notes on the above
Has quickly sped the mood disgusted,
And left us long in bonds of love,
With all our Dif'rences Adjusted.

Nor need I ask, of right,
What in our Days of Grace was proffered,
That thou should'st not Protest at Sight
Of poverty, if Draft were offered.
Thy promise then to bear with all
The chills of fate without a shiver,
In Fixed Security I Call
It's Verbal Contract to Deliver.

That, by a turn of Fortune's wheel,
I'm poorer than a young mechanic,
Is but enough to make us feel,
I'm sure, but merest passing Panic;
And if we can no longer dress
In cloth and silk of costly tissue,
We'll have our children, still, to bless,
Nor ever deem them Over-Issue.

Beyond the city's crowded ranks,
In humbler home and lesser striving,
A hearty Run upon the Banks
May bring our early youth's reviving;
And if the future of my life
Should be the present cloud's revoker,
I'll charge it to the dearest Wife
That ever blest a Broken Broker.

—*Orpheus C. Kerr, in the Graphic.*

Humorous.

Ladies who light up well at night—Those who have lantern jaws.

A Western paper speaks of a new paper-mill which "will be made of brick 175 feet long."

The editor of a Nevada newspaper gives notice that he cannot be bribed with a five-cent cigar to write five-dollar puffs.

One of the English comic papers says of the system of taxation in that country: "It hardly presses on the rich and presses hardly on the poor."

A colporteur in Kansas was told that "this 'ere region hain't much on Bibles, but if you want to make money bring us out a load of shotguns."

It was once said of a miserly money-lender that he kept a trunk containing his securities near the head of his bed, and lay awake to hear them accumulate interest.

"Sir, I will make you feel the arrows of my resentment." "Ah! Miss, why should I fear your arrows when you never had a beau?" She quivered with rage.

Kate hates mustaches; so much hair
Makes every man look like a bear.
But Nellie, who no thought could fetter,
Blunts out, the more like bears the better,
Because, her pretty shoulders shrugging,
Bears are such glorious chaps for hugging.

First lesson in kissing—The gentleman should be a little the tallest. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression instead of tobacco.

It was an Irish Coroner who, when he was asked how he accounted for an extraordinary mortality in Limerick, replied sadly: "I cannot tell. There are people dying this year that never died before."

A plumber had an Irish lad in his employ, and one day having occasion to use a piece of zinc, ordered him to get one twelve inches square. "Yes, sir," said Pat, "twelve inches square, but how long?"

A Sacramento man was found lying entirely naked on the stairs leading to a club-room, and when being removed by a policeman indignantly exclaimed: "You have no business to enter my room and take me out of bed."

Muslins.

A native woman with her fingers and spindle alone, and a native man with his toes and bamboo loom alone, will spin a thread and finish a piece of muslin which cannot, by the application of the most delicate machinery, be produced outside of India. There is one quality of Dacca muslin, for example, which is termed "woven air." It is made only for kings' daughters. So short is the staple of the raw material, and so brittle are its fibres, that it must be spun by a woman under 25, and before the dew has left the grass in the morning. As a substitute for natural moisture, the evaporation of water from a shallow pan is sometimes used, but the quality of the work in that case is inferior. And yet, though the most delicate and finest of fabrics, a piece of four yards in length by one yard in width often weighs less than one ounce avoirdupois; it is very durable and will wash.

Origin of the Grange.

A writer in *Old and New* says: The idea of the order of "Patrons of Husbandry" was originally borrowed from an association which for many years had maintained a feeble existence in a community of Scotch farmers in South Carolina. The objects of this Scotch society, so far as can be ascertained, appear to have been the purchase of all needed supplies from first hands and at wholesale rates, and the cultivation of more intimate and social relations among its members; that is, it was a secret co-operative industrial and social association among those already allied by mutual work, interest and sympathy. It was meager in number and narrow in influence to a degree that the fact of its existence was unknown beyond the limits of the little community affected by its institutions.

A Heap of News.

Writing of Manitoba as it was in the olden time, before communication was opened through St. Paul, and when the mail reached the settlement just once in six months, by way of Hudson Bay, Edward Eggleston tells of one enthusiastic resident, who took the London *Times*, receiving it in half-yearly installments, which he straightway spread out in a heap, oldest paper uppermost. Every morning he took off one paper, and thus kept up the sensation of having fresh news every day. He would lay down his paper in the midst of a battle and save the rest until next morning. He was nearly a year behind the world, but that did not matter—the news was fresh to him.

How a Brahmin Came to be Converted.

After the singing of a hymn, in which the congregation joined with a splendidly varied effect, the Rev. Dr. Sheshadri, a converted Brahmin, was introduced.

Dr. Sheshadri, in his queer costume, was the observed of all observers. He wore a white turban and a white overshirt, which contrasted well with the dark-brown of his face, and a figured dressing gown, a pair of black trousers, and a pair of boots completed his dress. In very excellent English, and with a clear, good voice, which was heard all over the house, save where a few ill-mannered persons were so rude as to drown it with the constant creaking of boots, and rustling of silk, and chattering of tongues. Dr. Sheshadri told how he had been led to abjure Hindooism and adopt Christianity. "For nineteen years," said he, "I was worshipped as God incarnate. Men and women prostrated themselves before me, and I believed that I was God indeed. The Brahmin is one who claims divine honors and receives them. When his people refuse or neglect to accord him such honors, he visits upon them the direst punishment. I had been taught that one of our gods drank down at one gulp all the water of all the oceans. Then I was taught the story of another god—a monkey, whose name was Ram. This god once lost his wife, and he was sore distressed. He sought for the lost one far and wide, but could not find her. At last one day he learned that she had been stolen and taken to the island of Ceylon. Forthwith he wrapped rags around his long tail, saturated them with oil, set them on fire, and visiting Ceylon, burned the whole island. This story was more than I could swallow, and I began to listen to those who were preaching about Christ, and then to study the Christian religion. It was not long before my eyes were opened to the truth. Then I came into the fold, and have labored in it ever since."

Dr. Sheshadri's speech was the feature of the evening. He was listened to attentively, and when he closed was greeted with a round of applause.—*New York Sun's Account of Evangelical Alliance.*

Fashion Notes.

BUGLE trimming is in fashion again.

JET is extensively used to ornament bonnets.

HIGH collars and Stanley scarfs are still the go.

IN gentlemen's fashions there is little, if any, change.

ON imported suits the polonaise and basque back is revived.

PURPLE will be one of the popular winter colors; also plum.

WALKING jackets of dark blue navy cloth are among novelties.

THE redingote appears in all the new costumes. In black velvet it is very elegant and stylish.

AMONG laces Valenciennes remains the favorite. It is a trifle more expensive this year than last.

LADIES are wearing overskirts sufficiently light to the figure to make caricatures of themselves.

POWDERED hair will be *en regle* for full dress occasions, as 'tis "all the rage" just now in Paris.

RUFFS and wristlets of every possible and imaginable style are now seen, from Valenciennes to white calico.

WHITE tulle, mull and India muslin will be the material most generally used for bridal costumes next winter.

PHYSICIANS have declared war against the white vail, dotted with black. They are said to be injurious to the eyes.

THE Elizabethan ruff is gradually growing higher and higher, and ultimately the ladies' heads will be hid from view.

BANDS of wide, black velvet, sewed down the front breadth of walking suits, is a style just introduced in New York.

SASHES are edged with wide lace and tied, as before, on the left side. Very wide watered ribbon should be worn, and the ladies say it is economy to buy the best.

A Dead Shot.

A Western paper describes the feat of a noted marksman, who, while engaged in a deer hunt, and occupying a stand, the rest of the party being employed in a drive, three fine deer, running abreast, were passing his stand, when he fired, killing two of them dead and severely wounding the third. It was a fine shot, undoubtedly, and one of which Natty Banks might have been proud. But a friend of ours, saw a better shot still, made by a naval officer on the bank of the Perdido river, in Alabama. A party of navy men, including four old Commodores, all of whom are now dead, went from the yard at Pensacola over to the Perdido on a hunt. A fine pack of hounds was turned loose, and the Commodores were placed in the most eligible positions for enjoying the sport, the host, who was remarkable for his skill with a gun, taking a post on one side, prepared to pick off any straggling deer that might come near him. The dogs soon gave tongue, starting several deer, but they ran wild, none of them coming near enough to either of the old sailors for a shot. Presently they saw a fine buck running rapidly in a direction that would bring him within easy range of the solitary gentleman, who was trying to amuse his guests. While they were waiting, full of excitement, expecting to hear him shoot, they saw another deer coming from an opposite direction, and taking a course that must bring them together near his stand. As they met he fired, and with the same rifle ball killed them both, and they fell not much more than a yard apart.—*New York Sun.*

Old Soldiers.

Gen. Manteuffel, who commanded the German army of occupation in France, has just been made a Field Marshal. Although 60, he is the youngest of the German Field Marshals, if the Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony and Prince Frederick Charles be excepted. Count Moltke was nearly 70 when he received the baton at the end of the war, and Count von Roon was about the same age.—The two other Marshals, Herwarth and Steinmetz, are even older.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE.—We congratulate the temperance world on the success everywhere attending the use of VINEGAR BITTERS. Certainly no preparation containing alcohol has accomplished such cures of malarious fever, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung complaints, constipation, and general debility, as we hear of from all quarters as the results of this famous vegetable specific. No true philanthropist will regret to see spirituous liquors expelled from medical use, if they can be safely dispensed with; and that they are not necessary in any case of sickness, whatever its character, appears at last to have been demonstrated. If public opinion is capable of making any impression upon the minds of the Faculty, they will ere long introduce the most popular of modern medicines into the hospitals, and prescribe it in their practice. The millions have given the article a fair trial; it has more than answered their expectations, and no theoretical opposition can shake their faith in it. 13

WHEN MONEY is scarce and times are hard, then, if ever, there is need of life insurance. Low rates should be sought, however, coupled with adundant security, and these are offered by the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, E. A. Rollins, President. Branch office at Philadelphia. Agents wanted everywhere. No better company can be found.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS should wear the Elmwood or Warwick collar; because they will keep clean longer and look better than any other.—[Com.

PEERLESS CLOTHES Wringer.

A WORD IN SEASON.—At this season many of our readers will be making up lists of publications for which to subscribe with the new year, and every one should take the *Milwaukee Monthly*. It is an excellent and popular magazine, and although largely made up of original and entertaining stories, each number contains many short, readable articles on varied and important subjects. A Fashion Department, finely illustrated, and talk upon every subject pertaining to house and home, which make it a valuable book for ladies. All manner of charming and useful things are given for premiums to clubs. Send stamp for specimen copy, sent free. Address,

* T. J. GILMORE, Milwaukee, Wis.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic diseases of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough Alterative or blood purifier has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system.

Yours fraternally, H. L. HALL, M. D.

DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT RESTORES THE HAIR.—It seems to magnetize the scalp, removing all dandruff and roughness of surface, giving it a brilliant gloss. It should be applied once in 24 hours, brushed in with a soft brush.

It will greatly promote the growth and luxuriousness of the hair. It makes a superb hair dressing; for this purpose it may be perfumed with Bergamot or any of the essential oils.—[Com.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

A MISSIONARY, just returned, says he regards *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain-curer in the world.—[Com.

WE SEE by the Chicago papers that PROCTER & GAMBLE have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

FEVER seldom makes an attack without warning, and may often be thrown off by soaking the feet in warm water, wrapping up warm in bed, and taking two or three of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*.—[Com.

SAMPLES FREE.—The *Saturday Evening Post*, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, gives a beautiful CHROMO to every yearly subscriber.—[Com.

RELATING TO MARRIAGE.—Important circular to young men and others on Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Decline, etc. Prescriptions and advice free. Address Dr. E. Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Natives	9 @	12½
Texans	6 @	9
HOGS—Dressed	5½ @	6⅜
COTTON—Middling Upland	16⅞ @	.
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 25 @	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 38 @	1 40
CORN—Mixed Western	57 @	60
OATS	48 @	55
RYE—Western	95 @	97
BARLEY—Western	1 40 @	1 60
PORK—Mess	16 25 @	16 75
LARD	8 @	8⅛

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	5 50 @	6 00
Good	5 40 @	5 60
Medium	3 75 @	4 75
Common	2 50 @	3 00
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
HOGS—Live	3 75 @	4 45
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 00
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 04 @	1 05
No. 3 Spring	99 @	1 01
CORN—No. 2	36¼ @	37¼
OATS—No. 2	31½ @	32½
RYE—No. 2	64 @	66
BARLEY—No. 2	1 25 @	1 30
BUTTER—Good to Choice	26 @	32
EGGS—Fresh	19 @	20
PORK—Mess	14 00 @	14 25
LARD	7¼ @	7½

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	1 33 @	1 34
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	41 @	45
OATS—No. 2	34 @	35
RYE—No. 2	66 @	71
PORK—Mess	14 50 @	15 00
LARD	8 @	8
HOGS	3 65 @	3 90
CATTLE	3 00 @	4 55

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	6 90 @	7 10
WHEAT	1 38 @	1 40
CORN	50 @	51½
OATS	40 @	41
RYE	81 @	84
BARLEY	1 35 @	1 45
PORK—Mess	14 50 @	15 00
LARD	7½ @	8

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 09½ @	1 10½
No. 2	1 07 @	1 08
CORN—No. 2	40½ @	41½
OATS—No. 2	30½ @	31½
RYE—No. 1	64 @	66
BARLEY—No. 2	1 32 @	1 34

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 40 @	1 42
No. 2 Red	1 30 @	1 32
CORN	53 @	54
OATS	42 @	44

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 38 @	1 39
No. 2 Red	1 32 @	1 34
CORN	43 @	46
OATS	34 @	36

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Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Ayer's Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or misasmatic poisons,

℞ Has been widely used, during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes, or chills, once broken by it, do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follows the cure. Indeed, where disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm has no speedier remedy.

For Liver Complaints it is an excellent remedy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains

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ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR,

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

Need any one Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

Pass This By If you are a fool or lunatic, but if you are sane and wish to make money address, EUREKA PORTABLE TABLE CO., St. Louis.

What Foolish Ideas are entertained by many persons in regard to purgatives. It seems that there are persons who think they cannot be cured of bilious complaints without purging themselves until the "internal machinery" is almost destroyed. Now the facts *are these*: A mild corrective that will stimulate the liver to healthy action is what is wanted in cases of this kind, and the experience of many years has proven that Dr. Smith's Celebrated Old Style Bitters is the best remedy known to produce this effect. It not *only acts on the liver but purifies the blood*, and so regulates the entire working machinery of the system upon a correct and scientific principle as to produce healthy and vigorous action, causing a free and natural flow of all torpid and stagnant bilious collections, and at once restoring those who will use it to full health and vigor. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that every family should keep on hand and use this the best remedy known for bilious complaints. For sale by all Druggists. Address Union Medicine Co., Nos. 6 and 8 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo.

As a pain killer there is nothing to equal Dr. Smith's Golden Liniment. There is no pain it will not subdue, no cramp it will not cure. *It is equally good for Man or Beast.* Try it; try it; try it.

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THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

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Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

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KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

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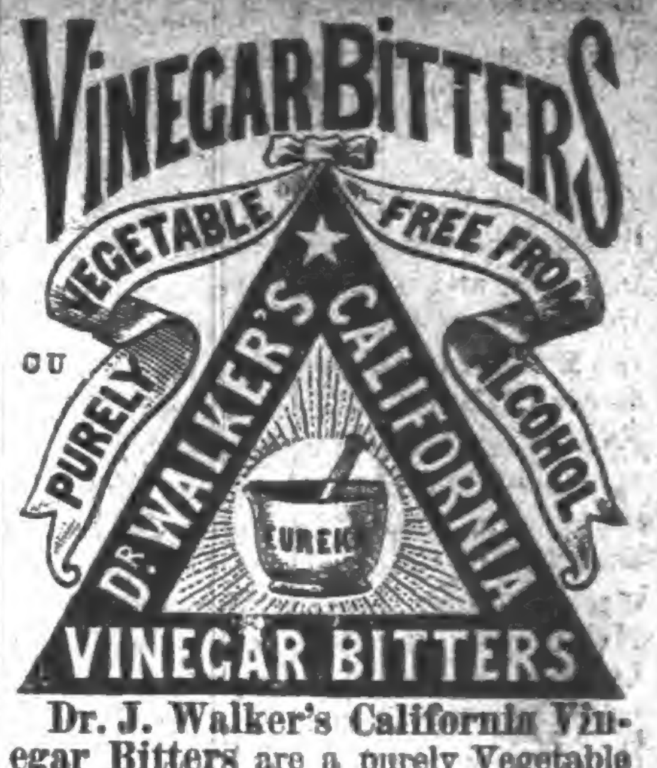

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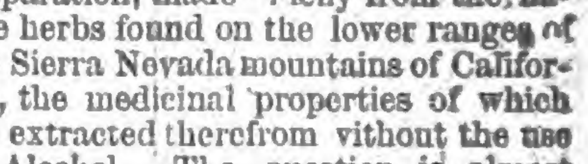

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Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

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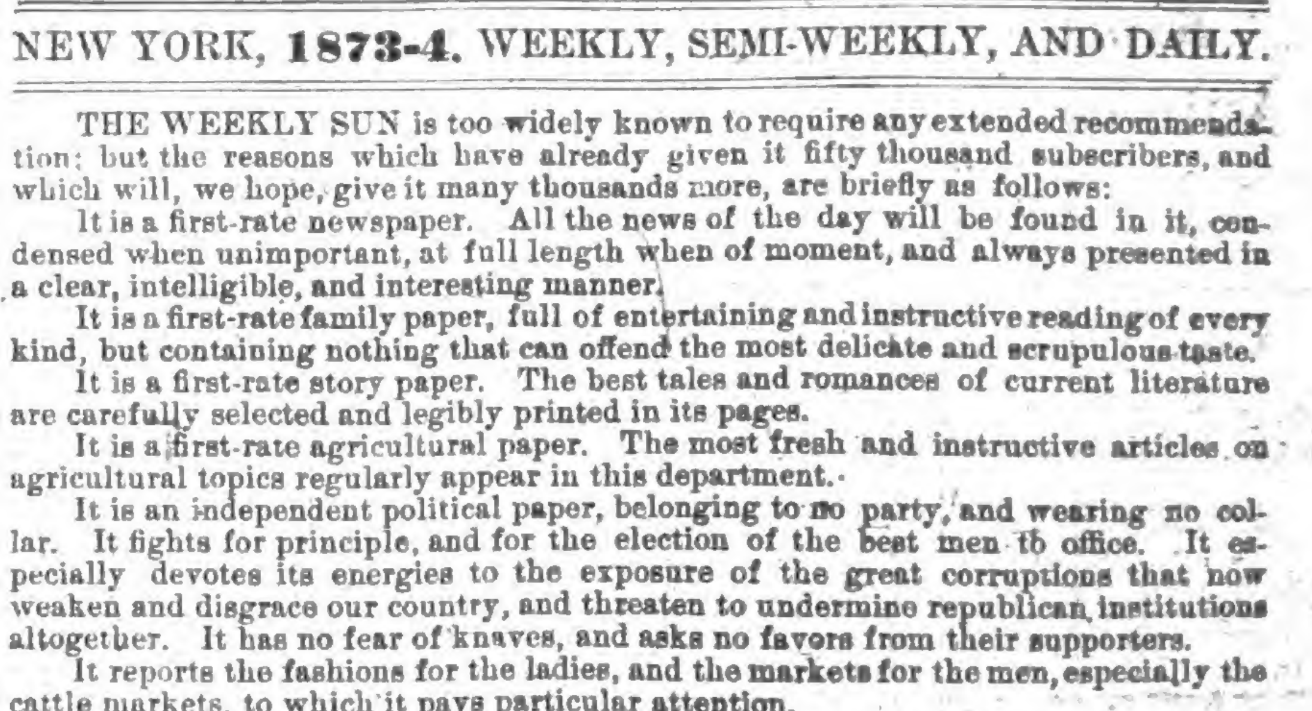

The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1873-4. WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

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Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

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Samuel W. Allen, a native of Kentucky, who has resided from infancy in Texas, and is now a citizen of Harris county, in that state, is the largest cattle raiser in the world. He is the owner of the following ranches: First Rancho Grande—the largest on the continent—embraces an area eighty miles long and forty wide, and lies between the Colorado and Nevada rivers, extending through the counties of Matagorda, Lavacca and Jackson. On this one ranche alone Mr. Allen herds 120 000 cattle. 2. The Home Ranche, situated in Harris county, pastures 60.000, and includes an area of a little less than half that of the Ranche Grande. 3. The San Berar do Ranch is in Fort Bend county, and pastures 35,000, making a grand total of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) head of cattle owned and handled by one man, and subsisted and fattened upon the native grasses and spontaneous growth of a comparatively small section of the great territory of Texas. Besides the prodigious number of cattle, there are 3,000 horses which are kept constantly in use by herders and branders, of whom at least four hundred are employed by Mr. Allen at good wages, At a low estimate of ten dollars per head, the value of Mr. Allen's cattle may be put down at $60,000; making a total valuation of 5,560,000. Sixty thousand calves are cranded by him every year to keep up the supply. These amounts represent the capital of the chief meat purveyor of beef for the city of New Orlean and the adjacent counties of the Gulf Coast, without estimating the value of his lands, which are more than ducal in extent if not in value.

* * *

The Record of Marshall Bazaine, who is now on trial, was a very brilliant one before the German war. He entered the army in 1831, at the age of 20, and in the following year so distinguished himself for bravery in Africa that he received the cross of the Legion of Honor on the field. In the Crimean war he had command of a brigade of infantry, and for his conduct at the seige of Sebastopol was made a Division General. In 1863 he had the dignity of Commander of the Legion of Honor conferred on him, subsequently received the Grand Cross. In 1894, he took command of the Mexican expedition, succeeding Gen. Forey, and was in command of one of the main divisions of the French army when the Franco-Prussian war commenced. It will be a sad end, however, to his military brilliancy if he is declared guilty of the charges against him, which can only be expiated by death.

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EAGLE MILLS.
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Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to medaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

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Conservatory of Music,
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Fall term opens

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Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The

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is considered the most thorough music school i the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.

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All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the Courier Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27:73.

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Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

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THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and
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FOR CASH.

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Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

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which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

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☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

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Queensware,
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Quick Sales and Small Profits.

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Open Day and Night.
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A FULL LINE OF
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of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of
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WILL SELL
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Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

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Call and price his goods before you buy.

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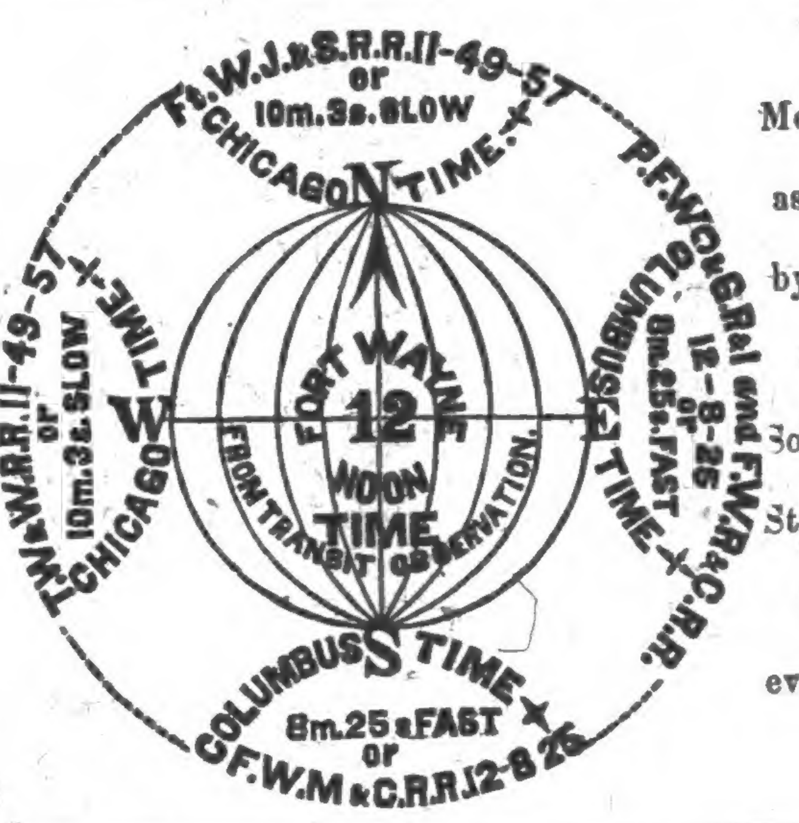

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CALL AT THE STORE OF
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No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
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which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introduce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

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Sunday School Workers,
SHOULD SEND FOR
"GEMS OF PRAISE"
THIRTY EOUR PAGES,
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Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

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Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

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Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
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It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

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Proprietor.

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A FAMILY ARTICLE.
Agents make $12.50 per day, $75 per week.
AN ENTIRELY NEW
SEWING MACHINE
For Domestic Use.
Onlv Five Dollars
With the New Patent
BUTTON HOLE WORKER,
Patened June 27th, 1871.
AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine, Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand,

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good sewing Machine, at a low price.

M[illegible] H. B. [illegible]
[illegible]

Price of each Machine, "Class A." One, (warranted for five years [illegible]) with all the fixtures, and everything [illegible] belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, free of [illegible], on receipt of price, Only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, one new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will establise agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale, County Rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit, furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply

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Over the Palace of Fashion,
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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 6, 1873. No. 45.

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Published Every Thursday By

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

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Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX.	MAIL,	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,22 "	2,38 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	.08 "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield.	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,09 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line ...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest.....	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima......	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago...	7.50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima......	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6,40 "
Forest.....	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11,00 "
Orrville.....	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance....	11,00 "	10,55 "	8,05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	AM,	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail.	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15 p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn........	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo....	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit........			
Pleasant Lake........	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola........	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers........	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville........	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson........	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30 p m	9 40
Jonesville........	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers........	1 38	7 05	10 56
Ar Angola........	2 52	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15 a m	11 59
Pleasant Lake........			
Summit........			
Waterloo........	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn........	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST. Sup
R. BILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and after June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
I Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	.03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.53
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4 08	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3,05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.55
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 187 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo ity and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.......	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna......	2:15 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna.......	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan.......	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo.......	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler.......	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 00

Going South

Fort Wayne Lve	12 55 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 08	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	6 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

W. W. WORTHINGTON, Supt.

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy
Groceries and Provisions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock of
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

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The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

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Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
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The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

Job Printing.
When you want anything in the line of Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this Office.

DISTRESS IN WASHINGTON.

The ruinous failure of the First National Bank and the suspension of the National Metropolitan and five other banks have produced a most serious state of things in this community, where the banking capital is limited, and the people at the best are dependent upon restricted resources.

All the solvent banks have been obliged by the pressure to confine their discounts of favors within the closest lines, so that the derangement has fallen upon the strong as well as the weak.

One neccessary effect of this abnormal condition is to stop the payment of all taxes, which is not a subject of regret, as it must react on the District Government, and perhaps help to bring about relief from Congress in some substantial form.

The large discount allowed for prompt payment of taxes was operating with some success when the crash came, and perhaps one-fourth of the total was collected during the month of August and a part of September Now, the gates are shut down tightly and are not likely to be soon reopened

Certain class of certificates are receivable for special assessments, but although they have fallen to half their nominal value there is neither disposition nor abilty to profit by the opportunity to get rid of a most obnoxious and oppressive form of taxation.

In spite of all this Shephard and his crew are going on as if they were willing or able to pay, when their treasury is notoriously bankrupt. Contractors cannot meet a fourth of their engagements, and there is no market for District bonds, certificates or obligations of any kind.

The sole reliance of the Ring is upon Congress, and their hope is fortified by the immense success of last winter when nearly four millions were obtained in six weeks. They have induced the President to believe that every attack on their corruption is moved only by political hostility to him and to his Administration.

Hence it is proposed to make the new scheme for bleeding the Treasury an Administration measure, in the expectation that it will command more favor when reccommended In the message. As the President endorsed the illegal conduct of Babcock at San Domingo when he assumed to make a convention with Baez by which the President was committed to use his influence with Congress for annexation, it is not doubted that he will sustain him and his corrupt confederates now.

The only finished part of the city is in the new northwestern end, which is almost entirely without population A Ring was formed, to include various Senators and Representatives, for the purchase of that outlying district. When the property was secretly bought at the lowest rates, then the plan was disclosed.

Streets and avenues were opened in all directions, paved with concrete or or wood, railroad lines connected with Georgetown and the extreme points of Washington, gas and water introduced and everything else that the use or usurpation of power could accomplish In fact the whole force was thrown there in order to make the speculation an immediate success.

The cost of this immense work falls mainly upon the body of tax payers who have no interest in the job, and upon the National Treasury for all the avenues of reservations, which have been thus improved for the benefit of these venal jobbers.

Other parts of the city have been maltreated with the grossest outrage and partiality. At the approach of winter, when it would be wholly impracticable, with abundant means, to complete the works that have been begun and laid out, the Board of Public Works have cut down streets three five, eight, and even ten feet, destroying hundreds of fine residences and valuable property, without a color of reason but shameless jobbery.

They contrived these operations so that the streets shall remain in this chaotic condition until spring, for no other reason than to coerce legislation. Last year when the first raid was made on the Treasury a cry was raised that the poor laborers were starving at Christmas, because the Government had not paid the contractors.

A million and a quarter was obtained by that clamor, and two-thirds of the whole sum was appropriated by Cooke and his rotten banks to redeem the certificates which they held and had shaved at exorbitant discount.

It is intended to repeat this game on a larger scale, if Congress will venture to plunder the Treasury again for the benefit of an organized gang of theives. Although it was expressly conditione, when the first money was voted last January, that no work on public property should be undertaken without the previous authority of Congress, Babcock, acting in collusion with the Ring, has permitted them to go on recklessly, and to repave streets in front of public building that were only put down in the last twelve months and paid for in July.

As Gen. Babcock is wholly indifferent to the exposures which have been made effecting his integrity as a public officer, and as an officer of the army has not asked for a court of inquiry. Congress cannot hesitate to ardeo an investigation as soon as the committees shall be announced.

The public work must be remeasured strictly in every part by the best military and civil engineers, to be named in a resolution for that purpose. In that way only can the truth be reached. There must be no whitewashing or partisan engineering. The people are entitled to know if their money was stolen, and how it was done if frauds were committed.

This District Government is as rotten as the First National Bank The Governor of the one and the President of the other were appropriately united in the person of Henry D. Cooke. But if it is to be abolished, care must be taken that this vile Ring ascendancy shall not be perpetuated by a mere change of names. That is the great danger to be guarded against, since the President's appointment of Shepherd in defiance of public opinion and his shameless endorsement of the outrages perpetrated here right under his own eye.

If a commission to govern the District is to be substituted for the existinh oligarchy, then let the names of the men who are to compose it be inserted in the bill, so that they may be known and discussed before Congress becomes committed to another experiment.

DEADLY STRUGGLE ON A TIGHT ROPE.

Little did the tens of thousands of men, women and children who thronged the public sbuare of Agram, Caoatia, on the 15th of August. anticipate that they were about to witness a spectacle such as has, perhaps, never been seen before—a mortal struggle in mid-air. The occasion of the gathering was a performance on the tight rope. The acrobats, Andreas Kolter and Francis Perogwitch, were to appear on the rope, which had been stretched from a window in the fifth story of the court house to a window in an opposite house, a distance of 250 feet. The acrobats were to meet each other mid way, and then to pass each other. When the clock struck twelve, the acrobats emerged from their respective windows, dressed in tights, and without balance poles. Kolter walked rather cautiously, while Perogwitch came to meet him from the opposite direction, with a nervous, quick step. At last they met, and the suspense of of the crowd underneath changed the next moment to a feeling of indescrible horror. Perogwitch suddenly uttered an angry exclamation, and dealt Kolter a terrible blow on the head. Kolter staggered and fell, but in so doing succeeded in clutching the rope with one hand, while with the other he grasped the leg of his assailant. Pergowitch now feel likewise, but passed his right arm around the rope, so that he hung upon it in comparative security. And now began a life and death struggle. Kolter, with his right hand, tried to drag Pergowitch from the rope, Pergowitch kicked Kolter with his right foot, and with his left hand endeavored to loosen his antagonist's hold. No one was able to interfere, and the result it was easy to forsee, must be the death of one or both the acrobats. Many women fainted, while strong men wept like children. What added to the general despair was the appearance of Kolser' young wife at the open window from which her husband a few moments before had set out upon his fatal walk. Her piteous screams were heard above the din below, and her appeals to Pergowitch to spare her husband's life would have moved the heart of an Apache. The struggle in mid air lasted perhaps a minute, when Kolter suddenly uttered a last cry and lost his hold. He fell to the ground striking it violently, and expired instantly. While the people gathered around the corpse of poor Kolter, his murderer on the rope managed to get on his feet again. With a diabolical expression on his face he uttered a yell of triumph.

The Prefect of Police ordered Pergowitch to surrender. In case he should not do so in five minutes, he would be shot down like a dog. Finally he raised himself to his feet and ran quickly to the court house window, where he surrendered, begging that he might be protected from violence. There was great danger of his being executed by the people, who who loudly clamored that the murderer be given up to them; but the military, by a bayonet charge, cleared the public square Pergowitch being asked what caused him to perpetrate the crime, said that there had been a grudge between himself and Kolter, ever since the latter had married young Rosita Serganoff, a Polish girl of rare beaty. Kolter in a fit of jealously, had told him he knew one or the other of them must die on this account.

Andreas Kolter was the youngest member of the distinguished family of acrobats of that name.

DOT MONISH.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

"Ware ish der gasheer?" ejaculated the breathless Teuton, as he bounded up the steps and into the door.

A courtly gentleman made the bland response, "I am the cashier, sir. What can I do for you to-day?"

"What can you do vor me? Sacrament! Dot ish a h—ll ut a node, aind it? Do vor me? Heer Gott donnerwetter und seifenblasen! I wants dot monish—mine god, vot I make depost with this tam bank poorty soon last summer und—"

"We have temporarily suspended payment, sir, by an arrangement similar——"

"Arrangement similar, der suyvel!" broke in our Teutonic friend. "Vot do I vant mit your tampt arrangements? I vants dat monish—five thousand dollers vat I make deposit here all der vile, und I vants him poorty quick too, oof you don't vants some droobles right away."

"Calm yourself, my friend, and let us think this matter over. I shall be glad to certify your checks for your balance with us. and—"

"Cerdify nodings! Vat you tinks I vas a tam fool? Here! here! (pounding the counter frantically with his fist,) I vant dot monish—dot gold—sferg cent. und I vants him right avay queek, owdt oder I make you a heap o' droobles pooty soon! Geet me dot monish—dot monish—dot ish all vot I vant! Make him owdt queek und I goes righd avay off, und you can go mit der tuyvel und your tam pank!

Seeing there was no way of reasoning with his excited customer, the the cashier turned to his paying teller and said, "Mr.——, cash this man's check for his balance is full."

The Chicago dealer in "sheep cloding" nervously drew up the check and the urbane teller counted out the sum called for. The Teuton drew in one good, long, breath, counted his money carefully, put it in his breast pocket, and went his way a happy man. The cashier went back to his office and had been seated their some minutes, when the prominent nasal appendage of his Teutonic customer again overshadowed the counter, and his voice was again heard; "Mr. Gasheer, I vood like to shpeek mit you somedings."

Thinking that perhaps his customer had recovered from his fright and desired to deposite his funds the cashier responded quickly and came forward to the counter.

"Well, sir," said he, "what is the matter now"

"Vell, you see, ven I hear aboud dis ding mit der banks I vas in Shecago, und I must koomed rihgt avay quick und I dinks dot it vill be all righd ven you bay my leedle expense down here und pack home und—"

"Pay your expenses," broke in the cashier. "Pay your expenses. Well that is an idea, to be sure. See here my friend, how many brass bands do you suppose could be supplied with instruments from that check of yours, and then have bronze enough left to make an equestrian statute of Jim Fisk? About how many six gun batteries of twelve pound Napolean howitzers were melted down to make that check anyhow?"

The excited individul, from Chicago eyed his interlocutor with the injured air of one who thinks he has been refused a very reasonable request, and then sadly preceded his coat tails out of the bank. He had gut his money.

* * *

Fathers of girls whose suitors are guilty of the detestable practice of shilly-shallying, now require a bont that the marriage shall take placed within a certain time. It must be a rather difficult matter though, to selec just the critical stage of the courtship when the young man will be in a mood to respond to such a demand.

* * *

It appears that there has been a ground swell the other way in Ohio and Iowa this year.

OLD FARMER BROWN.

BY EUGENE J. HALL.

From the harvest-field, old Farmer Brown came home with a look of care
He threw his hat on the floor, and sat down in his old splint-bottomed chair;
He wiped the sweat from his dripping brow, and pulled out his old jack-knife;
He whittled away to himself awhile, and called to his little wife.
From her quaint and tidy kitchen, she came through the open door,
With her sleeves pinned up to her shoulders and her skirt pinned up before.
She looked as faded, wrinkled and worn as the folds of her pingham-gown,
When she saw the haggard and hopeless look on the face of Farmer Brown.
Then down in her rocking-chair she sank, in a sort of a helpless way,
Nor spoke one word, but listened and looked to hear what he might say.

"Hannah, I'm sick a-livin' here, an' a-workin' from spring to fall
A-raisin' 'taters an' corn to sell, that don't bring nothin' at all.
Here we have worked together for forty years like a pair of slaves,
An' that old *mortgage* ain't lifted yet that I owe to Gideon Graves.
That judgment-note o' Deacon Dunn's will soon be a fallin' due,
An' where the money's a-comin' from, why, I can't tell, nor you.
I'm kept in sech a worry an' fret by all of these sort o' things,
That I have to sell the stuff that I raise right off for what it brings.
It costs so much for my taxes now, an' to keep the wolf away,
That I haven't no chance to make a cent, an' that is what's to pay.
Hannah, we've both on us grown old, an' our children all are gone;
There is no one now that is left at home for us to depend upon.
I ain't as strong as I used to be, nor as able to work, I know;
But I've got to set these matters square, an' the farm'll have to go.

"Half o' the world lives idle, with plenty to eat an' wear,
An' the ones who work the hardest have often the least to spare.
The farmers work till their forms are bent, an' their hands are hard an' brown;
The workmen delve in the dust an' smoke o' the workshops in the town;
The sturdy sailors bring to our shores the wealth o' foreign lands;
An' the other half o' the world subsists by the work o' these hardened hands.
An' this is one o' the reasons why I can't pay what I owe,
While you an' I are a-gettin' old, an' the farm'll have to go.

"I've worked in the woods in the winter-time, I've plowed an' sowed in the spring,
I've hoed and dug through summer and fall, an' I haven't made a thing.
Sometimes I lie awake all night, an' worry, an' fuss, an' fret,
An' never a single wink o' sleep nor a bit o' rest I get.
I think o' our grown-up children, an' the life they've jest begun;
They've got to hoe the same hard row as you and I have done.
I think o' the politicians, an' the way they rob an' steal,
An', the more I think o' farmin', the poorer it makes me feel.
The speculators buy up our cheese, our butter, our wool an' hay,
An' they sell 'em again for more'n twice as much as they had to pay.
They bleed us in transportation, they fleece us everywhere;
They cheat us on our provisions an' the very clothes we wear.
They live in their lofty houses, on the best that can be found,
Their wives wear dazzlin' diamonds, an' their children loaf around;
In the summer they go to the seashore an' the springs to make a show,
An' that is the way our butter an' cheese an' our corn an' 'taters go.

"We work in the sun all summer, raise turnips an' corn on shares,
That the railroads an' politicians may cheat us an' put on airs.
They carry the reins o' power, an' will till we fill our graves;
They rule an' ruin the markets, an' we are a pack o' slaves.
What's to be done? God only knows. I've failed in many ways
In tryin' to lay a leetle by to ease my declinin' days.
I never have been a shiftless man; I've figgered; I've worked an' tried,
While the old farm's been a-runnin' down since the day father died.
I've borrowed money to pay my debts, an' I've watched the interest grow,
Till it fairly got the start o' me, an' the farm'll have to go."

Then the little wife of Farmer Brown stood up upon the floor,
And she looked at him in a kind of way that she never had before.
The furrows fled from her shriveled cheeks and her face grew all aglow,
"*I never* will sign the deed, John, an' the farm shall *never* go.
There's jest one thing to be done, as sure as you an' I are born;
You must join the GRANGE an' *vote*, John, if you would sell your corn.
Hope an' prayer are good, John, for the man who digs an' delves,
But Heaven will never help us, John, unless we help ourselves.
I ain't as chipper an' smart an' spry, nor as strong as I used to be,
But I've got *a heap o' spunk*, John, when it's started up in me."

Over the old man's furrowed face the tears began to flow.
He never had felt more proud and strong since their wedding long ago;
A golden gleam of heavenly hope illumined his soul's despair,
And, kneeling down on the time-worn floor, both bowed their heads in prayer.

—*Our Fireside Friend.*

WHY I EXCHANGED.

Some five years ago I was a subaltern, in a marching regiment, and quartered in a large garrison town in England. My duties consisted of the usual round of morning and afternoon parades, visiting the men's dinners and teas, and other regular work. In addition to this we had, occasionally, to mount guard, and to pass twenty-four hours in a sort of half imprisonment.

It is one of the regulations of the service that when officers or men are on guard they should always be in a state of readiness to "fall in" on parade in a moment's notice. If you feel very sleepy and desire rest, you must take it while you are buttoned up to the throat and strapped down at the heels; a lounge in an arm chair, or probably a little horizontal refreshment upon a sofa, is the extent of rest which an officer on guard is supposed to indulge in.

Among my brother subalterns in garrison it was our usual practice to infringe upon this strict letter of the law; and when the principal part of our duty had been accomplished we used to indulge ourselves by divesting our limbs of their armor, and seeking refreshment between the sheets of a little camp bed that was placed in the inner guard-room.

It was a part of the duties of an officer on guard to visit all the sentries during the night, the time for visiting them being usually an hour or so after the field officer had visited the guard; the field officer being Colonel or Major who was on duty for the day, and who came once by day and once by night to see the guards and to see that all was as it should be. There was no exact limit to the number of times that the field officer might visit the guards, but it was the usual thing, and had become almost a custom, for him to come once a day and once by night, so that after the last visit the subaltern usually waited an hour or so, walked round the limits of his post, visited all his sentries, and then turned into bed.

It was a bitter cold morning in January that my turn for guard came on. I marched my men to the post, relieved the old guard, and then, having gone through the regular duty and dined, endeavored to pass the time until the field officer had visited me. The previous evening I had been at a ball in town, and in consequence was very tired and sleepy, and looked with considerable longing to the period when I could refresh myself by disrobing and enjoying a good snooze.

At length I heard the welcome challenge, "Who comes there?" which was answered by the response, "Grand rounds," and "Guard, turn out!" was a signal which I willingly obeyed, for I knew that in an hour afterward I should be in the arms of the god of sleep.

Slipping on my cloak and cap, and grasping my sword, I placed myself in front of the guard and received the field officer, who briefly asked me if everything was correct, directed me to dismiss my guard, and rode off without saying "Good night," a proceeding that I thought rather formal.

Giving directions to the sergeant to call me in an hour, for the purpose of visiting the sentries, I threw myself into my arm chair and tried to read a novel. The time passed very quickly, as I had a nap or two, and the sergeant soon appeared with a lantern to conduct me round the sentries.

It was a terrible night, the wind blowing hard, while the snow and sleet were driving along before it. The thermometer was several degrees below freezing, and I felt that I deserved much from my country for performing so conscientiously my arduous duties. The sentries were very much scattered, and I had to walk nearly two miles to visit them all. I accomplished my task, however, and returned to the guard-room, where I treated myself to a stiff glass of grog, and throwing off my regimentals I jumped into bed, feeling that really deserved the luxury.

In a few moments I was fast asleep, not even dreaming of any of my fair partners of the ball, but sound sleep. Suddenly I became conscious of a great noise, which sounded like a drum being beaten.

At first I did not realize my position, and could not remember where I was, but at last it flashed across me that I was on guard, and that something was the matter. Jumping out of bed, I called to know who was there.

The Sergeant answered in a great hurry, saying:

"Sir, the field officer of the day is coming, and the guard is turning out." I rushed to my boots, pulled them on over my unstockinged feet; thrust my sword-arm into my large regimental cloak, which I pulled over me; jammed my forage cap on my head, and, grasping my sword, looked to the outward observer as though "fit for parade."

I was just in time to receive the field officer, who again asked me if my guard was correct. I answered, rather in a tone of surprise, and said: "Yes, sir, all correct."

I could not imagine why my guard should be visited twice, as such a proceeding was unusual, and perhaps my tone seemed to imply that I was surprised. Whether it was that, or whether a treacherous gust of wind removed the folds of my cloak and exhibited the slightest taste in life in the end of the night-shirt, I know not; but the field officer, instead of riding off when he received my answer, turned his horse's head in the opposite direction and said:

"Now, sir, I want you to accompany me around the sentries."

Had he told me that he wanted me to accompany him to the regions below I should scarce have been more horror-struck, for already I had found the change of temperature between a warm bed in a warm room, and the outside air—and to walk two miles on a windy, frosty night, with no raiment besides boots, night-shirt, and cloak, was really suffering for one's country and no mistake.

I dared not show the slightest hesitation, however, for fear the state of my attire might be suspected, though I would have given a week's pay to have escaped for only five minutes. A non-commissioned officer was ready with a lantern, and we started on our tour of inspection.

The field officer asked several questions connected with the position and duties of the sentries, to which I gave answers as well as the chattering of my teeth would permit me. The most nervous work, however, was passing the gas-lamps, which were placed at intervals of one or two hundred yards. The wind was blowing so fresh that it was with difficulty I could hold my cloak around me, and conceal the absence of my undergarments. Every now and then an extra gust of wind would come round a corner, and quite defeat all the precautions which I had adopted to encounter the steady gale. I managed to dodge in the shades as much as possible, and more than once ran the risk of being kicked by the field officer's horse, as I slunk behind him when the gas might have revealed too much.

It was terribly cold, to be sure, the wind and snow almost numbing my limbs. I had a kind of faint hope that the field officer might think that I belonged to a Highland regiment, and if he did observe the scantiness of my attire, might believe that that kilt would explain it. I struggled and shivered on, knowing that all things must have an end, and that my "rounds" must come to end before long. But I feared that I could not again get warm during the night.

We had nearly completed our tour, and were within a few hundred yards of the guard-room, when we passed the field officer's quarters. I fondly hoped that he would not pass them, and that he would dismiss me at the door, but I was rather surprised to see a blaze of light come from the windows, and to hear the sound of music. It was evident that there was a "hop" going on inside, and I already began to tremble from a sort of instinct that even worse misfortune was yet to attend me.

My premonitions were true, for upon reaching his door my persecutor, in a cheerful tone, said:

"Well, we've had a cold tour; you must come in and take a glass of wine, and perhaps a waltz will warm you."

"I'm really much obliged," I hastily answered, "but I should not like to leave my guard."

"Nonsense, nonsense, man—the guard will be all right; you must come in."

This "must" he said in quite a determined tone.

I felt desperate, and again declared that I thought I should be wrong to leave my guard.

"I'll take the responsibilty," said the demon; "so come along;" saying which, he grasped my arm, and almost dragged me into the porch of his quarters.

When we entered the house and were exposed to the light of the hall lamps, I fancied I saw a slight twinkle in the eye of the officer, and I began to wonder whether he really knew of my predicament, and wished to have his joke. He gave no other intimation, however, that I saw, but quickly took off his cloak, and said that I had better do the same. Seeing me hesitate, he said, "Come, look alive; off with it."

Further remonstrance I found would be useless, so that there was no help for me but a full confession. Summoning my courage, and fearing to hesitate, I blurted out, "Colonel, I've no trowsers on."

"The deuce you haven't!" he said. "Well, you'd better go and put them on, and then come here as soon as possible, and have a glass of something warm."

I rushed out of the quarters, half determined not to return. I was fully awake now, and shivered like a half-drowned dog; but no sooner had I dressed myself than the Colonel came over to say that a quadrille was waiting for me.

I determined to put a bold face on the matter, and entered the drawing-room, where a party of about fifty had assembled. It was evident by the titters of the young ladies, the grins of the men, and the subdued smiles of the dowagers that my story was known.

The Colonel had told it as a good joke to the Major, who had whispered it to his wife, she had breathed it into the ear of two of her friends, and in about ten minutes every person in the room knew a young subaltern had unwillingly gone his rounds in his night-shirt.

As long as I stayed in that garrison I was a standing joke. When the girls saw me they always looked away and smiled, and it seemed as impossible for me to obtain a serious answer from any of them as for a clown to preach a sermon. They even seemed to be afraid to dance with me, fearing, as I afterwards heard, to look at my legs, lest I might be deficient in some article of raiment.

I soon exchanged and went into another regiment; and years afterwards I heard my own adventure related in a crowded drawing-room, all the details of the story being true except the name of the prisoner—my misfortune having been attributed to an unfortunate fall.

I never went to bed on guard after that night.—*Charing Cross.*

A Girl Murdered and Packed in a Trunk.

A letter from Rio Janeiro gives particulars of a murder in Maranhan of a young girl by Judge Pontes Visqueiro, aged 65. The Judge, it seems, was infatuated by the girl, who was only 16 years of age. Proving unfaithful to him, as he thought, he became greatly enraged against her, but left the place for a year, that he might forget her. On returning, accompanied by a man employed to assist in the murder, he enticed the girl to his rooms, and, as she entered, she was seized by the accomplice, who choked and gagged her. The Judge then compelled her to inhale chloroform, and when she fell insensible he stabbed her repeatedly, and almost severed the head from the body, and bit her savagely in his rage. Some time before the Judge provided himself with zinc lining for a traveling case, and into this case the body, all broken, was forced, and the cover carefully soldered down. In a day or two the girl was missed, when the Judge's house was searched by the police, and in the garden in the rear of the premises the body was found interred. Four persons supposed to have been concerned in the horrible affair were arrested, but the Judge, owing to his exalted station, could only be placed under survellance at the time.

Use for Fruit, Vegetable and Oyster Cans.

Throw them in the fire, and let them unsolder. They will spring open about one inch. Punch holes through each of the four corners, large enough. Take a piece of twine, put through the holes and tie the can together. Set it on a piece of board or shingle cut just large enough for it to rest upon. Fill up the can with prepared soil, and you have a superb pot, or can, to start flowers or other plants in. When your plant is large enough to put out, dig a hole large enough to set the can in; take away the bottom, set the can in it, cut the strings, and the can springs open; slip it up over your plant, fill up with dirt, and your plant won't know it has been disturbed. The old way, we sometimes ruin the plants by jarring the spots to loosen the dirt, so that it will come out. With the cans I have never lost any, nor even checked their growth in the least. I even start poppy, larkspur, etc., in them.

TITLES.—An anecdote on "Titles in the United States," which Mr. Jefferson used to tell in relation to the subject, which is authentic, is too good to be lost. The anecdote has been repeated by one who has heard Mr. Jefferson mention it. In the convention for forming the Constitution of the United States, it was proposed that *titles* should be given to high officers of the Government, and the proposition met with favor. The discussion of the subject had gone on for some time, when Mr. Franklin arose, and with great apparent gravity remarked: "That as this matter seemed to be seriously entertained, and might be carried, he had to suggest one title which would be new and appropriate—it was a title for Vice-President—and it was 'His Most *Superfluous* Highness!'" There was not much more said about titles after this.

Slightly Out.

An agricultural journal, given to using ideas not its own, rather "put its foot into it," recently, in giving "a few illustrations of very neat country houses adapted to the farm and village lot, which readily explained themselves; and if not desired in full, might suggest ideas to the intending builder." Unfortunately one of the illustrations was a picture of Queen Victoria's Palace at Osborn, Isle of Wight, and how that could be considered as a neat house adapted for a village lot or farm, the editor failed to explain or suggest. Borrowed feathers do not always suit the wearer.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

NAST charges $10,000 a year, and has a *carte blanche* for his *Harper's Weekly* pictures.

A MISSOURI lady, who is known to law as a *femme covert*, declines to pay taxes because she cannot earn the money with which to pay the taxes.

THE statement is repeated that Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are to start a daily in Washington, independent in politics.

IN England there were 25,705 Coroner's inquests held last year, 18,046 being on men. In the preceding year there had been 193 more inquests.

"VILLAINOUS whisky is the cause of a large percentage of the deaths in the State." So says a report to the State Medical Association, in session at Little Rock, Ark.

PRINCESS LOUISE, the wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is a sculptor of considerable merit, and is now engaged in designing busts for the adornment of her London home.

OF the 30,000 Americans permanently residing in Paris nearly 20,000 are from Louisiana, 5,000 from Virginia, 3,000 from other Southern States, and only 2,000 from the North and West.

THE *Woman's Journal* thinks that if Mr. Alexander T. Stewart will let the 1,000 women who are to occupy his hotel up-town make their own code of police regulations all will be well.

A RAILROAD is now in contemplation from the Russian town of Orenburg to Peshawar in India, a distance of 2,500 miles. When this portion of the line shall be finished, a railroad will extend, without break of gauge, from Calais to Calcutta, through Warsaw and Moscow.

IN view of the present iron scarcity in England some of the papers are complaining of the absurdity of wasting it, as is done in tea. It is stated that a very large percentage of iron and steel filings is mixed with various grades of teas, especially in those coming from Canton.

GOV. STRAW, of New Hampshire, who was one of the judges at the baby-show at the State Fair, last week, was surprised Saturday by finding on his door-step an infant of about two months old. Having had enough of babies for one week, the Governor turned the infant over to the police authorities.

P. J. PETERSON and F. H. Brandt, the original discoverers of the Little Annie, Del Norte, and Margaretta lodes, in Colorado, have just sold out their claims for $410,000 cash. These men, one of whom is a Swede and the other a German, are thus suddenly raised to opulence, and will immediately visit their wondering relatives in Europe.

Among the awards of the Mixed Commission, which has been sitting during the summer at Newport, was $110,000 to Dr. James Syme, a Scotchman of New Orleans, whose valuable store of drugs was appropriated by Butler. The doctor died about three years ago in poverty, and the money will go to his heirs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has a compulsory school law, requiring that every person having in custody a child between eight and fourteen years of age shall send it to school at least twelve weeks in the year, of which six shall be consecutive. The law provides that the child may be instructed in a private school or at home.

Two nephews of Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, named James and Benjamin Hardee, were killed recently in Robertson county, Texas. They were bearers of a note to G. W. Powell, a well-known desperado, who, upon reading the communication, immediately drew a pistol and shot them dead. The young men were unarmed.

THERE will, it is estimated, be produced in California this year over 12,000,000 gallons of wine, of the value of $3,500,000; two millions of pounds of grapes for table use, with 250,000 pounds of raisins. The acreage under cultivation of the vine is estimated at less than 40,000 acres, and it is further estimated that 8,000,000 of acres are especially adapted to the cultivation of the vine.

THE state of education in France is discouraging. There has been no improvement of late years. Over 200,000 children, from seven to thirteen years of age, receive no instruction whatever. Twenty-three per cent. of the young soldiers cannot read or write, and thirty-four per cent. of the married men and women cannot sign the marriage act. The most ignorant departments are Brittany, some of the central ones, and those adjoining Spain and the Mediterranean.

A NEWBURYPORT (Mass.) paper says that a hundred and eight years ago a meeting was held at the Wolf Tavern, on State street, to consult on "the greate Tumult and Uneasiness on Occasion of the Stamp Act." Mr. William Davenport, who kept the tavern, charged the guests with seventy-nine bowls of punch, which at a quart each would seem to be a liberal supply. The company stayed till morning, and took supper and breakfast. There is a difference between the customs of 1765 and 1873.

THE season approaches when the boy of the period turns his mind to meditation. As the hour of 8 p. m. strikes, he softly withdraws from the table where he has been engaged in digging the putty from a nail-head, and unostentatiously deposits himself back of the stove to *think*. We are particular to emphasize this word, because there is an impression on the part of his parents, and his eldest sister, who has the honor of escorting him to bed nights, that he is going to sleep. They go so far as to openly express this belief, but he stoutly denies it, and immediately proceeds to demonstrate the gross injustice of the insinuation by humming some familiar piece. Pretty soon the humming ceases; there is a significant movement at the table, and then it is resumed again, and continues for five minutes, when it gradually dies out, and all is silent back of the stove. When the boy comes to again, he is being lifted to his feet by his waistband, and cuffed on the head to indicate that it is after 10 o'clock. He makes a desperate attempt to find where he left off on the tune, but ignominiously fails, and five minutes later is stumbling up stairs, with an interested and active sister in his rear, and firmly but faintly maintaining that he was not asleep, but only thinking.—*Danbury News.*

Importance of Forest Culture.

The farmers of this country are very slow in appreciating the importance of forest culture, notwithstanding that it can be made extremely profitable and requires very little labor. At this day, notwithstanding the constant decrease in the supply of lumber and the more than corresponding increase in the demand for it, millions of acres of land covered with good forest trees are annually burned over and the timber wasted in order to prepare the land for cultivation.

The great forests of the Western States are fastly disappearing; the most of those in the Eastern and Middle States went along ago. In the whole United States but one vast tract of timber is left untouched; that covers about one half of Washington Territory and one third of Oregon. Here the yellow pine thrives in the greatest perfection, some of the trees reaching 300 feet in height; but the Northern Pacific railroad will soon open these lands to the axe of the lumberman, and it is estimated that it will not require more than ten, or at the most twenty, years to clear the most of the area now occupied by these unbroken forests.

The demand for lumber increases in the United States at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum; the decrease of forests is at the rate of 7,000,000 acres annually. Few people have any idea of the immense value of the wood which is used for purposes generally considered comparatively unimportant. The fences in the United States are now valued at $1,800,000,000, and it costs annually $98,000,000 to keep them in repair. By far the greatest proportion of these are of wood. The railroads of the United States use 10,000,000 ties annually, costing from fifty to eighty cents each, and these have to be renewed once in every seven years. In 1871, 10,000 acres of forest land were stripped of their timber to supply fuel for the single city of Chicago. In twenty years scarcely anything will be left of the vast forests of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, and too late our farmers will see how short-sighted they have been in not making provision for supplying the great demand for lumber which this wide-spread destruction is certain to cause.—*New York Sun.*

How Paris was Improved.

C. C. Fulton, writes to the Baltimore *American:* The city of Paris has a costly municipal government, which hesitates at no expense to make the city beautiful, clean, and healthy, and it has no "rings" to manipulate the public funds. It has something to show for every outlay, and the people have the satisfaction of knowing that every dollar levied on them is economically spent. There is something tangible to show for it, as is the case with a giraffe just purchased for five thousand francs, to replace the one eaten up by the Commune. Public functionaries in Paris never grow rich off their small salaries, and as they are poorly paid, there is no scramble for them. Twelve hundred francs (about $220) is almost the highest salary paid to any municipal officer, and there is such a system of checks and balances that fraud or unfair dealing is wholly impossible. A police officer receives from one thousand two hundred to one thousand five hundred francs per annum, or from $200 to $300. The highest salary under the government is to the head of the Public Department, which is twelve thousand francs or $2,400. This is the most important office under the city government. There are twenty-two Mayors, one for each arrondissement or ward of the city, whose principal functions relate to births, marriages and deaths, and one Prefect of the Seine, whose functions correspond very much with those of our own Mayors, he having authority over all parts of the city. In connection with the Monte de Piete, or city pawnbroker establishment, there are three hundred officers, whose combined salaries amount to 501,200 francs, being an average of about $333 each. Some receive more than this amount, and some less. The yearly average of money that passes through the hands of these three hundred officers is nearly $8,000,000, so that it will be seen the positions they hold are equal in responsibility to any under our city government.

Was it Spontaneous Combustion?

Miss Lucy Fergusson, a wealthy lady of Fincastle, Va., was burned to death a few months since in a manner which strongly suggests spontaneous combustion. A report of the occurrence says: "It is known that she was subject to fits. She was about 30 years of age. Her house being seen open excited suspicion, when Mr. James McDowell and a colored man named Jamieson instituted a search. They visited the kitchen, but saw nothing of her, but finally procuring a light, they made a further investigation, and were horror-stricken to find only left the head of the unfortunate lady, which was dressed as she appeared at church, but her entire body, bones, entrails, etc., had been reduced to ashes. She, or what remained of her, was lying across the old-fashioned hearth, but in the fire-place, some eight feet back, and of stone, there remained scarcely a handful of coals. How the catastrophe occurred, and how her remains could be so effectually destroyed without the burning of the kitchen, is a matter of conjecture.

JOHN BRIGHT, who was recently re-elected to Parliament, made a great speech a few days ago in Birmingham, in which he reviewed the political topics of the day. In his allusions to the relations of Great Britain and the United States, he once more appeared as the staunch friend and advocate of this country. Referring to the constant talk about the humiliations of the Washington Treaty, Mr. Bright indulged in some plain home talk, and notified his hearers that the real humiliation of England was between the years 1861 and 1865, and that, if the press and aristocracy of England had observed ordinary fairness at that time, there would have been no occasion for the treaty at all.

LICENSED, FOR WHAT?

Licensed—to make the strong man weak;
Licensed—to lay the wise man low;
Licensed—a wife's fond heart to break,
And make the children's tears to flow.

Licensed—to do thy neighbor harm,
Licensed—to kindle hate and strife;
Licensed—to nerve the robber's arm;
Licensed to whet the murderer's knife.

Licensed—thy neighbor's purse to drain,
And rob him of his very last;
Licensed—to heat his feverish brain
Till madness crowns thy work at last.

Licensed—like spider for a fly,
To spread thy nets for man, thy prey;
To mock his struggles, suck him dry,
Then cast the worthless hulk away.

Licensed—where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease and want and woe;
Licensed—to make this world a hell,
And fit man for a hell below.

Humorous.

THE scientific conundrum of the day is: What did Io die of? Iodide of potassium.

"HAVE you heard my last song?" asked a music writer of a gruff critic. "I hope so," was the reply.

THOUGH Shakespeare positively doth affirm it,
And to dispute it may not be discreet,
Yet I cannot believe that which we call flour
By any other name would smell as wheat.

AN Iowa editor wrote: "During the past week we have been visiting the Solons of the country;" and his constant subscribers think that is a funny way to spell "saloons."

"THERE!" said Jones, as he wrathfully pushed away the pie which his landlady had just served him, "that stuff isn't fit for a pig to eat, and I ain't going to eat it!"

OFF and on. The man who gets off may get offer, but he can't hope to reach the superlative; while the man who gets on, we are told, may get honor, and, by possibility, honest.

AT a hotel-table one boarder remarked to his neighbor, "This must be a healthy place for chickens." "Why?" asked the other. "Because I never see any dead ones hereabouts."

A MAN in blouse—scene Paris, of course—presents a bottle of perfume to his beloved, saying: "When you smell this you will regret that your Creator did not make you all nose."

A DRY-GOODS merchant of Hartford was asked how he spent his evenings. His reply was, "At night I store my mind, and during the day I mind my store." He was alive at last accounts.

CATCHING a little Tartar—"So you don't care about donkey-riding, Miss. And why?" "Oh, *I've* got a pony, and one doesn't care about donkeys after that, you know!" "Has a pony got more legs than a donkey, then?" Missy (who don't like to be chaffed)—"Yes; exactly *twice* as many as *some* donkeys that I know of."

JONES dropped in at a closed bar the other day and purchased a glass of his favorite beverage. As he munched the customary clove, he observed that the bar-tender had returned him short change. "Well," said the gentleman of the shirt front and diamond pin, "we'll owe it to you." "But what kind of security can you give me?" asked the wary Jones. "Suppose you take a lean on the bar," was the reply.

A WODOWARD avenue business man found a counterfeit 50-cent scrip among his currency, the other day, and he put it in his vest, and that afternoon gave it to a little girl begging on the streets. When he came back from tea, he found the same piece of scrip in the drawer again, and, questioning his clerk, he learned that a little girl had brought it in, bought a stick of gum, and gone away with 49 cents good money. That bank has suspended on currency payment to beggars.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Historical Items of Illinois.

Illinois in 1829 ranked the twenty-third State in population, and in 1870 the fifth.

The first railroad built in Illinois was the line from Springfield to the Illinois river; at the ceremony of breaking the ground, in 1838, Daniel Waldo, Esq., of Meredosia, had the honor of casting the first shovelful of dirt.

Rev. Thomas Lippincott (father of C. E., present State Auditor) organized the first Sabbath school in the Territory of Illinois, in the summer of 1818, three miles south of Alton. This was the summer before Illinois was admitted as a State.

The first school taught in Jacksonville was in the winter of 1826-7, by the Hon. William Thomas, who is still a citizen of the same town.

The town of Upper Alton inaugurated the free school system three years before it was a law of the State.

A cottonwood tree, planted by Bernard Thompson in 1843 (the father of Judge A. J. Thompson, of Bethel, Morgan county, Ill.,) measures fourteen feet in circumference.

Rev. Thomas Randle, of Upper Alton, is the oldest living member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State, having been seventy-five years a member, and a preacher sixty-five years.

Cigar Steamers.

The two cigar steamers of Mr. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, make frequent trips in the British Channel, although their officers take pains to prevent any knowledge of their capacity for speed from becoming public. One of these steamers was built at Cherbourg and the other on the Clyde. The latter is about 400 feet long, and is built on a different plan from the original cigar steamer, which now lies at her wharf in Baltimore. Instead of a wheel in the center the vessel has two propellers at the extreme points of the cigar. The cigar portion of the hull is submerged, and an eye-witness describes the whole appearance of the vessel as he saw it recently in the harbor of Southampton as "that of an ordinary ocean steamer perched on the back of a whale." Mr. Winans hopes to obtain a speed of twenty miles an hour by propulsion alone with his strange craft.

GLASS bonnets have appeared. They are formed of a tissue woven by fine glass threads, and may be said to be the glass of fashion fitted to the mold of form. Ladies who wear them must deny themselves the pleasure of criticising their neighbors, on the principle that it is dangerous for those who live in glass houses to throw stones.

Money-Grams.

CITIZENS of Iowa have subscribed $50,000 to the endowment of Tabor College.

NEBRASKA computes her wealth at $70,000,000.

GEORGE SAND has an annual income of 100,000 francs.

THE Odd Fellows of Wyandotte, Kan., are spending $10,000 on a new hall.

THE boot and shoe manufacturers of Portland, Me., have a working capital of $375,000.

DELAWARE peach-growers claim a loss of $200,000 on this year's crop.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., claims to have $2,124,000 invested in local industries.

THE National Grange Patrons of Husbandry have $30,000 on deposit in a New York city bank.

MINERS estimate that at least $30,000 worth of silver ore is brought into Ogden, Utah, daily.

THE sum of $800,000 will be expended in constructing a new tunnel through Bergen hill, N. J.

IT is said that $2,000,000 are to be invested in a mammoth boot and shoe factory at Indianapolis, Ind.

MR. GLADSTONE receives $37,500 per year for his services as Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MARFORI, husband of the ex-Queen of Spain, complains legally of his wife's extravagance, asserting that since residing in Paris her income has dwindled from 1,000,000 francs annually to 500,000 francs.

THERE were 4,285 life insurance policies issued in Maryland in 1872, insuring $10,096,018, and 16,603 policies insuring $46,967,155 were in force upon the lives of citizens of Maryland at the close of last year.

A BAPTIST chapel in the city of Paris has just been completed, capable of seating 600 people, at a cost of $60,000.

A Triumph of Art—A Paper Church.

There is a paper church actually existing near Bergen, which can contain nearly 1,000 persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relieves outside and the statues within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of papier-mache, rendered water-proof by saturation in vitriol, lime water, whey and white of egg. We have not yet reached this audacity in our use of paper; but it should hardly surprise us, inasmuch as we employ the same material in private houses, in steamboats and in some public buildings, instead of carved decorations and plaster cornices. When Frederick II. of Prussia set up a limited papier-mache manufactory at Berlin, in 1776, he thought that paper cathedrals might, within a century, spring out of his snuff-boxes by the slight-of-hand of advancing art. At present we confess to a predilection for substantial brick and stone in the matter of churches. But there is no saying what we may come to. It is not very long since it would have seemed as impossible to cover eighteen acres of ground with glass as to erect a pagoda of soap-bubbles, yet the thing is done. When we think of a psalm sung by 1,000 voices pealing through an edifice made of old rags, and the universal element bound down to carry messages with the speed of light, it would be presumptuous to say what can and what cannot be achieved by science and art, under the training of steady old Time.

AMONG the recent arrivals at Fulton, Arkansas, was M. W. Dickson, a ranchman of Brown county, Texas, where he has five thousand head of cattle. A few weeks ago he was attacked by Comanches and Kiowas, who shot at him. Thirteen bullets took effect in his body—one in his right shoulder, six in the breast and abdomen, four in the left arm, one in the right side of the neck, and one in the back of the head. He was rescued before the Indians had time to scalp him, and had to stay at home two weeks or so on account of his wounds.

IT RUNS LIKE A PRAIRIE FIRE!—DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS runs like a prairie fire. The fame of the Temperance Tonic is, however, but poorly exemplified by this figure of speech; for a prairie fire runs only in one direction, whereas the reputation of the Bitters spreads toward all points of the compass. There is not a square mile of inhabited territory in the United States where this meritorious preparation is not appreciated. If any theoretical gentleman thinks he is prepared to show that there is "nothing in it," we advise him to go to the Prairie States, in the Mississippi Valley, to the deltas of the Southern rivers, to New England, in fact, anywhere within the limits of "Uncle Sam's real estate," and ventilate his views. By so doing he can raise a heartier and more general laugh than has ever yet shaken the sides of an intelligent people. Persons who have been cured can't help laughing at other people who tell them that the medicine which saved their lives is a failure. 14

A MARBLE FAMILY.—The durability of marble is daily exemplified. Here is a family in Massachusetts consisting of 14 Marbles; Silas Marble, the father, is 88; his wife is 81; their twelve children are all living and married; the youngest is 40 and the oldest 63; and the progeny of young marbles promises to be very numerous.

THE Elmwood and Warwick collars will fit better and wear longer than any other collars, either linen or paper. Try them.—[Com.

PEERLESS CLOTHES Wringer.

FOR Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR of CALISAYA, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

OUR READERS should be careful to notice that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Stamp is upon the bars of their *Motlled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

The Jewel in her Crown.

Chicago is justly proud of her two years work in rebuilding her ruined edifices, and symbolizes her restoration in the great Exposition building, a model of architecture, covering six acres of ground and built in ninety days. But among all her merchant buildings, for solidity, spaciousness, perfect adaptation to its business, splendid lighting, artistic finish and beauty, there is none equal to the great jewelry store of N. Matson & Co., corner of State and Monroe streets. And the rich and varied stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, clocks, bronzes, toilet and Russia leather goods, etc., are a fit setting to the handsomest jewelry store in the world. None can fully comprehend the new Chicago without seeing this jewel in her crown of glory. The name of the firm is a synonym for integrity and fair dealing throughout the West.—[Com.

NONE but a physician knows how much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes who suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise, because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case DR. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, have supplied a COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, which proves to be the long-desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in the market is that it *cures* the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one intelligent physician in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Farmer.*

HIGH LIVERS, those indulging in ease and pleasure, and those of sedentary habits, can prevent Boils, Carbuncles, Gout, Red Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Constipation, Piles, Drowsiness, Biliousness, and other conditions induced by such habits, by taking from four to six of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets once a week, or, better still, one or two each night. Twenty-five cents a vial, by all Druggists.—[Com.

THE season for coughs and colds is rapidly approaching, and every one should be prepared to check the first symptoms, as a cough contracted between now and Christmas frequently lasts all winter. There is no better remedy than *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* For all diseases of the throat and lungs it should be used internally and externally.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.—[Com.

LUNG FEVER, common cold, catarrhal fever, and nasal discharge of a brownish color in horses, may be checked at once by liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

I CORDIALLY commend Hamilton (Ill.) "Water Cure."—[*Rev. Dr. Wallace, Monmouth College.*

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All healing.

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CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggsts.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Best and Oldest, Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic* and *Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

IT IS ALTOGETHER WRONG to trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold, when the risk is great and a remedy so sure, prompt and thorough as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily found.

RELATING TO MARRIAGE.—Important circular to young men and others on Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Decline, etc. Prescriptions and advice free. Address Dr. E. Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

BEEVES—Natives	9 @	12¼
Texans	5½@	8¼
HOGS—Dressed	5½@	6¼
COTTON—Middling Upland	16⅛	..
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 25 @	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 38 @	1 39
CORN—Mixed Western	58 @	60
OATS	46 @	51
RYE—Western	85 @	88
PORK—Mess	14 75 @	15 00
LARD	7⅞@	8

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice	5 50 @	6 00
Good	5 40 @	5 60
Medium	3 75 @	4 75
Common	2 50 @	3 00
Inferior	1 75 @	2 25
HOGS—Live	3 75 @	4 45
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 25
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 06½@	1 06¾
No. 2 Spring	1 04½@	1 05½
No. 3 Spring	1 00 @	1 02
CORN—No. 2	37½@	39
OATS—No. 2	31½@	32½
RYE—No. 2	62 @	63
BARLEY—No. 3	1 32 @	1 34
BUTTER—Good to choice	25 @	30
EGGS—Fresh	20 @	21
PORK—Mess	12 75 @	13 00
LARD	7 @	7¼

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red	1 31 @	1 32
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	42 @	43
OATS—No. 2	32 @	33
RYE—No. 2	67 @	69
BARLEY	1 29 @	1 45
PORK—Mess	13 75 @	14 00
LARD	7½@	7¾
HOGS	3 70 @	4 10
CATTLE	3 25 @	5 25

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	6 85 @	7 10
WHEAT	1 35 @	1 37
CORN	42 @	47
OATS	35 @	42
RYE	77 @	78
PORK—Mess	13 00 @	13 50
LARD	7½@	7½

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No 1.	1 10 @	1 11
No. 2.	1 08 @	1 9
CORN—No. 2	41 @	42
OATS—No. 2	31 @	32
RYE—No. 1	66½@	67½
BARLEY—No. 2	1 32 @	1 34

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 40 @	1 42
No. 2 Red	1 30 @	1 32
CORN	53 @	54
OATS	42 @	44

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 38 @	1 40
No. 2 Red	1 33 @	1 35
CORN	43 @	46
OATS	36 @	38

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK.

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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Woman's Marital and Physical Guide.

All curiosity more than satisfied. Male and female, old and young, married and unmarried, none should be without this popular work; send 50 cents for sample copy. Agents wanted everywhere. Address DR. L. TURNER, 906 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A reliable business person to handle 4 staple articles having large sales and profits. No competition. The general agency is offered for this territory to the right party. LESLIE RUFFLER CO., 150 Dearborn-st, Chicago, Ill.

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$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

SUCH AS

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

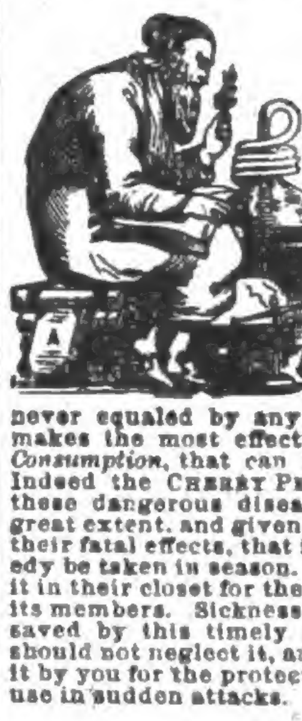

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

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CINCHO-QUININE

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as the Sulphate in the same doses, while it *affects the head less*, is more palatable and *much cheaper.*

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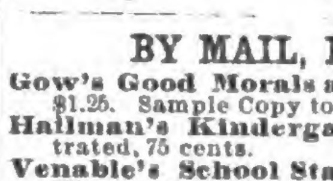

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PURE BLACK TEA

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$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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ANY ONE sending the address of ten respectable persons will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co.*, 1505 Willow-st., Phila., Pa.

TELEGRAPHING—A FULL COURSE FOR $20, at office connected with Jones' Commercial College, St. Louis, Mo. For circular address J. W. JOHNSON, Managing Principa.

WOMEN, Men, Girls and Boys wanted, to sell our French and American Jewelry, Books, Games, &c. No capital needed. Catalogue, Terms, &c., sent free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O

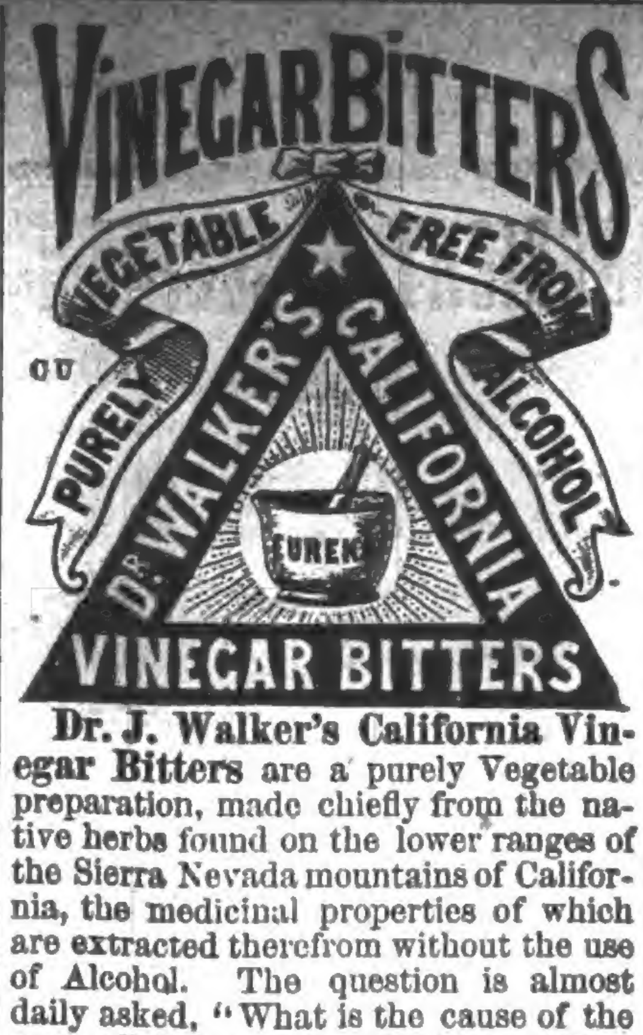

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
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BEHIND THE SCENES
IN WASHINGTON.

The spiciest and best selling book ever published. It tells all about the great Credit Mobilier Scandal, Senatorial Briberies, Congressional Rings, Lobbies, and the wonderful Sights of the National Capital. It sells quick. Send for specimen pages and see our terms to Agents and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., or St Louis, Mo.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury, in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.

CONSUMPTION
And Its Cure.
WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.

WESTERN AGT'S: HURLBUT & EDSALL, CHICAGO. RICHARDSON & CO., ST. LOUIS.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION*, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

"Remember Now in the Days of Thy Youth"

That for the Chills and Fever and all kindred diseases which are caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries *Dr. Smith's Ague Cure* is the best remedy *known*, as it contains no quinine, zinc, or other poisons, and never has been known to fail in producing a positive *cure*. Remember, also, that it is *now put up* with a portrait of Dr. Smith on the outside wrapper, without which it cannot be genuine. *Take no other.* For sale by all Druggists.

Beaty's Hair Tonic will quickly restore gray hairs to their original color, cleanse the scalp of *dandruff*, and produce a healthy *growth*. It is by far the best *dressing* known and used by *city belles* of fashion. Try it; try it.

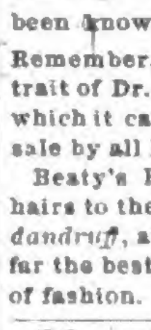

MURDER? IJ.

But a man can earn with this WELL AUGER,

$25 Per Day in good territory. Wells are bored any size, and at the rate of 150 feet per day. Augers made of Cast-steel and warranted. Always successful in quicksand. Best tool in the world for prospecting for coal and ores. Farm, Township and County rights for sale. Send 10 cts. and your P. O., Co. and State, and get descriptive book with explanations. Address Auger Co., St Louis, Mo.

WORK IN DULL TIMES.

Agents Make $150 Per Month selling our New Maps of ILLINOIS, OHIO, INDIANA, &c. Great *Double* Map of WORLD AND UNITED STATES. Pictorial Charts and Chromos. Small capital needed. Write for Catalogue and terms to

E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay-st., N. Y.

DR. A. TRASK'S
MAGNETIC OINTMENT
FOR THE CURE OF
INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Dr. Trask was engaged for twenty years in a course of experiments upon the medical properties and power of vegetables, separate and combined. At the age of seventy years he succeeded in presenting to the world, as the result of his experiments, a combination of Vegetable extracts, the power of which in removing diseases is unequaled in the annals of Medicine.

His discovery consists in a combination of these powerful Vegetable Extracts with Electricity or Magnetism in the form of an Ointment.

Certain, it is, that the remarkable and unprecedented success which has attended its application in the cure of diseases, stamps it at once as the greatest discovery of the age, and calls for a trial and close investigation of its properties.

It never fails, while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of disease which cannot be obtained from any other remedy.

Such is the power of this combination, that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame: every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of its purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with internal as external disease.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in Inflammation of the Bowels.

No patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.

For Inflammatory Rheumatism this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared. For Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat it is unrivaled.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of Nervous Headache in thirty minutes.

For Nervous Diseases this medicine is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Scald Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, Sores, etc., will be immediately relieved by the use of Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment.

D. RANSOM, SON & Co., Propr's, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing irritation, and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of **Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs,** it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch** or **Pimple.**

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure **Salt Rheum** or **Tetter** and the worst kind of **Pimples** on the face, **Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Erysipelas** and **Blotches** among the hair. Eight to twelve bottles are warranted to cure **Running of the Ears,** corrupt or **Running Ulcers, Scrofula** and the worst forms of **Secondary** and **Tertiary Diseases.** Two to six bottles, **Liver Complaint. $1.00 or 6 bottles for $5.00,** by all Druggists. Manufactured at the **World's Dispensary,** Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GETZE'S
NEW SCHOOL FOR THE PARLOR ORGAN,

Lightens the Labor of Teacher and Scholar. To be had at all Book and Music Stores. Sent by mail. PRICE, $2.50.

CLARKE'S
NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO.

Indorsed by the Profession as the best, most thorough, most attractive, and teaches in the most direct manner, suited to pupils of every grade of study, preparing the more advanced for Thorough Bass. Sent by mail, PRICE, $3.75.

WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.—
The latest and best Choir Book,

"THE SABBATH,"

Contains the good old standard tunes for Church Choirs of all denominations, and pretty melodies by eminent authors. PRICE, $1.50. Sent by mail. Sample copy $1.

LEE & WALKER, 922 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. LEE & WALKER'S Musical Almanac, free to any address.

MONEY MADE FAST.
Articles new. Business legitimate. Particulars free. O. H. BUCKLEY & CO., Tekonsha, Mich.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book 260 pages, illustrated, 50c.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

NEW SCALE
WARRANTED 5 YEARS
HAINES PIANOS
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR MAILED
27 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION
MEDAL OF MERIT AWARDED
MONITOR
Monitor Nº20
THE BEST COAL COOKING STOVE IN THE WORLD

ELEVEN ENTIRELY NEW SIZES.
WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Nov. 6, 1873.

Governor Allen's majority is 817. The remainder of the State officers elected are Republicans. Welch the State Treasurer, gets in by the tightest squeeze, having but 177 majority·

◆

Pensylvania official returns give Gordon, for Supreme Judge, a majority of 14,294, and Mackey, for State Treasurer, 25,352. Quite a falling of from the 80,000 the Radicals have been rejoicing over from that state for ten or fifteen years past.

◆

In his Thanksgiving Proclamation it pleases General Grant to say that "frugal industry is receiving its merited recognition and its merited reward," The tens of thousands who are being thrown out of employment will hardly accept that as a reason for thankfulness·

◆

Owing to the panic 50,000 laborers have already been discharged in New-York City. A President with a salary of $50,000 a year and Congressmen drawing $625 per month, furnishes a cheering contrast between labor and capital.

◆

We have a pretty good showing of Democratic Governors now in the Eastern, Middle and Western States. There is Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Georgia. These States constitute a full third of the population of the United States.

◆

Negro slavery continues to exist in Cuba, mainly through the indirect aid afforded the Spanish Government by the Grant Administration. Had the United States realy been neutral between the parties the Cubans would, before this, have gained their independence, and would have abolished slavery. The negroes of the United States might as well make a note of this, as well as the old white Abolitionists·

◆

"One of the bitterest opponents the government had during the rebellion" is what the Warsaw *Indianian* calls the newly elected Governor of Ohio. —A more unjust charge has never been made. Bill Allen was a staunch supporter of the government in its contest with treason and rebellion. He is a patriot in the fullest sense of the word; he is a progressive Democrat; he is an honest man; he is an honor to Ohio, an honor to his party, and he will prove himself a model Governor. *Ligonier Banner*.

◆

The Chicago *Times* says the paying out of silver at the sub-treasuries will commence to-day at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at Boston and Chicago, to-morrow. It appears from the dispatches that the system adapted by the secretary of the treasury is to pay five dollars in silver on every check or other demand; but to pay the employes of the government the whole amount of their salaries in the metal currency. It is not altogether clear why this performance should be exhibited toward officeholders.

◆

A Washington letter about Treasury clerks has the following bit of information: "Ladies have their pay deducted for every day's loss of time — One received a telegram announcing her mother's death. She had the expense of the journey to and from the funeral and was docked six days. And so this Administration that is peripatetic, and votes an increase for its members whenever it feels pinched for money, does what was never before done in the history of the Government stop the salaries of the underpaid clerks for sickness and for death of relatives. If only Secretaries and heads of bureaus cut off their own salaries for absences, their clerks would not complain."

◆

Hon. James Hughes, a well known citizen of this State, died near Washington City, at his temporary residence one day last week. Judge Hughes was one of the most marked and conspicious characters in Indiana, and in the point of clear cut talent outweighed all his contemporaries. He filled several important stations in public life, and as a member of congress and judge of the court of claims, made a reputation that almost any man might be proud of. His last official position was that of State Senator from the counties of Monroe and Lawrence. In the session of '71 he organized and led the opposition to Cumback, and to him, probable, more than any other man, Mr. Pratt owes his election to the senate.

The Contest in Prussia.

The dismissal of Gen. Von Roon with the restoration of Prince Bismark to power as the head of the Prussian Ministry proves that King William has abandoned all thought of temporizing with the Roman Catholic Church, and that the controversy will be carried steaeily forward to the bitter end.

It is well known that the laws concerning ecclesiastical affairs which have produced such widespread excitement in Prussia originated with Bismarck, and that his purpose is to bring the Church under the rigorous control of of the State. The other members of the Cabinet were not ready for his extreme measures, and the King hoped to find some means of avoiding them. Bismark insisted upon the adoption of his policy entire and unqualified, and when this was refused he resigned. The Government, however, has not got on well without him, and now he is brought back and will have everything his own way,

The conflict between these great antagonists—the Roman Church, with its vast spiritual power and the devotion of eight millions of Catholics on the one side, and the most perfect political machine and strongest Government of our day, backed up by sixteen millions of Protestants on the other—will now, doubtless, be more rapidly developed; but who can say when we shall be able to record its close?

◆

Neither Governor Hendricks nor Hon Geo. H. Pendleton could find time to make political speeches in Ohio till after the election was over, As soon as Allen was elected they found time to join in the rejoicings. They were just a little too prudent this time.—*Louisville Commercial.*

This sort of talk, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is quite common with Republican newspapers. So far as the foregoing paragraph concerns Mr. Pendleton, it is inaccurate. Mr. Pendleton did deliver some speeches before the election, and they were of considerable service. As to Mr. Hendricks a few words of explanation may not be out of place. Mr. Hendricks was invited to come over to Ohio and lend us a helping hand. It has been customary in years past to call on Mr. Hendricks for a little oratory in this State when the fight was on, and he seldom failed to come to time. He has made many speeches in this State.

He is a native of it, and his heart has always gone out to his brethern in the days of their struggles. It is worthy of remark, however, that very little talent finds its way from Ohio into Indiana when the Guelphs and the Ghibellines are filling the air over there with warlike sounds. If Mr. Thurman ever made any speeches in Indiana the circumstance has escaped our memory.

In this canvass Governor Hendricks was placed in a peculiar position. Last year the leading Democrats of Indiana entered the coalition with the Liberal Republicans in good faith. It was understood that if the Liberal Republicans would come up to the support of the Democratic State ticket in October, the Democrats would vote for Greeley in November. The Liberal Republicans kept the faith and Mr. Hendricks was placed under personal obligation to them for the handsome triumph which fell to his share. We have reasons to know that Mr Hendricks sympathised with the Democracy of Ohio in their recent struggle, but he did not feel like alienating his Liberal Republican friends by making an active canvass for a straight Democratic ticket. Again, Mr. Hendricks is the Governor of Indiana. He feels a little delicacy about going up and down the country delivering political harangues. He doesn't consider it etiquette. It is true that Noyes and other unscrupulous creatures of that ilk have roamed about the country making war upon Democracy wherever they could find it while holding the truncheon of the Chief Executive, but nobody ever thought any more of them for doing it, and we have yet to learn that they ever derived any especial benefit therefrom. Unless our information is very defective, Governor Hendricks believes fully to-day that only through the instrumentality of the Democratic party, and through the steadfast devotion of the Democratic party, can the country be wrested from the rule of Radicalism and corruption.

◆

Make money fast and honorably, $12.50 a day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine ever used. It is only $5. Sent free by express. Address JEROME B. HUDSON & Co., Cor. Greenwich & Cortlandt Sts., N. Y.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

DEALERS IN

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY

ORGANS,

&

PIANOS.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC

Silver-ware,

EESLY BLOCK

NEXT DOOR TO ODD FELLOWS
BUILDING, AUBURN.

FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

Sheriff's Sale,

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court on a case wherein Jacob B. Casebeer is plaintiff and George W. Gordon & Mary C. Gordon and Stephen B. Ward are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and four dollars and sixty four cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 29th day of November, 1873

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing at the north-east corner of lot number one hundred and forty-two, (142) running thence south sixty-six (66) feet, thence west sixty-six (66) feet, thence north sixty-six (66) feet, thence east sixty-six feet, (66) to the place of beginning, all in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb Co. Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge paid decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff D. C.

Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 5th, A. D. 1873.

J. W. RICKEL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

$8.50

The Great Clothing EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,

At Lowest Possible Prices.

Go to

M. E. WOODWARD,

Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.

A Beautiful Stock

Surpassing in extent and attraction former stocks. Special notice is invited to my new line of HATS & CAPS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS of all descriptions, both in price and quality.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON. Auburn Ind,

Oct. 17th. 1873.

Notice to Heirs of Petition to sell REAL ESTATE.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County, }

Notice is hereby given, that James W. Case, Administrator debonis non of Estate of Joseph Penny deceased, has filed his petition to sell the Real Estate of the decedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said county.

Attest, of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County.

J. R. LANNING,
Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANN, }
DeKalb County. } Sct.

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term, 1873, Bernard Trentman, August Trentman, versus Jacob M. Shutt, Complaint No. 57.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by McBride & Morlan their Attorneys, and files their complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Jacob M. Shutt is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said defendant that unless he be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit, to be hold en on the Second Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 15th day
SEAL. of Oct. 1873.

J. R. LANNING,
Clerk.

New Boot & Shoe Store!

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Custom Work, a Specialty.

E. VORDERMARK & SONS,

Odd Fellows Building,

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

We are now prepared to sell our stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

At prices that defy competition. We buy direct from manufacturers for cash, thereby saving jobber's profits, and

Sell Strictly for Cash,

and can thus afford to give you bargains. Remember the place,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT.

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION!

The great demand for sugars duriug the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.

Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c.

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best 1.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60,80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Oolong 30. 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c. Peeled Peaches 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 25c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c· Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00' Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS. Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c [illegible] almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double T[illegible], Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25. 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOLASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon 81, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 7[illegible]c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4.50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c, Mackerel in kits 1.25 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

Fall Trade! 1873.

Root & Company.

Popular Dry Goods House,

THE NEW YORK STORE

90 Columbia-st.

For the convenience of many of our coustomers who buy Fall Goods early in the season; we are opening daily

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

in every department at very low prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description
Also a full line our celebrated "Horse Shoe"
BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS AND
BRILLIANTINES.

which we guarantee in weight, color and durability to be superior to any brand retailed in this county.

N—E—W

Fall Dress Goods,

NEW CLOKS, and SHAWLS,
NEW FALL PRINTS.
Also our usual large and attractive stock of
DOMESTIC
COTTON
GOODS

HOUSE KEEPING DINENS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES.
JEANS & FLANNELS

—AT—

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,

CHEMIALS.

TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES

Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,

Wall and Window Paper,

in [illegible], Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner

Window Shades!

and all kind of Shade Fixtures.

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.

F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

Legal Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. } Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term, 1873.

Michael McLaughlin
versus
Alfred Hall.
Administrator of Estate of John Hall
Alfred Hall
Lanson Hall
Francina Irwin
William Irwin
Louisa Barr
Rodolph Barr
Matilda Boots — Complaint No. 94.
John Boots
Mariah Holman
Thomas Holman
Mary Hall
Simon Hall
James Hall and
David Hall.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, Francina Erwin, William Erwin, Mary Hall and Lanson Hall are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendents unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holdon on the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness, My name and the seal of said
SEAL. Court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of October, 1873.

J. R. LANNING.
Clerk.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Roads very muddy.

School Books at Davenport's.

Manstoffer has been bailed out of jail.

The roads leading to this place are very muddy.

Mr. Lillie, the stone paver, is making a good job on Seventh street.

The telegraph poles are already in position on the Eel River road to Butler.

From the rush of business at Johnson's lately, at Waterloo, upper the reduced price list we imagine the money crisis does not effect his business.

If the weather remains good, that pacing match will come off next Saturday, Nov. 8. Look out for a lively race, and be sure to see it.

J. M. Robbins has purchased one-half of the lower saw mill of W. Richmond. It is now owned by Mitchell & Robbins.—The logs are rolling in lively.

Several bottles of brandy have been resurrected in the woods near the Junction, said to be the alelged property of Sponogle, dealer in boots & shoes, late of the junction.

An exchange says: "Nilsson is more careless in the use of her voice since her marriage." Jones says such carelessness is not confined to Nilsson. He realizes it sometimes when he is wiping dishes.

"Chambertine" is the name of the new color; or, rather it is the new name for a very old color. If you want a dress pattern of wine-colored silk, it is "the thing" to ask for chambertine.

The new liquor store must be doing a good business, as the way bill at the depot shows shipment of 6 kegs on Oct., 15th' 6 kegs on Oct., 17th, and 6 kegs on Oct., 21st, making eighteen kegs in less than a week.

Literary Society.—A fine literary society has been organized here, and meets every Tuesday evening at the School House. There was a large attendance last Tuesday evening, and the exercises were instructive and interesting.

Thanksgiving day will arrive on the 27th. We are accustomed to celebrate that day with turkey, but we fear it will be a failure this year, because we have no turkey. No one should infer from this that we would accept one. Oh, no!

See the new advertisement of Abright & Shepherd. They will soon be quartered in their new store in the Ensley block, and will have one of the best and most extensive stocks in their line ever seen in the county.

To guard against fires, look out for defective flues, repair broken stoves, keep your pipe in good condition, put no ashes in boxes or barrels; and last, but not least, keep a pretty efficient household police upon the coal oil business.

The Auburn *Courier* grows eloquent over the completion of the Eel River Rail road to Butler. We rejoice with Thomas. The citizens of Auburn have done themselves credit in their endeavors to push this great enterprise to a successful termination.—*Col. City Post.*

The city Treasurer of Fort Wayne is a defaulter to several thousand dollars besides a spurious bond which was not detected by the council. He is a Democrat but was placed upon both tickets last year, so great was the confidence reposed in him.

Petit Jurors.

The following is the list of petit jurors for the December term of Circuit Court: T D Meese, C Comeskey, Jesse Rodenbaugh, A D Goetschius, Alex McClure, Peter Shaffer, R Chilson, M Long Sr., John Grube, Sol Barney, Cyrus Watters, and J P Wyant.

The trial of Mr. Strebe for assault with intent to kill, came off last Thursday. Owing to the fact that Mr. Humes, the prosecuting witness was unable to attend, the case was dismissed. Mr. Strebe has since been arrested, and bound over to court in the sum of $1500.

Some talk of organizing a Literary Society of the best talent in town, for the purpose of mutual improvement and the entertainments of the public during the winter. A decidedly good and laudable enterprise. Last winter we had nothing of the kind, but we trust that something of the kind will be introduced this winter.

Sidewalks.

Our town Marshal advertises for bids for the construction of certain sidewalks, in another column. He also announces that he is ready to receive the tax for 1873 Though money matters are quite close, we hope that all will be enabled to pay up promptly.

Unless our patrons pay up more prompt we will be compelled to reduce our paper somewhat. We are now printing them a large quanity of reading matter, more than we are able to at the present rate of paying up. We should like to continue the Courier as it now is, and if all pay up we can do so.

Musical.—Prof. Bennett, the gentleman who was with us a few weeks last winter, has returned and will remain during the coming the winter. He desires to get up several classes in vocal music here, and at other points in the county. Mrs. Bennett, a fine player, will be here in a few days and will give instructions on the piano and organ. Mr. Bennett is a good teacher and we trust that he will succeed in organizing several large classes in the county. An awakening in the musical interest is what we want.

The Columbia city *Commercial* says, much to the regret of every citizen of South Whitley, our station agent, Mr. E. S. Shaner has been removed from this place to Auburn. Mr. D. C. Grover has taken his place here, and I only hope he may prove as acceptable to the people as Mr. Shaner. Mr. S. takes the best wishes of all our people with him to his new home, and we all congratulate the people of Auburn on their good fortune in getting him as a citizen of their place.

A prominent attorney in Rogue's Row got into trouble last week. The baggage master on the Eel River railroad mistook the gentleman's shoes for Saratoga trunks and checked them through to Detroit. The attorney wanted to get off the train at Denver, but was compelled to go on to Detroit, and to pay for "extra baggage." E. D. Loomis is an obliging and gentlemanly conductor, but he couldn't change the destination of those shoes simply to accommodate a lawyer.—*Logansport Pharos.*

Have you visited the new shoe store yet in the Odd Fellows' Building, north of the Court House? If not you should do so at once, just to see the large and complete stock of Boots & Shoes of every variety, that fill that large store room. But the prices are the greatest feature of the establishment, being so low that you will be surprised. Their prices are the same as at their wholesale house in Fort Wayne where they buy goods in large quantities and can afford to sell cheap. Satisfy yourself by visiting this house.

Election of Directors.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company held at Columbia City last Thursday the following named gentlemen were chosen directors for the ensuing year viz: James S. Collins, Columbia City, John L. Davis, Auburn; George E. Adams D. D. Dykeman, Logansport; Wm. W. Crapo, New Belford, Mass; James F. Joy, C. H. Buhl, Allan Sheldon, Theodore D. Buhl, Detroit; D. L. Quirk, Ed. F. Uhl, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Teachers' Institute.

Our citizens should not forget that the next session of the Institute will be held at Auburn next week commencing on the tenth, and lasting five days. About 100 teachers are expected to be in attendance. Heretofore the citizens of the place, at which the Institute has been held, have generously provided quarters for those in attendance, and the same will be expected of the people. We must not be behind our neighbors, though we do not like this arrangement of boarding round. A committee will wait upon all to ascertain the number each family can provide for, and we trust sufficient liberality will be shown to accommodate all who may attend.

Last Friday evening was Halloween.—We did not think of it until a great big cabbage struck our door, and then somehow we thought of it. To mischievous boys it meant an evening during which licence was given to certain innocent sorts of mischief. It is the evening on which ghosts are fabled as walking abroad and airing themselves. Its the boys that do the mischief, though, and blame it on the poor shadowy, shivering ghosts.—Among the elder juveniles along the journey from childhood to maturity it was an evening of sport of a less rude nature.—The games with which the boys and girls amuse themselves on this occasion are numberless, and many, indeed most of them, are hallowed with age.

Sharp Work.

Mr. Editor:—

In our town quite a large number of prosecutions for criminal acts, have within the last two weeks been commenced and carried through, and our jail is pretty well filled with culprits. We are glad to chronicle the fact that the law officers appear diligent and vigilant. But while this is the case, we have to mention the fact that a number of our best citizens condemn certain things done by these officers. We refer to the practice of keeping warrants for arrest and papers to commence proceedings until the close or after the business hours of the day, and then commencing suits, serving warrants, and hurrying them off either to the examining officer or jail, and then doing all that can be, to intimidate, press into trial, refuse bail, deny the right to obtain an attorney, and other things that would be a digrace and wrong even to a murderous modoc. We like to see fair play. When a man is charged with a crime, treat him as a man until he is proven guilty. Let him have a fair and impartial trial. let him have time to get witnesses, and procure counsul, and then if found guilty punish him soundly. Of all things low, under-handed, cunning, is most disreputable, and in time re-acts only upon its authors.

Wall Paper and Window Shades, at Davenport & Co.'s

The brick work of the Cool building hasbeen completed.

Tinners are busy engaged in putting on the roof of the Cool building.

Trains will begin to run regularly on the Eel River road to Butler by next Monday.

A splendid cobble stone drain is being put in along seventh street opposite the court house.

We would call attention to the stock of albums just received by Davenport & Co. The designs all new, and prices very low.

Estrayed or Stolen.—Our devil has been missing since Tuesday. One cent reward is offered to the finder.

We doff our hat to those two popular young gentleman, D. D. Snyder and C. D. Hare, for a nice lot of tender squirrels, the first we have had this season.

E. Vordermark & Sons have the the largest and best stock of boots and shoes ever brought to this place. They are receiving goods almost daily. Go and see them. Sign of the Big Shoe.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued from the clerk's office during October:

Wm Fridenberger and Mary E Butler.
John S Carr and Hattie N Jones.
Jacob H Smith and Mary E Olds.
Harlon Ulum and Lucinda Buchanan.
Joseph Rex and Laura Beeks
Medany Lamb and L E Bodine.
Rufus Eddy and Ellen Frick.
Isaac Skinner and H S Hart.
A F Stone and Elizabeth Burton.
Hanford Tiffany and Clara Rodamer.
Daniel Baker and Rebecca J Hay.
Henry Siberts and Florence George.
John Kruger and Josephine Soltman.
Henry M Showalter and Minnie Dingledine.
P P Hasler and Catharine Fair.
Chas Cramer and Jane Miller.
Geo W Davis and P A Mochamer.
Hallis Aikens and Ann C Cotrill.
S P Livergood and Susan Byroads.
James McCrory and Amanda Weave.
Elmore Myles and Katie Eselburn.
James B Freeman and Mary E Hilkey.
W C Webster and Allie E Nimmons.
Wm Steffen and Mary Dimmons.

Defiance, Ohio, Oct., 27th, 1873.

Ed. Courier:—

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have partially suspended work for the winter, west of this point, probably owing to the pressure in the money market They complain bitterly of the trouble in getting currency, claiming they have plenty of European Exchanges. I think one reason of the suspension was the uncordiality with which the company was received by the people along the line, they seeming to take delight in throwing in the way of and embarrassing the work in every way possible. The work between Deshler on the Dayton & Michigan road and Defiance, has been partially suspended also, so that in fact I do not think they expect to reach Defiance this winter, probaby not before June next year, when it will probably be resumed all along the line. I understand a project of uniting the B. P. & C. and Canada Southern from Defiance to Chicago is talked off. Its this way, the C. S. have already a road in operation to Toledo, and they also control the Wabash, so you see its a practicable project, which your map will show you. It is a less number of miles from Toledo to Chicago, by way of Wabash road to Defiance, thence via B. P. & C., to Chicago, than by the "Air Line" or L. S. & M. S. R. R.

Why wouldn't it be practiable to unite them at or near Auburn, as I understand a part of the Canada Sounern is already constructed.

C. B. Squirs.

Mr Editor:

I see a communication signed by "Justice" in last week's issue of the *Courier*, that tells something about matters and things that "seems a little singular to 'Justice,'" and goes on and winds up with what he thinks a fearful stab to the heart of DeKalb County's best institution. He says that the fair at Waterloo was a humbug all the way through.

Now then, it "seems to me," by the way that Justice talks, he would rather see this "spirit of hatred" increased than diminished between the two towns. Does "Justice" know that an organization like this agricultural association, requires time to perfect every department, so that all may move with success. Probably there were some defects, but in the main, the fair at Waterloo was a success, as all the people in my neighborhood will testify. But "Justice" has been outraged, humbugged and swindled by this "humbug" at Waterloo. I suspect the reason, "Justice" has attempted to see some of the wonderful things within the walls of the "bumbug" by climbing said walls, but some enterprising "police" yanked him off, thereby compelling "Justice" to contribute some of his "filthy lucher." Thus you see "Justice" has been swindled.

That there is a "spirit of hatred" existing between the two towns is evident, to their own shame we say. Why not drop old grudges, shake hands and become friends. Cease being laughed at by "outsiders," as two quarrelsome old maids. Unite as one people, and support the great enterprises that tend to build up and increase the wealth of your growing county. Stand by each other politically, and as christians work together, remember "united we stand, divided we fall.

IMPARTIAL.

Jackson, T. P. Oct., 26th 1873.

Several of our citizens visited Columbia City last Thursday. They report two blocks having been built there this year that would do credit to places of far greater pretentions. Our friends made the round of the printing offices. Davis was spokesman for the party when they visited the *Commercial*. Baker, the effable editor entertained them and they were pleased. They went next to the *Post* Davenport was spokesman. Brown was not in, and the compositors were too busy to do the agreeable.

Mrs. Burlingame, who has been ill for many long weary months died last Monday, and was buried on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. She was in her 65th year, and appeared to enjoy good health up to a year or more ago, when that terrible disease, cancer, appeared, which caused her death. She has been a resident of the county for over twenty years. Thus one by one the old pioneers are dropping off.

We are using the Dixon American pencil, better than the foreign Faber, to be found at Davenport & Co's.

Teacher's Institute.

The DeKalb county Teachers' Institute, will be held in Auburn, commencing on Monday, November 10th, 1873, and continuing in session five days. Accommodations will be provided for all who come.

Let us have the largest attendance ever witnessed in Northern Indiana. No teacher can afford to be absent from the county Institute.

James A. Barnes,
County Superintendent.

The following is the latest reindition of Mary's Little Lamb, and is published for the benefit of the gentlemen exclusively. It certainly has the merit of originality:

Mary had a little lamb,
With which she used to tussle;
She snatched the wool clean off its back
And stuffed it in her bustle,

And when he saw the had been fleeced
He in a passion flew,
So Mary got upon her ear
And stuffed the lamb in too.

Grand Opening of the Popular Red Front Clothing Hall, of Rothschild Bros. No. 5 Keystone Block. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

We have been known in Fort Wayne many years to be the most successful clothing house ever opened in the city. It is not only our liberal advertising that has made us popular but our fair and honorable dealings, with those who have stood by us since we have been in the business. In selling them nicely made clothing at reasonable prices they have advertised us. With the 20 years experience we have had since boyhood, we profess to know the wants of every one and what class of goods are wanted. Therefore we can say that we can fit a boy of the small size up to the largest man in the grade of goods, from the finest to the lowest grades. We caution those who are not acquainted in this place to enquire for us before you drop in some other place where they have been trying to imitate our well established place. It is to your own interest as well as to ours to come direct to us at the popular Red Front, No. 5 Keystone Block.

Good common suits for men from $6 to $10, Cassimere suits from $9 to $20, fine cloth suits from $12 to $25. Cloaks from 3 to $25, with or without saques, men's working pants from $1 50 to $2.50, children, boys and youths suits from $3 up. We also keep a large line of hats, caps, shirs, underwear, gloves and many articles too numerous to mention, at exceeding low prices.

DEATHS.

WOOD—On Oct. 29th, 1873, Minnie A. Wood, aged 7 years, 8 months and 18 days.

On Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, Oct. 29, 1873, Minnie passed from her home on earth to her home in heaven. She was a child deveted to her school, to her Sabbath-school and to her home.—When autum dropped her wreath of gaudy foliage, when winter's vanguard of chilly wind had come, and when the sky had shrouded itself in its cold and sable mantle we laid Minnie, loved Minnie, precious Minnie in her little dormitory to sleep 'till the winter of time be past, and in the spring time of the resurection to awake in new, surpassing beauty, clad with glory and immortal youth but, Minnie, still the same and forever more.

Emory.

NOTICE.

Notice to the tax payers of Auburn is hereby given that I am prepared to receive the corporation tax of the town of Auburn for the year 1873, from this date until Feb. 3d, 1874.

H. E. ALTENBURG, Marshal.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Administrator of the estate of William A. Lowry, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Nov. 1, 1873. E. S. LOWRY, Adm'r.

SALE OF SIDE WALK.

Notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday the 15th day of November, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. receive bids to construct sidewalks in front of the following town lots to-wit:

No.	163, 164	Old Platt, owned by	Mary Mott.
	165, 166	" "	T. Baldock.
	45	" "	Jonathan Hall.
	61	" "	S. W. Ralston.
	97	" "	George [heirs].
		SPENCER'S ADDITION.	
No.	1, 2	Old Platt, owned by	J. H. Ford.
	3	" "	Geo. Lawrence.
	7, 8	" "	Mrs. Leisure
	5, 6	Kuhlman's Ad.	John R. Moody.
	9	"	Jacob Showalter
No.	88	Spencer's Ad.	John King.
	1	Gross & Dills' Ad.	C. M. Browne.
	2	"	S. T. Galloway
	5	"	Wm. Rakestraw

Sidewalks to be six feet wide 1½ inches thick with three stringer 3x3 and all to be of good white or burr oak lumber. Such sale to be made to the lowest possible bidder.

H. E. ALTENBURG, Marshal.

Auburn Nov. 4th, 1873.

TASTELESS MEDICINE.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists in this city. Send for circular to 35 Wooster St., New York.

DRY GOODS

LOOK OUT

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,

Coatings, Cheviots, and

CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS

SASH,

Stair Rail,

Moulding,

AND

Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's groccry, Auburn, Ind.

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

The Auburn

WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

Gen. Thomas Cadwallader, a son of Col. Lambert Cadwallader, of Revolutionary fame, died recently at Trenton, N. J., aged 86.....The Deputy Postmaster of Wilmington, Del., has been arrested for embezzlement....Many of the New England manufacturing establishments have been compelled to shut down on account of the monetary stringency. Others are running on short time.

The Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania has adopted a clause forbidding the granting of passes by railroads except to employes....Charges of immense frauds on the revenue, based upon the affidavit of a discharged clerk, are made against the extensive New York house of Woodruff & Robinson. The frauds, it is said, amount to over $2,000,000....Ex-Postmaster Stewart, of Pittsburgh, will be tried on three indictments—embezzlement, forgery and perjury....The manufacturing districts of Connecticut are represented to be in an unfortunate condition. It is said from 15,000 to 20,000 operatives and factory hands have been thrown out of employment.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, and Dana, of the *Sun*, have been indicted for alleged libel on Judge McCue....The Hartford City Hall has been partially destroyed by fire....Harry Bassett, the famous running horse, was distanced in a race at Baltimore, the other day....There has been another heavy decline in Vanderbilt stocks, at New York, caused by rumors of heavy defalcations in the Lake Shore, Toledo, Wabash and Western, and other companies.

The New York Board of Aldermen have atoned for a great many short-comings by making the handsome donation of $50,000 to the Memphis Relief Fund....Phelps, the defaulting Cashier of the New York State Treasury Department, has been committed to jail for trial in default of $15,000 bail....The furniture factory of John H. Morrill, in New York city, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, $150,000. A watchman was burned to death while trying to extinguish the flames. ....A dispatch from Providence, R. I., says the Spragues are seriously embarrassed. Their assets are said to be $7,000,000 more than their liabilities, and want of current funds is the cause.

The serious results of the panic still continue. The extensive print works of Garner & Co., at Little Falls, Cohoes, Rochester, Pleasant Valley, Newburg, and Haverstraw, have shut down, discharging 10,000 men. The pay-roll of this firm amounted to $500,000 monthly. Other extensive factories, of various kinds, have suspended work, or have reduced wages and time. The prospect looks gloomy for the winter....The third trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., has been concluded at New York, and resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was sentenced to four years' hard labor in the Penitentiary. ....Three persons—a man and two women—were recently run over by a train of cars at Frankfort, N. J., while attempting to cross the track in a wagon. They were horribly mangled, and lived but a short time.

The West.

The Farmers' Convention concluded its session at Chicago on the 23d of October. Various resolutions bearing on the transportation question were offered, discussed, and voted down, the final result being the adoption of the following substitute: "We demand the construction of railroads, and the improvement of water communication between the interior and the seaboard, the same to be owned and operated by the General Government, for the purpose of affording cheap and ample transportation, and to protect the people from the exactions of monopoly."

William Bebb, formerly Governor of Ohio died at his residence in Rockford, Ill., on the 23d of October, aged 71....The steamer Vienna, of Cleveland, was recently lost in a gale on Lake Superior. All the crew and passengers were saved. Loss about $100,000.... Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation ratifying that of the President naming the 27th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer....Rev. John S. Spaulding succeeds the late Dr. Randall as Missionary Bishop of Colorado, Wyoming and Mexico....Some of the parties engaged in the lynching of Delos Heffron, at Salem, Ind., have been arrested and will be prosecuted.

Wintermute, the assassin of Gen. McCook, at Yankton, Dakotah, has been admitted to bail in $50,000....The National Board of Trade has concluded its labors at Chicago, and adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the second Tuesday in January next. On the subject of transportation, the only definite resolution that was adopted by the Convention was one declaring that the only complete and permanent restraint upon unreasonable exactions must be sought in the development of natural water routes, and favoring the improvement of the canals and rivers to promote this end. Resolutions favoring reciprocity with the South American States, and the establishment of something in the nature of a National Clearing-House, were also passed....The St. Louis banks have resumed currency payments....The new international railway bridge at Buffalo has been completed....Large and valuable deposits of cinnabar have been discovered in Northern Arizona....Hon. Samuel W. Fuller, a distinguished member of the Chicago bar, is dead, aged 51....John C. Heenan, the once noted pugilist, died recently at Denver, Col., of hemorrhage of the lungs....Joseph Puffenberger, the engineer of the coal-train that collided with the passenger express on the Chicago and Alton road near Lemont, Ill., on the 16th of August, resulting in the killing of twenty persons, has been tried at Chicago on a charge of manslaughter, and acquitted....A whole family of five persons were recently killed by a stroke of lightning, near Blue Rapids, Kansas.

A confidence operator literally captured the town of Gilman, Ill., a few days ago. In the short period of one day he borrowed all the money and bought all the live stock in the town, and made large contracts ahead. He then borrowed a horse and buggy and decamped. A short time after his departure there was a lively farmers' movement in Gilman, which resulted in the capture of the operator....Hon. W. A. Porter, for the last six years Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, died suddenly in that city, a few days ago, aged 48 years.... The United States Senate Transportation Committee were at Cincinnati on the 27th and 28th ult. In a conference with the committees of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, statistical reports of the commerce of the Ohio river cities and towns were read, footing up $760,000,000 annually; of the commerce of Cincinnati, together with the rates of freight by rail and water, compared, and the steamboat interest. The joint committees presented a recommendation to Congress to improve the navigable rivers, to construct a great water line with its own officers, and retain control of the same....The Ute Indians have consented to go on their reservation in Colorado.

The house occupied jointly by John and Jonathan Robbins and families, in Mercer county, Mo., was burned on the 28th ult. Two of their children perished in the flames, two were fatally burned, and two others escaped. The parents were absent when the fire occurred....A fire in East St. Louis, on the 28th ult., destroyed Morse, Dagget & Co.'s lumber mill and several adjoining houses. Loss, $50,000 to $75,000.

The prosecution against the parties engaged in the Heffron hanging scrape, in Washington county, Ind., has been abandoned by the Attorney-General on condition that the organization shall be broken up. Measures have been taken to ferret out the members of similar associations in Clarke and Crawford counties....At Wichita, Kansas, the other day, two noted desperadoes, Beddy and Rowdy Joe, got into a warm conversation over corn-juice, when revolvers became the game, in which the two took a hand, and both understood. The result was a double funeral, and a wounded spectator, who caught a ball on the fly.... The steamer Continental, loaded with several hundred roughs *en route* to witness the bruising-match between Allen and Hogan, was seized by the Illinois authorities, the other day, a few miles above St. Louis, and the principal movers in the affair arrested and bound over for trial. The roughs avow their determination to carry out the programme at all hazards, and the Governor of Illinois has dispatched to the Mayor of East St. Louis 100 stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition. ....An old man named John St. Clair, who lacked but a few days of being 105 years old, was run over by a train of cars and killed, at Fort Wayne, Ind., a few days ago....A man named Lemmel was instantly killed by a wad fired from a cannon, at Londonville, Ohio, while jollifying over the election of Allen.... The Catholics of Iowa have 94 churches, a membership of 100,000, and 55 schools, attended by 8,065 pupils....Centerville and Richmond, Ind., have for some time been quarreling over the county-seat question, and the matter has at last culminated in open war. The other day a mob gathered in Centerville, and, after laboring all day with fire-arms and stones, at last blew down the jail doors with connon and effected an entrance. An army of Richmonds took the field, marched on the enemy, compelled them to evacuate Centerville, and captured their artillery. Casualties—Killed, 0; wounded, 0.... Two men were frozen to death, a few nights ago, on the prairie near Kidder, Mo....John Edwards, of Cincinnatti, went home a few evenings ago in an intoxicated condition, and abused his family. His oldest son, Richard Edwards, becoming enraged at his conduct, seized a pistol and shot him through the abdomen, inflicting a death wound....The Modocs have at last reached their final destination, and will hereafter be "at home" on an island in the Platte river, near Fort McPherson, Colorado, where there are no lava beds.

The South.

The ravages of the yellow fever in Memphis were graphically depicted by a gentleman from that city, at a meeting held in St. Louis, a few days ago, to raise means for the relief of the sufferers. He stated that out of a population of 55,000 but 10,000 remained, and of these 1,000 were sick; and that over 2,000 widows and orphans were dependent upon charity. The latest accounts from the afflicted city represent that the disease is abating, and that many of the absentees are returning.

A shooting affray recently occurred at Cave City, Ky., between D. L. Graves, proprietor of the Mammoth Cave Hotel, and E. Wilcoxson, resulting in the death of the former... The cheering news comes from Memphis that the yellow fever has been routed, and that the city is beginning to assume its old-time business aspect....The bale of cotton which was donated by Col. Creed Taylor, of Arkansas, for the benefit of the orphans at Memphis, and sold in that city for $1,500, and subsequently shipped to St. Louis and sold there for $90, was forwarded to Cincinnati, where it was again sold for $2,038.08. It will be shipped East and resold....Lloyd L. Clary, editor of the Cumberland (Md.) *Times*, was recently shot and killed by John M. Risley.

The business part of the town of Americus, Ga., was recently destroyed by fire, involving a loss of over $300,000.

Washington.

President Grant denies the report that he has written a letter favorable to the issue of the $44,000,000 currency reserve. This money, he states positively, will be used for no other purpose than to meet the current expenses of the Government....A statement of the operations of the free postal delivery system for the year ending June 30, 1873, has just been made, which shows that the letter-carriers, during the year, handled 875,315,673 packages, at a cost of $1,422,495, showing a large increase over last year. During the year thirty-five new postal diliveries were established.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says: "Senator Carpenter's friends declare that he has sufficient documentary evidence to prove conclusively that the Long Branch scandal, involving his reputation and the wife of another man, was without foundation. The husband of the woman, it is said, is willing to testify that there was nothing wrong done, but that his wife was merely placed under Senator Carpenter's protection."....The receipts of conscience money for the past fiscal year amounted to $3,000, against $25,000 for 1872. This leads to the conclusion that there is a stringency in the conscience market....The important announcement is made from Washington that Secretary Richardson has decided to begin paying out silver for greenbacks or fractional currency, dollar for dollar. The amount ready to put afloat is between $150,000 and $200,000. ....The internal revenue receipts so far have fallen about $2,000,000 on account of the panic, estimated upon averages obtained before it began. It is estimated that the total receipts for the coming year will fall several millions below the figures of last year.

It is authoritatively announced that the Comptroller of the Currency will advise the issue of an additional $25,000,000 of national bank notes, in lieu of re-distribution from the amount now in circulation, to Southern and Western banks, and it is altogether likely that Congress will accept his recommendation.

It is stated that at no distant day an important order will be issued removing all Federal troops from the Southern States, except those garrisoned at the regular forts on the sea coast....A Washington correspondent states that Government Architect Mullett will take strong ground against the practice of ordering public buildings in so many small cities. At the last session such buildings were authorized in various parts of the country, but fortunately, by an oversight, no appropriation was made for quite a number of them, and an effort will be made to have the authority given repealed....It is stated that President Grant will recommend to Congress the issue of a new Government bond, bearing 3 65-100 per cent. interest, and exchangeable for greenbacks at the will of the holder....Nearly 400 mechanics and about 1,000 laborers have been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard, owing to the money running short.

Vienna Van Buren is in Washington, laboring to clear his skirts of the corruptions charged against him.

Foreign.

The King of Saxony is dead....The news from France is encouraging to the friends of the Republic. The Monarchists are less hopeful, and have determined not to hasten the reopening of the Assembly. The Bonapartist organ, *Le Gaulois*, publishes a document signed by many Deputies who favor a plebiscitum protesting against the restoration of the monarchy without consulting the country. The Deputies of the Left Center have adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolution in favor of a Conservative Republic. M. Say, on behalf of the Left Center, refused to listen to the overtures of the Duke D'Audiffrel Pasquier for a coalition with the Right Center. M. Pereire, whose intentions were previously doubtful, has declared in favor of the Republic....The Spanish Carlists claim an important victory over the Republican troops in the province of Gerona....Trouble between Spain and France is threatened. The former Government has sent a note to foreign powers complaining that French vessels in Spanish waters have been lending aid and encouragement to the insurgents.

A Paris dispatch says Count de Chambord has assured foreign powers that his policy, should he ascend the throne, will not be aggressive, and that he will not attempt to reinstate the Pope in his temporal possessions.... The testimony against Marshal Bazaine grows more damaging as the trial progresses. A railway inspector of Metz testifies that Bazaine rejected an opportunity to seize large depots of provisions from the German army. ....An immense demonstration in favor of amnesty for Fenian prisoners is to be held in Dublin on the 23d of November. It is believed there will be 1,000,000 people and 500 bands in attendance.

A Paris journal has been suppressed for publishing articles violently hostile to Count de Chambord....A dispatch from Central Asia brings intelligence of frightful scenes in Khiva. Upon the evacuation of that city by the Russian troops the Gourmeds revolted, and plundered and destroyed the town. In addition to these excesses, the Usbecks slaughtered 1,600 of the emancipated Persians....Twenty-five Bonapartist Deputies in the French Assembly have signed a document protesting against the constitutional monarchy scheme. This accession to the ranks of the Republicans gives the disposition of the question into the hands of the doubtful members, of whom there are thirty or forty....A company has been formed in England, with a capital of $10,000,000, for the purpose of laying another cable telegraph between that country and the United States, the American terminus to be somewhere on Long Island.

It is reported that the Spanish insurgents at Cartagena are completely demoralized. Even the convict soldiery are in open revolt, demanding money and clothing. The Intransigente vessels obtained 20,000,000 reals by plundering the merchantmen of Valencia.... It is announced that the Spanish Government will send 5,000 more troops to Cuba before the end of November....The Russian Government has arrested many Catholic priests in the Diocese of Chelm, where a vast politico-religious conspiracy has been discovered among the clergy....The steamship Ismalia is over a month due at Glasgow from New York, and it is believed she is lost.

Several mercantile failures in London are announced....The preliminary elections for the Landtag have been held in Germany. A cable dispatch says that the Progressionists carried Berlin, the Liberals eight or ten of the provinces, and the Clericals one, Munster. The result, therefore, is a victory for the Government, so far as appears....By the arrival of the steamer at San Francisco, we have advices from China and Japan to the 8th of October. A son had been born to the Emperor, but he survived only a few minutes. A normal school and a Christian church on a liberal basis as to faith, have been established at the capital. The most important intelligence from China is that the Government is taking active measures against the ships engaged in the coolie trade. Hon. J. A. Bingham had arrived and entered upon his duties as United States Minister.... A London dispatch announces the death of Sir Henry Holland, the eminent author and physician....An accident on the Metropolitan Underground railroad, in London, on the 27th ult., resulted in the death of three persons... Many agrarian outrages are reported in Ireland....By the recently-reported subscription of the German Government for $3,000,000 new 5 per cent. United States bonds, the total subscriptions by the Government are increased to $20,000,000.

Official vote for Governor of Ohio: Allen, 214,525; Noyes, 213,717; Stewart, 10,081; Collins, 9,971....Hon. N. P. Banks is a candidate for the Massachusetts State Senate... It is believed Butler has the inside track for the United States Senate from Massachusetts.

Political.

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania is about 25,000.....The irrepressible Andy Johnson delivered a speech in Washington a few days ago, in response to a serenade, in which he gave his views on Cæsarism, the Constitution, finace, panics, etc. He made no allusion to the Surratt matter.

The Apollo Hall Democracy and Republicans of New York city have formed an alliance......According to a Cedar Rapids dispatch, the Iowa Senate stands: Republicans, 35; opposition, 15; Republican majority, 20. The House stands: Republican, 51; opposition, 49; Republican majority on joint ballot, 22.

The official majority of Allen, for Governor of Ohio, is 817....The official vote of Pennsylvania stands: State Treasurer—Mackey, Republican, 244,009; Hutchinson, Democrat, 218,570; Mackey's majority, 25,439. Supreme Judge—Gordon, Republican, 238,472; Ludlow, Democrat, 224,734; Gordon's majority, 13,748....John F. Potter, of Roger Pryor bowie-knife notoriety, is a candidate for the State Senate on the Liberal Democratic ticket in Walworth county, Wis.

General.

The Senate Committee on Transportation, arrived at Richmond, Va., on Oct. 22, and after inspecting the first level of the James River and Kanawha canal and ship-locks, examined a number of witnesses, including Col. Whitcomb, Mr. Babcock Craighill, Gen. Haupt, and other eminent engineers, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of the proposed completion of the canal, and the construction of a tunnel for a canal of the length of nine miles. The opinion of the engineers was to the effect that the tunnel and canal could be completed in five years at a cost of $14,000,000....The last report of the season on the condition of the corn crop has been made by the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture. It shows a falling off of 250,000,000 bushels on the crop of last year, and 4 per cent. less area planted. The only States which report an average crop are Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, California and Oregon.... The Canadian Parliament met at Ottowa on the 23d of October. The address of the Governor-General commends the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the Canadian Pacific railroad scandal, and urges upon Parliament the importance of providing immediate means for resumption of work on that road. The establishment of a Dominion Board of Agriculture is also strongly urged. Riel, the Manitoban rebel, who, it was stated a few days ago, was *en route* to Ottawa to take his seat in Parliament, did not turn up, and it is now stated that he is hiding in Manitoba, fearing arrest and prosecution.

The National Board of Trade, at its recent session in Chicago, adopted a resolution demanding that American citizens shall be permitted to buy tonnage wherever built, and be granted an American register for the same. The question of reciprocity with Canada was disposed of by recommending a treaty with Great Britain that will facilitate the exchange of commodities with Canada and secure for American vessels the use of Canadian canals connecting common waters. Resolutions were also adopted favoring the simplifying of the assessment of *ad valorem* duties, and in favor of asking Congress to encourage and facilitate the manufacture of distilled spirits for exportation....The news from Ottawa, Canada, indicates that the Macdonald Government is likely to retain its power....The great ship Three Brothers, formerly the steamship Vanderbilt, the largest sailing vessel in the world, recently left San Francisco for Liverpool with a cargo of 4,300 bushels of wheat, valued at $190,000.

Since the 30th of June last, 2,417 miles of new railway postal service has been put in operation, making a total of 65,680 miles of such service in the United States....The real effects of the late panic are beginning to be very seriously felt among the manufacturers in various localities. In Pittsburgh, many of the iron and glass factories are closed. Many of the paper and cotton and woolen mills in and about Philadelphia have either closed entirely or are running on reduced time. In New York city, the effects of the panic are visible in the dullness of some of the ornamental trades, and in the determination of employers to reduce the wages of carpenters and masons. From the New England manufacturing districts come very discouraging reports. Many of the cotton and woolen mills are shutting down, and others curtailing their working forces. Already thousands of poor operatives are thrown out of employment, with a prospect of the number being doubled or trebled before the winter has fairly set in.

The Government, which has on hand about a quarter of a million dollars' worth of silver, has commenced paying it out from the Sub-Treasuries, in sums, however, not exceeding five dollars upon any check, the balance to be paid in paper. In no case, however, will silver be exchanged for greenbacks or fractional currency....In the Canadian Parliament, on the 27th ult., Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, introduced a resolution severely censuring the Government in connection with its action in the Canadian Pacific scandal. It is virtually a motion of want of confidence, and both parties claim a majority on the test vote. ....Joseph Arch, the great English agricultural labor agitator, has deferred his tour through the United States until next spring and summer. He has left Canada for England.

The base-ball championship question is now settled, and the Boston Red Stockings will fly the whip pennant another year.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the National Convention of Farmers, Held at Chicago.

The first National Convention of the Patrons of Husbandry convened at Chicago Wednesday, Oct. 23. Delegates were in attendance from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, New York and Canada.

C. D. Beeman, of Iowa, was elected temporary Chairman, and S. M. Smith and S. T. K. Prime, temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Beeman, before taking the chair, made a short speech, in which he said that he was *en route* to New York to organize a State Grange. This question of cheap transportation is one of vital importance to the farmers of the great Northwest, when it is considered that 400,000,000 bushels of grain are yearly shipped eastward, and that the farmers pay for feightage to the seaboard twenty-five cents per bushel more than they should pay if the charges were honestly registered. Cormorants in the guise of transportation companies are preying upon the producers, and farmers must guard their interests well.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: James M. Allen, President; S. M. Smith and S. T. K. Prime, Secretaries.

Mr. Flagg read to the Convention a telegram from Hon. William Windom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation, inviting them to confer with the committee, at their sitting in St. Louis, by delegates or otherwise.

Mr. A. G. Searles, of Kankakee County, Ill., offered the following resolutions, which were laid on the table:

Whereas, Railways have been built by large grants of public lands and by subsidies granted them by towns, villages, and cities through which they passed; and,

Whereas, They have the power granted them by the State to run their line of road through our farms, and even through our houses and barns, if they come in the way of their line of road, and appropriate our property to their use without our consent and against our wishes and desires; therefore,

Resolved, That railways are public domain, and as such should be under the control of Congressional law; and

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to enact a general railway law and put them under the control of a Department of the Government, or a Bureau of the Government, called the Department of Railway Transportation, that shall establish a uniform tariff of maximum rates per mile on the roads, and rates per ton on water transportation from place to place.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed: C. D. Beeman, Iowa; A. G. Dalton, Illinois; N. G. Lockhart, Indiana; J. W. Kellogg, Wisconsin; M. M. Hoonton, Illinois; J. S. Morton, Nebraska; Thomas T. Smith, Minnesota.

Mr. J. S. Morton, of Nebraska, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That a committee of three citizens of Illinois be appointed by the Chair to report to this Convention the effect upon producers and shippers of the legislation on railways in Illinois, and whether they advise similar legislation in all the States.

The question of water transportation was brought before the Convention in the following resolutions offered by Mr. Coffeen, of Illinois:

Resolved, That the first duty of the people is to subject all transportation companies or corporations to the restraints of law; and,

Resolved, That it is their next duty to urge the making of a ship channel from the Atlantic seaboard, by the way of the lakes and the Mississippi, to deep water in the Gulf of Mexico by the National Government; and,

Resolved, That it is our next duty to urge the Federal Government to assist in the building of a double track railway between the Eastern and Western sections of country.

A long, spirited, and somewhat desultory discussion ensued, and the resolutions were finally disposed of by referring them to the Committee on Resolutions.

After some business of an unimportant nature the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The second and last day's session of the Convention was largely occupied with a carefully-prepared address on railroads and transportation, by Mr. Flagg, at the conclusion of which the Committee on Resolutions made its reports, which substantially embraces the following propositions: 1. That Congress pass a maximum freight and passenger tariff between States, and that Legislatures regulate rates within States. 2. That Congress open water-routes from the Mississippi river to the seaboard. 3. That the people be urged to support home manufactures. 4. That the prospect of the early completion of the double-track freight road from New York to Omaha is a matter of congratulation. 5. Urging the people to free themselves from debt. 6. Opposition to special legislation. 7. Thorough organization of the farmers for self-protection. The first resolution was passed. The second brought out a long discussion, during which numerous substitutes and changes were made and tabled, the final result being the adoption of the following resolution:

"We demand the construction of railroads and the improvement of water communications between the interior and seaboard, the same to be owned and operated by the General Government for the purpose of affording cheap and ample transportation, and to protect the people from the exactions of monopolies."

The third, fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions were unanimously adopted, but the fourth was lost.

Resolutions were also adopted urging the importance of speedy legislation on the transportation question, and recommending Farmers' Associations to furnish the Railroad and Warehouse Commission with information on which to prosecute suits.

At the evening session, the only business of any general importance was the passage of two resolutions, one advising the farmers to hold back their live stock products until they could get a fair price—$6 per hundred on hogs being considered a fair price; the other recommending other States to improve upon the Railroad law of Illinois, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 25.]

The Farmers' Convention, before its final adjournment Thursday evening, passed the following resolution, a practical indorsement of which is now sought in the National Board of Trade.

"We demand the construction of railroads and the improvement of water communications between the interior and seaboard, the same to be owned and operated by the general Government, for the purpose of affording cheap and ample transportation, and to protect the people from the exactions of monopolies."

It should be stated, in justice to the Convention and the class it represented, that the resolution was declared adopted on a *viva voce* vote, although the *noes* appeared about as numerous as the *ayes*.

The Cornell Tragedy.

[Ithaca Cor. New York Sun.]

The Kappa Alphas do not deny that they took Leggett to Six-Mile Gorge because of its adaptability for their mummeries. They had used it before, and the facilities which it offer for scaring candidates have never gone unappreciated. They claim, however, that the ceremonies were to have been concluded at a point a little further up. The theory generally accepted here, and which is indorsed by most of the students who are not members of the K. A. Society, is that Leggett was taken to the gorge to frighten him. He was blindfolded with an elaborate arrangement of straps and buckles, so that he could not possibly get a glimpse of his surroundings until the moment came for the terrorizing. Some of the students went down under the overhanging cliff and fixed the colored lights. The paraphernalia for the masquerade had probably been arranged by those who had previously arrived. Horrible masks and costumes of devils were donned. Then the fires were lighted, and the victim was led to the very verge of the cliff. At a signal, like the firing of a gun close to his ear, or some equally unsuspected or bewildering noise, the blindfold was snatched off. With the noise still ringing in his ears, and held by two fellows in the garb of demons, the scene before him was calculated to inspire the acme of terror in a body already bewildered. The glare of light flashed up from a yawning gulf at his feet, dazzling his eyes that had been so suddenly uncovered. Demons danced and howled, with firebrands waved above their heads, around an empty coffin. Every device that could heighten terror was displayed. The horrible scene was so suddenly flashed upon him, and was so far beyond anything that he had expected, that for an instant in his bewilderment he forgot that it was all a farce. Recoiling from the counterfeit hell that yawned at his feet, he toppled Lee and Watson, who were holding him, and the three fell over the precipice.

President White and Profs. Morris, Schaffer, Heart and Crane, of Cornell University, are members of the Kappa Alpha Society. It is not supposed, however, that any of them participated in the fatal initiation, although Prof. Crane was near enough at hand to be brought to the spot immediately after the fall. This connection of the society with the professorship, and the fact that its members are among the wealthiest and most socially pretentious among the students, is believed to explain the attempt to suppress a thorough investigation. The slipshod method of the inquest, the absence of searching inquiry, and the impotent conclusion, show how nearly this attempt was successful. The students were allowed to answer or refuse to answer as they chose, and, consequently, the evidence was so garbled and distorted as to be nearly worthless. The admission that whisky was taken along to revive the victim, should be faint under their treatment, was about the only important fact that slipped out.

The Last of the Modocs.

[Redding, Cal. (Oct. 24), Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.]

The arrival this afternoon of the remainder of the celebrated band of Modocs created quite a sensation among our people generally. From every quarter of the country people came in, expecting to see something grand. But the Modocs, though historical, are anything but attractive in appearance. A more filthy, insignificant looking band of Indians could not well be imagined. Princess Mary and the widow of Jack were the most observed. They were each arrayed in a deep mourning of tar and ashes for the death of their kindred. All look as though they had lain out all winter under an ash-heap. They left here on the cars at 9:30 to-night for their new home in Wyoming Territory. Capt. Hasbrouck, with twenty men of Light-Battery B, Fourth Artillery, and Company G of the Twelfth Infantry, will escort them to Cheyenne.

"Betsey and I Are Out."

Petroleum V. Nasby tells how Mr. Will Carleton's most famous poem came near being lost in his waste barrel. "Betsey and I Are Out," was first sent to the Toledo *Blade* in Mr. Locke's absence, and his partner looked at the verses and threw them into the waste basket, which, as Nasby says, "happened to be a barrel." When he came home, Mr. Locke went fishing in the barrel, and the first thing he pulled out was this poem, which happened to catch his eye. Whereupon the senior partner mildly inquired in tones of thunder, "Dock, don't you know any better than to throw away such stuff as that? We'd better print it." The last verse was lost in the fragments, and the editor wrote to Mr. Carleton, asking him to complete it. But he kept no copy, and had to write another ending.

Jute.—The jute market is attracting attention in India, and it appears to be now conceded in Calcutta circles that this fiber, rather than cotton, is destined to be the permanent staple of India. In the two years between 1870 and 1872 the shipment of jute from Calcutta rose from 910,000 to 1,500,000 bales. At the same time the fiber has been applied to more delicate purposes, and a demand for finer qualities has sprung up.

The Southern peanut crop is an entire failure this year.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE

The Chicago Exposition—The Building—Number of Visitors—Educating Influence—The Panic—An Exchange Mart—Field, Leiter & Co.—Kimbark Bros. & Co.—Rathbone, Sard & Co.—Phelps, Dodge & Palmer—Belding Bros. & Co.—J. W. Griswold & Co.—A. H. Andrews & Co.—Cushman.

Chicago, Oct. 27, 1873.

An Exposition of the products of the West, as a memorial of the great fire, and of the wonderful transformation of the last two years, was a design worthy of the people who wrought the greatest miracle of the age. The sudden destruction of a great city, by a fire which has no parallel in history, astonished the civilized world. But its rebuilding, with far greater solidity, completeness and splendor, in two years, is the wonder of modern times, and deserves the commemoration which the Great Exposition is designed to give it. It associates the event with science, art, manufactures, commerce, agriculture, and all the productive industries of the country, and is typical of the energy, enterprise, large-mindedness and executive ability of Chicago.

THE BUILDING.

Within ninety days, a mammoth building, covering six acres of ground, uniting strength and symmetry, utility and beauty, in an eminent degree, was erected, at a cost of $250,000, and filled with the products of nature and art in all conceivable forms. Such an achievement—though possible to half a dozen cities—every one instinctively feels belongs wholly to Chicago. The Exposition itself, considering the brief time allotted for preparation, is a marvel. Characterized largely by what this utilitarian age calls the useful, the æsthetic, the beautiful and artistic have conspicuous place.

THE NUMBER OF VISITORS

has been unprecedently large, on gala days reaching as high as 60,000 or 70,000. Probably a third of a million people have already been gladdened by what they have seen in this exhibition. And the number is increasing instead of diminishing. To a great multitude this Exposition will be a lifetime revelation and wonder, with no rival in the past or future.

THE EDUCATING INFLUENCE

of this Exposition must be very great. So many false ideas will be corrected, so many new ones suggested, so many conceptions enlarged, and so much juster estimate be formed of man's inventive genius and skill, and of the Protean, kaleidoscopic and wonder-working world in which we live. The good it will accomplish in this respect will far outweigh its cost, aside from the stimulus it will give to thousands to excel in their own departments of labor. The marked success of the Exposition would have been still greater but for

THE PANIC,

which startled the country like a whirlwind, and swept away fortunes at a breath. And though all suffered more or less from its effects, yet the solidly established and prudently managed houses weathered the blast bravely. And here in Chicago, whose bankers and merchants set an example for her sister cities, the chief inconvenience was the distrust begotten of the panic, which temporarily prevented the use of their own resources. But business quickly resumed its normal condition, and the bursting granaries of the West, whose gateway is the Garden City, compelled the currency of the East and the gold of Europe to flow hither in a constant stream, to purchase food for the hungry.

AN EXCHANGE MART.

Chicago is the great distributing point for the West for all the necessaries, conveniences, and luxuries of life, and her wholesale houses, in character, enterprise, and extent of business, rank next to those of New York. At the head of the dry goods trade here are

FIELD, LEITER AND CO.,

whose wholesale store, 190 by 200 feet, at the corner of Madison and Market streets, gives six acres of floor room; who sell $20,000,000 worth of goods a year, and give employment to over 1,200 people. Their retail store of iron and marble, 160x150 feet, at the corner of State and Washington streets, is a model of beauty and elegance, whose magnificent exterior is unrivaled as a dry goods palace in this country, and suggests the character and extent of the business conducted within. The unparalleled success of this firm, which, in a few years, has distanced all competitors, is the fruit of integrity, enterprise, and financial ability, and inflexible adherence to business principles. They always have a complete stock of the best goods, both in respect to style and quality, and sell at the lowest prices. Of course, a house whose goods require about fifty per cent. more floor room than is contained in the Exposition Building is an exposition of itself, fully representing the growing greatness of Chicago and the Northwest.

Of first-class representative houses exhibiting goods at the Exposition, we notice

KIMBARK BROS AND CO.,

80 to 84 Michigan avenue, the largest Western dealers in heavy hardware, iron, steel, nails, wagon and carriage material, blacksmiths', miners,' mechanics' and machinists' tools. They have a perfect show, especially of wagon and carriage goods, and have the largest and best stock of any house in the West.

RATHBONE, SARD AND CO.,

who have the largest and best display of stoves and heaters—the fruit of thirty years' experience. Fifty-eight of the prominent patterns out of the 200 which they make, here represent their success. Their specialties, the Fearless and Acorn Cook, and the Brilliant Base Burner and the Acorn heating stoves, challenge competition. All are sure of a good stove who get Rathbone's.

PHELPS, DODGE AND PALMER

(boots and shoes), 48 and 50 Wabash avenue, are live men, large dealers, and a reliable house, whose trump card is their *glove-fitting boot*, which has won them hosts of customers.

RAW SILK, SEWING SILK AND MACHINE TWIST.

The best show is by Belding Bros. & Co., who took the first premium at Cincinnati in 1870 and '72, and at St. Louis in 1870, the only places where their goods were ever exhibited.

J. W. GRISWOLD AND CO.,

54 Madison street, Chicago, the largest and best stock of cloaks, cloakings, laces, trimmings and ladies' underwear in the West, distancing all competitors.

A. H. ANDREWS AND CO.,

166 to 170 Madison street, Chicago, have the finest display of office, school and church furniture. They are live young men, who have built up an immense trade by anticipating the public wants, introducing the latest improvements and making the best goods.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

is playing at McVicker's to crowded audiences.

S. M. B.

A Child Born with a Tail.

A physician of Lexington was lately called to perform a painful but necessary surgical operation upon a young child. The child had come into the world with a real, unmistakable tail, several inches long, which, like all other narratives, ran out to a fine point. The vertebral posterior had continued steadily to grow, and had curled under in such a manner as to necessitate its removal. The amputation was undertaken and successfully performed a few days ago, and the infant is in a fair way to recover. —*Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian.*

Husband, who has been out West on business, and left his wife some blank checks—"Mary, I find you have considerably overdrawn at the bank." Mary—"Nonsense, John, how can that be? I've two of those blank checks left yet."

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAIS, PUBLISHER.

A WARNING TO WIVES.

What Befell a Danbury Husband, All Because his Wife Left her Hoopskirt Lying on the Floor.

We had a visitor Saturday afternoon. He was a square-built, heavy man. When he came in, he took a seat opposite us, and after a preliminary examination of our features, propounded the following singular, but rather important question: "Did you ever hear tell of a woman leaving a hoopskirt on the floor in front of the bed?" We thought over the subject for a moment, so as not to seem hasty in our judgment, and briefly intimated that we had not any knowledge of this peculiarity of the sex. "Well, nor I either, till last night," said he. "And so you did hear of it last night?" we asked. "I *rayther* think I did. I *rayther* think I did," he repeated. Then he pulled up his pantaloon legs, disclosing a shin bone that looked as if it had passed the night in a smoke house fighting flies, and a bruise at the top that must have called forth the liveliest expressions of wrath when received. "Do you see that?" he asked. As we were looking directly at it, and we answered in the affirmative, "Well, young man," he explained, "I've got another one like that on my back, an' the gol darndest shaking up generally, you ever saw." He paused a moment to readjust his pantaloon leg, and then continued. "You see I was taken a little bad in the night with pain in my stomach. I had been over to the fair, an' must have eat something that didn't agree with me. I guess it was about three o'clock in the mornin' when I begun to feel the gripin'. I thought, at first, I'd lay still, an' it might pass over; but it kept gitting worse, an' finally I got up to look for the camfire. It was darker than blazes [a favorite and pertinent simile with the masses.—ED.], an' I had to hitch round kinder carefully for a match. I expect I got on the wrong side of the bed in the dark, for the first thing I knowed one of my feet catched in something an' kinder pitched me ahead, then the other foot catched an' pulled me up again, an' then both legs got tangled up in the infernal hoops, for it was the old woman's hoopskirt, an' some of the ribs got atween my toes, an' smarted like thunder, an' when I undertook to move one way it would pull me back another, an' finally it got catched on to a cheer, an' I suddenly went over to wunst, the cheer, too, an' I struck my arm across the foot board of the bed, an' liked to have wrenched my shoulder off, an' that threw me to one side, kinder, an' I came plump with the top of my head agin the mantel, an' just made every timber in that house shake as if a thunder-bolt had struck it. It's a great wonder it hadn't killed me; as it was, it set the old woman to screamin' like a stuck pig, an' for two or three minutes it made me dreadful sick an' dissatisfied. You can bet that when I got on my feet I made short work of that hoopskirt. It aint hardly worth mentionin' in the paper, I don't suppose, but I thought it might be a good thing to just warn the women against leaving hoopskirts on the floor nights, an' puttin' people's lives in danger, you know." Here he stopped, and leaning back in his chair with a sigh of relief at an oppressive duty performed, eyed us for a moment with considerable and rather uncalled for anxiety. Then rising, and replacing his hat, with another sigh asked us if we had engaged our potatoes for the winter, and finding that we had, and there was no probability within the scope of earthly comprehension that we should need any pot cheese, he sighed once more and took his leave.—*Danbury News.*

A Wonderful Story.

[Boston Cor. Chicago Journal.]

The Boston papers have published a remarkable account of the appearance of Christ to a Mrs. Sherman, of Piermont, N. H., which shows conclusively the lady's belief in the actual manifestation of Christ's healing power upon herself, personally exercised by the Savior. A condensed statement of the narrative may not be without interest. Mrs. Ellen C. Sherman is the wife of the Rev. Moses Sherman, of Piermont, Grafton county, N. H., where her husband is the pastor of the Methodist Church. She is described as a person of good mental powers, and of a deeply religious nature. She is about 35 years of age, and previous to her sudden recovery, which she attributes to the personal exercise of Christ's healing power, had been an invalid for many years, during the greater part of the time being confined to her bed. Up to the close of August, she says, in a letter published in the *Mirror*, she had not thought of anything but to pass her days in the bed of sickness; and as she looked forward to years of suffering in a bed-ridden state, she felt she must have more help from God to enable her to bear this life-burden with perfect submission and patience—and she wished to be able to say, "Thy will, not mine." Her heart cried out in the imploring language of the leper of old, "Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean," and the voice answered, "I will, be thou clean," and with the words came the cleansing power of Christ's most precious blood, and she was cleansed. She was distinctly conscious of Christ's presence, which seemed to fill the room like a cloud. "I never," she says, "in all my life, had such a view of God's love in saving sinners." She felt that her sick and worn body was but a poor offering to make Him for his dwelling in return for such wonderful love. But the Spirit said, "He is able to restore and fit it up for His own temple." Then she knew the design of the Great Physician, whose presence had been such a comfort and strength to her, and when the voice asked her, "Believest thou that I am able to do this?" and she averred her belief in this miraculous power, she was conscious of His nearer approach to the bedside, and she felt His healing breath upon her face and heard the words, "And He breathed on them, and said, receive ye the Holy Ghost." The warm breath passing invigoratingly through her body brought with it the feeling of returning strength and life. After a while she was told to move, and for the first time in several months found herself able to do so. Then came the command, "That the people may know the Son of Man hath power on earth still to forgive sins, arise and walk," and, obeying, she arose and walked across the chamber. This was on the night of the 27th of August.

From that time she commenced to regain the old-time strength and vigor she had not wholly possessed for fifteen years, and in a week she was able to make quite a little journey. In public and private she took all occasions to bear evidence to her complete recovery and the miraculous means by which it was accomplished. Of her firm conviction of the actual spiritual appearance of her Savior, and the manifestation of His healing power, there can be no doubt. Her character and that of her husband, the Rev. Moses Sherman, for veracity are equally beyond doubt. Of her cure, to whatever means it is attributable, there is no doubt.

The Burial of the Modocs—Executioners' Perquisites.

The correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* thus describes the scene immediately following the Modocs' execution:

"Having dispatched my message, I remained behind to witness the closing scenes of the tragedy. In exactly half an hour from the falling of the drop, the bodies of the hanged were cut down and placed in their coffins, which were then removed to the blacksmith's tent, where the shackles, which had partly been disengaged, were entirely removed and the remains put in decent order for burial. Only the necks of Capt. Jack and Black Jim were found to have been broken. I saw strands of the rope with which Jack was hanged, and the locks of his hair shorn off as perquisites by the executioners sold as high as $5 apiece. While this was done the troops were removed from the ground by companies and dismissed. After that the remains were taken to the graves which had been dug for them at the west side of the guard-house, and the interment completed. The Klamath Indians, about 500 or 600 in number, were marshaled in column by their sub-chief, David Hill, and moved away.

"Some, probably relatives of the victims, appeared stricken with grief and filled the air with their mournful wailing. The majority manifested indifference. I have been informed by their chief that there is not the remotest possibility of any further difficulty between the whites and the remaining Modocs. They consider the punishment of the Modocs proper and just. He said that while some of the Modocs at Yanoix may be angry for a while, they will soon forget it.

"I have just been informed by Gen. Wheaton that John Schonchin has made an earnest and pathetic appeal to him for the custody of the children of Schonchin, his brother, who was executed this morning, whom he desires to educate in love and respect for the whites. The General informed him that, owing to his loyalty to the whites and his fidelity to treaty stipulations, he would use his strongest efforts to get the request granted by the President.

"Early this morning Scar-Faced Charley, Steamboat Frank, Hooka Jim, Bogus Charley, and all others of the Modocs who have temporarily enjoyed freedom, were placed in confinement in the stockade."

A Woman's Community.

[Boston (Oct. 23) Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The establishment of a woman's community within the limits of the town of Woburn, about twelve miles from Boston, was begun yesterday by the formal raising ef the frame of the first building. In this community all the land is to be owned by women, and so far as the management of the affairs of the village is coucerned, woman suffrage is to be realized to the extent of the utter political disqualification of the sterner sex. The members of the community are obliged to assent to a constitution which is to govern it, but further than this they are unrestramed; except, however, that they are expected to attend at least once a week upon the unsectarian service to be held. The occupation of the residents in Aurora village will be varied, and industrial schools are provided to fit persons for the different kinds of work to be done, including a domestic school for instruction in home duties. Each homestead is to be accompanied with a garden; and gardening and fruit-raising will be a favorite occupation. Co-operative schemes are also planned. One of these, and that which has been pushed nearer to realization than any other connected with the enterprise, is the establishment of a laundry, where full facilities are to be afforded for doing work on a large scale, and bringing money into this, thus far, decidedly needy village by competing with famous Troy laundries. About one thousand persons are committed to the enterprise, though they are not all women, and not to be residents. The site of the village is a wilderness, and it offers all manner of obstacles. The community is called the Women's Economical Garden Homestead League, and it is established by an act of the State Legislature.

Good-by, Jay!

A morning paper thinks it of sufficient importance to the public to announce that Mr. Jay Gould, whilom partner of the late James Fisk in a series of stupendous audacities, which on a lesser scale would be called frauds, and more recently one of the most dashing gamblers of Wall street, is about to withdraw from business. He has already given up the Presidency of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and been succeeded by Mr. Suratt, the late General Manager; and it is said that he is about to close his arrangements with the several firms through which he conducted his various "operations." The public, if it has any feeling on the subject at all, will be only glad to learn that the retirement is likely to be final. If it had taken place ten years ago we should have been saved many scandalous exhibitions that have rendered our name for commercial morality a byword and a disgrace.—*New York Post.*

THE average receipts of the Chicago billiard saloons reach $5,000 a day.

Fashions.

[From the New York Evening Mail.]

JET has secured its old place in fashionable favor.

NEVER before has lace been so much worn as now.

CAMEL'S HAIR lace is the latest novelty in trimmings.

THE "Coronet" and the "Caftan" are the newest things in bonnets.

THE "Directorie basque" is one of the newest inventions in ladies' garments.

THE "Persian" colors are much in vogue just now; they are very rich and very expensive.

THE most stylish dresses this season will be as plain as possible. Black silk will be the favorite material for street wear.

SOME few gentlemen, whose taste in dress is for the gaudy, but not neat, are wearing light silk waistcoats for full dress.

YOUNG LADIES who sigh after high-backed silver combs need only to hunt among their grandmothers' relics to find "just the thing."

CUT steel has superseded oxidized silver for belt-buckles, chatelaines, and the like. Small jewelry of this material is also coming into fashion again.

THE most gaudy garments will be worn in the house this winter, such as sleeveless jackets of scarlet cloth, embroidered in Nile-green, gray and violet.

IT is considered "the thing" to wear a small feather stuck in the hat-band; but there's no necessity of wearing half a bird, as some fellows do.

NECKLACES will be much worn this winter. A new style is of square blocks of gold, enameled with Pompeiian designs on the six sides, and joined by six light chains.

THE styles in ladies' dresses have now got back as far as the days of Catharine de Medicis. At this rate we shall soon have reached the styles prevalent in the Garden of Eden.

THE new color predicted to sweep everything before it this winter is as yet unnamed. It is described as looking like spoiled preserves, and will be worn in polonaises over black silk.

A LADY in New York says she does not want to be lectured about extravagance, when, to her knowledge, the young man of the period brings home bills of $80 for neckties, and $250 for a few pair of ivory and oxidized buttons, and a night-gown of blue India silk, puffed and ruffled in sinful fashion, for $60, and half a dozen of raw silk underwear, at $18 the set, and Balbriggan socks for $2.75 a pair, and a dozen lawn ties for $7 apiece.

Beauty and Brains.

Some newspaper-writer revives the lamentable truism that literary women are seldom beautiful. Their features, and particularly their foreheads, are more or less masculine. But there are exceptions to all rules, and Miss Landon was an exception to this one. She was exceedingly feminine and pretty. Mrs. Stanton, likewise, is a pretty woman, but Miss Anthony and Mrs. Livermore are both plain. Maria and Jane Porter were women of high brows and irregular features, as was also Miss Sedgwick. Anna Dickinson has a strong masculine face; Kate Field has a good-looking, though by no means pretty, one; and Mrs. Stowe is thought to be positively homely. Alice and Phœbe Carey were both plain in features, though their sweetness in disposition added greatly to their personal appearance. Margaret Fuller had a splendid head, but her features were irregular, and she was anything but handsome, though sometimes in the glow of conversation she appeared almost radiant. Charlotte Bronte had wondrously beautiful dark-brown eyes and a perfectly shaped head. She was small to diminutiveness, and was as simple in her manner as a child. Julia Ward Howe is a fine-looking woman, wearing an aspect of grace and refinement and great force of character in her face and carriage. Laura Holloway resembles Charlotte Bronte both in personal appearance and the sad experience of her young life. Neither Mary Booth nor Marion Harlan can lay claim to handsome faces, though they are splendid specimens of cultured women, while Mary Clemmer Ames is just as pleasing in features as her writings are graceful and popular.

Unhappy Wall Street.

If you go down to Wall street you will find the bluest, most "tired," hopeless, woe-begone set of unfortunates to be seen anywhere. The bottom is all out. Everything is going to the "demnition bow-wows," and a general "bust-up" is as firmly believed in as the Second Advent is by the Millerites. Just now Wall street is a good place to keep away from, if you want to be cheerful and to keep your head clear and level. But outside of that limited arena of sacrifice of gored Bears and lacerated Bulls, the aspect of the situation is quite cheerful. While Lake Shore stock is running down to most melancholy depths of depression, the road is doing an unparalleled business—having earned nearly $2,000,000 more this year than during the same time last. The earnings of about twenty-five roads show an increase of receipts last month over those of September, 1872, of more than ten per cent. Of course there are sensible men by the thousands here and across the water who will "pick up" the low stocks. The vast produce movement does not stop in sympathy with Wall street dullness.—*New York Mail.*

The Tarantula in Kansas.

On Sunday last about 12 o'clock, while Mr. Samuel Vallier, chief of the Quapaw Indians, living three miles south of Baxter, was going about his farm, he was bitten on the toe of one foot by a large tarantula. He immediately started for the house, but a short distance, and by the time he reached it the pain from the bite was so severe that he was unable to sit up, and threw himself across the bed. The insect had crawled up his clothing, and soon after he lay down it gave him the second bite in the region of the small of the back. This, with the other bite, charged his system with poison almost as quickly as if by electricity. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but before it reached him he was too near gone for it to do any good. And in the most intense agony he lingered until about 10 o'clock that night, when death relieved him from his sufferings.—*Baxter Springs (Kan.) Republican.*

Prairie Fires—Twenty-four Persons Burned to Death in Nebraska.

The intensely dry weather of the past season has rendered everything almost as combustible as gunpowder, and already the reports come in thick and fast of the destruction of life and property by fire on the prairies.

On Thursday afternoon last, near Webster, Saline county, Nebraska, a shocking fatality occurred to Mrs. Jacob Morry, who was teaching school in a wooden building in the center of a large prairie. Some thirty scholars were in attendance, mostly very young children. About 2 o'clock a dense cloud of smoke, rolling up from the south, gave warning of the approach of fire. Realizing the danger, Mrs. Jacob Morry, the teacher, instantly dismissed the school, and taking the little ones under her protection, started for a place of safety. She scarcely made a quarter of a mile before the flames of the prairie came dashing up with lightning speed. The grass was as dry as tinder, and the fiery element swept on with resistless power. It was an awful hour for the poor woman, and yet she never shrank from the terrible danger, but pressed on with the children to reach some spot where all would be secure. All the brave woman's efforts were in vain. The fire monster described a circle within which were the doomed victims, and escape seemed impossible. Still she struggled on, and finally succeeded in placing twenty of the children beyond the reach of danger, and then, having done all that a human being could do, the poor woman, with six of the little ones, perished in the flames. Four others of the children barely escaped with their lives, being terribly burned. No sadder sight could be conceived than the spectacle of those six little charred and blackened corpses, lying side by side with that of their brave teacher, on a lone prairie in Nebraska. And yet, perhaps there were seven more angels in heaven.

A gentleman who came in from the West last evening from Fairbury, Neb., says that the whole country has been burned over south of that place; that the destruction of property is immense; and that in Republic county alone seventeen persons have been burned to death.

On the line of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad, from Alexandria to Hastings, the entire country has been burned over, resulting in the destruction of considerable property.

Near Astell Station, on the same road, a great deal of property has been destroyed by fire. Among the heaviest losers is Capt. Frank White, who had 800 bushels of corn and 100 tons of hay destroyed. About half a mile of the ties on the St. Joseph and Denver track were burned, and Conductor Billy Williams had to relay it, as well as indulge in much profanity, before he could get his train over the road. Many other citizens in the vicinity also lost largely in stock and grain.

From various other points in Kansas and Nebraska we hear of prairie fires, resulting in loss, but are without particulars.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

Narrow Escape from a Dreadful Disaster.

The New York *Evening Post* tells a story of a narrow escape from a terrible railroad disaster. An Albany passenger train and New York passenger train reached Tivoli bridge almost simultaneously. The night was intensely dark, and a heavy storm of wind and rain swept over the country. The signal light had been extinguished by the wind, and each engineer was ignorant of the presence of the other near the bridge. Both trains were started over the bridge, and when near the center came into collision, smashing the headlights of the locomotives and parts of their machinery. A truck was also thrown violently against the girders of the bridge. None of the passengers were hurt.

An Inch and a Half of Land.

The highest price ever paid for real estate was not either in London nor New York, but in Boulder, Colorado, where two lots are worth about fifteen cents a front foot. Two adjoining proprietors have gone to law about one and a half inches on the dividing line. The case has been in progress only two years, and when last tried occupied the time of one judge, four lawyers, one high sheriff, one crier, forty-six witnesses, three constables, and twelve jurymen for six days. This was the first trial, and the costs therefor amounted to $1,542.65, and how many more trials there may be can't be foretold, for the jury didn't agree.

The Cornell Tragedy.

Gen. M. D. Leggett, father of the Cornell student who was killed by falling from a precipice last week, writes to the Washington *Star* that his son received the consent of his parents to join the secret society; and continues: "Mortimer was there of his own free will, and was with his own chosen friends. In the ceremonies of that awful night, those students had in view Mortimer's pleasure and profit, and had no more expectation of danger or accident than he had. I cannot, therefore, find it in my heart to especially blame those young men nor Cornell University."

The Cattle of Europe.

According to a report lately read by Herr J. Ruegg, at a scientific meeting at Seeberzig, in Switzerland, all the cattle in Europe amount to 94,700,000 head. Of these Germany owns 13,000,000; Austria, 12,000,000; France, 12,000,000; Great Britain, 10,000,000; Turkey, 9,000,000; Spain and Portugal, 4,500,000; Denmark, 4,000,000; Italy, 3,500,000; Sweden and Norway, 2,500,000; Holland and Belgium, 2,000,000; Greece, 1,000,000; and Switzerland, 1,000,000. The little Republic of Switzerland figures at the head of the list in proportion to its extent and population, owning 208 head of cattle for each thousand acres, and 567 head for each thousand inhabitants. Spain has only 39 head for each thousand acres of its superficies.

A Clerk's Blunder, and the Consequences.

An old lady who lives a little distance from the small village of Quesby, Vt., writes a friend, went to the store in that place a few days ago for a pot of paint, with which she designed ornamenting her kitchen floor. She told the clerk, who went down stairs to prepare the decoction, to put in plenty of drying material, and he honestly intended to do so, but missing some pomatum from one side of his mustache, the loss so annoyed him that he omitted paying that attention to the order which it required, and instead of turpentine, poured in a generous quantity of sirup. That evening the old lady painted her floor, and the next morning made an examination of it to test its condition. When she opened the door, her cat, which was following, playfully jumped into the room and then stopped. The old lady immediately shewed the animal, but it didn't shew. It pulled away and tore one foot from the floor, and set it down again to pull up another, which necessitated pulling up the first one again. Then it tried the experiment over again, but with the same result. Finally it lifted one foot, and kept it up until the other was lifted. This gave the animal the appearance of trying to stand on its head, but its plaintive cries indicated that such was not its purpose. While thus raised, it attempted to lift the third foot, but in so doing fell over, and came down on its side in the paint, and there it stuck, clawing the air with its paws, and spitting forth the most venomous sounds. The old lady got a board, and laying it to the cat, succeeded, with some difficulty, in rescuing it. But she could not understand why that paint should be so moist. In the afternoon she tested the floor again with her finger, but the paint was still sticky. The next morning it was the same, and also in the afternoon. The third morning there was no improvement, nor any in the afternoon. She was astonished. When she touched her finger to the paint this time, she transferred her finger to her tongue, then opened her eyes a little wider, and tasted again. After that she put on her things, harnessed her horse, and started for that store. And that evening the clerk shaved off his mustache, and buried his pomatum in the solitude of the forest.—*Danbury News.*

An Extraordinary Case.

[New York Cor. Chicago Times.]

It is asserted on the authority of one of the most prominent physicians of Brooklyn, that one of his patients, Miss Mary Fancher, aged 25, residing at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Downing street, has not eaten anything for ten years. She broke down her nervous system by over-study while at school, and in 1863 was thrown from a horse and dragged behind a street car, the combined effect of these accidents being to completely paralyze her. Every day she has horrible spasms, and the most heroic treatment has no apparent effect upon her. Her teeth are tightly set, and sight, hearing, and the power of deluglition are entirely lost. At first food injections were given her, and when it was found that she could get on better without them, they were stopped. Emetics have since been administered at intervals, but they have disclosed no traces of nourishment. She has also been visited at the most unexpected hours, sometimes late at night, but always with the same result. She has actually worn out the springs of her bedstead, and she lies in a regular nest she has made for herself. Her arms are drawn up, and her legs are intertwined in a most remarkable manner. Her mind appears to be perfectly clear, and by fastening the necessary instruments to her fingers, she can write and embroider beautifully. Sometimes she goes into a trance, lasting from two hours to four days, and while in this condition possesses unmistakable clairvoyant powers. She can tell the time by various watches set to deceive her, read unopened letters, decipher the contents of a slatr, report the gossip of the neighborhood, tell the color of the article held behind her head, and even prophesy events that are about to happen. Before her illness she was engaged to be speedily married to a wealthy young man, who still continues unremitting in his attentions to her, although her case is pronounced hopeless.

How the Old Horse Died.

Gen. Otto Frederick Marshall, of the town of Wheeler, Steuben county, owned for twenty-two years a horse that died a short time since, apparently because he felt himself injured or slighted by his master. The horse was 28 years old and appeared as well as usual. Gen. Marshall had driven him to the postoffice, a distance of one mile and a half, once a day, during all that time. Every day, unless it was Sunday, the old horse made his regular pilgrimage, driven by his owner, to the postoffice. At length one evening, a short time ago, the General thought he would drive another horse and leave the old horse at home. On his way back from the office he met the old horse, who evidently surmised that something wrong had happened, and had broken out of the pasture. The old fellow made his trip as usual to the postoffice, and returning, entered the pasture, laid down and died.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

Schonchin.

Old Schonchin, brother of the man who was hanged with Capt. Jack, is the noblest Modoc of them all. After the execution, he went to Gen. Wheaton, and, taking him by the hand, said: "To-day I have seen my only brother die—not the death which the Great Spirit sends quietly to all good men—but the hard death of the broken law. We had but one father, but one mother. There is a fiery pain in my heart, but I know the white man's law is good. He brought this trouble upon himself, and I take the white man's hand and say it is well. Many, many times have I gone into the Modoc country to talk to him, and to try and persuade him to come and live with me at Yainox. He would not take my advice. You know I have never broken the law, and I tell you again that I never will. I wish to take the children of my brother and be a father to them. I hope you will let me have them, that I may take them to my home at Yainox and take good care of them. I will teach them that the white man's law is good." Gen. Wheaton assured Schonchin that he would represent the matter to the head of his department, and ask that the four children be placed in his care. He said to Schonchin that he had long known his good name, and that in consideration of that fact he would try and get them for him. The old chief then bade the General good-bye, and accompanied by Schonchin Jim, his son, sorrowfully rode homeward.

Fatalities from Lightning.

The human mortality from lightning is not generally on a large scale, and might be very much reduced by precautions on the part of builders; so thinks the *Building News.* Arago estimated that the number of deaths from this cause amounted in France to about 70 in the year; Bondin calculated that from 1835 to 1852 1,308 so perished; none in November, December, January and February, but most in June and August. The lowest rate is assigned to Belgium, and the next to Sweden, the United States and England being about on a par. As a rule, however, these fatalities do not occur inside a structure of any kind. The peril, as experience shows, is less in a crowded town than in a villege or in the open country, and, naturally, the more elevated structures are the most liable to be struck. Fuller, indeed, in his "Church History," asserts that there scarcely ever existed a great abbey in England which had not been, at one time or another, wholly or partially destroyed by lightning, and his citations, taken in comparison with the records of our times, are certainly remarkable. In all cases it is the spire, the tower, and the dome which has been mutilated. As to ordinary habitations, all sorts of theories are in vogue on the subject of danger and safety. Some rely on thick glass in the windows, and some on register stoves; others recommend stone roofs instead of slate, and others tell timid people that they should live in a hollow. It is contended on this side that there should be at least possible admixture of metal in the combination of an inhabited structure; and on that, that all the bells beneath the roof should be kept continally ringing, just as, in obedience to an old superstition, cannon are fired at sea. The mass of evidence upon this topic points, however, to the one conclusion already suggested, that a good lightning conductor is the solitary safeguard; but that, unless good, it is worse than none.

Specie Resumption.

A Washington dispatch of the 27th says: Pursuant to the views regarding resumption expressed by the President and Secretary of the Treasury recently, the Director of the Mint has been making extensive arrangements for the coinage of both gold and silver to an extent heretofore unprecedented, so as to be ready for the resumption of specie payments, there now being large quantities of these metals awaiting coinage. The first step in resumption has been taken, it having been ascertained to-day from the Secretary of the Treasury that the Government will pay out silver as soon as it can be profitably and conveniently coined for that purpose.

WHAT ONE MANUFACTORY WILL DO.—One manufactory employing a hundred men will support an additional five hundred people. Three hundred families will disburse annually, on the average, $250, or $75,000 in the aggregate. This money will be drawn into the the town from the outside, where the manufactured goods are consumed, and the interest of this $75,000 at ten per cent. would be $7,500. These hundred families, too, would require a hundred houses, thousands of yards of cotton and woolen goods, thus giving health and impetus to every branch of industry.

A BIG STATUE.—The immense granit statue for the National Cemetery is reported to be fast approaching completion at Westerly, R. I. This colossal representation of an American soldier will be put upon its feet about the first of January. The statue is made of two blocks of granite, and when up will stand twenty-one feet high; thickness across the shoulders, five feet two inches; feet, thirty-six inches long; hands, twelve inces wide; fingers, fifteen inches long; mustache, thirteen inches long, etc.

A HIGH-PRICED HORSE.—Mr. E. Z Simmons has purchased the trotting gelding Jim Irving from his owner, Mr. James Irving, for the sum of $50,000. This is the largest price ever paid for a trotting horse, and as Mr. Simmons is a very experienced turfman, and superior judge of horses, he must have been satisfied that Jim Irving was decidedly the fastest trotter in the world before he paid this price.—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

THE following definitions of terms used to designate the velocity of the wind will be found valuable for reference: Light air, 0.1 mile; light breeze, 5 miles; gentle breeze, 10 miles: moderate breeze, 15 miles; fresh breeze, 20 miles; strong breeze, 25 miles; moderate gale, 30 miles; fresh gale, 45 miles; strong gale, 50 miles; heavy gale, 70 miles; storm, 80 miles; hurricane, 100 miles and upward per hour.

THE newest thing in dresses is the "suit of armor," made of steel-gray silk, black velvet and steel ornaments. The jacket of black velvet is perfectly covered with finely-cut steel stars, the overskirt has a heavy fringe of steel pendants, and a tablier of steel ornaments runs down the front. The hat is a small Turkish turban with a steel vigrette.

A RAINY DAY'S WORK.—A lady who wanted needles on a rainy day when it was too wet to go out for them, bethought herself of investigating her pincushions. The search became successful and interesting, and on going through her stock she had 447 needles. Certainly it was no needless search.

IN Paris smooth hair is the fashion, although some ladies destroy the beauty of the new arrangement by pasting "cats' paws" on either side of the face.

THE late Mr. Schonchin closed his speech on the Fort Klamath gallows with: "All I have now to say is, let Schonchin die."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR NOVEMBER.

The first number of St. Nicholas has just been issued. Pictorially, it is [illegible]e most beautiful magazines in the country, being enriched by designs from the pencils of Miss Hallock Sol Eytinge, Miss Ledyard, Sheppard, Stephens, Bo'les, Beard, and others.

The reading matter is varied and bright. There are thirty three articles, so ne for the very little ones some for the oldest of young people and some for every age between. Wefind in its broad, well printed pages, poems by William Cullen Bryant, Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcum, and others. There is a capital humat fairy scetch by Rebecca Harding Davis. Donald G. Mitchell contributes a characteristic article, entitled "Who wrote the Arabian Nights?" and the first chapter of a serial story by Frank R. Stockton are given. A salutatory by the conductor, Mrs Mary Eap's Dodge, is sure to reach the heart of every child reader —and the hearts of their fathers and mothers as well. Among the stories we find a charmingly told ac count of a fairy's visit to a bee hive by Annie Moore; an exceedingly funny little story by Margeret Eytinge, and lively tales by Paul Fort and J. S Stacy. Lucretta P. Hale tells the adventures of a doll, Noah Brooks has a capital article for boys, called "by the Sea," and Olive Thorne talks about a certain "old Fashioned Hat."

There are also interesting descriptions of zebras, passenger pigeons, the curious inhabitants of the Farrallone Islands, and the Piute Indians, besides bright little "Jingles" and a whole page in large type for little children with big eyes. We must not forget to mention as an admirable feature a short story in German for the benefit of youngsters who are learning that language. A simil r French story is anounced for the next number. Then "Jack in the Pulpit," a curious fellow who is full of little bits of wit and wisdom, holds forth most entertaingly; and there are capital notices of juvenile books, intended for those who will read the books and a puzzle department that will certainly sharpen the wits of the youngsters.

Grant's Doctrine that Angbody will do for a Member of the Cabinet.

Unlike all his predecessors, President Grant holds that the members of the Cabinet occupy a position like that of officers on a General's staff, Anybody, he thinks, will do.

Other Presidents have appointed for secretaries of the several departments some of the greatest men in the country—always leading men in their own party. The consequence has been that every previous occupant of the White House has surrounded him self by a body of statesmen with whom he could consult on the great measures of his administration.

But Gen. Grant carried with him into the White House his arbitrary military principles. Inferior men, so that they were pliable and obsequious, answerd his purp se better than superior ones. He believed in personal, arbitrary government, and only required men to obey and execute orders.

The result is that we have the miserable nincompoop Richardson for secretary of the Treasury, placing the money of the Government without security in the tottering bank of the Cookes.

What other things this same secretary has done we hope to learn by a Congressional investigation. Then we shall know more of the results of Grants original and unique views on the subject of a Cabinet.

* * *

Ever since Victoria Woodhull indicated to the world that her bosom was the receptacle of a secret respecting the character for chastity of the Rev' Henry Ward Beecher, there has been a lurking notion in the minds of many that Henry was not one of those whose piety had steeled him against the lusts of the flesh, and whose preaching corresponded with his practice. They will not be surprised then to hear that Henry holds rather loose sentiment on some things, and is not afraid to express them. At the recent Evangelical Alliance in New York he is reported as follows: "Now, I had rather have been the prodigal son than his brother. He was to stingy to get drunk. He was to cautious, to cold, too unsympathetic to sin lasciviously. He was lean, mean, stiff and proper. He was going to heaven like a mummy." Henry is a "brick" and no mistake.

* * *

A Photograph room is not a good place to sulk in. A short time since a boy employed as assistant at Erie got spunky because he couldn't have a holiday, and leaned against the door-post in a brown study. The photographer is a quiet joker, and instead of berating the boy, he slyly adjusted the lens, took a negative, and next day presented the youth with a copy of the most life-like illustration of sulkiness ever seen.

Geo. Wm. Curtis, editor of *Harper's Weekley*, goes back on Gen. Grant, In a lengthy article relative to the salary grab, in which that infamous measure is handled without gloves, Geo. Wm. says that the best course for individual Republicans to pursue, with regard to this question, "is to regret, not defend, the action of the President."—Everything indicates the early decay of the Republican party. The best men of the organization, all over the country, are deserting it with the rapidity that rats leave a sinking ship.—There is nothing, to-day, that hold Radicalism together except the "cohesive power of plunder," and that will not last when the thieves begin to quarrel over their swag. The anti-monopoly movement, now agitating the nation, is just as certain to succeed, in time, as that "fate is always busy, rudely our fortunes moulding."

* * *

"John, who does your father take after?"

"He took after me with a raw-hide last evening."

We underatand there is a man on Broadway wno "takes after the whole famiiy" in the same way.—cod.

* * *

V. A. BEARD

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Queensware,
Crockery,
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Quick Saies and Small Profits.

Call and examine before you make your purchases.

FRESH GOODS

Always on hand.

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Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modate all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

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Conservatory of Music,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Fall term opens

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1873

Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The

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is considered the most thorough music school i ehe State, and offers facilities not equalled by any ither school. Send for Catalogue.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER.
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental &Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the Courier Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27, 73.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of good moral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license

J. A. BARNS, Exam

Boozer & Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible

SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS

LINENS ETC.

r department being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

Cash Buyers

We Buy

All kind of Produee,

For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

GRAND

OPENING

—OF—

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

S. Laufferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

The Correct SUN Time

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GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 19 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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Hotels
Railroads
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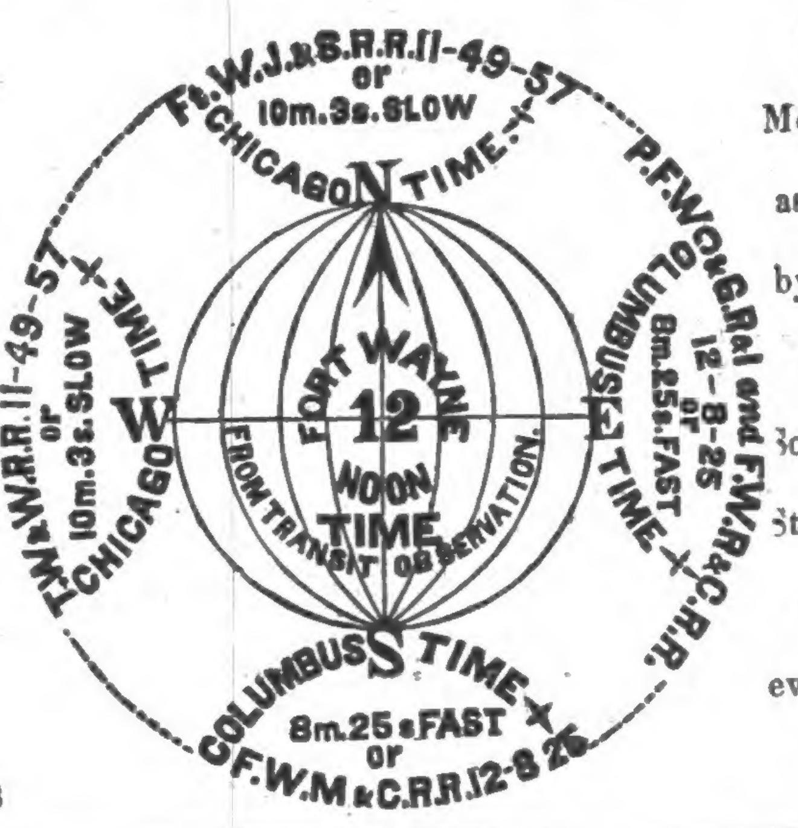
Ft. W. J. & S. R.R. 11-49-57 or 10m.3s. SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
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P.F.W. & C.R.R. and F.W.R.R.&C.R.R. 12-8-25 or 8m.25s. FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
T.W.& W.R.R. 11-49-57 or 10m.3s. SLOW
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E
FORT WAYNE
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NOON TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
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Will all use Mered an Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

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GEO. DeWALD & CO.

—0—

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co..
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

100,000
Sunday School Workers,

SHOULD SEND FOR

"GEMS OF PRAISE"

THIRTY EOUR PAGES,

Music Excellent, Mostly New,

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Price 5 cents, or 6 cents Postpaid, and $5 per hundred.

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Dealers in Pianos and Organs,

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REAL ESTATE BROKER

Collection and

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

Auburn, Ind.

—o—

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

—o—

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE!

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residenc.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

90 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN

—o—

W. & E. T.
MARTIN!

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PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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Tar Cordial,

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR

Throat and Lungs.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE

The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,

GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS

—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART

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No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.

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Agents make $12.50 per day, $75 per week.

AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE

For Domestic Use.

Only Five Dollars

With the New Patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

Patened June 27th, 1871.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamended. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand,

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

Mrs. H. B. JAMESON,
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Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One." (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, Free of further charges, on receipt of price, Only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

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Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale, County Rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit, furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply

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Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 13, 1873. No. 46.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Wayne, Ind. Office on Calhoun street, between Main and Columbia, up stairs, opposite Foellinger's Store.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 3-26

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. [illegible] 3-22 W. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, a all times. 3-26

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All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALERS IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near railroad, FortWayne Ind.

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after May 26, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	1,45 A M	6,00 A. M	9,10 A M	1,30 P. M.
Rochester	2,50 "	7,28 "	10,23 "	2,33 "
Alliance...	5,10 "	10,40 "	12,50 P M	.C8 "
Orrville...	6,51 "	1,00 P. M	3,01 "	7,06 "
Mansfield	8,55 "	3,18 "	5,00 "	9,11 "
Crest- ar	9.20 "	4,00 "	5,40 "	9,40 "
line...lv	9,40 "	5,55 A M	6,00 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,05 "	7,35 "	7,55 "	11,15 "
Lima	12,08 P M	9,00 "	9,15 "	12,17 A. M
Ft Wayne	2,20 "	11,35 "	11,50 A M	2,35 "
Plymouth	4,45 "	2,35 P. M	2,55 "	5,05 "
Chicago...	7,50 "	6,30 "	6,50 "	8,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.30 A. M.	9,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,15 "	12,02 P. M.	8,55 "	1,10 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,01 P M	2,00 "	11,15 "	4,00 "
Lima	2,45 "	4,07 "	1,18 A. M.	6,40 "
Forest	4,00 "	5,08 "	2,27 "	8,10 "
Crest- ar	5,35 "	6,30 "	4,05 "	10,10 "
line lv	6 00 A M	6,50 "	4.15 "	10,30 "
Mansfield	6,40 P M	7,19 "	4,43 "	11.00 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9,20 "	6,37 "	1,00 "
Alliance...	11,00 "	10,55 "	8,05 "	2,25 P. M
Rochester	2,48 "	AM,	10,40 "	1,52 "
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	6,00 "

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Ft Wayne........ Dep	11 15 p.m	4 30 pm	2 30 am
Auburn	12 13	6 08	3 30
Waterloo	12 27	6 30	3 46
Summit			
Pleasant Lake	1 08		
Dep	1 28	6 15	4 25
Ar Angola	1 08	7 40	4 35
Bankers	2 37	8 00	5 33
Jonesville	2 55	8 25	5 50
Jackson	4 02	10 30	6 55

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Freight	Express
Jackson .... Dep	12 15 p.m	4 30p m	9 40
Jonesville	1 20	6 38	10 41
Bankers	1 38	7 06	10 56
Ar Angola	2 52	9 00	
Dep "	3 12	7 15am	11 59
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	3 55	8 20	12 34
Auburn	4 09	8 40	12 47
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 12	10 15	1 50

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. BILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and after June 22nd, 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
I Logansport a.	4.50 p.m	7.00a.m	11.15pm	7.50a
Adamsboro	5.25	7.40	11.40	8.15
N. Manchester	9.10	11.25	1.20	9.56
Liberty Mills	9.30	12.30pm	1.30	10.06
Columbia City	11.00	1.55	2.12	10.45
G. R. Crossing	12.35	4.35	3.05	11.45
Auburn Junc.	1.35	5.15	3.25	12.08
Auburn	2.00			12.15p.
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2,30 a. m			12.35

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Express.	Mail.
Logansport	11.10 a.m	4.50pm	4.50am	6.55 p
Adamsboro	10.40	4.10	4.24	6.38
N. Manchester	7.35	12.00	2.58	..03
Liberty Mills	7.10	11.40	2.49	4.58
Columbia City	5.45	9.30	4.10	4.10
G. R. Crossing	4.05	7.30	3.15	3.15
Auburn Junc.	3.05	7.00am	2.55 p.	2.56
Auburn	3.00		3.52	2.52
Waterloo Y	2.25			
ar. Waterloo lv	2.20		2.35	2.35

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 12, 187 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo ity and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	1:44 p m.	x 1:10 a m.	2:15 p m
Waterloo	2:00 "	2:25 "	2:35 "
Sedan	2:09 "	x 2:34 "	2:45 "
Corunna	2:16 "	x 2:39 "	2:51 "
GOING EAST.			
Corunna	2.40 a m.	x11:34 p m	1:40 p m
Sedan	2:45 "	x11:39 "	1:16 "
Waterloo	2:54 "	11:48 "	1:26 "
Butler	3:06 "	x12:03 a m	1:44 "

FortWayne, Muncie & Cin. R. R

THE following is the running time of the above road, in effect Dec. 3rd 1871

Going North.

	Mail.	Ex.
Cincinnati Lve.	6 45 a m	5 00 p m
Connersville	10 20	8 00
Indianapolis	11 35	8 15
Muncie	1 48 p m	10 29
Hartfordcity	2 30	11 30
Bluffton	3 35	12 42 a m
Fort Wayne	4 50	2 06

Going South

	Mail.	Ex.
Fort Wayne Lve	12 35 p m	2 10 a m
Bluffton	1 51	3 20
Hartford City	3 06	4 30
Muncie	4 00	5 30
Indianapolis	6 10	7 45
Connersville	7 30	7 25
Cincinnati Ar.	8 50	10 25

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Andy and the Worm.

Well, one day Andy was digging in his very own garden just after a shower, when he spied a big worm.

Worms are pleasant things. I don't think that anybody would make a pet of one, and although I've tried very hard, I can not say that I really *love* them myself; but I'm not afraid of them, and neither, I am glad to say, was Andy.

He didn't run away as fast as he could, tumbling over all sorts of things until he reached the house, nor did he dance up and down screaming "oh! oh! oh!" when this worm came out of the ground. Not a bit of it.

He sat quietly down on an overturned flower pot and looked at the worm in silence for at least two minutes, and the worm raised its head a little (worms can't raise their heads very high) and looked at him.

At last said Andy, "You're not pretty."

"I am not," answered the worm.

"You can't dance," said Andy.

"I can't," said the worm.

"Nor sing," said Andy.

"Nor sing," repeated the worm.

"You don't know your letters, even," said Andy.

"I don't," said the worm.

"Butterflies can fly," said Andy.

"They can," said the worm.

"Bees hum," said Andy.

"They do," said the worm.

"*You* can't do anything," said Andy.

"I CAN," said the worm, so loudly (for a worm) that Andy tumbled off the flower-pot, he was so very much astonished.

But quickly picking himself up, he sat down again, and asked, "What?"

"Something that bees, birds, and even boys can't do," answered the worm, wriggling a little, as naughty girls do when they say, "So there now you think yourself something great."

'Let's see," said Andy.

"Take your little spade and chop me in two," said the worm.

"Oh, no," said Andy, "that would be wicked."

"Well, don't you ever do it unless a worm asks you to," said the worm, "*then* it's all right. Now I'm ready, go ahead."

"Are you sure you're in earnest?" asked Andy.

"Quite sure," answered the worm.

"And won't it hurt you?" asked Andy.

"Don't ask so many questions; do as I tell you," replied the worm.

"And why?" said Andy; but seeing that the worm was turning away from him he seized his little spade and and chopped it in two, and lo! and behold! one-half crept off one way and one-half the other.

"Well, sure enough," said Andy, "I don't believe I *could* do that. Good bye Mr. Worm—I mean two Mr. Worms."

"Good-bye" said the head, and "good bye" said the tail; and they both crept under the ground and left Andy to ask, "And why?" until this very day.—*Mrs. Margaret Eytinge, in St. Nicholas for November.*

Properly "Excused."

Recently a juror approached the clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court and stated that it would be impossible for him to serve.

"Why not?" inqured the clerk.

"Because I'm deaf," responded the juror.

The clerk had reasons for incredulity and so informed the deaf man in a whisper that he would report his case to the Judge. Turning to his Honor, he said: "Mr. Badman, of Manchester, desires to be excused."

"What are his reasons?" asked his Honor, without raising his eyes from the paper he was reading.

"He *says* he is deaf," replied the clerk.

"He is excused," replied the Judge quickly; "if he is deaf, we don't want him; if he is a liar, we don't want him."

Mr. Badman is at home now.

Frightful Figures.

The frightful ravages of the yellow fever in Memphis may be conceived from the fact that out of a population of 55,000, 12,000 of which is a large estimate for the remaining, 1,500 have died, 1,200 are now sick, over 2,000 families are drawing rations from the Citizens' Relief Committe Commissary, and 1,200 orphans are in the different asylums. The Masonic fraternity has taken care of two hundred sick, and lost fifty members. The Odd Fellows have nursed one hundred and seventy-five, and lost forty-six members. The police have lost ten members, and fourteen were sick at last accounts. Five Catholic priests, five Protestant ministers, and six physicians have died.

How Judge Pettit Was Sold.

"It is said of Judge Pettit in the days of his early Judgeship that: In effect, it was then the Judge's favorite brag that his wedding fees kept him in pocket money, and paid all his tobacco and whisky bills. One day I found out that five young fellows had just arrived in town with their girls, in order to get 'spliced." They were all from one township, and wanted to get married together. I went with them to the County Clerk's office to get the licenses, and when they then asked me what squire would be likely to marry them the cheapest, I artfully suggested the old judicial joker for that purpose. "How much will the Judge charge for it?" they inquired. "Nothing," I replied. "When it is done, you ask him how much it is, and he will say, 'O, I leave that to yourself,' which means that he will not charge you anything.' This was eminently satisfactory to the love-sick swains, and the Judge was immediately sent for. His eyes fairly sparkled when he beheld the five couples, and I believe, while performing the ceremony, he chuckled inwardly already over the V's, upon which he confidently counted. The fond anticpation of so rich a harvest caused him to be unusually impressive. At last all was over, the Judge had given the five brides a smack, and one of the grooms said to him; "Well, Squire, how much do we owe you?" His honor replied, with a gracious waive of the hand, 'O, I will leave that entirely to yourself.' This was his usual answer to similar questions, and it meant "Five dollars a piece." Fancy, therefore, his amazement, when the five bridegrooms, instead of giving him the money he looked for, said to him, bowing and scraping, "Well, Squire, we are much obliged to you, indeed, much obligde!" The puzzled' indignant face of the Judge at this unexpected denouement was so extremely ludicrous that the by standers indulged in a hearty laugh at his expense. When the brides and grooms had left the room, the Judge increased our merriment by exclaiming bitterly, "Well, if these clod-hopping, corn cracking Hoosiers are not the biggest skin flint fools on earth I will be etc., etc." After this occurrence I noticed that the judge always said, "Five dollars, sir, in answer to the interrogation how large his wedding fee was."—*Indianapolis Jorrnal.*

INDIANA ITEMS.

Lagrange county is beginning to talk "new court house."

The senior class of Asbury this year numbers thirty three—four of the members being ladies.

Young Cossand who had his foot mashed by the cars at Knightstown, died with the lockjaw on Wednesday.

Twentyfive car loads of cattle and four double deck car loads of hogs were shipped from West Lebanon last week.

Morrow, the murderer of Christopher, at Bddford, has mortgaged his farm to his attorneys, of whom there are four.

Among the prisoners who escaped from Vigo county jail, Friday night, was' Jas. Roper, one of the Deakin murderers.

The Logansport *Journal* says, Senator Pratt received a telegram yesterday, announcing the sad intelligence that a consultation of physicians had decided that his son Charles D., who was prostrated a few weeks ago, in New York city, under a pulmonary attack, cannot recover

R. S. Dwiggins and forty three other freeholders of Jasper county have filed their petition praying the Commissioners to annul the agreement of said Commissioners to invest $48,330, to aid in the construction of the Fort Wayne and Pacific Railroad, in and through said county.

Archibald Hunt, proprietor of the town of La Pass, on the Michigan road, eight miles north of Plymouth, Marshall county, was almost instantly killed last Monday morning, by a kick from a horse. The kick was given by a perfectly gentle, but high spirited horse, while at play.

The Williamsport *Requblican* makes mention of a railroad accident, which occurred recently near Crawfordsville, in which the baggage car jumped the rails, fell directly across the track, and brought the train from a thirty mile speed to a sudden stop, and remarks in the article that the concusion was "sensibly felt by the passengers." One would suppose so.

James Ewen, of Lake county, is charged with realizing $35,000 by robbing freight cars within the last two years. He has been arrested and admitted to bail in $10,000.

IDIOTICS.

Eat hare if you want to look handsome for nine days after. Don't eat red hair.

If you would escape stomach ache take care that you always put on your left shoe first.

Swallow a mule's heart, fresh and palpitating, and you will be at once expert in fortune telling.

Let those who suffer from apparitions eat lion's flesh; they will not after that suffer any apparition.

Put a hen's heart on your wife's left side while she is asleep, and she will tell all her secrets. But maybe you'll wish you hadn't.

If any one has swallowed a bone, gently tough the mouth with the ring finger and thumb, and say nine times, "I kiss the Gorgon's mouth.

For disease of joints, take a live fox and seethe him till the bones alone be left, adding oil during the seething, and use this as a bath right often.

To cure cataract in the eye, catch a fox; cut out his tongue; let him go; dry his tongue, and tie it up in a red rag, and hang it around the man's neck.

If you see a shooting star, count very quickly, for you'll be free from inflammation as many years as you can count numbers while the star remains in view.

Lay a wolf's head under the pillow and the unhealthy shall sleep sweetly. His flesh, well dressed and sodden, given to eat, cureth devil's sickness and an ill sight.

Worms out of a goat's brain are good for epilepsy; so is a rivet taken from a wrecked ship, inserted in the bone of a living stag's heart, and then made into a brooch.

Agues yield not to ordinary medicine; so take of the dust in which a hawk has been rolling, tie it up in a bit of white cloth with a red thread, and wear it; or else knock out the right eye of a lizard, and wear it wrapped in a bit of goatskin.

STATE NEWS.

Frankton has a butcheress named Mamy Hodge.

Fort Wayne's artesian is 1,000 feet deep, and still deepening.

Kokomo has precipitated some of its brass, and will soon have a band.

Grant County has one Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, composed exclusively of colored men.

The new water-works reservoir at Evansville is completed, and water has been let in. The capacity of the reservoir is 1,000,000 gallons.

Ned Buntline and his wild scouts are grub-bound at Jeffersonville. If they are not soon relieved no scalp will be safe in that region.

Mr. Thomas Moore, of Attica, has a mad stone the size of a hen's egg, and kicks every dog he sees, hoping to get a bite. The stone absorbs milk, but not water.

Four Delphi gentlemen threw dice for the hand of a widow who couldn't decide which to take. She accepted the situation and the Dutchman who threw double sixes.

A gentleman named Snider, received at the hands of the avenging Ku-Klux of Whisky Run, Crawford county, fifty lashes less than one on the bare back, for abusing his family.

That lynx that has been agitating Huntington county, was killed at last near Mount Etna, by Hod, Brelsford. It measured five feet two inches in length and two and a half feet in hight.

Sunday school teachers should not overlook the fact that a little son of Sanson Biggs, of Evansville, is likely to die from the effects of a whailing administered by his father for playing truant and lying about it.

Jame Flynn, of Fort Wayne, intimated to a deaf mute named Parker, that the latter had better liquidate a little board bill, and the mute whipped out a knife and slashed James under the left arm making a gaping but not a fatal wound.

Mr. Sam. Hemphill, of Warsaw while trimming his grape-vine last spring, stuck a small potato on the end of one to keep it from bleeding. The potato sprouted and grew all summer, and set forth shoots that are neither grape nor potato.

Mr. Siddall, in assuming management of the Kokomo *Republican*, says he will "maintain an independent Republican position, and will denounce the efforts of such men as Ben Butler, O. P. Morton and J. N. Tyner, to introduce corruption into the ranks of e Republican party."

THE KNIGHTLY NEWSBOY.

[illegible]

It was a damp and stormy night,
And the rain in streams came down,
While hundreds of soaked and wretched folk
Were hurrying to Brooklyn town,
And a piping voice at the ferry fence
Cried shrilly out, "Extry, two cents!"

It was a little newsboy chap
Puny and weak and wee,
Not bigger than a pint of beer,
So very small was he.
Yet at the ferry-gate he stood,
To earn his bread as best he could.

He wore no vest, no shoes, no hat—
The scantiest bit of shirt—
One only coat this waif could boast
Was a heavy coat of dirt.
Yet even in the crowd so dense
His cry was heard, "Extry, two cents!"

The homeward-going crowd grew less,
And less disposed to buy;
Yet still to sell his printed wares
The child ceased not to try—
"Extry, two cents!" in tearful tones
Still sobbed along the ferry.
"Don't give it up," a passer said,
"You bet I won't, sir, nary."
E'en as he spoke, o'er cheeks so brown
The ready tears came rolling down.

Oh, then up stepped a bigger boy,
"Spikey," of thirteen years,
Who gave but a glance at the unsold sheets,
And knew the cause of the tears,
"Come, come, little Jacky, mustn't cry;
You shan't get stuck, for we both will try."

Up stepped a good Samaritan,
Of the modern Brooklyn breed;
"Come, tell me, thou newsboy bold,
Has Jacky such urgent need?
For, be it so, this deed of thine
Is worthy of knights of olden time."

"Yes, Jacky has sisters two or three,
An' his mother's a widder, yer honor,
Or as good as such—her man gets drunk,
And he always puts a head on her.
So each of the children, old and young,
Must earn a few pennies to help along."

Then the Brooklynite to his friends so gay
Cried, "Come to me and see
How much great good small cash may do;
Now buy these extras of me,
For each with a ten-cent stamp you must part,
To send little Jacky home joyous of heart."

Little Jacky came up, with the tears running down
A few simple words to say—
"I thank you, gentlemen, every one,
For these 'ere stamps to-day.
I'll take 'em home to mother and sis,
An' they'll allers pray for you fellers for this—
For sis, though she's humpbacked an' not very gay,
Is heavy, the minister says, on the pray.

Now, these boys kept up their sobs and tears
Till their friends had crossed the ferry,
When they changed them quick into laughter and jeers,
And were most unaccountably merry.
And they kicked up their heels in the wildest of jigs,
Which they'd learned, I fear, from the minstrel nigs.

Little Jack, the tears still running down,
Though I fear they were not of sorrow,
Cried, "Spikey, didn't I do it *bullee!*
But I'll do it better to-morrow.
How they swallowed my mother and sisters three,
And their eyes slopped over at poor little me."

"Yer done it big," said Spikey the bold,
"And a jolly good lark it is,
And we'll try it on every day in the week
Till somebody drops on the biz.
An' to-night, my boys, we'll go an' see
The bully new play at the Old *Boweree.*

"An' Jack, while the flats do bite so sharp
As we've seen 'em do to-night,
We'll have a good show for plenty of stamps,
If we play our little game right—
Plenty of coffee and cakes, d'ye see,
An' allers the cash for the Old *Boweree.*"

THE DEAD TOWN.

It was among the tangled ridges and ranges of the rugged mining region of Central Nevada, and the sun was but little more than two hours high, but getting higher and hotter every minute.

Along the deep ruts of the old wagon-road, which wound through a crooked valley, there were riding two men of widely-different exterior, although they both were sufficiently noteworthy in their way. The one in front, upon whose slow movements the other was rapidly gaining, was mounted on a stout old mule, whose dull ambition he continuously assisted with hearty thwacks of what was left of the stalk and lash of a worn-out "bull-whip;" and a curious sort of a customer was he. His dress was an odd commingling of the rags and relics of civilized clothing with articles of Indian make, not to speak of sundry rude "improvements" that spoke probably of his own clumsy handiwork. His hat, for instance, consisted of a greasy and battered antelope-skin, stretched over an incomprehensible frame of willow twigs and rusty wire, and had such a "flap-down" behind and such a "flap-up" in front as suited admirably a way the wearer had of bearing his snub nose high in air, as if he perpetually discovered something unpleasant in the surrounding atmosphere. It needed no second glance of an experienced eye to determine that *that* man had been a long time "in the mountains." In fact, he was just returning from a prospecting and mining tour of prolonged toil and peril, but of very satisfactory success; and there is no other time in his wild, adventurous life when your genuine miner so thoroughly appreciates his right to carry his nose as high in the air as he pleases. And yet our miner seemed to be in no particular hurry, for all his occasional applications to the tough hide of his old mule, and, least of all, did he seem disposed to avoid the man behind him.

The latter wore the uniform of a United States cavalry officer, spick and span new, with the shoulder-straps of a captain, and a general appearance of having just been to the barber's, that was in strong contrast with the outward man of the mule-rider in front of him. He was well mounted on a sleek-skinned and perfectly-groomed fat gelding—quite too fat for use in a country like that. The Captain, however, did not carry his nose in the air, but rather seemed inclined to send its long, sharp point ahead of him on a general scouting expedition of its own.

"Hullo, stranger!" shouted the man on the mule, as he turned half round in his tattered saddle; "I say, cap'n, my name's Bing. Do you know if this 'ere's the right road to Crooked Pine?"

"Can't say, my friend," replied the captain; "never was here before, and I'm just riding on ahead of my men to see what I can find."

"Wall, then, cap'n, this 'ere *is* the right road to Crooked Pine, and I'm gwine right into that thar city myself, sure as my name's Bing."

"All right," growled the captain; "go in if you want to. I don't suppose any one will try to stop you."

"Won't they, though?" returned the the man on the mule. "Wall, I reckon you never was inty Crooked Pine in yer life, and I'm just gwine right in there, I am. Mebbe it aint a bad place for you, with yer army-blue on and yer cavalry fellers comin' close on behind ye. I ain't got no cavalry but this yer consarned old mule."

"Why," inquired the captain, aiming his long nose at the man on the mule, "is Crooked Pine such a dangerous place to go into?"

"[illegible]," exclaimed Bing. "Why, cap'n, it's just the deadest town you ever heern tell on. It growed powerful fast, it did. Thar was only a coyote-hole, thar, at fust, an' the city sort o' growed up around that—a little the quickest you ever seen. Allers full of human coyotes, too, arter they'd skeered off the four-footed ones. I've been thar more'n once, and now I'm gwine agin. I'm gwine right into that thar town."

"But what do you want to go there for if it's such a dangerous sort of place?" asked the captain.

"Wall, you see, cap'n," said Bing, with a species of snort, "that's just whar the rub comes. You see, Crooked Pine's just the deadest sort of town, and it's the on'y place whar the boys ever made out to git a white skeer onto old Bing. They just did that more'n a year ago. They gobbled my pile fust, and then they run me clean out of Crooked Pine, and thus I took to the mountaings, and I've been thar pretty much ever since. I've had the tallest kine of good luck, but I sha'n't be comfortable in my mind till I've been back to Crooked Pine. I'm gwine to ride this 'ere old mule right into that thar town, I am, sure as my name's Bing, and we're a'most thar, now."

The captain's curiosity was evidently somewhat excited by what he had heard, and his long nose was aimed pointedly up the valley, which was widening out upon a sort of plateau of no very wonderful extent, and there were certainly evidences of some sort of settlement. The land around, here and there, looked even as if at some time or other an effort had been made to put it under fence and cultivation.

"Is that the city of Crooked Pine?" asked the captain of the mule-rider.

"No, sir-ree," replied Bing" we ain't into Crooked Pine. Not yet we ain't; but I'm gwine to ride right in *thar* on this 'ere old mule. This 'ere place is on'y the graveyard, and, I tell you, they need one, for it's just the deadest town you ever seen."

"Isn't it a healthy place?" asked the captain, with an uneasy twitch of the point of his nose.

"Healthy?" exclaimed Bing. "Did you ever hear of an onhealthy place among these mountings? Crooked Pine's healthy place, you bet, on'y fellers don't seem to live long thar, that's all. It's just the deadest place you ever seen, and, I tell you they scared old Bing, they did. But I'm gwine to ride right in thar, I am."

"Thought you said this place was the graveyard," remarked the captain, veering his nose slowly around the compass.

"Wall, an' so it is," said Bing; "but over yonder's the on'y patch that 'pears to be planted. Look at them sticks? Lots of 'em! Them with a hole bored into 'em means a revolver. Them that's notched so deep all 'round says how the feller himself got notched, over to Crooked Pine. Thar's some on 'em looks as if the boys didn't know what hurt 'em. You see, cap'n, Crooked Pine is just the deadest town; but I'm gwine to ride right in thar onto this old mule."

And now, as they rode somewhat more rapidly forward, the captain's nose became more pointedly inquiring than ever. Houses there were, scattered here and there, with some wild sort of reference to a possible street, and some of them were even of that ambitious sort where one story tries to climb to the dignity of two. There were frame buildings, with marvelously-sprawling signs—most of them "hotels," "halls," "shades," and miners' paradises of that sort; but some were apparently intended for legitimate business—"dry goods emporiums," and the like, not to speak of three or four "banks," and a "Crooked-Pine branch-mint and assay-office."

"That thar's whar they used to keep the tiger," said Bing. "It was right about thar that the skeer took me. But whar on yearth are all the boys gone to?"

Well he might ask, for, although the captain's nose had pointed everywhere, not the first sign of an inhabitant had as yet made its appearance.

"What can be the matter?" exclaimed the captain. "Are you sure that it was such a healthy place?"

"Healthy?" said Bing. "Wall, now, you kin just bet. Anyhow, I've come and rid right straight into Crooked Pine. Hullo, if thar ain't somebody stirrin'! Tell ye what, cap'n, I was beginning to git a leetle skeered agin, everything looked so consarned lonesome."

Even as he was speaking, a battered, grizzled, unkempt, unwashed specimen of elderly humanity came limping toward them, bearing in his hand a rusty old double-barreled shot-gun.

"Look out," whispered Bing to the captain; "thar's no counting onto these yer Crooked-Pine boys. They're most likely layin' low for somethin'."

Then he added, aloud:

"I say, stranger, whar hev all the boys gone ter? What's got inter Crooked Pine?"

"Is that you, Bing?" drawled the man with the shot-gun. "Why, whar hev you been? Nothin' ain't got inter this yer place—that ain't what's the matter—but every livin' soul 'cept me has got out of it. Old Bing, I tell yer, Crooked Pine is a dead town."

"You don't say!" exclaimed Bing, with what the captain took for a groan; but the latter aimed his nose at the man with the shot-gun, and asked him:

"What did the town die of, and what made you stay here after it was dead?"

"Die of?" drawled the shot-gun man—"die of? Why, they've made another town, twenty mile away, over onto the new roleraid; and they do say it beats this yer city all holler. What made me stay? Why, stranger, I never seen a roleraid, and I don't want to; and so, when the boys begun to clar out for that thar new city, I just bought thar improvements. I got some on 'em powerful cheap, I did, an' I won three hotels at one raffle, I did. Biggest luck you ever seen! And I kep' on and on, buyin' and winnin', till I reckon I own the whole town, and the graveyard, too. It's a fine graveyard, and it's got an awful good start; but it's just the deadest town you ever seen. What do I stay for? Why, what should I go for? Don't I own the hull of Crooked Pine?"

"Cap'n," said Bing, mournfully, "I reckon he's tellin' the truth. I've known this yer sort of thing to happen before. Do ye know what I'm gwine to do?"

"No, I don't," [illegible]

"Wall, you kin wait for yer cavalry-men, if you want ter. I'm gwine to ride right on into that thar other town, on this old mule. I'll ride right in thar. Mebbe I kin find some of the boys, and anyhow I want to see if that thar roleraid kin put another white skeer onto old Bing. Cap'n, Crooked Pine's just the deadest town I ever see."

"Whack" went the stub-whip on the tough hide of the old mule, and on went Bing, as if he knew his way and disdained further information; and, while the old man with the shot-gun stood looking dreamily and wistfully after him, the captain wheeled his horse, gave him a sharp dig of the spur, and galloped briskly away down the valley, from the lower end of which there came just then the far-away, faint, ghostly notes of a cavalry-bugle. It was as if even music refused to be lively in so dead a town as Crooked Pine.—*Appletons' Journal.*

A Dutiful Son in Prison.

The Philadelphia Sunday *Dawn* tells this story:

A lady who was some ten years ago left a widow with a small family of children, after much tribulation succeeded in bringing up to manhood one son, who proved himself able and willing to be a support not only to her, but to his younger brothers and sisters.

About a year after becoming of age he was offered a lucrative position in the west, and he emigrated thither, and settled there permanently, soon married. New ties, however, did not absorb old affections, and as he prospered in his business, he sent regularly to his mother the means necessary for her support and that of her family.

The years passed on and brought many changes, but still regularly as the quarter came, so also did the ample remittance of this model son and brother.

When the tide of emigration turned to the far-west, this son was carried with it to Omaha, where he invested his earnings in town lots which speedily rose in value and made him a man of wealth. At least this was the intelligence he sent his mother. Lately, whilst visiting Auburn, his parent was invited to make the tour of the State Prison, and whilst passing through the various wards she accidently encountered one whose presence caused her cheeks to pale and her heart to temporarily stop its beating.

It was her son—her good and well-beloved boy—who for years had been her pride and support; for a moment she was speechless, but at length bursting into a torrent of tears, in which the prisoner joined, she said: "O, my son, how came you here?" His story being told developed the fact that he had by trading with strangers come into the possession of a large quantity of counterfeit money, and that in ignorance of its character, he being on a visit to New York, had attempted to pass it, had been arrested as a chief of a gang of counterfeiters, and having been identified as having endeavored to circulate it, was, in spite of all evidence of previous good conduct offered, convicted and sentenced to serve out a term in State Prison. His wife, with whom he was in constant correspondence, had aided him in keeping his incarceration a secret from his mother, and had regularly remitted the quarterly allowance together with letters forwarded to her from the prison by him. But for this unfortunate visit the mother would have remained forever unaware that her son was serving out a penal sentence for a crime never committed by him. She learned, however, that by the rise of corner lots in Omaha he had been made a wealthy man, and when he should come out of prison, which would be in a few months, he, through the skillful stewardship of his wife, would find awaiting him the sum of not less than two hundred thousand dollars in United States bonds.

One Hundred and Forty-five Years Old.

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

At the southeast corner of Fifth and Locust streets stands the grocery of Mr. James Clark. A very unpretending grocery and an unpretending grocer. But now the grocery has a place in antiquity, and all through the laying of a foot-walk.

Mr. Clark had served out dried beans, measured molasses, sliced ham, and weighed salt mackerel at said corner for twenty years and odd. This house was occupied by his father before him, and has an aged appearance—the house has.

The sidewalk surrounding the store and the two houses on Locust street was very much dilapidated, and it was deemed advisable to lay a new one. The work was commenced yesterday. As long as Mr. Clark can remember, the house No. 430 Locust street, immediately back of his establishment, has had in front of the door an old marble or soapstone slab. When the pavement was removed, this of course, was taken up. The bricklayer, upon turning it over, was surprised to find that it was a veritable tombstone, on which was the name and age of a person who died ll of years.

It contained the following inscription:

In memory of
Mrs. —— Allison,
Wife of Robert Allis——
Who departed this l——
April the 20th, 1769,
Aged 145 years.

The stone is about three feet high and eighteen or twenty inches wide. The words given are all very plain, but where the dashes occur the inscriptions have been effaced by age and the wearing away of the soft stone. The age of the venerable lady shows that she was born in the year 1624.

If it can be established that Mrs. Allison was 145 years old when she died, she was certainly older than any person who has lived in modern times, of whom there is any account, except "Old Thomas Parr," who was born in 1483, and died in London, Nov. 15, 1635, aged 152 years.

The British-American Claims Commission have incidentally given their opinion on the controversy respecting the burning of Columbia, S. C., by rejecting all the claims (amounting to $6,000,000 or $7,000,000) based on the assumption that the Federal army applied the torch.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

California has over 100 granges.

The voting population of Colorado is estimated at 25,000.

Immense forest fires are burning in the Colorado mountains.

A Connecticut girl has gone insane from being kissed in the dark.

A Minnesota man has become insane from excessive use of tobacco.

The entire fire department of Boston is ordered to sign the total abstinence pledge.

A man at Paris, Ky., has invented a wheelbarrow which a man can sit down on and wheel.

Three thousand quarts of strawberries were raised on one acre of land in Maine this season.

An economical negro in Wilmington, Del., says he picks up, on an average, 7,300 pins in a year.

A Georgia plantation, which in 1860 was sold for $30,000, was a few days ago sold at Sheriff's sale for $500.

A Frenchman has invented a boot with wheels which, he says, will enable the wearer to go considerably faster than a horse.

Some elastic enumerator estimates the wealth of the Hon. James F. Joy, the Michigan railway magnate, at $100,000,000.

Horatio Seymour has been nominated for the New York Assembly by the First Oneida District Democratic Convention.

Telegraph postal cards are now issued by the English Government. The cards are deposited as letters, and collected hourly by carriers.

A recent English writer says that drunkenness is an affair of climate. The people of all damp and cold countries are apt to drink more than is good for them.

Stanley, of African exploration notoriety, sailed recently, as correspondent of the London *Times*, for the west coast of Africa, taking with him a large steam launch.

A conference of the teachers of the deaf and dumb has been held at Sienna, Italy, and the system of teaching the deaf and dumb to understand the motion of the lips was advocated.

The daily orders for postal cards show that it requires from 375,000 to 400,000 daily to supply the public demand. The cards now furnished are decidedly better than those issued prior to the 1st of October.

J. B. McCulloch, late of the St. Louis *Democrat*, has taken editorial charge of the *Globe* of that city. The *Democrat* people, however, cling with a death grip to his $12,000 of stock in that concern.

Hog-skin and cowhide bags hold ten times as much corn as canvas bags do, and cost only about one-tenth as much to get to market. The corn should be put into the bags before the skins are taken off the animals.

A singular result of the panic is seen in Utah, where an enormous quantity of bullion has been locked up. Silver, which is ordinarily worth about a dollar and a quarter an ounce, is now selling at less than seventy cents.

The managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Colchester, England, have decided that Mark Twain's books are immoral and unfit to be read by Christian young men, and have banished them from their library.

Mark Twain's Active Journalism.

Buffalo has many reminiscences of Mark Twain, and of his remarkable attempt at publishing a newspaper on an entirely new plan. After his return from the Holy Land (per Quaker City), Mark took a wife and purchased the third interest in the Buffalo *Express*, owned by A. M. Clapp, Public Printer. They say that Mark's style of newspaper work was unique. He was not an early riser, and is as slow of movement as of speech, consequently he didn't get to the office very early in the morning. And when there his movements were not characterized by nervous haste. Seating himself in a capacious pivot-chair, his first move was to deposit his boots in the waste basket, and replace them with roomy slippers. Then elevating his slippered feet to a comfortable cushion on the exchange papers (their only legitimate use in his estimation), it was his wont to lay back in his chair, swinging himself lazily on his pivot, and tell stories of wit and wisdom by the hour to the associate editors. This was vastly pleasant to all concerned, but somehow it did not work in the way of making a newspaper, and at the end of six weeks Mark came to the conclusion that publishing a newspaper was not his forte. He, however, retained his interest in the *Express* for about a year and a half, though, as aforesaid, he did not take part in the "active" management for more than six weeks.

Wrestling Match—America vs. England.

An international wrestling match between Albert Ellis, of London, England, and John McMahon, of Rutland, Vt., champions of their respective countries, came off last week, in New York. Members of the sporting fraternity from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, and other cities were present, and showed great interest in the match. McMahon weighed 192 pounds, while Ellis turned the beam at 138. Homer Lane, ex-champion of America, was agreed on as referee, Mike Coburn acting as umpire for McMahon, while Robert P. Browning, of Cornwal, England, officiated for Ellis. McMahon had the advantage in weight, Ellis in agility and skill. Look after lock was made and broken with the greatest rapidity and dexterity, until finally McMahon threw Ellis heavily, and claimed the first fall. A scene of confusion followed, the friends of Ellis claiming that only one of Ellis' shoulders had touched the ground. The match at this point showed evidence of breaking up. The fall, however, having been acknowledged by Ellis, the play proceeded, and McMahon lost the next fall by a foul, accidentally given, and promptly acknowledged. Fourteen breaks were then made, Ellis avoiding falls by turning while going down, and carrying the house with him at every display of his extraordinary quickness in getting [illegible] from the left hip, and an inside lock during the swing, McMahon threw Ellis heavily on his back, and gained the third and deciding fall. So the championship was won by McMahon.

An Eccentric Land Owner.

S. B. Clover, in an October magazine, tells the story of a member of the Van Rensselaer family who lately died, at the age of 76, as follows:—

Some said he was niggardly and penurious; the poor declared he was kind and generous, and forbearing and indulgent to a fault. That he was averse to improvements or changes of any kind, the dilapidated condition of the house in which he lived, and the decayed and tottering fences around, most clearly proved. No railroad was ever constructed, no manufactory ever built upon a foot of his land, save under protest. Owing to a disappointment in early life, due to the opposition of his relatives to his marriage with a young girl in the humbler walks of life, to whom he was warmly attached, he lived and died a bachelor.

The General Government had essayed many years ago to tempt him by a munificent offer to sell a portion of his lands for the establishment of an arsenal. The prospect of increased wealth, the assurance that the sale of his lands, and the erection thereon of buildings by the United States Government, would greatly enhance the value of his large estate surrounding, had no effect. His refusal to sell was positive, and the purchase of land was made, and the arsenal erected, at Watervliet.

But a darker hour came. A passenger who crossed from Albany on the Greenbush ferry-boat brought the startling report that it was in contemplation to construct a railroad along the east bank of the Hudson river from the city of New York through Greenbush to Albany. When the survey was made for this road, it took in five acres of the Van Rensselaer land, which yielded the owner little or no profit. Efforts were made by the directors of the road, but without success, to effect a purchase of the land. Persistent refusal to sell on the part of the owner compelled them to call upon disinterested parties living in the neighborhood to appraise the land. The sum fixed upon as a fair valuation was three hundred dollars per acre, which was offered to the owner, but peremptorily declined, under protest, with the assurance added, that if the company took his land he would never touch a dollar of their money.

The land was taken, the road completed, and nearly a quarter of a century passed away; and though on many occasions greatly pressed for ready money, he was faithful to his promise even unto death. To the surprise of his executors, a short time after his decease, they were notified by an officer of one of the banks in Poughkeepsie that fifteen hundred dollars had been on deposit to his credit since the road was first surveyed, and was then subject to their order. Thus, for that long period, was the interest, which, added to the original amount, would have accumulated to a handsome sum, entirely lost to this eccentric man while living, and to his heirs after his departure.

A Falling Off in Exports from Great Britain to the United States.

A Washington telegram says: From a statement received at the Treasury Department from an official in Europe, relative to the principal articles of produce and manufacture exported from Great Britain to the United States during the eight months ending Aug. 31 last, in comparison with the corresponding period of the year 1872, it appears that there were exported to this country 281 tons of iron, 309 tons less than in 1872, almost 200 tons of which decrease is in the exportation of railroad iron. The decrease in the exportation of wool to this country last year amounted to 630,000 pounds, a decrease of over 900,000 pounds in woolen cloths. The decrease was nearly 1,000,000 yards in woolen carpets, almost 1,500,000 yards in worsted stuffs, nearly 5,250,000 yards in cotton piece goods, nearly 21,000,000 yards in linen piece goods, more than 8,750,000 yards in silk and broadcloths, and in spirits nearly 7,000 proof gallons. There was a large comparative falling in tons of lead and salt, and in the values of ribbons, mixed material, haberdashery, hardware and cutlery, and earthenware, whereas there are small increases in the amounts of tin plate and unwrought tin, and in ale, beer, alkali, and stationery.

The Sharp Man.

The sharp man iz mistaken for the wize one, but he iz just as different from an honest one.

He trusts tew his cunning for success, and this iz the next thing tew being a rogue.

The sharp man iz like a razor—generally too sharp for enny thing but a shave.

Theze men are not tew be trusted—they are so constituted that that they must cheat somebody, and, rather than be idle or lose a good job, they will pitch onto their best friends.

They are not exactly outkasts, but liv cluss oa the borders ov criminality, and are liable tew step over at enny time.

It iz but a step from cunning tew raskality, and it iz a short step that iz alwuz invitin tew take.

Sharp men have but phew friends, and seldum a konfident. They hav learnt tew fear treachery by studying their own natures.

They are alwuz bizzy, but, like the hornet, want a heap ov sharp watching.

The sharp man iz alwuz a vain one. He prides himself upon his cunning, and had rather do a shrewd thing than a kind one.—*Josh Billings.*

Value of Timber Lands.

Railroads consume timber immensely. It has been estimated that each day in the year trains run about three hundred and twenty thousand miles, consuming one a half cords of wood for every twenty-five miles, making a daily consumption of nineteen thousand two hundred cords. Sixty thousand miles of road require two thousand five hundred ties to the mile; and assuming their life to be five years, an annual consumption of thirty millions of ties is required; and it may be safely said that the waste in getting out these ties is one-third of the tree.

FUR-FETCHED FANCIES.

Lucinda threw away her book, tossed back her pretty head,
And going back to olden times of which she just had read,
Remarked, "What strange old Guys they were, those ancestors of ours,
Who in the skins of beasts themselves decked out, the odious Giaours!"

"Ah, yes! that's just like women, they speak before they think,"
Quoth John to Miss Lucinda, "So, prithee, do not shrink,
While I in words a picture paint of savages a group,
Whose beads and feathers, furs and skins suggest the wild war-whoop.

"In cape of Russian sable, Siberian ermine muff,
Jacket of glossy South Sea seal, in hue resembling snuff,
Balmorals trimmed with narrow strips of marten or of fitch—
There goes a wild young sauvagesse, reputed to be rich.

"She-Vandals are abroad, likewise, in sacques of otter skin,
With silver fox all trimmed without and nappy lined within.
She-Tartars walk in fiery fox, the Cossacks all in lynx,
While others for their show depend upon the little minks.

"And yonder, on the avenue, see two barbarian blondes,
Whose paniers, if club-talk be true, are stuffed with railroad bonds,
In camel's hair arrayed are they, while squirrels and chinchillas
Their furs contribute to the robes of these untamed gorillas.

"So history itself repeats; to-day our Guys and Giaours
Are clad in wild-beast skins just like those ancestors of ours;
The only difference to note is that, in olden times,
Folks caught and skinned the beasts themselves, and saved their precious dimes."

Humorous.

To remove stains from character.—Get rich.

Strange bed-clothes—Three sheets in the wind.

The greatest bet that was ever made—The alphabet.

Agriculture—A mower who can't mow might as well be no mower.

What fruit does a newly-married couple most resemble? A green pair.

Why is a married lady less likely to suffer from hunger than a spinster? Because she always has her-ring to eat.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither is satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

Rather perplexing command: Capt. O'Shea—"Gentlemen, parade to-morrow at four. The first man who arrives last shall be fined."

"Where shall I put this paper so as to be sure of seeing it to-morrow?" inquired Mary Jane of her brother Charles. "On the looking-glass," was her brother's reply.

A Good Dutch Reason.—"Mynheer, do you know for what we call our boy Hans?" "Do not, really." "Well, I tell you. Der reason dat we call our boy Hans dat ish his name."

The croquet season has come to an end, alas!

Then pull up the wicket and stake,
And put by the mallet and ball,
We shall have no more croquet this year,
It's getting too late in the fall.

Digby, the other day, found some money in the street. "Ah!" said he, with a knowing look, "papers have been saying that money's tight, but I wouldn't have believed it if I hadn't found it in the gutter."

The other day a certain tailor sent his bill to a magazine editor. He was startled a few hours afterward by its being returned, with a note appended, saying, "Your manuscript is respectfully declined."

A consequential young fop asked an aged country sexton if the ringing of a bell did not put him in mind of his latter end. "No, sir," replied the grim old grave-digger; "but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

A Boston boy don't believe that Robinson Crusoe lived on raisins in his desolate island, because he tried to do it himself one day and, after eating two pounds, quite lost his appetite for the remainder of the week.

At a juvenile party, one little fellow, rejoicing in the splendor of his new clothes, went up to another with the triumphant remark: "You ain't dressed as well as I am." "Well," remarked the other, "I can lick you, anyhow."

An Opening Speech.

The Erie (Pa.) *Observer* is responsible for this: "In the early days of Pithole, the pious oil men thought it necessary to have a Sabbath school. One of the leading young men was chosen superintendent. The position was new to him, but he determined not to shrink from the responsibility. Thinking that it would be proper for him to make a little opening speech, he cleared his throat and started in as follows: 'Children, you are very fortunate in being born in a Christian land. There are thousands in the world not so fortunate. It is peculiarly gratifying to know that you live in that portion of the earth where the rock pours forth rivers of oil. Now, my dear children, there's the Mormons, they worship old Morm; there's the Mahommedans, they worship old Mahom; the Heathens, they worship old Heath; the Hindoos, they worship old Hind; and there's the Pagans, they worship old Pag; while here we are worshiping whom we please. Teachers will now hear their classes recite.'"

Obstinate Roots.

There was recently on exhibition, at Plymouth, Mass., a piece of 2-inch water-pipe, 7 feet in length, taken from the section on the dam at the Thread Company's Works, which was so completely filled, its entire length, with the fine fibrous roots of the willows that are growing near by, that not one drop of water could pass through it. A depression in the pipe had at some time caused a slight breakage, and into this a portion of the root had insinuated itself and grown, until about a month since the passage of water was stopped, and a search for the cause revealed this result. A portion of the filling was taken out, and resembled closely a continuous "wad" of oakum. For five or six feet these roots are so tightly wedged in that no force yet applied has been sufficient to start them.

The public debt of Massachusetts is over $27,000,000.

Important to Insurers.

The following statement is well worthy of the attention of property-owners all over the country:

Insurance placed in companies that have not complied with the laws of the State where the property insured is situated (either by the company direct or through agents or brokers), cannot in case of loss be sued for and recovered in any of the United States or State courts, and the assured is left entirely at the mercy of such companies, and without legal remedy.

The statutes of all the States impose certain conditions upon all insurance companies (chartered by other States) to enable them to obtain authority to transact business, and make binding contracts within the State, and without having first complied with such laws, and obtained the legal authority to do business, all insurance written by them is illegal and void.

The following is an abstract from a recent opinion of the Attorney-General of the State of Indiana upon the subject: "As the statute prohibits any foreign insurance company, directly or indirectly, to take risks, or transact any business of insurance in the State, without first procuring legal authority, this includes a prohibition upon any person or corporation (not duly authorized) from acting in any capacity as insurance agents, either by soliciting applications or collecting money upon premiums. A policy issued by an agent in violation of a law, declaring his act to be criminal, has been decided by the Supreme Court to be void, after a destruction by fire of the property insured (20th Indiana, p. 520), and in a recent case not yet reported in Indiana (Hoffman vs. Banks) the general doctrine is confirmed."

This opinion is clear and decisive, and has since been confirmed by judical decisions in that State (People vs. Plessner), and the principle again recognized by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and by Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, presiding in the United States Circuit Court in Indiana, and is now held to be a well settled law.

Insurers may, therefore, well understand that in accepting policies in such companies, they are wholly without indemnity against loss, except at the caprice of the companies whose illegal and void policies they hold.—*New York Mail.*

Capt. Jack's Gun.

[From the Portland (Oregon) Bulletin.]

The gun which the defunct Modoc chieftain, Capt. Jack, fired during the late unpleasantness between him and the Government is now in the office occupied by Gen. Davis as his headquarters. It shows the effect of hard service, and apparently often came in contact with hard rocks, for it is scratched in every part, scarcely a spot an eighth of an inch in extent being untouched. It is one of the old muzzle-loading rifles of the pattern of 1863. The lock-plate contains the following inscription: "U. S. Colt's Pt. & F. A. Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., 1863." It is rather an unwieldly weapon, and is very long—about four and a-half feet. The barrel alone is forty inches in length. It has three sights, one being marked for a hundred yards, another for three, and the third for five hundred yards. The sling is made of a piece of leather, which was apparently broken in the center, for at that point it is kept together by two copper rivets, and it is fastened in the bands by pieces of buckskin. The upper band is made of tin, and is fastened to the stock with four small, headless nails. This piece of mechanism is apparently the work of the hero of the lava beds, and it shows that he prided himself on how neatly it was done."

The Blow-Fly.

Mr. G. A. Rowell has recently made an astounding calculation respecting the blow-fly. On the authority of Reaumer, he says that one fly will produce 20,000 eggs, which are hatched almost as soon as deposited. Maggots issue forth, and almost immediately begin to feed, and twenty-four hours increases their weight 200 times. In eight or nine days they are fully grown. They then assume the pupa state, and after another period of about the same duration, come forth perfect flies. A month, therefore, is rather more than enough for a generation. Suppose that of the 20,000 eggs half produce females, then in the first family there will be 10,000 flies, each capable of producing 20,000 eggs. A very simple calculation will show that at this rate, in less than six months, the sixth generation will number 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. If every fly is half an inch long, a quarter of an inch wide, and the same in depth—that is to say, if thirty-two of them occupy a cubic inch—there will be enough of them to cover all England and Wales to the depth of 3,800 miles, or the entire world, both land and water, to the depth of a mile and a quarter. Fortunately for afternoon nappers, the juvenile blow-fly has a terrible number of enemies, and very rarely lives to attain parental dignity.

Tobacco in the Tissues.

That tobacco is absorbed in the tissues of the body has long been asserted by some, though denied as positively by others. In support of the affirmative, a fact in connection with the hydropathic process known as the wet-sheet pack is cited. In this process the patient is enveloped in a wet sheet, and then, over this, in blankets. By this means, it is claimed, that through the operation of the principles of endosmose and exosmose, the water of the sheet is made to enter the body, while at the same time impurities are withdrawn therefrom. Now, on an habitual user of tobacco being subjected for an hour to this process, it is found, on his envelopments being taken off, that the odor of tobacco coming from his body, and from the sheet in which he has lain, is perceptible to every one present.

Rapid Transit.—The earth is going round the sun at the rate of 66,000 miles an hour, or 1,100 times faster than the fastest express train moves. The earth is also revolving on its axis at a very high rate of speed, proportioned to the distance of its surface from the axis. At the equator it is 1,040 miles an hour, or 17 a minute; in the latitude of London the speed is 11 miles a minute; at Rekiawits, a Polar town, it is 7 1-2 miles a minute; at the Poles it is nil. The earth has several other movements, one of the less exactly measured being that through space in common with the whole solar system, which is estimated at 487,000 miles a day.

Extraordinary Tragedy—A Game of Cards for a Human Life.

A curious story comes to us from Heidelburg, Germany, of a game of cards in which the stake was a human life, and one of the players was a young man named Silfred Meyer, a student from Chicago. The game was played in the Ritter Hotel, and the contestants were four young men who had been most intimate friends. The time was the 9th of September, and the circumstances preceding and subsequent to the terrible test are briefly as follows: All the young men were students, and the day before the eventful one on which the ability of each as a card-player was tried to its utmost, all had been at the Swann Tavern, where their wassail was carried to such an extent that from the joyous they turned to the joking, and from the latter to the serious, when a slight occurrence jarred their good humor, and ended fatally to one of their number. It caused an angry retort, and one of them, Count Ottendorf, called Meyer, the Chicago student, a "cowardly Jew." The words had no sooner left the lips of the heated young German than Meyer had answered by extending a challenge. This was accepted at once on the opposite side, and then the mode of carrying out their project suggested itself. Young Meyer, in a tone of considerable excitement, proposed that the entire party should repair to the Ritter Hotel, and there play a game of "sixty-six," the loser to shoot himself with a pistol. The proposal was accepted, and the four students repaired to the hotel.

Ludeken, one of the four, in some way obtained two loaded pistols from a gunsmith's near by, and a room was ordered in the hotel and cards and wine sent up. The young men then seated themselves to their work, the fourth student dealing the cards. Meyer and Ottendorf were each supplied with a pistol and the awful game commenced. For some little time there was no apparent turning on either side, so that the stake made the issue all the more terrible. It was an eventful moment when Meyer obtained a single advantage, and Ottendorf, seeing all was lost, suddenly jumped up, exclaiming, "Adieu, my friends!" and, seizing his pistol, shot himself through the right temple. He fell to the floor a corpse, and his horrified companions looked on the dead one moment, and then fled from the room. The noise of the shooting brought the landlord on the scene, but not before the students had escaped. He immediately gave the alarm, and the police started in pursuit. They succeeded in capturing Immich, who made the above statement. Ludeken and Meyer fled across the French frontier and so got beyond the German line. The dead Count was the son of a wealthy landed proprietor in Westphalia, and at the time of his death was but 19 years of age.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The German Tariff.

The new German costoms tariff went into force on the 1st of October. As far as simplicity is concerned it is a great improvement upon the old tariff, there being only 14 numbers of articles liable to duty. The principal feature of the new tariff is the reduction of the duty on iron. Pig iron of all kinds will not be liable to duty in future. Chain cables and wire ropes for river navigation purposes are free of duty from 1st January, 1877. The duty will continue to be calculated according to hundred weights and not according to kilogrammes, and all declarations at the custom hosues are to be made in hundred weights and pounds. Export duties are abolished, and thus the duties hithesto paid on rags, etc., will not be levied on their being exported in future.

There is no Death.—If it be true that Nature abhors a vacuum, it is equally true that the Great Creator abhors *death* and glories in *life*. There is really no such thing as death—the term is a misnomer, used to designate the changes which occur in life. Life, eternal life, is created by the laws of Almighty will-power, which are as immutable in their application as is the existence of the Creator Himself. When God made life, He made everything necessary to sustain it, but left it for man's progressive intelligence to discover, convert and utilize. Good medicine is to the ailing *physique* what good fuel is to the expiring flame; the better the fuel, the quicker the fire—the better the medicine, the quicker comes relief from pain. California Vinegar Bitters is life's elixir for old or young. Use this medicine properly and you will live to a good old age without those physical ailments which make seventy years a burden. 15

According to carefully prepared statistics, the world is producing more breadstuffs than it can consume.

The popularity of the Elmwood and Warwick collars is constantly increasing. They are superior to all others in quality, style, and fit.—[Com.

Peerless Clothes Wringer.

The Lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs.—[Com.

Coughs and colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are an effectual Cough Remedy.—[Com.

Best Book for Everybody.—The new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, containing three thousand engravings, is the *best book for everybody* that the press has produced in the present century, and should be regarded as indispensable to the well-regulated home, reading-room, library and place of business.—*Golden Era.*

A case of chronic rheumatism of unusual severity, cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, is noticed by one of our exchanges. A large bunch came out upon the breast of the sufferer, and appeared like part of the breast bone. Used internally and externally.—[Com.

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

The sweetest word in our language is health. At the first indication of disease, use well-known and approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigestion, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*. For coughs, colds, sore or lame stomach, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.—[Com.

We see by the Chicago papers that Procter & Gamble have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

Rathbone's Fearless and Acorn cook, Brilliant base-burner and Acorn heating stoves are the climax of 30 years' experience.—[Com.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT,

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Inferior to Common	1 75 @ 2 25
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Hogs—Live	3 40 @ 3 90
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @ 9 25
Red Winter	5 75 @ 7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 05 @ 1 06
No. 2 Spring	1 00 @ 1 01
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Corn—No. 2	36 @ 36½
Oats—No. 2	30 @ 31
Rye—No. 2	59½@ 60½
Barley—No. 2	1 20 @ 1 25
Butter—Good to choice	25 @ 29
Eggs—Fresh	24 @ 25
Pork—Mess	11 87½@12 00
Lard	7 @ 7½
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Wheat—No. 2	1 24 @ 1 26
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	39 @ 40
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Rye—No. 2	63 @ 64
Barley	1 27 @ 1 28
Pork—Mess	13 00 @13 50
Lard	7½@ 7¼
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Cattle	3 00 @ 4 75
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Flour	6 75 @ 7 00
Wheat	1 30 @ 1 35
Corn	40 @ 43
Oats	33 @ 43
Rye	74 @ 75
Pork—Mess	12 50 @12 75
Lard	7 @ 7½
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No 1	1 07 @ 1 07½
No. 2	1 03½@ 1 04½
Corn—No. 2	39 @ 40
Oats—No. 2	29½@ 30
Rye—No. 1	63 @ 64
Barley—No. 2	1 39 @ 1 40
CLEVELAND.	
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 39 @ 1 41
No. 2 Red	1 26 @ 1 27
Corn	51 @ 52
Oats	41 @ 43
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Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 37 @ 1 38
No. 2 Red	1 24 @ 1 25
Corn	42 @ 43
Oats	34 @ 36

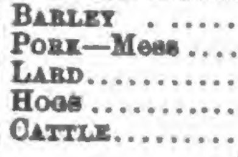

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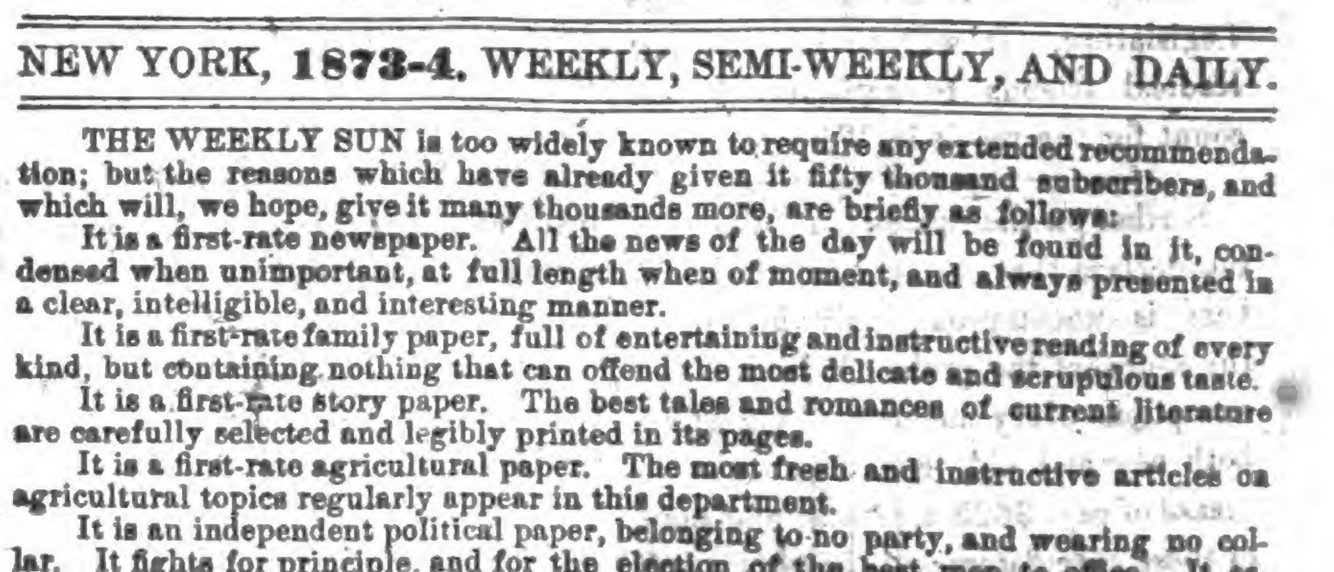

The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1873-4. WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

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It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

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It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party, and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies, and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

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Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Nov., 13, 1873.

The Democratic pyramid is beginning to loom up mightily since the Ohio election. The Radicals are beginning to see it.

Hon. S. S. Cox has been elected to Congress from the Sixth New York District. We are delighted to see our old friend returned to a field where his labor is made profitable to the whole country.

Count Chambord has utterly ruined his chances for the throne of France, by not only writing, but insisting on the publication of a letter, wherein he proclaims himself a dyed-in-the-wool Bourbon.

The *Inter-Ocean* with unwonted candor begins its editorial column today with: "We have met the enemy, and we are theirs." It would make an appropriate heading for a majority of the Republican papers throughout the land, at the present time.

Now the demand for reform on the part of the organs begins with the discharge of a few underpaid clerks in the Government offices—never a word to Oliver, et al., about that $625 a month which they draw twelve months in the year, for three months loitering at Washington.

We see by a special dispatch that if the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is not able to make its semi-annual dividends on the first of January it will cut off all the leased roads which fail to make their expenses. This is claimed to be their right under their lease.

There is a glimmer of a suspicion that a large body of the American people hold the Republican party responsible for the Salary Steal, and it seems that they are also not unmindful of the fact that there has been a disastrous panic while the finances of the country were in the keeping of the same party.

All good fathers will rejoice at the parental foresight of the Sprague folks, who, instead of leaving their offspring to the worldly chances of panics and bankruptcies, settled upon each infantile Sprague, as it arrived in the land, from a half to a whole million of dollars; so that now when the storms come and the financial winds howl, the youthful Spragues may manage to pull through on these rainy day titbits.

Chicago elects the "People's" Ticket over the "Citizens'" by about 6,000 majority. The *Times* doesn't seem to be seized and possessed of much influence in its own country—or anywhere else. Things have changed, too, since Medill received a majority of 11,000 votes. The leading issue in the election was the liquor question, and the Chicagoans appear to be predjudiced against prohibition.

One of the most extraordinary results of the late election is that such great manufacturing citizens as Lowell and Worcestor, in Massachutts, should cast their hundreds of majorities for the Democratic Governor. Heretofore the Democrats have had hardly an organization in them. It is evident that the manufacturing operatives, for some cause or other, are deserting the Republican or Administration party.

The severest blow that the Republican party has received, is their disastrous defeat in Wisconsin. For twenty years they have had absolute control of the State, and a uniform majority of twenty thousand. On last Tuesday the figures were reversed, and the Democratic and Liberal ticket elected by about that majority, and an opposition majority in both branches of the Legislature. It will be hard for our Radical friends to satisfactorily account for the result in Wisconsin.

Scribes on the inside in Washington declare that the tone of the members is uncompromisingly hostile to the repeal of the grab. With but two exceptions every member of Congress, both new and old, has drawn the increase of pay, $625 a month, and none of these speculators will be very much disposed to relinquish such easily earned treasures as this. Some of the Republican and Democratic members from the North mean to make a little capital for themselves by introducing bills of repeal, but the pressure for passage will be very weak and the solid vote of the South against it is expected to shield the Northern members.

That Tidal Wave!

THAT "CORPSE" AGAIN!

SWAPPING PLACES.

New York,
Wisconsin,
Virginia,
Maryland,

ALL DEMOCRATIC!

MASSACHUSETTS
MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA
NEW JERSEY

AGAINST RADICALISM!

The *Inter Ocean* at Chicago says, we have met the enemy, and we are theirs.

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says, the Republican party has met with a serious defeat in both the East and the West.

1. It warns Republicans that if they would retain control of the Government they must have some decided, vigorous and aggressive policy on the new questions of statesmanship which are gradually coming to the front and crowding aside the old questions grow out of the war, which, people in general begin to feel, are pretty thoroughly settled. These new questions pertain to finance, railroad and other monopolies, reform of the civil service, and retrenchment of government expenses in every department.

2. This defeat seems to us a positive rebuke of the Republican party for its disgraceful connection with Credit Mobilier swindles, land subsidies and back pay grabs.

The people have triumphed! Victory is theirs. It is not a Republican victory; but a victory of the people. It is the victory of the party opposed to corruption and monopelies over a party long in power, and the stench of whese corruption fills the whole air. The Republican party has long held sway in the West, but at last it is being thrust from power, and is now rapidly going down to merited oblivion. We rejoice with the poople, and take the field against the party of corruption and theiving

The people are aroused, and condemn by their ballots a President who sports away at Long Branch $50,000 a year of the people's money, and a Republican party whose leaders in Congress are guilty of the Credit Mobilier swindle, and the enactment of the "salary grabbing, back pay stealing" infamous law. The ball which began rolling in Ohio and Iowa is "marching on," and Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas and the eastern States, show by their vote that the people everywhere have risen against the Republican party, which has fastened upon them the evils of a corrupt personal administration, the plunder of the public domain, the robbery of the National Treasury the evil of class legislation, and a vicious monetary system. . . . It wiil not be long until those who agree on these principles will be united in a single organization, and be known by a common name. What that name shall be will be a matter of chance, but no sensible man will dispute about the name, provided only the principles are those which have been proven correct by time, and which commend themselves to the feelings of honest men, and to the necessities of the country.

"Buried" has ceased to be of any value to Republican papers as a heading. It did very well before the result of the Ohio election was known, but in the face of the result in that State and in fact, in every other State which has held elections this year, the application of it to the Democratic party is somewhat ludicrous. There is a time for everything under the sun, and the hour when the Radical party is to be hurled from power, is already at hand. In 1872, Massachusetts was "the Radical Camp of Roaring Luck," and in it a majority was rolled up for the Radical candidate for Governor—Washburn —of 74,264, while Grant swept the track with a majority of 74,212. But the back pay business, the Credit Mobilier scheme and other slight eccentricities of the Republican leaders have smote the camp with fear and trembling, so that, if this year they get a meagre majority vote of 10,000, they will do quite as well as the news thus far indicate. The people are tired of misrule and are bent on a change —a change which shall recall the old days of Democracy, statesmanship and honesty.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the estate of Clark Joslin, late of said County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY V. JOSLIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Rex, late of DeKalb County, Indian, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

Nov., 12, 1873. A. K. REX.

NOTICE.

Notice to the tax payers of Auburn is hereby given that I am prepared to receive the corporation tax of the town of Auburn for the year 1873, from this date until Feb. 3d, 1874.

H. E. ALTENBURG, Marshal.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Administrator of the estate of William A. Lowry, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Nov. 1, 1873. E. S. LOWRY, Adm'r.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North-West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for fou[illegible]and dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, [illegible]proved and fenced. For particulars enquire of T. J. SAXTON.

Auburn Ind,

Oct. 17th. 1873.

SALE OF SIDE WALK.

Notice is hereby given that I will on Saturday the 15th day of November, 1873, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. receive bids to construct sidewalks in front of the following town lots to-wit:

No.	Lots	Plat	Owner
No.	163, 164	Old Platt, owned by	Mary Mott.
	165, 166	"	T. Baldock.
	45	"	Jonathan Hall.
	61	"	S. W. Ralston.
	97	"	George [heirs].
		SPENCER'S ADDITION.	
No.	1, 2	Old Platt, owned by	J. H. Ford.
	3	"	Geo. Lawrence.
	7, 8	"	Mrs. Leisure
	5, 6	Kuhlman's Ad.	John B. Moody.
	9	"	Jacob Showalter
No.	88	Spencer's Ad.	John King.
	1	Gross & Dills' Ad.	G. M. Browne.
	2		S. T. Galloway
	5		Wm. Rakestraw

Sidewalks to be six feet wide 1½ inches thick with three stringers 3x5 and all to be of good white or burr oak lumber. Such sale to be made to the lowest possible bidder.

H. E. ALTENBURG, Marshal.

Auburn, Nov. 4th, 1873.

TASTELESS MEDICINE.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists in this city. Send for circular to 35 Wooster St., New York.

FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court on a case wherein Jacob B. Casebeer is plaintiff and George W. Gordon & Mary C. Gordon and Stephen B Ward are defendants, requiring me to make the sum of seven hundred and four dollars and sixty four cents, with interest on said decree and costs, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, the 29th day of November, 1873.

between the hours of 10 o'clock A. A., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House in DeKalb County, Indiana, the rents and profits, for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following real estate to-wit:

Commencing at the north-east corner of lot number one hundred and forty-two, (142) running thence south sixty-six (66) feet, thence west sixty-six (66) feet, thence north sixty-six (66) feet, thence east sixty-six feet, (66) to the place of beginning, all in the original plat of the town of Auburn DeKalb Co. Ind.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs I will at the same time and place, expose at public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge paid decree, interest and costs.

Sale will be made without any relief whatever from valuation and appraisement laws.

W. L. MEESE, Sheriff D. C.

Auburn, Indiana, Nov. 5th, A. D. 1873.

J. W. RICKEL,
$8.50 Attorney for Plaintiff.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thousands have already gone, and thousand more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri Kansas, Colordo, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine day, coaches and Pulman Sleepers from St. Louis to points in the west, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi, and its connections with roads further west are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is so complnted and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Tompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Colnmbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigrtaion Turning.

Cheep Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all climates soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

The Great Clothing EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices.
Go to

M. E. WOODWARD,
Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.

A Beautiful Stock

Surpassing in extent and attraction former stocks. Special notice is invited to my new line of

HATS & CAPS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
of all descriptions, both in price and quality.

DRY GOODS

LOOK OUT

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER

DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO.

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October November, March, April, and May. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for examination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license J. A. BARNS, Exam

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

DEALERS IN

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY
ORGANS,
&
PIANOS.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC

Silver-ware,

ENSLY BLOCK

NEXT DOOR TO ODD FELLOWS BUILDING, AUBURN.

AUBURN LIVERY

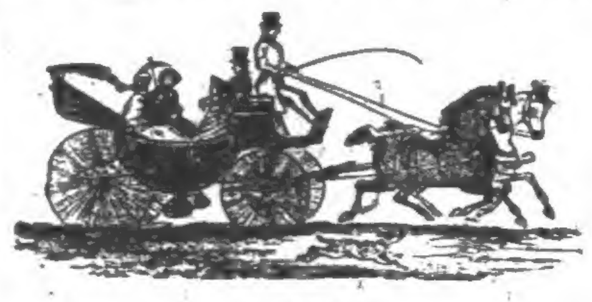

AND

SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Charles Mauerhan

FASHIONABLE

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery. Auburn, Ind.

FORT WAYNE

Fruit House!

—AND—

GREAT TEA DEPOT

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION!

The great demand for sugars duriug the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.

Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c.

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best 1.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Oolong 30, 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 60, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c. Dried Cherries 10c. Peeled Peaches 23c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 35c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c. Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00. Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS, Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c Soft Shell almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Twist 60c, Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25. 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOLASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon $1, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4 50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c, Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

Fall Trade! 1873.

Root & Company.

Popular Dry Goods House,

THE NEW YORK STORE

90 Columbia-st.

For the convenience of many of our customers who buy Fall Goods early in the season; we are opening daily

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

in every department at very low prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

MOURNING DRESS GOODS of every description
Also a full line our celebrated "Horse Shoe"
BLACK ALPACAS,
PURE MOHAIRS AND
BRILLIANTINES.

which we guarantee in weight, color and durability to be superior to any brand retailed in this county.

N—E—W

Fall Dress Goods,

NEW CLOKS, and SHAWLS,
NEW FALL PRINTS.
Also our usual large and attractive stock of
DOMESTIC
COTTON
GOODS

HOUSE KEEPING DINENS,
CLOTHS, CASIMERES,
JEANS & FLANNELS
—AT—

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

Davenport & Co.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMIALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,
Wall and Window Paper,
in v[illegible]ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

Legal Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term, 1873.

Michael McLaughlin
versus
Alfred Hall,
Administrator of Estate of John Hall
Alfred Hall
Lanson Hall
Francina Irwin
William Irwin
Louisa Barr
Rodolph Barr
Matilda Boots Complaint No. 94.
John Boots
Mariah Holman
Thomas Holman
Mary Hall
Simon Hall
James Hall and
David Hall.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, Francina Erwin, William Erwin, Mary Hall and Lanson Hall are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendants unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holden on the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

SEAL. Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of October, 1873.

J. R. LANNING. Clerk.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

The Auburn Courier
OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Eggs 20c.
Butter 22c.
Oats 32 cts.
Apples 40cts.
Corn 45 cents.
Wheat $1 20.
Live Hogs $3 25.
Clover Seed $4 25.

The Martins having sold out their Drug Store, the COURIER will hereafter be found at Davenport & Co.'s drug store.

Prof. Bennett desires to teach a juvenile class the rudiments of music. Everyone should attend.

The Institute is largely attended. Look out for a lively interest in country schools this winter.

Mr. Acton, the genial agent of the Fort Wayne *Gazette* gave us a call on Tuesday. He reports that paper flourishing.

It is notable that lady's furs are going out of fashion and some kind of worsted toggery is to supply its place.

STOP A LEEDLE.—Mr. Beard the grocer, would be pleased to have you call as soon as possible and settle your account.—Don't forget.

Tom Taylor says that there is considerable indignation throughout the country because the government did not let Capt. Jack off. Tom knows how 'tis himself.

The Fort Wayne *Journal* has the fat job of advertising the proposals for carrying the mails next year for the Government. Dailies are only second class where Tom exists.

Judge James I Best, successor to Judge Tousley, assumes his duties as Circuit Judge of the District comprising the counties of Noble, DeKalb and Steuben, on the first of this month.

The present fashion with some folks hereabouts is to lay in a cargo of old rye on Saturday night, and keep as full as a tick all day Sunday, showing a *high* contempt for the new liquor law which is "totetally dis-wrong."

The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says, "Nothing is to be gained by any disguise of the fact that the Republican party suffered a severe defeat in the contest on Tuesday.' We doubt, however, whether the *Press* has fairness enough to admit that much.

Cold weather is at hand, and every one will need something warm and comfortable for their feet. A good boot is a desirable article to have. Go to E. Vordermark & Son's in the Odd Fellows' new building where they can be had cheap.

A new Brass Band has been organized at Newville, DeKalb county and they have commenced "tooting." The citizens say that the filing of all the Mill saws, and the blower of the Foundry is far preferable. They are under the leadership of Prof Hanna, of Antwerp.—*Angola Republican.*

S. J. Lock, of Waterloo, is making arrangements to open a nice lunch room at Butler. As all trains now stop at Butler, there is a prospect of this being the best point now in the county for an establishment of that kind and if anybody can make it run, Si is the man.

Abright & Shepherd have mooved their quarters to Ensly's block in the room next to Odd Fellows' building. They will soon be in good shape and then the public will see one of the finest stocks of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-wear, Organs and Musical Instruments, ever on exhibition in the county. Look out for a fine display of holiday goods.

Singing Class.

A class in vocal music has been organized here under the tutorship of Prof. Bennett, and a lesson will be given each week until the course of twelve lesson is finished. The class will meet at Case's Hall next Saturday evening, and all wishing to join are requested to be present.—Tuition $150 for the term.

It is given out that the delegates from this county, who favored the endorsement of Greeley at the last democratic State convention, will wear sack-cloth, adorned with ashes, at the coming 8th of January meeting.—*Press.*

It is given out that the Radicals are now wearing sack-cloth, adorned with ashes, since the late news from the east and west on election.

Those popular butchers, Long & Houston are prepared to supply nice juicy roasts, the best of steaks, porter house, round and sirloin, boiling pieces, sausage and everything else appertaining to their line of business. With all kinds of meat on hand, with a clean, neat shop, with careful attention to the wants of customers, they intend to merit and hope to receive a liberal share of patronage. Remember their place of business, one door east of bakery, Eight street.

Make money fast and honorably, $12.50 a day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, to the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine ever used. It is only $5. Sent free by express. Address JEROME B. HUDSON & Co., Cor. Greenwich & Cortlandt Sts., N. Y.

We do not mean to flatter when we say that the address delivered before the Institute last Tuesday evening by W. L. Penfield, Esq., was most neat and appropiate, and well received. It was comprehensive, well delivered and possessed the merit of being not too long. It showed a depth of thought and familiarty with the subject, "Teacher's Mission,' that springs only from a well stored and cultivated mind.

A JOKE.—We understand that a few evenings since a very lively temperance meeting was held at Waterloo, at which the traffic was to be stopped at all events or blood would flow. The Hon. T. R. Dickinson was President and whilom friend of the *Press*, B. F. Kennedy, was the Secretary. A day or two afterwards it was ascertained that each of these officers had signed the petition of one or more men to retail liquor in the place. Since their names appear on file in the Auditor's office there has been no more temperance meetings at that place.

Change of Time.

Eel River Road.—Frieght, going east. leave Auburn, local freight at 2:30 a. m., way at 5:30 p. m. Pass 205 Going west, local at 2:30 a. m., way at 7:20 a. m.—Passenger at 4:11 p m

Saginaw Road—Going south, Angola Accommodation at 8 45 a m, Mail 4 48 p m, Freights 1:25 a m and 5:07 p m. Going north, Mail at 11:42 a m, Fort Wayne accommodation 5:30 p m, Freights 5:40 and 9:10 a m

Air Line—Going west, Waterloo, express 3:04 p m and 2:42 a m Accom. 8:06 p m, Going east, accommodation 7:06 a m, express 2:35 and 11:40 p m

The present is a time of deep solicitude to the farmers of what will be the results of this season's labors, especially on account of our financial embarrassment.—The outlook before the panic was hopeful. We can only say at present that the foreign demand for our cereals will be good, and with money flowing in its usual channels, we may reosonably expect an increasing price that will fairly renumerate the producer. The hog crop will soon be ready for market, and indications are that the crop will be below the average. This, with a diminished corn crop, will tend to enhance the price, and farmers ought to realize a higher price than last year. The packers all made money last year, whilst the farmers generally hardly received the cost of production.

Do you owe the printer? If you do, says an exchange, you may worm a fence around a winter's supply of summer weather, skim the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon, catch a thunderbolt in a bladder, break a hurricane to a harness, lasso an avalanche, pin a diaper on the crater of an active volcano, hive all the stars in a nail keg, hang the ocean on a rail fence to dry, put the sky to soak in a gourd, unbuckle the belly band of eternity, and paste "To Let" on the sun and moon, but never—for a moment—delude yourself with the idea that you can escape that place on the other side of purgatory and get to heaven unless you pay the printer promptly.

Waterloo vs. Auburn.

MR. EDITOR:—In reply to "Impartial" I would say that he mistakes the tenor of my communication. Had he lived longer and had more experience, he would know better, but I overlook his verdancy. I do not seek to cast Waterloo in the shade on account of its only "hold," but contrary wish it God speed in its laudable undertaking of horse-racing. I stated only a fact, not wishing to beard the lion in its den. If it and its friends do not like facts told, they should not throw stones. Has not Auburn with open arms sought to receive it with sisterly love, and has it not as often refused? "Impartial" (if he can conceive the idea) ought to know that agricultural matters were esteemed in the following proportion, viz: All prizes in agricultural and farming pursuits were not quite equal to the fourth purse given for a colt that could not beat four minutes. If such was the case was it an agricultural *fair* or a regular horse race, and every officer of the great North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Fair, was either directly or indirectly interested?

JUSTICE.

The members of the Institute and our citizens generally were regaled with a fine recitation by Prof W N Hull, of Pittsburg at the M E Church last evening—The recitations consisted of pathetic and humorous poems the proper rendition of which required a practice as varied as it was difficult The Prof met each emergency with a versatility seldom equaled by our best elocutionists, and entertained his large audience to their utmost satisfaction Mr Hull has added largely to the interest of the present session of the Institute, and we cannot but approve of the excellent taste displayed in securing his services

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *Free of Charge.* It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

ON TO BUTLER.

The First Passenger Train.

OUR CITIZENS TAKE A FREE RIDE.

Last Monday it was first made known that those who subscribed stock to the Eel River road would be treated to a free ride to Butler, on the first passenger train due here at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Nobody ever dreamed before that the number of stockholders was so large as that [illegible] at the depot at the appointed time. Men who had grown grey in the service of discouraging almost every public enterprise that was proposed, men who never gave a cent toward building the road and thereby discouraged others from giving valuable assistance, men whose miserly instincts, made their cheeks as brass and permitted them to stand in among the generous, brave-harted, who had contributed so largely to the success of the road, men like these were there in all their glory, dressed for the occasion. We do not mean those who were willing but unable to subscribe, but we emphatically mean those who had the means but lacked that liberality that is so closely allied with honesty. These are the ones we mean and these are the ones that crowd meant as they were pointed out and remarked about. They were not on hand when a little money was need, but as soon as a free ride was made known they came out of their holes, and rejoiced not as the people did, that road had been built at last, but selfishly rejoiced that they were to be the recipients of a free ride. Shame on such cheek, such brazenness!

When the train arrived, promptly at 2 o'clock, three cars were added, and about 400 boarded them for Butler. Eastward the car of progress took its way, over a new route, a new line, and the heart of the beholder was made glad. No more stopping to make connections to reach Butler by rail, but a direct through line of our own, hurrah! Everybody felt happy going, and one or two were exceedingly happy on their return. When the train arrived Butler was out in force to meet us. and the Auburn Silver Band which accompaned the excursion, struck up the grand old chorus, "Auburn Greets Thee, Butler!" and the peal of music, and the shouts of greeting, and waving of flags that day in honor of the opening of the road will long be remembered, as a happy event in these days of panics and hard times.

An hour was spent in visiting about the place, examining the handsome new Depot, the Elevator and Round-house, and noticing the many evidences of improvement to be seen on every hand.—We just had a moment to see each one when the train backed out for the return. Of course we had to stop at Sheldon & Co.'s popular Drug Store. No one can visit Butler and be happy without giving these clever gentlemen a call. And there was Dr. Hoopingarner, just across the way in the same line, just as genial and accommodating. We stopped but a moment at the *News* office, the name of the new paper to appear next week, and found everything progressing favorably.

And so in the short space of two hours we paid a pleasant visit to our neighbor and returned in good order. Thanks to the Eel River Road.

The Engine was under the careful guidance of Eugene Eckley, as genial and clever a fellow as he is a thorough and competent engineer. Conductor Bechtel was in charge of the train and seems as successful in that line as hunting up boot and shoe and notion dealers. President Collins and Superintendent Southard accompanied the excursion.

Four inches of snow this morning and more coming. "O, the snow."

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of advertised letters remaining in the Auburn Post Office:

Ayers Mrs Susana
Anderson Wm. H.
Beard J.
Blake Miss Kate M.
Bell Wm 2
Bell H C
Bonches S C
Bloomfield H R
Bodine Samuel F
Bradly Thomas
Church Samuel
Campbell Humphrey
Conel Cornelies
Clark James
Cimmerman Andrew
Duffey Thomas
Densmore & Son
Densmore A E
Davenporte Geo
Dealy Tim
Evans Charlie
Eldridge A T
Frydrychaski Yan
Gridly Mrs Alice
Gustin G M
Gover Cyrus
Grier Jacob
Gridley George
Goods Emelia S
Haynes Frank P
Hann John
Hughes Miss Mollie
Hughes James
Hay Michael
Hughes Angeline
Houser A H
Long Geo
Lockhart Frank 2
Livergood Z P
McHardy John
Megaw T N
Miller Mrs E A
Mansdoerfer Miss H 2
McGowan Patrick
Mourier Jane
McKory Jr
Marsh Amanda
Mansley C
Monroe Mrs Addie
Merea Geo
Morgan Miss Josephine
Morris Anthony
Oyler William
Porter Mr M H
Pinkerton Joseph
Porter Samuel
Powls George
Pigg A W
Pet John
Kinnucan James W
Rhinesmith Geo
Rosenbery Hannah
Ramsden R
Ryan John
Rood Marion or William Rood
Snider Mary L
Sithens Miss Mattie 2
Sherdon Joseph 2
Smith C H
Saur J C
Smith Catharine
Shaw William
Seaborn Stephen
Staley Christian
Stgner D B
Thomas Emes
Thomas Rebecca
Viers Tamar
Nan Nest P
Vandire Eliga
Vanslack Nelson
Waddell Hiram
Whetsel William
Walkriss Frank
Welch Michael
Widon Boss
Zimmerman Wm
Zimmerman W H

S. L. YANDES,
Post Master.

"SCHOOLMASTERS."

Large Attendance at the Institute.

Interesting Proceedings.

Our place has [illegible] this week monopolized by [illegible] large number of school te[illegible]endance at the Institute now in [illegible] Supt. Barns informs us that the largest number ever known to be present at the opening of a session was here last Monday, estimated at about one hundred and twenty-five.—We have been present on several occasions since the Institute begun, and are gratified to note the fact that we have a very [illegible] in DeKalb County. We trust that external appearances are not deceptive in this case. They are a sociable, [illegible] throughout with very little of the vinegar element among them. We like to see an assemblage of this kind good natured.—We think they catch the inspiration to a great extent, from the Superintendent, who is good nature and geniality personified. From what we saw, we concluded that these are seasons of great pleasure and enjoyment to all [illegible] should be.

MONDAY—FORENOON SESSION

Supt. J. A. Barns made some preliminary remarks, after which the Institute was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisher. The Superintendent then read the regular programme of exercises. Explained the manner in which he proposed to organize and conduct the Institute, and announced the names of those he had employed to assist him in the Institute work, among them Mr. W. N. Hull, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Mr. John Goodison, of Detroit, Mich. Recess.

Motion that Mrs. J. A. Barns and C. H. Thurston act as Secretaries. Carried

D. M. Allen moved that three committees be appointed, one on Arithmetic, one on Map Drawing and one on Penmanship. The first number of each to be appointed by the Supt., the second by the Institute and the third by the first two. Motion prevailed. Committee on Arithmetic consisted of D. M. Allen, A. R. Hoffman. On Map Drawing, Miss Daniels, C. P. Houser. On Penmanship, Saml Pepple, H. H. Keep.

Motion by R. H. Gilbert that a Query box be provided, was carried. After which some suggestions by the Superintendent.

Question by the Supt., "Give the reason for the rule for pointing off the quotient in divisor of decimals. Answers written and delivered to the committee on Arithmetic. Adjourned until 1½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opening by the choir, entitled 'August. Supt. Barns then addressed the Institute half an hour on the "History of Indiana." The following question was then discussed. What advantage is derived by teachers and pupils from the printed answers mathematical problems. H. H. Keep was first to speak on this subject, he took the ground that no benefit was derived by either pupil or teacher. A. B. Hoffman then followed with some very interesting remarks, thinks no good can be gained. Sumner Otis took the same ground that no advantage could be gained. L. H. Shoub followed with remarks to the same effect. A. R. Hoffman again took the floor and gave an example to Mr. Keep and requested him to explain it which was done to his satisfaction. Rev. Mr. Faurot then advanced a few thoughts.—Recess.

Song by choir entitled "The Old Mountain Pines." Lesson in Astronomical Geography by D. M. Allen. Several of the teachers took part in this exercise.—Motion was then made to appoint a critic. A. R. Hoffman was then appointed critic for Tuesday, critic to report twice each day.

Motion made by A. R. Hoffman to have a Social this evening—motion carried. Remarks by the Supt., and Rev. Faurot. Adjourned, 7½ a m.

Evening, met at the School House for a Social. Declamations and reading by Messrs. Thurston Allen, A. R. Hoffman and Ackley, also by Misses H. Schoonover and Rush. Recess.

Mr. Hull, of Pittsburg was introduced and entertained the teachers with picture drawing and declamations, all of which were highly appreciated. Adjourned.

TUESDAY—MORNING EXERCISES.

From 8 to 9 o'clock Proff. Hull instructed the class in Primary Drawing.—Short recess.

Opening exercises, song by the choir, entitled, "While the Days are Going by." Prayer by Rev. Mr. Faurot, Solo and Chorus by choir, entitled "Rolling River" Prof. Hull then gave the teachers a very instructive address. Recess.

C. P. Houser then gave a lesson in Map Drawing. Remarks by the Supt. relative to the financial affairs of the Institute requesting a fee of 25cts from each teacher. Critic's report read and received with interest. Adjourned.

Singing by the choir. 1st, Lesson in Physical Geography by Rev. Faurot. 2nd Lesson in Elocution by Prof. Hull. Theory and Practice. Question: What is the benefit or advantage in analyzing and parsing. 1st Speaker, Mrs. Faurot, 2nd, Mr. J. W. Beard. Recess.

Song by the choir. Prof. Hull proceeded to give his second lesson in Elocution. Remarks on the subject of Physiology by Rev. Faurot. Report of critic. Motion was then made to appoint Mr. Wm. Brown of Waterloo, as critic for Wednesday.—Adjourned to meet at the M. E. Church, at 7 o'clock. Mr. Penfield's lecture on "The Teachers Mission" was appreciated by a large audience. Mr. Hull then gave several pathetic and humorous recitations to the entertainment of all present.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION

Drawing lesson from 8 to 9 o'clock, by W. N. Hull. Opening exercises. Reading from the Bible by Rev. S. B. Ward. Prayer by Rev. Fisher. Owing to the great number present, the Institute was divided into sections.

Section A. Lesson in Arithmetic, by D. M. Allen, followed by lesson in Grammar, by H. Keep.

Section B. Had an hour's lesson in penmanship by Mr. Hull. After recess. section B, Arithmetic by John Baxter.

Section A, Map Drawing by C. P Houser. Twenty volunteers for a spelling contest were then enrolled by the Superintendent, the prise to be a copy of the National Normal for one year. Noon.

1st A song entitled "The Iva Green" sung and played by Prof Bennett

2nd The model class in Primary Grammar by Miss Schoonover

W N Hull's method of conducting reviews, Subject Elocution Recess

5th Music by Prof Bennett

6th Discussion as to the best method of teaching a child to read Speakers A R Huffman and Adam Conrad

7th paper on the subject of Biography and History, by W A Brown

8th Class, in spelling conducted by Smith, J Hunt, of Whitley county, Horace Hoffman, taking the highest per cent in the class

9th Critic's report by W A Brown

10th Motion to not have any critic voted down and W N Hull appointed Adjourned

We give below the names of those in attendance:

M F Long	Auburn.		Waterloo
A R Huffman	"	Henry Waters	"
A B Cluckner	"	J S Jackman	"
J H Merica	"	H A Hoffman	"
C M Merica	"	Sarah Zabner	"
J H Miller	"	Libbie Bevier	"
R H Gilbert	"	Wm Dirrim	"
Mary Walsworth	"	J W Jackman	"
Molly Schoonover	"	Josie Gillets	"
Susie Clark	"	Mollie Dally	"
Mary Keeran	"	Rin M Abbot	"
Melvina Keeran	"	Fannie Bower	"
Hattie Griswold	"	Willie Brown	"
John S Barnes	"	James A Krum	"
Mattie Miller	"	Alda Espy	"
Frankie Miller	"	Ella Parker	"
Rose Moody	"	Ella Miller	"
Josie Rush	"	J W Farrington	"
Sarah Hornsley	"	W M Shambaugh	Spencerville
Bellia Shaffer	"		
Nancy Shaffer	"	Chas Emanuel	"
C P Houser	"	Lucinda Daniels	"
J W Squires	"	S Starrett	"
Francis Stahl	"	J W Marlow	"
Lizzie Dugan	"	Wm F Devilbis	"
Ida Moody	"	Nathaniel Royer	"
Wm H Keeran	"	Martha Case	"
Rebecca Meese	"	Ada Coder	"
Ada Moody	"	Priscilla Coder	"
Alice Widney	"	J E Frefs	Sedan,
E J Coder	"	Ella Monroe	"
J D Essig	"	J E Dilgard	"
L D Nelsen	"	O J Greenawalt	Harlan Allen Co.
Wm H Hoffman	"		
W H H Cornell	"	G L Greenawalt	"
J H Kliperd	"	Hattie Douglass	Leo Allen Co.
Ida A McDowell	"		
T H Shoub	Butler.	F M Zimmerman	"
Sumner Otis	"	H H Keep	Hamilton
C H Tharstin	"	John Young	"
Milla Kester	"	J W Baxter	"
J J Eakright	"	D J Coombs	Corunna
Letitia Coats	"	Rosa Britton	"
Jennie Crooks	"	Callie Britton	
Lucy Blaker	"	Adam Conrad	"
Mary Blaker	"	Maria Cotrill	Newville
Lizzie Rawson	"	J L Ackley	"
Bell Arford	"	Mary Young	"
Sarah Shoub	"	Emma Young	"
James Boyle	"	Letitia Faurot	"
J M Diehl	"	Katie Smith	"
L W Kinsely	"	Rev B Faurot	"
Geo Hoopingarner	"	C J Coats	"
Sake Maxwell	"	Jose Thomas	"
Lottie Brundage	"	Sarah B Fortnee,	Swan, Noble Co
Allie Shoub	"		
George Carr	"	W Lacey	Pleasant Lake
Jason Beard	Waterloo	Nancy Hornberger	Mt Hope
A J Beard	"		
Oscar Taylor	"	Jennie Culbertson	Wauseon Ohio
Reuben awrell	"		
M J Waterman	"	E T Van Auken	Angola
Newton Cox	"	Joseph Moore	"
W N Shattoo	"	Sarah Houser	Fairfield
Rena Boyer	"	B A Hadsell	Coburns Cor
Mollie Lyon	"	J E Dermott	"
Samuel Pepple	"	W M Abell	"
D M Allen	"	Mary Spooner	Kandalvile
J K Steves	"	Smith Hunt	Larwill
Clara Miller	"		

Mr. Gengnagle, at Butler, sends us a postal card, requesting us to tell our Auburn boys who were at Butler last Monday, that he needs his whisky glasses —Boys, "shell out."

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
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Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
or shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
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Made from the Best Materials,
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promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

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IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
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Opposite Court Square
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Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.
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Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE Beecher-Bowen-Tilton scandal is again stinking in the nostrils of the Brooklynites. Tilton has been summoned to appear before a committee of Plymouth church and tell what he knows about the matter, but refuses on the ground that he is not a member of that church....A number of New York firms have failed, including Lloyd, Hamilton & Co.; J. F. & W. H. Daley; C. Mattman, Schmid & Co.; and Hoyt, Sprague & Co. The latter are the agents of the Rhode Island Spragues, the extensive manufacturers, and their suspension is one of the gloomiest features of the panic, $3,000,000 of their acceptances being afloat in New York alone. The failure is also announced of Morgan, Young, Altemus & Co., one of the heaviest Philadelphia dry goods houses. The reports from the Eastern manufacturing districts do not lighten up the general situation. From every quarter comes the news of reduction of time and wages and discharge of operatives. Thousands are now out of employment in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York. The Cranston and Franklin Savings Banks, of Providence, in which the Spragues are largely interested, have suspended. The deposits, amounting in the aggregate to $3,500,000, were made chiefly by working people, who will suffer great privations if they lose their savings. Twenty thousand working girls in Newark, N. J., have been thrown out of employment by the stopping of manufactories. Thirty-seven mills in Fall River are now running on half time. The Merrimac Woolen Mills, of Lowell, will close up in a few days. Over 25,000 working women are reported idle in Philadelphia. It is is evident that this will be a hard winter for the classes dependent on daily earnings....The Philadelphia Mint is now coining silver at the rate of $1,500,000 a month....Freehold, N. J., was recently visited by a destructive fire, over $150,000 worth of property being burned.

THERE has been another serious fall in stocks in Wall street. Northwestern common touched 30, the lowest price it ever sold for, being five cents lower than when Henry Keep picked it up, seven years ago. Vanderbilt shares suffered an alarming decline, and it is said the venerable cormorant was taxed to his utmost resources to keep his head above water. Western Union went down to 45⅞, New York Central to 80⅞, Lake Shore to 58⅞, and Union Pacific to 15....A New York dispatch states that the great dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co. is seriously embarrassed.

THE Chesapeake and Ohio railroad has defaulted on its interest....The reported failure of the great New York dry goods house of H B. Claflin & Co. was a canard. The firm is perfectly solvent....The committee of Providence bank representatives appointed to examine the condition of the affairs of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company report the assets of the corporation to be $19,495,247, and their liabilities $11,475,443. They recommend that the members of the firm mortgage all their property to three trustees, who shall have entire control of it until their affairs are settled, their obligations to run three years....One of the Stokes jurors is in trouble, being under arrest and indictment for disregarding the obligations of a juror....During the three months ending Sept. 30 there arrived at New York 68,588 emigrants, of whom 24,381 were Germans....Jay Cooke & Co. have again issued circulars to their creditors earnestly requesting their assent to the proposed agreement. One of their heaviest creditors says if the firm is forced into bankruptcy they cannot pay over 25 cents on the dollar, but if allowed to settle themselves they will pay every dollar, and have a nice sum left....The gold coinage at the United States Mint in October amounted to $11,010,000 in double eagles....The gold weighed 38 tons....The freight business of the Eastern railroads is suffering severely from the financial disturbance....Stokes has entered upon his four years' residence in Sing Sing Prison.

IT is believed that the Sprague Manufacturing Company will be able to discharge their obligations and continue business uninterruptedly if their creditors are not too pressing. ....Between $700,000 and $800,000 in silver of various denominations will be coined at the Philadelphia Mint this month....Steps have been taken for the formation in New York of a bank devoted entirely to the grain interests of the interior....That bale of cotton donated for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers has been again sold in New York for $2,875, or more than $6 a pound.... The consumers of beer in New York having for a long time complained of the quality of their favorite beverage, the brewers have resolved to raise the price from $9 to $10 per barrel, as they claim it is impossible to make good beer at the former price....The firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, has made a statement to its creditors, showing their assets of all kinds to amount to $22,508,000, and their indebtedness, both domestic and foreign, $15,584,000, leaving a surplus of $6,924,000, not counting the personal assets of the members of the firm. Upon this showing the creditors have unanimously agreed to grant an extension of four months on the monthly payments, and the business will go on as usual.

LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK, the well-known author and magazinist, and who was editor of the old *Knickerbocker Magazine* during its existence, died in New York last week, aged 63.

THE rumor that Tom Scott, the railroad king, had failed, is indignantly denied by that gentleman....The mother of the late Edwin M. Stanton is dead, aged 80....Nine fishermen were drowned from a sail-boat in the St. Lawrence river, on the 5th inst.....Harrisburg has been visted by a destructive fire. The *State Journal* office, with several other establishments, were burned. Total loss about $150,000....Gold in New York was down to 106⅞ last week—the lowest point since 1862.... Several large Boston dry goods houses are seriously embarrassed....Bankruptcy proceedings against Jay Cooke & Co. have been commenced in the Philadelphia courts.

The West.

SENATOR WINDOM'S Transportation Committee visited Louisville, the other day, and were received on 'Change, where resolutions were passed commendatory of the James River and Kanawha canal. The committee examined Capt. Adams and other engineers in regard to the Louisville canal, and seemed satisfied of the necessity of the improvement of the Ohio river, and Government control of the canal....Gov. Beveridge has succeeded in preventing the St. Louis roughs from having their prize-fight on Illinois soil, and Allen and Hogan propose to maul each other on Canada soil, near Detroit....The Wayne county, Ind., county-seat war is over, and order reigns once more....Mike McCoole, the St. Louis bruiser, is under arrest on a charge of murdering Patsy Manly, another pugilist, who was found dead, with a bullet in his heart, in front of McCoole's grog-shop....Nearly the entire business portion of Reno, Nev., has been burned. Loss, $100,000.

SIXTEEN foreign life insurance agencies are in trouble in Dubuque, Iowa, for conducting their business contrary to the provisions of the laws of the State. Suits have been brought against them, aggregating a penalty of $217,000....The Chicago stock-yards are full to overflowing with live stock, without any immediate prospect of relief by shipments to the East. In view of this state of affairs, the Chicago papers advise Western dealers to restrict their shipments to that city for the present....James E. Tyler, a wealthy Chicago real estate dealer, has failed for $700,000. His estate is worth double that sum, and the creditors will lose nothing....A serious railroad collision occurred near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 30th ult., which resulted in the death of John B. Watkins, the Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, who was crushed between two cars. The President, General Manager, General Superintendent and Chief Engineer, as well as other officials of the road, were also on the train, but escaped injury.... A negro has been sent to the Penitentiary from Clark county, Ind., for marrying a white woman....Iowa has 1,818 Granges....The recent rough weather has been very disastrous to the lake shipping, several vessels having been wrecked, and a large number more or less damaged. The [illegible] Thirteen bodies have [illegible] Bayfield, on the Can[illegible] ....The Modocs a[illegible] Fort McPherson to [illegible] the Quapaws, on the [illegible] treme northwestern [illegible] ritory....The Senate [illegible] tee visited St. Louis [illegible] ferring with the bu[illegible] and listening to the [illegible] gard to the capabiliti[illegible] portation of the Mi[illegible] to meet at Washingt[illegible] will proceed to New [illegible] the Mississippi.

THE Illinois Board [illegible] sioners are preparin[illegible] several railroads for [illegible] The Legislative Cour[illegible] has voted against [illegible] colored people, of wh[illegible] in that nation....Go[illegible] has made a requisitio[illegible] Missouri for McCool[illegible] gaged in the prize-fi[illegible] Levi Blossom, one of [illegible] kee, is dead....A M[illegible] "The storms of the [illegible] the most severe since [illegible] erty cannot be less [illegible] 50 lives have been sac[illegible] arriving here brings n[illegible]

THE defaulting [illegible] cashier, Babbage, has [illegible] believed to have gone [illegible] ferty, the Chicago m[illegible] twice tried and sente[illegible] granted a third trial [illegible] Illinois.

THE total vote in C[illegible] recent election, was [illegible] President last year, [illegible] in 1868....The house [illegible] LaSalle county, Ill., [illegible] ago, together with [illegible] Luster, of Bloomingt[illegible] into his foot, and died [illegible] jaw....Seven prisone[illegible] Ill., jail escaped the [illegible] through the ceiling of a stone cell....Three heavy mercantile firms in Ottumwa, Iowa, have failed. The broken firms are: S. B. Fuller, Richard Shea and J. H. Schwoom.

The South.

THE yellow fever is rapidly disappearing from the South.

CHARGES of disreputable practices are made against Acting Mayor Cicalla, of Memphis, in connection with the distribution of the relief fund, and there is a feeling of intense indignation against him in that city.

AT Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, a few days ago, a Choctaw Indian, who was under arrest, shot three officers who were guarding him, killing two and dangerously wounding the third. The desperado then tried to escape, but was shot and killed by an Indian guard.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN EARLY, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church South, died on the 5th inst., at Lynchburg, Va., aged 88 years.... Sterling, Price & Co., a commission firm in St. Louis, dealing principally with the South, have failed for $200,000.

Washington.

BRIG.-GEN. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE has been placed upon the retired list, and the vacancy thus created has been filled by the promotion of Lieut.-Col. George Crook, the champion Indian fighter....It is stated that Gen. Quesada has obtained from President Grant a partial promise to make a friendly allusion to Cuba in his annual message.

A WASHINGTON correspondent states that the President will, in his annual message, recommend Congress to authorize the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve....The books of the General Land Office have just been posted for the year, and show the disposal of 13,030,606 acres of the public lands, as compared with 11,864,975 last year,—an increase of 1,165,631 acres. The cash receipts were $3,408,515. The principal items in this account are 6,083,356 acres certified to railroads, or almost one-half the entire amount; 3,793,976 acres to homesteads; 1,626,266 acres in cash sales, and 653,446 acres located with Agricultural College scrip....It is stated that bills will be introduced early in the session re-establishing, in a restricted form, the franking privilege.

THE public debt increased $3,039,578 during the month of October. The following is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,234,098,050
Five per cent. bonds	489,272,300
Total coin bonds	$1,723,370,350
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	14,226,290
Legal tender notes	361,031,948
Certificates of deposit	8,875,000
Fractional currency	47,876,149
Coin certificates	27,569,880
Total without interest	$ 445,352,978
Total debt	$2,197,627,618
Total interest	$ 39,706,595
Cash in the Treasury, coin	$ 82,313,581
Currency	4,312,155
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as prescribed by law	8,875,000
Total in the Treasury	$ 95,500,737
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,141,833,476
Increase during the month	$ 3,039,578
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	20,447,986
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	4,538,813
Balance of interest paid by United States	15,909,172

ESTIMATES for the civil establishment of the Government to be submitted to Congress this year exceed those of last year between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. This increase is caused principally by the raising of a number of salaries at the last session....The Secretary of the Interior has arranged a treaty of peace between the Arapahoe, Cheyenne and Ute tribes of Indians....The annual report of the Director of the Mint is full of interesting statistical general information. It shows the total amount of gold coined during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, to be $35,249,337; of silver, $2,945,775. The total amount of gold in the country is set down at $135,000,000; of silver, $5,000,000. During the month of October last the gold coinage approximated $14,000,000, and since April last the coinage has maintained a steady increase.

HON. S. S. COX, of New York, will, upon the assembling of Congress, introduce the following: "Whereas, owing to the condition of the country at present, and the critical aspect of financial affairs, and as a bill passed during the last session of this body for the increase of the salaries of the members, after due operation, has been found to be inimical to the best interests of the people, be it resolved that said bill for the increase of salaries is hereby rescinded."

Foreign.

LONDON has just experienced one of those dense fogs for which that city has become proverbial. For two days travel and business were almost wholly suspended, and many accidents occurred in the streets....The Vienna Bourse has experienced another monetary panic....A Berlin dispatch announces that Prince Bismarck has been reappointed President of the Russian Ministry, with the understanding that his restoration to the post carries with it the control of the whole Cabinet, an authority he demanded previous to his resignation....The Count de Chambord has written a letter in which he refuses to accede to every reasonable demand of his allies with respect to the flag. This manifesto is regarded as fatal to his aspirations, and the French Republicans are jubilant, while the Monarchists are correspondingly despondent.

IT is stated that in consequence [illegible] alliance, either with the [illegible] act by themselves....E[illegible] cently killed, and a n[illegible] explosion in a fire-work[illegible] England.

THE French National [illegible] sailles, on the 5th inst. [illegible] sent in a message to [illegible] synopsis of which is to [illegible] He declares his loyalty [illegible] liance that elected him [illegible] reign power of the Ass[illegible] the future form of go[illegible] is very guarded, but h[illegible] convey a recommendation that his term should be prolonged and his authority increased. After the reading of the message, a member of the Right moved that the President's term be prolonged ten years, and that a committee of thirty be appointed to examine projects for the future form of government. This was met by a motion from a Bonapartist for a plebiscite on the 4th of January next, but the motion of the Right prevailed by a large majority. A subsequent vote, however, on a motion introduced by M. Dufaure, shows that the Government had 362 members, and all the opposing factions 348....A Havana dispatch announces that the filibuster steamer Virginius has been captured by the Spanish gunboat Tornado. She had 170 passengers and crew. Poceedings will be immediately commenced against the prisoners....In the recent election in Prussia the Liberals gained 50 members of the Diet.

Political.

JAMES CONNOR, the well-known type-founder, has been elected Sheriff of New York on the Tammany ticket....Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, has been elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Brooks....The Tammany Democrats carried New York city, at the recent election, by a heavy majority....The municipal election in Chicago resulted in the triumph of the "People's party" by a majority of about 12,000—the so-called "People's party" being a coalition of the Germans and Irish pledged to the repeal of the Sunday laws, and the throwing open of whisky saloons on Sunday.

TAYLOR, Reform candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, has been elected by a majority of about 10,000....The entire Democratic State ticket has been elected in New York by a majority of 8,000 to 10,000. The Legislature is close, with the chances in favor of the Republicans....The Democrats have made a clean sweep in Maryland. The majority is about 30,000. The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate — Democrats, 23; Republicans, 3. House—Democrats, 86; Republicans, 15; Democratic majority on joint ballot, 73....The recent local elections in Illinois resulted generally in the success of the Farmers' tickets. ....The Kansas City *Times* has returns from 77 of the 100 legislative districts in Kansas, showing the election of 54 Opposition members to 23 Republican..... The majority of C. K. Davis (Rep.) for Governor of Minnesota is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000....Adelbert Ames has been elected Governor of Mississippi by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority....In New Jersey the Republicans have carried the Legislature. The Senate stands 14 Republicans, 7 Democrats; Assembly, 32 Republicans; 28 Democrats....Gen. Kemper (Conservative) has been elected Governor of Virginia by a majority estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. The Legislature is about two-thirds Conservative....Gov. Washburne's majority in Massachusetts is about 14,000. Eleven Democrats are elected to the Senate and sixty to the House.

General.

REPORTS from a very considerable portion of the country, relative to the crops, indicate, as compared with last year, a loss of 26 per cent. in corn, a gain of 6½ per cent. in wheat, a loss of 9 per cent. in oats, 7 per cent. in hay, and 4½ per cent. in the pork product. There is, however, a very considerable increase in the planted acreage of winter wheat....The Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia has written a letter explaining the policy of the Government in issuing silver coin. He says the proceeding is profitable to the Government at the present prices of gold and silver, and that it is not a scheme for the resumption of specie payment, but simply a compliance with the mint laws..... Tom Scott has returned from Europe, and has been interviewed. He states that he had succeeded in negotiating bonds of the Pennsylvania Central Company in the sum of $10,000,000 before the outbreak of the panic. He was less successful with the securities of the Texas Pacific, but raised enough money to continue the work on the road. He says that the panic has substantially stopped the sale of American railroad securities; but predicts that the stoppage will be only temporary.

IT is altogether a new feature that workingmen should go from this country to Europe in search of employment; but it is positively stated that 300 mechanics in Paterson, N. J., have bought tickets for this purpose.

No little excitement was created in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa, the other day, by the revelations of a member of the Opposition party, who rose in his seat and stated that an agent of the Ministry had offered him a bribe of $5,000 and a first-class official position if he would support the Government.

THE California and Texas Construction Company, which has the contract for building the Texas Pacific road from the western boundary of Texas to San Diego, Cal., having failed to meet its obligations, $900,000 of its paper went to protest at Philadelphia the other day. The total liabilities of the road are about $7,000,000. The Texas Pacific is one of the Tom Scott roads.

THE political crisis in the Canadian Parliament has ended in the defeat of the Government. The Macdonald Ministry have resigned and a new Cabinet formed, with Sir Alexander Mackenzie as Premier.... The St. Louis *Times* prints a letter from Chihuahua in corroboration of the main points of the statement made by the *Times* some time ago concerning a project to conquer and annex the Northern States of Mexico to the United States, by forming into an army the laborers on Tom Scott's Texas Pacific railroad when discharged on the completion of that work. The letter further states that the belief in this project has become general, and has unsettled feeling in Chihuahua; that the agents of Scott and his associates have been traversing that State in every direction during [illegible]

[illegible] with his blood. When the cars were pulled apart, which was four hours after the collision had taken place, his body was found to be nearly cut in two, and his legs and thighs hanging by shreds of skin from the trunk of the body. Mr. Keep also had a very narrow escape. He followed Mr. Watkins on the platform, and was thrown with great force through the door of the Pullman car, receiving many slight wounds on different parts of the body. Mr. Hughitt and the rest of the party in the director's car also had very narrow escapes.

Gen. Longstreet Said to be Organizing an Expedition Against Cuba, Backed by the President.

[New Orleans Cor. Louisville Courier.]

It is currently reported and believed by many well-informed parties that Longstreet is now actively eng ged in organizing an expedition for a descent upon Cuba, and that he is doing it with the knowledge and countenance, if not the actual assistance, of Grant. The acquisition of Cuba has always been a favorite hope, not only with the political leaders in Louisiana, but many even of the most prominent and wealthiest business men have indulged it. When Lopez undertook his expedition, a stock company, in aid of the enterprise, was organized, of which very many such men were members, and subscribed liberally. They constituted the junta or council, wherein were debated and decided all matters pertaining, not alone to the conduct of the campaign, but to the subsequent policy to be adopted, provided the expedition was successful. The expeditionary force was recruited and organized under the direction and control of this council. The officers were appointed by it, and it was, in all respects, invested with supreme authority. These parties doubtless expected to reap a rich reward in the event of success. They would have claimed all the offices of "trust and emolument" in the new reconstructed Cuba, and it is fair to presume that they anticipated a profitable return in kind upon their outlay of capital. Similar aid was afforded the other expeditions which have been projected. The members of the Lopez junta would not, perhaps, feel inducements so potent to exert themselves in behalf of Cuban independence and annexation now as they did then. The abolition of slavery would strip the scheme of the features which formerly recommended it most strongly to them. Nor have they now so much spare cash for tempting, but exceedingly doubtful, investments, as this one certainly is, as in the good old ante-bellum times. There are plenty of bold Yankee speculators, however, who may think it a good thing, and the President himself, with his judicious eye to location and talent in the real estate line, may find some eligible spot there as well worth gobblement as Samana bay.

Curious Discovery in the Archives of the Bank of England.

It is not generally known that under the provisions of its ancient charter the Governor and the corporation of the Bank of England are obliged not only to purchase at their fair value any precious metals tendered to them, but also to take charge of any gold or silver, in ingots or plate, that may be brought to them for safe-keeping. From time to time plate chests have been deposited with this view in the vaults of the bank, and many of them have been there so long that they are actually rotting away. On a recent occasion the servants of the bank discovered a chest, which, on being moved, literally fell to pieces. On examining the contents a quantity of massive plate was discovered of the period of Charles I. This circumstance might not in itself be very interesting, but that there was found with the plate a parcel, which proved to be a bundle of old love-letters, carefully arranged according to their dates. An inspection of them revealed a correspondence of a tender and romantic description, carried on during the period of the Restoration. The name of the writer was found to be Berners, and after considerable search among the archives of the institution, it was found that a family of that name had been connected with the bank about the time in question. Acting upon this clue the directors prosecuted their inquiry, and being satisfied that a gentleman of the same name, now living, is the lineal representative of the owner of the plate and the love-letters, both have been handed to him. The plate has been sent to Messrs. Lambert, the celebrated silversmiths of Coventry street, London, to be cleaned, and the newly-discovered owner has permitted it to be shown to any one interested in plate of the period. The love-letters are not, however, on view.—*Court Journal.*

Mirage of the Moon.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* relates the following extraordinary phenomenon:

A sight very rarely seen was witnessed from this city yesterday forenoon, Oct. 10. The morning was one of the brightest sunlight, with a sky remarkably clear. About 9:30 our attention was called to what at first sight was taken for the moon, the only thing appearing remarkable being its unusual brightness in the presence of such clear sunlight. The appearance was in a northwesterly direction, and at an angle of 45 degrees from the horizon. A second thought, however, showed that the moon had set about two hours previous, and, of course, was then far below the horizon.

The mystery was at once solved by the reflection that what was seen was simply a looming or mirage of the moon. Such phenomena in the case of shipping and other objects in connection with larger bodies of water and extensive plains are frequently seen; but we never before heard of this kind. Occurring, as it did, over the land, and some distance from the lake, makes it the more remarkable. The moon was near its last quarter, and its lines were most distinctly drawn, though upon careful examination something like a tremulousness could be observed.

The explanation of the mystery is familiar with all students in astronomy and atmospheric phenomena. It was an optical illusion, due to unequal densities and refracting powers of adjacent strata in the air. Sometimes the operation is simply a refraction or bending of the rays of light in their passage from one strata to another; while at others, the angle and relation of strata being favorable, there is a perfect reflection, as from a mirror. In the present case it had more the appearance of a reflection. This phenomenon is oftner observed in the morning, for the reason that the atmosphere near the surface of the water or the land retains its heat through the night, and hence is rarer than the strata above. Thus rays of light, as in this case of the moon, is passing from the rarer to the denser medium are refracted or reflected, according to the inclination of the angle and the relative densities of the strata.

Many curious cases of mirage are recorded. Capt. Scoresby, in 1822, saw the ship Fame at a distance of seventeen miles beyond the visible horizon of the observer. In 1806 the whole of Dover was seen at Ramsgate, England, though ordinarily only the tops of the highest spires were in sight. From Sandusky, Ohio, the islands and shipping on the lake have frequently loomed up ten to fifteen degrees above the horizon of the observer; while the Canada shore could be seen with a glass. Travelers on the plains of the West have observed like phenomena. But the presentation of the moon, as in the present case, has not before been known to us. At all events, it was a remarkable and highly interesting phenomenon.

Prayer Cures.

At the weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers at Wesleyan Hall this forenoon, the efficacy of prayer was referred to in connection with the late reported "miracle" at Piermont, N. H. The Rev. G. W. F. Clark said he was personally acquainted with Mrs. Sherman, on whom the "miracle" was performed, and had no doubt that the reports published in the secular papers of the day were true. The Rev. Joshua Gill said he was personally acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Sherman and his wife, who were devoted Christians. He fully indorsed the statements which had been published. The venerable Father Merrill spoke at some length on special answers to prayer. He related two wonderful instances in which the power and efficacy of prayer were shown. In one case a lady who was afflicted with a lameness in one limb was cured after praying with friends for a number of hours; in the other a lady who had been an invalid for a number of years was entirely cured, and went about the house singing praises.—*Boston Herald.*

PROFITABLE RESULT OF THE PANIC.—Panics bring profitable grists to the mill of many beside lawyers. "Cable investments," the London *Financier* says, "have this satisfactory peculiarity—that events which prove disastrous to other undertakings bring nothing but benefit to them." This is illustrated by a statement that the traffic receipts of the Atlantic cables reached $15,000 (in gold) per day on Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th of September, and that the average for that month, including Sundays, has been about $10,000 per day, or $3,650,000 per annum.

THE Wisconsin Methodist Conference has just concluded the trial of Presiding Elder White, of that State, on a charge of having imposed upon clergymen in that State by inducing them to purchase stock in a California mining company that turned out to be worthless. The verdict is, that he "is guilty of immoral conduct, with palliating circumstances, and that he be suspended from all ministerial duties for one year." The Elder appeals from the decision, and the case will come on for trial before the Judiciary Committee of the Church in December.

Fashion Notes.

THE "belt and buckle" mania is on the wane.

IN Paris wristlets of antiquated lace are fashionable.

ELIZABETHAN ruffs of black silk lined with pink satin are new.

NECK-HANDKERCHIEFS fashionable in 1777 are revived this season.

THE newest walking suits are shorter and scantier than heretofore.

IT doesn't matter much whether your new bonnet has strings or not.

BLACK cloth sacques, heavily braided, are comfortable and fashionable.

FLOWERS in the rim of bonnets, instead of face trimming, is the rule.

A SORT of modified or dwarf stove-pipe hat is worn by some of the belles.

ALL hats must turn up on the left side. If they don't, be sure to pin 'em.

WICKED people say many of the parlor mantel ornaments are used on the new bonnets.

BLACK velvet sashes are always serviceable, and no daughter in the family should be without one.

PANIERS have had their day and are seldom worn. The same may be said with truth of hoop skirts.

A FAVORITE style of trimming dresses is of two or three shades of the color of the material of which the costume is made.

SIX and eight button kid gloves, extending up the arm as far as the elbow, will continue the fashion for full dress.

HIGH combs after the Spanish style are much worn. The new style of wearing the hair makes the combs ornamental.

THE ladies appear to have taken the front breadths out of their overskirts and sewed them on the same garment behind.

LONG trained skirts of black silk, cut in battlement pattern around the button and bound with black velvet, are very stylish.

STEEL ornaments, such as stars, darts, arrows, etc., are called into requisition in connection with bonnet building.

DIAMOND powder for the hair was found so injurious to the eyes and hair that few ladies in society have the courage to use it.

SOME of the new jewelry is very pretty. Simple lobe ear-rings—the plainer the better—are the fashion. Contractors' wives and daughters have just now the monopoly of diamonds.

SMALL muffs suspended from around the neck with a cord or ribbon, will be fashionable next winter among the belles. Our grandmamas and maiden aunts will air, as usual, their *fac-similes* in fur or base drums.

Pennsylvania Barns.

Mr. W. A. Croffut, editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, one of the spiciest, wittiest, and most practical writers in the West, has been taking a stroll East, and thus discourses of the barns he he saw there:

"May I jump from the foot-lights to the farm?—from Chicago to Pennsylvania? In Chester and Lancaster counties is, I think, the most finished farming in the Union. The farms, composed of a brickdust sort of soil, are cultivated from fence to fence, every rood, as the farm of Flemings and Brittany are cultivated from hedge to hedge. Cattle stand with their four feet in two feet of clover. Every barn is a cow-palace. Every pig-pen is a porcine paradise. Pennsylvania is pre-eminently the State of barns. Think of a three-story stone barn, with a swell front and dormer windows in the roof, and a portico where the Sybaritic calves chew the cud of sweet contentment on summer evenings! And then behold the little cabin in the rear, where the agricultural Dutchman lives with his "frow," and where the children lie on the floor and envy the happy calves in the lattice portico. Every barn is three times as large as the house, which serves as a sort of an appendage, and, as it were, plays second fiddle to it. The barn is headquarters, and the house a sort of sentry-box where the man resides who takes care of it. The barn is slated, painted, corniced, cisterned, lightning-roded, and the pig-sty is glazed, the chicken coops are painted, and the worm-fences are whitewashed as far as the eye can see. I have no doubt the original dwellers here whitewashed the acres around the domicile twice or thrice a year, till they learned its fatality.

I do not know the effect upon cattle of so much petting. I should think it would tend to make the animals aristocratic, yet I do not know of any place where the cattle are more stuck up than in the West. There, you know, we have no barns to speak of. There are townships enough in Minnesota where everything with horns has the same chance to fight for the warm side of a haystack in January, and, it must be admitted, the weaker animals are considerably humpbacked and subdued in their feelings by April. Moreover, here the farmers use fertilizers, but in Minnesota we have an idea that the earth is an orange to be sucked, a sponge to be squeezed, a reservoir to be everlastingly drawn from without in the least diminishing its flow. All through the central West they are learning what Minnesota has yet to learn, that 'nature's wheat restorer,' to which the poet so touchingly alludes, is not balmy sleep, but manure."

THE great natural product at present flourishing in England, to judge from the London papers, is Mother Savage, of Blackburn, who, at the age of 84, has walked nine miles in a little over three hours. But how paltry are even the greatest products of Britain as compared with those of our own, our native land? In Virginia, poor old Virginia, a single county, which doesn't boast of it either, has produced a feminine antiquity, Mary Brown by name, who also in her eighty-fourth year, has blossomed forth, so to speak, and the result thereof is a bouncing boy, now six weeks old. Compared with Mary, what is England's old woman pedestrian? what, indeed, but an antediluvian fraud?

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE carpet-worm is a new pest just discovered. It is of dark color, less than half an inch in length, and covered with fine hair. It makes havoc with carpets in a short time. It is said that fine salt and fine cedar chips sprinkled on the edges of carpets will protect them from its ravages.

TO RESTORE COLOR.—When a color on a fabric has been accidentally or otherwise destroyed by acid, ammonia is applied to neutralize the same, after which an application of chloroform will, in almost all cases, restore the original color. The application of ammonia is common, but that of chloroform is little known.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.—Take a handful of salt and half a cup of soft-soap, rub on the cloth, expose to the sun and it will come out after one or two bleachings; or, wet the stained part well with soft-soap, then rub chalk over it thoroughly, and wet the cloth and expose to the sun, repeating the process until the stains disappear.

PRESERVED fruits often either ferment, mold, or candy, unless they are placed in air-tight cans, and these are not always within reach of the housewife. Now these three effects are produced by three separate causes—they ferment because they were not boiled enough; they mold from being kept in a damp place; they candy from being boiled too long. If papers dipped in whisky or alcohol are laid directly over preserves and jellies, it will often prevent them from spoiling. Preserves should be kept in a dark but dry place, and in arranging them on the shelves of a store-closet they should not come in contact with the plastering.

MAKING FAT PERSONS LEAN.—Drink only water, or, for a change, water with a little vinegar; no beer, or any malt liquors, no wine, soup, broth, milk, and especially no sugar or starchy preparations; no fine flour, no fat meat, no butter, no cheese, no sweetmeats. Now we expect you will ask, what is left then to eat? We answer, plenty of fresh fruit and green vegetables, especially salads, bread of unbolted flour without yeast, and no animal food except lean meat, smoked beef, tongue, etc. As carnivorous animals are never fat, it proves that starchy food is the main enemy to be avoided.

AN INCH A YEAR.—A Minnesota farmer gives, in the St. Paul *Pioneer*, his experience with plowing a field for wheat one inch deeper every year. The first year he plowed the land four inches deep and harvested seven bushels of wheat to the acre. The next season he plowed one inch deeper and took off 20 bushels per acre. Continuing to plow one inch deeper the next year, he harvested thirty-one and a half bushels. He says, in conclusion: "Last fall I did not go down for the extra inch. I feared if I kept on until I got down fifteen or twenty inches the straw would grow eighteen or twenty feet high, and that won't stand the storms of Minnesota; but if we want long straw and heavy wheat, we must plow deep. One inch deeper each year is plenty, and if this rule is followed strictly, our farms will be in good condition one hundred years to come.

NEED OF SECRECY.—The *Pacific Rural Press* remarks that the secret feature of the Patrons has thus far proven most beneficial, and is the only device of which we can conceive, by which the farmers in most localities can free themselves from the disturbing and disorganizing influences of either open or secret enemies. Many who have heretofore been conscientiously opposed to all secrets societies, have been induced to come into this as a last resort, and have since become fully satisfied that we must meet strategy by strategy—that we must conceal our plans of operation from those who are lying in wait to rob us, if we would effectively thwart the schemes of our wily adversaries.

COST OF RAISING WHEAT.—An enterprising farmer in one of the best wheat-growing neighborhoods in Madison county, Ill., in a recent address before the Farmers' Club Association, in that county, made the following interesting statement: "The average price for wheat, corn, and hay, for twenty-two years, in St. Louis, has been for wheat, $1.28; corn, 63 cents; and for hay $19.86 per ton." In making an estimate on the profits of wheat culture, he estimated at $60 per acre, of which the average yield of wheat was 15 bushels, corn 45, oats 40, and of hay 1½ tons to the acre. Interest, 5 per cent.; or $3.80 per acre, taxes about 50 cents per acre; interest on wear and tear of machinery, 20 per cent. on first cost, which is about 70 cents per acre for reaper and mower, 40 cents for drill, and 5 cents per acre for the plow, etc.

Plowing, 20 days, $1.90 per day	$38.00
Harrowing 4 days, $2.10 per day	8.40
Rolling 4 days, $2.10 per day	8.40
Seed, 25 bushels, at $1.50 per bushel	37.50
Interest on seed 10 months at 10 per cent	3.15
Seeding and use of drill 1¼ days	10.70
Rent, 20 acres, at $3.60 per acre	72.00
Taxes	10.00
Harvesting, 2 days	25.00
Stacking, 4 men, 2 days	20.45
Thrashing	38.05
Total	$299.25

Or, 99¾ cents per bushel.

CRIBBING CORN.—The *Journal of the Farm* says: Many a sore-fingered husker has wished that his load of corn could be shoveled direct from the wagon into the crib, without having to throw out a portion by hand until the shovel could reach the bottom of the wagon. In loading corn take out a piece of pine board six feet long and a little wider than your shovel; place an end on the tail-board close to one corner of the wagon; and the other on the bottom end; fill up as usual. In unloading, shovel down the board to the bottom of the wagon, and not an ear need be touched by the hands.

This estimate undoubtedly approximates very closely to the actual cost of the production of wheat in the older settled sections of the country. Estimates on raw prairie, or the second year from the sod, might show a still more profitable result. He says it must be borne in mind that the above figure pay for the payment of taxes, and fair interest on money invested, so that what is obtained in price above the actual cost is actual profit. We shall be pleased to have our readers imitate the above example in estimating the actual cost of production. To this it would be well to add the yearly increase in the market value of the land.

The Coming City.

A few days ago the Governor of the State of New Jersey, in an address of welcome to a New York regiment of the National Guard, predicted that in fifty or seventy-five years from that time the greatest city on the continent would be on the west side of the Hudson, in the vicinity of where they then stood. Doubtless the boys from New York regarded this as a little innocent "Jersey" boasting, but those who knew Gov. Parker better paid more respect to the utterance. The almost marvelous increase in the population of all the New Jersey towns within a radius of sixteen or seventeen miles from Taylor's Hotel, in New York city, during the latest decade, the concentration of the great freight lines of the West on the Jersey City water-front, and the tendency of ocean commerce to meet this railroad focus, where the products of the continent can be transhipped from freight trains into the holds of ocean steamers, and *vice versa* for another continent, are facts well-known to every one. Gov. Parker is by no means the only careful observer who has predicted that unless a great change takes place the natural result of all this will be to build up an immense commercial city on the New Jersey side of the Hudson river and the retrogradation of New York from her position as commercial center. Indeed, the plan of the new city is already being laid out, and during the coming winter a strong effort will be made to get a bill passed by the New Jersey Legislature establishing its boundaries. It is proposed to incorporate all the cities and towns from and including Rahway on the south, and Patterson on the north, into one municipality. The district to be embraced is ten times as large as Manhattan Island, and includes Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Elizabethport, Bayonne, Greenville, Hoboken, Seacaucus, Orange, Rutherfurd Park, Passaic, and Patterson, besides all the villages and townships embraced within the line, which is to be drawn from Rahway to Paterson, thence easterly to the Hudson river so as to include Hackensack and Englewood, thence following the shore of the Hudson river and New York bay down to the Kill von Kull, thence to the westerly shore of Staten Island Sound, and thence as far as the mouth of the river, which leads up to Rahway again. The present population included in this district is about 400,000.—*New York World.*

Yellow Fever at Calvert, Texas.

The death of Dr. W. B. Field was not unexpected by the deceased. When the plague came, he pronounced it yellow fever. He continued at the post of duty until attacked and prostrated. He then became resigned to his fate. Relief came too late. It was a natural impossibility, he said, for him to recover. To the last he retained his senses, and sent for his brother Scott. He did not dread death, but gave up life unmurmuringly, having sacrificed it in the service of his fellow-man. His was the last funeral in Calvert. Max Brennan, the foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, with eight other members of the company, of which deceased was an active member, decorated the company truck, and laid upon it all that was mortal of Dr. Field. The mournful procession marched to the graveyard, drawing the truck. On their way they were stopped by a colored man, who rushed out of a house occupied by Mr. Brooks, a photographer, and his wife, asking them to stop and come in, as the face of a white man had not been seen there for a week. They halted, and some of them entered. The sight that met their gaze was enough to strike terror into stout hearts. Lying dead upon a bed, covered with black vomit, was Mr. Brooks, His wife, delirious with yellow fever, was wildly screaming, unconscious of her husband's death. Such assistance as could be rendered was freely and promptly given. As there were no sheets in the house, some plain white cambric was purchased in a neighboring store. The party then resumed their march, bowed down by the surrounding horrors, and reached the graveyard, where they interred their late friend and companion, the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church being read over him by Mr. T. P. Terrell. They left and separated to continue their work of waiting upon the sick. This, however, was the last attempt at anything approaching display in interring the dead at Calvert.—*Houston Mercury.*

Life in Greenland.

[Cor. of the New York Tribune.]

The climate of Greenland is considered by the Danes as very healthy, and the natives seldom die of any other disease than consumption, which is very prevalent among the Esquimaux, and is no doubt contracted through their careless habits. The hut is a simple building of stone (boarded up on the inside), with a layer of turf on the outside, and a long, low tunnel entrance, about 10 or 15 feet in length, opening to the south. This hut is about 12 feet square and 6 feet high, with two windows in the side which are blocked up with turf during the winter, so as to keep the cold out. This room is generally supplied with a stove, in which peat is burned, for they have no other kind of fuel. There is always in these huts a close, depressing atmosphere, while outside, especially on a foggy day, the atmosphere is cold. These people sit in the house sewing, etc., with their heavy seal skin clothing on, and will run in and out of doors, make visits, and attend their dances, without making any addition to their clothing, or reducing it when they return to their homes. Then a family of six or eight sleep in this same room, on a platform which serves as a bed, lying very close together, and breathing the same atmosphere over and over again.

THE French being convinced that their failure in the late war was in a great measure due to the inferiority of their muzzle-loading field guns, are now disposed to discard all cannon of that class and adopt breech-loaders exclusively.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Position and Purposes of the Great Agricultural Order—Why Farmers Should Interest Themselves Personally in Politics.

[Extract from the Address of Gov. Booth Before the State Grange of California.]

The organization of the farmers of the United States into one "guild," if permanently carried forward in the spirit of its inception, will lead to consequences of the highest importance. I understand that, while a portion of the work of the Patrons of Husbandry, like that of the Masons, Odd-Fellows, and other similar fraternities, is secret, while it has certain degrees, orders, honorary titles and decorations, these are mere incidents to its general objects—that it means business, not show—that its substantial design is to improve the material interests, the mental and moral character and social privileges of the members of the largest and most important industrial interest of our country. How far and in what way this design shall be accomplished will depend upon the intelligent efforts and patient co-operation of the members themselves.

There may come a time when all the observances and ceremonies with which societies of this kind hedge themselves in, and the forms and symbols with which they endeavor to make their proceedings attractive, will be banished by that severe taste which loves to contemplate truth as a pure abstraction. But that time is very distant, and the millenium will tread close upon its coming. Some of the critics who are wont to sneer at the official titles and degrees conferred by the "granges" would be giddy with delighted vanity if the meanest and most profligate monarch who ever sat upon a throne salute them as "Sir Knight."

While the soldier follows his flag with inspiration of courage, and will lead a forlorn hope for the sake of a ribbon; while the parade is bright with the glory of gold lace; while the church has its stained windows, its organs and choirs; ministers their gowns and bands and surplice; while every state occasion of event has its prescribed ceremony; while colleges and universities annually pepper us with A. M's., D. D's. and LL. D's., while everybody who is a member of the civil government is "Hon." and everybody who is not is "Col.," or "Esq.," why should not *industry*, too, have its colors, and holding its patent from nature, confer its titles and degrees? Why is not the "Knight of the Plow" as honorable a title as the "Knight of the Garter?" or why may not the decoration of "The Horse" be worn as proudly as that of the "Elephant" of Denmark, or "Black Eagle" of Prussia? Since from the constitution of our nature the forms and shows of time are part of man's life upon the earth, we need not reject these which are images of peace, the coinage of civilization, while clinging to others which are emblems of war or relics of barbarism.

Whoever has studied the growth of our population must have observed an increasing tendency toward concentration in towns and cities, and that in the large cities—centers of capital, commerce and manufactures—the increase is in greater ratio than in the smaller, which depends upon the local trade for support. It is noticeable, too, that cities where population and capital are concentrated have year by year a greater relative influence in shaping the general policy of government. In them public opinion is massed, and can be thrown immediately upon any given point. They support the great newspapers, attract the leading men and surplus capital. The great moneyed interests and schemes which have in cities their centers are never without special and plausible advocates. They organize lobbies, and have agents and attorneys before every important legislative and Congressional committee. Their influence is thus felt directly and specifically at the time and place where it is wanted. To illustrate: No capital of the same amount in this country, perhaps none in the world, has in the same time averaged as large profits upon the investment as that of the national banks. The security for their bills is Government bonds, on which the banks receive interest. The medium with which they redeem is Government notes. The number of banks is limited, so that they have a monopoly of the privileges they enjoy.

It is probable that, but for the influence of the banks themselves and the public opinion they have been able to create, the Government, handling, as it does annually, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred millions in gold, and collecting and disburcing in gold and currency every year in amount equal to more than half the entire circulating medium required by the business of the country, with a credit based upon a continent, and supported by the patriotism and interest of the whole population, would long have furnished the currency direct, making the profit on circulation a common benefit, and have made its exchangeable value equal to gold. The people themselves are entitled to whatever profit there is from the circulation of bills or money, which could have no value but for the credit given by them, and for whose redemption their own bonds are pledged. The problem is not a difficult one, but its practical solution has never been earnestly attempted. If any banking house enjoyed the credit, commanded the resources, and handled the money the Government does, it would find no difficulty in making its bills of par value with gold. Whenever any financial policy is proposed it is "Wall street" that is heard, First, because Wall street, having a special interest, will speak; second, because we are apt to concede that Wall street, having made this subject a specialty, has a right to determine. In truth, the Wall street interests should bear about the same relation to the industrial pursuits of the country that the hands on the dial do to the machinery of a watch. If the mainspring and wheels are right, you can easily adjust the hands to register the movement.

Our tariff represents no general principle or policy either of "protection," "incidental protection," or "revenue only," but is a patchwork clearly disclosing just how far each special interest seeking protection was able to make itself heard.

If there is any principle of governmental policy upon which all party platforms and public speakers, candidates, office-holders and newspapers agree, it is that the public lands should be held for actual settlers. If the sentiment could be put to a *viva voce* vote, one universal "Aye!" would go up from sea to sea.

But we have had land-bounties to soldiers for military services, land-scrip to agricultural colleges for educational purposes, land-scrip for the extinguishment of Indian titles, swamp-lands to States for reclamation purposes, land-grants to railroads—and somehow these do pass into the hands of speculators, for the most part, and the chorus of that very musical motto in American politics, "Homes for the homeless," dies away on the ear.

I instance these illustrations not to find fault, but to show how much and now naturally legislation is influenced and directly by the immediate interest which presses its claims at time, place and occasion. One positive will effect more than an army of neutrals. One man who knows what he wants, and seeks it, will accomplish more than a hundred who don't want him to get it, but who resolutely stay at home and say nothing about it until it is too late, and then indulge in the luxury of grumbling.

What we desire and hope for from the granges upon this subject is that they will give shape, consistency and definitiveness to that diffusive public opinion which now, unorganized, is heard rather in criticism than direction, and that law-makers and public men shall realize at least that there is a reserve force which, though slow of speech, will speak, and when private and special interests are clamorous it is safe to wait until those general interests can be considered which are often the first to suffer and the last to be heard.

One subject will doubtless be soon presented for legislation of the greatest importance to a large body of the farmers of this State, and on which they ought to be heard—that of irrigation.

Another question in connection with this subject will be the practibility of using the canals for purposes of irrigation or transportation.

It is of the highest importance that at the outset the State should adopt the best system, and too much care cannot be given to the arrangement of its details. The report of the commission of engineeers appointed by the General Government to make a reconnoissance of the State will doubtless furnish facts of great value in arriving at a correct conclusion. I trust the farmers, who are most interested, will give the matter their patient, careful and intelligent attention, so that we shall have the benefit of full discussion and free interchange of opinion. I instance this as a striking case; but if the granges shall succeed in giving the affairs of local government that consequence and attention to which they are entitled, they will do an incalculable good.

We seem, as a people, to have a quadrennial attack of insanity over a Presidential election. How we do "save the country" with speeches and processions, and the burning of tar and turpentine, the blaze of Roman candles and sky-rockets, and the explosion of gunpowder. Distant be the day when the election of a President of the United States shall not be considered a matter of grave importance. That is the occasion when a sense of the unity of our country is made most vidid and real to us all. But the election of Supervisors, School Directors and local officers are often of more immediate concern to our individual well-being. Good roads, schools, correct administration of justice in affairs of daily life, taxes imposed only for common benefit and correctly expended, are things that touch us where we live—are real every day. Local officers, too, who are amenable to the criticism of their neighbors, should have the benefit of their intelligent and friendly counsel, so that local administration shall be directed as far as possible by the common neighborhood sentiment of what is right. There is a homely proverb, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves." If the local affairs of our country are wisely administered the general administration will not be far wrong. Indeed, government is a growth from within, and the true character of any government depends upon the local institutions of the country, and these in last resort upon the average character of the people themselves. France finds that exterior changes in government are ephemeral, often only changes of name, because local institutions and interior administrations remain the same. These are the springs and wheels, and the clock strikes the hour wherever the hands may point. If by constant attention in each neighborhood we can succeed in getting our public schools as nearly perfect as possible, we shall take a bond of fate for the security of free institutions. Emerson says our New England ancestors discovered that the pomps and shows of royalty, with horse-guards and foot-guards, big wigs and little wigs, knights of the bed-chamber, etc., were unnecessary. Perhaps they were too poor to afford them. "Selectmen" would answer the purpose and were cheaper; hence the democratic principle and the representative republican government. We must keep the sources pure if we would have the stream clear, and not allow republican shows to destroy republican simplicity.

The Best Disinfectant.

Carbolic acid, in some of the various forms in which it is offered to the public, is one of the most popular disinfectants, and deservedly so. For simple disinfection, where the cause has been removed, nothing is superior to the acid itself, either concentrated or in solution. For disinfecting the air of a sick-room a few drops may be put upon a hot shovel or a stove-lid, or any article that will retain its heat for some time. It has the advantage that it does not injure clothing or metal articles with which the vapor comes in contrct. It should be used with care, however, as the liquid itself is a violent poison, even in small doses.

A BIT of red pepper, size of your finger-end, dropped into boiling meat or vegetables will kill all unpleasant odor. Remember this with boiled cabbage.

PAYING OUT SILVER COIN.

The Purpose of the Treasury Department in Issuing Silver—It is Not a Scheme for Specie Resumption.

The Director of the United States Mint has made the following statement of the purpose of the Government in paying out silver coin: In this, as other countries, where gold is the sole standard or measure of value, silver coins are overvalued for the purpose of rendering them inexportable. They are manufactured and issued on Government account, the law, however, placing, directly or indirectly, a limit on their issue to prevent redundancy. If issued in times of specie payment beyond the requirement of the public for change, such coin will not maintain their purchasing power with the standard coins. Owing to various causes in this and other countries, silver has declined in value to a point at which the Government can purchase it with gold, manufacture it into small coin, and pay it out at a fair profit. The Government has recently purchased a quantity of silver bullion sufficient for its purposes at $1.12¼ per standard ounce, and will manufacture it into coin at the fixed legal rate of 123 4-10 cents per ounce, the difference between the purchasing and issuing rates being a fraction of 12 cents per ounce, or about 10¼ per cent. on the gold coin paid in purchase. This operation it believed to be a more profitable one for the Treasury, and also more advantageous to the public in the present condition of the money market than the sale of gold for legal-tender notes, and is not a scheme for the resumption of specie payments, but simply a compliance with the mint laws. A dollar in United States currency will purchase a little more gold in the market than a dollar of small silver coins. The dollars will, therefore, soon find their level, and unless there be a rise in both the prices of gold and silver, small coins must circulate concurrently with paper money. The Government has in possession of Assistant Treasurers about $500,000 in silver coin, and at the mint and assay offices in silver bullion and coin about $2,000,000. This stock is ample for the present. This mode of paying out silver coin will be continued until circumstances shall dictate a contrary course. As proper, the Government will exact the full seignorage required by law, but will not undertake to control the disposition of the coin after it is paid out. The coin will then become the property of holders, who may do what they please with it. This course was not decided upon until it had been fully considered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Legal Rates of Interest in the Several States.

Alabama—Eight per cent,
Arkansas—Six per cent; by contract, any rate.
California—Ten per cent; by contract, any rate.
Connecticut—Six per cent; by agreement, any rate.
Delaware—Six per cent.
Florida—Eight per cent; by agreement, ten per cent.
Georgia—Seven per cent.
Illinois—Six per cent; by agreement, ten per cent.
Indiana—Six per cent; by contract, ten per cent.
Iowa—Six per cent; by contract, ten per cent.
Kansas—Seven per cent, unless by contract, twelve per cent.
Kentucky—Six per cent.
Louisiania—Five per cent; by contract, eight per cent.
Maine—Six per cent; by agreement, any rate.
Maryland—Six per cent.
Massachusetts—Six per cent; by agreement, any rate.
Michigan—Seven per cent; by agreement, ten per cent.
Minnesota—Seven per cent; by agreement, twelve per cent.
Mississippi—Six per cent, on debts, eight per cent on lent money; by contract, ten per cent.
Missouri—Six per cent; by agreement, ten per cent.
Nebraska—Ten per cent; by contract, twelve per cent.
Nevada—Ten per cent; by contract, any rate.
New Hampshire—Six per cent.
New Jersey—Seven per cent.
New York—Seven per cent.
North Carolina—Six per cent.
Ohio—Six per cent; by agreement, eight per cent.
Oregon—Ten per cent; by agreement, one per cent per month.
Pennsylvania—Six per cent.
Rhode Island—Six per cent; by contract, any rate.
South Carolina—Seven per cent; by contract, any rate.
Tennessee—Six per cent; by agreement, ten per cent.
Texas—Eight per cent; by agreement, any rate.
Vermont—Six per cent.
Virginia—Six per cent.
West Virginia—Six per cent.
Wisconsin—Seven per cent; by agreement, twelve per cent.

Of Growing Old.

When are we growing old? A sound judgment and strict honesty are necessary to answer the question fairly to one's self. Here is what the "County Parson" says of it:

"By growing old I now understand reaching midway between 40 and 50, not without a tendency to get nearer the latter age, once hardly imaginable as a personal reality. And when one has in this grave sense grown old, is there any fact which is more pressed upon one than this: that there is such a long look-back now? The prospect stretches far. Memory is still keen and retentive; the distant prospect has not faded into mistiness; and as you go on, and now and then turn to look back, there is just so much added to the view. Once it was wonderful to hear a man talk of what he had done twenty years ago; still more, of what had happened thirty years ago; it seemed a vast stretch of time, possible indeed in the experience of others, but inconceivable in one's own. For every human being is like Sidney's shepherd boy in this, that he fails to take in that he will ever grow old. It seems yesterday since the writer, reading for the bar (how much English law lost in him!) diligently frequented Westminister Hall and the Guildhall; and seeing vigorous barristers roaring away to common juries, or going on with a cross-examination in which [illegible]gan with the sharp and minacious Now sir! I listened with wonder to the [illegible]ance that the vigorous barrister had worn a wig and gown for five-and-twenty years, or five-and-thirty. Surely he ought to be dead long ago. That was the reflection then. It is different now. It has been discovered that the time passes away to the amount of twenty years or more; but that it is really a very short while; and it leaves the human being not so much changed; still with the old likings, hopes, and wishes; still with the old weakness and faults; still the same man. Furthermore, as years accumulate behind one, so does work. You have done such a deal, it mounts up into something awful to think of. And this though very much of the work done leaves no permanent trace, but just suffices to do what is required by the day, and to keep the machinery going. You have written fourteen letters this morning; you have visited eighteen sick folk this afternoon. It had all to be done. Had you not done it, you would have been miserable in the sense of duty neglected. But there is nothing to show for it. It is not like the abiding pages of inestimable theology or mild morality, which, being written, you lay up in a box—the abiding memorial of past labor. It frightened one, in the old days, to hear men in advanced life speak of the work they had done. I remember the sense of awe with which I heard a clergyman of about sixty years mention (with no air of recording an exploit) that he had at one period of his life, written one hundred and fifty lectures on St. Luke's Gospel. I gazed upon him with the feeling: And are you there living to tell it."

The Transportation Question.

The committee of the United States Senate are now prosecuting their inquiries into matters pertaining to the carrying trade with very gratifying earnestness and vigor. It is very likely that an able and exhaustive report upon this important subject will be submitted to Congress immediately at the opening of the session. In the language of Senator Conkling: "In the East and the West the problem of creating channels for commerce will assert itself and hold supremacy until it is successfully solved." The popular mind is now fully aroused to the vast interests involved in the question, and the agitation prevailing will not subside until every effort has been exhausted which promises to bring producer and consumer nearer to each other. There is no stimulant so potent as self-interest in directing the thought and the action of the masses, and in this matter every man in the country may be said to have a practical concern. At the same time there are difficulties in the way of accomplishing the objects in view which it will not do to ignore or overrate. One of these is the jealousy with which any local system of internal improvements undertaken by the Federal Government is likely to be regarded in certain quarters; and the other is the opposition of the existing companies, whose monopoly of the carrying business will be threatened. But the necessity for a remedy of the evils complained of is so imperative and urgent that all minor considerations must give way before it. The interior of our continent, the granary of the world, must have direct, continuous, and uninterrupted outlets to the ocean, and to secure this no sacrifice can be too great.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Return of the Juniata.

The United States steamer Juniata has returned from a five months' cruise in the Arctic seas, in search of the Hall expedition. Although the Juniata did not have the honor of rescuing the missing men—all of whom are now safe at home—she made a perilous voyage, in circumstances which are exceedingly creditable both to the bravery and seamanship of her officers and crew. It is understood that she brings with her documents of much importance, which were found by the Tigress, and which will throw new light upon the melancholy fate of Sir John Franklin and his men.

SOME interesting and important statistics of casualties occurring to emigrant ships dispatched from England during the last twenty-one years have been furnished by the Emigration Commissioners. The result for the entire period shows that 15,057 ships were sent to sea with 4,741,669 persons on board, and the total losses to have been fifty-nine vessels, with 4,986 lives, or about one-tenth of one per cent. of the whole number who sailed.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD PANIC.—The word panic arose out of the battle of Marathon. In that immortal fight a mere handful of Greeks encountered an infinite host of Persians, and put them to utter rout. How did they do it? The Persians were smitten by the god Pan with a sudden causeless and extreme fright. They lost their wits, and that state of things took its name from the god who produced it.

COSTLY WINE.—A few weeks ago there was sold at the castle of Johannisberg, from the famous cellars of Prince Metternich, a cask of the finest wine in the world—at least in the estimation of those who like it—genuine Johannisberger. It was the best of the famous vintage of 1861, and was bought by Consul Bauer, of Moscow, at the enormous price of $26,000 guilders, or about $10 a bottle.

THE slowly-starving editor of a paper in Brattleboro', Vt., drops into poetry, as follows:

"We had sweet dreams the other night,
When all around was still;
We dreamed we saw a host of folks
Pay up their printers' bill.
We wish the dream would come to pass,
And our empty pockets fill—
Tar da ump a te diddle dum,
Te tump te tiddle dill.

WHEN Gounod, the French composer, is at work writing music he keeps a tub of very cold water under his desk to put his feet in. After writing an hour his head grows extremely hot, and then he plunges his feet in the water and obtains relief. It is a dangerous remedy. He works from twelve to fourteen hours a day.

WHEN does a man feel girlish?—When he makes his maiden speech.

Indebtedness of the Country.

Gen. Butler delivered an address at the New Hampshire State Fair on the 2nd inst. His remarks on the indebtedness of the country are worthy the consideration of every thinking person. The following we give our readers.

The tendency of our people, whether in their national, municipal and social organization, or in their personal capacity, to go in debt, can not have escaped the attention of every discerning mind. Indeed, drawing drafts on the future, payable by posterity, and burdening the present generation to pay the interest, is the resort for carrying on all enterprises and has assumed such proportions, and is fraught with such consequences, that the mind of statesman and philosopher of political economies may well be turned to it with the greatest attention if not alarm because of its possible results upon our future national prosperity. Our national Government is owing $2,000,000,000, on which we are paying an interest, an average of rising six per cent. reckoning that interest in the currency with which all our products are measured. At least three-fourths of that amount is due to foreign bankers and capitalists. If this were all, and no other consequence rose from it, there need be little anxiety, and it would be hardly worth the attention of the statesman or economist, in calculating the future of the nation. Divided among 40,000,000 of people, in a country of the expense and resources of ours, it would be easily managed. But every State in this Union, with hardly an exception, has debts amounting in the aggregate to quite $400,000 000. But our indebtedness does not stop there. Quite every county, every city and town in every State in the Union owes debts, more or less, to an amount, in the aggregate, to perhaps one-third as much as the debts of the States, including the advances made municipal, railroads and other like enterprises. Nor do we stop there. Our railroads have borrowed and are owing a bonded debt of $600,000,000. Nor does the furor of indebtment yet stop Almost every college and institution of learning, foom the modest academy up to the university, each and all owe sums of which an approximation can hardly be made, and which no statistics show. Nay, we go still farther. We draw upon posterity to get the means of hearing the Gospel. All know that a very large majority of the thousands of churches which the census shows have buildings dotting our lands, have been built on credit given, in fact, by the coming generation.

All Hands Below.

A good story is told of a parrot who had always lived on board of a ship, but who escaped at one of the Southern ports and took refuge in a church. Soon after the congregation assembled, and the preacher began preaching to them in his earnest fashion, saying that there was no virtue in them, that every one of them would go to hell unless they speedily repented. Just as he spoke the sentence, up spoke the parrot from his hiding place.

"All hands below!"

To say that "all hands" were startled would be a mild way of putting it.

The peculiar voice and unknown source had more effect on them than the parson's voice ever had. He waited a moment, and then, a shade or two paler, he repeated the warning.

"All hands below!" again rung out from somewhere.

The preacher started from his pulpit and looked anxiously around, inquiring if anybody had spoken.

"All hands below!" was the reply, at which the entire panic-stricken congregation got up, and a moment after they all bolted for the doors, the preacher trying to be first, and during the time the mischievous bird kept up his yelling, "All hands below!"

"There was one old woman there who was lame and could not go out so fast as the rest, and in a short time she was left entirely alone. Just as she was about to hobble out the parrot flew down, and alighting on her shoulder again yelled in her ear, "All hands below!"

"No, no, Mister Devil!" shrieked the old woman, "you can't mean me. I don't belong here. I go to the other church across the way."

* * *

Undoubtedly the panic did not fall upon the country a day too soon. It has played havoc with an unlimited number of speculations, but it is well that they were not allowed to grow to greater proportions. People begin to realize the danger of beginning unbounded systems of business upon no real foundation. It has revealed the fact that there has been a vast amount of defalcation and dishonesty in financial trusts. The situation at present is not of the most cheerful kind, but the past year has been a prosperous one, in the sense that we have had abundant crops throughout the country; and there never was a time when our wheat, corn, bread stuffs, cotton etc., were in such active demand by the outside world as now. So, mangre an endless lot of grumbling and no little suffering among the poor laboring classes, we will probably get upon a firm financial footing in the course of the next year.

* * *

The Democracy of Pennsylvania felt that their most earnest efforts would be paralyzed by the work in Philadelphia; and this consideration kept tens of thousands of them away from the polls, along with an almost equal number of Republicans who have grown disgusted with the corruption and misdeeds of their party leaders. The official returns will show that nearly two hundred thousand of the voters of Pennsylvania neglected to discharge on Tuesday the most important and political duties. We do not excuse or justify this apathy but merely explain it. So long as the Registry Act enables the organized ruffianism of Philadelphia to pile up as large a fraudulent majority as the leaders of the republican ring may require, so long will this torpidity exist throughout the rural portion of Pennsylvania, and this feeling will not be confined to one only of the political parties.—*Harrisburg (Pa) Patriot.*

* * *

A New Fairfield citizen was awakened the other night by a disturbance among his hens, and got up, too, as a matter of course, and immediately fell the whole length of a flight of stairs, which is also not to be wondered at. An examination revealed the coop intact, the hens merely waking to turn over, or having been troubled with dreams of an unpleasant nature. As the nearest profane man lived two miles away, the feelings of the hen owners can better be imagined than described.

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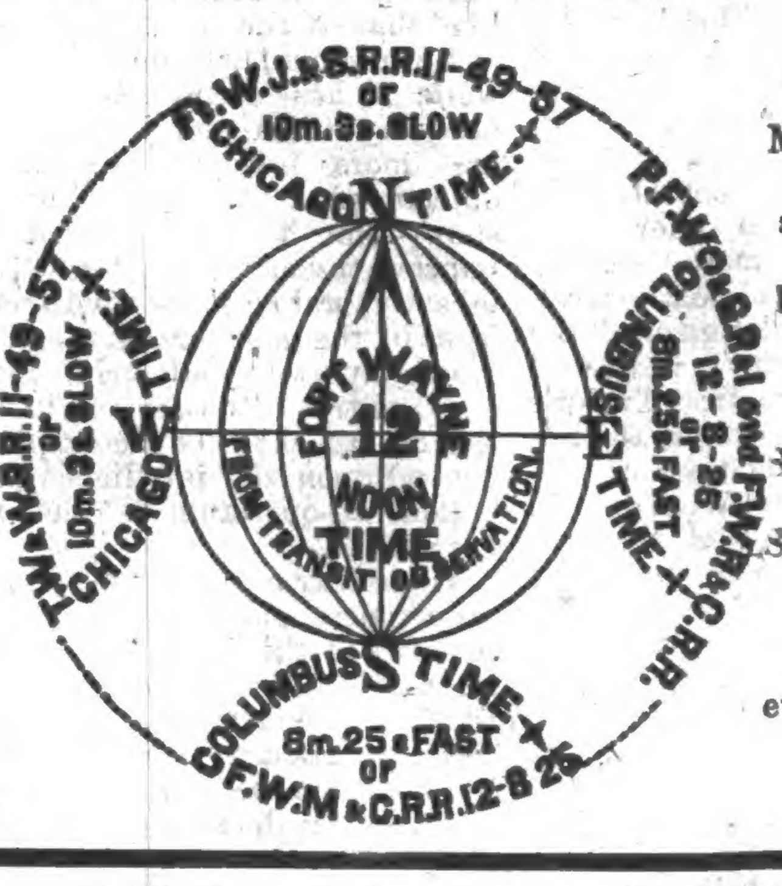
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Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

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Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

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It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.

Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

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—AND—

Worm Sugar Drops!

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A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

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Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 20, 1873. No. 47.

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DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873, trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations	Local	Freight	Mail.
1 Logansport a.	5.40 p.m	6.30a.m	9.50 p
Adamsboro	6.10	7.00	10.10
N. Manchester	9.43	10.20	11.:6
Liberty Mills	10.08	11.20pm	12.06
Columbia City	11.45	1.30	12.50
G. R. Crossing	1.20	4.07	1.41
Auburn Junc.	2.15	4.55	2.00
Auburn	2.30	5.35	2.05
Mooresville	3.05	6.10	2.28
Butler	3.30 a. m	6.35	2.45

Westward.

Stations	Local	Freight	Mail.
Logansport	12.15 a.m	5.40pm	8.20p
Adamsboro	11.49	5.10	8.00
N. Manchester	7.35	8.00	6.26
Liberty Mills	8.00	7.25	6.15
Columbia City	5.30	10.50	5.52
G. R. Crossing	3.43	8.36	4.38
Auburn Junc.	3.00	7.60am	4.20
Auburn	2.30	7.20	4.11
Mooresville	1.30	6.40	3.48
Butler	1.00	6.15	3.30

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne........ Dep	10 45p.m		4 15 pm
Auburn	11 42		5 30
Waterloo	11 56		5 55
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 55	6 20	7 05
Ar Angola	12 35		
Bankers	2 10	8 07	
Jonesville	2 32	8 33	
Jackson	3 40	10 30	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Jackson .... Dep	1 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	2 20	7 10	
Bankers	2 40	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	3 53	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	4 34		8 22
Auburn	4 48		8 45
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 45		10 15

WM.A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:50 p m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:53 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Cornnna	2:22 a m.	x11:26 p m	6:59 p m
Sedan	2:26 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:50 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 16, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,50 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,28 "	11,08 "	3,28 "
Alliance	5,40 "	10,40 "	1,45 P M	5,58 "
Orrville	7,20 "	12,54 P. M	4,00 "	7,53 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,30 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,35 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A M	7,45 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,33 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,30P M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.35 "	11,40 "	1,20 A M	3,20 "
Plymouth	5,04 "	2,45 P. M	4.01 "	5,45 "
Chicago	8.20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	0,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.18 "	12,10 P. M.	8,50 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	2,15 "	11,20 "	5.30 "
Lima	3,20 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,40 "
Forest	4,40 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,30 "
Crest- ar	6,30 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,16 "
line lv	6.00 A M	7,10 "	4.30 "	11 25 "
Mansfield	6,37 P M	7,37 "	4,58 "	11,56 "
Orville	9,16 "	9,29 "	6,47 "	2,00 P. M
Alliance	11,00 "	11,05A	8,15 "	3,25
Rochester	2,48 "		10,40 "	6,00
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	7,10

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Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

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The Place to Buy
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In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

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What the Ohio Victory Means.

(Extract from the speech of Senator Thurman at Cleveland.)

But the victory we celebrate means more the perpetuity of the Democratic party.

It means that dead issues shall remain dead issues, and that no party can succeed upon any but the living issues of the day.

It means that the people can no longer be moved by mean, miserable, false charges against the Democratic party in respect to the war.

It means that the Government shall be reformed, and that no genius, however exalted; no services, however great, can atone for a want of integrity.

It means that the Government shall be administered in the interest of the people and not in the interest of schemers and rings.

It means that economy shall take the place of profusion, and equal and exact justice the place of oppression.

It means that taxation shall be lightened and its burdens be imposed with greater equality and justice.

It means that the Constitution is not obsolute, and that its provisions cannot be violated with impunity.

It means that the Federal Government shall be supported in the exercise of its constitucional rights, and that nullification and secession shall not be tolerated; but, on the other hand, that local self-government shall be preserved and the reserved rights of the States and the people shall be maintained.

It means that individual liberty shall be cherished and protected, instead of being arbitrarily restrained.

All this it means, for with these principles inscribed on our banner we went to battle and, fighting for them, won the victory.

It has been said of us, by our opponents, that we are men absorbed in a vain admiration of the past and incapable of appreciating anything that does not bear the stamp of antiquity. And the sarcasm uttered long ago against the Bourbons,—"that they learned nothing and forgot nothing"—has been freely applied to us. Nothing could be more untrue, unjust, than these accusations. The principle of Democracy, upon which our party is founded, has been, and is yet, the greatest inovator of modern times.—Its influence was felt in Europe when the continent of America was yet unknown. Our forefathers brought it with them when they crossed the great ocean, and in every settlemont they made from Plymouth Rock to the Gulf of Mexico, it became the vital principle of the colonial governments. It found full expression in the great Declaration of Seventy-six, and more than any other cause perhaps served to achieve American Independence.—From that day to this it has battled steadfastly for the rights of the people. It has opposed property qualifications, special privileges and unjust monopoly in all their forms. It has elevated the humble, ameliorated the condition of the poor, disseminated education, welcomed to our shores the oppressed of the world. It has liberalized, more or less, nearly every Government in Europe, and has overturned thrones erected more than a thousand years ago. It is still at work to free mankind from oppression, to improve the condition of labor, and to bless all men by a system of equal and just laws. Such is the Democratic principle, and a party like ours, that is founded upon it, must from its very nature and constition, be a party of progress.

* * *

Of the members of the last House of Representatives who will not be present in the Forty third Congress, the absense of no one wil be more regretted than that of Michael C Kerr, of Indiana. Mr. Keer's acknowledged ability and honesty commanded the respect of his political opponents, and he was looked upon as the leader of his party in the House. His work as a member of the most important committee of Congress, has been ardorous but faithfully performed. His knowledge of our financial matter, and his thorough acquaintance with every subject connected with political economy, will make his absence from the Committee of Ways and Means felt in the next House. After a continued service of eight years as a member of Congress Mr. Kerr retires from that body with a record that is untarnished by a single act of corruption or dishonesty,—The republican party of the State should feel proud of the fact that they defeated Mr. Kerr for Congressman from the State at large with the salary grabber Billy Williams. It is a matter of congratulation. Such men as Mr. Kerr cannot remain long in private life, and we expect soon to see him called to fill some public station deserving of his honesty and ability

What Circuses are Worth.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 7.]

About a year ago there visited this city, with flaming bills and windy agents, a portion of—or what purported to be—Barnum's Great American Circus, and took up position on the vacant square at the corner of St. Charles and Calliope streets. Here it remained for a week, but a succession of terrible rain storms and similar disasters not rendering the position a pecuniary success, the whole concern bundled up in disgust and started somewhere up the country—we think for the Teche. Here it remained for a while, but not drawing as largely as was expected returned to the city and disbanded—a portion of the animals being sold here, while the others, with the stuffed whale, etc., were taken back North, though a large portion of the "plunder," consisting of wagons, tent-poles, stuffed animals, etc., were left stored in Algiers.

It having been announced that these would be sold at auction and it being stated that fabulous prices would be obtained, a Picayune reporter was on hand to note sale, which was conducted by Messrs. Montgomery, the auctioneer of this city.

It having been a popular idea that circuses cost a mint of money, the surprise was really great at the prices obtained. The sale opened with a lot of about twenty wagons, which appeared in the "grand parade" as a "vast cavalcade of caravans purchased at an enormous expense." Upon these the biddin opened lively, but notably failed, the lot being purchased by various parties at an average of about sixty dollars apiece.

TThe next lot put up was a collection of stuffed animals, announced in the play bills, as a "rare assortment of animals exhibited by no other show." No one in the crowd apparently wanted these at all, and they were finally knocked down to an astonished bidder for five dollars.

This was certainly astonishing, but the lively auctioneer announced, "Now, gentlemen, I would desire to show you one of the greatest curiosities of modern times, which is calculated to have cost no more than ten thousand dollars. Look at it!" And public attention was directed to the large stone figure, which all who visited the circus will remember the Cardiff giant.

Every one looked on as the auctioneer said, "Now, gentlemen, how much will you bid?" One bidder said fifty cents, another a dollar, and then a dollar and a half, and finally it was knocked down to a prominent wholesale dealer for eight dollars To think of the Cardiff giant being brought so low! It might be apropos to mention here that the buyer, after spending eighteen dollars to move it from its place, and not knowing what to do with it, who will probably sell it to a colored delegation as a proper present to Grant.

With these figures it can well be imagined the rest of the articles sold for a more song. Thirty robes in which, according to the old placards, "a gorgeous panoply of handsome ladies and gallant gentlemen will parade through the streets," brought as a lot one hundred dollars. The tent poles, soats, etc. were purchased for sixty dollars, and sundry othor smaller "relics" for from ten to twenty five.

The sale, indeed, proved that whatever really such articles as circuses originally cost, they could be bought nowadays very cheap,and at such figures that any one could start a very respectable show museum, and all for a couple of thousand dollars. These figures must not, however, be accepted as a standard, for animals have sometimes brought immense sums, ranging from one to ten thousand dollars, but as a sample of the hardness of the times, and that there are not many in the Crescent City or neighborhood to start a circus.

* * *

It is stated that many of the depositors of the late firm of Jay Cooke & Co. are in actual want. To them this affair is a serious matter, Meantime, the firm are using every expedient to compound with their creditors, make cunning agreements and do any way to evade the course of legal bankruptcy. With infinite cheek they ask creditors, banks chiefly, to settle for fifteen per cent. cash and the balance in North Pacific bonds at eightyfive cents. Worse things are charged. Property has been spirited away since proceedings have begun, and no one can tell where they get the cash to buy in their paper with at a heavy discount All their proceedings have a bad look.

Teachers' Institute.

Interesting Proceedings.

Our place has been, so far this week, monopolized by an unusually large number of school teachers in attendance at the Institute now in session. Supt. Barns informs us that the largest number ever known to be present at the opening of a session was here last Monday, estimated at about one hundred and twenty-five.—We have been present on several occasions since the Institute begun, and are gratified to note the fact that we have a very intelligent looking corps of teachers in DeKalb County. We trust that external appearances are not deceptive in this case. They are a sociable, jolly set throughout, with very little of the vinegar element among them. We like to see an assemblage of this kind good natured.—We think they catch the inspiration to a great extent, from the Superintendent, who is good nature and genality personified. From what we saw, we concluded that these are seasons of great pleasure and enjoyment to all, as it should be.

MONDAY—FORENOON SESSION

Supt. J. A. Barns made some preliminary remarks, after which the Institute was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Fisher. The Superintendent then read the regular programme of exercises. Explained the manner in which he proposed to organise and conduct the Institute, and announced the names of those he had employed to assist him in the Institute work, among them Mr. W. N. Hull, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Mr. John Goodison, of Detroit, Mich. Recess.

Motion that Mrs. J. A. Barns and C. H. Thurston act as Secretaries. Carried

D. M. Allen moved that three committees be appointed, one on Arithmetic, one on Map Drawing and one on Penmanship. The first number of each to be appointed by the Supt., the second by the Institute and the third by the first two. Motion prevailed. Committee on Arithmetic consisted of D. M. Allen, A. R. Hoffman. On Map Drawing, Miss Daniels, C. P. Houser. On Penmanship, Saml Pepple, H. H. Keep.

Motion by R. H. Gilbert that a Query box be provided, was carried. After which some suggestions by the Superintendent.

Question by the Supt., "Give the reason for the rule for pointing off the quotient in divisor of decimals. Answers written and delivered to the committee on Arithmetic. Adjourned until 1½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opening by the choir, entitled 'August. Supt. Barns then addressed the Institute half an hour on the "History of Indiana." The following question was then discussed. What advantage is derived by teachers and pupils from the printed answers mathematical problems. H. H. Keep was first to speak on this subject, he took the ground that no benefit was derived by either pupil or teacher. A. B. Hoffman then followed with some very interesting remarks, thinks no good can be gained. Sumner Otis took the same ground that no advantage could be gained. L. H. Shoub followed with remarks to the same effect. A. R. Hoffman again took the floor and gave an example to Mr. Keep and requested him to explain it which was done to his satisfaction. Rev. Mr Faurot then advanced a few thoughts.—Recess.

Song by choir entitled "The Old Mountain Pines." Lesson in Astronomical Geography by D. M. Allen., Several of the teachers took part in this exercise.—Motion was then made to appoint a critic. A. R. Hoffman was then appointed critic for Tuesday, critic to report twice each day.

Motion made by A. R. Hoffman to have a Social this evening—motion carried. Remarks by the Supt., and Rev. Faurot. Adjourned, 7½ a m.

Evening, met at the School House for a Social. Declamations and reading by Messrs. Thurston Allen, A. R. Hoffman, and Ackley, also by Misses H. Schoonover and Rush. Recess.

Mr. Hull, of Pittsburg was introduced and entertained the teachers with picture drawing and declamations, all of which were highly appreciated. Adjourned.

TUESDAY—MORNING EXERCISES.

From 8 to 9 o'clock Prof. Hull instructed the class in Primary Drawing.—Short recess.

Opening exercises, song by the choir, entitled, "While the Days are Going by." Prayer by Rev. Mr. Faurot, Solo and Chorus by choir, entitled "Rolling River"

[Cotinued to 5th page.]

OLD BACHELOR JOHN.

BY SAUL POTTS.

[illegible] can't, fer there ain't but few folks cares
To hear me lettin' on about myself and my affairs;
I never was a talker, and I'm most too old a bird
To be l'arnin' of new tricks, but I take ye at your word.

That ye'd really like to hear me tell the story of my life;
And why I'm gettin' old and grizzled, 'n' never had no wife.
Wal—there ain't much story to it, and I don't pretend to be
No more 'v a hero, then what you'd 'a bin, if you'd bin me.

Folks that's married sometimes has a way of lookin' with contempt
On them that's single, though perhaps they never so much as dreamt
That there might be good reasons for their livin' as they do;
It seems to me ha'sh judgment—and kind'v onfeelin' too.

They sometimes call me crabbed, and a "dried-up, cross old bach."
It kind'v grates upon me, like a creakin', rusty latch—
For it makes me think of younger, happier days that I have seen;
'N if things hadn't bin just as they was, what I too might a bin.

It's nigh on five-and-thirty year, since first I come out West,
I thought I'd strike out for myself, it seemed to me the best;
My young heart was chock-full o' hope, and there was one fer whom
I could have cut my pathway through the thickest backwood's gloom.

Our family was large t' home, and the old folks hands was full;
So me 'n' my youngest brother thought we'd give their boat a pull.
I mean by that, we felt that if we lightened up their load,
Life wouldn't seem to them, perhaps, such a dreadful up-hill road.

I never had much schoolin', as you'll know to hear me talk,
I've kinder picked up what I know—perhaps know "cheese from chalk;"
Book-l'arnin' ain't my strong p'int, but of pioneerin' ways
I've seed as much as most folks has, that's goin' nowadays.

The first time I come West, I come through York State, by canal—
The railroad wasn't runnin' yet, and tallygraphs was—wal,
If you'd told folks that in thirty years news'd be sent on wires
Clean round the airth, they'd call ye one o' the biggest kind o' liars.

'S I said, we pioneered along—a good deal o' the way
The country was a settlin' up even at that early day—
We stopped first in Ohio, then we looked at Michigan,
But we thought that goin' further West would be a better plan.

So we "entered land at Gov'ment price, in Southern Ilinoy.
My brother's was adj'inin' mine—he's dead, 'n' his oldest boy
Is married, carries on the farm, 'n' lives up on the hill—
And *I*—carry mine one on too—but I'm unmarried still.

'S I said before, I left behind me when I come out West,
One whom I loved, God knows how much, and she too, loved me best.
It was agreed that I'd go back and take her for my wife
'N a year or two, or's soon's I fairly got a start in life.

I used to hear from Hetty pretty often. She could write
A first-rate kind o' letter, better'n mine a mighty sight.
Mine was always blotched and bungled, but for all that, Hetty knew
Every word inside come from my heart, and that to her was true.

It took a month or so for letters to reach us in them days,
And when mails went by stage-coach it *did* seem a dre'dful ways;
But it's time makes distance seem so long, even in these days of steam;
And to them that's separated wide, it's about's it used to seem.

Wal, I'd got some forty acres cleared—I built a log house too,
And got things fixed as comf'table's I could where all was new—
'N' I calc'lated the next spring to go back to Varmout,
And marry Hetty, 'n' bring her home, our minds was made up on't.

That winter was a pretty hard one, all the country through;
Sich a one, for heavy snows and thaws, I think a never knew.
Our mails was all behind-hand, for the roads was powerful bad;
And a single line from Hetty was the only word I had.

It was written weeks before, and in a shaky kind o' hand,
As if she'd had a very heavy fit o' sickness, and
All it said was, "John, dear, I'm not well, could you not come home?"
When I read it I was's if a clap o' thunder'd struck me dumb.

"Could I come?" I'd like to see the airthly power could hold me back.
It didn't take me very long my clothes and traps to pack.
I traveled night and day, as fast as stagin' would allow,
And ten days was a quicker trip than two or three is now.

And at the end of ten long days, I reached my native town,
One bright spring afternoon, just as the sun was going down,
I hurried past folks that I knew, and them that knew me well,
When all at once I heerd the toll of the solemn "passin' bell."

'N' I knew that somebody was dead—what? No! it couldn't be
My Hetty! that's just her age, the bell struck twenty-three.
I hurried faster, almost run, till I reached the old brown gate,
'N' then I knew, without bein' told, that I'd come home too late!

'N' then there come a blackness, and I can't remember more.
But they say for days and weeks I lay, just hoverin' at death's door,
Till finally, by God's help, and by nursin' of the best,
I got up on my feet again, and started back out West.

And now ye've heered my story, 'n' why I never had no wife,
Do you wonder any longer that I live this kind o' life?
Do ye wonder that my love went out like a candle in the wind
When Hetty died? 'n' in livin' so d' ye think I've sinned?

Perhaps 't may be so—wal—may God forgive me if I have,
But my heart for thirty years has laid with Hetty in her grave,
And I carry on my farm alone, and I'm waitin' for the day
When the good Lord will call me, 'n' I'll be ready to obey.
—*Christian Union.*

A GRIZZLY PRIZE FIGHT.

Gen. James S. Brisbin gives the following sketch of the exploits of a noted frontiersman. The incidents were related to the General by Mr. Belden, the famous hunter, trapper, and guide of the plains:

I was one of the first men in 1858 to arrive at Pike's Peak. I came up from the Missouri with a friend of my father's, and we stopped at Denver, or rather, I should say, where Denver now is, for the city was then composed of a few grog shops and shanties. In one of the mining camps I became acquainted with a queer fellow they called Bruiser Sam. He was a powerful man, and sometimes drank a good deal, but was always good-tempered and kind-hearted. The miners were a rough set in those days, and delighted in the most brutal sports. Prize fighting was one of their pastimes, and at this Bruiser Sam excelled—no man in all the camps being able to stand up long before him. His feats of strength were prodigious. Often would he take a barrel of liquor by the chimes, and, knocking out the bung, lift it up and drink from the hole, as easily as if it were a small keg. Then he would stand on a box twelve inches high and lift one hundred and eighty pounds with his teeth. He could pick up a three-bushel bag of flour with his mouth, and carry it a rod. One day a saloon-keeper offended Sam, and to have revenge he went out into the street, and, shouldering a large work-horse, carried it into the saloon, leaving the enraged barkeeper to get it out and down the steps as best he could. At another time he carried a rock into the store and dropped it through the floor.

Sam's skin was as white and smooth as a girl's; but all over his arms, shoulders and broad chest were bunches of knotty muscles as large as one's fist. He was a well-built and fine looking man, his waist being remarkably small, his hips broad, the legs well set, and feet small. Once his face was handsome, but whisky had bleared the eyes, and the nose was pimpled and red; still, Sam was a good-looking man, and, when dressed up in a new buckskin suit with yellow fringe, and his long brown hair combed out in curls about his neck, he was a picture of an athletic frontiersman.

However, Sam was fast degenerating into a loafer; he had left off work and gone to living by his strength, just as thousands of men live by their wits in the great cities. Any one would pay Sam's liquor to see him lift a barrel by the ends and drink from the bung-hole; and occasionally, by way of variety, he would shoulder a horse or a mule for a glass of rum.

Dissipation told rapidly on "The Man of Steel," as he was called, and when I saw him in the spring he had delirium tremens, and it took five men to hold him. His frame was wasted away, the knots of sinews were gone, his chest drawn in, and the skin of his body soft.

It was about this time an old Englishman named Jones arrived at the mines, and hearing of Sam, expressed a desire to see him. Old Jones was a well known prize fighter, but of late years had given up the ring himself and turned trainer. Sam's fame excited the envy of old Jones, and he no sooner saw him than he offered to fight Sam. The miners were astonished and tried to dissuade Jones from his purpose, but nothing would do but he must have a bout with Sam. So the day was set. Sam was sick on the morning of the fight and looked badly enough, but bets ran two to one on "The Man of Steel" against the Englishman. Time was called, and the Englishman bounded into the ring, while Sam came up slowly, and looked languid and feeble; but at the very first pass he hit John Bull between the eyes, and no amount of sponging and bathing could induce him to stand upon his legs again that day. It was feared that Sam had broken the Englishman's skull, but he got about in a day or two, and soon afterward both he and Sam disappeared from the saloons. The barkeepers were astonished. Sam did not come around any more for his grog, and no one could imagine where he had gone, or what he was at. Foul play was beginning to be suspected, when it leaked out that Sam was in training, and that the Englishman was his trainer. After old Jones got that awful lick from Sam's brawny fist, he gave him no peace until he agreed to go into training and accompany the Englishman to England, there to fight the giants of the prize ring. Jones had not much money, but at his instigation a man named Dunham came over with plenty of cash, and as soon as Dunham arrived old Jones quit, and the new Englishman became Sam's regular trainer.

I saw Sam once while he was in training, and he looked well, the knots were on his arm again, and the great chest round and firm. He had been at his dumb-bells, sand-bags, and gum-balls about six weeks when, one morning he got mad about something, knocked both Dunham and old Jones down, and made his escape from the keepers into the street. Stopping at the saloons and taking several drinks, he did not forget it was his hour for training, and amused himself by knocking down every stout fellow he met. Finally, after the Sheriff and half the town had been whipped, Sam was captured and put in jail; but here a new difficulty presented itself, for the jail was not a strong one, and Sam swore he would instantly tear it down if they did not let him go. On promising that he would go straight to his lodgings, the door was opened and Sam kept his word, for he went directly home and went to bed. This outbreak was so unlike Sam's natural disposition that every one was at a loss to account for it; and, soon afterward, another ebullition of passion occurring, the Man of Steel's trainers abandoned him in disgust, and took themselves off East, each carrying with him, as a parting gift from Sam, a pair of black eyes and a swollen nose.

Sam, now left to himself, fell to drinking again, went about the saloons as of old, lifting barrels, pitching stones, and shouldering horses for liquor. It was soon observed that he was growing weak; he lifted the barrels with difficulty, and preferred to drink from a glass instead of a bunghole. He grew thin in flesh, his muscles disappeared, and he became the shadow of his former self.

At this time a number of shoulder-hitters and desperadoes arrived at the mines, and gave Sam some trouble; but he finally conquered them all, and as the last fellow got licked he exclaimed: "Well, if you can lick me, you can't lick a grizzly bear!" Sam swore he could lick a grizzly bear, and that single-handed, alone, he would fight one. There was a grizzly in the camp that had been caught by the miners when a cub, and raised by them. The bear was now nearly full grown, and although a great, powerful brute, was quite tame and harmless. It was not long before some wretches had arranged a fight between the dumb beast and Bruiser Sam, and the day was set. The bear was to be chained to a tree by the neck, and Sam was to fight him one hour with his naked fists. Sam again went into training, with Jim Peyton for his trainer, and long before the day of the fight Peyton reported that his pupil was in splendid condition, and "would as soon fight as go a-fishing."

The day came, and with it a great crowd. The bets were three to one on Sam, and many really believed he would whip the bear. Poor Bruin—a great shaggy-coated fellow—was tied to a stake by a chain twelve feet long, and was as good-tempered as he could be, standing on his hind legs, and scampering about with delight at the sight of so many people. Perhaps there was as little of the real beast in Bruin as there was in many of the two-legged animals who came to see him fight. The keepers of the bear began teasing and poking him with sharp poles and irons, and although he took it quite coolly at first, he after a while growled fiercely and tugged at his chain. Sam now appeared with his keeper, Peyton, and was received with loud cheers by the human animals who wished to see a man and a beast fight.

Stepping into the ring Sam appeared for battle, stripping off all his clothing, except his boots, pants and drawers. His broad chest contrasted strangely with the shaggy coat of the beast, as the two combatants stood glaring at each other. The intelligent animal seemed to understand the situation in a moment, and, raising on his legs, walked toward Sam, who tried to hit him, between the eyes, hoping to break his skull; but, failing in this, he stepped to one side, and giving the bear a powerful blow, knocked him down. Cheer after cheer greeted Sam as he stepped from the ring, and the men who had bet on the bear really began to fear they would lose their money. Five minutes were allowed between the rounds, and the baiters poked the beast vigorously all the time, so that when Sam came up again he was in a towering passion.

The moment Sam crossed the ring the bear recognized him and bounded the full length of the chain. So great was the rage of the beast that the people drew back in horror, and even Sam grew pale. Again the bear leaped forward, and taking his chain in his paws attempted to break it. For a time it resisted all his efforts, but at length snapped in twain, and the affrighted people fled terror-stricken from the plain.

The bear dashed upon Sam, who bravely stood his ground, and actually succeeded in felling the bear to the earth, but in doing so he lost his balance, and before he could escape the bear caught him with one claw, and hitting him on the face with the other, broke the poor fellow's jaw. Still Sam fought on with his jaw hanging on his breast and blood spirting from a dozen wounds. It was terrible; but, of course, the bear won, knocked Sam down finally and tearing open his chest with his sharp claws. By this time the people had got guns and returned to the field, where they fired volley after volley into poor Bruin until he lay quite still; and Sam was dead too, and they took up his body and the carcass of the bear and buried them both. And thus ende Bruiser Sam and his grizzly bear fight, which was perhaps the only bear prize fight ever fought in the world.

The Meanest Man in the World.

There has always been a spirited competition for the proud eminence of the meanest man in the world, and no decision has ever been reached. When ene aspirant has made a noble effort that seemed to command the palm of victory, another would enter the lists, and wither his laurels by a transcending achievement. But until the *Times* has further returns, it will champion the pretensions of a man residing at Newburyport, Mass. A short time ago this man's father, an estimable old gentleman of 80 years, went to visit him. The old gentleman took with him a small dog, which had been his pet and companion in his declining years. The son objected to this dog because it cost him nearly a cent a day to feed during his father's visit. Thereupon the noble and affectionate son went to the authorities and made complaint against his father for that he had an unlicensed dog. The old man was arrested and fined $20; and having no money, he was taken to jail, where he remained at the last accounts, while the son goes proudly on the even tenor of his way.

LATER—And now, as if to confirm the proposition with which this topic commenced, the *Times* finds a competitor for the honor which it had all but awarded to the Newburyport man. The hero in this case is an Iowa farmer, whose infant daughter was attacked by a snake. A woman who was present seized a spade and killed the reptile. In doing so she broke the handle of the spade, which belonged to the father. And that noble-spirited man made the poor woman pay the price of the broken implement. So the *Times* will never again attempt to decide who is the meanest man in the world.—*Chicago Times.*

Poison in Candy.

The colors of candy often excite remark. Some are supposed to be poisonous, and on this subject the *Manufacturer and Builder* remarks: "Litmus, indigo, and aniline blue are harmless blue colors, while chlorophyl, or the green coloring matter of leaves, is a harmless green; aniline green may also be used. The idea that aniline colors are poisonous is erroneous. It is true that the aniline oil itself (a colorless fluid from which the aniline colors are made) is a poison; but the antidote is to add something to change it into an aniline color, when it becomes comparatively harmless. The aniline colors are also so very powerful a coloring material that only a very minute quantity is needed to color very large amounts of candy; so that even if somewhat poisonous or injurious, it would be necessary to consume several hundred pounds of candy at once in order to produce any poisonous effects of the coloring matter." This will interest young children and school-girls, who would gladly run the risk of danger could they banquet on such a liberal scale. Another good authority, however, maintains that all aniline dyes are at least suspicious, and should be avoided for all culinary purposes.

A PARENT writes that he is annoyed and pained by his young son staying out at night, and asks a remedy for this rapidly growing evil. There are several remedies. The most effectual is to compel him to wear patched clothing.

THE potato crop in Ireland is a failure.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

OHIO will be 71 years old on November 29.

MOBILE claims to be the healthiest city in the Union.

A HARTFORD boy 6 years old sets half a column of type per day.

POOR, demented Japan is going to establish national banks.

PENNSYLVANIA makes more bricks than any other State in the Union.

KENTUCKY is celebrating the completion of her fourth Insane Asylum.

THE original of Brooklyn is Broekklein, Little Broek, a suburb of Amsterdam.

AN economical negro in Wilmington, Delaware, says he picks up on an average 7,300 pins in a year.

A LADY wishes to know why, since the invention of the needle-gun, women can't fight as well as men.

A WISCONSIN man has had to have his lip amputated on account of a cancer produced by excessive smoking.

THERE were cast 20,518 votes at the late election in Colorado, which indicates a population of from 75,000 to 100,000.

ONE county of Oregon this year will produce 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, 300,000 bushels of flax seed, and 500,090 bushels of oats.

IT has been calculated that since the death of the Prince Consort not fewer than 500,000 persons have died in England from typhoid fever.

THE Philadelphia *Press* furnishes a list of possible Presidental candidates for 1876, containing the names of Morton, Blaine, Sumner, Boutwell, and Gen. Sherman.

A MAN in Sharon, Pa., dropped his pocketbook, containing $200, in the manger while feeding his horse, the other night. In the morning he found a few scraps of paper.

THE Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union, in event of the Government failing to settle the question of waste lands in Ireland, have decided to emigrate to the United States *en masse.*

FOR a long time in the South, and now particularly, railroad tickets have been and are used as currency. Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of these are in circulation in Georgia.

THE exportation of gold from Australia this year, up to the 31st of August, amounted in value to $31,078,245, an increase of more than one-third over the value of the exports in 1872.

AS AN instance of the increasing value of walnut lumber, we note that the standing walnut trees on a half section of land on Eel river, Miami county, Ind., was recently sold to a lumber dealer for $17,000.

THE French being convinced that their failure in the late war was in a great measure due to the inferiority of their muzzle-loading field guns, are now disposed to discard all cannon of that class and adopt breech-loaders exclusively.

REPORTS from Alabama state that great destitution exists in some counties of the State in consequence of the destruction of crops by heavy rains and the cotton-worm. Many persons will die from starvation during the winter, unless relief is extended.

THE wars between the houses of York and Lancaster lasted 30 years and cost the lives of 2 kings, 1 prince, 10 dukes, 3 marquises, 21 earls, 27 lords, 2 viscounts, 1 lord prior, 1 judge, 139 knights, 441 esquires, and above 100,000 private men, in 12 battles.

A DOOMSDAY book of the grasshoppers has recently been compiled by one of the United States officers engaged in the geographical survey of the Territories, and issued from the public printing office at Washington. It chronicles every known kind of grasshopper, including 45 genera and 227 species, of which 33 genera and 137 species are natives of America.

AN inquiry into the kind and quantity of destruction caused by lightning has recently been made in the interest of the insurance companies of Saxony. As might have been anticipated, the result of the investigations establishes the fact that houses roofed with slate or iron are very much less liable to be fired by lightning than houses covered with shingle or thatched roofs.

AN editor of an Indiana paper indignantly denies the report that he has committed suicide. A paper published in a neighboring town says the report may not be true, but if it isn't it ought to be; and as the denial is only published in a single country paper, while the contrary is asserted by at least a dozen dailies, the weight of evidence is against him.

THE following advertisement was printed not long ago in an English newspaper: "Wanted, for a family who have bad health, a sober, steady person in the capacity of doctor, surgeon, apothecary, and man midwife. He must occasionally act as butler, and dress hair and wigs. He will sometimes be required to read prayers, and to preach a sermon every Sunday. A good salary will be given."

Peat.

A company is organizing in London for the purpose of working extensive fields of peat in the highlands of Scotland. It is proposed to use the Clayton process, by which the fiber of the peat is thoroughly cut up, and converted into a dense pulp, which, when dry, becomes a solid mass as hard as oak. Condensed peat, it is observed, is preferable to coal for many industrial purposes. In particular, it is found to be better suited for iron-smelting, owing to the absence of sulphur and phosphorus, and also for use in the furnaces of steamers and locomative engines, on account of its superior heat-generating power. It is also admirably suited for domestic consumption, making a beautiful clear fire, free from smoke or any disagreeble smell, and is, in point of cleanliness, far superior to coal.

The Clergy of Memphis.

The Protestant clergy have been everywhere devoting their lives and energies to the alleviation of the sick in Memphis. They have knelt by the bedside of the sufferers and cheered them in their last moment of life; have gone into palaces and hovels and done their duty where duty called them. Many of them have fallen victims to their zeal for humanity. Not less patient and enduring have been the Catholic priests, five of whom have died of the fever, contracted in the line of duty. First died Father Daily, and then Fathers Carey, O'Brien, Leo, and Sheehy. In zeal there was no distinction of sects; all clergymen worked zealously as their calling demanded. The physicians were, however, best of all; they were everywhere, ready at a moment's call to enter the most lowly hovel and do whatever they could to alleviate suffering.

The Present Government of the Bank of England.

I remember once, in London, to have seen a young man with locks parted in the middle and abundant watch chain, and to have been greatly surprised when told that he was a Director of the Bank of England. I had supposed that a directorship of the bank was a dignity attained only by men of age, of great experience, and of grave and somber exterior. But the reverse is the case. Directors of the bank are always very young when elected. The reason is that, in time, the Director will be the Deputy-Governor and then the Governor. It is important that such a man shall be in the full vigor of life, and yet that he shall have had ample experience. So it is that the Directors from whom the Governor is chosen must be elected young. A certain portion of the Directors go out annually, and remain out for a year. But they are nearly always re-elected. When a vacancy occurs by death or resignation, the Board looks about among the old-established firms of the "city" and fix upon that young man whom they think will make the best Director. There is very little favor shown; the best man, or who seems the best man, is nearly always selected, and the position is greatly coveted.

It takes about twenty years for a Director, after his election, to reach the Governor's chair. The oldest of them who has not been in office is made Deputy-Governor, and on the retirement of the Governor he takes his place. The Governor serves two years. The members who retire annually are always the young ones, or those who have not reached the "chair." Those who have held the office of Governor always remain and, besides retaining their Directorship, are constituted into what is termed the "Committee of the Treasury." The functions of the committee are not very well defined, but it wields a sort of advisory power.

There is one very curious provision of the Bank of England. No banker or Director in any joint stock bank can be a Director of the Bank of England. One of the Rothschilds is on the Board, but the Rothschilds are not bankers in the English sense. The English limit the term to those individuals or companies with whom you can deposit a small sum payable on demand, and from whom you can draw it out in checks of any amount you choose. The Rothschilds do not do this; so they are not "bankers" in the English sense. The original reason of the restriction, which is now generally regarded as foolish and out of date, was that it was supposed that all banks would be in opposition to each other; they would compete just as houses in the same business compete, Therefore it was thought that no man should be on the Board of the Bank of England who was interested in any other bank. The reason, if it was ever good, has certainly now ceased to be of any value. The entire banking reserve of London and all England indeed is held by the banks. The other banks in London must, of course, keep a reserve, and they prefer that the Bank of England should have the custody of it. Their interests are therefore identical with those of the bank, for if the bank goes under they must go under too.

There are twenty-four Directors besides the Governor and Deputy-Governor. This Board is thought to be too large. It meets but once a week, and can then sit but for a short time. People get uneasy as soon as its session is prolonged beyond an hour so. A four hours' session, it has been said, would bring on a panic. Anxious persons gather about the door outside, and await the close of the conference. It would seem that some better arrangement might be made. The knowledge of the effect of the lengthy deliberations of the Board upon the public must produce haste and excitement within.

A Love-Letter.

Here is a specimen of Jamaica negro literature, in the shape of a love-letter from a colored school-master to his sweetheart: "Dear Eliza: I take the liberty of myself to inform you this few few lines hoping you may not offend as often is. I had often seen you in my hearts. Their are myriads of loveliness in my hearts toward you. My loving intentions were really unto another female, but now the love between I and she are very out now entirely. And now his the excepted time I find to explain to my lovely appearance" (presumably apparent love), "but whether if their be any love in your hearts or mind towards me it is hard for I to know, but his I take this liberty to inform you this kind, loving and affectionate letter. . . . Your affectionate lover affraied. P. S.—Dear Eliza, wether if you are willing or not. Please to send me an ansure back. Do my dear."

High Prices.

High prices still rule the hour. Almost the only thing that remoins stationary are the subscriptions to newspapers. Everything else remains where it was at the close of the war, one to two hundred per cent. above the old rates. Two to four dollars to hear the opera, three dollars to see Salvini, four to five dollars a day at a hotel; while beef, butter, flour and bread are as high as if cattle had grown scarce, cows had gone dry, and the fields produced scanty crops. Of course, labor has advanced with everything else, because labor produces everything. Meanwhile, the newspapers, that are at least a hundred per cent. better than ever, get no more per copy, and little more for advertisements, than they got fifteen years ago, though the cost of the white paper they use has nearly doubled.—*New York Graphic.*

IMPROVISATION.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Fill, for we drink to Labor,
  Labor, you know, is Prayer;
I'll be as grand as my neighbor
  Abroad, and at home as bare;
    Debt and bother and hurry!
      Others are burdened so;
    Here's to the goddess Worry,
      And here's to the goddess Show!

Reckless of what comes after,
  Silent of whence we come;
Splendor and feast and laughter
  Make the questioner dub.
    Debt, and bother, and hurry!
      Nobody needs to know;
    Here's to the goddess Worry,
      And here's to the goddess Show

Fame is what you have taken,
  Character's what you give;
When to this truth you waken,
  Then you begin to live!
    Debt, and bother, and hurry!
      Others have risen so;
    Here's to the goddess Worry,
      And here's to the goddess Show!

Honor's a thing for derision,
  Knowledge a thing reviled;
Love is a vanishing vision,
  Faith is the toy of a child!
    Debt, and bother, and hurry!
      Honesty's old and slow;
    Here's to the goddess Worry,
      And here's to the goddess Show!

Humorous.

TWINS, like misfortunes, never come singly.

YOUNG ladies' economy—Never throw away a good match.

MOST men like to see themselves in print. Ladies like to see themselves in silks and velvet.

DRESSES woven from bamboo fibers are the latest things for belles to do their bamboozling in.

RIDICULOUSLY enough, a two-hundred-pound poetess is writing about what she would do "if she were a sunbeam."

A KANSAS paper says: "The gay, jumping grasshopper, the brown-colored grasshopper, the cussed old grasshopper is here."

A CHICAGO paper says that it is wonderful how quick the blind beggars of that city can tell the difference between ten cents and a quarter.

DURING an examination, a medical student, being asked, "When does mortification ensue?" replied: "When you pop the question and are answered No!"

"DON'T a Quaker ever take off his hat to any one, mamma?" "No, my dear." "If he don't take off his hat to a barber, how does he have his hair cut?"

IN struggling to make a dull-brained boy understand what conscience is, a teacher finally asked: "What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "The big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

A GRANGER ditty:

I want to be a granger,
  And with the grangers stand—
A horny-headed farmer,
  With a hay-stack in my hand.

Beneath the tall tomato tree
  I'll swing the glittering hoe—
And smite the wild potato bug
  As he skips o'er the snow.

ANOTHER, in a railway car. Passenger to a man at his side: "If there is anybody I hate in this world it is ——," referring to a prominent public character. Other man: "Do you know him?" "Oh, yes; have known the scoundrel from boyhood. Do you?" "Oh, yes, very well, for I happen to be that very scoundrel."

A FEW days since a seedy person applied to a wealthy citizen for help, and received the small sum of five cents. The giver remarked as he handed him the pittance: "Take it; you are welcome; our ears are always open to the distressed." "That may be," replied the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small an opening for such large ears."

A HORSE belonging to Marshall's coal-yard ran away on West street Tuesday afternoon. A man who witnessed the affair ran out in the street, and, catching hold of the tail-board of the cart, succeeded in getting in. It was his intention to grasp the reins which were attached to the dash-board, but as soon as he struck on his feet, he began to realize that a coal-cart had no springs nor other appliances for helping it over rough places. His face, which had in the beginning an expression of mild ferocity, suddenly changed to a series of extraordinary grimaces and most grotesque and bewildering pulsations. He made a grab at the reins, but, owing to the awful uncertainty of the cart's motion, came down on his knees instead, and nearly bumped his head off on the side-board. Then he bounded up on his feet again, and at once jumped out of the rear end of the cart and landed square on the back of his heels, and immediately turned three back-somersaults before he could recover from the momentum.—*Danbury News.*

Pat Donan Still Lives.

A statement has been going around to the effect that Pat Donan, who disturbs the tranquillity of the infernal regions from his chair in the office of the Lexington *Caucasian*, was dead, but a glance at the broadside of that paper will satisfy the most casual observer that he still lives. For instance, this paragraph: "Sile" (meaning Woodson, the Governor of Missouri) "has got back to Jefferson, from the squash and dondey show, where he shone pre-eminent, as the hugest dead-beat and longest-eared Balaam's saddle-pony in all the vast vegetable and animal collection." Or this: "The Conservatives of Richmond, Va., have nominated Judge Robert Ould to represent them in their coming white man's assembly. The South is at last learning wisdom. Any ragamuffin will do for Congress; but fill our State Legislatures with our ablest, purest, noblest men. The blackest and kinkiest, gizzard-hoofed-est and stinkiest Guinea nigger is good enough for a Federal Senator; but let statesmen and patriots, the true sons of the Southland, do our home law-grinding."

A COLORED "GERMAN JOURNALIST."—The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that American journalism will be represented at the Hamburg assembly of German journalists by a colored editor and newspaper proprietor from St. Louis, Mo. He will probably be the first colored journalist ever seen in Europe. As a colored "German journalist" he will be a greater stranger still.

An Incendiary Cat.

A shocking accident occurred at Jessup, Buchanan county, Saturday, by the freak of a cat. In the evening, between 5 and 7 o'clock, Mrs. Shultz, who lives in the town, was sitting quietly at home, in a chair, beside a table in the dining-room, whereon stood an ordinary kerosene lamp, lighted and burning. While Mrs. Shultz thus sat engaged in some pleasant household duty, the household cat, which had been making herself troublesome to get something to eat, sprang upon the table, and, on being driven away, made a lunge to reach the floor near the corner of the table where the lady sat, and struck the lamp as she passed, knocking it over on to the carpet. The bowl of the lamp containing the oil was bursted in the fall, loosing the inflammable liquid upon the carpet, which took fire from the burning wick. Mrs. Shultz tried to quench the flames, and in the attempt her clothes took fire. She screamed for help and tried to tear the burning garments from her body, and members of the family and others who who were attracted into the house by the noise, made frantic endeavors to kill the fire, but before it was done the poor woman was so horribly burned that her life is despaired of. Some parts of her body were nearly roasted, and she suffered the most exquisite agony. —*Dubuque Herald.*

A Venerable Blade.

There is an ancient sword on exhibition at the office of the Providence *Journal* which was made in the year 1616, making it 257 years old. It was worn with honor by Capt. Abijah Moore, who commanded a company in a Vermont regiment, under Gen. Starke, in the Revolutionary war. Capt. Moore inherited the sword from his grandfather Elisha Moore, who was killed by the Indians in 1754, with all his family except one son, who escaped, at the settlement where Burlington, Vt., now stands. The house was sacked and burned, and, with other property, the Indians carried away this sword, but the blade was afterward captured, the stolen sword recovered and returned to the son who escaped, and has since been in the family as an heirloom, and handed down from generation to generation. At present it belongs to Mrs. Charles S. Westland, of Providence, a direct descendant from the Capt. Abijah Moore above named.

How To Make Garments Water-Proof.

A communication to an English paper gives the following recipe for making Scotch tweed water-proof:

"In a bucket of soft water put half-a-pound of sugar of lead, and half-a-pound of powdered alum; stir this, at intervals, until it becomes clear, then pour it off into another bucket, and put the garment therein, and let it be in for twenty-four hours, and then hang it up to dry without wringing it. Two of my party—a lady and a gentleman—have worn garments thus treated in the wildest storms of wind and rain, without getting wet. The rain hangs upon the cloth in globules. In short, they are really water-proof."

No Uncertain Sound.—When a man discovers a great truth, it is his duty to proclaim it to his fellow man. The use of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters cannot be too strongly recommended to the invalid public. To those who have tried it, nothing need be said—their experience is their proof, pure and positive as Holy Writ. To those who have not tried it, these truths cannot be too often repeated. It is a certain vegetable specific, which aids faltering nature against the triumphs of dyspepsia, bilious disorders of every kind, malarious fevers, constipation of the bowels, liver complaint, Spring and Fall debility, etc., etc. It costs but little, and can always be at hand. It is the poor man's friend. It saves a doctor's bill, and the time lost in riding five, ten or twenty miles after him; besides being free from all the poisonous medicaments of the pharmacopœia. It will not stimulate you today to leave you weaker to-morrow. Its benefits are permanent.—[Com.

An editor once wrote: "We have received a basket of strawberries from Mr. Smith, for which he will receive our compliments, some of which are four inches in circumference."

A good article is always sure to sell. This is proven by the Elmwood and Warwick collars, the sale of which is steadily increasing.—[Com.

Peerless Clothes Wringer.

The "Science of Health."—The *Science of Health* aims not at deep scientific and medical instruction, but at those minor pieces of information which are so useful to be known, and so difficult of access anywhere else. Its contents for the present number present a series of articles upon "Sickly Country Girls;" "Disease and Its Treatment;" "Piano Pummeling;" "The Health of Our Children at School;" "Pain or No Pain;" "The Woman Doctor;" "The Two Quacks;" "How to Make a Good Medical Journal;" "Diseased Liver and Suicide;" "Calico;" "Emergencies;"—all good and useful articles. The other departments are: Pacific Department, Household and Agricultural, Timely Topics, Talks with Correspondents, Voices of the People. Published by Samuel R. Wells, New York.

We often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.—[Com.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

Our readers should be careful to notice that Procter & Gamble's Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this Soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

Sudden changes in the weather are productive of Throat Diseases, Coughs, and Colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"—[Com.

Robert Laird Collier is a regular contributor to the columns of Our Fireside Friend.—[Com.

"Riverside Water Cure," Hamilton, Ill., treats all diseases. Get Photo, 10 cts.

In Wood's Household Magazine for November, the table of contents seems spread for a Thanksgiving feast, and gives evidence that no efforts have been spared that could add to its excellence. "A Sermon on a Skimmer" is not only pleasing in its quaintness and originality, but contains sound logic. "Mrs. Pomeroy's Pin Money" is capital. "Upon the Stand" is another meritorious sketch by the popular writer, Kate W. Hamilton. "Codfish and Potatoes," by Eleanor Kirk, is a short serial which opens well. "Growing Aged Together," by the Rev. Robert Collyer, is well worth the price of the year's subscription; it is full of this great man's eloquence—powerful in its very simplicity. There are many other interesting articles had we space to mention them. The poetry in this number is unusually good. A new feature of the magazine is the introduction of pictures, and the illustration "Past, Present and Future," here given, is exceedingly pretty.

Price of Magazine, one dollar per year—with the chromo "Yosemite," one dollar and a half. Address Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.

"Phrenological Journal."—This magazine continues to keep up its credit as an enterprising and instructive monthly. Its articles are generally such as awaken interest among readers. They are thoughtful, without being heavy, and convey information in that attractive form which makes a deeper impression upon the casual reader than the lengthened and more elaborate treatise of the scholar. The following is a list of contents: "The Welsh, or the Briton, the Inspirational Race;" "Our Immortality;" "Hamlet, a Psychological Study;" "Growth in Character and Heart;" "Conversation About Faces," illustrated; "The Enrollment Act," reminiscences; "Money," its function and requirements; "Letters from the South," 5; "Application of Art to Dress;" "Wives Who Henpeck;" "Prison Life in Prussia;" "Address to Young Men;" "The Late Panic; "Premature Development;" "The Love of Nature;" "Nothing New Under the Sun." Subscription price, $3 a year. Address Samuel R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

The "Little Corporal."—The November number of this popular magazine for boys and girls presents an attractive table of contents that cannot fail to interest and instruct the little folks: "Aunt Rusha's Boy," Story of a "Grizzly Bear," "Hidden Treasure" (chap. IX), "How to Become Great," "My Riches" (poem), "Life on an Island" (chap. V.), "The Born Artist," "Maud's Thanksgiving," "Sue's Thanksgiving" (poem), "Claud and the Little Birds," "In the Woods," "Grandmother's Diplomacy" (poem), "Almost a Discovery," "Our Little Dog Dickie," "Vespers" (poem), "Our Defeat at Waterloo," "The Giant Ship," "All for the Best," (poem), etc., etc. The *Little Corporal* is one of the very best children's periodicals extant, and is furnished at the extremely low price of $1.50 a year. Published by John E. Miller, 164 Randolph street, Chicago.

Have you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is a specific remedy, used internally and externally.—[Com.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT,

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE AND ALL HEALING.

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CURTIS & BROWN,
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For sale by all Druggists.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK.

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at Twenty-five Cents a Box.

Relating to Marriage.—Important circular to young men and others on Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Decline, etc. Prescriptions and advice free. Address Dr. E. Hilton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Markets.

NEW YORK

Beeves—Natives	9 @ 12½
Texans	5½@ 8½
Hogs—Dressed	5 @ 5½
Cotton—Middling Upland	13¼
Flour—Superfine Western	4 85 @ 5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 33 @ 1 35
Corn—Mixed Western	58 @ 60
Oats	45 @ 48
Rye—Western	85 @ 88
Pork—Mess	15 00 @
Lard	7 @ 7½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Natives	5 35 @ 5 40
Good to Prime Steers	4 25 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @ 2 75
Medium to Fair	3 75 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common	1 75 @ 2 25
Stock Steers	2 50 @ 3 50
Hogs—Live	3 50 @ 3 80
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @ 9 25
Red Winter	5 75 @ 7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	97½@ 98
No. 2 Spring	96 @ 96½
No. 3 Spring	86 @ 87
Corn—No. 2	34 @ 35
Oats—No. 2	26 @ 27
Rye—No. 2	60 @ 61
Barley—No. 2	1 26 @ 1 28
Butter—Good to choice	25 @ 29
Eggs—Fresh	22 @ 23
Pork—Mess	11 37½@11 50
Lard	6¼@ 6¾

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 3 Red Winter	1 43 @ 1 45
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	34 @ 35
Oats—No. 2	30 @ 30½
Rye—No. 2	60 @ 61
Barley	1 35 @ 1 50
Pork—Mess	13 00 @
Lard	6½@ 7
Hogs	3 50 @ 3 75
Cattle	3 00 @ 4 75

CINCINNATI.

Flour	6 40 @ 6 75
Wheat	1 30 @ 1 33
Corn	43 @ 45
Oats	32 @ 40
Rye	70 @ 71
Pork—Mess	12 00 @ ..
Lard	6¼@ 6½

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 05 @ 1 06
No. 2	1 00 @ 1 01
Corn—No. 2	39 @ 40
Oats—No. 2	28½@ 29½
Rye—No. 1	63 @ 64
Barley—No. 2	1 86 @ 1 88

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 34 @ 1 35
No. 2 Red	1 30 @ 1 31
Corn	40 @ 42
Oats	34 @ 35

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable *Cathartic and Tonic*—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence.

Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used.

Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish.

In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove, thus all waste is saved.

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT

Have just taken the first premium at the Indianapolis Exposition, in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

Buy Crumbs of Comfort of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Blueing, free of cost.

Crumbs of Comfort can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

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A local agent and a canvasser in this county, to represent **Our Fireside Friend.** We can give the proper party a good paying and easily worked cash business. The tact and experience of an old agent is not needed to be successful, though we have more experienced agents (secured during the past two years) working for us than any other house in America, and they continue to work right along, and make BIG salaries. The secret is that they offer the people better inducements, and that we attend more promptly to their orders.

EMPLOYMENT for all, at your homes or traveling for your leisure moments, or your entire time. Our Combination beats the world. The MOST for the money. YOU can make money. Profitable, honorable, congenial. Send your address at once and get our novel plans, ideas, etc., get particulars, terms, etc., sent free. Address WATERS & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

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Giving all advice necessary for every one liable to disease of any kind, married or single; old or young; for all ages, sexes, or conditions in life. Agents wanted for this the best selling book published; send 50 cents for sample copy to Dr. L. Turner, 906 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

$18 a day *guaranteed* to Agents. G. M. Sullivan & Co., 8 St. Paul-st., Baltimore, Md.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic,

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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PURELY VEGETABLE
FREE FROM ALCOHOL
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DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

GETZE'S
New School for the Parlor Organ,

Lightens the Labor of Teacher and Scholar, to be had at all Book and Music Stores. Sent by mail. Price, $2.50.

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New Method for the Piano.

Indorsed by the Profession as the best, most thorough, most attractive, and teaches in the most direct manner, suited to pupils of every grade of study, preparing the more advanced for Thorough Bass. Sent by mail. Price, $3.75.

LEE & WALKER, 922 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Lee & Walker's Musical Almanac sent free to any address.

ANY ONE sending the address of ten persons will receive, *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich, post-paid. *City Novelty Co.*, 108 South Eighth-st., Phila., Pa.

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THE BEST INVESTMENT.
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Furnishes practical information on every branch of Agriculture, keeps its readers fully advised concerning the Breeding and Rearing of Thoroughbred Horses, Cattle, &c., and gives choice and varied Miscellany, making it one of the best Family Papers in the country. $2.00 a year, or 3 months for 50 cents. Specimen copies free. Address,
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CINCHO-QUININE
is as effectual a remedy
FOR FEVER & AGUE

as the Sulphate in the same doses, while it *affects the head less*, is more palatable and *much cheaper*.

Send for descriptive Circular with *Testimonials of Physicians* from all parts of the country.

☞ Sample packages for trial, 25 cents.

Prepared by BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Boston, Mass. New York Office, 8 & 9 College Place.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
Agents Wanted.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., New York.

THEA-NECTAR IS A PURE BLACK TEA with the Green Tea flavor, warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., No. 191 Fulton-st., and 2 & 4 Church-st., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular.

$1,000 REWARD For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00

"Psychomancy, or Soul Charming."—How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, for 25c., together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs., Philadelphia.

Woman's Marital and Physical Guide.

All curiosity more than satisfied. Male and female, old and young, married and unmarried, none should be without this popular work; send 50 cents for sample copy. Agents wanted everywhere. Address DR. L. TURNER, 906 Washington-av., St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS.

Enterprising young and middle-aged men and women, ambitious to make a successful start in business, are offered superior facilities for preparing themselves at the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, Wis.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. Wilson & Co., Harper's Buildings, New York. For sale by Chicago Newspaper Union, 114 Monroe-st., in 10-lb and 25-lb packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

WANTED—A reliable business person to handle 4 staple articles having large sales and profits. No competition. The general agency is offered for this territory to the right party. LESLIE BUFFLER CO., 159 Dearborn-st, Chicago, Ill.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, 50c.

Pass This By If you are a fool or lunatic, but if you are sane and wish to make money address, Eureka Portable Table Co., St. Louis.

CHICAGO EASTERN MUSIC HOUSE.
Agents Wanted. R. D. WILLSON,
220 West Washington-st.

$25 PER DAY Commission or $30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

TRADE MARK

CONSUMPTION
And Its Cure.
WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by
J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.
Western Ag't's: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

P. P. P. P.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic, or *Multum in parvo* Physic, **scarcely larger than mustard seed,** yet representing as much cathartic power as large repulsive pills, being *most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating.*

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. For **Jaundice, Headache, Impure Blood, Constipation, Pain in Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Internal Fever, Rush of Blood to Head, Bloated Stomach, High Colored Urine, Gloomy Forebodings,** take **Dr. Pierce's Pellets.**

One or two, taken daily for a time, will cure **Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Boils, Scrofulous Sores** and **Virulent Affections of Skin, Throat** and **Bones.** No cheap wood or paste board boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials. **25 cents,** by druggists, or $2 a dozen. Manufactured at the **World's Dispensary,** Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WOMEN, Men, Girls and Boys wanted, to sell our French and American Jewelry, Books, Games, &c. No capital needed. Catalogue, Terms, &c., sent free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 46

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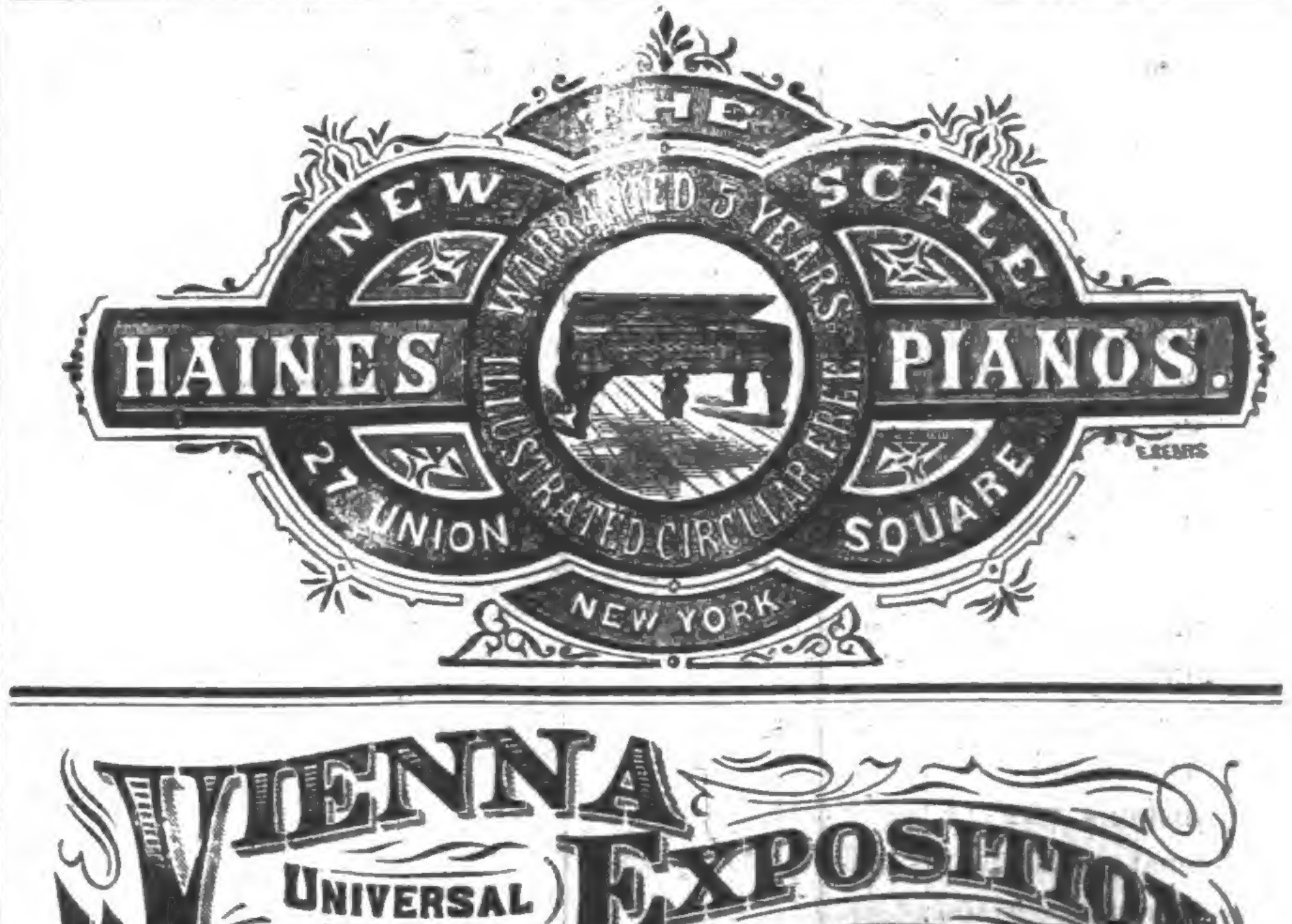

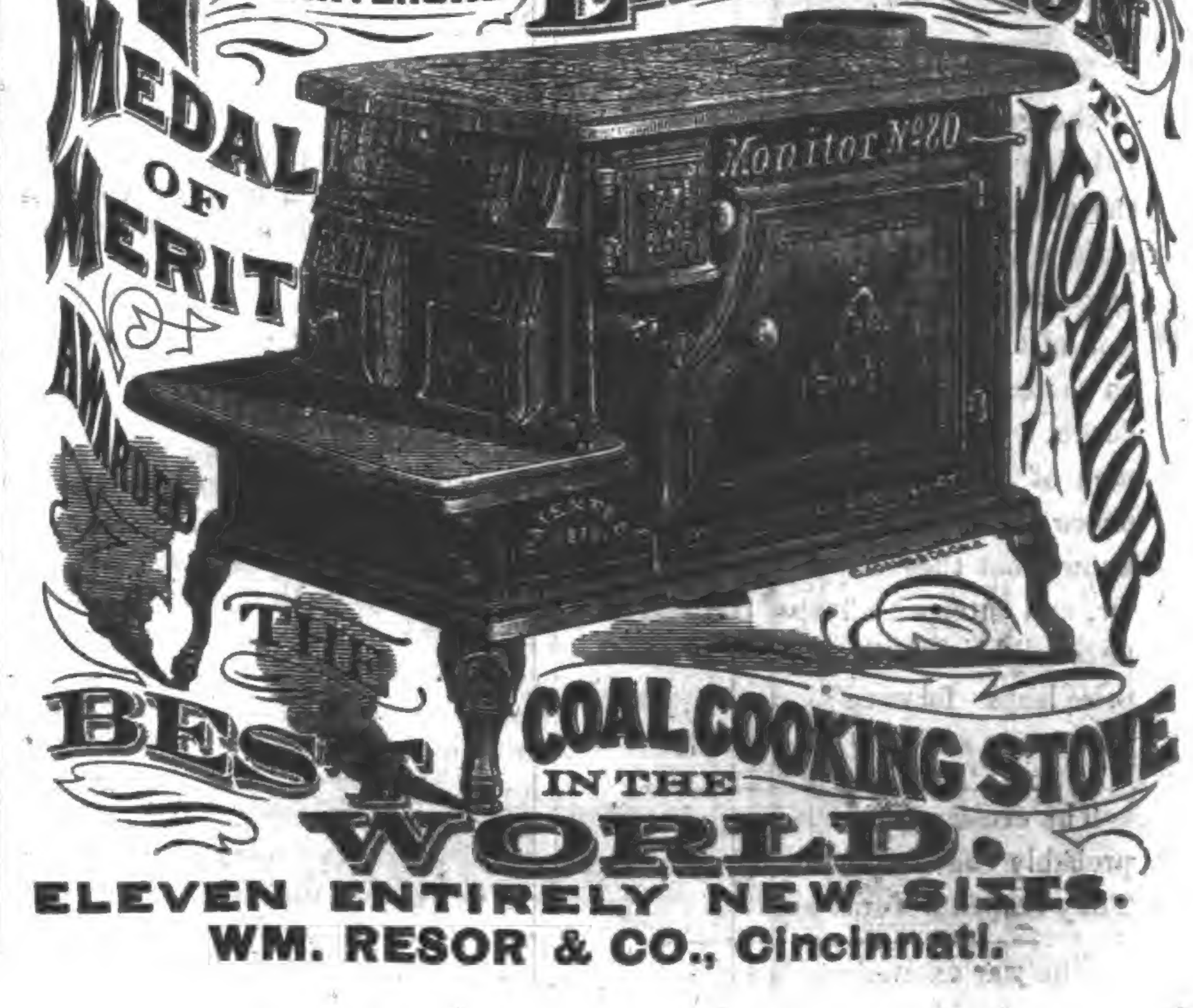

ELEVEN ENTIRELY NEW SIZES.
WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873.

The gold coinage of the United States mint, Philadelphia, in October, was $11,000,000 in double eagles.—The gold weighed thirty eight tons.

Sidney Webster is the name of Don Hamilton Fish's son in law. Mr. Webster is the agent for the Spanish Government in New York.

A regular system of robbery is said to prevail on the Pacific railway trains Evans Rodgers and wife, on arriving at Salt Lake Sunday, discovered that they were minus $2,700 in gold.

The army estimates for the coming year amount in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $56,330,000. The increase over last year is $13,646,000. So you see we are getting quite economical.

The victors in Wisconsin have been Jollifying. Well they may. The triumph is a great one. That State has invariably been Radical, giving Grant at the Presidential election 18,000 majority. One of the pleasing features of the result is the retiring of the notorious Matt. Carpenter.

The majority for Taylor, the Democratic and Farmer Grange candidate for Govenor of Wisconsin, is more than 15,000. This is a splendid result for a State which gave over 18-000 majority last year for President. Is there anybody who is foolish enough to suppose that this does not mean a revolution, and was alone accomplished by stay-at-home Republicans?

Don Hamilton Fish causes it to be telegraphed over the country that the Administration is anxious that our people refrain from demonstrations which may embarrass it during its present correspondence with the Spanish Government. Any demonstration on behalf of the Cubans and toward the possession of that island by this Government is calculated to embarrass Mr. Fish and his son-in-law.

The Brittish Government after being slapped in the face does'nt wait to be kicked. It has discovered that one of the Vrginius captives was a British subject, and has instructed its Council at Havana and Santiago de Cuba to look after him. The unfortunate Briton has doubtless transferred his allegiance to some other power ere this. If so, we are likely to have Mr. Bull's aid in taming the pestiferous Spaniard.

A special dispatch from Washington concerning the Cuban imbroglio encourages us to believe "that efforts will be made to impart a more humane character to the contest." When scores of men are butchered on the battlefield by the hot blooded Spaniard, when prisoners are shot like dogs, when tropical atrocities are sending a feeling of horror over the world, it is cheerful to learn that "efforts will be made to impart a more humane character to the contest."

It is well established that the Virginius was not in Spanish waters at the time of her capture, and was, therefore, beyond Spanish jurisdiction. She was near the British coast of Jamaica, therefore her condemnation by the Spanish authorities and the shooting of those on board of her was nothing more or less than an act of piracy. It is not such an act as can be apologized for or explained. The dead cannot be restored. There is just one way of the Spanish Government paying for it, and that is by the loss of the island of Cuba.

Now that the full force of the effect of the great crash in monetary affairs is being felt in all parts of the land. the people want Morton to rise and explain why he said in the late campaign that "the financial administration of the Republican party has given to the country stability and confidence. Under its rule, the business men of the nation count with confidence upon the years to come and know what they may reasonably look for, and enterprise leaps forward as it never did before." Just how "enterprise leaps forward" at the present time is not so easily perceivable.

The cruisers of the Virginius were probably engaged in sowing the wind. They reaped a Torando.

The war excitement is raging.

The Democratic City Treasurer of Fort Wayne cannot account for $6,-000 he received, and has been impeached for passing a fraudlent official bond on the City Council, yet we do not even hear a yelp, much less a growl, from the Democratic or the "Independent" press. This would not have been thus, were the official a member of the radical party that has ruined the country.—*Northern Indianian.*

Unfortunately the "official," though a Democrat, was also placed upon the Republican ticket. And though his crime is none the less, Republicans, as well as Democrats, are responsible.

The way the present Cuban excitement originated is this: Week before last the Spanish war steamer Tornado cruising about the edge of Cuban waters, discovered a vessel headed for some port in the south part of Cuba. This craft proved to be the Virginius, of fillbustering notoriety, but which on this occasion is claimed to have regular clearance papers from Kingston, (Jamaica,) and to have borne the American flag. Among the passenengers were Gens, Verona, Cespedes, Del Sol, and and Ryan (an American Irishman) all Cuban in surgents, or "patriots," just as we may regard them, who wese captured, taken to Santiago de Cuba, and summarily shot.

As Thanksgiving day will soon be along, Nast ought to draw an engraving representing Grant and thieves of the Forty-second Congress on their knees, with their faces turned devoutly to Heaven, and an envelope sticking out of their side coat pockets, showing in figures how much each one bad stolen, and how much he had to be thankful for; and when they got through they could have an experience meeting, and adjourn it into a mutual admiration society. We know Nast would do this if he only thought of it. He could call it the Sacred Engraving; but it looks a goed deal like mockery for a man with $100,000 of stolen money in his pockets ordering his fellow-citizens to thank God for the blessings of life which they have honestly earned.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks that the Democratic party has been pronounced upon by high political authority to be dead. Now this dead party just at present has the Governor and Legislature of Connecticut. It has the state officers of New York with all the patronage of the Canal Board, and a Governor in New Jersey It has the Governor and Legislature of Delaware; ditto Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. In Virginia it gains a United States Senator. In North Carolina it has the Legislature In Georgia both Legislature and Gevernor. In Ohio the same Ditto Kentucky and Tennessee. It has the Legislature in Texas and the Governor in Indiana. It has the Governor and Legislature in Missouri. It nas the Governor and Legislature in Missouri. It has the Governor and Legislature in Wisconsin. In connection with other elements of oppositien it will control the Legislature of Kansas and California. Four or five years ago it had scarcely a Governor or Legislature in the Union and now it will run from one third to nearly one half of them. While the Democratic party is not dead there is another party which appears to be very unwell.

Repeal the Salary Bill.

Repeal the law—every word and figure of it that applies to the increase of salaries. The people demand that this shall be done. And then let Mr. Grant, drawing $25,000 a year legitimate salary, and a free White House and $77,000 in addition yearly to support it, sue the masses of his countrymen, out of work and out of bread, for the additional $25,000 he covets if he will. Congress will reassemble two weeks from today, with its each and every member having $5,625 of the people's money in his pocket for services that he did not render during the past nine months—$25 dropping into his hands every day from the sweat and toil of industry, and with a President whose pay and perquisites since the 4th of march last have been over $4000 a day, while the wolf is at the door of the millions of the poor from whom this money is wrenched by Federal taxation and Federal taxgathers. Repeal of the salary bill without hesitation or qualification, and political damnation of every man who voted for or officially approved the measure, or took the tainted money flowing from it—this is the demand, and this the decree of the people. It is the duty of the press to warn and direct the public opinion that can and will secure compliance with the one and enforce the other.

Administratrix's Sale.

The undersigned, administratrix of the Estate of Clark Joslin, Deceased, will sell at public sale on SATURDAY, DEC. 13th, 1873. the personal property belonging to said estate, except the amount taken by the widow.

MARY V. JOSLIN, Adm'x.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the Estate of Anna Burlingame, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. C. StCLAIR, Adm.

Nov. 15, 1873.

Notice of Distribution.

State of Indiana, }
DeKalb County }

Notice is hereby given that at the September term of the Circuit Court of Dekalb county, after final settlement of the Estate of Seneca Coll, deceased, about the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty-seven and 75-100 dollar were found remaining for distribution among the heirs. Said heirs are therefore notified to appear on the first day of the next term of the said court, and prove their heirship, and receive thei distribution share.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Attachment Notice.

Robert Spur, }
vs. }
Elliot & Hall }

Before Daniel Altenburg, Justice of Union Township, DeKalb County, Indiana, attachment proceedings having been commenced before me on the 2nd day of November a. d, 1873, by Robert Spur against Elliot & Hall and it appearing to my satisfaction that the said Illiot & Hall are not residents of the State of Indiana. Therefore they are hereby notified of the pendency of said action, and that the same will be heard and deterinmed by me at my office in Union township, DeKalb county, Indiana, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 15th day of December a. d. 1873.

D. ALTENBURG, Justice.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Notice is heredy given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the estate of Clark Joslin, late of said County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY V. JOSLIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Rex. late of DeKalb County, Indian, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

Nov., 12, 1873. A. K. REX.

NOTICE.

Notice to the tax payers of Auburn is hereby given that I am prepared to receive the corporation tax of the town of Auburn for the year 1873, from this date until Feb. 3d, 1874.

H. E. ALTENBURG, Marshal.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Administrator of the estate of William A. Lowry, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Nov. 1, 1873. E. S. LOWRY, Adm'r.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquiae of T. J. SAXTON.
Auburn Ind,

Oct. 17th. 1873.

TASTELESS MEDICINE.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists in this city. Send for circular to 35 Wooster St., New York.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thousands have already gone, and thousand more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri Kansas, Colordo, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada. Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine day, coaches and Pulman Sleepers from St. Louis to points in the west, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi, and its connections with roads further west are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is so complnted and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia. or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Tompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Colnmbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford. General Passenger Agent. St. Louis, Mo. Questions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigrtaion Turning.

Cheep Farms in Scuth-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all climates soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, rhurrhes and law abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck. Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

The Great Clothing
EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at
FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the
CLOTHING LINE,
Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices.
Go to
M. E. WOODWARD,
Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.
A Beautiful Stock
Surpassing in extent and attraction former stocks. Special notice is invited to my new line of
HATS & CAPS,
GENTS FURNISHING
GOODS
of all descriptions, both in price and quality.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

DRY GOODS
LOOK OUT
FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR
The Winter Trade
Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Examiner's Notice.

EXAMINATIONS will be held regularly from August 15, 1870, as follows:

AT WATERLOO,

In the High School Building, on the LAST SATURDAY of each month throughout the year.

AT AUBURN.

The FIRST SATURDAY of September, October Novmber, March, April, and May. Eaminations to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Teachers must come prepared for exmination in all the branches required by law, as no special License can be given Satisfactory evidence of goodmoral character required in all cases. Trustees should see that Tachers do not commence their schools without license J. A. BARNS, Exar

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD
DEALERS IN
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY
ORGANS,
&
PIANOS.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC
Silver-ware,

ENSLY BLOCK
NEXT DOOR TO ODD FELLOWS
BUILDING, AUBURN.

Legal Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. } Sct:

In the DeKalb Circuit Court, December Term, 1873.

Michael McLaughlin
versus
Alfred Hall.
Administrator of Estate of John Hall
Alfred Hall
Lanson Hall
Francina Irwin
William Irwin
Louisa Barr
Rodolph Barr
Matilda Boots Complaint No. 94.
John Boots
Mariah Holman
Thomas Holman
Mary Hall
Simon Hall
James Hall and
David Hall.

Now comes the Plaintiff, by A. F. Pinchin, his Attorney, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendants, Francina Erwin, William Erwin, Mary Hall and Lanson Hall are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given said Defendants unless they be and appear on the first day of the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court, to be holdon on the 2d Monday of December, A. D. 1873, at the Court House in Auburn, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

SEAL. Witness, My name and the seal of said Court affixed at Auburn, this 29th day of October, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
AND
GREAT TEA DEPOT

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION!

The great demand for sugars duriug the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.
Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c.

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best 1.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 80c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Oolong 30. 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.
Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 28c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.
Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 35c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00 Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS, Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c Soft shell almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Twenty, Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25. 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOLASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon 81, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1,20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4,50 and 7.00, in kits 1.56, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c, Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackarel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

Cold Weather Goods
AT
Root &
Company.

A full and complete line of warm
UNDERWEAR,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
Now on hand. Also
Hosiery
in Cotton, Fleece Lined, Merino and all wool, in every variety of color, style and quality.

We have received by express, an elegant line of
Winter Cloaks,
in all the latest styles,
Our Shawl Stock.
is worthy of inspection, and no one should buy a MEW DRESS without first looking through our extensive line of DRESS FABRICS, among which can be found everything desirable in all the new and elegant fall and winter shades. We have taken special pains to render this department unusally attractive this season.

We have an unusually fine stock of
DOMET,
SHAKER and
EMBROIDERED
ALL WOOL WHITE FLANNELS,
Bleached and Unbleached
COTTON FLANNELS,
A full line of colors in
GILBERT'S OPERA FLANNELS.

Besides a full line of Ladies', Gents. and Children's Gloves, in Berlin Lined, Cloth, Alaska, etc.—We have all the new shades in our celebrated Perinot kids.

N. B.—All the above goods were bought since the panic, at the lowest cash prices and we feel better than ever enabled to sustain our reputation for selling the best goods at the lowest prices.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS.
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Davenport & Co.
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMIALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,
Wall and Window
Paper,
Inv'ted, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Club Dance meets to-night.

The Scroll Factory is not running.

The skating season has commenced.

See corrected time tables of the R. R.

Chickens seem to be very scarce for this time of the year.

The Cool building will hardly get finished this winter.

Mr. Shaffer has moved into his new brick on Main street.

Miss Julia Cowell is in our place visiting her mother and friends.

The roads are very muddy after getting a half mile from town.

Last Tuesday night gave us another view of "that beautiful snow."

The saw mill of Mr. Clark is going up slow. Our lower mill must be very busy.

Remember that the COURIER is now distributed at Davenport & Co.'s drug store

Mr. Ensley is putting down a stone side walk in front of his new store rooms.

Our Marshal has finished the drains along the Public Square. It is a good job.

The Presbyterian Choir has again taken the gallery, which looks more like larger churches do.

Hank Ford is putting down a substantial side walk the length of his lot on Fourth street.

Geo. Patterson's new frame dwelling is completed, and it adds much to the north part of Main street.

Prepare to renew your subscription for the COURIER by the 1st of January next.

Potatoes are very scarce, and farmers having any to sell can get a good price by bringing them in at once.

The Rev. J. E. Fisher will be absent from his congregation for two Sundays. He'll "double up" when he returns.

We noticed several rigs from the new livery stable on the streets, and pronounce them first-class.

Walnuts and hickory nuts are very plenty this year. Either can be bought very cheap—from 50 to 75 cents per bushel.

Live hogs are coming in slowly. It's time the market was lively with these rooters.

There is talk of a cigar store being located at this place in a few weeks. Also a large restaurant in one of John Hebel's buildings.

Will every one of our subscribers help us to increase our circulation between this time and the beginning of the new year?

Read the new advertisement of the winter term of the Auburn School, which commences December 1st, 1873.

The Hub and Spoke Factory is in full blast, and gives many of our citizens employment.

The wire was placed on the poles to Butler last week, and the first message passed over the line on Monday.

SINGING.—The Chorus Class will meet at Case's hall to-night. Let every member turn out.

One week from to-day is Thanksgiving, and how we would like to say, "What part will you have?—of the turkey.

Quails are said to be plenty this fall and other game of this season of the year are also reported plenty.

Call at Bill's when you want a good, clean shave. Next spring he will move in the brick block, and "fix up" a first-class barber shop.

See the new advertisement of Root & Co. in this week's issue. Our citizens who visit Fort Wayne will be amply repaid by giving the above firm a call.

Sheriff Meese advertises a considerable amount of real estate for sale.—*Press.*

And about all of it seems to be nearer Waterloo than Auburn.

Mr. Kline, formerly of Corunna, has been renovating the property on Third street, near Rainier Hotel, thoroughly, and will occupy it for the present.

Last fall a heavy snow fell on the 16th of November, and there was continuous sleighing from that time until sometime in March.

Saucers are covered and used for redingote buttons by some of the ladies of this city. It is expected that dinner plates will soon be used.

Messrs Moss & Huffman, Attorneys at Law, Butler, Indiana, are now ready to attend to all business in Law, Collections and Real Estate entrusted to their care.

G. W. Gordon has moved his Gallery to Case's building, third story, door to the right, where he has every facility for making good pictures.

Now, when you go into a business house don't forget to shut the door. This is the time of the year when it is natural for people to keep their doors closed.

Simon Snyder opened his new Livery Stable last week at the Swineford House, and is now ready to meet all demands upon him with good rigs.

The building season is about closed for the present, but when the vernal season comes again we expect to see Auburn extend one mile further south.

We are kept pretty busy with work notwithstanding the dull times, but our facilities are first class and we are prepared to do any kind of printing you may want.

Our subscribers should bear in mind that the present hard times puts us in want of our two dollars that they owe us. Its a small matter to you, and a large one to us.

The following sentence, found in the report of the Teachers' Institute, is troubling the grammarians of Huntington counny:

"As a primary instructor she is thoroughly *mistress* of her profession."

Is it correct?

The only applications for permits to sell liquor, at the next session of the County Board, will come from Waterloo, we believe.—*Press.*

We award our neighbor all the praise due on this score.

We ask our country readers to aid us in extending our circulation among the families of the county. The COURIER ought to be taken by every family regardless of politics or religion. We give the local news and that is what the men, women and children want.

One of our pious young men was surprised, the other evening, in finding a linen coat, with sticks in the arms and a neat little head made of a comforter lying in his bed. Being a little afraid, he called in a neighbor, who, on seeing the image, screamed at the top of her voice: "Why, la me, its our Jane.

Soon we shall be blessed with the season of festivals, sleigh-riding, mince pies, frozen ham, skating, hog killing, snow, hail, overshoes, flannel shirts, great coats, cold fingers, shivering frames, besides a number of smaller joys, not enumerated above, and for which we are commanded to be thankful. And for all of which let us be thankful.

William Baxter, author of the temperance law, is lecturing in this part of the State. Couldn't his services be procured in this county?—*Press.*

Charley Baxter is signing petitions for liquor licenses. Could not his services be procured in this town?

TIME CALLED.

Notice is hereby given to those indebted to the estate of W. W. Humes that Judgement must be made immediately or the law will be brought into requisition upon all those who will not respond without delay.

A. J. RALSTON,
Assignee.

The Bryan *Democrat* says: "Edgerton is no longer the half-way house on the Air Line Road. The completion of the Eel River Road to Butler, and its connection with the L. S. & M. S. Road, makes that village the half-way house, and consequently the coal yards, smith shops, wheel tappers, etc., will be removed there after this week.'

If some of our young ladies who spend a large share of their time in promenading the streets, would devote the same amount of time to advocating a festival for the benefit of the poor, a great deal of good might result from it. Even a load of wood or a sack of flour, donated to some one who needs it, would be very kindly received. And, if we are not mistaken, there are several places that could be made happy in this direction. Try it, girls, boys, and everybody.

The hollidays will soon be here, and already our dealers are making their purchases of goods for that season of the year. Remember that judicious advertising always pays, but now more than ever, in the way of announcing the extra inducements which nearly all dealers offer at this time. The COURIER office is at all times prepared to fill all orders for cards, circulars, posters, &c., and its columns are the best advertising medium in this part of the country.

The *Press* says: The versatile cuss who edits the *Courier* writes communications abusing the agricultural association, and then replies to them from Jackson township.

This is not extending much encouragement to our Jackson township correspondent. His friendship for Waterloo does not seem to be appreciated.

"Though I am out of work, I must have something to cover my feet," said a mechanic. "Where are you going?" asked his wife. "Up town to get a pair of boots or shoes," he answered. "John, won't you get me a pair of shoes?" said his wife coaxingly. "Yes. I know that E. Vordermark & Sons have just the thing for you, and, though these are hard times, I will buy you a pair of shoes and do without myself," John replied. "Perhaps I can buy us both a pair for little money, for they sell cheap," he continued. And he did. **

The Excursion.

A large train filled with the Toledo Board of Trade, City Council, and business men of Toledo passed through Auburn last Tuesday on an excursion to Logansport, and returned yesterday, after a most pleasant visit. We accompanied the excursion but have not time this week to give full particulars, which will appear next week.

The rudimental singing class will meet next Saturday night at the school house, and all are invited to attend.

Full proceedings of the Teachers' Institute last week, will be found in this paper, commencing on the 1st, and concluding on the 5th page.

J. S. Bird & Co., of Jackson, will publish a fine map of Auburn, if our citizens generally subscribe for a copy. We need such a map, our interests demand it, and we hope the above gentlemen will meet with success.

Mr. W. B. Hornish, fashionable tailor presents his compliments to the citizens of Auburn and the many readers of the COURIER. From long experience he hopes to be able to please and gratify every taste. All work warranted. Shop one door west of the Swineford Hotel.

During the Institute one of our teachers called at a private residence for the purpose of informing one of her pupils to attend a recitation in grammar before that august body. Just before leaving she said. "Be sure and bring your five senses along," when the mother of the juvenile anxiously asked: "What is the five cents for? I've been swindled enough lately.

Though it is hardly in season now to talk about corn planters, yet it is well to be advised even at this early day, as to the most popular kind now in use. The Smith Ohio Corn Planter took the first premium at our fair, and is regarded by our farmers generally as the best in use. G. D. McGowan, our excellent farmer friend, residing about four miles east of town, has been appointed agent for this planter, and farmers generally should make a note of this.

Warsaw has been sold, as was Huntington a few weeks ago. This is the way it was done: A well dressed individual called on the Sheriff and disclosed the startling intelligence that the Iowa railroad robbers intended robbing the Warsaw bank, and he, as one of them, was sent ahead to work up the job. He got ten dollars from the Sheriff, to pay expenses, and left, to turn up on the night of the robbery. The Sheriff marshaled his army around the bank on the night for the robbery, but neither robbers nor the well dressed young man put in an appearance.

The members of the Institute and our citizens generally were regaled with a fine recitation by Prof W N Hull, of Pittsburg at the M E Church last evening—The recitations consisted of pathetic and humorous poems the proper rendition of which required a practice as varied as it was difficult The Prof met each emergency with a versatility seldom equaled by our best elocutionsts, and entertained his large audience to their utmost satisfaction Mr Hull has added largely to the interest of the present session of the Institute, and we cannot but approve of the excellent taste displayed in securing his services

OBITUARY.

WHEREAS, P. M., Brother William A. Lowrey, died on the 10th day of October, A. D., 1873, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Lowrey, the society has lost a useful member, Masonry a worthy, exemplary and devoted patron, and his family a kindand affectionate husband and father

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy, and that we recommend them to the consideration of the whole fraternity.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the brothers and friends at Delphos and Fort Wayne, Indiana, for their fraternal care of the body of our Brother, and their promptness in forwarding it to this place.

Resolved, That this Lodge be draped in mourning for the spoce of sixty days in memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family of the deceased, and a copy furnished the Auburn COURIER with a request to publish the same.

JAMES E. ROSE,
JOHN L. DAVIS, } Committee.
D. D. MOODY,

A. S. WELLS, Secretary.
Auburn, Ind., Oct. 27th, 1873.

Do Not! Do Not!! Do Not!!!

Do not employ such physicians as give you opium, laudanum, morphine or hydrate of chloral to stop your pain or cough, as those narcotics will not cure the disease, but only lull you to certain death with a false hope. But call or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, who will give you immediate relief by removing the cause of the disease, and there will be no more pain, and you will rapidly recover your full health and strength.

Make money fast and honorably, $12.50 a day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, to one of the best, strongest, most useful and rapid sewing Sewing Machine ever used. It is only $5. Sent free by express. Address JANSON B. HUDSON & Co., Cor. Greenwich & Cortlandt Sts., N. Y.

Teachers' Institute.

Interesting Proceedings.

[CONCLUDED.]

Prof. Hull then gave the teachers a very instructive address. Recess.

C. P. Houser then gave a lesson in Map Drawing. Remarks by the Supt. relative to the financial affairs of the Institute requesting a fee of 25cts from each teacher. Critic's report read and received with interest. Adjourned.

Singing by the choir. 1st, Lesson in Physical Geography by Rev. Faurot. 2nd Lesson in Elocution by Prof. Hull. Theory and Practice. Question: What is the benefit or advantage in analyzing and parsing. 1st Speaker, Mrs. Faurot, 2nd, Mr. J. W. Beard. Recess.

Song by the choir. Prof. Hull proceeded to give his second lesson in Elocution. Remarks on the subject of Physiology by Rev. Faurot. Report of critic. Motion was then made to appoint Mr. Wm. Brown of Waterloo, as critic for Wednesday.—Adjourned to meet at the M. E. Church, at 7 o'clock. Mr. Penfield's lecture on "The Teachers Mission" was appreciated by a large audience. Mr. Hull then gave several pathetic and humorous recitations to the entertainment of all present.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION

Drawing lesson from 8 to 9 o'clock, by W. N. Hull. Opening exercises. Reading from the Bible by Rev. S. B. Ward. Prayer by Rev. Fisher. Owing to the great number present, the Institute was divided into sections.

Section A. Lesson in Arithmetic, by D. M. Allen, followed by lesson in Grammar, by H. Keep.

Section B. Had an hour's lesson in penmanship by Mr. Hull. After recess, section B, Arithmetic by John Baxter.

Section A. Map Drawing by C. P Houser. Twenty volunteers for a spelling contest were then enrolled by the Superintendent, the prise to be a copy of the National Normal for one year. Noon.

1st A song entitled "The Iva Green" sung and played by Prof Bennett

2nd The model class in Primary Grammar by Miss Schoonover

W N Hull's method of conducting reviews, Subject Elocution Recess

5th Music by Prof Bennett

6th Discussion as to the best method of teaching a child to read Speakers A R Huffman and Adam Conrad

7th paper on the subject of Biography and History, by W A Brown

8th Class in spelling conducted by Smith, J Hunt, of Whitley county, Horace Hoffman, taking the highest per cent in the class

9th Critic's report by W A Brown

10th Motion to not have any critic voted down and W N Hull appointed Adjourned

Thursday A. M., lesson in primary drawing by Mr. Hull, at 8; opening exercises at 9; prayer by Rev. Fisher. Lesson in Arithmetic by Thurstin and McIntosh, in section A. Section B received a lesson in penmanship from Mr. Hull. After recess, grammar by Huffman, followed by Smith and others on township institutes. In the afternoon, music by choir, after which the question, "How can we teach map drawing in the country schools?" was discussed by Mr. Keeran, Mrs. Faurot and Mr. Mallory. W. J. Button then explained his method of conducting a recitation. Query box questions answered by A. R. Huffman, D. M. Allen, John Baxter, Mrs. Faurot, the Superintendent and others, after which elocution, by Mr. Hull. Evening lecture by Daniel Hough, of Indianapolis, subject, "The Mound Builders."

Friday morning, lesson in map drawing. On motion, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hull, for ceaseless and untiring labors in the Institute. By his pleasing manners, and the earnest interest he took in the welfare, not only of the Institute itself, but of its individual members, Mr. Hull attached himself to all with whom he came in contact. The work of Friday was somewhat general in its character. T. C. Mays, of the COURIER, opened the columns of his paper for the establishment of an educational department, to be in charge of J. A. Barns. A resolution to that effect was adopted. Remarks on Text Books, by the Superintendent. A resolution favoring compulsory attendance at school was passed. Spelling contest decided in favor of Miss Hattie Griswold. Committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the teachers of DeKalb Co., tender our thanks to the citizens of Auburn for the hospitality extended to us during the session of the Institute, and to the M. E. Church for courtesies extended to us.

Resolved, That we return our most sincere thanks to the choir for their valuable services during the Institute.

Resolved, That we tender to the Auburn COURIER and Waterloo *Press* our thanks for publishing the proceedings of this Institute.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the efficient labors of Prof. Barns and Hull, in conducting the exercises of the Institute, and the valuable services of Profs. Smith, Huff and Button, in assisting them.

Resolved, That we as teachers, have been highly benefited by our attendance at the sessions of this Institute: that we will reduce to practice the valuable suggestions of the various instructors, and that we will go forth to our labors with a renewed purpose, to do our whole duty, and make the world the better for our having lived in it.

H. H. KEEP,
J. S. OTIS, } Committee.
C. E. EMANUEL

In the evening, the contest in reading was a very spirited one, and furnished a rare treat for all present. The Judges, T. C. Mays, Rev. Fisher and J. E. Rose found it difficult to decide as to which of the four, namely, Miss L. Daniels, Miss M. Schoonover, Miss Hattie Griswold or Miss M. Keeran, the prize should be awarded, but finally decided in favor of Miss Griswold, who received the diploma, handsomely illustrated in Mr. Hull's best style of ornamental penmanship.

The choir, composed of the following persons, Misses Emma Ford, Josie Rush Frances Stahl, Alice Widney, Cyrelia Widney, Messers. A. R. Huffman, M. Long and S. Starrett, received many and deserved compliments from not only the teachers of our county, but those from other parts of the State.

All in all, the Institute has been the most successful ever assembled in DeKalb county, both in point of numbers and interest. Over one hundred were enrolled, the first day, and two hundred and eleven in all. It is a matter of doubt whether its equal has ever been seen in Indiana.

THE WINTER TERM
OF THE
AUBURN GRADED SCHOOL
WILL COMMENCE
ONDAY, DECEMBER 1st, '73.

A full corps of competent teachers are engaged as follows:

MR. A. R. HOFFMAN, Superintendent and teacher high school department.
MISS MARY McNERNEY, Grammar department and German.
MISS MOLLY SCHOONOVER, B Grammar department.
MISS HATTIE GRISWOLD, Intermediate department.
MISS MATTIE MILLER, Primary department.

W. GRISWOLD,
A. TOTTEN, } Board of Trustees.
J. J. WOOD,

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.
Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.
Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.

FOR SALE!
One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.
Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.
Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.
80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.
40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

Job Printing.

When you want anything in the line of Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this Office.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Auburn
WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,

And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS!
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to. Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.

Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.

CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

PIONEER
STORE!

HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THERE are in New York 40,000 people compulsorily idle—people who would be glad to work and earn food, clothing, coals and shelter. So says the New York *Herald*....The creditors of A. & W. Sprague have accepted the proposition of the firm for an extension, and the affairs of the immense corporation are now in the hands of three trustees....Center, the Stokes juror who, while the case was pending, made a practice of rambling about the city nights in the care of a Deputy-Sheriff, visiting dram-shops and talking pretty freely about the case, has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250. ....Laura Keene, the famous actress, died in New York, last week, at an advanced age.... A man named Wade was hung for murder at Williamsport, Pa., on Friday, the 5th inst. The telegraph thus records how the wicked wretch met his death: The rope being too long, his feet struck squarely on the ground. In this position he remained, shouting, "Oh Lord, have mercy." The rope came off his neck, and his body fell over heavily on the ground. He was carried upon the scaffold, and after a long delay in arranging the rope, the drop was again pulled. He fell this time less than three feet. His pulse continued to beat for seven minutes. After hanging twenty-seven minutes he was placed in a coffin and taken charge of by his friends. Many pieces of the rope were cut off and carried away as relics by the spectators. Wade told his jailer to "hurry up, as he had an appointment to dine in hell with the devil at 2." He said the only thing troubling him was "whether the people whom he murdered were in heaven or hell."

UPWARD of 30,000 workingmen have been thrown out of employment this fall in Philadelphia alone....A Grange has been established in Elizabeth, N. J....At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors, the other day, a five per cent. scrip dividend, redeemable in March, 1875, was declared. Tom Scott, Vice-President, tendered his resignation, but it was not accepted.

THE strike of the bricklayers in New York has seriously embarrassed building operations....Six hundred men were discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard last week.... The trial of the man Udderzook, at West Chester, Pa., has resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. It will be remembered that this is the case where a man was murdered to secure the large sum for which his life was insured, the circumstances constituting a criminal romance that the most daring writers of fiction have scarcely surpassed. The evidence against the accused was purely circumstantial....A horrible double tragedy was enacted at Monongahela City, Pa., a few days ago. An old man named John Clemens made a will disinheriting his son James, which so enraged the young man that he went to a butcher-shop, obtained a knife and murdered his aged parent, completely disemboweling him. The parricide then plunged the knife into his own breast, severing his heart in twain....The Kelsey mystery continues to agitate the people of Long Island, N. Y. The grand jury has indicted a number of persons for the murder of Kelsey, and some of them are in prison, bail being refused.

A FIRE at Springfield, Mass., on the 10th inst., destroyed $230,000 worth of railroad property....Boston has been celebrating the anniversary of its great fire. Much of the destroyed part of the city has been substantially rebuilt....Bettershall & Co., heavy tea merchants of New York, have failed....Jay Cooke & Co. have made a proposition to pay 15 per cent. in money and the remainder in Pacific railroad bonds....Tom Scott declares that no more bills of the Texas and Pacific Construction Company will be allowed to go to protest.

THE singular Kelsey case of Long Island, N. Y., is as far from solution as ever. The parties arrested on a charge of having murdered the missing man have been discharged, the grand jury having failed to find any bill against them....Two Pittsburgh banks suspended last week. It is said depositors will be paid in full....A boiler exploded with frightful effect at the corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth street, New York, on the morning of the 11th inst. Seven persons were instantly killed and several wounded. All of the killed had either the whole, or a portion, of their heads blown off. The boiler was in charge of a boy 13 years of age, who had been allowed to act as engineer to the peril of scores of lives. The boiler exploded with terrible noise, and an instant afterward, as the dust and debris cleared away, the ground was seen to be strewn with bodies of the dead and wounded horribly torn and mutilated.

THE bankruptcy proceedings against Jay Cooke & Co. have been postponed to Nov. 27.

The West.

THE Chicago Industrial Exposition closed on Monday, the 10th inst. In every respect it has proved a grand success....A branch mint will probably be established at Chicago.... John W. Young, the money-order forger, has been convicted at Chicago, and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary....Vast deposits of iron and coal have been discovered in Southern Utah....Ex-Gov. James, of Nebraska, has been indicted for malfeasance in office....George Hopkins and Mr. Bailey, of Henry county, Mo., met by chance, the other day, and settled an old feud by killing each other. Both were respectable citizens.... The extensive livery-stable of James H. Thornton, in St. Louis, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000....At Detroit, a few nights ago, a young man, named Henderson, on his way home from a night's carouse, stopped at the house of Widow Lavine and demanded admittance. She fired a pistol through the window and shot him dead.... A severe shock of earthquake was felt in portions of California and Nevada on the 7th inst.

SERIOUS charges are made against Indian Commissioner Smith in connection with his sale of the Leach Lake pine lands, in Northern Minnesota....Owen O'Conor, of Dixon Ill., will spend the remainder of his life in prison, if not released by Executive interference, as a penalty for having murdered Dennis Allen....The Chicago and Alton road is to be prosecuted for violation of the Illinois Railroad law....Col. H. D. Cook, President of the Illinois Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, died at his residence in Normal on the 9th inst., aged 56 years....Fifty thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed by a fire in Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 9th inst.

Two men charged with robbing the train on the Rock Island railroad, in Iowa, have been arrested at Wellington, Kansas....James H. Lucas, the wealthiest citizen of St. Louis, died on the 10th inst., from the effects of a paralytic stroke he received four years ago. He was 73 years old, and has left property estimated at from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

IN the three-ball billiard tournament at Chicago, the other day, Maurice Daly, of New York, made the unprecedented run of 153 points. ..Two negroes are under sentence of death for murder at Du Quoin, Ill....The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 13th inst., sums up the effect of the financial disturbance on the business interests of that city. The railroads, it states, have not felt the increase of business they expected from the foreign demand for grain, and, if the price of wheat continues to fall, will be in a bad condition, as their earnings will be small, and it is impossible to borrow any more money abroad. The banks are still doing business carefully, and look upon the news of financial distress in England as an additional warning. Provisions, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and furniture are all reported to be selling slowly and at reduced prices. The jewelry and book businesses have suffered severely. Manufacturing of all kinds is restricted here as in every part of the country, and the workingmen are proportionately distressed.

HON. WILLIAM McGALLIARD, member of the Illinois Legislature, recently committed suicide by shooting himself. Cause, unrequited love....A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says: "The steamer California arrived to-night from Sitka, Alaska Territory, and confirms the new and recent discovery of rich gold fields in Cassian county. She brought down twelve miners and $15,000 in dust. The excitement is intense. One party took out $197 in eight hours' rocking."... Capt. Brown, of the Fifth Cavalry, recently went on a scout in the Tonto Basin country, of Arizona, and killed forty-six Apaches....The reported arrest of two of the Iowa train robbers in Kansas was a hoax....An affray between soldiers and citizens in Bismarck, Minn., on the 11th inst., resulted in the killing of one soldier and one citizen....The gale on the night of Nov. 11 was the most fearful ever experienced on Lake Michigan. Many vessels were wrecked and a number of lives lost.

The South.

ALL accounts from the South represent that it is financially in a better condition than at any time since the war....In Loanoke county, Ark., near Little Rock, a few days ago, a posse consisting of an officer and three men, who were in search of two negro hog-thieves, were fired upon by a party of colored men who had espoused the cause of the thieves. Three of the posse were instantly killed, and the third mortally wounded....Gen. William J. Hardee, the well-known Confederate General, died at Wytheville, Va., on the 6th of November.

THE business of the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad is seriously paralyzed by a strike of the engineers, firemen and brakemen. The company has sued 200 of the strikers in the courts of Knoxville, Tenn., for $1,000,000 damages, and obtained an injunction restricting them from obstructing the business of the company.

A WACO (Texas) dispatch says the Indians along the Texas frontier are worse than at any time since the war. All of them are off their reservation, being headed by Big Tree, who was lately pardoned out of the Penitentiary. Over 7,000 lately crossed the Wichita, and are depredating on the settlers....R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, has written a letter, urging the United States to loan $500,000,000 to the South in 4 per cent thirty-year bonds, for which the planters are to pay 6 per cent, and give a first mortgage on their lands. Hunter says that Mr. Lincoln advocated this plan.... The widow of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee died at Lexington, Va., on the 4th inst.... Over 4,000 operatives have been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of mills and factories around the Louisville Falls....The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from the South.

THE Attorney-General and Deputy Marshal of the Western District of Texas were assassinated on the 25th of October by a desperado who had been convicted of murder and made his escape from prison.

CICALLA, the dishonest Acting Mayor of Memphis, has been unanimously expelled from the Board of Aldermen....S. S. Mallory, ex-United States Senator from Florida, and formerly Secretary of the Confederate States Navy, is dead.

Washington.

REV. MR. NEWMAN has forwarded to the Treasury Department a highly interesting report from Japan. Two of the most noticeable features in it are the production of iron by the Japanese which can be laid down in this country at a much cheaper price than English iron; and the extent to which tobacco is cultivated in Japan in place of rice, as being more profitable.

SECRETARY OF WAR BELKNAP, who is being married almost daily by the correspondents, denies that he has any matrimonial intentions for the present....Gen. Alfred Torbert, of Delaware, has been appointed Consul-General at Paris, vice J. Meredith Reed, who goes to Troy in place of Mr. Francis, the present Greek Minister.

IT is stated that the President will restate in his message the propriety of a free banking law....Secretary of the Interior Delano will, in his annual report, renew his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875.

SECRETARY Fish has been interviewed on the subject of the Virginius and the Spanish executions at Santiago de Cuba. Mr. Fish said that his natural sympathies were with the Cuban cause, but that in his official position he could not act as a champion of oppressed humanity while unauthorized filibusters were using the United States ports to fit out expeditions, contrary to law and treaty. He stigmatizes the execution of Gen. Ryan and his comrades as an inhuman and atrocious slaughter, for which the Spanish volunteers, and not the home Government, are to blame. President Grant is credited with being in favor of an active protest against the outrage.

THE case of the Virginius was discussed at a Cabinet meeting on the 11th inst. No decision can be reached with regard to it till full official information has been received.

SENATOR MORTON is at the capital. He is reported in good health, and in favor of greenback relief....Brisbane is again laying down his pneumatic tube between the Capitol and and the Government Printing Office.

Foreign.

PRINCE BISMARCK has laid before the German Federal Council a proposition from the United States Government, inviting Germany to participate in the Philadelphia Centennial, and has recommended its acceptance....The apparently interminable Tichborne case has secured a fresh lease of life, an extension of time having been granted upon motion of the claimant's counsel to November, 1874....A vast amount of property has been destroyed in St. Petersburg by the overflowing of the river Neva.

M. BUFFET has been elected President of the French Assembly.....The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been raised to nine per cent. The rate has reached a higher price but twice before, in 1857 and 1863....There has been a heavy decline of stocks in London, and symptoms of a panic are beginning to be manifested.

The French Ministry resigned in a body, the other day, but President MacMahon refused to accept their resignations....The Carlists are reputed to have achieved a great victory over the Government troops near Myranda del Arga. The Spanish Lieut.-Gen. De Rivera was killed....All the rivers in the Island of Jamaica recently rose to an unprecedented height, causing great destruction of life and property....London is threatened with a financial panic. There, it seems, shares of new diamond, gold and silver mines of the wildest description, securities of doubtful railroads, and bonds of tottering and rotten governments, were taken with avidity, and in amounts that were astonishing. The Continent has suffered from the collapse of these schemes, and now London is feeling the pressure. It is estimated that the shrinkage in that city of the securities mentioned has been at least one billion dollars within the past year.

BISMARCK has been reinstated as President of the Prussian Ministry....Ex-President Thiers expresses the belief that the hopes of the Monarchists in France have been completely dissipated, and that a Conservative Republic is assured....The inherent savagery of the Spanish character has received another illustration. A Havana dispatch states that all the insurgent prisoners captured in the recent fight near Puerto Principe—eighty in number—were shot on the field of battle by order of the Spanish commander....The reported Carlist victory near Miranda del Arga, Spain, is denied....Monday, the 10th of November, was a day of public rejoicing over the adoption of the constitutional amendments. The most important of these are those which abolish peonage and the separation of Church and State.

AN extensive plot in favor of the Count de Paris has been discovered in Paris, and it is said that the authorities are in possession of documents by which a number of well-known politicians are compromised. It is also reported that a deputation of Monarchists is about to proceed to Oulsburg to request the Count de Chambord to abdicate his claims to the throne of France in favor of the Count de Paris....Abd El Kader, the famous Arabian chieftain, is dead.

THIRTY thousand pupils assembled at Tokei, Japan, on the 7th of October, to begin their studies at the Polytechnic School, which was there opened by the Emperor....The prospects of the Republic begin to brighten in France. The Republicans have gained a victory on the first test vote since the meeting of the Assembly. The committee on the prolongation of MacMahon's term has decided that the law prolonging his powers becomes a part of the Constitution after the constitutional bills are voted upon....Serious home-rule riots are reported in Kilkenny, Ireland. ....A report comes from Bayonne, Spain, that the Carlists have defeated the Republicans in another great battle, the latter losing 1,300 men.

Political.

IN the Wisconsin Legislature the Reformers will have a majority of 15 or 16 on joint ballot. ....Hon. William R. Taylor, the Governor-elect of Wisconsin, has been for twenty-five years a farmer in Dane county, near Madison. He is a native of New England, and about 55 years old....The Boston *Journal* puts the new Massachusetts Senate at 17 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and 1 Independent Democrat, and the Assembly at 71 Republicans, 56 Democrats, and 1 Independent Republican.

THE Republicans have carried Mississippi by a majority of 25,000 or 30,000, and secured both branches of the Legislature....Carl Schurz has been interviewed by a Washington correspondent. He expressed himself well satisfied with the relative prosperity and discretion of America. He says that Austria is rotten, France haggard, Spain hopeless, and North Germany debauched with the sudden influx of money....The Chicago *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs: "A review of the situation appears to indicate proffers of renewed consideration to the Liberal Republicans, Sumner, Schurz, etc., by the regulars, in order to stave off a Bourbon reaction. Mr. Sumner retains no ill-feeling for any of his fellow Senators with whom he was embroiled, but persistently refuses to have any relations with the President."....Andy Johnson is preparing a vigorous reply to Judge Holt.

POLICE COMMISSIONER OLIVER CHARLICK, of New York, having been expelled from the Tammany Society at the instigation of John Morrissey, is retaliating by making vigorous war on the policy shops and gambling houses in the city....The Republicans have a majority of 28 on joint ballot in the new Minnesota Legislature—a loss of 49 from last year. The majority of Davis, for Governor, is about 6,000.

ELEVEN women were elected as School Superintendents in Illinois at the recent county elections....It is now definitely stated that the new party in Wisconsin will have one majority in the Senate and 18 majority in the House. Taylor's majority for Governor is about 15,000.

General.

THE political crisis in the Canadian Parliament has ended in the defeat of the Government. The Macdonald Ministry have resigned and a new Cabinet formed, with Sir Alexander Mackenzie as Premier.... The St. Louis *Times* prints a letter from Chihuahua in corroboration of the main points of the statement made by the *Times* some time ago concerning a project to conquer and annex the Northern States of Mexico to the United States, by forming into an army the laborers on Tom Scott's Texas Pacific railroad when discharged on the completion of that work. The letter further states that the belief in this project has become general, and has unsettled feeling in Chihuahua; that the agents of Scott and his associates have been traversing that State in every direction during the past year, collecting information and making topographical reconnoissances.

THE steamer Bavaria, bound from Hamilton to Montreal, was recently burned on Lake Ontario, 33 miles from Toronto. Twenty-two of the crew and passengers were rescued, and it is supposed that fourteen are lost.... The Governors of nearly all the States have ratified the President's proclamation designating Nov. 27 as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

MACKENZIE, the new Canadian Premier, has formed his Cabinet, the leading members of which are: Mackenzie, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Blake, without a portfolio; Christie, Secretary of State; Cartwright, Minister of Finance; and D. A. Macdonald, Postmaster-General. Sir John Macdonald will be the leader of the new Opposition. Parliament was prorogued immediately upon the assumption by the new Ministry of the reins of government....The United States steamer Tuscarora, which has been making soundings in the Pacific ocean for a cable from San Francisco to China and Japan, found a submarine mountain 1,000 feet in height. The steamer sounded for a distance of 1,100 miles, the deepest soundings being 2,443 fathoms, or over two miles and a half.... The capture of the privateer Virginius by the Spanish steamer Tornado has had a bloody sequel. The Spanish authorities, in cruel haste and without awaiting instructions from Madrid, which eventually came a day too late, executed four of the passengers, among them Gen. Ryan, the American adventurer, who has for a long time been identified with the struggle for Cuban independence, and who not long since enlisted men in New York for that purpose. A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Government at Washington to interfere....Two hundred and one thousand five hundred and twelve emigrants arrived in the United States during the last three months, of which number there came from England, 29,216; Ireland, 45,979; Scotland, 5,639; Wales, 473; Isle of Man, 2; Jersey Island, 11; total from British Isles, 81,320. From Germany, 61,157; Austria, 2,637; Sweden, 7,109 Norway, 10,904; Denmark, 3,482; Netherlands, 2,627.

A SERIOUS collision occurred on the Grand Trunk railway, near Brantford, Canada, on the 9th inst., resulting in the death of one and the wounding of seven passengers....As might have been expected, the effect of the murder of Gen. Ryan and his associates on board the Virginius has been to fire the Cuban heart to white heat. Two expeditions are enrolling in New York, which are claimed to number already 2,000 and 3,000 respectively—the former being composed of American sympathizers and the latter of Cubans. The sum of $13,000 has been raised in that city to defray the cost of retaliation. Mass meetings are to be held to renew the agitation for a recognition of Cuban independence by our Government, and, altogether, the Cuban cause has received a new and powerful impulse from the cruelty of the Spanish authorities.

THE missing Anchor Line steamship Ismalia has been given up as lost. She sailed from New York for Glasgow with a heavy cargo and a few passengers on the 29th of September. The vessel and cargo were valued at $500,000. ....A fire at Stayner, Ontario, on the 11th inst., destroyed $200,000 worth of property.

SURFACE WATER.—Of surface waters Prof. Newbury observes: There is much apprehension in the public mind in regard to the purity of the water of streams which drain the surface of our own and other countries. Water in itself is a disinfectant, and a large volume exposed to the air, so rapidly "fines" itself by the oxidation of its organic impurities, that when cooled and settled or filtered to remove its suspended ingredients, the water of most of our streams is even more palatable and wholesome than that taken from wells.

SPANISH BUTCHERIES.

Fifty-three More of the Virginius' Passengers Murdered—The Feeling at Washington—The Government Thoroughly Aroused—Naval Preparations.

The feeling of distress and indignation that followed the execution of four of the passengers of the Virginius will be deepened into universal horror this morning by the news that the brutish Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba have put to death forty-nine more of her crew and passengers. These unhappy souls comprised her captain, thirty-six of the crew, and twelve Cubans. One of these was Franchi Alfaro, who was on his way, according to the Spaniards, to take the Presidency of the Cuban republic. He offered his captors $1,000,000 for his life, but blood is the one thing Spaniards love better than gold, and his price was not accepted. The following dispatches tell the story of the sickening deed:

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—On the 7th inst. the captain and 36 of the crew of the steamer Virginius were executed at Santiago de Cuba, and on the next day, the 8th, 12 more of the Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot. Franchi Alfaro, who was among the latter number, offered the Spanish authorities $1,000,000 if they would spare his life. The Spanish say that Alfaro came to assume the Presidency of the so-called Cuban republic.

The captain and crew were shot by a squad of marines in the public square. Twelve of the insurgents were shot in front of the slaughter house wall.

THE FEELING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The news of the execution of some 53 others of the Virginius captives was received here at noon to-day in a Havana press dispatch, and created a thrill of horror, which increased to a spirit of fierce indignation when Consul Gen. Hall subsequently telegraphed Secretary Fish that the Havana morning papers confirmed the story. The Secretary, after conferring with the President, wrote a long dispatch to Minister Sickles, by cable, which protested in earnest terms, in the name of humanity and a common civilization, against the continuation of this policy of bloodshed, and declaring that the United States would demand of Spain the amplest reparation for any damage to the property or to the life of any citizen of the United States.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The Mohapac and Manhattan, ordered put in commission, and to which officers are assigned, will join the North Atlantic squadron. The Government seems to be more earnest than heretofore in protecting the waters between the United States and Cuba from Spanish molestation. The Madrid Government being unable to enforce its authority in Cuba, that of the United States will be impelled to assert its power in all cases where the interests of the citizens of this country and its own honor require decisive action. The President and all members of the Cabinet are in accord on this subject.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The colored people here are very much excited over the Virginius massacre, and have arranged to call meetings for the purpose of gathering arms after the style of the old John Brown meetings. A telegram has been received from Col. W. Saunders, of Baltimore, offering to raise a colored regiment for the Cuban service.

The Irish have enlisted 400 men to avenge the death of Gen. Ryan. Three hundred Cuban cigar makers waited upon the Junta and offered their services whenever called upon. Dr. Eovine, a prominent Cuban, says that sufficient funds are now in hand to send out a large expedition.

W. A. Saffron, Chairman of the Cuban Anti-Slavery Committee, and the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, Secretary, will leave this city to-morrow to present to President Grant a petition signed by over 600,000 colored men in every State of the Union, praying for belligerent rights to Cuba.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard to get the sloops of war Kearsarge and Juniata ready for sea at once. At noon to-day, under equally pressing orders, the torpedo-boat Admiral Porter was launched, and will be made ready for active operations in a few days. All the officers about the yard are greatly excited over the news.

Origin of Quinine.

A parliamentary paper on the progress of India in 1872, gives some interesting information relative to the cultivation of the quinine plant, which was introduced from South America in 1860 into the hill districts of Hindostan. It appears that there are now 2,630,286 plants in the Government plantations of the Neilgherry hills alone, without counting those of private planters in this and other districts. The largest trees are 30 feet high and more than three feet in girth around the trunk. The area covered by the plantations amounts to 950 acres, and is largely added to every year. The bark under cultivation is more productive in quinine and the other febrifuge alkaloids than the wild bark of South America. During last year 7,295 pounds of excellent bark were sold in the London market, while 65,688 pounds were shipped to the local manufactory. This year 20,000 pounds will be sent home. The alkaloid is manufactured on the spot in an exceedingly crude form for the use of local medical stores, and hundreds of fever patients are thus annually cured.

Visible Supply of Grain.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Oct. 25, 1873:

In store at—	*Wheat, bu.*	*Corn, bu.*	*Oats, bu.*	*Barley, bu.*
New York.....	1,306,879	2,906,672	379,465	33,845
Albany........	19,600	103,000	122,060	157,800
Buffalo........	474,281	318,216	196,630	34,915
Chicago.......	621,125	2,363,844	370,038	525,810
Milwaukee....	533,861	39,828	32,286	63,700
Duluth........	52,277	....	....	....
Toledo........	392,083	550,590	82,779	7,084
Detroit........	173,991	38,061	55,575	39,948
*Oswego.......	185,000	100,000	40,000	75,000
St. Louis......	154,948	170,526	105,315	133,980
Boston........	89,043	278,028	283,319	8,553
Toronto.......	124,633	50	1,356	34,351
Montreal......	266,245	272,288	8,681	17,044
Philadelphia...	190,000	160,000	70,000	65,000
Baltimore.....	46,501	242,594	50,000	10,000
Lake shipm'ts.	1,744,315	1,217,042	393,478	32,560
Rail shipm'ts..	196,341	114,999	306,975	117,261
On N.Y. canals.	2,006,993	2,068,898	258,782	512,830
T'l Oct. 25, '73.	8,574,116	10,969,654	2,756,447	1,918,847
T'l Oct. 18, '73.	8,535,944	12,356,583	2,475,158	1,917,894
T'l Oct. 26, '72.	7,128,911	12,902,923	5,067,901	2,645,082

*Estimated.

Growth of the Postoffice.

Rapid as has been our national growth in population during the last ten years, our postal growth has been far more rapid. While the population has grown from thirty-one millions to thirty-eight, or less than twenty-five per cent., our postal expenditures have increased from eleven million dollars to twenty-six, an increase of nearly one hundred and forty per cent.; that is, the growth of the postoffice has been more than five times that of the population. This is mainly due to the change coming over us as a nation. Our Atlantic communities are rapidly exchanging the pursuit of agriculture for that of manufactures. Every year witnesses a growing amount of business in the manufacturing towns and cities, and business carries correspondence with it; while those communities that continue to rely on the produce of their farms are falling off both in business and in population. A gentleman who, during the past year, revisited his boyhood's home in Vermont, found that ten of the neighboring farms had passed, at low prices, into the hands of the close-fisted, hard-working owner of the eleventh. The old houses still stood, windowless and half roofless, only to remind the passer-by of a New England farming generation rapidly passing away. Rhode Island is composed of Providence and its suburbs. Six of the cities of Massachusetts contain one-third of her million and a half of people. The tendency of the age and of the nation is toward centralization in cities. But there are other causes than this for the rapid growth of the postoffice. The past decade has witnessed postal improvements greater than any made since the days of our first Postmaster-General, Benjamin Franklin. Ten years ago the mails stopped at every large office, were there sorted, and dispatched the next day. Now much of the sorting and handling is done in the cars, while flying through the country with a speed of thirty miles an hour. No rest is allowed the mails till they arrive at their destination. Formerly every one had to call for his letters, excepting in the larger cities, where carriers delivered, collecting an extra charge; now Government spends a million and a half on the letter-carrier system. Then all sums of money too small for banking were sent loose in the mails—the dead letters alone then contained eighty thousand dollars a year in small sums, and a million and a half in checks, that never reached their destination; to-day nearly sixty million dollars are annually sent in money orders, and that system has been extended to all parts of the civilized world. Then five million dollars' worth of postal matter passed free through the mails; to-day every letter, every paper, pays its own way. By the abolishment of franking at the commencement of the present fiscal year, the old postal deficiency of some six million dollars a year has fallen off one-half. To say nothing of letters sent by the department and by members of Congress, all of which are now prepaid, the payment of letters addressed to the department and to members, on the private business of the writers, will annually add over half a million dollars to the postal receipts.—*Appletons' Journal.*

The World Once Ice-Bound.

Geologists are familiar with evidences of glacial action in some of the older rocks; and if there be any truth in the opinions so ably advocated by Mr. Croll, we should expect such evidences to occur. Mr. Cumming, so long ago as 1848, suggested the probable glacial origin of some of the Old Red Sandstone conglomerates. Prof. Ramsay holds the same opinion, and has well proved the existence of glacial action in our latitudes during the Permian period. Doubtful evidence of ice-action during the cretaceous period has long been before us, and there can be but little doubt that glaciers existed over the regions now occupied by the Alps during miocene and earlier times. All these cases, however, are in temperate regions; the peculiarity of the discovery announced by Mr. Blanford is that the glacial action must have taken place over a large area in what is now a tropical country. It is not possible at present to fit this supposed glacial period into our Western geological chronology; the great divisions of the formations into tertiary, secondary and palæozoic periods, which we adopt, and which for us have a definite meaning, are now known to be useless, and, indeed, misleading, when applied to the formations of Asia. As our knowledge increases, and as fresh areas of the earth's surface are thoroughly explored, we must expect that our old lines of division will fade away, or rather, will retain only a local and not a general value. From this point of view the deep-sea explorations, now being carried on, possess an immense value. Already they have shown us that types of life till lately supposed to have been long extinct still survive. Geologists frequently reverse this process, and bring to light, in older rocks, forms hitherto only known in existing seas or in the newer rocks.

Ceremonies After a Pope's Death.

As soon as a Pope dies, the Cardinal Chamberlain calls out to him three times in the presence of several members of the Council, addressing him by his proper name, "Art thou dead?" Then answering for the deceased, he exclaims, "He is dead!" and taking the fisherman's ring, as the seal of the Pope is called, breaks it. The bell of the Capitol is tolling, and the news is dispatched to foreign governments and absent cardinals, which latter are invited to the conclave for a new election. While the vacancy continues, the Chamberlain exercises the supreme authority. The cardinals who have been created by the defunct pontiff put on as mourning serge robes of a violet color, while such as were created by his predecessors wear green, faced with red. The dead body is washed and embalmed, and taken to the Pauline chapel of the Vatican, where it is arrayed in the pontifical habits, after which it is taken to St. Peter's and placed in the Sistine chapel, on a splendid bed of state, surrounded by burning tapers night and day, and by priests who pray for the soul of the departed. The people meanwhile crowd to kiss his feet. On the ninth day after death the body is put into a coffin with coronation medals in gold, silver and brass, to show that death equals all things. After the funeral ceremonies, the coffin is removed to a church which is said to have been founded by Constantine the Great, and there left till it is deposited in the tomb prepared for it. After the nine days of funeral rites, all cardinals who can possibly be present in Rome meet together to go into conclave. Before entering, they visit St. Peter's, where the mass of the Holy Spirit is sung, and an oration delivered on the election of a pontiff. They return to the Vatican, where the hymn, "Veni, Creator," is sung, and certain prayers are rehearsed, and the bill for the election is read.

An Extraordinary Robbery.

Evidently the outlaws are not all on the frontier. The New York papers give an account of an act committed near the village of Catskill, which for boldness compares with the recent robbing of trains in the Far West. A farmer, named Post, with his wife, son, daughter and hired man, was quietly eating supper, when six men entered the room and walked up to the table. Each drew a revolver and held it to the head of a member of the family, at the same time warning them to keep quiet or their brains would be blown out. One man then drew handcuffs from beneath his cloak, and put them on each person at the table, and on a colored girl who came in to serve the table. Not feeling that the victims were entirely secure, the thieves, before ransacking the house, took a bed cord and firmly tied all the members of the family together. While one stood guard over the prisoners, the others appropriated everything of value in the house that could be easily removed, including some $400 in money, a gold watch and chain, considerable jewelry, and bonds and checks amounting to $2,200. They even took rings from the fingers of their bound victims and put them on their own. They then sat down to the table and ate supper. After remaining in the house an hour, they wished the family good night and departed.

The Maine Way.

A singular course of proceeding has been adopted in Maine in relation to the punishment of murder. Under a law of many years standing, the penalty for this crime was death by hanging; but the statute provided that a convicted murderer should not suffer death till the expiration of one year after he had received sentence. During this time he was confined in the State Prison, and at any time thereafter, the Governor could issue his warrant for execution. In no instance, we believe, was a murderer hung under this law. Four years ago the law was modified. Each convicted murderer received the death sentence as before, and a year was allowed to intervene between the receiving and carrying out of the same. He was not allowed, however, to spend years in prison, doubting between hope and fear. Before the expiration of the year of imprisonment the Governor submits to the Executive Council all the papers in the case, including the testimony, and such other facts as throw light on the crime and the parties to it. The members of the Council then vote whether the sentence shall be carried out, or whether it shall be commuted to imprisonment for life. Under this arrangement only one execution has occured in four years.

Bank of England Forgeries.

The punishment of death for forgery was abolished in England in 1837. Many years ago the Bank of England was in constant trouble on account of the numerous forgeries perpetrated upon it. Between 1797 and 1818 there were nearly 1,000 prosecutions of persons for forging Bank of England notes, or knowingly being in possession of such notes, and 313 convictions and executions. After an act was passed in 1798 enabling the Bank of England to issue notes under tho value of five pounds—$25—forgeries increased amazingly, and in the eight years subsequent no less than 146 persons perished on the gallows for the crime of forgery on that bank. The notes were so exactly copied that even bank officers could not always detect the forgeries. This state of things led to special effort to protect the bank by manufacturing the paper by peculiar and expensive processes. This has been done for the last half century with great success. The note-paper is manufactured at Laverstoke, a small village in the county of Hampshire. The notes are never isued a second time, but are always destroyed after their presentation at the bank for payment. No notes for less than one pound—$5—are issued.

Eating Without an Appetite.

It is wrong to eat without an appetite, for it shows there is no gastric juice in the stomach, and that nature does not need food, and not needing it, there being no fluid to receive and act upon it, it remains there only to putrify, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eating without an appetite for the remainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite it is a mistaken course, for its only result is to cause one to eat more, when already an amount has been eaten beyond what the gastric juice is able to prepare.

The object to be obtained is a larger supply of gastric juice, not a larger supply of food; and whatever fails to consider this fact fails also to have any efficiency toward the cure of dyspeptic diseases. The formation of gastric juice is directly proportioned to the wear and tear of the system, which it is to be the means of supplying, and this wear and tear can only be the result of exercise. The efficient remedy for dyspepsia is work—out door work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

WONDERFUL STRENGTH OF INSECTS.—It has been demonstrated that a beetle is capable of lifting 315 times its own weight. A man of ordinary muscular power is full 100 times feebler, and had an elephant such comparative strength it could run away with a load of 5,000,000 pounds. The flea, too, scarcely three-hundredths of an inch in height, manages to leap without difficulty over a barrier 500 times its own altitude. For a man six feet is an unusually high leap. Imagine him jumping 3,000 feet, or nearly three-fifths of a mile.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

ANECDOTES OF GREAT AMERICANS.

With One Little American Thrown In to Fill Chinks.

[From Lippincott's Monthly Gossip.]

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

One day, in a fit of abstraction, the juvenile George cut down Bushrod's favorite cherry tree with a hatchet. His purpose was to cut—and run.

But the old gentleman came sailing round the corner of the barn just as the future father of his country had started on the retreat.

"Look here, sonny," thundered the stern old Virginian, "who cut that tree down?"

George reflected a moment. There wasn't another boy or another hatchet within fifteen miles. Besides, it occurred to him that to be virtuous is to be happy. Just as Washington senior turned to go in and get his horsewhip, our little hero burst into tears, and nestling among his father's coat-tails, exclaimed, "I cannot tell a lie. It must have been a frost."

"My son, my son," stammered the fond parent as he made a pass for his offspring, "when you get to be first in war and first in peace, just cover your back-pay into the treasury, and the newspaper press will respect you!"

ALONZO SAVAGE, THE SABBATH SCHOOL GENIUS.

This time it was the pupil who put the question. The Sabbath school teacher encouraged her children to bring each a Scripture question to be propounded to the class. Alonzo Savage said he would like to be told why St. Stephen was like a thanksgiving raisin? He allowed it was because they stoned him.

The boy has grown up and entered upon a career of usefulness. He gets steady wages as a railroad braksman, and last week he celebrated his golden wedding. All because Alonzo was faithful at Sabbath school.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The following anecdote of the great Massachusetts statesman has never before appeared in print:

One day, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun met upon the steps of the Capitol. Mr. Clay ventured to remark, in his most affable style, that it looked like rain. Calhoun looked wise, but said nothing. Evidently he took in the whole situation at a glance. It was a crisis for Webster. Carefully laying his thumb behind the third brass button of his blue coat, he gazed from out of these cavernous eyes and grandly uttered these prophetic words: "No, gentlemen, the American people will never forsake the Constitution. We shall have fair weather."

And so it proved.

A POET'S SENSE.

Mr. Emerson, the poet, was in Rome last winter, and visited the studio of Mr. Tilton, the American artist, whose smallest bits of canvas bring an almost incredible price. Mr. Tilton, wishing art to pay a tribute to poetry, took from its hanging a picture handsomely framed and presented it to his guest. The next day Mr. Emerson, overtaken by a stinging of conscience, came again, and in his hand was the empty frame, which he handed to Mr. Tilton with this remark: "Mr. Tilton, I accept gladly your painting, but I must return the frame, for I cannot keep anything of so great pecuniary value."

The Great St. Louis Bridge.

[St. Louis Letter to Chicago Tribune.]

This bridge is a marvel of engineering and mechanical folly and profligacy. It has cost millions of dollars more than it need, and has been three times as long in building as it ought or need to have been. It is built of huge steel tubes, each of which is about fifteen feet long and sixteen inches in diameter. These tubes are made of steel staves, somewhat like a barrel, six of which form the tube, being bound together with a steel hoop, solid the full length. Each tube weighs about two tons. The bridge consists of three double-track spans across the river, which are supported by two piers in the center of the stream. The foot of the arch springs only thirty-five feet from the center of the river at low water, and the crown is only seventy feet above low water. As the variations of the stream are upward of forty feet, it is certain that very few boats will ever pass under it at any stage of water.

But a portion of one of the spans is completed, and it hangs low-browed and sullen, a vast mass of metal, apparently getting ready to drop to the bottom of the river. The weight in this span is truly enormous, and the conundrum with engineers is whether the piers can support the thrust of all this mountain of steel as it expands and contracts with the variations of temperature. The engineers on the work pretend to be very positive that the crown of the arch will rise or fall as it gets hot or cold; but others are equally positive that the mass of metal is entirely too great for this to be done, and that the force of the thrust must come against the piers, which sooner or later will give way under such an enormous flank or lateral pressure. The extreme difference of length of each of these spans, from the frosts of winter to summer heats, is estimated to be about eight minutes.

When the first span was ready to be completed, the length of the tubes had been computed at a temperature of 50 degrees, and one morning last month (September), the weather was just right to insert the last length. Before the workmen gathered it had got too warm, so the tube was too long, and could not be pounded or forced in at all. A few days after, forty-five tons of ice was tied on the arch, in gunny-sacks, and the span was at last contracted two inches and a quarter, enough to admit the last length.

The work is now progressing on all the spans, and their completion is named as occurring in January.

Cut This Out.

If a person swallows any poison whatever, or falls into convulsions from having overloaded the stomach, an instantaneous remedy more efficient and applicable in a large number of cases than half a dozen medicines we now think of, is a heaping teaspoon of common salt, and as much good mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of water, warm or cold, and swallowed instantly. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach; and lest there be any remnant of a poison, however small, let the white of an egg, or a teacup of strong coffee, be swallowed as soon as the stomach is quiet, because these very common articles nullify a larger number of virulent poisons than any medicine in the shops.—*Exchange.*

Lead Pencils.

The first, and still the most widely extended use of plumbago, was for making crayons or pencils. The original method of manufacture was very simple. The lumps of mineral were cut into the required shape and used in the natural state. At a later date it was sawed into the shape now used, and covered with wood, making the well-known lead pencil; but the Berrowdale mine, in England, the best known, finally ceased to produce the mineral pure enough for the purpose, and that method was reluctantly abandoned. The refuse about the mine was then utilized by purifying and pressing into blocks, and these in turn were sawed into "pencil leads." But the leads made in this way were weak and unreliable, and even had they been useful the march of civilization required pencils of different grades, some soft and others harder, while the sawed leads were all alike. The present method consists in selecting the best granulated plumbago (found till recently only in Germany), pulverizing it finely, and floating it in water through a series of vats, the coarser particles settling to the bottom of the first vat, the finer to the next, and so on till, after passing through several, that which settles in the last is considered fine enough for the purpose, A suitable clay is found, as yet only in Germany, and this is treated to the floating process, the finest only being fit for use, The plumbago and clay are then mixed together with water to the consistency oi cream, and ground together like grinding paint. When this operation is completed, the mass is plastic, water enough having evaporated to leave it in that state. It is then put in a press and forced through an opening of the size desired for the pencil leads, and the leads are cut to a suitable length, and straighened and dried. When they are dry enough to handle they are placed in a crucible, the air is excluded, and they are subjected to a high heat, which bakes them, and brings them out ready to be placed in the cedar for pencils. The different grades are produced by the different mixtures of clay and plumbago; the more clay, the harder the grade produced.

A Big Blow.

Last evening, while the chief engineer of a lung-tester was expiating upon the benefits to be derived from the free use of his instrument, a cadaverous looking individual stepped out of the crowd and remarked to him:

"Mister, do you think it would help me any to blow into that can?"

"Yes, sir; certainly; it would expand your chest, give elasticity to your lungs, and lengthen your life. Why, you'd soon be able to blow 500 pounds and win the $5 prize."

"Why, does a fellow get $5 when he blows that many pounds?"

"Yes, sir; wouldn't you like to make a trial?" with a knowing wink to the crowd.

"I don't care if I do," said Greens, walking around and planking down a dime of the greasy shinplaster sort.

Then taking the mouth-piece in his hand, he made ready. He opened his mouth until the hole in his face looked like a dry-dock for ocean steamers, and began to take in wind. The inflation was like that of the Graphic balloon, but not so disastrous. That fellow's chest began to grow and distend until he resembled a pouter pigeon more than a man, at which point he put the mouth-piece to his lips and blew with such force that his eyes came out and stood around on his cheek-bones to see what was the matter—but that can-top went up like a flash, and the needle of the indicator spun around like the button on a country school-house door, until it stood still at 500 pounds! The crowd cheered, and the keeper of the can paid over the $5 in stamps, with a mutter of astonishment. But Greens pocketed them coolly, and turning to the spectators, said:

"Look here, gents, that ain't nothing to do at all for a man who has been a bugler in a deaf and dumb asylum for seven years, like me!"—*New Orleans Herald.*

The Gentle Mongol and the Gentler Mule.

The author of "Travels on Horseback" describes a pleasing trait of Chinese character as follows:

"The Chinese are always kind to animals and never punish; hence a mule that in the hands of a foreigner would be not only useless but dangerous to every one about it, becomes in the possession of a Chinaman as quiet as a lamb and as tractable as a dog. We never beheld a runaway, a jibbing or a vicious mule or pony in a Chinaman's employment, but found the same rattling, cheerful pace maintained over heavy or light roads by means of a *tur-r* or *cluk-k*, the beast turning to the right or left and stopping with but a hint from the reins. This treatment is extended to all animals they press into their service. Often have I admired the tact exhibited in getting a large drove of sheep through narrow, crowded streets and alleys by merely having a little boy to lead one of the quietest of the flock in front; the others steadily followed without aid either from a yelping cur or cruel goad. Cattle, pigs and birds are equally cared for."

The Latest Fish Story.

On Sunday last there appeared suddenly on the surface of the Columbia river, in front of this port, countless millions of a species of the Mediterranean herring family, about the size of sardines, but the picture and size of the anchovy. None were seen alive, but dead, and floating upon the water. The school spread across the bay from our docks to Cementville, a distance of 7 miles, and Capt. Pool, of the ship Mary H., informs us that he struck the floating field about 4 miles below here sailing through the mass for a distance of 3 miles, on his route from Skipanon. They seemed each to have a rupture just below the gills, which produced death, and if not killed by some eruption in nature akin to an earthquake, must have come in from the sea and over-exerted themselves swimming against the fresh current of the Columbia, which is not their native element. This same species of fish are found in abundance about the bays and coasts of British Columbia, where the natives and others procure and use them as a substitute for candles. The mass about here on Tuesday would have been sufficient to supply torches for a procession reaching from here to New York.—*Oregon Astorian.*

Operations of the Mint.

The annual report of the Director of the United States Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, says the amount of gold and silver deposits and purchases and coins struck, stamped, and manufactured during the year was as follows:

Deposits, gold	$59,937,429.45
Silver	12,307,389.43
Total amount received and acted upon	$72,244,818.88

Deducting re-deposits made and issued by one institution and deposited with another, the diposits were:

Gold	$57,573,355.88
Silver	9,145,328.43
Total	$66,849,714.31
Gold pieces coined	1,824,420
Value	$35,249,337.50
Silver pieces coined	11,774,250
Value	$2,945,795.50
Minor coinage, pieces	18,925,000
Value	$494,050.00
Total number of pieces	32,523,670
Total value	$38,689,183.00
Bars of fine gold	$ 7,054,956.86
Imported gold	12,940,659.25
Total	$29,495,616.11
Fine silver	3,034,259.56
Imported silver	3,981,654.94
Total	$27,517,530.61

The report is very voluminous, is full of interesting statistical and general information, and concludes as follows: "Some idea of the increase of operations may be formed when it is stated that the coinage of gold during the month of October approximated in value $14,000,000. The coin, except as to the Pacific Coast States and Territories, being as a general thing in the Treasury and banks, the present time is a favorable one for estimating the amount of gold and silver coin in the country. From the most reliable data obtainable the gold coin is estimated at $135,000,000, and of silver $5,000,000; total, $140,000,000. The silver coin is principally in circulation in California, Idaho, Arizona, and Texas. The increase in coin in this country has been at a very fair rate since the 1st of April last, and the indications are that, although there may be occasional exportations, it will gradually go on till an amount sufficient to enable the country to resume specie payments will be secured. This much desired result, however, will depend upon conditions which cannot be discussed."

The Weather.

[From the Danbury News Man's Almanac for 1874.]

I shall not say anything here about the importance of this subject.

We all know how unbearable society would be without it; how tame and commonplace would become heaven and earth in its absence.

I merely wish to call the attention of the reader to the care that has been taken in selecting the weather for this book.

Being warned by the last season, I have put in plenty of rain, which will be found to arrive just in the nick of time.

I have dealt lightly in thunderstorms; I find they are not popular; and I have such an antipathy to lightning-rod men that I lose no opportunity to injure them.

I have been rather liberal with snow, for the sake of the young and livery stables, and have put in some extraordinary hail, for the encouragement of the inhabitant, and a little frost, to stir up the amateur in tobacco and other variety of cabbage.

But accuracy is the strong point of the volume. When it says, ', Look out for rain," then is the time for you to "hump yourself" for the house. And when it says "Frost," any delay in getting your wife's father's coat over the tomatoes and dahlias will prove eminently disastrous to those articles. Yes, I have aimed to be accurate, looking more to the personal comfort and general information of my patrons than to the plaudits of a wicked world, and gold, which perish in a day, I am told.

I have not lost sight of the fact that I have a formidable and unscrupulous opposition at Washington. But trusting to an honest purpose, a discriminating public, and eight years of promiscuous trusting as the editor of a country newspaper, I shall press steadily on, and hurt that Washington chap.

New York Church Statistics.

The annexed table shows the number and value of churches in New York city, together with their seating capacity:

	Churches.	*Capacity.*	*Value.*
Episcopal	72	55,000	$15,000,000
Presbyterian	52	45,000	6,500,000
Roman Catholic	41	60,000	6,500,000
Methodist	50	48,000	3,000,000
Baptist	31	26,000	2,000,000
Reformed Dutch	21	17,000	5,500,000
Synagogues	26	18,000	2,500,000
Lutheran	18	12,000	1,500,000
Universalist	6	5,000	500,000
Congregational	5	5,000	1,000,000
Unitarian	4	3,500	600,000
Friends	3	3,000	400,000
Miscellaneous	20	11,000	1,000,000
Total	349	308,500	$46,000,000

THE YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE AT MEMPHIS.—The Collector of Memphis, in a letter to the Revenue Bureau, at Washington, says: "The yellow fever has been a terrible scourge, and no person can describe the suffering and destitution there. Many families of four, six, and eight members have been swept away, and there are now at least two thousand widows and orphans entirely destitute to be provided for, besides a thousand who are unable to work, or, if able and willing to do so, can find no work, and are dependent on the charity of others. Had it not been for the noble generosity of the Northern cities in coming to our relief with money and supplies, the suffering would have been been ten-fold greater."

The Curse of Monopolies.

(From the Industrial Age.)

The Hon. F. W. Horn lately delivered the annual address before the Ozaukee (Wis.) County Agricultural Society, at Cedarburg. Mr. Horn is a German lawyer, who has filled a large space in the public affairs of Wisconsin for the past 30 years. He is an independent and strong thinker, and seldom moves that he does not make himself felt. In this address, Mr. Horn has some salient points and fair hits. We think we recognize in one of his pen-paintings the features of some men who have inflicted great and permanent injury upon the people of Wisconsin, by robbing them, according to law, of a large share of the earnings of their lives, and who arrogate to themselves an importance due to nobleness and patriotism, whereas their true position should be that of heartless sharpers. The people Ozaukee county have paid those parties over a quarter of a million of dollars to get up mortgages, held principally by Wall street sharks, on their farms, and given for worthless railroad stock. We have only room for the following extract from Mr. Horn's address:

"Although these corporations will not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, yet past experience shows that they will try to divide profits with you in such a manner that it remains questionable, in some localities at least, who owns the farm, the wood, timber or stone-quarry, the railroad company or the owner in fee on the land; for whenever a company makes more profit in carrying the produce, wood, timber or stone to market than the owner of the land in raising or working it, then the company is the principal owner of the land, and all it contains, to all intents and purposes.

"It has been said with much truth that '*corporations have no souls to save*,' that they are 'bodies without souls.' If you have not experienced the truth of that saying, others that I might name have done so to their sorrow; the railroad farm mortgages cost the people of this county alone over a quarter of a million of dollars lately. And here we find this peculiarity in the composition of corporations, that men who stand highest in the esteem of their fellow-citizens will, when united in business as a corporation, lose, so to say, their identity; the honest and fair-dealing private citizens, Smith, Jones and Miller, become unscrupulous, grasping, avaricious and unfair Smith, Jones and Miller, when united in a corporation. It is, therefore, never safe to recommend a corporation as trustworthy because it is composed of 'some of the best men' of the city or State; each seems to hide behind the other when concerned to do a fair thing; each speaks very friendly to you, but it is altogether different when united action is required to do what is fair and honest.

"I am not painting in colors of too dark a hue, when I say that the republic is in danger from these monster monopolies that are embracing these United States like a boa-constrictor with their iron rings.

"History tells us that Rome, after filling the world with her fame, declined; the cause was that laws were enacted affecting real estate, and the condition, skill and products of labor; the lands were held by a few persons; land monopoly destroyed Rome.

"Hear what Ammianus, the Roman, tells us of the effects of that kind of monopoly upon the citizens, and then ask yourself whether our various monopolies must not produce the same result in this country, nay, whether their evil effects are not already too apparent. Rome's ruin should be a warning to America. Ammianus says: 'A profound and secure peace succeeded the tumults of the republic. Distant nations revered the name of the people and the majesty of the Roman Senate. But this native splendor was degraded and sullied by the conduct of those who displayed the rent rolls of their estates (here, the stocks, bonds and mortgages of the corporations), and provoked the just resentment of every man who recollected that their poor and invincible ancestors were not distinguished one above another. Whenever these rich land-owners (here, monopolists and shoddy aristocrats) visited public places, they assumed a tone of loud and insolent command towards their equals, and appropriated to their own use the conveniences designed for the Roman people.'"

Systematic Purchasing System.

No subject of an economic nature has given our Grangers so much trouble as the question of where, how and of whom shall we buy our supply? Individual granges have attempted it, and generally with some degree of success, especially in the matter of purchasing groceries. County granges have also made large purchases from first hands, at satisfactory prices. But there has been a feeling that there was lack of system, which should have a head center, and do away in a measure with much of the inconvenience and trouble which now arise. No plan has come under our observation that presents so many good points, and so little to disapprove of, as the plan proposed by Jos. H. Osborn, Esq., of Oshkosh, Wis., the Purchasing Agent of the State Grange. He will soon issue a circular on the Systematic Purchasing System which will be organized among the granges of that State. We hope this most important subject will be thoroughly discussed at the coming meeting at Bloomington of our own State Grange:

"The system will be perfect in itself, and will no doubt prove a solution to many problems which have arisen during the past year in the purchasing experience of the order in this section. Councils similar in plan to those now in Winnebago, Dodge, Rock and Fond du Lac counties, are to be organized in each county. The Grange, upon joining a County Council, is to pay a fee of $10, and is entitled to three delegates. Each County Council is to send a delegate to a State Purchasing Council, and pay similar fees to aid in forming a purchasing fund. The County Council is to appoint an agent, whose office will be situated in the the county seat. He will have control of a warehouse, where samples of all classes of agricultural implements on which reductions are made to the order can be found on exhibition. Orders will be taken by him direct from the Granges, and not from individual members, and all orders then pass to the State Purchasing Agent, who goes into the field with these thousands of orders and secures special wholesale reductions by thus buying in the mass. The irregularity of single orders is thus avoided, and the great benefit of concentration secured.

"In addition to the implement branch of the business, the County Agent will have, in connection with his warehouse, a hay press, and in time to come a wheat elevator. Thus, when Patrons come into market with hay and grain, and fail to secure the price deemed by them adequate, the Grange Agent takes the produce, forwards a sum of money upon the same enough to enable the Patron to swim along, and presses the hay or stores the wheat to await the action of the market. In this immediate section of the State the hay will probably be shipped to the Lake Superior region in a pressed condition, where it always commands good figures. In this way the Grange Agents, by combination throughout the West, can control the market in a systematic manner. Besides this, the agent, who, of course, will be a member of the order, will be general business man of the granges in his jurisdiction, and perform those thousand and one duties that of course will be required of such persons. The greatest care, of course, is to be exercised by by County Councils in the selection of their representatives, and, as large sums of money will constantly be circulating through the hands of the latter, abundant sureties will be demanded. This system, which will soon be inaugurated in this State by the Purchasing Agent, will be presented for the consideration of other Western State Granges, and it is believed that at the meeting of the National Grange, at St. Louis, next January, a national plan, under the same system of organization, will be duly carried out before seed time next year."

The Monopoly of the Lakes.

While a combination of railroads keep up the price of carrying Western produce to the sea-board, Congress keeps in force a law which prohibits foreign owned vessels from taking our crops to Buffalo, Oswego or Ogdensburgh. After every harvest Canadian vessels leave this port in ballast, when every warehouse is filled with grain which has accumulated in quantities to tax the carrying facilities of every railroad leading to the East till spring. This is one of the ways the Government of Washington adopts to compel farmers to send their crops to market by rail. No water is free until you get to tide water. The vessels on our lakes are largely owned in Canada, and if they were permitted to take cargoes indiscriminately to English or American ports, the price of carrying produce would be greatly reduced. Quite recently the owners of Canadian vessels sailing from this port have come to the conclusion that, under an article in the late treaty with Great Britain, which went into effect last July, they have the right to carry cargoes consigned to places in the United States, providing they are to pass through a part of the Dominion. Considerable grain and other produce have been shipped from here to Collingwood, Sarnia and Port Colburn, thence by rail to other places where it is re-shipped. This business has heretofore been monopolized by vessels owned in the United States, but now some eighty Canadian vessels have entered into competition with them, and the effect is at once to reduce freights. If their right to continue in the trade be acknowledged, the farmers have gained one step in the matter of cheap transportation. Now let Congress make the carrying trade on the lakes absolutely free to vessels carrring any flag, and another long step will be taken in the same direction, By what possible right do a few American vessel owners claim to monopolize the waters of the Great Lakes? It is a monopoly worse than railroad monopoly. In our opinion Government should encourage foreign capitalists to build ships to engage in the carrying on the lakes, instead of putting obstacles in the way. Western farmers care very little who own ships or railroads, providing they will carry their products to market cheaply.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The First Grange Governor.

Hon. William R. Taylor, the Governor elect of Wisconsin, is a man about 55 years of age. He is a native of New England, but has resided for over 25 years in Dane county, Wis. During all that time he has cultivated a large farm in the town of Cottage Grove, about six miles from Madison. Pursuing this occupation with unremitting industry, and with the thrifty habits that vindicate his nativity, he has prospered in a high degree, and is the possessor of an independent fortune. He has served in both branches of the Legislature, is one of the active trustees of the Insane Hospital, and is President of the State Agricultural Society. In all of these positions he has shown great capacity for public affairs, and has afforded abundant assurance that his administration will be characterized by rigid economy and absolute integrity. Mr. Taylor was a Democrat of the old school, and during the war did not escape the appellation of "Copperhead." But he became a Granger very soon after the inception of that movement, is master of a local grange, and was one of the first to advise the abandonment of the Democratic cadaver, and the organization of a party on a new and reformed basis. In person, he is a man of large and rather unwieldy frame, with a complexion bronzed by a long series of harvest suns, and with hands that earned their callous long before the farmers' movement made plow-handles fashionable. Doubtless he will be something less than a handsome figure-head for the Badger State, but he is quite certain to be very much more than a figure-head. —*Chicago Times.*

To Whom It May Concern.

The industrial and productive interests of the country are those interests which develop and enrich a country, and, like the substantial food we eat, they strengthen the whole body.

When the capital of the country is taken from the agricultural and productive interests and the legitimate channels of trade and commerce, and is invested in the interests of large corporations originated for the purpose of enriching a few individuals, or is invested in visionary railroad enterprises and bank monopolies, like indulging in poisonous liquors, it destroys the whole system. Hence financial panics and bank suspensions.

We throw out these hints to whom it may concern.—*Phila. Anti-Monopolist.*

THE Chicago *Times* is moved to insert the following advertisement without the usual charge:

FOR SALE—An elegant residence property in the town of Madison, Wis., and and only two miles from the State Capitol. It was recently purchased by its present owner, but being about to retire from business, he will have no occasion to occupy it. His successor has no use for it, being already the possessor of a fine farm in the vicinity. Intending purchasers may address, in mourning envelopes, Cad., Executive Chamber, Madison, Wis.

How to Roast a Turkey.

As Thanksgiving is near at hand, we print for the benefit of our good housewives the following excellent recipe for roasting a turkey. It is from "Common Sense in the Household," a high authority in matters culinary:

After drawing the turkey, rinse out with several waters, and in the next to the last mix a teaspoonful of soda. The inside of a fowl, especially if purchased in the market, is sometimes very sour, and imparts an unpleasant taste to the stuffing, if not to the inner part of the legs and side-bones. The soda will act as a corrective, and is moreover very cleansing. Fill the body with this water, shake well, empty it out, and rinse with fair water. Then prepare a dressing of bread-crumbs, mixed with butter, pepper, salt, thyme or sweet majoram, and wet with hot water or milk. You may, if you like, add the beaten yolks of two eggs. A little chopped sausage is esteemed an improvement when well incorporated with the other ingredients. Or, mince a dozen oysters and stir into the dressing; and, if you are partial to the taste, wet the bread-crumbs with oyster liquor. The effect upon the turkey-meat, particularly that of the breast, is very pleasant.

Stuff the craw with this, and tie a string tightly about the neck, to prevent the escape of the stuffing. Then fill the body of the turkey, and sew it up with a strong thread. This and the neck string is to be removed when the fowl is dished. In roasting, if your fire is brisk, allow about ten minutes to a pound; but it will depend very much upon the turkey's age whether this rule holds goods. Dredge it with flour before roasting, and baste often; at first with butter and water, afterward with the gravy in the dripping-pan. If you roast in an oven and lay the turkey in the pan, put in with it a teacup of hot water. Many roast always upon a grating placed on the top of the pan. In that case the boiling water steams the under part of the fowl, and prevents the skin from drying too fast, or cracking. Roast to a fine brown, and if it threatens to darken too rapidly, lay a sheet of white paper over it until the lower part is also done.

Stew the chopped giblets in just enough water to cover them, and when the turkey is lifted from the pan, add these, with the water in which they were boiled, to the drippings; thicken with a spoonful of browned flour, wet with cold water to prevent lumping, boil at once and pour into the gravy-boat. If the turkey is very fat, skim the drippings well before putting in the giblets.

Serve with strawberry sauce. Some lay fried oysters in the dish around the turkey.

An Iowan's Invention.

Capt. Scribe Harris, of Dubuque, Iowa, has recently perfected an invention which may prove of inestimable value to the shippers generally, The plan provides for the construction of air-tight iron monitors, to be built with a breadth of beam to equal fifty feet. They are to be pear-shaped, the form of the vessel to be divided into a hold for the storage of coal and fuel, a lower deck-room for stores, a second deck for living-rooms, and a turret above for an operating-room. The monitor stations shall be securely anchored in the ocean at fifty-mile intervals, between the United States and the English coasts, and connected by ocean cables. The advantages to be derived are briefly: 1. The assurance to vessels of a safe anchoring. 2. The ability to send messages at sea. 3. The advantage to the signal corps. 4. Places of refuge in cases of wreck and burning. 5. The advantage to ocean telegraphy. The stations to be in charge of naval officers, to be relieved from time to time. One or two difficulties suggest themselves in connection with this bold project. First, that of anchorage; second, the difficulty of holding the same; and third, the almost impossibility of finding men who would consent to stand in the middle of the ocean as a target for the waves. Could these difficulties be got over there is little doubt that Capt. Harris' plan would prove a most excellent assistant to the safety of ocean navigation, and a great advantage both to the signal service and the international telegraph.

A Rich Convict.

Richard Mackay, who has just been sent to the Penitentiary for a term of eighteen months for manslaughter, owns some of the best mining claims about Nevada, in Gilpin county, and is reported to be worth from $75,000 to $100,000. His case was carried through all the courts, lasting nearly three years, and conducted by the best counsel in the Territory. He has spent $30,000 in the effort to get clear. Mackay gained the high opinion of officers and all with whom he had to do, and during his confinement in jail here was allowed regularly to go alone to his meals at Charpiot's and elsewhere, and the night before he was taken to Canon City, unaccompanied, went over and had an hour's chat with Judge Bromwell. He was always prompt to his word, and it is believed by officers here that he could have been trusted to go alone to the Penitentiary and deliver himself up.

JONES says he would not live all ways, as some folks wish to do. He prefers a nice, quiet boarding-house where he knows just what he has got to depend on.

Something Like an Apology.

The editor of a western paper once gave a notice of a ball, and happened incidentally to mention that the dancing of Major Heeler's bettor half was like "the cavorting of a fly bitten cow in a field of cucumbers." The fact that the editor had not been invited to the ball may somewhat detract from the value of the simile, while at the same time it accounts for his establishing the figure. The major, accompanied by his better half and a six shooter, called on the edtor to complain of the poetical nature of the image. On learning that the lady was the one he had described, the editor besought her to raise her veil. She did so saying,

"Now, sir, I expect you to apolgise."

"Apologize! I should rathur think I would," was the answer, as he seized his hat and rapidly left the room. The astonished major rushed to the window, "Stop, you sir! you have not apologized!"

"All right; I'm going to do it in a minute!,'

"What do you mean?" shouted the major, accentuating the note of interogation with a pistol bullet.

"Can't you see I'm looking for that cow?"

A Big Blow.

Last evening, while the chief engineer of a lung-tester was expatiating upon the benefits to be derived from the free use of his instrument, a cadaverous individual stepped out of the crowd and remarked to him,

"Mister, do you think it would help me any to blow into that can?"

Yes, sir; certainly; it would expand your lungs, and lengthen your life. Why, you'd soon be able to blow 500 pounds and win the five dollar prize."

"Why, does a fellow get five dollars when he blows that many pounds?"

"Yes, sir; wouldn't you like to make a trial?" with a knowing wink to the crowd.

"I don't care if I do," said Greens, walking around and planking down a dime of the greasy shinplaster sort.

Then taking the mouth-piece in his hand he made ready. He opened his mouth until the hole in his face looked like a dry-dock and began to take in wind. The inflation was like that of the *Graphic* balloon, but not so disastrous. That fellow's chest began to grow and distend until he resembled a pouter pigeon more than a man, at which point he put the mouth-piece to his lips and blew with such force that his eyes came out and stood around on his cheek-bones to see what was the matter—but that can-top went up like a flash, and the needle of the indicator spun around like the button on a country school house door, until it stood still at 500 pounds!—The crowd cheered, and the keeper of the can paid over the five dollars in stamps, with a mutter of astonishment. Greens pocketed them coolly, and turning to the spectators, said,

"Look here, gents, that ain't nothing to do at all for a man who has been a bugler in a deaf and dumb asylum for seven years, like me!—*New Orleans Herald.*

An Indiana Mystery.

A party of laborers while at work making some excavations for a switch at the Wildcat stock yards in Lafayette, the other day, came across a singularity at the depth of twenty-five feet below the surface of the earth. It seemed to be a circular structure very much in the shape of a cistern. The walls were very thick, so that the laborers took out the bricks to the depth of eighteen inches without coming to the interior, but in working upon it every stroke of the pick gave back a reverberation like that produced by striking upon the head of an empty barrel.

The laborers give as an excuse for not going in an seeing what the structure really was and what it contained that they were paid for doing so much digging and didn't care to do any more, besides they were not very curious about under ground matters. The bricks were blood red through and through, much more so than the press Philadelphia brick. No such bricks were made in that section of the country within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The structure was covered on the outside by a coating of cement almost as hard as stone itself. As far as the men went there was no visible opening anywhere.

How the structure came there, or why it was built so far from the surface of the earth, no one can even conjecture. A great many speculations have been made about it, some of which are crude and improbable, while others have some show of sense. At one time in the history of that part of the country, this particular locality was the rendezvous of a gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters, who resided in the neighborhood. It is therefore not improbable that this vault, cistern or what you may choose to call it, was constructed as a hiding place for treasure, with an opening leading to it, which has not yet been discovered.

In some parts of the country a kind of potters' clay is found in smal quantities which, if made into brick could burn as red as those described. To say the least of it, the discovery is one that the necessity of the work upon which the laborers were engaged compelled the partial filling up of the spot and the construction upon it of a railroad track before any one had time for an investigation.

Everything.

Florida has less churches than any other state.

There are $50,000,000 in the savings banks of California.

A firm in Detroit is freezing fish to send east during the winter.

Bridget Donohue owns and navigates a boat on the Hocking Canal.

The official majority in favor of one captial in Connecticut is 6,107

Silver is being paid out generally by the New York banks in change.

Massachusetts pretends to possess a woman of 90 years who plays croquet.

A Vicksburg policeman shot a horse and two men while firing at a burglar.

Percival Raynor Siglin Southweather is a member of the Oregon Legislature.

New York business men now cordially welcome canvassers for advertising.

The San Cernardino (Cal.) Guardian reports the capture of a two-headed snake.

A child was burried at Allentown, Pa., recently, which had six fingers on each hand.

A Poitstown, (Pa.) boy died from the effect of a splinter which was run into his toe.

Allentown, Pa., had thirty-five new born babies added to his population last week.

Many of the wells of Ohio are dry, and farmers have to draw water five miles.

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommotion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all es. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

INDIANA
Conservatory of Music,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Fall term opens
SEPTEMBER 1ST,1873
Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The
Indiana Conservatory
is considered the most thorough music school i ohe State, and offers facilities not equalled by any ither school. Send for Catalogue.
J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER,
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.
The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time
J. H. BREENS.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental &Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only.
(May 27. 73.

Billiards.
All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.
Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing. Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store.
(3m

Boozer &
Blattner,
S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets
Waterloo, Indiana,
Have now opened for the
Spring and Summer
Trade
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods
of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of
Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS
LINENS ETC.
department being complete with
Choice Selections,
We Offer
Unusual Inducements
—TO—
Cash Buyers
We Buy
All kind of Produce,
For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer
Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

GRAND
OPENING
—OF—
FALL & WINTER
CLOTHING
S. Lauferty
WILL SELL
READY MADE
CLOTHING
Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'
Furnishing Goods!
which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.
Call and price his goods before you buy.
ON MAIN SREET.
Auburn, Ind.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 19 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business Houses

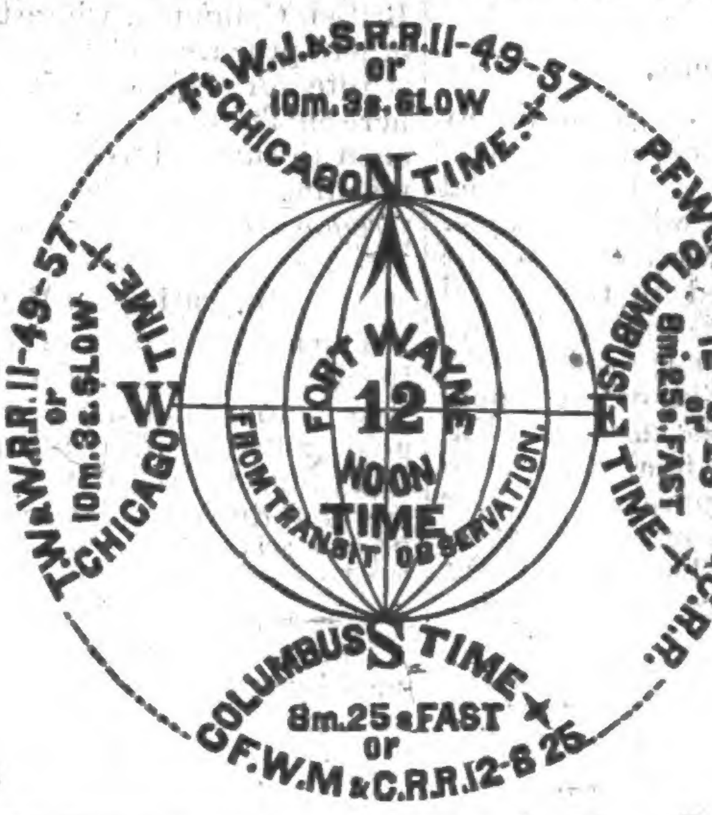
Ft.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
N
P.F.W.&C.&G.R.&l and F.W.R.R.&C.R.R. 12-8-25 or 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
T.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
W
E
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
S
COLUMBUS TIME
8m.25s.FAST or F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25

Will all use
Mered an Time
as ascertained
by the Transit
of this firm.
Solar, Lunar &
Stellar observations taken
every noon and
night.

DRY GOODS
GEO. DeWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Five Hundred
PIANOS & ORGANS,
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT
PANIC PRICES!
We have determined to reduce our immense stock of instruments, and for the next few weeks will offer such inducements to cash purchasers as were never offered before, and may never be offered again. Every
PIANO AND ORGAN,
WE SELL IS FULLY WARRANTED.
Parties ordering by mail will receive just as good an INSTRUMENT as if present to select for themselves. Send
Circular and Price List.
Send six cents for Sample Copy of
"GEMS OF PRAISE"
34 pages of choicest Sabbath-school Music. $3 per hundred.
Orders for sheet music and music book promptly filled.
D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
158 West Fourth Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
The following bargains are now offered:
FOR SALE.
Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.
FOR SALE.
Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.
FOR SALE.
One story frame house good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.
FOR SALE.
Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.
FOR SALE.
Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residenc.
FOR SALE.
80 acres of good timbered land, two miles northeast of Auburn.
FOR SALE.
40 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

New Drug Store
IN AUBURN
W. & E. T.
MARTIN!
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY AND
Fancy Articles,
PATENT MEDICINES,
ALSO
Everything kept by Druggist generally.
Physicians Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
W. & E. T. MARTIN.

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.
It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—
First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.
Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.
Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.
NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.
FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D
No. 232 N. SECOND STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.
Agents make $12.50 per day, $75 per week.
AN ENTIRELY NEW
SEWING MACHINE
For Domestic Use.
Only Five Dollars
With the New Patent
BUTTON HOLE WORKER,
Patented June 27th, 1871.
AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.
A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.
A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price brings it within all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.
IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.
I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.
Mrs. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.
Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One," (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, Free of further charges, on receipt of price, Only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent
BUTTON HOLE WORKER.
One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.
Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale. County Rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit, furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden, Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Seed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare Seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.
"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—*Farmer's Journal, New York.*
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Corner Greenwich & Cortlandt Streets, N. Y.

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LOAG & BROWN
DENTISTS,
Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, November 27. 1873. No. 48.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.

Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public. will practice in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.

J. E. Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

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Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.

WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

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Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

G. W. GORDON,

Photographic Artist. Office opposite Court House: Auburn, Ind.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

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AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent [illegible] Insurance Company.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Peterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street. 2-28

[illegible] L. BEST. C. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

E. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

H. A. Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near railroad, Fort Wayne Ind.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and afte June 22nd, 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight		Mail.
Logansport a.	5.40 p.m	6.30a.m		9.50 p
Adamsboro	6.10	7.00		10.10
N. Manchester	9.43	10.20		11..6
Liberty Mills	10.08	11.20pm		12.06
Columbia City	11.45	1.30		12.50
G. R. Crossing	1.20	4.07		1.41
Auburn Junc.	2.15	4.55		2.00
Auburn	2.38	5.35		2.05
Mooresville	3.05	6.10		2.28
Butler	3.30 a. m	6.35		2.45

estward.

Logansport	12.15 a.m	5.40pm		8.20p
Adamsboro	11.49	5.10		8.00
N. Manchester	7.35	3.00		6.26
Liberty Mills	8.00	7.25		6.15
Columbia City	5.30	10.50		5.52
G. R. Crossing	3.43	8.36		4.38
Auburn Junc.	3.00	7.60am		4.20
Auburn	2.30	7.20		4.11
Mooresville	1.30	6.40		3.48
Butler	1.00	6.15		3.30

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne........ Dep	10 45p.m		4 15 pm
Auburn	11 42		5 30
Waterloo	11 56		5 55
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 55	6 20	7 05
Ar Angola	12 35		
Bankers	2 10	8 07	
Jonesville	2 32	8 43	
Jackson	3 40	10 30	

Going South.

Jackson........ Dep	1 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	2 20	7 10	
Bankers	2 40	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	3 53	am	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	4 34		8 22
Auburn	4 48		8 45
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 45		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, [illegible] Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sunays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd's
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:53 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

Corunna	2.22 a m.	x11:28 p m	6:59 p m
Sedan	2:26 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:50 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

Pitsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R.R

ON and after Nov 16, 1873 Trains wil leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,50 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,28 "	11,08 "	3,28 "
Alliance	5,40 "	10,40 "	1,45 P M	,53 "
Orrville	7,20 "	12,54 P. M	4,00 "	7,53 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,30 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,35 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A M	7,45 "	9,50 "
Forest	11,28 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,30P M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.35 "	11,40 "	1,20 A M	3,20 "
Plymouth	5.04 "	2,45 P. M	4.01 "	5,45 "
Chicago	8.20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	0,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5,35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9,18 "	12,10 P. M.	8,50 "	2,28 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	2,15 "	11,20 "	5.30 "
Lima	3,20 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,40 "
Forest	4,40 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,30 "
Crest- ar	6,30 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6 00 A M	7,10 "	4,30 "	11,25 "
Mansfield	6,37 P M	7,37 "	4,58 "	11,56 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9,29 "	6,47 "	2,00 P. M
Alliance	11,00 "	11,05A	8,15 "	3,25
Rochester	2,48 "		10,40 "	6,00
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agen

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery! AND EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

AUBURN LIVERY

AND SALE STABLE!

F. D. RYAN Pro

Having on hand everything in the line of

Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc

together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy Groceries and Provisions FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

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The highest price paid in cash for

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☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

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26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

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Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

Our Southwestern Connections—The Detroit and Hillsdale and Eel River Roads—Probabilities.

We take the following from the Detroit *Post:* Rumors have been afloat for some time past that the Detroit and Hillsdale Road was on the verge of bankruptcy. These rumors prove to be too well founded. The interest due on the bonds last July has not been paid, and will not be paid, and the probalilities are that the road will soon pass into the hands of the bondholders. Many of our readers will recall the fact that this road was one of the projects brought prominently into notice at the time when the railroad mania seized upon Detroit in 1868-9. Public meetings were held, and finally a vote was had upon the question of issuing the bonds of the city to aid in the construction of four roads. The vote failed to carry for all these projects, although on a subseqent occasion Detroit did vote to aid one of them to the extent of $300,000. This action, it will be remembered, was subsequently nullified by the decision of the Supreme Court.

The Hillsdale project was strongly favored by many merchants and business men of the city, who saw in it a favorable connection with the south west and the great railroad system of Indiana and Illinois. The route contemplated was from Ypsilanti through Hillsdale and into Northern Indiana where arrangements would be made for a southwestern connection. The project was taken hold of and promptly pushed through, mainly by the money and energy of Detroit capitalists. The road was finished from Ypsilanti to Hillsdale, and it was then found that the fleid in Northern Indiana had been in the meantime so completely occupied by rival interests that the contemplated route in that direction must necessarily be abandoned. The short road from Ypsilanti to Hillsdale, though passing through an excellent country, could never be made to pay the interest on its cost, as a local road. It could move all the crops raised in the region of country tributary to it in a month, and the balance of the year it must lie still or run at a loss. A connection fo through business of some kind became an absolute necessity.

As long ago as 1855 a road had been projected from Logansport to Detroit, called the Detroit and Eel River Railroad. Considerable work had been done on it, but the finnancial troubles which followed soon after caused a suspension of operations, and the war coming on prevented any revival Gentlemen living along the line of the proposed road and interested in its completion, brought its merits to the attention of our citizens, and several of the Detroit capitalists interested in the Detroit and Hillsdale Road saw in this project the connection they desired. The road from Fort Wayne to Jackson passes within a few miles of Hillsdale, and also crosses the Detroit and Eel River line. With the building of the latter and a running arrangement over the former, Logansport would be reached and the desired connection made. Accordingly Detroit capitalists undertook the building of the Eel River Road. Its history and progress are familiar to our readers, and need not be repeated The Hillsdale Road was extended to a connection with the Fort Wayne and Jackson Road, but the running arrangements with the latter road were never very satisfactory to the former.

Finally a scheme was set on foot to consolidate all the interests, and the directors of the three roads agreed to the terms of consolidation, subject to ratification by the stockholders. A vote of the stockholders was accordingly had. That of the Detroit and Hillsdale and Fort Wayne and Jackson companies was favorable, but the Eel River gentlemen defeated it, considering the terms altogether too much in ftvor of the Jackson and Fort Wayne Company, who had, from the outset, never exhibited any symptoms of cordiality toward the other two companies, and seemed disposed to have the lion's share under any arrangement. The defeat of the consolidation scheme left the Hillsdale Road without any possible connection. The road never paid much over its running expenses, and as a mere local road its prospects were far from flattering. In the hope that something might turn up the holders of the second mortgage bonds for a time met the interest on the first mortgage bonds and kept the road running. But they soon saw that, instead of a prospect of getting any thing out of the road, they were constantly sinking more in it, and they quit paying the interest. As before stated, the July interest is unpaid There are some floating debts which creditors are ready to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar. The representatives of the first mortgage bond holders, who are Eastern men, have recently been here and made arrangements for the running of the road for the present with a view to paying off the floating debt. Accordingly it is still running and earning a little some thing over expenses. The second mortgage bondholders, it is understood abandon the road entirely, pocketing their loss with as good grace as possible. Detroiters lose about $200,000.

The first mortgage bond holders will probably soon take quiet possession of the road. In what way they will make it available does not yet appear. They will probably sell it out to the best advantage possible, though in the present condition of the railroad market, it would be almost impossible to give it away. The Michigan Central might use it in lieu of a double track, building from Brooklyn to Homer on the Air Line, and thus shortening the distance to Chicago some eight or ten miles, or perhaps more. This, however, is a problem of the future.

The Eel River Road has proven a good investment. It passes through a rich region of country, and has several good western and southern connections at Logansport. The scheme of consolidation having fallen through, by reason of its unsatisfactory terms, the road was left without such an eastern outlet as it desired. This has been supplied by the building of 12 miles of road to Butler, where connection was made with the Michigan Southern. This link has just been finished, and was opened for business but a few days ago. It gives the road two outlets, the old one by the Fort Wayne and Jackson road to this city, and the new one by the Michigan Southern to Toledo. It is gratifying to know that during the present autumn two-thirds of the grain business of the road has come this way. The distance to the seabord and all points in New England is shorter by way of Detroit than by Toledo, and the distance to Detroit by way of the Michigan Southern is no farther than by the old route through Hillsdale. Having the competition of the Canada Southern, it is altogether prabable that the Michigan Southern will now pay more attention to Detroit shippers than it has hitherto.

Such is the present status of the Eel River Road. But when the present financial troubles are over it is not unlikely that a scheme now talked of will be consumated. It is well known that before the panic the Canada Southern had abandoned the idea of building to Chicago. It would probably have extended its road, which is already finished to Fayette, Ohio, to some point on the line of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, with which it would have made running arrangements to Chicago. But this would have required the building of many more miles of road than the Canada Southern is likely to undertake for years to come. Fayette, the present western terminus of the Canada Southern, is but 12 miles from Butler, the present eastern terminus of the Eel River Road. It is now thought likely that that link will be built at no distant day, giving the former road what it most desires, a western connection and a short route to Chicago by the Eel River and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Roads, and giving the latter what it most desires, a direct eastern connection. This arrangement, if consumated, would be very satisfactory to Detroit interests. It would make the Eel River Road and its business much more available to us than it is now, the lines from Butler to Detroit by the Canada Southern being about as direct as it would be possible to build. Of course nothing is likely to be done for the present, but should monetary affairs brighten by spring, it is not improbable that a year hence will see the plan carried into effect.

* * *

The Cabinet Repudiated ay the People.

The Prasident and his Administration have not only been condemned in the aggregate at all the elections this fall, but every membes of the Cabinet has been rebuked and discarded in detail in the States which they claim to represent. They are all left stranded high and dry, without constituencies, support or recognition, except as mere officeholders under a President who, like themselves, has lost the confidence and good opinion of the country.

Oregon led off in this work of political repudiation by a revolution which stigmatized the disgraceful bargain that sent Hipple Mitchell to the Senate with deserved odium, and consigned Mr. Attorney General Williams to the enjoyment of his suddenly acquired fortune away from that State.

Ohio followed with a verdict against Mr. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, which was made more emphatic because he personally directed the canvass on the spot, as an intriguing aspirant for Mr. Thurman's seat in the Senate. His Indian Ring and other notorious jobbery contributed largely to this result.

Iowa plainly told Mr. Belknap that his personal connection with the corrupt sale of arms to France was not only a flagrant violation of neutral duty, but a scandalous taint upon the honor of the department, almost as dark as that which John B. Floyd left to discredit its record.

New York has scornfully turned her back upon Mr. Fish and his son in law, the paid Spanish agent.

Maryland has indignantly resented the pretensions of Mr. Creswell to become her Senator, punished the intrusion of his mercenaries, and, by an overwhelming majority, reaffirmed the righteous verdict which declared him guilty of official collusion in the Chorpenning fraud.

New Jersey answered the appeals of Secor Robeson and his followers by diminishing the Republican majority in the Legislature two-thirds at a single blow, and serving notice on the navy jobbers that their days are numbered.

Massachusetts, disgusted with the incompetency of Mr. Richardson, and resentful at the persecution of Mr. Sumner by the President and his menials, emphasized their discontent by withholding 60,000 of the votes which she polled twelve months ago for the Republican ticket.

* * *

GIVE ME A LOCK OF YOUR HAIR.

Nebraska Colonizing.

BY PROF. J. D. BUTLER.

LINCOLN, Nebraska,

When a French orator had finished an eloquent harangue to a Parisian crowd one of them cried out, "I should like a lock of that man's hair." The speaker was only too glad to grant the favor to an admiring auditor. But another—and another—and then scores, yes, hundreds, begged the same souvenir—which the politeness of the flattered Cicero would not let him refuse. In less time than the speech had consumed, the speaker was bereft of his hair—like a sheep beneath the shears, or Samson on the knees of Delilah.

The experience of the French demagogue has been that of Nebraska. Six years ago she stood before the world a boundless contiguity of unimproved prairie and offered a farm to everybody who would come and take it at a shilling an acre. The land was so good that the first man that saw it longed for it—as for an ambrosial curl of the Parisian orator. Others followed him, stood not on the order of their coming, but came at once and seized on lot after lot, with as much avidity as an Indian brave grasps a scalp-lock. Seekers of such Nebraska souvenirs have come from every State in the Union, and from every country in Christendom, except Greece and Portugal.

Behold the result! Nebraska, for two hundred miles west of Lincoln, its capital, is occupied all along the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. No more locks of hair remain to be given away to settlers there. But the State is as large as a European kingdom; and its free farms further west, as well as at little distances north and south of the railroad, are still as numerous as the hairs on most heads. Nebraska is as polite as the Frenchman, and will be as long as she has a lock of hair left.

Besides, 4,525 actual settlers have already secured each a farm, an aggregate of 478,988 acres of railroad land, either in Iowa or Nebraska, on ten years credit at 6 per cent interest. Their purchases lie where each alternate squaro mile has already been occupied by homesteaders. Thanks to those pioneers, the buyer of railroad land finds the region where he plants himself already half settled. The newest country is never more than half new. Railroad buyers are never out in the cold. They go west, but not *out* west.

Nothing of the principal of purchases made since 1872 is payable till the end of four years, and twenty per cent is thrown off for prompt improvement.

* * *

A London man squeezed a wasp's nest in his hand, recently, thinking it was a sponge, but it wasn't.

* * *

A bounty of three dollars foa each wild cat scalp affords hunters in Pepin county Wisconsin, a fair profit.

* * *

The young man who boasted that he could marry any girl he pleased found that he could not please any.

AMERICA'S THANKSGIVING HYMN.

Almighty Lord of Glory!
Our praise to Him we bring;
And chant our country's story,
Where God alone is King;
His outstretched arm sustaining,
Behold the Mayflower come!
His mercy foreordaining
Our land of Freedom's home.

Though wintry darkness gathers,
And dearth and death prevail,
The faithful Pilgrim Fathers
Could look within the veil;
O joy amid the sadness!
They're free to do and pray,
And keep in sober gladness
Their first Thanksgiving Day.

These seeds of Faith and Freedom
God's Word hath wafted free;
O'er rocks outsoaring Edom
They reach the Sunset Sea;
And East and West uniting,
One family become,
With North and South relighting
Love's lamp.—We're all at home!

With half of heaven above us,
An ocean on each hand,
We've room for all who love us,
And join our brother band;
Praising the Great All-Giver,
Our Home Feast we display,
And ever and forever
Keep free Thanksgiving Day.

In palace and in prison
Our Festival is one;
The witness Christ is risen—
Good-will for men begun;
Our hearts one hope rejoices,
Our souls in concert pray,
'Mid songs of choral voices—
God bless Thanksgiving Day!

THAT QUEER LITTLE MAN.

A Thanksgiving Story.

"This must be the house. No, 287 B. Court. Let me be sure! Where's the letter? Here it is in my coat pocket, of course; now for a gas-light. Yes, 287."

The queer little man folded the letter as he spoke, replaced it in his pocket, and knocked at the door of 287. It was after dark, on a dull evening in November, but the gas light, under whose friendly glare the letter had been consulted, shone upon the figure now standing at the door, and showed him to be a very odd figure indeed. His head was so many sizes too large for his body, that it made him look top-heavy, and this effect was certainly not diminished by the fact that he wore his hair long, thick, and curling, and a beard that fell almost to his waist. His clothes were coarse and ill made, but warm, and in good repair. His slight figure, small hands and feet, and quick movements, made the great head and wide-brimmed hat almost grotesque in their disproportionate size. Getting impatient, he gave a second knock at the door of the small house, and this time so long and loud that the door flew open before he had taken his hand from the knocker. A little girl stood in the entry, eyeing him with an expression that seemed to argue a debate in the mind whether to remain, and let the visitor come in, or to shut the door and run away.

"You take a good while to come to the door, ma'am," he said, and at once decided the question in the mind of the little girl. A voice and a smile like that could never belong to a cruel ogre who ate up little girls without salt or pepper, however big his head.

"Do you want to see Aunt Henrietta?"

"Who is Aunt Henrietta?"

"Miss Mosely. The lady who owns the house, and lets us board here."

"Oh! Yes, I want to see her."

"If you will walk in the parlor, she'll be in presently; she's gone to market," and a musical little gleeful laugh followed this announcement.

"Gone to market?"

"Yes, and Cora's gone too;" here the delight could not be suppressed. "They've gone to buy a turkey for to-morrow, and I'm taking care of the house and Eddy till they come back."

"Gone to buy a turkey for to-morrow?"

"Yes, it's Thanksgiving, you know? We are to have a treat. Aunt Henrietta promised it a week ago, and she never forgets, *never!*"

"She must be a famous aunt."

"Well," and here the little girl came close to her odd visitor and took a seat beside him, on the sofa, "she ain't our aunt really, you know; not our very, very own. But she's just as good to Cora and Eddy and me."

"Who is Cora?"

"Cora is my grown-up sister; she's ever, ever so old, almost nineteen. I'm ten, and Eddy is two and a half. Cora gives music lessons, and she is out almost all day, and Aunt Henrietta makes flowers, and I help her. Eddy plays."

"But where are your papa and mamma?"

"Papa died when Eddy was a wee baby, and we came here then to board with Miss Mosely. Mamma sewed all day, and Cora practiced. Then mamma died too, but Aunt Henrietta said we must stay, and manage the board somehow, for she would not let Cora go away to take care of us all alone. You see this ain't a very good house for boarders," and the little face looked very wise," and the front room has been empty a long time."

"Then Miss Mosely takes boarders?"

"Yes, indeed. We have the third story front, and Mrs. Manners, she goes out nursing and ain't here much, she has the third story back; Aunt Henrietta sleeps down here in the back parlor, so there is nobody at all in the second story. That was the reason Aunt Henrietta sent away the servant, and makes flowers for the milliners' stores. It takes so much money to feed us all, and buy our dresses and boots."

"But, my dear child, have you no uncles or aunts, nobody to help Sister Cora?"

"No! Uncle James Reed is in California, and of course he can't come. Cora wrote to him, but I guess he didn't get the letter. Anyhow he didn't answer it."

"Did you ever see him?"

"No, indeed! He went away when Cora was a baby and never came back, but he often sent money in a letter to mamma."

A knock at the door interrupted her.

"There they come! I'll tell Aunt Henrietta you are here," and away she ran, and was in another moment heard making anxious inquiry regarding the size and tenderness of the turkey.

A lady's voice answered her.

"There's a gentleman wants to see you, auntie," said the child. "I'll help Cora take the basket to the kitchen."

Miss Mosely at once went to to the parlor, and her odd-looking visitor rose to meet her. If he had expected to see an angular, hard-featured maiden lady, soured by disappointment, and hardened by the hard life of landlady in a small boarding-house, he must have been agreeably surprised. The little lady who so courteously greeted him was slight and delicate in figure, with the sweetest of faces, soft brown eyes, and waving brown hair. Her neat dress suited her face and her age, some thirty-five years, and her low-toned, clear voice was like pleasant music.

"Good-evening!" said the queer little man, "I understand you have some vacant rooms for boarders. I want a whole floor, if you can accommodate me, a bed-room and sitting-room. I want my dinner in the middle of the day, and I'm so used to my own way that I must have it, no matter what it costs; but I'm willing to pay for it. I shall keep your servant running up and down all the time I'm in the house, so please have one that has plenty of life and activity. Can I have the rooms ma'am?"

The little landlady was so taken by surprise by the appearance and rapid speech of her visitor, that she scarcely knew how to reply; like the little girl, she was prepossessed in favor of the sweet voice and smile, so she said:—

"Will you look at the rooms, sir?"

"Look at them! My trunks will be here presently, and I intend to sleep here to night."

"But," stammered the lady, "if they should not suit you?"

"They must! If they don't suit me, I'll pitch all the furniture out of the window, and get what does suit me. I'm not very rich, ma'am, but you can have your money every month in advance, and that's all the reference I can give you, for I am a stranger here. Will twenty-five dollars a week pay for both rooms?"

Had a gold mine opened at her feet, the little lady could not have looked more astonished. Her little rooms had never brought such a price as that.

"It is too much," she said, gently; "perhaps, if you are a stranger, you do not know that this is not a very aristocratic neighborhood, and you see the house is very small. My father built it for his own use; he was a house carpenter, and he left it to me. It is comfortable, sir, and I will try to make it pleasant for you, but the rooms are small, sir, and they are both bed rooms now."

"Never mind that? We'll soon get the right furniture in. As for the price, you'll soon find you'll have to earn it. I'm the most troublesome man you ever heard of. I want hot coffee in bed at six o'clock in the morning, and I *eat*—wait until you see me eat, I'll keep your girl busy, and, as I said before, I must have my own way. What is the name, ma'am, of the little girl who let me in?"

"Jennie Hill, sir."

"She's a bright little thing—an orphan, she tells me."

"Yes, sir. Her mother died here last summer. Will you see the rooms now, sir?"

"Certainly. We will go up now, if you please. Here is your first month's board," and he took from his pocket-book two crisp fifty dollar bills. My name is Jameson. By the way, to-morrow is Thanksgiving, and if I don't have roast turkey, oysters sauce, mince pies, and pumpkin tarts for my dinner, I shall eat up Miss Jennie, here," and he turned to the little girl just entering the room, and laughed merrily. Only for a moment though, for the little girl was followed by a young lady in deep mourning, whose appearance seemed to awaken an emotion deeper than merriment in the queer little man's mind. He bowed respectfully, and then said to Miss Mosely:—

"I will go to my room now, if you please."

Cora Hill was beautiful enough to account for more than mere passing admiration. Her brilliant complexion, short golden curls, and large blue eyes, were all more beautiful contrasting with her black dress; and the subdued air of sorrow and care on her face, was touching in one so lovely and so young. Mr. Jameson thought of her a great deal as he paced up and down the two little rooms, shaking his long shaggy hair, and chuckling to himself.

The next day Jennie and Eddy thought the reign of fairies had certainly come again. The great trunk they had seen carried up stairs to the queer little man's room, containe' marvellous story books, wonderful toys, and what seemed inexhaustible stores of confectionery. The Thanksgiving dinner was "enlarged and improved," by jars of most delicious preserves, and Miss Mosely was almost as much frightened as astonished at the arrival in the middle of the day of a basket containing oranges, nuts, candied fruit, plump oysters, and various other additions to the dinner, and also a stout, recent arrival from green Erin, who said "A quare little gentleman had tould her the lady wanted a girl," and who proved herself a treasure on the instant.

It sometimes proved to Miss Mosely, herself the gentlest of human beings, as if her new boarder must be insane, and again she could have worshiped him for his goodness to the children, who had become so dear to her own kind heart. The Thanksgiving dinner was the merriest of feats. Master Eddy, won at the first glance by Mr. Jameson's smile, made quaint speeches, in baby English, about the unusual profusion of good things, Jennie was radiantly happy, and seeing her brother and sister so pleased, brought a flush of pleasure to Cora's pale face, and a glad look into her blue eyes that had not been there since her mother died.

It was very soon evident that the house had received an inmate who carried sunshine with him. His rooms were fitted up speedily with beautiful taste, and Jennie was delegated the happy guardian of their cleanliness. Professing himself an ardent lover of music, he turned out of doors the tinkling old piano in the little parlor, and replaced it by a noble instrument, the first touch of which sent perfect thrills of delight through Cora's really artistic fingers. And on this he would play, till one could believe souls could be drawn from bodies by such music as followed his touch.

Henrietta Mosely, herself an orphan, with a very small income, had, from the day when Cora had lost her mother, resolved as far as possible to fill her place to the children, and had comforted the deathbed parting by this promise. Cora was very beautiful, so young and childlike, that it was a sickening thought to imagine her alone in a great city, poor and friendless. She had received a first-rate musical education, and had a few pupils in the immediate neighborhood, who were glad to get cheap tuition. She was too thankful to have even the small sum thus paid to her, to murmur at the wearisome drudgery it certainly was to spend hours in training clumsy fingers and dull minds over instruction books and jingling tunes, often having to submit to vulgar complaints, because pupils who had no more music in their souls than the miserable old instruments they played upon, could not play more tunes.

Jennie had left school to assist in the care of Eddy, and also to make artificial flowers, to help out the expenses. Miss Henrietta never let the children see that they were a heavy burden upon her slender purse, but the board Cora paid with nearly the whole of her earnings, did not really furnish food for three hearty young appetites.

The arrival of Mr. Jameson was a magic-working change. His board was a magnificent income in itself, in that quiet household. Jennie was sent to school, Eddy became Henrietta's special charge, now that Matilda, the Hibernian before mentioned, presided over the kitchen department, and Cora was carried at once to fairy-land, by being introduced to a world of music. Mr. Jameson took Henrietta, Jennie and Cora to every musical entertainment, and his useful hints and guidance were improving Cora in the selection of her own music and the management of her glorious young voice.

He did not rest until another change had been made. One day he came home with a roll of music to be copied for a friend, and Cora was instructed in this accomplishment, and furnished with sufficient employment, at fair prices, to allow her to give up one pupil after another, till all were provided with teachers who paid more attention to tunes and less to solid instruction.

When the spring opened, and fine days shone, Mr. Jameson had a delightful habit of coming suddenly to the door with a large, easy hack, bundling the whole family—Eddy included—inside, and driving far out into the lovely country, where he would produce mysterious luncheons, and picnic in shady spots, always full of fun, jest, and kindness.

It would make my tale too long, were I to attempt to describe half the eccentric kindness and generosity of the queer little man; his love for the children, his respectful attention to Henrietta, his tender care for Cora.

He had been an inmate of "287" for nearly a year, when one day he invited his landlady to take a walk with him, and thus accosted her:

"Miss Henrietta, I am thinking of getting married, and I want you to tell me how to furnish my house. Come in, and see it."

They had left the small streets long before he spoke, and stood before a large, handsome house, in a fashionable neighborhood.

"I mean to make this home as perfect as possible for my bride," he said, opening door after door; this must be Jennie's room, this for Eddy."

"Then it is Cora?" said Henrietta, and as she spoke her head sank, for she feared her kind friend was courting disappointment.

"Cora!" he cried: "ah, yes, Cora will live here, of course. Now will you help me? I must have carpets and curtains, crockery, and a thousand things of whose very names I am ignorant. I am anxious to move in time for a thanksgiving dinner to commemorate the day when I first saw—Cora."

Of course she would help him. They went from store to store, consulting, arranging, and ordering goods, the little lady feeling all the time as if she was in a dream, and must pinch her herself before she could wake up. The odd, lost feeling lasted all day, and when she came home, weary and pale, she shut herself in her own room, and tried to face calmly this terrible possibility. To lose Cora! to lose the children! and above all, to lose her eccentric boarder! How could she bear this loneliness that seemed threatening her. She had no claim, no right to complain. If Cora married a man whose generous love extended to the children, surely there could be no greater happiness for all. Mr. Jameson was noble and thoroughly good, that could not be doubted; but Henrietta felt half sadly, that if Cora married him, it would be for a home for the sake of the children, perhaps from respect and gratitude, but not from the loving impulse of her untried young heart.

The little old maid had no heart history of her own to guide her misgivings: she had lived a lonely life of slavery to a tyrannical, invalid father, and since his death the uneventful life of keeping a small boarding-house for the poorer class, always having women for inmates. Yet the woman's heart in her little frame, knew by its own instincts that this was a marriage that would bring misery, and not happiness. Cora was just twenty, Mr. Jameson certainly double that age. She was a dreamy girl, a musical enthusiast; he was practical, bustling, and energetic. Kind as he was to Cora, he could never fill her heart, of that Henrietta was convinced. Her forebodings were confirmed an hour later, when Cora came to her room to say good-night. The young girl was very pale.

"Auntie," she said, using the familiar name to which she had only the claim of love, "do you think, please do not laugh at me, do you think Mr. Jameson is—is wanting to marry *me?* You think I am unmaidenly," she said, in an agony of shame, "but he has been talking so strangely to me. He has bought a house, and he has been asking me how I would like to furnish a room, what I thought of different household arrangements, and puttidg odd questions, that seem as if they could have had but one meaning."

"And that was what?"

"That he meant to ask me to share his home."

"I think he does; Cora. Indeed, he told me the same thing."

"Be his wife!" Cora Hill's face was very pale as she said this.

"I think he will ask you, dear. He will be a kind, good husband, Cora."

"Too kind, too good to have me for a wife! I could respect him, I do now! I can give him gratitude beyond measure, and I could be dutiful and affectionate, but—Oh, help me, auntie, help me!"

"My darling, no one can help you."

"He is so good to Jennie, to Eddy. Such a brother for them should reconcile me to anything. For their sake I could marry him and be a good, true wife, I know that. But he deserves more than that!"

Sadly her listener echoed the words. He certainly deserved love for love when he married.

The friends talked together far into the night, but it was like a circle of conversation, returning ever to the same theme. When they separated, it was with a vague idea of waiting till the words were spoken that would force a decision, before the decision should be made.

The work of preparing the new home went forward rapidly. The loveliest of flowers were selected for a conservatory; Jennie was in ecstacies at being allowed to choose all the things for her own room; a guest chamber was prepared according to Cora's taste; a nursery arranged for Eddy, and before Thanksgiving all was ready, and the master of the house issued his invitations for a family dinner party, requesting as a favor that his lady guests would put aside their mourning for that day. Still the momentous words were not spoken.

Henrietta was in her own room, arranging her soft brown hair, and contemplating the glories of a new black silk dress, with rich blue satin trimmings, soft lace and pretty ribbons, when Cora tapped at the door.

"Let me come in; I am all ready, and the children have already started. The carriage will come back for you and I. Jennie looked very pretty in her crimson dress, and Eddy is a picture in his new suit of velveteens, and crazy over his first pair of pants."

"Your dress is becoming, too."

It was a silk of the most beautiful violet color, with a great deal of soft, white lace about it. In the golden curls the young girl had twisted violet ribbons, and the color suited her fair beauty admirably. But the ladies were very pale, and had no holiday smiles; they spoke but little, yet in each heart was a deep, unexpressed fear and sympathy.

They found their host waiting for them in a handsome drawing-room, and the children wandering about, admiring everything, especially their own reflections in the long mirrors.

But they could scarcely believe their own eyes when they looked at Mr. Jameson. Dressed with care and taste, his hair cut to the usual gentlemanly length, his beard gone, he looked like another man. The disproportionate size of his head seemed diminished one-half by the loss of the enormous mass of hair, and his smile had lost nothing of its charm, as he advanced to meet the ladies.

"It is time my masquerading ceased," he said, in gentle, courteous tones. "Come, my dear, will you read this letter?"

"This!" cried the astonished girl, "this is the letter I wrote to Uncle James Reed when mamma died."

"Exactly! That is the letter that brought me from San Francisco, and that you thought so unkindly left unanswered."

"And you are Uncle James?"

"I am your uncle, dear, and now plead for me that the lady who has so long given you an aunt's love and care, will in truth become your aunt. Can you, Henrietta, love this queer little man?"

Could she love hsm? He must have read the perfect happiness in her eyes, for he bent over her hand, and raised it to his lips.

"My whole life shall thank you," he said; and Cora took the children to the other end of the long room to tell them the wonderful news.

There were no pale cheeks or sad eyes in the group gathered round the table loaded with Thanksgiving luxuries. Cora was full of gleeful mischief—a new element in her conversation—and Aunt Henrietta full of blushing confusion at the new emphasis the children gave the familiar name. Jennie, now a young lady, declares to this day that from the very first she suspected there was some secret reason for the extraordinary kindness of "That Queer Little Man."

The Wool Crop for Three Decades.

The following table is interesting as showing the increase in the product of some of our leading fabrics in the several States and Territories:

	1850. *Pounds.*	1860. *Pounds.*	1870. *Pounds.*
Alabama	657,118	681,404	381,253
Arkansas	182,595	410,285	214,784
Arizona	....	....	679
California	5,520	2,681,992	11,391,743
Colorado	....	....	204,925
Connecticut	497,454	335,986	254,129
Dakota	....	....	8,810
District Columbia	525	100	....
Delaware	57,768	53,201	[illegible]
Florida	23,247	58,594	[illegible]
Georgia	990,019	946,229	846,947
Idaho	....	....	3,415
Illinois	2,150,113	2,447,563	5,739,249
Indiana	2,610,187	2,466,264	5,029,023
Iowa	378,398	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	....	22,593	[illegible]
Kentucky	2,297,433	2,325,128	2,304,450
Louisiana	169,897	296,187	140,428
Maine	1,364,034	1,495,063	1,764,168
Maryland	447,438	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	585,136	377,267	306,659
Michigan	2,043,283	4,062,858	8,726,145
Minnesota	85	22,740	401,180
Mississippi	559,619	637,729	288,280
Missouri	1,627.164	2,069,778	3,649,395
Moutana	....	....	105
Nebraska	....	3,312	74,655
Nevada	....	....	27,022
New Hampshire	1,108,476	1,160,212	1,129,449
New Jersey	375,396	349,250	336,600
New Mexico	32,901	479,245	684,939
New York	10,071,301	9,454,473	10,599,225
North Carolina	970,738	883,473	799,607
Ohio	10,196,371	10,648,161	20,539,640
Oregon	29,686	208,946	1,080,688
Pennsylvania	4,481,570	4,752,523	6,581,722
Rhode Island	129,692	90,699	77,328
South Carolina	487,233	427,002	156,814
Tennessee	1,464,378	1,400,508	1,389,762
Texas	131,917	1,497,748	1,251,328
Vermont	3,400,717	2,975,544	3,102,137
Virginia	2,860,765	2,509,443	877,110
*West Virginia	....	....	1,593,541
Utah	9,222	75,688	109,018
Washington	....	20,720	162,713
Wisconsin	253,960	1,011,915	4,000,670
Wyoming	....	....	30,000
	52,516,959	60,511,343	100,102,387

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*West Virginia taken from Virginia since 1860.

Thus, notwithstanding the ravages of war, and especially, the destruction of farm interests in the Southern States, the wool crop has increased about 40,000,000 within the last decade. This, considering the artificial stimulus to wool-growing by the tariff, which was afterward materially withdrawn, is a pretty fair showing for the production of that textile fabric.—*Milwaukee Journal of Commerce.*

Thanksgiving Day.

The eve of our annual Thanksgiving Day is drawing peacefully to its close. Strange, that though this day comes in the dreariest month of the whole year, yet a golden glory always seems clustering about it, and all the joyousness and the bright freshness, and the beautiful charm of spring-time seem concentrated in this one happy day; and our hearts instinctively swell with grateful thanks for all the blessings plentifully meted out to us by the merciful hand of our Heavenly Father, throughont the long but now dying year.

The spirit of Thanksgiving Day! who does not recognize its silent and pure presence? No matter how lonely one may be, however far removed from friends and home—where is held on this day the family reunion—still in your silent room, where you sit in loneliness, perhaps in grief, this peaceful and shining spirit glides noiselessly in, and its cheering presence sheds a golden glory around—you feel that you are not alone, and as if some loved friends had burst in upon you with their joyous welcome and beaming faces, your heart leaps with sudden gladness, and your sorrow is vanished as if by magic.

'Tis the holy spirit of Thanksgiving Day. It cheers every heart, and gathers up many tearful thanks—often silently offered—and wafts them on snowy wings to the starry home in the skies.

May its beautiful presence, on this day of the coming year, find all sorrowing hearts made happy, all desolate homes rejoicing, the lonely wanderer sheltered in his haven of rest. That all may offer up, in one grand melody, that glorious hymn to the Creator, "Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."

Particulars of the Shooting of Thirty-seven of the Virginius' Crew.

A Havana dispatch says: On Friday morning, the 7th, thirty-seven of the crew of the Virginius were brought on shore at Santiago de Cuba, and taken to prison, to remain there until their execution, which was ordered for that afternoon. Capt. Fry, a noble-looking old man, fully a head taller than the rest of the crew, when he met his men on the wharf previous to the march to the prison, saluted them all. The salute was returned with affection. At 4:45 Capt. Fry and thirty-six men and officers were publicly shot, despite the protest of all competent foreign authorities. The marines were seven minutes killing the wretched prisoners. It seemed as if they would never finish. At last the sailors marched off, and the troops filed past the long row of corpses. Then the dead-carts were hurried up, and loaded indiscriminately with the mangled remains.

The American Consul has done all that could have been done. Indeed, it was threatened that his exequatur would be withdrawn for his exertions in behalf of the prisoners. In an interview with Gen. Burriel, that officer yelled at him and otherwise treated him disrespectfully. The British Consul also made an ineffectual protest against the execution. It is reported that sixteen of the victims were British subjects.

A Curious Animal.

The *Lepus Bairdii* or Baird's Rabbit, is a very rare animal, and one of the most remarkable of mammalia. A single specimen was obtained by Dr. Hayden, in 1860, in the Wind River mountains, near the headwaters of the Yellowstone. Mr. C. H. Merriam, of the United States Geological Survey, was so fortunate as to secure five more specimens in a late expedition, and it is described in Hayden's Geological Report for 1872. A very curious fact relating to it is that all the males take part in suckling their young. Of the five specimens shot four were adult males, and all had large teats, full of milk, and showed evident marks of having been suckled. Although no females were obtained, dissection showed that these were no hermaphrodite. Cases are familiar to readers of medical journals in which in the human subject a flow of milk has been determined to the breast of old women, and even of men, by the putting to the breast an infant that needed nourishment. The readers of Dr. Livingstone's travels will remember that he mentions such cases among the natives of Africa. But we do not remember any other case among mammalia in which this is a rule. Among fowls it is not infrequent for the male to take his turn in hatching the eggs, and every one has seen bantam cocks leading about a brood of chicks in true motherly style.

One Victim of the Bank of England Forger.

The arrest in London of the young wife of Austin Biron Bidwell, one of Macdonnell's associates in the Bank of England forgery, was reported in this city yesterday. She was charged, before Mr. Vaughn, of Bond street, with concealing the birth of her child. She gave the name of Jane Georgiana Mary Bidwell, and said that she was married to her forger husband on the 8th of February last at the American Legation in Paris by Minister Washburne. She first became acquainted with Bidwell in London at an artist's reception, but did not know that he was a swindler until his arrest in March in Havana, whither she had accompanied him. She never spoke to him afterward. Her father was Col. Debreaux, a well-known officer in the British army, who died in Madras, India. Mrs. Bidwell is described as a beautiful blonde, 18 years old. She was ashamed of her child's paternity, and, it is claimed, she allowed it to perish.—*New York Sun.*

Naval Preparations.—A Washington dispatch of the 14th says: The Kansas has been ordered immediately to Santiago de Cuba, and will be commanded by Commander A. V. Reed. In addition to this vessel and the Mahopac and Manhattan, iron-clads, the Powhattan and Osippi will also be ordered to active service in the North Atlantic squadron. The War Department will strengthen the forts in the Gulf, having already taken measures for strengthening and additionally garrisoning Fort Jefferson, in Florida. It is the general opinion here that Congress, acting on the recommendation of the President, will promptly take action on the questions to be presented concerning our affairs with Cuba.

MANNA.

A THANKSGIVING POEM.

'Twas in the midnight that manna fell,
That fed the hosts of Israel.

Enough for each day's fullest store,
And largest need—enough, no more.

For willful waste, for prideful show,
God sent not angels' food below.

Still in our nights of deep distress
The manna falls our hearts to bless.

And, famished, as we cry for bread,
With heavenly food our lives are fed.

And each day's need finds each day's store
Enough. Dear Lord, what want we more?

Humorous.

What is the difference between a sailor and a a beer-drinker? One puts his sail up and the other puts his ale down.

A Danbury man awoke in the middle of the night to comment upon the extraordinary fact that the heaviest end of a match is its light end.

A Michigan paper recently closed an obituary notice with the misquotation, "Though dead, he yet squeaketh." The printer, apparently, wasn't minding his p's and q's.

An opponent of woman's rights to hold school offices says that she can't travel through snow-drifts with impunity. Why not let her travel with a horse and cutter, then?

"You ought to let me pass here free of charge, considering the benevolent nature of my profession," said a physician to a toll-gate keeper. "Not so," was the reply; "you send too many deadheads through here now." The doctor did not stop to argue the point, but paid his toll and passed on.

A Bennington daughter, whose domestic nature is equal to her natural simplicity, was invited by an Advent exhorter to join his sect, get her white robe ready and prepare to ascend. "I can't," the maiden replied, "father and mother are going up, and somebody must stay to see to the cattle."

A professor in one of the Philadelphia medical colleges habitually puts this simple conundrum to his class, whenever he can find a class to put it to: "If monsbomanthrayninone is obtained by the oxidation of trybomanthracent, what would result from the union of bihthaline with dilute dichlor, or dibromanthracene disulphuric acid?"

"Now, young people," said a professor of natural history to his class, "now then as to hens. A hen has the capacity of laying just 600 eggs, and no more, and she finishes the job in just five years. Now, what is to be done with her after that?" "Cut her head off and sell her for a spring chicken!" exclaimed an urchin whose father dealt in poultry.

A Western reporter thus describes the toilet of the belle at a late ball; "She was magnificent in a green calico over a crinoline full four inches larger than the rest of her apparel, a white apron with red strings, blue stockings, a yellow neck-ribbon, and white cotton gloves. Her redish hair was fastened in a pug behind, and well adorned with the tail feathers of the rooster she had for dinner."

How Eggs are Hatched.

People have an idea that the hen sits on the eggs for a time, and when the time comes for hatching the chick bursts forth. There never was a greater mistake. The chick, until liberated from the shell by outside aid, is as incapable of motion as if it formed a solid egg, which it nearly does. You might as well enclose a man in an iron boiler, and tell him to get out of the shell without help. The chick grows on the inside of the shell, until at last the excrescence on the point of the beak of the bird presses against the inside of the shell, and bursts up a very small scale. Of course when it does this, it at the same time "breaks in that spot" the inside of the egg. This admits the air; in a short time it breathes and gets strength to cry loudly. The hen then sets to work to liberate it; she brings it forward under the feathers of the crop, and supporting it between the breastbone and the nest, begins the work of setting it free. She hitches the point of her beak into the hole formed by the raising of the scale by the chick's beak, and breaks away the egg-skin or shell all aronnd the greatest diameter of the egg. The joint efforts of the hen without and the chick within then liberate the prisoner, and he struggles into existence, and gets dry under the feathers and the natural heat of the hen. All female birds which sit on their eggs to hatch them have the hook in the beak strongly developed. Even the broad-billed duck and goose have those hooks specially developed and with them they liberate their young. In Australia, where everything seems to be by contraries, it is the cock of the bush turkey that hatches the eggs, and not the hen. It would be interesting to know whether the hook of the beak is better adapted for this service in the male bird than in the female. The hook of the beak of the ordinary cock of the common fowl is quite different from that of the hen—it is adapted for wounding in fighting, but not for hatching of eggs.

As to the effect of the recent financial disturbances, there can be no doubt that to the people at large it will be a beneficial one. We have been spending more money than we could afford, and we are retrenching, that is all. That this enforced retrenchment will be of ultimate advantage to us there can be no doubt, though it is equally certain that a good deal of distress to the poorer classes will be incidental to it. It behooves us to do what we can to make the sum of that distress as small as possible, and the surest way of doing that is to keep our spirits up and to keep business of all sorts moving as actively as we can; not hoarding money, which hoarded is useless, but using it judiciously, so that while we are securing ourselves against want, we may not deprive others of the work that is to bring them wages.—*Hearth and Home.*

A clergyman in Dundee, Scotland, has announced for his congregation that, in consequence of his inability to afford coal for his study fire, he has discontinued studying, and will preach his old sermons until coal can be procured.

Remote Causes of the Panic.

The trouble with us is our immense mass of indebtedness, both foreign and domestic. It must never be forgotten that by far the larger part of that indebtedness is the direct effect of the inflation of our currency. Our imports for the year ended June 30, 1868, to the year ended June 30, 1873, amount in gold to $3,113,126,464. Our exports during the same period, in gold amount to $2,834,585,905. To the imports should be added a large toll for the use of British ships. At the beginning of 1867 we were already heavily in debt to Europe, so to that the round three hundred millions we have run behind since then must also be added each year a large additional sum for interest. Let us now consider our domestic debts. These include the bonds of railroad and other corporations, mortgages on farms and other real estate—many of them dating back to war times—and the loans and discounts of the national banks. The latter amounted in April, 1873, to $908,000,000.

We are now exporting more than we importing; (1) because we are selling very cheap; (2) because the English have experienced a tremendous rise in prices, and we are not able to pay for their wares; (3) the English, being already somewhat in trouble from short crops, labor unions, scarcity of coal, etc., and foreseeing a great deal more, are drawing in and refusing to buy our securities as they have been doing for the last five or six years. Now our farmers are already in trouble because we are selling their stuff so cheap. The English are getting more and more in troubles every day, and we, in the great cities, expect to be as prosperous and extravagant as ever.

All we need, the doctors tells us, is a little more green paper! Not so. We must come down to bread and water and pay our debts. We have no choice in the matter. We must continue to send out of the country more valuable things than we bring into the country, until John Bull gets on his legs again. —John Bull is sick, and the farmers are sick, and the trade of peddling railroad bonds is annihilated. The reverse we have met with is simply the beginning of the inevitable transition from prosperous to pinching times.—*New York Tribune.*

Apply the Remedy.—It appears that we need no longer be tormented with Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, Partial Paralysis, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Morbic Humors of the blood. Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters conquers the causes of all of the above irregularities by securing *perfect digestion*, a *proper flow of bile*, and a *free discharge of all waste matter.* It is not a vile doctored whisky, gotten up to deceive the public and tickle the palate. It is a medicine to the sick stomach, the relaxed nervous system, the weak circulating blood, and the overworked, prostrated brain. An infant may take it, and to children afflicted with worms, and even adults who suffer from this cause, ignorant of the fact—and their numbers are millions—it is the greatest remedy of the age. Take one bottle and you will be satisfied that this is no catch-penny nostrum—[Com.

A Distressing Suggestion.—The owner of a new mustache was on the train down the other day, says the Danbury *News.* He gave up all his attention to his lip. First he would push the contents upward, and then stroke them downward. Again, he would pull out the ends and go through motions calculated to make it part in the middle. Finally a bushy bearded man in a seat opposite leaned across the aisle and observed in a friendly whisper, yet loud enough to be heard through the car: "Don't you want to get one or two good hairs to breed from?"

Potatoes are scarce, very scarce; and the probable consequence of a potato famine is a fit subject of numerous editorials just at this juncture.

The most popular collars of the day, are the Elmwood and Warwick; because they are made out of finer stock, look and fit better than any others.—[Com.

Peerless Clothes Wringer.

For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, in their various forms, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients, recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America—chartered by Congress—issued in October $1,115,000 of new insurance, a larger amount than in any previous month, save one, since July, 1869. This shows the public appreciation of this strong stock Company.—[Com.

An Established Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness,* and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs.*—[Com.

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We see by the Chicago papers that Procter & Gamble have reduced the price of their long established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap*, its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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Texans	6 @	7¼
Hogs—Dressed	5¼@	6¼
Cotton—Middling Upland	14¼	..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 00 @	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 35 @	1 36
Corn—Mixed Western	60 @	62½
Oats	46 @	50
Rye—Western	84 @	89
Pork—Mess	14 50 @	15 00
Lard	7½@	7½

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Natives	5 35 @	5 40
Good to Prime Steers	4 25 @	5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @	2 50
Medium to Fair	3 00 @	3 75
Inferior to Common	1 75 @	2 25
Stock Steers	2 50 @	3 50
Hogs—Live	3 75 @	4 05
Dressed	4 00 @	4 35
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	9 25
Red Winter	5 75 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 01 @	1 03
No. 2 Spring	95¼@	96¼
No. 3 Spring	89½@	90¼
Corn—No. 2	36 @	37
Oats—No. 2	28 @	30
Rye—No. 2	60 @	61
Barley—No. 2	1 19 @	1 21
Butter—Good to choice	25 @	29
Eggs—Fresh	23 @	24
Pork—Mess	11 50 @	..
Lard	6¾@	7

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 22 @	1 24
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	39 @	41
Oats—No. 2	35 @	36
Rye—No. 2	65 @	67
Pork—Mess	12 50 @	13 00
Lard	6½@	7½
Hogs	3 25 @	3 70
Cattle	2 00 @	3 75

CINCINNATI.

Flour	6 15 @	6 50
Wheat	1 25 @	1 27
Corn	44 @	46
Oats	29 @	40
Rye	70 @	71
Pork—Mess	12 00 @	12 50
Lard	6¾@	7½

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No 1	1 07 @	1 08
No. 2	1 01 @	1 03
Corn—No. 2	39 @	40
Oats—No. 2	30 @	31
Rye—No. 1	65 @	67
Barley—No. 2	1 29 @	1 31

CLEVELAND.

Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 43 @	1 45
No. 2 Red	1 29 @	1 31
Corn	51 @	53
Oats	40 @	42

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 34 @	1 36
No. 2 Red	1 30 @	1 31
Corn	42 @	.45
Oats	34 @	37

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Fifth and Tasker Streets, Philadelphia.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
No. 15 Gold Street, New York.
OFFICE:
20 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
Titusville, Pa.

Philadelphia, June, 1873.

We desire to call the special attention of the public to

Vulcanized Rubber-Coated Iron Tube.

Also, all the various Fittings required in connection with the same, under Finley's Patent, which we have been testing with entire success for the past two years, and are now ready to place on the market, thoroughly satisfied that wherever it may be introduced for the passage of natural waters, either hot or cold, its merits will be acknowledged over either galvanized Iron or Lead Tubes, which are now extensively used for such purpose, and to which in many localities, decided prejudice exists. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber, also its purity for the purpose to which we adapt it, is so well known that comment is unnecessary.

We append a letter from the celebrated chemists, Booth & Garrett, who have been kind enough to test the article for us.

The price will be the same as for galvanized iron tube and fittings, subject to the most liberal trade discounts.

We are also prepared to supply "Tongs," designed especially for this article so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coating. Asking your orders respectfully,

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

James C. Booth, Thomas H. Garrett.

BOOTH & GARRETT,
Laboratory for Practical and Analytical Chemistry
919 & 921 Chant Street,
Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth Street, below Market.
Established in 1836.

Philadelphia, February 12, 1873.

Messrs. MORRIS, TASKER & CO., Philadelphia:

Dear Sirs—We have made a careful examination of your Rubber-Coated Iron Pipe, in order to determine its resistance to heat and cold, to steam, to natural waters, and have even extended our researches to acids, alkali and burning gas. We may mention that the coating is a similar compound to that constituting gums for holding artificial teeth, excepting that yours contains no mercury.

It will bear a high degree of heat, over 300 degrees Fahrenheit, as might be inferred from its having been prepared at above 300 degrees. It was not affected by boiling for several hours in Schuylkill water. City gas passing through it for about three days appeared to have no effect on it.

The rubber coating resisted firmly carbonic acid water, moderately dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids and caustic potash solution. Solutions of neutral salts have no action on it.

Since the rubber coating exhibited such firm resistance to acids, alkali, salt and heat, it is clear that it will offer a still stronger resistance to all natural waters, in which some of the above ingredients are found in a less exaggerated, i. e., in a more dilute state.

In fine, we congratulate you for finding a coating for iron tubes and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemists, and to those ordinary agents which so affect iron coated with other materials in a greater or less degree.

Respectfully yours, BOOTH & GARRETT.

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AN ORNAMENT TO THE ROOM

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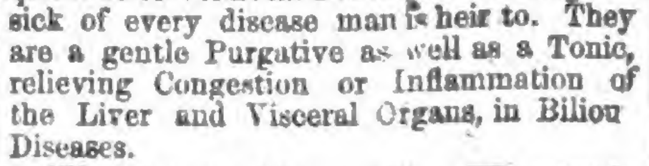

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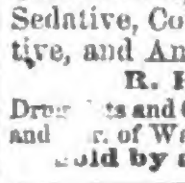

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. **Fifty Cents per Bottle.**

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If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

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Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

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Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. **Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.**

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NEW YORK, 1873-4. WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible, and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party, and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies, and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six Columns. Only $1.00 a year, no discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to Clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four page newspaper of twenty-eight Columns. Daily Circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6 a year. To Clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," New York City.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday Nov. 27, 1873.

Wm. M. Tweed, the "boss" thief of New York, is about to receive a slight punishment for his stealing proclivities. A jury found him guilty and he was sentenced last Saturday to 12 years in the county jail and a fine of $12,750.

The Cuban affair is still creating some excitement, but we do not think war will be the result. We publish an article from the pen of one of our citizens, on the subject, whose sympathy seems to be in favor of Spain We ain't got much for a nation, claiming to be civilized, that will butcher people by the wholesale, as she did in the Virginius affair. We don't care whether that vessel was a privateer or not, such butchery should and is not pardonable with nations claiming to be civilized. Let them be punished.

THE CUBAN WAR.

Mr. Editor—The excitement incident to the execution by the Spanish Authorities of a portion of the crew of the Virginius, recently, has produced an intense feeling in the United States, and apparently so in England. This excitement is somewhat characteristic of the American people, and this spirit of revenge, of punishment, this demand for blood, and this war cry, is only equal to the ferocity (so claimed) which the Spaniards meted to those they captured and executed. It is as ill-timed, hasty and indecent as that which is sought to be avenged. This undue feeling and spirit of revenge and insatiate desire for Spanish blood without mature reflection and correct judgment, is as much to be condemned as the acts complained of and which originated it

It seems to me the American people are too hasty, and have formed conclusions either on an improper basis and before all the facts are heard, or they wholly ignore other facts which are given, only for the purpose of fiiring the American mind. Some foolishly think, and so they act, that, as in the late rebellion money was issued and circulated to repletion, and a large number of citizens rose to high places of emolument and honor, so thousands now are eager for the fray with Spain, expecting like favors and honors. Now what are the facts and why this cry of war and blood? Is it not a matter of history and is conceded on all hands, that a rebellion has been going on in Cuba against the legally constituted government for five years; that thousands of the disaffected Cubans have sought our shores only for protection and the furtherance of the cause of the insurrectionists? Is it not also a fact, as established by the evidence so far that the Cubans on our shores were in league with the rebels on that island, bought and owned the Virginius and the munitions of war she carried, and hired and paid the crew to assist those rebels in their insurrectionary war? The Virginius sailed under the American flag, but it was false, she had American clearance papers, but they were false too. The United States does not and dare not say they were genuine. Nor is it claimed by any one but that her cargo was entirely contraband of war. The crew do not and did not, nor does any one deny that their sole object was that of assistance to the rebels in Cuba. Now the Virginius had a false flag and false papers from a British port to a South American one. The Spaniards knew of the succor she intended giving the insurgents. They found her, it is true, in neutral waters, sailing a direction precisely contrary to her clearance papers, within a short distance and going directly toward Santiago, where she was to land her crew, unload her cargo, and where the rebels had been expecting her for some time. When hailed by the Spanish man-of-war, Tornado, she fled for safety, threw overboard her munitions of war, was captured without esistance, and with no denial as to er and her crew's destination and bject. These facts indubitaby show hat the crew was outside the protection of civil law, and were simply ither marauders or pirates or aiders the Cuban insurrection, and if the tter, all they were entitled to was, a ial by court martial and execution cording to miliiary usages. No one, think, will deny the right to Spain protect her citizens, possessions and in such an extremity as this, and der these circumstances,

It is said some of the men executed were American citizens. Suppose they were. But were they entitled to our protection when sailing under false colors and seeking to wage war against a friendly government? Dare we protect them and thereby espouse their cause? Shall we, in the face of international law and our treaties, permit, protect and uphold citizens who menace and carry on war against a country we have in the most solemn manner promised to be neutral with and to support and defend? Should one foreigner or a hundred of them come to our shores, and rob and murder our citizens, would we not have and assert the right to punish them according to our laws? Then why not permit other countries to have the same right of protection, and especially a friendly government to punish any of our citizens for crimes committed on their soil, and against their tranquility and nationality? I can think we, as a nation, are willing to become the apologists, aiders and abettors of marauders, pirates and insurgents. It we do, then we should be classed with those who promise one thing and do another.

We made England pay us fifteen and a half millions for the wrongs committed by the Alabama. That vessel had up a British flag, had British papers, but what were her crew and object? If we rightfully made England pay that sum, it was because the Alabama and her crew were in the wrong; and if they were wrong, then why is it that the Virginius and her crew were not wrong also? And if the rule that was established at Geneva in the Alabama claims arbitration should be applied to us, we would have become directly responsible for all the acts the Virginius and her crew might have done.

But some say the whole English press demand that we should resent the insult given our flag, and that we are cowards if we do not. It should be admitted that it is always well to listen to the advice of our friends, as well as to heed the sayings of our enemies, and voluntary advisors. But we are not obliged to act on the advice. Let us see if England's advice is good and given in good faith, or if there is not some secret motive or if there is not some treacherous design? The United States were the first to acknowledge the independence of the Republics of France and Spain from monarchial rule. Should those republics succeed and become firmly established, the British crown would soon succumb and the English lion would be caged and rendered entirely harmless. A war by us now with Spain would drive every republican in Spain back to the Carlists, it would stifle and kill the Republic of France, weaken the growing sentiment of Republicanism all over Europe, and give the crowned heads of Europe a life time lease. And in such an event, at the veriest pretext, while coping with the marine forces of Spain, which are equal to if not greater than ours, every monarchial government would desire our overthrow, if not actually assist in it. And then who would be acle to tell the consequences? England, jealous of the prosperity of our country, the popularity of our institutions at home and abroad, and smarting under the defeat in the Geneva arbitration, would do almost anything to have revenge, to incite us to trouble, have us act inconsistent with the rule established by that arbitration, and possibly compel us to repay the award.

But it is said by some that the punishment meted out to the insurgents was hasty and summary. It may have been. It might have seemed a little more decorous to have permitted them a few more days to live, but it would have done them no good nor given us any consolation. If they were guilty as above stated, then what and wherein is the difference? The emergency in which Spain is now placed, having troubles at home as well as in Cuba, may have necessitated prompt and decisive action. Suppose England, in our late conflict, had blockaded our ports and landed men on our shores to assist the South, what would we have done with them, as well as England? what have we heretofore done with such characters, and what did we with Major Andre, of Revolutionary war notoriety.

Others say that the crew of the Virginius ought to have been turned over to us for punishment, or at the least our government ought to have been permitted to defend them on trial. All that can be said in answer is that it is an unheard of rule, that if a nation capture individuals in acts of piracy or in rebellion against that nation the punishment should be left to the nation they claimed to be citizens of. We, as a nation, certainly would not submit to such a rule.

In this matter we should use more discretion, and form our judgments so that they will bear the test of law and order, be based upon the treaties, good faith and international law, and not permit our acts to be inconsistent with our precedents and our own rights and demands.

There may be another feature of the question. Appearances from the recent elections and other indications manifest the early downfall of the Administration party, upon whose shoulders is placed the enormous national debt, our financial troubles, Credit Mobilier, back pay stealings, etc. Possibly the leaders are unscrupulous enough to have originated this whole fray to attract the attention of the American people from their own crimes to something else. Does it not look a little like raising the cry of "stop thief," expecting immunity thereby?

W. H.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by Daniel Cool, in Union township De Kalb county, Indiana, as an estray cow, described as follows: general color, brown with some white on her belly and on her back and white spots on her legs on the inside, and is supposed to be eleven years old. Attest,

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas D. Gross, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Dixon, deceased, has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court

Nov. 23, 1873. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
G. Plum, Attorney for Estate.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that John C. St. Clair Administrator of the estate of Samuel Husselman, deceased, has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

Nov. 25, 1873. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Charlotte Nessel Administratrix of the estate of John Nessel, deceased, has filed her Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court

Nov. 26, 1373. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.
J. W. Rickel, Attorney for Estate.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Administrator of the estate of Daniel Ash, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Nov. 22, 1873. JOSEPH GARDNER, Adm'r.

Notice.

The Petit Juror of the December term, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court will take notice that, by an order made by the Judge of said Court on November 19, 1873, they, the said Petit Jurors, are required to appear at Said Court at the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the fourth day of said term, (Thursda), December 11th, 1873,) and not sooner, to serve as such Petit Jurors.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 20th day of November, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administratix's Sale.

The undersigned, administratrix of the Estate of Clark Joslin, Deceased, will sell at public sale on

SATURDAY, DEC. 13th, 1873.

the personal property belonging to said estate, except the amount taken by the widow.

MARY V. JOSLIN, Adm'x.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the Estate of Alna Burlingame, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Nov. 15, 1873 J. C. StCLAIR, Adm.

Notice of Distribution.

State of Indiana, }
DeKalb County }

Notice is hereby given that at the September term of the Circuit Court of Dekalb county, after final settlement of the Estate of Seneca Coll, deceased, about the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty-seven and 75-100 dollar were found remaining for distribution among the heirs. Said heirs are therefore notified to appear on the first day of the next term of the said court, and prove their heirship, and receive thei distribution share.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Notice is heredy given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, Administratrix of the estate of Clark Joslin, late of said County, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

MARY V. JOSLIN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Rex, late of DeKalb County, Indian, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent.

Nov., 12, 1873. A. K. REX.

NOTICE.

Notice to the tax payers of Auburn is hereby given that I am prepared to receive the corporation tax of the town of Auburn for the year 1873, from this date until Feb. 3d, 1874.

H. B. ALTENBURG, Marshal.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquiae of T. J. SAXTON.
Auburn Ind,
Oct. 17th. 1873.

TASTELESS MEDICINE.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste. No smell. Sold by all druggists in this city. Send for circular to 35 Wooster St., New York.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 ENGRAVINGS, and COLORED PLATES. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price.
Address,
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

New Boot & Shoe Store!

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Custom Work, a Speciality.

E. VORDERMARK & SONS,

Odd Fellows Building,

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

We are now prepared to sell our stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

At prices that defy competition. We buy direct from manufacturers for cash, thereby saving jobber's profits, and

Sell Strictly for Cash,

and can thus afford to give you bargains. Remember the place,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION!

The great demand for sugars during the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.
Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c.

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituation, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best 1.10.—Imperial, 50c and 80c; best $1.10. Oolong, 40c, 50c, and 60c; best 95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60, 80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 60, 80, $1, best 1.10. Colong 30. 60, 80 best 95. Japan, a sweet fine tea 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c- Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 22c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will-grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 25c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c· Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00· Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2. Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS. Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c Soft shell almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Twist [illegible] Vincent 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25. 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOASSES Sugar Loaf per gallon $1, Silver Drip 85c, White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4.50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 6 and 9c, Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

Cold Weather Goods
—AT—
Root & Company.

A full and complete line of warm
UNDERWEAR,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
Now on hand. Also
Hosiery
in Cotton, Fleece Lined, Merino and all wool, in every variety of color, style and quality.

We have received by express, an elegant line of
Winter Cloaks,
in all the latest styles,
Our Shawl Stock.
is worthy of inspection, and no one should buy a NEW DRESS without first looking through our extensive line of DRESS FABRICS, among which can be found everything desirable in all the new and elegant fall and winter shades. We have taken special pains to render this department unusally attractive this season.

We have an unusually fine stock of
DOMET,
SHAKER and
EMBROIDERED
ALL WOOL WHITE FLANNELS,
Bleached and Unbleached
COTTON FLANNELS,
A full line of colors in
GILBERT'S OPERA FLANNELS.

Besides a full line of Ladies', Gents and Children's Gloves, in Berlin Lined, Cloth, Alaska, etc.—We have all the new shades in our celebrated Perinot kids.

N. B.—All the above goods were bought since the panic, at the lowest cash prices and we feel better than ever enabled to sustain our reputation for selling the best goods at the lowest prices.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Davenport & Co.
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMIALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES.
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,
Wall and Window Paper,
in [illegible]ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Liner
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Sleds are now running.

The Commissioners meet next Monday.

Look in at Beard's in Ensly block, next week, and learn his prices.

Read the Furniture advertisement of Long & Co., in this issue.

Toys for all that's out at Abright & Shepherd's.

Look in at Beard's, in the Ensly block next week, and learn his prices.

We were promised the particulars of the wedding of our popular friend, Rev. Mr. Fisher, but they have not been received.

The irrepressible Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., send us his most beautiful Floral Guide for 1874. See card in another column.

Gold pens of every style, variety and price at Davenport & Co.'s. A good gold pen is a luxury few enjoy, but they can be had at the above place.

Dave McQuistion and J. E. Coder, are opening up a fancy, notion and Confectionery store in the room lately occupied by Martin as a drug store.

T. B. Totten will open out a Hat and Cap and Gents Furnishing Store in Hebel's corner lately occupied by the jewelry store He will be ready for business next Saturday.

Abright & Shepherd have put up fine window curtains in the large show windows of their store. They are splendid and come from Davenport & Co.

C. H. Jones, leader of the Fort Wayne Band, has been appointed business agent of the Cleveland *Herald*. Charley being an old typo will be found at home in the business

Have you seen the big snake at the jewelry store? Its a monster.

St. Nichols for December is really a present for the little folks. You that have nothing for your children to read, should get a copy at the Post-office just to see how they will enjoy it.

Whittington's team frightened by a copy of the *Press* lying in the street, made a dash southward last Friday, breaking the tongue and several other things, when it was stopped.

FURS.—A new stock of most handsome Furs has been received at Miller & Casebeer's. Furs will be in great demand this winter, and those wanting to purchase should call immediately while they are low.

That delightful Magazine, Scribner's Monthly, is received for December. It is profusely illustrated, and is a publication that will interest every one. Every family should have a copy. Order it at the post office.

The Saginaw Railroad authorties have been putting in a lot of gravel around the depot, and things look better. Now they want a good platform for freight delivery to make it more convenient for our shippers.

Now is the time to select your toys at the jewelry store.

We were glad to meet on the excursion those popular gentlemen, C. A. King, V. Hamilton, M. O. Waggoner, T. A. Slack and others who received our committee with so much encouragment at Toledo last spring.

It is so healthy at Butler that tomb stone cutters have concluded that they have no calling in this direction and we are without this branch of art.—*Butler News.*

Waterloo, we believe, has the only one in the county.

The Valparaiso *Messenger* comes to us this week in the same shape of the COURIER, with its pages one column larger, containing more reading matter than any other paper in the State. The *Messenger* is being crowned with success.

Our wholesale grogg shop, on Seventh street, suffered an attack from the outside last Saturday evening. Sash and glass were broken. Though our grievances may be great this is not the proper way redress to them. Let law and order prevail.

Go and see the little lady with the golden hair at Abright & Shepherd's.

Our readers will please notice the announcement of Wm. Long & Co. in another column. These gentlemen succeed Rush & Buchanan in the trade, and come well recommended and deserve our patronage. They will keep a first class stock of furniture, and manufacture to order, and all should throw as much trade to their door as possible.

We are in receipt of the inital number of the Butler *News*, published by R Weamer, Esq., late of Angola. It is a neat little six column paper, and will be devoted to the interest of our enterprising neighboring town. Butler promises much in the near future, and we don't see why an enterprise of this kind may not be sustained. We wish the *News* success.

The Buckeye and Hoosier.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK

T. IN. L.

TWO CITIES FRATERNIZE.

INCIDENTS, ETC

We were surprised to see a train of five passenger coaches bound westward, draw up at our station on T[illegible]day of last week, and still more surprised to learn that the Toledo city council, Board of Trade, and other good citizens of that enterprising city of the lake, were aboard on their way to Logansport, where once the red man, &c. Being at the depot we accepted an invitation to join the expedition, and soon made the acquaintance of as jolly a set of emigrants as can be found only in Toledo. At Columbia City, a committee of twenty-five headed by the Mayor from Logansport with a good band received their guests in due form. President Collins made a few remarks and was unanimously cheered. But our engine was restless, and away she bounded again, under the careful Eckly, stopping but briefly at the different points along the line, until Logan was reached. The visitors were notified that dinner would be ready for them at the Adams house and as the afternoon was half gone this announcement was received with a relish characteristic only of a grain feed city.—A little delay and one hundred filled the tables, while others sought restaurants and other points for this accommodation. The dinner was good, and Mayor McFadden presided over the champaign with accustomed gravity.

In the evening a formal reception took place at the Opera House. Mayor McFadden made a neat speech of welcome touching briefly on the early history of Logansport. The city was situated on middle ground, the Pottawatomies on the north and the Miamees on the south, both nations holding union pow-wows on the island on which the city was located. The gleaming tomahawk had been buried, and where once was desolation, now could be seen the rich grain fields of the lower Wabash.

Mayor Jones, of Toledo, responded as follows:

MAYOR JONES' SPEECH.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: We thank you for the very cordial greeting you have given us to-day. We have known you intimately since 1830, when the Wabash & Erie Canal was completed. We got a little better acquainted when the Toledo Wabash Railroad was finished We have come here on the invitation of your muncipal authorities and the President of the Eel River Railroad, to look at your broad plains and fertile valleys, and satisfy ourselves of your prosperity. In the language of the Pagan queen, "The half has not been told." Thriving towns and prosperous cities, and a happy and contented rural population have greeted us. Within the recollection of the most here present, you have redeemed a territory sufficient for an empire from its savage wilderness. You have become the center of a civilization which vies with the older States of the Republic in its perfection. You are situated midway in the great winter wheat producing belt of this Continent—that kind of wheat which affords nourishment for the most intellectual and physical triumphs of which man capable. The triumphs you have made within our recollection have indeed been marvelous, and give us every assurance that there is no limit to the material progress which may be expected of you in the immediate future. You have given us an example of the indomitable energy of your people in the building of the Eel River Road, another iron link which connects you with us, and which we hope will cement in relations of amity and commerce more firmly than the iron links which extend between the two cities.—The material progress of our own city hardly antidates your own. One of our citizens who is with us, and who used to run the packet boats upon the Canal, tells us that in 1854 your city was as large as our own. We have steadily kept pace with the advancing progress of the west and although just putting off our swaddling clothes, our commerce amounts to $5,000,000 a year, our manufacturers to many millions more, and our population to 50,000. We are situated upon most of the great lakes in a direct line towards tidewater through the St. Lawrence, which is already becoming the highway of the nations. Already our corn and wheat sent from your grain areas, feeds the millions of the Old World, and serves to the vital energies which you expect in building your Railroads and developing the country's resources. Our motto is "onward," and we rely upon your aid. The welcome you gave us is a guarantee that we shall not want your support. We have come to see how you live and renew our acquaintance."

Quite a number of others present made remarks and the occasion was an enjoyable one. The meeting adjourned, but many of the visitors were entertained long after. C Gerber, Esq., the red hot Dutch man off dot Toledo, made things lively at the Red Men's hall with the Great Western Band and the accession to his party was formidable when Mansfield put in an appearance, and a serenading they went. Everybody was happy, but none drunk, a proposition scarcely creditable in this day and age of the world, yet we make the assersion with much confidence—in our ability to prove that such was the case.

We were quartered at the Gehring House, though most of the party remained at the Adams, where they enjoyed first-class prices if nothing else. We pronounce the Gehring the best house in the city, and the landlord the embodiment of good humore and liberality. He furnished a handsome lunch for the return trip and conferred a favor upon all, and a special few who had not seen a good bite for a week. Our excellent friend Agnew of Butler, furnished the cigars, and it was remarkable to see how many smoked.—There was no smoking car on the train except the last five coaches. There was something particularly enjoyable in eating and smoking at the same time.

The next morning we visited all the printing offices, with the bands, the *Pharos*, the *Star*, the *Sun* and *Journal* all good, live papers, sufficient to keep the natives well posted. We were pleased to meet our excellent friend Willard Nash and were gratified to return his visit of a year ago. We put Willard down as the most popular man in the city.

We met Bennett, lovely Dan, the great cyastecutus of the newspaper kingdom, the last living relic of a primeval age.—Dan is politically and morally nowhere, as a glance at his corporal ponderosity would soon convince you.

At 10 o'clock the excursionists were again seated in the cars, all well satisfied with the kind attention they had received and with the city and its surroundings. We saw her in her worst dress, in the season of mud, and there was something pleasant in her looks. No doubt of its being attractive and beautiful in fine weather. The future of Logansport is promising and more advancement will be made in the next five years than has been realized in the last fifteen. Energy and enterprise has gained a footing, and when once thoroughly established old foggyism and everything else must give way before them.

The return trip was successive of happy incidents too numerous to mention—Those agile creatures, Mansfield and Gerber, like budding flowers came forth at each stopping place, and with a modesty becoming only a tender maiden they yielded to the cries of the populace and chasseaed up and down the platform, and as their footfalls tinkled on the tufted floor and their sylph-like forms flitted from one and to the other, there were cheers, my countrymen, the echoes of which have as yet scarcely died away.

We take the following form the Telodo *Commercial's* report of the excursion:

"At the end of this we came to Auburn,—"not now perhaps the loveliest village of the plain," but bidding fair to attain to honorable mention in that connection before a great while. It is the junction of the Eel River with the Ft Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, and was for a long time the only outlet of the Eel River country. Was laid out in '35, but did not assume much importance until the completion of the Eel River Road in 1870.—It has now a population of nearly 2,000.

It has a number of fine business blocks, and a very nice court house, while its dwellings are generally of the better style. Among its many manufactories is a Hub and Spoke factory, a Stave factory a Sash factory, a Knitting factory, Woolen factory and Steam Saw Mill. It has a number of fine churches and the I. O. O. F. has recently dedicated a very fine Hall. It has a live weekly paper, called the COURIER, edited by T. C. Mays, formerly of the Fort Wayne *Sentinel*. A crowd of over 100 were assembled on the platform, despite the driving storm.

Our bands struck up as we approached the depot. We were received with rousing cheers and on stopping Mr. Mays introduced Major S. W. Sprott who said:

"FRIENDS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EEL RIVER RAILROAD, RESIDING AT TOLEDO It is with pleasure that I, as Representative of our road, now introduce you upon entering the "Hoosier" State and the line of our road, to the citizens of this beautiful place—the capital of DeKalb County—Auburn. Here is where the project of building this enterprise first originated—where it had its first headquarters, its first president, and all times noble and steadfast friends, such as the late lamented R. J. Dawson and Wesley Park, and the honored names of Judge John Morris, John Hubble and others who still live.—Twenty years ago they resided in this County, and have given their hard earnings and earnest endeavors to secure to you, their neighbors and children, the benefits which they saw in the construction of a Road through the most fertile portion of this State to your doors, the Lake waters, thereby obtaining the cheapest and most direct route for the transportation of their produce and merchandise, which we are realizing to-day."

Three cheers were given for Auburn, which were responded to by three cheers for Toledo.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Do you love your children? Then buy them something that will please them, at Abright & Shepherd's.

Sim Tarney has furnished us with a big turkey for Thanksgiving. Sim is the popular meat merchant of Main street.—He keeps things as neat and clean as a pin, and puts no dog meat in his Bologna He does nothing by halves as the size of our turkey plainly indicates.

We must say that our enterprising merchants, Messrs Miller & Casebeer are building up a fine trade in the Dry Goods line. Almost every week new goods are received to meet the demand of their customers. Last week another large lot was opened out and their store is now jammed with every thing that one could wish.—Go and see and satisfy yourselves. They are actually competing with Fort Wayne in prices and quality of goods.

Musical instruments, from a jewsharp to a piano, at Abright & Shepherd's.

The Sunday school concert last Sabbath evening suffered an infliction in the way of a long article that tired out the most patient. When will those who essay to entertain, get a correct idea of time. Mr. Faurot, altough a pleasant reader, worried his hearers very much by his long reading of the "Idiot Boy," before the Institute. Such persons have something to learn yet.

TIRED OF LIFE.—The wife of Mr. Moore, one of our citizens, living in the south part of town, purchased some arsenic at Davenport & Co.'s Drug Store, last Monday, saying she wanted to kill some mice. She took it home and concluded that she could rid herself of the mice by taking it herself, and down it went kerchug. There was no funeral, but it is confidently asserted that there was a first-class case of eruption from the stomach, and she will recover. Jealously is said to be the cause.

The little folks can be suited now in the large stock of toys just received at the jewelry store.

The New York Observer takes a bold stand against gift enterprises in the shape of picture premiums, offered to subscribers and said to be worth so much more than the price of a periodical. The Observer does not publish pictures but publishes news. Any person desiring a comprehensive newspaper, filled with just the news that every family wants, and free from any clap-trap, or objectionable matter of any kind; will hardly do better than by sending $3 to S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Auburn Gallery.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to say a few words to the public about picture matters, thro the medium of you paper.

It has been generally understood by the people in Auburn, and surrounding country, that I would take pictures this winter in the new gallery, in the Ensley block, and many have been waiting for their pictures until that period, and I have repeatedly advised my customers to wait, expecting it would be finished early in the fall as promised, but after waiting patiently, have been disappointed

I have now secured the gallery in Mr. Case's building, and after more than a year's sickness, misfortune and bitter disappointment, am again prepared to take pictures in good style. I have associated with me Mr. J. L. Roth, who has been in the business less than a year, and is a better artist than many who have worked at it for years. We are prepared to do all kinds of work in photograpy, large and small.

We have been the first in the county to introdude photographs from retouched negatives, a new style, and destined to supercede all others.

We intend to make fine work a speciality and will give our patrons the benefit of all new styles in the art, and will make as good pictures as are produced in large cities, and at much lower prices.

I desire all my old customers to come and see us, examine specimens, learn prices, etc. We hope by fair dealing and the production of first-class work to secure the patronage of everybody.

G. W. GORDON.

If you want to make a beautiful present to your friend, don't fail to see those Bohemian goods at the jewelry store.

Do Not! Do Not!! Do Not!!!

Do not employ such physicians as give you opium laudanum, morphine or hydrate of chloral to stop your pain or cough, as those narcotics will not cure the disease, but only lull you to certain death with a false hope. But call or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, who will give you immediate relief by removing the cause of the disease, and there will be no more pain, and you will rapidly recover your full health and strength.

The finest toys we ever saw are now to be seen at Abright & Shepherd's.

Make money fast and honorably, $12.50 a day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, to one of the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine ever used. It is only $5. Sent free by express. Address JAMES H. HUDSON & Co., Cor. Greenwich & Cortlandt Sts., N. Y.

Now comes the season when the little folks are full of joy and bright anticipations. Is it not wrong to disappoint them? Then gather together a few pennies and call at the jewelry store of Abright & Shepherd and buy from the large stock of beautiul toys just received. These have not been kept over from last winter, but are new and different from anything you ever saw.

MARRIED.

FELLER—LOTGOOD—By the Rev. W. B. Sandos on Sunday evening, the 16th of November, at the house of Rudolph Saur near Waterloo, Mr. Frederick Feller to Miss Sarah Lotgood, both of DeKalb county, Indiana.

DEATHS.

AMSTUTZ—Near Waterloo, very suddenly, of heart disease, on the evening of the 20th inst. Mr. Christian Amstutz, aged 67 years.

Abright & Shepherd have received the only new stock of fresh toys in town.

War, War!

NOT AGAINST SPAIN!

But High Prices.

Look at This

WM. LONG & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

RUSH & BUCHANAN

Are opening out a new Stock of

FURNITURE,

Consisting of everything in this line

Rich Parlor Sets!

BED ROOM SETS

and every other kind of Furniture from a common grade to the most costly. They manufacture to order and are now ready with a large supply for the trade. Don't fail to give them a call. They will take Country Produce in exchange for their goods.

THE WINTER TERM

OF THE

AUBURN GRADED SCHOOL.

WILL COMMENCE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st, '73.

A full corps of competent teachers are engaged as follows:

MR. A. B. HOFFMAN, Superintendent and teacher high school department.

MISS MARY McNERNEY, Grammar department and German.

MISS MOLLY SCHOONOVER, B Grammar department.

MISS HATTIE GRISWOLD, Intermediate department.

MISS MATTIE MILLER, Primary department.

W. GRISWOLD,
A. TOTTEN,
J. J. WOOD, } Board of Trustees.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental &Carriage PAINTERS,

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only.

(May 27. 73.

Stafford & Funk

PLASTERERS,

Auburn, Ind.

Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREENS.

THE

EAGLE MILLS.

AUBURN, IND.

Having effected new arrangements for the accommodation of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of

CUSTOM WORK!

We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases. All grists attended to promptly.

Mill Feed

kept constantly on hand. Highest market price paid for

WHEAT!

THOMAS & ELSON

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Auburn WAGONS

Made from the Best Materials.

And constructed with all the late improvements — The new and extensive

WAGON SHOPS!

—OF—

J. W. SHAFFER

South Main Street

are now in full running order and all orders for

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need,

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

DRY GOODS

LOOK OUT

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR

The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD

DEALERS IN

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,
JEWELRY
ORGANS,
&
PIANOS.

MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC

Silver-ware,

ENSLY BLOCK

NEXT DOOR TO ODD FELLOWS BUILDING, AUBURN.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE war steamer Kansas has sailed from New York for Cuban waters, with sealed orders. Others will follow immediately....The suit of G. B. Lamar against Charles A. Dana, to recover $100,000 for illegal imprisonment in 1865, while Dana was Assistant Secretary of War, has been decided at New York in favor of the defendant.

THE Philadelphia carpet-manufacturers are beginning to suffer severely. Two have suspended, and others have been sold out by the Sheriff....A fire in Haverhill, Mass., on the 16th inst., destroyed $175,000 worth of property.

ANOTHER suit has been begun against Jay Cooke & Co, to throw them into bankruptcy, and a temporary injunction has been granted to prevent them from parting with any of their property pending the decision of the suit....The Philadelphia Board of Aldermen have resolved to inaugurate an extensive system of street improvements under authority of the city, to provide work for unemployed men at the rate of 12½ cents per hour....Edward K. Windship, broker, at No. 24 Broad street, New York, has disappeared, owing about 300 creditors above $500,000....Cuban bonds are being freely sold in Philadelphia at 25 cents on the dollar.

THE Union Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, has suspended. The cashier is missing....The widow of the late Secretary Stanton died last week at Philadelphia.

"Boss" TWEED has been found guilty of all the counts in the indictment against him, 204 in number....For the 24 hours ending on the evening of Nov. 19, there were three suicides in Boston, two of which were occasioned by the victims being out of money and employment....Thomas Kinsella, the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, has been sued by Thomas W. Field, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brooklyn, for $50,000 damages for debauching his (Field's) wife....The New England fishermen are bewailing the most disastrous season for many years. Twenty-four vessels and 152 lives have been lost....John P. Hale, so long identified with the anti-slavery cause of the country, and so prominently connected with our political history, died, at Dover, N. H., on the 19th inst., aged 68.

The West.

THE Chicago *Times* of the 14th inst. publishes advices from the principal manufacturing points in Illinois and the contiguous States, from which it appears that the reduction of the business as a whole is less than 20 per cent. In some cases this shrinkage takes the form of running the establishments on less time; in others, in diminishing the number of employes, and in others, in the reduction of wages. It is a very flattering exhibit as compared with the condition of affairs in the Eastern States, and affords a gratifying evidence of the stability of manufacturing interests in the West....Col. Thomas A. Marshall, one of the most prominent men of Illinois, died last week at his home in Centralia....The United States Circuit Court, at Indianapolis, has decided that railroads are answerable for damages sustained by persons riding on free passes, the same as other passengers.

THE great four-mile race at San Francisco, for a purse of $20,000, was won by the California horse Thad. Stevens....The remnant of the Modocs passed through Omaha last week, *en route* to the Indian Territory....Judge McAllister has resigned his seat on the Illinois Supreme Bench to accept the appointment of Corporation Counsel for the city of Chicago.

FRANK FISK, business agent for the Dayton (O.) *Evening Herald*, has disappeared for parts unknown with a large amount of the concern's funds.

THERE is much suffering among the homesteaders of Osceola county, Iowa. Twisted hay and seed-grass is the only fuel that nine-tenths of the people have, while their food and clothing are insufficient for the necessaries of life....Arizona is now in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world....The Allen-Hogan prize-fight at Pacific City, Iowa, broke up in a row during the third round, and the referee decided the affair to be a draw....The recent storm on the lakes was very destructive to shipping, and many disasters are reported. The propellers City of Boston, Alaska and Java, and the schooners Orient and Hamilton are among the vessels wrecked. The captain and crew of the latter drifted about in the lake thirty-three hours without food, and were finally washed ashore at South Haven, Mich., the whole party in a senseless condition. Their sufferings are described as terrible....A fire in Buffalo, on the 17th inst., destroyed $200,000 worth of property.

COL. JOHN W. YOUNG, the money-order forger, who is now serving a term in the Illinois Penitentiary at Joliet, corroborates the story published a few days ago, to the effect that the Captain-General of Cuba some time ago made a proposition to him to betray into the hands of the Spanish authorities not less than 100 refugees, all of whom were to be slaughtered, and thus strike terror to the hearts of the revolutionists. Young pretended to give his assent to the diabolical scheme, and was to receive $30,000 for his part of the bloody transaction....Destructive prairie fires are reported in Lancaster and adjoining counties of Nebraska....The merchants of Jacksonville, Ill., are importing potatoes from New York.

The South.

THE New Orleans *Times* has a dispatch from Colfax, La., announcing the killing by the citizens of seven out of nine negroes who were implicated in the recent Grant parish outrage.

Washington.

IT is intimated that Secretary Richardson will recommend, in his forthcoming report, that the $44,000,000 reserve be legalized and brought into active service, and that, to obviate the inadequacy of the revenue to meet the necessities of the Government, the duty on coffee and tea be restored....A. C. Beston, a partner in the well-known banking-house of Riggs & Co., committed suicide a few days ago....The Spanish outrage is the all-absorbing topic in official and private circles at the National Capital. The Government is manifesting a determination to be prepared for whatever comes out of the affair. Sounds of war are heard in our hitherto quiet navy yards, and busy preparations are going forward to get vessels of war ready for sea. The Secretary of War has issued orders to immediately put in repair the Florida forts.

INTERNAL revenue receipts for the first half of November, $3,670,962....Postmaster-General Creswell has finished his report to the next Congress. It is understood that he strongly urges the schemes for postal savings banks and a postal telegraph....Secretary Belknap is reported to have said, in reference to the secret deliberations of the Cabinet meeting concerning the Virginius case, that the amplest measures had been decided upon to obtain satisfaction for that outrage. The American people, he said, must be hard to please if they would not be satisfied with them. Seven hundred men were at work all day Sunday in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and almost equal activity is manifest in the other yards....Washington correspondents are pretty generally agreed that Conkling is the coming Chief Justice.

THE charge for registering domestic letters is to be reduced. Hitherto it has been fifteen cents; but, after Jan. 1, eight cents only will be charged....President Grant has made public an informal expression of his views on the Virginius case. He and his advisers feel as indignant as any at the conduct of the Spaniards, and are determined to protect American citizens, and to compel respect for the American flag, but they are still unwilling to act except upon full and trustworthy information which has yet to come. The Virginius, the President said, if properly cleared, had a right to enter any port in the Spanish possessions, and Spain had no right to interfere in any way with our merchant ships upon the high seas....Potatoes are now worth more per bushel than wheat. Congress will be petitioned to suspend the duty of fifteen cents per bushel on the important tubers, so as to let them in from Canada, Nova Scotia and the Bermuda Islands.

THE War and Navy Secretaries are receiving telegrams and letters by the score from volunteer officers in the late war tendering their services in case of hostilities. Many of the ex-Confederates have also written that they would like to have a chance to serve the Government if difficulty should arise....A Washington dispatch says the Secretary of State has received unofficial information from Madrid of the determination of the Spanish Government to concede, in the most prompt and liberal manner consistent with an official acquaintance with the facts, the extremest demands of the United States. Secretary Fish, it is added, feels confident there will be no war.

INTERNAL revenue receipts for the year, $114,000,000....A Washington dispatch says: Secretary Fish has persistently alleged that the Government will not be prevaricated with by any policy of procrastination which the Spanish, after their style of diplomacy, may seek to adopt....Assurances have been received from the Spanish Government that all reasonable demands from the United States Government will be complied with.

Foreign.

THE latest advices from France are not favorable to the millennial condition of things which was promised by the dispatches of several days past. The statement has been made that the two parties had effected an agreement the basis of which was that MacMahon's term should be prolonged for five years, but that he should accept the designation of President of the Republic. It now appears, however, that the Right will not consent to this arrangement, but will insist upon the unconditional prolongation of MacMahon's term for ten years....The report that the Tichborne case had been adjourned for a year was false. The trial is again in progress....Many of the inhabitants of Greenland are starving to death. The famine is produced by a failure of the potato crop.

SPANISH credit is at a lower ebb in London than ever before....The London press express the opinion that the recent Spanish outrage has virtually settled the fate of the island of Cuba....Victor Emanuel, in his opening address to the Italian Parliament, on the 5th inst., declared that the experiment of making Rome the capital was a complete success; and that while the Italian people respected the religious sentiments of the Pope, he will not be permitted to meddle with secular matters....The committee of the French Assembly on the prolongation of MacMahon's term made their final report on the 15th inst., in which they recommend that he be granted only five years' power, and that a Committee of Thirty be appointed to consider constitutional bills. There was much excitement over the conclusions of the committee....The revolution in Paraguay has been suppressed.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON sent a message to the French Assembly on the 17th inst., asking that his term be prolonged for seven years, but insisting that this action should not be postponed until after the consideration of the constitutional bills. The committee assented to the first part of the recommendation, but dissented from the last...The British and the Ashantes have had a severe battle, in which the latter were defeated....Great Britain, it is announced, will hold Spain to a strict accountability if another British subject is murdered.

THE Spanish Cabinet, according to a Madrid telegram, are unanimously in favor of a satisfactory and honorable settlement of the Virginius difficulty, but regard the maintenance of the integrity of the Spanish territory essential....The rumored sinking of the Virginius had no foundation....A Havana telegram says: Of the members of the crew of the Virginius not shot at Santiago de Cuba, four were condemned to the chain-gang for life, three to eight years' imprisonment, eight to four years' imprisonment, and three were set at liberty.

THE capture of the Virginius and the slaughter of her passengers was celebrated in Havana by a grand bull-fight...Havana advices to the 10th inst. state that many persons on the island hitherto unsuspected of complicity with the insurgents were being arrested and shot without mercy. All American vessels arriving in port are immediately boarded, and the passengers seized and searched. Six of the passengers of the steamer New York, three of them women, were arrested and taken ashore, and, it is rumored, were shot without trial. It is reported that seventeen prisoners have been shot at Holquin, Cuba, for alleged conspiracy....In the French Assembly on the 19th inst., M. Rouher's proposition to submit the question of the prolongation of MacMahon's term to a vote of the people was defeated by a large vote, and the motion to extend his power seven years adopted by a majority of 66....News has reached New York of a most diabolical outrage perpetrated by the Spanish fiends at Santiago. When tidings of the capture of the Virginius reached there the Spanish volunteers, in their fiendish exultation over their triumph, visited the widows of the Masons who were shot in 1868, and brutally outraged the helpless women, and in the struggle (it is stated) four of the women were killed, seven have since died, and several were in such a dangerous condition that they cannot possibly recover....The Spanish Minister of War has ordered all members of the reserve of the army to report in person at the depots of their respective corps within a fortnight.

Political.

THE Minnesota Legislature stands as follows: Senate—Republican, 27; Opposition, 14. House—Republican, 60; Opposition, 45. Republican majority on joint ballot, 28.

General.

THE atrocious butcheries perpetrated by the Spaniards in Cuba have caused intense excitement all over the country, and public meetings are being held in many of the large cities to express indignation at the outrage. The desire for prompt and decisive measures on the part of our Government is universal.

QUITE a stir has been produced in religious circles by the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, from the Episcopal Church.

THE mails by the steamer Frankfort, which arrived at Havana from New Orleans on the 15th inst., were seized by the Spanish authorities....The work of fitting out vessels for sea is going forward at all the navy yards with all possible haste....Duncan T. Templeton shot and dangerously wounded his wife in the streets of New York, a few evenings ago. Mrs. Templeton is a daughter of Gen. Babcock, of President Grant's staff....The excitement throughout the country over the massacre of the Virginius passengers is unabated....Advices from Havana fully confirm the previously reported slaughter of the third and final detachment of the Virginius' prisoners at Santiago de Cuba. Thus, every soul on board that unfortunate vessel has perished miserably at the hands of the inhuman butchers of Spain.

THE excitement over the Virginius affair continues. Everywhere the popular sentiment is warlike to a degree that has not often been witnessed in this country. In many places this takes the form of offers of troops, and it is scarcely extravagant to say that these are sufficient already to constitute an army that could march from one end of Cuba to the other.

ACTIVITY continues at all the navy yards of the United States. The monitors and other war vessels are being made ready for active service with all possible dispatch. The Juniata, a screw gunboat of eight guns, and the war steamer Worcester have left for Cuban waters. Fifteen or eighteen more men-of-war are nearly ready for Cuban service. Secretary Robeson has expressed his determination to remove all obstructions, and place the navy on a secure footing, ready at all times for peace or war. He has ordered recruiting offices to be opened throughout the country, and the navy will be recruited to the utmost capacity allowed by law.

SPANISH BUTCHERIES.

The Remainder of the Virginius' Passengers Slaughtered—One Hundred and Eleven Americans and Cubans Shot to Death.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Information has just been received here that the balance of the crew of the Virginius have been shot, making 111 in all.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The trials of all prisoners taken on board the Virginius has been concluded. Only eighteen will be saved from death. Of these, several are engineers or firemen, who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and four or five will be set at liberty. The others will probably be condemned to the chain gang.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Evening.—The *Diario*, of Cienfuegas, says fifty-seven of the Virginius captives were shot at Santiago on the 10th inst. No particulars of these additional executions have yet been made public here.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A dispatch, *via* Jamaica, says on the 10th all the remaining Virginius captives were marched out, and ten detailed to execution at at time. When these ten were murdered, another ten were marched up, and their dead bodies fell across those of their companions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Administration is thoroughly in accord with the sentiment of the people in regard to the Spanish murders, and the course of the authorities will be heartily approved. At a Cabinet meeting to-day, it was determined to demand of Spain the immediate arrest and punishment of the parties mainly instrumental in conducting the outrage of which the Government so seriously complains, and, if the Castelar Government shall be unable to give the required satisfaction, this Government will proceed to the extreme measures necessary to obtain it. There is unusual activity in all the navy yards. The war steamer Kansas has already sailed, with sealed orders, for Cuban waters. Rear-Admiral Scott sails on Wednesday.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The shooting of the crew and passengers of the steamship Virginius is commented on at length by the London morning journals, all of which express a hope that the executions will be avenged by the Government of the United States.

THANKSGIVING.

Annual Proclamation of the President.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The approaching close of another year brings with it the occasion for renewed thanksgiving and acknowledgment to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the unnumbered mercies which he has bestowed upon us. Abundant harvests have been among the rewards of industry. With local exceptions, health has been among the blessings enjoyed. Tranquillity at home and peace with other nations have prevailed. Frugal industry is regaining its merited recognition, and its merited rewards. Gradually, but under the providence of God, surely as we trust, the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife. For these and all the other mercies vouchsafed, it becomes us as a people to return heartfelt and grateful acknowledgements, and with our thanksgiving we may unite prayers for the cessation of local and temporary suffering. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 27th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgements to Almighty God for his bounties and his protection, and to offer to him prayers for their continuence.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

(Signed) ULYSSES S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Ages of Prominent Americans.

The following list gives the ages of prominent Americans: President Grant will be 53, April 27, 1874; John C. Breckinridge was 53, Jan. 16, 1873; N. P. Banks, 57, 30th of January, 1873; Henry Wilson, 61, Feb. 16, 1873; John Charles Fremont, 60, 21st January, 1873; Simon Cameron, 74; Horatio Seymour, 62; Alexander H. Stephens, 61, Feb. 11, 1873; Caleb Cushing, 73, 17th January, 1873; Charles Sumner, 62, Jan. 6, 1873; James G. Blaine, 43; Oliver P. Morton, 50, Aug. 4, 1873; Senator D. D. Pratt, 59, Oct. 26, 1872; John Coburn, 47, Oct. 27, 1872; George W. Williams, Attorney-General of the United States, 50, March 23, 1873; Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, 65; J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General, 45, Nov. 18, 1873; Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, 65; Reverdy Johnson, 77, May 26, 1873.

The Atlantic Cables.

The attempt of the Great Eastern steamer to lift and repair the Atlantic ocean cable of 1868 has failed, owing to stormy weather, and the great ship has returned to England. The work is postponed to next year. The fault has been located at a point not far eastward of the banks of Newfoundland. The cable was successfully grappled and lifted several times. A portion of the original cable, that of 1858, was brought up during the grappling operation and found to be in a fair state of preservation.

It was thought quite wonderful, when the second cable broke, a few years ago, that the Great Eastern could sail to the very spot in the pathless waters and pick up the broken rope. Now the successful grappling with a cable laid five years ago is taken as a matter of course.

THE PEOPLE'S ARMY.

BY MRS. E. R. SMITH.

Not with trumpet's peal or glitter of steel,
  With no sound of the martial drum,
From the prairies wide and the green hillside
  To-day to our legions come;
Yet many a hard-won field attests
  The strength of the sturdy arms
That, in battling toil with the stubborn soil,
  Have wrested these smiling farms.

Earth's rudest waste we have still replaced
  With the wealth of the waving grain;
And life's best years, with its hopes and fears,
  Have been spent in the strife in vain;
For what avails when our labor fails
  To gather its just rewards,
And the fields we plow and plant and sow
  Are reaped by our railway lords?

Like the spiritless slave, we toil and save
  To give to their grasping hands
The fairest yield of our flock and field—
  Aye, give, in the end, our lands!
O son of the soil, bronzed soldier of toil,
  For this did you brave the past—
In the blood-bought home, when peace had come,
  That the stranger might dwell at the last?

Lo! hand in hand, over all the land
  Again do our armies grow;
And the arm that could smite for the slave's birth-right
  May yet deal for its own a blow.
Thrice armed they come, without beat of drum,
  Or herald of warlike notes,
And the tongue and pen of unbought men,
  And freemen's unbought votes.

And in the shout that to-day rings out
  From a million voices clear,
Let our would-be kings and corruption rings
  Fate's voice in the people's hear.
Like chaff from the flail in the hurrying gale,
  As stubble before the fire,
They shall vanish away in the coming day
  Of an outraged people's ire.

—*Industrial Age.*

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Sentiments of the Press.

THE Farmers' Granges exhibit in the recent elections a power at the polls which was unexpected, and in several of the Western States they are already the controlling element. Wise counsels and deliberate action will make them a power for good in the purification of politics, the putting down of corrupt rings, and the restraint of monopolies.—*Sandusky (Ohio) Register.*

WE are compelled to congratulate the Anti-Monopolists of Illinois on their triumph. Considering that it is their first fight, and that they went into the battle with clumsy weapons and not half drilled, their victory is remarkable, and almost without precedent. They have shown what they could do under favorable auspices. Next year Illinois will have a Legislature to elect, and its complexion is already foreshadowed.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

THE farmers have thrown the Administration party into confusion and dismay in Iowa, totally revolutionized politics in Wisconsin, torn apart the close fibers of partisanship from one end of Illinois to the other, and carried Kansas outright, besides greatly reducing the Republican majorities in the Minnesota Legislature and electing their own candidate for State Treasurer. Their triumph is too sweeping to be underrated by the journals of the vanquished party.—*Boston Post.*

THIS great change comes mainly from the electors in the rural districts. It is the people outside of the cities who have spoken. They have had enough of the sham party—the party that makes pledges but to be broken, and betrays the people when in power. The change comes from honest convictions. It has not been brought about by excitements usual to election campaigns. The people of the country have made up their judgment deliberately, and the verdict is full of meaning.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

THESE elections in the West, and the appearance of this new element in politics, will, of course, be carefully studied by politicians, and, we presume, will form the basis of action by Congress this winter to meet, if possible, the grievances of the agriculturists. It is true only local issues were involved, but the farmers, with the acuteness of old politicians, argued that if they could carry the county elections this fall, and thus oust the court-house politicians of the old parties, their work next year, in the more important elections for Congressmen and Legislature, would be so much the lighter. This is good logic, and seems to have been acted on with remarkable success.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Telegraph.*

State Grange Officers.

ARKANSAS.—Master, John T. Jones, Helena; Secretary, John S. Williams, Devall's Bluff.

CALIFORNIA.—Master, J. M. Hamilton, Greenock; Secretary, W. H. Baxter, Napa City.

GEORGIA.—Master, Col. I. J. Smith, Oconee; Secretary, E. Taylor, Colaparchee.

ILLINOIS.—Master, Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls; Secretary, O. G. Fanning, Galt.

INDIANA.—Master, John Weir, Terre Haute; Secretary, T. Keene, Valparaiso.

IOWA.—Master, A. B. Smedley, Cresco; Secretary, Wm. Duane Wilson, Des Moines.

KANSAS.—Master, T. G. V. Boling, Leavenworth; Secretary, Geo. W. Spurgeon, Jacksonville.

MICHIGAN.—Master, S. F. Brown, Schoolcraft; Secretary, J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft.

MINNESOTA.—Master, Geo. J. Parsons, Winona; Secretary, Wm. Paist, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.—Master, Gen. A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove; Secretary, W. L. Williams, Rienzi.

MISSOURI.—Master, T. R. Allen, Allenton; Secretary, A. M. Coffey, Knob Noster.

NEBRASKA.—Master, Wm. B. Porter; Plattsmouth; Secretary, W. McCaig, Elmwood.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Master, W. S. Battle, Tarboro; Secretary, G. W. Lawrence, Fayetteville.

OHIO.—Master, H. S. Ellis, Springboro; Secretary, P. M. Stewart, Xenia.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Master, Thomas Taylor, Columbia; Secretary, Col. D. Hyatt Aiken, Cokesbury.

TENNESSEE.—Master, W. Maxwell, Maxwell; Secretary, J. P. McMurry, Trenton.

VERMONT.—Master, E. P. Colton, Irasburg; Secretary, E. L. Hovery, St. Johnsbury.

WISCONSIN.—Master, Col. John Cochran, Waupun; Secretary, J. Brainard, Oshkosh.

OREGON.—Master, Daniel Clark, Salem; Secretary, J. H. Smith, Harrisburg.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Master, D. B. Munger, Douglassville; Secretary, R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg.

TEXAS.—Master, J. B. Johnson, Fairfield; Secretary, H. H. Parker, Salado.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Master, B. M. Kitchen, Shanghai; Secretary, J. W. Curtis, Martinsburg.

The Farmers' Movement in the Far East.

A Boston dispatch of Nov. 14 says: A new State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry is to be formed in Greenfield, in Western Massachusetts, the home of Gov. Washburn, in December. There are now over a dozen in the State, a large number in Vermont, several in New Hampshire, but only one thus far in Maine. The last one formed in Massachusetts was in Danvers, one of the large shoe-towns, and where there are few farmers. It is named the Putnam Grange, after the illustrious Gen. Israel Putnam. The first funeral of a Granger in which the Order conducted the ceremonies took place in Vermont, in the town of Deerfield, on Monday.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Portraits of Some of the Prominent Persons Connected with the Order.

The rapid increase of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and its intimate connection with the farmers' movement, gives to this organization a peculiar interest, and excites a curiosity to know its origin, and the prominent persons connected with it. We are able to present our readers with portraits of some of them, and this week give those of Messrs. O. H. Kelley, William Saunders, and D. W. Adams, to be followed by others.

The pioneers and originators of the movement were O. H. Kelly, of the Agricultural Bureau, at Washington, and William Saunders, Superintendent of the Gardens and Ground of the same department.

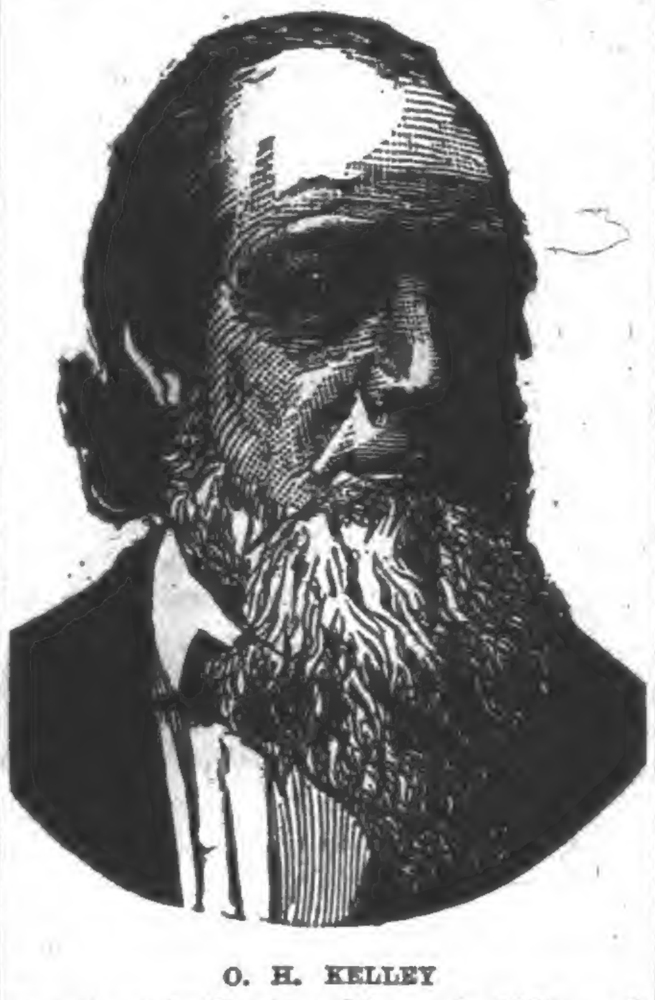

O. H. KELLEY

was born in Boston, Mass., in 1827, and is now forty-seven years old. In 1866 he traveled through the South under a commission from President Johnson, to look into and report upon the labor system there, which was then in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. Among the results growing out of this duty, was his suggestion of a plan by which the farmers of all sections of the country could unite for social and educational purposes. Out of consultations and discussions with a number of gentlemen connected with the various departments in Washington, grew the Patrons of Husbandry. On the 4th of December, 1867, the National Grange was instituted at Washington. In April following, Mr. Kelley, under the direction of the National Grange, left Washington to establish subordinate Granges in various States. He has seen his labors rewarded by the establishment of thousands of Granges throughout the country, consisting of a great auxiliary, if not the moving spirit, in the struggle of the agricultural interests against the abuses which have weighed them down.

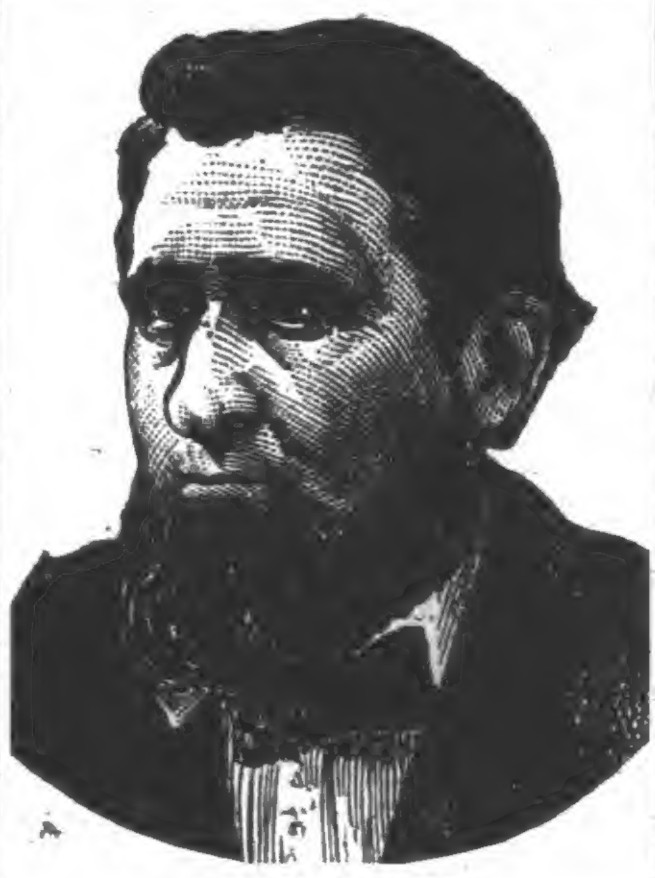

WILLIAM SAUNDERS

entered warmly into the movement proposed by Mr. Kelley, and is entitled to great credit for his efforts and valuable aid in perfecting the order and furthering its interests.

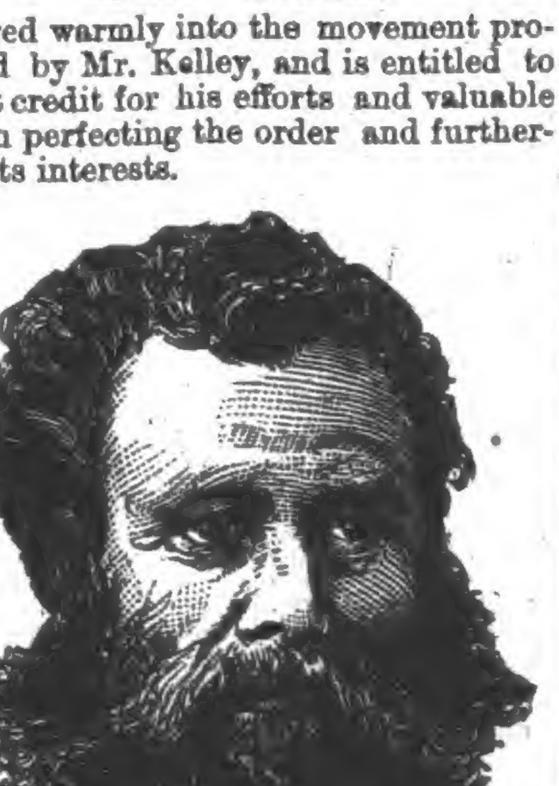

DUDLEY W. ADAMS,

Master of the National Grange, has long been identified with the rural industries of Iowa, chiefly devoting himself to horticulture. He is about forty years of age, and has a fine physique. He is warmly devoted to the interests of the order, believing that it is a potent agency in accomplishing the reforms which are demanded by the farming interests.

AN Anti-Chinese Convention was held at San Francisco a few days ago, and a committee was formed to draft an address to the people of the United States on the subject of Chinese immigration. When hundreds of thousands of mechanics are out of employment throughout the country, the best of reasons exist why we should endeavor to put a stop to the further arrival of heathens who are ready to work for what no civilized man can live on, and who promise to be of no benefit to us in any shape or manner.

Labor and Trade.

THERE are 18,000 unemployed working people in Troy, N. Y., and vicinity.

THE wages of the printers in Jackson, Mich., have been reduced ten per cent., and the Typographical Union has disbanded.

THE strike of employes on the East Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia railroad is ended, and trains are running regularly.

MEASURES are being taken by the Camden (N. J.) citizens to form aid societies, etc. It is believed that there will be great suffering among the poor this winter in that district.

A QUEBEC paper states that the settlers on the Island of Anticosti are represented in a starving condition, and the Canadian Government has dispatched a steamer with provisions.

THE steamship Atlas, which sailed from Boston on the 11th inst., for Liverpool, had 260 steerage passengers, a large proportion of them mill operatives and artisans who are returning to the Old World for lack of employment in this country. Some forty factory operatives from Fall River embarked in the Atlas.

A BOSTON dispatch of Nov. 11 says: Reports from the manufacturing sections of New England are more cheering this morning. There is news of the resumption of business in several places, and the running of manufactories on increased time. The exaggerated character of the many statements that have appeared is daily becoming more apparent.

ONE of the effects of the stringent times in New York city is a large falling off from the usual street car receipts. The falling off is from $200 to $500 a day in each company. The street cars are used very largely by working people in going to and returning from their daily toil. Thousands are now thrown out of employment and have no occasion to use the street cars, while a multitude who must go from place to place seeking employment, cannot afford to ride.

Suspension of the California and Texas Construction Company.

The above company, the failure of which has been announced, was organized for the purpose of constructing the Texas and Pacific railroad, from Shreveport, La., to San Diego, Cal. The road is already completed to near Fort Worth, a distance of 300 miles. The company's heavy lines of discounts, made to prosecute the work on the road, in anticipation of the negotiation of a loan in Europe, proved too heavy for even a combination of the strongest financial men in the country to carry through the present unexampled stringency of the money market. The notes of the construction company are indorsed by Col. Thomas A. Scott, Mathew Baird, John McNamara, and other capitalists, to the amount of about $4,500,000, all of which will mature within a few days. In addition, the construction company has $600,000 of unsecured obligations in the shape of drafts, and $1,600,000 of loans on collaterals and individual security, and $250,000 of floating debt, making an aggregate of $7,000,000 in liabilities. The amount thus raised, and $4,000,000 paid in cash by the stockholders of the construction company, makes altogether $11,000,000 that has been expended on the construction of the Texas and Pacific railroad. For this amount of money the construction company has to show 300 miles of completed, equipped, and operated railroad, from Shreveport to Dallas, from Marshall to Texana, and from Sherman toward Paris, and 140 miles in addition are graded, bridged, and supplied with ties ready for the iron.

The fact that the company suspended payment, and that Col. Thomas A. Scott is the indorser of several millions of the notes, as well as the President of the Texas and Pacific, gave rise to the rumors about the failure of Col. Scott. As yet Col. Scott has not failed, but whether he will be able to weather the storm is a matter of great doubt among our leading railway men. Should he go under, then there is no doubt that every railroad company in the country will suffer more or less, and for this reason a panicky feeling exists among railway magnates everywhere.

A Curious Fire in Pittsburgh.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says: Last June a fire occurred on the banks of the Allegheny river which destroyed several sheds of small value; and the fire at the time, it was thought, was extinguished. This seems to have been a mistake. The ground upon which these sheds stood is made mostly of cinder, screenings of coal and slag. This combustible stuff has held the fire to the present time, and it has now become, for several blocks along the river-front, a burning mass, sending flames into the air, sometimes to the height of 15 or 20 feet. The fire department has been appealed to, and is now working on this burning material. Immense trenches have been dug, and are digging around the place, which it is intended shall be filled with water. It is expected that by this means and the constant working for a couple of weeks of two engines, the underground fire may be extinguished. Of course, this fire just now is a center of attraction, and is creating a decided sensation. Fear is expressed lest all the made ground along the river-front may share a like fate.

Jewish Population of France.

According to the Jewish statistics, as given by their authorities, there were, in 1870, 108,436 Jews residing in France, including Algeria, Oran, and Constantine.

The Jewish population is thus divided in several districts, or, as they call it, conscriptions: For the district of Paris, 22,000; Metz, 8,500; Nancy, 8,800, and in Nancy itself, 1,500. For the district of Strasburg, 20,936; Colmar, 17,000; and at Colmar, 1,250; at Mulhouse, 2,000. For the district of Lyons, 2,200; Marseilles, 3,300; Bordeaux, 4,000; Bayonne, 2,200; Algiers, 7,000; Oran, 6,000; Constantine, 4,500.

A CHINAMAN came down one of the main streets of Millerton, Cal., on election day, in a state of inebriation and of joyful exaltation, and thus delivered himself: "Hoop la! me all same Melican man. Hair cut short and drunk like h—l. Hoop la!"

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

Life Insurance and Moderate Drinking.

One of the mutual life insurance organizations of the world is "The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution," of London, England, of which Mr. William Tweedie, the eminent temperance publisher, and other leading temperance men of England are the directors. The company is thirty-two years in existence—a long experience—the experience of a whole generation.

The system of the company is now to insure all classes of the community who are sound in health and addicted to no bad habits or pursuits. At first it only insured absolute teetotalers. It now insures very moderate drinkers as well. But it still keeps the two classes separate in different ledgers. All pay the same premiums for the insurance, but the dividends are divided according to the results in each ledger account—teetotalers distinct from moderate drinkers.

This is the very best test, we take leave to say, and can be applied, as to the effects of even the moderate use of alcohol liquors, on health and longevity.

Here are healthy men introduced by the same agents, examined by the same doctors, the applications for insurance carefully scrutinized by the same board of teetotalers as directors, and what is the experience of the company?

The Actuary of the Temperance Provident is Mr. Samuel Bener, of world-wide fame in his profession. He is not, himself, a teetotaler, but he is a mathematician, and figures don't err. He has just reported to the directors the results of their last year's business.

According to the Carlisle tables of mortality, there ought to have been 137 deaths among the lives of the teetotalers insured in the books of the company. There were only 90 deaths—47 less in 137 than the tables calculated for. The amount which ought to have been payable to the widows and orphans of the deceased teetotalers was $130,290, in gold. The actual amount payable was only $65,025. The saving in the temperance section, from low mortality, was, therefore, no less than $65,265 out of $130,290. The mortality claims among the teetotalers did not fully come to 50 per cent. of the amount calculated upon.

On the same laws of calculations, by the Carlisle tables of mortality, the death-rate among the moderate drinkers ought to have been just 244 persons. The actual mortality was 282 individuals, being 38 in excess of the tables.

This is an enormous percentage beyond the death-rate of the teetotalers. The amount of claims ought to have been $244,415, gold. The actual claims for the moderate drinkers came to $252,875, being $8,640 in excess of the sum calculated for in the tables. This shows a fearful per centage in excess of the claims in the temperance section.

The result of this is that the teetotalers insured in the United Kingdom Temperance receive from 30 to 50 per cent. higher dividends than the moderate drinkers insured in the same institution on the same terms. We, personally, receive those dividends, being for several years now insured in the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, and, therefore, write of what is within our own knowledge.—*Phrenological Journal.*

Steel and Glass Billiard Balls.

A billiard player, who is dissatisfied with ivory balls, makes in an English paper a suggestion which may be worth the attention of inventors. He says:

Everyone who plays at billards knows that occasionally the balls do not run true. They are made of ivory, and even when they are quite new the ivory is not of equal density throughout; and when they are old the external portion is much more dry than the internal, consequently the difference of density is greater, and the balls, especially when going gently, swerve from a direct course, the specific gravity of the different parts of the mass being different. It has often occurred to me that much better and truer balls might be made either of glass or steel. The weight might be made the same as those of ivory by having a hollow in the middle of the ball. It is well known that a hollow sphere runs more truly and more evenly than a solid one. The specific gravity of ivory is to that of glass about as 3 to 4, to that of steel as 3 to 13. The hollow in a steel ball would thus be greater than in a glass one, and it would therefore be the truest, and the elasticity in either case would be greater than ivory. It appears to me, therefore, that either steel or glass would be superior to ivory for the purpose, and I wonder whether it has ever occurred to any one to try these materials. I do not think that glass of the toughest kind would be more liable to chip than ivory, and steel would be much less so. There is another point to be considered—the expense, and this I am convinced would be much less in either case. The experiment is worth trying, as elephants are getting scarce, and may be applied to better purposes than making billiard balls.

The Career of MacMahon.

Without disrespect to the gallant soldier who now rules France, it may be said that to the redoubtable history of Athos, Porthos, and Aramis alone might one turn for a precise parallel to many of his exploits and achievements. Here is a private who has carried his baton in his knapsack. Here is an adventurer who at the sword's point has won his way up the perilous acclivity of promotion—not unlike the grand plateau above Chamouni, in traversing which the climbers of Mont Blanc are liable at any moment to be swept from creation by the stormbolt of an avalanche. Here is a younger son who, sent into the world to seek his fortune, has advanced step by step to the very summit of his ambition. Entering the military service of France in 1825, when barely 17, he became in 1833 Captain, in 1840 Major, in 1845 Colonel, in 1848 General of Brigade, in 1852 General of Division. In 1859 he obtained on one day the coronet of a Duke and the baton of a Marshal. In 1865 he assumed proconsular power as Governor-General of Algeria. In 1872 he grasped the supreme bauble of dominion almost reluctantly, when an overwhelming majority of the Assembly thrust upon his acceptance the Presidency of the French Republic.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Racy Examination.

The following racy examination of candidates for the admission to the bar is taken from the *Western Law Journal.* The examination commenced with:

"Do you smoke?"

"I do, sir."

"Have you a spare cigar?"

"I have, sir." (Extends a short six.)

"Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?"

"Collect fees, sir."

"Right. What is the second?"

"To increase the number of clients."

"When does the position toward clients change?"

"When making out a bill of costs."

"Explain."

"We then occupy the antagonistic position. I become the plaintiff and he becomes the defendant."

"Suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer on the other side?"

"Cheek by jowl."

"Enough, sir. You promise to be an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now, are you aware of the duty you owe me?"

"Perfectly."

"Describe it."

"It is to invite you to drink."

"But suppose I decline?"

Candidate scratches his head.

"There is no instance of the kind on record in the books. I cannot answer the question."

"You are right. And the confidence with which you make the assertion shows conclusively that you read the law attentively. Let's take a drink, and I will sign your certificate at once."

The Murdered Cubans.

The persons captured on the steamer Virginius and executed by the Spanish authorities were: 1. Gen. Verona, a native Cuban, who was a General in the insurgent forces. He has been in New York, and a short time ago went to Jamaica, where he took passage on the Virginius. 2. Cespedes, brother to the Cuban President, and an active participant in the rebellion. Infirm health compelled him to live in Jamaica, where he had a plantation, and he was on his way back to Cuba when captured. 3. Col. Del Sol, also a native Cuban and an active rebel. Some eighteen months ago, he was taken prisoner and sent to Spain, whence he escaped and came to the United States. He was on his way to Cuba when captured. The immediate families of all these men are now in New York.

The fourth person executed at Santiago de Cuba was Gen. W. O'C. Ryan. He was an American citizen, 32 years of age, and a man of some literary ability. He joined the Cubans at the beginning, and organized a cavalry corps, proving himself an efficient officer. He had been in New York for some time, an accredited agent of the Cuban Government. He accompanied two expeditions to Cuba, and was once arrested. His case is the only one in which this country has a direct interest. That he had been in the Cuban army and in arms against Spain is not denied, and, had he been captured in the field, he would have been compelled to take the consequences. But the right to execute him or to hold him prisoner depends on the right of Spain to capture the Virginius on the high seas. If that capture was illegal, then the seizure of the vessel and of those on board was equally illegal; and if the American flag legally protected the ship, it equally protected those on board.

Incombustible Paper.

An English inventor has secured letters patent for incombustible paper and ink. Though the paper is not claimed to be absolutely proof against heat of any degree of fierceness, yet it is held that, under such circumstances as fires in dwellings, stores and factories, it is "ordinarily incombustible." The pulp is manufactured of vegetable fiber, one part; asbestos, two parts; borax, one-tenth part; alum, two-tenths parts. Not only is writing paper thus made, but a stout paper is manufactured for binding books and for inclosing manuscripts. The fire-proof ink can be used either in writing or printing, and is made according to the following receipt: Graphite, finely ground, twenty-two drachms; copal or other resinous gum, twelve grains; sulphate of iron, two drachms; tincture of nut-galls, two drachms, and sulphate of indigo, eight drachms. These substances are thoroughly mixed and boiled in water, and the ink thus obtained is said to be both fire-proof and insoluble in water. When any other color but black is desired, the graphite is replaced by an earthly mineral pigment of the desired color.

Value of Rentals in Great Britain

The estimated value of rentals in Great Britain and Ireland for 1872, as rated for local and municipal taxation, was as follows:

England, city and country..........	£102,334,254
Ireland, city and country..........	13,239,190
Scotland, city and country..........	38,062,981

Multiply these sums by five, and you have the rental value in dollars. Thus England, in round numbers, is $510,000,000; Ireland, $66,000,000; and Scotland, $190,000,000; whereas the actual rent paid to landlords is fully one-third more than those sums,—the rental of Ireland being $100,000,000. The poverty of Ireland, as compared with the wealth of Scotland, which has but half the population, cannot escape the notice of the reader.

Hardening Small Tools.—According to J. Scheuzleder, watchmakers and engravers harden their tools in sealing-wax. The article is made white-hot and thrust into sealing-wax, allowed to remain a moment, then withdrawn and thrust into another place, and this treatment is continued until the steel is cold, and will no more enter the wax. The hardness thus attained is extreme, and comparable to that of the diamond; in fact, steel hardened this way may be used for boring or engraving steel hardened by other processes, the tool being previously moistened with oil of turpentine.

The crossed paths—Allopath and Homeopath.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

Cannon were first used in the year 1342.

Foreign passports are hereafter good for only six months.

Alfred Russel Wallace claims for man an antiquity of 500,000 years.

One of the celebrated Blair-drummond geese died, recently, at the age of 70.

Carl Shurz, being interviewed, says there is no truth in the report that he intends to remove to Chicago.

Lydia Sherman, the female poisoner, is the only woman occupant of the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield.

In 1871, two persons were killed in England by the sting of a wasp, and two by the bite of a rat, while the death of one infant is attributed to circumcision.

The richest man in Maine is ex-Gov. Coburn, of Augusta, who has several million dollars "salted down," most of which he has made in the lumbering business.

A new toy for boys is a bear about two feet high, which, upon being wound up, growls and stands upon his legs in true bear style. These toys are made in Munich.

Gerrit Smith said to a New York reporter: "Go home, sir. I won't be interviewed, sir. Keep away from my house, sir." The reporter concluded to depart, respectfully, but immediately.

The first paper made of linen was made in the year 1300. Paper manufactured from cotton rags was invented in the tenth century. It is supposed to have been made of other material in China as early as 170, B. C.

A mechanical contrivance, arresting at will the motion of the street cars, has been invented by a Scotch gentleman, and is now exhibited in leading English cities. The invention enables the driver of a car to stop it instantly, without in the slightest jolting the passengers.

The velocity of the wind is various—light air, 1 mile; light breeze, 5 miles; gentle breeze, 10 miles; moderate breeze, 20 miles; strong wind, 25 miles; moderate gale, 30 miles; fresh gale, 45 miles; strong gale, 50 miles; heavy gale, 70 miles; storm, 80 miles; hurricane, 100 miles and upward per hour.

The total number of railway cars now running in the United States and Canada is estimated at about 400,000, of which not far from 12,000 pertain to passenger trains. There are 103 companies engaged in the manufacture; and during the year ending in May last they turned out an aggregate of 35,531 new cars.

Absolute pure iron is said to have been produced by a Russian chemist by means of the galvanic battery. During the process a large quantity of hydrogen was disengaged from the ordinary iron used. The pure iron is a silver white metal, very malleable and ductile, and so soft as to be readily cut with a pair of scissors. It oxidizes very rapidly.

Stewart, the dry goods duke, is in trouble. Not financially, for he is worth over twenty millions, but his health is failing, and he expects to die one of these days, and he wants to know who then will see that the little cash boys, working at one dollar and a half a week, are fined for sitting down between 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 p. m.

The "History of the Roman Catholic Church" began with the commission given after our Lord's resurrection to the apostle Peter, who closed his apostolic labors in Rome, in the year A. D. 67. The present doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church were first settled upon and promulgated by the Council of Nice, who assembled in the year 325, and proclaimed Christ to be God consubstantial with the Father.

A Sample of Hard Times.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* tells of a sad case of destitution which has come within its observation in that city. A very poor but honest appearing and prepossessing young man, named Robert Steel, on his own request, was sentenced to four months in the House of Correction, in order that he might work for the shelter it would afford him during the winter. He had been discharged from one of the mills early in the summer, during a reduction of labor, and having been deserted by his father, and having no mother, he had during the intervening months been dependent upon the charity of strangers. Without a bed on which to rest, he had been compelled to seek shelter at night in barns and other empty buildings, until the increasing coldness of the weather no longer rendered it possible for him to resort to them. As a last alternative, he gave himself into the custody of the City Marshal, requesting that he might be sent to prison, where he might work for the shelter it might afford him during the winter. He was brought into court and sentenced as we have stated above. In committing him, the Judge lamented the circumstances necessitating such a course, and said that if at any time any charitable person offered the young man (who is only 17) employment, he would be given an order for his release.

Hot Work.

In relation to the subject of how high a temperature men can endure and work in, a writer in the *British Journal of Science* notes the following interesting cases: "During the reheating of furnaces in an iron-works in England, the men worked when the thermometer, placed so as not to be influenced by the radiation of heat from the open doors, marked 120 deg. In the Bessemer pits 140 deg. was reached, and yet the men continued a kind of labor requiring great muscular effort. In some of the operations of glass making, the ordinary summer working of temperature is considerably over 100 deg. and the radiant heat to which workmen are subjected far exceeds 212 deg. In a Turkish bath the shampooers continue four or five hours at a time in a moist atmosphere at temperatures ranging from 105 deg. to 110 deg. A case is mentioned of a person in the same establishment working for half an hour in a heat of 185 deg. In enamel factories men work daily in a heat of over 300 deg. On the Red sea steamers the temperature of the stoke hole is 145 deg. and some men will labor there for half an hour without a drop of perspiration, while others are carried out fainting. These examples of continuous work at 110 deg., 120 deg., 140 deg. and 145 deg., correspond to depths in mines of 3,650, 4,250 and 5,750 feet. The author thinks, therefore, that the limit of 4,000 feet, fixed by the English Commissioners as the extreme workable depth of mines, is too small, and he considers 8,000 feet a safe boundary."

The Sprague Family.

The failure of the Spragues is the first great pecuniary disaster which has befallen the family. For at least three generations—including the present one—they had been going on prosperously and increasing in wealth.

The house at present is composed of Amasa and William Sprague. They are brothers, and sons of the late Amasa Sprague, a rich and influential man, and we think at the time of his death a State Senator in Rhode Island. Amasa Sprague, Sr., was murdered many years ago, one bright Sunday afternoon, within sight of several houses, and evidently, from the appearances about the place where the body was found, after a most determined and desperate struggle.

A man was subsequently hanged for the murder; but the evidence against him, though strong enough to lead to a conviction, was entirely circumstantial, and he protested his innocence to the last, although we believe he stated or intimated that he knew who the guilty person was. William Sprague, in one of his speeches in the United States Senate, referred with much feeling to the tragic death of his father as an event which had cast an immovable sorrow over the early years of his life.

The former United States Senator from Rhode Island, bearing the same name, was the uncle of the present Senator.

The difficulties which have overborne the Spragues, at least temporarily, are believed to have been greatly augmented by a bitter personal hatred toward Wm. Sprague, cherished by what is known as the Brown and Ives party, and growing mainly out of Mr. Sprague's course in the United States Senate.—*New York Sun.*

The Colors of Candy.

The colors of candy often excite remark. Some are supposed to be poisonous, and on this subject the *Manufacturer and Builder* remarks: "Litmus, indigo and aniline blue are harmless blue colors; white chlorophyl, or the green coloring matter of leaves, is harmless; green aniline green might also so be used. The idea that aniline colors are poisonous is erroneous. It is true that the aniline oil itself (a colorless fluid from which the aniline colors are made) is a poison; but the antadote is to add something to change it into an aniline color, when it becomes comparatively harmless. The aniline colors are also so very powerful a coloring material that only a very minute quantity is needed to color very large amounts of candy, so that, even if somewhat poisonous or injurious, it would be necessary to consume several hundred pounds of candy at once in order to produce any poisonous effect of the coloring matter." This will interest young children and school girls, who would gladly run the risk of danger could they banquet on such a liberal scale. Another good authority, however, maintains that all aniline dyes are at least suspicious, and therefore unfitted for all culinary purposes.

Remedy for a Dog Bite.

In the case of the bite of a dog where the teeth penetrated the flesh, whether the dog was known to be mad or not, use the same precautions. Wash the wound with warm water, extract all the virus possible by sucking the wound with the lips and then cauterize it deeply with the caustic most readily obtained. The time in which the effects of the bite of a mad dog would be seen, varies from two to three days to as many years; but if no effects are felt after two or three months, as a general thing, the patient may consider himself safe. Bites made through clothing are seldom productive of much harm, as even if the dog is mad the clothing absorbs the virus before the teeth reach the flesh. Most of all the fatal cases are where the person was bitten on some naked spot.

If one is situated where he can take a Turkish bath soon after being bitten, do so by all means. The perspiration will help to carry off the poison that may lurk in the system.—*Herald of Health.*

Water Boilers.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, some time since, made the following suggestion in relation to water boilers upon stoves: A brass or copper vessel tinned upon the inside, and holding several gallons, is usually found connected with cooking stoves used in families. As this vessel is kept full of hot water, which is used for ordinary culinary purposes, it is important that no deleterious agent connected with the metal should be employed in its construction. A recent analysis has been made of a specimen of tinned brass plate used for making these boilers, and it was found that the tin contained 26 per cent. of lead. How far this may serve to cause injury it is impossible to say. It is certain, however, that lead is an objectionable metal to be brought in contact with culinary utensils, and hence its use must be condemned. An iron boiler lined with porcelain would be much safer, and perhaps not more costly. We understand such a vessel is constructed, and if so, it would certainly be a much safer one to employ as a reservoir of hot water for constant household use.

Retiring Senators.

The United States Senators whose terms expire March 3, 1875, are:

Ames, Miss.,
Bayard, Del.,
Boreman, West Va.,
Brownlow, Tenn.,
Buckingham Ct.,
Carpenter, Wis.,
Casserly, Cal.,
Chandler, Mich.,
Edmunds, Vt.,
Fenton, N. Y.,
Flanagan, Tex.,
Gilbert, Fla.,
Hamilton, Md.,
Hamlin, Me.,
Lewis, Va.,
Pratt, Ind.,
Ramsey, Minn.,
Schurz, Mo.,
Scott, Pa.,
Sprague, R. I.,
Stewart, Nev.,
Stockton, N. J.,
Sumner, Mass.,
Thurman, O.,
Tipton, Neb.—25.

Republicans in roman; Opposition in italics.

Cost of Converting the Heathen.

Mr. Francis F. Abbott argued before the Free Religionist Convention at New York that the foreign missions of the Christian churches had been a failure, in the fact that they had accomplished comparatively few conversions at a very large expense. That we may give his position correctly, we quote his statement from the report of the *Herald*:

The American Board of Missions has been established about 63 years. During the first 62 years it has received a grand total of $14,183,248.65, or an average per year of $229,084.65. Up to the year 1863 the number of converts was 325,580. The cost of each convert was therefore $467.56. The total number of laborers in the mission field was 1,278. The number of missionaries was 538; of missionary churches, 173; which gave an average of 57 members and 7 laborers to each church. During 61 years there was an annual average gain of 388 members. If they went to the general statistics of Christendom as to this, by statistics taken from the Encyclopedia Britanica to 1857, and from statistics furnished by Dr. Lowry and Dr. Anderson, from that year to 1868, the total amount spent on missions by the supporters of the Protestant faith was $47,276,339. The expenses of the missions for the 11 years showed that the cost of each convert was $1,311. There was no reason to suppose that the price was less to-day. The population of the globe is 1,000,000,000 of people. The Protestant part is 100,000,000, which gave a remainder of 900,000,000 as a proper subject for conversion. Now the fact is that the world to-day does not contain money enough to purchase its own salvation. Look, too, at the time it would take for the conversion of the world at the rate of 3,258 per year. For the accomplishment of this it would require a period of not less than 267,212 years.

Tobacco Versus Intellect.

At the nearest calculation the internal revenue report last year showed that the United States consumed about ten million cigars during that time. Many old smokers prefer the pipe to the cigar, and probably as much tobacco is consumed in that way as in cigars. However out of the way numerically the previous statement may be, it is true that there are in this country 12,294 manufacturers of cigars, and that they employ 71,491 men. Wherever tobacco can be raised, the farmer finds it one of the most ready-paying crops, and consequently is very apt to go into it. Its use increases from year to year in a greater ratio than the population. People differ so widely as to its effects, that it is only just, whenever a candid statement is made of any test, to give it publicity. Recently, at the Polytechnic School in Paris, one of the professors inquired into the habits of the one hundred and sixty students there, and then made a comparison between their devotions to study and to smoke. He found that in each grade of the school the students who did not smoke outranked those who did smoke, and that the scholarship of the smokers steadily deteriorated as the smoking continued. On account of several trustworthy reports of such a nature, the Minister of Public Instruction in France issued a circular to the directors of colleges and schools, forbidding tobacco to students, as injurious to physical and intellectual development.

Values of Gold and Silver.

Many people have a desire to know the value of gold and silver in bulk, and to this end we have secured the following from Prof. J. F. L. Schirmer, Superintendent of the Branch Mint in this city, and it may be relied upon as correct. The fineness of Colorado gold and the calculation of values on gold and silver are also given. It is a matter of considerable value, and should be cut out and preserved.

One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold or silver contains 29,163 troy ounces, and, therefore, the value of a ton of silver is $37,704.84.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,218.75 pounds avoirdupois; a cubic foot of pure silver weighs 656.25 pounds avoirdupois.

One million dollars gold coin weighs 3,685.8 pounds avoirdupois, one million dollars silver coin weighs 58,929.6 pounds avoirdupois.

If there is one per cent. of gold and silver in one ton of ore, it contains 291.63 ounces, troy, of either of these metals.

The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000, and the natural alloy; gold, 781; silver, 209; copper, 10; total, 1,000.

The calculations at the mint are made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin), is worth $800, and 11 ounces of silver 900 (coin) is worth $12.80.—*Denver News.*

Western Union Telegraph.

[New York (Nov. 12) Cor. Chicago Times.]

Extraordinary developments have come to light here to-day, to the effect that six weeks ago English capitalists, with $10,000,000, came here to buy up the Western Union Telegraph Company's stock, for the purpose of ultimately selling the stock to the Government, as a means of the establishment of the postal telegraph scheme. The only hindrance to this scheme of the English capitalists was Commodore Vanderbilt, who controls a very large interest in Western Union. The English party, coming here during the financial panic, had made immense purchases, and felt sanguine of accomplishing their objects. They had even gone so far as to buy up lobbyists in Washington, and had plans arranged for the *coup d'etat.* Commodore Vanderbilt, however, got wind of the scheme, and to-day went to work and rushed the stock up from 49 to 54½. The English party will now have to raise a very large addition to their present capital, if they hope to carry through their original scheme.

Funeral Etiquette.

Says the *Christian Union*: "The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, in officiating at the funeral of his father, cetainly violated a conventional rule; but who shall say that he violated any law of inherent propriety, or that he did not set an example that in many circumstances might be wisely imitated? When 'a man comes to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season,' who is likely to be better qualified than a loving, reverential son to utter the words which the occasion demands—words of affection, comfort, hope and exultation? We can imagine a case in which a son might well shrink from officiating at his father's funeral; but in many instances we should think such a service on the part of a son would be peculiarly appropriate and beautiful."

A Murderer's Confession.

Nelson E. Wade was hung at Williamsport, Pa., on the 6th of November for the murder of an aged couple named John and Isabella McBride, in July last. The deed was one of the most fiendish and brutal in the entire catalogue of crime, as will be seen from the appended confession of the wretch:

"I am American born; and have relatives living near here. I was born out on the Blooming Grove road, beyond the Poor-House. The afternoon I committed the murder I walked up the tow-path from the city; went to McBride's house, and calculated that it was about the time they had done their milking. Last winter, when I was at Glosser's, near by, Mrs. Glosser told me of the trunk up-stairs, and while I was there last winter I made it my business to find out how much money these old folks had. On reaching the house on Tuesday afternoon, I was met in the yard by one of the dogs, which barked at me. I soon made up with him, and walked into the house, when McBride wanted to know what I wanted there. I told him I wanted a drink of milk, when he told me to go to the cellar where the old lady was. She asked me if I had money to pay for the milk. From the cellar I returned to ask the old man for some bread, but found he had bolted the door. When he unbolted it I shoved my foot in and the old man struck at me. I then knocked him down with my fist. The dog then made at me, and I knocked him down. I then struck the old man with the stick three times, when he cried, "Murder," I then hit him another rap with the club. I then went to the cellar and struck the old woman; but, as I have told you several times, I did not shoot her, as I had no pistol, but bought one at Trout's yesterday. When I came out of the cellar after killing the old woman, the old man was up on his hands and feet, and the dog was licking the blood off his face. I then hit him again. I then procured an ax, went up stairs and broke open a chest, and found the trunk I had heard Mrs. Glosser talk about. It was too heavy, and I made two trips that night, carrying away the money. The club I used was cut in the woods near by with a small jack-knife. If they will look in the corn-field they will see where the grass is trampled down. That is where I looked over the money. I got between $60,000 and $70,000. I will not tell where it is. When I come to die I will tell some poor man where it is; but no rich man shall have it. There are two bags buried in the city, two above and two below. I have had fifty names in my lifetime, but Nelson E. Wade is my right name. Were I to do this over again I would exchange all the silver for paper money, That's what bothered me, it was so heavy,"

Two or three days before his execution, when approached by a friend, Wade said, "I hope you will have the execution arranged at as near 10 o'clock as possible. I have an engagement to dine in h—ll at 12, and I do not wish to be disappointed."

The Best Physician.

The celebrated Dr. Sydenham had a patient whom he had long prescribed for. At last Sydenham acknowledged that his skill was exhausted—that he could not pretend to advise him further. "But," said he, "there is a Dr. Robinson who lives at Inverness, who is more skilled in complaints of this kind than I am; you had better consult him. I will provide you with a letter of introduction, and I hope you will return much better."

The patient was a man of fortune, and soon took the road; but traveling was a very different undertaking then from what it is now, and a journey from London to Inverness was not a trifling one. He arrived, however, at the place of destination; but no Dr. Robinson was to be found, nor had any one of that name ever been in the town. This, of course, enraged the gentleman very much, and he took the road back to London, raging and vowing vengeance on the doctor. On his arrival, he vented all his rage on the latter, and abused him for sending him on a journey of so many miles for nothing. When his fury was a little abated, "Well, now," said Sydenham, "after all, is your health any better?" "Better!" said he; "yes, sir, it is better. I am, sir, as well as ever I was in my life; but no thanks to you for that." "Well," said Sydenham, "you have still to thank Dr. Robinson. I wanted to send you on a journey with an object in view. I knew it would do you good; in going you had Dr. Robinson in contemplation, and in returning you were equally busy in thinking of scolding me."

"I Thought So."

A minister had a negro in his family. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look in the pew where the negro was, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the negro, who could not read nor write a word, scribbling away most industriously. After meeting he said to the negro, "Tom, what were you doing in church?" "Taking notes, massa; all de gemmen takes notes." "Bring your notes here and let me see them." Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English. "Why, Tom, that is all nonsense." "I thought so, massa, all the time that you was preaching it."

Postal Cards.

According to the forthcoming figures of the annual report of the Postmaster-General, the demand for that handy little innovation, the postal card, exceeds all expectation. It was estimated that one hundred million of these cards would be used the first year. They have now been in use about five months, and more than sixty four millions have been issued. It was natural that the novelty would make the first sales very large; but the postal card appears to be a permanently-adopted American convenience.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS' POLITICAL OPINIONS.

[From Chicago Times' "Interview."]

Governor Hendriske said that in his position of Governor, he wished to avoid expressing any opinion on political questions, and was, as far as regarded the present condition of parties in the State, without any accurate information. He declined to be interviewed on the subject. The reporter expressed regret at the decision of the Governor, but suggested that at any rate the Governor would not decline to take part in a conversation on the subject. Governor Hendricks said he would willingly converse on the political situation, with the understanding that it was not to be an interview. Readers of the *Times* will accordingly bear in mind that the following report of the Governor's views is not an "interview," but a "conversation" The reporter asked if he had paid any attention to the recent elections.

Governor Hendricks—No, I have not carefully studied them. With regard to the elections in Wisconsin, I may say I was surprised at the result. In our own State we had no State election calculated to show the present position of parties. The only officers elected were judicial, and political considerations did not enter into the contest in any district.

Reporter—Did the farmers' movement take any part in the contest?

Governor Hendricks—The farmers' or grange movement in this State is not inconsiderable, but in only two cases were candidates nominated who were in any way regarded as farmers' candidates. In one the candidate was more of a fool than a farmer, and only received a few votes; the other, a Democrat, ran in a district against the regular nominee, and by taking the vote of his county on personal grounds enabled the Republican candidate to be elected by a large majority. The grange movement, though far less considerable than in any other Western State, may possibly develope into importance. It comprises members of both parties.

Reporter—Has the question of transportation agitated the State at all?

Governor Hendricks—Not to any extent; certainly not to the extent it has in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and other North-western States.

The conversation turned upon the condition of political parties in the State.

The Governor said: The lines between the two great political parties are finally drawn here. The State is very evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats, and the accession of a small body of sympathizers from either of these parties to other, with a full vote poled, would give it the victory. The present financial distress, however, would, in the event of a general election occurring this fall, operate most prejudiciausly against the interests of the Republican party.

Reporter—What is your view as to the future?

Governor Hendricks—Conversationally speaking, I believe that the Democratic party will preserve its organization and name, and will go to the polls as it always has done. But there will be this difference: It will have extended its boundaries, liberalized its platform, and thrown open the doors of its organization so that all the opponents of the present Administration, all the disaffected in the ranks of the Republican party, will be able to find a place therein.

Reporter—Aad so you look for victory with such a liberalized Democracy?

Governor Hendricks—I have no doubt that, at the present time, with financial crisis now upon us, that the Republican party could be defeated by such a party as that to which I have referred.

Reporter—What would be the result of the adoption of a new name for the recognized party.

Governor Hendricks—I do not think it would be advisable. Of course I am not in favor of retaining a name when it has lost all signification, and if victory were more certain to be secured for Democratic ideas by giving to the liberalized Democracy a new title, I would be in favor of it. But I do not think that any advantage would be gained by so doing. On the contrary, I thing there would be a positive loss.

Reporter—How?

Governor Hendricks—By the indifference leading to absenteeism of old hardshell Democrats.

Reporter—Do you think that the adoption of the new name would drive old Democrats to the support of the paternalist party?

Governor Hendricks—No, I do not. But it would, I think, with many, have the effect of making them stay at home on the poling day.

Reporter—What was the extent of the Liberal Republican vote cast in the State at the late Presidential election?

Governor Hendricks—It was considerable. I could not say how many votes, but they were scattered all over the State.

Reporter—Do you thank that vote has increased or decreased since the election?

Governor Hendricks—I think it remains about the same.

Reporter—What is the status of the temperance question in your State?

Governor Hendricks—It stands in this way: A Republican Legislature passed a temperance law, containing several restricive provisions, and I signed it. The constitution provides that a bill vetoed by the Governor can be carried over the veto by the same majority that voted for the bill in the first place. This practically cuts off the power of the veto. The bill has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, which stands four Democrats and one Republican.

Reporter—Has the temperance question taken any place in the local contests?

Governor Hendricks—Not very much.

Reporter—What is the German vote in the State?

Governor Hendricks—I believe it is about one-tenth of the total vote.

Reporter—Which party stands most committed to the temperance law?

Governor Hendricks—It is a Republican measure. With the exception of my having signed the bill, as Governor, the Democratic party are free of the question. They have, however, adopted resolutions at conventions against oppressively restrictive laws, and in favor of a fair licensing system.

Reporter—Is the law enforced?

Governor Hendricks—Partly. In some districts it is; in others it is not.

I. That the cost of Government, exclusive of the interest on the Public Debt, is at the rate of $210,000,000 a year, against $180,000,000 last year.

II. That the Civil and Miscellaneous expenses are at the rate of $74,000,000 a year, which is about the same as they were last year, and double what they were in 1865, when the price of gold was about 250.

III That the cost of the War Department is at the rate of $59,000,000 a year, or $13,000,000 more than last year.

IV. That the cost of the Navy Department is at the rate of $36,000,000 a year, or $13,000,000 more than last year.

V. That the cost of the Interior Department, including Indians and Pensions, is at the rate of $40,000,000 a year, or $3,000,000 more than last year.

We have heard of wooden nutmegs, sanded sugar, and the apples of Sodterfeits should be placed these statеom, and we are furthermore of the opinion that at the head of such counments of expenses issued from the Treasury Department. If they represent a fact, the fact is an ugly one; if they do not, what excuse is there for the misrepresentation?

We charged yesterday that the Treasury accounts were a long way behind the facts, whereas the Treasury has given out that its October disbursements were extraordinarily heavy. But the above figures show the reverse. The monthly totals of the figures given above are as follows:

Disbursements, August	$20,233,502 82
Disbursements, September	17,651,297 42
Disbursements, October	14,832,865 37
Grand total	$52,717,666 61

The October disbursements are much the smallest of the three amounts. But, we repeat, we have no confidence in the figures. The only conceiveable purpose that their publication serves is to mystify the public and show the opinion which the Treasury officials have of what the people of the United States require of them

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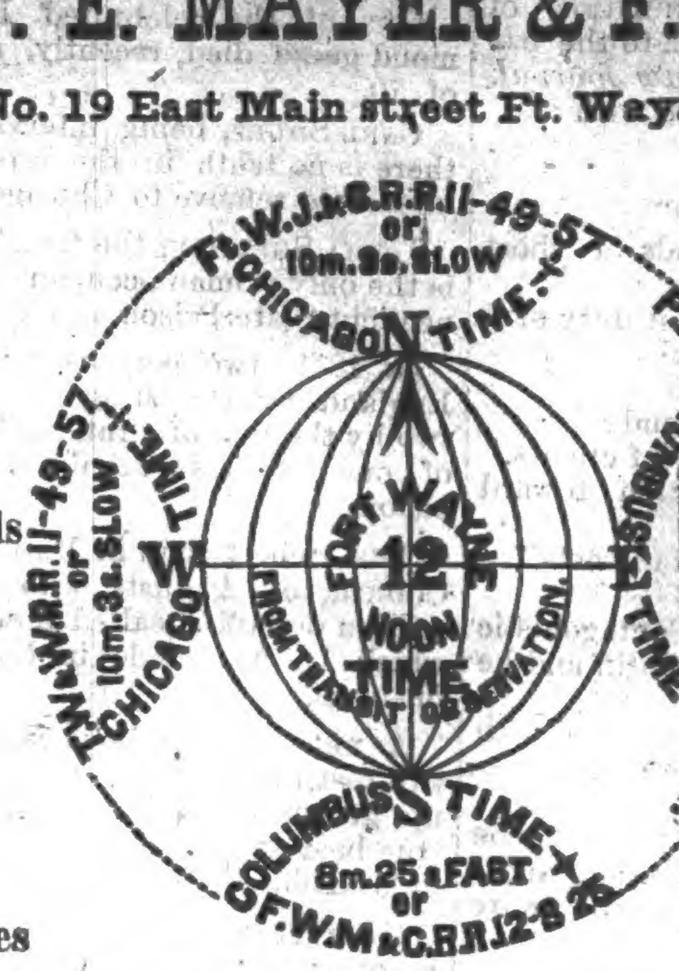
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A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamended. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

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DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and after Nov. 30th 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mail.
1 Logansport a.			9.35 p
Adamsboro	6.05	7.00	10.10
N. Manchester	9.28	10.20	11.4
Liberty Mills	10.08	11.20pm	11.56
Columbia City	11.45	1.30	12.35
G. R. Crossing	1.20	3.50	1.22
Auburn Junc.	2.00	4.30	1.40
Auburn	2.30	4.45	1.45
Mooresville	3.05	5.45	2.28
Butler	3.30 a. m	6.10	2.25

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mail.
Logansport			7.30p
Adamsboro	11.49	5.10pm	7.03
N. Manchester	8.00	2.00	6.46
Liberty Mills	7.25	1.15	6.36
Columbia City	5.30	10.00am	6.01
G. R. Crossing	3 43	8.36	4.16
Auburn Junc.	3.00	7.50	4.00
Auburn	2.30	7.20	3.53
Mooresville	1.30	6.40	3.28
Butler	1.00	6.15	3.10

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 1st 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,50 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,28 "	11,08 "	3,38 "
Alliance	5,40 "	10,40 "	1,45 P M	,53 "
Orrville	7,20 "	12,54 P. M	4,00 "	7,53 "
Mansfield	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,30 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A M	7,45 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,33 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima	12,30 P M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.35 "	11,40 "	1,20 A M	3,20 "
Plymouth	5.04 "	2,45 P. M	4 01 "	5,45 "
Chicago	8.20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.18 "	12,10 P. M.	8,50 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	2.15 "	11,20 "	5.30 "
Lima	3,20 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,40 "
Forest	4,40 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9.30 "
Crest- ar	6,30 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6 00 A M	7,10 "	4.30 "	11 25 "
Mansfield	6.37 P M	7,37	4,58 "	11,56 "
Orrville	9,16 "	9.29 "	6,47 "	3,00 P. M
Alliance	11,00 "	115A	8,15 "	3,25
Rochester	2,48 "		0,40 "	6,00
Pittsbung	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne........ Dep	10 45p.m		4 15 pm
Auburn	11 42		5 30
Waterloo	11 56		5 55
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 55	6 20	7 05
Ar Angola	12 3		
Bankers	2 10	8 07	
Jonesville	2 32	8 33	
Jackson	3 40	10 30	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Jackson .... Dep	1 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	2 20	7 10	
Bankers	2 40	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	3 53	am	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	4 34		8 22
Auburn	4 48		8 45
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 45		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup

R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:53 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.22 a m.	x11:26 p m	6:59 p m
Sedan	2:26 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:50 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

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Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

Captain Fry's Appeal.

The fallowing manly letter was written by Captain Fry, of the Virginius, to Captain General Burriel, appealing for the lives of his crew:

With the permission of the Consul, I wish to say a few words in favor of the crew of the Virginius and the mitigation of their punishment.

The first pilot had just escaped from a shipwreck and needed an advance of salary to buy clothes and have them made. Nothing was said to him in regard to blockade running, but, on the contrary, as I had the authorization of the owners and had prepared the papers of the vessel, I notified every one that we were to be occupied in trade with the islands, with passengers from Puerto Simones, in Costa Rica, or taking cattle to Cuba, as I believed that the vessel might do so. From the time when the arms arrived on board I thought that there would be no occasion for a portion of the men to see the Consul. The Consul in Puerto Principe sent for me, but I did not receive his message until I was on board, having been compelled to leave port by order of the authorities. There was a guard on board to prevent desertion by the passengers. I know that some of them protested, but Varona let them know that he would answer propositions of this class with the pistol. Running blockade is considered a risky business among sailors, for which good pay is received. For years past it is notorious the number of vessels that were employed in it during the American war, although captures were numerous, not a single life was lost. The greater part of the prisoners were set at liberty after a short imprisonment. I never heard a word before the night of my sentence of the Cuban law and the proclamation relating to an attempt to introduce arms into Cuba. If, with superior opportunities, I was ignorant that the case could be decided by any other law than international, how complete must have been the ignorance of the poor people. I was continually in the company of people who ought to have known it, and not one alluded to the fact. In a word, I believe that it is not known, and that the world will be painfully surprised at learning the sacrifice of these lives.

The Consul knows well that I am not pleading for my life. I have not prayed to God for it nor even to the Blessed Mother. I have neither home nor country, a victim of war and persecution, the way of prosperity being closed to me to such a point that I have not been able to provide bread for my wife and seven childred, who know what it is to suffer for the necessaries of life. My life is one of suffering, and I look upon what has happened to me as a benefit of God; and it is not for me, therefore, to ask favors of any one.

The engineer, Knight, I know came contrary to his will. He was bitterly opposed to it, as I learned form the person who obliged him to come.

Spaniards, the world is not so full of people who prefer honor to life Save him. Poor Bosa, poor gentleman, with a heart as tender and compassionate as that of a woman, of irreproachable honor, his business was that of charity. He was devoted to others, and thought that he was on board the vessel for the benefit of their health. I believe that he will not make this appear himself. I do it for him. I believe he would do no harm to any one. The man Bribon was my servant, hired by the day when we were in port and not inscribed on the roll. He wanted to be set on shore at Jeremias. He was disembarked at Paimitos and lost the opportunity. He is almost an idiot They call him Cibanillo, and he is of Venezuelan origin. He was a favorite on board, and ought not to suffer Another poor fellow was taken on board to keep him from dying of sickness and hunger. He was sent to the hospital from the boat and permitted to come on board through charity. The greater portion of the crew were entrapped by their lodging house keepers, who gained possession of them and watched their opportunity to put them on board, receiving advances on their wages. Spaniards, I believe I am the only one who dies in the entire Christian faith of our holy religion. Consider the souls of these poor people. Give them time and opportunity to ask mercy of God. I know that you must fulfill your duty, but my blood ought to be sufficient because innocent and defenceless will suffer with my fall. That these considerations have influence with the authorities, to whom I beg to appeal These poor people had no knowledge of what you think their crime. Pardon me if I say that I don't believe their death would have in the fate of Cuba the good effect the law foresees. Our civilization is so opposed to such a proceeding. I don't say this in a tone of complaint, but we are accustomed to at least identify the victims whom we are going to sacrifice According to our view, there should have been some intervention of our government; its influence should have pronounced and perhaps in that way many lives might have been saved without compromising the dignity of Spain. Senors, farewell! I know that the members of the council who condemn me accomplished a painful duty. Let them remember us in their prayers to God, and ask their wives and children to do the same for us.

Respectfully, JOHN FRY.

Written on board the Tornado, November 7, 1873

State Finances.

Commenting upon the exhibit of State finances by the Auditor and Treasurer of State, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:

It is only when the appeal comes direct to the pocket that the average man and brother arouses himself to an interest in taxation, economy, finance and subjects of kindred dryness. Congress passed session after session in profligate squandering of the public treasure, and the people seemed perfectly indifferent. It finally made the grab and the public indignation rose like Jonah's gourd, but did not disappear in the same way—has not disappeared and will not disappear. Yet the grab was but a feeble titbit compared withe the prodigies of corruption that have been carried on. It is not easy to account for these curious discrepancies in public judgment. These points are suggested by the amusing attempt of journals of the baser organic sort, to make the commendation of one public official a curse to his predecessor. To creatures of the sort whatever is not of "the party" is not of good report, and any misrepresentation which may prejudice his service or belittle his associates, is a perfectly justifiable trick. The recent reports of the Auditor and Treasurer have suggested comparisons which honorable men and fair minded newspapers may make without unjust reflection on men, but which the baser sort seek as a coveted chance to belie and mislead. In the ignoble hope of distracting attention from present scenes, the Legislature of 1871 is dragged again before the people and loaded with the responsibility of the $603,000 which was not transferred from the sinking fund to the general fund. Why was it not transferred? Did not a bill pass the house, introduced by Mr. Neff, of Putnam county, to make the said transfer, whence it went to the senate for passage? And was it not frustrated, as all the interests of the State were outraged, by the indefensible, disgraceful breaking up of the Legislature by the Republicans? It comes with bad grace to pile the disasters wrought by that despicable desertion of the people upon the former State officers for the sake of a pitiful attempt at a little party capital. The Legislature of 1871 does not appear of record to have stopped payment of any indebtedness as all the institutions and salaried officers were paid as usual An officer elected at a stated salary carries his pay with the office, And it will be seen on examination that at the commencement of the fiscal year 1872, all the benevolent institutions had money unexpended, except perhaps one, the House of Refuge. The only debt paid by the Legislature of 1872 special session, and the regular session of 1873, which was omitted by the Legislature of 1871, was the specific bills. These were not passed upon for the sole reason that the "grab party" rebelled openly against a majority doctrine, and destroyed a quorum because they could not have their own way. That is a black record to dig up, and one that arouses indignation whenever it appears. Better let that portion of Indiana's history be forgotten, if it can be, by all men. There is no disposition here to shield any wrong that Democrats, or any body else, may be guilty of; but common decency as well as fairness recoil at any mean attempt to tear down one set of good men in order to uphold other good men. In truth, most of the canal bonds were paid off with this very $500,000, and the large loans of $717,000 this year were made necessary by the heavy appropriations of the last Legislature and the current expenses of the present State administration. Look at one item. The cost of the Legislature of 1871 was $82,000, while the special and regular sessions of 1872-3 swept away $200,000. So the current expenses of the present regime for the public institutions and the removation of the old rat trap State House, probably all desirable enough, are, nevertheless, piling up bills on the people in a way not to boast about. It is not a safe operation to crowd too heavily on the merits of raising the State assessment to fifteen cents; the less said to the people about that the easier it will be for the salary grab eight dollars a day legislators who did it. All the accounts of expenses are kept distinct, and it is easy enough to trace up the paths of economy and extravagance and see where they lead respectively. The general condition of State affairs in Indiana, compared with other States at this time, is a matter of congratulation. But in the past there are records for both parties that are no credit to the Satte. On the other hand the State has some good and honest men now among her best citizens who have served in her public offices with clean records, which it is no honor to try to cast dirt upon now for mere narrow party purposes.

An Unexpected Answer.

During the progress of the trial of the case of Widow Mathews against the Elevator company, in the Circuit Court in St. Louis, Col. Slayback, counsel for the defendant, conceived the idea that one Murphy, a witness for the plaintiff, was a suitor for the hand of the widow, and on the eve of leading her to the altar. Getting Murphy on the stand, the lawyer endeavored to bring the fact before the jury, and this was the upshot of the examination.

"Mr. Murphy are you any relation to the plaintiff?"

"No, sir, I am not."

"Don't you expect to be?"

"Such a thing might happen."

"Now, are you not going to marry her?"

"I am afraid not"

"You are afraid you won't, eh? Well, now, don't you expect to marry her?"

"If my wife should die, and the widow remain single till that time, such a thing might happen."

The jurors and spectators burst into a roar of laughter, and Murphy chuckled at the cunning manner in which he had drawn the lawyer on. The Colonel had nothing more to say on the matrimonial question.

An Opening Speech.

The Era (Pa.) *Observer* is responsible for this: "In the early days of Pithole, the pious oil men thought it necessary to have a Sabbath school. One of the leading young men was chosen superintendent. The position was a new one to him, but he determined not to shrink from the responsibility. Thinking it would be proper for him to make a little opening speech, he cleared his throat and started in as follows: 'Children you are very fortunate in being born in a Christian land. There are thousands in the world not so fortunate. It is peculiarly gratifying to know that you live in that portion of the earth where the rock pours forth rivers of oil. Now, my dear children, there's the Mormons they worship old Morm; there's the Mahommedans, they worship old Mahom; the Heathens, they worship old Heath; the Hindoos, they worship old Hind; and there's the Pagans, they worship old Pag, while here we are worshiping whom we please. Teachers will now hear their classes recite.'"

◆

What makes an honest man? Honesty is not a natural virtue, man must be drilled to it. It is after a man has looked at temptation when he has been put to proof, that he is to be judged There is not a farmer on Long Island that is as honest as the men in Wall street. Why? Because these men are old veterans. The old farmer is good as men go, but he would probably break down at the first offer. I asked a friend not long ago, who was giving me a sad story of the purchasable values of different members of society in the Legislature, how it was with farmers. "Bless your soul," said he, "they are the cheapest stuff we buy in the Legislature." I am not up for election, just now, and therefore am not obliged to call farmers the 'bone and sinew of the country."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

◆

The General Pike was the first steam boat that solved the problem whether a steamer could stem the current of the Mississippi. It arrived in St. Louis on the 2nd day of August 1817.

◆

Many of the large manufacturing establishments in the east and west, which were forced to suspend during the panic, are again resuming business. This will affore relief to thousands of poor.

TURKEY.

A THANKSGIVING ODE.

When is the turkey handsomest?
With sunshine on his brazen breast,
When every feather is like a scale
On a glittering suit of knightly mail;
When his tail is spread, a splendid fan,
As he struts before his faithful clan,
With blue, bald head and threatening eye,
And wattles red as a stormy sky?
With lofty step and war-cry loud
He marshals forth the quittering crowd,
Or leads their dance across the plain,
Or heads their march through waving grain,
Intent on plunder, red with pride,
Like warrior not to be defied,
In all the pomp of battle drest—
Then is the turkey handsomest!

When is the turkey handsomest?
When he is killed and plucked and dressed;
His spurs hacked off and thrown aside
With all the trappings of his pride,
He lies, a goodly shape of snow,
On stall or dresser, making show
Of swelling breast and rampant legs;
Or, dangling from the larder's pegs,
Tells to the cook-maid's practiced eye
How fast the days are flitting by,
How soon appears the day of days,
The hour of Turkey's reign and praise;
There, hanging in his smooth white vest,
Is not the turkey handsomest?

When is the turkey handsomest?
Ah! when again he shows his breast,
Brown with the sunshine of the fire,
Crisp as a lady's silk attire,
With unctuous juices dripping down
In pools of gravy rich and brown;
Odorous as any spicy air
That blows across an orchard fair,
His bosom swelled with savory meat
Of sausages and bread-crumbs sweet,
His pinions neatly skewered and tied
With giblets tucked in either side;
His legs resigned to any fate,
Rampant no more, but meekly straight;
Beside him cranberry, ruby clear,
With groves of brittle celery near;
As stately as a king he lies,
The center of admiring eyes.
Now is the turkey handsomest,
Arrayed before the hungry guest,
Of all the viands first and best!
His life well lived, his woes at rest,
And the platter he lies on gayly dressed,
Now is the turkey handsomest!
—*Our Young Folks.*

TWENTY YARDS OF THE LATE PANIC.

This is not a discussion of the Woman Question. Its confines are women's extravagance in dress on one hand, and the higher education of women on the other. The conservative reader need not be deterred by any apprehension of the suffrage plea; and he or she who sees the Woman Question radically—who constantly beholds in the remote—and impossible—future a revolution undoing nature and wiping out divine statutes—a revolution that is to demonstrate the superiority of a little class of mad theorists over God, and, hardly less amazingly, over Matter, such a mind will not be indignant with an attempt to show that somewhat of radicalism may be urgently demanded, in adjusting the privileges of women to the rights of men.

Ministers do not often say very sensible things on practical subjects. There is no time and little room for robust, vigorous and trenchant thought in speculative theology, that includes banking and stock speculations. In handling the late panic, the evangelical pulpits issued from their legal tender reserve a curious sort of currency, with a scripture text in its face, its back green, intended to be the religious lesson on the causes, the nature, and the consequences of financial tempests. The spectacle they presented may be illustrated by an imaginary parallel. If a convention of gamblers held an active professional convention in the Chicago Exposition building, and that beautiful structure were to tremble and totter and fall, burying the multitude of criminals in its ruins, the ministers should proceed to make sermons on the principles of architecture, taking for their text the psalm verse: "*Nisi Dominus edificaverit domum, in vano laboraverunt qui edificant eam.*" Unless the Lord build the house, in vain do the—contractors worry. The reverend speakers should enlarge then on the universality of architecture—civil, military and naval—on the tendency of mankind to live—in simple truth, to live in houses; and the various kinds of these, their cost, with and without basements, the appropriate furnishings, the harmony to be observed between carpets and frescoes, and the unity of the upholstery with the style of the exterior, including the pattern of the fence-pickets; all this should be detailed with the dignity and force inseparable from the office of a modern apostle. The more learned might enter into a succinct history of architecture. There were the pyramids of Egypt and of Mexico, the cairns of Britain. Following these, perhaps cotemporaneous with them, the Druidical temples, the dolmens of Brittany, the fortifications of Mycenæ, and the mounds of Arizona and Central America. Then the simple Doric pillar, and the multiform varieties of styles with which imagination and luxury have adorned religion and beautified the public places and the woods—the distinctions being properly noted among entablatures, colonnades, cornices and capitals. This could be amplified sufficiently to occupy all but the final five minutes of the discourse; and the word of God might be alluded to with gloves on during this *finale.* The sin of gambling should form no portion whatever of the discourse, precisely as the sins which induced the panic, and the direct lesson of simplicity of life to be derived from its consequences, formed no part of the discourses of these reverend gentlemen on that very recent event.

One of this class was exceptional in what he said. He walked through his Sunday school, reflecting on the panic, and observed that the children were attired in satins and laces and silks; and he uttered in his sermon the reflection that this observation gave: "These children are taught nothing of the virtue of self-denial." The little girls whom he saw before him are to be the young ladies, the wives, the mothers of his church; gaudy milliners' miniatures of all the Sunday schools are to be become the women of all the churches while these churches last. Few of them have the faintest perception of the virtue of self-denial.

Jay Cooke himself will not dissuade us that self-denial is at the bottom of the panic. No need of financial permutations to prove this. Every man knows it in his own breast; every woman in hers. Extravagance caused the panic. Women's extravagance bears a large portion of the responsibility, and men are ready enough to tell their wives so, and fathers and mothers to tell their daughters. Let those who cry out—now that the roof has fallen—ask themselves whether this extravagance of women is not an effect instead of a cause. Are not women just what men have made them?

They are.

Women attire themselves gorgeously because men demand that they shall do so. This demand does not consist of an injunction to spend money. It comes upon women in the requirements of society, in the obligations of tradition, in the necessities of sex. The modifications of fashions are as irresistible by women, as that sex is now socially placed, as the incoming tide is irresistible by the sand on the beach. Men make the fashions; men manufacture them; men indorse their patronage and purchase after manufacture; and the great bulk of men not engaged in evolving bonnet-frames and cutting dresses and shipping the models and the new materials to the four corners of the universe, are as abjectly slavish to women's adoption of the new caprices as are women themselves.

The men who contrive fashions desire merely to make money. The men whose united opinion compels women to patronize their contrivances, are aware that each succeeding season necessitates the spending of more money than common sense approves, or the profit's of the year's business justify; yet the majority of these men will spend the money, for two reasons:

1. Because they want their wives and daughters to look as well as other men's wives and daughters.

2. Because they know that, as society is constituted, the majority of women hold their rank solely by the expenditure of money. Men have made society.

"Halt, now!" cries the indignant father; "let us unmake society." Very well, let us. How? Time cannot be annihilated. Women must have occupation as well as men. There are twenty-four hours for her, as well as for the sex whom a kind Providence and society permit to be daily employed in active, honorable work—work that satisfies the brain, that fills the mind to repletion, and keeps the faculties and the hands busy. Suppose men did not work during the day, what is to prevent them from becoming the frivolous, fashionable fools that idle, uneducated women are? We halt again! Women should not be idle; need not be uneducated. Very true. But men are responsible for the idleness; and they have insisted on the uneducation. Men have had the mold in their hands since the creation. God made men, and men have made the mold and women. It is, as Milton said, "He, for God only; she, for God in him;" and quoted the Scriptures: "Man is the image and glory of God; she is the glory of the man"—if she be any glory unto him.

The idleness and uneducation of women are directly the result of a sex policy; that policy, begun by men; handed down, maintained and persisted in by men. They have compelled her to be idle; they have refused her education. If she work, they frown, and cast her out of—God help us!"—out of "society!" If she seek for higher education, they turn the key in the college gate, and one President says, "You are not strong enough;" and another writes, "Education would unfit you to be wives and mothers"—as if mothers' ignorance were an essential quality in milk for babes! And another gravely argues that it is a violation of religion, as if God's religion for woman includes faith only, and he shall admit her to salvation in proportion as she shall lack reason! The time is that women cry out against the uneducation and the idleness which men haye imposed upon the sex by ordinance. The time is that panic comes and men trace it to woman's extravagance, and trace that extravagance to idleness and uneducation, and men reproach women for that vice and this fault. But who is responsible? There is not active work for all women to do; it is not desirable or necessary that all young women should go out into the world and work.

Now, we halt again. All young men do not go into the world and work. What is done with a son who does not need to go into employment at sixteen? He is sent to college. What is done with a daughter at the same time? She is sent into society! A young woman's education is completed just when a young man's begins! The young men come home mentally robust, intellectually arrogant. They patronize their sisters, and other young men's sisters. They are certain women are unable to bear the labor of college education. They are convinced that higher education for women is against the spirit of Christianity! They laugh at women's weaknesses; they sneer at intellectual inferiority; they denounce her extravagance in dress, while insisting on it; and they publicly insult and defame the few ultra women who dare tell these undeniable truths on stolen rostrums; and whose lives, upright, self-sacrificing, honorable, and pure as the snow falling from heaven are living and eloquent illustrations that women need not be idle, may not be uneducated. While the sons have been away at college, acquiring the dogmatism of sex, amid the rest of their learning, what have the daughters been doing? What men demand of them—learning the profession of extravagance, making of themselves birds of plumage, with a proper regard to keeping their throats closed, because the voices of women are offensive to man's public ear. All the birds applaud the peacock's plumes, but they unite in a request that the lovely creature remain silent.

The proposition that women have nothing to say worth saying, is proved by prohibiting her from saying anything. The proposition that she is not capable of college training is demonstrated by keeping her out of college. The proposition that she is inferior to man intellectually, is established by throwing a challenge in her face, and then refusing to choose weapons or appoint a place of meeting. "It comes to this: having by force taken possession of the means of education, men turn to cast shame on women that they are left outside," says the *Westminster Review.*

The late panic is a practical and pointed discourse on this question of better education for girls. Men have the issue in their own hands. Shall young ladies be passed through the society-gate into the domain of personal extravagance which has done its great work in producing the panic, and be confined in the curriculum of uselessness, of dissipation, of money-spending, of novel-reading, of bonnet-studying, of contemptible worthlessness for men's wives, and mothers of children who will not be born with silver spoons in their mouths? Or shall the years from sixteen to twenty-three and four be devoted to school work, to science, language and literature; to mathematics, which make a woman practical and teach her to count pennies; to music and the arts, which render her agreeable and graceful; to literature, whose beneficence will so surround her later life that she will not waste unnecessary time on dress makers and novel factors. Shall a young girl be made an educated, useful woman, or a frivolous, extravagant woman? Shall she be brought up to thoughtfulness and modesty and self-denial, or will fathers persist in making a walking show-window of her, to her ruin and his?

The question of expense cannot be raised. It will cost one-fourth the sum to send a girl to school, from sixteen to twenty-three, that dresses a young lady in society during that time. The question of marriage is not pertinent. American women are not ready to be married under twenty-five. It is nonsense to say that she should be learning housekeeping. There is nothing in domestic work that an educated woman will not learn in a month. The question of religion retires, blushing.

Science is pure and holy; society is not. Class recitations are better than balls, and philosophy is more modest than flirting. The question of health is settled. Study, properly conducted, is invigorating and delightful; are the dissipations of young ladies' fashionable life?

When they have finished these years of study, what then? Marriage, for those that are to be married. Will they make inferior wives because they are educated, honorable, high-minded, tender and loving? Because they have spent the young years of their womanhood in study, instead of in extravagance of dress, in intellectual development and strengthening of body instead of in a waste of mind and heart and body. Will not gentle, strong, and intelligent women bring forth stronger, fairer, and brighter children than they whose heads are without thought, whose hearts are selfish from frivolity and gratification; whose physical strength has been wasted away; or they whose heads are thick, and whose tongues are coarse and whose hands are heavy with the brutality of ignorance? What is there about the intelligence and nobility and strength and devotion of man that is not true about the intelligence and love and fidelity of woman?

Teaching, and the other professions, trades and occupations, for those who do not marry. All women are not called to the marriage state. This is on no less respected an authority than St. Paul. Nor does he relegate to the convent those who do not marry. The wants of the world to be best filled by unmarried women are not limited to the convents. There is a pressing need of educated women for heads of establishments in which large numbers of young girls are employed. Educated women only can secure these places, and the safety of thousands of their sex will soon be dependent upon the accomplishment of this necessary change. Only few women will go into the professions; but it is their right. "Woman's work is circumscribed by her physical powers; man's is not. Therefore, in all things a woman can do as well as a man (and, of course, in all those which she can do better) the preference should be given to her," says the *Catholic World*, an excellent authority, also.

Forty yards makes a young woman's dress for the parlor now. Twenty would answer quite as well, if men agreed to think so, and young women's minds were so sufficiently occupied with better thought that they will not have time to put on twenty yards more. Good taste would be benefited by the change; so would the finances of the country.—*Margaret F. Buchanan, in Lakeside Monthly.*

Cut This Out.

Every person should understand how to treat a flesh wound, because one is liable to be placed in circumstances, away from surgical and veterinary aid, where he may save his own life, the life of a friend or of a beast, simply by the exercise of a little common sense. In the first place, close the lips of the wound with the hand, and hold them firmly together to check the flow of blood until several stitches can be taken and a bandage applied. Then bathe the wound for a long time in cold water. "Should it be painful," a correspondent says, "take a panful of burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be allayed, and recovery proceeds rapidly. In my case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in my foot. The pain and nervous irritation were severe. This was all removed by holding it in smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. We have often recommended it to others, with like results. Last week one of my men had a finger-nail torn out by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. Held in sugar smoke for twenty minutes, the pain ceased and promised speedy recovery."

An Enormous Casting.

On Wednesday last, at Cold Spring, considerable interest was excited by the announcement that an enormous cannon was to be cast at the foundry, which would require thirty-three tons of molten iron for the rough casting, and which was to weigh 60,480 pounds when finished. A number of scientific gentlemen and interested spectators were gathered to witness the work, but unfortunately, when about half of the metal was safely conduited to the mold, the weight and height of the column burst the box, and the entire contents escaped. The metal had to be drawn from the furnaces and cast in the sand, that it might be reheated for another trial. The loss is variously estimated, some placing it as high as $5,000.—*Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Press.*

The farms in England are ten times as large, on an average, as those of Ireland. There are only 200,000 tenant farmers in England, which contains 57,000 square miles; while Ireland, with only 32,000 square miles, has 700,000 tenant-farmers.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

The annual catch of codfish is valued at $15,000,000.

The Modoc glory cost the Government $3,000,000.

Ben Wood won $50,000 on the result of the Ohio election.

Gen. Burnside hankers after Sprague's Senatorial mantle.

The time for building fires with kerosene has about come around.

There are sixteen American sculptors in Rome and eleven in Florence.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the new Canadian Premier, began life as a stone mason.

Rhode Island is the richest territory, in proportion to its square miles, on the face of the whole earth.

The Swiss are said to be beating both the French and English manufacturers in the silk ribbon trade.

A project is under consideration by the French Geographical Society for turning the water of the Mediterranean into the Desert of Sahara, and making it a great inland sea.

A Vermont woman, who recently followed the remains of her irregular husband to the grave, remarked that she had one consolation, she knew now where he slept nights.

Mrs. Ellen Tupper, who is called the Bee Queen of Iowa, is considered the best living authority on everything relating to breeding and hiving bees, their habits and diseases.

The lumbering business of Minnesota is much affected by the depression. Only 913 men go into the woods this winter, against 1,675 men sent last winter by the same number of men.

The workingmen of Detroit have matured a plan for forming ward organizations, with a central committee for the purpose of securing employment and relief for each other during the coming winter.

It is stated that during the year ending August 31, there were thirteen hundred railroad accidents in this country, resulting in the death of three hundred and forty-one persons and injuring fourteen hundred and ten.

Ink is one of the things in which modern science seems to have made very little improvement. An analysis of the ink found on a manuscript of the year 910 showed that its composition was similar to that of the inks now in general use.

An electrical apparatus has lately been invented to signal the entry of water by leakage into the holds of vessels. When the water enters it establishes a current, and a communication is thus set in operation which gives notice to the officers on deck.

When different colors are mixed together the result is not the destruction of any of the coloring elements or their chemical combination. The microscope shows that the particles of each of the colors entering into the mixture remain entirely separate and unchanged.

An English veterinarian adduces facts to show that rabies or canine madness is very rare in extreme southern temperatures, while it is of frequent occurrence in the temperate zone. The disease is less frequent in Spain and southern Italy than in other European countries.

Various practical experiments in the domestic science will be tried soon, now that the cold weather is coming on. The refraction of the early sun's rays can be studied by those who are obliged to get up early; and interesting facts concerning the effect of friction on matches, and heat on coal and wood, may be gleaned by those whose duty it is to light the fire.

Rent—universal rent—is the cancer that eats out the vitals of Ireland. Before the famine year, the rents paid by 1,000,000 of farmers aggregated $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. Six hundred thousand farmers now pay an aggregate of nearly $90,000,000; and the townspeople pay $10,000,000 more—making one hundred millions a year of rent drained out of this island and spent in Great Britain.

A French savant has been experimenting upon himself—not however in the interests of science—to decide whether tobacco is injurious to the mental faculties. While he was a user of tobacco he observed a rapid decay in the faculty of memory; and after six years of resolute abstinence from the use of the weed in any form he enthusiastically declares that he has experienced a veritable resurrection of health, mind, and memory.

In a Nutshell.

There may be a moral doubt as to whether the Virginius was sailing *bona fide* as an American vessel, although she carried the American flag at her masthead. But that the duty of the United States Government may be understood, it is only necessary to remember.

1. The American flag was at her masthead. Her American clearance papers were genuine. Of both these facts, the Spanish commander was perfectly aware. Nevertheless, he hauled down the flag, ran up the Spanish ensign in its place, hurried the ship into a Spanish port, shot four of her officers without trial, and massacred 47 of the crew within a few hours.

2. If the Virginius were not a *bona fide* American vessel, the Spanish commander was not her judge. That was the sole right of the American Government.

3. Even if caught in piracy, the officers and crew were entitled to trial, and could be punished only after conviction. They were massacred in cold blood.

4. They were not caught in piracy. There was nothing contraband of war found upon the vessel. She was sailing peacefully on the high seas, and her capture and invasion would be exactly paralleled if the commander and crew of the Spanish gunboat Arapiles, being repaired in a New York navy-yard, were to enter the City Hall of Brooklyn, carry off and slaughter the city officials and 43 citizens.

5. The Government cannot deal with the question as an optional one of chivalry or humanity. It is a question of law, as cold as blue steel; and the United States must so act upon it, or retire from the business of running a government.

6. The question is one of these two: (1), Spain captured a *bona fide* American vessel, and massacred 50 or more persons in her service; or (2), Spain arrogated to herself the right on the high seas to capture an American vessel on a suspicion, and, on a suspicion, massacred 50 or more persons entitled to the protection of the American flag.

Our Future Wealth.

That our country is eventually to take the lead of all the world in wealth, must be plain to any one who fairly estimates of her as yet undeveloped resources.

Since steam has been applied to commerce and manufactures, the productive coal fields of Great Britain have been her chief source of strength. These coal fields have been worked for a great number of years, and many of them show symptoms of exhaustion. They are, moreover, insignificant in extent, as compared with what this country possesses. The aggregate area of the coal fields of Great Britain and Ireland is, at most, but 12,000 square miles, while that of the United States is at least 196,000 square miles. The coal area of Canada, mostly in Nova Scotia, is put down at 18,000 square miles.

If the quantity of coal in each given square acre be about the same, then Nova Scotia is richer in coal than Great Britain ever was, and the United States is more than sixteen times as rich. In fact, according to elaborate estimates made by Prof. Rogers, the whole of Europe contains but one-twelfth the quantity of coal which exists in this country. The present available quantity in the British Islands is estimated at 190,000 millions of tons, while that of France and Belgium is set down at 95,000 millions.

These facts show—if coal be a synonym of wealth and power—that the United States will be rich and powerful when the great countries of Europe have passed into decadence, and the future New Zealander, sitting on a broken arch of London bridge, muses on the ruins of St. Paul.

Coal and iron get together. One is, as it were, a factor to the other; without iron, coal would lose a large portion of its value; without coal, iron ore would be comparatively worthless. Though unlike they are still nearly related in their range of uses. The iron engine is rendered serviceable through the power which coal supplies, and the iron horse and iron ship are propelled through the force which it develops.

In England, the production of iron—consequent upon the increasing difficulty and cost of producing coal—is every year becoming more and more expensive. Dear coal in England as well as in every other country, means dear iron, and with dear iron England cannot long maintain her present admitted pre-eminence in manufactures, and the support of a commercial marine.

The rich distribution of iron ores in close proximity to all our great coal measures is a prophetic indication of our future wealth. All history shows that wealth and population gravitate toward centers enriched by the valued presence of coal and iron. No other country is as well supplied as the United States in these twin agencies of wealth, power, and population, consequently no other country will be as wealthy, as populous, and as powerful.

Our largest coal field is that known as the "Great Appalachian." Passing through Western Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, and Eastern Tennessee, it terminates in Alabama, where it makes its nearest approach to gulf or ocean waters. As yet this great field is comparatively untouched; but it is now attracting attention, and several blast furnaces for the production of iron have already been established, not only on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, but in Alabama, toward the field's most southern extremity.—*New Orleans Times.*

The Men Who Have Held the Chief-Justiceship.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

The renewed interest manifested in the subject of the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has induced us to print in the form of a table, which will be found below, a complete list of all the Chief Justices which have heretofore been appointed, the State of their residence, and their age when appointed, by whom appointed, the periods of service, the dates of birth and death of each, and age at time of death.

From this table it will be seen that all of the Presidents who have heretofore been required to perform the responsible duty of selecting jurists for this exalted position, viz.: Washington, Adams, Jackson and Lincoln, have concurred in the selection of comparatively young men. No one of them had passed the meridian of a vigorous manhood at the date of appointment. The oldest, Roger B. Taney, was only 59 years old, Rutledge and Chase were 56, Marshall 46, and Jay and Ellsworth were but 44 each.

Name.	Appointed by.	Held office.	Born.	Died.	Age when appointed.	Age at death.
John Jay, N. Y..........	Washington	1787-'94	1745	1829	44	84
John Rutledge, S. C.	Washington	1795-'96	1739	1800	56	61
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct.	Washington	1796-1800	1752	1807	44	55
John Marshall, Va..	Adams.....	1801-'35	1755	1835	46	81
Roger B. Taney, Md..	Jackson.....	1836-'64	1777	1864	59	87
Salmon P. Chase, O...	Lincoln.....	1863-'73	1808	1873	56	65

A circumstance without parallel in the military history of this country is recorded in Illinois. H. M. Wheeler, of Schuyler county, in that State, enlisted in the United States army under Gen. Lyon in 1861, was wounded, captured, and paroled, but by some strange oversight was never discharged from service until a few days ago, when the proper papers were made out, and his back pay and pension—amounting to near $4,000—were paid him.—*New York Sun.*

YUBA DAM.

[The following verses, says the *Spirit of the Times*, first published anonymously, have been generally accredited to Bret Harte, and we remember to have seen an English review of a pirated edition of Bret Harte—published, we believe, by John Camden Hotton—which called "Yuba Dam" the most characteristic of Mr. Harte's productions. Without pronouncing upon the question, we think it right to render unto Cæsar the things that are his. The verses were written by Col. Charles James, formerly Collector of San Francisco, and one of California's most cultivated and respected citizens. We print them from the author's MS.:]

The sun was shimmering all the west
And gilding all the yellow main,
And tumbling shadows from the crest
Of gilded mountains to the plain,
As laboring up a watercourse
A traveler pricked his weary horse;
When all at once upon his sight
Burst a fair village clean and bright.

He asked a miner whom he met
If he could give its name. "You bet."
"Pray do, my friend, and do not sham."
The miner answered, "Yuba dam."

"Kind, gentle friend, do not abuse
My ignorance; I cry a truce
To thy bold wit; come, tell me true,
I would not ask it if I knew,
But I, dear sir, a stranger am."
Quick roared the miner, "Yuba dam."

Disheartened, on the stranger pressed,
And overtook a mincing dame
With flaxen hair and silken vest,
And begged of her the village name.
She ope'd her sweet lips like a clam,
And simpered guilely, "Yuba dam."

On tore the stranger, nearly wild,
And came upon an artless child;
She had a satchel on the arm,
While o'er her face stole many a charm.

"Where have you been?" the stranger said;
The maid uplifted quick her head,
And answered, with the ready truth
And open frankness of her youth,
"At school." "Who keeps it?" "Uncle Sam."
"What is this place, sweet?" "Yuba dam."

"Alas!" he screamed, in frantic grief,
"Will no one come to my relief;
Will no one tell me where I am?"
The school-boys shouted, "Yuba dam;"
And on the bridge, as he did slam,
The planks re-echoed "Yuba dam."

"Perdition seize the place!" he cried,
As through its streets he swiftly hied;
Yet ere he went to rest that night,
From something told him by a wight
He found that he himself had shammed,
And that the "Yuba" had been dammed.

Humorous.

A young lady last week declined frosted cake, because she thought it might give her cold.

A public notice which must be a great hardship to the birds about town—"No bills allowed."

While witnessing a game of base-ball out West a boy was struck on the back of his head, the bawl coming out of his mouth.

Epitaph on a Locomotive.—Collisions four or five she bore; the signals were in vain; grown old and rusted, her boiler busted and smashed the excursion train.

A Frenchman thinks the English language is very tough. "Dare is 'look out,'" he says, "which is to put out your head and see; and 'look out' which is to haul in your head and not for to see—just contrairie."

Once upon a time," a man met an old woman in an English town driving several asses. "Adieu, mother of asses," said he. "Adieu, my son!" was the old woman's reply. The fellow went on his way, feeling for his ears.

The first time the Abyssinians saw the engines in a steam vessel they were struck with amazement, and said that the English must be a very clever people, for they had captured the devil and put him into an iron box and made him work.

It may not be true, but it is said that an Irishman after he had seen the numerous hills and mountain ranges of New Hampshire, exclaimed, "Bedad, I never was in a country before where they had so much land that they had to stack it."

A person complained to Dr. Franklin of having been insulted by one who called him a rascal. "What did you call him?" asked Franklin. "I called him a rascal," was the reply. "Well," said Franklin, "I guess you both spoke the truth."

A Pennsylvania clergyman has made a hit by introducing "personals" in his prayers. For instance: "Lord have mercy on John Shanahan, who keeps a saloon near the old red bridge. Either lay him on a bed of sickness or have him removed from this town."

A schoolboy being requested to write a composition on the subject of "pins," produced the following: "Pins are very useful. They have saved the lives of a great many men, women and children—in fact whole families." "How so?" asked the puzzled teacher; and the boy replied, "Why, by not swallowing them." This matches the story of the other boy who defined salt as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put any on."

The Truth at Last.

An amusing incident of childish humor used to be narrated by a Mr. Campbell, of Jura, the subject of it being his own son. It seems the boy was much spoiled by indulgence; in fact, the parents were scarcely able to refuse him anything he demanded. He was in the drawing-room on one occasion when dinner was announced, and on being ordered up-stairs to the nursery, he insisted on going down to dinner with the company. His mother at first refused, but the child persevered, and kept saying, "If ye dinna let me, I'll tell you." His father, then, for the sake of peace, allowed him to go into the dining-room. He sat at the table beside his mother, and when he found every one getting soup and himself omitted, he demanded soup and repeated, "If I dinna get some, I'll tell you." Well, soup was given, and various other things yielded to his importunities, to which he always added the usual threat of "telling you." At last, when it came to wine, his mother stood firm, and positively refused to let him have some. He then became more vociferous than ever about "telling you," and as he was still refused, he declared, "Now I'll tell you," and at last roared out, to the great amusement of all present, "My new breeks were made out o' the auld curtains!"

From nearly every town along the coast of Maine the Portland *Press* has the intelligence that ship-building, another season, will be carried to a greater extent than during the year now closing. There is every prospect that within a year or two the tonnage built in the State will exceed the largest amount of the prosperous days before the war.

How the Emperor of Russia Has to Work For a Living.

When the yellow flag with the double-headed eagle of Russia in the center flies from the flag-staff of the Kremlin palace it announces to Moscow that Alexander, the emancipator, is in the ancient capital of his vast dominion. Constitutional sovereigns lie on a bed of roses compared to the autocrat of Russia. From him everything hinges in the country, that contains 8,000,000 of square miles; with him moves the entire machinery of state, and always on the move his majesty is obliged to be. Trained in the severe school of the Emperor Nicholas, Alexander II. never allows himself a moment's relaxation. It is known what a passionate soldier the Emperor of Germany is, how he will even attend the drills of a single company. The Emperor of Russia, though, goes from review to review, from field-days of 5,000 men to field-days of special arms, from the target practice of a few non-commissioned officers to a maneuver of the fleet. Now in Poland, now in Tsarsko Selo, now at Cronstadt, now in the Caucasus, and all at once in the Crimea. Always soldiers, soldiers, soldiers! He himself is never out of uniform, and none of the ministers ever discard their epaulets. The imperial suite is, of course, enormous. But to-day his majesty is at Moscow; to-night he proceeds to the Crimea. In the train the Minister of Interior will probably see him, with innumerable papers for signature; the Minister of Finance, of Justice, or of Foreign Affairs will disturb the imperial rest. Such is it to be an Emperor; and how many there are who would give a whole lifetime for five minutes in such a position! For five minutes it may be pleasant, but it is questionable whether a long experience would not bring about a change of feeling.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Cuba.

There has been almost a continuous insurrection in the island of Cuba ever since Joseph Bonaparte was made ruler of Spain, when the Cubans adhered to the Bourbon cause. Till the year 1837, Cuba followed the fortunnes of the mother country, enjoying constitutional liberty whenever Spain had it, and relapsing into despotism when Spain relapsed. Since that time, Cuba has had none of the privileges of the Home Government. For more than thirty years the island has been under the rule of martial law, the Captain-General having the same powers as those conferred on a Governor of a city in a state of siege. Four years ago, the Captain-General practically abdicated these powers to the volunteers, who have used them with a bloody cruelty unparalled in the history of civilized countries. Four years ago, Cespedes, an able lawyer and rich planter, raised the banner of insurrection, with 147 men about him, armed with knives and fowling-pieces. In three days, he had an army of 4,000 men, and in a month one of 9,000. To-day, he has an army of 20,000 men, fighting from pure patriotism and entrenched in fastnesses that are simply impregnable, with the active sympathy of 150,000 free Cubans, represented by a President and Legislature of their own election. Meanwhile Spain has sacrificed 100,000 lives that the rich and lovely island may be turned over to a pack of murderous outlaws, who defy at once the laws of Spain, the laws of nations, and the laws of humanity.

The Cost of War.

The last French budget, which was closed "under perfectly normal conditions," was that of 1869. That budget showed a surplus of about $16,000,000, while the budget of 1874, in spite of the vast number of new taxes, shows a deficit of $38,000,000. According to M. Magne, Minister of Finance, the expenditure of which the war was the direct or indirect cause amounted—taking into account the falling off in the tax receipts of 1870 and 1871—to $760,000,000. To this must be added the $1,000,000,000 of indemnity paid to Germany, making a total penalty for the mad cry "to Berlin!" of $1,760,000,000. This, it will be observed, is very little short of the gross increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States between 1861 and 1866.—*New York Times.*

The present navy of the United States is much stronger than is generally supposed. According to the *Navy Register* we have fifty-one ironclads, carrying 127 guns of large calibre. Spain has only nine ironclads and seven gunboats. We have five first-class wooden frigates; Spain has ten. Our navy is widely scattered, but it would not take so very long to bring the different squadrons home. The navy of the United States consists, all told, of 92 vessels. The utmost effort is being made to prepare these now in harbor for service. By the time Congress has decided upon a Spanish policy, we shall have a navy amply able to meet the immediate demands of the emergency.

The Duties of the Bank of England.—Four great duties are performed by the Bank of England. It has the custody of about £23,000,000 in gold coin and bullion; it manufactures and keeps in circulation about £38,000,000 in bank notes; it has the management of the national debt, now amounting to £740,000,000; and it serves as the collecting-house and center of distribution for the country's revenue and expenditure, being some £70,000,000 a year. Each duty involves an immensity of detail, and has to be fulfilled with a nicety that can hardly be conceived.

A Simple Croup Preventive.—Take a piece of black silk two or three inches wide, sew it around the child's neck, let him wear it constantly, changing it when it becomes much worn and thin. Our little one, who was always subject to croup, has never been troubled in that way since we used the silk, although many a night he has gone to his crib so hoarse he could hardly speak. Try it, mothers. It will certainly do no harm, if it does not do good. You had better have your little ones encased in black silk than see them suffering from that fell destroyer, croup.

"The best is the cheapest." Elmwood and Warwick collars are cheaper than lower priced; because they will keep clean and can be worn longer than any others.—[Com.

Opinions of the Press.—The *Texas New Yorker* says: "An old Scotch physician once said to one of his patients: 'Keep your feet warm, your head cool, and your bowels open, an' there's little "ilse" can harm ye.' This aphorism is full of wisdom, and expresses exactly what Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters will do for you. We speak of what we know from nearly two years' practical experience in the use of this indispensable family medicine. Its office is to attack a lazy, torpid liver, and impart new life to this vital organ—a proper flow of bile and a prompt discharge of effete matter. A good digestion and appetite are restored to the sufferer. Pure blood, the 'life of the flesh,' is secured, and the patient soon feels himself a *walking electrical battery.* Good health is more precious than fine gold—Vinegar Bitters restores it, and is, therefore, above price. The man who discovered it is a philosopher and a benefactor of his race." 18

Chloroform will remove paint from a garment or elsewhere, when benzole or bi-sulphide of carbon fails.

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The Milwaukee Monthly has just completed another volume. The year's numbers make a book of five hundred pages of excellent reading, varied and interesting, and it is really astonishing that so much can be given for a dollar. The magazine promises to be even better for 1874, and should have the warm support of all Western people. The December number is brimful of good things. A beautiful full-page illustrated frontispiece; an entertaining sketch, "Up the Valley of the Rhone," profusely illustrated with the finest engravings; a poem by A. M. Thomson, the well-known poet-editor; "Blossom and the Fairy," a Christmas story by M. M. Turner; a couple of charming verses by C. L. James; "Justine and Hermann," a story by Ella Wheeler; "Dido," a humorous story; "Oak Openings," an article on the literature and the *literati* of the West, by Marion V. Dudley; "One New Bank," a sparkling and characteristic article from the pen of the late Lute A. Taylor, the last he ever wrote; Winter Flowers and a Christmas talk, make up, with the usual monthly fashion resume, finely illustrated with practical designs, the most inviting table of contents for December.

You should send in your subscriptions at once, as the December number is sent free to all who subscribe before the first of January. Specimen copy sent free on receipt of stamp. Address [illegible] J. Gilmore, Milwaukee, Wis.

Chapped Hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.

Our readers should be careful to notice that Procter & Gamble's Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this Soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.—[Com.

Without doubt hundreds of people who will read this item are suffering with Kidney Disease in some form, which might be cured with a bottle or two of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, used internally. Why not try it?—[Com.

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NEW YORK.

Beeves—Natives	7½ @ 12½
Texans	6 @ 7
Hogs—Dressed	5¾ @ 7
Cotton—Middling Upland	15⅝ @
Flour—Superfine Western	5 35 @ 5 95
Wheat—No.2 Milwaukee	1 46 @ 1 47
Corn—Mixed Western	68 @ 70
Oats	54 @ 58
Rye—Western	90 @ 96
Pork—Mess	14 50 @
Lard	7 @ 7¾

CHICAGO.

Beeves—Choice Natives	5 35 @ 5 50
Good to Prime Steers	4 50 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @ 2 50
Medium to Fair	3 40 @ 4 00
Medium to Common	2 00 @ 2 50
Stock Steers	2 50 @ 3 50
Hogs—Live	3 60 @ 4 10
Dressed	4 50 @ 4 75
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @ 9 00
Red Winter	5 75 @ 7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 09½ @ 1 10½
No. 2 Spring	1 04 @ 1 05
No. 3 Spring	98 @ 99
Corn—No. 2	39 @ 41½
Oats—No. 2	31½ @ 32½
Rye—No. 2	64½ @ 65½
Barley—No. 2	1 30 @ 1 33
Butter—Good to Choice	25 @ 31
Eggs—Fresh	22 @ 24
Pork—Mess	11 62½ @ 11 75
Lard	7⅛ @ 7½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 25 @ 1 27
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	42 @ 43
Oats—No. 2	37 @ 37½
Rye—No. 2	65 @ 68
Pork—Mess	13 50 @ 14 00
Lard	7½ @ 8
Hogs	3 50 @ 4 00
Cattle	2 00 @ 3 50

CINCINNATI.

Flour	6 60 @ 7 00
Wheat	1 38 @ 1 40
Corn	47 @ 53
Oats	33 @ 43
Rye	80 @ 82
Pork—Mess	12 25 @ 12 50
Lard	7 @ 7½

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat—No. 1	1 12½ @ 1 13½
No. 2	1 06½ @ 1 07½
Corn—No. 2	47 @ 49
Oats—No. 2	31 @ 32
Rye—No. 1	73 @ 75
Barley—No. 2	1 44 @ 1 46

TOLEDO.

Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 43 @ 1 44
No. 2 Red	1 35½ @ 1 37
Corn	48 @ 50
Oats	40 @ 42

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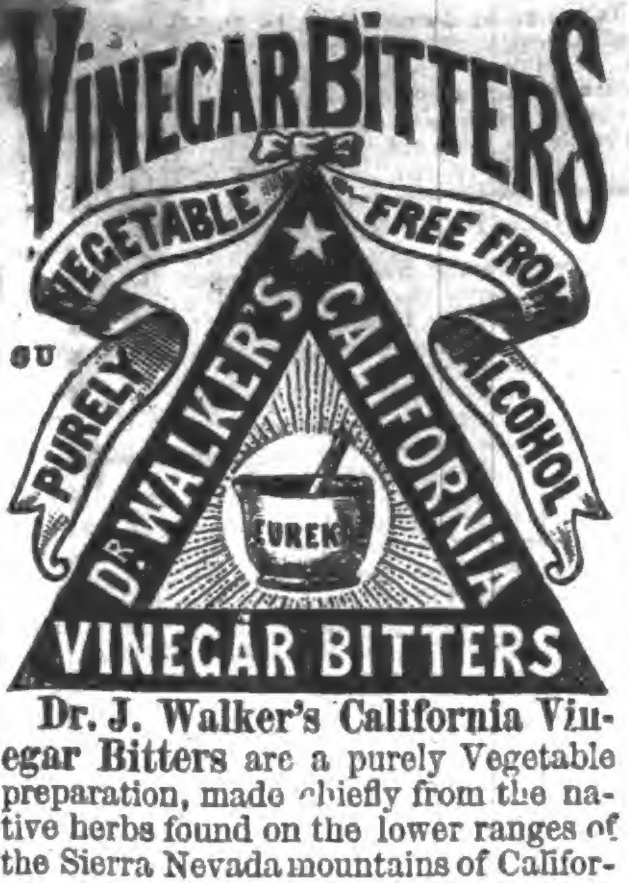

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Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by
J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.

Western Ag't's: { HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis.

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure *SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,* and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our Rosadalis Almanac, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefited by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro', Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee Rosadalis superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO.,
5 S. Commerce St., *Baltimore, Md.*

Remember to ask your Druggist for Rosadalis.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, *and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause—subduing irritation, and healing the affected parts.* For all cases of **Hoarseness, Suppression or Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Severe Chronic or Lingering Coughs,** it will be found to surpass any medicine that has ever before been offered to the public. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch** or **Pimple.**

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure **Salt Rheum** or **Tetter** and the worst kind of **Pimples** on the face, **Boils, Carbuncles, Sores, Erysipelas** and **Blotches** among the hair. Eight to twelve bottles are warranted to cure **Running of the Ears,** corrupt or **Running Ulcers, Scrofula** and the worst forms of **Secondary** and **Tertiary Diseases.** Two to six bottles, **Liver Complaint. $1.00** or **6 bottles for $5.00,** by all Druggists. Manufactured at the **World's Dispensary,** Nos. 80, 82, 84 and 86 West Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

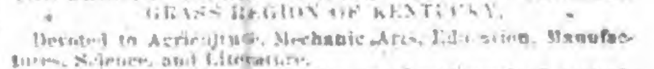

THE GREAT FARM AND STOCK JOURNAL OF THE BLUE GRASS REGION OF KENTUCKY.

Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Education, Manufactures, Science, and Literature.

Furnishes practical information on every branch of Agriculture, keeps its readers fully advised concerning the Breeding and Rearing of Thoroughbred Horses, Cattle, &c., and gives choice and varied Miscellany, making it one of the best Family Papers in the country. $2.00 a year, or 3 months for 50 cents. Specimen copies free. Address,
FARMERS HOME JOURNAL, Louisville, Ky.

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Articles new. Business legitimate. Particulars free. O. H. BUCKLEY & CO., Tekonsha, Mich.

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Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book, 200 pages, illustrated, 50c.

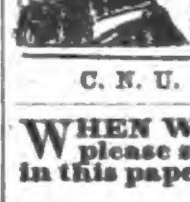

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Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

C. N. U. No. 48

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

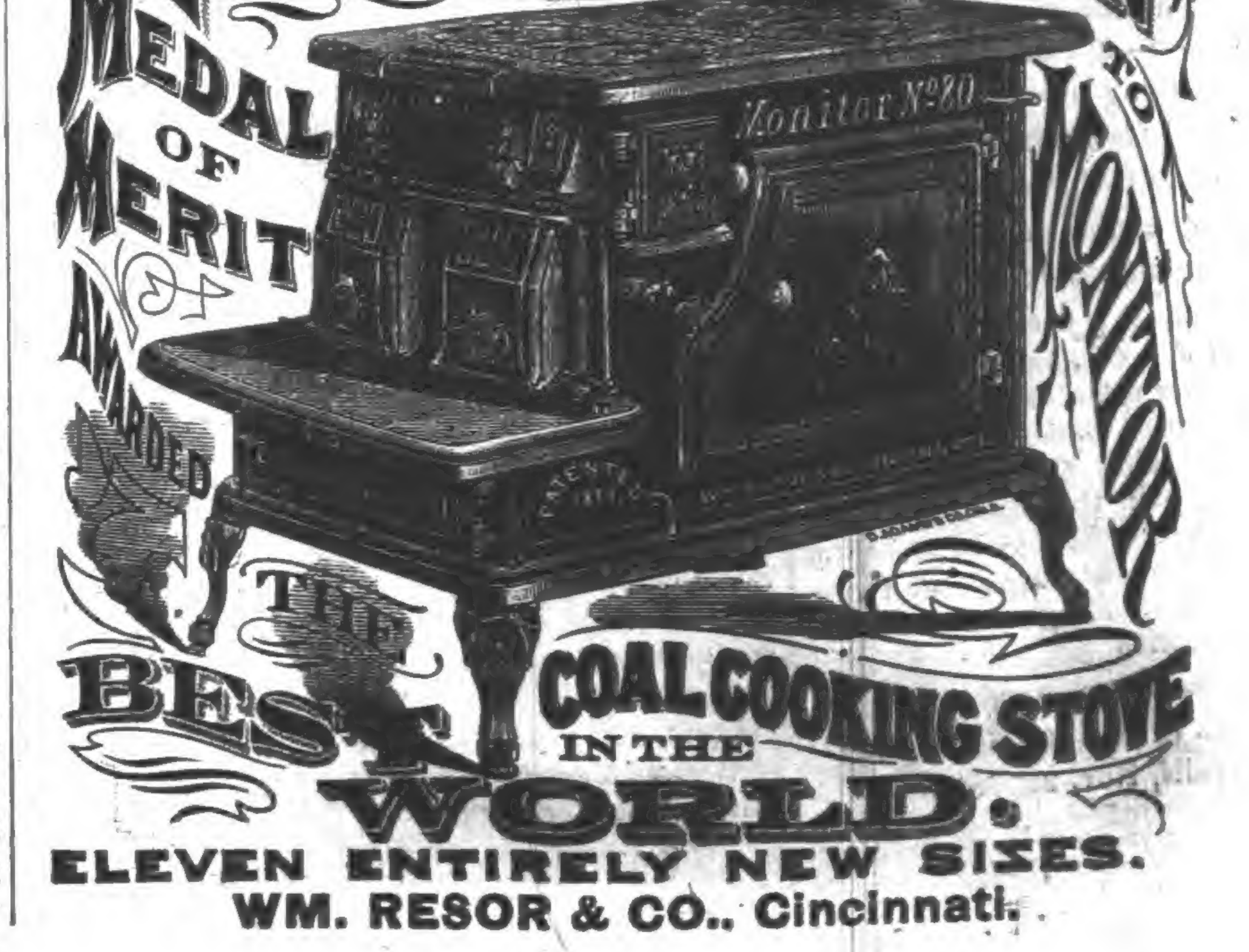
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION
MEDAL OF MERIT AWARDED TO MONITOR
Monitor No. 80
THE BEST COAL COOKING STOVE IN THE WORLD.

ELEVEN ENTIRELY NEW SIZES.
WM. RESOR & CO., Cincinnati.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday Dec., 4, 1873.

The Revenue from customs has fallen off fifty per cent since the panic set in. Will the Government yet be compelled to issue "accepted checks?"

The high "cockalorum" of the Grangers in Ohio, on his travels instituting his Floras and Pamonas, sports a shining silk hat and close fitting kid gloves.

Mr. Allen is the first Democratic Governor entitled to rooms in the present State House since its completion in 1855. His Inaugural will be devoted to national affairs and will be a statesmanlike document and attract great attention.

The *Scandinavim og America*, a Scandinavian Repudlican paper published in Chicago, formally severs its connection with the Republican party, and refuses to be called a Repuolican paper any longer. The Republican party cannot any longer hold the Scandinavian vote in the Northwest.

The extension of Marshal McMahon's power for seven years in France, by a vote of the Assembly, may be considered as a formal ending of the pretended Republic. Long before that time is passed the monarchical Marshal will have put everything in trim for one of the old monarchs.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a commercial paper of Republican proclivities, gravely observes, "It appears to us that the Republican party, in obedience to the law which governs the rise, progress and decay of all mundane things, is now slowly traveling the downward path. It is an indisputable fact that the Republican party is weakening, explain it as one may."

A majority of the Republican papers of the country are constantly engaged in throwing out disgraceful flings at the Grangers. The Indianapolis *Sun*, in an article on the financial situation, says, "The simplest remedy for the evils that do now exist is to be economical, and let the Grangers run their race as quickly as possible, so that business may settle down upon a substantial basis."

The *Staats Zeitung*, the leading German Republican paper in Chicago, has bidden farewell to the Republican party It says, "Herewith the account is closed. Had there still remained a tie between ourselves and the English speaking Republicans of Chicago, the late city election would have sundered it." The Germans all over the country who have been Republicans are now quitting that shaky organization.

Bill Tweed has finally been dealt with as he deserves in New York, now let the work still go on, and such men as Boss Shepherd, of Washington City, and Kemble, of Philadelphia, be made to fear the law. Let our Radical friends say a word about thieves that have infested their ranks, and let them be as persistent as the Democrats were in the punishment of Tweed.

The first grand meeting of the Grangers in this State has just closed at Valparaiso. Within the twelve months the organization has grown so —from less than half a hundred to nearly seven hundred—that the State could scarcely recognize itself. The Indiana Grangers are a temperate and well balanced society, having somewhat less to encounter than States further west; they are more careful and discreet in their action. The late convention has given the Order a great impulse, especially by acquainting the new membership with the system and with each other.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in pursuance of a call of the Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It is deemed inexpedient to hold a Democratic State Convention sooner than next Spring, or the early part of Summer, therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to call this committee together some time during the month of March next, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding a Democratic State Convention.

Thereupon the committee adjourned.

E. S. Alvord, Chairman.

Indianapolis, Nov. 28, 1873

It was Oliver P. Morton, you remember, who said jauntily, in that speech, which gave the organs such exquisite satisfaction—that—"The financial administration of the Republican party has given to the country stability and confidence. Under its rule, the business men of the nation count with confidence upon the years to come and know what they may reasonably look for, and enterprise leaps forward as it never did before." And it is Secretary Richardson who now says that the recent decrease in customs and internal revenue receipts are so great that he expects, within three months, to see the United States borrowing money to pay its current expenses and the interest on the public debt.

Thurman-Morton.

The Brooklyn *Argus* of recent date contained the following parallel between Senators Thurman and Morton:

"Senator Thurman is unsurpassed in the art of electioneering. He is the most consumate political tactician of this time. Allen's election is more due to Thurman's efforts than to his own popularity. Senator Morton is the only man in the Republican party who can be matched with the famous Buckeye. But Morton is unscrupulous He descends to strategems that Thurman's superior cleverness enables him to do without. Morton is the most venturesome, Thurman is the most adroit. Morton has little conscience; Thurman has a good deal. Morton is sometimes clumsy; Thurman is always *comme il faut.* Morton would crucify his grandmother to carry his point; Thurman might take your scalp, but you wouldn't know it."

Spanish Barbarity.

The person who can read the following, and then apologize for Spain in the Virginius affair, does not exhibit much friendship for civilization.

These executions always take place in the slaughter house, about three-fourths of a mile distant. It was here that the Virginius victims ended their lives. From the prison near the center of the city, the Calle del Theatro makes a somewhat sudden curve. On the morning of the execution, the battallion of volunteers are summoned at an early hour from the barracks, and proceeded to the prison. The prisoners are led forth, bound, and the solemn procession then takes up its death march. In the van are the musicians, whose only instruments are drums, which are beat with a low, ominous sound and measured regularity. The street leads out of the city toward the west, past the Hotel Theatro, the office of the United States Consul, and further on, the office of the British Consul. Out into the suburbs runs the broad unshaded street, and on an eminence which may be seen from every portion of the city, stands the building where the victims die. It is a low, white-washed structure of forbidding aspect—an adobe house with a steep roof, which projects far beyond its walls on either side. Around the building is a trench, into which the waters from the roof fall. It is about two feet deep. On the upper side of this building the procession halts, and forms a hollow square, with the prisoners in the center. The side next the slaughter house is opened, and the victims are led so the border of the trench. Here they are bound hand and foot, though their eyes are left uncovered. They are then required to kneel along the trench, with faces turned toward the wall. In the midst of the hollow square stand the Colonel and the priests. The duties of the spiritual advisors being at length performed, they retire with the Colonel, and at a signal from the latter the whole company fires. The unfortunate victims fall forward into the trench, some dead, some dying, and others only slightly wounded. The artillery force, who have been stationed in the background, now advance and drive their clumsy carriages over the victims. Several times is this part of the ceremony repeated, and it is by that time supposed that all are dead. The dead wagons are then heaped with corpses, among which is sometimes seen a still quivering body. A half mile away they are buried, and the soldiery disperse to to their barracks.

The slaughter house is scarred and battered with bullets on its northern side. Here are inhumanly slaughtered persons of all ages and both sexes. The Spaniards show no mercy to gray haired patriarchs, to women or to children. Three years ago a little girl four years of age was led forth to her death. The offence was a refusal to made known her father's hiding place. The days of execution are gala days in the city. Hunereds of men, women and children pour forth from its streets and press forward in the throng. As the victims fall dying in the trenches these crowds push madly forward to view the bleeding bodies, the military give way for a moment, and not until that moment arrives are the appetites of the bloodthirsty spectators sated.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by Daniel Cool, in Union township DeKalb county, Indiana, as an estray cow, described as follows: general color, brown with some white on her belly and on her back and white spots on her legs on the inside, and is supposed to be eleven years old. Attest,

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas D. Gross, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Dixon, deceased, has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court

Nov. 25, 1873. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

G. Plum, Attorney for Estate.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that John C. St. Clair Administrator of the estate of Samuel Husselman, deceased, has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

Nov. 25, 1873. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Final Settlement,

Notice is hereby given that Charlotte Nessel Administratrix of the estate of John Nessel, deceased, has filed her Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court

Nov. 26, 1873. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

J. W. Rickel, Attorney for Estate.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Administrator of the estate of Daniel Ash, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Nov. 22, 1873. JOSEPH GARDNER, Adm'r.

Notice.

The Petit Juror of the December term, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court will take notice that, by an order made by the Judge of said Court on November 19, 1873, they, the said Petit Jurors, are required to appear at Said Court at the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the fourth day of said term, (Thursday, December 11th, 1873,) and not sooner, to serve as such Petit Jurors.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 20th day of November, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Administratix's Sale.

The undersigned, administratrix of the Estate of Clark Joslin, Deceased, will sell at public sale on

SATURDAY, DEC. 13th, 1873.

the personal property belonging to said estate, except the amount taken by the widow.

MARY V. JOSLIN, Adm'x.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquiae of T. J. SAXTON. Auburn Ind,

Oct. 17th. 1873.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, DeKalb County. } s. s.

Robert Speer, vs. Erastus E. Elliott and Joshua Hall. } Complaint in Attachment,

Before Daniel Altenburg, Justice of the Peace in and for Union township, of said County and State.

Now comes the plaintiff, Robert Speer, and files his complaint in attachment, herein, together with an affidavit that the true christian names of said defendants are unknown to the plaintiff, and that they are non-residents of the state of Indiana; and it appearing to my satisfaction by said affidavit, that said defendants are non-residents of the State of Indiana, and that a cause of action for the recovery of $3.70 exists against said defendants in favor of said plaintiff, and the writ of summons having been returned "not found," notice is therefore hereby given said defendants of the pendency of an action of attachment against them in favor of said plaintiff before me as aforesaid; and unless they be and appear at my office in said Union township at 10 o'clock on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1873, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my hand and seal this 29th day of November, A. D., 1873.

D. ALTENBURG, Justice.

PROSPECTUS
—OF THE—
CINCINNATI
Weekly Enquirer!

$50,000.00
WORH OF
PremiumS

Gold Pens, Pencils, Pocket Books, Furs, Silverware, Watches, Musical Instruments, etc

We place these premiums within easy reach of any of our patrons, by allowing them liberal commissions on $2 00 subscribers for the Weekly Enquires, as follows:

For 5 names and	$10 00 a credit of	$ 2 50
For 10 names and	20 00 a credit of	5 50
For 15 names and	30 00 a credit of	8 25
For 20 names and	40 00 a credit of	12 00
For 30 names and	60 00 a credit of	19 00
For 40 names and	80 00 a credit of	26 00
For 50 names and	100 00 a credit of	32 50
For 75 names and	150 00 a credit of	52 50
For 100 names and	200 00 a credit of	70 00
For 150 names and	300 00 a credit of	120 00
For 200 names and	400 00 a credit of	160 00

For those who do not desire to enter clubs gotten up to secure premiums on the above plan, we offer the following choice secection of

CHROMO PREMIUMS:

"Asking a Blessing," "Household Pets" and "De Soto, discovering the Mississippi."

Never before were such favorable terms offered for securing a handsome premium of great value.

The Enquirer Almanac and Granger's Manuel for 1874 will be sent free to every subscriber received since April 15, 1873. Address all letters to

FARAN & McLEAN,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 ENGRVINGS, and COLORED PLATE. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thousands have already gone, and thousand more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri Kansas, Colordo, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine day, coaches and Pulman Sleepers from St. Louis to points in the west, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi, and its connections with roads further west are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is so complated and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Tompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford. General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Cuestions will be cheerfully and prompt y answered!

Emigrtaion Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 par acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all climates soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

New Boot & Shoe Store!

We Warrant Goods as Represented.

Custom Work, a Spec'ality.

E. VORDERMARK & SONS,

Odd Fellows Building,

North of Court House,

AUBURN, INDIANA.

We are now prepared to sell our stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

At prices that defy competition. We buy direct from manufacturers for cash, thereby saving jobber's profits, and

Sell Strictly for Cash,

and can thus afford to give you bargains. Remember the place,

SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
—AND—
GREAT TEA DEPOT

SUGAR-----GREAT REDUCTION!

The great demand for sugars during the fruit canning season has caused an advance to New York but we laid in a large supply, antcipating the rise and will continue to sell at the usual price.

Coffee A 11 cents, Coffee C 10 cents, Yellow 9cts, Brown 7c.

Great Reduction on TEAS.

The failure of 5 of the largest Tea Importers of New York has broken the Tea market. We have taken advantage of the cituption, and purchased large quantities at low rates, and we now offer all grades 15 cents per pound lower than former prices. Young Hyson, 30cts, 60c, 80c, and $1; best $1.10. Gunpowder, 50 and 80c; best I.10.—95. Japan, 40c and 50c; best 95c.

Young Hyson 30, 60,80, $1 best 1,10. Gunpowder 60, 80, $1 best 1.10. Oolong 30. 60, 80 best 95. 60, 80, $1 best 1.70, Imperial 50, 80, best 90. English breakfast 60, 80 best 95 Japan, a sweet fine tea

RAISINS, CURRANTS, FRUITS, ETC.

We can still sell our best layer raisins at 16c per lb, or $3.25 per box; this is equal to 10c per lb and never been known so cheap.—Zantee currants 10c per lb, never been sold under 15c. We now sell best at 10c.

Dried Peaches 10c, Dried Apples 7c, Dried Blackberries 12½c. Dried Cherries 10c, Peeled Peaches 22c, Turkish Prunes 10 to 11c, Pitted Cheries 30c, Canned Peaches 18c, Black Raisins pound can 20c, Tomatoes 2 lb can 18c, Beans 2 lb can 25 Damsons 2 lb can 20c, Green Gages 2 lb 30c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We have bottled a large lot of home made wines 2 and 3 yeaes old currant, elderberry and will grape. These are much superior to foreign wines, being pure and fine flavored, and over half the price.

Currant Wine in bottles, 2 years old 25c, Wild Grape 2 years old 35c, Elderberry 35c, Sherry, Port and Angelica 50c. Whiskey per gallon 90c, 1 year old $1.25, 2 year old 1.50 and 1.75, Old '76 for medical use 3.00. Brandy and Gin 1,50 and 2, Port and Sherry Wine 1.50 and 2.00, Angelica and Muscatel Wine 1.50 & 2.00. Pure goods.

CANDIES, ETC.

Stick Candy per lb 20c, Fancy Candy 22c, Best Extra 30c. NUTS. Brazils per quart 15c, peanuts 15c Filbers 15c Soft shell Almons 25c. TOBACCOS, Best Navy black 50c, Best bright 60c, Double Twist, Finecut 60c, best 90c, Smoking 25. 30, best 35c. SYRUPS & MOLASSES, Sugar Loaf per gallon 81, Silver Drip 85c. White Drips 75c, Extra 50c, New Orleans 80c. OILS, &c., Coal and Rose oil per gal. 25c, Neats Foot 1.20, Fish 1.20, Machine 60c, Lard 90c

Wash Tubs 75 and 85c, largest $1.00. FISH, White Fish per keg 4 50 and 7.00, in kits 1.50, Codfish per lb 8 and 9c, Mackerel in kits 1.35 and 1.75, Mackerel 10 and 12½c, Family White fish 1.00

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

Cold Weather Goods
—AT—
Root & Company.

A full and complete line of warm

UNDERWEAR,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children Now on hand. Also

Hosiery

in Cotton, Fleece Lined, Merino and all wool, in every variety of color, style and quality.

We have received by express, an elegant line of

Winter Cloaks,

in all the latest styles,

Our Shawl Stock.

is worthy of inspection, and no one should buy a NEW DRESS without first looking through our extensive line of DRESS FABRICS, among which can be found everything desirable in all the new and elegant fall and winter shades. We have taken special pains to render this department unusally attractive this season.

We have an unusually fine stock of
DOMET,
SHAKER and
EMBROIDERED
ALL WOOL WHITE FLANNELS,
Bleached and Unbleached
COTTON FLANNELS,
A full line of colors in
GILBERT'S OPERA FLANNELS.

Besides a full line of Ladies', Gents. and Children's Gloves, in Berlin Lined, Cloth, Alaska, etc.—We have all the new shades in our celebrated Perinot kids.

N. B.—All the above goods were bought since the panic, at the lowest cash prices and we feel better than ever enabled to sustain our reputation for selling the best goods at the lowest prices.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN

No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND
has the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!

ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!

Furnishing Goods, &c.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Good.

Davenport & Co.

DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,
Wall and Window Paper,
in v'ed, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Linen
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

O. D. HURD,

MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

An Appeal to Our Friends.

We are compelled to call upon those indebted to the COURIER for a prompt payment of what they owe us. We say to our friends everywhere we need money. We need what is due us. We must have money, in order to carry on our business, or we will be compelled to follow in the wake of others, and suspend until better times. But we have confidence in the tried honesty and true patronism of the people of DeKalb County, and believe that they will cheerfully remit the amount and thus enable us to meet promptly every demand against us. Do this and we will cheer your homes and make glad your hearts by improving the COURIER, the best family newspaper published in the State.

Court next week.

The Jewelry store for toys.

Our town wants a night police.

Sun sets at 4 o'clock, 43 minutes.

Take the COURIER—commence now

The weather continues bad and sloppy.

Our mechants report business very dull.

Send in the report of your heavy pork ers.

Fort Wayne is making it lively for gamblers.

Dinner time proves how empty the world is.

Candy-pulls and spelling-schools will soon be in order.

The wheat crop, for this time of the year, looks good.

Corn and buckwheat-cakes are now in great demand.

See if your name is in the Roll of Honor this week.

Nothing is so reasonable and cheap as good manners.

Read Beard's prices in another column. Everything reduced.

The roads are in a pretty good condition for to ride a horse back.

Another excursion on the Eel River Railroad last Tuesday.

Totten is fiting up a nice store in John Hebel's building.

There come pretty near being a prize fight the other day.

Remember Vodermark & Sons when you want cheap shoes.

Remember the grand exhibition of Toys at the Jewelry Store.

Last Sunday was a disagreeable day, although the churches were well filled.

Quite a number of our citizens are burning coal this winter instead of wood.

Toys for everybody at Abright & Shepherd's

Navy blue is an immence popular color with the ladies for dress goods this winter.

The old reliable club gives another hop to-night. Let there be a good attendance.

Rev. J. Emory Fisher will be at his post again next Sunday, nothing preventing.

The gentle Swineford, him of the match like form, at our new hotel, is off on a visit to Ohio.

Miss McNarry, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio is one of the teachers in the public school this winter.

The new Saw Mill, near the Eagle Mills, is going up rapidly, and, the weather permitting, will be in operation in a few weeks.

Auburn has a married lady going to school. Well, why not? We like the style, and perhaps there are a few more who would be benefitted thereby.

An excursion train containing the Council and business men of Logansport passed throug hour place last Tuesday on their way to return the visit made by Toledo the other week.

LOST.—On Sunday last, between the residence of A. J. Little and the Baptist church, a square breast-pin with a figured set. A reward will be given by leaving it at this office.

Something pretty in the show windows of the jewelry store, and more of the same kind on the inside.

WOOD!

Bring on your wood. We want those who have promised us wood to bring it along as soon as possible, or we will be left in the cold.

T. B. Totten has opened out an extensive stock of Hats and Caps and Notions in Hebel's corner, and is now ready for business. Look in and examine his large stock.

A splendid lot of candies have just been opened out for the holidays at Muller & Casebeer's. The children will have them, you know, and there's the place to go, you know, as everybody says so.

Capt. J. R. Wallace, of Wabash, Ind., dealer in cigars, etc., gave us a short stay on yesterday. This firm has a wide reputation for keeping good goods, and Mr. W. will do a large trade among our merchants.

Prof. Bennett, our popular music teacher, met with quite a painful accident the other evening, while in the act of drawing water from a cistern. It seems as though his foothold gave way, caused by ice and snow, and he fell across the boxing breaking two ribs.

Go before the rush commences and secure your toys for the holidays at Abright & Shepherd's.

OLD FOLKS' HOP.—The old folks are making preparations for their second annual Hop, which will take place about the 6th of January next. Their first hop was a grand success, in its appointments and arrangements, and this promises to be even better.

Peter's Musical Monthly for December is at hand, and is complete as usual, with choice music. Songs and Instrumental pieces. People wishing to subscribe for a musical paper for the coming year could not do better than to send $3 to J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

Messrs. Cannon & Steel, our popular painters, have executed a most beatiful sign for E. Vordermark & Sons, which was placed in position last Saturday. It shows an artistic touch and skill rarely equaled, while the design is new and tasty The wood-work was done by Mr. Baldock and is one of the features of the sign.

The Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company, we are advised, will put on early in the spring a local accommodation passenger train, which will make the round trip, in one day, from North Manchester to Toledo and return, giving five hours for the transaction of business in the former place.—*Col. City Post.*

LOST.—At No. 1 School House, Butler township, or between that point and Waterloo, Nov. 29th or 30th, a pocket-book containing about $25 in U. S. currency, and a note of hand for $800 given by Bussett & Kester to undersigned. A liberal reward will be given for its return.

CHAS. R. REED,
Waterloo, Ind.

Baxter, not him of the temperance notoriety, but him who stands on the side of whisky, says that we "take a drink with the boys." And yet he after seeing our danger goes wilfully and assists in perpetrating a system that seeks our ruin. Oh, Charles, How oft would we have gathered you under our wings as a hen, but you would not.

A farmer advises his brother farmers especially those who are in debt, to sell their surplus products at once and pay their debts. He thinks too many of them are holding their produce, thinking they must "operate," when they should convert it into money, pay their debts, and thus contribute something to the general good by aiding in the circulation of currency.

The usual placidity of our twenty-five dollar neighbor was somewhat ruffled last week over our little item, courtesly asking him to come over into Macedonia and help us out on signing licenses for liquor permits. Don't worry, neighbor—bless your heart—you need not come if you don't want to, it was a mere matter of taste, you know, on our part.

Now, when it snows, and freezes, and blows, take care of your nose, and wrap up your toes in warm woolen hose, and wear winter clothes, which, we suppose, you can buy at Lanferty's cheaper than any where else. Drop in at his store and see how it is youself. As Mr. Lauferty has engaged a first-class cutter you can get a suit made to order in the latest style Large assortment of piece goods to select from.

Nothing gives us greater pleasure than to record the progress and prosperity of our school. Last week closed its first term under the present efficient Superintendent, Mr. A. R. Hoffman. It has thus far surpassed the fondest anticipations of all interested; so far as we have been able to learn, universal satisfaction has been given. A very good indication of this is the fact that about fifty of those in attendance expect to remain during this term. The few who leave the school will teach during the winter and return in the spring. Ample preparations are being made in order that all who desire to attend during the winter term may be accommodated. The rooms and building will be in complete repair. It is expected that this will be a very successful term.—Students are coming from all quarters.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month until further notice.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co. Supt.

Have you visited the New Boot & Shoe Store of E. Vordermark & Sons, in the Odd Fellows building? If not, you have missed a rare treat and you should go at once and examine their large and well selected stock, which they are offering at greatly reduced prices for these hard times. Recollect this a branch house of their large wholesale at Fort Wayne.—This is the largest house in the State and all of their goods are sold at Ft. Wayne prices. Remember the place, sign of the Big Shoe.

The editor of the *Courier* is informed that the effort to procure permits here is strengthened by a desire for his accommodation.—*Press.*

And is it the aim of our neighbor to contribute aid for our overthrow and destruction, so that we may be got out of the way. How sad. If so we advise that the scheme be abandoned, as it will prove fruitless. We are firm as a rock, and all such efforts will have about as much effect, as those $25 did in getting Tously the nomination for Congress.

WEDDING RECEPTION.—On last Tuesday evening the members and congregation of the Presbyterian church gave a wedding reception to their popular, young minister J. Emory Fisher. The party met at the residence of S. W. Ralston and spent part of the evening in congratulating the bride and groom. At the usual hour they proceeded to the Weaver House where all partook of a grand and sumptuous supper Although the evening was a wet, disagreeable one a large crowd were in attendance, and all enjoyed themselves tiptop.

Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious by the new Boot & Shoe store of E. Vordermark & Sons. Let the people in general rejoice that we have a firm of that kind in our city. No need of going to Ft Wayne to buy your Boots and Shoes when you can get them at home just as cheap, if not a little cheaper. Try them and you will find them agreeable gentlemen to deal with, on whose word you can rely. For the holidays they have a stock of fine Boots, Shoes & Slippers in endless varieties. Their cash prices defy competion. Remember the place, sign of the Big Shoe.

EDITOR COURIER—*Dear Sir:* Will you please announce to the people of Auburn and vicinity through your paper that by order of C. C. Reed, Esq., Supt. Telegraph at Kalamazoo, Mich., that from this date the Western Union Telegraph office at Eel River depot, in Auburn, will be open for commercial telegraphing. Persons wishing to do business of this kind can be accommodated, as we are now prepared to forward messages to any and all points in America, and at low rates; so that all can do business of this kind without very heavy expense.

Yours, truly,
E. S. SHANE,
Manager and Operator.

The *Press* gives our speech, delivered at Logansport, a few days ago, in full, for which we are thankful. We did not deem it of sufficient importance for the COURIER and therefore conclude that it was just the thing for the *Press*. But you can't flatter us, neighbor, by publishing our speeches, that you may draw our attention from the fact of your signing petitions for the sale of liquor. Should your boys grow up and resist the great temptation, you ought to be thankful, but should they fall and be cursed with this great tempter they will, no doubt, look back over the record of their father and *bless* him that he had the foresight to put this blessing within their reach. No matter about our speeches. Attend to the matter in question.

It has been said that city weeklies are cheaper and better than the county papers because they give more colums of reading for the money. Do the city papers, it asks, ever give you any news?—Never. Do they say anything in regard to your own county? Do they say anything about local matters which your paper publishes without delay? Not an item. And yet there men who take such contracted views of this matter. that, unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own paper as they do in city papers they think they are not getting the worth of their money. The COURIER contains nearly as much reading matter as most of the city papers and we hope that our friends in the county. instead of exerting themselves to get up clubs for foreign papers, will do something for their county paper.

WONDERFUL CURES!

The People of Fort Wayne and Vicinity Perfectly Wild.

Everybody is excited at the wonderful success of Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4, East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind, who is curing Consumption, a decease always before thought incurable. Also Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs, Night-sweats, Bronchitis, White Swellings, Fever Sores, Liver Kidney and Spinal Diseases, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Eye and Ear, including diseases of women and children heretofore considered incurable.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following enterprising, wide-a-wake subscribers to the COURIER have paid us the amount opposite their names. Read them, fellow traveler, read them. It may do you good. And you that are in arrears look to it that your name may appear in the next list. Those that expect to swindle us will be glad to know that there are a few honest men in the county.

N King	3.00	J. G. Martz	2.00
Joseph Miller	1.00	Ed. Long	2.00
L. D. Jones	5.00	H. Leib	2.00
H. N. Ernest	2.00	George Reed	1.00
John Norman	2.00	Dr. Jacob Hull	2.00
A. C. Dawson	1.00	M. A. Buck	2.00
H. H. Palmer	1.00	Auburn House	2.00
Lewis Hossler	2.25	D. D. Metcalf	2.00
John Coonrad	2.00	J. R. Nichols	2.00
T. Baldock	5.00	P Grogg	1.00
A. J. [illegible]alliet	2.00	George Howey	1.00
C. Cool	1.00	H. Hines	2.00
J. K. Slentz	2.00	George Motter	2.00
J. P. Widney	1.00	Wm. Larcen	50
T. G. Baylor	50	C. Comeskey	50
M. Simonton	1,00	A. Y. Rosenberry	2,00
L. Chdsey	5.00	C. M. Philips	1.00
M, Kline	1.00	A. D. Moore	2.00
J. W. McKay	2.00	John Link	1.50
G. W. Ernest	2.00	M, Zervers	1.00
Henry Ernest	2.00	George Kuhlman	2.00
George Apple	1.00	A. Ozman	2.00
N. C. Glazier	2.00	J. L. Ferguson	50
George Barney	2.00	W. Richmond	1.75
E. H, Palmer	2.00	Sarah Pearce	1.00
H. Dickerhoff	2.00	J. A. Thomas	.00
A. D. Hemstreet	1.35	W. L. Smith	2.00
H. H. Smith	1.00	J. W. Boyle	1.50
M. C. Markle	1.00	A. Wikes	1.00
G. H. K. Moss	2.00	Sheldon & Co.	1.00
L. D. Pattee	2.00	L. Bowers	1.00
L. Mosher	1.00	W. A. Goodrich	1.00
C. E. Byant	1.00	George Metcalf	50
I. Cool	2.00	S. L. Widney	2.00
R, S. S. Reed	1.00	S. J. Hunt	50
C. C. Neidig	1.50	Jacob Sommers	1.00
Samuel Davis	1.50	Dr. R. T. Martin	1.00
Dr. H. Nichols	2.00	Peter Miser	2,00
C. Floyd	1.00	A. W, Allen	50
James Potter	2 00	Henry Recher	2.00
W. Bishop	1.00	Edward Orr	2.00
A, Swineford	1.00	David Hough	2.00
C. Fox	1.00	J B Coombs	1.00
H. Moody	2.00	G H brown	2.00
Wm. Dragoo	2.00	John Potts	1.00
H. E. Gettel	1.00	J K Shaffer	1.00
J. Swander	1.00	E B Mettinger	3.00
Alfred Sheets	1.00	M Whetzell	2.00
GeorgeHowey	1.50	C M Philips	1.00

It is retailers who must make the grand onslaught upon the present pernicious system of long credit, and it pears to us that the proper way to do it is to make such a marked difference between the cash and credit prices of goods that no customer who has the means for paying for a necessary purchase will do well to have it "charged." We are well aware that "great inducements for cash" are frequently advertised and sometimes given; but as a rule the farmer or other customer who is known to be perfectly safe, is charged no more at the end of the year for goods purchased at the beginning than he who pays when he buys; and the well known result of this is that hundreds of farmers who could easily pay cash for everything, systematically put their funds out at interest, or buy "more land" after the produce of their farms is disposed of, and then have all the dry goods, groceries and other articles they need booked until after the following harvest. But let them once be thoroughly convinced that they can save as much on their purchases as they can make by letting their money out at interest, and the merchants and mechanics would soon cease to complain of long credit. If every article had two prices—a cash price and a credit price—or if some uniform reduction were made, without being asked, to cash customers, we fancy that there would be no necessity for tempting to render payment on the spot compulsory, or to refuse a short credit to those who might be so circumstanced as to need it and who were willing to pay for the accommodation." We have strong hopes that our merchants will take up this matter, and endeavor to put business on a cash basis. A little consideration will convince both seller and buyer that it would be mutally advantageous to make a change in the present mode of doing business.

Do Not! Do Not!! Do Not!!!

Do not employ such physicians as give you opium laudanum, morphine or hydrate of chloral to stop your pain or cough, as those narcotics will not cure the disease, but only lull you to certain death with a false hope. But call or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, who will give you immediate relief by removing the cause of the disease, and there will be no more pain, and you will rapidly recover your full health and strength.

Make money fast and honorably, $12.50 a day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, to one of the best, strongest, most useful and rapid sewing Sewing Machine ever used. It is only $5. Sent free by express. Address JEROME B. HUDSON & Co., Cor. Greenwich & Cortlandt Sts., N. Y.

If you don't got some tings nice, go over mit der jewelry store and yoost see what makes your eyes go out big. Don't it?

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

It is quite possible that Ryan and his friends on the Virginius were "filibusters," but there is an opinion in this country that a filibuster, engaged in lending a helping hand to people who are trying to throw off tyranny, is about as good and quite as respectable as a Spanish barbarian.

LEARN BEARD'S PRICES.

Beard sells strictly for cash. Bear this in mind.

A Sugar 11 cents.

Extra C Sugar, white, 11 cents.

C Sugar, white, 10 cents.

Beard sells strictly for cash.—Remember this "price."

Best Coffee 28 cents.

Medium Coffee 27 cents.

Best Y. H. Tea $1.40, 1.00, 80c 40 cents.

Imperial 1.40, 1.25, 1.00. Gun Powder. best 1.40. Japan 1.00 1.20.

Shorts Tobacco down to 35c.—Smoking 35 c.

Beard sells strickly for cash you know.

Pure Cider Vinegar 25c.

Coal Oil 25 cents.

Head Light Oil 40 cents.

Raisins 18 cents.

Best Fine Cut 80c, $1.

A large stock of Fancy Candies

Beard will sell only for cash. Don't Forget.

War, War!
NOT AGAINST SPAIN!
But High Prices.

Look at This

WM. LONG & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
RUSH & BUCHANAN
Are opening out a new Stock of
FURNITURE,
Consisting of everything in this line
Rich Parlor Sets!
BED ROOM SETS
and every other kind of Furniture from a common grade to the most costly. They manufacture to order and are now ready with a large supply for th trade. Don't fail to give them a call. They will take, Country Produce in exchange for their goods.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS,
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.
Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, Ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (3m

THE
EAGLE MILLS.
AUBURN, IND.
Having effected new arrangements for the accommetion of the public, we are now prepared to modaet all demands made upon us in the way of
CUSTOM WORK!
We shall endeavor to give satisfaction in all es. All grists attended to promptly.
Mill Feed
kept constantly on hand. Highest market prices paid for
WHEAT!
THOMAS & ELSON

AUBURN LIVERY

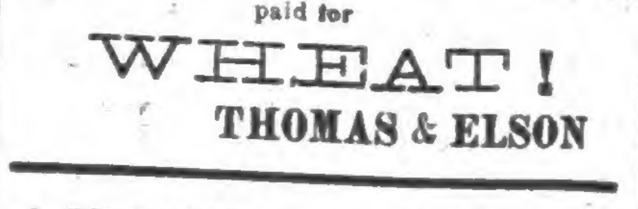

AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

The Auburn

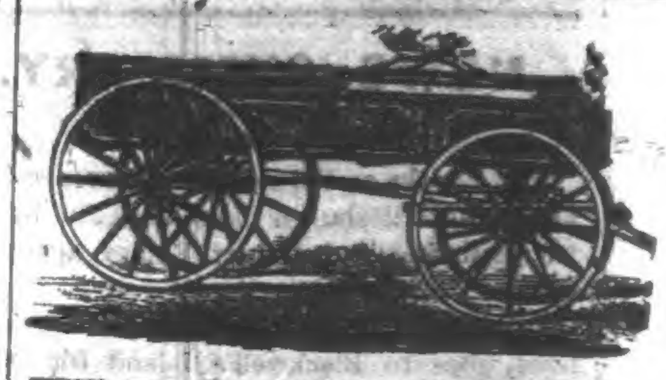

WAGONS
Made from the Best Materials,
And constructed with all the late improvements—The new and extensive
WAGON SHOPS!
—OF—
J. W. SHAFFER
South Main Street
are now in full running order and all orders for
WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.
promptly attended to Special care taken in getting the best Seasoned Timber. Our prices are very reasonable and we solicit the public to give us a call and ascertain our prices.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R
IS COMING.
Therefore buy your
Dry Goods,
Notions, etc., of
CHARLES KLOTZ
AT HIS
Old Stand
ON MAIN STREET,
Opposite Court Square
AUBURN, INDIANA
Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such goods as they may need.
CLOTHING
Of all descriptions, and
HANDSOME SUITS
Made to Order!

DRY GOODS
LOOK OUT
FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR
The Winter Trade
Miller & Casebeer,
Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

ABRIGHT & SHEPHERD
DEALERS IN
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY
ORGANS,
&
PIANOS.
MUSIC BOOKS, SHEET MUSIC
ilver-ware,
ENSLY BLOCK
NEXT DOOR TO ODD FELLOWS
BUILDING, AUBURN.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The Eureka and Boatmen's Insurance Companies of Pittsburgh lose $150,000 by the "irregularities" of Robert Finney, agent and secretary of the institutions.

William M. Tweed, the champion New York thief, goes to Blackwell's Island for twelve years. This is a prison, or a kind of penitentiary, to which the lowest and meanest criminals are sent. In addition, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $12,750....The first official bank report in New York city since Sept. 20 was made on the 22d of November, and shows a decrease of $30,000,000 in deposits, $30,000,000 in loans, and $3,4000,000 in legal tenders.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., the eminent Boston publishers, have retired from the publishing business, and the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Every Saturday* will hereafter be issued from New York by Hurd & Houghton. *Our Young Folks* has been purchased by Scribner & Co., and will be merged into *St. Nicholas*, their new juvenile magazine.

Ingersoll, Farrington and Senator Genet, confederates of Boss Tweed in his gigantic robberies, have been arrested at New York, and will be tried for their crimes.

Several million bushels of grain are frozen up in the Erie canal, with no hopes of getting the boats through this season.

The city of Pittsburgh loses about $600,000 by the failure of the Union Trust Company.

The West.

Over 1,000,000 hogs have been received at the Chicago stock yards since Sept. 1....The first prize in the billiard tournament at Chicago was captured by Mons. Garnier, the second and third by Mons. Ubassy and Mons. Cyrille Dion respectively. A decided French victory.

Northern California and Oregon experienced a severe earthquake shock on Nov. 22....The small-pox is making such fearful ravages in Cleveland that the Board of Health has been compelled to adopt special precautions to prevent its spread.

Hon. James R. Loomis, a member of the Illinois Legislature from Gallatin county, was recently ejected from a train on the Chicago and Alton railroad, for refusing to pay his fare. Mr. Loomis tendered his legislative pass, but it was refused by the conductor. Suit for heavy damages is to be brought against the company by the honorable member.

Walter Grayson, a cattle-dealer from the Creek Nation, was recently robbed, in Kansas City, of $30,000.

George Coleman, of La Salle, Ill., the other day killed a wild turkey of the extraordinary weight of 23 pounds.

A haunted house is the sensation of Oshkosh, Wis.

Washington.

W. J. Wilson, Cashier of the Freedman's man's Savings Bank, is "irregular" in his accounts to the extent of some $100,000. Mr. Wilson is a mulatto....The Treasury Department has unraveled the case of the Virginius, and declares that she was an American vessel, that her registry was regular, and that she violated no international law....Twenty of the best naval vessels will be ready for sea in a month....The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that no more than one-quarter section can be entered by one individual under the action of March 3, 1873, to encourage the growth of timber. The Secretary also affirmed the decision of Commissioner Drummond requiring parties to pay a fee of $10 for additional entry under the Soldiers' Homestead act of March 2, 1873, and requiring parties making such additional entry to appear in person at the local office, and make the necessary application and affidavit....Some interesting facts concerning the production of tobacco and spirits in this country in the fiscal year 1873 are given in the report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner. In all the forms of manufacture taxes were paid on 116,450,934 pounds of tobacco, and on 1,807,134,646 cigars, cheroots, etc. In the same year there were made 68,236,567 gallons of spirits from other materials than fruit, and fruits 2,914,800 gallons. The revenue receipts for the year have been $114,075,456.

The Minister of the Colonies reports from Havana that the restoration of embargoed property of American citizens is being diligently proceeded with....A Washington dispatch of the 24th says: "The Spanish question is everywhere discussed with more calmness than last week, and the impression seems to prevail, to a greater extent than heretofore, that there will be no war between the United States and Spain. The tone of the Spanish Ministry continues friendly, and a disposition is manifested to act in all matters in controversy in such a way as will preserve peace between the two nations." Another dispatch of the same date says: "The Secretary of War has been making preparations in a quiet but energetic way, getting the arsenals in shape for active service and completely arming our fortifications for coast defenses. It is announced that the Ordnance Department is prepared on very short notice to fully equip any army that a war with Spain might make necessary with breech-loaders, artillery of all sorts, and ammunition in abundance. Secretary Richardson has taken occasion again to assure the country that the Treasury Department will be found ready when called upon to furnish money to carry on a war."

The Patent Office last week issued a patent to ex-President Johnson for a combination plane.

President Grant, in an interview the other day with a prominent Western Congressman, spoke most freely and unreservedly on the subject of the Spanish complication. He regretted exceedingly that he was hampered by the act of 1868, passed for the purpose of tying the hands of Andrew Johnson, and nothing but the law in question prevented him from taking prompt action and demanding the amplest reparation. The President expressed himself in favor of free Cuba and ultimate annexation....The Secretary of the Treasury announces that hereafter silver coin will be paid only for the fractional parts of a dollar, instead of in sums not exceeding $5.

A Washington dispatch of Nov. 25 says: "The Administration, notwithstanding Secretary Fish's assurances to the contrary, regards the crisis as a perilous one, the issue of which is as probably war as peace. Even Secretary Fish is beginning to display something of a war-like spirit, and utterly scouts the suggestion of submitting the question to arbitration."

Foreign.

Thomas Baring, senior partner and founder of the house of Baring Bros., died in London on the 19th inst....Consul-General Hall telegraphs from Havana that the exact number of the Virginius passengers who were killed was 53, the 57 additional executions which were reported never having taken place....A letter from Havana says people are being imprisoned there daily, and none are allowed a hearing. There is a reign of terror, and Americans dare not pass through the streets for fear of arrest....It is officially announced that the effective Spanish force in Cuba numbers 54,000 men....Immediately after the adjournment of the French Assembly, on the 20th inst., the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations, but President MacMahon refused to accept them, and begged them to retain their offices until the new Cabinet is formed.

Twenty-five miners were recently killed by a colliery explosion at Wigan, England....Jules Favre testified in the Bazaine trial a few days ago. He gave an account of his interview with Bismarck, and declared that the latter told him that he had reason to believe that Marshal Bazaine would not recognize the Government of September. The statement caused a profound sensation in the court room.

A conspiracy to surrender Cartagena to the Spanish Republican troops has been discovered, and several insurgent officers are arrested and will probably be shot....An immense mass meeting in favor of home rule for Ireland, in which over 60,000 people participated, was held in Dublin on the 23d of November....Disraeli, in a recent speech at Glasgow, severely criticized the Government, and predicted a great struggle in Europe between the spiritual and temporal powers....Several Generals who were engaged in the late revolutionary movement in San Domingo have been shot by order of President Baez....Sixteen of the Virginius victims were British subjects. Both the British Commodore and Consul at Jamaica telegraphed to Burriel at Santiago protesting against their execution in such haste....The members of the French Cabinet have decided not to resign....A Madrid dispatch of Nov. 23 denies the reports that violence had been offered to Minister Sickles. The idea of submitting the case of the Virginius to arbitration is much talked of at Madrid. Should this course be agreed to, the German Emperor is indicated as the probable arbitrator.

Bavaria follows speedily in the footsteps of Prussia in the adoption of a policy of antagonism to Rome. A cable dispatch states that the King has signed a decree abrogating the concordat with the Pope....Minister Sickles has authorized a denial of the reports that he had a stormy interview with the Spanish Foreign Minister. His relations with the members of the Spanish Government are unchanged. He pronounces equally untrue the report that he had expressed the opinion that war is inevitable, and says he has uttered no opinion as to the result of the pending questions. The Spanish press complains bitterly of these false reports.

News comes from Madrid that the Spaniards will not accept arbitration.

Political.

The official majority for Taylor, the Governor-elect of Wisconsin, is 15,411.

General.

A great falling off in railroad building in the United States appears in the figures presented in the annual report of the Iron and Steel Association. The number of miles of new track laid in 1873 was 3,000, a decrease of 50 per cent. in one year. In 1870, when the highest point was reached, 7,779 miles were laid.

Over 4,000,000 bushels of wheat are frozen up in the Erie canal....A New York dispatch of the 21st says: A Cuban gentleman living and doing business in this city, who arrived from Cuba yesterday, declared the statement that more than 100 of the crew of the Virginius were executed was true, as he saw it so stated by Spanish official reports in Havana.

One hundred and ninety more miles of the Northern Pacific road have been examined and accepted by the Government Commissioners. This makes in all 400 miles which have been accepted and on which patents for land-grants will be issued....Work was continued in all the navy yards of the United States on Sunday last.

A Washington dispatch says the Spanish objections to the demands of the United States Government are as follows:

First—That the Virginius is not an American ship, as she was owned by the Cubans and registered in the name of one Patterson, residing in New York.

Second—She has forfeited even the false registry by subsequent sale to other parties.

Third—She has frequently sailed during the past two years under flags of other countries.

Fourth—That Gen. Ryan was not a citizen of the United States.

Fifth—That the Virginius, at the time of her departure, was engaged in an unlawful expedition against a friendly power.

The cable steamer Robert A. Lowe was recently wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia. Eighteen lives were lost....It is now asserted that Gen. Ryan had made a contract with the Cuban insurgents by which he was to receive $20,000 for landing the Virginius cargo and passengers in Cuba.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Account of an Eye-Witness of the Chase and Execution.

A Kingston (Jamaica) dispatch says: Capt. McArthur, of the British schooner Brilliant, reports that just before the Virginius was captured, Varona advised the firing of the powder magazine, and consequent blowing up of the vessel rather than than they should fall into the hands of the Spaniards, but the Captain persuaded and convinced Gen. Varona that being under the American flag, and in neutral waters, they would not dare touch a man on board. Varona and his followers thereupon became satisfied, and shortly after an officer from the Tornado boarded the Virginius and demanded her papers. The officer, after inspection, stated that they were correct, but made all on board prisoners. Varana replied that he was a prisoner because there was not an English or American man-of-war near to witness this scandal on the laws of nations. He added that he could have blown up the vessel, with all on board, but he had not done so since her papers were correct, and she had not been seized in Cuban waters. The American flag was, he considered, their protection, and he surrendered, he said, under the protection of that flag, but believed he would be a victim, since the Spanish Government had all along hated him.

Capt. McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Varona, Jesus del Sol and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account: The Spaniards forced Cespedes and Jesus del Sol to kneel, in which position they were shot in the back. The soldiers next directed Ryan and Varona to kneel in the same way, but they refused, and were seized, thrown down, and handcuffed. All the time the two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to die standing, and, having offered further resistance, they were shot standing.

Fifteen officers of the Spanish army, who had been made prisoners on the battlefield by Varona, were present when he landed, and went to the Governor of the city and begged that his life might be spared, since he had given them theirs.

The Acting American Consul, on hearing that Ryan was to be shot, waited on the Governor and demanded his restoration as an American citizen, but the Governor refused to listen, on the ground that the Consul was not well-informed in regard to the matter. The Spaniards informed the Consul that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend communicating with Madrid.

Sangamon county, Ill., has had but two county clerks in over fifty years, and they were father and son, the former going into office in 1821, the latter in 1831. The latter was a candidate for re-election this year, but was defeated.—*Peoria Transcript.*

CAPTAIN JACK'S BODY.

A Horrible Rumor that it Has Been Pickled and Forwarded to Scientific Ghouls at Washington.

[From the Roseburg (Oregon) Plaindealer, Nov. 7.]

Last Sunday several teams loaded with Government stores from Fort Klamath arrived in this city and unloaded at the depot of the Oregon and California railway. Shortly after one of the teamsters, an acquaintance of ours, came to the office and privately asked us to repair to the depot with him, which we proceeded to do. When we arrived there he pointed to a cask, which, on close inspection, proved to be nothing more than a common whisky barrel, marked "Society of Natural History, Washington, D. C." We then wanted to know what was the meaning of this, when our friend informed us that the barrel contained nothing less than the body of the Modoc chief, preserved in spirits, and was being shipped through this way, ostensibly as Government stores, to prevent comment by newspapers and the public in general. Our informant then proceeded to give the whole story, as he was present at the execution and had remained at Fort Klamath from the time the Indians were hung until he left for Roseburg with his team and horrible freight. It appears that Jack's body was never buried after the head was severed from the trunk; in fact, if it had not been for the superstitious fears of the Indians concerning their dead relatives, which cause them to to very often risk their lives in time of war to carry their slain from the field of battle, and apprehensions entertained as to how it would be received by the public mind, the body would never have been buried. As it was, the Modoc chief only rested in his grave about ten or twelve hours. It was dug up before midnight on the day he was hung, by soldiers detailed for that purpose, who filled up the grave and left it as though it had never been disturbed. The body was immediately carried to the fort, and the head taken off and put up for shipment East. A few days after this the remainder of the body was placed in the barrel, as already stated, and started for the same city for which the head was intended.

Startling from Madrid.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Hon. William M. Evarts telegraphs here from New York the following important dispatch:

"I have received to-day a private dispatch, written in cipher, from Madrid, which is so startling in its character that I communicate it at once. The republic of Spain, or rather the form of a republic under Castelar, is to be overthrown by a combination of ruling Spaniards too strong for him to resist. The plan includes the establishment of Marshal Serrano as regent for the young Duke Alfonso, who, at a certain time, is to be proclaimed King, his queen mother, Isabella, abdicating her claims to the throne in his favor. The quick succession of events in Spain have proved the inefficiency of Castelar and the Government he assumes to control to cope with the disaffection in his Cabinet, insubordination in the army, and the struggle of the Carlist forces. In addition to this, the power of the priesthood has been secretly and most powerfully at work undermining the strength of republicanism in Spain, and the hereditary oligarchy of that nation has united its strength with the church to bring about this result. It is also undoubtedly true that the coming of Castelar toward a pacific solution of the United States-Cuban difficulties has precipitated the overthrow of the republic, and the reestablishment of the Bourbon dynasty. What I have giv n above is the substance of this important dispatch, and conveys to Washington the first news of a national movement which cannot fail of results that will complicate our diplomatic retations with the Government of Spain."

A Lively Cherokee Council.

We learn from Andrew Young, a Cherokee just from Tahlequah, that on Tuesday last a discussion arose about the Ockmulgee Constitution, and the apportioning of land in severalty among the Cherokees. Sam Osage, a councillor and a full-blood Indian, opposed the movement. He was considered a leader in the party opposed to what is termed the Boudinot policy. Turn Foreman was in the council-house when the discussion was going on and took part in it, and pulled out his pistol and shot Sam Osage dead. Immediately after, some unknown person shot Foreman, who died that night.

There is another version of the above affair, we learn from Col. Cravens, who is just down from Fort Gibson. It appears it was a made-up affair between Sam Osage and Colson to kill Foreman. While Foreman and Osage were talking friendly, Colson shot him, and then Osage turned upon him and shot Foreman, who then pulled his pistol out and killed Osage and also shot Colson.

Turn Foreman, just before he died, counted sixty-four men he had killed during his lifetime. The junior of this paper was well acquainted with him, and knows of many bloody deeds he committed. Foreman was between 30 and 34 years of age, a handsome-looking man, and very pleasant in conversation; but when once aroused, was quickly touched with bloodthirsty motives, and always brought down his antagonist.—*Fort Smith (Ark.) Independent.*

The Case of Udderzook.

Udderzook has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, at West Chester, Pa. After the rumors concerning the probable disagreement of the jury, this verdict comes like a surprise. The evidence was wholly circumstancial; but it was cumulative, and left but little doubt of the guilt of the accused in the minds of those who followed the details of this singular case. The theory of the prosecution was that Udderzook and Goss, brothers-in-law, entered into a conspiracy to defraud certain insurance offices of $25,000, that being the gross amount of policies on Goss's life. Goss's laboratory, prepared for the occasion, was burned down, and a body, charred beyond satisfactory recognition, was found in the ruins. The insurance companies, suspecting fraud, discovered that Goss was alive and in hiding. While they were on his trail, a horrible murder was discovered near Jennersville, Pa., and Udderzook was arrested for the crime. Investigation seems to have proved that the murdered man was Goss, who had been done to death by Udderzook in order that the original conspiracy, by which he was to gain some part of the insurance, might be carried. The body in the burned laboratory at Pentonville, was probably procured from a graveyard. The record of the jury's struggles will not tend to strengthen popular confidence in trial by jury. There were twelve ballots in all; and though there was a unanimous vote at last, there was one stage in the proceedings when the jury stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal. Taken altogether, it is one of the most singular criminal trials of recent times.—*New York Tribune.*

A Japanese Execution.

We have been favored by a correspondent with the following account of a Japanese execution: "I went to see an execution at Yeddo, out of a vile curiosity. I repented of it, but still it was a most extraordinary spectacle, and impressed me very much. The culprits were eight in number, one being a woman. They were all beheaded with a sword. The operation was performed with wonderful dexterity and coolness, and not one of them, even the woman, showed the slightest symptom of fear. There was a space of ground roped off; inside were three holes dug in the ground, with a little mound behind each, on which was spread a mat for the criminal to kneel on. On one side of the inclosure were two Japanese officials, in chairs, to see the thing properly conducted. I had a place directly in front of the mounds, at about six feet distance. The criminals were placed in a row, on one side of the inclosure, blindfolded with pieces of paper (they use paper for everything there). What struck me most was the horrid coolness of the executioner's assistant, a good-looking lad of about 18; he went up to each poor wretch in his turn, gave him a tap on the shoulder, led him up to the mound, and made him kneel on the mat; he then stripped his shoulders, made him stretch out his neck, said 'That will do,' and in a flash the man's head was in the hole in front of him, and his bleeding neck was, as it were, staring me in the face. The assistant, still with the same pleasant smile, picked the head up, threw some water over the face to wash off the blood and mud, and presented it to the Japanese officials, who nodded and signed to go on with the next. The assistant then gave the corpse a blow between the shoulders to expel the blood, and finally threw the carcass aside like a log of wood. He then repeated the same pleasant programme with the next. I never thought a man's head could come off so easily; it was like chopping cabbages, only accompanied with a peculiar and most horrid sound—that of cutting meat, in fact. There was a dense crowd of Japanese present, including many women, and even children. These people never ceased to eat, smoke, and chatter the whole time, making remarks on the performance, and even occasionally laughing, just as if they were at a theater. The executioner poured water on his sword between each decapitation, as one wets a knife in order to cut India-rubber."

A Parlor Amusement.

Eyes, mouth, chin and nose all contribute to indicate the character of their owners, and now somebody finds that the hair has a similar use. Straight, lank, stringy-looking hair indicates weakness and cowardice. Curly hair denotes a quick temper. Frizzly hair, set on one's head as if each individual hair were ready to fight its neighbor, denotes coarseness. Black hair indicates personal courage, especially when one is cornered, with a wonderful degree of pertinacity and a disposition to hang on until whatever is undertaken be accomplished. Also, a strong predisposition to revenge wrongs and insults, real or fancied. Brown hair denotes a fondness for life, a friendly disposition, ambition, earnestness of purpose, capacity for business, and reliability in friendship, in proportion as the hair is fine. Very fine hair indicates an even disposition, a readiness to forgive, with a desire to add to the happiness of others. Persons with fine light-brown or auburn hair, inclined to curl or friz, are quick tempered, and are given to resentment and revenge. Light-brown hair, inclined to redness, with a freckled skin, is a certain indication of deceit, treachery, and a disposition to do something mean by a friend, when that friend can no longer be used to advantage. By remembering these items, quite an amusing parlor game of fortune-telling may be instituted.

The Criminal Code of Japan.

One of the most beneficent achievements of the present government of Japan has been the reform of the criminal code; and an official statement just published shows, by means of a comparative table, the degrees of punishment attached to certain crimes under the old and the new law. Some of these modifications are very curious, and the penalties themselves not less so. For example, under the old code, the wounding of the head of a household by a hired servant was punished by pillory and crucifixion; now it is followed by strangling merely. Under the bloody code of the tycoons, stealing ten *yen* (ten dollars) or more was punishable with death; now the maximum of petty theft is put at three hundred dollars, and is punished by penal servitude for life. The penalty for murder of a parent by stratagem, under the old code, was death by crucifixion, the unnatural offspring being first exhibited through the public streets with a halter around his neck; now the parricide or matricide is done to death by impalement. Punishment for the unchastity of priests in commuted to penal servitude for ten years; the guilty woman in the case, if a spinster, is held innocent; if married, she is condemned to one year of penal servitude.

Figs.—The annual importation of preserved figs into the United States is about six million pounds, and the importation price or cost is about seven cents per pound, amounting in round figures to $420,000. Nearly all the figs consumed in the United States comes from Turkey, which country supplies Great Britain with the same article.

TONNAGE AND SHIPBUILDING.

Annual Report of the Registrar of the Treasury—Complete Statement of the Tonnage and the Shipbuilding Interests of the Country.

The forthcoming report of the Registrar of the Treasury shows that the work of the bureau has been performed by a less number of clerks than usual, although the work in many of the divisions has increased. In the loan division the total number of coupon and registered bonds issued during the year was 68,067; the number of coupon and registered bonds cancelled, 298,047. The amount of bonds issued during the year was as follows: Original issue, $45,191,900; coupon converted into registered, $12,622,200; transfers of registered stock, $97,416,550; total amount issued, $155,230,650. The amount of coupon and registered bonds cancelled was as follows: Coupon bonds exchanged for registered, $12,622,200; registered bonds transferred, $97,116,550; coupon and registered bonds redeemed, $439,103,600; total, $249,142,350. The amount of cancelled coupons turned over to the committee for destruction was $122,008,650.

The note and coupon division shows the number of treasury notes and gold certificates counted, assorted, arranged, registered, and examined was 33,759, amounting to $45,377,730. The number of bonds registered, examined, scheduled, numbered, and delivered to the committee for destruction was 315,740, amounting to $162,899,750, with $3,973,129 coupons attached. The number of coin checks registered and examined was 10,098, amounting to $9,627,590. The number of detached coupons counted, assorted, and arranged numerically was 5,021,590. In the note and fractional currency division the amount of notes counted, examined, cancelled, and destroyed was $106,073,738, showing a decrease of $4,555,688 as compared with the year before; while the number of notes was 159,160,301, showing an increase over the year before of 21,793,179.

TONNAGE.

The tonnage employed in foreign trade has increased 19,493 tons, and the tonnage employed in coastwise trade has increased 233,688 tons. The total increase of tonnage, including that employed in fisheries, is 258,280 tons, as shown in the following tables:

1872.		*Tons.*
Registered vessels	2,699	1,410,647
Enrolled and licensed vessels	28,415	3,027.099
Totals	31,114	4.437,746
1873.		
Registered vessels	2,759	1,423,238
Enrolled and licensed vessels	29,913	3,272,738
Totals	32,672	4,696,026

The comparison of the various classes of vessels is as follows:

1872.		*Tons.*
Sailing vessels	17,655	2,325,375
Steam vessels	3,753	1,111,562
Canal boats	8,085	764,713
Barges	1,621	296,106
Totals	31,114	4,437,746
1873.		
Sailing vessels	17,949	2,383,801
Steam vessels	4,015	1,156,443
Canal boats	8,975	820,328
Barges	1,738	324,454
Totals	32,672	4.690,026

The proportion of the steam tonnage of the country employed in foreign trade is 16.7 per cent. The increase in the aggregate tonnage of the country during the year—1,558 vessels, 258,280 tons—is made up as follows: The sailing tonnage has increased 294 vessels, 58,428 tons; the steam tonnage, 262 vessels, 44,801 tons; the canal-boat tonnage, 885 vessels, 115,615 tons, and the barge tonnage, 117 vessels, 39,348 tons.

SHIPBUILDING.

The amount of tonnage built during the year exceeds that of any year since 1865. It is attributable to two causes—the unusual great, if not unprecedented losses at sea and the fact that, owing to the advance in prices of labor and materials abroad, the cost of American-built ships is now but slightly greater than that of the best British. The total number of vessels built during the past two fiscal years, with the tonnage of each class, is shown below:

	Vessels.	*Tons*
Sailing vessels, 1872	645	76,291
Sailing vessels, 1873	804	144,629
Steam vessels, 1872	292	62,210
Steam vessels, 1873	402	88,011
Canal boats, 1872	538	46,017
Canal boats, 1873	835	78,288
Barges, 1872	168	24,534
Barges, 1873	230	48,318
Total, 1872	1,643	209,052
Total, 1873	2,271	359,246

The increase of tonnage built over the preceding year was therefore 628 vessels—150,194 tons.

The tonnage of vessels built during the last two years within the several grand divisions of the country are shown below:

	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts for 1872	129,820
Atlantic and Gulf coasts for 1873	212,694
Pacific coast for 1872	2,276
Pacific coast for 1873	5,475
Northern lakes for 1872	44,612
Northern lakes for 1873	52,448
Western rivers for 1872	38,344
Western rivers for 1873	48,659
Total for 1872	209,052
Total for 1873	309,246

The number of iron vessels built during the year is 26; tonnage, 26,548; which are all steam vessels.

Of the foregoing, three were ocean steamers of the largest class, built for foreign trade.

Below is shown the tonnage built in the country since 1868:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Sailing vessels	None.	1,039	679	2,607	None.	None.
Steam vessels	2,801	3,545	7,902	13,412	12,766	26,548
Total.	2,801	4,545	8,281	15,470	12,756	26,548

The tonnage engaged in fisheries during the past two years is as follows:

	1872.	1872.	1873.	1873.
	Vessels.	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
Cod and mack'l	2,385	97,546	2,453	109,518
Whale fisheries	217	51.608	187	44,755

The tonnage employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries seems to be steadily increasing. The following table shows the amount of tonnage employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries, with the percentage belonging, in each State:

States.	*Tonnage.*	*Per Cent.*
Massachusetts	54,188	49.5
Maine	46,136	42.2
Connecticut	4,193	3.3
New York	1,771	1.6
California	1,177	1.1
Rhode Island	1,071	1.0
New Hampshire	922	0.8
Total	109,518	100.0

The amount of tonnage employed in the whole fisheries has decreased during the last year. The whole amount on the 3d of June, 1873, was 187 vessels, 44,755 tons, which shows a decline of 30 vessels and 6,823 tons, as follows:

	1872		1873	
Ports.	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*	*Vessels.*	*Tons.*
New Bedford	166	44,820	143	38,901
New London	19	3,113	19	2,962
Barnstable	19	1,671	18	1,592
Edgarstown	4	1,296	3	945
Nantucket	3	467	..	..
San Francisco	2	132	2	132
Salem and Beverly	2	348	1	117
Sag Harbor	2	261	1	116
Totals	217	51,608	187	44,756

Of the above 87 per cent. belongs at New Bedford.

A Colored Millionaire.

Men whose taxes foot up from one to ten thousand each year can get 2 per cent. a month for it, or use it in even more lucrative ways, while the interest on their taxes is nothing in comparison. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are retained in this way.

A notable instance of this practice is the case of a colored millionaire who has dodged paying his taxes until they now amount to nearly $100,000, due to the city and State. This man is a character for a romance. He is so abstemious that he may be called a miser. He disdains rest, and with wonderful activity works on in a small and obscure one-story house, remote from the business portions of the city. This building is his office and his home. It is dingy and dilapidated on the outside. Within, a kind of lobby, partitioned off from the main room, is the miser's office. A desk full of pigeon holes crammed with papers, an iron safe and a chair or two, constitute the only furniture. Beyond are the rooms where he lives with his mother, a woman almost 100 years old. Yet this man, so unpretentious in his business surroundings, has nearly a hundred tenements scattered all over the city, which bring him anywhere from $2,000 to $2,300 per month.

He owes over 250 different properties, estimated to be worth at least $700,000, besides bonds and cash to a large amount. This man, however, never pays any taxes, except when he disposes of a piece of property, and then only on that property. In the Sheriff's office are tax-writs against him dating back twelve years, and to some of them are attached as much as six yards of foolscap, filled throughout with closely-written descriptions of his properties. The reason for avoiding his annual taxes is a speculative one. The city charges him 10 per cent. interest on his money, which he never loans except on mortgage; he can make from 18 to 24 per cent. Every tenth year, also, the taxes of one year are wiped out by proscription.—*New Orleans Times.*

Prices Must Come Down.—The fall in the price of dry goods is the first indication of a return to sound business. Dealers in other descriptions of merchandise must follow suit, or they will stand but a poor chance of doing any business this winter. The charges exacted for everything that one wears or uses in the house have long been out of all proportion to the worth of the article. Persons of all ages have had to suffer. From the child's toy to the old man's overcoat there has been extortion practiced on all sides. The toy stores generally look for a good trade from this time forth, but they will not get it unless they ask something like reasonable prices for their articles. So with other branches of trade. The public will now keep their money in their pockets unless they are treated with common fairness, and we are glad to see the dry goods dealers setting an excellent example.—*New York Times.*

Use of Raw Hide.—The skin of an animal, whether cow, calf, colt, or horse, that dies on the farm, is worth more at home than at the tanner's. Cut it into narrow strips, and shave off the hair with a sharp knife before the kitchen fire, or in your workshop, on stormy days and evenings. You may make them soft by rubbing. A rawhide halter-strap an inch wide, will hold a horse better, and last longer than an inch rope. It is stronger than hoop iron and more durable, and may be used to hoop dry casks and boxes, and for hinges. Try it on a broken thill, or any wood work that has been split. Put it on well, and nail fast. Thin skins make the best bag strings in the world. A rawhide rope is a good substitute for a chain. It is valuable to mend a broken link in a trace chain. For some purposes it is best to use in its natural state. For some purposes it may be dressed soft.

Decision Under the Bankruptcy Act.—Attorney-General Williams, on a question submitted to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, decides that payment made by a debtor to a creditor who has committed an act of bankruptcy, and against whom proceedings in bankruptcy have been instituted and are pending, but who has not yet been adjudged bankrupt, will not be valid in the event of an adjudication of bankruptcy in such proceedings if payment transpired subsequent to the filing of the petition therein; and that payment made by debtor to a creditor who is known to have committed an act of bankruptcy, but against whom proceedings have not at the time been taken, is valid in so far as it is affected by the existing bankruptcy laws.

Grape-stones are said to be a better substitute for coffee than chicory is. When roasted and ground they are said to possess an aroma very much like that of East India coffee, and the beverage obtained therefrom is about the same as coffee in taste, though inferior in quality. The beverage furnished by many of the restaurants is very far from being "the same as coffee in taste," and it is probable that decided improvement could be made on the present article by the use of grape-stones.

Mrs. Hanna Wooster is the centenarian of York county, Maine, having been born Dec. 27, 1772. She has never been in a railway car, but hopes to visit Philadelphia on July 3, 1876, in the same car with Miss Lucy Langdon Newell, of Alfred, Me., who was born Juty 4, 1776.

Our present Secretary of State may not be a flounder, but it is evident that he is anything but a sword fish.—*New York Graphic.*

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, PUBLISHER.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Synopsis of the Report of the Postmaster-General—A Plan for the Prepayment of Newspaper Postage—The Proposed Postal Savings Banks and Telegraph.

The following is a synopsis of the annual report of Postmaster-General Creswell:

The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, were $22,906,741, and the expenditures of all kinds $29,084,945. For the year ended June 30, 1872, the ordinary revenues were $21,915,426, and the expenditures $26,658,192. In 1873 there was an increase of revenue over 1872 of $1,081,313, or 4.93 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of $2,426,753, or 9.1 per cent. A comparison of 1873 with 1871 shows an increase in the revenues of $2,959,696, or 14.42 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of $4,694,841, or 19.24 per cent. The increase of stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., issued over the last fiscal year is $1,329,000. There has been a gain during the year on through-time mails between New York and San Francisco of two days going westward, and one day going eastward. Gains on the other great through lines have been proportionate. The number of railway postoffice lines in operation is fifty-nine, extending over 15,000 miles of road.

With this report ends the first decade of the free delivery service in this country. The grounds relied upon for its establishment and extension, namely, public convenience and a stimulus to correspondence, have been fully verified by experience. Thus far this system, with its letter boxes located at convenient places throughout the large postal cities, and its frequent deliveries and collections of mail matter by carriers, has proved to be a virtual extension of the postoffice to every house. The transaction of the postal business of large communities by a few men selected for the purpose is justified in an economic point of view by time saved to the people, the reduction of labor in postoffices, the facilities and the stimulus given to correspondence, and the frequency, promptness, and accuracy secured in the delivery of letters, and the reduction of the number of advertised and dead letters. While these benefits are most strikingly seen in the larger cities, they are felt and approved in all places where frequency of the mails, density of population, and distance from the office make it inconvenient for citizens to call or send for their mail. The average of population to each carrier varies with the number of people to be served, the extent of territory, and frequency of deliveries. The general average, however, is estimated at 3,690. The expense of the system at each office is paid out of the revenue of that office. It seems but fair, therefore, that this mode of delivery should be extended to all cities where the population, business, extent of territory, and frequency of mails may authorize the requisite force and outlay. Just how these elements may combine to warrant the extension of the system it is difficult to determine, but I am of the opinion that it might advantageously be provided for cities having in their corporate limits a population of not less than 10,000.

The total number of officers and employes of the department is 47,000, of whom 31,863 are postmasters.

Money order transactions show an increase of over $9,000,000, or an increase of 18.55 per cent. More than 100,000,000 of postal cards will be issued during the first year.

The several acts for the repeal of the franking privilege came in operation on the 1st of July last. The results of the first quarter of the current year are highly satisfactory, and have fully verified the predictions of the friends of repeal. The confusion and delay in the distribution and transmission of the mails, caused by the sudden throwing, without notice or system, of immense masses of free matter on important postal routes, have been remedied, thus making it possible to effect a decided improvement in the organization and practical working of the service. The increase in all issues for the single quarter following the abolition of franking was $1,635,554, or 351 per cent. The large increase of receipts is derived altogether from general and departmental matter, and from postal cards. Publications of a class heretofore printed and sent out by order of Congress have been almost entirely cut off since the 1st of July. Of the relief this afforded some idea may be formed from the fact that during the three months next preceding that day there were forwarded from this city over a single route on the Baltimore and Ohio railway in box cars, independently of the amount conveyed in regular mail cars, 665,504 pounds of such publications, as appears from returns of actual weights thereof, taken by the company with the permission of the department. These facts, it is respectfully submitted, are ample to sustain our opinion given in the special report to Congress, under date of Jan. 12, 1871. The cost of this free matter charged with the regular rates of postage would amount to $2,543,327.72 annually, and it is hoped this fact will be deemed sufficient to prevent any attempt to revive an abuse which would impose most grievous burdens upon the postal service at a time when that service is struggling to meet the growing wants of the country in its course of unparalled development.

I respectfully submit the following plan for the prepayment of newspapers of the second class, and respectfully urge its adoption: Let all publishers, or their business managers or agents, be required at the beginning of every quarter to state under oath that, after dilligent inquiry, they are satisfied that they will send in the mails to regular subscribers during the coming quarter not more than —— copies of the newspaper known as the —— (giving the number of copies and the name of the newspaper); and let them be further required to pay in advance the postage prescribed by law, and asking them for duplicate receipts, one of which shall be transmitted to the Post-office Department; and to afford a reasonable opportunity for an increase of circulation during the quarter, let the oath taken at the beginning of the next quarter embrace all the additional copies for the last quarter as well as the number to be sent during the then commencing quarter. On the other hand, let Postmasters be required to return, within two weeks after the beginning of every quarter, correct lists of all the newspapers addressed to regular subscribers and dispatched in the mails from their respective offices, stating the number of copies of each newspaper, average weight per paper, number of issues per week, and the amount of money paid as postage therefor. Payment having been made in advance for the quarter, no stamp on manipulation would be needed, but when received into the office every paper answering to the description given in the receipts would be treated as paid. The papers of persons subscribing after quarter-day would be forwarded immediately, and paid for at the beginning of the next quarter. So marked would be the improvement in the collections under this law that I believe the department could safely consent, in case of its adoption, to a reduction in newspaper rates of 40 per cent. on the present price. At the reduced rate, I am satisfied the department would realize more revenue than now. I also believe that, so great would be the saving of labor to newspaper proprietors, in the preparation of their papers for the mail, and so decided the dispatch and the freedom from mistakes in transmission and delivery that they would find the new plan more advantageous to them than the present one. A similar plan could be adopted for magazines and periodicals of the second class.

The remainder of the report is devoted to a long and elaborate discussion and advocacy of a system of postoffice savings banks, and to a renewal of Mr. Creswell's former recommendation for the establishment of a postal telegraph.

The Postmaster-General, at some length, recommends Postal Savings Depositories. Throughout the plan for their organization and workings two ideas predominate: First, the United States is to insure the safe return of principal and interest whenever demanded; and second, the extensive machinery of the postoffice is to be used to bring its advantages home of the great mass of the people. Such a system would not only encourage economy and habits of saving on the part of all who might be in a way of earning small sums of money, but would tend largely to utilize and keep in circulation the immense amounts which are paid out for wages and in business, and give every depositor a direct interest in the stability of the Government.

The Postmaster-General again urges the assumption by the Government of the control of telegraphs. A Government postal telegraph is the only means by which the full benefit of this great invention can be secured, for wherever the telegraph is under Government management, it is operated at its minimum cost, and people receive the benefit in low rates of transmission and greatly extended facilities. The telegraph should be made a part of the postal system without further delay. As Congress does not seem inclined to exercise the discretion given in the third section of the act of July 24, 1866, to appoint appraisers to value lines, property and effects of the companies now in operation, and as the Western Union Company appears to be unwilling to make voluntary sale at a fair price, the Postmaster-General recommends that provision be made by law for the immediate establishment of the postal telegraph, and for the construction of all such lines as may be needed, under the direction of competent officers of the Engineer Corps of the army. The experience they acquired during the war of the rebellion would enable them to do the work in a most economical and satisfactory manner.

Internal Revenue Report.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the aggregate receipts from all sources for the year ending with June last, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the capital, circulation and deposits of National Banks, were $114,075,456. The amount includes sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The total amount on drawbacks was $52,346. On spirits, tobacco, and general merchandise there were refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, $618,667. The receipts from the several sources relating to distilled spirits were for the year 1872, $49,475,516; for 1873, $52,099,371. Increase in the receipts from the gallon tax on distilled spirits, $10,013,276; from the special tax on rectifiers and dealers in liquors, $1,094,264.

A part of this increase was, however, offset by the loss of nearly $400,000 during the last year, by the reduction of the value of stamps for spirits other than tax-paid stamps, from 25 cents to 10 cents each, and by the further loss of a little over $8,000,000 by the repeal of certain acts relating to spirits, leaving a balance of more than $2,500,000 increase in receipts from all sources relating to spirits.

The production of spirits during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was, from materials other than fruit, 68,236,567 taxable gallons; total production from fruit, 2,914,800. Tax collected on spirits withdrawn from warehouse during the fiscal year 1872, $32,457,235; during the fiscal year 1873, $41,102,921; tax on spirits withdrawn for export during the fiscal year 1873, $1,651,041. The tax received on imitation wines during the year ending June 30, 1873, was $3,551; on fermented liquors at $1 per barrel, for the years 1872 and 1873, was $8,009,969 and $8,910,823 respectively.

Total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were $34,386,303. Compared with the total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, there was a decrease of collections on manufactured tobacco of all descriptions of $1,172,917. There was an increase in the total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff and cigars, in all their forms, over the receipts from the same sources for the preceding fiscal year, of $650,132. One hundred and sixteen millions four hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four pounds are given as the actual product of the year, so far as such products have been reported, and showing an increase over the annual production reported for the preceding fiscal year of 9,180,079 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was 1,807,134,646, showing an excess over the number reported for the preceding fiscal year of 279,328,674. There was an increase of 544,064 pounds of exported tobacco during the last fiscal year. The aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year exceeded the Commissioner's estimate by $4,075,456. It is estimated that the total receipts for the current fiscal year will be $100,000,000.

The plan adopted of abolishing the offices of Assessors and Assistant Assessors reduced expenses $1,062,827 lower than the estimated reduction under the eighty-district plan, and $1,060,000 lower than the appropriations for 1873 under the old system. The estimates for the fiscal year 1874 show a further reduction of $9,478, or $1,069,458 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1873, and $1,072,285 less than the estimate for 1874 on the eighty-district plan. The Commissioner recommends that Collectors' salaries be fixed at amounts ranging from $2,500 to $5,000, and Supervisors' salaries at $4,000 per annum, and repeats the suggestion contained in his report Nov. 21, 1871, that Sec. 44 of the act of July 20, 1868, be amended by making the minimum penalty smaller, such penalty being now a fine of not less than $1,000, with not less than six months' imprisonment.

The Commissioner recommends legislation limiting the time to July 1, 1874, within which documentary stamps, issued under Schedule B, of a greater denomination than 2 cents, may be presented for redemption. The report concludes with the suggestion made in the last annual report that the amendments of June 6, 1872, to section 59, of the act of July 20, 1868, relating to special taxes of dealers in liquors, should be made more explicit.

The Monetary Difficulties of the World.

The London *Times* gives the following explanation of the fact that there are financial troubles in many countries at once:

"It will perhaps be asked how it is that while money, like water, has the constant tendency to find a level, there can be a simultaneous scarcity in all the chief places of the globe? The answer is that probably at no previous period has there been so simultaneous a hoarding. Not only has the improvident absorption in England been beyond any former precedent, but there is reason to believe that in America, Spain, and France, from different causes, the process has been on a still more unusual scale; while in Germany, although the gold coinage is gradually paid out in exchange for the old silver circulation, this silver circulation is retained by the Government, and practically amounts to the hoarding of the wealth obtained from France. If there should be a return to pacific and orderly government on the continent, a period of unsurpassed abundance would probably be witnessed, the effects of the American panic being certain to subside in due course; but the signs in France give little hope of such a consummation, and hence, although on this side the tendency may be toward a recovery of steadiness, there can, in the relations between trade and the money market, be no ground on which, for the present, calculations can be based with any approach to certainty."

MONSTER CHEESES.—At a cheese factory near Utica, N. Y., there have been made this fall fourteen big cheeses, weighing from 1,000 to 2,200 pounds. The largest one is two feet high, and four feet six inches across the top. The Utica *Herald* says it is "as large over as a large millstone, and considerably thicker." In other words, it is as big as a big stone. It took 21,000 pounds of milk, and it weighs 2,200 pounds. It requires a windlass to turn it over. This cheese was made as a present to the English friends of the donor.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Failures in Business.

The man who has never failed in business cannot possibly know whether he is honest or not, cannot possibly know whether he has any "grit" in him, or is worth a button. It is the man who fails, and then rises who is really great in his way.

Peter Cooper failed in making hats, failed as a cabinetmaker, locomotive builder, and grocer; but as often as he failed he "tried and tried again," until he could stand upon his feet alone, then crowned his victory by giving a million dollars to help the poor boys in times to come.

Horace Greeley tried three or four lines of business before he founded the *Tribune*, and made it worth a million of dollars.

Patrick Henry failed at everything he undertook, until he made himself the orator of his age and nation.

The founder of the *Herald* kept on failing and sinking money for ten years, and then made one of the most profitable newspapers on earth.

Stephen A. Douglas made dinner tables and bedsteads and bureaus for many a long year before he made himself a "giant" on the floor of Congress.

Abraham Lincoln failed to make both ends meet by chopping wood, failed to earn his salt in the galley-slave life of a Mississippi flat-boatman; he had not even wit enough to run a grocery, and yet he made himself the grandest character of the nineteenth century.

Gen. Grant failed at everything except smoking cigars; he learned to tan hides, but could not sell leather enough to purchase a pair of breeches; a dozen years ago he "brought up" on top of a wood pile, "teaming" it to town for forty dollars a month; and yet he is one of the great soldiers of the age, and is now the honored head of a great nation.

The lesson for every young man is this: As long as you have health and power to do, go ahead; if you fail at one thing, try another, and a third—a dozen even. Look at the spider: nineteen times it tried to throw out its web to a place of attachment, and on the twentieth it succeeded. The young man who has the "gift of continuance" is the one whose foot will some day stand on high ground, and will be able to breast the angry waters of human discouragement.—*Journal of Health.*

A Pleasant Day.

Among the large number gathered at the horse-sale, Friday, was Col. Higginson, who is, as our Danbury readers well know, very deaf. Alongside of him stood a young man, a stranger, engaged, as was the Colonel, in watching the sale. During a lull he turned toward the Colonel and politely observed, "A pleasant day." The Colonel saw the movement of the lips, but of course heard no sound, but not wishing to lose what might be a matter of vital interest, he said, "What's that?" "It is a pleasant day," repeated the young man, suddenly realizing the dreadful insignificance of the statement. "I did not quite hear you," explained the Colonel, leaning forward with some anxiety. The young man turned very red, and looked as if he was about to descend into the bowels of the earth with his hat on. "I said it was a pleasant day," he again stammered, raising his voice, and shivering at the sound. The Colonel's hand went up to his ear, "Really, sir," he said, in a bland manner, "I am afraid you will have to speak a little louder." The young man grew redder than ever. How gladly he would have turned and fled; how bitterly he regretted not keeping the information to himself. But the Colonel stood waiting, and, raising himself by his toes, the young man shrilly screamed: "It is a pleasant day." The Colonel heard this, and promptly coincided, and the young man retreated amid the encouraging smiles of the populace.—*Danbury News.*

"Patrons of Husbandry" and "Grangers."

The terms "Patrons of Husbandry" and "Grangers" do not seem to be properly understood. "Patrons" are often erroneously called Grangers. A "Granger," as defined by Webster, is a bailiff. All members of the Order of "Patrons of Husbandry" are "Patrons." The Grange is the place where they meet—the Lodge. With the same propriety might we call Masons or Odd-Fellows "Lodgers," because they meet in lodges. The word "grange" is derived from the French, and means a granary, or a farm with stables and necessary outbuildings. As the degrees of the Order can be worked in an open field as well as in the granary, the place of meeting is called a "grange." There are "subordinate granges," composed of members who have taken the first three degrees; State granges composed of the Masters and Past-Masters of the subordinate granges; and a National Grange, composed of the Masters and Past-Masters of the State granges. There is no different designation for the members of the separate bodies; all are Patrons. The members of the Order should attempt to correct the impression about "Grangers" which has become so prevalent.—*Rock River Farmer.*

A Scene in Havana.

Gen. Oscar V. Dayton was in the city of Havana during the carnival which followed the Spanish butcheries, and relates to a New York *Tribune* reporter what he saw: He says that the news came on the day of the arrival of the new Captain-General; that the volunteers were wild with excitement; that his quarters were with a friend at the Hotel San Carlos; and that, while admonished that his life would be in peril if it were known by the volunteers that he was an American, he was enabled to overlook from the balcony the entire scene of rejoicing. All the streets, he observed, were decorated with the Spanish colors—red, white and red—extending from one side to the other, overhead, and the volunteers marched back and forth maddened with liquor, the bands playing the national airs. He said that the air rang with their curses upon Americans; that these demonstrations continued for three days, constantly increasing in their madness, and that during this carnival he did not consider it safe to venture into the streets. He said the constant threat was that they would get rid of the "pirates," as they were called, before there was a chance for interference. He related the following incident as illustrating the desperation with which the patriots fight. The volunteers demanded of an acquaintance of his an ox for a barbecue, on the eve of one of their battles with the Cubans; but when the fight was over, so great had been the slaughter of the Spanish troops that there were none left able to indulge in the feast, and the ox remained unconsumed.

Home Rule for Ireland.

The "Home-Rule" party in Ireland, which is the latest thing in Irish politics, have published in London a definite statement of what they seek. They say they want to obtain—

"For our country the right and privilege of managing our own affairs by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, composed of Her Majesty the Sovereign and her successors, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland.

"To secure for that Parliament, under a federal arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the Imperial expenditures.

"To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the united Empire with foreign States, and all matters appertaining to the defense and the stability of the Empire at large.

"To obtain such an adjustment of the relations between the two countries without any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or any disturbance of the principles of the Constitution."

This is something very different from Irish nationality, and excludes all thought of separation from Great Britain. If granted, it is claimed it will extinguish Fenianism and establish peace in Ireland.

The Printer's Estate.

We find in an exchange the following remarks, which all printers and publishers will agree in calling sensible, and commend them to the attention of the reader. They will apply to all localities in which newspapers circulate: The printer's dollars—where are they? A dollar here and a dollar there scattered over the country, miles and miles apart; how shall they be gathered together? The paper maker, the journeyman compositor, the building owner, the grocer, the tailor, and all assistants to him in carrying on his business, have their demands hardly ever small as a single dollar. But the mites here and there must be diligently and patiently hoarded, or the wherewithal to discharge the liabilities will never become sufficiently bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to his widely scattered dollars something like the following: "Dollars, halves, quarters, dimes and all manner of fractions into which you are divided, collect yourselves and come home. You are wanted. Combinations of all sorts of men that help to make the printer a proprietor gather in such force and demand with such good reasons your appearance at this counter, that nothing short of you will please them. Collect yourselves, for, valuable as you are, you will never pay the cost of collecting. Come here in single file, that the printer may form you in battalions, and send you forth again to battle for him and vindicate his feeble credit." Reader, are you sure you haven't a couple of printer's dollars sticking about your clothes? If you have, order them home immediately.

How to See Down a Well.

It is not generally known how easy a matter it is to explore the bottom of a well, cistern or pond of water by the use of a common mirror. When the sun is shining brightly, hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom—so light as to show the smallest object plainly. By this means you may examine the bottom of wells fifty feet deep, when half full or more of water. The smallest straw or other objects may be perfectly seen from the surface. If a well or cistern be under cover, or shaded by a building so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors—using one to reflect the light to the opening, and the other to reflect it down into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot desired, and then downward. Half a dozen reflections may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light.

CURE FOR A FELON.—As soon as discovered, take some spirits of turpentine in a cup, dip the finger in it, and then hold the hand near a hot fire till dry; then dip it in again and repeat for fifteen minutes, or until the pain ceases. The next day, with a sharp knife, pare off the thick skin and you will find something like a honeycomb filled with clear water; open the cells and the felon is gone. If the felon is too far advanced for turpentine, oil of origanum, treated in the same way, will cure. If too far advanced for either to cure, the felon will still be benefited, or it will be less painful. Never draw it.

A TINY ENGINE.—The smallest engine in the world is now in possession of John Penn, of Greenwich, England, the eminent maker of great engines. It will stand on a three-penny piece; it really covers less space, for its base plate measures only three-eighths of an inch by three-tenths. So small are some of the parts that they require a powerful magnifying glass to see their form. The whole weight of the model is less than a three-penny piece. It works admirably, and when working, its crank-shaft performs from twenty to thirty thousand revolutions in a minute.

THE *Scientific American* makes a good point in calling on the various trades unions of the country to subscribe to help poor workingmen who are out of employment. These organizations have, in the past, contributed immense sums of money to help each other maintain strikes; now let us see whether they have philanthropy enough to aid the needy in their time of distress.

The Executions at Santiago.

[Havana (Nov. 15) Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Regarding the most prominent affair in the minds of all at present, the capture of the Virginius and the fate of the unfortunate found on board of her, I find the following in the columns of the *Bandera Espanola*, of Santiago de Cuba, of the 8th:

"At a quarter to 5 this afternoon (the 7th), at the usual place, thirty-seven of the crew made prisoners in the steamer Virginius were shot to death. They met their fate with the greatest resignation. Twenty-seven were foreign pirates, and ten Cubans."

Further advices received from Santiago de Cuba state that, besides the thirty-seven executed on the 7th inst., fifty-seven more were shot on the 10th inst. The names of these are not given.

On the 11th, the following were executed: Mola, Oscar Varona, Agustin Varona, William Valls, Boitel, Tenulõ, Castellanos, Santa Rosa, Consuegra, Porras Pita, Otera, and Quesada.

The crew was executed in the public square—butchered, rather, as private reports state that the marines who fired were fully five minutes completing their horrible task, as they were miserable marksmen.

Mr. E. G. Schmitt, the United States Consul at that place, did his duty nobly, and was most active and zealous in his efforts to induce the authorities to proceed more slowly and with more humanity, and pay some attention to treaty rights; but all in vain, as all his efforts were set at naught. He was threatened, bullied and insulted. He promptly protested formally against the action of the Governor and all concerned, and also filed his protest before the Marine Court, which was engaged in the trial of the crew, as soon as he got the information from the Consul at Kingston of the fact of the Virginius being an American vessel.

Another insult was put upon the Consul, for, just previous to the moment when the prisoners left the jail, three soldiers, as guards, were stationed at the Consul's residence—one at each corner and one at the front of his door. It happened that the French Consul, his Chancellor, and several other persons were at the time with Mr. Schmitt, and as the time was too short to demand an explanation and have the soldiers removed,—as every one stopped to inquire if the United States Consul was under guard,—joined in making a proces verbal of the circumstance.

At 4 o'clock p. m. precisely the condemned were marched out of jail, which is not far from the Consul's office, and filed past four by four. Most of them, in passing, saluted the bare flagstaff of the Consulate by inclining their heads. The last to go by were Capt. Fry, Mr. Harris and Mr. Alfaro, who, besides saluting, waved a mournful good-by to the Consul and groups of gentlemen standing on the piazza of the Consul's residence. All the unfortunates marched unwaveringly to the fatal spot.

How the Hair Should be Cared For.

The hair should be thoroughly washed with warm water and castile soap at least once a month. The color of the water after the first rinsing will expose the necessity of this hair-bath. To wash and dry the head in a thorough manner, without pulling out the hair or causing discomfort to its possessor, is an art. Soda or borax, which is so generally used in washing the hair, is highly injurious. To preserve the hair in good condition, it should be brushed every night until it is soft and glossy. Rubbing the scalp with a little bay water or weak spirits of any kind will keep it white and free from dandruff. "False" or ornamental hair should be carefully kept to be endurable. The habit of some persons of laying their coils upon the bureau, or hanging them on the gas-fixture at the side of the glass on removing them from their heads at night, is extremely untidy, as they become dusty and uncleanly from this exposure. Switches can be kept in good order for a long time if well brushed and placed in boxes when not in use.

How to Clean Kid Gloves.

Place a fine towel folded on the table, on which lay your glove, take a piece of flannel and with the forefinger dip it lightly into milk, then rub it about twice on a piece of common brown soap; proceed to rub the glove, commencing with the thumb, and as the flannel finger tip becomes dirty change it till no dirt comes off the glove. After cleaning the front and back of the finger, open the finger and again lay it down flat, this time to clean the sides, otherwise you could find a streak of dirt when the glove is dry. After the fingers clean the palm and back, taking care no particle escapes, otherwise a streak will appear. When the glove is dry pull it out, and a white clean glove will be the result. Too much soap stiffens the glove; too much milk is equally objectionable.

HYGIENIC USE OF TEA.—Dr. Adam Smith, in a paper read before the London Society of Arts, recommends the use of tea in the following cases: After a full meal, when the system is oppressed; for the corpulent and the old; for hot climates, and especially for those who, living there, eat freely or drink milk or alcohol; in cases of suspended animation; for soldiers who in time of peace take too much food, in relation to the waste proceeding in the body; for soldiers and others marching in hot climates, for then, by promoting evaporation and cooling the body, it prevents in a degree the effects of too much food, as of too great heat.

"WHAT," asks Dr. Stebbins, "might be done with the money wasted in war? Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land on the globe. I will cloth every man women and child in an attire that kings and queens might be proud of. I will build a school-house on every hillside and in every valley over the whole habitable earth, and will supply the school-houses with a competent teachers. I will build an academy in every town, and endow a college in every State and fill it with able professors. I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace. I will support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earths broad circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like an universal holocaust to heaven."

A Mutton Millionaire.

The Kansas City *Times* recently interviewed Mr. P. C. Armijo, of New Mexico, who is probably the largest sheep-raiser in America. The herds roam over a range of three hundred miles square of territory, and in numbers are beyond human count. The *Times* says:

The Armijos are one of the wealthiest families in Bernanilla county, New Mexico. They have been engaged in the raising of sheep and wool for exportation East for several generations past. They are unable to estimate their herds accurately, but a rough guess aggregates the actual number at something over half a million. It seems almost incredible for people living east of the great plains to realize the vast extent and innumerable herds of sheep raised yearly in the mild, dry climate of New Mexico. Three families claim nearly two million head of sheep, which are scattered over a range of country more than 300 miles square.

In reply to a question as to whether the Indians troubled their immense herds, Mr. Armijo replied: We are not troubled by Indian depredations to any serious extent. The Indians are troublesome at times, but we scarcely ever miss what they drive off or slaughter. They seldom kil our flocks wantonly, and only take for food when they pass one of our herds. He relates an incident, in 1835, when the Apaches and Navajoes drove off 35,000 head at one raid, and thought that not less than 30,000 head had been stolen by Indians since then. The Indians drove off about half that number between 1861 and '65. "But," said Mr. Armijo, "We hardly miss them."

The Mexican sheep-raiser generally handles his herds in small flocks of about three thousand head. Each of these herds is under the personal superintendence of a major domo or overseer, who is assisted by shepherds, for whom the sheep have a fond affection. At night these immense flocks collect close together around their shepherds, and sleep peacefully, guarded by well-trained dogs.

These shepherds are paid from ten to fifteen dollars per month the year round, the overseer about twenty-five dollars per month. These herds roam at will over the boundless dry plains of New Mexico, without shelter all the year through. They require no feeding, the short, nutritious *gramma* grass, peculiar to New Mexico, affording good pasturage in winter as well as summer.

The Mexican sheep is smaller than American sheep, but is more healthy and hardy. They clip about two pounds of wool to the fleece; their wool is short and fine, and, from all that can be ascertained by tradition handed down through several generations, were pure Spanish merinos brought from Spain by Cortez' expedition. It is the intention of the sheep-raisers of New Mexico to improve their herds by direct importation of pure Spanish merinos.

Armijo's family have sold upward of 200,000 pounds of wool during the past year at forty-one cents per pound, which netted him the neat little sum of of $41,000. The entire wool clip of New Mexico is sent eastward through Kansas City over the Kansas Pacific.

These great sheep-raisers are now engaged in shipping large herds of sheep to Colorado. Mr. Armijo last season drove about twelve thousand head to Denver, and signifies his intention of doubling his drove next season. He says that with proper care and attention sheep in sufficient numbers may hereafter be raised upon the plains of Kansas and Colorado to supply the entire world with mutton and wool. During the conversation he related an incident of a man who, three years ago, purchased 4,500 head of sheep from Armijo and Baca at the low price of $2 each. To-day that man has 20,000 sheep, worth $40,000, to say nothing of the enormous profits accruing from the sale of wool during that time, And again he demonstrated the profits accruing from the purchase of 5,000 head. A man buys this number, and in six months he finds himself possessed of 10,000 sheep, one-half of the 5,000 increase being ewes and the others wethers. Here is an increase of 100 per cent. in six months in natural increase. The fleeces on the 5,000 head will be worth 50 cents each, and the 5,000 lambs can be sheared in the fall, yielding two pounds each. The increase of sheep is more than compound interest twenty times compounded. Mr. Armijo says that, allowing for losses, there is nothing in the world to prevent a man from getting rich at sheep-raising in five years.

A Neat Puzzle.

Here is something for our readers to puzzle out:—

"How a Dublin chaimbermaid is said to have got twelve commercial travelers into eleven bed-rooms, and yet to have given each a separate room. Here we have the eleven bed-rooms:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

"'Now,' said she, 'if two of you gentlemen will go into No. 1 bed-room, and wait there a few minutes, I'll find a spare room for one of you as soon as I've shown the others to their rooms.'

"Well, now, having thus bestowed *two* gentlemen in No. 1, she put the third in No. 2, the fourth in No. 3, the fifth in No. 4, the sixth in No. 5, the seventh in No. 6, the eight in No. 7, the ninth in No. 8, the tenth in No. 9, and the eleventh in No. 10. She then came back to No. 1, where, you will remember, she had left the twelfth gentleman along with the first, and said: 'I've now accommodated, all the rest, and have still a room to spare; so, if one of you will please step into No. 11, you will find it empty. Of course there is a hole in the saucepan somewhere; but we leave the reader to determine exactly where the fallacy is, with just a warning to think twice before deciding as to *which*, if, any, of the travelers was the 'odd man out.'"

A TERRE HAUTE (Ind.) woman held a burglar by the whiskers until a policeman came to the rescue.

WHAT mental quality does a dress resemble? Address.

"Patrons of Husbandry" and "Grangers."

[From the Rock River Farmer.]

The terms "Patrons of Husbandry" and "Grangers" do not seem to be properly understood. "Patrons" are often erroneously called Grangers. A Granger, as defined by Webster, is a bailiff. All members of the order of Patrons of Husband y are Patrons. The Grange is the place where they meet—the Lodge. With the same propriety might we call Masons or Odd-Fellows Lodgers because they meet in Lodges. The word Grange is derived from the French and means a granary, or a farm with stables and other necessary outbuildings. As the degrees of the order can be worked in an open field as well as in the granary, the place of meeting is called a Grange. There are Subordinate Granges, composed of members who have taken the first three degrees; State Granges, composed of the Masters and Past Masters of the Subordinate Granges; and a National Grange, composed of the Masters and Past Masters of the State Granges. There is no different designation for the members of the separate bodies; all are Patrons. The members of the Order should attempt to correct the impression about Grangers, which has become so prevalent.

Enjoying Themselves.

[Havana Cor. New York Times.]

The principal streets in Havana are again adorned with the National flags, and bull-fights, banquets and their accompaniments in honor of the victors are in course of preparation. The Virginius is now a gun-boat of the Spanish Navy, and as soon as she undergoes an overhauling in the dry-dock will be ready for service.

HUMOROUS.

A Common Mistake.

The wisest thing
For any man,
Is to get from others
All he can.

The meanest thing
A man can do,
Is to get his gains
From me or you.

"My wife," said a critic, "is the most eventempered person in the world—she's always mad.

Putting up a stove-pipe in Danbury is politely termed "attending a black crook matinee."

The obituary notice of a Kentucky lady includes the fact that her hair was six feet eight inches long.

A man in Duluth is so mean that he quarrels with his wife about the politics of the paper she expands her bustle with.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither is satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

Josh Billings says, "It is a statistical fact that the wicked work harder to reach hell than the righteous do to get to heaven."

The way to get credit is to be punctual. The way to preserve it is not to use it too much. Settle often, have short accounts.

When a woman gets a letter she carries it in her hand, but a couple of pounds of sausage she manages to squeeze in her pocket.

A Western paper, describing an accident, says: "Dr. Crawford was called, and, under his prompt and skillful treatment, the young man died on Wednesday night."

An inquisitive boy scaled a garden fence in Joralemon street last evening, to explore a grape vine, and ran right into the "teeth of Disaster." "Disaster" is the name of a dog.

"Mynheer, do you know for what we call our boy Hans?" "I do not really." "Well, I tell you, de reason dat we call our boy Hans, dat ish his name."

"Where shall I put this paper so as to be sure of seeing it to-morrow?" inquired Mary Jane of her brother Charles. "On the looking-glass," was her brother's reply.

An old negro woman was heard to exclaim recently, "Thomas Jefferson, you and James Madison come into the house and bring Abe Lincoln along with you, or I'll reach for you shuah."

One of the most ingenious devices of modern times is that of a young lady in Troy, who, when she has occasion to travel in a street car, always carries a saw-dust baby. All the men offer her a seat.

A girl of the period thus comments on Mormonism. "How absurd! Four or five wives to one man, when the fact is, each woman in these times ought to have four or five husbands. It would take about that number to support one decently."

A young lady in Waverly went down town the other day to have her picture taken. When the artist showed her the "proof," and asked her how she liked it, she placidly remarked that "he had put too darned much mouth onto it to suit her."

The Great Clothing
EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at
FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the
CLOTHING LINE,
Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,
At Lowest Possible Prices.
Go to
M. E. WOODWARD,
Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.
A Beautiful Stock
Surpassing in extent and attraction former stocks. Special notice is invited to my new line of
HATS & CAPS,
GENTS FURNISHING
GOODS
of all descriptions, both in price and quality.

PIONEER
STORE!

HARDWARE
FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS
FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES
FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to
JOHN L. DAVIS,
IN THE BRICK BLOCK

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Conservatory of Music,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Fall term opens
SEPTEMBER 1ST,1873
Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The
Indiana Conservatory
is considered the most thorough music school in the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.
J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!
On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE,
THIRTY FIVE ACRES.
The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time
J. H. BREENS.

Boozer &
Blattner,
S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets
Waterloo, Indiana,
Have now opened for the
Spring and Summer
Trade
A FULL LINE OF
Dress Goods
of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of
Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS
LINENS ETC.
department being complete
with
Choice Selections,
We Offer
Unusual Inducements
—TO—
Cash Buyers
We Buy
All kind of Produce,
For CASH or Trade to suit the Customer
Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

GRAND
OPENING
—OF—
FALL & WINTER
CLOTHING
S. Laufery
WILL SELL
READY MADE
CLOTHING
Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'
Furnishing Goods!
which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.
Call and price his goods before you buy.
ON MAIN STREET.
Auburn, Ind.

The Correct SUN Time
For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of
GEO. J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,
No. 19 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Churches
Courts
City Offices
County "
Public
Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
Business
Houses

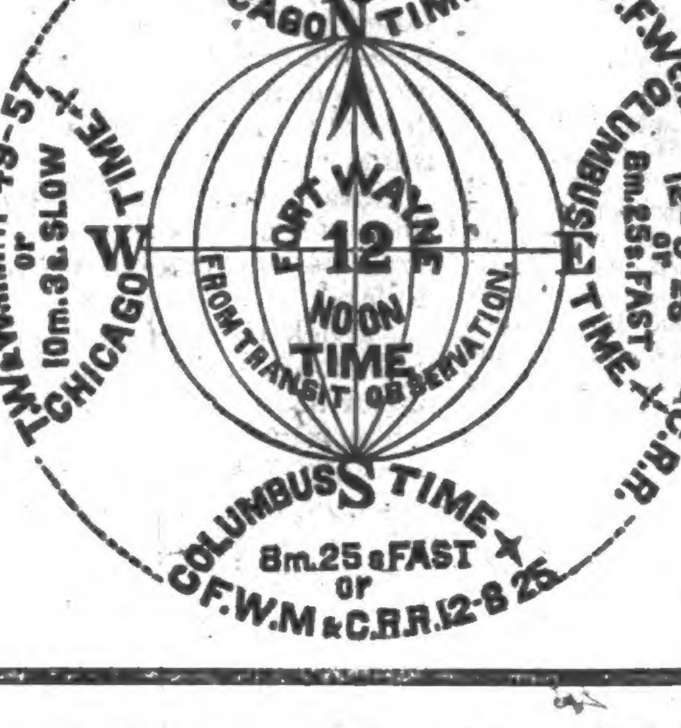
Ft.W.J.&S.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
P.F.W.&C.Ral and F.W.R.&C.R.R. 12-8-25 or 8m.25s.FAST
COLUMBUS TIME
T.W.&W.R.R.11-49-57 or 10m.3s.SLOW
CHICAGO TIME
COLUMBUS TIME 8m.25s.FAST or F.W.M.&C.R.R.12-8-25
N
S
E
W
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.

Will all use
Meredian Time
as ascertained
by the Transit
of this firm.
Solar, Lunar &
Stellar observations taken
every noon and
night.

DRY GOODS
—o—o—o—
GEO. DeWALD & CO.
WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS
—IN—
Dry Goods or Notions,
CALL AT THE STORE OF
Geo. DeWald & Co.
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,
Where can be found a large assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS
which will be sold LOW for cash.
ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET
The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering
ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Five Hundred
PIANOS & ORGANS,
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT
PANIC PRICES!
We have determined to reduce our immense stock of instruments, and for the next few weeks will offer such inducements to cash purchasers as were never offered before, and may never be offered again. Every
PIANO AND ORGAN,
WE SELL IS FULLY WARRANTED.
Parties ordering by mail will receive just as good an INSTRUMENT as present to select for themselves. Send
Circular and Price List.
Send six cents for Sample Copy of
"GEMS OF PRAISE"
34 pages of choicest Sabbath-school Music. $3 per hundred.
Orders for sheet music and music book promptly filled
D. H. BALDWIN & CO.
158 West Fourth Street,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER
Collection and
Gen'l Insurance Agent,
Auburn, Ind.
—o—
Real Estate Bought and Sold.
—o—
The following bargains are now offered:
FOR SALE.
Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.
FOR SALE.
Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and easy terms.
FOR SALE.
One story frame house good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.
FOR SALE.
Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.
FOR SALE.
Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residence.
FOR SALE.
80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.
FOR SALE.
[illegible]0 acres of timbered land, very fine, 5 miles east of Auburn.

Job Printing.
When you want anything in the line of
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this Office.

Frank Streby
SHOEMAKER.
Auburn, Indiana.
Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

John M. Miller,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FINE FURNITURE,
CHAIRS,
Husk & Hair Matrasses
50 and 52 East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

WISHART
PINE TREE!
Tar Cordial,
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Throat and Lungs.
It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lungs diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families of Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefited and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—
First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, which causes irritation.
Second. It removes the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood
Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.
NOTICE
The Pine Tree Tar
Cordial,
GREAT American Dyspepsia PILLS
—AND—
Worm Sugar Drops!
Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.
HENRY R. WISHART
Proprietor.
FREE OF CHARGE.
Dr. Q. C. Wishart's office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.
All letters must be addressed to
L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D.
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A FAMILY ARTICLE.
Agents make $12.50 per day, $75 per week.
AN ENTIRELY NEW
SEWING MACHINE
For Domestic Use.
Only Five Dollars
With the New Patent
BUTTON HOLE WORKER,
Patened June 27th, 1871.
AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.
A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts, Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.
A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand,
IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED,
I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.
Mrs. H. B. JAMISON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.
Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One." (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, Free of further charges, on receipt of price, Only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent
BUTTON HOLE WORKER,
One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.
Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale, County Rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit, furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden, Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare Seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.
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Over the Palace of Fashion,
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THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

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Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
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Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

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One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
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Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practise in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
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Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

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WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

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FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
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R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

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Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near r [illegible], FortWayne Ind.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and after Nov. 30th 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mail.
1 Lagansport a.			9.35 p
Adamsboro	6.05	7.00	10.10
N. Manchester	9.28	10.20	11.4
Liberty Mills	10.08	11.20pm	11.55
Columbia City	11.45	1.30	12.35
G. R. Crossing	1.20	3.50	1.22
Auburn Junc.	2.00	4.30	1.40
Auburn	2.30	4.45	1.45
Mooresville	3.05	5.45	2.28
Butler	3,20 a. m	6.10	2.25

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mail.
Logansport			7.30p
Adamsboro	11.49	5.10pm	7.03
N. Manchester	8.00	2.00	5.46p
Liberty Mills	7.25	1.15	5.36
Columbia City	5.30	10.00am	5.01
G. R. Crossing	3.43	8.36	4.16
Auburn Junc.	3.00	7.50	4.00
Auburn	2.30	7.20	3.53
Mooresville	1.30	6.40	3.28
Butler	1.00	6.15	3.10

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 1st, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,50 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,28 "	11,08 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	10,40 "	1,45 P M	5,53 "
Orrville...	7,20 "	12,54 P. M	4,00 "	7,53 "
Mansfield.	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,30 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A M	7,45 "	10,35 "
Forest.....	11,33 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima....	12,30P M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.35 "	11,40 "	1,20 A M	3,20 "
Plymouth	5.04 "	2.45 P. M	4 01 "	5,45 "
Chicago...	8.20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 A. M.	10.20 P. M
Plymouth	9.18 "	12,10 P. M.	8,50 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	2.15 "	11,20 "	5 30 "
Lima......	3,20 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,40 "
Forest	4,40 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9,30 "
Crest- ar	6,30 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6 00 A M	7,10 "	4.30 "	11 25 "
Mansfield	6 37 P M	7,37	4,58 "	11,56 "
Orville	9,16 "	9,29 "	6,47 "	2,00 P. M
Alliance...	11,00 "	11,5	8,15 "	3,25
Rochester	2,48 "		0,40 "	6,00
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne........ Dep	10 45p.m		4 15 pm
Auburn	11 42		5 30
Waterloo	11 56		5 55
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 55	6 20	7 05
Ar Angola	12 37		
Bankers	2 10	8 07	
Jonesville	2 32	8 33	
Jackson	3 40	10 30	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Jackson .... Dep	1 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	2 20	7 10	
Bankers	2 40	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	3 53	a m	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	4 34		8 22
Auburn	4 48		8 45
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 45		10 15

WM. A. ERNST. Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:50 p m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:53 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.22 a m.	x11:26 p m	6:59 p m
Sedan	2:26 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:50 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc., always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm, of
SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month nly. (May 27, 73.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ACHITET S

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

ITALIAN MARBLE

GRANITE,
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,

SUCCESSPRS TO

JOHN MAC DOUGAL,

DEALERS IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

Curtains & Fixtr's

26 East Berry street.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT

AND SALOON.

Open Day and Night.

Warm Meals at All Hours

—AND—

The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.

89 Calhoun street.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

A Mother's Boy.

"Is there a vacant place in the bank which I could fill?" was the inquiry of a boy, as, with a glowing cheek, he stood before the manager.

"There is none," was the reply. "Were you told that you could obtain a situation here? Who reccommended you?"

"No one reccommended me, sir," calmly answered the boy. "I only thought I would see."

There was a straightforwardness in the manner, and honest determination in the countenance of the lad, which pleased the man of business, and induced him to continue the conversation. He said:

'You must have friends who could aid you in obtaining a situation; have you told them?'

The quick flash of the deep blue eyes was quenched in the overtaking wave of sadness, and he said, though half musingly:

"My mother said it would be useless to try without friends;" then recollecting himself, he apologized for the interruption, and was about to withdraw, when the gentleman detained him by asking why he did not remain at school for a year or two, and then enter the business world

"I have no time," was the reply. "I study at home, and keep up with the other boys"

"Then you have a place already," said his interrogator. "Why did you leave it?"

"I have not left it," answered the boy quietly

"But you wish to leave. What is the matter?"

For an instant the child hesitated; then he replied, with half reluctant frankness,

"I must do more for my mother."

Brave words! talisman of success anywhere, everywhere. They sank into the heart of the listener—recalling the radient past. Grasping the hand of the astonished child, he said, with a quivering voice,

"My boy, what is your name? You shall fill the first vacancy for an apprentice that occurs in the bank. If, in the meantime, you need a friend, come to me. But now give me your confidence. Why do you wish to do more for poor mother? Have you no father?"

Tears filled his eyes as he replied. "My father is dead, my brothers and sisters are dead, and mother and I are left alone to help each other. But she is not strong, and I wish to take care of her. It will please her, sir, that you have been so kind, and I am much obliged to you." So saying, the boy left, little dreaming that his own nobleness of character had been as a bright glance of sunshine into that busy world he had so tremblingly entered. A boy animated by a desire to help his mother will always find friends.

The Downfall of Tweed.

We have recorded the announcement that Wm. M. Tweed has been condemned to twelve years imprisonment in the County Jail of New York and the imposition of a fine of $12,000. Since the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, in the time of Henry VIII., there has not been such a decline from enormous fortune as in the instance stated above. It is sudden and startling. Four years ago no man exercised the influence in New York, or begun to exercise it like Mr. Tweed. He was the chief manager of Tammany Hall, and through it run the Democratic organization, which, by a majority of tens of thousands, controlled the city It is well to state here some facts peculiar to New York. Tammany Hall has been in existence for three-quarters of a century. It was a building originally which was owned by leading Democrats. It was made the center of political operations. The Sachems—for in it there was a society which was based upon Indian customs —had the disposion of the Hall, and upon them devolved the calling of all Democratic Conventions and meetings. Thus, in this close corporation, which is continued to this day, is vested the regulation of all Democratic movements and the choice of all its delegates and candidates It has been recognized by all Democratic State and National Conventions. To control it was virtually to control the party. Mr. Tweed, who was originally a small tobacco merchant, from which he had graduated from the lower class of society, by his ability and perseverance succeeded in placing his fortune upon a firm footing. He was the embodiment of Tammany Hall, of the Democratic organization, and, therefore, of the city of New York. It was no idle compliment or partisan malice or exageration which, in municipal affairs, characterized him "Boss." He was so truly. The members of the Legislature for some years were his own creation. The Judges were his tools, and could be relied upon for any judgment that he might dictate. He and the leading associate in his ring, Mr. Sweeny, formerly the editor of the New York *Mercury*, were elected, with Gould and Fisk, as the controllers of the Erie Railroad. They managed it as they chose, and when its real owners made application to the Courts for restraint, the Courts of New York (Tweed's Courts) denied it to them. Every thing for years went on swimmingly: Immense stealings were going on. That railroad and the city were being run in debt, but it was carefully concealed. It is true the members of the ring were becoming rich. About four years ago Mr. Tweed's daughter was married to a gentleman in New Orleans. The expenses of the wedding and the presents to the bride exceeded those of the marriage of the daughter of Queen Victoria to the son of the Duke of Argyle, the wealthiest nobleman in Scotland. This was often made the subject of comment and congratulation by Mr. Tweed, the happy father-in-law. For some years previous to his overthrow it was the habit of Mr. Tweed's friends, political and personal, to celebrate the event by a meeting at his stable on Fifth Avenue. He lived down town in a Senatorial district where his majority for the State Senate could always be counted upon for at least twenty thousand. To move to Fifth avenue was therefore a prospective design. But upon the back of his magnificent lot he constructed an edifice for his horses, which cost more than a hundred thousand dollars. He therefore, entertained them there, and at the repast had, in order to have all things fitting, the champaign placed in the horse backets filled with ice. A friend of his, now a resident in New York, happened to be in Albany one evening, in the course of the legislature of 1870 and 1871, and proceeded to call upon him at his hotel. When there the servants came in and set the tables for a magnificent banquet, which was attended by sixty or seventy persons, all of high consideration, either as members or lobbyists, of both parties. Upon his old friend congratulating him upon his good luck in being present when he was giving a dinner to his friends, the "Boss" replied that there was nothing in that, for he could not have come amiss; that every evening in the session there was exactly the same entertainment "Why," says Tweed, "I pay the landlord here three hundred dollars a day for the session, and ought not that to embrace a night supper for me and my friends whom I am not able to see through the Legislative session?" "Mr. Tweed," said his Cincinnati, but old New York, friend, "this is a very fine hotel. What magnificent furniture you have in this suite of rooms." "Why, you are green," says Tweed; "this is my furniture; I bought it in New York, and it cost me twenty thousand dollars.'

All this indicates the character of Mr. Tweed in the days of his power and prosperity. The money he stole from the people he expended with a liberal hand among his friends and outsiders. Nay, more, he gave large charities for the poor, and in one hard winter there was a donation of twenty-five thousand dollars for coal, for the benefit of the suffering in his ward. Thus, three years ago he was a magnificent person, having vastly more power than Vanderbilt, or Astor, or Stewart, with riches only inferior to theirs. To-day he is almost bankrupt, with a prospect, under a definite sentence, of spending nearly a quarter of the remainder of his life in a penitentiary. To say that we are glad of it is only a repetition of our previous remarks. But we have, nevertheless, some valuable reflections, which it is worth while to record. There are other public thieves as great as Tweed, and equally deserving of punishment. Where is Boss Shepherd, of the District of Columbia? Where is Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania? Where are the scoundrels of Mann & Co., who rule Philadelphia? Where is Grant himself? Every one has been quite as guilty as Tweed of pecuniary robberies. Will the Republicans make the same effort to bring them to an account for their transgressions as the Democrats in New York did to bring Tweed to justice?

"What is your name, little girl?" "Minnie." "Minnie what?" "Minnie Don't, that's what Mamma calls me."

"Broom handles—two car loads (82,000) just received, and for sale at depot" Another warning to husbands.

Made to "See It."

[From the New York Ledger.]

"I can't see it," said Buffer. "Nobody reads all these little advertisements. It's preposterous to think of it."

"But," said the editor, "you read what interests you?"

"Yes."

"And if there's anything that you particularly want you look for it?"

"Certainly."

"Well, among the thousands upon thousands who help to make up this busy world of ours everything that is printed is read. Sneer as you please, I do assure you that printer's ink is the true *open sesame* to all the business success"

And still Buffer couldn't see it. He didn't believe that one-half of those little crowded advertisements were ever read

"Suppose you try the experiment," said the LTH "Just slip in an advertis the want of one of one of t AND PUR mon things in the world. E OF FLESH of the test I will giv AR SKIN AND ious free. Two will be COMPLEXION u may have it jamn TO ALL the way nook of DR. RADW select. Two in lines. Will y SARSAPARILLIAN he would try Has made the most astoni place where quick, so rapid are the ch undergoes, under the in ed—crowded truly Wonderful Med ants." And [illegible] Increase f of his ad- [illegible] ppeared as [illegible] dog. Ap- [illegible] Ulster St, [illegible] 575 Tow [illegible] M. [illegible] of 6 and 9 [illegible] nod- Bu [illegible] away smiling and g he ding. [illegible] me following morning of opened his paper, and after a dement hunting he found his advert nspic- At first it did not seem at all cant a uous. Certainly so insig wilderness paragraph, buried in such a ot attract of paragraphs, could n however, it notice. After a while ble to him. began to look more The more he looked at it the plainer it grew. Finally it glared at him from the closely printed page. But that was because he was the person particularly interested. Of course it would appear conspicuous to him. But it could not be so to others.

That evening Mr. Buffer was just sitting down to tea (Buffer was a plain old fashioned man, and took tea at six) when his door bell was rung. The servant announced that a man was at the door with a dog to sell,

"Tell him I don't want one."

Six times Buffer was interrupted while taking tea by men with dogs to sell: Buffer was a man who would not lie. He had put his foot in, and he must take it out manfully. The twenty-third applicant was a small boy with a girl in company, who had a ragged, dirty poodle for sale. Buffer bought the poodle of the boy, and immediately presented it to the girl, and sent them off

To the next applicant he was able truthfully to answer—"Don't want any more. I've bought one."

The stream of callers continued until near ten o'clock, at which hour Buffer locked up and turned off the gass.

On the following evening, as Buffer approached his house, he found a crowd assembled. He counted thirty-nine men and boys, each one of whom had a dog in tow. There were dogs of every grade, size and color, and growl and howl. Buffer addressed the motley multitude, and informed them that he had purchased a dog.

"Then what d'yer advertise for?"

And Buffer got his hat knocked over his eyes before he reached the sanctuary of his home.

Never mind about the trials and tribulations of that night. Buffer had no idea that there were so many dogs in existence. With the aid of three policemen he got through alive. On the next morning he visited his friend the editor and acknowledged the corn. The advertisement of "wanted" was taken out, and in the most conspicuous place, and in glaring type, he advertised that he didn't want any more dogs. And for this advertisement he paid. Then he went home and posted upon his door —"gone into the countoy." Then he hired a special policeman to guard his property, and then he locked up and went away with his family.

From that day Josephus Buffer has never been heard to express doubts concerning the efficacy of printer's ink; neither has he asked, "Who reads advertisements?"

Athens, Ga., has a paper named *Cat*, with the motto "I can scratch."

The best remedy for mercantile troubles—A liberal use of printer's ink.

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 11, 1873. No. 50.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By

T. C. MAYS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year....................$2 00
Six Months....................1 00
Three Months....................50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square........	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column........	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column........	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column........	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

W. B. HORNISH.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most nobby styles. One door west of Swinford's Hotel.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN

MOSS & HOFFMAN

Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.

Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. E. Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.

DRS. COWAN & ALLEN

Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.

WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES. Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample ooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,

Attorneys at Law, Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,

Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.

Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare's shoe store.

J. W. RICKEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana

AMERICAN HOUSE,

FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for Home Insurance Company.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
JAS. L. BEST. 2-28 S. [illegible] O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,

DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every [illegible] tion Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship [illegible] at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

H. A Moyer.

Successor to W. L. Andrews

Surgeon Dentist

KENDALLVILLE, IND.

All work warranted. Examinations free. Liq trous oxide gas administered for the painless acting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,

DEALERS IN

Pig Iron, Coke, Coal

LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,

Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near [illegible], FortWayne Ind.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and after Nov. 30th 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mail.
1 Logansport a.			9.35 p
Adamsboro	6.05	7.00	10.10
N. Manchester	9.28	10.20	11.4
Liberty Mills	10.08	11.20pm	11.55
Columbia City	11.45	1.30	12.35
G. R. Crossing	1.20	3.50	1.22
Auburn Junc.	2.00	4.30	1.40
Auburn	2.30	4.45	1.45
Mooresville	3.05	5.45	2.28
Butler	3,30 a. m	6.10	2.25

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mail.
Logansport			7.30p
Adamsboro	11.49	5.10pm	7.03
N. Manchester	8.00	2.00	5.46
Liberty Mills	7.25	1.15	5.36
Columbia City	5.30	10.00am	5.01
G. R. Crossing	3.43	8.36	4.16
Auburn Junc.	3.00	7.50	4.00
Auburn	2.30	7.20	3.53
Mooresville	1.30	6.40	3.28
Butler	1.00	6.15	3.10

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov 1st, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,50 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,28 "	11,08 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	10,40 "	1,45 P M	..53 "
Orrville...	7,20 "	12,54 P. M	4,00 "	7,53 "
Mansfield.	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,30 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A M	7,45 "	10,35 "
Forest.....	11,33 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima......	12,30P. M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.35 "	11,40 "	1,20 A M	3,20 "
Plymouth	5.04 "	2,45 P. M	4 01 "	5,45 "
Chicago...	8.20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC. E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M.	5.35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.18 "	12,10 P. M.	8,50 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	2,15 "	11,20 "	5 30 "
Lima.....	3,20 "	4.21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,40 "
Forest.....	4,40 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9.20 "
Crest- ar	6,30 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6 00 A M	7,10 "	4.30 "	11 25 "
Mansfield	6 37 P M	7,37 "	4,58 "	11,56 "
Orrville....	9,16 "	9,29 "	6.47 "	2,00 P. M
Alliance...	11,00 "	11,1 "	8,15 "	3,25
Rochester	2,48 "		0,40 "	6,00
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A.M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Ft Wayne....... Dep	10 45p.m		4 15 pm
Auburn	11 42		5 30
Waterloo	11 56		5 55
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 55	6 20	7 05
Ar Angola	12 3		
Bankers	2 10	8 07	
Jonesville	2 32	8 33	
Jackson	3 40	10 30	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W. Acm
Jackson .... Dep	1 10 p.m	5 40p m	
Jonesville	2 20	7 10	
Bankers	2 40	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep	3 53	am	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	4 31		8 22
Auburn	4 48		8 45
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 45		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler.	2:50 p m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:58 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Cornnna	2.22 a. m.	x11:26 p m	6:59 p m
Sedan	2:26 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:30 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

BAKER BROS.

PROPRIETORS OF

Auburn Bakery!

AND

EATING HOUSE

Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.

BAKER BROS.

FARM FOR SALE

80 ACRES

of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of

SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.

House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage

PAINTERS.

Auburn, Ind.

All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only.

(May 27.73.

New Grocery Store.

THE CENTRAL

The Place to Buy

Groceries and Provisions

FOR CASH.

In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.

Eldridge & Rainier,

have just received a new and extensive stock of

Fresh Groceries

which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.

The highest price paid in cash for

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☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,

ACHITET S

BUILDING CONTRACTORS,

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Building Stone

AMERICAN AND

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GRANITE.
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MONUMENTS,
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Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
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Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

Billiards.

All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

A Mother's Boy.

"Is there a vacant place in the bank which I could fill?" was the inquiry of a boy, as, with a glowing cheek, he stood before the manager.

"There is none," was the reply. "Were you told that you could obtain a situation here? Who reccommended you?"

"No one reccommended me, sir," calmly answered the boy. "I only thought I would see."

There was a straightforwardness in the manner, and honest determination in the countenance of the lad, which pleased the man of business, and induced him to continue the conversation. He said:

'You must have friends who could aid you in obtaining a situation; have you told them?'

The quick flash of the deep blue eyes was quenched in the overtaking wave of sadness, and he said, though half musingly:

"My mother said it would be useless to try without friends;" then recollecting himself, he apologized for the interruption, and was about to withdraw, when the gentleman detained him by asking why he did not remain at school for a year or two, and then enter the business world

"I have no time," was the reply. "I study at home, and keep up with the other boys"

"Then you have a place already," said his interrogator. "Why did you leave it?"

"I have not left it," answered the boy quietly

"But you wish to leave. What is the matter?"

For an instant the child hesitated; then he replied, with half reluctant frankness,

"I must do more for my moth r."

Brave words! talisman of success anywhere, everywhere. They sank into the heart of the listener—recalling the radient past. Grasping the hand of the astonished child, he said, with a quivering voice,

"My boy, what is your name? You shall fill the first vacancy for an apprentice that occurs in the bank. If, in the meantime, you need a friend, come to me. But now give me your confidence. Why do you wish to do more for poor mother? Have you no father?"

Tears filled his eyes as he replied, "My father is dead, my brothers and sisters are dead, and mother and I are left alone to help each other. But she is not strong, and I wish to take care of her. It will please her, sir, that you have been so kind, and I am much obliged to you." So saying, the boy left, little dreaming that his own nobleness of character had been as a bright glance of sunshine into that busy world he had so tremblingly entered. A boy animated by a desire to help his mother will always find friends.

The Downfall of Tweed.

We have recorded the announcement that Wm. M. Tweed has been condemned to twelve years imprisonment in the County Jail of New York and the imposition of a fine of $12,000. Since the fall of Cardinal Wolsey, in the time of Henry VIII., there has not been such a decline from enormous fortune as in the instance stated above. It is sudden and startling. Four years ago no man exercised the influence in New York, or begun to exercise it like Mr. Tweed. He was the chief manager of Tammany Hall, and through it run the Democratic organization, which, by a majority of tens of thousands, controlled the city It is well to state here some facts peculiar to New York. Tammany Hall has been in existence for three-quarters of a century. It was a building originally which was owned by leading Democrats. It was made the center of political operations. The Sachems—for in it there was a society which was based upon Indian customs—had the disposion of the Hall, and upon them devolved the calling of all Democratic Conventions and meetings. Thus, in this close corporation, which is continued to this day, is vested the regulation of all Democratic movements and the choice of all its delegates and candidates It has been recognized by all Democratic State and National Conventions. To control it was virtually to control the party. Mr. Tweed, who was originally a small tobacco merchant, from which he had graduated from the lower class of society, by his ability and perseverance succeeded in placing his fortune upon a firm footing. He was the embodiment of Tammany Hall, of the Democratic organization, and, therefore, of the city of New York. It was no idle compliment or partisan malice or exageration which, in municipal affairs, characterized him "Boss." He was so truly. The members of the Legislature for some years were his own creation. The Judges were his tools, and could be relied upon for any judgment that he might dictate. He and the leading associate in his ring. Mr. Sweeny, formerly the editor of the New York *Mercury*, were elected, with Gould and Fisk, as the controllers of the Erie Railroad. They managed it as they chose, and when its real owners made application to the Courts for restraint, the Courts of New York (Tweed's Courts) denied it to them. Every thing for years went on swimmingly: Immense stealings were going on. That railroad and the city were being run in debt, but it was carefully concealed. It is true the members of the ring were becoming rich. About four years ago Mr. Tweed's daughter was married to a gentleman in New Orleans. The expenses of the wedding and the presents to the bride exceeded those of the marriage of the daughter of Queen Victoria to the son of the Duke of Argyle, the wealthiest nobleman in Scotland. This was often made the subject of comment and congratulation by Mr. Tweed, the happy father-in-law. For some years previous to his overthrow it was the habit of Mr. Tweed's friends, political and personal, to celebrate the event by a meeting at his stable on Fifth Avenue. He lived down town in a Senatorial district where his majority for the State Senate could always be counted upon for at least twenty thousand. To move to Fifth avenue was therefore a prospective design. But upon the ba[illegible] of his magnificent lot he constructed [illegible] edifice for his horses, which cost mor[e] than a hundred thousand dollars. H[e] therefore, entertained them there, and at the repast had, in order to have all things fitting, the champaign placed in the horse buckets filled with ice. A friend of his, now a resident in New York, happened to be in Albany [illegible] evening, in the course of the legi[illegible] of 1870 and 1871, and proceeded [illegible] call upon him at his hotel. Wh[illegible] there the servants came in and set the tables for a magnificent banquet, which was attended by sixty or seventy persons, all of high consideration, either as members or lobbyists, of both parties. Upon his old friend congratulating him upon his good luck in being present when he was giving a dinner to his friends, the "Boss" replied that there was nothing in that, for he could not have come amiss; that every evening in the session there was exactly the same entertainment "Why," says Tweed, "I pay the landlord here three hundred dollars a day for the session, and ought not that to embrace a night supper for me and my friends whom I am not able to see through the Legislative session?" "Mr. Tweed," said his Cincinnati, but old New York, friend, "this is a very fine hotel. What magnificent furniture you have in this suite of rooms." "Why, you are green," says Tweed; "this is my furniture; I bought it in New York, and it cost me twenty thousand dollars.'

All this indicates the character of Mr. Tweed in the days of his power and prosperity. The money he stole from the people he expended with a liberal hand among his friends and outsiders. Nay, more, he gave large charities for the poor, and in one hard winter there was a donation of twenty-five thousand dollars for coal, for the benefit of the suffering in his ward. Thus, three years ago he was a magnificent person, having vastly more power than Vanderbilt, or Astor, or Stewart, with riches only inferior to theirs. To-day he is almost bankrupt, with a prospect, under a definite sentence, of spending nearly a quarter of the remainder of his life in a penitentiary. To say that we are glad of it is only a repetition of our previous remarks. But we have, nevertheless, some valuable reflections, which it is worth while to record. There are other public thieves as great as Tweed, and equally deserving of punishment. Where is Boss Shepherd, of the District of Columbia? Where is Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania? Where are the scoundrels of Mann & Co., who rule Philadelphia? Where is Grant himself? Every one has been quite as guilty as Tweed of pecuniary robberies. Will the Republicans make the same effort to bring them to an account for their transgressions as the Democrats in New York did to bring Tweed to justice?

"What is your name, little girl?" "Minnie." "Minnie what?" "Minnie Don't, that's what Mamma calls me."

"Broom handles—two car loads (82,000) just received, and for sale at depot" Another warning to husbands.

Made to "See It."

[From the New York Ledger.]

"I can't see it," said Buffer. "Nobody reads all these little advertisements. It's preposterous to think of it."

"But," said the editor, "you read what interests you?"

"Yes."

"And if there's anything that you particularly want you look for it?"

"Certainly."

"Well, among the thousands upon thousands who help to make up this busy world of ours everything that is printed is read. Sneer as you please, I do assure you that printer's ink is the true *open sesame* to all the business success"

And still Buffer couldn't see it. He didn't believe that one-half of those little crowded advertisements were ever read

"Suppose you try the experiment," said the [illegible] "Just slip in an advert[illegible] the want of one of one of them [illegible] mmon things in the world. [illegible] most co[illegible] of the test I will giv[e] For the sa[illegible] free. Two will bee in two insert[illegible] may have it jam[illegible] enough, and yo[illegible] the way nook of [illegible] into any out of [illegible] select. Two in my paper you shal[illegible] lines. Will y[illegible] ertions, of only tw[illegible] ou try it?"

Buffer said of course [illegible] he would try it. And he selected the [illegible] place where he would have it publish[illegible] ed—crowded [illegible] under the head of "W[illegible] ants." And he waited and saw a proo[illegible] of his advertisem[illegible], which a[illegible] ppeared as follows:

"Wanted—A good house [illegible] dog. Apply to J. BUFFER, 575 To[illegible] ser St., between the hours of 6 and 9 [illegible] M.

Buffer went away smiling and [illegible] nodding. On the following mornin[illegible] g he opened his paper, and after a d[illegible] al of hunting he found his advert[illegible] ement At first it did not seem at all c[illegible] nspicuous. Certainly so insigni[illegible] cant a paragraph, buried in such a wilderness of paragraphs, could n[illegible] ot attract notice. After a whi[illegible] however, it began to look more noticable to him. The more he looked at i[t] the plainer it grew. Finally it glared at him from the closely printed page. But that was because he was the person particularly interested. Of course it would appear conspicuous to him. But it could not be so to others.

That evening Mr. Buffer was just sitting down to tea (Buffer was a plain old fashioned man, and took tea at six) when his door bell was rung. The servant announced that a man was at the door with a dog to sell.

"Tell him I don't want one."

Six times Buffer was interrupted while taking tea by men with dogs to sell. Buffer was a man who would not lie. He had put his foot in, and he must take it out manfully. The twenty-third applicant was a small boy with a girl in company, who had a ragged, birty poodle for sale. Buffer bought the poodle of the boy, and immediately presented it to the girl, and sent them off

To the next applicant he was able truthfully to answer—"Don't want any more. I've bought one."

The stream of callers continued until near ten o'clock, at which hour Buffer locked up and turned off the gass.

On the following evening, as Buffer approached his house, he found a crowd assembled. He counted thirty-nine men and boys, each one of whom had a dog in tow. There were dogs of every grade, size and color, and growl and howl. Buffer addressed the motley multitude, and informed them that he had purchased a dog.

"Then what d'yer advert se for?"

And Buffer got his hat knocked over his eyes before he reached the sanctuary of his home.

Never mind about the trials and tribulations of that night. Buffer had no idea that there were so many dogs in existence. With the aid of three policemen he got through alive. On the next morning he visited his friend the editor and acknowledged the corn. The advertisement of "wanted" was taken out, and in the most conspicuous place, and in glaring type, he advertised that he didn't want any more dogs. And for this advertisement he paid. Then he went home and posted upon his door—"gone into the countoy." Then he hired a special policeman to guard his property, and then he locked up and went away with his family.

From that day Josephus Buffer has never been heard to express doubts concerning the efficacy of printer's ink; neither has he asked, "Who reads advertisements?"

Athens, Ga., has a paper named *Cat*, with the motto "I can scratch."

The best remedy for mercantile troubles—A liberal use of printer's ink.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE United States District Court at Philadelphia has adjudged Jay Cooke & Co. to be bankrupts and appointed a receiver....Two more of the Tammany thieves, Ingersoll and Farrington, have been convicted of forgery. ....The Hoosac tunnel was finished on Thanksgiving Day....The sudden closing of the Erie canal caused an advance in the price of corn in New York of 10 cents; wheat, 6 to 8 cents; oats, 5 to 8 cents; and barley about 15 cents per bushel. Over 500 boats are locked up in the canal.

INGERSOLL and Farrington, confederates of Tweed in the Tammany frauds, have been sentenced to the Penitentiary, the former receiving five years and the latter eighteen months.

WILLIAM M. TWEED is at last hid from public view. On Saturday, Nov. 29, he was taken to Blackwell's Island, arrayed in striped uniform, his head shaved, and was consigned to a felon's cell. Tweed was asked the usual questions by the recording clerk, to which he answered that he was aged 62, occupation a "statesman," no religion.

The West.

EX-SENATOR RICHARD YATES, of Illinois, died suddenly at St. Louis on the 27th ult....Chris. Rafferty, of Chicago, has been tried for the third time, and again convicted of murder in the first degree.

THERE is a great rush of gold-seekers to the new diggings in Southwestern Colorado.

SENATOR LOGAN, of Illinois, is said to have lost almost his entire fortune by the failure of the California and Texas Construction Company.

A FIRE in East St. Louis, last week, destroyed $150,000 worth of property....The house of George W. Elliottin, Tuscola county, Mich., was burned on Thanksgiving Day, together with his wife and child.

IT was stated at the meeting of the State Agricultural Society at [illegible]s, the other day, that the Patrons of [illegible] could had made comparatively more pro[illegible] H[illegible] husband [illegible]souri than in any other State, 1,1[illegible]gress in M[illegible]ving been already formed, with [illegible]00 Granges [illegible] of 70,000. ....Chris Rafferty w[illegible] a membership [illegible] Waukegan Dec. 26. [illegible] will be hung at

Th[illegible]e South.

HARRODSBURG, K[illegible] scene of a terrible shooti[illegible]y., was recently the male members of two[illegible]g affray between the [illegible]on and Davis, in whi[illegible] families named Thomp[illegible]er and two sons, we[illegible]ch three of the latter, fath[illegible]e killed.

AT a mass mee[illegible]ting of the farmers and Patrons of Husband[illegible]ry at Atlanta, Ga., last week, it was resolved [illegible] plant only one-third of their crop next year [illegible] cotton, to favor cash payments, and d[illegible] are their right to control the price of cotto[illegible]

A STATE G[illegible]ge has been organized in Alabama....A p[illegible]ion of the Cairo and Fulton railroad bri[illegible]ge across Red river, at Fulton, Ark., has been washed away by a freshet in that stre[illegible]m.

Washington.

IT is [illegible]tated that a strong effort will be made by Cong[illegible]ess to increase the tax on spirits and tobacco.

SENATO[illegible] Ferry, of Michigan, has a scheme for the fi[illegible]ncial trouble, which he will propose to Con[illegible]ress. It is to issue $800,000,000 currency, and offer convertible bonds, exempt from taxation....Secretary Robeson is convinced from a c[illegible]ose examination of the survivors of the Polaris [illegible]at Capt. Hall came to his death from pur[illegible]y natural causes, and that he was treated skilfully and tenderly during his illness.

THE name of Attorney-General Williams was on the 1st inst. submitted to the Cabinet as the appointee of the President to the vacant Chief Justiceship on the Supreme Bench. The Attorney-General is to be succeeded by Col. Bristow, of Kentucky.

THE public debt increased during November $9,028,576....A Washington dispatch says: Senator Logan will urge immediate action on his bill repealing the Bankrupt law. The bill provides that the repeal shall take effect immediately upon its passage, and that all pending cases shall be adjudicated by July 1 next.

GEN. HOWARD having resigned the Presidency of the Howard University, Prof. Langston has been appointed its provisional President....Pinchback has withdrawn his claim to a seat in the House as Congressman-at-Large from Louisiana, and will go before the Senate and claim a seat in that body.

Foreign.

THE Rothschilds have negotiated a Russian loan of $75,000,000.

A LETTER from Havana says the people there would refuse to allow any order from Madrid to deliver up the Virginius, or make other reparation for her seizure and execution of her crew, to be carried out....The butcher Burriel has issued orders for the arrest of all Cuban sympathizers on the island of Cuba.... A dispatch from Cartagena, Spain, dated Nov. 28, says the bombardment of the place on that day was most furious. Many buildings had been set on fire by the shells, and several hundred people killed....The typhus fever and small-pox are decimating the Carlist army.

THE examination of witnesses in the Bazaine trial has been concluded....The British troops have again encountered and defeated the Ashantees....Gen. Manteuffel and Count Goeber recently fought a duel near Berlin, in which the latter was seriously wounded by a shot in the stomach.

IT is announced in a London telegram that, acting on the wish of Pius IX., the Cardinals have selected Cardinal Pecci, Archbishop of Perugia, as the next Pope. He is 63 years old....The Tichborne case is drawing to a close, all the evidence being in.

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI has again addressed the German Emperor, refusing to tender his resignation, and declaring that he is responsible only to the Pope....The Virginius has been equipped as a Spanish war vessel and sent out to cruise in search of filibusters....The controversy between the German and Spanish Governments regarding the German vessels seized by the Spanish war vessels in the Phillipine Islands, continues to increase in the seriousness of its aspect. Germany is equipping war vessels for active service.

Political.

THE colored voters of Kentucky threaten to leave the Republican party if they are not accorded a more equal division of the offices.

HON. EUGENE CASSERLY has resigned his seat in the United States Senate.

General.

THE Government has been defeated in the Credit-Mobilier suits brought at Hartford. The question of jurisdiction is decided in its favor, but the Court sustains the demurrer made to the bill presented by the Government. The ground on which the demurrer is sustained is that there was no trust in behalf of the Government which has been disregarded, and that the damage it has suffered is too remote to afford ground for action at law. An appeal to the Supreme Court is projected.

THE Credit Mobilier suits are to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

BISHOP CUMMINS' schism has resulted in a new sect which was formed in New York last week. It is known as the Reformed Episcopalian Church....It is now definitely ascertained that only thirty-seven of the Virginius' passengers were put to death.

THE trunk line between Chicago and New Orleans is so nearly completed that in a few days one can travel between the two cities in one car, and with no other change than that of climate....Intelligence comes from Corpus Christi, Texas, of another Mexican raid across the Rio Grande. Seven ranchmen were killed, and considerable stock run off.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 1.—*Senate.*—House was called to order at noon by Vice-President Wilson....The oath of office was administered to the new Kansas Senator, Robert Crozier....A telegram was read from Casserly (Cal.) announcing his resignation....Mr. Sumner introduced a bill supplementary to a bill to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights; also a bill to establish equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown; also a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of a President by a direct vote of the people, extending the Presidential term to six years, making the occupant ineligible for re-election, and abolishing the office of Vice-President. The following bills were introduced: By Sumner—To provide for the adjustment of the French spoliation claims. By Wright (Iowa)—Changing the time for holding Circuit and District Court in Iowa; also a bill to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing the salaries of certain persons therein named. By Logan—To repeal the act entitled an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; also a bill to establish a branch mint at Chicago. By Morton—A bill repealing such sections of the Bankrupt act of 1867 as provided for involuntary bankruptcy. By Windom—A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people. By Merrill (Vt.)—A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of a bill providing free banking and the resumption of specie payment, to take effect Jan. 1, 1875. By Ferry (Mich.)—A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to consider and report remedies for the present financial derangement. By Buckingham—Amending the Bounty law. Mr. Pratt introduced a bill fixing the salary of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress at $5,000 per annum, which shall be in lieu of all existing provisions by law for compensation except actual individual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return, and $200 per annum for postage, stationery, and newspapers.

House.—The House was called to order at noon by the Clerk, Mr. McPherson....The roll having been called, it appeared that 278 members, of 290 who are entitled to seats, answered to their names... The House proceeded to the election of a Speaker, with the following result: Blaine, 190; Fernando Wood, 77; S. S. Cox, 21; Clymer, of Pennsylvania, 1; Alex. H. Stephens, 1....Messrs. Maynard and Wood conducted Mr. Blaine to the chair, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Dawes, the senior member....The House proceeded to the election of officers with the following result: For Clerk, Edward McPherson; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. W. Ordway; Doorkeeper, O. S. Buxton; Postmaster, H. G. Sherwood, of Michigan; Chaplain, the Rev. J. G. Butler.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2.—*Senate.*—Bills introduced: By Ferry (Mich.), providing for a national park on Mackinaw Island, Mich.; Gordon, granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western canal; Ingalls, organizing the Territory of Oklahoma; Buckingham, providing for free banking....Sumner moved to [illegible]ceed to the consideration of his Civil Rights bill, [illegible]t the motion was lost....The President's message [illegible]s received, read, and ordered printed.

House.—The Arkansas contested election cases [illegible]re referred to the proper committee....Poland [illegible] a resolution directing the Judiciary Committ[illegible]o examine into the operations of the Bankrup[illegible], and report such amendments as will simplif[illegible]e proceedings thereunder and reduce the co[illegible]reof.

W[illegible]ESDAY, Dec. 3.—*Senate.*—Bills introduce[illegible] To provide for the better protection of the N[illegible]rn and Northwestern frontier and facilitate [illegible]merce between the States; (it contemplates a [illegible] of $8,000,000 by the United States Government [illegible]ew York State to be expended in constructing, [illegible]ening, and deepening its water-ways. The loan [illegible] to be repaid out of the earnings of the canals [illegible]us improved); to organize the Territory of Pem[illegible]ina and provide for its temporary government; to aid in the execution of the laws in Utah; to provide for the redemption of the loans of 1858....Morrill (Vt.) addressed the Senate in advocacy of specie payments......Pratt submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Congress has the constitutional authority to create corpotraions for constructing railroads or canals penetrating two or more States, and whether it has authority to regulate the rates of railroad transportation over existing roads chartered by States which, by consolidation, have continuous lines running through two or more States.

House.—The proceedings in the House were devoid of interest....Kasson asked unanimous consent, which was refused, to introduce a bill to repeal the Salary act....Notice was given of a bill to repeal so much of the Postal act as prohibits weekly newspapers from passing through the mail [illegible] of postage.

PEACE.

Spain Accedes to the Demands of the United States—Terms of the Protocol Agreed Upon—The Virginius to be Surrendered and the Remaining Captives Released.

Negotiations between the United States and Spain with regard to questions growing out of the capture of the Virginius were brought to a conclusion on the 29th ult., Secretary Fish and the Spanish Admiral Polo having signed a protocol, the terms of which are substantially as follows:

First—Immediate delivery to the United States of the ship Virginius and all the surviving passengers and crew.

Second—A salute to our flag on the 25th of December next, unless in the meantime Spain shall satisfy the United States that the American flag was improperly borne on that vessel; and further, that she had no right to the American flag or American papers. In this event, the salute is to be spontaneously withdrawn, and Spain is to formally disclaim any intentional indignity to the flag in the acts committed by Spain against the Virginius.

Third—If it shall thus be shown that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag and papers, the United States will institute proceedings against the vessel and the surviving parties who have violated the laws of the United States, and Spain guarantees to institute proceedings against any of her authorities who may have violated either law or treaty stipulations.

Fourth—The matter of reclamations for damages is reserved for future consideration.

The words "immediate release," as applicable to the delivery of the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew, imply, of course, a reasonable time for its execution, as some days must elapse before Havana and Santiago de Cuba can be reached.

The fixing of the 25th of December as the time of saluting our flag is to allow the necessary opportunity to Spain to show that the Virginius improperly carried the American flag and American papers.

A Madrid dispatch states that the Spanish Cabinet has agreed to deliver to the United States Government the steamship Virginius and all the persons remaining alive who were captured with her, leaving the question whether the seizure of the vessel was legal to be settled hereafter by a mixed tribunal. The question whether the damages shall be paid to the families or relatives of the men who were shot is also to be settled in a similar manner. This decision was not arrived at by the Spanish Government before it had confidentially consulted with the powers of Europe, and was informed by all of them that reparation was due for the capture of the steamer and the execution of the captives. The decision is also in conformity with the opinion of leading Spanish statesmen, of all parties, to whom the question was submitted by the Government.

A Havana telegram of the 1st inst. says there is much excitement in that city over the settlement of the difficulty, and the terms upon which it is based.

The chief authorities of the island, assembled in conference, sent a manifesto to the Spanish Government, asking it to wait until it shall have received a statement about the Virginius case, which shows the right of the capture and the justice of subsequent proceedings. The mass of the people oppose the surrender of the Virginius, or any yielding to pretensions which may dishonor the Spanish flag.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A New York Steamship Sunk at Sea—226 of Her Passengers Lost.

News comes from London of another terrible marine disaster. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of November, the steamship Ville du Havre, which left New York Nov. 15, for Havre, France, collided with the British ship Loch Erne, and sunk in twelve minutes. Two hundred and twenty-six passengers of the Ville du Havre were lost, eighty-seven being saved by the ship Trimountain. The ill-fated vessel was struck amidships by the Loch Erne. The latter vessel immediately lowered her boats, which rendered all the service possible by them. Fifty-three of the crew were saved, including the Captain, and those go to make up the eighty-seven saved. Among the passengers lost were several members of the late Evangelical Alliance, returning to their homes.

The Ville du Havre was one of the largest and finest steamers afloat. Her dimensions were 430 feet by 48 feet. Her carrying capacity was 3,500 tons, freight and measurement. Her main saloon was fitted up with marble wainscoting of three varieties, the upholstery was velvet, and the wood-work was carved in the most unique designs. Her engines were compound direct-acting, of 3,200 horse-power, and made in England.

Among the lost were four children of Mr. H. G. Spafford (Mrs. S. being among the saved), a son of Mr. B. F. Culver, and Mrs. Daniel Goodwin and two children—all of Chicago.

The Loch Erne struck the steamer amidships, and made a chasm 12 feet deep and from 25 to 30 feet wide. The exact position of the Ville du Havre at the time was latitude 47 degrees 21 minutes; longitude 35 degrees 41 minutes.

Panic took possession of the passengers. Five minutes after the collision the main and mizzen masts fell across two large boats which were filled with people and ready for launching. The boats were crushed to pieces, and many of the occupants killed and injured. In the brief interval between the collision and sinking of the steamer the crew were able to launch only a whaleboat and the Captain's gig.

The Loch Erne went a mile before stopping. She then got out four boats to pick up the people struggling in the water.

The Purser of the Ville du Havre, in his account of the disaster, says:

"The scene was awful, and beyond description. The air was rent with shrieks, but some were heard saying calmly, "As we must die, let us die nobly." The water rushed into the hold with incredible velocity. I undressed myself, and with a companion, jumped overboard and swam toward the Loch Erne, then half a mile distant. As I left I heard the ship cracking, and looking back saw her go down with one plunge forward. For a moment the shrieks were terrible, then all was silent. It was the silence of death. The Captain remained on the bridge of the Ville du Havre during the whole, and went down with the ship. He was picked up an hour afterward."

The United States Senate.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* publishes the following interesting table, which exhibits the name of every Senator, together with the date of his entrance and of the expiration of his term. There are seventy-four members in all, of whom nineteen are Democrats and four Liberal Republicans:

STATES.	*Begin.*	*End.*	*Names.*	*Politics.*
Alabama	1871	1877	Geo Goldthwaite.	Dem.
	1868	1879	*Geo E Spencer	Rep.
Arkansas	1871	1877	Powell Clayton	Rep.
	1873	1879	S W Dorsey	Rep.
California	1869	1875	Eugene Casserly.	Dem.
	1873	1879	Aaron A Sargent.	Rep.
Connecticut	1869	1875	W A Buckingham	Rep.
	1867	1879	Orris S Ferry	Rep.
Delaware	1869	1875	Thos F Bayard	Dem.
	1871	1877	Eli Saulsbury	Dem.
Florida	1869	1875	Abijah Gilbert	Rep.
	1873	1879	S B Conover	Rep.
Georgia	1871	1877	Thos M Norwood	Dem.
	1873	1879	John B Gordon	Dem.
Illinois	1871	1877	John A Logan	Rep.
	1873	1879	Rich'd J Og'esby.	Rep.
Indiana	1869	1875	Daniel D Pratt	Rep.
	1867	1879	Oliver P Morton.	Rep.
Iowa	1871	1877	Geo G Wright	Rep.
	1873	1879	Wm B Allison	Rep.
Kansas	1873	1877	Robert Crozier	Rep.
	1873	1879	John J Ingalls	Rep.
Kentucky	1871	1877	J W Stevenson	Dem.
	1868	1879	Thos C McCreery	Dem.
Louisiana	1871	1877	J Rodman West	Rep.
	1873	1879	*P B Pinchback	Rep.
Maine	1848	1875	Hannibal Hamlin	Rep.
	1861	1877	Lot M Morrill	Rep.
Massachusetts	1851	1875	Charles Sumner	L. Rep.
	1873	1877	Geo S Boutwell	Rep.
Maryland	1879	1875	Wm T Hamilton.	Dem.
	1873	1879	Geo R Dennis	Dem.
Michigan	1857	1875	Zack Chandler	Rep.
	1871	1877	Thos W Ferry	Rep.
Minnesota	1863	1875	Alex Ramsey	Rep.
	1871	1877	Wm Windom	Rep.
Mississippi	1870	1875	Adelbert Ames	Rep.
	1871	1877	James L Alcorn	Rep.
Missouri	1869	1875	Carl Schurz	L. Rep.
	1873	1879	Lewis V Bogy	Dem.
Nebraska	1867	1875	Thos W Tipton	L. Rep.
	1871	1877	P W Hitchcock	Rep.
Nevada	1864	1875	Wm M Stewart	Rep.
	1873	1879	John P Jones	Rep.
New Hampshire	1865	1877	Aaron H Cragin	Rep.
	1873	1879	B Wadleigh	Rep.
New Jersey	1871	1875	John P Stockton.	Dem.
	1871	1877	F Frelinghuysen.	Rep.
New York	1869	1875	Reuben E Fenton	L. Rep.
	1867	1879	Roscoe Conkling.	Rep.
North Carolina	1872	1877	Mat W Ransom	Dem.
	1873	1879	Aug S Merrimon.	Dem.
Ohio	1869	1875	A G Thurman	Dem.
	1861	1879	John Sherman	Rep.
Oregon	1871	1877	James K Kelley	Dem.
	1873	1879	John H Mitchell	Rep.
Pennsylvania	1869	1875	John Scott	Rep.
	1845	1879	Simon Cameron	Rep.
Rhode Island	1863	1875	Wm Sprague	Rep.
	1859	1877	H B Anthony	Rep.
South Carolina	1868	1877	T J Robertson	Rep.
	1873	1879	Jno J Patterson	Rep.
Tennessee	1869	1875	Wm G Brownlow	Rep.
	1871	1877	Henry Cooper	Dem.
Texas	1870	1875	Jas W Flanagan	Rep.
	1870	1877	M C Hamilton	Rep.
Vermont	1866	1875	Geo F Edmunds	Rep.
	1867	1879	Justin S Morrill.	Rep.
Virginia	1870	1875	John F Lewis	Rep.
	1870	1877	John W Johnston	Dem.
West Virginia	1869	1875	A I Boreman	Rep.
	1871	1877	Henry G Davis	Dem.
Wisconsin	1873	1875	M H Carpenter	Rep.
	1861	1879	Timothy O Howe.	Rep.

*Seats contested.

A Brave Man.

Whatever else may be said about Capt. Fry, the commanding officer of the ill-fated Virginius, it must be admitted that he met his fate at the hands of the Spanish butchers like a brave hearted gentleman. His demeanor under the circumstances shows that the days of knightly gallantry are not yet entirely passed away. In his last statements he has no regrets for his own fate, and wastes no time in appealing for mercy for himself. Upon this point he only says:

"The Consul knows well that I am not pleading for my own life. I have not prayed to God for it, nor even to the Blessed Mother. I have neither home nor country,—a victim of war and persecution, the avenues to the securing of property being closed to me to such a point that I have not been able to provide bread for my wife and seven children, who know what it is to suffer for the necessaries of life. My life is one of suffering, and I look upon what has happened to me as a benefit of God, and it is not for me, therefore, to ask favors of any one."

Utterly ignoring himself, his only solicitude is for his crew, who have been guilty of no offense except of working for him in navigating his vessel, and begs that his blood may be sufficient for those who had no knowledge of the crime charged upon them. With any others less brutal than the Spanish butchers, his appeal would have had influence. In his own words, they would at least have identified the victims whom they were about to sacrifice. But they were shot, and he also. Whether he were guilty of a crime or not, he at least died like a brave man and a gentleman, without a single murmur, pleading with his last words for the lives of others, and commending his soul to God. Such instances of chivalric bravery and disinterestedness are too rare nowadays to pass unnoticed.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

The Protocol Signed by Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo de Barnabee.

Protocol of the conference held at the Department of State at Washington, on the 29th of November, 1873, between Hamilton Fish, Secretary of of State, and Rear Admiral Don Jose Polo de Barnabee, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain:

The undersigned having met for the purpose of entering into a definitive agreement respecting the case of the steamer Virginius, which, while under the flag of the United States, was, on the 31st day of October last, captured on the high sea by the Spanish man-of-war Tornado, have reached the following conclusions: Spain, on her part, stipulates to restore forthwith the vessel referred to, and the survivors of her passengers and crew, and on the 25th day of December next to salute the flag of the United States. If, however, before that date Spain should prove to the satisfaction of the Government of the United States that the Virginius was not entitled to carry the flag of the United States, and was carrying it at the time of her capture without right and improperly, the salute will be spontaneously dispensed, as in such case not being necessary or requirable; but the United States will expect, in such a case, a disclaimer of an intent of indignity to its flag in an act which was committed. Further, that if, on or before the 26th of December, 1873, it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the United States that the Virginius did not rightfully carry the American flag, and was not entitled to American papers, the United States could institute an inquiry and adopt legal proceedings against the vessel, if it be found that she has violated any law of the United States, and against any of the persons who may appear to have been guilty of illegal acts in connection therewith, it being understood that Spain will proceed according to the second proposition made to Gen. Sickles, and communicated to Admiral Polo on the 29th inst., to investigate the conduct of those authorities who have infringed the Spanish laws and honorary obligations, and will arraign them before competent courts and inflict punishment on those who may have offended. Other reciprocal recommendations to be subject to the consideration and arrangement between the two governments; and, in case of no agreement, to be the subject of arbitration, if the constitutional assent of the Senate of the United States be given thereto. It is further stipulated that the time, manner and place for the surrender of the Virginius and the survivors of those who were on board of her at the time of her capture, and also the time, manner and place for the salute to the flag of the United States, if there should be occasion for such a salute, shall be subject to arrangement between the undersigned within the next two days.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH,
JOSE POLO DE BARNABEE.

Under the Hoosac Mountain.

The Hoosac tunnel is one of the most important works, considered merely as an engineering enterprise, of the present day. A comparison of it with other tunnels is not without interest. Coming, as may be said, close upon the heels of the Mont Cenis tunnel, it is likely to be most frequently compared with that great work. The Hoosac tunnel is narrower than the Mont Cenis by less than one-twelfth; it is within eight inches of the same height; it is about two-thirds as long, and when complete will have cost about one-third more per mile. The last named fact is the more noteworthy because the Alpine tunnel had to be lined with masonry from end to end, owing to the rock being defective—having so many seams that it was not considered safe without support. The comparative hardness of the rock bored is scarcely so important in these undertakings as the question whether the material is self-sustaining; a soft and decomposing rock was a far more formidable obstacle to the Hoosac work than the harder material afterward encountered; but on the whole, the calcareous stone which formed the bulk of the Alpine mountain was at least no harder than the micaceous formations of Massachusetts. The Mont Cenis tunnel, owing to the height of the mass above it, had to be construed entirely from each of its entrances, and is deficient in the great advantage as to ventilation which the Hoosac obtains by its central shaft.

No other tunnel bears so many points of comparison with the Hoosac as that of Mont Cenis. Some of the French tunnels are, however, of great length; that on the line between Marseilles and Avignon being about three miles, and the Blaisy tunnel on the road from Paris to Lyons about two and a half miles long. One of the English tunnels is three miles in length, and some of them have encountered the most arduous and costly difficulties in engineering. The Sydenham tunnel, on the London, Chatham and Dover railway, was one of the most expensive, though cut through nothing harder than London clay; because after the cutting the clay swelled and crushed the supporting masonry. A parallel in the length of time taken by some portions of the American work is to be found in the tunnel of Arschwiller, on the line between Paris and Strasbourg; its mile and a half having consumed nearly eight years in construction; and against the one hundred and thirty-six human lives lost by accidents in the Hoosac may be set the frightful casualty in the shaft of the Havenstein tunnel on the Central Swiss railway, where the wooden lining, taking fire and giving way, fell with the surrounding earth upon sixty unfortunate workmen.—*New York Tribune.*

The Sinews of War.

The Treasury of the War Department of the German Empire, by a recent order, is to have on hand, at all times, $40,000,000 in coined gold. This sum is to be kept in the Julius Tower of the Citadel of Spandau, considered to be the safest place for the hoarding of so large a treasure. The doors of the tower and of the inner vaults are all secured with double locks, the key to the one being in the hands of one official, and the key to the other in those of a supervisor. The tower is constantly guarded by a detachment of troops, and the commander of the fortress of Spandau is instructed to report every event that might threaten the safety of the tower to the Minister of War, who reports to the Chancellor. Nothing can be deposited in or drawn from the treasury without an order from the Chancellor.

Tree-Culture for Profit—The Larch.

To show the profit attending the cultivation of the larch tree, in forests, the following extract from an essay read before the Northern Horticultural Society, at its session in Freeport, Ill., by W. E. Lukens, is of interest, and may perhaps open the eyes of the Western farmer to an industry more remunerative than that of raising corn at thirty cents per bushel. After saying the larch should be planted four feet apart each way, and may be procured at a cost of from $8 to $15 per thousand, Mr. Lukens adds:

"Any one who takes the pains will readily see that the expenses of fifty acres of larch for the first ten years, including interest on land worth $50 per acre, cost of plants, preparing the ground, planting, and cultivating two or three years, with ten per cent. compound interest on each investment, will amount to about $5,000. At that time three-fourths of the trees should be thinned out, leaving them eight feet apart. These, if worth fifteen cents each, will amount to over $15,000, or a clear profit of $10,000. If this sum is kept at compound interest for twenty years it will amount to $58,564, supposing it to double in every eight years. But at twenty we may cut three-fourths of the balance, or 25,312 trees, worth at that time at least $2 each, or $50,624. This at compound interest for ten years will amount to about $122,500. We then have left 8,437 trees 30 years old, worth not less than $10 per tree, or $84,370—an agregate profit of $265,064 in thirty years from fifty acres of land.

"But if you plant corn every year on fifty acres, allow it to produce forty bushels per acre, and sell it at 50 cents per bushel, allow interest on the net profit each year at compound rate for the same time, or thirty years from first planting, you will not get it higher than $60,000 or $70,000. Thus we find the trees will yield a profit of $195,054 more than the corn crop at 50 cents a bushel.

"It will be seen that in this calculation the trees at ten years are put at 15 cents each, while the probability is that they will be worth nearer 75 cents. But if each tree will make three cuts five feet long, a good fence can be made by inserting them one foot into the ground, nine inches apart, and nailing another on the top to keep them steady. It would require eight of these poles to make a rod of fence, which at 15 cents each would only be $1.20 a rod. All can see that this is a very low estimate of the value of such poles as they will be at that age."

Oxygen as a Poison.

Oxygen, on the plentifulness of which in the air we breathe, the bounding blood of health is supposed to depend, is as fatal as a dose of strychnine, if inhaled in a condensed form. Paul Bert, a French scientist, has demonstrated this by some recent experiments with birds and animals. Placing sparrows under a pressure of three and a half atmospheres, the birds were seized with convulsions. The same results followed when sparrows were confined in common air, under a pressure of seventeen atmospheres. In oxygen, at a pressure of three and a half atmospheres, or in air at twenty-two atmospheres, the convulsions were extremely violent and soon fatal. In the latter case, the symptoms were as follows: Convulsions commenced after four or five minutes. The bird hobbles in moving about as though walking on hot coals. It then flutters its wings, falls on its back, and spins about with its claws doubled up. Death supervenes after a few such spasms. In order to produce convulsions in a dog, oxygen was found to require a pressure of three and a half atmospheres, and a pressure of five atmospheres is fatal. The amount of oxygen in the arterial blood of a dog in convulsions was found to be considerably less than twice the normal quantity. From these facts M. Bert draws startling conclusions that oxygen is the most fearful poison known.

Liberia.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says: "Mr. John W. Good left Philadelphia on Saturday to take passage for Liberia, in West Africa, on the Jasper, to sail from New York this week. Mr. Good went to Liberia in 1857 originally, and now returns in charge of the new steam coffee-hulling machine, invented by Messrs. Morris and Woodruff, of this city. The Government of Liberia has offered a reward of $5 for every 1,000 coffee trees planted, and a remarkable spirit of emulation has been awakened in parts of the young African Republic. Five acres planted in young coffee trees would yield $1,000 per annum, and the Government offers 25 acres to every emigrant family. One hundred and thirty freedmen from Georgia are expected to go out in the same vessel to settle at Brewerville, founded by the generous legacy of the late Charles Brewer, of Pittsburgh. Thousands of freedmen have applied for passage to Liberia, and as soon as the gold region beyond the present boundary of Liberia is reached, there will be probably a rush to Western Africa similar to that which peopled the gold regions of California and Australia. With coffee, sugar, cotton, and palm oil now obtainable, and gold in large quantities in prospect, there seems to be a bright future for Liberia."

Advice to a Cold-Footed Lady.

Madam, allow me to prescribe for you. I have a long experience in the management of delicate women, and believe I can give some important advice. For the present I prescribe only for your feet.

1. Procure a number of woolen stockings—not such as you buy at the store under the name of lamb's wool, that you can read a paper through, but the kind that your Aunt Jerusha in the country knits for you—thick as a board, that will keep your feet dry and warm in spite of wind and weather.

2. If you want to be real thorough change them every morning. Hang the fresh ones by the fire during the night.

3. Procure thick calf-skin boots—double uppers and triple soles—and wear them from the first day of October till the first day of May. Make frequent applications of some oil blacking.

4. Avoid rubbers altogether, except a pair of large rubber boots, that may be worn for a little time through snow drifts, or a flood of water.

5. Hold the bottoms of your feet in cold water half an inch deep, just before going to bed, for two or three minutes, and then rub them hard with rough towels and your naked hands.

6. Now, madam, go out frequently, in all weathers, and believe me, not only will your feet enjoy a good circulation in the lower extremities, but your head will be relieved of all its fullness, and your heart of its palpitations. Your complexion will be greatly improved, and your health made better in every respect.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

Paper and Its Uses.

The St. Louis *Democrat* asks the question: "What becomes of all the paper manufactured in the world?" and then says: We put our Commissioner of Statistics at work upon this problem, and the following statement contains the result of his investigations: The world contains about 1,300,000,000 of human beings, and of these 360,000,000 have no knowledge of printing materials; 500,000,000, those of Mongolian extraction, use a paper prepared from leaves and plants; 10,000,000, Ethiopians, Indians and Australians, use wooden tablets; 130,000,000 of Persians, Hindoos, Armenians, Syrians, etc., use paper made of cotton; about 300,000,000 use the common article of paper made of rags, straw, etc. The average consumption for each individual of this last number is six pounds per annum, making a total of 1,800,000,000 pounds. The rate of progress of journalism, the book trade, and the intellectual advancement of the paper-consuming people of the earth, may be estimated from the fact that within the last fifty years the annual per capita consumption of paper has increased from two and one-half to six pounds. The material for this vast quantity of paper is drawn from a variety of sources, there being consumed in its manufacture about 200,000,000 pounds of woolen rags, 800,000,000 pounds of cotton rags, besides a vast quantity of linen rags, straw, wood and other material. In order to convert this material into paper, there are used 750,000,000 pounds of chemicals, starch, gums, oils, etc,, and 4,500,000,000 pounds of coal. Then there are 3,960 paper-mills, representing capital of altogether about $200,000,000. These mills give employment to about 90,000 male and 180,000 female laborers. Of the 1,800,000,000 pounds of paper manufactured, there is used for

	Pounds.
Writing paper	300,000,000
Printing paper	900,000,000
Wall paper, etc	400,000,000
Cartoons, blotting paper, etc	200,000,000
	1,800,000,000

Of this quality there is used for

	Pounds.
State purposes	200,000,000
School purposes	180,000,000
Commercial purposes	240,000,000
Industrial purposes	180,000,000
Private purposes	100,000,000
Printing (books, etc.)	900,000,000
	1,800,000,000

Royal Grief.

The London correspondent of the New York *Sun* describes some of the extraordinary manifestations of the Queen's grief at the death of Prince Albert, as follows: "She had the arm of the late Prince Albert modeled in wax and clothed, and would pass hours sitting with it drawn through hers, absorbed in melancholy reflections recalling the past. The apartments of the deceased were kept in precisely the same order as that observed in his lifetime; his slippers and dressing-gown regularly aired; his clothes, boots and toilet apparatus placed as though he might come back at any moment to claim them. She slept (and sleeps) with his portraits pinned on the bed-head, and framed with *immortelles* beside her. Her letter paper and envelopes were so deeply bordered with black that the white space resembled a mere patch on a sable ground. Lastly, she kept all her servants in the completest mourning for a long, long time, and wanted the Prince of Wales, even after he got married and set up for himself at Marlboro' House, to do the same, which the young man flatly refused to do, and left Windsor in a huff, not returning for a considerable period. This was the beginning of frequent quarrels between them, up to the time of his dangerous illness and convalescence in 1871, which effected a reconciliation."

A Monster.

The Emperor of Abyssinia, formerly Prince of Tigre, but now rejoicing in the title of Johanni II., though professing to be a Christian and a progressive ruler, is truly an embodiment of barbarity. An English traveler states that he recently captured Abba Kassai, a pretender to the throne, filled his ears with gun cotton, which he caused to be exploded, blowing his head to atoms. The same person states that he caused the right hands and left legs of twenty-seven captives to be lopped off in his imperial presence, and then he had them taken out into the forest and abandoned to be preyed upon by the lions, tigers and panthers. Most travelers in Africa bear testimony to the fact that the rulers of African tribes have become bloodthirsty and cruel since the prohibition of the slave trade. Before that time, captives taken in war, or persons convicted of crimes against the ruler, knew no worse fate than being sold into slavery. Now they are scourged, or put to death in the most cruel forms. Cupidity is a characteristic of the negro ruler. While he could realize a price for his prisoner he was satisfied. He does not look with favor on imprisonment, as it is costly to support men in captivity. As he cannot sell his captives, and will not imprison them, he puts them out of the way.

What The Hoosac Tunnel Has Cost.

In the construction of this great work forty-three lives have been lost, as follows: By premature explorions, 27, viz.: by nitro-glycerine, 10; by common powder, 6; by giant power, 4; by qualine, 7; by explosions of the nitro-glycerine magazines, 4, viz.: 3 at the west end and 1 at the central shaft; by falling down the central shaft, 9; killed by rock falling from the brick arch at the west end Oct, 1, 1869, 1.

It is estimated that the rock taken from the tunnel and the central shaft would make a perfectly solid cube with a side of 235 feet, thus covering an acre and one-quarter of land, with a pile 235 feet high.

Rags and Stove-Pipe—A Mad Danburian.

It was some time last spring that Mrs. Coville read in a paper that idle stove pipe might be kept from rusting by filling the lengths with bits of carpet, rags, etc. After the parlor stove was taken down in May, she made a trial of the recipe by filling one of the lengths as advised. On Thursday, she being away from home, Mr. Coville conceived the idea, and a great deal of credit it reflected upon him, of putting up the stove and starting a fire in it so to surprise her when she came home. He went to work at once. He got the stove out of the closet, and put it on the right spot. Then he got down the pipe where it had been carefully laid away, and after much tribulation, succeeded in getting it together and up in place. With this much accomplished, he devoted some ten minutes to fondling his fingers and speculating on the astonishment and gratification Mrs. Coville would experience on her arrival. After this indulgence, and very pardonable it was, Mr. Coville arranged his kindling, put on a hod of coal, and applied a match. The paper blazed up at once, and then died out again, and a volume of smoke puffed into the room. Mr. Coville was surprised. He got down on his knees, and putting his mouth up very close to the grate, was preparing to establish a powerful current of air, and was just on the verge of doing it, when another puff of smoke shot out, filling his eyes and penetrating his throat and nearly blinding and strangling him. Mr. Coville rolled over once or twice to get out of the way, and, reaching his hands and knees, coughed and expostulated for some five minutes in that position; then, feeling somewhat revived and refreshed, he made a close examination of the dampers and the pipe where it connected with the stove and the chimney, but could find no solution of the mischief. He applied another match, but the smoke again rolled out in the room, and it was only by an almost supernatural jump backward that he saved himself from another strangulation. H next took all the coal out of the stove and made a thorough examination of its interior, but there was nothing unusual in its appearance. Puzzled, annoyed and angered by his ill luck, he put in more kindling replaced the coal, and again applied the match. There was another blaze—stronger than before, and an increased volume of smoke shot into the room. And it continued to come, in spite of the violent protestations he made, and he was obliged to beat an inglorious retreat, stopping in the hall to cough and wheeze and swear. When he opened the door again the room was full of smoke, and it was in the midst of it, feeling his way to the stove and coughing and screaming, Mrs. Coville found him on her arrival. The presence of the smoke, with the actions of her husband, made but one impression upon Mrs. Coville, and she promptly shouted "*fire!*" and started for the street, but, fortunately, was overtaken by her angered husband, and dragged back in time to prevent a scene for the neighbors. Of course, Mrs. Coville did not know what was the matter with the stove, so she said it was the way the fire was made, but seeing her husband grow white about the mouth, and observing him jump up and down, she prudently amended this opinion by substituting the pipe, and on the symptoms before mentioned continuing she hastily abandoned the pipe theory, and was about to confess that she didn't know what was the trouble, when a sudden thought struck her. "Oh!" said she; "did you take the rags out of the pipe?" "*Rags!*" said he, "Why, yes; I put some rage in one of the lengths to see if it would prevent it from rusting, as the paper said." "You did?" he gasped, showing very plainly by his looks that he knew one or the other of them was bereft of reason, but was not quite confident which one. "Yes," faltered Mrs. Coville, instinctively moving toward the stairs. Mr. Coville stared at her for a full minute, while Mrs. Coville carefully examined a fly over the door, and then, with a single exclamation which we will not print, he silently jerked down the pipe, and as silently pulled from the link in question sundry pieces of rag carpet, a jacket sleeve, and a night cap. As the last article made its appearance Mr. Coville felt as if he should melt in a shower of tears, but immediately changed his mind, and fell to kicking the articles about the room in a most insane manner, while Mrs. Coville precipitated herself with commendable dispatch. What Coville wants now is, to find the paper which contained that advice.—*Danbury News.*

Pay as You Go.

* * * If every article for consumption, as it passes from the hands of the last middle-man, were required to be paid for in cash, retrenchment would be forced upon the whole community; the business affairs of every individual would be promptly adjusted to the one prime necessity of securing the daily needs of life; extravagance would end in the household, and by consequence disappear from every department of business, and from the conduct of every pursuit. From that moment thousands of people would learn, for the first time, that many of their wants are purely fictitious, that many of their habits and appetites are unnatural, destructive of health, and wastefully extravagant. When the recent war of the rebellion broke out, regiments marched to the front, followed by long trains of baggage, regarded as essential no less to the effectiveness of the volunteers as soldiers than to their comfort and convenience as men. As the war progressed the baggage-trains fell off, but the health and strength of the men, equally with their effectiveness as soldiers, improved in inverse proportion to the dropping away of the long lines of baggage-wagons. Similarly, the entire community is afflicted with thousands of fictitious wants, which have come to be regarded as necessities to comfort, but which are, in fact, merely costly habits, fastened upon it by an absurd system of credit applied to the smallest details of daily life. Buying a necktie or a pound of sugar is a commercial transaction, to be sure; but it is a commercial transaction with which credit, properly understood and applied, should have nothing whatever to do. It is in itself a small thing, but if bought on credit tends to stimulate consumption, where it ought to be discouraged. Millions of these apparently harmless "commercial transactions" derange all the true relations between legitimate demand and supply, degrade credit, finally overthrow it altogether, and produce great monetary and trade disturbances. Said John Randolph once, in a burst of ecstacy, "I have found the philosopher's stone! Here it is: *Pay as you go!*"

How Long to Sleep.

The fact is, that as life becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours' sleep will do very well for a plowman or bricklayer, or any other men who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system, and for him who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed nor early to rise is wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of the brain and his retirement to bed, the better his chance of sleep and refreshment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two hours before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely and quickly restore him as it will his neighbor who is physically tired. He must not only go to bed later, but lie longer. His best sleep probably lies in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

Hardening Steel Tools, Etc.

The following secret, unpatented composition, suggested by the chemist Kulicke, has been employed with success at Saarbrucken for restoring burned steel to its primitive condition, and as it affords a peculiarly hard metal, it is also used for tempering steel tools that are too soft, or may have become so by use, as chisels, saw-blades, etc. Although rather expensive, it is really an economical treatment where large numbers of steel tools are used. Burned steel heated to a cherry red, and forged somewhat on an anvil, is plunged into a well-mixed, doughy mass (in a box near by), composed of tartaric acid, 6 ounces; cod oil, 30 ounces; charcoal powder, 2 ounces; bone black, 8 ounces; beef tallow, 10 ounces; yellow prussiate of potash, 5 ounces, and burned hartshorn, 3 ounces, and is then completely cooled in water. Steel tools are similarly treated. Small articles of cast-iron, such as wheel-boxes, axle-bearings, etc., may be successfully case-hardened by being plunged red-hot into a mixture of 10 buckets of urine, 5 pounds of whitening, and 4 pounds of salt.

A Beautiful Woman.—The perceptive faculty of women is usually keener than the same phrenological organ in men. Woman knows that beauty rather than genius is worshipped by the sterner sex. A man may talk with his lips of the latter to his lady-love, but the keenness of the woman knows that he is thinking of the former in his heart. All women have an innate desire to please their *beaux.* They are fond of admiration, hence one of their longings is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is health—the secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take Vinegar Bitters. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion and produce a state of mental and physical electricity which gives symmetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair and a genuine type of female loveliness which no cosmetic can compare with.—[Com.

Capt. Fry as an Artillery Officer.—Capt. Joseph Fry, during the war, belonged to the Confederate Mississippi squadron, and was commander of the battery at St. Charles, on White river, Ark., which fired the fatal shot into the gunboat Mound City, cutting her steam-drum, whereby Engineer William Wilcox, of Cincinnati, and over 100 others lost their lives. Capt. Fry was a graduate of the Annapolis Naval School, which he entered in 1844, and served in the United States Navy until the commencement of hostilities in 1861. He was a native of Florida.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

A good and useful Christmas present to a gentleman or boy, will be a carton of Elmwood or Warwick collars, containing 100 collars. Any furnishing store can supply them.—[Com.

Sano Corpore.—The influence of the stomach on the brain should be carefully heeded. Let the stomach be in slight degree disturbed, and the entire nervous system becomes a sufferer. Bring the stomach to a healthy tone and the nervous machinery promptly resumes its perfect running order. Happily, there is no necessity for any long disarrangement of the functions of the stomach, since in Ayer's Pills we have so perfect a combination, admirably adapted for relief. They have stood the test of years, and have exhibited stomachic properties most wonderful. Their wise use, by keeping the system in perfect order, promotes longevity, and what is far better, insures the full enjoyment of the time spent here. We use them and know their value.—*Florence (Kan.) Pioneer.* 170

The Purest and Sweetest Cod-Liver Oil is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet.* Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—[Com.

We see by the Chicago papers that Procter & Gamble have reduced the price of their long-established and popular brand *Mottled German Soap.* Its present price and superior quality makes it the cheapest as well as the best soap for consumers.

Bad enough to look and feel bad yourself, but no excuse for having your horse look and feel badly, when for a small sum you can buy *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders,* which, given in grain two or three times a week, will make him look and feel well.—[Com.

A neglected Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

Samples Free.—The *Saturday Evening Post,* 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, gives a beautiful Chromo to every yearly subscriber.—[Com.

American Manufacturers at Vienna.

The well-known Mason & Hamlin Organ Company have received honors at Vienna. At the Exposition they were awarded the highest medal for the best instruments of this class in the world, and the Industrial Society of Austria has awarded them its Grand Medal and Diploma of Honor for the extraordinary excellence of their productions. This distinction has never been conferred on more than five Americans. No other American manufacturer of cabinet or parlor organs has ever succeeded in obtaining any award in competition with European makers. This is the second time the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company have come out ahead in such comparisons, as they took the first medal in Paris in 1867. This company can now produce on an average one Cabinet Organ every fifteen minutes of working time, or about 10,000 per annum.—*New York World.*

Prices Reduced.

The Mason & Hamlin Co., whose Cabinet Organs are unquestionably the best in the world, have just reduced their prices to correspond with depreciated values of material and labor. They are also introducing this season, a number of exquisitely beautiful styles, containing improvements of much value, effected this season.

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Winter is now fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, is to take along a good stock of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* Many months of labor (in the aggregate) may be saved by this precaution.—[Com.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT,

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGetable and All Healing.

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For sale by all Druggists.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY, and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

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The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beeves—Natives	7½@ 12
Texans	6 @ 7
Hogs—Dressed	5½@ 6¾
Cotton—Middling Upland	16½@ ..
Flour—Superfine Western	5 80 @ 6 35
Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee	1 55 @ 1 56
Corn—Mixed Western	.73 @ 77
Oats	54 @ 59
Rye—Western	95 @ 1 00
Barley—Western	1 65 @ 1 70
Pork—Mess	14 50 @14 75
Lard	8¼@ ..
CHICAGO.	
Beeves—Choice Natives	5 25 @ 5 90
Good to Prime Steers	4 75 @ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 00 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair	3 40 @ 4 00
Inferior to Common	2 00 @ 2 50
Stock Steers	2 50 @ 3 50
Hogs—Live	3 70 @ 4 30
Dressed	4 50 @ 4 75
Flour—Choice White Winter	8 00 @ 9 25
Red Winter	5 75 @ 7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 08 @ 1 10¼
No. 2 Spring	1 07 @ 1 08
No. 3 Spring	1 04 @ 1 04½
Corn—No 2	44½@ 45½
Oats—No. 2	32½@ 34
Rye—No. 2	69 @ 71
Barley—No. 2	1 36 @ 1 38
Butter—Good to Choice	26 @ 32
Eggs—Fresh	23 @ 24
Pork—Mess	13 00 @13 25
Lard	7½@ 7¾
ST. LOUIS.	
Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall	1 37 @ 1 38
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	44 @ 47
Oats—No. 2	37 @ 39
Rye—No. 2	79 @ 81
Pork—Mess	13 00 @13 25
Lard	7½@ 7¾
Hogs	3 60 @ 4 20
Cattle	3 00 @ 4 00
CINCINNATI.	
Flour	6 75 @ 7 00
Wheat	1 40 @ 1 45
Corn	52 @ 53
Oats	38 @ 42
Rye	82 @ 83
Pork—Mess	13 50 @13 75
Lard	7½@ 8
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat—No. 1	1 13 @ 1 14
No. 2	1 08½@ 1 09
Corn—No. 2	47 @ 49
Oats—No. 2	35 @ 35½
Rye—No. 1	76 @ 76½
Barley—No. 2	1 39 @ 1 41
TOLEDO.	
Wheat—Amber Michigan	1 47 @ 1 48
No. 2 Red	1 41 @ 1 42
Corn	52 @ 54
Oats	41½@ 43½

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Ayer's Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or misasmatic poisons,

℞ Has been widely used, during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes, or chills, once broken by it, do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follows the cure. Indeed, where disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm has no speedier remedy.

For Liver Complaints it is an excellent remedy.

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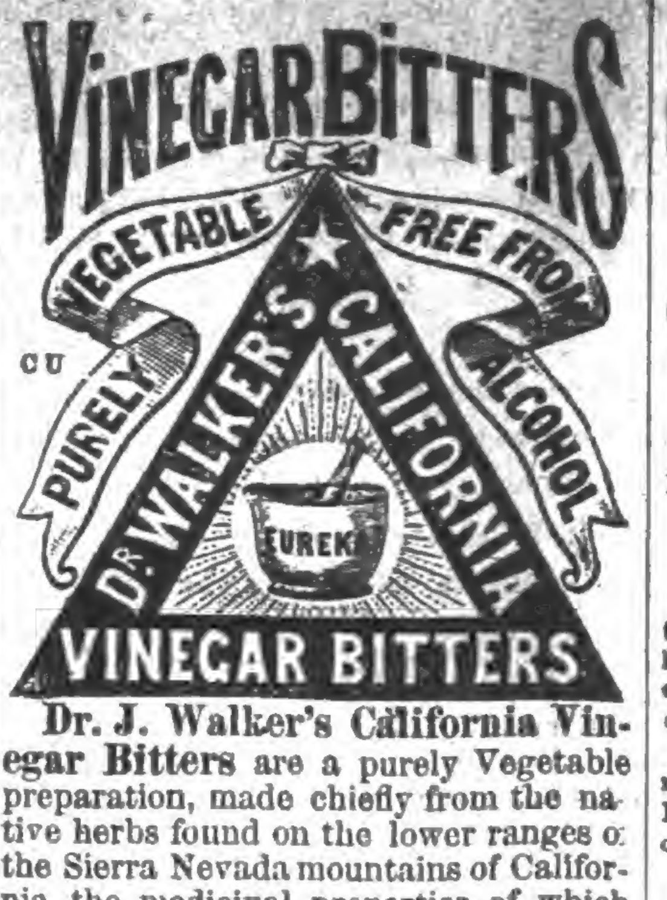

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Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
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NOT ONE HOUR,
AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
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The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

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STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

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DR. RADWAY'S
Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TRADE MARK
CONSUMPTION And Its Cure.
WILLSON'S
Carbolated Cod Liver Oil

Is a scientific combination of two well-known medicines. Its theory is first to arrest the decay, then build up the system. Physicians find the doctrine correct. The really startling cures performed by Willson's Oil are proof.

Carbolic Acid positively arrests Decay. It is the most powerful antiseptic in the known world. Entering into the circulation, it at once grapples with corruption, and decay ceases. It purifies the sources of disease.

Cod Liver Oil is Nature's best assistant in resisting Consumption.

Put up in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists. Prepared by

J. H. WILLSON, 83 John St., New York.
Western Agt's: HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis.

$18 a day *guaranteed* to Agents. G. M. SULLIVAN & Co., 8 St. Paul-st., Baltimore, Md.

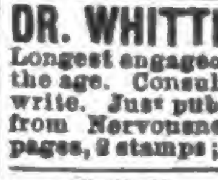

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Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet, 36 pages, 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, 50c.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday Dec., 11, 1873.

Col. Bristow, of Kentucky, has been tendered the Attorney Generalship in place of Williams, promoted to Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

* * *

There are ominous signs that a great deal of work similar to that performed by the Credit Mobilier Committee will be done at the present session of Congress.

* * *

What has become of those frisky fellows who wanted to raise regiments of soldiers to fight, bleed and die for the glory of the country and Brigadier Generals' commissions?

* * *

Congressman Shanks has just sold to Billy Williams a $15,000 piece of property in Washington. A few years since Congressman Shanks could not pay for a suit of clothes he purchased of an honest tailor in Indianapolis. "Grab!"

* * *

The great lobby campaign in Washington is now to be opened. It is a big thing. Never did an army take the field against the Treasury so well provided with engineers, staff officers, horse, foot, dragoons, artillery, paymasters, and commissary wagons.

* * *

The most non-committal public document ever spread upon the records of the American Congress is the present message of his excellency U. S. Grant. It is very suggestive—suggests everything, but does not recommend anything. He "straddle-bugged" all the important questions that are at present exciting the public.

* * *

The public debt increased $9,000,000 in the month of November. It pains us to observe that the people were mistaken last fall when they supposed that Gen. Grant was steadily engaged in the playful duty of liquidating Uncle Samuel's embarrassing indebtedness.

* * *

Are the immense preparations for war now making in the navy yards and in private shipbuilding establishments to be taken as evidence that the Administration expect war? Or are they merely jobs put up by the easy going and plundering Secretary for the purposes of public imposture and private enrichment?

* * *

Senator Casserly, of California, has resigned. Senator Casserly was one of the leading Democrats in the United States Senate, and his unlooked for resignation has created great excitement among the politicians of the Golden State. His reasons for resigning are ill health and pressing private business. It is not determined who will be his successor.

* * *

The forty-third Congress met and organized last Monday. Speaker Blain was re-elected for the third time and nearly all the old officers were rechosen. The Senate and house both appear to be favorable to a repeal of the salary grab law, so far as it applies to Congressmen, and it is probable that there will be an early repeal of the obnoxious measure. Vice President Wilson has sufficiently regained his health to preside over the Senate.

* * *

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that the character of the President has never been more conspicuously illustrated than it is being at present. Reticent, reserved, patient under calumny and unmoved by detraction, he never fails when an emergency comes to prove himself equal to the situation. He is a man of action, not words. Yes, he proved himself equal to the situation, and his actions spoke louder than words when he signed the salary grab. And as to his modesty, it was simply superb.

* * *

The following gentlemen are the newly elected officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Indiana.

R. W. Grand Master, Richard Owen, of Lafayette.

R. W. Deputy Grand Master, D. B, Shideler, of Jonesboro.

R. W. Grand Warden, J. B. Kimball, of Kendallville

R. W. Grand Secretary, B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis.

R. W. Grand Treasurer, T. P. Haughey, of Indianapolis.

Grand Rep. G. L. United States, Platt J. Wise, of Fort Wayne.

Alternate Grand Rep. G. L. United States, W. B. Myers, of Anderson.

The press of the country is almost unanimous against the confirmation of Attorney General Williams as Chief Justice of the United States, from his want of ability as a lawyer and his general disqualification. The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant*, the Administration paper of the State, says: "Certainly, no one who heard the Attorney General argue the Credit Mobilier case in Hartford would have selected him as the fittest man in learning and culture for the highest judicial position in the nation." Yet, despite his unfitness, we shall be agreeably disappointed if he is not confirmed.

* * *

The public will be gratified to learn that President Grant's stables at his Missouri farm are in a thriving condition, having escaped any serious consequences from the epizootic. There are twenty-two horses there at present, and more are on their way thither. The President's stable manager, William Elrod, who had been in his employ for seven years, recently asked for an advance in salary, without making any claims for increased back pay, however; but the audacious demand was at once rejected by Gen. Grant, who detests greediness. A successor at $780 a year was speedily found to the unconscionable Elrod.

* * *

The Political Complexion of Congress.

The forty-third Congress, whose first session commenced on Monday last, is even more thoroughly Radical than any of its predecessors, as will be seen by the figures given below.

SENATE.

Radicals	49
Democrats	16
Liberal Republicans	5
Total	79

A full Senate consists of 74 members. There is one contested seat that of Pinchback, of Louisiana. The Radicals will need his vote in order to have control of a two-thirds vote.

HOUSE.

Republicans	191
Democrats	87
Liberal Republicans or Ind	4
Contested seats	10
Total	292

As two-thirds of 292 is 195 members, this gives the Republican party an assured two-thirds majority for suspension of the rules, &c., in case four out of the ten contested seats are awarded to Republican claimants, as they are pretty sure to be.

There is certainly no excuse that the Radiaals have not a fair working majority for the passage of any measure which may be desired. We shall see whether the measures of reform promised will be carried out. No dodging.

* * *

How the Democratic party is down on the "salary grabbers!" Terrible. The honesty of their professions was illustrated in the selection of candidates for organizing the House. The leading candidates for speaker, were Sunset Cox and Fernando Wood. A friend of Mr. Cox introduced a resolution that no Credit Mobilier or salary grabber should be chosen, but the motion was *promptly voted down*, and Fernando Wood, the champion secessionist and corruptionist, a chum and co-worker of Boss Tweed, Credit Mobilier and salary grabber, was chosen as the representative man of the Democratic party, for Speaker of the House of Representatives! How is that for reform? Actions speak louder than words. "Hurrah for Democratic reform!"

The above comes from the Kendallville *Standard*, a paper that has apologized for and endorsed the salary steal, and the editor of which holds a government office. He can see the imperfection of a Democrat, but he never sees the beam in his own eye. Let him read the following:

The members of the last Congress, whose names were connected with the Credit Mobilier transactions, who held chairmanships, and who were re-elected, are Samuel Hooper, of Boston, (holding 2 chairmanships,) who owned about three-quarters of a million of dollars, at par, in Credit Mobilier stock; H. L. Dawes, James A. Garfield, Glenni W. Scofield, William D. Kelly and James G. Blaine.

The persons who voted "yea" upon the final report of the salary grab, and who were chairmen of committees in the last Congress, and who are re-elected, are,

Yeas—B. F. Butler, chairman on the committee of the revision of the laws, and second upon the committee on foreign affairs; Clinton L. Cobb, of North Carolinia, chairman of the committee on freedmen's affairs; James A. Garfield, chairman of the committee on appropriations; Frank Morey, chairman of the select committee on the Mississippi levees; L. Myers, chairman of the committee on patents; John P. C. Shanks, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs; Lionel A. Sheldon, chairman of the committee on the militia; J. M. Wilson, of Indiana, chairman of a committee on Credit Mobilier; Alexander S. Wallace, chairman of the committee on revolutionary claims; William Williams, of Indiana, chairman of the committee on expenditures of the war department.

Actions speak louder than words "Hurrah for Republican Reform!"

* * *

George H. Williams was Judge of the First District Court of Iowa from 1847 to 1853, six yeaas. The *Albany Law Journal* states that during this period nearly one-half of his decisions were reversed by the Supreme Court of the State.

* * *

If Horace Greeley were President, is there any man living fool enough to imagine he could make such a nomination as that of George H. Williams to the great office of Chief Justice? Even after he had become crazy he could not have been induced to do so improper a thing.

* * *

One of the latest inovations in Washington is to be seen in the House of Representatives, where a special part of the gallery has just been set aside for the families of members of Congress exclusively, in imitation of and near that assigned to the diplomatic body. If this separation from the people means anything, it is an attempt to draw a line of distinction, to set up a superior class, and to look down upon the constituency. This is the sort of republicanism which the so-called Republican party practices at Washington, and it is a very bad sort.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the Estate of George Husselman, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Administrator.

December 9th, 1873.

Notice To Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held at the Engine House, in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, at 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, January 5th, 1874.—Business of importance will come before the meeting, including the election of officers.

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

R. WES. McBRIDE, Secretary.

Dec 2nd, 1873.—50t3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The Undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of George Husselman, Deceased, will Sell at Public Sale, 1½ miles south of Waterloo, on Tuesday, Dec., 30th, 1873, the personal property belonging to Said Estate, not taken by the Widow, consisting in part of Horses, Cows and Young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs Wagons, one Two Horse Buggy, all kinds of Farming Implements, Harness, Hay by the Ton, Corn by the Bushel, Corn Fodder, Household Furniture, with other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. C. StCLAIR, Adm.

Dec. 9th 1873

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. }

H. E. Gettel vs Marcus Moody. } Complaint in Attachment.

Before John Finch, Justice of the Peace in and for Richland Township of said county and State.

Now comes the plaintiff, H. E. Gettel, and files his Complaint in attachment herein, together with an affidavit that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and it appearing to my satisfaction by said affidavit that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and that a cause of action for the recovery of twenty one dollars and eighty-five cents exists against said defendant in favor of said plaintiff, and the writ of summons having been returned "not found," notice is therefore hereby given said defendant of the pendency of an action of attachment against him in favor of said defendant before me as aforesaid, and unless he be and appear at my office in said Richland Township at one o'clock, P. M., on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1873, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of December, A. D., 1873.

JOHN FINCH, Justice.

Notice.

The Petit Juror of the December term, 1873, of the DeKalb Circuit Court will take notice that, by an order made by the Judge of said Court on November 19, 1873, they, the said Petit Jurors, are required to appear at Said Court at the Court House in Auburn, DeKalb county, Indiana, on the fourth day of said term, (Thursday, December 11th, 1873,) and not sooner, to serve as such Petit Jurors.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 20th day of November, 1873.

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

PROSPECTUS
—OF THE—
CINCINNATI
Weekly Enquirer!

$50,000.00
WORTH OF
PremiumS

Gold Pens, Pencils, Pocket Books, Furs, Silverware, Watches, Musical Instruments, etc

We place these premiums within easy reach of any of our patrons, by allowing them liberal commissions on $2.00 subscribers for the Weekly Enquirer, as follows:

For 5 names and	$10 00 a credit of	$ 2 50
For 10 names and	20 00 a credit of	5 50
For 15 names and	30 00 a credit of	8 25
For 20 names and	40 00 a credit of	12 00
For 30 names and	60 00 a credit of	19 00
For 40 names and	80 00 a credit of	26 00
For 50 names and	100 00 a credit of	32 50
For 75 names and	150 00 a credit of	52 50
For 100 names and	200 00 a credit of	70 00
For 150 names and	300 00 a credit of	120 00
For 200 names and	400 00 a credit of	160 00

For those who do not desire to enter clubs gotten up to secure premiums on the above plan, we offer the following choice secection of

CHROMO PREMIUMS:

"Asking a Blessing," "Household Pets" and "De Soto, discovering the Mississippi."

Never before were such favorable terms offered for securing a handsome premium of great value.

The Enquirer Almanac and Granger's Manuel for 1874 will be sent free to every subscriber received since April 15, 1873. Address all letters to

FARAN & McLEAN,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
Prices for
Christmas and New Year
GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Sugars, Teas, Coffees, and Spices
CHRISTMAS CANDIES
Of all Kinds at Half-Price!

A great variety of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, &c., such as Monkeys, Rats, Mice, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Wolves, Horses, Dogs, Cats and a thousand other things for SANTA CLAUS. Also, Christmas Tree Candles and Christmas Tree Candlesticks. All of our toys will be sold at half the usual prices.

Sugars Half Cent Lower!

White Coffee A	10½c
White Coffee B	10c
White Coffee C	9c
Brown	6 and 8c

COFFEES.

Coffee, Best	25 and 27c
Best Roasted Rio	30c

TEAS

Our best Tea we still keep at the reduction of 15 cents per pound. We have all other grades, from 30 cents per pound up. Our 1 10 is the best in the market, and equal to any Tea sold at 50 cents more. Our only secret in selling Teas so much lower than other houses is that our immense sales of two and three chests a day enable us to purchase direct from Importers, and we, selling direct to the cusumer, our customers save the profit of the speculator, and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson	20, 50, 60, 80, best 1 10
Imperial	40, 50, 80, best 1 10
Gunpowder	60 80, best 1 10
Oolong	20, 40, 60, best75
Japan	40, 60, best 90

For Christmas Cake

Best Layer Raisins, per pound	12 ½
Best Zantee Currents, per pound	9c
Best Citron, per pound	50c
Best Lemon and Orange Peal, per pound	40c
Shelled Almonds, per pound	45c

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR NEW YEAR

Port, Maderia, Sherry, Blackberry, Muscatel and Angelica, 50 cents per bottle. Good three-year-old Whiskey from 35 cents to 79 cents per bottle. Current and Wild Grape Wine, 35 cents per bottle. Whiskey at 90 cents, 1 55, 2 20—Old '76 3 00 per gallon. Port, Cherry and Blackberry Wine, 1 50 per gallon. Gin and Brandy 2 00 per gallon.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS

Canned Peaches	20c	Dried Peaches	10c
Tomatoes	18c	Dried Apples	7c
Corn	20c	Dried Blackberries	14c
Peas	20c	Turkish Prunes	15
Blackberries	20c	Dried Prunes	8c
Green Gages	30c	Stick Candy	20c
Lima Beans	25c	Fancy Candy	20 to 30c

FISH OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, COAL OIL, ROSE OIL, &c.

Fish and Neats Foot Oil- per gallon	$1 00	Lard Oil, per gallon	90c
Coal and Rose Oil, per gallon	25	Headlight Oil per gallon	80c

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

Cuban Molasses, per gallon	30c	Refined Sugar Drips, per gallon, 75, 85 and 1 00	
Extra Golden, per gallon	50c		

FRESH OYSTERS, 23c, 40c AND FRYING 50c PER CAN.
Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the
FRUIT HOUSE.

Estray Notice.

Taken up by Daniel Cool, in Union township DeKalb county, Indiana, as an estray cow, described as follows: general color, brown with some white on her belly and on her back and white spots on her legs on the inside, and is supposed to be eleven years old. Attest,

J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas D. Gross Administrator of the estate of Joseph Dixon, deceased, has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court

Nov. 26, 1873. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

G. Plum, Attorney for Estate.

Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that John C. St. Clair Administrator of the estate of Samuel Husselman, deceased, has filed his Final Settlement Report in my office which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Court of Common Pleas.

Nov. 25, 1873. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

Final Settlement,

Notice is hereby given that Charlotte Nessel Administratrix of the estate of John Nessel, deceased, has filed her Final Settlement Report in my office, which will be heard at the next term of the DeKalb Circuit Court

Nov. 26, 1873. J. R. LANNING, Clerk.

J. W. Rickel, Attorney for Estate.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana Administrator of the estate of Daniel Ash, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Nov. 22, 1873. JOSEPH GARDNER, Adm'r.

Administratix's Sale.

The undersigned, administratrix of the Estate of Clark Joslin, Deceased, will sell at public sale on

SATURDAY, DEC. 13th, 1873.

the personal property belonging to said estate, except the amount taken by the widow.

MARY V. JOSLIN, Adm'x.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33, Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced. For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON. Auburn Ind,

Oct. 17th, 1873.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, }
DeKalb County. } s. s.

Robert Speer, vs. Erastus E. Elliott and Joshua Hall. } Complaint in Attachment,

Before Daniel Altenburg, Justice of the Peace in and for Union township, of said County and State.

Now comes the plaintiff, Robert Speer, and files his complaint in attachment, herein, together with an affidavit that the true christian names of said defendants are unknown to the plaintiff, and that they are non-residents of the state of Indiana; and it appearing to my satisfaction by said affidavit, that said defendants are non-residents of the State of Indiana, and that a cause of action for the recovery of $3.70 exists against said defendants in favor of said plaintiff, and the writ of summons having been returned "not found," notice is therefore hereby given said defendants of the pendency of an action of attachment against them in favor of said plaintiff before me as aforesaid; and unless they be and appear at my office in said Union township at 10 o'clock on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1873, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my hand and seal this 29th day of November, A. D., 1873.

D. ALTENBURG, Justice.

War, War!
NOT AGAINST SPAIN!
But High Prices.

Look at This

WM. LONG & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
RUSH & BUCHANAN
Are opening out a new Stock of
FURNITURE,
Consisting of everything in this line
Rich Parlor Sets!
BED ROOM SETS
and every other kind of Furniture from a common grade to the most costly. They manufacture to order and are now ready with a large supply for the trade. Don't fail to give them a call. They will take Country Produce in exchange for their goods.

DRY GOODS

LOOK OUT

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR
The Winter Trade

Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thousands have already gone, and thousand more are turning their eyes towards new homes in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine day, coaches and Pulman Sleepers from St. Louis to points in the west, without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi, and its connections with roads further west are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is so completed and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Tompsor, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo. Cuestions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigrtaion Turning.

Cheap Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time, with free transportation from St. Louis to all climates soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, churches and law abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck, Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 ENGRAVINGS, and COLORED PLATE. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address,
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

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FORT WAYNE, IND
as the largest and finest stock of
CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!
IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of
Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne
Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.
Merchant Tailoring
In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

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DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMICALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
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Wall and Window Paper,
in vel, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Linen
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

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MANUFACTURER.
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets
North of Canal West of Gas House,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

AUBURN LIVERY
AND
SALE STABLE!
F. D. RYAN Pro
Having on hand everything in the line of
Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, etc
together with a number of first-class Livery horses respectfully solicits the patronage of the public promising to use my best endeavors to give general satisfaction.

Stafford & Funk
PLASTERERS,
Auburn, Ind.
Will attend to all kinds of Plastering, Cornishing, ornamental and other work in their line. Leave orders at Sprott's Shoe Store. (6m

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

Court is largely attended.

The roads are very sloppy again.

Keep your doors locked at night.

Come up and pay while atteaing Court.

Wild turkeys are abundant in the woods.

The snow birds have put in their appearance.

Christmas comes on Thursday this year.

Butler is going to have a Christmas dance.

Latest Styles of Woolen Scarfs at T. B. Totten's

Go and see the little golden-haird twins at the Jewelry Store.

To obtain a can of good oysters go to McQuiston & Coder's.

There is talk of a dramatic company being organized here.

Fine Shirts made to order at T. B. Totten's.

The boys brought their skates into use the first time last week.

Thomas & Elsen has sold the Eagle Flouring Mills to Louis Bowers.

Latest styles of Hats & Caps cheap for cash at T. B. Totten's.

Work has been suspended on the new saw mill, until the weather is better.

The county jail is now opened—to see how them fellows got out.

The post office is moved next to Chas. Clots' Dry Goods store.

You never hear anyone complain of Bill Edgerton; then there is the place to get shaved.

Owing to a press of matter the roll of honor and statistics of our schools are crowded out this week.

Mr. Hoetlemeyer tells us that the Jail Birds crossed his place last Tuesday morning.

Good little boys don't skate on Sunday, but we are sorry to say that this town has but few good little boys.

Our old typo friend, Mitch Dorland, gave us a call on Monday. He is now located at Cleveland.

A lady's curl lost on last Monday evening. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

A fine new stock of new and beautiful Scizzors just opened out at the Jewelry Store.

Do you want a good cigar? If so, go to McQuiston & Coder's

The young ladies of this place are debating the qestion of sleighing parties, and what they shall wear to the New Year Hop.

The finest selection of candies in town at McQuiston & Coder's.

Our juvenile population are now in the full tide of enjoyment as the coasting season is here.

For a beautiful candy toy go to McQuiston & Coder's.

Somebody will get hurt if they don't keep away from our wood pile. We're watching 'em.

Young ladies always give precedence to old age, and never go to the wash-tub if their mother or grandmother happen to be present.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS! in endless variety at the Jewelry Store.

The Hop last Thursday evening, given by the Club, was well attended, and every one present enjoyed themselves firtrate.

Verdermark & sons have put their tasty signs in position again, which were blown down by the wind storm last week.

J. Reynold's gave a good elecution entertainment at Case's Hall last Tuesday evening

Old Santa Claus is making a fine display of pretty things for the little folks at the Jewelry Store.

Rose & Hartman, attorneys at law, put a handsome new safe in their office last week.

Hurrah! See the toys in bright array at the Jewelry Store.

Mr. T. G. Baylor, the sprightly engineer of the Baltimore line is now located at Defiance.

Get your boy a nice Sled, Wagon, Barrow, or some thing else at Abright & Shepherd's.

We hope all those who have not paid us will follow the footsteps of those in the roll of honor last week, and when we publish our next one let it be huge

Remember that the Jewelry Store has the largest Stock of toys in town.

The Toledo *Commercial* get the names of the delegates from this place terrible mixed. Wonder if that editor didn't get a little of the Valley mud on his hat.

Dr. Sebring has located his office upstairs in Shaffer's new brick building and those desiring his services will please take notice.

The Criminal docket is now receiving the attention of the court. Old cases are being wiped out and new ones are pushed along with becoming dispatch.

An amateur singing school promenaded our streets last Monday night, with a bottle for a tune fork. But then the old jail won't hold anybody—so let the music ring.

Read the Fruit House advertisement at Fort Wayne, in this issue. This establishment has a wide reputation for selling cheap goods and therefore it will be to your interest to examine it closely.

Our friend Alexander, of the firm of A. R. Stone & Co., of Toledo, greeted the excursion with open arms and staid right with the boys. Alex is said to be the best looking man in Toledo.

Last Thursday, on the Air Line railroad, two trains were thrown off the track, one at Bryan, Ohio, and the other at Wauseon Not much damage was done, however, except the barking of one engineers nasal organ.

The farmers of Jackson township are requested to meet at the McClellan Schoolhouse, a week from next Friday evening, Dec. 19th, to take preparatery measures to organize a farmers grange. All are invited.

There is another change in the running of trains on the Saginaw railroad. The Mail goes south now at 3:37 p. m. and north at 11.34 a. m. There is a change of five minutes in the running of the Angola accommodation.

The "Jim Jams" have broken out again in Auburn, and the report is that the delinquent subscribers are almost invariably apt to take it. Be warned in time—render unto us the things that are ours, and thus have a clear conscience void of offence before God and man.

A fellow at Bryan, Ohio, went to see his "Dul-sa-an" one day last week, and the man whe the girl lived with, gave him the contents of a shot-gun. Peter Hime was the name of the man who received the contents of the gun in his abdomen.

PUBLIC MEETING TO-NIGHT

At the Recorder's Office, to see about erecting Machine Shops in this place. Gentlemen from Tiffin, Ohio, will be present. Turn out everybody.

The M. E. Church will give a Christmas tree for the benefit of the little folks. For some time back this has been the order of this denomination, and each time it has met with abundant success, and we hope this one will prove far better than any heretofore.

The time has arrived when farmers may look out for theiving scamps and bummers who seek quarters in barns, and smoke short pipes on the hay mow. Before retiring, it would be well to go around and closely examine the premises.

Notice is hereby given to the members of DeKalb Lodge, No. 214 F. & A. M. that at the next regular communication, Tuesday Dec. 30th, 1873, there will be elected three Trustees to serve one year or until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. By order of the W. M.

F. E. Davenport, Sec'y.

Miscellaneous books all the standard poems, bound in popular style at Davenports.

The new Board of Commissioners commenced last week. The new members are Wannemaker and Nelson Griffith, both men of large practical experience.—Mr. Gonser holds over another year. We trust they will have the sagacity to see the necessity of a new county jail, especially after the escapade of last Tuesday.

On Tuesday of last week, Miss Linda Foster, former editress of the Fostoria Review, was married in the Presbyterran Church, Findlay, to Rev. J. Emory Fisher, of Auburn, Indiana. Linda is a splendid printer, a plucky editress, and will no doubt make a meek and humble wife. May lots of little Fishers be the result of this union.—*Defiance Democrat.*

Several items were crowded out last week. The opening of the large new Hall at Angola, with a grand ball, was a spendid affair. A large number were in attendance. The music furnished by the Angola Band was superb. We were the guest of our popular friend Wm. Croxton, Esq., and his aimable lady, and we fared like a prince.

Prof. J. W. Clark, of Chicago, gave us a call last week. The Professor is perhaps one of the most accomplished Geological lectures in the west, and will favor us with a course of lectures on this subject at a very low figure. He begins a course at Waterloo on next Tuesday evening. We hope our citizens will take enough interest in the matter to secure his services.

Young man, shave off that down on your face, and in order to do so go to Abright & Shepherd's and purchase one of those fine new razors just received.

L. in Toledo.

A Magnificent send Off!

THE CORN CITY AHEAD.

Not contented with the grand excursion to Logansport a few weeks ago, Toledo must needs find a pretext to invite a return visit from her Hoosier friends, and accordingly, our Logan friends were requested to arrange that affair for Tuesday of last week. Over two hundred invitations were accepted including a small number from each town along the line.—But seven tickets were sent to this place by those getting up the excursion and it was a very delicate matter for the director of the road here to name the seven. We accompained the excursion, not as one of the seven, but from a special invitation to the Press, and Mr. Davis did not even include himself, prefering to run the risk of paying his fare. Perhaps there are some that may feel slighted, but when they come to understand that Auburn had nothing to do with it, and that only seven could go, they will find no reason to complain. When the train reached Butler, the band there got aboard, and a telegrame sent to Mr. Wright for authority to pass them through, which was done.

Arriving at Wauseon a carful of leading citizens met us with their best band. At Toledo a procession was formed and escorted to the Boody House by the spendid fire department of the city. Here Mayor Jones of the city of Toledo greeted the visitors with an elegant address of welcome which was ably responded to by Mayor McFadden, of Logansport. Mr. Collins, Gen. Lee Dr. Edwards and several others made short speeches, when dinner was announced and the large crowd sat down to as fine a dinner as one could desire. Early in the evening every one sought their own way of enjoyment, and it was startling to observe the singular unanmity of taste, and judgment. Every body went to the Theater Comique presided over by that prince of good fellows, Reub Lent, formerly of this county. Reub was in the box office dealing out the paste boards as happy as a youth.

The next morning rain fell promiscuously yet many of the visitors could be seen going in every direction taking sights, and many were surprised at the size, beauty and enterprise of the city of sod corn, as it is sometimes facetiously termed. Toledo stands pre-eminent to-day as one of the foremost cities of the lakes, and is making rapid strides to take the lead.—Her vast grain trade, manufactories and numerous other industries wield a powerful influence in the commercial transaction of the day and forms the base for a city of magnificent proportions. We have not time to mention the many acts of courtesy by her individual citizens but will sum it all up by saying that the Hoosiers were more than gratified by their reception and treatment, and a strong chain of friendship now binds the two cities in one common brotherhood, which shall be as lasting as the waters of the great lake upon whose bank our sister city is built.

We are now enabled to answer an inquiry made by the Waterloo *Press*, a few weeks ago relative to the safety of our county jail. It is not safe. Two of the prisoners confined there fell, through the floor and escaped. No more can our neighbor harangue us on the fact that no prisoner ever escaped from this beautiful edifice.

The press gang was well represented on the late excursion. There was Bryer, of the *Journal*, as clever a fellow as ever reefed a top sail, and there was Willard Nash, of the *Pharos*, the gentle Willard, as pursasive as ever, all from Logansport Brown of the *Post* and Baker of the *Commercial*, represented Columbia City, while Weamer of the *News*, tallied one for Butler, all good, genial fellows, and first class travelers.

Two Irishmen engaged in peddling packages of linen, bought an old mule to aid in carrying the bundles. Each would ride awhile, or "ride and tie" as the saying is. One day the Irishman who was on foot got to close to the heels of his muleship, when he received a kick on one of his shins. To be revenged, he picked up a stone and hurled it at the mule, but by accident struck his companion on the back of his head. Seeing what he had done, he stopped and began to groan and rub his shin.

The man on the mule turned and asked: "What's the matter?" "The cratur's kicked me" was the reply. "Be jabers," said the other, "he's did that same to me on the back of my head."

Thousands of beautiful Toys at Abright & Shepherd's.

BROKE JAIL.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

Where is Sponogle.

Who is Responsible?

Last Tuesday morning it was discovered that our jail had been tampered with and it was soon ascertained that two of the prisoners therein had escaped. One of these was John Sponogle and the other was Joseph Plunkett, both charged with stealing goods from the cars of the Eel River road. Their trial was close at hand and they resolved to make an attempt for their freedom and have so far succeeded.

They made their escape by boring thro' the floor in one of the cells. The subtereanean beauties of this edifice were only revealed after their escape. A deep pit exists under the floor which aided them materially in escaping. They seem to have went through the foundation wall easily. Chapman, the third party, said to be an accomplice in the stealings, refused to run away, saying that he was innocent of any crime. He says the work for escape commenced last Saturday. The other two watched him closely so that he could not communicate with the Sheriff. How they obtained the auger or bit is unknown. Who is responsible for their escape? is now the question. Time and again has the Grand Jury reported as to the unfitness of this building, and yet nothing has been done. We call the attention of the proper authorities to this subject, and trust that they will be enabled to arrive at a proper solution in due time.

Sponogle has blue eyes, light hair, sandy mustache, dark coat, boots well worn, white shirt, and is 5 feet 5 inches high

Plunckett has brown eyes, dark hair and mustache, dark coat, stripped pants, worn, stripped shirt, and is 5 feet 6 inches high.

Fifty dollars each will be paid for the recapture of the above persons.

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at Auburn Lodge No. 116, I. O. O. F. on Wednesday evening Dec. 31st, 1873, to elect three Trustees for one year, and until their successors in office are elected and installed.

By order of the Lodge

T. C. Mays, Sec'y.

Notice of Election.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at Cedar Encampment No. 65 Friday evening, Dec. 26th, 1873, to elect three Trustees for one year and until their successors in office are elected and installed.

By order of the Encampment

J. B. Casebeer, Scribe.

The Circuit Court is in session Judge James I. Best presiding. The Judge assumes the duties of his new position with a grace and dignity of no common order and from his known ability as a lawyer his rulings and decisions will not fail to mee. with a hearty concurrence from the bar. He goes to work like an old liner, and there is not much fear that cases will drag their weary length along as has been their wont.

Mr. Abright went to Chicago last Tuesday to lay in a large stock of all the new styles in Jewelry, and to purchase more Toys, and they will be opened out this week. Don't forget to call and see the fine display of everything in their line.—They are headquarters for Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Toys, etc.

If you want a nice dish of oysters go to McQuiston & Coder's.

Baptism.—Though it was cold and icy last Sabbath, the rite of Baptism was performed on two subjects at the creek, by Elder Ward, all of this place. We suppose everybody has their notion about these things, and we have ours. But, then, there is such a dispute among religionists as to the true way that its quite bewildering. What one church points out as the path to salvation, another regards as the descent to damnation: and between the two we are reminded of the colloquy between the colored preacher and his flock, as related by Gerald Massey:

"Remember" said the African Dominie impressively "dere are two roads, only open to you, one leads to destruction, and de udder straight to perdition."

"Hold on brudder" cried one of the hearers "do dey bofe lead dat way?

"Yes" was the solemn response.

"Den" said the stricken man "under dese perplexin and difficult ciacumstances dis nigger makes tracks for de woods."

Something New for Auburn.

Hat and Cap store, Gents Furnishing Goods, and a good selection of Groceries Tobacco and Cigars constantly on hand in Hebels' Corner. Cheap for cash, sold by

T. B. Totten.

Our School.

Mr. Editor:—The winter term commenced on Monday, Dec. 1st, with every department well filled and the prospects for a pleasant and profitable session could not be better; yet, that the fullest benefits may be derived from it, it is necessary that not only teachers should put forth their best endeavors, but parents and all friends of education should lend their assistance in every possible way.

Parents, would you have your children enjoy the full and entire benefits of the school you annually support? Then teach them that first principle of manhood and womanhood—punctuality in duty. Require them to attend to duty promptly and in order. All the principles of stability and punctuality that a world of morals may endeavor to instill into the mind of pupils will avail nothing unless the little whims and chores, which daily infringe upon school hours, are dispensed or performed at the proper time.

But principles like these are not abnormal as some suppose; it is natural in children to be prompt. How many children have been discouraged rather than encouraged in punctuality. If those who habitually detain their children from school to perform some previously neglected errands, could meet, as we have met the little tearful eyes as they peep fearfully through the door after school has begun—weeping because of tardiness caused by some petty errand that might have been done either earlier, or by the parent himself; could they hear assertions like this: "Its no use for me to try to be punctual for I've always something to keep me late," they might then see how fruitless are the efforts of teachers to form habits of promptness in their children so long as they do not co-operate.

Friends, would you gladden the teacher's heart, and show your children that you are interested in their progress? Then visit the schools. Make it one of your first duties. Be, at least, as attentive to it as you are to the rise and fall of Bank stocks, or the condition of your sheep and cattle.

It ever has been and will be the constant aim of all the teachers, to make the school not only a pleasant place, but also one of interest, yet we fail in a certain degree, unless we have your constant sympathy and indulgence. When we consider the fact that only a few persons visited the schools of this place during the last term, most of whom were strangers, we are led to the conclusion that education is poorly esteemed, or second to all else, or that the labors of the teachers are not appreciated. Which are we to suppose? If the first or second, it is time we awake the duty while it is called to-day, ere the golden moments have passed forever into oblivion, leaving naught but the painful thought that "the world is no better for our having lived in it." If the last supposition, it is, to say the least, no charming thought.

One of the express commands of God is, "get wisdom, get industry."

The great book of nature lies open before us, inviting us to search out its truths and enjoy its vast treasures that lie hidden beneath her sacred altars. The Creator has placed the means of education within our power, and if we do not improve them, *we sin against our maker.* * * * Now we invite every one interested in school to lend a helping hand, a sympathizing heart and your advice constantly, and instead of standing aloof and complaining because everything does not "go to suit you," come and see for yourselves, and perhaps you will find that reports are not *always* true. Our government parental yet firm, lenient yet exact, and in all cases we will be governed by the same principals that we teach.

A. R. H.

WONDERFUL CURES!

The People of Fort Wayne and Vicinity Perfectly Wild.

Everybody is excited at the wonderful success of Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4, East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind, who is curing Consumption, a disease always before thought incurable. Also Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs, Night-sweats, Bronchitic, White Swellings, Fever Sores, Liver, Kidney and Spinal Diseases, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Eye and Ear, including diseases of women and children heretofore considered incurable.

Free of Charge.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Make money fast and honorably, $12.50 a day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, to one of the best, strongest, most useful and rapid seeing Sewing Machine ever used. It is onl $5. Sent free by express. Address Jerom B. Hudson & Co., Cor. Greenwich & Cortylandt Sts., N. Y.

If you don't got some tings nice, go over mit der jewelry store and yoost see what makes your eyes go out big. Don't it?

MARRIED.

Fisher—Foster.—On Monday evening, Nov. 24th, at the Presbyterian church in Findlay, Ohio, by the Rev. Eben Muse, Rev. J. Emory Fisher and Miss Linda E. Foster.

We have received a tribute of remembrance from the above happy pair, and heartily wish them a rich store of earth's choicest blessings. May our friend ever Foster his beautiful bride as in the halcyon days of their honey moon, and may she look upon her Fisher-man as her ideal of all that is good and lovable here below.

Do Not! Do Not!! Do Not!!!

Do not employ such physicians as give you opium laudanum, morphine or hydrate of chloral to stop your pain or cough, as those narcotics will not cure the disease, but only lull you to certain death with a false hope. But call or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, who will give you immediate relief by removing the cause of the disease, and there will be no more pain, and you will rapidly recover your full health and strength.

It is quite possible that Ryan and his friends on the Virginius were "filibusters," but there is an opinion in this country that a filibuster, engaged in lending a helping hand to people who are trying to throw off tyranny, is about as good and quite as respectable as a Spanish barbarian.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month until further notice.

James A. Barns, Co., Supt.

Toys for everybody at Abrigh & Shepherd's

Something pretty in the show windows of the jewelry store, and more of the same kind on the inside.

BEARD'S HOLIDAY PRICES.

Goods delivered inside of the corporation.

Knocked the bottom outin Flour. $1.80 for 50 pound sacks.

Toy candies, 1c. to 15c.

Best bitters, 75c. per bottle.

Caned Fruits of all kinds.

Layer Raisins, 16c. per pound.

Muscatels Raisins, 20c. per pound.

Look at Beard's prices on teas.

Shorts and smoking tobacco 35c. per pound.

Beard sells strictly for cash. Bear this in mind.

A Sugar 11 cents.

Extra C Sugar, white, 11 cents.

C Sugar, white, 10 cents.

Beard sells strictly for cash.—Remember this "price."

Best Coffee 28 cents.

Medium Coffee 27 cents.

Best Y. H. Tea $1.40, 1.00, 80c 40 cents.

Imperial 1.40, 1.25, 1.00. Gun Powder. best 1.40. Japan 1.60 1.20.

Shorts Tobacco down to 35c.—Smoking 35 c.

Beard sells strickly for cash you know.

Pure Cider Vinegar 25c.

Coal Oil 25 cents.

Head Light Oil 40 cents.

Raisins 18 cents.

Best Fine Cut 80c, $1.

A large stock of Fancy Candies

Beard will sell only for cash. Don't Forget.

Pittsburg, Baltimore & Ohio R.R

IS COMING.

Therefore buy your

Dry Goods,

Notions, etc., of

CHARLES KLOTZ

AT HIS

Old Stand

ON MAN STREET,

Opposite Court Square

AUBURN, INDIANA

Where he may be found at all times ready to accommodate customers, and sell them such good as they may need.

CLOTHING

Of all descriptions, and

HANDSOME SUITS

Made to Order!

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1873.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Our Relations with Foreign Powers in a Satisfactory Condition.

The Spanish Difficulty in Course of Peaceable and Honorable Adjustment.

The Financial and Other Questions of Interest Discussed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The year that has passed since the submission of my last Message to Congress has, especially the latter part of it, been an eventful one to the country. In the midst of great national prosperity a financial crisis has occurred that has brought low fortunes of great proportion. Political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions; and the capture on the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag has at one time threatened the most serious consequences and excited the public mind from one end of the country to the other. This, happily, now is in the course of satisfactory adjustment, honorably to both nations concerned.

The relations of the United States, however, with most of the other nations continue to be friendly and cordial. With France, Germany, Prussia, Italy and the minor powers, with Brazil and most of the South American Republics and with Japan, nothing has occurred during the year to demand special notice. The correspondence between the Department of State and various diplomatic representatives in or from those countries is transmitted herewith.

In executing the will of Congress, as expressed in its joint resolution of the 14th of February last, and in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, a number of practical artisans and scientific men and of honorary Commissioners were authorized to attend the Exposition at Vienna as Commissioners on the part of the United States. It is believed that we have obtained the object which Congress had in view when it passed the joint resolution, in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of the products of agriculture, manufactures and the fine arts to be held at Vienna. I take pleasure in adding that the American exhibitors have received a gratifying number of diplomas and medals. During the Exposition a conference was held in Vienna for the purpose of consultation on the systems prevailing in different countries for the protection of inventors. I authorized a representative from the Patent Office to be present at Vienna at the time when this conference was to take place, in order to aid, as far as he might, in securing any possible additional protection to American inventors in Europe. The report of this agent will be laid before Congress.

It is my pleasant duty to announce to Congress that the Emperor of China, on attaining his majority, received the diplomatic representatives of the Western Powers in person. An account of these ceremonies, and of the interesting discussions which preceded them, will be found in the documents transmitted herewith.

The accompanying papers show that some advance, although slight, has been made during the past year toward the suppression of the infamous Chinese coolie trade. I recommend Congress to inquire whether additional legislation be not needed on the subject.

The money awarded to the United States by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva was paid by Her Majesty's Government a few days in advance of the time when it would have become payable according to the terms of the treaty. In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, it was at once paid into the Treasury, and used to redeem, so far as it might, the public debt of the United States, and the amount so redeemed was invested in a 5 per cent. registered bond of the United States for $15,500,000, which is now held by the Secretary of State, subject to the future disposition of Congress.

I renew my recommendation, made at the assembling of the last session of Congress, that a commission be created for the purpose of auditing and determining the amounts of the several direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the Alabama and the Shenandoah, after leaving Melbourne, for which the sufferers have received no equivalent or compensation, and of ascertaining the names of the persons entitled to receive compensation for the same, making the computations on the basis indicated by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva, and that payment of such losses be authorized to an extent not to exceed the awards of the Tribunal at Geneva.

By act approved on the 14th day of February, the last Congress made provision for completing, jointly with an officer or commissioner to be named by Her Britannic Majesty, the determination of so much of the boundary line between the territory of Great Britain and our own as was left uncompleted by the commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of August 11, 1856. Under the provisions of this act, the northwest water boundary of the United States has been determined and marked in accordance with the award of the Emperor of Germany. A protocol and a copy of the map upon which the line was thus marked are contained in the papers submitted here.

I also transmit a copy of the report of the Commissioners for marking the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions west of the Lake of the Woods. During the past season surveys have been made to a point 497 miles west of the Lake of the Woods, leaving about 350 miles to be surveyed, the field work of which can be completed during the next season.

The commission organized under the Treaty of Washington for the settlement and determining of the claims of citizens of either power against the other arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the period between April 13, 1861, and April 9, 1869, made its final award on the 25th day of September last. It was awarded that the Government of the United States should pay to the Government of Her Britanic Majesty, within twelve months from the date of the award, the sum of $1,929,819 in gold. The Commission disallowed or dismissed all other claims of British subjects against the United States. The amount of the claims presented by the British Government, but disallowed or dismissed, is understood to be about $93,000,000. It also disallowed all the claims of the United States against Great Britain which were referred to it. I recommend the early passing of an act appropriating the amount necessary to pay this award against the United States. I have caused to be communicated to the Government of the King of Italy the thanks of this Government for the eminent services rendered by Count Conti as the third commissioner on this commission. With dignity, learning and impartiality he discharged the duties, requiring great labor and constant patience, to the satisfaction, I believe, of both Governments.

I recommend legislation to create a special court, to consist of three Judges, who shall be empowered to hear the claims of aliens upon the United States arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the insurrection. The recent conference under the Treaty of Washington was confined to claims of British subjects arising during the period named in the treaty, but it is understood there are other British claims of a similar nature arising after the 9th of April, 1865, and it is known that other claims of a like nature are advanced by citizens or subjects of other powers. It is desirable to have these claims also examined and disposed of.

Official information being received from the Dutch Government of a state of war between the King of the Netherlands and the Sultan of Acheen, the officers of the United States who were near the seat of war were instructed to preserve an impartial neutrality. It is believed they have done so.

The Joint Commission, under the convention with Mexico, of 1868, having again been legally prolonged, has resumed its business, which, it is hoped, may be brought to an early conclusion.

The distinguished representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington has kindly consented, with the approval of his Government, to assume the arduous and responsible duties of umpire in this commission, and to lend the weight of his character and name to such decisions as may not receive the acquiescence of both the arbitrators appointed by the respective governments.

The Commissioners appointed, pursuant to the authority of Congress, to examine into the nature and extent of the forays, by trespassers from Mexico, upon the herds of Texas, have made a report, which will be submitted for your consideration.

The Venezuelan Government has been apprised of the sense of Congress in regard to the award of the joint commission under the convention of the 25th of April, 1866, as expressed in the act of the 25th of February last. It is apprehended that that Government does not realize the character of its obligations under that convention. As there is reason to believe, however, that its hesitancy in recognizing them springs, in part at least, from real difficulty in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other governments, the expediency of further forbearance on our part is believed to be worthy of your consideration.

The Ottoman Government and that of Egypt have latterly shown a disposition to relieve foreign consuls of the judicial powers which heretofore they have exercised in the Turkish dominions, by organizing other tribunals. As Congress, however, has by law provided for the discharge of judicial functions by consuls of the United States in that quarter, under the treaty of 1830, I have not felt at liberty formally to accept the present change without the assent of Congress, whose decision upon the subject at as early a period as may be convenient is earnestly requested.

I transmit herewith, for the consideration and determination of Congress, an application of the Republic of Santo Domingo to this Government to exercise a protectorate over that Republic.

Since the adjournment of Congress the following treaties with foreign powers have been proclaimed: A naturalization convention with Denmark; a convention with Mexico for renewing their claims Commission; a convention of friendship, commerce and extradition with the Orange Free State, and a naturalization convention with Ecuador.

I renew a recommendation made in my message of December, 1870, that Congress authorize the Postmaster-General to issue all commissions to officials appointed through his department.

I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the existing laws of the United States respecting extradition, and the eligibility of nationality by individuals. Many citizens of the United States reside permanently abroad, with their families. Under the provisions of the act approved February 10, 1855, the children of such persons are to be deemed and taken to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship are not to descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. It thus happens that persons who have never resided within the United States have been enabled to put forward a pretension to the protection of the United States against the claim of military service of the Government under whose protection they were born and have been reared. In some cases unnaturalized citizens of the United States have returned to the land of their birth to remain there, and their children, the issue of a marriage contracted there after their return and who have never been in the United States, have laid claim to our protection, when the lapse of many years have imposed upon them the duty of military service to the only Government which had ever known them personally. Until the year 1868 it was left embarrassed by the conflicting opinions of courts and of jurists to determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance derived from our former colonial relations with Great Britain was applicable to American citizens. Congress then wisely swept the doubts away by electing that any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of this Government, which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the right of expatriation, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this Government; but Congress did not indicate in that statute, nor has it since done so, what acts are to be deemed to work expatriation. For my own guidance in determining such questions I required, under the provisions of the Constitution, the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments upon certain questions relating to this subject. The result satisfies me that further legislation has become necessary. I, therefore, commend the subject to the careful consideration of Congress, and I transmit herewith copies of the several opinions of the principal officers of the Executive Departments, together with other correspondence and prominent information on the same subject. The United States, who led the way in the overthrow of the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, are among the last to indicate how their citizens may elect another nationality. The papers submitted herewith indicate what is necessary to place us on a par with other nations in liberality of legislation on this international question. We have already in our treaties assented to the principles which would need to be embodied in laws intended to accomplish such results. We have agreed that citizens of the United States may cease to be citizens, and may voluntarily render allegiance to other powers. We have agreed that residence in a foreign land, without intent to return, shall of itself work expatriation. We have agreed, in some instances, upon the length of time necessary for such intent. I invite Congress now to mark out and define when and how expatriation can be accomplished, to regulate by law the condition of American women marrying foreigners, to fix the status of children born in a foreign country of American parents residing more or less permanently abroad, and to make rules for determining such other kindred points as may seem best to Congress.

In compliance with the request of Congress, I transmitted to the American Minister at Madred, with instructions to present to the Spanish Government, the joint resolution approved on the 3d of March last, tendering to the people of Spain, in the name and on behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress upon the efforts to consolidate in Spain the principles of universal liberty in a Republican form of government. The existence of this Republic was inaugurated by striking the fetters from the slaves in Porto Rico. This beneficent measure was followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally sold as slaves in Cuba. Next, the Captain-General of the colony was deprived of the power to set aside the orders of his superiors at Madrid, which had pertained to the office since 1825. The sequestered estates of American citizens, which had been the cause of long and frequent correspondence, were ordered to be restored to their owners. All these liberal steps were taken in the face of violent opposition, directed by the reactionary slaveholders of Havanna, who are vainly striving to stay the march of ideas that has terminated slavery in Christendom, Cuba only excepted. Unhappily, however, this baneful influence has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal-minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, and in preventing the promised reform in that island. The struggle for political supremacy continues. The pro-slavery aristocracy in Cuba is gradually arraying itself in more and more open hostility and defiance of the home Government, while it still maintains a political connection with the Republic in the peninsula, and although usurping and defying the authority of the home Government whenever such usurpation or defiance tends in the direction of oppression or of the maintenance of abuses, it is still a power in Madrid and recognized by the Government,—thus forming an element more dangerous to the continued colonial relations between Cuba and Spain than that which inspired the insurrection at Yarra. An element opposed to granting any relief from misrule and abuse, with no aspirations after freedom, commanding no sympathies in generous breasts, aiming to rivet still stronger the shackles of slavery and oppression, has seized many of the emblems of power in Cuba, and under professions of loyalty to the mother country is exhausting the resources of the island, and is doing acts which are at variance with those principles of justice, liberality, and right, which give nobility of character to a Republic. In the interests of humanity, of civilization and of progress, it is to be hoped that this evil influence may soon be averted.

The steamer Virginius was, on the 26th day of September, 1870, duly registered at the port of New York as a part of the commercial marine of the United States. On the 4th day of October, 1870, having the certificate of her register in the usual legal form, she sailed from the port of New York, and has not since been within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. On the 31st of October last, while sailing under the flag of the United States on the high seas, she was forcibly seized by the Spanish gunboat Tornado, and was carried into the port of Santiago de Cuba, where many of of her passengers and crew were inhumanly, and so far, at least, as relates to those who were citizens of the United States, without due process of law, put to death. It is a well-established principle, asserted by the United States from the beginning of national independence, recognized by Great Britain and other maritime Powers, and stated by the Senate in a resolution passed unanimously on the 16th of June, 1858, that American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction the country to which they belong, and, therefore, any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessel by force on the part of a foreign power is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States. In accordance with this principle, the restoration of the Virginius and the surrender of the survivors of her passengers and crew and a due reparation to the flag, and the punishment of the authorities who had been guilty of the illegal acts of violence, were demanded. The Spanish Government has recognized the justice of the demand, and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel, and for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew, and for a salute to the flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may be proved to have been guilty of illegal acts of violence toward citizens of the United States, and also toward indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity. A copy of a protocol of a conference between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister, in which the terms of this arrangement were agreed to, will be transmitted herewith. The correspondence on this subject with the Legation of the United States in cipher and by cable needs the verification of the actual text of the correspondence, but it has seemed to me to be due to the importance of the case not to submit this correspondence until the accurate text can be received by mail. It is expected shortly, and will be submitted when received. In taking leave of this subject for the present, I wish to renew the expression of my conviction that the existence of African slavery in Cuba is a principal cause of the lamentable condition of the island. I do not doubt that Congress shares with me the hope that it will soon be made to disappear, and that peace and prosperity may follow its abolition. The embargoing of estates in Cuba, cruelty to American citizens detected in no act of hostility to the Spanish Government, the murdering of prisoners taken with arms in their hands, and finally the capture upon the high seas of a vessel sailing under the United States flag and bearing a United States registry, has culminated in an outburst of indignation that has seemed for a time to threaten war. Pending negotiations between the United States and the Government of Spain on the subject of this capture, I have authorized the Secretary of the Navy to put our navy on a war footing, to the extent at least of the entire annual appropriation for that branch of the service, trusting to Congress and the public opinion of the American people to justify my action.

Assuming, from the action of the last Congress in the appointing of a Committee on Privileges and Elections to prepare and report to this Congress a constitutional amendment to provide a better method of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, and also from the necessity of such an amendment, that there will be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification such an improvement in our condition, I suggest two others to your consideration: First, to authorize the Executive to approve of so much of any measure passing the two Houses of Congress as his judgment may dictate, without approving the whole, the disapproved portion or portions to be subjected to the same rules as now, to-wit: to be referred back to the house in which the measure or measures originated, and if passed by a two-thirds vote of the two houses, then to become a law without the approval of the President. I would add to this a provision that there should be no legislation by Congress during the last twenty-four hours of its sitting, except upon a veto, and in order to give the Executive an opportunity to examine and approve or disapprove understandingly. Second, to provide, by an amendment, that when an extra session of Congress is convened by Executive proclamation, legislation during the continuance of such extra session shall be confined to such subjects as the Executive may bring before it from time to time in writing. The advantages to be gained by these two amendments are obvious. One session in each year is provided for by the Constitution, in which there are no restrictions as to the subjects of legislation by Congress. If more are required, it is always in the power of Congress, during its term of office, to provide for sessions at any time. The first of these amendments would protect the public against the many abuses and waste of public moneys which creep into Appropriation bills and other important measures passing during the expiring hours of Congress, to which otherwise due consideration cannot be given.

The receipts of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year were $333,738,204, and the expenditures on all accounts $290,340,245, thus showing an excess of receipts over the expenditures of $43,392,959; but it is not probable that this favorable exhibit will be shown for the present fiscal year. Indeed, it is very doubtful whether, except with great economy on the part of Congress in making appropriations, and the same economy in the administration in administering the various departments of the Government, the revenues will not fall short of making the annual expenses, including the interest on the public debt. I commend to Congress such economy, and point out two sources where it seems to me it might commence, to-wit: In the appropriations for public buildings in the many cities where work has not been commenced; in the appropriations for river and harbor improvements in those localities where the improvements are of but little benefit to general commerce and fortifications. There is still more fruitful source of expenditure, which I will point out later in this message. I refer to the easy method of manufacturing claims for losses incurred in the suppression of the late rebellion. I would not be understood here as opposing the erection of good, substantial and even ornamental buildings by the Government, wherever such buildings are needed. In fact, I approve of the Goverment owning its own buildings in all sections of the country, and hope the day is not far distant when it will not only possess them, but will erect in the capital suitable residences for persons who now receive commutation for quarters or rent at the Government expense, and for the Cabinet, thus setting an example to the States which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators; but I would have this work conducted at times when the revenues of the country would abundantly justify it.

The revenues have naturally fallen off for the last five months of the present fiscal year, from what they were expected to produce, owing to the general panic now prevailing, which commenced about the middle of September last. The full effect of this disaster, if it should not prove to be "a blessing in disguise," is yet to be demonstrated. In either event it is your duty to heed the lesson and provide by wise and well-considered legislation, as far as it lies in your power, against its recurrence, and to take advantage of all the benefits that may have accrued. My own judgment is, however much individuals may have suffered, one long step has been taken toward specie payments. That we can never have permanent prosperity until an entirely new basis is reached and maintained; until our exports, exclusive of gold, pay for our imports, interest due abroad, and other speculations so heavy as to leave an appreciable accumulation of these metals in the country from the products of our mines. The development of mines of precious metals during the past year, and the prospective development of them for years to come, are gratifying in the extreme; could but one-half of the gold extracted from the mines be retained at home, our advance toward specie payments would be rapid. To increase our exports, sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries of the country employed. Without this national as well as individual bankruptcy must ensue. Undue inflation, on the other hands, while it might give temporary relief, would only lead to an inflation of prices. The impossibility of competing in our own markets for the products of home skill and labor, and the repeated renewals of experiences give elasticity of our speculating medium therefore and just enough of it to transact the legitimate business of the country and to keep all the industries employed, is what is desired. The exact medium is specie, the recognized medium of exchange, the world over. That obtained, we shall have a currency of an exact degree of elasticity. If there be too much of it for the legitimate purposes of trade and commerce, it will flow out of the country; if too little of it, the reverse will be the result. To hold what we have, and to appreciate our currency to that standard, is a problem deserving of the most serious consideration of Congress.

The experience of the present panic has proven that the currency of the country, based as it is upon the credit of the country, is the best that has ever been devised. Usually, in times of such trials, the currency has become worthless, or so much depreciated in value as to inflate the value of all the necessaries of life, as compared with the currency. Every one holding it has been anxious to dispose of it on any terms. Now we witness the reverse. Holders of the currency hoard it as they did gold in former experiences of a like nature. It is patent to the most casual observer that much more currency or money is required to transact the legitimate trade of the country during the fall and winter months, when the vast crops are being removed, than during the balance of the year. Under the present system the amount in the country remains the same throughout the year, resulting in the accumulation of all the surplus capital of the country when not employed in the moving of crops, tempted there by offers of interest being paid. This surplus capital must earn this interest paid with a profit. Being subject to call, it cannot be loaned only in part, at best, to the merchant or manufacturer for a fixed term. Hence, no matter how much currency there might be in the country, it would be absorbed, prices keeping pace with the volume, and panics, stringency and disasters would ever be recurring with the elasticity in our money system. There is this object to be obtained first, and next, as far as possible, a prevention of the use of money in stock and other species of speculation. To prevent the latter it seems to me that one great step would be taken by prohibiting the national banks from paying interest on deposits by requiring them to hold their reserves in their own vaults, and by forcing them into resumption, though it would be only in legal tender notes. For this purpose I would suggest the establishment of clearing-houses for your consideration. To secure the former, many plans have been suggested, most of which look to me like inflation on one hand, or compelling the Government on the other to pay interest, without corresponding benefits, upon the surplus funds of the country during the seasons when otherwise unemployed. I submit for your consideration whether this difficulty might not be overcome by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, at any time, to nominal banks of issue, any amount of their notes below a fixed percentage of their issue, say 40 per cent., upon the banks depositing with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of Government bonds equal to the amount of notes demanded, the banks to forfeit to the Government, say, 4 per cent. on the interest accruing on the bonds so pledged during the time that they remain with the Treasury as security for the increase of circulation, the bonds so pledged to be redeemable by the banks at their pleasure, either in whole or in part, by returning their own bills for cancellation to an amount equal to the face of the bonds withdrawn. I would further suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing national banks to diminish their standing issue at pleasure by returning for cancellation their own bills and withdrawing so many United States bonds as are pledged for the bills returned. In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency, and the comparative contraction constantly going on, due to the increase of population, increase of manufactures and all the industries, I do not believe that there is too much of it now for the dullest period of the year. Indeed, if clearing-houses should be established, thus forcing redemption, it is a question for consideration whether banking should not be made free, retaining all the safeguards now required to secure bill-holders. In any modification of the present laws regulating national banks and a further step toward the resumption of specie payment, I invite your attention to a consideration of the propriety of exacting from them the retention, as a part of their reserve, of either the whole or a part of the gold interest accruing upon the bonds pledged as security for their issue. I have not reflected enough on the bearing this might have in producing a scarcity of coin with which to pay duties on imports, to give it my positive recommendation, but your attention is invited to the subject. During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of 3 per cent. certificates composed of interest notes and 7-30 bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal tenders in the bank reserves to the extent of sixty-three millions of dollars. During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency. The population of the country has largely increased; more than 25,000 miles of railroad have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them; millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to remove the products; manufactories have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital weekly for the payment of wages and for the purchase of material, and, probably the largest of all, the comparative contraction arising from the organizing of free labor in the South. Now, every laborer there receives his wages, and, for want of savings banks, the greater part of such wages is carried in the pocket or hoarded till required for use. These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration, without any recommendation that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country, and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payment, an object devoutly to be wished for by all, and by none more earnestly than the class of people most directly interested—those who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow. The decision of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive.

In previous messages, I have called attention to the decline in American ship-building. I recommend such legislation as would secure to the United States our portion of the carrying trade. Stimulated by higher rates and the abundance of freight, the progress for the last year in shipbuilding has been very satisfactory. There has been an increase of about 3 per cent. in the amount transported in American vessels over the amount of last year. With the reduced cost of material which has taken place, it may reasonably be hoped that this change will be maintained and even increased. However, as we pay about $80,000,000 per annum in foreign vessels for the transportation of our surplus products to a market, thus increased, the balance of trade is against us to this amount. The subject is one worthy of your serious consideration. Cheap transportation is a subject that has attracted the attention of both producers and consumers for the past few years, and has contributed to, if it has not been the direct cause of, the recent panic and stringency. As Congress, at its last session, appointed a special committee to investigate the whole subject during the vacation, and report at this session, I have nothing to recommend until their report is ready.

There is one work, however, of a national character, in which the greater portion of the East and the West, the North and the South, are equally interested, to which I will invite your attention. The State of New York has a canal connecting Lake Erie with tide-water on the Hudson river. The State of Illinois has a similar one connecting Lake Michigan with the navigable waters on the Illinois river, thus making water communication inland between the East and the West and the South. These great artificial water-courses are the property of the States through which they pass, and pay toll to those States. Would it not be wise statesmanship to pledge these States that if they will open these canals for the passage of large vessels, the Government will look after and keep in navigable condition the great public highways with which they connect, to-wit: The over-slough on the Hudson, the St. Clair flats, and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers? This would be a national work, one of great value to the producers of the West and South, in giving them cheap transportation for their produce to the seaboard, and a market to the consumers in the East, in giving them cheaper food, particularly of those articles of food which do not find a foreign market, and the prices of which, therefore, are not regulated by foreign demand. The advantages of such a work are too obvious for argument. I submit the subject to you, therefore, without further comment.

In further connection with the Treasury Department, I would recommend a revision and codification of the tariff laws and the opening of more mints for coining money, with authority to coin for such nations as may apply.

The attention of Congress is invited to the recommendations of the Secretary of War herewith accompanying. The apparent great cost of supporting the Academy is fully explained in the report, and it will receive your attention. While inviting your attention to all the recommendations made by the Secretary of War, there are two which I would especially invite you to consider: First, the importance of preparing for war in time of peace by providing for proper armament for our seacost defenses. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed; the former cannot. The second is the necessity of reopening promotion in the staff corps of the army. Particularly is this necessity felt in the medical, pay and ordnance departments. At this time it is necessary to employ by contract surgeons to supply the necessary medical attention required by the army. With the present force of the Pay Department, it is now difficult to make the payments to troops provided for by law. Long delays in payments are productive of desertions and demoralization, and the law prohibits the payment of troops by other than regular army paymasters. There are now sixteen vacancies in the Ordnance Department, thus leaving that branch of the service without sufficient officers to conduct the business of the different arsenals on a large scale, if ever required.

During the past year our navy has been reduced by the sale of some vessels no longer fit for naval purposes, and by the condemnation of others not yet disposed of. This, however, has been more than compensated for by the repair of six of the old wooden ships, and by the building of eight new sloops-of-war authorized by the last Congress. The building of these latter has occurred at a doubly fortunate time. They are about being completed, when they will possibly be much needed, and the work upon them has not only given employment to thousands of men, but, no doubt, has been the means of keeping open establishments of other works at a time of great financial distress. Since the commencement of last month, however, the distressing occurrences which have taken place in the waters of the Caribbean sea, along our very seaboard, while they illustrate most forcibly the necessity always existing that a nation situated like ours should maintain in a state of efficiency a navy equal to its responsibilities, has at the same time demanded that all of the effective force we really have shall be put in immediate readiness for warlike service. This has been and is being done promptly and effectively, and I am assured that all the available ships and every authorized man of the American navy will be ready for whatever action is required for the safety of our cities or the maintenance of our honor. This, of course, will cause the expenditure of some of the appropriations which were calculated to extend through the fiscal year: but Congress will, I doubt not, understand and appreciate the emergency, and will provide adequately, not only for the present preparation but for the future maintenance of our naval force. The Secretary of the Navy has during the past year been putting some of our most extensive monitors in condition for service, and thus the exigency finds us in a much better condition for war than we could possibly have been without his action.

A complete exhibit is presented in the accompanying report of the Postmaster General of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the year.

The ordinary postal revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to $22,996,771.57, and the expenditures of all kinds to $29,084,945.67. The increase of revenues over 1872 was $1,081,315.20, and the increase in expenditures $24,657,336. Independent of the payments made from special appropriations for mail steamship lines, the amount drawn from the general Treasury to meet deficiencies was $52,654,700. The constant and rapid extension of our postal service, particularly upon railways, and the improved facilities for the collection, transmission, distribution and delivery of the mails, which are constantly being provided, account for the increased expenditures of this popular branch of the public service. The total number of postoffices in operation on the 30th of June, 1873, was 33,244, a net increase of 1,381 over the number reported the preceeding year. The number of Presidential offices was 1,363, an increase of 163 during the year.

The total length of railroad mail routes at the close of the year was 63,457, an increase of 5,546 miles over the year 1872. Fifty-nine railway postoffice lines were in operation on the 30th of June, 1873, extending over 14,836 miles of railroad routes, and performing an aggregate service of 34,925 miles daily.

The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 27,459,185, an increase of 3,096,685 over the previous year, and the postage thereon amounted to $2,021,310.86, and the total weight of correspondence exchanged in mails with European countries exceeded 912 tons, an increase of 92 tons over the previous year. The total cost of the United States ocean mail steamship service, including $735,000 paid from special appropriations to subsidized lines of mail steamers, was $104,727,135. New or additional postal conventions have been concluded with Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Germany, Canada, Newfoundland, and Japan, reducing postage rates on correspondence exchanged with those countries, and further efforts have been made to conclude a satisfactory postal convention with France, but without success.

I invite the favorable consideration of Congress to the suggestions and recommendations of the Postmaster-General for an extension of the free-delivery system in all cities having a population of not less than 10,000; for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other printed matter of the second class; for a uniform postage and limit of weight on miscellaneous matter; for adjusting the compensation of all Postmasters appointed by the President by the old method of commissions on the actual receipts of the office, instead of the present mode of fixing the salary in advance upon special returns; and especially do I urge favorable action by Congress on the important recommendation of the Postmaster-General for the establishment of United States postal savings depositories.

Your attention is also again called to a consideration of the question of postal telegraphs and the arguments adduced in support thereof, in the hope that you may take such action in connection therewith as in your judgment will most contribute to the best interests of the country.

Affairs in Utah require your early and special attention. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Clinton vs. Englebrecht, decided that the United States Marshal of the Territory could not lawfully summon jurors for the District Courts, and those courts held that the Territorial Marshal should faithfully perform that duty because he is elected by the Legislative Assembly, and not appointed, as provided for in the act organizing the Territory. All proceedings of law are practically abolished by these decisions, and there have been but few or no jury trials in the District Courts of that Territory since the last session of Congress. Property is left without protection by the courts, and crimes go unpunished. To prevent anarchy there it is absolutely necessary that Congress should provide the courts with some mode of obtaining jurors, and I recommend legislation to that end; and also that the Probate Courts of the Territory now assume to issue writs of injunction and habeas corpus and to try criminal cases, and in questions as to land titles be denied all jurisdiction not possessed ordinarily by courts of that discription.

I have become impressed with the belief that the act approved March 2, 1867, entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform system of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States," is productive of more evil than good. At this time many considerations might be urged for its total repeal, but if this is not considered advisable I think it will not be seriously questioned that those portions of said act providing for what is called "involuntary bankruptcy" operate to increase the financial embarrassment of careful and prudent men, who very often become involved in debt in the transaction of their business, and though they may possess ample property, if it could be made available for that purpose, to meet all their liabilities, yet on account of the extraordinary scarcity of money they may be unable to meet all their pecuniary obligations as they become due, in consequence of which they are liable to be prostrated in their business by proceedings in bankruptcy at the instance of unrelenting creditors. People are now so easily alarmed as to monetary matters that the mere filing of a petition in bankruptcy by an unfriendly creditor will necessarily embarrass and oftentimes accomplish the financial ruin of a responsible business man. Those who otherwise would make lawful and just arrangements to relieve themselves from difficulties produced by the present stringency in money are prevented by their constant exposure to attack and disappointment by proceedings against them in bankruptcy; and, besides, the law is made, in many cases, by obdurate creditors, to frighten or force debtors into a compliance with their wishes and into acts of injustice to other creditors and to themselves. I recommend that so much of said act as provides for involuntary bankruptcy on account of the suspensoin be repealed.

The policy inaugurated toward the Indians at the beginning of the last Administration has been steadily pushed, and, I believe, with beneficial results. It will be continued with only such modification as time and experience may demonstrate as necessary with the encroachments of civilization upon the Indian reservations and hunting-grounds. Disturbances have taken place between the Indians and whites during the past year, and probably will continue to do so until each race appreciates that the other has rights which must be respected. The policy has been to collect the Indians as rapidly as possible on reservations, and, as far as practicable, within what is known as the Indian Territory, and to teach them the arts of civilization and self-support. Whenever found off their reservations and endangering the peace and safety of the whites, they have been punished, and will continue to be for like offenses. The Indian Territory, south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, is sufficient in area and agricultural resources to support all the Indians of the Rocky mountains. In time, no doubt, all of them, except a few who may elect to make their homes among white people, will be collected there. As a preparatory step for this consummation, I am now satisfied that a territorial form of government should be given them, which will secure the treaty rights of the original settlers and protect their homesteads from alienation for a period of twenty years.

The operations of the Patent Office are growing to such magnitude, and the accumulation of material is becoming so great, that the necessity for more room is becoming obvious day by day. I respectfully invite your attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Patents on this subject.

The business of the General Land Office exhibits a material increase in all its branches during the last fiscal year. During that time there were disposed of out of the public lands 13,039,606 acres, being an amount greater by 1,165,631 acres than was disposed of during the preceding year. Of the amount disposed of, 1,626,266 acres were sold for cash; 214,940 acres were located with military land warrants; 3,793,612 acres were taken for homesteads; 653,446 acres were located with Agricultural College scrip; 6,803,536 acres were certified by railroads; 765,756 acres were granted to wagon roads; 238,548 acres were approved to States as swamp lands; 138,681 acres were certified for agricultural colleges, common schools, universities and seminaries; 190,775 acres were approved to States for internal improvements, and 14,222 acres were located with Indian scrip. The cash receipts during the same time were $3,408,515.50, being $190,415.50 in excess of the receipts for the previous year. During the year 30,488,132 acres of public land were surveyed, an increase of the amount sprveyed the previous year of 1,037,193 acres, and, added to the area previously surveyed, aggregates 616,554,895 acres which have been surveyed. The increased and steadily increasing facilities for reaching our unoccupied public domain and for the transportation of surplus products, enlarging the available field for desirable homestead locations, thus stimulating settlement and extending year by year, in a gradually increasing ratio, the area of occupation and cultivation.

There was paid during the last fiscal year for pensions, including the expenses of disbursement, $29,185,289.62, being an amount less by $934,050.98 than was expended for the same purpose the preceding year. Although this statement of expenditures would indicate a material reduction in the amount, compared with the preceding year, it is believed that the changes in the pension laws made at the last session of Congress will absorb that amount the current year. At the close of the last fiscal year there were on the pension rolls 99,804 invalid military pensioners and 112,088 widows, orphans and dependent widows of deceased soldiers, making a total of that class of 211,892; 18,266 survivors of the war of 1812, and 5,053 widows of soldiers of that war pensioned under the act of Congress of February 14, 1871, making a total of that class of 23,319; 1,430 invalid navy pensioners, and 1,770 widows and orphans and dependent relatives of deceased officers, sailors and marines of the navy pensioners, of 3,200; total of pensioners of all classes, 238,411, showing a net increase during the fiscal year of 6,218. The names of 1,645 pensioners were added to the rolls, and 10,223 names were dropped therefrom for various causes. The system adopted for the detection of frauds against the Government in the matter of pensions has been productive of satisfactory results, but legislation is needed to provide, if possible, against the perpetrating of such frauds in future.

The ninth census has been completed, the report thereof published and distributed, and the working force of the Bureau disbanded. The Secretary of the Interior renews his recommendation for a census to be taken in 1875, to which subject the attention of Congress is invited. The original suggestion in that behalf has met with the general approval of the country, and, even if it be not deemed advisable at present to provide for a regular quinquennial census, a census taken in 1875, the report of which could be completed and published before the 100th anniversary of our national independence,

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would be especially interesting and valuable as showing the progress of the country during the first century of our national existence. It is believed, however, that a regular census every five years would be of substantial benefit to the country, inasmuch as our growth hitherto has been so rapid that the results of the decennial census are necessarily unreliable as a basis of estimates for the later years of the decennial period.

In three successive messages to Congress, I have called attention to the subject of civil service reform. Action has been taken so far as to authorize the appointment of a board to devise rules governing the methods of making appointments and promotions; but there never has been any action on these rules, or any rules pending, or even entitled to observance. Where persons desire the appointment of a friend, or the removal of an official who may be disagreeable, to have any change effected, they must have the acquiescence of Congress as well as of the Executive. I recommend, therefore, the subject to your attention, and suggest that a special committee of Congress might confer with the Civil Board during the present session, for the purpose of devising such rules as shall be maintained, and which will secure the services of honest and capable officials, and which will also protect them in a degree of independence while in office. Proper rules will protect Congress, as well as the Executive, from much needless precaution, and will prove of great value to the public at large.

I would recommend for your favorable consideration the passage of an act for the admittance of Colorado as a State into the Union. It possesses all the elements of a prosperous State, agricultural and mineral, and, I believe, has a population to justify admission. In that connection, I would also recommend the encouragement of a canal for the purpose of irrigating from the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains to the Missouri river. As a rule I am opposed to the donation of the public lands for internal improvements owned and controlled by private corporations, but in this instance I would make an exception. Between the Missouri river and the mountains there is an area belt of public land from 300 to 500 miles in width, perfectly valueless for the occupation of man, for want of sufficient rain to secure the growth of any products. An irrigating canal would make productive a belt as wide as the supply of water could be made to spread over, across the entire country, and would secure a cordon of settlements connecting the present population of the mountain and mining regions with that of the older States. All the land reclaimed would be clear again. If alternate sections were reclaimed by the Government, I would suggest that the retained sections be thrown open to entry under the Homestead law, and sold to actual settlers at very low prices.

I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for a general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion who are laboring under disadvantages is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. No possible danger can ensue to the Government by restoring them to eligibility to hold office.

I suggest for your consideration the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured, to the enfranchised slave.

(Signed) U. S. Grant.

Executive Mansion, December 1, 1873.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

Synopsis of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury points out the falling off in the revenues caused by the financial crisis, and bases the estimates of receipts somewhat thereon; shows that the coin receipts are still more than the interest on the public debt and other coin expenditures; recommends economy and reduction in appropriations, and if the effects of the derangement in business should continue and make it necessary to provide additional means, recommends judicious additional taxation rather than to resort to borrowing and increasing the public debt. The operations under the Refunding act for the year ending December 31, 1874, make a saving of $1,000,000 in the annual interest. The entire saving of the annual interest under its operations is $3,000,000. He recommends that action be taken before January next for the payment of the $20,000,000 loans of 1868. The Secretary condemns the practice of paying interest on deposits, as tending to accumulate currency in the large cities, where it is used largely in loans to speculators, whose operations tend directly to increase the annually recurring stringency in the money market and to derange business generally.

The Secretary alludes to the prevailing sentiment that more elasticity should be given to the volume of the currency, and earnestly commends to the wisdom of Congress a careful consideration of the subject, and that in such inquiry the further inflation of irredeemable paper currency should be avoided and a permanent return to the sound basis of specie payments to be kept in view. He regards any large augmentation of legal tender notes in time of peace, as a departure from the declaration of public policy and the pledge of the public faith to the national creditors, made in the act of June 30, 1864, that the amount of such notes should never exceed $400,000,000, as well as from that more solemn pledge contained in the first act of the Forty-first Congress to provide at the earliest period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. He refers to the uncertainty in public opinion as to the right and policy of issuing the $44,000,000 called the reserve, and recommends that the exact status thereof be fixed by Congress. He opposes the issue of any part of the same to inflate the currency, and suggests that it be held for a reserve under restrictions.

He also recommends changes in the law authorizing the national bank notes to be replaced, as there are practical difficulties in carrying out the purpose of Congress under the present law.

A thorough revision of the custom laws is recommended. The tonnage tax should be repealed, and new laws regarding the enrollment and licenses of vessels should be made so far as they affect canal boats and similar craft employed on the internal waters of the States. The reorginization of customs districts on the Atlantic coasts, and various changes in the laws respecting our navigation, are recommended.

The Secretary details what has been done in the matter of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and suggests further legislation.

Steamboat-Inspection.

The report of the Supervising Inspectoor General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, for the year ending June 30, 1873, contains the following statements:

"The year 1872 proved a disastrous one to life and property on water. One hundred and ninety-two casualties were reported as having occurred to steam vessels, by which 306 lives are known to have been lost, and, as nearly as could be ascertained, resulting in the loss of property to the amount of $4,608,143. Property amounting to $2,023,528, and 198 lives, were lost through casualties by fire alone, showing the urgent necessity of still greater precautions being taken to guard against that destructive element on steam vessels.

"Notwithstanding the steam marine of the country has suffered severely by reason of casualties I am pleased to state that a constant increase in the tonnage thereof has continued. Seventy-two new steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,966, were added to the several inspection districts during the year 1872.

"Among these were the iron steamers of the new American Steamship Line, of Philadelphia. These steamers seem to have given an impetus to commerce which, it is hoped, may result in the establishment of other lines, and in the building of an increased number of steamships in this country which shall traverse the seas under the American flag, and thus aid in the restoration of the prestige of our commerce on the ocean.

"During the year ending June 30, there had been inspected by the various local Boards 3,653 steam vessels of all classes, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,018,484. Certificates or licenses were also issued to 3,447 masters, 1,125 mates, 3,500 pilots, and 6,426 engineers.

"During the calendar year 1872, 3,444 steamers were inspected, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,018,484, and licenses issued to 2,882 masters, 1,037 mates, 3,845 pilots, and 6,266 engineers."

THE NAVY.

Secretary Robeson's Report—The United States Navy Inferior to That of Any Respectable Power—Results of the Polaris Expedition—The Death of Capt. Hall.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report to the President says there are now in the navy 165 vessels, carrying, exclusive of howitzers, 1,269 guns, a reduction since his last annual report, by sale and otherwise, of thirteen vessels.

A general enumeration of these vessels presents 63 steamers other than iron-clads and tugs, carrying 826 guns; 29 sailing vessels, with 332 guns; 48 iron-clad vessels, with 121 guns; and 25 tugs used for navy-yard and freight purposes. Of this number, there are at present in commission for sea service, distributed on the several foreign stations, and on our own coast 46 vessels, carrying 407 guns. The cruising or active force of the navy, as they may be called, and which is controlled by the appropriations made and the seamen authorized by law, is about the same as last year.

Six of our live-oak cruising ships are now in various stages of forwardness at the several navy yards. These are all of moderate size, and none of them sufficiently advanced to be of present use, but they are adapted to the wants of of our cruising navy, and will, in a few weeks, add materially to its strength and efficiency. The eight sloops of war authorized by the last Congress are all in process of building. The valuable work thus begun should not be discontinued, but the Department should be provided with a moderate amount of funds and authorized to commence each year to build a certain number of tons, to supply regularly the regular yearly expenditure of the naval force, which will of necessity, occur. The work of putting our iron-clad force in efficient condition, referred to in the Secretary's last report, has been proceeded with as fast as the means necessary for the extraordinary work could be spared from the current appropriations for the support of the navy. The wisdom of this action needs no illustration from him at this time. Without it we should have been left not only powerless to assert our own rights, but almost defenceless against arrogance or aggression.

The Secretary says the naval force on the North Atlantic Station was reduced in the spring and summer by ordering north as a necessity some of the vessels which were much in need of repairs, and whose crews needed a change, having been long in the tropics.

The expedition for the survey of the Darien and Inter-Oceanic Canal has completed its duties and submitted its reports.

The Secretary, in speaking of the Polaris, says her cruise has been decidedly the most successful of Arctic expeditions. The geographical knowledge of the Arctic regions has been largely advanced by it. A very particular questioning of every one of the officers and crew of the Polaris, and of the scientific corps, except the three persons yet unexamined, has completely satisfied his associates and himself that Capt. Hall's death occurred from purely natural causes; that his medical treatment was judiciously adapted to his case, and that he was tenderly nursed and cared for to the last.

The evidence has also made it manifest that Capt. Hall was always faithful to the trust reposed in him in assigning him to the command of the expedition; that he was kind, firm, and humane in the exercise of his authority; that he was earnest in his desire and in his attempts to reach a high northern latitude, and if practicable, the Pole itself; and that his untimely death was an irreparable loss to the expedition. It is also apparent that Capt. Buddington, who succeeded to the chief command on the death of Capt. Hall, proved himself to be a good seaman, and that in all dangerous positions in which the Polaris was placed his conduct as the commander was skillful and judicious—the natural result of long experience at sea and in command in northern latitudes.

The Secretary renews the recommendation that the forces in our navy yards be increased and developed so that we may be prepared for all emergencies; that the old navy yard at Philadelphia be abandoned, and new buildings erected at League Island; that the New York yard be preserved in its present site, and that the Pensacola yard be, in a measure, rebuilt.

The Secretary earnestly recommends that ample provisions be made for the support of the Ordnance Bureau, in order that nothing may interfere with the efforts to supply our ships with the most powerful guns.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are $19,252,235, and to this is added the sum of $864,389 for the current repairs of buildings, docks, and incidental expenses in the navy yards, etc. These estimates are less than those of last year by rather more than $2,000,000, but they do not include any extraordinary expenditure for the permanent improvement of the navy, nor amounts necessary for the repairs of our iron-clad fleet, nor for the continued prosecution of some of the great works necessary to a proper condition of our naval establishment.

Since the commencement of the present month events have taken place which make it proper that the navy should be put at once upon a footing for active service. It is by no means the province of this Department, as such, to take part in the conduct or discussion of any diplomatic question, nor should its attitude, at a time when serious international difficulties are possible, be held to indicate anything more than a determination on the part of a military department of the Government to be prepared for action should the necessity for action arise. A respectable force of war vessels and monitors is already on the sea and concentrating at the stations nearest the scene of our possible difficulties. Our whole available iron-clad fleet is on hand, and every wooden war vessel that will float is in active preparation at the various naval stations. These will be ready for sea, fully fitted, as fast as proper crews can be provided for them, and, if the necessity for action should come before the time for it arrives, all there is of the American navy which can be put afloat on the Atlantic Ocean, will be in condition and position to take its proper part.

"Inadequate," says the Secretary, "as this force may be deemed to the responsibilities and pretensions of a Government like ours, and greatly at a disadvantage, as we certainly shall be in respect to the number and character of our vessels in a contest with the fleets of any respectable naval power, I believe that the activity, skill, science, and experience of our navy will be found equal to any difficulty which courage dare to meet or energy will avail to conquer."

The Secretary concludes as follows: "In taking the action above referred to, the Navy Department has already incurred considerable expense, and has been forced to assume responsibilities unusual in times of peace; but, convinced of the wisdom of prompt and decided action, I have not shrunk from those responsibilities, nor hesitated, with the approval of the President, to make warlike preparations in the interests of peace and humanity. I confidently rely for support in this attitude upon the patriotism and good sense of the American people and their representatives, who cannot fail to remember that our naval condition is the result of causes which have been constantly pressed upon their consideration, but which have failed to receive full attention,—doubtless on account of more pressing present requirements and obligations,—and who will clearly realize that duties constantly postponed are certain to be more difficult and much more expensive when performed in haste under the pressure of imperious necessity. The Department has had no necessity to overstep its appropriations, even if it were lawful to do so, but the pressing demands of the present will consume now what was provided for the service of the year in several of the working bureaus. These must be promptly relieved, if their work is to go on. The occasion has already shown, I think, that our navy, as it exists, should at least be put in a condition for active service; and in any event a moderate appropriation for this purpose ought at once to be made, and, if war should by any possibility come, we must be liberally provided to utilize means we have, and to provide others to meet the emergency.

THE CURRENCY.

Abstract of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency—His Views on Free Banking—Interest on Deposits and Certification of Checks—The Causes of the Financial Panic.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency is a voluminous document, and we have room for only an abstract of the most important portions. He gives the history of the working of the free-banking system in the country previous to the establishment of the national banks, and goes on to say that the amount of national bank currency now authorized to be issued is $354,000,000, and the amount of legal-tender notes $356,000,000, so that the proportion of legal-tender in which national bank notes are now redeemable is nearly identical, though slightly in excess. If the National Banking law was amended so as to require the redemption of national bank notes in legal-tender notes at ½ of 1 per cent. discount, as in the New York State law, instead of at par, as provided by the National Currency act, and the national banks of the whole country would agree to such a provision of the law, the prompt redemption of national bank notes would be insured; but the redemption of this vast amount of circulating notes, if redeemed but once a year, would result in great loss to the people of the United States. A system of redemption of this kind would also at once increase the rate of exchange from the rate of 1-10 of 1 per cent. now existing at most periods of the year between the different cities of the Union, to from ½ cent. to 1 per cent., thus restoring to a considerable degree the condition of exchange at the time of the inauguration of the national banking system, and insuring a loss to the people annually of millions of dollars. Such a system would, however, undoubtedly result in the return of notes of national banks at certain seasons of the year when they are not needed to the vaults of the country banks, to be paid out when the demand for currency increased. Such a system would also give, what is exceedingly desirable at present, elasticity to currency.

In order to insure the prompt redemption of national bank notes the amount issued must be so much increased that the notes will be, say, at ½ of 1 per cent. discount, and this would probably not be accomplished until an addition was made to the present circulation of $100,000,000. The same result would follow from a reduction of the volume of legal tender notes simultaneously with the increase of issues of bank notes; but Congress has so frequently refused to diminish the amount of legal tender notes that the Comptroller is of the opinion that any general system of free banking, accompanied with redemption, must be postponed until the resumption of specie payments. The Comptroller, in order to avoid any misapprehension of his views on this subject, desires to state that he is not an advocate of any permanent system of currency usually known as irredeemable currency. He believes, however, that the people of this country ought not, and will not, submit to the high rates of exchange prevailing previous to the war, and that an amendment to the National Currency act which shall result in restoring the high rates of exchange will also result in the downfall of a system of banking which, it is believed, will yet become the most satisfactory of any system ever established.

During the past year, as far as his observation has extended, national bank notes have been rarely at any perceptible discount for legal tender notes, and during the late panic no distinction was made by the people between legal tender notes of the United States and national bank notes. Both were hoarded alike as the thing most desirable of all others to hold, and it is probable that when specie payment shall be resumed, the faith of the people will be so established in the safety of the currency of the banks that no such general system of redemption will be required as was required of the unsafe currency issued by the different States previous to the war. If the circulation should become redundant, as is sometimes the case with silver coinage, it will only be necessary to present the surplus to the agencies in the city of New York, where more than two-thirds of the circulation is now redeemable, in order to restore the equilibrium, for it is to be hoped that previous to the return to specie payment some system will be adopted which will give abundant elasticity to the currency without incurring the expense and burden of general redemption, and without loss resulting from the high rates of exchange which have always prevailed under such a system.

On the subject of interest on deposits and certification of checks the Comptroller remarks: In my last annual report I referred briefly to the evils resulting from the payment of interest upon deposits, and my predecessors have frequently referred more at length to the same subject. The difficulty has been that the proposed legislation by Congress upon the subject would apply only to national banks. The effect of such legislation would be to bring State banks and savings banks organized by authority of the different States in direct competition with the national banks in securing the accounts of correspondents and dealers. The national banks will be desirous of retaining their business, and the more unscrupulous would not stop to evade the law by offering to make collections throughout the country free of charge; to buy and sell stocks without commission, and rediscount paper at low rates. The proposed action of the Clearing-House in the city of New York, if adopted by the Clearing-Houses of the principal cities of the Union, would do more to prevent the payment of interest on deposits than any Congressional instrument, but the evils resulting from the payment of interest upon deposits are by no means confined to the city banks. It may be safely said that this custom, which prevails in almost every city and village of the Union, has done more than any other to demoralize the business of banking. State banks, private bankers, and associations under the guise of savings banks everywhere offer rates of interest upon deposits, which cannot safely be paid by those engaged in legitimate business. National banks desirous of retaining the business of their dealers also make similar offers, and the result is not only an increase of rates of interest paid by business men, but as a consequence investments in unsecured loans bringing ultimate loss upon the shareholders of the bank and depositors. The kind of legislation needed is that which shall apply to all banks and bankers alike, whether organized under the National Currency act or other laws. A law prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits by national banks will have little effect unless followed by similar legislation under authority of the different States, and there is little hope that such legislation can be obtained.

The National Currency act, which was passed during the war, provided for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. upon all deposits, and subsequent internal revenue legislation extended this tax to all deposits made with State Banks and individual banks. This was essentially a war tax, and should, in my judgment, be repealed with other similar internal revenue taxation, and I recommend that if legislation is proposed on this subject, the law be so amended as to repeal this tax so far as it applies to demand deposits, and that an increased rate of taxation be imposed uniformly upon all deposits which either directly or indirectly are placed with banks or bankers with the offer or expectation of receiving interest. Such legislation, if rigidly enforced, will have the effect not only to reduce the rate of interest throughout the country, but will at the same time prevent the illegitimate organization of savings banks, the organization of which should be allowed only upon condition that the savings of the people shall be carefully and prudently invested, and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting reasonable expenses, be distributed from time to time to depositors, and no other persons whatsoever.

The act of March 3, 1869, authorizes the appointment of a receiver if any officer, clerk, or agent of any National Bank shall certify any check drawn upon said bank, unless the person or company drawing said check shall have on deposit in said bank at the time said check is certified an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check. Receivers have been appointed for the National Bank of the Commonwealth, of New York, and the New Orleans Banking Association during the past year for violation of this act, and it is the intention of the Comptroller hereafter to rigidly enforce this act whenever he is satisfied of such violation.

The Comptroller repeats the recommendation in last year's report for the repeal of Sec. 6 of the act of July, 1870, which provided that after the whole $54,000,000 of circulation shall have been distributed, $25,000,000 additional shall be withdrawn from the banking associations organized in the States having an excess and distributed among the States having less than their proportion. Under this section that amount would be withdrawn from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The Comptroller also recommends the authorization of $25,000,000 more currency to be distributed among the States which are deficient, namely, those of the South and West. He is of opinion that it would require from three to five years to distribute this additional amount.

The Comptroller says the present financial crisis may in a great degree be attributed to the intimate relations of the banks in the city of New York with the transactions of the Stock Board; more than one-fourth, and in many instances nearly one-third, of the bills receivable of the banks since the late civil war having consisted of demand loans to brokers and members of the Stock Board, which transactions have a tendency to impede and unsettle instead of facilitate the legal business interests of the whole country. Previous to the war the Stock Board is said to have consisted of only 150 members, and its organic principle was strictly a commission business under a stringent and conservative constitution and by-laws. The close of the war found the membership of the Stock Board increased to 1,100, and composed of men from all parts of the country, many of whom had congregated in Wall street, adopting for their rule of business the apt motto of Horace: "Make money—make it honestly if you can—at all events, make money." The law of the State of New York, which had been retained on the statute book since 1813, restricting the operation of the Stock Board, had unfortunately been repealed in 1858, so that its members and manipulators were enabled to increase operations on a gigantic scale. The quotations of this Stock Board are known to be frequently fictions of speculation, and yet these fictions control the business and commerce of a great country, and their influence is not confined to this country, but extends to other countries, and seriously impairs our credit with foreign nations. Railroads and other corporations which we have bolstered up, and which have obtained quotations in London and other markets of the world, have now been reduced to a more proper valuation, or stricken from the list.

Unity of action, it is said, among the leading banks of the great cities will do more to reform abuses than any Congressional enactment; for unless such corporations shall unite and insist upon a legitimate way of conducting business, the laws of Congress in reference to them will be likely soon to become inoperative. The banks are disinclined to unite for such purpose. The legislation required of Congress will be such as will induce associations outside of the city of New York to retain in their vaults such funds as are not needed at the commercial center for the purposes of legitimate trade.

The following statements have been prepared showing the amount of national bank currency, legal-tender notes, and fractional currency issued up to Oct. 13, and Nov. 1, 1873:

National bank currency Oct. 13........	$ 350,079,056
Nov. 1........	350,332,884
Legal-tender notes Oct. 13........	359,566,868
Nov. 1........	360,952,206
Fractional currency Oct. 13........	96,699,191
Nov. 1........	47,876,149
Total Oct. 13........	$ 756,315,135
Total Nov. 1........	759,161,239
Deduct amounts held by the Treasury and by the banks Oct. 13........	$ 116,496,997
Nov. 1........	126,140,727
Which will leave unaccount'd for Oct. 13	$ 639,818,138
Nov. 1........	3,631,020,512

After making due allowance for the currency held by State and saving banks, trust companies, private bankers, these are larger amounts than can be supposed to have been in the pockets of men or the tills of small dealers, but it may be left to the ingenious in such matters to divine what portion thereof was hoarded by the ignorant or covetous.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Annual Report of Supervising Architect Mullet.

Supervising Architect Mullet, in his report, after enumerating the sites purchased for public buildings, recommends an appropriation for the purchase of additional property to enlarge the site occupied by the Custom-House at St. Paul. In reference to the public building at Chicago, Mr. Mullet says: I desire to call the attention of the Department to the importance of erecting the Adams street front, for which no appropriation has yet been made. It is of great importance that this front should be erected simultaneously with the others, and, as the entire building will be required, I would strongly recommend that an appropriation be obtained for the commencement of that wing. Should this be done, a considerable saving in cost as well as time will be made, and the entire building can be placed under roof at an early day. Progress in the public buildings at St. Louis has been very unsatisfactory, but it is trusted that the obstacles in the way of its rapid prosecution will be soon removed.

The Postoffice and Custom-House at Pittsburgh are far too small, and he recommends an appropriation to commence a new building in that city at an early day. He also thinks it desirable that a new building be erected at Toledo, Ohio.

Appropriations for the erection of the proposed new buildings at Nashville; Covington, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; and Little Rock, Ark., are not sufficient, and it is impossible to comply with the restrictions on their cost except by erecting buildings inadequate in size, and unsuitable for the purposes intended. The architect suggests that, in cases in which it is not considered desirable to appropriate the amount necessary to erect suitable and permanent buildings, it would be more advantageous to defer action, and rent temporary accommodations, until such time as the finances of the Government may warrant the appropriation of the necessary amount.

He renews the recommendations to sell the Marine Hospital property at Pittsburgh, Pa., and also at Detroit, Mich.

He thinks it indispensably necessary that the east front of the Treasury Department be rebuilt, and recommends the erection of a building for the accommodation of the Printing Bureau, and for the records of the Department.

Also, that steps be taken to secure from the city of New York the whole or a portion of the Battery for the erection of a new custom-house, and that a suitable appraisers' store be built in the same locality.

He recommends the extension of the Detroit Custom-House.

In conclusion, Mullet calls attention to the eight-hour law as injurious to the best interests of the Government and to the workmen themselves, and says: If the rule is to be the permanent policy of the Government, and its mechanics and laborers are to be compensated at the rate of 20 per cent. above the highest market rates, I see no reason why officers, clerks, and other employes of the Government should not be paid by the same rate. Under the present system, gentlemen of education who occupy positions of trust and great pecuniary responsibility in the different bureaus actually receive less than mechanics, and are discriminated against in favor of men who, as a rule, exhibit little interest in the performance of their duties, and have no responsibility whatever. It is also a fact that many mechanics receive, under the present system, not only more than their foremen and master mechanics, but more than the Superintendent of work on which they are engaged, the latter classes being allowed no compensation for extra labor performed.

THE ARMY.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War—Expenditures—Recommendations for the Current Year—Strength and Condition of the Regular Army.

The annual report of the Secretary of War shows that the estimates for military purposes for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $33,826,378. The estimates for the same purpose for the year ending June 30, 1875, are $34,410,722, the excess over the current year being $584,244. The appropriation for military purposes for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $34,917,971.

In addition to the usual estimates already made, the following are submitted for such action as Congress may deem proper to take: Armament of forts, $1,449,550; estimates for engineering purposes, $20,459,896.

He recommends that better facilities to obtain field musicians be afforded by the passage of an act authorizing the enlistment of boys not under 12 years of age, with the consent of their parents or guardians.

The Secretary says his orders directing officers, active or retired, to refrain from visiting Washington during sessions of Congress with a view to influence legislation, will be strictly enforced, in so far as he has the power. He also says further legislation is necessary to define the scope of the provisions of the act regulating the pay of officers, commutation, etc. The Secretary recommends that an allowance of ten dollars per month be made to Lieutenants of the line detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermasters.

Of the fifty railroads which purchased material from the Department at the close of the war to the amount of $7,500,000, thirty of them paid in full. The remaining twenty are still indebted about $4,700,000. He recommends the passage of a law which will enable the Department to collect from the Post-office Department the postal earnings of several of the delinquent railroads.

He also recommends an appropriation to continue experiments of the artesian well at Fort D. A. Russell, believing a series of flowing wells to the people of Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, and Montana, will be of importance in the development of their material resources. He also recommends that an act be passed authorizing the issue of tobacco as part of the rations of enlisted men, and that medical corps be opened to appointment and promotion; that there be an increase of Paymasters from forty-four or fifty-two, and that new appointments and promotions be allowed.

Works on the sea-coast defenses and fortifications have been advanced with rapidity consistent with economy and efficiency, and the works in four of our harbors now contain quite a number of platforms ready for their armament of guns of largest caliber. The harbor defenses in course of construction are recommended to be forced to completion.

The Secretary invites the attention of Congress to the bridging of the navigable waters of the United States, and suggests such general legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the channels of commerce. He recommends the repeal of the law authorizing the construction of the bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock, for the reason that a bridge constructed according to its terms would would materially obstruct navigation.

The survey of the lakes has been continued with success during the season.

The Springfield system of breech-loaders will be henceforth used for muskets and carbines in the army, and an appropriation of $500,000 is asked for to manufacture about 35,000 arms of the accepted pattern for a reserve supply in case of war. It is recommended that the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia be increased in proportion to the increasing population since the passage of the act of 1808.

Cities on the sea-coast, it is stated, are in a very defenseless condition, and the Secretary calls the earnest attention of Congress to the fact, suggesting that $1,500,000, the estimate of the Chief of Ordnance, be appropriated to put them in a state of defense, and says this sum will only provide the defenses with one-sixth of the complement of guns required for the different fortifications.

The purchase of a proving-ground for experiments in heavy guns is advised; also, an appropriation of $75,000 for the manufacture and trial of 12-inch cast-iron rimmed cannon.

A large powder depot, it is recommended, should be established in some region where neither private nor public interests would be endangered, and away from the influence of salt air, and for the purchase of a site and commencement of magazines $100,000 should be appropriated. In the same connection, it is recommended that the smaller arsenals be sold, and a large arsenal be built from the proceeds of these sales.

The Secretary concludes by recommending that legislation should be renewed, giving the Secretary of War authority to appoint a competent person to arrange and prepare for publication official documents relating to the operations of the army during war.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT.

Gen. Sherman, in his report to the Secretary of War, says the number of enlisted men in the army is 495 less than the 30,000 limited by law. In active regiments the number of men sick and on necessary details about posts will fully equal 25 per cent., so that the actual strength for military service does not exceed 19,652 men. In order that the regular army should fulfill its arduous duties on the frontier, as also to form a model on which to shape the volunteer and militia force of the United States, I earnestly recommend that Congress be asked to fix the limit of the enlisted force at such a figure as will give 30,000 for regiments of the line, and to provide specifically for non-combatent detachments, such as Engineer battalion, Ordnance Department, West Point detachment, Signal Department, Ordnance and Commissary Sergeants, in the same manner as has been done for Hospital Stewards.

The artillery regiments of the United States army have an organization different from the infantry, viz.: 12 batteries to a regiment. Of these, only one is equipped and instructed as a battery of artillery, the other eleven companies of each regiment being armed with muskets, and instructed as infantry.

Regimental commissioned officers on duty or belonging to the several departments and divisions number, in the aggregate, 1,532. Present for duty, 1,234. Absent on leave, or detached, 298. The foregoing does not include 31 Second Lieutenants recently appointed from civil life, and under orders to join their regiments.

The military divisions embrace the whole area of the United States, and their reports forwarded to the Secretary of War include the acts of all the regular army. No part of the army, Gen. Sherman says, is under his immediate control, and the existing army regulations devolve on the Secretary of War the actual command of the military peace establishment and all responsibilities thereof, so that he forbears making any further recommendations or report.

The Interior Department.

The Secretary of the Interior in his annual report regards the situation in the Indian service as favorable, and as vindicating the propriety and practicability of the humane policy which was inaugurated at the beginning of President Grant's executive term, and which has governed the Department in the transaction of all business matters pertaining to the conduct of Indian affairs. Satisfactory progress toward the accomplishment of the ends sought to be attained by this policy has already been made, fully justifying the hope that it will eventually achieve the end in view.

The Secretary recommends that the system of cash annuities be abolished, and that payments to Indians be hereafter made in goods and supplies. He suggests that money due the prairie bands of Pottawatomies and Kansas Indians be invested in Government bonds, and placed to the credit of said Indians, respectively, for the purpose of their civilization, to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for that object, both interest and principal to be paid at such times and in such manner as the President of the United States may direct.

The Government should assist the Indians desirous of securing permanent homes, by the donation of stock and farming implements. The first step toward permanent settlement of Indians in fixed homes is establishment and rigid enforcement of regulations to keep them all upon reservations.

The Secretary says that the Sioux Nation is almost completely surrounded by tribes that are really friendly to the Government, and at the same time bitterly hostile to the Sioux. If these friendly tribes could be liberally supplied with improved fire-arms and ammunition, the present supremacy of the Sioux might, in a few years, be destroyed with but little aid from the army.

The Secretary refers to the lawless condition of the Indian Territory, and says if the Ocmulgee Constitution with the proposed amendments is not adopted at the next meeting of the Indian Council, and Congress shall not deem it advisable to erect a territorial government within the Territory, he trusts that necessary legislation may be obtained to at least provide for the organization of a court or courts therein, under the jurisdiction, so far as the appointment of judicial officers is concerned, of the General Government.

The Secretary invites the attention of Congress to a request from the colony of Mennonites, residing in Southern Russia, for a modification of the existing land laws in certain particulars, to enable them to settle upon our public domain in a compact colony. The entire area they will probably require will be about 500,000 acres.

The Secretary notices the business of the Land, Pension, and Education Bureaus; railway and geological surveys; the census, and other subjects coming within the range of his department.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior comprises, besides various other matters, the annual State reports of all railroads in which the Government is interested. The Secretary also refers to the Yellowstone National Park, urging Congress to take early steps to protect this park from the vandalism of visitors, and have its boundaries surveyed and located, as many persons desire to settle upon lands contiguous thereto.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows that the number of acres of land surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1873, was 30,488,132. The amount of public land disposed of during the same period was 13,030,606 acres. The number of Surveyors-General has been increased since 1863 from ten to seventeen; the number of land offices from fifty-three to ninety, and the amount of land annually disposed of from 3,000,000 to 13,000,000 acres. In regard to the operations of the Homestead law, the Commissioner reports as follows:

The demand for lands by actual settlers under the Homestead law continues very large. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, 31,246 preliminary entries were made, covering an area of 3,752,347.26 acres. The number of final entries were 9,894, being an increase in final entries of 4,115 over the preceding fiscal year. This law, with some slight amendments, would meet all the requirements and necessities of actual settlers, and I again respectfully renew my recommendation for a complete consolidation of all statutes respecting settlement rights into a general Homestead law. A bill for that purpose met with favorable action from both houses of the last Congress, but owing to a slight amendment as to the time when it should take effect, by the House, on the last day of the session, in which the Senate had not time to concur, it failed to become a law. The selections certified for common schools during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to 76,909.17 acres, and for seminaries, 320 acres. The selections certified for agricultural colleges amounted to 16,976.21. The locations of agricultural college scrip by assignees of the States to which the same was issued reported during the year cover an area of 653,446.41. Since my last annual report, agricultural college scrip representing 240,000 acres has been issued to the States of Arkansas and Florida. This exhausts the amount which Congress authorized.

The records of the office show an aggregate construction of 2,278 miles of road, distributed as follows: In Michigan, 186 miles; Wisconsin, 89 miles; Iowa, 50 miles; Minnesota, 712 miles; Missouri, 97 miles; Kansas, 464 miles; Arkansas, 240 miles; California, 40 miles; Colorado, 245 miles; Indian Territory, 155 miles. Total, as above, 2,278 miles. Portions of the roads included in the foregoing report of construction were actually completed prior to the commencement of the last fiscal year. This report will be understood as referring more particularly to the official record of construction, and to the acceptance by the proper authorities, the evidence of which has been received at this office since my last annual report, and consequently was not included therein. During the previous year the reports show a constructed length of 1,743 miles of road, a difference in favor of the latter year of 535 miles. The policy of extending aid to railroad enterprise by national legislation having been restricted by the caution of Congress during the last few years, the aggregate of definite location of new roads is not as great as in former years. The reports show the definite location of 323 miles during the fiscal year, of which 200 miles are of the Northern Pacific railroad, in the Territory of Dakota.

The following act of Congress was approved Feb. 18, 1873 (17 Stat., 465):

An Act in relation to mineral lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That within the States hereinafter named deposits or mines of iron or coal be, and they are hereby, excluded from the operations of an act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," approved May 10, 1872, and said act shall not apply to the mineral lands situate and being within the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and that said lands are hereby declared free and open to exploration and purchase according to the legal subdivisions thereof, as before the passage of said act; and that any bona fide entries of such lands within said States, since the passage thereof, may be patented without reference to the provisions of said act.

Previous to the date of said Mining act of 1872, lands containing deposits of iron ore were disposed of for cash at private entry, the same as agricultural lands. The language of the Mining act, however, is so comprehensive as to justify the belief that it was the intention of Congress to include iron ore among the mineral deposits to be disposed of under its provisions. Congress, by subsequent legislation, appears to have placed this construction upon the act.

Don't Wet Your Coal.

People who prefer wetting the winter's store of coal to lay the dust on putting it into their cellars, do not generally know that they are laying up for themselves a store of sore throats and other evils consequent upon the practice. Even the fire-damp, says an exchange, which escapes from the coal mines, arises from the slow decomposition of coal at temperatures of but little above that of the atmosphere, but under augmented pressure. By wetting a mass of freshly broken coal and getting it into a cellar, the mass is heated to such a degree that carburetted and sulphuretted hydrogen are given off for long periods of time and pervade the whole house. The liability of wet coal to mischievous results under such circumstances may be appreciated from the fact that there are several instances on record of spontaneous combustion of coal when stowed into the bunkers or holds of vessels. And from this cause, doubtless, many missing coal vessels have perished.

Burglar-Proof Screw.—A screw, adapted to fastening locks, has been invented. It has a right-hand wooden thread at the head-end, and smaller left-hand iron thread on the other end, or *vice versa*—the latter being supplied with a nut. An effort to remove it from one side by unscrewing at the head only tightens the nut, while an attempt to drive out the screw on the other side, after taking off the nut, is resisted by the wooden thread.

Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Nov. 20.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company have been forced to suspend the work of building, on account of an inability to obtain currency for their European exchanges, of which they have plenty, and also on account of the severe stormy and cold weather which has prevailed for the last few weeks. The company will commence work in the spring and push through to Chicago as fast as men and money can do it. Citizens along the line have hindered the work greatly by throwing every obstacle they could in the way. It is rumored that a movement is on the tapis for consolidating with the Canada Southern from Defiance to Chicago, thus making a much shorter route to Chicago from Toledo and other lake ports than by the Air Line or Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

There several errors and misrepresentations in the above, which ought not to go without correction. The general and unqualified statement that the company "have been forced to suspend the work of building" is untrue. The work is now being prosecuted, along here, and at other places, and will be kept up all winter, except when the weather for a few days at a time, which may be expected, renders it impossible. The most flagrant untruth in the dispatch, however, is the statement that "citizens along the line have hindered the work greatly by throwing every obstacle they could in the way." Now, it is well known to all who have any adequate knowledge of the facts, that "citizens along the line" have encouraged and aided, and extended facilities to the prosecution of this great work with unstinted generosity and public spirit. There may be a few instances of property-owners along the line who have felt that the summary occupation of their farms, and destruction of growing crops, without immediate compensation was hard to bear, and have so expressed themselves. This is not "throwing obstacles in the way," it is simply insisting on rights. There may have been a few instances along a line of over 300 miles, of people being a little unreasonable; but we venture the assertion that for every such instance there have been a hundred in which the road agents, contractors and sub-contractors have been oppressive, unreasonable and regardless of the people's views of right. For this, of course, we believe the company are not to be blamed. We believe it is an honorable company and desirous of making the construction of its road as little inconvenient to the people as possible; and we are satisfied—nay, we know—from statements of high officials of the company that they regard the mass of citizens along this line as the most friendly and magnanimous with whom they or any other company ever came in contact in the business of constructing a railway.—*New Era.*

* * *

PANIC TALK.—A scrap of conversation in this wise was overheard in a New York office a few days ago:—

"How's business?"

"Dull! Awfully dull!"

"Doing any advertising?"

"No; took 'em all out a month ago."

"How long since business got dull?"

"O, three or four weeks ago."

"That is—about the time you stopped advertising."

(Merchant ruminates and canvasser looks innocent.)

* * *

It is a pity that William M. Tweed could not have been transferred to Blackwell's Island on Monday, Dec. 1, instead of Saturday, Nov. 29. On the former date the Credit Mobilier gentlemen and the back salary winners assembled at Washington. The transfer of Tweed on Monday would have furnished a moral that is now lost to the youth of this great country. Raise vouchers, and you shall go to prison; but raise salaries, especially by *ex post facto* legislation, and you shall go to Congress.

* * *

Private advices are that young Walworth, sentenced to imprisonment for life for the killing of a father who was such only in the sense that the Church had sanctified a mere animal passion, will not live to surve out his term. As this may sound like a Hibernibism, it is proper to explain that, like his uncle the reverend clergyman, the prisoner's life is slowly ebbing away under the weight of degradation imposed by a crime that it would be well for the honor of a grand old family if it had been perpetrated at a much earlier period, and by a friend, instead of a member, of that household.

* * *

"Print and prosper," says the wise man at the *Times* Printing House, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

* * *

The Vermont, Ill., *Chronicle* announces that it will exchange a few tender-lines for spare-ribs or sausage.

* * *

Out in Montana when they start a man down hill in a barrel, they speak of his appearance in a new role.

* * *

Why is a young lady like a bill of exchange? Because she sought to be settled when she arrives at maturity, you know.

* * *

Beard has fallen on tobacco. Glorious news, I dun no.

The Great Clothing EMPORIUM.

Headquarters at

FORT WAYNE.

If you want anything nobby in the

CLOTHING LINE,

Handsome, Durable and Cheap,
Of the Best Manufacture,
Most Artistic Cut,
Elegance of
Styles,

At Lowest Possible Prices.

Go to

M. E. WOODWARD,

Calhoun Street, opposite the
Court House.

A Beautiful Stock

Surpassing in extent and attraction former stocks. Special notice is invited to my new line of

HATS & CAPS,
GENTS FURNISHING
GOODS

of all descriptions, both in price and quality.

PIONEER

STORE!

HARDWARE

FOR EVERYBODY.

PLOWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

STOVES

FOR EVERYBODY!

Building Material for Everybody!

Go to

JOHN L. DAVIS,

IN THE BRICK BLOCK

INDIANA
Conservatory of Music,

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Fall term opens

SEPTEMBER 1ST,1873

Instructions is given on the Voice, Piano, Organ Violin, Flute, Guitar, and all Orchestral Instruments in classes of only four pupils each. The

Indiana Conservatory

is considered the most thorough music school in the State, and offers facilities not equalled by any other school. Send for Catalogue.

J. C. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

Charles Mauerhan
FASHIONABLE
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER!

On Seventh west of Main Street, and one door east of Link's grocery, Auburn, Ind.

FARM FOR SALE,

THIRTY FIVE ACRES.

The subscriber offers thirty-five acres of good land in Jackson township, this county, for sale on reasonable terms. 20 acres cleared, good log house some fruit trees. Good timber on the remainder not improved. One half down, balance on time

J. H. BREBNS.

Boozer & Blattner,

S. W. corner Wayne and Marion streets

Waterloo, Indiana,

Have now opened for the

Spring and Summer Trade

A FULL LINE OF

Dress Goods

of the latest styles. Also a handsome line of

Ottoman Reversible
SHAWLS,

WHITE GOODS
LINENS ETC.

d epartment being complete with

Choice Selections,

We Offer

Unusual Inducements

—TO—

CashBuyers

We Buy

All kind of Produee,

For CASH or Trade to suit t Customer

Waterloo, May 29, 1873.

GRAND
OPENING
—OF—
FALL & WINTER
CLOTHING

S. Lauferty

WILL SELL

READY MADE
CLOTHING

Cheaper than any other house in the county. He also has an immense stock of Gents'

Furnishing Goods!

which he will dispose of at very reasonable prices.

Call and price his goods before you buy.

ON MAIN SREET.

Auburn, Ind.

The Correct SUN Time

For Ft. Wayne, as shown by Transit in the Jewelry Store of

GEO J. E. MAYER & F. VOIROL,

No. 19 East Main street Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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Courts
City Offices
County "
Public Schools
Post Office
Street Cars
Hotels
Railroads
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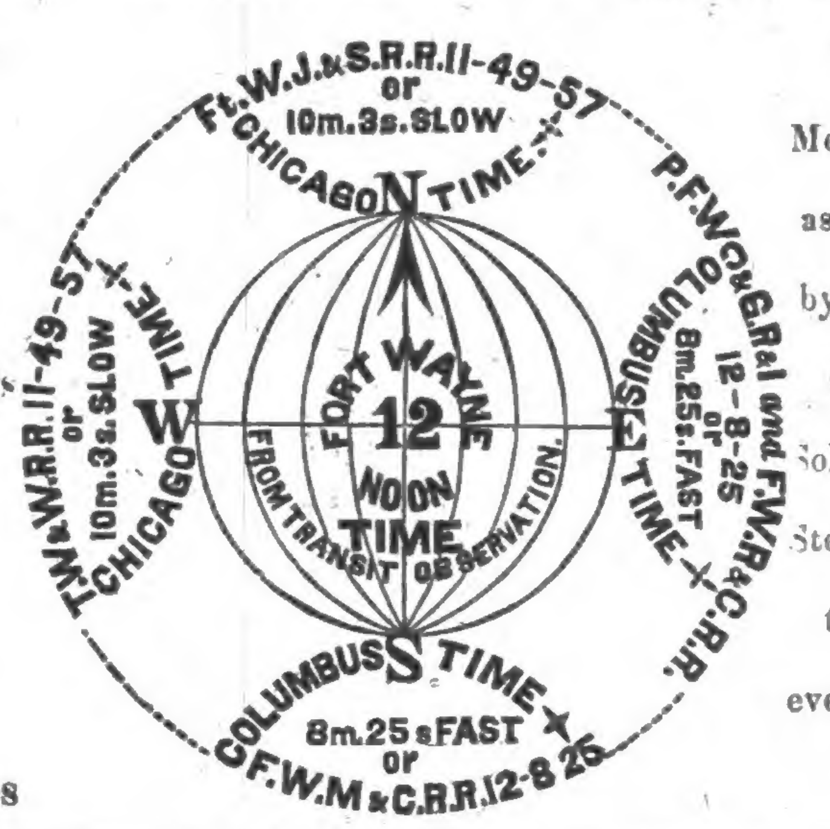
Ft. W. J. & S. R. R. 11-49-57
or
10m. 3s. SLOW
CHICAGO N TIME
P. F. W. & C. R'al and F. W. R. & C. R. R.
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or
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COLUMBUS TIME
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E
FORT WAYNE
12
NOON
TIME
FROM TRANSIT OBSERVATION.
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Will all use Mered an Time as ascertained by the Transit of this firm. Solar, Lunar & Stellar observations taken every noon and night.

DRY GOODS

—o—o—o—

GEO. DeWALD & CO.

—o—

WHEN LOOKING FOR BARGAINS

—IN—

Dry Goods or Notions,

CALL AT THE STORE OF

Geo. DeWald & Co.,
No 107 Columbia St., Ft. WYNE,

Where can be found a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

which will be sold LOW for cash.

ASK FOR THE "HATTIE" CORSET

The best thing in the market, is made glove-fitting, and of the best material, and in order to introuuce, we are offering

ONE DOLLAR
THIS IS A BARGAIN!!

Five Hundred
PIANOS & ORGANS,

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT

PANIC PRICES!

We have determined to reduce our immense stock of instruments, and for the next few weeks will offer such inducements to cash purchasers as were never offered before, and may never be offered again. Every

PIANO AND ORGAN,

WE SELL IS FULLY WARRANTED.

Parties ordering by mail will receive just as good an INSTRUMENT as present to select for themselves. Send

Circular and Price List.

Send six cents for Sample Copy of

"GEMS OF PRAISE"

34 pages of choicest Sabbath-school Music. $3 per hundred. Orders for sheet music and music book promptly filled.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

158 West Fourth Street,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

GUY PLUM
REAL ESTATE BROKER

Collection and

Gen'l Insurance Agent,

Auburn, Ind.

Real Estate Bought and Sold.

The following bargains are now offered:

FOR SALE.

Two story frame house and barn on South Main street. Sold at a bargain on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

Good frame house with small barn, on North Main street. Cheap, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE.

One story frame house, good lot, on 5th street, excellent location. A good chance.

FOR SALE.

Two vacant lots in Kuhlman's addition, nicely located, to be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.

Vacant lot on Union Street, in the growing part the town, excellent place for residence.

FOR SALE.

80 acres of good timbered land, two miles north east of Auburn.

FOR SALE.

50 acres of timbered land, very fine, 3 miles east of Auburn.

Job Printing.

When you want anything in the line of Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Blanks, Drafts, Checks, Cards, Envelopes, Programmes, Posters, &c., call at this Office.

Frank Streby

SHOEMAKER.

Auburn, Indiana.

Having opened out a fine new stock of Boots & Shoes, in the building one door west of the bakery respectfully solicits the Patronage of the public Order for custom work promptly attended to.

John M. Miller,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FINE FURNITURE,

CHAIRS.

Husk & Hair Matrasses

50 and 52 East Main Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Cold Weather Goods

—AT—

Root & Company.

A full and complete line of warm

UNDERWEAR,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children Now on hand. Also

Hosiery

in Cotton, Fleece Lined, Merino and all wool, in every variety of color, style and quality.

We have received by express, an elegant line of

Winter Cloaks,

in all the latest styles,

Our Shawl Stock.

is worthy of inspection, and no one should buy a MEW DRESS without first looking through our extensive line of DRESS FABRICS, among which can be found everything desirable in all the new and elegant fall and winter shades. We have taken special pains to render this department unusally attractive this season.

We have an unusually fine stock of

DOMET,
SHAKER and
EMBBOIDERED
ALL WOOL WHITE FLANNELS,

Bleached and Unbleached
COTTON FLANNELS,

A full line of colors in
GILBERT'S OPERA FLANNELS.

Besides a full line of Ladies', Gents, and Children's Gloves, in Berlin Lined, Cloth, Alaska, etc.—We have all the new shades in our celebrated Perinot kids.

N. B.—All the above goods were bought since the panic, at the lowest cash prices and we feel better than ever enabled to sustain our reputation for selling the best goods at the lowest prices.

Root & Company's

Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.

FORT WAYNE IND.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.

Agents make $12.50 per day, $75 per week.

AN ENTIRELY NEW

SEWING MACHINE

For Domestic Use.

Only Five Dollars

With the New Patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

Patened June 27th, 1871.

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed Sewing Machine for Family Work. Complete in all its Parts. Uses the Straight Eye Pointed Needle, Self Threading, direct upright Positive Motion, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates by Wheel and on a Table. Light Running Smooth and Noiseless, like all good high-priced machines. Has Patent Check to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the Elastic Lock Stitch (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, fine and coarse, from Cambric to heavy Cloth or Leather, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is heavily constructed to give it strength; all the parts of each Machine being made alike by machinery, and beautifully finished and ornamended. It is very easy to learn. Rapid, Smooth and Silent in operation. Reliable at all times, and is Practical, Scientific, Mechanical Invention, at Greatly Reduced Price.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand,

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED,

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price.

MRS. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A." "One." (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with all the fixtures, and everything complete belonging to it, including Self Threading Needle, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to any part of the country, by express, Free of further charges, on receipt of price, Only Five Dollars. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 extra, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

Special Terms, and Extra Inducements to Male and Female Agents, Store Keepers, &c., who will establise agencies through the country and keep our New Machines on Exhibition and Sale, County Rights given to smart agents free. Agent's complete outfit, furnished without any extra charge. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing Terms, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., sent free. We also supply

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Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden, Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare Seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed

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Over the Palace of Fashion,
Keystone Block,

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 18, 1873. No. 51.

The Auburn Courier,

Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

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One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
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Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

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W. B. HORNISH.
FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most nobby styles. One door west of Swineford's Hotel.

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MOSS & HOFFMAN
Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

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Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

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Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
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DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL,
WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample oms for Agents at all times.

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Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

Br. D. B. Roether, M. D.
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Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Hare' sshoe store.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware sture Auburn, Indiana

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for [illegible] Insurance Company.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
T. L. BEST. 2-28 S. A. C. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist
KENDALLVILLE, IND.
All work warranted. Examinations free. Liq trons oxide gas administered for the painless eating of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALERS IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEAIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near railroad, FortWayne Ind.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS Rail Road.

ON and after Nov. 30th 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mail.
1 Logansport a.			9.35 p
Adamsboro	6.05	7.00	10.10
N. Manchester	9.28	10.20	11.4.
Liberty Mills	10.08	11.20pm	11.55
Columbia City	11.45	1.30	12.35
G. R. Crossing	1.20	3.50	1.32
Auburn Junc.	2.00	4.30	1.40
Auburn	2.30	4.45	1.45
Mooresville	3.05	5.45	2.28
Butler	3,30 a. m	6.10	2.25

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight	Mail.
Logansport			7.30p
Adamsboro	11.49	5.10p m	7.03
N. Manchester	8.00	2.00	5.46
Liberty Mills	7.25	1.15	5.36
Columbia City	5.30	10.00am	5.01
G. R. Crossing	3.43	8.36	4.16
Auburn Junc.	3.00	7.50	4.00
Auburn	2.30	7.20	3.53
Mooresville	1.30	6.40	3.28
Butler	1.00	6.15	3.10

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 1st, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,50 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester	"	7,28 "	11,08 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	10,40 "	1,45 P M	5,53 "
Orrville...	7,20 "	12,54 P. M	4,00 "	7,53 "
Mansfield.	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,30 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9,50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A M	7,45 "	10,35 "
Forest	11,33 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima......	12,30P M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.35 "	11,40 "	1,20 A M	3,20 "
Plymouth	5.04 "	2,45 P. M	4.01 "	5,45 "
Chicago...	8.20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.18 "	12,10 P. M.	8,50 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	2.15 "	11,20 "	5.30 "
Lima......	3,20 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,40 "
Forest	4,40 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9.30 "
Crest- ar	6,30 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6.00 A M	7,10 "	4.30 "	11.25 "
Mansfield	6.87 P M	7.37	4,58 "	11,56 "
Orrville...	9,16 "	9,29 "	6.47 "	2,00 P. M
Alliance...	11,00 "	115A	8,15 "	3,25
Rochester	2,48 "		10,40 "	6,00
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne........ Dep	10.45pm		4.15 pm
Auburn	11 42		5 30
Waterloo	11 56		5 55
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 55	6 20	7 05
Ar Angola	12 8		
Bankers	2 10	8 07	
Jonesville	2 32	8 33	
Jackson	3 40	10 30	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Jackson .... Dep	1 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	2 20	7 10	
Bankers	2 40	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	3 58	am	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	4 34		8 22
Auburn	4 48		8 45
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 46		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R. Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m.
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:53 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Cornnna	2.22 a m.	x11:26 p m	6:59 p m
Sedan	2:26 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:50 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES
of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS.
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month nly. (May 27. 73.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and Provisions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock of
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

Sutermeister, Becker & Bond,
ACHITET S
BUILDING CONTRACTORS,
AND DEALERS IN
Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,
SUCCESSPRS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

Billiards.
All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

A Forty Thousand Dollar Cow.

We doubt if more extravagant sums have ever been paid for fancy cattle than those lavished during a recent sale of the herd of the Hon. Samuel Campbell, at New York Mills, near Utica, N. Y. Representatives of the most prominent short horn breeders in the world were present, including a large delegation of English cattle stock buyers, consisting of lords and other titled persons.

The breeds which brought the largest sums were Duchesses and Oxfords; and the first animal sold, known as the 2nd Duke of Oneida, a three year old bull, brought $12,000 The cow known as 1st Duchess of Oneida was next offered, and after an extraordinarily exciting contest, was knocked down to Lord Skelmersdale, of England, for $30,600. Subsequently other cattle of the same strain followed at $19,000 and $35,000, and the interest culminated with the sale of the 8th Duchess of Geneva, which was bought by Mr. R. Pavin Davis, of Gloucestershire, England, for the unprecedented sum of $40,600.

A Dignified Man and a Postoffice Clerk.

The human heart, in all its expansive, limitless capacity for enjoyment, takes greater pleasure in nothing more than witnessing a portly, solemn-visaged man, the embodiment of natural dignity, importance in clothes, administer a scathing rebuke to some "smart" petty official. This morning just such a personification of innate dignity loomed up at the stamp window of the Postoffice, and glared in gloomy and majestic displeasure at the busy clerk registering a letter, before he sprang to the window and asked the stately customer what he wished. The great man did not answer for severel moments. He gazed steadily and impressively over the clerk's head, and then asked in ponderous tones:

"Is there any one here who attends to busines?"

The embarrassed clerk blushed, faltered for a moment, then recovering himself, said with characteristic and national cheerfulness, becoming an official of the Republic:

"I will see, sir."

And he disappeared. He went into the other department, tortured a carrier with an original conundrum and heard a good story in the mailing room, and came back.

"Yes, sir," he said to the great one, "there are, in addition to myself, three clerks in the letter department, one in the mailing room, four carriers, three route agents, the mail driver, and a janitor."

"Ah? I am glad there are so many. I may, in all that number, find one who is at his post."

And then he looked as impressive as a special agent, and was silent for three minutes, while the impassive clerk awaited his orders, and impatient men behind him fidgited and grumbled. Finally the great man said, with deep solemnity:

"I wish one three-cent stamp."

The clerk tore off the stamp and held it, waiting for the consideration. The great man made a somewhat longer pause than usual; he felt in his various vest pockets, he graduelly lost his look of impressive rebuke, his chest caved in, and he assumed the aspect of an ordinary frail mortal, and he said:

"Ah—the fact is—I'm sure—ah—in short, I find that I have carelessly left my purse at home Can you kindly—

The impassive clerk, with the faintest suggestion of triumph in his eye, waved the great man aside with:

"Sorry for you, sir, but the clerk who sells on credit is not in. What does the next man want?"

And we felt so good to see how that clerk was taken down by the dignified man that we went away and laughed for a week.

◆

"How old is your mamma?" asked a love-smitten old bachelor of the daughter of the widow who had enchanted him. "I don't know, sir; ma's age varies from about forty-three to twenty-five," was the artless reply, and the bachelor was disenchanted.

Jack, who is at boarding school in the country, writes home: "Please send me a good trap to catch a woodchuck, and a piece of carpet for me to say my prayers on."

A Pennsylvania paper has a story of a lady who softened the shell of an egg in vinegar, inserted the egg in a five gallon demijohn, placed it in a hatching oven, and lo! she possesses now a half grown chicken in this curious coop. The destination of the the present wonder is the zoological garden of Philadelphia, but she promises to raise an American eagle in a similar manner for the Centennial Exposition.

WORK.

When God said unto Adam, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," he blessed all mankind by the command, save, perhaps, Adam himself. There is nothing so necessary to man's happiness in this world as work. An idle man is a poor miserable devil at best, despised by his fellow man and loathed by his Creator. A man may be cursed by glaring faults, by overpowering vices which a life-long struggle may fail to remedy, but idleness is not one of them. The remedy for idleness is simple, and any fool may apply it. Work is the great panacea for the ills which flesh is heir to. The dyspeptic may thank his stars for the blessed privilege, while the mourner finds in it relief from the crushing weight of his great sorrow. Even wearisome toil is better than cankering idleness. Work lightens grief, and makes utter despair impossible. The man who, at middle age, looks back upon a misspent life and grieves o "what might have been;" who goes out into the bright sunlight with bowed head and faltering footsteps, dreads the half-wished-for hour of death, a find sweet peace in work. The sorrowing mother who has laid her darling in the cold grave—that gloomy prison house of all our hopes—finds relief in work. The father whose life is imbittered by the follies and vices of an ungrateful son, finds immunity from hopeless insanity in work. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" is a blessing instead of a curse, and the man or woman who fails to enjoy the rich fruits of honest toil is a fit subject for both pity and contempt.

Men talk flippantly of the consolations of the Christian religion, but a well informed, earnest Christian will freely admit that there is no rest, no peace, no soothing, no balm, no consolation outside of work There never was, there never will be a lazy Christian God will have no drones in his vineyard, for He has taught us that work is the foundation of the Christian religion. The highest Christian motto is, "Do your life work well."

◆

Steps are being taken in all of this principal cities of the country, and in many of the country towns, to devise measures for the relief of the indigent, and many who must inevitably become so from the stringency of the finances and the scarcity of labor during the winter before us. At a season of the year when the most improvident even reflect upon their sloth and wastefulness, and are moved to apply their earnings to the supply of their prospective necessities, such as fuel clothing and food, they are unfortunately out of employment, and what is still worse, unable to obtain any. It is useless to sermonize on their thriftlessness—on their indifference in providing for a rainy day. The fact that they are destitute and helpless, and that to prevent vice, pauperism and crime they must have the aid of those who are in a situation to assist them, should be the subject of consideration beyond all others. The suffering among the poor, during the hard winter staring us in the face, will not be confined to the manufaaturing centres, but we fear it will have a universal range. If the financial disturbances continue, such a condition of affairs may be anticipated. A suspension of manufactories, of large and small industries, scattered here and there throughout the country, and furnishing employment to innumerable men, women and children, must follow. It is said that there are in the cities of New York and Philadelphia at least ninety thousand people who are willing to work, and who must have employment or become public charges either as paupers or as criminals. If the stagnation of the industries works a like proportion of hardship in the other cities of the country the want and misery that will fall to the lot of the laboring classes will be distressing and frightful. So far, the financial irregularity has chiefly affected the merchants and farmers of this region, but it will undoubtedly take a wider scope before long, unless some measure of relief can be devised and carried into practice. In view of the gloomy prospect and the probability of the wealthier of our citizens being called upon for charities to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy, the earliest attention and the most practical counsel is demanded.

◆

In Decatur, Ill., when a young lady declines an offer to convey her home, he asks permission to sit on the fence and see her go by.

◆

A Peoria boy revenged himself on his parents for not taking him to the circus by dropping a plug of tobacco into the coffee pot.

The Death of Charles D. Bond.

We are again called upon to record the death of one of Fort Wayne' most prominent and honorable citizens. The business people of the city knew of the sickness which confined Mr. Bond to his residence for the past ten days, but few were prepared to lea this morning that it had terminat and that one in whom all had an terest had been removed far Bit- duties and cares with whichey remove is fraught. Mr. Bond the patient re- years of age, and hadiey are the great boyhood, identifi- life-giving principle, cial interests ovator and Invigorator a manner stem. Never before in the in fine of the world has a medicine been the ided possessing the remarkable the ies of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the hat of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There twenty athartic for the purpose equal to Charles E WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, children surv speedily remove the darkdied in the commun matter with which the pal Church, of which at the same time many years an active ons of the liver, member. anthe healthy In his death, our comm has sustained a loss which is confined to no church or party, a loss which time cannot repair; but he has left behind an example, which, well studied and followed, would prove a legacy indeed—richer far than could be counted in gold and silver—an example of industry, charity, integrity, hopefulness and patient devotion to good works. The merchant and mechanic, the clergyman and the layman, all who knew Charles D. Bond will unite in sympathy for the bereaved family and friends, and say "a good man has gone from among us."—*Sentinel of Dec. 9.*

◆

"How did you manage to win her affections so quickly, Dan? The receipt's worth knowing."

"Oh that was simple enough!" replied he. "The first night I arrived at the lodging house in Auckland, I found myself sitting next the young woman at supper, who I soon found was one of the newly arrived emigrants. I looked her over, and saw she was a round, cherry looking lass, with a sweet laughing face, and thought she'd do. I didn't know how to go foolin' raound her—as I am certain you would have done, sir, no offense—but just spoke a word or two with her, and when we came out into the passage gave her a squeeze and a kiss.' Says she, 'How dare you?' Says I, 'I want to marry you, my dear.' 'Marry me,' cried she laughing, 'why, I don't know you.' 'No more do I know you, my dear; so that makes it all fair and equal.' She didn't know how to put a clapper on that, so she only laughed, and said she could not think of it. 'Not think of it,' said I, artful like; 'not when pou have come all these thousands of miles for that purpose? 'What do you mean? says she staring. 'Come now' says I' don't tell me. I know's what's what. When a man emigrationzes, its to get work; when a woman emigrationizes, its to get married. You may as well do it at once.' Well, she giggled a bit and we were spliced two days afterward.

It is suggested that it will shortly be necessary for daily journals to devote a regular column to the State and other officials who may have been reported defaulters during each twenty-four hours.

A cowardly fellow having kicked a newsboy for pestering him to buy an evening newspaper, the lad waited until another boy accosted the "gentleman," and then shouted in the hearing of all bystanders, "It's no use to try him, Jim; he can't read."

THE AUBURN COURIER.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DEMORATIC PARTY AND TO THE COLLECTION OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Vol. 3. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, December 18, 1873. No. 51.

The Auburn Courier,
Published Every Thursday By
T. C. MAYS,
Editor and Proprietor.
Office on Seventh Street, Opposite the Court House.

TERMS:

One Year	$2 00
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1m.	3m.	6 m.	1 y.
One Square	2 50	5 00	7 00	12 00
¼ Column	6 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
½ Column	10 00	18 00	30 00	50 00
1 Column	15 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Local Notices 10 cents per line, first insertion; 5 cents each insertion thereafter. Business Card 6 dollars.

Business Cards.

W. B. HORNISH.
FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Suits got up in the most nobby styles. One door west of Swineford's Hotel.

G. H. K. MOSS. P. V. HOFFMAN
MOSS & HOFFMAN
Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, Butler, Ind. Special attention given to collections. Also buy and sell Real Estate.

JARED SPOONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office in Case's Building, up stairs, Main Street, Auburn, Ind.

ROSE & HARTMAN.
Attorneys at Law, and Notaries Public, will practice in any of the courts of the State Office southwest corner of the Public Square, opposite the Weaver House.
J. B. Rose, Ezra D. Hartman.

J. A. COWAN, M. D., W. S. ALLEN, M. D.
DRS. COWAN & ALLEN
Having associated themselves together for the practice of medicine and surgery will attend promptly to all calls pertaining to their profession.

LENT'S HOTEL.
WATERLOO. E. H. COWLES, Proprietor. This house has been refitted, having fine Sample rooms for Agents at all times.

PENFIELD & MOODY,
Attorneys at Law. Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana.

J. J. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Case's Store, Auburn, Indiana.

Dr. D. B. Roether, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, New Era, Indiana, office at his residence.

Dr. J. B. Casebeer.
Physician and Surgeon, Auburn, Indiana, office, first door to the right, Union Hall, over Mare' shoe store.

J. W. RICKEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public. Auburn, Ind. Office in the Court House.

Woodhull & Croxton.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Angola, Indiana. Practice in Steuben and DeKalb Counties.

A. F. PINCHIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Notary Public, Butler, DeKalb co., Ind. Insurance and Real Estate business promptly attended to.

HENRY C. PETERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Notary Public. Office over Davis' Hardware store Auburn, Indiana.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
FORT WAYNE, B. H. SCHNIEDERS, Prop. 124, 126 and 128 Columbia street. Good sample rooms on first floor.

WEAVER HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS, opposite the Court House. S. C. SWINEFORD, Proprietor. Good Stabling.

GUY PLUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the Court House. Special attention paid to the collection of claims. Also, Agent for [illegible] Insurance Company.

McBRIDE & MORLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Waterloo City, Ind., will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office over Patterson, Boyer & Co.'s store. 2-28

BEST & McCLELLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will practice in any of the courts of the State. Office, Wayne street.
[illegible] L. BEST. 2-28 J. A. O. M'CLELLAN.

R. M. & W. C. LOCKHART,
DEALERS IN LUMBER of Every Description. Waterloo City, Ind. We buy and ship Lumber at the going cash rates, at all times. 2-28

H. A Moyer.
Successor to W. L. Andrews
Surgeon Dentist
KENDALLVILLE, IND.
All work warranted. Examinations free. Liquid nitrous oxide gas administered for the painless extracting of teeth.

BASS & SMITH,
DEALERS IN
Pig Iron, Coke, Coal
LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA,
Youghiogheny, Blacksmith and Cannel Coal, of all sizes, constantly on hand for shipment or city delivery. Office on Hanna street, near [illegible], FortWayne Ind.

DETOIT, EEL RIVER & ILLINOIS
Rail Road.

ON and after Nov. 30th 1873. trains will run as follows:

Eastward.

Stations.	Local	Freight		Mail.
1 Logansport a.				9.35 p
Adamsboro	6.05	7.00		10.10
N. Manchester	9.38	10.20		11.4.
Liberty Mills	10.08	11.20pm		11.55
Columbia City	11.45	1.30		12.35
G. R. Crossing	1.20	3.50		1.22
Auburn Junc.	2.00	4.30		1.40
Auburn	2.30	4.45		1.45
Mooresville	3.05	5.45		2.28
Butler	3,30 a. m	6.10		2.25

Westward.

Stations.	Local	Freight		Mail.
Logansport				7.30p
Adamsboro	11.49	5.10p m		7.03
N. Manchester	8.00	2.00		6.46
Liberty Mills	7.25	1.15		6.36
Columbia City	5.30	10.00am		5.01
G. R. Crossing	3.43	8.36		4.16
Auburn Junc.	3.00	7.50		4.00
Auburn	2,30	7.20		3.53
Mooresville	1.30	6.40		3.28
Butler	1,00	6.15		3.10

A. B. SOUTHARD, Gen. Supt.

Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R

ON and after Nov. 1st, 1873 Trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follow:

Going West.

STATIONS	FAST EX	MAIL.	PAC. EX.	NIGHT EX
Pittsburg	2,15 A M	6,00 A. M	9,50 A M	2,15 P. M.
Rochester		7,28 "	11,08 "	3,38 "
Alliance...	5,40 "	10,40 "	1,45 P M	[illegible],53 "
Orrville...	7,20 "	12,54 P. M	4,00 "	7,53 "
Mansfield.	9,21 "	3,16 "	6,30 "	9,55 "
Crest- ar	9.50 "	4,00 "	7,10 "	10,25 "
line ...lv	10,10 "	6,00 A M	7,45 "	10,35 "
Forest.....	11,38 "	7,40 "	9,30 "	11,59 "
Lima......	12,30P M	8,55 "	10,50 "	1,03 A. M
Ft Wayne	2.35 "	11,40 "	1,20 A M	3,20 "
Plymouth	5.04 "	2,45 P. M	4.01 "	5,45 "
Chicago...	8.20 "	7,10 "	7,30 "	9,20 "

Going East.

STATIONS	MAIL	FAST EX.	PAC, E.	NIGHT EX
Chicago ...	5,15 A M	9,20 A. M,	5.35 A. M.	10,20 P. M
Plymouth	9.18 "	12,10P. M.	8,50 "	2,22 A. M
Ft Wayne	12,05 P M	2.15 "	11,20 "	5.30 "
Lima....	3,20 "	4,21 "	1,38 A. M.	8,40 "
Forest.....	4,40 "	5,22 "	2,45 "	9.30 "
Crest- ar	6,30 "	6,50 "	4,20 "	11,15 "
line lv	6.00 A M	7,10 "	4.30 "	11 25 "
Mansfield	6.37 P M	7,37 "	4,58 "	11,56 "
Orville.....	9,16 "	9,29	6.47 "	2,00 P. M
Alliance...	11,00 "	115A	8,15 "	3,25
Rochester	2,48 "		10,40 "	6,00
Pittsburg	4,00 "	2,20	11,45 A. M.	7,10

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agen

FT. WAYNE. JACKSON & SAGINAW
RAIL ROAD.

Going North.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Ft Wayne........Dep	10.45a.m.		4.15 pm
Auburn	11 42		5 36
Waterloo	11 56		5 55
Summit			
Pleasant Lake			
Dep	12 55	6 20	7 05
Ar Angola	12 5[illegible]		
Bankers	2 10	8 07	
Jonesville	2 32	8 33	
Jackson	3 40	10 30	

Going South.

Stations	Mail	Accom.	Ft W.Acm
Jackson .... Dep	1 10 p.m	5 10p m	
Jonesville	2 20	7 10	
Bankers	2 40	7 35	
Ar Angola		9 25	
Dep "	3 56	am	7 15
Pleasant Lake			
Summit			
Waterloo	4 34		8 22
Auburn	4 48		8 45
Fort Wayne, Arrive	5 46		10 15

WM. A. ERNST, Sup
R. RILLIE Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R.R.
Air Line Division

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 1, 1873 Passenger Trains will leave Waterloo city and other Stations as follows, daily except Sundays:

GOING WEST

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Butler	2:50 p. m.	x 2:24 a m.	7:45 p m.
Waterloo	3:04 "	2:42 "	8:06 "
Sedan	3:13 "	x 2:53 "	8:17 "
Corunna	3:18 "	x 2:58 "	8:25 "

GOING EAST.

	Special Ex.	Pacific Ex.	Accom'd'n
Corunna	2.22 a. m.	x11:26 p m	6:59 p m
Sedan	2:26 "	x11:31 "	7:05 "
Waterloo	2:35 "	11:40 "	7:16 "
Butler	2:50 "	x11:55 a m	7:45 "

BAKER BROS.
PROPRIETORS OF
Auburn Bakery!
AND
EATING HOUSE
Fresh baked Pies, Cakes etc, always on hand. Good lunches served at all hours.
BAKER BROS.

FARM FOR SALE
80 ACRES
of good land, well improved, good house, large barn and a fine young orchard. Fifty-five acres cleared, balance timbered land. Located two miles west and one mile south of Auburn. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes through the south half. Will sell on reasonable and easy terms. For particulars enquire on the farm of
SARAH PEARCE.

CANON BROS.
House, Sign, Ornamental & Carriage
PAINTERS,
Auburn, Ind.
All work warranted and satisfaction given or no pay. Shop over the COURIER Office. Old Chairs repainted during the first 10 days of each month only. (May 27. 73.

New Grocery Store.
THE CENTRAL
The Place to Buy
Groceries and
Provisions
FOR CASH.
In Eldridge's Old Stand Main Street
Auburn, Indiana.
Eldridge & Rainier,
have just received a new and extensive stock of
Fresh Groceries
which they offer to the pudlic at prices that defy competition.
The highest price paid in cash for
Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered any place in town.

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CONTRACTORS,
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Building Stone
AMERICAN AND
ITALIAN MARBLE
GRANITE.
TOOMBSTONES,
MONUMENTS,
MANTELS,
GRATES, &C.,
Corner Main and Fulton Streets,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELLSWORTH, ANDREW & CO.,
SUCCESSPRS TO
JOHN MAC DOUGAL,
DEALERS IN
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Curtains & Fixtr's
26 East Berry street.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
The Best and Cheapest place to buy Carpets in the city.

St. NICHOLAS RESTAURANT
AND SALOON.
Open Day and Night.
Warm Meals at All Hours
—AND—
The Best assortment of WINES and CIGARS in the City.
89 Calhoun street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.
CON. SCHENCH, Proprietor

Billiards.
All lovers of Billiards will find excellent tables, at the popular billiard hall of James Clifford, at Waterloo, opposite the Lent House.

A Forty Thousand Dollar Cow.

We doubt if more extravagant sums have ever been paid for fancy cattle than those lavished during a recent sale of the herd of the Hon. Samuel Campbell, at New York Mills, near Utica, N. Y. Representatives of the most prominent short horn breeders in the world were present, including a large delegation of English cattle stock buyers, consisting of lords and other titled persons.

The breeds which brought the largest sums were Duchesses and Oxfords; and the first animal sold, known as the 2nd Duke of Oneida, a three year old bull, brought $12,000 The cow known as 1st Duchess of Oneida was next offered, and after an extraordinarily exciting contest, was knocked down to Lord Skelmersdale, of England, for $30,600. Subsequently other cattle of the same strain followed at $19,000 and $35,000, and the interest culminated with the sale of the 8th Duchess of Geneva, which was bought by Mr. R. Pavin Davis, of Gloucestershire, England, for the unprecedented sum of $40,600.

A Dignified Man and a Postoffice Clerk.

The human heart, in all its expansive, limitless capacity for enjoyment, takes greater pleasure in nothing more than witnessing a portly, solemn-visaged man, the embodiment of natural dignity, importance in clothes, administer a scathing rebuke to some "smart" petty official. This morning just such a personification of innate dignity loomed up at the stamp window of the Postoffice, and glared in gloomy and majestic displeasure at the busy clerk registering a letter, before he sprang to the window and asked the stately customer what he wished. The great man did not answer for severel moments. He gazed steadily and impressively over the clerk's head, and then asked in ponderous tones:

"Is there any one here who attends to busines?"

The embarrassed clerk blushed, faltered for a moment, then recovering himself, said with characteristic and national cheerfulness, becoming an official of the Republic:

"I will see, sir."

And he disappeared. He went into the other department, tortured a carrier with an original conundrum and heard a good story in the mailing room, and came back.

"Yes, sir," he said to the great one, "there are, in addition to myself, three slerks in the letter department, one in the mailing room, four carriers, three route agents, the mail driver, and a janitor."

"Ah? I am glad there are so many. I may, in all that number, find one who is at his post."

And then he looked as impressive as a special agent, and was silent for three minutes, while the impassive clerk awaited his orders, and impatient men behind him fidgited and grumbled. Finally the great man said, with deep solemnity:

"I wish one three-cent stamp."

The clerk tore off the stamp and held it, waiting for the consideration. The great man made a somewhat longer pause than usual; he felt in his various vest pockets, he graduelly lost his look of impressive rebuke, his chest caved in, and he assumed the aspect of an ordinary frail mortal, and he said:

"Ah—the fact is—I'm sure—ah—in short, I find that I have carelessly left my purse at home Can you kindly—

The impassive clerk, with the faintest suggestion of triumph in his eye, waved the great man aside with:

"Sorry for you, sir, but the clerk who sells on credit is not in. What does the next man want?"

And we felt so good to see how that clerk was taken down by the dignified man that we went away and laughed for a week.

* * *

"How old is your mamma?" asked a love-smitten old bachelor of the daughter of the widow who had enchanted him. "I don't know, sir; ma's age varies from about forty-three to twenty-five," was the artless reply, and the bachelor was disenchanted.

* * *

Jack, who is at boarding school in the country, writes home: "Please send me a good trap to catch a woodchuck, and a piece of carpet for me to say my prayers on."

* * *

A Pennsylvania paper has a story of a lady who softened the shell of an egg in vinegar, inserted the egg in a five gallon demijohn, placed it in a hatching oven, and lo! she possesses now a half grown chicken in this curious coop. The destination of the the present wonder is the zoological garden of Philadelphia, but she promises to raise an American eagle in a similar manner for the Centennial Exposition.

WORK.

When God said unto Adam, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," he blessed all mankind by the command, save, perhaps, Adam himself. There is nothing so necessary to man's happiness in this world as work. An idle man is a poor miserable devil at best, despised by his fellow man and loathed by his Creator. A man may be cursed by glaring faults, by overpowering vices which a life-long struggle may fail to remedy, but idleness is not one of them. The remedy for idleness is simple, and any fool may apply it. Work is the great panacea for the ills which flesh is heir to. The dyspeptic may thank his stars for the blessed privilege, while the mourner finds in it relief from the crushing weight of his great sorrow. Even wearisome toil is better than cankering idleness. Work lightens grief, and makes utter despair impossible. The man who, at middle age, looks back upon a misspent life and grieves over "what might have been;" who goes out into the bright sunlight with bowed head and faltering footsteps, dreading the half-wished-for hour of death, will find sweet peace in work. The sorrowing mother who has laid her darling in the cold grave—that gloomy prison house of all our hopes—finds relief in work. The father whose life is imbittered by the follies and vices of an ungrateful son, finds immunity from hopeless insanity in work. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" is a blessing instead of a curse, and the man or woman who fails to enjoy the rich fruits of honest toil is a fit subject for both pity and contempt.

Men talk flippantly of the consolations of the Christian religion, but a well informed, earnest Christian will freely admit that there is no rest, no peace, no soothing, no balm, no consolation outside of work There never was, there never will be a lazy Christian God will have no drones in his vineyard, for He has taught us that work is the foundation of the Christian religion. The highest Christian motto is, "Do your life work well."

* * *

Steps are being taken in all of this principal cities of the country, and in many of the country towns, to devise measures for the relief of the indigent, and many who must inevitably become so from the stringency of the finances and the scarcity of labor during the winter before us. At a season of the year when the most improvident even reflect upon their sloth and wastefulness, and are moved to apply their earnings to the supply of their prospective necessities, such as fuel clothing and food, they are unfortunately out of employment, and what is still worse, unable to obtain any. It is useless to sermonize on their thriftlessness—on their indifference in providing for a rainy day. The fact that they are destitute and helpless, and that to prevent vice, pauperism and crime they must have the aid of these who are in a situation to assist them, should be the subject of consideration beyond all others. The suffering among the poor, during the hard winter staring us in the face, will not be confined to the manufaaturing centres; but we fear it will have a universal range. If the financial disturbances continue, such a condition of affairs may be anticipated. A suspension of manufactories, of large and small industries, scattered here and there throughout the country, and furnishing employment to innumerable men, women and children, must follow. It is said that there are in the cities of New York and Philadelphia at least ninety thousand people who are willing to work, and who must have employment or become public charges either as paupers or as criminals. If the stagnation of the industries works a like proportion of hardship in the other cities of the country the want and misery that will fall to the lot of the laboring classes will be distressing and frightful. So far, the financial irregularity has chiefly affected the merchants and farmers of this region, but it will undoubtedly take a wider scope before long, unless some measure of relief can be devised and carried into practice. In view of the gloomy prospect and the probability of the wealthier of our citizens being called upon for charities to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy, the earliest attention and the most practical counsel is demanded.

* * *

In Decatur, Ill., when a young lady declines an offer to convey her home, he asks permission to sit on the fence and see her go by.

* * *

A Peoria boy revenged himself on his parents for not taking him to the circus by dropping a plug of tobacco into the coffee pot.

The Death of Charles D. Bond.

We are again called upon to record the death of one of Fort Wayne's most prominent and honorable citizens. The business people of the city knew of the sickness which confined Mr. Bond to his residence for the past ten days, but few were prepared to learn this morning that it had terminated, and that one in whom all had an interest had been removed from the duties and cares with which this life is fraught. Mr. Bond was forty-two years of age, and had been, from early boyhood, identified with the commercial interests of Fort Wayne, in such a manner, as to be regarded as a leader in financial circles. But not only in the domane of finance, was Mr. Bond held in high esteem. In the social circle his presence was ever a welcome one, and in the church his exemplary conduct, his liberality in everything which tended to its advancement, and his profound belief in its efficacy, made him an invaluable member and an acknowledged leader. The father of Mr. Bond brought his family here at an early day from Lockport, New York, and as his means were quite limited, his sons were obliged to carve their own way. Developing, at an early age, a spirit of independence, frugality and energy, responsible and lucrative positions opened themselves, and for some time prior to the war, Mr. Bond fulfilled the duties of cashier of the Fort Wayne branch of the old State Bank As soon as circumstances made a necessity for establishing National Banks, Mr. Bond, with others, organized the "Fort Wayne National Bank," and was elected its first President, which office he filled until his death, being all the while its chief executive officer. Careful in all his business transactions, and yet performing the duties incumbent upon him in spirit of fairness and liberality, he gained for himself and his bank a reputation for honorable dealing and stability, that extended all over the country. Mr. Bond was married about twenty years ago to the daughter of Charles Ewing, Esq., who with six children survives him. Mr. Bond died in the communion of the Episcopal Church, of which he had been for many years an active and zealous member. In his death, our community has sustained a loss which is confined to no church or party, a loss which time cannot repair; but he has left behind an example, which, well studied and followed, would prove a legacy indeed—richer far than could be counted in gold and silver—an example of industry, charity, integrity, hopefulness and patient devotion to good works. The merchant and mechanic, the clergyman and the layman, all who knew Charles D. Bond will unite in sympathy for the bereaved family and friends, and say "a good man has gone from among us."—*Sentinel of Dec. 9.*

* * *

"How did you manage to win her affections so quickly, Dan? The receipt's worth knowing."

"Oh that was simple enough!" replied he. "The first night I arrived at the lodging house in Auckland, I found myself sitting next the young woman at supper, who I soon found was one of the newly arrived emigrants. I looked her over, and saw she was a round, cherry looking lass, with a sweet laughing face, and thought she'd do. I didn't know how to go foolin' raound her—as I am certain you would have done, sir, no offense—but just spoke a word or two with her, and when we came out into the passage gave her a squeeze and a kiss. Says she, 'How dare you?' Says I, 'I want to marry you, my dear.' 'Marry me,' cried she laughing, 'why, I don't know you.' 'No more do I know you, my dear; so that makes it all fair and equal.' She didn't know how to put a clapper on that, so she only laughed, and said she could not think of it. 'Not think of it,' said I, artful like; 'not when you have come all these thousands of miles for that purpose? 'What do you mean? says she staring. 'Come now' says I don't tell me. I know's what's what. When a man emigrationzes, its to get work; when a woman emigrationizes, its to get married. You may as well do it at once.' Well, she giggled a bit and we were spliced two days afterward.

* * *

It is suggested that it will shortly be necessary for daily journals to devote a regular column to the State and other officials who may have been reported defaulters during each twenty-four hours.

* * *

A cowardly fellow having kicked a newsboy for pestering him to buy an evening newspaper, the lad waited until another boy accosted the "gentleman," and then shouted in the hearing of all bystanders, "It's no use to try him, Jim; he can't read."

LUKE.

(In the Colorado Park, 1873.)

BY BRET HARTE.

Wot's that you're readin'?—a novel? A novel—well, darn my skin!
You, a man grown and bearded, and histin' such stuff as that in—
Stuff about gals and their sweethearts! No wonder you're thin ez a knife!
Look at me!—clar two hundred—and never read one in my life!

That's my opinion o' novels. And, ez to their lyin' round here,
They belonged to the Jedge's daughter—the Jedge who came up last year
On account of his lungs, and the mountains, and the balsam o' pine and fir;
And his daughter—well, she read novels, and that's what's the matter with her.

Yet she was sweet on the Jedge, and stuck by him day and night,
Alone in the cabin up yer—till she grew like a ghost, all white.
She was only a slip of a thing, ez light and ez up and away
Ez rifle-smoke blown through the woods, but she wasn't my kind—no way!

Speakin' o' gals, d'ye mind that house ez you rise the hill,
A mile and a half from White's, and jist above Mattingly's mill?
You do? Well, now, thar's a gal? What, you saw her? O, come now, thar, quit!
She was only bedevilin' you, boys, for to me she don't cotton one bit.

Now, she's what I call a gal—ez pretty and plump ez a quail;
Teeth ez white ez a hound's, and they'd go through a tenpenny-nail;
Eyes that can snap like a cap. So she asked to know "Whar I was hid."
She did! Oh, it's jist like her sass, for she's pert as a Katydid.

But what was I talking of?—Oh! the Jedge and his daughter—she read
Novels the whole day long, and I reckon she read them abed,
And sometimes she read them out loud to the Jedge on the porch where he sat,
And 'twas how "Lord Augustus" said this, and how "Lady Blanche" she said that.

But the sickest of all that I heerd was a yarn thet they read 'bout a chap,
"Leather-stocking" by name, and a hunter chock full o' the greenest o' sap;
And they asked me to hear, but I says, "Miss Mabel, not any for me;
When I likes I can sling my own lies, and thet chap and I shouldn't agree."

Yet somehow-or-other she was always sayin' I brought her to mind
Of folks about whom she had read, or suthin belike of thet kind;
And thar warn't no end o' the names that she gave me thet summer up here—
"Robin Hood," "Leather-Stocking," "Rob Roy"—O, I tell you, the critter was queer.

And yet, ef she hadn't been spiled, she was harmless enough in her way,
She could jabber in French to her dad, and they say that she knew how to play,
And she worked me that shot-pouch up thar—which the man doesn't live ez kin use,
And slippers—you see 'em down yer—ez would cradle an Injun's pappoose.

Yet along o' them novels, you see, she was wastin' and mopin' away,
And then she got shy with her tongue, and at last had nothin' to say;
And whenever I happened around, her face it was hid by a book,
And it warn't until she left that she gave me ez much ez a look.

And this was the way it was: It was night when I kem up here
To say to 'em all "Good-by," for I reckened to go for deer
At "sun-up" the day they left. So I shook 'em all round by the hand,
'Cept Mabel, and she was sick, ez they gave me to understand.

But, jist as I passed the house one morning, at dawn, some one,
Like a little waver o' mist, got up on the hill with the sun;
Miss Mabel it was, alone—all wrapped in a mantle o' lace—
And she stood there straight in the road, with a touch o' the sun in her face.

And she looked me right in the eye—I'd seen suthin like it before
When I hunted a wounded doe to the edge of the Clear Lake shore,
And I had my knee on its neck, and jist was raisin' my knife,
When it gave me a look like that, and—well, it got off with its life.

"We are going to-day," she said, "and I thought I would say good-by
To you in your own house, Luke—these woods, and the bright blue sky!
You've always been kind to us, Luke, and papa has found you still
As good as the air he breathes, and wholesome as Laurel Tree Hill.

"And we'll always think of you, Luke, as the thing we could not take away;
The Balsam that dwells in the woods, the rainbow that lives in the spray,
And you'll sometimes think of me, Luke, as you know you once used to say,
A rifle-smoke blown through the woods, a moment, but never to stay."

And then we shook hands. She turned, but a-suddent she tottered and fell,
And I caught her sharp by the waist, and held her a minit—well,
It was only a minit, you know, that ez cold and ez white she lay
Ez a snow-flake here on my breast, and then—well, she melted away—

And was gone. * * * And thar are her books, but I say not any for me,
Good enough, maybe, for some, but them and I mightn't agree.
They spiled a decent gal ez might hev made some chap a wife,
And look at me!—clar two hundred—and never read one in my life!

—*Scribner's for December.*

THE DOCTOR'S LAST SHOT.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Brown were having a very comfortable afternoon together. Mrs. Smith, who was an invalid, or thought herself one, which is just as bad, was reclining in an easy-chair, and Mrs. Brown, who had run in with her knitting work just to see how she was, had been persuaded to spend the rest of the day with her friend.

"Yes, Mrs. Brown, I consider it very provideutial. That poor, poor niece of mine was left an orphan on the cold charity of the world, and as I was the only friend she had, she came right here, of course. Well, here I am in such delicate health, needing constant attention, and I couldn't expect my own girls, poor dears, to be fussing around their sick mother all the time. I want them to enjoy themselves while they can. This poor thing needed a home, and I gave it to her at once. I said, 'Of course, child, come right here and live with us. You can make yourself useful, no doubt, and it'll all be right.' She's been here six months now, and has been a wonderful help to me. I keep her busy from daylight until dark to keep her mind off her troubles, you know, and nights when I can't sleep it's dreadful handy to have her where she can rub my back, soak my feet, bathe my head, and read me to sleep."

"Do you pay her wages?"

"Bless me, no! She said something about it one day as if she expected to be paid for her work, but I told her we couldn't think of hiring our own blood relations to work for us. I told her to just be easy about that, whenever she needed anything we'd see about it. She gave me a kind of a queer smile that I didn't quite understand or like; but on the whole, she is wonderfully quiet and gentle like, and I consider it a real providence."

"Where is she now?"

"I sent her down to the back pasture to get some blackberries for my tea. I thought may be I'd relish them if they were fresh."

Down in the back pasture she was, the poor niece, Meta Langdon, but not picking blackberries. She was sitting on a mossy log among the bushes, crying as if her heart would break. It did her good; it cooled the fierce fever in her heart, and she finally grew quiet and slipped softly down upon her knees and prayed long and earnestly for patience and wisdom and help from her heavenly Father. Then she caught up her pail and rose to commence her task. But it so happened that Dr. Chester, who was spending a few weeks in that delightful country place, was out hunting that day. A fine, plump partridge flew up from the bushes just at that moment, and the doctor fired. To his astonishment the bird escaped, but a shrill scream and heavy fall beyond the bushes made him throw down his gun and bag and rush furiously through the sharp briers, never heeding the rents they made in his fine hunting suit or the cruel scratches upon his face and hands.

There lay the game he had brought down, in the shape of a young girl who was in a dead faint or killed for aught he knew. He quickly loosened her dress and dashed water in her face from the full canteen which he happened to to have, and finally forced a few drops of brandy between her lips. At length she opened her eyes, to his great relief, and tried to rise, but a sharp cry of pain showed there was something more serious than a mere fright.

"What is it—where are you hurt?"

"My arm," she exclaimed.

He tore the faded calico sleeve open to the shoulder, and, sure enough, the soft, white arm was covered with blood and seemed to be riddled with shot.

"Dear, dear, what have I done!" he exclaimed, hastily tying his own and her handkerchief tightly around it. "There's no time for apologies or explanations. I thought I was shooting a partridge, and in some unaccountable way I have shot you. Now tell me where you live so I can get you home as soon as possible. I am a physician, and we'll soon have the poor arm all right again."

"My home is just over the hill; I can walk if you will help me a little." With a set, resolute face, and lips tightly closed to keep back the moans of pain, Meta walked hastily toward home, leaning upon his arm. But just as they reached the gate she fainted again, and taking her in his arms he bore her rapidly to the house, and without any ceremony pushed open the parlor door and laid her upon a sofa.

Mrs. Smith screamed murder at the top of her voice, and went into violent hysterics. The doctor frowned scornfully at her, and said to Mrs. Brown: "There's no time for nonsence; bring me some cold water and bandages at once, and send somebody to the hotel for Dr. Chester's small case of surgical instruments."

Mrs. Smith, left to herself, soon recovered, and insisted upon an explanation of the affair.

"It's nothing serious, I hope, I have accidently sent a charge of shot into this young lady's arm. Are you her mother?"

"No, indeed, she is a poor dependent creature that we've taken in for charity's sake; a niece of mine, and what I'm to do with her now I can't see. *I* can't take care of her, and indeed, sir, it's mighty inconvenient to have her laid up just at this time. She is very necessary to my comfort. I need a sight of care and waitin' on, night and day."

"Well, madam, *she'll* 'need a sight of care and waitin' on' herself now for a while, and must have it."

By this time the young girl revived again under the vigorous treatment she received, and the instruments were brought to him.

"Now, madam, will you tell where to take this young lady, for she must be put to bed at once."

"Well, she sleeps in a little closet off my room—"

"That will never do. Show me the largest, best room you have in the house." Taking Meta gently in his arms, the doctor followed Mrs. Smith up stairs to a large, pleasant chamber. She groaned in spirit as she turned down the white counterpane, and assisted the doctor in getting Meta undressed and to bed; but he was not to trifled with at such a time. "Now, madam, I will excuse you, but let Mrs. Smith bring me plenty of warm water, and soft, old linen, and remain to assist me. And I want a servant close at hand to get whatever else I may require while dressing the arm."

It was a terrible hour to Meta while he probed each wound and removed the shot that were deeply imbedded in the tender flesh. Fortunately no bone was broden, and at last it was neatly bandaged with soft linen and wet with a healing lotion, and she fell asleep. Mrs. Brown proved an efficient helper; and as they passed quietly out of the room the doctor said:

"My patient must have the best of care and attention. Could you stay and nurse her for awhile?"

"Yes, I might."

"Very well; I will pay you well if you will do it, for everything will depend upon keeping her quiet now."

He met Mrs. Smith in the hall.

"Madam, this woman has consented to stay and take care of your niece, and I will see that she is well paid for it. But mind what I say: you must not see her, nor must any one else see her but Mrs. Brown and myself for a week at least, for she will have a serious time of it at the best. I regret it exceedingly, more than I can tell you, that I have been the cause of all this suffering, and I will do my best to have her about again as soon as possible." So saying, the doctor wished them good-day, and soon disappeared from their view.

"Well, now, if that is'nt cool! And what am *I* to do all this time?" groaned Mrs. Smith, rocking herself vigorously in her great arm-chair. "And my best spare room, too! Say, did he muss everything up dressing that arm?"

"O no! he was very careful about that."

"Well, that's a comfort any way. To think I should have such trouble with that girl just when I needed her most! I think it is a very mysterious dispensation of Providence."

The next morning the doctor found Meta in a high fever, moaning with pain and delirious. The arm was badly swollen and inflamed, and altogether her case had assumed a very alarming aspect. He did not go hunting or fishing that day, but stayed by her bedside administering medicine with his own hand, and doing everything in his power for her relief. He was greatly distressed over the accident, and inwardly vowed he would never fire off another gun as long as he lived.

But what a revelation of toil, hardship, and cruel wrong the unconscious Meta made in her delirium! She fancied the doctor, as he bathed her hot head and hands and soothed her as he would a child, was her mother, and she drew his head close to her lips and whispered:

"O mother! I'm *so* glad you have come for me! I am tired to death. Auntie has no mercy or feeling for me! She has kept me at work over her night and day, and I've gone hungry many and many a time because I couldn't bear to eat the food so grudgingly given. O I am so glad you have come!"

Now Meta was not a beautiful girl, though she had a sweet, pure, womanly face, and great wistful eyes, and an abundance of dark silky hair. But her small hands were brown and hardened with toil; she was poor, dependent, alone in the world except for this selfish, unnatural aunt, and the cousins who scarcely deigned to notice her.

Doctor Chester was a rich old bachelor, not so very old either, only thirty-six. Why he had never married no one could tell, but true it is he had remained heart-whole all these years in spite of the many beautiful women who had smiled most graciously upon him. But somehow this poor suffering orphan won his heart completely during that week of unconsciousness. He was charmed with her sweet prattle about her childhood; and her innocence and helplessness, together with the suffering he had so unwittingly caused, appealed strongly to his sympathy, and he fully resolved to win her love and make her his wife, if possible. Never had a patient a more assiduous doctor and nurse than did poor Meta. Mrs. Smith fumed and fretted over all the fuss that they made about "*that girl*," until the doctor frightened her into silence by telling her that he knew how she had treated the poor child, and if she didn't keep quiet and have everything done that was needful for her comfort he would have her arrested and tried for inhuman cruelty. Under his watchful care the danger was soon over, and Meta was pronounced convalescent. The doctor took her out to ride as soon as she was able, in the easiest of all carriages. Rare delicacies were sent every day from the hotel to tempt her returning appetite. The sweetest and most fragrant flowers that could be found adorned her room. Meta remonstrated with him for all this lavish kindness, but he would silence her by saying he was the cause of all her suffering, and she must allow him to atone for it in every way he could. How eagerly he watched the faint color that crept into her cheeks at his approach! How tenderly and delicately he ministered to her comfort and pleasure day by day, until at last he ventured to tell her of his love and his great desire to have her for his own. He had become very dear to her during all those weeks of suffering, and she acknowledged it and promised to be his wife. He hastened to inform Mrs. Smith of their betrothal, and asked her forbearance for another week when, he assured her, he would relieve her from all further care and responsibility of her niece. Imagine if you can her astonishment! She was completely "*dumbfounded!*" and had not a word to say; though doubtless in her heart she thought it another most "mysterious dispensation."

The next day a notable dressmaker from the city arrived with various wonderful and costly fabrics, which she had orders to make up for Miss Langdon in the latest style. Such a time as there was then of cutting and basting, of trying on and trimming! Two other seamstresses kept their sewing-machines running at the highest rate of speed, until at the close of the week there was enough of a wedding *trousseau* to fill a huge Saratoga trunk. The doctor made daily pilgrimages between that chamber and the city, until at last he could not devise another thing which his darling could possibly need for dress or ornament during the trip to Europe which he had planned. Never was there a happier bride and groom than those who were made one in Mrs. Smith's parlor that bright September morning. They went immediately to his beautiful home on the Hudson, where his mother received the new daughter with open arms, and soon after went to Europe, where they spent a year. Meta made good use of the time by putting herself under the care of the best private teachers, and when on their return the happy doctor presented his wife to his friends, there was not among them one more highly accomplished or more elegant and refined. The doctor was very proud of her, and never tired of telling his intimate friends how he found his wife, or the result of his Last Shot.—*Hearth and Home.*

India Shawls.

Of late years the retail trade in camels' hair or India shawls has assumed such proportions that it is beginning to be regarded as one of the most important branches of the dry goods business. There are not more than four importers of these shawls in New York, and the entire trade of the country in these articles is in their hands, the cost of the goods putting it beyond the power of country dealers to carry an assorted stock. The prices of shawls range from $400 to $3,000, and, therefore, to keep large assortments, and to hold stocks of varied patterns and different make, requires the investment of large sums, which only the mammoth houses of this city can afford to make. The force of this statement will be admitted when it is known that the present stock of the Broadway establishment is estimated at $600,000. India shawls are named Decca, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Umritzer, etc., after the districts in which they are made.

The labor, however, is what chiefly determines the value of the shawl, even when the texture is not the finest. The retail trade begins with the coming of autumn and lasts until late in the winter. It would be interesting to know how much money is expended in one season in the purchase of these goods; but as the dealers are always unwilling to make a statement of their business it is impossible to arrive at the fact with any degree of accuracy. Some idea of the magnitude of the trade may be formed, however, from the statement of a manager of the shawl department of a firm doing a large business in that class of merchandise in this city, who informed a reporter of the *Tribune* that twenty was the average daily sale of India shawls in his department.—*New York Tribune.*

Paragraphs of All Sorts.

THE city debt of Philadelphia is $50,000,000.

TO COMPLETE the Brooklyn bridge $8,000,000 are wanted.

THE commerce of the Ohio river foots up $700,000,000 annually.

CHICAGO received at her stock yards 139,000 head of hogs in four days.

THE revenue on distilled spirits for the last fiscal year was $52,099,371.

THE total taxable property in Philadelphia, this year, is reported at $548,243,535—a gain over last year of $21,078,267.

THE churches of New York number 349, with a seating capacity for 308,500 persons and an estimated value of $46,000,000.

A WOMAN clerk in the Treasury Department can count 9,000 notes in an hour, and has counted 4,000 in twenty minutes.

THE original Cardiff Giant, which was once valued as high as $40,000, was sold at auction in New Orleans the other day at $8!

THE rent roll of the Marquis of Westminster from property within the limits of London is said to exceed $35,000,000 per annum.

THE highest inhabited spot in the world is the Buddhist cloister of Hanle, Thibet, where twenty priests live at the enormous altitude of 16,500 feet.

SINCE the establishment of the Government it has given away 74,052,800 acres of land to soldiers, making in all half a million farms of 160 acres to each.

THAT new court-house which was to be built in New York city for only $500,000 has already eaten into the city treasury to the extent of $6,000,000, and is not nearly done yet.

ENGLISH technical papers express surprise that means are not taken to use petroleum for fuel, so as to influence the price of coal, the former article being now very abundant and cheap.

A CHURCH near Bergen, Norway, which can contain nearly 1,000 persons, is constructed entirely of papier mache, rendered waterproof by saturation in vitriol, lime-water, whey, and white of egg.

THE Stationery Department of the British Government has effected a saving of $1,000 a year by collecting, mending, and reissuing the quill pens used and thrown aside in the different public offices.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., is a thrifty place. Its wholesale clothing business last year amounted to over $60,000,000; the boot and shoe to $6,000,000; furniture to $3,000,000, and the grocery business to $3,560,000.

UP to Oct. 25 there were 7,580 granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in operation. The West had 5,001, the South 2,478, while the North had only 101. This winter will doubtless bring large additions to the order in the Eastern States.

PEKIN claims to have the oldest journal in the world. It is printed on a large sheet of yellow silk, and appears in the same form, with the same characters, and on the same kind of stuff as it did a thousand years ago. The only change is in the writers.

THE *Gazette de France*, of Paris, is the oldest newspaper extant, having flourished uninterruptedly since its foundation in 1633. It was the official organ of the French Government until the Revolution, and is still the "inspired" paper of Count de Chambord.

Methodist Episcopal Visitations.

The following plan of Episcopal visitation to the Conferences was adopted by the Methodist Episcopal Bishops at their recent session in Chicago:

Conference.	*Place.*	*Time.*	*Bishops.*
Texas	Marshall	Jan. 7	Bowman
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Jan. 7	Merrill
North Carolina	Lexington	Jan. 7	Haven
India	Lucknow	Jan. 15	Harris
South German	Industry	Jan. 15	Bowman
South Carolina	Columbia	Jan. 15	Haven
Mississippi	Aberdeen	Jan. 21	Merrill
Liberia	Clay Ashland	Jan. 27	Roberts
West Texas	San Antonio	Jan. 29	Bowman
Florida	Gainesville	Jan. 29	Haven
Lexington	Cincinnati	Feb. 11	Merrill
Arkansas	Batesville	Feb. 18	Bowman
Virginia	Alexandria	Feb. 19	Scott
Kentucky	Covington	Feb. 25	Merrill
Washington	Winchester	Feb. 25	Ames
Wilmington	Salisbury	March 4	Wiley
St. Louis	Warrensburg	March 4	Andrews
Baltimore	Baltimore	March 4	Ames
West Virginia	Fairmount	March 11	Scott
Philadelphia	Easton	March 18	Wiley
East German	Williamsburgh	March 18	Janes
Pittsburgh	Blairsville	March 18	Foster
Missouri	Hannibal	March 18	Andrews
New Jersey	Camden	March 18	Ames
Central Pa	Altoona	March 18	Scott
Kansas	Atchison	April 1	Andrews
Newark	Paterson	April 1	Wiley
Providence	N. Bridgewater	April 1	Peck
North Indiana	Fort Wayne	April 1	Foster
New York, East	Brooklyn	April 8	Wiley
New England	Charleston	April 8	Janes
New York	New York city	April 8	Peck
South Kansas	Fort Scott	April 15	Andrews
Wyoming	Wilkesbarre	April 15	Haven
Troy	Schenectady	April 15	Foster
New Hampshire	Manchester	April 22	Janes
Vermont	Danville	April 22	Peck
N. New York	Carthage	April 29	Foster
East Maine	Belfast	May 6	Janes
Maine	Biddeford	May 6	Simpson
	Mexican Miss'n	——	Simpson

Silk in America.

Proof of the healthful growth of silk culture and manufacture in the United States is given in the following brief citation from an elaborate article in the New York *Times:* Since the home manufacture of silk got a firm footing, the importation of the article has fallen off, and in the nine months completed of 1873 the importations of silk have been much less than in the corresponding nine months of 1871 and 1872. For instance, in 1871 the quantity of imported silk entered for consumption amounted in value to $23,884,153, and for warehousing $6,760,233, giving a total of $30,644,386. In 1872 the total was $31,012,608, and for the corresponding months of this year it is reduced to $22,761,818, or $7,882,568 less than 1871, and $8,250,790 less than in 1872. The total dry goods imports for 1873 of wool, cotton, flax, silk and those coming under the denomination miscellaneous, are $10,977,996 less than in 1871 and $19,558,210 less than in 1872. It will be thus seen that the decrease of silk importation represents one-third of the decrease in the dry goods importations. Now, with this falling off in imports of silk, the looms of the country are at work and the demands of consumers are steadily met, while there is no increased cost to the consumer. The silk trade of America is, in truth, at present an established fact. Within the past ten years it has quadrupled itself. It now gives employment to more hands than the silk trade of France, and has shown a progress which passes beyond that of England or any of the other European countries.

Chasing Your Hat.

The moaning winds of November, carrying sadness to our hearts and high plug hats under country wagons, are here. It behooves every man to take every care of his health, and hang on to his hat. But, as some will be apt to neglect their hats in their anxiety for their health, we have thought fit to give the following advice for their recovery: When you feel your hat lifting, immediately plunge your hands into your hair and give it a twist. This will attract the attention of everybody to you, and make you feel as if you were not quite alone in the world. Then, as soon as your hair lifts from you eyes, and enables you to see your hat skimming along the road, start for it. Don't trot after it, but gallop, and while you gallop, smile. A smile goes a good ways on such an occasion. It cuts off other smiles by showing what an excellent joke chasing a hat is, and that you like it. Don't turn out of the way for other people. Some of those you meet may not take that interest in the affair a neighbor should, and if you can knock them down and step on them they will become thoroughly engrossed in the subject at once. As soon as you see your hat stop immediately slacken your gait; you can renew it again as soon as it starts up; and when you get right opposite to it immediately prostrate yourself upon it, and then get up and go for it again. Never fail to fall down upon it when you can, as it gives the beholder better satisfaction, and at the same time relieves the chase of much of its monotony. Don't forget your smile. This is one of the most attrative features of the whole performance, and should not be omitted on any consideration. The moment you stop smiling, people will think it is all an accident, and, losing their tempers, will commence to gibe you. When you have the hat fairly within your reach, give it a good kick, and then chase it again, and when you are surfeited with the amusement, jam it down on your head without smoothing your hair, and dart into the first store to warm yourself. —*Danbury News.*

Death from a Wasp's Sting.

An English laborer recently died from the sting of a wasp. The London *Lancet* says he was stung on the tongue, but no sting or mark of a sting could be found. The patient was put to bed, and fomentations as hot as he could bear were applied to his throat. The part where he complained of pain, and where he said he had been stung, was brushed with liquor ammonia diluted so as to be borne by the doctor without much inconvenience when applied to his own tongue. Pulse, sixty-four; respiration, thirty-four, not particularly labored and not strikingly larygeal in character. The patient seemed better for the fomentations and application of ammonia to his tongue, and expressed the comfort he felt, when suddenly, about half a minute after an application of ammonia, he was seized with spasm of the glottis, his face became pale, with drops of perspiration on the forehead, and his arms were thrown out as if to grasp for air (really to assist respiration by means of the pectoral muscles). He said, "I shall choke!" and got out of bed and stood upright, but with no improvement, for he sank on the bed again, his face became livid, he ceased to breathe, and his pulse stopped. Notwithstanding that artificial respiration was kept up and galvanism applied to the cardiac region, the patient died just before the arrival of the senior medical officer of the infirmary, having breathed about four times after tracheotomy was performed, and having been in the infirmary less than half an hour.

An Unexpected Bill.

A few days since, a well-dressed couple in the prime of life, stopped at a hotel in a neighboring town, and, sending for a Justice of the Peace, informed that functionary that they wished to be married. The Justice said, "All right," and inquired their names. After being told, it struck him that he had performed the same service for the lady some years before. Upon inquiring if such was not the case, the lady said she had been married previously. "Have you a bill from your former husband?" asked Mr. Justice.

"Yes," she replied, "I have a bill."

This being satisfactory, the ceremony was performed, and the couple were declared "man and wife." As they were about departing, the Justice, who had never seen a bill of divorce," and having a strong desire to behold the document, thought this an excellent opportunity to satisfy his curiosity. He therefore said to the lady,—

"Have you the bill with you?"

"Oh yes," she replied.

"Have you any objections to allowing me to see the bill?" said our friend.

"None whatever," she replied; stepping to the door, and calling to a little boy some three or four years of age, she said,—

"Here, Bill, come here quick, here is a gentleman that wishes to see you." The gentleman wilted.

WHAT IS JUTE?—Jute is a fibrous plant that grows to a high stalk varying from six to twelve feet high. It is raised in the low-lands of the East Indies. The Jute plantations are operated somewhat on the system of rice plantations. The water used for flooding purposes is taken from rudely constructed reservoirs filled by the melting snow of the Himalaya Mountains. The plant is kept growing in about eighteen inches of water, which prevents the parching rays of a tropical sun from destroying it. When the stalk has attained its growth it is pulled up by the roots or cut off near the roots. It is then laid out in bales like wheat or rye, and prepared for market.

WHAT THE WIND-ELVES HEARD AND SAW.

THE WEST WIND:

The saddest sound I ever heard
Was the wailing plaint of a mother-bird
For the one wee nestling that cheered her nest,
Dead, with a thorn in its pretty breast.

THE SOUTH WIND:

I have known a sight that was sadder still;
There's a grave up yonder, upon the hill,
And a mother weeps at her poor boy's name,
For his ruined soul, and his guilt and shame.

THE WEST WIND:

The sweetest sight that I ever knew
Was the kiss of two lovers whose love was true,
As they pledged themselves, come weal or woe,
One path in life they should henceforth know.

THE SOUTH WIND:

Once, when a weary old man died,
I saw heaven's gates swung open wide,
And his wife, who an angel long had been,
Stretched welcoming hands and cried, "Dear, come in!"
And the look on her face!—I was dumb with awe—
A sight that was grander I never saw.

THE WEST WIND:

Last night, when the stars were out in the blue,
Like a dead white lily kissed by dew,
I saw a baby of two short years
Wet with its mourning mother's tears.

THE SOUTH WIND:

I saw a mother go in one day
Through the gates of heaven, and heard her say
"Is my baby here?" And they put in her arms
A wee child, sweet with a baby's charms;
And she cried as she kissed it, her face aglow,
"I have found my babe! *This is heaven, I know!*"
—*Christian Union.*

THE WORDS OF THE SEA.

The sea has many things to say,
And says them as we wish them said:
To the boy pausing in his play,
It says, "Be quick, bring line and lead."

To the wan lover it displays
Its moon-path o'er the waters white,
And in each breaking crest it says,
"Hope on, I share in your delight."

To the worn man whose restless soul
Has found no haven on life's sea,
It whispers, "Not is this our goal;
We rest but in eternity."

To the proud child of fostering ease,
Whose chariot rolls beside its shore,
A voice invites to ride the seas,
And manhood learn unlearned before.

To the white watcher by the tomb,
Whose heart has fled from him to heaven,
Its phosphor fingers past the gloom
Points to a promise faith has given,

To death it shouts, "Arise and live!"
In organ tones forever more,
Wave after wave, one countless hive
Falls, breaks and thunders on its shore.

Humorous.

Do not run in debt to the shoemaker. It is unpleasant to be unable to say your sole is your own.

BETTING extravagant sums on cock-fighting is the vice that brought Santa Anna to abject poverty.

WHERE is "parts unknown?" asked a correspondent of the Danbury *News*, to which Bailey answers very truthfully—"Where they don't advertise."

CAREFULLY compiled statistics go to prove that if there were no red-headed boys, life would be far less of a burden to school ma'ams, and the earth a quieter and more peaceful abode.

PEOPLE who are at a loss as to how many to invite when they want to give "a party," may be guided by the following:

"For thinking, one; for converse, two, no more:
Three for an argument; for walking, four;
For social pleasure, five; for fun, a score."

"WHAT would you have done with a case like that of Tichberne in your country?" asked John Bull of his American cousin. "Well, I guess the jury would have made a joint stock concern of it and divided the proceeds with the party that had the most greenbacks."

"WIFE, what has become of the grapes?" "I suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off," was the bland reply. "Hens—hens!—some two-legged hens, I guess," said the husband, with some impetuosity; to which she firmly replied, "My dear, did you ever see any other kind?"

"MARY, where's the frying-pan?" asked a worthy woman in New Jersey. "Jemmy's got it, carting mud and clam shells up the alley, with the cat for a horse." "The dear little fellow, what a genius he will make! But go and get it, we're going to have company, and must have some fish for dinner."

"You want nothing but a dish-kettle," said an old housewife in the backwoods to her daughter who had just got married. "Why, when your father and I commenced I had nothing but a dish-kettle. I used to boil my coffee in it and pour it into a pitcher; then boiled my potatoes in it and set them on a warm plate while I stewed up the meat in it; used to wash in it, and always, after a meal, I fed the pigs out of the dish-kettle. Sal, if you are only a mind to, you can use it for anything."

An Early Rising Fallacy.

In olden times children were early taught that the instant they woke in the morning they must bounce out of bed, not waiting for a moment's consideration until they were safely landed on the floor. Some wide-awake children, whose eyes naturally opened with the coming dawn, could easily accomplish this feat; but alas for the poor little creatures who found it nearly impossible to shake off the drowsiness that pervaded their entire systems! In a pitiful state of semi-sleep they dragged themselves from bed and tried to dress.

Those who retain vivid remembrances of such experiences of childhood will be gratified to know that Dr. Hall says that up to eighteen years every child should be allowed to rest in bed, after sleep is over, until they feel as if they had rather get up than not; that it is a very great mistake for persons, old or young—especially children and feeble or sedentary persons—to bounce out of bed the moment they wake up; that fifteen or twenty minutes spent in gradually waking up, after the eyes are opened, and in turning over and stretching the limbs, do as much good as sound sleep, because the operations set the blood in motion by degrees, tending to equalize the circulation; for during sleep the blood tends to stagnation, the heart beats feebly and slowly, and any shock to the system sending the blood in overwhelming quantities to the heart is the greatest absurdity.

SHUT THE DOOR!—An Iowa magistrate, before whom a man was brought charged with cuffing a servant's ears "because she left a door open six hundred times," discharged the accused, on the ground that leaving a door open was a technical assault, as it involved bodily injury, and that therefore the cuff administered by the defendant was given in self-defense.

THE high price of meat, together with the low rate of wages in England, has led to the invention of numerous processes for the preservation of animal food, so that supplies of marketable animal food from other countries may be sold in London markets. A dinner of meats preserved by two new processes was recently given at the London Tavern, that a test might be made of the quality of the meat, but the London *Times* reports that although the meats were well preserved from decomposition, they were unpleasant to both taste and smell, and says that it is questionable whether the laboring classes would accept such meats, even at a low price. By one process the meat was preserved in prepared tallow, "with something in it," and by the other with saltpeter and glycerine.

HEART DISEASE.—Many persons suffer with heart disease without knowing it—suddenly they drop off, and their friends are astonished, on a post mortem examination, to learn that they died of heart disease. The heart, like the brain, is the seat of life—its diseases are of several characters. The most common are valvular disease, fatty degeneration, and functional derangement. If the liver becomes deranged and digestion is impaired, the heart, through sympathy and juxtaposition, becomes abnormal. The following symptoms indicate approaching disease: palpitation, giddiness, faintness, nervous prostration, deranged digestion, vertigo, cold extremities, etc., etc., for which the old school will administer iron, opium, antimony, mercury, and many other mineral poisons. Heart disease is a blood disease—purify the blood; remove obstructions to a limpid circulation by taking that *Vegetable Alterative*, VINEGAR BITTERS, and you will be a sound person in two or three months.—[Com.

THE destiny of the Modocs is understood to be dispersion among a dozen or more tribes in and about the Indian Territory, although for the present they have been placed among the Quapaws.

QUACK MEDICINES.—We never puff, but ANAKESIS, *the great Western PILE remedy*, has cured thousands, after lotions, ointments and all manner of nostrums have failed. It is the discovery of DR. SILSBEE, an eminent Western physician, and has been indorsed by medical men of all schools. It is a simple medicated suppository, acts as an instrument, poultice and medicine, affords instant relief from pain, and is pronounced an infallible cure. For sale by druggists everywhere. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by P. Neustaedter & Co. ANAKESIS Depot, 46 Walker street, New York.—[Com.

A GOOD and useful Christmas present to a gentleman or boy will be a carton of Elmwood or Warwick collars, containing 100 collars. Any furnishing store can supply them.—[Com.

Wood's Household Magazine.

The December number of *Wood's Household Magazine* is replete with good reading—entertaining sketches, stories, poems, etc., etc. Its table of contents embraces the following articles: "A Better Country," Mary Hartwell; "An Engineer's Yarn," Albert Williams, Jr.; "Our Party at Sea," Rev. J. S. Breckinridge; "Two Enthusiasts," H. M. Lewtral; "Presence of Mind," Rev. F. W. Holland; "Our Babies," D. A. Gorton, M. D.; "Blessedness of Riches," Tenoroon; "Hans Doodledee," Rudolph Mentel; installment of Max Kromer, author of "Jessica's First Prayer;" "Codfish and Potatoes," Chapter II., by Eleanor Kirk; "Misery Jipseau, Chapters VII., VIII., by H. V. Osborne. In addition to these articles are several pretty poems, a charming Little Cottage Design, and editorial departments embracing Our Housekeeper, Correspondence, Literary Notices, Laughing Stock, etc., etc. The engraving for this month is entitled "Old Folks."

All the above for only one dollar per year—or with chromo "Yosemite" one dollar and a half. Address *Wood's Household Magazine*, Newburgh, N. Y.

The Science of Health.

The December number of this useful magazine is, as usual, filled with many excellent and timely hints upon the all-important subject of health, and the many elements which enter into its consideration. Among the contents of the present number are "The Potential Sex;" "The Model School-Girl;" "What We Want for Health, Comfort, and Improvement at This Season of the Year." L. E. L. considers "Woman's Dress;" and the remaining articles are "Disease and Its Treatment;" "Conceits of Convalescence;" "Walking as a Medicine, and How to Take It;" "Occupation as Affecting Longevity;" "Seasonable Dishes," on Hygienic Principles; "How to Go to Bed;" "California Fruits;" "Yellow Fever;" "Cold Feet, and How to Keep Them Warm." All these subjects are of interest to old and young, and cannot fail to insure for the *Science of Health* a continued success.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.

To cure—take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically, as it does, upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the more positive is my belief that if we would make treatment *perfectly successful* in curing it, we *must use constitutional treatment* to act through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense," rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease actually yields, when the system has been put in perfect order by the use of the Golden Medical Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.

So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $500 reward for a case he cannot cure. All the means sold by Druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

OUR READERS should be careful to notice that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Stamp is upon the bars of their *Mottled German Soap*, as all good articles are imitated, and this Soap being so popular, other manufacturers have copied their stamp.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.—[Com.

RUFUS CHAPMAN, of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee, limbered and strengthened by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.—[Com.

GO TO HAMILTON (Ill.) "Water Cure." No drugs. Fifteen miles river view. Photo 10 cts.

The Little Corporal.

The December number of this sterling periodical for boys and girls is brimful of good things, embracing the following attractive table of contents:

"Hidden Treasure," Chap. XII., Mary A. Denison; "Otto Brosch," Mrs. L. M. Blinn; "Hope's Christmas Tree," H. M. M.—illustrated; "Watering the Chicken," Poem, A. H. Poe; "Chubby Ruff's Dream," Geo. Huntington; "Life on an Island," Chap. VI., Helen C. Weeks; "Pat's Persimmons," Many E. C. Wyeth,—illustrated; "The Brave Little Pig," Poem, Mrs. F. H. Cooke; "A Merrie Christmas," Julia F. Snow; "Dreaming," Poem, Mrs. L. M. Blinn; "Palissy the Potter," Antoinette C. McLean; "Santa Claus' Poor Spell," Poem, Josephine Pollard; "Eyes and Ears," Emily Huntington Miller; Prudy's Pocket,—containing Letters, Answers, etc. Work and Play,—containing Games, Puzzles, Enigmas, Charades and Picture Story.

TERMS.—The price of the *Little Corporal* is $1.50 a year. Single number, 15 cents. The magazine will be discontinued in all cases on the expiration of the subscription. Address John E. Miller, publisher, 164 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

The Phrenological Journal.

This magazine has always maintained a high character for the excellence of its articles, the variety of its information, and the purity of its tone. The present number opens with an interesting sketch of some leading delegates of the Evangelical Alliance in America. There are portraits of the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Dorner, Dr. Fisch, and the Rev. N. Sheshrade, the converted Hindoo. There is also an illustrated article upon the Church of the United Brethren, containing sketches and portraits of Philip W. Otterbein, the founder, and ten members. The remaining articles are: "The Face Factory," part 2; "Sketches from Real Life," 4, illustrated; "Selfishness;" "Among the Blondes;" "A Chapter on Lovers;" "Definite Duties;" "Money: its Functions and Requirements;" "Our Currency;" "J. M. Bundy, editor of the New York *Evening Mail*," portrait; "The End;" "Our Year's Work;" "'By the Neck Until Dead;'" "Fine Art Applied to Common Things;" "Architecture;" "Genesis of Geology," No. 2; "Utah Prison Discipline;" "Lecturers and Lectures."

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OATS—No. 2	35 @	37
RYE—No. 2	73 @	74
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PROFESSIONAL MAN,
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PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

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Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$15 Per Day. 1,000 Agents wanted. Send stamp to A. H. Blair & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

Dr. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark St., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted on Chronic and Nervous Diseases. Cures warranted. Medical Work, illustrated, sent for 50 cents.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles Street, ST. LOUIS, MO. Longest engaged, and most successful physician of the age. Consultation or pamphlet free. Call or write. Just published for young men who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., pamphlet, 32 pages, 2 stamps; a book 200 pages, illustrated, 50c.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

The Auburn Courier

Thursday, Dec. 18, 1873.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of John A. Bingham as Minister to Japan. The good work of reform progress.

Hon. Alex. Stephens celebrated his return to Congress by defending the salary grab. He thinks that the salary of a Congressman ought to be $15,000 per year. Mr. Stephens may be worth that amount of money, but the average Congressman isn't worth more than $5,000.

Let's Hear a Howl.

When the Democrats supported Wood for Speaker, the administration papers howled wonderfully because he was a grabber. The Republican caucus decided last Tuesday to re-elect Carpenter, of Wisconsin, the grabber, debauche and drunkard, president of the Senate, and we venture these virtuous sheets will not raise their noise against the infamy.

"Oh consistency, thou art a jewel." Come boys, can't you whitewash Carpenter's grab, and Long Branch trip?

Speaker Blaine has announced his standing committees. He has placed the salary grabbers and Credit Mobilier men at the front, as chairmen of the leading committees. He has given the foremost place as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the House to Dawes, who combines the dishonest greed of of the salary grabber with the odious venality of the Credit Mobilier. A more insolent affront of the just sentiments of honest men of both parties was never offered. Speaker Blaine's political career ends with the present Congress.—*World*.

Look Up, Farmers.

Ninety-six millions of bushels of wheat, says the Mark Lane *Express*, will be needed by England this year from other countries to make up the deficiency of food arising from the failure of the potatoes and shortness of her grain crop. France, instead of exporting wheat, is expected to need 48,000,000 of bushels. Thus altogether, it is believed those two countries will need 144,000,000 of bushels. Even rye and barley, yet much used in France for human food, are also deficient in that country. Our farmers have the prospect of a good foreign demand for their grain.

President McMahon has commuted the sentence of Marshal Bazaine to twenty years seclusion, and to bear the effects of degradation from rank, but to be spared the humiliating ceremony.

Marshal Bazaine addressed a letter to his counsel yesterday, thanking them for their efforts in his behalf and requesting them to take no further steps, saying that he should not appeal against his sentence. Strong in his conscience, which reproached him with nothing, he confidently awaits that justification which will come with the lapse of time and the subsidence of party passions.

The conservative papers generally approve of the commutation of the sentence.

The New York *Times* calls upon Wm. M. Tweed to write out all he knows of the stealings of his regime in New York, and it promises in that event, if he will tell the truth and the whole truth, to use its influence to obtain a mitigation of his sentence. That is Tweed's best course, and if he does it we look for the flight of many of the leading Republicans of the State. It is not yet forgotten that the Tweed charter for New York City which permitted the stealing, received the votes of all the Republican members of the Legislature, although opposed by the party in the city. It will be interesting to know from Tweed how that was done.

George Alfred Townsend, the Washingtom correspondent of the *Tribune*, seeks to prove the fitness of Attorney General Williams for the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by giving some extracts from a pretty little obituary notice which he made upon the death of ex-Senator Fessenden, of Maine: That proves nothing. A man may be good at that kind of literature, and yet have no knowledge of law. It also may have been written for him by some literary hack or some penny-a-liner. In either event no stock can be taken of his legal ability on account of that speech. If Mr. Townsend can give us any fine legal arguments that Mr. Williams ever made that will be to the point.—*Fort Wayne Gazette.*

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—A New Depot in Washington.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds, the conveyance from the following parties to them of lots and parcels of ground in Square 86, bounded by North Capitol, D and E streets and Delaware avenue, immediately northeast of the square at present occupied by their depot: N. Acker, $34,000; Metropolis Paving Company, $28,000; A. Rothwell, $18,000; William Gunven, $11,732; James Cowen, $26,000; E. Knight, $2,300; W. Cox, $1,900; John Lynch, $1,170; P. Downey, $906;. The total sum paid was $128,000, and the square contains over 185,000 feet of ground, on which the Company propose to erect a fine depot building of iron and glass. The removal is made necessary in consequence of the grade of North Capitol and C streets and New Jersey avenue having been raised. The Company has also purchased the Queen farm of fifty acres, near Broods Station, on the Metropolitan Branch (three miles out of town,) for $20,000. On this farm they propose to erect workshops and an outer depot, and it is said that they contemplate to make the junction between the Washington Branch and the Metropolitan at that point.—*Washington Star.*

Scribner For 1874

The unexampled favor accorded to this Magazine by the public, enables us to enter upon the coming year with the means of making it more attractive and valuable than ever than ever before to its large and increasing number of readers on both sides of the Atlantic. The Serial Story of the year,

KATHERINE EARLE,

by Miss Trafton, is a charming Love Story by a gifted writer, which is destined to a wide popularity.

There will be Brilliant Novelettes and the Best Short Stories, by Saxe Holm, Bret Harte, and other delightful story tellers.

A series of striking and unique Poems, with Illustrations,

"OLD TIME MUSIC,"

by Benj. F. Taylor, known for his brilliant contributions to the Western Press, will sing to us again the music of the Spinning Wheel, The Flail, The Stage Coach, The Mill etc.

Portraits and Biograghical sketches of American Authors; Papers on Dairy Farming and Stock Raising in Europe, on Household Decoration and Furniture, besides more than fifty other Illustrated Articles are now in preparation.

THE SPLENDID SERIES

"THE GREAT SOUTH,"

the most important and expensive series of Illustrated Papers ever undertaken by any Magazine, will be continued through the year. In the December Number we complete the papers on Louisiana. The next in order will be The Lone Star State; The Mountain Regions of the South; The Iron Regions of Missouri, &c., &c. These, with the Essays and Editorial Discussions of Literature, Science and Art, occasional Poems and Etchings, will make up a Magazine of Christian Literature designed to be

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD."

The December Number (now ready) has an able Article on The Resumption of Specie Payment, by Dr. Atwater, Poems by Bret Harte, McDonald and others The continuation of the two Serial Stories, Shorter Stories, Splendid Illustrations of New Orleans, the Paris of America, etc.

Editorials by a large and able corps of writers. Topics of the Time by Dr. Holland, in which he replies to "Some Religious Newspapers;" a laughable Etching, &c., &c. An entertainining number.

The Holiday No. of ST. NICHOLAS, our Splendid New Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, the finest ever issued, will be sent to all the Subscribers of Scribner's Monthly for 1874 Also the November and December numbers of St. Nicholas sent free to those who subscribe for both Magazines. The July number of Scribner's Monthly, containing the Introductory Article of the Great South series, sent to subscribers to Scribner who request it when making their subscriptions.

Scribner's Monthly $4.00, St Nicholas $3.00 a year. or $7 00 for both.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
654 Broadway, N. Y

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thousands have already gone, and thousands more are turning their eyes towards new home in the fertile West. To those going to Missouri, Kansas, Colordo, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada. Oregon or California, we recommend a cheap, safe, quick and direct route, via St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which runs its fine day, coaches and Pulman Sleepers from St. Louis to points in the west. without change. We believe that the Missouri Pacific Railroad has the best track and the finest and safest equipment of any line west of the Mississippi, and its connections with roads farther west are prompt and reliable. The Texas connection of this road is so compinted and passengers are offered a first class, all rail route from St. Louis to Texas, either over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. via Sedalia, or over the Atlantic & Pacific R. R. via Vinita. For maps time tables, information as to rates, &c., we refer our readers to S. H. Tompson, Eastern Passenger Agent, Columbus, Ohio, or E. A. Ford. General Passenger Agent. St. Louis, Mo. Cuestions will be cheerfully and promptly answered!

Emigrtaion Turning.

Cheep Farms in South-west Missouri.

The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company offers 1,200,000 acres of land in Central and southwest Missouri, at from $3 to $12 per acre, on seven years time. with free transportation from St. Louis to all climates soil, timber, mineral wealth, schools, church and law abiding society invite emigrants from all points to this land of fruits and flowers. For particulars address A. Tuck. Land Commissioner St. Louis, Mo.

BEARD'S HOLIDAY PRICES.

Goods delivered inside of the corporation.

Knocked the bottom out in Flour. $1.80 for 50 pound sacks.

Toy candies, 1c. to 15c.

Best bitters, 75c. per bottle.

Canned Fruits of all kinds.

Look at Beard's prices on teas.

Shorts and smoking tobacco 35c. per pound.

Beard sells strictly for cash. Bear this in mind.

A Sugar 11 cents.

Extra C Sugar, white, 11 cents.

C Sugar, white, 10 cents.

Beard sells strictly for cash.—Remember this "price."

Best Coffee 28 cents.

Medium Coffee 27 cents.

Best Y. H. Tea $1.40, 1.00, 80c 40 cents.

Imperial 1.40, 1.25, 1.00. Gun Powder. best 1.40. Japan 1.00 1.20.

Shorts Tobacco down to 35c.—Smoking 35 c.

Beard sells strickly for cash you know.

Pure Cider Vinegar 25c.

Coal Oil 25 cents.

Head Light Oil 40 cents.

Raisins 18 cents.

Best Fine Cut 80c, $1.

A large stock of Fancy Candies

Beard will sell only for cash. Don't Forget.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, State of Indiana, administrator of the Estate of George Husselman, late of said county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

J. C. St. CLAIR, Administrator.

December 9th, 1873.

Notice To Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held at the Engine House. in Waterloo, DeKalb county, Indiana, at 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, January 5th, 1874.—Business of importance will come before the meeting, including the election of officers.

J. N. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
R. WES. McBRIDE, Secretary.
Dec 2nd, 1873.—50t3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

The Undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of George Husselman, Deceased, will Sell at Public Sale, 1½ miles south of Waterloo, on Tuesday, Dec., 30th, 1873, the personal property belonging to Said Estate, not taken by the Widow, consisting in part. of Horses, Cows and Young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs Wagons, one Two Horse Buggy, all kinds of Farming Implements, Harness, Hay by the Ton, Corn by the Bushel, Corn Fodder, Household Furniture, with other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. C. St.CLAIR, Adm.

Dec. 9th 1873

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } DeKalb County. }

H. E. Gettel } vs } Complaint in Attachment.
Marcus Moody. }

Before John Finch, Justice of the Peace in and for Richland Township of said county and State.

Now comes the plaintiff, H. E. Gettel, and files his Complaint in attachment herein, together with an affidavit that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and it appearing to my satisfaction by said affidavit that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and that a cause of action for the recovery of twenty one dollars and eighty-five cents exists against said defendant in favor of said plaintiff, and the writ of summons having been returned "not found," notice is therefore hereby given said defendant of the pendency of an action of attachment against him in favor of said defendant before me as aforesaid, and unless he be and appear at my office in said Richland Township at one o'clock, P. M., on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1873, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of December, A. D., 1873.

JOHN FINCH, Justice.

PROSPECTUS
—OF THE—
CINCINNATI
Weekly Enquirer!

$50,000.00
WORTH OF
PremiumS

Gold Pens, Pencils, Pocket Books, Furs, Silverware, Watches, Musical Instruments, etc

We place these premiums within easy reach of any of our patrons, by allowing them liberal commissions on 82 00 subscribers for the Weekly Enquires, as follows:

For	5 names and	$10 00 a credit of	$ 2 50
For	10 names and	20 00 a credit of	5 50
For	15 names and	30 00 a credit of	8 25
For	20 names and	40 00 a credit of	12 00
For	30 names and	60 00 a credit of	19 00
For	40 names and	80 00 a credit of	26 00
For	50 names and	100 00 a credit of	32 50
For	75 names and	150 00 a credit of	52 50
For	100 names and	200 00 a credit of	70 00
For	150 names and	300 00 a credit of	120 00
For	200 names and	400 00 a credit of	160 00

For those who do not desire to enter clubs gotten up to secure premiums on the above plan, we offer the following choice secection of

CHROMO PREMIUMS:

"Asking a Blessing," "Household Pets" and "De Soto, discovering the Mississippi."

Never before were such favorable terms offered for securing a handsome premium of great value.

The Enquirer Almanac and Granger's *Manual* for 1874 will be sent free to every subscriber received since April 15, 1873. Address all letters to

FARAN & McLEAN,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 ENGRVINGS, and COLORED PLATES. Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price.

Address,
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.

FORT WAYNE
Fruit House!
Prices for
Christmas and New Yea
GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Sugars, Teas, Coffees, and Spices
CHRISTMAS CANDIES
Of all Kinds at Half-Price!

A great variety of Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, &c., such as Monkeys, Rats, Mice, Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Wolves, Horses, Dogs, Cats and a thousand other things for SANTA CLAUS. Also, Christmas Tree Candles and Christmas Tree Candlesticks. All of our toys will be sold at half the usual prices.

Sugars Half Cent Lower!

White Coffee A	10½c
White Coffee B	10c
White Coffee C	9c
Brown	6 and 8c

COFFEES.

Coffee, Best	25 and 27c
Best Roasted Rio	30c

TEAS

Our best Tea we still keep at the reduction of 15 cents per pound. We have all other grades, from 30 cents per pound up. Our 1 10 is the best in the market, and equal to any Tea sold at 50 cents more. Our only secret in selling Teas so much lower than other houses is that our immense sales of two and three chests a day enable us to purchase direct from Importers, and we, selling direct to the cusumer, our customers save the profit of the speculator, and wholesale merchant, which is at least 10 to 20 cents per pound.

Young Hyson	20, 50, 60, 90, best 1 10
Imperial	40, 50, 80, best 1 10
Gunpowder	60 80, best 1 10
Oolong	20, 40, 60, best 75
Japan	40, 60, best 90

For Christmas Cake

Best Layer Raisins, per pound	12 ½
Best Zantee Currents, per pound	9c
Best Citron, per pound	50c
Best Lemon and Orange Peal, per pound	40c
Shelled Almonds, per pound	45c

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR NEW YEAR

Port, Maderia, Sherry, Blackberry, Muscatel and Angelica, 50 cents per bottle. Good three-year-ol Whiskey from 35 cents to 79 cents per bottle. Current and Wild Grape Wine, 35 cents per bottle. Whiskey at 90 cents, 1 55, 2 20—Old '76 3 00 per gallon. Port, Cherry and Blackberry Wine, 1 50 per gallon. Gin and Brandy 2 00 per gallon.

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS

Canned Peaches	20c	Dried Peaches	10c
Tomatoes	18c	Dried Apples	7c
Corn	20c	Dried Blackberries	1
Peas	20c	Turkish Prunes	14c
Blackberries	20c	Dried Prunes	5
Green Gages	30c	Stick Candy	28c
Lima Beans	25c	Fancy Candy	20 to 30

FISH OIL, NEATS FOOT OIL, COAL OIL, ROSE OIL, &c.

Fish and Neats Foot Oil- per gallon	$1 00	Lard Oil per gallon	90c
Coal and Rose Oil, per gallon	25	Headlight Oil per gallon	80c

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, &c.

Cuban Molasses, per gallon	3cc	Refined Sugar Drips, per gallon, 75, 85 and 1 00	
Extra Golden, per gallon	50c		

FRESH OYSTERS, 23c, 40c AND FRYING 50c PER CAN.

Twenty five cents on the Dollar Saved at the

FRUIT HOUSE.

War, War!
NOT AGAINST SPAIN!
But High Prices.

Look at This
WM. LONG & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
RUSH & BUCHANAN
Are opening out a new Stock of
FURNITURE,

Consisting of everything in this line

Rich Parlor Sets!
BED ROOM SETS

and every other kind of Furniture from a common grade to the most costly. They manufacture to order and are now ready with a large supply for the trade. Don't fail to give them a call. They will take Country Produce in exchange for their goods.

Particular attention given to the Undertaking Business.

Coffins on Hand
and made to order on short notice.

O. D. HURD,
MANUFACTURER
DOORS, BLINDS
SASH,
Stair Rail,
Moulding,
AND
Newell's Ballusters and Brackets

North of Canal West of Gas House,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

LAND FOR SALE.

The East half of the North West quarter of section 33. Union Township, within a mile and east of Auburn—all for four thousand dollars. About 15 acres of said 80, are improved and fenced For particulars inquire of T. J. SAXTON. Auburn Ind,

Oct. 17th. 1873.

Attachment Notice.

STATE OF INDIANA, } s. s.
DeKalb County. }

Robert Speer, } vs. } Complaint in Attachment,
Erastus E. Filliott }
and Joshua Hall.

Before Daniel Altenburg, Justice of the Peace in and for Union township, of said County and State.

Now comes the plaintiff, Robert Speer, and files his complaint in attachment, herein, together with an affidavit that the true christian names of said defendants are unknown to the plaintiff, and that they are non-residents of the state of Indiana; and it appearing to my satisfaction by said affidavit, that said defendants are non-residents of the State of Indiana, and that a cause of action for the recovery of $8.70 exists against said defendants in favor of said plaintiff, and the writ of summons having been returned "not found," notice is therefore hereby given said defendants of the pendency of an action of attachment against them in favor of said plaintiff before me as aforesaid; and unless they be and appear at my office in said Union township at 10 o'clock on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1873, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

Witness my hand and seal this 29th day of November, A. D., 1873.

D. ALTENBURG, Justice.

DRY GOODS
LOOK OUT
FIRST IN THE FIELD FOR
The Winter Trade
Miller & Casebeer,

Have purchased the stock of goods formerly owned by Wood & Williams, in the old stand of J. W. Case, and have added a large stock of Merchandise comprising all the articles needed by customers in the line of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
HATS and CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,

Queensware, Notions etc. Our stock is complete with good selections, and we offer great inducements to cash buyers. We buy all kinds of Produce for cash or trade, at Case's old stand Auburn, Ind.

HOLIDAY GOODS

The Great Headqaarters for Valuable and Useful Holiday Preients
—IS AT—

Root & Company.

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE,
THE
New York Store.
90 Columbia St.

A GREAT REDUCTION OF Prices from this time until January 1, to enable all to enjoy the luxury of making their friends happy!

FINE FURS!

For Holiday sales at greatly reduced prices! In Hudson Bay Sable, Dark Eastern Mink, Alaska Seal, Alaska Sable, Black French Lynx, Siberian Squirrel, Black French Coney, Also, a variety of Children's Furs at very low prices!

Cloaks and Shawls

Comprising all the new shades in Dcmans, English Walking Jackets, Sacquet and Polonaise, Paisley Long and Square Shawl,. Rich Ottoman Stripe Shawls, Plaid Wool Long and Square Shawls, Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, Shoulder Shawls and Scarfs.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

At a bona fide reduction from regular prices. Just received, a new lot of Evening Silks in choice light colors. New Stripe Silks. Also, a large and attractive line of Black Gross Gra n Silks, 1,00 1,25, 1 50, 1 75 per yard and upward.

DRESS GOODS!

It an immense reduction from regular prices. All of our 40 to 75c Dress Goods marked down to retail from 25 to 50c per yard! All our Fine Black Dress Goods, our Real Lyons Poplins, French Cashmeres Drap de Etes, Satins Sping-lines Velours Merinos Bright Scotch Plaid Black Alpacas at greatly reduced prices!

Embroideries and Laces!

Comprising new and special purchases for the Holidays, in Real Lace Barbos Black Guipure Capes Point Lace Collars French Embroidered Setts in Boxes new Rufflings Embroiderod Handkerchiefs Real Point Lace Handkerchiefs Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs—some elegant goods in this department,

FANCY GOODS!

In great vatiety for the Holidays! Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children in every desirable style, Hoosiery and Gloves for the Holidays. New Style Fancy Ties for the Holidays. A few Elegant Large Fans for the Holidays. Scotch Wood Boxes for the Holidays!

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

in Housekeeping Linens and Cotons; White and Colored Bed Blankets, Nubias Hoods and Scarfs; Cloths Cassimeres and Jeans; Felt Skirts and Boulevard Skirts; White Red and Grey Flannels; Brown and Bleached Muslins, French Toilet Quilts and Spreads! Table Linens Napkins and Dolyies; Toweling and Grashes.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL

To visit establishment every day for the next three weeks, as we are in receipt of something new every day!

SPECIAL.

We are offering a special bargain in 90c SILKS, formerly sold at 1 25 1 50 1 75 2 00 and 2 50.

Root & Company's
Popular Dry Goods House, the New York Store, 90 Columbia-st.
FORT WAYNE IND.

J. G. FLEDDERMAN
No 27, East Main Street,
FORT WAYNE, IND

as the largest and finest stock of

CLOTHS,
Coatings, Cheviots, and
CASSIMERES!

IN FORT WAYNE. The finest line of

Made up Clothing!
ever shown in Fort Wayne

Youths' and Children's Clothing!
Furnishing Goods, etc.

Merchant Tailoring

In all the late styles properly attended to. Go and see his large stock of Goods.

Davenport & Co.
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMIALS.
TOILET & FANCY ARTICLES
Perfumery, Soaps,
Brushes, Patent Medicines
School and Blank Books.
Slates, Writing Paper
Envelopes,
Wall and Window Paper,
in ved, Gilt and Embossed Paper,
Oiled, slate and Linen
Window Shades!
and all kind of Shade Fixtures.
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
for Medical Purposes.
Prescriptions Carefull Compounded.
F. E. DAVENPORT & CO.

EDUCATIOIAL COLUMN.

J. A. BARNS, Conductor.

Examination of Teachers.

Examinations will be held at Auburn, on the first Saturday in each month until further notice.

JAMES A. BARNS, Co., Supt.

Report of Township Institute in Smithfield Township.

According to notice given by M. P. Baker, Trustee of Smithfield township, the teachers met at school house No. 5, on Saturday, Dec. 13th, at ten o'clock. The day being stormy, and the roads very bad, some were not able to attend. Superintendent Barns being present, called the meeting to order, and, after a few remarks, called the role, and then proceeded to the work by organizing a reading class, using the third reader, and giving a practical lesson in teaching that important branch. The exercise was a very interesting one, and, with its discussion, continued until noon. Recess of one hour. At 1 o'clock P. M. the meeting was again called to order, and the subject of arithmetic introduced. Several points were brought up, explained and discussed; among others, the process of finding the true remainder in division of decimals, the different methods of explaining the division of common fractions, the proper method af making statements in proportion and discussions on each.

After this, a short recitation in grammar. The Superintendent urged upon the teachers to make their work in this branch more practical than has been the custom heretofore. The Institute then proceeded to effect a permanent organization. Mr. Barker appointed J. W. Baxter President and S. B. Mottinger Vice-President of the Institute. Mr. W. H. Clark was elected Secretary, motion to that effect having been made by Mr. A. J. Beard. A motion was made and carried that Mr. Barns be requested to draw up a programme for the use of Township Institutes. Work for the next meeting was then assigned as follows: W. H. Clark, long division; N. Cox, map drawing; A. J. Beard, spelling; A. Wolf, penmanship; W. H. Harm, adjectives; S. B. Mottinger, inversion of divisor in division of fractions, and J. W. Baxter, tropics and polar circles. Work for absent members to be assigned at next meeting. Seven out of eleven teachers were present, and, but for the inclemency of the weather, the entire number would probably have attended. A number of visitors attended the meeting and seemed to be much interested in the work. The success of this meeting assures us success in the future. The Institute adjourned to meet at same place on the second Saturday in January, 1874.

W. H. CLARK, Secretary.

Township Institutes will be held as follows:

In Stafford township, at the Center school house, on Saturday, Dec. 20, 1873.

In Union township, at the Husselman school house, on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873.

We hope to see all the teachers in attendance. Notice of meetings in other townships will appear in this column whenever word is received from the proper trustee, as to time and place. The Superintendent will be present at as many of these Institutes as possible.

ANSWER TO QUESTION.—A, asks: "Can a pupil, attending school, be allowed to remain idle, because he does not wish to study and recite with the others, although he has the necessary books, and is, in all respects qualified to enter such classes?"

Put him in a class and have him study and recite by all means, for a pupil who insists on coming to school should be made to conform to all the rules and regulations of such school, the most important of which are, that each pupil must study, recite and otherwise perform the work of a pupil under such circumstonces.

The new brick school house at Feagler's Corners, is said to be a good job of handiwork, and a lively school is now in operation.

TO ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

We want ten energetic Ladies or Gentlemen in DeKalb County, to introduce our STANDARD PUBLICATIONS in that, and adjoining Counties. These are the productions of the most POPULAR AMERICAN AUTHORS, and having large sales where ever offered. Send for Circular, which will show our LIBERAL inducements to Agents, and give full description of the books. Circulars sent FREE, on receipt of application. Address,

W. E. BLISS & Co, PUBLISHERS.
148 SUMMIT STREET, TOLEDO, O.

The Auburn Courier

OFFICIAL PAPER of the COUNTY

Local and Miscellaneous.

No Paper Next Week.

We will not issue any paper next week, as we intend removing our office to the Odd Fellows' building, second story. No doubt some will forget this, and so strong is habit, that they will be inquiring for the COURIER next Thursday at the Post Office. To one and all of our subscribers we wish you a "merry christmas" and a "happy new year."

Eggs 20c.
Oats 33cts.
Butter 25 cts.
Wheat $1 40
Potatoes $1.15.
Corn, new, 50c.
Live Hogs $4.00.
Dressed Hogs $5.00.
Chickens, dressed 6c.
Live Turkeys 7c per lb.
Live Geese, 7 and 8 cents
THE COURIER $2.00 a year.

Go to the Jewelry store for toys.

Go to Ensly's block for cheap tea.

Flour $1.50 per sack at the Central.

TOYS, TOYS, AT JEWELRY STORE.

The mud should be kept off of our crossings.

Oysters by the can or dish at the Post Office.

Toys wonderfully cheap at the Jewelry Store.

Go to Ensly's block for candies of all kinds.

Young Hyson Tea 70 cents at the Central.

Remember the Jewelry Store when you purchase Toys.

For a fine assortment of candy toys, etc., go to McQuiston & Coder's.

Look at Beard's price list for cheap holiday goods.

Go to Davenport's for your school books.

TOYS 'till you can't rest at the Jewelry Store.

Court is still in session, and our town is crowded with strangers.

Beard has a splendid lot of condensed milk for coffee. Try it.

Every kind of perfumery at the pioneer Drug Store.

Best selection of Confectioneries in the place is at the Central.

Go to Davenport's for a good, durable gold pen.

Theodore Reed, Esq., clerk of Whitley County, gave us a short call yesterday.

J. E. Bodine, now a resident of North Manchester, is visiting his friends here.

The supper for the dance on Christmas Eve will be given at the Auburn House.

The printing for the Old Folks' Hop was executed at the COURIER office.

Hurrah! See the toys in bright array at the Jewelry Store.

Miller & Casebeer have just received a large lot of new goods. No shoddy.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS! in endless variety at the Jewelry Store.

Call at Miller & Casebeers early. They have a splendid stock of new Dry Goods and are selling them cheap.

The Jewelry Store has the largest selection of Toys in the county. Call and see them.

Read this paper and learn where you can buy holiday goods cheap. Its at the Jewelry Store.

A series of protracted meetings is now going on at the M. E. Church, in this place.

Abright & Seepherd have an immense stock of Toys, Jewely, Clocks and Watches. Call in.

Call and examine the large stock of Dress Goods now opened at Miller & Casebeer's. Prices that defy competition.

A fine new stock of new and beautiful Scizzors just opened out at the Jewelry Store.

There will be a ball given, at Ensly's new hall, on Christmas Eve. A general invitation is extended to all.

Everybody, anybody, and whole families can get Toys by going to Abright & Shepherd's.

A fine lot of Ladies collars and Ties, of the latest styles, just received at Miller & Casbeer's.

We hear many speak favorable of Rev. Mr. Cone's sermon on last Sunday evening.

Rooster fights seems to be the best amusement for our lads. They have 'em at it day and night.

It has been said once and may be said again that the place to get Boots & Shoes cheap is at Vordermark & Sons. A large lot always on hand.

Go and see the little golden-haird twins at the Jewelry Store.

Read the educational column. We trust the teachers generally will send in their communications without delay, to Mr. Barns.

Another room is almost completed in the Ensly block, which makes a splended appearance.

Go to Abright & Shepherd's and hear that organ play. There 'going to let her loose to night.

The Eel River road runs quite a large number of trains daily through our place. This promises to be a first-class road.

We have had a street auction of dry goods this week. Look out for shoddy in these kind of stands.

The finest boots and shoes, and of the latest styles, are to be found at E. Vordermark & Sons, Odd Fellows' building.

A country lad came to town yesterday to enlist, having heard his big brother say that war was declared.

E. Vordermark & Sons have the new style, and beautiful Canadian rubber over shoe, imitation button, for ladies.

See the advertisement of the new book entitled "Gilded Edge" by Mark Twain, said to be his best production.

A little wheat is coming in now and then, but most of our farmers are holding on to it for higher prices.

Waterloo is putting on city airs. It has a skating park. For particulars inquire of the Grand Jury.

After the first of January no paper will be sent outside of the county unless prepaid, or vouched for by a resident therein

A little wood is being brought in by our farmers. If the roads don't get better we are afraid this article will get scarce among our town people.

The Jewelry Store, in Ensly's new brick is crowded every evening with people purchasing holiday gifts for their children.—The're so cheap.

The Old Folks' Hop promises to be a grand affair. It will take place at Ensly's new hall January 6th, 1874. Supper will be furnished at the Swineford House.

Hunters seem to be plenty but they dont find very much game. Squirrels are about all they can get, and they don't get more than they can carry, either

The Presbyterian congregation have elected new officers in their Sewing Society, and will continue these gatherings during the winter.

Simon Snyder contemplates erecting a first-class livery barn next spring, and intends putting in a good stock of horses and buggies.

Cedar Creek has been very high the last week, caused by the heavy rains.—Workmen were compelled to stop on the new saw mill until the water lowered.

A lady in the suburbs of the town told her husband the other evening that she would "bust his his head if he came home drunk any more." He'll have a busted head to-night if she keeps her word.

Muffs have not been affected very much by fashion. The fanciest one we have noticed has a small receptacle upon the inside filled with a delicate perfume that oozes out upon the bread hooks of the wearer as she predestrianizes.

If some of the means employed in purchasing things that are not very much needed, was employed in building substantial wood houses in each district, it would be better for our common shools.

Young Bender was tried last week on a charge of assault and battery, found guilty fined $10 and costs, and sent to jail for ten days. The probability is he will remain there longer.

Look in as you pass the show window of the Jewelry Store, and see the nice toys Everyone should call at this establishment before they purchase presents for their children.

The Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad changed time last Sunday. The train for Indianapolis and Cincinnati leaves at 12 o'clock and arrives at 3:25 p. m. We will give corrected time table in our next.

The congregation and friends of the German Reformed Church, of which Rev. W. B. Sandoe is pastor will make a donation to said pastor on the second Monday in January. All are invited to be present.

Mr Geismar, of the extensive Hat and Cap establishment of Jas Harper & Co., Fort Wayne, gave us a call last Monday. They make a speciality of Silk Hats, and have an apparatus for taking an impression and making an exact fit to each particular head.

J. W. Nichols, Esq., has formed a pardnership with C. Klotz in the sewing machine trade. They deal in nothing but the Grover & Baker machine, which is universally know as the best in the market.

Every reader of the COURIER should read Root & Company's advertisement on this page. They are a fare and square firm to deal with, and those who visit Ft. Wayne will find it to their advantage to deal at this place.

The Grand Jury recommended the building of a new jail, and we doubt not the people generally would endorse it.—The farmer and mechanic wants some protection against theives and berglers, and the law is powerless if our jail is not a secure retreat for law breakers

Circuit Court is still in session and the criminal docket seems to occupy the grater part of its attention. Petty cases of assault and battery, that ought to be disposed of in Justices' Court, take up the valuable time of this court. The Legislature should pass an act confining them to the lower courts.

The Grand Jury found quite a number of indictments against our saloon men, and the Prosecutor hooped them up pretty lively, though several were quashed C. G. Smith was fined $35 and costs, and Chas. Fox $10 and costs. A bailiff went for Smith a second time, but he gave leg bail and he is now absent.

We intend occupying the rooms now vacant in the second story of the Odd Fellows' building, so that in the muddy season hereafter we will not need a mud boat to reach our office. We intend having the nicest and cleanest office in the State and we invite all to come and see us, especially—well, you know.

It is now expected that the Ameteur Thespian Society, will be able to make their debut on New Years night in two capital pieces, Solon Shigle, or the People's Lawyer, and Barney the Baron. So don't go and spend all your money, but keep 25 cents in reserve for this entertainment.

ST. NICHOLS, FOR JANUARY.—This is the holiday number of Scribner's new magazine for young people, and it comes loaded, not only with its own store of good things for the Christmas time, but with the best of what had been promised to the readers of "Our Young Folks." Address, Scribner & Co., 654, Broadway New York.

Circulate the Courier.

In order to extend the circulation of the COURIER we make the following liberal offers: We will send one copy one year to any address for $2, or two copies for $4. To all those who are in arrears, and who will pay up promptly we will extend the same terms. All hereafter who are in arrears one year, fifty cents additional will be charged.

No clue has been obtained yet of the two men who escaped jail last week. It was clearly not the fault of Sheriff Meese that they escaped. It strikes us that a larger reward should have been offered, and a more vigorous search made for the fugitives. If the law authorzies the construction of a building for the safe confinement of prisoners, and the proper authorities fail to comply therewith, we can not help but think that the responsibility rests with them.

MUSICAL—The chorus class, under Prof Bennett, is advancing rapidly, and is now taking up quite difficult music. The class numbers about twenty-five and meets on Monday evenings at Case's Hall. The Professor is instituting a thorough drill, and great interest is taken by both teacher and pupils. Mrs. Bennett adds largely to the practice by her excellent accompaniments on the organ. The Rudimental class meets Saturday evenings at the same place, and is making rapid progress.

An Election of officers for the N. E. Ind Agricultural Society will be held on the first Monday of January. We are in favor of the election of new officers. By frequent re-elections people get an impression that such associations are run by a clique and there is danger of a Credit Mobiler. Not that any officer has proved unworthy for we believe all discharged their duty faithfully, but they have held the office two terms and that is long enough.

Stop murdering that crew or I will in the absence of an American man of war bombard your town. These are our sentiments and acting under the same Miller & Casebeer have just received a heavy reinforcement of Dry Goods and Notions, and propose to advance their entire line against high prices. The old style of throwing out some cheap muslins, calico or sugar for skirmishers, which are easily gobbled or drove back, is getting too thin. We shall offer special inducements on every article in our immense stock and propose to hold our position at all hazards. Call and see us.

Those who are acting on committees for the christmas trees should call at the Jewelry Store before they purchase Great inducements are being offered in this line, and a great deal might be saved Take heed

How pleasant it is, in this wicked old world to meet a man in the busy walks of life whose face is an open book, bearing the imprint of benesty, whose nobility of soul speaks in his very glances, whose whole demeanor inspires you with a yearning platonic affection for him that only needs cultivation to inspire the possessor to know more of him, and borrow money of him, as it were. Ah, yes.

DRAMATIC.—An ametuer association has been formed for the presentation of a number of fine plays during the winter. A fine set of scenery is now being painted by Mr. Reynolds, of Chicago, and a regular stage with every appointment, will be erected in Ensly's large Hall. Every arrangement will be perfected for the presentation of dramas, comedies, &c., in good style. Nothing of a vulgar character will be permitted, and we doubt not our citizens will appreciate the efforts of our home talent by a liberal patronage.

A communication last week in regard to tardiness of pupils at our school, was blaming parents for the cause of it. Did that teacher take the first thought that he was the full cause of every scholar's tardiness, for this reason: The time at the school house is made from a half to three quarters of an hour faster than the time we are governed by. In the mornings it is school time before our juveniles can get a few chores done and be properly ready to enter the school room. At noon they are compelled to wait till their fathers have quit work, before they can get their meals, and thus originated the tardiness spoken of so earnestly in said communication. G.

"ALL ASHORE."

The good ship, COURIER has arrived in port. She made the voyage around the world in three hundred and sixty-five days. She is on time, with a full cargo; every man at his post, and all in good health. "All ashore!" and each of the voyagers hies away to his home, glad for having seen so much, heard so much and learned so much, which he never can forget. In the next issue she will start on her 4th voyage, and let us hope that it will be a successful one. Several of her passengers will be chucked overboard if they don't pay up a little better. We are now preparing for the new year, and shall be ready to set sail promptly, on the usual date. Those who desire to join us "will please walk up to the captain's office and settle." Let none be late, so that when the bell rings, or whistle sounds you will be on hand with all your friends and ready when the words are given:

"ALL ABOARD FOR 1874!"

More Otherwise than Extraordinary.

The whisky apologist of the *Press*, and that is Baxter, does not speak flatteringly of our Methodism. From time immemorial the greatest trial of the christain has been that of persecution. Our persecutors are not numerous and we are glad that in this particular they are confined to the brilliant blackguard of the *Press*.

The truly good Baxter, champion of the whisky ring, says he has notified the saloon keepers of Waterloo, not to let us have any more "beverages" Had he done this sometime ago, it would have been money in pocket, as far as he is concerned.

Champion Baxter, we learn, has paid to the Temperance Society the amount necessary to become a member, but not being able to attend himself, for sundry reasons, he has prevailed on another citizen to act as substitute. Now, could he get the same person to dodge around through the alleys about meal time, so as to relieve himself of the burthen of asking any of his relatives to join him he would be accomplishing another feat equally as important.

We suggest that our good natured but wayward brother, Baxter, get a copy of that petition with his name attached, and have it framed for the benefit of his little boys, you know. They will enjoy a look at it now and [illegible] after life.

Stop in at the Jewelry Store and hear that large organ that plays itself Its worth anybodys 50 cent to hear one of its concerts but no charge is made

WONDERFUL CURES!

The People of Fort Wayne and Vicinity Perfectly Wild.

Everybody is excited at the wonderful success of Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4, East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind, who is curing Consumption, a disease always before thought incurable. Also Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs. Night-sweats, Bronchitis, White Swellings, Fever Sores, Liver, Kidney and Spinal Diseases, Epileptic Fits, Nervous Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Eye and Ear, including diseases of women and children heretofore considered incurable.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Call at W. & E. T. Martin's Drug Store and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, Free of Charge. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

The Board of County Commissioners met on the 1st Monday of this month and transacted the following business:

The petitition for an order upon the Treasury for the stock subscribed by Wilming Township to the Eel River railroad was heard and granted.

The reviewers appointed to locate road in Wilmington township, on the petition of G. W. Devore, presented at June session, reported in favor of location of the road. The report approved and conformed and the road ordered to be located.

The petition of W. Rockwell and others for change in Union township, and thence to the north west corner of section 12 in Union township, affecting the lands of J. M. Jackman, W. Smith, N. Nodine, W. M. Thompson, Geo L. Thomas, W. Hockwell D. Zohner, T. McClure and Chas Corbin. Viewers appointed, W R Emerson, J Norford, Jeremiah Lewis.

The petition of H A M Shaffer for location of road in Jackson township was not granted.

Petition for vacation of road in Troy township by John Kenistrick. Viewers appointed G C Evarts, O P Leonard and Benjamin Gaskill.

Petition by D Z Hoffman for the appointment of J J VanAuken as County Surveyor. Granted.

Petition of R Knott for location of road in Butler tp., commencing at section 14 south line, thence leading to the north side of lands owned by B F and Mary Moody. Viewers appointed Geo Clark and M Sheets.

The petition by Geo Downend for change of highway in Richland tp., commencing on the township line between section 32 and 33, thence north 12 roads on section line. Viewers appointed W Teeters, Jas Barclay, Danl Swihart.

The following is the report of the Grand Jury:

The Grand Jury of said county would respectfully represent to your honor that they have duly visited and examined the County Jail, and find that it is kept as well as it can be in its present condition but we find it wholly unfit for the safe keeping of prisoners who may be confined therein, and unhealthy, being badly ventilated and would recommend the building of a new jail for the safe protection and health of the prisoners who may be confined therein, that it is not practicable to make improvements thereon.

ABRAHAM M. COY, Foreman

S J Lock and R Till, having complied with the requirements of the law were granted license to sell intoxicating liquors for one year, the same to be drank on their premises.

Our Schools.

The fall term of the Auburn Graded Schools closed Friday, Nov. 26, 1873. All the departments of the schools have been crowded, and at times was impossible to find places for all. Nevertheless the examinations of last week showed that the several teachers had done their work creditably. Below we give the most important statistics of each department.

Roll of Honor.

Primary Department—The names of these only are given whose average per cent. of attendance and conduct reached ninety.

Those marked * were promoted.

Alta Houghton
Minnie Lanning
Mary Ashley
Laura Thomas
Fannie Casebeer*
Mattie Yandes
Emma Jones
Lena Habel
Ella Wood
Ada Gross
Dollie Davis*
Sarah Sowers
Matti Moore
Linnie Briggs
Sarah Kelling
Ella Ensley
Kittie Dills*
Minnie Wood
Anna Creger
Mary Mitchell*

Sherman Sands*
Eddie Casebeer
Charlie Fox
Jimmie Eldridge
Bertie Totten
Curty Armstrong
Charlie Casebeer*
Wilber Clark
Quin Altenberg
Elsworth Ensley*
Mikie Habel*
George McKay*
Harley Baker
Lillie Lobemiller
Johnnie Shrader
Jimmie Rose
Winnie Lauferty
Eva Davis
Nettie Baker
Ida Gross

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Lizzie Martin
Belle Lanning
Pinkie Steele
Willie Stannates
Irving Hanning
Ada Spangler

Frank Boren
Jessie Douglas
Mary McKay
Katie Fox
Belle Stimely

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Mary Baldock
Charlie Dugan
Ella Griswold
Alice McKay
Allie Moore
Della Porter
Frank Ryan
Dimma Rickel
Ella Rose

Ophelia Rhodefer
Beckie Shull
Emma Stahl
Belle Stahl
Eliza Stahl
Addie Walborn
Ella Wood
Jennie Lahman

HIGH SCHOOL.

In this department we have placed on the roll of honor only the names of those whose average in deportment, attendance and punctuality exceeds 95 per cent.

Frankie Ford
M. G. Hoffman
Sadie Baldock
Cyrelia Widney
Harley Miller
Lottie Ford
Cedella Shaffer

Albert Case
Alice Widney
J. D. Essig
J. H. Merica
C. M. Merica
Eliza Walters

Names of those whose average reached nearly the standard, and who stand high in all but attendance, the irregularity of which was unavoidable.

James W. McClellan
Nettie Williams
Josie Rush

Frank Miller
Wm. Spangler
Josiah Shull

Do Not! Do Not!! Do Not!!!

Do not employ such physicians as give you opium, laudanum, morphine or hydrate of chloral to stop your pain or cough, as those narcotics will not cure the disease, but only lull you to certain death with a false hope. But call or send to Dr. S. Clay Todd, No. 4 East Columbia street, Fort Wayne, who will give you immediate relief by removing the cause of the disease, and there will be no more pain, and you will rapidly recover your full health and strength.

AUBURN COURIER

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The Spanish war steamer Arapiles is delayed in the dry-dock in the Brooklyn navy yard owing to the flood-gates being out of repair. A coal barge has also been sunk immediately in front of the flood-gates, which will have to be removed before the gates can be repaired.

The West.

Large numbers of Mormon converts who came from the old country and settled in Utah last year are returning disappointed and disgusted....The propeller City of Detroit went down in Saginaw Bay on the night of the 4th inst. At last accounts nothing had been heard of the passengers and crew, and it was believed they had been lost.

Eddyville, Iowa, was visited by a destructive fire on the 9th inst. Loss nearly $60,000; insured for about $30,000.

The South.

A party of six desperadoes were recently pursued by citizens of Sulphur Rock, Ark., and four of the band killed.

Washington.

Under the title of "A bill to provide for the permanent and cheap transportation of passengers and freight between the cities of New York and Chicago," Mr. Logan, in the Senate, and Mr. Farwell, in the House, have petitioned Congress to grant a charter for an air-line railroad between the above cities. The provisions of the charter are: On behalf of the corporators, a remission of duties on material used in its construction; the company, in consideration of which remission, agrees to carry Government freight and passengers at rates to be fixed by Congress, and all other freight at not more than 1¼ cents per one hundred weight, and passengers at 2¼ cents per mile....It is reported that President Grant will take sides with Gen. Sickles in his brush with the State Department.... A Washington telegram of the 8th says: "The unofficial press reports continue to give a war-like tone to news from Spain and Cuba. On the other hand, Secretary Fish stated to-day the confidence of the Government in the intention of the Castelar Government to faithfully carry out the provisions of the protocol recently agreed upon is undiminished, and that they have strong reasons for believing that the Castelar Government will be able to do so."....The project to divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts will be earnestly pressed upon the present Congress. Two bills for that purpose have been introduced in the House. ....The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a communication to the House of Representatives asking for an extra appropriation of $14,000,000 to meet the increased expenses of his department for the current year.

The Postal Telegraph scheme has been introduced into the Senate in the shape of a bill proposed by Senator Ramsey, providing for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. It is said to be materially the same as the Hubbard claims....Senator Morrill's bill for the resumption of specie payment authorizes the negotiation of a loan of $200,000,000 gold bonds at 6 per cent. interest, the proceeds to be used in redeeming United States non-bearing-interest notes in gold when presented in sums of not less than $100, the notes to be reissued at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of all Government dues except United States bonds and the interest thereon. The bill also repeals the limitation of national bank circulation, and provides for $100,000,000 loan-certificates, bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, which may be held by the national banks to the amount of one-half their reserve required by law.... A Washington dispatch says: "Mark W. Delahay, the United States Judge of Kansas, has tendered his resignation. Official charges had been preferred against him that he is a common drunkard. Crozier, the present pro tempore Senator from Kansas, is indorsed to fill the vacancy."....A Washington telegram of the 10th inst. says: "The President, in conversation to-day with a number of prominent gentlemen, was at pains to express his entire confidence in the speedy settlement of the Virginius case in a manner which would be entirely satisfactory to our own people and highly honorable to both nations. The tenor of his remarks was that recent advices are such as to lead to the opinion he had expressed. He said, finally, quite emphatically, and as if to sum up: 'Gentlemen, there will be no war.'"....It is stated that the European members of the Syndicate have signified their intention to withdraw if Jay Cooke & Co. continue to be members....There is the best of authority and of reason, says a Washington correspondent, for believing that no essential changes in the tariff will be made by Congress this year. There is said to be no probability that the duties on tea and coffee will be restored this winter, although there is alleged to be a strong movement to secure it.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Marshall Jewell, as Minister to Russia, and James Meredith Read as Minister to Greece. ....The President has appointed Col. James H. Howe, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. ....A Washington dispatch of the 10th inst. says: The Navy Department has completed all the necessary arrangements providing for the reception from the Spanish forces in the harbor of Havana of the steamer Virginius, and for the transfer of the survivors at Santiago de Cuba from prison to one of the United States vessels of war, in accordance with the terms of the diplomatic agreement. The Canandaigua, carrying ten guns, and commanded by Capt. Lowry, will sail from New York for Havana to-morrow to receive the Virginius, and Capt. Brain will receive the prisoners at Santiago on the Juniata. Rear-Admiral Scott, at Key West, will have the strongest naval force under his command that has been collected by the Government at any American port since the termination of the war.

Foreign.

The French throw the blame for the Ville du Havre disaster upon the officers of the Loch Earn, while the Scotch put the responsibility upon the French....The House Committee on Appropriations have reported a bill giving Secretary Robeson $5,000,000 extra appropriations for the year's expenses of the Navy Department. Mr. Robeson asked for $14,000,000.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine before a military court of France, which began on the 6th of October last, was concluded on the 10th of December. The court found the accused guilty of the capitulation of Metz and of the surrender of the army in an open field without proper efforts to avert that consummation, and sentenced him to be first degraded from his rank in the army and then executed. The members of the court immediately signed a petition to President MacMahon for clemency. It is probable that this petition will be granted....Baron Reuter has allowed the date of his Persian concession to lapse, and the Shah has declared it void.

Political.

At the Republican Senatorial caucus at Washington, on the 9th inst., the Carpenter matter was very fully discused, that gentleman being absent, but as the Senators did not deem the charges well founded or worthy of notice, they were ignored, and he was accordingly re-elected President pro tempore.... Four women were elected on the School Committee, at the recent municipal election in Boston. S. C. Cobb, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor.

The Grange.

The Illinois State Grange convened at Bloomington on Tuesday, Dec. 2, and was largely attended, between 600 and 700 delegates being present. State Master Golder opened the proceedings in an address of considerable length, after which the committees were appointed. Having thus prepared themselves for work, the session adjourned till next day....The State Grange of Iowa met at Des Moines on the 9th in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol. The Master, Col. Smedley, delivered the annual address, which was highly applauded. He reports an increase of 1,050 subordinate granges during the year. The present aggregate membership is 100,000. At the evening session a number of speeches were made on the subject of railroads, all of them taking a radical position. The canvass for officers for the ensuing year, it is said, will be lively, there being already several candidates for each office in the field. A lecture delivered by Mrs. Annie Savery in the court-room in the evening upon the subject of "Grange and Grangers," was listened to and highly enjoyed by a large audience.

The second day's session of the Illinois State Grange, at Bloomington, opened with 730 delegates in attendance. The morning session was occupied in the presentation of resolutions, which were referred to the appropriate committees. The convention passed a resolution advising farmers not to deal with the combination of plow-makers, embracing some twenty firms, which, a short time ago, decided to sell to grangers at nothing less than retail prices. Other resolutions were adopted which wisely urged the members to resort to arbitration for the settlement of disputes, with the purpose of avoiding litigation as much as possible. A resolution was also adopted declaring that "the election to responsible offices of brothers who are editors, publishers or proprietors of public journals has a tendency to weaken our influence as an organization." The following dispatch was sent to the State Grange of Iowa: "Brothers: Seven hundred strong, we send you a cordial greeting, and trust our mutual deliberations may result in great good to our order. Allow us to congratulate you on the glorious success of our esteemed order in your State, and may you be assured that we are coming, a hundred thousand more. Fraternally yours, Alonzo Golder, in behalf of the Illinois State Grange"....There was an increased attendance at the second day's meeting of the State Grange of Iowa, at Des Moines. The Secretary's report was submitted, showing a tardiness in granges in reporting their dues to State officers, and advising a reduction of dues when paid promptly. The State Treasurer's report shows receipts from all sources of $18,080.79; expenditures, $7,683.67; balance in the Treasury, $10,397.12. The report of the Executive Committee was submitted. They say they have purchased the Warner harvester—the best made—for the purpose of manufacturing it at home; and say that the machine can be made for $100. The committee concludes its report as follows: "Our order is now measurably cut loose from all combinations, and it now remains for us to demonstrate to the world the fact which we have so long claimed, that our order is able to devise ways and means for providing implements, and at very much reduced prices, to meet the demands of the farmers. We have now manufactured within the bounds of our own State almost all the implements used by the producing classes, and an opportunity is now offered us of manifesting our fidelity to principle by concentrating our strength within our own State, and upon given implements, the manufacturers of which are not only willing, but desirous of entering into commercial relations with us." The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, A. B. Smedley (re-elected); Overseer, J. M. Dixon, Mahaska county; Lecturer, J. Wilkinson, Tama county; Steward, D. W. Prindle, of Webster county; Assistant Steward, J. N. Thatcher, of Van Buren county; Treasurer, M. L. Devin, of Polk county; Chaplain-General, W. Wilson, of Polk county; Secretary, N. W. Garretson, of Madison county; Gate-Keeper, D. E. Pickens, of Fremont county; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. A. B. Smedley; Ceres, Mrs. Spencer Day, of Marshall county; Pomona, Mrs. Cole, of Jasper county; Flora, Mrs. White, of Howard county; State Agent, J. D. Whiteman. By resolution, delegates to the State Grange were allowed mileage at 10 cents per mile one way, and $1.50 per diem during the season.

General.

A Cuban gentleman, who returned from Washington this morning, states that he conversed with Secretary Fish and several Senators, and they assured him that any further diplomacy with Spain on the Virginius question would be declined. They believed the Spanish authorities in Cuba would refuse to accede to the propositions of the protocol, and war would probably be the consequence.

Carefully compiled figures, prepared at Detroit, show that the total of minor disasters on the lakes this year is 1,021, of which 350 were caused by collisions, 50 by capsizing, 5 by running ashore, and 21 injuries by fire. The total losses number 78, and this includes a few vessels now ashore, which may subsequently be got off....Gen. N. B. Forrest, the ex-Confederate cavalry commander, has written to Gen. Sherman, tendering from 1,000 to 5,000 troops in case of war with Spain, to rendezvous at Mobile, New Orleans, or Key West, and to be used either as infantry or cavalry. Gen. Sherman, in reply, notifies Gen. Forrest that he has referred his letter to the War Department to be filed, with the indorsement that he regards Gen. Forrest as one of the most extraordinary men developed in our civil war, and that his would be among the first services to be accepted.

Secretary Belknap was married to Mrs. A. T. Bowen, of Cincinnati, at Harrodsburg, Ky., on Thursday, the 11th inst.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just made a very important decision, on the question as to the right of a State to control the charges of railroads. The case was that of Fuller vs. the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, and the court held that it was competent for the State of Iowa to regulate railroad freights, because such a law is within the power of the State to protect its citizens from imposition.

CONGRESS.

Thursday, Dec. 4.—*Senate.*—Bills introduced: By Boreman (W. Va.), to complete the water highway from the James river to the Ohio, at the mouth of the Kanawha; Stevenson (Ky.), to remove all political disabilities; Logan (Ill.), to aid in the execution of law in Utah....The bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858 was passed....Ferry (Mich.) called up his resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill remedying the financial ills, and addressed the Senate in support of his favorite scheme... The work of selecting the Standing Committees was then proceeded with, as follows:

Privileges and Elections—Morton, Chairman; Carpenter, Logan, Anthony, Alcorn, Mitchell, Sumner, Hamilton (Md.), Saulsbury.

Foreign Relations—Cameron, Chairman; Morton, Hamilton, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Schurz, Stockton, McCreery.

Finance—Sherman, Chairman; Morrill (Vt.), Scott, Wright, Ferry (Mich.), Fenton, Bayard.

Appropriations—Morrill (Me.), Chairman; Sprague, Windom, West, Ames, Sargent, Allison, Stevenson, Davis.

Commerce—Chandler, Chairman; Spencer, Conkling, Buckingham, Boutwell, Gordon, Dennis.

Manufactures—Robertson, Chairman; Sprague, Gilbert, Fenton, Stockton.

Agriculture—Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Robertson, Lewis, Dennis, Gordon.

Military Affairs—Logan, Chairman; Cameron, Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Kelly, Ransom.

Naval Affairs—Cragin, Chairman; Anthony, Morrill (Me.), Sargent, Conover, Stockton, Norwood.

Judiciary—Edmunds, Chairman; Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Thurman, Stevenson.

Postoffices and Post-Roads—Ramsey, Chairman; Hamlin, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Dorsey, Jones, Saulsbury, Merrimon, Hamilton (Md.).

Public Lands—Sprague, Chairman; Windom, Stewart, Pratt, Oglesby, Wadleigh, Boutwell, Kelly, Tipton.

Private Land Claims—Thurman, Chairman; Ferry (Conn.), Fenton, Bayard and Bogy.

Indian Affairs—Buckingham, Chairman; Allison, Oglesby, Morrill (Me.), Ingalls, Bogy and McCreery.

Pensions—Pratt, Chairman; Ferry (Conn.), Oglesby, Ingalls, Patterson, Hamilton (Texas), and Norwood.

Revolutionary Claims—Brownlow, Chairman; Gilbert, Conover, Johnston and Goldthwaite.

Claims—Scott, Chairman; Pratt, Boreman, Wright, Mitchell, Boutwell, Davis, Merrimon and Goldthwaite.

District of Columbia—Lewis, Chairman; Spencer, Hitchcock, Robertson, Jones, Dorsey and Johnston.

Patents—Ferry (Conn.), Chairman; Windom, Wadleigh, Hamilton (Md.), and Johnston.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Morrill (Vt.), Chairman; Gilbert, Cameron, Stockton and Cooper.

Territories—Boreman, Chairman; Hitchcock, Cragin, Clayton, Patterson, Cooper and McCreery.

Pacific Railroads—Stewart, Chairman; Scott, West, Ramsey, Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton (Texas), Ransom and Kelly.

Mines and Mining—Hamlin, Chairman; Chandler, Sargent, Crozier, Tipton and Goldthwaite.

Revision of Laws of the United States—Conkling, Chairman; Carpenter, Stewart, Alcorn and Ransom.

Education and Labor—Flanagan, Chairman; Patterson, Ingalls, Sumner, Morton, Bogy and Gordon.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Wright, Chairman; Boutwell, Sherman, Hamlin, Howe, Hamilton (Md.), and McCreery.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Carpenter, Chairman; Jones and Dennis.

Printing—Anthony, Chairman; Howe, Saulsbury.

Library—Howe, Chairman; Allison, Edmunds.

Engrossed Bills—Bayard, Chairman; Lewis, Cooper.

Enrolled Bills—Ames, Chairman; Clayton.

Revision of Rules—Ferry (Mich.), Chairman; Hamlin, Merrimon.

Levee of the Mississippi River—Alcorn, Chairman; Clayton, Schurz, Cooper.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Windom, Chairman; Sherman, Conkling, West, Conover, Mitchell, Norwood, Davis.

House.—The Speaker appointed Eugene Hale (Mass.), Kasson (Iowa), Scofield (Pa.) and Maynard (Tenn.) as a committee to frame a bill for the repeal of the salary bill....Bills introduced: By Burchard (Ill.), requiring national banks to retain interest on bonds deposited as security for circulation as part of their reserve. By Hawley (Ill.), relating to currency and free banking; also a bill regulating commerce between the States. By Randall, to prohibit the payment of interest by national banks; to amend the National Banking act, and to reimburse distillers for their outlays for spirit meters. By Leach, to restore the franking privilege. By Hunter, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to put in circulation the residue of the $44,000,000 reserve by purchasing Government bonds therewith. By Wilson, declaring the true intent and meaning of the Pacific Railroad acts. By several members, bills for a canal around Niagara Falls, and with reference to the free circulation of weekly newspapers. By Kendall, to require uniform charges on railroads, and to punish unjust discrimination in favor of or against particular persons or places. By Parsons and others, to repeal the Bankruptcy law. By Beck, to repeal the "iron-clad oath," and for removing disabilities under the Fourteenth amendment. By Cox, recognizing Cuban belligerency. By Albright and others, relating to the free transmission by mail of newspapers and periodicals.

Friday, Dec. 5.—*Senate.*—Not in session.

House.—Bills introduced: To establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. By Eames, to reduce the postage. By Morey, to afford financial relief to the reconstructed States. By Tyner, to permit publishers of newspapers and periodicals to exchange, and publishers of weekly newspapers to send within the county of their publication one copy thereof to actual subscribers free of postage. By Burchard, to require the National Banking Associations to retain a part of the reserve of the coin interest on bonds deposited as security for circulation; also, to aid in the establishment of free schools throughout the United States. By Buckner, to abolish the tax on cigars, tobacco and snuff. By Loughbridge, to complete the James river and Kanawha canal. By Dorman, to afford cheap transportation by water from the interior to the Atlantic seaboard by way of the great lakes....The Speaker announced the standing committees....Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Dec. 8.—*Senate.*—Chandler (Mich.) presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, asking for the construction of a Niagara ship canal; also the joint resolution of that Legislature asking for the survey of a canal across the State. Laid on the table....Bills introduced: By Windom, to incorporate the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company, and grant the right of way through the public lands to the same. By Sherman, to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation. By Scott, amending the Bankruptcy act. By Logan, to provide cheap and permanent transportation between New York and Chicago. By Pratt, to establish a National University of Education and Labor....Wright called up his bill to repeal the Salary act. It was referred to the Civil Service and Retrenchment Committee.

House—Bills introduced: By McKee, for the admission of Colorado. By Monroe, to provide $25,000,000 additional bank note circulation for States having less than their due proportion. By Whitthorne, to repeal the tax on whisky and tobacco. By Hubbell, for a Niagara Falls ship canal. By Maynard, removing all disabilities imposed or remaining on any person by section 3, article 14, of the amendments to the Federal Constitution, and substituting for the iron-clad oath the modified oath which is now administered to persons from whom disabilities had been removed. The bill was immediately passed by a vote of 141 to 29....Cox (N. Y.) introduced a resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency, but the House refused, by a vote of 153 to 44, to suspend the rules and pass it.... Hale (Me.), from the select committee on the salary question, reported a bill repealing so much of the Salary bill as increases the compensation of the Vice-President, Speaker, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates to Congress. The second section revives and declares to be in full force all acts relating to pay and advance of Senators and members that were repealed or superseded by the bill of the 3d of March, 1873, provided they shall receive no milage for coming to and from the present session, except the actual individual traveling expenses by the most direct route of usual travel. The third section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury all sums that may remain undrawn, or that have been received as increased compensation, and which shall have or may come into his possession by return thereof. A minority report signed by Kasson and Jewett was submitted, in which they recommend that all compensations increased by the act of the 3d of March, 1873, be re-established at their former rates, subject to constitutional exceptions, except also the franking privilege. After discussion, the matter was postponed till Tuesday....The contested seat from the 9th Indiana District was awarded to Shanks.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.—*Senate.*—Bills introduced: By Ramsey, to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. By Ingalls, to arm and equip the militia of the United States. By Alcorn, to provide for the construction of levees on the Mississippi river....Buckingham called up and explained his bill for the relief of the financial ills.... A bill was introduced by Morrill (Vt.) to provide for specie payments and free banking. Referred.

House.—The bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858 was passed....The bill for the repeal of the Salary act was discussed at length and with much animation, but without coming to a vote.

Wednesday, Dec. 10.—*Senate.*—Sherman, from Finance Committee, reported favorably a bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation....Ferry introduced a bill authorizing the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve fund. ....Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported resolutions directing said committee to report a bill providing for the issue of currency at all times redeemable in gold or its equivalent. Bayard, from the minority of the committee, presented a resolution directing the Finance Committee to report measures for a return to specie payments. The resolutions were made the special order for Monday....Hamilton (Md.) submitted an amendment to the Constitution declaring that the United States should make nothing but gold and silver coin a legal tender for the payment of private debts....Davis (W. Va.) introduced a bill for the transportation of newspapers through the mails. It authorizes newspaper exchanges to be made free of postage as formerly, and also the free transmission of weekly papers to subscribers within the county where published.

House.—Maynard introduced a bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation....A bill was passed authorizing the present number of enlisted men of the navy to be increased from 8,500 to 10,000....A bill was reported appropriating $4,000,000 for extraordinary expenses of the navy....The remainder of the day was devoted to the discussion of the bill for the repeal of the Salary act.

A Simple Water-Test.—Good water should be free from color, unpleasant odor and taste, and should quickly afford a lather with a small portion of soap. The following simple test to show whether water is fit for general use is given in a recent paper by Herr Heisch on the pollution of water by sewage. If half a pint of water be placed in a perfectly clean, colorless, glass-stoppered bottle, a few grains of the best white lump-sugar added, and the bottle freely exposed to the daylight in the window of a warm room, the liquid should not become turbid even after exposure for a week or ten days. If the water becomes turbid, it is open to the grave suspicion of sewage contamination; but if it remain clear, it is almost certainly safe.

The Best Bear Story of the Season.

The Roseburg (Oregon) *Plaindealer* relates: A correspondent writing from Canyonville sends us the following interesting incident which occurred near that place: About ten days since, Henry Blann and his wife, of Canyonville precinct, went out into the mountains to look after their sheep. When about three miles from home his two dogs got after a bear, and after a severe chase succeeded in compelling the bear to climb a tree. About the time that Mr. Bland and his wife reached the foot of the tree another ferocious bear put in an appearance and savagely attacked the dogs in the immediate presence of Mr. and Mrs. Bland. The fight now became animated and furious, dogs and bear rolling over each other in the death struggle down a deep mountain into the canyon below. Bland was armed with a Henry rifle, but dared not shoot for fear of killing his dogs. Now came the question how to rescue the dogs; only two cartridges were in the rifle, and these had to be used to the best advantage. Mrs. Bland urged her husband to go to the assistance of the dogs, while she, alone and unarmed, undertook to keep the ferocious monster up the tree. He started down into the canyon to where the conflict was raging, guided by the growls and yelps of the dogs and bear. He arrived not a moment too soon, for Bruin was evidently getting the best of it, and would only be pacified by the last shot from the now empty rifle.

It was dark when Bland returned to his wife at the foot of the tree. The situation was anything but flatttering. The empty rifle was of little use, and upon the determination of Mrs. Bland to sit up with the bear, he started for home for more ammunition. The lady, being reinforced by the bleeding dogs, now felt sure that she was mistress of the situation. With no fire, far from home, in the midst of craggy mountains, this indomitable lady dared to hold at bay one of the most ferocious monsters of the forest. The bear, not liking his new home, determined to descend the tree, but our heroine, with a stick and the barking of dogs, compelled Bruin to take a sober second thought, and, taking up a position on a lower limb, with eyeballs of fire he stared at the scene below; but our huntress was not dismayed by the presence of her horrible companion, but stood guard until 10 o'clock, when her husband and another man came to her assistance. She then started for home through the deep canyons and gorges of the mountains entirely alone, and it was midnight when she safely arrived at her own dwelling.

The next morning, as soon as it was sufficiently light, the bear was shot. He proved to be one of the largest of those known as the cinnamon variety.

Madame Du Barry's Last Moments.

The execution of the notorious Countess Du Barry is described as follows by an eye-witness: "Upon arriving at the Pont au Change I found a very large crowd assembled there. I had no need to ask the reason of the assemblage, for at that moment I heard the most terrible cries, and almost immediately saw come out of the court of the Palace of Justice that fatal cart which Barrere has called 'the bier of the living.' A woman was in that cart, which slowly drew near the spot upon which I was standing. Her figure, her attitude, her gestures, expresed the most frightful despair. Alternately red and deathly pale, she struggled with the executioner and his two assistants, who could scarcely hold her upon the bench, and uttering those piercing cries which had first arrested me, she turned incessantly from one to the other invoking pity. It was Madame du Barry, being conveyed to execution. Only about forty-two or forty-three years of age, she was still, in spite of the terror which disfigured her features, remarkably beautiful. Clothed wholly in white, like Marie Antoinette, who had preceded her a few weeks previously on the same route, her beautiful black hair formed a contrast similar to that presented by a funeral pall cast over a coffin. 'In the name of heaven,' she cried amidst her tears and sobs, 'save me, save me! I have never done ill to any one; save me!" The delirious frenzy of this unfortunate woman produced such an impression among the people that those who came to gloat over her sufferings had not the courage to cast at her a word of insult. Every one around appeared stupefied, and no cries were heard but hers—but hers were so piercing that I believe they would have drowned even those of the mob had they been uttered. During the whole route she never ceased her shrieks for 'Life! life!' and to struggle frantically to elude death, which had seized upon her already. Upon arriving at the scaffold it was necessary to employ force to attach her to the fatal plank, and her last words were, 'Mercy! mercy! But one moment longer, but one——' and then all was still."

Wonderful.—Although the eye of some animals is incapable of motion, as the fly, the beetle, and several other insects, yet the Creator has shown His wisdom and goodness in furnishing their eyes with thousands of little globules and by placing their eyes more in front of their head, so that these little insects can see all around them without turning their heads. A gentleman who has examined the eyes of a common fly says that the two eyes are composed of 8,000 little globules, through every one of which it is capable of forming an image or an object. Having prepared the eye of a fly for the purpose, he placed it before his microscope, and then looked through both, in the manner of the telescope, at a steeple which was 288 feet high, and 750 distant, and he said he could plainly see through every little hemisphere, the whole steeple inverted, or turned upside down.

The new Trinity College buildings at Hartford are to consist of four quadrangles, and they will contain within them nearly four acres of ground. The plans contemplate furnishing accommodation for three hundred students, though at first dormitories for only one hundred and fifty will be erected. The plans have been prepared by a London architect, and the architecture is to be the early English which flourished in the thirteenth century.

BURRIEL'S BUTCHERY.

The First Connected Account of the Executions at Santiago—A Sickening Narrative.

[New York (Dec. 5) Cor. Chicago Times.]

The Morning Star, from Santiago de Cuba, arrived here this morning. The Morning Star was in port at Santiago when the Virginius was brought there, and during the week of executions. The second mate, Coffin, gives a graphic description of the scenes of that memorable period, and incidents, many of which are new. Mr. Coffin is an intelligent and respectably-connected young American. His narrative is corroborated in every detail by the other officers of the Morning Star. He says that the Virginius was convoyed in by the Tornado and another Spanish man-of-war on the evening of the 1st ult. It is not true that the inhabitants of Santiago were wild with joy. On the contrary, they were excessively quiet, and no demonstration whatever was made. The American flag, which had been borne at the mast-head of the captured vessel, lay conspicuously upon her quarter-deck, to be trampled upon by her captor's crew, and was not removed until the next evening. On Sunday afternoon the prisoners were landed by the Tornado's boats. All, with the exception of Ryan, Varona, Del Sol and Cespedes, had their elbows pinioned behind and their hands handcuffed in front. This treatment of the four latter seemed to be a sort of mock respect to their supposed leadership. After they had all been drawn up upon the wharf, they were marched in the center of a strong guard to the prison. At 6:45 on Tuesday morning, Ryan, Varona, Del Sol and Cespedes were conducted to the slaughter-house, a walk of about ten minutes. Ryan wore a blue shirt over his white shirt, with a silver star on the breast, and trudged gaily along as if going to his wedding. He smoked a cigar the entire route, and did not throw it away until the moment came for the firing. A priest advanced to his side and offered the consolations of religion, but Ryan waved him off. Even the Spanish officers were loud in their admiration of the coolness and indifference with which he met his death. The American Consul having attempted a protest, Gen. Burriel placed a double row of sentinels around the consulate, thus keeping our representative a virtual prisoner until after the conclusion of the butcheries. At 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Capt. Fry and 36 of his crew were shot. Mr. Coffin witnessed their execution from the wall of the slaughter-house.

The victims were ranged facing the wall, and at a sufficient distance from it to give them room to fall forward. Capt. Fry having asked for a glass of water, one was handed him by Charles Bell, the steward of the Morning Star. Fry then walked from the end of the line to the center, and calmly awaited his fate. He was the only man that dropped dead at the first volley, notwithstanding the fact that the firing party were but a distance of ten feet away. Then ensued a horrible scene. The Spanish butchers advanced to where the wounded men lay writhing and moaning in agony. and placing the muzzles of their guns in some instances into the mouths of their victims, pulled the triggers, shattering their heads into fragments. Others of the dying men grasped the weapons thrust at them with a despairing clutch, and shot after shot was poured into their bodies before death quieted them. P. O. Sanderson, the first mate of the Morning Star, who was standing on the bridge of his vessel when the first volley was fired, says that for about ten minutes the firing reminded him of a Fourth of July celebration. All the bodies were tumbled into carts and taken at once to the cemetery. Mr. Coffin says that this batch of victims, at least, seemed to have no notion of the fate that awaited them. They walked along quite merrily, singing, chatting, laughing and smoking, as if on a pleasure party. On the following morning twelve Cubans were led to the slaughter, and similar disgusting scenes were re-enacted. The moment the preliminary order was given the twelve turned their heads as if in obedience to a preconcerted agreement, and throwing their hands aloft, shouted "Vive Cuba libre." This finished the executions. That day the British war vessel Niobe arrived. Her commander, Lambton Lorraine, left Jamaica in such haste that several of his crew who were ashore on leave were left behind. He hardly stopped to cast anchor at Santiago before he hastened ashore, and protested against the killing of any more of the Virginius crew. Gen. Burriel answered him saucily in a letter, saying that any executions that had been ordered would be proceeded with. Commander Lorraine instantly returned a reply to the effect that, in the absence of an American man-of-war, he would protect not only the interests of his own country, but those of the United States, and that if Gen. Burriel harmed the hair of another prisoner's head he would bombard the city. It was generally believed at Santiago that this action of the British commander saved the lives of the rest of the Virginius crew. Commander Lorraine afterward obtained five copies of the process of the court-martial condemning them to death, two of which he intended to transmit to our Government and two others to his own. Mr. Coffin closed his narrative by the assertion that he would have been shot by the Spanish volunteers, but that they believed him to be a British subject, his vessel sailing under British colors.

New Use for Steam.

Apropos of a project for keeping the Erie canal from freezing by means of steam-pipes, the Springfield *Daily Union* "goes one better." It proposes to prevent railroads from being blocked up with snow by making the rails hollow, and filling them with steam, so that the snow would melt on them as it fell. In both cases it is probable that steam is suggested because the projects would not hold water. Some years ago a Mr. Witkin, an English engineer, proposed to keep the St. Lawrence at Quebec open during the winter by projecting a stream of boiling water into it; but as is too often the case with the inspirations of great intellects, the project was suffered to collapse for want of faith in it.

Tobacco pays an annual tax to Uncle Sam of $35,000,000.

Patrons of Husbandry and their Number.

The weekly circular issued here from the office of the National Grange gives a statement of the number of subordinate and State Granges, which illustrates in a striking manner the rapid growth of the organization. On Saturday, the date of latest dispatch, the total number of Granges was 8,574; the membership being 643,125. From the 1st to the 22d inst. the number of Granges organized was 789. During the present year, so far, the number of new Granges organized is 6,257, distributed as follows: January, 153; February, 347; March, 665; April, 571; May, 696; June, 625; July, 612; August, 829; September, 919; October, 1,050; November (22d), 789. The highest number organized during any month of 1872 was 120; the lowest, 54.

The following States have no State Granges: Alabama, 266 subordinate Granges; Delaware, none; Florida, 18; Kentucky, 68; Louisiana, 38; Maryland, 14; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 14; New Jersey, 21; New Hampshire, 9; Virginia, 9. Of Territories, there are Colorado, 2; and Washington 5, while Canada has 8 Granges.

State Granges are organized in the following States and Territories, while the number of subordinate Granges named are included in each jurisdiction: Arkansas, 93; California, 117; Georgia, 395; Illinois, 748; Indiana, 633; Iowa, 1,833; Kansas, 679; Michigan, 130; Minnesota, 379; Mississippi, 480; Missouri, 1,097; Nebraska, 350; New York, 24; North Carolina, 120; Ohio, 218; Oregon, 45; Pennsylvania, 48; South Carolina, 190; Tennessee, 229; Texas, 37; Vermont, 31; West Virginia, 22; Wisconsin, 251, and in Dakota, 30. The total number of Granges in the South, or rather former slave States, is 2,946.

In New England there are but forty-four Granges organized, and none are found in Connecticut or Rhode Island. Delaware is the only other State without a Grange up to date. The order has grown with great rapidity in the former slave States, especially those in the further South. Singularly enough, the order has its largest existence in South Carolina, as far as the South is concerned. No question of color has yet arisen, and it is believed that that matter is easily controlled. The largest number of organized Granges are found in Kansas, according to population, while Iowa and Missouri give the largest percentage of membership. So far the Southern adhesions are from the small plantation-holders, and appear to be a desirable acquisition.—*Washington Correspondence St. Louis Globe.*

Former Chief Justices.

The nomination of Attorney-General Williams for Chief Justice of the United States is a respectable appointment, but not the best that could be made. When Grant was in the army everybody gave him credit for selecting the right man for the right place, and it is possible his traditional sagacity has led him aright in this instance, but we have our doubts about it. The six men who have already held the position of Chief Justice were eminent in public affairs before they were appointed, and have all left brilliant records behind them. John Jay, the first Chief Justice, had been Governor of New York, its Chief Justice, President of the Continental Congress, Minister to Spain, and Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation. While he was Chief Justice of the United States, he was appointed by Washington Minister to England, the appointment not being at the time considered incompatible with his judicial position. John Rutledge, the second Chief Justice, had been President of the colony of South Carolina, Governor of the State, and its representative in the Continental Congress. Oliver Ellsworth, the third Chief Justice, had been Justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and a Senator in Congress from that State. While he was Chief Justice he was appointed special Minister to France, and continued to hold both offices at the same time. John Marshall, the fourth Chief Justice, had been a member of the Executive Council of Virginia, a member of the Legislature of that State and of the convention of the State called to ratify the Constitution of the United States, Minister to France, member of Congress, and Secretary of State. He was Secretary of State when he was appointed Chief Justice, and he held both offices until the close of the administration of Mr. Adams. Roger B. Taney, the fifth Chief Justice, had been Attorney-General of the United States and Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Chase, the sixth Chief Justice, had been twice Governor of Ohio, Senator of the United States from that State, and Secretary of the Treasury.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Postal Savings Depositories.—Postmaster-General Creswell, in his annual report, makes a strong plea for the establishment of postal savings banks, though he protests against this name for the proposed institution. The general details of his scheme are pretty well known. All money-order post-offices, as agents of the Government, would receive deposits in small sums, ranging from one dollar up to the limit fixed by law. This money the post-master would forward to the nearest depository of the United States Treasury. The postmaster would give the depositor a certificate fixing the responsibility of the Government for the amount of the deposit, on which he would receive interest at the rate of 4 per cent. a year, dating from the first day of the month after the deposit is made. No single depositor would be permitted to deposit above three hundred dollars in one year, nor more than a thousand dollars in all; and interest on deposits may be allowed to accumulate until principal and interest amount to fifteen hundred dollars. The moneys thus deposited go directly into the United States Treasury, which is responsible for their payment.

The bear of the Arctic region does not hug, but bites his opponent, declining to eat his captive until life is extinct. Like a cat, he plays with his victim, whose only refuge when attacked is to "play dead," so that when the bear retreats to enjoy the prospect of his meal, the gun can be got ready when he returns.

AUBURN COURIER

T. C. MAYS, Publisher.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Standing Committees of the House of Representatives.

Committee on Elections—Smith, of New York, chairman; Thomas (N. C.), Hazleton, Todd (Pa.), Pike, Robinson (Ohio), Harrison, Hyde, Speer, Lamar, Crossland.

Ways and Means—Dawes, chairman; Kelley, Burchard, E. H. Roberts, Kasson, Waldron, Sheldon, Foster (Ohio), Beck, Niblack, Wood (N. Y.)

Appropriations—Garfield, chairman; Hale (Me.), Wheeler, O'Neil, Starkweather, Loughridge, Tyler, Parker (Mo.), Marsh, Swann, Hancock.

Banking and Currency—Maynard, chairman, Farwell, Morey, Hawley (Conn.), Hunter, Phelps, Hubbell, Niles, Randall, Mitchell, Durham.

Pacific Railroad—Sawyer, chairman; Sypher, Killinger, Houghton, Crocker, Willard, Corwin (Ill.), McDell (Ia.), Wells (Mo.), Barnum, Standford, Creamer, Neal.

Claims—Hawley, chairman; Wells, Shumaker, Lansing, Surrell, Nunn, Smith (Ohio), Burrows, Howe, M. R. Roberts, Eden, Hamilton.

Commerce—Wheeler, chairman; Sawyer, Conger, Hooper, Negley, Stannard, Parsons, Clayton, Holman, Bromberg, Wells.

Public Lands—Townsend, chairman; Dunnel, Orth, Bundy, Morey, St. John, Phillips, Bradley, Dunford, Hindon, Clymer.

War Claims—Lawrence (Ohio), chairman; Hazleton, Cobb, Kellogg (Conn.), Woodward, Scudder, Smith (Pa.), Wilson (Ia.), Holman, Harris, Morrison.

Postoffice and Post-Roads—Packer, chairman; Stowell, Pratt (N. Y.), Williams, Page, Danforth, Cobb, Cannon, Randall, Reed, Atkins.

Manufactures—Farwell, chairman; Hathorne, Viery, Ransier, Field, Whitely, Woodworth, Waddell, Wilson (Md.), Bowen, Blount.

Agriculture—Hays, chairman; Lamport, Hazleton, Begole, Wilson (Ia.), Ray, Ross, Cain, Davis (Va.), Hatcher, McLean (Tex.)

Indian Affairs—Averill, chairman; Lowe, Butler (Tenn.), Rainey, Richmond, McNulta, Lawson, Harris (Mass.), Adams, Comingo, Giddings.

Military Affairs—Coburn, chairman; Donnan, Hawley (Ill.), Hawley (Conn.), Gunckel, Albright, McDougall, Thornburgh, Nesmith, Young, Hulton.

On Militia—Butler (Tenn.), chairman; Hazleton, Snyder, Ross, Crouse, Elliott, Walls, Storm, Sl ss, Hereford, Cook.

On District of Columbia—Hale (N. Y.), chairman; Harmer, Cotton, Rice, Hendie, Clark, Pelham, Lapland, Eldridge, Barnum, Leach.

On the Judiciary—Butler (Mass.), chairman; Wilson (Ind.), Poland, Tremaine, Frye, Cessna, White, Ward, Eldridge, Potter (N. Y.), Jewett.

Public Expenditures—Havens, chairman; Whitely, Richmond, Pike, Wilber, Smith (N. C.), Begole, Hynes, Clark, Robbins, Luttrell.

Private Land Claims—Myers (Pa.), chairman; Eames, Sessions, Bariere, Pratt (Iowa), Hendee, Freeman, Bright, Sayler (Ohio), Dewitt, Buckner.

Naval Affairs—Scofield, chairman; Gooch, Hays, Platt (Va.), Packard, Scudder, Burleigh, Purman, Archer, Whitthorne, Jamison.

Foreign Affairs—Orth, chairman; Myers (Pa.), Willard, E. R. Hoar, Clarke, Ward, Albert, Williams (Wis.), Robinson (Ill.), Cox, Banning.

Territories—McKee (Miss.), chairman; Curtis, Williams (Ind.), Havens, Hoskins, Crounz, Fort, Hynes, Schumacker (N. Y.), Brown (Ky.), Mills.

Revolutionary Pensions—Shoemaker (Pa.), chairman; Lansing, Sprague, Williams (Mich.), Smith (La.), Crutchfield, Bland, Caldwell, Vance, Rawls.

Invalid Pensions—Rusk, chairman; Wallace, Barry, McJunken, Mellish, Martin, Small, Sener, Young (Ky.), Crittenden, O'Brien.

Railways and Canals—McCrary (Iowa), chairman; G. F. Hoar, Hurlbut, Bass, Sherwood, Lewis (Tenn.), Taylor, Smith (Va.), Arthur, Wolf, Stone.

Mines and Mining—Lowe, chairman; Negley, Buffington, Rusk, Hubbell, Page, Sheats, Lynch, Kendall, Southard, Harris (Ga.).

Freedmen's Affairs—Cobb, chairman; Nunn, Bailey, Townsend, Culton, Morey, Barber, Sener, Comingo, Eden, Adams (Ky.)

Education and Labor—Monroe, chairman; G. F. Hoar, Elliott, Darrall, Field, Crooke, McDill, Ropier, Storm, Whitehead, Glover.

On Revision of Laws—Poland, chairman; E. R. Hoar, Lawrence, Buell, Barber, Pendleton, Moore, Kasson (Ind.), Stephens, Kendall, Knapp.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Hooper, chairman; Houghton, Homer, Barrere, Willard (Mich.), Saylor (Ind.), Strait, Mills, Berry, Bell, Ashe.

On Patents—Conger, chairman; Ames, Smart, Clements, Crutchfield, Dobbins, Saylor (Ind.), Smith (N. C.), Sloss, Parker (N. H.), Magee.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Platt (Va.), chairman; Sessions, Killinger, Sprague, Hersey, Pierce (Mass.), Lowndes, Strait, Wells, Perry, Milliken.

On Reform in Civil Service—Kellogg, (Conn.), chairman; Willard (Vt.), Woodward, Sheats, Hurlbut, Butler (Mass.), Strawbridge, Willard (Mich.), Layton (Ohio), Luttrell, Whitehouse.

On Milage—Bundy, chairman; Berry, Bay, Nesmith, Parker (N. H.).

On Accounts—Buffington, chairman; Sawyer, Hoskins, Wallace, Archer.

On Expenditures of State Department—Pickard, chairman; Cobb (Kan.), St. John, Morrison, Lamison.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Sypher, chairman; Snyder, Phillips, Schumacker (N. Y.), Southard.

On Expenditures in the War Department—Williams (Ind.), chairman; Lamport, Curtis, Bright, Giddings.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department—McJunken, chairman; Burrows, Walls, Magee, Herndon.

On Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Barry, chairman; Todd, Mellish, Whitthorne, Young.

On Expenditures in the Interior Department—Orr, chairman; Woodworth, Lynch, Robinson (Ill.), Rawls.

On Expenditures in Public Buildings—Buell, chairman; Cessna, Smith (Ohio), Pratt (Iowa), McLean.

Committee on Rules—The Speaker, Maynard, Garfield, Cox, Randall.

On Printing—Donnan, chairman; Hale (N. Y.), Waddell.

On Library—Fry, chairman; Monroe, Clymer.

On Enrolled Bills—Darrall chairman; Pendleton, Harris (Ga.).

South Carolina.—A correspondent draws a melancholy picture of the decadence of South Carolina. He estimates that over 90 per cent. of the farmers have lost money since the war, and mentions one 3,000-acre tract of land that has been sold four times under the Sheriff's hammer since 1865. Before the war, he says, the taxable property of South Carolina was valued at about $488,000,000; in 1870 it had fallen to $84,000,000, and the decrease has been steadily progressing up to the present time; but the taxation before the war was only a little over $400,000 annually, while the taxation in 1870 was about $2,100,000, yet the State taxation debt has increased from $6,000,000 to something between $16,000,000 and $20,000,000.

A Cure.—To the unfortunate victim of drunkenness we recommend the following cure: A mixture made up as follows, and taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, and as often as the desire for strong drink returns, will cure the worst case of drunkenness: Sulphate of iron, five grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirits of nutmeg, one drachm. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents the absolute physical and moral prostration that follows from a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. It is to be taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, and as often as the desire of a dram returns.

Immigration Statistics.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics says:

The importance of obtaining and publishing accurate statistics, not only of the ages, sexes and ports of arrival, but of the nationalities and occupations of the large and increasing number of immigrants, has imposed additional duties on this division. Special efforts have been made to induce greater accuracy on the part of those who originally record the data, so that the compilations published by the Bureau may be full and trustworthy. The importance to our country of this annual influx of foreign-born citizens requires more than ordinary care in the presentation of the facts. Probably no emigrants from Continental Europe have been more valued or more warmly welcomed than those who have come from Scandinavian countries. As translations of the report have been published in the German and French languages, it seems not only proper, but in a high degree desirable, that the natives of these foreign countries should be supplied with information in their own tongue in regard to the United States.

Yielding to a request which has for several years been pressed with great urgency, a translation of the report into the Swedish language has been made, and will be submitted at an early day to Congress, with the recommendation that 50,000 copies be printed for distribution in Scandinavian countries. An urgent demand has also been made for the translation of the report into the Slavic tongue, which is spoken not only in Russia and Poland, but in Bohemia, Silesia, and Moravia, countries from which streams of emigration would flow to the United States if the necessary information were supplied to those contemplating removal from their native soil. The English edition of 10,000 copies, printed by order of Congress for gratuitous distribution in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is nearly exhausted, and a further issue of 5,000 copies of this report, with a map of the United States, is urgently recommended. As the report has been stereotyped, the cost of the paper, press-work and stitching would be small in amount. At no period has the demand for this document been more urgent than at present, and at no time have the benefits resulting from its circulation in that country been so marked as in the recent past.

The number of male immigrants from England, Scotland, and Wales during the last fiscal year was almost exactly the same as in the preceding one, being 51,121 in 1862 and 51,144 in 1871, and yet the increase in the skilled occupations of the adults over 1871 was 2,681. The greatest increase was exhibited in the following trades:

Blacksmiths, an increase of 92; boilermakers, 36; brick-makers, 48; carpenters, 376; joiners, 534; dyers, 22; gardeners, 107; jewelers, 46; manufacturers, 93; masons, 726; millers, 60; miners, 549; molders, 82; painters, 179; plumbers, 98; printers, 61; saddlers, 30; shoemakers, 160; spinners, 120; tailors, 38; weavers, 316, and wheelwrights, 74.

The immigrants from England included, also, many small farmers and some professional and business men, bringing with them ready money to invest in United States bonds and in farm stock. Indeed, the inquiries of parties who desire to purchase lands, either for themselves or for small companies of intending immigrants, have been so extensive as to considerably increase the correspondence of the Bureau. The total number of persons of foreign birth who, in the year ended June 30, 1873, decided to make the United States their future home is 459,803, of whom 275,792 were males, and 184,011 females, being an increase of 54,997, or 13¼ per cent. over the immigration of the fiscal year of 1872. The largest increase from any country was 25,734, or 18 1-5 per cent., from Germany; while from England, the excess over the previous year was 5,037, or 7½ per cent., and from Ireland 8,712, or 12½ per cent. The increase from France was nearly 59 per cent., being 9,317 in 1872, and 14,798 in 1873. If the average value of an immigrant, as stated by the undersigned in the report above referred to, be $800, the economical value of this addition to our population in the past year amounts to $367,842,460. It is respectfully submitted that so large an augmentation of our national wealth will justify the expenditure of a sum sufficient for the diffusion of such information as will serve to increase the volume of this tide of immigration.

Deep-Sea Discoveries.

One of the discoveries made by the deep-sea soundings of the Challenger expedition, which arrived recently at Bermuda from the Azores, is a mountain ridge that extends from Greenlaed to the month of the Amazon, on the coast of South America, and includes the whole volcanic region of the Azores. This ridge is nowhere more than two miles below the ocean level. Toward the east it is divided between Europe and Africa by an immense valley from two and a half to three miles in depth. The valley reaches north of the equator as far as the fifty-second degree of latitude. If this valley were not under water it would present a view of whose magnificence no idea can be formed, for in the north it extends to the gigantic mountains of Cape Verde and the Canary Islands, the latter of which, with the Peak of Teneriffe, would be 26,000 feet in height. Madeira would command, from a height of 20,000 feet, a view of this valley and another stretching toward the Mediterranean.

On the western side of the ridge is a vast undulating plain, which extends at an average depth of two and three-quarter miles to the American coast. Bermuda, which rises now only 200 feet above the ocean level, is in fact an isolated column 15,000 feet high, which would overlook an amphitheater of at least 500 miles in radius. Between the West Indies and America, and in the vicinity of the Azores, the water is of uniform depth and warmth. There was not much animal life found in the great depths. The blind crustacea appear to belong to the Western hemisphere; in this part these animals require many eyes. A sea garnel was caught which, singular to relate, had four eyes, two of which were in the front knee joints.

The recent horrible poisoning case in Montreal, in which a dozen people drank up nearly half a gallon of vinum colchici upon the supposition that it was whisky, has a very useful moral for inconsiderate drinkers. The above people, who are now all in the cemetery, found this drug, and, supposing it to be intoxicating liquor, went in and made a night of it, carousing and drinking in a manner which it would not be complimentary to the lower animals to call brutish. The whole miserable crew, men and women, died before morning. The most of the whisky sold nowadays is sure to kill sooner or later, but little social parties of this description, who devote a night to drinking and make a serious and energetic business of it, should be particular in ascertaining whether they are drinking the right poison.

How Indians Escape their Pursuers.

During the early part of the flight every precaution is adopted to prevent leaving a heavy trail, or one easily to be followed; to this end, instead of moving, as is customary, in single file, thereby leaving a clearly defined path, each warrior moves independently of his fellows, until all danger from pursuit is safely passed, when the party falls into single file, and, with the chief at their head, moves along in almost unbroken silence. If during an attack upon the frontier settlements the Indians should encounter unexpected and successful resistance, necessitating a premature withdrawal and flight on their part, they still resort to stratagem in order to secure their safety. In accordance with a plan previously formed and understood by each member of the party, and specially provided for an emergency, the war party finding themselves about to encounter successful resistance of the part of the frontiersmen beat a hasty retreat; but instead of taking their flight in a single direction and in one party, thereby leaving an unmistakable clue for their pursuers, the entire party breaks up into smaller bands, each apparently fleeing in an independent direction, a few of the best mounted usually falling behind to attract the attention of the pursuers, and give time to those of the party who are burdened with prisoners and captured stock to make good their escape. In such an emergency as this a rendezvous for the entire party has been previously fixed upon. Its location is usually upon or near some water-course or prominent landmark, distant perhaps thirty or forty miles; thither all smaller parties direct their course, each by a separate and usually a circuitous route. Should either of these smaller parties find themselves closely pursued, or their trail being followed and all efforts to throw the pursuers off prove unavailing, they relinquish their plan of uniting with the others at the established rendezvous, as that would imperil the safety of their comrades, and select a new route leading neither in the direction of the rendezvous or of the village, in order not only to elude but to mislead their pursuers. Then ensues a long and tiresome flight, until, having worn out or outwitted their pursuers, of whose movements they keep themselves thoroughly informed, they make their way in safety to the village. At the latter outlooks are constantly kept on some prominent hill to watch the coming of the absent warriors and give notice of their approach. A war party returning from a successful raid into the settlements, and bringing with them prisoners and captured stock, is an event of the greatest importance to every occupant of the village. Having arrived within a few miles of the village, and feeling safe from all danger from pursuit, the chief in command of the war party causes a signal smoke to be sent up from some high point along the line of march, well knowing that watchful eyes near the village are on the alert and will not fail to observe the signal and understand its meaning.—*Gen. Custer, in Galaxy for December.*

Advertising in Dull Times.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* relates the following:

"After the crash in '57, when everybody was almost scared to death, and the croakers predicted that the country had gone to smash, a dry goods house was opened in this city, which proceeded on the principle that in order to reach the hoarded money in the pockets of the people, the proprietors must sell at very reasonable prices and advertise very largely. They worked vigorously upon this principle. Their brother merchants who did not advertise predicted that the new comers would be ruined, as they paid too much for advertising. Nevertheless, they persisted. In a single year they paid five hundred dollars in gold to the *Daily Wisconsin* for advertising, and at the end of seven years they retired from business with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, while other merchants on the same street, some of them opposite their store, had failed."

And the New York *Evening Post* says: "We remember a similar instance among our own advertisers in the panic of 1857. A merchant continued his advertising in our columns during the whole period of stagnation, and notwithstanding many predictions that "it wouldn't pay." His testimony afterwards was that his sales were steady and his profits satisfactory, while many a merchant around him who 'could'nt afford to advertise,' saw his clerks stand idle behind the counters."

A financial panic does not mean that no one has any money. There is plenty of money in the country, and those who hoard it are just the ones to be eager for the "bargains" which a fall in prices hold out. But to buy they must know where to buy, and the merchant who tells them will receive their cash.

Life in India.

The usual routine of European life in India is to rise at "gun-fire" (five o'clock), go out for an airing in boat or palanquin for two full hours, bathe and dress at eight, take breakfast at nine, lunch at one, and siesta from two to four, when everybody retires, and, whether one wishes to sleep or not, he is secure from interruption, and as the full beneffit of being *en dishabille* for the two most oppressive hours of the day. At four the second bath is taken; at five all go out in full dress in open carriages, and after a rapid drive over some of the public thoroughfares, the horses are walked slowly up and down the esplanade, where all the fashionable world assemble at this hour to see and be seen, and exchange passing courtesies or comments. At half-past six, "the course" is deserted, and brilliantly-lighted dining-rooms are thronged with guests eager to test the quality of the rich and varied delicacies of which an oriental dinner consists. This is the principal meal of the day, and, occupying often two or three hours, it is made not merely an epicurean feast, but also an intellectual and social banquet. Strong coffee, served in the tiniest of porcelain cups, follows the guests on their return to the drawing-rooms, and music, conversation, reading and company fill up the hours till midnight, when the third bath is taken immediately before retiring.

THE FARMER.

An honest, healthy, sun-browned man comes slowly home at night,
Halts, tired, before his cottage 'neath the tempting shade to rest,
Removes his broad-brimmed hat and shows a face that's soiled, but bright,
And fans it with a zest.

squad of noisy little "Hessians" trooping down the lawn
For full two hours have watched the sun, as, sinking in the west,
It brought this hour for mirth and strife for who should first be drawn
Unto the farmer's breast.

The gayest hour of all the hours of all the day is this;
Care flies as each and all are to his shaggy bosom pressed;
The baby arms and baby mouths are pleading for his kiss—
The sweetest and the best.

They care not "papa's" face is soiled, his old clothes failing fast;
They know not of fatigue that brings the perspiration so,
And white hairs to his raven locks, and wrinkles—oh, so fast!
And money—oh, so slow!

They know not that 'tis too much toil makes "mama's" cheeks so white;
That there are only lilies where the roses used to blow;
The toil will end for her but when it takes her from their sight—
Better they should not know.

They know not of the matchless love that gave their little life;
They know not of the love that toils that they may live and grow;
They know not of the grinding of "hard times" and of the strife—
But farmers know.

Only such toil for love, for babes, for home, for life, for bread;
Only such tender pleadings goad him on from day to day;
Only such ceaseless, withering, maddening toil—oh, terror dread!
Can keep the "wolf" away.

And while this dismal specter gaunt stares at him day and night,
You swelling, strutting millionaire, behold how fat he grows
On this same farmer's toils and fruits and blood!
Oh, 'tis not right—
But 'tis the *truth*—God knows.

Oh, money kings! Oh, railroad kings! I pray reduce your freights.
Oh, Ceres fair, if thou dost rule o'er farmers' fates to-day,
Shell out your gold when corn is sold at *decent Christian* rates—
Ever so much I pray.

This cannot last, relief will come; 'twill come because it *must*;
One cannot grind his brother's throat beneath his heel of power;
With terror's rod the tyrant cannot rule—if God is just—
But just one little hour.

God only knows when tyrant's throne may tumble on his head;
He only knows the fate that rules our lives from day to day.
"Prayer moves the Hand that moves the world," some comforter hath said.
And we can always pray.

Kenoshia, Wis. FARMER'S GIRL.

Officers of National Grange.

Master—Dudley W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Overseer—Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.
Lecturer—T. A. Thompson, Plainville, Minn.
Steward—A. J. Vaughan, Early Grove, Miss.
Asst. Steward—G. W. Thompson, New Brunswick, N. J.
Chaplain—Rev. A. B. Grosh, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Corning, N. Y.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Gate-Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Ind.
Ceres—Mrs. D. W. Adams, Waukon, Iowa.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. Kelley, Washington, D. C.
Flora—Mrs. J. C. Abbott, Clarkesville, Iowa.
Lady Asst. Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, Washington, D. C.

THE FARMERS' REVOLUTION.

Voice of the Press.

Heretofore the farmers have depended upon causes they did not inquire into for a demand for their products. They busied themselves only in the question of producing, depending upon the universal demand for their staple productions to furnish them money and buyers for their crops, and that policy was good enough until combinations were formed on a gigantic scale to control the price of their products, without regard to the supply and the demand. So long as the price was regulated by these universal and unerring laws, the farmer was content. But now we come to the occasion, so to speak, for the formation of granges among the agricultural classes. The farmer is of necessity compelled to rely upon the railroads, canals and navigable rivers as means of transportation of his products to the market. So long as there was an open competition among common carriers the farmer had no cause of complaint. But as the great aggregation of capital continues through the manipulations of stocks in New York, one road after another is swallowed up by monopolies, and competition is destroyed. Thousands of miles of the most important and, heretofore, parallel and competing lines fall into the hands of a single individual, or small ring of men. What was the situation of the farmer? On the one hand there was a combination of manufacturers and dealers fixing the price he should pay for everything he had to buy, and on the other hand was a gigantic railroad combination, dictating, in utter disregard of justice and equity, a price for everything he had to sell. For a long time the farmer endured the one. He was content to pay what was demanded so long as he was free to fix the price on what he had to sell. Notwithstanding there was no union or compact among them, there was still some consolation and defense in this. But when the agricultural classes were not consulted, and had no agency in determining the prices neither of what they bought nor of what they sold, the instinct of self-preservation impelled them to organize.—*Lafayette Courier.*

While the farmers are seeking some way out of the wilderness of their oppression, and looking for weapons in their own organizations with which to beat down monopoly, it might be well for them to leave the shadows alone and deal blows only against those who are in the flesh, and who have real brawn and muscle. We do not believe that the movement now going on in favor of Western interests is ephemeral. Its roots, we know, lie deeper than the surface. The causes that produced it have been at work for a long time, and if they do not succeed in breaking the hold of Eastern monopolists upon the country, the movement will have been commenced in vain, and the disenthrallment of Western interests put off for at least a decade longer.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch.*

Need we centralize the government any further in order to check the despotism of railroads? . . . The farmers have been goaded into making this demand, and we are not prepared to censure them on this account. They may be wrong in the mode of relief they suggest, but if in error, it is an error of the head and not of the heart. We do not believe the staunch farmers of the West mean to increase the powers of the General Government so as to interfere with the liberties of the people. They would not deliberately jeopardize their own interests. They are the people, and centralization would directly affect them.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

Patrons of Husbandry.

The rapid increase of granges and spread of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is largely due to the energy and labors of its prominent working members.

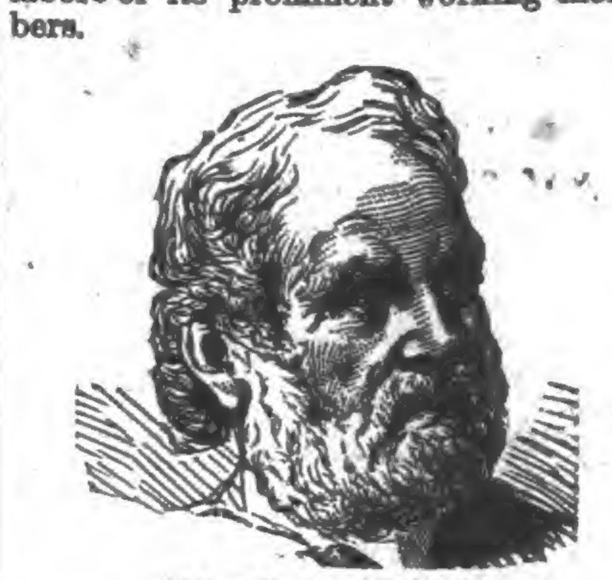

COL. JOHN COCHRANE.

The Master of the Wisconsin State Grange is Col. John Cochrane. There were twenty-two granges in the State in October, 1872. Now there are over two hundred, with a goodly number of councils. Col. Cochrane, in company with Mr. James Brainard, Secretary of the State Grange, has traveled over more than 2,000 miles in Wisconsin to conduct the ceremonies of organization.

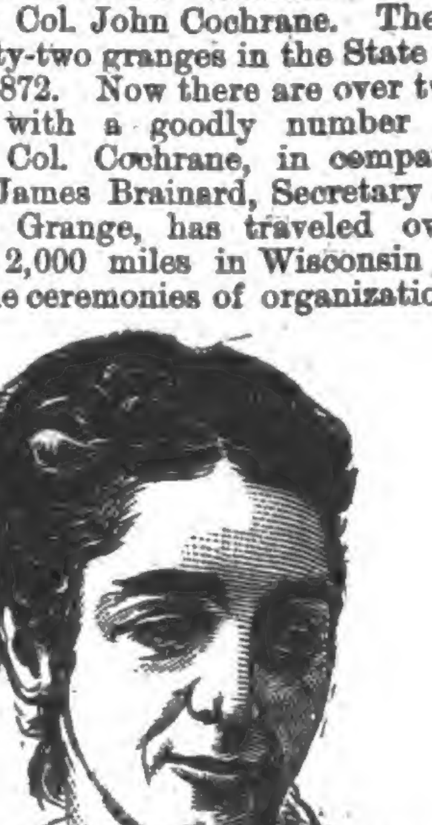

MRS. D. W. ADAMS.

This estimable lady is the wife of D. W. Adams, Master of the National Grange. She has taken very great interest in the success of the order, and the degree of "Ceres," in the National Grange, was conferred upon her at the last session of that body. The admission of ladies into the order has proved a very important feature in the organization.

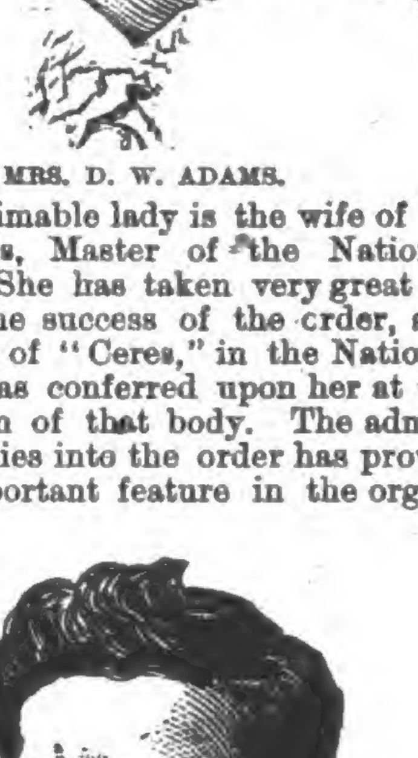

F. F. DUMBAULD,

Master of the Kansas State Grange, was elected to the office at its first meeting, which was held in July last. During the past few months, he has, with the assistance of the Secretary of the State Grange, George Spurgeon, organized nearly 500 subordinate granges. Among the fruits of the organization in Kansas, it may be mentioned that the prices of agricultural implements and other necessaries have been lowered from 30 to 40 per cent. below the former figures. Mr. Dumbauld was born in Pennsylvania; he is now 45 years of age. With his father's family he removed to Ohio at an early age, where he remained until he was eighteen. In 1864 he settled in Kansas, where he is widely known as an extensive farmer and a useful man.

Foreign Travel.

It is estimated there are over $100,000,000 spent annually in Europe by Americans or residents of America. About one-third of this sum is expended by former citizens of Europe, who are revisiting their native land. The balance is expended by pleasure-seeking and fashionable American people. The majority of these are the veriest snobs on the face of the earth. By accident and sharp practices they have made money fast, and they want to go where the great masses of the people won't recognize them as genuine shoddy. There is not one in ten of them can tell the difference between the statue of Venus and one of Hercules, or an oil painting from a chromo. It seems that the panic has brought these would-be genteel folks to grief. The failures of the banks from which they took drafts has caught them without funds, and they have had to telegraph for material aid to get home. We hope this may have the effect to check the insane desire to take a run to Europe by every fraudulent public officer, or Indian agent or trader, or watered-stock railroad operator, or ring contractor. The excuse has been, hitherto, that the living and hotel accommodations in Europe were so much cheaper than in this country, that it was a part of economy for people of leisure and wealth to go there. This year it is different. The hotel prices throughout Europe are more than they are in America.

The $100,000,000 spent mainly in an idle display of ignorance and dissipation in Europe, by citizens of America, would build 10,000 miles of narrow-gauge railroad, or 5,000 miles of the common-gauge road in this country. It would build a canal around the falls of Niagara, open the mouth of the Mississippi so as to make it navigable for any vessel that sails the ocean, or would remove the obstructions in the Mississippi near Rock Island and Keokuk, or of the falls of the Ohio at Louisville. Or it would build one hundred manufacturing establishments in this country that would cost $100,000 each, and give employment to 25,000 workmen.

If one-half of this huge sum, torn from the hand of industry mainly by the machinery of incorporated monopolies, had been left in the hands of the people, how much better would it have been for the world! The haunts of vice and folly in Paris and other European cities might not have been as well supported as they now are—the seedy Counts might not have made as eligible matches with ambitious and wealthy American ladies as they now may—but the money would have remained at home, to be expended in laudable and useful purposes.

About this mania for running to Europe, there is one ridiculous feature. It is this: Not one-half of the native Americans that go there have traveled their own country, or can give a European inquirer an intelligent account of its climate, resources or institutions.—*Industrial Age.*

Dangers to be Avoided.

Governments are usually classified into three kinds—Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy. A monarchy is a government in which the supreme power is vested in a single person. An aristocracy is a government in which the supreme power is vested in comparatively a small number of persons. A democracy is a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people at large. It is undoubtedly true that oppression is practicable and often practiced under monarchies and aristocracies. Many persons believe that this cannot be said of democracies. Their principal reason for this belief is, as they say, because the people will not oppress themselves. But of late the fallaciousness of such belief is fast becoming evident to many persons who heretofore believed in it, and it is surprising that it should impose upon any person. The action of the people is practically the action of the majority, and it is more than fallacious to say, much less believe, that the majority may not oppress the minority. Government, whatever its form, in the exercise of its authority, operates only on individuals, and it is useless to say that oppression and tyranny change their nature because they are the work of millions, instead of being the work of one, or only of a few men. Such a manifest truth is worth considering, and such truths are particularly worth considering by the American people at this time. It is a matter for the people to consider, if from the organized effort that capital is making to assume control of the Government, there is not an effort to change our Government from a democracy to that of an aristocracy. We believe that to be the tendency of things at this time. The money power is one of the evils that is inherent in a democracy, and it is one that the people must keep under guard. We don't mean that it should be made a prisoner of, but we mean that the people must not be idle or careless to any attempt that it might make to encroach upon other rights. Aristotle says about the evils that are inherent in a democracy, "Such a democracy being absolute in its sovereignty seeks to play the monarch, because it is not ruled by law, and so it becomes depotic. These flatterers are in high favor. Such a democracy is the parallel of an absolute monarchy. Both governments are of the same nature; both trample on good men; the popular decrees are counterparts of the royal ordinances; the demagogue and the courtier are identical; the courtier is all-powerful with the tyrant; the demagogue with the people. And why are the people's occasional decrees predominant over the laws? Because the demagogues bring back all things to the people. The demagogues are great and powerful in proportion as the people are lords and masters of the State, and as the demagogues are lords and masters of the people's resolves."

That language of the old philosopher so accurately describes the state of things in which we are placed, that it might naturally be supposed to be intended, by anticipation, to be a description of the United States, instead of being a description of human nature. With us it is too much the case that the people are the masters of the law, and the demagogues are masters of the people. But in this we must not despair. The popular despot is generally no worse than the monarch despot.

Every form of government has certain evils inherent in itself, and the efforts of all ought to be directed toward the abatement of those evils instead of being engaged in magnifying them. Let not the people be deceived by demagogues, either from the rostrum or the press, and let the people look to it that they do not lose their liberties by the subversion of the Government through the influences of an established moneyed aristocracy.—*Lawrence Standard.*

How Indians Climbs Trees.

In South America even the weakest woman may be, not uncommonly, seen plucking the fruit at the tree-tops. If the bark is so smooth and slippery that they cannot go climbing, they use other means. They make a hoop of wild vines, and putting their feet inside, they use it as a support in climbing. The negro of the west coast of Africa makes a larger hoop, round the tree, and gets inside of it and jerks it up the trunk with his hands, a little at a time, drawing up his legs after it. The Tihitian boys tie their feet together, four or five inches apart, with a piece of palm bark, and with the aid of this fetter go up the cocoa palms to gather nuts. The native women in Australia climb the gum trees after opossoms. Where the bark is rough they chop holes with a hatchet; then one throws about the tree a rope twice as long as will go around it, puts her hatchet on her cropped head, and, placing her feet against the tree and grasping the rope with her hands, she hitches it up by jerks, and pulls herself up the enormous trunk almost as fast as a man will climb a ladder.

The grave of Gen. Harrison, at North Bend, Ind., is almost obliterated, and a movement is on foot to have the remains moved to Spring Grove, and placed under a monument fitting to the memory of one so eminent.

Sitting Up With Her.

She was expecting him Sunday night; the parlor curtains were down, the old folks notified that it was healthy to go to bed at eight o'clock, and Johnny bribed with a cent to permit himself to be tucked away at sundown. He sneaked up the path, one eye on the dog and the other watching for th "old man," who didn't like him any too well, gave a faint knock at the door, and it was opened and he was esco ted into the parlor. He said he couldn't stay but a minute, though he didn't mean to go home for hours. She wanted to know how h s mother was; if his father had returned from York State; if his brother Bill's rheumatism was any better; and he went over and sat on the sofa so as not to strain his voice. Then conversation flagged, and he played with his hat, and she nibbled at the sofa tidy. He finally said it was a beautiful evening, and she replied that her grandfather predicted a snow storm. He said he said he guessed it wouldn't snow, as the moon wasn't crooked enough to hang a powder horn on the end; she said she didn't believe it would, either. This mutual understanding seemed to give each other courage, and he wanted to know if she had seen Bill Jones lately. She hadn't, said she, and she didn't want to. Then she went to talking about the donation visit which was to be given Elder Berry, and he carelessly dropped his hand on her's—his right hand—while his left sneaked along the sofa to get behind her shoulders. She pretended not to notice it, and he looked down at his boots and wanted to know if she thought mutton tallow rotted out boots faster than lard or lampblack. She couldn't say, but she had an idea that it did. He had just commenced to look fingers with her, when she discovered something ailed the lamp. She rose up and turned the light down a half, making the room look dim. It took him five minutes to get hold of her fingers again; she pretended to want to draw her hand away all the time. After a long pause, he lowered his voice to a whisper, and he said he didn't see what made folks love each other. She bit her lip and admitted her ignorance. He said he could name a dozen young men who were going to get married right away, and his left arm fell down and gave her a hug. Then he went over and looked out of the window to make sure that it was or was not going to snow, and, coming back, he turned the light down a little more, and then sat down and wanted to know if she didn't want to rest herself by leaning her head on his shoulder.

Ah, me! we have all been there, and who of us cared a cent when the old clock struck twelve, and we five miles from home? The old man was fast asleep, the watch dog gone a visiting, and the handsomest girl in the country didn't see why we need be in any hurry.

Perhaps I shouldn't have written of this, but as I was going by Saunders' the other day, thinking of the night I heard him whisper in her ear at spelling school that he'd love her very shadow as long as he lived, he raised the window and called to her, as she was picking up chips in the road:

"Sue Saunders, come in here and find the b'ar's grease for my sore heel, or I'll break every bone in your body?"

◆

A woman clerk in the Treasury Department can count 9,000 notes in an hour, and has counted 4,000 in twenty minutes.

◆

One Toledo fisherman took from his nets the other day 44,000 pounds of white fish. The catch is the best for many years.

◆

Conundrum—Said a boy, "Thas chap yonder is my brother, and thit girl is my sister, and yet she is no relation of mine." Answer—The boy lied.

◆

Sam Houston, of Texas, when living as a Senator in Washington, at Willards, slept on buffalo robes spread on the floor.

◆

"Yes, sir, when a man in Louisiana finds a stranger in his hog pen he has a right to shoot that stranger down," is the decision of a Louisiana Judge.

◆

Since thd panic it requires forty-three men to assist a fallen horse to his feet—four to help the animal up and thirty-nine to look on.

◆

A strip of sand, now part of the land on which Trenton, N. J., is built, was thought to be of so little value, in 1805, that its owner in selling out his property did not think it worth while to mention it in the deed. As Trenton grew this sandy strip was covered with buildings, and the heirs of the original owner now claim possession, with so fair a prospect of getting it that a liberal offer has been made to buy their claim. The land which was valueless in in 1805, is now valued at $4,000.000.

◆

"Unless you give me aid," said a beggar to a benevolent lady, "I am afraid I shall have to resort to something which I greatly dislike to do." The lady handed him a dollar, and compassionately asked, "What is it, poor man, that I have saved you from?" "Work," was the mournful answer.

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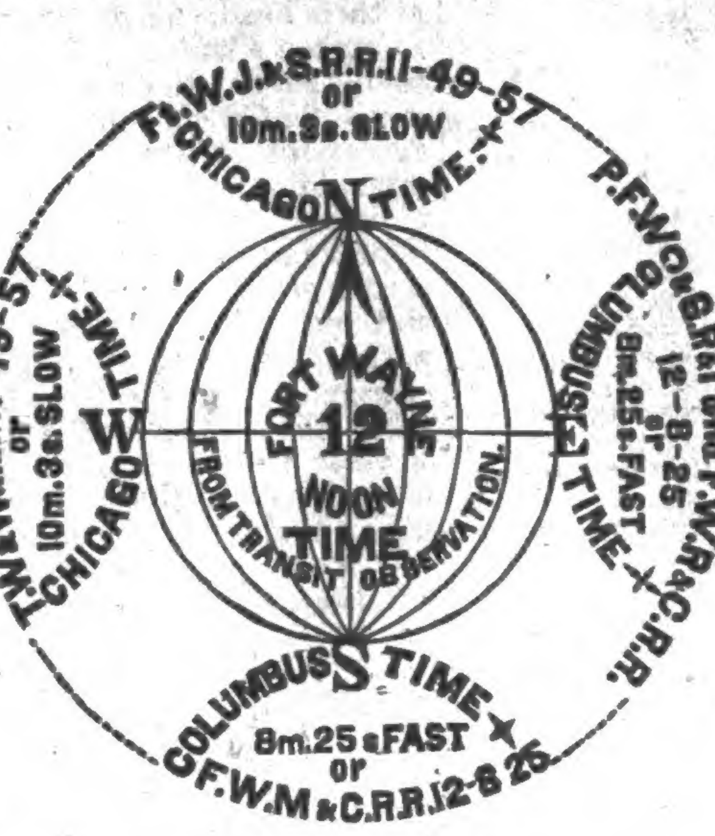

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